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DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI  
DI MILANO  
DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE  
DELLA TERRA "ARDITO DESIO"



General  
Assembly

2025

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# Atmospheric rivers in the Mediterranean basin and heavy precipitation over northern Italy

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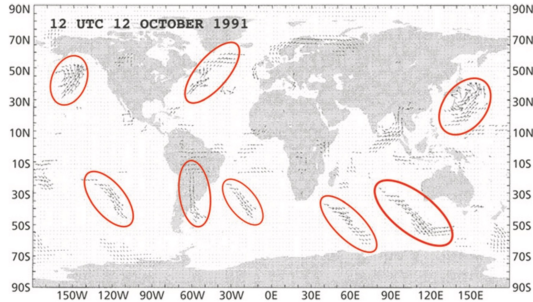
I. Sala<sup>1</sup>, A. Comunian<sup>1</sup>, D. Mastrangelo<sup>2</sup>, Sante Laviola<sup>2</sup>, G. Monte<sup>2</sup>, B. Tomassetti<sup>3</sup>, A. Lombardi<sup>3</sup>, M. Verdecchia<sup>3</sup>, F. Grazzini<sup>4</sup>, V. Colaiuda<sup>5</sup>

Acknowledgments: M. M. Miglietta<sup>2</sup>, V. Levizzani<sup>2</sup>, M. Vercellino

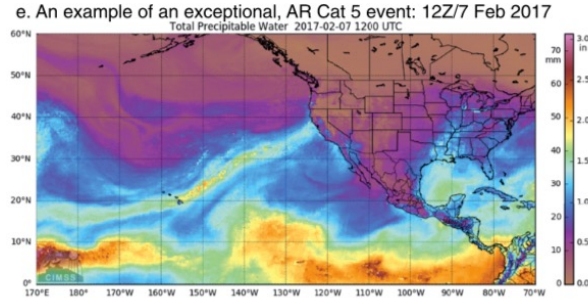
<sup>1</sup>Univ. Milan; <sup>2</sup>CNR - ISAC, Bologna; <sup>3</sup>CETEMPS/Univ. L'Aquila; <sup>4</sup>ARPAE; <sup>5</sup>Regional Civil Protection Agency - Abruzzo Region

# AR LANDFALL

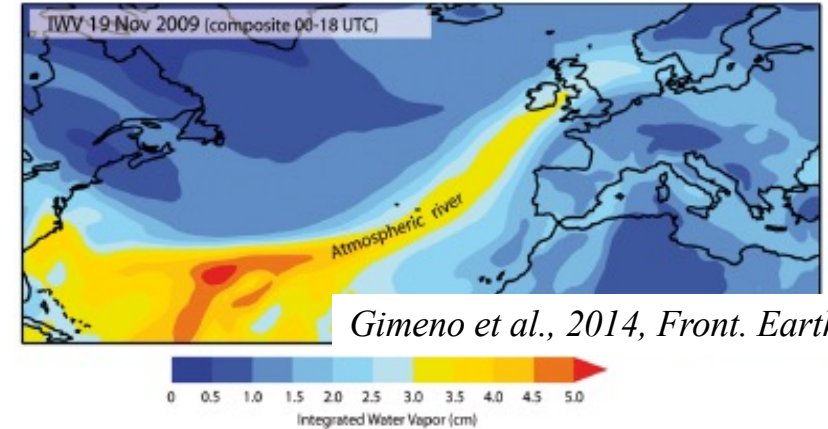
Zhu & Newell, 1988, Mon Wea Rev



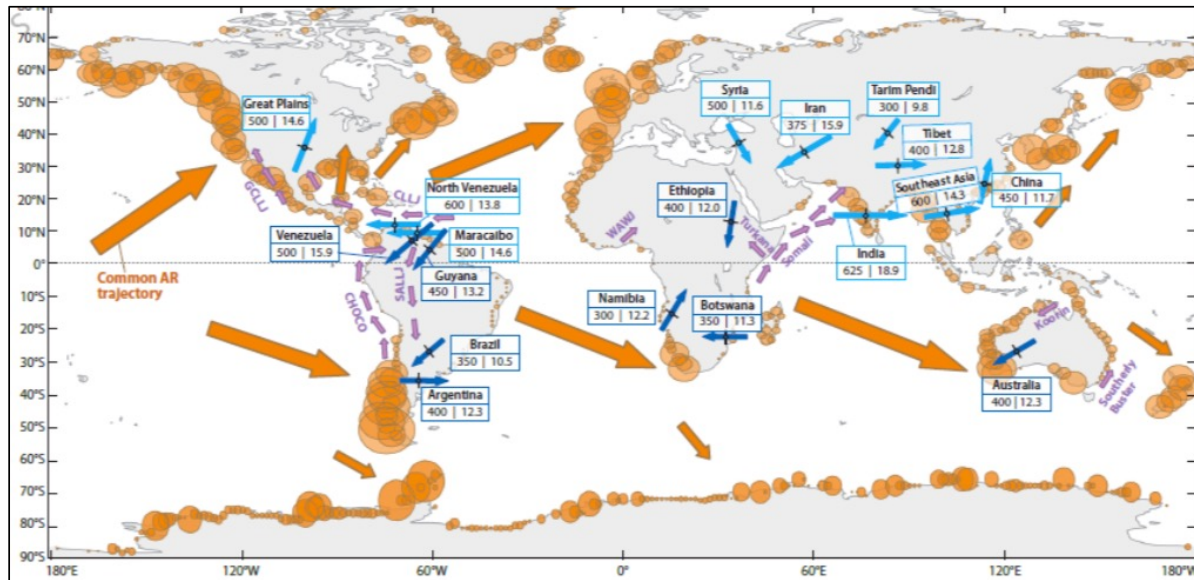
Ralph et al., 2019, BAMS



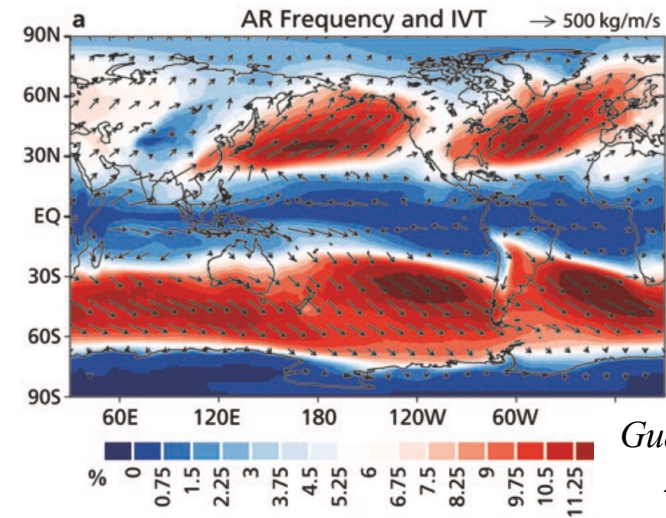
# ATMOSPHERIC RIVERS IN EUROPE



Gimeno et al., 2014, Front. Earth Sci.

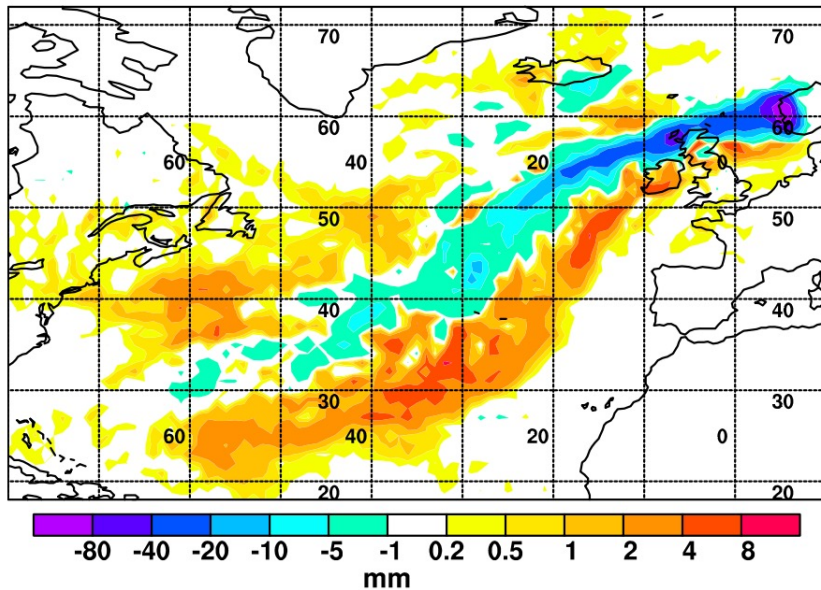


Gimeno et al., 2016, Annu. Rev. Env. Res.



Guan & Waliser, 2015, JGR

c) 8 days **Evap - Precip** *Stohl et al., 2008*



**Scandinavian Peninsula**

*Sodemann and Stohl, 2013; Benedict et al., 2019*

**Iberian Peninsula**

*Liberato et al., 2012; Ramos et al., 2015; Eiras-Barca et al., 2016*

**Inland penetration in Central Europe**

*Rossler et al., 2014; Inoita et al., 2020*

**UK e France**

*Lavers et al., 2011; Lu et al., 2013; Lavers and Villarini, 2013, Browning, 2018; Doiteau et al., 2021*

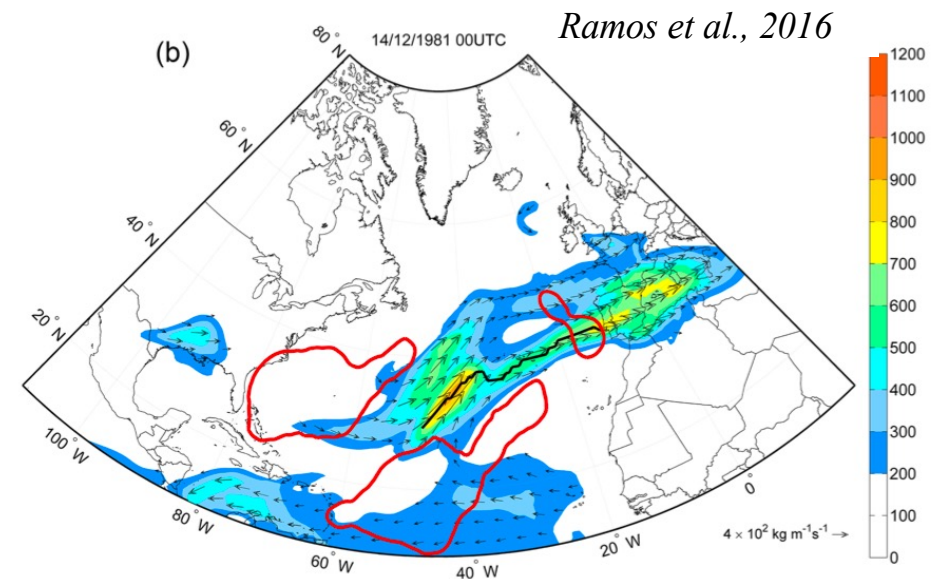
**North Atlantic**

*Stohl et al., 2008*

*Knippertz and Wernli, 2010; Ramos et al. 2016; Brands et al., 2017*

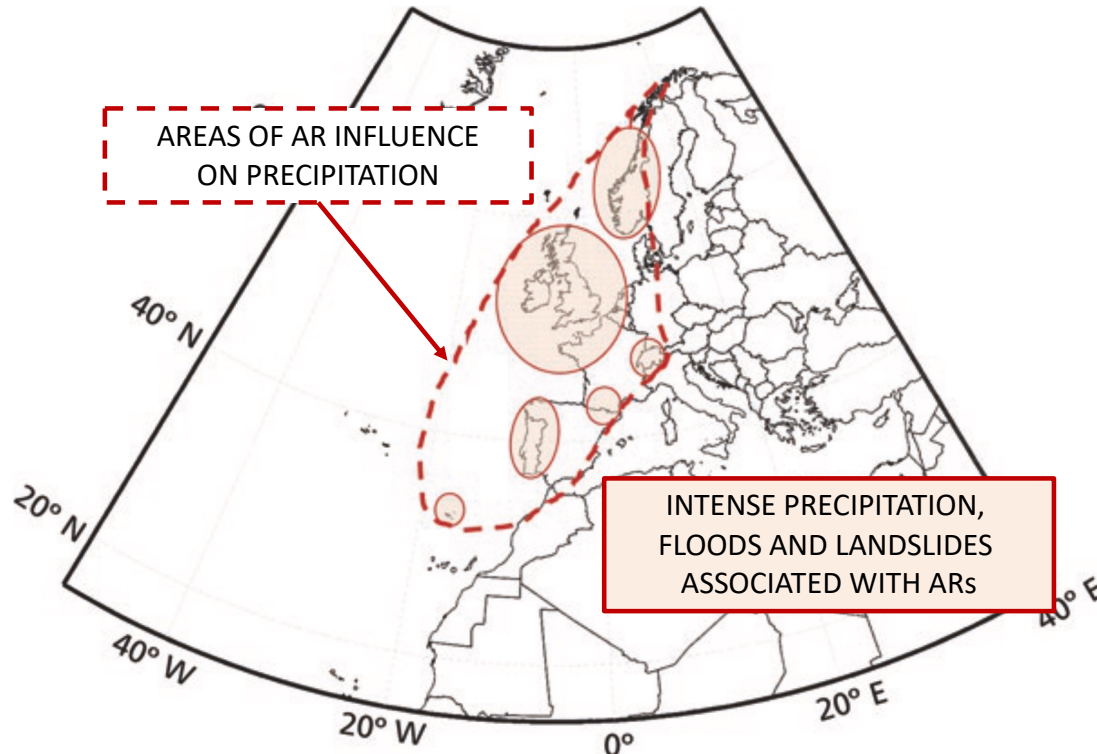
→ Moisture linked with the ARs comes mainly from subtropical areas but also from the tropical (TME) and mid-latitude regions closer to the landfall;

→ *Dacre et al., 2015* water vapor in the warm sector of the cyclone rather than long-distance transport





