

PACIFIC REGION TECHNICAL NOTES

80-031 September 22, 1980

NON FORECAST OF RAIN OVER THE GREATER VANCOUVER AREA
June 16, 1980

(Forecast Investigation #6)

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INTRODUCTION

On the morning of June 16, 1980, skies were reported overcast over the Greater Vancouver area and several adjacent reporting stations, see Figs.1(a) and 1(b), with some light showers reported at Abbotsford until about 11 a.m. Skies remained cloudy to overcast for most of the day with rain reported at Quillayute by 2 p.m. and showers spreading to Bellingham, Vancouver and Abbotsford by 7 p.m. that evening. Rain or showers continued fairly steadily through most of the night with occasional reports of moderate precipitation at several stations. A thundershower was reported at Abbotsford at 7 p.m. By 5 a.m. the next morning, Vancouver had received 29mm of rain and Abbotsford had received 29mm by 10 a.m.

Fig. 2 shows the forecast issued for Monday, June 16. The 5 a.m. forecast called for mainly sunny for Greater Vancouver and the Lower Fraser valley regions. On the 10 a.m. update this was changed to cloudy with a few sunny periods. By 4 a.m. the forecast had now changed to mainly cloudy with a few showers for Monday night and cloudy with a few sunny periods for Tuesday.

SYNOPTIC SITUATION

On the morning of June 16 an upper low centre lay just northwest of the Charlottes with a trof extending southeast nearly parallel to the coast, giving a moderate southerly flow over B.C., Fig. 3(a). The tephigram for Quillayute Fig 4(b) for 12Z Monday morning showed a fairly stable moist airmass below 800mb becoming conditionally unstable above 800mb. The surface chart for 12Z Monday Fig. 4(a) shows a weak surface gradient over B.C. A frontal wave lies just west of northern Vancouver Island with a front extending north to the east of the Charlottes and a cold front extending southward from the wave.

The author was unable to locate the satellite or PA's, FX's, therefore it is not known what guidance was used for the forecast. The morning synopsis for the public forecast indicates clouds moving over the south coast as the front moved inland and weakened.

Figs. 5(a) and (b) are the spectral 500mb and precipitation progs charts valid for 00Z, 17 June. These charts would have been available for the morning update of the public forecast. Fig. 5(a) shows a short wave trough at 500mb in a NW to SE line just west of Vancouver Island.

Fig. 5(b) shows the expected area of precipitation covering all but the southeast corner of B.C.

ANALYSIS OF EVENTS ON JUNE 16

Figs. 6(a) through (b) show a series of satellite pictures for the day of June 16. Pictures (a) and (b) indicate some cirroform clouds through Vancouver Island just ahead of the 500mb trough position. By 0045Z on June 17 (Fig. 6(c)), a significant area of bright cloud tops extend from Vancouver Island to northern Washington State with a definite limpy appearance over Washington indicating some heavy convective activity.

Figs. 7(a) and (b) are the radar echoe printouts for the morning of June 16 at 1630Z and 1650Z. Fig. 7(a) shows very little activity except for a seemingly innocent echoe west of Quillayute near the extreme edge of the radar range. By 1650Z Fig. 7(b) the echoe area has increased significantly and would indicate a fairly continuous band of precipitation approaching the southwest coast. By 20Z Quillayute was reporting R-.

Figs. 8(a) and (b) show the 250mb charts for 12Z June 16 and 00Z June 17 respectively. At 12Z a small jet max is seen upstream at 48N 140W. Fig. 8(b) shows that the 250 trof has moved further west by no jet max is shown. The winds at Salem and just offshore near 46N 130W indicate that the upstream just has moved to just off the Washington-Oregon coast. Fig. 3(b) shows the 500mb analysis for 00Z June 17 indicating the trough off the west coast at 12Z has moved east to just off Vancouver Island and intensified in response to the movement of the 250mb jet into the trough. This is similar to the 500mb spectral prog for the same time.

