

Country: Republic of Moldova

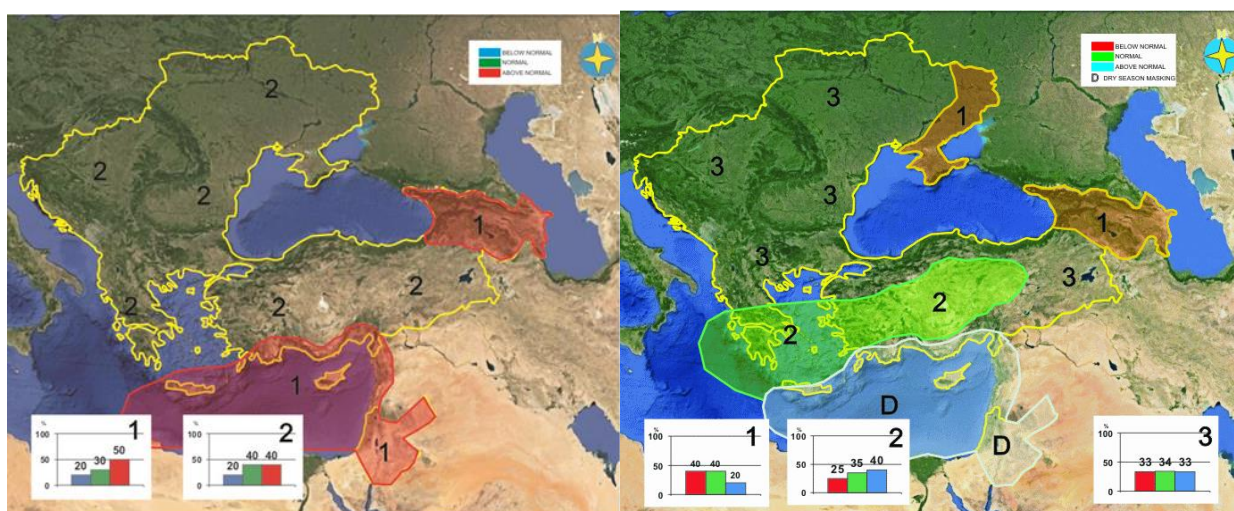
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Climatological reference period: 1981-2010.

1. SEECOF-13 Climate outlook for the 2015 summer season for the Moldova



MedCOF-3 climate outlook for temperature:
Near or Above normal

MedCOF-3 climate outlook for precipitation:
Near or Below normal

2. Analysis of the Summer Season 2015 in Moldova

The summer of 2015 in the Republic of Moldova was very hot and deficient in precipitations. The average temperature for this season was +21,6..+23,8°C in the territory, being with 1,9-2,7°C higher compared with normal values (Fig.1), which is recorded in average once in 15-30 years of the entire period of observations, but in the last 20 years – in average once in 5-7 years.

Maximum air temperature throughout the season jumped to +38,3°C (august, MS Camenca), being reported in the country on average once in 5-10 years of the entire period of observations, but in the last 20 years – in average once in 2-3 years. The minimum temperature of the air has decreased to +7°C (June, MS Codrii).

The number of days with maximum temperature of the air $\geq +30^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the season constituted 36-55 days in the territory, the norm being 8-27 days, which is recorded in average once in 15-20 years. The number of days with air temperature $\geq +35^{\circ}\text{C}$ represented essentially 8-21 days in the territory, the norm being 1-2 days, which is reported in average once in 15-25 years.

Abnormally hot weather and deficient in precipitations was recorded during August. The average monthly air temperature was higher with 2,5-4,3°C compared with normal values, which in August is recorded in average once in 15-30 years. The number of days with maximum

temperature of air $\geq +30^{\circ}\text{C}$ represented 20-23 days in the territory (monthly norm being 3-11 days), what one recorded in average once in 15-30 years, while isolated (Briceni, Soroca, Cornesti, Dubăsari) was recorded in August for the first time in the entire period of observations. The number of days with maximum temperature of air $\geq +35^{\circ}\text{C}$ represented 3-9 days in the territory (monthly norm being one day), which is recorded in average once in 10-20 years.

