Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20190930 – 00)

Initial/Updated/Final

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

Issued/ Amended / Cancelled: 30-9-2019 12:00 P.M.

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Valid from – to: 30-9 – 31-12-2019 Next amendment: 7-10-2019

Region of concern: **SEE region**

„In the period from September 30th to October 6th 2019, ECMWF monthly forecast predicts precipitation surplus for Ukraine, Moldova, western and northwestern Romania, most of the Balkans, western and southern Turkey, southern Israel and Jordan. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 70% in most parts, while in Ukraine, the western Balkans and Romania probability is up to 90%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for South Caucasus and eastern and northeastern Turkey, with around 70% probability for exceeding lower tercile."

Monitoring

During the period from September 22nd to 28th 2019, below normal air temperature, with anomaly around -3°C, was observed in eastern Ukraine and northern Georgia. In northeastern and southwestern Turkey, southwestern Georgia, the western Balkans, eastern Romania and southern Adriatic coast precipitation sums reached up to 80 mm. Precipitation totals in the rest of the region were mostly below 25 mm.

Outlook

Within the first week (September 30th to October 6th 2019), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature in the eastern and southern Balkans, Turkey, south Caucasus, southern Jordan and eastern Ukraine, with anomaly reaching up to +2°C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 80% in Turkey, south Caucasus and Jordan. Precipitation surplus is forecasted for Ukraine, Moldova, western and northwestern Romania, most of the Balkans, western and southern Turkey, southern Israel and Jordan. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 70% in most parts, while in Ukraine, the western Balkans and Romania probability is up to 90%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for South Caucasus and eastern and northeastern Turkey, with around 70% probability for exceeding lower tercile.

During the second week (October 7th to 13th 2019), above normal mean weekly air temperature is expected in eastern and northeastern Turkey, as well as south Caucasus, with anomaly reaching up to +2°C, and with 80% probability for exceeding upper tercile. Precipitation deficit is predicted in Armenia and eastern Azerbaijan, with probability for exceeding lower tercile up to 70%. Precipitation surplus is expected in the rest of the region with low probability for exceeding upper tercile.

In the period from September 30th to October 27th 2019, above normal mean monthly air temperature is expected in most of Turkey, south Caucasus and southern Romania, with anomaly around +2°C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is up to 70%, in south Caucasus around 80%. In rest of the region average temperature is predicted. Precipitation surplus is expected in Ukraine, Moldova, northern Romania, most of Turkey, the western and part of eastern and southeastern Balkans. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 60% in most parts, while in the northwestern Balkans and eastern Ukraine probability is up to 80%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for most of south Caucasus. Probability for exceeding lower tercile is up to 70%.

During the following three months (October, November and December) seasonal forecast predicts above normal seasonal air temperature for most of the SEE region. Below normal seasonal air temperature is expected in Jordan, while in most of Turkey and the southern and southeastern Balkans average temperature is predicted. Precipitation surplus is predicted for the Carpathian region, northernmost and southernmost Turkey, some locations in the South Caucasus and along Adriatic coast. Precipitation deficit is expected in western, southern, some central and eastern parts of the Balkans, western and part of southern Turkey, most of Jordan and Cyprus.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 7-10-2019

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

ANNEX

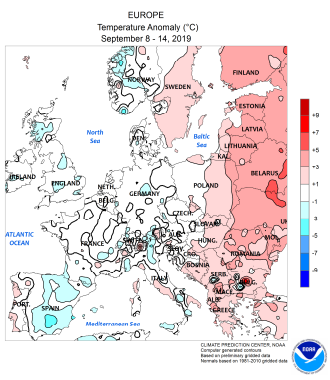
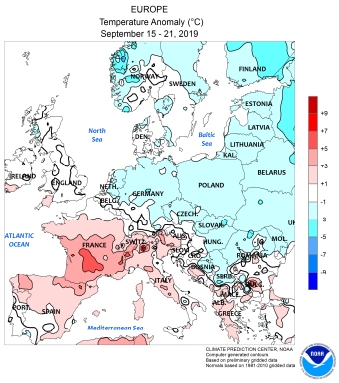
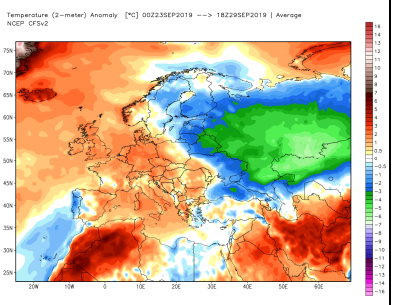
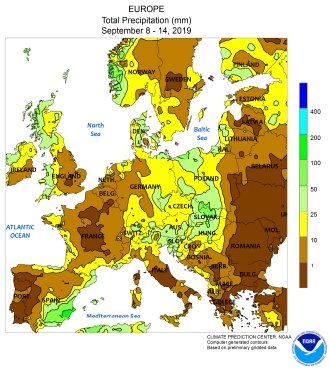
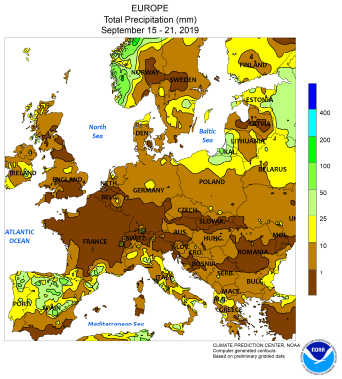
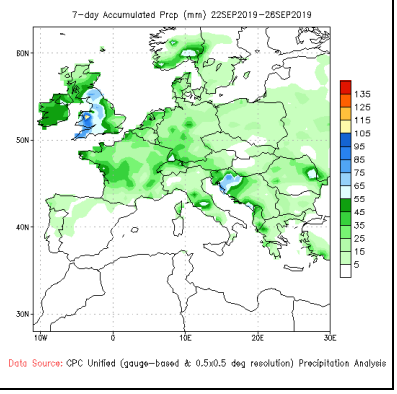
8.9-14.9.2019	15.9-21.9.2019	22.9-28.9.2019
		
