

THE EFFECT OF THE BALCONES ESCARPMENT ON FORECASTING MAJOR SOUTH CENTRAL TEXAS RAINFALL EVENTS



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Flooding

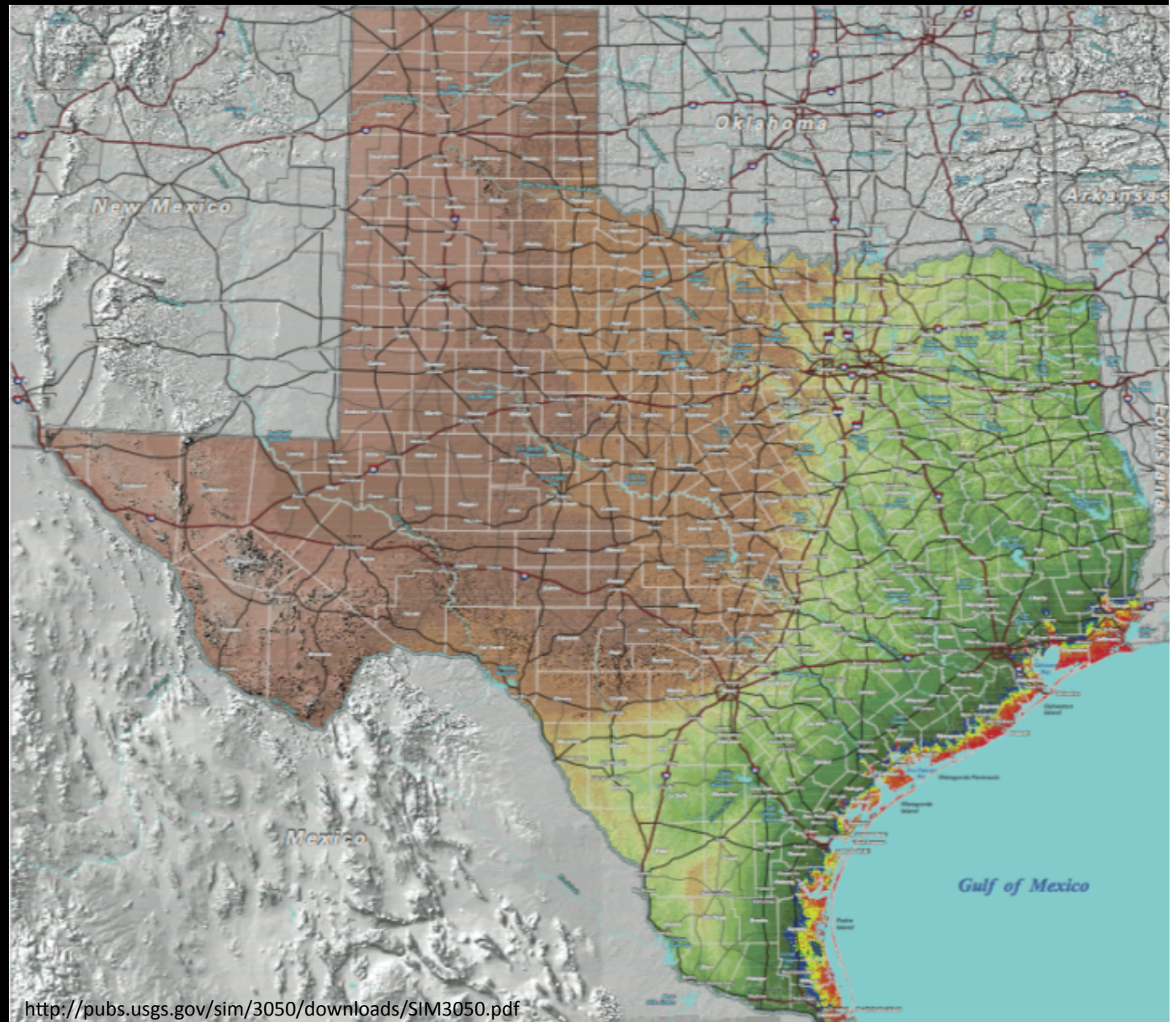
- 76 deaths/year (US 10 year average)
- Flood vs. Flash Flood
- $P = R * D$

25 May 2013 San Antonio, Texas



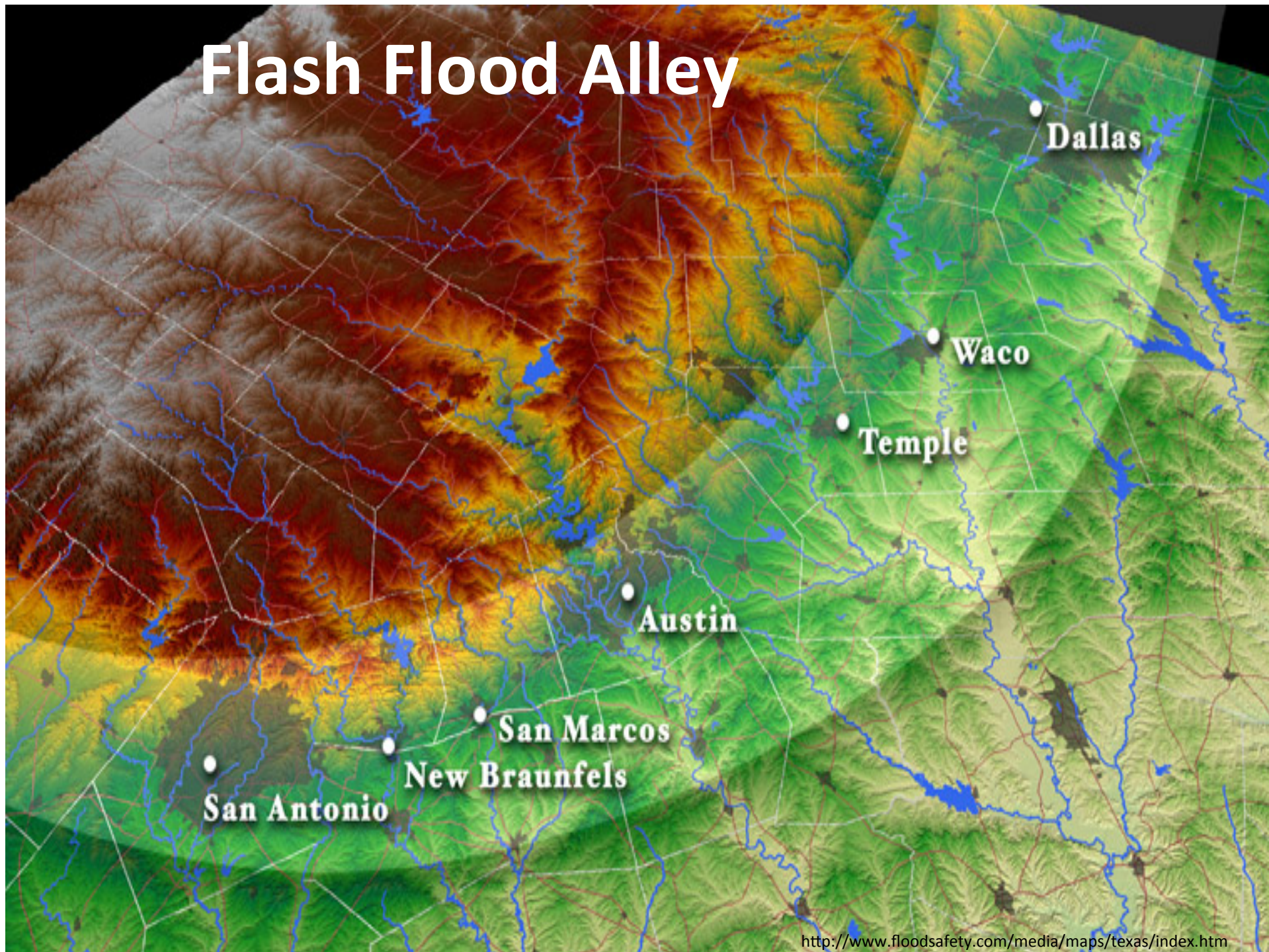
<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2013/05/25/massive-flooding-reported-in-san-antonio-area/2360647/>

