

<b>3-month summary</b>	1-month summary	Guide to the Outlook	Shifts in likelihood	What is average?	Q&A
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## 3-month summary

- The chance of a hot 3-month period is almost twice as likely as normal
- Impacts from heatwaves are slightly more likely than normal
- Equal chances of a wet or a dry 3-month period
- Near average rainfall for the 3-month period is most likely

## 3-month likelihood of impact

### Temperature



### Precipitation



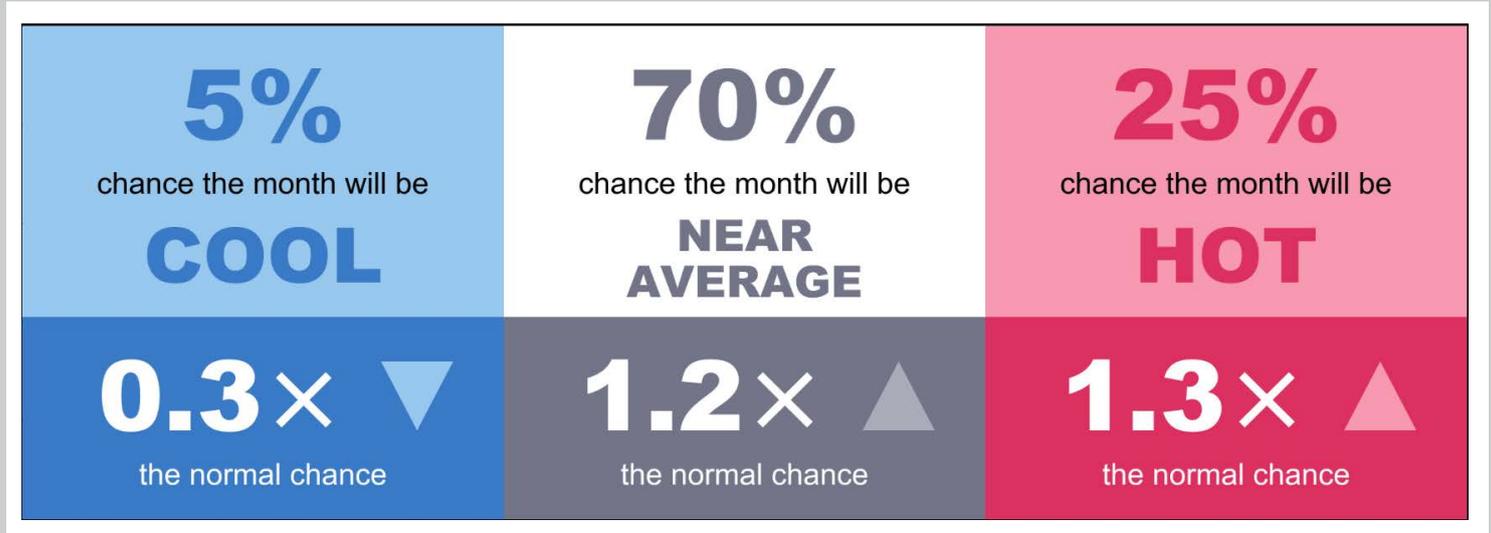
<a href="#">3-month summary</a>	<a href="#">1-month summary</a>	<a href="#">Guide to the Outlook</a>	<a href="#">Shifts in likelihood</a>	<a href="#">What is average?</a>	<a href="#">Q&amp;A</a>
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## 1-month summary

