



Applying meteorological data for risk assessment in agriculture

*Agrometeorologist for farmers in hotter, drier, wetter future
9 and 10 November 2016*

Venue : M Hotel, Ljubljana, Slovenia

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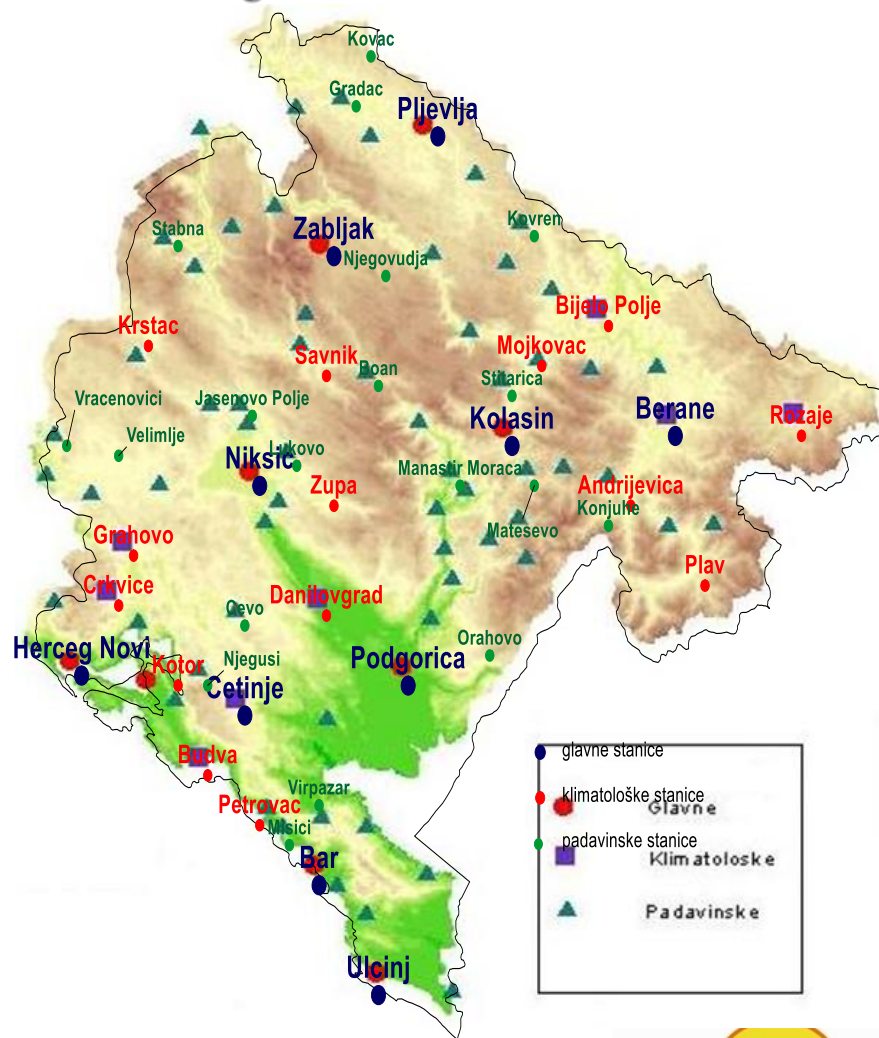
Content:

- Meteorological measurements and observations
- Activities in the area of agrometeorology
- The situation before and after the DMCSEE project
- Drought monitoring ,vulnerability- example

Sector of meteorology:

- ✓ *Meteorological observation network*
- ✓ *Weather forecast*
- ✓ *Regional products - seasonal forecasts through SEECOF (SEEVCCC), DWD, etc.*
- ✓ *Monitoring and assessment of climate extremes and climate change*
- ✓ *Applied Meteorology in engineering, agrometeorology and monitoring of drought*
- ✓ *At present 41 meteorological stations*
 - ✓ 9 main stations
 - 13 climatological and
 - 19 precipitation stations

Meteorological observation network



MAIN STATIONS



1. ULCINJ
2. BAR
3. H.NOVI
4. PODGORICA
5. NIKŠIĆ
6. KOLAŠIN
7. ŽABLJAK
8. PLJEVLJA
9. CETINJE

9 AWS –Lambrecht, Germany, 7 sensors, GPRS communications
3 AWS – OTT Hydrometrie, 3 sensors, GSM communications

Aeronautical meteorological

Stations:

1. **Tivat** and
2. **Golubovci**

Observations on main stations are done hourly, and

data are available on www.meteo.co.me

Climate services in Department of Applied Meteorology

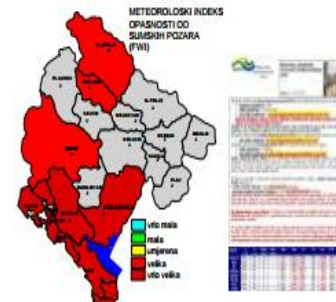
- Drought monitoring (using SPI index and satellite data for FVC (Fraction Vegetation Cover index) and LAI (Leaf Area Index) for the vineyards AD Plantaze
- analysis and monitoring of the soil temperature
- **Agricultural bulletin based on climate services** →
- Activities within the project: Drought Management Centre for South-Eeastern Europe – DMCSEE, <http://www.dmcsee.org/>
- data about the values of meteorological parameters on the request for scientific work and research in agriculture
- information on analysis of phenological data according to customer requirements and other types of information related to agriculture

■ Staff:

- 3 agricultural engineers

■ Activities:

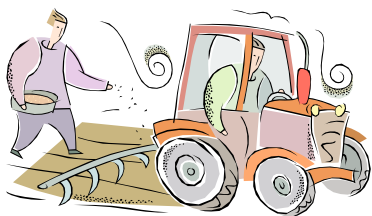
- monitoring soil temperature
- agrometeorological bulletins
- Fenology
- FWI-not permanently



AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

MAY 2014	NK	KOL	PV	PG	BR	UL
Air Temperature °C						
Tmax at 2m	26.2	27.2	28.5	30.6	27.2	27.8
Tmin at 2m	3.2	-1.6	1.2	8.2	10.4	10.1
Tav at 2m	13.5	11.9	12.5	19.1	17.8	17.7
Tmin at 5 cm	-1.0	-4.0	-8.0	7.0	6.0	7.0
Soil Temperature °C						
Tmax at 5 cm depth	26.4	22.8	24.3	27.9	35.5	x
Tmin at 5 cm depth	10.9	7.3	8.7	15.0	12.1	x
Tmax at 20 cm depth	19.5	18.1	19.4	25.9	28.0	x
Tmin at 20 cm depth	12.7	10.1	10.4	13.7	16.0	x
Precipitations						
Total precipitations (mm)	101.9	96.6	115.4	64.0	60.8	113.8
No of rainy days (≥1mm)	12	14	14	9	8	11
Snow depth max (cm)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soil condition (prevails)	1	1	1	1	1	1

A few years ago, IHMS processed meteorological danger indices of occurrence of forest fires, "the state of risk of fire on that day"- FWI.



DATABASE OF SOIL TEMPERATURES

(10 agrometeorological stations)

2, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 i 100cm

PHENOLOGICAL BASE

(25 phenological stations)

fruit growing

wine grape

farming

forest trees

plant diseases and pests

beekeeping

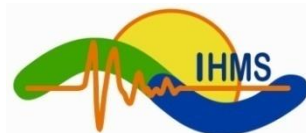
general field work

7 basic
categories

Drought monitoring, management and respective key players

- Drought monitoring: Department of Agrometeorology (H-IM)
- Respective key players:
 - The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
 - Agricultural sector: olive production, organic agriculture, fruit and vineyard (viticulture and enology)
 - Biotechnical Institute/Faculty
 - Agency for Environment
 - Agency for development of small and medium-sized enterprises
 - Committee for agriculture and food processing industry
 - Energy sector
 - National, regional and local water management authorities

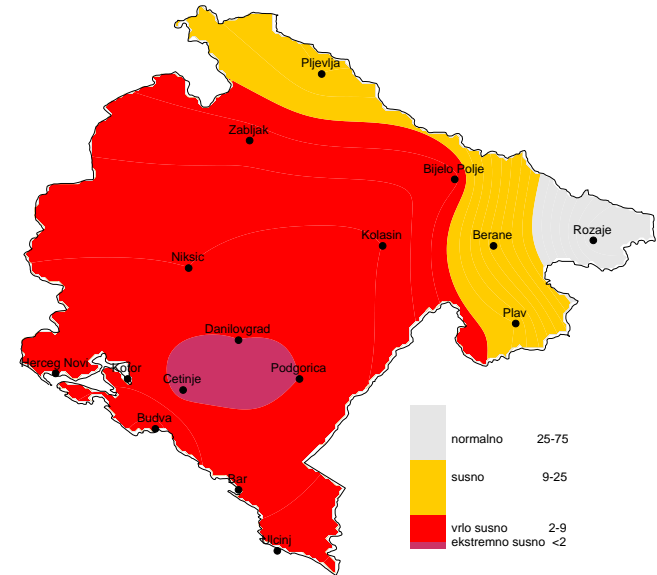
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Drought monitoring status

- **Before the project IPA DMCSEE:**
 1. no permanent drought monitoring
 2. sparse analysis of the drought
 3. Intensity of precipitation deficit based on percentile analysis
 4. vulnerability assessment not existed
 5. In 2003 – an initiative to calculate SPI was unsuccessful
 6. Evident - insufficient knowledge and urgent need for trainings

- **During and after the DMCSEE project:**
- Permanent drought monitoring based on SPI

