

# Tornadic Events During UNSTABLE

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## Objective

Previous U.S. studies identified spatial (40-185 km) and temporal criteria (30 minutes - 3 hours) (Potvin et al., 2010) in which soundings adequately represent a "storm environment". This research will illustrate how targeted soundings can be useful for severe storm prediction in the Canadian Rocky Mountain foothills.

## Background

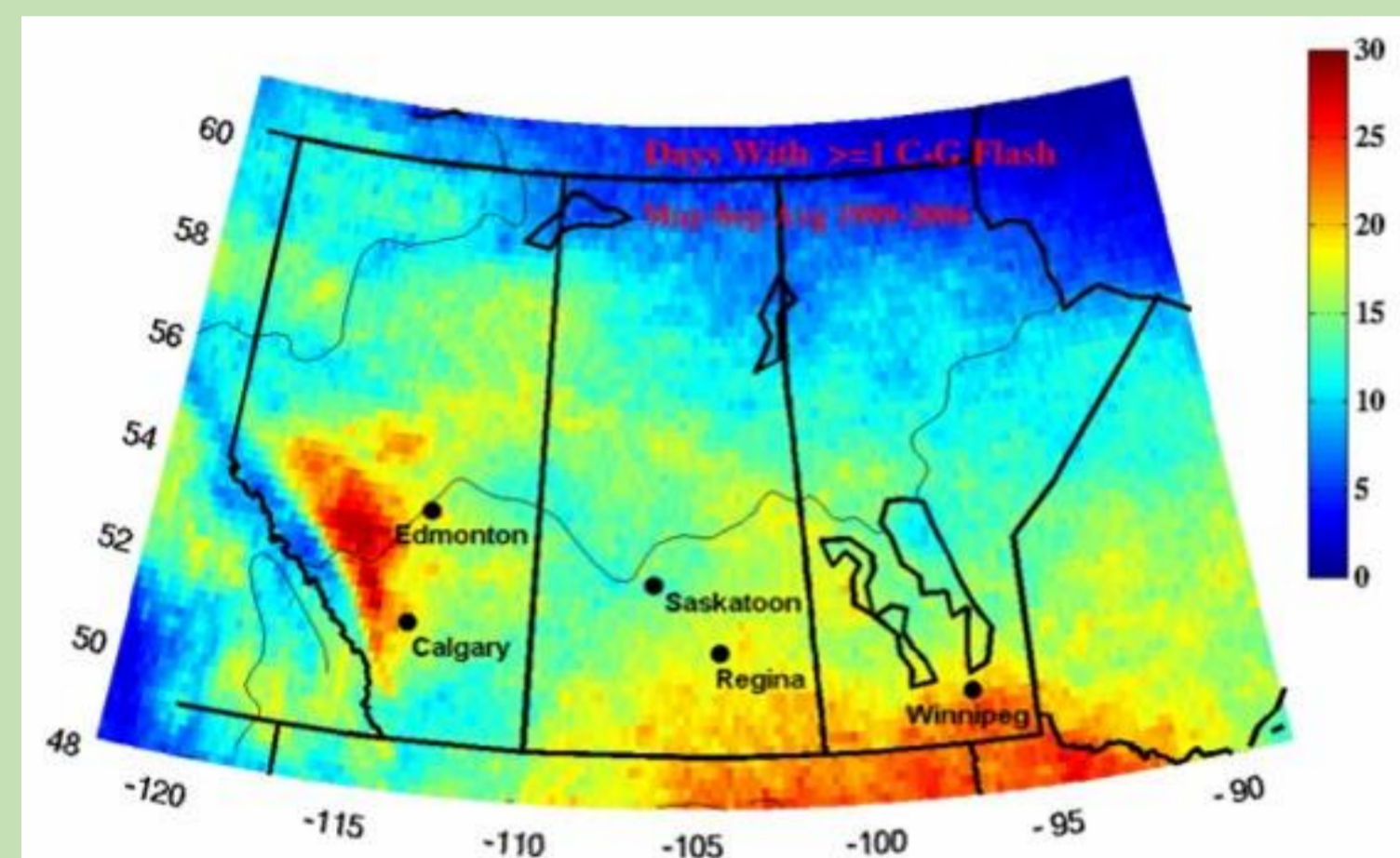


Fig1: (Taylor, 2008) 1999 to 2009 flash density map. © American Meteorological Society. Used with permission.

The Understanding Severe Thunderstorms and Alberta Boundary Layers Experiment was conducted in the summer of 2008 in the Alberta foothills, a genesis region susceptible to frequent thunderstorm activity.

