

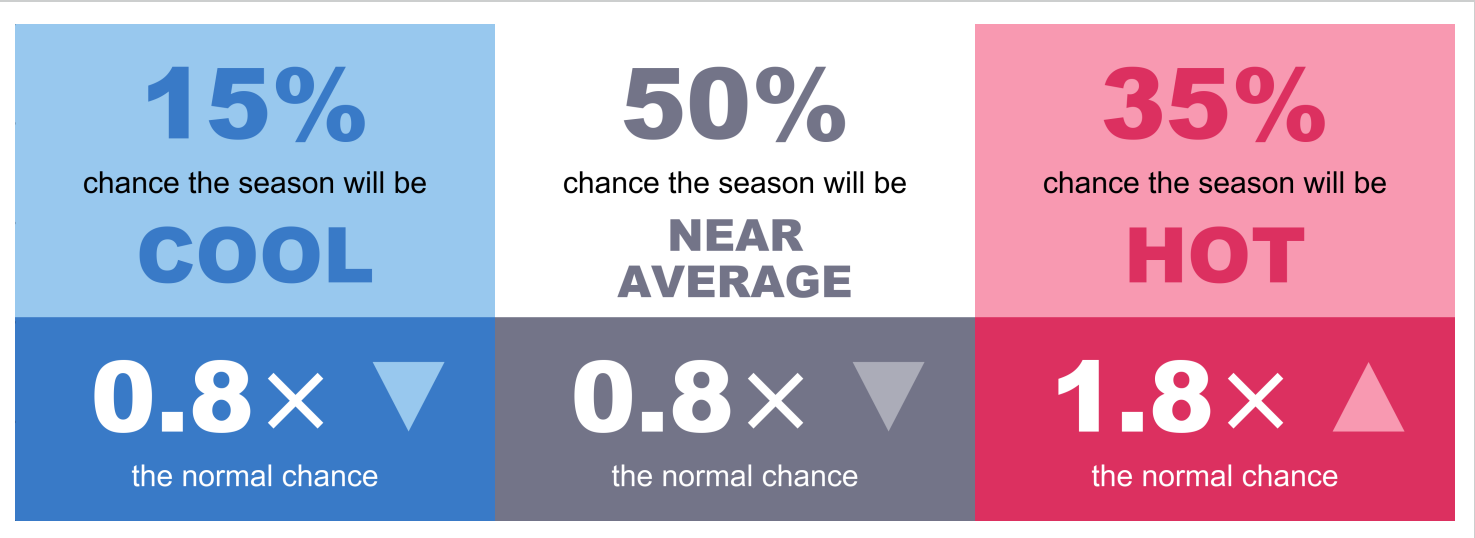
3-month summary	1-month summary	Guide to the Outlook	Shifts in likelihood	What is average?	Q&A
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3-month summary

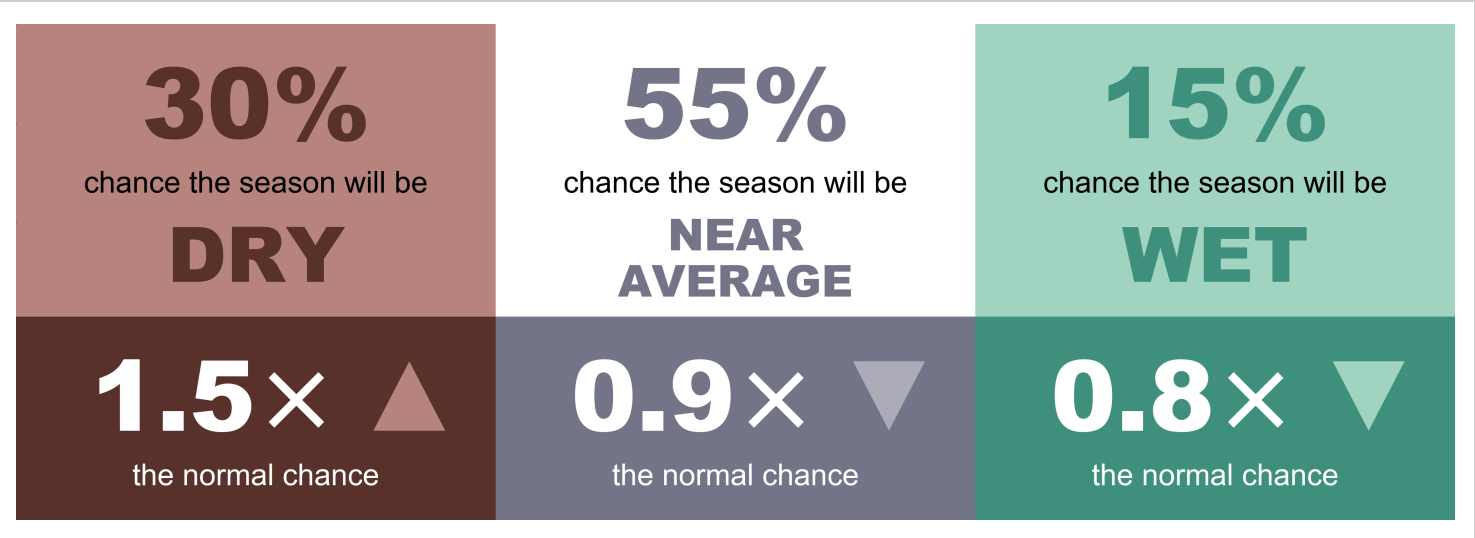
- This period is more likely to be hot than cool
- Greater than normal chance of impacts from hot weather such as heatwaves
- Increase in the likelihood of dry conditions compared to normal

