

Differential orographic impact on sub-hourly, hourly, and daily extreme precipitation

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HS7.8: Hydrometeorologic stochastics for hydrologic applications: extremes, scales, probabilities

Motivations

- Extreme precipitation in mountainous regions is the main trigger of hydrological hazards such as flash floods and debris flows
- Increasing number of reported events and socio-economic impacts caused by flash flood, urban floods, and debris flow in the European Alps.

Research questions

- What is the impact of orography on both extreme precipitation statistics and on extreme return levels for durations ranging between 5 min and 24 h?
- How the interaction of multiple weather systems and complex terrain influence the precipitation extremes?

Germany: Severe storms, rainfall wreak havoc

Heavy rain has caused chaos in some parts of Germany and neighboring Switzerland. A fireman has been killed and at least two people are missing, presumed drowned.



Parts of Germany experienced flooding after large amounts of rain fell within 12 hours



severe-weather.EU
@severeweatherEU

Major flash flood / debris flow in Dimaro (Val di Sole ~Trentino), north Italy. October 30. Report: Mauro Bezzi



10:13 pm · 30 Oct 2018 · Twitter Web Client

Methodology

Collecting and quality
controlling high-resolution
continuous rainfall time series

Exploiting the potential of the
(Simplified) Metastatistical
Extreme Value (SMEV)
Marani and Ignaccolo, 2015
Marra et al 2019

Analise the effect of orography
on SMEV parameters
distribution and rainfall
quantiles using linear
regression models

*Marani and Ignaccolo (2015), A metastatistical approach to rainfall extremes, AWR

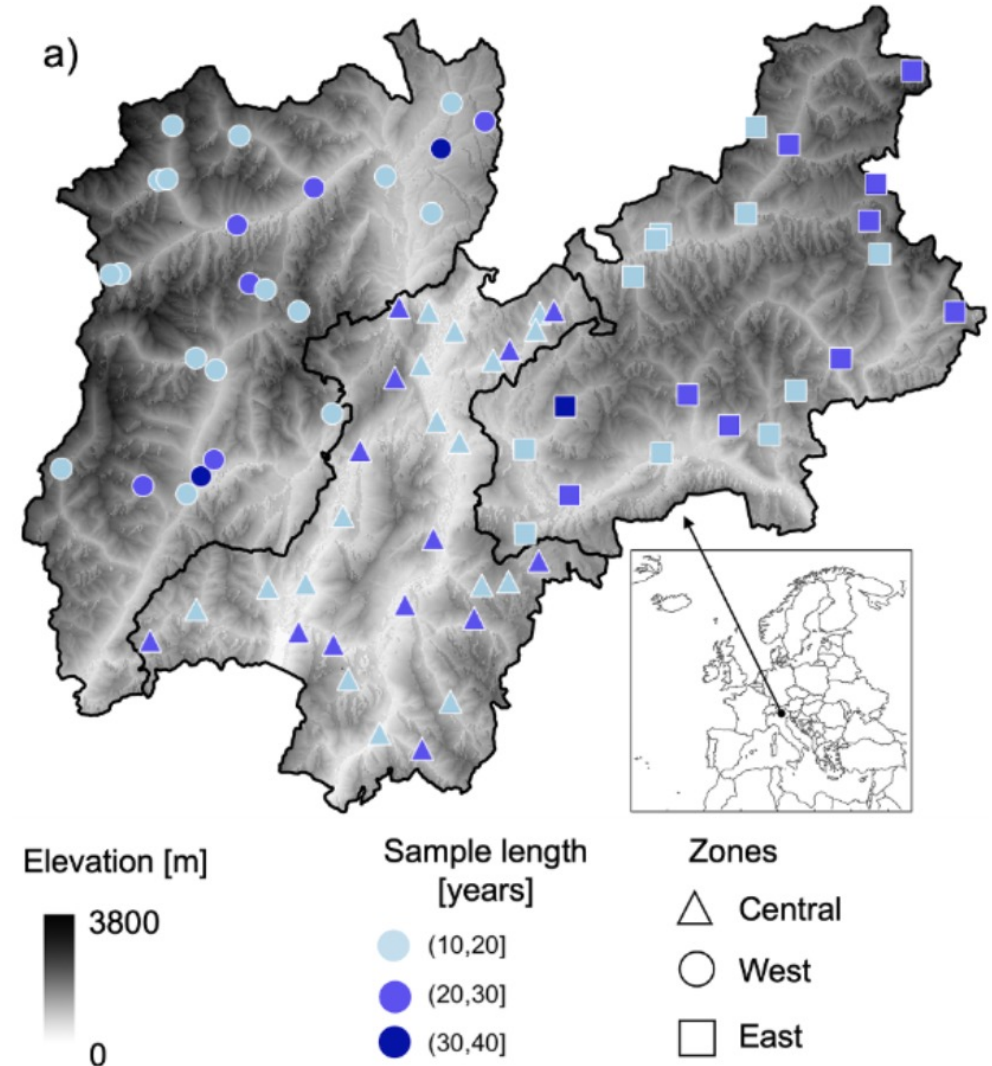
**Marra, et al., (2019). A simplified MEV formulation to model extremes emerging from multiple nonstationary underlying processes, AWR

