

Country: Republic of Moldova

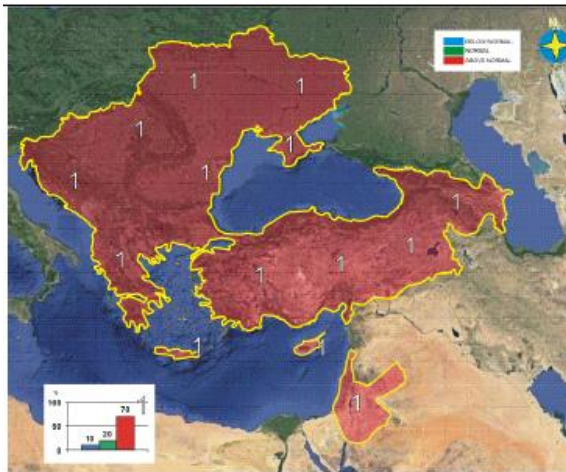
Institute: State Hydrometeorological Service

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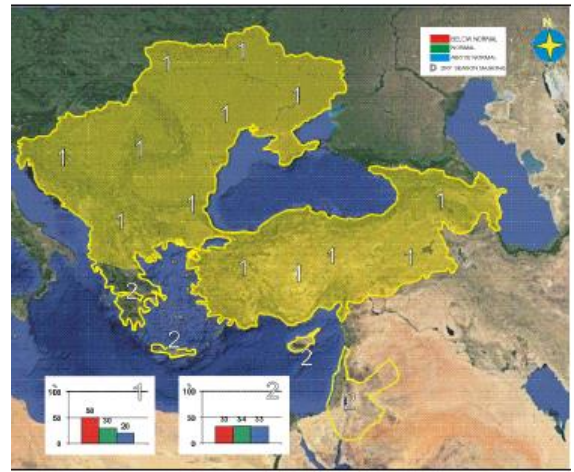
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Climatological reference period: 1991-2020.

1. SEECOF-33 Climate outlook for Summer Season 2025 for the Moldova



Above normal



Below normal

2. Analysis of the Summer Season 2025 in Moldova

The summer of 2025 in the Republic of Moldova was hot and with insufficient precipitation. The average air temperature for the season was +20.5..+23.9°C, which is 0.6-1.8°C above normal. (Fig. 1,2).

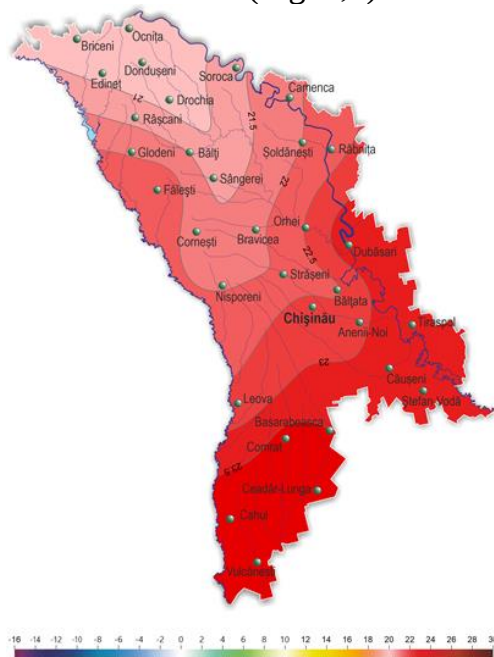


Fig.1. Mean Temperature in Summer, °C



Fig.2. Temperature Anomalies in Summer, °C

The maximum air temperature during the season increased to +39°C (August, MS Dubasari, Tiraspol, Comrat, Ceadir-Lunga, Cahul).

The minimum air temperature dropped to +5°C (August, MS Baltata, Bravicea).

Very hot weather was observed in July. The average monthly air temperature was +21.8..+25.8°C, which is generally 2.0-3.5°C above normal (Fig. 3).

