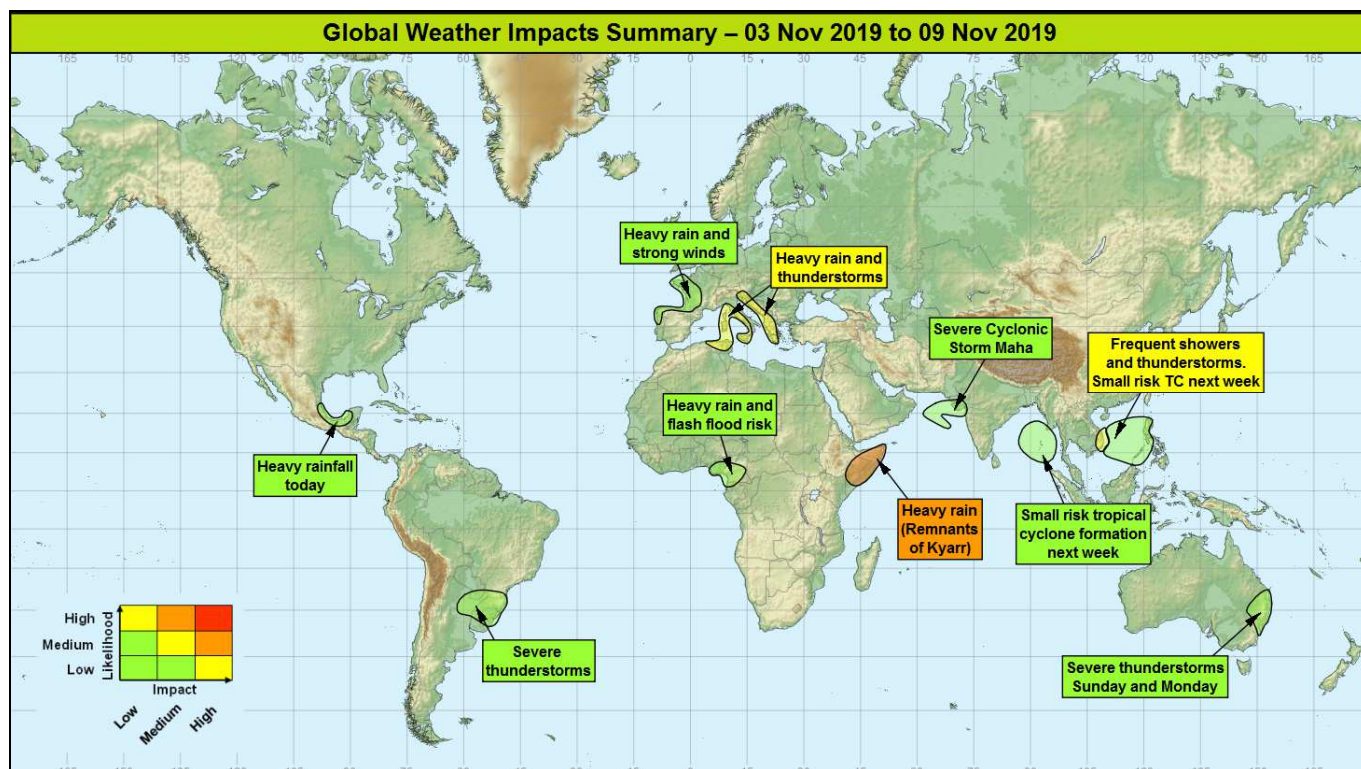


Global Weather Impacts – Sunday 3rd to Saturday 9th November 2019

Issued on Sunday 3rd November 2019

HEADLINES

- The remnants of Kyarr continue southwest and bring very heavy rainfall across parts of Somalia and eastern Ethiopia, significant flooding is expected.
- Frequent showers and thunderstorms around the South China Sea, especially for Vietnam.
- Remaining very unsettled across the central Mediterranean over the coming week.



DISCUSSION

Tropical Cyclones

Severe Cyclonic Storm Maha (Arabian Sea)

Weather

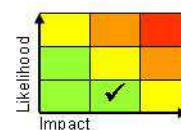
Maha remains a severe cyclonic storm, and is expected to slowly intensify over the coming 24 hours as it moves slowly northwest across the open Arabian Sea, eventually becoming classified as a very severe cyclonic storm. The storm will likely become slow moving across the central Arabian Sea early next week; the track thereafter looks increasingly likely to be towards northwest India, where it is as a very weak system later next week, when it has the potential to bring some locally heavy rainfall.

Discussion

Maha formed in response to the organisation of an area of deep convection by an Equatorial Rossby Wave. Environmental conditions favour a gradual intensification of the system over the next two days. However thereafter the system will overrun the cold water wake left by Kyarr (in addition to its own wake) leading to some weakening. Towards the middle of next week a trough extension across Iran will lead to strong upper level westerly winds in this region, these will have the impact of steering the system towards the east, but also producing a hostile environment (due strong vertical windshear) that will weaken the cyclone as it moves east.

