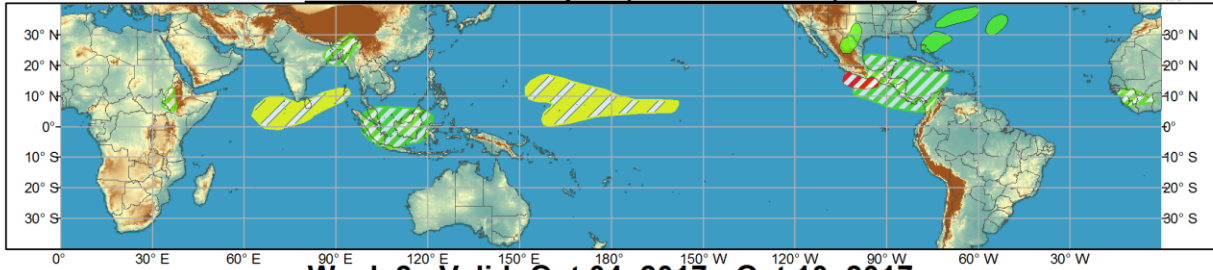




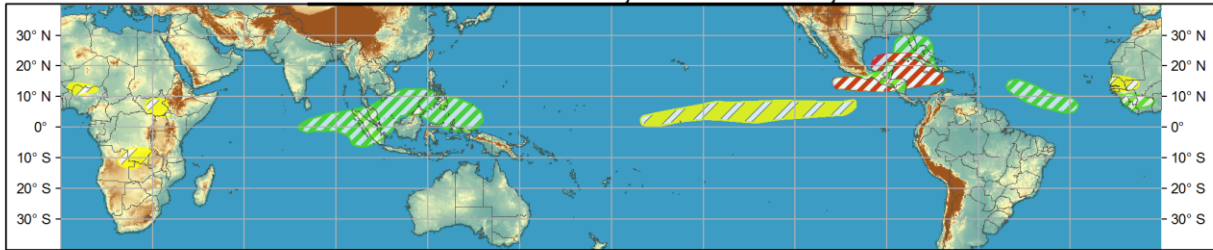
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Sep 27, 2017 - Oct 03, 2017



Week 2 - Valid: Oct 04, 2017 - Oct 10, 2017



Produced: 09/26/2017

Forecaster: MR

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.



The MJO remained weak during the past week. Any remaining projection is over the eastern Maritime Continent/West Pacific, though an Equatorial Rossby Wave is moving across the Maritime Continent and interfering with the remaining signal. Some methods of analysis are also indicating a Kelvin Waves moving to the east, one centered over the Western Pacific and the other moving across the Atlantic.

Hurricanes Maria and Jose are currently moving northward over the western Atlantic Ocean. Hurricane Norma dissipated near Baja California and Tropical Depression 22W moved across Hainan province. During the next 2 weeks, tropical cyclone formation odds are enhanced near the West Coast of Mexico, likely in response to the Kelvin Wave over the Western Pacific moving to the east. Some models indicate potential tropical cyclone formations further west, near 120W, but that signal peaks early in the period and there is low confidence in that region, as compared to further east where the signal is more consistent. Across the Atlantic, no tropical cyclone formations are likely in Week-1, while there is an emerging signal across the western Caribbean and Bay of Campeche into Week-2. For the western Pacific, the odds of formation in the next 2 weeks look low, with the only signals across the South China Sea during Week-2.

During Week-1, the remaining MJO signal and the Equatorial Rossby Wave signal are likely to contribute to both dry conditions across the Indian Ocean and wet conditions over the Maritime Continent. The slowly evolving background state is likely to continue favoring below normal convection near the central Pacific. The potential impact of Kelvin wave moving across the eastern Pacific and into the Atlantic later in Week-1 favors above normal precipitation over Central America and the Caribbean. Frontal activity is likely to support above average rains over Texas. Later in Week-1 and into Week-2, a stationary front could serve as a focusing mechanism for precipitation over Florida.

During Week-2, above average rains are likely to continue over Central America, with increasing odds for tropical cyclone formation for a region straddling the land mass, largely in the predicted wake of the Kelvin Wave. The ERW is likely to extend precipitation westward over the Maritime Continent and Indian Ocean, though certainty in that is low as models diverge greatly on where the strongest anomalies in atmospheric convection are likely to develop. The slowly evolving background state is likely to continue favoring below normal convection near the central Pacific, though east of the Week-1 position due to the subsidence behind the Kelvin wave.

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