



**3<sup>rd</sup> PannEx workshop on the climate system of the Pannonian basin**  
**Cluj-Napoca, Romania**  
**20-22 March 2017**



# **Synoptic conditions for cold waves and cold spells occurrence in Romania**

**Lucian SFÎCĂ\*, Adina-Eliza CROITORU\*\*, Iulian IORDACHE\*, Adrian PITICAR\*\***

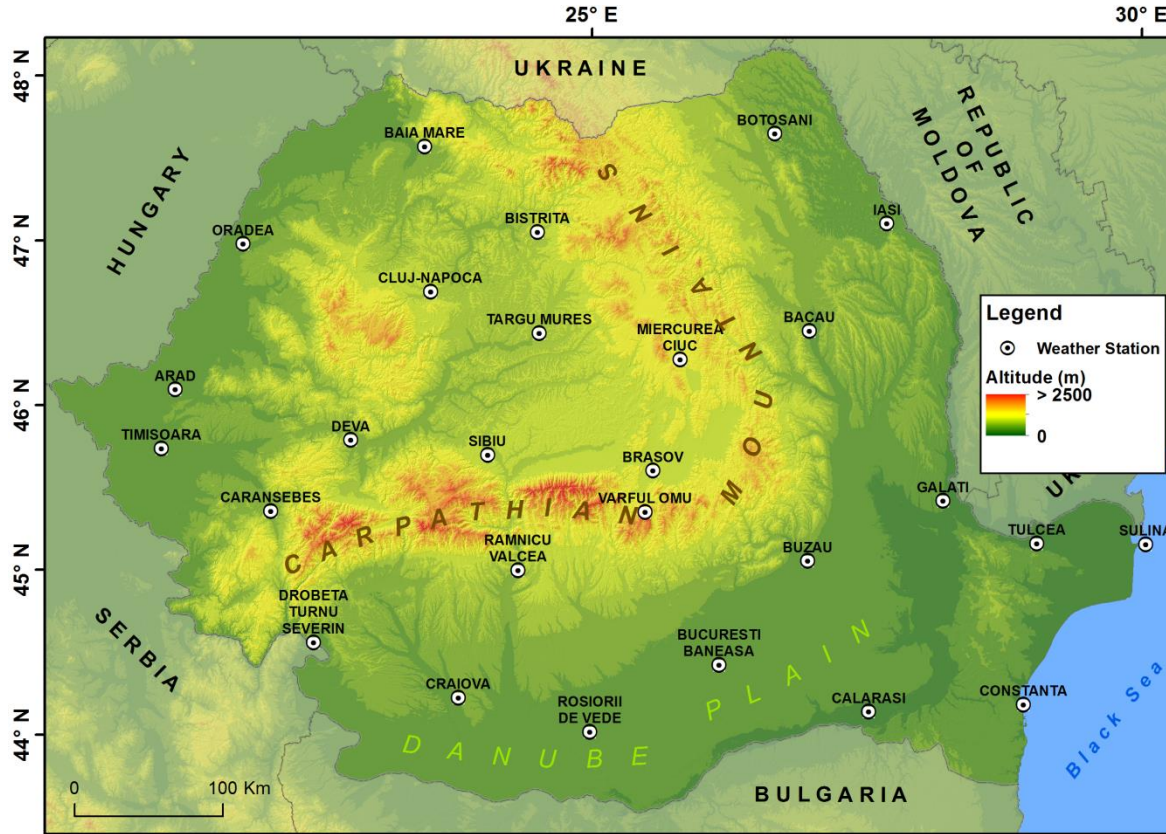
\*Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iaşi, Faculty of Geography and Geology, Romania

\*\* Babeş-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Geography, Romania



## A. Methodology for the identification of cold waves and cold spells:

CWs and CSs were identified at 28 weather stations in Romania over the period 1961-2015. Intensity threshold of CWs and CSs: 10th percentile using the reference period 1961-1990



Duration threshold: three or more consecutive days.

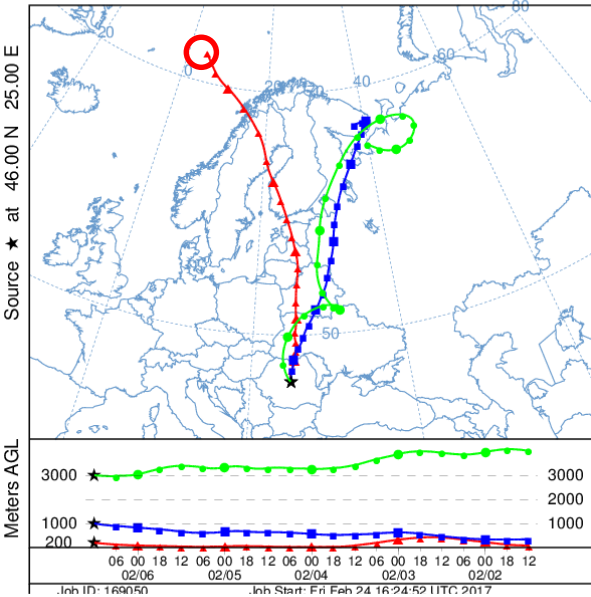
For synoptic analysis we considered only those events which were recorded simultaneously by at least 75 % of the weather stations considered for at least two days.

A total number of 76 CSs and CWs were analyzed, cumulating 291 days.

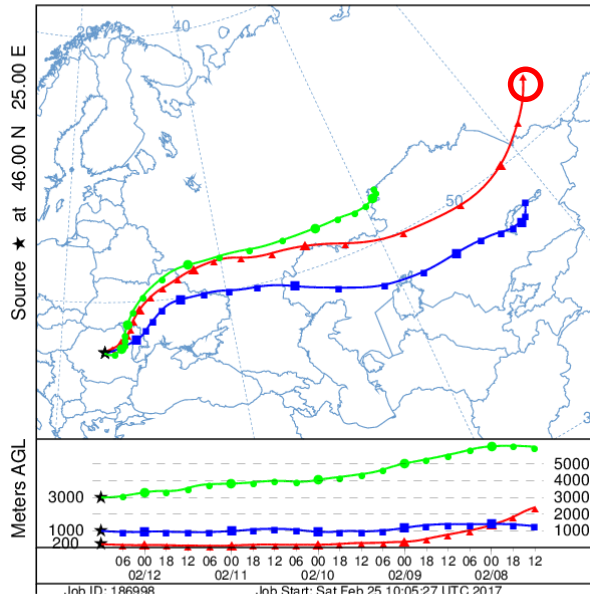


# B. Methodology for the classification of cold waves and cold spells:

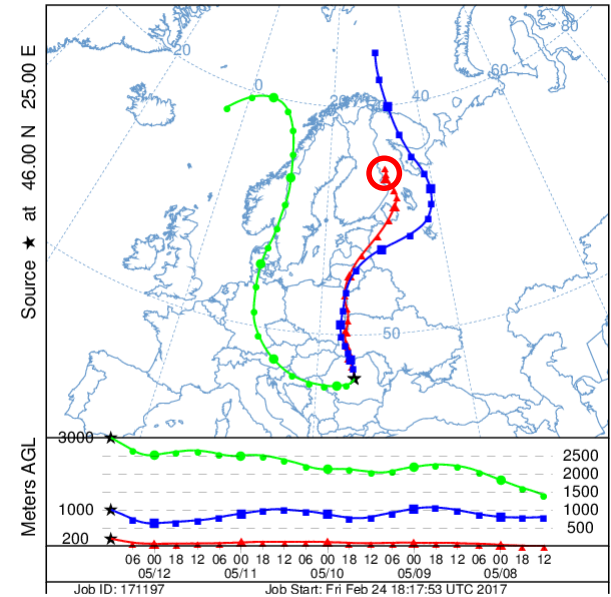
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL  
Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 06 Feb 65  
CDC1 Meteorological Data



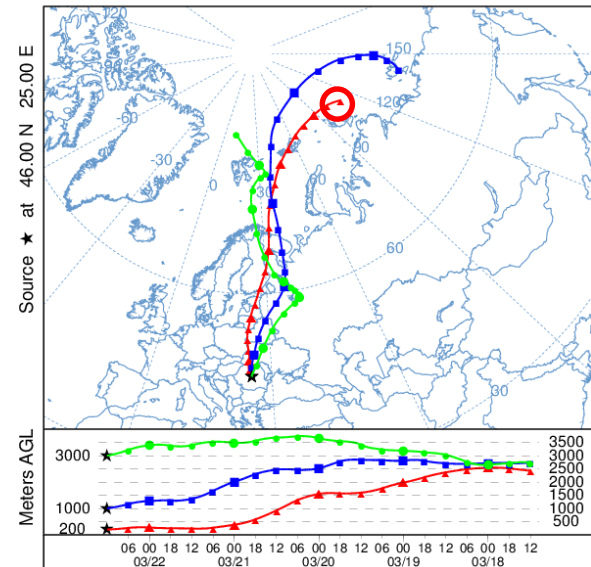
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL  
Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 12 Feb 03  
CDC1 Meteorological Data



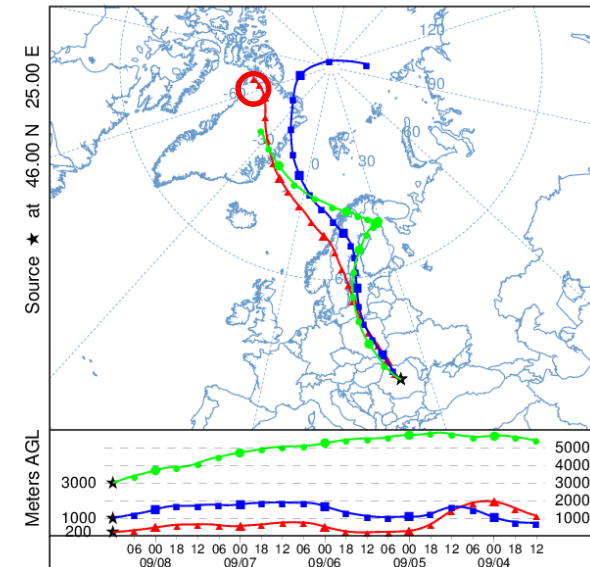
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL  
Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 12 May 78  
CDC1 Meteorological Data



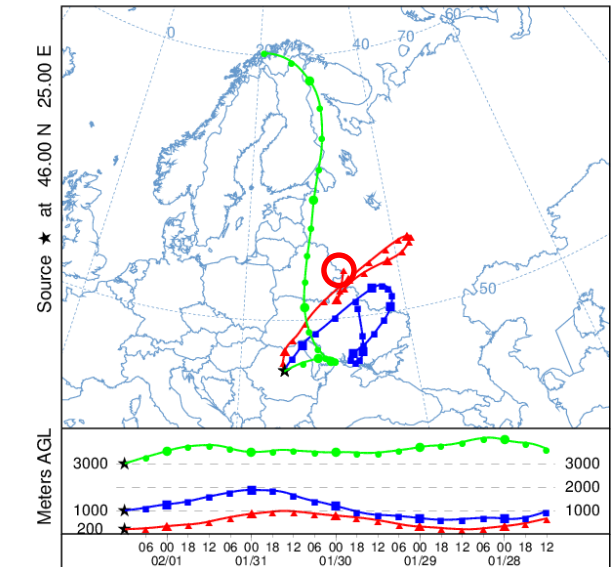
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL  
Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 22 Mar 03  
CDC1 Meteorological Data



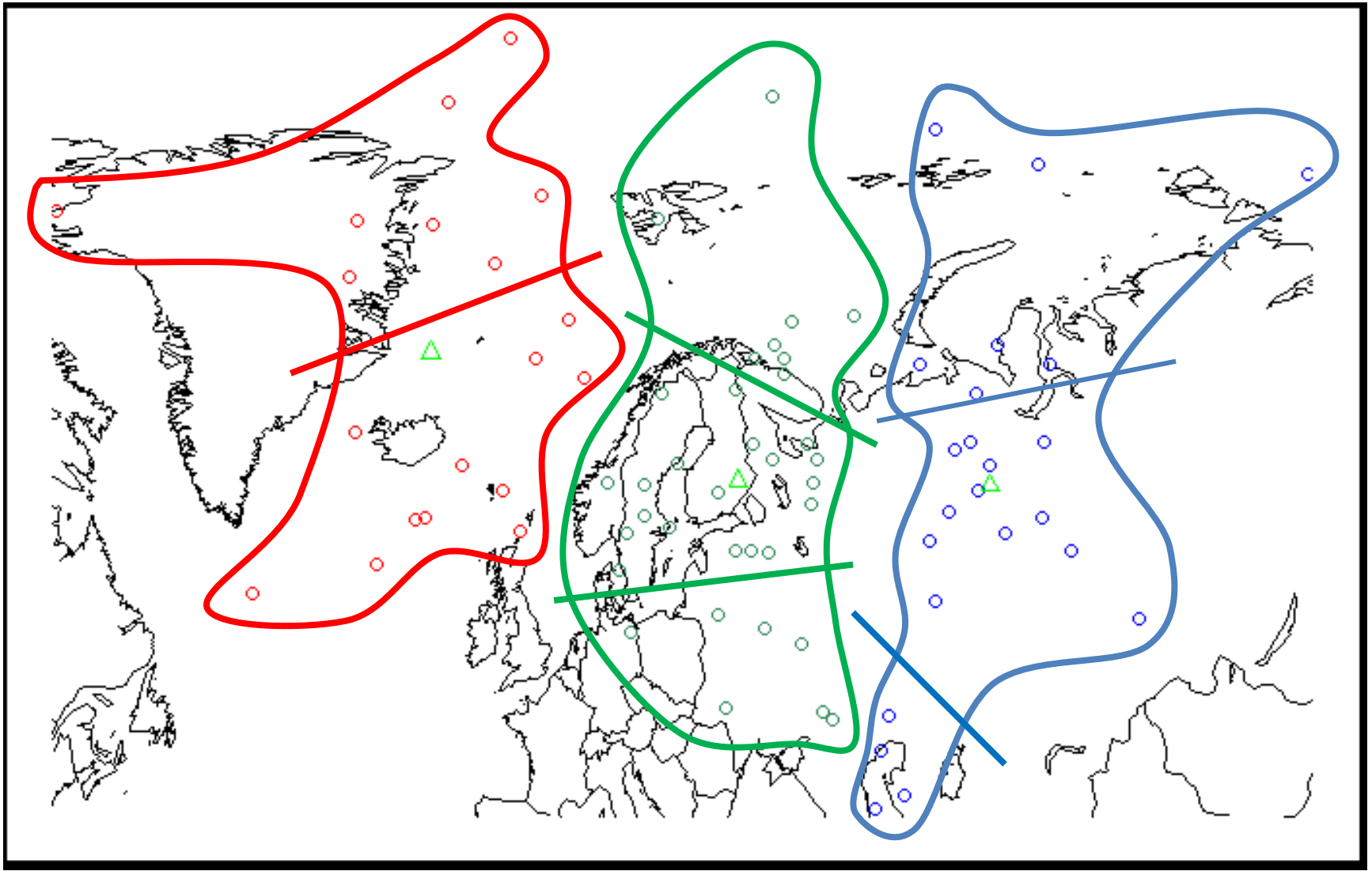
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL  
Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 08 Sep 91  
CDC1 Meteorological Data



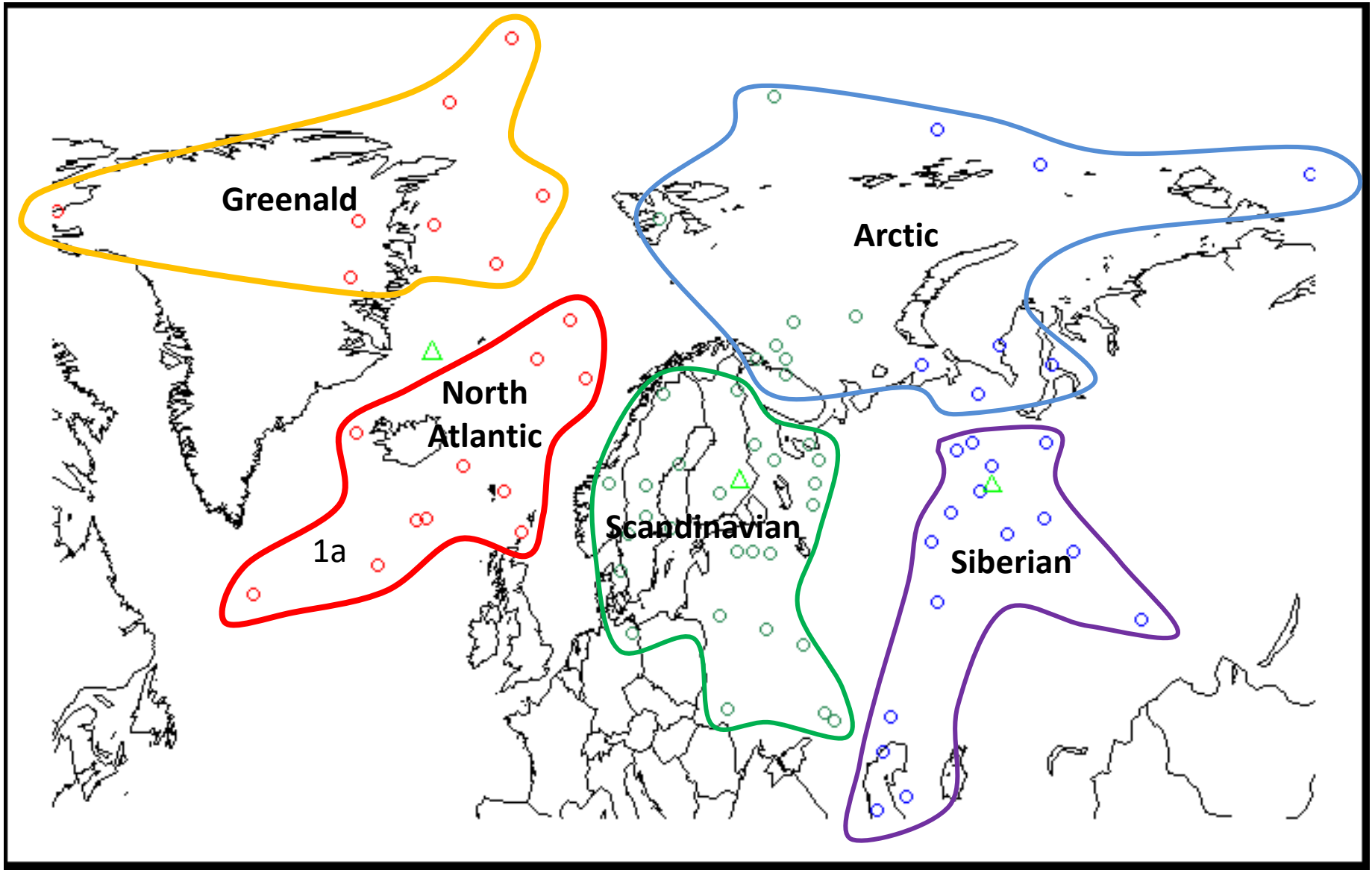
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL  
Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 01 Feb 91  
CDC1 Meteorological Data



