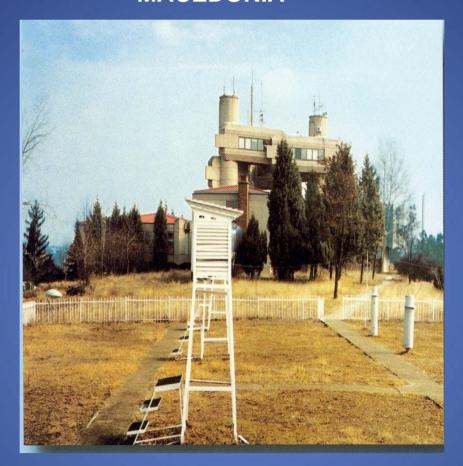
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA











GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE COUNTRY

The Republic of Macedonia is situated in the southern Europe, in the central part of Balkan Peninsula, at latitude of approximately 42°50′ North and a longitude of 22°00′ East. Total surface area of our country is 25,713 km².

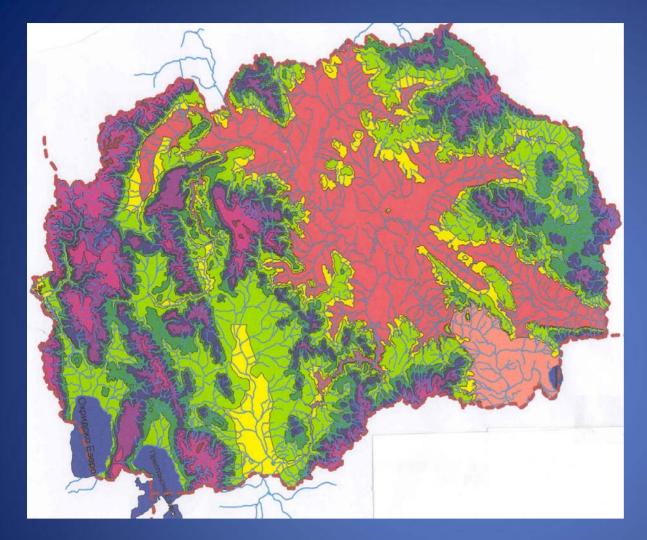
FYRMacedonia borders with Bulgaria, Serbia, Albania and Greece.



Although it is small in size, it is a very diverse country. Participation of plains in total surface area is 19.1%, the figure of reddish mountain terrains is 79%, where water surfaces are 1.9%.

From the aspect of topography, FYRMacedonia is mountainous country. Forests cover more one third of total territory of the country. Agricultural area cover 25%.





Different types of climate characterize the country: continental, changed continental, sub Mediterranean (changed maritime), mountainous climate, as well as their various subtypes.



Hydrometeorological activities in our country have long and rich tradition

- 1891 1899 first meteorological measurements and observations were performed (met.station SKOPJE);
- 1896 1911 second meteorological measurements and observations were performed (met. station BITOLA);
- 1923 first precipitation station network;
 1926 first climatological station network was organized;
- 1947 Hydrometeorological Service was established
 1993 we became a permanent member of the WMO;





METEOROLOGICAL STATION NETWORK



There are following meteorological stations:

- 14 main meteorological stations;
- 16 climatological stations;
- 160 precipitation stations;
- 4 automated weather stations (2 on the Airports)

Meteorological data have been archived in CLIDATA – data base





Addressing climate data sources and key records for the Mediterranean Basin for the investigation of relationship between large-scale climate variability and regional variability of climate, observations from seven Meteorological Stations could be used together with the large-scale analysis.

Selected locations represent different climatic types and subtypes affecting the climate of our territory, which are a combination of three major climate drivers that meet over the our Region :

Mediterranean,

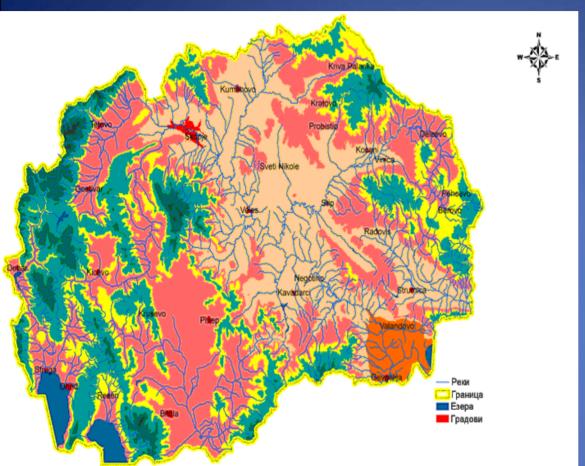
Continental

and Mountain.

