# From the Potential Forecast of Typhoons to Hazards Emergency Response ——A Case Study of Super Typhoon "Yagi"



### Severe/hazardous Weather



# Meteorological disasters

- Weather: The atmospheric conditions at a specific time and place
- Severe weather or high-impact weather: any weather conditions that pose a significant threat to life, property, and commerce. Such as typhoon, heavy rain, thunderstorm, etc.

The sudden events caused by meteorological factors that pose a threat to human society. These events can lead to casualties, property damage, ecological and environmental destruction, and socio-economic impacts.

### Meteorological disasters

# Severe weather (Typhoons)

- **✓** Tracks
- **✓** Intensity
- ✓ Strong wind
- ✓ Heavy rain
- **√** .....

### Vulnerable entity

- ✓ National comprehensive risk survey of natural disasters ---- confirm the thresholds and spreads of meteorological elements for disasters risk
- ✓ Meteorological disaster risk prediction

# Disaster prevention and mitigation mechanism

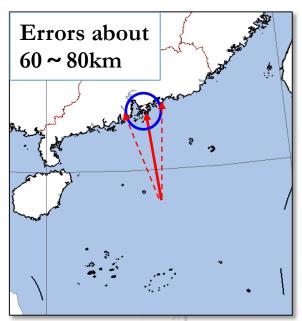
- ✓ Early warning mechanism
- ✓ "call for action" mechanism
- ✓ Emergency response mechanism

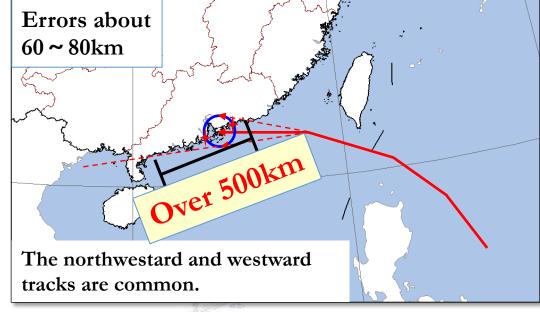
### Severe weather (Typhoons)

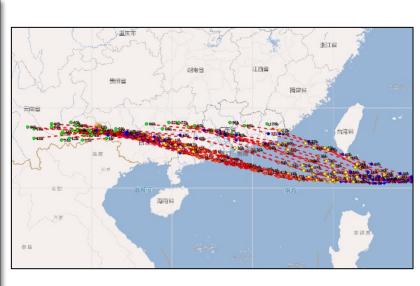
- ✓ Tracks
- ✓ Intensity
- ✓ Strong wind
- ✓ Heavy rain

### Problem 1: typhoon track

- Applications of the **EPS** and the **TYTEC** method by National Meteorological Center (NMC) has improved the ability of typhoons tracks forecast.
- ! Some exceptions.





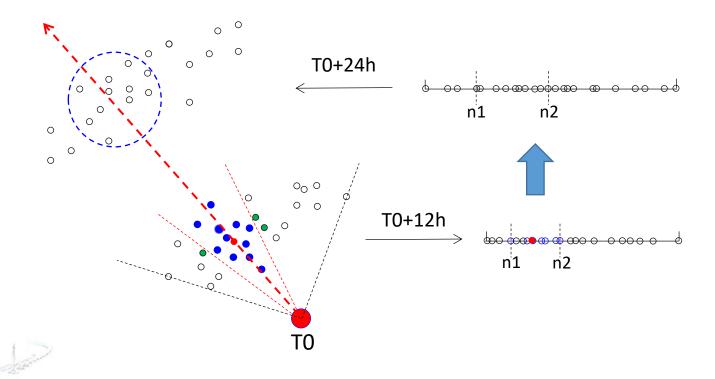


- The forecast errors are the same. But the forecast spread and striking probability are great different.
- The long-time forecast(potential forecast) is hard!
- Moving directions forecast are important for disaster prevention and mitigation.

