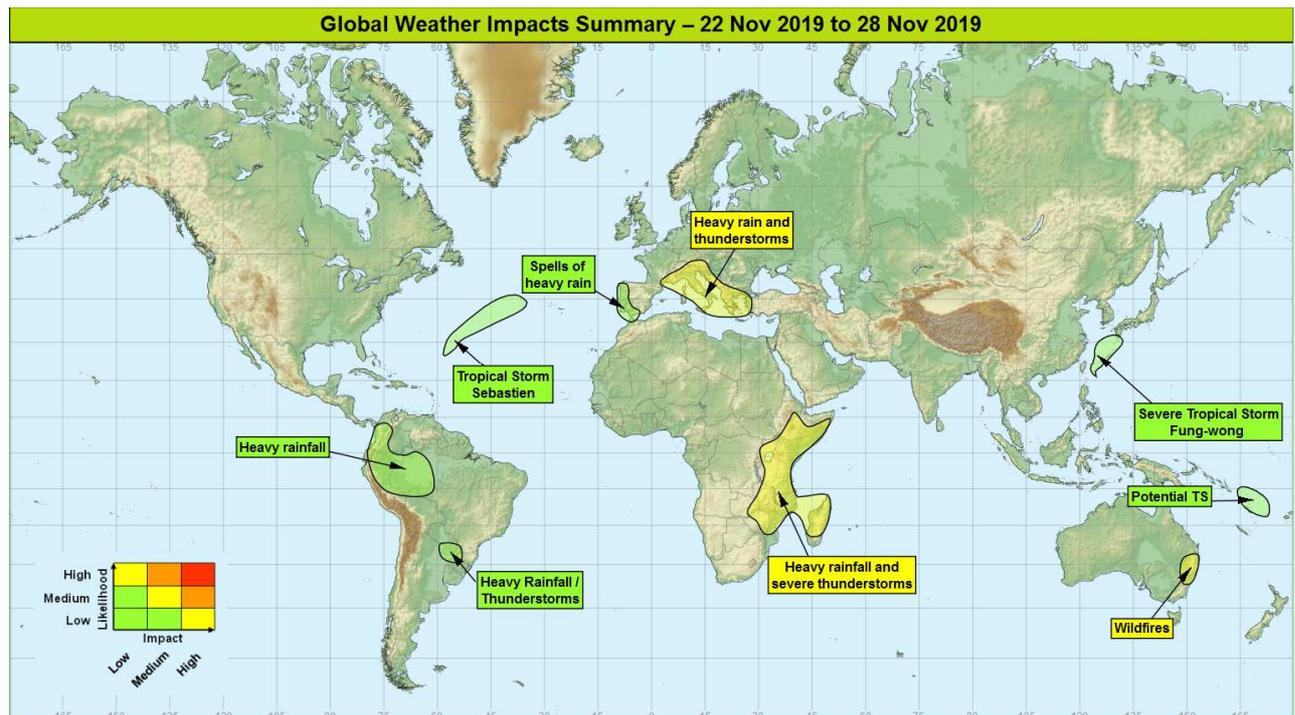


Global Weather Impacts – Friday 22nd to Thursday 28th November 2019

Issued on Friday 22nd November 2019

HEADLINES

- Remaining unsettled across much of southern Europe for the next week.
- Increasing rainfall in East Africa leading to elevated flood threat.
- Wildfires continue in south-east Australia, and conditions remain conducive to further fires.



DISCUSSION

Tropical Cyclones

Tropical Storm Sebastien

Weather

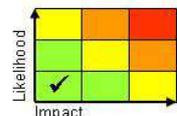
Tropical storm Sebastien, with 1-minute sustained winds of around 55mph will continue north-northeast over the next few days. The system is likely to be subsumed by an advancing cold front into the weekend as it passes close to the Azores.

