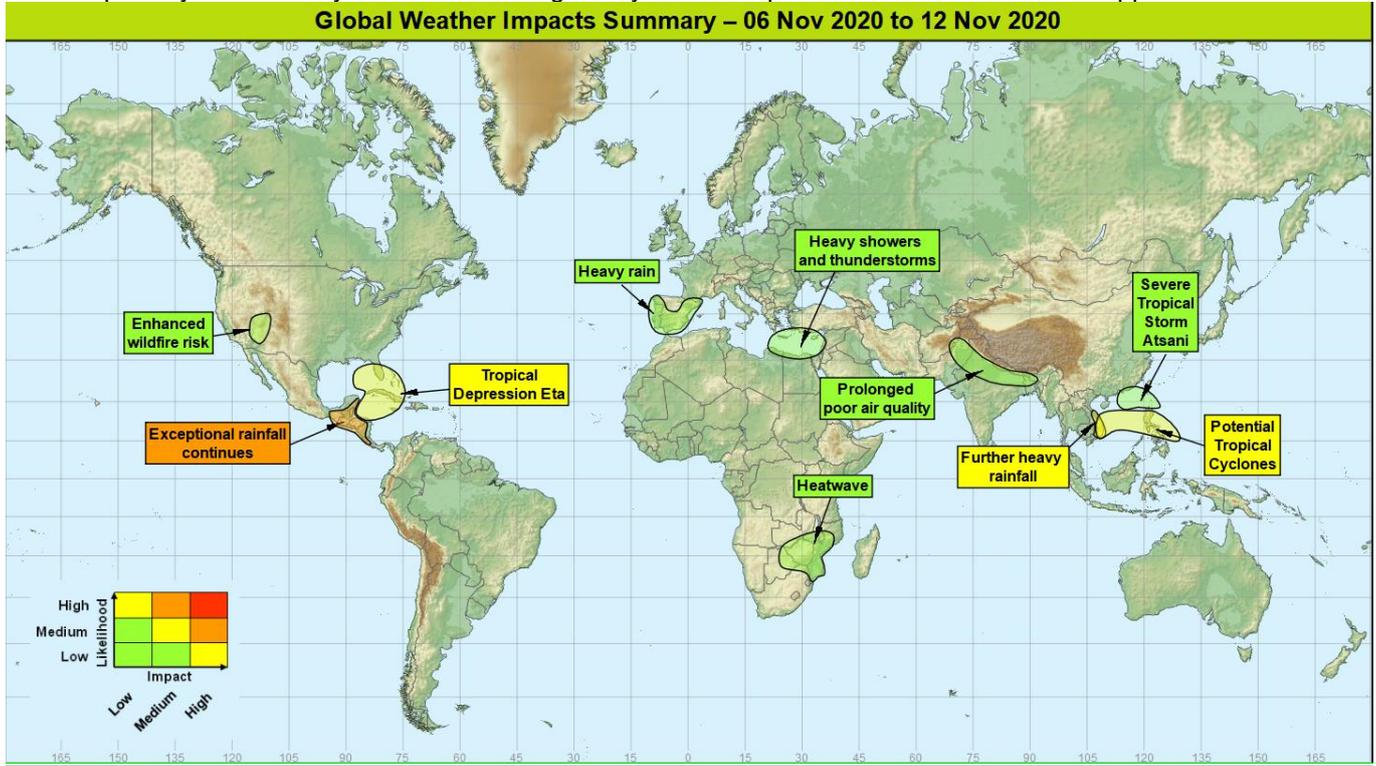


Global Weather Impacts – Friday 6th November to Thursday 12th November 2020

Issued on Friday 6th November 2020

HEADLINES

- Tropical depression Eta continues to bring exceptional rainfall to parts of Central America.
- Heavy rainfall across the western Caribbean with the potential for Eta to re-strengthen into tropical cyclone.
- Tropical cyclone activity continues to bring heavy rainfall to parts of Vietnam and the Philippines.



