

# Monthly Climatological Report\_ April 2023 in Tunisia

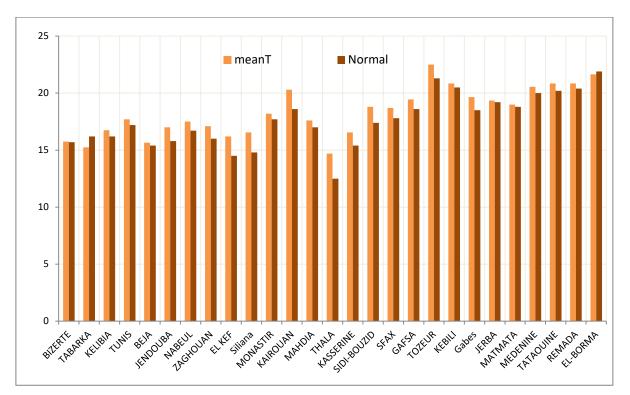
Tunisia, which was already under water stress, suffered this month of April from a rainfall deficit. The month of April 2023 was marked by two situations of weather instability (between the 2nd and 5th and between the 14th and 16th of the month).

The total balance for the month (27 main stations) was 481.3 mm, while the normal for the same stations was 741.8 mm which represents **64.9** % of the normal.

The general average temperature was  $18.3^{\circ}$ C and it was slightly higher than the reference average with a deviation of +0.7°C.

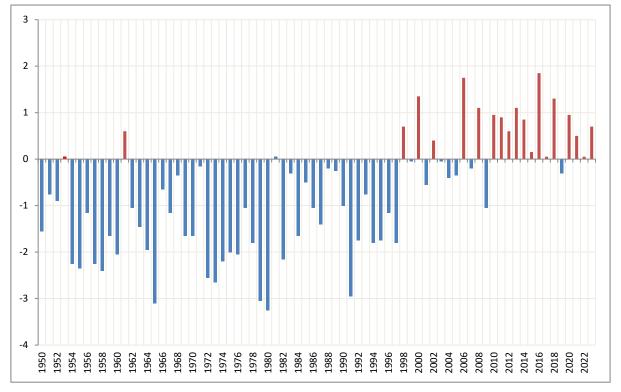
### - Mean temperature :

mean temperatures varied between  $15.3^{\circ}$ C in Tabarka and  $22.5^{\circ}$ C in Tozeur, and were above reference rates (1991-2020) in all regions except Tabarka (-0.9°C) and El Borma (-0.3 °C). As for the general average temperature (27 main stations), it reached 18.3°C, exceeding the reference average (17.6°C) with a difference of + 0.7°C.

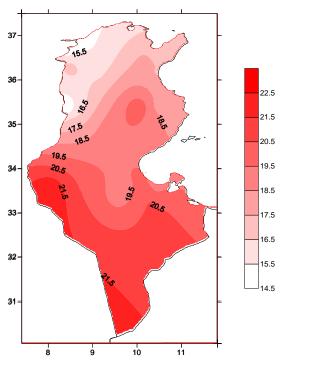


Comparison of mean and normal temperatures for the month of April

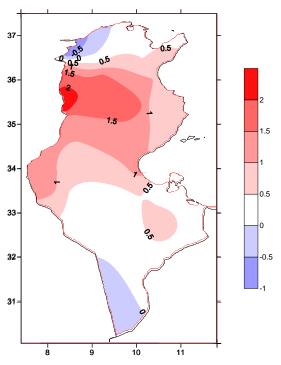






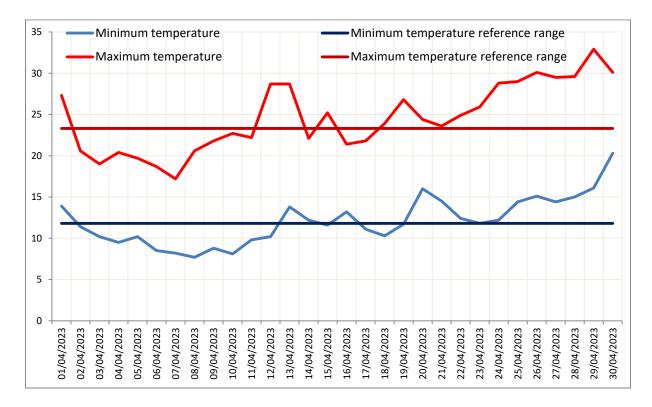


Mean temperature mean $T(^{\bullet}C)$ 



Deviation from normal of mean  $T(^{\bullet}C)$ 





Evolution of daily temperatures in Tunisia compared to the normal for the month of April

