Climate Watch (Serial No.: 20250113-2)

Initial/Updated/Final

Topic: **temperature** and **precipitation**
Organization issuing the statement: SEEVCCC

Issued/ Amended / Cancelled: 13-1-2025 16:00

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Valid from – to: 13-1-2025 – 30-4-2025 Next amendment: 20-1-2025

Region of concern: **SEE region**

„ Within the first week (13 to 19 January 2025), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +6 °C in most of Turkey and South Caucasus, as well as northern Ukraine. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (top third of the highest temperature) is around 90%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature is predicted for part of the central and eastern Balkans, with anomaly up to -6 °C. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest temperature) is around 90%. Precipitation deficit is expected in most of the region, with probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation) around 80% in southern Turkey, Ukraine and Moldova and around 90% in the Balkans, Romania and Cyprus. Precipitation surplus is expected in the southern Balkans, western Georgia, western and northern Turkey, with around 90% probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation). “

Monitoring

During the period from 5 to 11 January 2025, observed weekly precipitation sums were up to 25 mm in most of the region. Precipitation amounts up to 50 mm were registered in most of Montenegro and western Croatia, up to 75 mm in southern Montenegro and western Slovenia, while in some locations in the western Slovenia precipitation totals were even up to 150 mm.

Outlook

Within the first week (13 to 19 January 2025), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +6 °C in most of Turkey and South Caucasus, as well as northern Ukraine, while in rest of Ukraine, in Cyprus and Moldova air temperature anomaly is expected to be up to +3 °C. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (top third of the highest temperature) is around 90%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature is predicted for the Balkans and western Romania, with anomaly up to -3 °C, and in part of the central and eastern Balkans up to -6 °C. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest temperature) is in a range from 60% in the western Balkans up to around 90% in central and eastern part of the Balkans. Precipitation deficit is expected in most of the region, with probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation) around 80% in southern Turkey, Ukraine and Moldova and around 90% in the Balkans, Romania and Cyprus. Precipitation surplus is expected in the southern Balkans, western Georgia, western and northern Turkey, with around 90% probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation).

During the second week (20 to 26 January 2025), above average mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly around +3 °C, is forecasted for most of the region and up to +6 °C in northern Ukraine. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (top third of the highest temperature) is around 60%. Precipitation deficit is expected in most of the SEE region, with probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation) around 60% in Turkey and the eastern Balkans and around 80% elsewhere. In South Caucasus average precipitation sums are expected.

During the following three months (February, March and April), seasonal forecast predicts above average seasonal air temperature in most of the SEECOF region, beside some parts of South Caucasus. Precipitation surplus is expected in Azerbaijan, while deficit is forecasted for the Balkans, western and southern Turkey, most of Romania, Moldova and part of southern Ukraine.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 20-1-2025

For further information, please contact cws-seevccc@hidmet.gov.rs

ANNEX

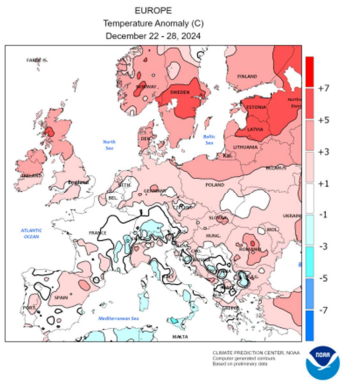
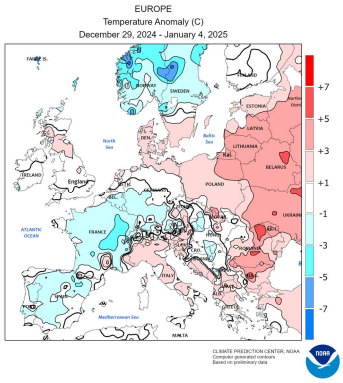
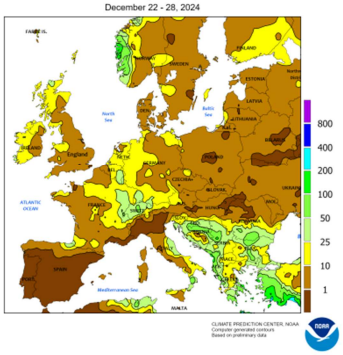
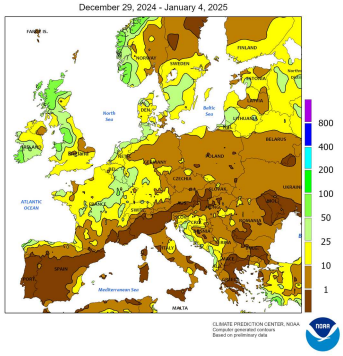
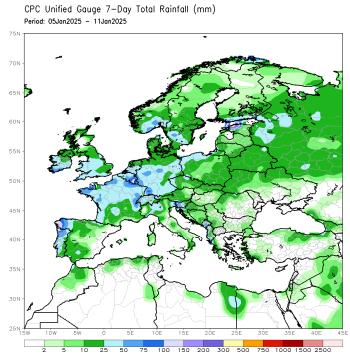
22.12-28.12.2024	29.12.2024-4.1.2025.	5.1.2025-11.1.2025.
		-
		

