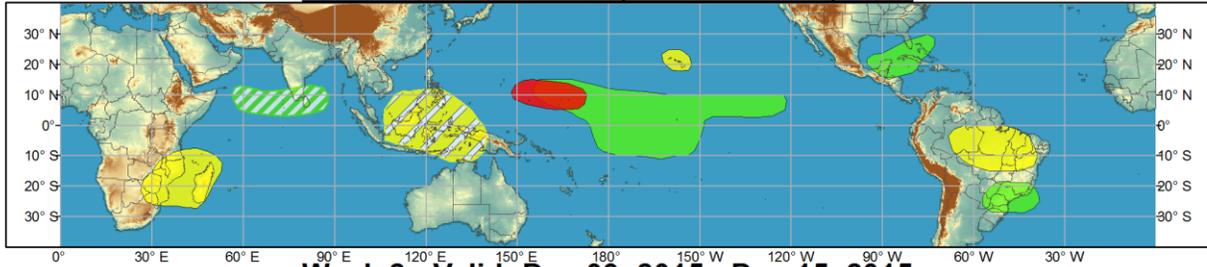




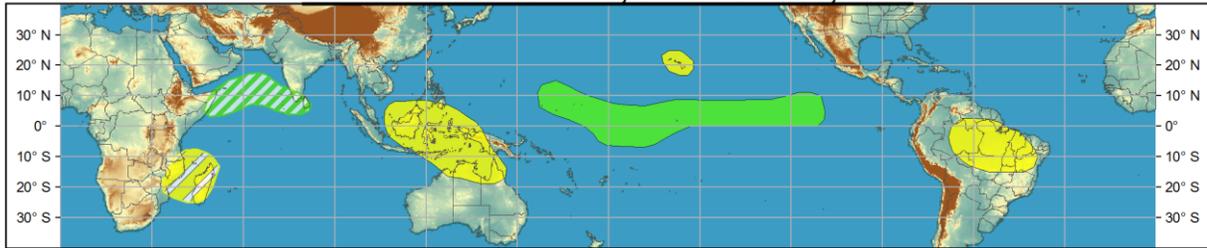
# Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



**Week 1 - Valid: Dec 02, 2015 - Dec 08, 2015**



**Week 2 - Valid: Dec 09, 2015 - Dec 15, 2015**



**Confidence**  
High Moderate

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

Produced: 12/01/2015  
Forecaster: Gottschalck



A quick review of the pattern of anomalous tropical convection over the past week depicts strong enhanced convection across the central Pacific along the equator, but also substantial activity south of the equator in part associated with an active southern hemisphere stormtrack and tropical storm development during the period. Enhanced convection was also evident across central South America, the eastern north Pacific and northern Mexico among other smaller areas in the Tropics. Suppressed convection was most evident across the western Maritime continent and the Philippines, Central America and parts of Southeast Africa. Tropical Cyclone Tuni developed in the southern central Pacific Ocean as well during the past week.

The pattern of anomalous tropical convection is quite consistent with ongoing El Niño conditions although convection across the eastern Pacific remains substandard for an event of this strength even at this time of the year. Equatorial Rossby wave activity has also modulated the convective pattern across the central Pacific during the last several weeks. The MJO continues to remain generally weak or incoherent as represented by both the CPC velocity potential index as well as the RMM index. Dynamical model forecasts of the MJO index generally indicate little or no organized MJO development over the next few weeks and the outlook is primarily based on ongoing El Niño conditions, considerations of

equatorial Rossby wave activity and associated evolution in the central Pacific and model guidance from the GFS, CFS and ECMWF which are very consistent with typical El Nino tropical impacts.

The month of November saw considerable subseasonal variability of many kinds that in large part disrupted the common El Nino atmospheric response of convection and winds. To first order, the model guidance indicates that a pattern of anomalous tropical convection more consistent with El Nino conditions will re-emerge more clearly over the next couple of weeks.

The outlook maps are quite consistent from Week-1 to Week-2 as one would expect given above. Above median rainfall is favored for parts of the central and western northern Indian Ocean and nearby land areas and over parts of the central and eastern Pacific with suppressed rainfall favored for areas in southeast Africa, parts of the Maritime continent, Hawaii and areas in northern South America.

A decaying frontal system along with energy in the a northern hemisphere southern jet favors enhanced rainfall for southern Florida, and parts of the Gulf of MNexico, the Caribbean Sea and Mexico. Frontal acativiy supports enahnced rainfall for southern Brazil during Week-1.

Tropical cyclone development is possible across the eastern portion of the northwest Pacific Ocean during Week-1 with any motion after potential development most likely west-northwest toward Guam.