1. k-mean clustering of all the air mass advection generating CW and CS
2. geographical subclustering of the 3 main clusters
3. regrouping of the subclusters on the basis of the similar composites maps of synoptic parameters;



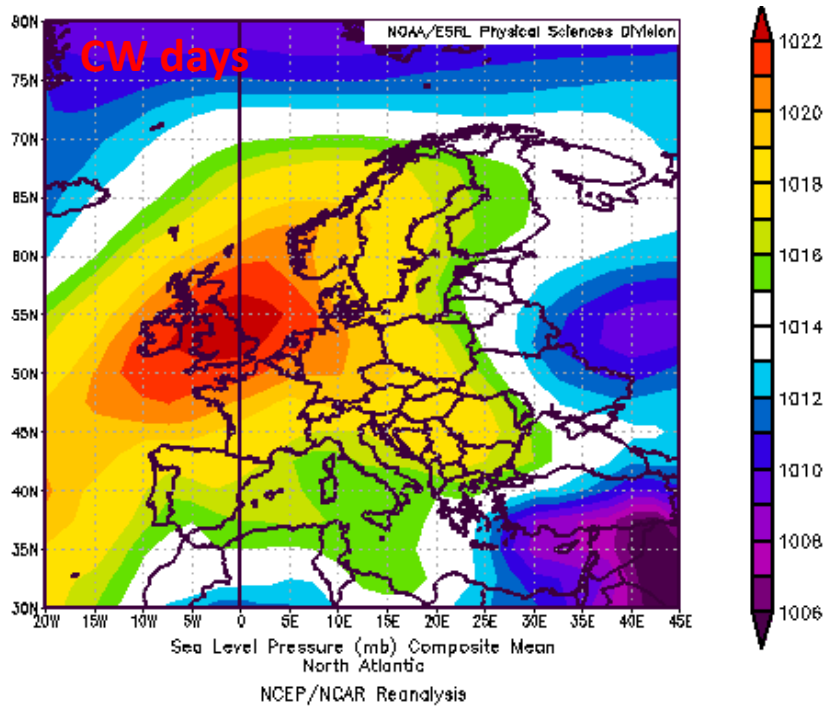
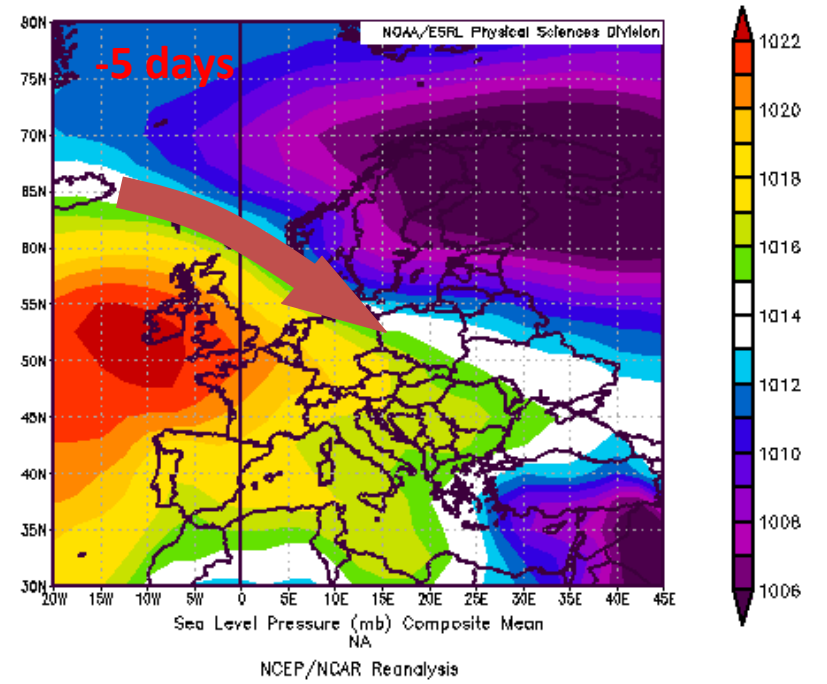
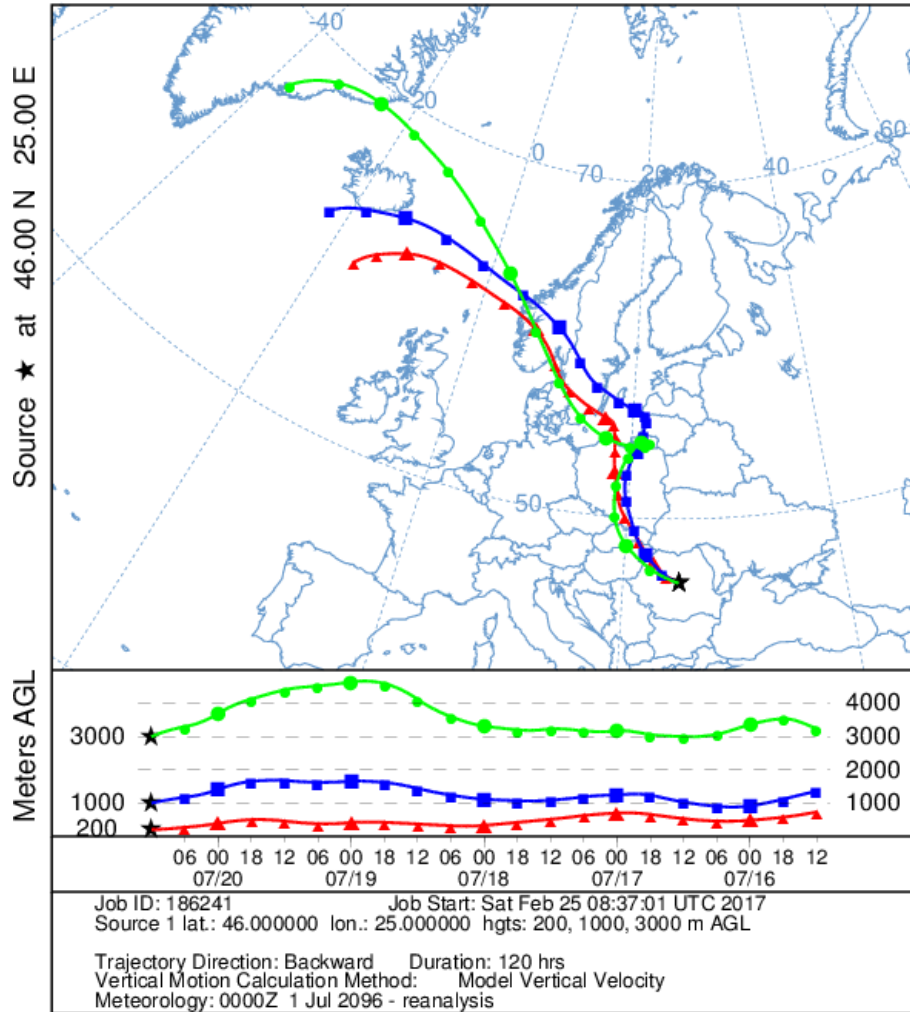
#### 4. delimitation of 5 main synoptic circulation types generating cold waves



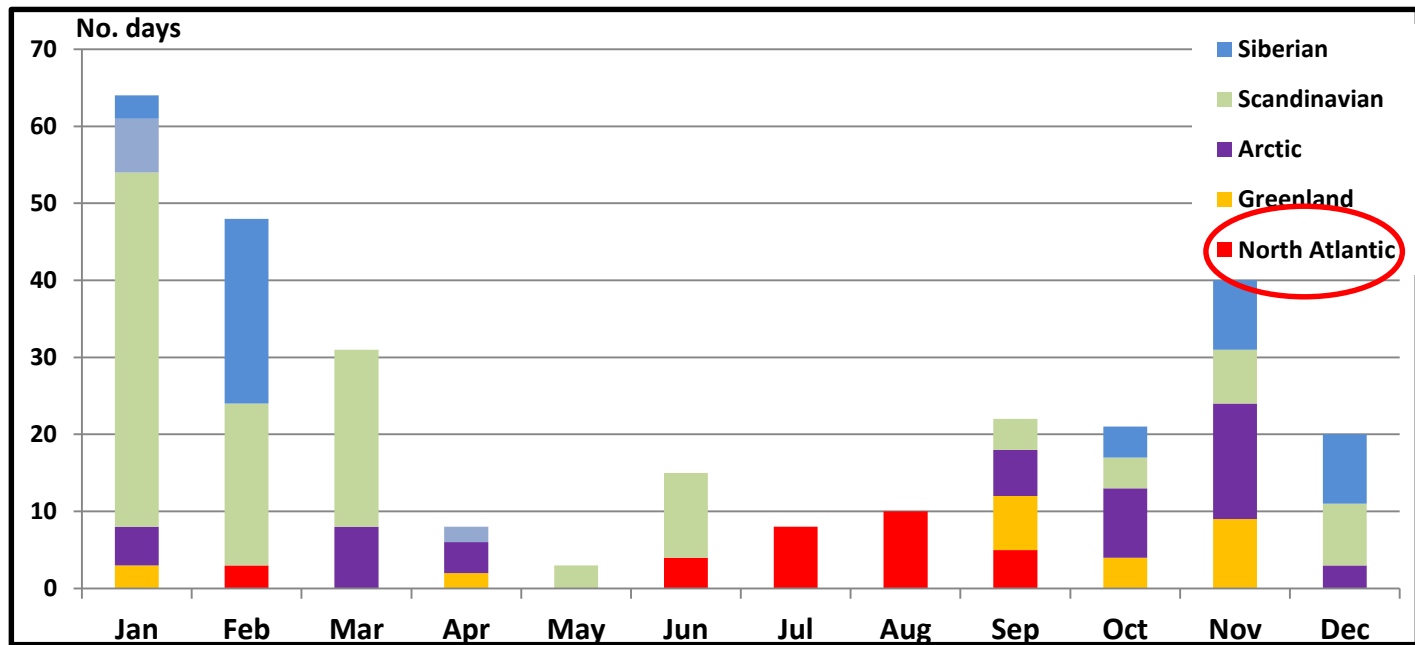
Other source of data: NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis, Rocada database

# 1a. North Atlantic CSs (12 events; 30 days)

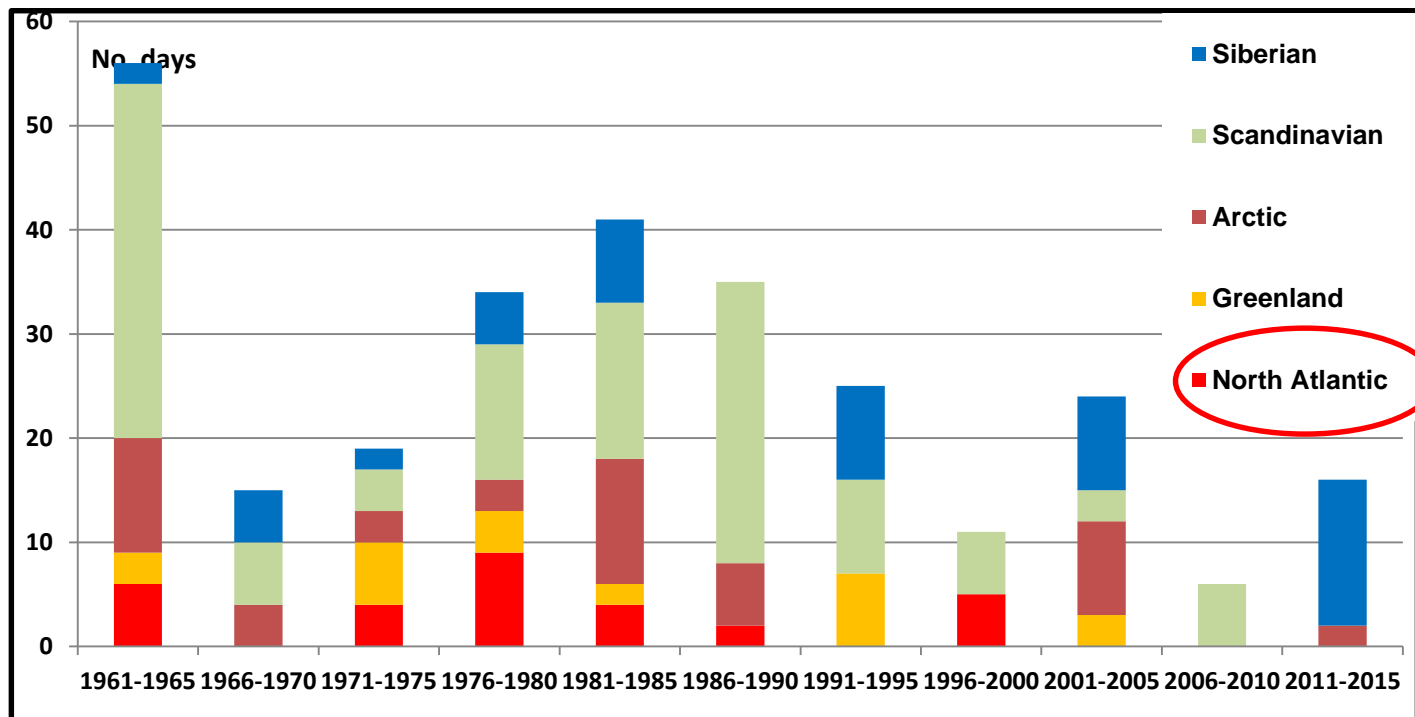
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL  
 Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 20 Jul 96  
 CDC1 Meteorological Data

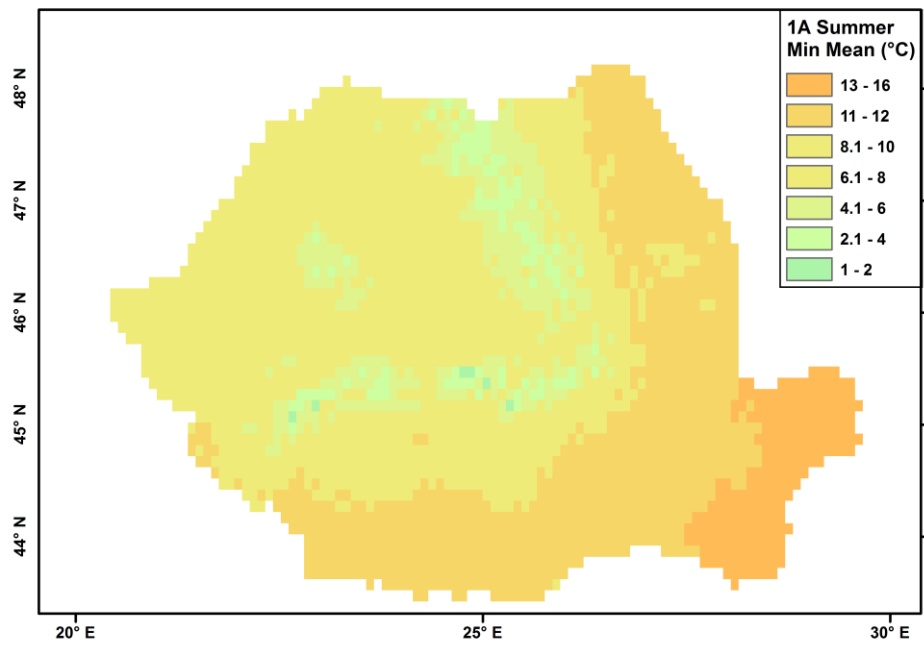
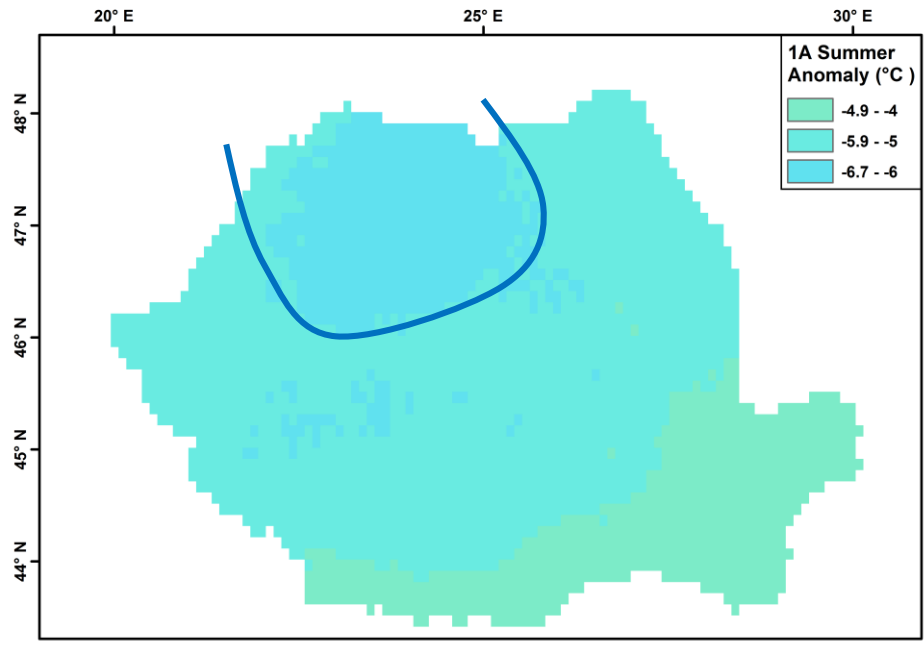


