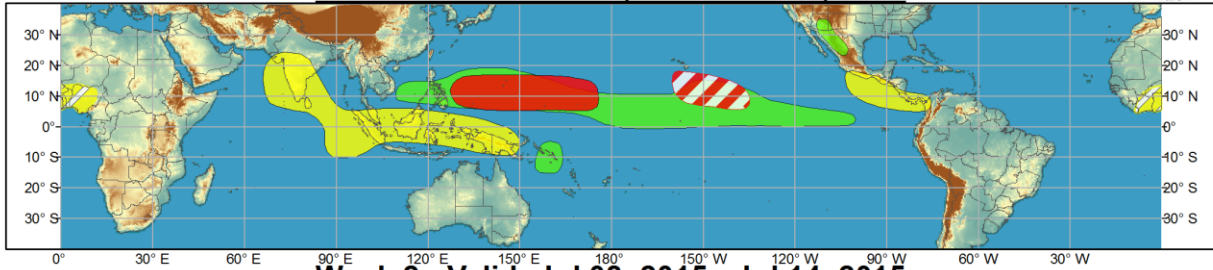




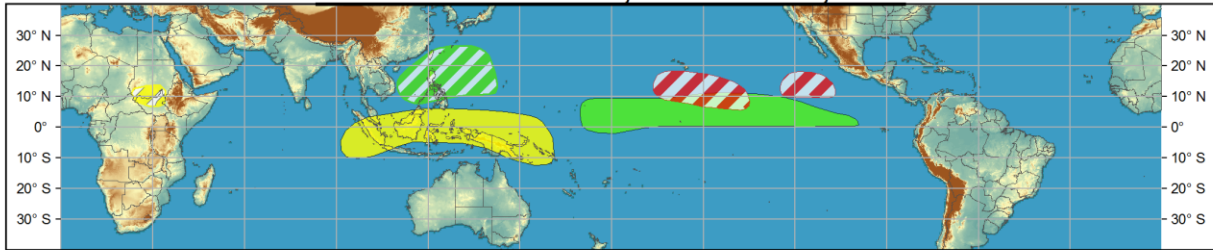
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jul 01, 2015 - Jul 07, 2015



Week 2 - Valid: Jul 08, 2015 - Jul 14, 2015



Produced: 06/30/2015

Forecaster: Allgood

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 MJO remained active during the past week, with the enhanced convective phase now over the western Pacific, as indicated by both the RMM and CPC velocity potential based MJO indices. The spatial pattern of upper level velocity potential anomalies continues to exhibit a robust and coherent Wave-1 structure. The MJO is beginning to constructively interfere with the El Niño base state, and Kelvin Wave (KW) activity over the Pacific ahead of the MJO convective envelope has resulted in strong pulses of enhanced convection.

Dynamical models, including the GFS and ECMWF ensemble systems, indicate strong amplification of the RMM index over the western Pacific. This amplitude is primarily associated with a strong westerly wind burst near the Date Line, which may be further enhanced during Week-1 by several tropical cyclones over the western Pacific, including existing twin cyclones straddling the equator near 160E. The GFS and CFS depict little further eastward propagation of the signal, instead favoring a gradual weakening of the intraseasonal convective anomalies towards the base state. The ECMWF maintains more eastward propagation of the MJO signal, with the enhanced phase approaching the eastern Pacific by the end of Week-2. The extent of the eastward propagation of the MJO signal will play a substantial

role in the potential for tropical cyclogenesis over the eastern Pacific, and even the Atlantic, during the next several weeks.

Two tropical cyclones developed on 30 June over the western Pacific near 160E: Tropical Depression 09W (Chan-hom) north of the equator, and Tropical Depression 25 south of the equator. Chan-hom is forecast to gradually intensify as it moves west-northwestward, potentially affecting Guam towards the end of the Week-1 period as a typhoon. TD 25 is forecast to modestly strengthen, but remain a tropical storm as it moves generally southward across the Solomon Islands. During Week-1, additional tropical cyclogenesis is favored across the northwestern Pacific, with a potential for a highly active pattern during the period. There is a moderate potential early in the period for two additional tropical cyclones to form between Chan-hom's current position and the Philippines during the next several days, and there is a higher potential for additional tropical cyclone formation between 155E and the Date Line. Later in the Week-1 period through Week-2, additional KW activity constructively interfering with the El Nino may promote tropical cyclone formation south or southeast of Hawaii. Additionally, relaxing vertical shear and KW activity may increase the potential for tropical cyclogenesis over southwestern portions of the East Pacific basin towards the end of Week-2.

During Week-1, dynamical models, MJO composites, and the base state all favor suppressed convection across southern portions of South Asia, parts of the Indian Ocean, and along the equator across the Maritime Continent. Suppressed convection is also favored across parts of the eastern Pacific and the adjacent Mexico and Central American coastal areas. Widespread enhanced convection is favored from the South China sea and northwestern Pacific, as well as the equatorial central and east-central Pacific. Enhanced convection is also favored across northwestern Mexico, and may impact parts of the southwestern U.S.

During Week-2, the MJO, El Nino, and any subsidence surrounding potential tropical cyclones all favor a continuation of suppressed convection across much of the Maritime Continent. Enhanced convection, associated with frontal activity and potential tropical cyclones, is forecast across much of the South China Sea, Philippines, and northwestern Pacific south of Japan. Enhanced convection associated with El Nino is anticipated to continue along and north of the equator from the Date Line eastward. Continued enhancement of the Monsoon across northwestern Mexico and the southwestern U.S. is also forecast.

Forecasts for enhanced or suppressed rainfall across Africa are provided in collaboration with CPC's Africa Desk and are based on regional scale anomaly features.