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ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΕΩΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ

VERIFICATION of the SEECOF-13 SUMMER 2015
CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR GREECE

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1. TEMPERATURE

1.1 Analysis of the 2015 summer Temperature Anomalies for Greece

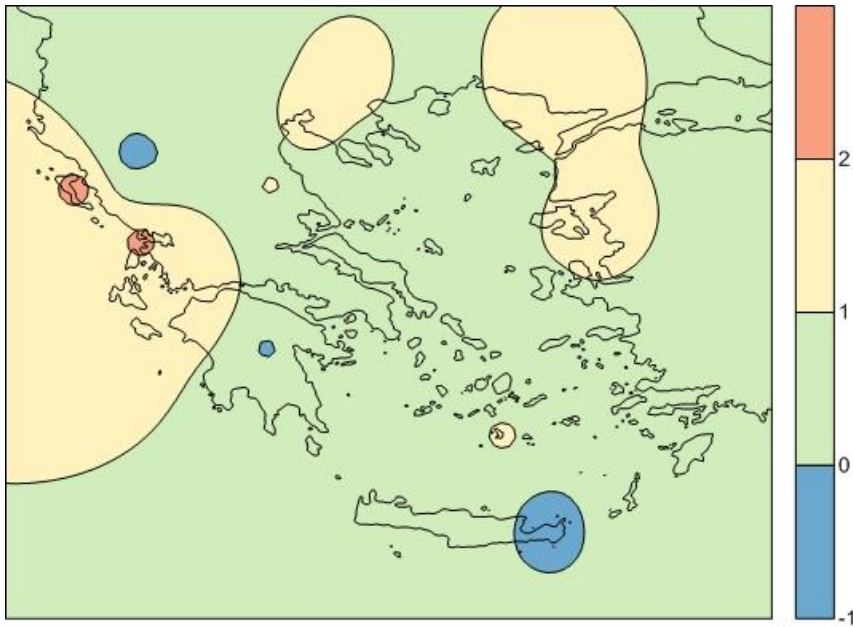


Figure 1. Mean Temperature anomalies (°C) for summer 2015 in Greece according to the 1971-2000 climatology.

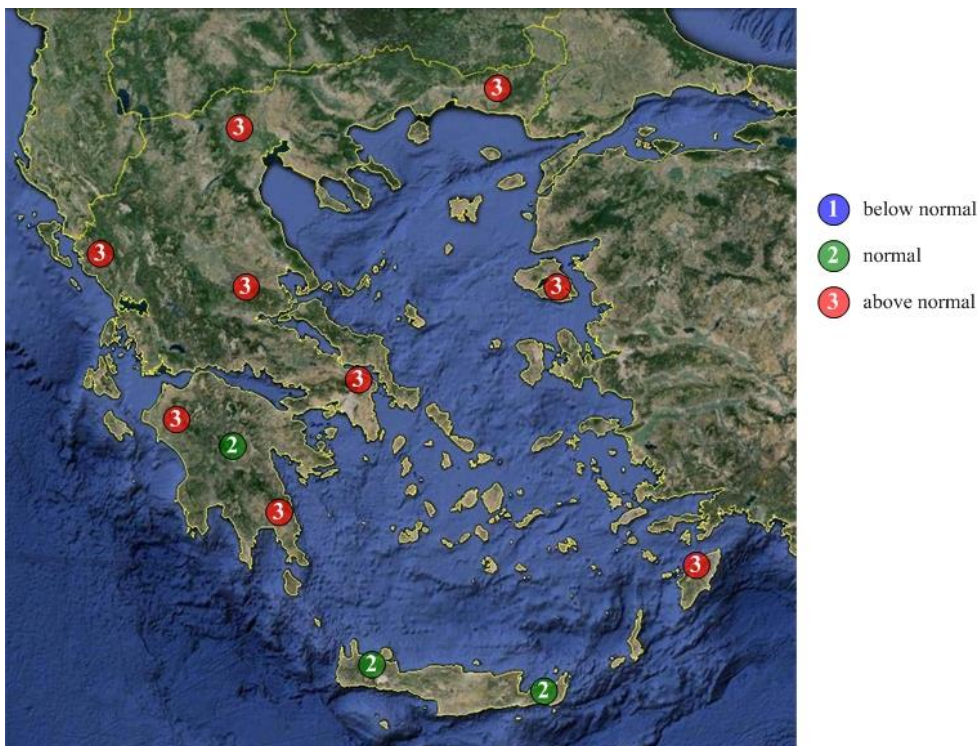


Figure 2. Mean Temperature terciles for summer 2015 in Greece according to the 1971-2000 climatology.