Monthly regime:



Multi-annual variations:

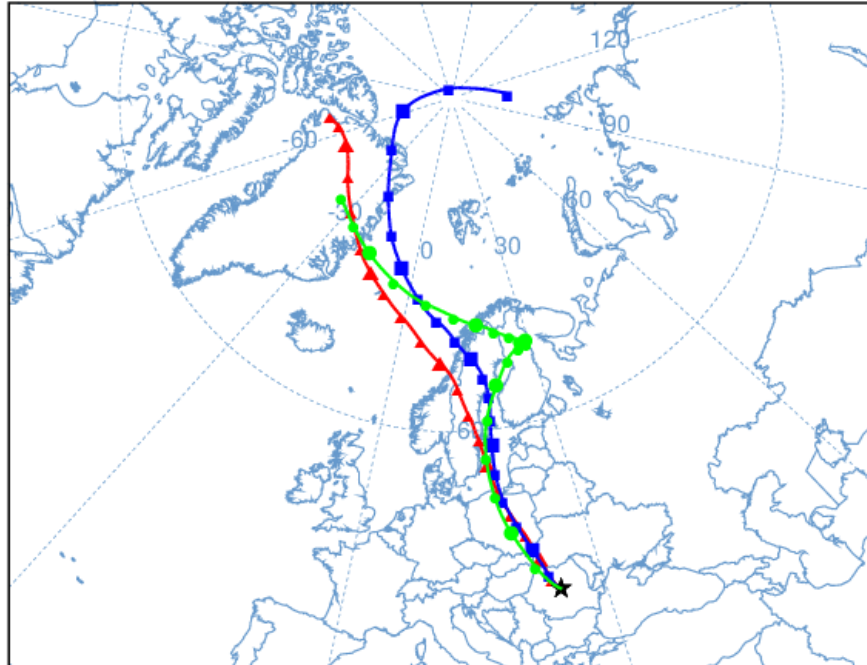






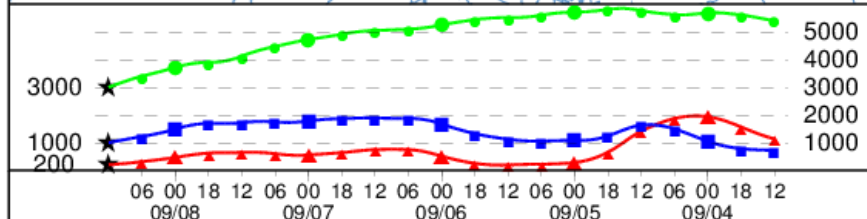
# 1b. Greenland CWs (7 events; 25 days)

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL  
 Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 08 Sep 91  
 CDC1 Meteorological Data



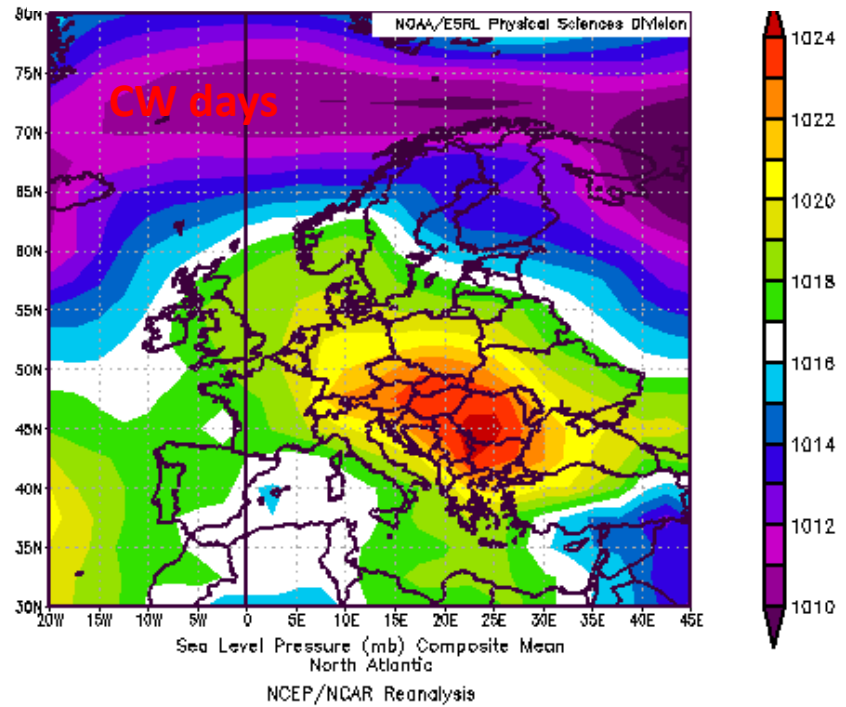
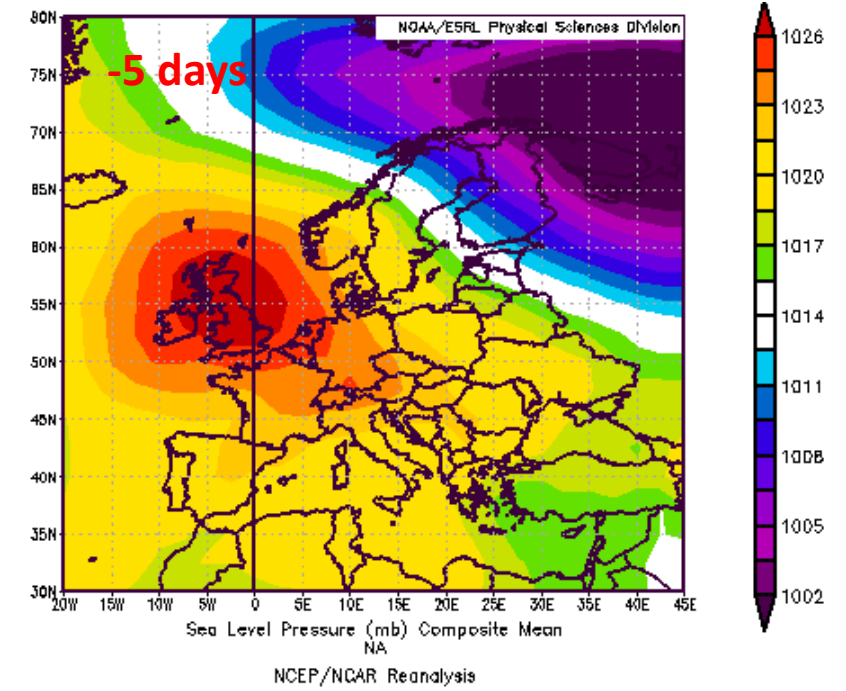
Source ★ at 46.00 N 25.00 E

Meters AGL

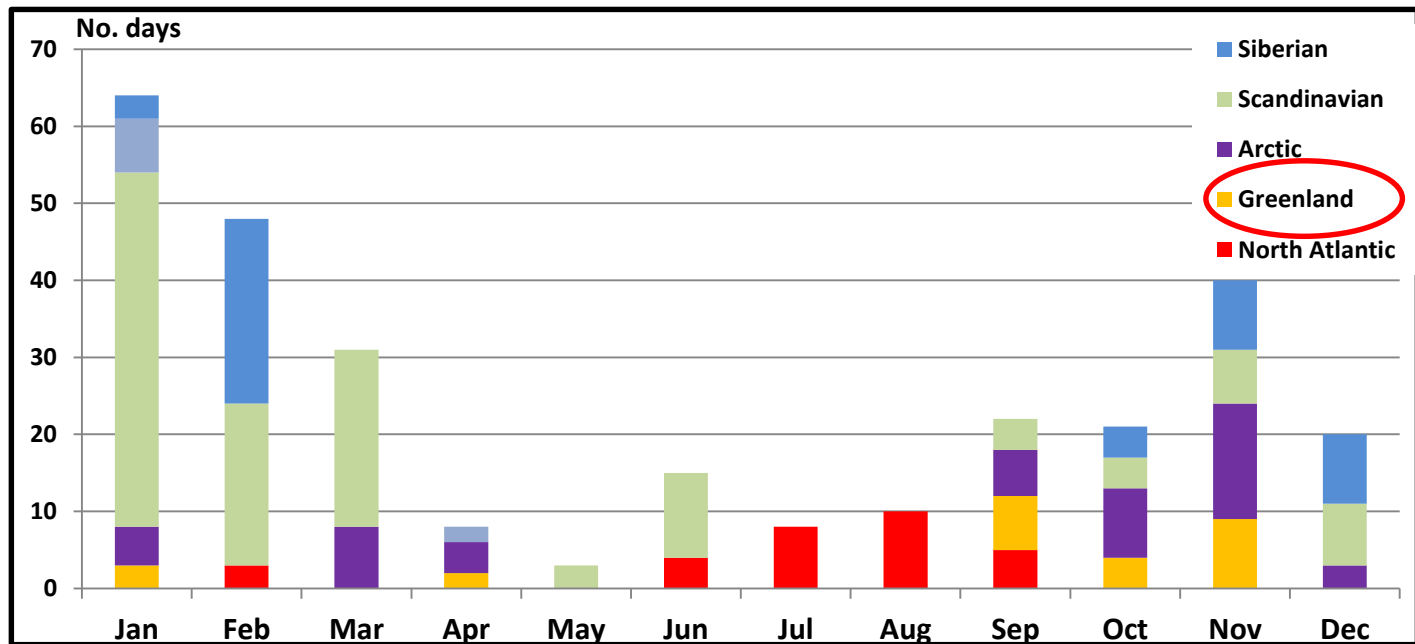


Job ID: 185238 Job Start: Sat Feb 25 07:51:20 UTC 2017  
 Source 1 lat.: 46.000000 lon.: 25.000000 hghts: 200, 1000, 3000 m AGL

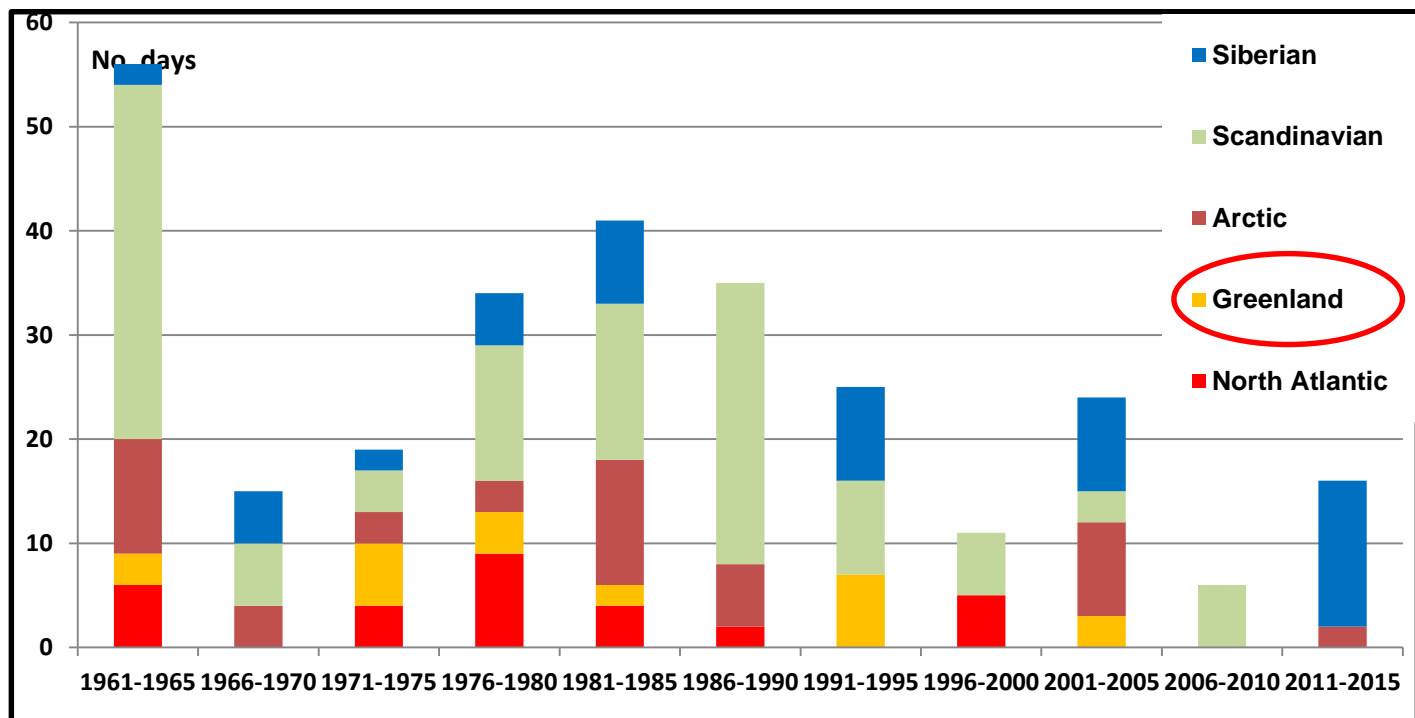
Trajectory Direction: Backward Duration: 120 hrs  
 Vertical Motion Calculation Method: Model Vertical Velocity  
 Meteorology: 0000Z 1 Sep 2091 - reanalysis

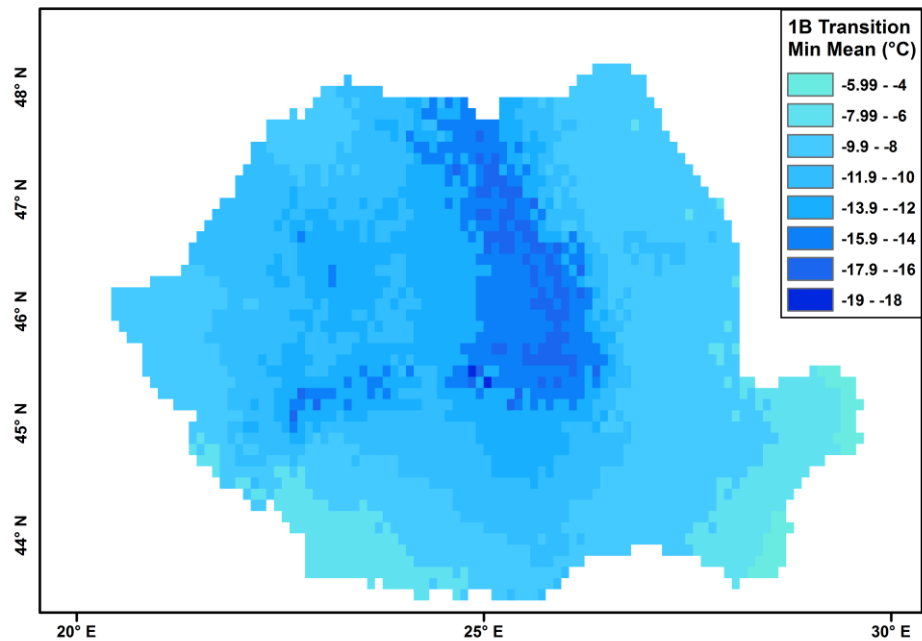
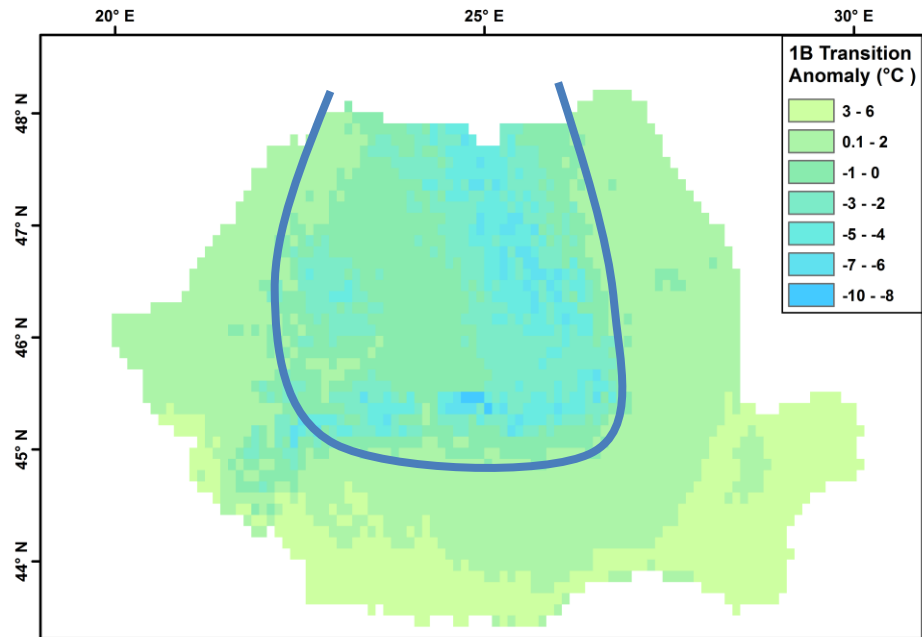


Monthly regime:



Multi-annual variations:

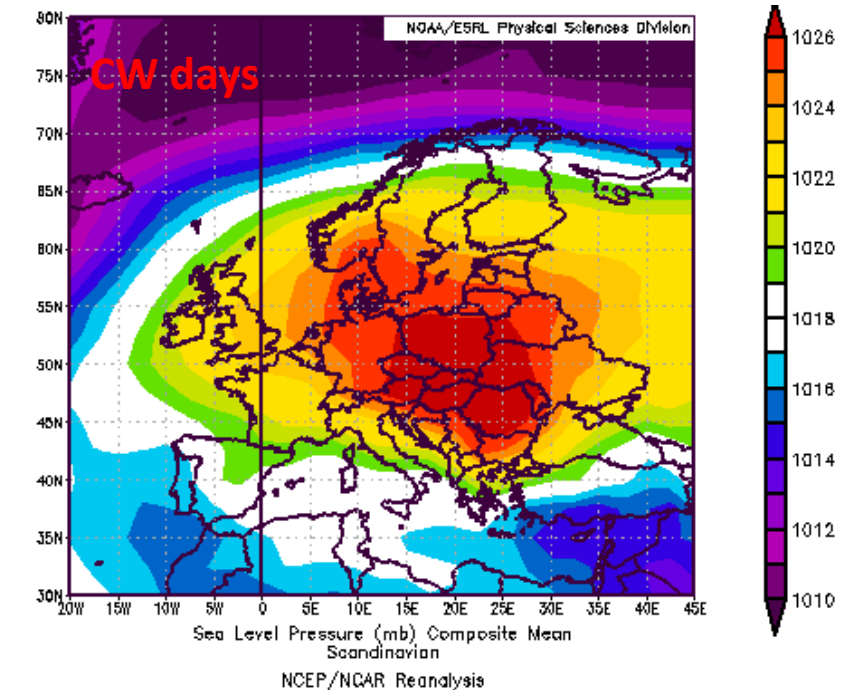
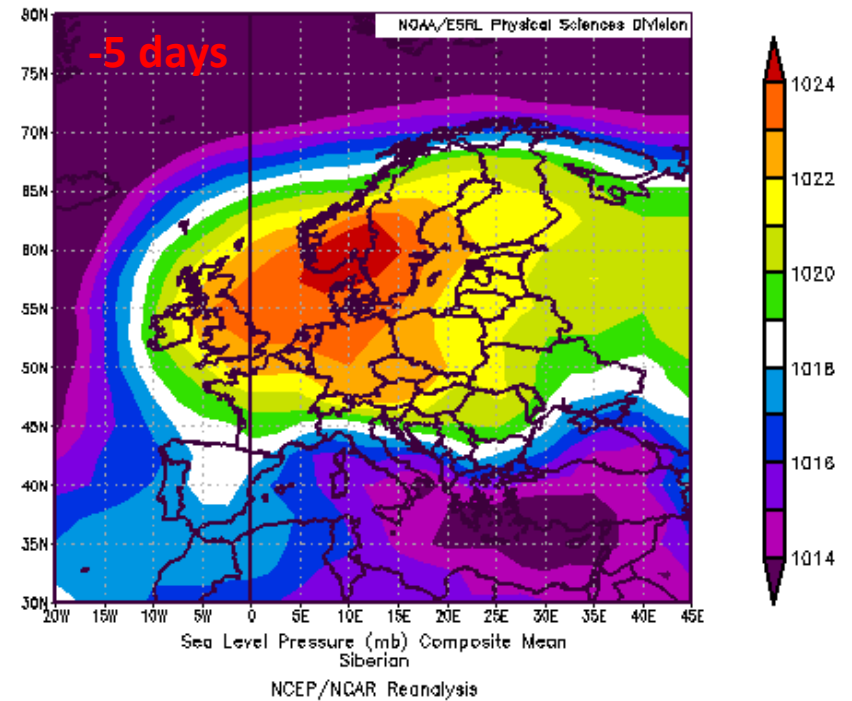
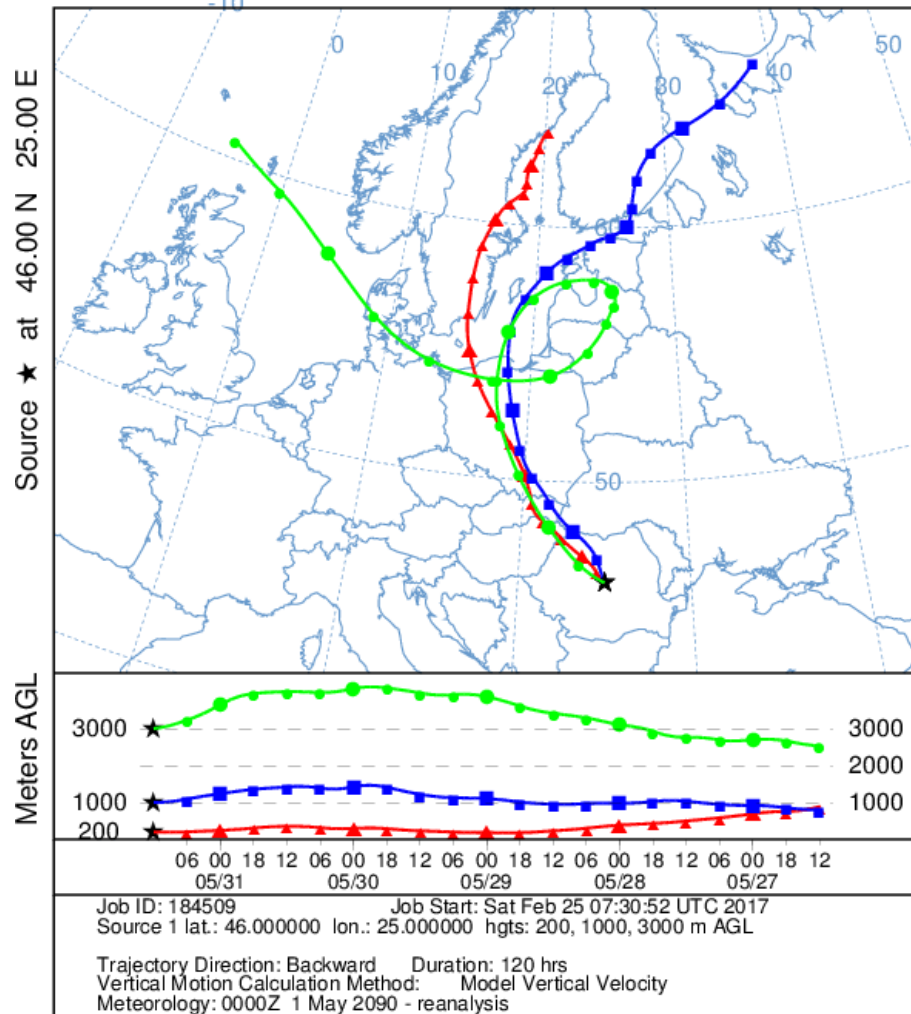


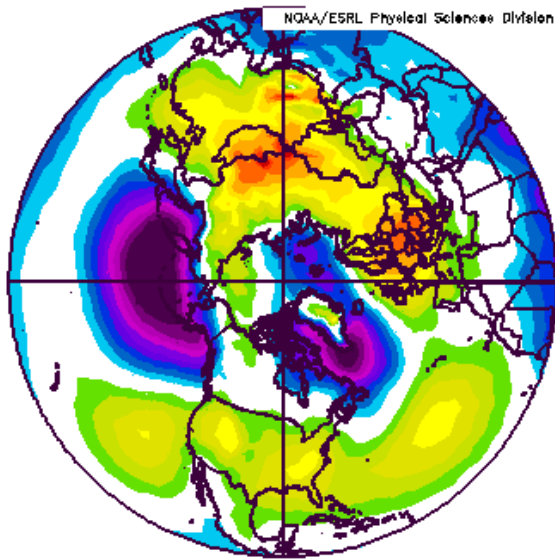


## 2. Scandinavian CWs (26 events; 128 days)

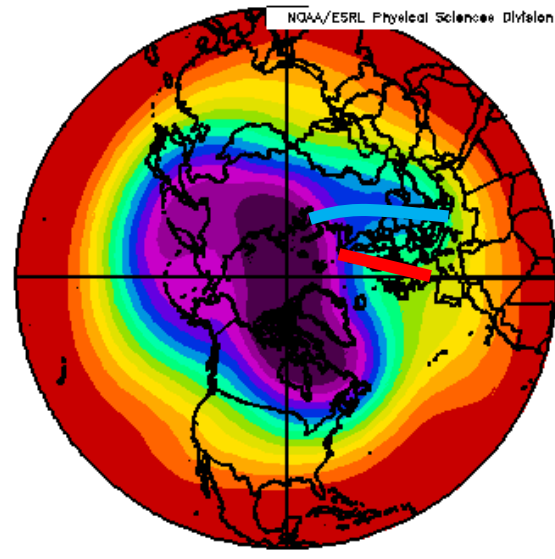
NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL

Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 31 May 90  
 CDC1 Meteorological Data

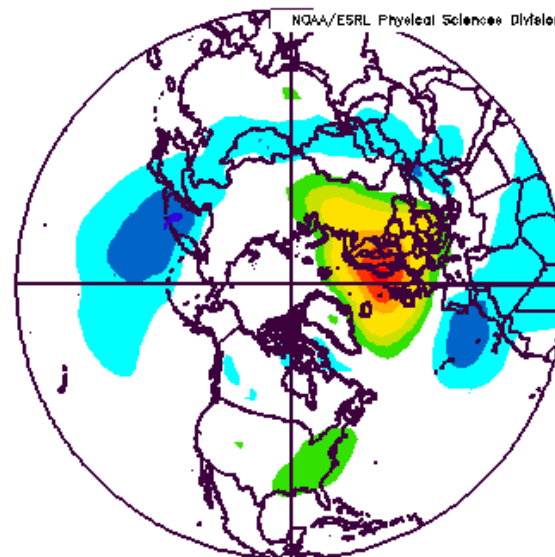
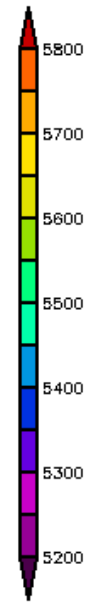




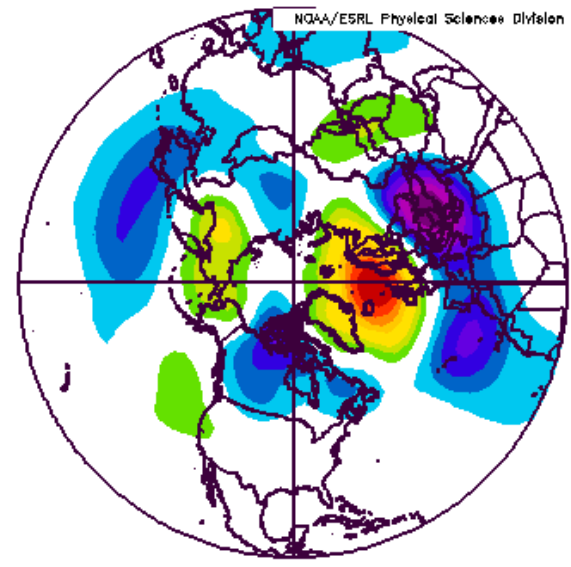
Sea Level Pressure (mb) Composite Mean  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis



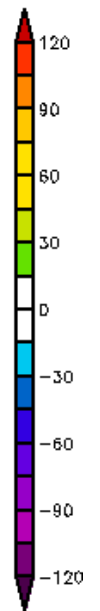
500mb Geopotential Height (m) Composite Mean  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis



Sea Level Pressure (mb) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

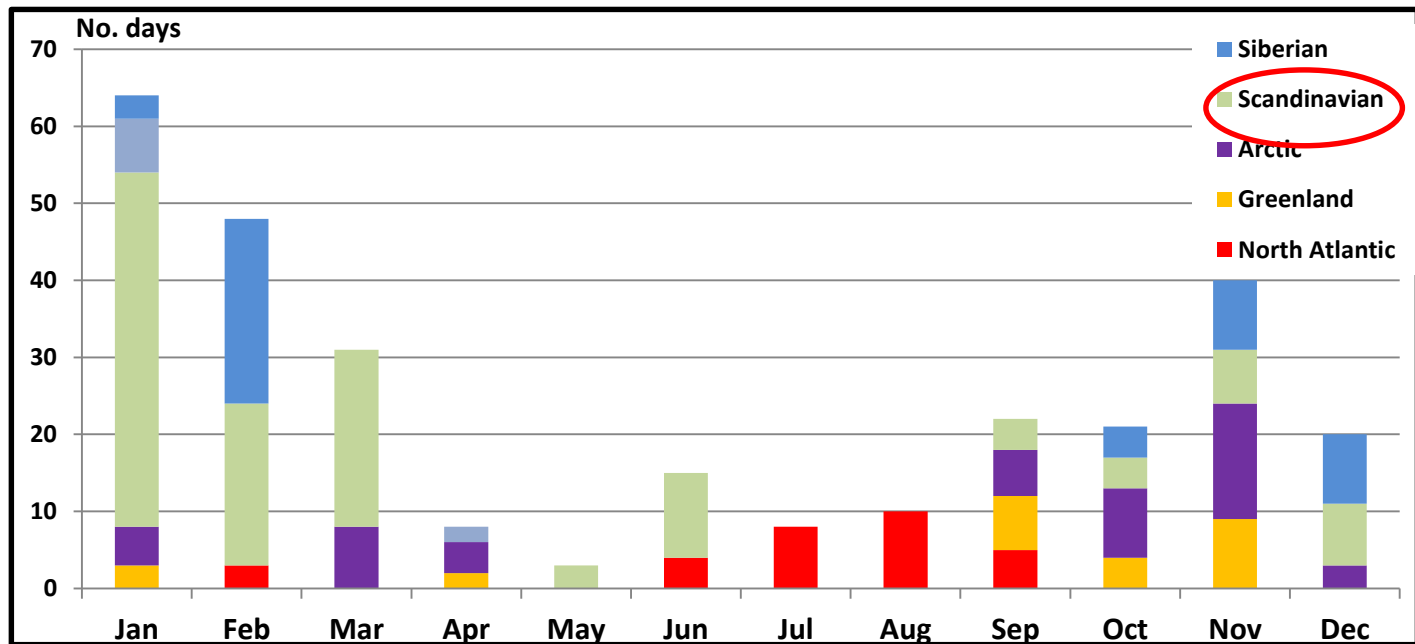


500mb Geopotential Height (m) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

