





Lebanon Case Study

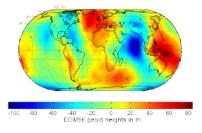
Flash Flood 25-10-2015



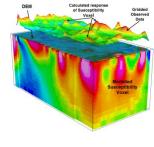




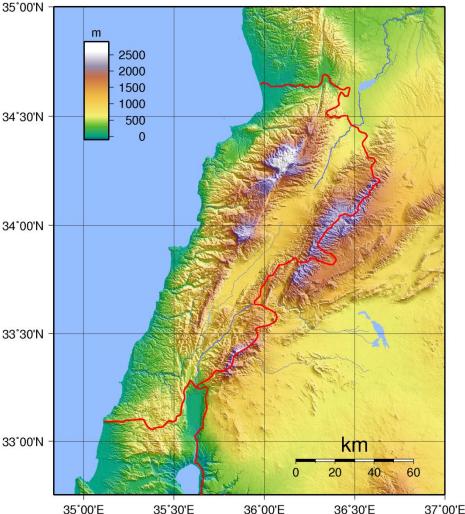




Lebanon Maps



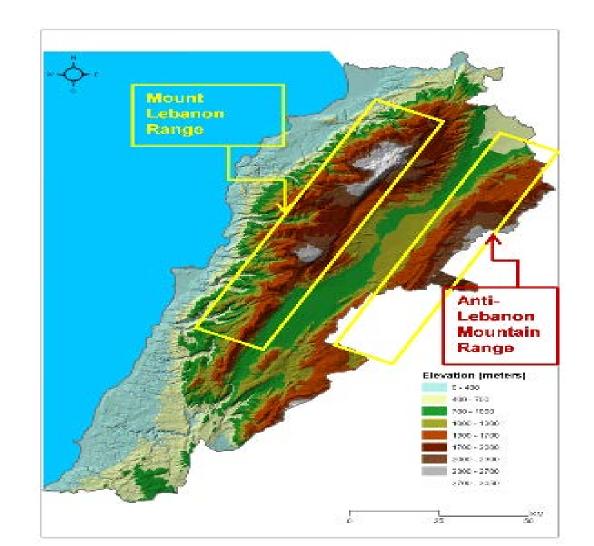




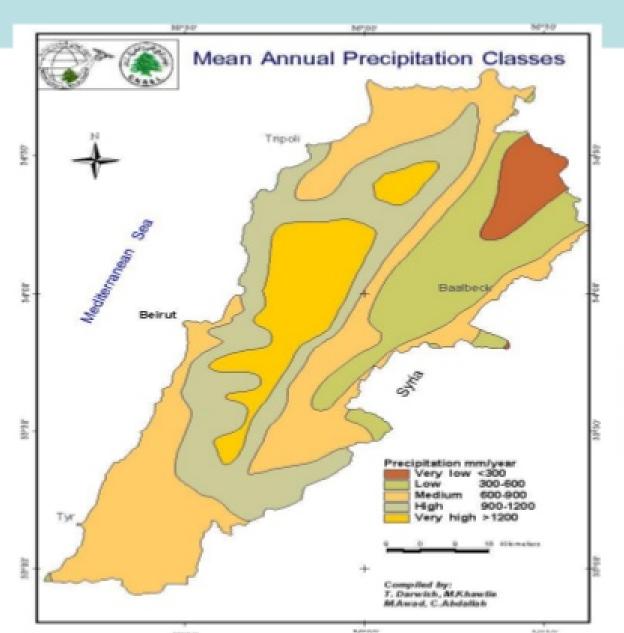


Different maps





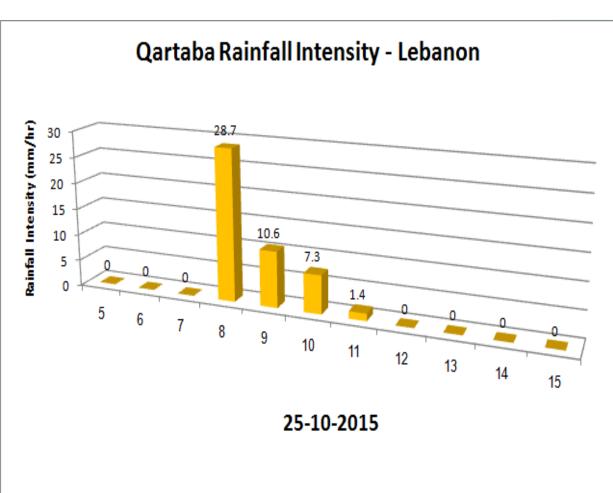
Precipitation





25-10-2015
mm/< 3hrs: QARTABA
Beirut 49 40133
Tripoli 67 + 104 E: 1222m
Abdeh 75
Qartaba 48

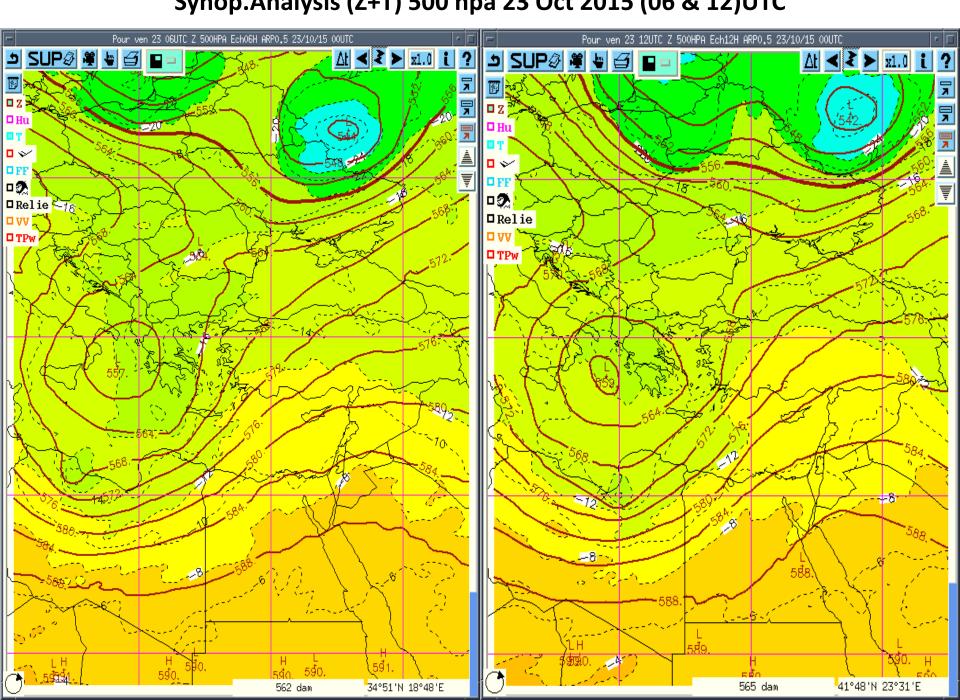




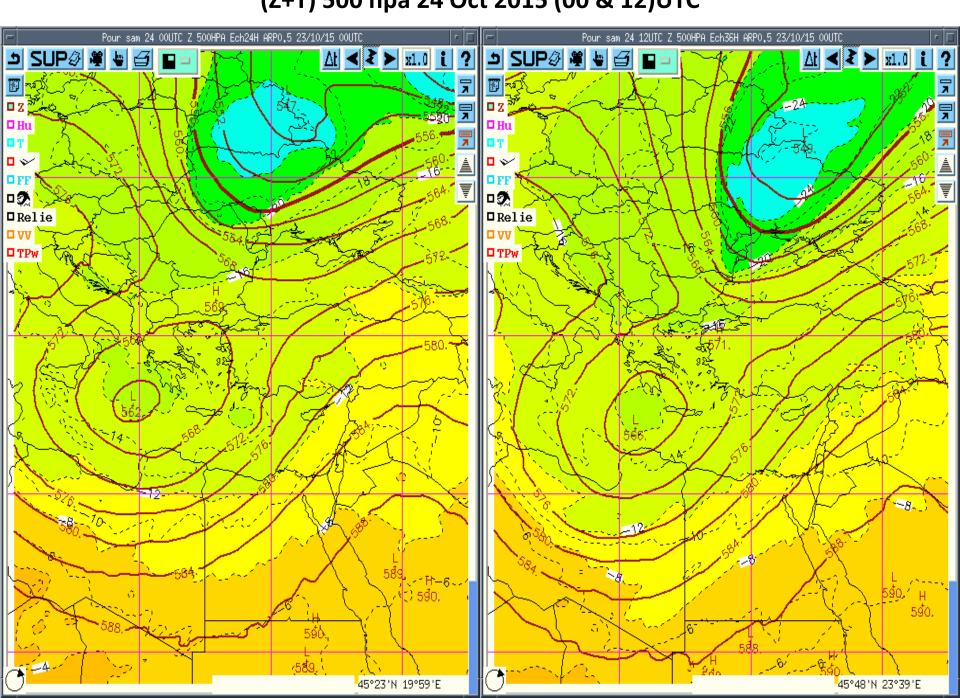


patronu

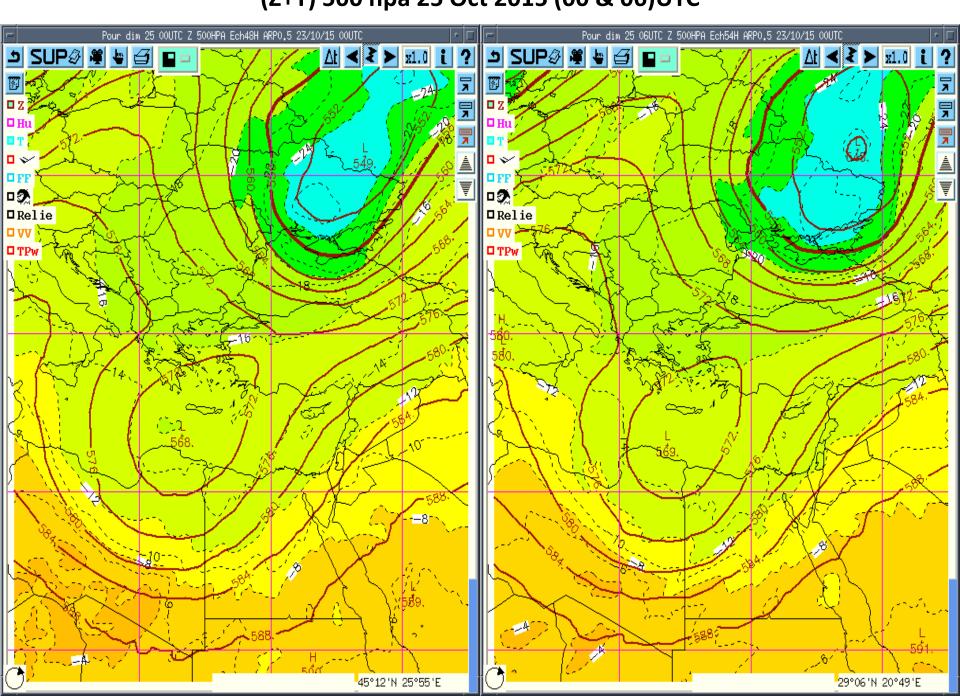
Synop.Analysis (Z+T) 500 hpa 23 Oct 2015 (06 & 12)UTC