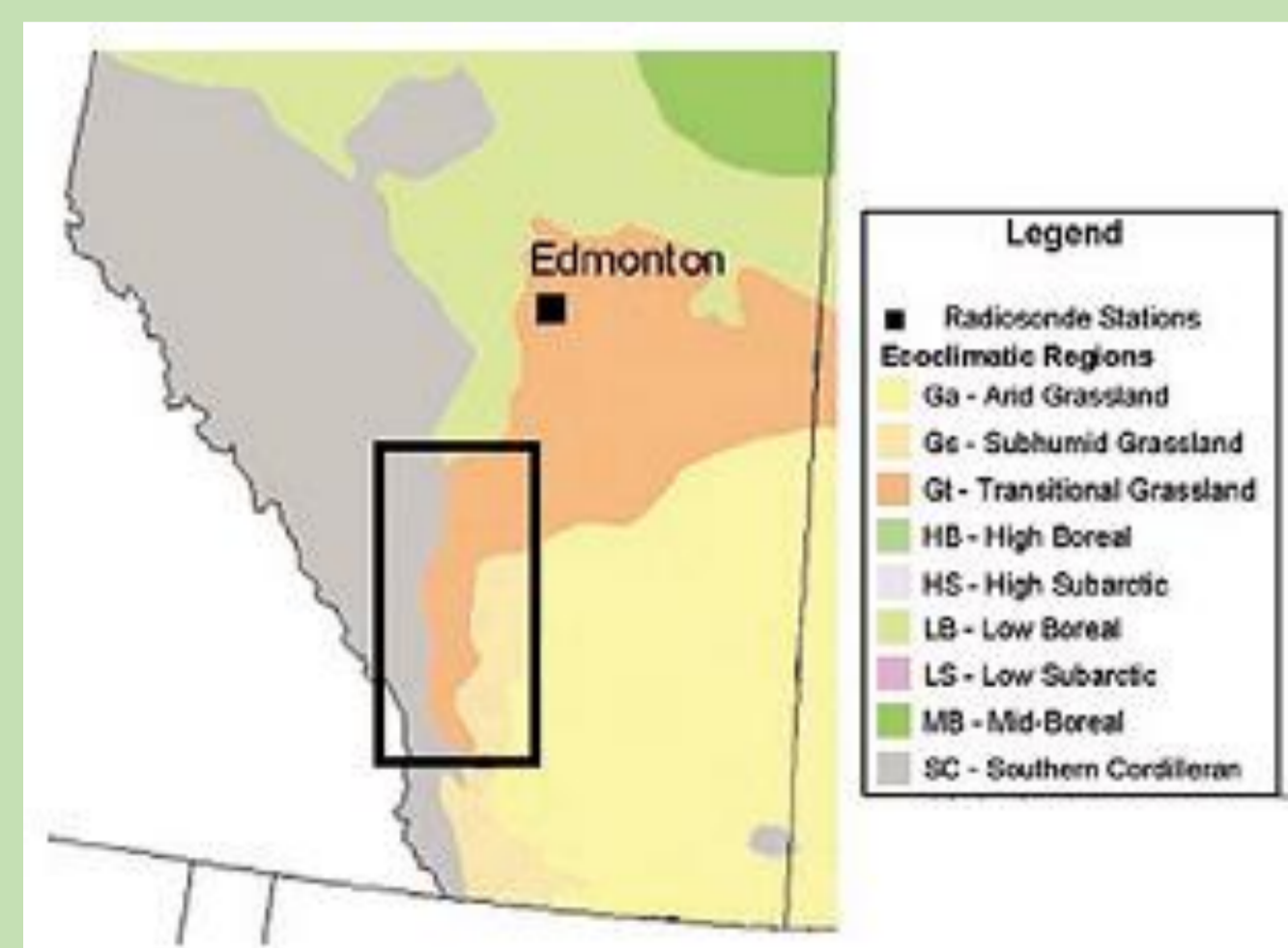


Fig 2: (Taylor et al., 2008) Ecoclimate transition zone. © American Meteorological Society. Used with permission.

Upper air soundings were used in an attempt to characterize boundary layer conditions of different ecoclimate zones and how they influence convective initiation and severe thunderstorm development.

## July 7<sup>th</sup> Synoptic Soundings

An F0 tornado occurred July 7<sup>th</sup>, 2008 2200 UTC near Calgary, AB. The closest synoptic soundings were Great Falls, MT, **TFX (443 km)** and Stony Plain, AB, **WSE (276 km)**

