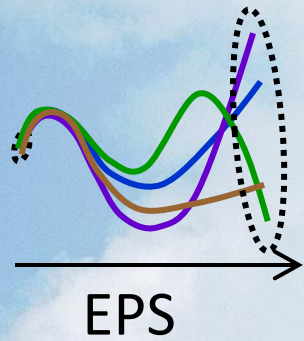


Forecasters' priorities for improving probabilistic flood forecasts -or- EFAS – Roadmap to future

Fredrik Wetterhall

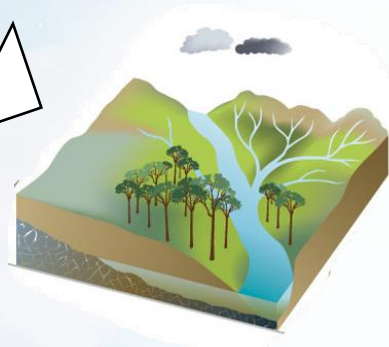
Thanks to:

Pappenberger, F., H. L. Cloke, J. Thielen-del Pozo, S. Balabanova, J. Daňhelka, A. Vogelbacher,
P. Salamon, I. Carrasco, A. J. Cabrera-Tordera, M. Corzo-Toscano, M. Garcia-Padilla, R. J.
Garcia-Sanchez, C. Ardilouze, S. Jurela, B. Terek, A. Csik, J. Casey, G. Stankūnavičius, V. Ceres,
E. Sprokkereef, J. Stam, E. Anghel, D. Vladikovic, C. Alionte Eklund, N. Hjerdt, F. Holmberg, J.
Nilsson, K. Nyström, H. Djerv, M. Sušnik, M. Hazlinger, and M. Holubecka



Preprocessing/
calibration

Hydrology



Postprocessing

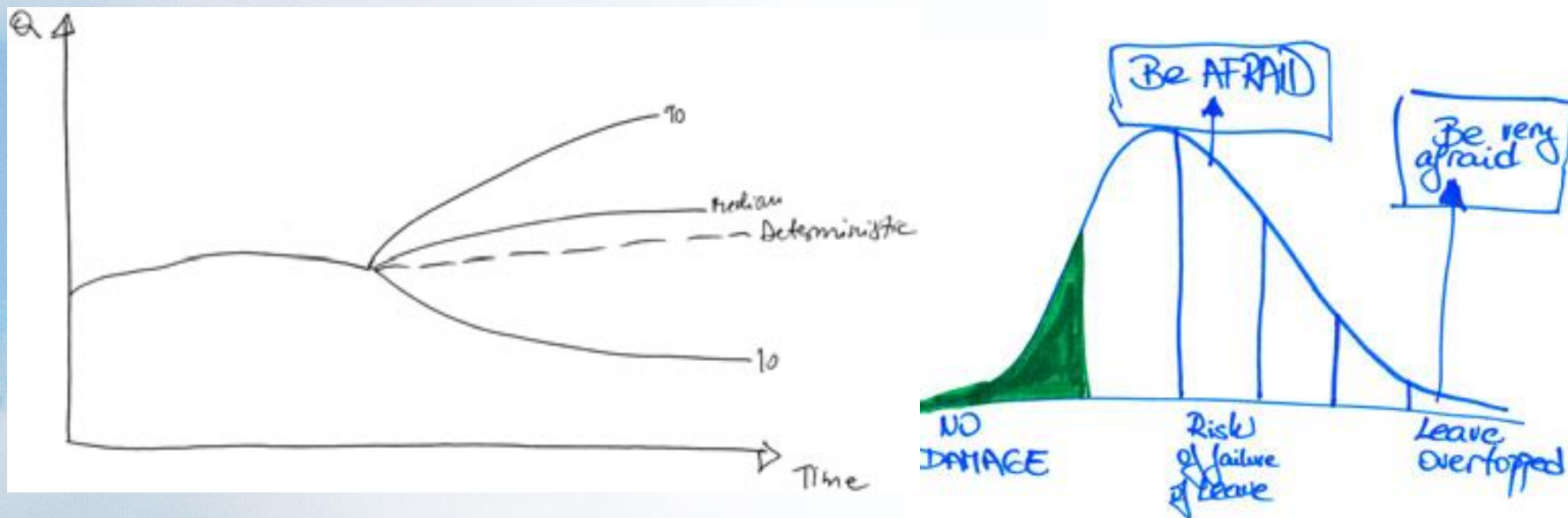
Forecast Day	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2013-05-31 00:00													
2013-05-31 12:00													
2013-06-01 00:00													
2013-06-01 12:00													
2013-06-02 00:00													
2013-06-02 12:00													
2013-06-03 00:00													
2013-06-03 12:00													

Warning

EFAS annual user meeting

~40 hydrological forecasters and meet to discuss EFAS in terms of performance, updates, feedback and training.

“Forecasters have an appetite for uncertainty”



- Probabilistic forecasts are most often used to “anchor” deterministic forecasts
- Uncertainty was requested as a key ingredient to display
- Complexity was not penalized if presented unambiguously
- Preferences on what to display differed substantially
- Displaying uncertainty demands large efforts of training and close communication
(Pappenberger et al., 2013)

What do forecasters REALLY want from a HEPS?

Rationale: At the the EFAS user meeting in June 2012 there was a total of 30 operational forecasters participating. For the usual exercise we decided to play a game...

Background: Operational hydrological forecasting is constantly developing along with better forecasts from NWP, incorporating ensemble prediction systems and hydrological model development.



But what are the most **important areas of development for the forecasters?**

Idea: Pick the brains of the operational forecasters to find out what they think should be prioritised.

Task 1:

- Prepare a 5 min presentation on the most important area of development for flood forecasting and pitch on front of a panel of “dragons”
- Allocate “funds” to the best suggestions

Task 2:

A questionnaire was sent out where they had to rank 23 suggested improvements (gathered from the previous suggestions and our thoughts).

What do forecasters REALLY want?

The pitched priorities (in order of popularity):

1. Multi-model forecasting system
2. Build a European flood forecasting infrastructure
3. Forecast verification tool
4. Improve physical model representations
5. Improve standardization of hydrological data

Results from the survey

The top ranked priorities were (in order):

1. **Forecast verification for hydrological and meteorological forecasts**
2. **Introduce multi-model approach for hydrological modelling**
3. Increase the average skill of the medium range forecast (>3 days)
4. **Education and training of how to use and interpret forecasts**
5. **Improve physical model representations**

The bottom ranked priorities were (in order):

1. Replace/expand web forum by social networks
2. Distinguish between different flood situations
3. Increase the frequency of forecasts
4. Increase the temporal resolution of the forecast
5. Blending of national and EFAS forecasts



What can be improved in EFAS and how?



How - A roadmap to future development

1 Secure funds for the priorities that yields most benefit to a low cost and with low complexity

- Training and collaboration between forecasters at national and international level
- A “User guide” for hydrological probabilistic forecasting to improve forecast interpretation and decision making
- E-learning tools designed to show the added benefit of using HEPS



Training and user guide

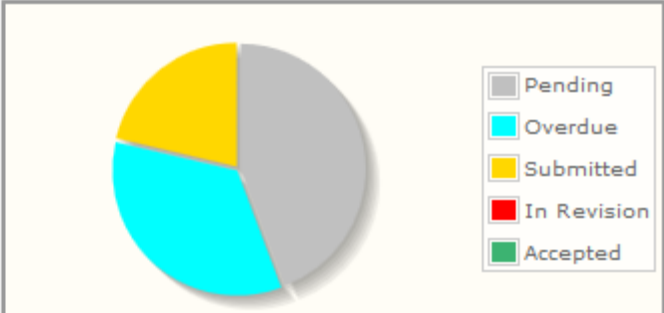
Handbook of Hydrometeorological Ensemble Forecasting Reset View Logout

List of Articles

only show articles assigned to me
 show complete list of articles

Filter Entries:

Anywhere in title



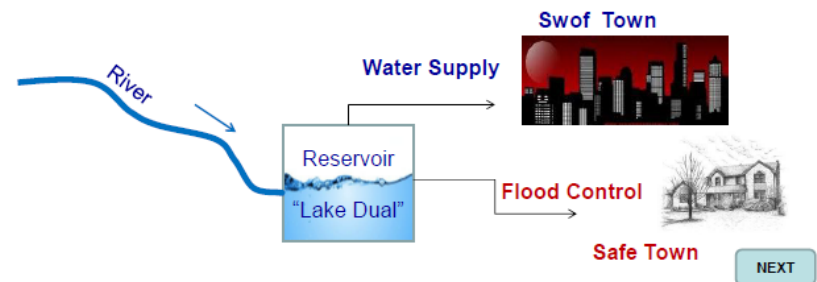
Status	Count
Pending	4
Overdue	3
Submitted	2
In Revision	0
Accepted	0

Water management game: instructions

You are the newly appointed **water manager** for **Lake Dual**




It is a reservoir that serves two primary functions:

1. Water supply for **Swof Town**
2. Flood control for **Safe Town**






How - A roadmap to future development

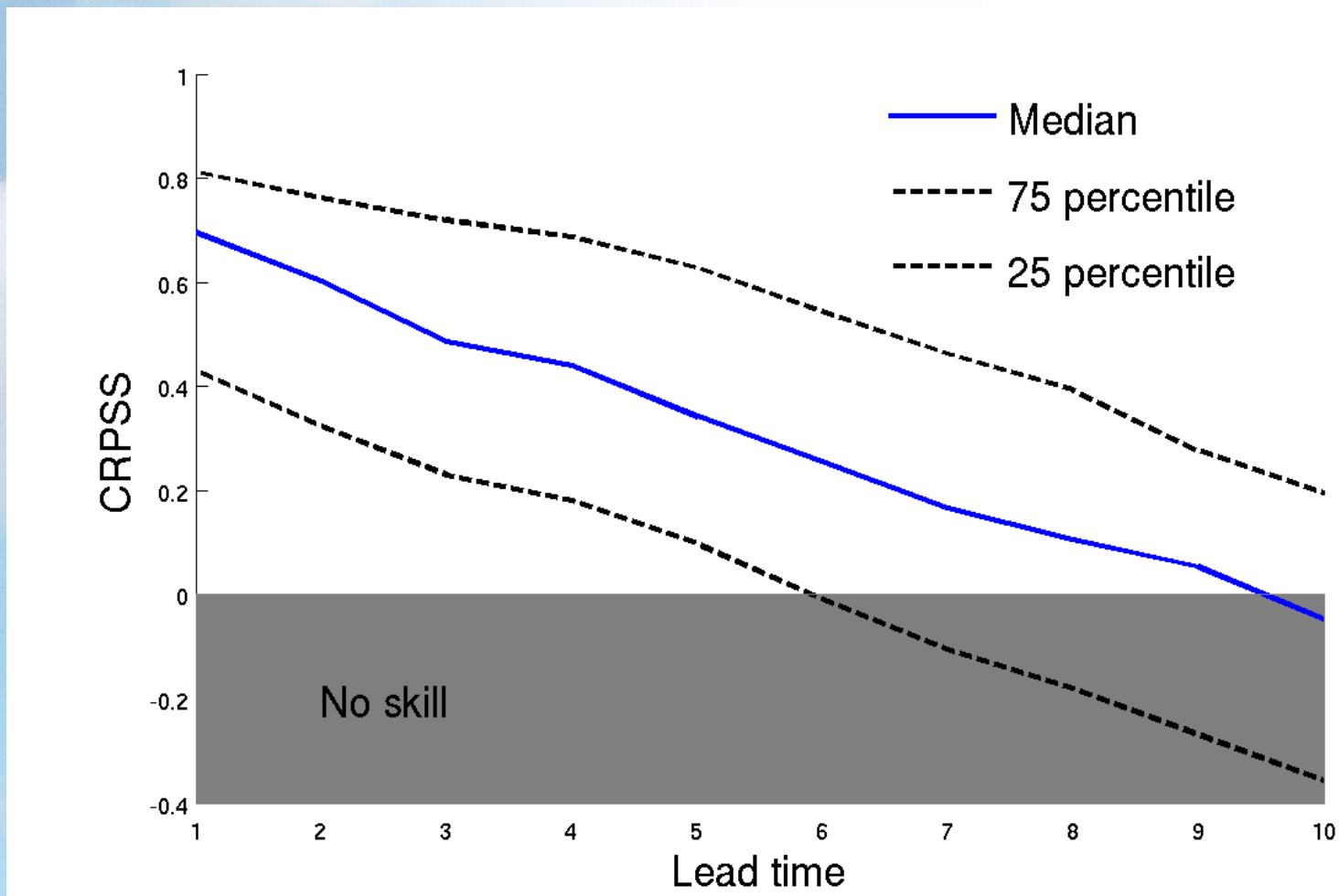
1 Secure funds for the priorities that yields most benefit to a low cost and with low complexity

- Training and collaboration between forecasters at national and international level 
- A “User guide” for hydrological probabilistic forecasting to improve forecast interpretation and decision making 
- E-learning tools designed to show the added benefit of using HEPS 

2 Plan and coordinate activities to deal with intermediate cost/complexity priorities

- Report past performance through forecast verification scores 
- Showing calibration and validation results 
- Include more NWP 

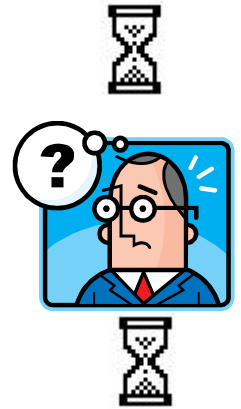
EFAS verification for the first year



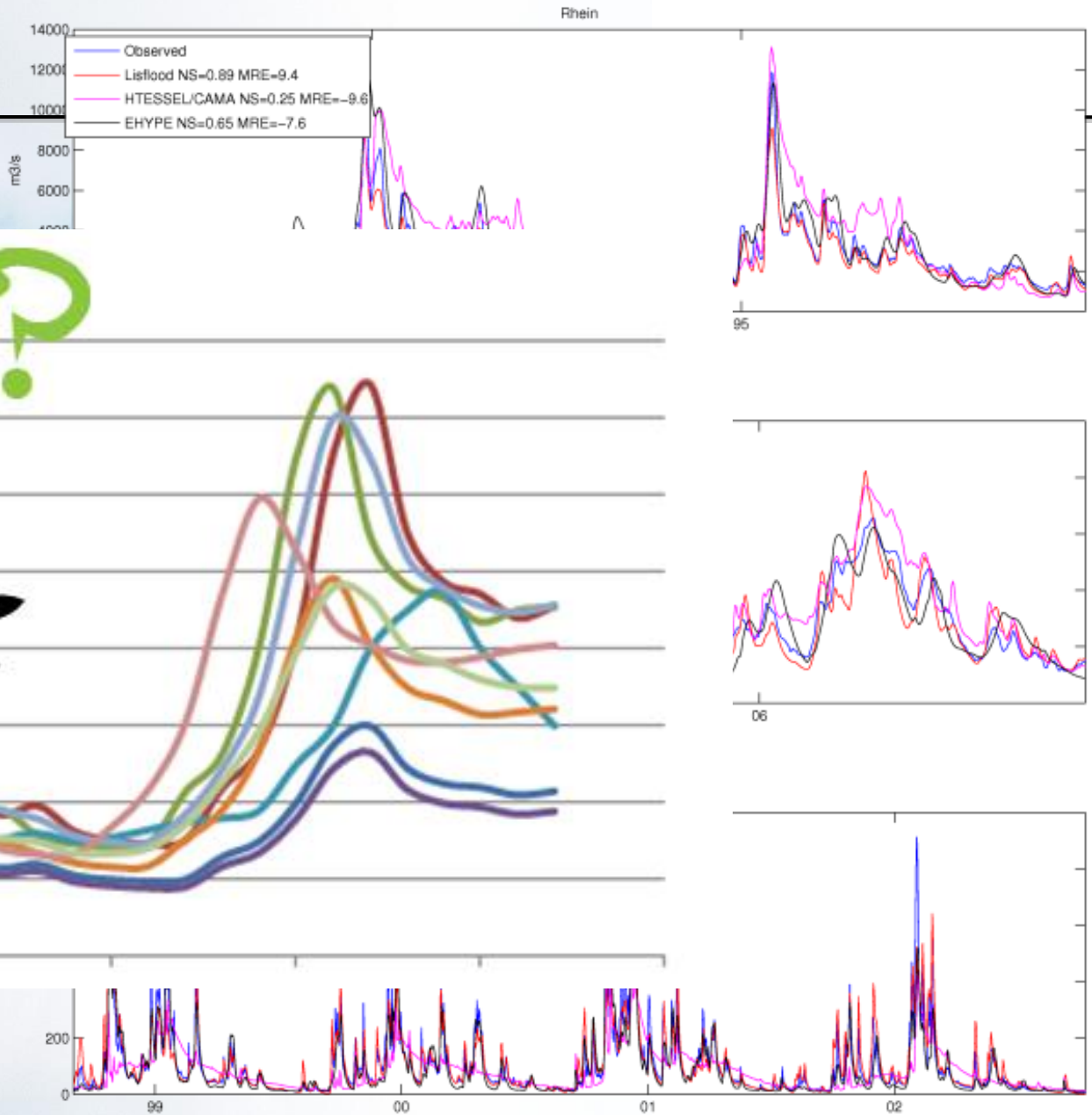
A roadmap to future development

3. Long-term strategy to coordinate research and development for costly and/or complex priorities

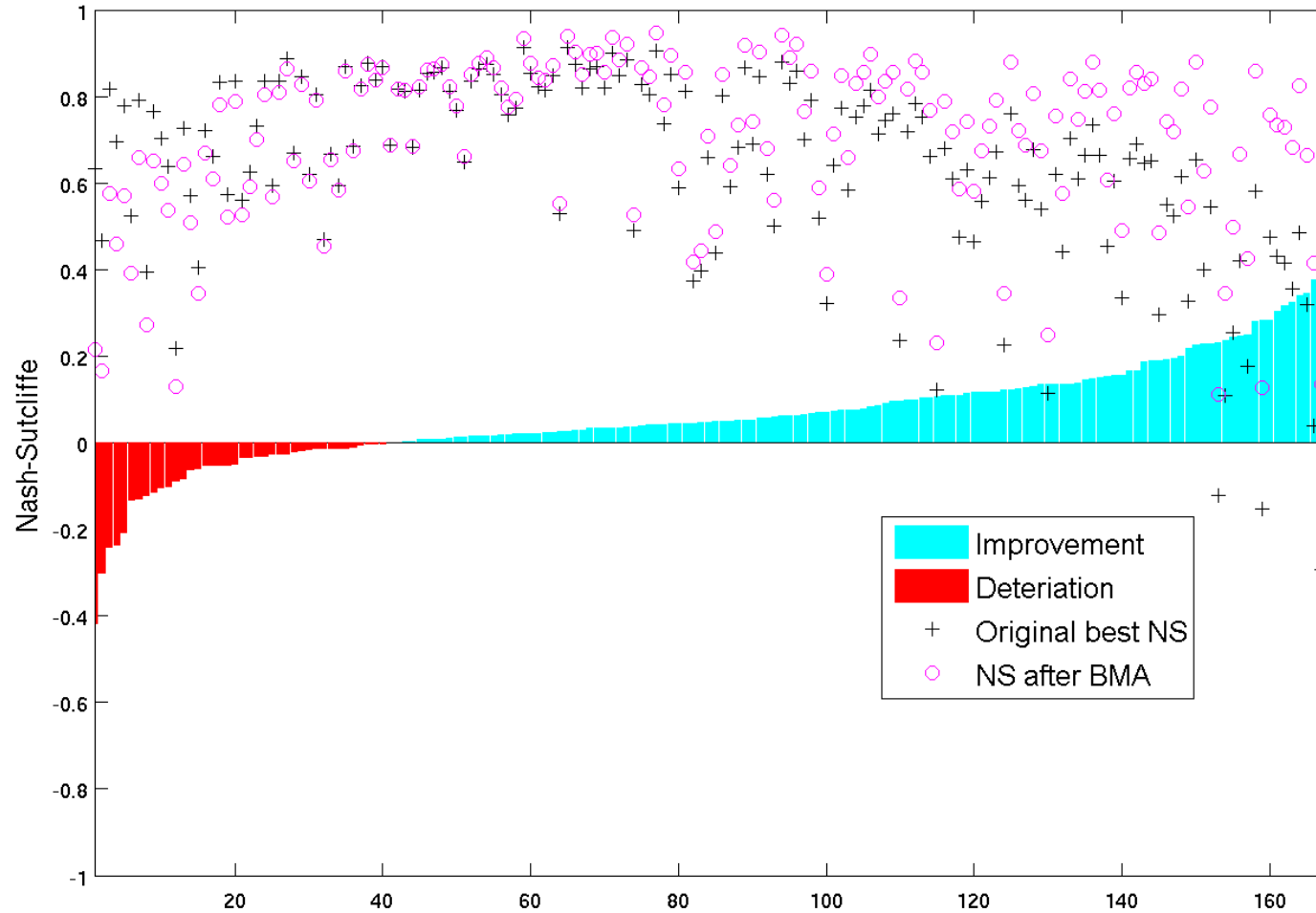
- A multimodel hydrological system
- Standardise hydrological data collection
- Improve forecast dissemination



