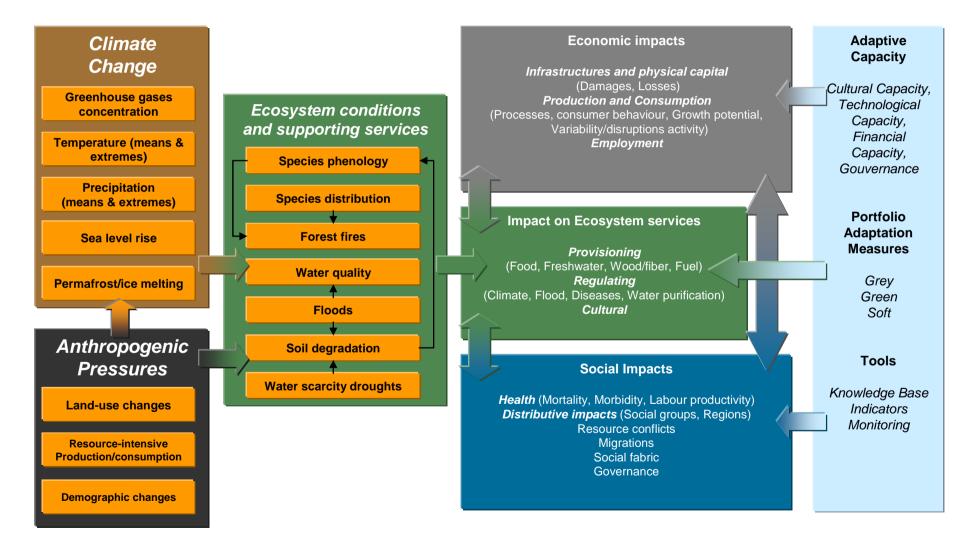
Cooperations on climate change in the Carpathian region

Sandor Szalai

szalai.sandor@mkk.szie.hu

Environmental pathway of vulnerability and adaptation

Jacques Delsalle, Evdokia Achilleos, DG Environment, Unit D1 – Protection of Water Resources

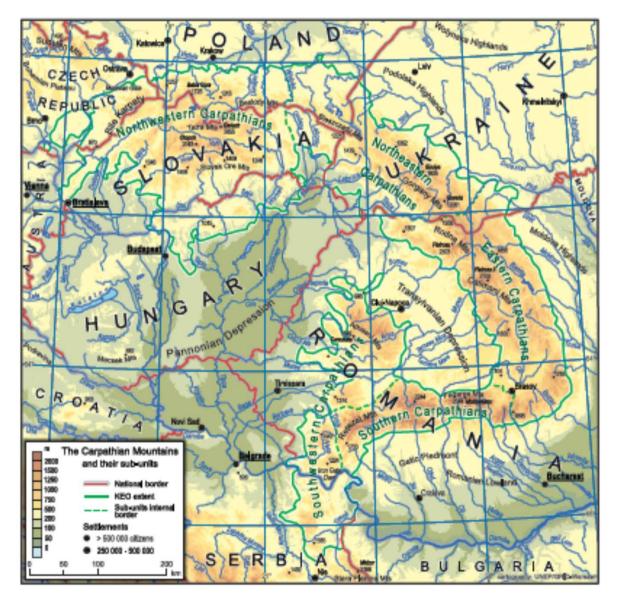


CARPATCLIM results

- High-resolution (10 km*10 km) freely available databases
- Data availability on monthly and daily level
- Time frame: 1961-2010
- www.carpatclim-eu.org

Territory of the project

 For the production of the digital climate atlas, the resulting climatological grids should cover the area between latitudes 50°N and 44°N, and longitudes 17°E and 27°E, approximately. Map



Countries of the Carpathian Region

Country	Area in sq. km
Croatia	14 662,66
Czech Rep.	17 570,58
Hungary	86 996,47
Poland	19 794,32
Serbia	45 015,09
Slovakia	48 520,49
Bulgaria	1 208,63
Moldova	437,90
Romania	184 434,63
Ukraine	71 530,71

