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S <sub>5</sub> 89: Weather Data Sources	
WFBS S589 2022	
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Section Title: Corbel 4opt centred hor.	
7-p	
Text: Level 1 = Calibri 28 pt	
Text level 2 = Calibri 24pt	
WFBS S589 2022	
<b>Objectives</b> 3	
<ul> <li>Look at differences between federal public and fire weather network data sources</li> </ul>	
Sample a few data products and sites	
<ul> <li>FBAN/Specialist may not use these directly, should be aware of them</li> </ul>	
Can discuss usage with your fire weather office	
Learn some uses and caveats of ensemble models	
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### ECCC and Fire Management Agency Products

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### **Fire Weather Product and Services**

- Provincial and territorial (P/T) fire management networks in place for 40-60 years
- Federal fire weather presence varied over the years
   Renewed interest in fire response after 2016
- Most P/T offices provide observed and forecast services
  - Some may use private contractor (e.g. NT, Atlantic)
- Let us look at Canadian weather stations ...

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### • Federal + Alberta Ag • P/T • USA WEBS SS89 2022

### **Public vs Fire Weather Forecast**

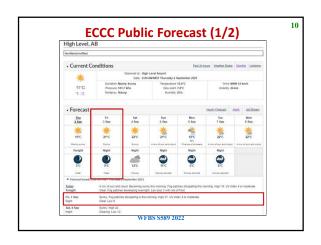
- •P/T usually have web or internal sites
  - Little standardization between appearance or products
  - Fire weather observations and forecasts include RH, wind direction
  - CFFDRS indexes
- ECCC data mart provides a large variety of data
  - Observations, model output, expert discussions
  - Does not contain all elements necessary for fire weather

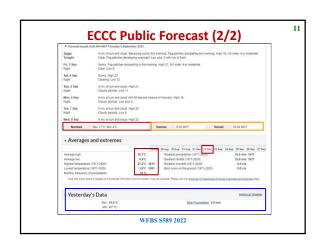
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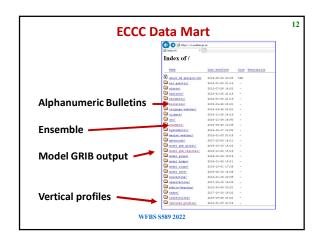
## Sample fire weather page: Alberta | Addition | Application | Present | Present | Application | Present | Present | Present |

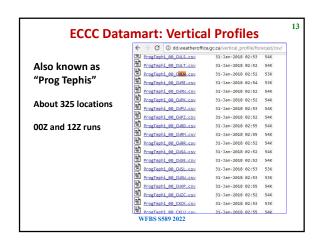
### **Sample Fire Weather Forecast**

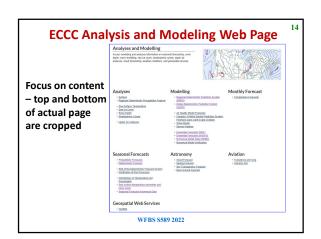
- Synopsis: a text description of weather features expected to shape the fire environment today and tomorrow
- Regional Weather Forecasts: specific weather data/forecast values for each region in tabular format:
- Today: maximum T, minimum RH, maximum afternoon wind speed and average direction (significant wind shifts highlighted), comments
- Tonight: overnight low T, maximum RH (RH recovery), average wind speed and direction, comments
- Tomorrow: maximum T, minimum RH, maximum afternoon wind speed and average direction (significant wind shifts highlighted), comments
- 500 mb Actual and Forecast Values: Trend in heights for each region for the next 24-48 hours.
- Outlook: A text discussion of weather features expected over the next 5 days.
- Gives general weather conditions over a large geographical area. For sitespecific forecasts, a spot forecast should be requested.

