

Meteorological similarities and differences of the great European floods

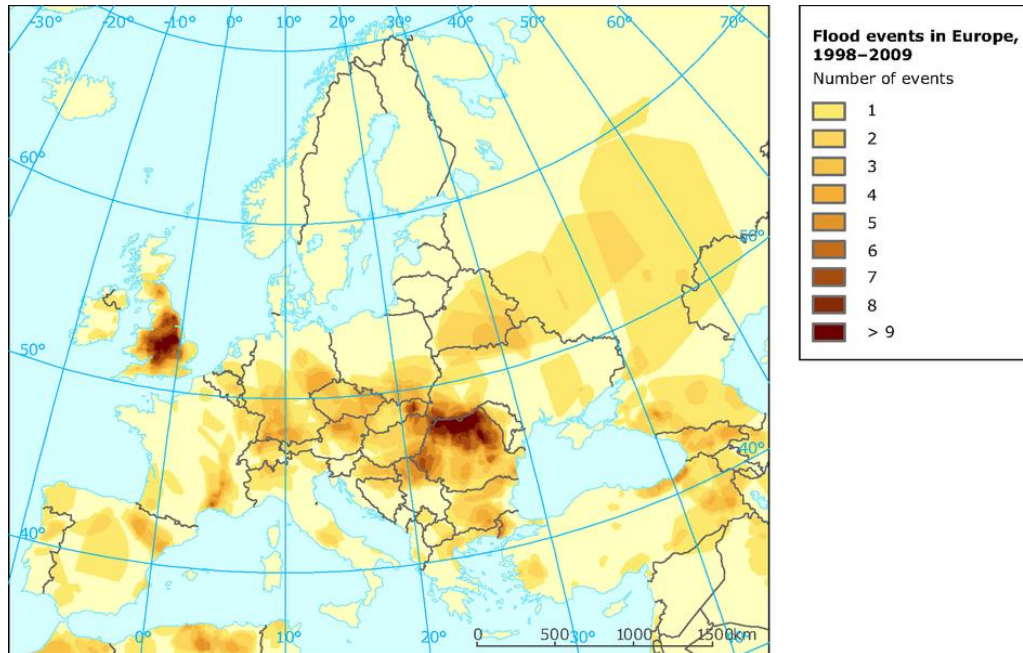


Nataša Strelec Mahović

***DHMZ – Meteorological and Hydrological
Service, Croatia***

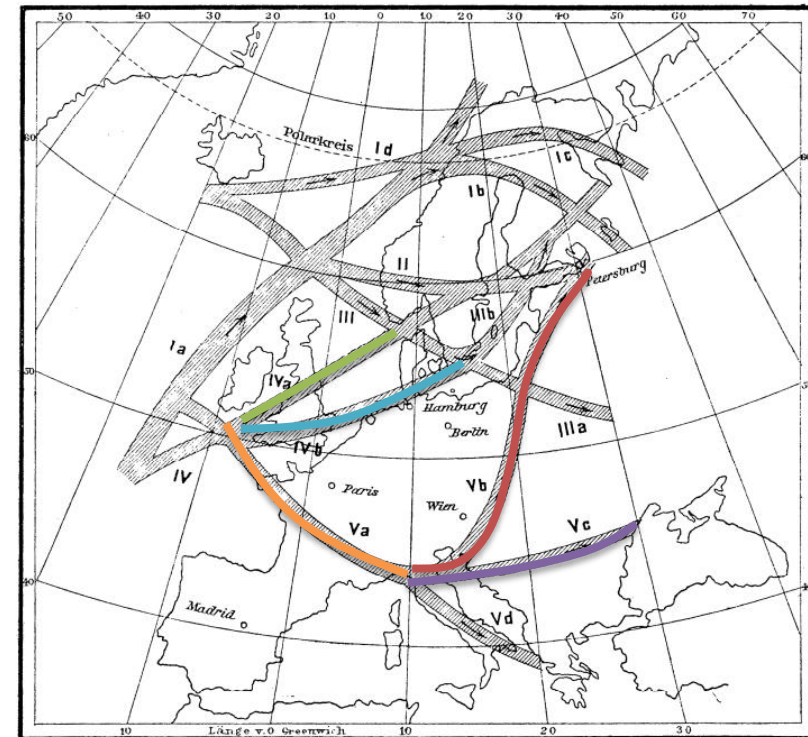
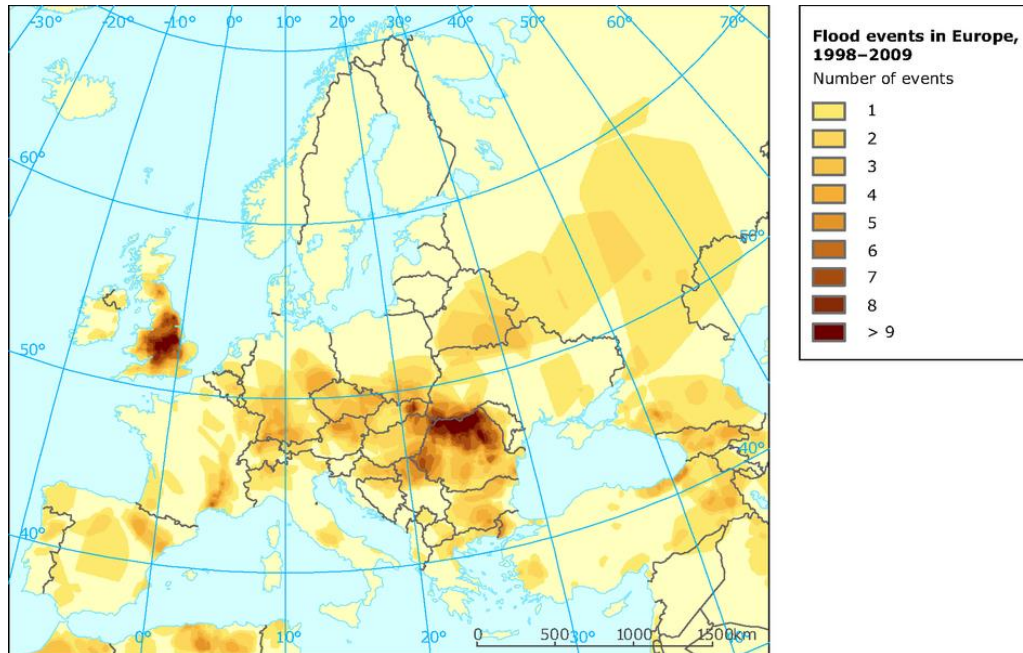


Europe floods 1998-2008



- Areas most frequently affected by catastrophic floods are Great Britain, and Central and Eastern Europe, especially Romania

Europe floods 1998-2008

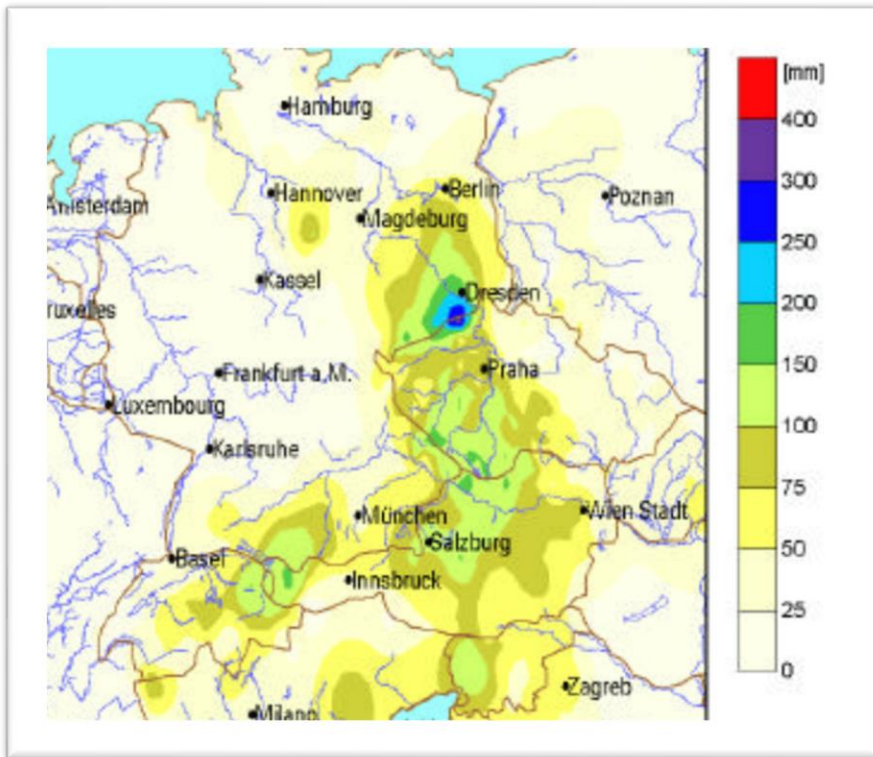


Zugstraßen der Minima in Europa nach W. J. v. Bebbber und W. Köppen.

- **Va** cyclones bringing cold and moist air from the Atlantic
 - Intensified in the lee of the Alps in the Genoa bay
 - Moving along **Vb** or **Vc** track bringing heavy rain to either Central or Eastern Europe
- Floods in England usually caused by cyclones moving along **IVa** or **IVb** track

2002 - Floods in Central Europe

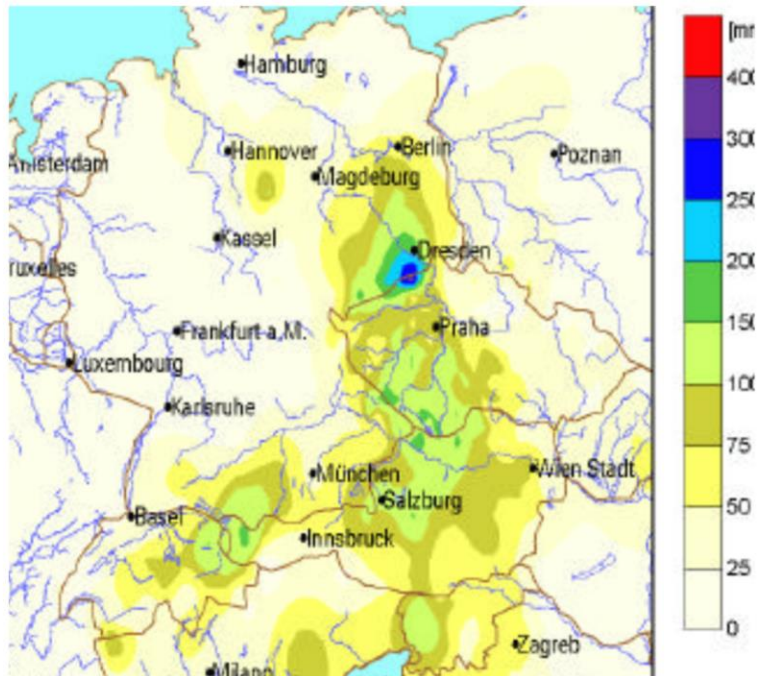
- Czech Republic, Austria, Germany, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Croatia affected
 - 100 fatalities
 - >15 billion euro damages
 - Extreme precipitation, at Zinnwald station in Germany 312 mm in 24 hours – highest amount of daily precipitation ever measured in Germany
 - Vltava submerged parts of Prague on 13-15 August
 - Elbe flooded Dresden



Precipitation observations
from 10 to 13 August 2002

2002 - Floods in Central Europe

- Czech Republic, Austria, Germany, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania and Croatia affected
- >15 billion euro damages



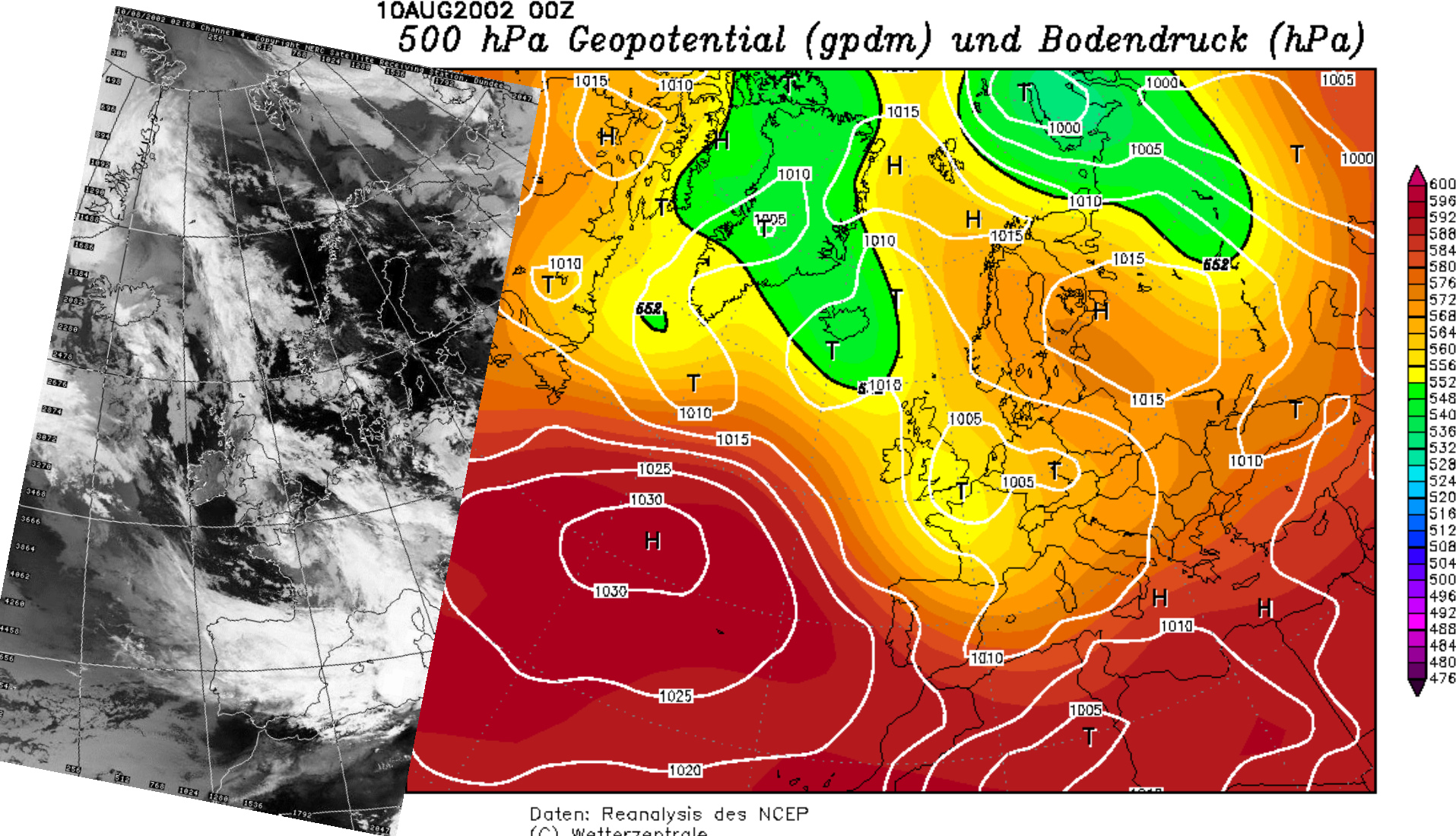
Precipitation observations
from 10 to 13 August 2002



Track of the "Vb-low" with indication of the
core pressure (map by M. Neumann, DWD).

