



Met Office 3-month Outlook

Period: July – September 2017 Issue date: 22.06.17

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 The forecast for July will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page (www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast), starting from 2 July 2017.

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

SUMMARY – PRECIPITATION:

For July and July-August-September above-average precipitation is slightly more probable than below-average.

The probability that UK precipitation for July-August-September will fall into the driest of our five categories is between 15% and 20% and the probability that it will fall into the wettest of our five categories is around 20% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

CONTEXT:

Climatologically, July-August-September is wetter than the late spring period (see figure P1). It tends to bring more localised convective rainfall than in autumn and winter when large-scale storm systems are more prevalent.

For July and July-August-September the Met Office long-range prediction system, along with systems from other centres around the world, only weakly favours certain types of weather patterns above

others. On balance, however, there is a small increase in the chance of wetter-than-average conditions. This can be seen in the graphs in figure P2 which show that this year's probability (hatched) deviates only moderately from the probability expected based on past climate (in black). This relatively balanced outlook implies there remains a near-normal chance of drier-than-average conditions, which would not alleviate the large rainfall deficits that have accrued in some parts of the country since last autumn.

Fig P1

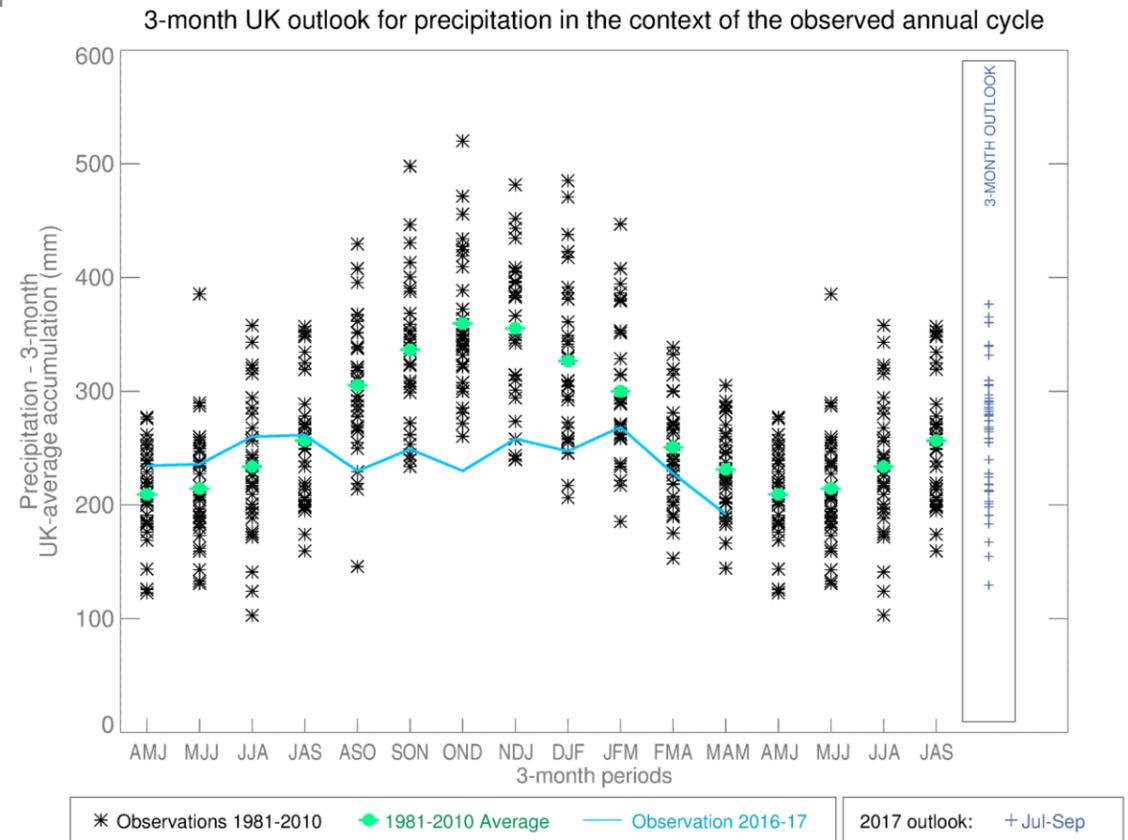


Fig P2

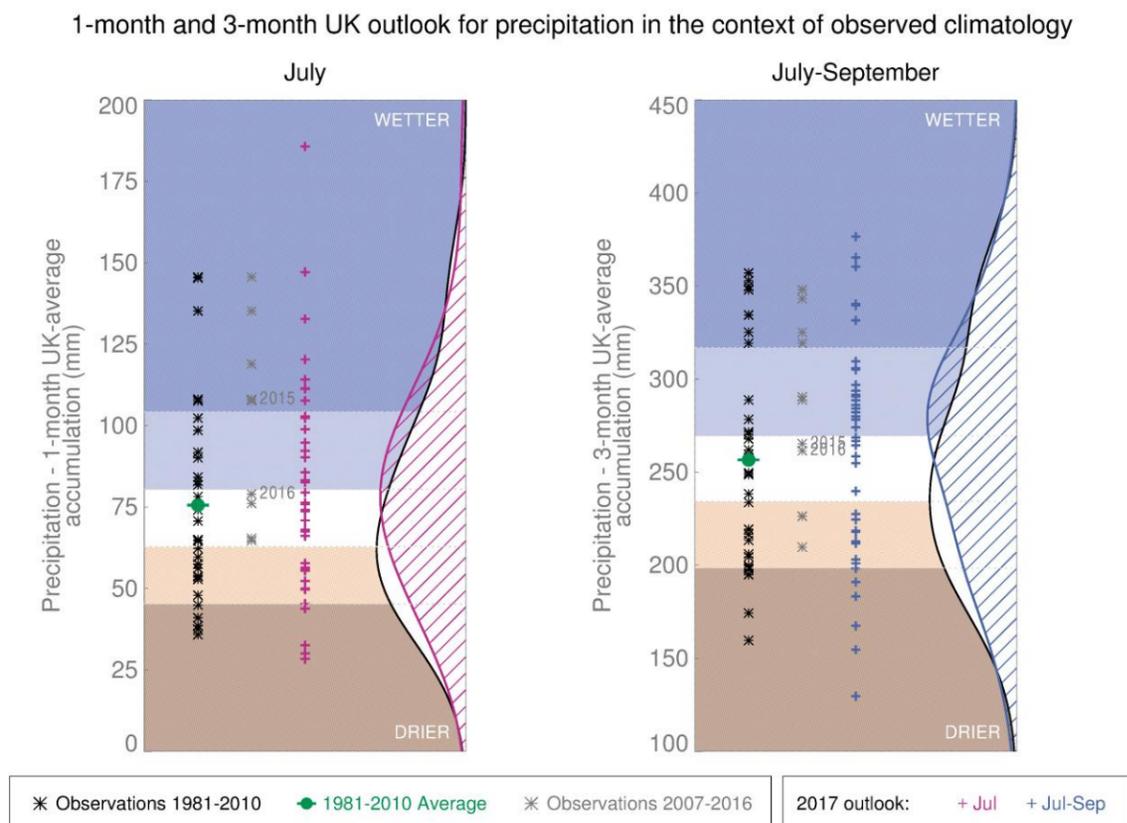
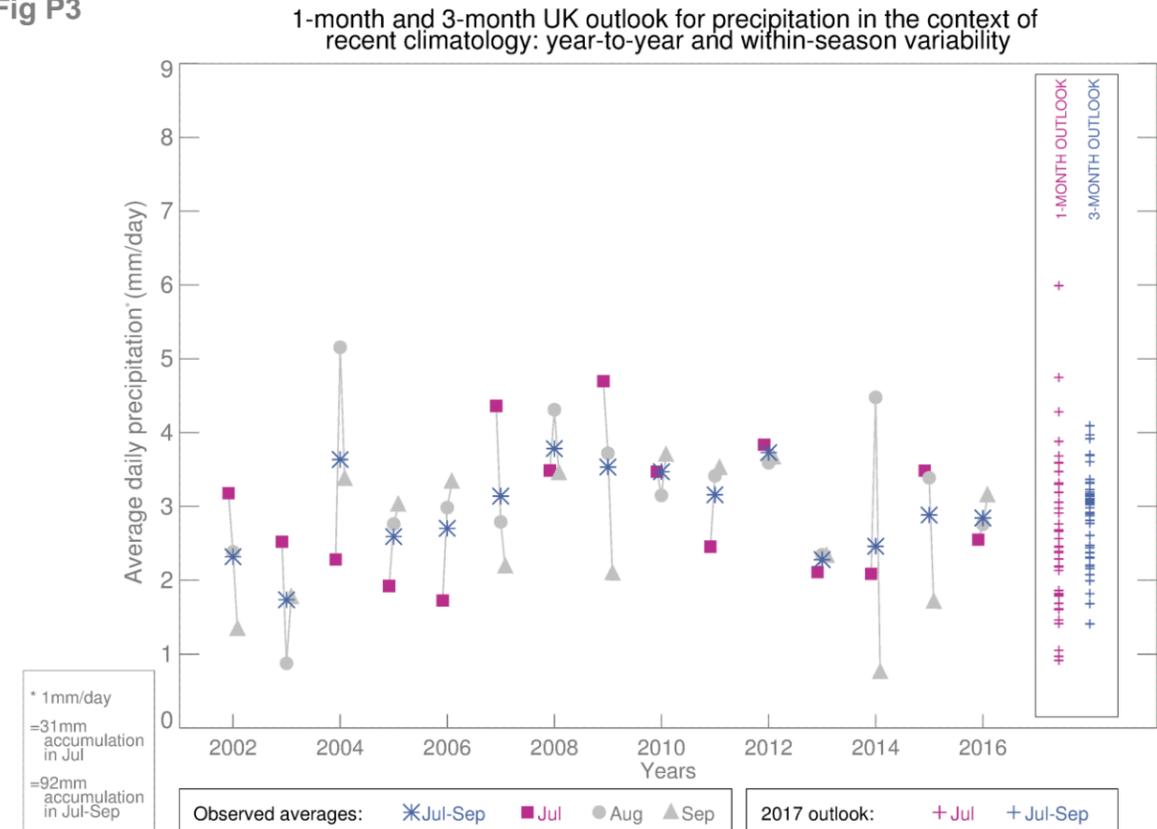


Fig P3



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-5-day) forecasts and warnings available to the contingency planning community from the Met Office.