



CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR 2015 SUMMER SEASON FOR THE SEE&CAUCASUS REGION

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The NHMS of Serbia regularly prepares climate outlooks for our country on the basis of the ECMWF seasonal forecast model outputs, as well as on the basis of the SEEVCCC regional climate model outputs. In this paper we will present the climate outlook for summer season 2015 for the SEE&Caucasus region, based on all available forecasting material including: outputs from 12 GPCs, WMO Leading Centre for LRF, IRI and SEEVCCC.

In the whole SEECOF region there is more likelihood for above-average temperature. There is less probability for exceeding the average temperature in the continental part of Turkey, central parts of the Balkan Peninsula and the mountainous area of the South Caucasus region, as well as in Ukraine (zone 2 in Figure 1), while there is greater probability for above-average conditions in other parts of the SEECOF region (zone 1 in Figure 1).

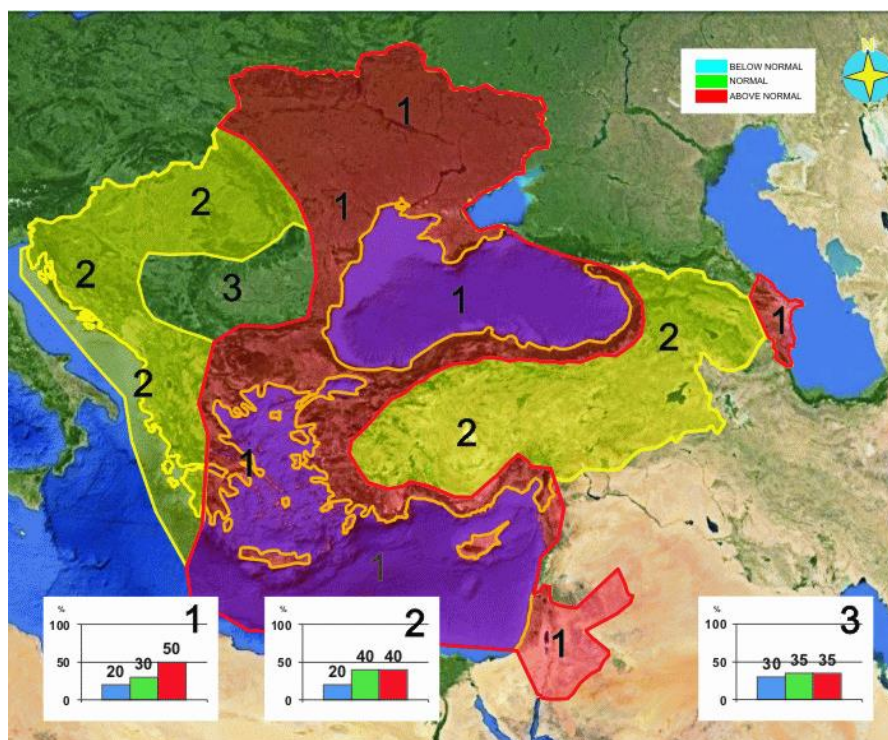


Figure 1. Graphical presentation of the 2015 summer temperature outlook

Uncertainties in regional predictions are larger for precipitation than for temperature. In the South Caucasus region and eastern parts of Ukraine summer season precipitation totals are likely to be near- or below- average (zone 1 in Figure 2), while there is higher probability for above-average conditions in the mountainous region of Turkey (zone 2 in Figure 2). In the rest of the SEECOF region (zone 3 in Figure 2) the uncertainty is large: probabilities for below-, near- or above- average conditions are approximately equal. It must be emphasized that it might be possible that some parts, especially mountainous ones, might locally have near- or above- normal summer season totals, due to episodes of the enhanced convection with high intensity rainfall. Along the southern coasts of the eastern Mediterranean, in the southern part of the Aegean Sea, in Israel and Jordan, due to dry season masking, it is not possible to forecast summer season precipitation.

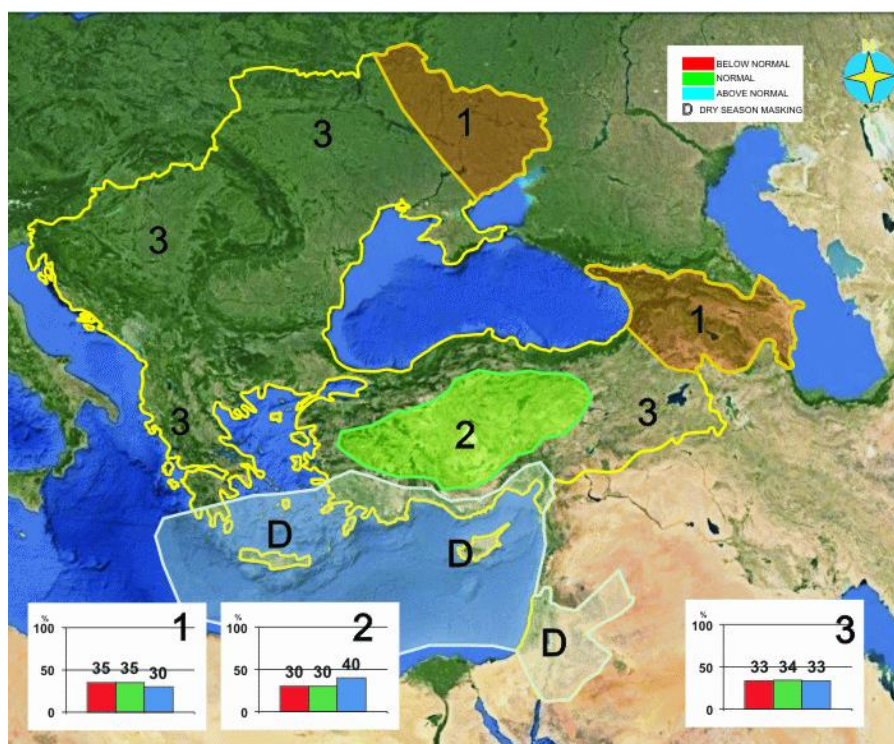


Figure 2. Graphical presentation of the 2015 summer precipitation outlook

Reference:

The maps show the probabilistic consensus forecast for tercile categories of anomalies of seasonal-mean temperature and precipitation, relative to the period 1981-2010.