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Tools in support of reducing the impacts of weather and climate extremes

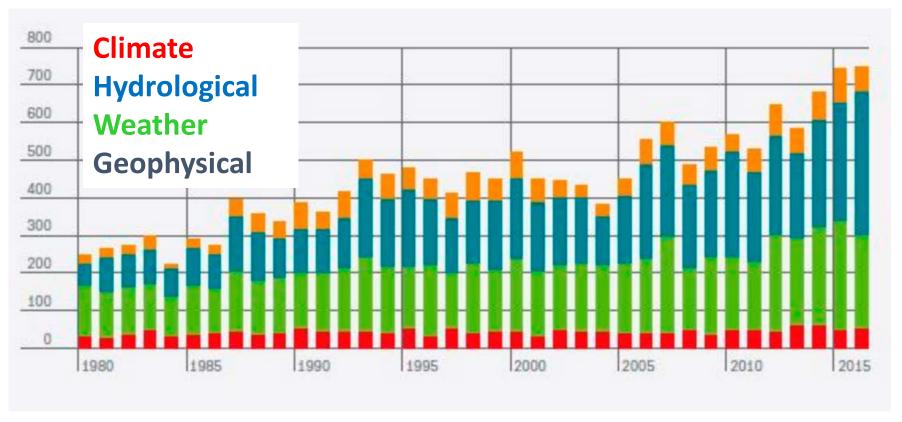
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Global 'Natural' Disasters





(Munich Re)



Capacity Center for Climate and Weather Extremes





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Operating Principles



Provide what is needed, not what we think is useful

- Nation-State-City Scales
- Uncertainty/Confidence
- Graceful Failure: Including the consequences of failure at the planning stage.



GRRIT



The Global Risk, Resilience and Impacts Toolbox

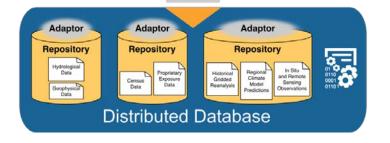


Community Tools

Supports both Societal and Research Activities

Framework

Operates in Cloud



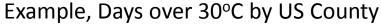
Data

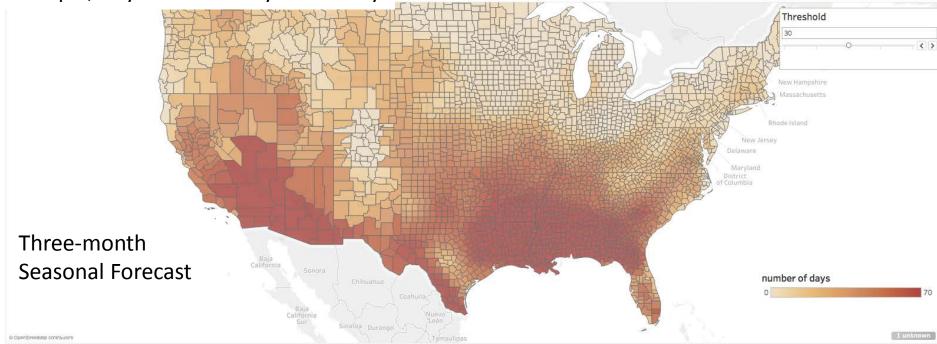
Collaboration with Tableau, Willis TW, IAG, Zurich Insurance, NSF, Geoscience Australia, Academia and others.



Climate-I Construction







Applicable anywhere on earth Currently Temperature, Rain, Wind

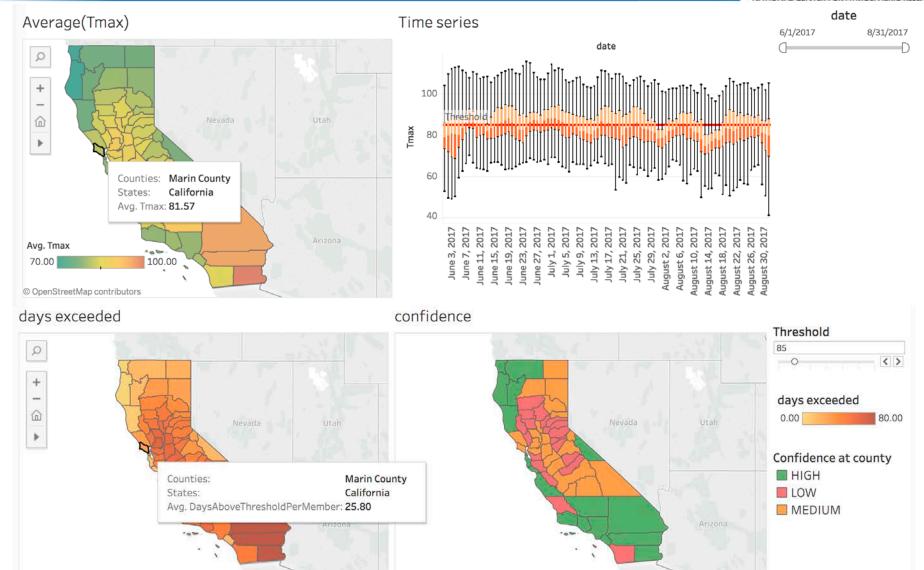
(Visualization: Tableau)