Philosophy of CARPATCLIM

- No common database of raw data
- Each country provide the same work (hope for the availability of most possible data)
- Common softwares
- National and international consistency
- Near border data exchange (minimum number of data exchanged on equal basis)

Participants

- Leading organisation: Hungarian Meteorological Service
- Participants:

(Hydro)meteorological institutes and services of Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine

National Research and Development Institute of Environmental Protection of Romania

Szent Istvan University from Hungary

Structure

- Module 1: Data rescue, quality control, and data homogenisation by the use of MASH. (Leader: SHMU)
- Module 2: Data harmonisation and gridded datasets by the use of MISH. (Leader: OMSZ)
- Module 3: Climate Atlas, publicly accessible dedicated web site, gridded climatological datasets and searchable metadata catalogue (Leader: RHMSS)

Data rescue

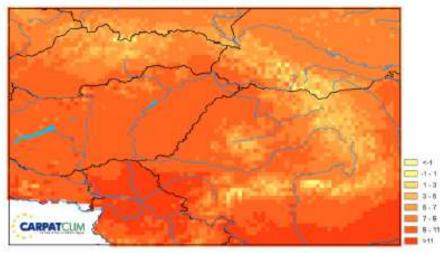
Country	Nb. of digitalized dat		
Croatia	0		
Czech Republic	0		
Hungary	1 303050		
Poland	389455		
Romania	1525700		
Serbia	107100		
Slovakia	394200		
Ukraine	9 964 500		

Set of meteorological variables in daily temporal resolution to be provided

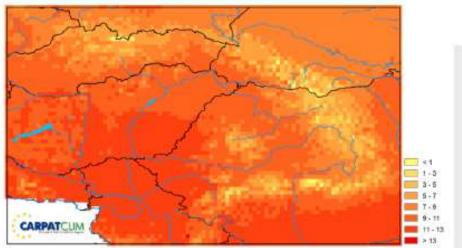
Acronym	Variable	Unit	Measured	Homogenized	From	Analyzed
CC	Cloud Cover	tenths	x	x		х
PA	Surface Air Pressure	mbar	х	x		x
RH	Relative Humidity	%	х	x		x
VP	Surface Vapour Pressure	hPa		x	TN,TX,RH	
RR	Precipitation	mm	x	x		х
SS	Sunshine Duration	hrs	х	x		
RS	Relative Sunshine Duration	-			SS	х
GR	Global Radiation	MJ/m^2		x	SS	
TN	Minimum Temperature	°C	x	x		х
TM	Mean Temperature	°C			TN,TX	х
TX	Maximum Temperature	°C	х	x		х
DTR	Temperature Range	°C			TN,TX	х
WS10m	Wind Speed at 10 m	m/s	х	x		
WS2m	Wind Speed at 2 m	m/s			WS10m	х
WDu,v	Wind Direction(s)	deg	x	x		
WG	Wind Gust	m/s	x	x		
SD	Snow Depth	cm	(x)		model	
SW	Snow Water Equivalent	cm	(x)		model	