10AUG2002 00Z

500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)



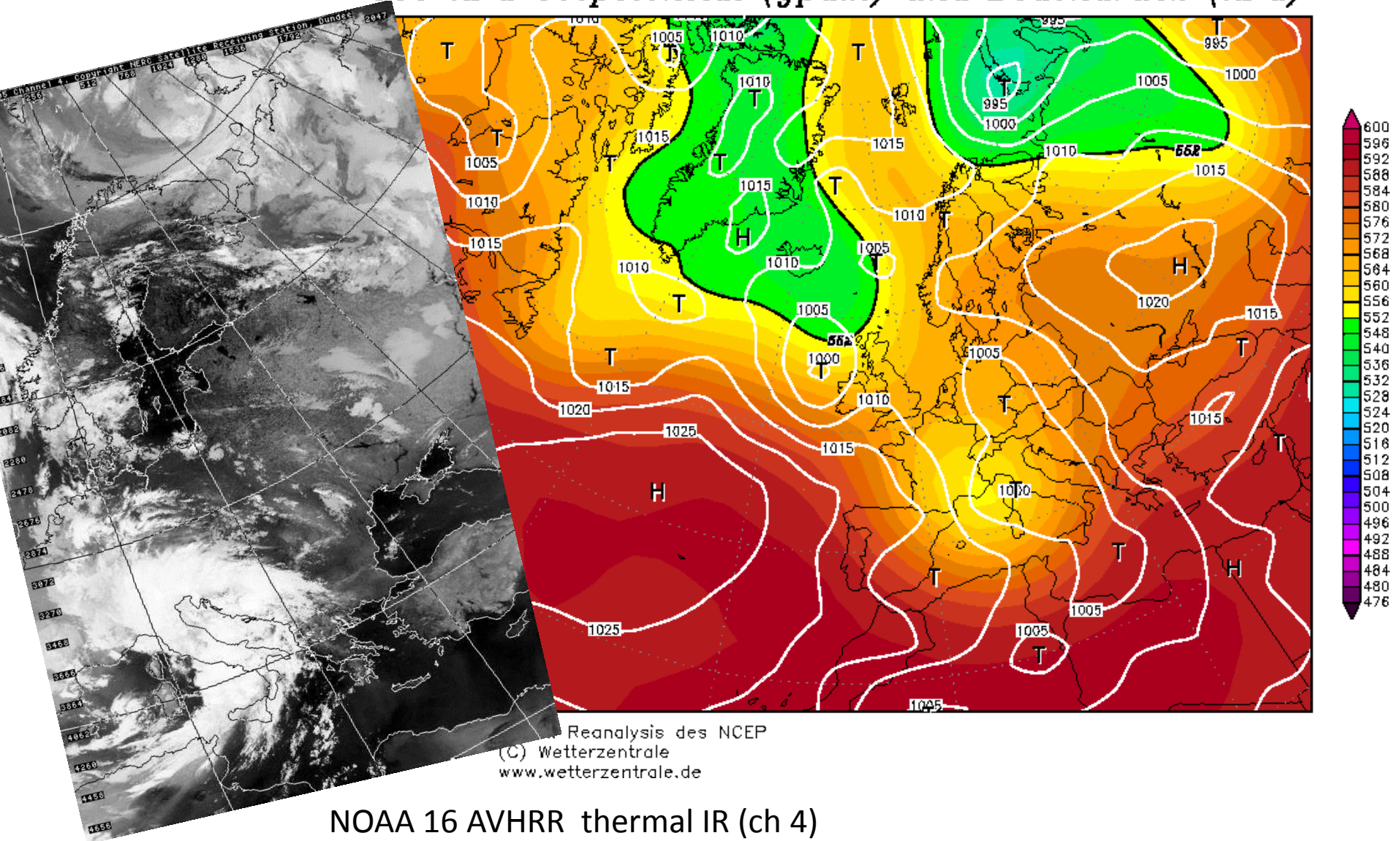
Daten: Reanalysis des NCEP
(C) Wetterzentrale
www.wetterzentrale.de

NOAA 16 AVHRR thermal IR (ch 4)

10 August 2002, 10:48 UTC

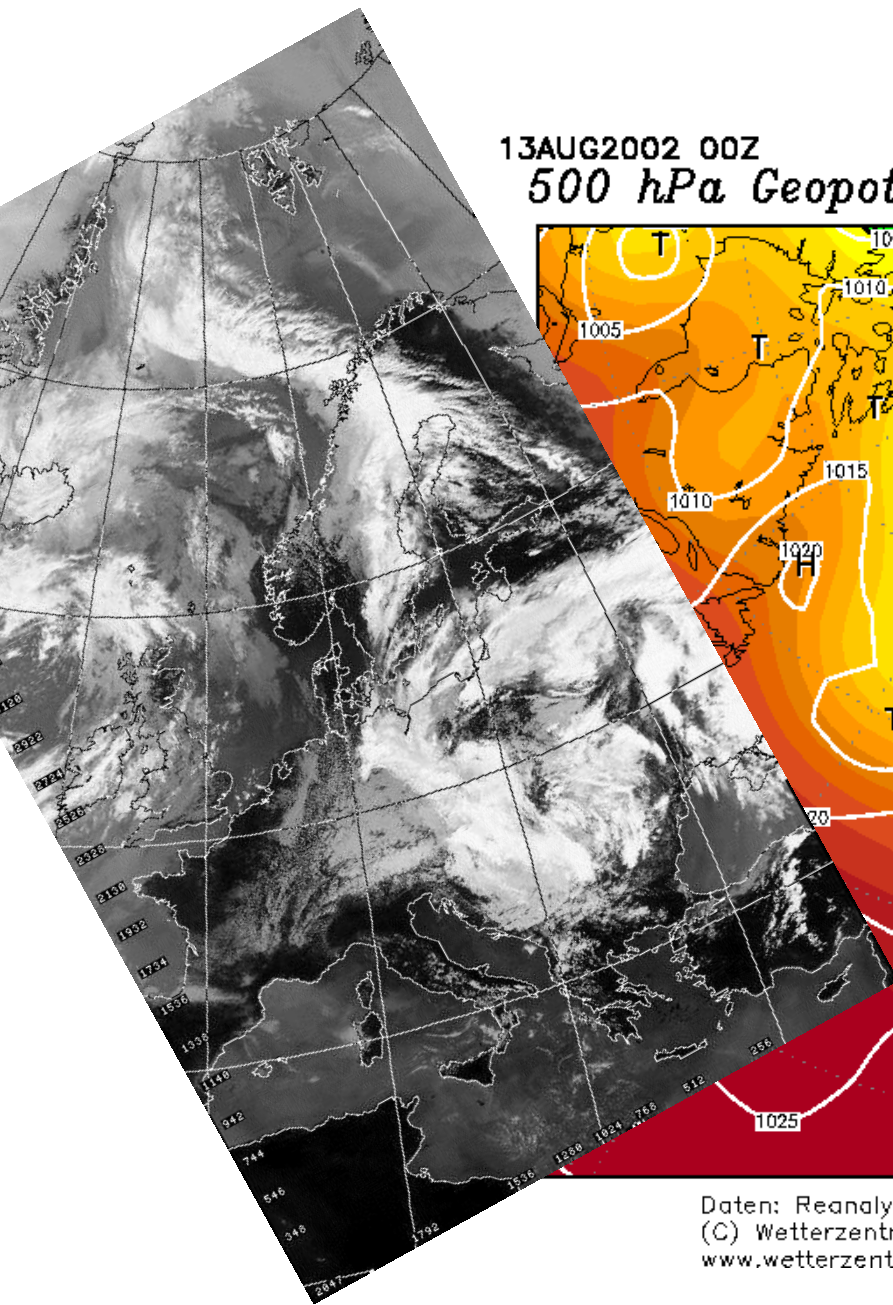
11AUG2002 00Z

500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)

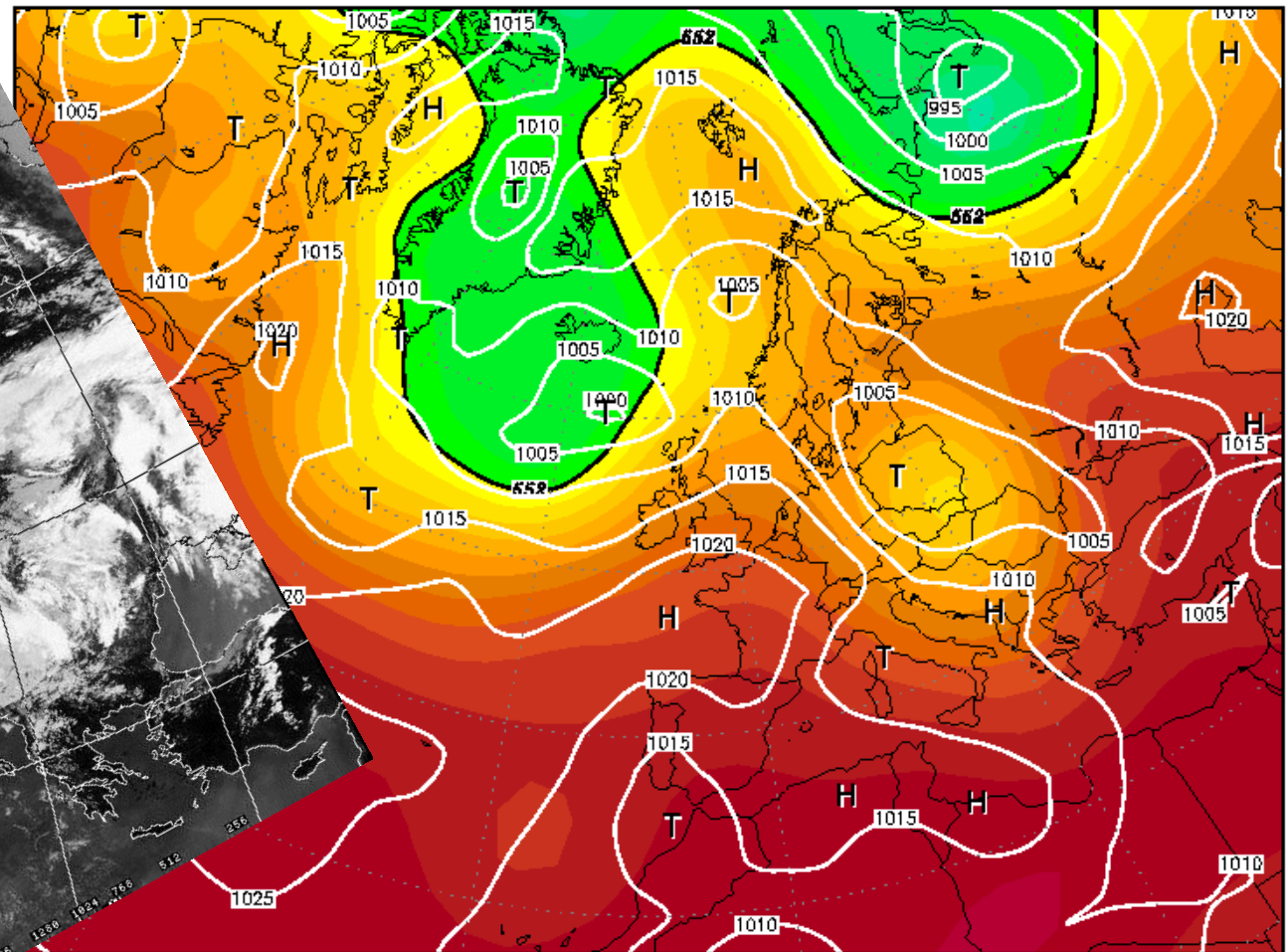


NOAA 16 AVHRR thermal IR (ch 4)

11 August 2002, 01:05 UTC



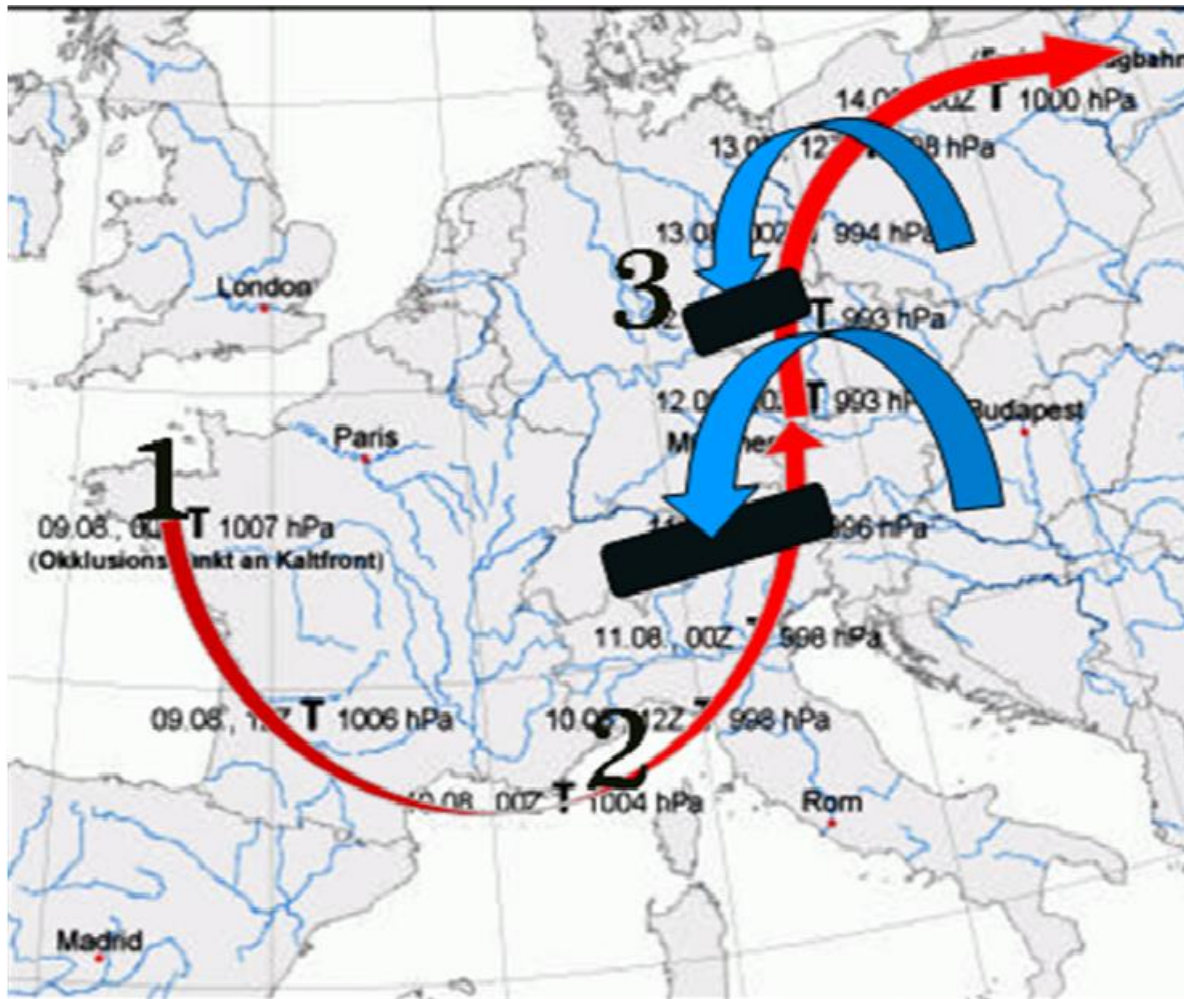
13AUG2002 00Z
 500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)



Daten: Reanalysis des NCEP
 (C) Wetterzentrale
www.wetterzentrale.de

NOAA 16 AVHRR thermal IR
 13 August 2002 12:19 UTC

Cyclone moving along Vb track
 Cut-off low at 500 hPa



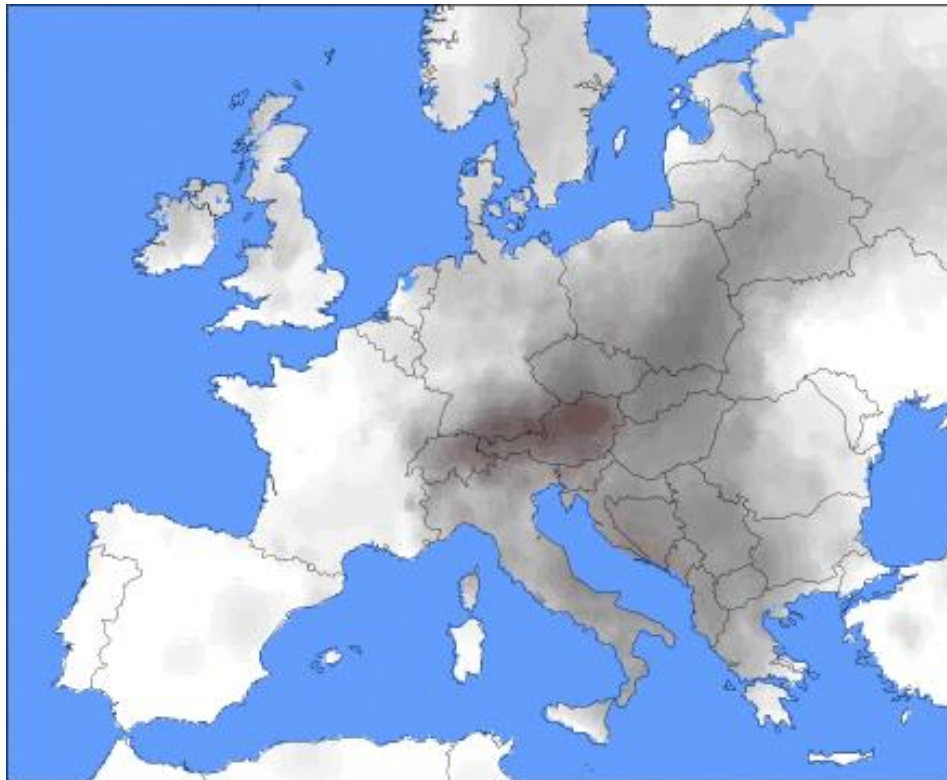
- Cyclone track and the orographic influence – movement of the air-mass towards the orography within the cyclonic rotation

From: Rudolf and Rapp (2003), Hofstätter (2011)

