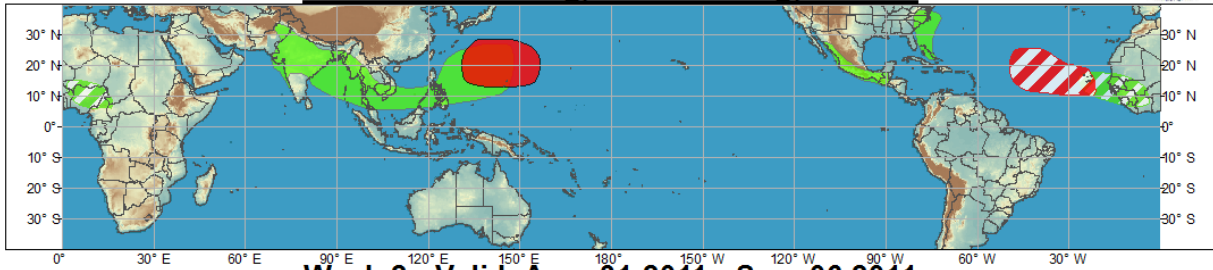




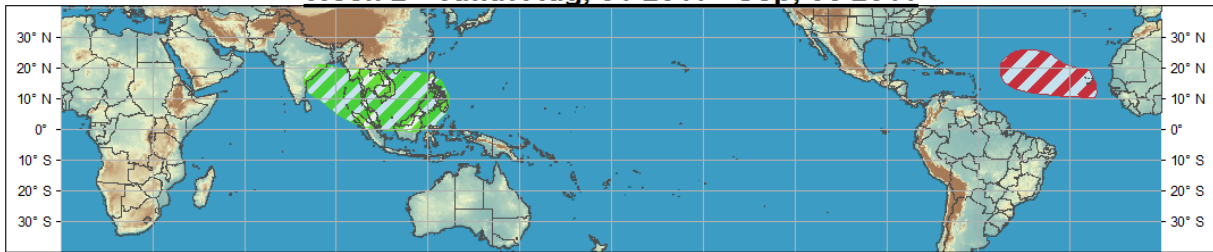
Global Tropical Hazards/Benefits Assessment - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Aug, 24 2011 - Aug, 30 2011



Week 2 - Valid: Aug, 31 2011 - Sep, 06 2011



Produced: 08/23/2011

Confidence		
High	Moderate	
		Tropical Cyclone Formation: Development of a tropical cyclone that eventually reaches tropical storm 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. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



The MJO signal remained weak during the past week and much of the recent anomalous convection has been the result of other higher frequency features including tropical cyclone activity. During the past week, enhanced rainfall was observed across parts of Africa, the Indian Ocean, and the tropical Atlantic Ocean while suppressed rainfall was evident across northern Mexico, southeast China, and the northwest Pacific Ocean.

Tropical Storm Harvey developed in the western Caribbean Sea and quickly made landfall in Belize and the remnant low continued to track westward across southern Mexico. Later in the period, Irene formed near the lesser Antilles and strengthened to a hurricane by August 22 as it tracked across Puerto Rico. Also over the period, Tropical Storm Fernanda dissipated southeast of Hawaii and Hurricane Greg formed in the east Pacific, tracked westward away from Mexico and weakened as it moved over cooler waters. Meanwhile, after two weeks with no tropical cyclones in the northwest Pacific Ocean, Tropical Storm 14W recently formed on August 23 east of the Philippines.

Most dynamical model forecasts of the MJO indicate an increase in amplitude with eastward propagation during the period. This signal contributes to the outlooks this week, but it remains uncertain whether this signal will establish itself as a long-lived MJO event as we move into September.

Hurricane Irene is forecast to strengthen and result in very heavy rainfall across the Bahamas at the beginning of the Week-1 period. Hurricane Irene is also forecast to threaten the U.S. East Coast during Week-1. Please refer to the latest advisories from the National Hurricane Center at www.nhc.noaa.gov. Also, during Week-1, enhanced rainfall is favored across parts of Africa due in part to anomalous low-level westerlies across the Gulf of Guinea. Tropical waves emerging from western Africa have a moderate chance of becoming tropical cyclones in the eastern tropical Atlantic. The expected increase in the MJO signal with an eastward propagation elevates the chances for enhanced rainfall across northern Pakistan, India, the Bay of Bengal, and Southeast Asia. The circulation around Tropical Storm 14W is expected to enhance rainfall across the South China Sea and the Philippines and a tropical wave is forecast to become a tropical cyclone in the northwest Pacific (around 20N/140E). Model guidance indicates enhanced rainfall across Guatemala and parts of Mexico.

Although uncertainty exists on the duration of a continued MJO signal during the week-2 period, the expected phase of the MJO contributes to an enhanced rainfall forecast across the Bay of Bengal and Southeast Asia. A continued medium chance for tropical cyclone development is forecast across the eastern tropical Atlantic during this period.