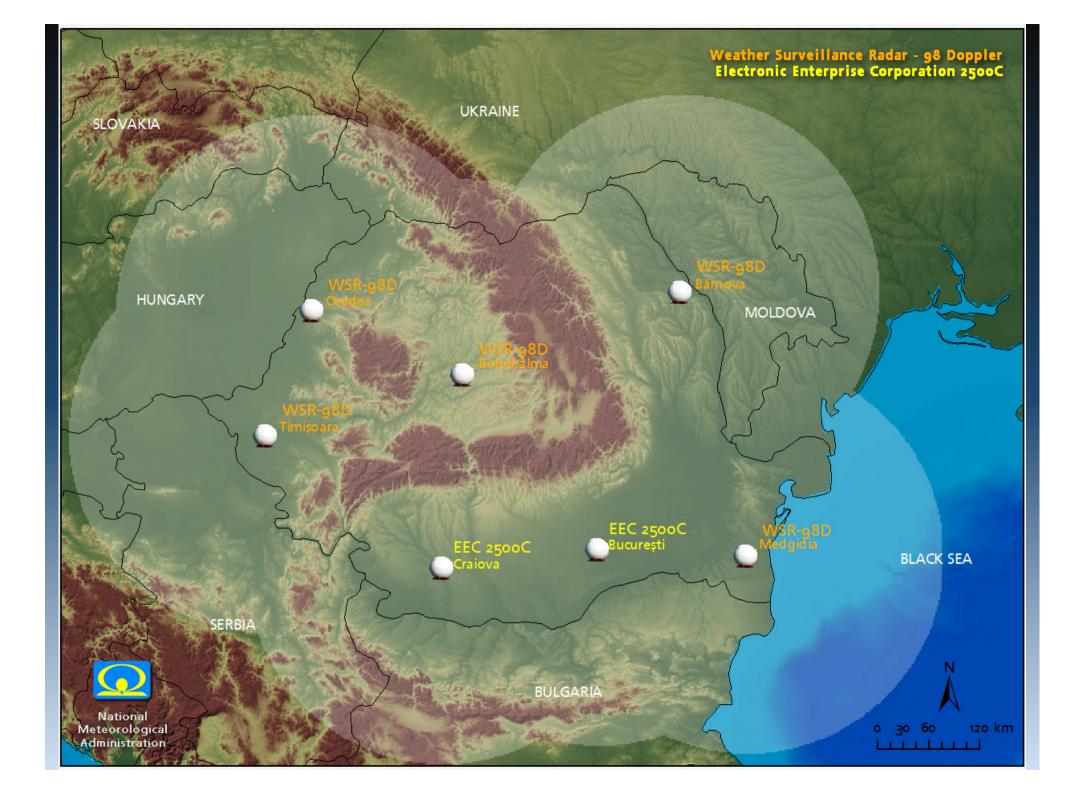




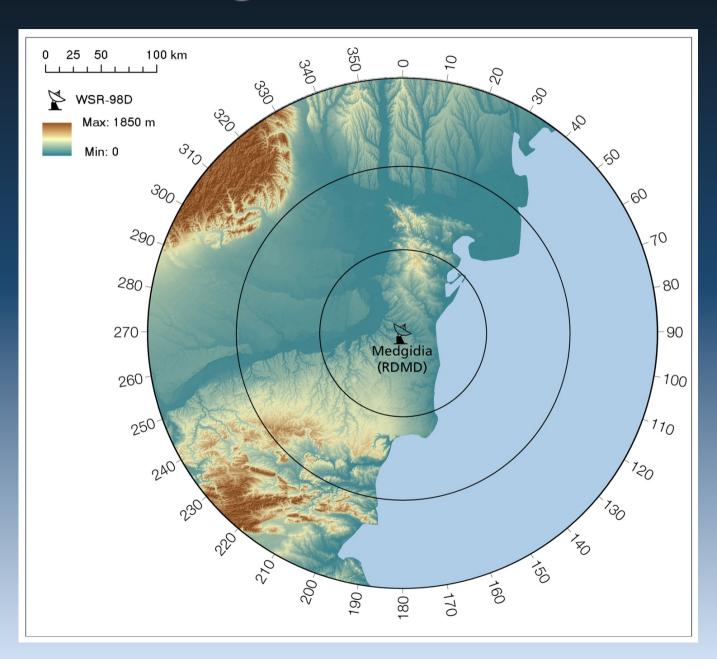
Quantification of the spatial and temporal characteristics of supercells in SE Romania, from 2003 to 2006.