Tropical Cyclones

Severe Tropical Storm Atsani (Philippine and South China Seas)

Weather

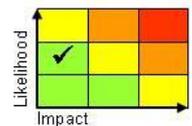
Atsani is now moving slowly westwards, and is expected to pass between the northern Philippines and close to the far south of Taiwan today as a severe tropical storm. 100-200mm of rainfall is possible for the mountains of southeastern Taiwan. Thereafter Atsani is most likely to track southwestwards across the South China Sea over the weekend, and bring some minor rainfall to parts of southern China. While moving across the South China Sea unfavourable environmental conditions will lead to a gradual weakening of the circulation into a remnant low.

Discussion

The latest forecast for Atsani brings the track close to the south of Taiwan with tropical storm winds cutting across the southern quarter of the island. A slight intensification is expected initially today, but the current expectation is that it will remain below typhoon strength. Thereafter decreasing SSTs, dry air entrainment, increased vertical wind shear and upper level convergence will lead to a gradual degradation of the circulation.

Expected Impacts

Strong winds and rough seas may cause some disruption to travel and utilities across the southeast of Taiwan. Rainfall may bring a risk of some minor flash flooding.



This forecast may be amended at any time

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Tropical Depression Eta

Weather

Within the large moisture footprint and circulation left by the tropical depression Eta, shower and thunderstorm activity will remain well above average across the western Caribbean. This activity will likely lead to the re-strengthening of Eta to a tropical storm between Belize and the Cayman Islands by Saturday, which will then likely be steered northeastwards towards Cuba on Sunday. Regardless of the degree of development, heavy rainfall will affect much of the highlighted region, many places in the area highlighted will see between 50-100mm of rainfall in the coming week, and if a tropical storm forms, a narrow corridor could see 250-500mm fall. Typical rainfall in the wettest months in this region is around 200-300mm.

Discussion

In the broad gyre and moisture footprint around tropical depression Eta, shower and thunderstorm activity remain well above average and several vorticity maxima are evident. At least one (perhaps 2) of these maxima are signalled to consolidate into a circulation across the western Caribbean by Saturday. NHC are forecasting Eta re-strengthening into a tropical storm over the weekend as the depression emerges into the Caribbean.

Expected Impacts

Increased risk of flash and riverine flooding over larger more mountainous islands such as Cuba, with an enhanced risk of landslides in such terrain too. If a stronger tropical storm develops winds will likely produce dangerous beach conditions, disrupt travel and utilities in the region.

The following tropical cyclones are not expected to affect land:

Tropical Storm Odalys (Northeast Pacific Ocean) – Tropical Storm Odalys formed on Tuesday night over open water of the northeast Pacific. Odalys will head steadily westwards and decay into a depression today.

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

Philippine and South China Seas

Weather

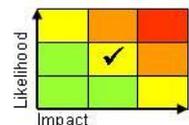
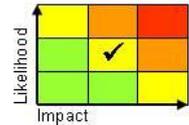
A cluster of showers and thunderstorms in the Philippine Sea will be steered northwestwards across the Philippines this weekend. There is potential that this area could consolidate into a tropical cyclone before reaching the Philippines, although the risk of this occurring is judged as low. Regardless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



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Europe

Portugal, Spain and southwest France

Weather

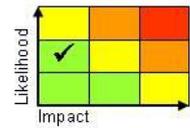
A slow moving area of low pressure will lie close to Iberia over the weekend, before clearing to the north early next week. This feature will likely produce areas of heavy rainfall across the region. 25-50mm is likely across much of Portugal, with these accumulation less widespread across Spain and southwestern France. Although over some of the regions mountain ranges 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

An anticyclonic disruption takes place across northwest Europe, leading to a cut off upper vortex becoming slow moving to the west of Iberia. A co-located surface low sits beneath this upper feature with both drawing moisture northeastwards from the tropical Atlantic and depositing this across the region as heavy showers and rainfall (snow only for the highest mountains). Early next week the cut-off vortex begins to pull away to the northeast allowing a ridge to build and bring a short-lived spell of more settled conditions to the region.

