Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20140127 – 00)

Initial/Updated/Final

Topic:	Warning:	0	No particular awareness
Organization issuing the statement: SEEVCCC		1	Potentially dangerous
		2	Dangerous
Issued/ Amended / Cancelled: 27-01-2014 12:00 P.M.		3	Very dangerous

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Valid from – to: 27-01 – 09-02-2014 Next amendment: 03-02-2014

Region of concern: South-Eastern Europe

„During next month, above normal mean monthly temperature, with anomaly up to +3°C is expected in Montenegro, Albania, southern Serbia, fYR of Macedonia, Greece, Turkey and south Caucasus. The probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 80%. Monthly precipitation surplus is expected along Adriatic and Ionian coast and part of northern Greece. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 80%."

Monitoring

In the period from January 19th to 25th, 2014 temperature below normal 1981-2010[1], with anomaly from -1°C up to -5°C, was recorded in Moldova and easternmost Romania whereas the remainder of the SEE region observed above normal temperature , with anomaly from +1°C up to +9°C. Weekly precipitation sums ranging from 25 mm up to 200 mm were recorded along Adriatic and Ionian coast, part of western Turkey and part of south Caucasus, while in rest of the region precipitation up to 25 mm was observed.

[1] Reference climatological period is the 1981-2010 period

Outlook

Within the first week (January 27th to February 2nd, 2014), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts below normal mean weekly temperature, with anomaly up to -3°C in Moldova, eastern and southern Romania, northern and part of eastern Serbia, northern Bosnia and Herzegovina. For rest of the region, mean weekly temperature above normal, from +1°C up to +5°C, is forecast. The probability for exceeding lower/upper tercile is up to 90%. Weekly precipitation surplus is expected in most of SEE with probability for exceeding upper tercile of around 80%.

During the second week (February 3rd to 9th, 2014), above normal mean weekly temperature, with anomaly up to +4°C is forecast for Turkey and south Caucasus. The probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 80%. With less confidence, below normal mean weekly temperature, around -2°C, is expected in Moldova, eastern and southern Romania as well as in Croatia. Precipitation surplus is expected in Adriatic and Ionian Sea and most of Greece. Probability for this event is around 60%.

In the period from January 27th to February 23rd, 2014, Montenegro, Albania, southern Serbia, fYR of Macedonia, Greece, Turkey and south Caucasus are expected to experience above normal mean monthly temperature, with anomaly up to +3°C. The probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 80%. Monthly precipitation surplus is expected along Adriatic and Ionian coast and part of northern Greece. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 80%.

During the following three months (February, March and April) SEEVCCC seasonal forecast predicts above normal temperature in most of Balkans and part of central, northernmost, southernmost and east of Turkey and most of south Caucasus. Precipitation deficit is expected in southern Croatia, eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, northern Montenegro, southeastern Albania, central and southern Greece and southern Turkey. Precipitation surplus is expected in southern Montenegro, western Albania, northwestern and central Romania, eastern FYR of Macedonia, part of north Greece, in northern and eastern Turkey and south Caucasus.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 03-02-2014.

