

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

Organization issuing the statement: SEEVCCC

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Region of concern: **the Balkans**

**„In the period from January 28<sup>th</sup> to February 3<sup>rd</sup> 2019, ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly in a range from +2°C up to +6°C, in the SEE region, with above 90% probability for exceeding upper tercile. Precipitation surplus is expected along the Adriatic and Ionian Sea, most of the southern and eastern Balkans, with around 80% probability for exceeding upper tercile.”**

## **Monitoring**

In the period from January 20<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> 2019, above normal air temperature was registered in most of the Balkans, most of Turkey, south Caucasus, with anomaly reaching up to +5°C, in some parts of eastern, south and northeasternmost of Turkey even up to +7°C. Below normal air temperature was recorded in the northwestern Balkans and northeastern Romania with anomaly reaching up to -3°C, in Ukraine even up to -5°C. Weekly precipitation sums were below 25 mm in most of the eastern Balkans, Turkey and south Caucasus, as well as in some parts of Bulgaria and Moldova. Precipitation totals were in a range from 50 mm in most of the western, eastern and southern Balkans, Moldova and Ukraine, up to 100 mm along the Adriatic Sea, southernmost Balkans, Carpathian region and southern Turkey. In westernmost and southwesternmost Turkey, precipitation totals reached up to 200 mm.

## Outlook

Within the first week (January 28<sup>th</sup> to February 3<sup>rd</sup> 2019), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly in a range from +2°C up to +6°C, in the SEE region, with above 90% probability for exceeding upper tercile. Precipitation surplus is expected in most of the western and southern Balkans, with up to 90% probability for exceeding upper tercile. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for the eastern Balkans, Moldova, Ukraine, Turkey, Middle East and south Caucasus, with probability in a range from 60% up to 90% for exceeding lower tercile.

During the second week (February 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> 2019), above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +5°C, is forecasted for the entire region. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is in a range from around 70% for most of the Balkans and south Caucasus, up to 90% for Turkey, central Romania and Middle East. Precipitation surplus is expected along the Adriatic and Ionian Sea, most of the southern and eastern Balkans, with around 80% probability for exceeding upper tercile. In rest of the region average precipitation sums are predicted.

In the period from January 28<sup>th</sup> to February 24<sup>th</sup> 2019, above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +4°C, is expected in the region. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is in a range from 70% in the Balkans up to 90% in Turkey. Precipitation surplus is expected in most of the western and southern Balkans and central Romania, with probability for exceeding upper tercile in a range from 70% up to 90% along the Adriatic and Ionian Sea.

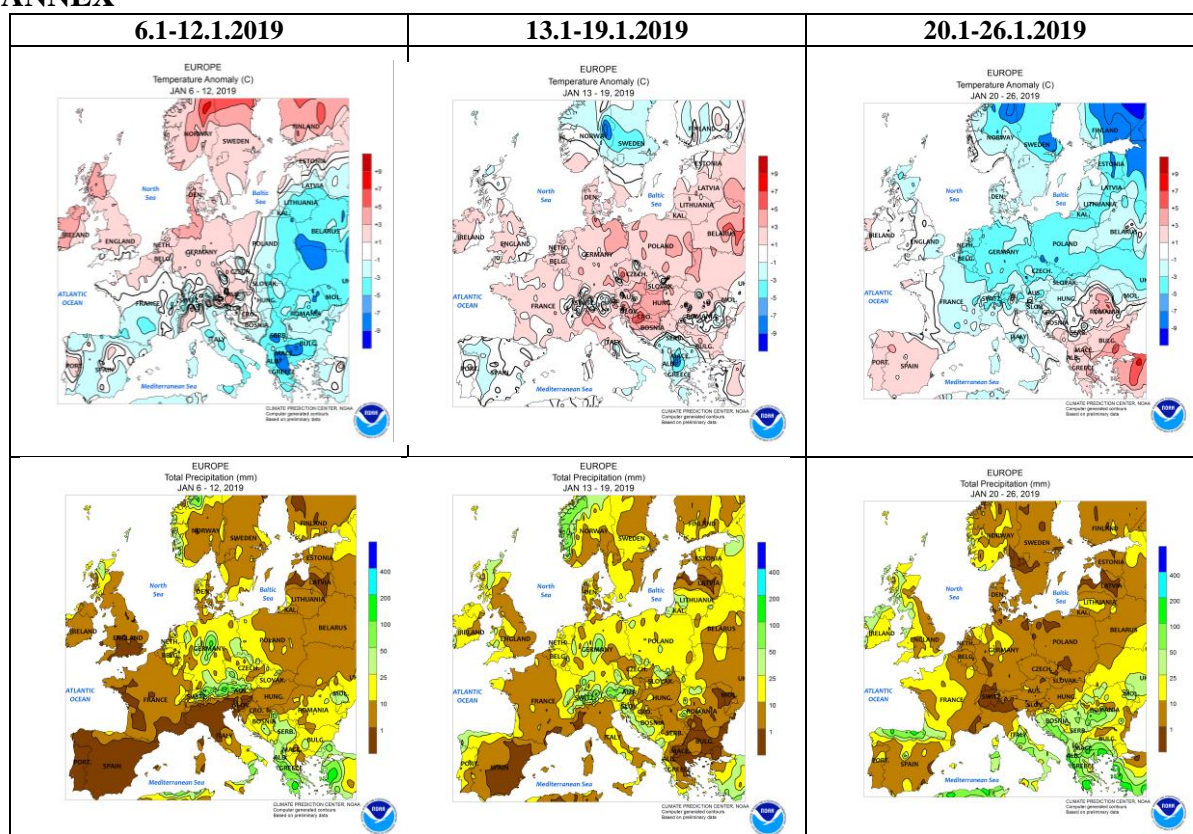
During the following three months (February, March and April) seasonal forecast predicts above normal seasonal air temperature for the eastern and central Balkans, most of Romania, Ukraine and some locations in south Caucasus and in central and eastern Turkey. Precipitation surplus is predicted for the Carpathian region, most of South Caucasus, southwestern Ukraine, northernmost, central and eastern Turkey, some location in the southern Balkans, and along the coast of Adriatic Sea. Precipitation deficit is expected in most of the western, southern and eastern Balkans, western and southern Turkey, Cyprus, Israel and Jordan.