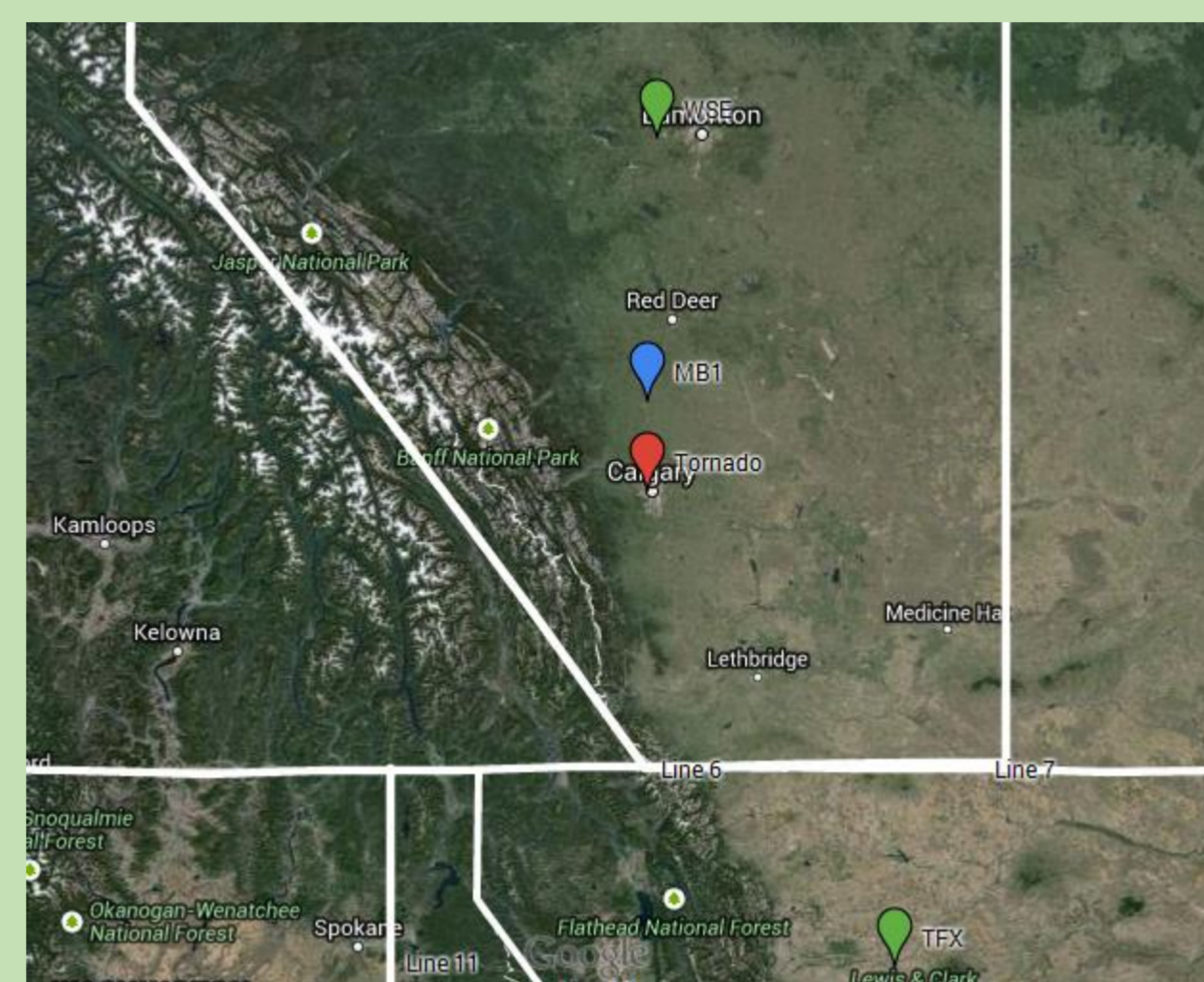


Fig 3: Sounding locations relative to the Calgary tornadic storm. Google map retrieved October, 2014.

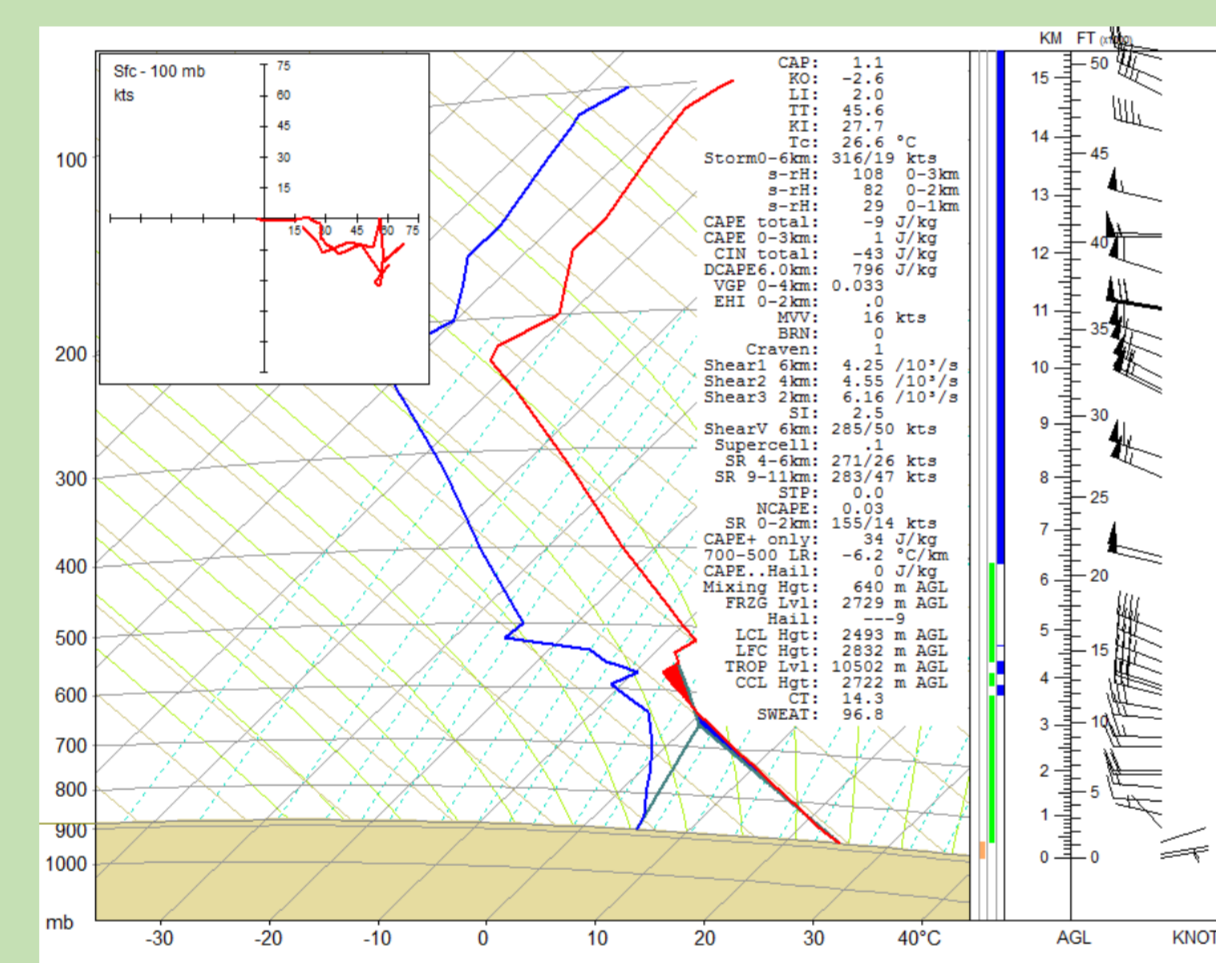


Fig 4: July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2008 0000 UTC Great Falls (TFX) sounding.