### Problem 1: typhoon track

> Optimal consensus tracks method based on moving direction errors of EPS

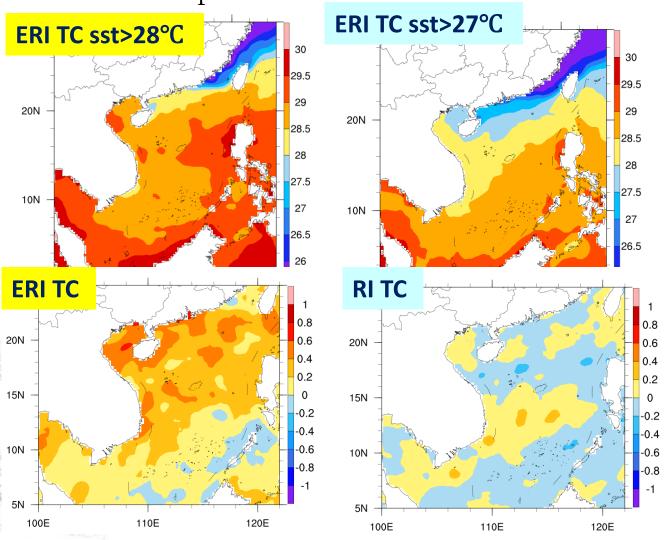
- A. EPS is 12hr late for the daily forecast
- B. Choose top 25% members with the smallest moving direction errors (not the distance errors)
- C. Assume these members are optimal



Optimal consensus track based on moving direction errors of EPS

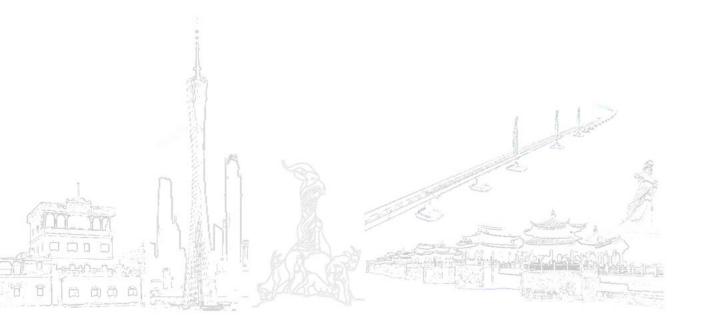
### Problem 2: typhoon intensity

- Rapid intensity(RI) and extremely rapid intensification(ERI) typhoons are difficult to predict and may be the most dangerous situations for disaster prevention.
- A. Conclude the **definition** of RI and ERI in the **South China Sea**.
- B. Statistical analysis on the affecting factors of the typhoon intensity change: SST, vertical wind shear, upper-level outflow/divergence, water vapor flux, the size of TC .....



### Vulnerable entity

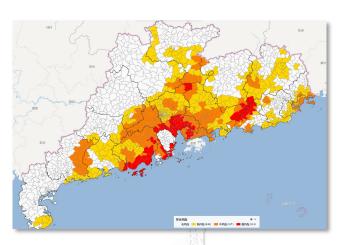
- ✓ National comprehensive risk survey of natural disasters
- ✓ Meteorological disaster risk prediction

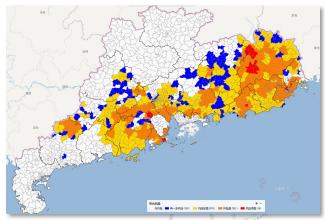


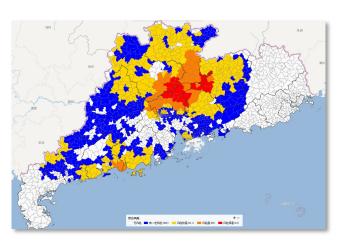


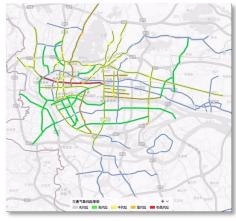
### Comprehensive risk survey & disaster risk prediction

- National comprehensive risk survey: Leading by central government, the departments of meteorology, hydrology, traffic, geology, etc, and work on the comprehensive risk survey of natural disaster.
- > Impact-based forecast & high-impact weather risk forecast