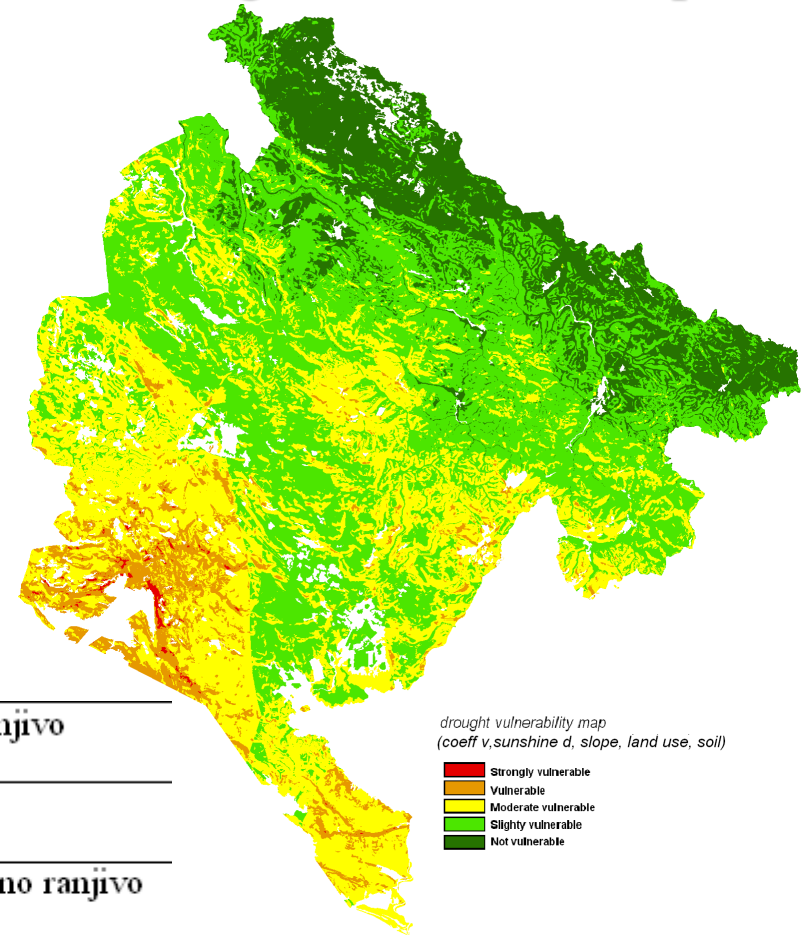


Analysis of percentiles-precipitation conditions in Autumn 2011

- Drought impact archive - created
- vulnerability – assessed
- Trained staff for SPI monitoring, drought vulnerability and risk assessment

