Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20171211– 00)

Initial/Updated/Final

Topic: **precipitation** and **temperature**
Organization issuing the statement: SEEVCCC

Issued/ Amended / Cancelled: 11-12-2017 12:00 P.M.

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Valid from – to: 11-12-2017– 28-2-2018 Next amendment: 18-12-2017

Region of concern: **SEE region**

„In the period from December 11th to 17th 2017, ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly of more than +5°C, for the Balkans, Cyprus, western and central Turkey, as well as parts of Middle East. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is 90%. Precipitation surplus is predicted for the western and southwestern Balkans, Pannonian plain and Carpathian mountains, while precipitation deficit is expected over the Aegean Sea, Cyprus, most of Turkey, south Caucasus and Middle East. Probability for exceeding upper/lower tercile is up to 90%."

Monitoring

In the period from December 3rd to 9th 2017, above normal air temperature, with anomaly up to +5°C, was observed in the eastern Balkans, Moldova, Ukraine, northern and western Turkey, as well as some parts of Georgia and Middle East, while below normal air temperature, with anomaly up to -3°C, was recorded in the western Balkans and southeastern Turkey. Weekly precipitation sums were below 25 mm in most of the SEE region. Precipitation totals reaching up to 100 mm were registered in the western Balkans, northern Turkey and western Georgia, whereas some locations in the Montenegro received up to 200 mm of precipitation.

Outlook

Within the first week (December 11th to 17th 2017), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly of more than +5°C, for the Balkans, Cyprus, western and central Turkey, as well as parts of Middle East. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is 90%. Precipitation surplus is predicted for the western and southwestern Balkans, Pannonian plain and Carpathian mountains, while precipitation deficit is expected over the Aegean Sea, Cyprus, most of Turkey, south Caucasus and Middle East. Probability for exceeding upper/lower tercile is up to 90%.

During the second week (December 18th to 24th 2017), above normal mean weekly air temperature is forecasted for most of the SEE region, except western part of the Balkans, with anomaly reaching up to +5°C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is up to 90%. Precipitation surplus is predicted for the eastern and southern Balkans, Ukraine, Moldova and western and central Turkey, with up to 60% for exceeding upper tercile.

In the period from December 11th 2017 to January 7th 2018, above normal mean monthly air temperature is predicted for most of the SEE region, with anomaly up to +4°C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is ranging from 60% in the western Balkans, up to 90% in southern Ukraine, northern Turkey, eastern Azerbaijan and Middle East. Precipitation surplus is forecasted for the western and southwestern Balkans, as well as northern Carpathian Mountains, with up to 90% probability for exceeding upper tercile. Precipitation deficit is predicted for south Caucasus, with around 60% probability for exceeding lower tercile.

During the following three months (December, January and February) seasonal forecast predicts above normal seasonal air temperature for most part of the SEE region, with the exception of the south Balkans and most of Turkey where average seasonal air temperature is forecasted. Precipitation deficit is expected in western and southern Turkey, as well as in most part of the western and southern Balkans. Precipitation surplus is predicted for Carpathian region, along the southern Adriatic, northernmost and central part of Turkey and south Caucasus.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 18-12-2017

