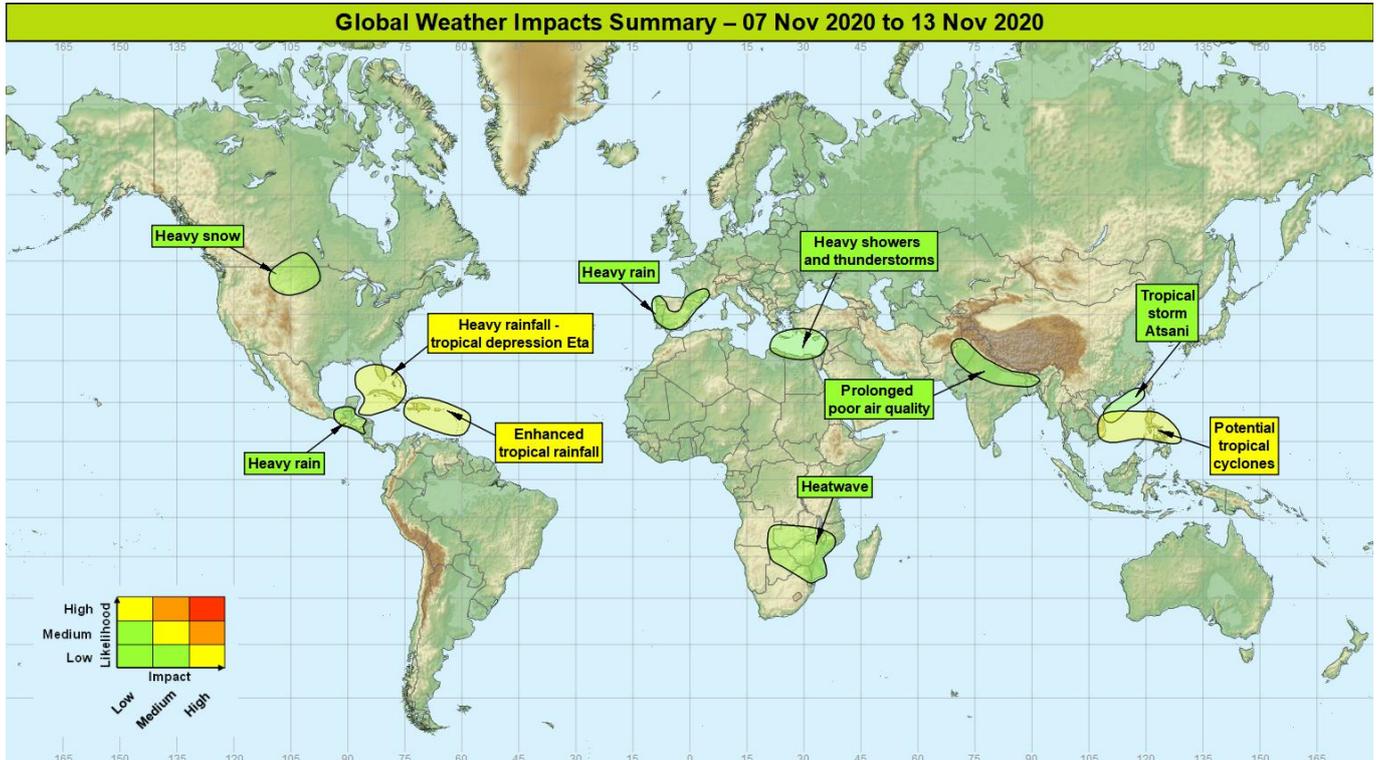


## Global Weather Impacts – Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> November to Friday 13<sup>th</sup> November 2020

Issued on Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> November 2020

### HEADLINES

- Heavy rainfall across the western Caribbean from tropical depression Eta – expected to become a tropical storm later this morning.
- Enhanced tropical rainfall across eastern Caribbean islands.
- Tropical cyclone activity continues to bring heavy rainfall to parts of Vietnam and the Philippines.



