DAILY PRECIPITATION RECORDS OVER MAINLAND SPAIN AND THE BALEARIC ISLANDS



C. Ramis (1), A. Amengual (1), R. Romero (1), V. Homar (1), and S. Alonso (1,2) (1) Grup de Meteorologia, Departament de Física, Universitat de les Illes Balears (UIB), Palma de Mallorca, Spain (2) Department of Global Change Research, Institut Mediterrani d'Estudis Avançats, (IMEDEA; CSIC-UIB), Esporles, Spain

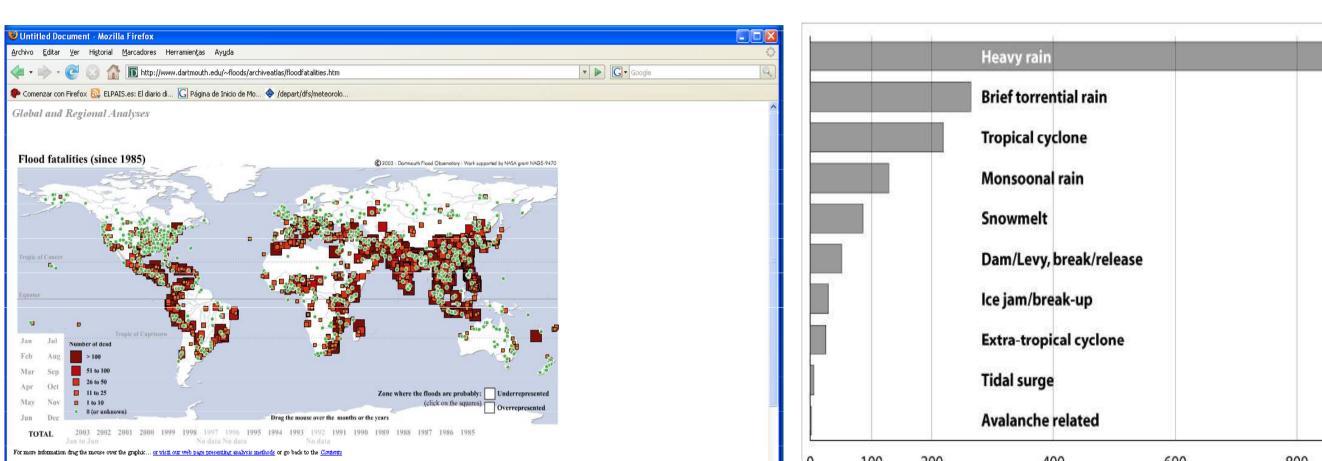


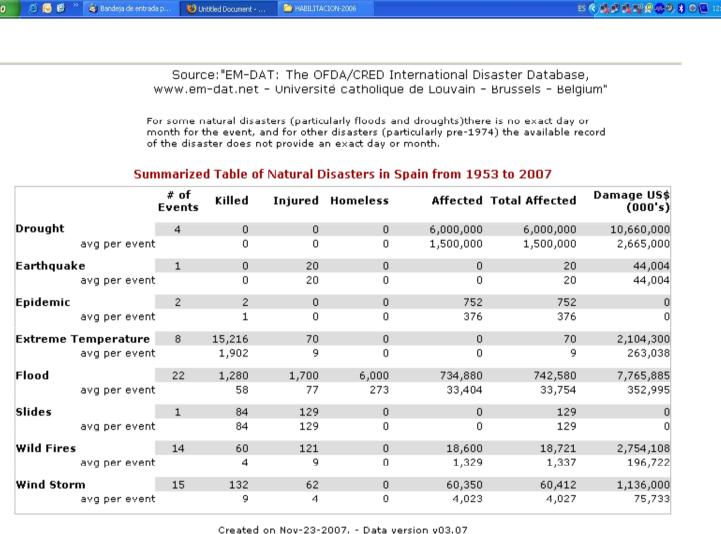
INTRODUCTION

Disasters information

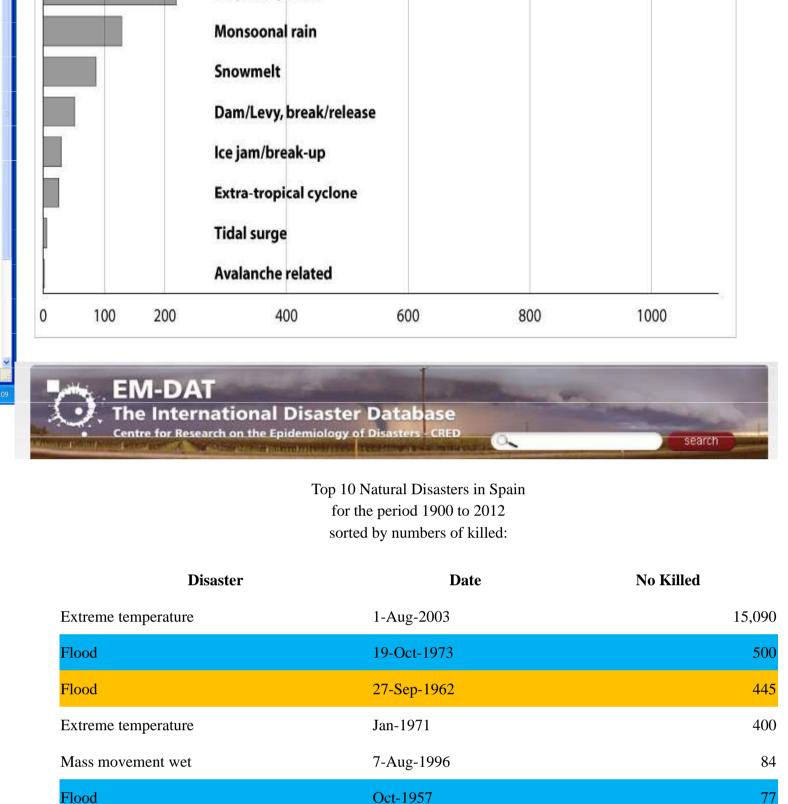
Heavy rainfall is the most important cause of flooding, far beyond tropical cyclones, monsoonal rain or tidal surges all together (Adhikari et al. 2010). Being one of the most hazardous and damaging natural phenomena worldwide, heavy rains cause tremendous losses in terms of human live and property. The social impact from heavy rain -and associated floods- is regularly suffered across Europe, but Mediterranean countries, and primarily those in the Western Mediterranean, have to cope with particularly devastating episodes. Spain, with its singular geographic and topographic features (Figure 1), is not an exception. From 1953 to 2011, 26 exceptional floods have been registered in Spain, with an estimated damage of 8100 million inflation-adjusted USD, 1287 people killed and about 750.000 people affected

Aims





o July. Central America has some deadly floods in Sept/Oct and South America in Feb. In Africa the seasonality seems to be less influent on the number of fatalitie:



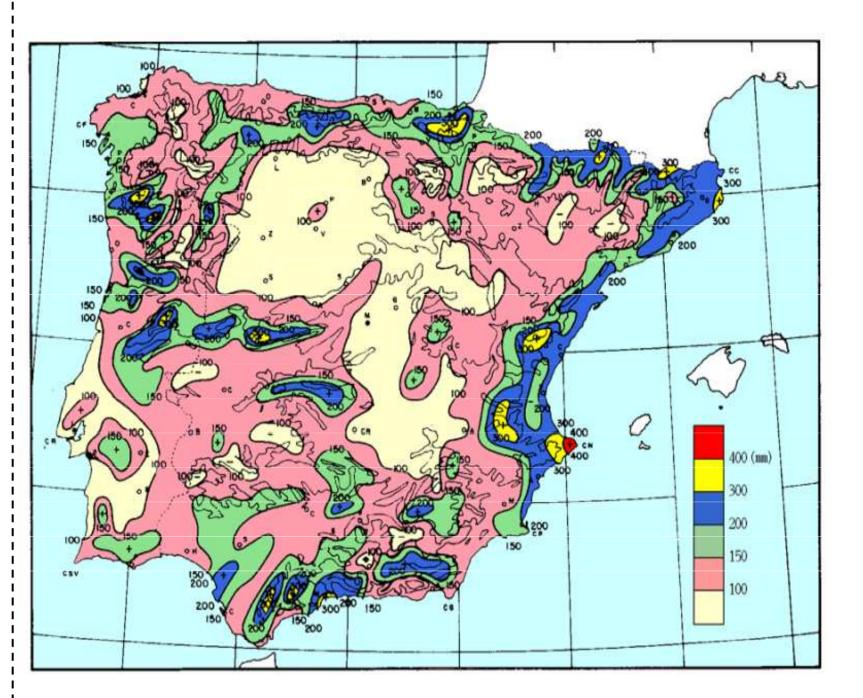
Oct-1953

25-Aug-1983

19-Oct-1982

9-Jan-1985

Extreme daily precipitation in Spain and Portugal from Font (1983)



Font (1983) used data from the available raingauge stations from 1931 to 1960.

Highest values were found along the Mediterranean coastal area. Highlights the region of Valencia where there there were observations of more than 400 mm.

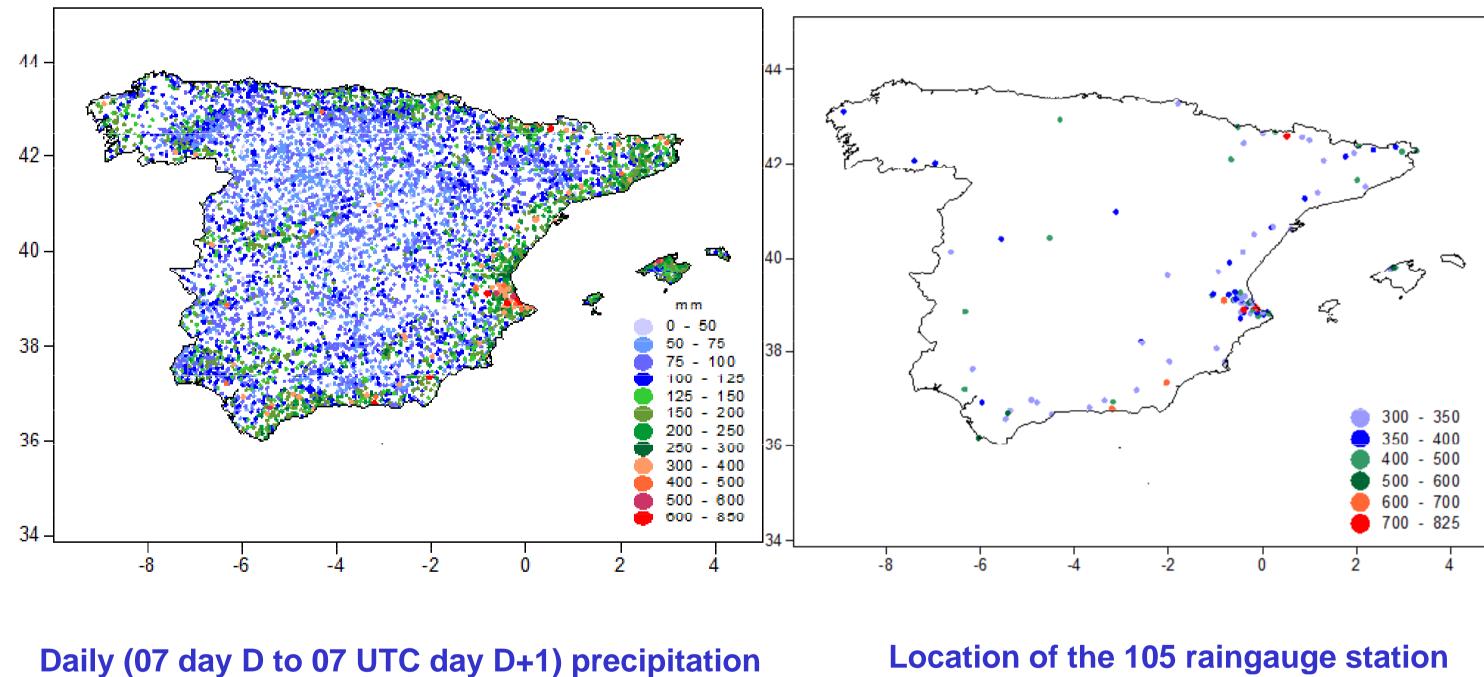
In the coatal area of Catalomia and the south of the Pyrenees, daily values greater than 200 mm were also found.

