

Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20260525-21)

Initial/Updated/Final

Topic: **temperature and precipitation**

Organization issuing
the statement: SEEVCCC

Issued/ Amended / 25-5-2026 16:00
Cancelled

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Valid from – to: 25-5-2026 – 31-8-2026 Next amendment: 1-6-2026

Region of concern: **SEE**

„ Within the first week (25 to 31 May 2026), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -6 °C in central parts of Turkey and Cyprus, while temperature anomaly up to -3 °C is predicted Turkey, South Caucasus, even up to -6 °C in central parts of Turkey. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (lower third of the lowest temperature) is around 90%. Above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly from +3 °C up to +6 °C, is forecasted for most of the Balkans. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is around 90%. Precipitation surplus is expected in southern Turkey, Georgia, Cyprus and southern Greece, with around 80% probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation). Precipitation deficit is predicted for most of the Balkans, with around 90% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation). “

Monitoring

During the period from 17 to 23 May 2026, observed weekly precipitation sums were around 50 mm in most parts of Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, southern parts of Ukraine, most of Turkey and Georgia. In rest of the SEECOF region, weekly precipitation totals were below 25 mm.

Outlook

Within the first week (25 to 31 May 2026), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -6 °C in central parts of Turkey and Cyprus, while temperature anomaly up to -3 °C is predicted Turkey, South Caucasus, even up to -6 °C in central parts of Turkey. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (lower third of the lowest temperature) is around 90%. Above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly from +3 °C up to +6 °C, is forecasted for most of the Balkans. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is around 90%. Precipitation surplus is expected in southern Turkey, Georgia, Cyprus and southern Greece, with around 80% probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation). Precipitation deficit is predicted for most of the Balkans, with around 90% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation).

During the second week (1 to 7 June 2026), above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly around +3 °C, is predicted for the Balkans and Ukraine. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (top third of the highest temperature) is around 80%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -3 °C, is forecasted for Cyprus, southern Turkey, South Caucasus and Middle East. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (lower third of the lowest temperature) is around 70% in most parts. Precipitation deficit is predicted for most of the Balkans, with around 60% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation). In rest of the region average precipitation sums are expected.

During the following three months (June, July and August 2026), seasonal forecast predicts above average seasonal air temperature in almost the entire SEE region, except eastern Romania, Moldova, southern and eastern Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and some parts of Middle East, with the probability for exceeding the upper tercile ranging from 50% up to 70%. Precipitation surplus is expected in some parts of eastern Ukraine, while deficit is forecasted for Pannonian plain, northern, central and eastern Balkans, northern Turkey and Georgia, with up to 50% probability for exceeding the upper/lower tercile.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 1-6-2026

