

## Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20180101– 00)

Initial/Updated/Final

Topic: **temperature** and **precipitation**

Organization issuing the statement: SEEVCCC

Issued/ Amended / Cancelled 1-1-2018 12:00 P.M.

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Valid from – to: 1-1-2018– 31-3-2018 Next amendment: 8-1-2018

Region of concern: **SEE region**

**„In the period from January 1<sup>st</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> 2018, ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +5°C, for most of the SEE region. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is above 90%. Precipitation deficit is predicted for most of Turkey, as well as the southern and eastern Balkans, with probability around 60% for exceeding lower tercile. Precipitation surplus is expected in the northwestern Balkans, along the Adriatic coast and South Caucasus, with up to 70% probability for exceeding upper tercile. The period characterized by above normal mean air temperature is predicted to continue throughout January 28<sup>th</sup> 2018, with anomaly reaching up to +5°C, for the eastern Balkans, Ukraine, some parts of the northern and southern Turkey. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is up to 90%.”**

### Monitoring

In the period from December 24<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> 2017, above normal air temperature, with anomaly up to +7°C, was observed in most of the SEE region. Anomaly reaching up to +9°C was recorded in Moldova, Ukraine, some parts of the eastern Turkey and South Caucasus. Weekly precipitation sums reaching up to 100 mm were registered in some parts of the southern and western Balkans, western Turkey and western Georgia, whereas the rest of the SEE region received below 25 mm of precipitation.

## **Outlook**

Within the first week (January 1<sup>st</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> 2018), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +5°C, for most of the SEE region. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is above 90%. Precipitation deficit is predicted for most of Turkey, as well as the southern and eastern Balkans, with probability around 60% for exceeding lower tercile. Precipitation surplus is expected in the northwestern Balkans, along the Adriatic coast and South Caucasus, with up to 70% probability for exceeding upper tercile.

During the second week (January 8<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> 2018), above normal mean weekly air temperature is forecasted for most of the SEE region, with anomaly reaching up to +4°C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 80% in some parts of the Ukraine, most of Turkey and South Caucasus. Precipitation surplus is predicted for some parts of Greece, Bulgaria and Romania, with probability up to 60% for exceeding upper tercile. Precipitation deficit is predicted for most of Turkey and South Caucasus with low probability for exceeding lower tercile.

In the period from January 1<sup>st</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> 2018, above normal mean monthly air temperature, with anomaly up to +5°C, is predicted for the eastern Balkans, Ukraine, and some parts of northern and southern Turkey. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is up to 90%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for most of Turkey, with probability around 70% for exceeding lower tercile, while average precipitation sums are predicted for rest of the region.

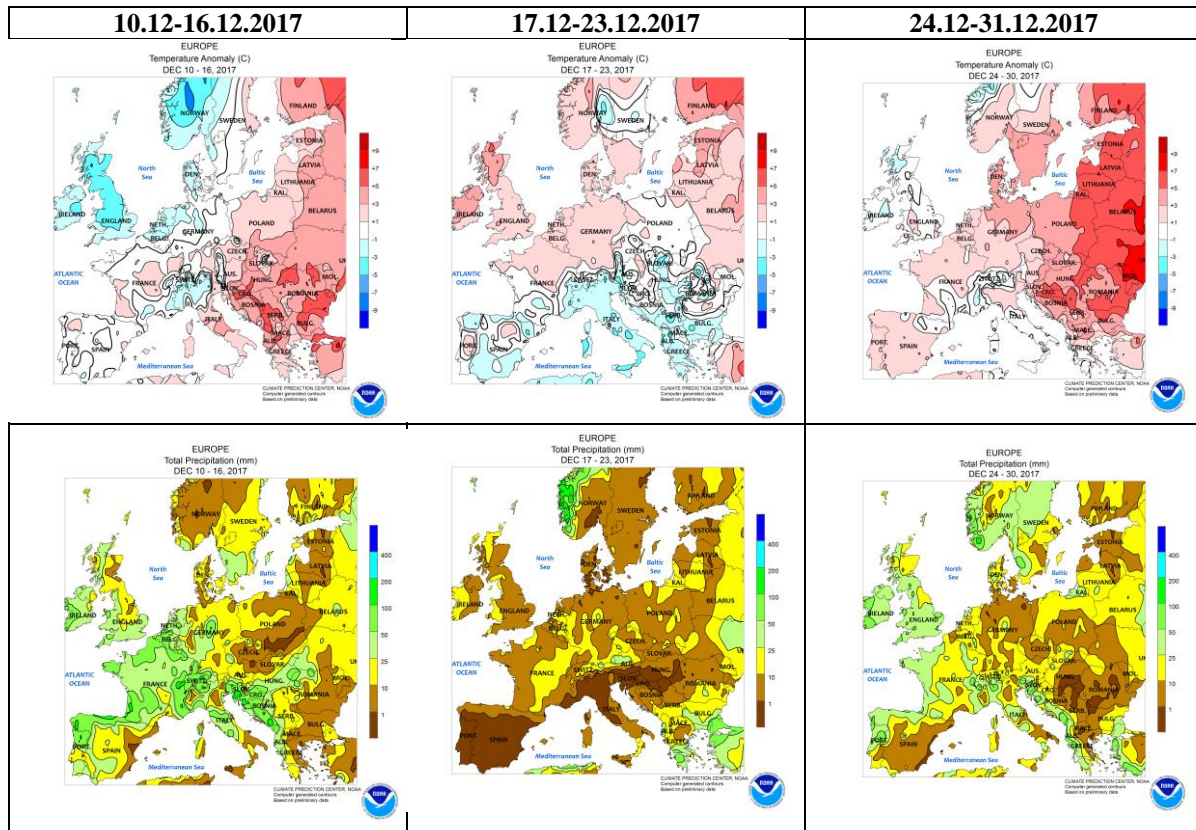
During the following three months (January, February and March) seasonal forecast predicts above normal seasonal air temperature for most part of the SEE region. Precipitation deficit is expected in western and southern Turkey, as well as in most part of the western and southern Balkans. Precipitation surplus is predicted for Carpathian region, along the southern Adriatic, northern and central part of Turkey and South Caucasus.

