CLOUDS, STORMS AND DROUGHT

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OBJECTIVES

- To better understand the flow of water vapour into and through clouds and precipitating systems to the surface within and adjacent to drought regions
- To apply these advances to prediction capabilities and to surface and subsurface water issues

SPECIFIC ISSUES

Cloud and precipitation features during the drought

- episodic events producing heavy, widespread precipitation
- cold season warm periods and associated precipitation
- light' precipitation and virga

TODAY'S TALK

 To explore some of the features of light precipitation and virga occurring during the recent drought

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY EDMONTON



Anomaly (%)

EDMONTON

 Fraction of Precipitation as 'Light' (< 10 mm/day) Year-long climatology 56% 2002 73%

Summer only (J, J, A)	
climatology	40%
2002	53%

 Summer Days with Precipitation (J, J, A) climatology 55% 2002 50%

CLI MATOLOGY Edmonton



Precipitation Amount Category (mm)

SUMMERS OF 2001 and 2002 Edmonton



Precipitation Amount Category (mm)

CONVECTIVE AND STRATIFORM PRECIPITATION



Time (UTC)

VI RGA



Courtesy of Barrie Bonsal

VI RGA



DURATION

• For Edmonton in summer 2002

- Duration of
 - < 10 mm/h events 123 h
 virga 130 h
 > 10 mm/h events 4 h

CONVECTION ···· NARR



VIRGA ···· NARR



SUBLIMATION OR EVAPORATION



MORE SURFACE DRYING?



CONCLUDING REMARKS

- With a focus on light precipitation and virga:
- Light precipitation sometimes still occurs during drought
- These instances are produced through convective and stratiform processes
- Precipitation/virga is sometimes linked with evaporation alone, sublimation alone, or both
- Although speculative, such instances 'may' sometimes act to enhance surface evaporation