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

ANNEX

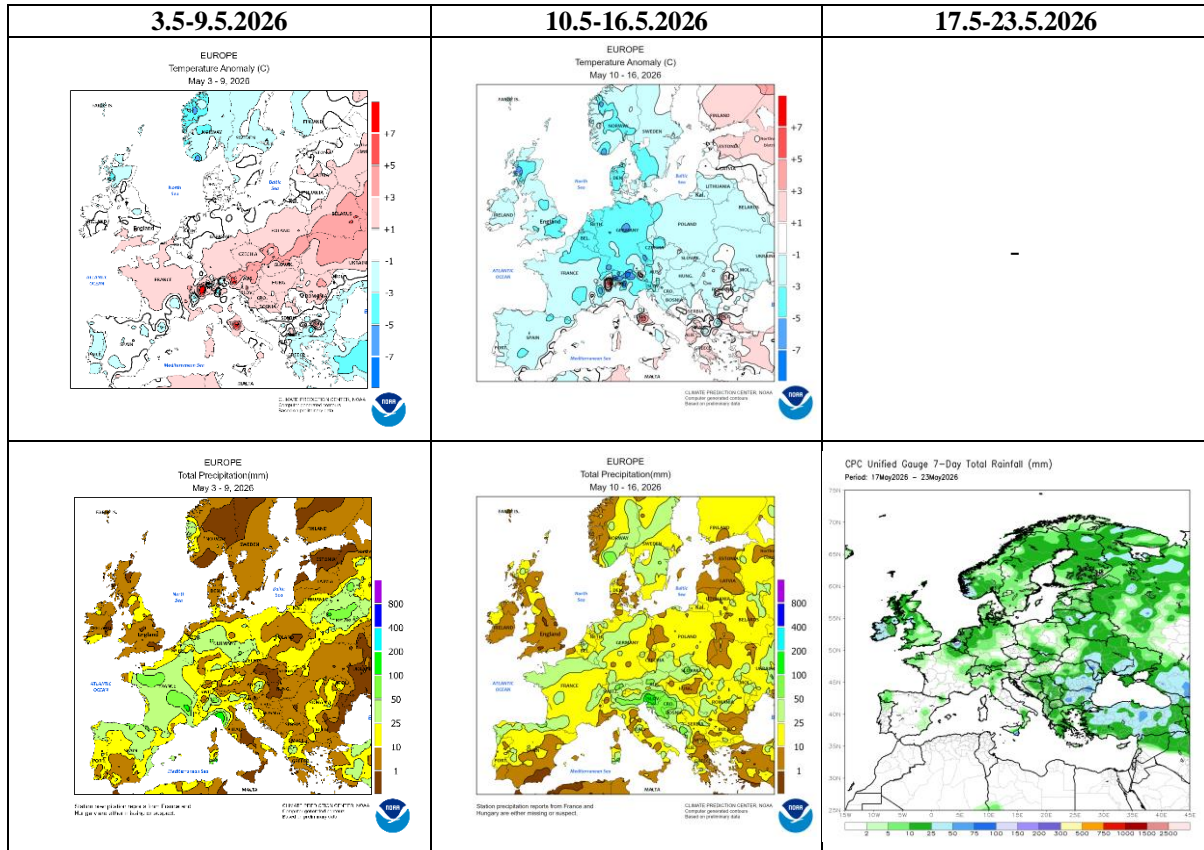


Figure 1. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

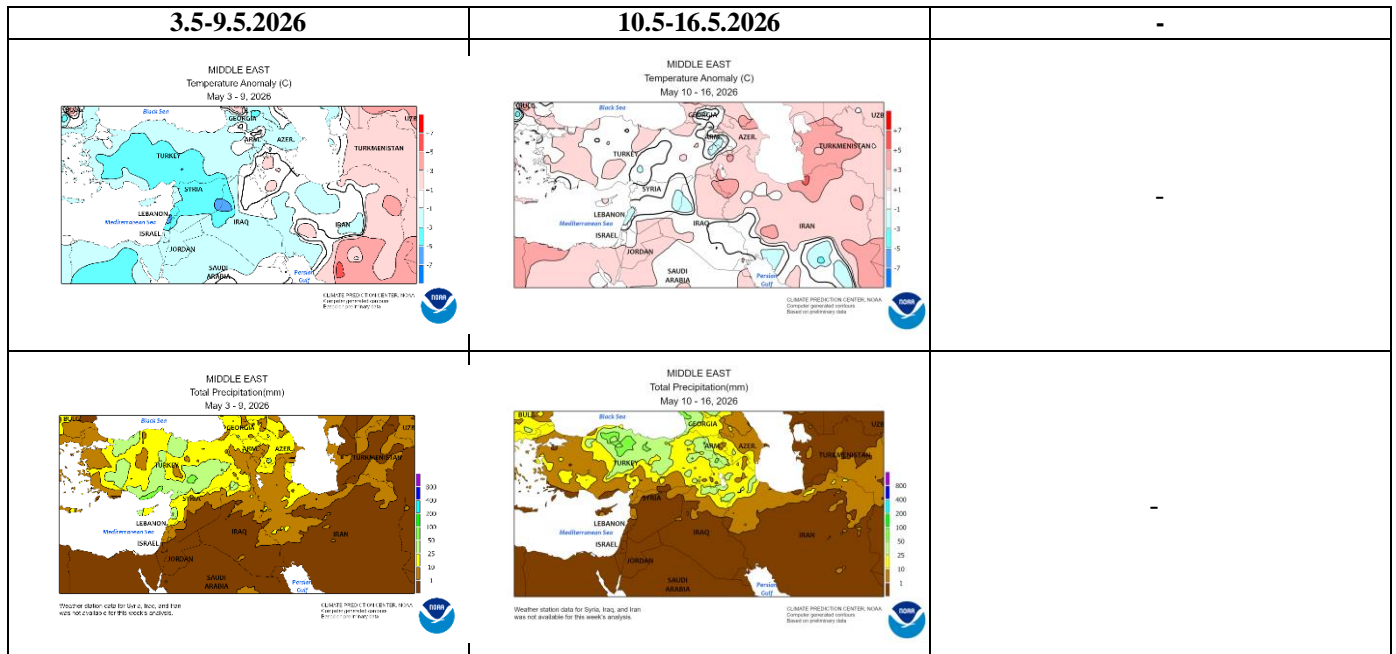


Figure 2. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center)