For the 2015 summer period, the **analysis of mean Temperature** from representative Met. Stations in Greece showed that:

Anomalies (Figure 1)

- (i) almost the whole country experienced **positive anomalies** compared to the 1971-2000 normal values.
- (ii) the greater differences (< 2.5 °C) are detected at the western part of the country.
- (iii) local minima of small negative anomalies were recorded at some mainland stations and at the eastern part of Crete Island.

Terciles (Figure 2)

The tercile analysis showed that above-average temperature conditions ($\approx 80\%$) prevailed in Greece during summer 2015.

It should be mentioned that the range of the borders of the middle tercile is not wide enough, thus the tercile categories are not clearly distinguished.

1.2 Verification of the SEECOF-13 2015 summer Temperature outlook for Greece

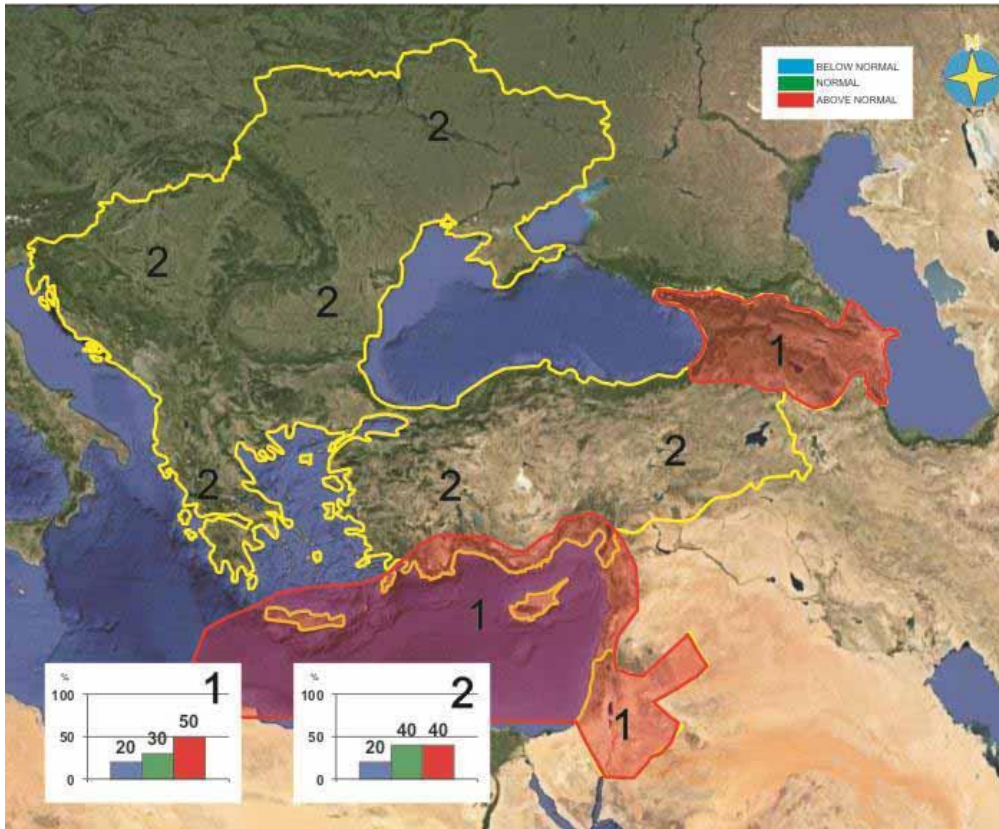


Figure 3. Graphical presentation of the 2015 summer temperature outlook.

According to the SEECOF's outlook for the 2015 summer mean Temperature (Figure 3):
The Greek area is in the SEECOF's zones 1 and 2, where the above average temperature conditions are more likely.

Verifying the SEECOF's temperature outlook (although this is relative to the 1981-2010 normals):

since that above-average temperature conditions ($\approx 80\%$) prevailed in Greece, the SEECOF's prediction can be considered as successful.