3-month likelihood of impact

Temperature



Precipitation



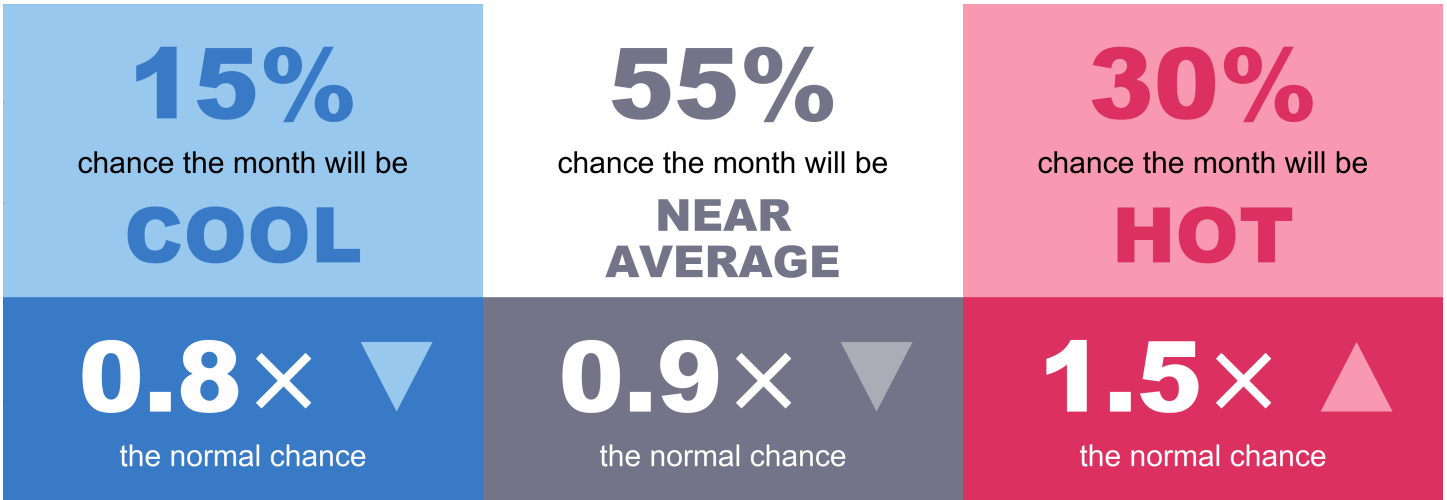
3-month summary	1-month summary	Guide to the Outlook	Shifts in likelihood	What is average?	Q&A
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1-month summary

