
Changes in extreme temperature indices over the Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina

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ABSTRACT The paper analyzes changes in extreme temperature indices over the Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Data on daily minimum and maximum temperatures during the period 1961–2016 from four meteorological stations were used for the calculation in the RCLimDex (1.0) software trends in 16 indices recommended by the Expert team on climate change detection and indices. The estimated significant upward tendency in indices of warm extremes and downward in cold-related indices confirm that warming is present. The highest trend values were obtained for indices TXx, TNn, TN90p, TX90p, SU25, SU30 and WSDI. The results indicate significant distributional changes in the period 1987–2016 compared to the period 1961–1990. A significant positive (negative) correlation between the East-Atlantic pattern and indices of warm (cold) extremes was determined throughout the year. In winter and spring, significant links to the North Atlantic Oscillation and the Arctic Oscillation, respectively, were also found.

KEY WORDS extreme temperature indices – linear trend – statistical distribution – climate change – Peripannonian region (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

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Introduction

Unequivocal changes in various temperature characteristics – both mean temperatures and the extreme temperature events (its frequency, intensity and/or duration) were determined during the second half of the 20th century and at the beginning of the 21st century all over the world (IPCC 2014). Studies at different spatial scales determined trends in extreme temperature indices consistent with the warming. Global scale studies found upward trends in warm temperature extremes, whereas cold ones displayed a downward tendency (Alexander et al. 2006; Donat et al. 2013; Morak, Hegerl, Christidis 2013). Alexander et al. (2006) determined a significant decrease (increase) in the annual occurrence of cold (warm) nights and days over 70% of the global land area. The absolute temperature indices, i.e. the annual maximum and minimum values of daily maximum and minimum temperatures (TXx , TXn , TNx and TNn) displayed an upward tendency (Alexander et al. 2006, Donat et al. 2013). The length of growing season over most parts of the Northern Hemisphere mid-latitudes increased (Frich et al. 2002). The changes in the fixed threshold-based indices also confirm global warming. The annual occurrence of indices of cold temperature extremes such as frost days and ice days has decreased during the second half of the 20th century, whereas conversely, the annual occurrence of indices of warm temperature extremes such as tropical nights and summer days showed even more prominent positive trends in vast majority of world regions (Alexander et al. 2006, Frich et al. 2002). The prominent and significant positive trends in the occurrence of warm spells were also recorded during this period, whereas duration of cold spells showed a downward tendency (Donat et al. 2013). Furthermore, distributions of both daily maximum and minimum temperatures significantly shifted towards higher values in the period 1981–2010 compared to the period 1951–1980 (Donat, Alexander 2012). During that period, the significant shifts in probability distributions of the extreme temperature indices were also found over the Northern Hemisphere midlatitudes associated with the warming (Alexander et al. 2006). These global tendencies – increase in warm temperature indices and decrease in cold ones – were confirmed by numerous regional and local studies all over the world (Caloiero 2017, Chen et al. 2015, Filahi et al. 2016, Peterson et al. 2008, Skansi et al. 2013, Wang et al. 2018).

Globally observed trends were confirmed in Europe at the continental scale (Andrade, Leite, Santos 2012; Chen et al. 2015; Klein Tank, Können 2003) and in different regions across the continent – over the Iberian Peninsula (Fonseca et al. 2016), Apennine Peninsula (Fioravanti, Piervitali, Desiato 2016), Balcan Peninsula (Kioutsoukakis, Melas, Zerefos 2010), Alps (Brugnara et al. 2016). Positive trends in warm temperature indices and negative trends in cold ones over the Pannonian basin and its surrounding areas were previously determined by several regional

scale studies (Bartholy, Pongrácz 2007; Lakatos et al. 2016), but also by numerous local scale studies which covered parts of this region (Branković et al. 2013; Croitoru, Piticar 2014; Graczyk et al. 2017; Nemeč et al. 2013; Ruml et al. 2017).

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, studies determined positive trends in mean annual and seasonal temperatures (Trbić, Popov, Gnjato 2017). However, trends in temperature extremes have been previously poorly examined. Moreover, research on changes in the extreme temperature indices distributions has not been done so far. The main goal of this study was to analyze trends in temperature extremes using 16 indices recommended by the joint Citizens' Climate Lobby (CCL), Joint Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology (JCOMM) and World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices (ETCCDI) for the climate change assessment. Further, aim is to investigate changes in the selected indices distributions. Given the existing gap in the knowledge, this study aims to reveal novel information about the recent temperature extremes variability over this part of Peripannonian region.

Study area

The Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a part of the large Pannonian macromorphological region of Central Europe (represents part of its southern rim). It is located in the northern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina at 43°57'22"–45°16'35"N and 15°43'49"–19°37'25"E (Fig. 1). It covers an area of 18,951 km² (37% of the total Bosnia and Herzegovina territory). Study area encompass the lowland of the Sava River basin (and basins of its tributaries Una, Vrbas, Bosna and Drina) up to 200 m and the southern rim of the Pannonian Basin with hills and low ore and flysch mountains and horst mountains from 200 m to 800 m (in some locations up to 1,000 m).

Western parts of the region are slightly cooler than the eastern. Average annual temperature ranges from 10.2 °C in the west to an 11.3 °C in the extreme northeast (Trbić 2010). In the lowland area along the Sava River, annual precipitation decreases from ~900 mm in the west to ~700 mm in the east. Precipitation increases towards the mountainous rim areas in the south (1,000–1,200 mm; Trbić 2010). The primary precipitation maximum and minimum occur in June and October, respectively.

Data and methods

Changes in the extreme temperature indices over the Peripannonian region in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period 1961–2016 were analyzed based on

