Country: Republic of Moldova

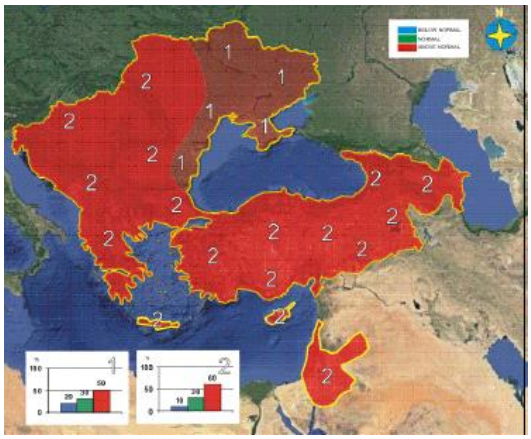
Institute: State Hydrometeorological Service

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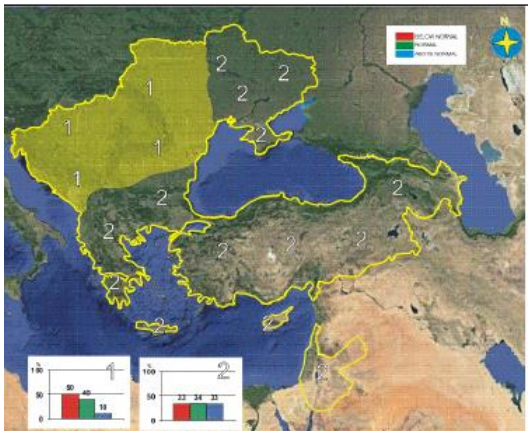
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Climatological reference period: 1991-2020.

1. SEECOF-35 Climate outlook for Summer Season 2026 for the Moldova



Above normal



Below normal

2. Analysis of the Summer Season 2026 in Moldova

The summer of 2026 in the Republic of Moldova was characterized by thermal variability. The average air temperature for this season was +20.4..+23.1ºC in the territory, being 0.5-1.0ºC higher than the norm, which has been observed in the last 20 years on average once every 2 years. (Fig. 1,2).

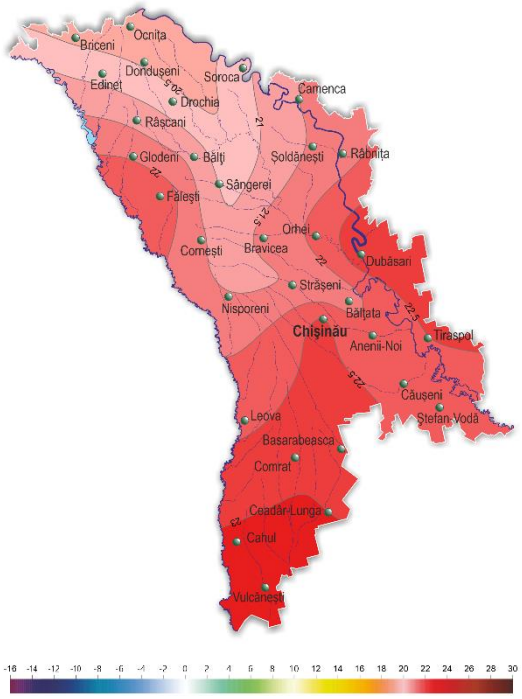


Fig.1. Mean Temperature in Summer, ºC



Fig.2. Temperature Anomalies in Summer, ºC

The maximum air temperature during the summer rose to +39°C (June, Ceadîr-Lunga weather station), which has been recorded on average once every three years over the last 20 years. The minimum air temperature fell to +7°C (June, Briceni weather station).

A heatwave was recorded across the country during the third ten-day period of June. The average air temperature for the ten-day period was +23.6..+26.0°C, which was 3.8–5.3°C higher than the norm; over the last 20 years, this has occurred on average once every five years in June (Fig. 3).

Very hot weather was also recorded during the first ten-day period of August. The average air temperature for the ten-day period was +24.1..+26.9 °C, exceeding the norm by 3.1–4.5 °C, a condition which, over the last 20 years, has been recorded on average once every three years.