## Update

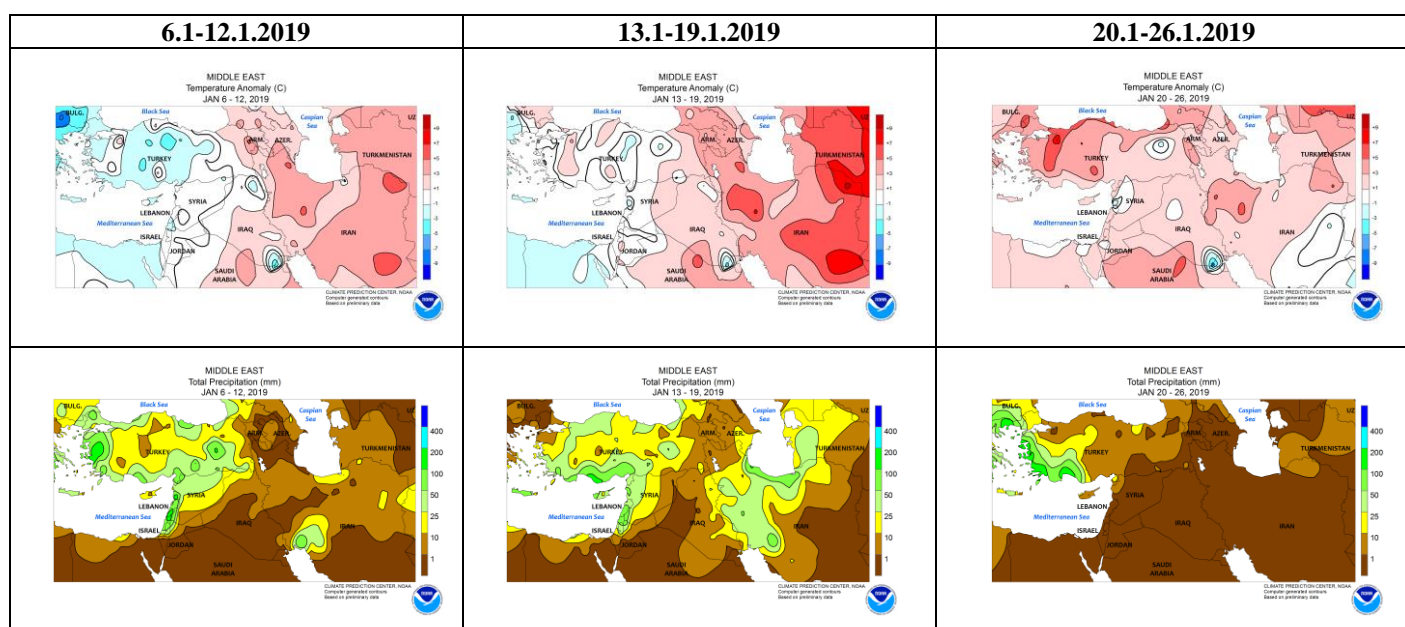
An updated statement will be issued on 4-2-2019