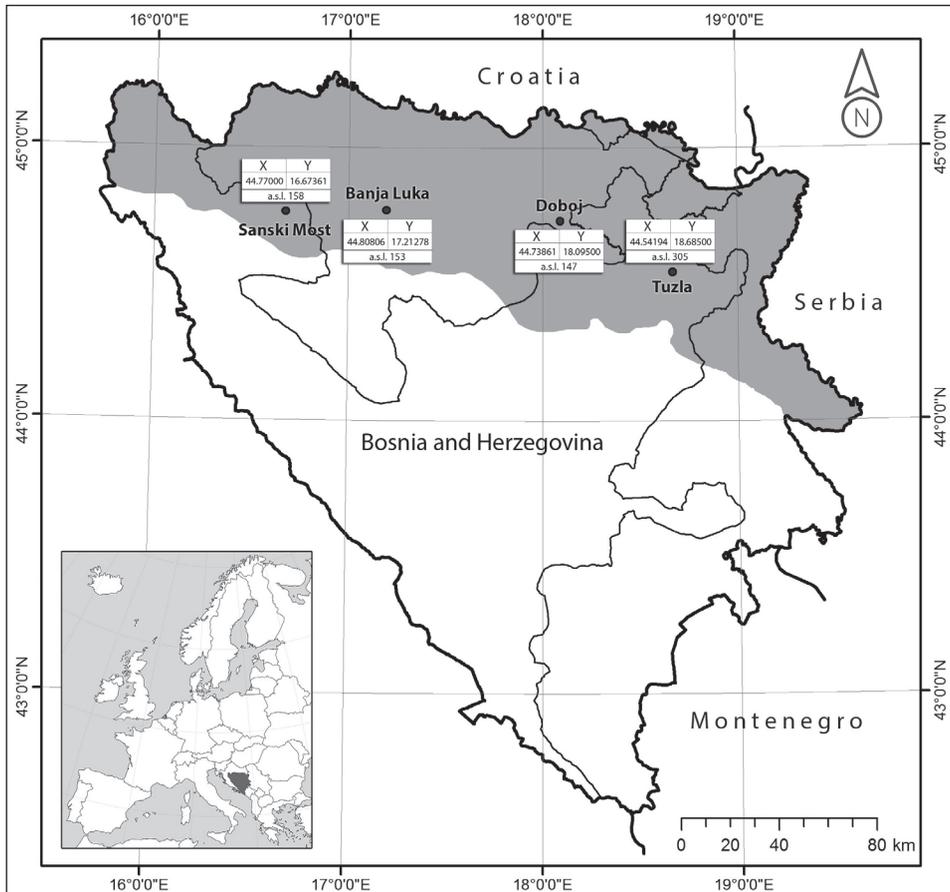


Fig. 1 – The geographical location of the study area with coordinates and elevations of the four meteorological stations used in the study

data sets of daily maximum air temperatures (T_{max}) and daily minimum air temperatures (T_{min}) from four meteorological stations located in different parts of the region: Sanski Most (SM), Banjaluka (BL), Doboj (DB) and Tuzla (TZ). The regional average time series (Region) of T_{max} and T_{min} were obtained as a mean of the daily maximum air temperatures and daily minimum air temperatures values for individual meteorological stations. Data were provided by the Federal Hydrometeorological Institute and the Republic Hydrometeorological Service of the Republic of Srpska. During the observed period, stations did not change their locations, but there were some short interruptions in measurements during the war period 1992–1996. Before trend calculations, basic data quality control procedure in RCLimDex was performed. A few outliers (defined as values outside

a range of four standard deviations of the climatological mean value for the day) were found and then checked and confirmed. The statistical parameters of the input variables time series are given in Table 1.

The average annual Tmax and Tmin in the Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina are 17.0 °C and 5.6 °C, respectively (Table 2). Summer is the warmest season (27.0 °C and 13.6 °C, respectively), whereas winter being the coldest (5.8 °C and -2.7 °C, respectively). Tmax does not show the substantial differences in autumn and spring (17.6 °C in both seasons), whereas for Tmin autumn is warmer than spring (6.3 °C vs. 5.1 °C).

Table 1 – Statistical parameters of the input variables time series in the period 1961–2016

Station	Mean (°C)		Maximum (°C)		Minimum (°C)		Standard deviation (°C)		Skewness		Kurtosis	
	Tmax	Tmin	Tmax	Tmin	Tmax	Tmin	Tmax	Tmin	Tmax	Tmin	Tmax	Tmin
SM	17.0	5.1	19.3	7.7	15.0	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.028	0.671	-0.698	0.789
BL	17.3	5.8	19.9	8.5	15.1	4.3	1.3	1.0	0.176	0.601	-0.944	-0.313
DB	17.0	6.1	19.1	8.2	15.0	4.9	1.1	0.7	0.367	0.400	-0.745	0.130
TZ	16.8	5.4	19.4	7.2	15.0	4.4	1.1	0.7	0.316	0.419	-0.821	-0.224
Region	17.0	5.6	19.4	7.9	15.2	4.4	1.1	0.8	0.182	0.579	-0.892	0.096

Table 2 – Annual and seasonal mean values of the input variables in the period 1961–2016

Station	Tmax (°C)					Tmin (°C)				
	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Year	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Year
SM	5.8	17.5	27.0	17.4	17.0	-3.1	4.6	13.0	5.9	5.1
BL	6.0	17.8	27.4	17.6	17.3	-2.6	5.3	14.0	6.4	5.8
DB	5.5	17.7	27.0	17.6	17.0	-2.4	5.6	14.3	6.8	6.1
TZ	5.7	17.2	26.5	17.5	16.8	-2.8	5.0	13.2	6.0	5.4
Region	5.8	17.6	27.0	17.6	17.0	-2.7	5.1	13.6	6.3	5.6

Table 3 – Decadal linear trends in the input variables in the period 1961–2016

Station	Tmax (°C)					Tmin (°C)				
	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Year	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Year
SM	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^a	0.1	0.4 ^a	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^d	0.3 ^a
BL	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^a	0.7 ^a	0.3 ^b	0.6 ^a	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^a
DB	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.2	0.3 ^a
TZ	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^a	0.3 ^d	0.5 ^a	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^d	0.3 ^a
Region	0.6 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^a	0.3 ^c	0.5 ^a	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.2 ^c	0.3 ^a

Confidence level at 99.9% (^a), 99% (^b), 95% (^c) and 90% (^d)

Table 4 – Definitions of extreme temperature indices used in the study

Index	Indicator name	Definition	Units
TXx	Maximum value of daily maximum temperature	Annual maximum value of daily maximum temperature	°C
TXn	Minimum value of daily maximum temperature	Annual minimum value of daily maximum temperature	°C
TNx	Maximum value of daily minimum temperature	Annual maximum value of daily minimum temperature	°C
TNn	Minimum value of daily minimum temperature	Annual minimum value of daily minimum temperature	°C
TX10p	Cold days	Number of days when Tmax < 10 th percentile	days
TX90p	Warm days	Number of days when Tmax > 90 th percentile	days
TN10p	Cold nights	Number of days when Tmin < 10 th percentile	days
TN90p	Warm nights	Number of days when Tmin > 90 th percentile	days
ID0	Number of icing days	Annual count of days when Tmax < 0 °C	days
FD0	Number of frost days	Annual count of days when Tmin < 0 °C	days
SU25	Number of summer days	Annual count of days when Tmax > 25 °C	days
SU30	Number of tropical days	Annual count of days when Tmax > 30 °C	days
TR20	Number of tropical nights	Annual count of days when Tmin > 20 °C	days
WSDI	Warm spell duration index	Annual count of days with at least 6 consecutive days when Tmax > 90 th percentile	days
CSDI	Cold spell duration index	Annual count of days with at least 6 consecutive days when Tmin < 10 th percentile	days
GSL	Growing season length	Annual (1 st Jan to 31 st Dec in Northern Hemisphere) count between first span of at least 6 days with daily mean temperature > 5 °C and first span after July 1 st of 6 days with daily mean temperature < 5 °C	days

Source: ETCCDI 2009

During the observed period 1961–2016, both Tmax and Tmin showed significant upward trends, both annually and seasonally (only insignificant in some areas in autumn; Table 3). The annual Tmax and Tmin increased by 0.4 °C–0.6 °C per decade and 0.3 °C–5 °C per decade, respectively. Although increasing trend was apparent throughout the year, the warming was most prominent in summer (0.5 °C–0.7 °C per decade and 0.4 °C–0.6 °C per decade) and then in winter and spring.

A set of 16 extreme temperature indices recommended by the joint CCI/JCOMM/WCRP Expert Team on Climate Change Detection and Indices (ETCCDI) for climate change assessment (Table 4) was chosen for the analysis of recent temperature extremes variability over the Peripannonian region.

The selected indices cover a few different extremes categories (Alexander et al. 2006):

- Absolute indices representing maximum or minimum value within a year (TXx, TXn, TNx and TNn).

- Percentile-based indices defined as the number of days exceeding fixed percentile thresholds – in this study the 10th and 90th percentile were chosen, with the period 1961–1990 as a base period for determining its frequency (TX10p, TX90p, TN10p and TN90p).
- Fixed threshold-based indices defined as the number of days on which a temperature value falls above or below a fixed threshold (FDO, IDO, SU25, SU30 and TR20).
- Duration-based indices defined as periods of the excessive warmth and cold or in the case of growing season duration of mild periods (WSDI, CSDI and GSL).

Average annual values of extreme temperature indices used in the study are given in Table 5.

The extreme temperature indices were calculated using RCLimDex (1.0) package (Zhang, Yang 2004). Trend estimate and its statistical significance were also computed in RCLimDex by linear least square method (Zhang, Yang 2004). Trends were calculated by stations individually and for time series averaged for the whole Peripannonian region.

In order to further examine changes in extreme temperatures, changes in distributions of indices between the two sub-periods – the standard climatological period 1961–1990 and the period of the last thirty years 1987–2016 were analyzed. Two-tailed nonparametric Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was performed in XLSTAT Version 2014.5.03 to test whether the indices distributions were significantly different in two specified periods.

Basic correlation analysis of the links between the observed changes and the large-scale atmospheric circulation patterns over the Northern Hemisphere was performed. Data on the East-Atlantic (EA) pattern, the North Atlantic Oscillation

Table 5 – Average values of extreme temperature indices in the period 1961–2016

Index	TXx	TXn	TNx	TNn	TX10p	TX90p	TN10p	TN90p
SM	35.9	-5.7	18.8	-17.8	33.3	49.1	32.1	50.4
BL	36.9	-5.5	20.1	-16.1	31.5	53.7	30.5	58.2
DB	36.2	-5.8	20.1	-16.5	33.0	49.7	33.4	49.1
TZ	35.9	-6.0	19.1	-16.1	33.6	52.8	33.7	49.4
Region	36.1	-5.4	19.0	-16.2	32.6	51.4	32.8	52.7
Index	IDO	FDO	SU25	SU30	TR20	WSDI	CSDI	GSL
SM	16.2	93.7	88.7	27.9	0.3	8.3	3.1	273.9
BL	16.1	87.8	93.3	32.7	1.3	11.9	3.2	277.8
DB	16.1	81.0	90.2	28.8	1.0	10.4	3.4	272.1
TZ	18.6	90.0	85.1	25.7	0.2	11.0	3.0	275.1
Region	16.4	89.4	89.8	28.8	0.3	10.9	3.9	277.5

(NAO) and the Arctic Oscillation (AO) indices were collected from the NOAA Climate Prediction Center (NOAA CPC 2017). In addition, links with the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO) (i.e. sea surface temperatures variability over the North Atlantic) were also assessed, as earlier studies determined that the AMO is positively correlated with the global mean annual surface land temperature (Muller et al. 2013). Data on the AMO index were obtained from NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory Physical Sciences Division (NOAA/ESRL PSD 2017). The Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated in XLSTAT Version 2014.5.03 for these relations quantification.

Results

The decadal linear trends in annual extreme temperature indices in the period 1961–2016 are shown in Table 6. Linear trends of the regional averaged indices – slope and error estimates, statistical significance (p-value) and coefficient of determination (R^2) – are displayed in Figures 2–5.

The analysis of the absolute temperature indices showed upward trends for all indices (Figure 2 and Table 6). However, the estimated trends for maximum values of daily maximum and minimum temperatures TXx and TNx were much more prominent and with higher confidence levels over the entire territory – both

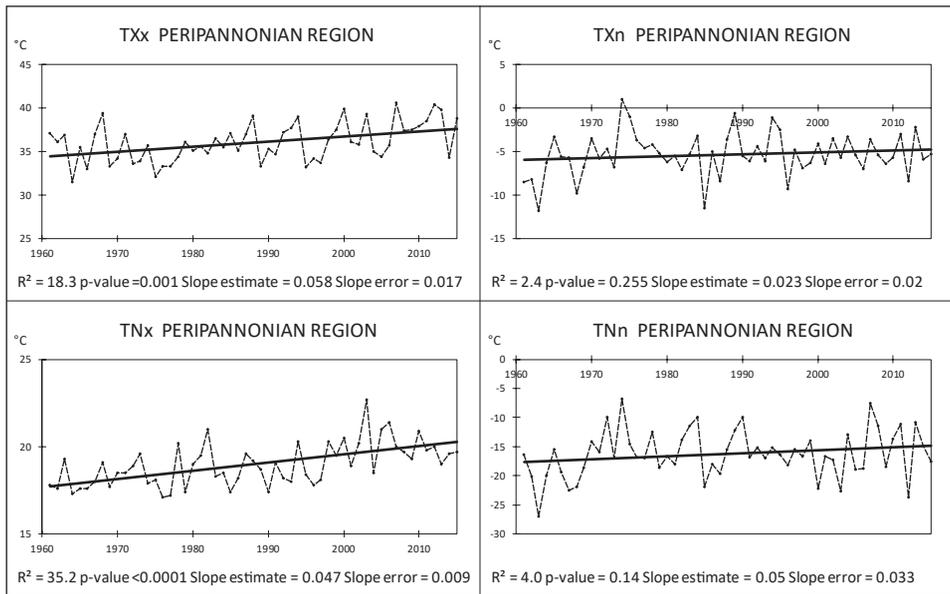


Fig. 2 – Linear trends in absolute indices in 1961–2016

Table 6 – Decadal linear trends in annual extreme temperature indices in the period 1961–2016

Index	TXx	TXn	TNx	TNn	TX10p	TX90p	TN10p	TN90p
SM	0.4 ^b	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.5	-3.5 ^a	8.3 ^a	-5.0 ^a	8.8 ^a
BL	0.7 ^a	0.3	0.7 ^a	0.6 ^d	-4.7 ^a	11.5 ^a	-6.1 ^a	14.1 ^a
DB	0.6 ^b	0.2	0.4 ^a	0.6	-4.7 ^a	8.7 ^a	-4.1 ^a	8.7 ^a
TZ	0.7 ^a	0.3	0.4 ^a	0.3	-4.5 ^a	10.8 ^a	-3.9 ^a	8.6 ^a
Region	0.6 ^a	0.2	0.5 ^a	0.5	-4.6 ^a	9.0 ^a	-4.7 ^a	10.2 ^a
Index	ID0	FD0	SU25	SU30	TR20	WSDI	CSDI	GSL
SM	-2.4 ^a	-3.5 ^b	5.6 ^a	4.8 ^a	0.1 ^a	4.1 ^a	-0.8 ^c	5.3 ^c
BL	-2.6 ^a	-5.8 ^a	7.7 ^a	6.8 ^a	0.9 ^a	6.5 ^a	-0.9 ^c	9.1 ^a
DB	-2.2 ^b	-2.8 ^c	5.4 ^a	5.0 ^a	0.5 ^a	5.4 ^a	-0.8 ^d	5.7 ^b
TZ	-2.5 ^a	-3.2 ^b	6.4 ^a	5.5 ^a	0.1 ^a	5.6 ^a	-0.6	6.7 ^b
Region	-2.4 ^a	-3.9 ^b	6.5 ^a	5.3 ^a	0.1 ^a	5.5 ^a	-0.9 ^d	7.8 ^a

Confidence level at 99.9% (^a), 99% (^b), 95% (^c) and 90% (^d)

0.4–0.7 °C per decade – than the trends in minimum values of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, which were mostly insignificant, particularly for TXn.

Trends in percentile-based indices (Figure 3 and Table 6) also indicate warming tendency. During the observed period, warm days (TX90p) and warm nights (TN90p) showed significant upward trends, whereas the annual number of cold

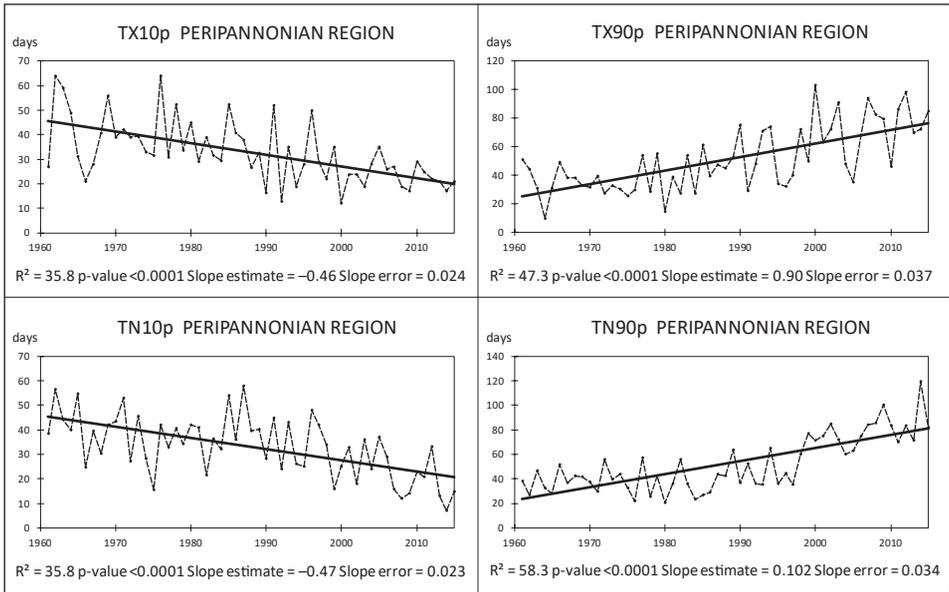


Fig. 3 – Linear trends in percentile-based indices in 1961–2016

days (TX10p) and cold nights (TN10p) significantly declined. These trends were also consistent with the trends observed globally and continentally (Donat et al. 2013; Morak, Hegerl, Christidis 2013). Over the study area the annual increase in the occurrence of TN90p and TX90p 8.6–14.1 days per decade and 8.3–11.5 days per decade, respectively – was much more prominent than decline in TN10p and TX10p: from –3.9 to –6.1 days per decade and from –3.5 to –4.7 days per decade, respectively. In the western part of the region nighttime temperatures have increased more than daytime ones, whereas the opposite was registered in the east.

The observed trends in threshold-based temperature indices were also consistent with warming tendency (Figure 4 and Table 6). The annual occurrence of indices of cold temperature extremes ID0 and FDO displayed a significant downward tendency (from –2.2 to –2.6 days per decade and from –2.8 to –5.8 days per decade, respectively), whereas the significant (and much more prominent) upward trends in indices of warm temperature extremes SU25 (5.4–7.7 days per decade) and SU30 (4.8–6.8 days per decade) were found. Although still rare in occurrence, TR20 have also recorded a significant increasing trend during the observed period (0.1–0.9 days per decade).

Globally, periods of extremely hot weather (i.e. warm spells) last longer, whereas periods of extremely cold weather (i.e. cold spells) have become shorter since the mid-20th century – the occurrence of warm (cold) spells significantly increased (decreased) for 8(4) days per decade (Donat et al. 2013). During the

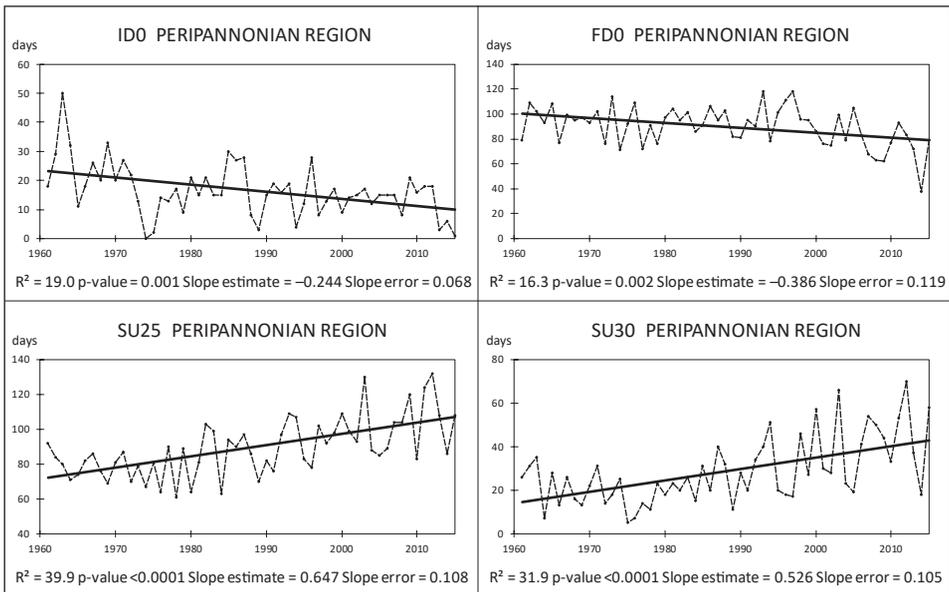


Fig. 4 – Linear trends in fixed threshold-based indices in 1961–2016

Table 7 – Decadal linear trends in seasonal extreme temperature indices in the period 1961–2016

Station	SM	BL	DB	TZ	Region	SM	BL	DB	TZ	Region
Index	Winter					Spring				
TXx	0.4 ^c	0.7 ^a	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b
TXn	0.4 ^d	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5 ^d	0.5 ^d	0.4	0.3	0.4
TNx	0.4 ^d	0.5 ^c	0.2	0.4 ^d	0.3	0.3 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2	0	0.2
TNn	0.6	0.5 ^d	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5 ^d	0.3	0.4	0.3
TX10p	-0.9 ^d	-1.0 ^c	-1.2 ^c	-1.0	-1.0 ^d	-0.9 ^c	-1.1 ^b	-0.9 ^c	-0.8 ^c	-0.9 ^c
TX90p	1.5 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.9 ^b	1.5 ^b	1.4 ^b	2.0 ^b	2.4 ^a	1.8 ^b	1.6 ^b	1.8 ^b
TN10p	-1.2 ^c	-1.3 ^c	-1.1 ^d	-0.7	-1.0 ^d	-0.9 ^c	-1.2 ^b	-0.9 ^c	-0.8 ^d	-1.0 ^b
TN90p	1.6 ^b	2.4 ^a	1.7 ^c	1.4 ^c	1.9 ^b	1.7 ^b	2.5 ^a	1.6 ^b	1.1 ^c	1.7 ^b
Index	Summer					Autumn				
TXx	0.5 ^c	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^c	0.7 ^a	0.6 ^b	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
TXn	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
TNx	0.4 ^a	0.6 ^a	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^a	0.1	0.6 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^d	0.4 ^b
TNn	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4 ^d	0.3
TX10p	-1.2 ^b	-1.5 ^a	-1.4 ^b	-1.3 ^b	-1.5 ^a	0	-0.7 ^d	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4
TX90p	3.9 ^a	4.6 ^a	3.2 ^b	4.5 ^a	3.9 ^a	0.9 ^d	1.9 ^a	1.2 ^c	1.9 ^b	1.3 ^c
TN10p	-1.5 ^a	-1.7 ^a	-1.6 ^a	-1.4 ^b	-1.6 ^a	-0.8 ^d	-1.0 ^c	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6
TN90p	4.1 ^a	6.4 ^a	4.3 ^a	4.0 ^a	4.8 ^a	1.1 ^d	2.4 ^b	1.1 ^d	1.4 ^c	1.4 ^c

Confidence level at 99.9% (a), 99% (b), 95% (c) and 90% (d)

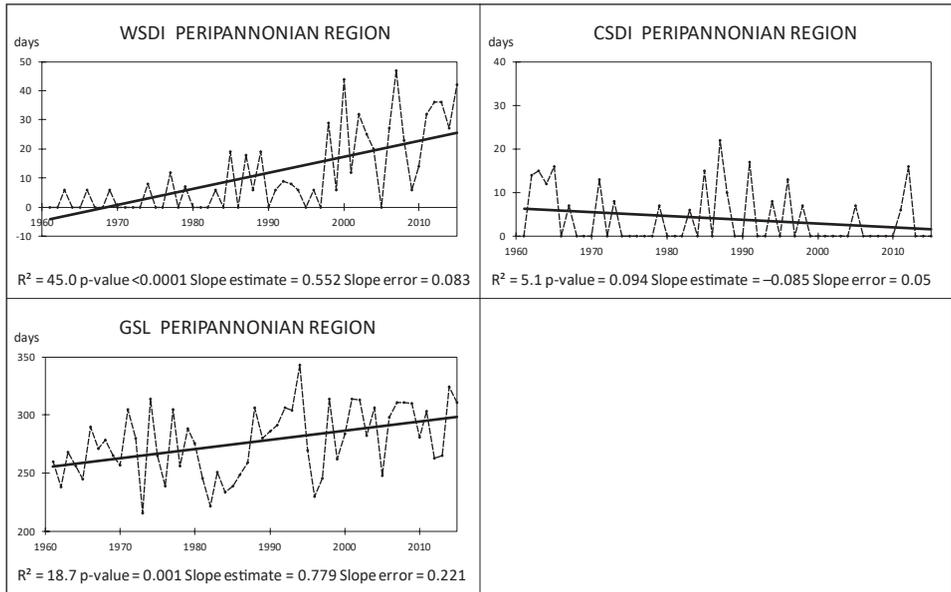


Fig. 5 – Linear trends in duration-based indices in 1961–2016

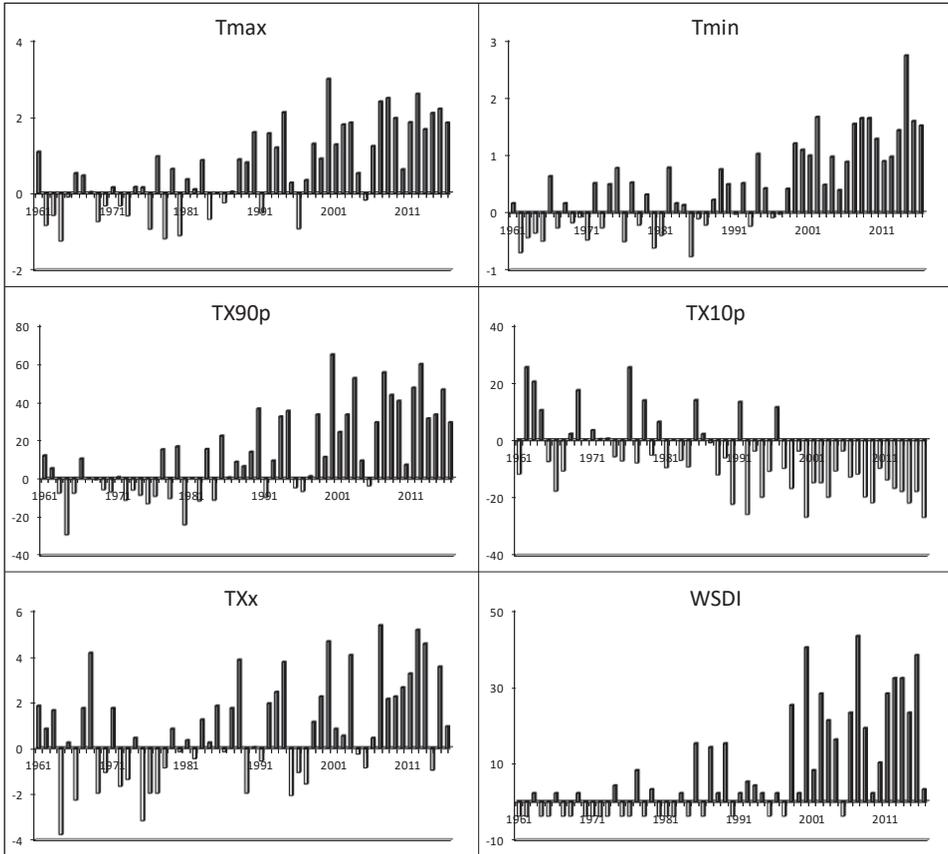


Fig. 6a – Deviations of the selected indices (regional average) from the 1961–1990 averages

observed period, the prominent and significant positive WSDI trends in the range of 4.1–6.5 days per decade were found over the entire study area (Figure 5 and Table 6). This follows the results of Lakatos et al. (2016) who determined the upward regional trend of 4.1 days per decade. WSDI has been rapidly increasing since the beginning of the 21st century. The average annual number of WSDI in that period was 6-fold compared to the period 1961–1990 average. Moreover, majority of most severe and long-lasting heat waves in Europe since 1950 have been registered in the 21st century (Russo, Sillmann, Fischer 2015). Over the Peripannonian region, severe heat waves occurred in 2003, 2007, 2012 and 2015. This follows the findings of Unkašević and Tošić (2015) obtained for Serbia, where the strongest and the longest heat waves were recorded in summer 2007 and 2012, respectively. Unlike the WSDI, only a slight decreasing trend was determined for CSDI from -0.6 to -0.9 days per decade (significant only in the western part of the region). The growing season length (GSL) was significantly extended for 5.3–9.1 days per decade.

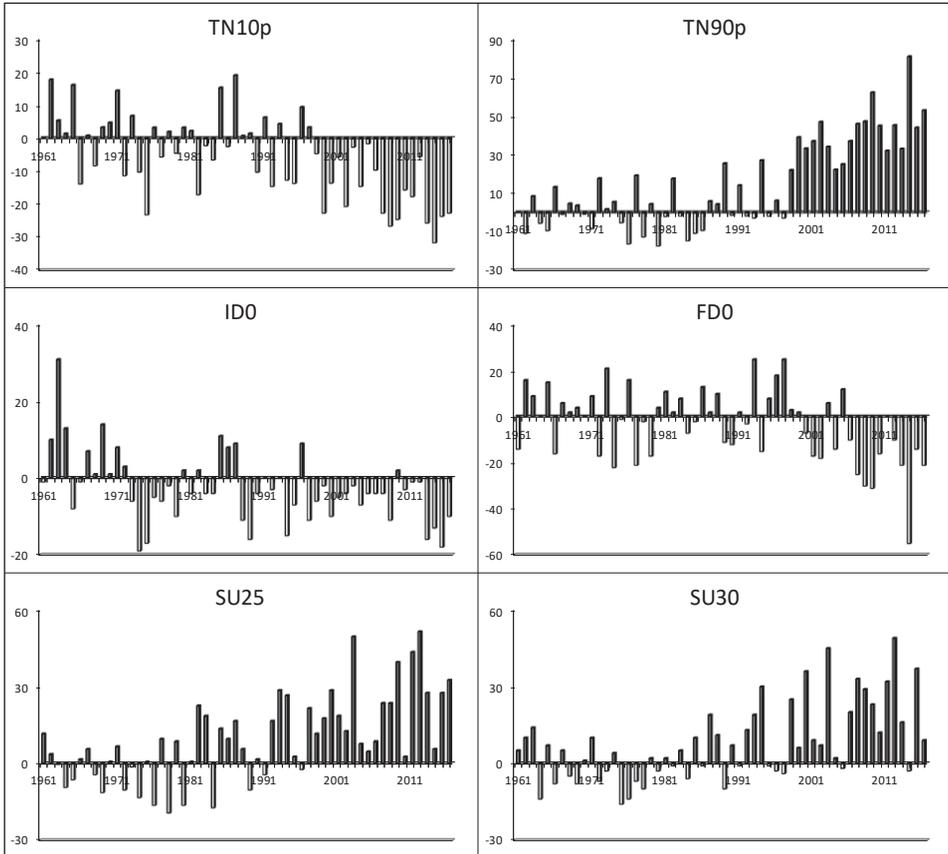


Fig. 6b – Deviations of the selected indices (regional average) from the 1961–1990 averages

Seasonal trend analysis (Table 7) showed that the warming was present throughout the year, but most pronounced in summer. The highest positive trend values for absolute indices (e.g. TXx 0.5–0.8 °C per decade) and the greatest increase (decrease) in warm (cold) days and nights (e.g. TX90p and TN90p 3.2–4.6 days per decade and 4.0–6.4 days per decade, respectively) were registered in this part of the year, and then in winter and spring, whereas the least changes were manifested in autumn.

Changes in all extreme temperature indices over the Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina became stronger in the last quarter of the 20th century and particularly since the beginning of the 21st century. Increasing warming tendency also suggests the fact that the 10 warmest years in the Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been recorded after 1990 – only one of them prior to 2000 (1994 for Tmax and 1999 for Tmin). Among years with the highest (lowest) values of warm (cold) temperature indices, there were also only

a few years prior to 1990 (the vast majority of them was recorded in the 21st century). For instance, the extremely low values of cold-related temperature indices TX10p, TN10p, IDO and FDO were recorded in the hottest year – in 2014, there were only 15–22 TX10p, 2–13 TN10p, 34–52 FDO, 4–6 IDO and without a single occurrence of CSDI. The maximum (minimum) frequency of warm (cold)-related indices was recorded in very warm years with the occurrence of severe and long-lasting heat waves – in 2000, 2003, 2007, 2012 and 2015. For instance, in 2012, there were even 86–106 TX90p, 66–109 TN90p, 119–135 SU25, 63–82 SU30 and 34–45 WSDI.

The annual extreme temperature indices deviations from the period 1961–1990 averages (Figure 6) also confirm that warming becomes stronger since the beginning of the 21st century. In that period, the indices of warm (cold) temperature extremes were predominantly above (below) averages. Tmin, SU25 and TN90p registered not a single occurrence below the average, whereas Tmax, TX90p, WSDI showed only one such year – 2005. In contrast, the annual frequency of the cold-related indices was mostly below the average (TX10p and TN10p in all years, IDO and FDO with only one or two years above the average).

Changes in distribution of Tmax and Tmin between the 1961–1990 and 1987–2016 clearly indicate a significant shift towards warmer temperatures. As expected, indices of warm temperature extremes shifted their distributions towards higher values, whereas the corresponding shift to lower values was detected for cold-related indices. The Kolmogorov–Smirnov test results confirmed significant distributional changes between two periods. The insignificant changes were determined only for TXn and TNn (and TR20 and CSDI due to their very rare occurrence over this area). The changes were particularly pronounced in the upper tail of the warm-related indices distributions.

Discussion and conclusions

A general increase in annual Tmax and Tmin (statistically significant in some areas) during the period 1911–1990 was a typical feature of air temperature fluctuation during the 20th century in the central European region (Brázdil et al. 1996). During the second half of the 20th century, the absolute temperature indices have also showed an upward tendency (Alexander et al. 2006, Donat et al. 2013). Globally, the warming was generally stronger for the minimum than for the maximum values (Donat et al. 2013). Globally averaged, TNn increased per about 3 °C (Donat et al. 2013). TNx and TXx increased about 1 °C over much of European continent (Donat et al. 2013). Unlike the results of global (Alexander et al. 2006) and European (Klein Tank, Können 2003) scale studies, over the Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina greater warming tendency

was found for T_{max} than for T_{min} (0.4–0.6 °C per decade vs. 0.3–0.5 °C per decade). However, stated follows the results of previous research in other parts of the Peripannonian region. The maximum temperatures in Serbia and Croatia showed greater changes (in the range of 0.3–0.4 °C per decade), than minimum temperatures which largely increased by 0.2–0.3 °C per decade (Branković et al. 2013; Malinovic-Milicevic et al. 2016). In Slovakia, daily maximum and minimum temperatures showed a significant upward trend for the year, summer and spring (daily minimum temperature also showed significant positive trend in autumn season; Damborská et al. 2016). Further, these studies have also determined higher increase in maximum values of daily maximum and minimum temperatures (0.4–0.7 °C per decade) than in minimum ones (0.2–0.3 °C per decade). The likelihood of extreme annual maximum and minimum daily temperatures also changed globally – the return period for extreme annual TN_n and TX_n events that were expected to recur once every 20 years in the 1960s are now exceeded in 35 and 30 years, respectively, whereas, the return periods for circa 1960s 20 years extremes of annual TN_x and TX_x are estimated to have decreased to fewer than 10 and 15 years, respectively (Zwiers, Zhang, Feng 2011). Trends in percentile-based indices over the Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina were also consistent with the trends observed globally (Donat et al. 2013; Morak, Hegerl, Christidis 2013) and continentally (Klein Tank, Können 2003). Global analysis showed that the changes were most pronounced in the annual occurrence of TN_{10p} , then in the frequency of TN_{90p} , whereas the least were in TX_{90p} frequency (Morak, Hegerl, Christidis 2013). Hemispherically averaged numbers of warm days and warm nights have showed an increase in the range of approximately 7–9 days since the 1970s, whereas the frequency of cold days and cold nights decreased for approximately 5–6 days (Morak, Hegerl, Christidis 2013). However, over the study area the annual increase in the occurrence of TN_{90p} and TX_{90p} was much more prominent than decline in TN_{10p} and TX_{10p} . Similar patterns of change were also found in other parts of the Pannonian region. In Croatia, most prominent trends were determined for the occurrence of TN_{90p} (8–12 days per decade) and TX_{90p} (6–10 days per decade; Branković et al. 2013). In Austria, significant increasing trends in the number of warm nights (days) and decreasing trends in number of cold nights (days) were found at almost all stations (Nemec et al. 2013). Trends in threshold-based temperature indices found over the Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina were also consistent with changes observed globally (Alexander et al. 2006; Frich et al. 2002), in Europe at the continental scale (Klein Tank, Können 2003) and in other parts of the Pannonian region (Branković et al. 2013; Lakatos et al. 2016; Ruml et al. 2017). Regionally averaged, IDO and FDO displayed decreasing trends: –1.8 days per decade and –2.5 days per decade, respectively, whereas increase in SU25 was even higher (3.7 days per decade; Lakatos et al. 2016). At majority

Table 8 – Pearson correlation coefficient between annual teleconnection patterns indices and extreme temperature indices (regional average) in the period 1961–2016

Variable	Tmax	Tmin	TXx	TXn	TNx	TNn	TX10p	TX90p	TN10p
EA	0.664 ^a	0.663 ^a	0.387 ^b	-0.028	0.608 ^a	0.050	-0.634 ^a	0.642 ^a	-0.506 ^a
NAO	0.150	0.106	-0.041	0.455 ^b	-0.102	0.403 ^b	-0.145	0.095	-0.150
AO	0.377 ^b	0.258 ^d	0.104	0.379 ^b	0.084	0.325 ^c	-0.314 ^c	0.297 ^c	-0.282 ^c
Variable	TN90p	ID0	FDO	SU25	SU30	TR20	WSDI	CSDI	GSL
EA	0.703 ^a	-0.338 ^c	-0.500 ^a	0.601 ^a	0.483 ^b	0.429 ^b	0.564 ^a	-0.251 ^d	0.402 ^b
NAO	-0.066	-0.255 ^d	-0.049	0.051	-0.024	-0.291 ^c	0.028	-0.170	0.082
AO	0.118	-0.359 ^b	-0.073	0.243 ^d	0.189	-0.157	0.176	-0.156	0.214

Confidence level at 99.9% (^a), 99% (^b), 95% (^c) and 90% (^d)

Table 9 – Pearson correlation coefficient between seasonal teleconnection patterns indices and extreme temperature indices (regional average) in the period 1961–2016

Variable	EA _{winter}	EA _{spring}	EA _{summer}	EA _{autumn}	NAO _{winter}	AO _{spring}
Tmax	0.632 ^a	0.475 ^b	0.614 ^a	0.525 ^a	0.452 ^b	0.396 ^b
Tmin	0.581 ^a	0.429 ^b	0.613 ^a	0.484 ^b	0.323 ^c	0.320 ^c
TXx	0.439 ^b	0.436 ^b	0.482 ^b	0.280 ^c	0.090	0.030
TXn	0.369 ^b	0.194	0.246 ^d	0.218	0.256 ^d	0.266 ^c
TNx	0.370 ^b	0.269 ^c	0.580 ^a	0.388 ^b	-0.103	0.131
TNn	0.423 ^b	0.151	0.316 ^c	0.312 ^c	0.268 ^c	0.331 ^c
TX10p	-0.429 ^b	-0.425 ^b	-0.512 ^a	-0.596 ^a	-0.465 ^b	-0.210
TX90p	0.615 ^a	0.402 ^b	0.602 ^a	0.415 ^b	0.241 ^d	0.296 ^c
TN10p	-0.491 ^a	-0.292 ^c	-0.434 ^b	-0.375 ^b	-0.371 ^b	-0.301 ^c
TN90p	0.542 ^a	0.506 ^a	0.657 ^a	0.487 ^a	0.099	0.265 ^c

Confidence level at 99.9% (^a), 99% (^b), 95% (^c) and 90% (^d)

of Croatian stations, the increase in the number of SU25 was in the range of 2–8 days per decade, whereas decline in FDO was lower in magnitude (mostly up to 2 days per decade; Branković et al. 2013).

