

Country: Republic of Moldova

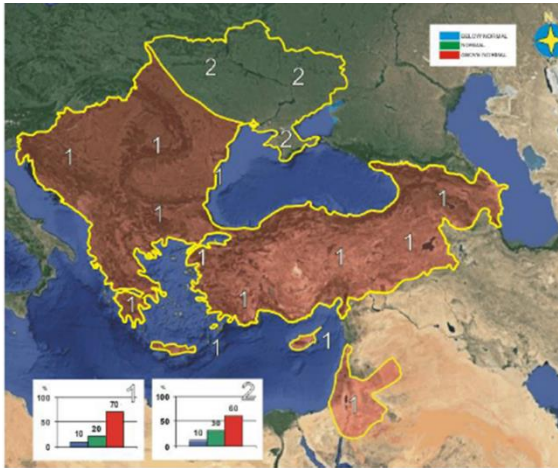
Institute: State Hydrometeorological Service

Name: Lidia Trescilo

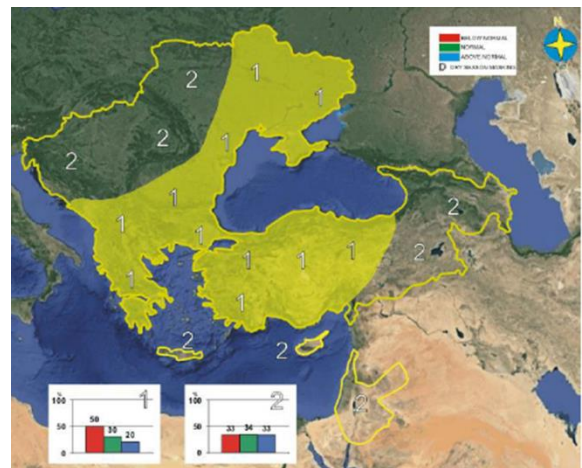
E-mail: [lidia.trescilo@meteo.gov.md](mailto:lidia.trescilo@meteo.gov.md)

Climatological reference period: 1991-2020.

## 1. SEECOF-31 Climate outlook for Summer Season 2024 for the Moldova



Above normal



Below, near or above normal

## 2. Analysis of the Summer Season 2024 in Moldova

The summer of 2024 in the Republic of Moldova was abnormally hot and with insufficient precipitation. The average air temperature for the season was  $+22.7..+25.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ , which is  $2.5-3.4^{\circ}\text{C}$  higher than normal and is observed for the first time in the entire observation period. (Fig. 1,2).