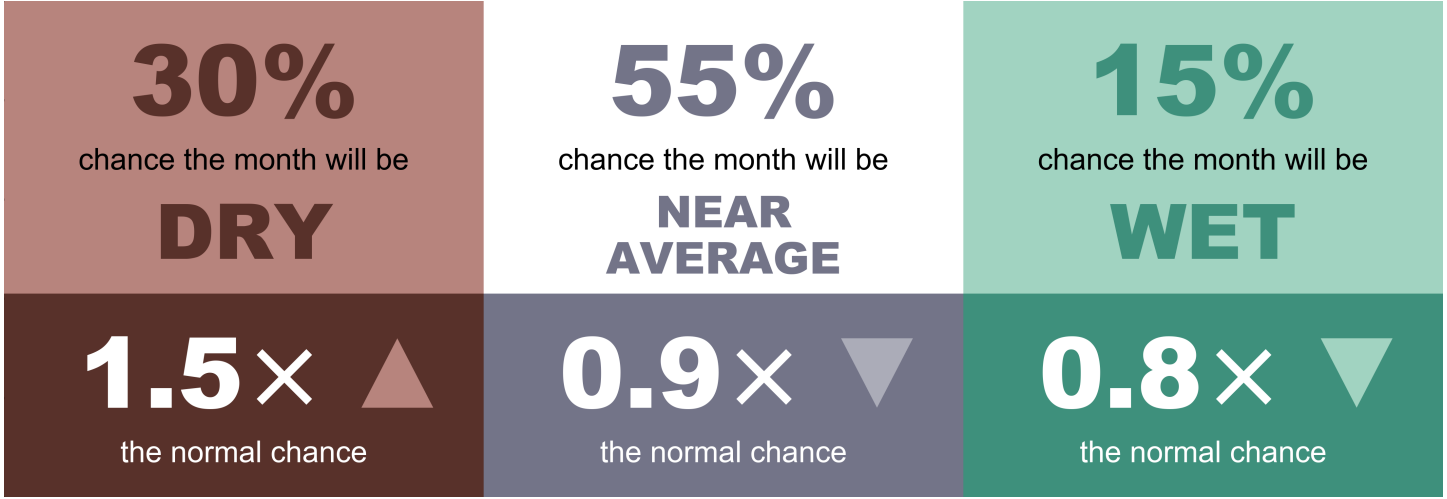
- A hot July is more likely than a cool July
- Greater chance of impacts from hot weather compared to normal
- A dry July is more likely than a wet July

1-month likelihood of impact

Temperature



Precipitation



Understanding the Outlook

The Outlook uses 3 categories for possible UK temperature and precipitation in the next 1 and 3 months:

COOL, NEAR AVERAGE and HOT for temperature

WET, NEAR AVERAGE and DRY for precipitation

These are linked to observed UK conditions in past years. The NEAR AVERAGE category represents typical conditions for the period and has a normal likelihood of 60%. The higher and lower categories represent more unusual conditions that are more likely to produce impacts. Each has a normal likelihood of 20%.

The Outlook shows how the chances of occurrence of the categories differ from normal, based on knowledge of expected global meteorological patterns. It does not identify which category will actually occur.

Same 3-month period over the last 10 years

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	HOT	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	HOT	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	HOT	NEAR AVERAGE
NEAR AVERAGE	WET	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	WET	NEAR AVERAGE	WET	NEAR AVERAGE

Same 1-month period over the last 10 years

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
NEAR AVERAGE	COOL	HOT	HOT	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	HOT	HOT	NEAR AVERAGE
NEAR AVERAGE	WET	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	WET	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE	NEAR AVERAGE

Outlook in context

Drivers of UK weather for July to September

Global weather patterns can affect UK weather in the coming season and their influence acts to shift the chances of the categories in the Outlook. During this period, the influence of global weather patterns is limited so predictability is lower than in winter. Drivers normally relevant to the current Outlook are:

- Sea-surface temperatures to the west of the UK are below-average, which may act to moderate temperatures to some degree.

Long-range weather predictions

The Met Office and other prediction centres around the world routinely produce long-range predictions of conditions in the months ahead. The latest signals from these centres are weak, as is typical at this time of year, which lowers confidence in the most probable weather conditions through this period. Whilst weak, the strongest signal is for high pressure to be close to the UK.

Impact

Minimal influence from global drivers and small signals in seasonal prediction systems, result in relatively low confidence in which specific weather patterns will have more influence on the UK. However, settled weather is more likely to be more prevalent than unsettled spells. An increased chance of hot conditions through this period is consistent with our warming climate. This raises the potential for heatwaves and other impacts from hot weather.

