



Leipzig – North Saxonia

A climate overview

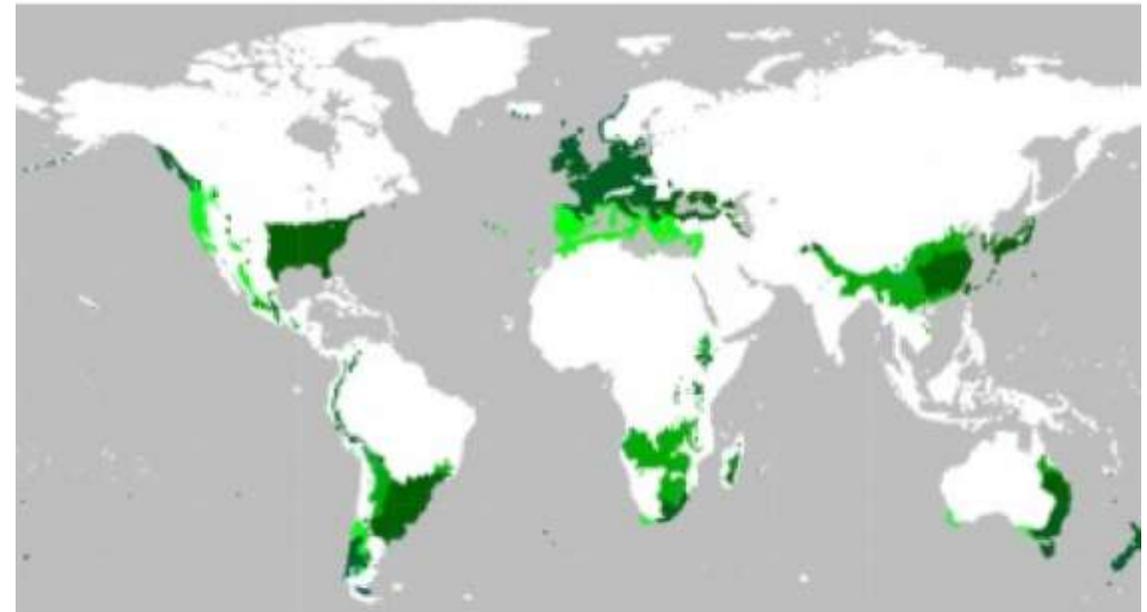


Headlines

- Climate Zone
- Annual temperature
- Annual precipitation
- developments

Climate Zone

- Leipzig is part of Saxony, which can be divided into flat, hilly and low mountain ranges.
- The lowlands mainly include the Leipzig lowland bay and northern Oberlausitz. Both are characterized by more recent deposits from the Ice Age and the river plains
 - in particular by tertiary brown coal deposits in the subsurface. The central Saxon hill country further south with its extensive loess deposits and the associated high soil quality
- Leipzig is about 117m above sea level.
- Climate is classified as warm and temperate
- Average annual temperature in Leipzig is 8.9 ° C / 518mm rainfall
- Westwind Zone



annual temperature

- July the warmest on average, the average temperatures are then 18.1 ° C
- At -0.3 ° C, the average temperature in January is the lowest
- Due to the sealing and dense building structures in connection, concrete and asphalt heat up more strongly during the day than in the surrounding area and give off heat to the environment at night
- Leipzig and Saxony are exactly in the middle of annual average temperatures in Germany

	Ja- nuar	Fe- bruar	März	April	Mai	Juni	Juli	Au- gust	Sep- tem- ber	Okto- ber	No- vem- ber	Dez- em- ber
ø. Tempe- ratur (°C)	-0.3	0.5	3.9	8.1	13	16.5	18.1	17.8	14.3	9.6	4.5	1.2

