



Met Office

Met Office 3-month Outlook

Period: July – September 2020 Issue date: 25.06.20

The forecast presented here is for July and the average of the July-August-September period for the United Kingdom as a whole. The forecast for July will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page (www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast), starting from 3rd July 2020.

This forecast is based on information from observations, several numerical prediction systems and expert judgement.

SUMMARY – PRECIPITATION:

For July and July-August-September as whole, above-average precipitation is slightly more likely than below-average precipitation.

The probability that UK-average precipitation for July-August-September will fall into the driest of our five categories is between 20% and 25% and the probability that it will fall into the wettest of our five categories is 25% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

CONTEXT:

As stated in the temperature Outlook, there is a relative lack of global drivers of UK weather patterns at this time of year, which causes predictability of precipitation amounts to be lower. This means there are typically only small shifts in the likelihood of above- and below-average precipitation.

For both July and July-August-September as a whole, signals from long-range prediction systems are weak, and show relatively little

agreement. As a result, the chances of greater than normal rainfall are similar to the chances of less than normal rainfall, with only a small shift in the likelihood towards wetter conditions (see graphs of figure P2).

Fig P1

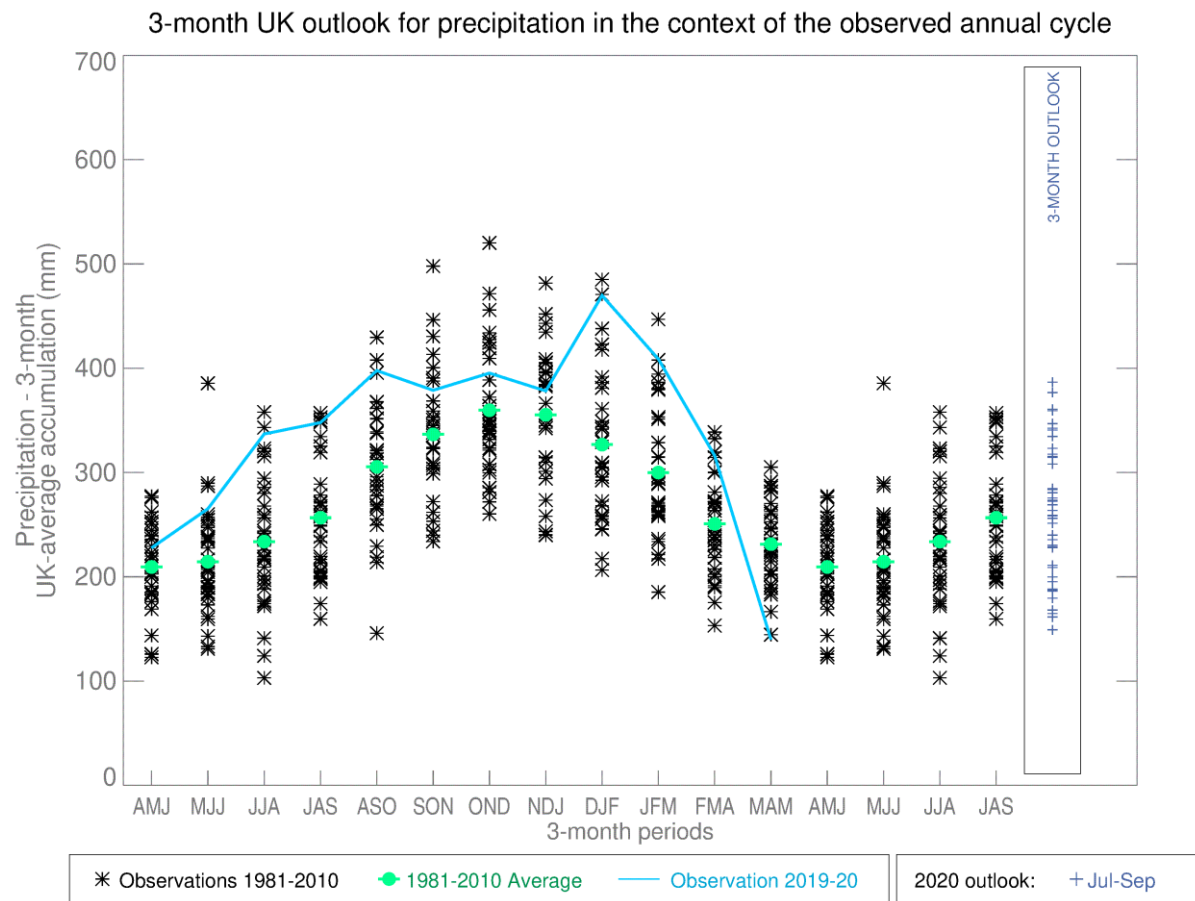


Fig P2

1-month and 3-month UK outlook for precipitation in the context of observed climatology

