

Country: Republic of Moldova

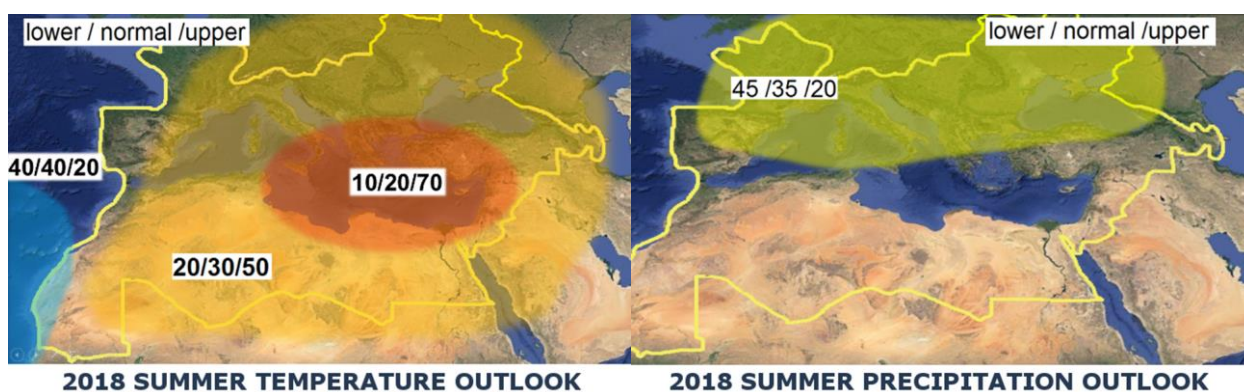
Institute: State Hydrometeorological Service

Name: Lidia Trescilo

E-mail: lidia.trescilo@meteo.gov.md

Climatological reference period: 1981-2010.

1. SEECOF-19/MedCOF-10 Climate outlook for the 2018 summer season for the Moldova



Normal and lower normal

Lower normal and normal

2. Analysis of the Summer Season 2018 in Moldova

The summer of 2018 in the Republic of Moldova was warmer than usual and with precipitation. The steady passage of the average daily air temperature by $+15^{\circ}\text{C}$, a phenomenon that determines the beginning of the meteorological summer, on most of the territory of the country, took place on 9-11 April, being one month earlier than the average multiannual terms and it is reported on average once every 30 years.

Average air temperature for this season, on the territory, represented $+20,7..+23,3^{\circ}\text{C}$, being $1,0-2,4^{\circ}\text{C}$ higher than normal temperature, which is reported on average once in 5-15 years, if we are talking about the entire observation period, and in the last 20 years - on average it was reported once in 3-5 years. (Fig.1,2).

The maximum summer temperature climbed up to $+37^{\circ}\text{C}$ (August, MS Tiraspol) and the minimum temperature dropped to $+6^{\circ}\text{C}$ (June, MS Bălța, Tiraspol, Ceadâr-Lunga).

The number of days with maximum air temperature $\geq +30^{\circ}\text{C}$ during the summer season, on the territory, was 22-59 days, the norm being 8-27 days. The air temperature $\geq +35^{\circ}\text{C}$ was reported only in some districts (SM Dubasari, Tiraspol, Ceadâr-Lunga) and the number of their days was 1-4 days, the norm being 1-2 days.

Hot weather on the territory of the country was reported in the first two decades of June, when the average decade air temperature was $3-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ higher than normal, which is reported on average once in 5-15 years.

Hot weather was also reported in the second and third decades of August, when the average decade air temperature exceeded the standard by 3-5°C and it is reported on average once in 5-15 years.

The number of days with maximum air temperature $\geq +30^{\circ}\text{C}$ in August amounted to 15-25 days (the norm being 3-10 days), which on most of the territory is reported on average once in 10-30 years. In some places (MS Dubăsari, Codrii, Tiraspol, Ceadăr-Lunga) the number reached 27-30 days, which was recorded for the first time in August during the entire period of instrumental observations.