Texas Topography/Geography



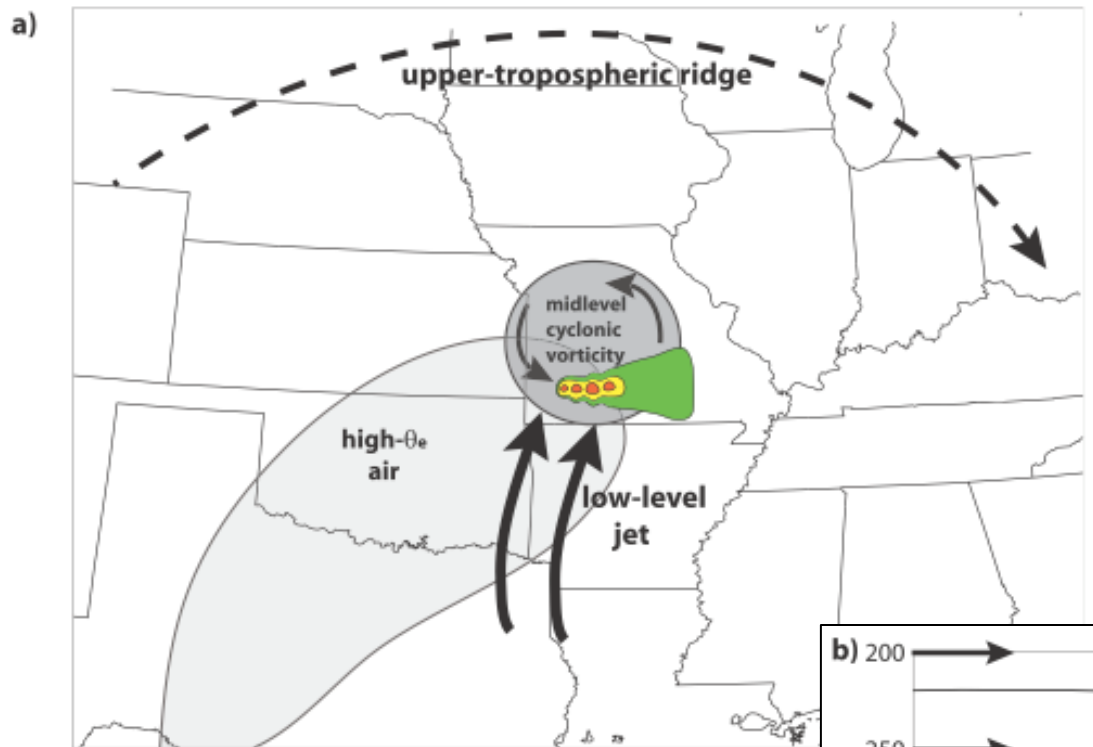
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/3050/downloads/SIM3050.pdf>

Flash Flood Alley



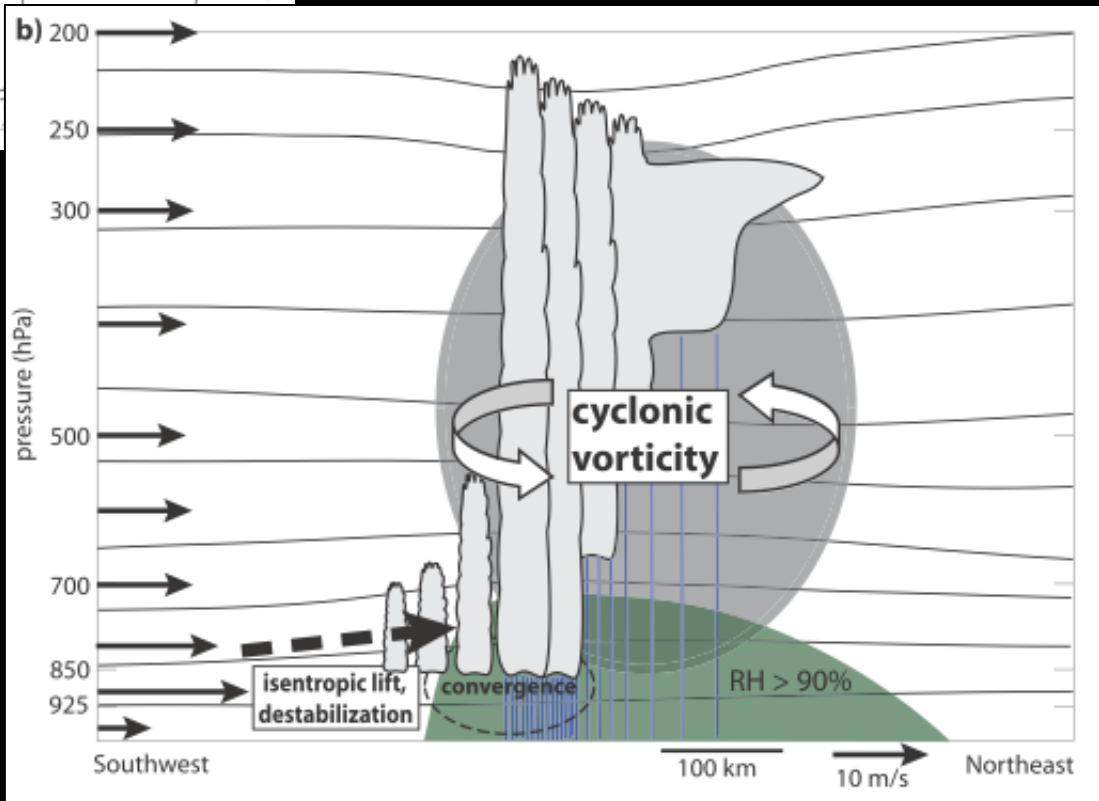
**What influence does the
Balcones Escarpment have
in determining the
location and intensity of
heavy rainfall events in
South Central Texas?**