# AR & PRECIPITATION - Europe



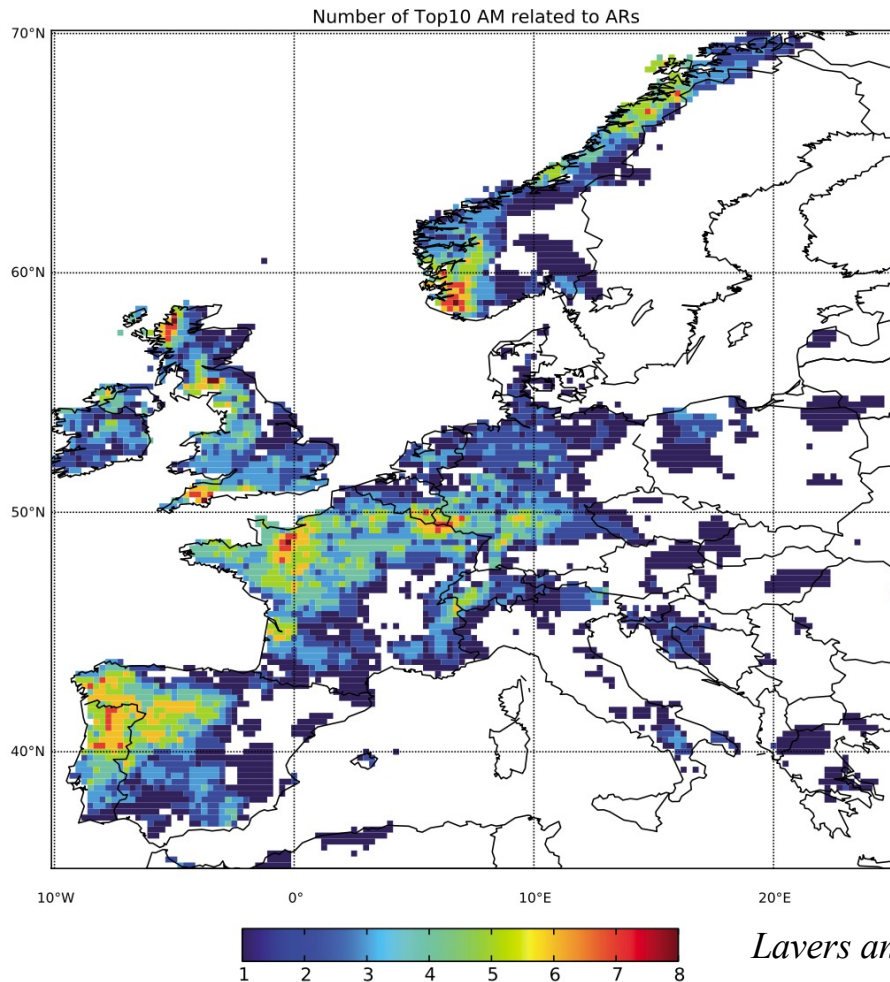
*Adapted and updated from Gimeno et al. 2016*

- In Western Europe ARs are responsible for 20-30% of all precipitation
- Strong seasonality:
  - max in fall and winter (stronger storm track)
  - min in summer (mainly convective weather)
- More inland penetration compared to the US

**However, increasing interest fostered by extreme events**



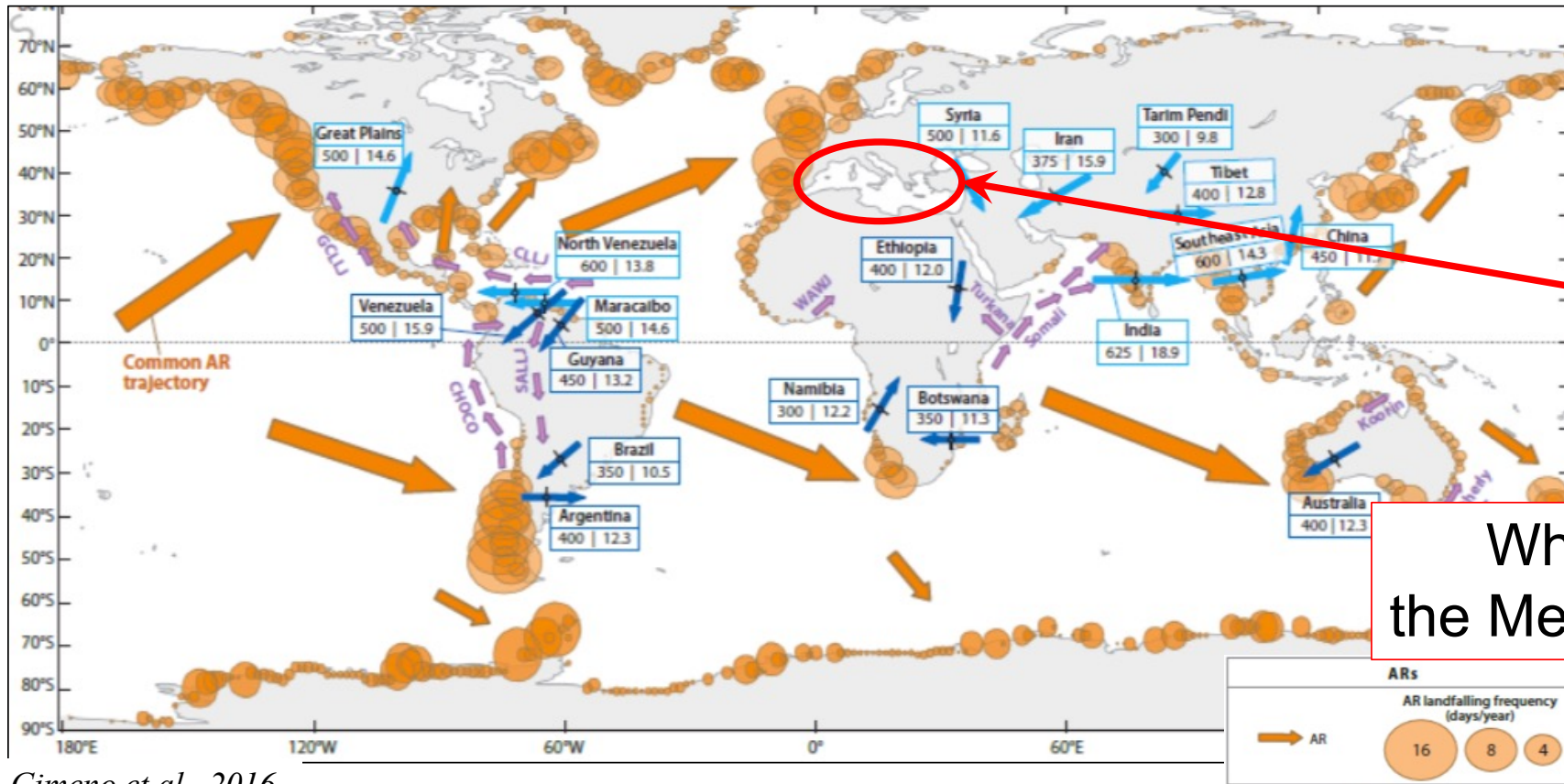
## Number of the top 10 Annual Maxima daily precipitation that are associated with ARs



*Lavers and Villarini, 2013*

- Strong relationship between ARs and annual maximum precipitation days in W-Europe coasts
- The strongest AR-AM connection is found in mountainous areas, mainly in fall and winter
- Striking inland impacts

# AR LANDFALL



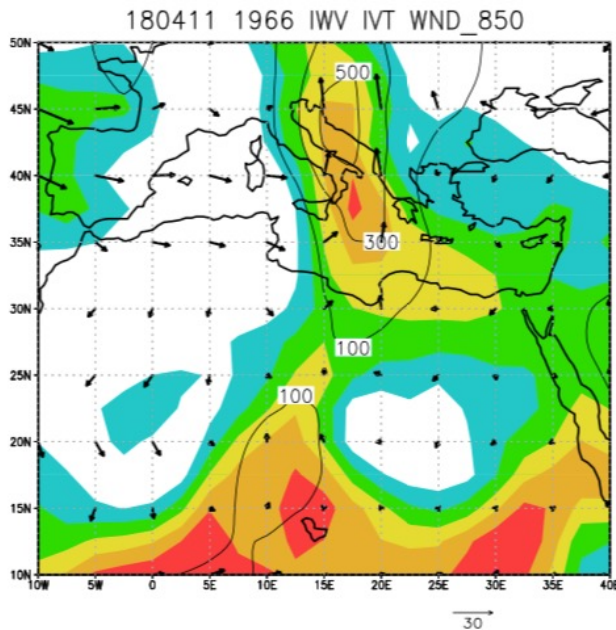
Gimeno et al., 2016



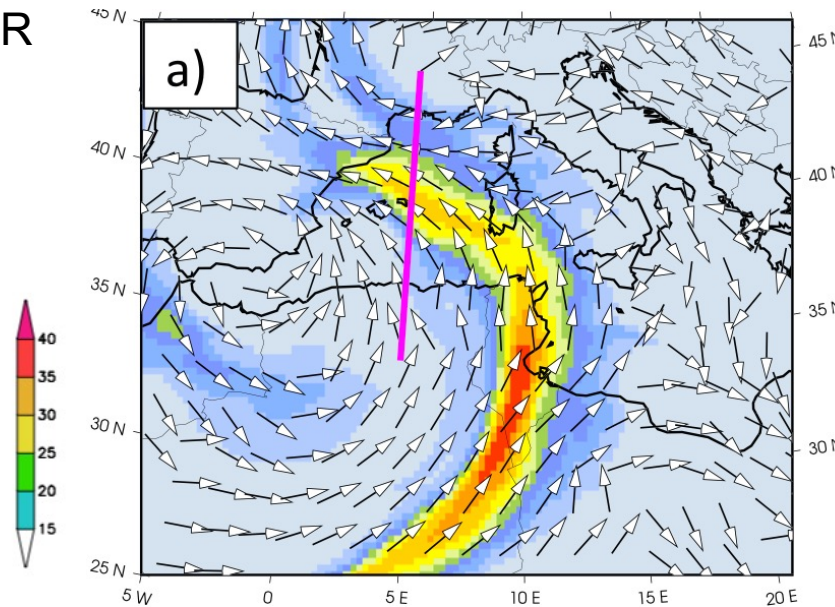
What about the Mediterranean?

# AR in the W-MEDITERRANEAN

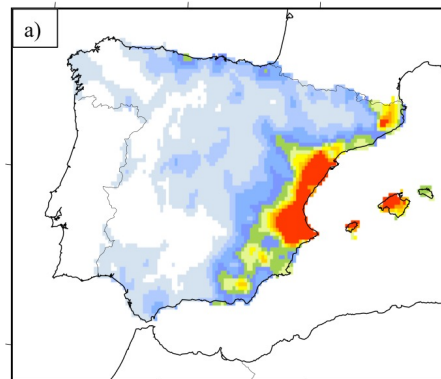
Suggesting the presence of an AR during the 1966 Florence flood



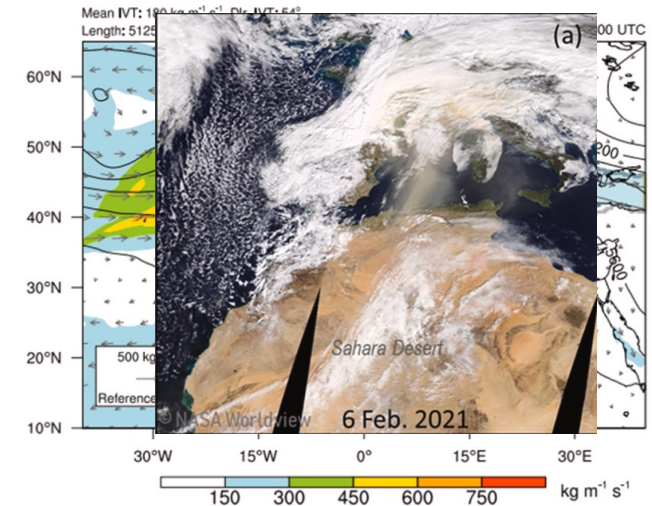
*Krichak et al., 2016*  
*Malguzzi et al., 2006*  
*Buzzi et al., 2014*



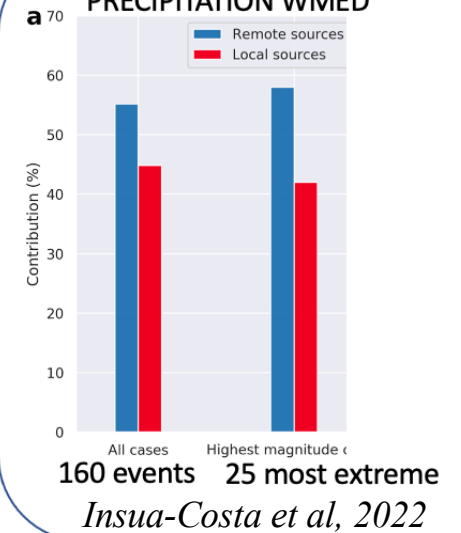
*Lorente-Plazas et al., 2019*



*Francis et al., 2022*

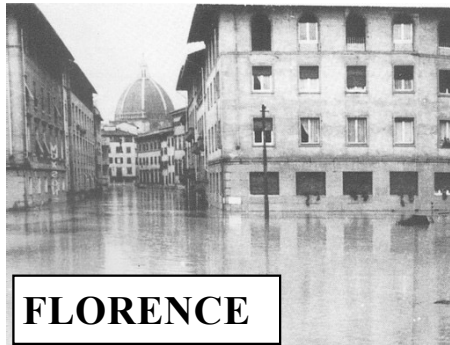


CONTRIBUTIONS TO PRECIPITATION WMED





# THE TWO “CENTURY FLOODS”



FLORENCE



VENICE



NE ALPS



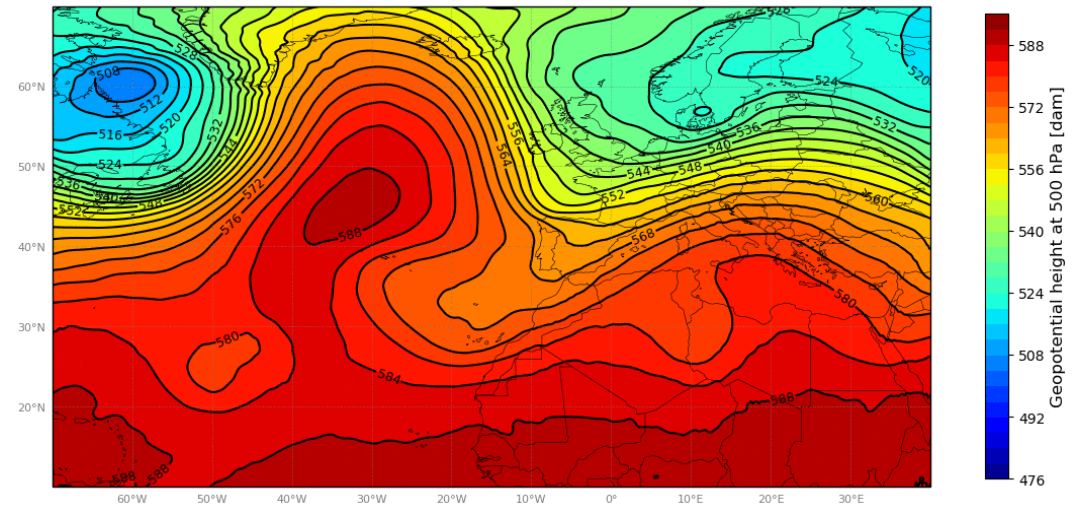
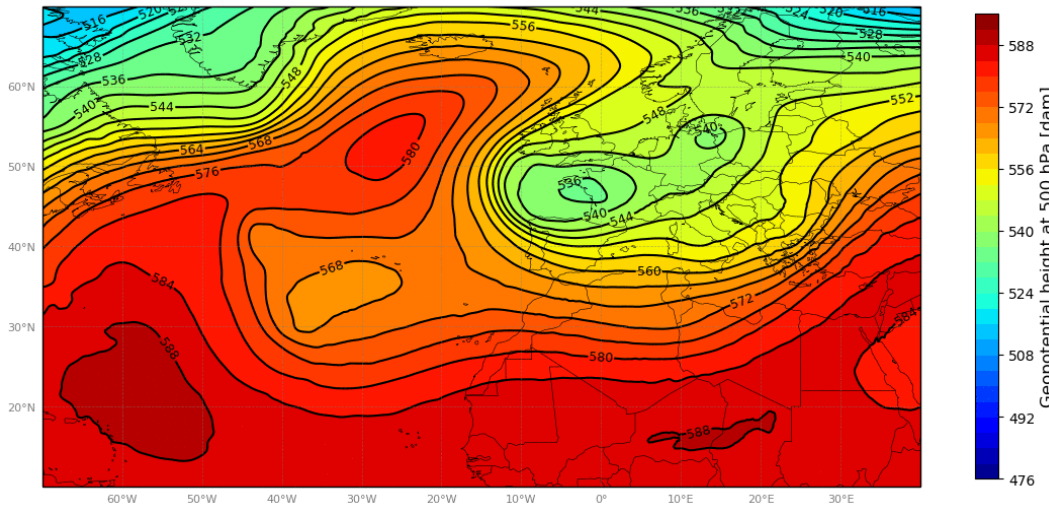
1966 FLOOD

