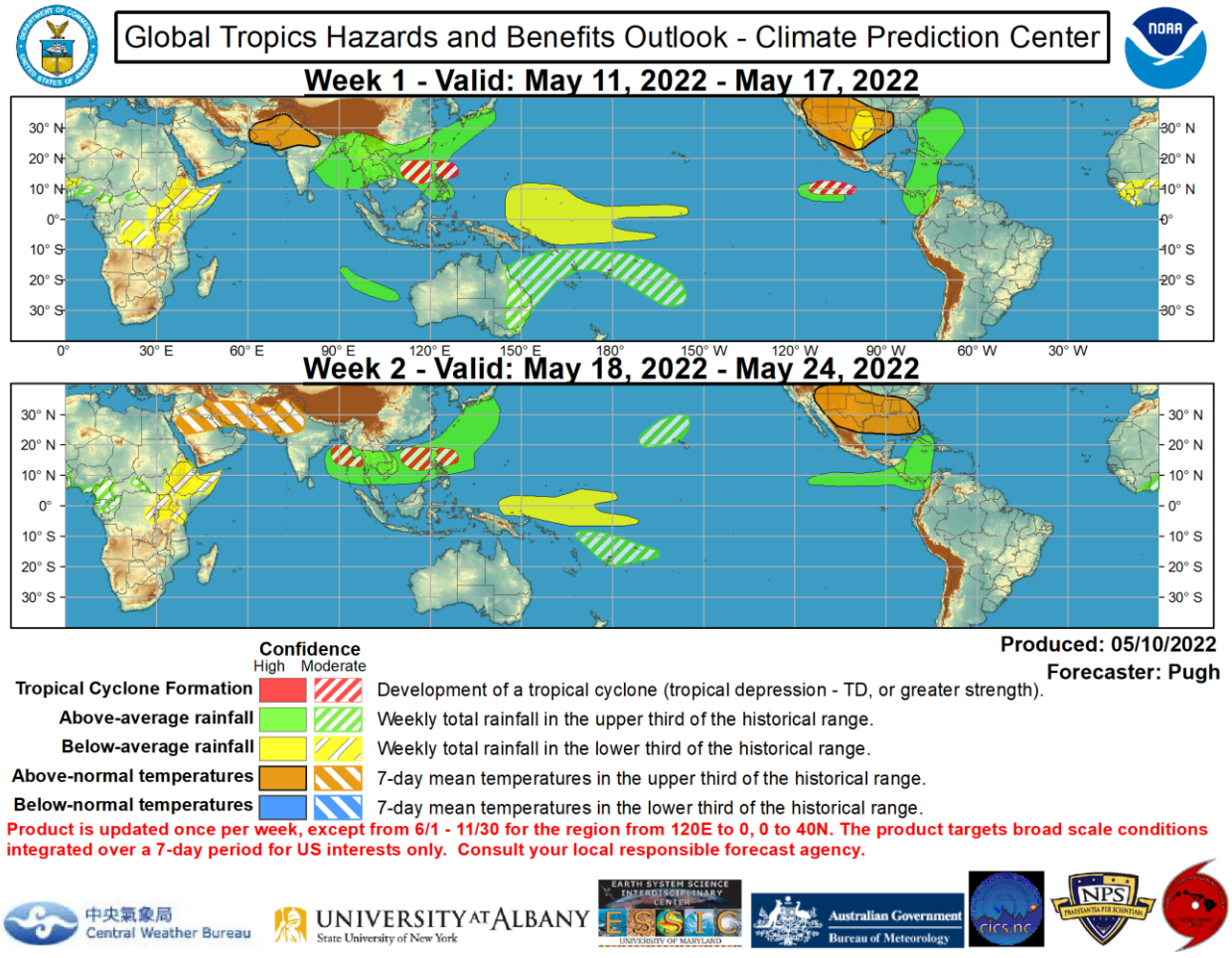

Anomalous tropical rainfall and modulation of tropical cyclone (TC) development continues to be driven by multiple Kelvin waves. Also, an equatorial Rossby wave was observed over the Eastern Hemisphere during the first week of May. Although the amplitude of the MJO RMM index recently increased over the Indian Ocean, this is likely related to an emerging strong Kelvin wave (KW). The GFS and ECMWF ensemble means are in good agreement that this KW completes a near global circumnavigation during the next two weeks. Therefore, tropical rainfall may be somewhat variable during the remainder of May with La Nina remaining a major factor.

A pair of tropical cyclones developed across the Bay of Bengal and South Indian Ocean during early May. TC Karim, located at 16.6S 92E as of May 10, is likely to dissipate early in week-1. TC Asani, with maximum sustained winds of 65 knots, is forecast to make landfall within the next 24 hours in coastal Andhra Pradesh of India. Early in week-1, a meandering low pressure system associated with a cut-off low at 500-hPa is forecast to result in widespread rainfall offshore of the southeastern United States. This favored area for above-average rainfall extends southward to Cuba, Jamaica, and parts of Central America. The recent passage of a Kelvin wave (KW) initiated enhanced convection and reduced wind shear across the East Pacific. Model solutions remain in good agreement that a TC is favored to develop

near 10N/110W in the East Pacific during week-1. As another KW crosses the Western Hemisphere during the next one to two weeks, an elevated chance for TC formation exists across the East Pacific. Uncertainty on timing precludes designation of favored TC shape on the map, but this development could occur as early as the late part of week-2. In addition, the GEFS is depicting an increased chance for potential genesis over the western Caribbean. The KW and model guidance also favor TC genesis near the Philippines or South China Sea either late in week-1 or week-2. The ECMWF model is most bullish with TC development across the Bay of Bengal during week-2 which is consistent with May climatology.

The precipitation outlook during the next two weeks is based on a consensus of GEFS, CFS, and ECMWF model solutions, La Nina precipitation composites, and consistent with where TCs are most likely to develop and track. To the west of TC Asani, much above-normal temperatures are likely to persist across northwestern India and Pakistan during week-1. 7-day mean temperatures, in the upper third of the climatological distribution, are forecast to expand in coverage across the Middle East by week-2.

Above-normal temperatures along with below-average rainfall are likely to persist throughout the south-central United States during the next two weeks. For hazardous weather concerns during the next 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 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.