

**Country: Republic of Moldova**

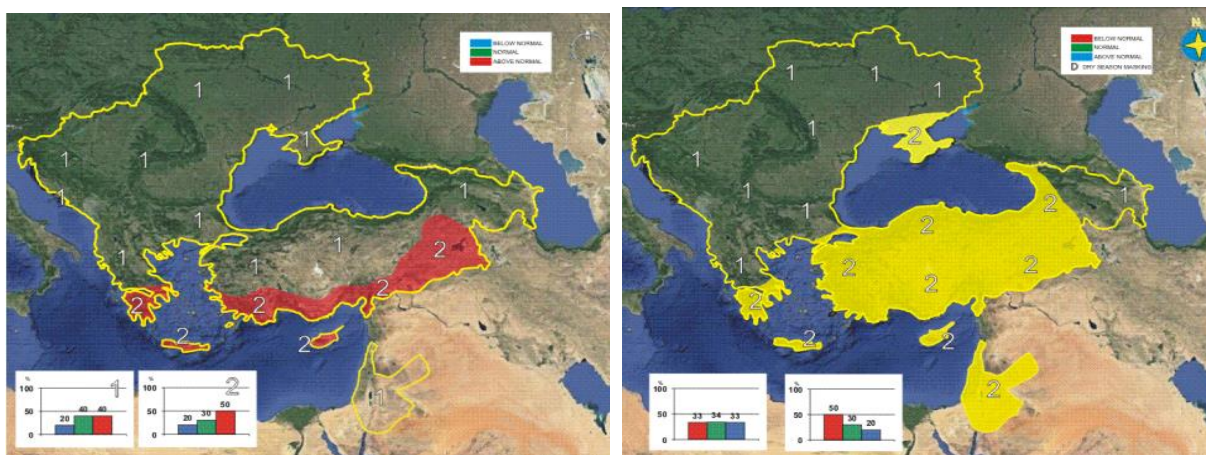
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**Climatological reference period: 1991-2020.**

## 1. SEECOF-28 Climate outlook for Winter Season 2022/23 for the Moldova



**Near or above-normal**

**Below, near or above normal**

## 2. Analysis of the Winter Season 2022/23 in Moldova

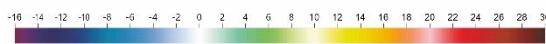
The winter season of 2022-23 in the Republic of Moldova was warm and with a lack of precipitation. The stable passage of the average daily air temperature through 0°C, that is, the beginning and end of the meteorological winter, was not observed in this season.

The average air temperature for the season constituted in the territory +0.6..+2.8°C, being 2.7-3.2°C higher than the norm, and it signals on average once every 15-20 years (Fig.1,2).

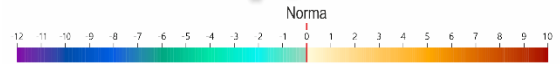
The absolute minimum of the air temperature was -14°C (December, January). The absolute maximum reached +18°C (February).

According to Chisinau MS data (observation period 130 years), the average air temperature for the season was +2.0°C (2.7°C higher than the norm) and placed 3rd over the years with high average temperatures for the winter season (Fig. 3).

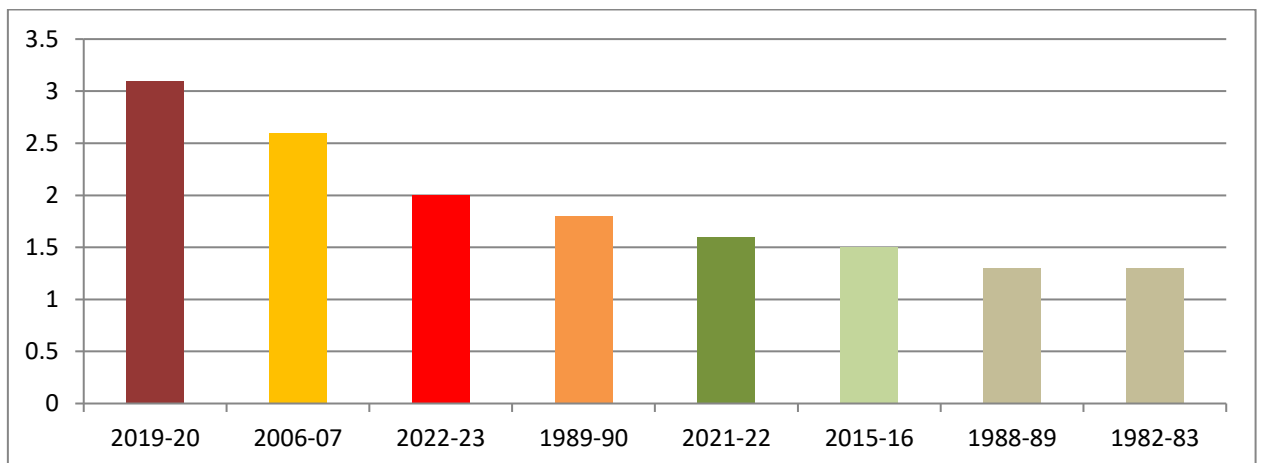
The absolute minimum air temperature during the winter was -15.6°C (February 10, MS Bravicea). The absolute maximum reached +18.4°C (January 19, MS Cahul), which is reported in January for the first time in the entire observation period.