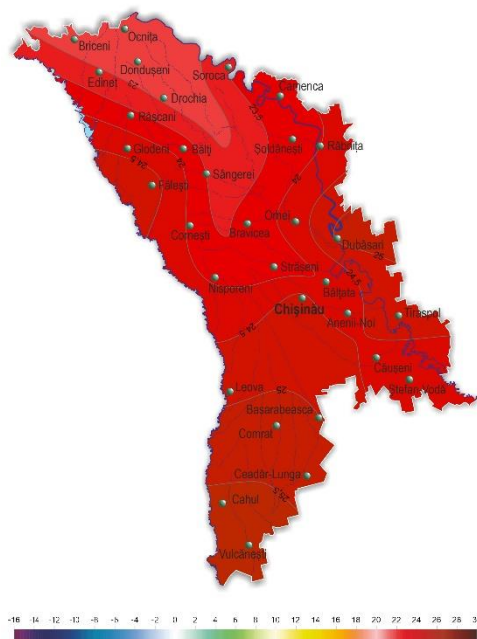
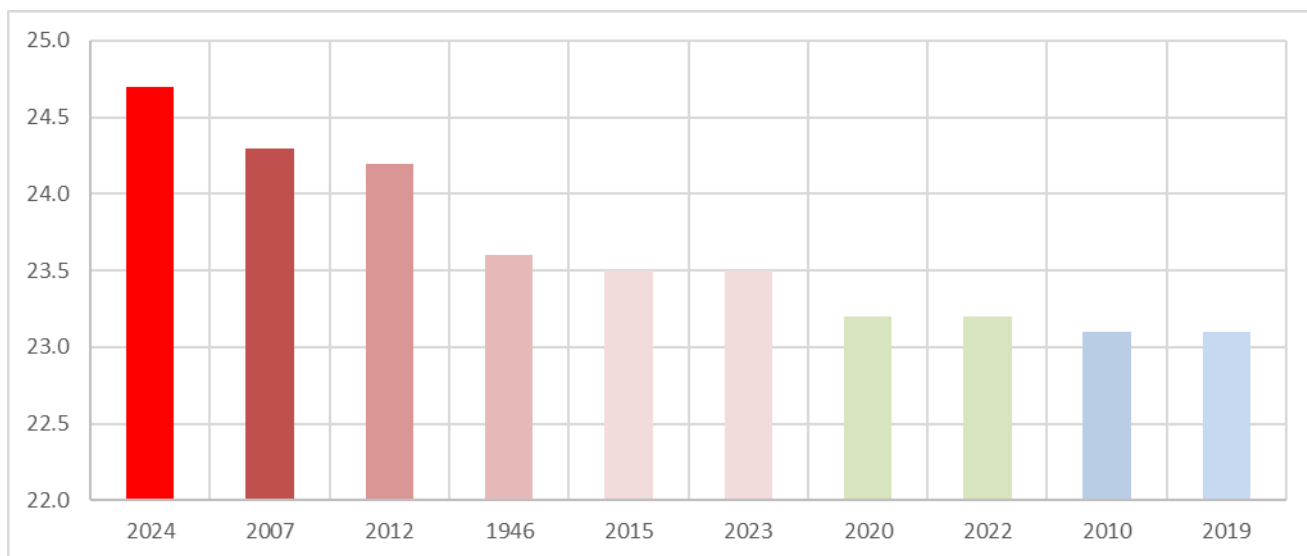


Fig.1. Mean Temperature in Summer, °C



Fig.2. Temperature Anomalies in Summer, °C

According to the Chisinau meteorological station (observation period 131 years), the average air temperature for the season was +24.7°C (3.9°C above normal) and **took 1st place** in the ranked series of high average temperatures for the summer season (Fig. 3).



**Fig.3. Ranked series of high average air temperatures for the summer season, MS Chisinau**

The maximum air temperature during the season in most of the territory increased to +39.5..+40.9°C (July 16-17). Such high temperatures were recorded only in 2007 and 2012.

The minimum air temperature dropped to +9°C (June, MS Baltata).

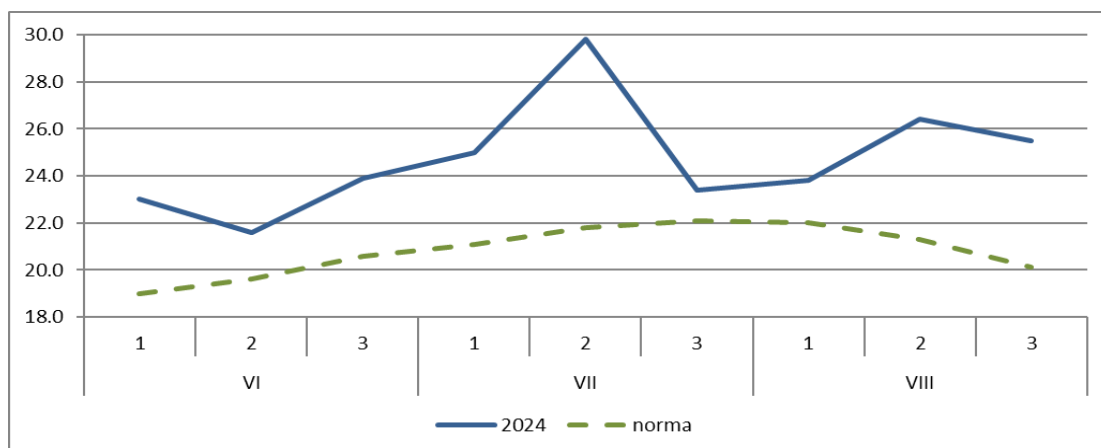
The number of days with maximum air temperature of +30°C and above during the summer season was 41-72 days across the country, which is observed for the first time in the entire observation period in most of the territory.