2. PRECIPITATION

2.1 Analysis of the 2015 summer precipitation anomalies for Greece

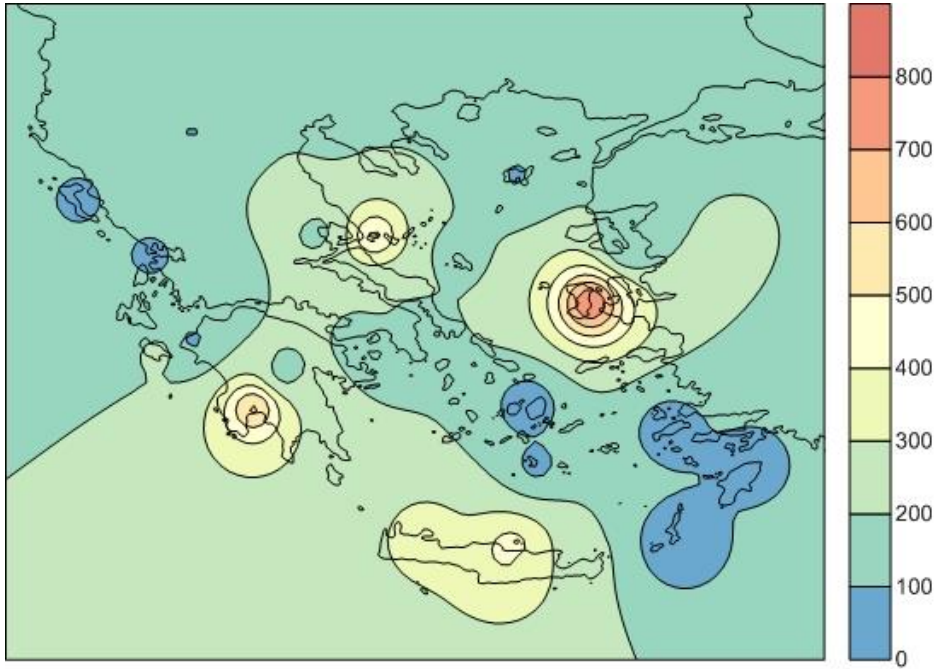


Figure 4. Precipitation anomalies for summer 2015 in Greece according to the 1971-2000 climatology.

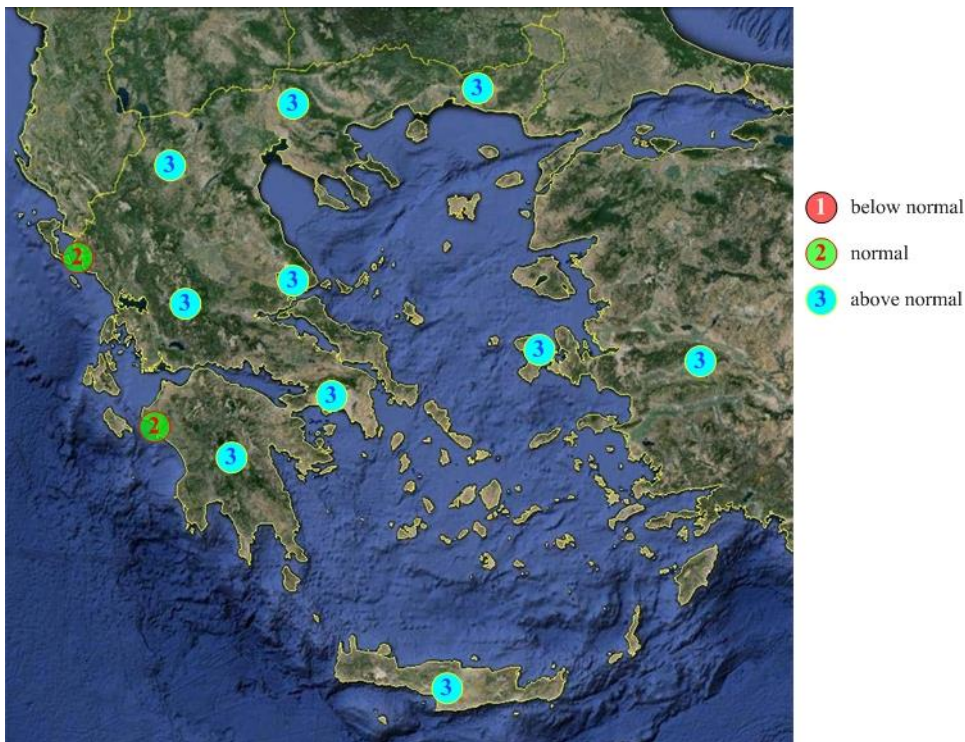


Figure 5. Precipitation terciles for summer 2015 in Greece according to the 1971-2000 climatology.