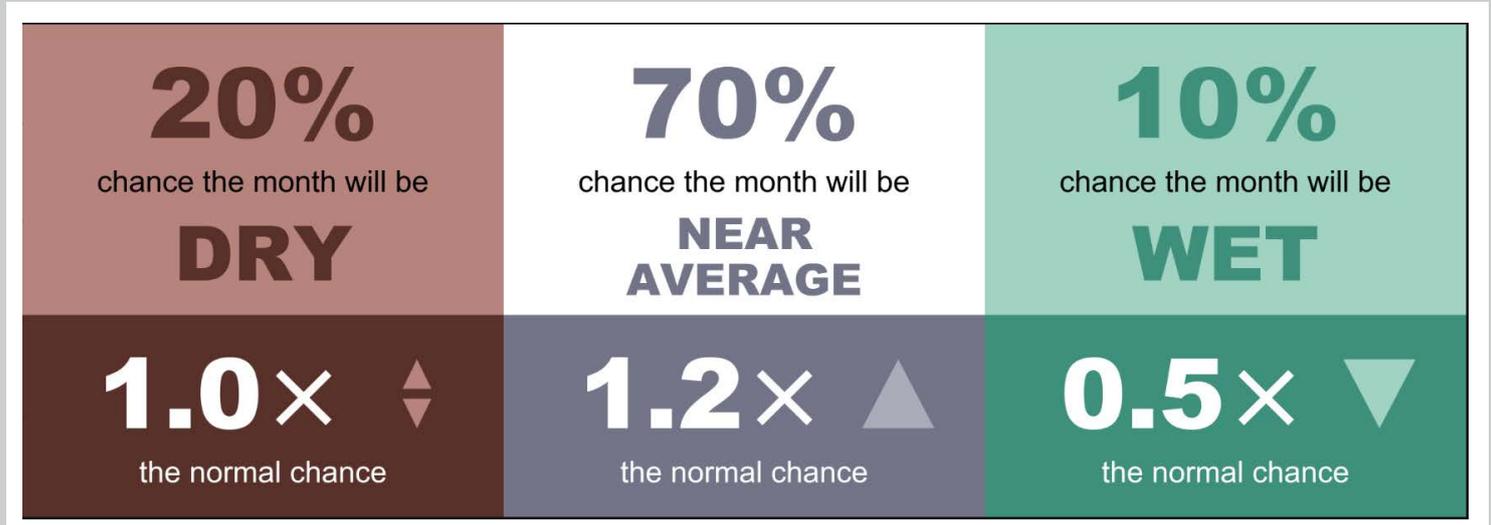
- The chances of July being a hot month are slightly higher than normal
- Conditions nearer average are most likely
- Chance of a dry month is around normal, whilst a wet month is half as likely as normal

## 1-month likelihood of impact

### Temperature



### Precipitation



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## Understanding the Outlook

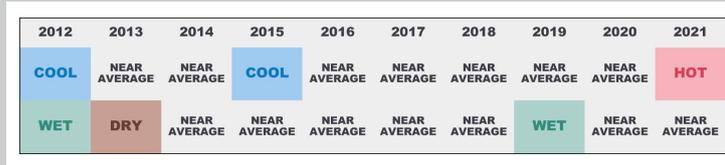
The Outlook uses 3 categories for possible UK temperature and precipitation in the next 1 and 3 months:

COOL NEAR AVERAGE and HOT for temperature  
 WET, NEAR AVERAGE and DRY for precipitation

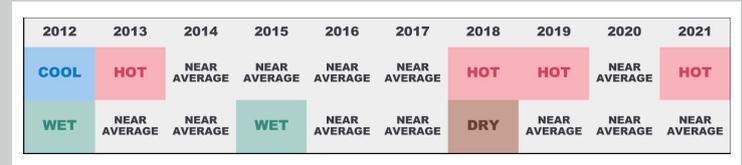
These are linked to observed UK conditions in past years. The NEAR AVERAGE category represents typical conditions for the period and has a normal likelihood of 60%. The higher and lower categories represent more unusual conditions that are more likely to produce impacts. Each has a normal likelihood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



### Same 1-month period over the last 10 years



## Outlook in context

### Drivers of UK weather for July to September

The impact of global weather patterns on the UK is small through this 3-month period. Drivers relevant to the current Outlook are:

- Above average sea surface temperatures around the UK
- The warming of UK climate consistent with wider global warming trends

### 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.

Predictions are consistent in suggesting an increase in the likelihood of temperatures being above-average overall. However, signals are weak or mixed as to whether higher pressure or lower pressure will dominate. This makes rainfall signals more balanced with equal chances of a wet or dry 3-month period.

### Impact

There is an increase in the likelihood of warmer-than-average conditions. This would increase the likelihood of heatwaves when compared to normal.

Even with equal chances of a dry or wet 3-month period, spells of wetter weather are likely bringing heavy showers or thunderstorms at times.

