

The forecast presented here is for July and the average of the July-August-September period for the United Kingdom as a whole. The forecast for July will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page (www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast), starting from 4 July 2014.

This forecast is based on information from observations, several numerical models and expert judgement.

SUMMARY - TEMPERATURE:

For both July and July-August-September as a whole above-average UK-mean temperatures are more likely than below-average.

Overall, the probability that the UK-mean temperature for July-August-September will fall into the warmest of our five categories is 25 to 30% and the probability of falling into the coldest of our five categories is 10% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

CONTEXT:

Over the past several months sea surface temperatures in the eastern Pacific have warmed indicating that an El Niño event might be developing. Sea surface temperatures in the western Pacific remain above normal and the atmospheric conditions associated with El Niño, such as weaker trade winds, have not yet materialised. That said, computer models still suggest a high likelihood of El Niño developing by autumn. It is too early for El Niño to exert an influence on weather patterns in Europe during the next three months, but should El Niño conditions develop they will start to influence weather patterns later this year.

At this time of year, atmospheric large-scale drivers tend to have less influence over weather patterns in northwestern Europe and

predictability for this region is generally lower than in the winter months. Computer models are in fairly good agreement in having a preference for above-average temperatures, rather than below-average. This is reflected in the curves in figure T2, which both indicate a slight increase in the probability of above-average temperatures.

It is worth noting that above-average mean temperatures can come about in a number of different ways, including arising from a combination of mild nights and reasonably warm days and not just through high temperatures during the day.

Fig T1 3-month UK outlook for temperature in the context of the observed annual cycle

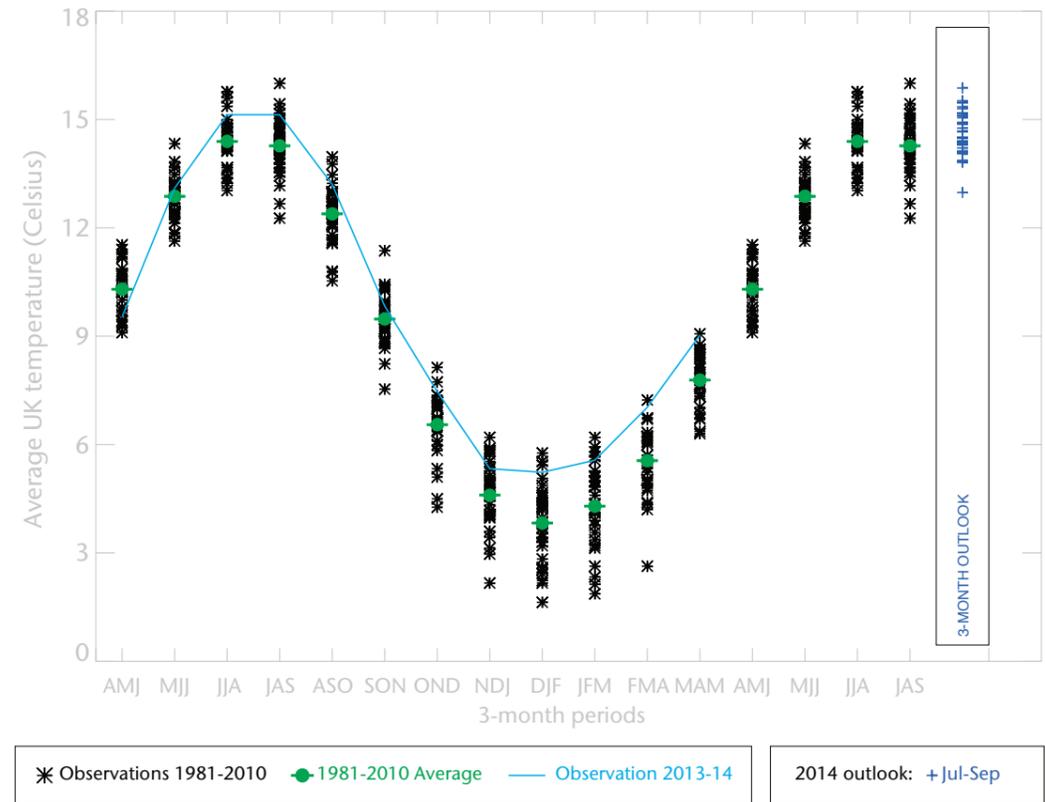


Fig T2

1-month and 3-month UK outlook for temperature in the context of observed climatology