Temperaturen (°C)



annual precipitation

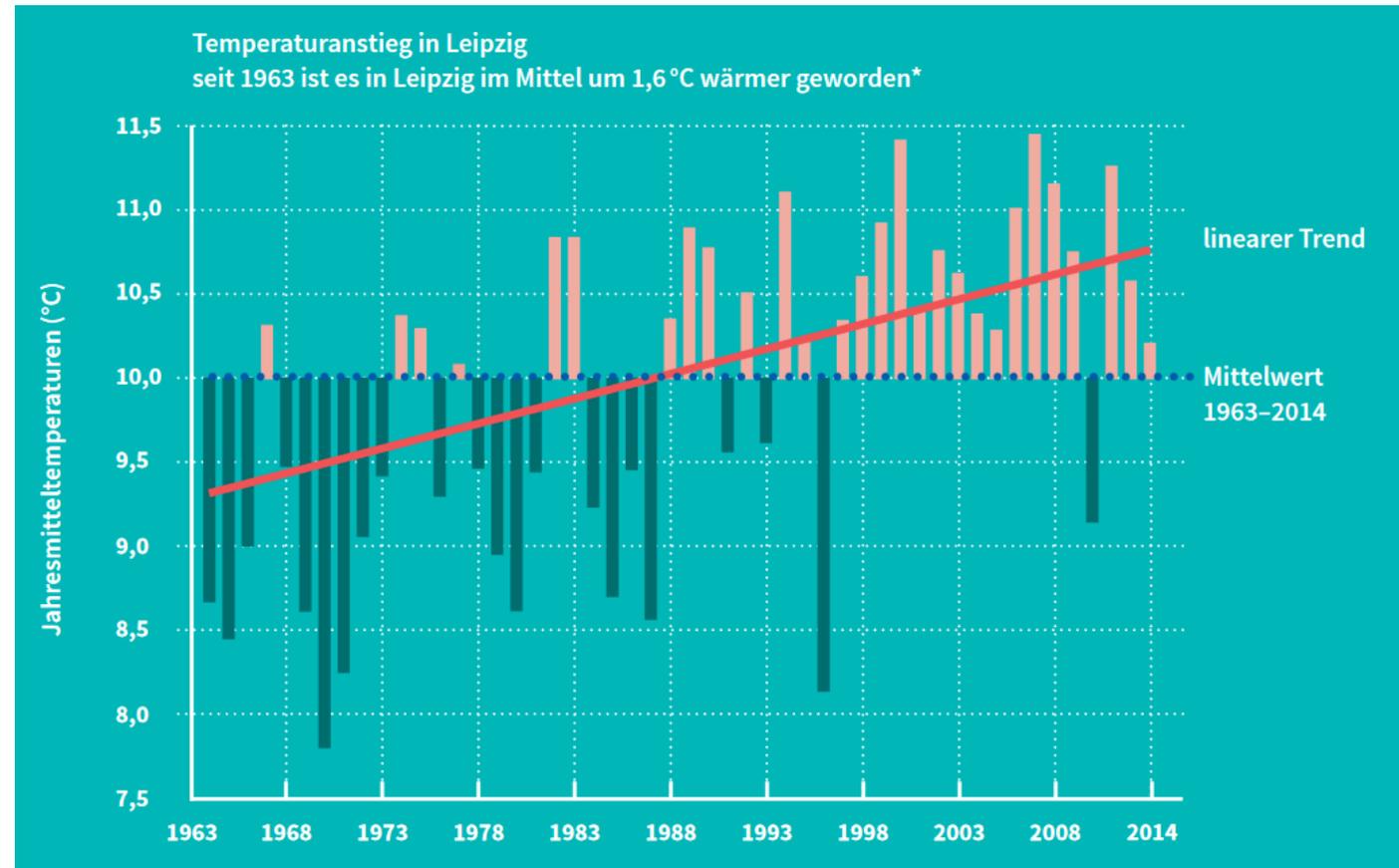
- Most of the precipitation in summer June to August
- February the lowest precipitation falls with 27 mm, in the other winter months around 30 mm.
- The rain shadow of the Harz Mountains reaches its south-eastern border in the Leipzig Erzgebirge Mountains join.
- The driest is the north of Leipzig, most of the precipitation falls in the southern area,
- Annual difference is about 100 mm



Developments

Temperature:

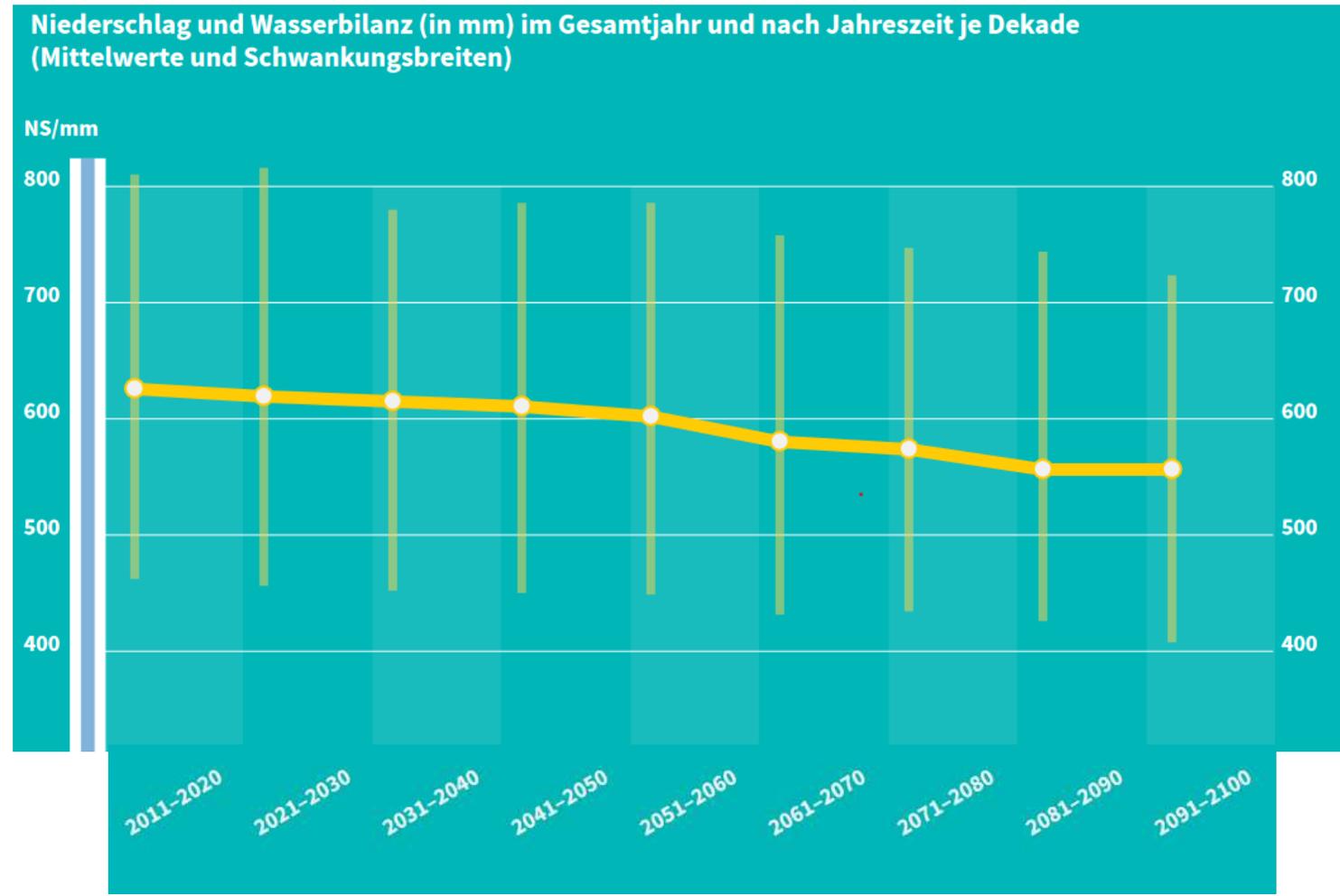
- Increase of average temperature of 1,6 degree Celsius since 1963
- Increase in hot days (temperature above 30 ° C) from currently 8 to 15
- Increase in the number of tropical nights (temperature above 20 ° C)



Developments

Constantly lower precipitation:

- increasing water demand in summer, e.g. for cooling industrial plants, irrigation of gardens, agricultural areas
- lowering of the groundwater level in summer
- strongly fluctuating water levels by reducing the water supply from rivers and still waters during dry periods
- increasing the water supply from rivers and still waters in the event of heavy precipitation through increased Surface runoff
- Change in water quality in groundwater



Forecasts

- Increase in temperature, increase in hot days, tropical nights and hot periods
- Decrease in summer precipitation and increase in deficits in the climatic water balance
- Increase in extreme weather events such as an increase in the risk of heavy precipitation events and the associated flood risk
- Significantly increased instability of the conditions to be expected