



## **CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE 2017 SUMMER SEASON FOR THE SEE&CAUCASUS REGION**

April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2017

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 2017 summer season for the SEE & Caucasus region, based on all available forecasting material including: outputs from 12 GPCs, WMO Leading Centre for LRF, IRI and SEEVCCC.

ENSO-neutral conditions are favoured to continue through at least spring 2017, with increasing chances for El Niño development by late summer and fall. Near to above average SST's over the Tropical North Atlantic Ocean were recorded during the past few months. This condition is expected to evolve towards near average during the next few months. The near average conditions are also favourable for Equatorial Atlantic and the Tropical South Atlantic SST's during the coming months. The Mediterranean Sea SST's have been observed to be near (Eastern Mediterranean) or above average (Western Mediterranean) during the past few months and this condition is most likely to persist during the coming few months. The East Atlantic Teleconnection Pattern is likely to increase to the slightly positive phase toward late summer.

The entire SEECOF region is likely to experience above-average summer temperature. Probability for above-average summer temperature is increasing across the areas expanding from northern toward eastern and southern parts of the SEECOF region. There is a lower probability for exceeding average summer temperature in the Pannonian Plain, most of the Balkan Peninsula, as well as in the Ukraine and most of the Turkey (zone 1 in Figure 1), while there is a higher probability for above-average conditions in remainder of the SEECOF region (zone 2 in Figure 1).

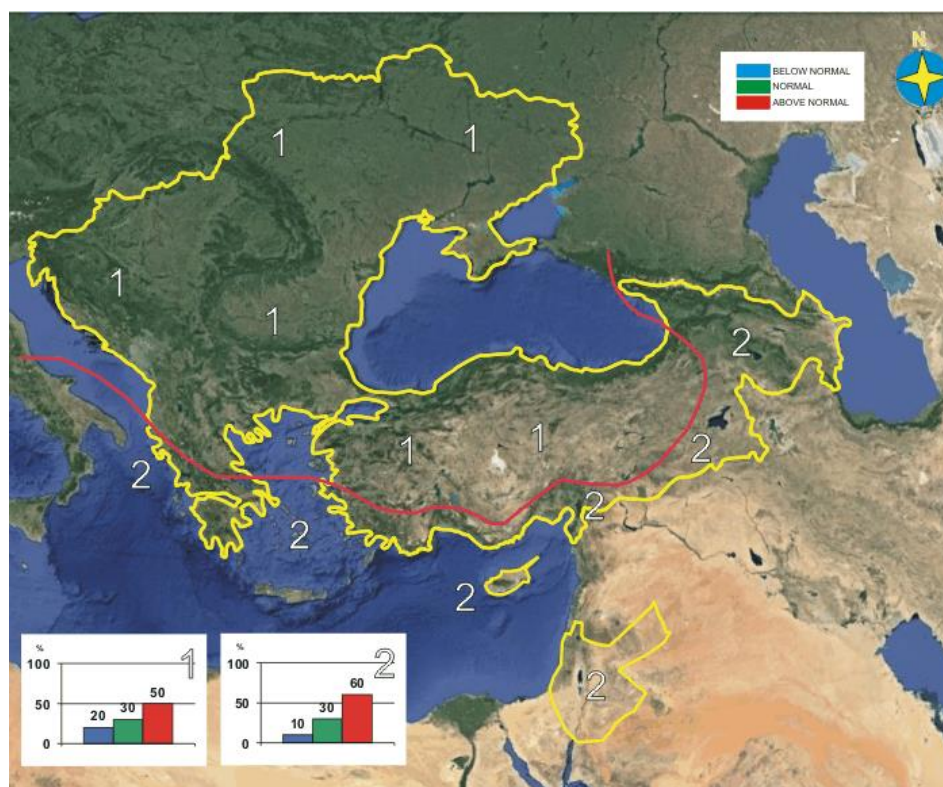


Figure 1. Graphical presentation of the 2017 summer temperature outlook

Uncertainties in regional predictions are higher for precipitation than for temperature. The uncertainty is high for most of the SEECOF region (zone 1 in Figure 2), - probabilities for below-, near- or above-average conditions are approximately equal with the exception of the coasts and hinterland of Black and Aegean Sea, southern part of Greece as well as southern part of Ukraine (zone 2 in Figure2) where below normal summer precipitation sums are likely to occur. It should be noted that certain parts of the country, particularly mountain regions may receive near- or above- normal summer precipitation totals due to the episodes of enhanced convection accompanied by heavy precipitation. Due to dry season masking, it is not possible to forecast summer precipitation totals along the eastern coasts of Eastern Mediterranean, on the Crete, in Israel and Jordan.

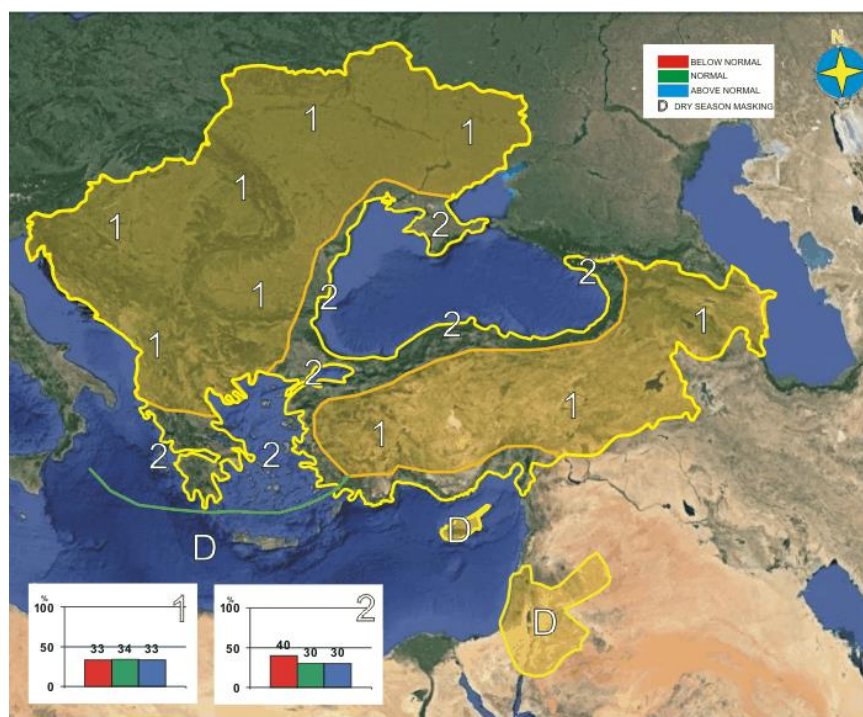


Figure 2. Graphical presentation of the 2017 summer precipitation outlook

**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.