The 0000 UTC TFX sounding exhibited a mid-level (subsidence) capping inversion and a very dry boundary layer resulting in low SBCAPE values of **34 J kg<sup>-1</sup>**. Low-level winds were backed to weak easterly which is an upslope direction favorable for moist parcel lift. Tornadoic potential was low with 0-1 km SRH values of **29 m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-2</sup>** and 0-6 km shear of **19 kt** and high LCL of **2500 m** AGL.

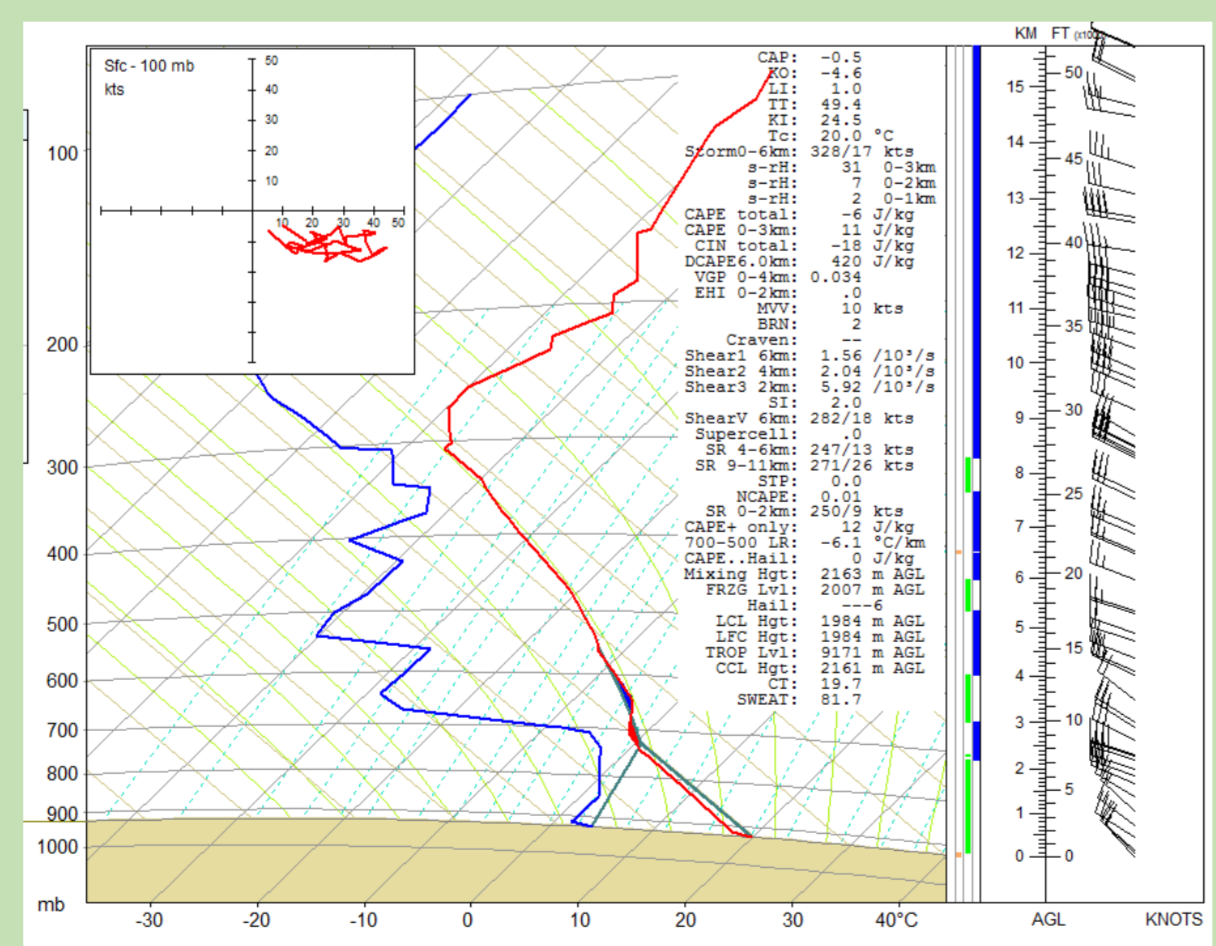


Fig 5: July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2008 0000 UTC Stony Plain (WSE) sounding.

At 0000 UTC WSE indicated unidirectional northwest winds. Combined with dry low levels producing nil CAPE values, this sounding would be indicative of no convective initiation.