DMCSEE – Drought vulnerability map

Drought vulnerability map

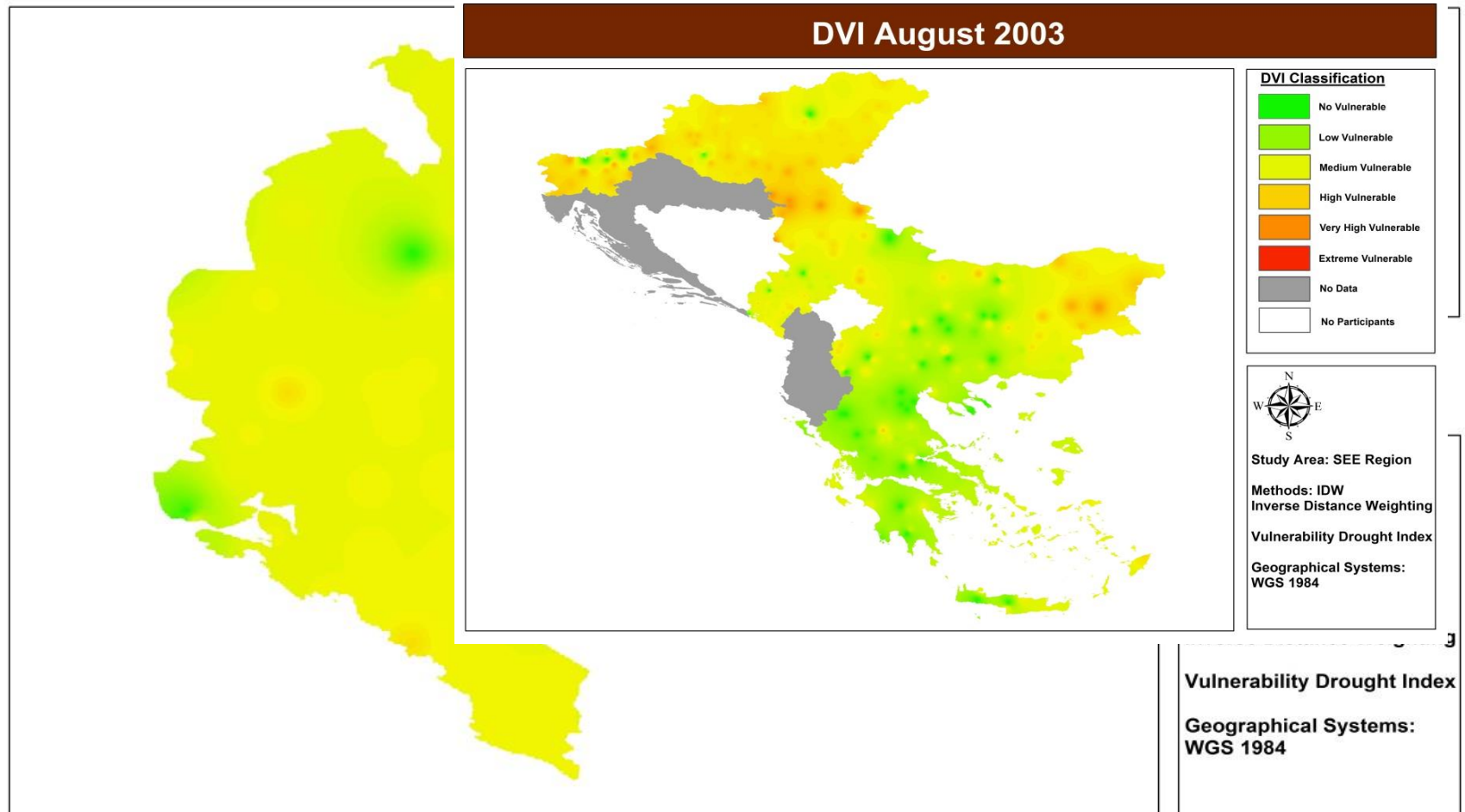


*drought vulnerability map
(coeff v, sunshine d, slope, land use, soil)*

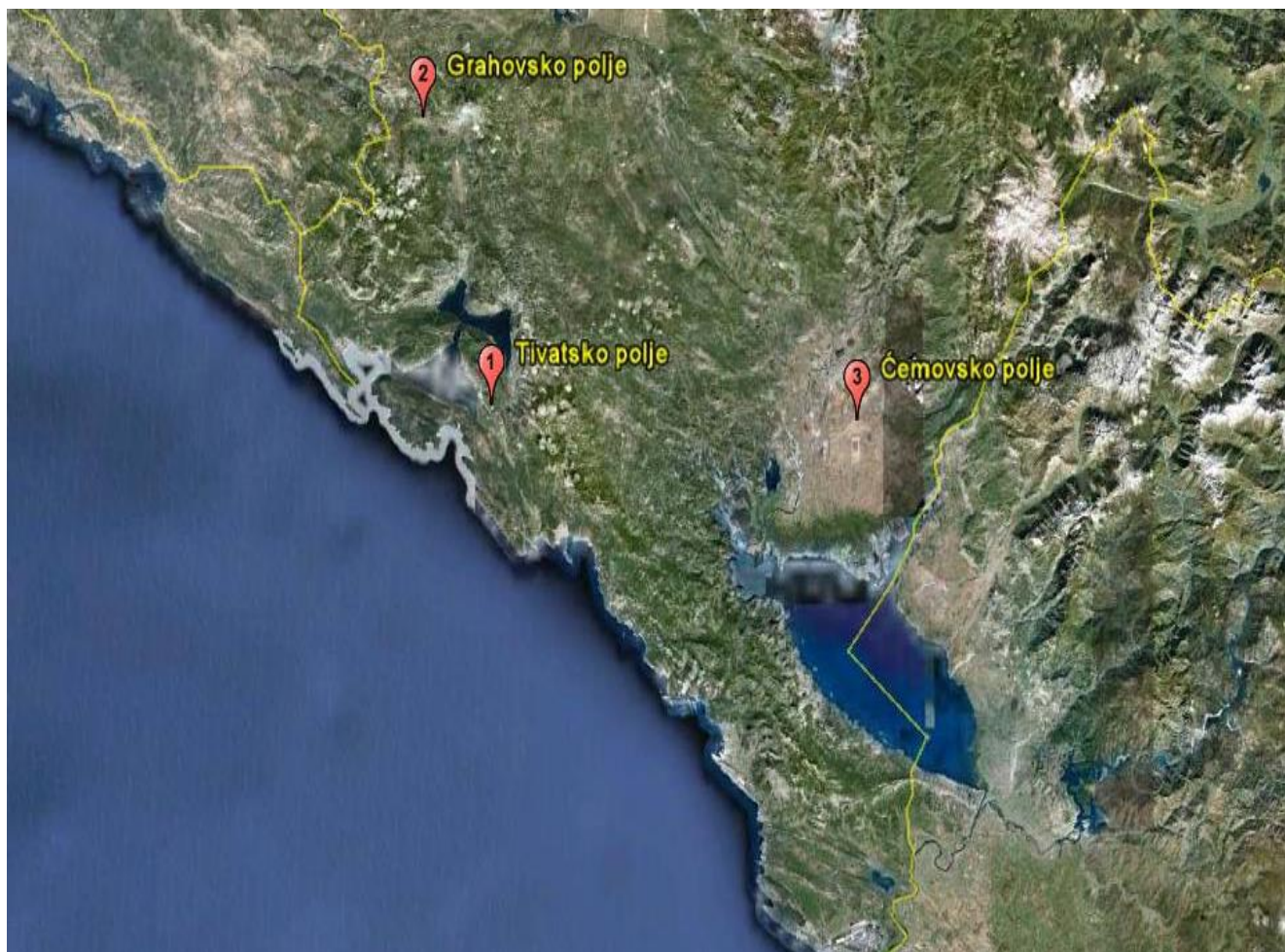