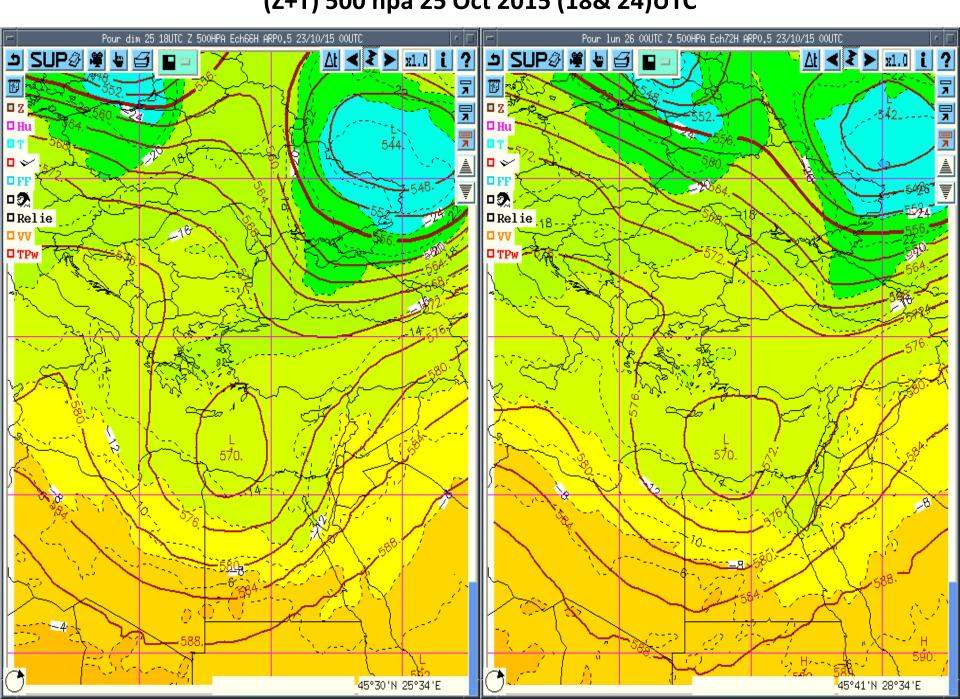
(Z+T) 500 hpa 24 Oct 2015 (00 & 12)UTC



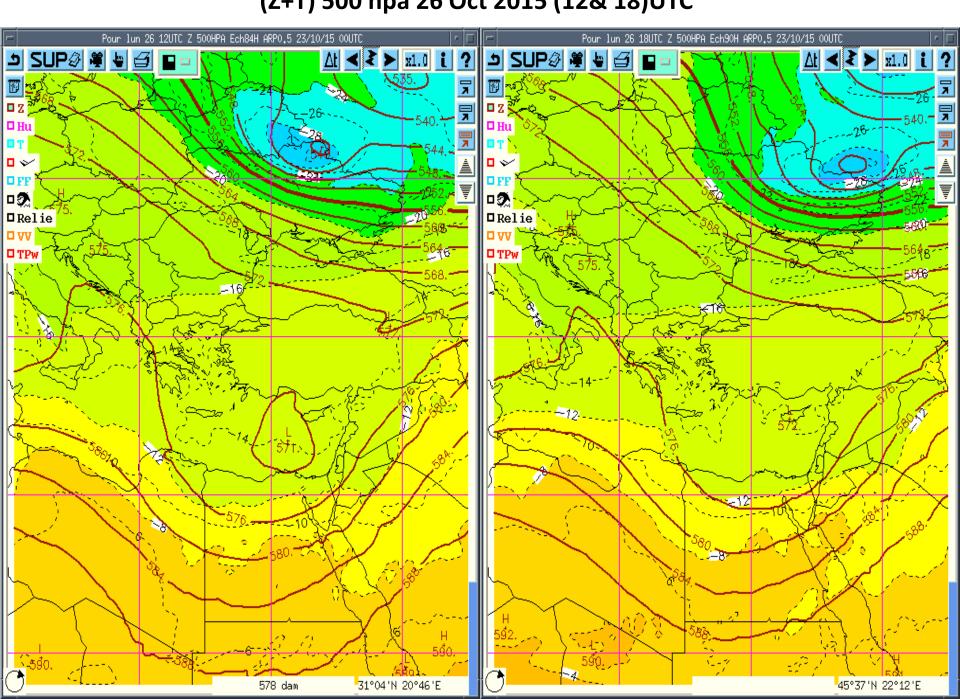
(Z+T) 500 hpa 25 Oct 2015 (00 & 06)UTC

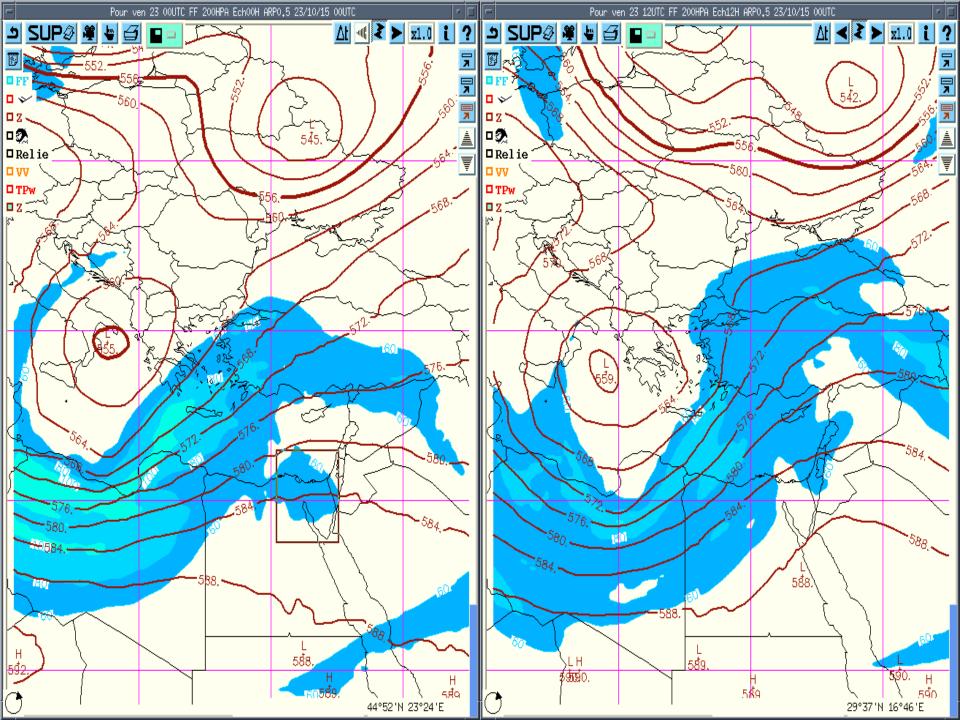


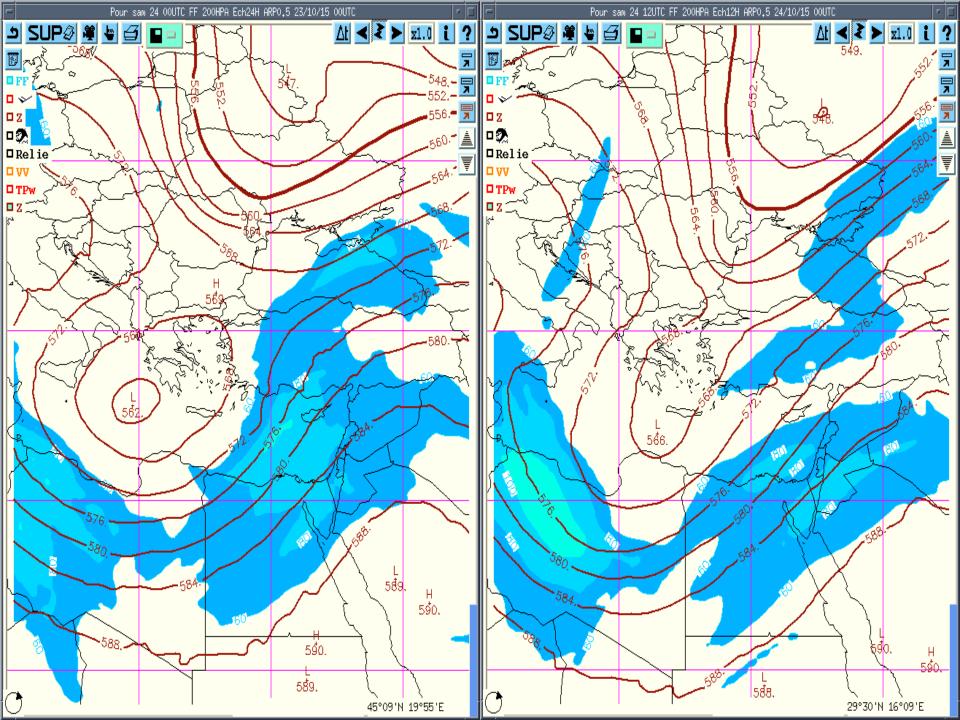
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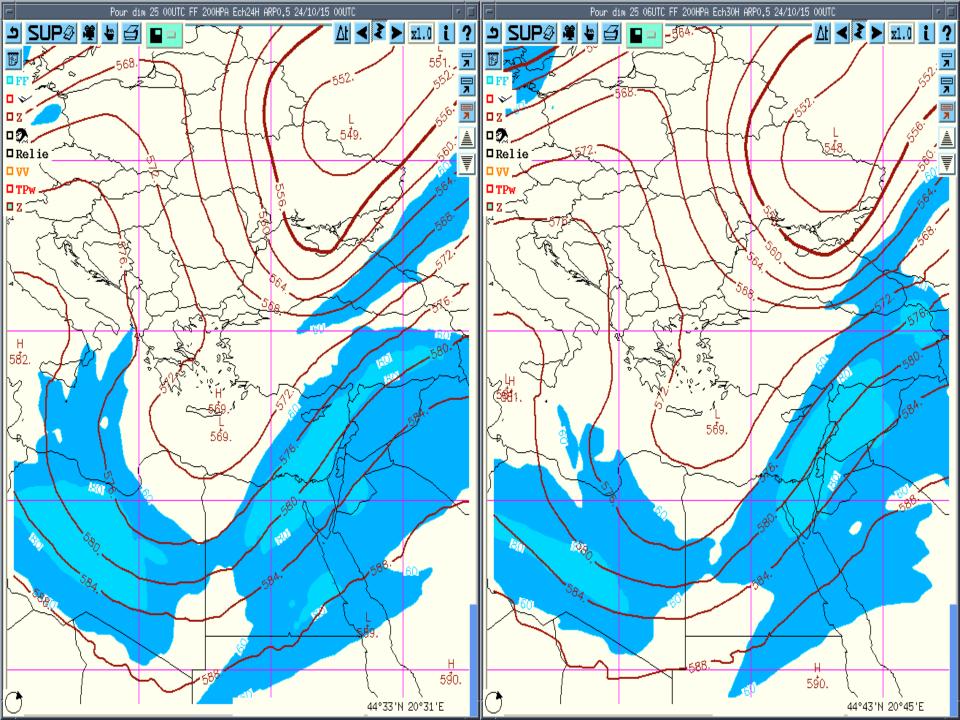


