

## 2014 Summer Season Assessment in Moldova

During **June**, within the country has been reported normal weather (slightly colder than usual), according to thermic regime. The average monthly air temperature was close to normal (0.2-0.9°C below the norm) and constituted +17.5..+20.0°C. Maximum air temperature increased to +34°C and minimum air temperature dropped to + 6°C.

Over the month the precipitations mostly had the character of downpour and fell unevenly on the territory. Throughout the month the amount of precipitation on 80% of the territory in fact constituted 17-50 mm (20-65% of the norm), isolated, mainly in the southern part of the territory - 55-75 mm (85-105% of the norm).

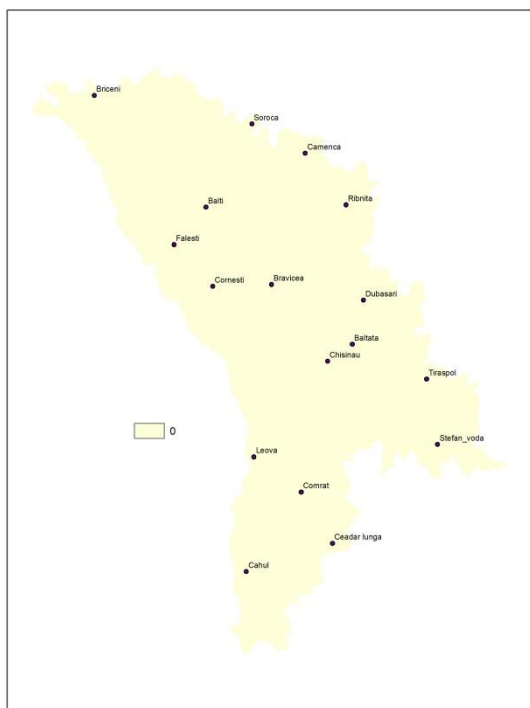


Fig.1. Mean Temperature Anomalies in June, °C

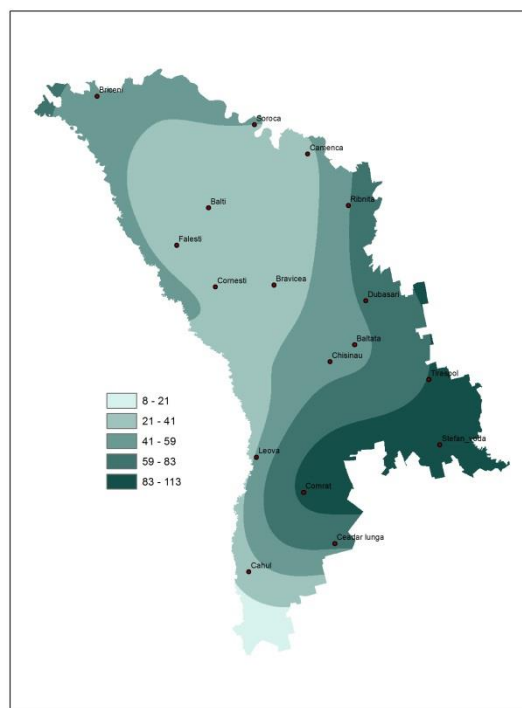


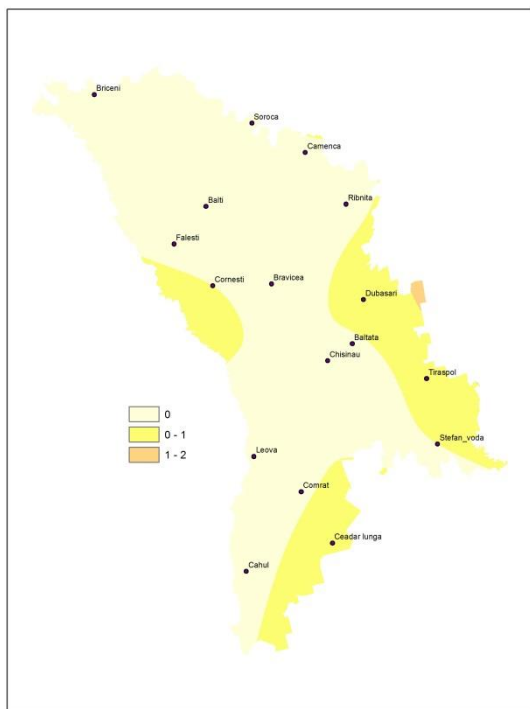
Fig.2. Precipitation Anomalies in June, %

During **July** within the country has been reported weather mostly warmer than usual and with precipitations. The average monthly air temperature in most parts of the territory was higher than normal values by 0.5-1.5°C and constituted +20.5..+23.5°C, which are reported on average every 3-5 years. Maximum air temperature increased to +36°C and minimum air temperature dropped to +10°C.