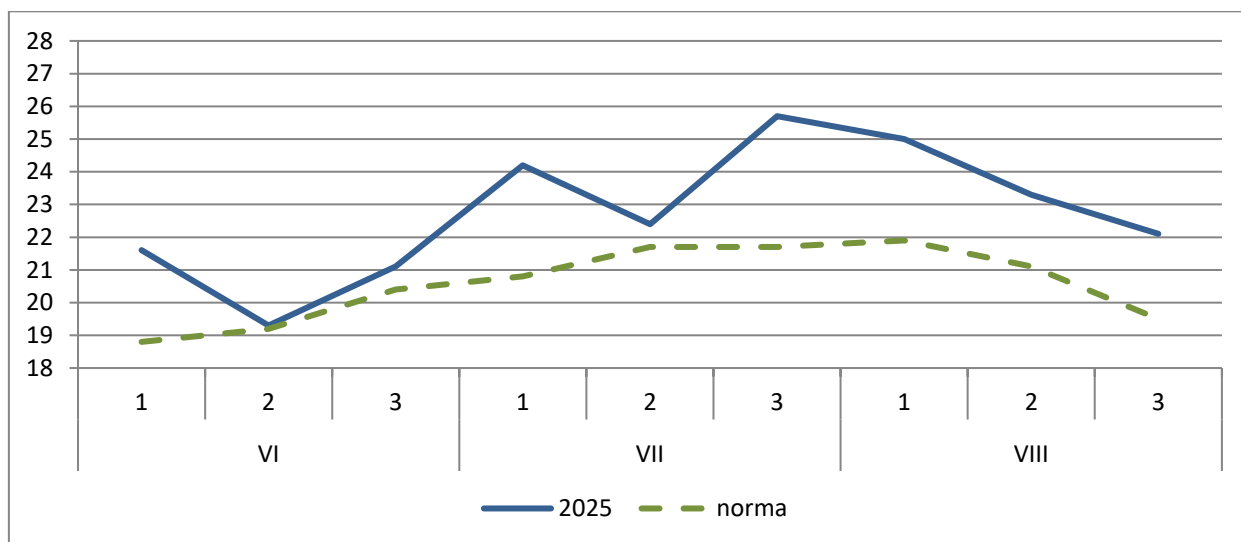


Fig. 3. Average air temperature by ten days, °C, MS Chisinau

The number of days with maximum air temperatures of +35°C and above in July in most of the territory was 1-10 days, which is observed on average once every 5-15 years. In some places in the southern half of the republic, this number reached 11 to 14 days, which occurs on average once every 20 years.

The amount of precipitation over the season in 80% of the territory was 60-160 mm (35-70% of the norm). In some areas (15% of the territory) their amount did not exceed 30-50 mm (20-25% of the norm). Only in some places in the extreme northern regions of the country did 210-215 mm of precipitation fall (90-95% of the norm) (Fig.4,5).

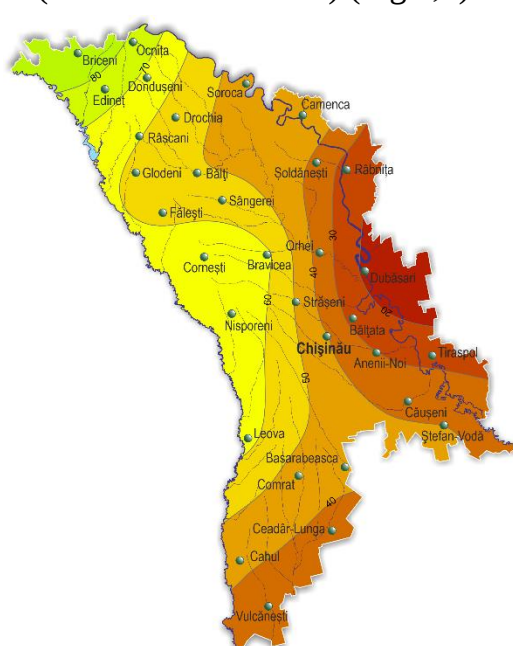
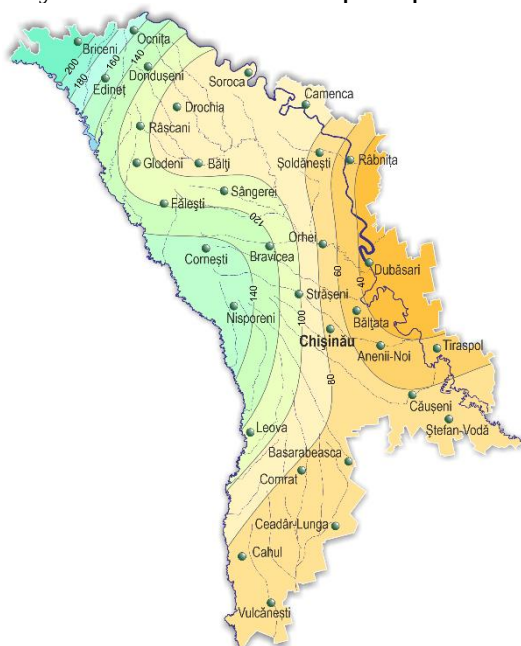