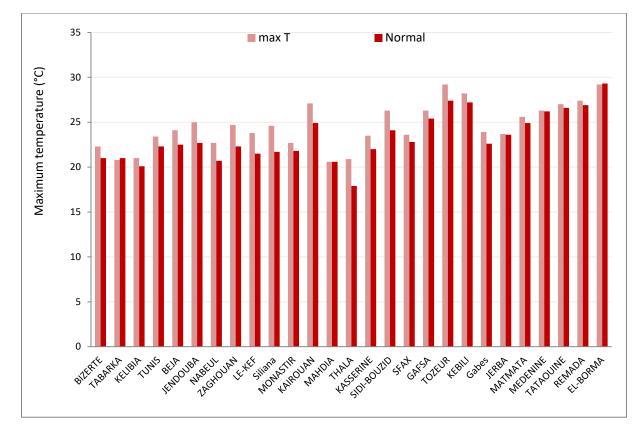
April began with lower than normal minimum and maximum temperatures. After the 12th of the month, temperatures started to climb and the end of the month was marked by very high temperatures compared to normal for the month with differences reaching 10°C.

### - Maximum temperature:

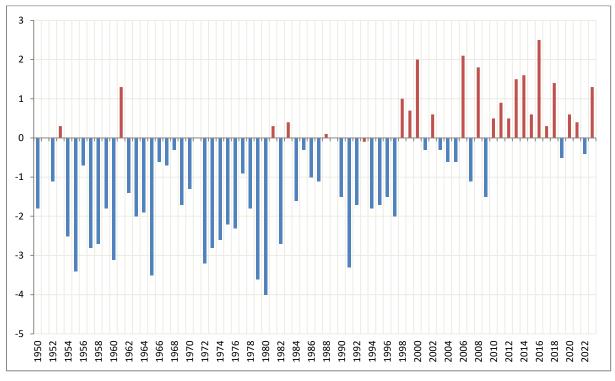
The average maximum temperatures varied between 20.6°C in Mahdia and 29.2°C in Tozeur and El Borma and they were higher than the reference averages (1991-2020) in most regions with the exception of Tabarka and El Borma where the averages were slightly lower than normal. As for the general average maximum temperature (27 main stations), it reached 24.6°C, exceeding the reference average for the same stations (23.3°C) with a difference of  $\pm 1.3$ °C.

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Comparison of maximum and normal temperatures for the month of April

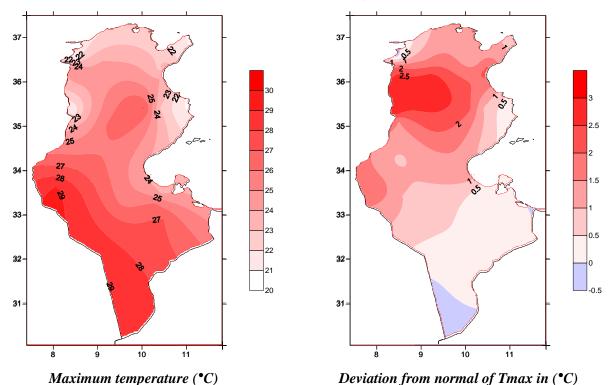


Deviation of maximum temperatures from normal (1991-2020)

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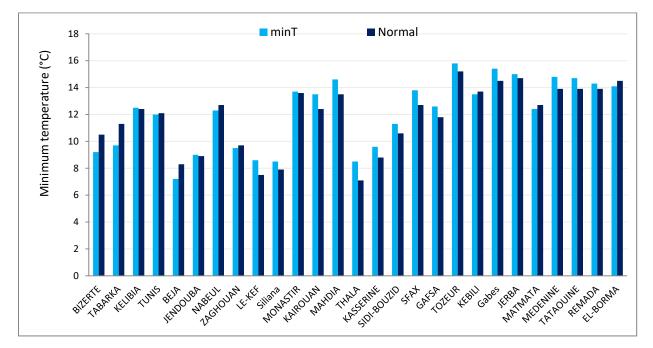