3-month summary	1-month summary	Guide to the Outlook	Shifts in likelihood	What is average?	Q&A
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Outlook compared to normal likelihood

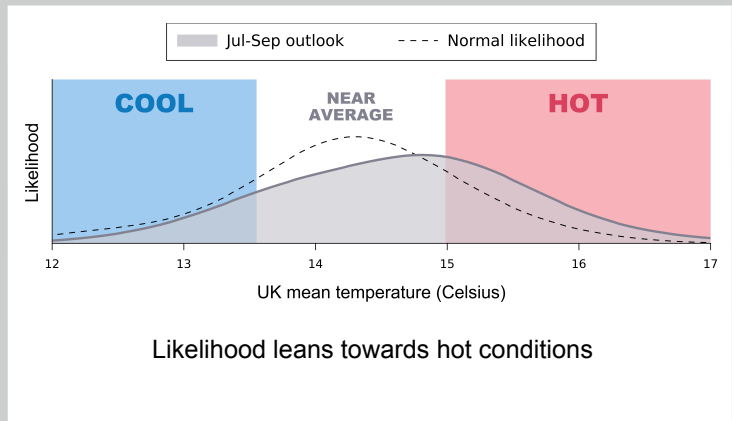
The curves below show the likelihood of the 1- and 3-month average temperature and precipitation taking specific values. In each case:

- The dashed curve shows the normal likelihood based on how often each value has been recorded in past years
- The solid curve shows the current likelihood based on the Outlook for this year

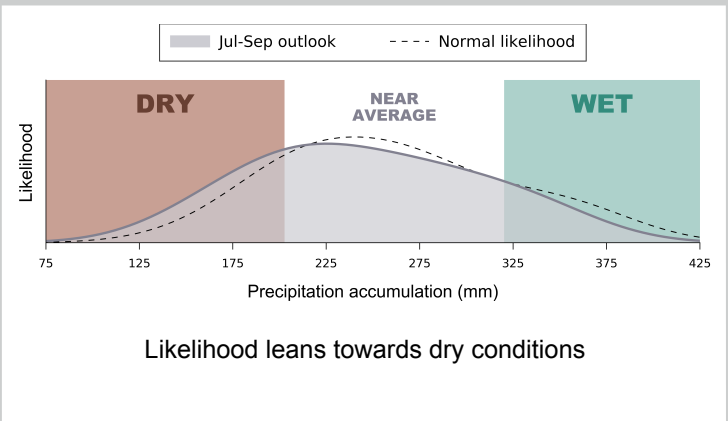
The differences in these curves show how the probabilities for the coming periods differ compared to past years. Where the solid curve (corresponding to this year's Outlook) lies above the dashed curve (normal likelihood), the temperature or precipitation at that point has a greater-than-normal likelihood of occurring. Likewise, wherever it is below the dashed curve, the likelihood of those values is less than normal.

A shift of the solid curve to the left of the dashed curve indicates an increase in the chance of below-average temperature or precipitation. A shift to the right, meanwhile, indicates increased chances of above-average values.

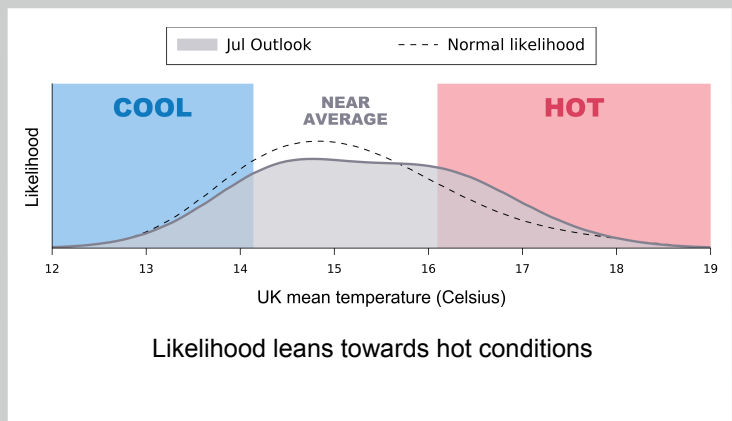
3-month temperature Outlook compared to normal



