



Met Office

# Met Office 3-month Outlook

Period: November 2019 – January 2020 Issue date: 24.10.19

The forecast presented here is for November and the average of the November-December-January period for the United Kingdom as a whole. The forecast for November will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page ([www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast)), starting from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2019.

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

## SUMMARY – PRECIPITATION:

For November, the chances of above-average and below-average precipitation are similar. For November-December-January as a whole, above-average precipitation is more likely than below-average precipitation.

The probability that UK-average precipitation for November-December-January will fall into the driest of our five categories is between 10% and 15% and the probability that it will fall into the wettest of our five categories is between 35% and 40% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

## CONTEXT:

In late autumn and into winter, the influence of global drivers on UK weather patterns starts to increase. Therefore, there is greater predictability than in summer, as skill increases towards its mid-winter peak.

For November, long-range prediction systems show an increased chance of high pressure in the European region, but disagree on its location. If it is positioned to the east of the UK it could promote a moist south-westerly flow bringing above-normal precipitation. Conversely, the more that high pressure impinges on the UK itself, the greater the chances of a drier-than-average month. As such, there is substantial uncertainty in the likelihood of precipitation amounts, and chances of above- and below-average precipitation are similar (see left-hand graph of figure P2).

For November-December-January, there is a greater-than-usual likelihood of westerly winds bringing moisture from the Atlantic to the

UK (see temperature Outlook). The chances of above-average precipitation are therefore greater than the chances of below-average precipitation (see right-hand graph of figure P2). The outlook implies an increased likelihood of impacts from high winds and heavy rainfall compared to what is normally expected at this time of year.

The increased probability of our wettest category does not imply extreme precipitation or storminess throughout the 3-month period. Indeed, the outlook does not identify weather for a particular day or week. In addition, despite increased chances of the outlook period being wetter than average, a drier-than-average outcome remains possible, although less likely.