#### since 1950: Month of April



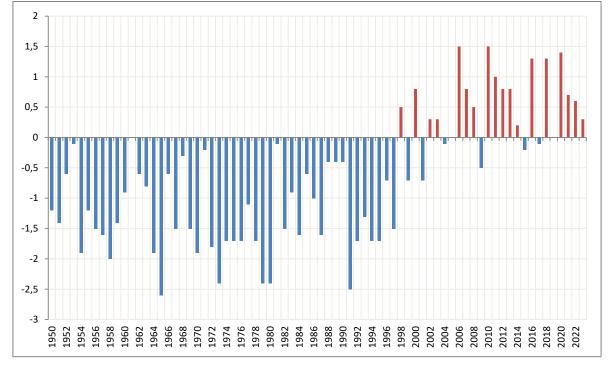
- Minimum temperature:

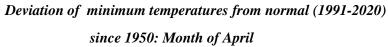
The minimum temperatures ranged from 7.2 °C in Beja to 15.8 °C in Tozeur, The absolute minimum temperature reached 0.9 °C in Thala on April 6, 2023. The general average minimum temperature reached 12.1 °C exceeding the reference average (11.8 °C) with a deviation of +0.3 °C.

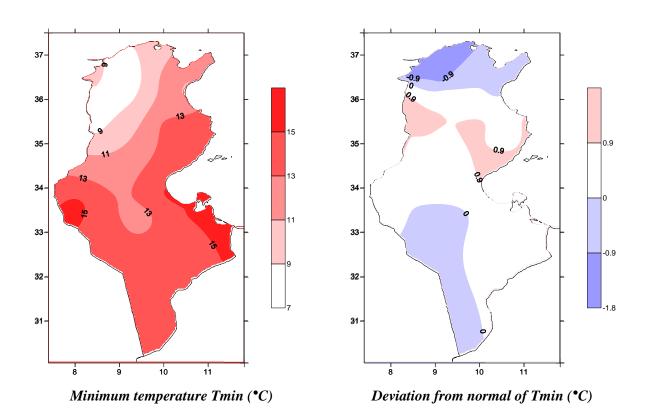


Comparison of minimum and normal temperatures for the month of April









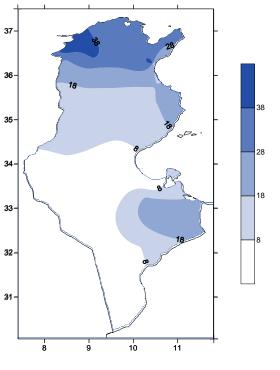


## - Rainfall:

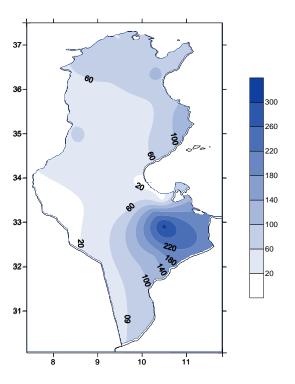
The total cumulative rainfall (27 main stations) for the month was 481.3 mm, while the normal for the same stations was 741.8 mm.

Rainfall was light in most areas. The highest amount of 43.4mm was recorded at Tabarka and it is only 62 % of normal.