## July 15<sup>th</sup> Synoptic Soundings

An F1 tornado occurred July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2008 2300 UTC near Vulcan, AB. The closest synoptic soundings were Great Falls, MT, **TFX (355 km)** and Stony Plain, AB, **WSE (351 km)**

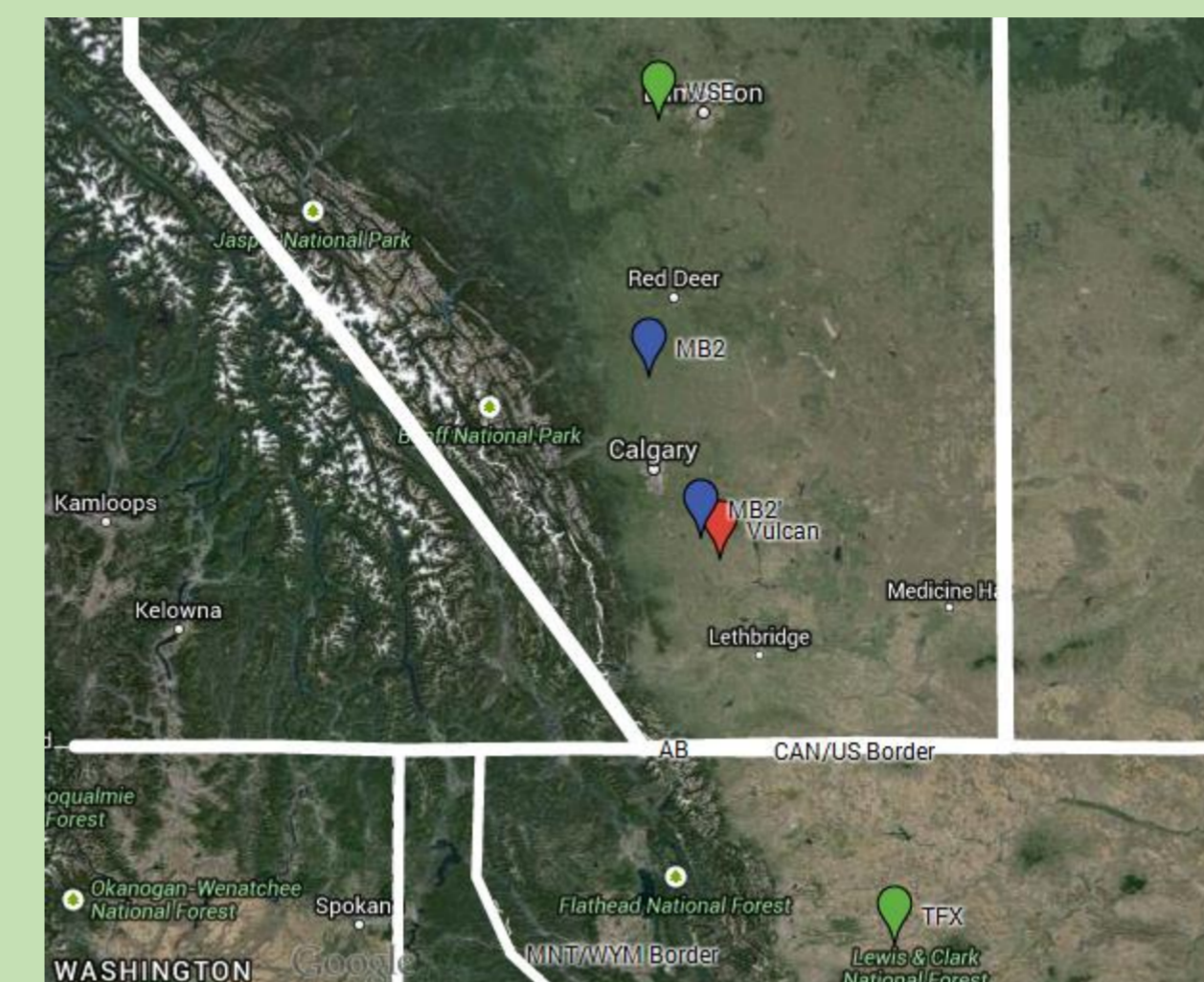


Fig 6: Sounding locations relative to the Vulcan tornadic storm. Google map retrieved October, 2014.

