

**Country: Republic of Moldova**

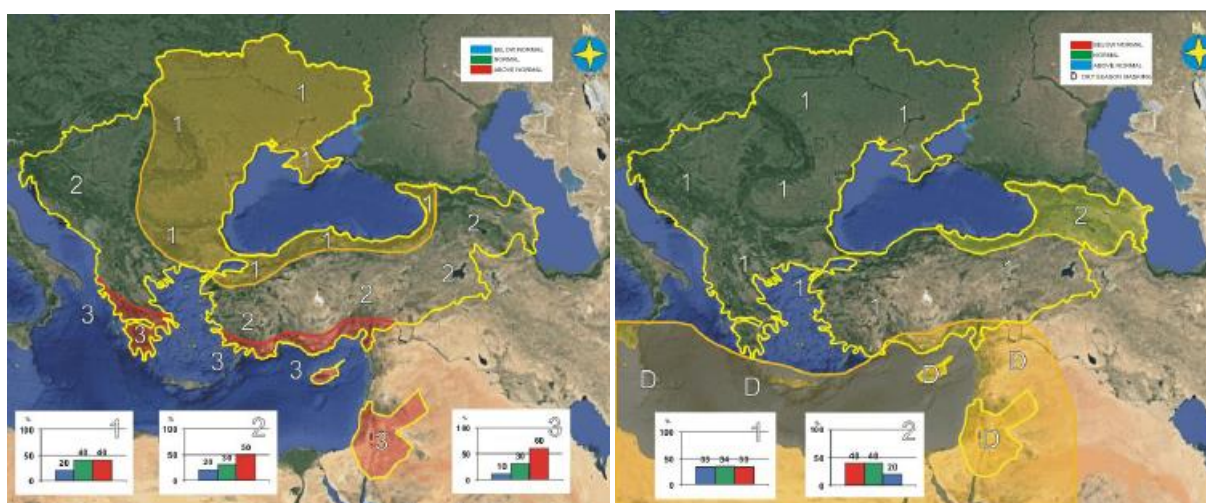
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**Climatological reference period: 1981-2010.**

## 1. SEECOF-17 Climate outlook for the for the 2017 summer season for the Moldova



SEECOF-17 climate outlook  
for temperature:  
**Near or Above normal**

SEECOF-17 climate outlook  
for precipitation:  
**No predictive signal**

## 2. Analysis of the Summer Season 2017 in Moldova

Summer of 2017 in the Republic of Moldova was warmer than usual and with a shortage of precipitations in the northern half of the country. The stable transition of the average daily air temperature by  $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$  is a phenomenon that determines the beginning of the meteorological summer. On most of the territory of the country, it took place on 2-3 May, being a week earlier than the average multiannual data, but in regions from the north of the country on 19-22 May, which was within the limits of the norm.

The average air temperature for this season was  $+20,7..+22,9^{\circ}\text{C}$ , being  $1,3-2,3^{\circ}\text{C}$  higher than normal, which is reported on average once in the 5-10 years of the observation period, and over the last 20 years - on average once in 3 years. (Fig.1,2).

The maximum summer air temperature climbed up to  $+39,2^{\circ}\text{C}$  (August 6, MS Ceadir-Lunga), which in August on the territory of the country is reported on average once in 15 years. The minimum air temperature decreased during the season to  $+3,5^{\circ}\text{C}$  (August 31, MS Bălța).

The number of days with the maximum air temperature  $\geq +30^{\circ}\text{C}$  during the summer season was 31-42 days in the territory, the norm being 8-27 days. The number of days with air temperature  $\geq +35^{\circ}\text{C}$  was 3-9 days, the norm being 1-2 days.

Anomalous hot weather on the territory of the country was reported in the third decade of June, when the average decade air temperature was 3-4°C higher than the norm and it is reported in this decade on average once in 10 years. Very hot weather was also reported in the first two decades of August when the average decade air temperature exceeded the standard by 3-5°C and on average, it is reported once in 10-20 years.

