



CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE WINTER OF 2018/2019 FOR SERBIA AND THE SEECOF REGION

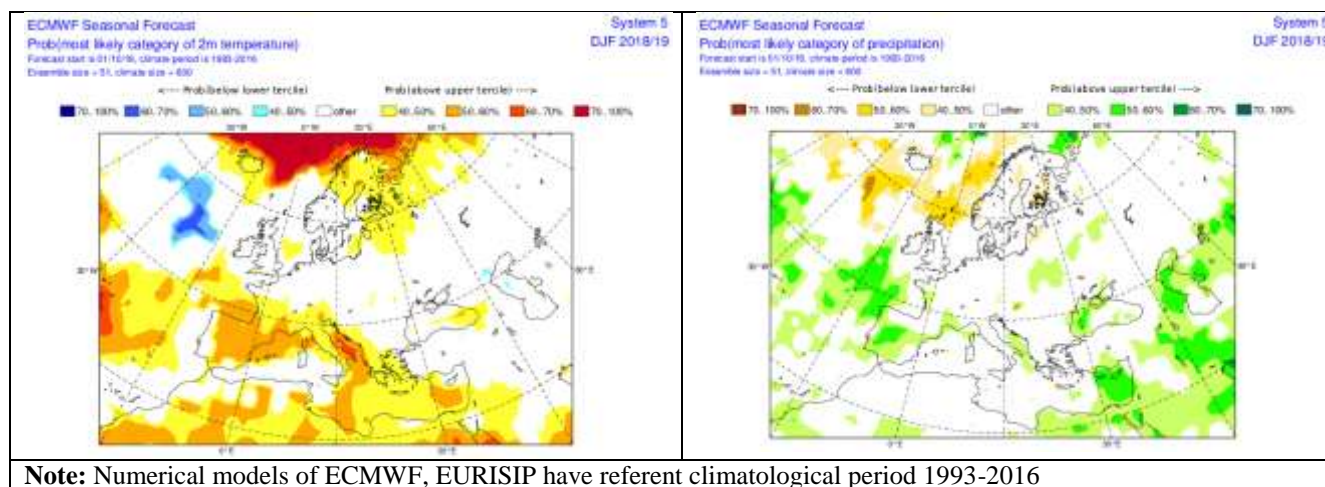
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INTRODUCTION

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 extend the scope of our climate outlook and provide a winter outlook for both Serbia and the entire SEECOF region.

CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE WINTER OF 2018-2019 BASED ON ECMWF SEASONAL FORECAST MODEL OUTPUTS FOR SERBIA AND THE SEE REGION

There is no signal for winter temperature and precipitations sums in Serbia. Consequently, probabilities are equal for a colder, normal or warmer winter, as well as, for a dry, normal or wet winter relative to the 1981-2010 base period.



In most of the SEECOF region, there are equal probabilities for below-, near- or above-normal winter temperatures. Apart from southern parts of Balkan Peninsula, the coasts of the Adriatic, Ionian and Aegean Sea, Eastern Mediterranean as well as along the southeastern coasts of the Black Sea, where there is likely to be above-normal.

Also, in most of the SEECOF region, there is no predictive signal for winter precipitation. Winter precipitation sums are likely to be near- or above-normal along the coasts of the Black Sea, southern Adriatic Sea, Eastern Mediterranean, eastern parts of the South Caucasus region as well as on south of the Turkey.