Multimodel



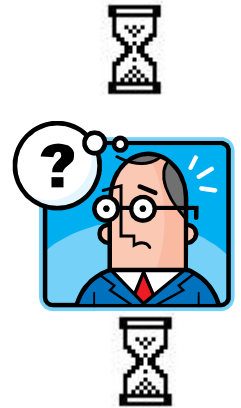
Bayesian model averaging



A roadmap to future development

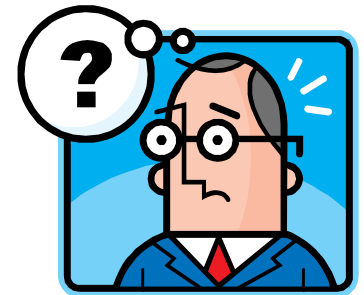
3. Long-term strategy to coordinate research and development for costly and/or complex priorities

- A multimodel hydrological system
- Standardise hydrological data collection
- Improve forecast dissemination

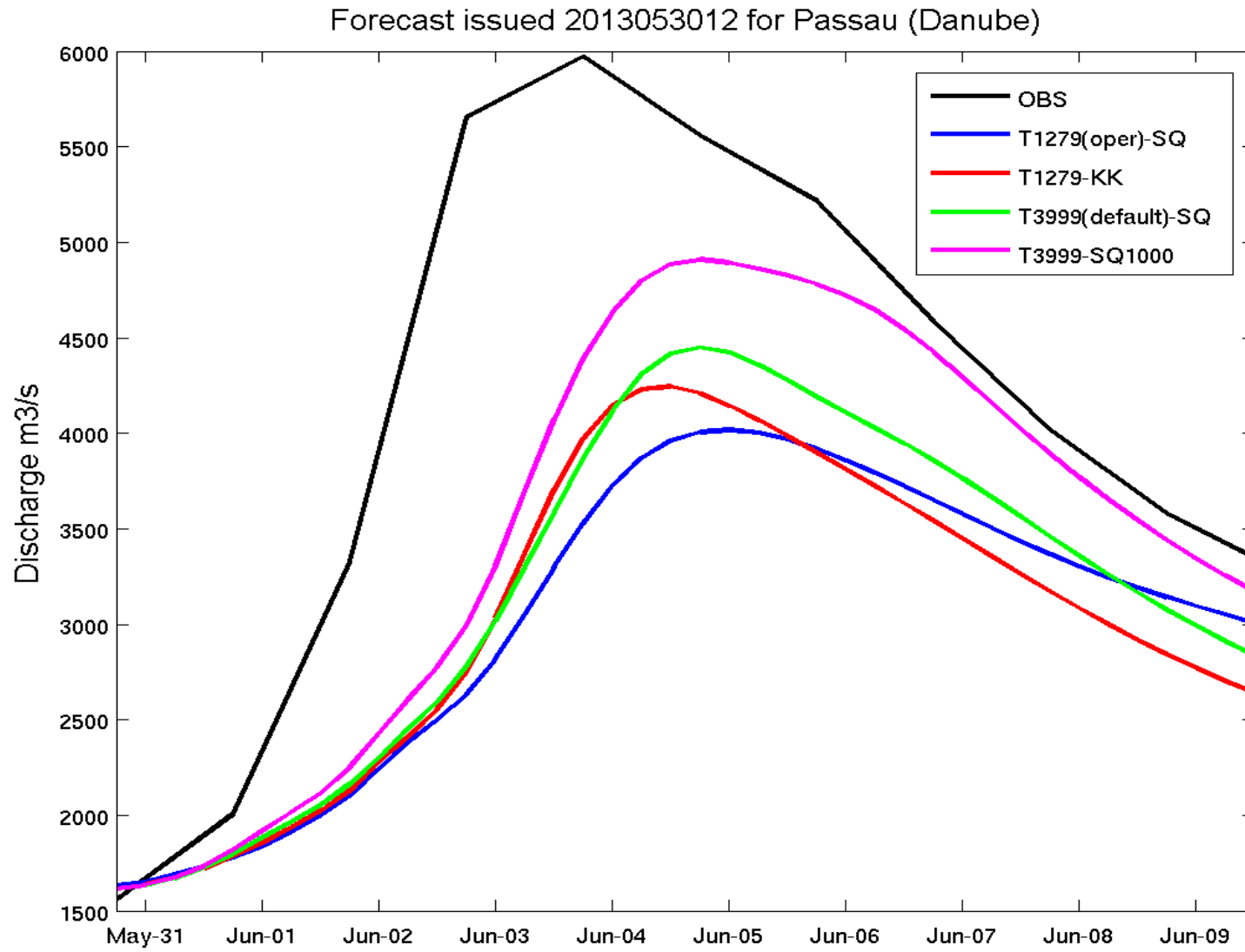


4. Collaboration with the scientific community on long-term improvements of HEPS

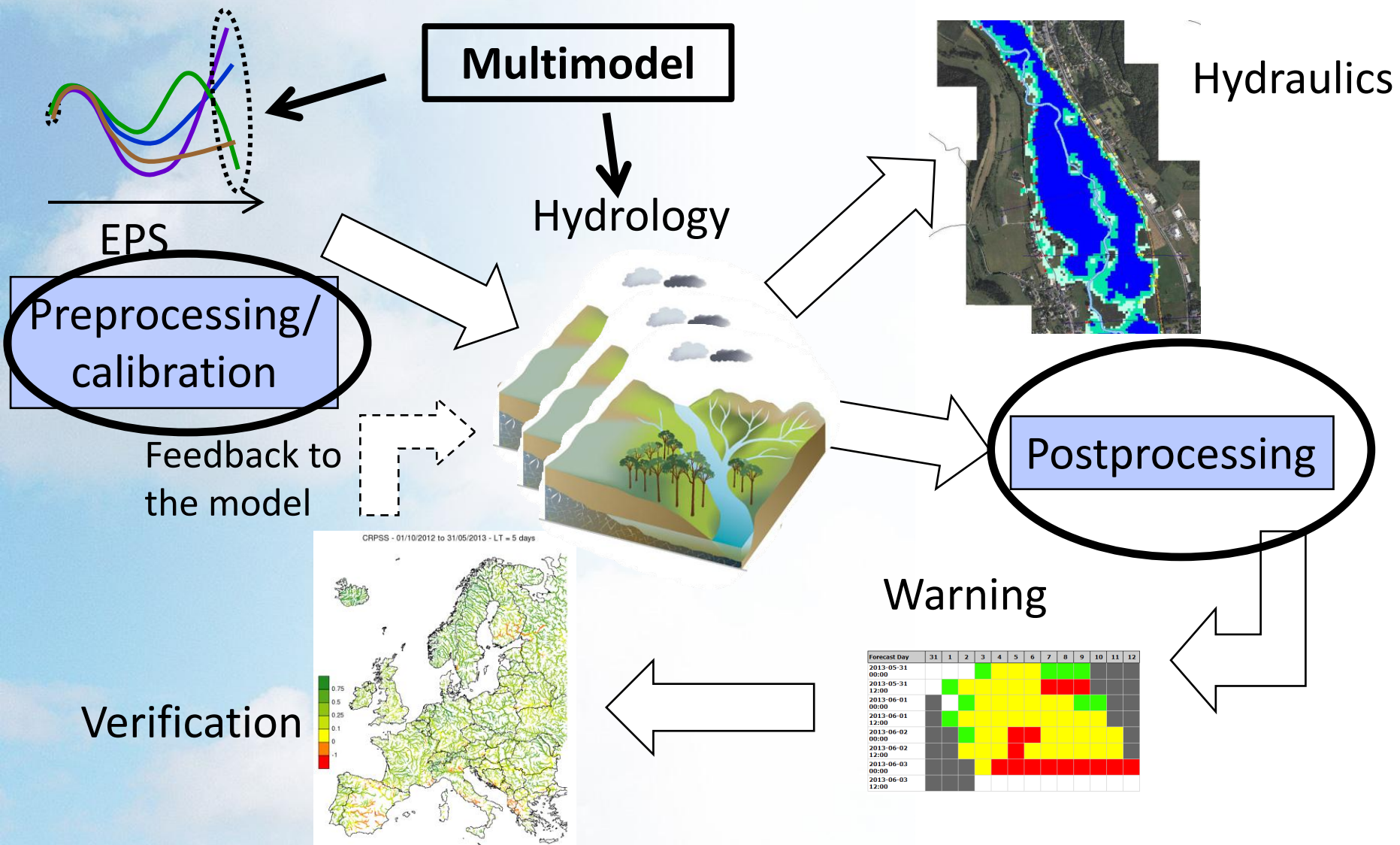
- Improve the physical representations in the used models
- Improve the forecast on lead times > 3 days



Discharge at Passau - experiments



Forecasting chain in near future EFAS



Lessons learned from these exercises

1. Forecast
2. Potential
correction
3. Training
4. Transition
in the
5. Uncertainty
– new



and clearly

ambiguity if used

information

credibility and trust

elements

Coincides well with HEPEX science implementation plan!

