

Increase of precipitation intensities and their affect to the agriculture in Sarajevo

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The precipitations are one of the most important meteorological elements essential for the plant life. Taking into consideration a significance of the precipitation, it is important to study detail their affect to the plants, not only during vegetation period but also during colder part of the year when they provide creation of moist store in the soil. For the evaluation of the plant water store, it is not enough to know only the sum of annual precipitation, but also their disposition, namely character and sum of precipitation in the sporadic periods of the growth.

With the increase of amount of the precipitation intensity, their useful affect to the plants decrease, because it comes to decreasing the absorbed water and significant part of the precipitation flows. It is the case with the spills, which usually do not take to long, but the intensity of the precipitation is high, so the soil cannot for that short time, absorb entire amount of water. Opposed to that, during lasting low intensity precipitation, water shadily seep into the soil and so the useful affect to the plants is higher.

Taking into account the character of the soil and the climate in Sarajevo it is an opinion that for agriculture precipitation higher than 8 mm during 12 hours are the most important, while precipitation higher than 30 mm during 24 hours are to high and dangerous for the agriculture. Based on analysis of precipitation intensity in Sarajevo during last 20 years, a tendency of increase of precipitation intensity and their potential harmful affect to the agriculture in the future in this part of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be unveiled.