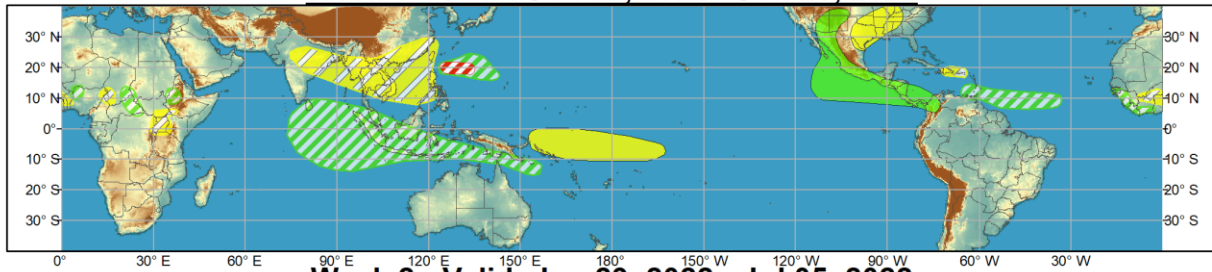




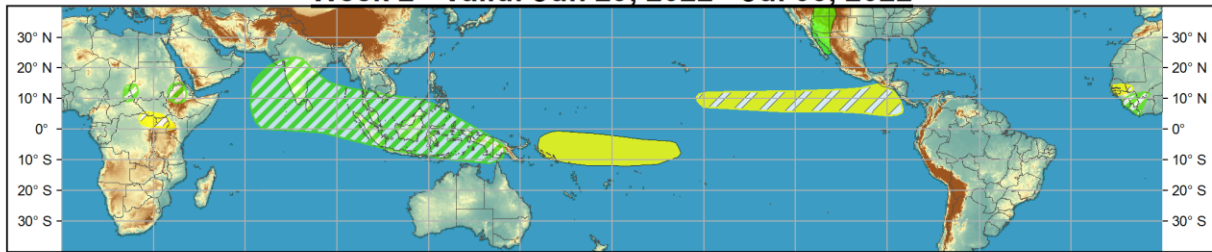
## Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



**Week 1 - Valid: Jun 22, 2022 - Jun 28, 2022**



**Week 2 - Valid: Jun 29, 2022 - Jul 05, 2022**



**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: 06/21/2022**

**Forecaster: Pugh**



The MJO remains weak as the RMM index and 200-hPa velocity potential anomaly field depict a nearly stationary pattern with anomalous upper-level divergence (convergence) centered over Africa and the Indian Ocean (Pacific Ocean). Many of the GFS and ECMWF ensemble members feature eastward propagation resuming during late June with a strengthening MJO shifting east from the Indian Ocean to the Maritime Continent by early July. If this were to occur, then the large-scale environment would become less favorable for tropical cyclone (TC) development over the East Pacific and Atlantic basins during early July.

Tropical Depression (TD) Celia developed on June 16, a couple of hundred miles to the south of El Salvador in the eastern Pacific. Celia is forecast to become a hurricane by June 24 as wind shear decreases. Please refer to the National Hurricane Center for the latest updates on Celia. Model solutions remain consistent that Celia takes a favorable northwest track and results in a northward surge of moisture from the Gulf of California into northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. Therefore, an enhanced North American Monsoon is likely to persist through the beginning of July. A tropical wave is forecast to track westward from the Windward Islands to the Caribbean Sea late in week-1 into week-2. The ECMWF model is the most bullish with TC development with this wave. Given

the lack of strong model support from the GFS model and this would be an atypical area for development at this time of year, forecast confidence is too low to depict a favored TC area at this time. This will be reassessed on Friday's update. Based on good continuity from the GFS model, a moderate confidence of TC development is forecast at a relatively high latitude of the western Pacific.

The precipitation outlook during the next two weeks is based on a consensus of GEFS, CFS, and ECMWF model solutions, La Nina precipitation composites, and MJO precipitation composites for phases 2, 3, and 4. A northward shift in above-average rainfall is forecast across the Indian Ocean along with South and Southeast Asia during the next two weeks which is consistent with a MJO propagating eastward from the Indian Ocean to the Maritime Continent during the summer. The low-frequency dryness is likely to persist for parts of the western and central Pacific, while a drying trend is anticipated along the ITCZ in the eastern Pacific by week-2.

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.