

## VERIFICATION OF THE SEECOF-13 SUMMER 2015

### CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR GEORGIA

Despite of many rainy days In summer in Georgia, Mean seasonal temperature on the Black Sea Coastal Zone, in Kolkheti Lowland, on Flat of Kartli and Kakheti was in range of [ +24, +26<sup>0</sup>]; in the Mountainous Regions of Georgia temperature was [+22, +24<sup>0</sup>] and in the High Mountainous Regions [ +17, +18<sup>0</sup>], which is above normal by 2<sup>0</sup>C on the whole Georgia's territory .

The highest temperature of the season was observed in Kutalasi (+42C<sup>0</sup>) In the western Georgia on 31<sup>th</sup> July and in the East in Lagodekhi (41<sup>0</sup>) on 16<sup>th</sup> August. Daily maximum equal +40<sup>0</sup> was recorded several times on different stations: in Lagodekhi on 29<sup>th</sup> July, in zestafoni on 31<sup>th</sup> July, in Ambrolauri on 1<sup>th</sup> August (mountain), in Kutaisi on 11<sup>th</sup>, in Zestafoni on 13<sup>th</sup>, in sachkhere (mountain) on 14<sup>th</sup> and in Lagodekhi on 2<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> August.

The outlook for the most territory of Georgia for the summer 2015 was expected to be above the normal with 50% probability. So the outlook for summer was correct for Georgia.

In the most territory of Georgia amount of precipitation in 2015 summer was near normal and less the norm, excluding several stations, where it was above the norm.

The outlook for Georgia, summer 2015 was expected precipitation near the norm with 40 % probability. So the outlook for the most territory of Georgia was more or less correct.

In June and July weather conditions In Georgia were caused mainly by entering wet and cold air masses from the west of Caucasus, but in August high-pressure area which was over the north of Caucasus was spreading mostly from the west of Georgia and sometimes from the east. These processes had been accompanied by hot wave action from south.

13<sup>th</sup> June was natural calamity for Tbilisi (capital city of Georgia). The processes have been activated from the wet air masses distribution from west to east, followed with local deep convective processes, making favorable conditions for cloud formation and heavy rainfall. The event was stronger in Tbilisi's north surrounding areas, in the upper basin of Vere river. Which in turn caused water level rise by 3.4-4 m in the river basin and landslide, which brought flood in the city center. Phenomena was very local as heavy precipitation was occurred in one district of Tbilisi and other station near it recorded insignificant rain. Closest meteorological station (Tbilisi) observed 49 mm precipitation during 3 hours, which was only 67% of nor in June.

Above mentioned event evoked death of 20 people, loss of 2 people, damage of houses and infrastructure and destroying of zoo .