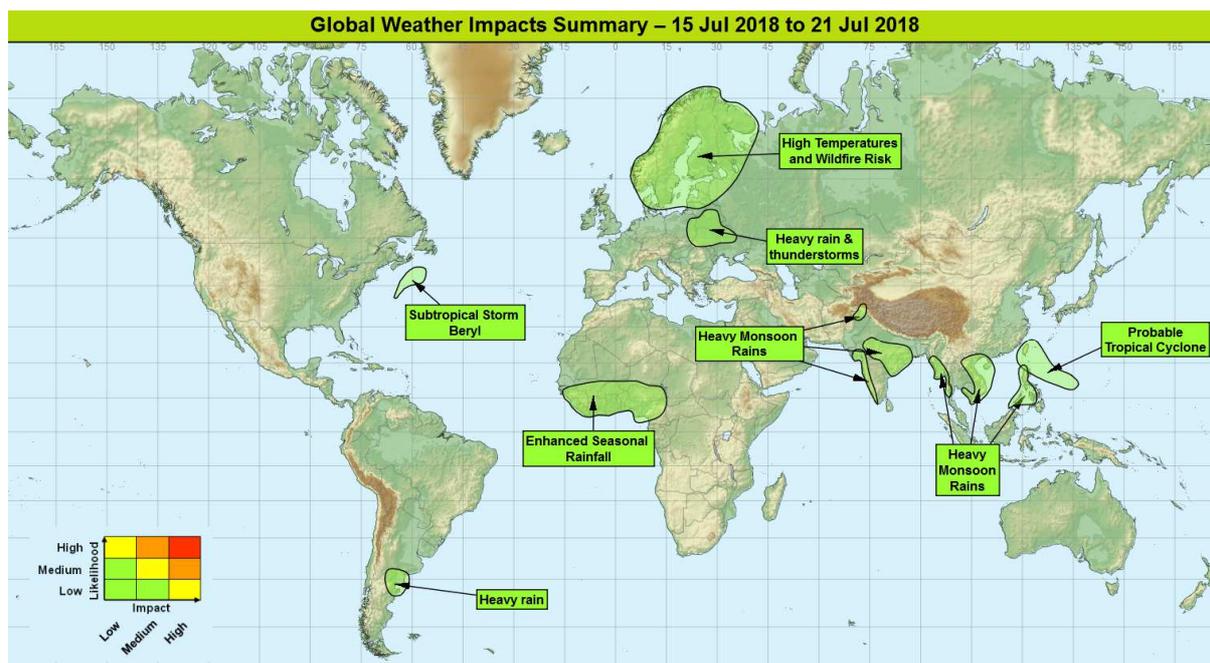


Global Weather Impacts – Sunday 15 July 2018 to Saturday 21 July 2018

Issued on Sunday 15 July 2018

HEADLINES

- Heavy monsoon rains will affect large parts of South and Southeast Asia.
- Heat wave developing over parts of northern Europe.



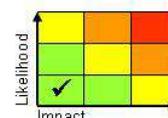
DISCUSSION

Tropical Cyclones

Subtropical Storm Beryl (North Atlantic)

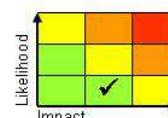
The remnants of Hurricane Beryl reformed into a subtropical storm on Saturday evening, possibly as the system moved over some warmer water in association with the Gulf Stream. As Beryl is embedded in an upper-level trough it is a subtropical cyclone rather than a tropical cyclone. Through this week, Beryl will move north or northeast, maintaining its integrity until at least midweek when lower sea-surface temperatures should finally allow the system to dissipate. Models are in fairly good agreement with the track of Beryl and the subtropical storm remains offshore of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland until substantial weakening has occurred.

Subtropical Storm Beryl will continue to move northeast over the coming days, perhaps intensifying slightly, before weakening and finally dissipating around midweek. Beryl will remain over open ocean, the remnants passing close to Newfoundland later this week. No significant impacts are expected.



Probable Tropical Cyclone Development (Philippine Sea, Northwest Pacific)

Convection associated with a rather complex tropical depression in the Philippine Sea is expected to become better organised over the next few days, potentially forming two tropical cyclones. The northern one is expected to run quickly west, probably developing modestly into a weak tropical storm and bring a spell of torrential rain to northern Luzon, Philippines on Monday and Tuesday. Meanwhile, the southern portion has the potential to develop into a more intense system, which then turns north towards Taiwan later in the week. By then models begin to diverge significantly with the track of this potential system; currently the majority keep it just offshore of Taiwan and mainland China.



This forecast may be amended at any time

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A complex tropical depression has the potential to develop further in the coming days, whilst tracking west, bringing a spell of heavy rain (50-100mm) to northern parts of the Philippines. A portion of this tropical depression has the potential to develop into another tropical cyclone later in the week, with a most probable track passing close to Taiwan and parts of mainland southeast China.

Heavy rain leading to flash flooding is the main hazard in northern Luzon though Monday and Tuesday. Later in the week, there is potential for impacts from strong winds, large waves and torrential rainfall in Taiwan and parts of southeast China

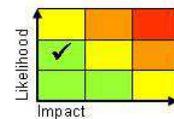
Europe

Scandinavia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Northwestern Russia

An upper and surface high will remain slow moving across the region through next week. A combination of sensible heating and modest warm advection will allow temperatures to gradually rise with 1000-850hPa thickness in excess of 140dm as far north as the Arctic Circle by midweek.

Conditions are expected to remain very warm and become even hotter this coming week across large parts of Scandinavia and northwest Russia. Widely temperatures will reach into the upper 20s Celsius and into the low 30s Celsius in some places, possibly close to record values.

