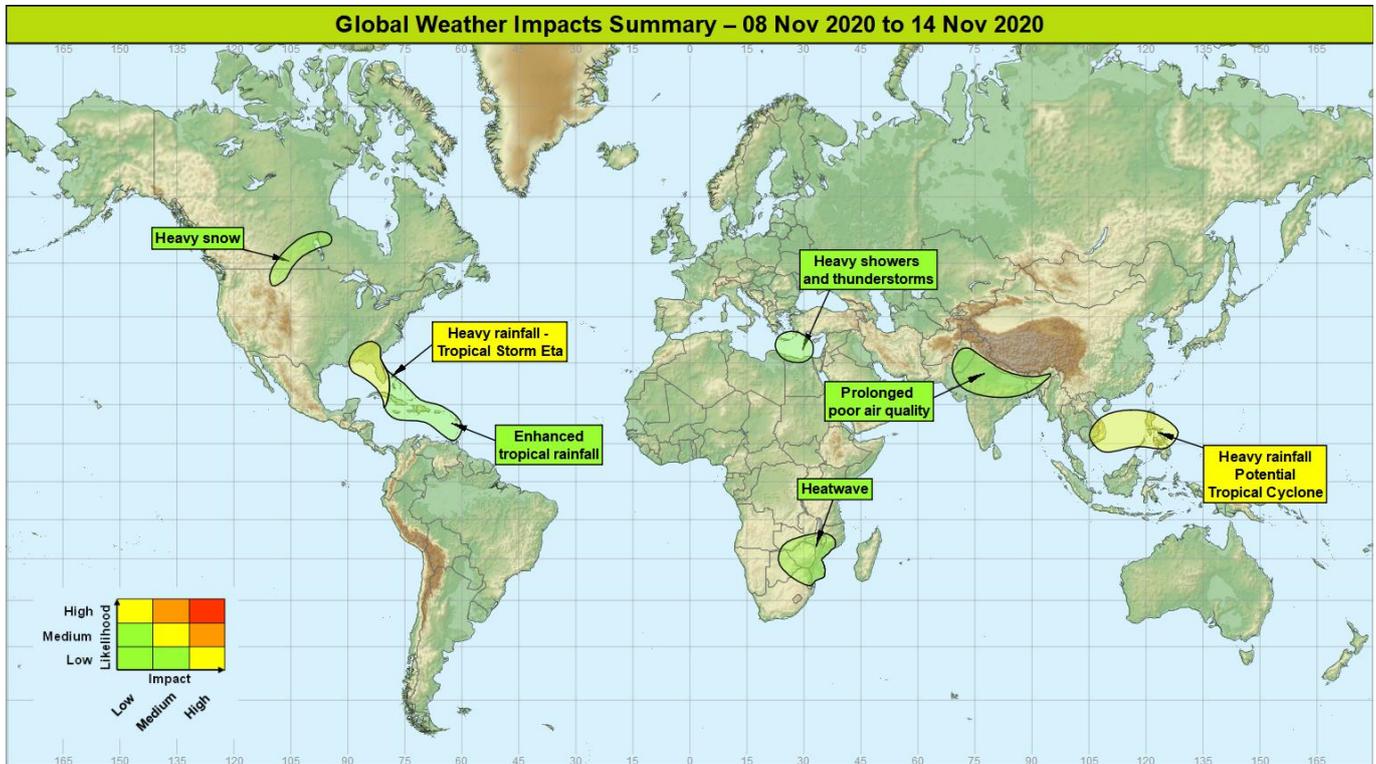


Global Weather Impacts – Sunday 8th November to Saturday 14th November 2020

Issued on Sunday 8th November 2020

HEADLINES

- Tropical Storm Eta heading north towards Cuba, very wet in the wider Caribbean area.
- Another tropical cyclone expected to form over the South China Sea.



