



Hydrometeorological Observation Systems in Georgia

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The Greater Caucasus and the Lesser Caucasus ranges join with the Likhi Range which, at the same time, divides Georgia into two contrasting climatic zones: Western and Eastern Georgia.







National Flood Susceptibility Map of Georgia







over the last 15-20 years amount of Flood/Flash-flood event have significantly increased







HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Functions and Current Activities



Formation of databases of long-term hydrometeorological data and definition of climatic and hydrological regimes of the county's territory on its base



Preparation and dissemination of short, medium and long-term weather and hydrological general and special forecasts



Preparation and dissemination of early warnings about possible hydrometeorological events

Provision of Hydro-Meteorological observation Data



Automation of standard observation

- Introduced: (Transmet, Synergy), satellite meteorological information receiving system, modern system for visualization of synoptic production, weather forecasting models with relatively high intelligibility
- Substantial part of multi-year hydrometeorological data was digitalized



Introduction of floods/flash floods hydraulic model in river Rioni basin; Implementation of bank protection measures and elaboration of respective construction projects





Restoration of agrometeorological network

observation network

Extension of



Establishing of radar system















Hydrometeorological Observation

The regular meteorological observations in Georgia started since 1844 year

Tbilisi meteorological station was established in 1837 year and correspondingly Batumi - 1881 year, Poti Port - 1894 year.





1904 1910 1920 1925 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

Rehabilitation and extension of The weather and hydrological monitoring network

Radar Observation

History Of Using Meteo Radar in Georgia

Radars were working for anti hail system before dissolution of Soviet Union (1991) MRL 5.

After dissolution of Soviet Union, Radas have changed their function.

From 2015

Selex ES METEOR 735C (C-BAND)

Owner - STC "Delta" Using For Anti – Hail System Client - "Nea" Using For Early Warning

From 2017

EEC DWSR-2001X (X-BAND)

Owner – "Airnavigation"

Turkish meteorological radars

Erzurum

Trabzon

Lightning Observation – from 2017 (Earth Networks)

Kutaisi Station

Tbilisi Station

Road Meteorology

Based on Czech Development Agency project since 2016 Georgia holds 4 road meteorological station.

Early Warning System on Devdoraki Glacier (2016)

Problems related to observing systems

- No upper air sounding monitoring (after 90's stopped);
- No Calibration Laboratory;
- Lack of technical staff;
- Different observing systems (different data loggers & data files);
- Lack of hydrometeorological observation stations;
- No fully coverage of Radar observation;
- Vandalism;

Planned activities in the near future

- Green Climate Fund (GCF) project (fully rehabilitation of hydrometeorological net);
- USA government project 1 weather Radar (waiting for the tender announcement);
- From the state budget in 2019 2 upper air sounding stations;
- From the state budget Annual procurement of hydro and meteo stations (10 meteo & 10 hydro station every year).

Thank you for your attention