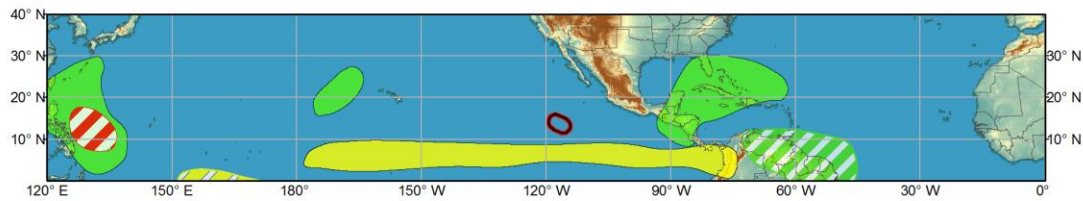




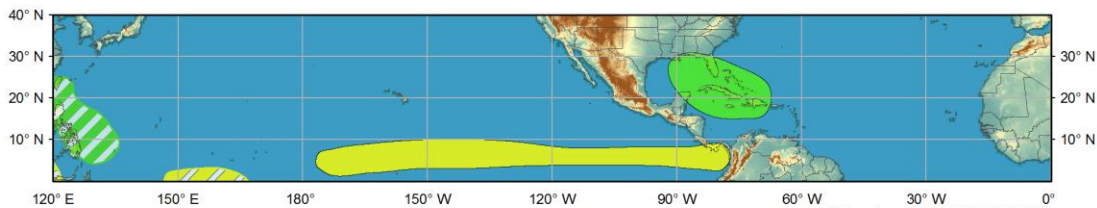
Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Nov 07 2020 - Nov 10 2020



Week 2 - Valid: Nov 11 2020 - Nov 17 2020



Confidence
High Moderate

Produced: 11/06/2020
Forecaster: MacRitchie

- Tropical Cyclone Formation** Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater strength).
- Prior TC Formation Outlook** Tropical cyclone outlook from previous release.
- 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. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



The MJO remains weak as it moves over the Pacific. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) issued the first advisory for Tropical Storm Odalys in the East Pacific on Tuesday afternoon, and the storm dissipated Friday morning. No further tropical cyclone activity is projected in the East Pacific through Week-2. In the West Pacific, model guidance suggests a moderate chance that a tropical storm will form over the next five days just east of the Philippines. The Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) is currently monitoring this area as 92W and we have added it as a moderate confidence region to our forecast map today.

In the Atlantic, the expected superposition of a Kelvin wave and the active region of the MJO over the Caribbean during Week-2 could enhance the probability of a tropical storm forming during Week-2, but there are no specific threats at this time. Currently, the NHC forecasts Tropical Depression Eta to strengthen and move northeastward, ending up in the Gulf of Mexico by Wednesday morning. Significant rainfall is likely around the path of this storm, so a high confidence area of above normal rainfall has been added for Week-2.

--- Original Discussion from November 3 appears below: ---

La Nina remains the dominant low frequency mode of variability throughout the Tropics and has helped sustain anomalously low vertical wind shear over the Caribbean Sea. As a result, the Atlantic hurricane season remains active through early November, which is climatologically unusual during ENSO's other phases. As of 1 PM EST, Hurricane Eta was located just off the east coast of Nicaragua. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) forecasts Eta to make landfall today and traverse much of Central America before emerging back over the Caribbean Sea by the end of the weekend. It is unclear what the storm will do after, but most dynamical guidance suggests that Eta, or its remnants, will turn north towards the Gulf of Mexico after a few days of meandering southwest of Cuba. The NHC will monitor Eta closely and interested parties are encouraged to follow their regular updates. The NHC is monitoring another disturbance in the East Pacific that has a 90% chance of becoming a tropical depression in the next 48 hours. Model guidance suggests that this storm will remain away from land.

The Joint Typhoon Warning Center is tracking tropical storms Goni and Atsani, both of which are forecast to affect southeastern Asia during the next week. These storms formed in an especially conducive environment enhanced by a superposition of the active phase of the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) and enhanced convection associated with the strong La Nina. Most dynamical models forecast the MJO to weaken as it propagates over the Western Hemisphere during the next few days, which is likely influenced by the anomalously cold SSTs throughout the equatorial Pacific. Regardless of how the MJO evolves this week, a Kelvin wave currently over the Pacific is forecast to result in an MJO event over the Indian Ocean during early Week-2.

Most precipitation forecasts are based on the low frequency state as well as the current and forecast positions of the MJO and Kelvin wave activity. Above normal precipitation is also favored throughout the West Pacific and Caribbean due to current tropical cyclone activity. Precipitation forecasts over Africa were made in consultation with the International Desk at CPC, and can represent local-scale conditions in addition to global-scale variability.