Fig P2

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

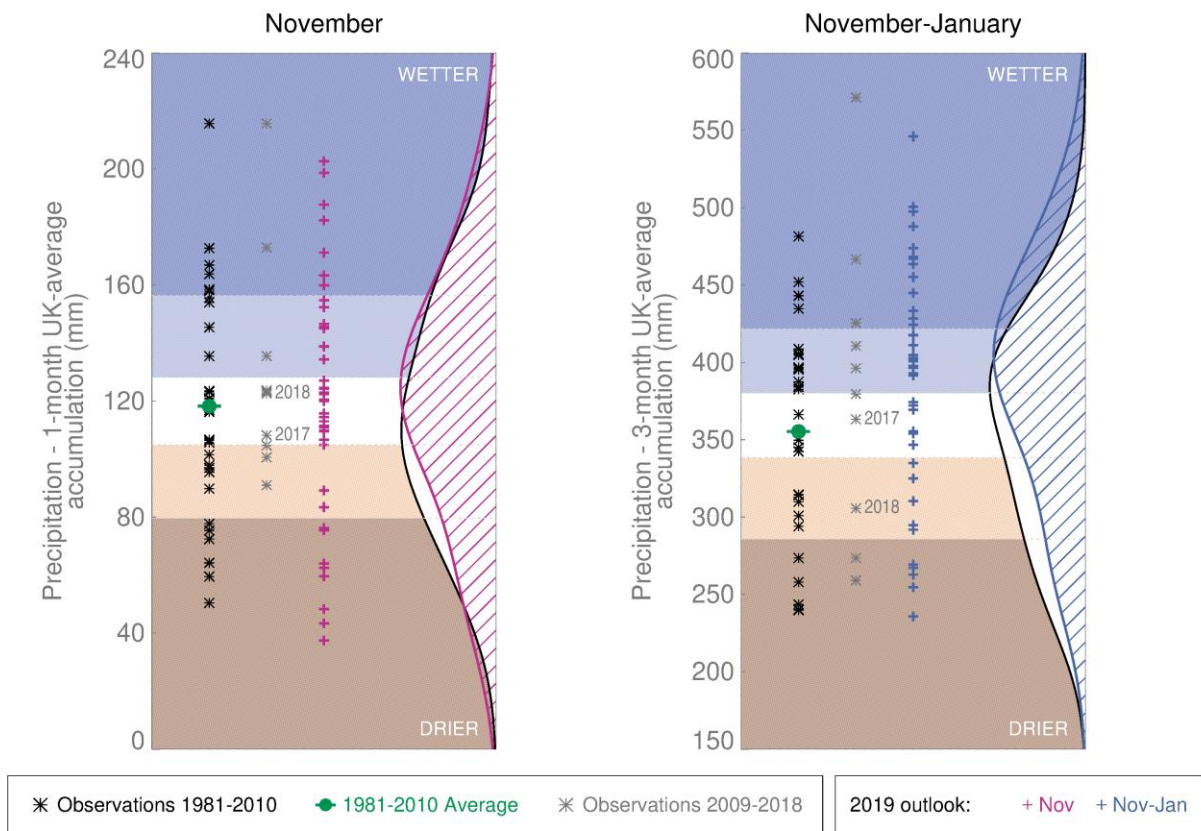


Fig P1

3-month UK outlook for precipitation in the context of the observed annual cycle