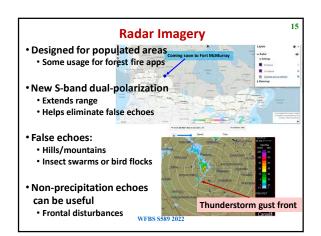












### **Satellite Imagery**

- Visible
  - Snow cover
  - Low cloud
  - Smoke
- Infrared
  - Cloud tops and heights
  - Water vapor

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### FCCC/NRCan Products https://collaboration.cmc.ec.gc.ca/cmc/cmop/NRCAN\_CFS/ grib2/ hot-dry-windy/ probability/ solar\_noon/ wind\_shift/ WEBS SS89 2022

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### Other Sources of Observed and Modeled Data

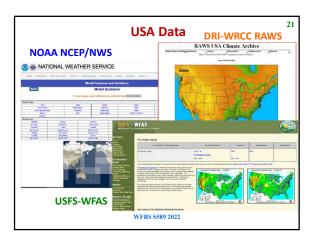
### **Overview**

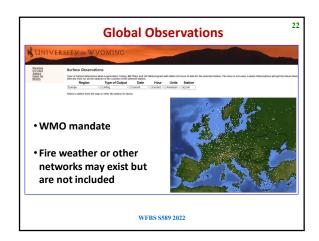
19

- These are only a few of the many data sources
  - They sample the types of information easily available
  - A comprehensive list would take days to complete and deliver
  - Likely more sources of plotted and/or modeled data than observations

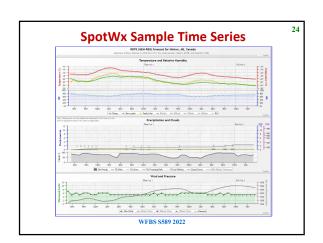
WFBS S589 2022

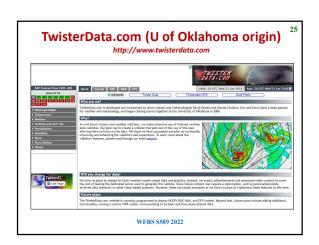
# Drought Canadian Drought Monitor - AAFC https://agriculture.canada.ca/en/agriculture-and-environment/drought-watch-and-agroclimate North American Drought Monitor NCEI: https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/drought/nadm/ NDMC: https://drought.unl.edu/droughtmonitoring/Tools.aspx WFBS SS89 2022

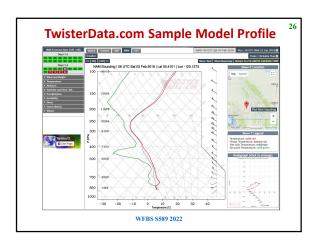


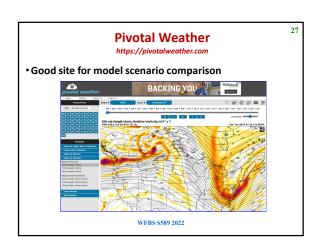












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### **Using Model Data**

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### **Model Characteristics**

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Every decade, we increase accurate forecast period by 1 day

• High resolution: Finer features/processes resolved

**Shorter forecast period** 

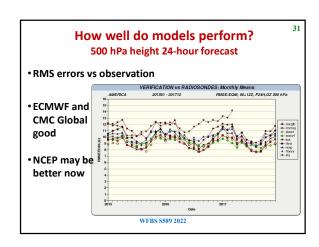
- Short time step: Improved feature timing and position
- Model grid arrangement, physics packages may differ
- Raw (e.g. GRIB), specialized text, and graphical products

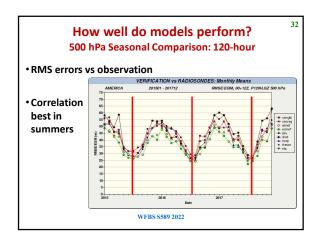
	Resolution (km)	Domain	Forecast (hrs)
HRDPS	2.5	Sub-continental	48
RDPS	10	Continental	48
GDPS	15	Global	240
GEPS	0.5 degree	Global	384, 768*
CanSIPS	2.5 degrees	Global	12 months

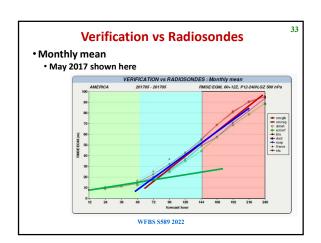
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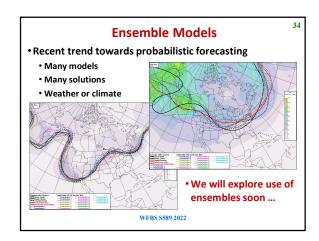
### Deterministic Models • Conventional Numerical Forecast • One Model • One Solution

