

UNIT 3: Forecast Uncertainty

Unit 3 Objectives



Unit Objectives

At the end of Unit 3, you should be able to:

- Explain how wind speed probability products are used to predict the chance and timing of hazardous winds.
- Explain uncertainty as it relates to arrival times for TS wind speeds.
- Identify products used to evaluate storm surge risk.
- Identify and discuss coastal surge models.

Forecast Errors





Improving, But Not Perfect



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Increasing Error

Forecast Track Errors

Track Errors





Forecast Track Errors in Miles



Track Errors



Track Errors Based on Initial Intensity

Hurricanes

 Track errors increase about 25–30 miles per day





Finally, Signs of Improvement



Forecast Intensity Errors



ncreasing Error

Intensity Errors

Intensity Errors

 Increase the first 2–3 days and then level off





Intensity Errors in MPH







Forecast Intensity Errors: RI

Rapid Intensification

- A forecast challenge
- Often results in very large errors
- Forecasting the extent and timing of that intensification remains difficult

Example: Iota Advisory 7 (2020)

24h Error:	0 mph
Actual Intensity:	<u>105 mph</u>
24h Forecast:	105 mph
Initial Intensity:	65 mph

36 h Error:	35 mph
Actual Intensity:	155 mph
36h Forecast:	120 mph
Initial Intensity:	65 mph





Don't Focus on the Skinny Black Line





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Hurricane Charley





Forecast vs. Observed





Would Alternate Scenarios Help?





Wind Speed Probabilities





TROPICAL STORM MICHAEL WIND SPEED PROBABILITIES NUMBER7NWS NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER MIAMI FLAL1420180900 UTC MON OCT 08 2018

NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

- - - WIND SPEED PROBABILITIES FOR SELECTED LOCATIONS - - - -

TIME PERIODS	FROM 06Z MON TO 18Z MON	FROM 18Z MON TO 06Z TUE	FROM 06Z TUE TO 18Z TUE	FROM 18Z TUE TO 06Z WED	FROM 06Z WED TO 06Z THU	FROM 06Z THU TO 06Z FRI	FROM 06Z FRI TO 06Z SAT
FORECAST HOU	R (12) (24)	(36)	(48)	(72)	(96)	(120)
LOCATION	KT						
TALLAHASSEE	FL 34 X	X(X)	1(1)	6(7)	68(75)	6(81)	X(81)
TALLAHASSEE	FL 50 X	X(X)	X(X)	1(1)	41(42)	6(48)	X(48)
TALLAHASSEE	FL 64 X	X(X)	X(X)	X(X)	20(20)	4(24)	X(24)
APALACHICOLA	34 X	X(X)	5(5)	29(34)	57(91)	1(92)	X(92)
APALACHICOLA	50 X	X(X)	X(X)	6(6)	59(65)	2(67)	X(67)
APALACHICOLA	64 X	X(X)	X(X)	1(1)	39(40)	1(41)	X(41)
PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY	FL 34 X FL 50 X FL 64 X	X(X) X(X) X(X)	4 (4) X (X) X (X)	26(30) 6(6) 1(1)	60 (90) 57 (63) 37 (38)	1(91) 1(64) X(38)	X(91) X(64) X(38)



The chance of hurricane-force winds occurring at Pensacola during the next 5 days is between____.

A. 1% to 10%
B. 10% to 20%
C. 20% to 30%
D. 30% to 40%
E. 40% to 50%



Generating Probabilities



More Scenarios

- 1,000 realistic alternate scenarios are generated.
 - Official NHC forecast
 - Historical track and intensity errors
- Weakening over land
- Track model spread
 - Forecast track errors are correlated to the spread of the model guidance.



Generating Probabilities 2





Generating Probabilities 3





What Does 10% Chance Mean?









- Tropical-Storm-Force
- •58 mph
- Hurricane-Force





- Tropical-Storm-Force
- •58 mph
- Hurricane-Force





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TROPICAL STO NWS NATIONAL 0900 UTC MON	RM MICH HURRIC OCT 08	AEL WIND ANE CENTE 2018	SPEED PR Er MIAMI	OBABILIT: FL	IES NUMBI AL142018	ER 7 3	
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FORECAST HOU	R (1	2) (24)	(36)	(48)	(72)	(96)	(120)
LOCATION	ΚT						
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PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY PANAMA CITY	FL 34 FL 50 FL 64	X X (X) X X (X) X X (X)	4 (4) X (X) X (X)	26(30) 6(6) 1(1)	60 (90) 57 (63) 37 (38)	1(91) 1(64) X(38)	X(91) X(64) X(38)