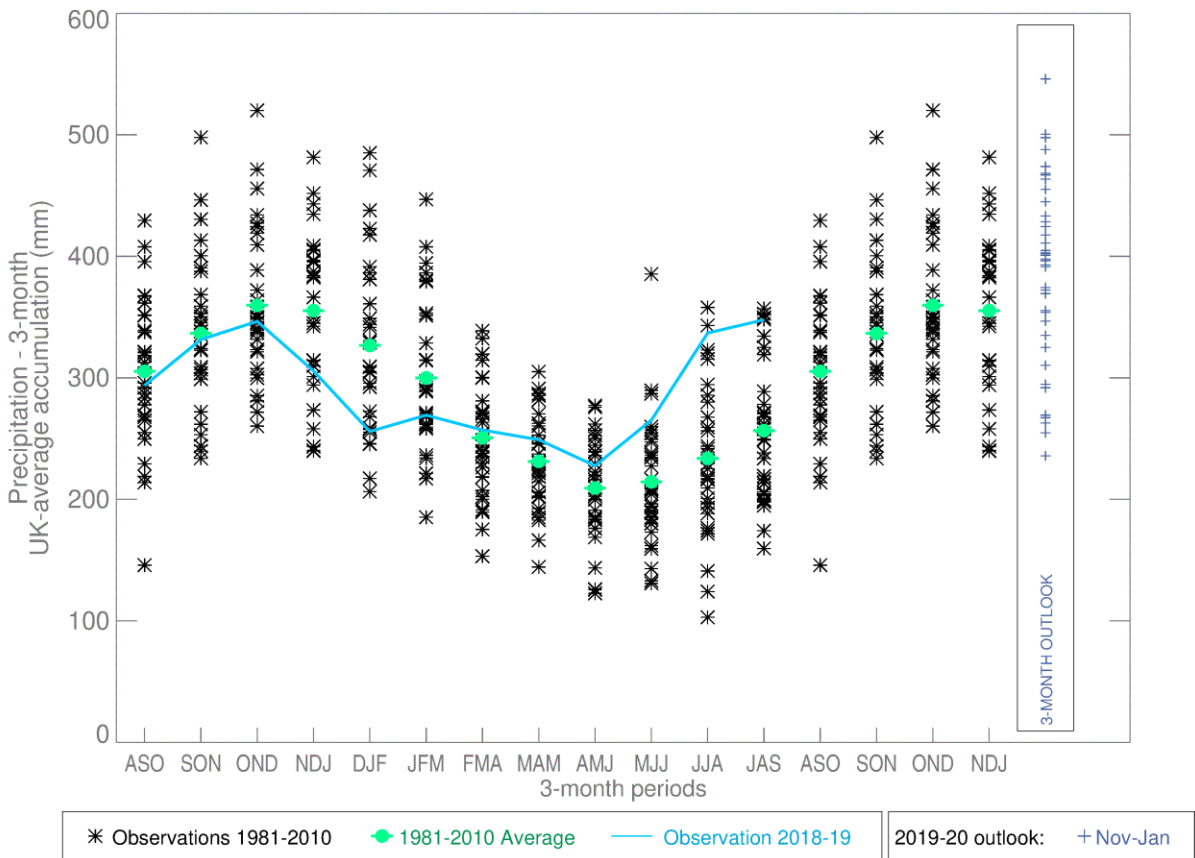
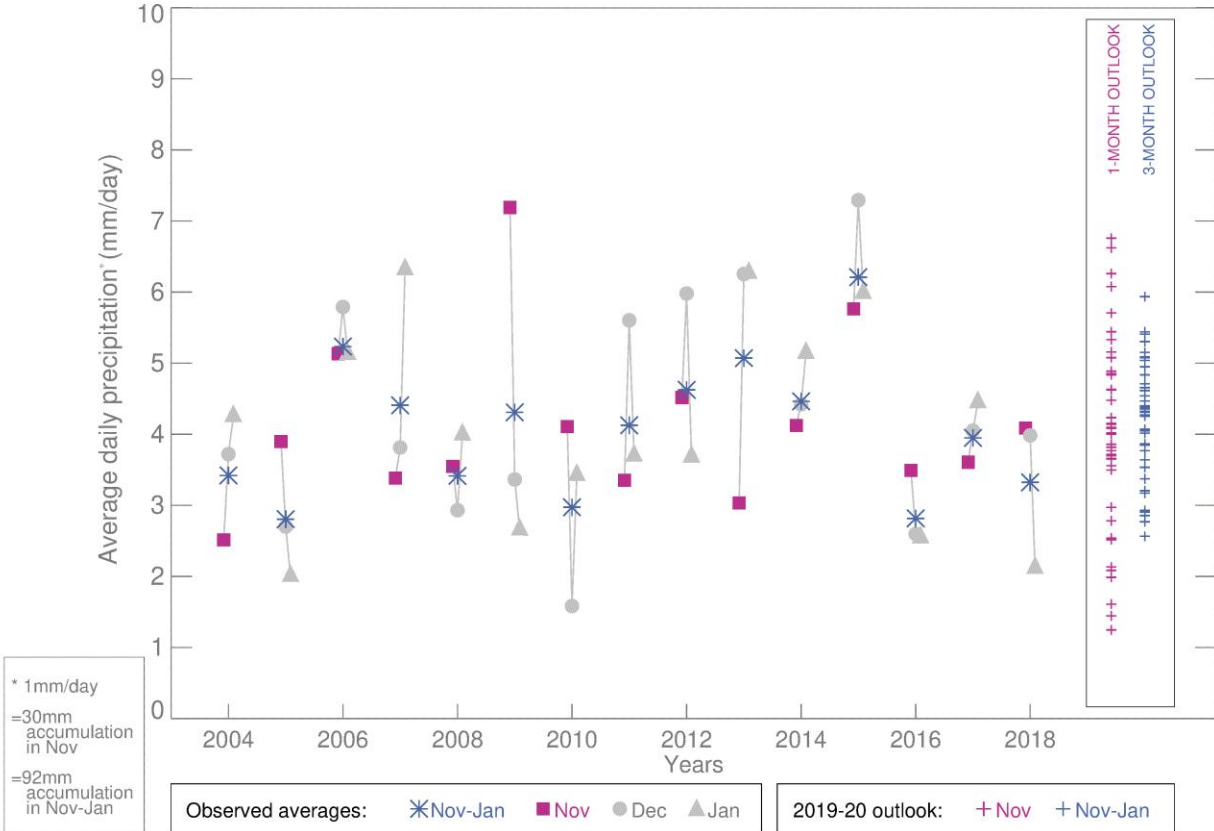


Fig P3

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.