

20 Year Rainfall Climatology of Dominica and Analysis of Hurricane Maria 2017

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Introduction

- Dominica (Fig. 1) is vulnerable to strong winds, rain, and floods. (Benson) and Clay 2001)
- Tropical cyclones (TCs) are frequent in occurrence and contribute significantly to the rainfall climatology in the Caribbean. (Hernández Ayala, and Matyas 2016)
- Over 22.8 inches (579 mm) of rainfall occurred during Hurricane Maria (2017) (Pasch et al., 2019)
- 80% of Dominica's population effected, & 90% of infrastructure destroyed by Maria (Barclay et al., 2019)
- Numerous studies on TCs and rainfall for Puerto Rico; few for Dominica

Study Region-Dominica

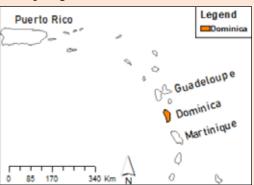
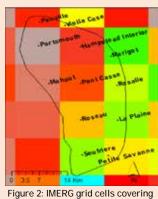


Figure 1: Map of the Lesser Antilles showing Dominica between Martinique and Guadeloupe, 637 km from Puerto



Dominica. Each cell covers 0.1 x 0.1°

Data & Methods

Establishing rainfall amounts for Dominica:

- 1. Downloaded and pre-processed Integrated Multi- Satellite Retrievals (IMERG) data from Nasa.gov for monthly (2000-2019) and half hourly (September 18-20, 2017) rates of precipitation available globally
- 2. Maria data obtained from National Hurricane Center (Pasch, et al. 2019)
- 3. Using Geographic Information System (GIS) Extracted values from 14 grid cell that intersected with Dominica (Fig. 2)
 - a) Calculated 20-year average for monthly data set
 - Visualized rainband locations to determine rainfall start and end times for Maria: summed 30- minute data for time before and after landfall

Results: 20 Year Average (Fig. 3)

- Rainfall is highest in the Eastern part of the island.
- Highest rainfall occurs during hurricane season, October (160-250mm).
- 3. Lowest rainfall occurs in February (20-40mm).

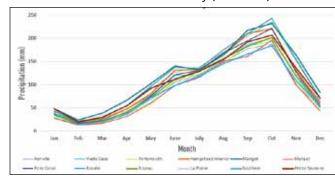


Figure 3: Average rainfall at each location marked in Fig. 2 over the 20-

Results: Maria Analysis

- 1. Hurricane Maria produced rain for 45 hours starting at September 18, 2017, at 0600 UTC (Fig. 4a) and ending on September 20, 2017, at 0300 UTC (Fig. 4c).
- 2. Similar pattern in rain rates across the island, but peaks occurred at different times (Fig. 5).
- 3. Mahaut received the least (359mm), and Marigot received the most amount of rain (509mm). Overall rainfall is within 15mm to NHC report.
- 4. More rain after Maria's landfall (Fig. 6) due to rainbands behind storm center (Fig. 4b)

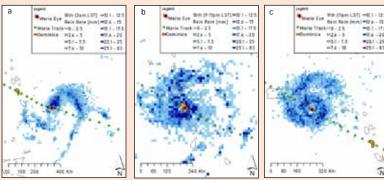


Figure 4: Raster layer of rainfall before landfall (a), at landfall (b), & after landfall (c). See fig.5 for individual locations peaks.

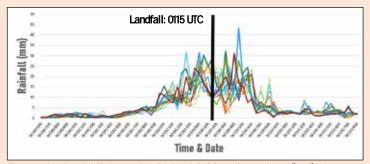


Figure 5: Maria rainfall time series. Peak rainfall from September 18th-19th 2017 over locations marked in Fig 2. Use legend from Fig 3

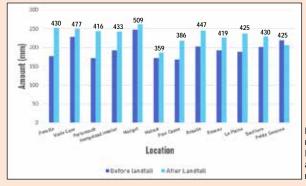


Figure 6: Total rainfall at each location marked above, measure in

Research Questions

- 1. How much rainfall is received in each grid cell on average each month? (Fig 2)
- 2. How long did Hurricane Maria produce rain across the island?
- 3. How much rainfall was produced at each location and which location received the highest amount of rainfall?
- 4. Was there more rain before or after landfall?

- Hernández Ayala, J. J., & Matyas, C. J. (2016). Tropical cyclone rainfall over Puerto Rico and its relations to environmental and storm-specific factors. International Journal of Climatology, 36(5), 2223-2237
- Pasch, R., Penny, A and Berg, R., 2019. NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER TROPICAL CYCLONE REPORT HURRICANE MARIA. Jonlinel Nnc. noag.gov, Available at:

