October's mean river flows simulated by the Grid-to-Grid hydrological model

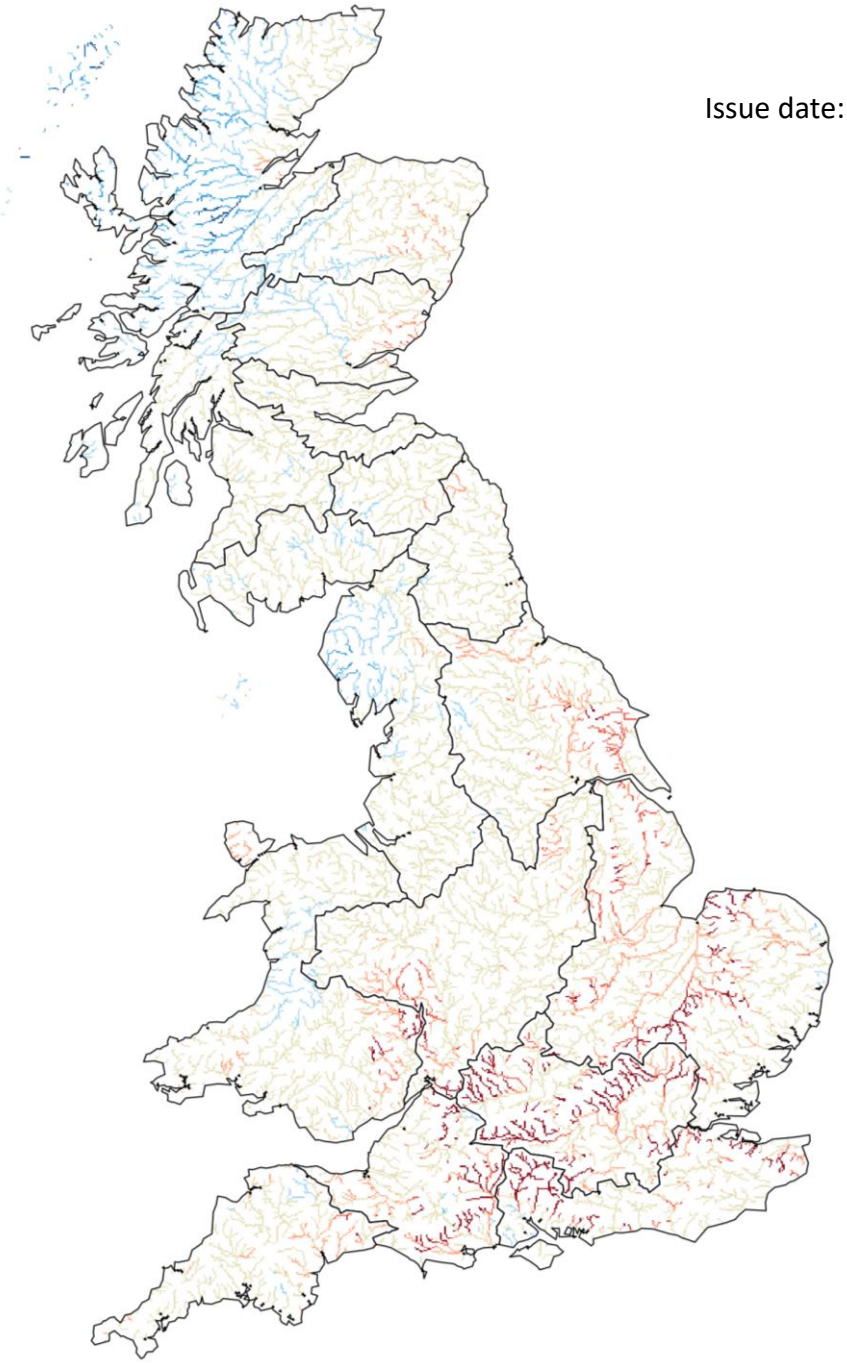
CURRENT CONDITIONS

Issue date: 04.11.2026

This map shows the simulated monthly mean flow across Great Britain for last month, ranked in terms of 54 years of historical flow estimates (1963 – 2016).

These flows are produced by the 1km resolution Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model, which is run up to the end of each calendar month using observed rainfall and MORECS potential evaporation as input.

Note that the G2G model provides estimates of natural flows.



