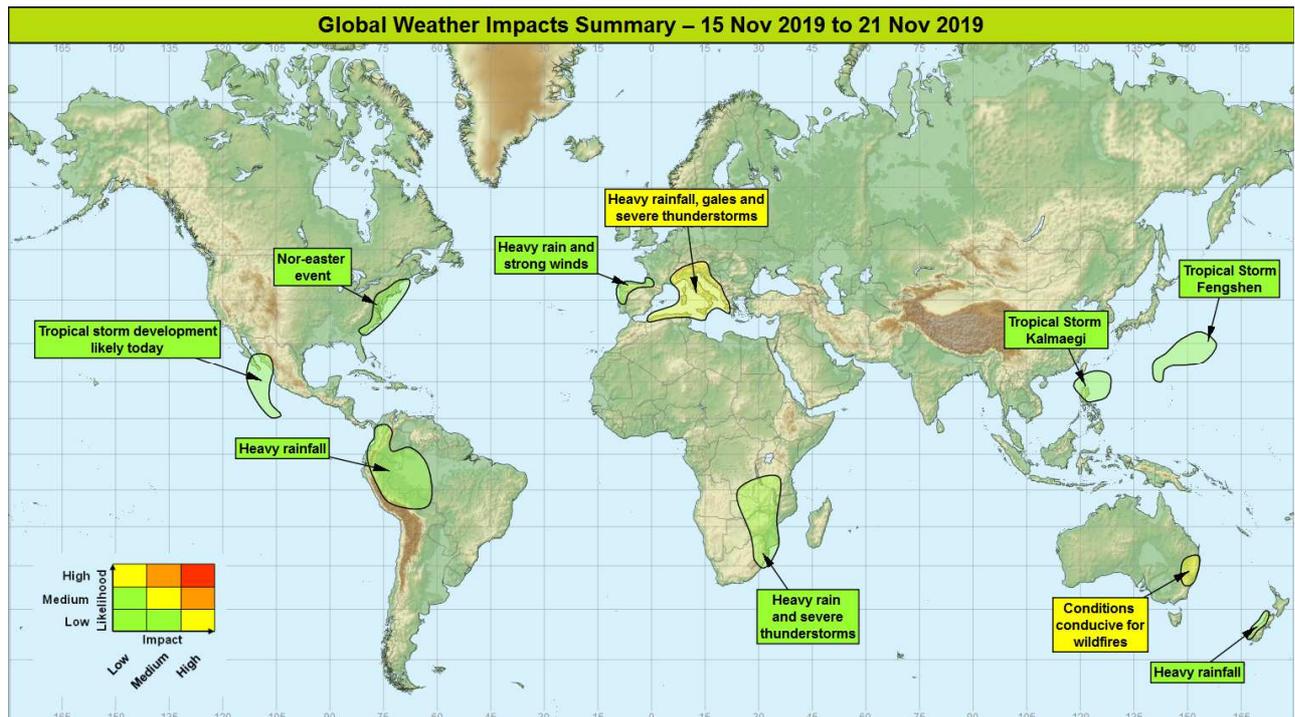


Global Weather Impacts – Friday 15th to Thursday 21st November 2019

Issued on Friday 15th November 2019

HEADLINES

- Remaining extremely unsettled around the west and central Mediterranean over the next week.
- Ongoing elevated wildfire risk in eastern Australia.
- Tropical Storm Kalmaegi potentially impacting the northern Philippines this weekend.



DISCUSSION

Tropical Cyclones

Tropical Storm Kalmaegi, Philippine Sea

Weather

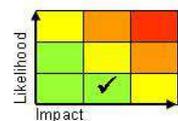
Tropical Storm Kalmaegi formed on Tuesday in the western Philippine Sea and is now around 180 miles east of Luzon. Kalmaegi is forecast to slowly drift west or northwest over the coming days and is likely to become better organised and intensify. Official guidance has Kalmaegi making landfall over the north of Luzon over the weekend. However, this aspect is still very uncertain and there is still a good chance the system could turn away to the northeast. As well as the potential for damaging winds, very heavy rainfall is expected in association with Kalmaegi. The track will dictate whether the highest totals (400-500mm) are offshore or fall over the north of Luzon.

