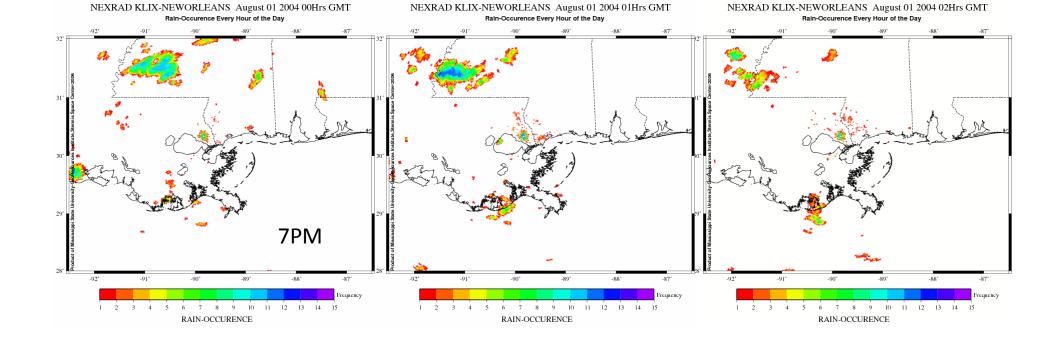
# Summertime Precipitation and Wind Regimes in Southern Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana

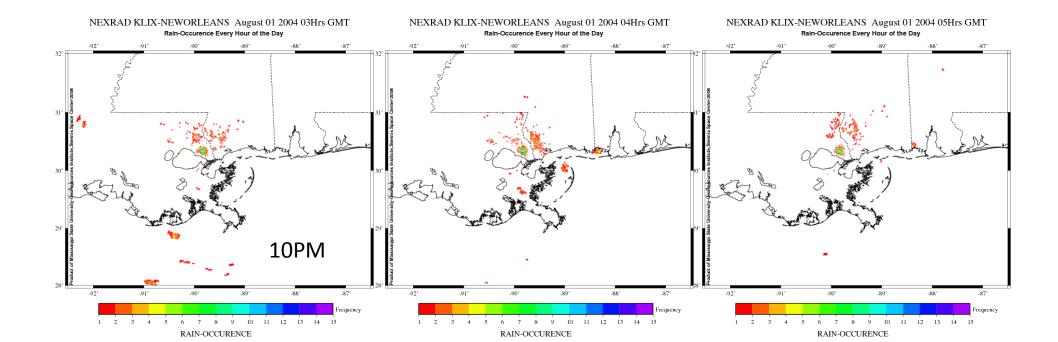
Chris Hill, Pat Fitzpatrick, James Corbin, Yee Lau, and Sachin Bhate Mississippi State University

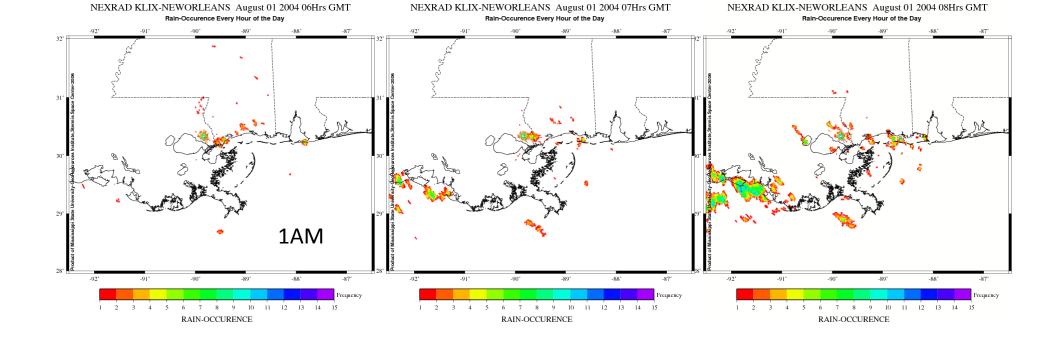
Paper published in Weather and Forecasting