SUMMARY

This was a very difficult case to forecast. The satellite pictures show very little indication of any significant jet approaching the coast.

The numerical spectral progs would indicate at least a cloudy day with some precipitation but hardly in the order of 29mm.

Probably the best clue to the impending rain was the radar reports which showed a significant area of precipitation off the west coast. These were probably missed however as the deadline for the public update is 1630Z in the summertime.

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1715
      YVR SA 1500 15 SCT M24 DKN 50 BKN 15 209/13/11/1604/019/072
1714
      YVR SA 1400 16 SCT E25 cKN 50 BKM 20RW-- 214/13/11/2406/614
1.713
      YUR SA 1300 12 SCT 20 SCT E28 BKN 50 OVC 20RW-- 20071371177
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         -3A 1200 10 BCT 25 SCT M50 OVC 2R- 19371371172809/010705
      YVR RS 4400 5 SCT 8 SCT 14 SCT E80 GVC 7R--- 170712712700007
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      YVR SA 8800 3 SCT M9 BKN 12 OVC 4RW-F 191/12/12/09/5/009/CF
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      YVR SP 0525 MA DKN 15 OVC 3RW-F 1009 CF7YCU3
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      YVR SA 0200 30 SCT M60 BEN 90 OVC 8RU-- 104/15/13/2007/556/
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      BLI RS 1157 8 SCT E13 BKN 33 OVC 16 213/52/46/1910/015/018
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LECHILLUMAN 101500 FORECASTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA ISSUED BY ENVIRONMENT CANADA AT 5.00 AM PDT MONDAY 16 JUNE 1980 FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY. THE NEXT SCHEDULED FORECAST WILL BE ISSUED AT 4 PM TODAY 16 JUNE 1980. GREATER VANCOUVER

SUNSHINE COAST.

EAST VANCOUVER TSLAND.

TODAY. HAINLY SUNNY. HIGHS NEAR 20. LOWS TONIGHT NEAR 10. TUESDAY. CLOUDY WITH AFTERNOON SUNNY INTERVALS. HIGHS NEAR 18. LOWER FRASER VALLEY

HOME SOUND-WHISTLER.

TODAY AND TUESDAY. MAINLY SUNNY. HIGHS NEAR 20. LOWS TONIGHT 8 TO 10. HIGHS TUESDAY NEAR 19.

SYNOPSIS FOR BRITISH CULUMBIA. A WEAKENING FRONTAL SYSTEM MOVING OVER THE NORTH COAST WAS GIVING SOME RAIN TO THOSE REGIONS OVERNIGHT. INTERIOR SECTIONS AND MOST OF THE SOUTH COAST HAD MAINLY CLEAR SKIES. PORTIONS OF THE CLOUD FROM THE SYSTEM WILL MOVE ACROSS THE SOUTH COAST TODAY WITH OCCASIONAL RAIN CONTINUING IN THE NORTH. INTERIOR REGIONS WILL AGAIN START OFF WITH SUNNY SKIES BUT SHOWERS OR THUNDERSHOWERS WILL DEVELOP IN THE AFTERNOON. FIND

JUN 10 ATT SI

FPCN11CWVR 161700 FORECASTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA ISSUED BY ENVIRONMENT CANADA AT 10 AM POT MONDAY 16 JUNE 1980 FOR TUDAY AND TUESDAY. THE NEXT SCHEDULED FORECAST WILL BE ISSUED AT 4 PM TODAY 16 JUNE 1980. GREATER VANCOUVER LOWER FRASER VALLEY HOWE SOUND-WHISTLER SUNSHINE COAST EAST VANCOUVER ISLAND. TODAY AND TUESDAY CLOUDY WITH A FEW SUNNY PERIODS. HIGHS 18 TO 20. LOWS TOWIGHT NEAR 10.

