

**Country: Republic of Moldova**

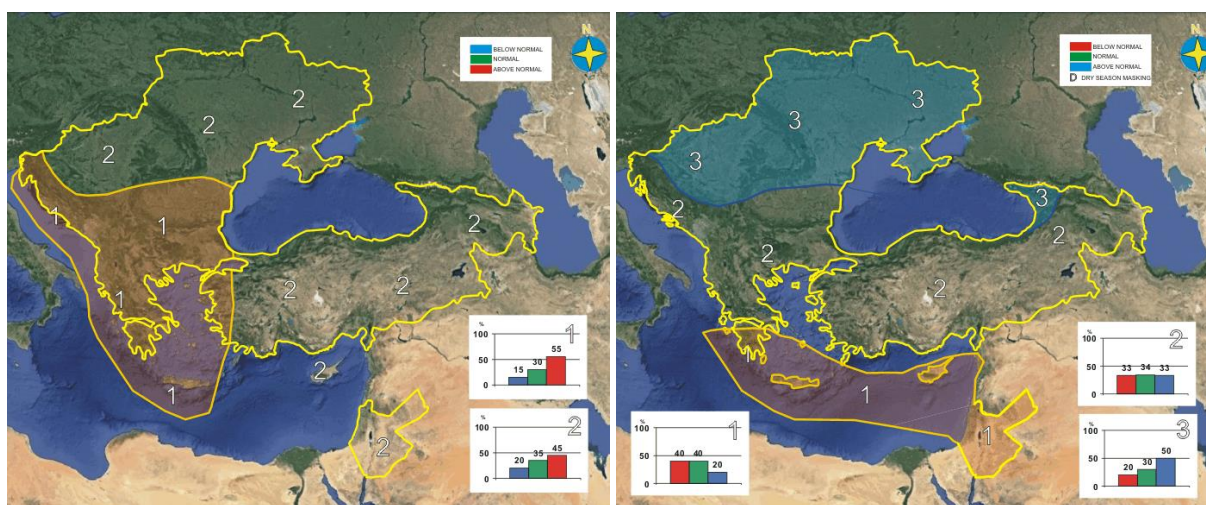
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**Climatological reference period: 1981-2010.**

## 1. SEECOF-14 and MedCOF-5 Climate outlook for the 2015/16 winter season for the Moldova



Climate outlook for temperature:  
**Above normal**

Climate outlook for precipitation:  
**Above normal**

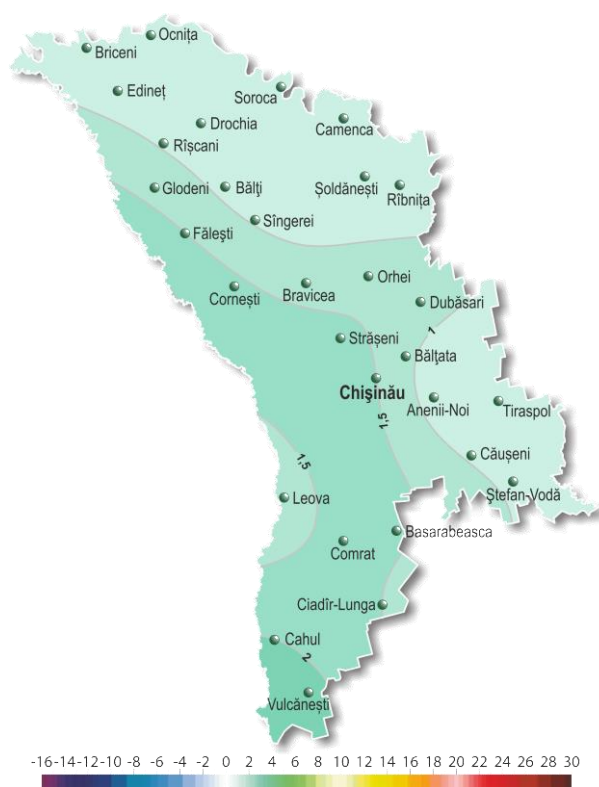
## 2. Analysis of the Winter Season 2015/16 in Moldova