Tropical Cyclones

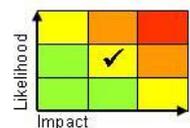
Tropical Storm Eta - Cuba, Gulf of Mexico, western Caribbean, Florida Weather

Tropical Storm Eta is continuing on a northerly track toward Cuba. After crossing Cuba today it is expected to curve toward the northwest and move into the Gulf of Mexico, tracking close to southwest Florida and for a time. Thereafter the track becomes very uncertain with a wide range of model solutions. Heavy rainfall will affect much of the highlighted region with many places likely to see between 50-100mm of rainfall in the coming week with a corridor of higher totals in the range 250-500mm. Typical rainfall in the wettest months in this region is around 200-300mm. Sustained winds of 60-65mph are expected as Eta makes landfall over Cuba today.

Discussion

Eta is forecast to cross Cuba today as a tropical storm, only weakening slightly before moving back over warm seas by Monday, where it should maintain (or regain) its tropical storm status. The official forecast track from the NHC brings the centre over southwest Florida for a time before heading back in to the Gulf of Mexico and heading northwards towards the coast of northwest Florida later in the week, but it should be noted that from mid-week – models diverge somewhat with the track of Eta: MOGREPS indicates a westward track, with some solutions having it turn back towards Mexico, whereas ECMWF generally favours a more traditional northeasterly track, and GFS has elements of both.

Expected Impacts



This forecast may be amended at any time

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Increased likelihood of flash and riverine flooding over larger more mountainous islands such as Cuba, with an enhanced risk of landslides in such terrain too. Strong winds will likely produce dangerous beach conditions and disrupt travel and utilities in the region.

The following areas are being monitored for tropical cyclone development that may affect land over the coming week:

Philippine and South China Sea **Weather**

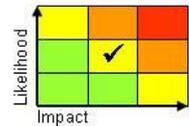
A cluster of showers and thunderstorms in the Philippine Sea will be steered northwestwards across the Philippines today. There is potential that this area could consolidate into a tropical cyclone before reaching the Philippines, although the risk of this occurring is judged as medium. Regardless of development this circulation will likely bring 75-150mm of rainfall quite widely across eastern parts of Luzon, with potentially 300mm or more over the mountains. Given this could well effect a similar area to those affected by Molave and Typhoon Goni in recent weeks, the additional rainfall is likely to bring impacts. Thereafter the circulation will move into the South China Sea and towards Vietnam, with further development possible but uncertain. A further development is possible in the Philippine Sea early next week.

Discussion

An Equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW) in the Philippine Sea will move northwest and reach the Philippines today, this wave will move across warm underlying SSTs, and in a zone of high atmospheric moisture, but appears to be inhibited by moderate to strong vertical wind shear, likely preventing this feature from becoming a tropical storm before reaching the Philippines. However the circulation will get a further chance to develop into a tropical storm once it moves into the South China Sea early next week (this uncertain). In the wake of this feature a further ERW in the Philippine Sea may also have the chance to develop into a tropical cyclone early next week.

Expected Impacts

An enhanced threat of flash/riverine flooding and landslides across the Philippines, and potential for similar impacts across Vietnam in around a weeks' time.



Europe

Crete and southeast Greek Islands – See *Africa* section.

North America

Florida - See *Tropical Storms* section

Montana and adjacent states, parts of southwest Canada

Weather

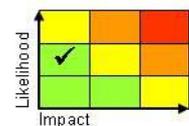
Heavy snowfall is expected to develop across Montana and parts of adjacent states today and tomorrow. Some very heavy snowfall is forecast with accumulations by Monday widely in excess of 20cm for higher ground in the highlighted area, with localised totals near to 50cm being forecast by the National Weather Service. Freezing rain and strong winds will be additional hazards in some locations.

Discussion

A disrupting upper trough across California will move eastwards over the weekend, with a trough extension approaching from the north reinforcing the cut-off and steering this northeastwards. This leads to the development of a large surface low across the USA by Sunday, allowing a plunge of cold air to run southwards around its western flank. National Weather Service guidance suggests that some parts of Montana may see record-breaking November snowfall totals in this event.

Expected Impacts

Heavy snowfall is likely to lead to disruption to transport and infrastructure. Blizzards are possible as winds increase leading to drifting and potential for some communities to be cut-off.