**Low Level Jet
+
Midlevel Vortex
Extreme-Rain-Producing
Mesoscale Convective
System**

**Schumacher and Johnson
(2009)**

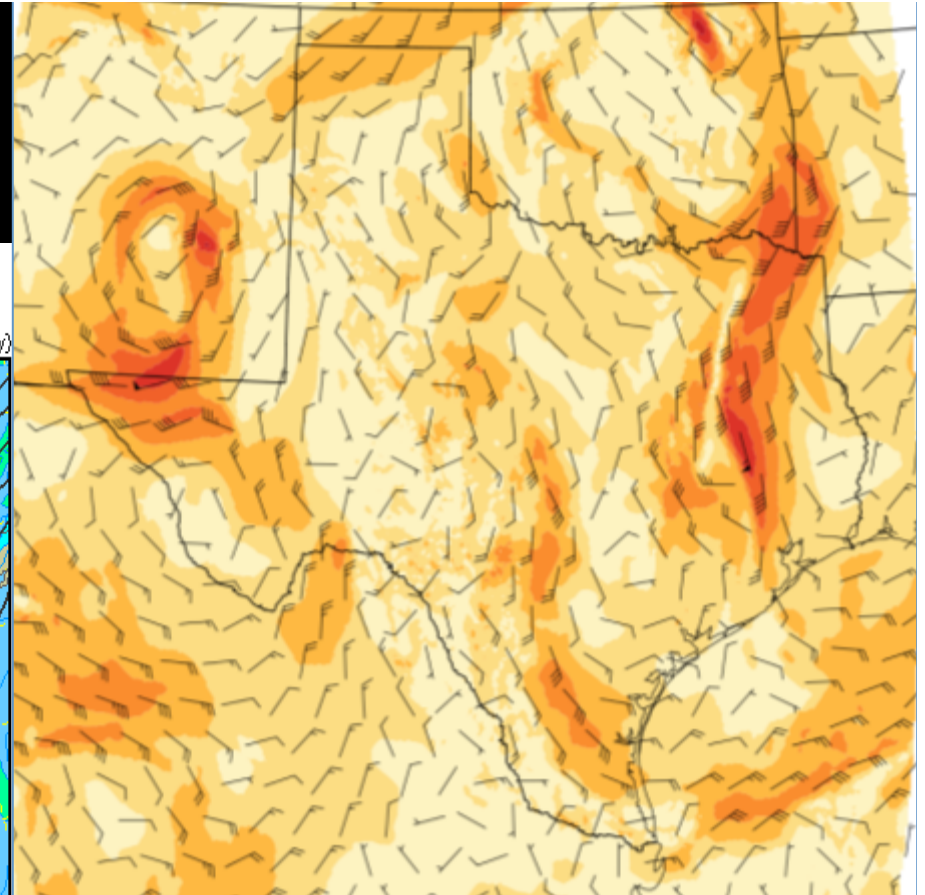
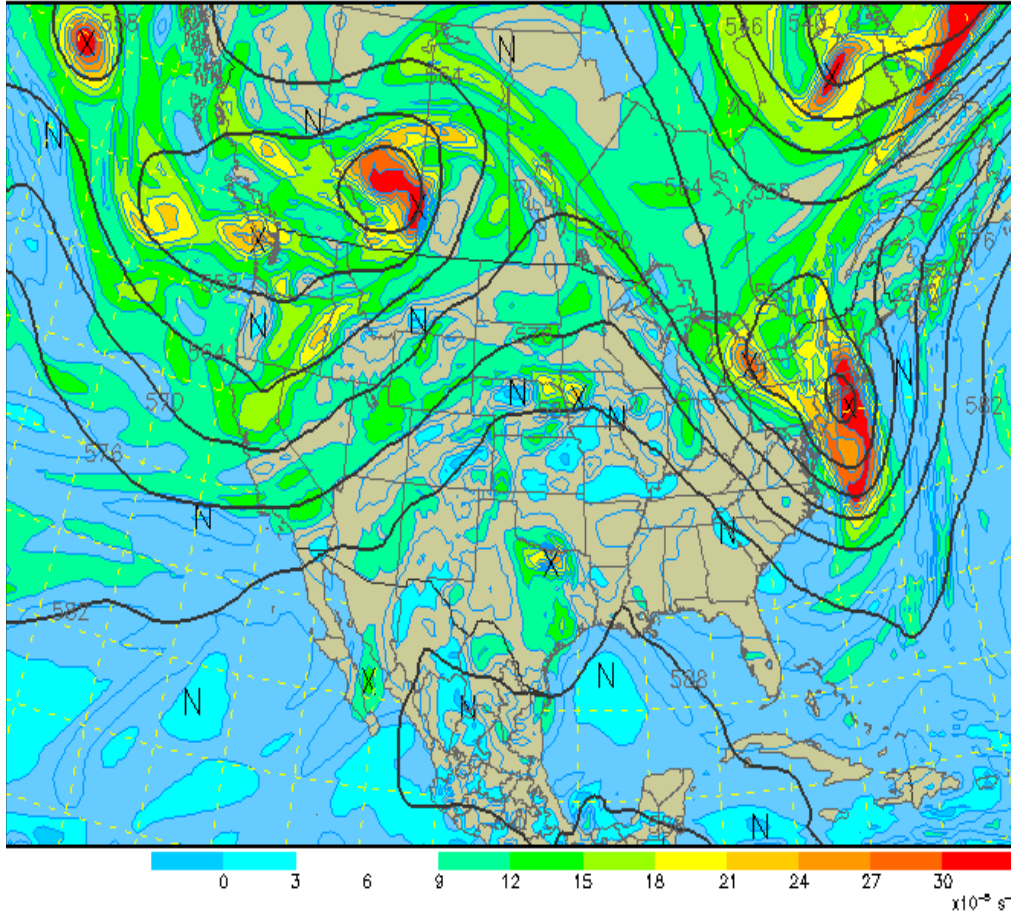


25 May 2013

500 mb Heights (dm) / Abs. Vorticity ($\times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$)

Analysis valid 1200 UTC Sat 25 May 2013

NAM (WRF-NMM) (12z 25 May)



925 mb Winds at 1200 UTC

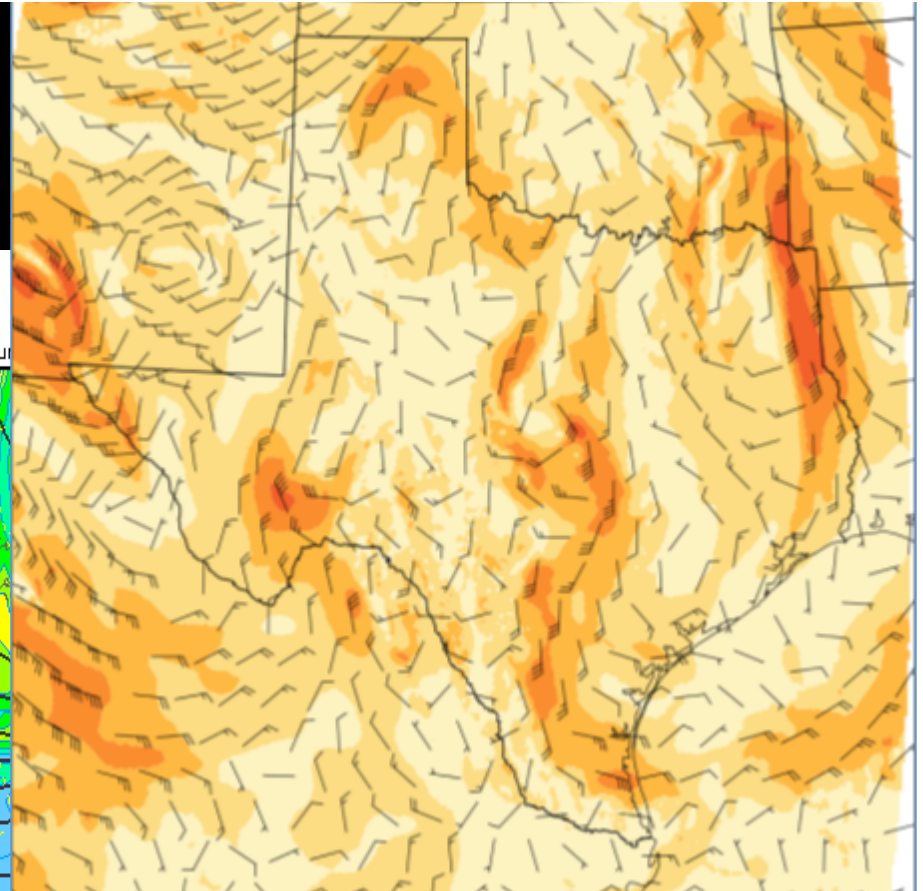
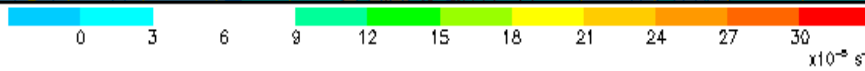
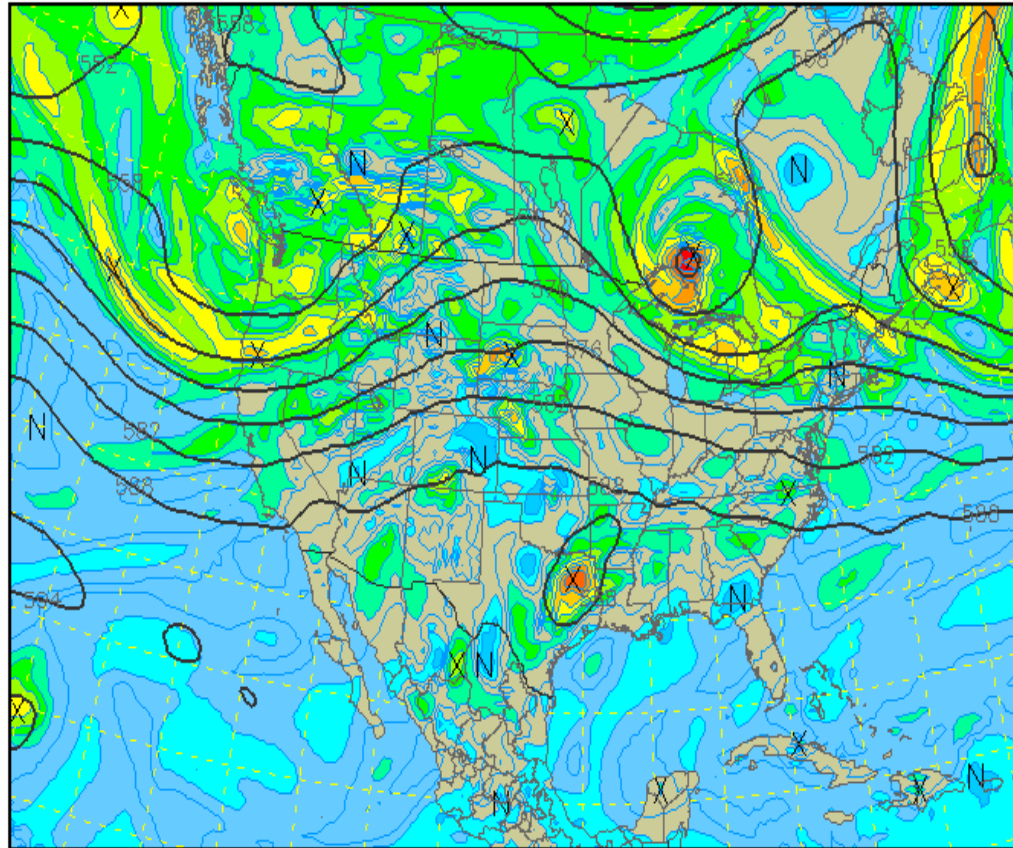