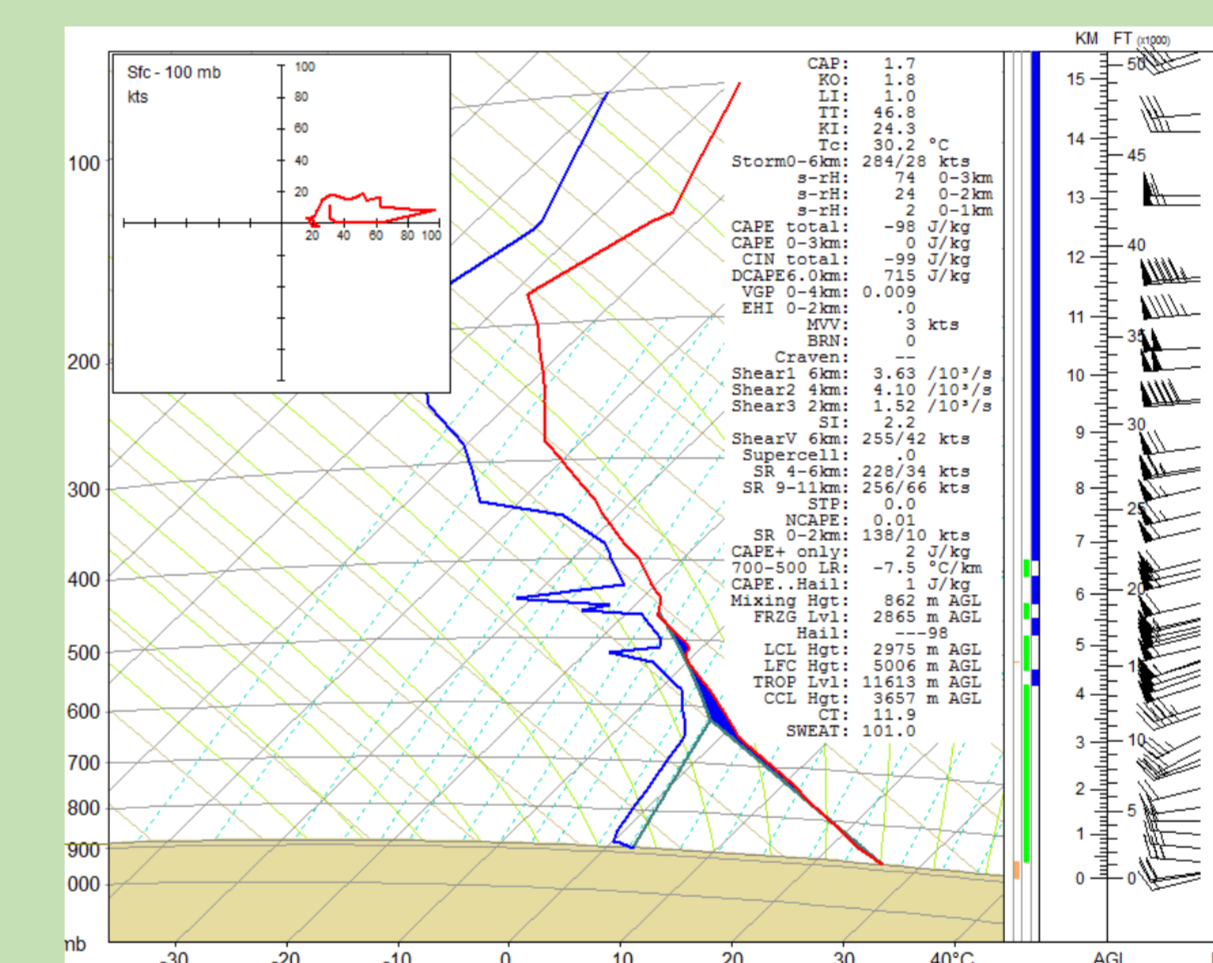


Fig 7: July 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008 0000 UTC Great Falls (TFX) sounding.

The 0000 UTC TFX sounding, exhibited a very dry boundary layer only producing **2 J kg<sup>-1</sup>** SBCAPE with strong 0-6 km speed shear of **42 kt**, although unidirectional from the west with weak low-level winds. 0-1 km SRH **2 m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-2</sup>** and high LCLs of **3000 m** AGL were also not indicative of convective or tornadoic potential

