



Met Office 3-month Outlook

Period: November 2016 – January 2017 Issue date: 27.10.16

The forecast presented here is for November and November-December-January for the United Kingdom as a whole. The forecast for November will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page (www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast), starting from 1 November 2016.

This forecast is based on information from observations, several numerical models and expert judgement.

SUMMARY – PRECIPITATION:

For November, below-average precipitation is more probable than above-average values. For the period November-December-January as a whole, the chances of below-average precipitation are also higher than those of above-average values.

The probability that UK precipitation for November-December-January will fall into the driest of our five categories is between 20 and 25% and the probability that it will fall into the wettest of our five categories is around 15% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

CONTEXT:

In winter, weather systems normally move towards the UK from the west or southwest. Atlantic depressions can bring wet and windy weather. The increased chance of higher pressure to the west or north of the UK highlighted in the temperature outlook corresponds to a greater likelihood of "blocking" patterns that would prevent Atlantic depressions

moving towards the UK. As a result, precipitation amounts have a greater chance of being below average than above average (Fig. P2), especially in the west. There is also less chance of the season being windy compared to usual, and while gales are not ruled out, the risk of stormy weather is somewhat reduced.

Fig P1

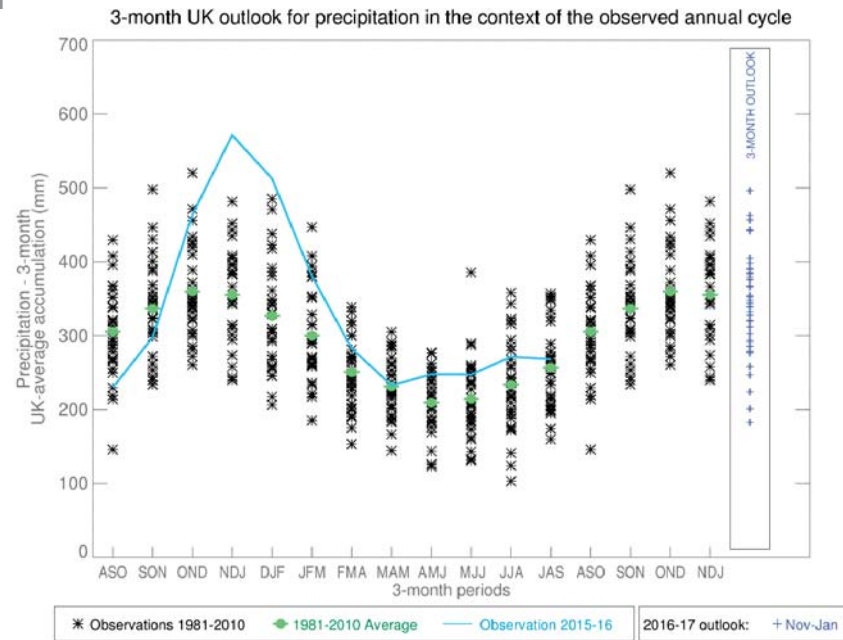


Fig P2

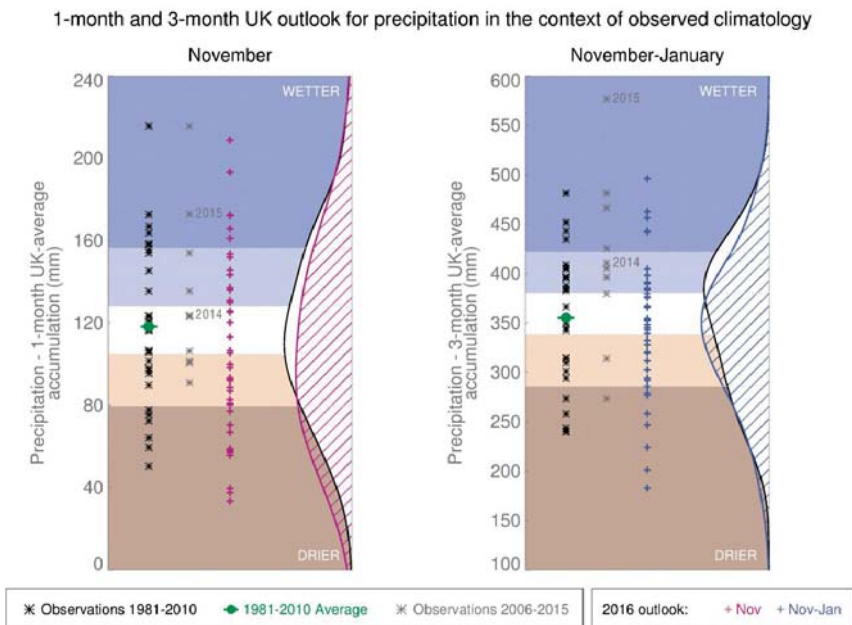
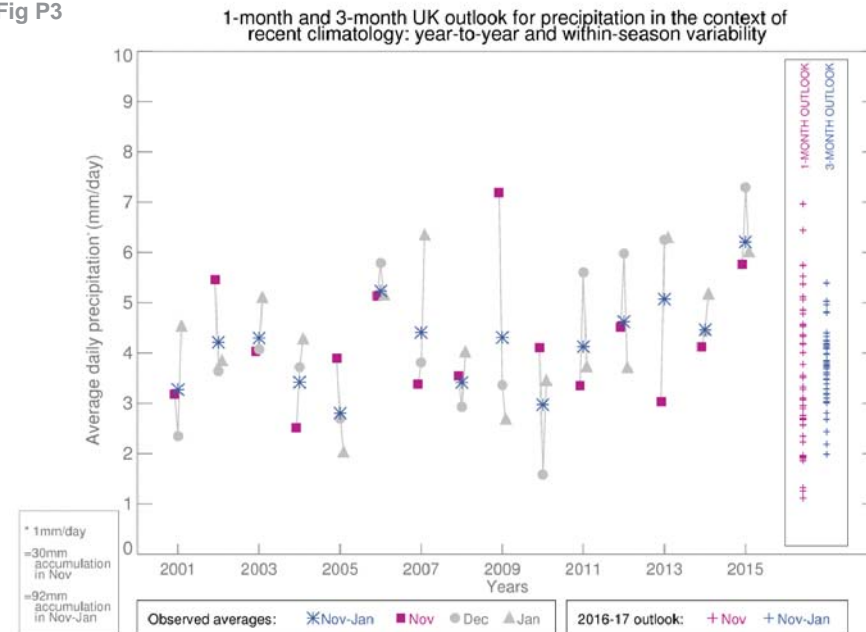


Fig P3



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.