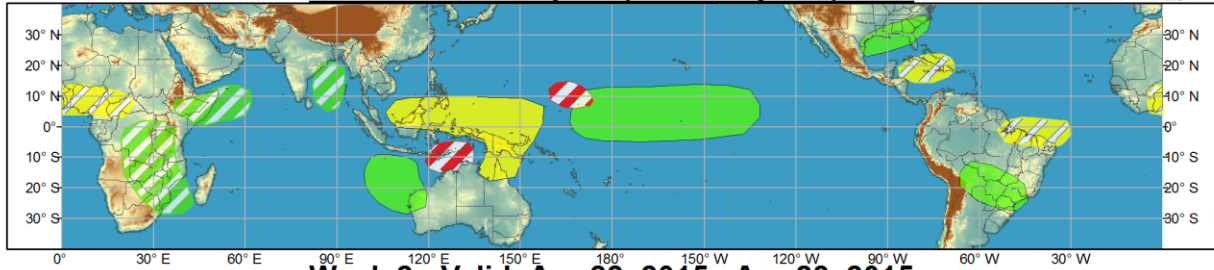




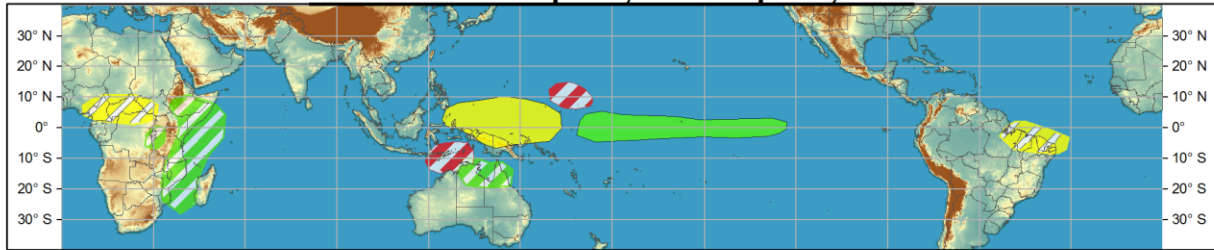
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Apr 15, 2015 - Apr 21, 2015



Week 2 - Valid: Apr 22, 2015 - Apr 28, 2015



Produced: 04/14/2015

Forecaster: Baxter

- | Confidence | | |
|------------|----------|---|
| High | Moderate | |
| | | Tropical Cyclone Formation Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater 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, except from 6/1 - 11/30 for the region from 120E to 0, 0 to 40N. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



The RMM index reveals a weak MJO signal over the past several days, while the CPC velocity potential index shows rapid eastward propagation of a weaker, though still coherent signal. In the context of the latter, the enhanced phase is now over the central Pacific, while the RMM index is being heavily influenced by convective activity over the Indian Ocean. It is important to keep in mind that the RMM index explicitly removes the previous 120-day mean, so it is likely that the CPC index is more heavily influenced by the current ENSO state. Taken together, the indices suggest that the current situation is best summarized as being influenced by multiple modes of subseasonal variability, including weak MJO activity, as well as a robust low-frequency state given the time of year.

Dynamical model MJO index forecasts generally indicate little in the way of coherent MJO activity. Statistical models favor slow eastward propagation of a stronger signal over the next two weeks, but these solutions are not strongly considered here due to the ongoing El Niño. Based on the dynamical guidance, the MJO is forecast to play a lesser role over the next two weeks as the ENSO base state remains more important, especially over the Maritime Continent and Pacific Ocean.

Tropical Storm Solo formed over the eastern part of the Coral Sea during the past week, and lasted only a couple of days. The Joint Typhoon Warning Center is currently monitoring a tropical disturbance over the southeastern Indian Ocean; however, the odds of tropical cyclone (TC) formation are low, and so a shape is not depicted for this region. Enhanced rainfall, however, is more likely in association with this feature over the next several days. There are two other areas, one north of Australia and the other over the northwestern Pacific, where TC formation is possible in late Week-1 or early Week-2. These areas are strongly indicated as favorable by the GEFS, and seem reasonably consistent with the forecast convective pattern over the next two weeks.

Regions depicted favoring enhanced or suppressed rainfall over the next two weeks are based mostly on the consensus between the CFS and ECMWF coupled model systems and the ENSO state, with some weak MJO activity considered. In general, enhanced convection is favored over the central and eastern Pacific, while suppressed convection is more likely over parts of the Maritime Continent. Enhanced convection is forecast during Week-1 over parts of the eastern Indian Ocean away from the equator, where the model guidance is supportive and ongoing activity is currently observed. Over South America, drier-than-average conditions are favored for the northeastern part of the continent, while the enhanced phase of the remnant MJO is conducive for enhanced rainfall farther south. This pattern is generally forecast to remain in place during Week-2 according to the dynamical models.

Depicted areas of enhanced or suppressed rainfall over Africa are produced in collaboration with CPC's Africa Desk.