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

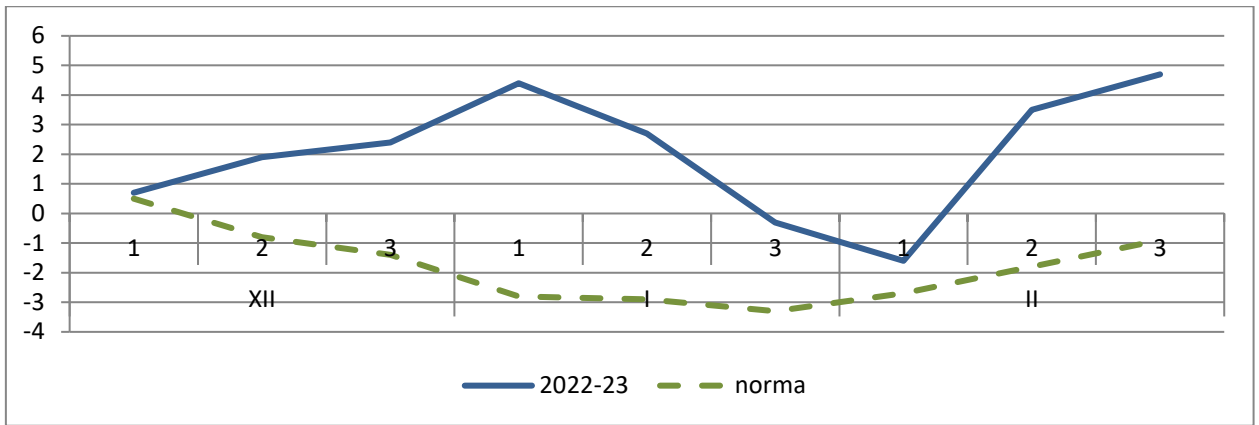


**Fig.2. Temperature Anomalies in Winterr, °C**



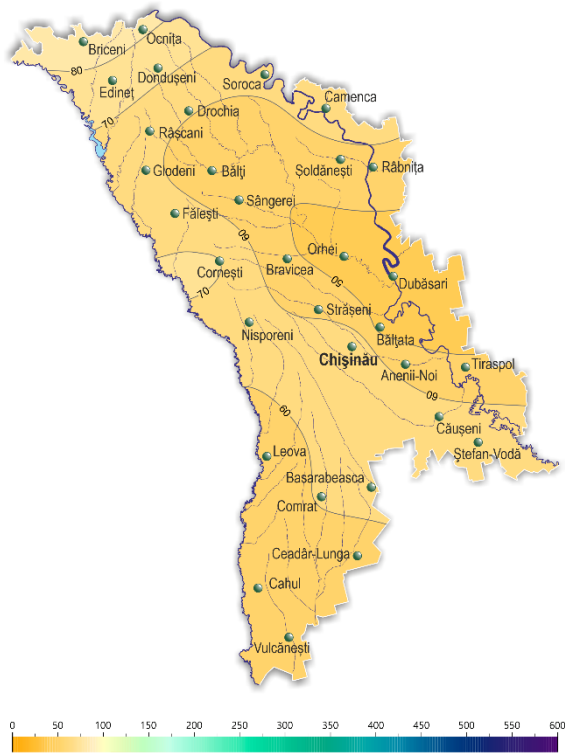
**Fig.3. The series of years with high average annual temperatures, °C, SM Chisinau**

Very warm weather was observed in January. The average monthly air temperature was +1.4..+3.7°C, which is 4-6°C higher than the norm and is reported on average once every 20-30 years (Fig.4). Abnormally warm weather was reported in the first decade of January. The average decadal air temperature has exceeded the norm by 5-8°C, which in 50% of the territory is reported for the first time in the entire period of observations, in the rest of the territory - on average once every 20-30 years. The average daily air temperature during January 18-20 was +9..+12°C. It is 12-14°C higher than the norm, which is reported in January for the first time in the entire period of observations.