Integrated risk forecast product

Flood risk forecast product of rivers, cities & town

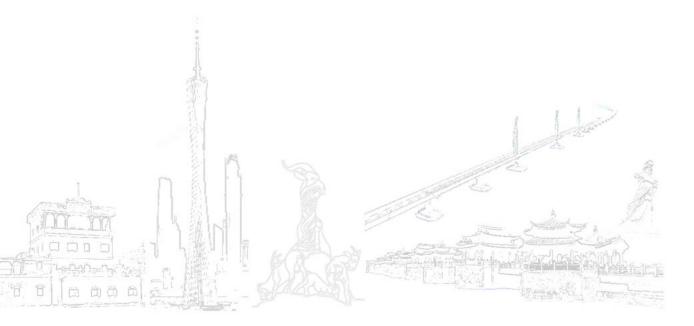
Geological disaster risk forecast product

Traffic jam forecast product



# Disaster prevention and mitigation mechanism

- ✓ Early warning mechanism
- ✓ "call for action" mechanism
- ✓ Emergency response mechanism



### Early warning mechanism

- > Meteorological warning signals
  - ---- Trigger

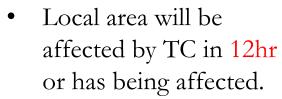
Rainstorm alerts

Typhoon warnings

Local area will be affected by TC in 48hr.

- 3hr cumulative precipitation is over 100mm.
- Average wind speed over 32.7m·s<sup>-1</sup>(kts)





 Average wind speed over 32.7m·s<sup>-1</sup>(kts)



Suspend or cease of classes in school:

- ✓ APP 'Tingkeling'
- ✓ Short messages
- ✓ Website
- ✓ WeChat
- **√** .....

### "call for action" mechanism

> Dual "call for action" ---- Trigger

#### Rainstorm alerts (The highest level alert)









Local chief executive (governor, mayor, head of town, etc)



Meteorological administration





**Emergency management** department

### Emergency response mechanism

Responsibilities of all the departments

---- cross-department coordination



#### **Industry** command department

- ✓ Constructive dept.
- ✓ Agricultural dept.
- ✓ Traffic dept.
- ✓ Energetic dept.





- ✓ Meteorological information
- ✓ Hydrological information
- ✓ Oceanic information
- ✓ Disaster information

### Local government Local chief executive

Emergency management department

#### Rescue department

- ✓ Fire dept.
- ✓ Specialized rescue team
- ✓ Soldiers
- ✓ Medical team.
- ✓.....



#### Integrated support department



- ✓ Food, clothes & houses ✓ Cost of goods
- ✓ Medical service
- ✓ Telecommunication ✓ Security force
- ✓ Electronic service

- ✓ Media









### Emergency response mechanism

> Emergency response levels

#### Level I:

STY will hit local areas in 24hr.

#### Level II:

STY will hit local areas in 48hr.

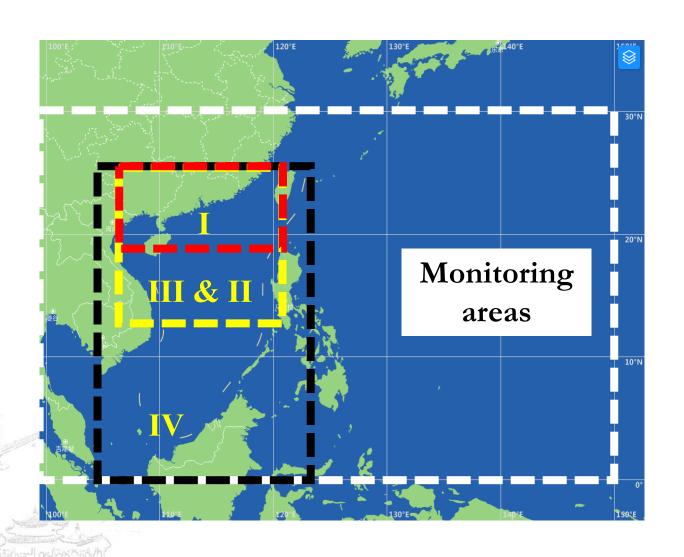
#### Level III:

TY will hit local areas in 48hr.

STS or TS will hit local areas in 48hr.

#### Level IV:

TS will form or move into the SCS, and will affect local areas in 72hr.



### Emergency response mechanism

### > During the disasters

■ Emergency rescue Firemen

Specialized rescue team

Soldiers

Medical team.