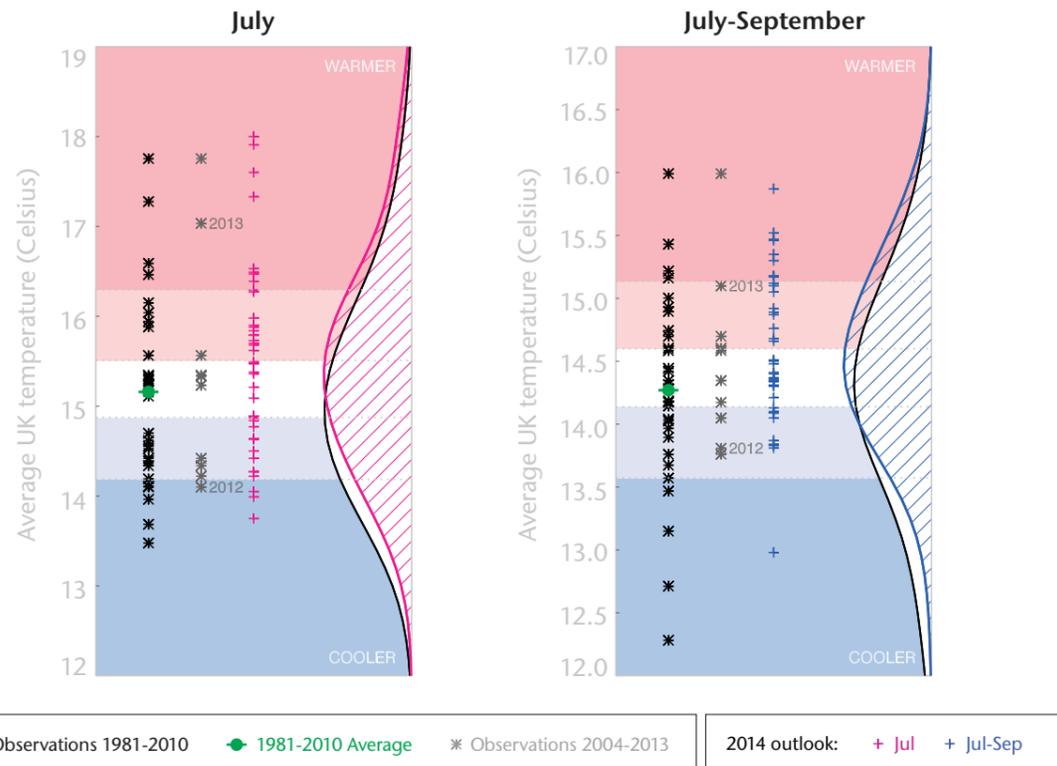
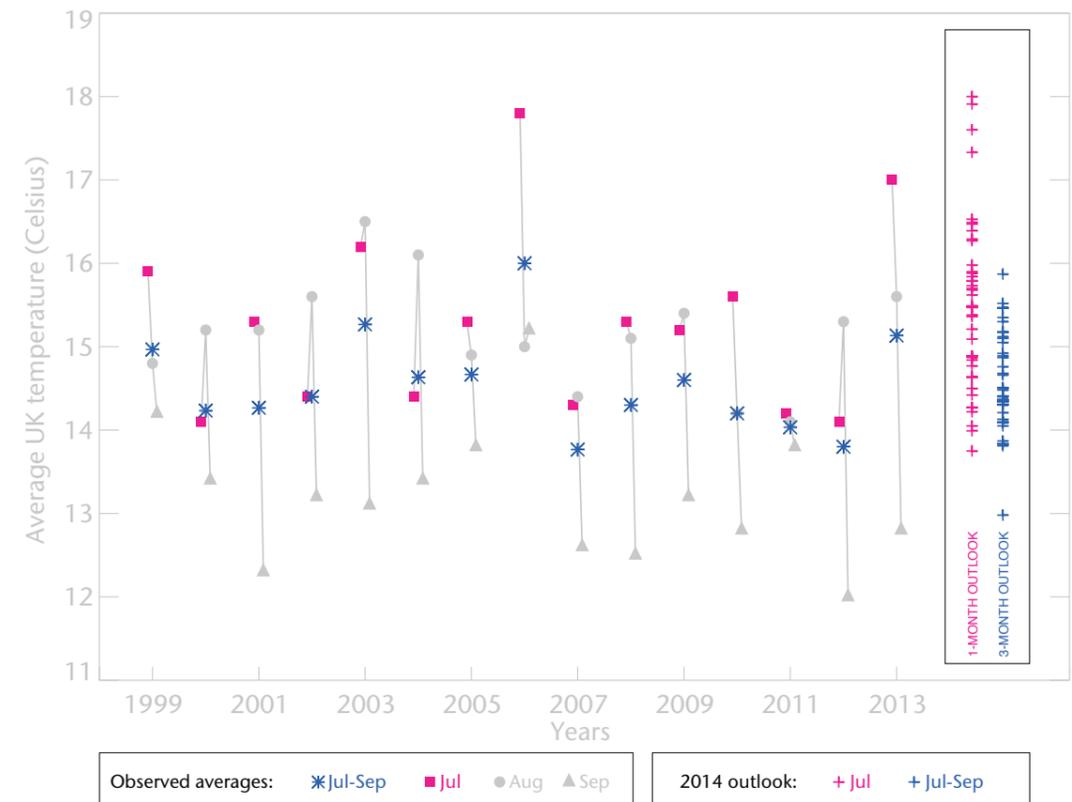


Fig T3

1-month and 3-month UK outlook for temperature in the context of recent climatology: year-to-year and within-season variability



This Outlook provides an indication of possible temperature and rainfall conditions over the next 3 months. It is part of a suite of forecasts designed for contingency planners. The Outlook should not be used in isolation but should be used with shorter-range and more detailed (30-day, 15-day and 1-to-5-day) forecasts and warnings available to the contingency planning community from the Met Office.