







Samsun Province Flash Flood Event Induced by Convection



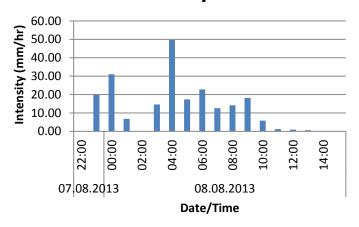
WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale

Samsun FF Event



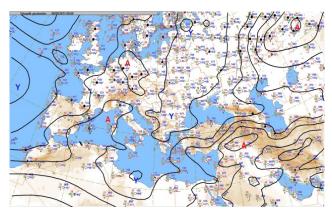
Rainfall Intensity in Samsun, Turkey



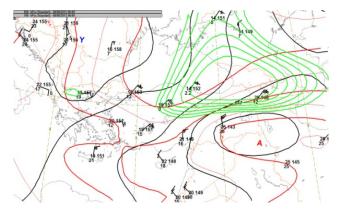
Flash floods occurrences in Samsun province on the 7th and 8th August, 2013, which inflicted heavy property damages and casualties, are to be investigated as a third case study. TSMS observations show that the event started on the 7th at 23 UTC and lasted until the 8th at 13 UTC with 216 mm surface rainfall accumulation. Rainfall intensity (mm/hr) measurement at the Samsun AWOS station shows that precipitation started on August 7 at 23 UTC and lasted until 8 at 14 UTC with peak rainfall intensity of 49.6 mm/hr on 8 August at 04 UTC.