. . . . . .



### > Daily time / usual work

- ☐ Update the emergency response plan regularly
- ☐ Training regularly
- ☐ Check and prepare disaster relief supplies & evacuation centers
- ☐ Science popularization efforts

#### ➤ After the disasters

☐ Organize post disaster reconstruction









#### 1. Extreme intensity

- ➤ Peak intensity: 68m·s<sup>-1</sup>
- The strongest typhoon that has made landfall in China mainland in autumn
- ➤ Intensity of landfall:

Hainan: 62m·s<sup>-1</sup>, grade 17

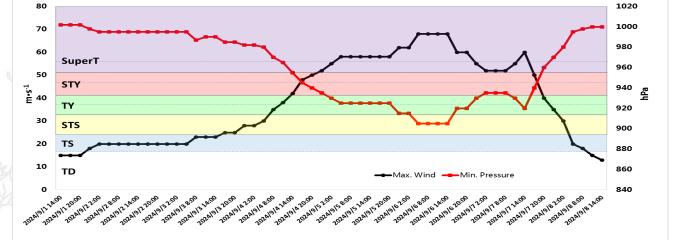
Guangdong: 58m·s<sup>-1</sup>, grade 17

Vietnam: 58m·s<sup>-1</sup>, grade 17

### 2. Rapid Intensification

> 24hr: 28m·s<sup>-1</sup>

➤ 12hr: 18m·s<sup>-1</sup>





#### 3. Destructive disaster







Agriculture & woods



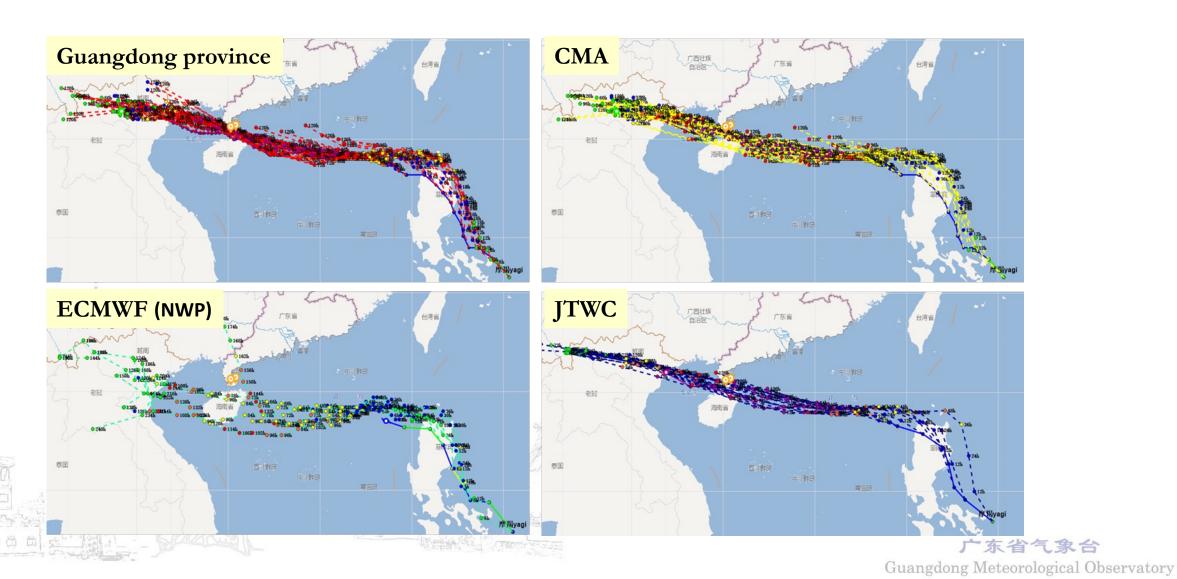




Vietnam Thailand

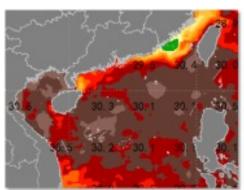


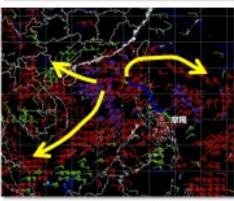
### > Track forecasts of Yagi



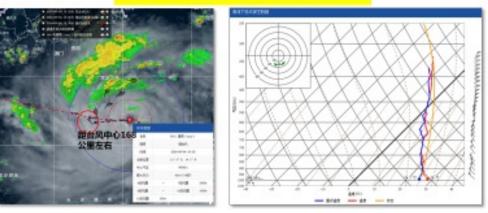
- > Intensity forecasts of Yagi
- ✓ Using FY4/FY3 satellite, Dual-Pol Doppler weather radar, NWP, Dropsonde by CMA(STI) and HKO