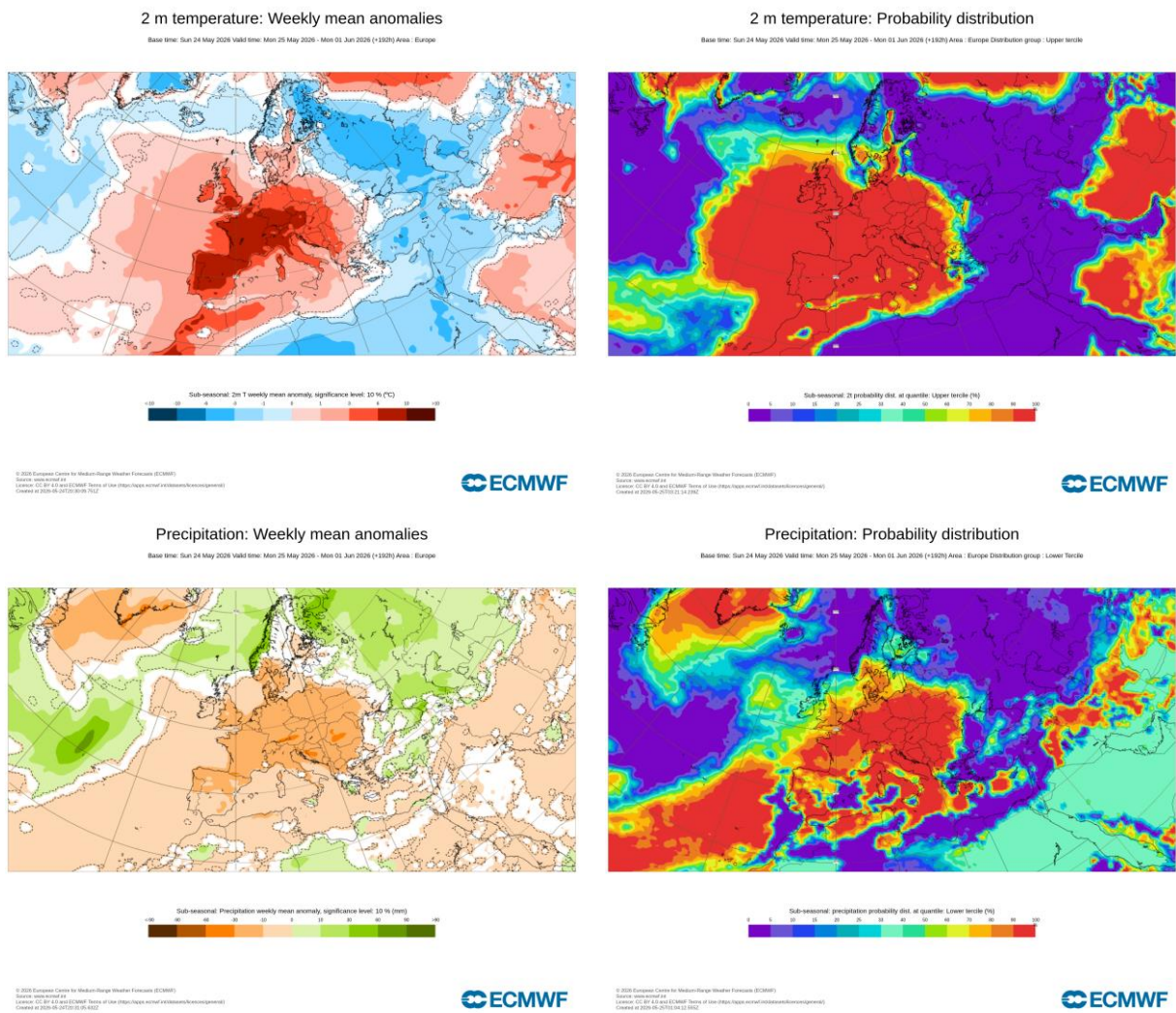


Figure 3. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the lower tercile (lower row) for the 25.5-31.5.2026 period (source: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, ECMWF)