- Tropical-Storm-Force
- •58 mph
- Hurricane-Force

Onset Probabilities

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TROPICAL STORM MI NWS NATIONAL HURF 0900 UTC MON OCT	CHAEL ICANE 08 201	WIND SP CENTER 18	EED PRO MIAMI F	BABILITI L	ES NUMBE AL142018	ER 7 3	
WIND SPEED PROBABILITIES FOR SELECTED LOCATIONS							
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FORECAST HOUR	(12)	(24)	(36)	(48)	(72)	(96)	(120)
LOCATION KT							
TALLAHASSEE FL 34 TALLAHASSEE FL 50 TALLAHASSEE FL 64	X X X	X (X) X (X) X (X)	1 (1) X (X) X (X)	6(7) 1(1) X(X)	<mark>68</mark> (75) 41 (42) 20 (20)	6(81) 6(48) 4(24)	X (81) X (48) X (24)
APALACHICOLA 34 APALACHICOLA 50 APALACHICOLA 64	X X X	x (x) x (x) x (x)	5 (5) X (X) X (X)	<mark>29(</mark> 34) 6(6) 1(1)	<mark>57</mark> (91) 59 (65) 39 (40)	1 (92) 2 (67) 1 (41)	x (92) x (67) x (41)
PANAMA CITY FL 34 PANAMA CITY FL 50 PANAMA CITY FL 64	X X X	X (X) X (X) X (X)	4 (4) X (X) X (X)	<mark>26(</mark> 30) 6(6) 1(1)	60 (90) 57 (63) 37 (38)	1 (91) 1 (64) <mark>X</mark> (38)	X (91) X (64) X (38)

Onset Probabilities

•Timing information



Cumulative Probabilities



Cumulative Probabilities

Total chance through the time period



5-Day Cumulative Graphic: TS-Force





- Tropical-Storm-Force
- •58 mph
- Hurricane-Force

5-Day Cumulative Graphic: 58 mph





- Tropical-Storm-Force
- •58 mph
- Hurricane-Force

5-Day Cumulative Graphic: Hurricane





- Tropical-Storm-Force
- •58 mph
- Hurricane-Force



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Forecast vs. Observed 2





Would Alternate Scenarios Help? 2





Would Alternate Scenarios Help? 3





Chances of hurricane-force winds at Tampa and Port Charlotte are both around 30%

Hurricane Matthew (2016)





WSP – Knowledge Check Revisit



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Wind Timing Importance and Causes

Uncertainty in Wind Timing

• Track

 Forward speed, direction of motion, and location of center relative to given location

Storm Size

How far will TS winds extend from the center?
 Difficult to forecast and highly variable

Time of Arrival Graphics

Designed to account for uncertainty in arrival of TS-force winds and provide timing information





Importance and Causes





Generating Time of Arrival Graphics



More Scenarios

- 1,000 realistic alternate scenarios are generated.
 - Official NHC forecast and historical errors
 - Weakening over land
 - Track model spread
- Produces information about:
 - Chance of wind occurring
 - Probabilistic onset timing



Earliest Reasonable Onset



Earliest Reasonable

- 10% chance of onset
 - Most conservative timing
- Arrival Time of TS winds
 - Black contours
- 5-day cumulative TS probabilities
 - Color filled



Most Likely Onset

Most Likely

- 50% chance of onset
 - Equally likely to occur before as after
- Arrival Time of TS winds
 - Black contours
- 5-day cumulative TS probabilities
 - Color filled





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NHC – South Beach

Timing Uncertainty

Earliest Reasonable

- Absolutely must be there by 5 p.m.
- Leave by 4:10 p.m. (50 min)

Most Likely

- Some wiggle room
- Can afford to be a little late if traffic
- Leave by 4:34 p.m. (26 min)
- Window to leave: 24 min
 - 4:10 p.m. to 4:34 p.m.





Wind Timing - Tallahassee FL



Timing Uncertainty

Earliest Reasonable

- 10% chance of onset
- Most conservative timing
- Tuesday 8 p.m.

• Most Likely

- 50% chance of onset
- Equally likely before as after
- Wednesday 8 a.m.

Range of wind arrival: 12 h

- Tue 8 p.m. to Wed 8 a.m.



