



Global Tropical Hazards/Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Nov 07, 2012 - Nov 13, 2012



Week 2 - Valid: Nov 14, 2012 - Nov 20, 2012



Produced: 11/06/2012

Forecaster: Pugh

Confidence	
High	Moderate
Tropical Cyclone Formation	Red
Above-average rainfall	Green
Below-average rainfall	Yellow
Above-normal temperatures	Brown
Below-normal temperatures	Blue

Development of a tropical cyclone that eventually reaches tropical storm/cyclone strength.

Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range.

Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range.

7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range.

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.



Enhanced convection continued across the eastern half of the Indian Ocean and spread eastward to the western Maritime Continent by November 5. Suppressed convection prevailed across the Philippines and western Pacific Ocean. Tropical cyclone Nilam, which developed near Sri Lanka, made landfall in southeast India and brought very heavy rainfall (more than 300 mm) to Tamil Nadu. Short-lived Tropical Storm Rosa in the east Pacific weakened at the beginning of November.

The MJO remained active during the past week with the enhanced phase centered across the eastern Indian Ocean. There is considerable spread among the dynamical model MJO index forecasts. Some forecasts indicate a continued eastward propagation. The MJO index forecasts likely continue to struggle with the representation of other subseasonal tropical variability (Kelvin wave crossing the Pacific) and we favor a continuation of MJO activity. Based on the latest observations and some model MJO index forecasts, the MJO is forecast to remain active during the next 1-2 weeks with the enhanced convective phase located across the Maritime Continent and west Pacific during the period.

During Week-1, the outlook is based primarily on the MJO since confidence is low in the gfs model precipitation forecast across most of the global tropics. The ensemble means of the Canadian and ukmet models indicate an eastward propagating signal. The enhanced convective phase of the MJO favors above average rainfall across the eastern Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent. Ongoing convection and warmer-than-normal SSTs increase chances for tropical cyclone development in the south Indian Ocean and to the east of the Philippines. Model guidance remains consistent that a pair of tropical cyclones may develop by the end of week-1 in the south Indian Ocean. If a tropical cyclone forms in the west Pacific, a subsequent track across the south-central Philippines can be expected. Meanwhile, in the western Hemisphere, a couplet of wet (dry) conditions is expected across Brazil (northern South America).

Uncertainty increases during Week-2 with the outlook based on the enhanced convection phase of the MJO signal propagating east across the western Pacific. Therefore, enhanced rainfall is forecast across the eastern Maritime Continent and the south Pacific Islands. Suppressed convection is expected to persist across northern South America. Although no specific areas are favored for tropical cyclone development, the region surrounding the Philippines remains elevated for additional tropical cyclogenesis.