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## Outlook compared to normal likelihood

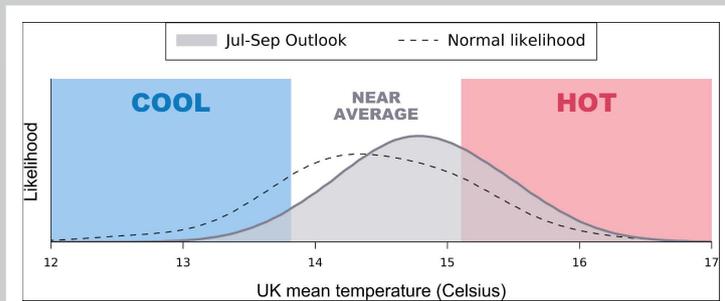
The curves below show the likelihood of the 1- and 3-month average temperature and precipitation taking specific values. In each case:

- 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.

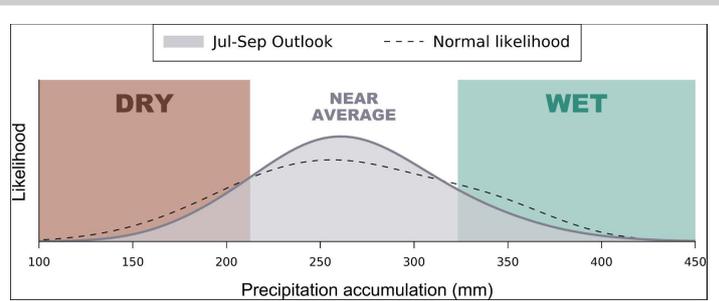
A shift of the solid curve to the left of the dashed curve indicates an increase in the chance of below-average temperature or precipitation. A shift to the right, meanwhile, indicates increased chances of above-average values.

### 3-month temperature Outlook compared to normal



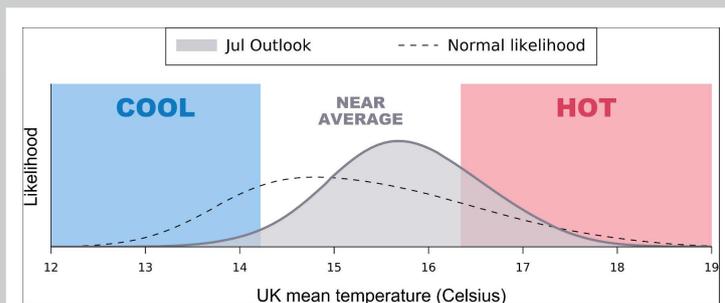
Likelihood leans towards hot conditions

### 3-month precipitation Outlook compared to normal



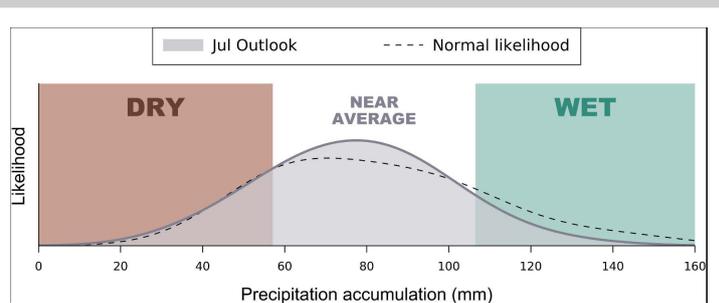
Likelihood leans towards normal conditions

### 1-month temperature Outlook compared to normal



Likelihood leans towards hot conditions

### 1-month precipitation Outlook compared to normal

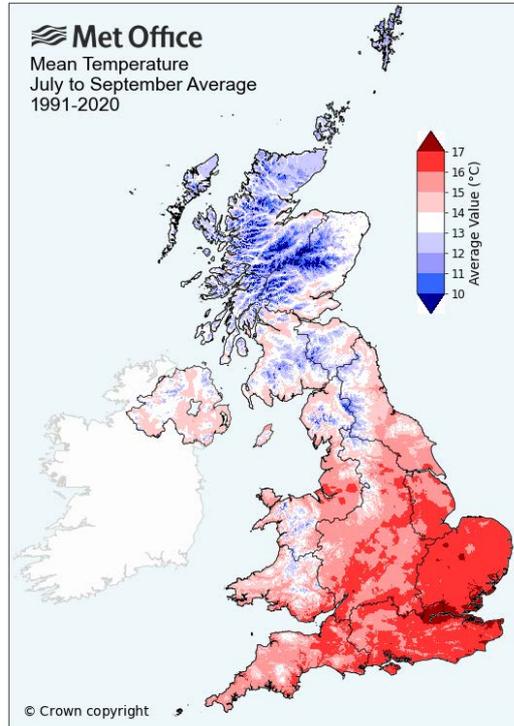


Likelihoods of wet and dry are relatively similar to normal

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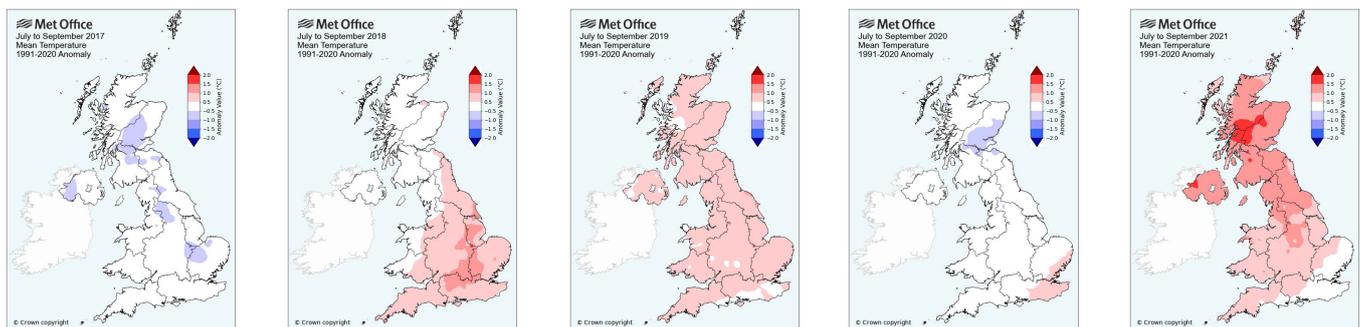
## Long-term average temperatures (3-month)

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)



July-Sep 2017

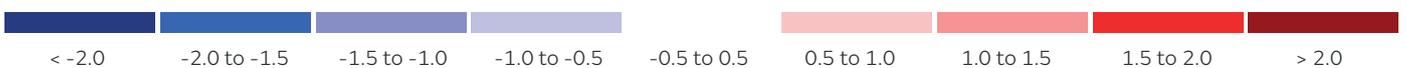
July-Sep 2018

July-Sep 2019

July-Sep 2020

July-Sep 2021

Anomaly (°C)

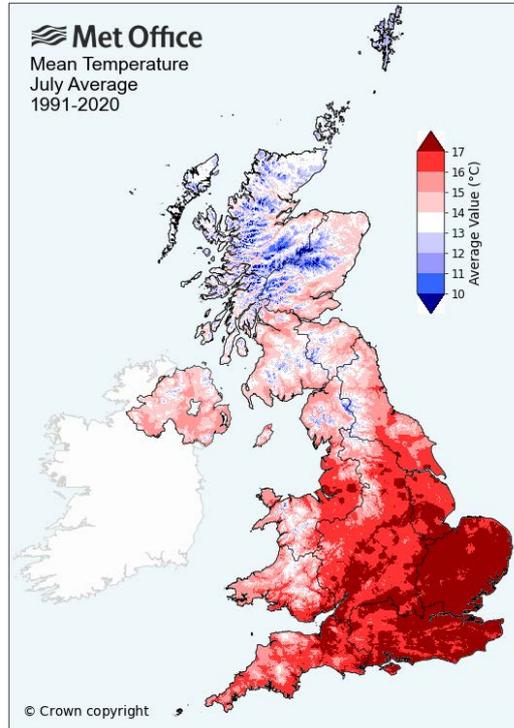


These maps show how July - September temperatures in the last five years differed from the long-term average temperatures shown in the upper panel. Pink and red colours indicate warmer-than-average conditions while blue shades indicate cooler-than-average conditions. Detailed information on the climate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