For further information please contact cws-seevccc@hidmet.gov.rs

ANNEX

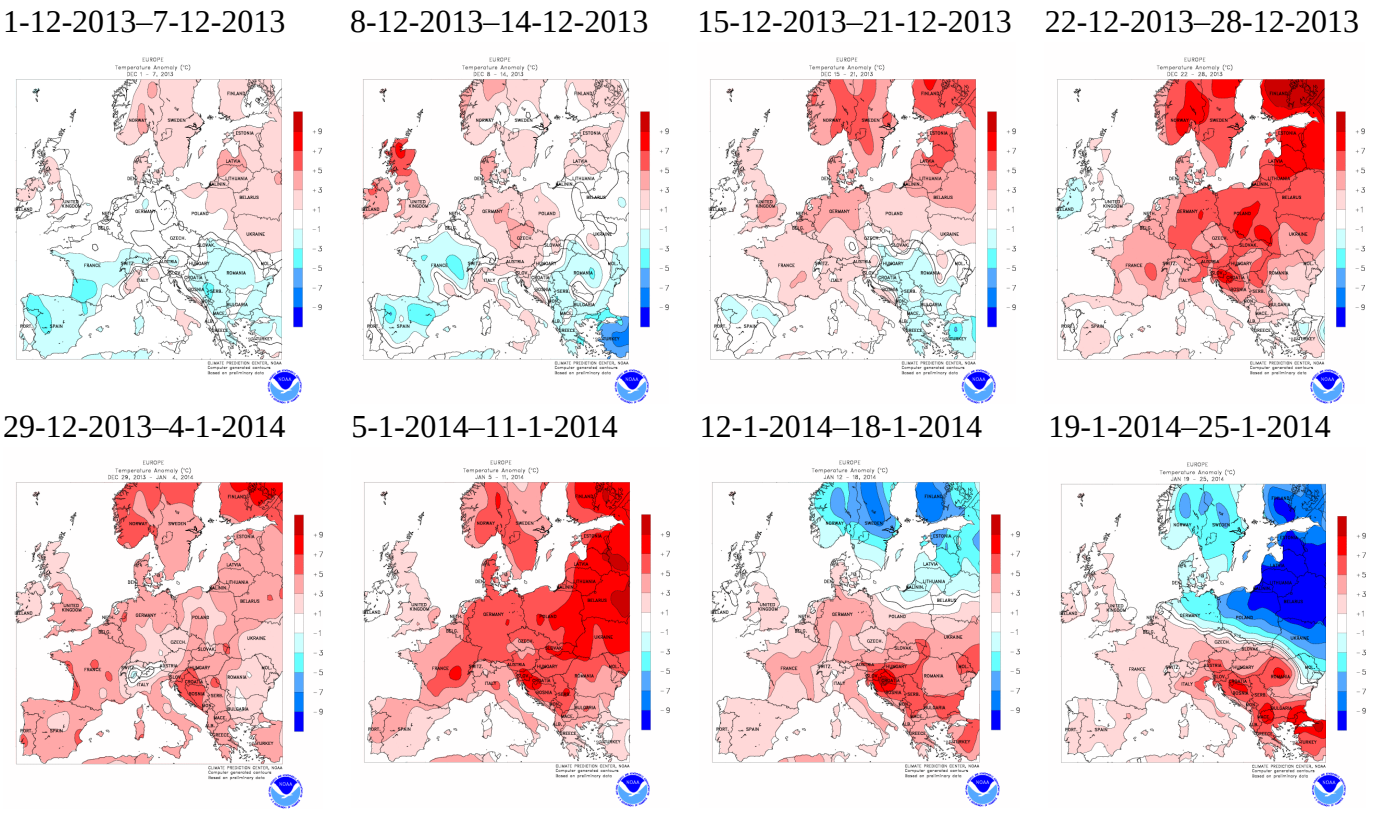

Figure 1. Temperature anomaly for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

