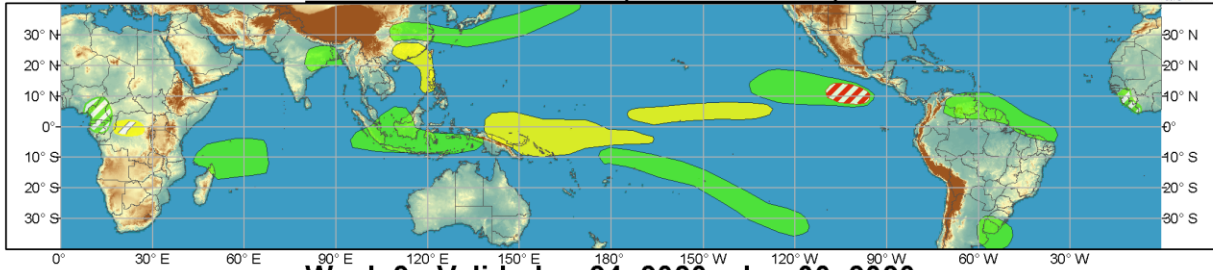




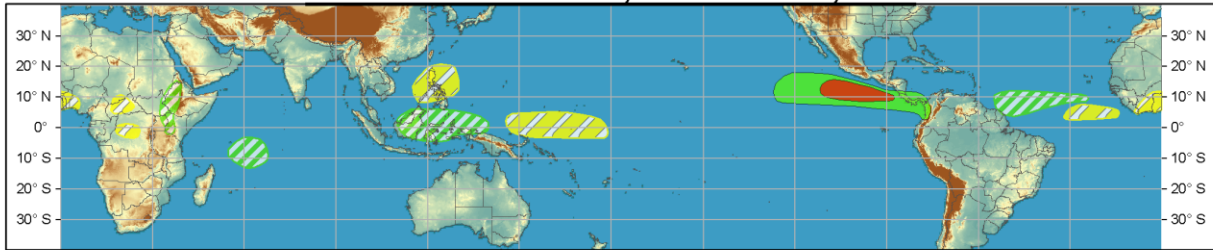
# Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jun 17, 2020 - Jun 23, 2020



Week 2 - Valid: Jun 24, 2020 - Jun 30, 2020



Produced: 06/16/2020

Forecaster: Novella

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 latest analysis of upper-level velocity potential anomalies depicts a more incoherent pattern with an envelope of convection extending from the Prime Meridian to the Western Pacific that has exhibited little eastward propagation over the past few days. Most of the deepest convection appears to be most likely driven by Rossby wave activity over the Indian Ocean and the remnants of Tropical Cyclone (TC) Nuri over Southeast Asia. A robust Kelvin wave, which had circumnavigated the globe throughout most of May and into early June, has since ceased projecting strongly on the RMM index, as was forecast last week. However, models project the Kelvin wave to continue propagating over the tropics to elevate the potential for enhanced rainfall and tropical cyclogenesis over the western hemisphere. The RMM index is currently on the cusp between Phases 2 and 3, and most dynamical models favor the subseasonal signal to propagate westward while falling within the unit circle during the next two weeks. There are very few ensemble members hinting at the possibility of the signal gaining amplitude while propagating eastward in RMM space, and thus, any renewed MJO activity is unlikely into late June.

Since last week, one TC formed in the western Pacific in Nuri. Nuri passed over the Philippines and made landfall on 6/14 over the Guangdong region of southern China as a tropical depression. The resulting rainfall from Nuri has elevated concerns for flooding due to wet antecedent conditions from enhanced

seasonal rainfall in the region. Based on the latest model guidance and tropical cyclogenesis tools, potential for new TC activity remains low during much of week-1, with increasing chances late in week-1 and into the week-2 period over the East Pacific. Both the GEFS and ECMWF ensemble guidance favor a broad area of low pressure developing south of Mexico, and velocity potential guidance favors the aforementioned Kelvin wave to traverse the region to aid in formation. To address uncertainty in the timing of formation, a moderate (high) confidence region is posted for week-1 (week-2), in accordance with the increasing probabilities in TC tools. Across the Atlantic and West Pacific basins, indications of TC formation in the ensemble guidance are lacking, and probabilities in TC tools are tenuous so no corresponding hazards are issued.

The precipitation outlook during the next two weeks is based on dynamical model consensus from the CFS and ECMWF models. Outside of the enhanced precipitation associated with TC development forecast in the eastern Pacific, above-average rainfall is favored over parts of the western Indian Ocean and the Maritime Continent during weeks 1 and 2. Despite above-average sea surface temperatures (SST's) west of New Guinea to the Date Line, below-average rainfall is generally favored over parts of the western equatorial Pacific through late June. Above-average rainfall is also predicted across parts of northern South America during week-1, and over the tropical Atlantic during week-2.

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