09 June 2010

500 mb Heights (dm) / Abs. Vorticity ($\times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$)

Analysis valid 0000 UTC Thu 10 Jun 2010

NAM (WRF-NMM) (00z 10 Jun 2010)



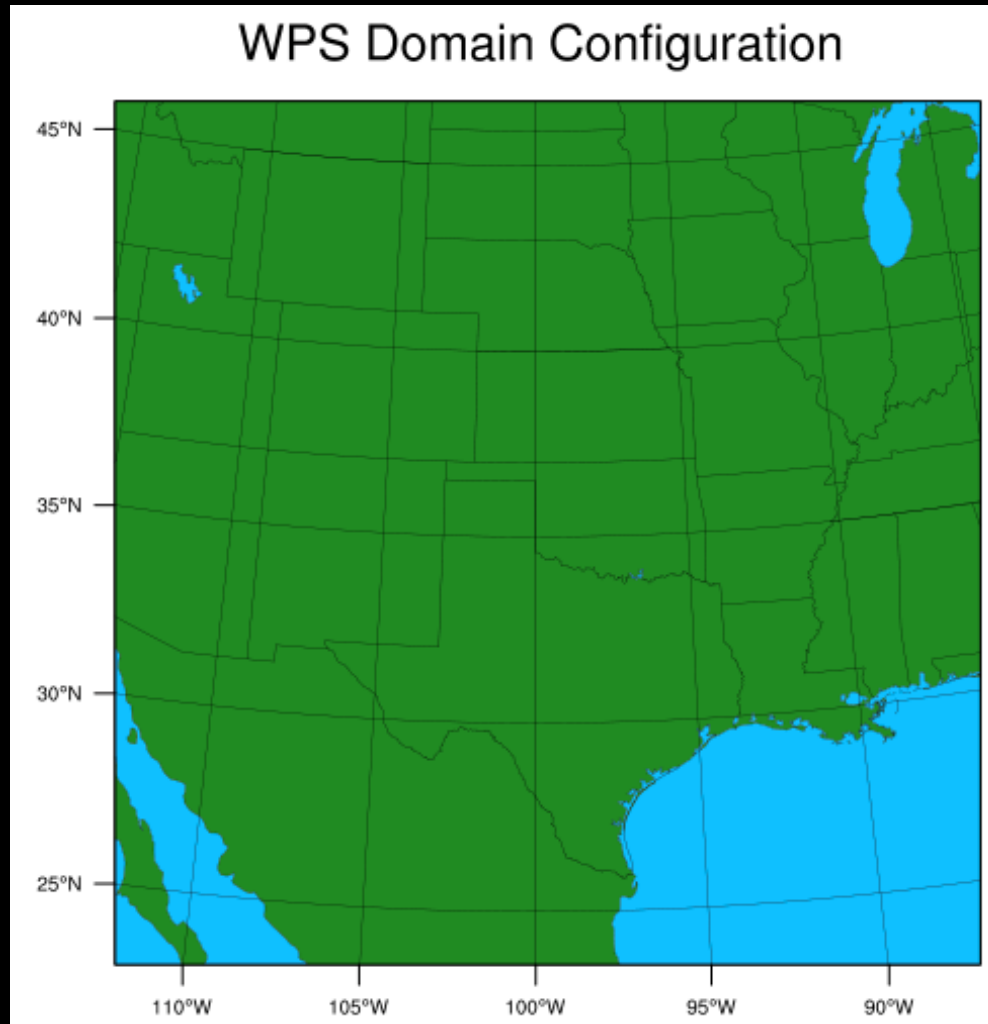
925 mb Winds at 0600 UTC



METHODOLOGY

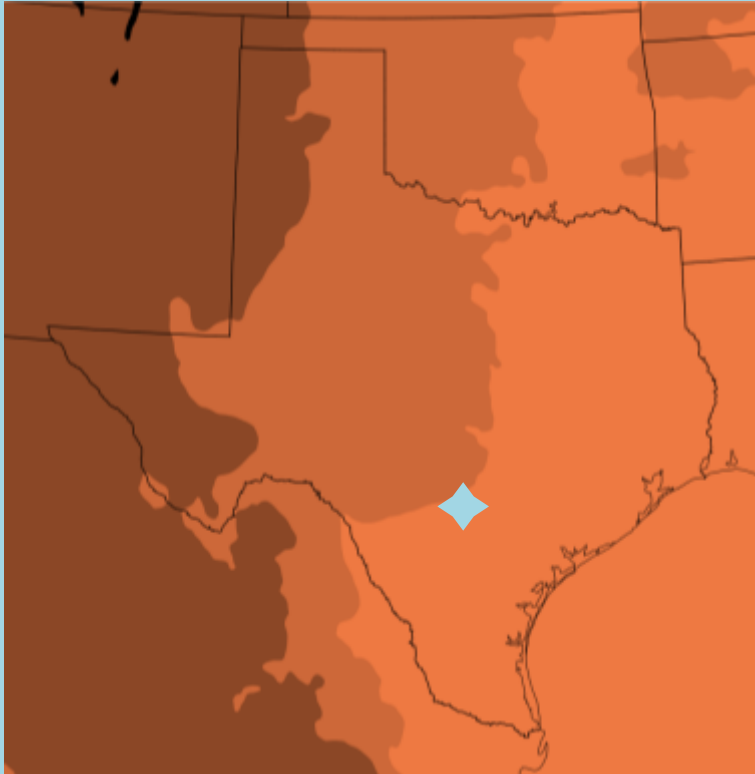
- San Antonio Flash Flood Cases
- NCEP Stage IV Precipitation Analysis
 - National Centers for Environmental Prediction
 - Amount of precipitation that occurred
- Control: best forecast
 - 25 May 2013: NAM initialized WRF
 - 09 June 2010: best WRF-DART member
- NOBALC: topography edit
 - Move the Balcones Escarpment northwest

