

# Guidance for Preparation of Flash Flood Warnings



### WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale

### Guidance for Preparation of Flash Flood Warnings

- In flash flood forecasting, forecasters should use all available tools to better understand weather situation in particular region, use locale knowledge and experience, and current situation from field.
- As usual, forecasters should first do synoptic scale analysis, mesoscale analysis and finally small scale analysis, and interpretation of FFGS products.
- As part of nowcast process forecasters should use satellite images, radar products and information from station.
- It is very important to take in consideration past weather events (few days) so one can get better images about soil moisture and stage of rivers.
- Also, flash floods can cause two different types of weather: big frontal system with heavy and steady rain and convective heavy rain with fast development.

Synoptic Analysis should contain:

#### • Surface analysis:

- Current weather
- Low pressure systems and frontal systems and their movement in time
- Winds
- Precipitation types and amounts





#### 850 hPa analysis:

- Trough and ridges •
- Warm and cold air advection •
- Low level convergence
- Wind
- Humidity •







#### • 500 hPa analysis:

- Trough and ridges
- Warm and cold air advection
- Convergence and divergence areas
- Wind
- Vertical motions









- JET stream locations and movement in time
- Satellite images
- Various LAM models





6

### **Mesoscale Analysis**

Mesoscale weather analysis should be more detailed with focus on local areas.

**Mesoscale Analysis should contain:** 

- Detailed surface analysis
- Dry line
- Gust fronts
- Instability
- Satellite images





### **Nowcasting Analysis**

- Nowcasting is very short forecasting with high resolution spatial features.
- Analysis depends of available data and tools for better tracking of precipitation, thunderstorms development and movement.
- In nowcast analysis time is very important and every new information or radar/satellite scan can give us crucial information of potential dangerous weather.
- Nowcasting Analysis should contain:
- Instability analysis
- Precipitation analysis and forecast
- Ground observations
- Satellite images
- Radar images
- Lightning detections







### **Interpretation of FFGS Products**





# Thank you

Paul Pilon ppilon@wmo.int Ayhan Sayin asayin@wmo.int Petra Mutic pmutic@wmo.int



For more information please visit:

http://www.wmo.int/ffgs

http://www.hrcwater.org

#### WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale