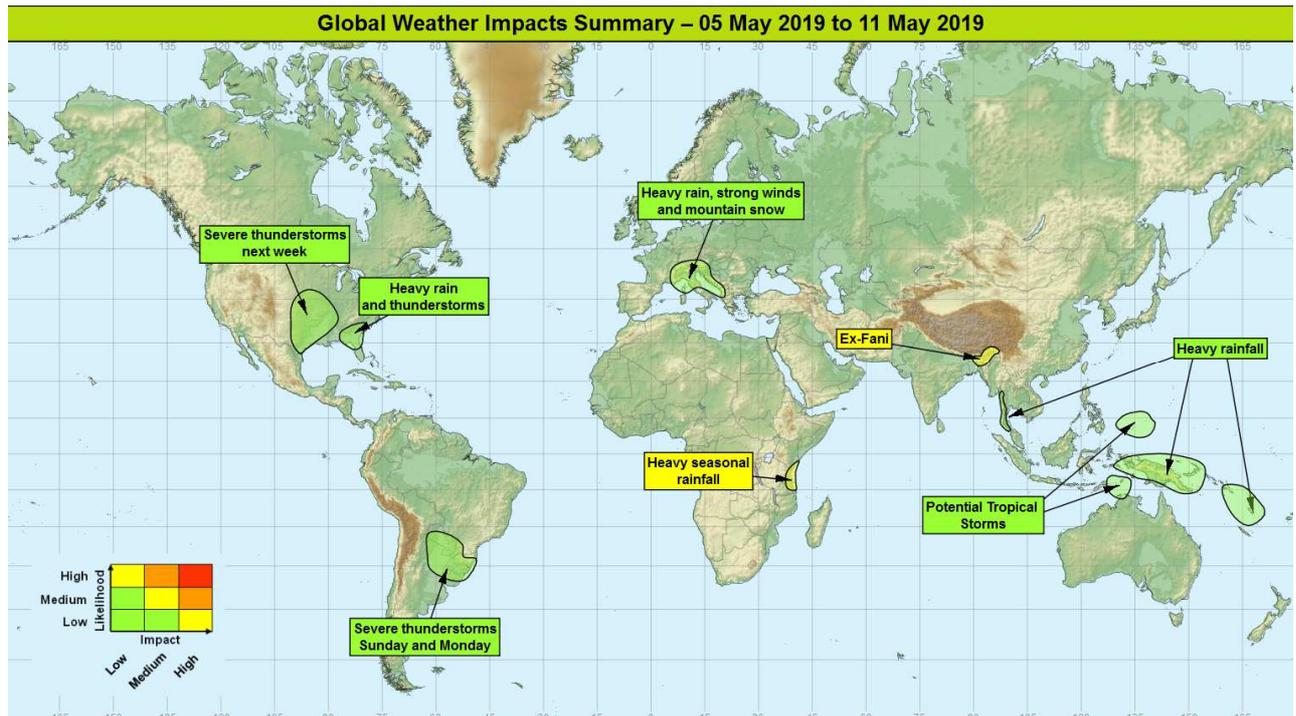


Global Weather Impacts – Sunday 5th to Saturday 11th May 2019

Issued on Sunday 5th May 2019

HEADLINES

- Remnants of Fani will bring heavy rainfall to parts of Northeast India and Bangladesh.
- Heavy seasonal rainfall continues across parts of eastern Africa.



DISCUSSION

Tropical Cyclones

Ex-Fani, India and Bangladesh

Weather

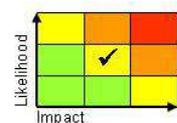
Fani has now weakened to a remnant low over NE India and will lose its identity during Sunday. Heavy rainfall is expected over the far NE of India and northern Bangladesh over the next two days with some places potentially seeing 120mm on Sunday and 70mm on Monday.

Discussion

Fani continued to rapidly weaken during Saturday and will lose its identity over the next 24hrs as it encounters the mountainous region of NE India.

Expected Impacts

Main impacts are now associated with intense rainfall, with flash flooding and small river flooding likely over the next few days. There will be no significant impacts to Cox's Bazar.