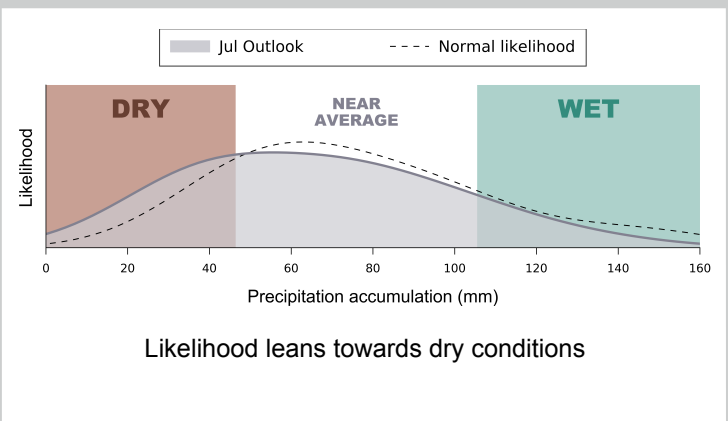
3-month precipitation Outlook compared to normal



1-month temperature Outlook compared to normal



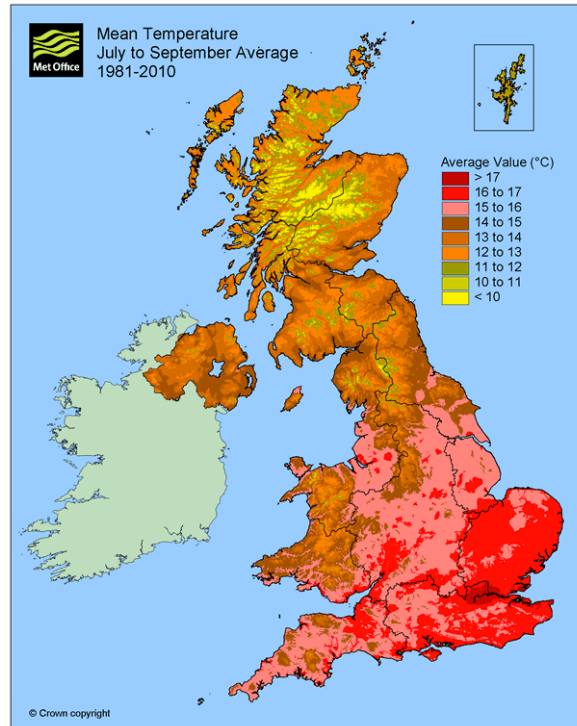
1-month precipitation Outlook compared to normal



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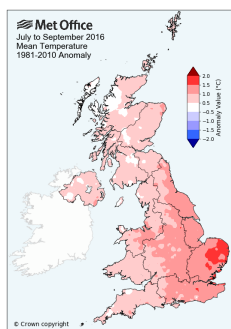
Long-term average temperatures (3-month)

This page shows the long-term average temperatures across the UK for the 3-month Outlook period. Long-term average temperatures for the 1-month period are on page 6. Long-term precipitation averages are shown on pages 7 (3-month) and 8 (1-month).

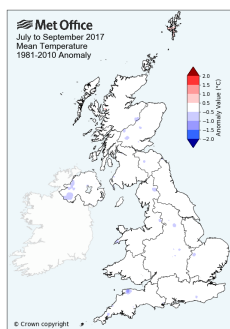


Average temperatures for July - September based on observations from past years.

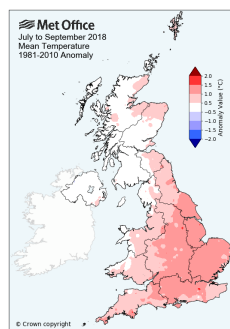
Last 5 years' temperatures, difference from average (3-month)



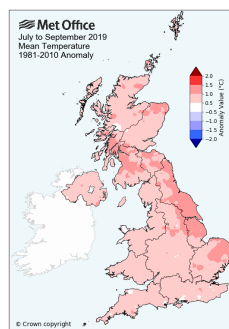
Jul-Sep 2016



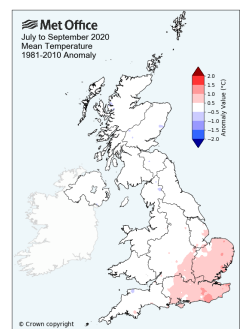
Jul-Sep 2017



Jul-Sep 2018

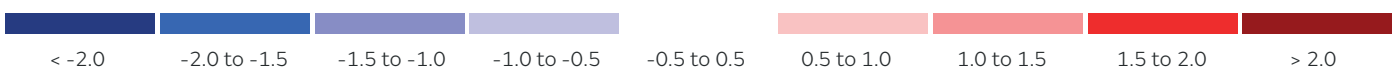


Jul-Sep 2019



Jul-Sep 2020

Anomaly (°C)

