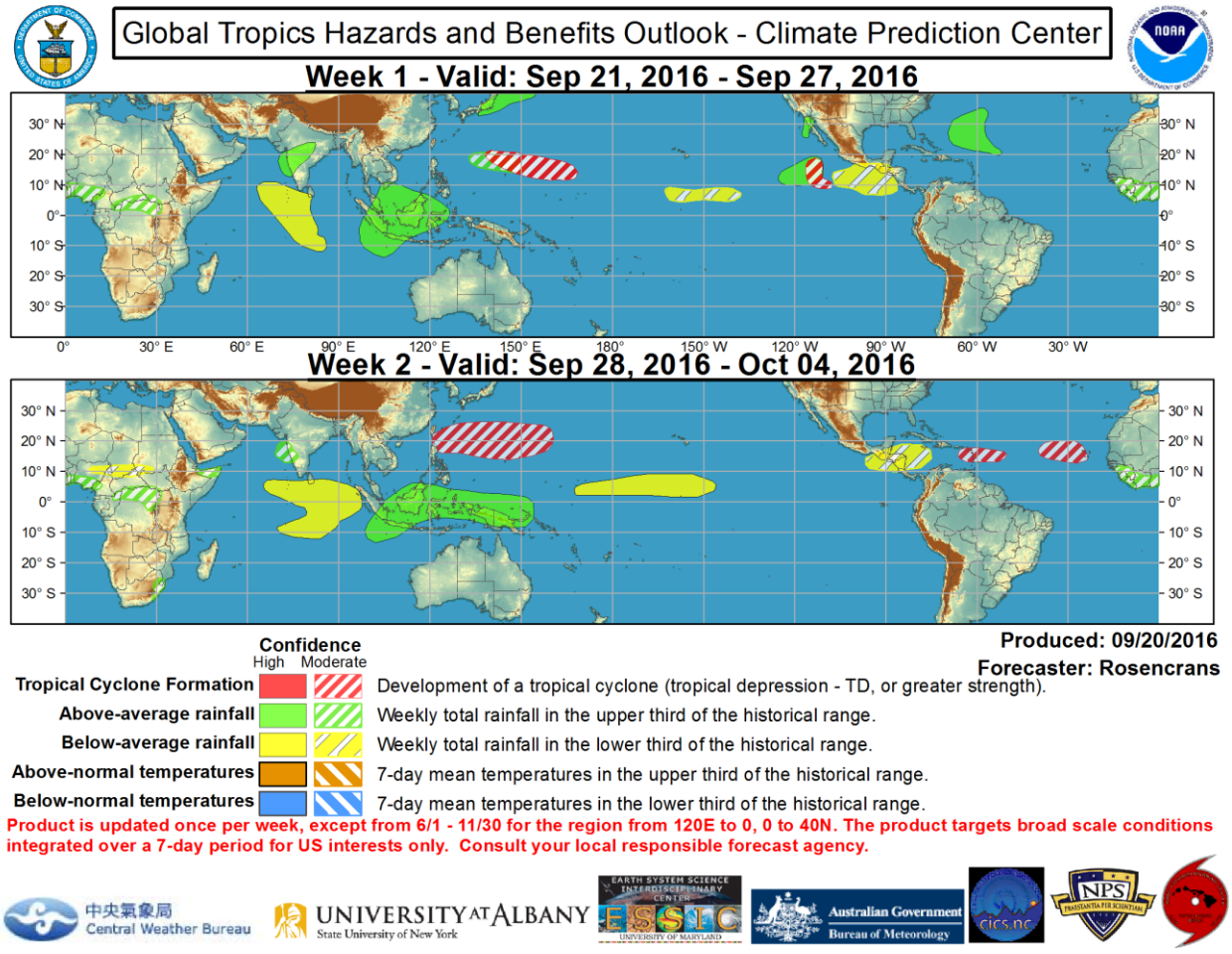

The MJO strengthened during the past 7-days, with the RMM-based index and the CPC velocity potential based anomalies indicating conditions associated with enhanced convection over the Maritime Continent. Spatially, velocity potential anomalies indicate support for convection from the Indian Ocean to the Central Pacific, with subsident conditions from the Americas to Africa, and that pattern is slowly sliding eastward. An equatorial Rossby wave (ERW) and a Kelvin wave are also impacting the circulation near the Date Line. Going forward in time, most models predict a slow eastward propagation of the signal, with convection remaining over the Maritime Continent and western Pacific for the next 10 days. GFS and Environment Canada model based solutions have slower propagation, likely due to more emphasis on the ERW.

During the past week, Hurricane Paine developed over the eastern Pacific and both Tropical Storm Karl and Tropical Storm Lisa developed over the Atlantic, continuing the active period for tropical cyclone activity. Typhoon Malakas continued to spin over the West Pacific, directly impacting Japan. During the next two weeks tropical cyclone formation is likely over the western Pacific, from about 130E to 165E

along 15N. During the next 5 days, the National Hurricane Center indicated a 50% chance of tropical cyclone formation over the East Pacific. During Week-2, the West Pacific is likely to remain active from near Taiwan out to 165E, while some activity is also indicated over the Atlantic, likely tied to Kelvin wave activity across this region.

During Week-1, moderate likelihood areas of above average rainfall are forecast over India, associated with a monsoon depression that developed over the country last week, which is forecast to slide westward in time. Above average rainfall is also likely over the Maritime Continent due to the MJO/ERW interactions there. Tropical cyclones are likely to bring heavy rains to Japan, northwest Mexico, and portions of the Atlantic Ocean and eastern Pacific. Below average rains are likely over the western Indian Ocean, due to MJO and ERW influences, and over central and eastern Pacific. Confidence over the central and eastern Pacific are lower due to the potential influence of a Kelvin wave to move through that region and disrupt the subsidence from the MJO.

For Week-2, below average rains are likely over the eastern Indian Ocean and western Maritime Continent, while above average rains are likely to stretch eastward to Papua New Guinea and portions of the western Pacific. Below average rains over the central Pacific are likely where SSTs are below average and areas east of the projected influence of the MJO.

Forecasts over Africa are generally made in consultation with CPCs international desk, and can represent local-scale conditions in addition to global-scale variability.