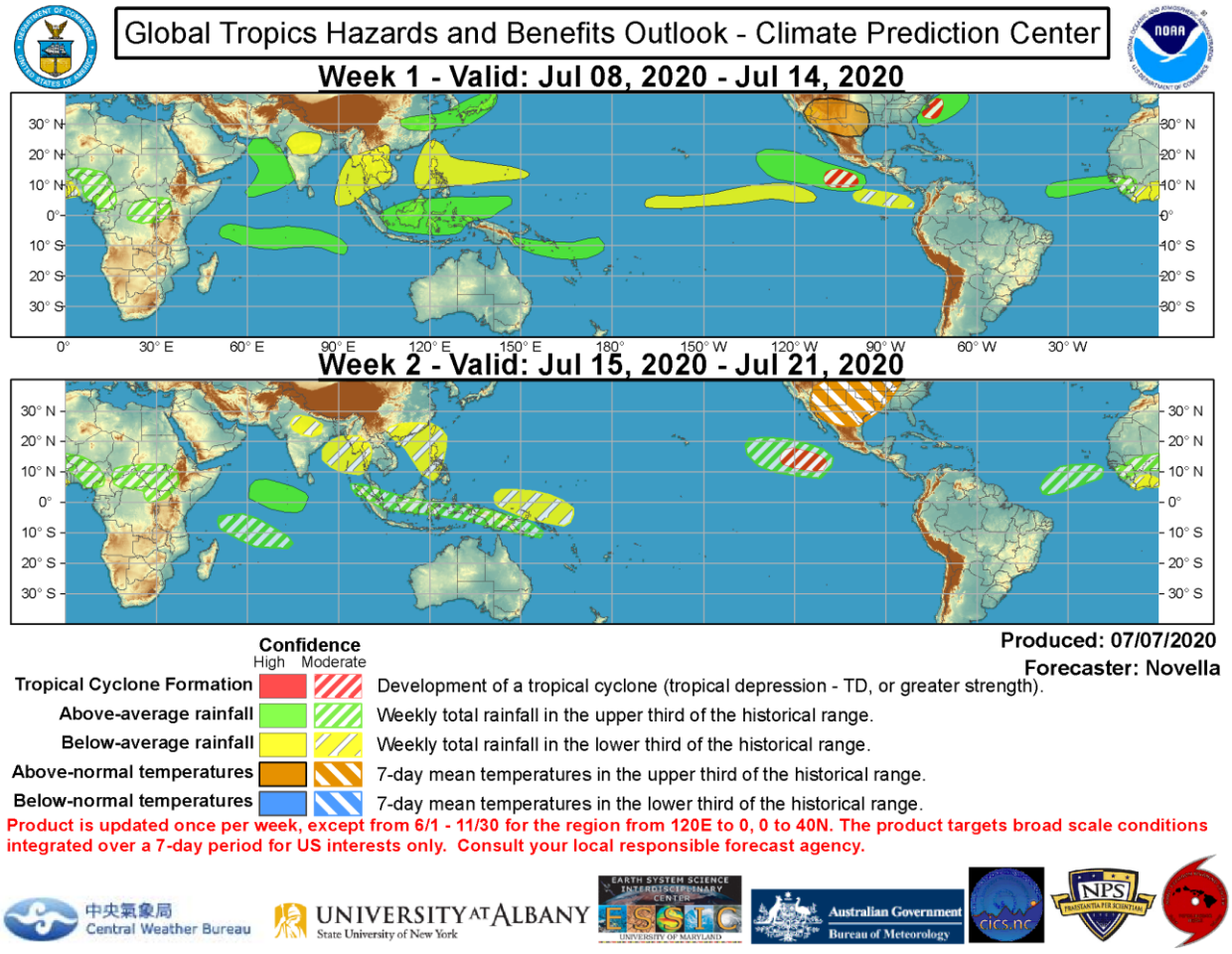

Analysis of the evolution of upper-level velocity potential anomalies suggest that the MJO is weak and incoherent. A broad envelope of convection continues to be observed over the Indian Ocean, with some of the deepest convection associated with equatorial Rossby wave activity over the Arabian Sea. Conversely, suppressed convection prevails over many parts of the Maritime Continent and the West Pacific associated with a low frequency signal. For the upcoming Week-1 and Week-2 outlook periods, there are some disparities in the dynamical models with respect to the evolution of the intraseasonal signal. The GEFS favors a slower eastward evolution, with a slight increase in amplitude followed by a rapid weakening of the signal in Phase 2 by early Week-2. The ECMWF appears to be more on-board with reemerging MJO activity over the western Indian Ocean, with several ensemble members indicating a continued eastward propagation of the signal into phases 3 and 4 during Week-2.

Two tropical cyclones (TC's) formed during the past week. TC Edouard peaked at 40kts and expired over the Atlantic basin yesterday, and TC Cristina formed within the last 24 hours in the East Pacific. The National Hurricane Center (NHC) forecasts Cristina to continue tracking to the west-northwest while gradually strengthening into a Hurricane later this week. For week-1, NHC is monitoring an area of low pressure over the southeastern U.S. which is expected to move into the western Atlantic and possibly

develop into a TC later in the week. With models and TC tools becoming more supportive of development, a moderate confidence region has been added to the outlook. Regardless of formation, heavy precipitation is likely and flash flooding is possible for many coastal areas extending from South Carolina to the mid-Atlantic. In the Indian Ocean, TC tools have also been favoring possible TC formation in the Arabian Sea during early Week-1. However, there is disagreement in the model ensembles relative whether the low will remain on land, and a TC area is not added to the outlook. Regardless, heavy precipitation is likely over the Arabian Sea, and for coastal areas of Indian and Pakistan. During late week-1 and early week-2, GEFS and ECMWF ensembles and TC tools support TC formation in the eastern Pacific in the wake of TC Cristina. To address the uncertainty in the timing of formation, moderate confidence regions are posted for weeks-1 and week-2 in the eastern Pacific.

The precipitation outlook during the next two weeks is based on dynamical model consensus from the CFS and ECWMF models. Outside of the enhanced precipitation associated with TC activity, above-average rainfall is favored over parts of the western Indian Ocean and the Maritime Continent with below-average rainfall expected across parts of central India, Southeast Asia, and the western Pacific during weeks 1 and 2. In the Western Hemisphere, above-average rainfall is favored over the tropical Atlantic. Above-average temperatures are likely over the Desert Southwest and Southern Plains associated with anomalous mid-level ridging over the CONUS.

Forecasts over Africa are made in consultation with CPCâ€™s international desk, and can represent local-scale conditions in addition to global-scale variability.