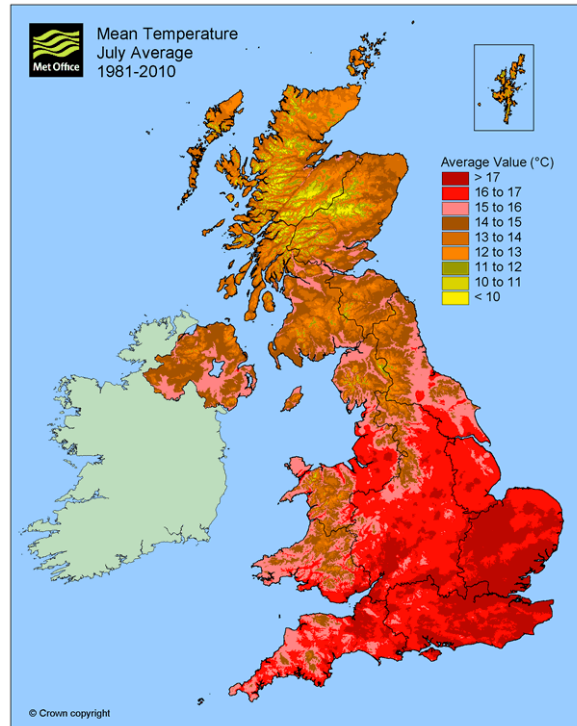


These maps show how July - September temperatures in the last five years differed from the long-term average temperatures shown in the upper panel. Pink and red colours indicate warmer-than-average conditions while blue shades indicate cooler-than-average conditions. Detailed information on the climate of the UK is available at www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate.

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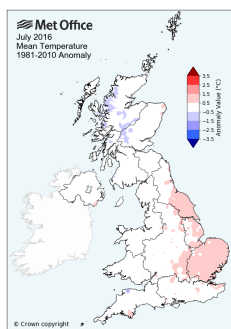
Long-term average temperatures (1-month)

This page shows the long-term average temperatures across the UK for the 1-month Outlook period.

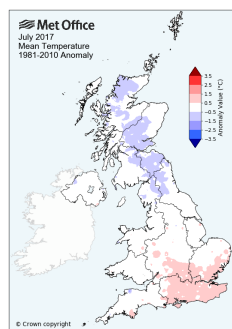


Average temperatures for July based on observations from past years.

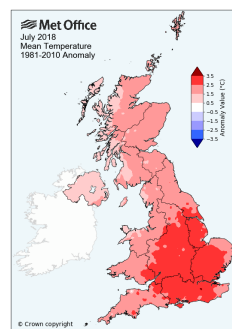
Last 5 years' temperatures, difference from average (1-month)



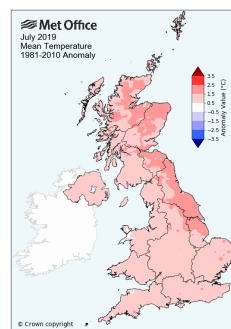
Jul 2016



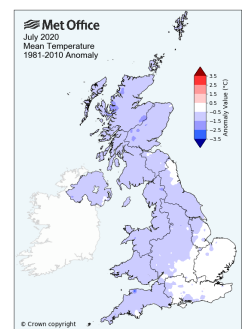
Jul 2017



Jul 2018

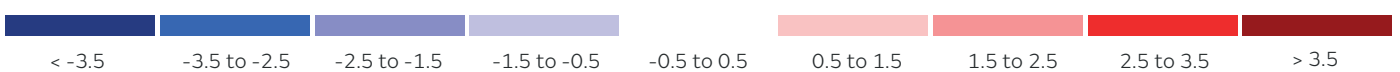


Jul 2019



Jul 2020

Anomaly (°C)

