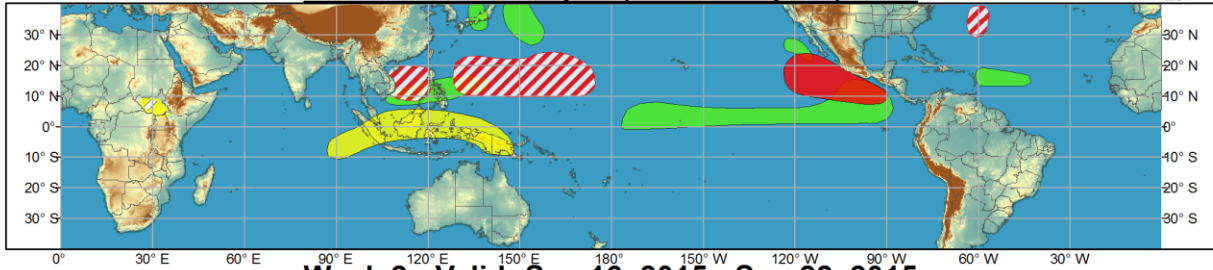




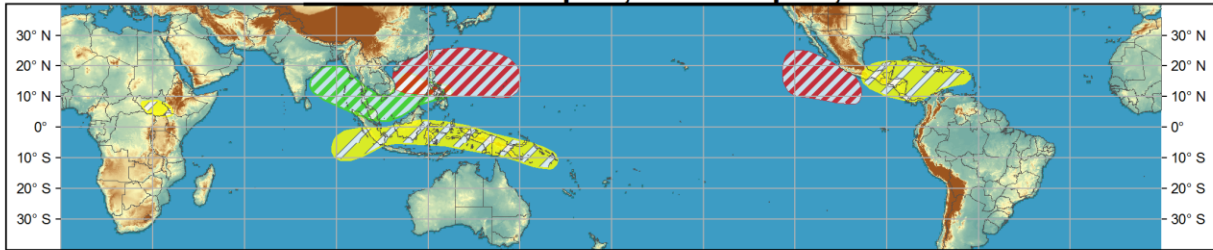
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Sep 09, 2015 - Sep 15, 2015



Week 2 - Valid: Sep 16, 2015 - Sep 22, 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: 09/08/2015

Forecaster: Allgood

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.



Ongoing, strong El Niño conditions continue to drive the large scale tropical convective anomalies. A weak, eastward propagating signal over the Pacific was discernible in the OLR field and the CPC velocity potential MJO index, with enhanced convection now favoring the far eastern Pacific. No eastward propagation was evident, however, in the RMM MJO index or the low level wind field, and it is unlikely that this signal will continue propagating across the Western Hemisphere to the Indian Ocean. The primary impact of this signal may be enhanced favorability for tropical cyclogenesis over the far eastern Pacific due to increased convection and anomalous large scale upper-level divergence.

There is considerable spread among the dynamical model MJO index forecasts, with several models, including the GFS, Canadian, Taiwan, and the non-bias corrected ECMWF favoring increasing signal over the Maritime Continent by Week-2, and others such as the bias-corrected ECMWF, UKMET, and Australia BOM favoring amplification over the western or central Pacific. Due to the large degree of model uncertainty, impacts from any intraseasonal signal did not play a large role in this outlook; however, there does seem to be a consensus among the dynamical models for increased convection across parts of Southeast Asia and the South China Sea.

Tropical Storm Grace developed on 5 September over the eastern Atlantic, and is currently forecast to degenerate into a remnant low before approaching the Lesser Antilles. Hurricane Linda formed well south of the Baja California peninsula on 6 September and rapidly intensified to a major hurricane while moving north-northwestward. Over the West Pacific, Tropical Storm Etau developed south of Japan on 7 September, and is currently forecast to make landfall over the south-central part of Japan's Honshu Island. During the outlook period, additional tropical cyclogenesis is favored over the eastern Pacific, with the highest potential over the eastern part of the basin, south of Mexico. One or two additional tropical cyclone formations are possible over the West Pacific, with ensemble GFS members favoring a region just west of the Date Line and another region closer to the Philippines. Later in the Week-1 period or during Week-2, dynamical models indicate potential tropical cyclone development over the South China Sea, east of Vietnam. Environmental conditions are anticipated to become increasingly unfavorable for additional tropical cyclogenesis over the Atlantic; however, a high-latitude disturbance east of Bermuda has a moderate potential for development during the next several days.

During Week-1, ongoing El Nino conditions favor enhanced (suppressed) convection across the central and eastern Pacific (Maritime Continent). Enhanced convection is favored to develop over the South China Sea, central Philippines, and the adjacent northwestern Pacific.

During Week-2, broader coverage of enhanced convection extending from the Bay of Bengal to the South China Sea is possible due to fluctuations in the Monsoon, but with increased uncertainty. Enhanced (suppressed) convection is anticipated to continue over the east-central and eastern Pacific (Maritime Continent), but there is increased uncertainty about the extent of enhanced convection near the Date Line. Dynamical models favor a return to more suppressed convection over the Caribbean basin, which is consistent with the ENSO background state.

Forecasts for suppressed convection over South Sudan are provided in collaboration with CPC's Africa Desk and are based on model forecast guidance and regional scale anomaly features.