Study area: Trentino region, north-eastern Italian Alps

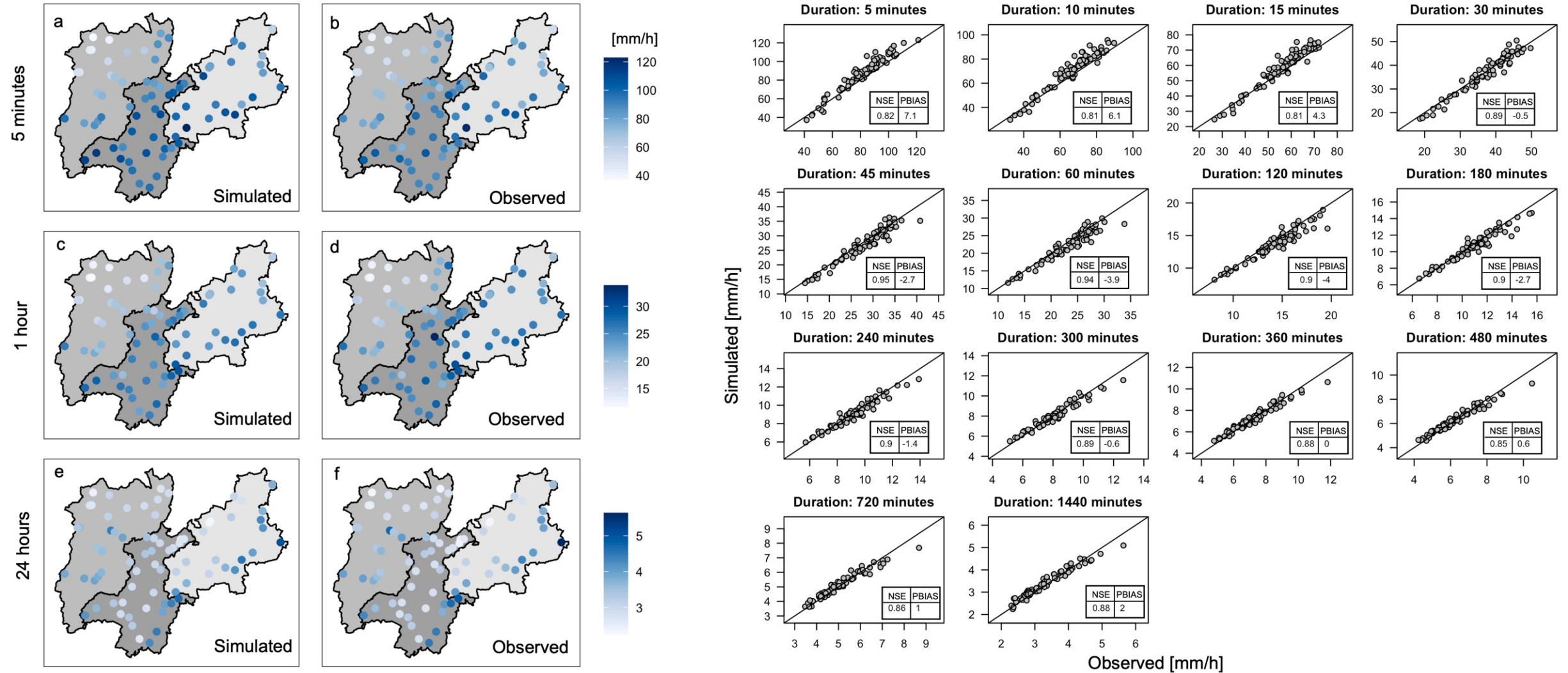
- Area: 6000 km²
- Elevation range: 150-3600 m a.s.l
- Mean annual rainfall: ~1100mm/yr