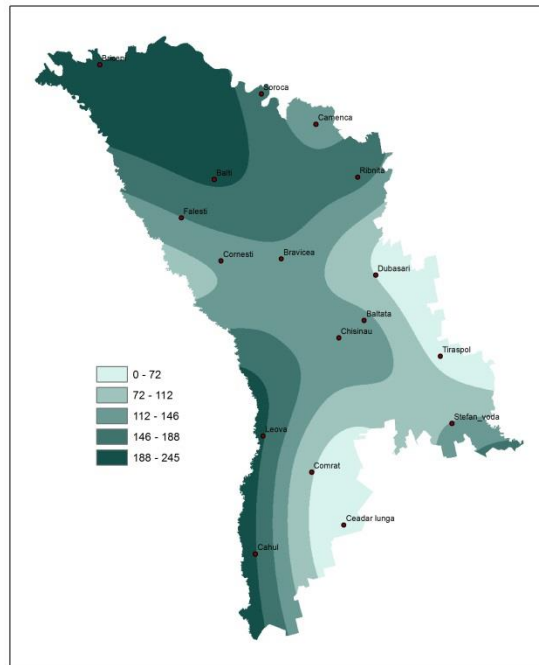
Number of days with maximum air temperature of 30°C and more was 6-24 days (the norm being 3-11 days), which are reported on average once in 3-15 years. Number of days with maximum air temperature of 35°C and more in some central districts of the country was 1-2 days (monthly norm being one day).

During July the precipitations fell unevenly in the territory. On 70% of the territory the amount of precipitations was 65-165 mm (100-200% of monthly norm). In extreme northern districts (10% of the territory) fell 210-260 mm (210-260% of monthly norm), which are reported on average once in 10 years. In the rest of the territory, mainly in the southern half of the country, the amount of precipitation was 10-50 mm (20-75% of monthly norm).

The heavy and strong rains fallen during the month, isolated with hail, caused damage and flooding to houses, objects, national economy, electricity disconnection, damage of agricultural lands, and in the districts of northern part of the country have complicated the harvesting of cereal crops. However, these weather conditions were also favorable for growth and development of fruit and weeding crops.



**Fig.3. Mean Temperature Anomalies in July, °C**



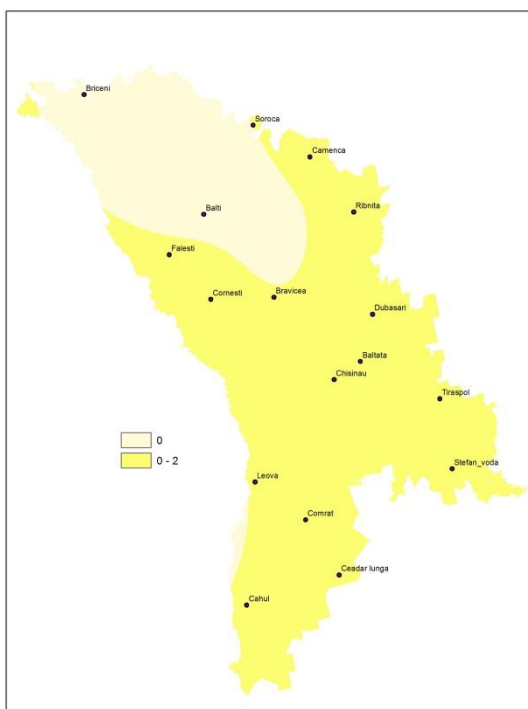
**Fig.4. Precipitation Anomalies in July, %**

Throughout **August**, within the country has been reported weather warmer than usual and precipitations deficiency. The average monthly air temperature was higher than normal values with 0.8-1.9°C and constituted +20.1..+23.7°C, which in August is noticed on average once in 5-10 years throughout the whole period of observation, and in the last 20 years - on average once in three years. Maximum air temperature increased to +39°C and minimum air temperature dropped to +7°C.

