Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20191014 – 00)

Initial/Updated/Final

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

Issued/ Amended / Cancelled: 14-10-2019 12:00 P.M.

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Valid from – to: 14-10-2019 – 31-1-2020 Next amendment: 21-10-2019

Region of concern: **SEE region**

„In the period from October 14th to November 10th 2019, ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean monthly air temperature, with anomaly in a range from +2°C up to +3°C, in the entire region. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is up to 70% in the eastern Ukraine and south Caucasus, around 90% in the western and part of central Balkans, while in rest parts of the region probability is around 80%. Precipitation deficit is predicted for the eastern Balkans, Moldova, most of Romania, most of Ukraine, Georgia and most of Turkey. Probability for exceeding lower tercile is around 70%."

Monitoring

During the period from October 6th to 12th 2019, below normal air temperature, with anomaly up to -2°C, was observed in the western and northern Balkans, Carpathian Mountains and most of Ukraine, while above normal air temperature, with anomaly up to +2°C, was registered in the southern Balkans, most of Turkey, South Caucasus, Cyprus and Middle East. Precipitation totals were up to 50 mm in southern Greece, western and northernmost Turkey, while in northwestern part of Turkey they were up to 100 mm. In the rest of the region precipitation sums were below 25 mm.

Outlook

Within the first week (October 14th to 20th 2019), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature in the entire region, with anomaly reaching up to +5°C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is up to 90%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for most of the region, with probability for exceeding lower tercile in a range from 60% in the western Balkans up to 90% in central and eastern Ukraine. In Turkey, Cyprus and Middle East probability for exceeding lower tercile is small.

During the second week (October 21st to 27th 2019), above normal mean weekly air temperature is expected in the entire region, with the gradient anomaly from +2°C and 60% probability for exceeding upper tercile in south Caucasus, Turkey and eastern Ukraine, up to +3°C with 80% probability for exceeding upper tercile in the west of the region. Precipitation deficit is predicted in Ukraine, Moldova, most of Romania, eastern Bulgaria and western Turkey, with 60% probability for exceeding lower tercile. Precipitation surplus is expected in most of Greece and Cyprus with low probability for exceeding upper tercile.

In the period from October 14th to November 10th 2019, above normal mean monthly air temperature is expected, with anomaly in a range from +2°C up to +3°C, in the entire region. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is up to 70% in the eastern Ukraine and south Caucasus, around 90% in the western and part of central Balkans, while in rest parts of the region probability is around 80%. Precipitation deficit is predicted for the eastern Balkans, Moldova, most of Romania, most of Ukraine, Georgia and most of Turkey. Probability for exceeding lower tercile is around 70%.

During the following three months (November, December and January) 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, Israel and most of Greece average temperature is predicted. Precipitation surplus is predicted for the Carpathian region, northernmost Turkey, south Caucasus and along Adriatic coast. Precipitation deficit is expected in most of the Balkans, Cyprus, western and part of southern Turkey and most of Jordan.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 21-10-2019

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

ANNEX

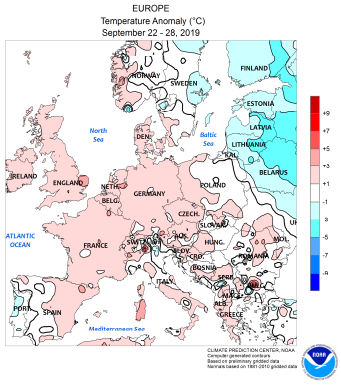
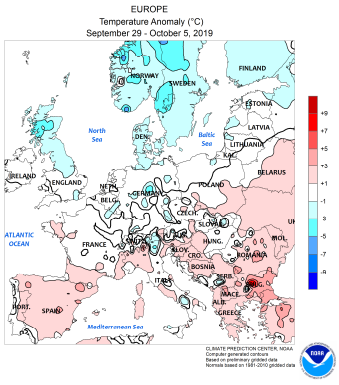
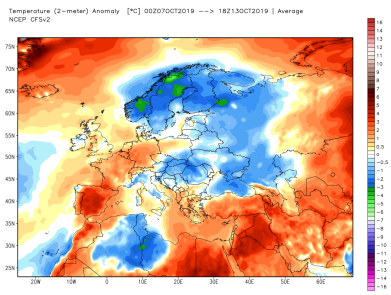
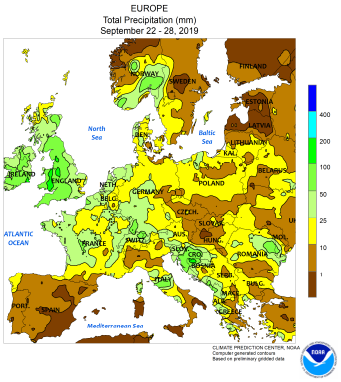
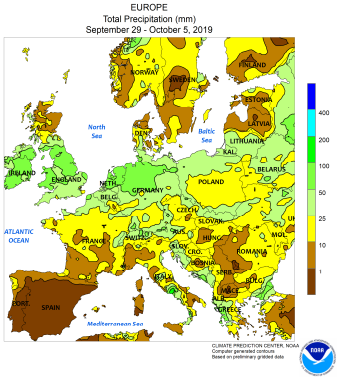
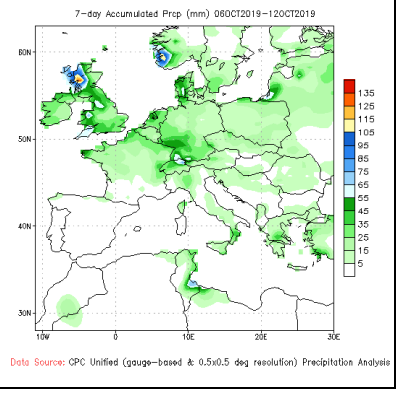
22.9-28.9.2019	29.9-5.10.2019	7.10-13.10.2019(T)/ 6.10-12.10.2019(RR)
		
