

East and West and BALTEX

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1990

Goskomgidromet =
State Committee for Hydrometeorology

Positive side:
Similar equipment
Unified measurement methods
Detailed prescriptions for personnel

Negative side:
Meteorological data classified (secret)
International cooperation centralised
- via WMO, COSPAR...



1991

Is there anybody who sees new possibilities?



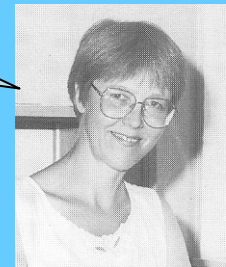
June 23, 1992

What about a new project?

What do you mean?



Geesthacht



Tallinn

August 3-8, 1992 Tallinn



INTERNATIONAL
RADIATION
SYMPOSIUM

The first meeting of interested people from the East.
Erhard Raschke explains his expectations:

- To describe water and energy cycles in the Baltic Sea catchment area following the examples of other GEWEX regional-scale experiments
- To unite meteorology, hydrology and oceanography
- To collect as much data as possible



May 1993



People do not
understand

BALTEX Workshop

- 6-7 June 1994, Vilnius, Lithuania
- 14-15 November 1994, Minsk, Belarus
- 26-27 June 1995, St. Petersburg, Russia
- 28-30 May 1996, Wroclaw, Poland
- 29-31 October 1996, Tallinn, Estonia
- 21-22 October 1999, Tallinn, Estonia
- 21-22 July 2000, Jelgava, Latvia

Agenda: Data. Data. Data.



Why discuss data?

- Which instruments are used?
- Where are the measurement sites?
- What is the time resolution?
- Which units are used at the presentation of data?
- How are data archived?
- How to import data to the data centres?
- How could West support East?
- How to accelerate the data digitizing?
- How to get money?

Money from the West to the East

Contracts between GKSS and hydrometeorological services of
Estonia

Latvia

Lithuania

Poland

Belarus

Russia

Task:

To collect and prepare meteorological and hydrological data



What did the East gain?

- The inventory of measurement programmes and equipment accelerated
- Data processing intensified
- The foundation to digital data base was laid
- The access to the data stored at the BALTEX data centres has been made available
- BALTEX conferences served as a wonderful meeting point

Estonian situation in 1991

- No idea how many stations there are on the Estonian territory and what they are measuring
- Raw data in tables, tables on paper
- Climatological archive coded and stored on floppy disks in Obninsk
- Meteorology and hydrology at EMHI – successor of the Estonian Branch of *Goskomgidromet*
- Soil temperature and moisture at the Estonian Research Institute of Agriculture
- Oceanographic data at the Estonian Marine Institute

Estonian routine by 2002

Non-real-time data:

- precipitation at 06 and 18 GMT at 39 meteorological stations (earlier at 60 stations)
- precipitation at 03, 06, 15, and 18 GMT at 21 meteorological stations (earlier 25)
- daily snow depth at 60 meteorological stations (earlier 85)
- daily actinometry and 6-hour synoptic data at Tõravere
- 10-day soil temperature at 5 stations
- 10-day soil water content at several (15...20) sites
- hourly sea-level data at 3 stations
- 6-hour sea-level data at 1 station
- 8-hour sea-level data at 1 station
- daily run-off of 8 rivers

