

## Previsioni a medio e lungo termine sull'area europea

### Report del 03/07/2023

Nel presente report si riportano le mappe relative alle previsioni probabilistiche del Centro Europeo per il medio ed il lungo termine (Ref. <https://charts.ecmwf.int/>).

Nella Figura 1 (pannelli a-d) sono riportate le mappe relative alle anomalie medie settimanali di precipitazione dal 3 al 31 Luglio: da esse si nota come, dopo un mese di Giugno caratterizzato da un certo grado di instabilità, si vada verso un periodo prevalentemente asciutto e anticiclonico buona parte della Penisola nelle prime tre settimane di Luglio; il segnale è evidente soprattutto sulle regioni centro-meridionali, mentre il nord Italia appare caratterizzato dalla permanenza di precipitazioni lievemente al di sopra della media del periodo. La Liguria si trova al margine di queste due aree e nella prima settimana sembra presentare analogie con il nord Italia (anomalia positiva di precipitazione), mentre dalla seconda sembra evidenziare condizioni di clima più asciutto. Nell'ultima settimana del mese, invece, le anomalie sembra regredire, con un ritorno di condizioni più in linea con la media pluviometrica del periodo.

Dalla Figura 2, che riporta le anomalie settimanali di temperatura, emerge un quadro con temperature di poco superiori alle medie del periodo nella settimana dal 3 al 10 Luglio, in particolare sulle regioni occidentali italiane (compresa la Liguria), mentre per le restanti settimane del mese si evidenziano temperature superiori alle medie del periodo, con un'anomalia positiva di 1-3 °C su tutta la Penisola e su gran parte del continente europeo.

A titolo esemplificativo è riportato nella Figura 3 il meteogramma riferito alla città di Genova con l'andamento rispetto alla distribuzione climatologica di precipitazioni, temperature e pressione sul livello del mare. Si notano, in particolare, il sopra media termico per l'intero periodo in esame, ed un segnale per un eventuale ritorno delle precipitazioni sul finire del mese (seppur con crescente incertezza previsionale).

Le mappe riportate nelle Figure 4 e 5 si riferiscono alle previsioni trimestrali delle anomalie di precipitazione e temperatura riferite al periodo comprendente i tre mesi estivi di Luglio-Agosto-Settembre. I valori della precipitazione risultano sul lungo periodo in media, o al più superiori alla media del periodo con un'anomalia positiva compresa tra 0 e +50mm su buona parte del territorio italiano.

Dalla previsione trimestrale delle temperature, emerge un'anomalia positiva totale compresa tra 0.5 ed 1°C sopra la media del periodo sulle regioni centro-settentrionali, lievemente più contenuta sulle regioni meridionali.

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C.F. e P.IVA 01305930107

## MAPPE DI PREVISIONE A MEDIO TERMINE

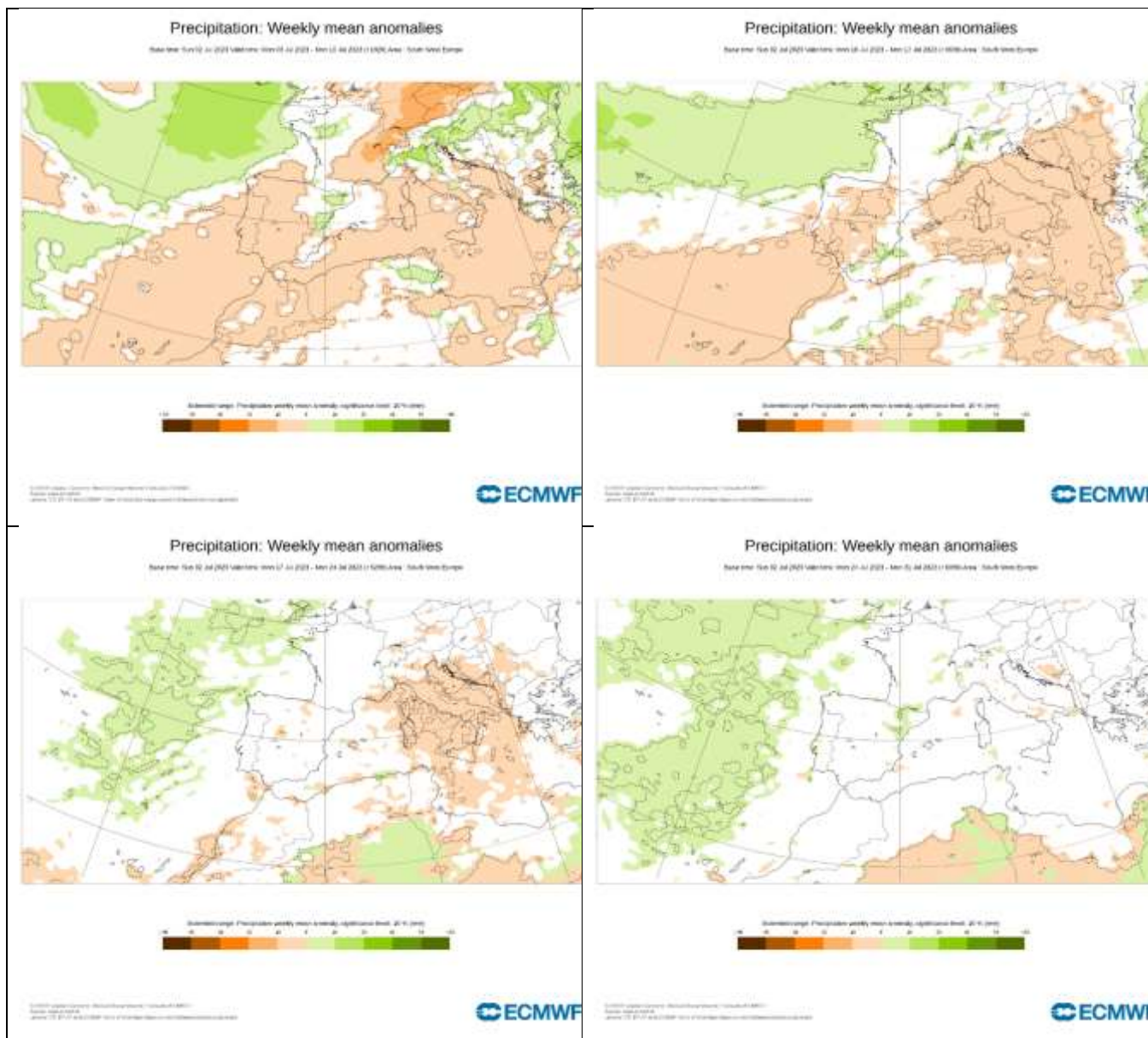


FIGURA 1 - These charts show 7-day mean anomalies of precipitation (rain, snow) from the ECMWF extended range ensemble. The mean anomalies (coloured areas in mm) are derived from the ECMWF extended range ensemble consisting of 100 ensemble members plus a control member and averaged over a 7-day period. Select desired times and parameters using the drop down menu. Date/times can also be selected using the slider underneath the chart or the play/pause symbols at the bottom left of the chart. The anomalies have been calculated relative to model extended range climate (ER-M-climate). They are based on the proportion of ENS forecast members which meet the anomaly criteria and are coloured according to a non-uniform scale - click on the middle icon to the bottom right for the scale. The shaded areas are at 10% significance level, contours are at 1% significance level. Blank areas show where the ensemble forecast is not significantly different from the extended range climatology, according to a Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney (WMW) test.