Figure 1. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

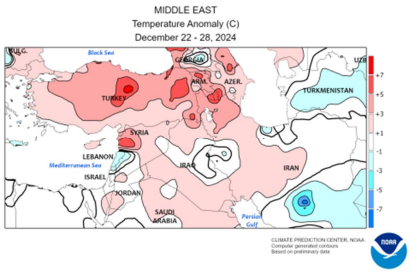
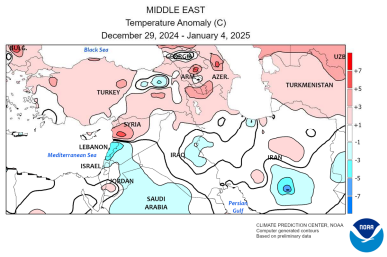
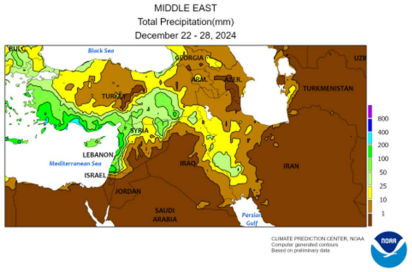
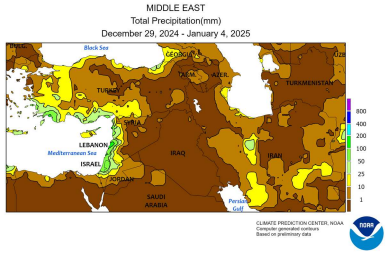
22.12-28.12.2024	29.12.2024-4.1.2025.	-
		-
		-

Figure 2. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center)