FPCN11CWVR 162300 FORECASTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA ISSUED BY ENVIRONMENT CANADA AT 4.00 PM PDT MONDAY 16 JUNE 1980 FOR TONIGHT AND TUESDAY WITH AN OUTLOOK FOR WEDNESDAY. THE NEXT SCHEDULED FORECAST WILL BE ISSUED AT 5 AM TUESDAY 17 JUNE 1980. GREATER VANCOUVER LOWER FRASER VALLEY HOWE SOUND-WHISTLER SUNSHINE COAST EAST VANCOUVER ISLAND. TONIGHT MAINLY CLOUDY. A FEW SHOWERS. LOWS 8 TO 10. TUESDAY CLOUDY WITH A FEW SUNNY PERIODS HIGHS 18 TO 20. WEDNESDAY OUTLOOK ... CLOUDY.

SYNOPSIS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA. A WEAK DISTURBANCE NEAR THE BC COAST BROUGHT CLOUDS AND A FEW SHOWERS WELL SHOWERS TO THE COAST TODAY. IN THE INTERIOR SKIES REMAINED SUNNY ALTHOUGH A FEW SHOWERS OR ISOLATED THUNDERSHOWERS WERE REPORTED FROM A FEW LUCALITIES. NOT MUCH CHANGE IS ANTICIPATED FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS AS WEAK DISTURBANCE CONTINUE MOVE ONTO THE COAST THEN DISSIPATE ON MOVING INTO THE INTERIOR. END

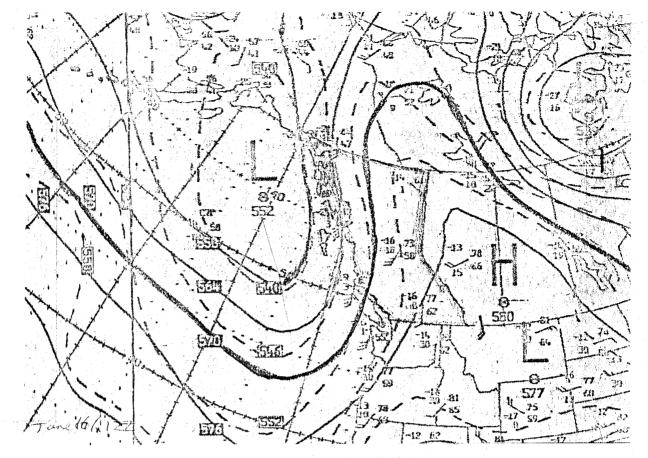


FIGURE 3(a)
500 MB ANALYSIS 1200Z JUNE 16.

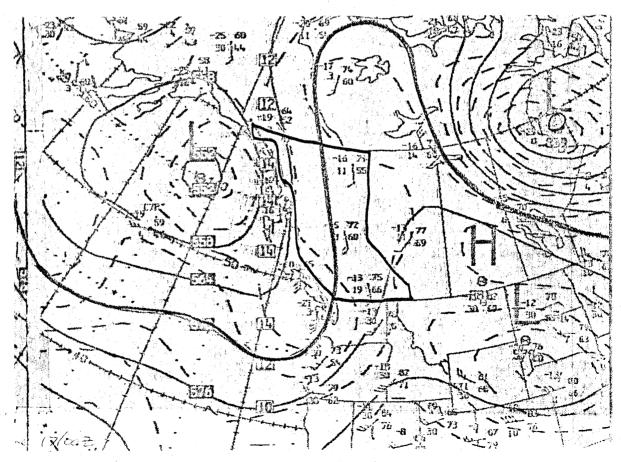
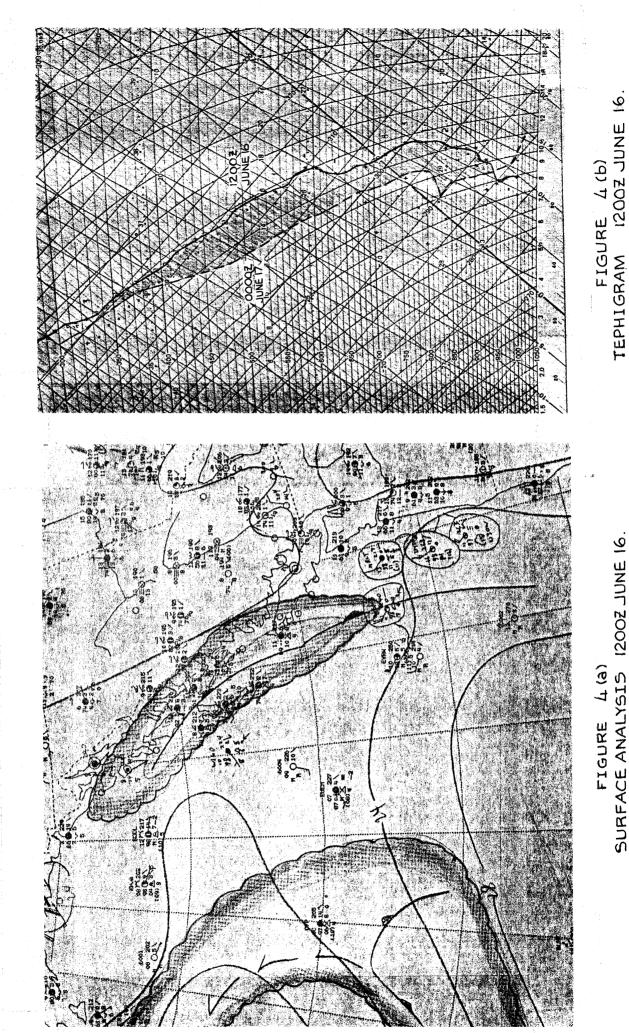


