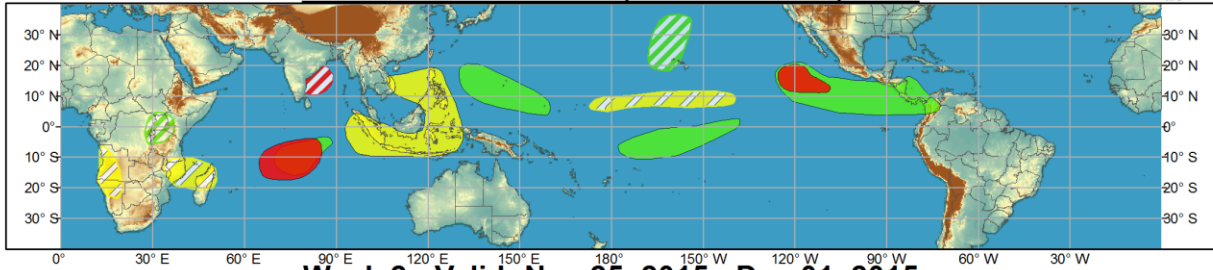




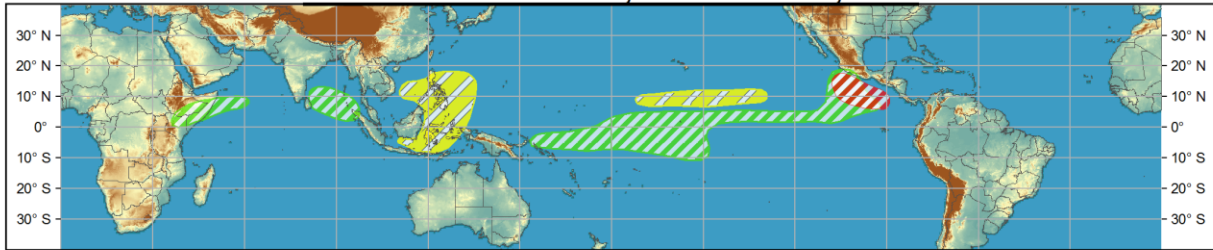
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Nov 18, 2015 - Nov 24, 2015



Week 2 - Valid: Nov 25, 2015 - Dec 01, 2015



Produced: 11/17/2015

Forecaster: Allgood

Confidence		
High	Moderate	
		Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater 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, 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 signal broke down during the past week, with the CPC velocity potential based MJO index depicting little to no amplitude. The RMM-based MJO index continues to be outside of the unit circle, but with a rapid westward propagation that is inconsistent with MJO activity. Several factors are interfering with the intraseasonal signal, including a resurgence of El Nino convection over the eastern Pacific, a slow moving equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW) west of the Date Line, and a relatively stationary enhanced convective signal over the central Indian Ocean. Time-longitude plots of upper-level velocity potential anomalies suggest a fast eastward propagating feature, either the remnant MJO enhanced phase or Kelvin Waves, over the central and eastern Pacific, which is constructively interfering with the El Nino base state.

Dynamical model RMM Index forecasts generally favor a continued projection of the index over the Indian Ocean during the next week or two. The GFS and UKMET show no additional eastward propagation, while the ECMWF depicts some eastward propagation of a weakening signal. Overall, the MJO is not anticipated to play a significant role in the evolution of global tropical convective patterns during the next two weeks, although persistent convection over the central Indian Ocean may generate Kelvin Waves that propagate rapidly across the Maritime Continent to the West Pacific.

In association with the ERW mentioned above, Tropical Storm In-Fa developed over the West Pacific, just southeast of Pohnpei Island in the Federated States of Micronesia. Forecasts from the Joint Typhoon Warning Center bring In-Fa on a west-northwestward track while intensifying during the next several days, with a potential for typhoon impacts across the Caroline Islands and Guam. Longer range dynamical model track forecasts suggest that In-Fa will recurve well east of the Philippines during late Week-1 or early Week-2. A second disturbance associated with the ERW is currently just south of the Solomon Islands. Development of this system is unlikely due to an unfavorable shear environment. Elsewhere during Week-1, dynamical model guidance strongly favors the development of a tropical cyclone over the south-central Indian Ocean during Week-1. Tropical cyclogenesis is also possible in association with a disturbance in the Bay of Bengal as it moves slowly near the eastern coast of India. Over the eastern Pacific, increasingly favorable environmental conditions support the likely development of a late season tropical cyclone in association with a broad area of low pressure south of Mexico between 110W and 120W. During Week-2, dynamical models favor a moderate potential for additional out-of-season tropical cyclone development over the eastern Pacific closer to Mexico's southern coast. Forecasted environmental conditions across the West Pacific during Week-2 make additional tropical cyclogenesis possible, but dynamical models do not currently depict any specific formation locations.

During Week-1, enhanced (suppressed) convection is forecast across the east-central South Pacific and eastern North Pacific (Maritime Continent and the north-central Pacific). The CFS and ECMWF also favor an area of enhanced rainfall near western Hawaii. During Week-2, enhanced convection is favored across much of the equatorial Pacific, with dynamical models continuing to forecast a narrow region of suppressed convection along 10N over the central Pacific, as well as across the central Maritime Continent. Areas of enhanced rainfall are anticipated to persist across parts of the northern Indian Ocean.

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