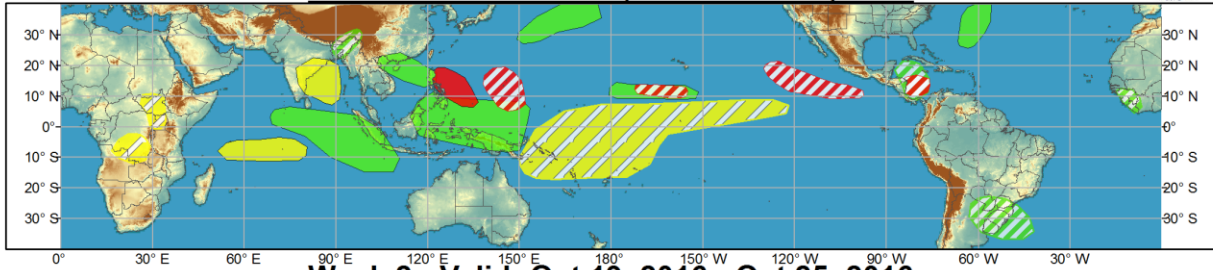




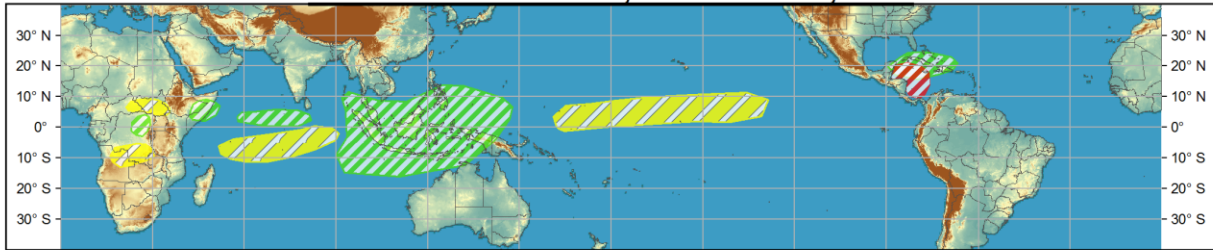
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Oct 12, 2016 - Oct 18, 2016



Week 2 - Valid: Oct 19, 2016 - Oct 25, 2016



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.

Produced: 10/11/2016

Forecaster: Baxter

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.



Recent observations and the RMM-based and CPC velocity potential-based MJO indices depict little eastward propagation of a coherent intraseasonal signal during the past few days. The negative phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) and a possibly developing cold ENSO base state continue to strongly influence the pattern, favoring enhanced convection over the Maritime Continent. Any enhanced phase of the subseasonal signal is likely over the Pacific based on the CPC velocity potential index, where it is destructively interfering with the low-frequency state. There is some evidence of a westward propagating equatorial Rossby wave over the eastern Indian Ocean and western Maritime Continent. Kelvin wave activity continues across the West Pacific and may increase the potential for tropical cyclone development early in the period.

In the Atlantic basin, Hurricane Matthew proved to be an impactful storm for the southeastern United States, while Hurricane Nicole continues to spin over western Atlantic, and is forecast to move northeastward over the coming days. Tropical cyclogenesis is indicated by multiple dynamical modeling systems late in Week-1 or early in Week-2 over the western Caribbean Sea, and a moderate confidence shape is indicated for that region. This is broadly consistent with the forecast evolution of the tropical convective pattern over the coming 7-10 days. The National Hurricane Center is currently monitoring

two tropical disturbances over the East Pacific; each has a moderate chance of formation over the next several days. Farther west, one or two tropical cyclones could form during Week-1, the best chance associated with a tropical wave initially near 10N, 160W.

Over the West Pacific, Tropical Storm Aere and Typhoon Songda formed during the past week. The former dissipated over the South China Sea while the latter is forecast to recurve over the North Pacific. Two areas are being monitored for tropical cyclogenesis in Week-1. The best odds of formation exist east of the Philippines early in the week, and a lower risk of formation is indicated later in the week east of that region. The storm forecast to develop east of the Philippines could track across the South China Sea.

Regions favoring above- or below-average rainfall during Week-1 are based on the consensus between the ECMWF and CFS ensemble systems, as well as forecast tropical cyclone tracks. Generally enhanced (suppressed) convection is favored across the Maritime Continent (central Pacific). Equatorial Rossby wave activity is expected to contribute to enhanced convection over parts of the Indian Ocean in Week-1.

For Week-2 forecast shapes are based largely on the low-frequency state given a lack of coherent MJO activity forecast by statistical or dynamical models. Model consensus between the ECMWF and CFS ensemble systems is also used during this period. The only area favoring tropical cyclogenesis during Week-2 is over the western Caribbean, a carryover from the Week-1 period.

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