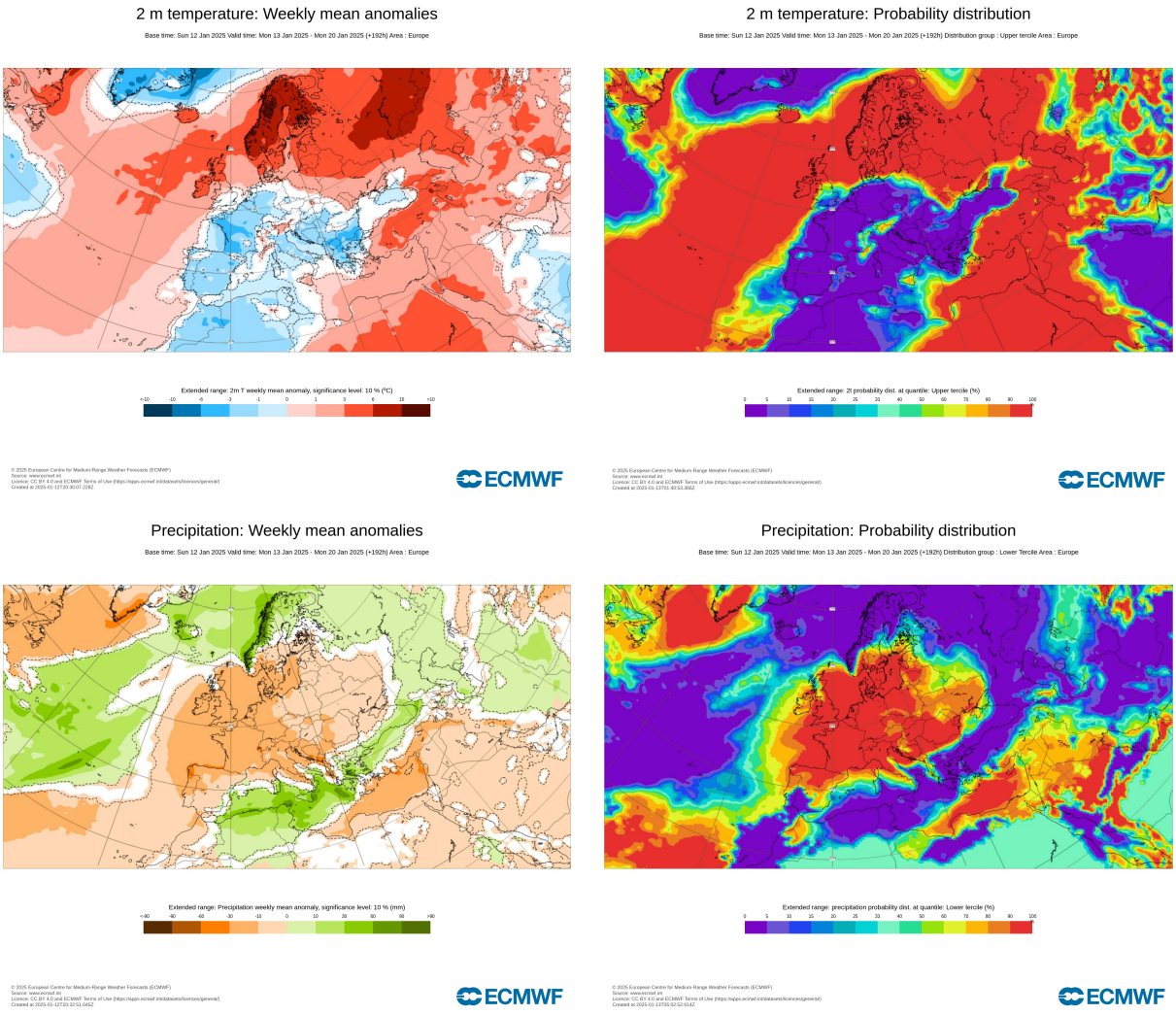


Figure 3. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the lower tercile (lower row) for the 13.1–19.1.2025 period (source: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, ECMWF)

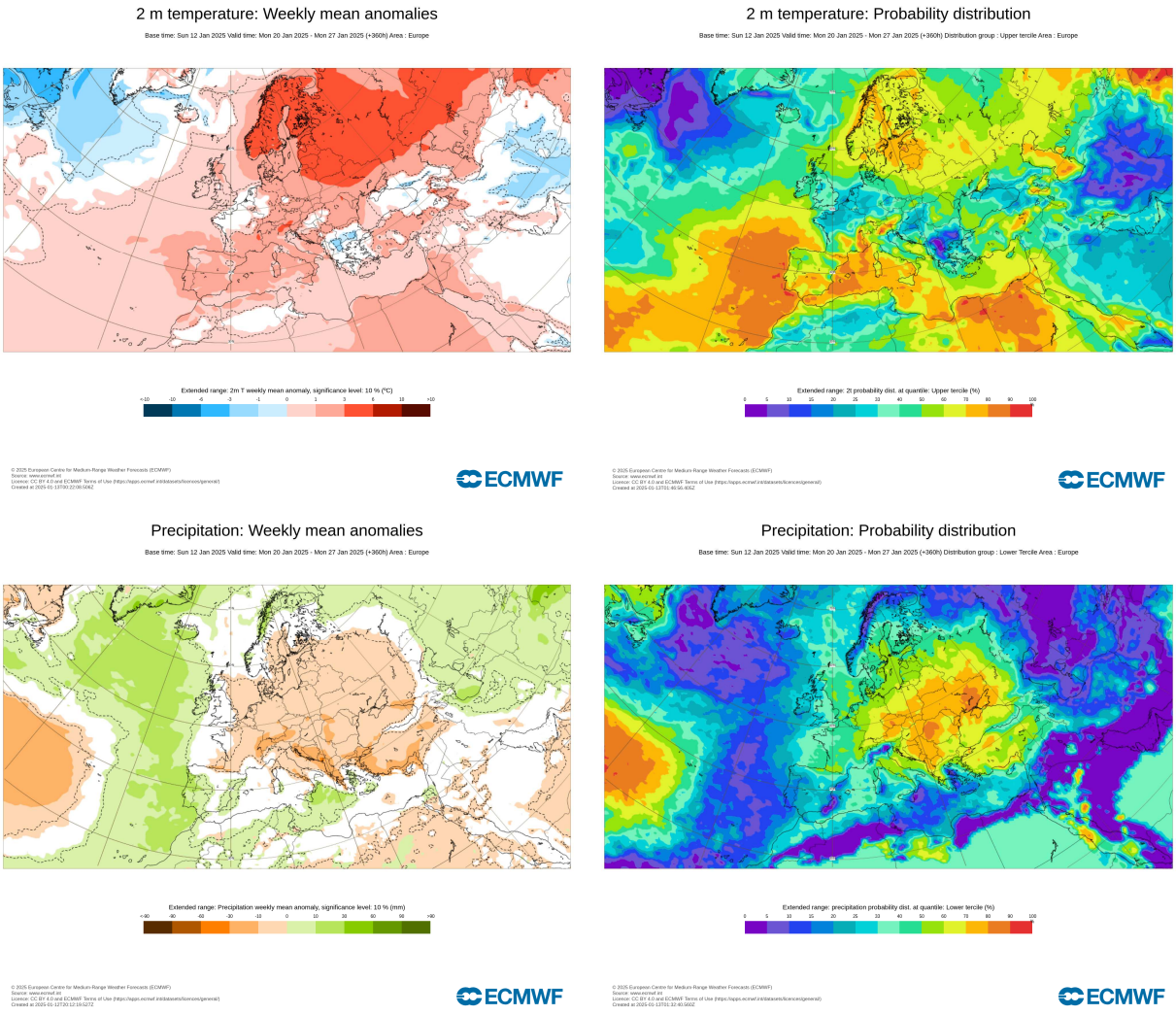
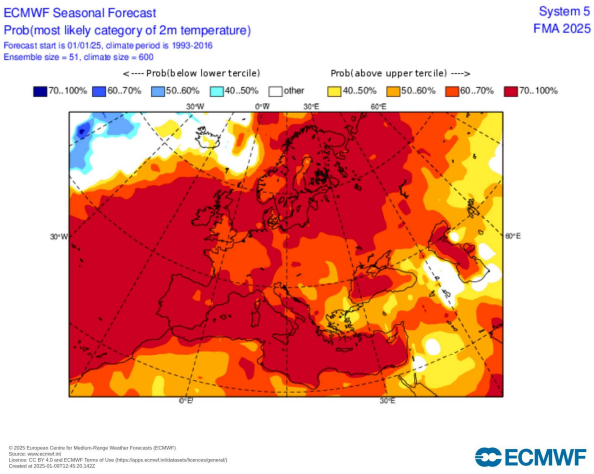


