

## Warmer than usual period for north-eastern Europe, dryer than usual for most of Europe excepting Balkans, central France, northern Spain, UK and Ireland

### OBSERVED TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

Thermal conditions for north-eastern Europe (Scandinavia and eastern Baltic Sea area, Belarus, northern Ukraine and the areas bordering the eastern of this zone) were warmer than usual ( $>+25\%$  from LTA). This area was surrounded by a larger zone where the sum of active temperatures (Tbase  $>0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) was with  $+10\%$  up to  $+25\%$  above the long term average.

Western Iberian peninsula, lower Loire basin, most of Italy, Tunis and Balkans were close to the long term level.

The minimum temperatures remained positive for almost all agricultural of Europe.

Some hot days ( $>30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) were recorded in southern Iberian peninsula, eastern Romania and northern Bulgaria.

For the considered period, the wetter than usual areas ( $>+25\%$  LTA) covered north-eastern Europe (Scandinavian peninsula, Finland, northern Belarus and the areas at north to Volga), Balkans (Greece, F.Y.R.O.M., western Bulgaria and southern Romania), central France, southern Germany, northern Spain, large areas from UK and Ireland.

Most of the other areas were drier than usual.

Most of the wetter than usual areas received less solar radiation; meanwhile increased levels of solar radiation were recorded in central Europe and Sardinia.

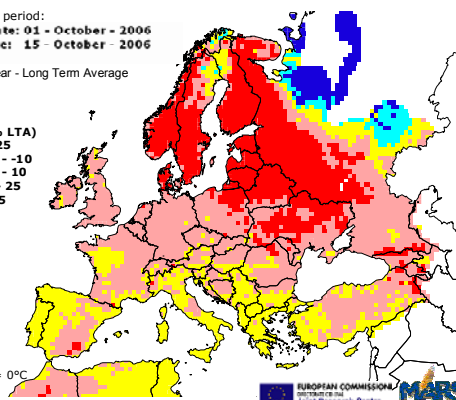
#### SUM OF ACTIVE TEMPERATURES\* ( $^{\circ}\text{C day}$ )

Analysed period:  
Start date: 01 - October - 2006  
End date: 15 - October - 2006

Current year - Long Term Average

Tsum (% LTA)  
 $< -25$   
 $-25 - -10$   
 $-10 - 10$   
 $10 - 25$   
 $> 25$

\* Tbase =  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$

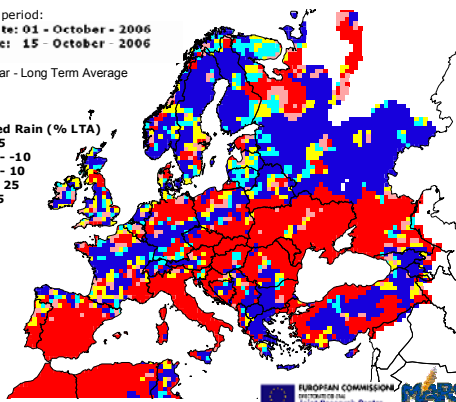


#### CUMULATED RAIN (% LTA)

Analysed period:  
Start date: 01 - October - 2006  
End date: 15 - October - 2006

Current year - Long Term Average

Cumulated Rain (% LTA)  
 $< -25$   
 $-25 - -10$   
 $-10 - 10$   
 $10 - 25$   
 $> 25$

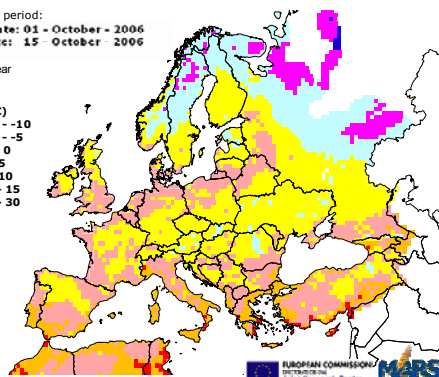


#### MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Analysed period:  
Start date: 01 - October - 2006  
End date: 15 - October - 2006

Current year

Tmin ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )  
 $-30 - -10$   
 $-10 - -5$   
 $-5 - 0$   
 $0 - 5$   
 $5 - 10$   
 $10 - 15$   
 $15 - 30$

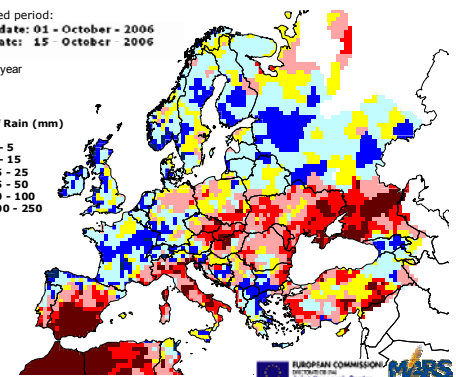


#### CUMULATED RAIN (mm)

Analysed period:  
Start date: 01 - October - 2006  
End date: 15 - October - 2006

Current year

Sum of Rain (mm)  
 $0$   
 $1 - 5$   
 $5 - 15$   
 $15 - 25$   
 $25 - 50$   
 $50 - 100$   
 $100 - 250$



## NEXT DAYS' SITUATION

(ECMWF 10-day weather forecasts: October 17 – 26)

**Fresher than seasonal conditions in eastern Europe and Balkans, warmer in France. More seasonal temperatures in the following days. As well, rain will follow the seasonal distribution: wetter along the Atlantic areas; dryer in eastern EU.**

In the next 2-3 days, higher than seasonal **temperatures** will persist mainly in France and Spain. However, in the following day as compared with the current values a progressive temperatures reduction will occur. In southern Spain, the maximum daily values present some probability to exceed the 30°C threshold.

In the East side of the continent colder than seasonal temperatures are forecasted and today and tomorrow a further reduction will likely occur in Greece and in the west side of Black Sea. From October 19 progressively the temperatures will rise toward seasonal values.

Except in the extreme northern latitude, no frost events are forecasted in the most important agriculture districts.

On October 25-26 a northward moving warmer air mass will expand on west EU interesting Spain, Portugal, France and Italy.

**Rain**, coming with several consecutive Atlantic fronts, will be practically concentrated along the Atlantic coastline and in particular in Portugal (where very abundant and persistent rains are forecasted), north France, UK, Ireland, Benelux, Denmark and Baltic's States. In those areas, the whole forecasted period will be characterized by rainy conditions. The Mediterranean areas, Balkans and east Europe will remain dry.

