

## National Climate Bulletin and the assessment of the SEECOF-11 Climate state outlook for the previous season

### Republic of Moldova

- Climatological reference period is 1981-2010.

Season	Rank*	Air Temperature (°C)					Rank*	Precipitation sums (mm)			
		33	50	66	Observed value	33		50	66	Observed Value	
Briceni	13	18,6	19,1	19,5	19,3	13	213	245	283	316	
Chisinau	11	20,7	21,3	21,7	21,9	28	135	180	213	175	
Cahul	11	20,8	21,3	21,8	21,8	30	125	170	217	183	

\*Rank – 1948-2014 period (coldest/warmest season and lowest/highest seasonal precipitation)

### Assessment of the SEECOF-11 Climate outlook for 2014 summer season

- Chart for the previous season

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-11 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-11 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal to Normal	Above normal	Below normal to Normal	Normal (No predictive signal)	<p>From July 26 to August 16 the hot weather was established throughout the whole country. The average daily air temperature in those days was mostly 24-30°C, which is with 4-8°C above norm, and it was observed in this period on average once every 10-25 years. The average air temperature for the first decade of August was +23.2..+26.3°C, which is with 2.8–4.4°C above the norm and is observed on average once every 10-20 years for the entire observation period and over the last 20 years - an average of one every 3-5 years.</p> <p>The number of days with maximum air temperature of 30°C and higher over the summer throughout the whole territory was 12-45 days at a rate of 8-27 days, with the air temperature of 35°C and higher - 2-8 days, at a rate of 1-2 days.</p> <p>Throughout the season, there have been observed thunderstorms, fog, squall winds up to 25 m/s (July).</p>

					<p>Also in July were noted elemental meteorological phenomena in the form of heavy rainfall (within 12 h and less fell 50-75 mm) and hail that caused damage to crops and economic facilities.</p> <p>Especially hot weather and with shortage of rainfall, held most days of August, created less favorable conditions for the development and formation of crop harvest and preparation of land for sowing crops in autumn.</p>
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Optional → \* Events that had an impact on the society (events that caused great material damage to the society during previous season – on the basis of the assessment of the hydrometeorological service):

- 1) Record breaking maximum or minimum air temperatures, precipitation during season or for specific months (date and place of the event)
- 2) Heavy precipitation at the stations that caused flood with damage
- 3) In case of extreme season indicate the ranking, warmest or coldest (wettest or driest) (mandatory)
- 4) Heat waves or cold spells (with the specified criteria for heat/cold spell)
- 5) Anomalies of the number of days: frost, ice, days with severe frost, with snow cover, summer, tropical, tropical nights (depending on the season)
- 6) The occurrence of stormy wind gusts that caused damage to that area (date and place)
- 7) The occurrence of hail (date and place) that caused major damage
- 8) The occurrence of snow cover caused major damage
- 9) Snow cover in combination with wind gusts caused major damage
- 10) Drought (precipitation deficit) that caused fires or damage to agriculture and water supply
- 11) Other extreme events (tornado, spout)