DMCSEE example: vulnerability DVI above SPI 6 and SPI 12 for August 2003

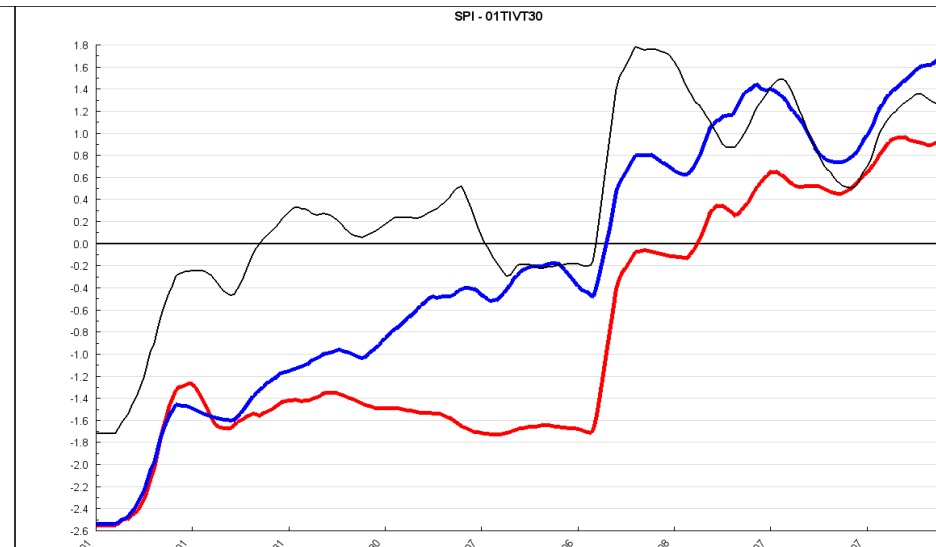
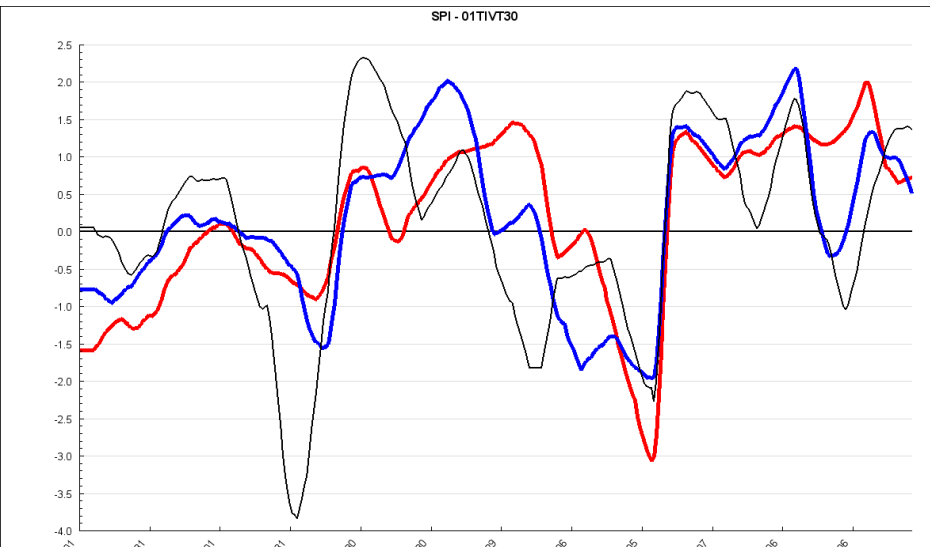
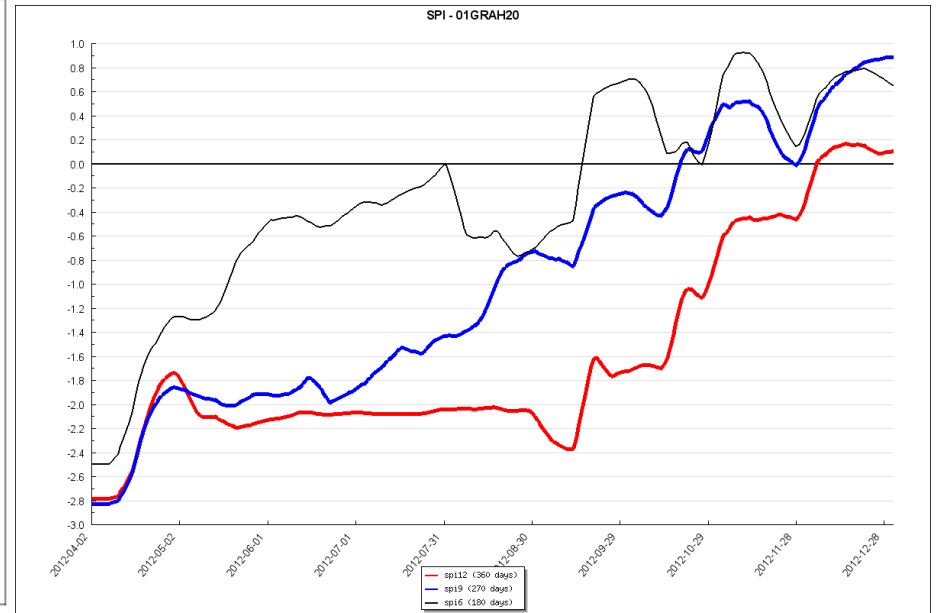
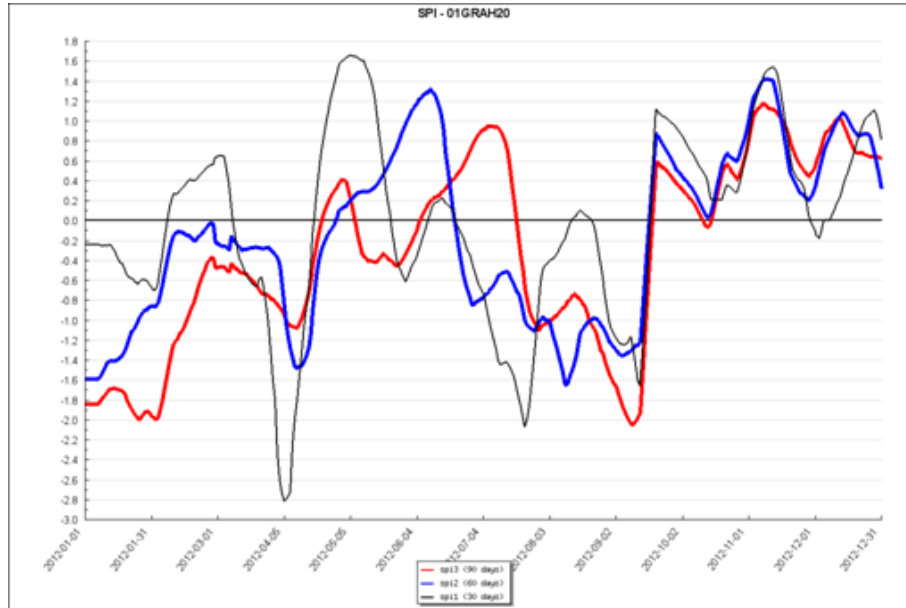
DVI August 2003 (Montenegro)