Another tropical storm is likely to develop in the Philippine Sea next week and could affect the Philippines later in the week.

Discussion

Environmental conditions are marginal for further intensification of Kalmaegi, with warm sea surface temperatures offset by strong shear and entrainment of dry air. At this point it is likely to become slow-moving close to the mountainous island of Luzon (northern Philippines), with a large spread in tracks emerging over the weekend leading to low confidence in amounts of rainfall and likely impacts for Luzon.

There is good model agreement for another tropical storm to develop east of the Philippines, with a track that is likely to impact the Philippines later next week.



This forecast may be amended at any time

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Expected Impacts

Potential for flash flooding and landslides. Strong winds and dangerous seas for the north and east coasts of Luzon.

Typhoon Fengshen (Northwest Pacific)

Weather

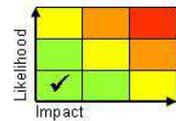
Fengshen has now cleared to the northern Mariana Islands and poses no further threat to land despite strengthening to a typhoon. Fengshen is expected to weaken this weekend as it re-curves northeast and out into the open ocean of the Pacific, eventually decaying early next week.

Discussion

A very marked ERW has aided the development of this system. During the next few days increasing south-westerly shear will weaken the system and also steer Fengshen northeast away from land areas.

Expected Impacts

No further impacts anticipated.



Potential tropical storm development.

Eastern Pacific – Baja peninsula and northwest Mexico

Weather

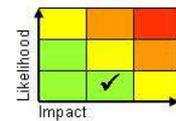
There is the potential for heavy rainfall, associated with a tropical depression or storm, to affect the Baja peninsula and the coast of northwest Mexico early next week. This would bring some strong winds and 200-300mm of rain on Monday and into Tuesday.

Discussion

An area of showers and thunderstorms developed into Tropical Depression Twenty-E through Thursday night, located several hundred miles south of the southern tip of the Baja California peninsula. Further development is likely today as this system moves northwards, likely becoming a tropical storm, and then moving further north to affect the southern tip of the Baja peninsula and the northwest coast of Mexico early next week.

Expected Impacts

Potential for flash flooding and landslides. Strong winds and rough seas.



Europe

Italy, the southern Alps, Corsica, Malta, Greece, western parts of the Balkans as well as northern Tunisia and Algeria

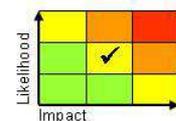
Weather

The prolonged very unsettled conditions look set to continue over the next week with further active weather systems moving across this region bringing further bouts of heavy rain, severe thunderstorms, gale force winds and some lifted dust (from North Africa). The heaviest rain is likely to be focussed on south facing high ground of Italy, the southern Alps (especially across northeastern Italy) where some locations could see as much as 250-350 mm of precipitation over the coming week (twice the average November rainfall).

Discussion

A strongly cyclonic upper pattern will dominate through much of 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 one or more MCS is expected. In addition, precipitation will be modulated by orography and will act as a focus for the heaviest rainfall accumulations.

Expected Impacts



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Increased likelihood of flash flooding causing damage to property and infrastructure. Lightning strikes, large hail and tornadoes/waterspouts could also produce localised significant damage. Dangerous marine conditions are also expected in the region. Lifted dust may produce some locally poor air quality. Some significant snowfalls are expected across the Alps at times, especially which could disrupt transport. A combination of spring tides and strong southerly winds in the Adriatic Sea resulted in Venice, Italy recording its highest tide since 4th November 1966 during Wednesday and further coastal flooding is possible for parts of the Adriatic Coast through the next 3 days.

Northern Spain, parts of Portugal and far southwest of France

Weather

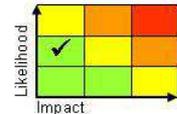
Conditions will also remain unsettled across this region over the next week with further spells of strong winds and heavy rain/thunderstorms. Up to 150-200 mm of precipitation may accumulate through the 7-day period (falling as snow at times over high ground). These totals are the equivalent to a month's worth of rain in November.

Discussion

South-shifted Atlantic mobility and then a marked amplification of the Atlantic pattern will steer a number of active Atlantic systems into south-western Europe through the coming week.

Expected Impacts

Increased threat of flash and river flooding in association with heavy rain. Risk of landslides in steep terrain, and snow falling down to 600-800 metres above sea level.