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

ANNEX

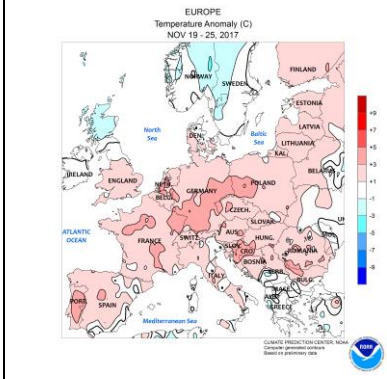
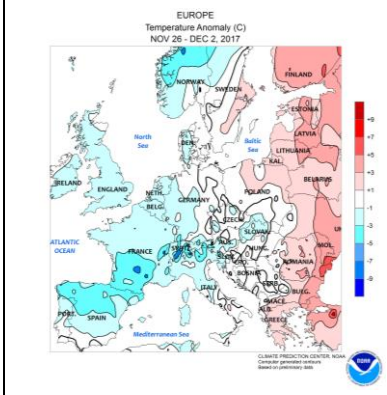
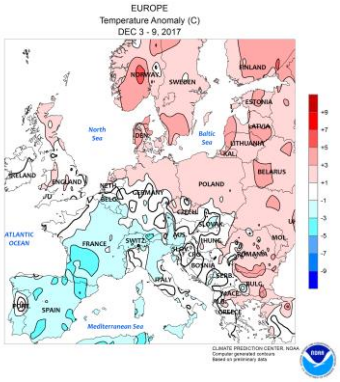
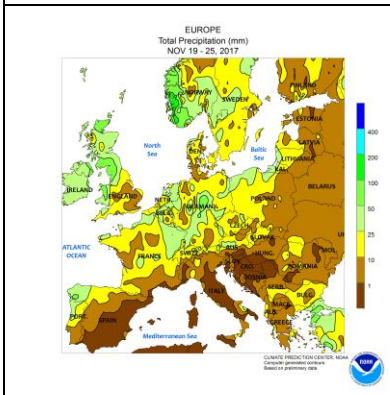
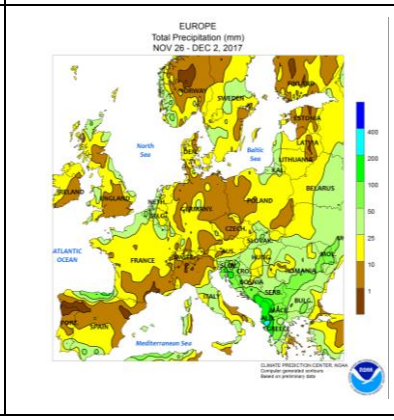
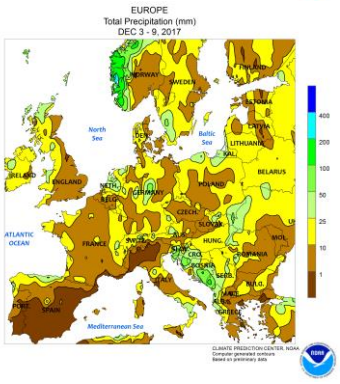
19.11-25.11.2017	26.11-2.12.2017	3.12-9.12.2017
		
		

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

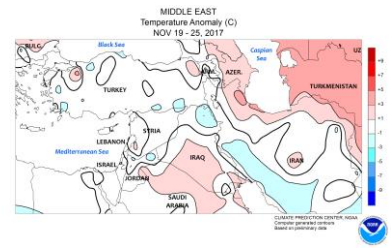
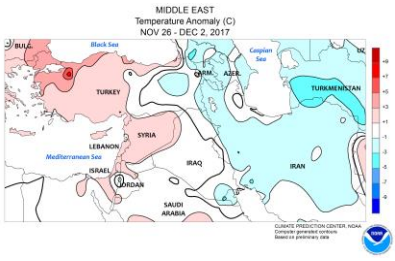
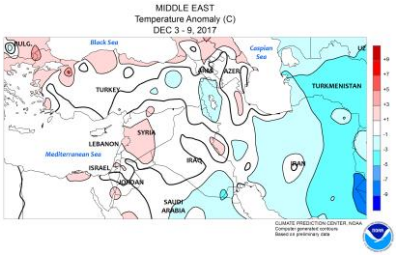
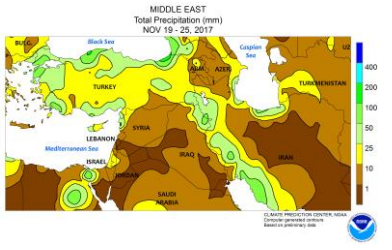
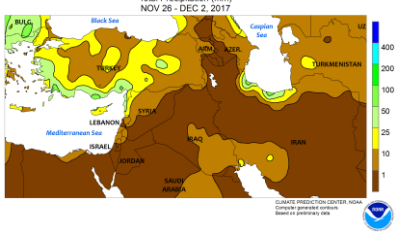
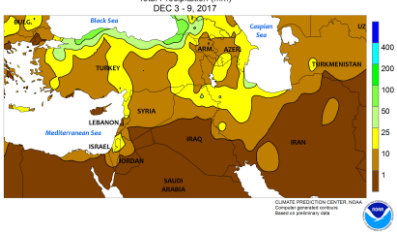
19.11-25.11.2017	26.11-2.12.2017	3.12-9.12.2017
		
		