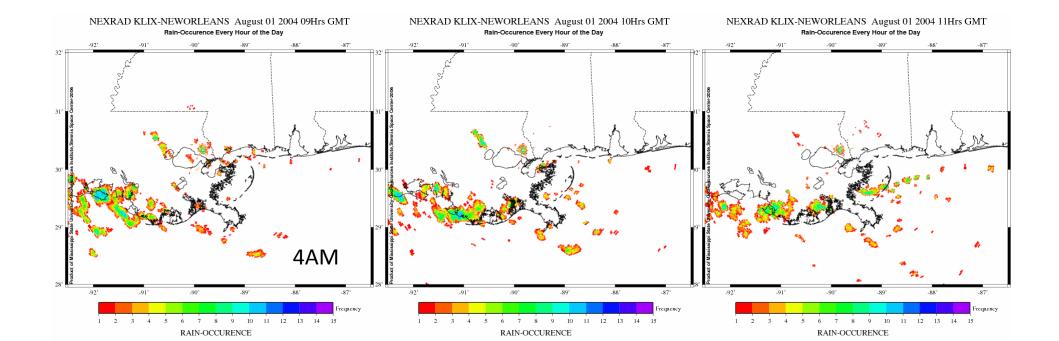
Hard copies available at workshop

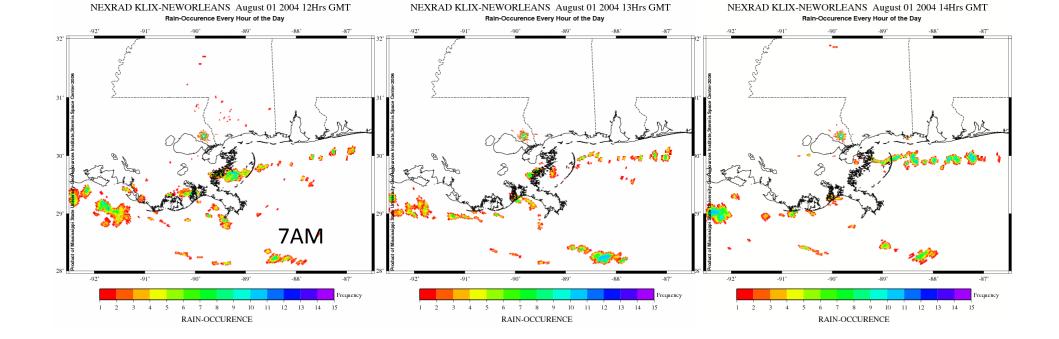
Electronic version will be in dropbox

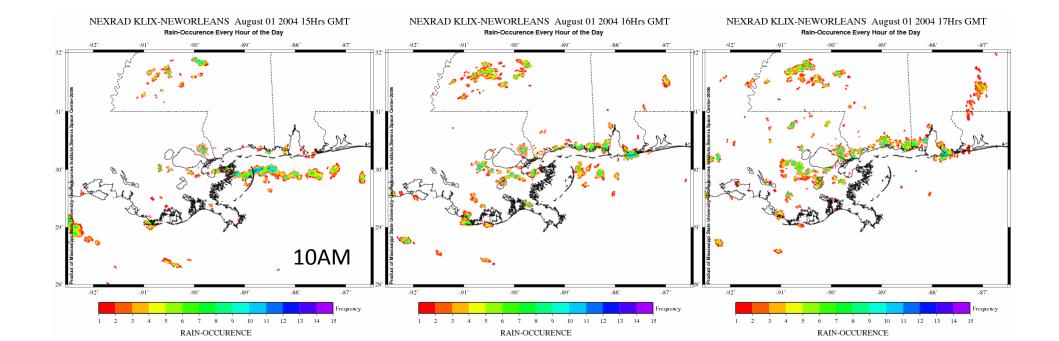


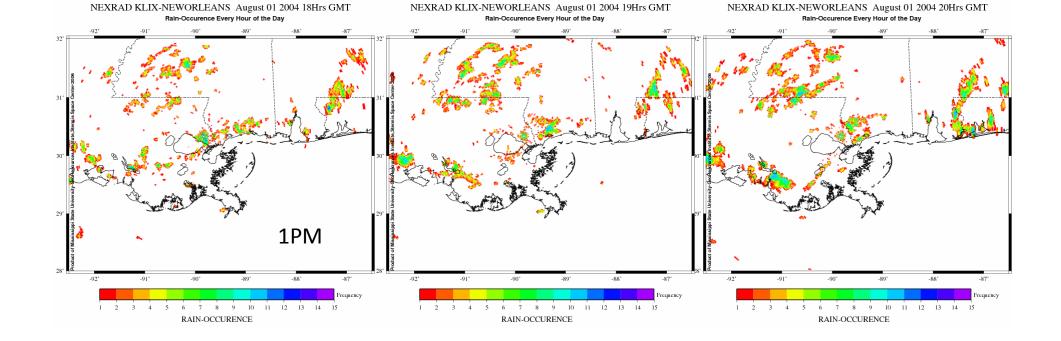


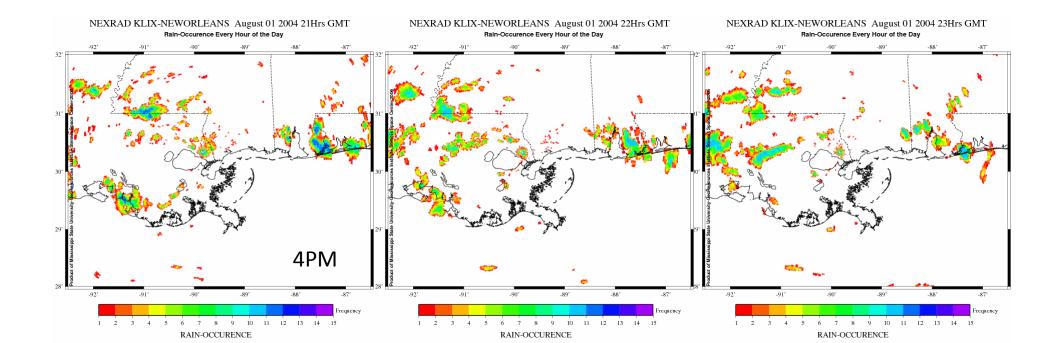


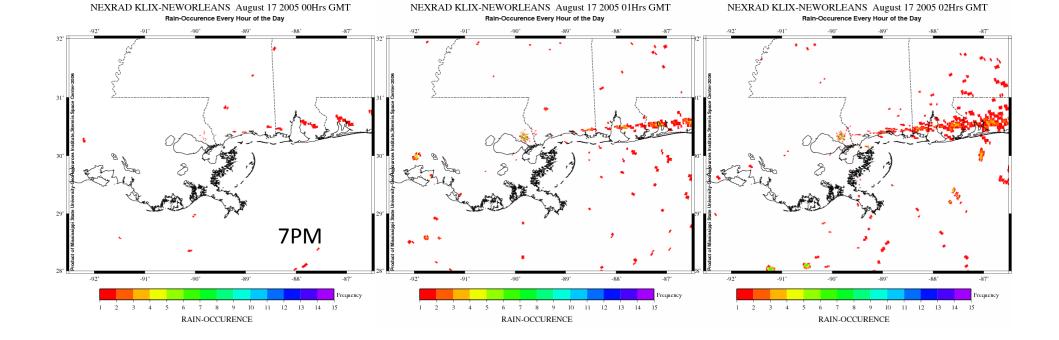


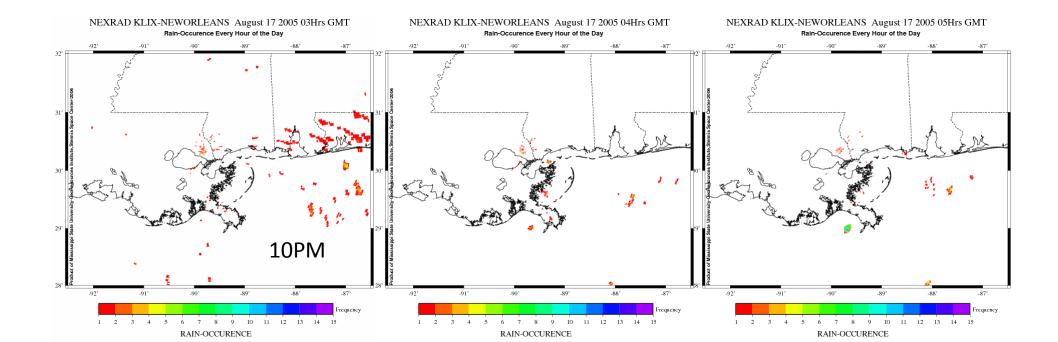