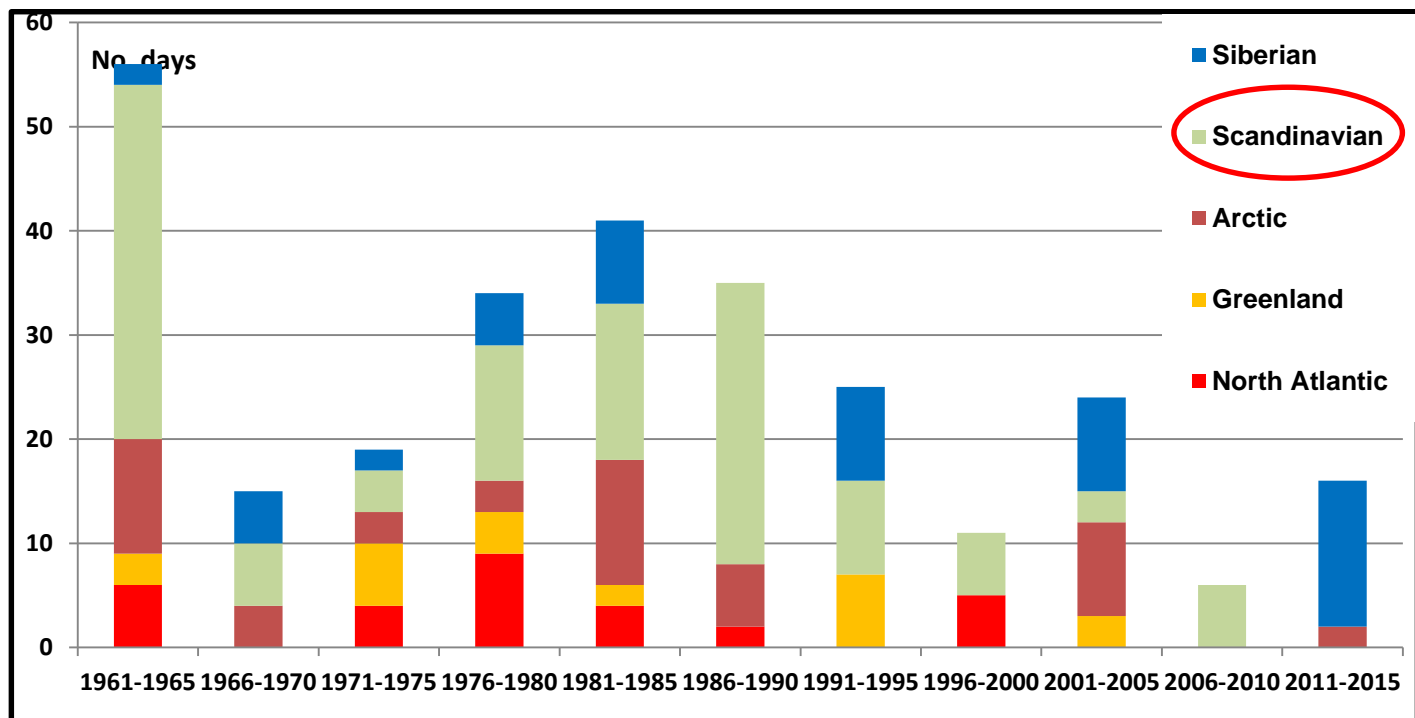




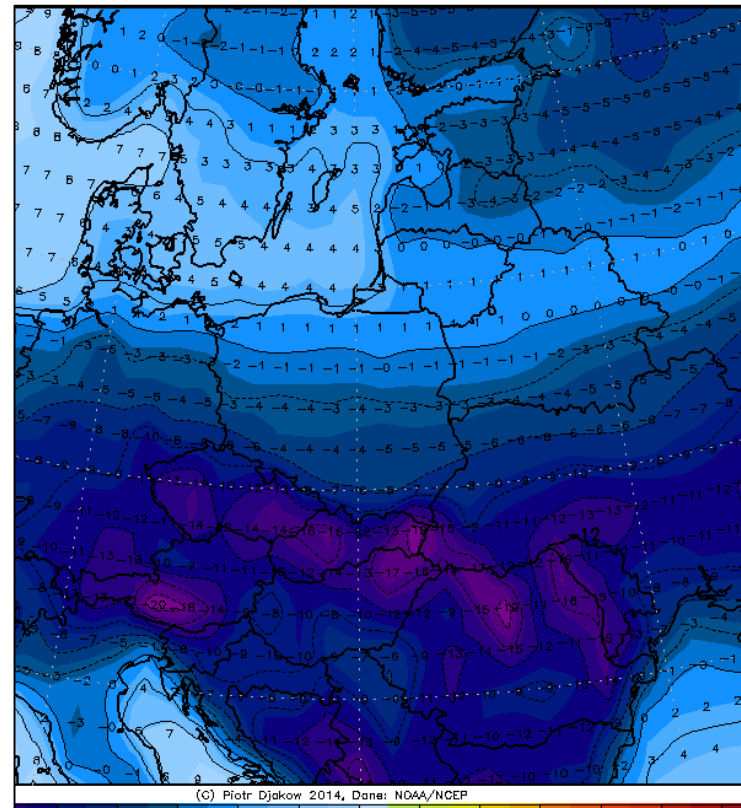
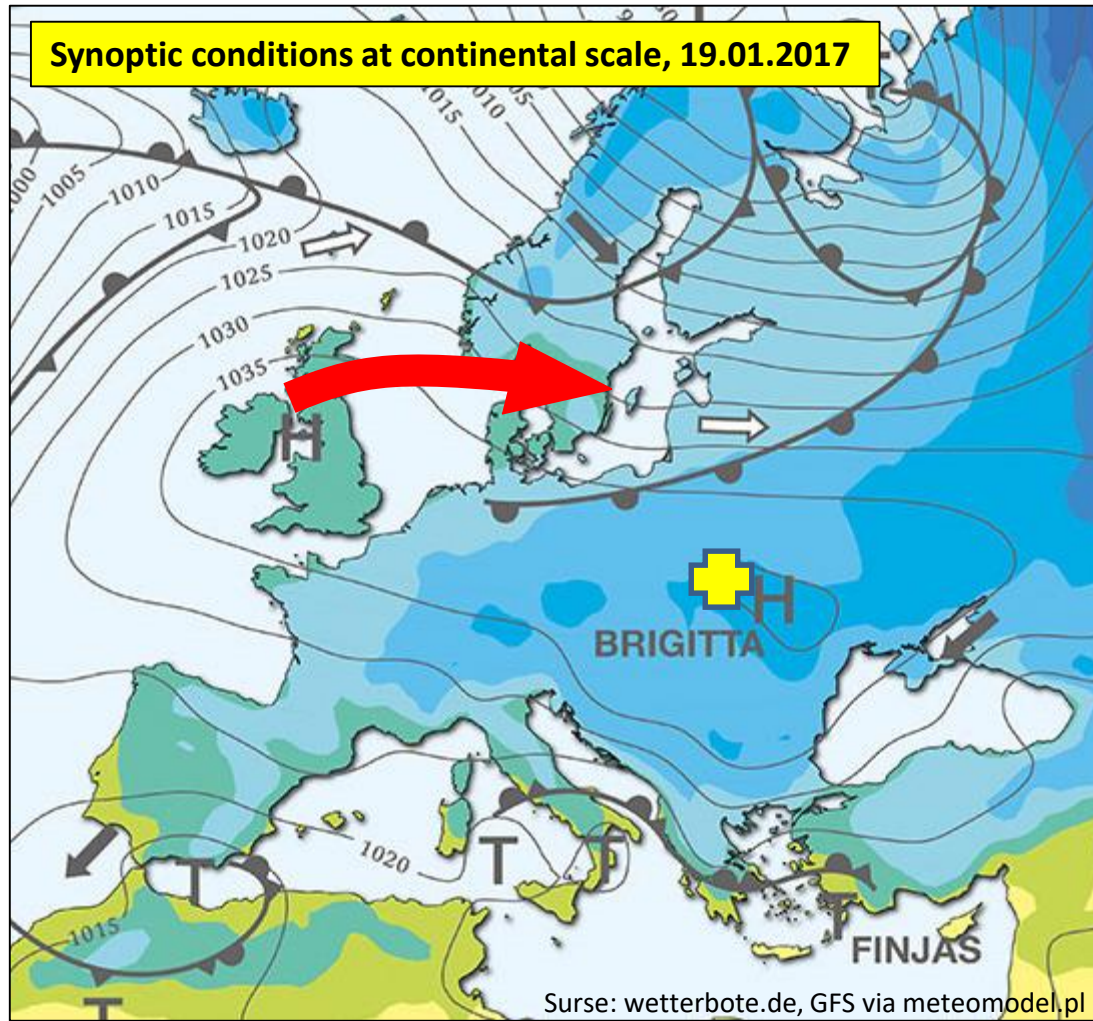
Monthly regime:

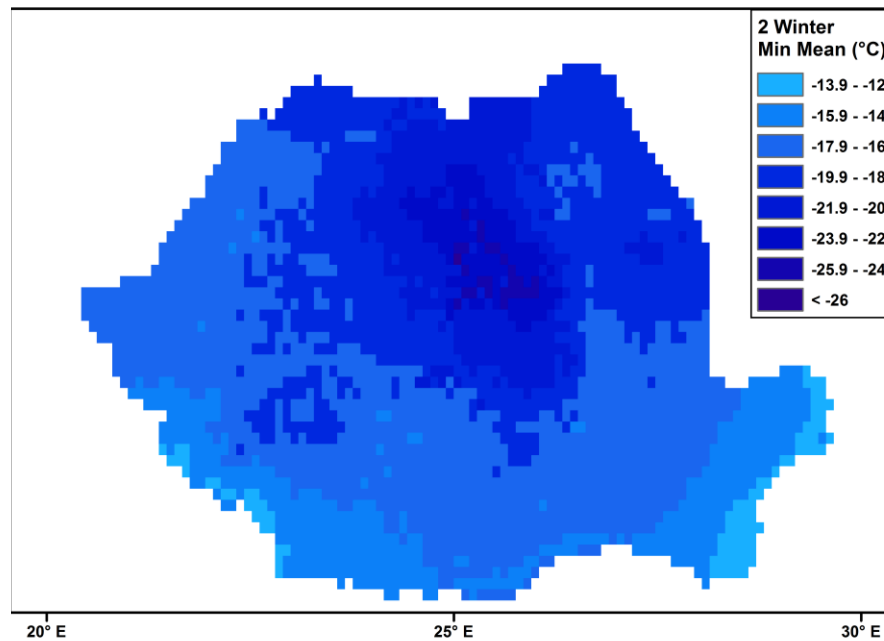
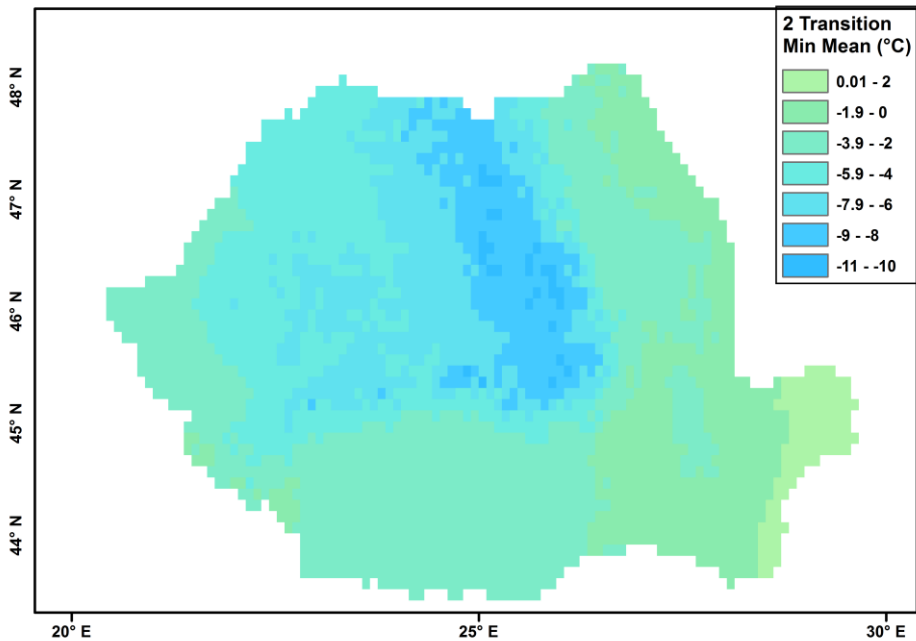
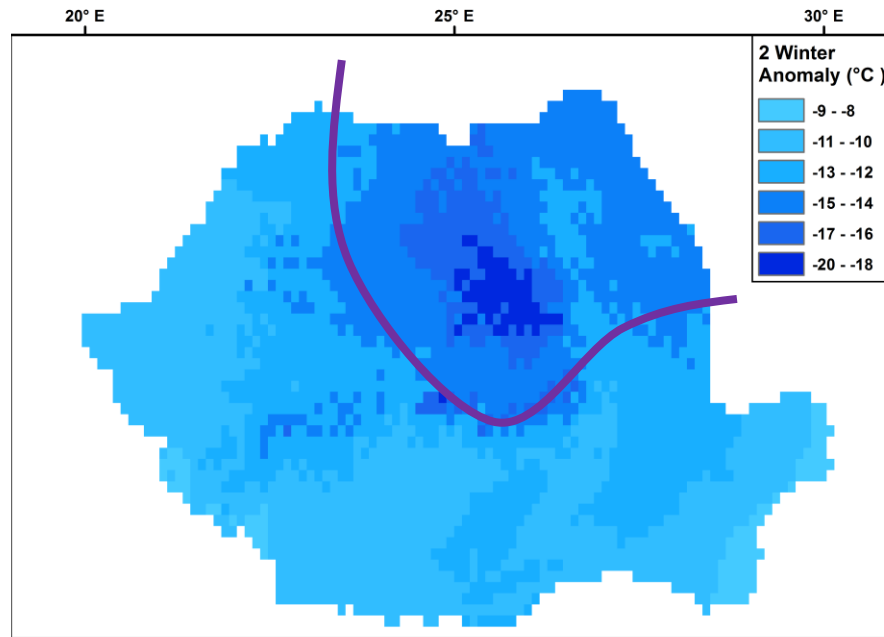
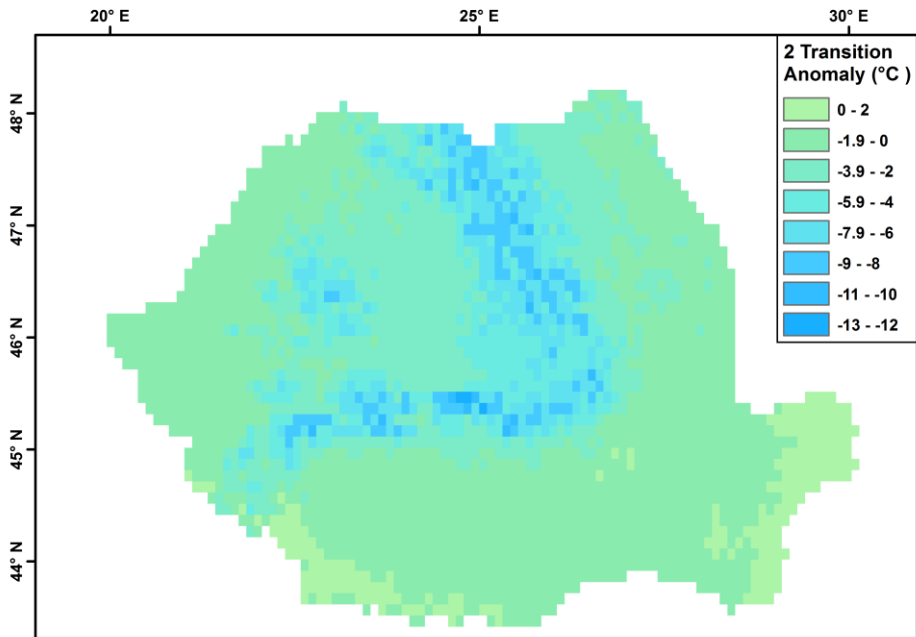


Multi-annual variations:

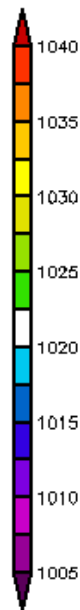
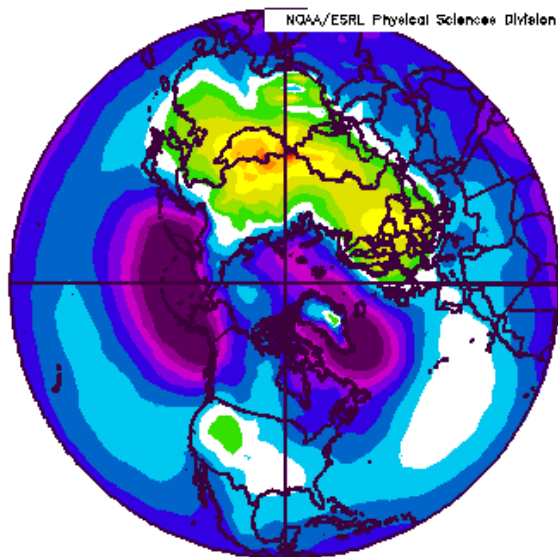


Synoptic conditions at continental scale, 19.01.2017

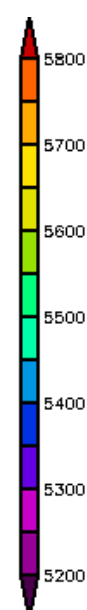
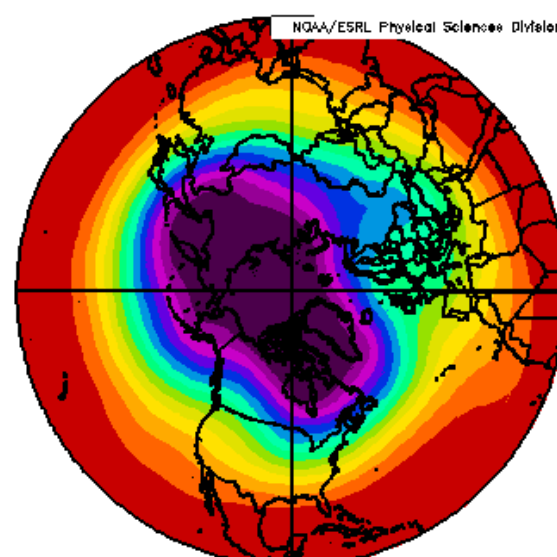




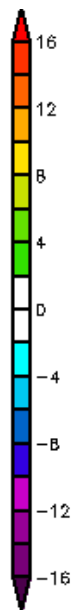
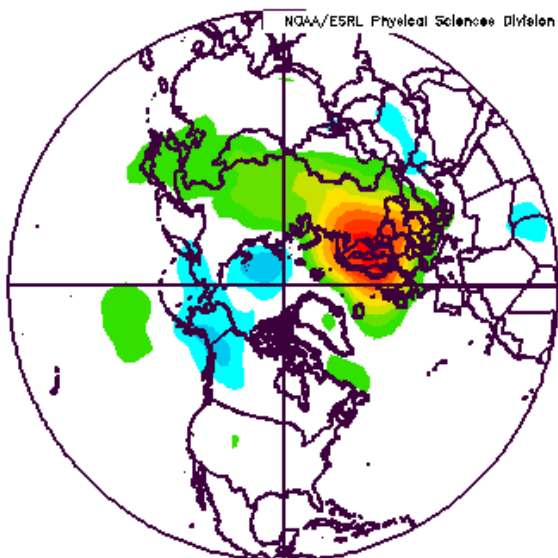




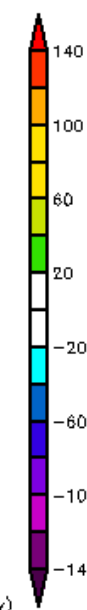
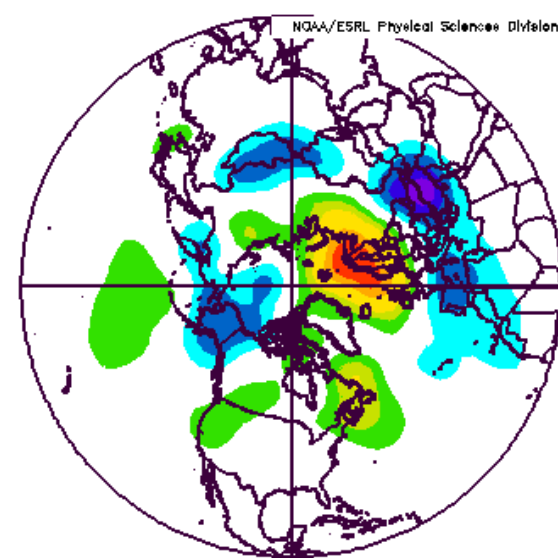
Sea Level Pressure (mb) Composite Mean  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis



500mb Geopotential Height (m) Composite Mean  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