FIGURE 3 (b) 500 MB ANALYSIS 00002 JUNE 17.



12002 JUNE 16. SURFACE ANALYSIS

QUILLAYUTE (DASHED LINE 0000ZJUNE 17)

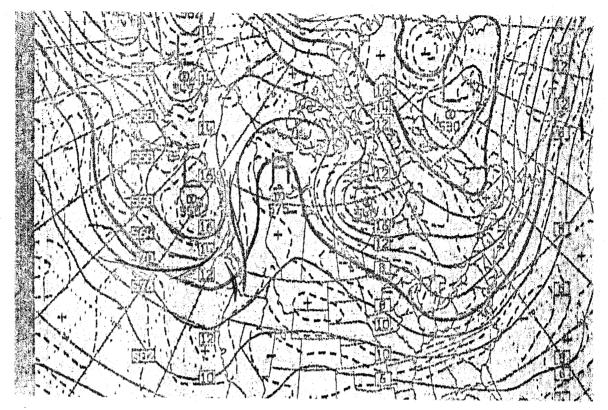


FIGURE 5(a)
500 MB SPECTRAL PROG VALID 0000Z JUNE 17.

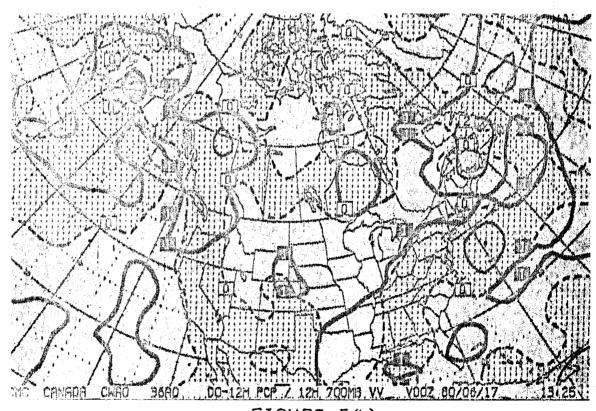


FIGURE 5(b)
SPECTRAL R.H. & PRECIPITATION PROG VALID 0000Z JUNE 17.