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

## ANNEX

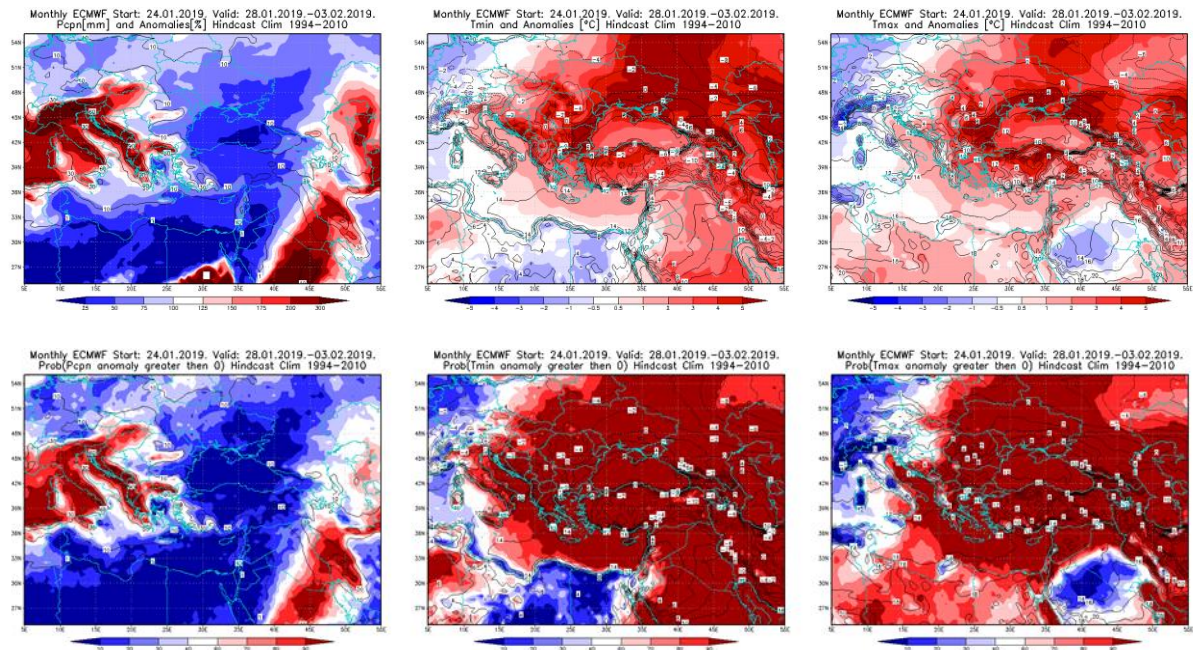


**Figure 1.** Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

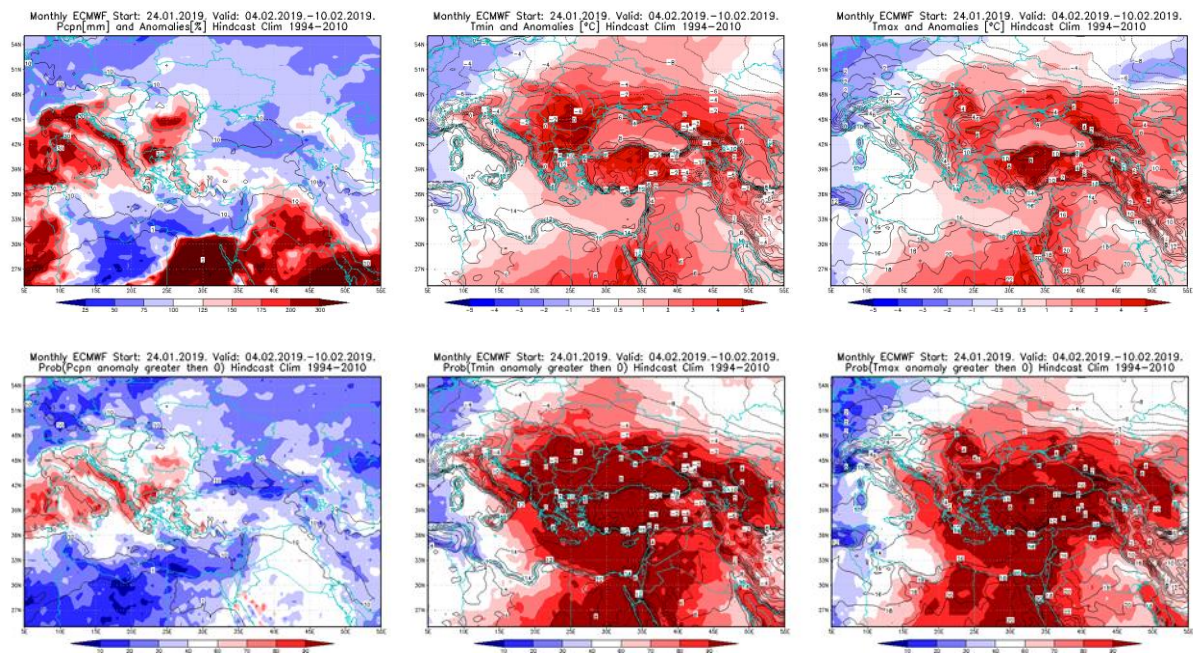


**Figure 2.** Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)



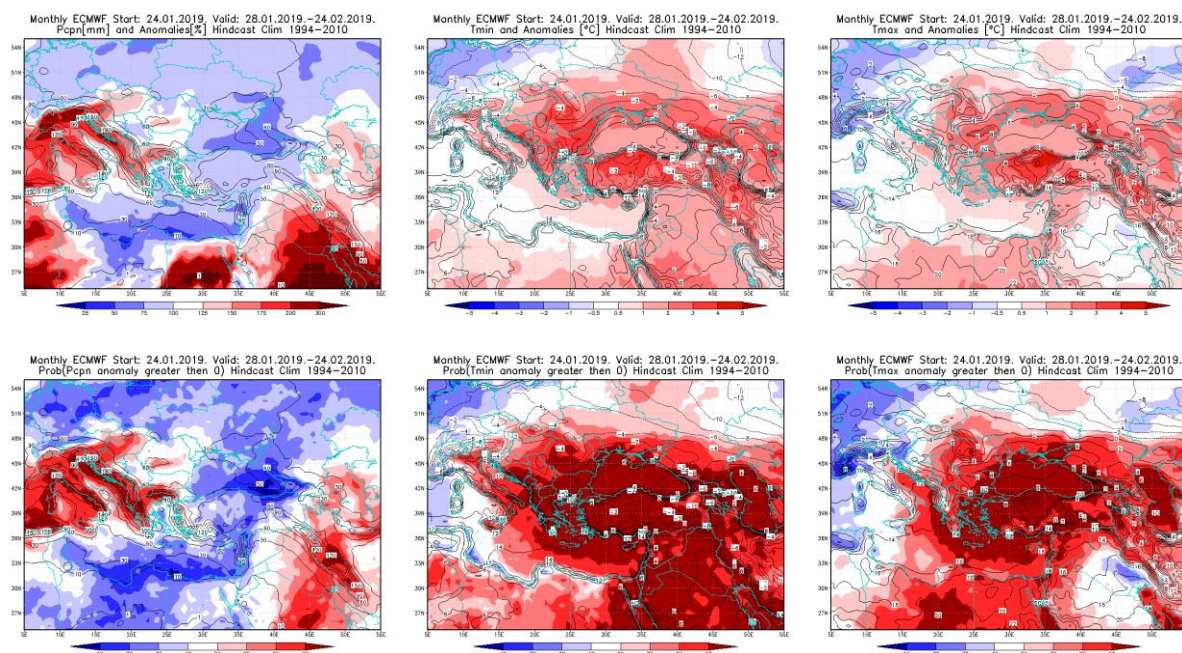