North America

Eastern Seaboard of the USA

Weather

A Nor-easter event is expected to transfer northwards up the Eastern Seaboard of the USA through the next 4 or 5 days.

The deepening depression will track north just offshore of the Eastern Seaboard, bringing up to 100 mm of rain in 24 hours (the November average rainfall in a day), severe gales or storm force winds, very rough seas close to shore, coastal flooding and heavy inland snowfall (potential for 30 cm accumulation in 24 hours across inland parts of the northeastern USA).

Discussion

Despite some model detail differences, all models produce a signal for a significant Nor'easter event through the next 4 or 5 days. A succession of upper troughs will engage a low latitude warm plume to deepen a low centre and swing it north, just off the Eastern Seaboard.

Expected Impacts

Flash and coastal flooding, along with the potential for wind damage along the exposed coastal regions. Disruptive snowfall is likely to disrupt transport and power networks across some inland parts of the northeastern USA.



Central America and Caribbean

Baja peninsula and northwest Mexico – See tropical storm section.

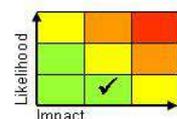
South America

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

Weather

Continued enhanced shower and thunderstorm activity is likely across this region through much of the next week. Up to 100 mm of rainfall is possible each day, with some places seeing as much as 400-500 mm in total by the early part of next week (equivalent to the average November rainfall), although these totals are likely to be very localised.

Discussion



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The progression of the MJO (currently in phase 8) has allowed on uptick in convection across equatorial South America. 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

Increased threat of flash and river flooding with landslides increasingly 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.

Africa

Northern Algeria and Tunisia – See *Europe* section.

Northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, parts of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, southern Democratic Republic of Congo and southwestern Tanzania

Weather

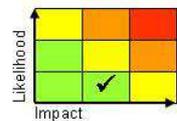
Heavy showers and severe thunderstorms will continue to affect this region at times through the next week. Thunderstorms will produce frequent lightning, large hail and strong, gusty winds. 50-100mm of rain could fall in a day, with some significant totals in a few hours.

Discussion

Several upper troughs in the sub-tropical jet will disrupt across southern Africa and then edge slowly northeast. As this occurs it will engage the resident high WBPT plume and strengthen the ITCZ to the north, promoting the development of heavy showers and severe thunderstorms through much of the coming week. Serious multi-year droughts have affect 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 will likely cause some serious localised issued.

Expected Impacts

Although drought conditions are affecting this region and rainfall in-part welcome, the intensity of rain over a short period will likely cause flash flooding, with a risk of property damage from frequent lightning, large hail and strong wind gusts (including in association with tornadoes which have been reported in South Africa).



Middle East

Nil.

Asia

Philippines and Mariana Islands – See *Tropical Cyclone* section.

Australasia

Parts of eastern Australia

Weather

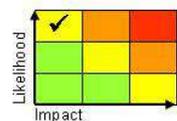
Numerous wildfires are already affecting parts of New South Wales and Queensland, between Sydney and Brisbane. With no significant rainfall expected through the next few days, along with likely strong wind events at times, the wildfire threat will remain very high in the region.

There is the potential for some rain on Sunday which could help the situation, but the associated thunderstorms could also spark new 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 through the next week. A transient upper trough could bring thunderstorms to the affected areas, but it is unclear whether these storms will bring much needed rainfall or just dry lightning events.

Expected Impacts



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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.

New Zealand Weather

Successive bands of heavy rain and strong winds will move east across New Zealand. The most unsettled conditions focused on the South Island. Over the course of 3 or 4 days 100-150 mm will build up quite widely on western parts of the Southern Alps with more isolated totals of 300-400 mm possible. Whilst these amounts of rainfall are not particularly unusual in these areas this follows on from a wet period making impacts more likely.

Discussion

A mobile pattern will see a succession of active frontal zones run east across New Zealand maintain unsettled conditions. As is normally the case, orographic enhancement of rainfall over western parts of the Southern Alps will see high rainfall totals build up here.

Expected Impacts

Increased threat of flooding and landslides which could primarily cause transport disruption.



Additional Information

Nil.

Issued at: 150815 UTC **Meteorologists:** Brent Walker / Paul Hutcheon

Global Guidance Unit

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