		

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

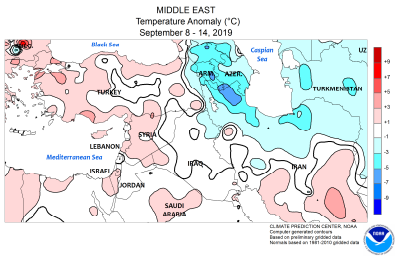
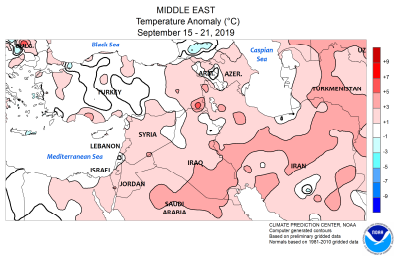
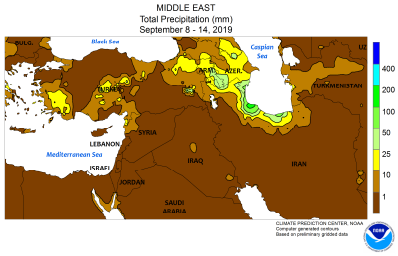
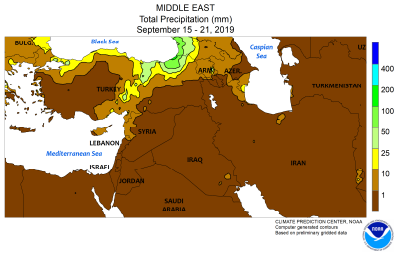
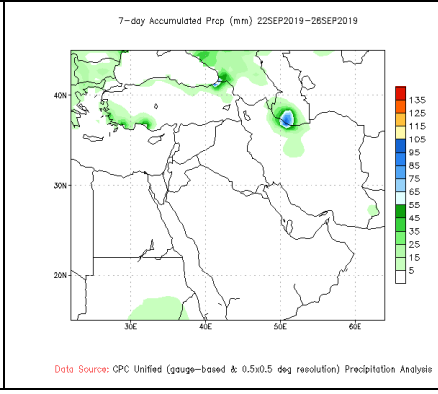
8.9-14.9.2019	15.9-21.9.2019	22.9-28.9.2019
		-
		