Flow estimate for each river pixel ranked in terms of historic % flow estimates (1963-2016)

Exceptionally high flow	> 95
Notably high flow	87-95
Above normal	72-87
Normal range	28-72
Below normal	13-28
Notably low flow	5-13
Exceptionally low flow	< 5

November 2026

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Current Daily Simulated Subsurface Water Storage Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 31 October 2026

Issue date: 04.11.2026

These maps are based on Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model simulated subsurface water storage (water in the soil and groundwater), expressed as an anomaly from the historical monthly mean. To highlight areas that are particularly wet or dry, the storage anomaly is presented relative to historical extremes. Rainfall in WET areas with high positive relative wetness could result in flooding in the coming days/weeks. Areas of negative relative wetness indicate locations which are particularly DRY, and little or no rain in these areas could potentially lead to (or prolong) a drought. Maps of soil moisture only are available on the next page.

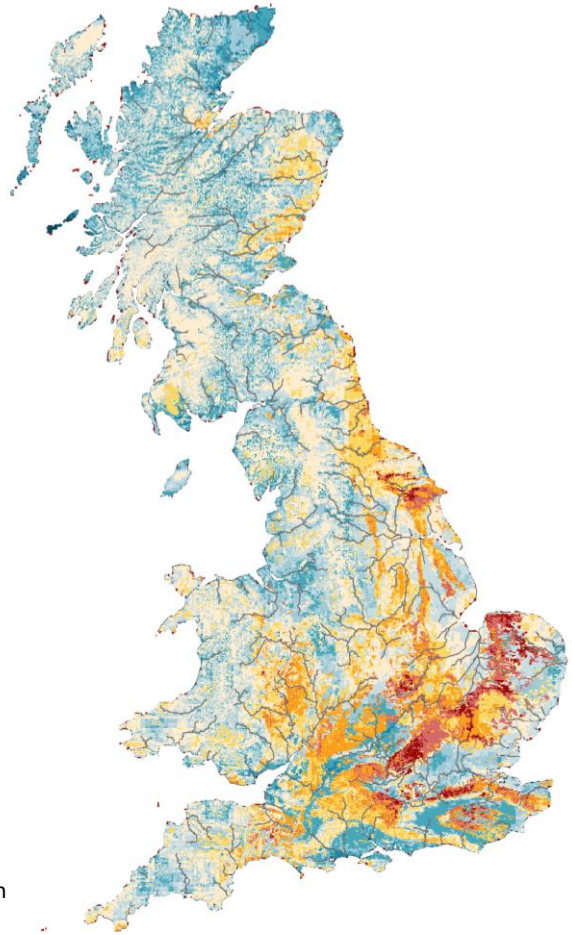
SUMMARY: Subsurface water stores have increased across much of England, with shallower stores now normal for the time of year. However, many of the principal aquifers remain in deficit, with substantial additional water required for them to recover. In Scotland and Wales stores have slightly declined but remain normal to slightly wetter than usual for the time of year.

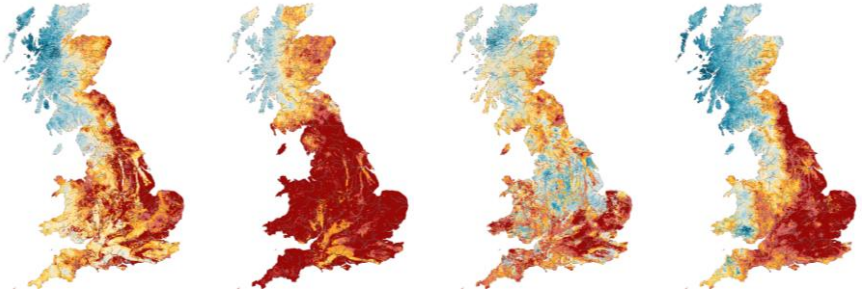
Relative wetness

Water storage anomaly as a % of maximum (positive wetness) or minimum (negative wetness) storage anomaly (zero indicates average value)