Figure 2. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

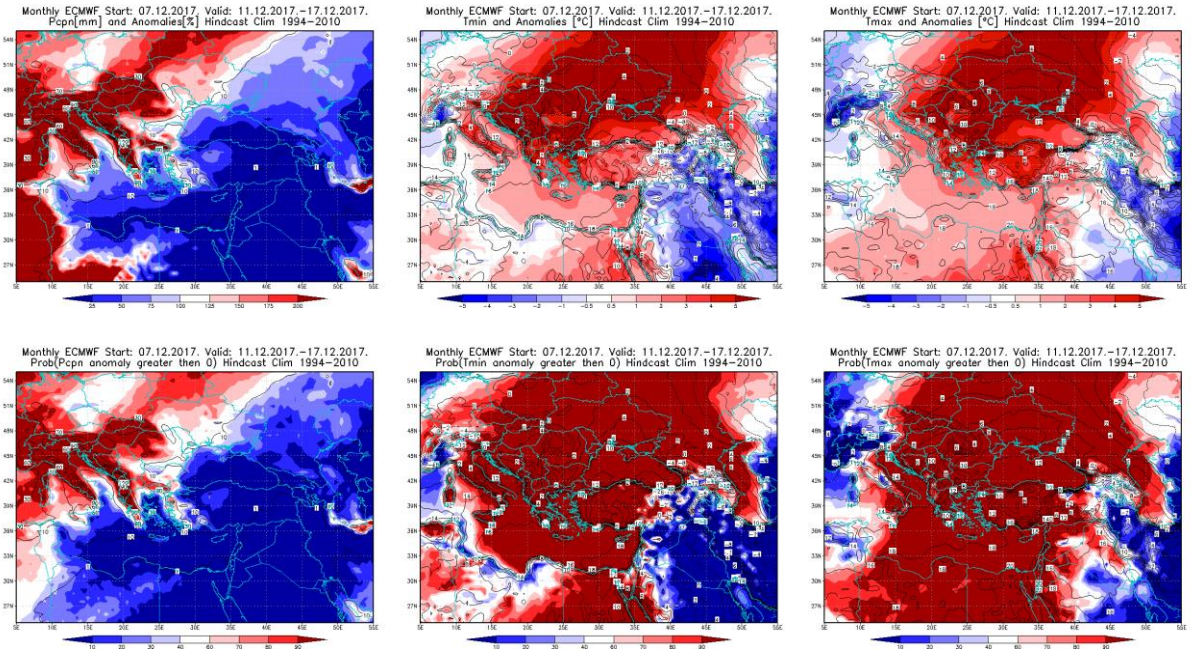


Figure 3. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 11.12. – 17.12.2017 period

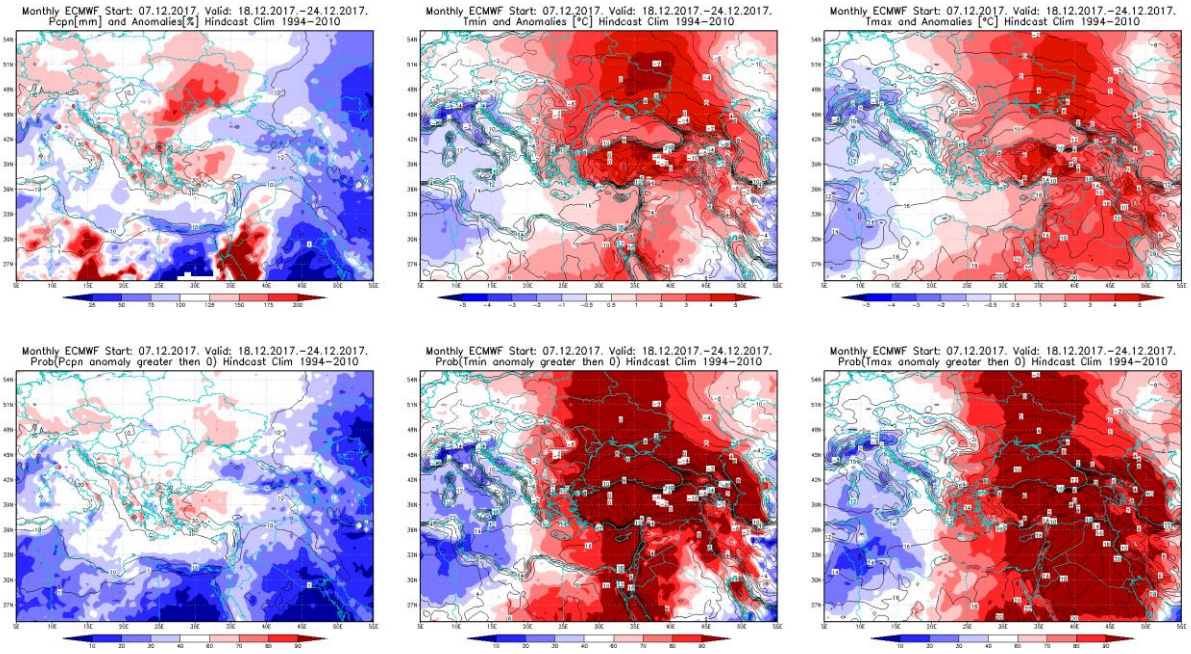


Figure 4. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 18.12 – 24.12.2017 period

