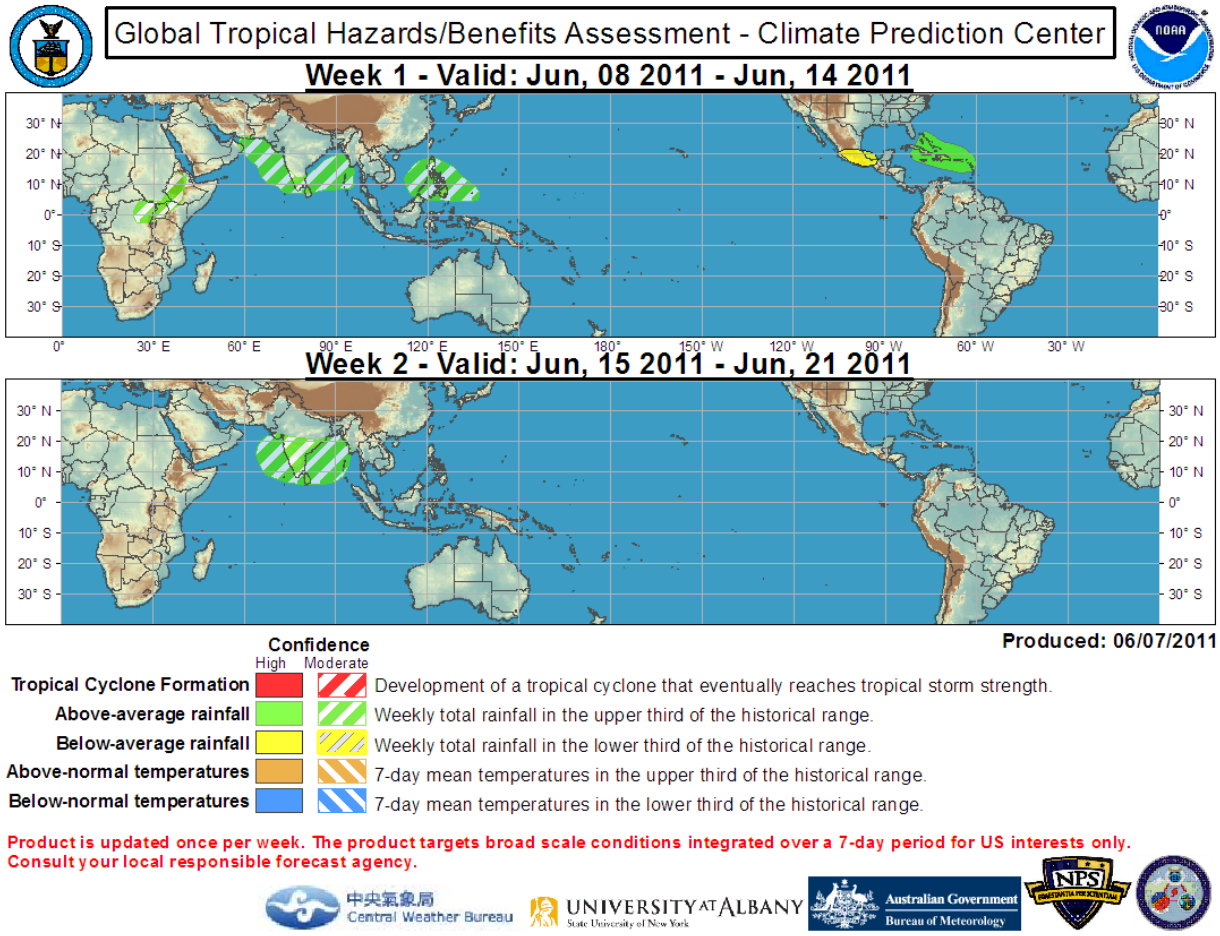

With a weak MJO signal and fading La Nina conditions, the predominant mode of coherent tropical variability impacting conditions in the Tropics over the past week was a robust atmospheric Kelvin wave. Along with other factors, it excited a large area of enhanced convection stretching from northern South America into the Caribbean Sea and across much of the Greater and Lesser Antilles. A persistent, broad area of low pressure showed some signs of organization into a more focused tropical depression in the central Caribbean in recent days, but development was slow to occur and vertical wind shear now makes development much less likely than last week. Convection was close to average across much of the remaining deep Tropics with the exception of the Arabian Sea where enhanced rainfall continues to persist and across parts of eastern Africa which has experienced suppressed rainfall over the past week. Very dry conditions continued to persist for an area stretching from southern Mexico across the Gulf of Mexico to Florida.

The atmospheric Kelvin wave described above is expected to continue to move very briskly to the east and contribute to enhanced rainfall during Week-1 over portions of central Africa and the Greater Horn of Africa. Model forecast guidance also favors enhanced rainfall in this region during the period. The combination of the atmospheric Kelvin wave, an enhanced monsoon flow from the Indian Ocean to

India and above-average SSTs, enhanced rainfall is favored for portions of the Arabian Sea, India and Bay of Bengal. The development of a tropical cyclone in the Arabian Sea remains a threat and some model guidance indicates genesis and a northwest track to areas not often impacting by tropical cyclones. Enhanced rainfall will accompany this track if development occurs. A disturbance near the Philippine islands and general above-average SSTs favors enhanced rainfall in this region during Week-1. Currently the potential for tropical devlopemt is low in this region, mainly due to the close proximity of the disturbance to islands.

Across the western hemisphere, TD1 developed across the eastern Pacific basin on 7 June and is forecast to strengthen to hurricane strength and move northwestward. It is not forecast to impact any land areas, however. persistent low pressure favors the continuation of enhanced rainfall across the Caribbean Islands and portions of the far western Atlantic including the Bahamas especially early in the period. Model forecast guidance continues to favor drier-than-average conditions across southern Mexico.

The week-2 outlook map only has one highlighted area due to a relatively low number and weak tropical signals to utilize. The enhanced rainfall across the Arabian Sea, India and the Bay of Bengal is likely to continue due to forecasts of continued enhanced monsoonal flow by model forecast guidance and also above-average SSTs.