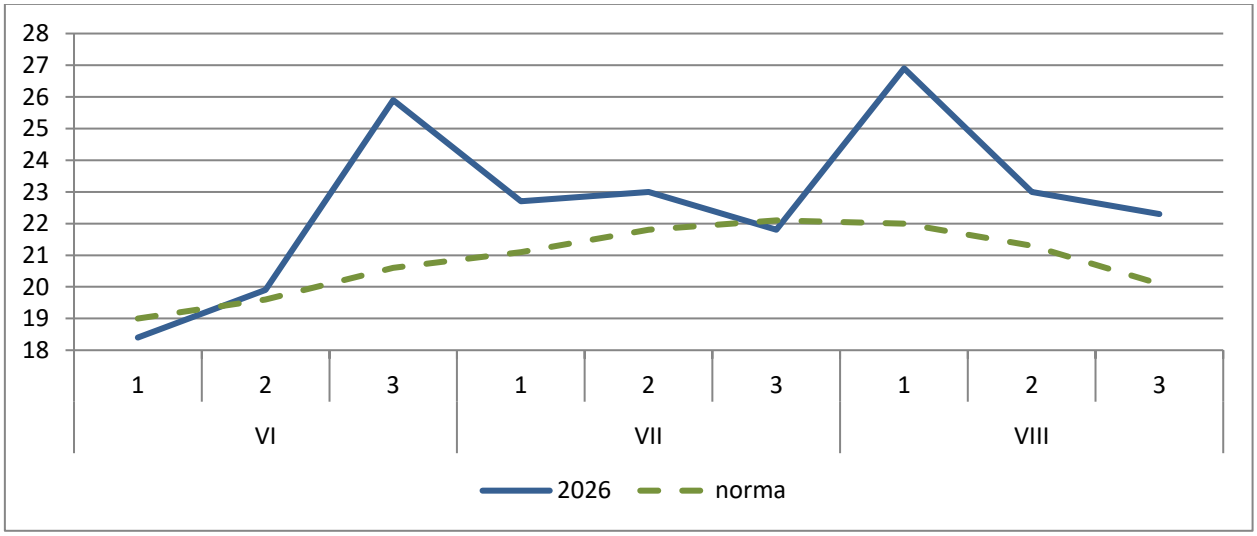


Fig. 3. Average air temperature by ten days, ºC, MS Chisinau

During the season, precipitation amounts across 50% of the territory ranged from 145–250 mm (80–125% of the norm). In the remaining areas, the total did not exceed 85-140 mm (60–75% of the norm).

The regional distribution of precipitation was as follows:

- Northern zone – generally 150–250 mm (80–125% of the norm), with isolated areas receiving 95–145 mm (40–75% of the norm);
- Central zone – generally 90–135 mm (60–75% of the norm), with some locations receiving 200–220 mm (95–115% of the norm);
- Southern zone – generally 85–140 mm (60–75% of the norm), with some areas receiving 150–230 mm (85–125% of the norm).

Significant precipitation occurred during the first ten days of June (Fig. 4). Across 80% of the country, amounts reached 25–70 mm (100–300% of the ten-day norm). In isolated parts of the northern and central districts, totals reached 75–125 mm (320–575% of the ten-day norm, or 105–160% of the monthly norm).

A significant precipitation deficit was observed across 50% of the territory during July and August; in these areas, the total for this period did not exceed 35–75 mm (30–55% of the norm). (Fig.5,6).