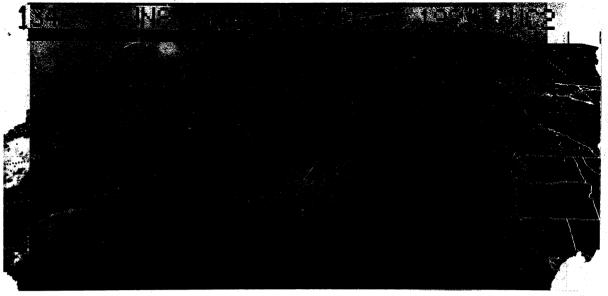


FIGURE 6(a)
GOES SATELLITE PICTURE 1346 JUNE 16.



FIGURE 6(b)
GOES SATELLITE PICTURE 1745 JUNE 16.

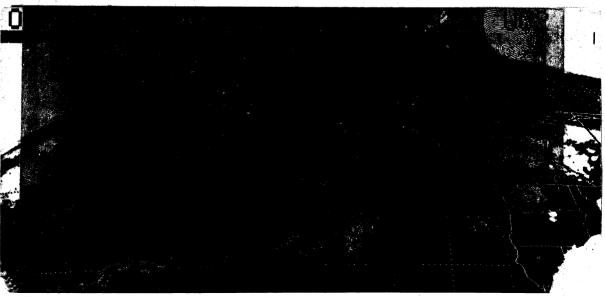
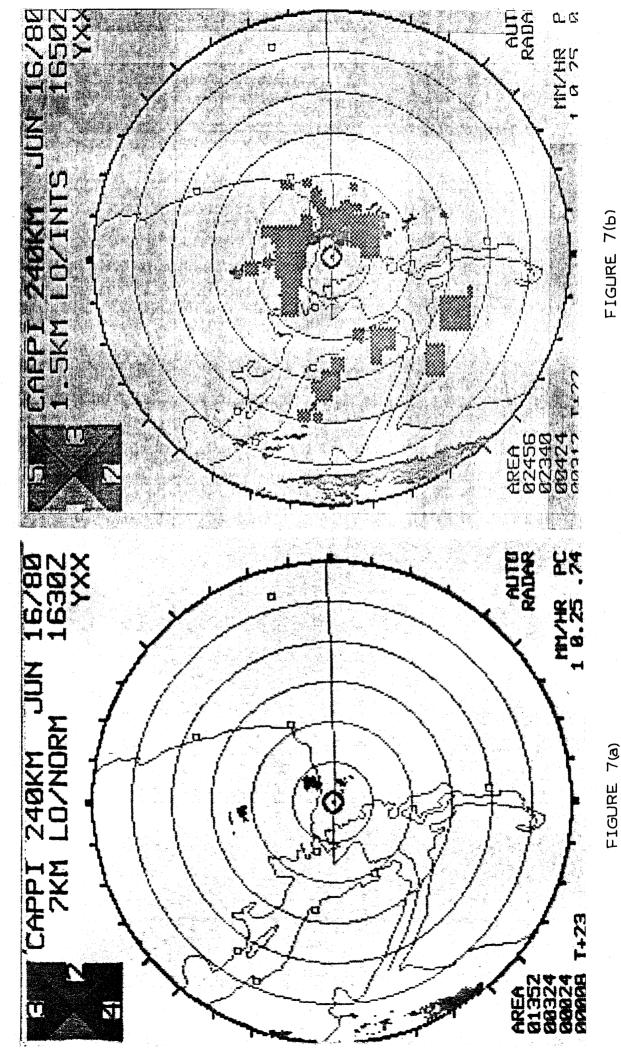


FIGURE 6(c)
GOES SATELLITE PICTURE

0045 JUNE 17.



RADAR ECHO PRINTOUT

RADAR ECHO PRINTOUT 1630Z JUNE 16.