#### Yagi will intensify rapidly and continuously





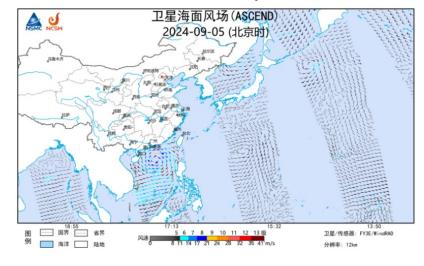




- 卫星探测反映结构对称、眼区对流旺盛
- 南海协同观测试验风圈预报基本吻合,路径前方环境垂直风切变小
- 大气、海洋环境有利略有加强

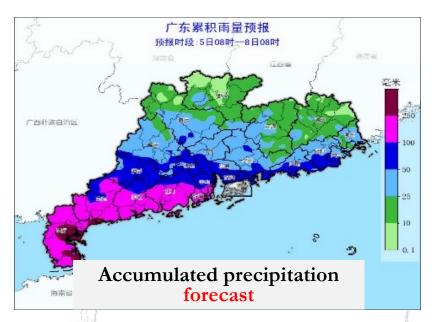
The slide used for analysis of Yagi at consultation video meeting with CMA

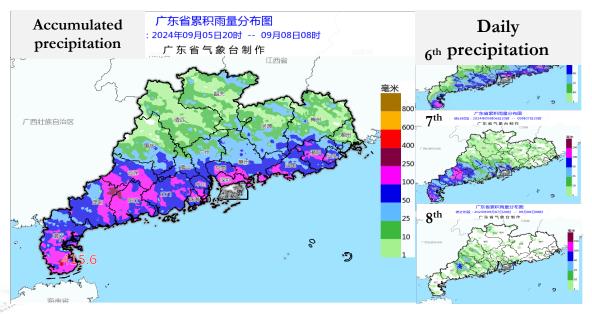
#### Surface wind by FY3E



### > Rainfall forecasts of Yagi

✓ Accurate rainfall forecast: duration, area, accumulated precipitation & maximum precipitation.