Model Configuration



- Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) V3.4.1
- Grid Spacing: 4 km
- Resolution: 10 minutes of longitude/latitude (10 m)
- Convection: Explicit
- PBL: Mellor-Yamada-Janjic scheme
- Microphysics: Morrison 2-moment scheme
- SW Radiation: RRTMG
- LW Radiation: RRTMG

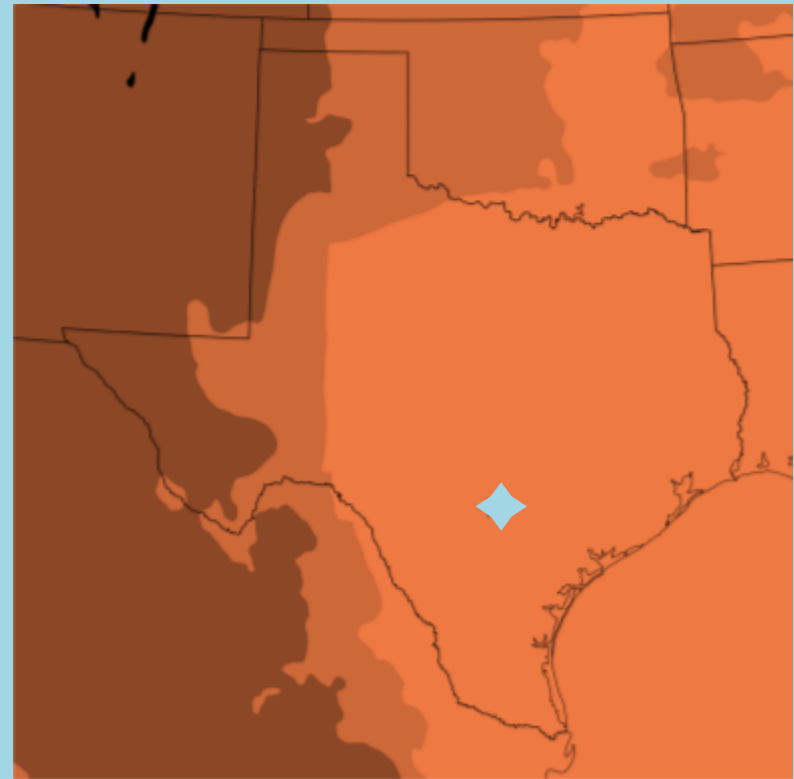
CONTROL



3000 m
9842.52 ft

1000 m
3280.84 ft