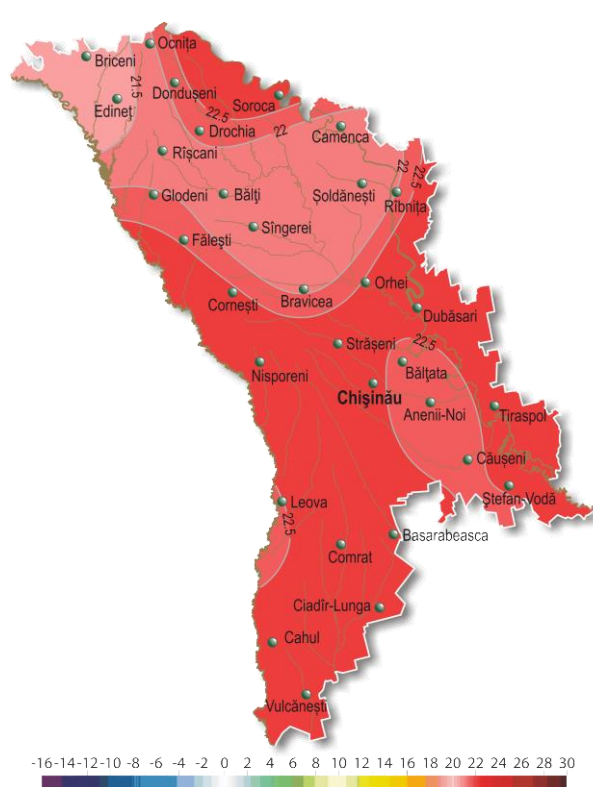


Fig.1. Mean Temperature in Summer, °C

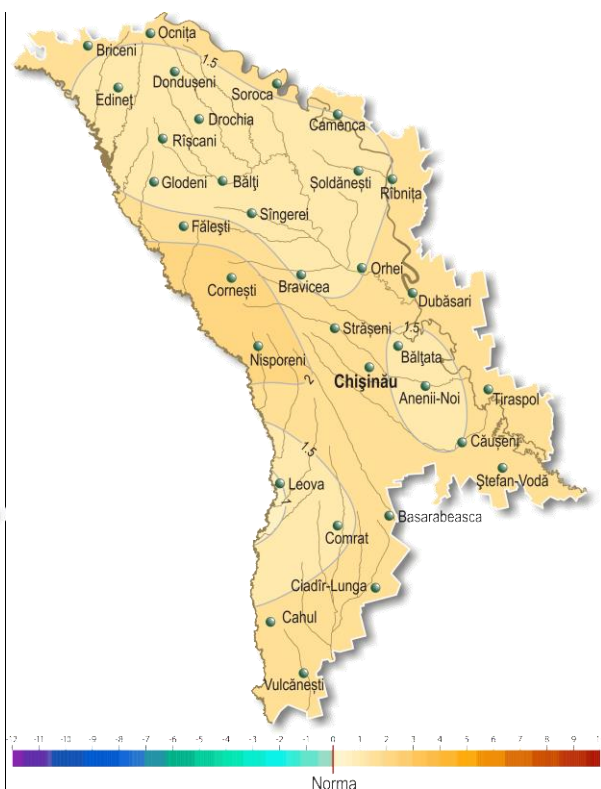


Fig.2. Temperature Anomalies in Summer, °C

The amount of precipitations during the season, on 65% of the territory, was 165-230 mm (85-120% of the norm). On 25% of the territory, the sum reached 245-325 mm (130-190% of the norm). Only in some districts have fallen 120-130 mm (65-75% of the norm). (Fig.3,4).

Precipitations during the season were predominantly reported in the second half of June and in July. Their sum for this period was 150-300 mm (100-200% of the norm). In August was observed significant shortage of precipitations – have fallen 1-20 mm (2-40% of monthly norm) and in some places precipitations were missing.

Compared to summer of 2017, this season was similar in terms of the thermal mode and in some places with more precipitations (by 30-50 mm).