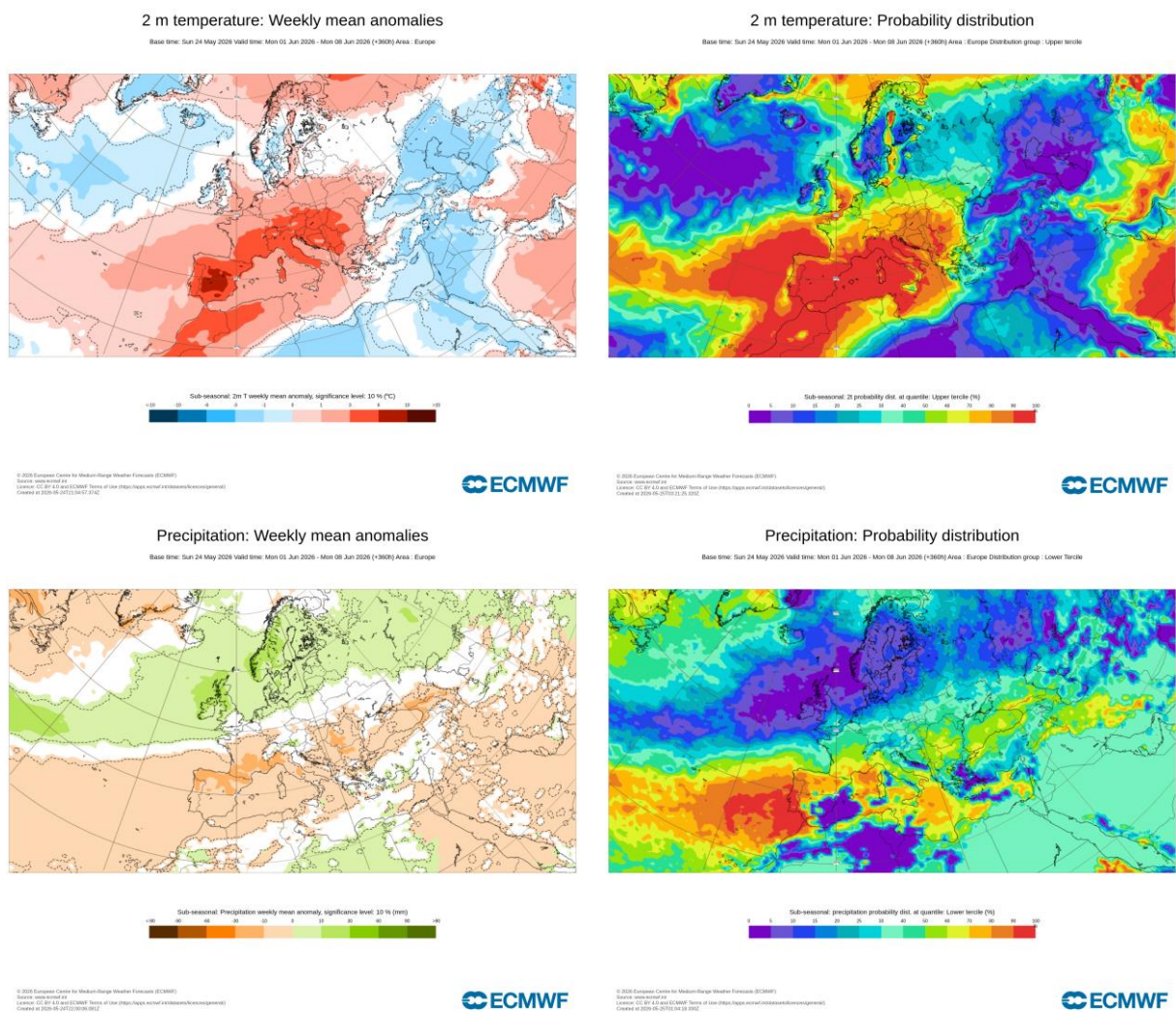


Figure 4. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the lower tercile (lower row) for the 1.6-7.6.2026 period (source: ECMWF)