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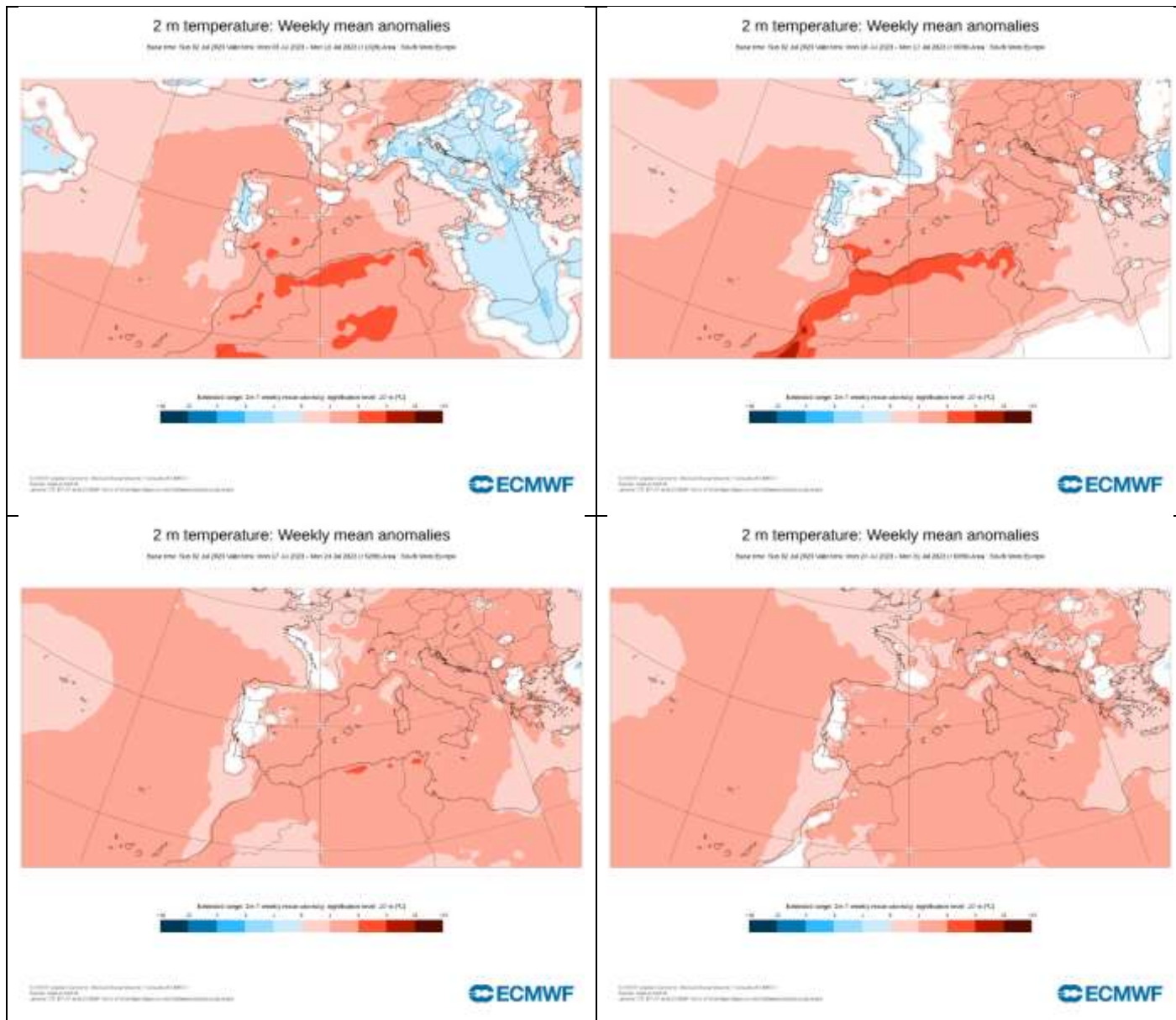


FIGURA 2 - These charts show 7-day mean anomalies of 2 m temperature from the ECMWF extended range ensemble. The mean anomalies (in °C) are derived from the ECMWF extended range ensemble consisting of 100 ensemble members plus a control member and averaged over a 7-day period. Select desired times and parameters using the drop down menu. Date/times can also be selected using the slider underneath the chart or the play/pause symbols at the bottom left of the chart. Air temperature at 2 metres above the earth's surface is a post-processed product that is derived by non-linear interpolation between model temperatures at the lowest model level (at about 10 metres above the surface) and temperatures forecast at the model earth's surface. The anomalies have been calculated relative to model extended range climate (ER-M-climate). They are based on the

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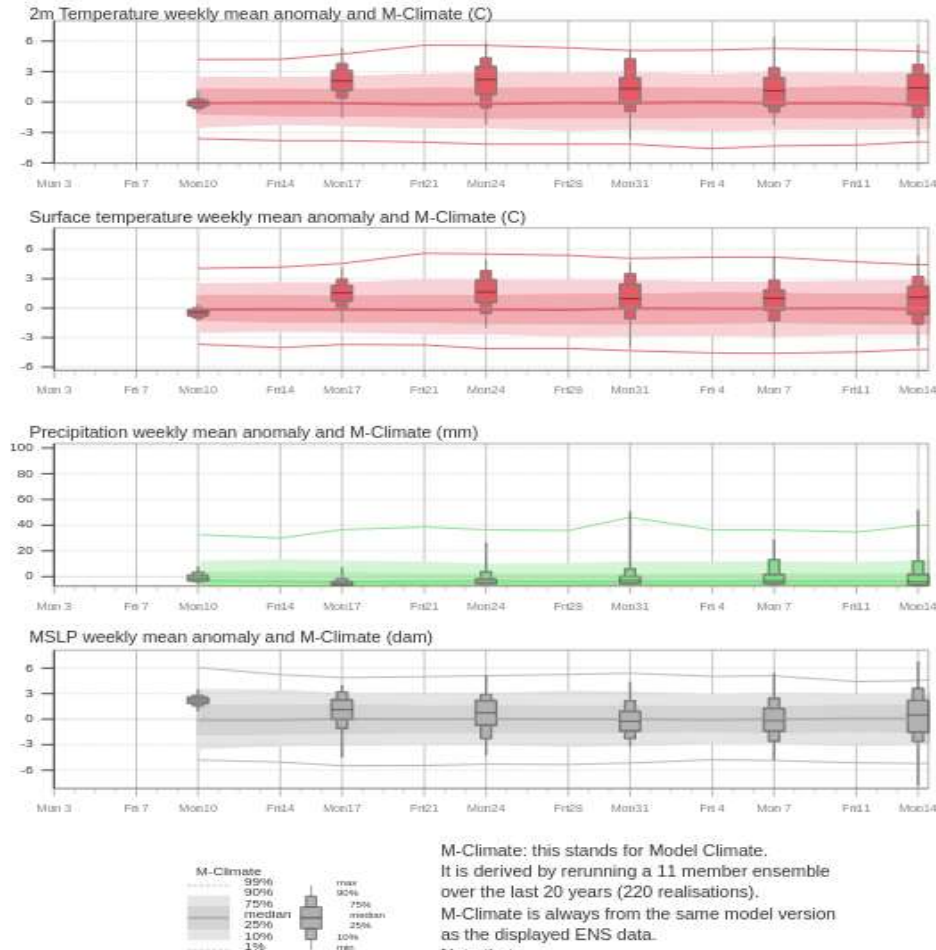
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Extended range meteogram - weekly mean anomalies  
Genova - Liguria - Italy 44.54°N 8.67°E (ENS land point) 32 m  
Monday 3 July 2023 00 UTC



