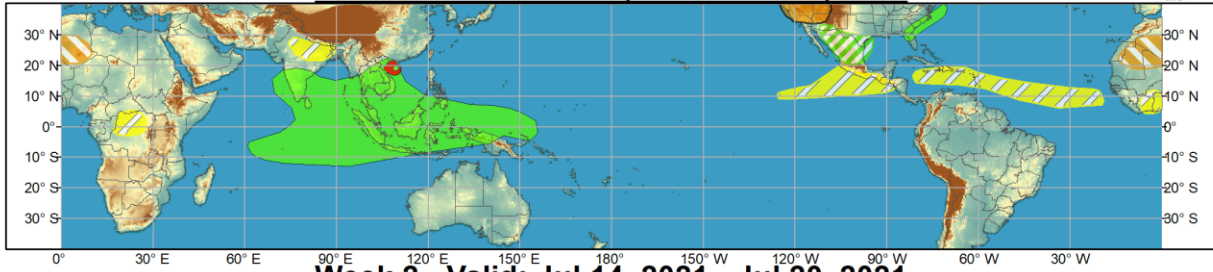




Global Tropics Hazards and Benefits Outlook - Climate Prediction Center



Week 1 - Valid: Jul 07, 2021 - Jul 13, 2021



Week 2 - Valid: Jul 14, 2021 - Jul 20, 2021



Produced: 07/06/2021
Forecaster: Pugh

Confidence		
High	Moderate	
		Tropical Cyclone Formation Development of a tropical cyclone (tropical depression - TD, or greater 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, except from 6/1 - 11/30 for the region from 120E to 0, 0 to 40N. The product targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.



The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) became more coherent at the beginning of July, with 200-hPa Velocity Potential anomalies depicting anomalous upper-level divergence (convergence) over the Eastern (Western) Hemisphere. Since late June, the RMM index emerged from the unit circle across Africa with an eastward propagation to the Indian Ocean. Convection has recently increased throughout the equatorial Indian Ocean due to this strengthening MJO. Although the GFS ensemble mean has trended towards a weakening MJO and there remains large spread among both its ensemble members and those of the ECMWF, the well-established spatial pattern of 200-hPa Velocity Potential anomalies are expected to influence global tropical rainfall and modulate tropical cyclone development through at least the early part of week-2. Based on this expectation along with using a GFS, ECMWF, and CFS model consensus, the Asian Monsoon is likely to be enhanced during the next two weeks with below normal precipitation favored for parts of the East Pacific, Caribbean, and tropical Atlantic.

On June 30, a Tropical Depression formed about 1000 miles east of the Windward Islands and quickly strengthened to Hurricane Elsa. The center of Elsa passed near or over Barbados, St Vincent, and St Lucia on July 2. Elsa weakened to a Tropical Storm as it tracked close to the southern coast of Hispaniola and then crossed western Cuba. As of 11am EDT on July 6, Tropical Storm Elsa is located just west of Key

West, Florida and is forecast to track northward to the Nature Coast of Florida by July 7. Elsa is likely to accelerate northeast along the East Coast of the United States early in week-1. Broad anomalous upper-level convergence along with predicted strong vertical wind shear are likely to limit chances of new tropical cyclone (TC) development over the Atlantic basin through mid-July. After Hurricane Enrique during late June, no additional tropical cyclones formed in the East Pacific and conditions are expected to remain unfavorable for TC formation during week-1. The ECMWF model remains the most bullish with TC development across the East Pacific by week-2, and wind shear is expected to diminish later in this period; therefore there is moderate confidence for tropical cyclone formation over the East Pacific during week-2. Tropical Depression 07W is currently located southwest of Taiwan and is forecast to dissipate as it tracks inland into southeast China. A TC may briefly develop near Hainan Island during the next 24 hours before it moves westward into northern Vietnam. Large-scale conditions for TC development are forecast to improve across the West Pacific by week-2.

Easterly waves and periods of enhanced Monsoon flow are expected to favor above normal precipitation for parts of northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. For hazardous weather concerns during the upcoming two weeks across the U.S. please refer to your local NWS Forecast Office, the Weather Prediction Center's Medium Range Hazards Forecast, and CPC's Week-2 U.S. Hazards Outlook. Forecasts over Africa are made in consultation with the International Desk at CPC and can represent local-scale conditions in addition to global-scale variability.