The East becomes inhomogeneous

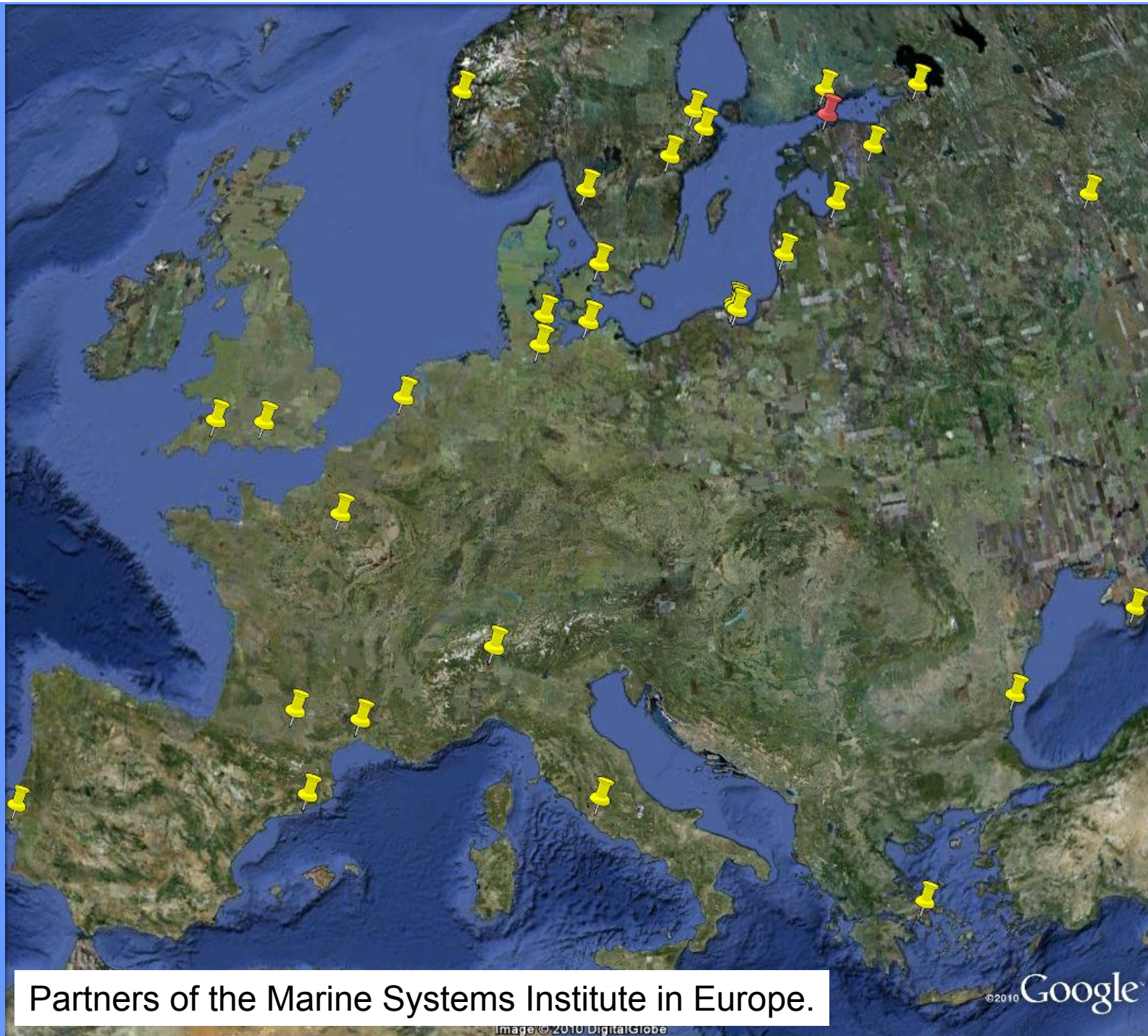
- Latvian and Lithuanian hydrometeorological services are interested in remunerated data exchange and declare that they are not interested in research.
- Poland starts to build up its own data base system and cooperates tightly with the BALTEX community through the Odra project.
- Belarus is eager to contribute, but is short of money.
- Russia is also short of money, but looks intensively for common research programmes.
- Estonia is involved mainly through research institutes, as scientific topics are excluded from the EMHI.

The end of the data era

By 2002 all contracts for non-real-time data preparation were finished.

By 2011 the conditions and activities in West and East are similar:

- Weather services cooperate to give better weather forecast
- Research groups cooperate to apply for money and promote science



Partners of the Marine Systems Institute in Europe.

The End

Thank you!