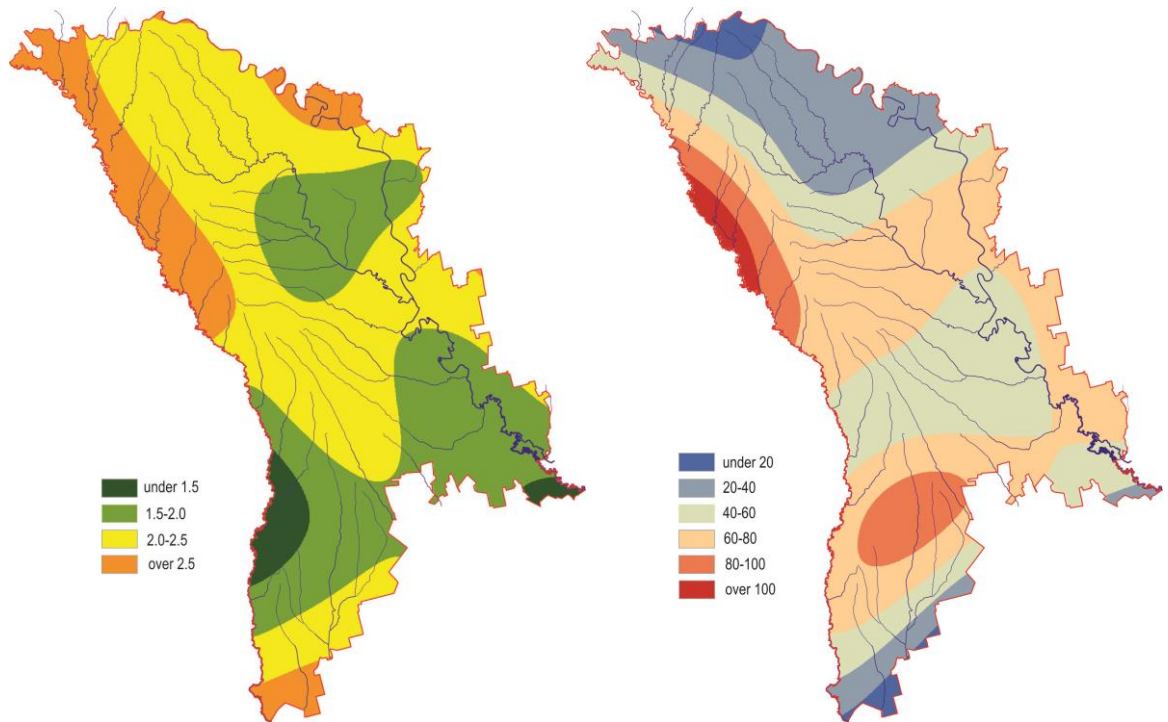


Fig.1. Mean Temperature Anomalies in Summer, °C

Fig.2. Precipitation Anomalies in Summer, %

The amount of precipitations during the summer on 60% of the territory was essentially 80-160 mm (40-70% of the norm). Isolated in the country's central northern districts have fallen only 50-70 mm (20-30% of the norm), which in these areas is noticed for the first time in the entire period of observations or on average once in 25-30 years. Only on MS Fălești, Comrat and AMP Basarabeasca precipitation amount was close to normal and constituted 145-150 mm (Fig.2).

3. Assessment of the SEECOF-13 Climate outlook for 2015 summer season

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-13 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-13 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Near or Above normal	Below normal	Near or Below normal	<p>During the summer season on the territory of the country were reported thunderstorms, fog, hail with diameter of up to 10-15 mm (MS Briceni, AMP Vulcănești) and strong wind up to 22 m/s (June, MS Tiraspol).</p> <p>Also were recorded meteorological phenomena in the form of strong showers: on June 15 during 3 hours on AMP Drochia have fallen 51 mm of precipitations; on June 16 on MS Codrii during 1 hour have fallen 31 mm; on June 25 on MS Fălești during 4 hours have fallen 52 mm; on July on MS Bravicea during 3 hours have fallen 59 mm of precipitations. The heavy rains fallen during June and in the first decade of July, isolated with hail have caused damage of crops and damage to the national economy.</p> <p>Abnormally hot weather and significant precipitation deficit, which was observed in Moldova in most of the summer contributed to the soil and atmospheric drought.</p> <p>Hydrothermal coefficient for June has averaged 0.7, which indicates the dry conditions, in July and August - 0.5, which corresponds to severe drought.</p> <p>Due to dry weather, reported in a major part of the summer period, it had negative influence in forming corn, sunflower, sugar beet, vegetable crops also in growth and development of other crops.</p>