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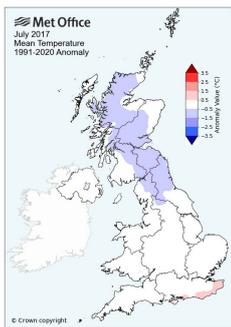
## Long-term average temperatures (1-month)

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

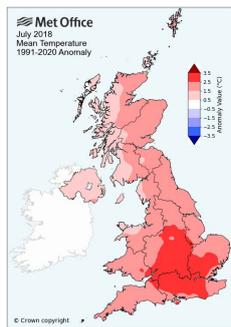


Average temperatures for July based on observations from past years.

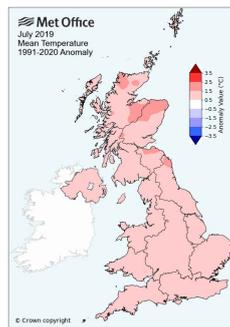
## Last 5 years' temperatures, difference from average (1-month)



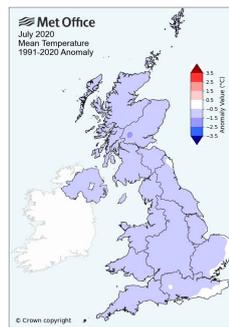
July 2017



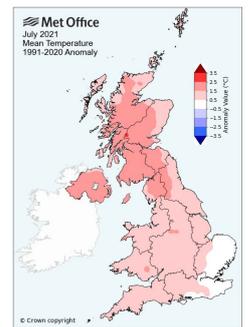
July 2018



July 2019



July 2020



July 2021

Anomaly (°C)

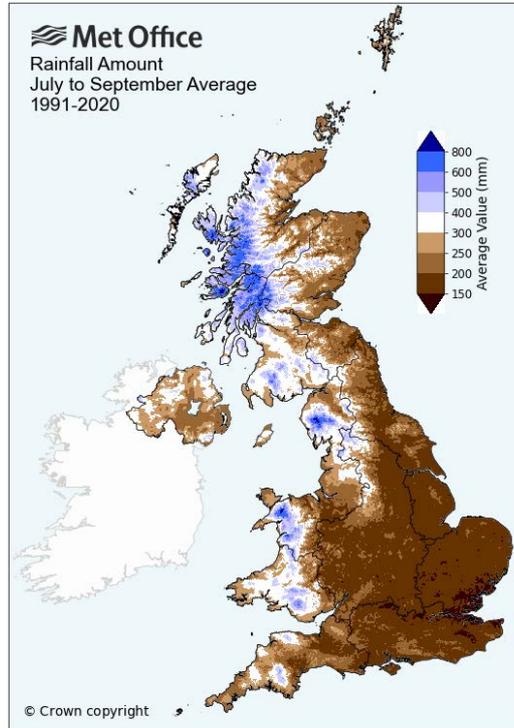


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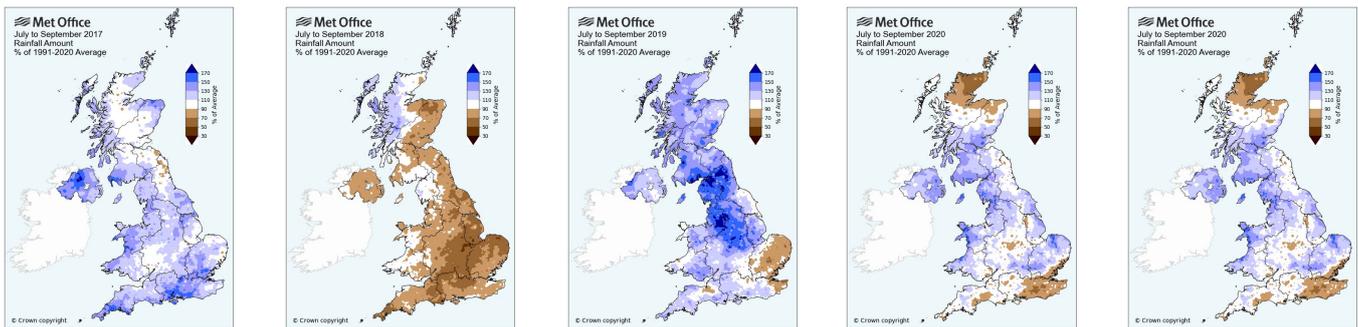
## Long-term average precipitation (3-month)