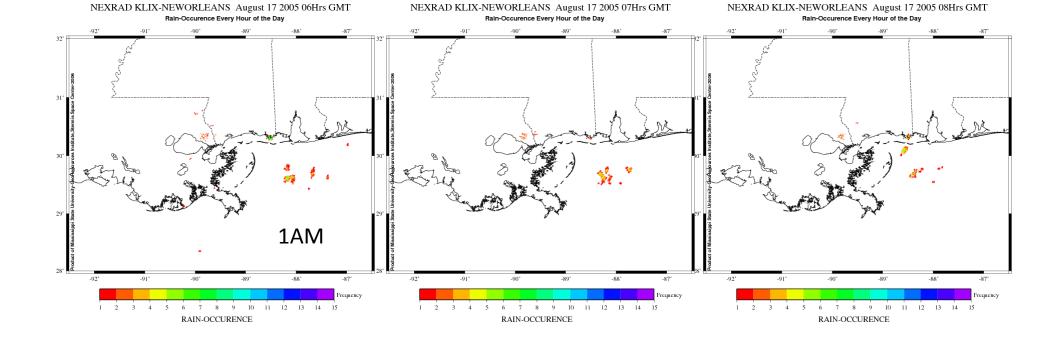


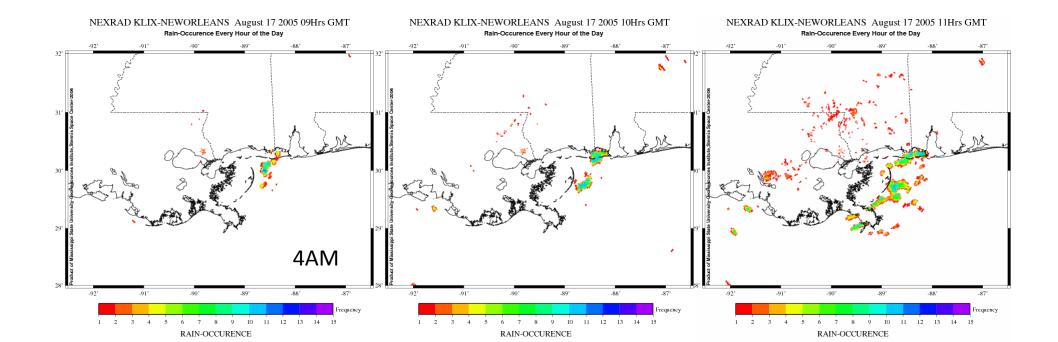


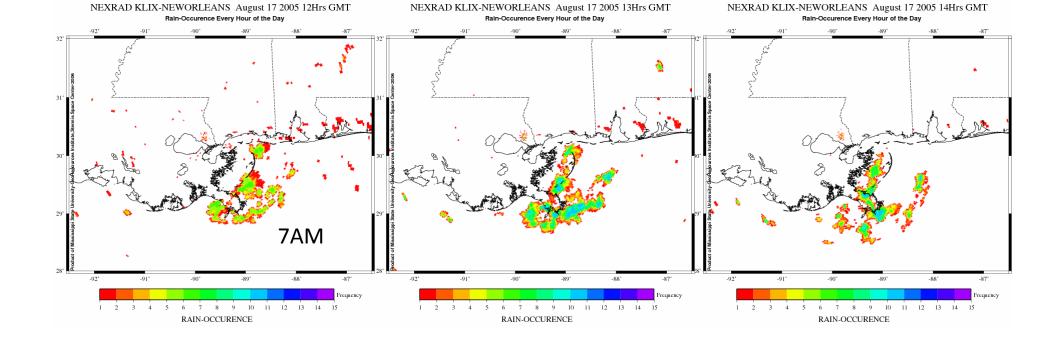


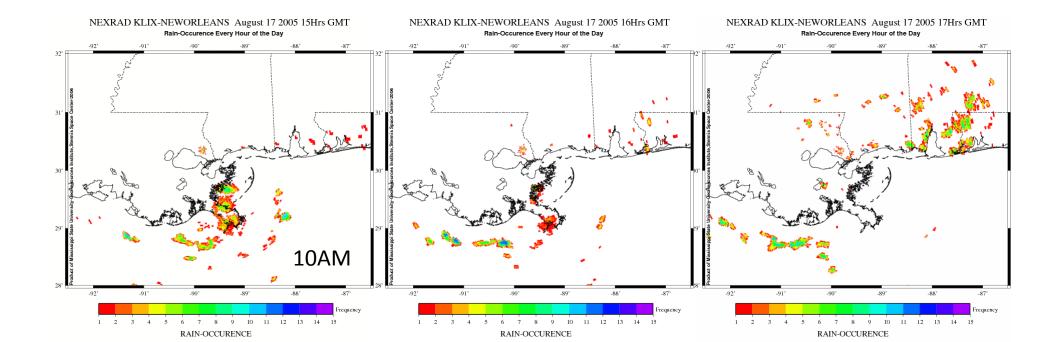


