



BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology



Climate Metadata Inventory at the National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology of Bulgaria

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1. Introduction

The Bulgarian Meteorological Service (BMS) was established in 1890. In 1894 the BMS managed 15 second-class and 8 third-class meteorological stations as well as 60 precipitation stations on the territory of the country.

The number of the stations continued to increase gradually but in the nineties and after that many meteorological and precipitation stations were closed for the lack of sufficient financial recourses and this process continued during the last years.

For the time being the meteorological network consists of 42 synoptic (8 synoptic and 3 climatic obs/day), 87 climatological (3 climatic obs/day) and 244 precipitation stations (1 obs/day).

The climate data records in paper form are stored in the Meteorological Archive of the NIMH from the beginning of the respective measurements. All available digitized climate data is imported and stored in the Meteorological database (MDB) of the NIMH. Thus climate metadata inventory includes 2 parts: inventory of paper records and inventory of climate date series in MDB.

2. Inventory of climate data records in paper form



A full inventory of the paper records stored in the Meteorological Archive of HIMH was made in 2002 when all materials were moved into a new premise. In this way the gaps in the long-term climate series were fixed (for synoptic and climatological stations they are less than 5 %).

3. Inventory of climate data series in Meteorological database of NIMH

There are 2 cases of missing data in MDB, as follows:

Case 1. Missing data for whole years, months or particular days, hours. In this case inventory is completed by a specially developed stored procedure by Transact-SQL in MDB – it works on a particular period for a station and the final result of its execution is a report about missing rows.

Case 2. Missing data for some of the meteorological elements in a particular row/rows in MDB.

In both cases some of the missing data are real gaps while the others for some reasons have not been digitized yet.

How to separate the real gaps from those not being digitized yet?

Case 1. To create a database table where information about the real gaps (whole years, months or particular days, hours) in the climate data series to be imported.

ST	YY	MM	DD	HH
station_number	1959			
station_number	1972	2		
station_number	1972	5	6	
station_number	1972	12	15	21

Case 2. To use different (from “6” – missing data) quality flag for the real gaps. When all available climate data records in paper form are digitized only the quality flag for real gaps will remain.

4. Metadata inventory for 10 selected synoptic stations from the meteorological network of NIMH on the territory of Bulgaria