Discussion paper in HESS

Hydrology and Earth System Sciences

An Interactive Open Access Journal of the European Geosciences Union

| EGU.eu |

Hydrol. Earth Syst. Sci., 17, 4389-4399, 2013

www.hydrol-earth-syst-sci.net/17/4389/2013/

doi:10.5194/hess-17-4389-2013

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HESS Opinions "Forecaster priorities for improving probabilistic flood forecasts"

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A. Vogelbacher⁶, P. Salamon³, I. Carrasco⁷, A. J. Cabrera-Tordera⁸, M. Corzo-Toscano⁸, M. Garcia-Padilla⁸,
R. J. Garcia-Sanchez⁸, C. Ardilouze⁹, S. Jurela¹⁰, B. Terek¹⁰, A. Csik¹¹, J. Casey¹², G. Stankūnavičius¹³, V. Ceres¹⁴,
E. Sprokkereef¹⁵, J. Stam¹⁵, E. Anghel¹⁶, D. Vladikovic¹⁷, C. Alionte Eklund¹⁸, N. Hjerdt¹⁸, H. Djerv¹⁸, F. Holmberg¹⁸,
J. Nilsson¹⁸, K. Nyström¹⁸, M. Sušnik¹⁹, M. Hazlinger²⁰, and M. Holubecka²⁰

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²University of Reading, Reading, UK

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Thank you for your attention!

Case study floods central Europe in 2013



Floods in Central Europe June 2013

- Persistent rain across Europe has caused major flooding of rivers in Central Europe
- In Germany, around 10,000 were forced to leave their homes in low-lying areas of Saxony and Bavaria as many rivers across the country broke their banks and spilled over the countryside.
- The Bavarian town of Passau, where three rivers meet, saw floods at their highest level in more than five centuries but waters are now receding.
- Hungary has declared a state of emergency.



For full story see:

ECMWF Newsletter

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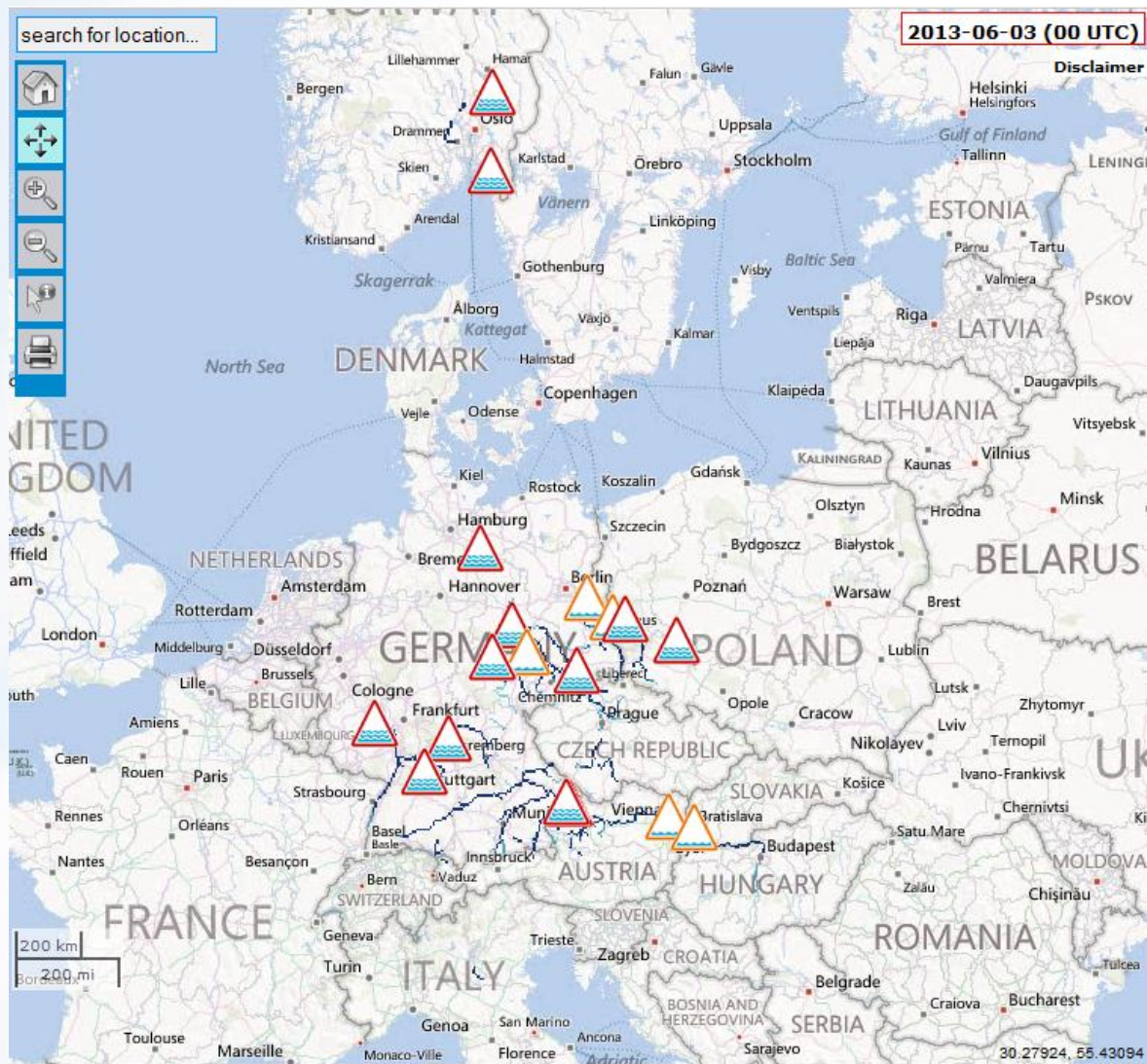
Alternatively, select [computing](#), [meteorology](#) or [news](#) for an index of recent Newsletter articles.



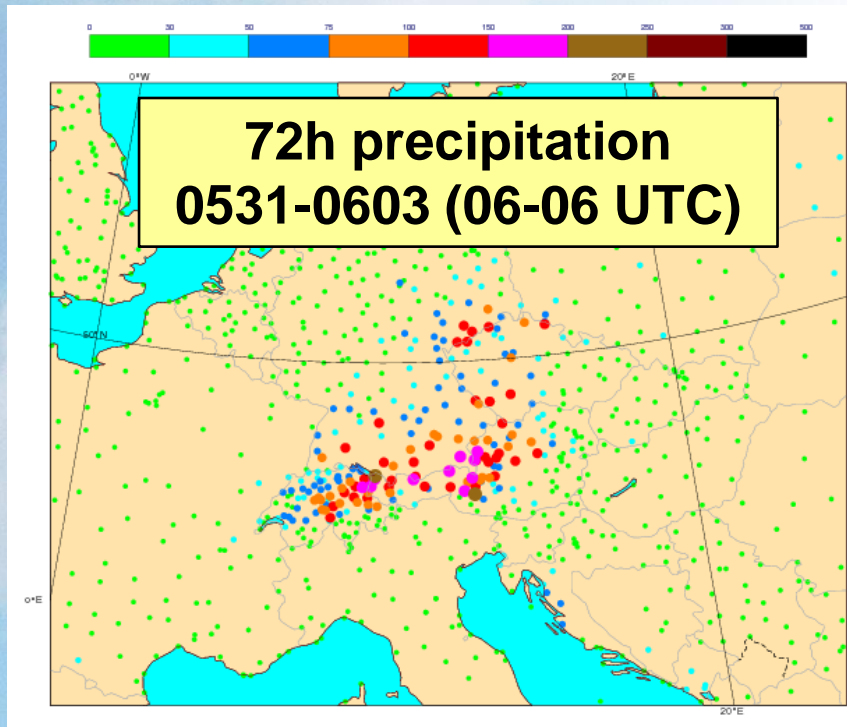
Latest issue:
No.135 Spring 2013

Warnings - Floods in Central Europe June 2013

- Image displays the flood warnings and alerts issued by the EFAS system
- Warnings and alerts have been issued for all major rivers in central Europe (Elbe, Danube, Rhine) up to 8 days in advance

