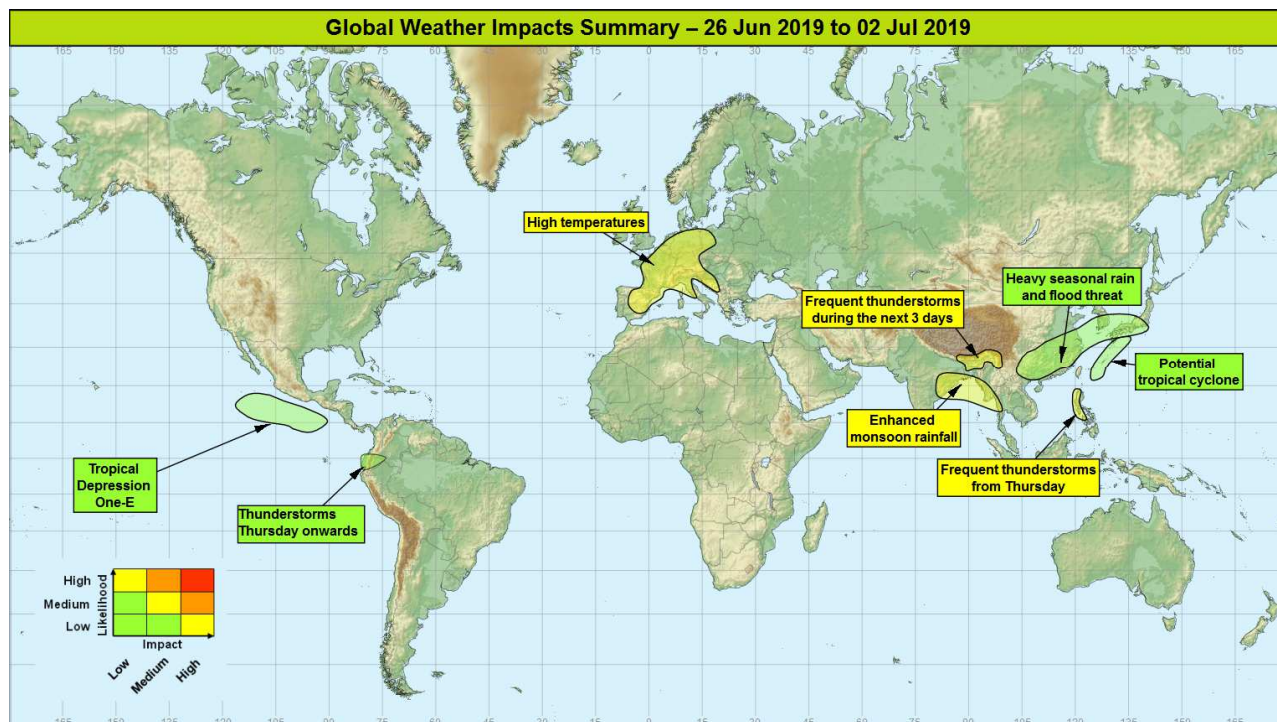


## Global Weather Impacts – Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> June to Tuesday 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2019

Issued on Wednesday 26<sup>th</sup> June 2019

### HEADLINES

- Heat wave across central and Western Europe.
- Heavy monsoon rains across parts of southern and eastern Asia.
- Potential for weak tropical cyclones in both the east and west of the Pacific Ocean.



### DISCUSSION

#### Tropical Cyclones

*There are currently no Tropical Cyclones. The following areas are being monitored for potential development:*

#### Western North Pacific

##### Weather

There continues to be a weak signal for tropical cyclone development in the West Pacific, with this system perhaps forming a sub tropical storm which could further enhance rainfall across southern and south-western Japan later this week. (See *Asia* section below)

##### Discussion

The area of convection, previously associated with an ERW in the wake of the MJO, shows weak signs of development over the next 36-72 hours. Areas of convection to the SE of this system may have the potential to spawn a weak tropical cyclone over the next few days.

##### Expected Impacts

See *Asia* section below.



**This forecast may be amended at any time**

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## Eastern North Pacific Ocean

### **Weather**

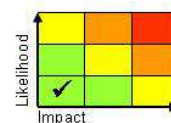
A tropical depression, named One-E by the NHC, has formed just north of the Intertropical Convergence Zone, over the East Pacific. This system is forecast to develop into a Tropical Storm during Wednesday, before moving away West-northwestwards at around 15mph and declining later this week and also not impact land.

### **Discussion**

Shear instability along the ITCZ provided an area of enhanced convection, organisation of these then aided by a number of AEWs crossing Central America has helped to provide the environment for a Tropical Depression to form. This depression is forecast to remain over a warm SST environment and within a low wind shear environment, so modest strengthening is predicted. Cooler waters further to the WNW will cause the storm to weaken by the weekend.

### **Expected Impacts**

Nil.



## Europe

### Western Europe

#### **Weather**

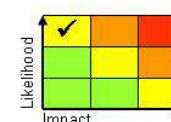
Temperatures 10°C to very locally 15°C above average are expected to develop later this week, peaking most widely over the next few days, before a gradual cooling takes place, initially from the north and later the west by next week. Maxima are likely to widely reach mid-to upper-30s°C, possibly into the low-40s°C in a few locations. Highest temperatures seem likely to be across France and parts of Spain. Overnight minima may not fall below 25°C in a few places. National June temperature records are likely to fall, with some all-time records under threat too.

