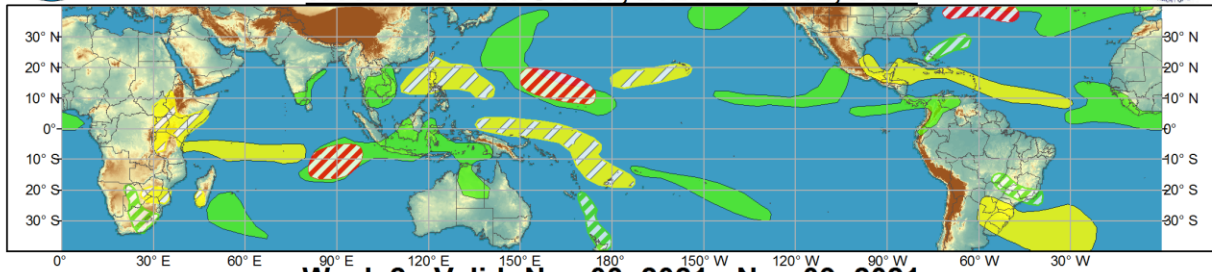




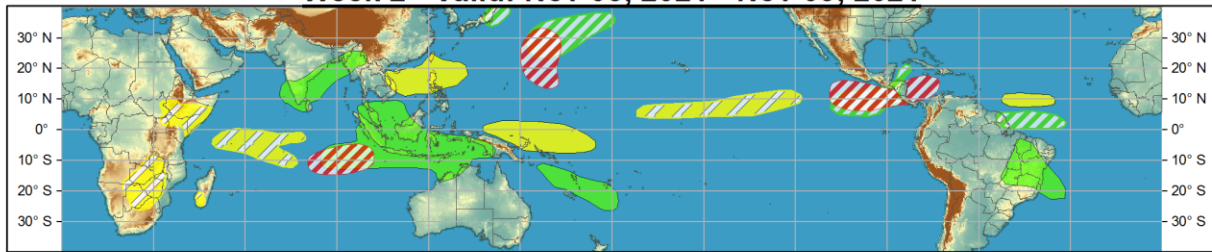
# Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



**Week 1 - Valid: Oct 27, 2021 - Nov 02, 2021**



**Week 2 - Valid: Nov 03, 2021 - Nov 09, 2021**



**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: 10/26/2021**

**Forecaster: Allgood**



The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) remained weak, with little amplitude reflected in either the upper-level velocity potential based CPC index or the RMM-based index. The previous intraseasonal signal broke down after experiencing destructive interference with the La Nina base state over the Pacific, and more recently the pattern has reflected a more incoherent influence from Rossby wave and Kelvin wave activity. Widespread enhanced convection has developed over the eastern Indian Ocean, and dynamical model MJO index forecasts suggest a continuation of the disorganized convective state, followed by a slow eastward evolution back towards the low frequency ENSO response pattern. Some GEFS ensemble members suggest an enhanced convective signal developing over the Western Hemisphere, possibly related to tropical cyclone activity. While not consistent with coherent MJO evolution across the Western Hemisphere, the pattern may provide a somewhat favorable environment for late season Atlantic basin tropical cyclone development. Persistent subsidence over the western Caribbean has proved a limiting factor for development, and with dynamical model forecasts favoring a continuation of this pattern, the prospects for tropical cyclone activity are highly uncertain.

Three tropical cyclones developed over the past week. Hurricane Rick formed over the East Pacific south of Mexico on October 22, and strengthened quickly to Category-2 intensity on the Saffir-Simpson scale

before making landfall over southern Mexico. Tropical Storm Malou formed on October 24 near Guam, and is currently tracking northward. TS Malou has a large circulation and is forecast to intensify while recurving to the north and northeast well east of Japan. As the remnants of this system enter the midlatitudes, they may help promote a pattern change downstream over North America. Tropical Depression 26-W formed recently just east of Vietnam, and is anticipated to make landfall shortly, bringing widespread soaking rains to parts of Southeast Asia. During Week-1, tropical cyclone formation is possible over the southeastern Indian Ocean, with dynamical models suggesting a potential second system forming during Week-2. Moderate confidence formation hazards are included in both weeks for this region. Additional tropical cyclone development is also possible over the northwestern Pacific near or east of Guam later in Week-1 or early in Week-2, in the same region where TS Malou developed. While confidence is lower in this region, moderate confidence hazards were included on the outlook. Elsewhere, a potent midlatitude cyclone near the U.S. Northeast coast may briefly cut off and acquire warm core characteristics over the next several days. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) currently maintains a 50-percent chance of tropical or subtropical cyclone development in association with this storm system. During Week-2, dynamical models suggest new tropical cyclone development over the East Pacific, and some dynamical model ensemble members continue to depict a formation over the western Caribbean. Several GEFS ensemble members bring a tropical cyclone north out of the Caribbean, but the ECMWF suggests a westward track with possible crossover development over the East Pacific.

The precipitation outlook during the next two weeks is based on a consensus of GEFS, CFS, and ECMWF guidance and tropical cyclone forecast tracks. For hazardous weather concerns during the next two weeks across the U.S., please refer to your local NWS Forecast Office, the Weather Prediction Center's Medium Range Hazards Forecast, and CPC's Week-2 Hazards Outlook. Forecasts over Africa are made in consultation with the International Desk at CPC and can represent local-scale conditions in addition to global scale variability.