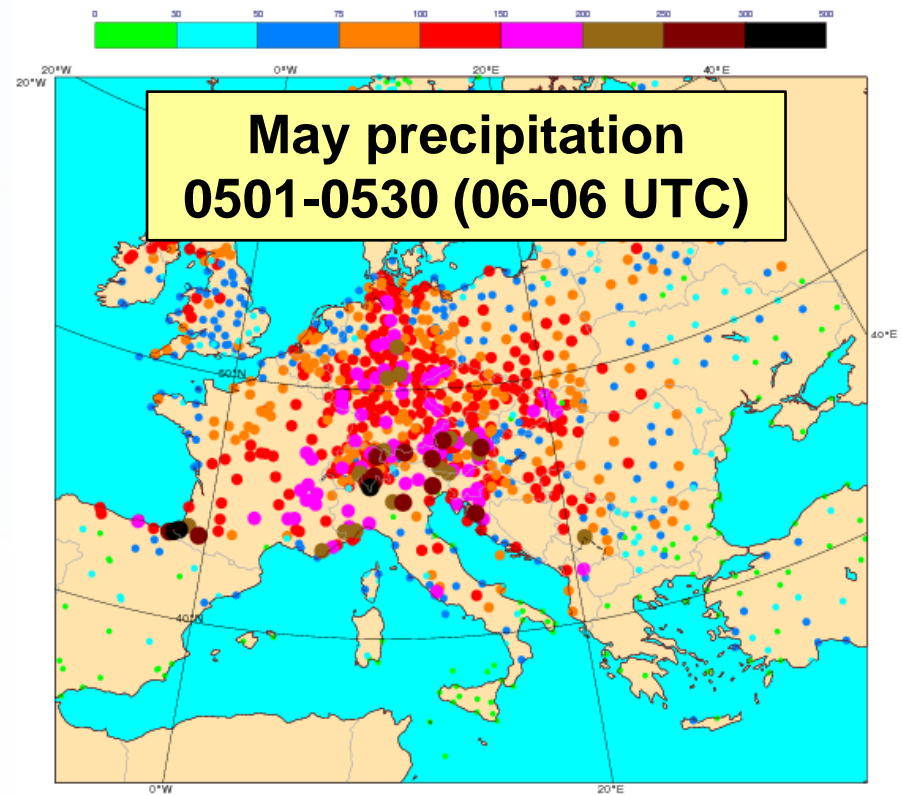


Meteorology- Floods in Central Europe June 2013



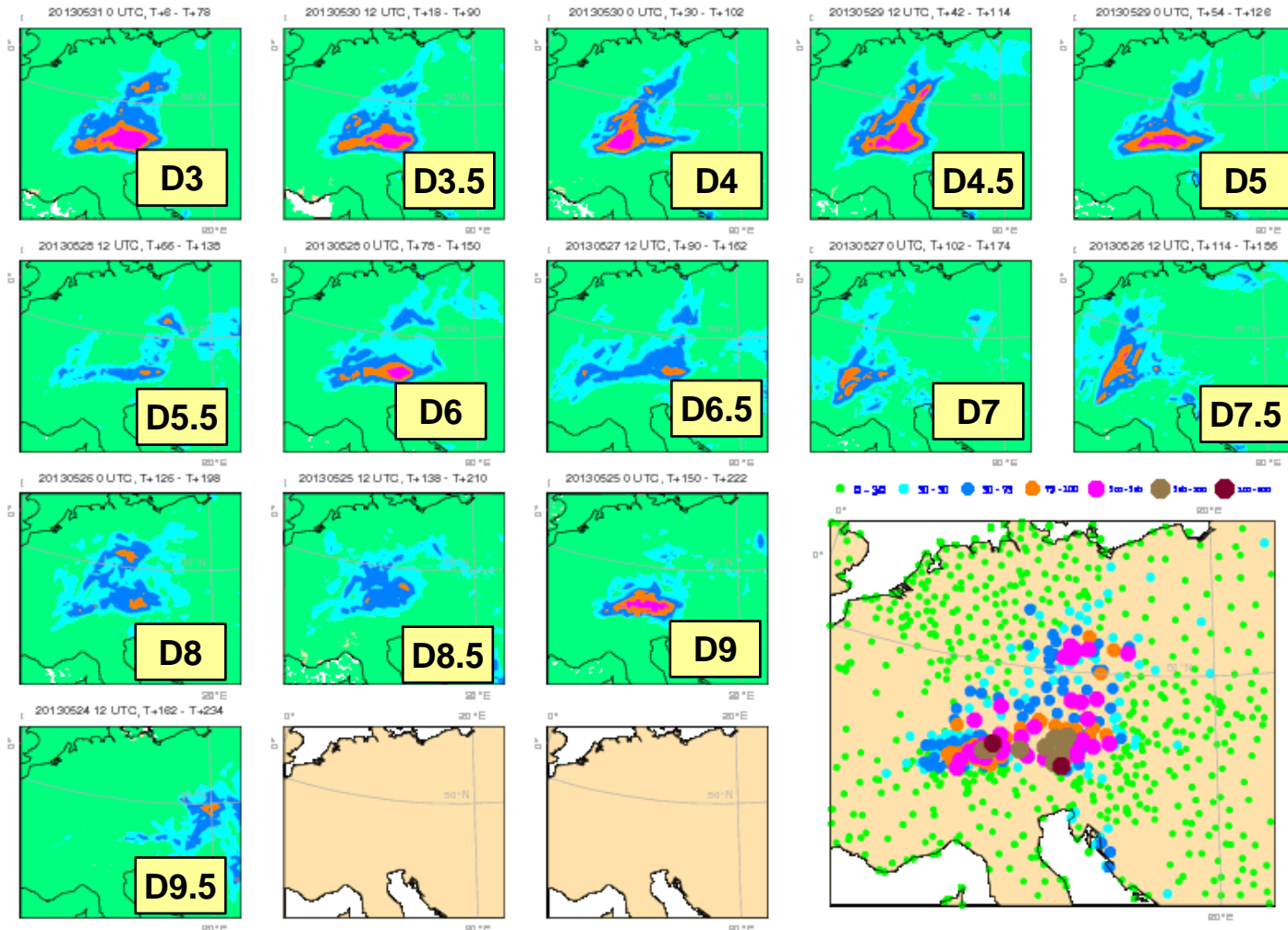
- The weather has been very wet in May before the floods providing a very wet soil and higher than normal waters in the rivers

- In just 3 days large area experienced over 100 mm rain with peaks in the Alps over 200 mm



Meteorology- Floods in Central Europe June 2013

High resolution deterministic



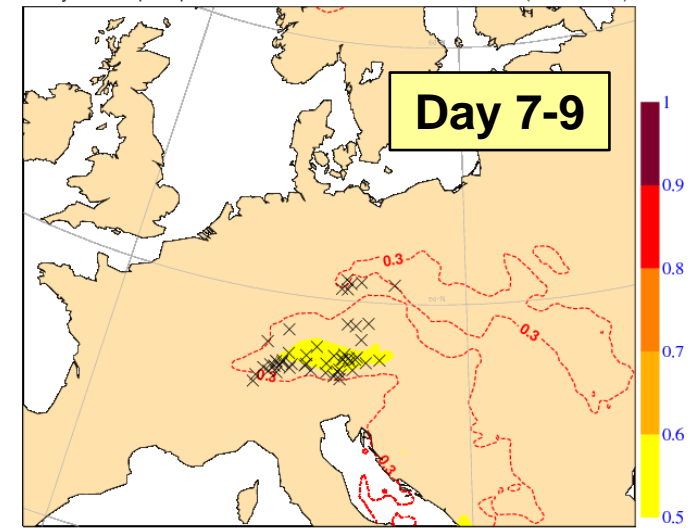
- At short range the area of the maximum precipitation is spot on and the values somewhat underestimated
- At longer ranges the model produces a large precip event near the area in every run even if with less extremity

Meteorology- Floods in Central Europe June 2013

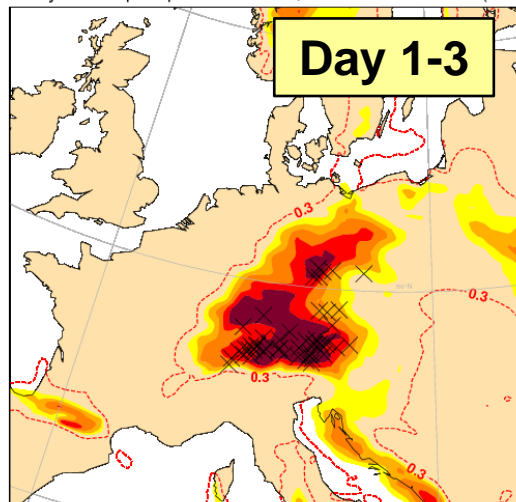
Extreme Forecast Index

- First indication already 8-9 days ahead of potential extreme event in this area
- Signal got gradually stronger closer to the event
- From 4-5 days in advance the area of extreme observed precipitation was highlighted quite well with EFI close to 1

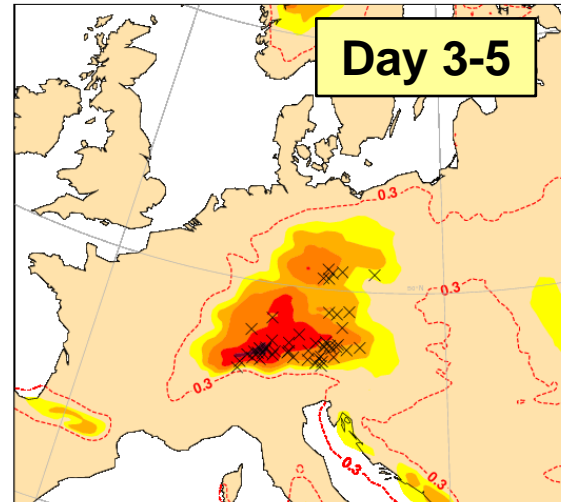
3-day EFI for precipitation T+144-216, valid for Fri-Sat-Sun (06-06 UTC)



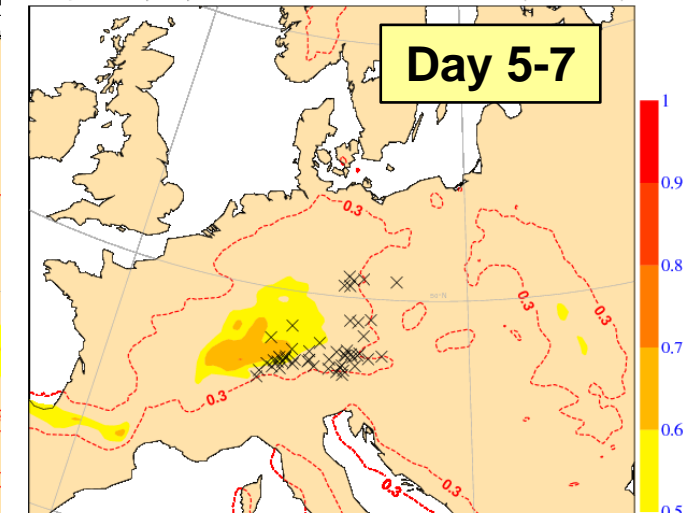
3-day EFI for precipitation T+6-78, valid for Fri-Sat-Sun (06-06 UTC)



