



Almuñécar – Andalucía



key climate data



Headlines

- Basic climate conditions
- Annual temperature
- Annual precipitation
- developments

Climate conditions

- subtropical climate zone
- The town is at the mouth of the Río Verde, 11m above sea level
- The climate in Almuñécar is Mediterranean to subtropical: An average of 340 sunshine days and mild temperatures - always above 12 ° C
- Little rainfall all year long, the average annual temperature is 18.3 ° C
- The annual rainfall is 334 mm.

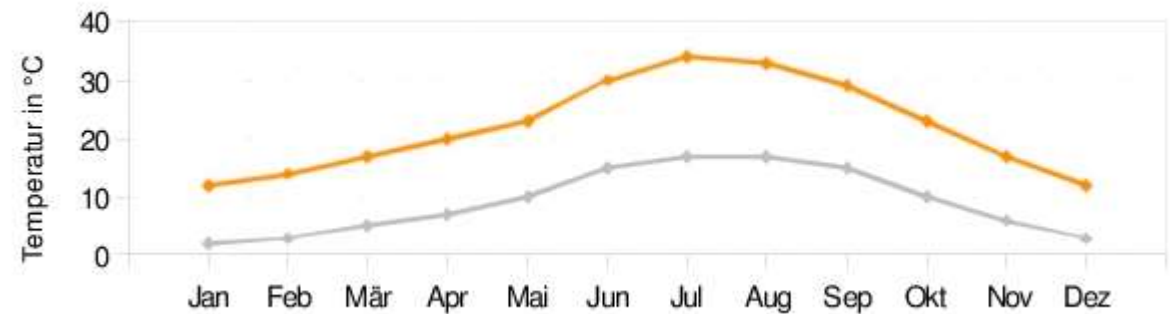


Annual temperature

- August is the warmest month of the year with an average temperature of 26.0 ° C.
- Temperatures are lowest in January. The average temperature that month is 11.7 ° C.
- The warmest month August is on average 14.3 ° C warmer than the coldest month January.

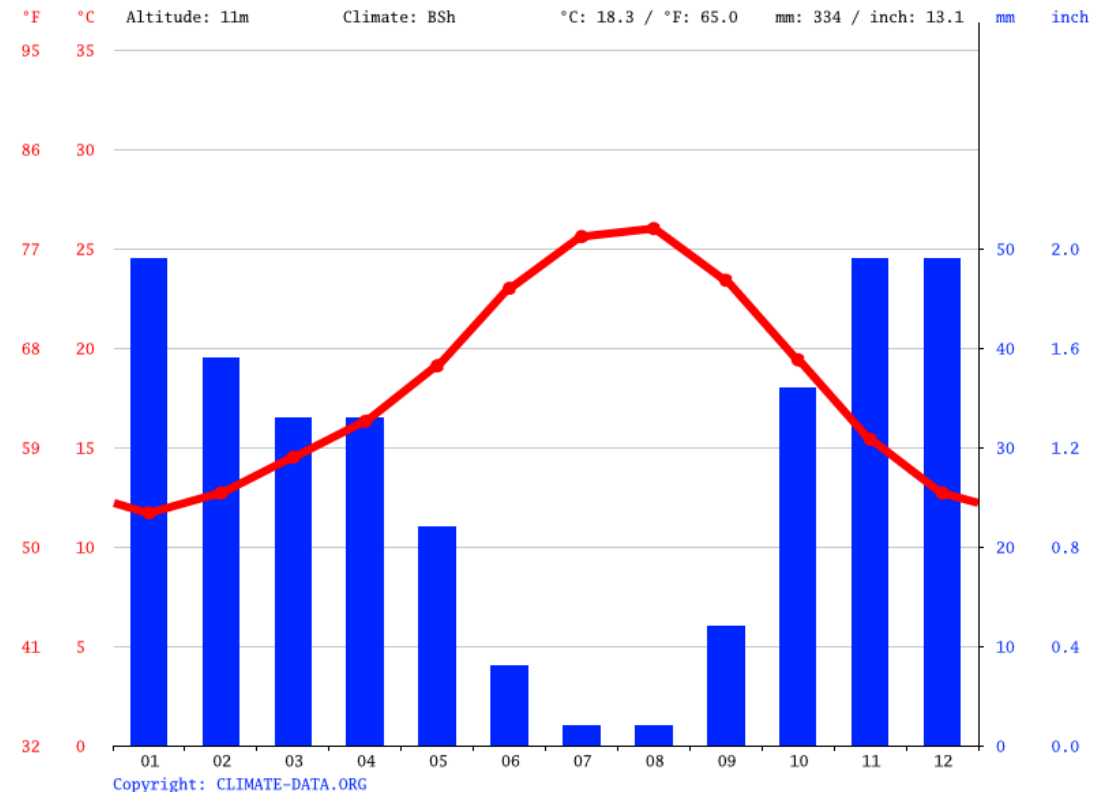
	Ja-nuar	Fe-bruar	März	April	Mai	Juni	Juli	Au-gust	Sep-tem-ber	Okto-ber	No-vem-ber	De-zem-ber
ø. Tempe-ratur (°C)	11.7	12.7	14.5	16.3	19.1	23	25.6	26	23.4	19.4	15.4	12.7
Min. Tem-peratur (°C)	7.5	8.4	10.3	11.9	14.6	18.2	20.6	21.1	18.8	15.1	11.2	8.7
Max. Tem-peratur (°C)	15.9	17	18.8	20.8	23.7	27.9	30.7	30.9	28	23.8	19.6	16.7