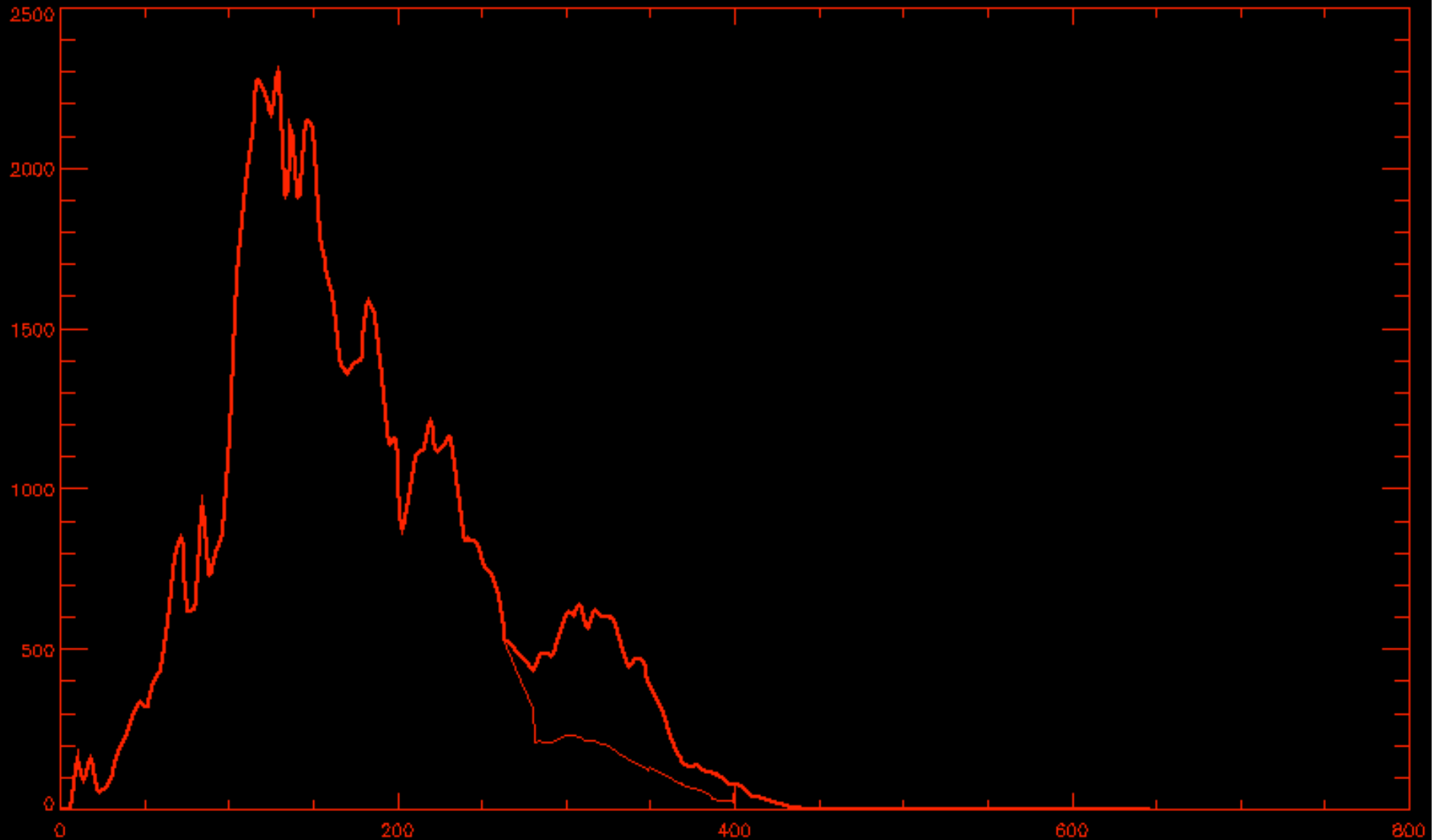
NOBALC



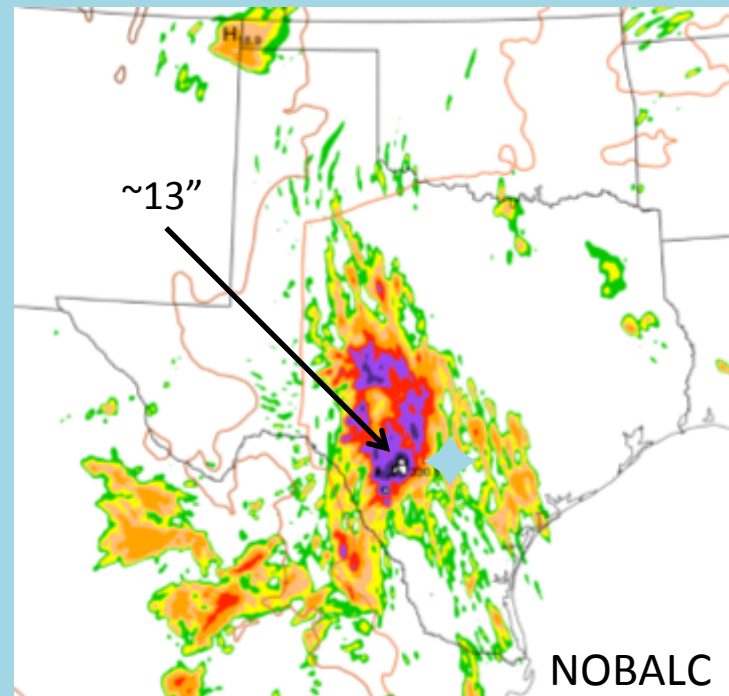
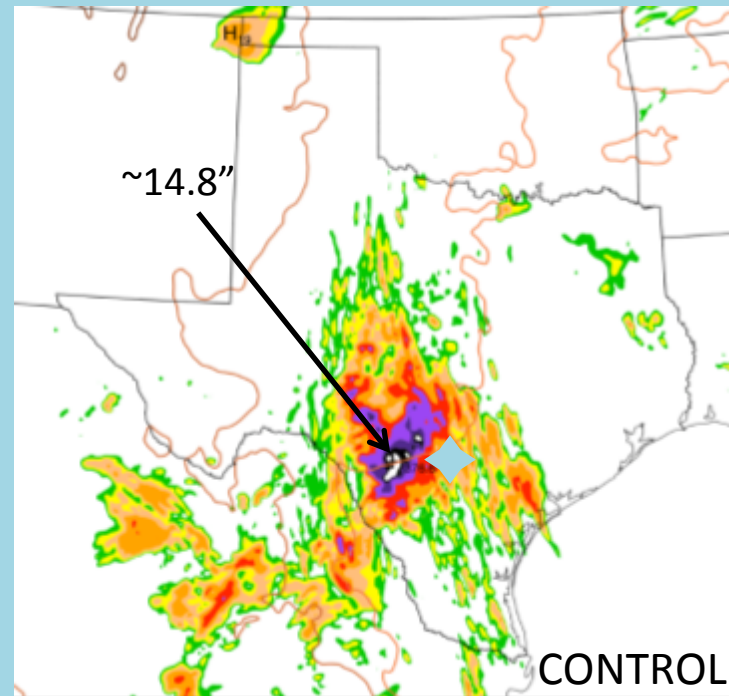
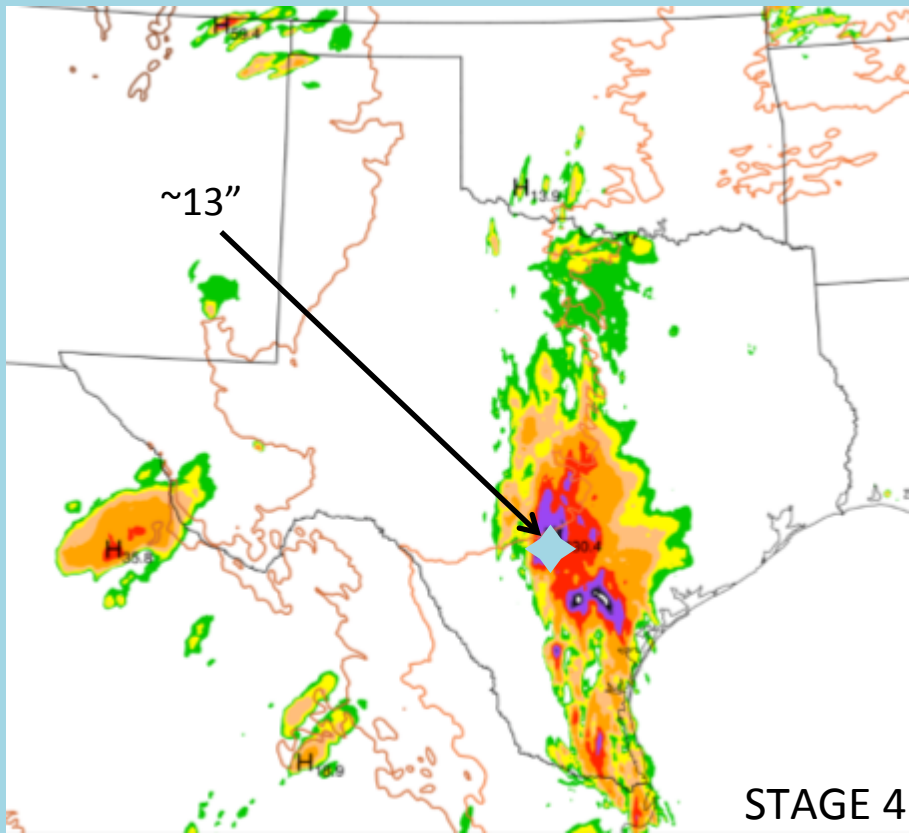
300 m
984.252 ft



East-West Terrain Cross Section



25 May 2013 0600-1800 UTC



Height
(m)

3000

1000

300

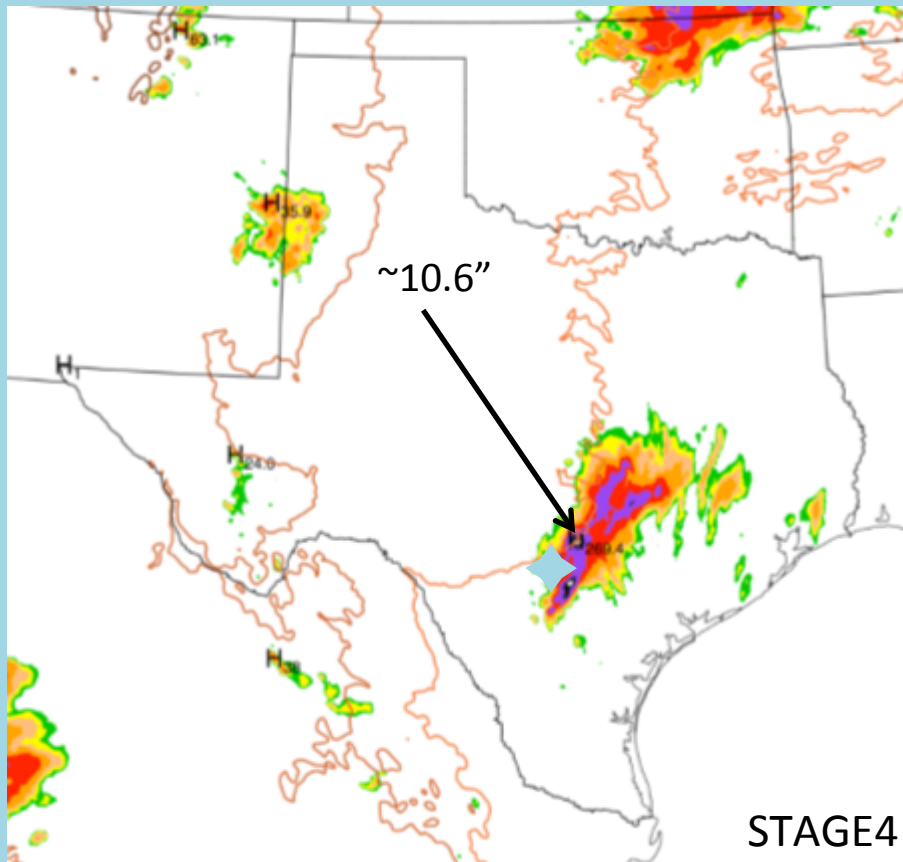
1 m =
~3.28 ft

~ 25 mm = 1 inch
Total Precipitation (mm)

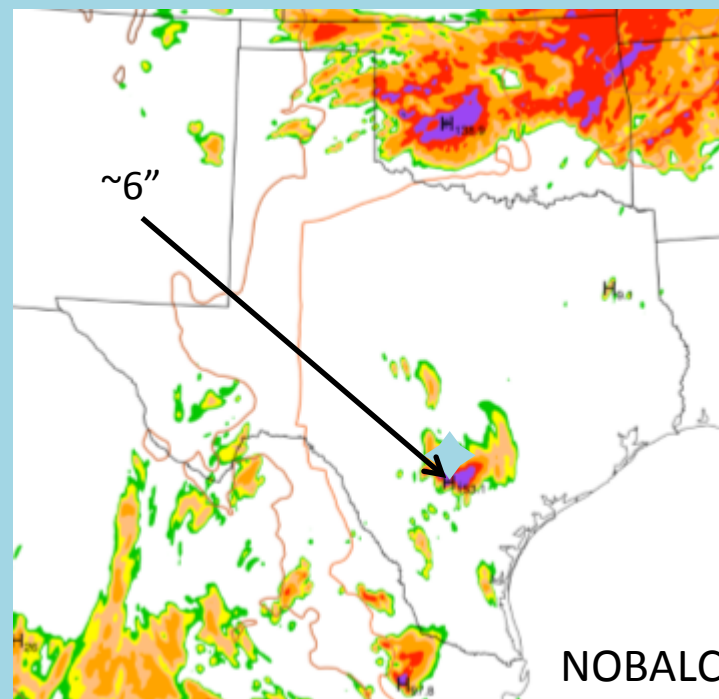
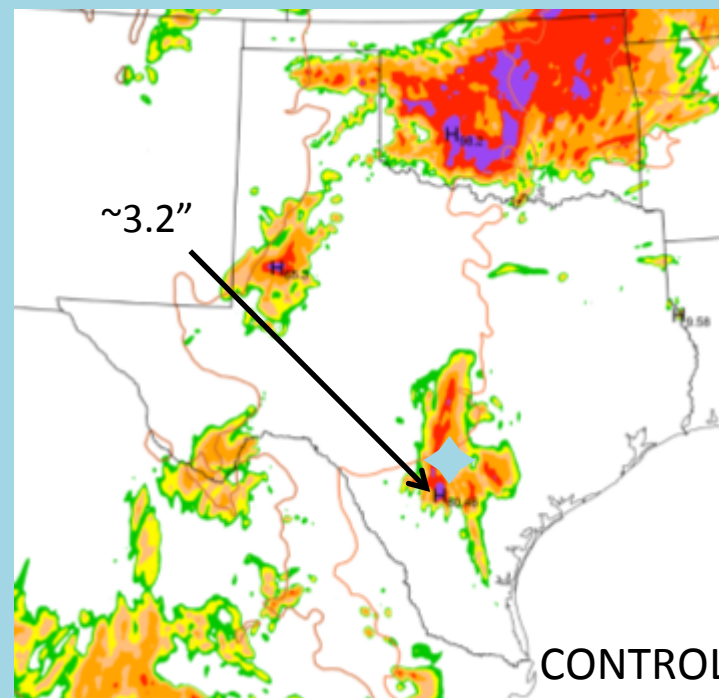
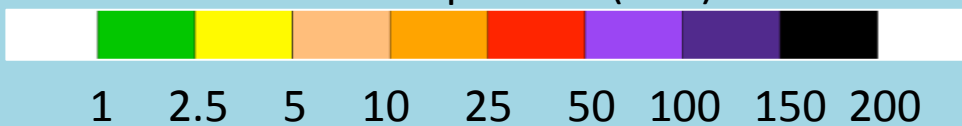


1 2.5 5 10 25 50 100 150 200

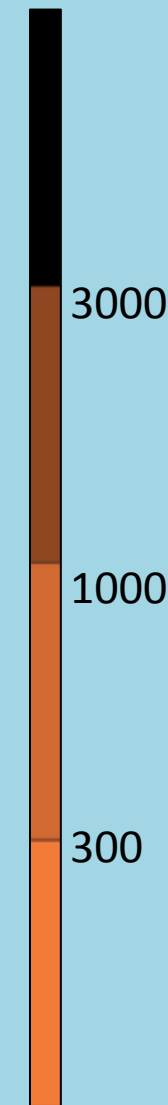
09 June 2010 0000-1200 UTC



~ 25 mm = 1 inch
Total Precipitation (mm)



Height
(m)

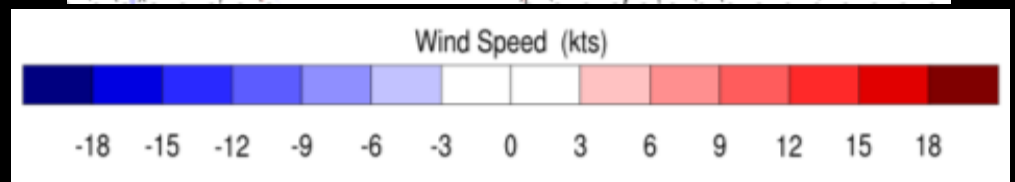
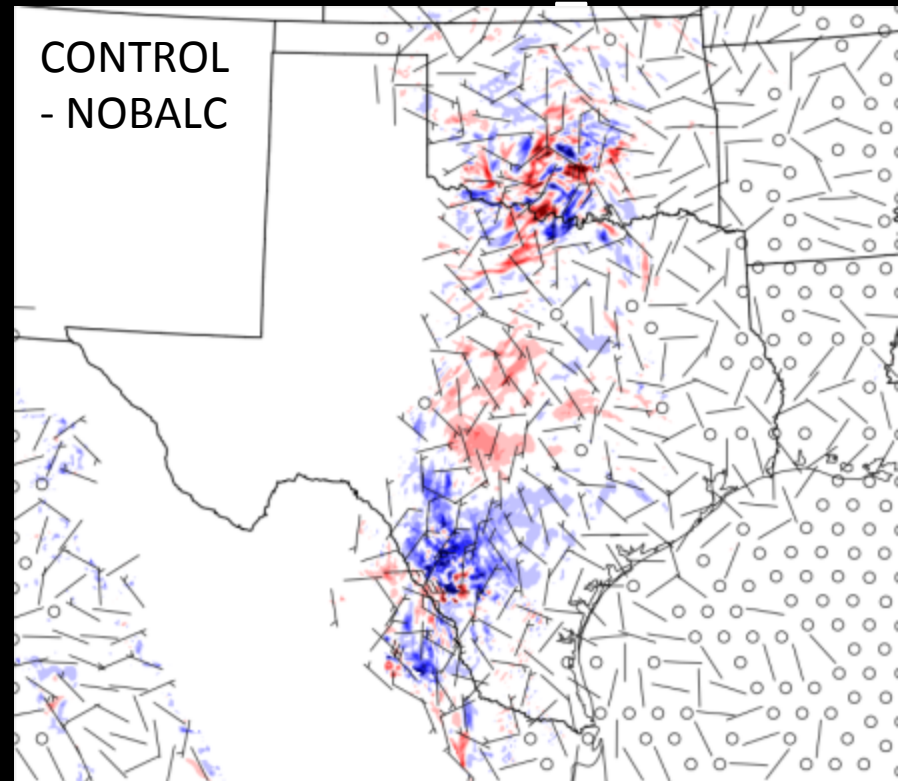
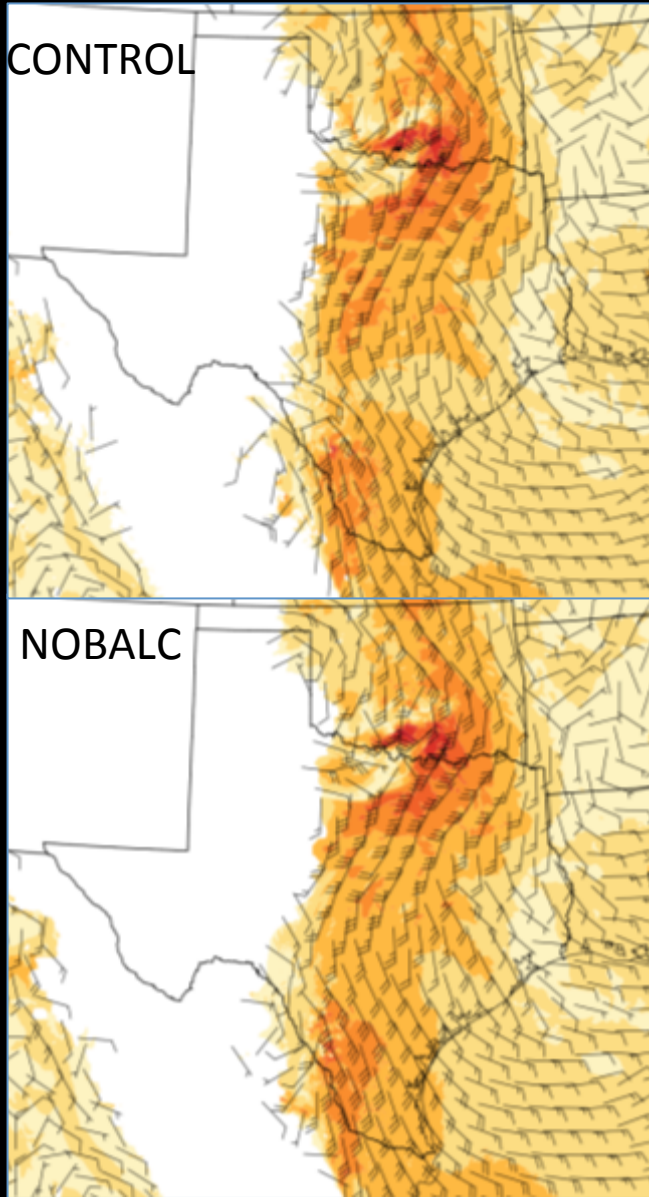


