

**Country: Republic of Moldova**

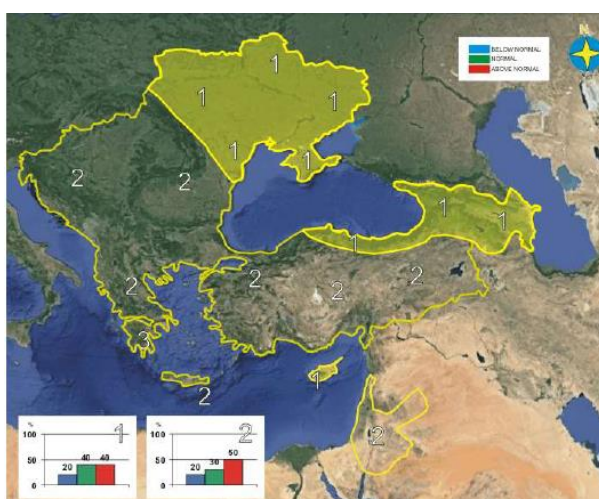
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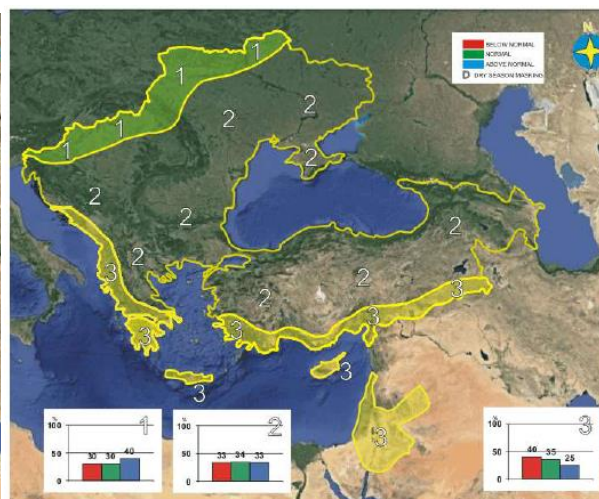
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**Climatological reference period: 1981-2010.**

## 1. SEECOF-18 Climate outlook for the 2017/18 winter season for the Moldova



Climate outlook for temperature:  
**Normal and above normal**



Climate outlook for precipitation:  
**No predictive signal**

## 2. Analysis of the Winter Season 2017/18 in Moldova

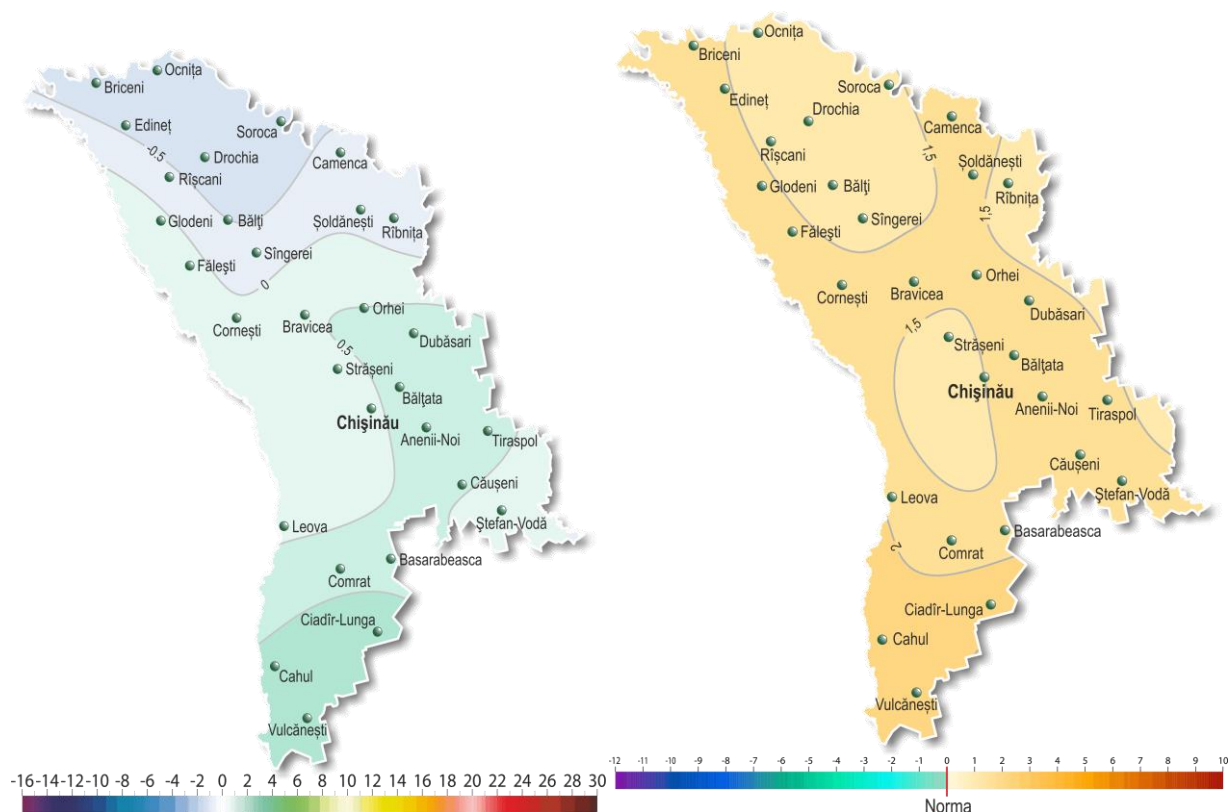
The winter season 2017/18 in the Republic of Moldova was warm and precipitated. The beginning of the meteorological winter (stable transition of the average daily air temperature by  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) has been reported on a large part of the territory, basically, on January 13, later 30 days than usual.

