Using Satellite monitoring for disaster risk reduction A case study (Daniel Tropical Storm)

By: Dr. Eman Ibrahim Director of remote sensing center Egyptian Meteorological Authority



DANIEL TROPICAL STORM

From 4 to 11 September 2023

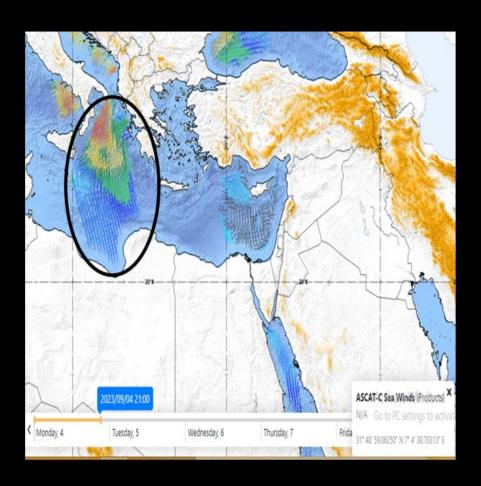
- □ Storm Daniel was one of the most severe tropical storms in the Mediterranean basin and is considered the deadliest climate event in 2023, more than 10 thousands deaths.
- □ This storm derived its strength from the latent heat of the water, as the summer of 2023 was a hot summer in Europe and the Middle East, which led to a rise in the sea surface temperature of the Mediterranean Sea reached a record 30 C°, thus helping to deepen the air depressions and increase their intensity and violence in the Mediterranean region, as well as increasing the frequency of the formation of these air depressions with varying intensity.
- ☐ According to the wind speed it was classified as sever tropical storm.

| Category | Wind speeds | | |
|----------|---------------------------|--|--|
| Five | ≥157 mph,≥252 km/h | | |
| Four | 130–156 mph, 209–251 km/h | | |
| Three | 111–129 mph, 178–208 km/h | | |
| Two | 96–110 mph, 154–177 km/h | | |
| One | 74–95 mph, 119–153 km/h | | |

| Tropical storm | 39–73 mph, 63–118 km/h |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Tropical depression | ≤38 mph,≤62 km/h |

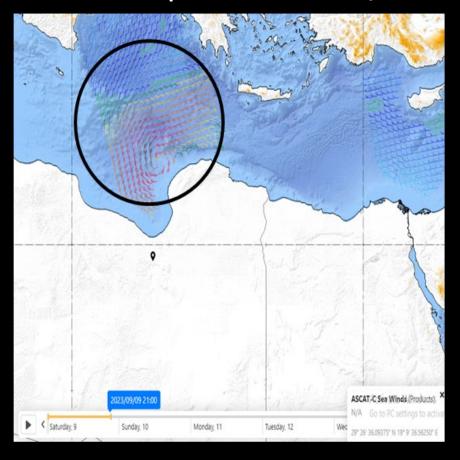
I ropical depression | \$38 mpn,562 km/i

ASCAT METOP-C



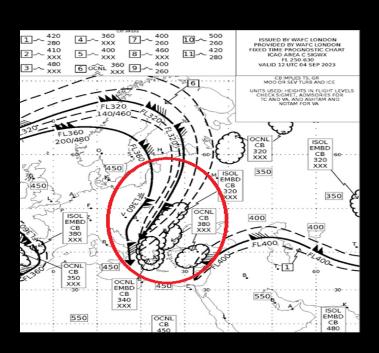
04/09/2023 Wind speed reached 60 km/h

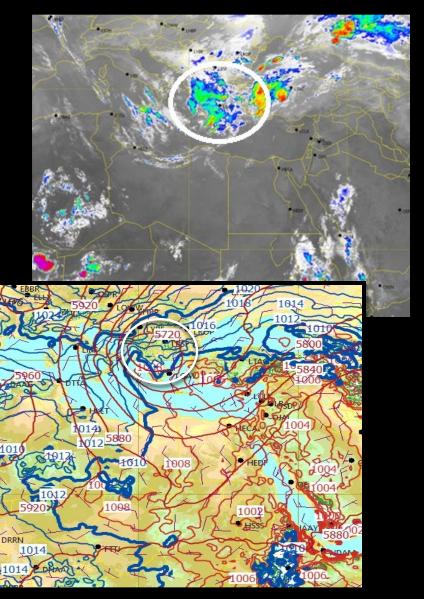
09/09/2023
Wind speed reached 83 km/h



The formation of the tropical storm

☐ The tropical storm began with the formation of a deep air depression on 4th September and was formed over the Ionian Sea (Mediterranean Sea).