@ OpenStreetMap contributors

Choose a State



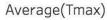


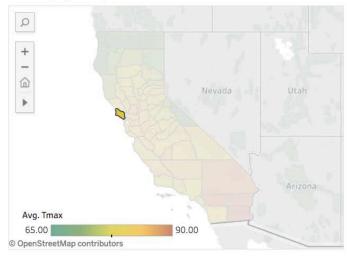
@ OpenStreetMap contributors



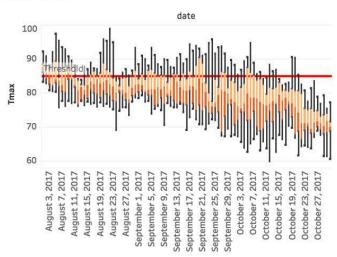
Marin County







Time series



date 8/1/2017 10/31/2017

days exceeded



Confidence







Tropical Cyclone Risk Assessment System



- Global Tropical Cyclone Cat and Wind Footprint Model:
 - Development of the TCRM from Geoscience Australia (www.geoscienceaustralia.github.io/tcrm)
 - Improved Winds using modified Holland Profile, and simplified Wang and Kepert Boundary Layer Model
- Cyclone Damage Potential
 - (Intensity, Size, translation)
- Hybrid Numerical Tropical Cyclone Model:
 - Based on WRF
 - Capacity to reproduce desired tropical cyclone characteristics and track
 - Provides detailed rain and wind at levels for damage assessment, e.g. standard 10 m, or 100m and other levels for high-rise buildings.



Global Wind Footprint Re-analysis



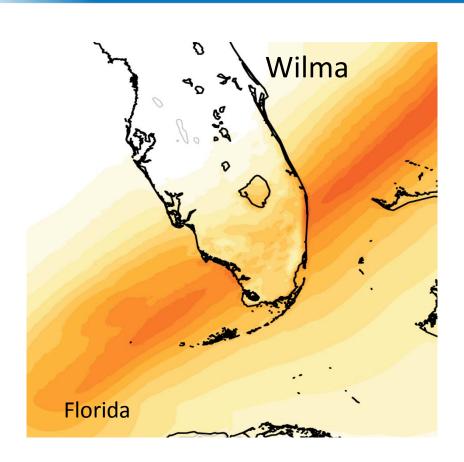


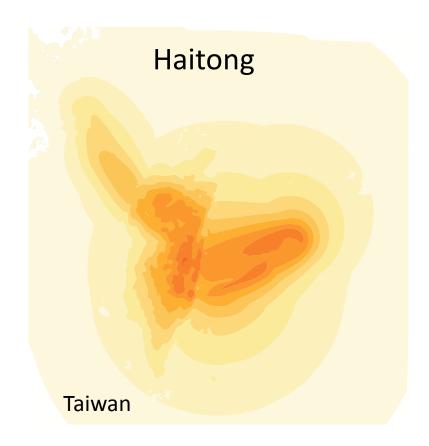
(Supported by Willis Towers Watson)



Example Footprints









Cyclone Damage Potential



Incorporates: Intensity, Size and Translation Speed into a globally-consistent damage potential index



KATRINA2005

_atitude: 28.20 -89.60 Longitude:

Avg. Potential damage: 5.11

Avg. Intensity (kt): 125.00

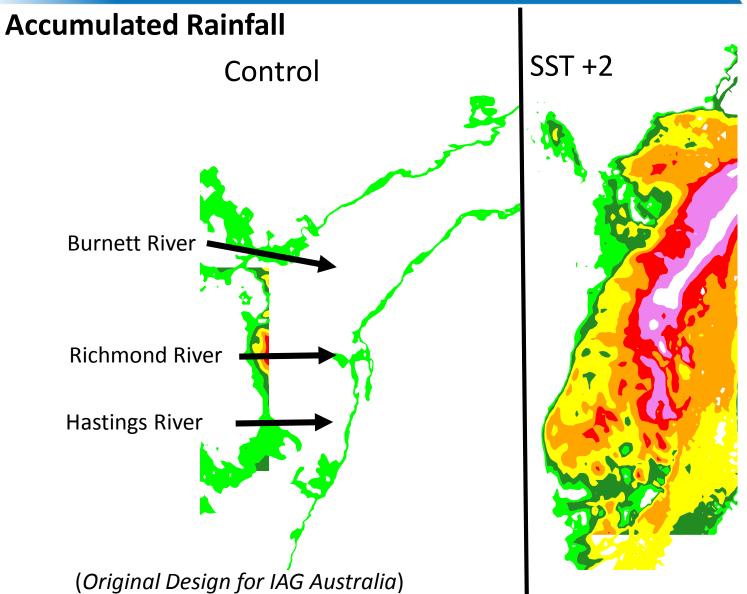
Avg. Size (nm): 77.5

Avg. Forward speed (kt): 11.64



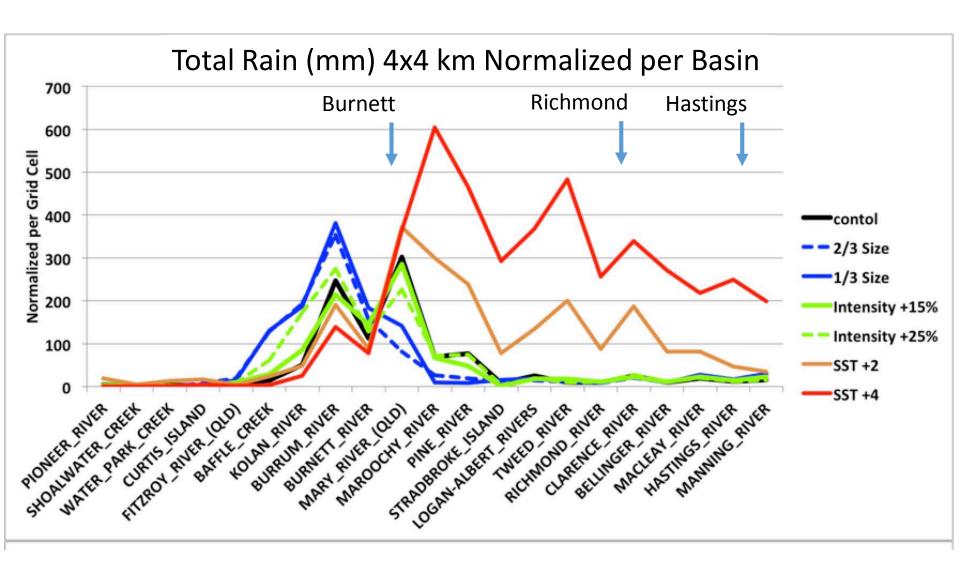
Hybrid WRF-Impact of Climate Change on Hurricane Rainfall





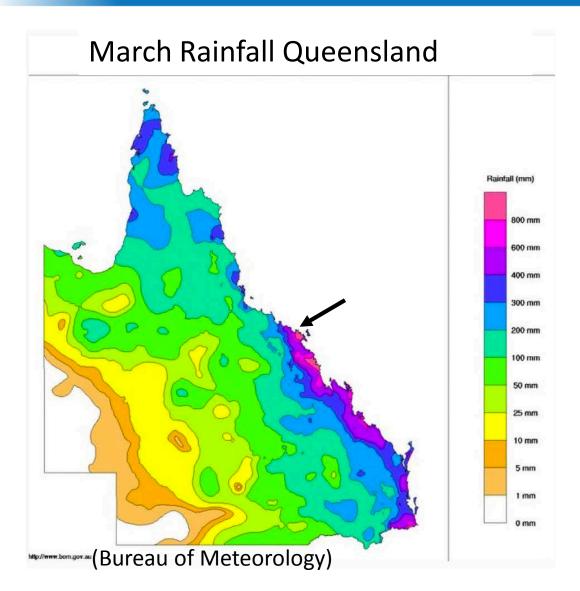
Rainfall Changes by River Basin





Severe Tropical Cyclone Debbie





Record March Rainfalls at 62 locations

Massive damage, disruption, and insurance losses.

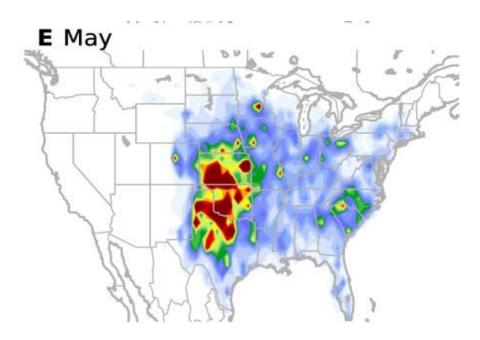


Assessing Hail Impacts



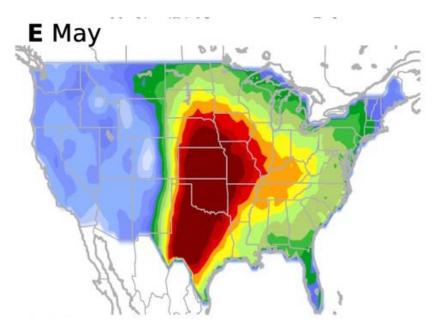
Convert observed days of >2.5cm hail to days where the environment can support hail (LHED = Large Hail Environment Days)