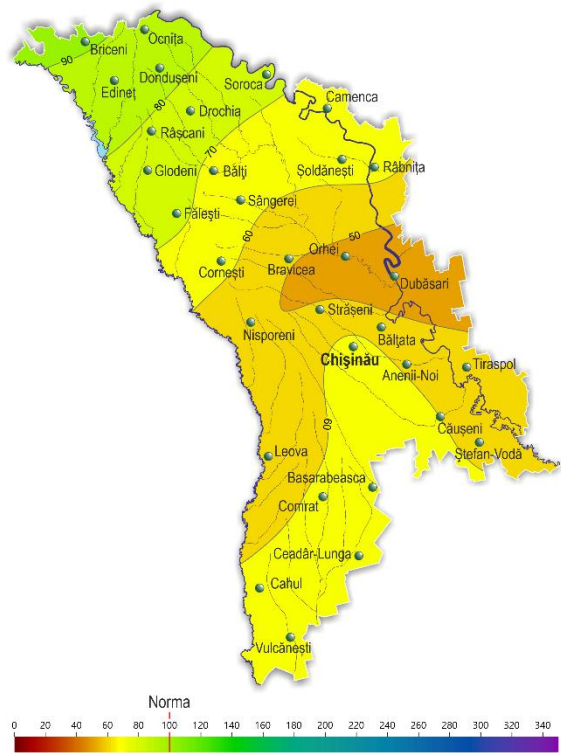


**Fig. 4. Average decadal air temperature, °C, MS Chisinau**

The amount of precipitation during the season on 85% of the territory did not exceed 40-70 mm (40-70% of the norm), and only in some central districts 80-100 mm (85-100% of the norm) fell. (Fig.5,6).



**Fig.5. Amount of precipitation in Winter, mm**

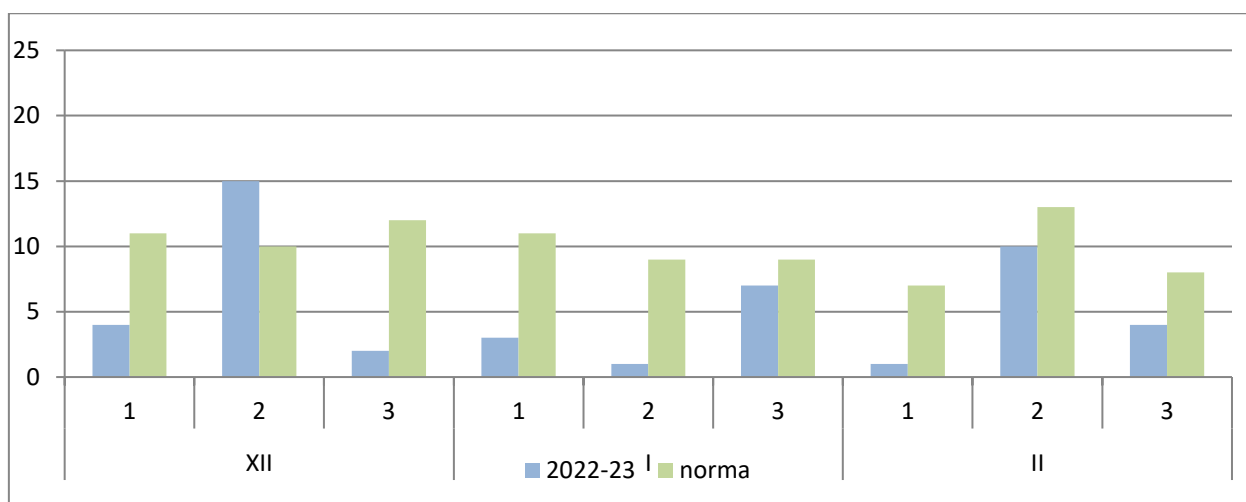


**Fig.6. Precipitation Anomalies in Winter, %**

According to the regions of the country, the amount of precipitation was distributed as follows:

- in the north of the country - deep 50-70 mm (55-70% of the norm), isolated - 80-100 mm (85-100% of the norm);
- in the centre of the country – 40-70 mm (40-70% from the norm);
- in the south of the country – 50-70 mm (55-70 % of the norm).

A significant deficit of precipitation during the season was observed in January - its monthly amount did not exceed 5-24 mm or 10-70% of the monthly norm (Fig.7).



**Fig. 6. The amount of precipitation per decade, mm, MS Baltara**

Compared to the winter of 2021-22, the average air temperature in this season over most of the territory was similarly higher and precipitation fell by 15-40 mm less.

Weather conditions for the wintering of autumn crops, fruit trees and vines in the winter period 2022-23 were satisfactory.

### 3. Assessment of the SEECOF-28 Climate outlook for 2022/23 Winter season

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-28 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-28 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Near or above-normal	Mostly below normal	Below, near or above normal (33%,33%,33%)	<p>On January 28-29, complicated weather conditions were reported in the southern districts of the country. Precipitation fell in the form of snow and sleet. The thickness of the snow layer on the meteorological platforms in the southern half of the country was 4-14 cm, and its maximum height was recorded at the Vulcănești agrometeorological station and reached 24 cm. Wind gusts of up to 14 m/s caused the roads to triple and made road traffic difficult.</p> <p>Also, during the winter season, there were fogs, snow and ice deposits, blizzards, and wind intensifications of up to 25 m/s (February), on icy roads.</p>