Winter season 2015-16 in the Republic of Moldova was short and very warm. The beginning of the meteorological winter (stable transition of the daily average air temperature through  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) was noted on 29-30<sup>th</sup> of December. On a large part of the territory was recorded 15-20 days later than usual and in the northern part – 30 days later. End of the winter season (stable transition of the daily average air temperature through  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) was noted everywhere on 27-28<sup>th</sup> of January. It is considered to be 30 days earlier than usual.

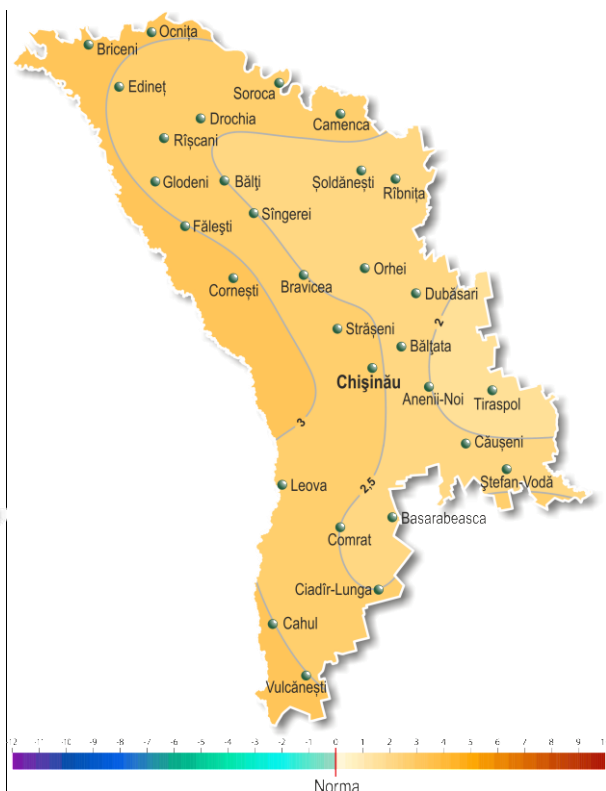
Average air temperature for the season was over territory  $+0,6..+2,0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . (Fig.1). On a large part of the territory it is 2-3 $^{\circ}\text{C}$  higher than the norm and it is noted on average once in 20-30 years. (Fig.2).

The absolute minimum air temperature throughout the season was over territory  $-22^{\circ}\text{C}$  (January, MS Ribnița, Codrii, Bałtata), which in winter is recorded on average every 2-3 years.

Absolute maximum reached  $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$  (February, MS Ceadir-Lunga), which in winter is recorded on average once in 20 years.



**Fig.1. Mean Temperature in Winter, °C**



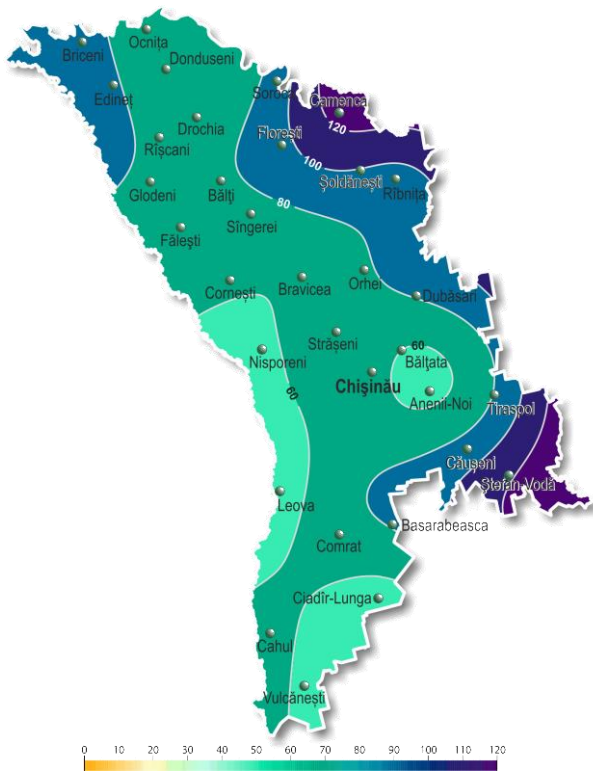
**Fig.2. Mean Temperature Anomalies in Winter, °C**