		

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

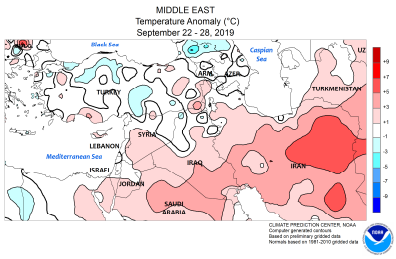
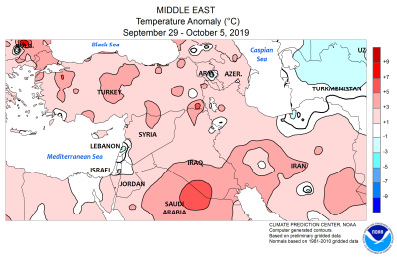
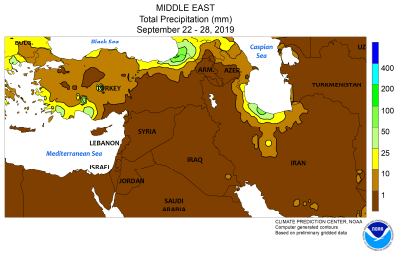
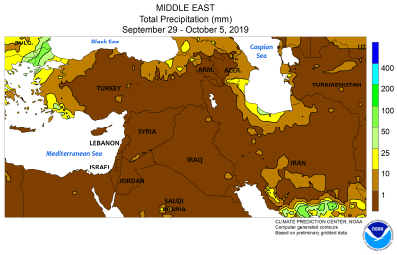
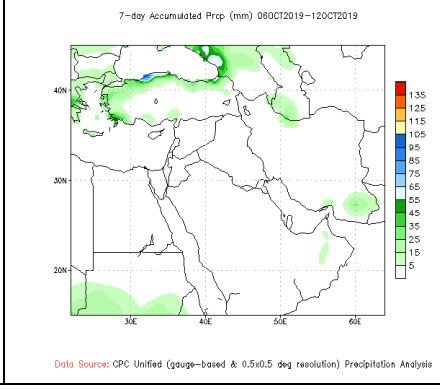
22.9-28.9.2019	29.9-5.10.2019	6.10-12.10.2019
		-
		

