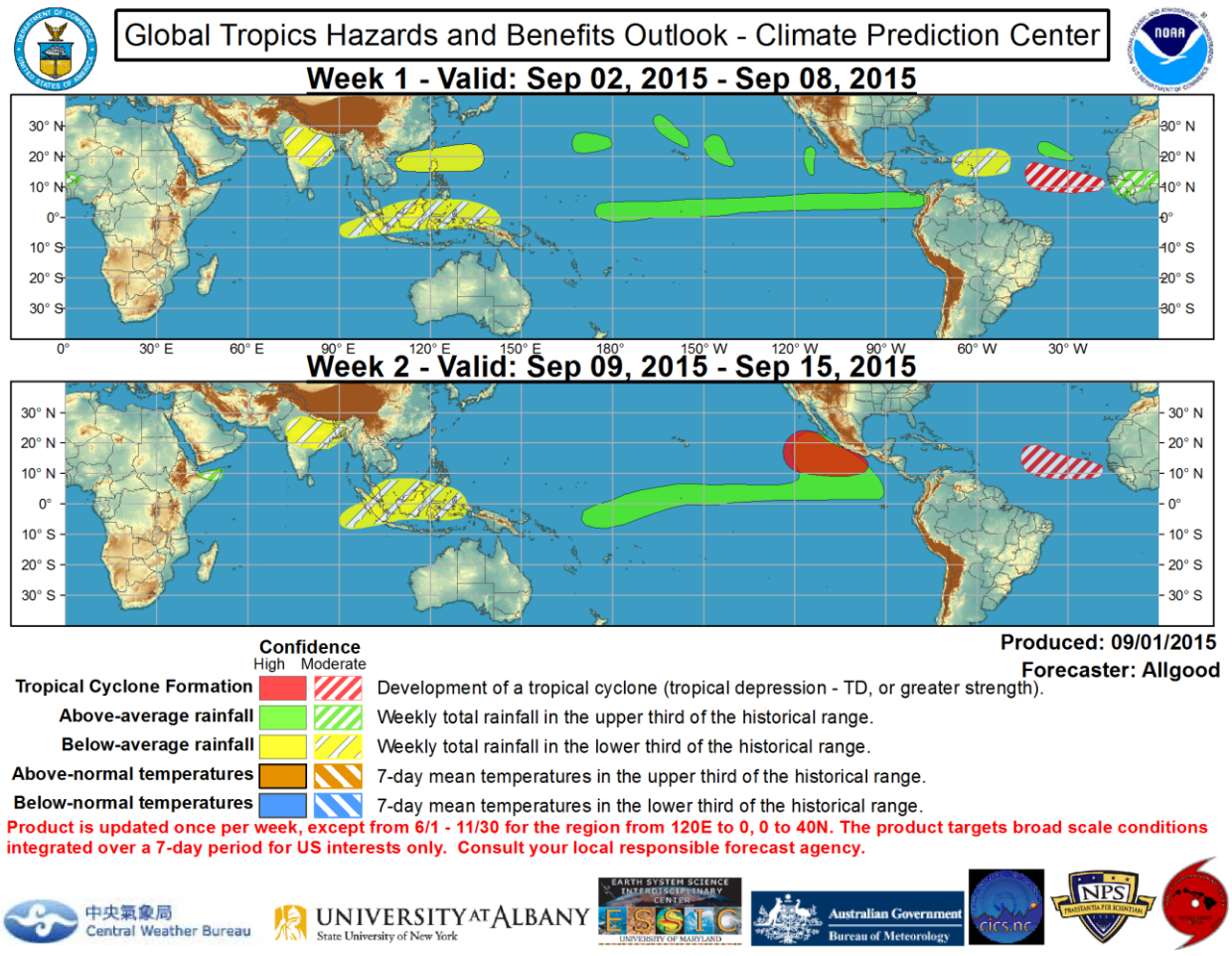

Ongoing El Nino conditions continue to be the primary driver of large scale tropical convective anomalies. Upper-level velocity potential anomalies continue to exhibit a coherent but stationary pattern, with anomalous divergence over the central and eastern Pacific and anomalous convergence over the Indian Ocean and Maritime Continent. A weak eastward propagating subseasonal feature can be seen over the Pacific in time-longitude plots of OLR and upper-level zonal wind anomalies, but this signal is not apparent at all in either the RMM MJO Index or the CPC velocity potential index. The regions where tropical cyclones developed shifted eastward during the past few weeks, and this may have contributed to the apparent subseasonal pattern.

Currently, there are five active tropical cyclones over the Pacific and Atlantic basins. Typhoon Kilo (Category 3) is currently crossing the Date Line and is anticipated to move slowly westward over the next several days. Hurricane Ignacio (Category 1) weakened from Category 4 intensity and is currently passing well north of Hawaii. Hurricane Jimena (Category 3) has also weakened somewhat well east of Hawaii, and is forecast to turn northwestward over the next several days. Tropical Depression 14-E formed south of the Baja California Peninsula, and is forecast to weaken as it moves northward. Hurricane Fred developed near western Africa and became the first recorded hurricane to make landfall

over the Cape Verde Islands before weakening over the east central Atlantic. Tropical Storm Erika dissipated over eastern Cuba on 29 August.

During Week-2, environmental conditions are anticipated to become increasingly favorable for additional tropical cyclone formation over the eastern Pacific. Dynamical models favor cyclogenesis near the southern coast of Mexico, while ongoing El Nino conditions continue to favor the southwestern portions of the East Pacific basin. Over the Atlantic, climatology and a continuation of generally favorable environmental conditions favor a moderate potential for development of tropical waves emerging from West Africa, either during late Week-1 or Week-2. Dynamical models generally do not support tropical cyclone formation over the West Pacific; however, several GFS ensemble members develop a tropical cyclone near the Date Line just north of 10N, and the Joint Typhoon Warning Center indicates a low potential for tropical cyclone development west of that region during Week-1.

During Week-1, a broad region of enhanced rainfall associated with El Nino is forecast from the Date Line to far western Colombia, just north of the equator. Suppressed convection is favored near the northern Philippines and much of the Maritime Continent; however, dynamical models indicate decreased confidence in the dry signal across the Maritime Continent compared to recent weeks. A weak monsoon circulation is anticipated over South Asia. During Week-2, enhanced (suppressed) convection is favored to persist across the central and eastern Pacific (Maritime Continent and South Asia).

Forecasts for enhanced or suppressed rainfall across Africa are provided in collaboration with CPC's Africa Desk and are based on model forecast guidance and regional scale anomaly features.