

Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20240115-3)

Initial/Updated/Final

Topic: **temperature and precipitation**

Organization issuing SEEVCCC

the statement:

Issued/ Amended / 15-1-2024 16:00 P.M.

Cancelled

Contact:

E-mail: cws-seevccc@hidmet.gov.rs

Phone: +381112066925

Fax: +381112066929

Valid from – to: 15-1-2024 – 30-4-2024

Next amendment: 22-1-2024

Region of concern: **Turkey, Balkans, Armenia, Cyprus, Ukraine, Carpathians**

„ Within the first week (8 to 14 January 2024), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above average mean weekly air temperature with anomaly up to +3°C in eastern Ukraine, the southeastern Balkans, along Adriatic coast and Georgia, while temperature anomaly up to +6°C is predicted for Turkey, most of the southern Balkans, Cyprus and Armenia. Probability for exceeding upper quintile (top quarter of the highest temperature) is around 90%. Precipitation surplus is expected in most of the Balkans, most of Turkey, eastern Ukraine and Carpathian region, with probability for exceeding upper tercile (top third of the highest precipitation) in a range from around 70% in most of the Balkans and Turkey up to more than 90% in Carpathian region and Ukraine. “

Monitoring

During the period from 7 to 13 January 2024, weekly precipitation sums were up to 50 mm in Moldova, western Georgia, most of southern and western Turkey and part of the southeastern and western Balkans and up to 75 mm in western and southwestern Turkey. In the southwestern Balkans precipitation sums were up to 100 mm, while in some locations in the central Balkans, southeastern Turkey and western Georgia they were up to 150 mm. In rest of the region precipitation totals were below 25 mm.

Outlook

Within the first week (15 to 21 January 2024), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above average mean weekly air temperature with anomaly up to +3°C in eastern Ukraine, the southeastern Balkans, along Adriatic coast and Georgia, while temperature anomaly up to +6°C is predicted for Turkey, most of the southern Balkans, Cyprus and Armenia. Probability for exceeding upper quintile (top quarter of the highest temperature) is around 90%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature is forecasted for Moldova and southwestern Ukraine, with anomaly up to -3°C, with low probability. Precipitation surplus is expected in most of the Balkans, most of Turkey, eastern Ukraine and Carpathian region, with probability for exceeding upper tercile (top third of the highest precipitation) in a range from around 70% in most of the Balkans and Turkey up to more than 90% in Carpathian region and Ukraine. Precipitation deficit is expected in the area of the Aegean Sea, with around 60% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation).

During the second week (22 to 28 January 2024), above normal mean weekly air temperature is forecasted for most of the Balkans, Romania, Moldova and western Ukraine, with anomaly up to +3°C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is around 70%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature is predicted for western Turkey with anomaly up to -3°C and probability around 60% for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest temperature). Precipitation surplus is expected in South Caucasus and eastern Turkey, with probability around 80% for exceeding upper tercile (top third of the highest precipitation). Precipitation deficit is predicted for the Balkans, western Turkey, Moldova, southern and eastern Romania and Cyprus. Probability for exceeding lower tercile is in a range from around 60% in Moldova and Cyprus, up to around 90% in the southern and central Balkans and westernmost Turkey.

During the following three months (February, March and April), seasonal forecast predicts above average seasonal air temperature in the western and eastern Balkans, eastern Romania, most of Ukraine, most of South Caucasus, central and eastern Turkey. Precipitation surplus is expected in the Carpathians, part of the central Balkans, northern, central and eastern Turkey and South Caucasus. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for most of the southern and part of the western Balkans, Cyprus, and southern Turkey.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 22-1-2024

