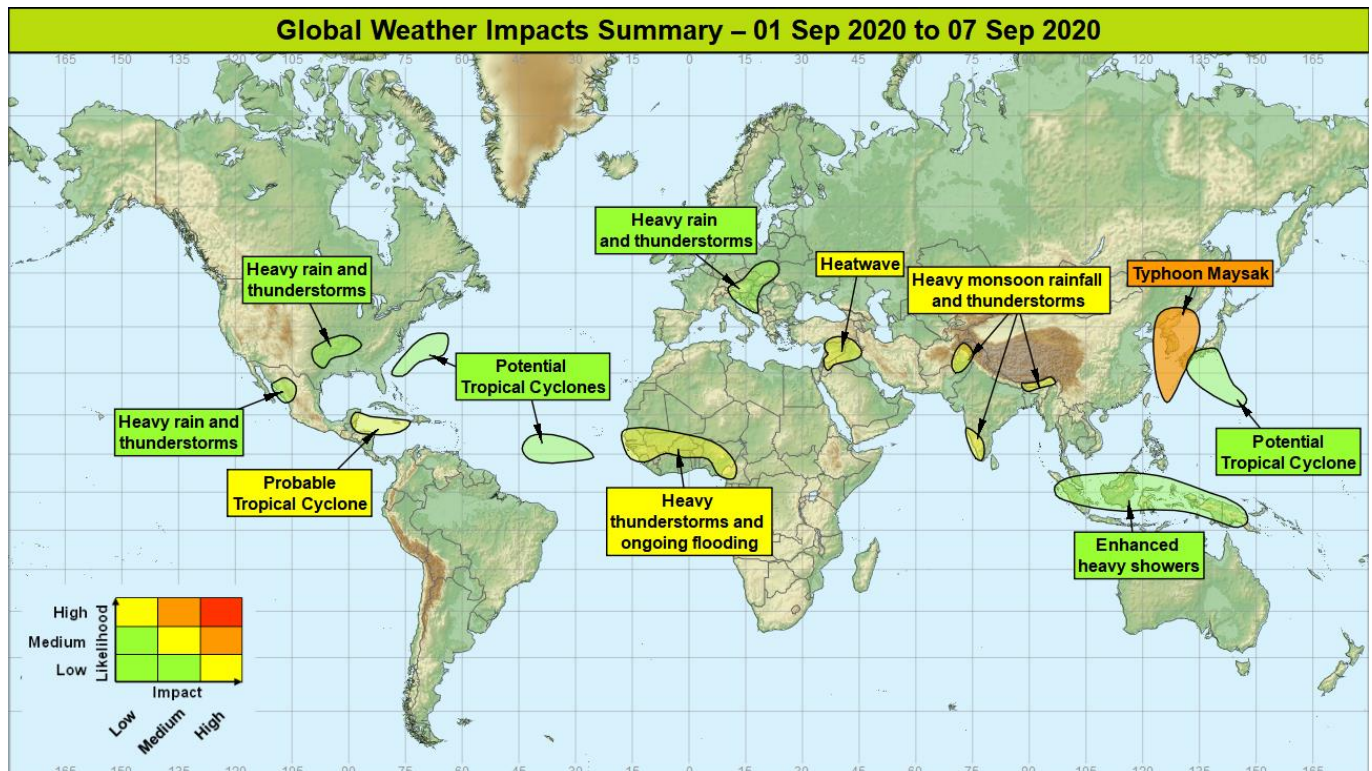


Global Weather Impacts – Tuesday 1st to Monday 7th September 2020

Issued on Tuesday 1st September

HEADLINES

- Typhoon Maysak expected to make landfall over South Korea on Wednesday.
- Potential tropical cyclone affecting west Caribbean and parts of Central America later this week.
- African and Asian monsoons remain active with further flooding expected.



