

**The second session of the
International Organizing Committee for the WMO solid
precipitation measurement intercomparison**

Zagreb 19-23 October, 1987

The International Organizing Committee WMO held its second session at the Geophysical Institute of the University of Zagreb on October 19-23, 1987. The session has been attended by Mr. G. Goodison (Canada), Dr. V.S. Golubev (USSR), Dr. B. Sevruc (Switzerland), Mrs. J. Milković, M.Sc. and Mr. S. Panin, M.Sc. (Yugoslavia) and Mr. S. Klemm (WMO Secretariat).

The participants were welcomed by Dr. I. Lisac on behalf of the Director of the Geophysical Institute, Prof. Dr. I. Penzar and the Director of the Hydrometeorological Institute of Croatia Ing. T. Vučetić. Afterwards Mr. S. Klemm welcomed the participants on behalf of the Secretary-General of WMO, Prof. G.O.P. Obasi, and the Director of the World Weather Watch Department Dr. T.D. Potter and expressed the gratitude of WMO for the hospitality offered to the participants in Zagreb.

The session, presided by Mr. B. Goodison proceeded according to the following program:

1. Overview of the newest solid precipitation comparison results based on the reports of participating members;
2. Amendments to intercomparison procedures;
3. Visit to the Yugoslav Evaluation Station in Parg, and
4. Conclusions

The data on the liquid and solid precipitation, collected by hitherto recommended measuring methods are often incomparable because of their contamination with errors of different origin. The problems of the liquid precipitation data corrections were discussed within the WMO activity which preceded the work of this Committee.

On the first Committee's meeting held in 1985 in Norrköping (Sweden), the problems related to solid precipitation data quality were stated and defined. The second session presented here was devoted to comparison problems of the solid precipitation data, expressing the necessity of encouraging the new members to join the activity (until now 25 participants from 21 country-members took part in the intercomparison, but all of them were not equally active).

The Committee's activity is to continue for the next five years with the aim to obtain enough experience in reliable methods for the solid precipitation measurements by introducing new types of standard instrumentation, and new data evaluation methods. Those new methods should provide reliable wet deposition and water balance values

over a watershed area and other parameters necessary for modeling in fundamental and applied sciences. The problem is related for instance to actual wet acid deposit evaluations, to the climate change and global circulation modeling, etc.

The session ended with the conclusion that many new information were collected, which promises the successful continuation of the Committee's activities. The next session was scheduled for March, 1988 in Helsinki (Finland).

The more detailed information can be obtained from Mrs. Janja Milković, M.Sc., Hidrometeorološki zavod, Grič 3, 41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Zagreb, May 10, 1989

Inga Lisac

**Coordinating Committee for
Earthquake Risk Reduction in the Balkan Region**

**Report from Task Group 3 meeting
Zagreb, February 7-9, 1989**

The Task Group 3 (TG3) was established within the framework of scientific activities of the Permanent Coordinating Committee (PCC) for the Earthquake Risk Reduction in the Balkan Region (RER/85/002). The main task of the Group is the correlation of macroseismic intensity with acceleration and other strong ground motion parameters.

According to the first version of the project, approved at the meeting of PCC held in Paris in 1985, Yugoslavia took the responsibility of TG3. The convener of this task group was Dr. Dragutin Skoko from the Geophysical Institute of Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics in Zagreb.

The first meeting of TG3 was held in Zagreb on February 7-9, 1989. At the meeting six countries were represented: Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Sessions agenda covered, among other items, the national reports of participating countries on activities within TG3, and the definition and plan of future activities.

The reports presented research on some aspects of the correlation between macroseismic intensity and strong ground motion parameters. It was agreed to intensify and extend the efforts for obtaining adequate empirical relations for use in engineering practice in order to fill in the gap between seismology and earthquake engineering.

After discussion the plan and program for the short-term and long-term activities were proposed. Short-term activities include collection and exchange of strong Balkan earthquakes data via PCC, the necessary minimum being the magnitude, epicentral distance and focal depth data. Quantitative relationships between intensity and other parameters are to be defined for seismically active zones, as well as for the whole Balkan territory.