DROUGHT MONITORING: SPI,FVC,LAI



Example: SPI from day to day 17- 31 August 2012



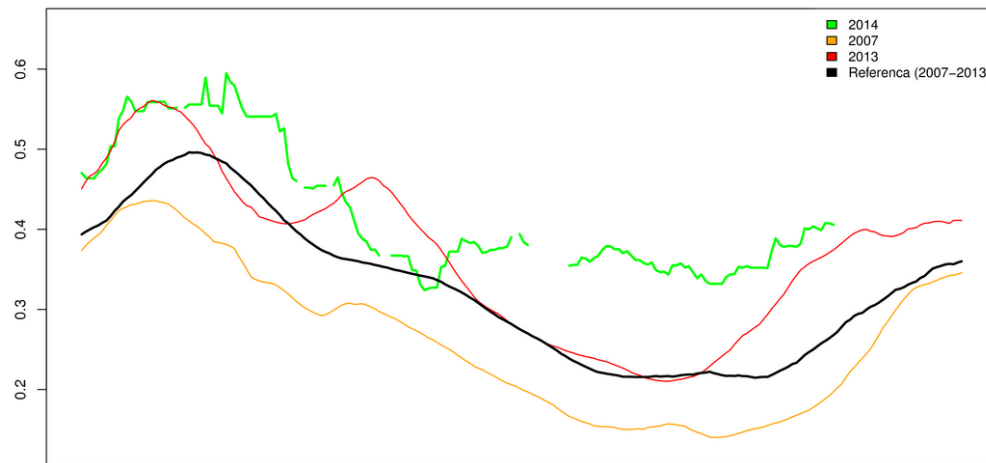
Example : satellite data - index FVC and LAI for area Plantaža (near Golubovci)



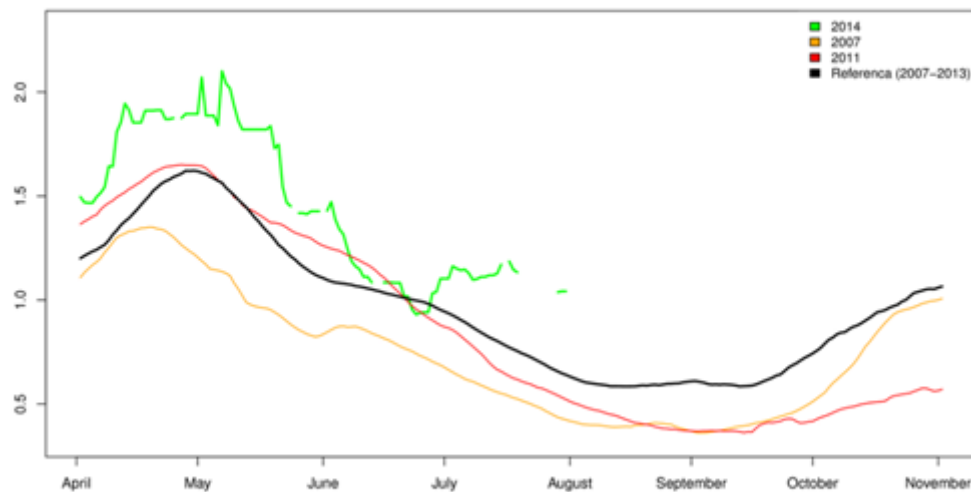
Homogeneous area 4x4 km

© ARSO/EUMETSAT

Indeks FVC: Podgorica/Plantaze (20140930)



Indeks LAI: Podgorica/Plantaze (20140730)



■ **DMCSEE bulletins and maps**
SPI index and rainfall –
 available at www.dmcsee.org

DROUGHT MONITORING BULLETIN
21st September 2011

Hot Spot
Temperatures, recorded in some areas of Balkans during the first half of September, were the highest on the record for this time of the season. First half of September was hot and dry. The average decadal temperature, simulated by the model for the time period 10 July - 17 September 2011, exceeded the 21-year average in some central parts of the Balkan Peninsula for more than 7 degrees.

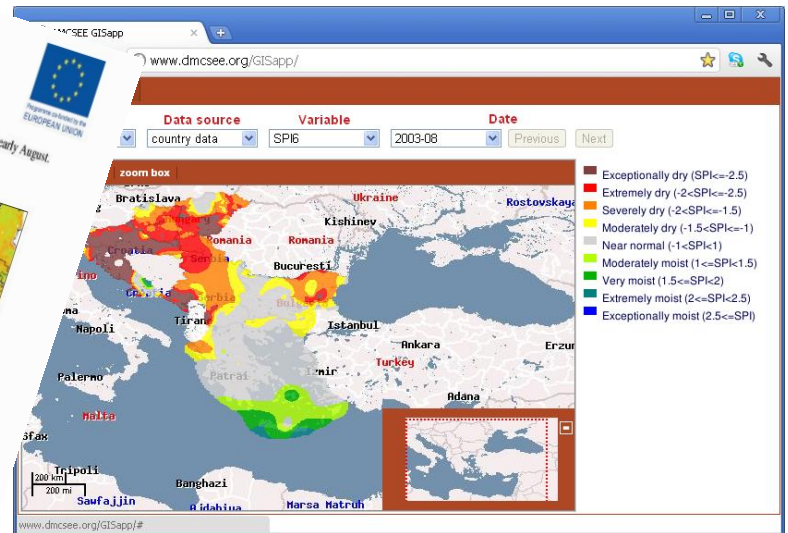
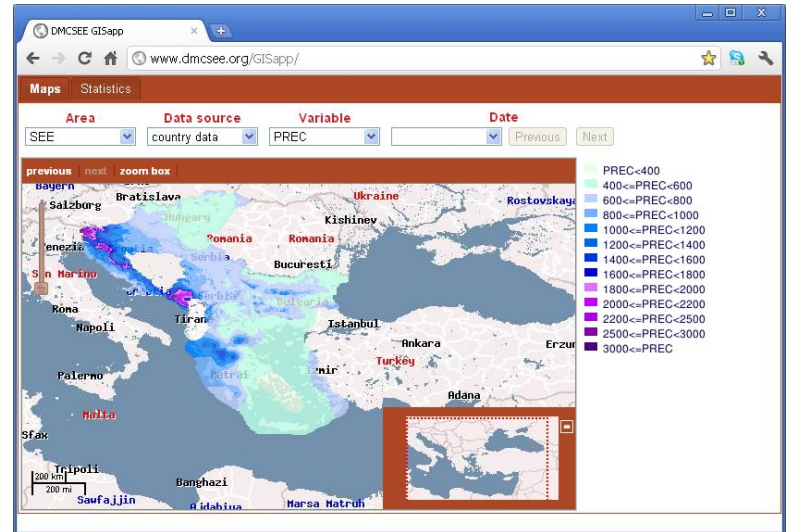
Air temperatures and surface water balance
Anomalies of the air temperature for time period 10 July - 17 September 2011 according to long term model average (1970-2010) are presented in the figure. Areas with positive temperatures have increased compared to the previous. The entire DMCSEE area is to the extreme high end during the first half of above model average.

