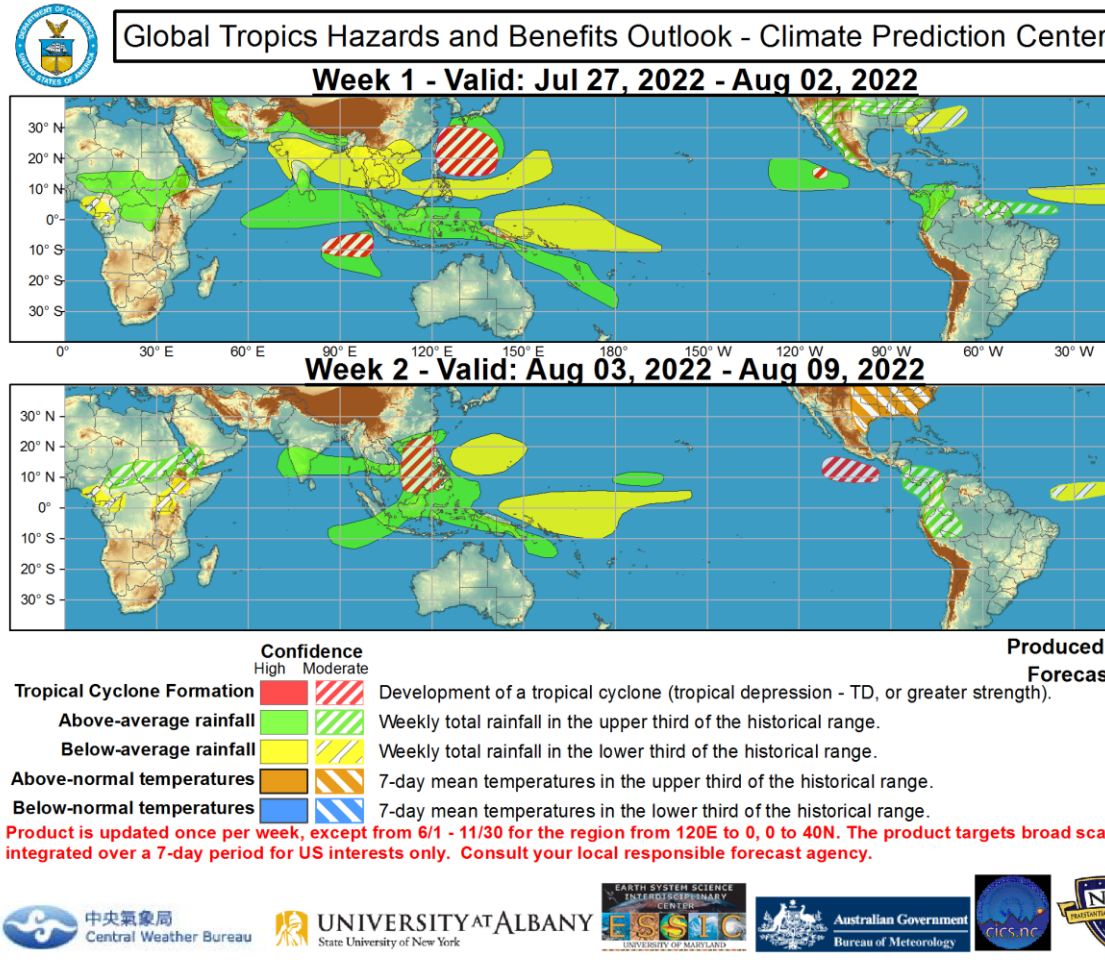

The footprint of the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) remained weak as diagnosed by the CPC potential index, but exhibited some amplitude over the Western Hemisphere on the RMM-ba index. Following a fairly robust intraseasonal signal through early June, the MJO weakened as enhanced convective phase reached the Pacific and encountered destructive interference fro unusually robust La Nina base state. Convectively coupled Kelvin wave activity helped bring sc enhanced convection across the Western Hemisphere, and may have aided in the formation o Storm Frank over the East Pacific basin south of Mexico. More recently, the upper-level veloci rapidly shifted, with enhanced divergence aloft overspreading Africa and the Indian Ocean. Th transition does not seem to be related to the Kelvin wave activity, and may be reflective of mi influences. Regardless of the origins of this pattern shift, enhanced convection has begun to f the eastern Indian Ocean, and this signal may result in renewed MJO activity over the next co weeks. Dynamical model MJO index forecasts are generally reflective of MJO activity, depictin

vorticity both north and south of the Equator over the eastern Indian Ocean tied to potential w
wind burst. Dynamical model guidance and forecasts from the Joint Typhoon Warning Center
that there is a moderate potential for unusual tropical cyclogenesis over an area of the southe
Indian Ocean between Diego Garcia and the Cocos Islands. Any development, should it occur,
be brief given marginal sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the region. Elsewhere, there is a br
of favorability for tropical cyclone development over the Northwest Pacific northeast of the Ph
and south of Japan. Over the East Pacific, a brief tropical cyclone may form from a disturbance
Tropical Storm Frank before dissipating due to interference from the stronger system. While I
Ocean MJO events are typically tied to increased favorability for Atlantic tropical cyclone activ
presence of a Saharan Air Layer (SAL) precludes any development during Week-1. During Wee
dynamical models indicate a potential for tropical cyclone formation over the South China Sea
climatology, a somewhat favorable environment, and support from the GEFS model indicate a
potential for new tropical cyclogenesis over the East Pacific south of Mexico. No tropical cyclo
development is anticipated across the Atlantic basin, possibly due to additional SAL intrusions.

Forecasts for above- and below-average precipitation reflect tropical cyclone track forecasts, a
consensus among the dynamical model guidance, and precipitation composites of boreal sum
Nina events and Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent MJO events. A break in monsoon activi
South and Southeast Asia is favored for Week-1 with enhanced convection shifting towards th
In contrast, enhanced monsoon moisture is favored for northwestern Mexico and the southwe
bringing a potential for localized flash flooding. A blocking ridge over western Asia favors cont
enhanced rainfall across portions of eastern Africa and southwestern Asia, while a strong dry
the Pacific near the Date Line is favored to persist due to the La Nina response. During Week-2
conditions are favored to return to portions of South and Southeast Asia and the Philippines,
increased ridging over North America favors an outbreak of a heatwave event across the centr
eastern CONUS.

For hazardous weather concerns during the next tweeks across the U.S., please refer to your l
office, the Medium Range Hazards Forecast from the Weather Prediction Center, and the Wee
Hazards Outlook at CPC. Forecasts over Africa are made in coordination with the International
CPC.