Hail suppression system in the continental part of Croatia

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– First activity (area Križevci -- short range rockets)

– Hydrometeorological institut included in operations

1970 – 1. Radar center – Psunj

1988 - Hail suppression law in Croatia

-- Introducion of ground generators

-- Combined operational system: rockets and ground generators is in the second system of the second system





- Continental part of Croatia 26,800 km²
- Active seasson: 01.05. 30.09.
- 590 hail suppression stations
- 8 radar centers

Optimal years amount: rockets: 10.000 – 12.000 reagent: 100 000 l. budget: 2 – 3.3 mil. EUR



RC Bilogora







RC Gorice





Two types of rockets Long range - 9 km Middle range - 7 km

Different types of rockets



Ground generator vortex type -- Minimal radiation of reagent 5 $x10^{13}$ IN per hour of work of generator



Spatial distribution of mean number of days with hail/seasson in continental part of Croatia (1981. – 2012.)

•Hail suppression stations data:
(a) observed hail and damage data (1981.-2015.)
(b) hailpad data (2002.-2015.)



Daily distribution of all hail cases recorded on hail suppression stations in continental part of Croatia (1981-2015)



je hailfall duration and trend on all hail suppression stations for Croatia (1981.and polygona (2002.-2015.).

Croatia (1981.-2015.): t = 4.4 min; polygon (2002.-2015.): t = 6.3 min.



Distribution and trend of relative frequency for hailstone diameter on continental part of Croatia (2002 – 2015)



Annual average kinetic energy for continental part of Croatia (2002.-2015.)



Spatial distribution of the mean kinetic energy in the continental part of Croatia in the period 2002.-2012. (colored contours). Black dashed lines denote orography, starting from 270 m (thick line) at the outer edge of certain mountain. Areas A and B are excluded from the EOF analysis because of none homogenues set of data



The hailpad polygon (30 x 20 km) in the western part of the hail-protected territory of Croatia; n=150.



Hailpad



Radar (RHI and PPI) images and hail stone parameters measured on 29.06.2006. between 17.59 and 18.18 hours (local time) on hailpad polygon (time interval 3 min.)



Relation between diameter and max. reflectivity of Cb with hail



Relation between diameter and max. reflectivity of Cb without hail



Relation between max. hail stone diameter and max radar reflectivity of Cb

Relation between kinetic energy and max. radar reflectivity of Cb



Most frequent Cb cells with hail, have diameter between 6 and 10 km with average of 60 dBZ.

Diameters between 7 and 9 km are not measured for Cb without hail on the ground

Hail stones greater than 30 mm can occur when the reflectivity is greater than 55 dBZ.

Maximal kinetic energy is connected with reflectivity greater than 60 dBZ.

Greater hail stone (>30 mm) occur in greater Cb diameter and/or with greater reflectivity.

Similar as max. hail stone, greater kinetic energy is connected with greater diameter and reflectivity.

Croatia (RC-Sljeme; LP 24)- 11.07.2011, (18:56 - 19:10 CET) K.E. = 1918,3 J m⁻²; d_m = 44.0 mm; m = 8269 g m⁻²; Nt = 1392



Thank you !



Hailstone diameter distribution