## **Update**

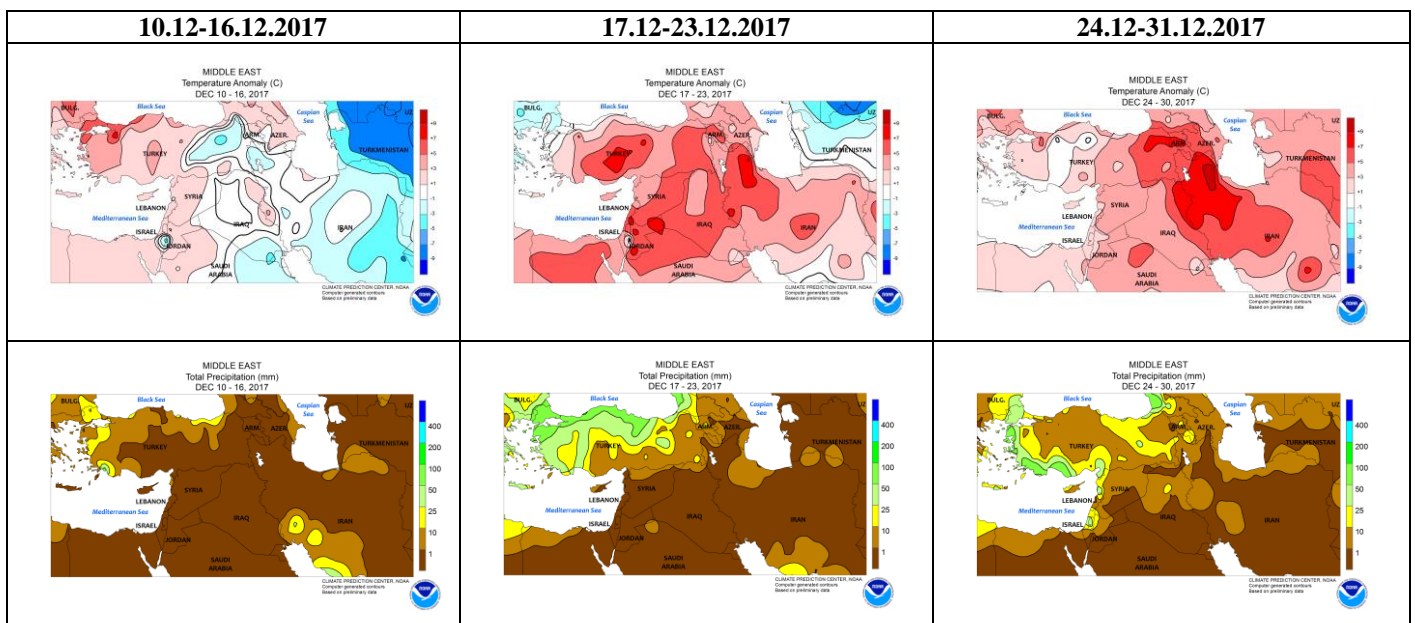
An updated statement will be issued on 8-1-2018

For further information please contact [cws-seevccc@hidmet.gov.rs](mailto:cws-seevccc@hidmet.gov.rs)