2018 "VAIA" STORM

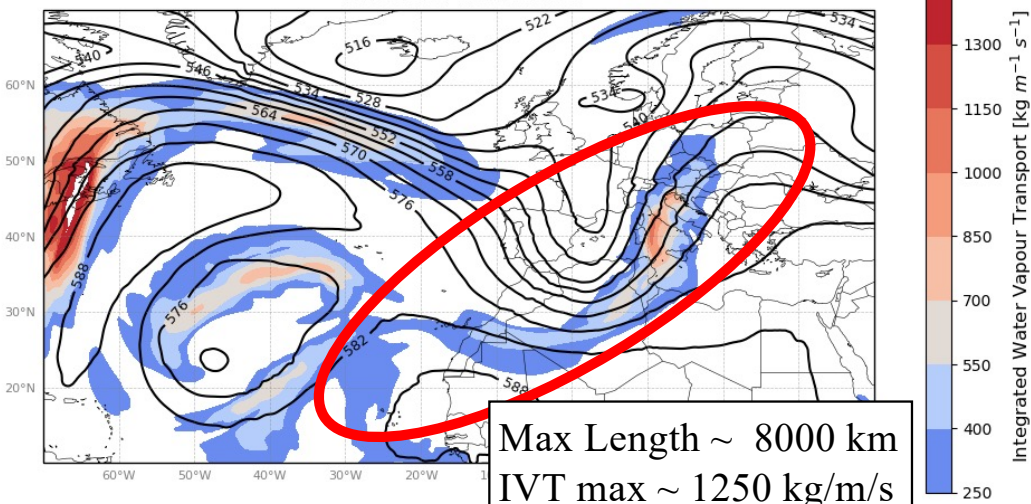
## Geopotential Height at 500 hPa

2 November 1966 at 0:00

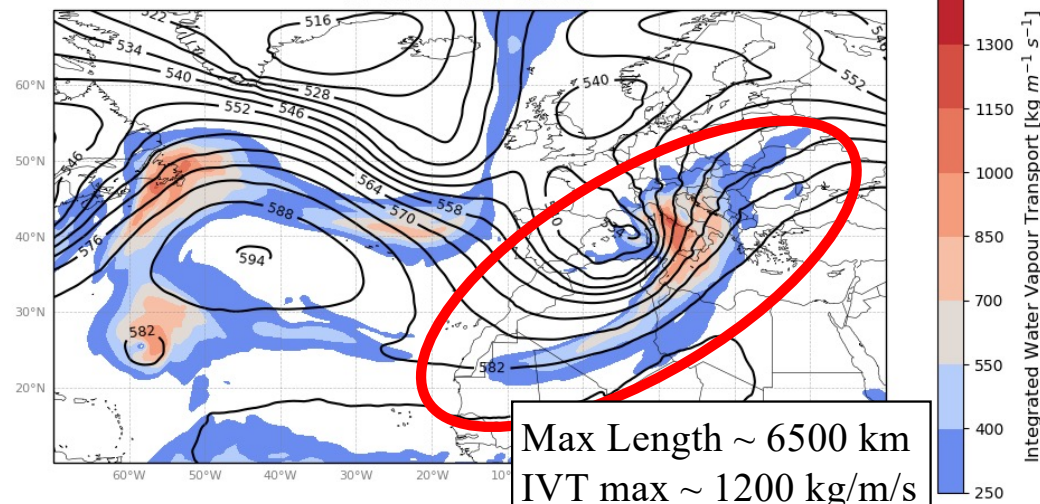
27 October 2018 at 0:00



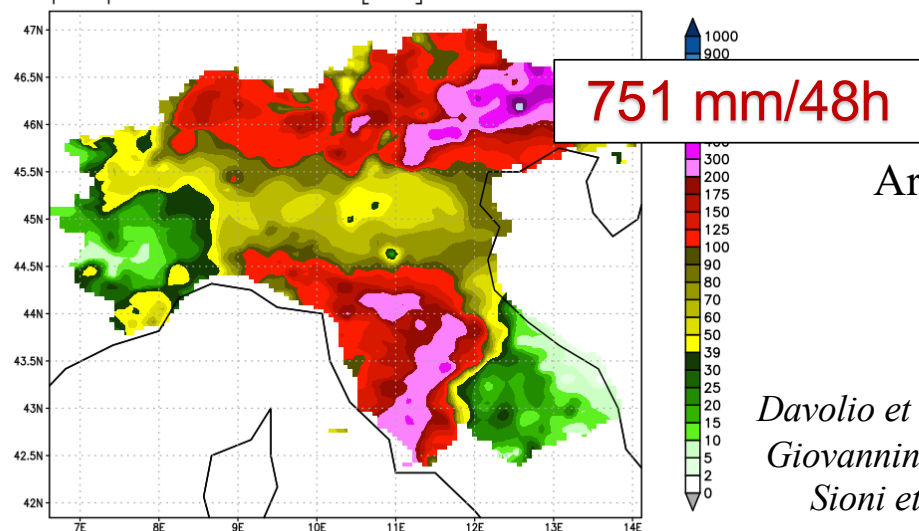
4 November 1966 at 0:00



29 October 2018 at 12:00



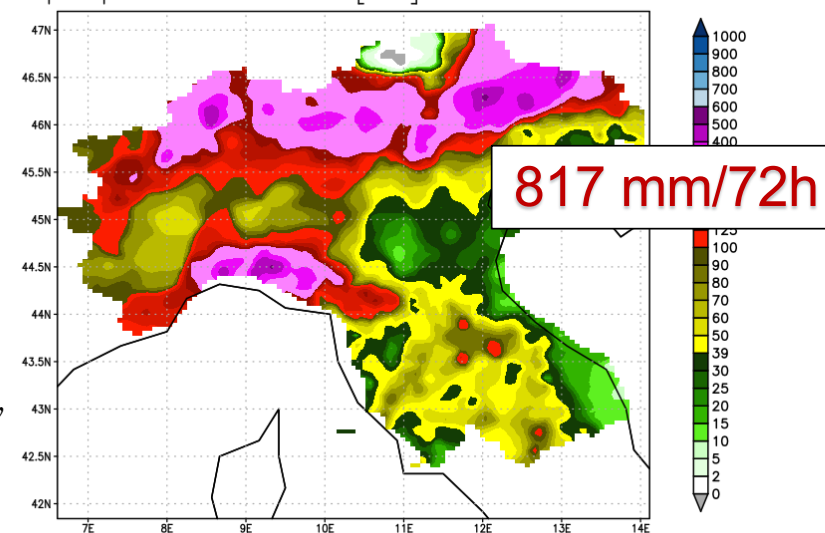
Total precipitation accumulated [mm] from 3 to 4 Nov 1966



ArCIS database  
Rainfall  
1960-2024

*Davolio et al, 2020, Mon Wea Rev*  
*Giovannini et al, 2021, Atm. Res.*  
*Sioni et al, 2023, Atm. Res.*

Total precipitation accumulated [mm] from 27 to 29 Oct 2018





# ATMOSPHERIC RIVER & MEDITERRANEAN

**Critical role of the AR in feeding the precipitation systems**

**The characteristics of the ARs (position, shape, intensity, steadiness) explain the observed heavy precipitation patterns**





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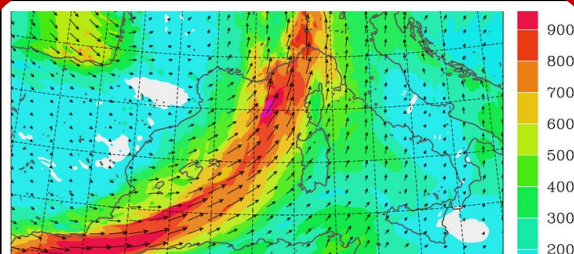
Italiadomani  
PIANO NAZIONALE  
DI RIPRESA E RESILIENZA



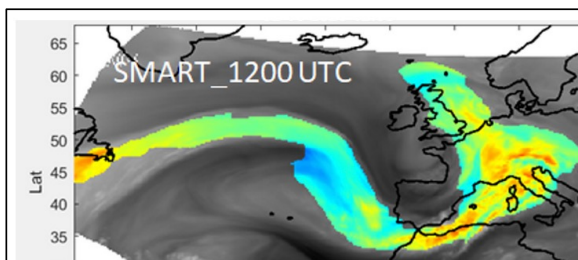
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DELLA TERRA "ARDITO DESIO"



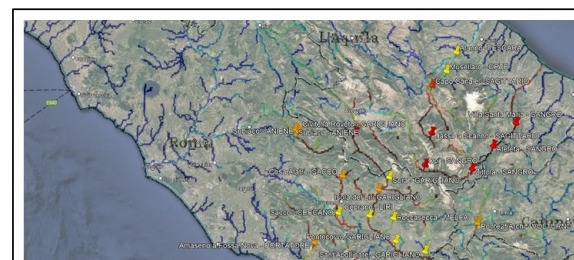
## *Exploring **Atmospheric Rivers** in the **Mediterranean** and their connection with **EXtreme** hydrometeorological events over Italy: observation, modelling and impacts*



**Meteorological modelling  
and analysis**



**Satellite monitoring  
and observations**



**Hydrological modelling  
and analysis**

<https://sites.google.com/view/armexproject>

### **AIM:**

- conduct a climatological analysis
- define AR characteristics and their impact in the mesoscale mechanisms of heavy precipitation
- reveal the hydrological impact of landfalling AR in several basins of different characteristics

# TOWARDS A CLIMATOLOGY: ATMOSPHERIC RIVER DETECTION

Guan & Waliser (2015) algorithm with some adaptation for the Mediterranean

## IVT Integrated Vapour Transport

- i) IVT thresholds: IVT > 85-percentile  
IVT >  $250 \text{ kgm}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$
- i) length > 2000 km
- ii) aspect ratio > 2

## AR Selection:

Target area: North/Central Italy

Origin area: outside the Mediterranean

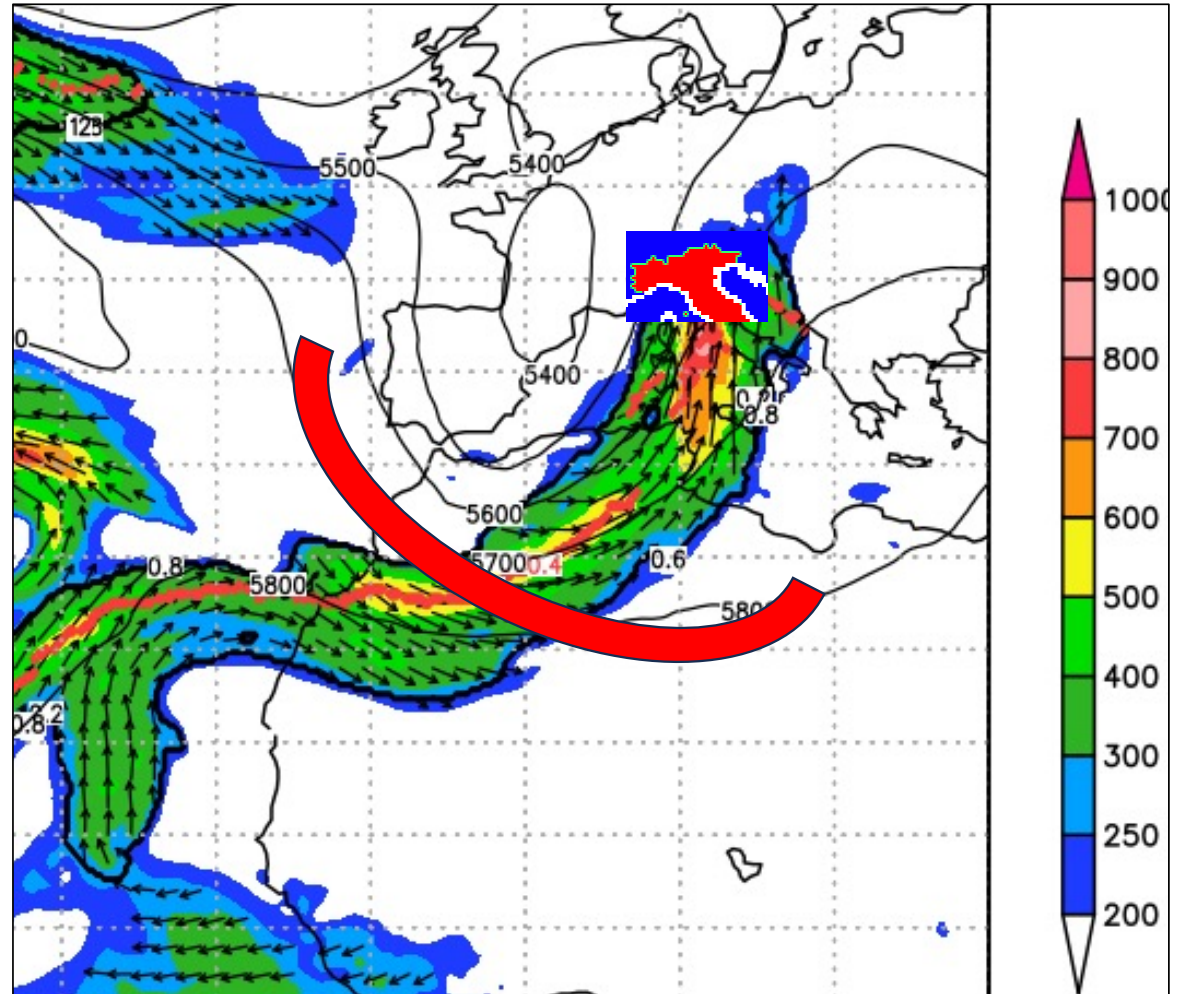
$\text{IVT}_y > 0$

Duration: at least 12 hours

**MAX IVT** over the sea, close to the target area

## DATASETS:

ERA5 reanalysis (IVT) and ArCIS (1961-2024)