The path of the depression

05/09/2023

The depression moved to hit Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey on 5th September.

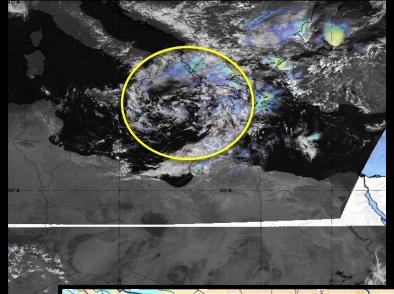
The atmospheric pressure dropped to about 1000 mb and caused widespread flooding and extensive destruction of infrastructure in Thessaly, Greece.

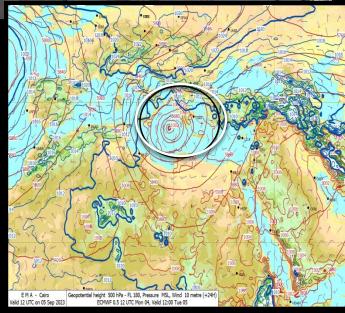
The village of Zagora received 1,092 mm of rain, 55 times more than the country's average rainfall for the same month.

Also Portaria recorded a new rainfall record of 884 mm, but further rainfall could not be measured because the weather station was

out of order.



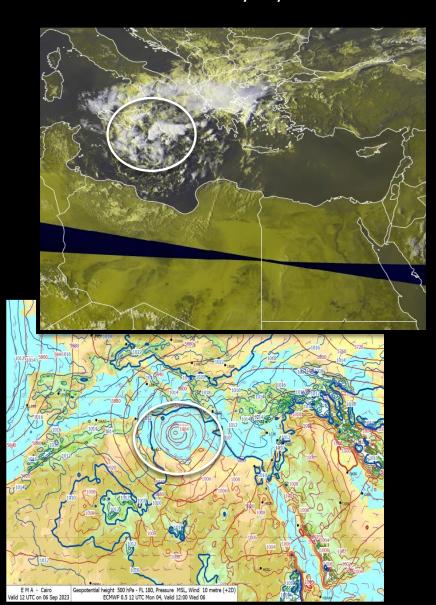




06/09/2023

Then on 6th September , the depression moved south and returned again to settle over the Mediterranean Sea and began to gain more strength as a result of its continuation over the waters of the Mediterranean Sea for about 72 hours.

Consequently, the pressure value inside the depression began to decrease and reached 996 mb and the wind speed accompanying it increased again and reached (75-80 km/h).

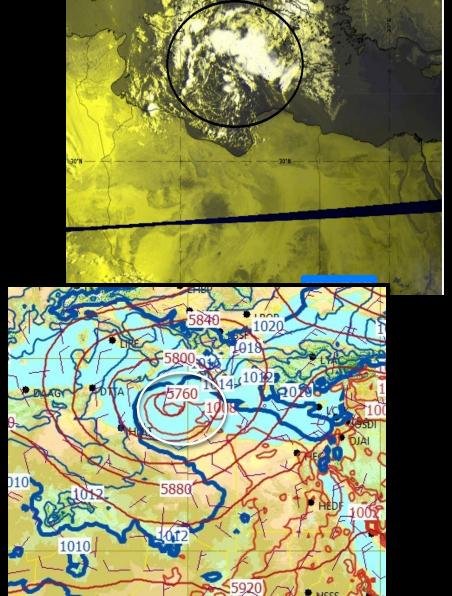


On 7th September, the depression settled over Greece as shown in Satellite Image.

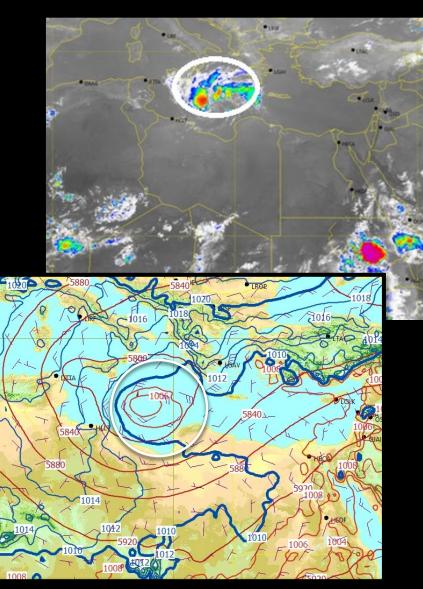
As a result of the continuous rainfall, the main highway between the capital Athens and Thessaloniki was closed and train services between the two cities were suspended.

In Thessaly, more than 800 people had to be rescued from collapsed buildings and bridges and flooded villages.



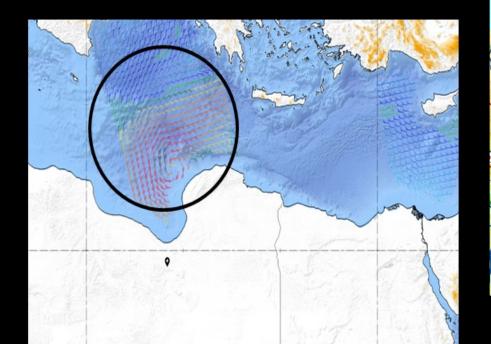


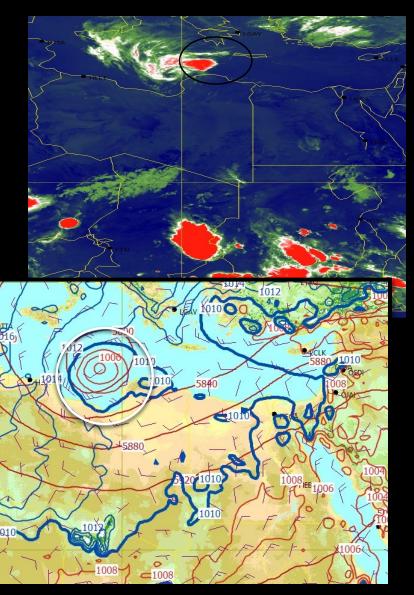
- ☐ On 8th September, after the depression moved and settled on the Mediterranean Sea, and despite the end of the rainfall on Greece, in Larissa city, the waters continued to rise, as the Pineos River overflowed its banks to reach a level of 9.5m, compared to the normal level of 4m.
- ☐ The water level in the Tempe Valley also rose to about 18 meters, reaching the level of the suspension bridge.



On 9th September, after storm Daniel gained great strength due to its presence on the Mediterranean Sea, it began to head off the Libyan coast, and the storm, which was initially a tropical depression, turned into a tropical storm.

The wind speed was recorded at 45 knots (83 km/h), which was monitored by the Metop ASCAT wind.





Libyan National Meteorology warning

The Libyan National Meteorology had begun issuing warnings of the country being exposed to weather fluctuations starting on 10th September, with wind speeds reaching 70 km/h and heavy rains in the areas of (Al-Khaleej - Benghazi - Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar - Derna - Tobruk and extending to the interior.

It also warned of the possibility of some valleys flowing and water accumulating in lowlying areas. The Libyan authorities also warned of a curfew starting from 20:00 until Monday, 11th September.



دولة ليبيا وزارة المواصلات المركز الوطني للأرصاد الجوية إدارة التنبؤات الجويسة



تحذيرجوي

يحذر المركز الوطني للارصاد الجوية من تقلبات جوية توثر على مناطق شمال شرق ليبيا يوم الغد الأحد الموافق 2023/09/10 برياح قوية على معظم المناطق تتجاوز سرعتها احياناً (70)كم/س يصاحبها امطار جيدة وتكون غزيرة احياناً خاصة على مناطق (الخليج- بنغازي- الجبل الاخضر-درنة طبرق وتصل إلى الدواخل) مما تسبب في جريان بعض الاودية

عليه يرجى من السادة المواطنين اخذ الحيطة والحذر خاصة مربيين المواشي قرب مجاري الاودية ومستخدمي الطرق الساحلية والزراعية.

