

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-21 Climate outlook for Summer Season 2019 for the Moldova



Figure 1. Graphical presentation of the 2019 summer temperature outlook

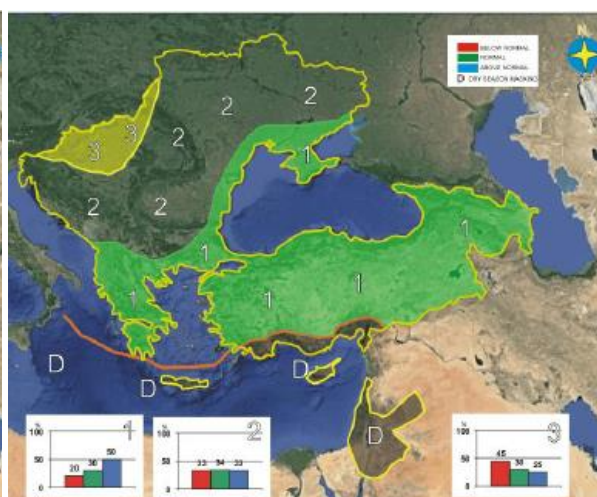


Figure 2. Graphical presentation of the 2019 summer precipitation outlook

Above normal

Below, normal or above normal

2. Analysis of the Summer Season 2019 in Moldova

The summer of 2019 in the Republic of Moldova has been hot in fact and on a large part of the territory with rainfall. The stable transition of the average daily air temperature to the value of +15°C, a phenomenon that determines the beginning of the meteorological summer, took place on the territory of the country on May 12th-13th, being in terms close to the usual ones.

The average air temperature for this season on the territory was +20.8..+23.4°C, being basically by 1.3-2.51°C higher than the norm (Fig.1,2). During the entire observation period such values are being reported on average once in 10-15 years, while for the last 20 years - on average once in 3-5 years.

The maximum air temperature during the summer increased to +37°C (June, MS Tiraspol, August, MS Camenca), and the minimum temperature dropped to +9°C (June, July, August).

In the territory the number of days with the maximum air temperature above +30°C during the summer season was 40-55 days, while the standard period is 8-27 days. The air temperature above +35°C was reported on 50% of the territory during 1-4 days, the norm being 1-2 days.

Hot weather was reported in June, when the average monthly air temperature was +22..+24°C and exceeded the norm by 3-4°C, which is reported on average once in 20-30 years. The number of days in the territory with maximum air temperature above +30°C in June constituted 11-19 days (the standard period being of 2-6 days), which in this month is also reported on average once in 20-30 years.

Anomalously hot weather was also reported in the third decade of August, when the average decadent air temperature exceeded the norm by 5.0-7.1°C and this phenomenon is being reported on average every 20-30 years. The number of days with a maximum air temperature of above +30°C in August constituted in the territory 17-22 days (the norm being of 3-10 days), which on a large part of the territory is reported on average every 10 years.

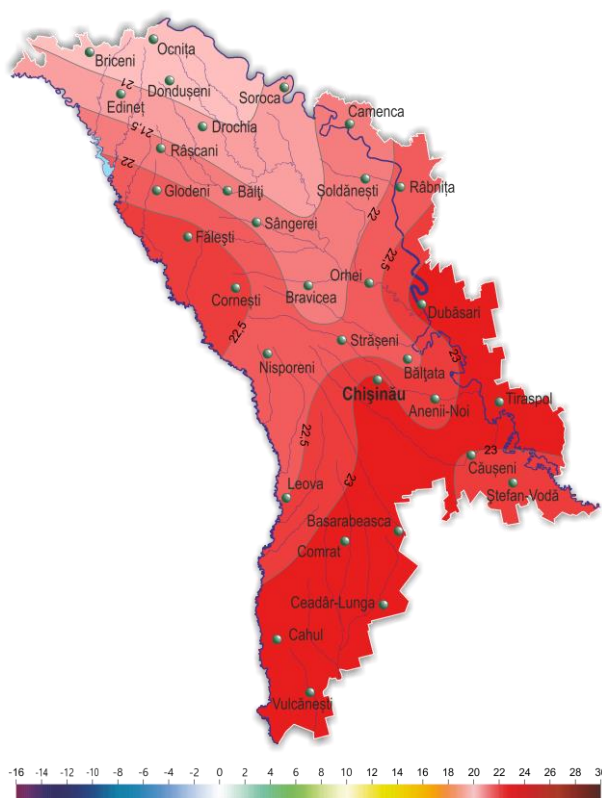


Fig.1. Mean Temperature in Summer, °C



Fig.2. Temperature Anomalies in Summer, °C

On 70% of the territory the amount of precipitation during the season constituted 150-230 mm (80-130% of the norm), while in MS Stefan-Voda - 260 mm (150% of the norm). Rainfall of 106-145 mm (55-70% of the norm) fell in the rest of the territory (Fig.3, 4).

