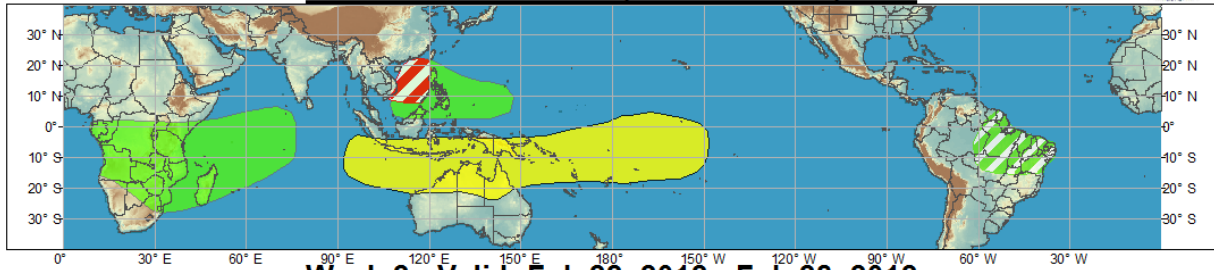




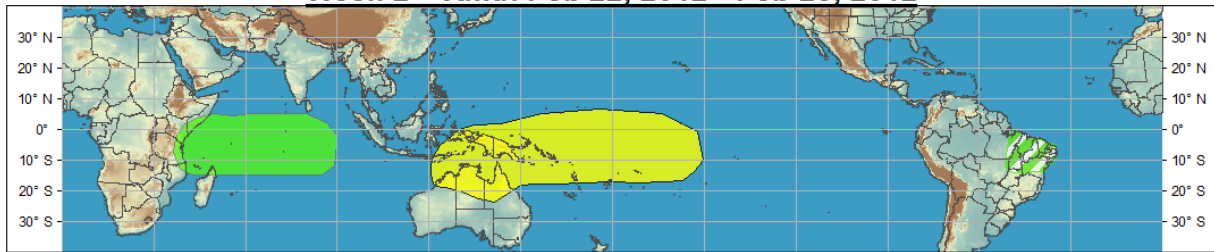
# Global Tropical Hazards/Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



## Week 1 - Valid: Feb 15, 2012 - Feb 21, 2012



## Week 2 - Valid: Feb 22, 2012 - Feb 28, 2012



Produced: 02/14/2012

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



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The MJO was active during the past week with a strong, quickly propagating signal. The enhanced convective phase shifted eastward across the Pacific into the western hemisphere. The MJO index has decreased in amplitude in recent days and it is currently centered over the Americas, Atlantic Ocean, and western Africa. The MJO contributed to areas of enhanced convection across the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) while primarily La Nina contributed to rainfall across parts of the Maritime Continent. Most of the MJO index model forecasts indicate the MJO signal will propagate into the Indian Ocean by Week-2.

Over the past week, the large scale precipitation pattern was very similar to MJO composites for phases 7 and 8. Enhanced (suppressed) convection was observed across parts of the south-central Pacific (eastern Indian Ocean/western Maritime Continent/northern Australia). Enhanced convection was also observed across the equatorial eastern Pacific, Central America, parts of northern South America, and across the equatorial Atlantic. Tropical cyclone Giovanna developed in the southwest Indian Ocean and moved across Madagascar over the past couple of days, while parts of southeast Africa experienced suppressed convection, consistent with the MJO. Suppressed convection was also observed over the central equatorial Pacific, consistent with La Nina.

The Week-1 and Week-2 outlooks are based primarily on MJO composites for phase 1 for Week-1 and phase 2 for Week-2. La Nina, statistical MJO forecasts, and numerical model guidance also played large roles in the outlook.

For Week-1, suppressed convection is favored over parts of the eastern Indian Ocean, the southern part of the Maritime Continent, northern Australia, and the western Pacific. The enhanced convective phase favors above median precipitation across Brazil. Later during week-1 there are increasing chances for enhanced convection associated with the MJO to start impacting parts of Africa and the western Indian Ocean. A tropical cyclone east of Madagascar is expected to bring precipitation to Madagascar and southeast Africa early in the period. Models are also indicating a tropical cyclone may develop in the South China Sea late in Week-1, and model guidance and above average sea surface temperatures support enhanced precipitation near and east of the Phillipines.

During Week-2, elevated odds for above-median rainfall are forecast in eastern Brazil and across the western and central Indian Ocean. However there is some uncertainty in the model guidance with how widespread the enhanced convection may be in the Indian Ocean. Suppressed convection is forecast to continue across the eastern Maritime Continent, northern Australia, and the western Pacific.

Below-normal rainfall is favored for the west-central equatorial Pacific Ocean for the entire period, consistent with the ongoing La Nina conditions.