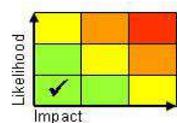
The following regions are also being monitored for potential Tropical Cyclone formation:

Micronesia, Philippine Sea

Weather

There is a low probability that an area of deep convection over the west Pacific could develop into a tropical storm over the coming days. Regardless of development this weak system will bring enhanced rainfall to parts of Micronesia as it slowly meanders north and west.

Discussion



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The northern portion of an Equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW) probably emanating from the MJO has been associated with an area of showers and thunderstorms. Convection around this wave has aided the formation of a shallow low level circulation and there is a low risk this could develop into a tropical storm early this coming week.

Expected Impacts

In the short term the only impacts will be enhanced rainfall across some of the islands of Micronesia.

Timor-Leste and northern Australia

Weather

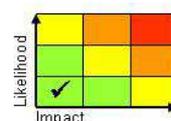
There is a low probability that an area of showers and thunderstorms, currently located in the Banda Sea, will develop into a tropical cyclone as it moves erratically into the Timor Sea during next week. If a cyclone does develop it would likely be steered close to northern Australia and/or Timor-Leste later this coming week.

Discussion

The southern portion of an Equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW) spawned from an active MJO moving through the region, is currently associated with an area of showers and thunderstorms. This is signalled to become more organised into next week, with a low level circulation developing. Although there are differences in model solutions, a number now show a tropical cyclone developing in this region later this coming week.

Expected Impacts

Heavy rainfall will increase the risk of flash flooding and landslides across some of the small islands in this region, and potentially parts of northern Australia later this week. If a cyclone does develop strong winds will generate rough seas, and may cause some modest damage across land areas near the cyclone centre. As the majority of this region is sparsely populated the impacts of this event (even if a cyclone were to form) would likely be low.



Europe

Central and Southeast Europe

Weather

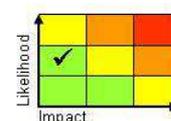
A deep low pressure system over northwest Italy will move southeast during Sunday and Monday and gradually weaken. With the exception of France, heavy rain and thunderstorms will affect much of region, with widely 50-75mm of rain falling and up to 150 mm in places. Hail and frequent lightning strikes will be additional hazards. Conditions will also turn much colder and across the Alps, heavy late-season snowfall is likely, with accumulations of 30-50 cm possible over high ground. Strong winds will affect many coastal areas, with the strongest winds expected in the French Riviera where gusts could reach 60-70 mph.

Discussion

A deep Genoa Low will move SE across Italy over the next few days, generating strong Mistral and, to a lesser extent, Bora winds. In its wake, cold Arctic air will be drawn south leading to a brief late cold spell across much of central Europe. Becoming more settled by Tuesday with temperatures also gradually recovering.

Expected Impacts

Heavy rain and thunderstorms will be associated with an increased likelihood of flash flooding and localised property/infrastructure damage. The heavy snowfall in the Alps is likely to lead to travel disruption. Strong winds may cause some disruption to maritime transport in the region.



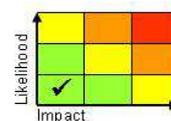
North America

Southeast USA

Weather

Further spells of heavy rain and thunderstorms will affect southeastern parts of the USA on Sunday. The heaviest rain will be across Alabama, Georgia and Florida where many areas will receive 30-50 mm of rainfall but some locations particularly near the Gulf coast may see up to 150 mm over the next couple of days.

Discussion



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A slow-moving cold front will be the focus for heavy rain and deep convection. Thunderstorms, perhaps locally severe, will develop in the warm sector in response to diurnal heating. Some of these storms will be intense and long-lived, although the threat of tornadoes associated with these is low.

Expected Impacts

Increased risk of flash flooding, particularly in urban areas and around small rivers/streams. Some minor transport disruption may affect airports in the region due to thunderstorm activity.

Central and Southern USA Plains

Weather

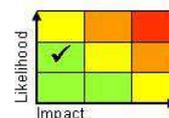
Whilst further thunderstorms are expected across large parts of the USA through the coming week, the most severe of these are likely to be across the Central and Southern Plains from Wednesday onwards. These storms are capable of producing very intense rainfall (50-100 mm) over short time period (less than 6 hours). Additional hazards are large hail, strong winds and tornadoes.

Discussion

A rather complex upper vortex will move slowly across the Rockies through the second half of next week. A warm, moist airmass from the Gulf of Mexico will be drawn northwards and destabilise. A combination of high CAPE, strong directional wind shear and a low-level jet will aid the development of severe thunderstorms and the potential for tornadoes.

Expected Impacts

As well as flash flooding, hail and wind damage are possible to property and crops.



Central America and Caribbean

Nil significant.

South America

Paraguay, Uruguay, northeast Argentina and southern Brazil

Weather

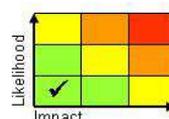
Another spell of heavy showers and thunderstorms, potentially severe, will develop across northeast Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and southern Brazil over the next two days. These could produce locally high rainfall accumulations of up to 75 mm in a few hours and perhaps 125-150 mm over a couple of days.

Discussion

An upper trough is expected to cross the Andes and engage a low level moisture plume leading to a further outbreak of severe convection along the South Atlantic Convergence Zone from Sunday.

Expected Impacts

Localised flash flooding increased chance of landslides in mountainous areas. Large hail, strong winds and frequent lightning are additional hazards which may cause damage to property and disruption to transport and utilities.



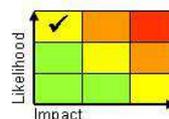
Africa

Eastern Tanzania and southeast Kenya

Weather

Following the remnants of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, shower and thunderstorm activity is expected to remain more frequent than normal across eastern Tanzania over the next week. 75-100 mm of rainfall is possible per day, but some locations could receive as much as 300-400 mm of rain by the end of this week. Whilst May represents climatologically the wettest month of the year, this would represent more than the entire monthly average rainfall (around 250 mm).

Discussion



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Whilst the remnants of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth have dissipated, the inter-tropical convergence zone will maintain the focus for frequent heavy showers and thunderstorms through the next week across eastern Tanzania and the extreme southeast of Kenya.

Expected Impacts

The focus for the heaviest rainfall has now moved away from the worst affected areas associated with the landfall and decay of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth. However, flash flooding and damage to property and infrastructure in locations further north is likely (including major cities such as Dar es Salaam and tourist destinations such as Zanzibar).

Middle East

Nil significant

Asia

Northeast India and northern Bangladesh – See *Tropical Cyclones* section.

Myanmar and Thailand

Weather

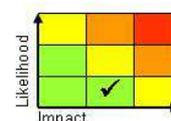
Heavy rainfall is expect across central and southern Myanmar and southern Thailand over the next week with daily rainfall accumulations of 75-100mm possible, and cumulative rainfall of 300-400mm in some places.

Discussion

Tropical moisture, drawn northwards in the wake of cyclonic storm Fani, accompanied by enhanced W-SW winds will be slow moving across the central Malay Peninsula over the next 5-6 days. This will provide the focus for heavy rainfall with locally very large accumulations likely.

Expected Impacts

Although May marks the start of the wet season for this part of southeast Asia, this pre-monsoon rainfall may lead to some areas seeing more than a month's worth of rainfall in 5-6 days. This is probably the first spell of heavy rainfall this year and will likely to lead to some localised flash flooding – particularly in urban areas.



Eastern Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu

Weather

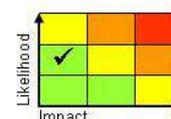
The usual shower and thunderstorm activity is likely to be more frequent and intense for a few more days, with 50-100 mm of rain in a 24 hour period (mostly falling in a 6-hour period) across portions of eastern Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu. Into next week, rainfall should begin to ease.

Discussion

The MJO is now over the western Pacific Ocean and so rainfall should begin to ease heading into next week. However, as seen in the Indian Ocean, the MJO may spawn equatorial Rossby waves which present a low likelihood of tropical cyclogenesis.

Expected Impacts

Increased threat of flash flooding and landslides.



Australasia

Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu – See *Asia* section.

Northern Australia – see *Tropical Cyclones* section.

Additional information

Nil.

Issued at: 050535 UTC **Meteorologists:** Neil Armstrong & Brent Walker

Global Guidance Unit

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