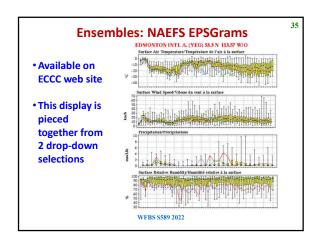
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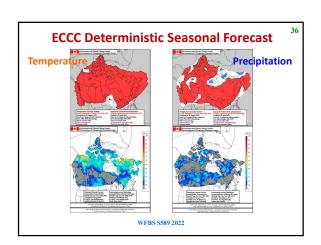


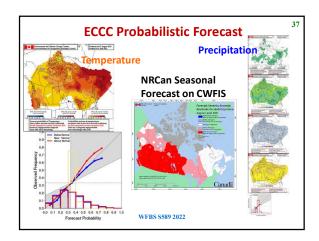


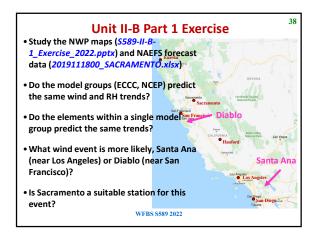








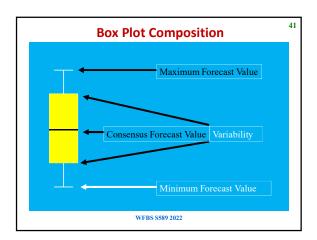


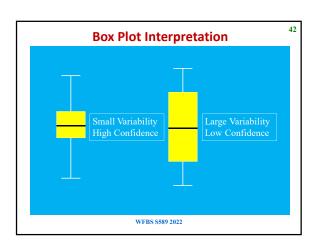


Using Ensembles

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# Ensemble Forecasts • Ensemble means/median are a form of averages • Averages may mask extreme events • Extreme events drive big fire runs • Individual ensemble elements may be useful • Ensemble element agreement indicates forecast confidence



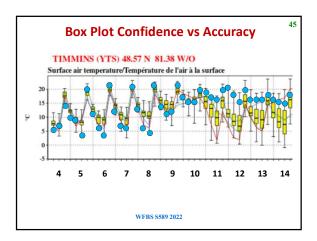


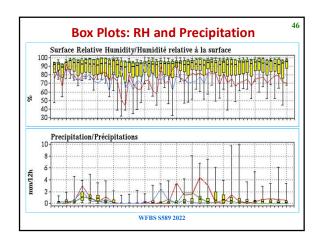
			ensus vs Va	•
Date	Time	Consensus	Lower End	Upper End
2011-02-15	17:00	-4.4	-6.4	-1.3
2011-02-16	17:00	-16.7	-18.4	-11.0
2011-02-17	17:00	-18	-21.3	-14.3
2011-02-18	17:00	-18.5	-22.0	-12.0
2011-02-19	17:00	-8.4	-12.2	-4.5
2011-02-20	17:00	-5.6	-10.4	-2.4
2011-02-21	17:00	-5.6	-11.2	-2.7
2011-02-22	17:00	-4.3	-7.7	-2.3
2011-02-23	17:00	-6.4	-12.8	-2.4
2011-02-24	17:00	-11	-17.3	-6.0
2011-02-25	17:00	-12.5	-19.4	-8.0
2011-02-26	17:00	-14.7	-21.9	-9.3
2011-02-27	17:00	-13.9	-23.3	-6.9
2011-02-28	17:00	-11.5	-24.5	-6.3
2011-03-01	17:00	-13.5	-20.2	-2.9

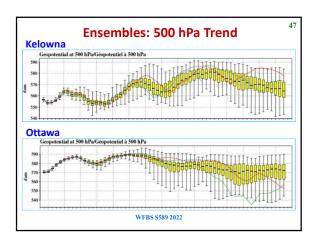
### **Ensemble Precipitation Forecasts**

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- "Ensemble means/medians have little meaning for discontinuous weather elements"
  - Many solutions forecast no precipitation on a particular day
  - Forecasts may differ due to weather system timing, or different convective capabilities
- "Reduce the consensus precipitation amounts"?
  - "BUI values trend higher"
- Consider timing of rain and effects on fire weather





