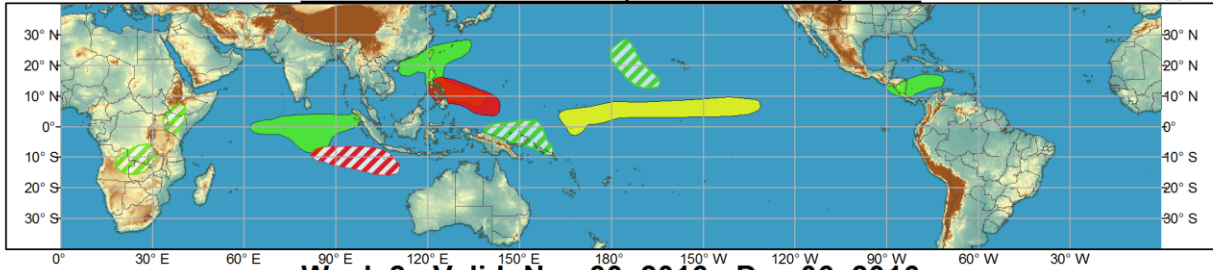




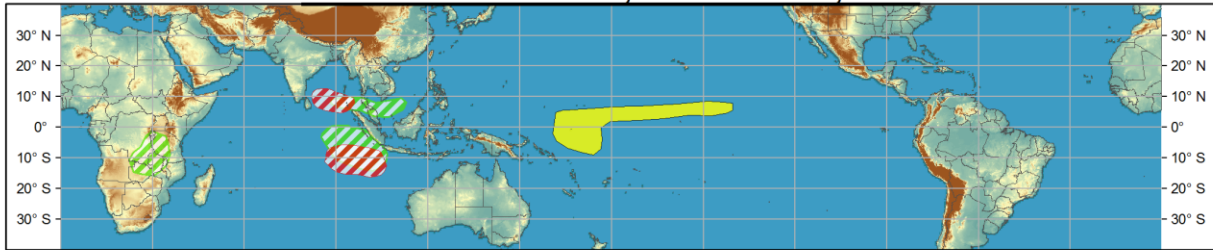
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Nov 23, 2016 - Nov 29, 2016



Week 2 - Valid: Nov 30, 2016 - Dec 06, 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.

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: 11/22/2016
Forecaster: Rosencrans



The MJO remains active, with the CPC velocity potential anomaly based index and the Wheeler Hendon RMM based index indicating a signal over the western Indian Ocean. OLR measurements also indicate enhanced convection over the Maritime Continent and western Pacific, so there are some competing signals in the climate system. Dynamical guidance from a few models indicate a weakening signal during the next week, with increased uncertainty after that as different models latch on to different signals.

During the past week, Tropical Storm Otto formed over the western Caribbean, and is forecast to track westward across Central America before emerging over the Pacific. No other tropical cyclones of at least depression strength developed. During the next two weeks, tropical cyclone formation is likely over the western North Pacific, with potential impacts to the Philippines. Tropical cyclone formation odds are also increased over the southeast Indian Ocean later in Week-1 and into Week-2. Some models hint at a slight increase in formation odds over the Bay of Bengal later in Week-2.

The ongoing MJO event and other intraseasonal activity support enhanced convection over the Indian Ocean and eastern Africa. While the ongoing La Nina favors below-normal convection over the central

Pacific. Intraseasonal signals interfering with the low-frequency (La Nina) signals result in lower coverage and less confidence for enhanced rainfall over the Maritime Continent, and a likely eastward shift from what has been measured in the last two months. Later in Week-1, there are increased odds for below normal temperatures across northern Mexico, but temperatures are not expected to go below freezing, except for some of the highest elevations near the U.S.-Mexico border, so no large-scale threat area is depicted.

The ongoing La Nina supports enhanced convection over the Maritime Continent, but uncertainty is increased due to the competing influences and uncertainty about the re-emerging MJO signal over the eastern Maritime Continent near the end of Week-2. Both of those signals would result below-normal convection over the central Pacific, although if the MJO signal remains diminished and a lower amplitude Kelvin Wave signal moves eastward, the subsidence associated with La Nina would be slightly interrupted. In addition to these precipitation anomalies, some model outputs suggest temperatures are likely to be well below normal for Southeast Asia, but the odds of being below 40 F (4.4 C) are low, so no hazard is depicted.

Forecast shapes over Africa are made in consultation with the Africa Desk at CPC, and often reflect more regional scale variability in addition to large-scale climate factors.