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

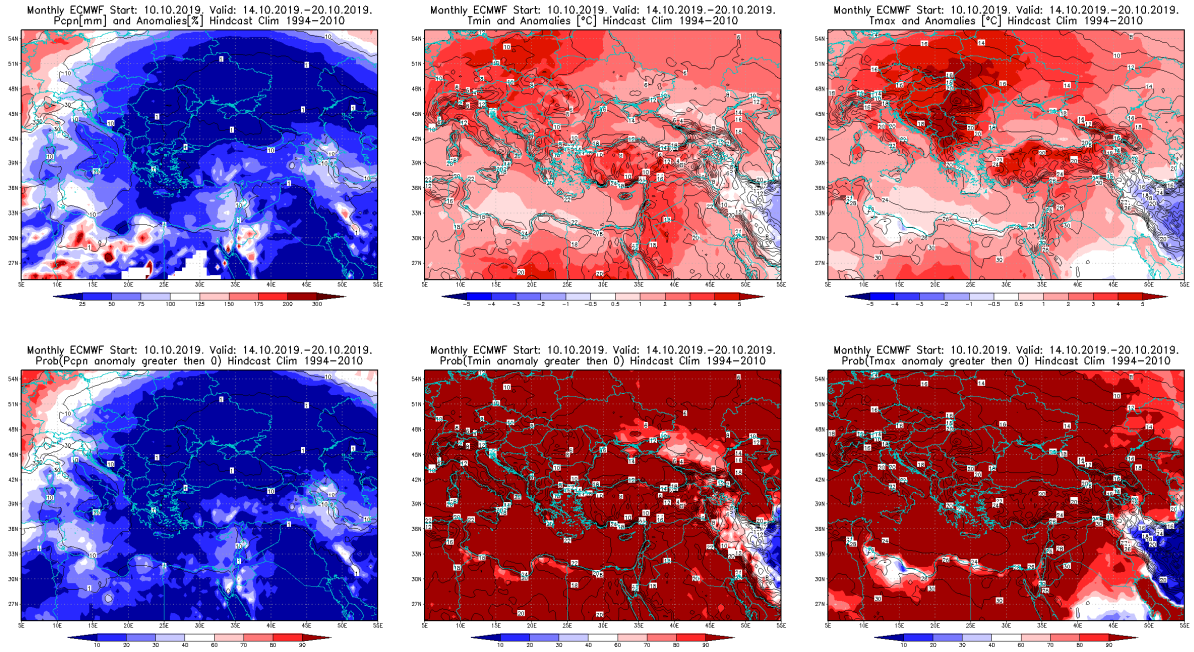


Figure 3. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 14.10 – 20.10.2019 period

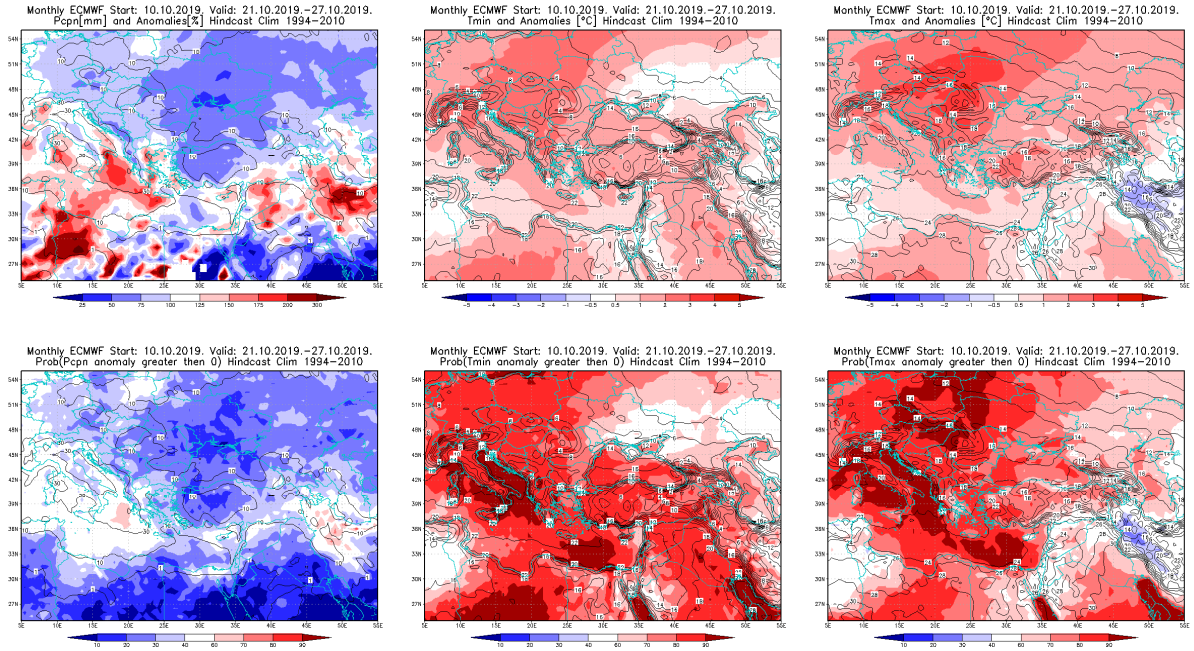


Figure 4. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 21.10 – 27.10.2019 period