Observed



Average for Period 1979-2015

LHED from ERA

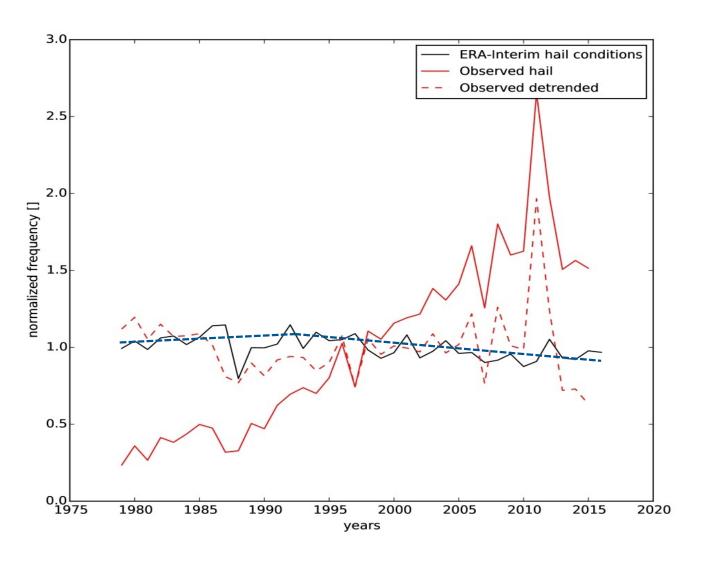


(Prein 2017) (Responding to numerous requests)



Trends in Hail Frequency

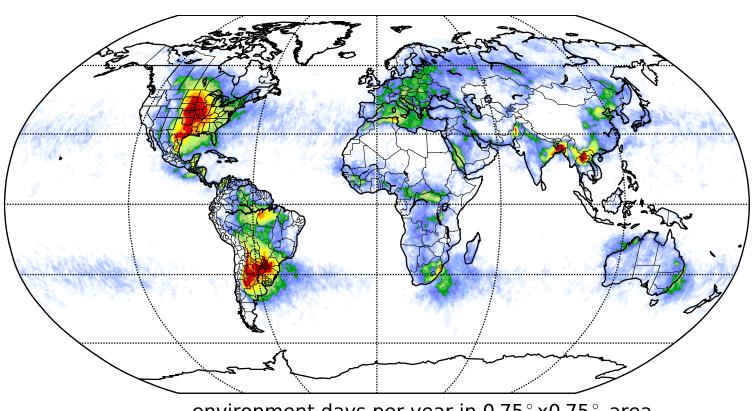






Global LHED





environment days per year in 0.75° x0.75° area

LHED = Large Hail Environment Days from ERA Interim

Glimate Change Impact USA



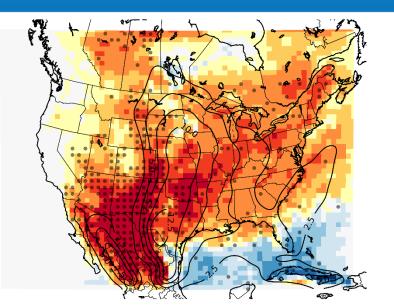
Climate change in LHED

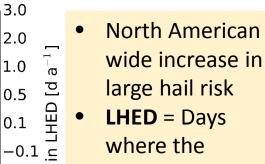
Contours: Current

Climate

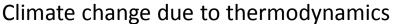
Dots: Significant at

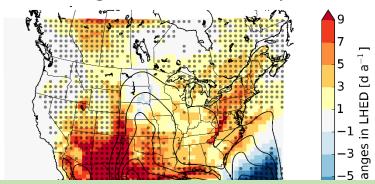
.05





 LHED = Days where the environment could support hail>2.5 cm.





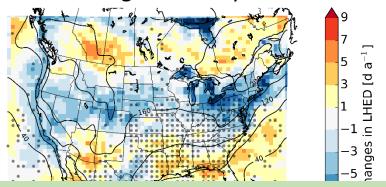
Climate change due to dynamics

-0.5 seg

-1.0 g

-2.0

-3.0



Next tool Development: Assessing Extreme Rain





Community Collaboration to:
Increase Resilience
Improve Planning
Reduce Vulnerability, and
Support Adaptation

Through a peer-reviewed set of appropriate tools



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