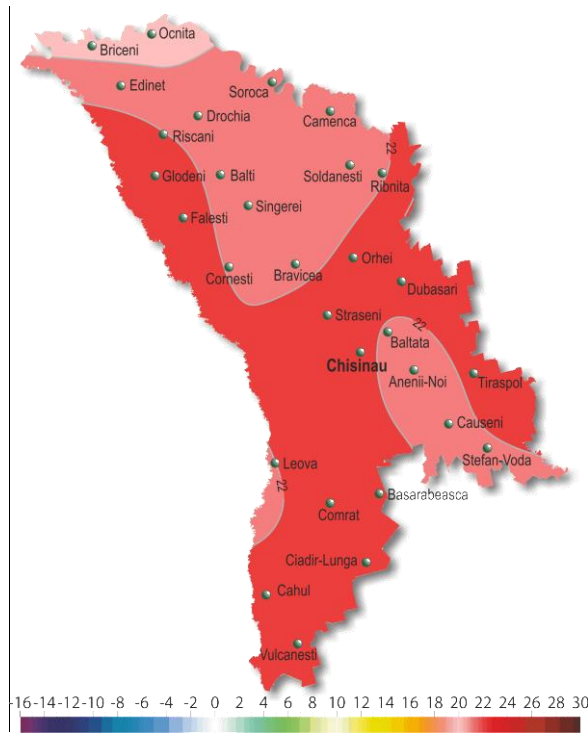


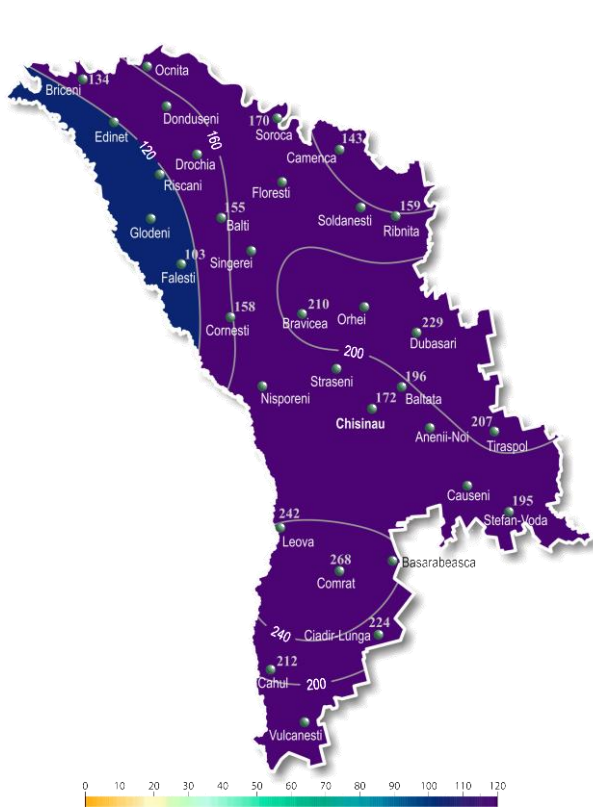
Fig.1. Mean Temperature Anomalies in Summer, °C



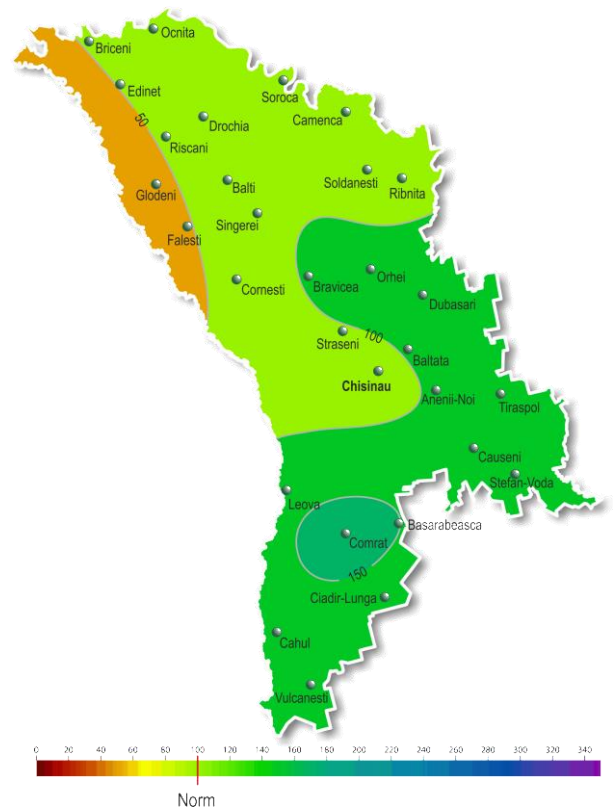
Fig.2. Mean Temperature Anomalies in Summer, °C

The amount of precipitation during the season in the southern half and isolated in the central regions of the country (on 55% of the territory) constituted 160-240 mm (80-130% of the norm). At MS Comrat and AMP Causeni their sum reached 270-275 mm (150-160% of the norm). On the rest of the territory have fallen 85-150 mm (40-70% of normal) of precipitations. (Fig.3,4).

Particularly big amounts of precipitations were reported in July in some southern regions of the country (MS Leova, Ceadir-Lunga, Cahul and AMP Causeni, Vulcanesti) - 115-135 mm (200-240% of the monthly norm), which in this month is reported on average once in 10 years. At MS Comrat their sum reached 165 mm (310% of the monthly norm), which in this area in July is reported on average once in 30 years.



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



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

During the summer season were recorded thunderstorms, fog, hail and intensification of the wind up to 25 m/s (July, August, MS Cahul).

Compared to the summer of 2016 this season was similar to the heat regime and the amount of rainfall.

According to agrometeorological observation data, weather conditions during the first half of the summer period were satisfactory for the growth and development of agricultural crops. However, the high heat and the shortage of precipitations, which occurred in August, contributed to the drying of the upper layer of the soil, which created unfavorable conditions for the cultivation of the crops, as well as for the preparation of the lands for sowing the crops of autumn.

### 3. SEECOF-17 Climate outlook for the 2017 summer season for the Moldova

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-17 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-17 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Near or above normal	Near or below normal	No predictive signal	Have been reported significant meteorological phenomena in the form of strong showers: – on June 27 at MS Soroca during an hour

				<p>have fallen 50 mm of precipitations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– on June 30 at MS Leova during 3 hours – 64 mm of precipitations;</li> <li>– on July 27 at MS Comrat during an hour have fallen 47 mm of precipitations, and during 5 hours – 67 mm;</li> <li>– on July 28 at MS Dubasari during 6 hours have fallen 66 mm; at HP Molochișul Mare, Doibani, Nezavertailovca, Giurgiulesti during 12 hours – 52-71 mm;</li> <li>– on July 29 at MS Ribnita during an hour have fallen 33 mm;</li> <li>– on the night from 6 to 7 August at MS Balti during 6 hours have fallen 73 mm.</li> </ul> <p>The heavy rains during June-July, isolated with hail and wind intensities of up to 25 m/s, caused the damage to crops and material damage to the national economy.</p> <p>The high heat and the shortage of precipitations, which occurred in August, contributed to the drying of the upper layer of the soil, which created unfavorable conditions for the cultivation of the crops, as well as for the preparation of the lands for sowing the crops of autumn.</p>
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