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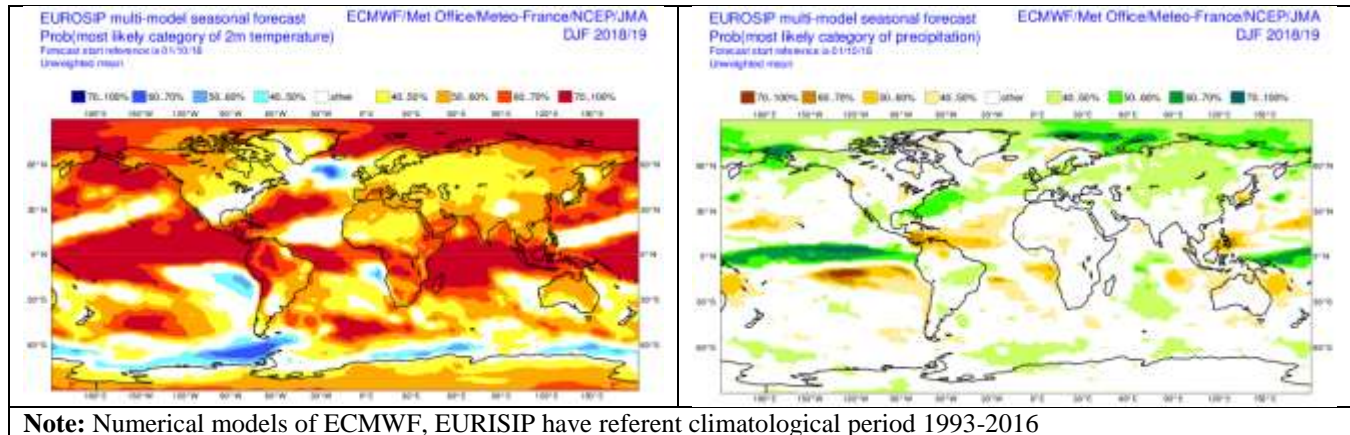
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CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE WINTER OF 2018/2019 BASED ON EUROSIP SEASONAL FORECAST MODEL OUTPUTS FOR SERBIA AND THE SEE REGION

Serbia is expected to experience above-normal winter temperatures, while there is no signal for winter precipitation. Consequently, Serbia will have a milder winter relative to the 1981-2010 base period.

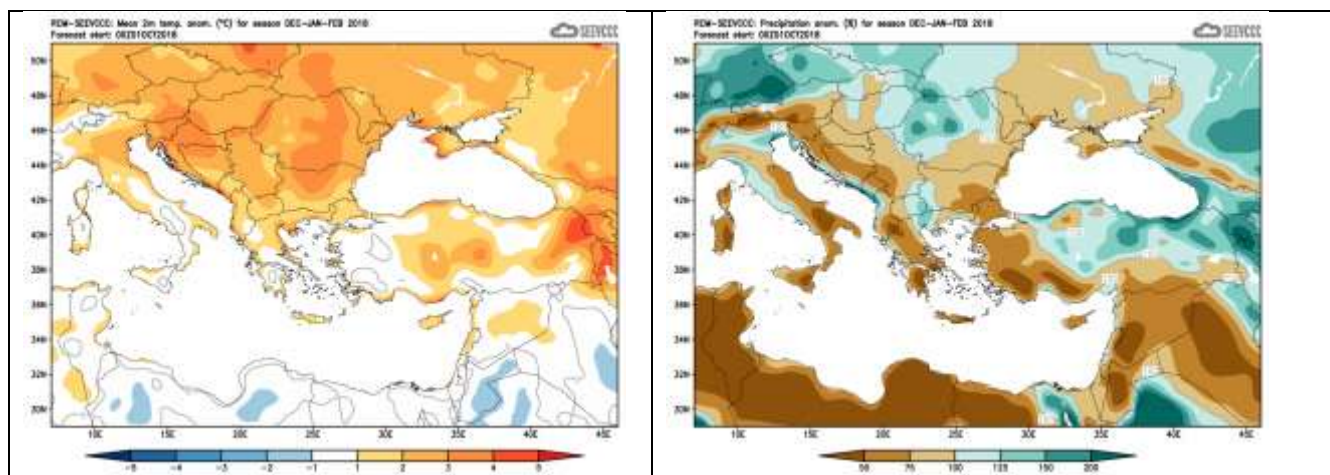


In most of the SEECOF region, winter temperature is likely to be above-normal, with the probability decreasing from the south-west toward north-east, and east of the region.

In most of the SEECOF region, there is no predictive signal for winter precipitation totals, while Western Balkans, northernmost parts of the SEECOF region, the coasts of the Northern Adriatic Sea, Eastern Mediterranean, and southern coasts of the Turkey will experience above-normal precipitations.

CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE WINTER OF 2018-2019 BASED ON RCM-SEEVCCC SEASONAL FORECAST MODEL OUTPUTS FOR SERBIA AND THE SEE REGION

During winter 2018/2019, positive temperature anomalies are expected in entire Serbia with normal to below-normal precipitation sums.

