



HELLENIC NATIONAL
METEOROLOGICAL
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ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΕΩΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ

VERIFICATION of the SEECOF-11 SUMMER 2014
CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR GREECE

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1. TEMPERATURE

1.1 Analysis of the 2014 summer mean Temperature anomalies in Greece

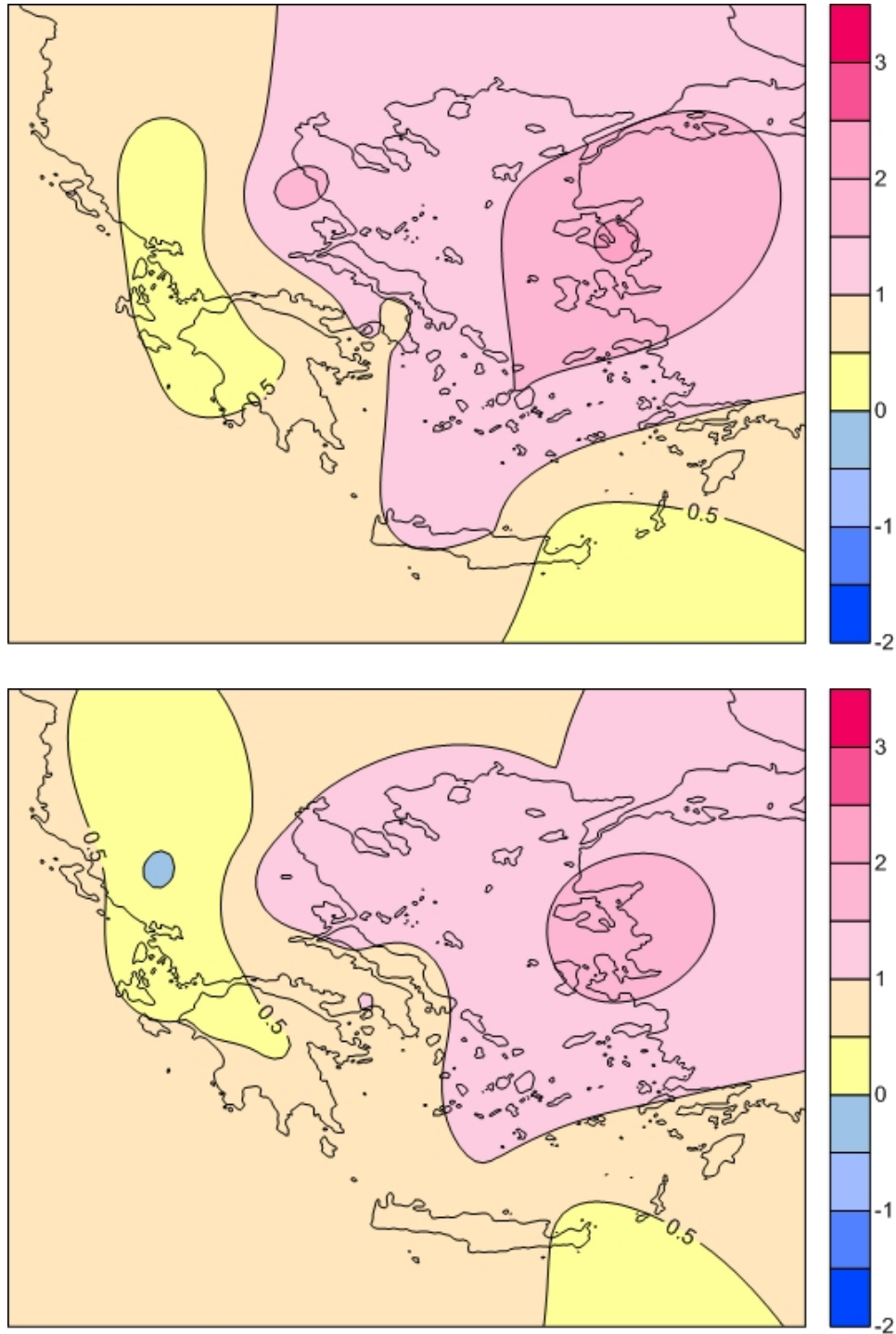


Figure 1. Mean Temperature anomalies (°C) for summer 2014 in Greece according to the (top) 1961-1990 climatology and (bottom) 1971-2000 climatology.

For summer 2014, the analysis of mean Temperature from representative Met. Stations in Greece showed **positives anomalies** from the JJA normal values compared to 1961-1990 and/or 1971-2000 climatology (Figure 1a and Figure 1b respectively).

