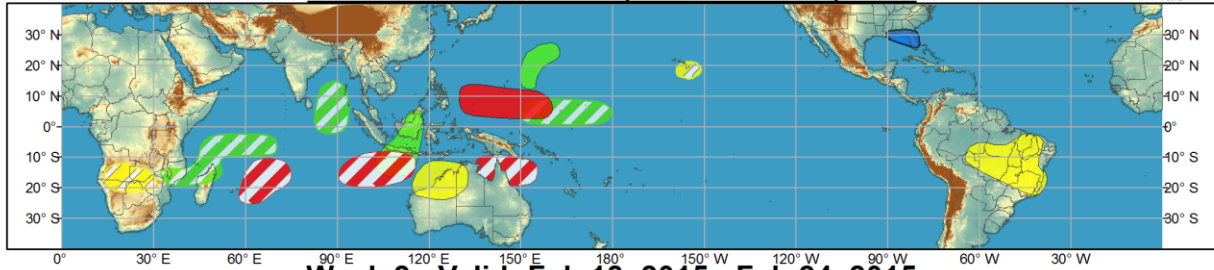




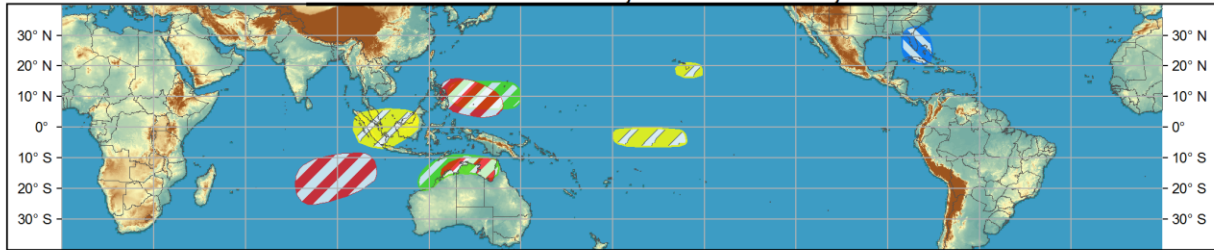
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Feb 11, 2015 - Feb 17, 2015



Week 2 - Valid: Feb 18, 2015 - Feb 24, 2015



Produced: 02/10/2015

Forecaster: Allgood

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.

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 remained weak during the past week. Although some indicators, including the RMM MJO Index, the CPC MJO Index, and the upper-level velocity potential spatial anomaly pattern indicated some eastward propagation of a weak signal over the Western Hemisphere, the global OLR pattern and equatorial zonal wind anomalies are not consistent with robust MJO activity. The tropical convective pattern continues to be strongly influenced by other modes, including Equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW) activity over the western and central Pacific.

Dynamical model MJO Index forecasts do not support a continuation of remnant MJO activity from the Western Hemisphere to the Indian Ocean during the upcoming two weeks. Most models retrograde the signal towards the Maritime Continent or West Pacific in response to enhanced convection associated with the ERW activity. Additionally, weak westerly upper-level wind anomalies across Africa and the far western Indian Ocean present an inhibiting factor to widespread convective development across the equatorial Indian Ocean. Based on recent observations and these dynamical model forecasts, therefore, the MJO is not anticipated to be a significant contributor to the global tropical convective pattern during the next two weeks. This outlook is based primarily on consensus among the dynamical models and an anticipation of continued ERW influence from the West Pacific through the eastern Indian Ocean basin.

Typhoon Higos developed over the northwestern Pacific on 7 February, strengthening to Category-3 intensity on the Saffir-Simpson scale. Higos is currently forecast to recurve over open waters well east of Guam.

During Week-1, enhanced convection is favored across the northwestern Pacific, primarily west of the Date Line. Dynamical models favor potential tropical cyclone development in this region, with forecast tracks clustering near or east of the Philippines. Tropical cyclogenesis is also possible across both the southwestern and southeastern Indian Ocean and in the vicinity of Queensland's northern coast. Enhanced convection is favored over parts of the western Maritime Continent and northeastern Indian Ocean, associated in part with ERW activity. Enhanced rainfall is also favored across southeastern Africa, northern Madagascar, and parts of the southwestern Indian Ocean. Dynamical models favor suppressed monsoon rainfall across west-central and eastern Brazil during Week-1, which is not consistent with any remnant MJO activity. An arctic temperature outbreak across the eastern U.S. favors well below-normal temperatures across the Southeast.

During Week-2, tropical cyclogenesis remains possible across the southeastern Indian Ocean, along Australia's northern coast, and east of the Philippines. Suppressed convection is favored across the western Maritime Continent and parts of the south-central Pacific. Additional cold air outbreaks are possible across the southeastern U.S. and northwestern Caribbean, while suppressed convection is forecast for the southeastern Hawaiian islands.