GUAN&WALISER  
ALGORITHM  
(adapted to the Med)

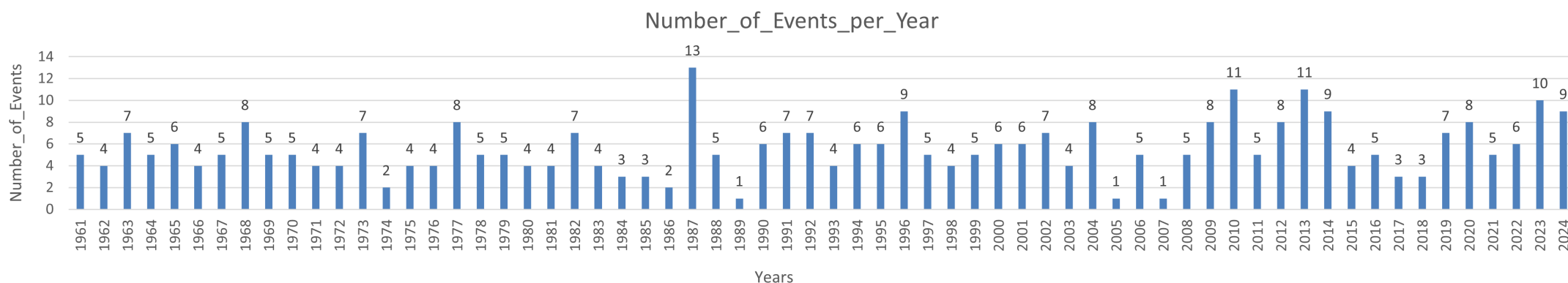
ERA5  
1950-2024

IDENTIFICATION  
OF MOST INTENSE AR  
AFFECTING N-ITALY



MOST INTENSE  
EVENTS  
OVER N-ITALY

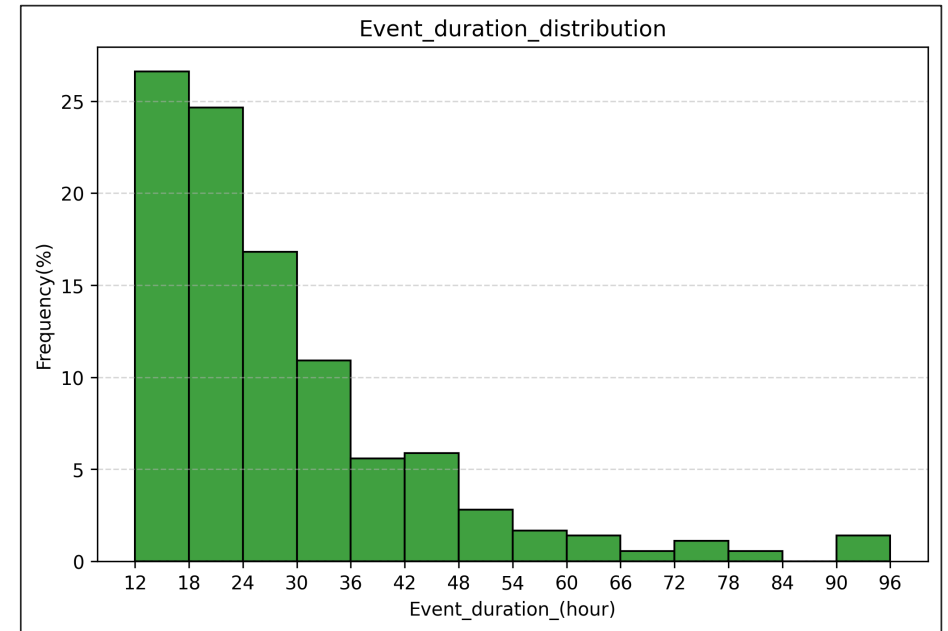
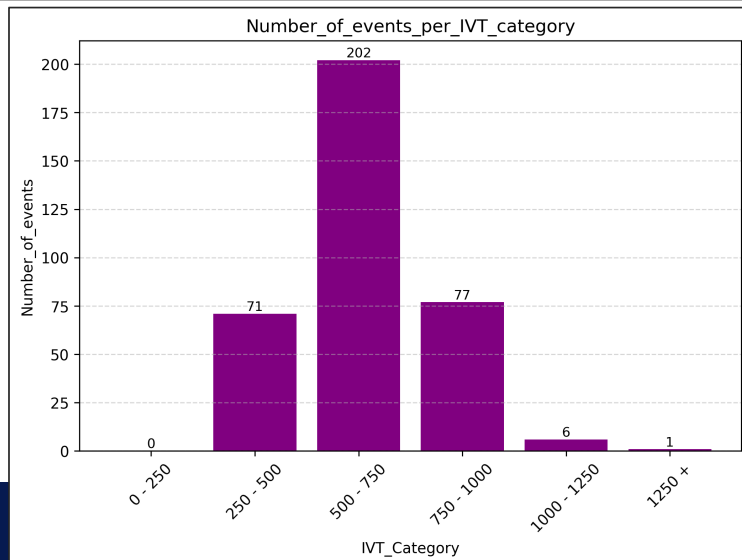
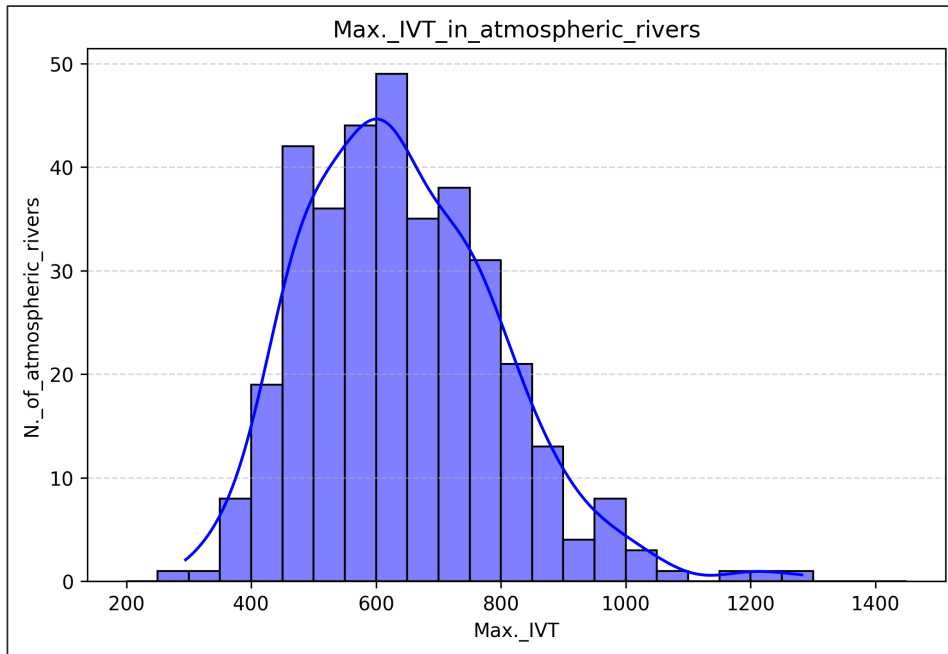
ARCIS RAINFALL  
1961-2024



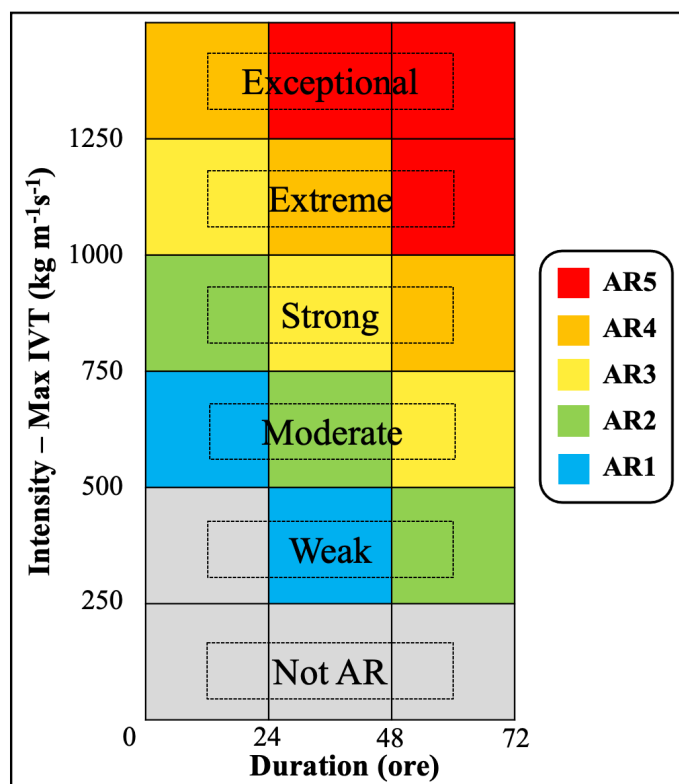
357 AR identified, on average 5.6 AR events per year



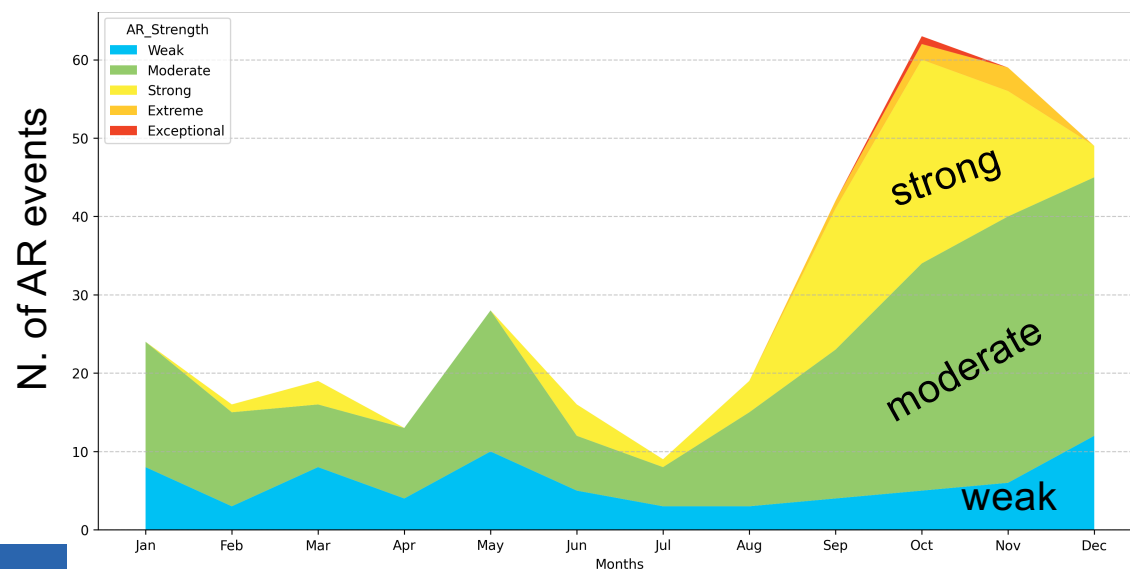
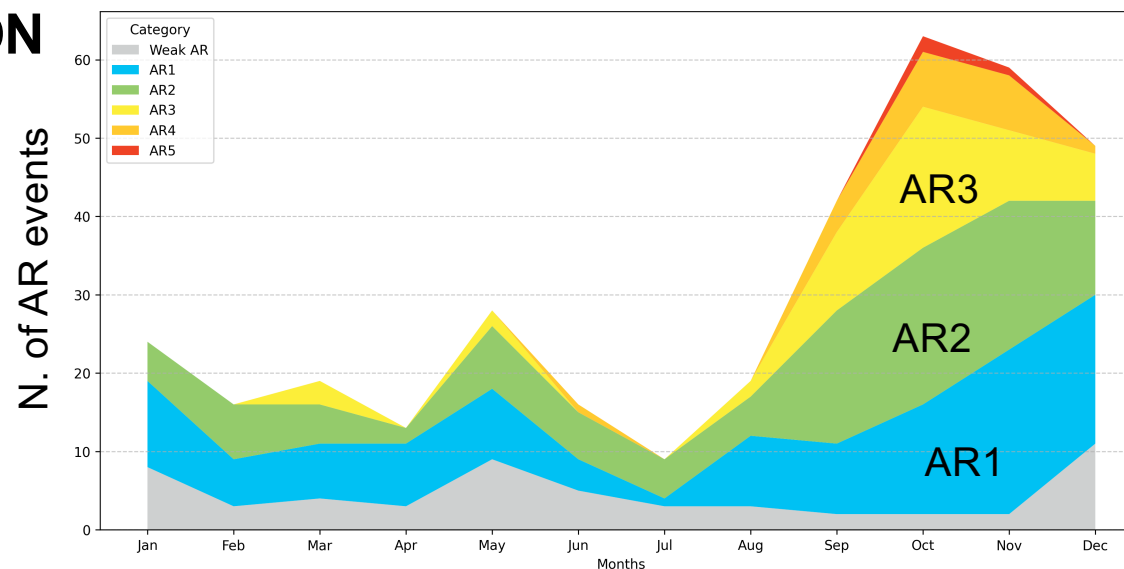
# AR INTENSITY & DURATION