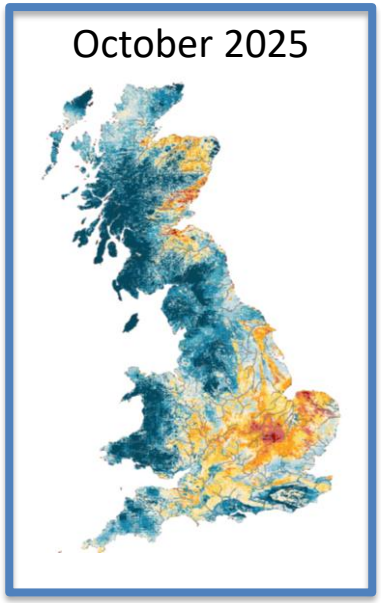
High (very wet)	>80
	60-80
Medium wetness	40-60
	20-40
Low wetness	0.01-20
Average conditions	-0.01-0.01
Low dryness	-20--0.01
	-40--20
Medium dryness	-60--40
	-80--60
High (very dry)	<-80
Major rivers	

Labels refer to estimated storage on final day of named month





June July August September



October 2025



October 2000*

*Example month displaying extreme positive wetness

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Current Daily Simulated Soil Moisture Conditions

Based on soil moisture estimated for 31 October 2026

Issue date: 04.11.2026

These maps are based on Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model simulated soil moisture, expressed as an anomaly from the historical monthly mean. To highlight areas that are particularly wet or dry, the soil moisture anomaly is presented relative to historical extremes. These maps are not a forecast; rather an indication of current conditions. Soil moisture will often look similar to total storage (shown on the previous slide), since total storage comprises both soil moisture and storage in the saturated zone.

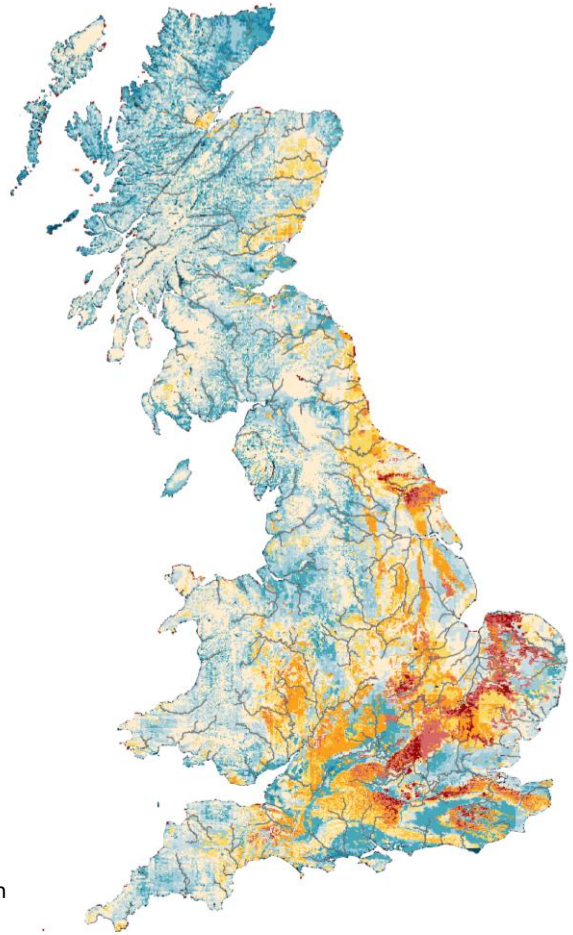
SUMMARY: Soil stores have increased across much of England, with shallower stores now normal for the time of year. However, many of the principal aquifers remain in deficit, with substantial additional water required for them to recover. In Scotland and Wales stores have slightly declined but remain normal to slightly wetter than usual for the time of year.