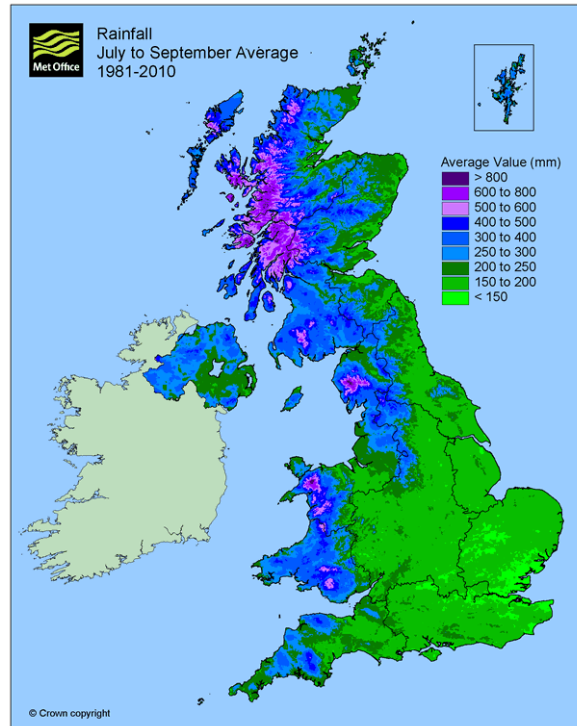


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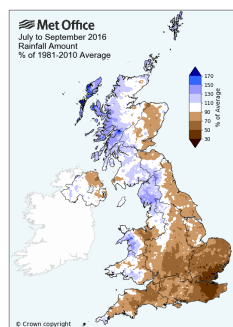
Long-term average precipitation (3-month)

This page shows the long-term average precipitation across the UK for the 3-month Outlook period.

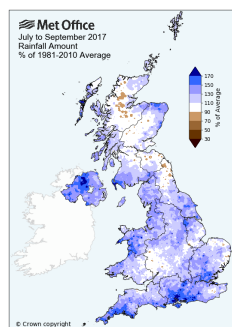


Average precipitation for July - September based on observations from past years.

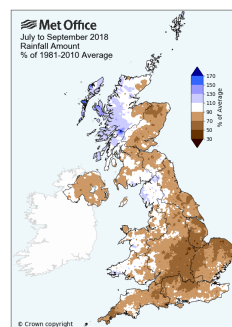
Last 5 years' precipitation, difference from average (3-month)



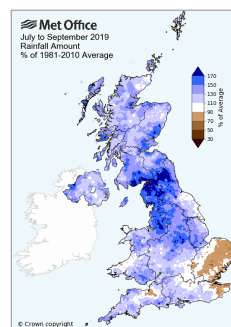
Jul-Sep 2016



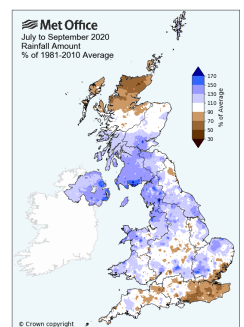
Jul-Sep 2017



Jul-Sep 2018



Jul-Sep 2019



Jul-Sep 2020

% of average

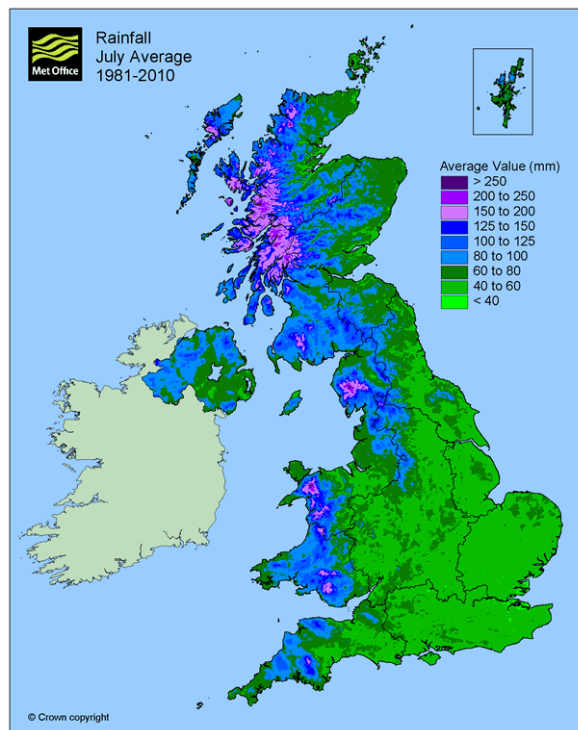


These maps show how July - September precipitation in the last five years differed from the long-term average precipitation shown in the upper panel. Brown colours indicate drier-than-average conditions while blue shades indicate wetter-than-average conditions. Detailed information on the climate of the UK is available at www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate.