### Tropical Cyclones

#### Tropical Storm Eta Weather

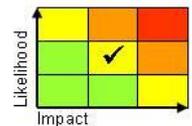
Tropical depression Eta is re-strengthening between Belize and the Cayman Islands and is expected to become a tropical storm later this morning, as it continues on a northeasterly track toward Cuba. After crossing Cuba it is expected to curve toward the northwest and move into the Gulf of Mexico, tracking close to southwest Florida and for a time. 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 40mph are expected later this morning, these then increasing to 55-60mph as Eta continues across the Caribbean.

#### Discussion

Eta is forecast by the NHC to redevelop into tropical storm this morning, whilst being steered northeastwards by a trough lying over the Gulf of Mexico. Eta is absorbed into this trough as it crosses Cuba on Sunday and subsequently moves into the Gulf of Mexico early next week, with the forecast track bringing the centre close to southwest Florida for a time.

#### Expected Impacts

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.



This forecast may be amended at any time

Global Guidance Unit, Operations Centre, Met Office, FitzRoy Road, Exeter, Tel: +44(0)1392 884319  
 VPN: n6225 4319 Email: [GGU@metoffice.gov.uk](mailto:GGU@metoffice.gov.uk)

## Tropical Storm Atsani (South China Seas)

### Weather

Atsani now lies southwest of Taiwan as a tropical storm. It is expected to move quickly southwestwards across the South China Sea over the weekend as a weakening feature, degenerating into a remnant low before it reaches Vietnam. Some minor rainfall impacts may occur in parts of southern China.

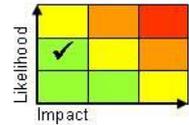
### Discussion

After affecting the southwest of Taiwan on Friday, a sub-tropical ridge over central China will steer Atsani southwestwards over the weekend. With increasing vertical shear and decreasing sea surface temperatures in its path it is expected to weaken and degrade into a remnant low by the end of Sunday.

### Expected Impacts

Strong winds and rough seas may cause some disruption to travel and utilities across the South China Sea. Rainfall may bring some minor flash flooding.

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



## Philippine and South China Sea

### Weather

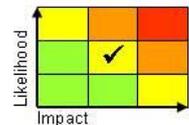
A cluster of showers and thunderstorms in the Philippine Sea will be steered northwestwards across the Philippines this weekend. There is potential that this area could consolidate into a tropical cyclone before reaching the Philippines, although the risk of this occurring is judged as low. Regardless 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 this weekend, 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 this weekend, and potential for similar impacts across Vietnam in around a weeks' time.



**This forecast may be amended at any time**

Global Guidance Unit, Operations Centre, Met Office, FitzRoy Road, Exeter, Tel: +44(0)1392 884319  
 VPN: n6225 4319 Email: [GGU@metoffice.gov.uk](mailto:GGU@metoffice.gov.uk)

## Europe

### Portugal, Spain and southwest France

#### **Weather**

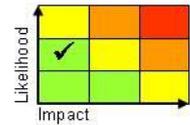
A slow moving area of low pressure will lie close to Iberia over the weekend, before clearing to the north early next week. This feature will likely produce areas of heavy rainfall across the region. 25-50mm is likely across much of Portugal and parts of southern France, and locally across some parts of Spain. Over mountain region more than 100mm could fall (with snow above 2500 M). Typically this region sees 50-150mm during the average October (wettest along the Portugal Atlantic coastline).

#### **Discussion**

A surface low situated to the west of Iberia is drawing moisture northeastwards from the tropical Atlantic and depositing this across the region as heavy showers and rainfall (and snow for the highest mountains). Early next week the low retreats to the north allowing a ridge to build and bring a spell of more settled conditions to the region.

#### **Expected Impacts**

Impacts possible from minor riverine and surface water flooding.



**Crete and Cyprus** – See *Africa* section.

## North America

### Eastern Caribbean islands from Haiti to Trinidad and Tobago

#### **Weather**

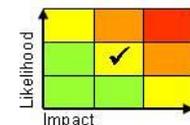
Enhanced tropical rainfall is expected in this region, particularly from Sunday onward. Heavy showers and intense thunderstorms are likely to develop with daily rainfall totals potentially reaching 50-100mm in places, perhaps locally 150-200mm. Monthly rainfall totals for the month of November are typically 150-250mm in this region.