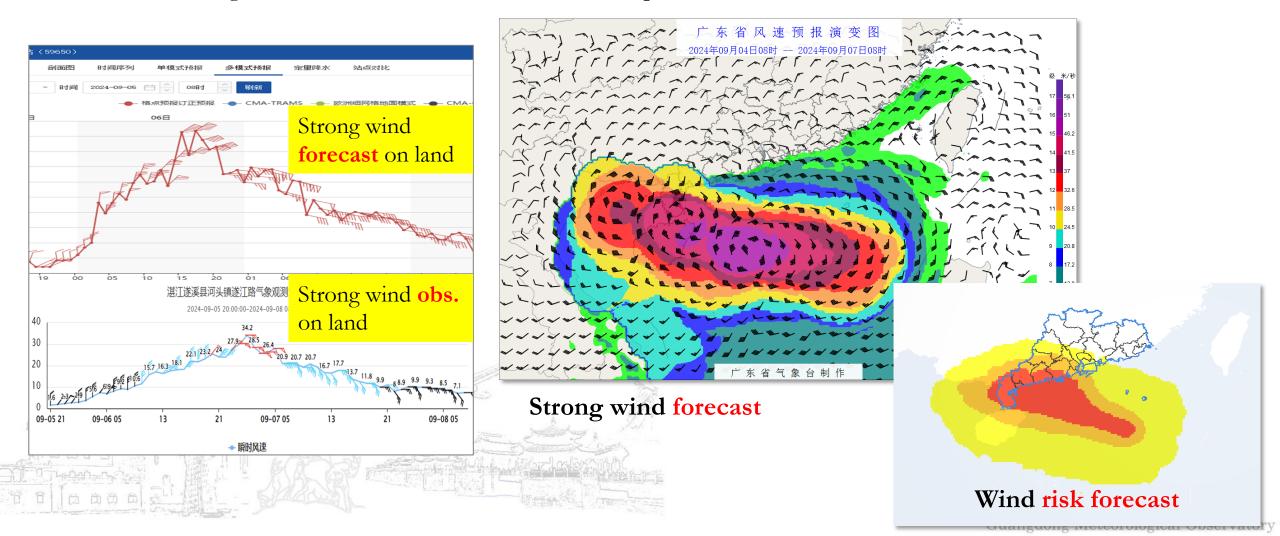


#### 24hr TS of heavy rainfall

Initial time	Guangdo ng	CMA	ECMWF	NCEP	CMA- GFS	CMA- MESO	CMA- TRAMS	CMA-GD	CMA- GD(MT)	Interpretatio n method
08h+20h	0.31	0.34	0.22	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.35	0.26	0.26	0.39
08h	0.36	0.31	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.22	0.38	0.29	0.30	0.38
20h	0.26	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.28	0.33	0.24	0.22	0.40

ator

- > Strong wind forecasts of Yagi
- ✓ Accurate strong wind forecast: all the vessels return to port in time



> Timeline of the emergency response levels





> Timeline of forecast and emergency response levels

Emergency respor		level IV	level II	level I		level III to IV		Termination	
ormation of Yagi			From STS to SuperTY	16:20, make landfall a Hainan 22:20, make landfall a Guangdong		15:30, make	17:00, dissipation of Yagi		
1 <sup>st</sup> Sep. 2 <sup>nd</sup>		3rd	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>		6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	
Forecast: strong wind will appear over the northern part of the SCS	move of Ha	cast: Yagi will to the area ainan and the twestern	Forecast: will make landfall in 6 <sup>th</sup>	Forecasts will hit Leizhou peninsul		Forecast:: will be the strongest typhoon that mak landfall in China		Brief review of Yagi	
	Guan	ngdong		X *	@	mainland			

Consultation on Yagi with government, emergency management department, etc face-to-face(5 times) or online(10 times)b

### > Consultation with CMA and other provinces/cities

Emergency response: level IV level II level II level II to IV Termination

1st Sep. 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th





Weather consultation video meeting with CMA from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6th

Consultation via WeChat with other cities anytime

#### 广东省气象台

专项预报 2024年9月6日18时30分发布 联系电话: 39456232

#### 琼州海峡专项预报

#### 一、台风动态

今年第 11 号台风"摩羯"已于 9 月 6 日 16 时 20 分前后以超强台风级在海南文昌市沿海登陆,登陆时中心附近最大风力 17 级以上 (62 米/秒),中心最低气压 915 百帕。