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

ANNEX

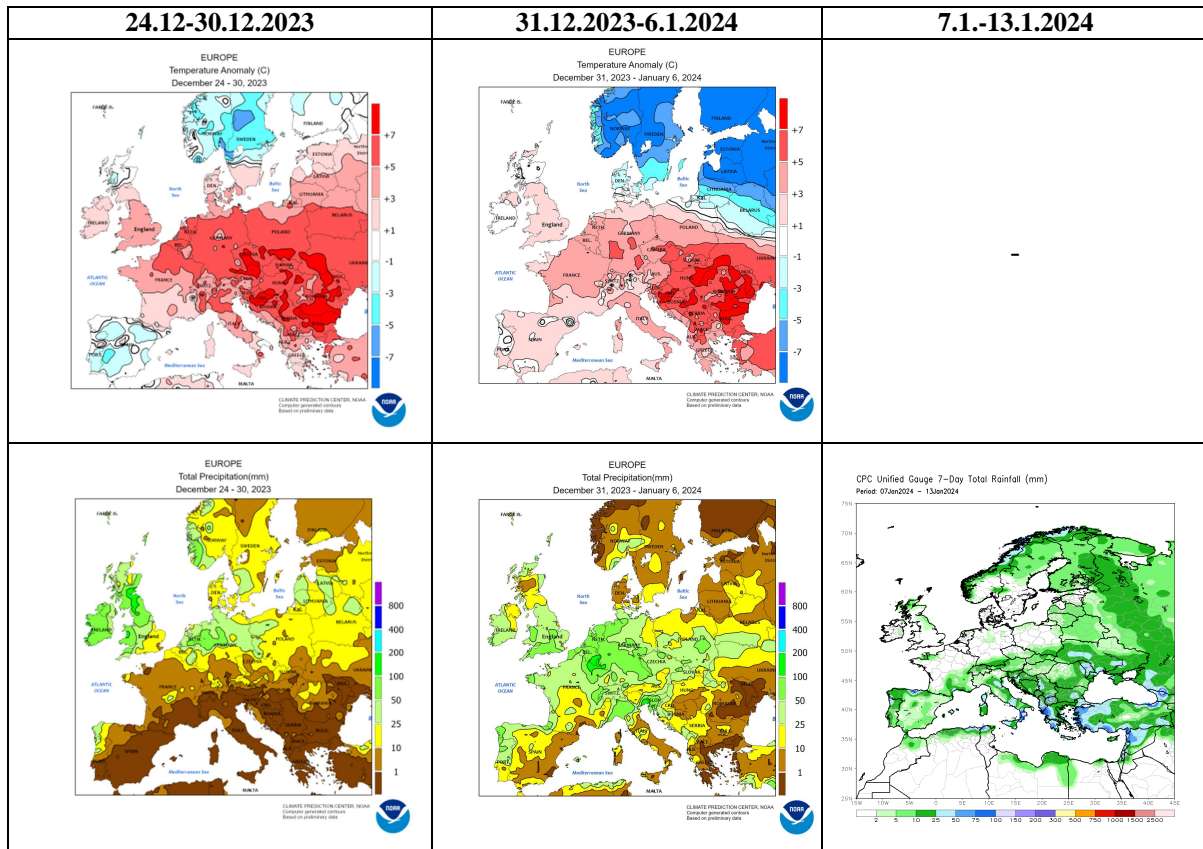


Figure 1. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

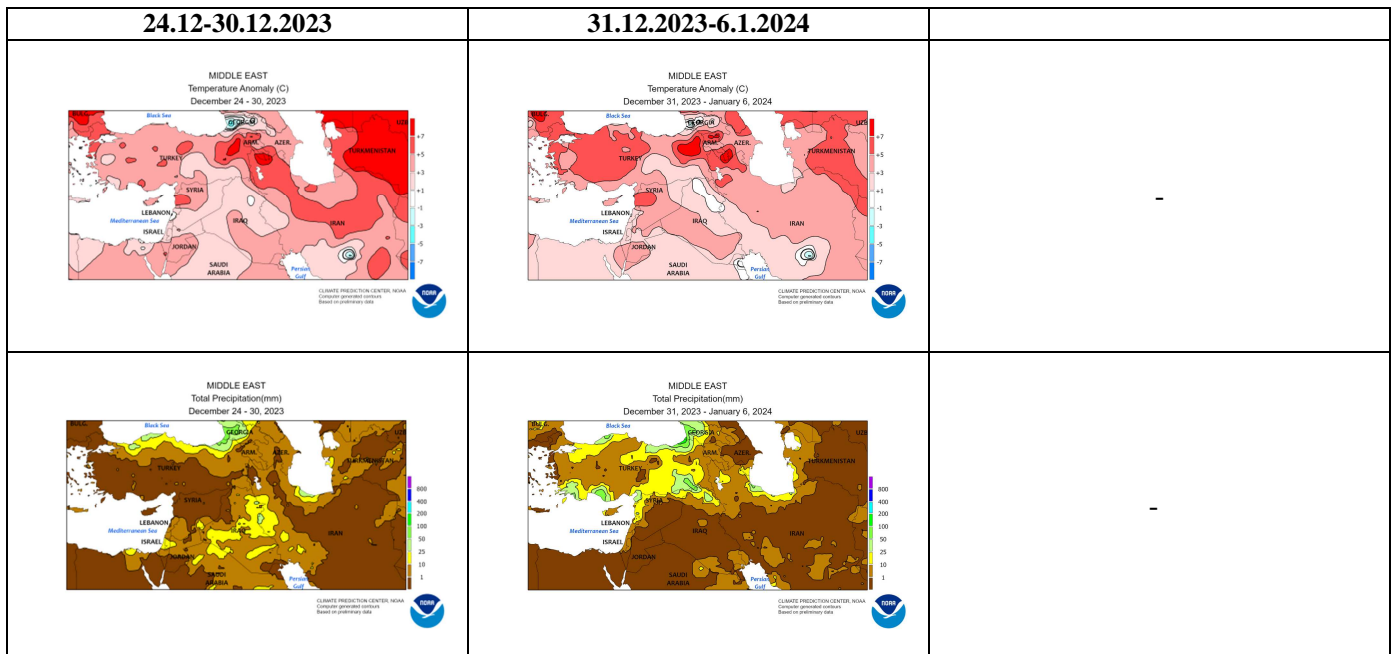


Figure 2. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center)