Expected Impacts

Impacts possible from minor riverine and surface water flooding.



Crete and perhaps Cyprus – See *Africa* section.

North America

Western Great Basin

Weather

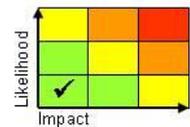
Warm, very dry and strong winds across areas of Arizona, Nevada and Utah will lead to severe fire risk on Friday and Saturday.

Discussion

Strong southerly winds and low humidity across dry ground conditions will lead to ideal conditions for fire spread.

Expected Impacts

Increased chance of growth and spread of wildfires, and containment of these will be more challenging. Locally poor air quality due to smoke.



Central America and Caribbean

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

Weather

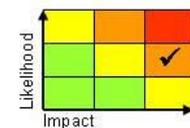
A wide area within the moisture footprint and broader circulation of ex-hurricane Eta will continue to bring extreme rainfall to this region today (following 3 days of already exceptional rainfall). The heaviest rainfall is expected to be across parts of Guatemala, Belize and perhaps southern Mexico where an additional 200-300mm of rain could fall. From Saturday onwards as the circulation and moisture pulls away to the northeast rainfall across the region is expected to return to near normal, however by this time some areas will have likely seen more than 1000mm of rainfall through the entire event, with 300mm a typical total for the wetter months of the year in this region.

Discussion

Within the broad gyre surrounding the remnants of Hurricane Eta conditions will be ripe for continued and frequent deep convection. As the circulation pulls away to the northeast, drier air will be drawn across much of the region from Mexico returning precipitation to nearer normal as we enter a drier part of the year in this region.

Expected Impacts

Exceptionally enhanced risk of severe flash and riverine flooding. Landslides are highly probable where steeper terrain, and given the regions abundant active volcanoes, some mobilisation of volcanic debris is also possible.



Western Caribbean – See *Tropical Cyclones* section.

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South America

Nil.

Africa

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

Weather

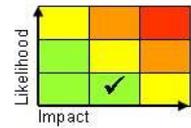
An area of active showers and thunderstorms is expected to become organised around a shallow low, this forming and becoming slow moving over the eastern part of the Mediterranean. The heaviest rainfall is forecast to be over sea areas, Crete and perhaps northern coastal areas of Africa, where 50-100mm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

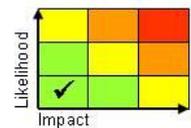
A heatwave has now developed across this region with temperatures likely peaking over the weekend. November is the hottest month across much of this region, with maximum temperatures in places such as Harare likely to reach the mid-high 30s°C, and temperatures in parts of Mozambique exceeding 40°C. These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



Middle East

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

Asia

Central Vietnam

Weather

Tropical Storm Goni has decayed into a depression prior to reaching the coastline of Vietnam. The residual system is still expected to bring heavy rain today and into Saturday, affecting Central Vietnam in particular. 100-200mm is expected widely, and a few locations possibly seeing over 400mm.

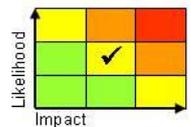
A further tropical depression is likely to bring similar amounts of enhanced rainfall to the area through the first part of next week (see *Tropical Cyclone* section).

Discussion

After decaying from the powerful typhoon while crossing the Philippines, Goni has never regained much strength while passing over the South China Sea, due to persistent wind shear causing significant tilt to the circulation and even leading to the low level centre becoming exposed. As such most of the deep convection / rainfall will be north of the surface low, falling across central Vietnam, and to a lesser degree parts in Laos and Cambodia.

Expected Impacts

A much enhanced risk of landslides, flash and riverine flooding given very wet recent weather and reported flooding across this region.



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

Northern India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal and Bangladesh
Weather

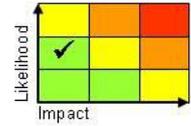
Very poor air quality is being reported and is expected to continue over this week, as light winds and increased particulate emissions, and seasonal crop burning combine to bring hazardous conditions, particularly by night.

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: 060820 UTC

Meteorologists: David Oliver / Ele Hands

Global Guidance Unit

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