预计,"摩羯"将以15~20公里的时速继续向西偏北方向移动,上半夜以超强台风级二次登陆徐闻。

#### 二、琼州海峡大风预报

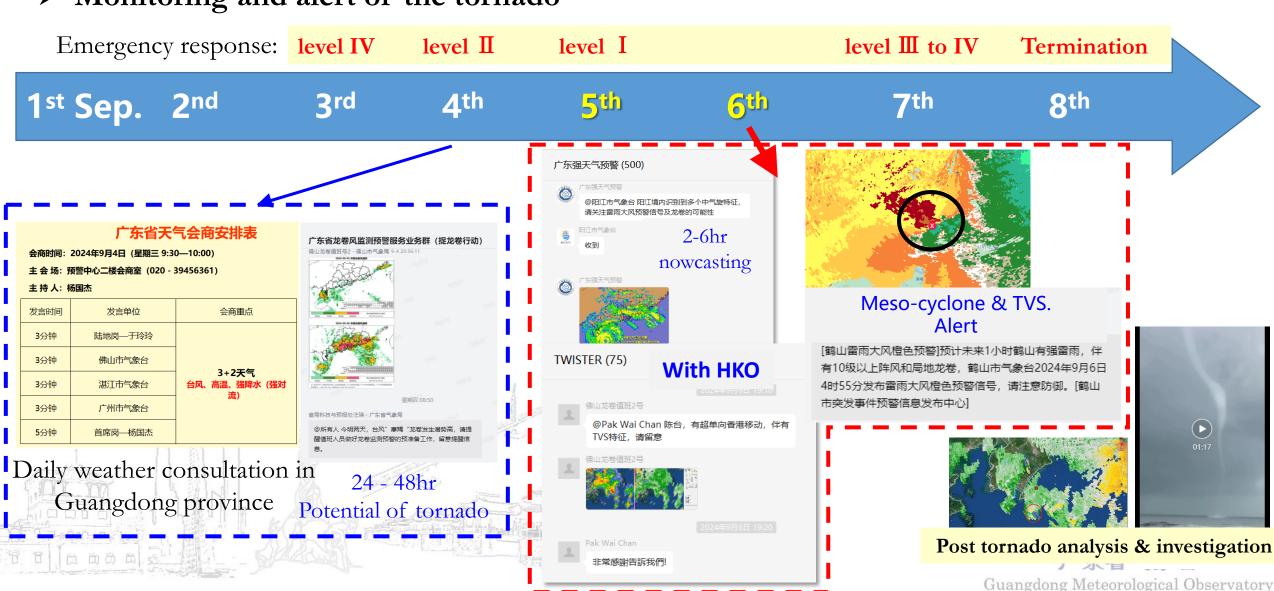
6 日夜间-7 日早晨, 风力 10~13 级、阵风 14~16.

7日白天,风力7~10级、阵风11~12级; 7日夜间,风力5~6级、阵风7~8级。

Specialized weather report for Qiongzhou Strait

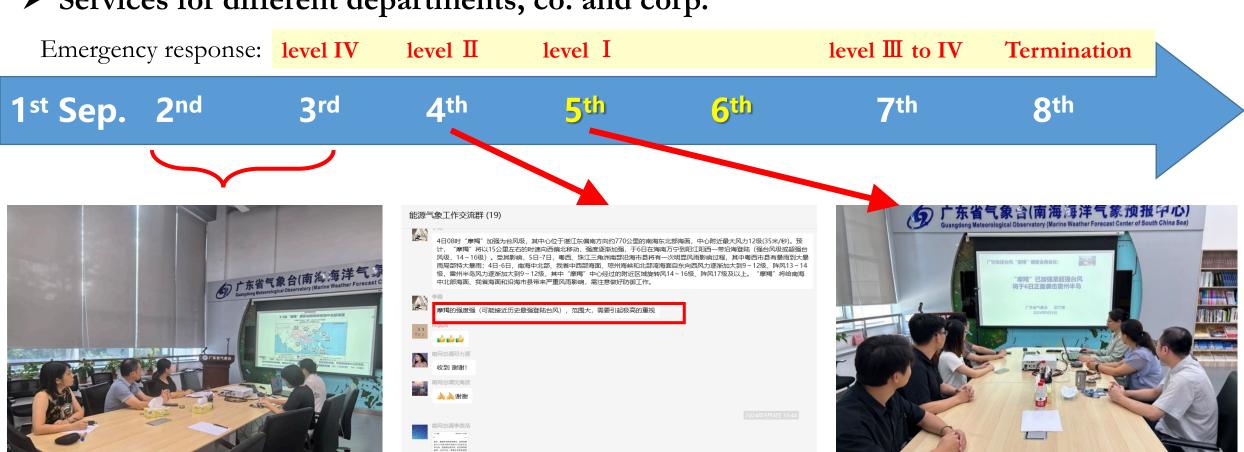


> Monitoring and alert of the tornado





> Services for different departments, co. and corp.



Weather services for Marine Ranching

Weather services for electronic & energetic departments

Weather services for Traffic department (Train & Metro) Guangdong Meteorological Observatory



#### > Public science communication efforts

Emergency response: level IV level II level I level II to IV Termination

1st Sep. 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 5th 7th 8th



Convey the latest information of Yagi to the public via media (CCTV etc.)



Inform the public how severe Yagi is



# Thanks for your attention!