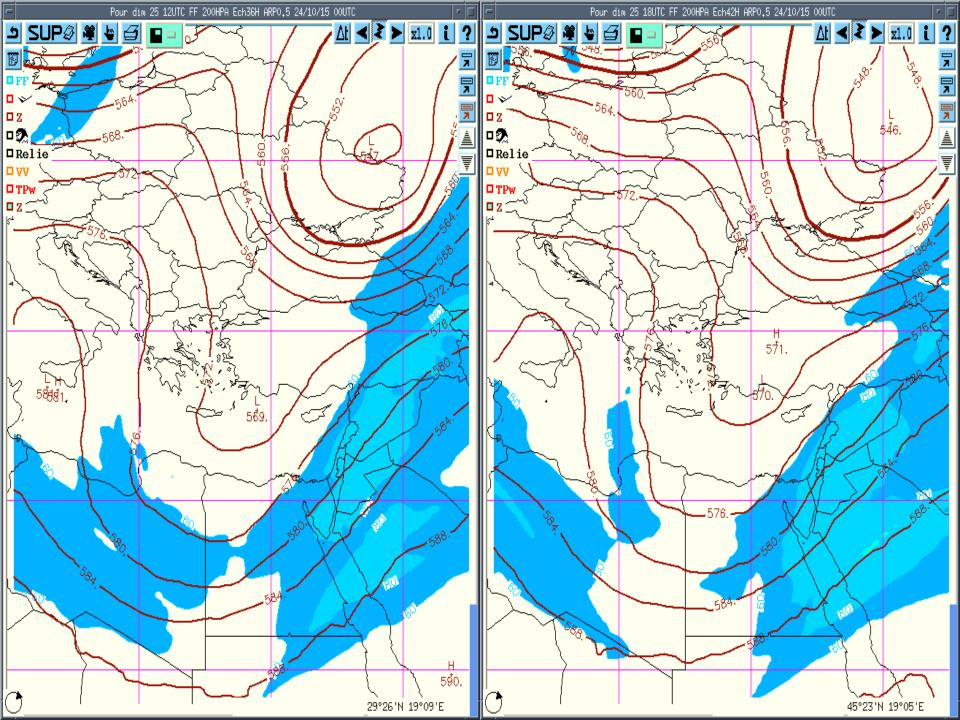
(Z+T) 500 hpa 26 Oct 2015 (12& 18)UTC

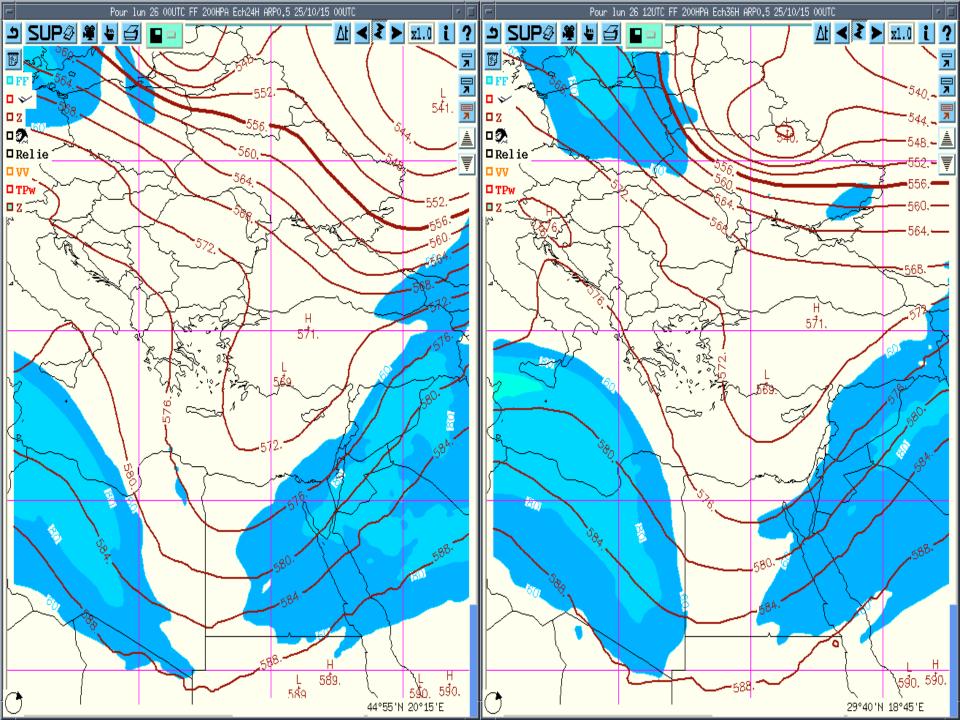




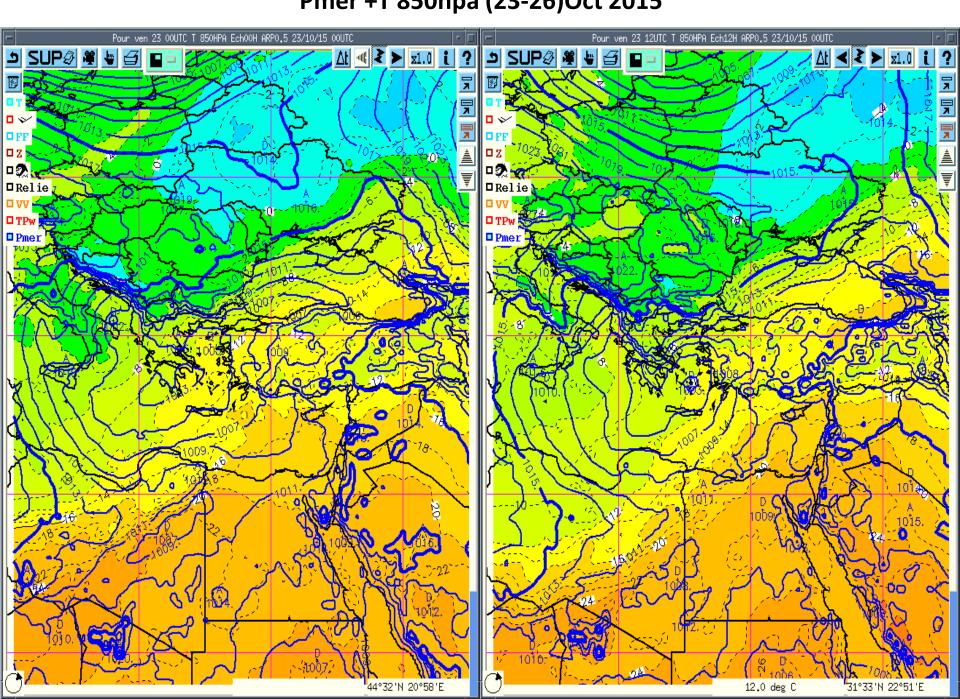


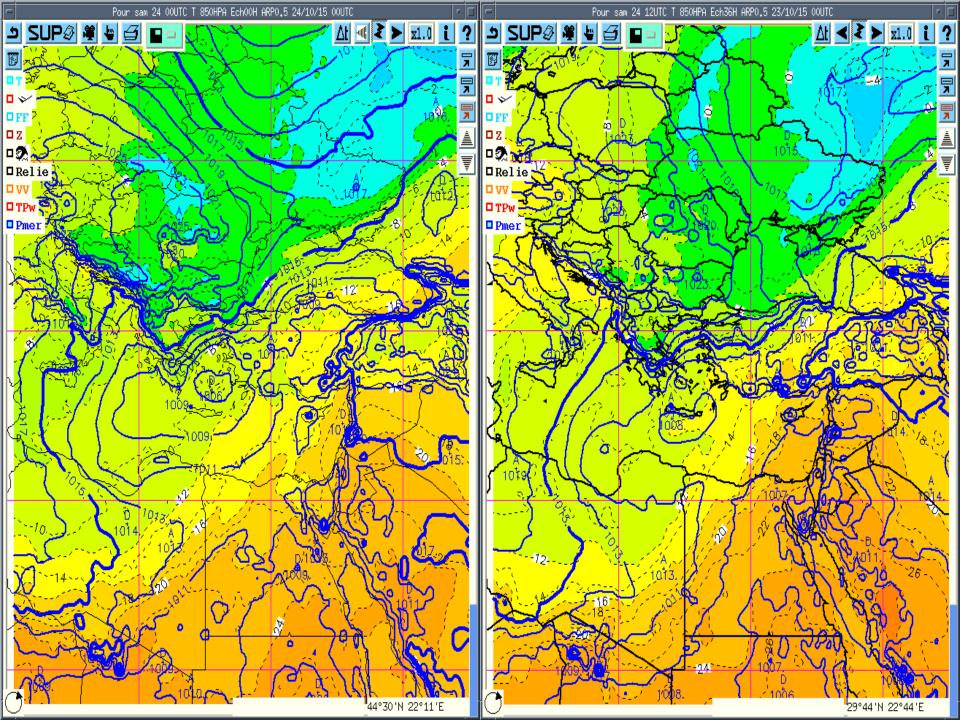


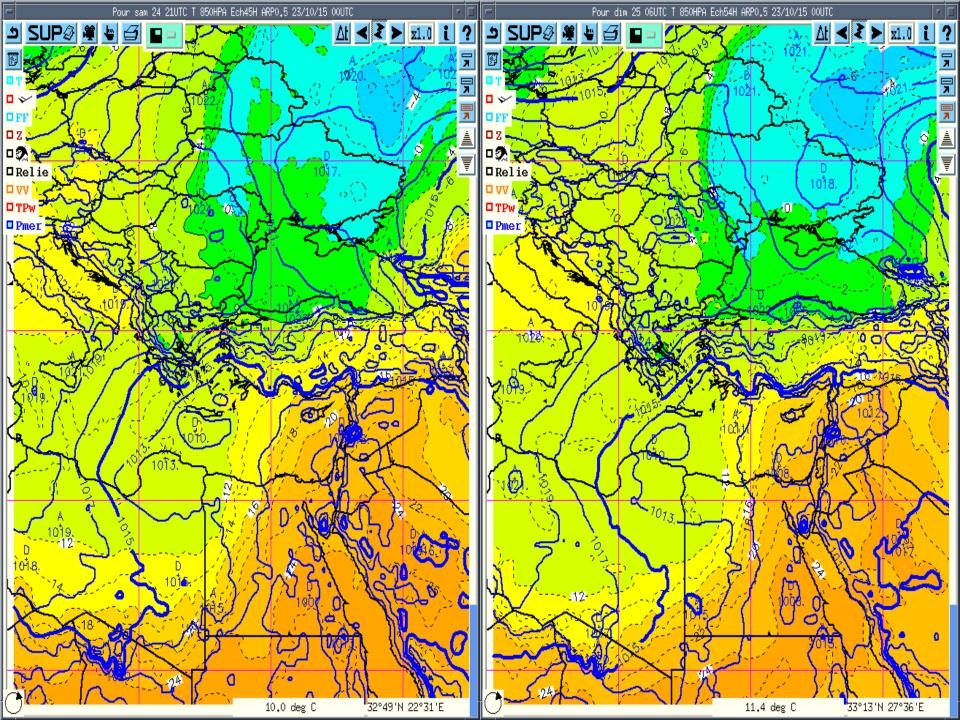


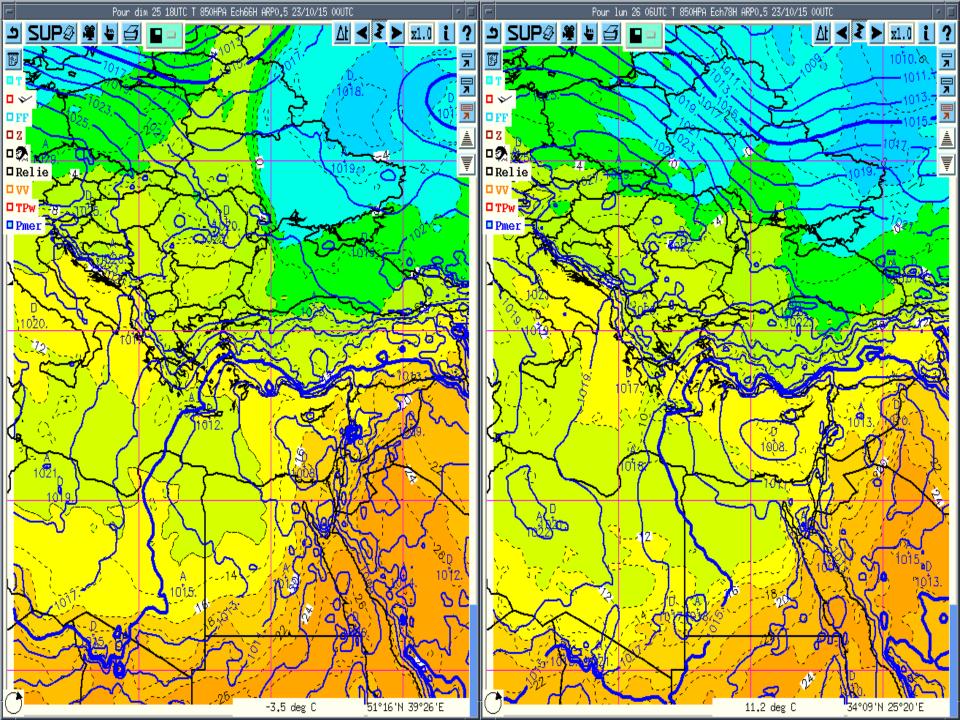


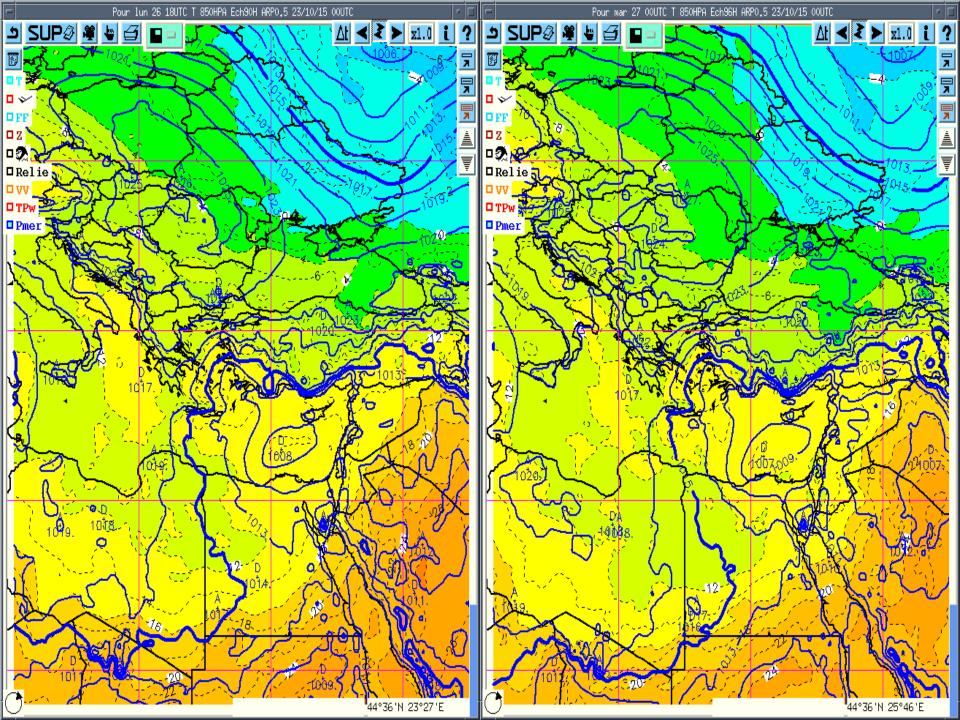
Pmer +T 850hpa (23-26)Oct 2015



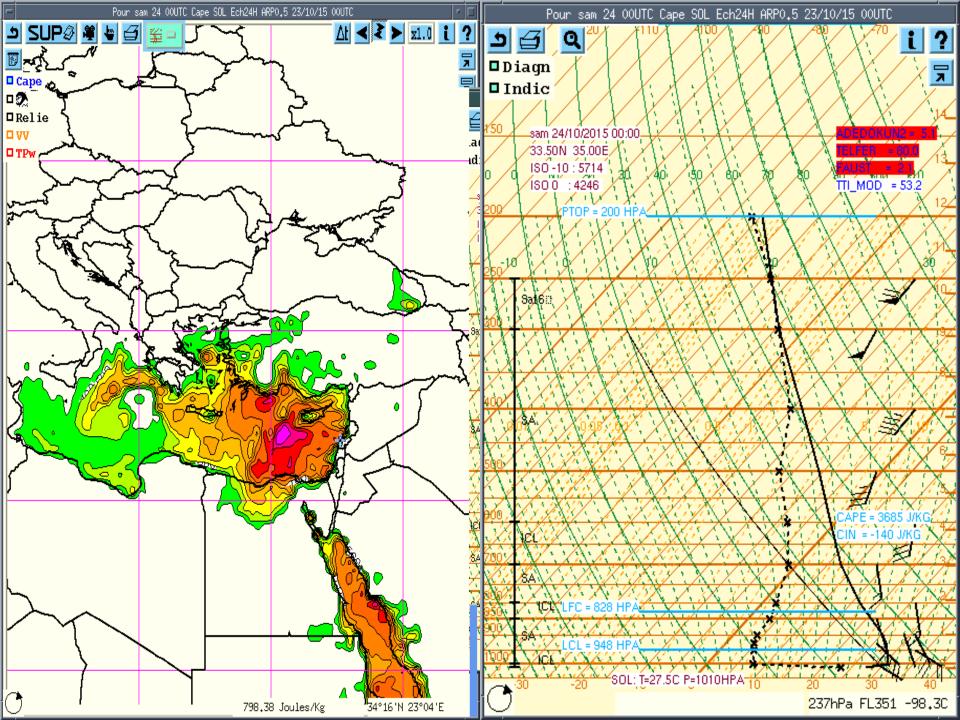


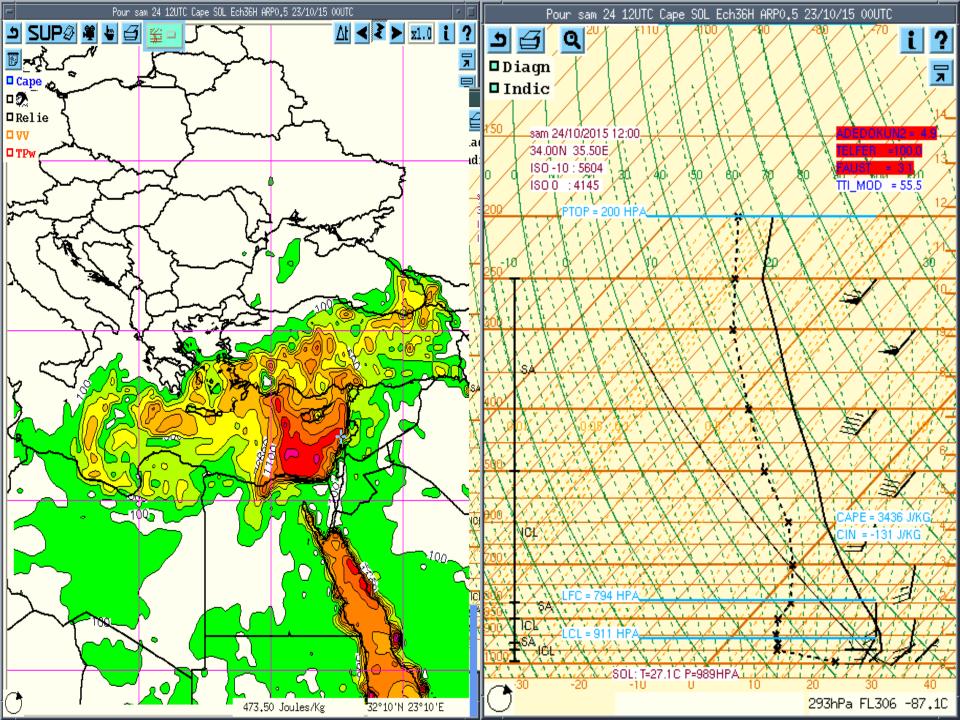


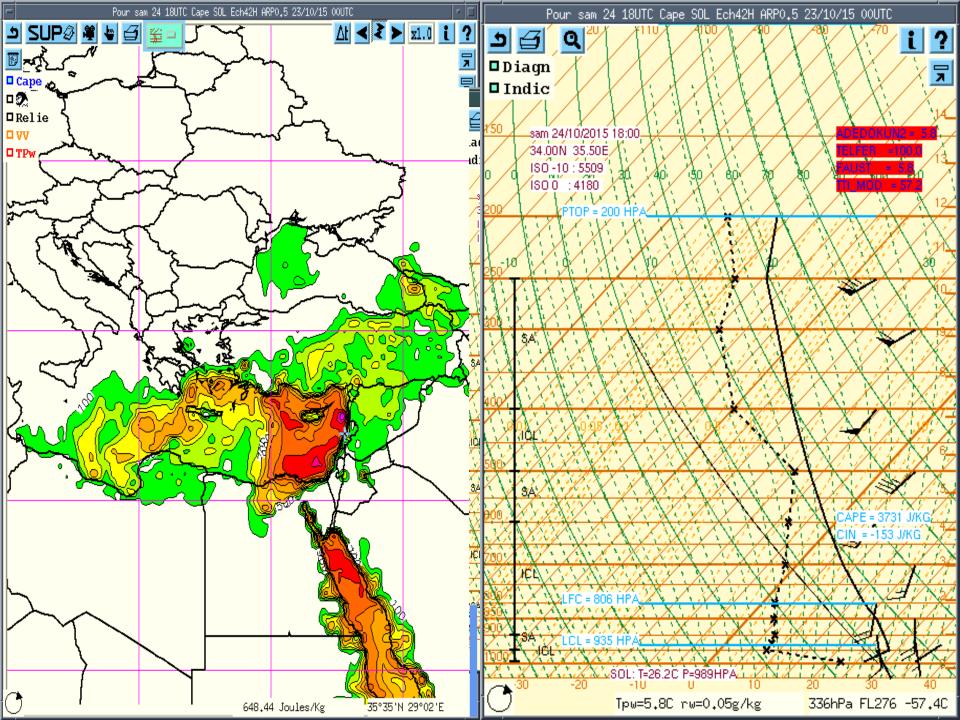


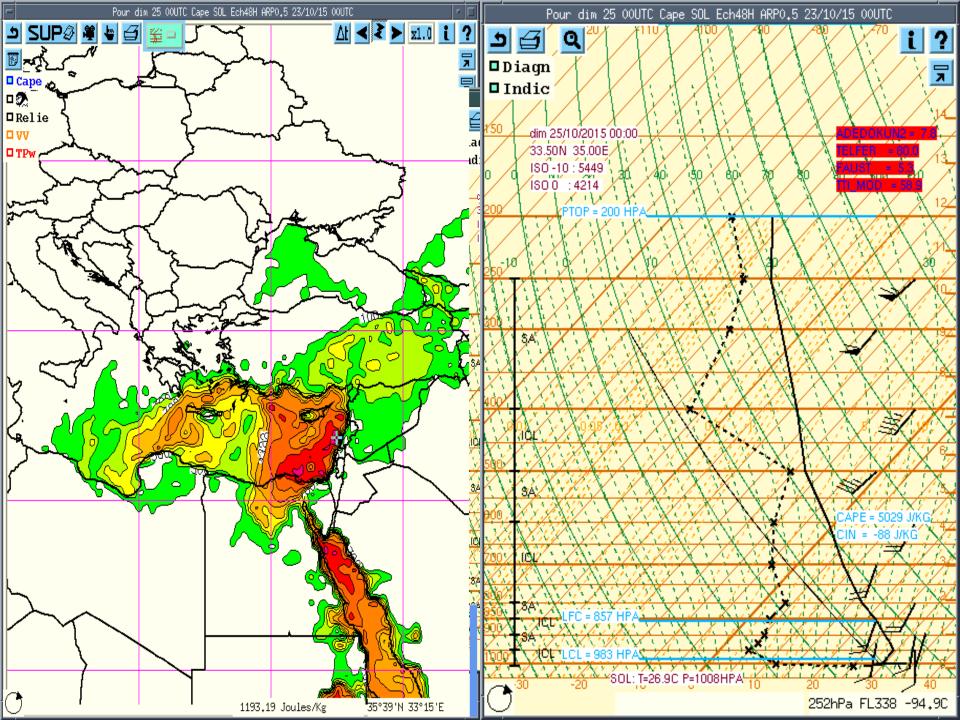


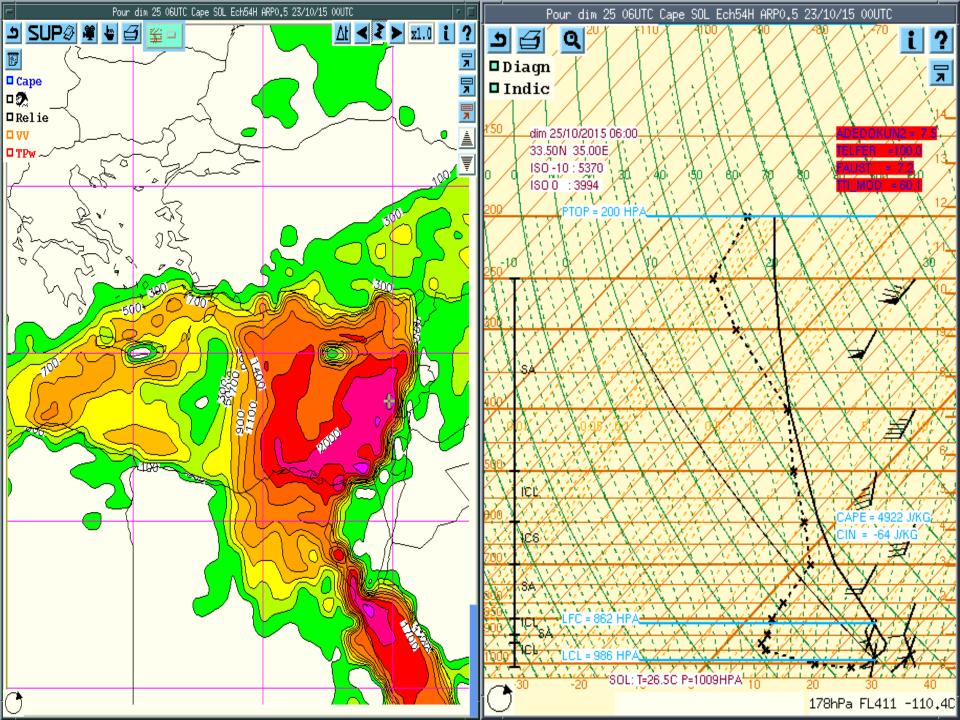


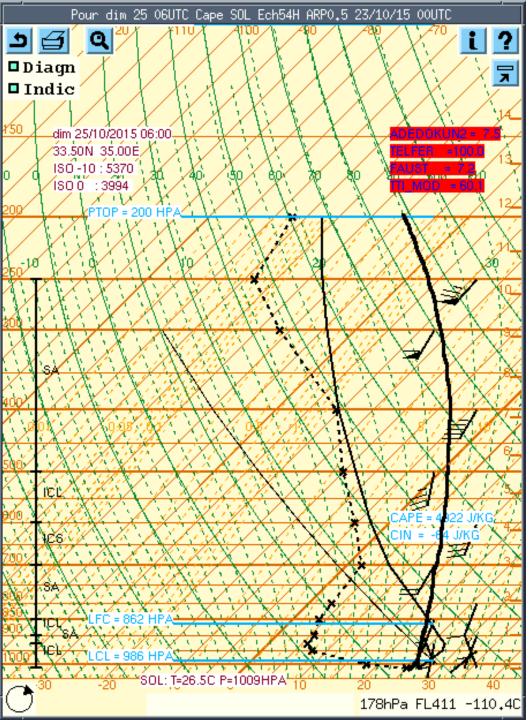




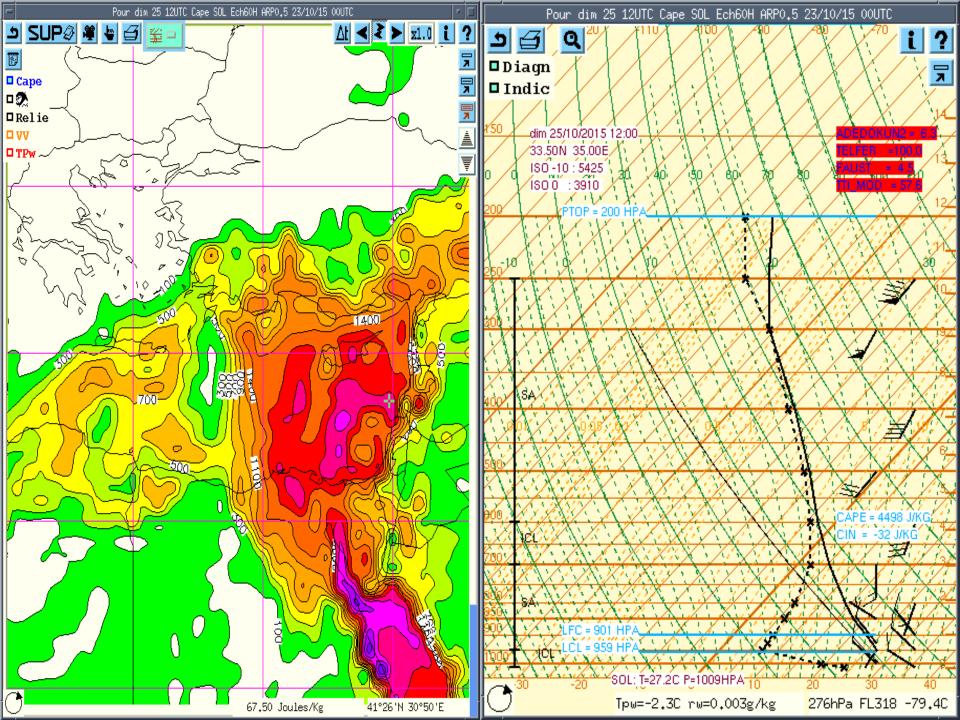


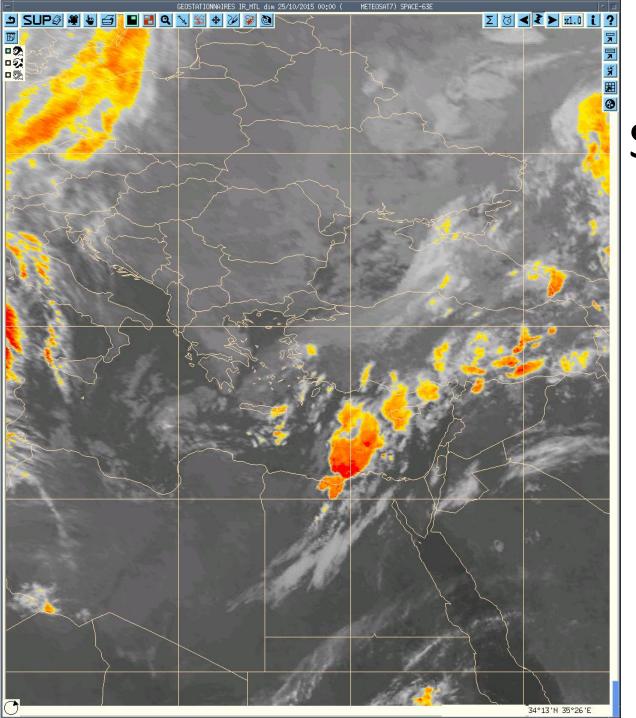




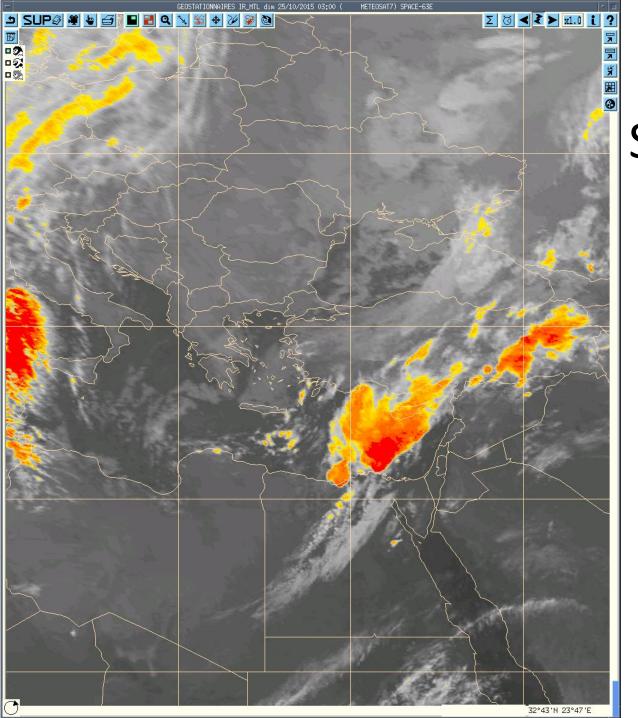


- L57= 7- (-13) = 7+13 = 20 > 9 means incredibly Unstable.
- LI = -13 2 = -15 < -11 also extreme ridiculous instability.
- TT = 22-(-13) + (5 –(-15)) = 55 means widely scattered severe storms.
- KI = (22+13) + (5-(6-2)) = 36 large potential for convection.
- CAPE = 4922 j/kg extreme.
- MUVV = 99 m/s. Updraft Speed.

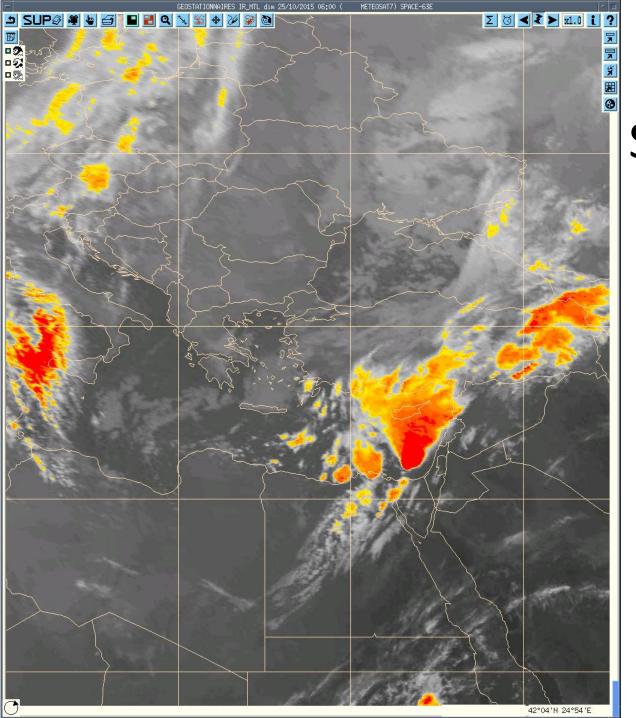




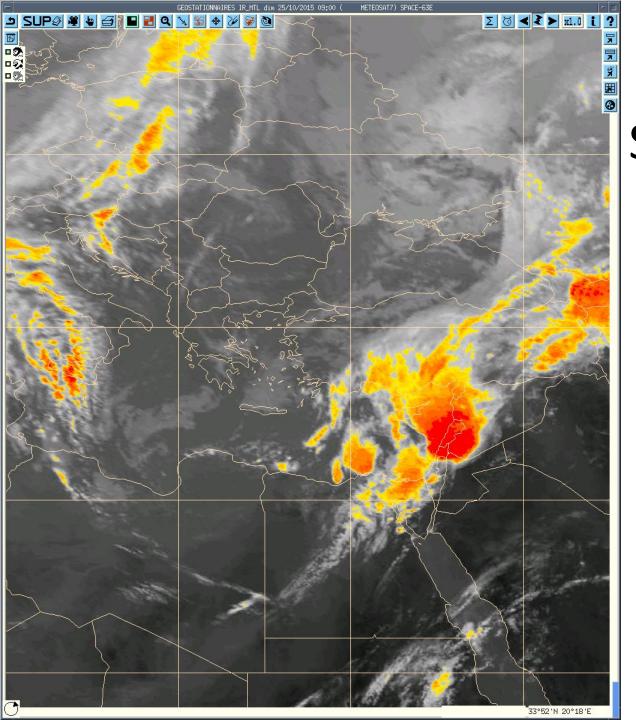
Satellite Image 2015-10-25 00UTC



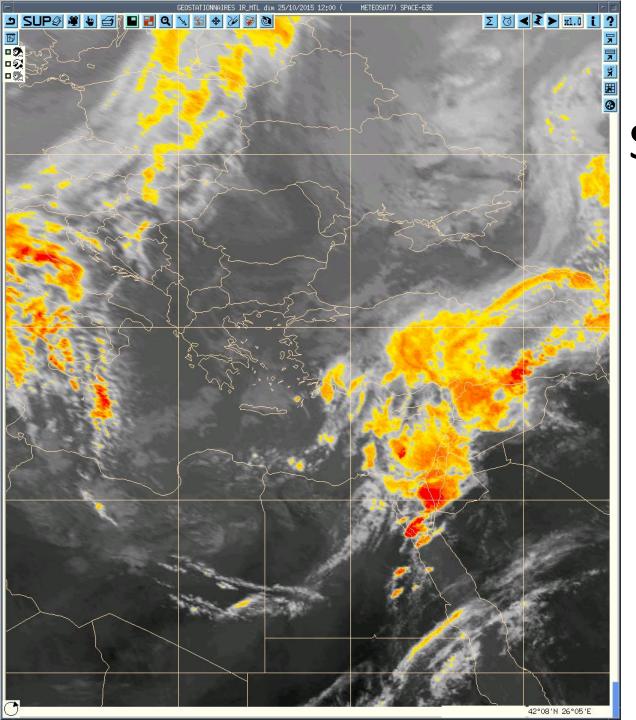
Satellite Image 2015-10-25 03UTC



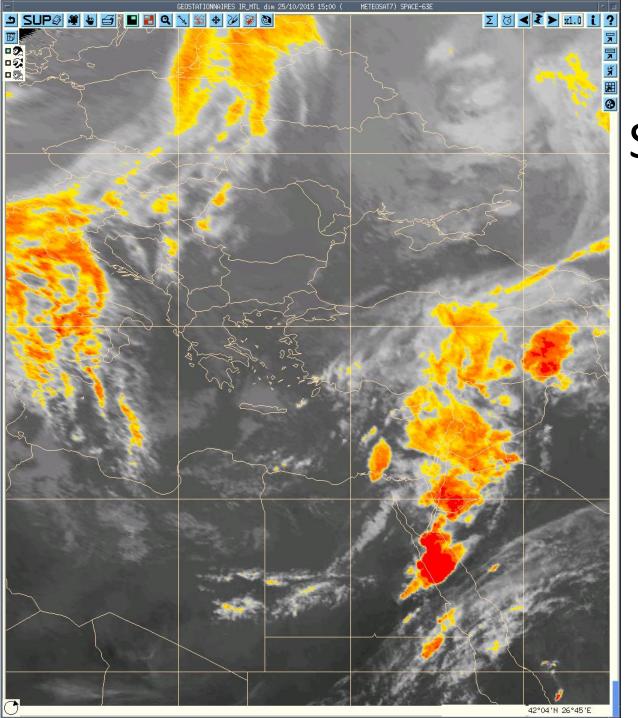
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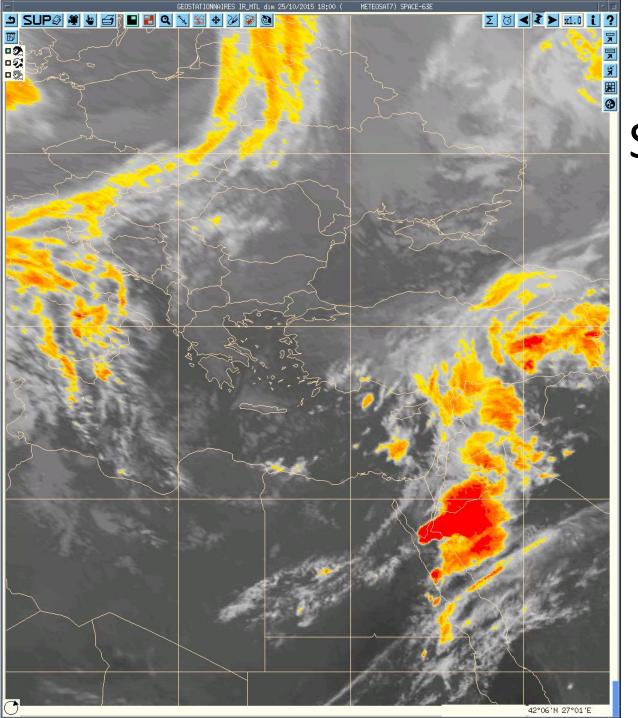
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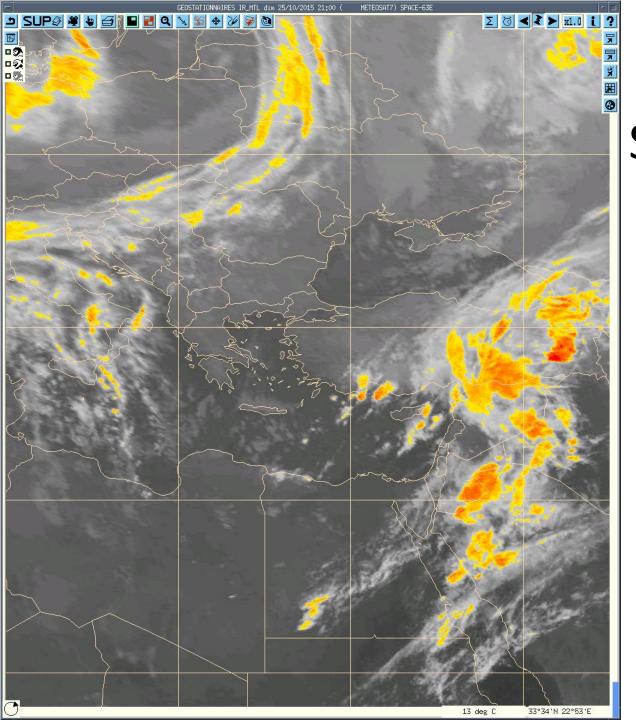
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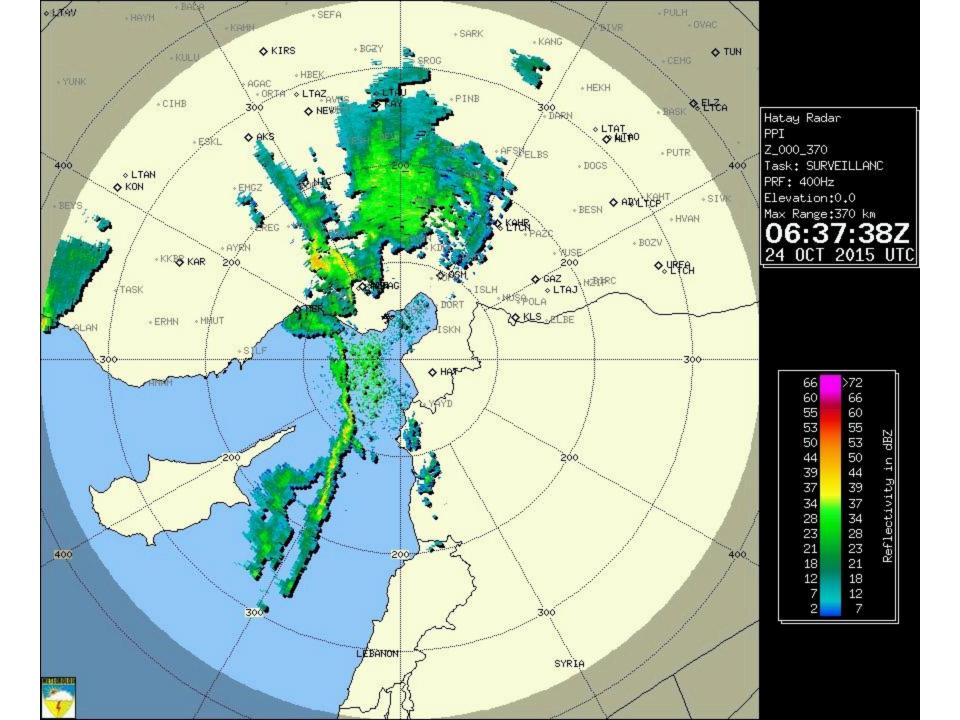
Satellite Image 2015-10-25 15UTC



Satellite Image 2015-10-25 18UTC



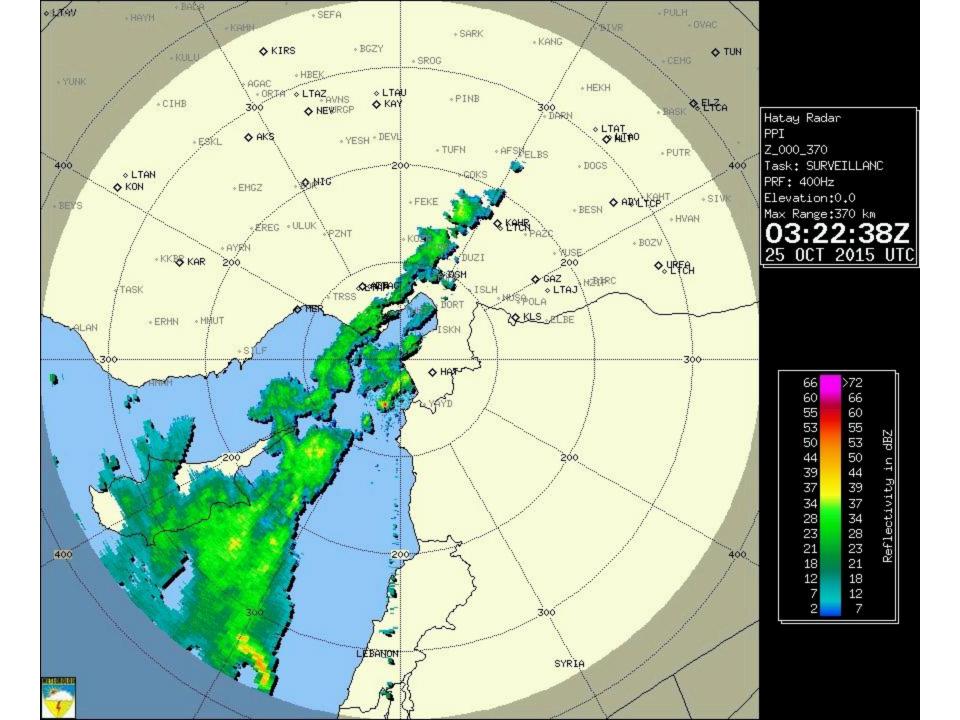
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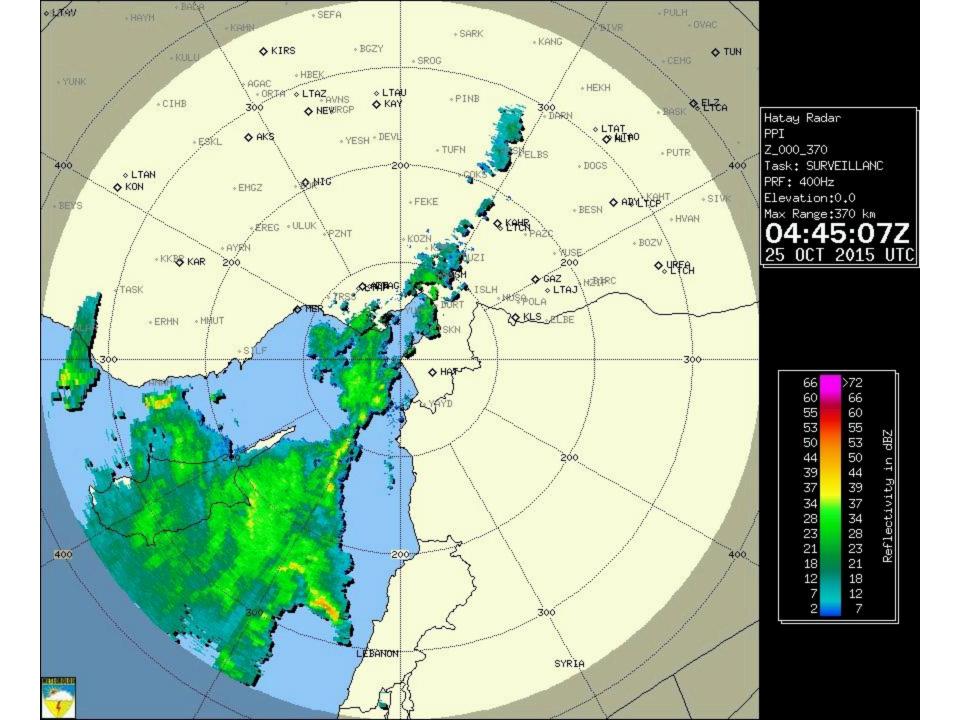




PPI
COMP_PPI370
Task: SURVEILLANC
PRF: 400Hz
Elevation:0.0
Max Range:1000 km
03:15:20Z









Hatay Radar

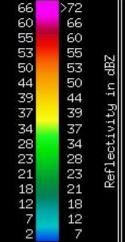
Z_000_370

Task: SURVEILLANC

PRF: 400Hz Elevation:0.0

Max Range:370 km

25 OCT 2015 UTC



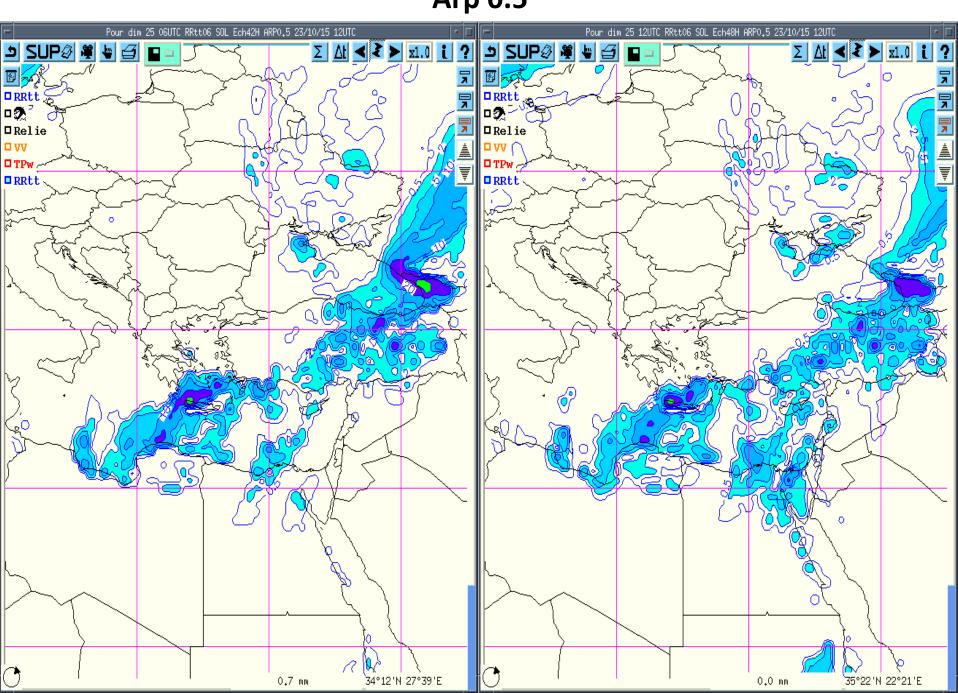


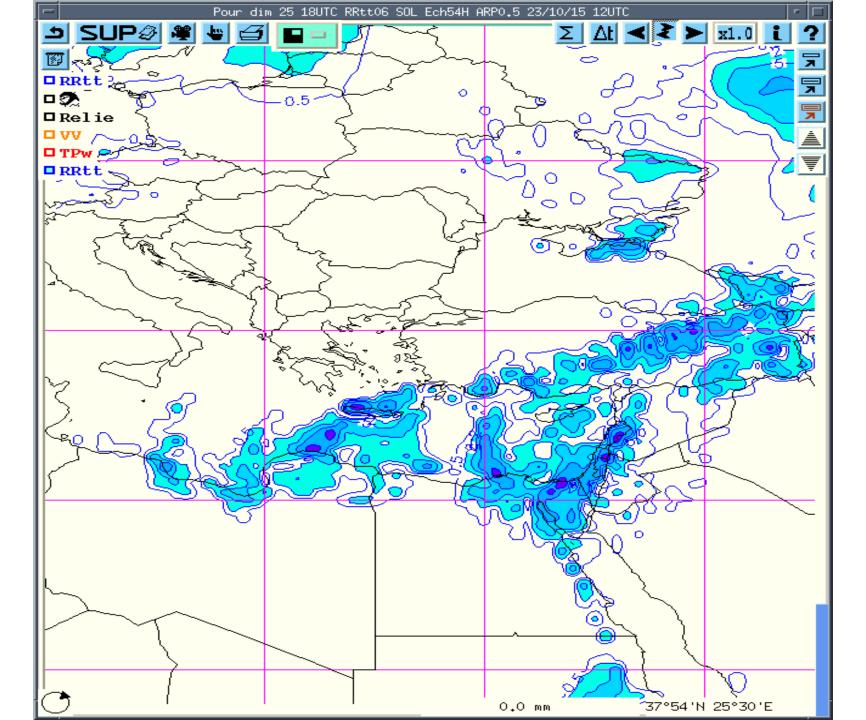
Composite
PPI
COMP_PPI370
Task: SURVEILLANC
PRF: 400Hz
Elevation:0.0
Max Range:1000 km
09:07:49Z
25 OCT 2015 UTC

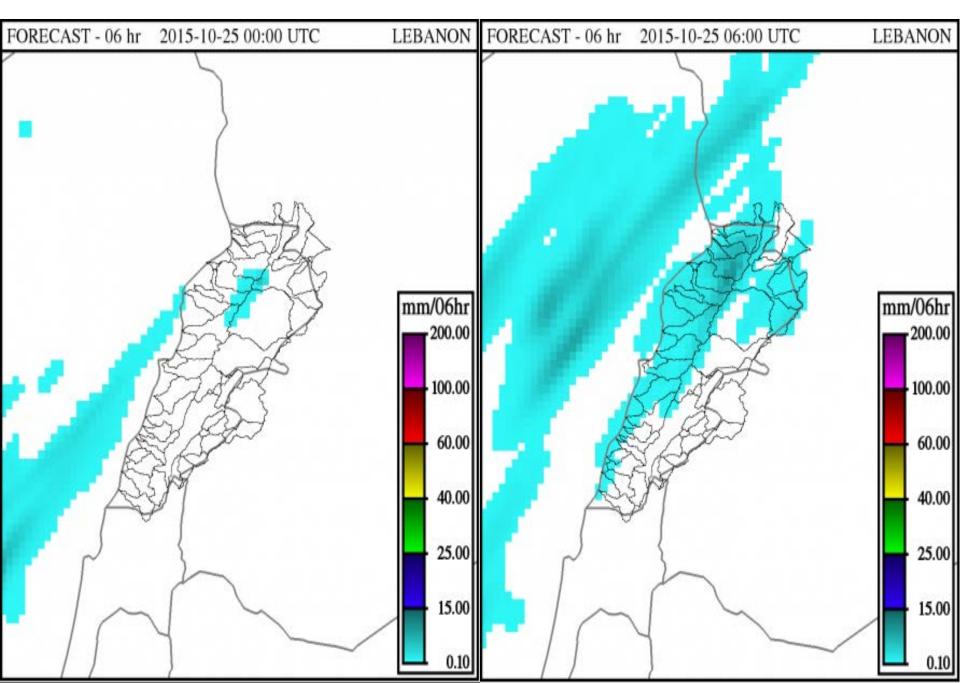


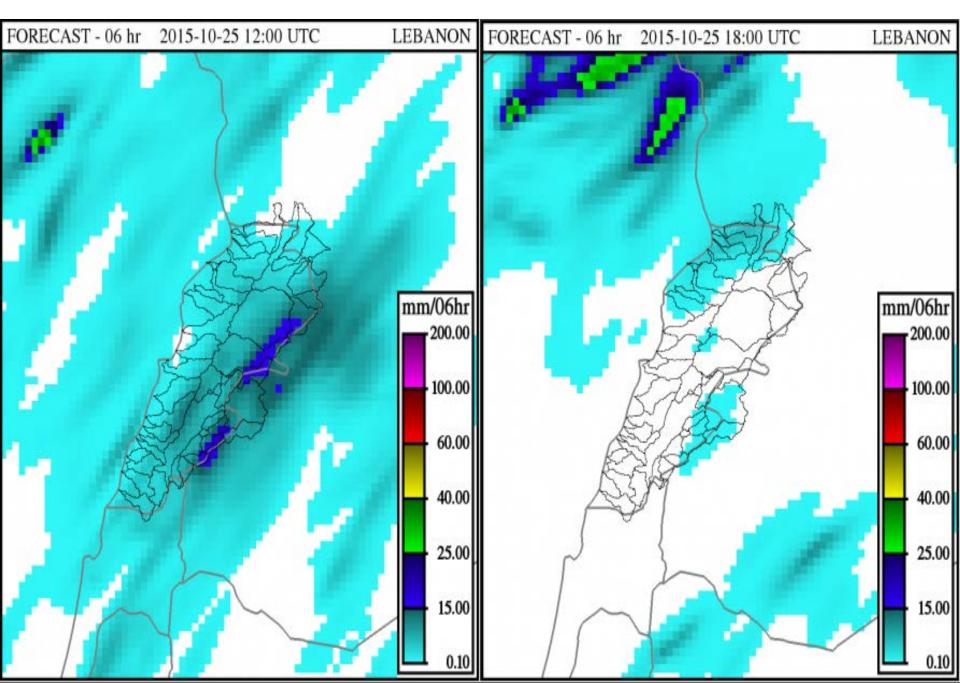


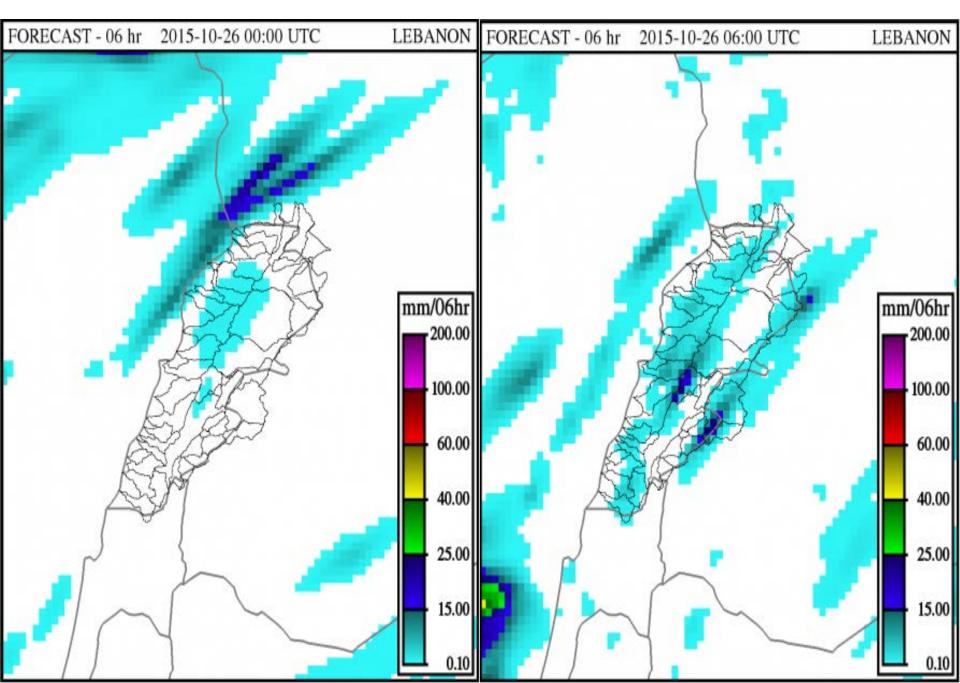
Arp 0.5

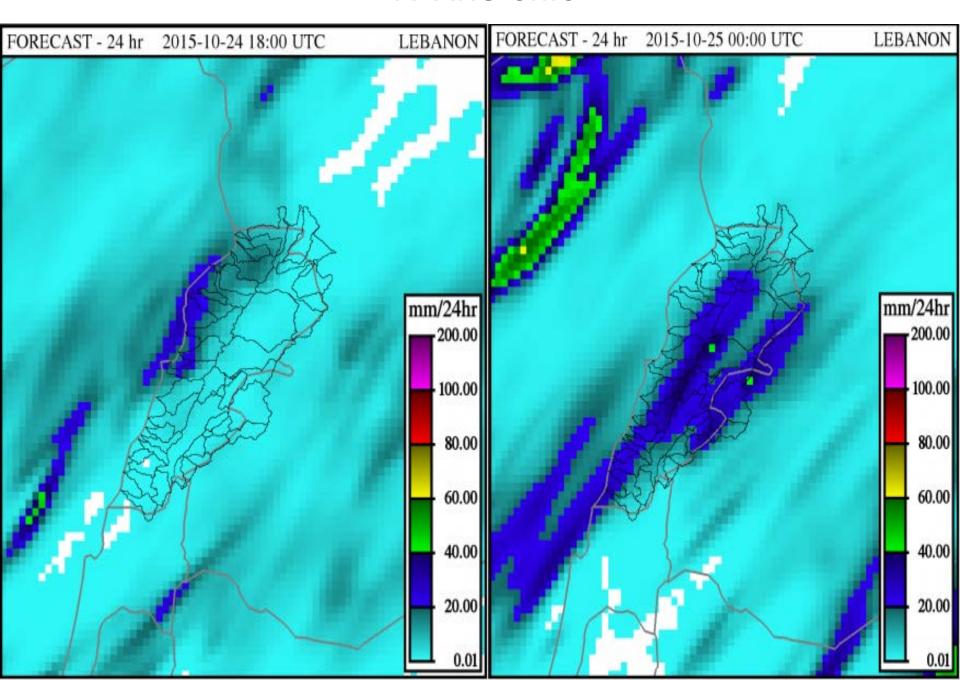


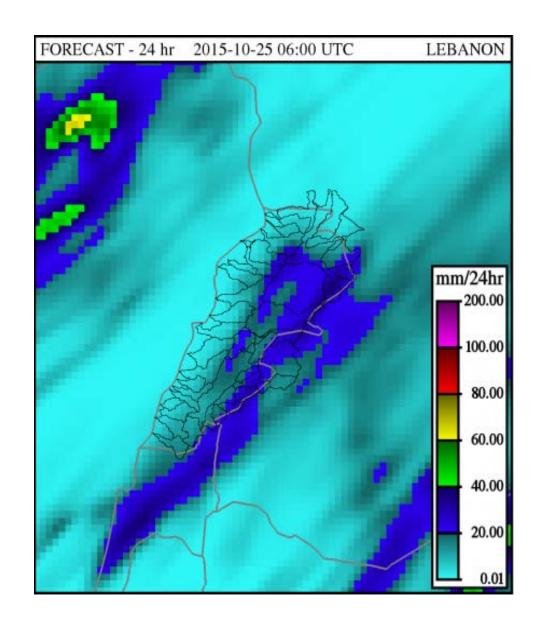










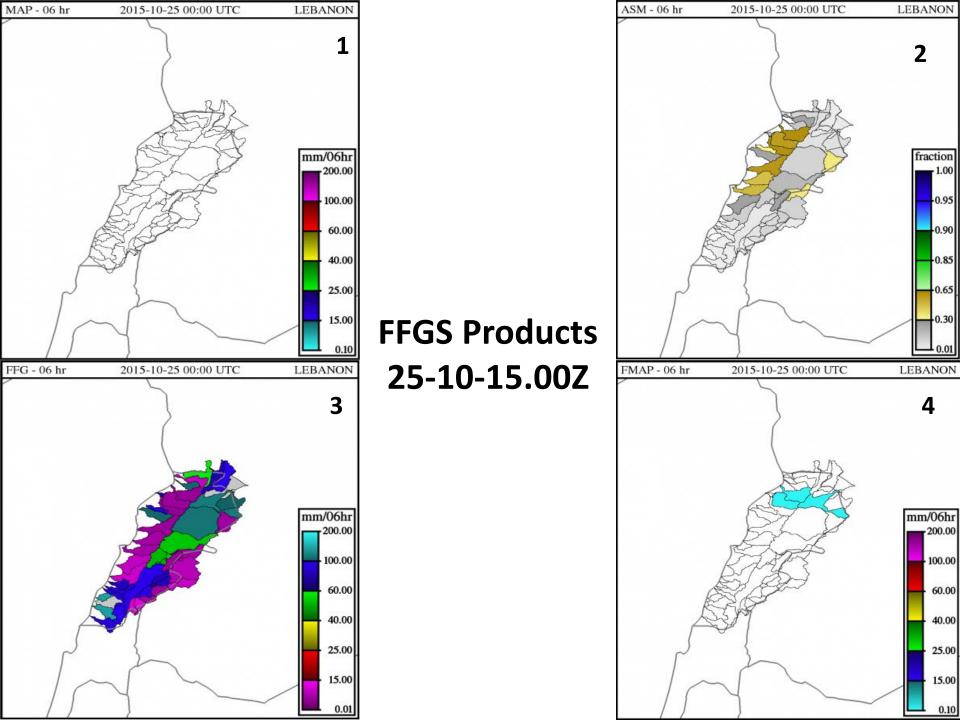


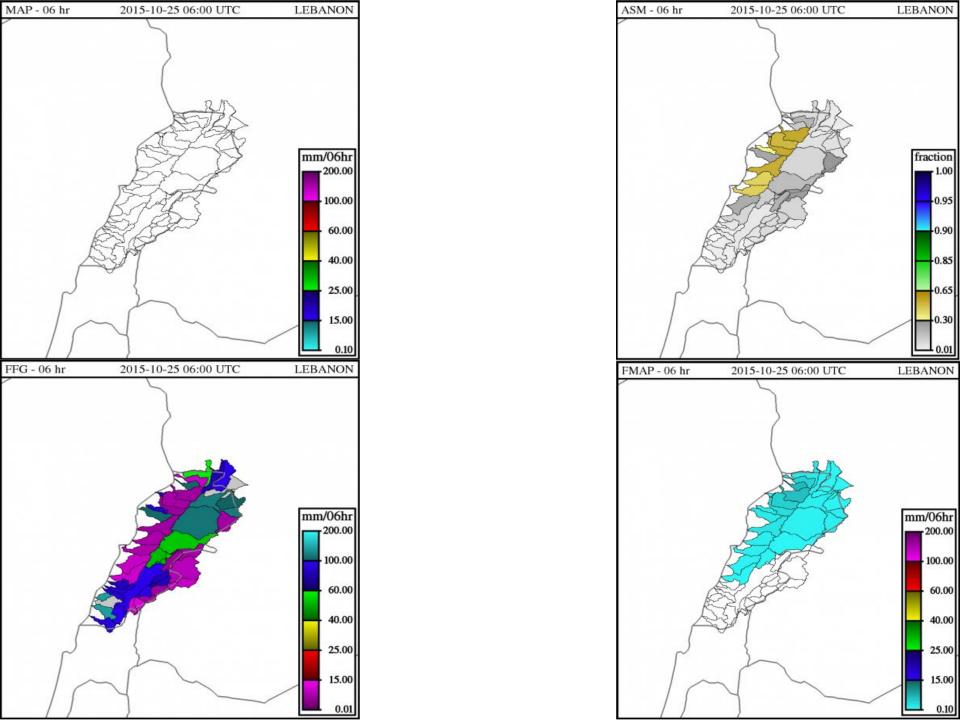
steps of FFGS

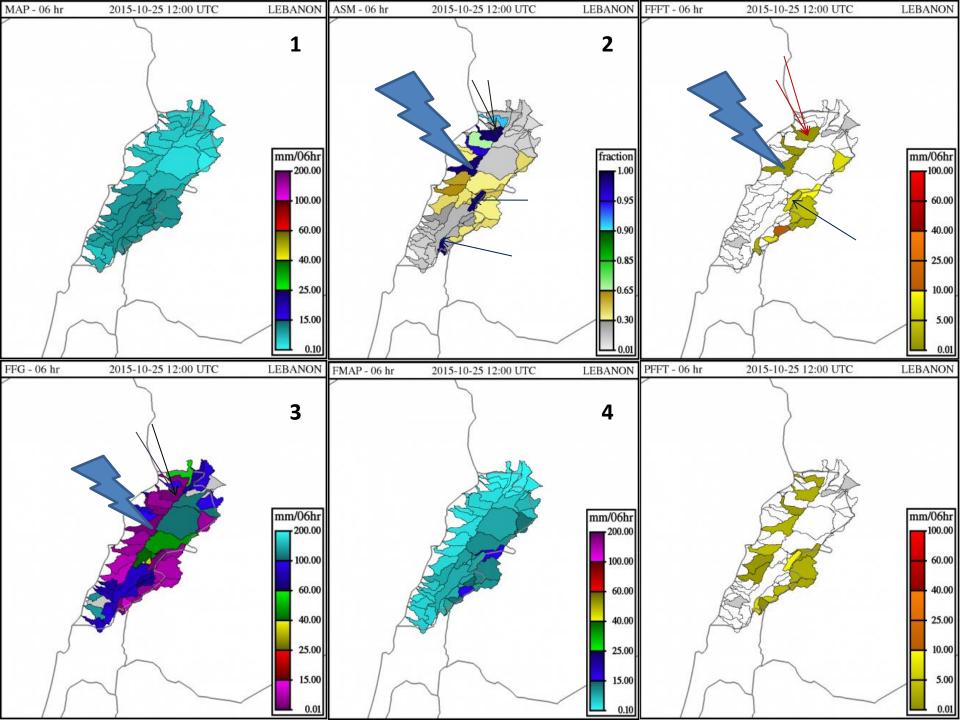
- 1. Has there been any rainfall?
- 2. What is the soil moisture saturation level?
- 3. Are the FFG values fairly low?
- 4. How much rain is needed to cause bankfull at the outlet of the draining stream?
- 5. Is there any rainfall expected?
- 6. Are there areas where you would be concerned for flash flooding?
- 7. Specific location of concern
- 8. Evaluation & forecast uncertainty

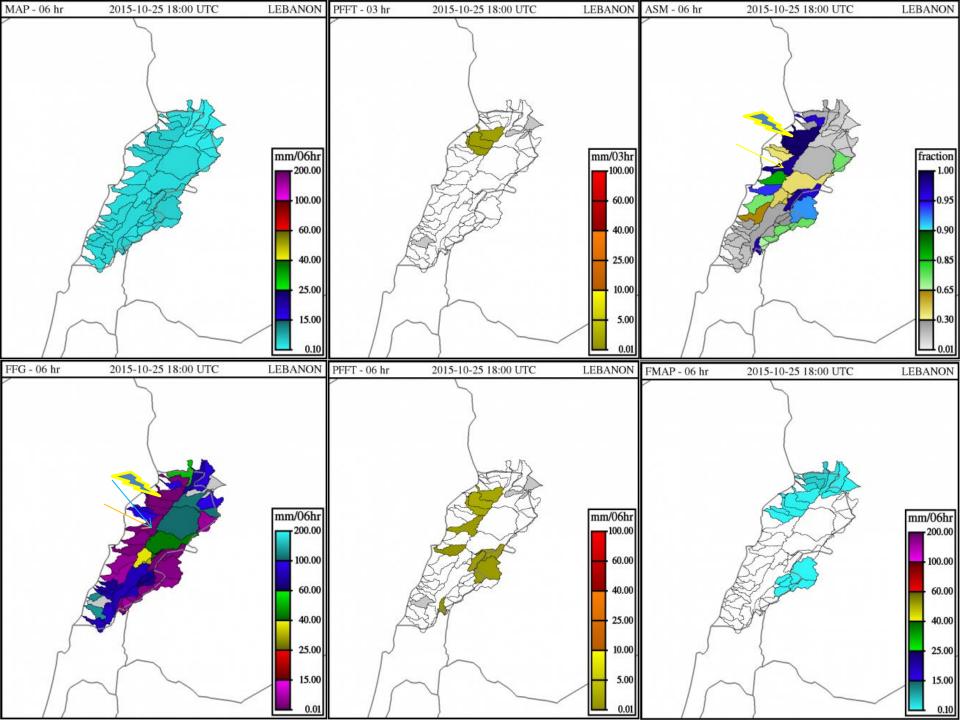
To forecast FF u have to ask ur self:

- How much rain will cause FF in this area?
- To answer this question u have to know:
- How much water will runoff?
- What about the recent rain?
- How the stream level is?
- River basin response?
- And how much precipitation u r expecting to generate FF?



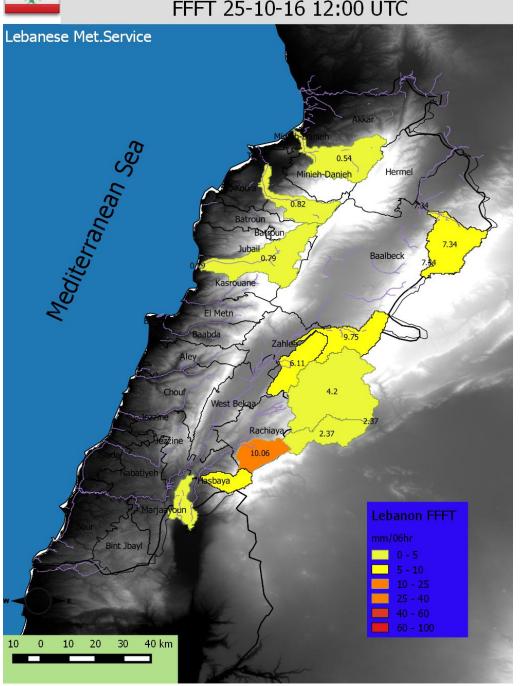


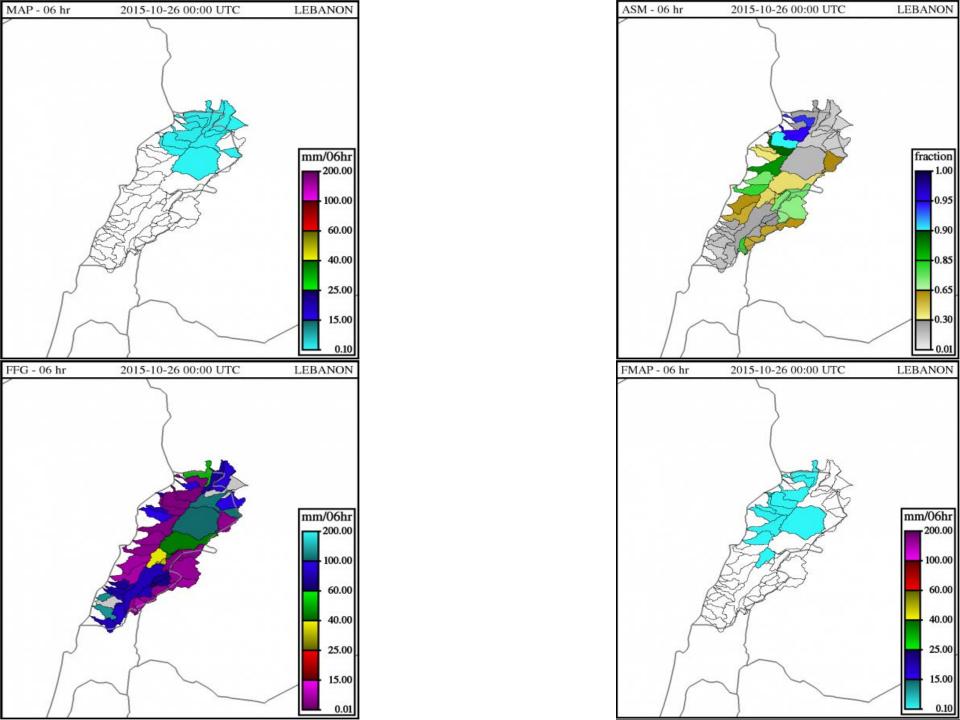






Forecast Flash Flood Threat FFFT 25-10-16 12:00 UTC

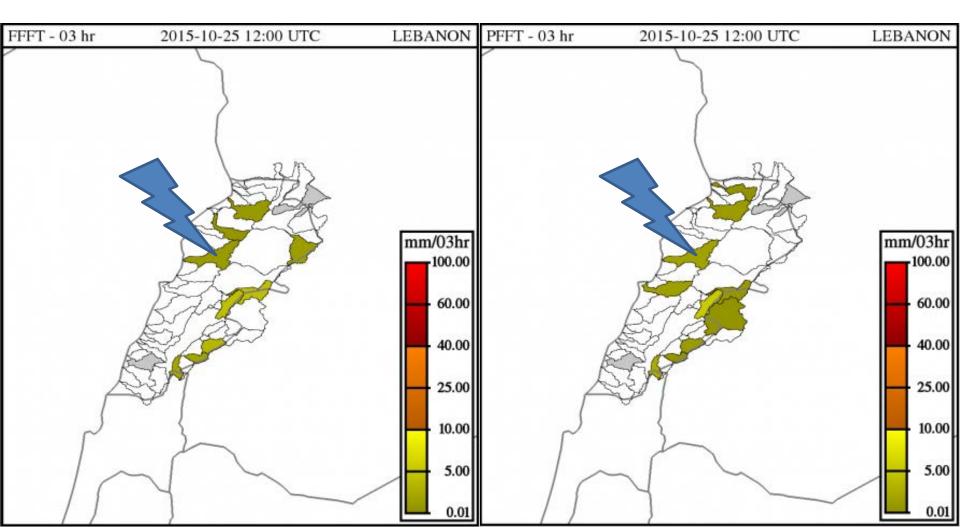












Flash Flood Warning

Issued : 25-10-2015 at 12 UTC

Valid to: 25-10-2015 at 18 UTC

Wraning: Flash floods are expected with very high

confidense in northern mountain areas

(Qartaba, Qoubayat), and mid-area

(Baysour) during the next 6 hours.

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Real Time

What happened in real-time that rainfall event had began 25-10-2015 at 06UTC, became intensive in less than half-hour and lasts few hours later.

Our best mission was issuing flash flood watch at 03UTC and warning at 06UTC on October 2015 for the FF prone areas.











BEIRUT 25-10-15























«تنين البحر» قبالة الرملة البيضاء

THANK YOU