صدر السبت 100/00/00

The amount of rain that fell on Libya ارة المواصيلات المواصيلات المواضي للأرصادالجوية on 9th September

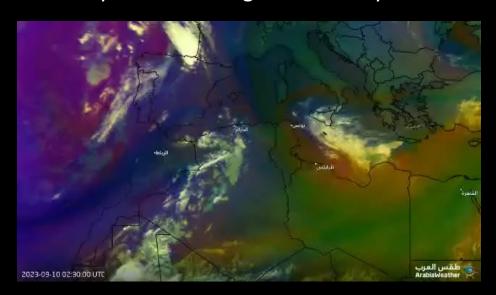
تشرة الأمطار اليومية

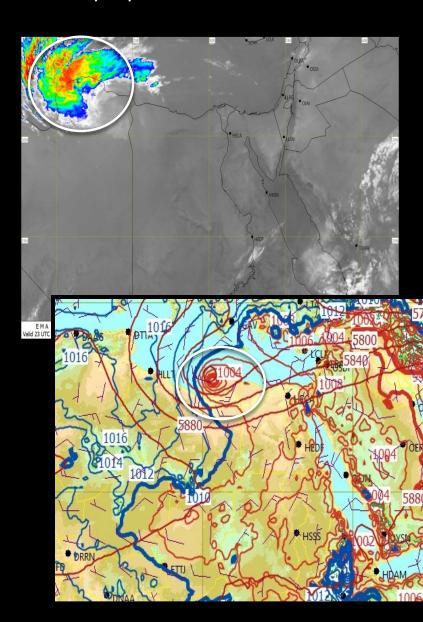
كميات الأمطار المسجلة خلال الـ 24 ساعة ابتدا من الساعة الثامنة صباحاً ليوم السبت 2023/9/10 م وحتى الساعة الثامنة صباحاً ليوم الاحد 2023/9/10 م

| الكمية (ملم) | إسم المحطة | الكمية (ملم) | إسم المحطة |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 2.5 | البركات بمسلاته | 1.1 | الغالمية بالعجيلات |
| 10.0 | نعيمه بزليتن | 9.2 | اسبيعة الأرصاد |
| 48.2 | مصراتة الأرصاد | 5.0 | سيدى السائح |
| 61.2 | مطار مصراتة | 5.9 | مدینة طرابلس (باب بن غشیر) |
| 28.0 | مصراتة المدينة | 6.6 | الهضية الأرصاد |
| 32.0 | مصراته البحوث الزراعية | 36.0 | الهضبة البدري |
| 31.0 | زاوية المحجوب | 51.6 | سوق الجمعة طرابلس |
| 30.0 | طمينة | 3.2 | تاجوراء البحوث الزراعية |
| 24.0 | تاور غاء | 3.5 | تاجوراء المركز |
| 7.0 | سرت الأرصاد | 13.3 | تاز مر ایت |
| 1.5 | اجدابيا | 10.0 | يفرن الأرصاد |
| 15.0 | مطار بنينا | 23.5 | القلعة |
| 8.5 | مركز الحدائق بنغازي | 11.0 | غريان الأرصاد |
| 42.5 | المرج الأرصاد | 8.0 | الخمس الأرصاد |
| 18.0 | مراوة | 14.2 | عين كعام |

On 10th September, storm Daniel began to enter the Libyan borders.

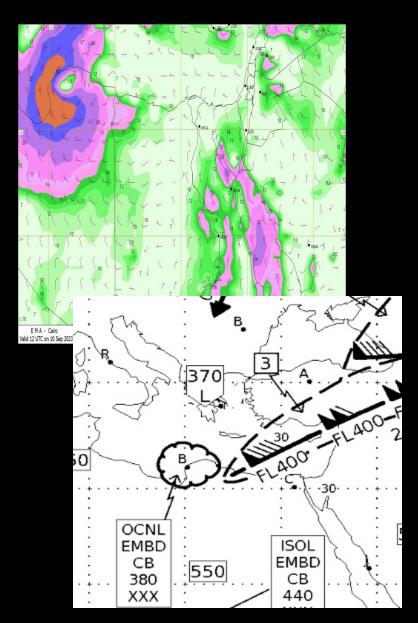
Its impact began on Benghazi, then it headed east, and the floods caused by the rains swept the entire Green Mountain region, especially Al-Bayda, Shahat, Susa, and Al-Marj. Other floods occurred in Tobruk, Taknes, Bata, Al-Bayada, Qandula, and Al-Makhili, where heavy rains fell, reaching 414 mm in the city of Al-Bayda, which is equivalent to what falls in a whole year according to the Libyan Meteorological Authority.





