

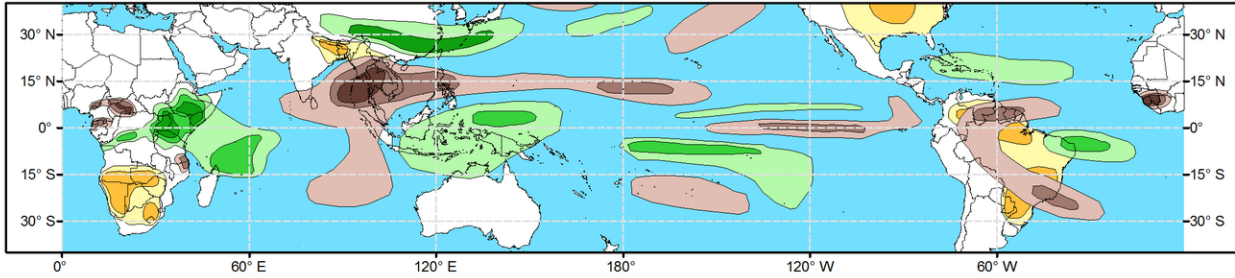


Global Tropics Hazards Outlook

Climate Prediction Center

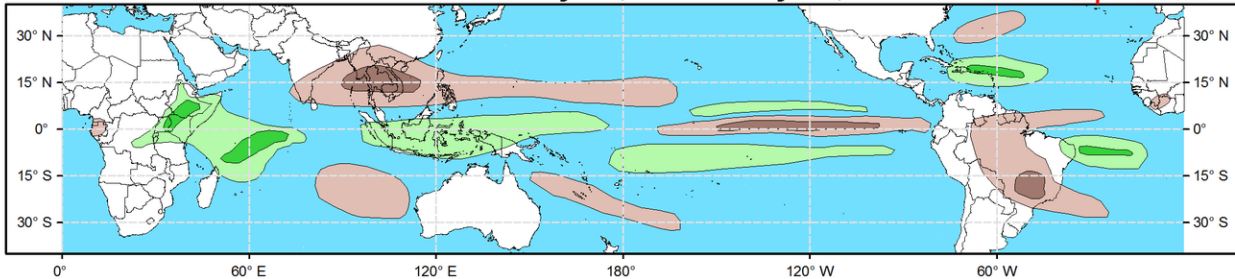


Week 2 - Valid: Apr 24, 2024 - Apr 30, 2024

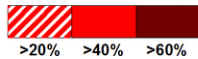


Week 3 - Valid: May 01, 2024 - May 07, 2024

**** Experimental ****

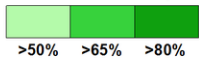


Tropical Cyclone (TC) Formation Probability



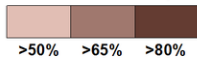
Tropical Depression (TD) or greater strength

Above-Average Rainfall Probability



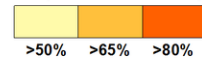
Weekly total rainfall in the Upper third of the historical range

Below-Average Rainfall Probability



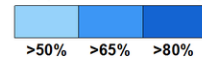
Weekly total rainfall in the Lower third of the historical range

Above-Average Temperatures Probability



7-day max temperatures in the Upper third of the historical range

Below-Average Temperatures Probability



7-day min temperatures in the Lower third of the historical range

Issued: 04/16/2024

Forecaster: Barandiaran

This product is updated once per week and targets broad scale conditions integrated over a 7-day period for US interests only. Consult your local responsible forecast agency.

The MJO has continued to weaken as global tropical circulation has become less organized. The Tropical Pacific also appears to be moving away from El Niño conditions, with SST anomalies declining in all Niño regions and a widespread decline in upper ocean heat content. While ensemble solutions generally show continued eastward propagation of the MJO into the Maritime Continent and Western Pacific, RMM forecasts generally favor much weaker and less coherent intraseasonal activity during the next few weeks. The global tropics have been rather quiet lately with respect to Tropical Cyclone (TC) activity. This is climatologically the least active time of year, and with a weak MJO providing little support, TC genesis is not very likely during the coming forecast period.

One TC formed over the last week. On April 10 TC Paul formed in the Coral Sea just southeast of New Guinea. The center of circulation did not move very much, and the storm dissipated on April 12.

There are no areas highlighted in today's outlook for potential TC genesis. Climatologically, this time of year sees the least amount of TC activity globally. Consensus among the model ensembles depicts a weakening MJO moving into the Maritime Continent during weeks 2-3. This does not appear to give much support for TC activity in the Australia region; GFS and ECMWF medium- and long-range TC forecasts depict some chance for TC genesis along Australia's northern coast during week-1 but probabilities drop off very quickly by the beginning of week-2.

The precipitation outlook for weeks 2 and 3 is based on potential TC activity, the anticipated state of El Niño and the MJO, and informed by GFS and ECMWF ensemble mean solutions. For weeks 2-3 enhanced precipitation is favored to

continue for portions of eastern Africa and the western Indian Ocean under persistent Indian Ocean Dipole-like conditions, as well as much of the Maritime Continent as a weak MJO moves through, while below-normal precipitation is likely for Southeast Asia and extending into the subtropical North Pacific. Persistent below-normal precipitation continues to be likely for portions of Brazil throughout the forecast period. Several areas are highlighted for above-normal temperatures as indicated by the GEFS: southern Africa, much of Brazil, much of Southeast Asia, and portions of the Great Plains of the U.S.

For hazardous weather conditions in your area during the coming two-week period, please refer to your local NWS office, the Medium Range Hazards Forecast produced by the Weather Prediction Center, and the CPC Week-2 Hazards Outlook. Forecasts made over Africa are made in coordination with the International Desk at CPC.