According to agrometeorological observation data, the weather conditions during most of the summer period were satisfactory for the growth and development of agricultural crops. However, high heat and shortage of precipitations, which occurred in the first half of June and during August, contributed to the drying of the upper soil layer, which created not very favorable conditions for the formation of the crops, as well as for the land preparation works for the sowing of autumn crops.

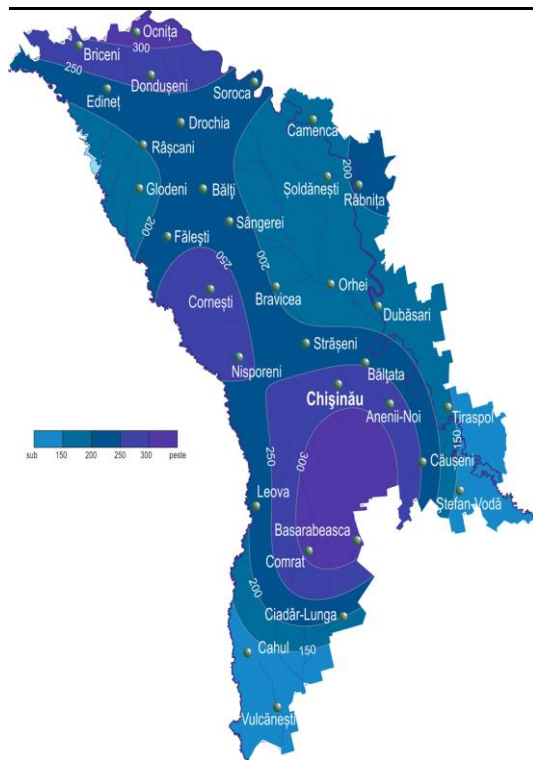


Fig.3. Amount of precipitation in Summer, mm

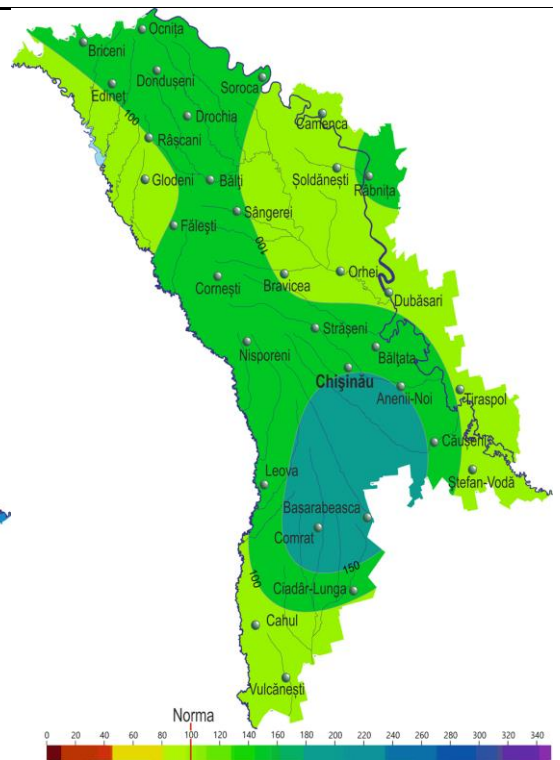


Fig.4. Precipitation Anomalies in Summer, %

3. Assessment of the SEECOF-19/MedCOF-10 Climate outlook for 2018 summer season

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-19/MedCOF-10 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-19/MedCOF-10 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Normal and lower normal	65% of the territory – near normal, 25% of the territory - above normal 10% of the territory - or below normal	Lower normal and normal	<p>During the summer season have been reported adverse meteorological phenomena in the form of torrential rain and hail (June, July), which caused injury to crops and material damage to the national economy.</p> <p>During the summer season have been reported thunderstorms, fog, hail and wind intensities up to 18 m/s (July, August). High heat and shortage of precipitations, which occurred in the first half of June and during August, contributed to the drying of the upper soil layer, which created not very favorable conditions for the formation of the crops, as well as for the land preparation works for the sowing of autumn crops.</p>