Data used:

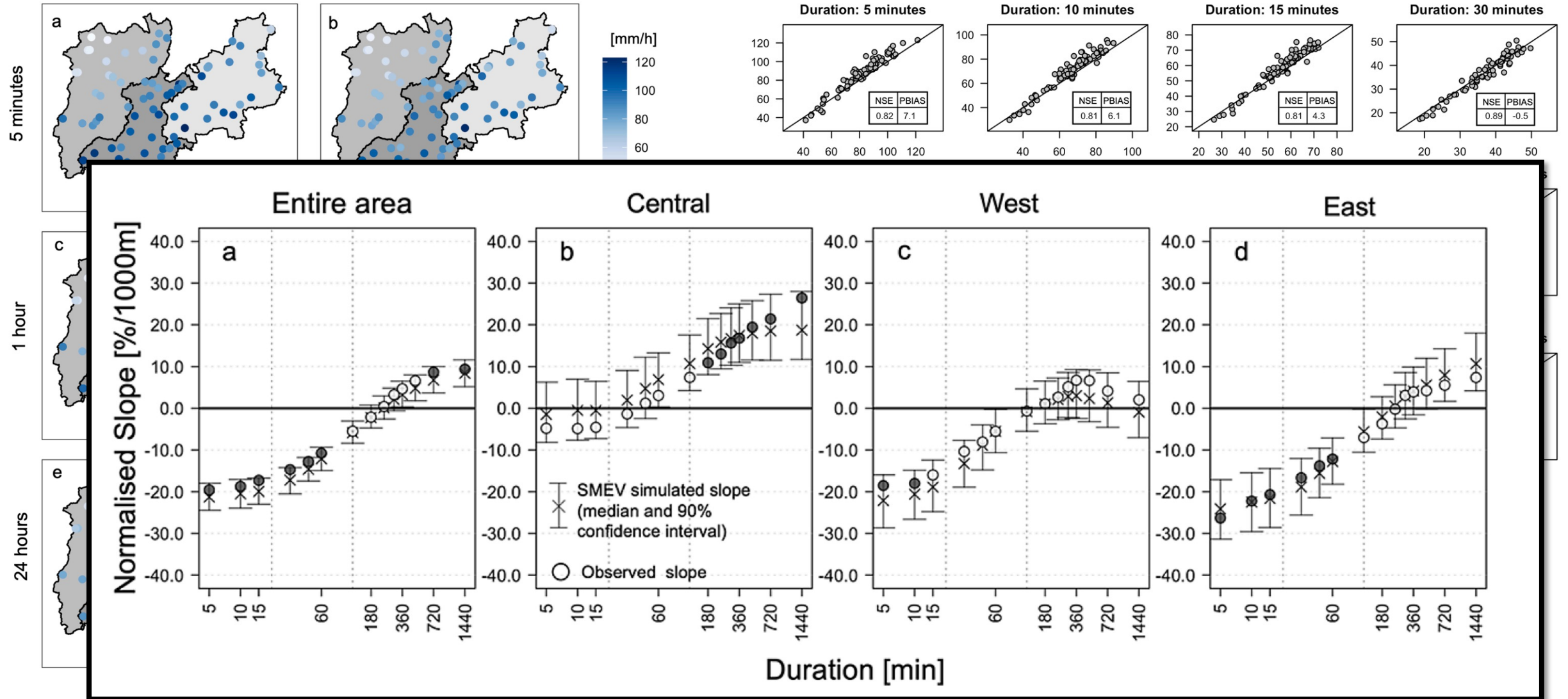
- 78 reheated rain gauges with 5-minute temporal resolution with at least 10 valid years per stations