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Central America and Caribbean

Eastern Caribbean islands from Cuba and The Bahamas to Trinidad and Tobago

Weather

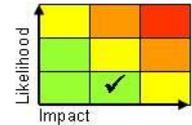
Enhanced tropical rainfall is expected in this region in the coming week. Heavy showers and intense thunderstorms are likely to develop with daily rainfall totals potentially reaching 50-100mm in places, perhaps locally 150-200mm. Monthly rainfall totals for the month of November are typically 150-250mm in this region, and this is expected to be reached or exceeded in the coming days.

Discussion

A combination of a major trough extension across the western USA and Tropical Storm Eta moving into the Gulf of Mexico will amplify the upper pattern and result in convergence across the eastern Caribbean. With very high moisture loading in the in-situ airmass enhanced convection is expected to develop.

Expected Impacts

Increased chance of flash and riverine flooding, particularly over more mountainous islands. An enhanced threat of landslides.



Cuba, Gulf of Mexico, western Caribbean – See *Tropical Cyclones* section.

South America

Nil.

Africa

Northern Egypt, Libya, Crete and southeast Greek islands

Weather

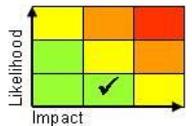
An area of active showers and thunderstorms is expected to become organised around a shallow low, this forming and becoming slow moving over the southeastern part of the Mediterranean. The heaviest rainfall is forecast to be over sea areas, Crete and perhaps northern coastal strip of Africa, where 25-50mm may develop with the potential for much of this to occur in a short duration. The typical rainfall in a month along the north African coastline is just 20-40mm.

Discussion

Beneath a broad cyclonic upper pattern and over the warmest SSTs in the Mediterranean, persistent convection is signalled to form a shallow warm cored low that may organise convection even further. This low looks likely to remain in the eastern Mediterranean for some time and the flow around it may feed an unusually high abundance of showers and thunderstorms onto parts of the north Africa coastline in particular with the moist warm flow off the Mediterranean.

Expected Impacts

Impacts largely confined to populated urban areas where this unusual and short duration rainfall could will cause some significant flash flooding.



Mozambique, Zimbabwe and parts of neighbouring countries

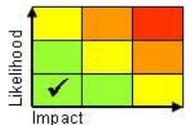
Weather

A heatwave has now developed across this region with temperatures likely peaking in the next day or two before easing though next week. November is the hottest month across much of this region, with maximum temperatures in places such as Harare likely to reach the mid-high 30s°C, and temperatures in parts of Mozambique exceeding 40°C. These values are still around 5-10°C above average.

Discussion

A combination of warm advection and subsidence has led to well above average temperatures developing across this wide region in what is usually the hottest month of the year.

Expected Impacts



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Heat health impacts likely for vulnerable humans and livestock.

Middle East

Nil.

Asia

Philippines, southern China and Taiwan - See *Tropical Cyclones* section

Northern India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh

Weather

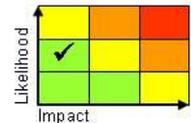
Very poor air quality is being reported and is expected to continue over this week, as light winds and increased particulate emissions, and seasonal crop burning combine to bring hazardous conditions, particularly by night.

Discussion

Particulate emissions are increasing now due to an increase in fires/heating/lighting, and as the post-monsoon dry season progresses, light winds and overnight inversions will trap particulates near to the ground fairly widely in this area. There is still enough mixing during the daytimes to reduce pollution levels temporarily, but with winter coming this will be less and less likely with more prolonged periods of hazardous air quality expected.

Expected Impacts

Effects such as breathing difficulties will be largest among (though not limited to) vulnerable sections of the population with existing health issues.



Australasia

Nil.

Additional Information

Cox's Bazar, southeast Bangladesh

Conditions largely dry and fine, though there is a low risk of a shower or two at first this week.

Yemen

Predominantly dry conditions are expected with isolated showers affecting the far south and western coasts at times as is normal at this time of year.

Sudan/South Sudan

The dry season has developed across much of Sudan and the north of South Sudan with showers only likely to continue close to the Red Sea coast. Across the south of South Sudan showers continue much reduced in frequency compared to recent times, with a good deal of dry weather even here.

Issued at: 080600 UTC **Meteorologists:** Chris Almond

Global Guidance Unit

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