In particular:

(i) over east part of Greece, the summer 2014 was warmer than normal ranging from 1° C up to 2° over the eastern Aegean Islands.

(ii) the rest region of Greece experienced smaller positive mean Temperature anomalies, with some local minima of positive deviations over west part and east Crete.

(iii) compared to the 1971-2000 normals, a small negative deviation ($< 0.5^{\circ}$ C) over the NW mountainous area could be mentioned.

1.2 Verification of the SEECOF-11 summer2014 Temperature outlook for Greece

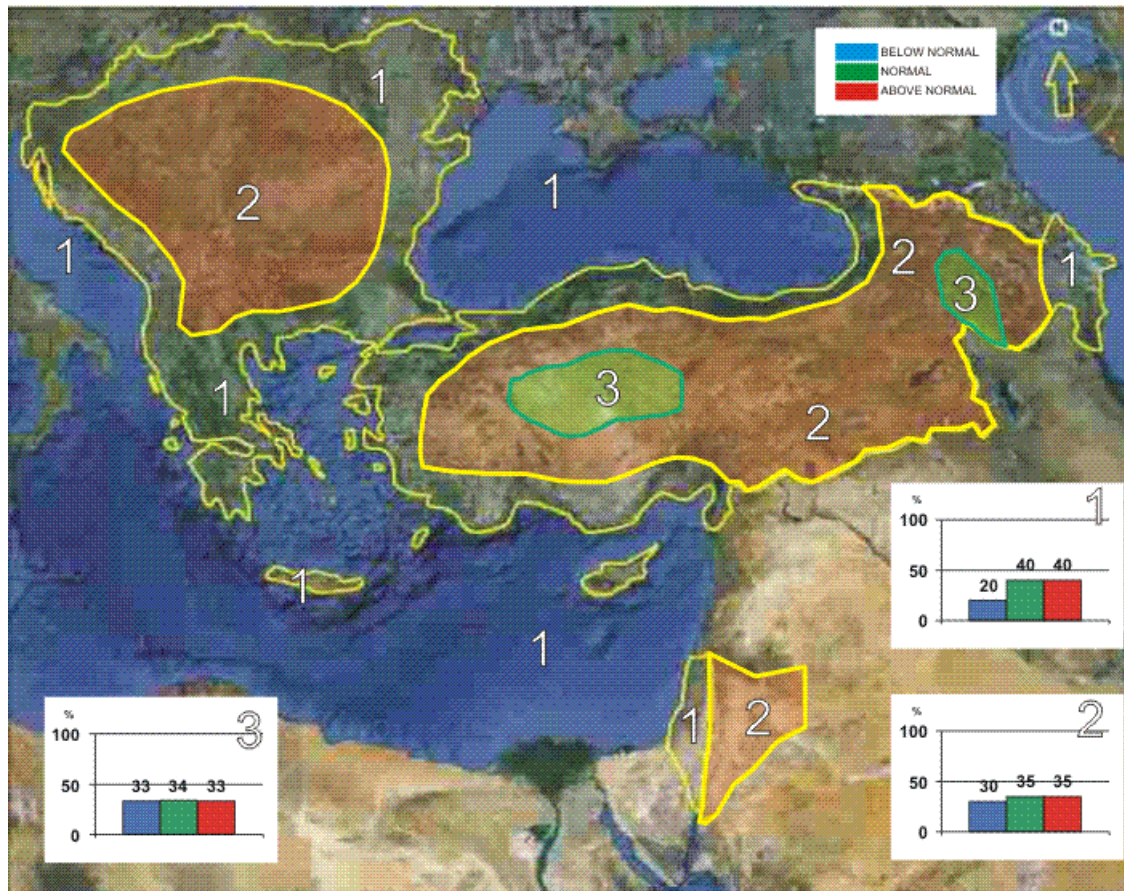


Figure 2. Graphical presentation of the SEECOF-11 summer 2014 temperature outlook.

According to the SEECOF-11 outlook for summer 2014 mean Temperature (Figure 2): the whole Greek region is in the SEECOF-11's area, where the higher probability for above-average conditions (zone 1) are expected.

Verifying the SEECOF-11 temperature outlook (although this is relative to the 1981-2010): the 40% probability for either near or above normal values of the SEECOF-11 prediction was successful for almost the whole Greek region.