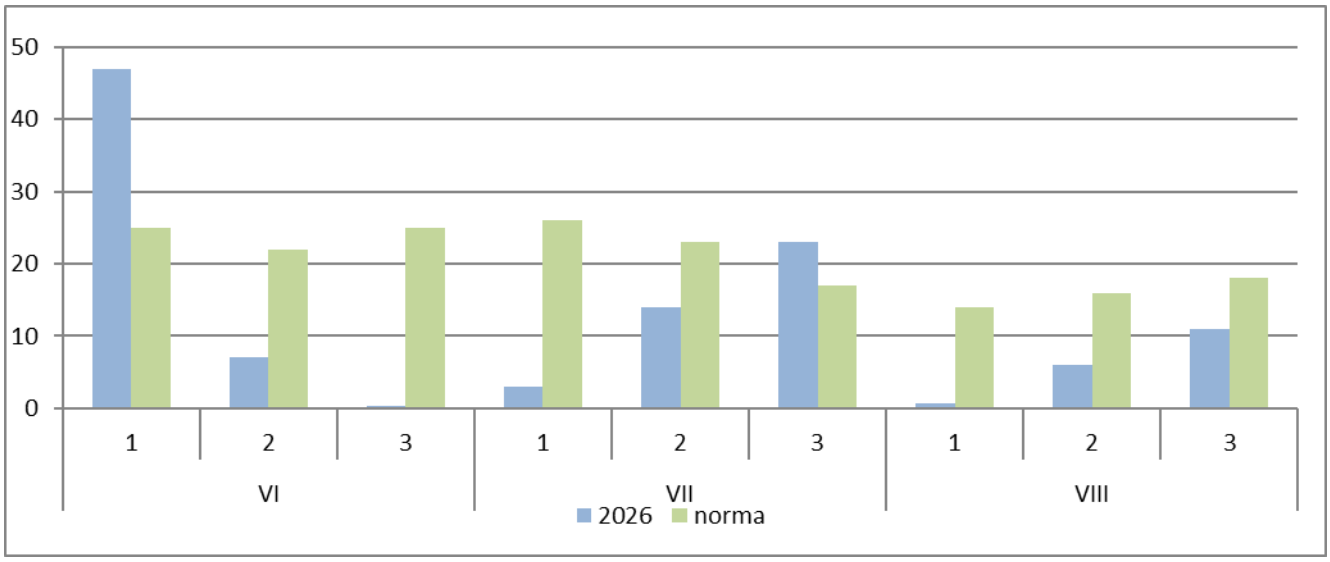


Fig. 4. The amount of precipitation by ten days, mm, MS Baltata

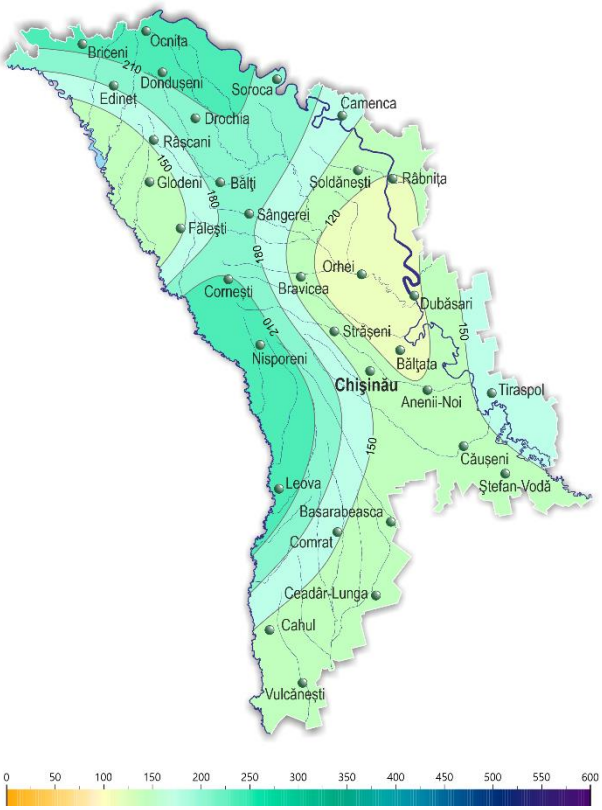


Fig.5. Amount of precipitation Summer, mm

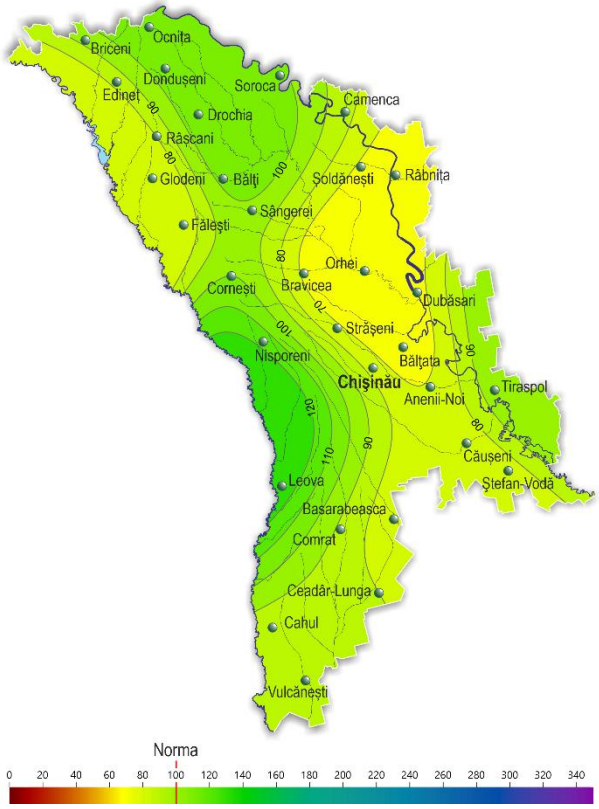


Fig.6. Precipitation Anomalies in Summer, %

3. Assessment of the SEECOF-35 Climate outlook for 2026 Summer season

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-35 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-35 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Above normal	Near and below normal	Below normal	On some days during the season, isolated instances of extreme weather in the form of torrential rain were reported across the country: ***On 6 June:*** – at the Cornești weather station, 52 mm of rainfall was recorded over a period of 9 hours; – at the Strășeni agrometeorological station, 74 mm of rainfall was recorded over a 12-hour period; – at the Telenești agrometeorological station, 69 mm of rainfall was recorded over a 12-hour period; – at the Nisporeni agrometeorological station, 62 mm of rainfall was recorded over a 12-hour period. ***On 12 June:*** – at the Bravicea meteorological station, 62 mm of rainfall was recorded over a 9-hour period; – at the Telenești agrometeorological station, 85 mm of rainfall was recorded over a 10-hour period; – at the Trinca hydrological station (Edineț district), 60 mm of rainfall was recorded over a 12-hour period; – at the Brînzeni hydrological station (Edineț district), 57 mm of rainfall was recorded over a 12-hour period. ***On 2 July:*** – at the Giurgiulești hydrological station (Cahul district), 62 mm of rainfall was recorded over a 3-hour period. ***On 4 July:*** – on 4 July, at the Comrat weather station, 48 mm of rainfall fell within one hour, and 54 mm within two hours; – at the Basarabeasca agrometeorological station, 55

					mm of rainfall fell within one hour. ***On 19 July:*** – at the Leova weather station, 35 mm of rainfall fell within one hour; – at the Cantemir automatic weather station, 62 mm of rainfall fell within three hours. Heavy rain, accompanied in some places by hail, has caused significant damage to key sectors of the national economy and to agricultural land.