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)



July-Sep 2017

July-Sep 2018

July-Sep 2019

July-Sep 2020

July-Sep 2021

% of average

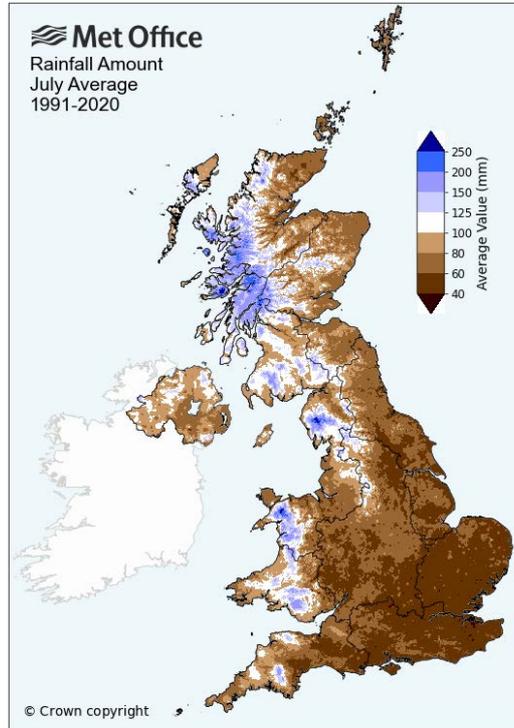


These maps show how July - September precipitation in the last five years differed from the long-term average precipitation shown in the upper panel. Brown colours indicate drier-than-average conditions while blue shades indicate wetter-than-average conditions. Detailed information on the climate of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

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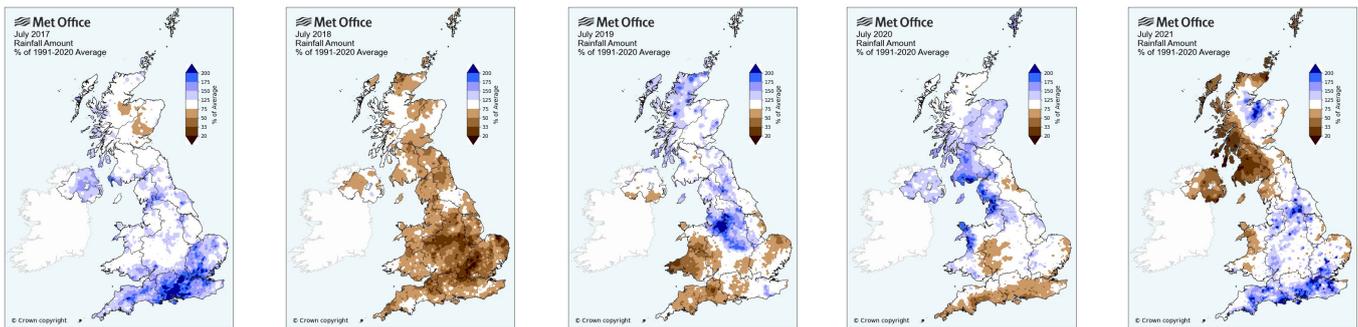
## Long-term average precipitation (1-month)

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)



July 2017

July 2018

July 2019

July 2020

July 2021

% of average



These maps show how July 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](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate).

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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.** Is the rest of the summer is going to be hot with heatwaves?

**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. Even with above average temperatures it could still be cloudy, wet or windy. 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.

**Q.** Are we likely to see any impacts from dry or wet conditions?

**A.** Dry conditions at this time of year can lead to an increased wildfire risk. You can check the Fire Severity Index for your area on the Met Office website. Warm weather combined with low river flows can result in localised impacts on agriculture and the environment. Thunderstorms can be prevalent during the summer, therefore, there could be impacts from heavy rainfall and lightning. Questions about long-term hydrological should be referred to UKCEH (<http://www.hydotuk.net/>) or EA, SEPA, Natural Resources Wales or NI Direct.

## 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>).

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 1991-2020.