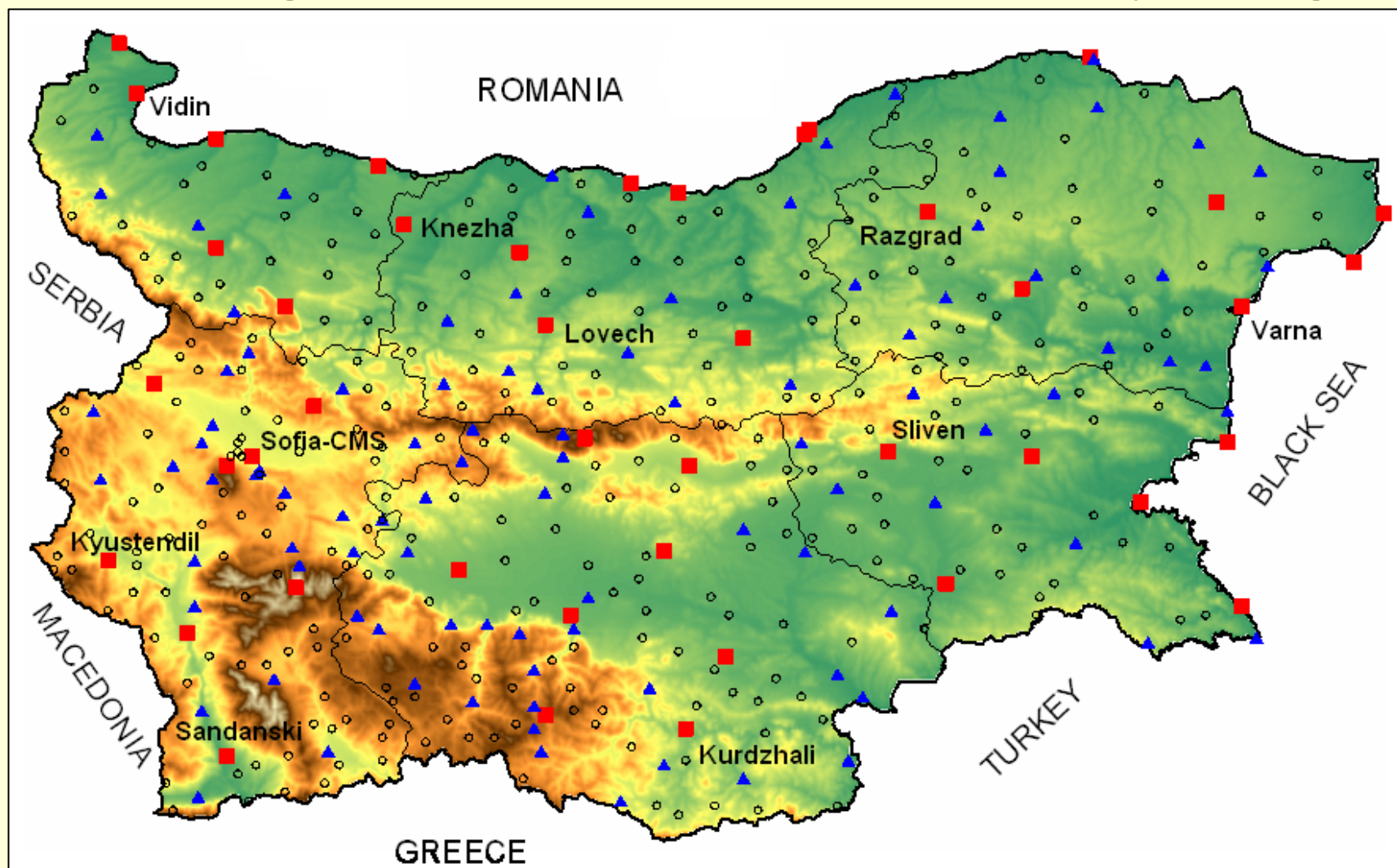


Fig.1. Meteorological network of NIMH in Bulgaria: synoptic (squares), climatological (triangles) and precipitation (circles) stations

The territory of Bulgaria is divided into 2 climatic districts, 4 sub-districts and 25 regions (Fig.2).

The climatic districts are determined according to the precipitation regime.

▪ **European-Continental district** – summer maximum and winter minimum of precipitation

Vidin, Kneja, Lovech, Razgrad, Sofia, Kustendil, Sliven

▪ **Continental-Mediterranean district** – summer minimum and winter maximum of precipitation

Sandanski, Kurdzhali, Varna

The climatic districts are differentiated in accordance with the availability of practically considerable differences in the precipitation quantity and air temperature characteristics by sub-districts.

▪ **Moderate-Continental sub-district** – *Vidin, Kneja, Lovech, Razgrad, Sofia*

▪ **Transition-Continental sub-district** – *Kustendil and Sliven*

▪ **South-Bulgarian sub-district** – *Sandanski and Kurdzhali*

▪ **Black Sea sub-district** – *Varna*

The places with more than 1000 m altitude are separated in **Mountain Climatic Region**.

The selected 10 meteorological stations are representative for the climatic peculiarities as in the most-northern (*Vidin*), southern (*Sandanski*), western (*Sofia, Kustewndil*) and Eastern (*Varna*) regions of the country as well as inside North (*Kneja, Lovech, Razgrad*) and South (*Kurdzhali, Sliven*) Bulgaria. *Sofia* (about 2 millions of citizens) and to a some extent *Varna* (more than 500 thousand of citizens up to 1 million in the summer) can be considered with microclimate typical for the big town, *Kneja and Kustendil* (in hollow) represent the microclimate specific for concave of the relief and stations *Vidin and Varna* – the microclimatic conditions along the r. Danube and the Black Sea cost.

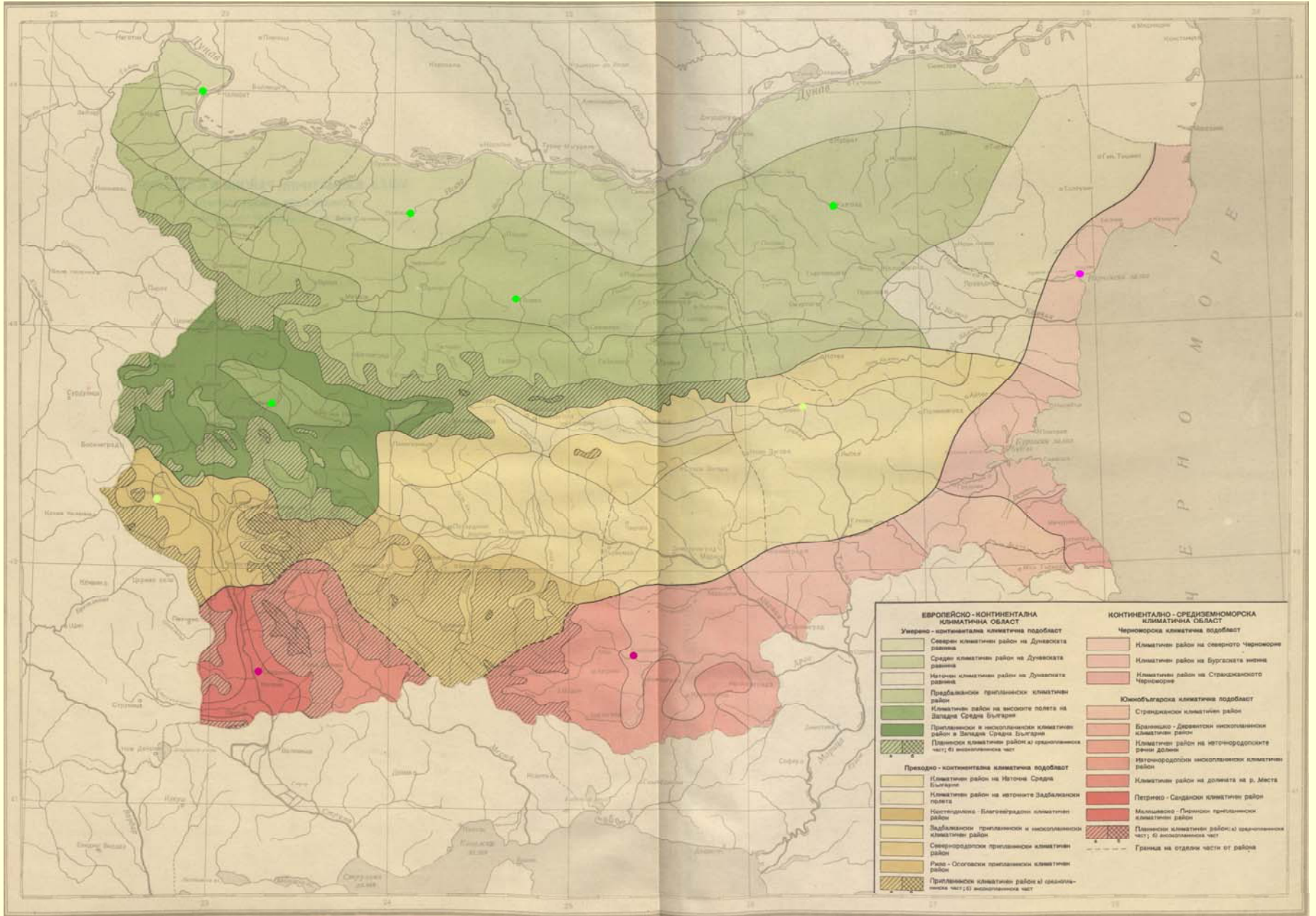


Fig. 2. Climatic dividing into districts of Bulgaria (L. Subev, Sv.Stanev, 1959) with pointed 10 representative stations

Stations metadata

Station name	WMO code	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (m)	Starting date
Vidin	15502	43.9942 N	22.8526 E	31	01.10.1907
Knezha	15520	43.4800 N	24.0696 E	117	01.01.1910
Lovech	15525	43.1633 N	24.7007 E	220	01.06.1937
Razgrad	15549	43.5662 N	26.5079 E	346	01.01.1946
Varna	15552	43.2125 N	27.9525 E	39	01.01.1959
Sliven	15640	42.6777 N	26.3399 E	259	01.01.1892
Kurdzhali	15730	41.6468 N	25.3853 E	337	16.10.1929
Sandanski	15712	41.5501 N	23.2674 E	206	01.05.1930
Kyustendil	15601	42.2838 N	22.7131 E	520	01.01.1892
Sofia-CMS	15614	42.6553 N	23.3847 E	586	01.02.1952

**Metadata about meteorological variables in MDB – starting date of observations
(Vidin, Knezha, Lovech, Razgrad, Varna)**

<i>Meteo element</i>	<i>Vidin</i> 01.10.1907	<i>Knezha</i> 01.01.1910	<i>Lovech</i> 01.06.1937	<i>Razgrad</i> 01.01.1946	<i>Varna</i> 01.01.1959
Minimum air temperature	01.04.1910	01.01.1926	01.01.1952	01.01.1951	01.01.1959
Maximum air temperature	01.04.1910	01.01.1926	01.01.1952	01.01.1951	01.01.1959
Hourly air temperature	01.01.1910	01.01.1926	01.01.1952	01.01.1951	01.01.1959
Precipitation	01.01.1910	01.01.1926	01.01.1952	01.01.1951	01.01.1959
Air pressure	16.03.1953	07.09.1944	01.01.1955	01.09.1978	01.08.1984
Relative humidity	01.01.1910	01.01.1926	01.01.1952	01.01.1951	01.01.1959
Cloud cover	01.01.1910	01.01.1926	01.01.1952	01.01.1951	01.01.1959
Wind direction and speed	01.01.1910	01.01.1926	01.01.1952	01.01.1951	01.01.1959
Sunshine duration	01.05.1970	01.08.1942	NO	NO	01.03.1950