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

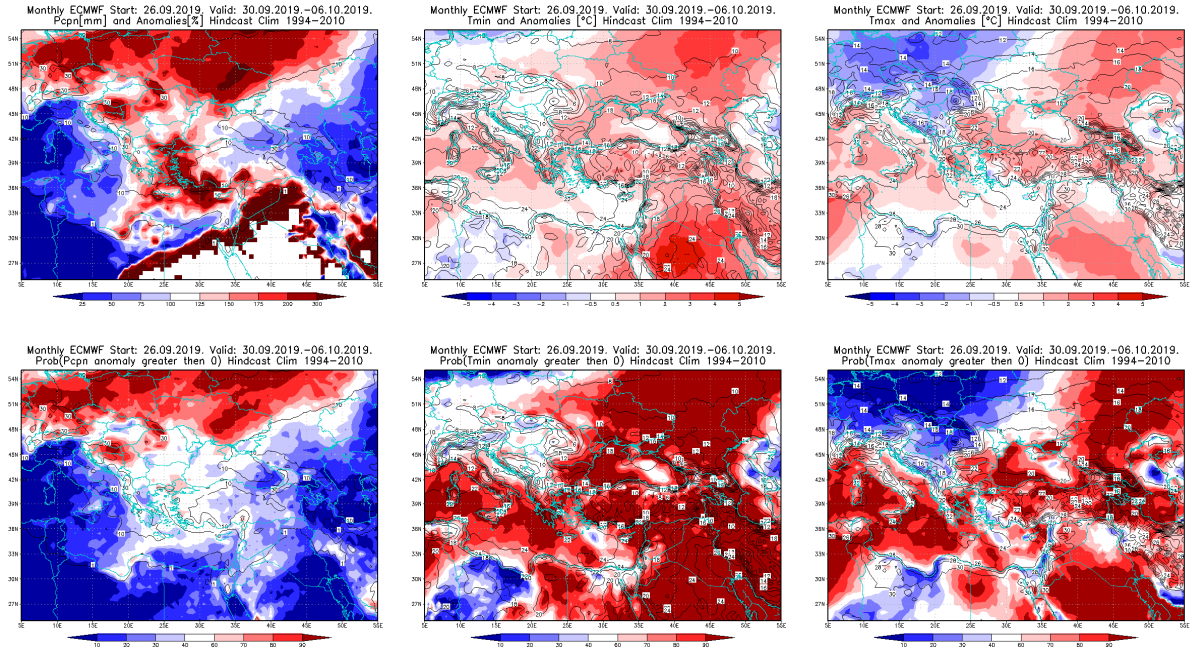


Figure 3. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 30.9 – 6.10.2019 period

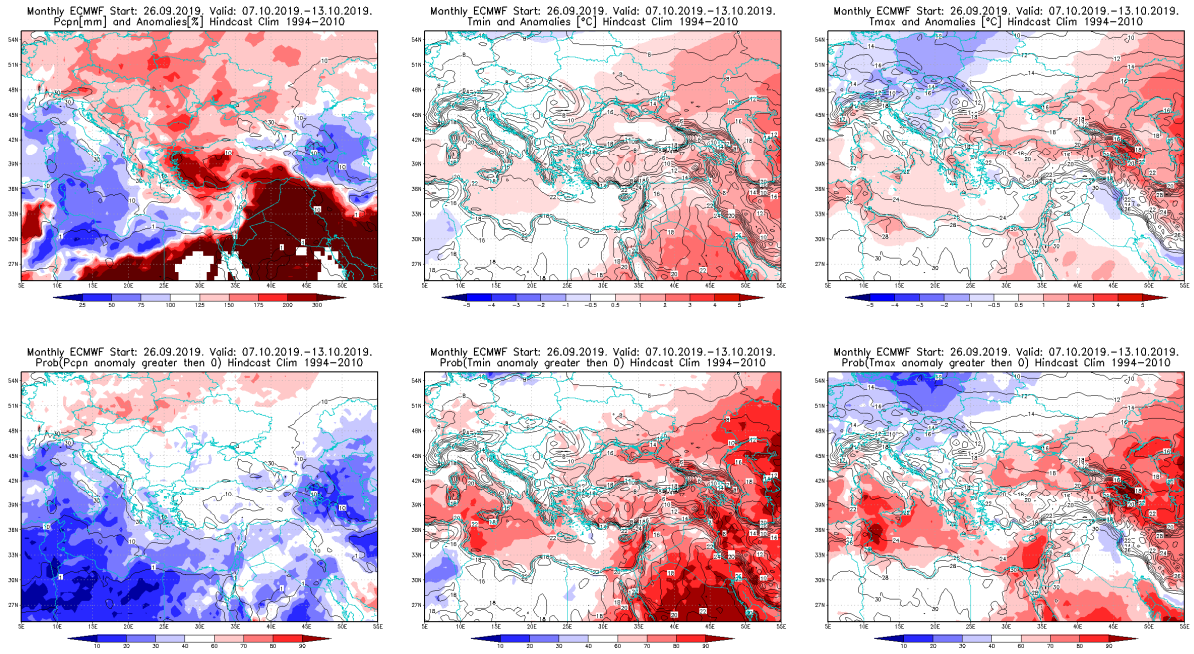


Figure 4. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 7.10 – 13.10.2019 period