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
 Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
 Forecast start is 01/05/26, climate period is 1993-2016
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5
 JJA 2026

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
 Forecast start is 01/05/26, climate period is 1993-2016
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5
 JJA 2026

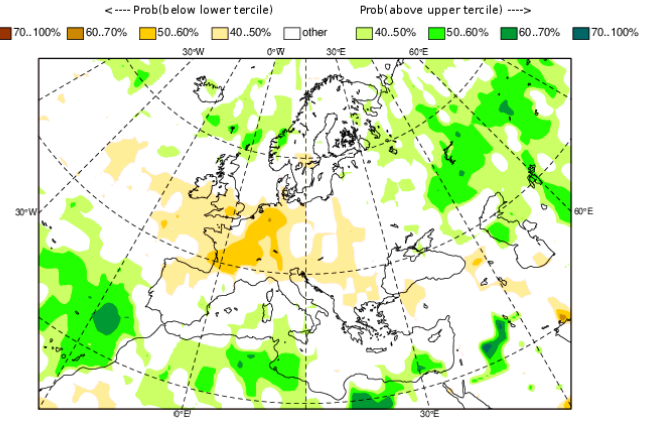
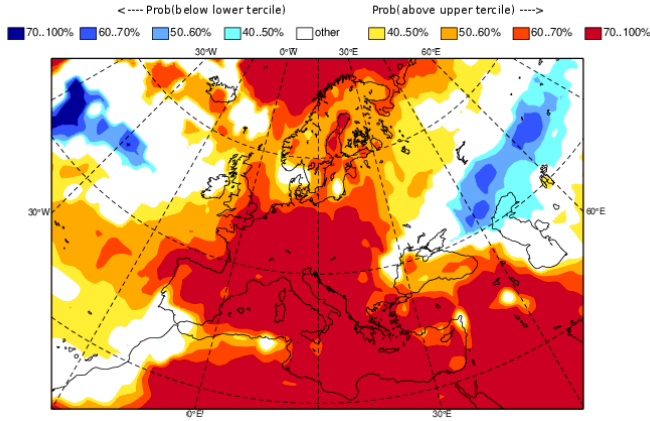


Figure 5. Mean seasonal air temperature and precipitation anomaly probabilities for the season JJA (source: ECMWF)

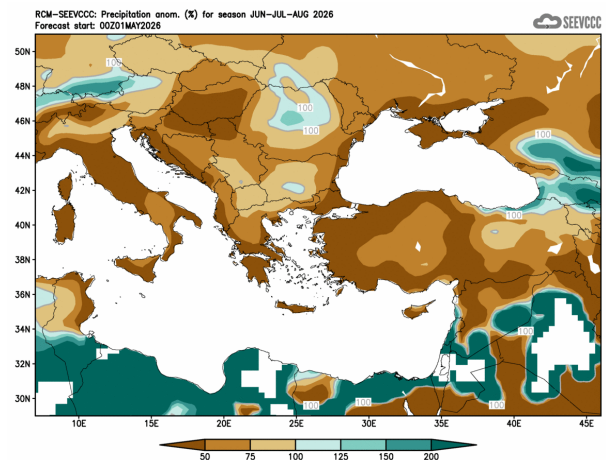
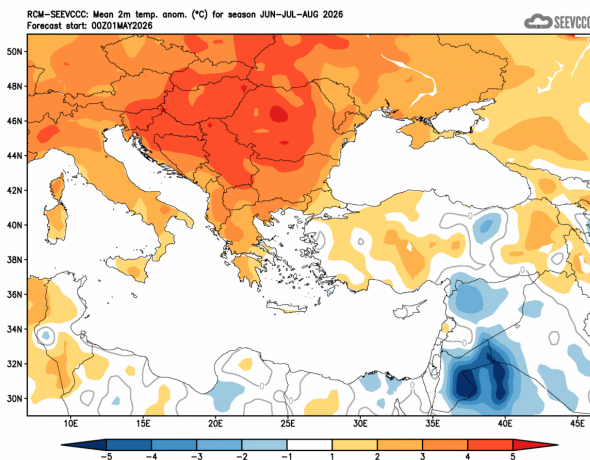


Figure 6. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season JJA (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

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>)