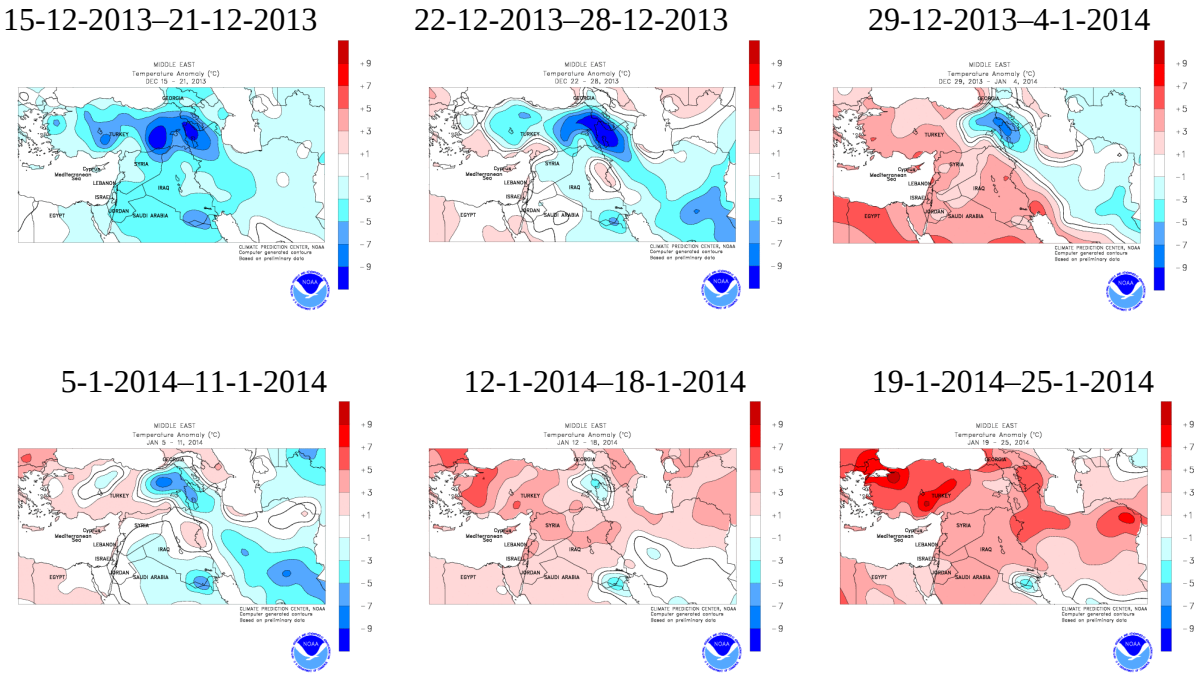

Figure2. Temperature anomaly for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

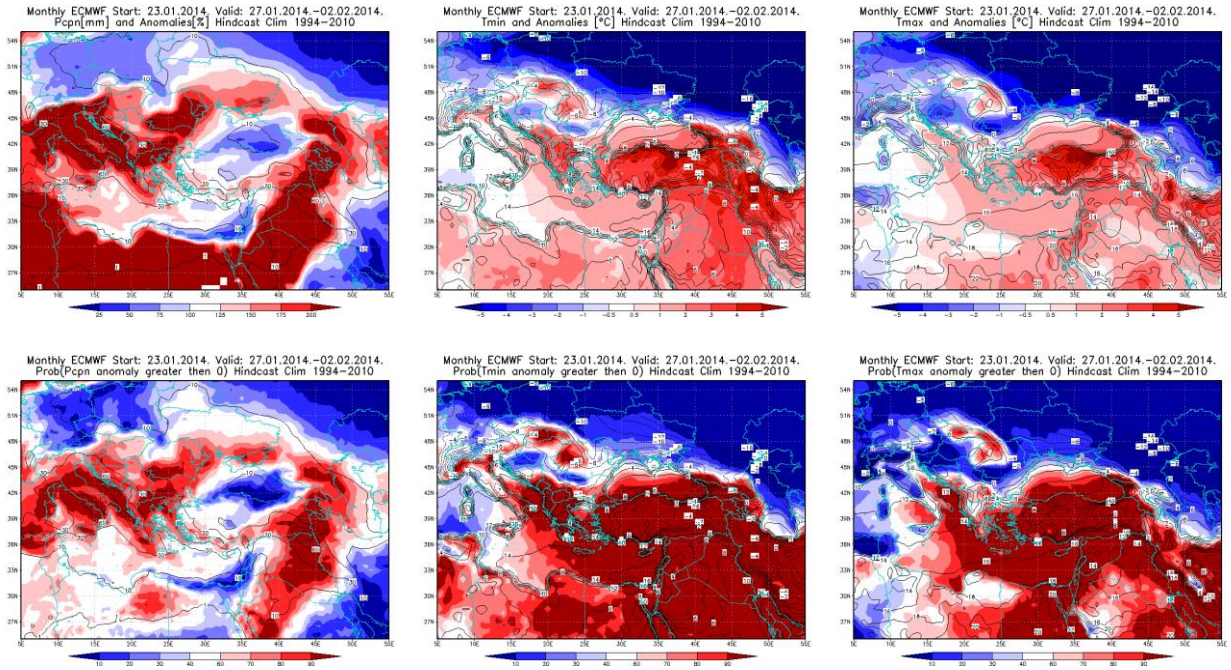

Figure3. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 27.1 – 2.2.2014. period

