Seasonal outlook for summer 2014 weather conditions over Greece

Hellenic National Meteorological Service (HNMS) provides seasonal outlook for the forthcoming summer 2014, namely June, July and August (JJA) mainly archived from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). This year the forecasts discussed are also from the Met Office global seasonal prediction system (source:<u>http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/seasonal-to-decadal/gpc-outlooks/glob-seas-prob</u>) version 5, referred to as 'GloSea5' and the International Research Institute (IRI) experimental Climate Outlook for Europe (source: <u>http://portal.iri.columbia.edu</u>). The seasonal outlook for summer for precipitation and temperature based on all three systems, with reference to the 1981-2010 climatology for both ECMWF (IFS model) and IRI and 1996-2009 UK Met Office (GloSea5) are presented in this report.

ECMWF seasonal forecasts of mean 2m temperature anomalies for summer 2014, based on the April 2014 run, are presented in Figure 1. A slight increasing tendency of 0.5-1°C is evident over the entire country while a higher positive mean 2m temperature anomaly up to 2°C is also detected. These higher anomaly values for 2m temperature are forecasted over central and eastern parts of Greece (mainly East Aegean islands). This is also supported by Figure 2, which illustrates the probability map for 2m temperature to exceed the upper 20th percentiles. The probability of these regions to be above climatologically average reaches up to 70%. This statement is also supported by the IRI multi -model probability forecast presented in Figure 3, where regions whose distribution of likely outcomes is shifted very substantially from the climatologically average, are highlighted. The probability map of 2m temperature for JJA 2014 prepared by IRI, shows that the expected probabilities of the seasonal temperatures are at least moderately (45-50%) enhanced for above normal. Figure 4 illustrates the UK Met Office forecasts based also on April 2014. Probability maps of above, near and below normal 2m temperature presented for summer 2014, indicate that temperature will be above normal over the entire country (40-60% probability) as also supported by the ECMWF forecast. However, contradictory to ECWMF and IRI outlook, the warmest areas are depicted over the western parts of the country, namely the Ionian Islands. Thus the summer 2014 forecast for 2m temperature for Greece suggests, a warmer than climatology summer 2014, while the proposed by ECMWF and IRI scenario for higher 2m temperatures over Central and Eastern parts of Greece is adopted by HNMS.

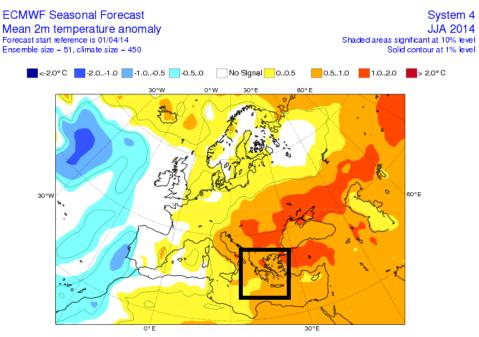


Figure 1. ECMWF seasonal forecast for summer 2014 for mean temperature anomalies, based on the April 2014 run.

Source:http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/seasonal/forecast/seasonal_rang e forecast/

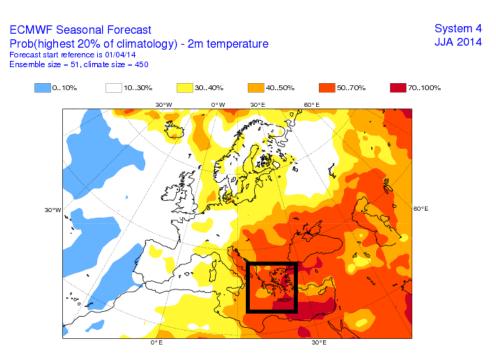


Figure 2. ECMWF seasonal forecast for summer 2014 for probability of 2m temperature at the 20% highest climatology value, based on the April 2014 run Source:http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/seasonal/forecast/seasonal_rang e_forecast/

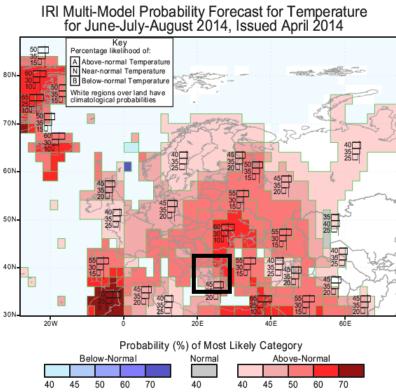
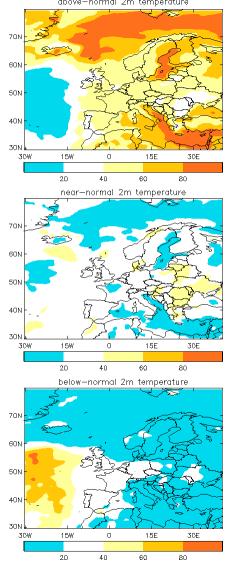
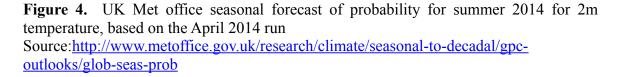


Figure 3. IRI seasonal forecast for summer 2014 based on the April 2014 run for the 2m temperature probabilities.

