

Workpackage 2

When and why does heavy rainfall occur?

A retrospective analysis on climatic drivers and future scenarios on heavy rainfall

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What is it about and why is it important?



- ... can trigger severe flash floods in urban areas or wadi systems worldwide
- ... recently occured in the eastern Mediterranean (Greece 2023, Lybia 2023)
- ... will thermo-dynamically intensified by global warming
- ... are *dynamically* associated with characteristic large-scale weather patterns
- ... require enhanced data and forecast model driven early warning systems
- ... prediction is limited, due to the spatial and temporal scale of the phenomena







Key findings

- ⇒ opposite trend directions of mean and extreme precipitation decreasing/increasing
- ⇒ dynamical drivers for extreme rainfall in Jordan are instabilities over the eastern Mediterranean often accociated with a transport of cold air masses from north to south such weather patterns determine the frequency of events
- ⇒ short-term events (convective storms) shorter than 6-hr show a consistent future increase (ca.15%) in the context of global warming according to thermodynamic changes (+7% by +1K)
- ⇒ less frequent, but if then possibly more intensive catastrophic events cannot by excluded under the present pathway of global warming







Main products



Heavy rainfall in Jordan:

- ⇒ Large-Scale Context
- ⇒ Very Early Warning
- ⇒ Long-Term Trends
- ⇒ Future Scenarios
- ⇒ Climate Service Portal

Climate Service Portal for Jordan:

www.climateimpactsonline.com hosted and maintained by PIK





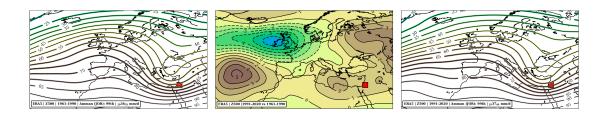




Main products

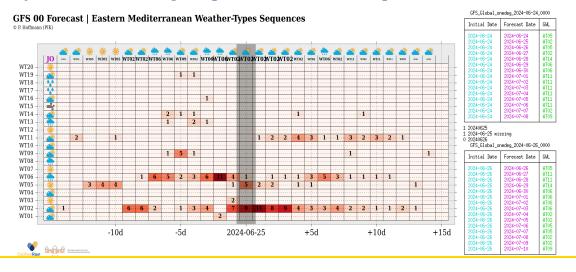
Large-Scale Context:

detection of critical weather patterns



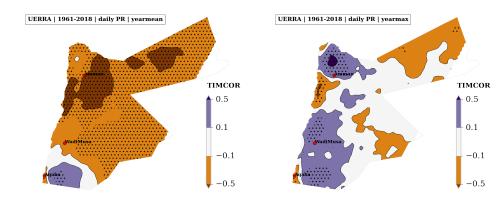
Very Early Warning:

hybrid monitoring of predicted weather patterns



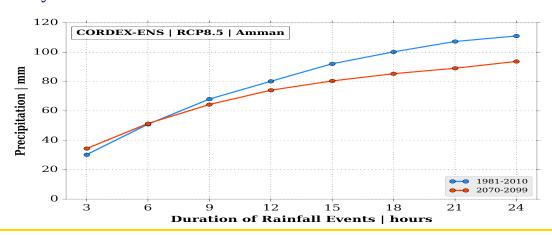
Long-Term Trends:

temporal correlation of means and extremes



Future Rainfall Scenarios:

analysis of return levels for short-term events

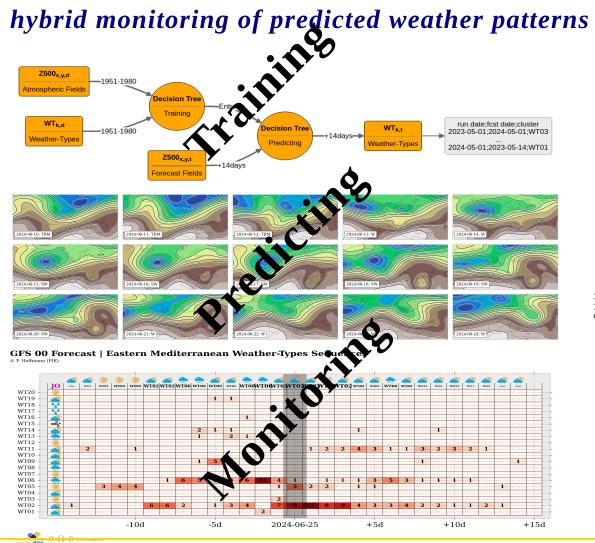








Very Early Warning:





Initial Date	Forecast Date	GWL
2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24 2024-06-24	2024-06-24 2024-06-25 2024-06-26 2024-06-27 2024-06-28 2024-06-28 2024-06-39 2024-06-31 2024-07-01 2024-07-02 2024-07-03 2024-07-04 2024-07-05 2024-07-06	WT05 WT02 WT05 WT02 WT14 WT06 WT06 WT11 WT11 WT11 WT11 WT11
2024-06-24 2024-06-24	2024-07-07 024-07-08	WT02 WT09

- 20240625 2024-06-25
 - 20240626 edeg_2024-06-26_0000

Initial late	Forecast Date	GWL
2024 0F 26 2024 0F 26	2024-06-26 2024-06-27 2024-06-28 2024-06-29 2024-06-30 2024-07-01 2024-07-02 2024-07-03 2024-07-04 2024-07-05 2024-07-06 2024-07-07	WT05 WT11 WT11 WT06 WT06 WT06 WT06 WT02 WT02 WT02 WT05 WT05
2024-06-26 2024-06-26	2024-07-09 2024-07-10	WT02 WT09

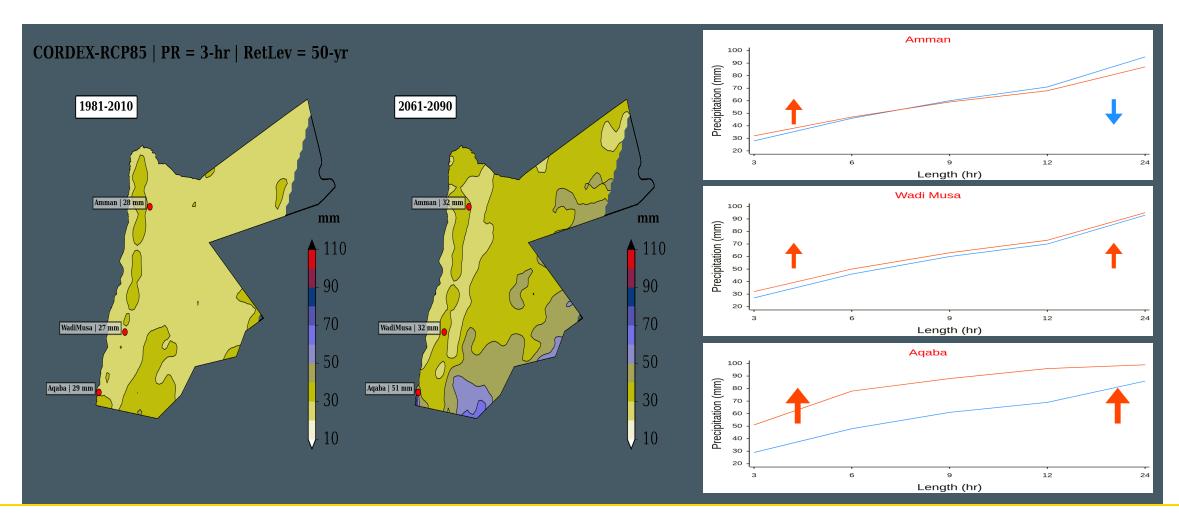






Heavy Rainfall Maps:

given in a climatic context using regional climate model ensembles



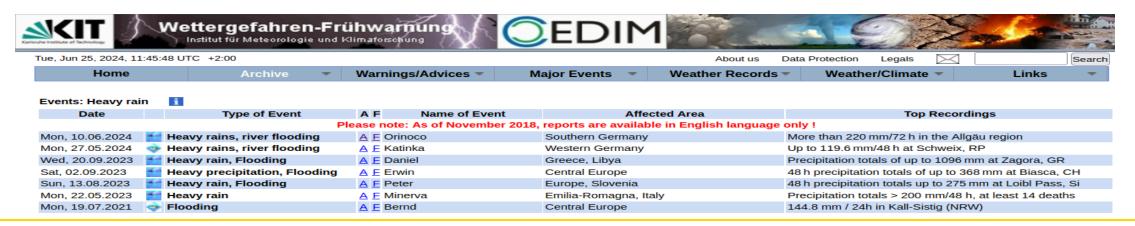






Outlook

- ⇒ climate impact studies on the local level are challenging
- ⇒ confrontation with data scarcity
- ⇒ more pragmatic and generalized approaches are required
- ⇒ decoupling of dynamical and thermodynamical factors
- ⇒ Jordan/Germany: common focus on weather systems from the Mediterranean
- ⇒ after the flood is before the flood





Dankeschön!

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Feedback? Questions?



WikiLink