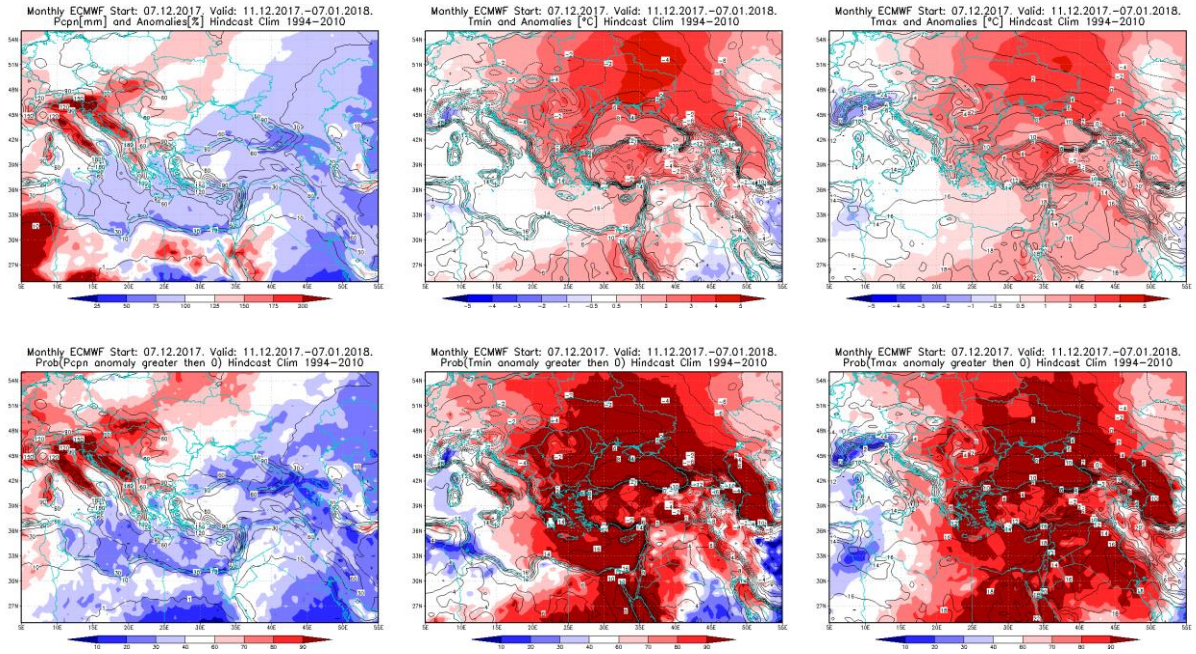


Figure 5. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 11.12.2017 – 7.1.2018 period

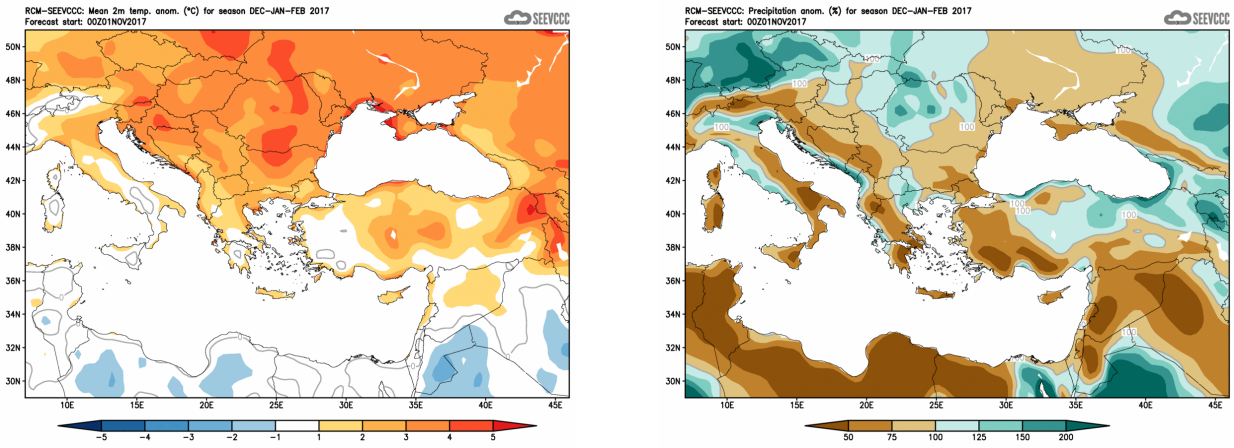


Figure 6. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season DJF (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

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/)