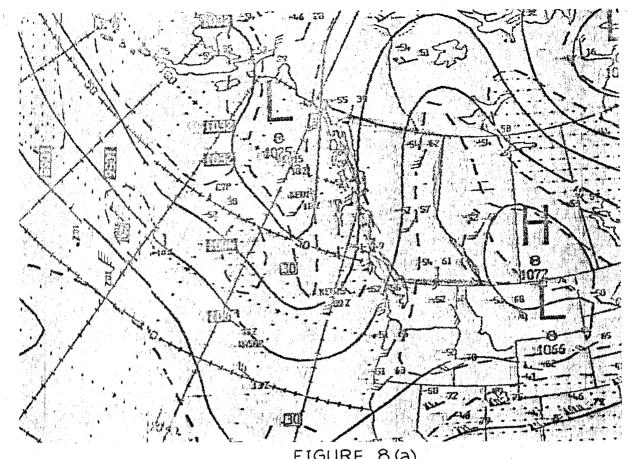


FIGURE 8(a) 250 MB ANALYSIS 12002 JUNE 16.

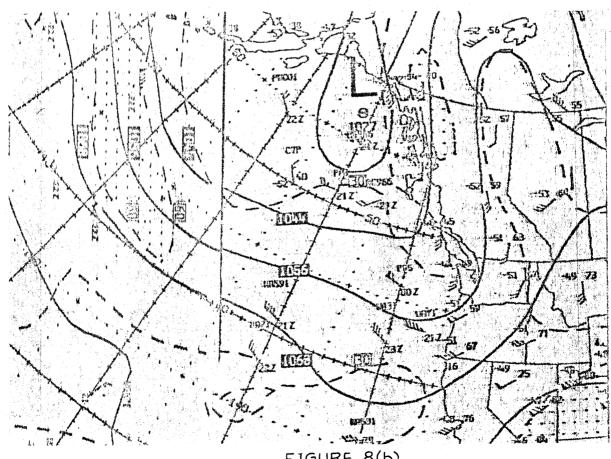


FIGURE 8(b) 250MB ANALYSIS 00002 JUNE 17.

SURFACE ANALYSES

Basically a surface frontal system was carried in association with a north south trof aloft. A late plotted ship report on the June 12Z chart indicated that the wave was possibly more pronounced than indicated with about a 1019 mb pressure. The June 17, 00Z chart carried no front, but the June 17, 06Z chart again carried a front.

SELECTION OF CORRECT COMPUTER PROGNOSES

Both the LFM and Canadian Spectral model were similar in treating this event- surface pattern, 500 mb pattern and moisture analysis. These progs were accepted.

ASSESSEMENT OF COMPUTER PROGNOSES

The initialization of the moisture pattern on both progs were poor and the resulting precipitation forecasts were also poor. Furthermore the lifted index progs during this period were of little help. 500 mb progs, thickness progs and surface pressure progs were good.

SATELLITE IMPLICATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

The satellite picture of June 15, 2215Z showed an extensive area of cloud between 128w and 134W and 45N to 50n. This was one of the last visible best resolution pictures of the day and this cloud was ahead of a trof that was supposed to move over the area. Furthermore, a wind maxima of about 120 kts was shown on the June 16, 00Z chart at 250 mbs to the south of ship papa. It is true that no such max was analized on the June 16, 12Z 250 mb map or June 17, 00Z map. In most such cases if no wind reports are used in the analysis the implied wind field is probably toolight. Mr. Funk's preliminary work on streamlines seems to support this.

WARNINGS ISSUED AND DISCUSSIONS INITIATED

No warnings were issued although amendments to Fts and the Public forecast were made. It is also noted that considerable discussion between FWC and other weather offices took place in this event and this is to be encouraged.

MESOSCALE AND LOCAL EFFECTS

In some respects local effects had some considerable impact on the amounts of precipitation that fell. A moist southerly flow ahead of a trof is likely to produce convective precipitation over southwestern B.C. The intensity of the trof is related to both curvature and depth as well as temperature gradient (in this case some 10 degrees C. at 500 mbs.

COMMENTS

- 1. This case illustrates the impact of incorrect moisture initialization.
- 2. Precipitation amounts are probably the weakest part of computer model prediction ranking lower than the prediction of precipitation, which also is poor.
- 3. Also, convective precipitation is treated differently and not very well by each model.
- 4. All of these factors should be considered when interpreting computer models.