Discussion

Sebastien is signalled to meander north-northeast over open water, before being subsumed/destroyed by an approaching cold front and its associated driving upper trough.

Expected Impacts

Nil – the system will remain over open water.

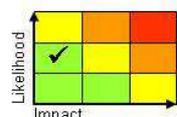


Severe tropical storm Fung-wong

Weather

Fung-wong is currently to the east of Taiwan, and has now turned toward the north. Now weakening, the system is expected to pass over the Yaeyama islands and eventually towards the far south of Japan. 50-100mm is likely over some parts of the Ryukyu archipelago, with the potential for locally damaging winds too.

Discussion



This forecast may be amended at any time

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There is good model and ensemble consensus now in the track, which sees Fung-wong gradually curving towards the north-east around the sub-tropical ridge, eventually decaying and accelerating NE'wards in response to subsumption into the mid-latitude westerlies and declining SSTs.

Expected Impacts

Heavy rainfall across the Ryukyu archipelago likely to produce some flash flooding, with a risk also for southern Japan.

The following region is being monitored for possible tropical cyclone development.

South-western Pacific
Weather

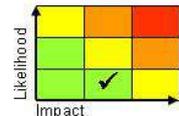
There is a signal from models for a possible tropical cyclone development next week, most likely to the east of Solomon Islands. Any development may go on to affect Vanuatu towards the middle of next week.

Discussion

Developing signal from models for possible developments in this region later this weekend and early next week within the South Pacific Convergence Zone. At this range there is still much uncertainty, although GM and EC favour any development tracking south toward Vanuatu.

Expected Impacts

Potential for flash flooding, storm surge and damaging winds.



Europe

Italy, SE France, the southern Alps (into Switzerland and Austria), Greece/western Turkey, western/southern Balkans and parts of the central/western Mediterranean

Weather

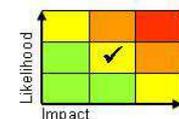
Very unsettled conditions continue across the area, these likely lasting into next week. The heaviest rain is likely to continue to be focused on south-facing high ground of Italy and southeast France, along with the southern Alps (fringing into Switzerland and Austria) and Greece. Some locations could see as much as 200-300 mm of precipitation in total, (twice the average November rainfall), with this rain falling in a region that has already seen a very wet autumn. The precipitation will fall as snow above 1000-1500 metres, resulting in further very heavy falls here, and maintaining a high avalanche threat. Some severe thunderstorms are likely in the south and south-east of the area, bringing the threat of large hail, tornadoes and waterspouts.

Discussion

A strongly cyclonic upper pattern will dominate through the next week, leading to a continuation of very unsettled conditions as significant upper forcing engages warm plumes drawn northwards across the region. Upscale growth of thunderstorms into MCSs is expected. In addition, precipitation will be modulated by orography to act as a focus for the heaviest p.p.n accumulations, although above 1000-1500 metres this will fall as snow.

Expected Impacts

Increased likelihood of flash flooding causing damage to property and infrastructure. Frequent lightning strikes, large hail and tornadoes/waterspouts could also produce localised significant damage. Further significant mountain snowfall is expected which will maintain a high avalanche threat, especially in the Alps.

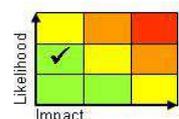


Western and southern Iberia, northern Morocco

Weather

A series of low pressure systems are expected to affect this area through the weekend and into next week. Coastal gales are likely, but heavy rain will be the main hazard, with locally 150 mm possible across some parts of NW Iberia.

Discussion



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South-shifted mobility is expected to continue on the S'ern flank of the developing cyclonic block across NW Europe. This is likely to lead to a succession of low pressures/frontal systems affecting Iberia. Model agreement in timing and extent rainfall is good, with rainfall totals sufficient to generate some issues.

Expected Impacts

Flash-flooding would be the main hazard.

North America

Nil sig.

Central America and Caribbean

Nil sig.

South America

Western Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, western Brazil and northern Bolivia

Weather

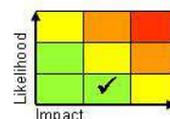
Continued enhanced shower and thunderstorm activity is likely across this region for several days to come. Up to 100 mm of rainfall is possible each day, with some places seeing as much as 200-400 mm in total this week (equivalent to the average November rainfall), although these totals are likely to be very localised.

Discussion

Each day, diurnal heating is able to release deep and energetic convection, leading to slow and locally severe storms each day. Marked upper level divergence is evident across tropical regions of South America, which will aid the longevity of severe convection across the region.

Expected Impacts

Some flash and river flooding with landslides likely in mountainous areas. This follows on from a recent wet period across the region with significant river flooding reported over the last couple of weeks.



Paraguay, Northern Argentina, Southern Brazil

Weather

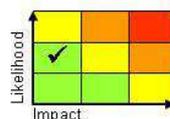
Heavy showers and embedded thunderstorms are likely to develop early next week. 50 to 75 mm of rainfall in a few hours is possible with a few places perhaps seeing 100-150 mm over a period of a couple of days.

Discussion

A plume of tropical air is drawn south and engaged by an upper trough leading to the development of heavy rain with profiles supportive of deep embedded convection. This is likely to be a relatively short lived burst of activity however with a cold front expected to sweep north-eastwards by midweek.

Expected Impacts

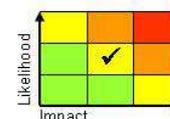
Risk of flash flooding.



Africa

Much of eastern Africa, including Madagascar

Weather



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Showers and thunderstorms will be heavier and more widespread than normal through the next week. The heaviest rainfall is expected to be across the Kenyan Highlands, western Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi and eastern DRC. 200-300 mm of rain could accumulate through the next week (over a month's worth of rain). Elsewhere, rainfall accumulations will be lower, but still above average. Perhaps becoming drier across Somalia and Ethiopia next week.

Discussion

A combination of the MJO moving across Africa and the positive IOD phase continuing, will promote above-average rainfall across this region in the coming week. Across the south of the region, a warm plume will be the focus for further deep convection, with engagement from an upper forcing crossing South Africa around midweek likely to result in a peak in activity. Serious multi-year droughts have affected parts of this region, and to a degree this rain will be welcome; however the short duration over which large amounts of precipitation are likely to accumulate may well cause some serious localised issues.

Expected Impacts

An increased risk of flash flooding and landslides in the region, with further river flooding possible in Somalia. This is also true of regions in the south of the area which have been experiencing drought conditions. Frequent lightning is also likely, along with large hail and strong wind gusts.

Northern Morocco – See *Europe* section.

Asia

Japan – See *Tropical Cyclones* section.

Australasia

Parts of eastern Australia

Weather

Numerous wildfires continue for parts of New South Wales and Queensland, between Sydney and Brisbane. With no significant rainfall expected in the next few days, along with likely strong wind events at times, the wildfire threat will remain very high in the region. There is the potential for some rain later this weekend and into next week which could help the situation, but the associated thunderstorms and strong winds could also spark new wildfires or spread existing wildfires due to dry lightning events.

Discussion

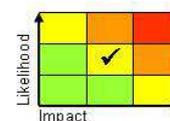
This early season wildfire event has already claimed a number of lives, with good model agreement for predominantly dry and at times windy conditions to continue this week. Transient upper troughs could bring thunderstorms to the affected areas from late week, but it is unclear whether these storms will bring much needed rainfall or just dry lightning events.

Expected Impacts

Fires will bring a danger to life and environmental damage across a wide area. Smoke could bring poor air quality to densely populated urban centres, with a risk of some impacts in the Sydney and Brisbane region possible.

Additional Information

Nil.



Issued at: 220810 UTC **Meteorologists:** Mark Sidaway / Tony Wardle

Global Guidance Unit

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