2. PRECIPITATION

2.1 Analysis of the 2014 summer precipitation anomalies in Greece

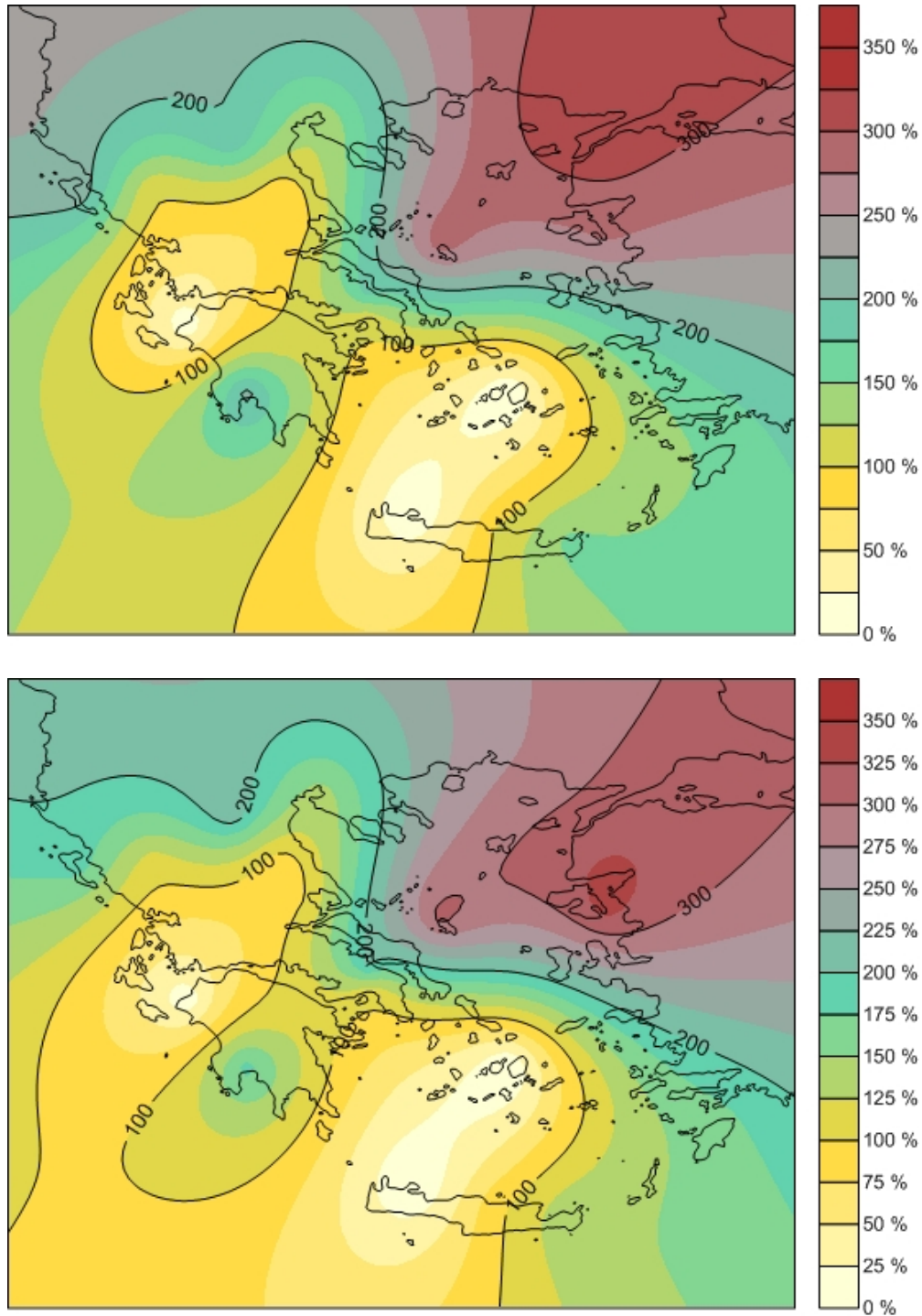


Figure 3. Precipitation anomalies for summer 2014 in Greece according to the (top) 1961-1990 climatology and (bottom) 1971-2000 climatology.

For summer 2014, the analysis of the accumulative precipitation from representative Met. Stations in Greece showed that for a large part of the country the JJA-2014 recorded rainfall amount was above the normal values compared to 1961-1990 and/or 1971-2000 climatology (Figure 3a and Figure 3b respectively).

In particular:

(i) the north Greek area received more than 1.5 times the average summer rainfall, while at the northern part of the Aegean Islands this proportion was locally about 3-times.