3-day EFI for precipitation T+48-120, valid for Fri-Sat-Sun (06-06 UTC)



3-day EFI for precipitation T+96-168, valid for Fri-Sat-Sun (06-06 UTC)

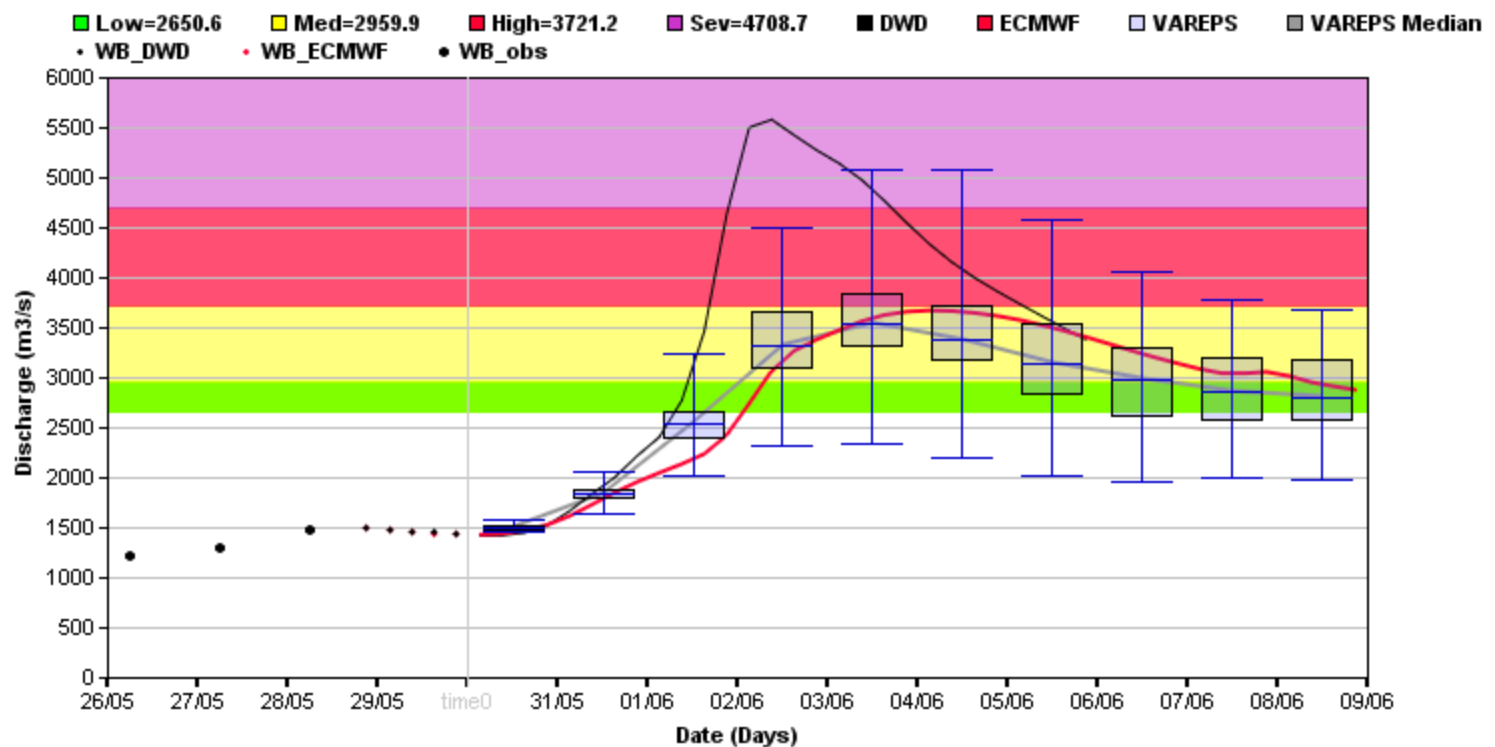


Hydrology - Floods in Central Europe June 2013

The image shows the EFAS multi-model streamflow prediction for Passau, Germany. Forecast date is 30/05/2013 12 UTC. The colours indicate the different alert levels.

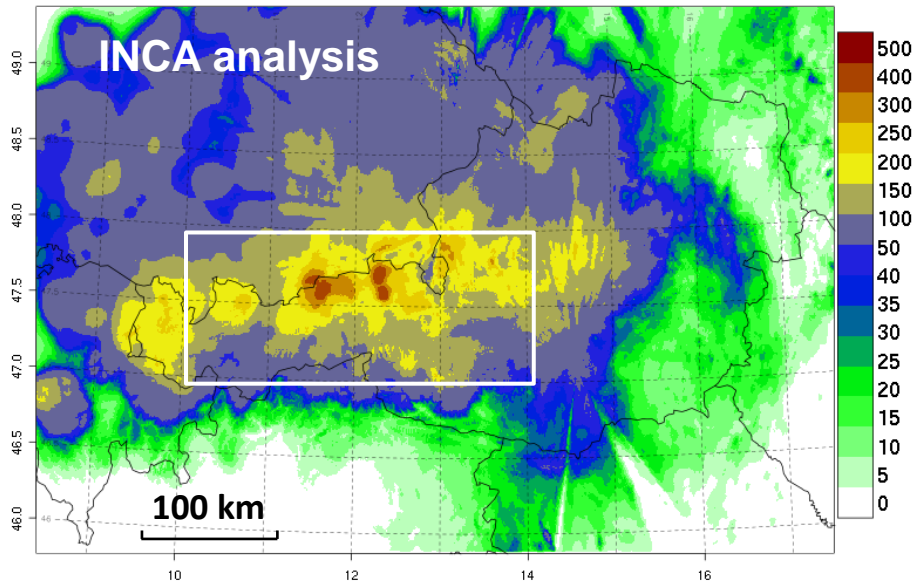
The box plots show the ECMWF EPS, the red line the ECMWF Highres, the black line the DWD COSMO.

The forecasts gives a clear indication of a flooding in 3-4 days

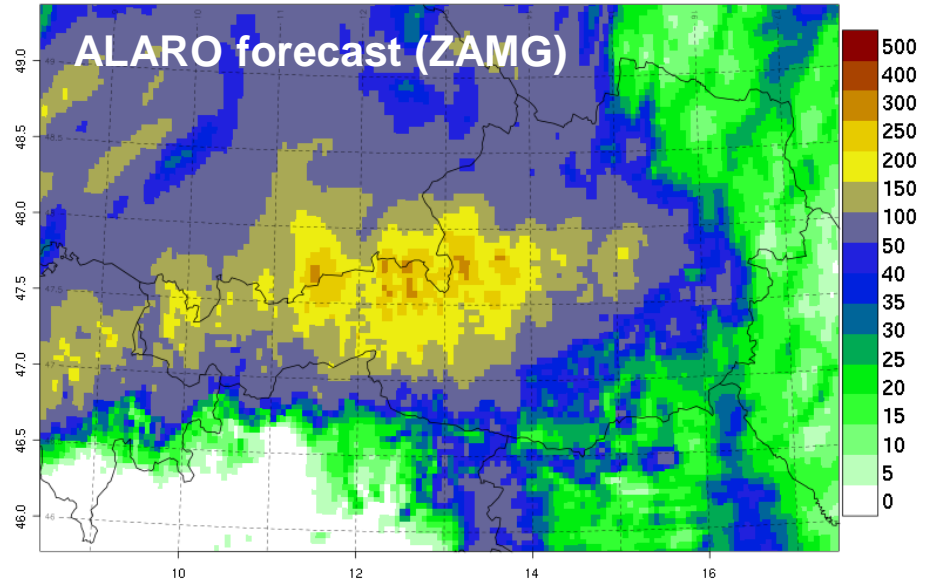


Precipitation from 31/05/2013 00UTC to 03/06/2013 00UTC

72h precip. INCA 2013060300

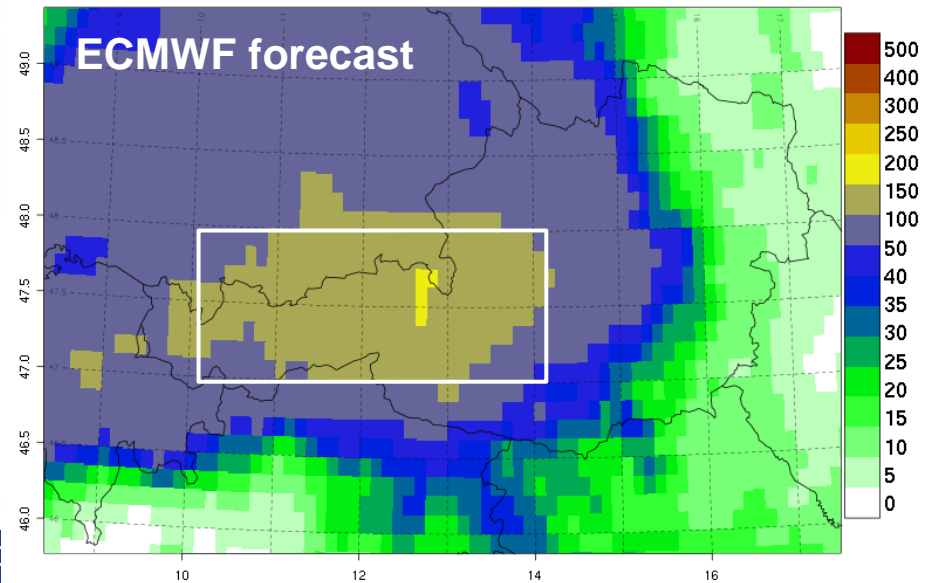


72h precip. ALARO5 2013053100+72



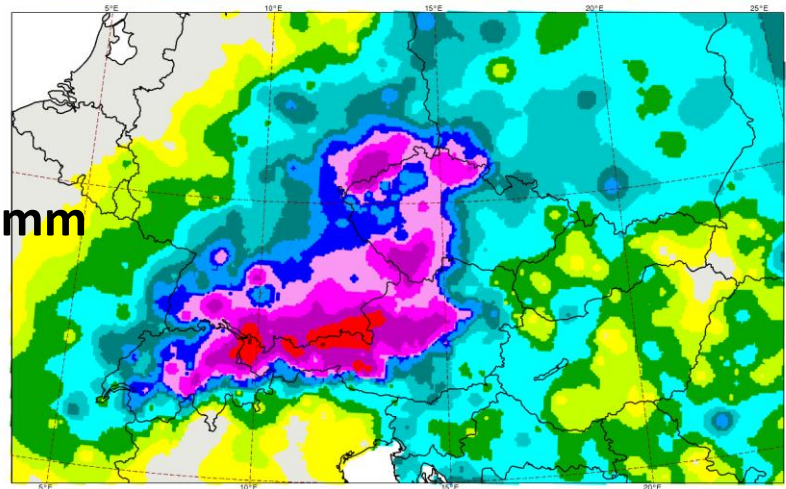
- ALARO (5 km): very good at 100 km scale but local maxima underestimated
- ECMWF (16 km): correct location but underestimation of magnitude