**Figure 3.** Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 28.1 - 3.2.2019 period

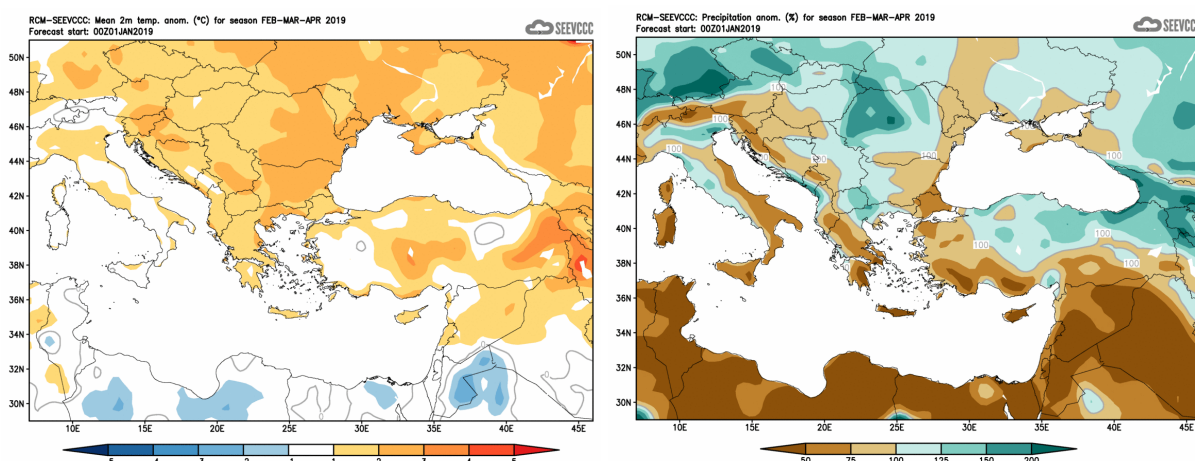


**Figure 4.** Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 4.2 – 10.2.2019 period





**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 28.1 – 24.2.2019 period



**Figure 6.** Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season FMA (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/>)