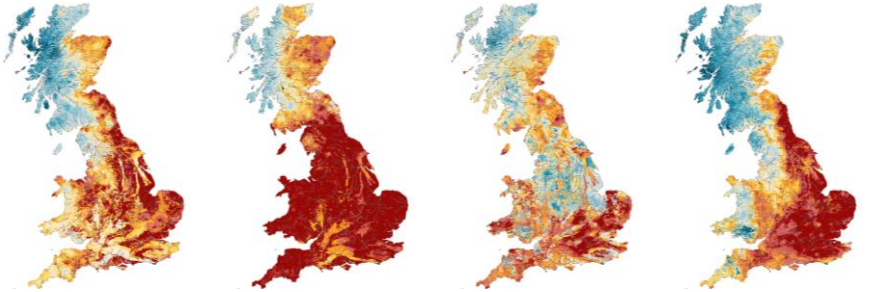
Relative wetness

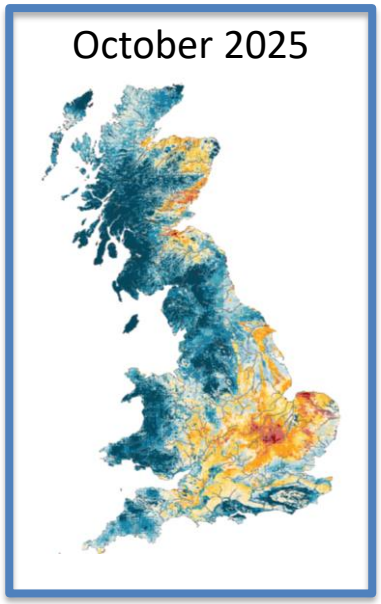
Soil moisture anomaly as a % of maximum (positive wetness) or minimum (negative wetness) storage anomaly (zero indicates average value)

High (very wet)	>80
	60-80
Medium wetness	40-60
	20-40
Low wetness	0.01-20
Average conditions	-0.01-0.01
Low dryness	-20--0.01
	-40--20
Medium dryness	-60--40
	-80--60
High (very dry)	<-80
Major rivers	

Labels refer to estimated storage on final day of named month









*Example month displaying extreme positive wetness

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Estimate of Additional Rainfall Required to Overcome Dry Conditions

Based on subsurface water storage estimated for 31 October 2026

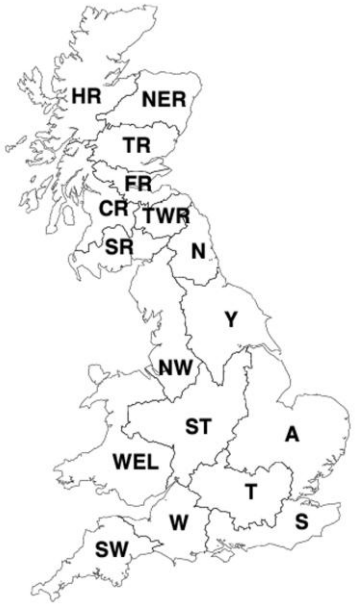
Issue date: 04.11.2026

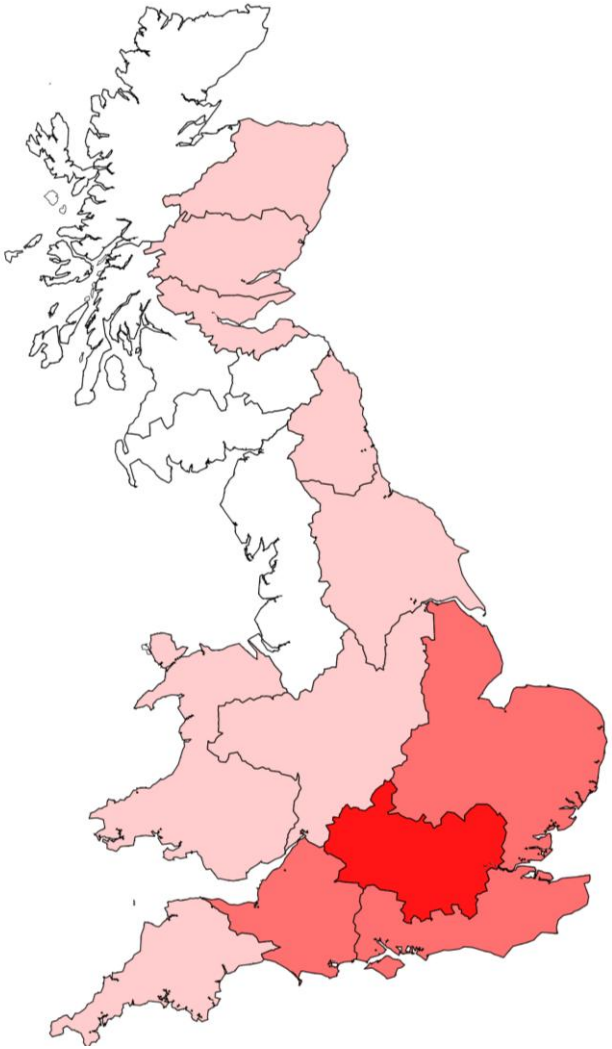
These maps show the Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model simulated subsurface water storage, expressed as an anomaly from the historical monthly mean (1981-2010), presented on a 1km grid and as regional means. Subsurface storage deficits, i.e. where the subsurface water storage anomaly is less than zero, are highlighted in red/pink.

