

The forecast presented here is for June and the average of the June-July-August period for the United Kingdom as a whole. This forecast is based on information from observations, several numerical forecast systems and expert judgement.

The forecast for June will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page (www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast), starting from 31 May 2016.

SUMMARY - PRECIPITATION:

For June, above-average precipitation is slightly more probable than below-average.

For June-July-August as a whole, the forecast for UK precipitation suggests that the chances of above- and below-average rainfall are fairly balanced (see right-hand graph in figure P2). As in the case of temperature, there are only relatively weak influences acting to modify the likelihood of above- and below-normal from what would normally be expected.

The probability that UK precipitation for June-July-August will fall into the driest of our five categories is around 20% and the probability that it will fall into the wettest of our five categories is also around 20% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

CONTEXT:

Climatologically the late spring and early summer period is one of the driest times of year across the UK, as can be seen in figure P1. As discussed in the temperature section, global climatic factors and long-range prediction systems only weakly

favour certain types of weather patterns above others. We would therefore expect the likelihood of weather-related risks to be close to normal during this period.

Fig P1

3-month UK outlook for precipitation in the context of the observed annual cycle

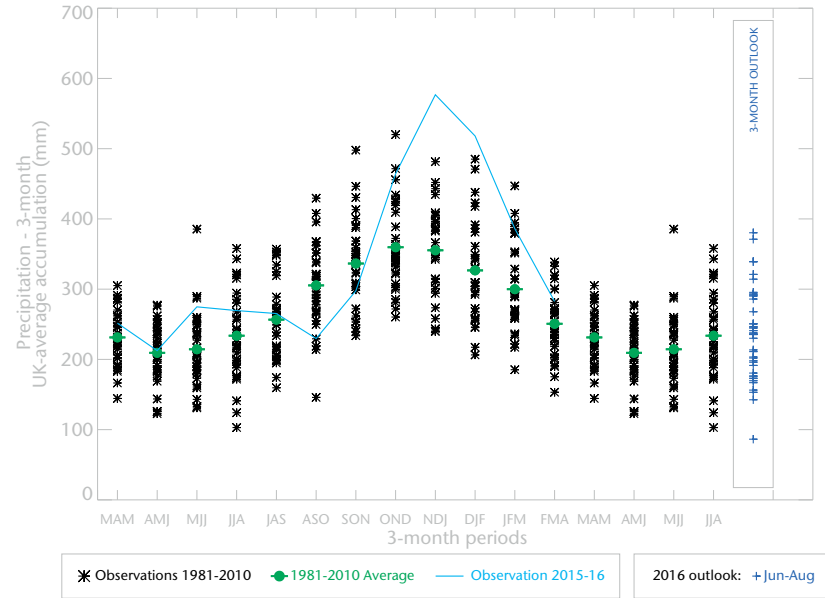


Fig P2

1-month and 3-month UK outlook for precipitation in the context of observed climatology

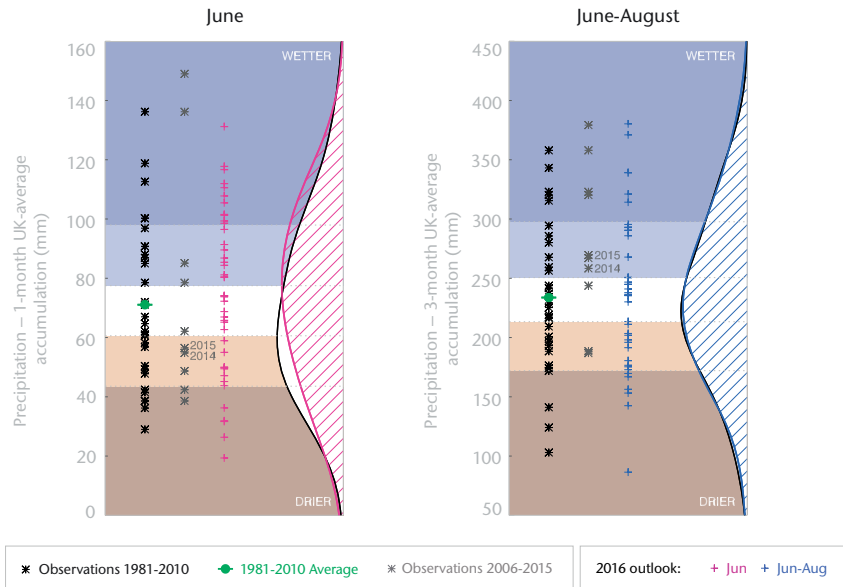
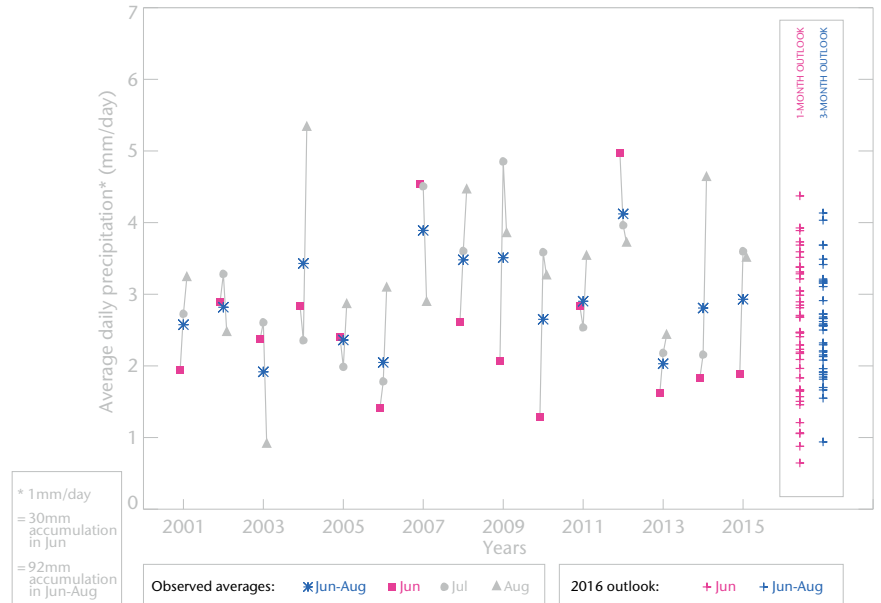


Fig P3

1-month and 3-month UK outlook for precipitation in the context of recent climatology: year-to-year and within-season variability



This Outlook provides an indication of possible temperature and rainfall conditions over the next 3 months. It is part of a suite of forecasts designed for contingency planners. The Outlook should not be used in isolation but should be used with shorter-range and more detailed (30-day, 15-day and 1-to-5-day) forecasts and warnings available to the contingency planning community from the Met Office.