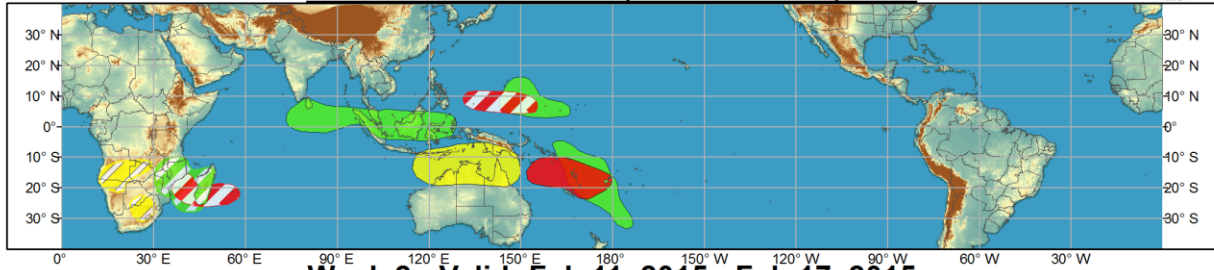




Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Feb 04, 2015 - Feb 10, 2015



Week 2 - Valid: Feb 11, 2015 - Feb 17, 2015



Confidence
High Moderate

- Tropical Cyclone Formation** Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater strength).
- Above-average rainfall** Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.
- Below-average rainfall** Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.
- Above-normal temperatures** 7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.
- Below-normal temperatures** 7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range.

Produced: 02/03/2015

Forecaster: Rosencrans

Product is updated once per week, except from 6/1 - 11/30 for the region from 120E to 0, 0 to 40N. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



The MJO was weak during the past 7 days. The CPC Velocity Potential based MJO index and the Wheeler-Hendon RMM based index both indicate a weak convective signal over the Central Pacific, but the direction of propagation is not consistent with MJO activity. Hovmoller diagrams of lower-level winds, upper-level winds, and upper-level velocity potential all reflect the breakdown of the coherent MJO structure.

OLR Hovmollers indicate strong equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW) activity over the West Pacific and Maritime Continent. The low-frequency variations are also likely exerting a larger influence on the pattern of anomalous tropical convection.

Most of the dynamical models indicate a strengthening signal over the West Pacific, with some eastward propagation during Week-1. After Week-1, many of the models develop a westward moving signal, keeping the strongest convection over the West and Central Pacific. All of that is inconsistent with robust MJO activity.

Tropical Cyclone Ola developed over the Coral Sea and moved southward during the past week.

During Week-1, above median rains are likely over the Maritime Continent and Southwest Pacific, associated with the equatorial Rossby Wave and positive SST anomalies. Along with those areas forecast to experience enhanced convection, there is an enhanced likelihood of tropical cyclogenesis over the North Pacific (5-15N, 130E-160E) and over the Coral Sea and South Pacific (10s-20S, 150E-180). Additionally, tropical cyclone formation and above median rains are likely near Madagascar and Mozambique. The ERW is likely to disturb Australian monsoon winds, so southern portions of the Maritime Continent and northern Australia are likely to have below median rains.

The uncertainty about areas of above or below median rains increases during Week-2 because of the lack of a robust MJO and minimal influence from the low-frequency state. Above median rains are forecast over the Central Indian Ocean, a small portion of the Maritime Continent (just south of the equator), and along the equator from about 150E to the Date Line. Below median rains are favored over Southeast Asia and northern portions of the Maritime Continent, as well as over Northern Australia. Odds of tropical cyclone formation are slightly increased from the Kimberly Coast to the southeastern Indian Ocean and over the Coral Sea.