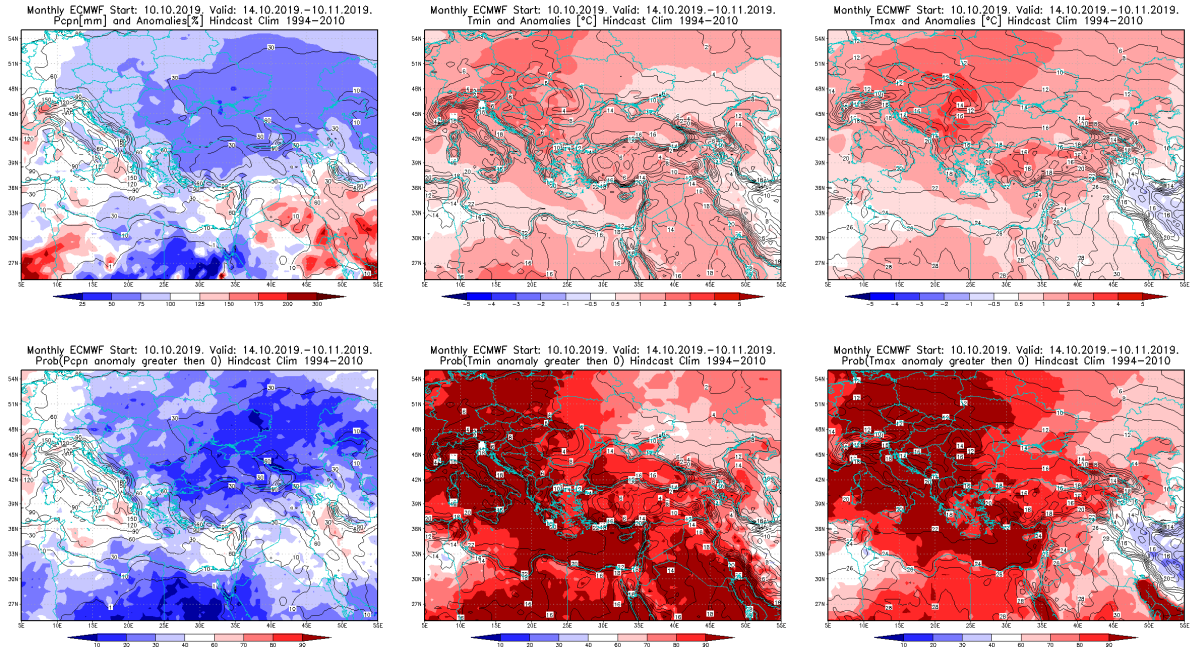


Figure 5. Outlook for the precipitation amount anomaly, minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (upper row), along with the probability of precipitation surplus/deficit and positive minimum and maximum temperature anomalies (lower row) for the 14.10 – 10.11.2019 period

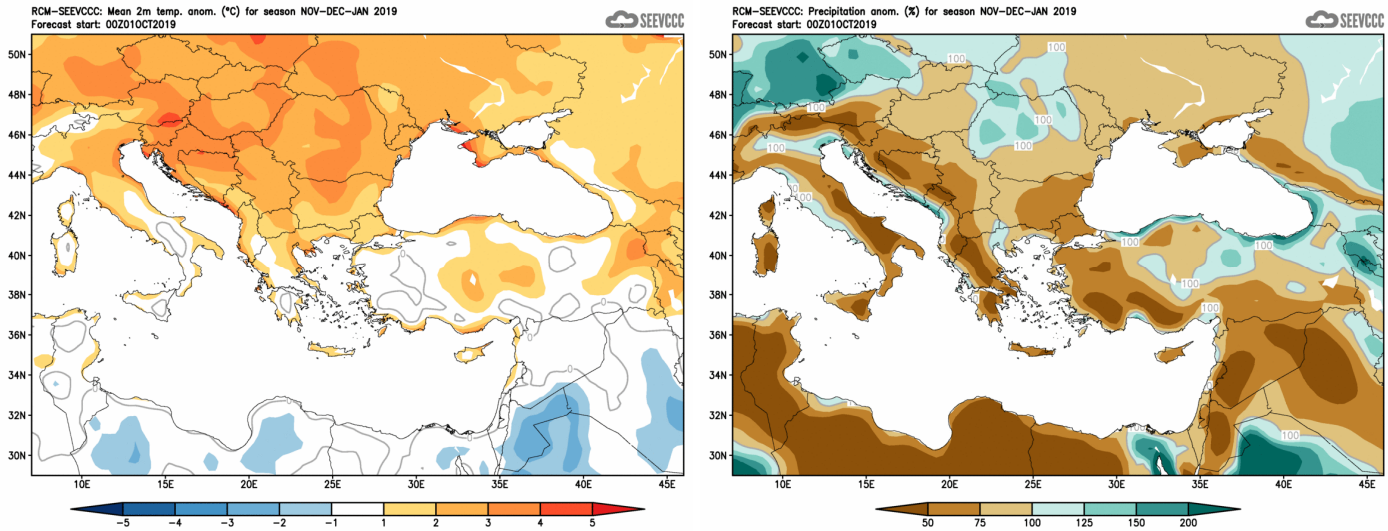


Figure 6. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season NDJ (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

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/)