SPI index
SFI index with accumulation for 2011 shows the above-normal in large part of (mainly west) widespread of dry period with month SPI; (only small negative SFI).

Outlook
Anomalies of the model simulated 70 days accumulated water balance for the time period 18 July - 28 September 2011 show, that the patterns will generally remain the same comparing to the previous decade during the next ten days. Dry circumstances will increase in some parts of that above normal temperatures will characterize also the period towards the end of the month.

Impact reports
Fraction of (FWC - com of EUMET) shows soil in compare notably v. NW part

Outlook
Drought monitoring bulletin is based on numerical weather prediction (NWP) model simulations over SE Europe and SPI index calculation. Precipitation data is provided by Global Precipitation Data Center (GPCP). SPI index is calculated using historical reanalysis data (NCEP-NCAR reanalysis) and NWP model for the time period 18 July - 28 September 2011. Drought monitoring bulletin was prepared with NWP model for the time period 18 July - 28 September 2011. Drought monitoring bulletin was prepared with NWP model for the time period 18 July - 28 September 2011. Drought monitoring bulletin was prepared with NWP model for the time period 18 July - 28 September 2011.





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AGROMETEOROLOGIJA

Agrometeorološki poslovi se u Hidrometeorološkom zavodu Crne Gore obavljaju od 1951. godine. Glavne aktivnosti odsjeka za agrometeorologiju se odnose na prikupljanje, unos i kontrolu podataka sa mreže agrometeoroloških stanica, što podrazumijeva:



-Obradu, kontrolu i analizu podataka o temperaturama zemljišta, fenologiji i evapotranspiraciji.

-Izradu agrometeoroloških informacija, biltena i godišnjaka.

-Izradu i pružanje odgovarajućih informacija i usluga po zahtjevu korisnika:

*Izračunavanje meteorološkog indeksa opasnosti od šumskih požara.

*Izradu specifičnih agrometeoroloških informacija i prognoza za pojedina područja.

*Pružanje stručne pomoći korisnicima pri vršenju agrometeoroloških mjerenja.

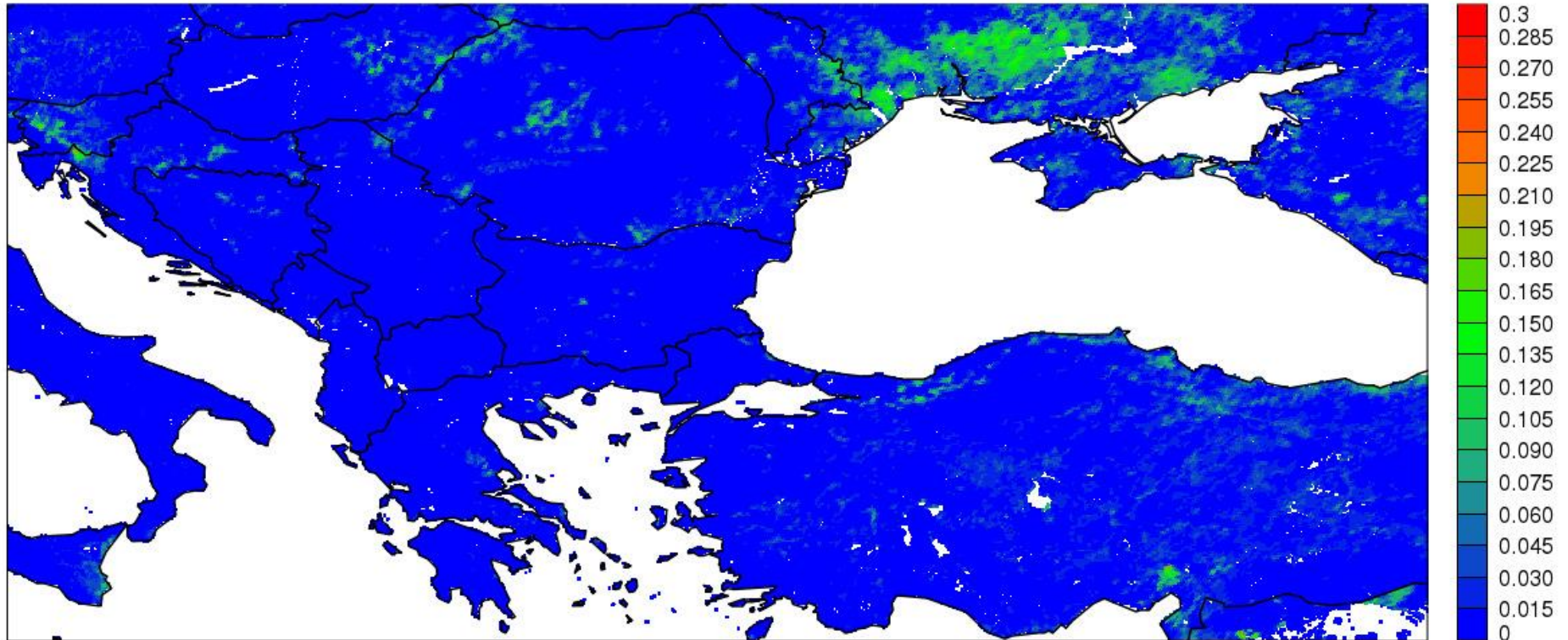
Odsjek za agrometeorologiju raspolaže sa dvije operative baze podataka i to: fenološkom bazom sa podacima sa 25 fenoloških stanica i bazom podataka o temperaturama zemljišta sa 10 agrometeoroloških stanica.

