

The impact of dry spells and heat waves on vegetation cover in Romania. Case studies

June 2017

Roșca Florina-Cristina, Croitoru Adina-Eliza, Piticar Adrian, Ciupertea Antoniu-Flavius

The main objectives

- The impact of dry spells and warm spells/heat weaves on vegetation cover during spring and summer
- To explore the spatial patterns of affected area



Location of study area

*Data:

the satellite data => U.S. Geological Survey (<u>http://glovis.usgs.gov/</u>); => 16-yr period between 2000 and 2015; => spring and summer; => recorded by the MODIS satellite with a spatial resolution of 500 m, 8-Days synthesis and 1 km resolution and 16-Days synthesis

meteorological data (29 weather station in Romania):

- daily maximum temperature

- daily precipitation

Methods:

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) product was developed to analyzed the impact of vegetation coverage for areas with altitude less or equal than 700 m.

Dry spells:Duration: - at least 10 consecutive days, with 1 mm.

 Warm spells/Heat waves:

 Intensity: - relative thresholds => 90th percentile (*low intensity*),
 baseline period for intensity threshold: 1961-1990.

•Duration: - at least three consecutive days.

Results

Case study – May 2003

April, 29-May 14, 2003 - period of dry spells 7-14 May 2003 - period of warm spells



NDVI – vegetation classes





NDVI – vegetation classes



7.04-22.04.2013 23.04-08.05.2013

0.0

260 Km

NDVI – vegetation classes



July, 13 –July 24 - 2007 period of dry spells July, 16 – 25, July 2007 - period of heat waves







NDVI – vegetation classes



Case study – July 2012



Conclusions

- During spring warm spells the affected area in Romania was insignificant, between o.o and 3.0 %;
- During summer heat weaves the affected area in Romania was more three times higher, between 7.0 and 11.0 %;
- More investigations are needed in order to get more accurate results;
- The most affected areas are the eastern, southeastern, southern regions, as well as extreme West of Romania.

This research was partially developed under the framework of the research grant *Extreme weather events related to air temperature and precipitation in Romania* (project code: PN II-RU-TE-2014-4-0736), funded by the Executive Unit for Financing Higher Education, Research, Development and Innovation (UEFISCDI) in Romania.

Thank you very much for your attention!