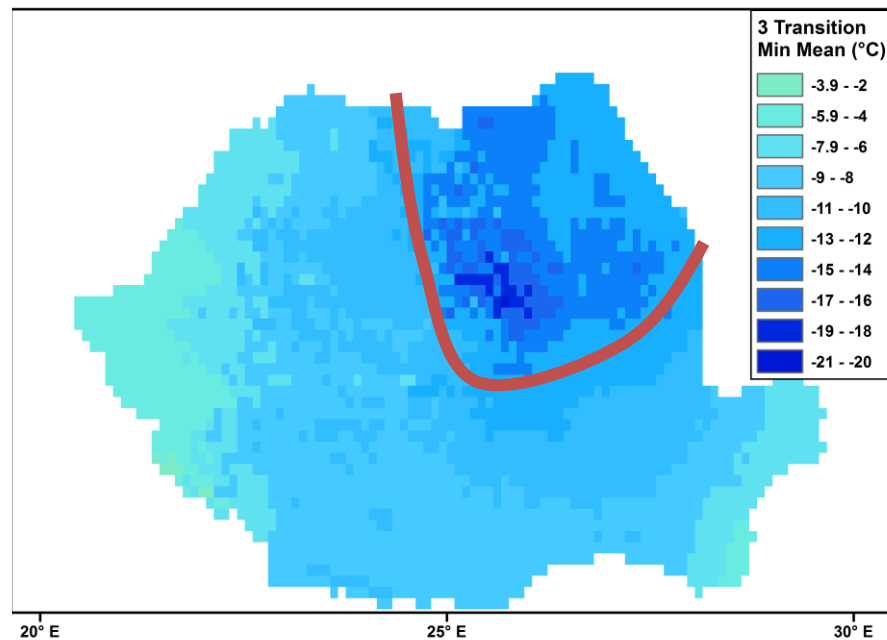
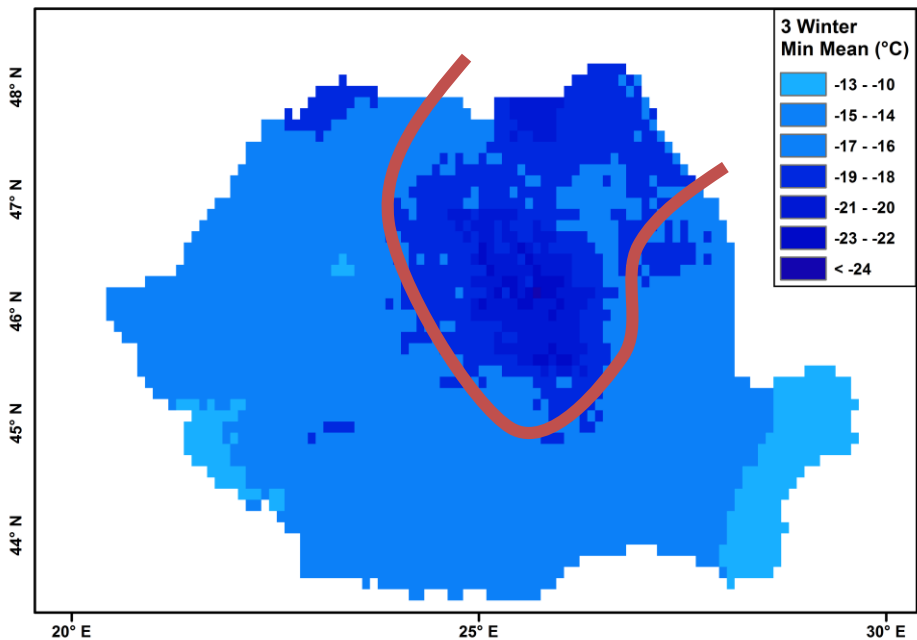
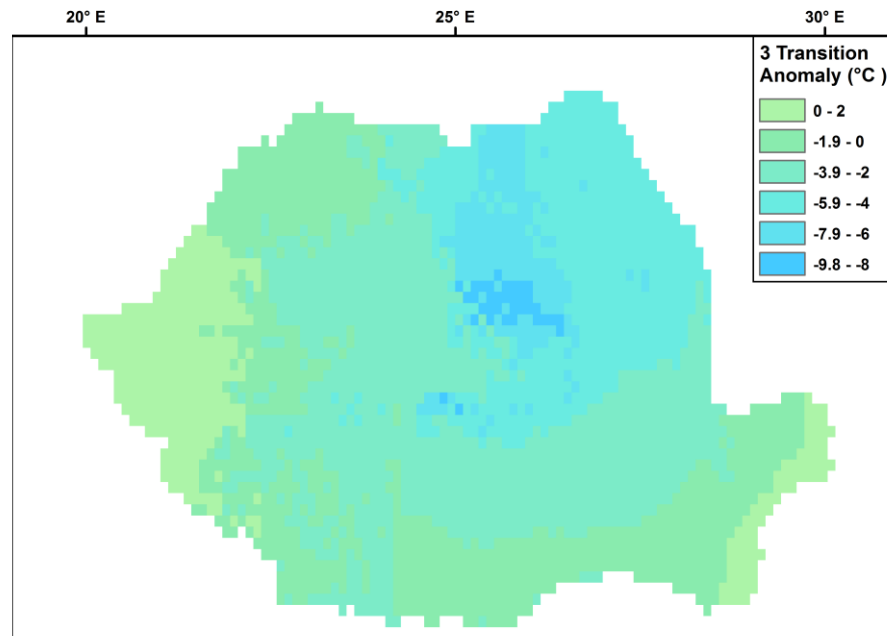
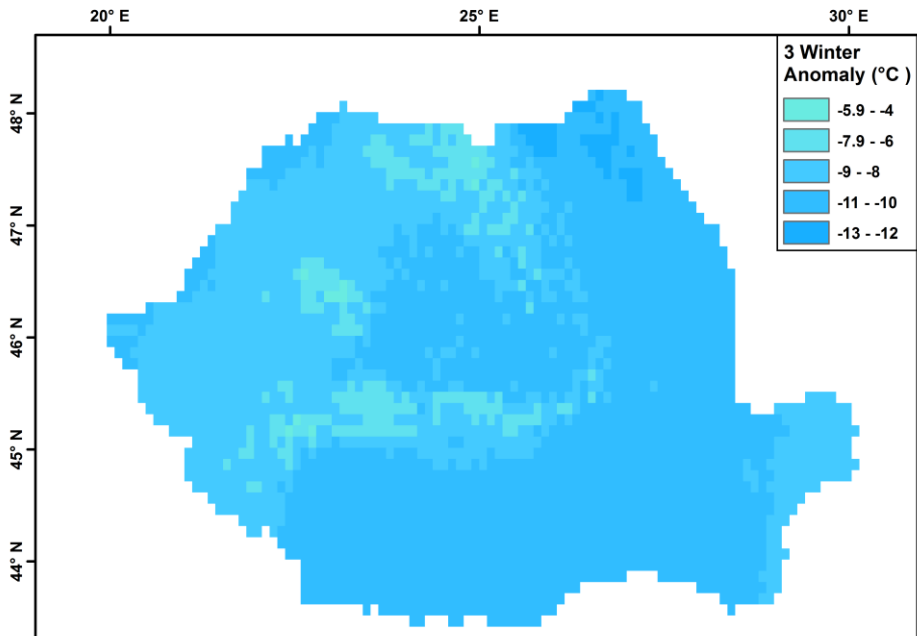


Sea Level Pressure (mb) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis



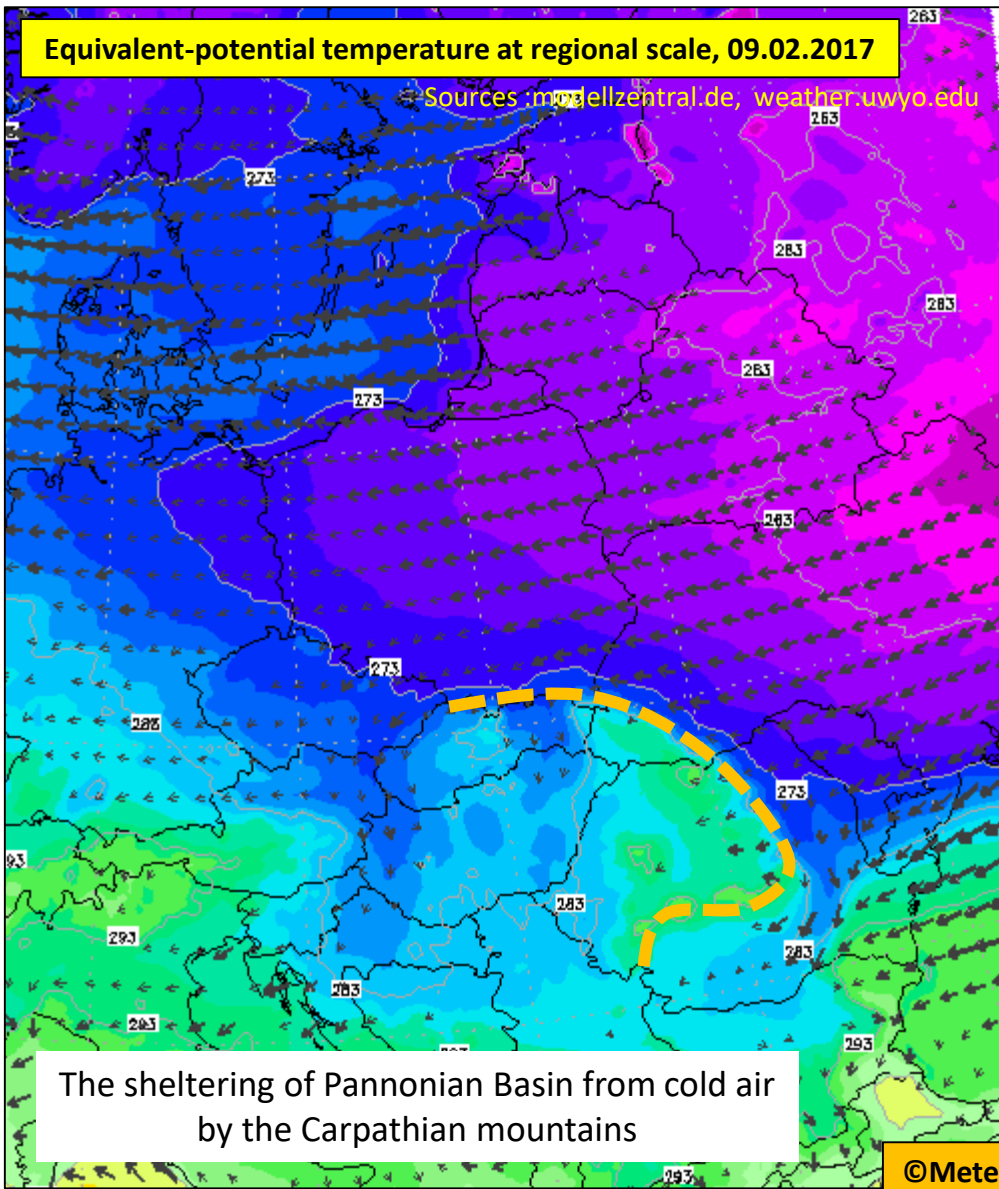
500mb Geopotential Height (m) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis





### Equivalent-potential temperature at regional scale, 09.02.2017

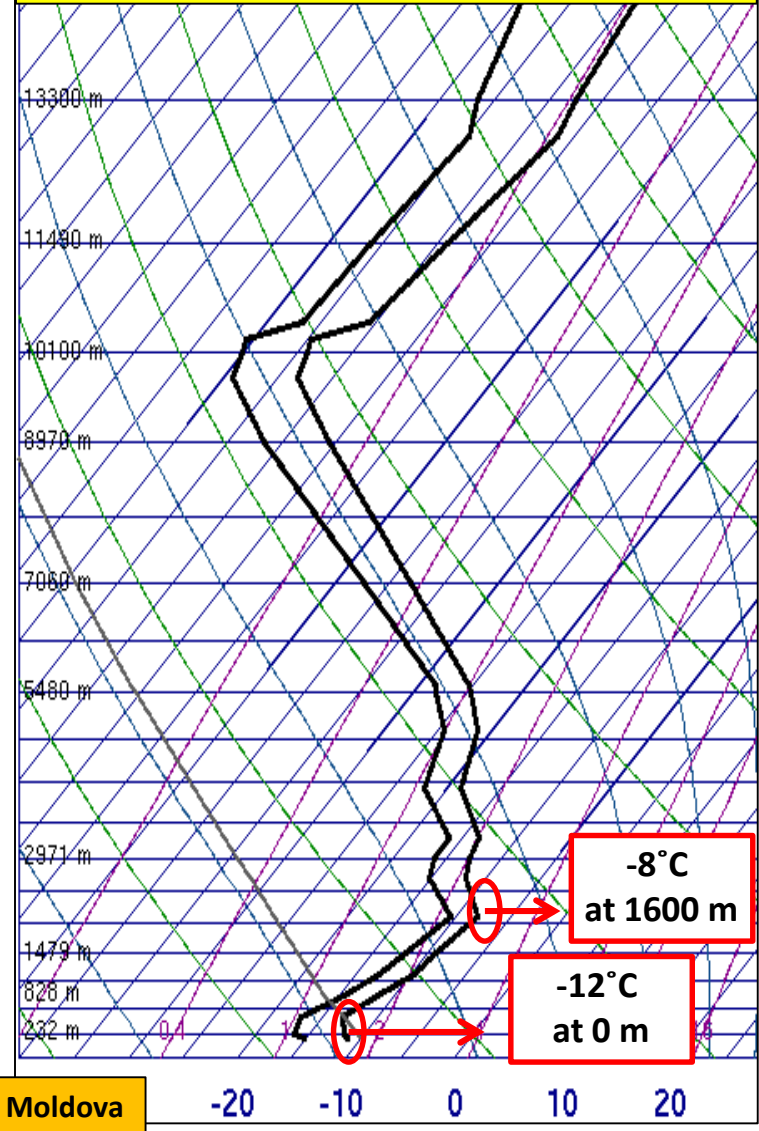
Sources: [www.mwz.lrz.zentral.de](http://www.mwz.lrz.zentral.de), [weather.uwyo.edu](http://weather.uwyo.edu)



The sheltering of Pannonian Basin from cold air by the Carpathian mountains

©Meteo Moldova

### Temperature and dew point profile in Kiev, 07.02.2012



-8°C at 1600 m

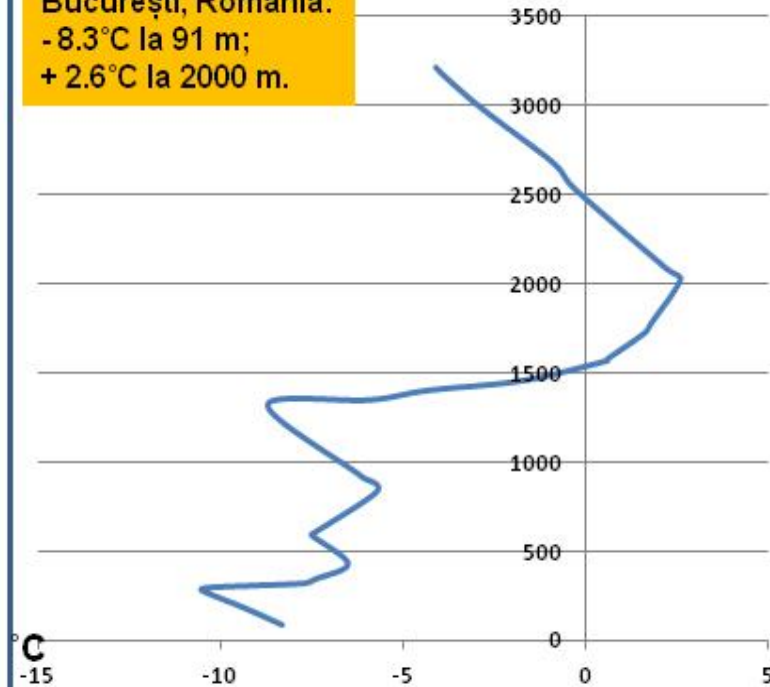
-12°C at 0 m

-20 -10 0 10 20

Evoluția temperaturii aerului în troposfera inferioară pe baza observațiilor de radiosondaj, 01.II.2014, ora 12.

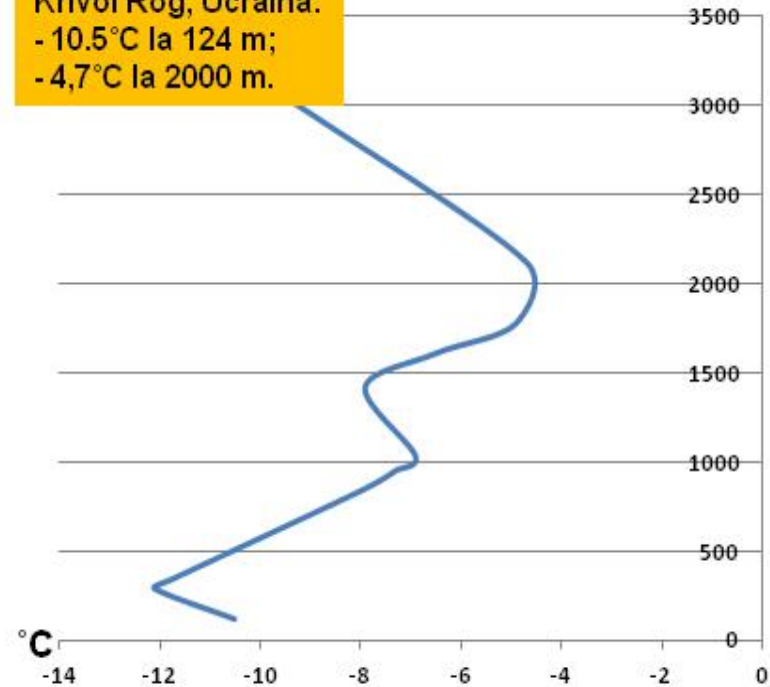
București, România:

-8.3°C la 91 m;  
+2.6°C la 2000 m.

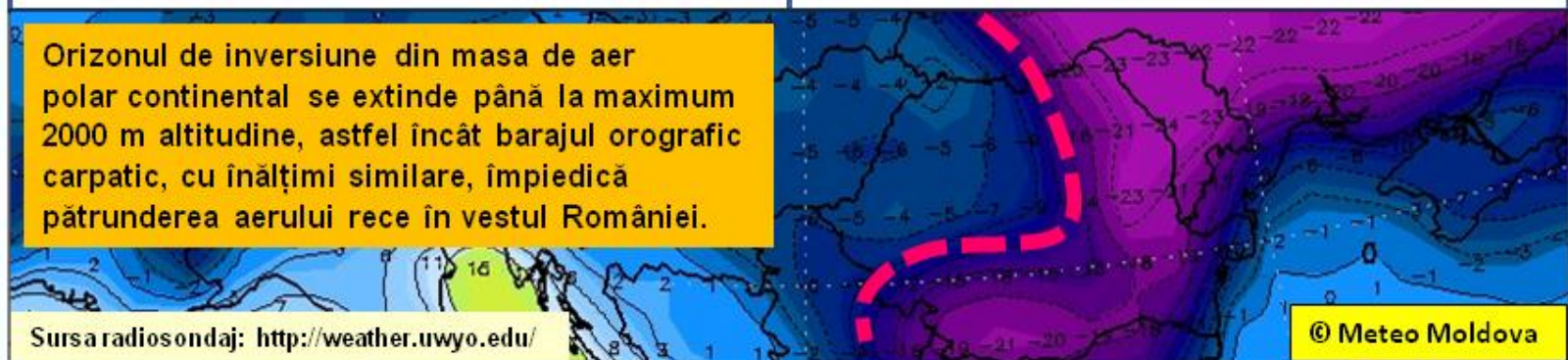


Krivoi Rog, Ucraina:

-10.5°C la 124 m;  
-4.7°C la 2000 m.