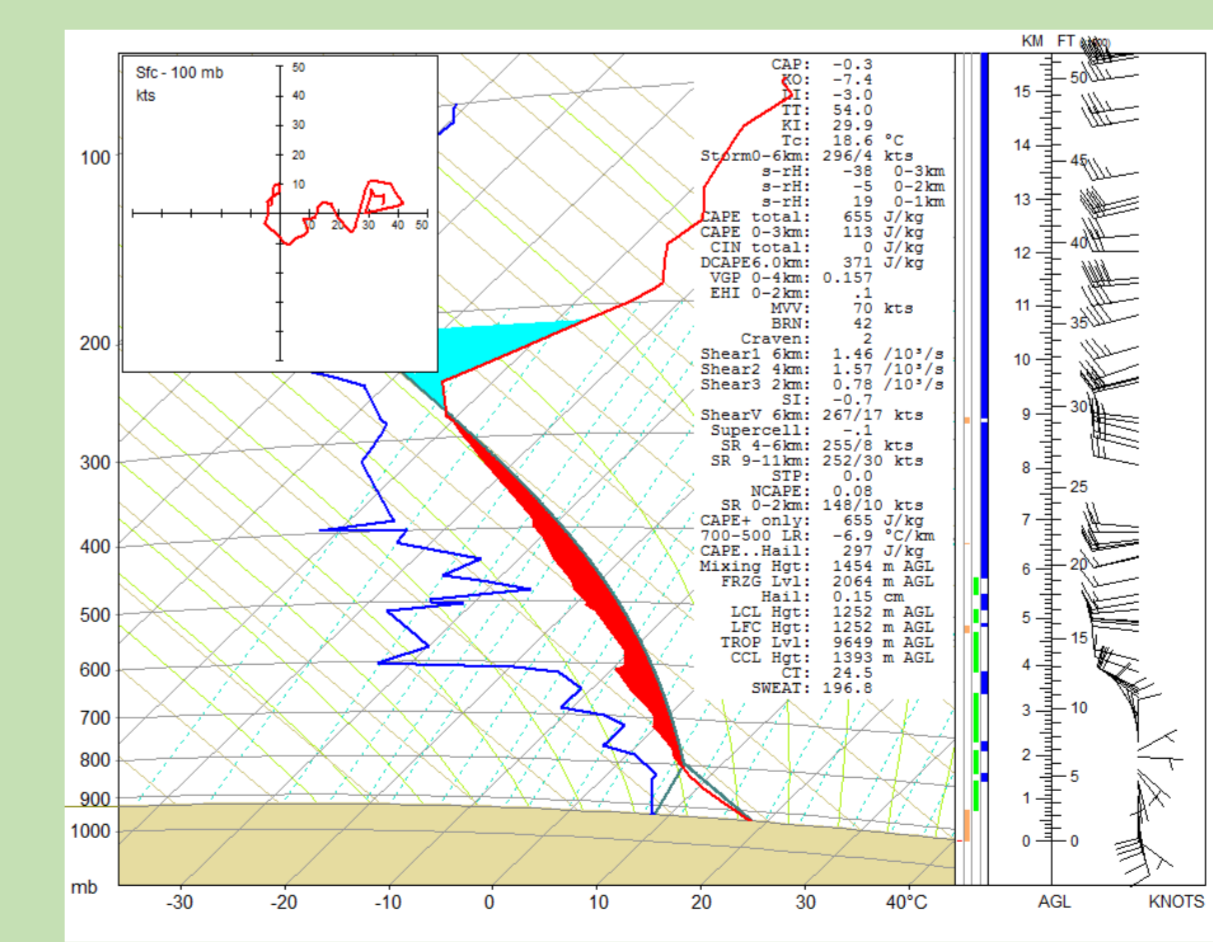


Fig 8: July 16<sup>th</sup>, 2008 0000 UTC Stony Plain (WSE) sounding.

At 0000 UTC WSE indicated backed southeasterly low-level winds, and favorable SBCAPE values of **655 J kg<sup>-1</sup>** with the LCL and LFC at **1250 m** AGL although dry low-levels. Low 0-6 km shear of **4 kt**, 0-1 km SRH **19 m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-2</sup>** were not indicative of tornadoic potential.