Fig.4. Amount of precipitation Summer, mm

Fig.5. Precipitation Anomalies in Summer, %

Significant precipitation deficits were observed almost everywhere in June and August (Fig. 6). In June, monthly precipitation did not exceed 2-15 mm (5-20% of the monthly norm) across the territory, which occurs on average once every 30-40 years. In August, precipitation across most of the territory amounted to 5-20 mm (10-40% of the monthly norm), which is observed on average once every 5-15 years.

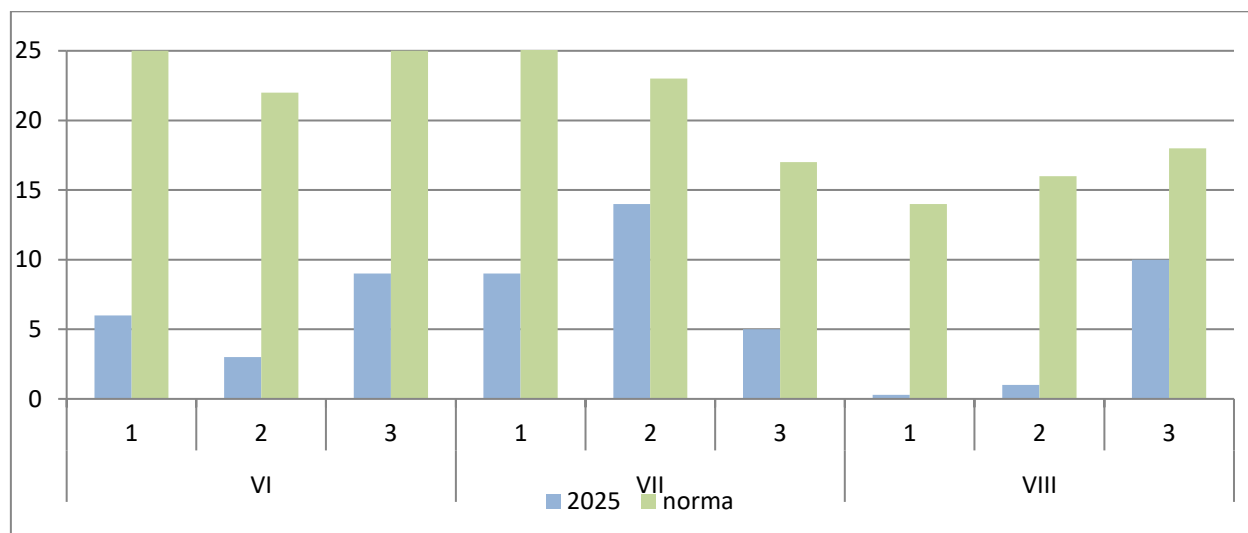


Fig. 7. The amount of precipitation by ten days, mm, MS Baltata

3. Assessment of the SEECOF-33 Climate outlook for 2025 Summer season

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-33 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-33 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Above normal	Mostly below normal	Below normal	On certain days during the season, extreme meteorological events were observed in places across the region, including heavy rainfall and squalls: - On July 29, 86.7 mm of precipitation fell in 12 hours near the Edinet agrometeorological station; - On August 6, maximum wind speeds reached 27 m/s at the Balti and Soroca meteorological stations. Significant precipitation deficits and elevated temperatures during the summer months in the southern half of the republic contributed to atmospheric and soil droughts in June-August. The drought created

					unfavourable conditions for crop formation in the southern half of the republic. The Standardised Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI), which characterises the degree of moisture in the territory, was -1.1 to -1.9 in the southern half of the republic during the summer period, which corresponds to moderate to severe drought.
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