

The forecast presented here is for November and the average of the November-December-January period 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 The forecast for November will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page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](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/forecast/#?tab=regionalForecast)), starting from 1 November 2013.

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

### SUMMARY - PRECIPITATION:

Indications are that precipitation in November is more likely to be above average than below average.

For November-December-January as a whole the signal for precipitation is similar to climatology, with only a slightly higher probability of above-average than below-average rainfall.

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

### CONTEXT:

At this time of the year, climatologically speaking, Atlantic depressions are typically more intense, affect Britain more frequently and often carry large amounts of moisture making the late autumn and early winter one of the stormier and wetter parts of the year.

As discussed in the temperature section, one atmospheric driver with known influence on predictability over northwestern Europe at this time of year is in a phase conducive to positive North Atlantic Oscillation. This typically favours wetter-than-average conditions, as well as an increased risk of windier periods or storms and heavy rainfall, over northwestern Europe during the late autumn and early winter. Later in this forecast period computer models show large spread, and hence increased uncertainty, concerning likely dominant synoptic types.

Forecast curves for November show a strong signal for wetter-than-average conditions. With computer models signalling westerly or southwesterly flow for November as a whole, it is thought more likely than not that many northern and western parts of Britain would be wetter than in November 2012.

For November-December-January as a whole the forecast favours above-average rainfall over below-average, with the probability of very wet conditions enhanced, and that for very dry conditions reduced, with respect to climatology.

Fig P1

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

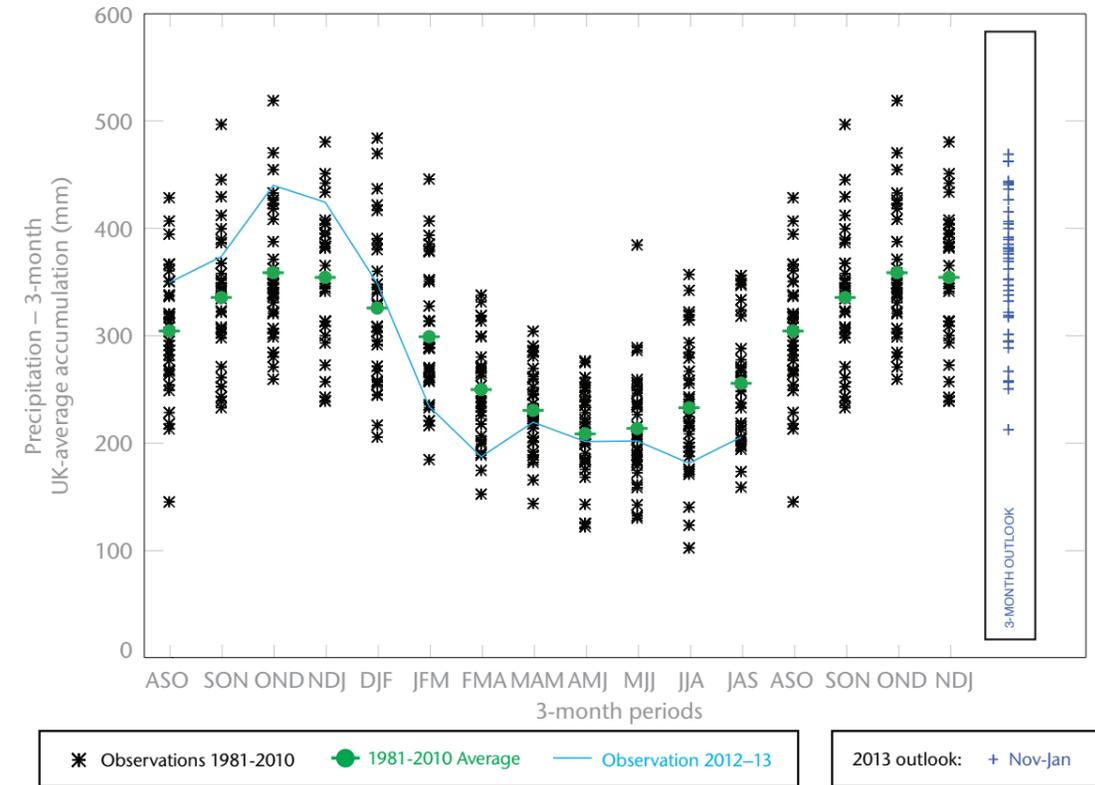


Fig P2 1-month and 3-month UK outlook for precipitation in the context of observed climatology