**Metadata about meteorological variables in MDB – starting date of observations
(Sliven, Kurdzhali, Sandanski, Kyustendil, Sofia-CMS)**

<i>Meteo element</i>	<i>Sliven</i> 01.01.1892	<i>Kurdzhali</i> 16.10.1929	<i>Sandanski</i> 01.05.1930	<i>Kyustendil</i> 01.01.1892	<i>Sofia-CMS</i> 01.02.1952
Minimum air temperature	01.01.1900	16.10.1929	01.01.1931	01.01.1906	01.02.1952
Maximum air temperature	01.01.1900	16.10.1929	01.01.1931	01.01.1906	01.02.1952
Hourly air temperature	01.01.1900	16.10.1929	01.01.1931	01.01.1906	01.02.1952
Precipitation	01.01.1900	16.10.1929	01.01.1931	01.01.1906	01.02.1952
Air pressure	01.01.1900	01.12.1956	01.01.1931	01.01.1906	01.10.1952
Relative humidity	01.01.1900	16.10.1929	01.01.1931	01.01.1906	01.02.1952
Cloud cover	01.01.1900	16.10.1929	01.01.1931	01.01.1906	01.02.1952
Wind direction and speed	01.01.1900	16.10.1929	01.01.1931	01.01.1906	09.05.1952
Sunshine duration	01.03.1975	01.01.1950	01.08.1950	01.03.1961 – 28.02.1962; 01.09.1968	01.06.1952

5. Resent data rescue activities at the NIMH

A new professional **Zeutschel Book scanner OMNISCAN 12000 C A1** (Germany) was bough at the end of the year 2008.

Specifications:

<i>Overhead tabletop scanner</i>	for books, newspapers, and large-format documents (certificates, drawings, maps)
<i>Scan area:</i>	846 x 600 mm (>DIN A1)
<i>Book cradle:</i>	maximum book thickness 170 mm, with glass plate (scanning with or without glass plate)
<i>Scanning resolution:</i>	100–400 dpi
<i>Scan mode:</i>	36-bit color, 12-bit grayscale, 1-bit b&w
<i>Scan speed:</i>	5 sec./300 ppi in color

In 2009 a very important data rescue activity was started: **creation of digital-images archive of all climate data records.**



Атмосферно налягане

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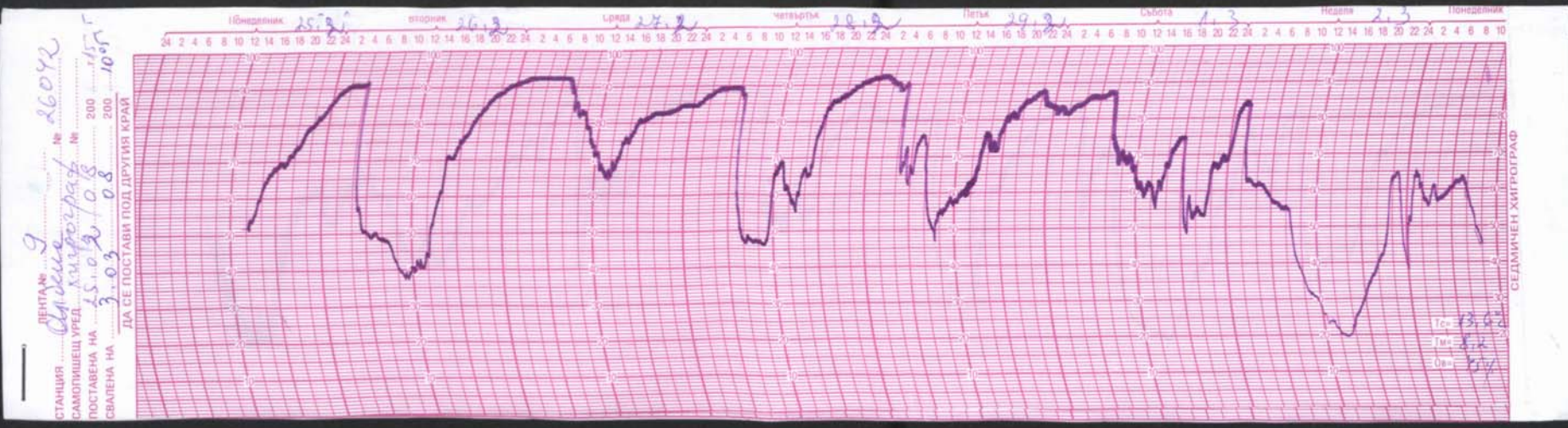
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Thank you for your attention!
