

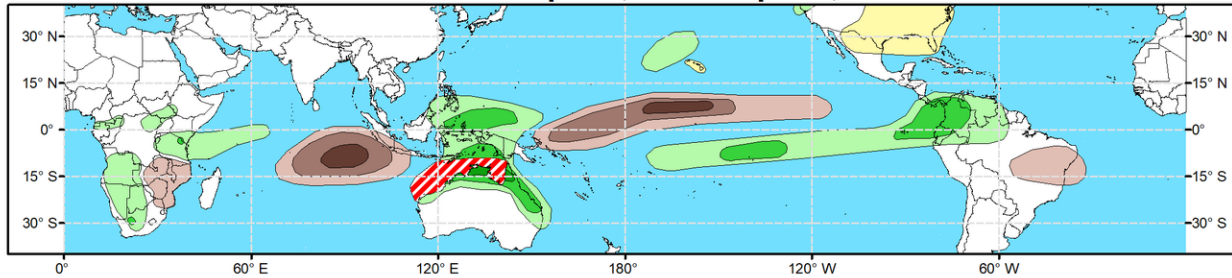


# Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

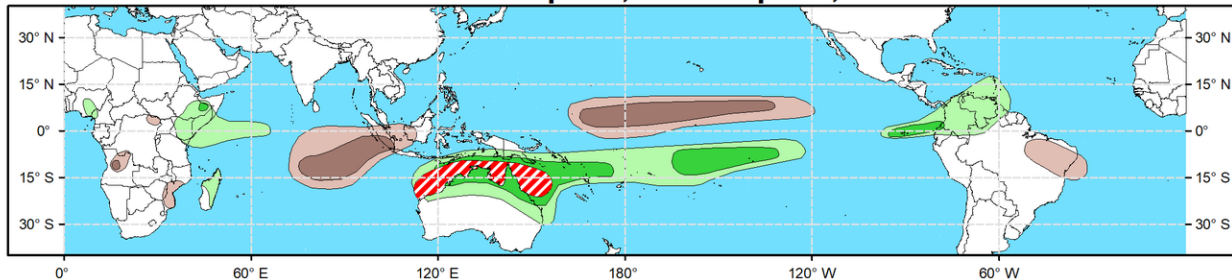
## Climate Prediction Center



**Week 2 - Valid: Apr 02, 2025 - Apr 08, 2025**



**Week 3 - Valid: Apr 09, 2025 - Apr 15, 2025**



**Tropical Cyclone (TC) Formation Probability**

>20% >40% >60%

Tropical Depression (TD) or greater strength

**Above-Average Rainfall Probability**

>50% >65% >80%

Weekly total rainfall in the Upper third of the historical range

**Below-Average Rainfall Probability**

>50% >65% >80%

Weekly total rainfall in the Lower third of the historical range

**Above-Average Temperatures Probability**

>50% >65% >80%

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

**Below-Average Temperatures Probability**

>50% >65% >80%

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

**Issued: 03/25/2025**  
**Forecaster: Pugh**

**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.**

Based on RMM index observations, the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) propagated rapidly east from the Indian Ocean to the Maritime Continent and West Pacific during mid to late March. Constructive interference between the MJO and the residual La Nina led to the strongest anomalous upper-level divergence over the Maritime Continent (120E) since November 2024. Anomalous upper-level convergence, located from South America eastward to Africa and the western Indian Ocean, is weaker due in part to a Kelvin wave crossing the Western Hemisphere. The dynamical RMM index forecasts feature large spread among GFS and ECMWF ensemble members due to multiple modes of tropical variability (MJO, Kelvin waves, and La Nina) interact. However, a number of ensemble members, especially the GFS, depict a continued eastward propagating MJO into the Western Hemisphere during the next two to three weeks. MJO precipitation composites for phases 7, 8, and 1 were considered in the weeks 2 and 3 GTH outlook, valid for April 2 to 15. Although the spatial extent of the suppressed convection recently decreased across the equatorial Central Pacific, a continued La Nina atmospheric response is expected through early April.

During late March, Tropical Cyclone (TC) 27S developed across the southeastern Indian Ocean and is forecast to strengthen as it tracks westward according to the Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC). Prior to the start of week-2, the GFS and ECMWF models are in good agreement that a TC forms near the Kimberley Coast of Australia. From April 2 to 8, enhanced convection coupled with anomalous low-level westerlies support a 20 to 40 percent chance of TC development from the Kimberley Coast east to the Gulf of Carpentaria. By week 3 (April 9 to 15), this elevated chance of TC genesis extends east to include the Coral Sea region. Elsewhere across the global tropics, early April is typically a very quiet time of year for tropical cyclones.

The precipitation outlook for weeks 2 (April 2-8) and 3 (April 9-15) is based on the historical skill weighted blend of the GEFs, CFS, and ECMWF along with considerations of MJO precipitation composites (phases 7, 8, and 1) and a lingering La Nina influence. Above-average precipitation is likely to persist across northern Australia through the first half of April, while above-average precipitation becomes more prevalent across the South Pacific. A gradual drying trend is expected for the Maritime Continent from weeks 2 to 3. During early to mid-April, northwestern South America is favored to remain wetter-than-average with below-normal precipitation more likely for portions of eastern Brazil.

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.