# AR SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION



Ralph et al., 2019

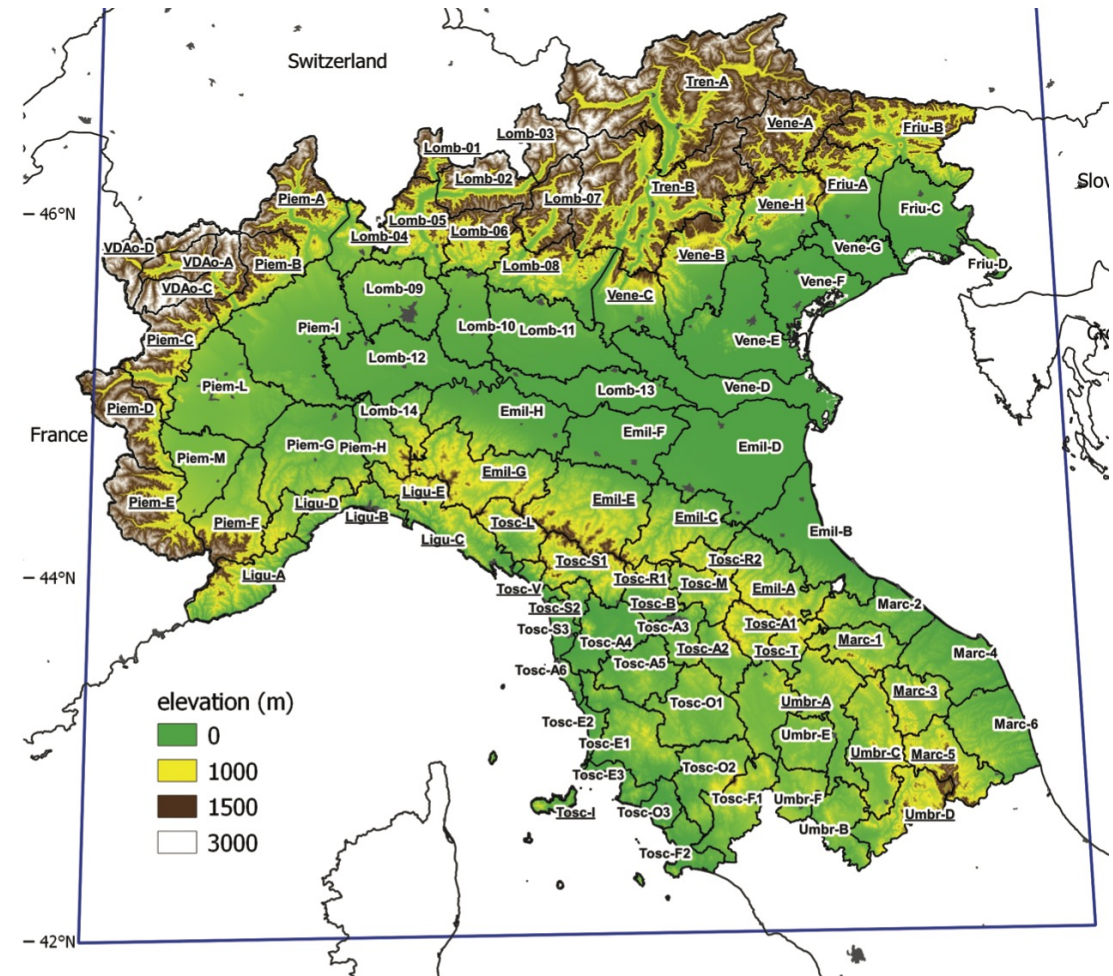


# AR vs PRECIPITATION

- Daily precipitation aggregated over 94 warning-areas
- Mean area extension 1750 km<sup>2</sup>
- **Extreme Precipitation Event (EPE):** day with daily precipitation greater than 99<sup>th</sup> percentile (wet days only) across one or more warning areas

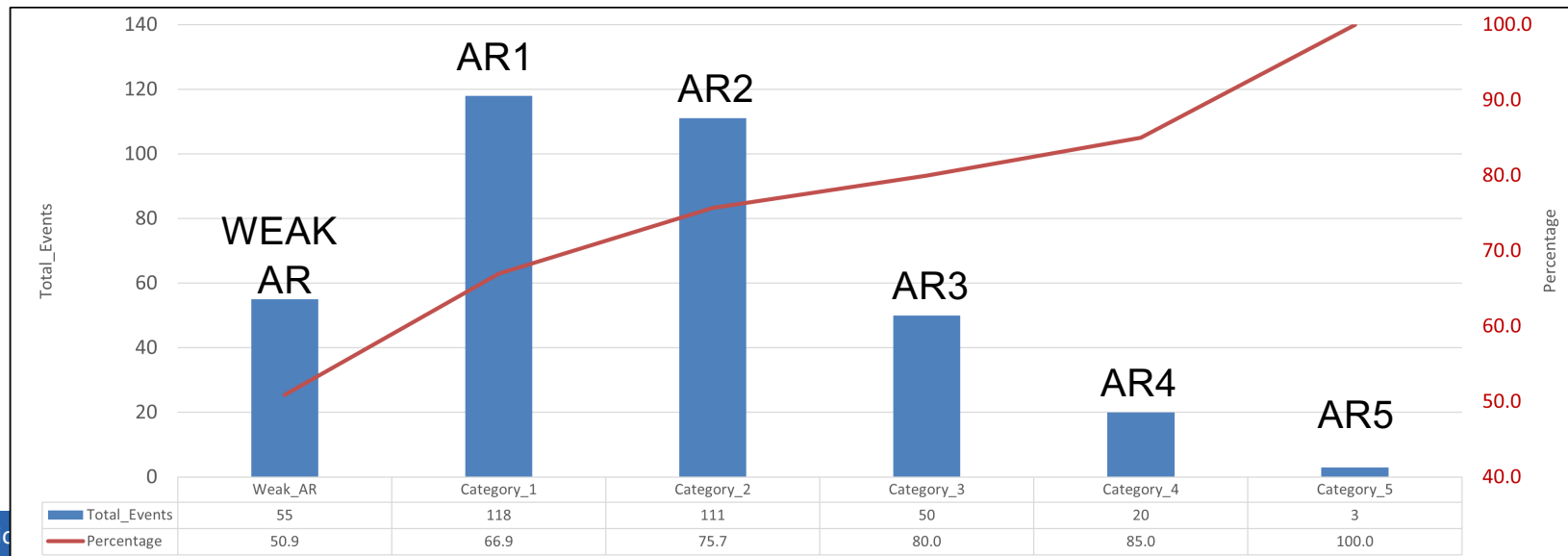
*Grazzini et al., 2019, 2021*

## ITALIAN CIVIL PROTECTION WARNING AREAS

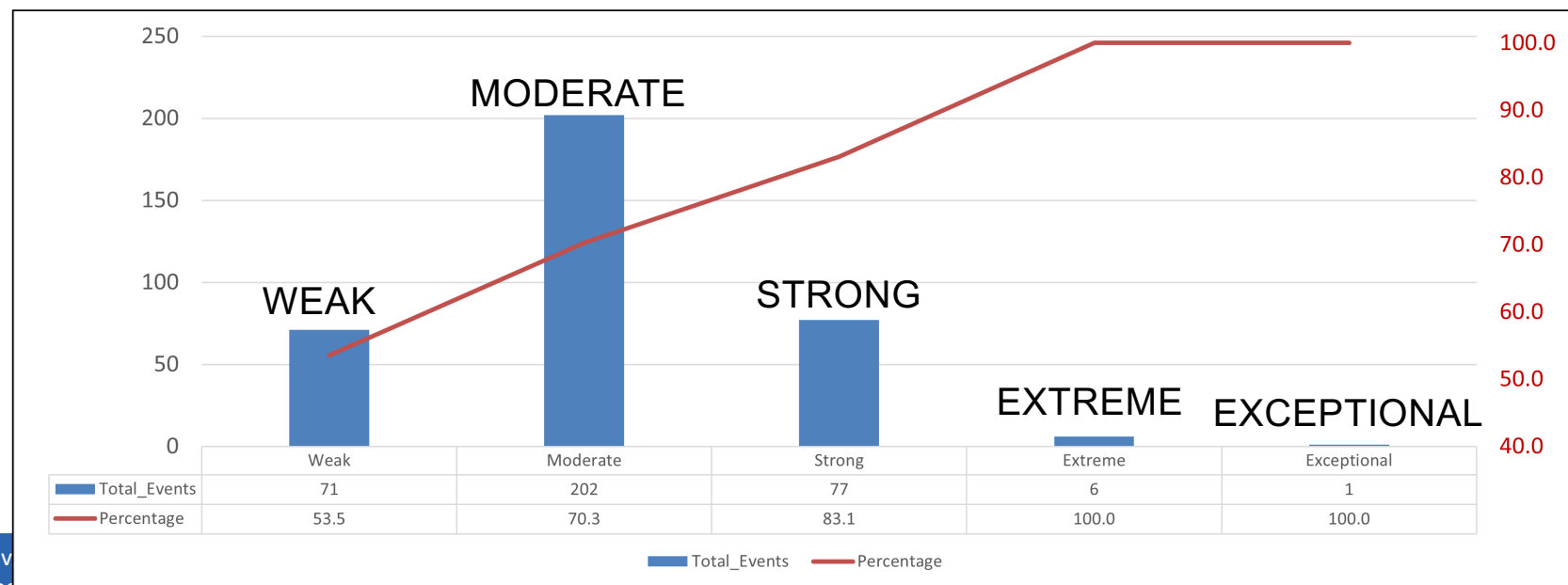


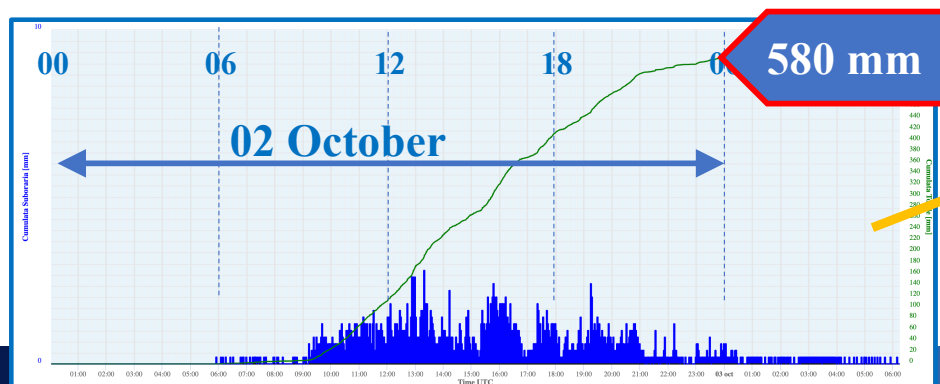
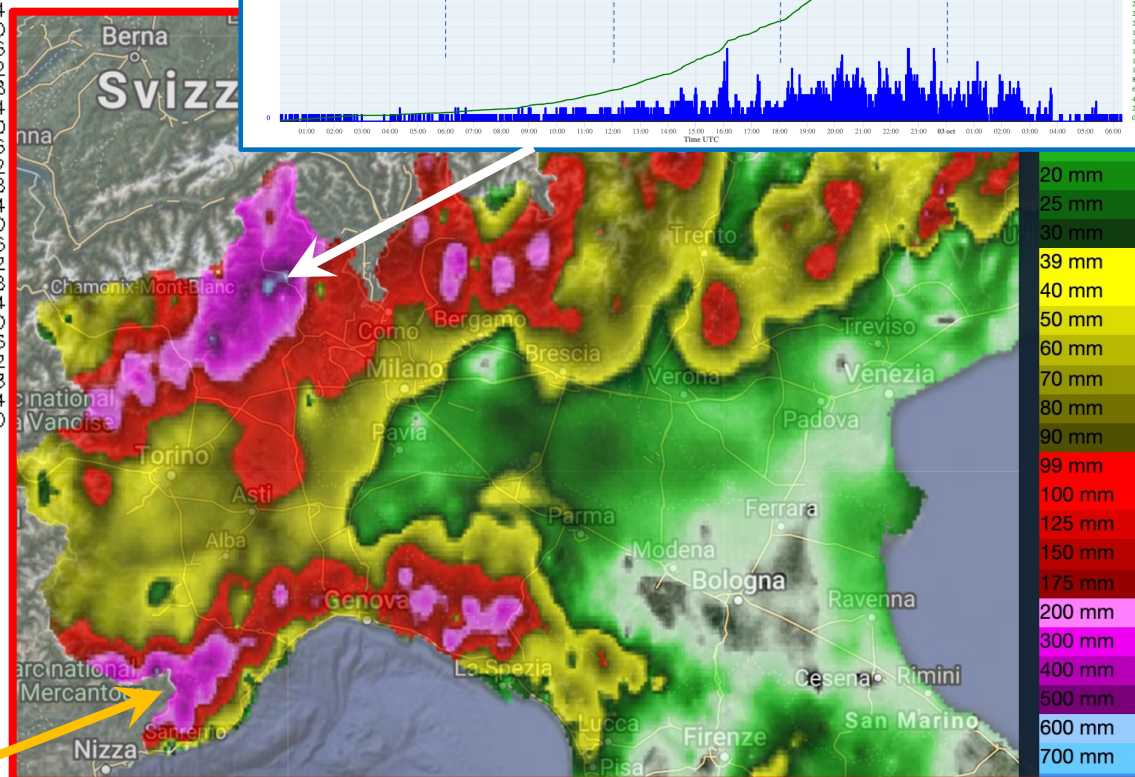
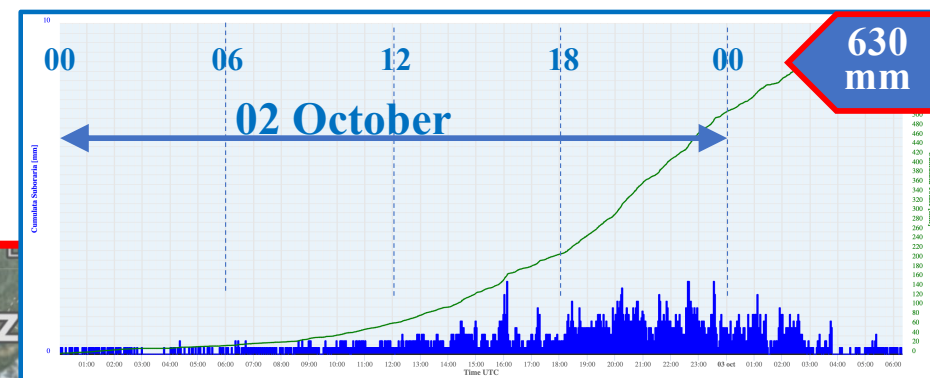
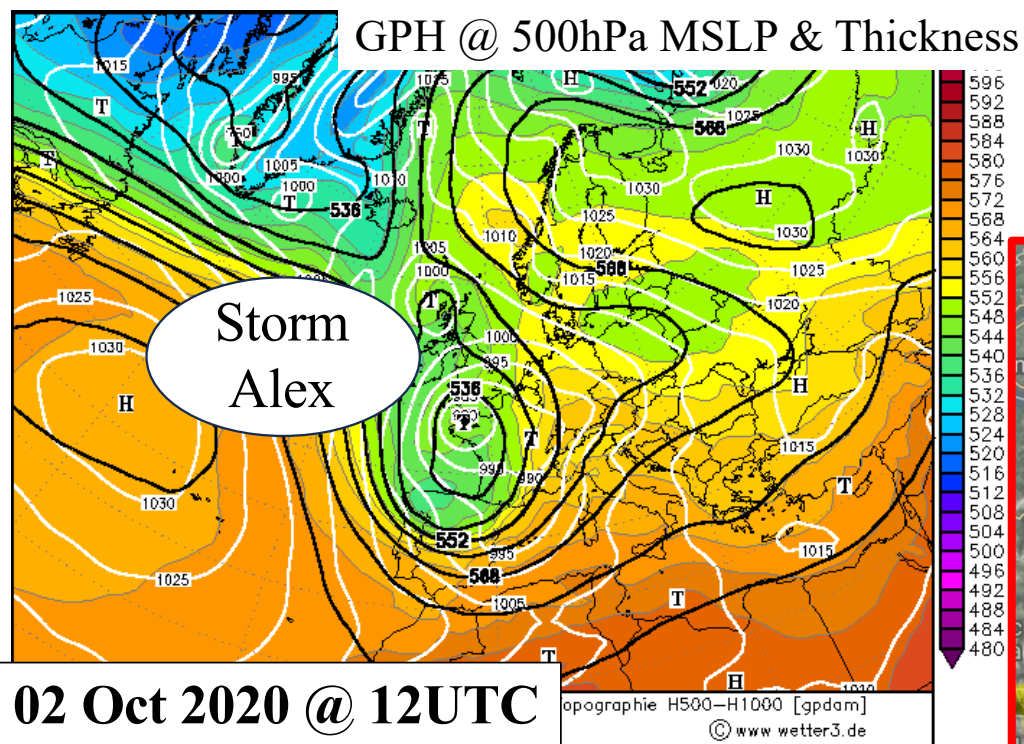


