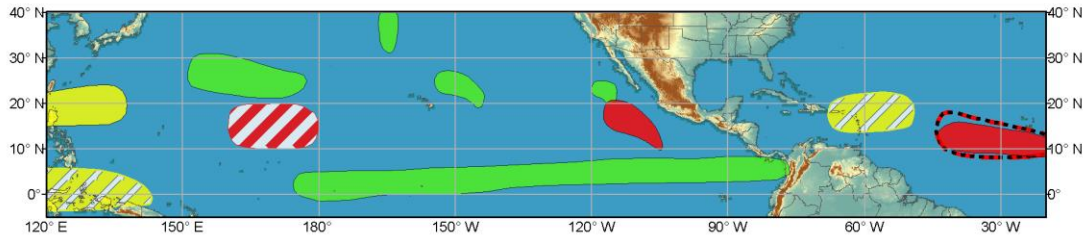




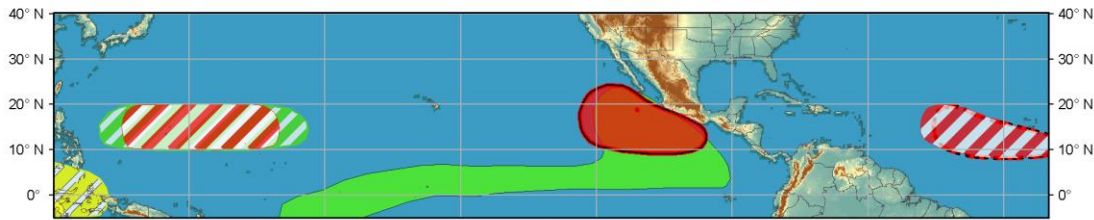
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Sep 05 2015 - Sep 08 2015



Week 2 - Valid: Sep 09 2015 - Sep 15 2015



Confidence
High Moderate

Produced: 09/04/2015
Forecaster: Allgood

- Tropical Cyclone Formation** Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater strength).
- Prior TC Formation Outlook** Tropical cyclone outlook from previous release.
- 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. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



A robust tropical wave emerged south of the Cape Verde Islands, and environmental conditions are supportive of gradual development during the next several days. The National Hurricane Center maintains a 70 percent chance of tropical cyclone formation through Day-5, therefore, confidence has been raised to high for the Week-1 area over the Atlantic Main Development Region (MDR). Additionally, an area of low pressure has developed near 105W and 10N, and this disturbance has a high potential to become a tropical depression during the next several days.

Over the West Pacific, dynamical models increasingly favor the potential for tropical cyclone formation over the West Pacific. During the remainder of Week-1, the best potential for development lies between the Date Line and 160E, and this region shifts westward during Week-2. There is also a low potential for tropical or subtropical cyclogenesis just east of Taiwan.

Forecasts for above or below normal precipitation were updated to reflect the latest dynamical model guidance and forecasted TC tracks. The primary change was an increased potential for wetness across the northwestern Pacific basin during Week-2, potentially associated with tropical cyclone activity.

The previous discussion from September 1 follows.

Ongoing El Nino conditions continue to be the primary driver of large scale tropical convective anomalies. Upper-level velocity potential anomalies continue to exhibit a coherent but stationary pattern, with anomalous divergence over the central and eastern Pacific and anomalous convergence over the Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent. A weak eastward propagating subseasonal feature can be seen over the Pacific in time-longitude plots of OLR and upper-level zonal wind anomalies, but this signal is not apparent at all in either the RMM MJO Index or the CPC velocity potential index. The regions where tropical cyclones developed shifted eastward during the past few weeks, and this may have contributed to the apparent subseasonal pattern.

Currently, there are five active tropical cyclones over the Pacific and Atlantic basins. Typhoon Kilo (Category 3) is currently crossing the Date Line and is anticipated to move slowly westward over the next several days. Hurricane Ignacio (Category 1) weakened from Category 4 intensity and is currently passing well north of Hawaii. Hurricane Jimena (Category 3) has also weakened somewhat well east of Hawaii, and is forecast to turn northwestward over the next several days. Tropical Depression 14-E formed south of the Baja California Peninsula, and is forecast to weaken as it moves northward. Hurricane Fred developed near western Africa and became the first recorded hurricane to make landfall over the Cape Verde Islands before weakening over the east central Atlantic. Tropical Storm Erika dissipated over eastern Cuba on 29 August.

During Week-2, environmental conditions are anticipated to become increasingly favorable for additional tropical cyclone formation over the eastern Pacific. Dynamical models favor cyclogenesis near the southern coast of Mexico, while ongoing El Nino conditions continue to favor the southwestern portions of the East Pacific basin. Over the Atlantic, climatology and a continuation of generally favorable environmental conditions favor a moderate potential for development of tropical waves emerging from West Africa, either during late Week-1 or Week-2. Dynamical models generally do not support tropical cyclone formation over the West Pacific; however, several GFS ensemble members develop a tropical cyclone near the Date Line just north of 10N, and the Joint Typhoon Warning Center indicates a low potential for tropical cyclone development west of that region during Week-1.

During Week-1, a broad region of enhanced rainfall associated with El Nino is forecast from the Date Line to far western Colombia, just north of the equator. Suppressed convection is favored near the northern Philippines and much of the Maritime Continent; however, dynamical models indicate decreased confidence in the dry signal across the Maritime Continent compared to recent weeks. A weak monsoon circulation is anticipated over South Asia. During Week-2, enhanced (suppressed) convection is favored to persist across the central and eastern Pacific (Maritime Continent and South Asia).

Forecasts for enhanced or suppressed rainfall across Africa are provided in collaboration with CPC's Africa Desk and are based on model forecast guidance and regional scale anomaly features.