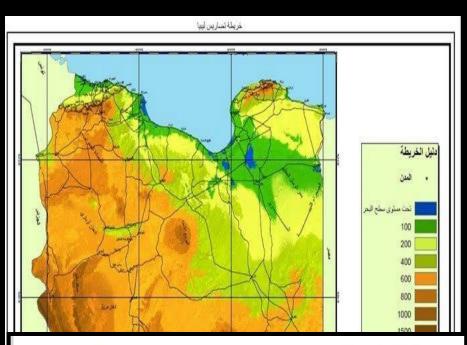
As a result of the formation of the Omega shape in the upper atmosphere (Ω shape). Also the continuous of this shape for approximately 96 hours from (8-11 September), the storm continued to affect the Libyan coasts, and clouds continued to form and develop as a result of the continuation of thermal convection and the saturation of the rising winds with water vapor, and thus torrential rains continued on the eastern Libyan coast.





Geography effect

- ❖ The extensive damage is partly due to the terrain; behind the very narrow strip of coastal lowlands is a mountainous plateau that rises steeply in a long arc about 300 kilometres long.
- ❖ The plateau averages between 400 and 600 metres in height, with the highest point reaching 880 metres.
- The National Oil Corporation also announced a three-day closure of four oil ports: Ras Lanuf, Zueitina, Brega and Sidra.
- Derna city was the worst affected, with heavy rains causing two dams near the city to collapse so thousands of people was dead.



The amounts of rain that fell on Libya on 10th September

نشرة الأمطار اليومية

كميات الأمطار المسجلة خلال الـ 24 ساعة ابتداً من الساعة الثامنة صباحاً ليوم الأحد 2023/9/10 م وحتي الساعة الثامنة صباحاً ليوم الإثنين 2023/9/11 م

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| 48.0 | پرسس | 30.0 | مطار ينينا |
| 168.0 | المسرج الأرصاد | 158.5 | قصر ليبيا |
| 414.1 | جامعة عمر المختار البيضاء | 170.0 | مطار الأبرق |
| 0.3 | الجغيوب | 240.0 | مسراوة |

The effect of Daniel storm

The National Meteorological Center in Libya assured that , daniel storm reached its peak in northeastern Libya on 10th September, with strong winds of 70-80 km/h.

This cut off communications and brought down electricity towers and trees.

Heavy rainfall of 150-240 mm caused flash floods in several cities, including Al Bayda, which recorded its highest daily rainfall of 414.1 mm.

This was a new record for rainfall according to the Lybian National Meteorological Center.

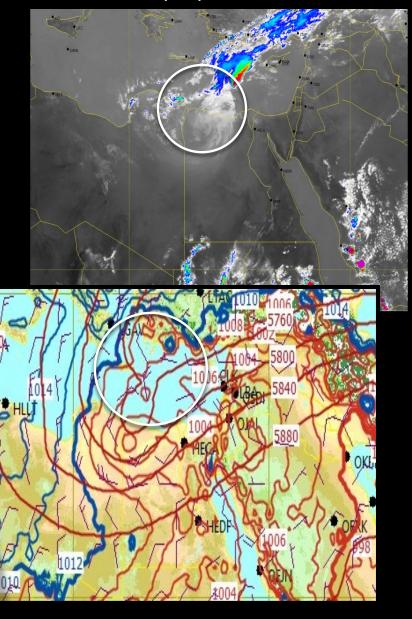


Satellite image shows the collapse of dams in Derna

On 11th September, the remnants of storm

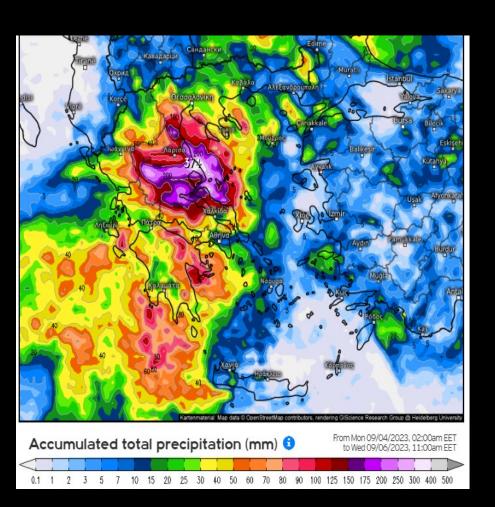
Daniel moved towards the western Egyptian border, after it lost its strength and wind speeds calmed down, reaching 60 km/h in the city of Salloum, which led to rising sand and dust, and horizontal visibility decreased to 800m in some areas, accompanied by moderate rainfall, and no damage occurred to any Egyptian governorate, and the legend of storm Daniel ended after it completely shattered on Egyptian lands.