CATEGORY	N. of AR	N. of ARs associated with EPE	% of ARs associated with EPE
WEAK AR	55	28	<b>51%</b>
AR1	118	79	<b>67%</b>
AR2	111	84	<b>76%</b>
AR3	50	40	<b>80%</b>
AR4	20	17	<b>85%</b>
AR5	3	3	<b>100%</b>



CATEGORY (IVTmax based)	N. of AR	N. of ARs associated with EPE	% of ARs associated with EPE
WEAK	71	38	54%
MODERATE	202	142	70%
STRONG	77	64	83%
EXTREME	6	6	100%
EXCEPTIONAL	1	1	100%





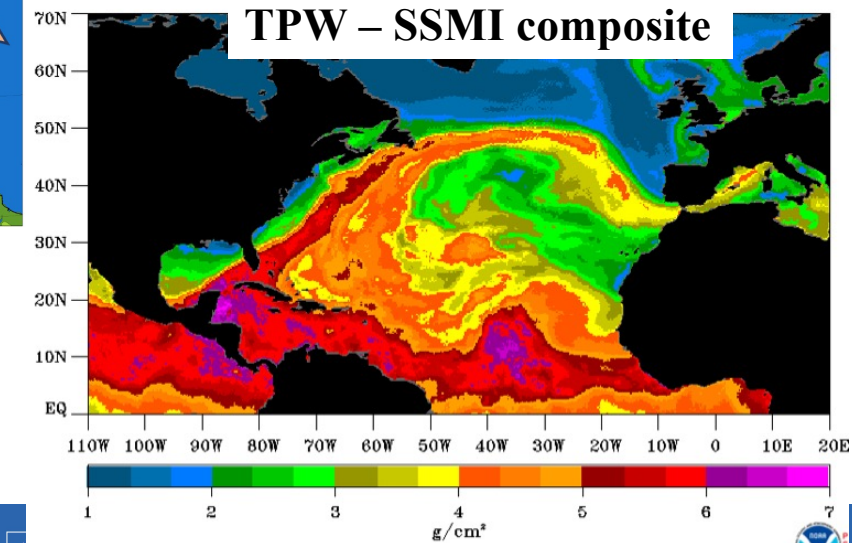
Atmospheric rivers in the Mediterranean basin and heavy precipitation over northern Italy



## AT SYNOPTIC SCALE

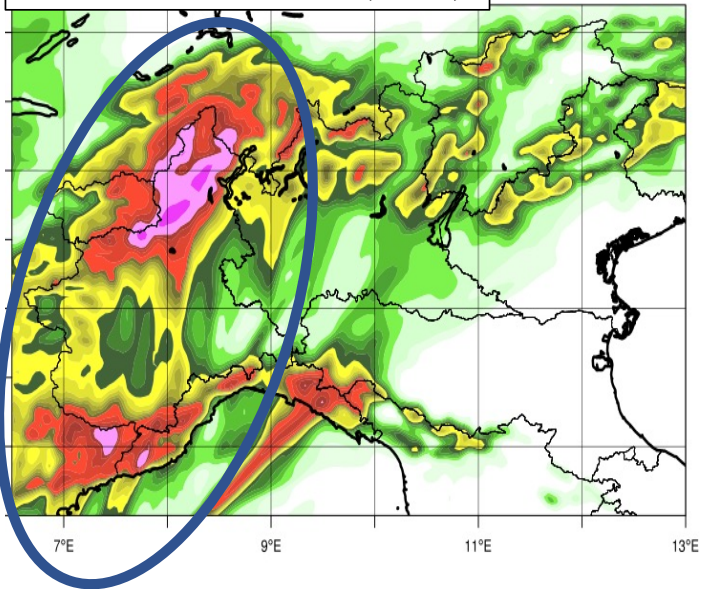


## NOVELTY

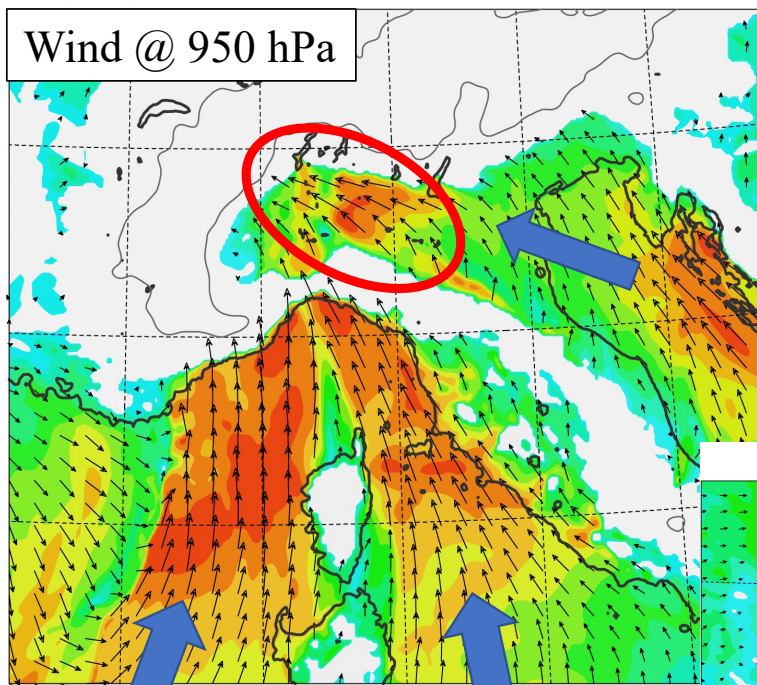


# HIGH-RESOLUTION SIMULATIONS for MESOSCALE ANALYSIS

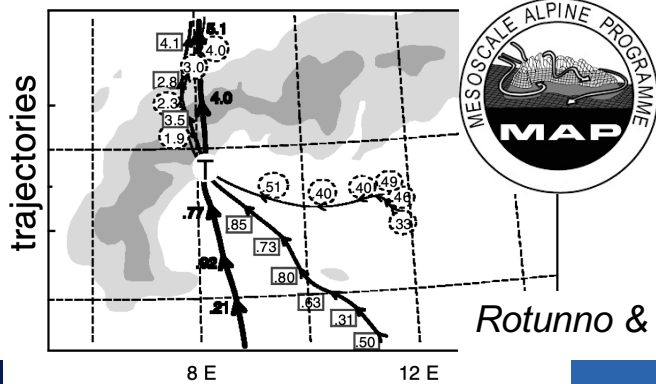
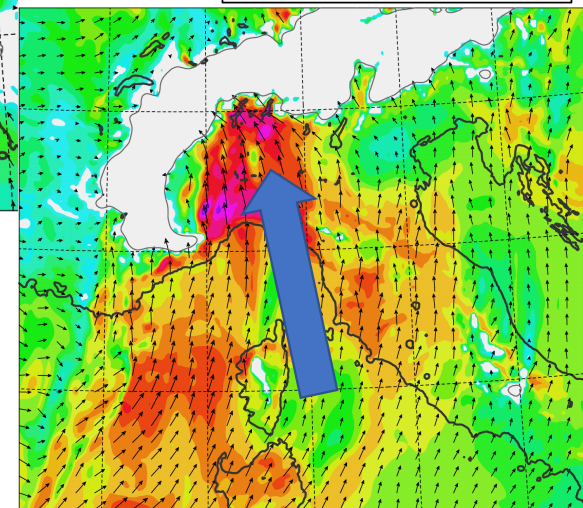
MOLOCH model (2km)



Wind @ 950 hPa



Wind @ 850 hPa

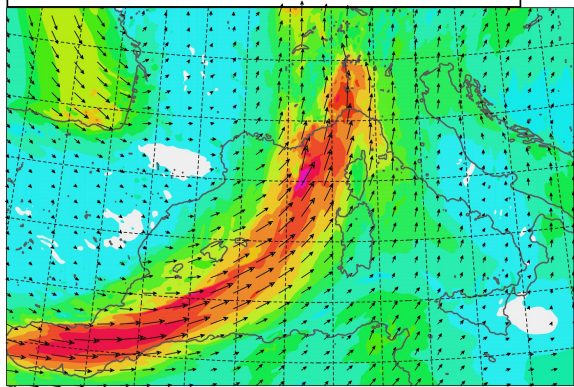


Rotunno & Ferretti, 2001

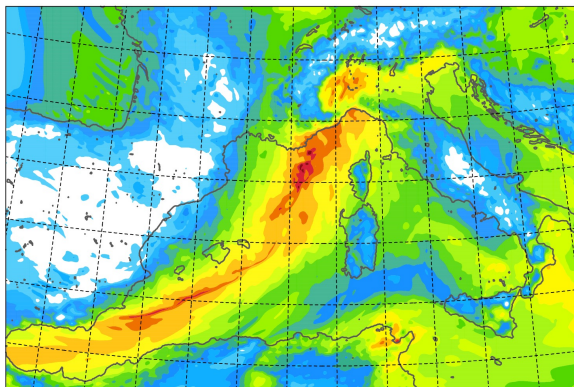


MOLOCH model (2km)

MAX IVT  $\sim 1300 \text{ kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$