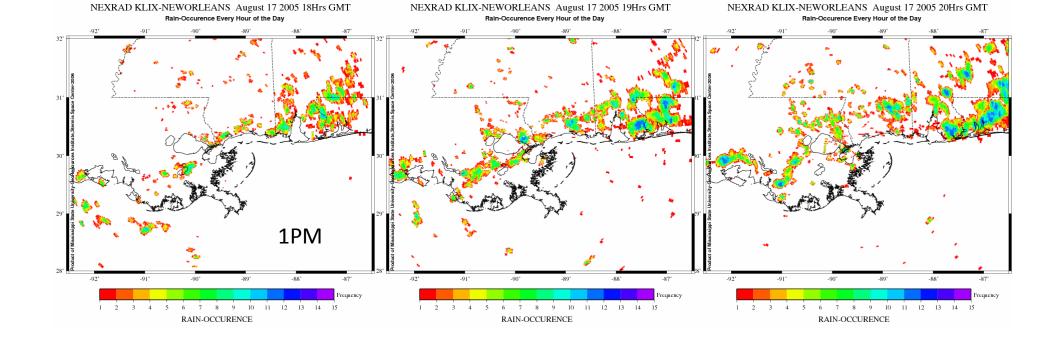


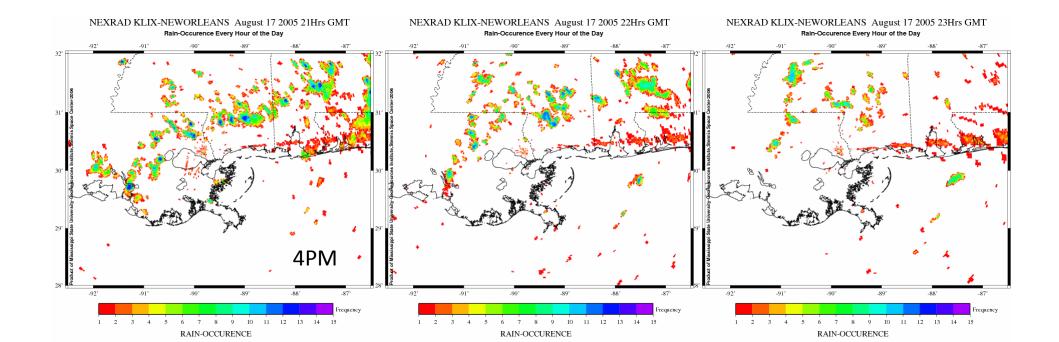












## Goal

Determine summertime precipitation and wind regimes in southern Mississippi and southeast Louisiana

