Seasonal Climate Conditions over Georgia for Summer 2010
and Brief Assessments of the Correctness of the SEECOF-III Outlook

June was warmer with **+2.5, +5°C.** Mean temperature was within 15, 24°C, and +19, +24°C in the west and east parts, respectively.
Temperature maximums occurred in the coastal zone and Kolkheti lowlands were about 34-39°C and in mountainous parts of west Georgia 26-37°C. Minimums in range of +5, +17°C. Maximum temperatures in east Georgia's plain parts were 32-37°C, and mountainous parts +27, +35°C, minimums were varied within 10-16°C and 4-12°C, respectively.
Monthly precipitation sums were 40-400% and 10 – 190% of norm in the west and east Georgia. Especially abundant rainfall (213 mm) was observed in the mountainous part of west Georgia (Legakhare) in the second decade.
Maximum wind speeds was recorded in the central part of the territory (28 m/s in Gori).
In June there was occurred number of extreme events, such as flashfloods, hail, storms that is usually characterized for June. They caused damage of buildings, roads, in some cases agricultural holdings and harvest were almost totally destructed. 23rd of June due to flooding of riv. Gldanula 2 people died.

Average air temperature in **July** was above the norm by 2-3.5^{o} and in West Georgia it was about +16^{o}, +26^{o}C, in east part of the country +20^{o}, +27 ^{o} C.
In west Georgia the temperatures reached their maximums in the third decade: in costal zone and Kolkheti Lowlands +32^{o}, +39^{o}C and in higher part +27^{o}, +36^{o}C. In east Georgia regions July is the hottest month of the year. The highest temperatures were recorded in the third decade: in the lowlands of East Georgia +36^{o}, +39^{o}C, in the mountainous regions +31^{o}, +36^{o}C.
The lowest temperatures were recorded in the lowlands and planes of the country were about +11, +20^{o}C, in the mountains +6^{o}, +16^{o}C.
In average July was characterized near normal amount of precipitation. Monthly precipitation sums were 40-180% and 20 – 220% of norm in west and east Georgia. Heavy rainfalls (about 70-90 mm) were observed again in the mountainous part of west Georgia (Legakhare, Ambrolauri) and also in the most south-eastern part of the Country.
Strong winds were not recorded (maximum 22 m/s in Kutaisi). Only two cases of extreme rainfall followed by overflowing of bridges and roads were registered in East Georgia.

August was anomalous hot for the most of territory of Georgia, especially in the western Country. Average air temperature in majority of regions in August was above the norm by +2 ^{o}, +5^{o}C. In West Georgia it was between +17^{o}, +28^{o}C, in east part of the country +20^{o}, +26 ^{o} C.
In west Georgia August is the hottest month of the year. The absolute maximums of air temperature were reached +28^{o}, +40^{o}C. The absolute minimums on the plane part of the territory were between +18^{o}, +19^{o}C in west and +13^{o}, +17^{o}C in east Georgia. The lowest values (+8, +11^{o}C) were observed in mountains regions.
Total precipitation amount in the whole territory was much below the norm (in average 40% of the norm). Heavy rainfall was occurred in the coastal zone (160 mm in Qobuleti). The driest was the first and second decades.
Strong winds and extreme events were not registered.

Summer of 2010 was warmer than normal as it was predicted but deviations from the norm were much greater: in average by +3.2°C and it is the most anomalous for the whole observation period (fig.1). The anomalies were greatest in west part of the country, especially in inland regions (fig.2). Precipitation prediction was more correct: for whole territory of the country rainfall amount was slightly below the norm: in average 82% of referenced period (fig.3).

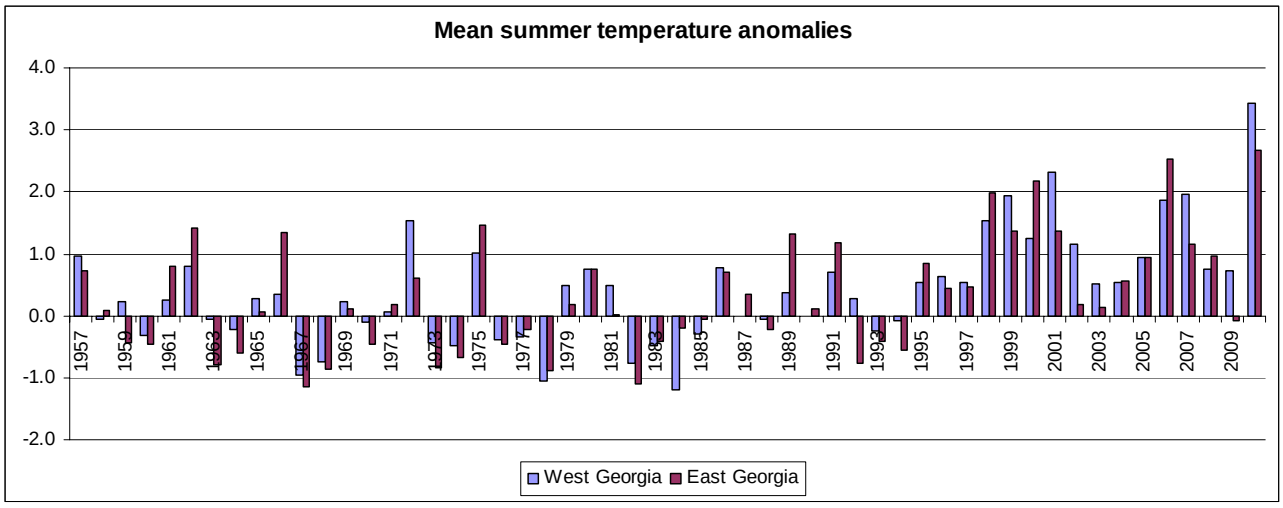

Fig. 1. Mean summer temperature anomalies for 1957-2010 periods (°C).

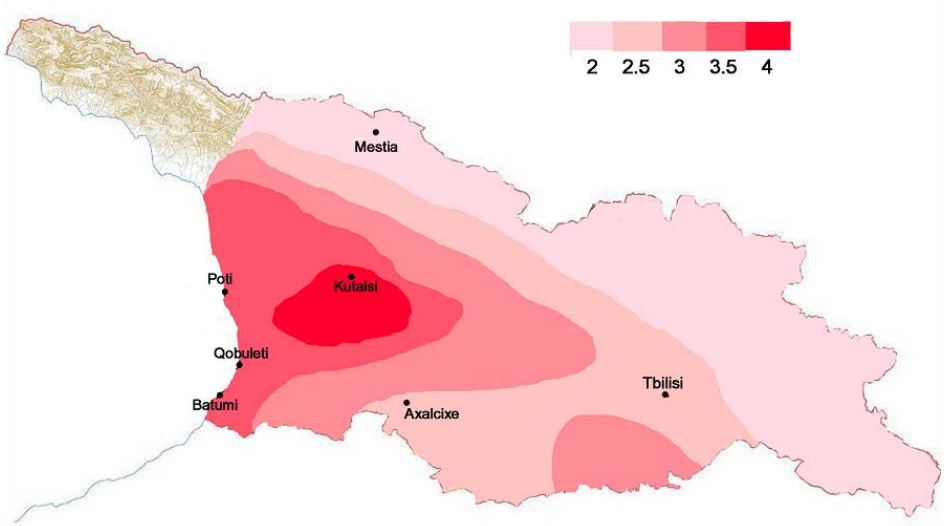

Fig. 2. Deviation of mean summer temperature from normal values (°C).

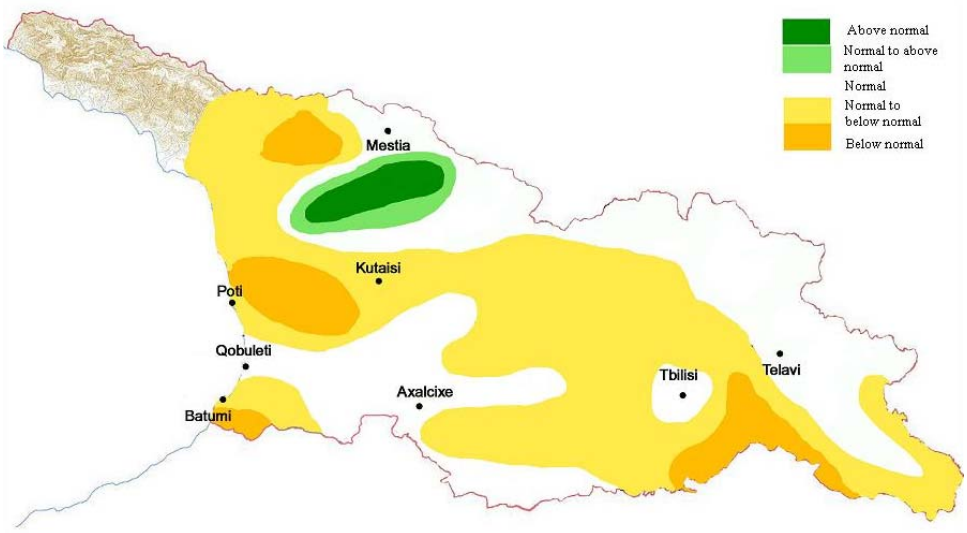

Fig. 3. Deviation of summer precipitation amount from normal values (%).