

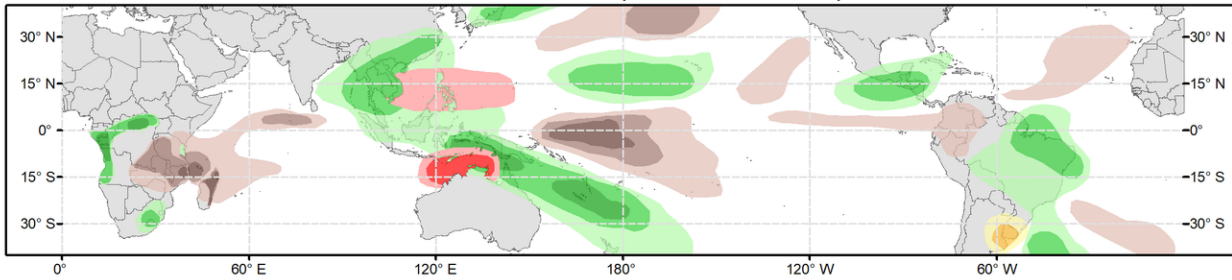


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

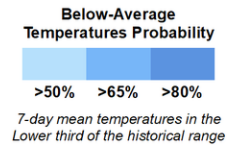
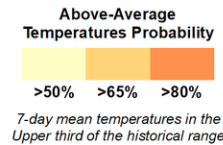
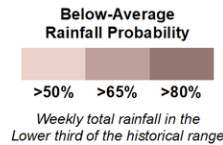
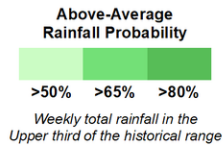
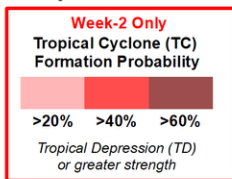
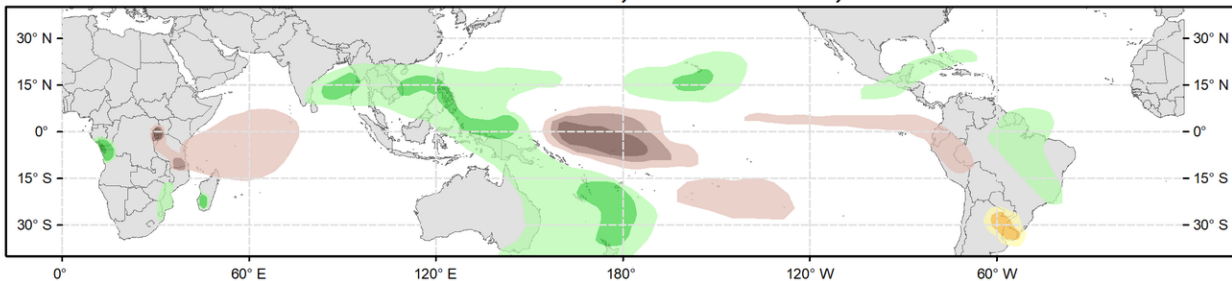
Climate Prediction Center



Week 2 - Valid: Nov 30, 2022 - Dec 06, 2022



Week 3 - Valid: Dec 07, 2022 - Dec 13, 2022



Issued: 11/22/2022

Forecaster: Barandiaran

This product is updated once per week and targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

La Niña continues to be a dominant player in the global tropical convection pattern, but a moderate amplitude MJO signal has recently emerged. That MJO signal is currently moving into the Western Pacific where destructive interference with the La Niña base state is favored to once again weaken the MJO. The dynamical models exhibit generally good agreement in favoring rapid eastward propagation of the convective envelope during week-1, followed by a weakening of the MJO signal with destructive interference from La Niña base state. During week 2 model solutions indicate the potential for Kelvin wave activity to produce a secondary area of enhanced convection over the Americas. In week 3, there is some indication of the MJO signal reemerging over the Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent, although there is considerable spread on model solutions. Meanwhile, enhanced trade winds over the Equatorial Pacific and anomalous westerlies over the eastern Indian Ocean will result in enhanced low-level convergence over the Maritime Continent, creating a favorable environment for tropical cyclone (TC) activity for the Western Pacific and along the northern coast of Australia.

The last week has seen some minor areas of organized convection in the Western Pacific, Bay of Bengal and Southern Indian Ocean, but there were no TC formations.

La Niña base state is the dominant player at the week 2 timeframe with conditions favorable for TC formation for both the West Pacific and Eastern Indian Ocean. Additionally, anomalous low-level westerlies are forecast to continue over the tropical southeastern Indian Ocean, which coupled with enhanced trade winds over the Equatorial Pacific, result in large-scale low-level convergence over the Maritime Continent, further enhancing TC potential for the region. Model guidance from the ECMWF and GEFS indicate a slight chance

(20% probability) of TC formation covering a broad area from the South China Sea eastward into Philippine Sea, as well as a moderate chance (40% probability) off the northwest coast of Australia.

The precipitation outlook for the next two weeks is based on anticipated TC tracks, ongoing La Nina conditions, and consensus of GEFS, CFS, and ECMWF ensemble mean solutions. Suppressed (enhanced) rainfall continues along the Equator near and to the west of the Date Line (over the Maritime Continent) due to ongoing La Nina conditions. A secondary area of below-normal precipitation is favored for the western tropical Indian Ocean for weeks 2 and 3. Above normal precipitation is favored during week 2 for the northern coast of South America and the eastern Caribbean. There is also the potential for impactful above-normal temperatures for portions of northern Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and southern Brazil for weeks 2 and 3.

For hazardous weather conditions in your area during the coming two-week period, please refer to your local NWS office, the Medium Range Hazards Forecast produced by the Weather Prediction Center, and the CPC Week-2 Hazards Outlook. Forecasts made over Africa are made in coordination with the International Desk at CPC.