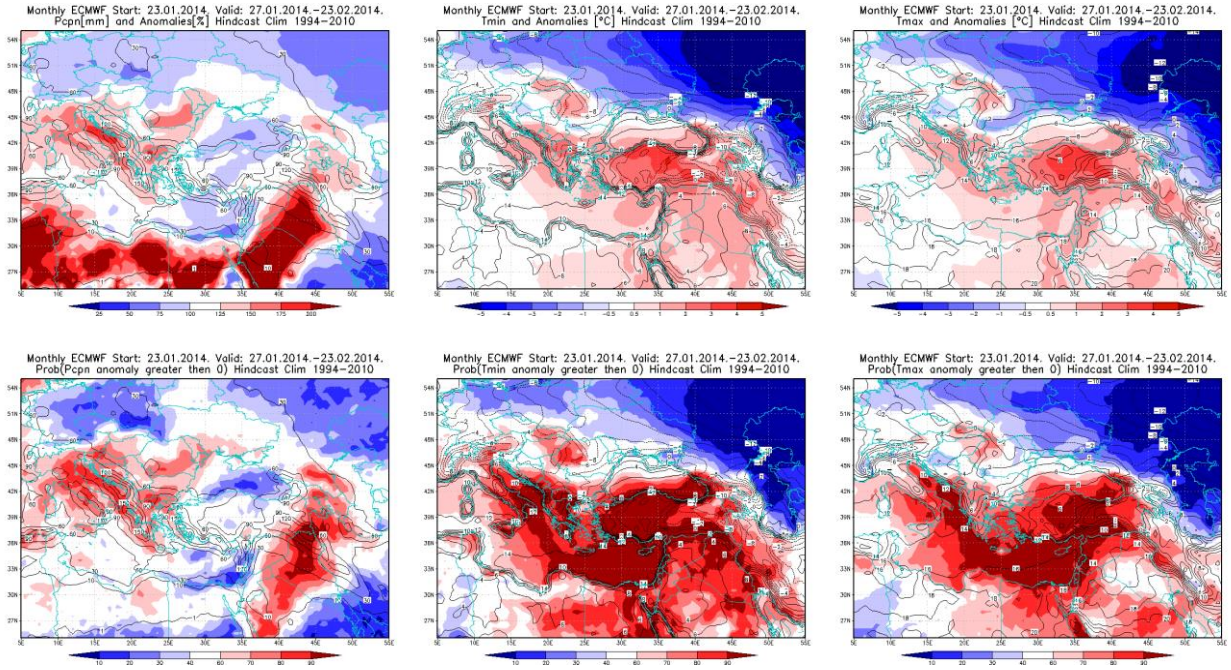

Figure4. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 27.1 – 23.2.2014. period

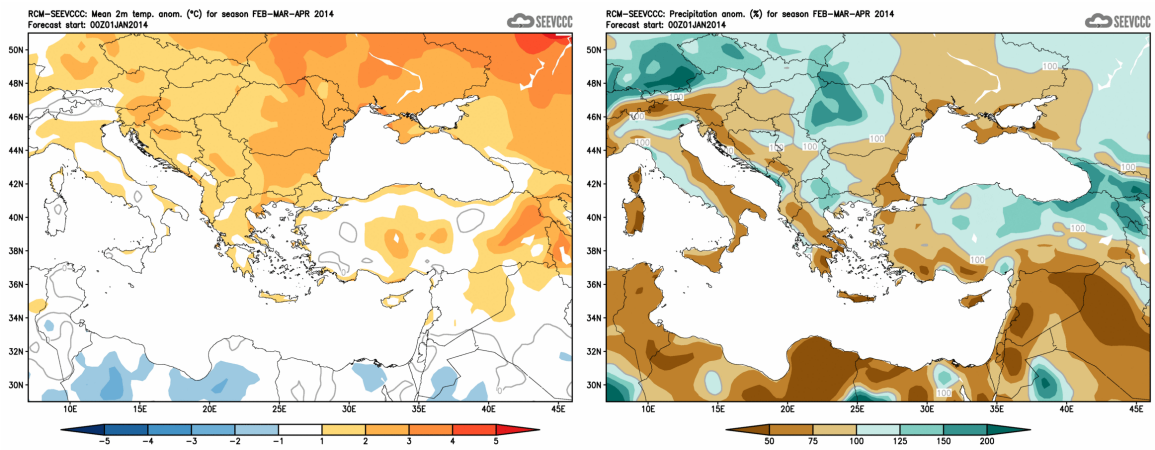

Figure5. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season FMA (seasonal outlook for RCM – SEEVCCC)

Sources

- Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia (www.hidmet.gov.rs)
- South East European Virtual Climate Change Center (www.seevccc.rs)
- European Center for Medium-range Weather Forecasts (http://www.ecmwf.int/)
- Climate Prediction Center USA (http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/)
- Deutscher Wetterdienst (http://www.dwd.de/)