Fenološka baza sadrži podatke razvrstane u sedam osnovnih kategorija i to: voćarstvo, vinova loza, ratarstvo, šumsko drveće, biljne bolesti i štetočine, pčelarstvo i opšti poljski radovi.

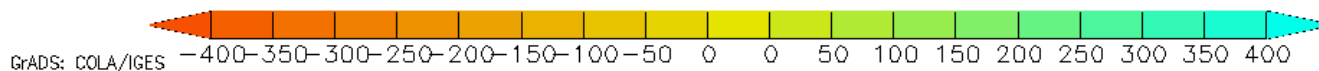
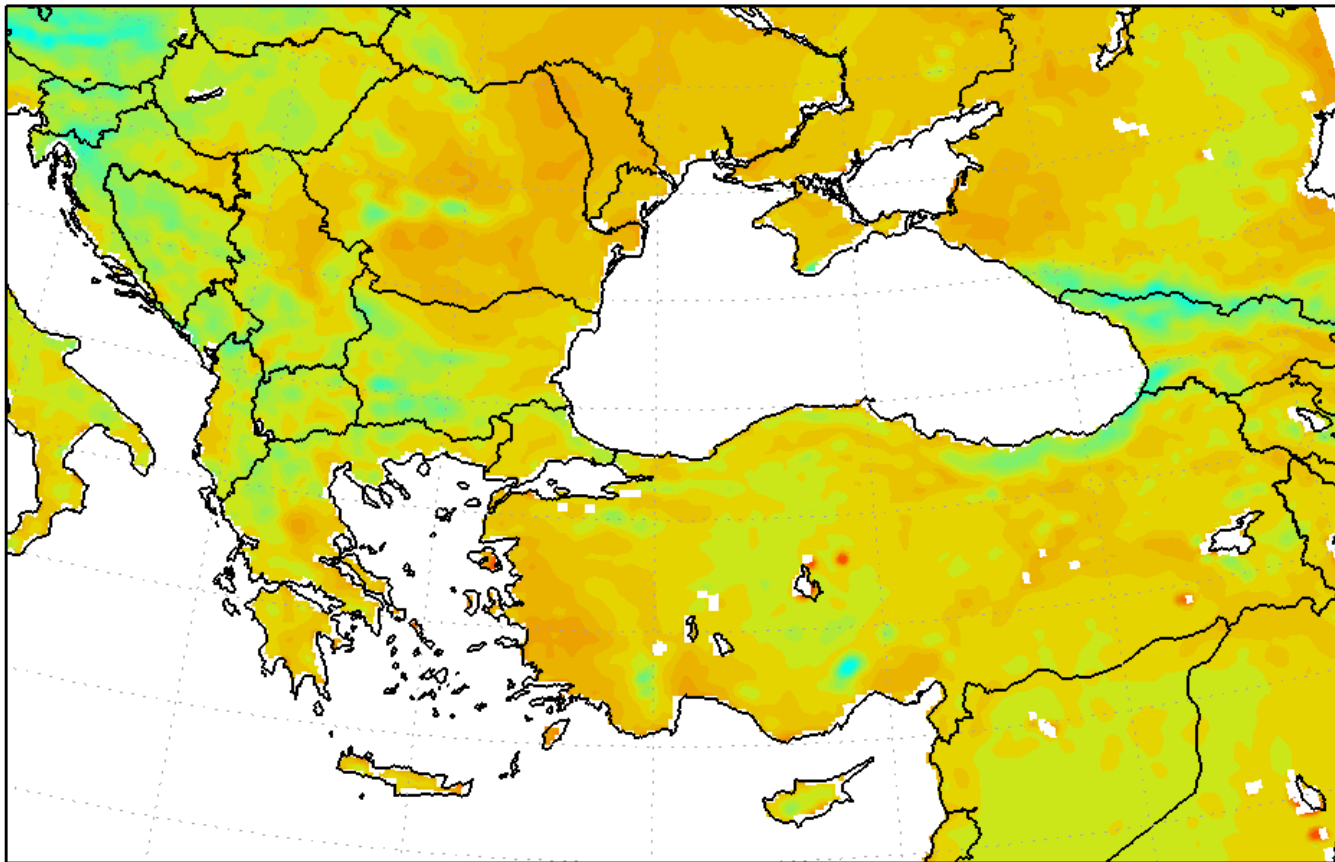
DMCSEE – present situation

UMETSAT

Monthly FVC Accumulations (20140830 - 20140928)



DMCSEE – example: prospects of drought 9 August to 7 October



Central region - Water balance slightly increased

Ongoing projects

- DriDANUBE – Drought risk in Danube region
- Lead partner – Slovenian Environment Agency

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