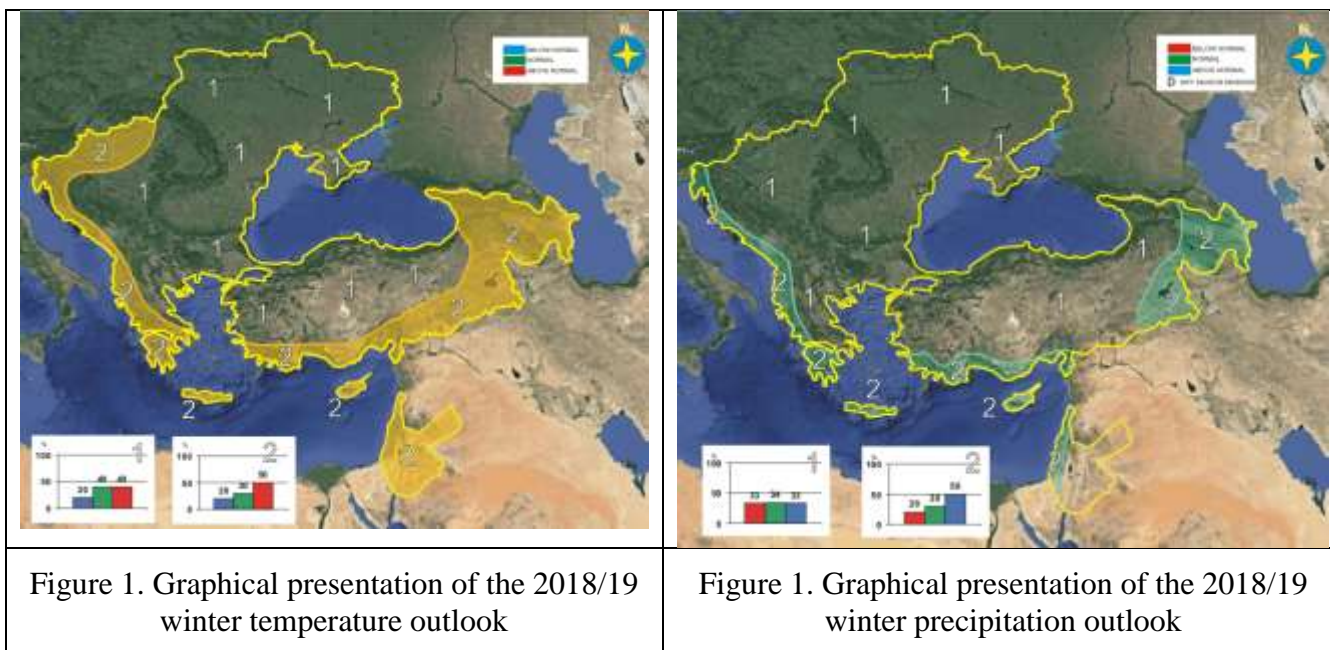




In most of the SEECOF region, winter temperature is likely to be above-normal, with the exception of southern parts of Balkans, western and southern parts of the inland in Turkey, continental parts of Israel, Jordan and Lebanon, where near-normal conditions are predicted. Winter precipitation sums are likely to be below-normal to normal in most of the region, while western part of Ukraine, western slopes of Carpathian region, southern and eastern coasts of the Black Sea, as well as the South Caucasus region may receive more precipitation.

SUGGESTED NHMS SERBIA CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE WINTER OF 2018-2019 FOR SERBIA AND THE SEE REGION

Entire Serbia is expected to experience a milder or normal winter relative to the 1981-2010 base period, while there is no signal for winter precipitation totals.



In most of the SEECOF region (zone 1 in Figure 1), winter temperature is likely to be near of above normal, while in the South Caucasus region, eastern, and south-eastern parts of Turkey, in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean with its belonging coasts, western and southern Balkans, coasts of the Adriatic Sea and Pannonia Plain (zone 2 in Figure 1), it is likely to be above normal.

Along the coasts of Adriatic an Ionian Sea, Central and Eastern Mediterranean with its belonging coasts, on the southeast of the Turkey, as well as on the east of South Caucasus region (zone 2 in Figure 2), winter precipitation totals are likely to be below normal, while in most of the SEECOF region (zone 1 in Figure 2), the uncertainty is high: probabilities for below-, near- or above-average conditions are approximately equal.