Tropical Cyclones

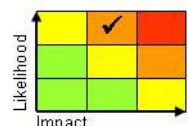
Typhoon Maysak (Southwest Japan and the Korean Peninsula)

Weather

Typhoon Maysak has now reached the East China Sea with maximum sustained winds of around 110 mph. There is a consistent signal for Maysak to track north over the next couple of days probably maintaining similar wind speeds by the time it reach southwest Japan and southern South Korea during Wednesday. There is still a chance that winds strengthen further before landfall. Maysak is expected to be a significant typhoon with destructive winds, very heavy rain – 200mm in places, and a large storm surge by the time it reaches land.

Discussion

Environment conditions should become less favourable for strengthening before landfall as SSTs in its path fall over the next 24 hours. However, it looks to have a good chance of at least retaining its current intensity. Models remain consistent and in good agreement regarding its track and timing. From midweek, Maysak will undergo extra-tropical transition, as it moves over lower SSTs and land, and is eventually accelerated northeastwards by the mid-latitude jet. Damaging winds and copious amounts of rainfall are still likely to continue for a time though, even if it is no longer a tropical system.



This forecast may be amended at any time

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Expected Impacts

Typhoon Maysak likely to bring significant tropical cyclone impacts to southwest Japan and the Korean Peninsula on Wednesday. Along its path and over higher ground that lies to the east of the centre, very heavy rainfall is likely to lead to flash flooding and landslides. Close to the centre, destructive winds are expected and coastal flooding is possible due to a combination of storm surge and very large waves. This all comes on top of the recent wet weather and Typhoon Bavi last week.

The following areas are being monitored for potential tropical cyclone activity affecting land:

Caribbean Sea Weather

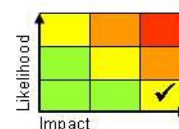
An organised area of showers and thunderstorms continues to track west and is currently impacting Jamaica. This system bringing further heavy rain and strong winds as it continues west with a good chance that it will develop further into a tropical depression before reaching Central America (in the vicinity of the Gulf of Honduras). Further tropical waves emerging or having recently emerged from Africa are also being monitored.

Discussion

The aforementioned showers/thunderstorms have shown increased organisation overnight, and with shear slowly relaxing a tropical depression is expected to form within the next couple of days. Only slow intensification is expected initially, although a more potent system could have formed by the time it reaches Central America, most likely in the vicinity of Belize, Guatemala and Honduras.

Expected Impacts

Risk of flash flooding and a lower probability of damaging winds.



Tropical North Atlantic Weather

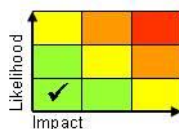
There are a couple of areas currently being monitored. The first to the east of the Carolinas, USA (NOAA NHC – TD 15) has the potential to strengthen into a tropical storm over the next 24 hours but will track away to the east-northeast, not impacting land. Further south, there is the potential for disturbances moving west offshore of West Africa to act as a focus for potential development. Whilst this risk increases over the weekend and early next week the chance of a system forming here over the open Atlantic remains low.

Discussion

Tropical depression 15 is now tracking east-northeast on the northern flank of the sub-tropical high with only a limited window of opportunity to strengthen as SSTs in its path decline. Further south across the tropical Atlantic there are signs that AEWs could trigger development later in this period but signs from NWP are currently muted.

Expected Impacts

None expected with any system's currently looking most likely to remain offshore.



West Pacific Weather

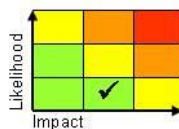
A slow moving tropical disturbance currently around 1400km south-east of Japan is likely to develop into a tropical cyclone over the next few days, with the potential for further strengthening into a significant typhoon as it heads slowly north/north-westwards towards southern Japan.

Discussion

An area of showers and thunderstorms associated with a trough of low pressure exists over high SST's and within a low shear environment. Steering flow is weak, which should encourage gradual organisation in the wake of Typhoon Maysak. Model guidance indicates the potential for strengthening into a significant typhoon, which may begin to approach the south of Japan this coming weekend.

Expected Impacts

Should a system develop, it has potential to bring a range of significant hazards, including destructive winds, storm surge, and heavy rainfall.



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**Europe****Parts of central/eastern Europe****Weather**

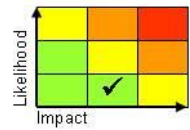
Recent thunderstorm activity has produced flooding in many parts of the Alpine region in the last few days, but the main risk area is now further east. Heavy rain, strong squally gusts, hail and lightning are likely. Whilst further severe thunderstorms are possible they are likely to be less severe than those observed in northern Italy on Monday.

Discussion

A slow-moving frontal zone draped NE to SW across central Europe is being engaged by a slow-moving upper trough, bringing some very heavy rain and locally severe thunderstorms. The most severe thunderstorms will be to the southeast of the frontal boundary. Slow eastward progression of this regime is expected.

Expected Impacts

Surface water and riverine flooding is possible. Saturated soils and steeply sloping terrain could contribute to further landslides capable of cutting off communities. Localised damage to property and infrastructure is also possible from large hail, strong winds or frequent lightning.

**North America****Central/southern USA****Weather**

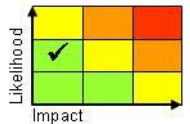
Further spells of heavy rain and thunderstorms are expected over the southern and central Plains of the USA over the next few days. 50-80mm of rain could fall in a few places, in the space of just a few hours. Some thunderstorms are likely to be severe with locally damaging winds and isolated tornadoes.

Discussion

Tropical moisture is expected to remain in place beneath a zonal upper pattern this week. Disturbances embedded within this regime will trigger thunderstorms that subsequently upscale into organised clusters with the combination of instability and shear supportive of locally severe thunderstorms.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding of low-lying and urban areas is likely to be the primary hazard, with a lower chance of riverine flooding. Localised property and infrastructure damage is possible from damaging winds.

**Central America and Caribbean****Western Mexico****Weather**

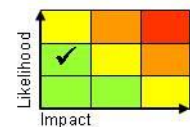
Heavy showers and thunderstorms continuing to be more widespread than usual across the area today, starting to ease from tomorrow (Wednesday). Daily rainfall accumulations of up to 50-100mm are possible in some places, with this falling in a relatively short period of time. Whilst August/September are typically the wettest months of the year for this region, the equivalent of nearly a month's worth of rainfall could fall in places that see the heaviest downpours.

Discussion

Ex-Iselle (remaining offshore) has contributed to an enhanced southwesterly flow onto this stretch of mountainous coastline, this should tend to ease over the next couple of days. Forced ascent over orography will support enhanced rainfall here.

Expected Impacts

Flash and some river flooding, with the enhanced risk of landslides are likely to be the main hazards.

**Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Jamaica** – see *Tropical Cyclone Section (Atlantic)***South America**

Nil

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**Africa****Western Africa****Weather**

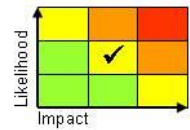
Further prolonged, heavy showers and thunderstorms will affect the region at times in the coming week. Whilst not all areas will see heavy rain, each day 50-75 mm could fall in places within a few hours, and over this period the wettest areas may see 150-200 mm build up (most likely over southwest Mali and across to the Atlantic coast). This does tend to be the wettest time of the year for the areas highlighted but the forecast rainfall will still be equivalent to typical monthly amounts in places.

Discussion

The monsoon trough currently lies close to its northern extent from roughly Senegal towards southern Sudan. Along and to the south of this trough lies moisture-laden air, with the African Easterly Jet periodically buckling due to the passage of African Easterly Waves. The likelihood of medium impacts is indicated due to there already having been numerous reports of flooding NWP consistent in suggesting the highest rainfall totals across the west of this area.

Expected Impacts

Ongoing flooding with the potential for further surface water and riverine flooding from additional rainfall. Strong wind gusts across the far north of this area could trigger dust storms.

**Middle East****Syria, south-east Turkey, Jordan, north/west Iran****Weather**

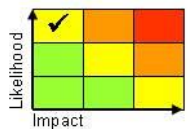
A prolonged spell of high temperatures is expected across this region, with daily maxima exceeding 40°C, which is some 5-8°C above normal for the time of year.

Discussion

A blocked, settled pattern is expected to persist over this region over the coming week. Whilst high temperatures will be experienced much more widely, the region highlighted shows a combination of temperatures above 40°C and greater than 5°C above the average for the time of year. The prolonged nature of the hot spell is likely to lead to impacts, even for a region which in general is used to high temperatures.

Expected Impacts

Adverse effects on health of people (particularly children and elderly), and livestock. Power cuts could occur due to increased energy demand.

**Asia****Japan, Korean Peninsula** – see *Tropical Cyclones* section.**Northeast Pakistan and northwest India****Weather**

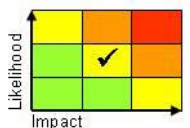
A monsoon depression will continue to bring further frequent heavy showers and thunderstorms to northern Pakistan and the far northwest of India. The severity of TS should tend to ease later this week and into the weekend. Some locations could receive a further 50-80 mm of rainfall during this time, bringing event totals to over 100 mm in places, equivalent to around a month's average rainfall.

Discussion

There is good model agreement for a monsoon depression to continue slowly tracking west across northwest India and Pakistan today, but the circulation is likely to slowly dissipate by tomorrow with a reduction in convection across the region.

Expected Impacts

Flash and some riverine flooding likely, with an increased risk of landslides in mountainous parts.



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Southern India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Northern Myanmar

Weather

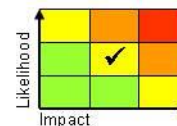
Heavy monsoon rainfall will continue in this region, with daily accumulations of up to 100-150 mm in places, which is equivalent to around a month's average rainfall. The heaviest rain is likely to occur towards the weekend.

Discussion

There is good model agreement for enhanced monsoon rainfall in these area through the next week, especially towards the weekend.

Expected Impacts

Flash and some riverine flooding likely, with an increased risk of landslides in mountainous parts.



Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea and Brunei

Weather

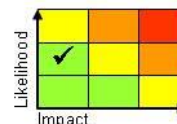
Heavy showers and thunderstorms will continue to be more frequent, intense and widespread than normal over the coming few days. Around 50-75 mm of rain could fall in a couple of hours in places, with overall accumulations through the week of around 150-250 mm.

Discussion

Higher than normal SSTs in the region, perhaps in part due to the developing La Niña like conditions, is fuelling deep convection, with showers and thunderstorms more intense and frequent than is usual for the time of year. This will be further enhanced by the passage of the MJO across the Maritime Continent through early September.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding and landslides in areas with steep terrain are likely.



Australasia

Papua New Guinea – see *Asia* section.

Additional Information

Cox's Bazar, southeast Bangladesh

Overall rainfall is expected to be below average with the worst of the showers and thunderstorms mostly staying away to the north. Some thunderstorms are still likely though, perhaps most likely on Tuesday (today) where showers and thunderstorms are expected to be more numerous across the Cox's Bazar area.

Yemen

Daily rounds of showers and thunderstorms are expected during the next few days, before activity tends to reduce later this week. Where they occur, they are likely to be heavy with 20-30mm falling in the space of a 2-3 hours. Not everywhere will see showers on each day, but most places on the higher ground of the Western Highlands and along the south coast will see some rainfall this week.

Sudan/South Sudan

Further heavy showers and thunderstorms are expected through the coming week, although perhaps not quite as intense as last week and fairly typical for early September. Whilst some areas of the region will remain mostly dry, many places will experience thunderstorms and heavy rain, with accumulations of around 50-75 mm likely, much of this falling in a short period leading to flash flooding.

Southwestern USA

Whilst the extreme heat has now abated it will remain predominantly dry west of the Rockies with no significant rainfall in the foreseeable future across existing firegrounds of northern California. A gradual upward trend in temperatures is signalled through early September though although a spell of strong, offshore winds are not currently forecast.

Issued at: 010800 UTC

Meteorologists: Ele Hands / Chris Bulmer

Global Guidance Unit

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