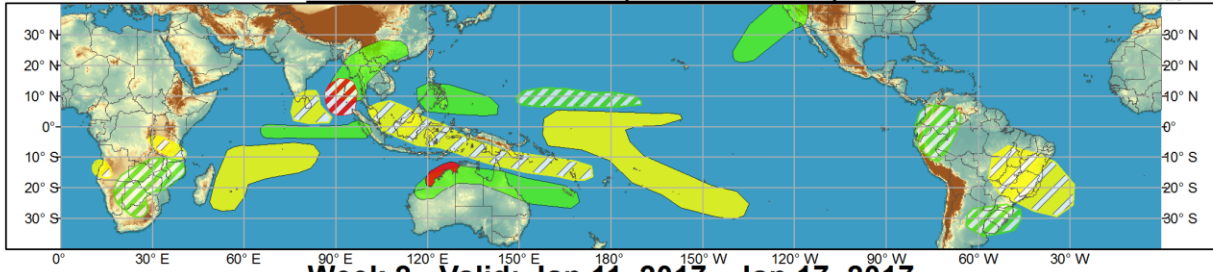




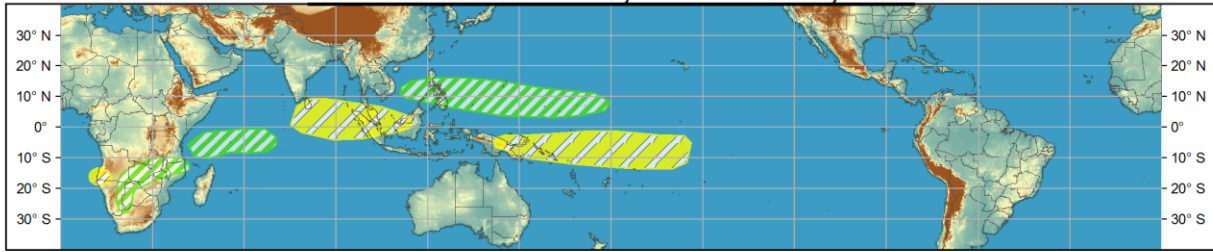
# Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



## Week 1 - Valid: Jan 04, 2017 - Jan 10, 2017



## Week 2 - Valid: Jan 11, 2017 - Jan 17, 2017



Produced: 01/03/2017

Forecaster: Baxter

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 has remained relatively weak over the past week, though some organized convective signal is now evident from the eastern Indian Ocean to the Maritime Continent. The RMM index is currently in Phase 3 with an amplitude right on the unit circle. The CPC velocity potential index places the enhanced phase farther east over the Maritime Continent, but that is after some westward propagation due to a potential equatorial Rossby wave. The background La Nina continues to influence the pattern of anomalous tropical convection, with the OLR pattern remaining fairly stationary over the past month. Dynamical model forecasts of the RMM index generally maintain a fairly weak MJO signal, though the ECMWF ensemble members forecast eastward propagation of a weak enhanced convective signal to the West Pacific during Week-2, where destructive interference with the background state is more likely.

During the past week, no tropical cyclones (TCs) formed. During Week-1, the best odds of TC formation are just off the Kimberly Coast of Australia where a high confidence shape is depicted. There is a moderate risk of formation over the northeastern Indian Ocean, with above-average rainfall expected to extend into Southeast Asia throughout the week. There is a tropical disturbance over the West Pacific east of the Philippines, but odds of TC formation are decidedly low. During Week-2, a low risk of TC

formation exists over the Southwest Indian Ocean and the Mozambique Channel, though confidence is too low to depict a shape for either region at this time.

During Week-1, forecasts favoring above- or below-average rainfall are based largely on dynamical model forecasts from the CFS and ECMWF, which are broadly consistent with the low-frequency state and ongoing areas of tropical convection. Of particular importance to North America is an atmospheric river pluvial event which is expected to bring copious amounts of precipitation to much of California during Week-1.

Confidence is lower in Week-2, and the various forecast shapes are consistent with some eastward propagation of a subseasonal signal combined with the ongoing low-frequency state. These shapes are again informed largely by the consensus between the CFS and ECMWF ensemble means.

Forecasts over Africa are made in consultation with CPCs international desk, and can represent local-scale conditions in addition to global-scale variability.