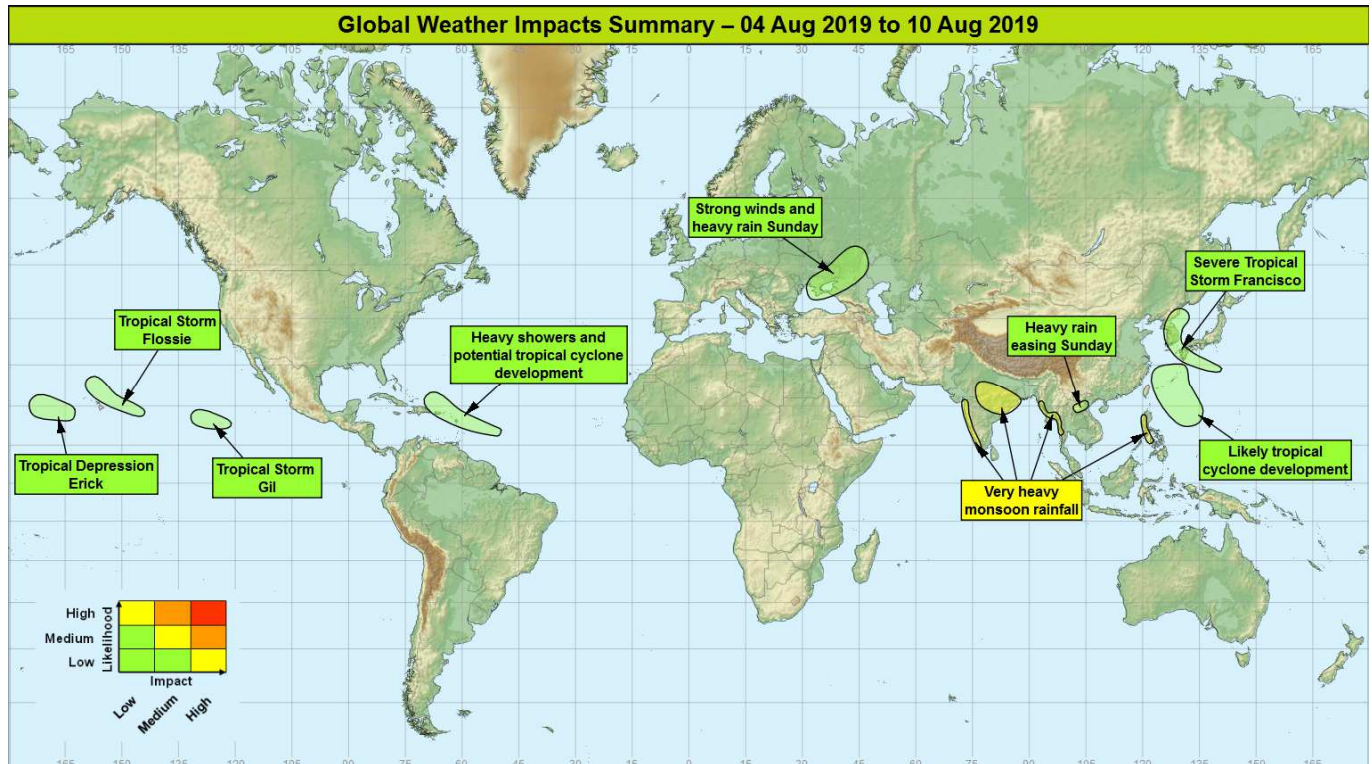


Global Weather Impacts – Sunday 4th to Saturday 10th August 2019

Issued on Sunday 4th August 2019

HEADLINES

- Further intense monsoon rains for parts of south and southeast Asia.
- Several tropical cyclones in the North Pacific; Francisco to affect southern Japan on Monday.



DISCUSSION

Tropical Cyclones

Severe Tropical Storm Francisco (Western North Pacific)

Weather

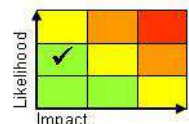
Francisco was located around 525 miles south of Tokyo on Sunday morning with estimated sustained winds of around 60 mph and is expected to track towards southern Japan and the Korean Peninsula early next week. Francisco may briefly reach typhoon strength (sustained winds exceeding 75 mph) before likely making landfall in Kyushu on Monday and weakening over South Korea midweek. Some locations may see heavy rainfall (100-200 mm in 24 hours, locally more over higher ground) in addition to strong winds.

Discussion

Francisco lies in an environment conducive to some further strengthening prior to landfall owing to weak wind shear offsetting upper level convergence. There is now improved confidence in the forecast track and for the system to weaken significantly as it crosses southern Japan and the Korean Peninsula from Monday next week.

Expected Impacts

Dangerous maritime conditions. Forecast wind strengths usually cause no significant structural damage to most well-constructed permanent structures but can damage mobile homes, uproot weak trees and cause some power outages. Flash flooding and coastal flooding are possible from a combination of surge and large waves.



This forecast may be amended at any time

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Tropical Storm Flossie (Eastern North Pacific)

Weather

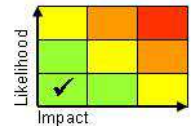
Flossie continues to head towards Hawaii as a slowly weakening tropical storm but is expected to turn towards the north before reaching the archipelago. The outer rainbands of Flossie may affect the islands early next week but is unlikely to produce significant accumulations.

Discussion

There is now a strong consensus that Flossie will remain a tropical cyclone over the coming days, weakening as it encounters higher vertical wind shear and cooler SSTs. However, the minority of ensemble members that took Flossie across Hawaii have diminished although will still pass within 300 miles of land.

Expected Impacts

Large swells are expected to affect parts of Hawaii over the next couple of days along with some localised flash flooding from heavy downpours.



Tropical Depression Erick (Central North Pacific)

Weather

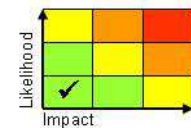
Erick has continued to weaken as it continues to move away from Hawaii. The system is not expected to affect land before dissipation in the next 24 hours.

Discussion

Erick lies in an environment hostile to tropical cyclones with shear exceeding 40 knots and is expected to degenerate into a remnant low imminently.

Expected Impacts

None.



Tropical Storm Gil (Eastern North Pacific)

Weather

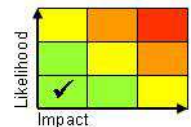
Tropical Storm Gil was named over the last 24 hours. This system is expected to pose no threat to land and should soon weaken back to a depression before dissipating on Monday.

Discussion

An AEW has consolidated into Gil over the last 24 hours but moderate vertical shear will inhibit further development before it moves into a drier environment with marginal SSTs, leading to its dissipation early next week.

Expected Impacts

None.



The following areas are also being monitored for development:

North Atlantic and northeast Caribbean

Weather

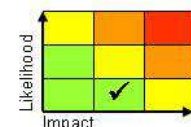
An area of showers and thunderstorms several hundred miles east of the Lesser Antilles is expected to move towards the northern Lesser Antilles by early next week. Some gradual development is possible and may develop into a weak tropical storm near Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Irrespective of development, frequent heavy showers are likely to affect parts of the eastern Caribbean through the first half of next week.

Discussion

An African Easterly Wave (AEW) continues to move west across the tropical Atlantic but appears to be interacting with a western extension of the Saharan Air Layer (dry, dusty airmass). It is only as this area of convection moves towards the northern Lesser Antilles that some development is possible with the National Hurricane Center now giving a 10% likelihood of tropical cyclone development.

Expected Impacts

Most likely at this stage would be threat of flash flooding for parts of the Lesser Antilles early next week.



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Western North Pacific

Weather

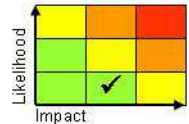
A tropical depression has formed around 850 miles east of Manila, Philippines and is likely to undergo gradual strengthening over open water through the next few days. There is a lot of uncertainty regarding the eventual track and development of this system but a general motion towards southwest Japan and East China Sea is considered most likely. If this system does develop, it would bring a renewed threat of strong winds and very heavy rainfall to southwest Japan during the second half of next week.

Discussion

A broad area of shower and thunderstorm activity has consolidated sufficiently into a tropical depression over the past 24 hours. With an absence of a strong steering flow for the next few days the trajectory of any system towards land is low confidence, although the majority of ensemble output steer the system north through next week. A number of deterministic models generate a strong typhoon in what is a high SST, low shear environment.

Expected Impacts

Potential for destructive winds, flash flooding and dangerous seas. Initially for remote islands Pacific islands but perhaps southwest Japan later next week.



Europe

Eastern Ukraine and southern Russia

Weather

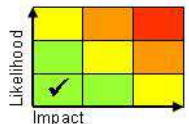
An area of low pressure will continue to move east across the remainder of Ukraine and into southern Russia through Sunday. Heavy rain and thunderstorms have the potential to bring 50-75 mm of rainfall within a few hours as well as frequent lightning and large hail. Unseasonably strong winds are also expected with gusts of 50-60 mph possible.

Discussion

A negatively tilted upper trough has engaged a strong baroclinic zone across the Black Sea overnight resulting in cyclogenesis into eastern Russia. Thunderstorm activity is expected to continue along the cold front but a strong cold conveyor belt jet is expected to encircle the developing low and lead to unusually strong winds developing around it.

Expected Impacts

Risk of flash flooding, disruption to transport and potential damage from lightning and/or hail (e.g. leading to power outages). Disruptive winds may also impact transport and power/utilities.



North America

Hawaii – see *Tropical Cyclones* section.

Central America and Caribbean

Northern Lesser Antilles and Puerto Rico – see *Tropical Cyclones* section.

South America

Nil.

Africa

Nil.

Middle East

Nil.

Asia

South Japan, Korean Peninsula and eastern China – see *Tropical Cyclones* section.

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Western and northern India, and western Myanmar

Weather

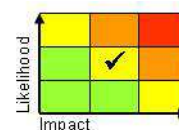
Periods of widespread, intense showers and thunderstorms will affect this region through the next week, producing locally 200 to 300 mm of rain in a 24-hour period, with a threat of up to 800 mm through the next week in places. The higher values are equivalent to several times the average July rainfall falling in just a few days in places. There are some very large cities in this region that could see intense rainfall events during the next week.

Discussion

The main driver behind the severe monsoon conditions through the next week will continue to be monsoon low pressure systems that will produce intense rainfall from deep, moist convection. These systems will also induce a strong south-westerly flow which will bring deep, moist convection into southwest India and western parts of Myanmar. Forecast profiles show deep skinny CAPE, with high precipitable water allowing these fairly frequent cells to produce large precipitation accumulations.

Expected Impacts

High likelihood of flash flooding in places and an increasing threat of river flooding. An increasing likelihood of landslides in mountainous regions. Significant disruption to travel is likely, especially road and rail. Densely populated regions of India (including some large cities) are likely to be impacted this coming week. Southeast Bangladesh where Cox's Bazar is located may just be north of the heaviest rainfall, but is likely to see isolated heavy rainfall events through the next 7 days.



Central and northern Philippines

Weather

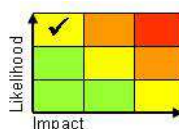
A steady stream of heavy showers/thunderstorms is expected to persist across this region over the next week. Daily rainfall totals of up to 300 mm are possible, with event totals through the next 7 days of 500-800, perhaps 1000 mm possible. This would be the average August rainfall falling in just a week.

Discussion

A strengthening southwesterly monsoon flow over the next few days, in part due to tropical cyclone activity to the northwest, will bring enhanced showers/thunderstorms to this region. Impacts could be felt in Manila should the wind direction line up correctly.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding and landslides are probable. Manila will probably miss the worst of the impacts but there is a moderate probability of flooding here too.



Northern Vietnam and northern Laos (Remnants of Tropical Storm Wipha)

Weather

The remnants of Tropical Storm Wipha moved inland on Saturday and will result in a further day of heavy rainfall across parts of northern Vietnam into northern Laos. A further 100-200 mm of rain is expected to fall in some locations, with locally 200 mm possible, before drier conditions develop through early next week.

Discussion

Moisture associated with the remnants of Wipha will be the focus for further heavy rain and thunderstorms during Sunday, but its interaction with land has led to the dissipation of the circulation and more benign conditions are expected to return by Monday.

Expected Impacts

Flash flooding the primary hazard and landslides possible in steeper terrain.



Australasia

Nil.

Additional information

Nil.

Issued at: 040600 UTC

Meteorologist: Matthew Lehnert and Chris Bulmer

Global Guidance Unit

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