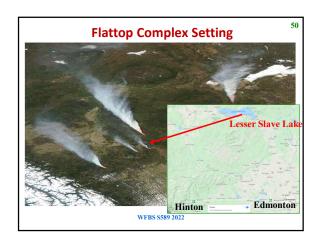


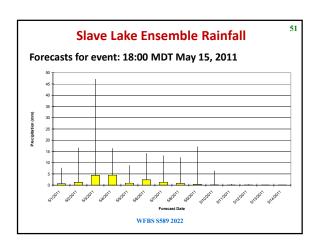
### **Ensemble Forecast Reminder!**

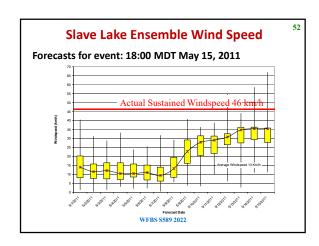
48

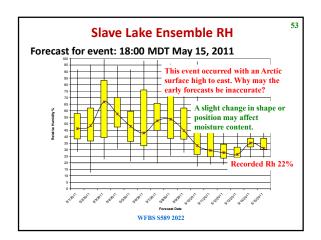
- Ensemble forecast interpretation is challenging!
- Much research into ensemble usage still needs to be done with regards to fire weather
- Discuss usage and questions with your fire weather office
- They may have answers for your questions, but an offer expert assessment

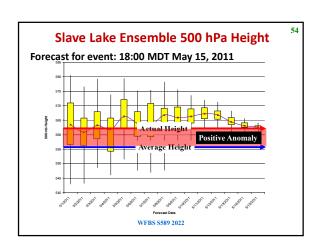
Ensemble Case Study: Flattop Complex, May 15, 2011

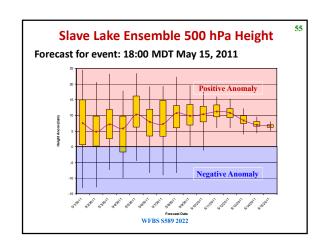


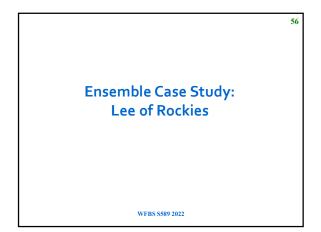


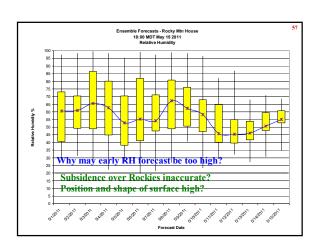


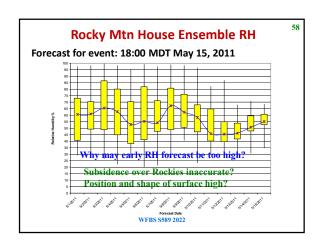


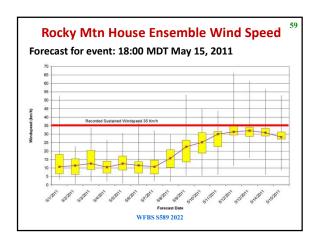


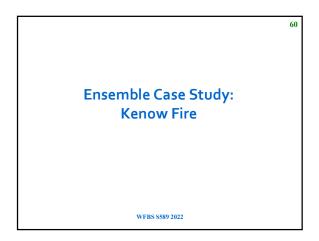


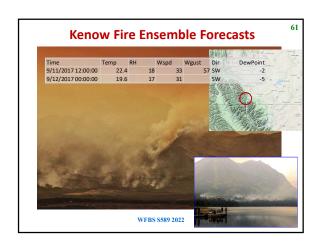


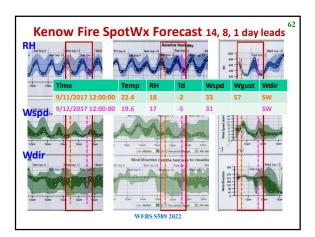












## Summary Networks: know major differences between • Provincial/territorial fire weather • Federal sources View a sampling of other data sources • Modeled data • Plots or maps of observed or modeled data • USA fire weather data sources Deterministic and Ensemble models • Understand some basic differences • Ensembles: know some caveats and basic usage

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?	Contact: Richard Carr			
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	WFBS S491 2022			
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