Abstrakt

Climatological characteristics of the aftersummer

Climatic data from 13 meteorological stations within the area of the Czech republic were analysed. Data covered 1961-2005 period. The concept of the „Aftersummer“ was defined as dry, sunny period with relative high day temperatures and low wind velocity. Such periods ussually occurs during september or october. Aftersummer was determined using following criteria, which should be simultaneously valid - at least three succesive days with precipitation sum lower than 0,5 mm and daylight length higher than 5 hours and maximal temperature higher than 15°C.

It was found, that the aftersummer most frequently occurs from 2.till 4. September, around 8. September and between 18. – 20. September. The number of „aftersummer day“ occurence significantly decreases after 20. September. Average temperatures of aftersummer days are 1-2°C higher than in days, which doesn't fulfill conditons for aftersummer definition. While maximal day temperatures during aftersummer period are 2-6°C higher than during other days in the same season, minimal temperatures are 0,5-2°C lower. Sunlight is ussually 5-6 hours longer throghout aftersummer, compared to its average length in september and october. In aftersummer days sunlight length tends to be as high as 10 hours per day at the beginning of september, 9 hours at the end of september and 8 hours at the half of october. Aftersummer weather is caused by specific pressure field over the Europe. Slow moving anticyclones above central or east Europe are mostly conducive to occurence of aftersummer days.

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