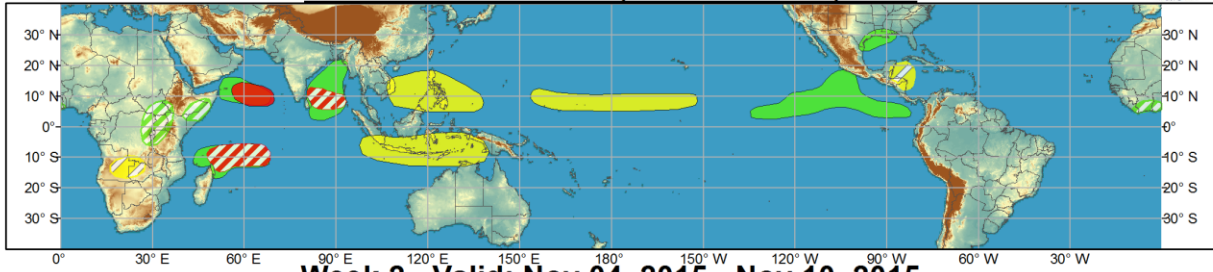




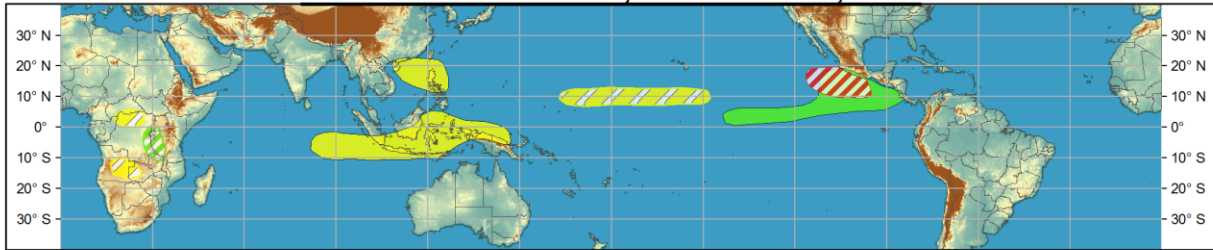
# Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



## Week 1 - Valid: Oct 28, 2015 - Nov 03, 2015



## Week 2 - Valid: Nov 04, 2015 - Nov 10, 2015



**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.

Produced: 10/27/2015

Forecaster: Rosencrans



The ongoing, strong El Nino continues to remain a major contributor to the pattern of tropical convective anomalies. Some MJO related indices are indicating related activity over the western Indian Ocean. Some convection is present there on satellite imagery, but the relationships to a coherent and sustainable mode of variability are yet to be determined. A similar pattern in tropical convection developed during the El Nino events of 1982-1983 and 1997-1998.

Upper-level velocity potential anomalies indicate a wave-2 pattern over the global tropics, a change from the previous couple of months, which could be related to an emerging MJO. Through Week-2, dynamical models depict a slight weakening of this newly emerged signal, with some eastward propagation. Statistical tools indicate more eastward propagation of the signal. The resultant forecast location for enhanced convection would be in opposition to the ongoing El Nino, so the scenario of a robust convective anomaly propagating to the Maritime Continent is deemed unlikely.

During the past week, Hurricane Patricia formed over the eastern Pacific and moved northward into Mexico. Hurricane Olaf continues to churn northeast of Hawaii. Tropical depression 26W had a short

lifespan (6 hours) over the western Pacific. During the next two weeks, the most likely area for tropical cyclone formation is the Arabian Sea, followed by the Bay of Bengal and South Indian Ocean. Dynamical models and analysis/extrapolation of modes of tropical convective variability all support an increased threat over the Indian Ocean. During Week-2, the threat of tropical cyclone formation returns to the east Pacific, while a low confidence threat of tropical cyclone formation remains over the western Indian Ocean, particularly south of the equator.

During the next week, above average rains are likely over the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, and South Indian Ocean, aligned with a Kelvin Wave and the relaxation of the South Asian monsoon. Suppressed convection is likely over the Maritime Continent and west-central Pacific. Above average rainfall is likely over the East Pacific and near the northwest Gulf of Mexico. During Week-2, anomalously enhanced convection is likely over the East Pacific, with suppressed convection over the Maritime Continent and potentially near the Date Line, along 10N. Additionally, some models are indicating a weak dry signal over central Brazil, but the signal is weak, so the confidence is low.

Forecasts for Africa are done in collaboration with CPC's Africa Desk and based on model forecast guidance and regional scale anomaly features.