The number of days with maximum temperature of +35°C and above was 11-24 days, which is observed on average once every 30-40 years.

It should be noted that *the continuous number of days* with maximum air temperature of +35°C and above throughout the country amounted to 8-11 days, which is observed for the second time in the entire observation period, as in 2007.

An increase in maximum air temperature to +40°C and above was observed in 40% of the territory, and the number of days with such a temperature was 2 days, which is observed on average once every 30-40 years.

It was especially hot during **July-August** (Fig. 4). The average temperature for this period was +23.3..+26.2°C, which is observed for the first time in the entire observation period.



**Fig. 4 Average air temperature by ten days, MS Chisina**

The hottest weather was recorded in the second ten days of July. The average air temperature for this ten-day period was +27.4..+30.2°C, which is 7.1-8.4°C higher than the norm and is observed for the first time in the summer season for the entire observation period.

The amount of precipitation during the season on 60% of the territory did not exceed 70-150 mm (40-75% of the norm). On the rest of the territory, in some northern and central regions, 160-215 mm fell (80-105% of the norm). (Fig.5,6).



Fig.5. Amount of precipitation Summer, mm

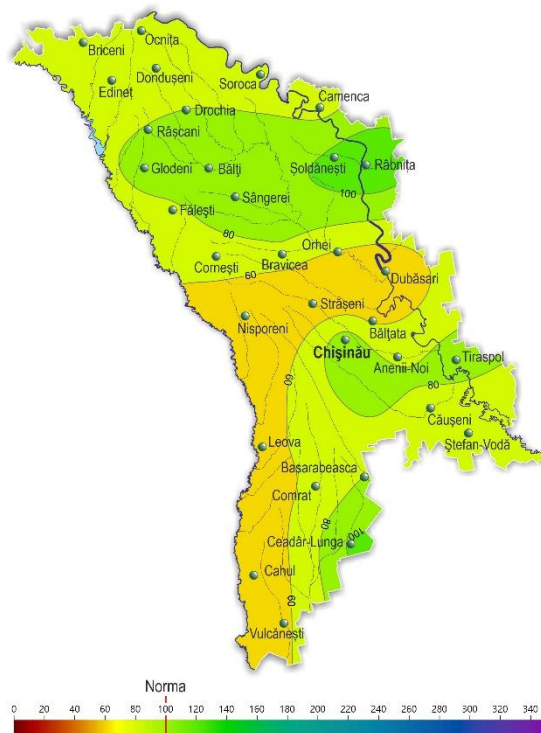


Fig.6. Precipitation Anomalies in Summer, %

The largest amount of precipitation fell in **June**, when the total for the month in most of the territory was 60-120 mm (80-170% of the norm).

In **July** and **August**, a significant shortage of precipitation was observed almost everywhere (Fig. 7). Thus, the amount of precipitation for this period in 40% of the territory did not exceed 25-50 mm (25-45% of the norm), which is observed on average once every 10-20 years.

At the same time, on some days during the season, extreme meteorological phenomena in the form of heavy downpours and hail were observed in places across the territory.