Very warm weather was reported in the third decade of December, when the average air temperature was 3-6°C higher than standard values and it is noted on average once in 5-15 years. Maximum temperature of the air on December 27 climbed to +17,5°C (MS Tiraspol, Ceadir-Lunga). In this decade it is noticed over the country for the first time in the the entire period of observation.

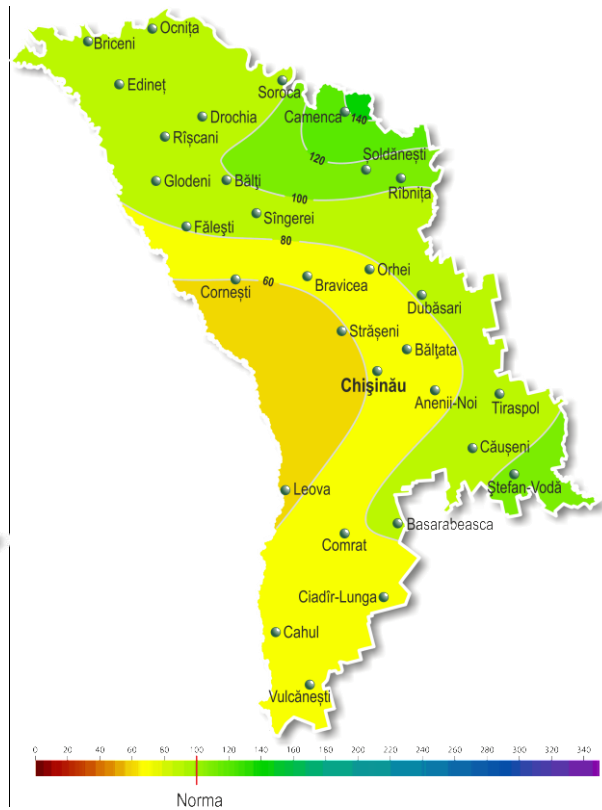
Also, abnormally warm weather was reported in February, when the average monthly air temperature was 6-7°C higher than the norm, which is noted on 60% of the territory of the country for the first time, and on the rest of the territory – second time in the entire period of observations.

Amount of precipitation throughout the season on 60% of the territory of the country was 75-117 mm (80-120% of norm), only at MS Camenca its amount reached 127 mm (150% of norm). Elsewhere in the territory, predominantly in central and southern districts, have fallen 49-70 mm (50-75% of norm). (Fig.3,4).

Snow was established on January 2 on a large part of the territory, and on 5th of January – everywhere, and was maintained until the end of the month. Its maximum depth on meteorological platforms reached 29 cm (MS Ceadir-Lunga). Also isolated snow cover was reported in some days of February.



**Fig.3. Amount of precipitation in Winter, mm**



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

### 3. Assessment of the SEECOF-14 and the MedCOF-5 Climate outlook for 2015/16 winter season

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	MEDCOF-5 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	MEDCOF-5 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Above normal	Near or Below normal	Above normal	On 17 <sup>th</sup> of January was recorded a meteorological phenomenon in the form of heavy snow: at MS Stefan-Voda and HP Olănești during 12 hours have fallen 23 mm of precipitations. Heavy snow in the southern half of the country have been accompanied by strong wind of up to 20 m/s (MS Stefan-Voda, Comrat, Ceadir-Lunga) and by blizzard, which created unfavorable conditions for traffic.