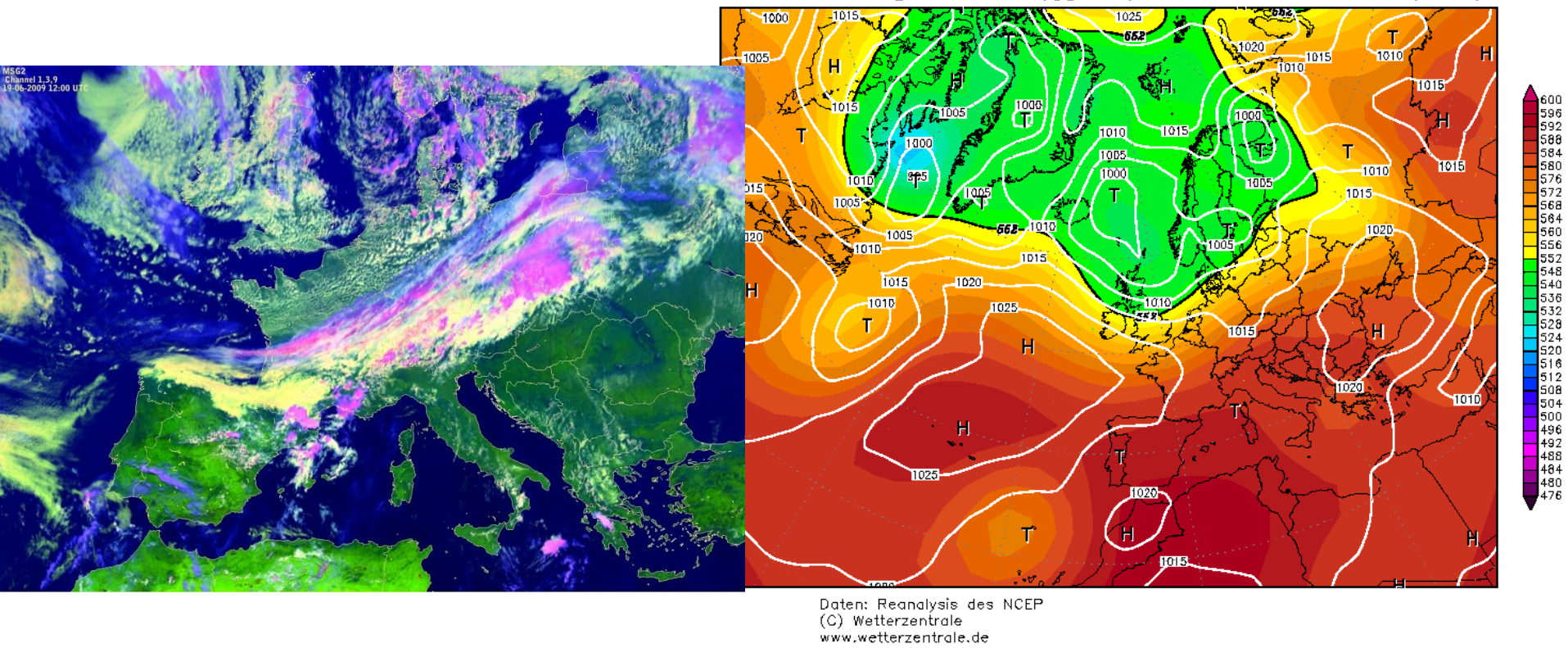
2009 European floods

- Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Turkey affected
- 33 fatal victims

Precipitation
June 19–24, 2009



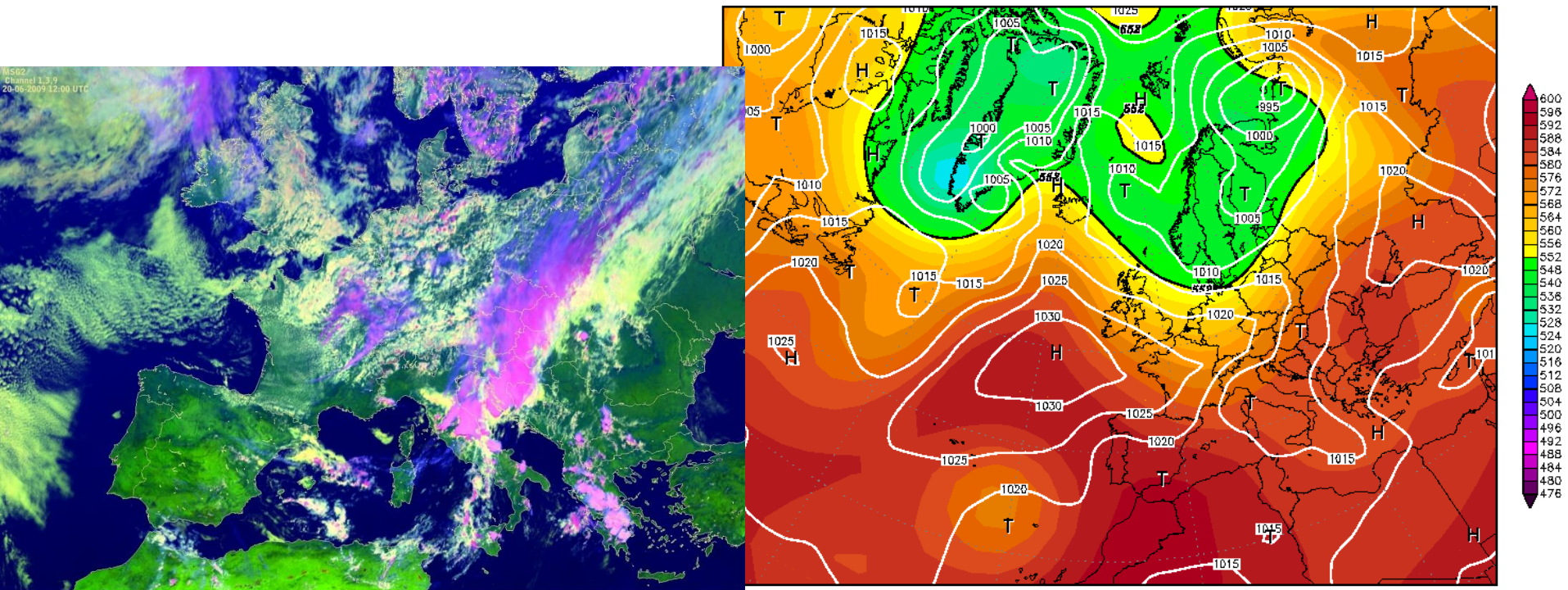
19JUN2009 00Z
500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)



MSG, 0.6, 1.6, 10.8 μm RGB
19 June 2009, 12 UTC

- Cold front moved across west Europe on 19 June
- cold air advancing towards the continent

20JUN2009 00Z
500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)



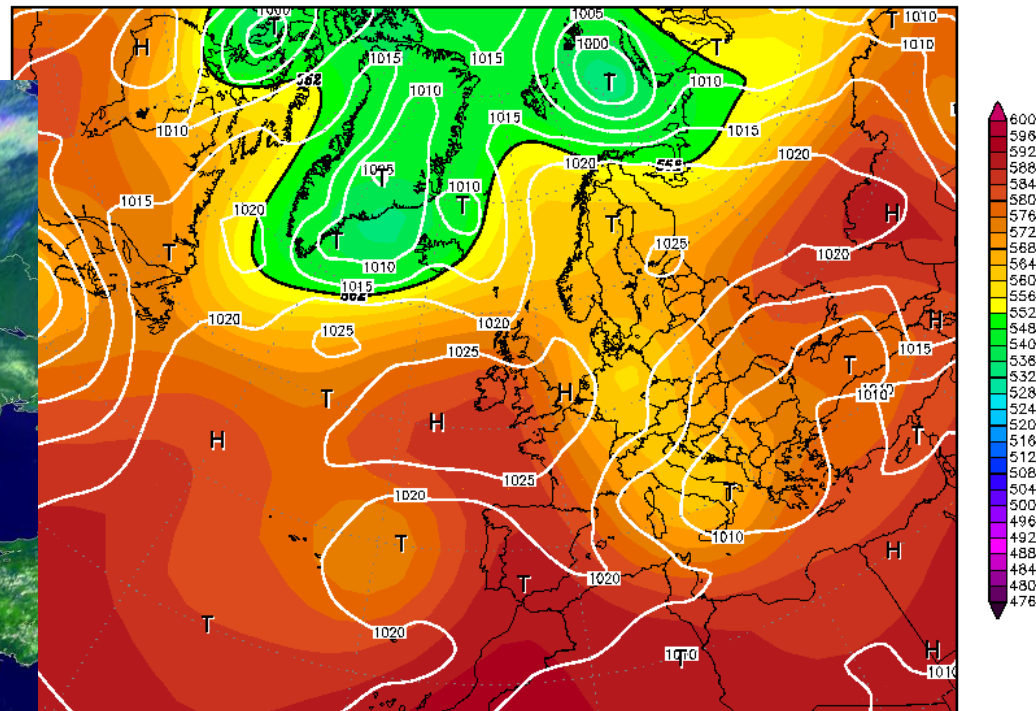
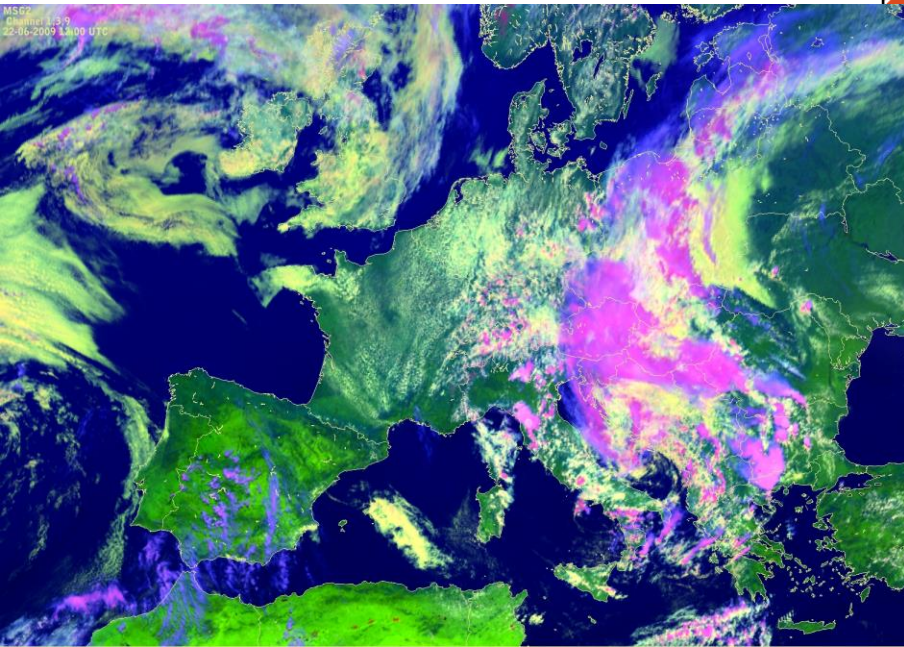
Daten: Reanalysis des NCEP
(C) Wetterzentrale
www.wetterzentrale.de

- In 24 hours front has moved over the Alps
- Cyclogenesis starts over Italy

22JUN2009 00Z

500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)

MSG
Channel 13.9
22-06-2009 11:00 UTC

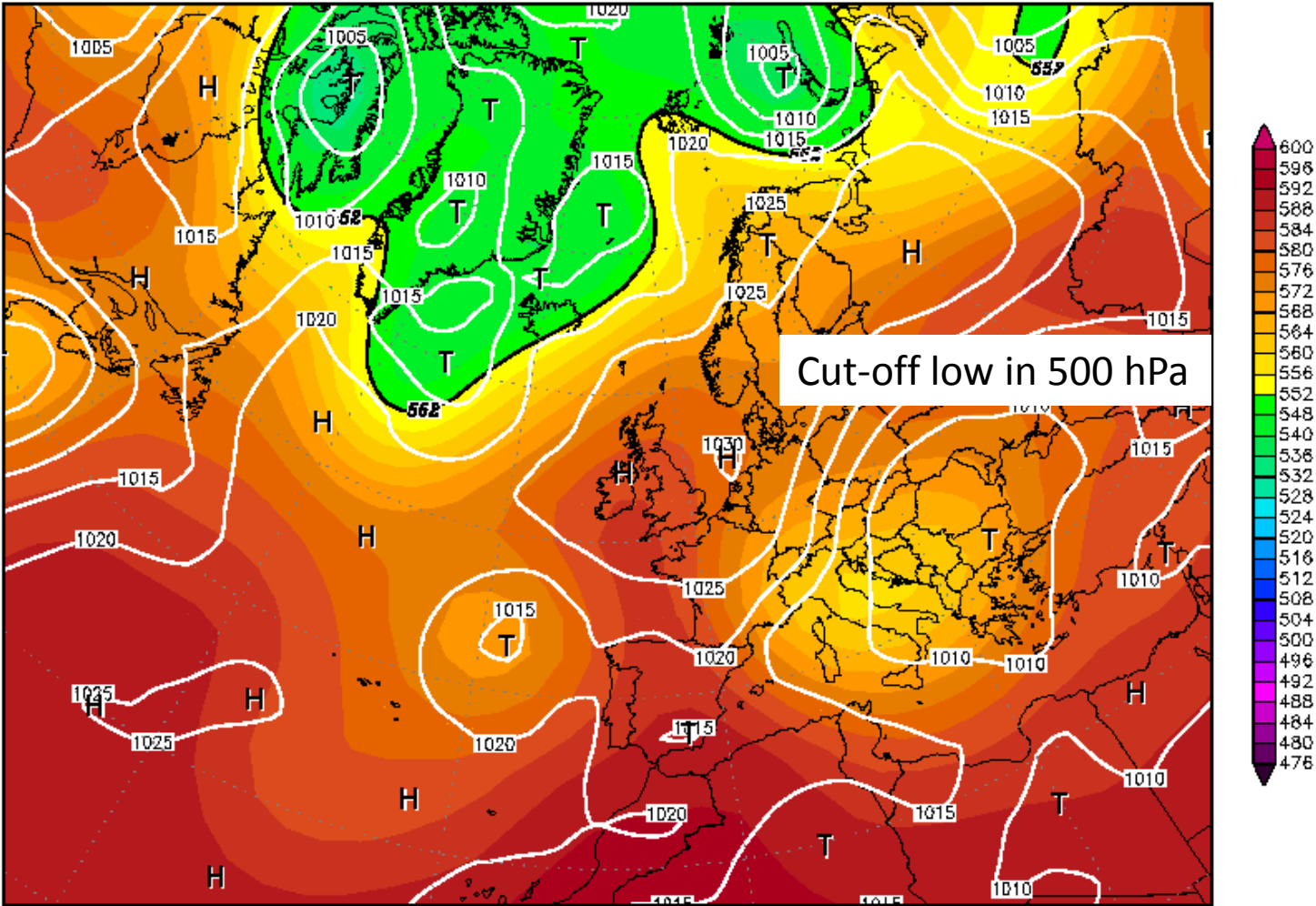


Daten: Reanalysis des NCEP
(C) Wetterzentrale
www.wetterzentrale.de

- The low moves to south Adriatic
- Cut off at 500 hPa

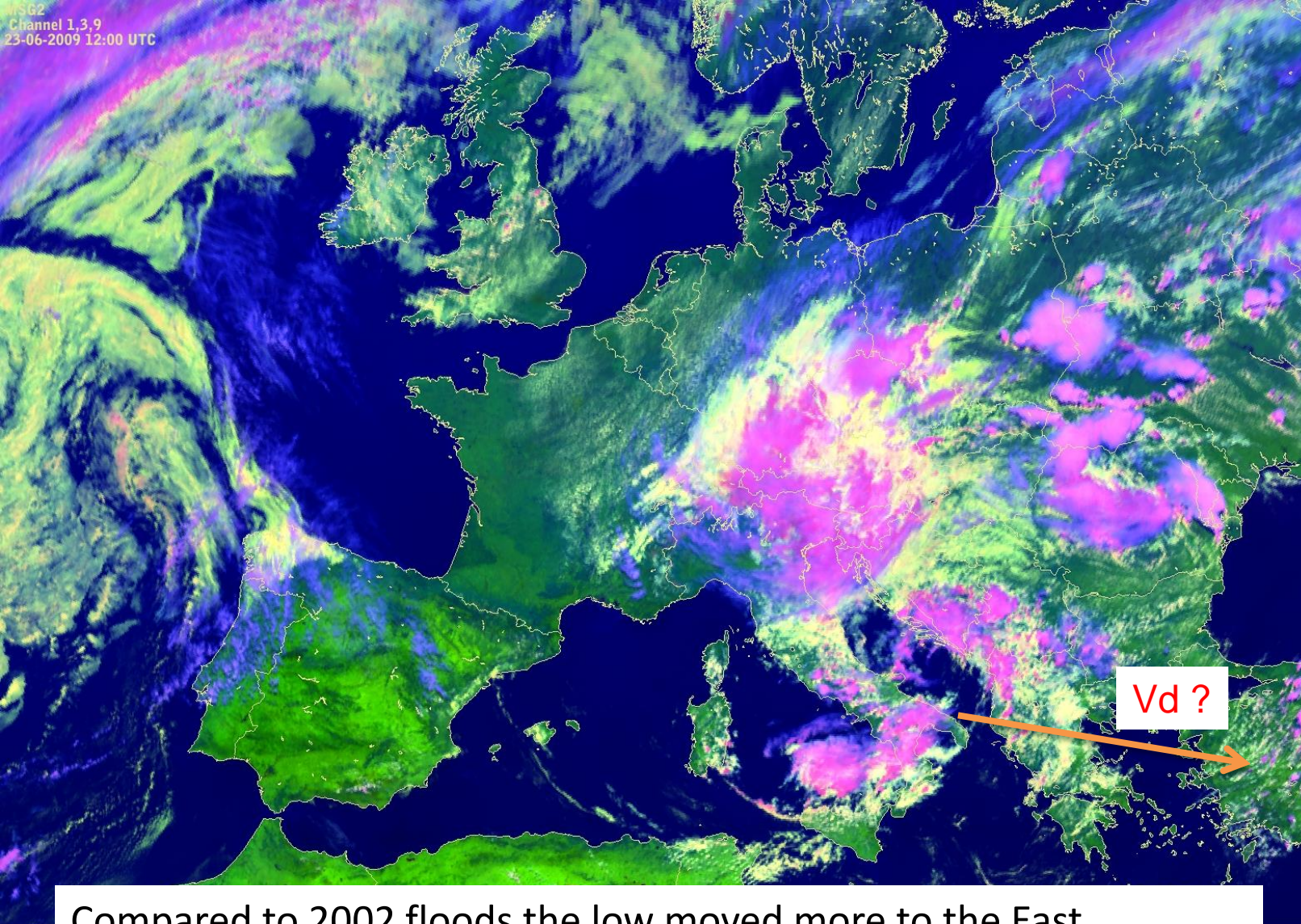
23JUN2009 00Z

500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)



Daten: Reanalysis des NCEP
(C) Wetterzentrale
www.wetterzentrale.de

- Surface low coincides with 500hPa low



Compared to 2002 floods the low moved more to the East,
towards South Adriatic

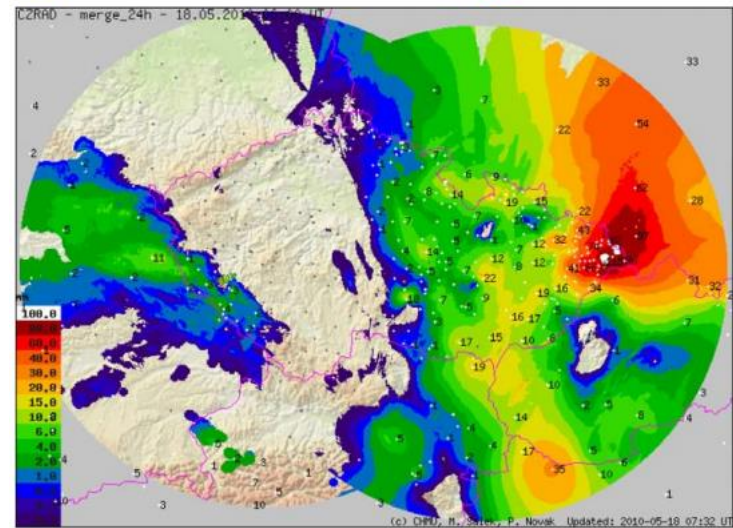
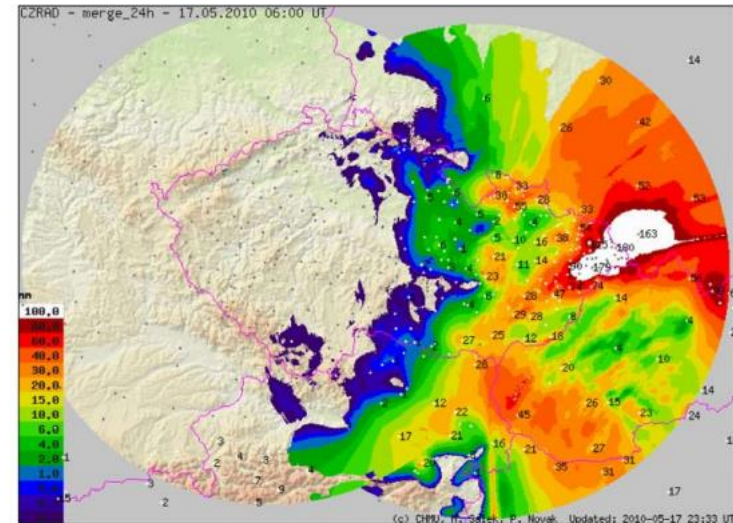
Highest precipitation amounts on the northern slopes of the Alps
due to orographic effect

2010 – Floods in Central Europe

- Poland was the worst affected.
- Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, Serbia and Ukraine also affected.
- 37 fatalities
- 23.000 people evacuated



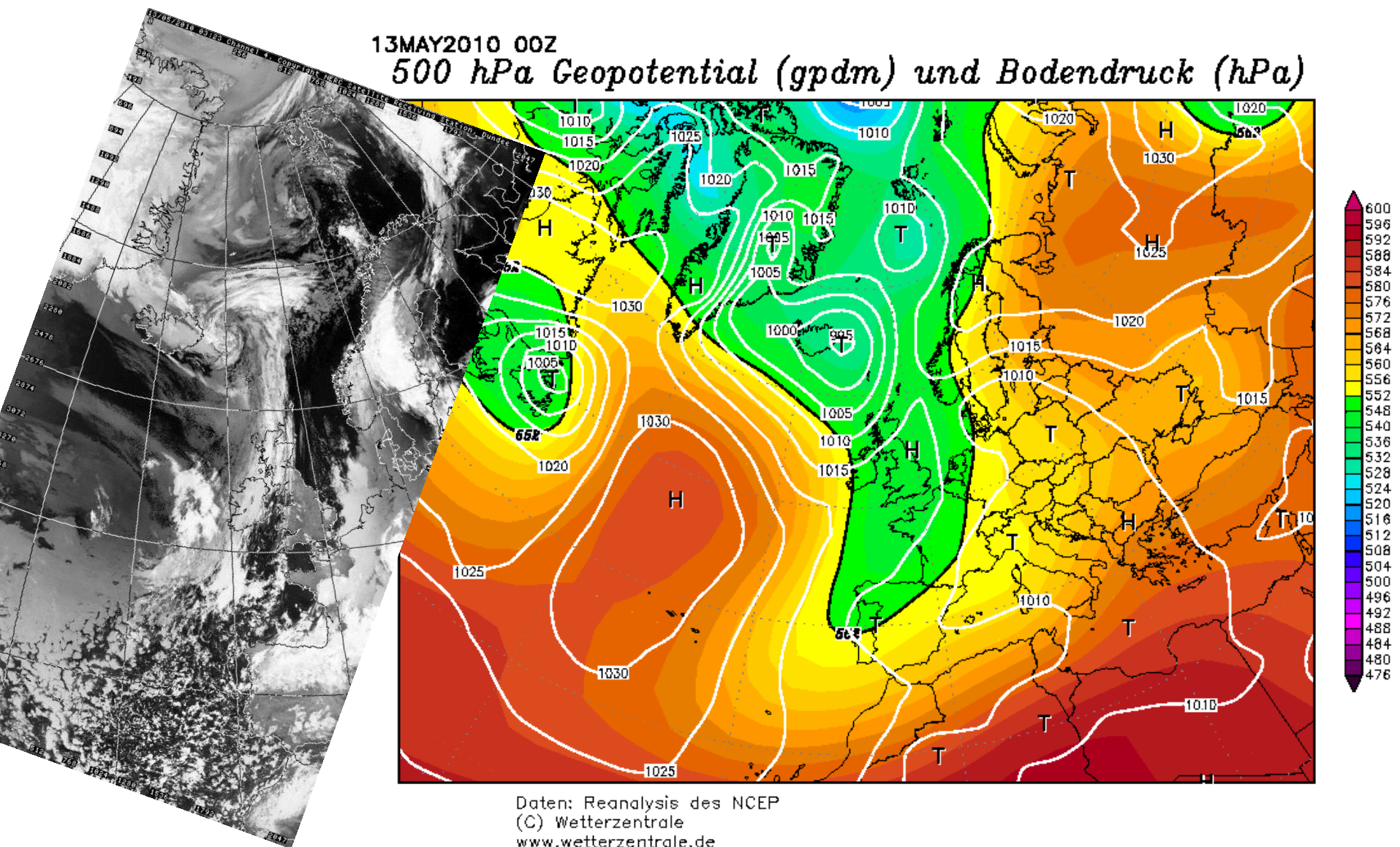
Locations of severe precipitation events recorded during the period 16-23 May 2010 (Source: ESWD)



Accumulated Precipitation Amounts over Eastern Czech Republic and Southern Poland for 16-17 May 2010 and 17-18 May 2010 (Source: Czech Hydrometeorological Institute)

13MAY2010 00Z

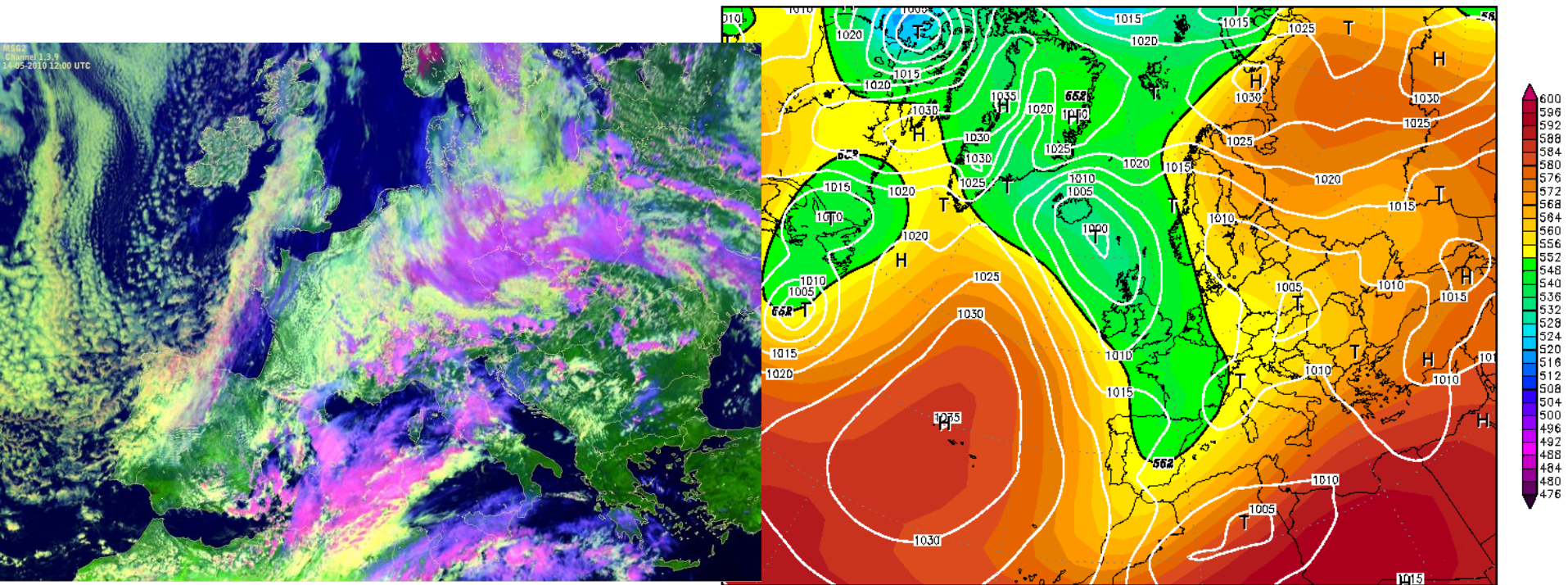
500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)



NOAA 19 AVHRR thermal IR
13 May 2010 03:23 UTC

14MAY2010 00Z

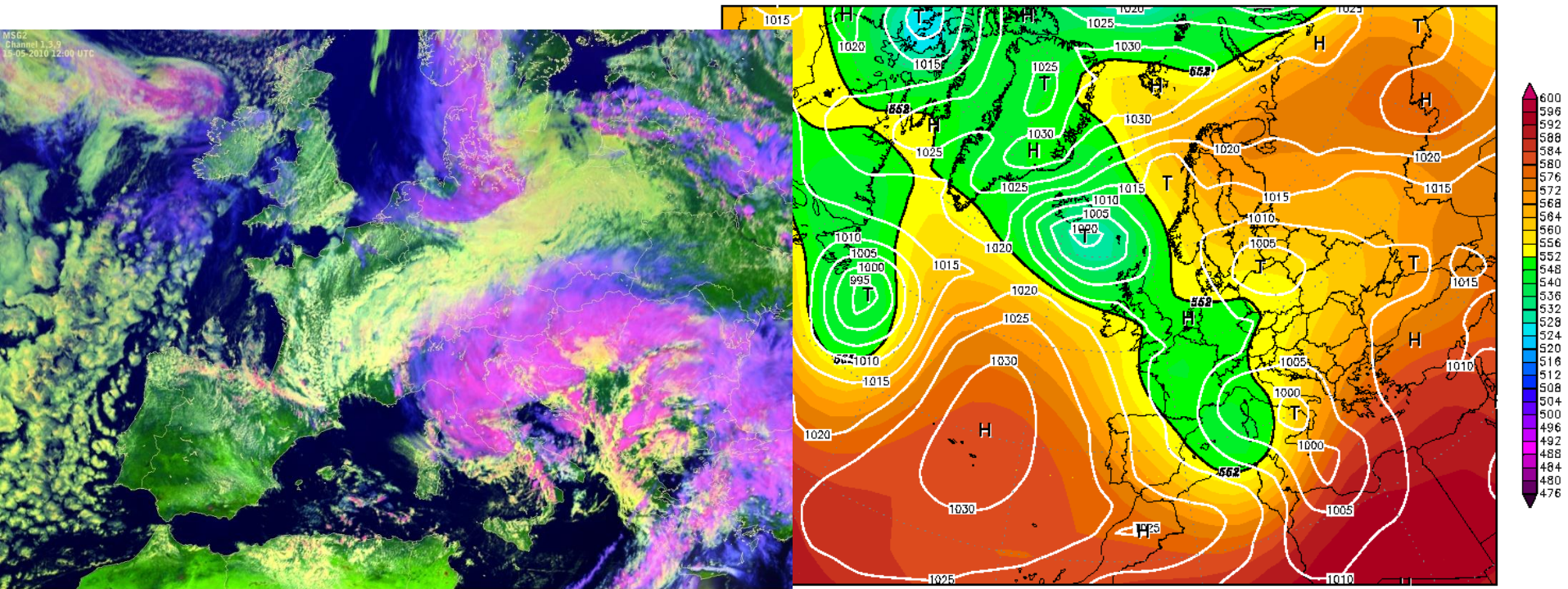
500 hPa Geopotential (gpdm) und Bodendruck (hPa)



Daten: Reanalysis des NCEP
(C) Wetterzentrale
www.wetterzentrale.de

- Upper level trough stretches towards Iberian peninsula

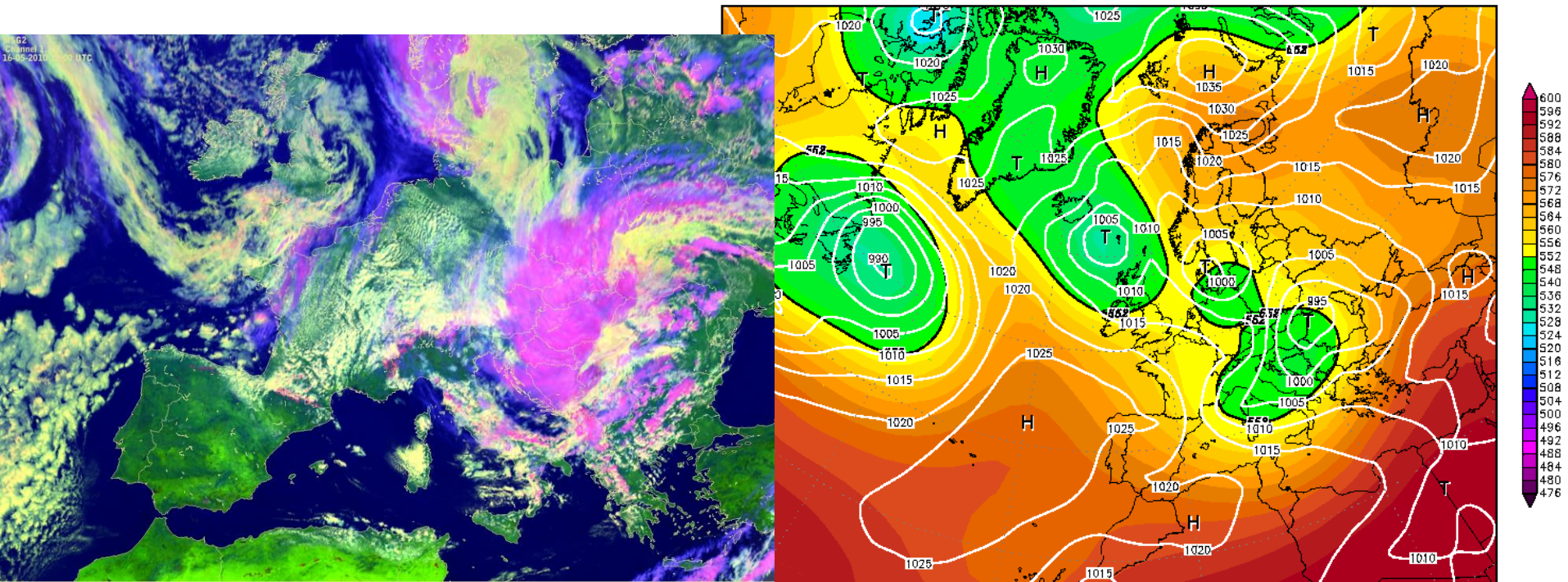
15MAY2010 00Z
500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)



Daten: Reanalysis des NCEP
(C) Wetterzentrale
www.wetterzentrale.de

- Surface low forms over Italy
- Cut-off starts at 500 hPa, center of the upper-level low in Genoa Bay

16MAY2010 00Z
500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)

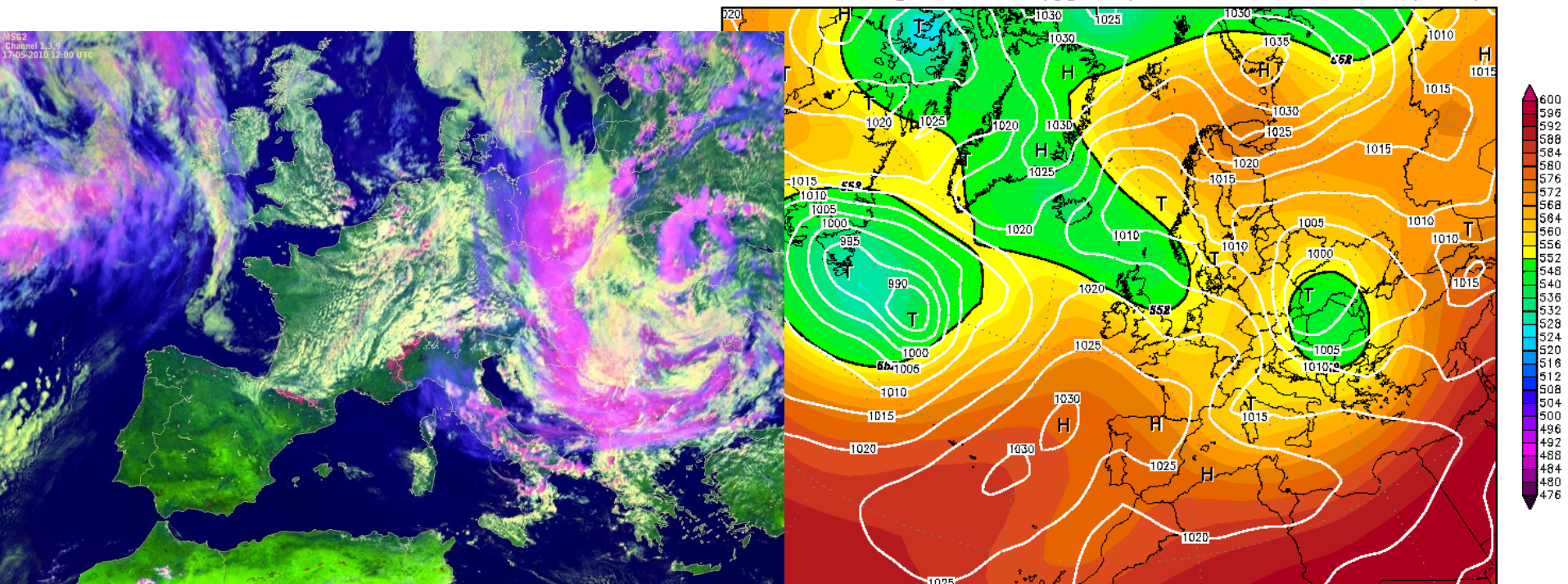


Daten: Reanalysis des NCEP
(C) Wetterzentrale
www.wetterzentrale.de

- low moves towards Black Sea (Vc track)

17MAY2010 00Z

500 hPa Geopotential (gpm) und Bodendruck (hPa)

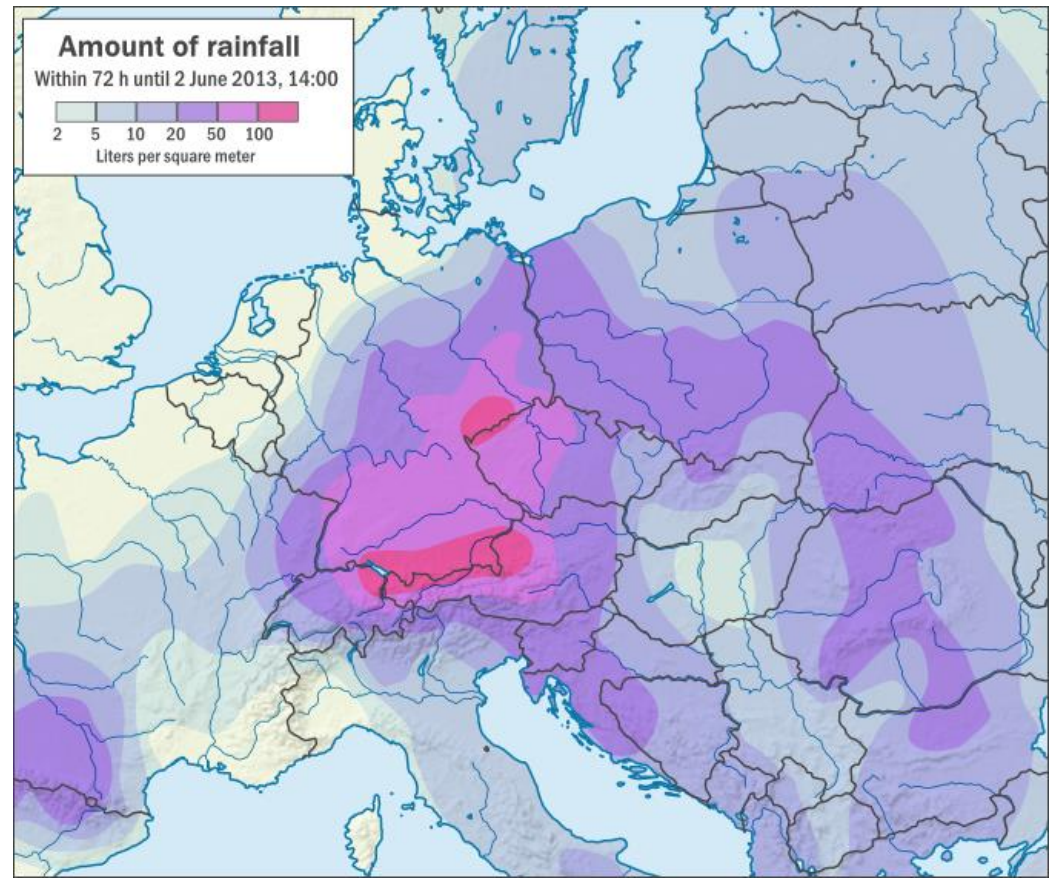


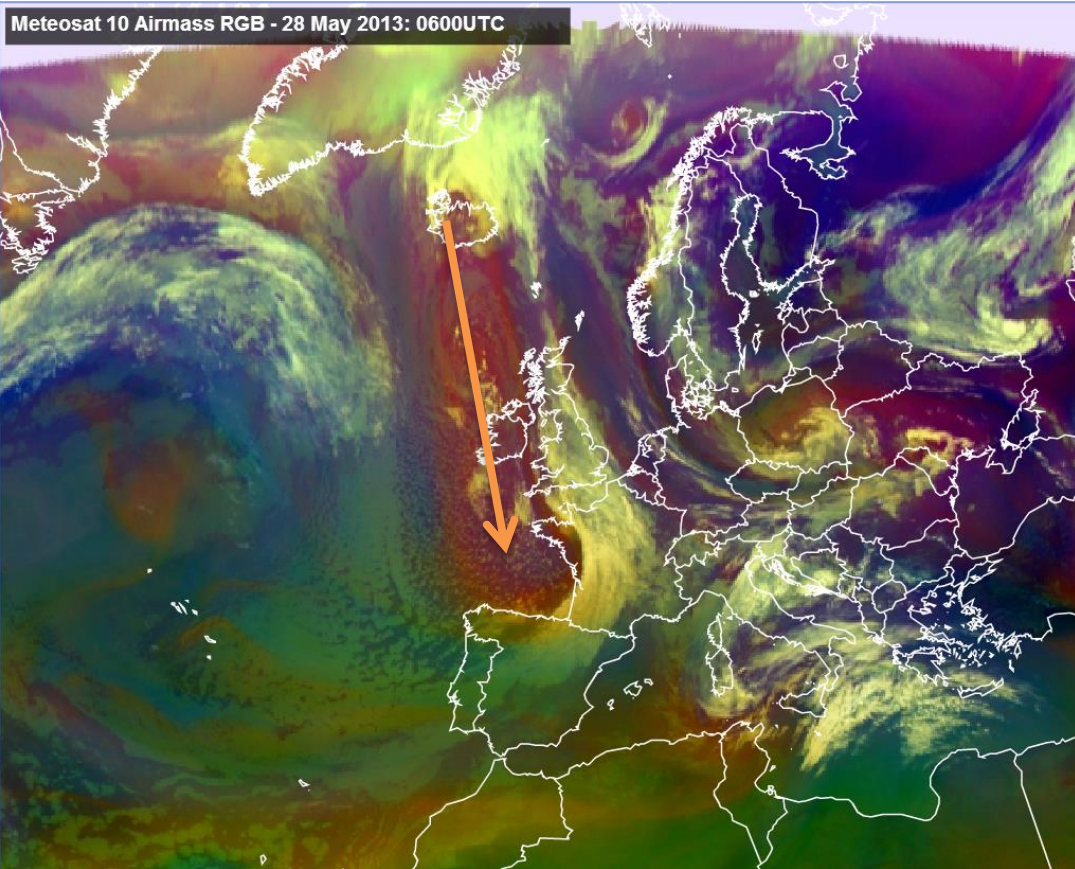
Daten: Reanalysis des NCEP
(C) Wetterzentrale
www.wetterzentrale.de

- Surface cyclone moving along Vc track
- Cut-off low in 500 hPa
- In this case the low was even more to the east, bringing the heaviest precipitation to Central and Eastern Europe, especially southern Poland

2013 European Floods

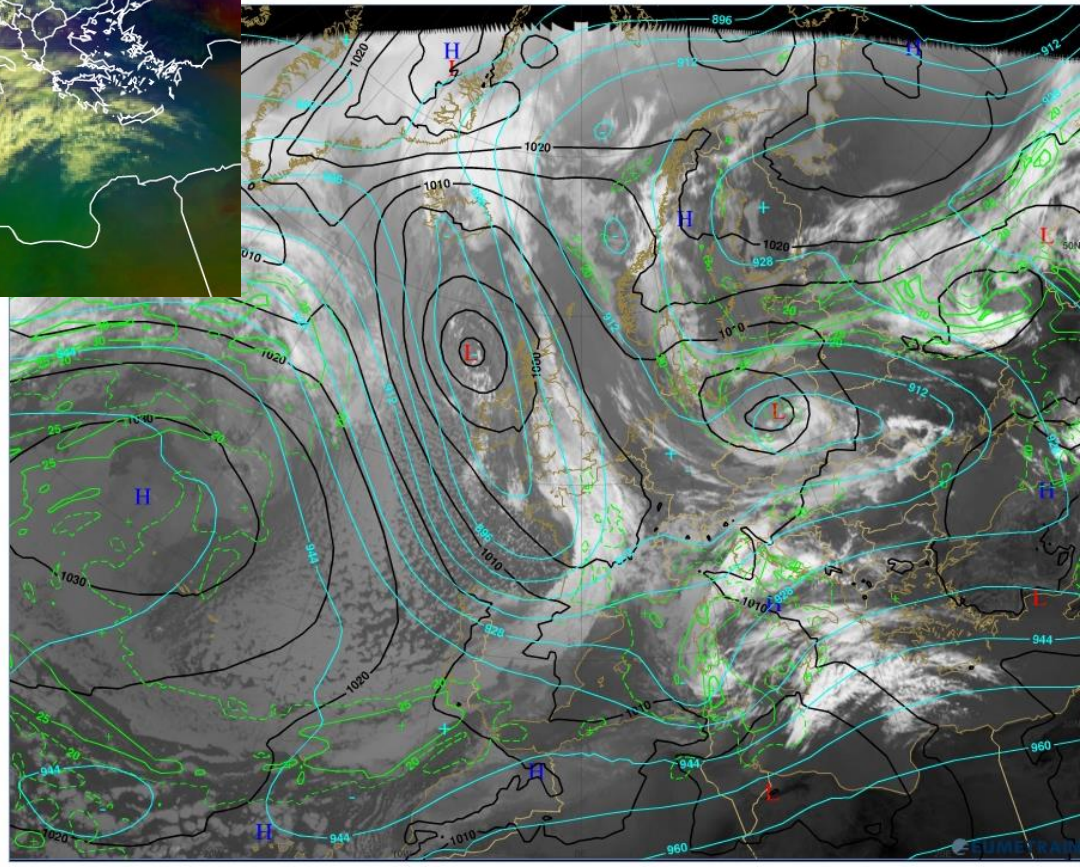
- Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Switzerland affected
- 25 fatalities
- 12 billion euro losses

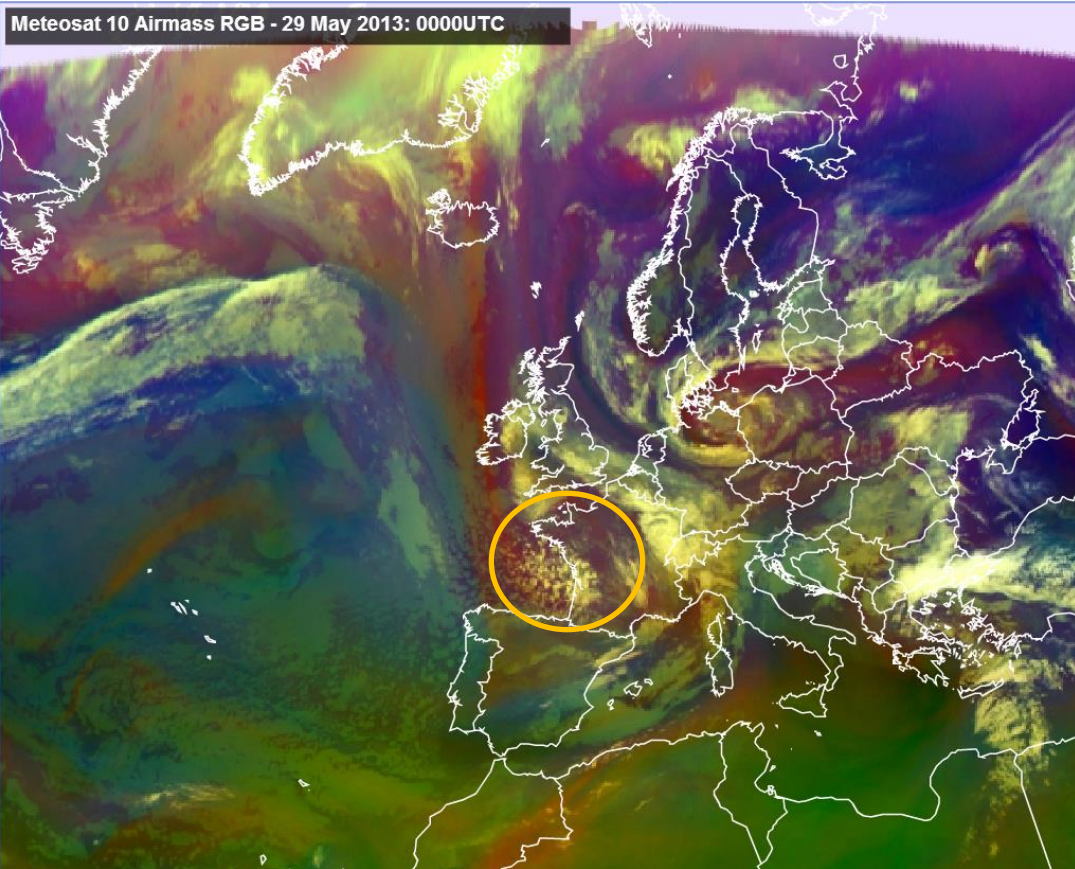




Moisture transport
from the Atlantic and
the Mediterranean

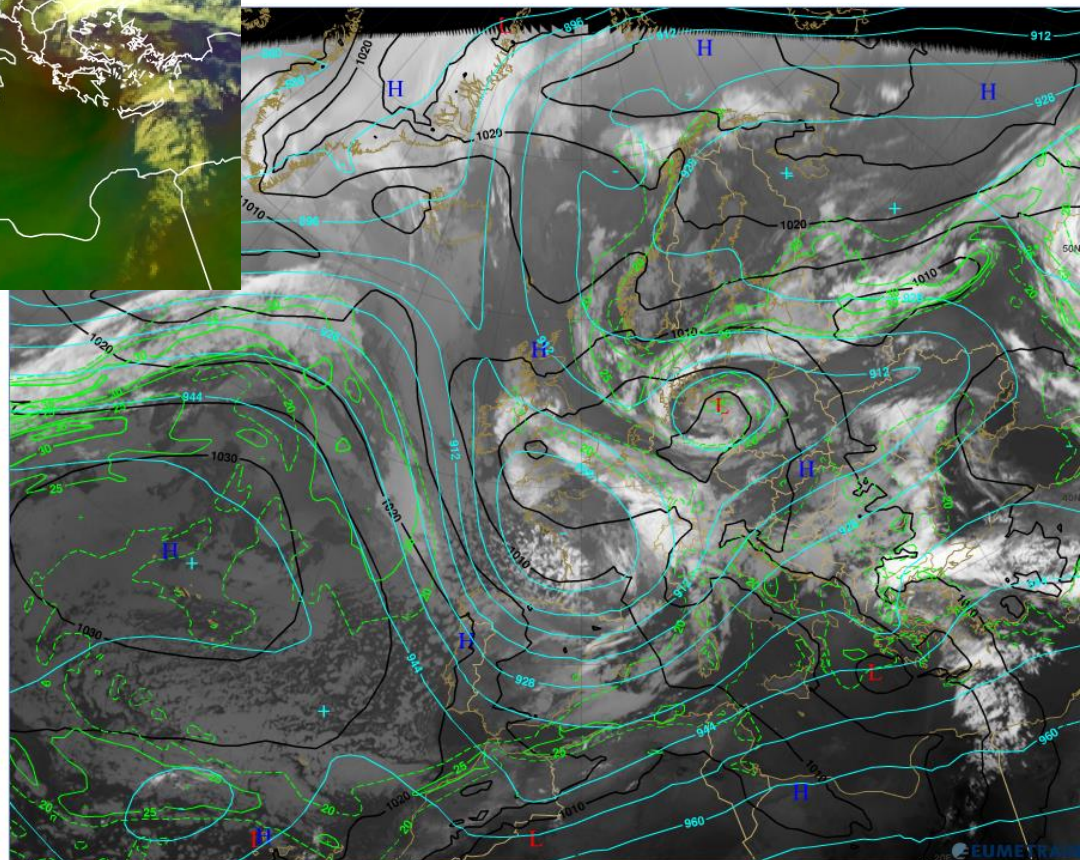
- 28 May 2013, 06 UTC

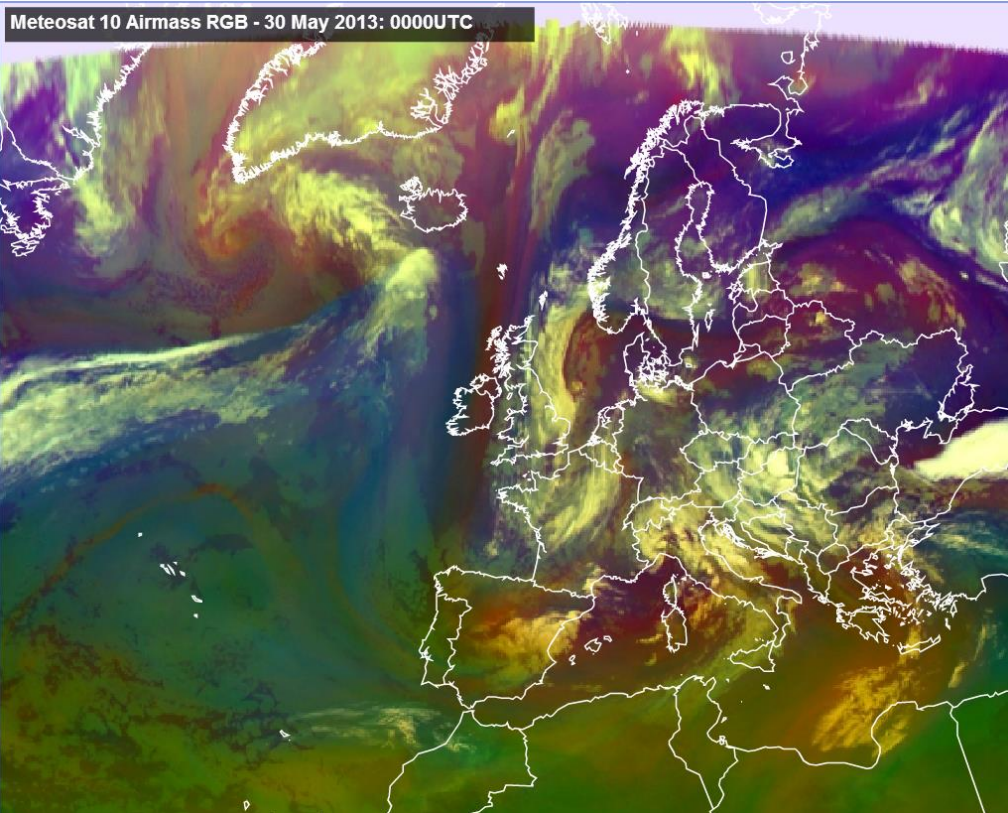




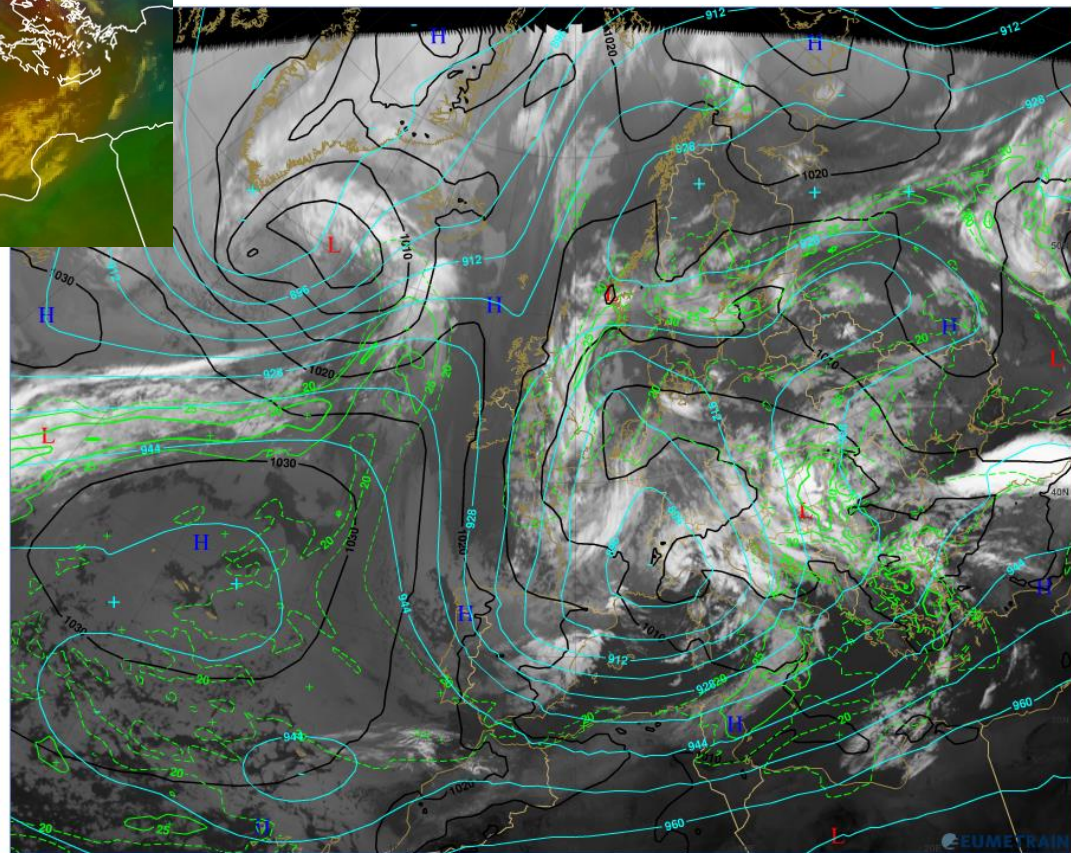
Cut-off low
in the upper levels
formed over west
France

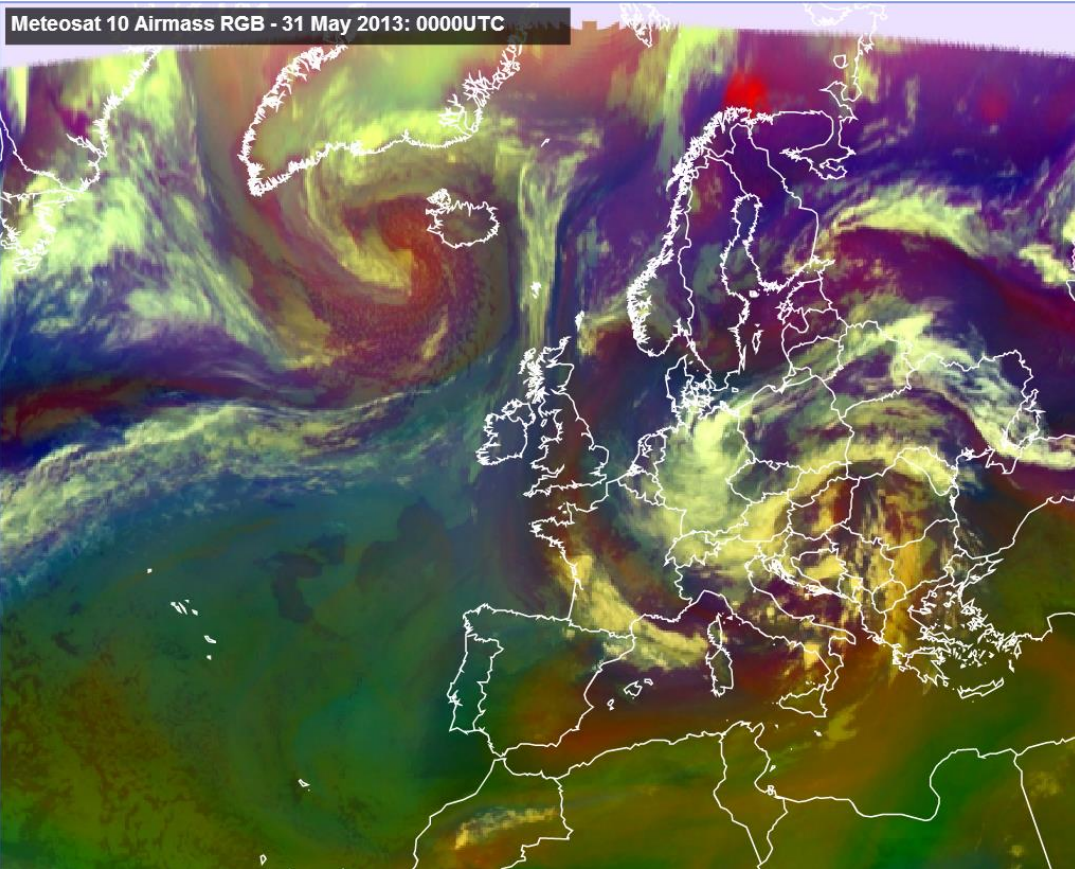
- 29 May 2013, 00 UTC





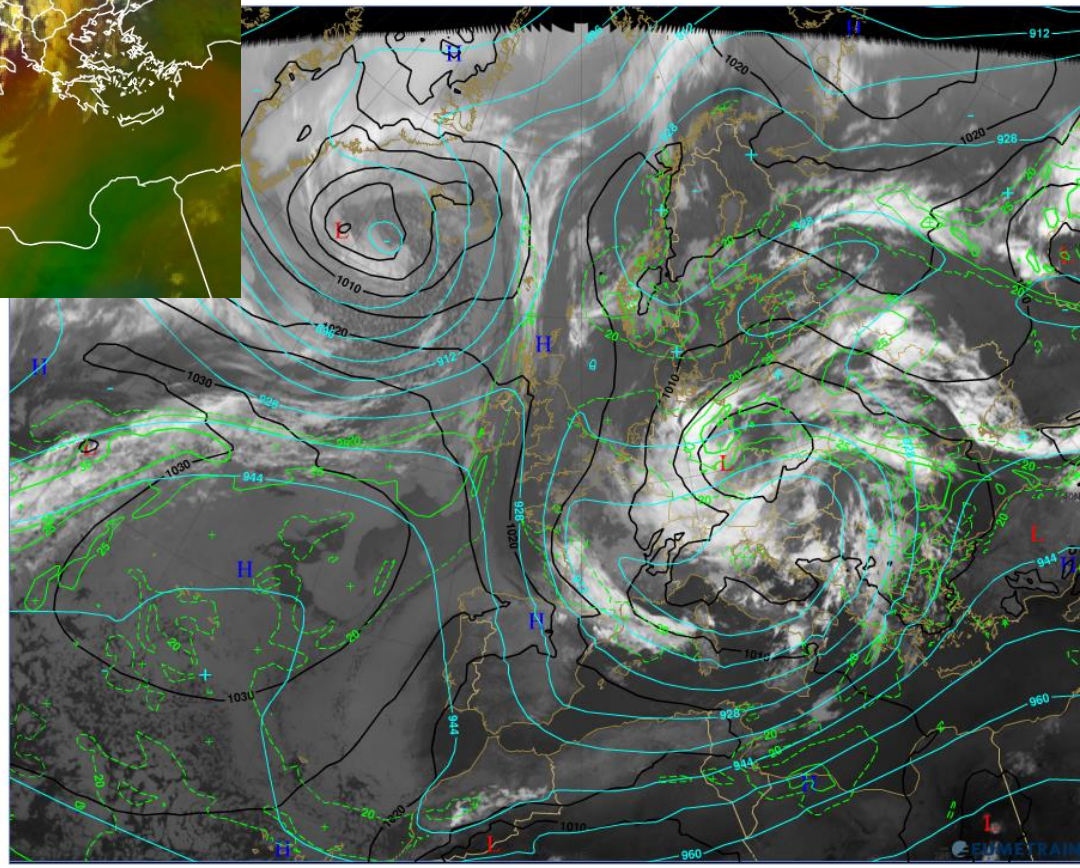
- 30 May 2013, 00 UTC





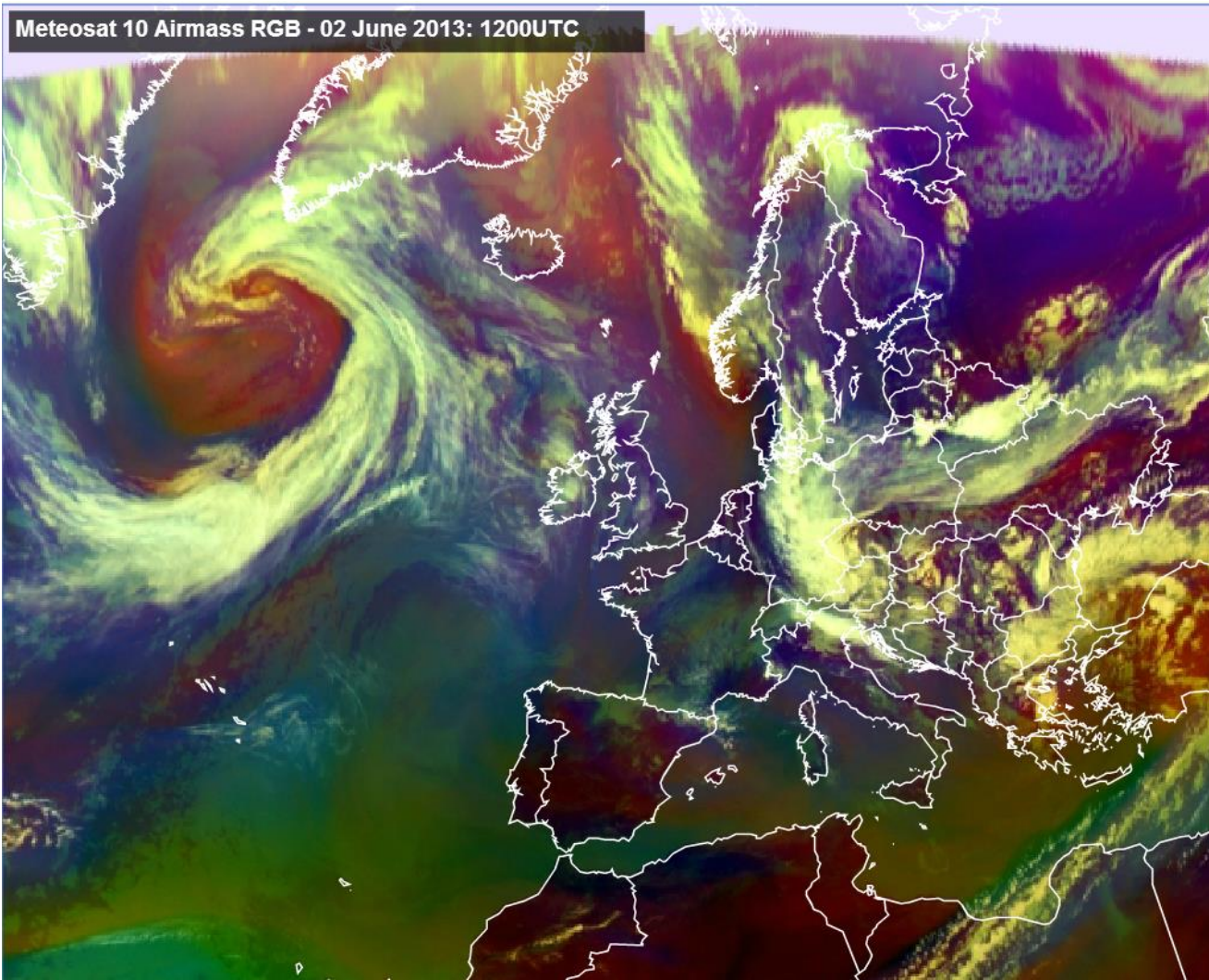
Surface low
moving along
Vb track

- 31 May 2013, 00 UTC

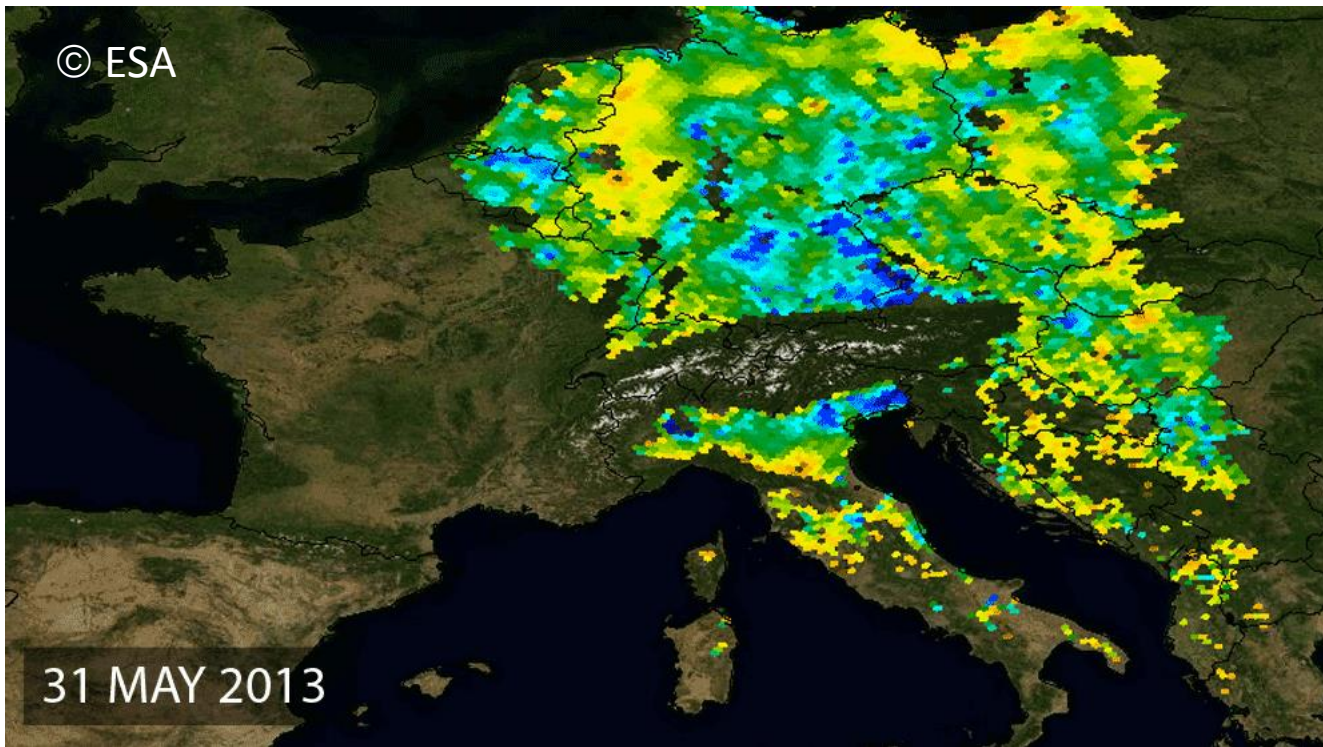




- 31 May 2013, 12 UTC



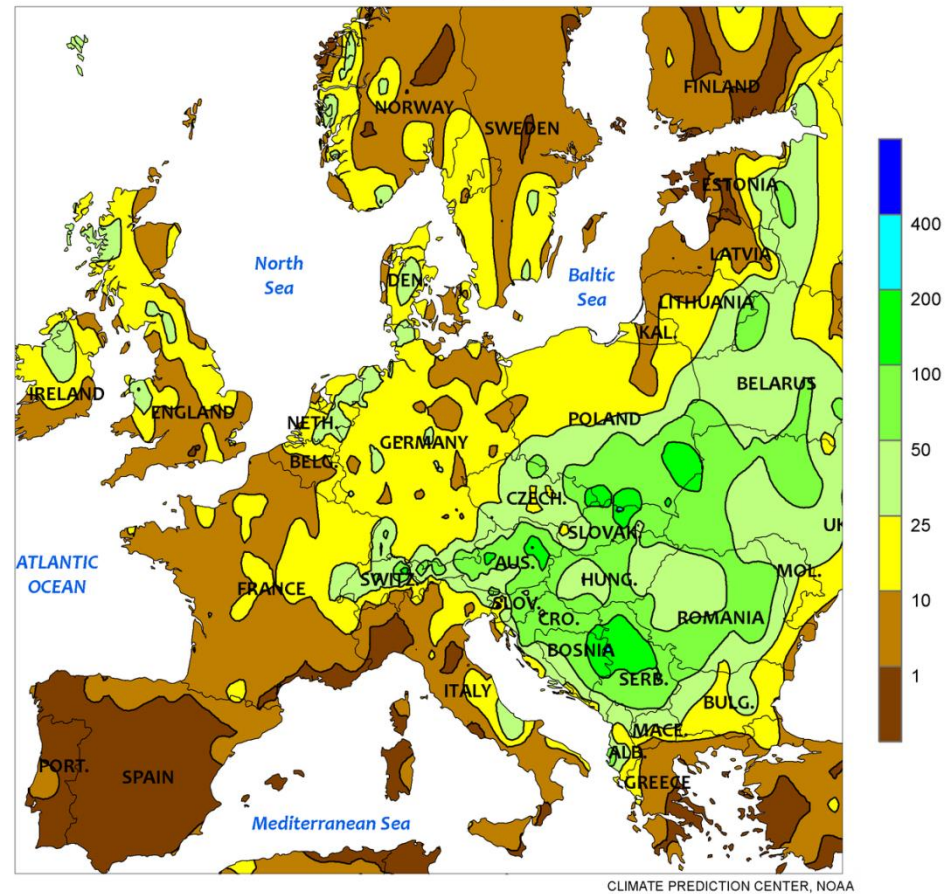
- This situation was similar to the flood in 2002 with the highest precipitation recorded in Germany and the Alpine region
- Cyclone moved to the north from Genoa Bay



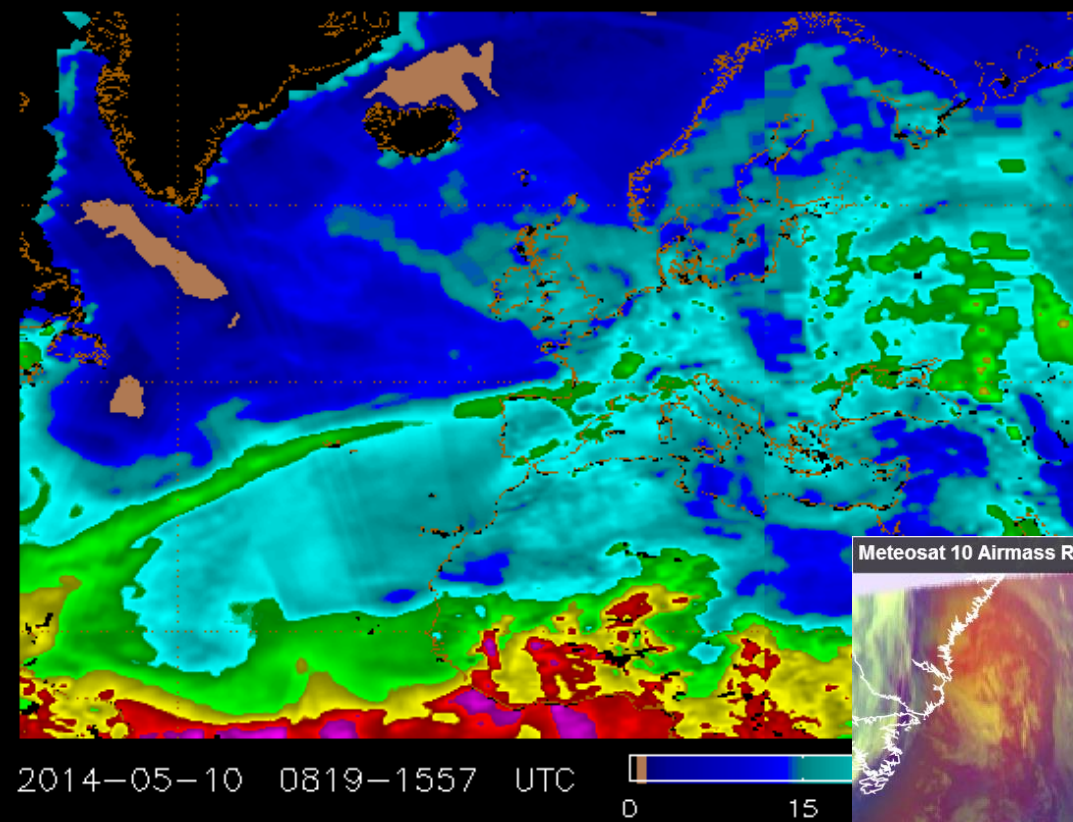
- The map, generated using ESA's SMOS (Soil Moisture Ocean Salinity satellite) data, shows the soil moisture values across central Europe on 31 May 2013. The blues indicate wetter soils and the yellow and orange colours indicate dryer soils. For example, a value of 0.50 means that there is 500 litres of water in one cubic metre of soil. Heavy rainfall has led to disastrous flooding in Germany, Austria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

2014 – Floods in SE Europe

- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Romania mostly affected
- At least 86 fatalities
- more than one billion euro damages

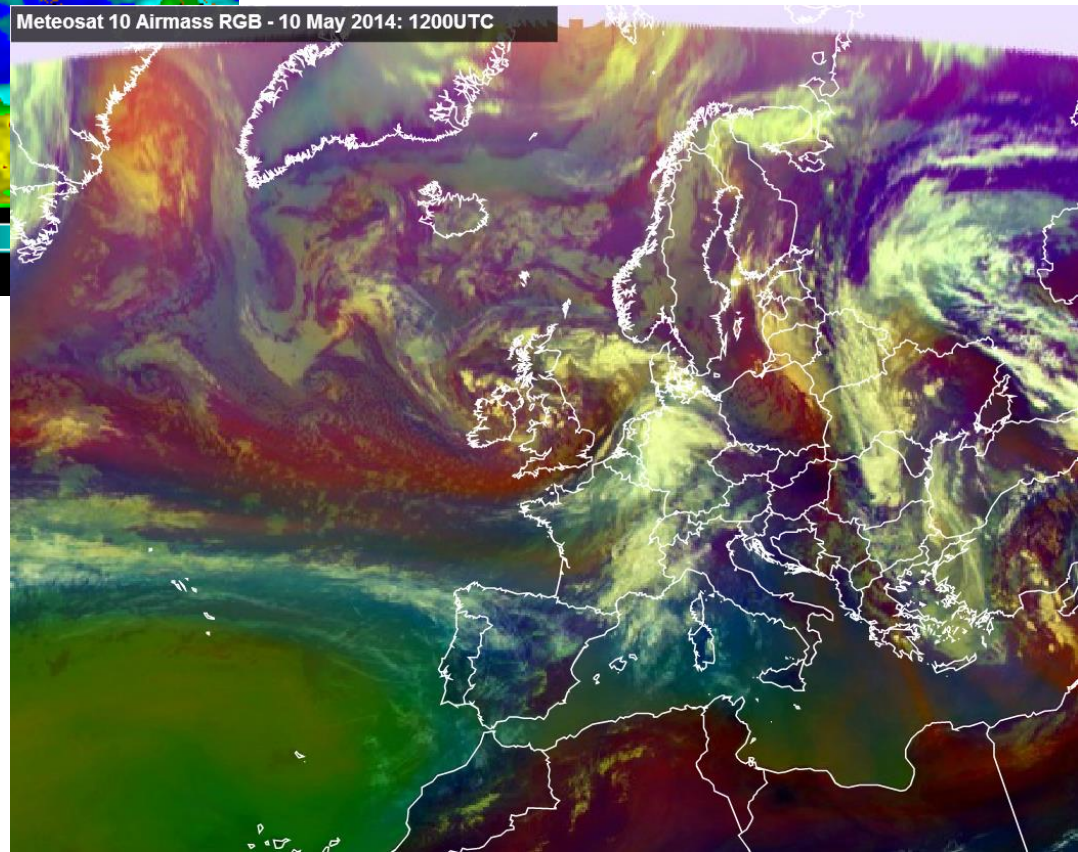


The NESDIS Operational Blended TPW

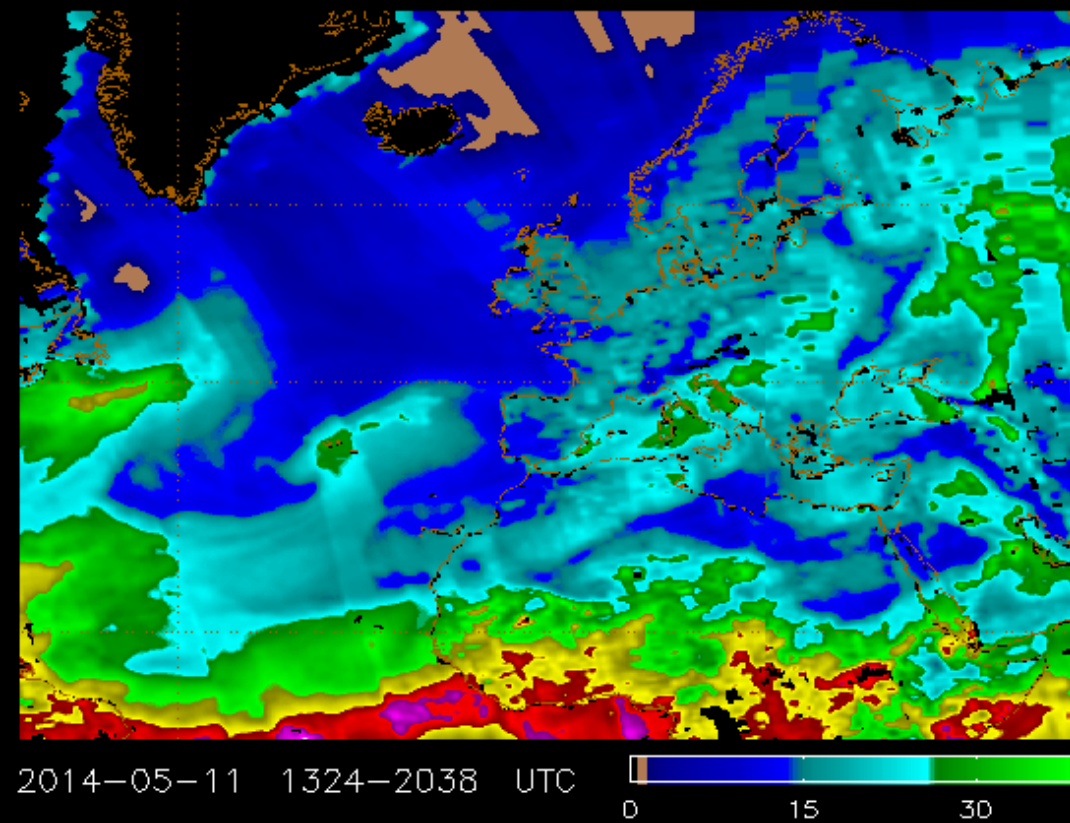


http://www.ospo.noaa.gov/Products/bTPW/Product_Animation.html

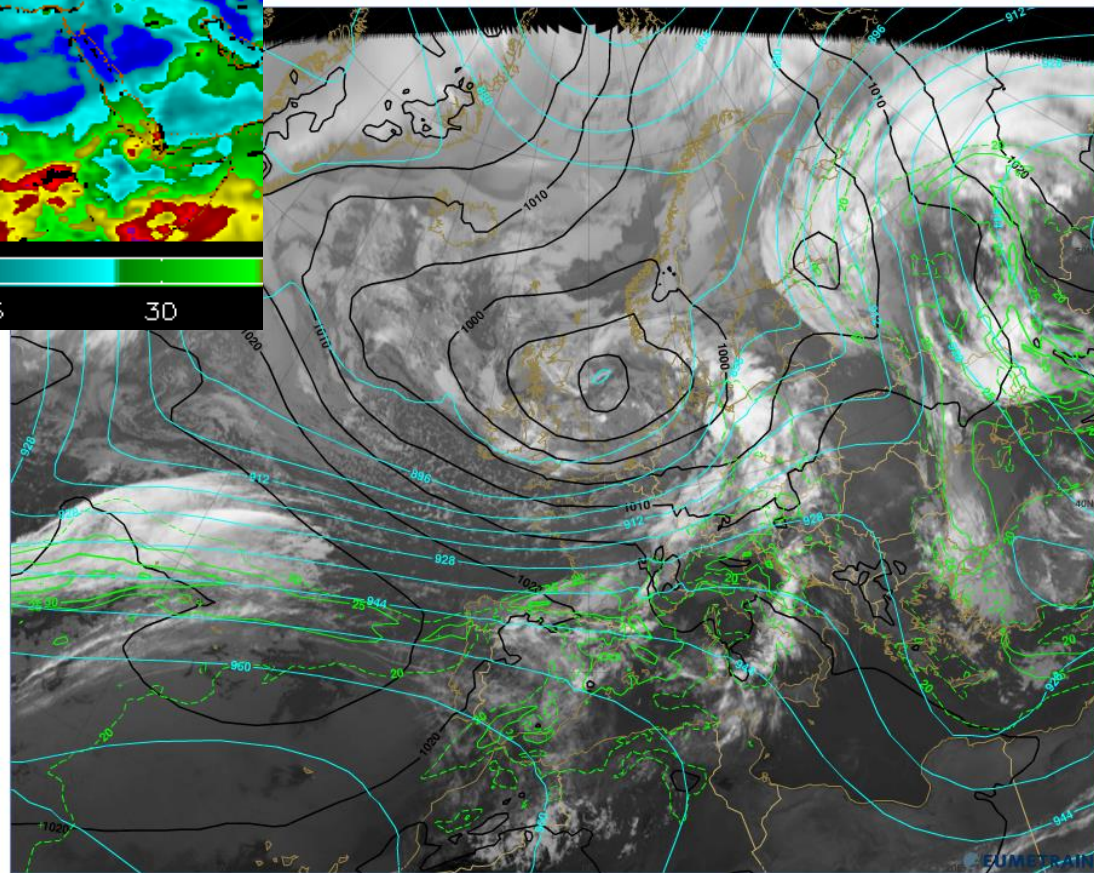
- Moisture transport from the Atlantic



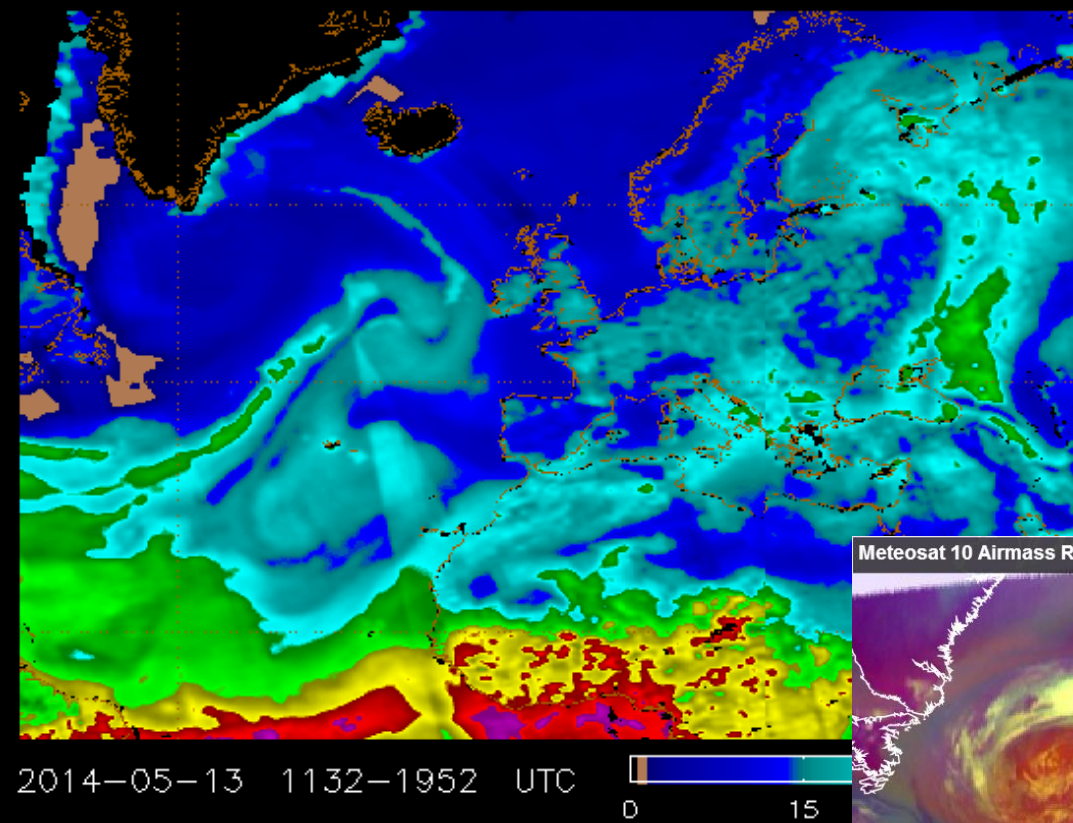
The NESDIS Operational Blended TPW



- Front moving across central Europe

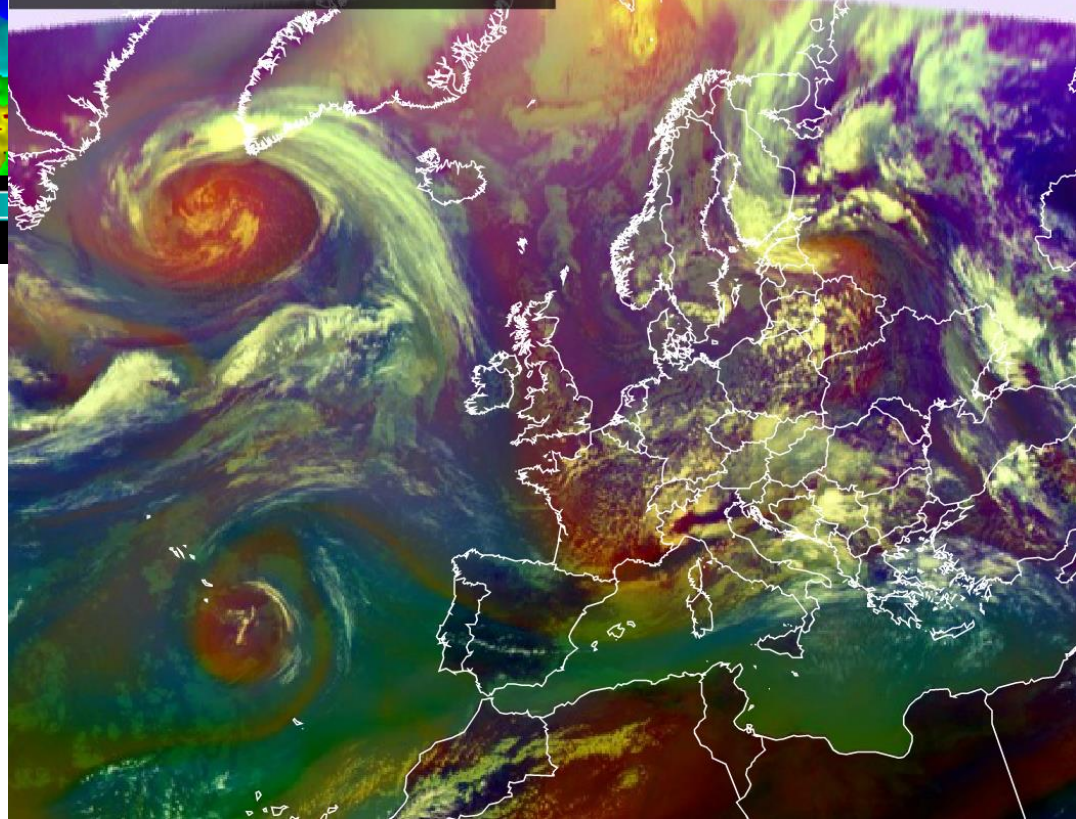


The NESDIS Operational Blended TPW

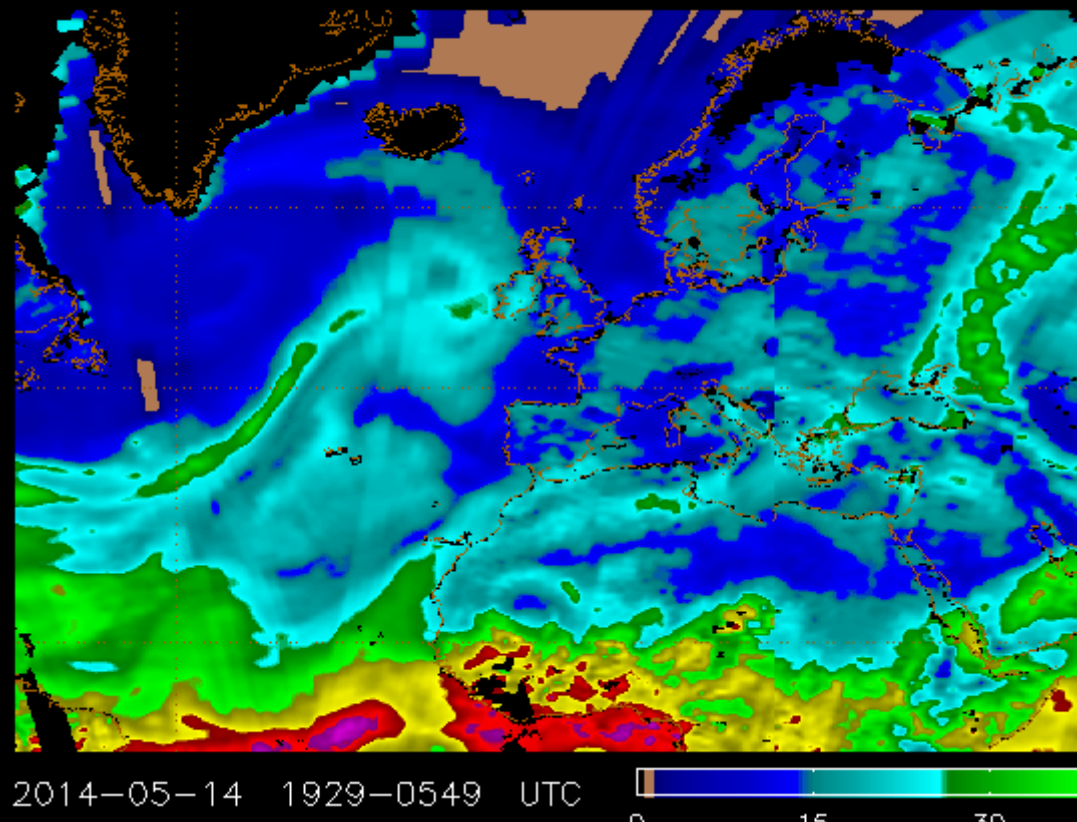


- Moisture transport over the Mediterranean to the Adriatic

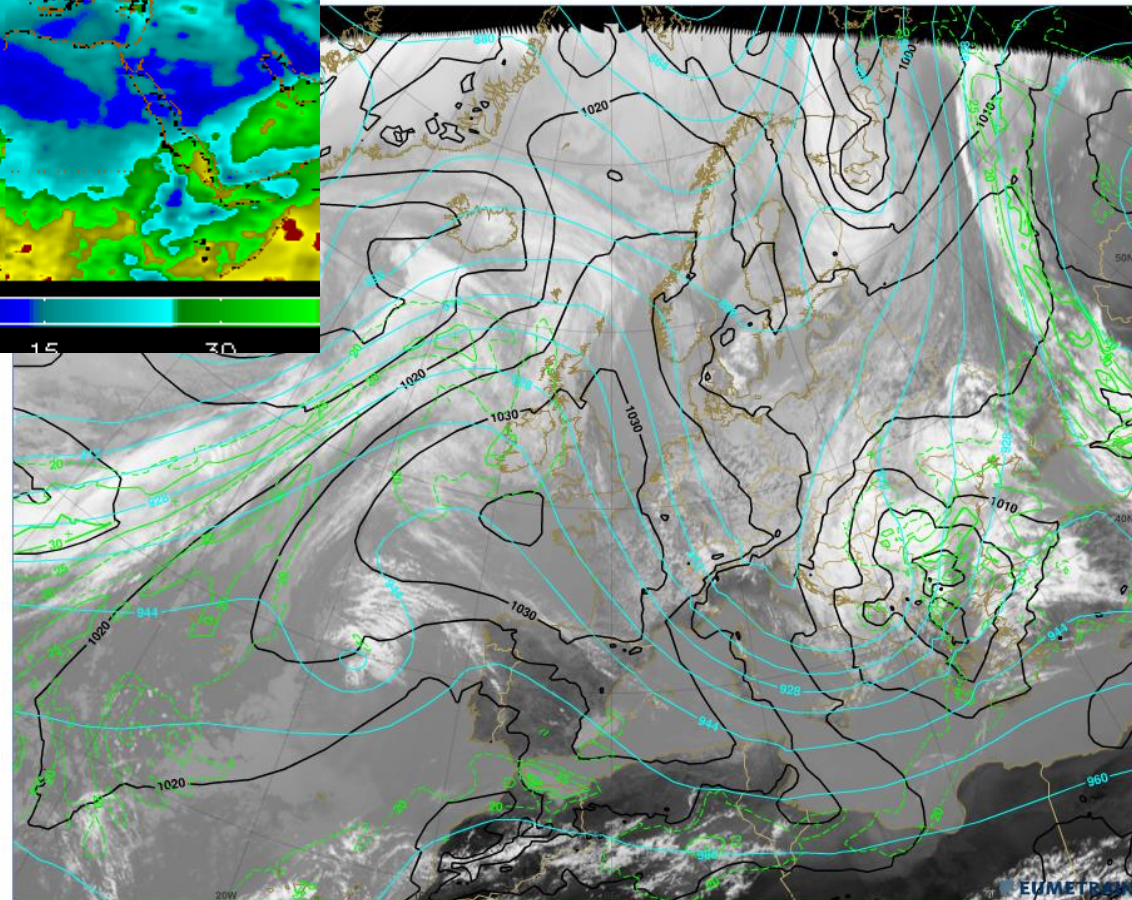
Meteosat 10 Airmass RGB - 13 May 2014: 1200UTC

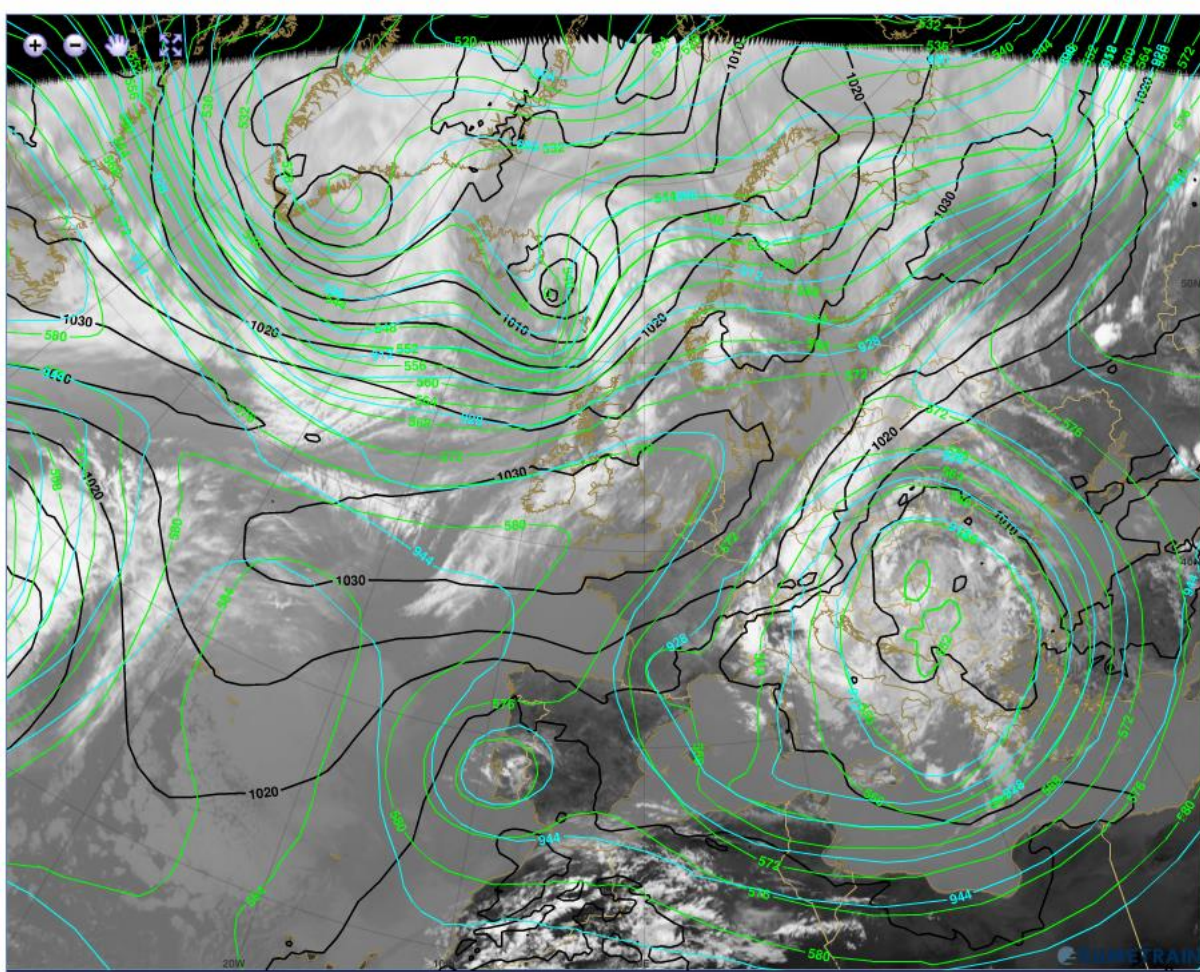


The NESDIS Operational Blended TPW



- Enhancement of convection and precipitation by orography





Cut-off low in the
upper levels

- 16 May 2014, 12 UTC

Common features

- Cold air inflow from far north – cold front passing over west Europe
- Moisture transport from the Atlantic (atmospheric rivers! - TPW from models can help)
- Cyclogenesis in the lee (SE) of the Alps
- Cyclones moving along Vb and Vc (or Vd) tracks
- Cut-off low in all cases
- Enhancement of precipitation due to lift on the orography in cyclonic flow



Thank you!

Questions, comments?