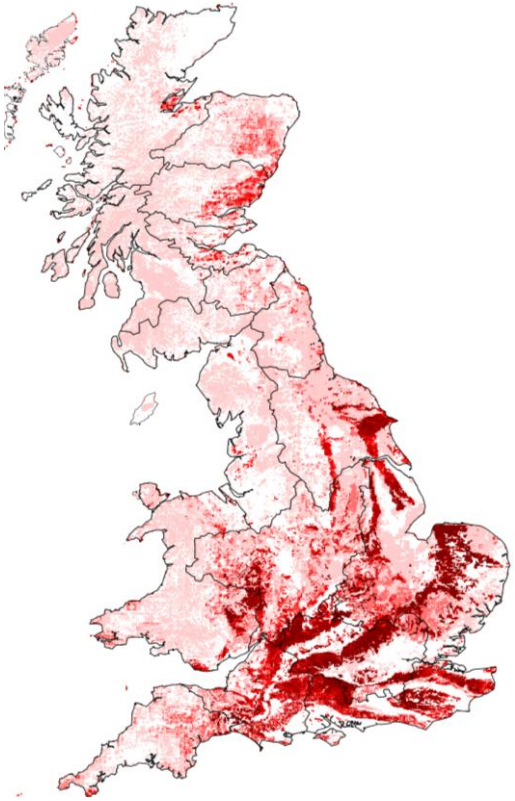
The subsurface storage deficit (mm) can be interpreted as an estimate of additional rainfall that would be required in future months to overcome dry conditions (i.e. rainfall in addition to what is expected on average). Regional mean values of additional rainfall required are provided in the table below.

Regional estimate of additional rainfall required (mm)

	SCOTLAND	
0	HR	Highlands Region
1	NER	North East Region
3	TR	Tay Region
1	FR	Forth Region
0	CR	Clyde Region
0	TWR	Tweed Region
0	SR	Solway Region
	ENGLAND	
4	N	Northumbria
0	NW	North West
18	Y	Yorkshire
21	ST	Severn Trent
39	A	Anglian
62	T	Thames
35	W	Wessex
42	S	Southern
6	SW	South West
	WALES	
8	WEL	Welsh







Water storage deficit (anomaly; mm)

- >125
- 100-125
- 75-100
- 50-75
- 25-50
- 0-25
- <0

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Return Period of Rainfall Required to Overcome Dry Conditions

Period: November 2026 - April 2027

Issue date: 04.11.2026

CURRENT CONDITIONS

These maps show the return period of the rainfall required to overcome dry conditions simulated using the Grid-to-Grid (G2G) hydrological model. The maps are coloured according to the return period of accumulated rainfall required to overcome the estimated current subsurface water storage deficit over the next one to six months (areas with no storage deficit will always be white). These maps do not provide a drought forecast; instead they indicate whether particularly heavy rainfall would be required to return to normal conditions for the time of year.

SUMMARY: Subsurface water stores in the principal aquifers in the southeast continue to be in deficit and will require unusually high rainfall (5-25-year return periods) to recover to average levels over the next month. The Thames region requires unusually high rainfall (5-10-year return period) to recover to average conditions even over the next six months.

Nov



Dec



Jan



Feb



Mar



Apr



SCOTLAND

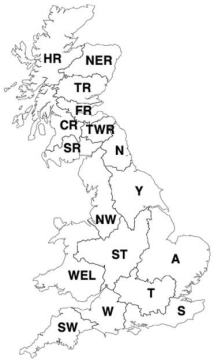
HR Highlands Region
NER North East Region
TR Tay Region
FR Forth Region
CR Clyde Region
TWR Tweed Region
SR Solway Region

ENGLAND

N Northumbria
NW North West
Y Yorkshire
ST Severn Trent
A Anglian
T Thames
S Southern
W Wessex
SW South West

WALES

WEL Welsh



Rainfall amount (Probability)		Return period (years)
Low (Likely)	>20%	<5
	<20%	5-10
	<10%	10-25
	< 4%	25-50
High (Less likely)	< 2%	50-100
	< 1%	100-200
Extreme (Unlikely)	<0.5%	>200

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November 2026