Most precipitation fell in June. Their amount for this certain month on a large part of the territory constituted in fact 80-160 mm (100-200% of the monthly norm).

Significant precipitation deficits were observed in most of the territory in July and August. Thus, in July on 70% of the territory the rainfall monthly quantity did not exceed 10-35 mm (15-50% of the monthly norm), and in the second and third decade of August they were basically absent.

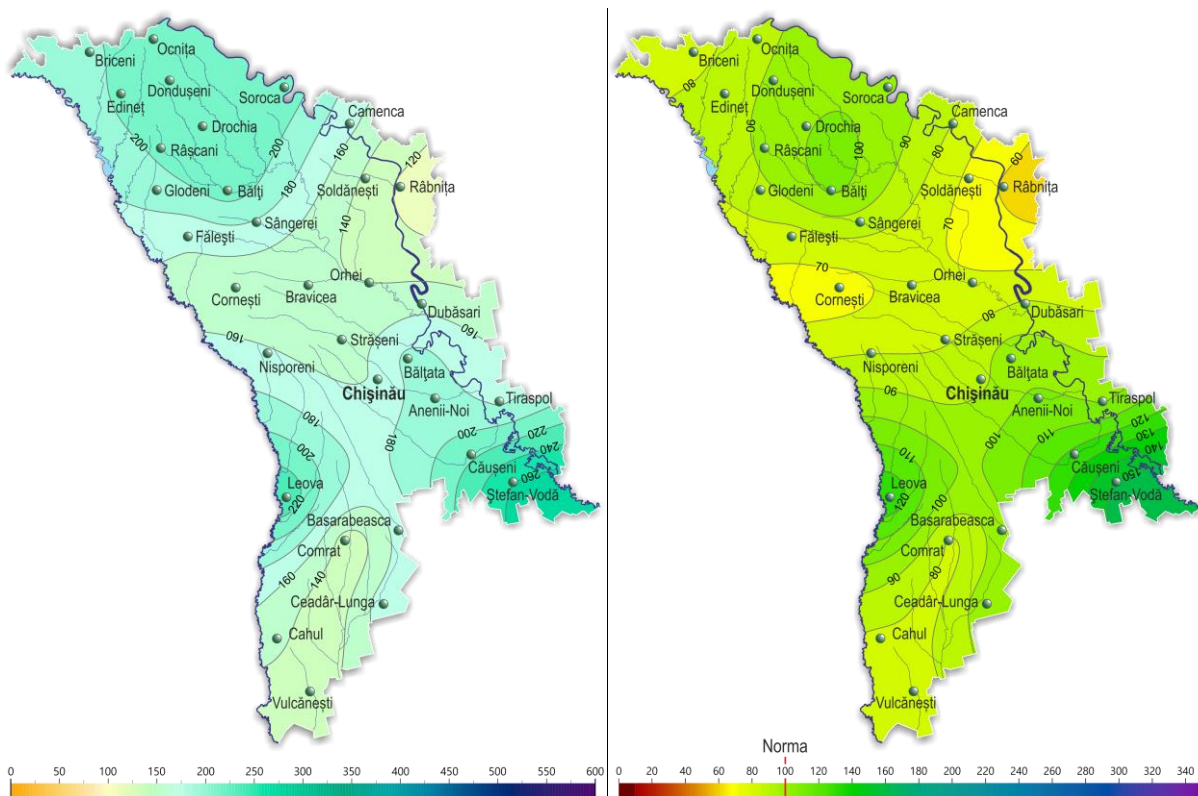


Fig.3. Amount of precipitation in Summer, mm **Fig.4. Precipitation Anomalies in Summer, %**

Compared to the summer of 2018 this season was analogous regarding the average seasonal air temperature and only isolated with less precipitation (by 20-65 mm).

According to agrometeorological observations data, the weather conditions for most of the summer period were basically satisfactory for the growth and development of agricultural crops. However, due to the dry weather maintained for almost all August, less favourable conditions have been created for the formation of agricultural crops and the preparation of land for sowing autumn crops.

3. Assessment of the SEECOF-21 Climate outlook for Summer Season 2019

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-21 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-21 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Above normal	70% of the territory - near normal 25% of the territory - below normal	Below, near or above normal (33%,34%,33%)	During the summer season there have been reported meteorological phenomena in form of torrential rains and hail (June, July), as well as strong winds with a maximum speed of up to 27 m/s (July 3rd, MS Ceadâr-Lunga), which caused the damage of agricultural crops, the deterioration of

			5% of the territory – above normal		the objects of the national economy and the disconnection from the sources of electricity.
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