#### **Discussion**

Low pressure anchored to the southwest of the UK will act to draw a very warm air mass across western Europe. With predominantly settled/subsided conditions, the boundary layer will also heat up in-situ given both adiabatic compression and the net diabatic input at this time of year.

#### **Expected Impacts**

High temperatures will bring heat health impacts to vulnerable populations, particularly given the spell of very warm nights (minima >20°C), whilst placing strain on some utilities and transport networks (e.g. railways).



## North America

Nil.

## Central America and Caribbean

Nil.

## South America

### Ecuador

#### **Weather**

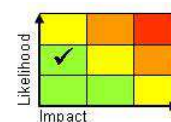
Heavy, thundery showers will bring a risk of flooding with totals as high as 50-75mm per day from Thursday onwards.

#### **Discussion**

Proximity to the ITCZ and African Easterly waves will help to generate some severe thunderstorms, especially over the high ground of the Andes, from Thursday onwards.

#### **Expected Impacts**

With recent flooding and landslides from a very wet month already, these storms could well cause disruption to transport and cause damage to some properties.



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## Africa

Nil.

## Middle East

Nil.

## Asia

### North Bangladesh, far northeast India and Bhutan

#### **Weather**

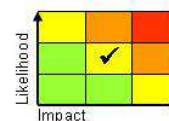
Thunderstorms with increasingly torrential rainfall are expected to develop across this region where many places will see over 100 mm per day, and perhaps locally as much as 500 mm over the next 3 days.

#### **Discussion**

Regular diurnal destabilisation of the extremely, moist and unstable air mass over this region will produce thunderstorms. The most frequent and persistent storms will likely form on the southern upslopes of the Himalayas and the western upslopes of the Patkai hills, all draining into the Brahmaputra catchment. Very large precipitable water and very tall, skinny CAPE will result in torrential downpours.

#### **Expected Impacts**

Flash flooding and localised damage of property/infrastructure and transport links are probable. River flooding of smaller rivers in the Brahmaputra basin are possible and landslides are likely over the higher terrain.



### Northern Bay of Bengal, eastern India and western Myanmar

#### **Weather**

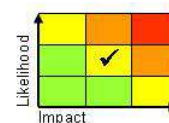
There is an increasing signal for the development of a tropical cyclone across the northern Bay of Bengal on Sunday and into early next week. If this storm does develop then it may impact parts of northeast India, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

#### **Discussion**

An area of convection across the Bay of Bengal, associated with the monsoon, has shown some signs of organisation. There remain some significant uncertainties as to the potential evolution, but there has been an increasing signal from the deterministic and ensemble output for storm development. At this time the most likely track is for a storm to develop close to the coast then track across northeast India as a weakening feature. Models would suggest 300-500mm of rain is associated with this feature. At the same time this would bring an enhancement of the southwesterly winds and rainfall (100-150mm per day) along the coast of Myanmar.

#### **Expected Impacts**

Heavy and torrential rain would be associated with any cyclone development, along with storm force winds and rough seas. Flash flooding, landslides and localised damage of property/infrastructure and transport links are probable. Some coastal flooding also, with impacts to transport across the region.



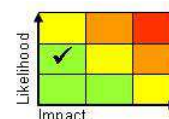
### Central and southern China, western Japan and South Korea

#### **Weather**

Further torrential rain and severe thunderstorms associated with the seasonal rains will affect this region at times through the next week. Widely in excess of 150-200 mm of rain is expected with some locations receiving up to 500 mm. There is also the potential for severe thunderstorms which could produce hail and strong winds.

#### **Discussion**

Strong convergence along the Mei-yu / Baiu / Changma front and heating of the high terrain in the moist air to its south will continue to produce heavy rain in the form of showers and thunderstorms. Although shear is fairly modest for mid-latitudes, in the tropics this is sufficient for MCS development.



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## Expected Impacts

Both fluvial and flash flooding is possible, with an additional risk of landslides in mountainous areas. Disruption to transport and infrastructure is also likely in what is a densely populated area.

## Philippines (Western Luzon and Western Visayas)

### Weather

A period of frequent heavy showers and thunderstorms are likely to develop from the middle of next week onwards, with potential for 80-100 mm, locally 150 mm of rain in some locations per 24 hours. The heavy rain could affect the capital Manila at times, with up to 1000 mm of rain possible during the next week in parts of the region which would be in excess of a months worth of rainfall at this time of year.

### Discussion

A surge in the southwesterly monsoonal winds will lead to an increase in the frequency of heavy showers and thunderstorms.

### Expected Impacts

Flash flooding, which will be particularly impactful should it affect significant urban areas such as Manila. There will also be an increased likelihood of landslides and fluvial flooding.



## Australasia

Nil.

## Additional information

Nil.

**Issued at:** 260745 UTC    **Meteorologists**    Chris Tubbs / Paul Hutcheon

**Global Guidance Unit**

**This forecast may be amended at any time**

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