Source:http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/seasonal-climate-forecasts



Probability of tercile categories Jun/Jul/Aug Issued Apr 2014 above-normal 2m temperature



Regarding the mean precipitation, the ECMWF seasonal forecast illustrated in Figures 5 and 6, the IRI probability maps in Figure 7 as well as the UK Met Office forecasts in Figure 8, indicate a strong lack of signal. According to all seasonal forecasts presented, based on the April 2014, it is evident that a specific seasonal outlook for precipitation can not be determined. The small above upper tercile probability (40-50%) detected in Figures 6 and 8 near a small part of south western part of Greece compared to model climatology is assumed negligible and therefore not evaluated. Thus following all

outlooks it is assumed that during summer the precipitation is not likely to be shifted from the climatologically averages for Greece.

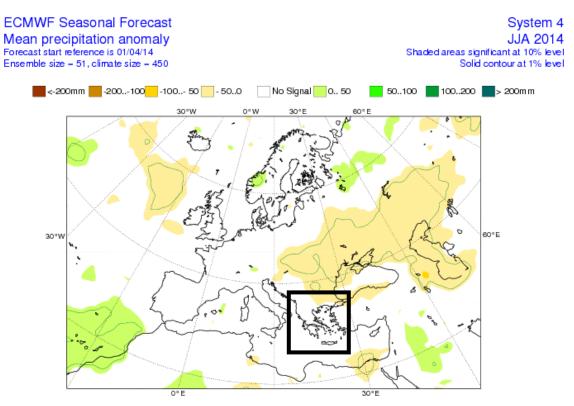


Figure 5. ECMWF seasonal forecast for summer 2014 for mean precipitation anomalies, based on the April run

Source:http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/seasonal/forecast/seasonal_rang e_forecast/

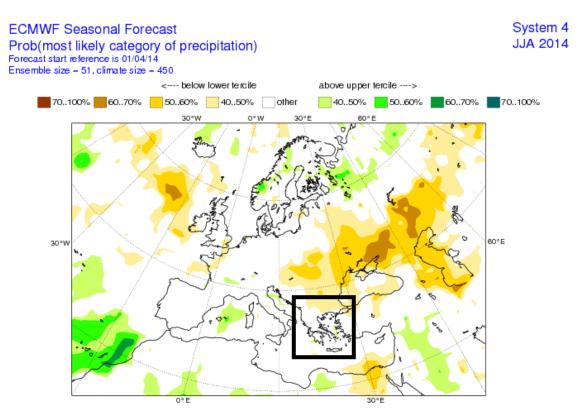


Figure 6. ECMWF seasonal forecast for summer 2014 for the probability of most likely category of precipitation (below-above upper tercile), based on the April 2014 run

 $Source: http://www.ecmwf.int/products/forecasts/d/charts/seasonal/forecast/seasonal_rang e_forecast/$

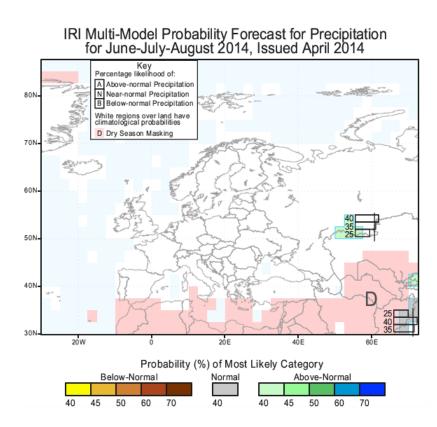
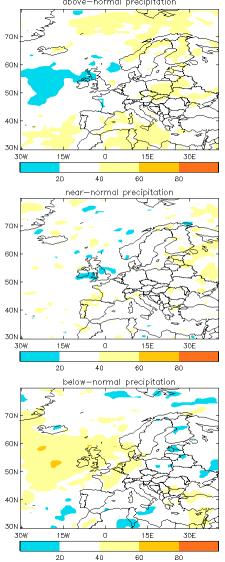


Figure 7. IRI seasonal forecast for summer 2014 based on the April 2014 run for precipitation probability.

Source:http://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/seasonal-climate-forecasts



Probability of tercile categories Jun/Jul/Aug Issued Apr 2014 above—normal precipitation