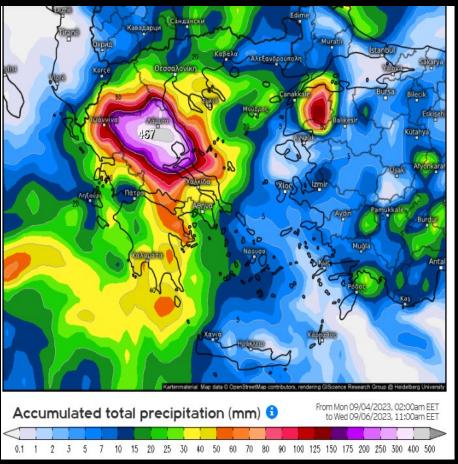




Rain maps for Greece

ECWMF Model

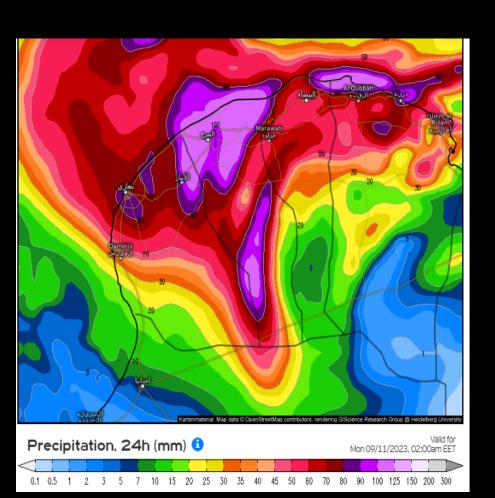


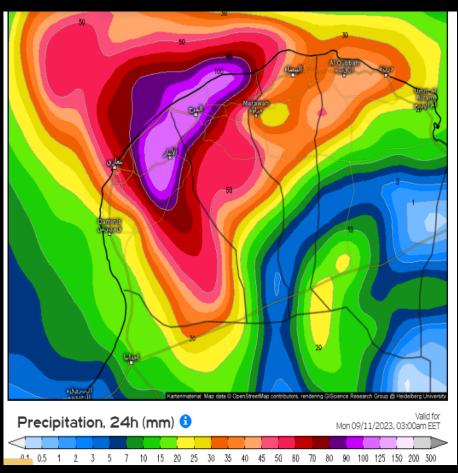


GFS Model

Rain maps in Libya

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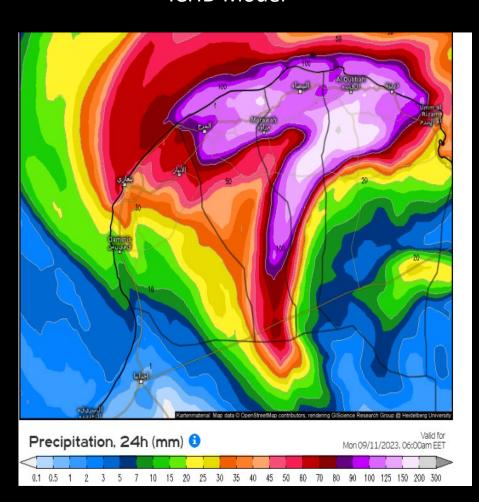


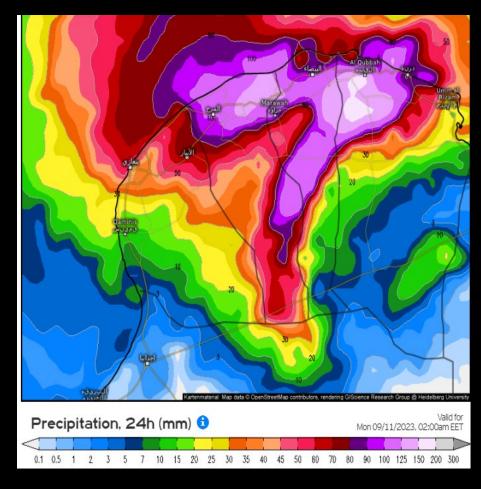


GFS Model

Rain maps in Libya

ICHD Model





IC Model

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وزارة المواصسلات المركز الوطني للأرصادالجوية إدارة المناخ