According to the climate types proposed by Ristevski (Filipovski et al. 1996; Ristevski, 2006), defined mainly with regards to altitude, and according to the typical annual cycle of mean monthly air temperature and precipitation amount six geographical regions of FYR Macedonia were treated separately in analysis:

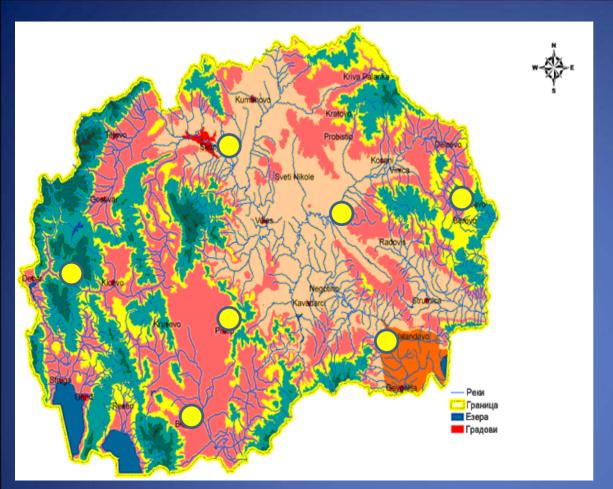






- 1. south-eastern part with sub-Mediterranean climate;
- 2. central part with combined sub-Mediterranean / continental climate;
 - 3. southern part with continental climate;
- 4. south-western part with continental climate;
- 5. eastern part with continental climate;
- 6. *north-western* part with prevailing *mountain / Alpine* climate.





SELECTED METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS

- DEMIR KAPIJA (1932)
- STIP (1926)
- BEROVO (1925)
- SKOPJE PETROVEC(1924)
- PRILEP (1923)
- BITOLA (1927)
- LAZAROPOLE (1948)



Hourly measurements and observations of all meteorological elements and phenomena are performed and recorded in observation reports at all main meteorological stations except at those stations which work 12 hours.

Continuous measurements have been performed since 1947 at all these stations.

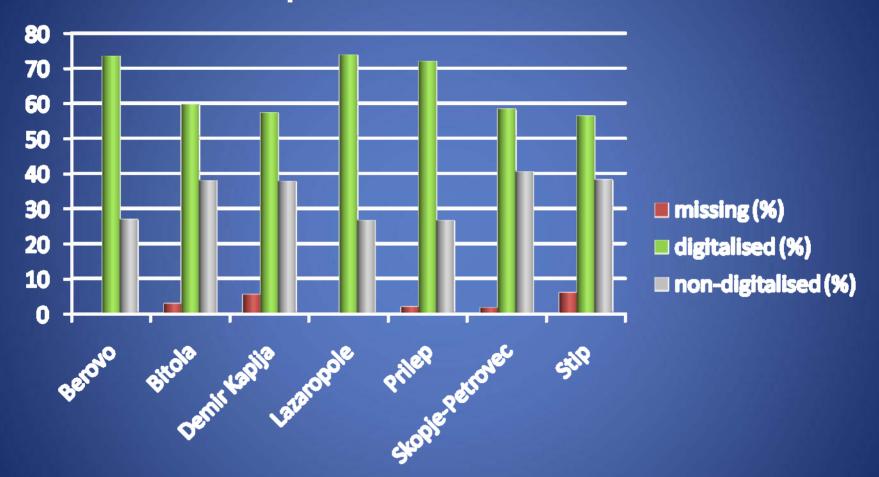
Standard elements and phenomena are measured by basic classic instruments and their appropriate recording instruments at main meteorological stations

- Temperature
- Relative humidity
- Atmospheric pressure
- Wind direction and speed
- Precipitation quantity and intensity
- Insolation
- Evaporation
- Soil temperature

