



# Met Office 3-month Outlook

Met Office Period: May – July 2017 Issue date: 27.04.17

The forecast presented here is for May and the average of the May-June-July period for the United Kingdom as a whole. The forecast for May will be superseded by the long-range information on the public weather forecast web page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 01 May 2017.

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

### SUMMARY – PRECIPITATION:

For May, below-average precipitation is considered more probable than above-average. For May-June-July, above-average precipitation is considered slightly more probable than below-average, on balance.

Overall, the probability that the UK-average precipitation for May-June-July will fall into the driest of our five categories is 20% and the probability that it will fall into the wettest of our five categories is around 25% (the 1981-2010 probability for each of these categories is 20%).

### CONTEXT:

For May, there is an increased likelihood of anticyclonic conditions near the UK and below-average rainfall totals are more probable than above-average (see the left-hand graph of fig. P2). Beyond May there is no significant signal for any circulation pattern to dominate

and no strong signal for either above- or below-average precipitation (see the right-hand graph of fig. P2). There are no strong signals that the precipitation deficit evident across many parts of the UK in the last 6 months is likely to diminish.

Fig P1

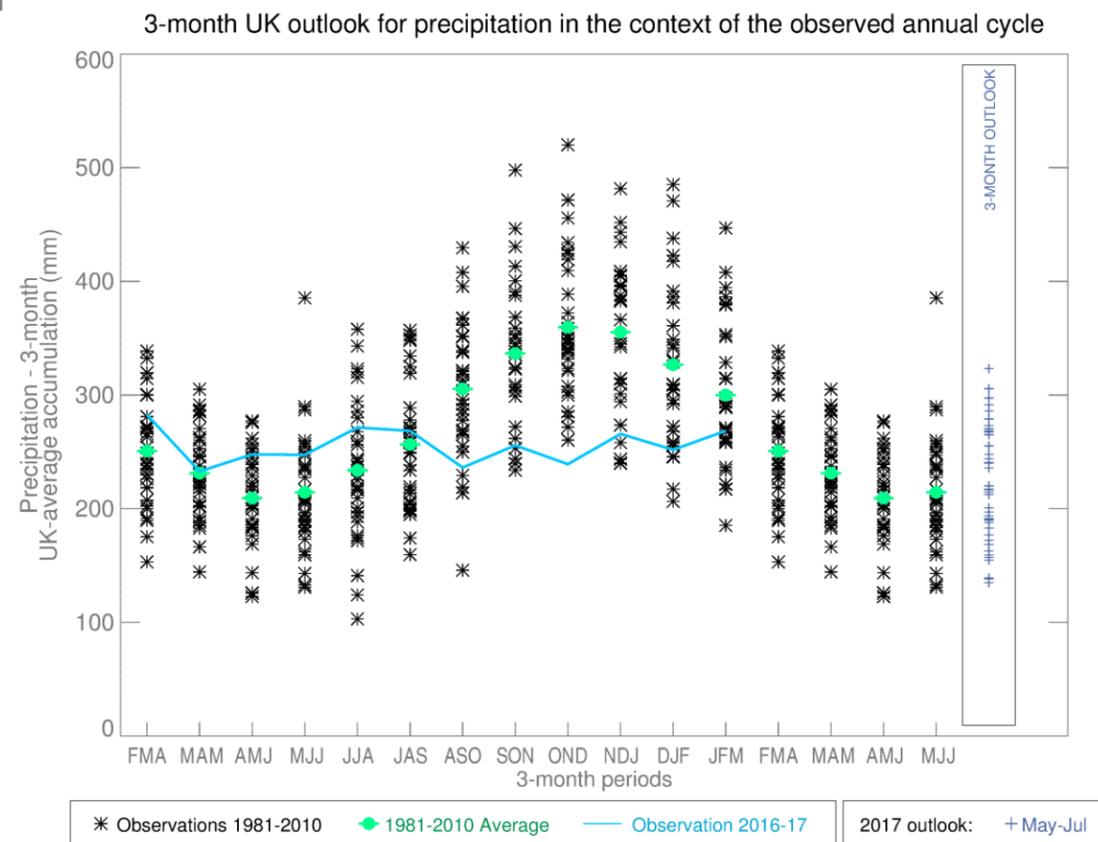


Fig P2

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

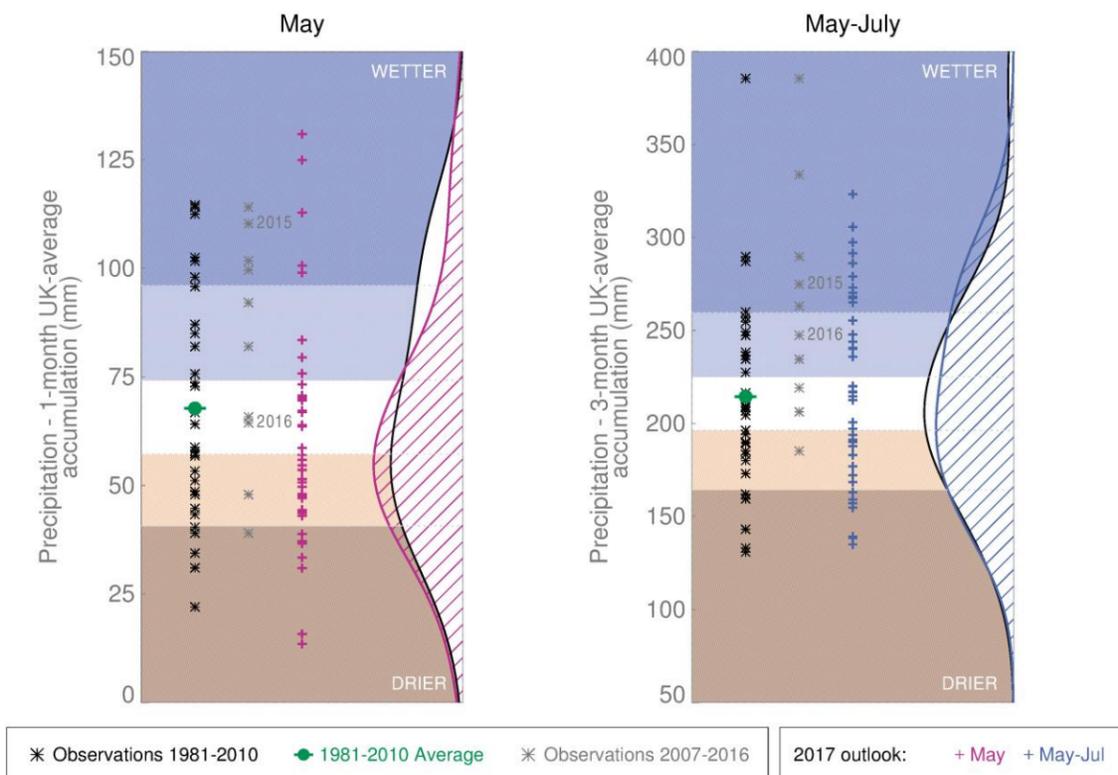
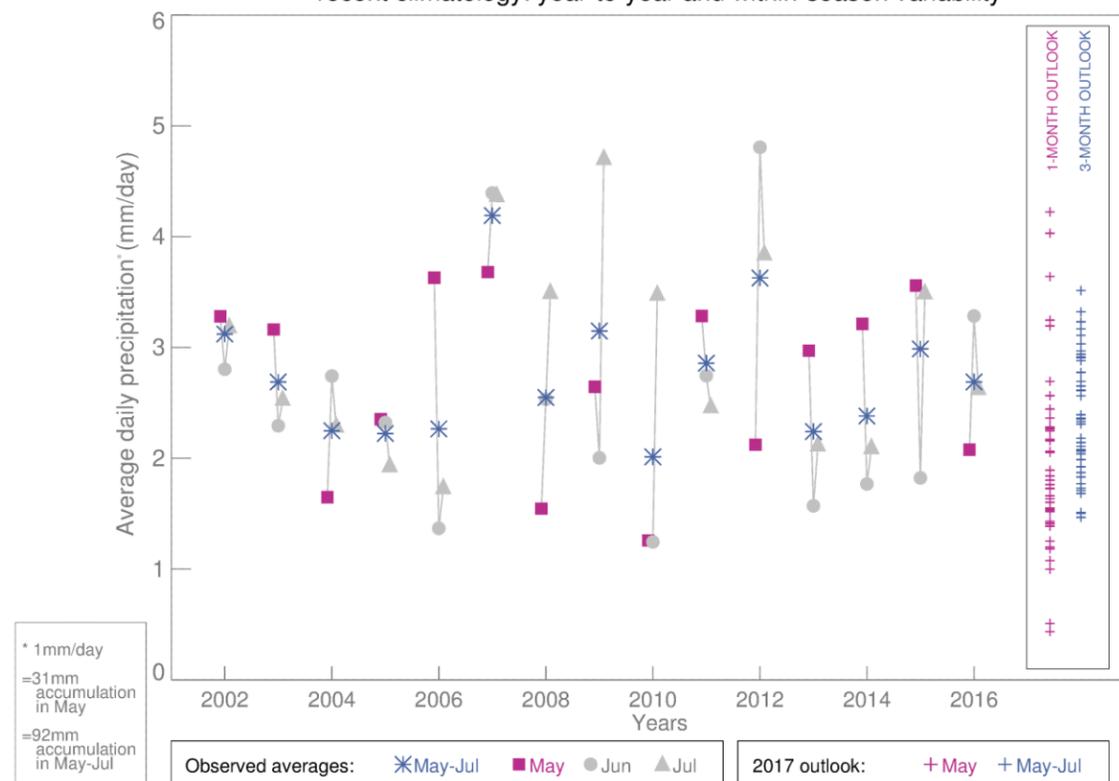


Fig P3

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.