Radar data

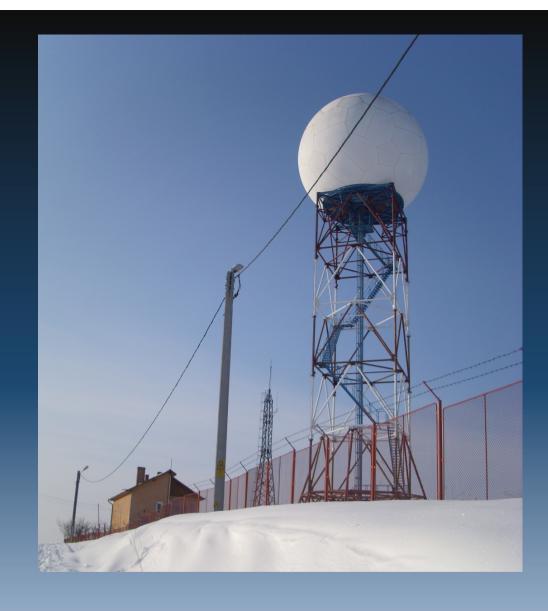
GIS technologies



## Medgidia WSR-98D







KPBZ WSR-88D

RDBB WSR-98D

Hocker, J.E., and J.B. Basara, 2008: A Geographic Information System-Based Analysis of Supercells across Oklahoma from 1994 to 2003. J. Appl. Meteor., 47, 1518-1538.

## Criteria to select supercell storms

Initiation

>= 30 minutes

**Termination** 

Mesocyclone > 7 m s-1 at base level

40 dBZ echo

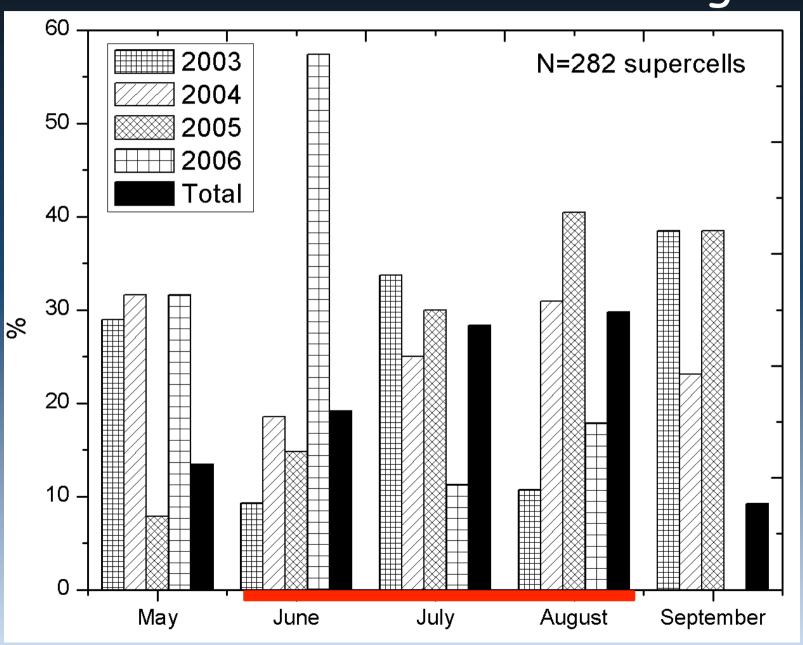
Criteria no longer met

Hocker, J.E., and J.B. Basara, 2008: A Geographic Information System-Based Analysis of Supercells across Oklahoma from 1994 to 2003. **J. Appl. Meteor.**, 47, 1518-1538.