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FIGURA 3 – Extended range meteogram over Genova – weekly mean anomalies

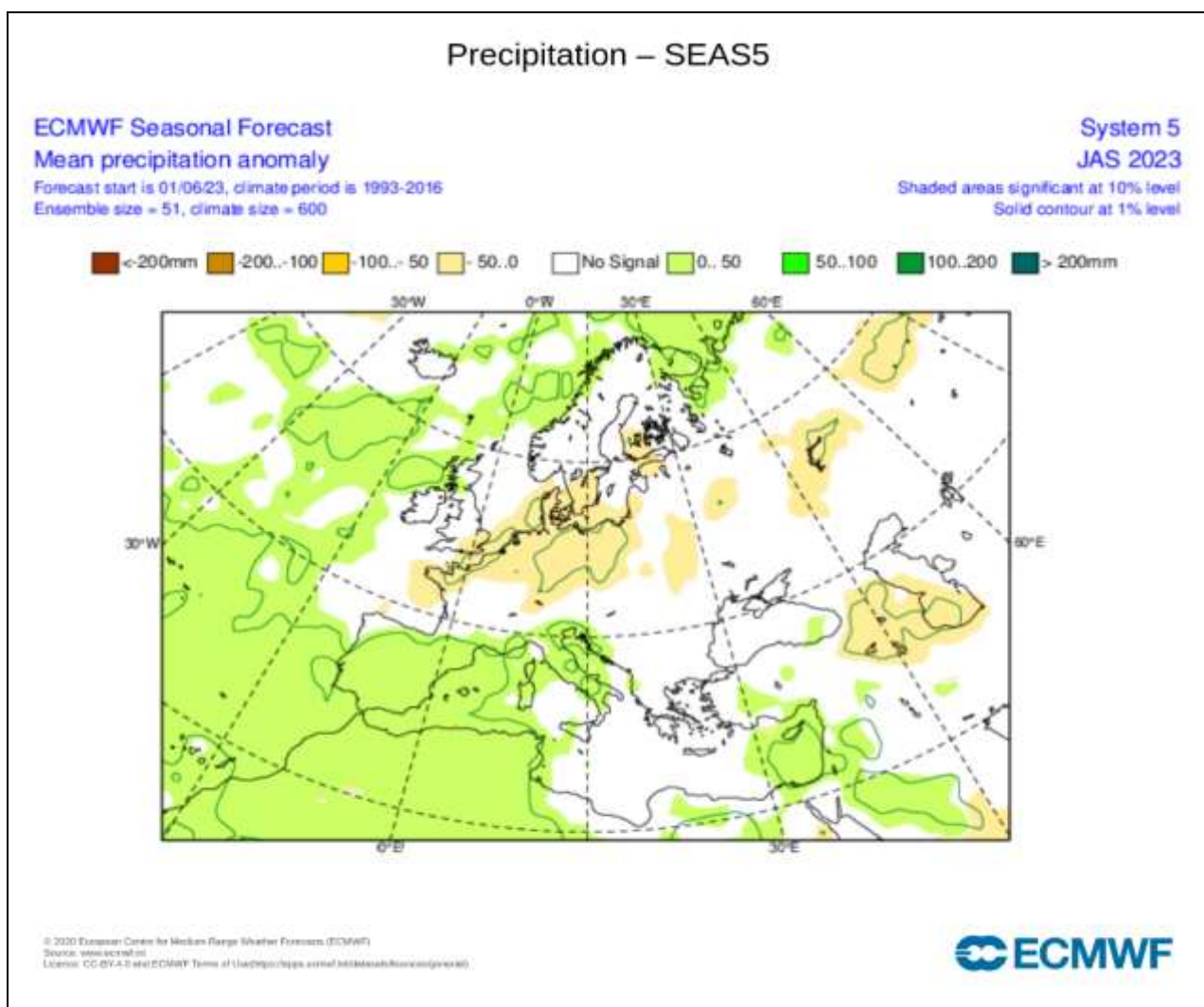
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## MAPPE DI PREVISIONE STAGIONALE – LUNGO PERIODO