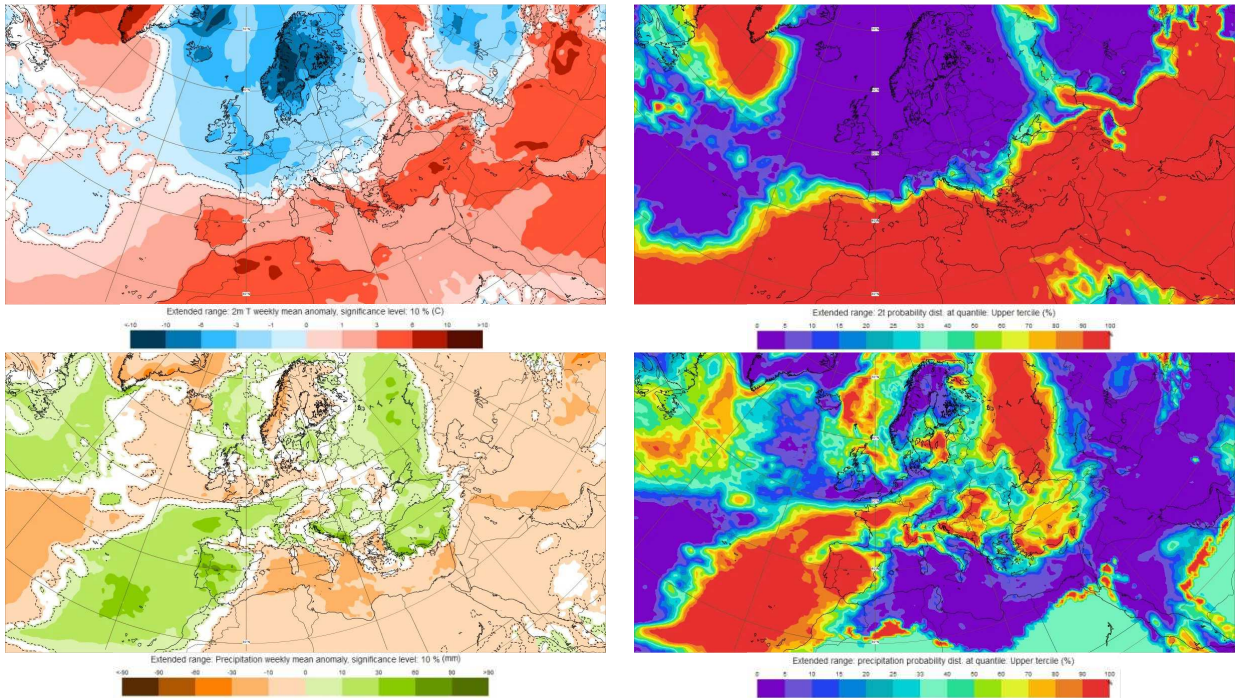


Figure 3. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the upper tercile (lower row) for the 8.1–14.1.2024 period (source: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts)