2 Oct, 18 UTC



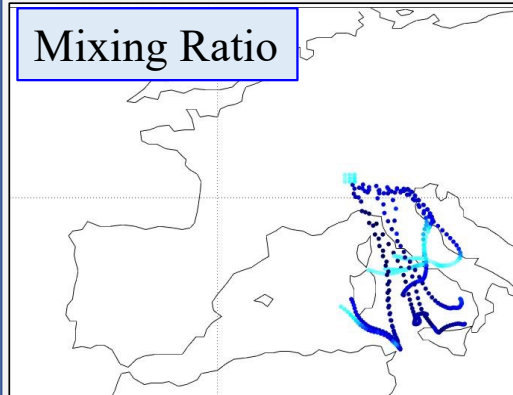
MAX IWV  $> 46 \text{ mm}$

## MOISTURE SOURCES → 48-h Backtrajectory

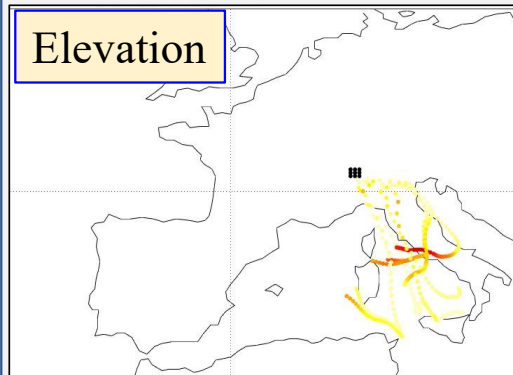


arriving at 2500 m

Mixing Ratio

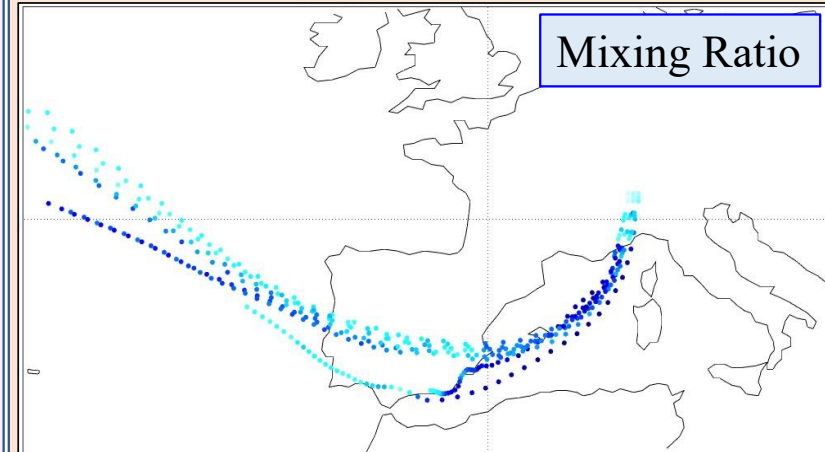


Elevation

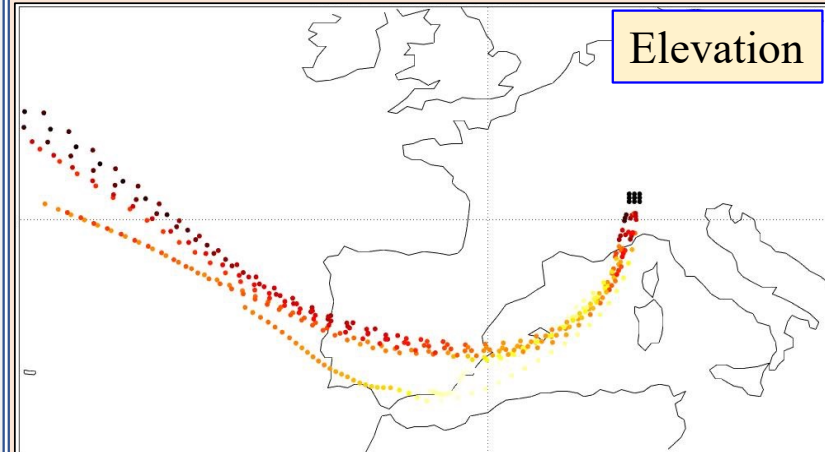


arriving at 4000 m

Mixing Ratio



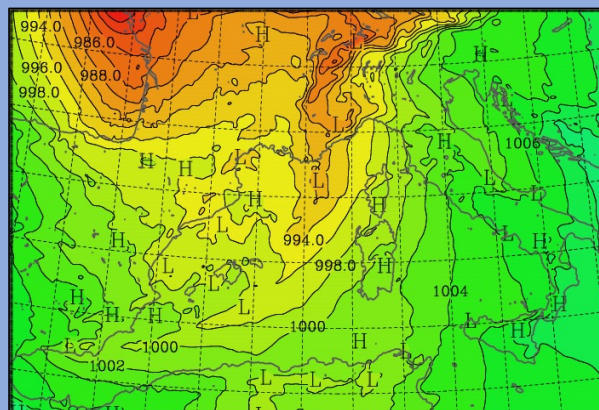
Elevation





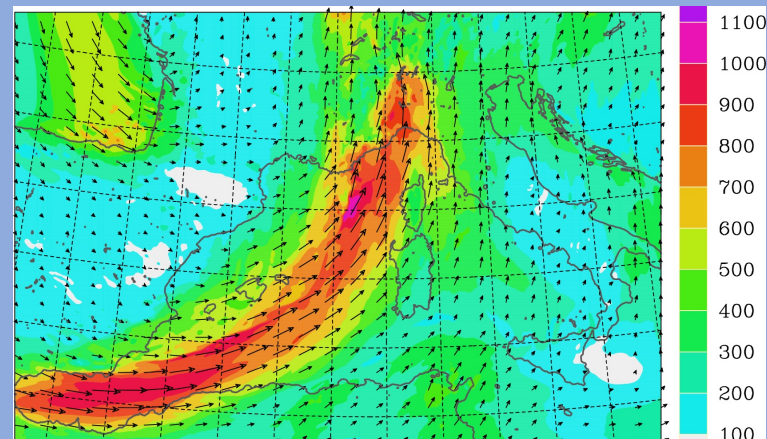
# SENSITIVITY NUMERICAL EXPERIMENTS to ASSESS AR ROLE

“CONTROL”



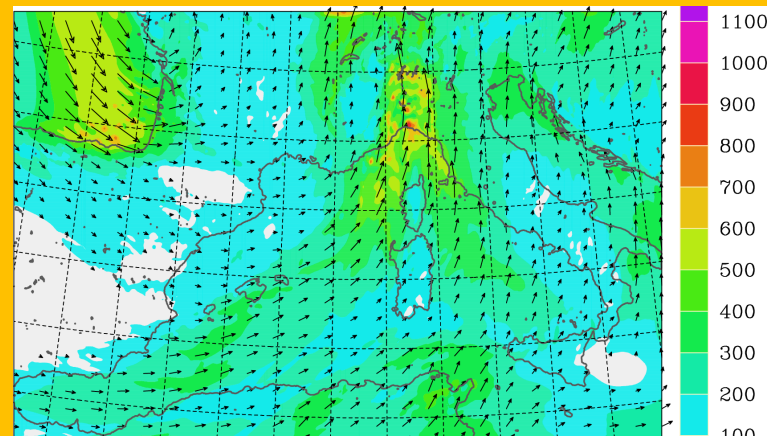
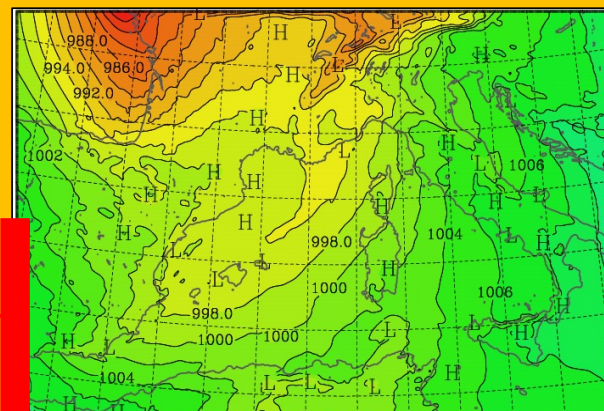
MSLP

02 October @ 18 UTC



IVT

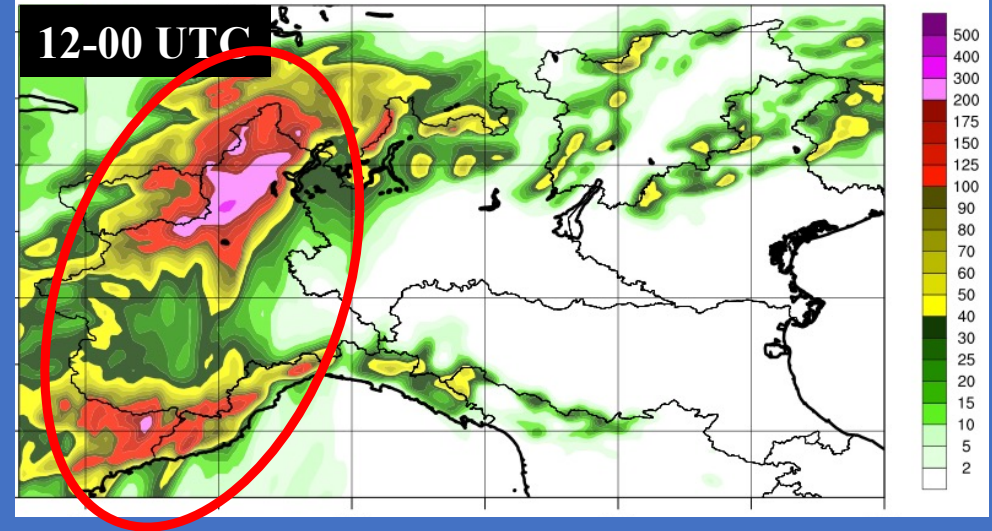
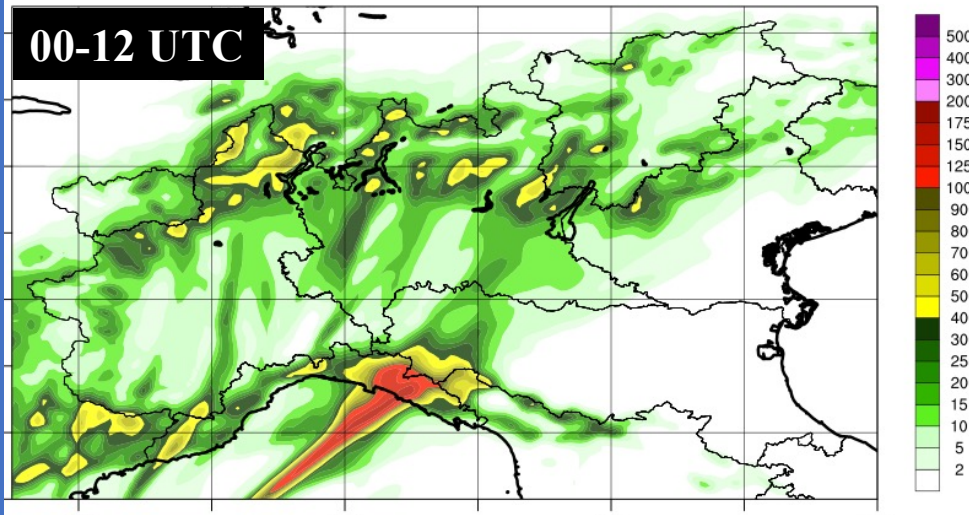
Boundary condition  
modified:  
75% moisture reduction



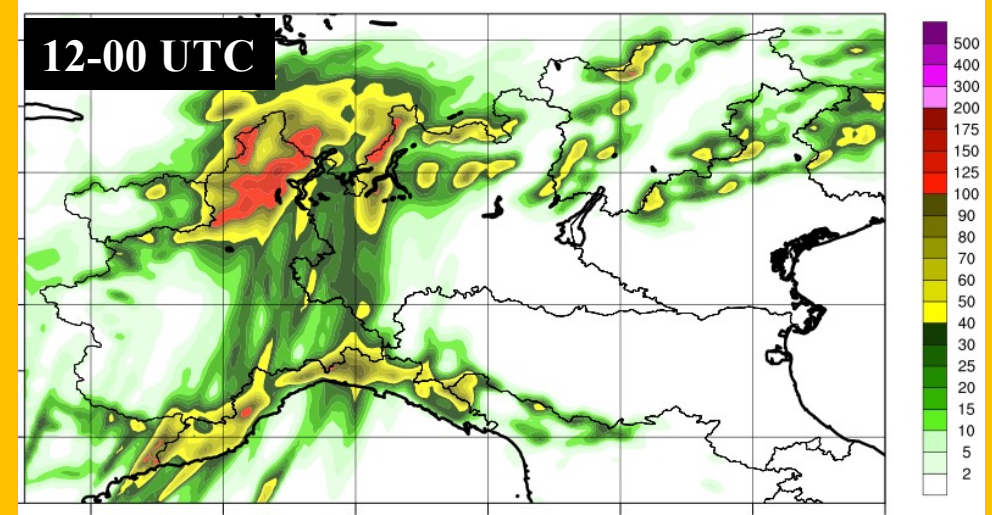
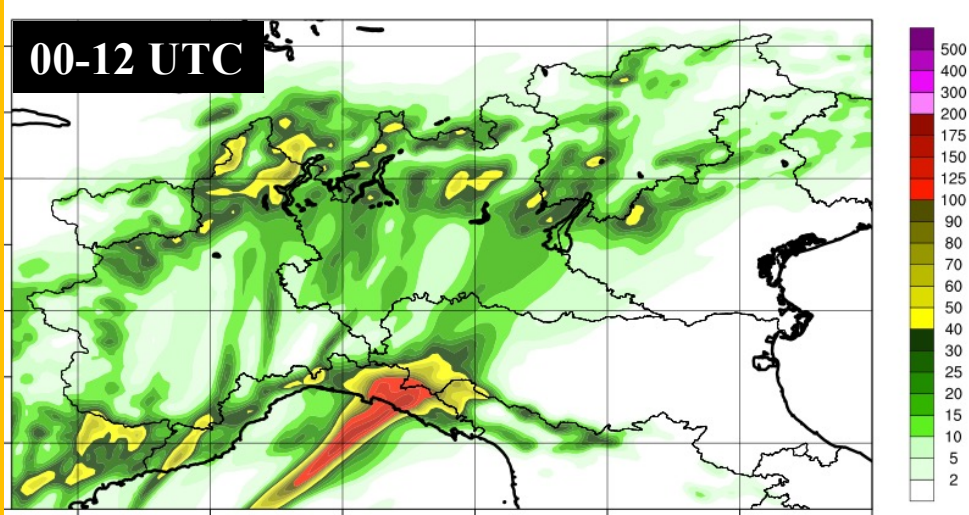
“NO ATMOSPHERIC RIVER”



# 12 HOUR ACCUMULATED PRECIPITATION – 02 OCTOBER 2020



CONTROL



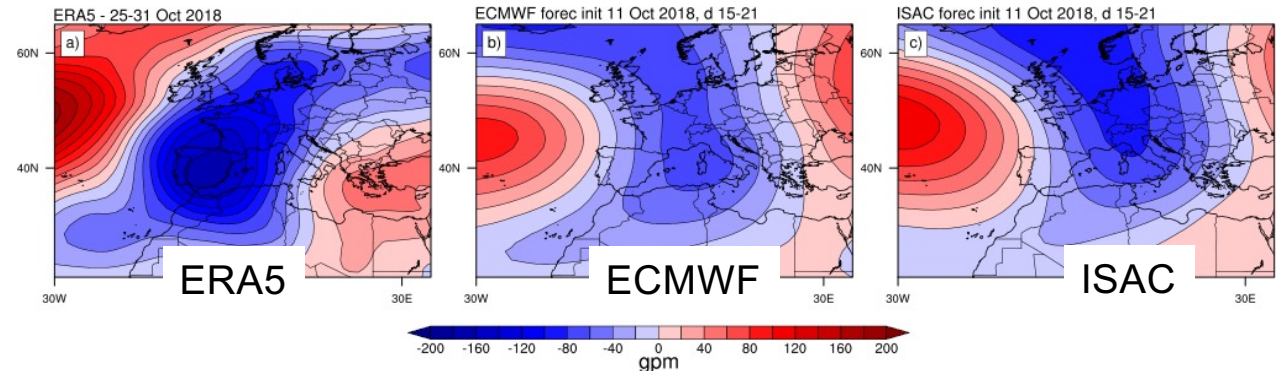
NO ATMOS RIV

# EXPLORING PREDICTABILITY OF EPE and AR at MONTHLY TIME SCALE

## Vaia storm event

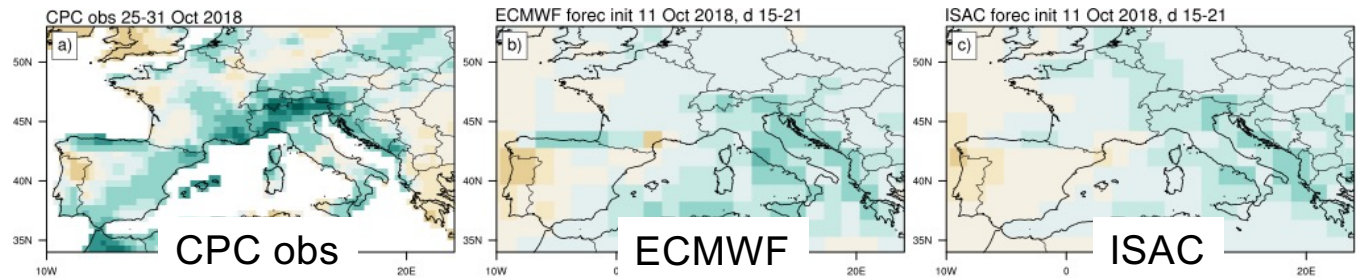
25–31 Oct 2018, weekly anomalies

- ERA5: z500 (gpm)
- CPC: precipitation (mm/d)
- reference climate 1998–2017 (20 y)



## ECMWF ensemble forecast

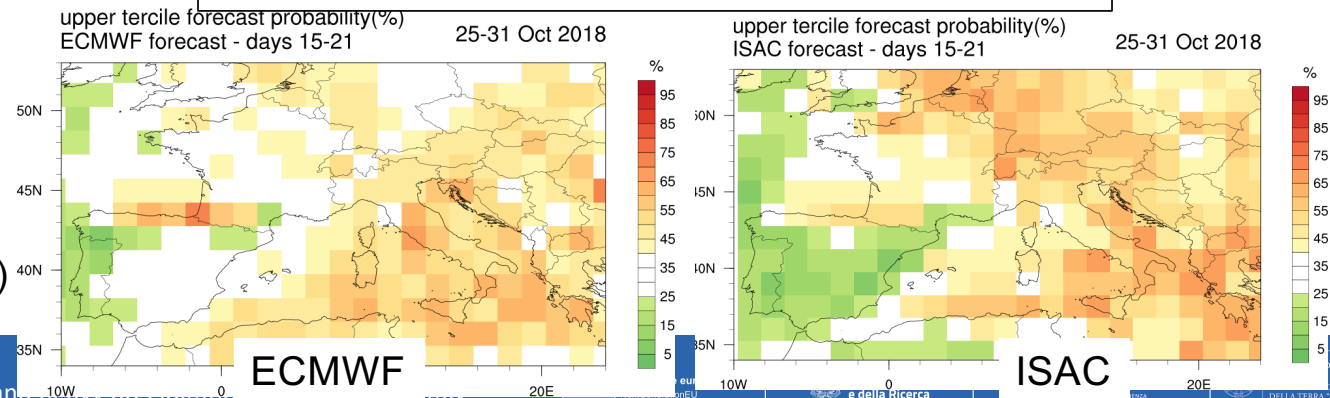
- initialized: 11 Oct 2018 (operational)
- 51 members, perturbed
- reference climate: 11-member ensemble reforecasts, 1998–2017 (20 y)



## UPPER TERCILE PROBABILITY 3<sup>rd</sup> week

## CNR-ISAC ensemble forecast

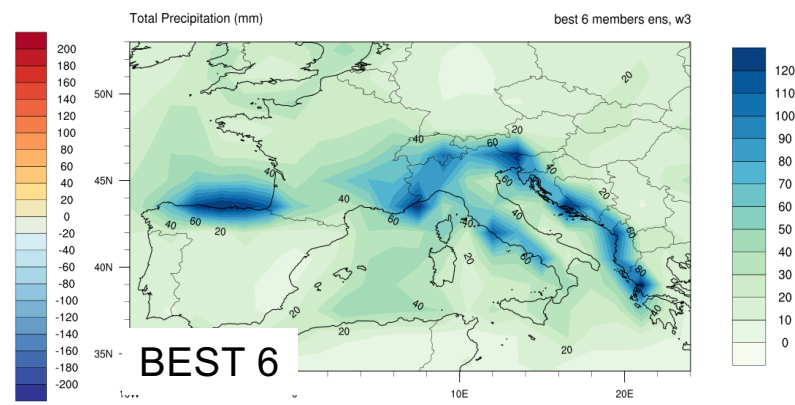
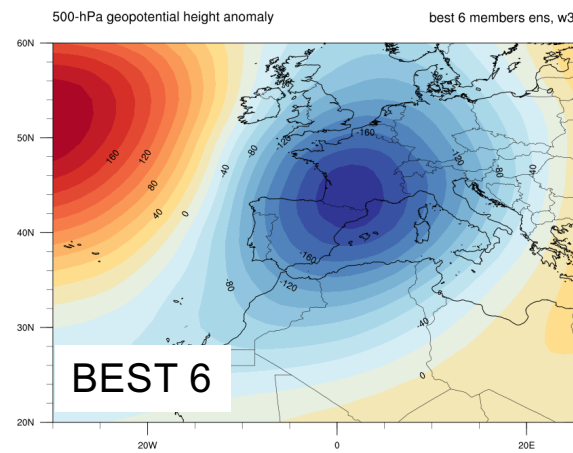
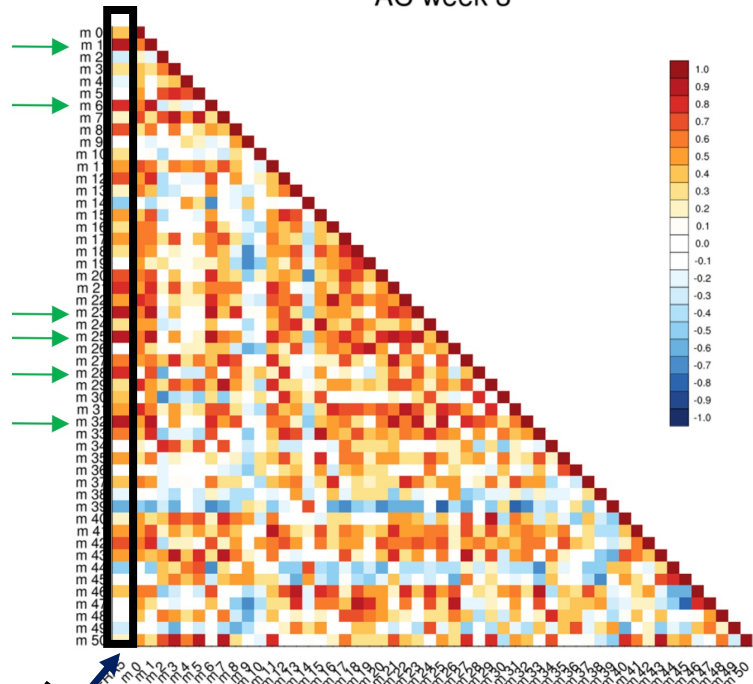
- initialized: 11 Oct 2018 (hindcast, ERA5)
- 41 members, lagged/perturbed
- reference climate: 8-member ensemble reforecasts, 2001–2020 (2018 removed, 19 y)



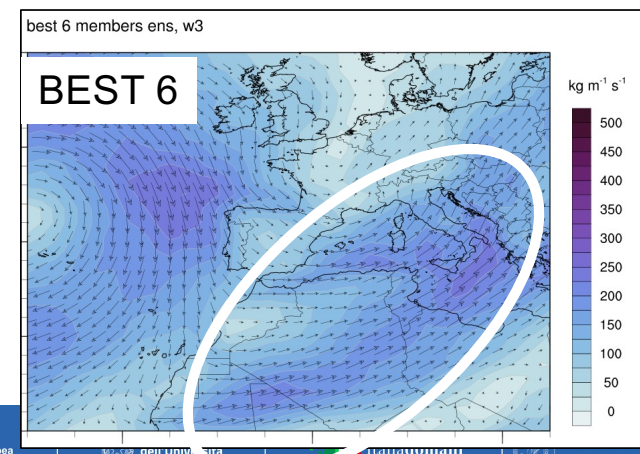
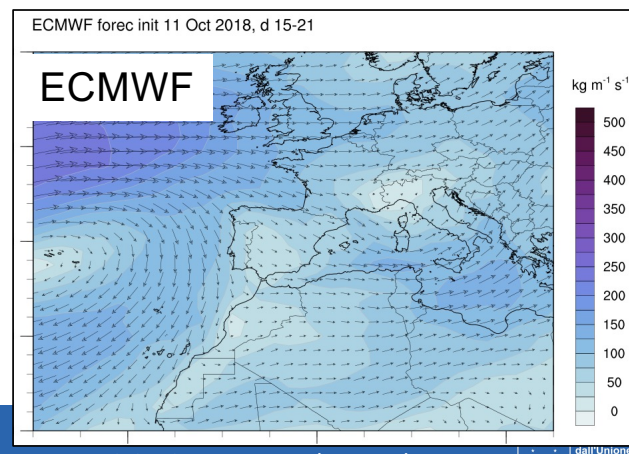
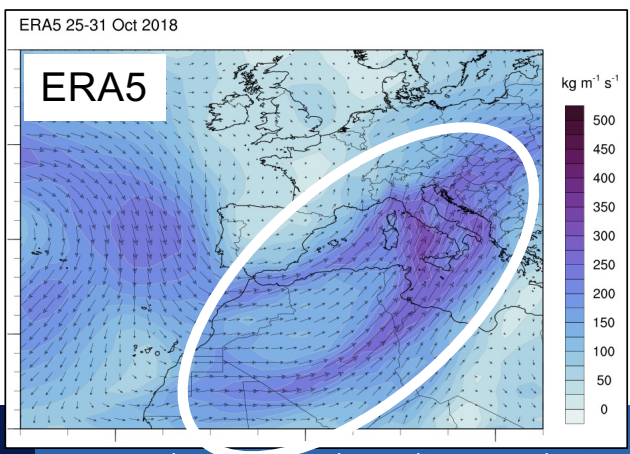


AC week 3

Extract the best (6) members  
higher anomaly correlation with ERA5 at week 3

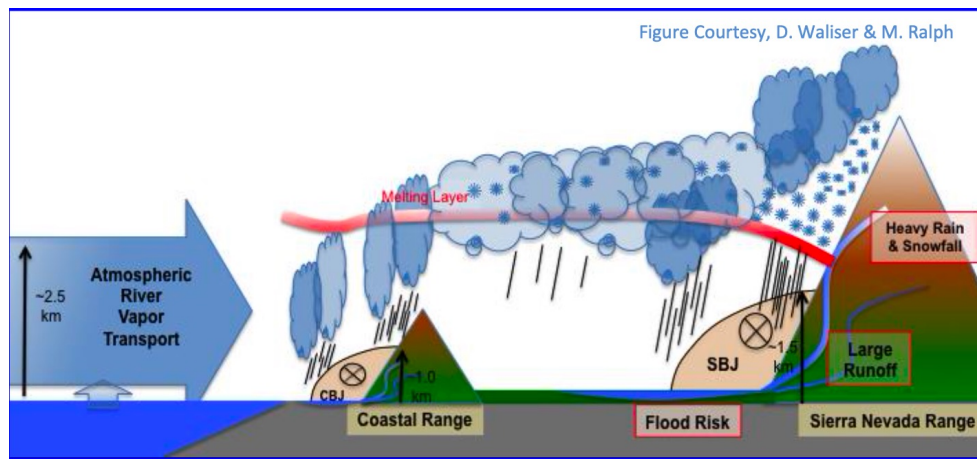


**Why are they good? What happened upstream before?**



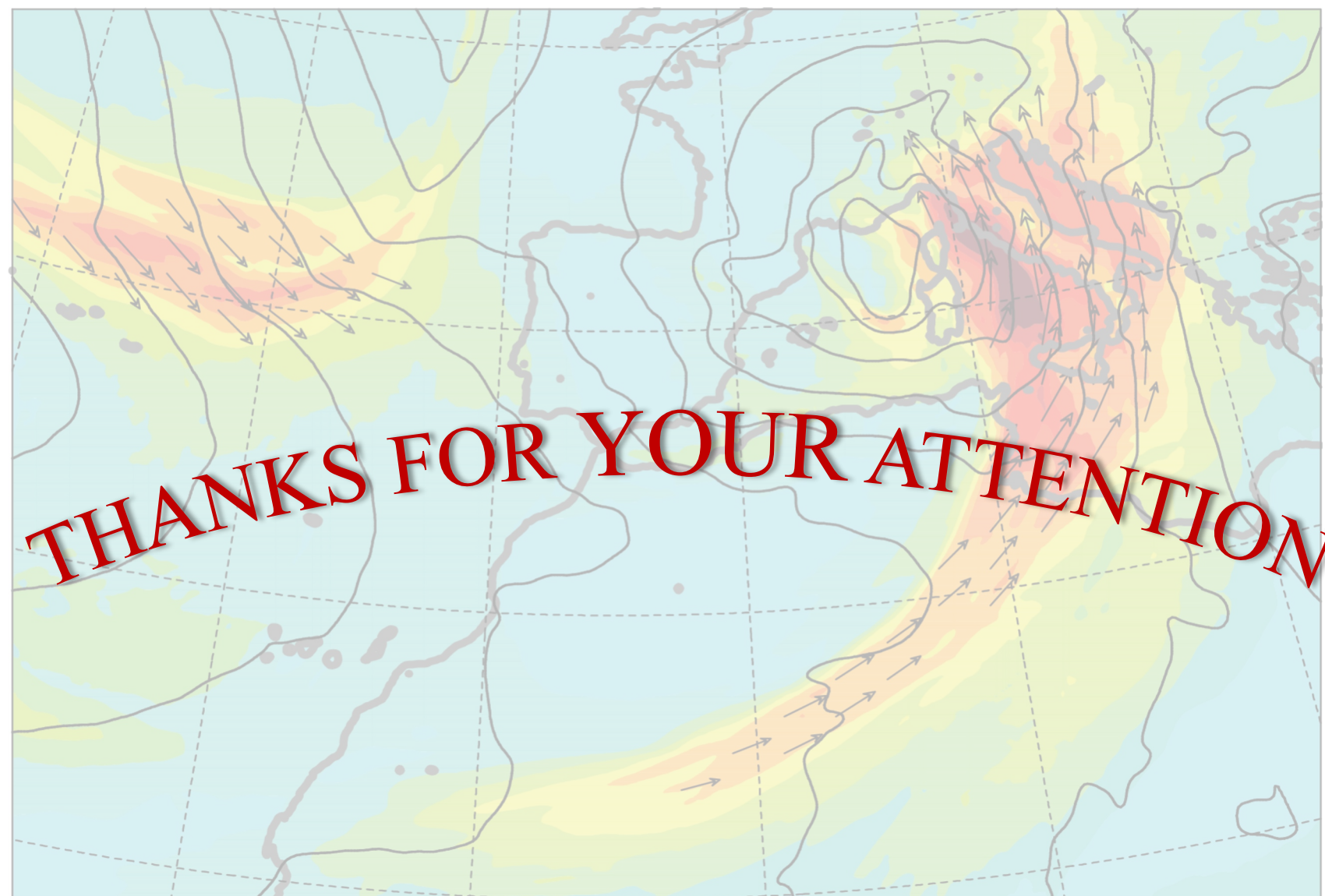
# CONCLUSIONS

- Climatology: relevance of AR and connection with EPE
- Case study approach:
  - The AR may turn an ordinary intense rainfall event into a devastating flood
  - Mechanism of orographic precipitation
  - Local hydro-meteo impacts, forecasting at different time-scales



## FUTURE PERSPECTIVES

- Connecting EPE to AR
- Exploring mechanisms associated with convection
- Extend the study to other Med areas



**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION**