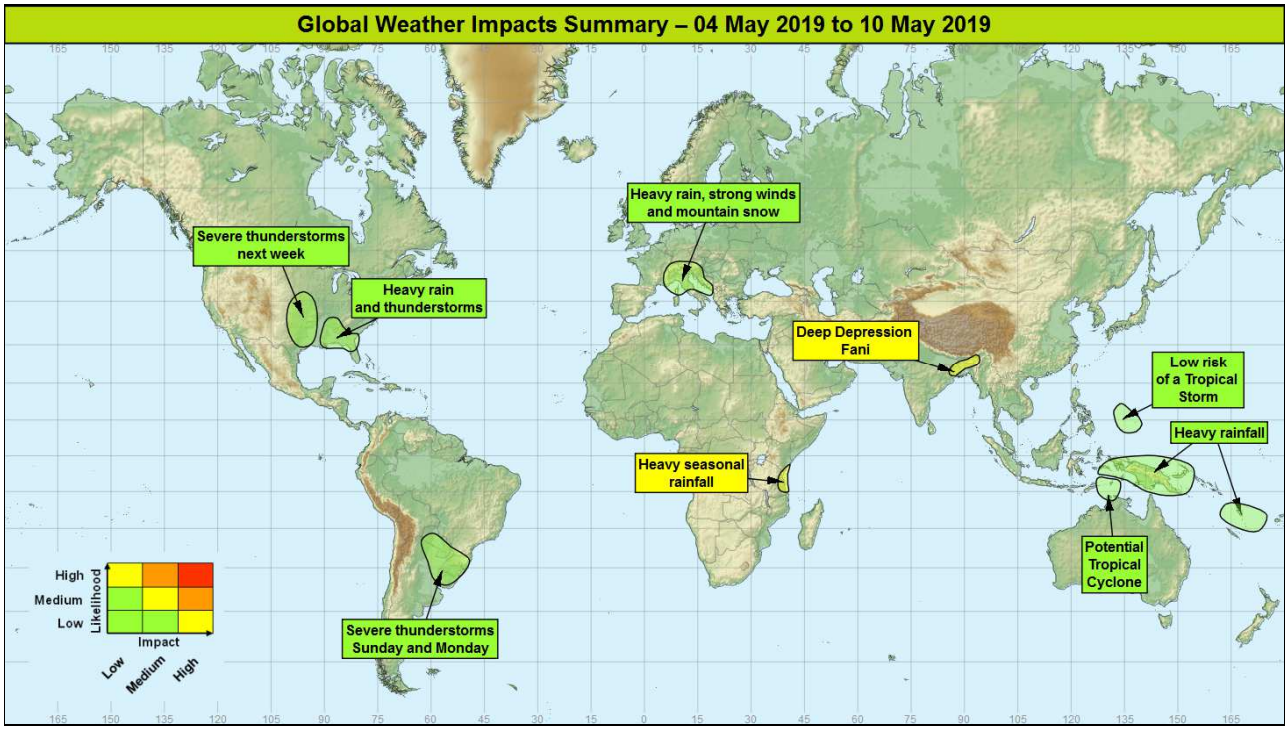
Daily Global Weather Impacts Assessment

Global Weather Impacts – Saturday 4th to Friday 10th May 2019

Issued on Saturday 4th May 2019

HEADLINES

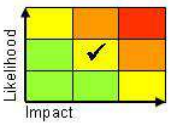
- Remnants of Fani will bring heavy rainfall to parts of Northeast India and Bangladesh.
- Heavy seasonal rainfall continues across parts of eastern Africa.



DISCUSSION

Tropical Cyclones

Deep depresion Fani, India and Bangladesh



Weather

Fani is currently classified as a Deep Depresion with (3-minute) winds around 35 mph. The remnants of the system will continue to weaken as they moves inland across Bangladesh (fringing Dhaka) and into the Meghalaya and Assam regions of northeast India through this weekend. The heaviest rainfall is expected to fall within a narrow corridor close to the centre of decaying circulation. Along this track, 100-200 mm of rainfall is expected quite widely with locally 300 mm over the next few days.

Discussion

Now the system is overland a period of rapid weakening and eventual decay is underway. The exact rate at which Fani weakens and its track across Bangladesh is slightly less certain, but is expected to remain well to the west of sensitive Cox's Bazar region.

Expected Impacts

Main impacts are now associated with intense rainfall, with flash flooding and small river flooding expected over the weekend. There will be no significant impacts to Cox's Bazar.

This forecast may be amended at any time
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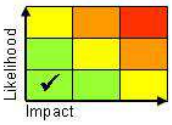
The following regions are also being monitored for potential Tropical Cyclone formation:

Micronesia, Philippine Sea



Weather

There is a low chance that a low level circulation associated with a fairly modest area of shower and thunderstorm activity may develop into a weak tropical storm over the coming days. Regardless of development this weak system will bring enhanced rainfall to parts of Micronesia as it slowly meanders north.

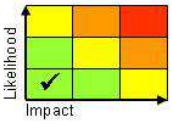
Discussion

The northern portion of an Equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW) probably emanating from the MJO has been associated with an area of showers and thunderstorms. Convection around this wave has aided the formation of a shallow low level circulation and there is a low risk this could develop into a tropical cyclone later this weekend or early next week.

Expected Impacts

In the short term the only impacts will be enhanced rainfall across some of the islands of Micronesia.

Timor-Leste and northern Australia



Weather

There is a low chance that an area of showers and thunderstorms, currently located in the Banda Sea, will develop into a tropical cyclone as it moves erratically into the Timor Sea during next week. If a cyclone does develop it would likely be steered close to northern Australia and/or Timor-Leste later next week

Discussion

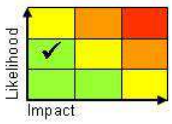
The southern portion of an Equatorial Rossby Wave (ERW) spawned from an active MJO moving through the region, is currently associated with an area of showers and thunderstorms. This is signalled to become more organised into next week, with a low level circulation developing. Although there are differences in model solutions, a number now show a tropical cyclone developing in this region later next week.

Expected Impacts

Heavy rainfall will increase the risk of flash flooding and landslides across some of the small islands in this region, and potentially parts of northern Australia next week. If a cyclone does develop strong winds will generate rough seas, and may cause some modest damage across land areas near the cyclone centre. As the majority of this region is sparsely populated the impacts of this event (even if a cyclone were to form) would likely be low.

Europe

Central and Southeast Europe



Weather

A very unsettled spell of weather is expected this weekend with multiple hazards. With the exception of France, heavy rain and thunderstorms will affect much of region, with widely 50-75mm of rain falling and up to 150 mm in places. Hail and frequent lightning strikes will be additional hazards. Conditions will also turn much colder and across the Alps, heavy late-season snowfall is likely, with accumulations of 30-50 cm possible over high ground. Strong winds will affect many coastal areas, with the strongest winds expected in the French Rivera where gusts could reach 60-70 mph.

Discussion

An airmass of Arctic origin is expected to spread south across much of Europe this weekend with the associated cold front strongly forced by an upper trough. As well as generating areas of heavy rain and thunderstorms, the trough will lead to a Genoa Low forming and the development of a strong Mistral and, to a lesser degree, a Bora. Becoming more settled from Monday with temperatures also gradually recovering.

Expected Impacts

Heavy rain and thunderstorms will be associated with an increased likelihood of flash flooding and localised property/infrastructure damage. The heavy snowfall in the Alps is likely to lead to travel disruption. Strong winds may cause some disruption to maritime transport in the region.

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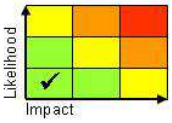
Daily Global Weather Impacts Assessment

North America

Southeast USA



Weather

Further spells of heavy rain and thunderstorms will affect southeastern parts of the USA over the weekend. The heaviest rain will be around the Ohio and Mississippi valleys on Saturday, moving to Alabama, Georgia and Florida by Sunday. Many areas will receive 30-50 mm of rainfall but some locations particularly near the Gulf coast may see up 150 mm over the next couple of days.

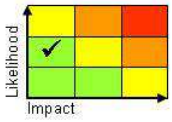
Discussion

A slow-moving cold front will be the focus for heavy rain and deep convection over the weekend. Shortwave troughs embedded within the flow will activate the front at times to bring pulses of heavy rainfall to the region. Meanwhile thunderstorms, perhaps locally severe, will develop in the warm sector in response to diurnal heating. Some of these storms will be intense and long-lived, although the threat of tornadoes associated with these is low.

Expected Impacts

Increased risk of flash flooding, particularly in urban areas and around small rivers/streams. Some minor transport disruption may affect airports in the region due to thunderstorm activity.

Central and Southern USA Plains



Weather

Whilst further thunderstorms are expected across large parts of the USA through next week, the most severe of these are likely to be across the Central and Southern Plains from Wednesday onwards. These storms are capable of producing very intense rainfall (50-100 mm) over short time period (less than 6 hours). Additional hazards are large hail, strong winds and the risk of tornadoes.

Discussion

A rather complex upper vortex will move slowly across the Rockies through the second half of next week. A warm, moist airmass from the Gulf of Mexico will be drawn northwards and destabilise. A combination of high CAPE, strong directional wind shear and a low-level jet will aid the development of severe thunderstorms and the potential for tornadoes.

Expected Impacts

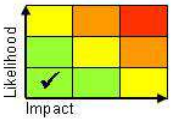
As well as flash flooding, hail and wind damage are possible to property and crops.

Central America and Caribbean

Nil significant.

South America

Paraguay, Uruguay, northeast Argentina and southern Brazil



Weather

Another spell of heavy showers and thunderstorms, potentially severe, are expected to develop across northeast Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and southern Brazil through Sunday and Monday. These could produce locally high rainfall accumulations of up to 75 mm in a few hours and perhaps 125-150 mm over a couple of days.

Discussion

An upper trough is expected to cross the Andes and engage a low level moisture plume leading to a further outbreak of severe convection along the South Atlantic Convergence Zone from Sunday.

Expected Impacts

Localised flash flooding increased chance of landslides in mountainous areas. Large hail, strong winds and frequent lightning are additional hazards which may cause damage to property and disruption to transport and utilities.

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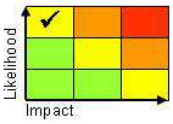
Daily Global Weather Impacts Assessment

Africa

Eastern Tanzania and southeast Kenya



Weather

Following the remnants of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, shower and thunderstorm activity is expected to remain more frequent than normal across eastern Tanzania over the next week. 75-100 mm of rainfall is possible per day, but some locations could receive as much as 300-400 mm of rain by the middle of next week. Whilst May represents climatologically the wettest month of the year, this would represent more than the entire monthly rainfall (around 250 mm).

Discussion

Whilst the remnants of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth have dissipated, the inter-tropical convergence zone will maintain the focus for frequent heavy showers and thunderstorms through the next week across eastern Tanzania and the extreme southeast of Kenya.

Expected Impacts

Whilst the focus for the heaviest rainfall is now moving away from the worst affected areas associated with the landfall and decay of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, there is still expected to further flooding, flash flooding and damage to property and infrastructure in locations further north (including major cities such as Dar es Salaam, and tourist destinations such as Zanzibar). However, these impacts are expected to be nowhere near as severe as that seen in Mozambique from either Kenneth or Idai.

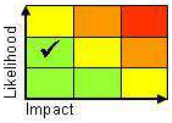
Middle East

Nil significant

Asia

Northeast India and Bangladesh – See *Tropical Cyclones* section.

Eastern Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu



Weather

The usual shower and thunderstorm activity is likely to be more frequent and intense for a few more days, with 50-100 mm of rain in a 24 hour period (mostly falling in a 6-hour period) across portions of eastern Indonesia, Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu. Into next week, rainfall should begin to ease.

Discussion

The MJO is now moving into the Pacific Ocean and so rainfall should begin to ease heading into next week. However, as seen in the Indian Ocean, the MJO may spawn equatorial Rossby waves which present a low likelihood of tropical cyclogenesis.

Expected Impacts

Increased threat of flash flooding and landslides.

Australasia

Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu – See *Asia* section.

Northern Australia – see *Tropical Cyclones* section.

Additional information

Nil.

Issued at: 040540 UTC **Meteorologists:** Brent Walker and Nick Silkstone **Global Guidance Unit**

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