تشرة الأمطار اليومية

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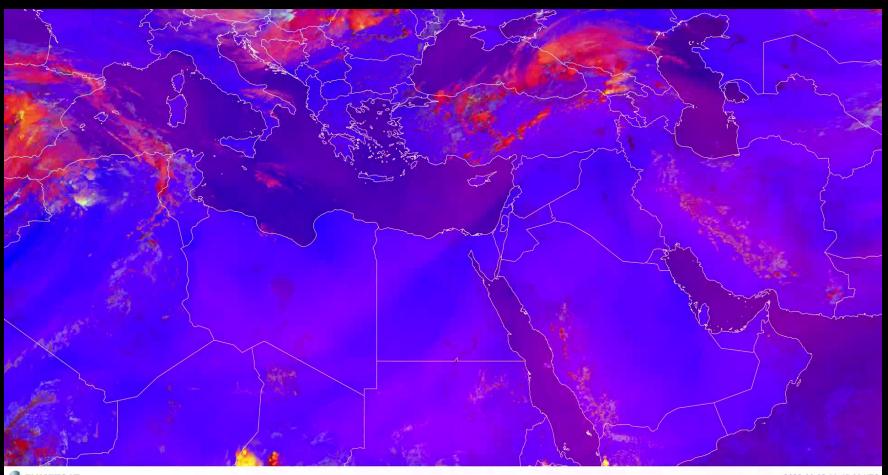
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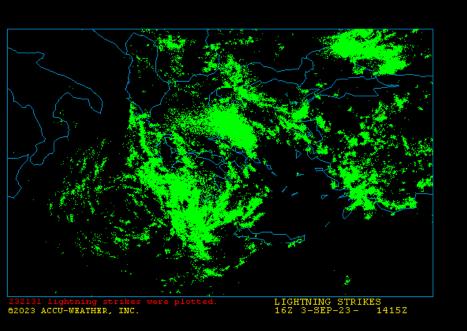
Rainfall amounts on 09/10/2023





Comparison between DanielStorm and Elias Storm

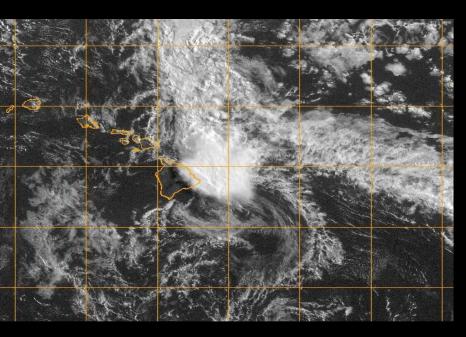
- □ Volos city was the most affected by rainfall in both cases, and although the cumulative rainfall of Daniel was greater than that of Elias, the latter showed faster rainfall.
- ☐ The maximum 6-hour rainfall during Daniel was 159.6 mm while the maximum 6-hour rainfall during Elias was 201.6 mm, thus about 26% greater.



| Meteo Ola yia Tov Kalpo | Αθροιστικά ύψη βροχής (mm) | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Σταθμός | Κακοκαιρία Daniel 04-08/09/2023 | Κακοκαιρία Elias 25-28/09/2023** | |
| Περτούλι | 643* | 205 | |
| Πεζούλα Καρδίτσας | 762 | 241 | |
| Τρίκαλα | 477 | 143 | |
| Καρδίτσα – πόλη | 656 | 130 | |
| Λάρισα – Χάλκη | 305 | 65 | |
| Ζαγορά | 1096 | 96 | |
| Βόλος | 617 | 316 | |
| Ιστιαία | 355 | 494 | |
| Ωρεοί Ευβοίας | 447 | 387 | |
| Βατερή Ευβοίας | 149 | 274*** | |
| Μακρυκάπα Ευβοίας | 153 | 254 | |
| Στενή Ευβοίας | 192 | 126 | |
| * Απώλειες λόγω βλάβης ~ 100mm | **Δεδομένα 28/09 έως 17:00 *** Δεδομένα 28/09 έως 01:30 | | |

The Zeus long-range lightning detection system, operated by the National Observatory of Athens, recorded more than 30,000 lightning strikes across Greece as strong thunderstorms continued over the region. More than 220,000 lightning events were recorded across the region by Lightning Strike data.

تساريخ دانيال



As for the history of Hurricane Daniel and its recurrence, Hurricane Daniel formed on 12th July 2006 as a tropical wave that moved from the west coast of Africa across the Atlantic Ocean and the Caribbean Sea with little convection. On 12th July, it crossed Central America to the eastern Pacific Ocean and convection increased on 13th July. Two days later, signs of tropical development began to appear in southern Mexico, as is clear in the satellite image.



