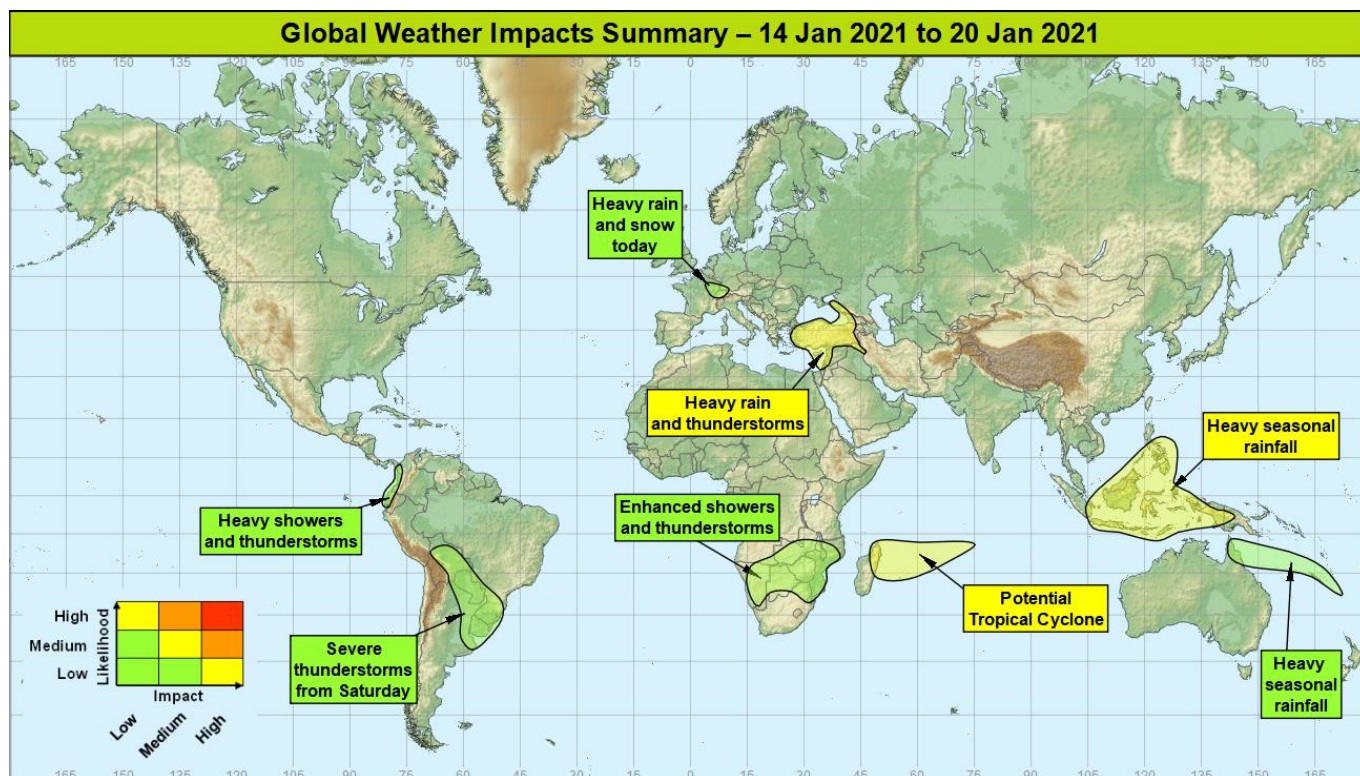


Global Weather Impacts - Thursday 14 January 2021 to Wednesday 20 January 2021

Issued on Thursday 14 January 2021

HEADLINES

- Tropical cyclone likely to move towards Madagascar or the Mascarene Islands early next week.
- Heavy rain, thunderstorms and snow for parts of Southeast Europe and the Middle East.
- Heavy seasonal rainfall for the Maritime Continent and southern southern Africa.



DISCUSSION

Tropical Cyclones

There are no named tropical cyclones at present.

The following area are being monitored for potential:

Southern Indian Ocean – Madagascar and Mascarene Islands

Weather

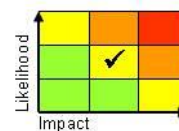
There is an increasing signal for the development of a tropical cyclone development over the next few days over the Central South Indian Ocean. Should this form, then this is most likely expected to track to north of the Mascarene Islands, then towards the east coast of Madagascar by Tuesday, though some significant uncertainty in the track (with a more southerly track affecting the Mascarene Islands possible), intensity and timing.

Discussion

Strengthening signal from the models for an area of increasingly organised convection, associated with an Equatorial Rossby Wave, to develop into a tropical cyclone over the next few days across the western Indian Ocean. Overall a consistent signal for the evolution of this system initially, but increasing uncertainty for the intensity and track of this feature close to Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands.

Expected Impacts

Flooding (flash, riverine and coastal), landslides and damaging winds are all possible.



This forecast may be amended at any time

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Europe

Turkey, Cyprus, The Levant, northern Syria, northern Iraq, Georgia and Black Sea Russia

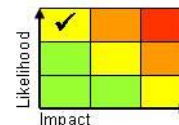
Weather
Periods of heavy rain and thunderstorm is expected to affect this region through the next week. The heaviest rainfall will be in the east of this region, with up to 200-250mm of rain likely (average January rainfall in this region is 100-250mm), with daily rainfall of up to 75-100mm possible. Heavy snowfall is also expected across the interior of Turkey and also across Georgia and neighbouring Russia, as well as the Levant high ground from Monday.