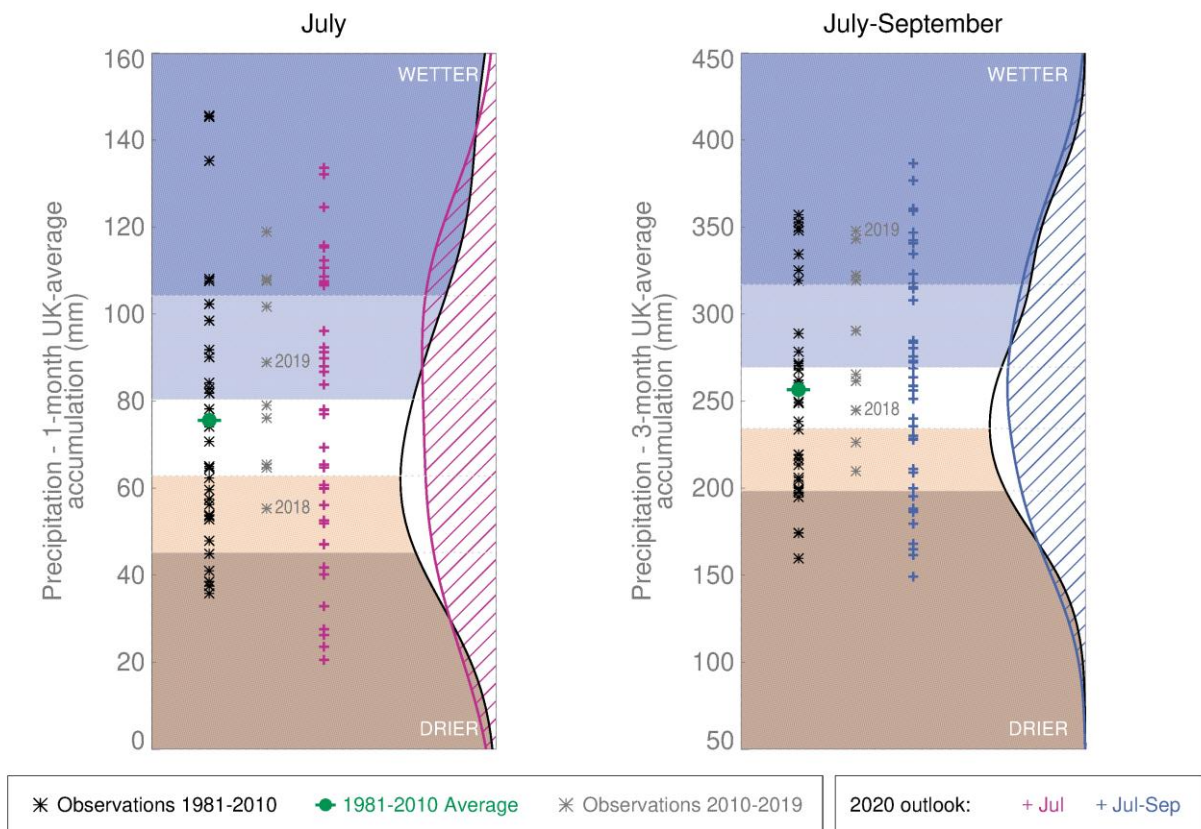
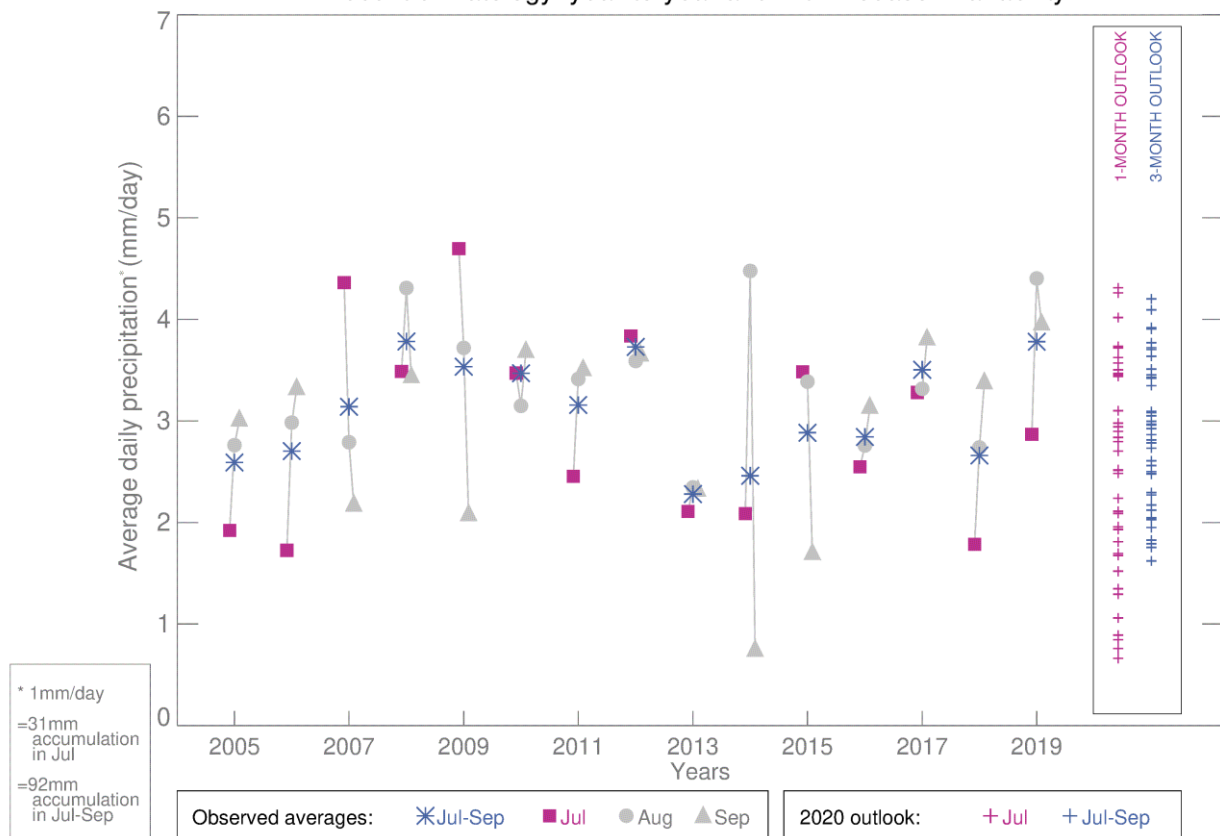


Fig P3

1-month and 3-month UK outlook for precipitation in the context of recent climatology: year-to-year and within-season variability



This Outlook provides an indication of possible temperature and rainfall conditions over the next 3 months. It is part of a suite of forecasts designed for contingency planners. The Outlook should not be used in isolation but should be used with shorter-range and more detailed (30-day, 15-day and 1-to-7-day) forecasts and warnings available to the contingency planning community from the Met Office.