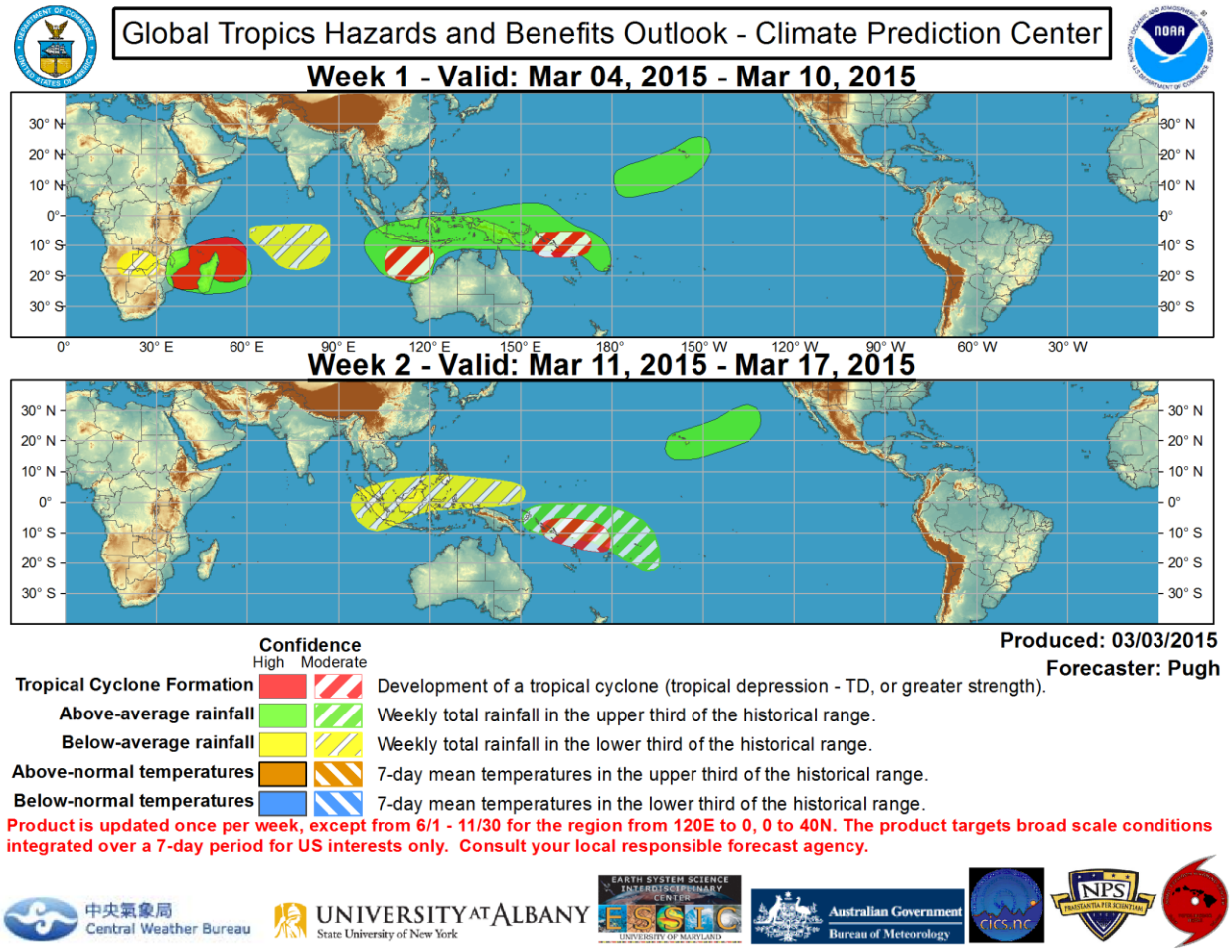

The RMM-based MJO and CPC velocity potential indices depicted a weak signal during the past week. Other modes of tropical convective anomalies are apparent in the low-level wind anomalies and OLR field, including an atmospheric Kelvin Wave and an Equatorial Rossby Wave constructively interfering over the west-central Pacific. Enhanced convection is currently observed over this region.

Dynamical model MJO index forecasts indicate an increase in the amplitude of the MJO signal during the next week with an eastward propagation of the enhanced convective phase across the West Pacific during Week-2. The statistical tools indicate a much weaker MJO signal during the next two weeks. Based on recent observations and dynamical model forecasts, the MJO is anticipated to contribute to enhanced convection across parts of the west-central Pacific during the next two weeks with a drying trend forecasted across the Maritime Continent during Week-2. The longevity of any coherent MJO signal is uncertain as it advances into the Western Hemisphere later in March.

Tropical Storm Glenda developed over the south-central Indian Ocean, south of Diego Garcia, on February 24. Glenda remained relatively weak as it tracked southwestward over open water. During

Week-1, tropical cyclogenesis is favored for the Mozambique Channel, between Java and the Kimberley Coast of Australia, and across the South Pacific. These favored areas are supported by current satellite imagery and model guidance. Above-normal SSTs also exist offshore of the Kimberley Coast of Australia and South Pacific, from 150E to the Date Line. During Week-2, large-scale environmental conditions are expected to remain favorable for tropical cyclone development over the South Pacific.

Anomalous rainfall during the next two weeks is based on model consensus and MJO precipitation composites. During Week-1, above-average rainfall is favored from Mozambique east to Madagascar and adjacent water of the southwest Indian Ocean, parts of the Maritime Continent and West Pacific, and the Central Pacific including Hawaii. Below-average rainfall is favored for parts of the South Indian Ocean and southern areas of Africa although forecast confidence is lower than the above-average rainfall shapes.

During Week-2, above-average rainfall is forecasted to persist for parts of the West and Central Pacific, while below-average rainfall is favored from parts of the Maritime Continent through the West Pacific southeast of Philippines, where model guidance indicates the largest negative precipitation anomalies. These wet and dry areas are generally consistent with MJO precipitation composites. Hawaii is also expected to remain relatively wet with an enhanced plume of moisture extending northeast from near the Date Line.