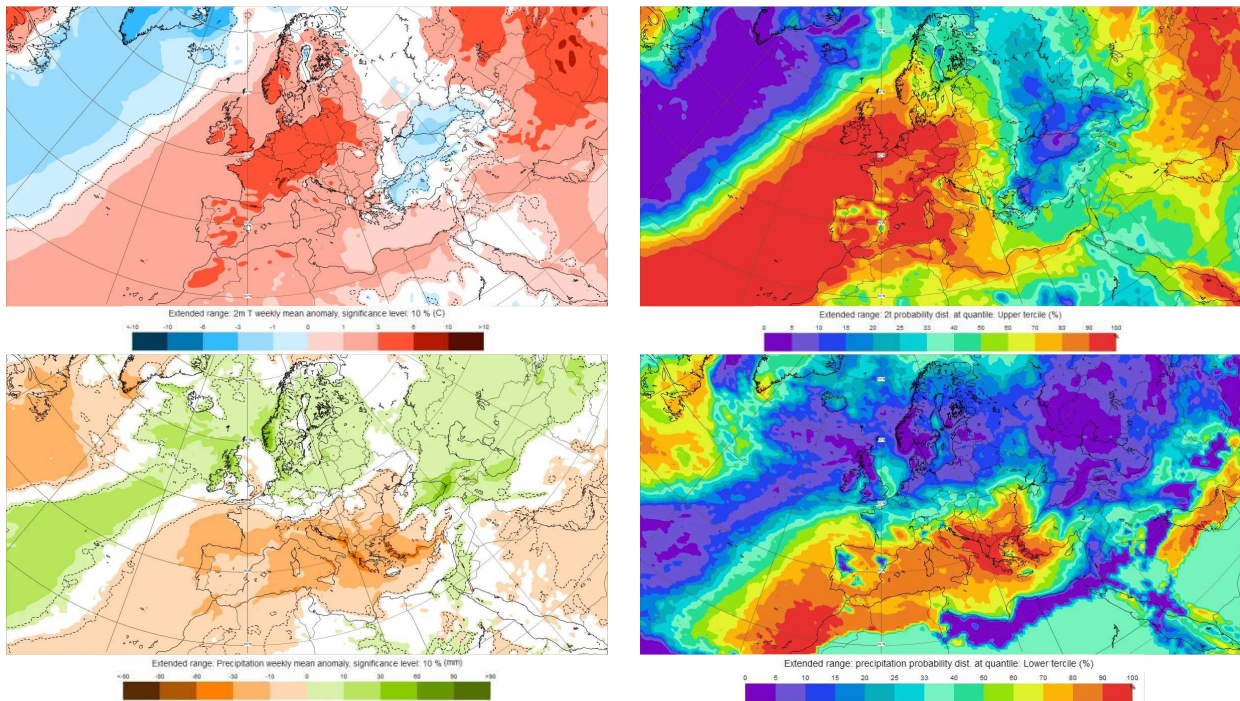


Figure 4. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the lower tercile (lower row) for the 15.1–21.1.2024 period (source: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts)

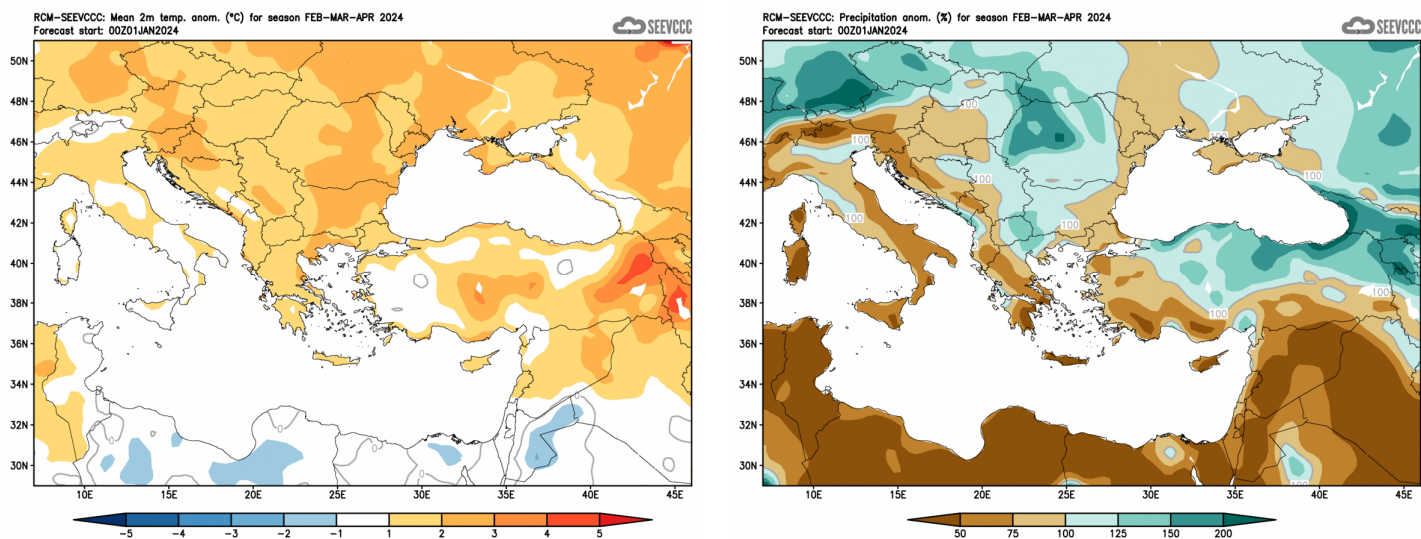


Figure 5. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season FMA (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

Sources

- Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia (www.hidmet.gov.rs)
- South East European Virtual Climate Change Center (www.seevccc.rs)
- European Centre 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>)