**FIGURA 4 - Seasonal forecast charts** - Anomalies are calculated from the 51 member model forecast distribution relative to the model climatological PDF calculated from a set of 25 member ensemble re-forecasts covering the 24 year period 1993-2016. For each forecast product several verification scores are also provided, calculated from the full 36 year period of the re-forecast 1981-2016.

Products from SEAS5 are also available from the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) website.

The forecast is plotted in terms of ensemble mean anomaly or probabilities of exceedance of the median, tercile or quintile (20%) boundaries of the 600 members climatological distribution. This approximates the predicted anomaly relative to the observed climate for 1993-2016, but the correspondence is not exact since the observed climate for this period is affected by random variability. In particular, for comparisons of the shape, width and tails of the model and observed climate PDFs it may be more appropriate to use a longer observational period, even when comparing to model behaviour in 1993-2016. Most of the plots show significance values from a test on whether the model forecast PDF is shifted relative to the model climatological PDF. That is, the test is as to whether a forecast signal is present, \*not\* as to whether the signal is reliable.

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## 2m Temperature Anomaly – SEAS5

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast

Mean 2m temperature anomaly

Forecast start is 01/06/23, climate period is 1993-2016

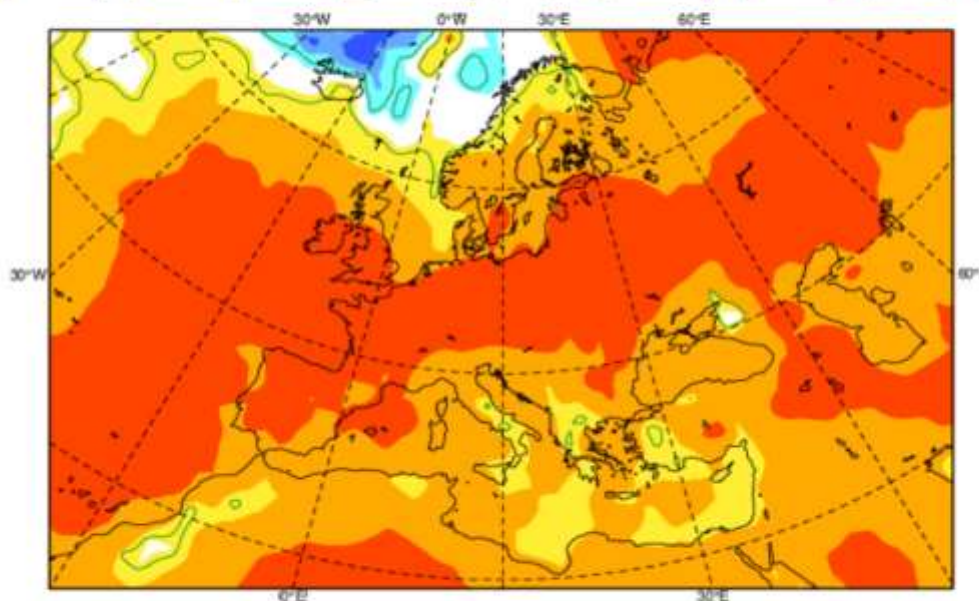
Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5

JAS 2023

Shaded areas significant at 10% level

Solid contour at 1% level



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FIGURA 5 - **Seasonal forecast charts** - Anomalies are calculated from the 51 member model forecast distribution relative to the model climatological PDF calculated from a set of 25 member ensemble re-forecasts covering the 24 year period 1993-2016. For each forecast product several verification scores are also provided, calculated from the full 36 year period of the re-forecast 1981-2016.

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