Expected Impacts

As Maha strengthens large swells/rip-currents could affect Arabian Sea coastlines. Very low likelihood rain related impacts across parts of northwest India later next week.



This forecast may be amended at any time

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The following areas are being watched for tropical cyclone formation over the next 7 days.

Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal

Weather

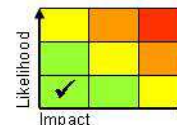
The much weakened circulation associated with the remnants of Tropical Storm Matmo will continue west exiting the Indochina Peninsula and emerging over the Andaman Sea on Sunday. Over the following few days the circulation will lie in a region marginally favourable to allow thunderstorms to gradually develop into a tropical cyclone as it moves northeast.

Discussion

The circulation associated with Matmo has remained a distinct feature at mid levels as it has crossed the Indochina Peninsula. This will continue to promote thunderstorm activity around it, and as it moves into the Andaman Sea/Bay of Bengal underlying sea surface temperatures will increase to over 30°C, providing even more energy for convection, however windshear is expected to be marginally favourable, perhaps becoming more favourable later next week.

Expected Impacts

Some isolated flash flooding possible across the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. If a cyclonic storm forms rough seas will also develop in the region.



Europe

Italy, Corsica, Greece, western parts of the Balkans, parts of northern Africa

Weather

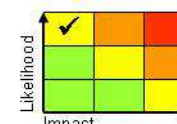
Following recent heavy rainfall in this region, further active weather systems are expected to move across this region over the coming week bringing persistent, heavy rain and thunderstorms focussed on south-west facing high ground of Italy, the Balkan region, and western Greece. Many places will see 25-50 mm on wetter days, with some prone spots seeing as much as 200 mm per day. This will be accompanied by strong wind gusts, especially around coasts. Later next week more settled conditions are expected to develop in this region.

Discussion

A cyclonic upper pattern will dominate through the next week leading to a continuation of unsettled conditions. As upstream mobility increases this will see a number of Atlantic plumes drawn across the region, which will see precipitation increasingly modulated by orography and act as a focus for heavy rain and thunderstorms. Although towards the end of next week the upper pattern remains cyclonic, lower WBPT air will likely overspread the basin and significant reduce the energy of convection, and consequently precipitation totals.

Expected Impacts

Increased likelihood of flash and river flooding causing damage to property and infrastructure. Lightning strikes, large hail and tornadoes/waterspouts could also produce localised significant damage, particularly in the south of this region.



Western France, northern Spain and Portugal

Weather

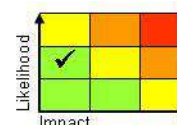
Conditions remain unsettled across this region with spells of very strong winds and heavy rain. During the next week around 50-100mm of rain will fall quite widely in parts of southwest France and northern Iberia, with potentially over 200mm in some spots. Winds will be strong at times, with MeteoFrance naming one such low Storm Amélie. Amélie is expected to bring severe gales to western France on Sunday (with gusts to perhaps 80mph on exposed coasts).

Discussion

South-shifted Atlantic mobility will steer a number of active Atlantic systems into northwest Europe. With the strong PFJ axis likely to become established near 45 North there will be the potential for several deep low pressure systems to develop on its cold side bringing a risk of stormy conditions across the Bay of Biscay and adjacent coasts.

Expected Impacts

Strong winds may bring disruption to transport and damage to infrastructure which could lead to power outages. Dangerous coastal conditions due to large waves and spray. Increased, but low likelihood of flooding.



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North America

Nil.

Central America and Caribbean**Southeast Mexico****Weather**

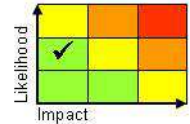
The Gulf of Mexico coastline of southern Mexico will likely see continued intense rainfall through today, with an additional 100-150mm falling on top of recent heavy rainfall in this region. With heavy showers and thunderstorms been the mechanism for precipitation, these accumulations could locally be realised over the very short period.

Discussion

A cold front will become slow moving across south-eastern Mexico. The moisture plume from this front will remain slow moving in the area producing prolonged heavy rainfall with embedded deep convection feeding in on the brisk northeasterly breeze. Well above average sea surface temperatures of the Gulf of Mexico and Bay of Campeche, will help feed and maintain this active convection

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding and landslides look like the most impactful events in this region.

**South America****Uruguay, southern Paraguay, northeast Argentina and southern Brazil****Weather**

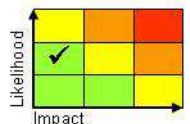
Spells of heavy rain and severe thunderstorms are forecast to gradually edge northeastwards across this region over the next few days. Rainfall totals of 100-150 mm are possible in places each day, equivalent to over a month's worth of rainfall (although this will only be in a few isolated locations). Frequent lightning, large hail and strong wind gusts will be additional hazards.

Discussion

The SACZ will become increasingly active during this period, enhanced by a southward extension of tropical air over central South America which will be engaged by various minor upper troughs in the subtropical jet. This will allow a mixture of surface based and elevated convection, severe thunderstorms (bringing large hail and greatest strong wind threat) are most probable towards the northern edge on zone of convection.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding, transport disruption and a small risk of property damage from hail and wind.

**Africa****Somalia and Eastern Ethiopia****Weather**

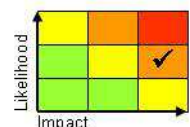
The remnants of Cyclonic Storm Kyarr will continue to be pushed southwestwards across Somalia/Ethiopia from Sunday onwards. A prolonged heavy rainfall event is then likely to take place across usually dry parts of Somalia/Ethiopia where frequent thunderstorms could bring 100-150mm of rainfall over the coming week (this is equivalent to more than 6 months worth of rain for many parts of this region).

Discussion

Areas of deep convection continue in the moisture plume surrounding the remnant circulation of Kyarr. These areas of deep convection will promote frequent shower and thunderstorm activity over Somalia and parts of eastern Ethiopia over much of the coming week. Given recent media reports documenting severe flooding along the Jubba and Shabelle river catchments, this additional rainfall is likely to further worsen the situation in this region.

Expected Impacts

Across Somalia and the far east of Ethiopia heavy rainfall will exacerbate significant flooding that is currently ongoing along major rivers in this region.



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**Parts of central Africa (inc. Cameroon)****Weather**

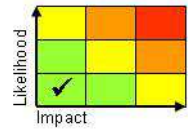
Conditions are expected to be close to or even drier than normal over the coming days so whilst there will be heavy showers and thunderstorms in places any areas seeing above average rainfall will be very localised. However, with recent reports of impacts due to flooding in the region there is likely to be heightened sensitivity following a wetter than average period recently.

Discussion

A strong positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) event continue although with the MJO now in Phase 4/5 this may be temporarily reducing the rainfall signal over east Africa. Based on the strength of the positive IOD event (largest since at least 2001) above average rainfall is likely to return over the coming weeks.

Expected Impacts

Continued increased likelihood of both flash flooding and flooding along some of the regions rivers. In addition there will be a locally enhanced risk of land/mudslides where steep terrain.



Northern Algeria and Tunisia – See *European* section.

Middle East

Nil.

Asia**Areas around the South China sea, especially Vietnam****Weather**

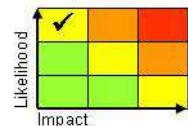
Prolonged heavy showers and thunderstorms are expected to affect central Vietnam for several days potentially bringing 200-400mm of rainfall to some locations. Other locations surrounding the South China Sea could see 100-200mm of rainfall over the coming week (with a lower likelihood of impacts in these spots). Competing environmental factors make it difficult to determine whether or not the gradual formation of a tropical cyclone will occur, regardless the rainfall from this system is expected to be the principle hazard.

Discussion

An Equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW) has emerged from the central Philippines into the South China Sea. A cold surge is currently progressing southwest along the western South China Sea coast and is likely to generate strong winds to the west of this circulation (increasing low level vorticity). The cold surge is however signalled to remain isolated from the centre of the circulation where deep organised thunderstorm activity is likely to continue. Although some environmental factors such as warm underlying SSTs, low wind shear and good upper level outflow will promote cyclone formation, dry air to the west of the circulation (associated with the cold surge) will act to impinge upon this.

Expected Impacts

Some flash flooding is probable across the region, and is considered very likely across central parts of Vietnam. In addition central Vietnam has recently experienced very wet weather from Tropical Storm Matmo leading to an increased likelihood of some significant rivers flooding too. If a tropical cyclone does develop some stronger winds and rougher seas are likely in the region next week.



Andaman and Nicobar Islands (India and Myanmar) – See *Tropical Cyclone* section

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**Australasia****South-eastern Australia****Weather**

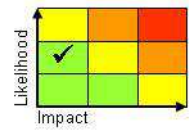
Severe thunderstorm activity is expected to transfer northeastwards across eastern parts of Australia over the next couple of days. In some isolated locations up to 100 mm of rain could fall in a few hours, with large hail, frequent lightning and strong winds also likely. Ahead of the storms temperatures will be 5-10 Celsius above average, but temperatures will fall back to average or even below average in the wake of the storms.

Discussion

An active cold front will push northeastwards across south-eastern parts of Australia, with strong forcing from a sharp upper trough combining with very warm pre-cold frontal air to produce conditions for severe thunderstorm development,

Expected Impacts

Danger to life from flash flooding, large hail and frequent lightning. Aviation and power network disruption also likely.

**Additional Information**

Nil

Issued at: 030415UTC **Meteorologists:** Nick Silkstone / Laura Ellam

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