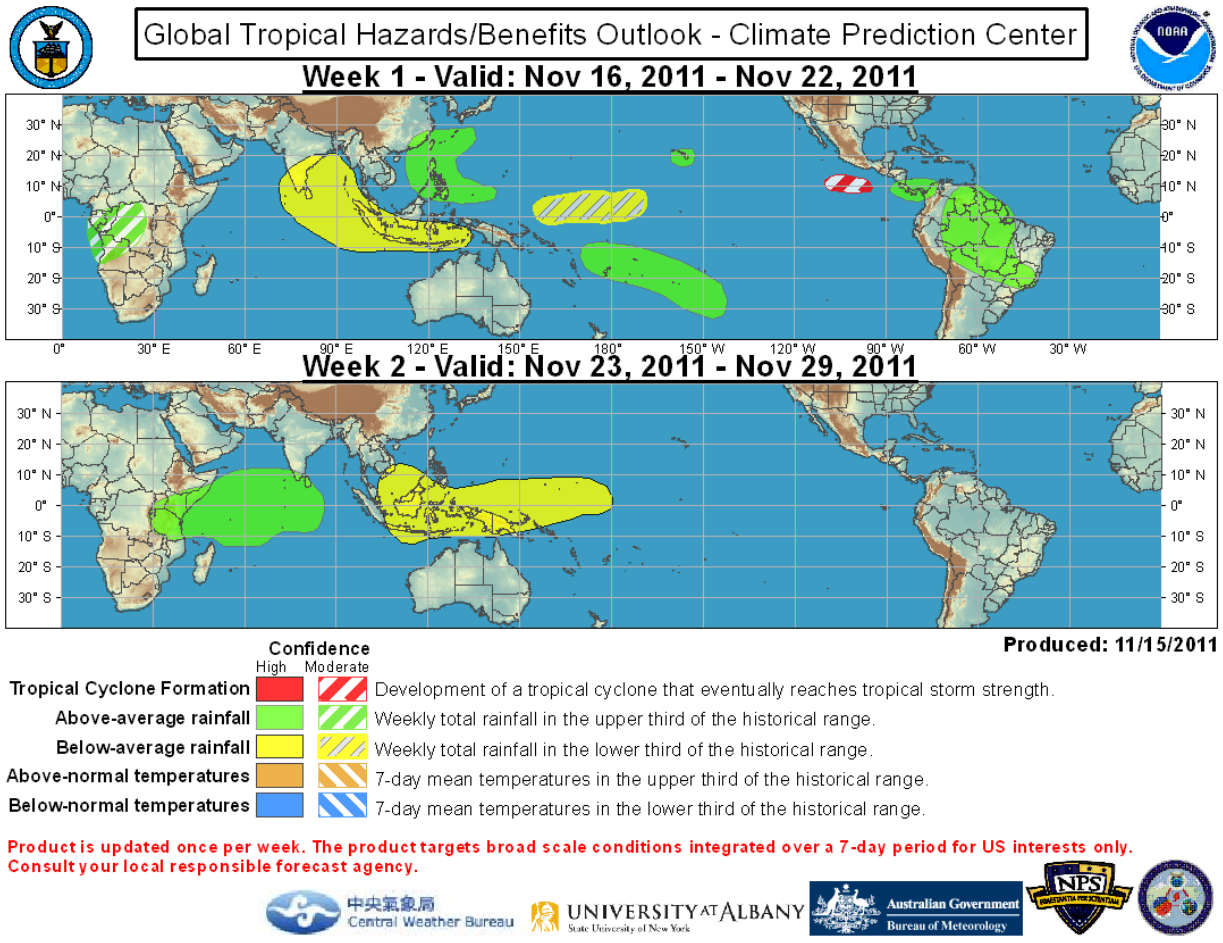

The MJO remained active during the past week but may have weakened as some indicators are less coherent. The enhanced phase is entering the Western hemisphere. Other modes of tropical variability (atmospheric Kelvin Waves (KW) and equatorial Rossby Waves (ERW) activity) were also influential during the past week. An ERW contributed to enhanced convection near the Date Line and is forecast to move slowly westward across the western Pacific. The suppressed phase of an atmospheric Kelvin wave (KW) shifted across the eastern Indian Ocean (IO) and Maritime continent (MC) during the past week.

Weekly averaged Outgoing Longwave Radiation anomalies for the past week show suppressed convection across India, the Bay of Bengal and much of the equatorial Indian Ocean (IO). Enhanced convection was observed over parts of the MC and Western Pacific, but considerably less than expected. Easterly low-level wind anomalies were evident during the past week across the equatorial IO with westerly total winds over the far western equatorial Pacific. At upper-levels, the westerly anomalies continued to shift eastward over the western Pacific while generally weak anomalies are present across the equatorial IO. Positive sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies remain present across most of the equatorial IO and negative SST anomalies remain across the central equatorial Pacific, consistent with La Nina.

During Week-1, the residual signal from the MJO should enhance the threat of tropical cyclone formation across the eastern Pacific. Formation of a tropical cyclone during this time of year would be atypical but not unprecedented in the historical record. Associated the MJO signal moving across the Western Hemisphere, above-average rainfall is forecast along the South Pacific Convergence Zone, Hawaii, and across Central and South America. The convective phase of an equatorial Rossby Wave is forecast to move across the western North Pacific and bring above-normal rainfall to the Philippines and surrounding area. Later in Week-1, the wet weather should move across equatorial Africa. Below-average precipitation is forecast over much of the eastern IO, Maritime Continent, and near the Central Pacific where the SSTs are the below normal.

During Week-2, model guidance suggests that the MJO will gain some strength and emerge over the Indian Ocean. Above-average rainfall is forecast from central Africa to the central Indian Ocean during Week-2. An area of below-normal convection is forecast to spread across the Maritime Continent and central Pacific. The dry phase of the MJO is forecast to begin to align with the subsidence across the central Pacific associated with La Nina.