The prolonged nature of the heat wave is likely to begin to impact health of vulnerable populations. In addition the wildfire risk is likely to be elevated.

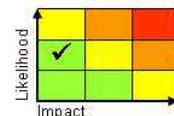


Eastern Europe

The diffluent blocking pattern over Europe will allow an upper vortex to remain slow-moving over eastern parts of the continent through much of the coming week. Relatively cool air aloft and high WBPT air at low-levels will lead to steep lapse rates and intense thunderstorms are expected to break out quite widely.

Heavy rain and thunderstorms are expected to affect parts of eastern Europe from Tuesday onwards, mainly in the Ukraine, Belarus and eastern parts of Poland. Around 50-75mm of rain could fall quite widely each day, usually within a relatively short time and by the end of the week some locations could have received over 200mm.

Initially flash flooding will be the main threat, but successive days of heavy rainfall may eventually lead to a risk of more widespread river flooding, with risk of damage to property and infrastructure.



North America

Nil significant.

Central America and Caribbean

Nil significant.

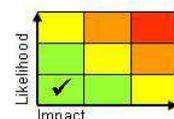
South America

Argentina

A disrupting upper trough will interact with a high WBPT plume over northern Argentina to produce a deep depression. The associated warp around occlusions then becomes slow-moving over central parts of the country to produce persistent, heavy rainfall.

Heavy rain is expected to affect areas around the Golfo San Matias from Wednesday through to Friday. Around 75 to 150mm of rain is likely to fall in the time and there will be some significant snow over high ground further inland. In addition strong onshore winds are likely to develop.

This part of Argentina is relatively dry so this amount of rain is likely to lead to significant flooding. Snow over high ground inland could lead to severe disruption to travel. Coastal flooding is also possible due to large waves overtopping sea defences.



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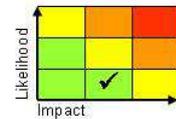
Africa

Equatorial West Africa and southern Sahel

The African Easterly Jet remains strong during the next few days and will continue to help generate and maintain further active African Easterly Waves that propagate westwards across the region bringing periods of heavy rainfall and dust storms on the northern flanks. Into the middle of the week the jet is expected to weaken for a time, and this may then reduce the number and intensity of waves.

Areas of intense thunderstorms will continue to affect central Africa, producing spells of torrential rainfall. Many locations in this region will see 25-50mm of rainfall over the next 5-7 days, with as much as 150mm likely at some locations (and this falling in a short duration over just one or two events). These storms will also produce strong winds and dense dust storms on their northern fringe (over the southern Sahel). Rainfall in the region between Senegal and Liberia looks particularly heavy over the coming week.

Flash flooding is likely, along with an increased likelihood of landslides. Flash flooding will pose a threat to life, as well as damaging infrastructure and transport networks (e.g. roads and bridges).



Middle East

Nil significant.

Asia

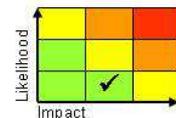
Parts of India and western Myanmar

An enhanced southwest monsoon flow will persist across the region through the next week, bringing very high rainfall accumulations over upslopes and hills that face into the prevailing wind. In addition to the strong monsoon flow precipitation will be enhanced may by a series of monsoon depressions that form across Eastern India and the Bay of Bengal and then track northwest towards Pakistan.

Persistent heavy rain and thunderstorms are expected to continue through this week. Around 50-150mm of rainfall may occur each day within this region, with some locations recording totals in excess of up to 500mm over the period.

Cox's Bazar humanitarian camp in southeast Bangladesh should remain just to the north of the heaviest rains but is still expected to experience occasional showers and thunderstorms over the coming week.

This amount of rainfall is not overly unusual for this region at this time of year. However, these regions are now moving into a further week where rains remain above normal. This will help maintain a high likelihood of flooding and landslides, posing a danger to life, as well as damage to property and infrastructure.

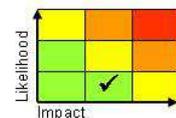


Pakistan

The plume of very warm, moist air associated with the monsoon will remain slow-moving over the country throughout this week. Weak upper troughs will run through the sub-tropical jet and interact with the plume to produce severe thunderstorms.

Severe thunderstorms are expected to develop more widely across northern parts of the country, particularly from Monday onwards. As well as torrential rainfall (50mm/hr and 100m/3hr), large hail and strong winds are also expected.

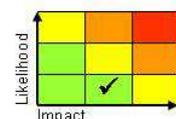
Sudden flash flooding and landslides are possible, with large hail potentially causing damage to crops.



Philippines, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, and the far south of China.

The Madden Julian Oscillation emerged and strengthened over the Maritime Continent last week. This led an enhanced monsoon flow across the region enhancing convection, a legacy of which is expected to persist through this coming week. In addition the chance of tropical cyclones forming in the region is enhanced through this week.

Enhanced monsoon rains are signalled in this region through this week. Most locations highlighted within the map should have daily precipitation accumulations of 25-50mm, with peaks in excess of 100mm each day. Over the week some locations may have in excess of 500mm of precipitation.



This forecast may be amended at any time

Impacts include the usual enhanced likelihood of flash flooding and landslides in mountainous areas.

Australasia
Nil significant.

Additional Information

FIFA Football World Cup, Russia – Mostly dry, hot and sunny for the World Cup final. However, there is a low risk (30%) of a heavy shower or thunderstorms developing. Maximum temperature 27C.

Issued at: 150700 UTC **Meteorologist:** Brent Walker

Global Guidance Unit