Figure 4. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the lower tercile (lower row) for the 20.1–26.1.2025 period (source: ECMWF)

2m Temperature Anomaly – SEAS5



Precipitation – SEAS5

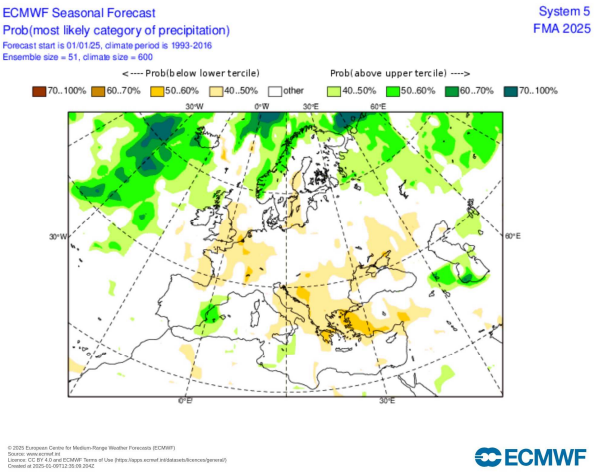
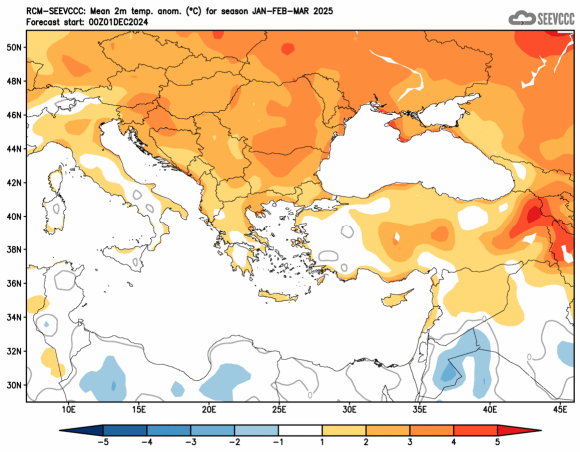


Figure 5. Mean seasonal air temperature and precipitation anomaly probabilities for the season FMA (source: ECMWF)



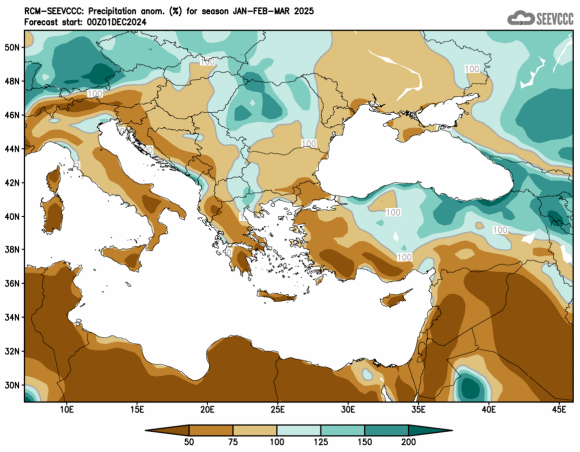


Figure 6. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season JFM (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

Sources

- Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia (www.hidmet.gov.rs)
- South East European Virtual Climate Change Center (www.seevccc.rs)
- European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (http://www.ecmwf.int/)
- Climate Prediction Center USA (http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/)
- Deutscher Wetterdienst (http://www.dwd.de)