

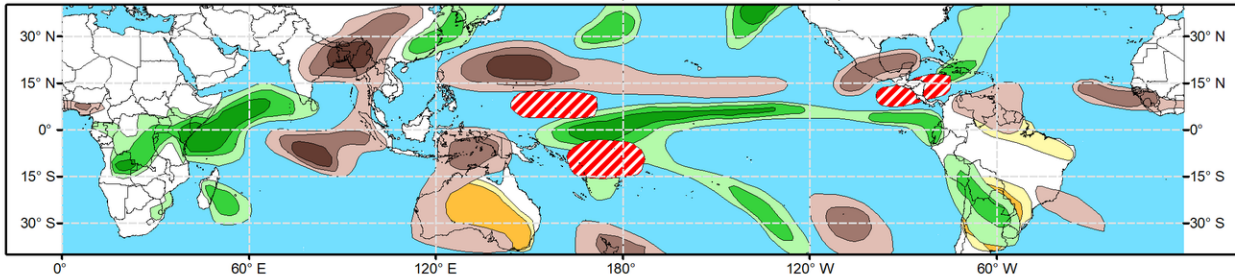


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

Climate Prediction Center

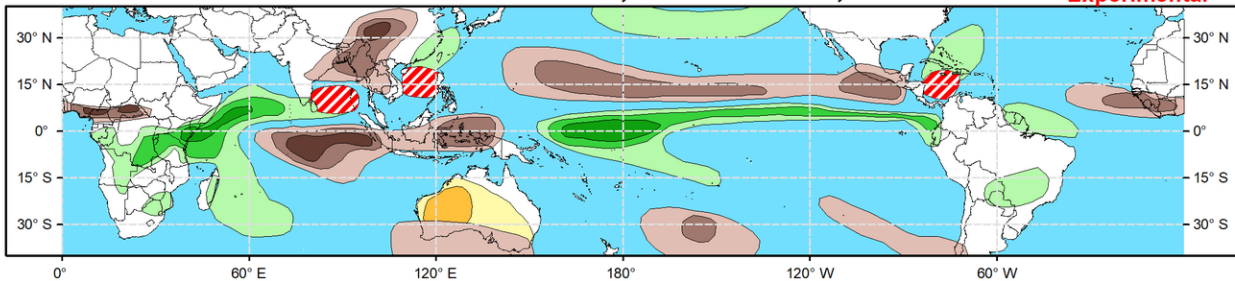


Week 2 - Valid: Nov 08, 2023 - Nov 14, 2023

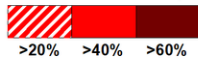


Week 3 - Valid: Nov 15, 2023 - Nov 21, 2023

**** Experimental ****

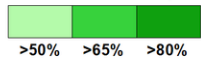


Tropical Cyclone (TC) Formation Probability



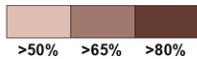
Tropical Depression (TD) or greater strength

Above-Average Rainfall Probability



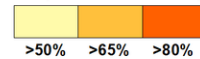
Weekly total rainfall in the Upper third of the historical range

Below-Average Rainfall Probability



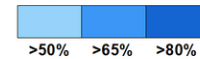
Weekly total rainfall in the Lower third of the historical range

Above-Average Temperatures Probability



7-day max temperatures in the Upper third of the historical range

Below-Average Temperatures Probability



7-day min temperatures in the Lower third of the historical range

Issued: 10/31/2023

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.

Low-frequency modes of variability (i.e. ENSO, SOI) continue to dominate weather in the Tropics. RMM index indicates a fairly strong MJO signal currently in phase 1 (W. Hem. and Africa) but low-frequency interference makes interpretation of RMM index and diagnosis of MJO difficult. Dynamical models favor the strongest convective signal over Africa and the far western Indian Ocean during the next 2-3 weeks, consistent with the low frequency El Niño state as well as a positive phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). The Central American Gyre (CAG) favors enhanced chances for tropical cyclone (TC) development across the Eastern Pacific and Caribbean continuing into mid-November, despite decreasing climatology becoming a factor.

Just one TC formed in the last week after much more activity the week before. On October 28 Tropical Depression 19-E formed south of El Salvador. The system gradually strengthened and became Tropical Storm Pilar on October 30. Current forecasts have Pilar tracking westward out into the Central Pacific in the coming days. For the latest information on Tropical Storm Pilar please refer to the National Hurricane Center (NHC).

The CAG becomes established by week-2 and both the GEFS and ECMWF depict increased chances of a surface low spinning up and becoming a TC on both sides of Central America. The ECMWF is less bullish for this scenario but there is enough support to justify a slight chance (20% probability) for TC formation for both the Eastern Pacific and the Western Caribbean. Model consensus also indicates a slight chance for TC formation for the Western Pacific and South Pacific basins. In the West Pacific the ECMWF spreads the chance for TC genesis farther west into the South China Sea (SCS), but the GEFS does not favor this solution, and only the eastern half of the basin is highlighted for TC formation. During week-3 200-hPa velocity potential anomalies indicate enhanced

uplift emerging over the Western Caribbean, and dynamical models tend to shift the potential for TC development eastward away from the Eastern Pacific. In the Eastern Hemisphere, the ECMWF continues to favor TC genesis for the SCS, and also extends enhanced probabilities into the Bay of Bengal as well. The GEFS is not as favorable of this solution but TC genesis climatology is favorable as well so a slight risk for TC genesis is posted.

The precipitation outlook for the next two weeks is based on anticipated TC tracks, the anticipated state of the MJO, and consensus of GEFS, CFS, Canadian, and ECMWF ensemble mean solutions. Above-normal precipitation continues for the Equatorial Eastern Pacific for both weeks, a response to the El Nino conditions, while suppressed precipitation is favored to the north of the El Nino-enhanced precipitation. Below-normal rainfall is also indicated for the western Maritime Continent, parts of western and southern Australia, and portions of the Indian Ocean throughout the forecast period. IOD conditions favor above-normal precipitation for the western Indian Ocean and portions of eastern Africa. Above-normal temperatures are indicated for much of Australia for both weeks, and above-normal temperatures are also favored for northern Argentina and portions of northern South America for week-2.

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. Happy Halloween!