# ANNEX

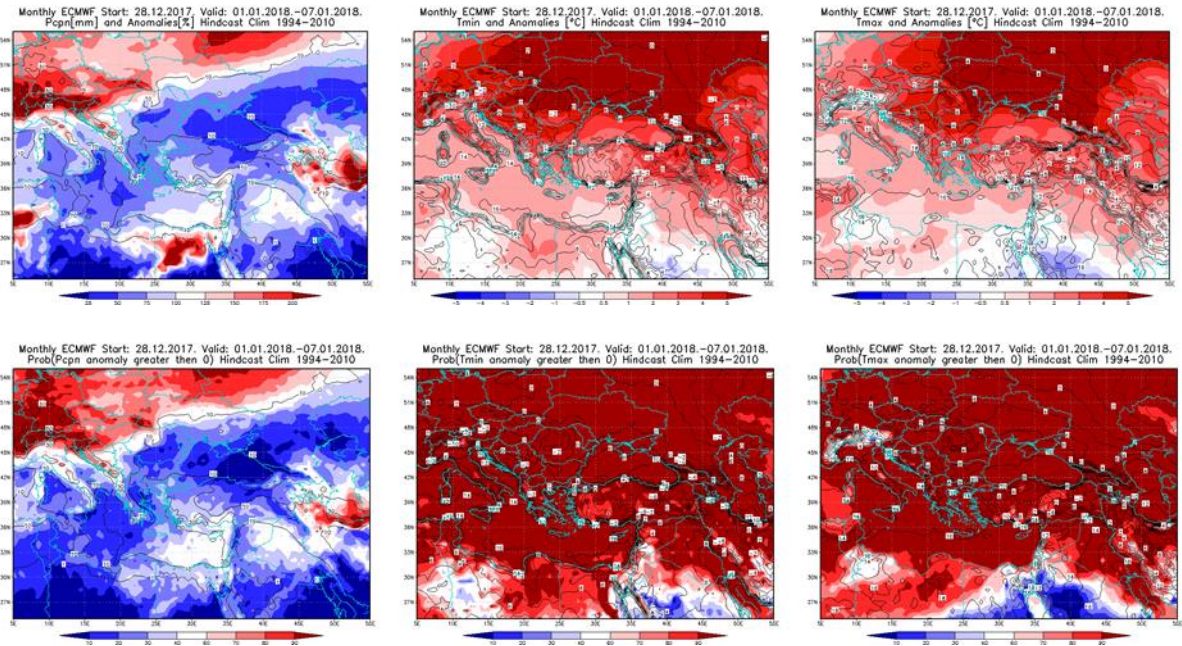


**Figure 1.** Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

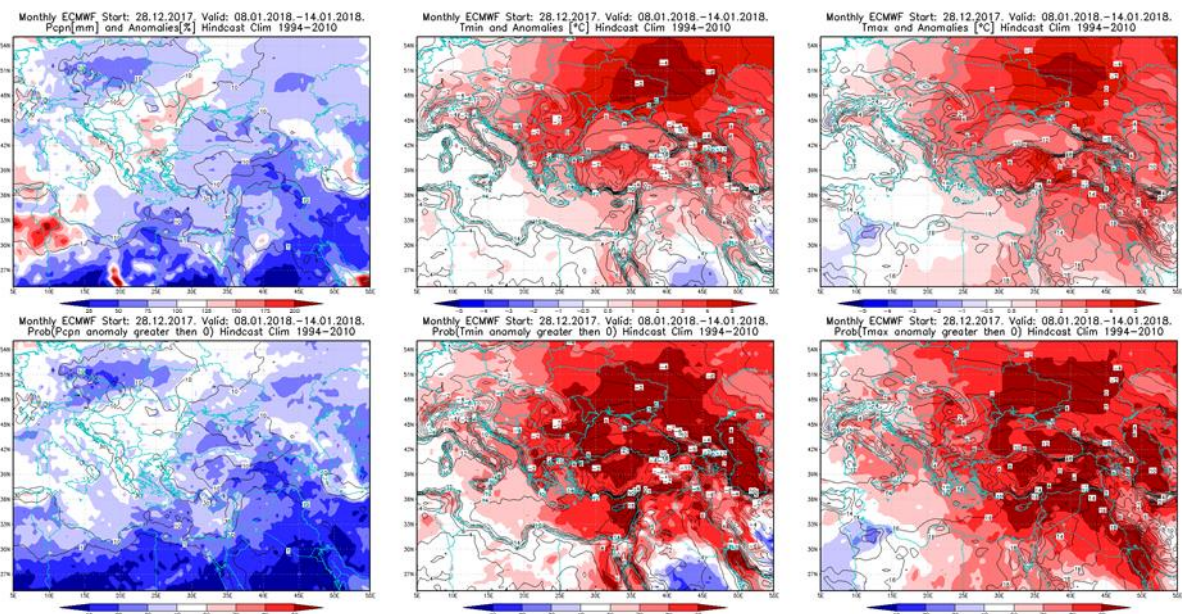


**Figure 2.** Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)



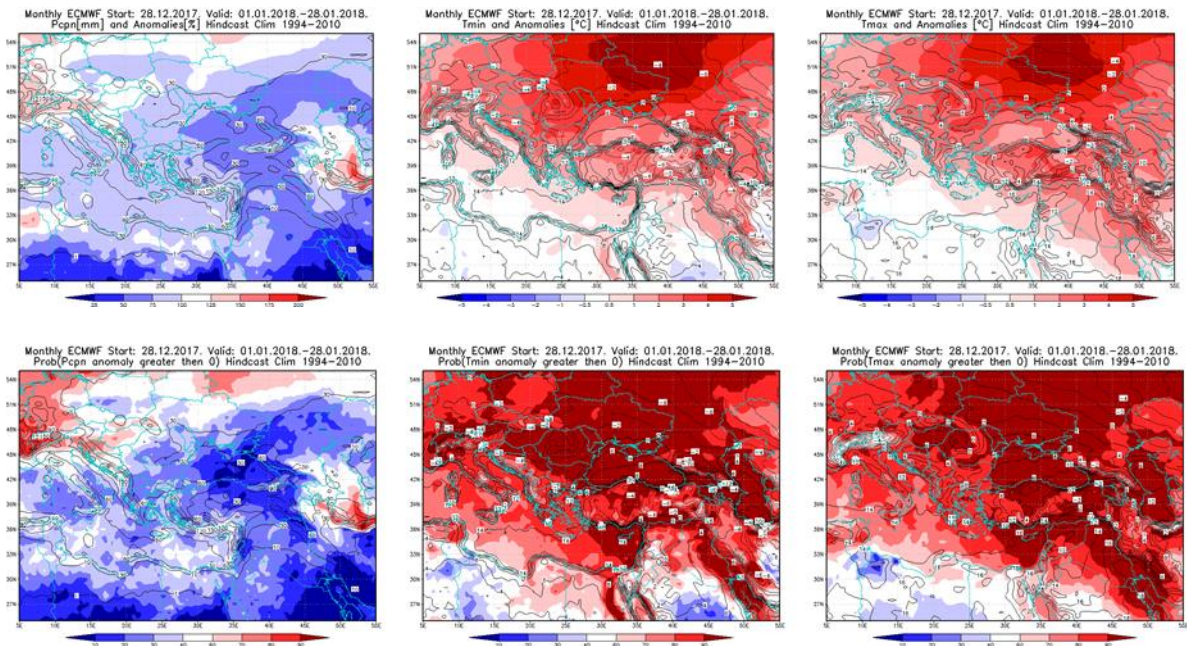


**Figure 3.** Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 1.1 – 7.1.2018 period

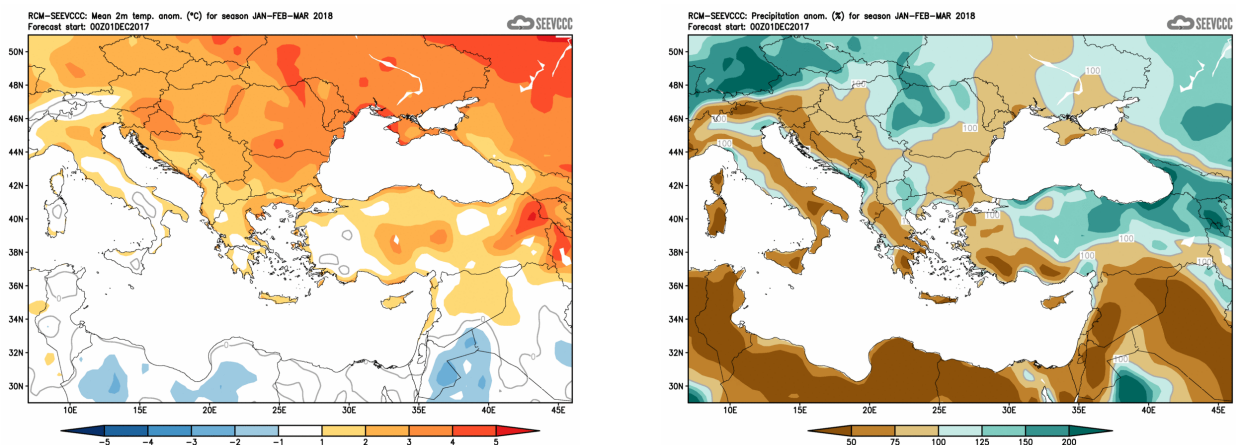


**Figure 4.** Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 8.1 – 14.1.2018 period





**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 1.1.2017 – 28.1.2018 period



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

## Sources

- Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia ([www.hidmet.gov.rs](http://www.hidmet.gov.rs))
- South East European Virtual Climate Change Center ([www.seevccc.rs](http://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/>)