Over the Peripannonian region of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the highest trend values were estimated for indices of warm temperature extremes – TXx, TNx, TX90p, TN90p, WSDI, SU25 and SU30. This is also consistent with previous studies' findings (Bartholy, Pongrácz 2007; Branković et al. 2013; Croitoru, Piticar 2014; Ruml et al. 2017; Unkašević, Tošić 2013). A regional scale study found the highest trend values (more than 6 days per decade) for TN90p, TX90p, SU25 and SU30 (Bartholy, Pongrácz 2007). Analysis for the Romanian part of the Pannonian Basin revealed that the strongest increase was also found for warm-related indices SU30, SU25, TX90p and TXx (Croitoru, Piticar 2014). Graczyk et al. (2017) detected

Table 10 – Pearson correlation coefficient between the annual AMO and extreme temperature indices (regional average) in the period 1961–2016

Tmax	TXx	TXn	TNx	TNn	TX10p	TX90p	TN10p	TN90p
0.463 ^b	0.325 ^c	-0.18	0.565 ^a	-0.120	-0.425 ^b	0.498 ^a	-0.319 ^c	0.615 ^a
Tmin	ID0	FD0	SU25	SU30	TR20	WSDI	CSDI	GSL
0.479 ^b	-0.1	-0.241 ^d	0.460 ^b	0.474 ^b	0.484 ^b	0.500 ^a	-0.06	0.243 ^d

Confidence level at 99.9% (^a), 99% (^b), 95% (^c) and 90% (^d)

Table 11 – Pearson correlation coefficient between the seasonal AMO and extreme temperature indices (regional average) in the period 1961–2016

Variable	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Variable	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
Tmax	0.054	0.141	0.468 ^b	0.343 ^b	Tmin	0.019	0.159	0.653 ^a	0.385 ^b
TXx	0.271 ^c	0.217	0.257 ^d	0.109	TX10p	0.066	-0.089	-0.314 ^c	-0.363 ^b
TXn	-0.093	-0.021	0.051	0.089	TX90p	0.099	0.122	0.502 ^a	0.393 ^b
TNx	-0.058	-0.016	0.565 ^a	0.362 ^b	TN10p	0.035	-0.063	-0.422 ^b	-0.253 ^d
TNn	-0.019	-0.112	0.405 ^b	0.174	TN90p	0.143	0.264 ^c	0.740 ^a	0.427 ^b

Confidence level at 99.9% (^a), 99% (^b), 95% (^c) and 90% (^d)

changes in the frequency of warm extremes occurrence over Poland for 8 out of 11 indices examined in the study.

Bartholy and Pongrácz (2007) stated that a strong warming tendency could be detected since the mid-1970>s. The extremely mild winters and warm summers during the last two decades suggest that recent global warming is present on a regional scale (Dobrovolný et al. 2010). Significant changes in maximum and minimum temperatures (and the extreme indices derived from them) during the last few decades were related to the anthropogenic forcing (detectable and clearly separable from the natural signals; Christidis, Stott 2016; Kim et al. 2016; Zwiers, Zhang, Feng 2011).

Research showed that positive temperature anomalies in many regions of Europe (including the part of the continent where Bosnia and Herzegovina is located) are associated with the EA pattern (Rust et al. 2015). The observed warming in Europe was primarily associated with the prevailing positive phase of the EA pattern (Rust et al. 2015). The above-average temperatures and greater (lower) frequency and/or intensity of warm (cold)-related temperature indices were connected with its positive phase. Indices of warm (cold) temperature extremes showed the significant positive (negative) correlation with the EA pattern (insignificant only for TXn and TNn; Table 8). The highest correlation coefficients (> 0.6) were determined for TN90p, TX90p, TX10p, TNx and SU25. A significant

positive correlation with Tmax and Tmin was present throughout the year. The extreme temperature indices were also connected with the EA pattern in all seasons, but its impact was somewhat stronger during summer and winter (Table 9). The persistent and exceptionally strong positive phase of the NAO since the early 1980s accounted for a substantial part of the warming over the European continent in winter (Hurrell, Van Loon 1997). In winter season, during the positive NAO phase, warmer maritime air masses are advected to Europe by stronger-than-average westerlies over the middle latitudes associated with low pressure anomalies over the region of the Icelandic low and anomalously high pressures across the subtropical Atlantic (Hurrell, Van Loon 1997; Rust et al. 2015). In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the NAO has the strongest influence on air temperatures precisely over the Peripannonian region (Trbić, Popov, Gnjato 2017). Significant positive correlations in winter were determined for both Tmax and Tmin, as well as for minimum values of Tmax and Tmin (similar was determined for the AO in spring season). A positive phase of the AO leads to increasing temperatures due to the reinforcement of westerly winds that bring warmth towards Europe (Milošević et al. 2017). These findings are in accordance with the results of Ruml et al. (2017) and Unkašević and Tošić (2013) obtained for Serbia, which also determined that annual extreme temperature indices were much more strongly correlated with the EA than with the NAO pattern (or the EA/WR pattern).

Since the mid-19th century and the beginning of instrumental measurements, the AMO has showed two 65–80 years cycles with a 0.4 °C amplitude between extremes of positive (warm) and negative (cool) phases (Gray et al. 2004). The AMO entered in its positive phase in the mid-1990s and this phase still lasts (Alexander, Halimeda Kilbourne, Nye 2014). Since then, the temperature increase also becomes more prominent. The significant positive correlation with the AMO index was determined for both Tmax and Tmin over the Peripannonian region (correlation coefficients 0.463 and 0.479, respectively; Table 10). The indices of warm temperature extremes also displayed the significant positive relations with the AMO (the highest correlation coefficients were determined for TN90p, TNx, WSDI and TX90p). The opposite, correlation with indices of cold temperature extremes was negative and mostly insignificant (particularly for indices derived from Tmin). In summer and autumn, there were statistically significant correlations, whereas in other seasons the correlations were small and not statistically significant (Table 11).

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