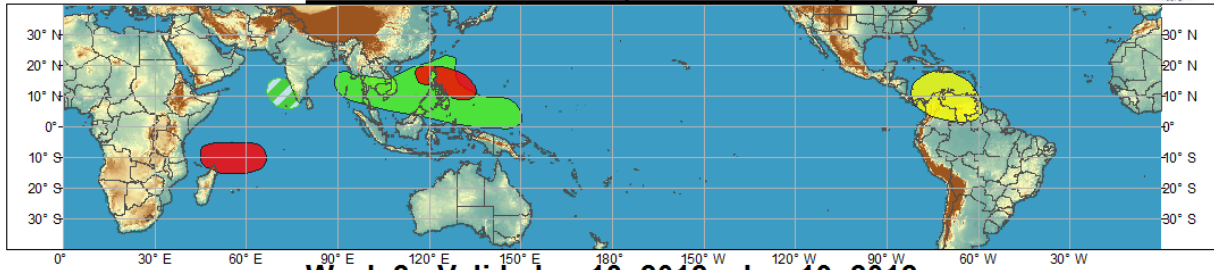




Global Tropical Hazards/Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jun 06, 2012 - Jun 12, 2012



Week 2 - Valid: Jun 13, 2012 - Jun 19, 2012



Produced: 06/05/2012

Forecaster: Gottschalck/Pugh

		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.



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The MJO remained weak during the past week and anomalous tropical convection continues to be related to higher frequency variability such as atmospheric Kelvin and equatorial Rossby waves. Enhanced convection was observed across many areas during the past week and included parts of the Indian Ocean, Maritime continent, western Pacific, and western Caribbean. Suppressed convection was observed over the eastern Pacific and northern South America. Typhoon Mawar developed east of the Philippines on May 31 and tracked north across the northwest Pacific.

The latest forecasts of the MJO index from dynamical models indicate a more coherent MJO signal during week-1 with a continuation of varying strength during week-2. Although there is large spread among the models with the magnitude of the MJO signal, model consensus indicates a more coherent signal than observed in previous weeks. The outlooks are based on a strengthening MJO signal and numerical model guidance.

During Week-1, the enhanced phase of the MJO and model guidance favor enhanced rainfall for parts of Southeast Asia, the Philippines, and western Pacific. Some model guidance also supports elevated

chances of above-average rainfall for the eastern Arabian Sea and western coast of India. An organized area of convection in the southwest Indian Ocean is expected to become a tropical cyclone where SSTs are warmer-than-normal. Model guidance supports tropical cyclone development in this region. Drier-than-average conditions are favored for the southern Caribbean Sea and northern South America.

For Week-2, moderate confidence is used for forecasts of anomalous convection due to uncertainty in the duration and strength of the MJO signal. Elevated chances for above normal rainfall are forecast for Vietnam, the South China Sea, and the western Pacific. Enhanced convection results in a continuation of increased chances for tropical cyclone development east of the Philippines. A drying trend is expected across the eastern Indian Ocean and parts of the Maritime Continent. Some models indicate that the enhanced phase of a MJO will progress into the western Hemisphere. Therefore, increased chances for tropical cyclone development are forecast in the eastern Pacific and elevated chances of above-average rainfall are favored for southern Mexico, Central America, and the western Caribbean. The odds for tropical cyclone development across the northwest Caribbean are expected to increase during the third week of June.