#### **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 from Sunday onward.

#### **Expected Impacts**

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



### Montana and adjacent states

#### **Weather**

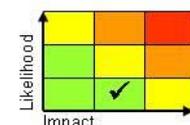
Heavy snowfall is expected to develop across Montana and parts of adjacent states over the weekend. Some very heavy snowfall is forecast with accumulations by Monday widely in excess of 20cm for higher ground in the highlighted area, with localised totals near to 50cm being forecast by the National Weather 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.



**This forecast may be amended at any time**

Global Guidance Unit, Operations Centre, Met Office, FitzRoy Road, Exeter, Tel: +44(0)1392 884319  
 VPN: n6225 4319 Email: [GGU@metoffice.gov.uk](mailto:GGU@metoffice.gov.uk)

## Central America and Caribbean

### Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, & southern Mexico **Weather**

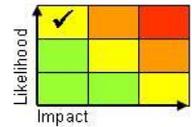
A wide area within the residual moisture footprint left in the wake of ex-hurricane Eta will continue to bring high rainfall totals to this region over the weekend and into early next week. Additional totals of 100-150mm in places (and perhaps 200-250mm in parts of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador) are lower than seen on recent days, but nonetheless these will exacerbate existing flooding and associated hazards in the region.

#### **Discussion**

Whilst the main circulation of ex-Eta has moved away (and re-formed into a tropical storm in the western Caribbean), continued and frequent deep convection will affect the region. Drier air will gradually spread across the region from the north over the weekend allowing precipitation to gradually return to nearer normal.

#### **Expected Impacts**

Ongoing threat of flash and riverine flooding. Landslides remain probable in steeper terrain with some mobilisation of volcanic debris also possible.



### Western Caribbean – See *Tropical Cyclones* section.

## South America

Nil.

## Africa

### Northern Egypt, Libya, southeast parts of the Middle East, southeast Turkey, Crete and Cyprus **Weather**

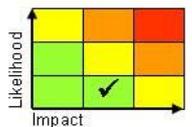
An area of active showers and thunderstorms is expected to become organised around a shallow low, this forming and becoming slow moving over the eastern part of the Mediterranean. The heaviest rainfall is forecast to be over sea areas, Crete and perhaps northern coastal areas of Africa, where 50-100mm 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.

#### **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**

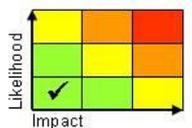
A heatwave has now developed across this region with temperatures likely peaking over the weekend. November is the hottest month across much of this region, with maximum temperatures in places such as Harare likely to reach the mid-high 30s°C, and temperatures in parts of Mozambique exceeding 40°C. These 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, this occurring prior to the arrival of the seasonal rains over the following weeks

#### **Expected Impacts**

Heat health impacts likely for vulnerable humans and livestock.



**This forecast may be amended at any time**

Global Guidance Unit, Operations Centre, Met Office, FitzRoy Road, Exeter, Tel: +44(0)1392 884319  
VPN: n6225 4319 Email: [GGU@metoffice.gov.uk](mailto:GGU@metoffice.gov.uk)

**Middle East**

**Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Turkey**– See *Africa* section.

**Asia**

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

**Northern India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal and Bangladesh**

**Weather**

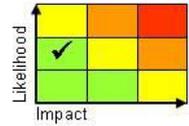
Very poor air quality is being reported and is expected to continue over this week, as light winds and increased particulate emissions, and seasonal crop burning combine to bring hazardous conditions, particularly by night.

**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.

**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:** 070400 UTC

**Meteorologists:** David Oliver

**Global Guidance Unit**

**This forecast may be amended at any time**

Global Guidance Unit, Operations Centre, Met Office, FitzRoy Road, Exeter, Tel: +44(0)1392 884319

VPN: n6225 4319 Email: [GGU@metoffice.gov.uk](mailto:GGU@metoffice.gov.uk)

© Crown copyright 2020. This information is for use by UK government only. It does not replace the advice and guidance provided by the official meteorological service for this region. Where there is a requirement to share this information with non-UK government agencies, please contact the Met Office to discuss.