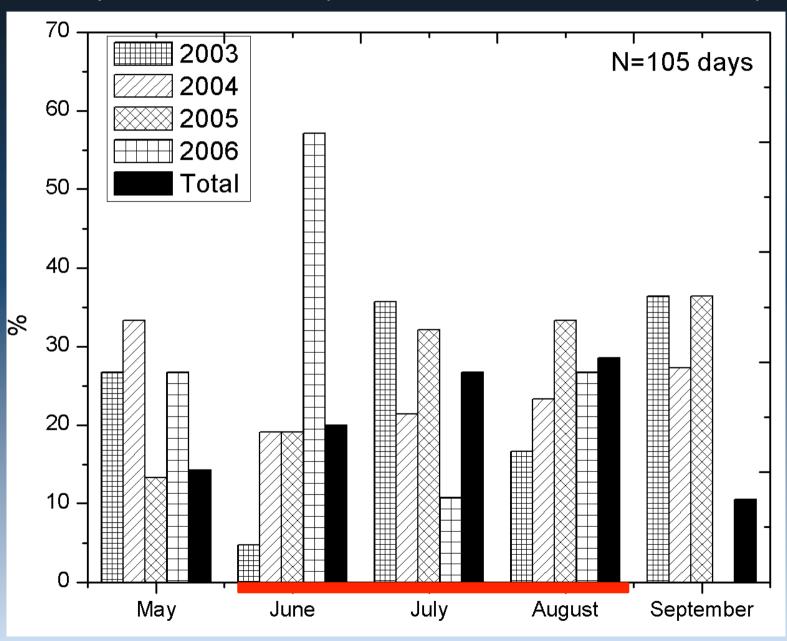
## Automated supercell detection



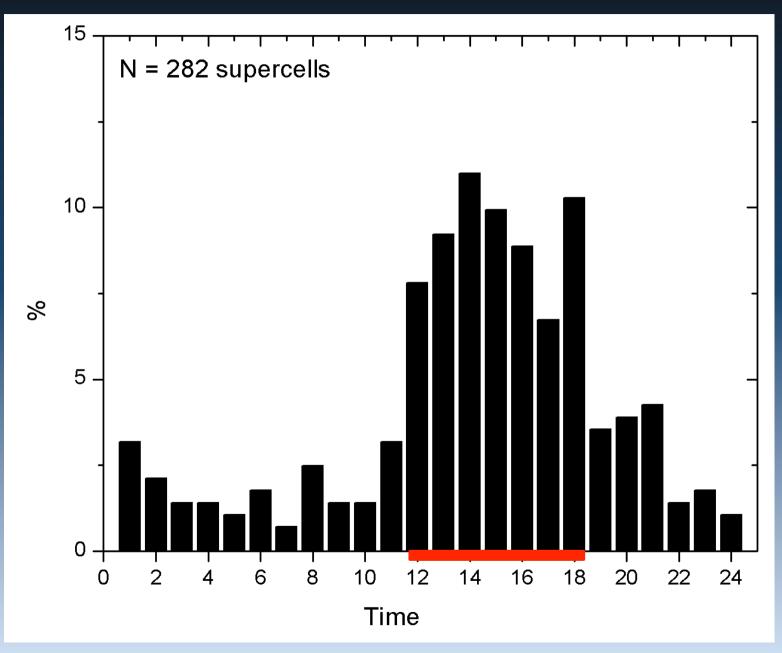
## 78% of storms occur June-August



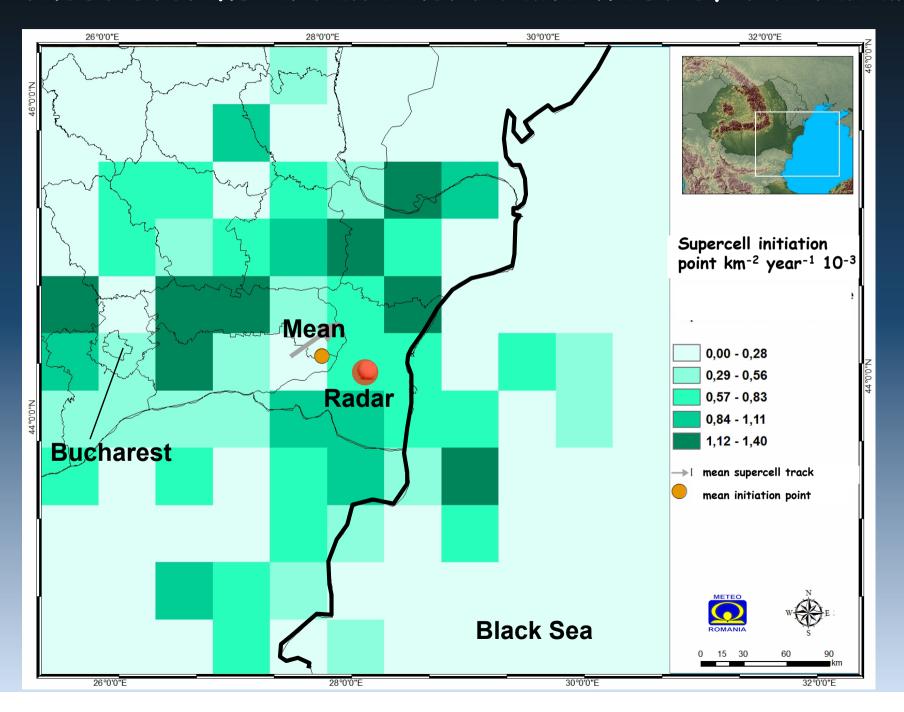
## Supercell days - 2.7 storms/day



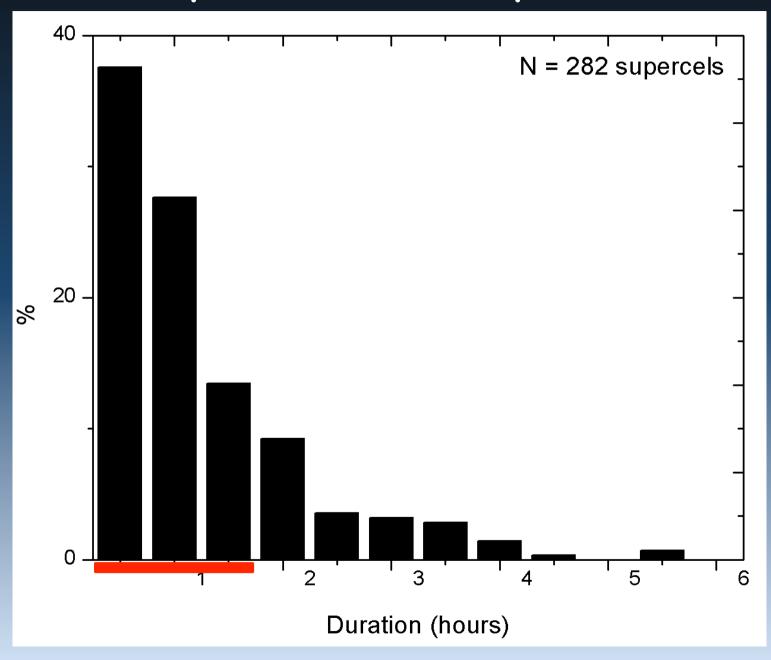
#### Most storms initiate between 3 and 9 PM



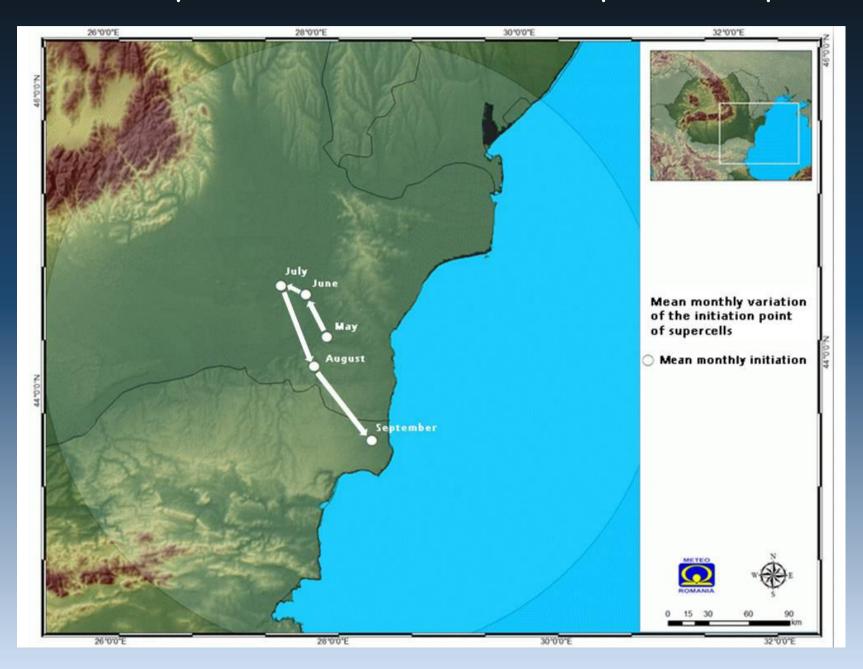
#### Most storms initiate north and west of the radar



## 80% of supercells last up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours



#### Mean monthly variation of the initiation point of supercells



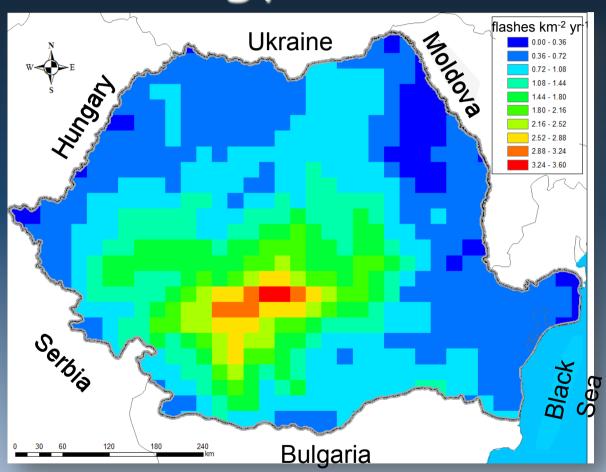
## Conclusions

Beginning constructing the first climatology of supercells for Romania

The study was designed to quantify the spatial and temporal characteristics of supercells across SE Romania

The findings are consistent with the conceptual models for storm initiation developed for Romania

# "A Cloud-to-Ground Lightning Climatology for Romania"



Antonescu, B., and S. Burcea, 2010: A Cloud-to-Ground Lightning Climatology for Romania. Mon. Wea. Rev., 138, 579-591.

## Tornadoes 1886-2009

