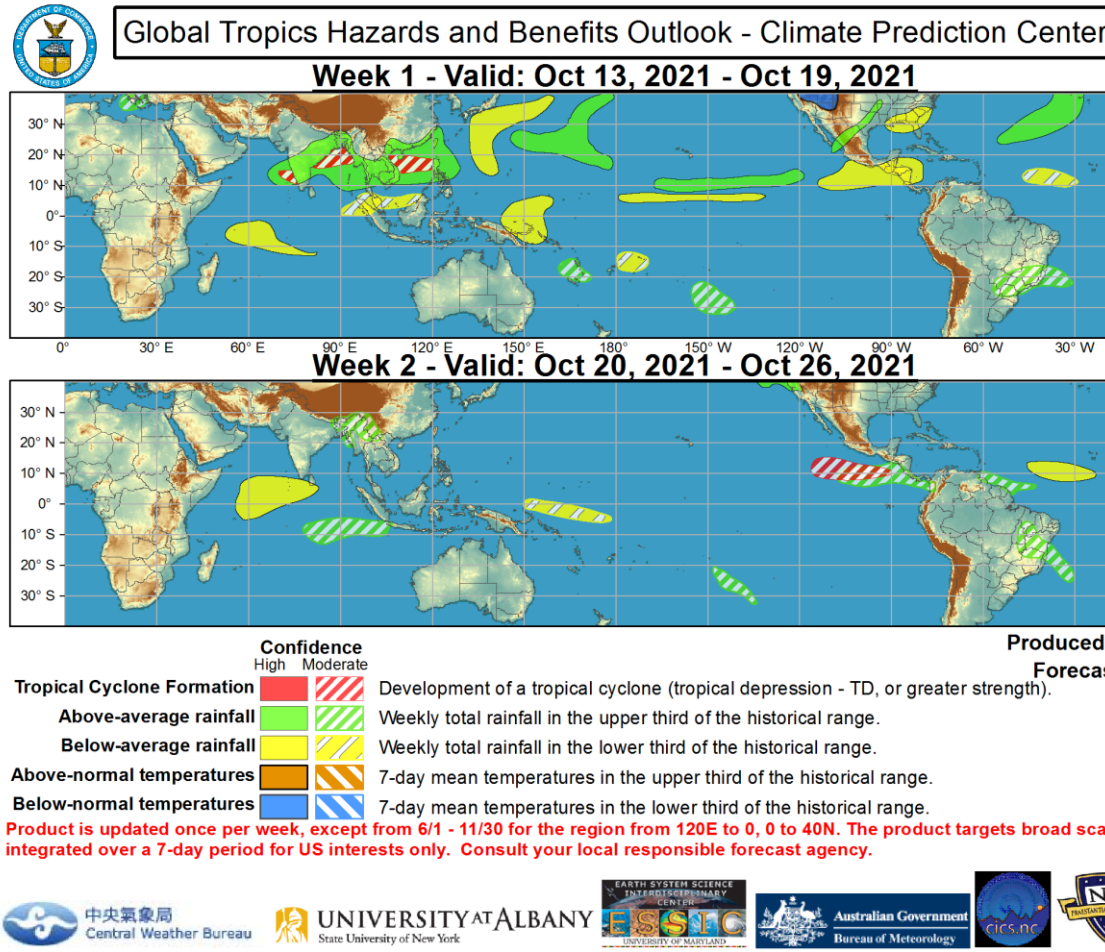

ï»¿The transition toward La Nina conditions continues for the equatorial Pacific, with a possibl transition from a La Nina Watch to La Nina Advisory during the upcoming release of the El Nino/Southern Oscillation Diagnostic Discussion on Thursday the 14th of October. Anomalous near-surface ocean water and enhanced trades are in place across much of the Pacific, while s convection has been building westward from near the Date Line during late boreal summer to Guinea at present. Amidst the backdrop of the low frequency state, the Madden-Julian Oscilla has been analyzed to have stalled over the Eastern Maritime Continent during early October, presumably due to the background state. Dynamical model forecasts of the MJO in RMM spac generally support the MJO progressing across the Pacific during the next two weeks and reach Western Hemisphere. The main outlier is a handful of GEFS members, which instead emphasiz frequency signal and revert the RMM index to Phases 3/4 by late October. The forecasts propa MJO eastward lack substantial projection in Phases 6/7, presumably due to the building La Nir

the Sinaloa coast. Pamela is forecast to bring heavy rainfall stretching from Sinaloa and Durang northeastward through the Southern Great Plains and Lower Mississippi Valley in the coming of storms formed over the West Pacific during the past week. Tropical Storm Lionrock develop 17N/111E on the 7th and remained a weak system while drifting northward over the South Ch before dissipating on the 10th. Tropical Storm Namtheun formed near 17N/160E on the 10th. Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC) forecasts Namtheunâ€™s intensity to peak today at 40 kts w dissipation likely over the next few days as the storm recurves to the north and east. Tropical Kompasu formed near 18N/128E on the 10th and thereafter tracked westward to its current p over the South China Sea. The JTWC forecasts a 60 knot peak intensity for Kompasu to occur la with gradual weakening to follow as the system approaches Hainan and Northern Vietnam thr conclusion of the week.

The National Hurricane Center (NHC) is monitoring a disturbance presently near Cuba in the A Basin. The NHC gives this disturbance a 10% chance of undergoing tropical cyclogenesis over t hours (and/or 5 days) before merging with a mid-latitude cold front. The JTWC is monitoring d 96W near 11N/147E as of 6 UTC on the 12th, giving the system a low chance of becoming a TC next 24 hours, and marginal environmental conditions for development thereafter. The MJO p over the Maritime Continent does favor possible TC formation over many of the Eastern Hemi basins, with dynamical models supporting moderate confidence for TC formation over the sou Arabian Sea, northern Bay of Bengal, and South China Sea during the next week. The former sy would be likely to form over the next two to three days, while the South China Sea system app unlikely to develop until the weekend. With the MJO possibly reaching the Western Hemisphe Week-2, tropical cyclogenesis chances are likely to increase across the East Pacific, with a mod confidence for TC formation posted between roughly 90-115W along 10N. Beyond Week-2, th scale environment would favor increased chances for tropical cyclogenesis to persist over the Pacific (although cooling sea surface temperatures typically hinder genesis by November) and across the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea during late October and early November.

The precipitation outlook accounts primarily for the currently active and forecast tropical cycl activity, the convective footprint of La Nina, and the MJOs transition from the Maritime Conti Western Hemisphere. Also of note across the U.S. is the potential for below-normal temperatu during Week-1 across the Western interior tied to mid-level troughing, with this pattern retro over the Pacific by Week-2 and yielding atmospheric river potential for Northern California.