

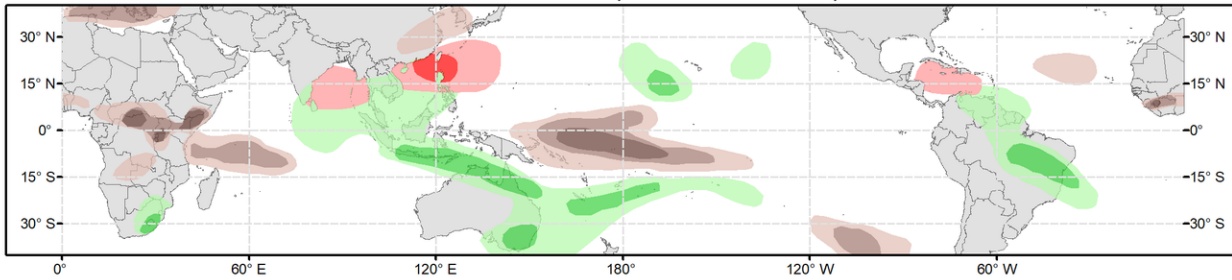


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

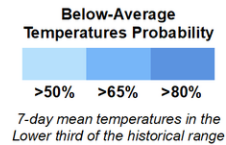
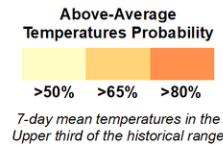
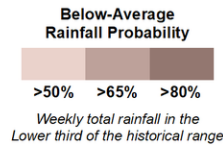
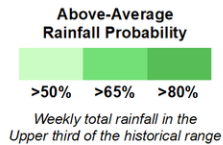
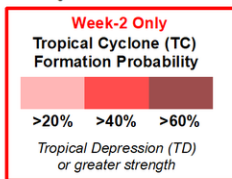
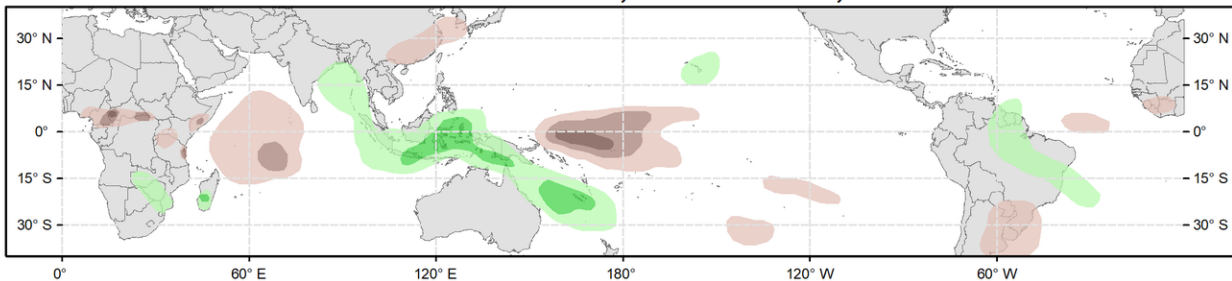
Climate Prediction Center



Week 2 - Valid: Oct 26, 2022 - Nov 01, 2022



Week 3 - Valid: Nov 02, 2022 - Nov 08, 2022



Issued: 10/18/2022

Forecaster: Barandiaran

This product is updated once per week and targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

There has been a recent uptick in Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) activity over the western Pacific, with the RMM index steadily propagating eastward during the month of October. Looking ahead however, the consensus among dynamical model RMM forecasts is for a halt to eastward propagation of tropical convection where the RMM index depicts a nearly stationary MJO signal in phases 6 and 7 with a weakened amplitude near the unit circle for the coming three week period. The large scale environment is expected to remain conducive for TC genesis in the West Pacific, with lower odds for development in the East Pacific and Atlantic Basins.

Tropical cyclone (TC) activity has been high over the last week in the West Pacific. Tropical Depression 21W formed several hundred miles east of Taipan on Oct 12 and meandered in open waters before dissipating a few days later. TC Sonca formed in the South China Sea Oct 13 and came ashore over Vietnam on Oct 15th. Typhoon Nesat formed in the Philippine Sea Oct 14 and is currently moving westward towards the Vietnam coast. TC Haitang formed several hundred miles SE of Mainland Japan on Oct 17. It is currently tracking northwest and is not anticipated to affect land. For the latest on Nesat and Haitang please refer to advisories from the Joint Typhoon Warning Center.

Looking ahead to week 2, the near-stationary MJO and La Niña base state provide favorable conditions for continued TC formation for the West Pacific and the Bay of Bengal (BoB). Chances of cyclogenesis for the BoB peak in week 1 but ECMWF solutions hold on to a modest probability of continued TC activity in the BoB into week-2 and beyond. Model guidance from the ECMWF and GEFS also indicate heightened probabilities of TC formation during the week-2 time period covering a broad area from the South China Sea eastward into Philippine Sea and Pacific waters south of Japan. In the Caribbean Sea, both the GEFS and ECMWF

show an increased probability of TC formation in week two, with relaxing vertical shear and SSTs still warm enough to fuel TC genesis.

The precipitation outlook for the next two weeks is based on anticipated TC tracks, ongoing La Nina conditions, and consensus of GEFS, CFS, and ECMWF ensemble mean solutions. Suppressed (enhanced) rainfall continues near and to the west of the Date Line (over the Maritime Continent) due to ongoing La Nina conditions and anticipated MJO phase. Probabilities of above-normal precipitation also favored along the northern and eastern coasts of Australia especially during week-2, which will likely be problematic given the recent widespread flooding that has been plaguing the region. Portions of Brazil and the northern coastal countries of South America are also favored for above-normal precipitation for both weeks 2 and 3.

For hazardous weather conditions in your area during the coming two-week period, please refer to your local NWS office, the Medium Range Hazards Forecast produced by the Weather Prediction Center, and the CPC Week-2 Hazards Outlook. Forecasts made over Africa are made in coordination with the International Desk at CPC.