## Procedure

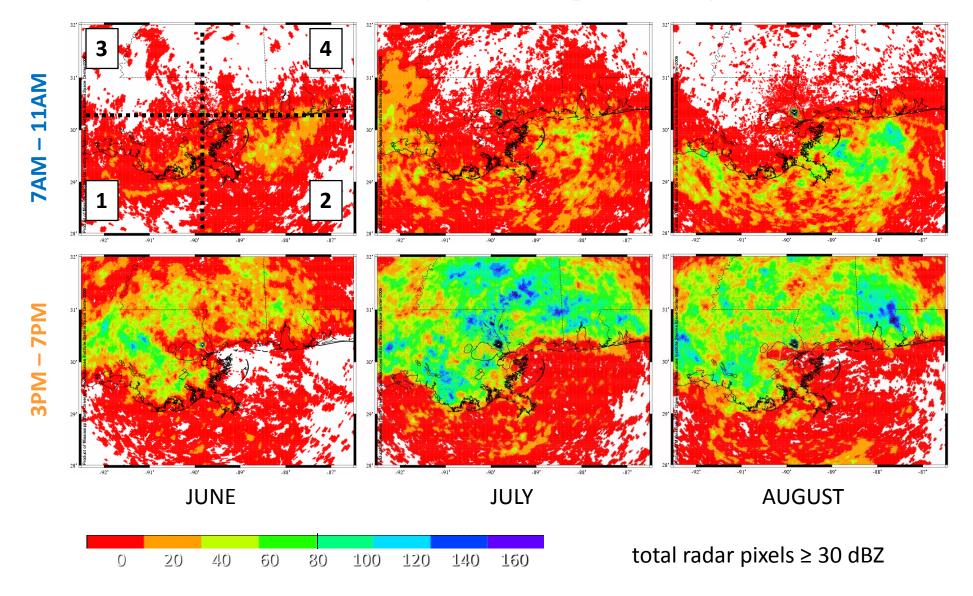
Composite wind and radar data

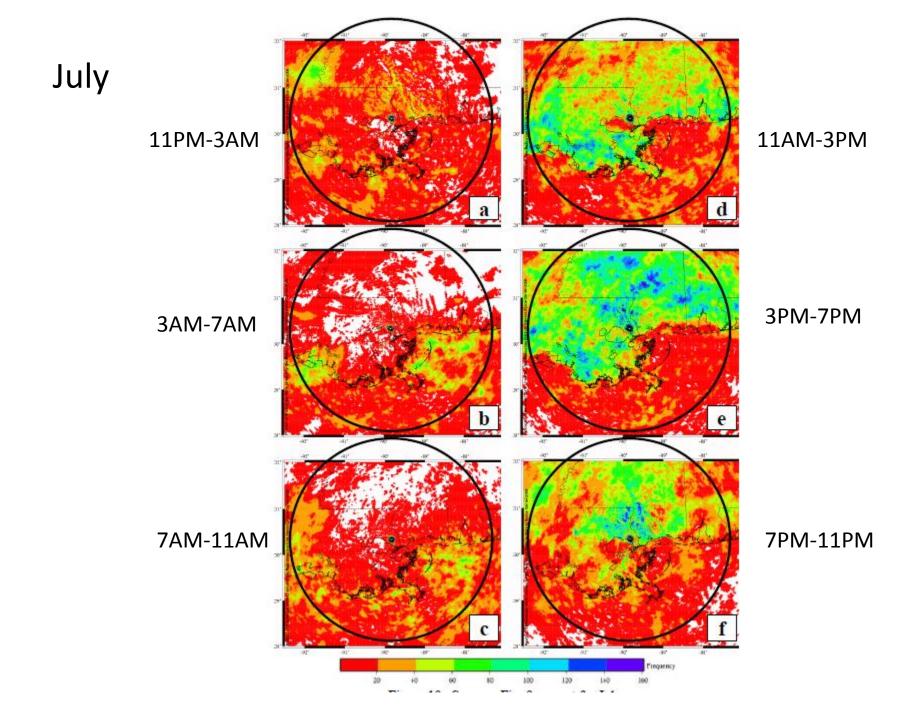
- Monthly averages
- Hourly averages
- > Quality control (remove days with large-scale influences from

fronts, low pressure systems, tropical systems)

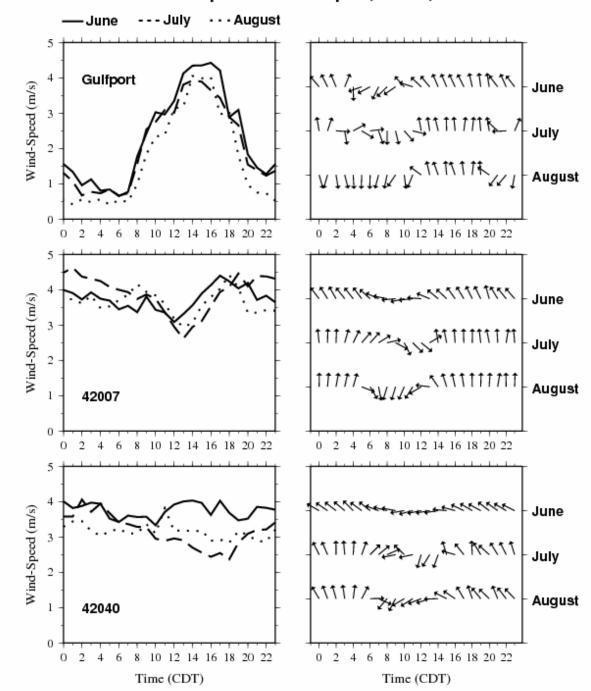
- Understand variations from averages
  - Histogram plots and percentile plots
  - Linear regression analysis
  - Multiple regression analysis