Discussion

A major eastern European upper vortex will feed short wave upper trough features around the southern flank, with the marked forcing engaging the baroclinic zone to produce active frontal systems that will produce periods of very heavy precip, with embedded deep convection also likely. The high plateau of Turkey could see heavy snow accumulations at times, with the northern edge of this region also likely to see heavy snowfall. Cold advection from Thursday will pose a snow threat to the Levant high ground from Monday.

Expected Impacts

Flash and riverine flooding is the most likely impact, with steeper terrain seeing a threat of landslides. Disruption to snow also possible in areas mentioned above.



Eastern France, Switzerland and far southwest of Germany

Weather

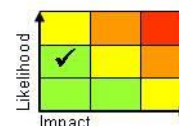
A slow moving area of heavy rain across this region with snow on its eastern edge is expected today (Thursday) and into Friday, producing up to 30-50mm, or rainfall and 15-25, locally 30cm of snow possible.

Discussion

A slow moving frontal zone has run up against the cold block over Europe, leading to a slow moving area of rain and snow, across the region. The associated frontal zone will tend to weaken through Friday, with rain/snowfall easing off.

Expected Impacts

Disruption to transport likely from heavy snowfall, whilst localised flooding of homes and businesses could occur further west where rainfall will be more prevalent.



North America

Nil

Central America and Caribbean

Nil.

South America

Ecuador and southwest Colombia

Weather

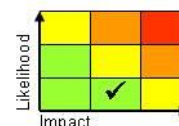
Frequent heavy showers and thunderstorms will affect this region through the next 5-7 days. The heaviest rainfall is expected across the western foothills, where daily totals of 75-150mm are possible. Overall totals this week may exceed 300mm, well in excess of the average rainfall for the month of January.

Discussion

Although the typical La Niña response has been observed through the boreal winter, a slightly anomalous onshore flow has developed across Ecuador and in particular western Colombia which is acting to enhance shower and thunderstorm activity against the western Andes.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding. Enhanced risk of landslides.



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**Uruguay, Paraguay, far south of Brazil, Bolivia, far northeast Argentina****Weather**

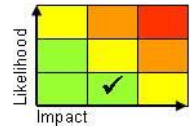
Severe thunderstorms and heavy rain are expected to affect parts of this region once again from the weekend. Rainfall accumulations of 100-200mm may occur over a few hours which would exceed the typical January monthly rainfall (100-150mm). In addition to heavy rain, hail, strong winds and lightning are also likely.

Discussion

Monsoon moisture returning southwards in the wake of the most recent tropical convergence zone looks likely to be picked up a sharp upper trough over the weekend, allowing the development of severe and organised thunderstorms, along with heavy rain, moving slowly NE'wards ahead of the next strong cold front.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding, and potential for landslides in steeper terrain. Possible power disruption and damage to crops and infrastructure.

**Africa****Southern Africa****Weather**

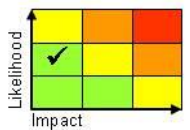
Heavy showers and thunderstorms will be more frequent than normal across a large part of southern Africa. Some thunderstorms are likely to be severe and accompanied by large hail, frequent lightning and gusty winds. Some places could see over 200mm through the next 7 days. Rainfall totals across the region as a whole will likely exceed normal rainfall for the whole of January. Early next week the rainfall could become heavier and more impactful across the northern part of this region.

Discussion

Above average rainfall is a typical La Niña response across this region with a significant reduction in the environmental static stability, increasing the depth and frequency of convection. This is resulting in more frequent shower activity, especially within the moist mild tropical air across the region. Towards the weekend this drifting north, as a ridge gradually extends from the W/SW across the south of the area.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding. Possible power disruption and damage to crops and infrastructure.

**Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands** – See *Tropical Cyclones* section**Middle East****The Levant, northern Syria, northern Iraq** – See *Europe* section**Asia****Southern and central Philippines, Brunei, East Malaysia, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea****Weather**

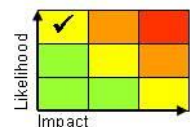
Heavy showers and thunderstorms are expected to continue being more frequent than normal through the next 7 days. Daily rainfall totals may exceed 100mm in places, this potentially falling in just a few hours. By the end of this period, a further 200-300mm may have accumulated in places, with some locations already close to or exceeding their January average.

Discussion

A combination of a La Niña background state, active phase of the MJO moving east into the Maritime Continent and strong cold surge pulses increasing convergence through the South China Sea all contribute to a continuation of the above average rainfall seen over recent weeks.

Expected Impacts

Flash and riverine flooding. Enhanced threat of landslides.



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Australia**Northeast Australia and New Caledonia****Weather**

Shower and thunderstorm activity will be more organised than average across this region through the coming week. Daily rainfall totals of 100-200mm are possible with the potential for over 500mm by the end of the weekend in some locations. Whilst much of the region constitutes open water, these totals are in excess of the typical monthly rainfall for the islands in this region.

Discussion

As the MJO progresses into the Maritime Continent activity along the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) continues to increase. An anomalously strong E'ly flow will bring more frequent than normal deep convection onto the coast of northern Queensland.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding. Enhanced threat of landslides.

**Additional Information**

Colder than average conditions will affect much of western Russia parts of eastern Europe through much of the next week. Overnight minima of -20 to -30°C is likely, this 10-15°C below the typical January average.

Issued at: 140800UTC**Meteorologist:** Tony Wardle / Paul Hutcheon**Global Guidance Unit**

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