(ii) although the Cyclades Islands and west Crete have a summer average precipitation height of about 5 mm, during summer 2014 most part experienced zero rainfall.

(iii) also, a local minimum of rainfall was observed at part of NW Peloponnese, a region which usually records about 20.0 mm of summer precipitation.

2.2 Verification of the SEECOF-11 2014 summer precipitation outlook for Greece

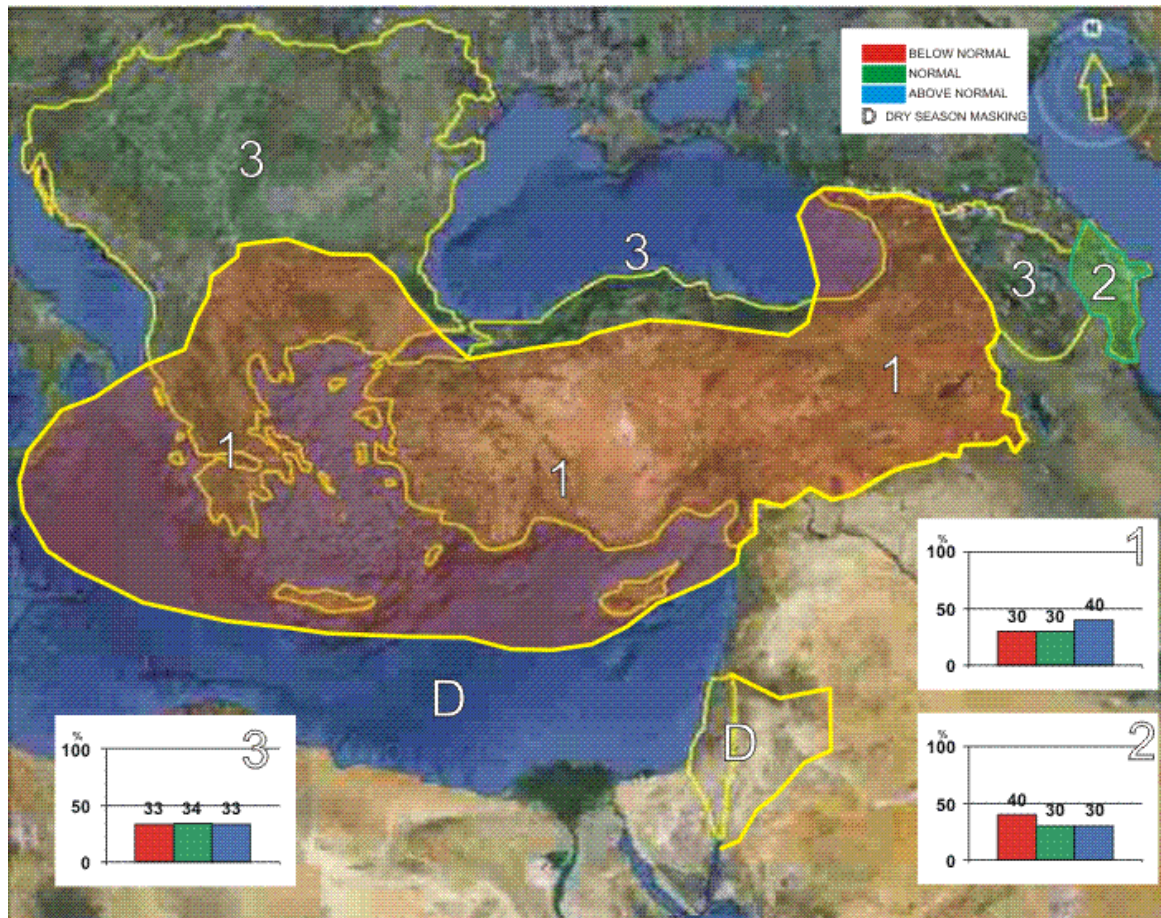


Figure 4. Graphical presentation of the SEECOF-11 summer 2014 precipitation outlook.

According to the SEECOF-11 outlook for summer 2014 precipitation (Figure 4): the whole Greek region is in the SEECOF-11's area, where the probabilities of the total summer rainfall are near or above average (zone 1).

Verifying the SEECOF-11 precipitation outlook (although this is relative to the 1981-2010 normals): in general, the prediction was successful although the higher above the average area is at a smaller scale.

Finally, it should be mentioned that at all the 3 zones of the precipitation outlook the probabilities of below-near-above average don't show significant differences between them.