The average air temperature for the season was  $-0.9..+1.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ , being  $1.1-2.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  higher than normal and it is reported once in 5 years. (Fig.1,2).

The absolute minimum air temperature was  $-23^{\circ}\text{C}$  (January, MS Bravicea, February, Soroca), which is reported in winter on average once in 3 years. The absolute maximum reached  $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$  (December, MS Tiraspol, Ceadâr-Lunga).

Anomalously warm weather was in December when the average monthly air temperature exceeded the norm by  $3.5-4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  and it is reported once in 15-20 years. Very warm weather was maintained in the first decade of January, when the average decade air temperature was  $5.6-6.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  higher than normal, which was reported once every 10-15 years during the whole observation period, and over the past 20 years – it was reported on average once every 5 years.

Anomalous recessive time was reported in the third decade of February, when the decade average air temperature was  $4.2-6.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  lower than normal, which is reported once in 7-10 years.



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

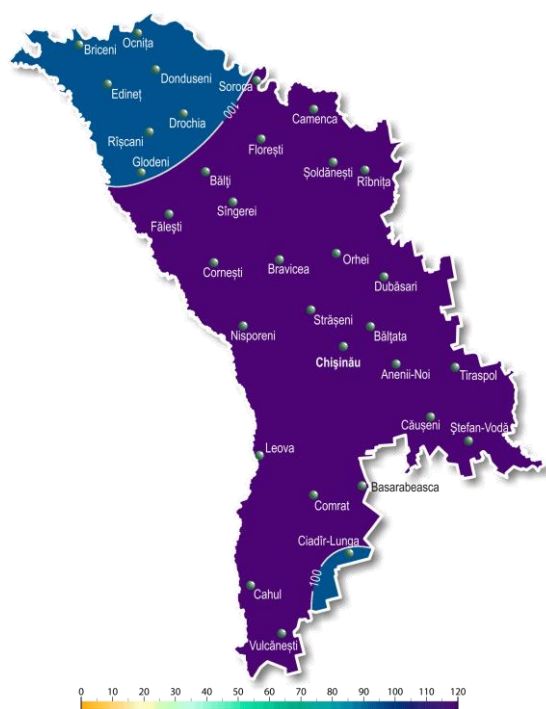
**Fig.2. Temperature Anomalies in Winter, °C**

The amount of precipitation during the season was 95-190 mm that in most of the territory it is above normal (120-190% of the norm) and only locally were fixed normal values. (Fig.3,4).

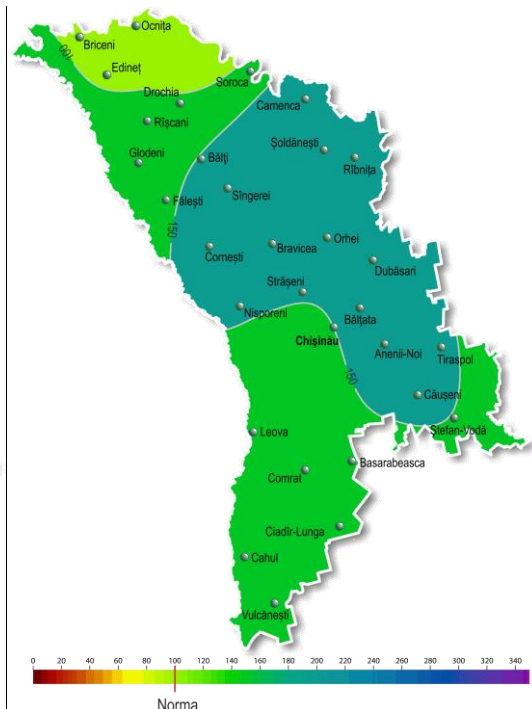
The snow cover was set everywhere on January 18 and was maintained until the end of the month. It was reported for most of February. The maximum thickness of the snow layer on the meteorological platform reached 37 cm (January, MS Brăvecea).

Compared to the winter of 2016/17, this season was 2°C warmer with a bigger amount of precipitation (up to 50-100 mm). The analogue season according to the thermal regime is 2014/15.

Meteorological conditions for wintering of autumn crops, fruit trees and vines in the winter of 2017/18 were, basically, favorable.



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



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

### 3. Assessment of the SEECOF-18 Climate outlook for 2017/18 winter season

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-18 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-18 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Normal and above normal	Above normal or Near normal	No predictive signal	<p>During the winter season, were recorded meteorological phenomena in the form of sleet deposits with a diameter up to 35 mm (December 18, MS Bravicea) and heavy snowfall with the amount of precipitation up to 22-30 mm during 12th hours (January 17-18, MS Camenca, Râbnîța, HP Hrușca, Camenca, Beloci).</p> <p>Also it has been reported mist, deposits of hard rime and glaze, wind intensities up to 20 m/s (January, MS Comrat, Ceadâr-Lunga), blizzard, ice on roads.</p>