1 m =
~3.28 ft

Low Level Jet Differences 925 mb

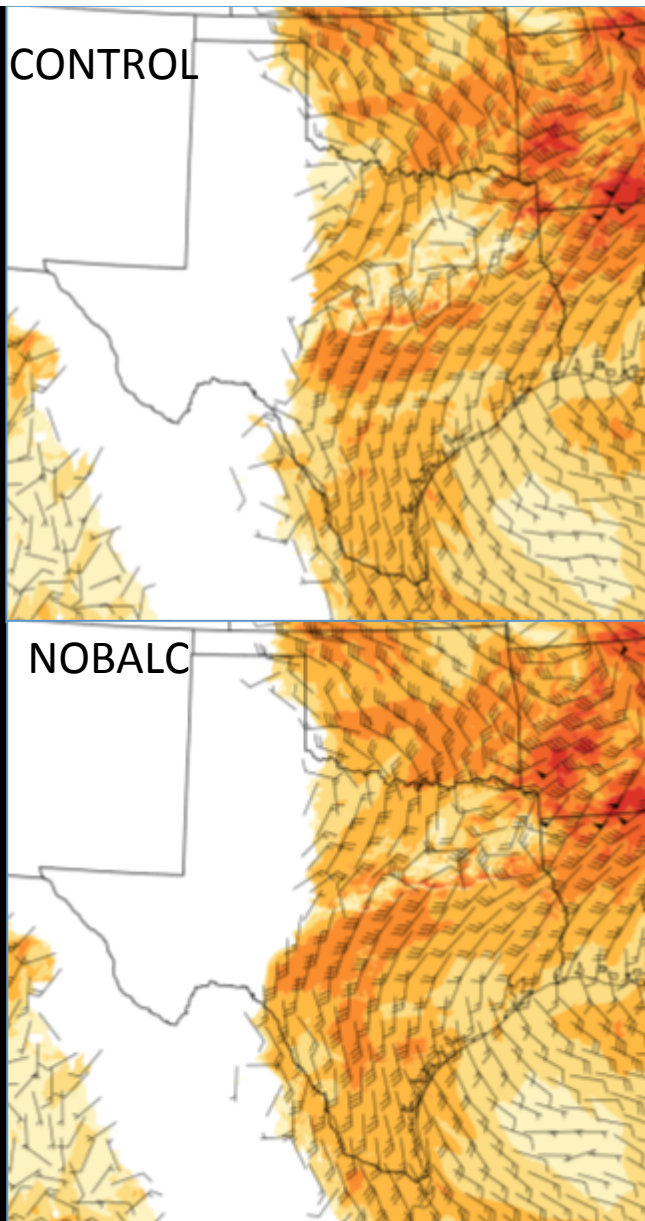
Initialized: 2013-05-25_00:00:00

Valid: 2013-05-25_12:00:00



CONTROL

NOBALC

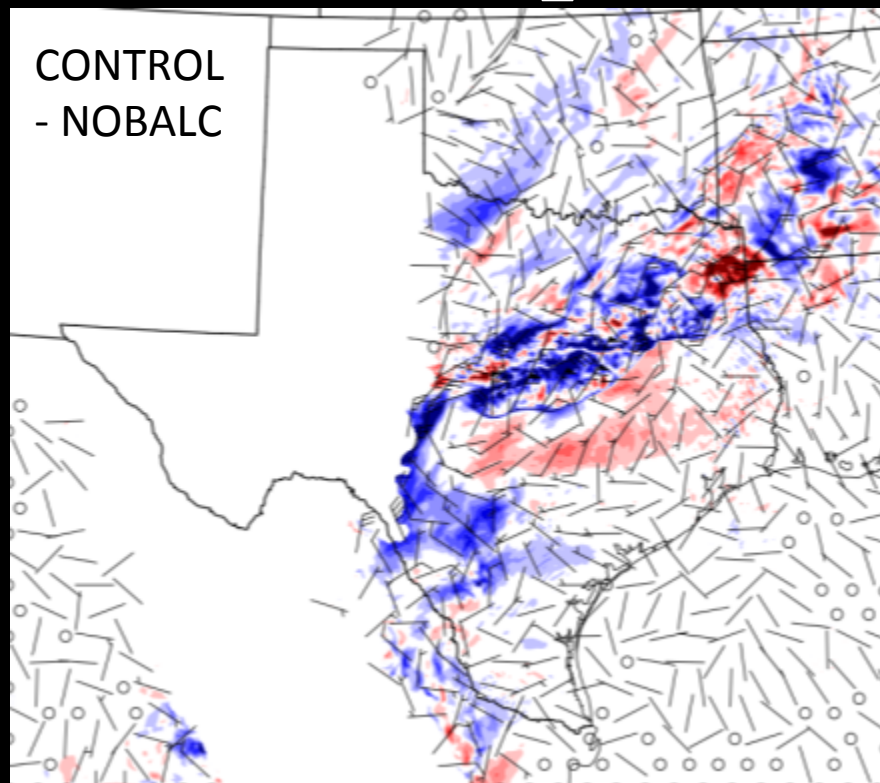


Low Level Jet Differences 925 mb

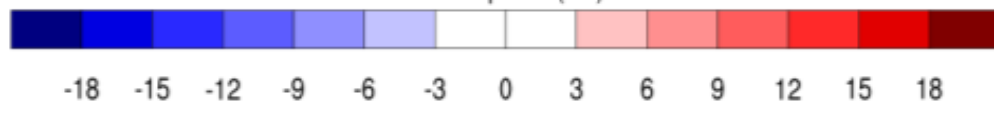
Initialized: 2010-06-09_00:00:00

Valid: 2010-06-09_06:00:00

CONTROL
- NOBALC



Wind Speed (kts)



0

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

(m/

Conclusions

- Surprisingly, removing the Balcones Escarpment in the model causes little change to the rainfall distribution and amount!
- Meteorological factors are what mainly affect the model forecasts.
- Future: test more cases and/or modify terrain differently.

THANK YOU!



Photo credits: Melissa Burt

References

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- Schumacher, R. S., and R.H. Johnson, 2005: Organization and environmental properties of extreme-rain-producing mesoscale convective systems. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **133**, 961-976.
- Schumacher, R.S., and R.H. Johnson, (2009). Quasi-stationary, extreme-rain-producing convective systems associated with midlevel cyclonic circulations. *Weather and Forecasting*, **24**, 555-575.