Results: Framework validation against long term observed annual maxima



Results: Framework validation against observed orographic effect on observed annual maxima

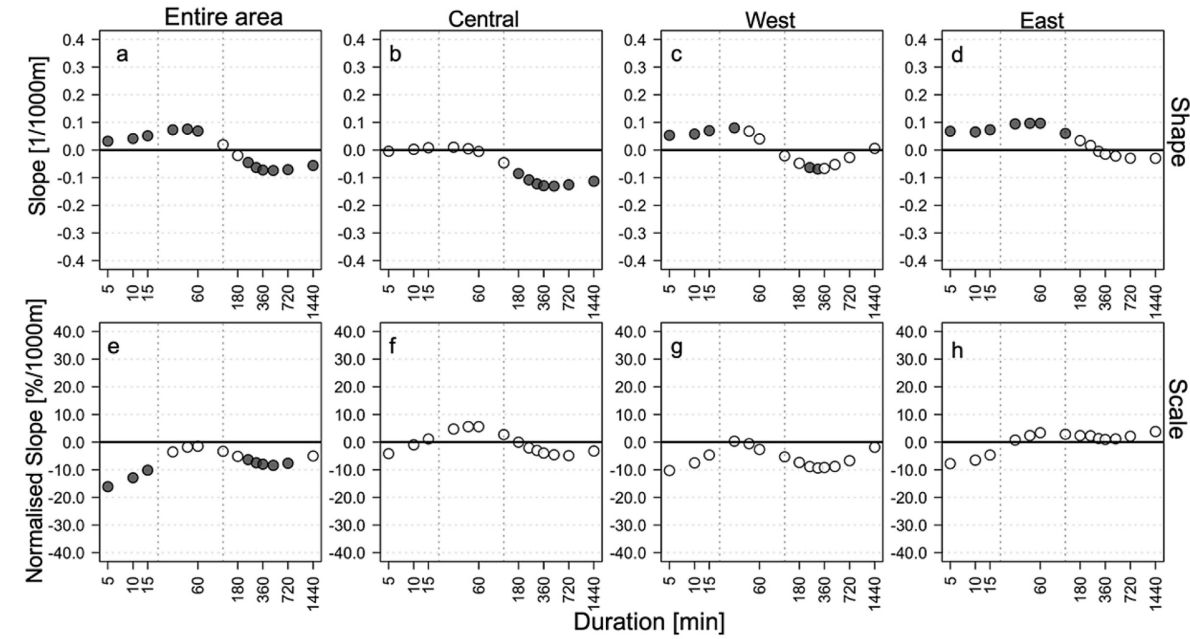


Results: Orographic influence on Weibull distribution parameters

Short durations: lighter-tailed distributions for locations at higher elevation

Long durations: heavier-tailed distributions for locations at higher elevation.

Mid durations: transitions regime between the previous two

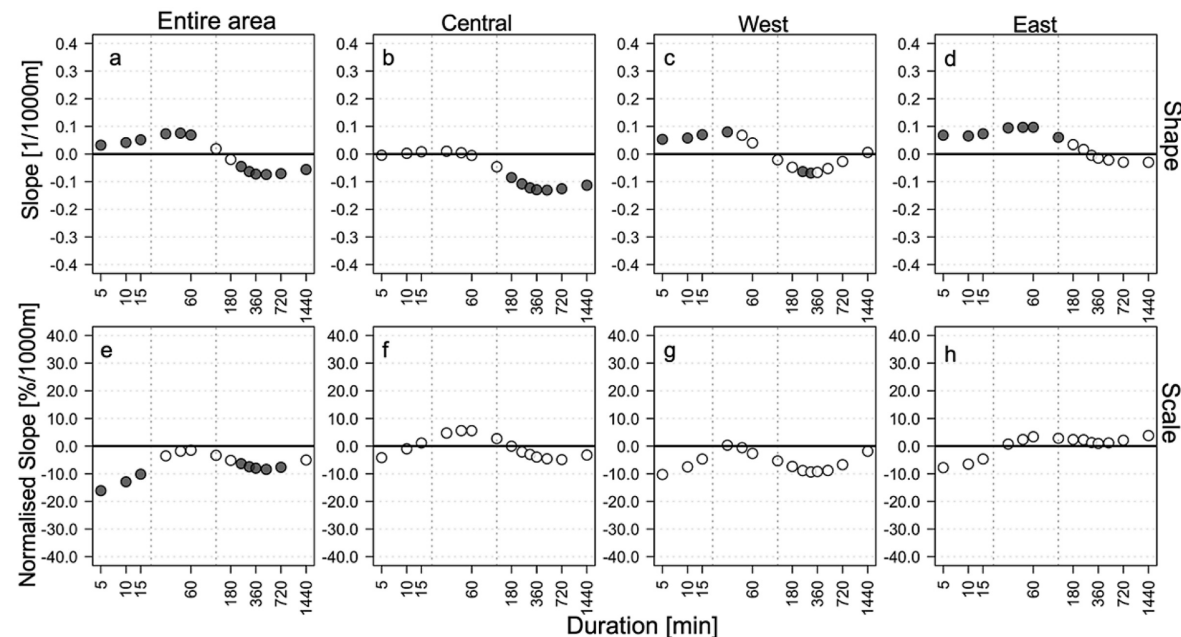
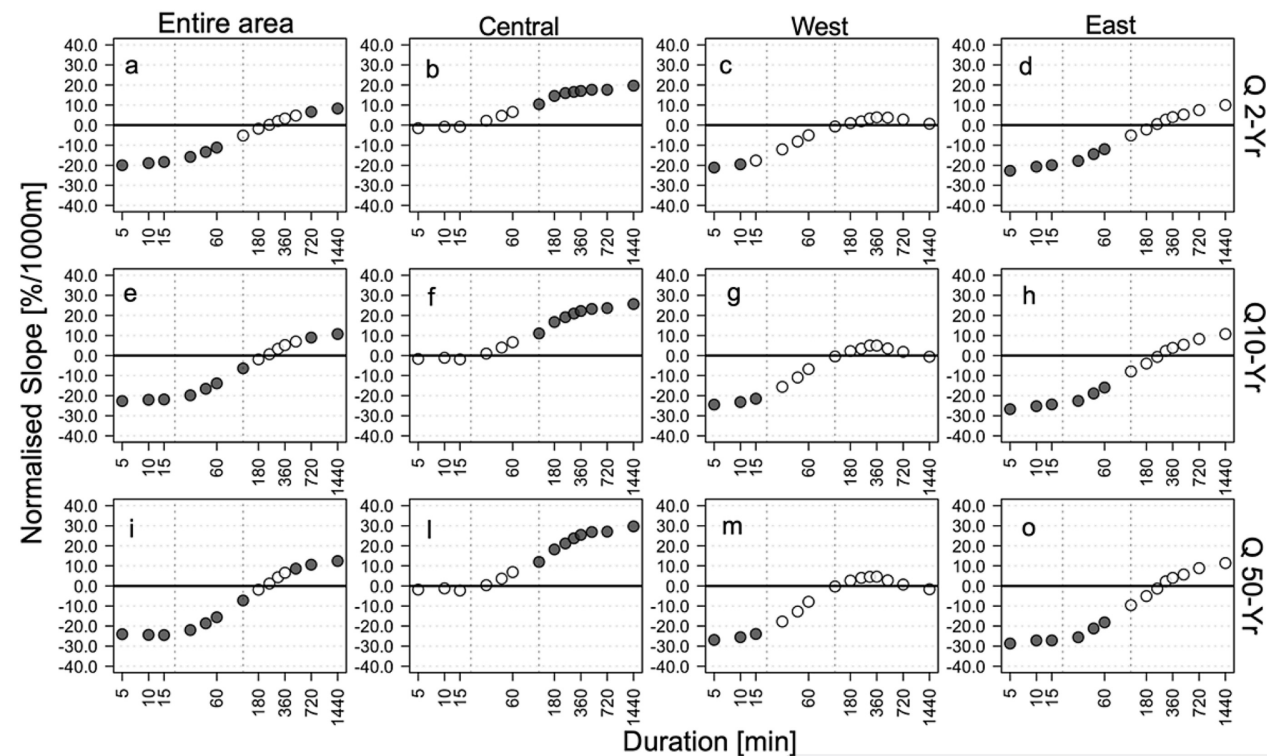


