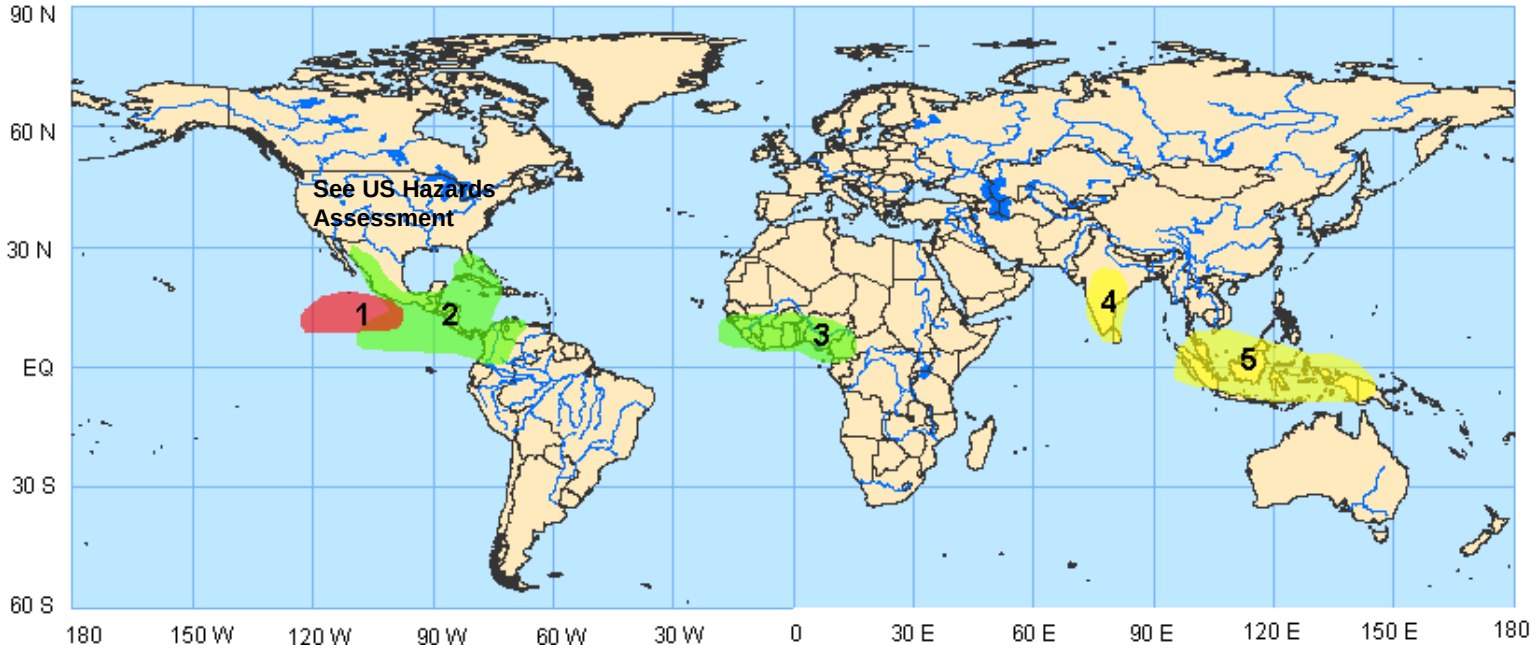
Global Tropics Hazards/Benefits Assessment - Climate Prediction Center - Issued: 6/22/2009

Product issued once per week with no updates. Conditions are subject to change after issuance time and before next outlook.
Product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7 day period for US interests only. Please also consult your local responsible forecast agency.

Week 1 Outlook – Valid: June 23 – June 29, 2009



1. An increased chance for tropical cyclogenesis for the eastern Pacific. Anomalous low-level convergence, active convection, above-average SSTs, and areas of weak vertical wind shear increase the threat for development. **Confidence: Moderate**

2. An increased chance for above-average rainfall for parts of Central America, South America, Mexico, the Caribbean Sea and Cuba. Anomalous low-level convergence and areas of above-average SST increase the likelihood of above-average rainfall. **Confidence: High**

3. An increased chance for above-average rainfall for parts of the Gulf of Guinea region of Africa. Continued low-level convergence associated with the West African monsoon and the residual enhanced convective phase of the MJO increase the likelihood of above-average rainfall. **Confidence: Moderate**

4. An increased chance for below-average rainfall for parts of India. Subsidence associated with the weakening suppressed convective phase of the MJO and a weaker than normal Indian monsoon circulation increases the chances for drier-than-average conditions. **Confidence: Moderate**

5. An increased chance for below-average rainfall for parts of the Maritime Continent. Subsidence associated with the weakening suppressed convective phase of the MJO increases the chances for drier-than-average conditions. **Confidence: Moderate**