Main aim: update the map of Font (1983), after 30 years of its publication, with all the available data of raingauge in Spain (except Canary Islands)

RESULTS

CONCLUSIONS

New map of extreme daily precipitation in Spain



Extreme temperature



P<100	100<=P<200	200<=P<300	300<=P
4414	3175	490	105

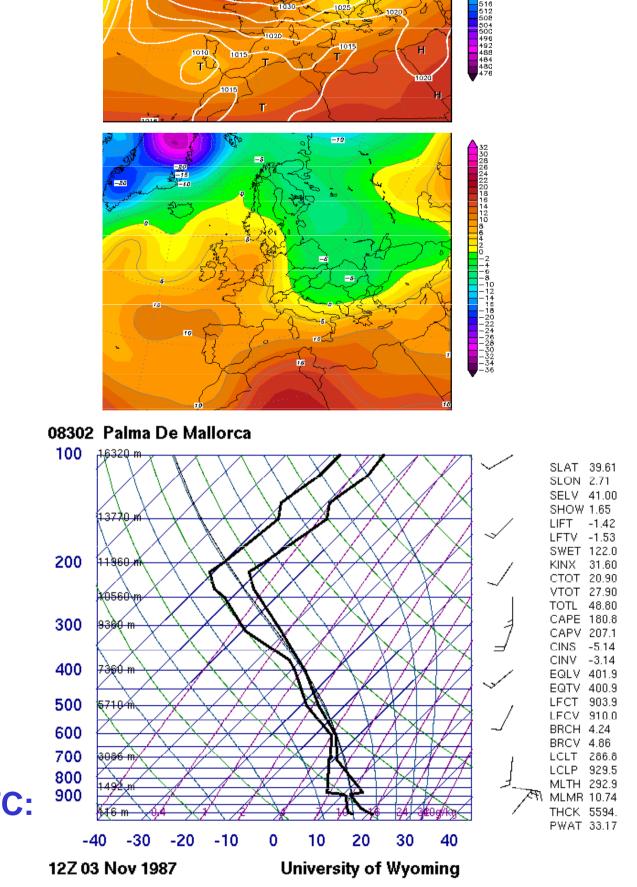
Location of the 105 raingauge station that have recorded daily precipitation Greater than 300 mm

More extreme daily precipitation

Province	Rain gauge identifier	Altitude (masl)	Precipitation (mm)	Date
Valencia	8058A	20	817.0	03-Nov-1987
Valencia	8288E	243	790.0	04-Nov-1987
Valencia	8071C	22	720.0	03-Nov-1987
Huesca	9838B	1138	700.5	22-Nov-1923
Valencia	8270O	700	632.0	20-Oct-1982
Granada	6275	240	600.0	19-Oct-1973
Almeria	6366	240	600.0	19-Oct-1973
Balearic Islands	B684	830	536.5	22-Oct-1959
Cádiz	5944	793	525.0	13-Dec-1987
Valencia	8274U	40	520.0	04-Nov-1987
Valencia	8077	17	520.0	11-Sep-1996
Cádiz	5979	22	503.0	27-Jan-1960
Valencia	8076	35	500.0	11-Sep-1996



b) 850 hPa temperature c) Sounding of Palma de Mallorca on 3th November 1987 at 12 UTC



REFERENCES

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EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium

Font I. 1983. *Climatología de España y Portugal.* Instituto Nacional de Meteorología. 296 pp (in spanish)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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a) Major extreme precipitation are concentrated along the Mediterranean coast.

- b) Minor extreme precipitation are located over the Northern Plateau
- c) Important extreme precipitation are found along the eastern part of the Cabntabran coast
- d) Important precipitations are found over the Central Range
- e) Valencia region is the region most affected by heavy rain. The higher daily amount recorded in Spain is 817 mm in a town located at the Mediterranean coast in the Valencia region.
- d) The Balearic Islands are also affected by very important daily precipitation amounts. The highest value recorded is 536 mm in a raungauge located close the highest peak of Mallorca island.