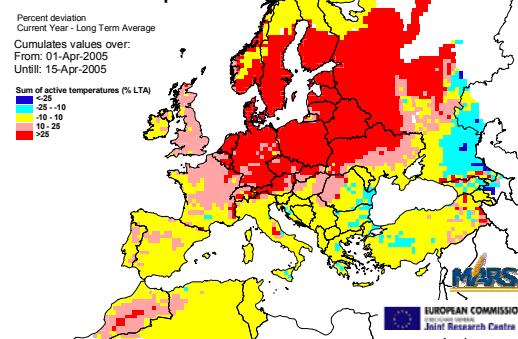


Drought still present in the Iberian area. Rain deficit is being alleviated in France. Risk of coming frosts for the next days in North-Eastern Europe.

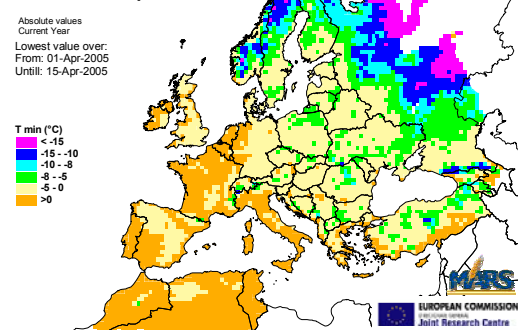
OBSERVED TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

For the period under consideration the sum of active temperatures was **higher** than usual (>25% LTA) for the **northern** half of **Europe** (especially eastern North Sea area, Czech republic, all the Baltic area, Belarus and northern Ukraine). The borders of this area (UK and north-eastern France) were also warmer (>10% LTA) than usual meanwhile for the **rest of the Europe** the thermal conditions were in the **normal** range except small areas from the western Black Sea. The minimum temperature decreased below -8°C only in the **European part of Russia** and in the area Voronezh – Saratov, where the minimum temperature was not so low (-5 to -7°C) but the snow cover was poor. Here **spring frost** damages of dehardened winter crops are possible. Other possible frost damages were possible for eastern Ukraine and small areas south western Bulgaria and central Turkey but in all the cases the intensity of the damages is difficult to estimate. Eastern and central Europe were **drier than usual** (-25%). Some **good rains** partially restored the soil moisture (not water reserves) in large areas of **France** concerned previously by dry conditions. **South-western part of Iberian peninsula remained dry**. Due to increasing temperatures and **insufficient rainfall**, soil moisture is rapidly decreasing in large areas in Germany, Poland and Ukraine. Intensive rain (60 mm) affected the lower Po valley (Italy). Western Balkan remains under persistent too wet conditions.

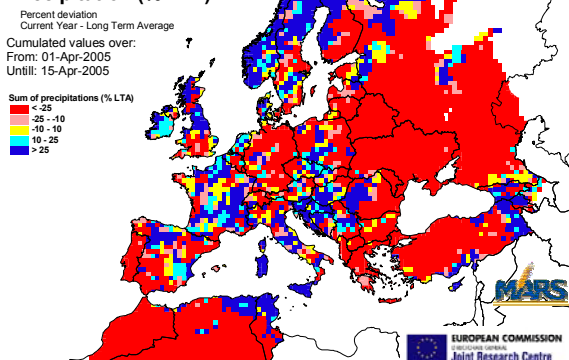
Sum of active temperatures



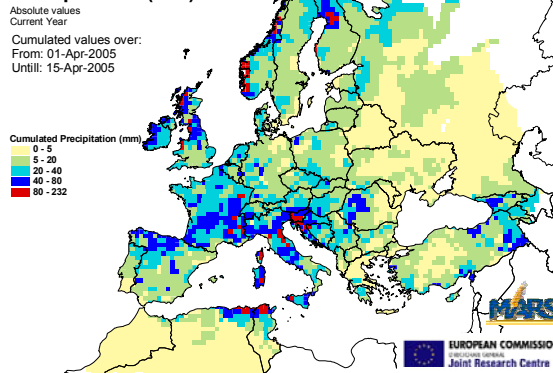
Minimum temperature



Precipitation (% LTA)



Precipitation (mm)



NEXT DAYS SITUATION (ECMWF 10 DAYS WEATHER FORECASTS)

A new cold front will across the European continent from Scandinavia to Mediterranean.

In the next days, two large high pressure cells (respectively centred on Scandinavia and Azores) will drive the weather conditions on the continent.

Cold air masses from Scandinavia will pass through Germany and Poland toward the Alps. Both **minimum and maximum temperatures** will drop significantly. On all the areas above 50° latitude minimum daily values will be likely below 0°C. The maximum temperatures above the 20°C will be experienced only on the Black Sea areas, Balkans, Greece, Turkey and Southern Portugal. In the following days the cold front will move eastward and more seasonal temperatures will be recorded.

In the next days, the **rainfall** will be mainly concentrated in the central part of the continent (Germany, Austria and France). Then progressively, the northern high pressure will push the clouds southward and the second high pressure system will extend its influence on southern Spain. This synoptic configuration will determine a compression of the rain in a narrow but very long stripe connecting Galicia, Pyrenees, Southern France, North and Central Italy, Balkans until western Ukraine.

From the 20th of April, the areas closer to the central points of those high pressure systems (Germany, Sweden, Poland, Southern Iberian Peninsula) will have in general clear sky and high level of solar radiation.