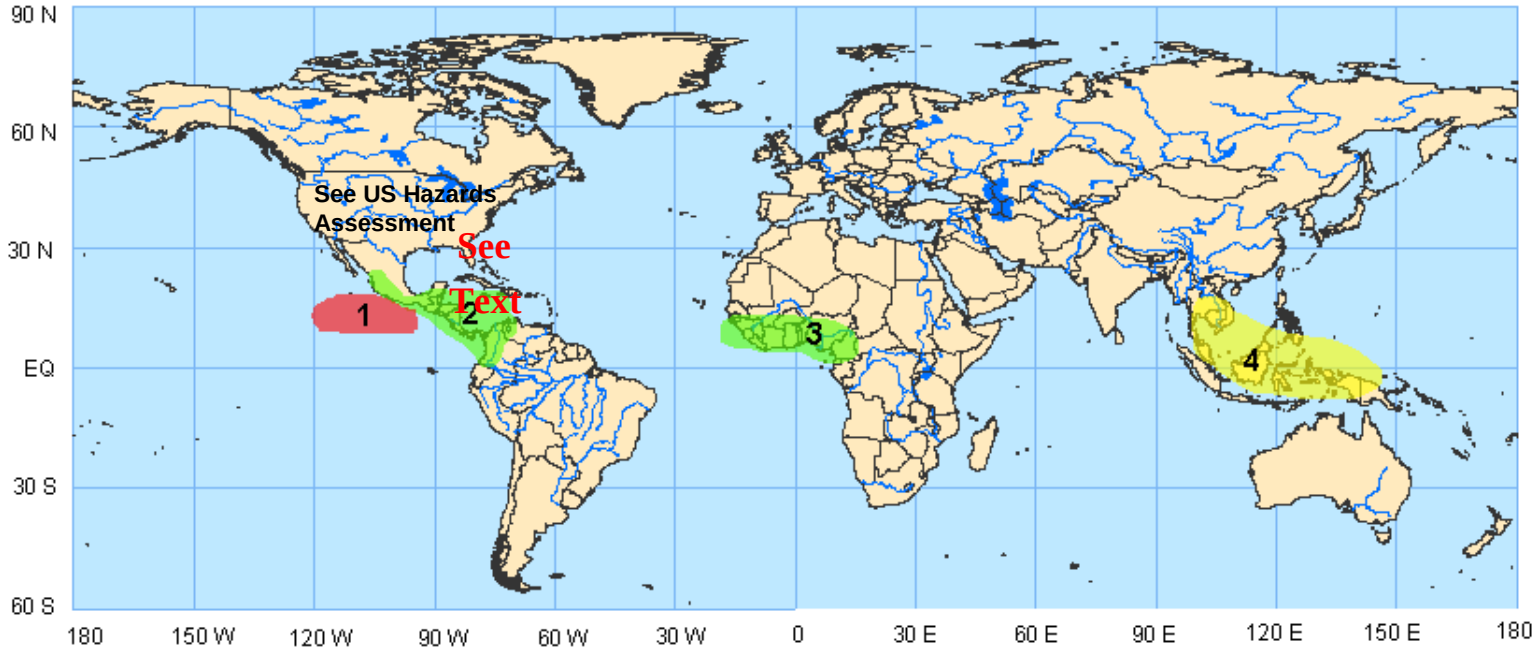
**** ACTIVE TROPICAL CYCLONES:**
East Pacific Ocean: Tropical Cyclone Andres (15.8N, 101.9W) ➔ Consult updates from the National Hurricane Center
Western Pacific Ocean: Tropical Depression 4 (11.0N, 129.2E) ➔ Consult updates from the Joint Typhoon Warning Center

Please note: Confidence estimates are subjective in nature and are not based on an objective scheme. The estimates are given to provide additional information to the user.

Global Tropics Hazards/Benefits Assessment - Climate Prediction Center - Issued: 6/22/2009

Product issued once per week with no updates. Conditions are subject to change after issuance time and before next outlook.
Product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7 day period for US interests only. Please also consult your local responsible forecast agency.

Week 2 Outlook – Valid: June 30 – July 6, 2009



1. An increased chance for tropical cyclogenesis for the eastern Pacific. Anomalous low-level convergence, active convection, above-average SSTs, and areas of weak vertical wind shear increase the threat for development. **Confidence: Moderate**

2. An increased chance for above-average rainfall for parts of Central America, South America, Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. Anomalous low-level convergence and areas of above-average SST increase the likelihood of above-average rainfall. **Confidence: High**

3. An increased chance for above-average rainfall for parts of the Gulf of Guinea region of Africa. Continued low-level convergence associated with the West African monsoon and the residual enhanced convective phase of the MJO increase the likelihood of above-average rainfall. **Confidence: Moderate**

4. An increased chance for below-average rainfall for parts of the Maritime Continent, Southeast Asia and southern Philippines. Subsidence associated with the weakening suppressed convective phase of the MJO and a weaker than average east Asian monsoon circulation increases the chances for drier-than-average conditions. **Confidence: Moderate**

TEXT ITEM: There may be a window for tropical (subtropical) cyclone development across portions of the Gulf of Mexico, western Caribbean Sea and off the southeast US coast. The prospects for decaying frontal boundaries across this region and increasing SSTs increases this threat. The vertical wind shear is expected to be marginal so the threat is considered low at the current time.

Please note: Confidence estimates are subjective in nature and are not based on an objective scheme. The estimates are given to provide additional information to the user.