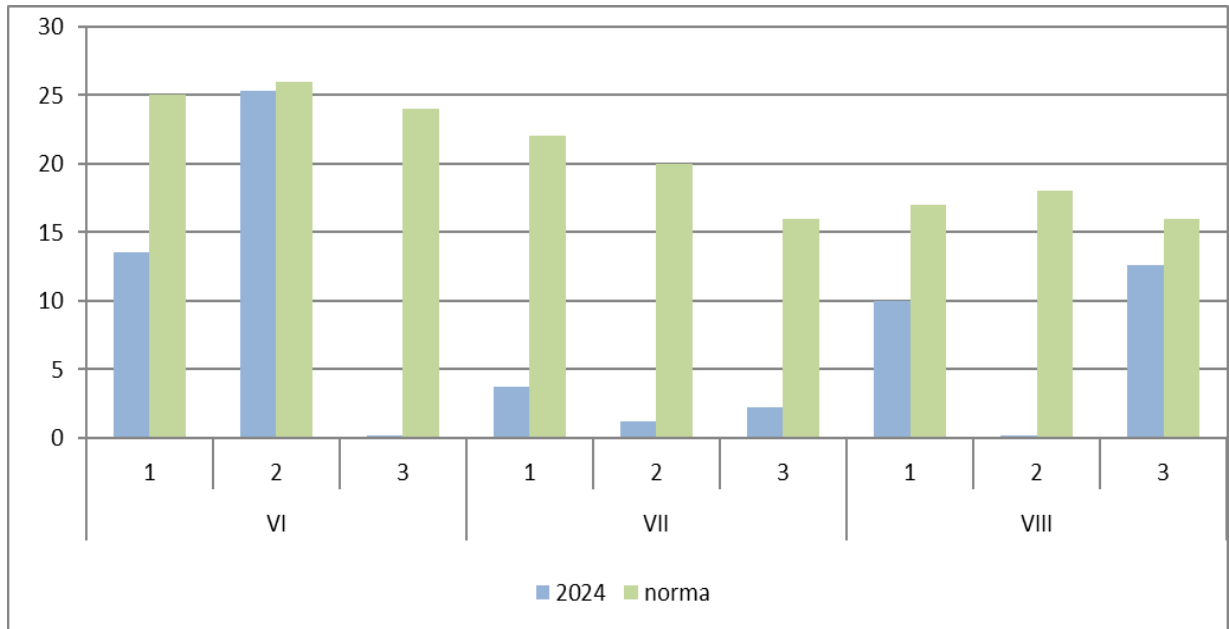


Fig. 7. The amount of precipitation per decade, mm, MS Cahul

### 3. Assessment of the SEECOF-31 Climate outlook for 2024 Summer season

Country	Seasonal temperature		Seasonal precipitation		High Impact Events
	Observed	SEECOF-31 climate outlook for temperature	Observed	SEECOF-31 climate outlook for precipitation	
Republic of Moldova	Above normal	Above normal	Mostly below normal	Below, near or above normal (33%,33%,33%)	<p>On some days during the season, extreme meteorological phenomena in the form of heavy downpours and hail were observed in places across the territory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– On June 4, hail with a maximum diameter of 26 mm was observed in the area of the Nisporeni agrometeorological post;</li> <li>· – On June 12, in the area of the Soldanesti agrometeorological post, 58.5 mm of precipitation fell in 3 hours, at the Bravici meteorological station, 55.5 mm fell in 4 hours;</li> <li>– On June 14, in the area of the Brinza hydrological post (Cahul district), 90.2 mm of precipitation fell in 12 hours;</li> <li>– On July 24, in the area of the Telenesti agrometeorological post, 59 mm of precipitation fell in 2 hours.</li> </ul>

					<p>Heavy rains, in places with hail and squalls, caused significant damage to national economic facilities and agricultural lands.</p> <p>The increased temperature regime and significant precipitation deficit observed in the territory of the Republic of Moldova for most of the summer (July-August) contributed to the occurrence of atmospheric and soil droughts.</p> <p>Due to the dry weather observed in July and August in most of the country, unfavorable conditions were created for the formation of corn, sunflower, sugar beet crops, as well as for the growth and development of vegetable and other agricultural crops.</p>
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