For the 2015 summer period, the **analysis of Precipitation** from representative Met. Stations in Greece showed that:

Anomalies (Figure 4)

- (i) for almost the whole Greek country the summer recorded rainfall amount was **above the normal values** compared to the 1971-2000 climatology.
- (ii) local maxima of more than 5-times above the average summer rainfall height can be spotted.
- (iii) at the west and northwest region of the country some places received precipitation amount below climatology.

Terciles (Figure 5)

The tercile analysis showed that above-average rainfall conditions ($\approx 90\%$) prevailed in Greece during summer 2015.

It is important to clarify that at many island-areas, mainly at Cyclades and Dodecanese, the summer precipitation height is equal or near-equal to zero. Thus:

- a small rainfall amount results to very extreme anomalies (like this at the eastern part of the Fig. 4).
- the range of the borders of the middle tercile is very-narrow, and again like temperature, the tercile categories are not efficiently distinguished.

2.2 Verification of the SEECOF-13 2015 summer precipitation outlook for Greece

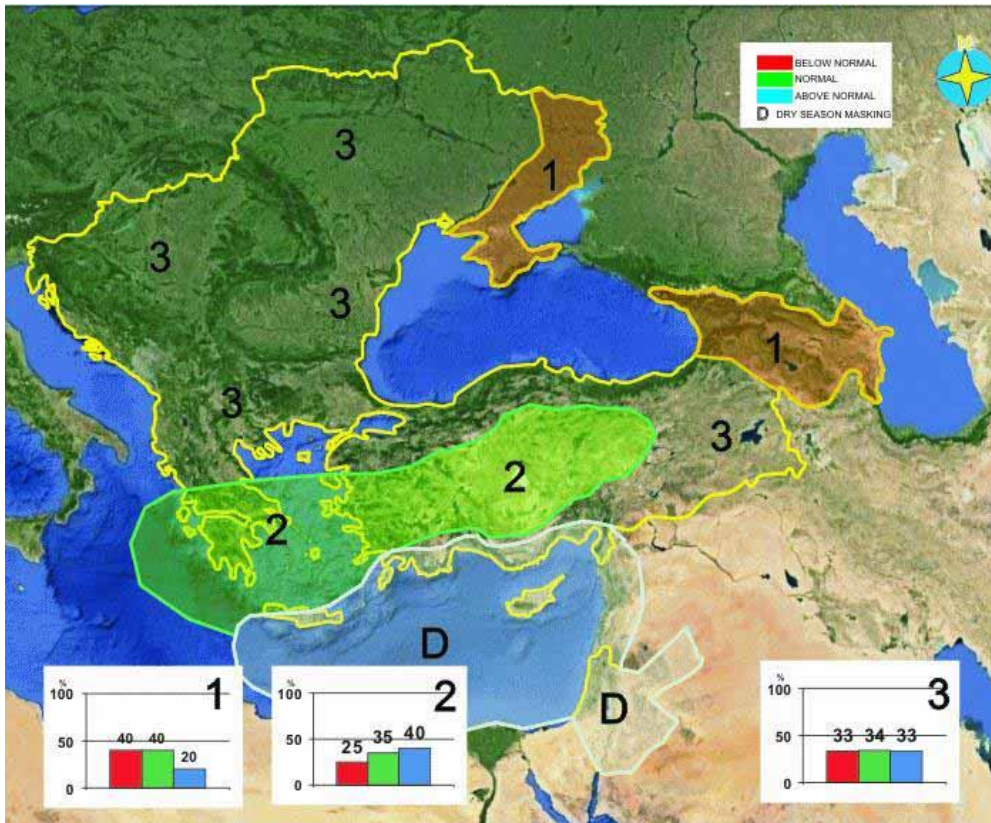


Figure 6. Graphical presentation of the 2015 summer precipitation outlook.

According to the SEECOF-13 outlook for summer 2015 precipitation (Figure 6):

- (i) the southern part of Greece (mainland and islands) is in the SEECOF-13's zone 2, where the probability is for the above-average conditions.
- (ii) in the rest area of Greece, the signal is not clear and the probabilities for below-, near-, or above- average conditions are approximately equal.
- (iii) a part of the southern Crete and Dodecanese are included at the D-zone.

Verifying the SEECOF-13 precipitation outlook (although this is relative to the 1981-2010 normals):

it cannot be clearly expressed if the prediction is accurate or not, since a large part of the country is in the outlook's region where the uncertainties are high.