## Supplemental Soundings

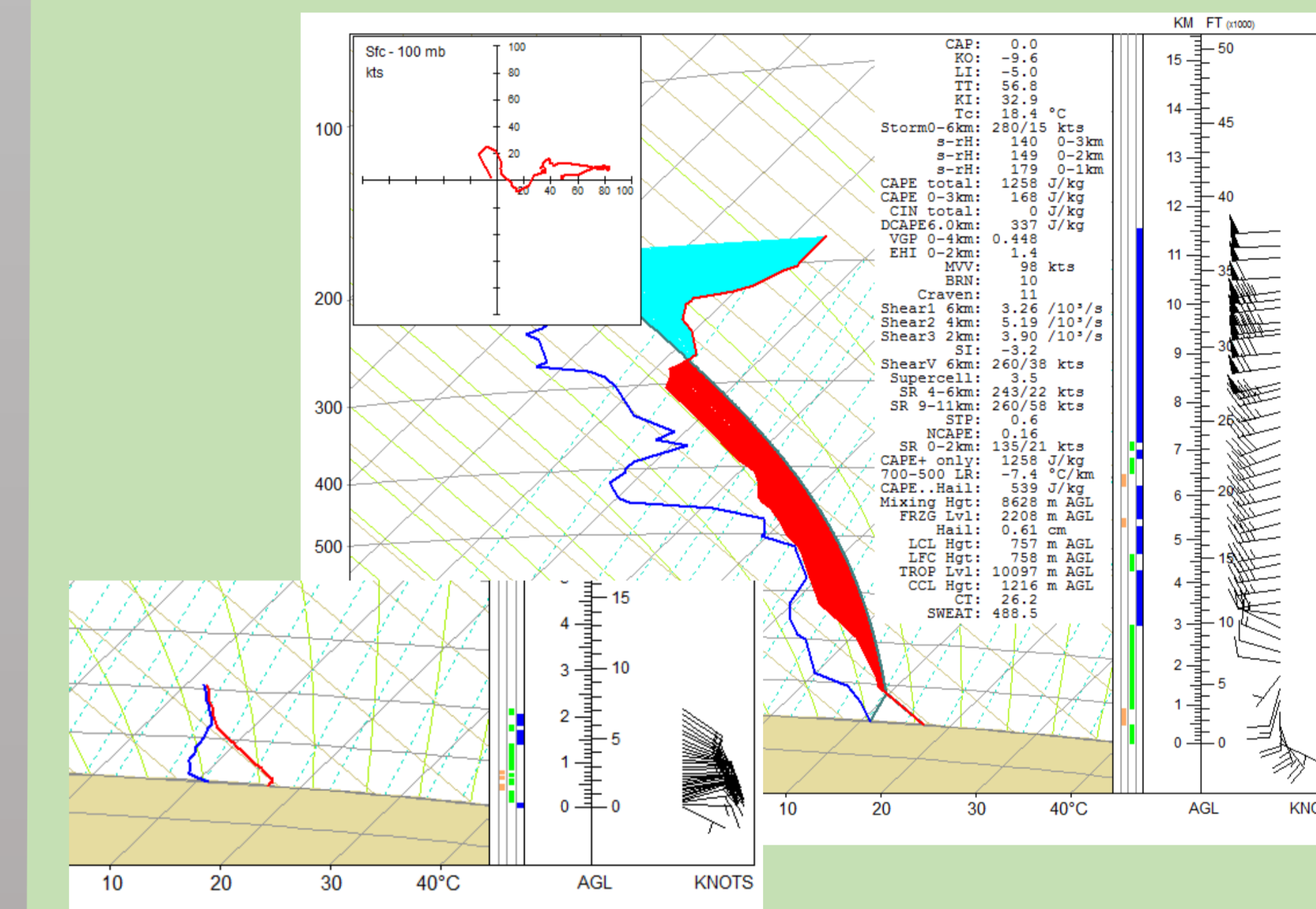
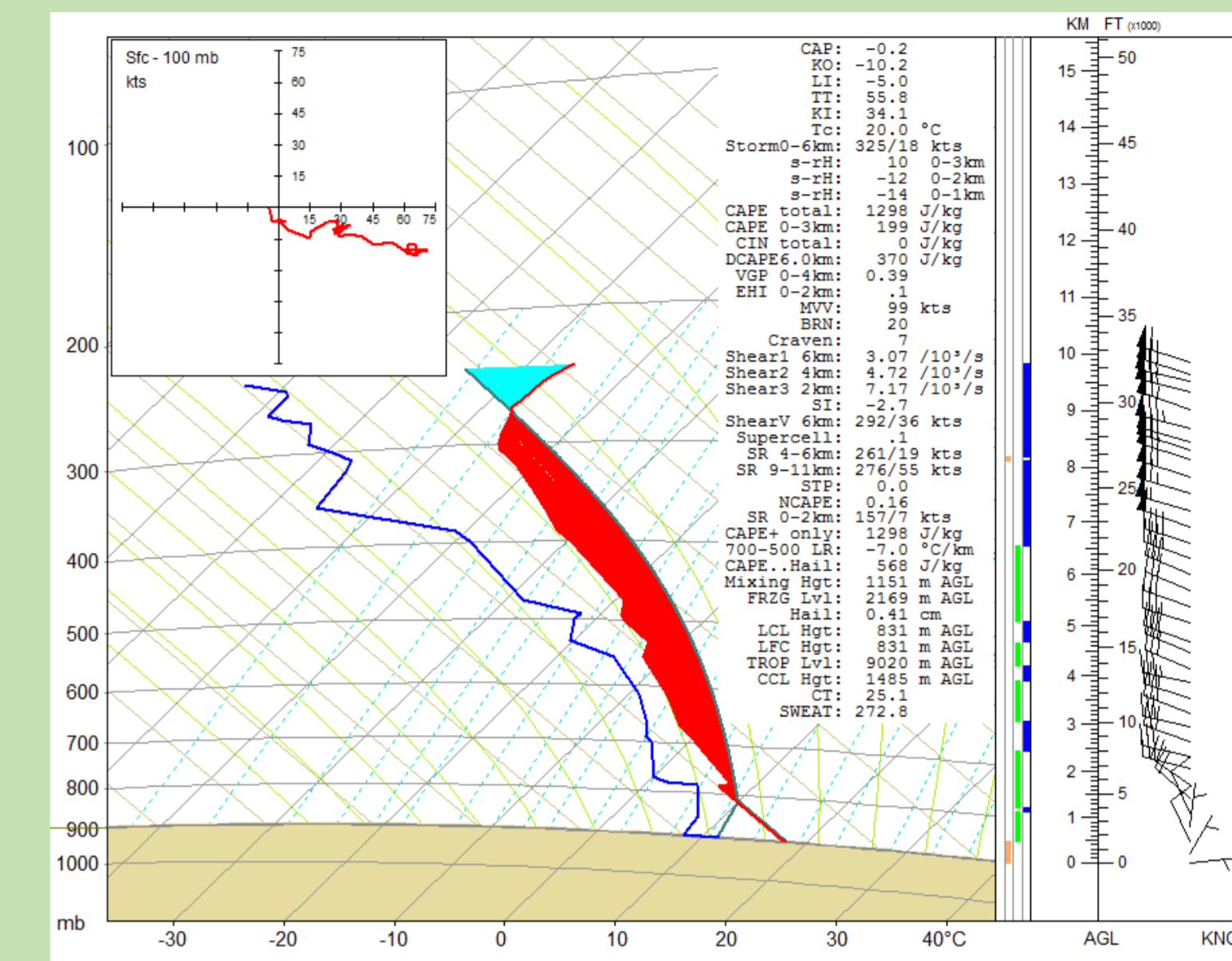


Fig 9: MB1 sounding at 2238 UTC on July 7 (top) and MB2 1200 UTC modified sounding on July 15, 2008 (bottom), 71 and 160 km away from the respective tornadic storms. Inset MB2' 2200 UTC sounding 30 km away from the tornadic storm.

The UNSTABLE soundings, **70/160 (30)** km away from the tornadic storms, displayed deeper and stronger easterly low-level winds, conducive to moist, upslope flow. This easterly low-level flow also provides veering winds necessary for tornadoic development. Targeted soundings also exhibited favorable **1298/1200 J kg<sup>-1</sup>** SBCAPE and low LFCs/LCLs **833/745 m** AGL. July 15<sup>th</sup> measured 0-1 km SRH **179 m<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-2</sup>** indicative of tornadoic potential. However, weak 0-6 km shear of **17/15 kt**,

## Conclusion

Supplemental soundings better represented the pre and near storm environment by giving a more accurate measurement of large CAPE and backed low-level winds, more indicative of supercell potential.

## Acknowledgements

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## References

- Potvin, Corey K., Kimberly L. Elmore, and Steven J. Weiss. "Assessing the Impacts of Proximity Sounding Criteria on the Climatology of Significant Tornado Environments." *Weather and Forecasting* 25.3 (2010): 921-30.
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