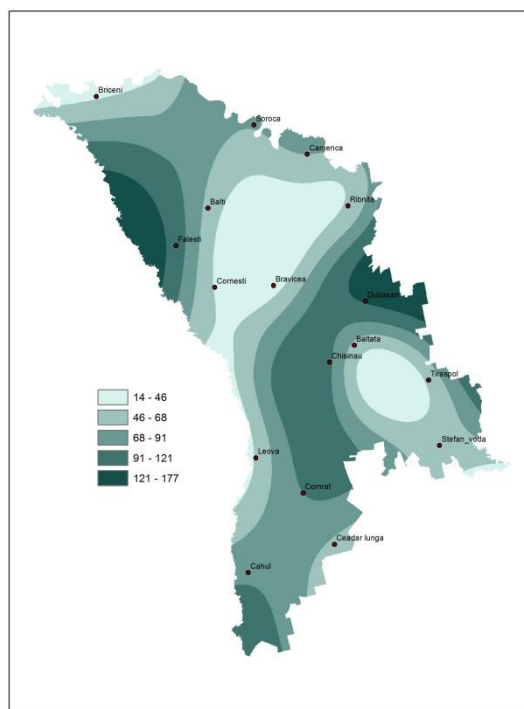
Number of days with maximum air temperature of 30°C and more constituted 10 to 16 days (the norm being 3-11 days). Number of days with maximum air temperature of 35°C and more on a large portion of the territory was 1-8 days (monthly norm being a day).

During the month the precipitations fell unevenly in the territory. On 70% of the territory the precipitations amount was 10-40 mm (25-70% of monthly norm). In the rest of the territory fell 45-65 mm (85-125% of monthly norm).

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.



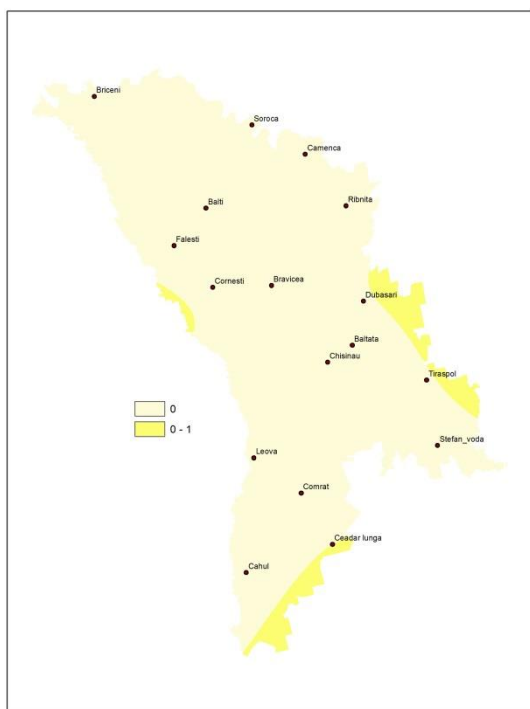
**Fig.4. Mean Temperature Anomalies in August, °C**



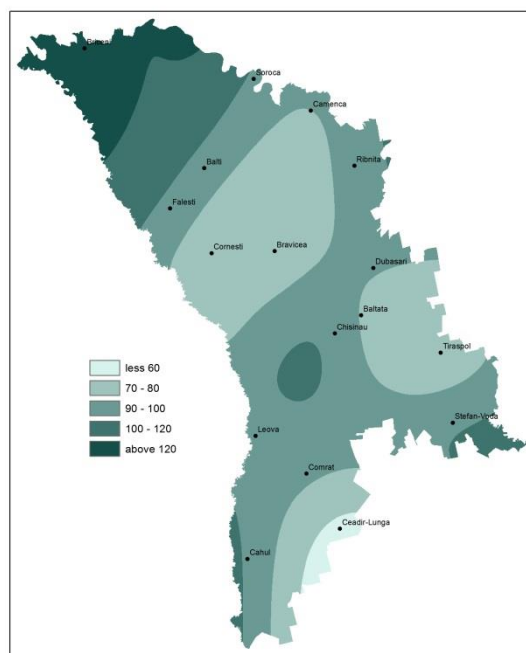
**Fig.5. Precipitation Anomalies in August, %**

**The summer of 2014** in the Republic of Moldova was mainly warm and with precipitations. The average air temperature for the season was  $+19.3..+22.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ , which in most of the territory is  $0.5-1.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  above norm, and in some places within the norm, which is noted on average once in 3-5 years. The maximum air temperature during the summer has reached  $+39^{\circ}\text{C}$ , which in August is celebrated on average once in 15 years for the entire observation period and during the last 20 years - an average of once every 5 years. The minimum air temperature for the season dropped to  $+6^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The precipitation amount over the summer on 65% of the territory was within the normal range and was 140-320 mm. On the remaining territory a shortage of precipitation was observed - 85-135 mm (50-70% of norm).



**Fig.4. Mean Temperature Anomalies in Summer, °C**



**Fig.5. Precipitation Anomalies in Summer, %**

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.

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.

Throughout the season, there have been observed thunderstorms, fog, squall winds up to 25 m/s (July). 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.