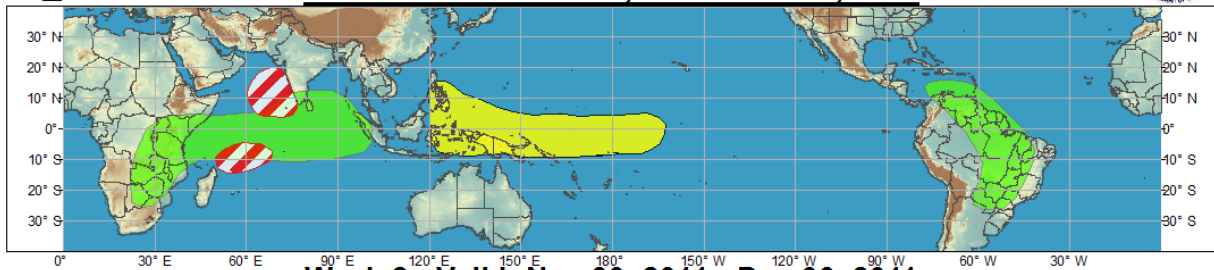
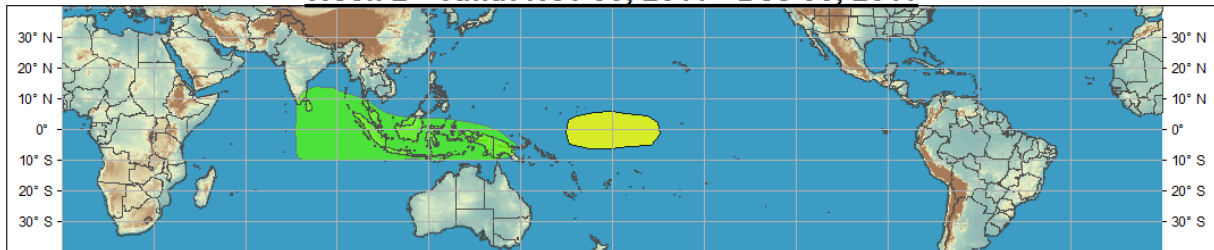




Week 1 - Valid: Nov 23, 2011 - Nov 29, 2011



Week 2 - Valid: Nov 30, 2011 - Dec 06, 2011



Produced: 11/22/2011

| Confidence | |
|----------------------------|--|
| High | Moderate |
| Tropical Cyclone Formation | Development of a tropical cyclone that eventually reaches tropical storm strength. |
| Above-average rainfall | Weekly total rainfall in the upper third of the historical range. |
| Below-average rainfall | Weekly total rainfall in the lower third of the historical range. |
| Above-normal temperatures | 7-day mean temperatures in the upper third of the historical range. |
| Below-normal temperatures | 7-day mean temperatures in the lower third of the historical range. |

Product is updated once per week. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



中央氣象局
Central Weather Bureau



UNIVERSITY AT ALBANY
State University of New York



The MJO remained active during the past week with the enhanced phase shifting across the western hemisphere and beginning to impact the western Indian Ocean.

Weekly averaged Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) anomalies for the past week show suppressed convection across India, the Bay of Bengal and much of the eastern equatorial Indian Ocean (IO). Enhanced convection was observed over the western Indian Ocean, Australia and north of the Philippines. Easterly low-level wind anomalies were evident during the past week across the eastern equatorial IO with westerly anomalies strengthening in the western IO. At upper-levels, the westerly anomalies strengthened over the IO. Positive sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies remain across much of the equatorial IO, while negative SST anomalies are entrenched across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, consistent with La Nina.

During Week-1, the MJO signal should enhance the threat of tropical cyclone formation across the southwestern IO and southeastern Arabian Sea. Above-average rainfall is favored over eastern portions of Africa, the equatorial IO, and South America associated due to the enhanced phase of the

MJO impacting these regions. Below-average precipitation is favored over much of the eastern Maritime Continent and into the Central Pacific.

During Week-2, model guidance suggests that the MJO signal will shift eastward toward the Maritime Continent. Above-average rainfall is favored from the central IO through the Maritime Continent during Week-2. An area of below-normal rainfall is favored for the central Pacific, as the dry phase of the MJO is forecast to align with the subsidence across the central Pacific associated with La Nina.