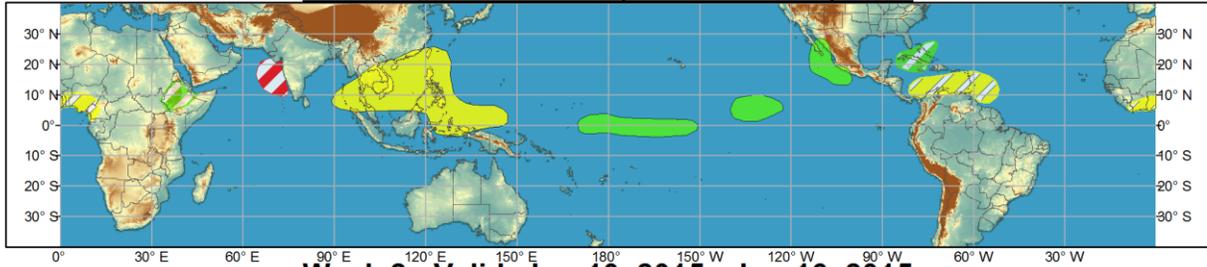




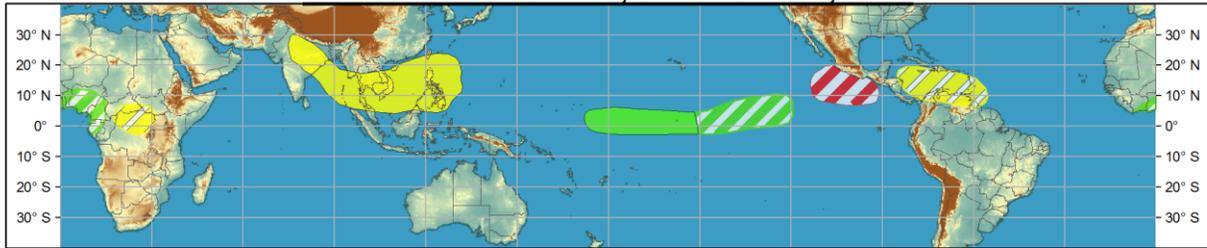
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jun 03, 2015 - Jun 09, 2015



Week 2 - Valid: Jun 10, 2015 - Jun 16, 2015



Produced: 06/02/2015

Forecaster: Rosencrans

- | 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.



According to the Wheeler-Hendon RMM based MJO index, the MJO strengthened slightly during the past week. The CPC Velocity Potential based index indicates little to no change from the previous weeks, with only a slight eastward shift during the entire month of May. The subseasonal coherent tropical variability continues to be dominated by atmospheric Kelvin wave activity, and now tropical cyclones in the Northern Hemisphere are impacting the overall circulation.

Enhanced convection remained in place over the eastern Pacific, with some connection to North America. Suppressed convection was evident from the Indian Ocean to the western North Pacific. The placement of enhanced/suppressed convection is consistent with the low-frequency state. A couple of robust Kelvin waves have also traversed the globe, and are likely responsible for a portion of the convection over the East Pacific.

Two tropical cyclones formed over the East Pacific, and are forecast to strengthen during the next 2-5 days. During the next week, most models are depicting the development of an area of low pressure near the west coast of India. Some models develop a tropical cyclone out of that feature, despite the hostile

environmental conditions. During Week-2, the most likely area for tropical cyclone development shifts back to the East Pacific.

Dynamical model guidance indicates a strengthening signal during Week-1, with eastward propagation. During Week-2, the models generally indicate a weakening signal over the Indian Ocean. The current thinking of the forecast team is that the evolution of those index values is the result of other modes being aliased onto the RMMs. The Constructed Analog statistical model depicts a weaker signal, while other statistical models predict little to no signal beyond Week-1.

Given the uncertainty in Week-1, the forecast relies on the low-frequency state, Kelvin wave activity, tropical cyclone activity, and model output, resulting in below-average rains from Southeast Asia to the western North Pacific. The low-frequency state favors continued above-average rains near the Date Line and portions of the East Pacific, while tropical cyclone activity favors heavy rains for the southern coast of Mexico. Anomalously high vertical wind shear and the low-frequency state also favor below-average rains for the Caribbean and tropical Atlantic.

During Week-2, the focus for the area of below-average rains near Southeast Asia shifts slightly northward. The status of faster modes (Kelvin waves and tropical cyclones) is less certain, so the signal for above-average rains over the central Pacific relies more on the low-frequency state and model output. Below-average rains are again expected over much of the Caribbean and northern South America.

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