CLIMATIC UPDATE

Situation between 25 February – 14 March 2007 Forecast until 24 March 2007

> Date: 15/03/2007 Report Number: CU2007/03

"Warmer and wetter" for most of Europe, drier in Mediterranean area. A winter tail with snow and high risk of frost kill due to dehardening

OBSERVED TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

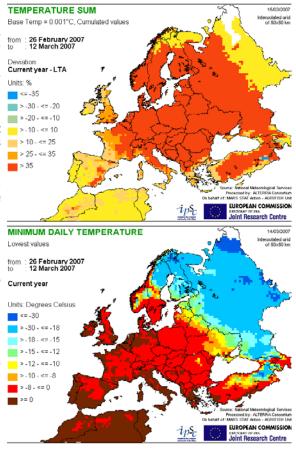
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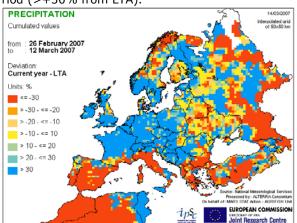
During the considered period the thermal conditions were warmer than usual for most of Europe $\frac{10}{10}$ (>+35% from LTA). This conclusion remained valid even when the beginning of the year was chosen as starting day of the analysis. The warmer than usual situation was less intense in the case of central and southern part of the Atlantic flank of the continent: Ireland, UK, western France, northern Spain (about +20% from LTA). The sum of active temperatures (base temperature = 0°C) for Portugal, south- = 25-<=35 eastern Spain and Maghreb was close to normal. Minimum temperatures in the range of -12° to -14°C occurred only along the eastern edge of the area of interest (Lithuania and eastern parts of Belarus, Ukraine, and Turkey). Only in Russia and a small area in eastern Ukraine, the minimum tem-

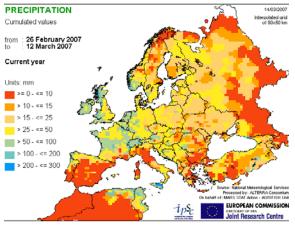
perature dropped below -15°C This warm period intensified the growth of the win- from 26 February 2007

ter crops but also increased the vulnerability due to the physiological loss of frost resistance (dehardening). The flowering fruit trees are also very vulnerable.

Most of the Mediterranean basin was drier than usual (<-30% from LTA), except the wetter areas from northern Tunisia and Sicily (more than 50 >-12-c=-10 mm), some areas around Mediterranean Basin (especially southern Spain, northern Italy and Balkans), western Hungary, northern Ukraine and most of Belarus. The warmer than usual areas not mentioned above as drier experienced a wetter than usual period (>+30% from LTA).







Editorial staff: C. Lazar, F. Micale; AGRIFISH Unit – MARS STAT Action /JRC. Data production: AGRIFISH Unit – MARS STAT Action /JRC and Alterra (NL), Meteoconsult (NL), MeteoFrance (Fr).Pag. 1

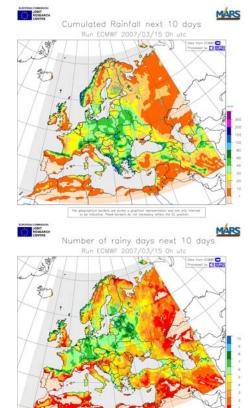
NEXT DAYS' SITUATION

(ECMWF 10-day weather forecasts: March 15 - 24)

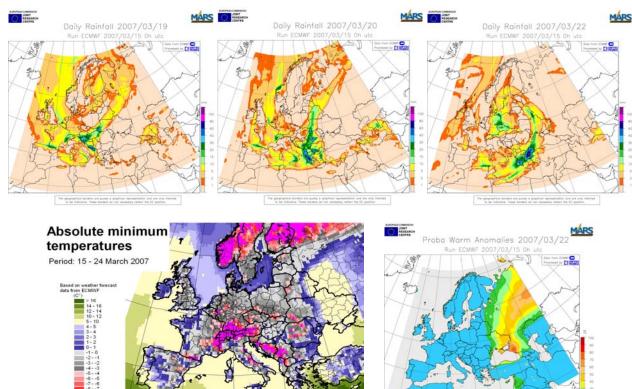
Since the 18th a cold artic air mass will erupt on the continent determining typical winter conditions: frost, snow and heavy rain. High risk of frost damages for winter and permanent crops.

In the next days a high pressure system centred on northern Atlantic will direct artic air mass southward from Northern Sea toward central Mediterranean basin.

Typical winter weather conditions will be present on the EU countries. Namely, the temperatures (both minimum and maximum values) will drop significantly (even 8-10°C) as compared to the current levels: in west France, Belgium, Germany, Czech Rep., Slovakia and Central Italy the minimum temperatures will be several degrees below zero, with high risk of frost damages on winter crops (e.g.: cereals, rape seed) and permanent crops in very sensitive stage (sprouting, blooming). Rain will interest gradually the continent from northern latitudes till Northern Africa, with progressive intensity increase during its southward shift (intense events are forecasted in Balkans, Greece, Slovenia and Romania). Between the 19^{th} and 24^{th} the Alps will block in their northern slope the snowy events, which will occur mainly in eastern France, southern Germany, Poland, Austria, Czech Rep., Slovakia, Slovenia, Balkans and also in northern Spain. Although light, the snow cover should, at least partially, protect the winter crops by the frost effect. Opposite conditions are forecasted in the eastern part of Europe and Russia: a warm anomalies will occur with increase of temperatures and drv conditions



As general tendency, more seasonal conditions should be restored in the next weeks.



Editorial staff: C. Lazar, F. Micale; AGRIFISH Unit – MARS STAT Action /JRC. Data production: AGRIFISH Unit – MARS STAT Action /JRC and Alterra (NL), Meteoconsult (NL), MeteoFrance (Fr).Pag. 2