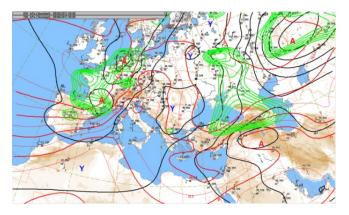
Synoptic Analysis



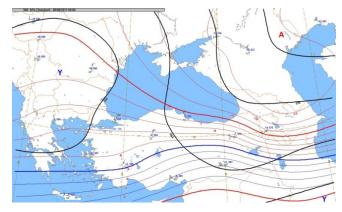
08.08.2013 00 UTC



08.08.2013, 00 UTC 850 hPa



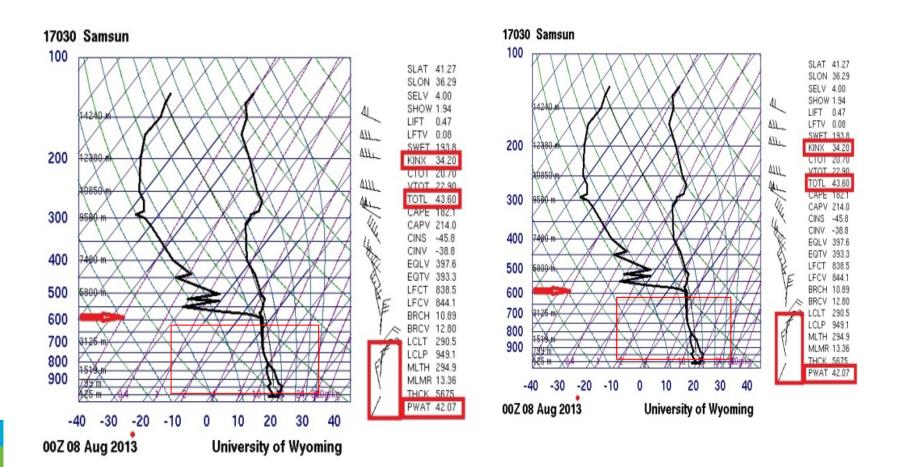
08.08.2013, 00 UTC 850 hPa



08.08.2013, 00 UTC 500 hPa



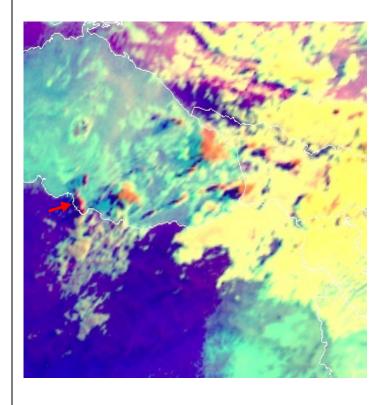
Sounding



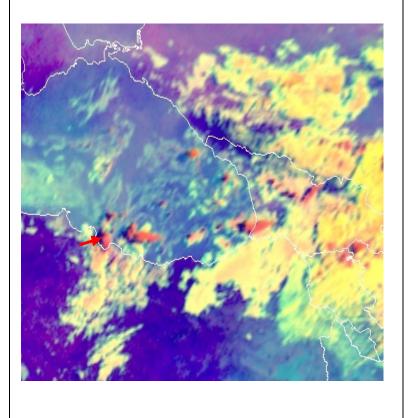


Satellite Images

08.08.2013, 03 UTC METEOSAT MSG

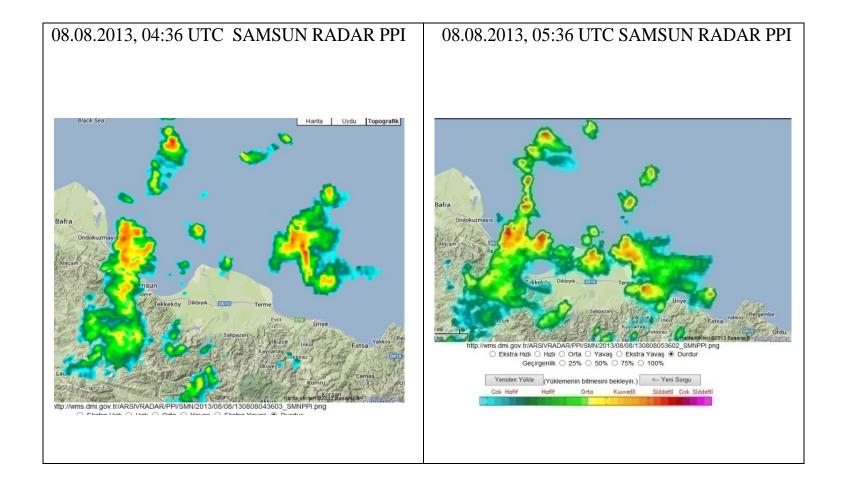


08.08.2013, 04 UTC METEOSAT MSG





Radar Images





BSMEFFGS

BSMEFFG - Black Sea Middle East Flash Flood Guidance System Current Date: 2014-05-05 06:28 UTC Nav Date: 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC REGION: REGIONAL . Submit Year: 2013 Month: 08 Day: 08 Hour: 00 +6 Hours +1 Day +1 Month -1 Month -1 Day -6 Hours -1 Hour +1 Hour Reset to Current Next 6-hr Internal (06 UTC) Prev6-hr Interval (18 UTC) RADAR MWGHE GHE ALADIN DT Gauge MAP Merged MAP ASM FFG FMAP IFFT PFFT FFFT Precipitation Precipitation Precipitation Forecast 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-07 19:00 UTC 2013-05-05 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08-00:00 UTC 03hr 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08-00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-88-87 21-00 UTC 2013-03-03-00:00 UTC 2013-08-08-00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC Text view Test view Test view Test view Test view Test view Text view hr 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 20:3-08-08 00:00 UTC Text view 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC Text. view 20:3-08-08 00:00 UTC Text <u>view</u> 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08-00-00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC 2013-06-06 00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC Text view 2013-08-08-00:00 UTC 2013-08-08 00:00 UTC hr



2013-08-08 00:00 UTC

2013-08-08 00:00 UTC

2013-08-08 00:00 UTC

Test view

2013-08-08 00:00 UTC

Test view

2013-08-08 00:00 UTC

Flash Floods



ZAMAN ORTA KARADENİZ HAFTALIK BÖLGESEL GAZETE EK İSTANBUL Tarih: 14.08.201 Sayfa No: 1 Tiraj: 1002892



Selle mücadeleyi başarıyla yöneten Vali, ilçeyi 36 saatte normale döndürdü



FATH YALÇINER-SAMSUN Samsun'da 46 yıl aradan sonra metrekareye düşen 205 kilogramlık sağanak yağmur, 8Ağustos'ta Atakum ilcesinde vine sel felaketi yaşanmasına neden oldu. Geçen sene ki sel felaketinden sonra basta Büyükşehir Belediyesi olmak üzere ilgili kamu kurumlarının aldığı alt yapı tedbirleri daha büyük bir felaket yaşanmasına engel oldu. Alt yapı projelerinde gözden kaçan veya tamamlanamayan eksiklikler nedenivle vine de cadde ve sokaklar ile 200'ün üzerinde ev ve is verlerini sular altında bırakan sel. bu kez can alamadı. Sağanak yağış başlamasıyla sel olacağı bilgisini alarak Samsun Valiligi İl Afet ve İl Afet ve Acil Durum Müdürlüğü (AFAD)'da kurulan kriz merkezi yetkilileri acilen toplayan Samsun Valisi Hüseyin Aksov, önemli bir rekora da imza attı. Geçen vıl Sehrin normale dönmesi yaklaşık 2 haftayı bulurken, Vali Aksoy'un kurumları basarıyla koordine etmesi ye sel sonrası çalışmaları titizlikle vürütmesi sebebiyle ilçe 36 saatte normale döndü. SAYFA 02



Conclusions

- 1) Satellite precipitation retrievals of convection NWP QPF forecasts are poor comparing with the frontal systems and other large scale circulations.
- 2) In addition to BSMEFFG products, forecasters must use additional tools and products e.g., weather Radar, high resolution satellite images e.g., METEOSAT HRV, and instability analysis from sounding stations.
- 3) Knowledge of local micro climatological conditions are essential for preparing BSMEFFG bulletins.
- 4) When forecasters combine all available tools and products, they will be able to prepare more realistic FFG bulletins.
- 5) As an alternative precipitation source weather Radar precipitation products depending on the availability could be used if they ware well calibrated and bias adjusted with ground gauge data.



Thank you

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For more information please visit:

http://www.wmo.int/ffgs

http://www.hrcwater.org

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