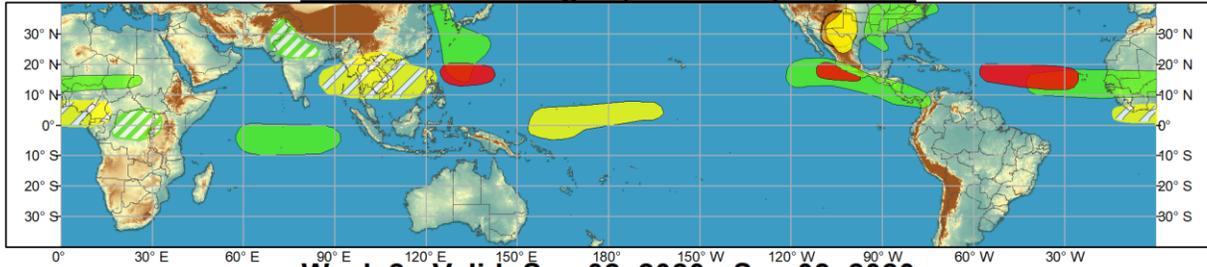




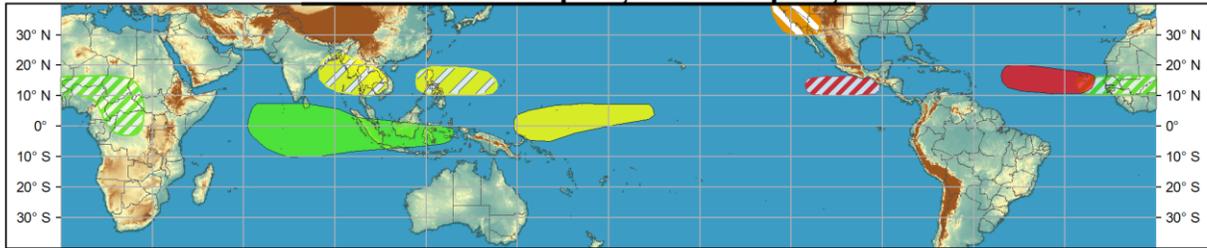
# Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



## Week 1 - Valid: Aug 26, 2020 - Sep 01, 2020



## Week 2 - Valid: Sep 02, 2020 - Sep 08, 2020



Produced: 08/25/2020

Forecaster: Pugh

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.



A coherent Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) continued to propagate eastward since late July with its enhanced (suppressed) phase centered over Africa (the Maritime Continent). During the final week of August, dynamical model forecasts depict the MJO shifting east to the western Indian Ocean which would complete a global circumnavigation in a 5-week span. The GFS model indicates a decrease in the MJO amplitude but this is likely due to interference from an equatorial Rossby wave. The favored Canadian model, and to some extent the ECMWF, feature the MJO continuing to propagate eastward to the eastern Indian Ocean and western Maritime Continent during early September.

The passage of the MJO and its associated anomalous upper-level divergence and reduced vertical wind shear likely aided the development of multiple tropical cyclones across the East Pacific and Atlantic basins during mid to late August. Tropical Depression Marco formed in the west-central Caribbean Sea on August 20 and briefly attained hurricane strength as it tracked north over the central Gulf of Mexico. Increasing wind shear rapidly weakened Marco as it neared the Gulf Coast on August 24. As of August 25 at 11am EDT, Hurricane Laura is forecast to track northwest across the Gulf of Mexico and make landfall along the southwest Louisiana or upper Texas coast on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. Heavy rain and a flooding risk are likely to accompany the remnant low as it tracks across the east-central

United States later this week. Please refer to the Hurricane Center for the latest updates on Hurricane Laura. Based on the MJO, low-frequency base state, and climatology, high confidence exists for tropical cyclone development across the main development region of the Atlantic through at least early September.

Following Tropical Storm Fausto and Hurricane Genevieve (Category-4), convection remained enhanced across the East Pacific into late August. One or two tropical cyclones (TCs) are likely to form at the beginning of week-1 offshore of the southwestern coast of Mexico. Although the chances for additional TC development across the East Pacific are expected to decrease heading into early September, a moderate confidence shape is posted due to model guidance but this will be reevaluated on the updated outlook, released August 28.

Typhoon Bavi is currently located a few hundred miles east of Shanghai, China and Bavi is forecast to track north to near or over the Korean Peninsula on August 26. Model solutions remain in excellent agreement that a tropical cyclone forms east of the Philippines during Week-1 with a similar track northward. The future track of this TC will have to be closely monitored since it may recurve over the North Pacific and influence the longwave pattern downstream over North America.

The precipitation outlook during the next two weeks is based on the model consensus among the CFS, ECMWF, and GFS models, MJO precipitation composites for Phases 1 through 3, and influences from the low frequency base state. Above-average rainfall is likely to expand east from Africa to the Indian Ocean during week-1, while constructive interference between the MJO and low-frequency base state strongly supports below-average rainfall across the west-central equatorial Pacific. During early September, above-average rainfall is most likely across parts of the Indian Ocean and western Maritime Continent with a persistence of below-average rainfall along the west-central equatorial Pacific.

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