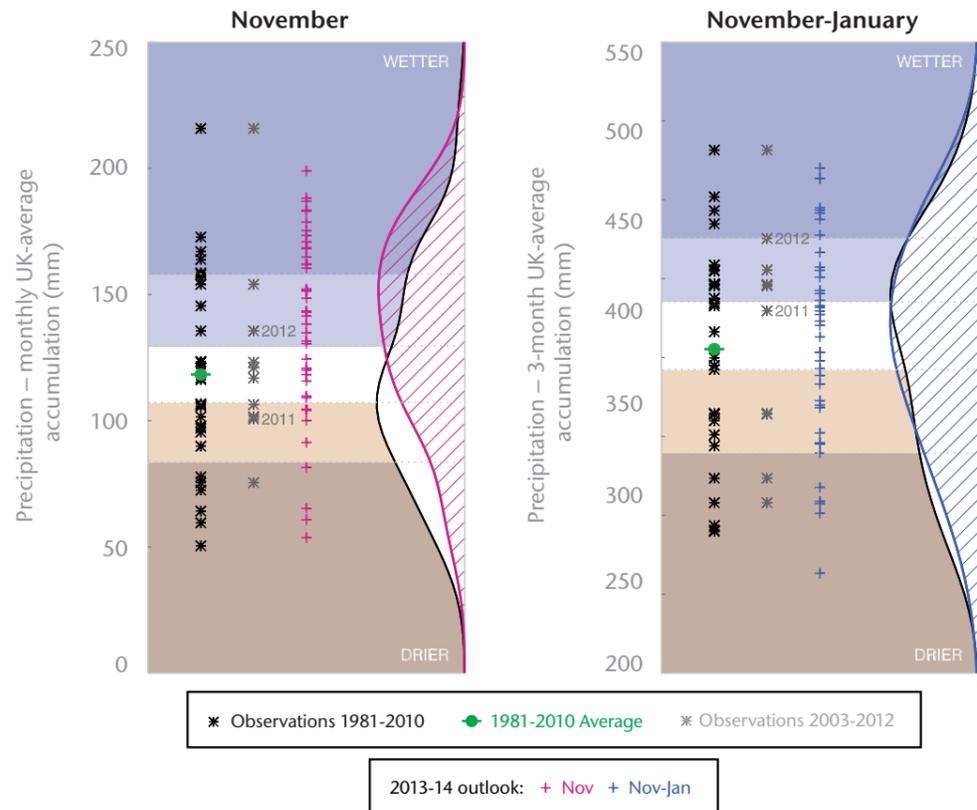
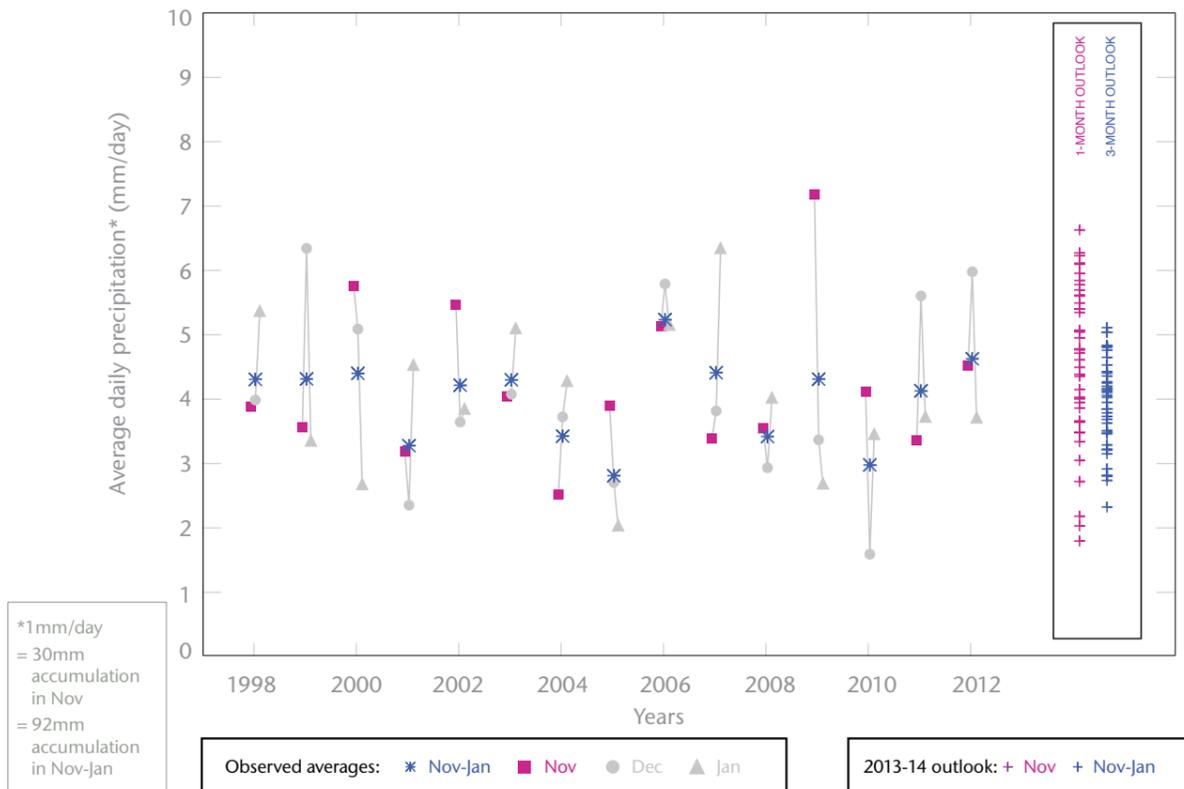


Fig P3

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.