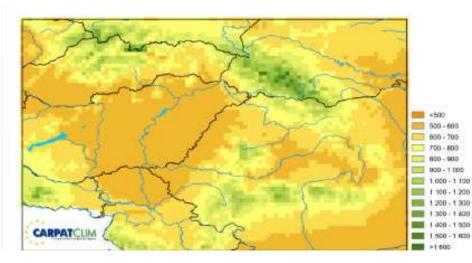
Temperature and precipitation averages

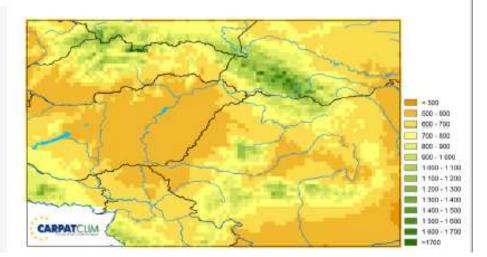
1961-90



1981-2010



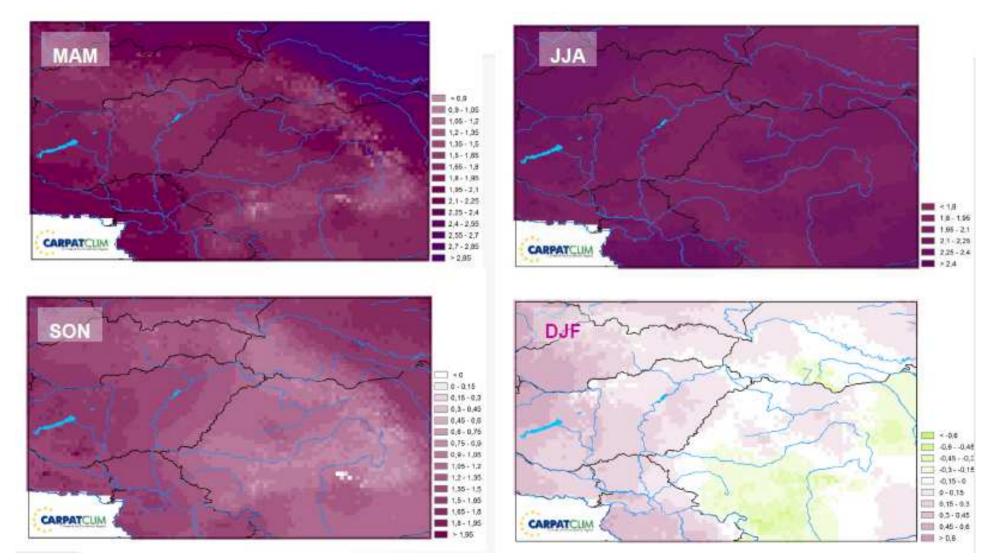




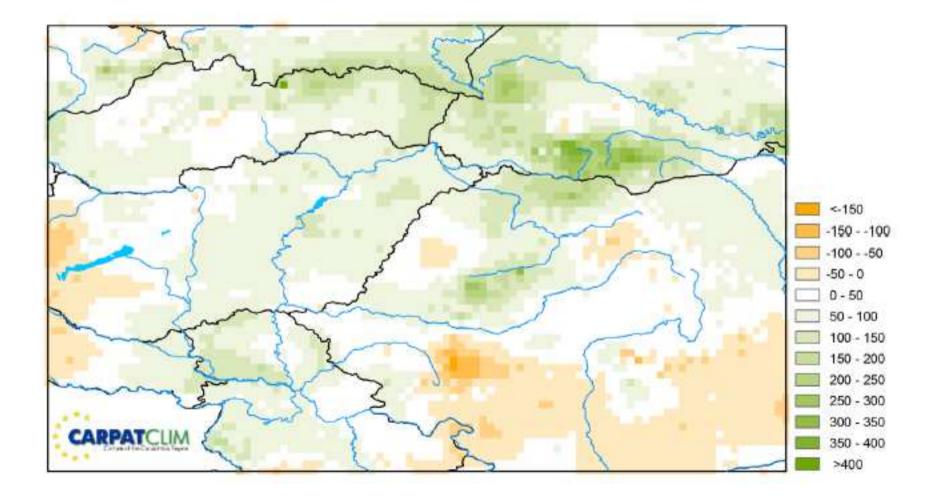
(Lakatos et al., 2013)

Seasonal temperature changes, 1961-2

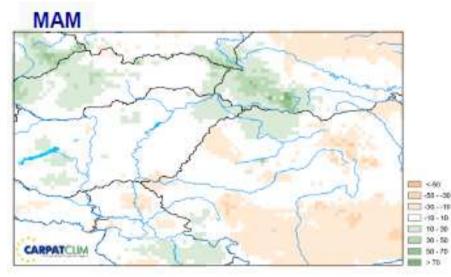
(Lakatos et al., 2013)

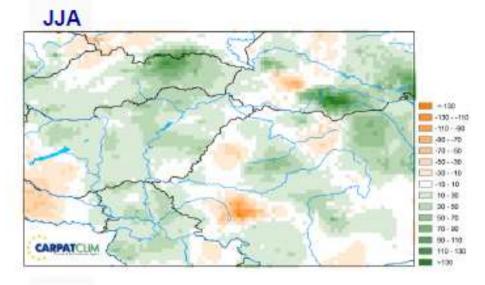


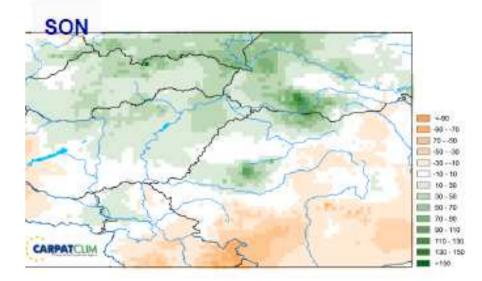
Change of the annual precipitation sum 1961-2010



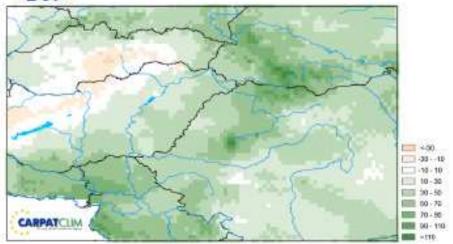
hange of the seasonal precipitation sume 1961-2010



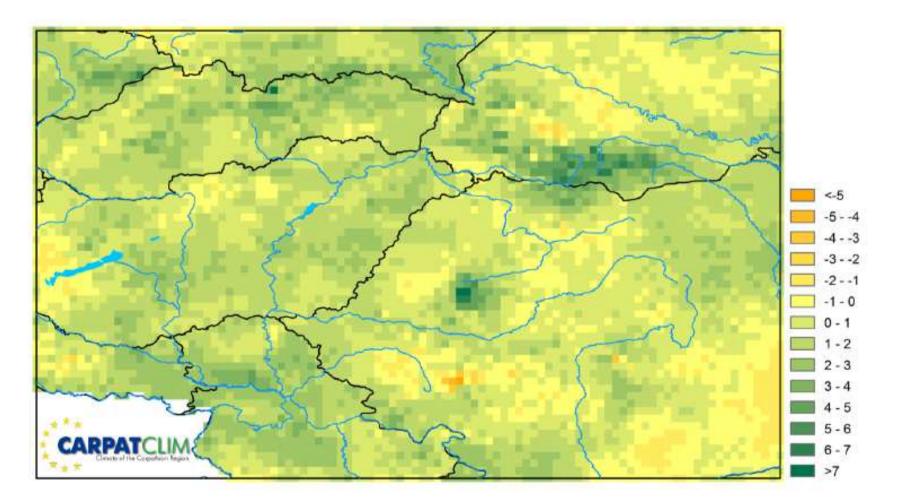




DJF



Change in the number of days with precipitation above 20 mm, 1961-2010



Benefits

- Development possibilities in the agriculture, hydrology and forestry
- Modelling possibilities for spatial distribution of species
- Strong development in the climate change impact and adaptation studies
- Damage estimation, crop-yield forecast
- Development of early warning systems
- More accurate determination of crop sites
- Choosing of production sites, etc.

Plans

- Large work
- Should be enlarged:
 - Spatial
 - Temporal
 - Thematically

Acknowledgement

 Author thanks to European Comission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability, Ispra, Italy for Contract Notice OJEU 2010/S 110-166082 dated 9 June 2010

Thank you for your attention!