The paper presents the problem of meteorological droughts in an agricultural catchment of the Struga Toruńska. The analysis of monthly variation of meteorological droughts between 1951 and 2010 was based on data from the Station of Integrated Environmental Monitoring in Koniczynka (Chełmno Lakeland). The region is characterized by a small sum of annual rainfall (548 mm), and a high year-to-year variability (from 307 mm in 1951 to 1050 mm in 1980). For particular months, the variability coefficient was even higher ranging from 49% for March to 93% for June.

The intensity of drought in each month was assessed using Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI). In Koniczynka, droughts were recorded in all months of the year. Seventy three periods of drought were recorded which lasted in total 186 months i.e. 26% of the study period. Most frequent were one-month droughts (28), two-month (15) and three-month (13) droughts. The average dry period lasted 2.5 months; the longest lasted 10 months. The extreme droughts appeared most often in March, April, August and December (3 cases in each), severe droughts – in February and in September (4), and moderate droughts in August and December (7).

Meteorological droughts particularly important for agriculture are those in the spring (March–May) and summer (June–August) time. In the years 1951–2010 they lasted 96 months in total, which represented 13% of the study period (March–August). They caused delayed sowing and sprouting of plants or complete plant wilting. Moreover, in some years (1971, 1975, 1996, 2003) meteorological drought in the winter months preceded the early spring drought.