72h precip. ECMWF 2013053100+72

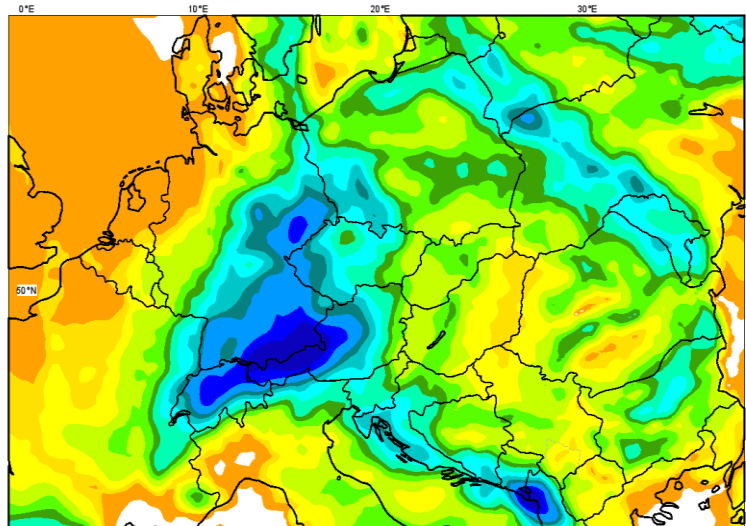


Comparison between models: 31 May – 3 June 2013

OBS
Max:
~200mm



ECMWF
0-72h
Max:
~150m
m

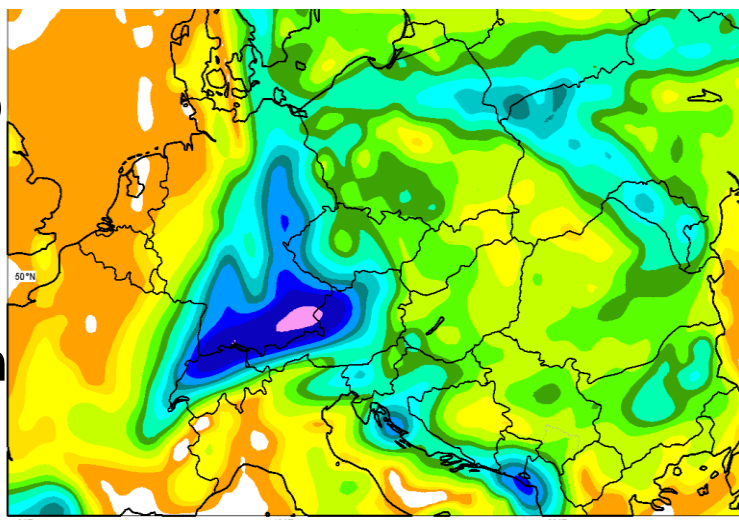


0.1 1 2 5 10 15 20 30 40 50

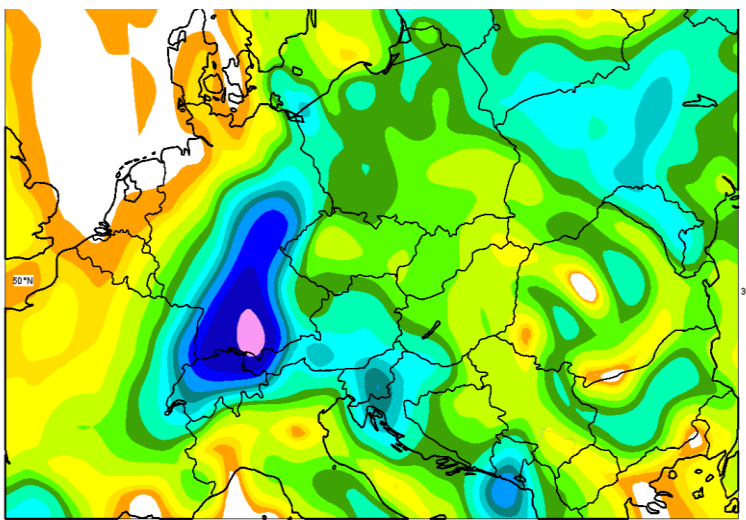
60 80 100 150 200 250 300 500 700 1000



UKMO
0-72h
Max:
~160m
m

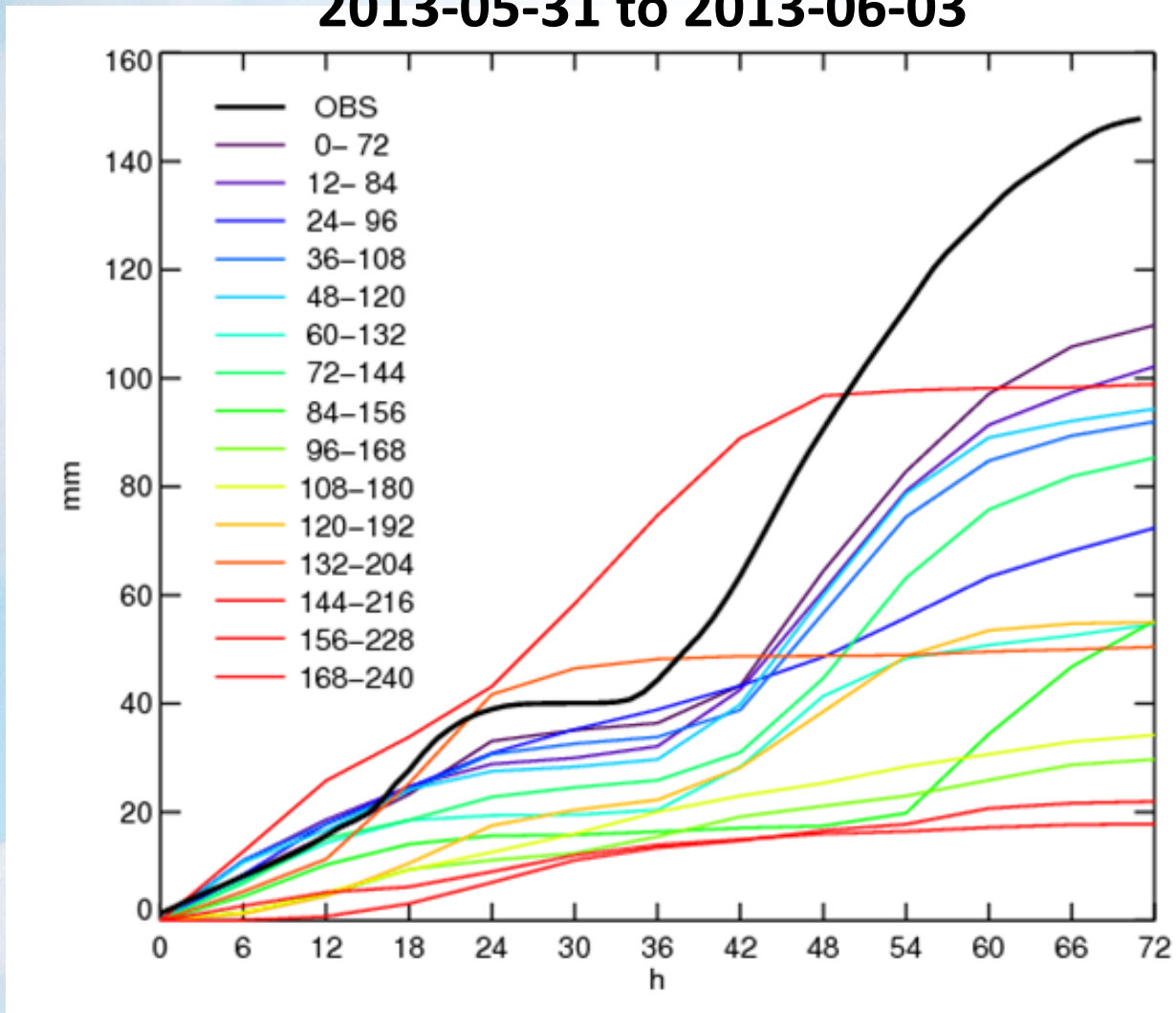


NCEP
(USA)
0-72h
Max:
~185m
m



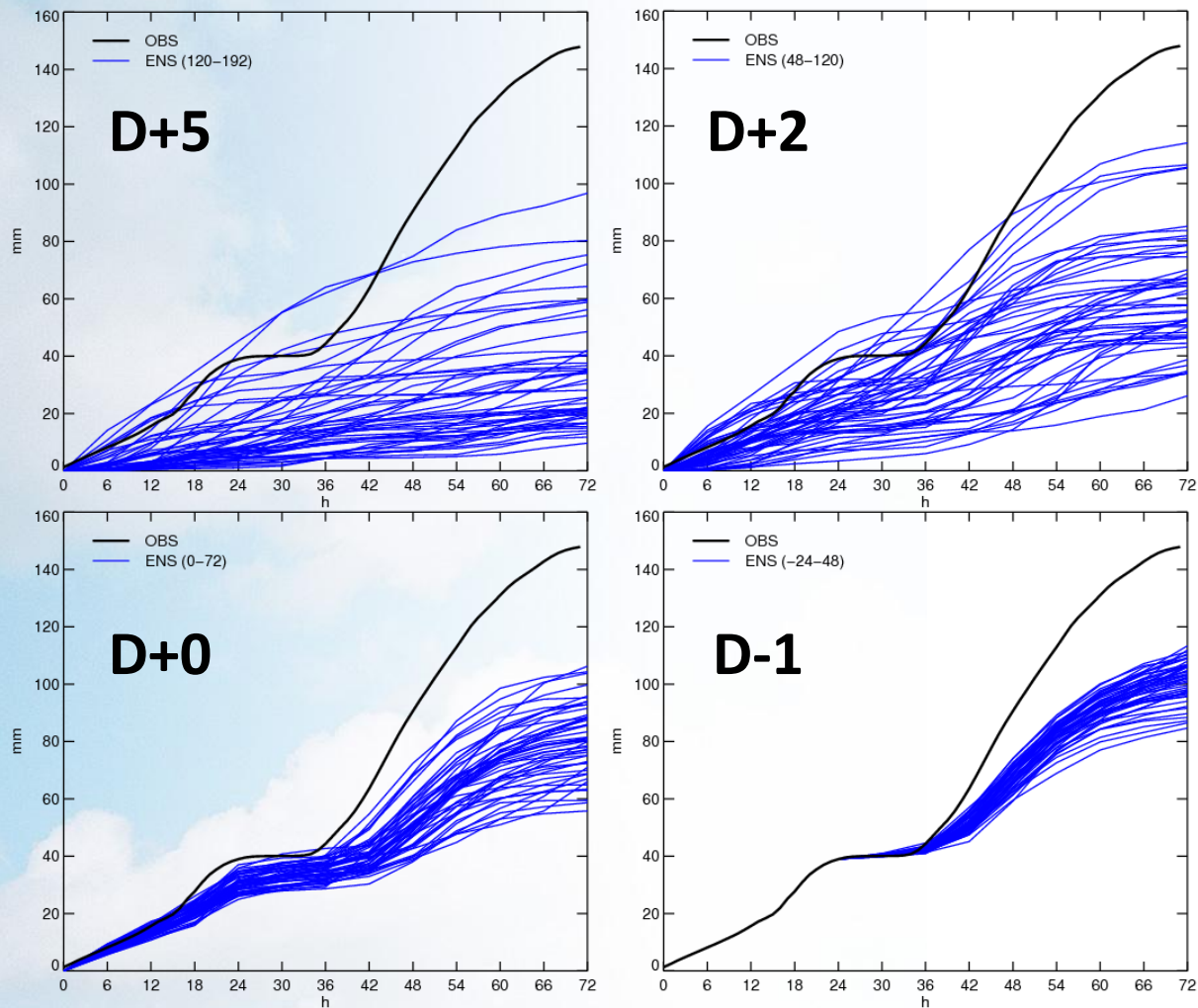