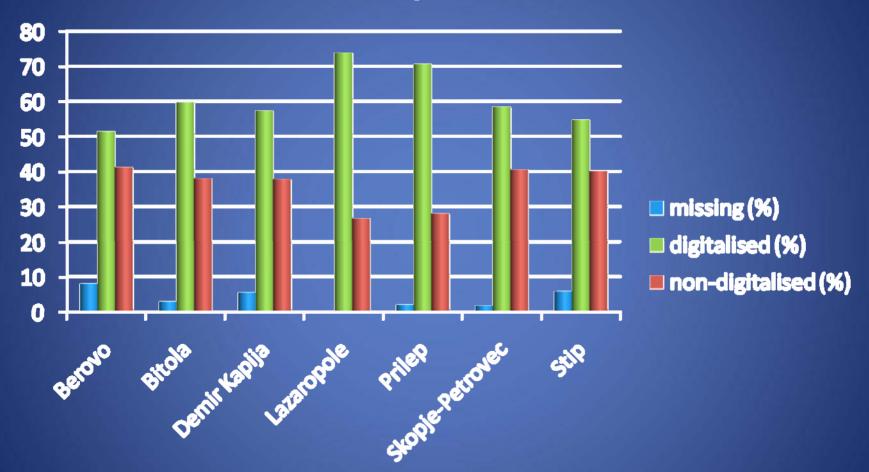




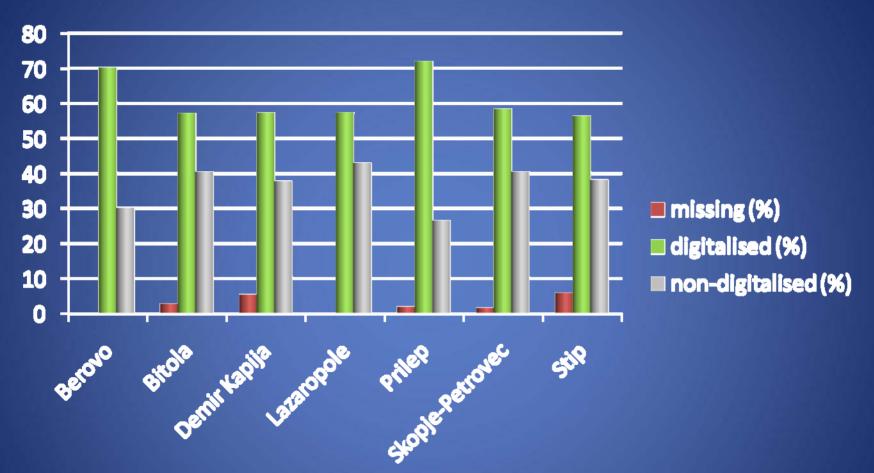
Temperature (max, min, mean)



Precipitation



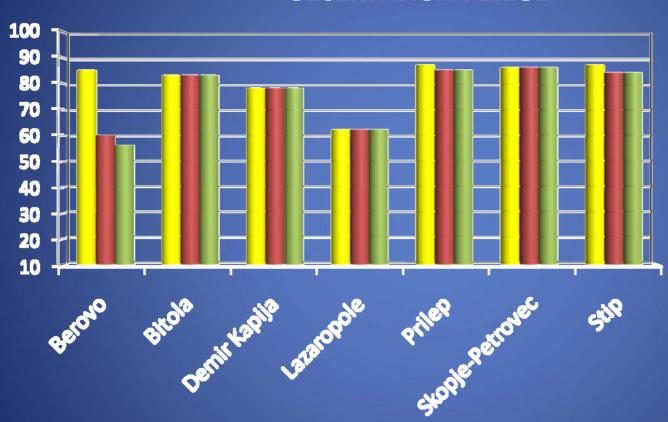
Air Pressure





HISTORY RECORDS

OBSERVATION PERIOD



PRECIPITATION DATA

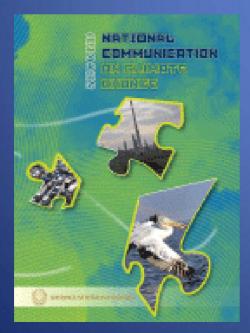
TEMPERATURE

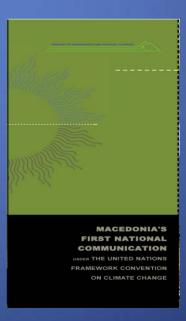
AIR PRESSURE



Concerning the climate change and climate variability our Meteorological sector have taken part in preparation:

- FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATION UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE, 2003
- MACEDONIA'S SECOND NATIONAL COMMUNICATION UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE, 2006
- PARTICIPATION IN PLAN PREPARATION OF THE HEALTH SECTORE WHO PROJECT ON HEALTH PROTECTION FROM CLIMATE CHANGE
- MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDING SECTORE





STATUS OF DATA AND FUTURE EXPECTATION

- Not used the longest climate data series, only monthly climate data series 1926 – 2005;
- Not homogenized data and completely statistical quality controlled
 - With MEDARE initiative we can do the first step:
- Try to find historical records since 1891/99 Skopje

Jahrbucher der k.k. Zentral- Amstalt fur Meteorologie und Erdtmagnetismus, Wien and Bitola 1896/1911 Annales du Bureau Centrale Meteorologique de France, Paris

Scan and copy first-ever publication of data



Digitized data which is non-digitize

Homogenization



All this goals can be achieved with the project proposal – define the partners platform and exchange policy



Thank you for your attention!