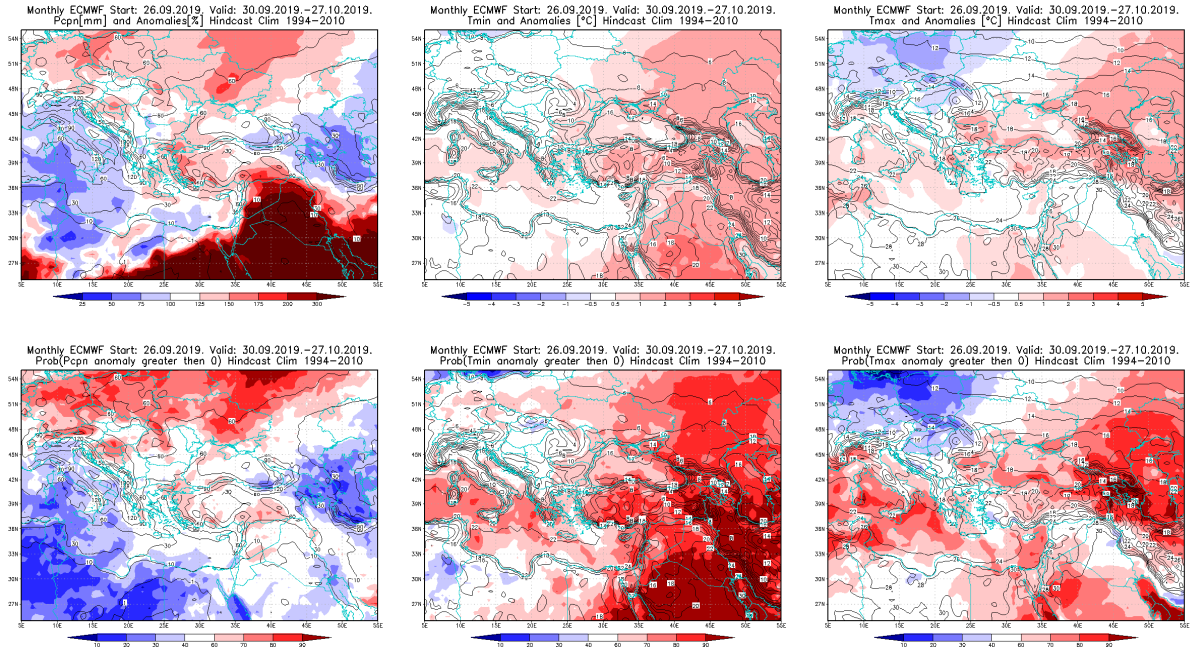


Figure 5. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 30.9 – 27.10.2019 period

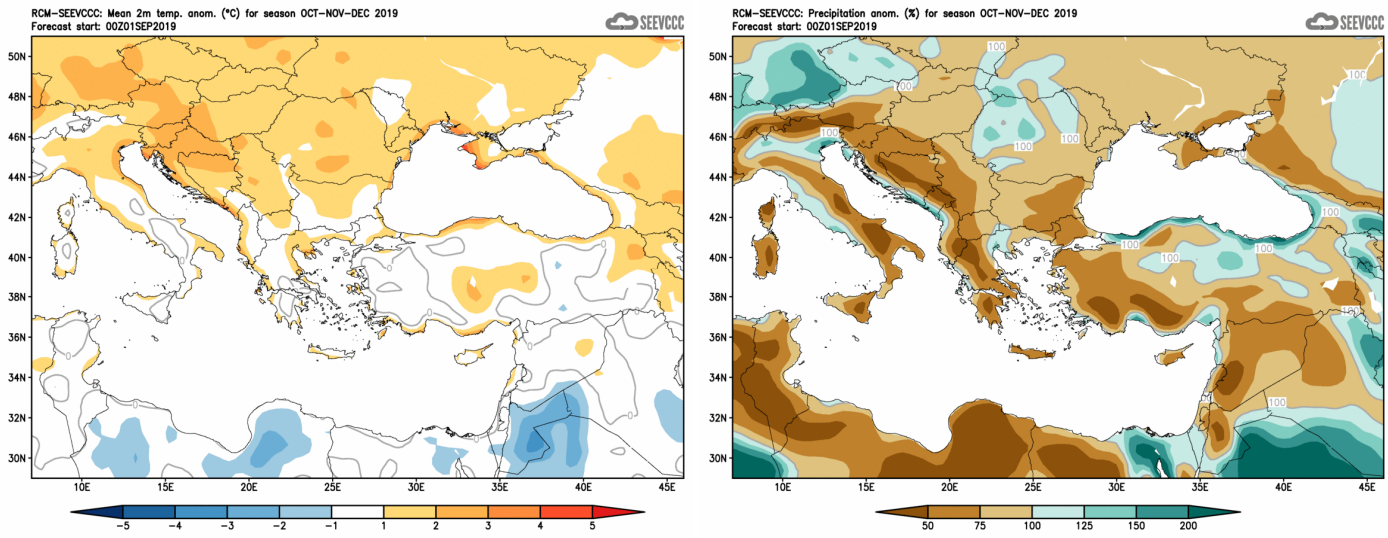


Figure 6. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season OND (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

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/)