The amounts of rainfall recorded during this month reached only 64.9 % of the normal for the month of April,

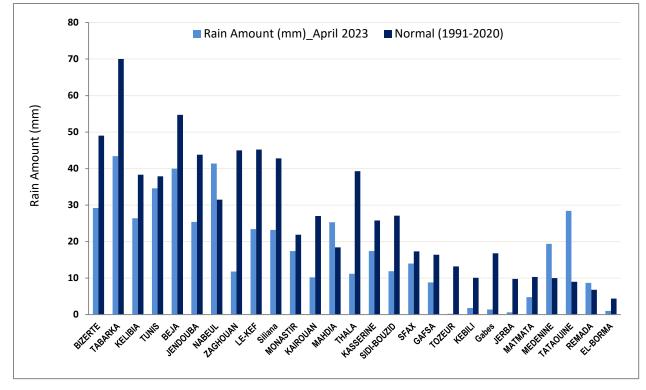


Monthly total (mm)

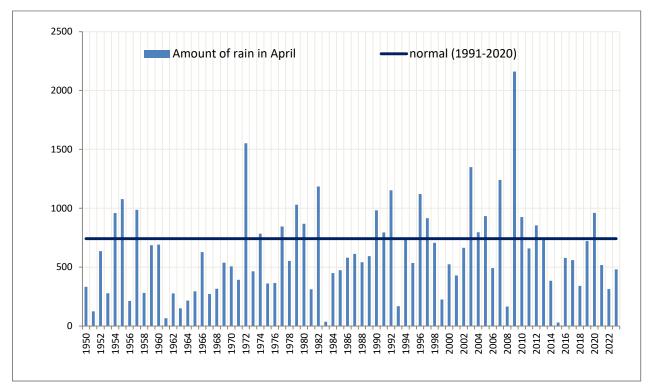


Ratio to normal (%)





Comparison of monthly rainfall totals with the reference averages of the accumulations



Cumulative monthly precipitation since 1950 on Tunisia: Month of April

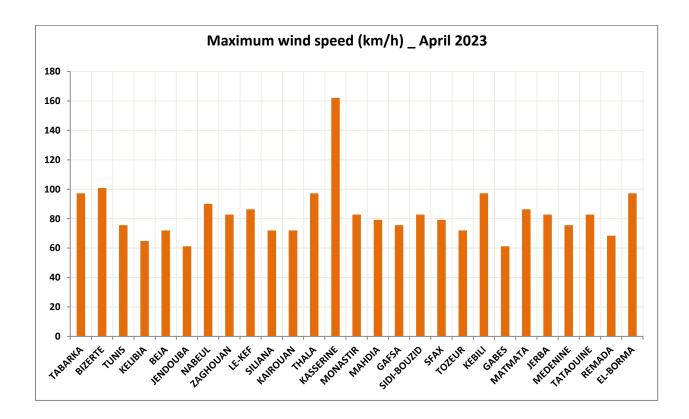


# - The winds:

The winds were generally light to moderate, and their speed increased on April 02 and 03, 2023 over most regions, and the maximum speed varied from 65 km/h in Kelibia to 97 km/h in Tabarka and El Borma, and it reached 101 km/h in Monastir and 162 km/h in Kasserine. Sand phenomena were observed in the south.

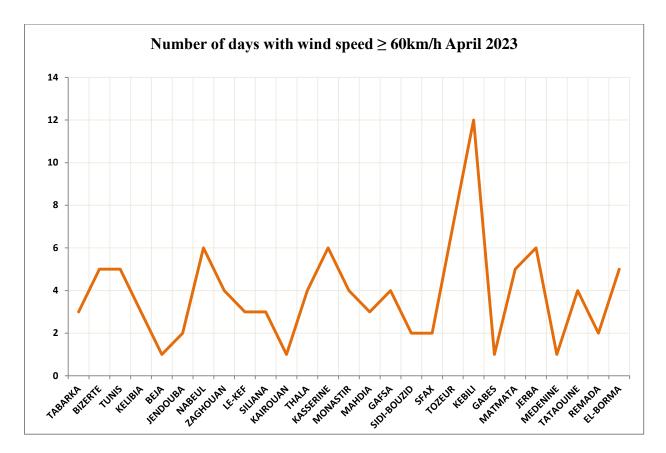
Winds were also strong on April 13 over the northern and eastern coastal regions, with maximum speeds ranging from 61 km/h in Jendouba and Gabès to 90 km/h in Nabeul.

The winds were also strong during the period from April 21 to 24 in the southern regions, and their maximum speed oscillated between 76 km/h in Medenine and 97 km/h in Kebili where they caused the formation of sand phenomena. , which contributed to the reduction of horizontal visibility to less than 200 meters.



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