Report of National Meteorological Administration (Bucharest, Romania)
Winter 2013-2014

Above normal winter temperatures have been recorded in a large part of the country with the exception of Southern and Eastern regions where the thermal anomalies were generally normal (figure 1). Winter precipitation amounts were below normal in almost all Romanian regions (figure 2). During the winter, the foggy conditions prevail over the plain areas in Southern and Eastern part of the country due to the inversions favored by the persistent anticyclonic pattern. These conditions explain the lower winter temperatures which took place in the plain areas around the Carpathian Mountains. The late January to February cold episodes were accompanied by abundant snowfall. Strong winds blew snow causing problems in Romanian villages, especially in Southeastern and Eastern regions of the country.
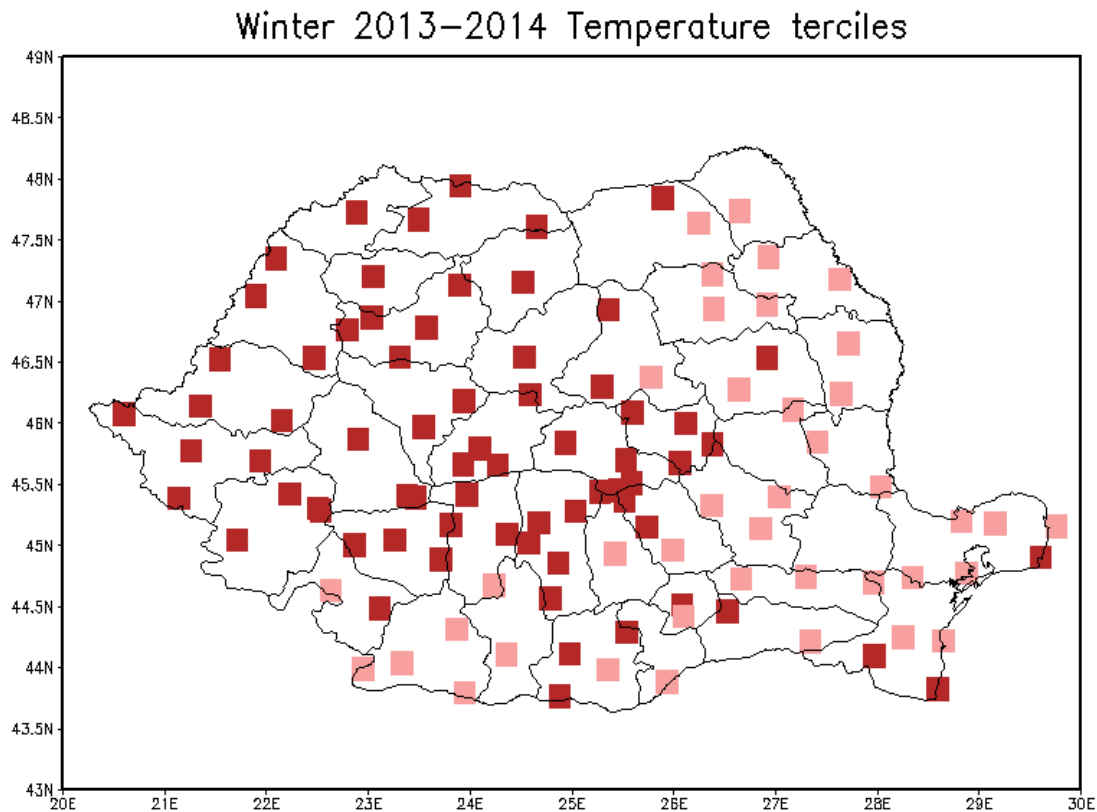

Figure 1. Temperature terciles (red – above normal, pink – normal, blue-below normal) for the winter 2013-2014 over Romania (reference interval 1981-2010).

The SEECOF outlook for temperature and precipitation was satisfactory as normal temperature and precipitation took place over some areas of the country. However, the temperature outlook suggested a normal state all over the territory. Also,

the winter precipitation outlook for Romania stated higher probability for normal terciles and the observed precipitation terciles were below normal over large part of the Romanian territory (figure 2).
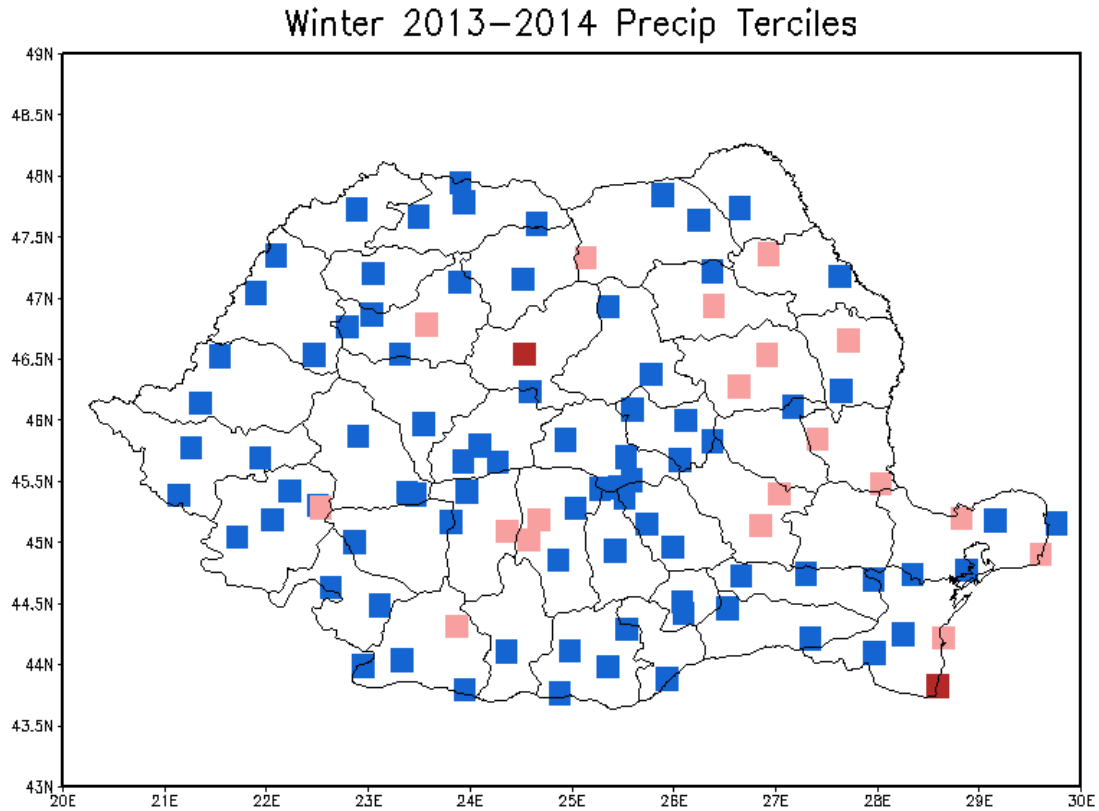

Figure 2. Precipitation terciles (red – above normal, pink – normal, blue-below normal) for the winter 2013-2014 over Romania (reference interval 1981-2010).

The cold episodes which took place from late January 2014 to February 2014 proved that extreme weather may occur even though the overall season is in the opposite tercile compared with the extreme values on shorter time scale. So, adding in the outlook bulletin the information on probability to have extreme episodes on sub-seasonal time scale is useful.