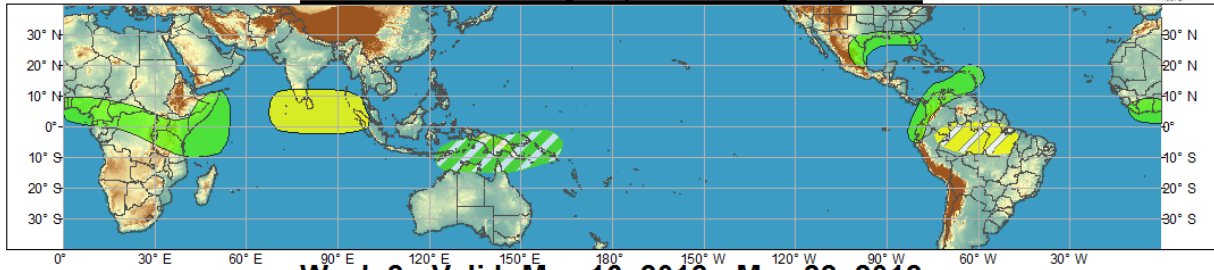




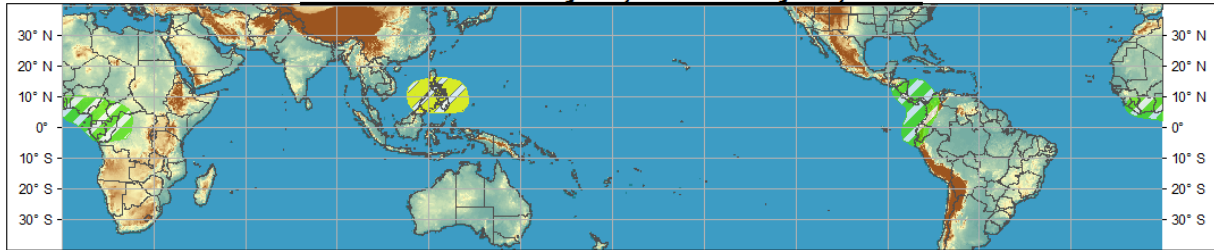
Global Tropical Hazards/Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: May 09, 2012 - May 15, 2012



Week 2 - Valid: May 16, 2012 - May 22, 2012



Produced: 05/08/2012

| Confidence | | |
|------------|----------|---|
| High | Moderate | |
| | | Tropical Cyclone Formation Development of a tropical cyclone that eventually reaches tropical storm/cyclone 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.



中央氣象局
Central Weather Bureau



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The MJO remained incoherent during the past week and anomalous tropical convection is scattered and generally unorganized on the large scale. The enhanced phase of an equatorial Rossby wave (ERW) is continuing to shift westward across Africa. Enhanced convection was observed over portions of northern South America and the southern Maritime continent, with suppressed convection across parts of the Indian Ocean. Tropical cyclone 19S developed north of Australia during the past week, but this system has already weakened.

Most of the dynamical model forecasts of the MJO index indicate very weak and incoherent signals during the next two weeks, so the MJO did not play any substantial role in the forecast this week. La Nina has transitioned to ENSO neutral conditions and this along with incoherent MJO activity makes the outlook primarily driven by numerical model guidance.

Enhanced rainfall is favored across much of central Africa from the Atlantic coastal areas across the central portion of the continent to the Greater Horn of Africa and is based on model guidance as well as the enhanced phase of the ERW. Greater than average odds for below-median rainfall is indicated across

southern India, parts of the central and eastern Indian Ocean, primarily north of the equator and also over areas in northern South America. Wetter-than-average conditions are favored for portions of the southern Maritime continent (in part related to the remnants of TS19), the Caribbean, eastern Mexico and the Gulf coast states in the southern U.S. mainly based on model guidance. Above-average SST's also favor above-average rainfall for northwest South America.

During Week-2, there is lower coverage as a result of little MJO signal and the absence of La Nina. Enhanced rainfall is favored for parts of the Gulf of Guinea region in Africa associated with model guidance and the enhanced phase of the ERW. There are enhanced odds for above-average rainfall for portions of Central America and northwest South America where above-normal SSTs and model guidance indicate continued wetness. Model guidance favors below-median rainfall for an area in close proximity to the Philippines.