Wind Timing Uncertainty



TOA Product Limitations

Storm Size

 Unusually large or small storms may not be handled well, especially beyond the first 24–36 hours.

• Slow Forward Speed

 Storms that stall or move slowly can have much earlier onset times than what is conveyed in the official forecast.

Hurricane Michael (2018)



Deterministic TOA
 Most Likely TOA
 Earliest Reasonable TOA



Hurricane Dorian (2019)







Hurricane Nate (2017)







Summary - Wind Speed Probabilities

Summary

- NHC's forecasts are improving but errors remain.
 - Error cone is not the cure for the skinny black line.

• Wind Speed Probabilities.

- Likelihood of Tropical Storm and Hurricane Winds
- Onset timing of wind hazards

Incorporates track, intensity, and size uncertainty.

- Includes weakening due to land
- Provides an assessment of wind timing and threat that accounts for NHC forecast errors.





Unit 3 Objectives Revisited



Unit Objectives

At the end of Unit 3, you should be able to:

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Hurricane Sally





What a Difference a Bay Makes





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Storm Surge – SLOSH Model



Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes

A numerical model used to estimate storm surge heights for historical, hypothetical, or predicted hurricanes



Storm Surge Risk Tools





Maximum Envelope of Water



MEOWS

- Composite of maximum storm surge for a given set of parameters (by basin)
- Used as guidance for planning and operations



MEOW Example





Maximum of Maximums (MOMs)



MOMs

- Worst-case for a particular category storm
- Combination of many scenarios
 - Forward speed
 - Angle of approach
 - Size (Radius of maximum wind)
 - Initial tide level
- No single hurricane will produce the regional flooding depicted in a Maximum of Maximums (MOMs)

Maximum of Maximums (MOMs) 2





Probabilistic Storm Surge (P-Surge)



P-Surge

- Based on NHC official advisory
 - Uncertainties based on historical errors

• Accounts for uncertainty in:

- Track (landfall location)
- Forward speed
- Size (Radius of maximum wind)
- Intensity
- Accounts for tide
- Heights above ground level



Probabilistic Storm Surge





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Sizes, Intensities, Forward Speeds





Size (RMW):Small, Medium, LargeForward Speed:Fast, Medium, SlowIntensity:Strong, Medium, Weak

Web-Based. Timing. Availability.



P-Surge

- Typically issued with a Hurricane or Storm Surge Watch/Warning
 - But can be provided up to 72 hours prior to arrival of TS winds when forecaster confidence is high
- Available about 1 hour after advisory
- Output used to generate NHC's Potential Storm Surge Flooding Map
 - Also used to create local NWS storm surge products (i.e., Hurricane Threats and Impacts Graphics, etc.)

ADV TIME	P-SURGE
• 0500	0600 EDT
• 1100	1200 EDT
• 1700	1800 EDT
• 2300	0000 EDT

Deterministic vs. Probabilistic









In general, NHC operational storm surge products provide water levels above which reference level?

- A. Mean Sea Level (MSL)
- B. Ground Level (AGL)
- C. NAVD88
- D. Normal Tidal Levels

Vertical Datums



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Potential Storm Surge Flooding Map

Potential Inundation Map

- Height above ground that the water <u>could</u> reach
 - Reasonable worst-cast scenario for any individual location
 - Storm surge heights at any individual location have a 10% chance of being exceeded
- Not a flooding footprint
- Issuance and availability are the same as P-Surge





Intertidal/Wetlands





Mangroves Everglades National Park, Florida



Tidal Shrub Swamp Virginia



Salt Marsh Brigantine, New Jersey



Cypress Swamp Bayou Corne, Louisiana

Short Pocosin Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, North Carolina

Sawgrass Prairie Everglades National Park, Florida

Intertidal/Wetlands Mask





Intertidal/Wetlands Mask 2





Messaging P-Surge

Inundation Layer

Only

Download GIS data

(Instructions)



NHC Potential Storm Surge Flooding Map Hurricane LAURA (2020) Advisory 27 From 10 AM CDT Wednesday August 26 to 01 PM CDT Sunday August 30

Intertidal Zone/Estuarine Wetland

Greater than 1 foot above ground

Greater than 3 feet above ground

Greater than 6 feet above ground Greater than 9 feet above ground

Consult local officials for flood risk

Leveed area



Map Opacity Slider

Inundation with Intertidal Layer

Inundation Layer Only

weather.gov

hurricanes.gov



Decision Support Timeframes





Questions/Comments?