Results: Orographic influence on Weibull distribution parameters and extreme rainfall quantiles

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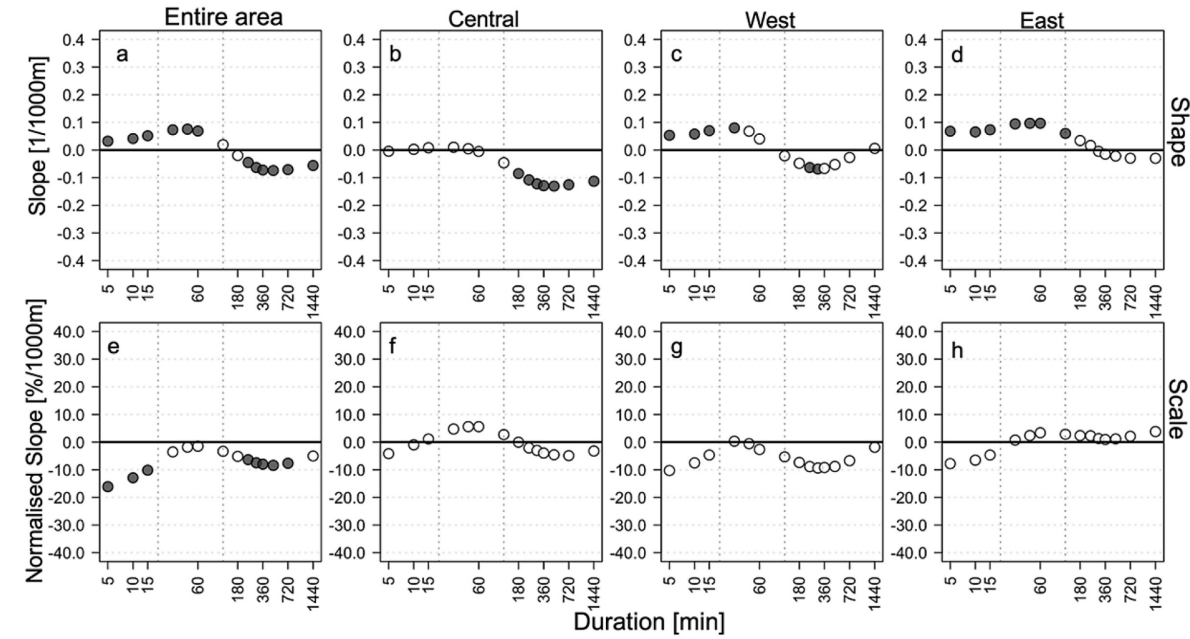
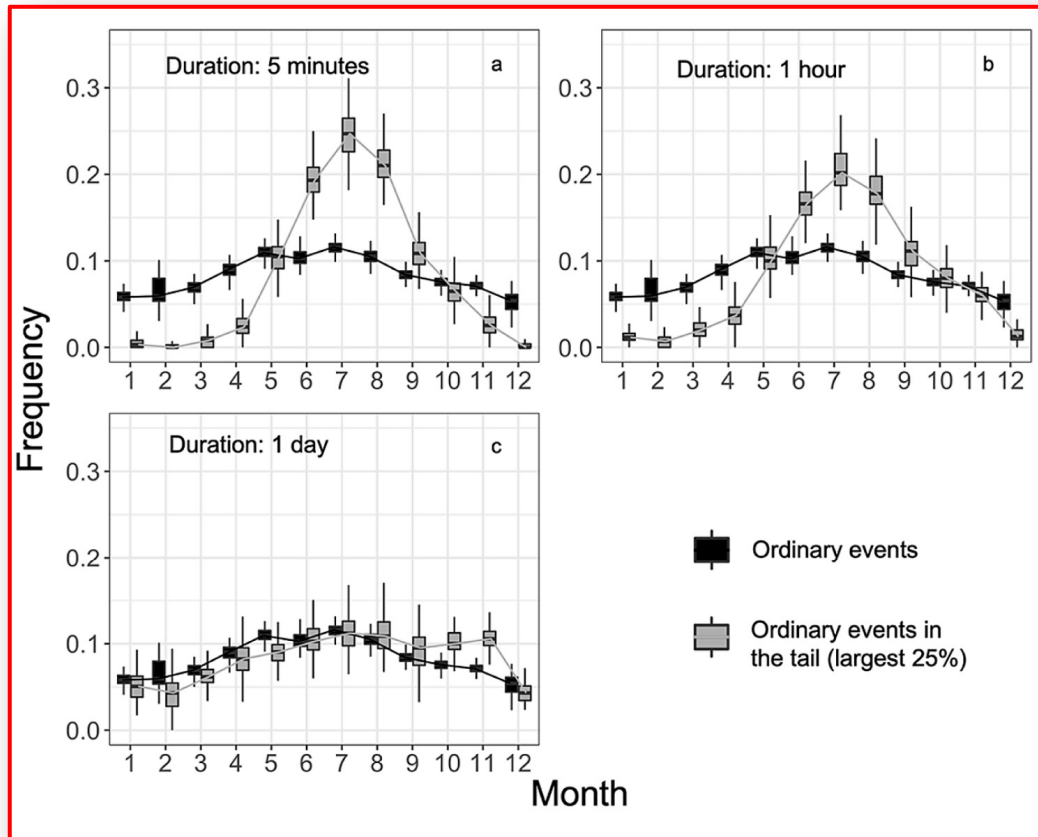
Rainfall return levels are decreased at short durations and intensified at long durations by orography.

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Short durations: peak rain intensity of convective cores

Long durations: long-lasting stratiform processes, combination of stratiform and convective processes, snowfall

Mid durations: transitions regime between the previous

Thank you for the attention!!!

Give a look at:

EGU22-541 | Presentations | [HS7.4](#) ★

[How well do convection-permitting climate models represent sub-daily precipitation upper tail in complex orography?](#) ▶

Eleonora Dallan, Francesco Marra, Formetta Giuseppe, Giorgia Fossier, Marco Marani, Christoph Schaer, and Marco Borga

Tue, 24 May, 08:58–09:05 ■ Room L2

EGU22-5453 | Presentations | [AS1.16](#) ★

[Impact of orography on current and future extreme sub-daily precipitation](#) ▶

Letizia Lusito, Francesco Marra, Eleonora Dallan, Mattia Zaramella, Alberto Troccoli, and Marco Borga

Tue, 24 May, 16:09–16:16 ■ Room M1