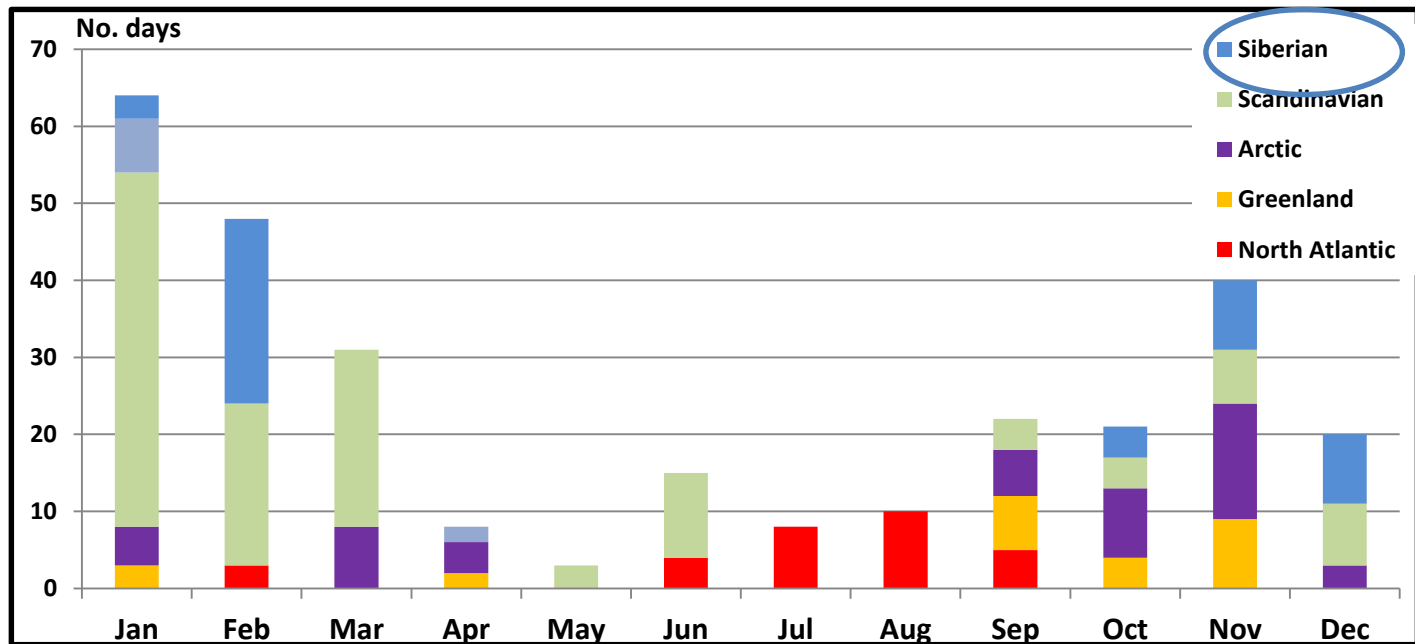
Orizonul de inversiune din masa de aer polar continental se extinde până la maximum 2000 m altitudine, astfel încât barajul orografic carpatic, cu înălțimi similare, împiedică pătrunderea aerului rece în vestul României.



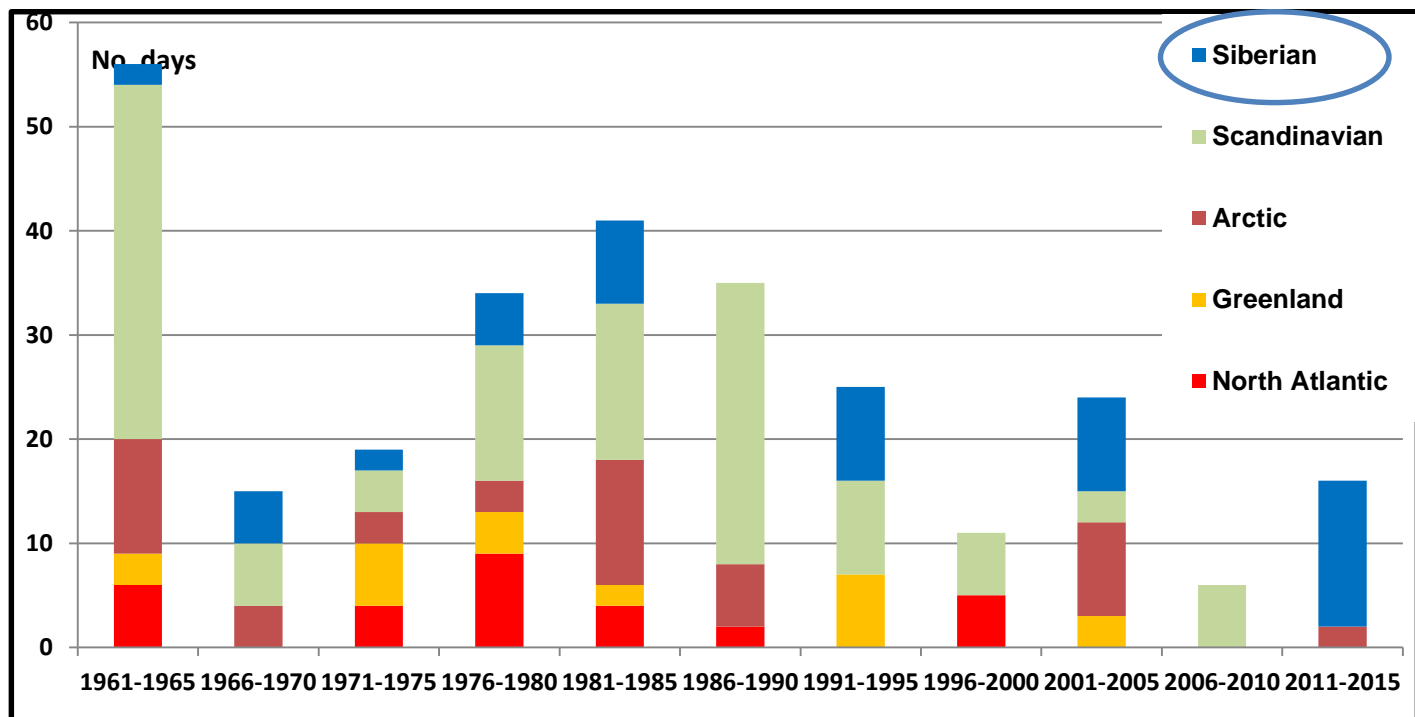
Sursa radiosondaj: <http://weather.uwyo.edu/>

© Meteo Moldova

Monthly regime:

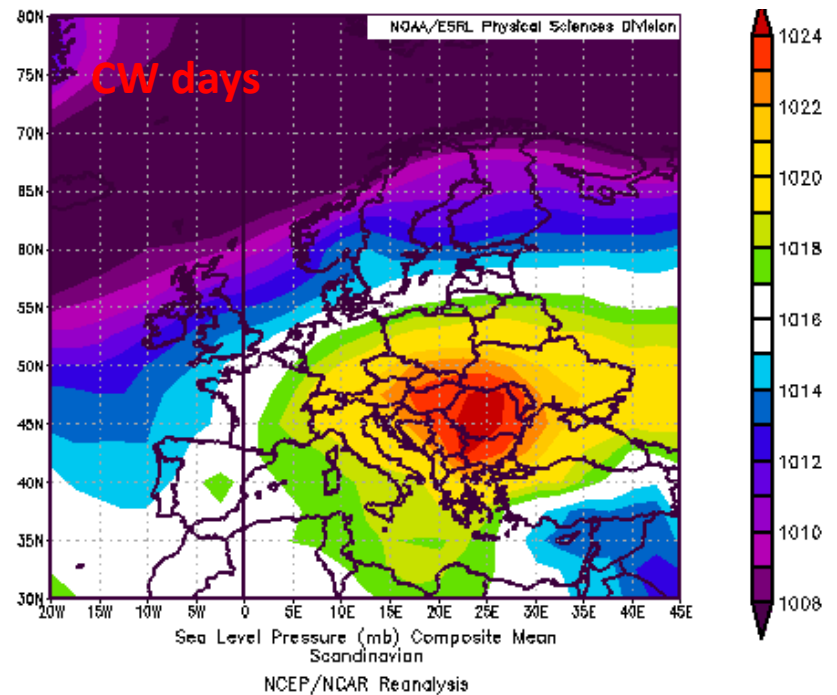
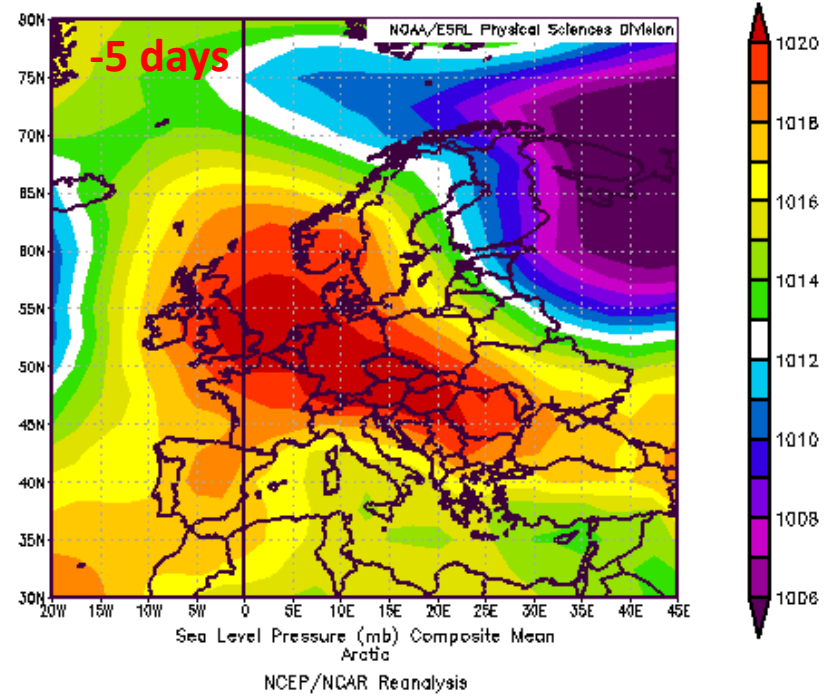
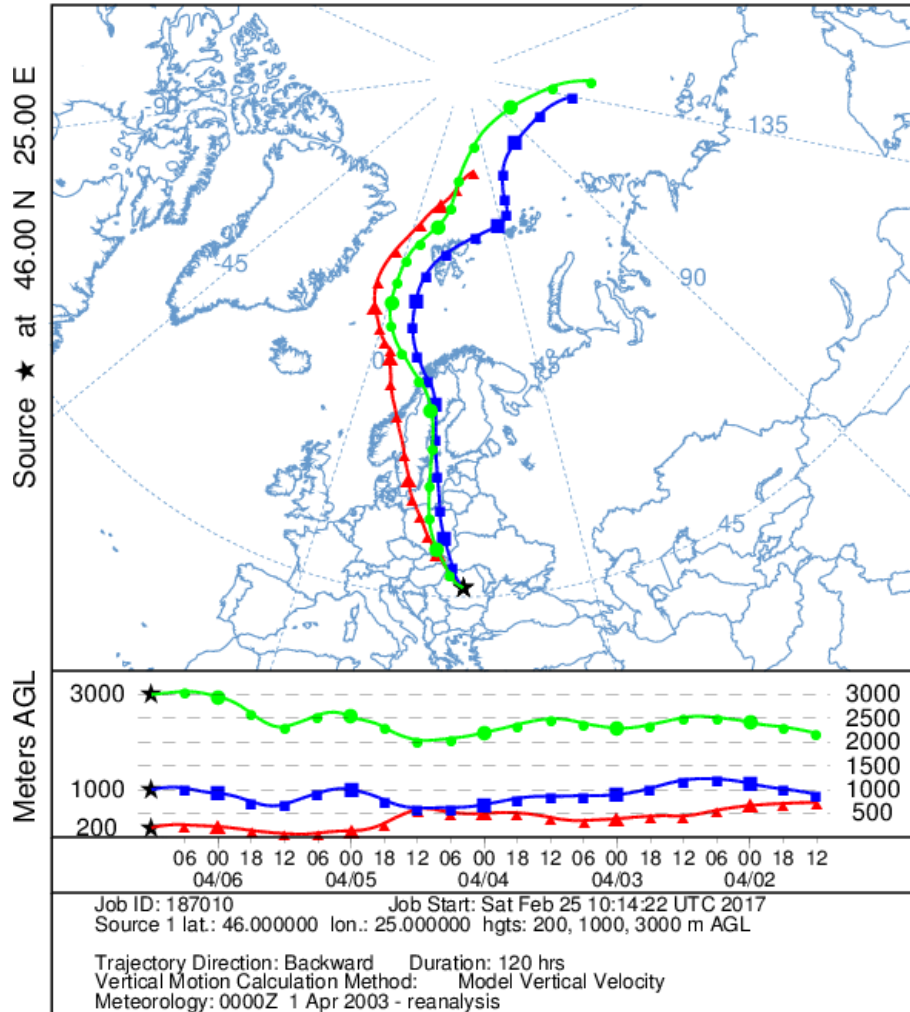


Multi-annual variations:



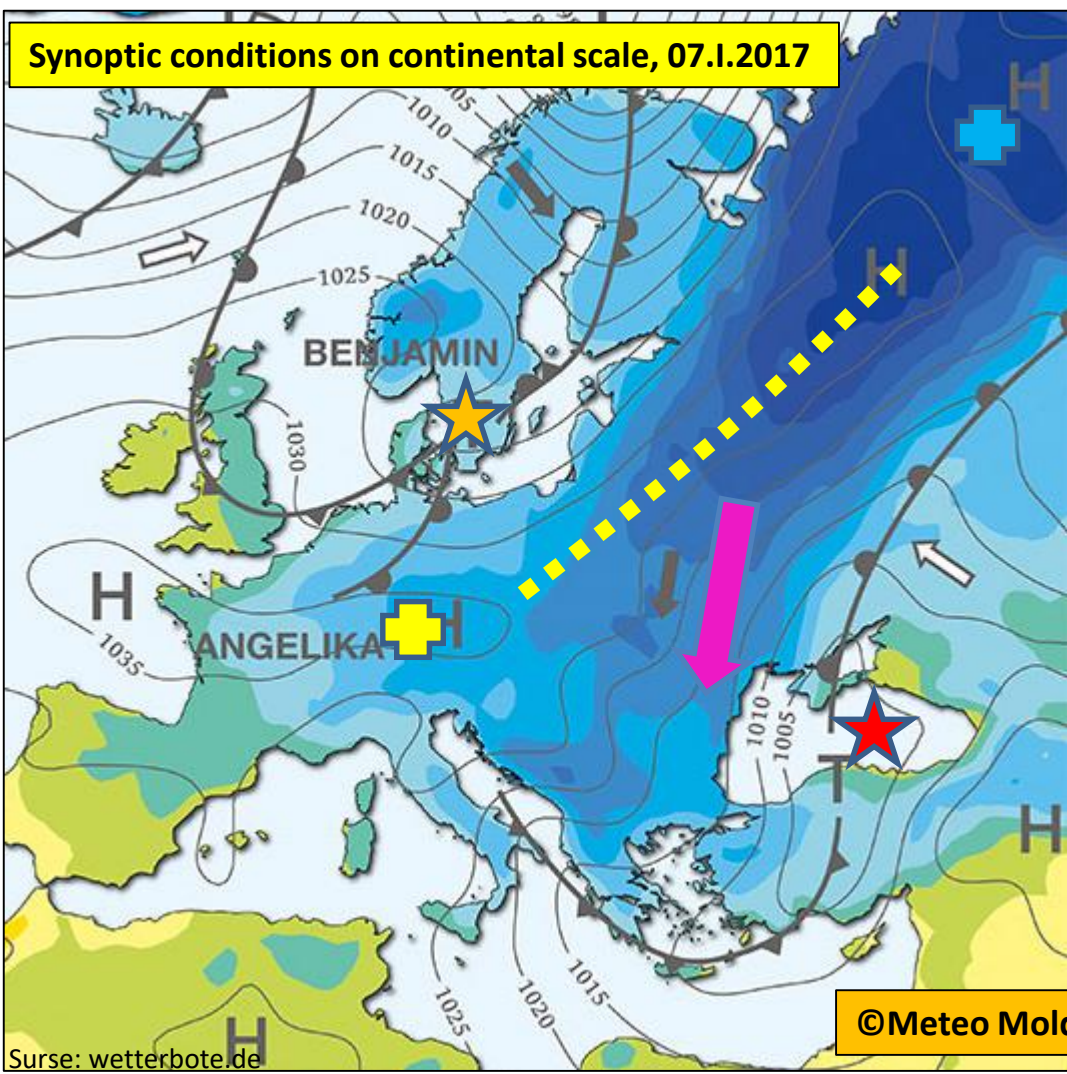
# 4. Arctic CWs(14 events; 50 days)

NOAA HYSPLIT MODEL  
 Backward trajectories ending at 1200 UTC 06 Apr 03  
 CDC1 Meteorological Data