Durchschnittliche Höchst- und Tiefsttemperatur in Almunecar



Annual precipitation

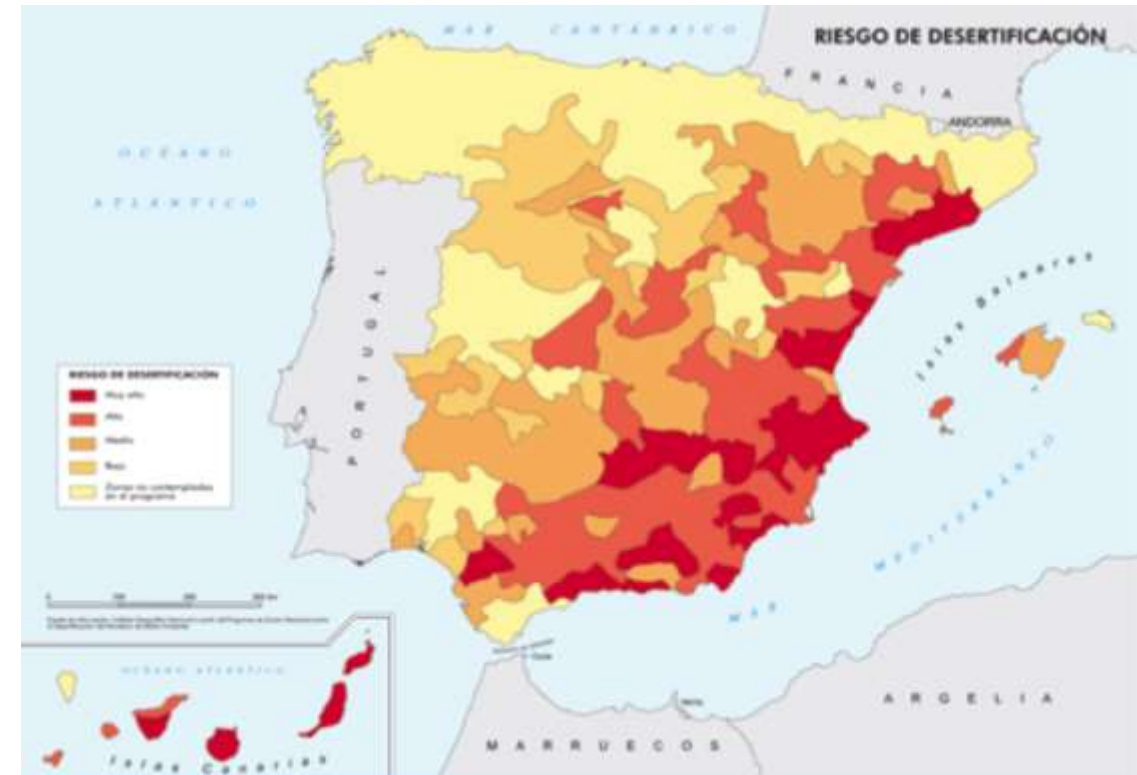
- The month of July has the least rainfall.
- The amount of precipitation in July is 2 mm.
- An average of 49 mm falls in January. The month is therefore the wettest month of the year.
- The precipitation varies 47 mm between the driest month and the wettest month.



