

Warmer than usual period for most of Europe. Wetter than usual in Iberian peninsula and Poland

OBSERVED TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

Thermal conditions for most of Europe were warmer than usual ($>+25\%$ from LTA). In Albania, Greece and Turkey the sum of active temperatures (Tbase $>0^{\circ}\text{C}$) was with -10% up to -25% below the long term average.

The thermal resources were close to normal level in Ireland, Tunisia and southern Italy.

The minimum temperatures dropped below -10°C in Estonia and Belarus (in south-eastern areas the -15°C threshold was also reached) and the winter crops may be affected while editing this article no snow data are available for better estimation of frost impact.

The Atlantic side of the Continent was rich in precipitation, the long term level being exceeded with more than $+25\%$ in Ireland, UK and the Iberian peninsula (excepting a drier area around Pyrenees). The weather was also wetter than usual in Scandinavian Peninsula and Poland. In the southern half of the continent as well as in Ukraine (except eastern UA) and Belarus, the weather was drier than usual (-25%). Most of Tunisia, eastern Hungary, Romania, Turkey and Cyprus received less than 15 mm of rain (cumulated values).

The solar radiation was lower than usual (-15%) for the Iberian Peninsula and Eastern Belarus. In Sardinia, in western Balkans and in southern Poland the available solar radiation was higher than normal.

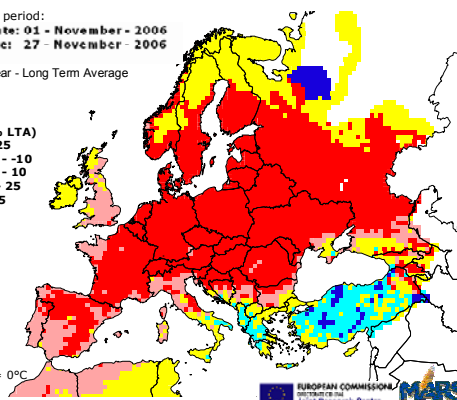
SUM OF ACTIVE TEMPERATURES* ($^{\circ}\text{C day}$)

Analysed period:
Start date: 01 - November - 2006
End date: 27 - November - 2006

Current year - Long Term Average

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

* Tbase = 0°C

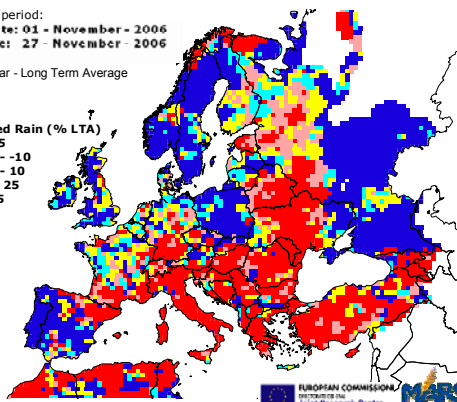


CUMULATED RAIN (% LTA)

Analysed period:
Start date: 01 - November - 2006
End date: 27 - November - 2006

Current year - Long Term Average

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

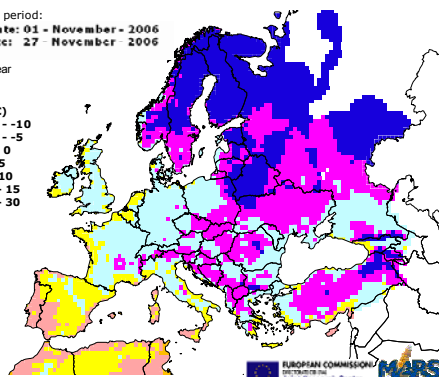


MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Analysed period:
Start date: 01 - November - 2006
End date: 27 - November - 2006

Current year

Tmin ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)
■ $-35 - -10$
■ $-10 - -5$
■ $-5 - 0$
■ $0 - 5$
■ $5 - 10$
■ $10 - 15$
■ $15 - 30$

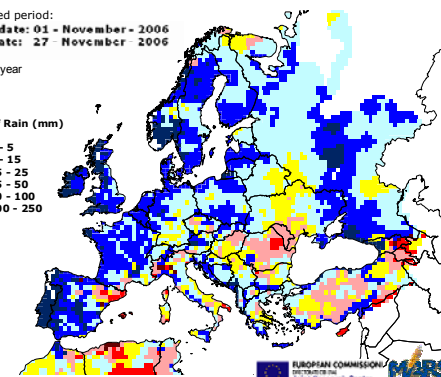


CUMULATED RAIN (mm)

Analysed period:
Start date: 01 - November - 2006
End date: 27 - November - 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: Nov. 29 – Dec. 8)

Warmer than seasonal conditions mainly in western Europe. Light frost risk in Ukraine. More seasonal temperatures in the following days. Rain will be mainly concentrated along the Atlantic areas and Greece; dryer the rest of Europe.

In the next 5-7 days, in western and central EU the **temperatures** will increase, therefore, persisting above the seasonal values. The increase will be larger for minimum values more than maximum. A warm anomaly is forecasted up to the 2nd of December, interesting mainly the Baltic area and Belorussia.

On the contrary, in the eastern and southern part (including Balkans and east Italy) a reduction will likely occur. Also some frost events are forecasted, but in general no real frost risk will occur. Only in Ukraine the temperatures should drop significantly below 0°C.

At the end of the forecast time window, a progressive and generalized temperatures decrease for maximum and increase for minimum is forecasted.

The **rain** will be mainly due to Atlantic frontal systems, which will reach the continent the 1st of December with a slow south-eastward motion. In quantitative way the rainfall will be concentrated along the Atlantic coastline, France, the two English islands, northern Baltic's and Greece. In general the rain will be distributed in a few rainy days, except Baltic's, Scotland and Ireland. Some intense events will likely occur in Galicia, northern Portugal, Slovenia, north-east Italy and Greece.

All the other areas of the European continent will not receive rain supply or no significant amounts.