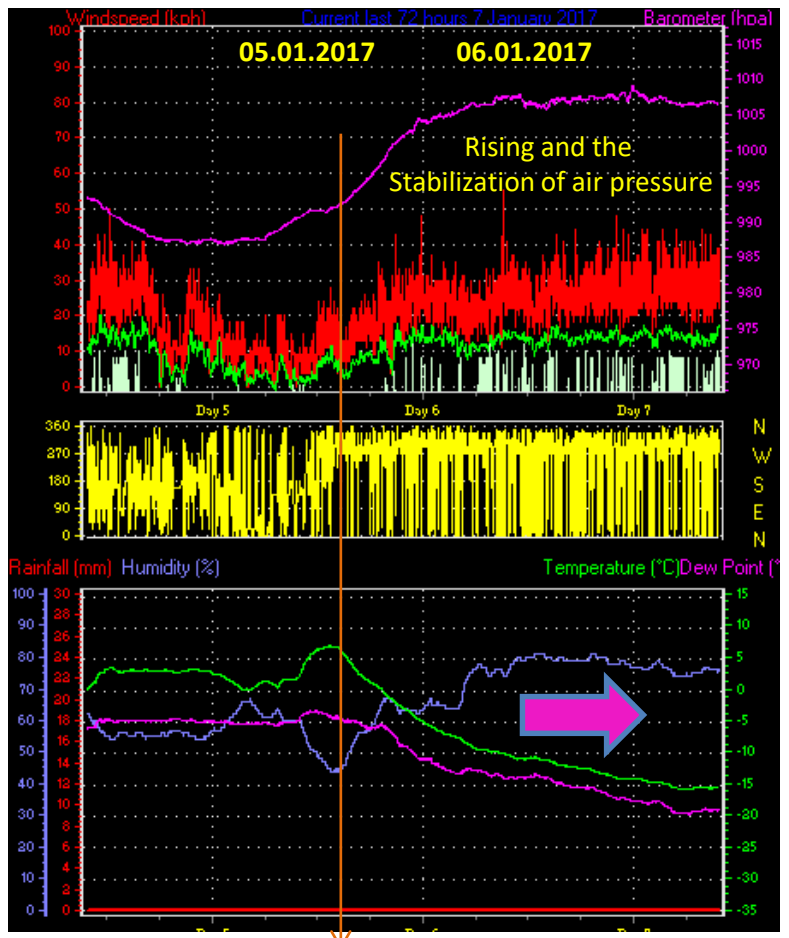
# Synoptic conditions on continental scale, 07.I.2017



Surse: wetterbote.de

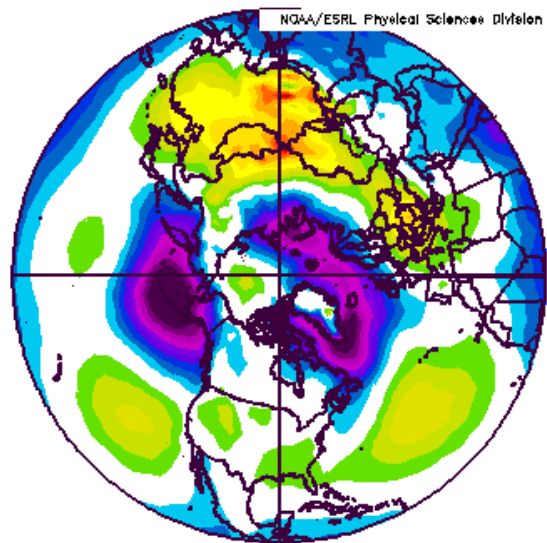
©Meteo Moldova

-  Ridge of Acores High
-  Mediteranean cyclone
-  Voeikov ridge over the continent
-  Atlantic cyclone
-  East-European High

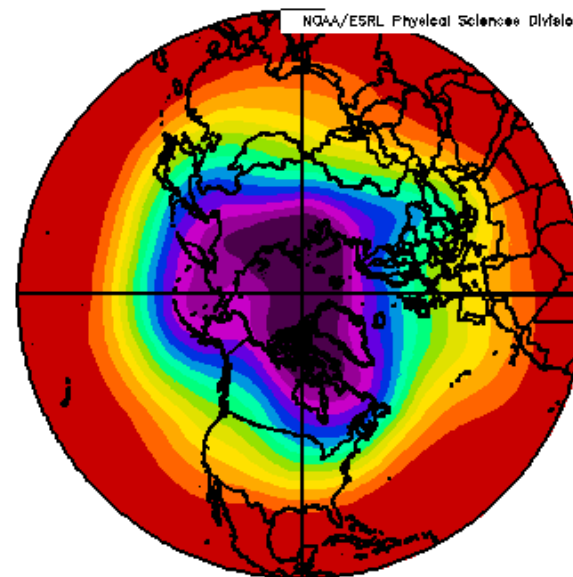


Thermal evolution during an arctic advection

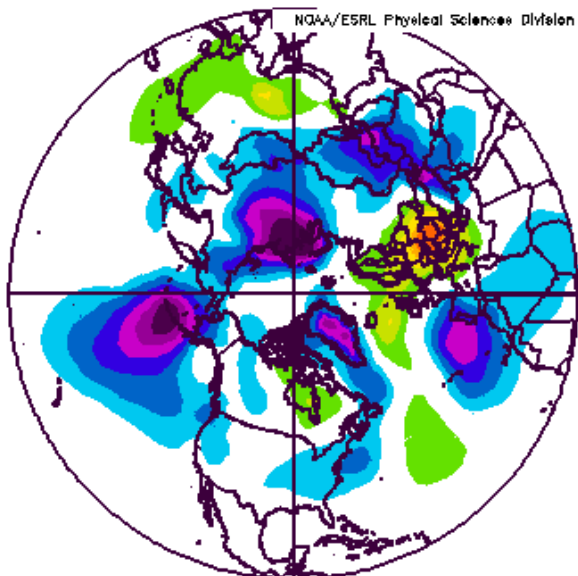
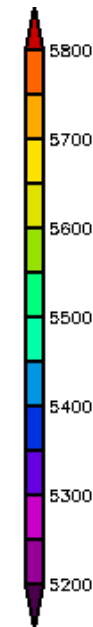
Advecție masivă și constantă de aer arctic pe circulație ultrapolară între câmpul de mare presiune din centrul europei și ciclonele din Marea Neagră ce a condus la o scădere accentuată temperaturii de la +5C la -16C în mai puțin de 48 de ore la Iași



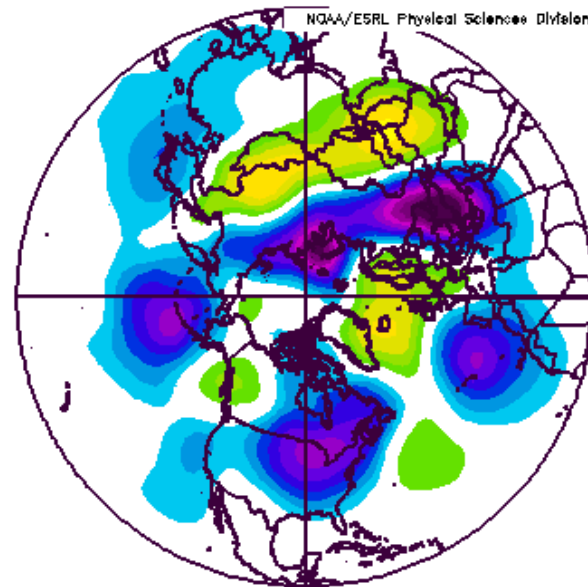
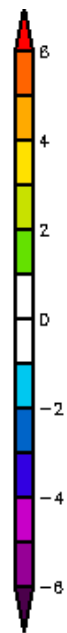
Sea Level Pressure (mb) Composite Mean  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis



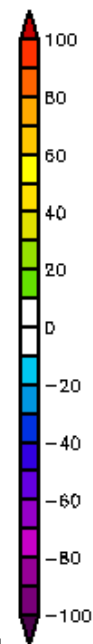
500mb Geopotential Height (m) Composite Mean  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis



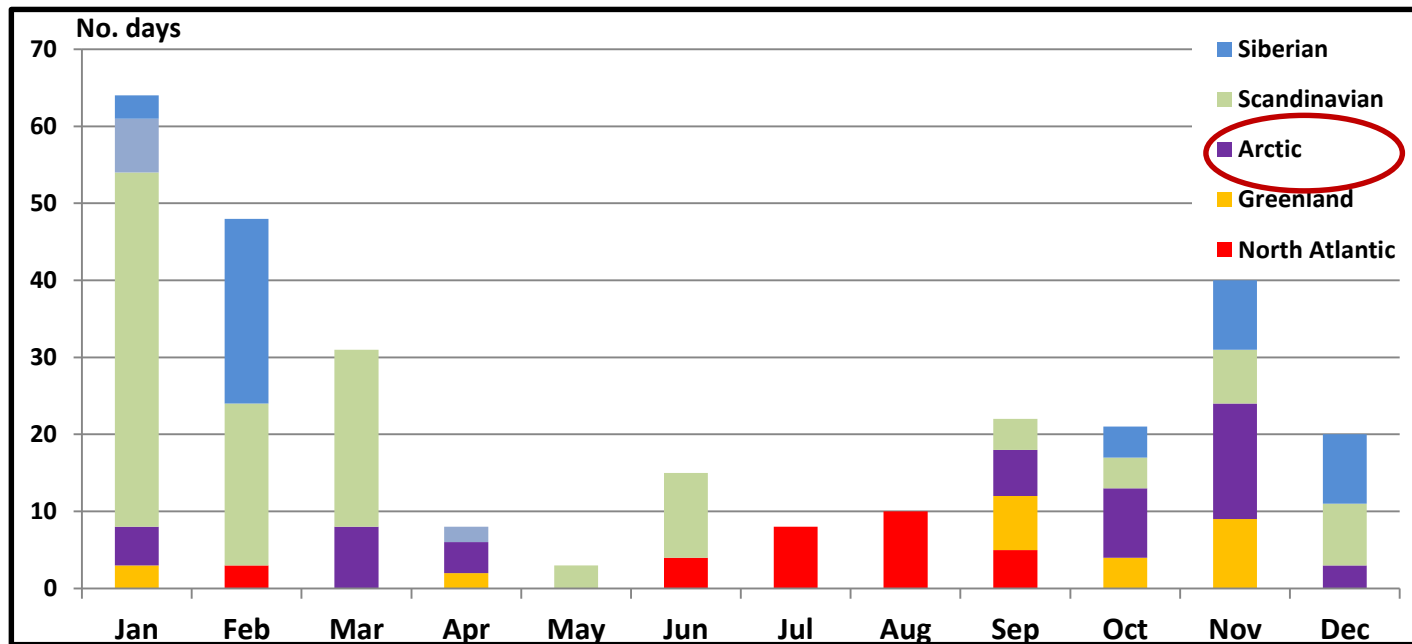
Sea Level Pressure (mb) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis



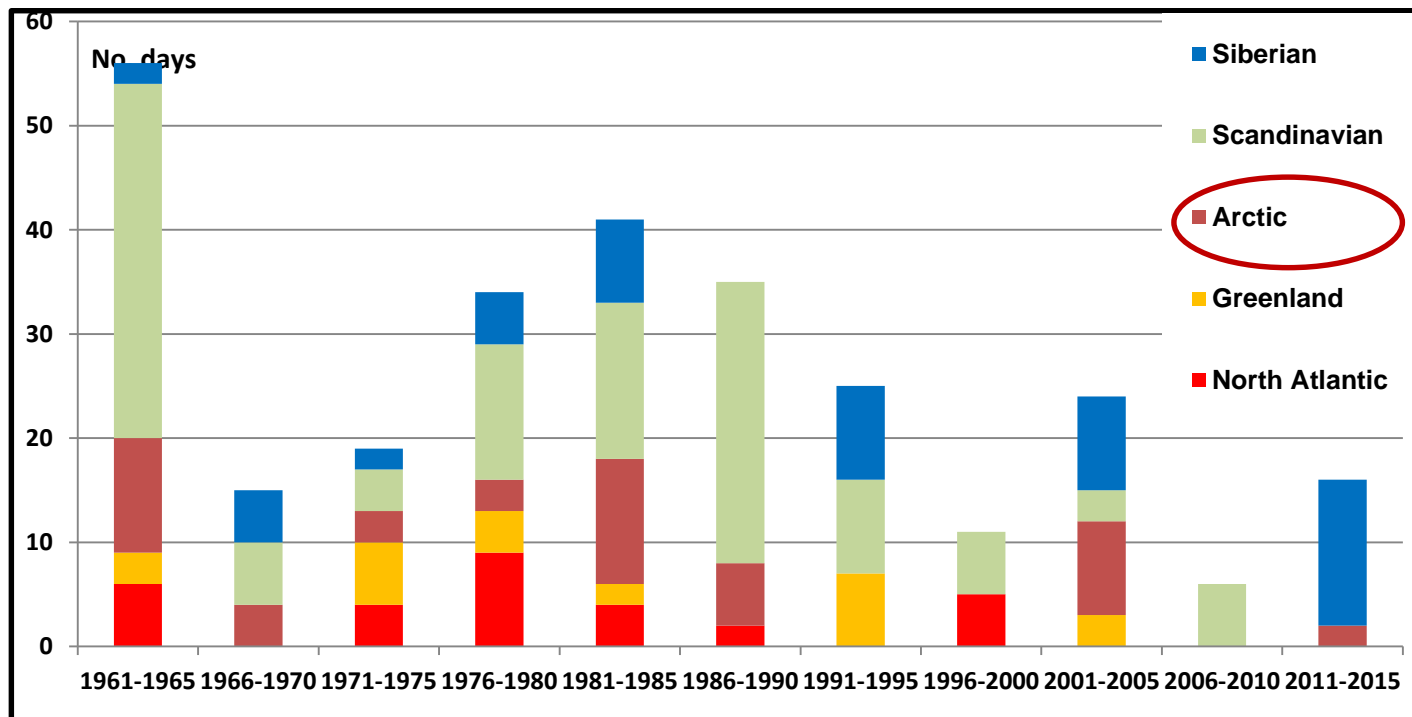
500mb Geopotential Height (m) Composite Anomaly (1981-2010 Climatology)  
Scandinavian  
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

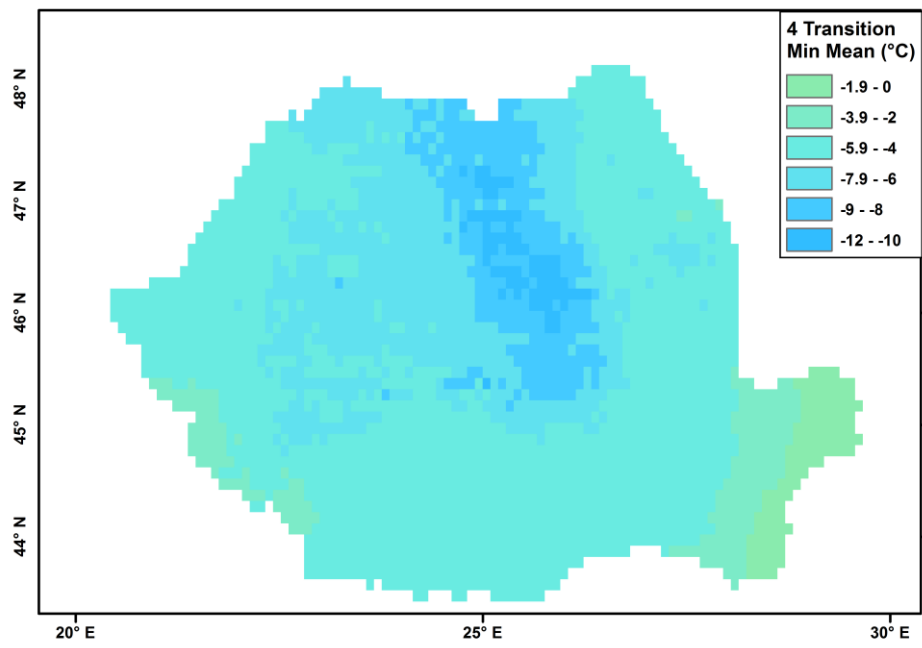
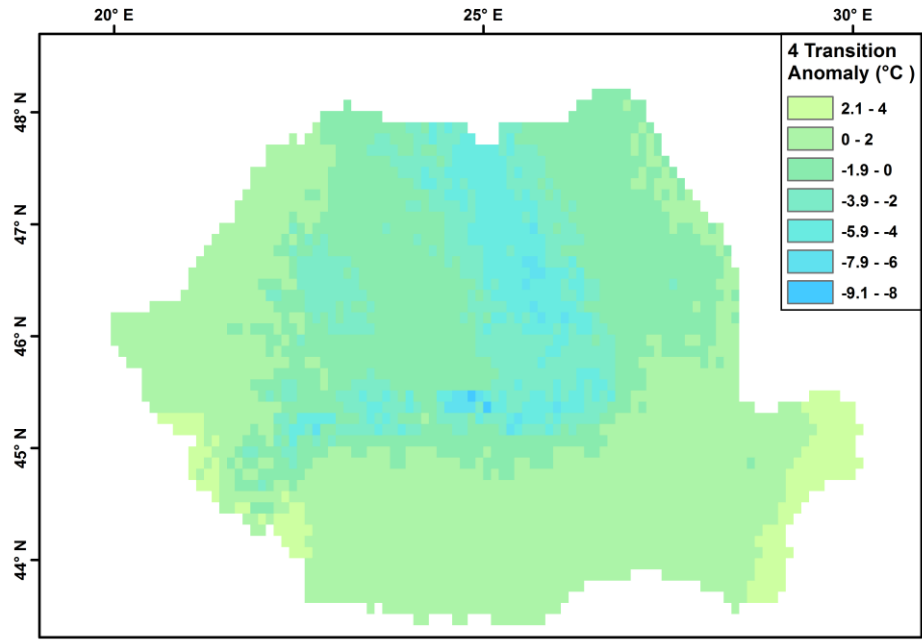


Monthly regime:



Multi-annual variations:





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Ďakujem!

Дякую!

Köszönöm!

Vielen Dank!

Dziękuję!

Nais tuke!

Hvala!

Хвала!

Vă mulțumim!