Developments

Dangerous fresh water shortage:

- increasing lack of precipitation
- progressive desertification due to global warming, increasing deforestation, real estate development, growing agriculture and increasing depletion of deep groundwater reserves



Developments

Dangerous fresh water shortage:

- intensive cultivation, which is harvested up to three times a year and the soils and reservoirs are not allowed to rest
- destruction of their arable soils. In addition, more and more extraordinary rainfalls, hailstorms and floods destroyed the fields and the greenhouses.
- The soils are parched by the persistent drought and African conditions are moving into southern Spain. Farmers have to drill wells several hundred meters deep in order to irrigate their plantations. The farmers are now hoping for water from sea desalination plants.



Developments

Dangerous fresh water shortage:

- Excessive pumping / irrigation
- Seawater intrusion
- Inflow of saline groundwater

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Acceleration of the process

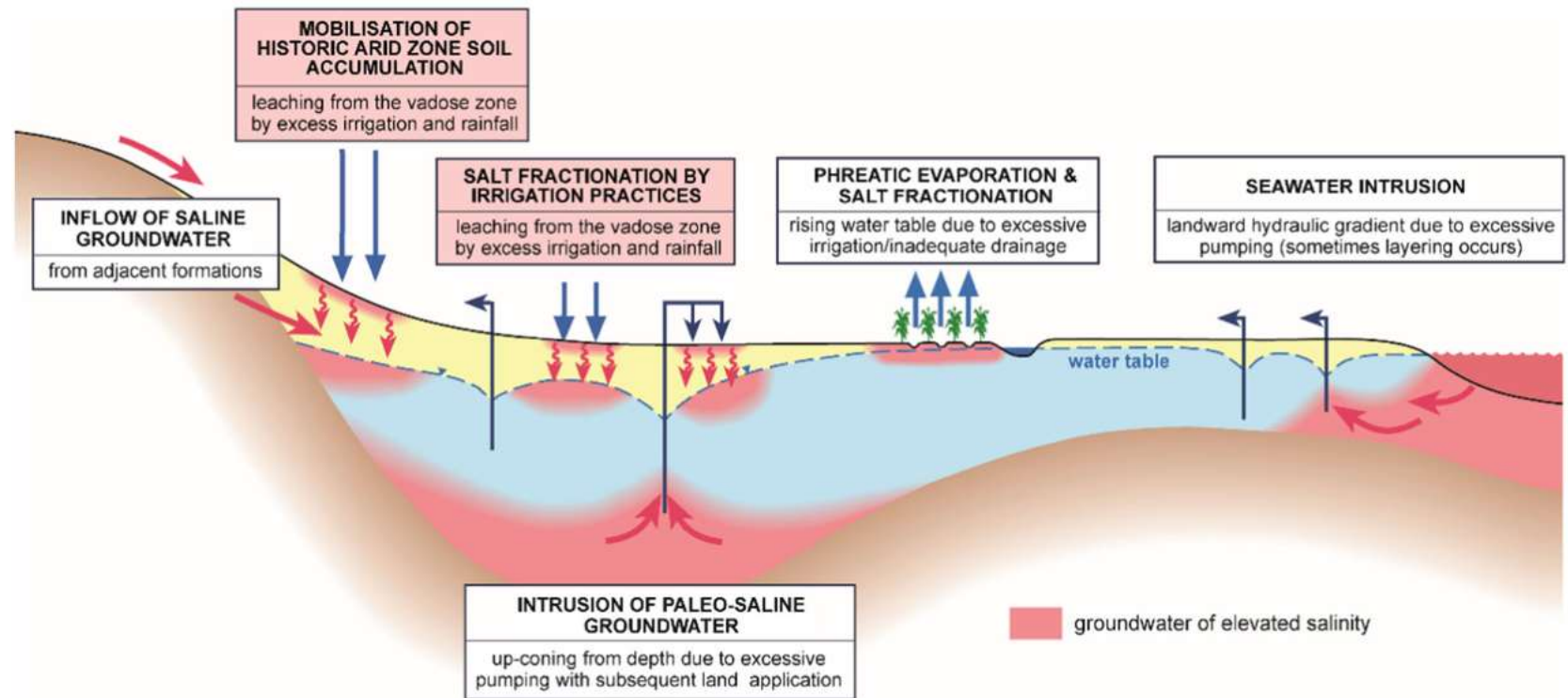


Fig. 1 Schematic overview of common processes of groundwater salinisation



Gracias por su atención!