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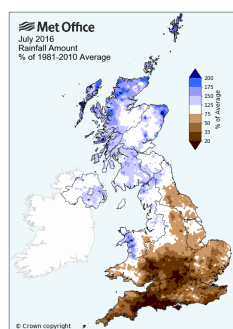
Long-term average precipitation (1-month)

This page shows the long-term average precipitation across the UK for the 1-month Outlook period.

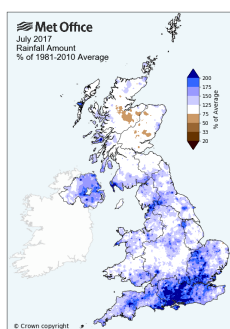


Average precipitation for July based on observations from past years.

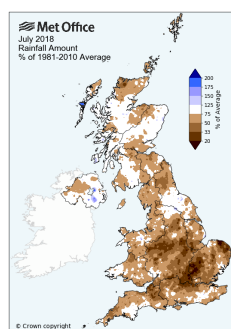
Last 5 years' precipitation, difference from average (1-month)



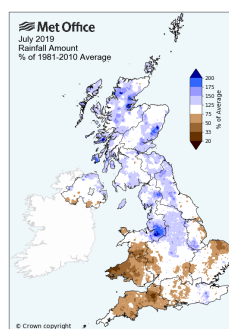
Jul 2016



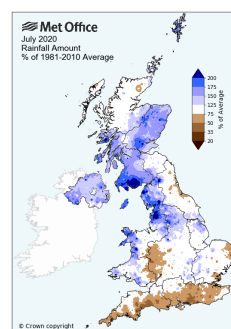
Jul 2017



Jul 2018



Jul 2019



Jul 2020

% of average



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Q&A

Q. What is the point of the Outlook, who is it meant for?

A. This Outlook is produced for planners in government and business who make risk-based decisions. These users are aware of the complexities of this type of outlook and will include those factors in their decision-making process.

Q. How did you decide on the Outlook? What are the main factors affecting it?

A. It is based on information from observations, several numerical prediction systems and expert judgement. See the 'Outlook in Context' section of the Outlook for more details.

Q. Is the Outlook for the whole country?

A. The Outlook is for the average of conditions over the UK as a whole. Regional deviations from the UK average can occur. For example, average UK precipitation can result from below-average rainfall for the northwest and above-average for the southeast.

Q. How confident are you in this Outlook?

A. The percentages in the 'Likelihood of Impact' sections of the Outlook give the level of confidence.

Q. What are the risks associated with increased chances of hot and dry conditions?

A. For the UK as a whole, hot and dry conditions are more likely than usual for July to September. These conditions may lead to greater-than-normal challenges this year as people seek opportunities for recreation within the UK, increasing pressure on infrastructure, such as transport networks and water supply, during hot and dry spells. Nevertheless, the Outlook does not rule out intense rainfall events that could lead to surface-water flooding.

Q. Does an increased chance of above average temperatures mean the rest of the summer is going to be hot?

A. The outlook is not a guarantee of prolonged hot weather. Higher-than-average overall temperatures could just as easily be due to a mix of hot and cool days, warm nights, or less extreme levels of warmth. It is also important to bear in mind that even with above average temperatures it could still be cloudy, wet or windy.

Q. Does the increased chance of hot conditions mean we could have a heatwave?

A. Not necessarily. While warmer-than-average conditions are more likely, this could correspond to a range of conditions that are less extreme than a heatwave. Heatwaves do not typically persist throughout the whole of a three-month period and while they are more likely in a hot summer than a cool one, the Outlook does not pin down when they might occur.

About the Outlook

The Outlook presented here is for the United Kingdom as a whole and is based on information from observations, several numerical prediction systems and expert judgement. It is updated monthly to reflect the latest information on global weather patterns and their effect on the UK. The Outlook is designed to be used in conjunction with shorter-range forecasts – detailed weather forecast information is available on the Met Office website (<https://www.metoffice.gov.uk>).

Information for July will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page, starting from 2 July 2021.

In this product, temperature refers to the average of daytime maxima and night-time minima. All numerical values relate to averages (temperature) or totals (precipitation – rain, sleet, snow and hail) over 1 or 3 months, which are further averaged over the UK land area as a whole. Normal likelihood and long-term averages are established using the period 1981-2010.