Cumulative precipitation - HRES

2013-05-31 to 2013-06-03



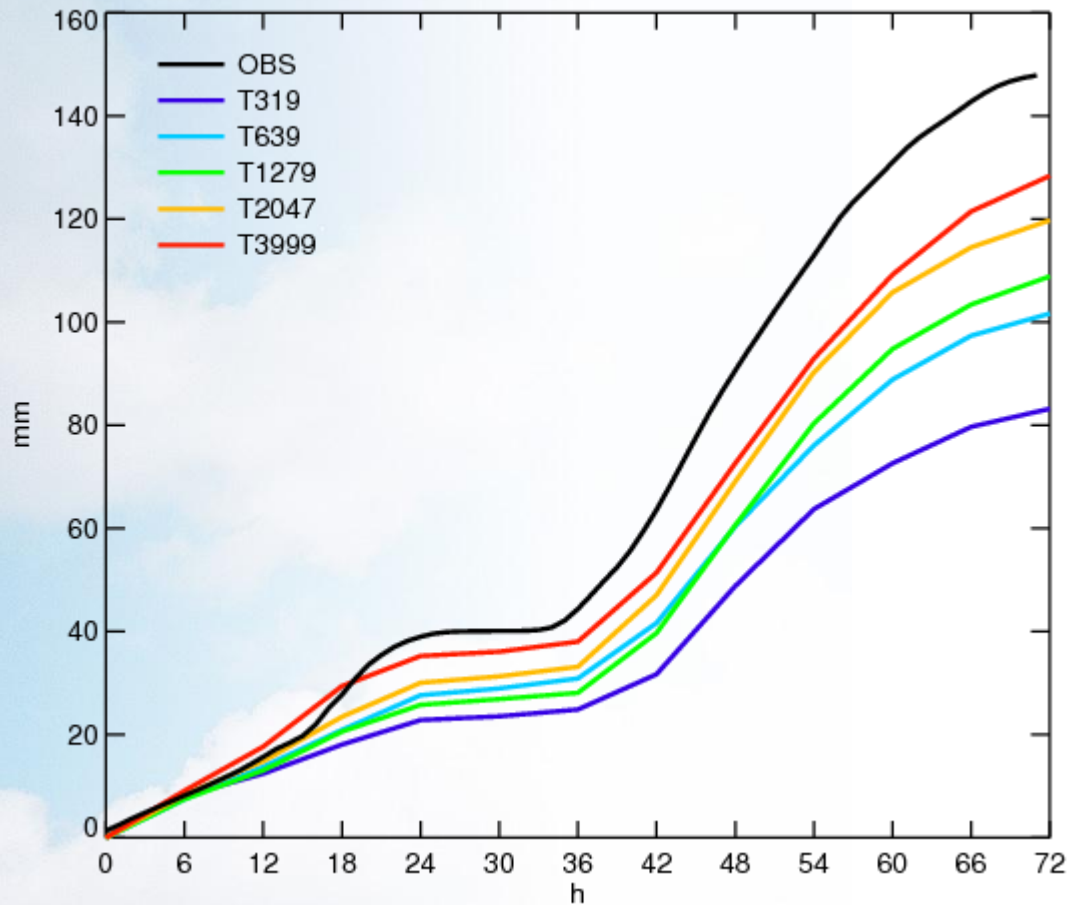
Cumulative precipitation - ENS

2013-05-31 to 2013-06-03



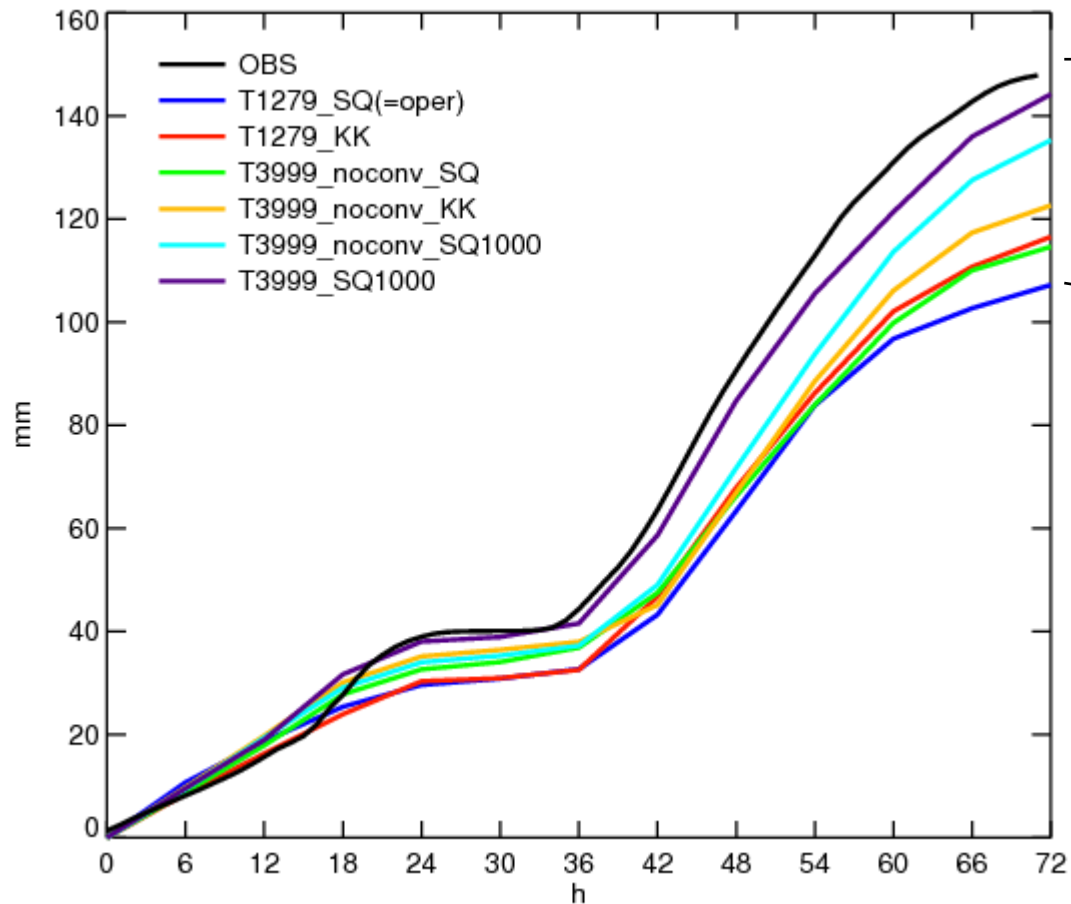
Cumulative precipitation - experiments

2013-05-31 to 2013-06-03



Cumulative precipitation - experiments

2013-05-31 to 2013-06-03



Observations

Increased resolution +
modified cloud physics

Operational model

Discharge at Passau - experiments