Monthly composites of convective rain pixels for 2003 – 2005 102 of 276 days (no synoptic forcing)

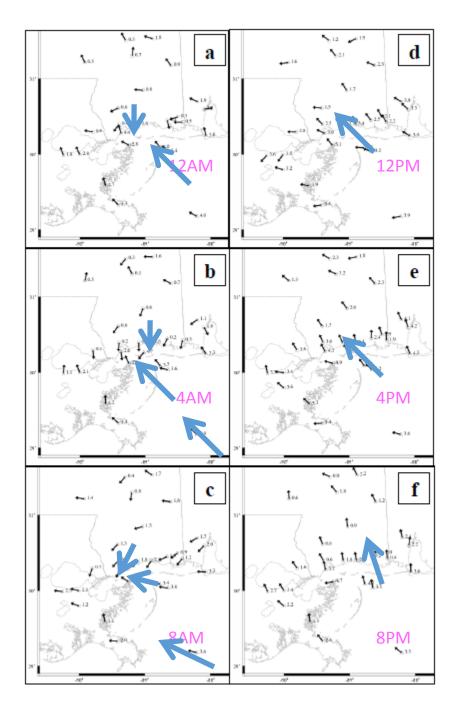




#### 3-Year Wind Composite for Gulfport, 42007, 42040



Wind composite for sea breeze days, June.



Wind composite for sea breeze days, July.

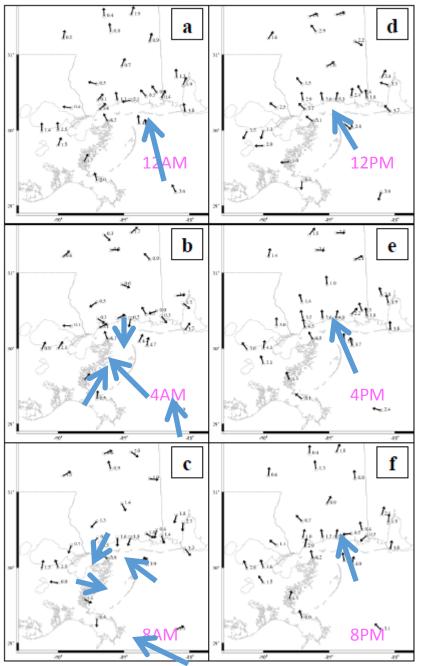
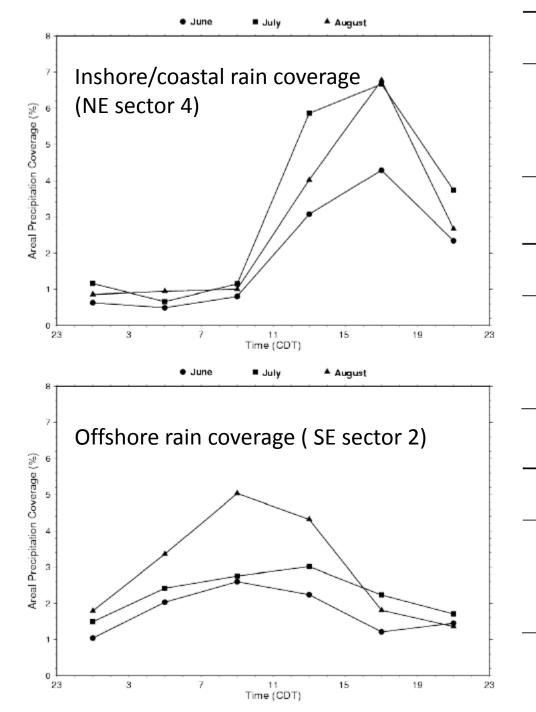


Figure 5. Same as Figure 4, except for July.

## My P-value interpretation

P value range	Evidence that two datasets are different	Tabular symbol used
> 0.15	No difference	
0.05 to 0.15	Suggestive, but inconclusive	Λ
0.01 to 0.05	Moderately convincing	*
0.001-0.01	Convincing	**
< 0.001	Very convincing	***



			<b>-</b>
	June vs July		
Hour	Sector 2	Sector	
(CDT)	Sector 2	Sector 4 *	<u> </u>
23-03	~	*	
03-07			
07-11		**	Much more daytime
11-15		**	inshore rain coverage in
15-19		$\sim$	July versus June
19-23	. ^ .	^	<u> </u>
			Even though coverage is
			small, more daytime offshore rain in July versus June
	July vs August		<b>—</b>
Hour	July VS P	August	
(CDT)	Sector 2	Sector 4	
23-03			
03-07	*	^	
07-11	*		
11-15		^	
15-19			
19-23			
	June vs	s August	-
Hour		0	Even though coverage is
(CDT)	Sector 2 Sector 4		- small, more nighttime inshore
23-03	*	**	rain in August versus June
03-07	**	**	
07-11	**	^	Much more nighttime and
11-15	**		morning offshore rain
15-19	**	^	coverage in August versus
19-23			_ June
			_

#### Stepwise Multiple Regression Analysis:

#### Upper-air quantities correlated against Areal Precipitation Coverage

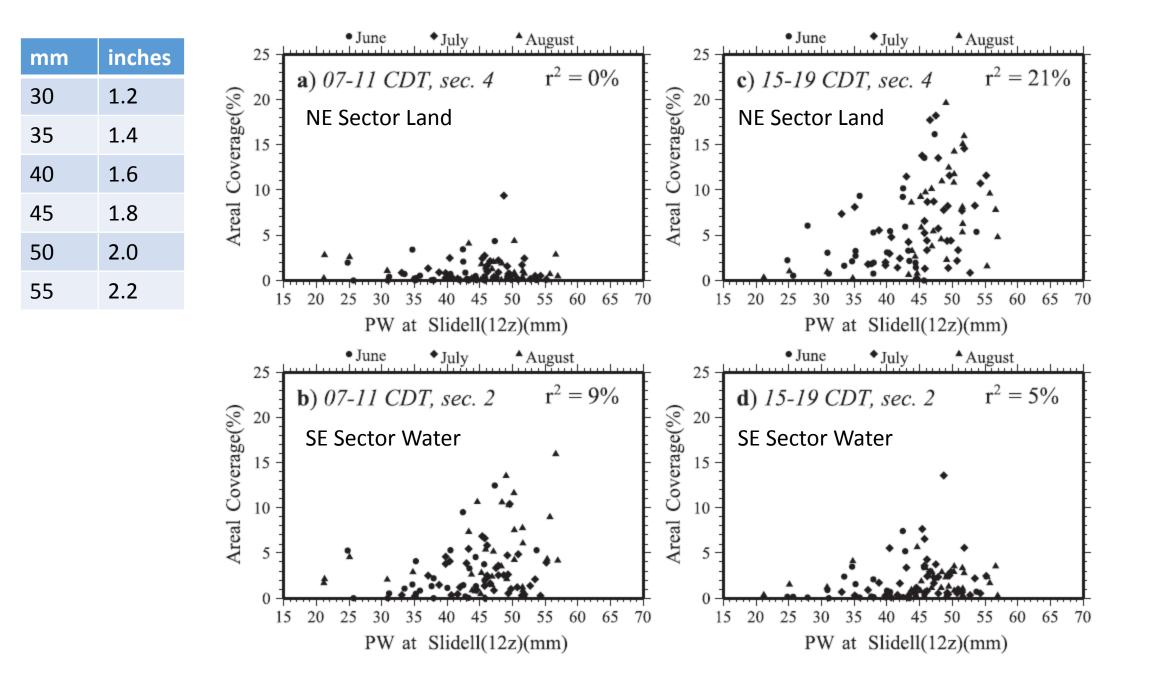
### (yellow > 99% significant level)

	R^2=4%	R^2=29%
NE sector (4) Land	850-mb Wind direction=0.19	PW=0.48 CAPE=0.26 Td850=-0.18
_	R^2=19%	R^2=6%
SE sector (2) Water	PW=0.37 CAPE=0.29 T850-T500=-0.21 Td850=-0.16	PW=0.23 850-mb Wind direction=0.11

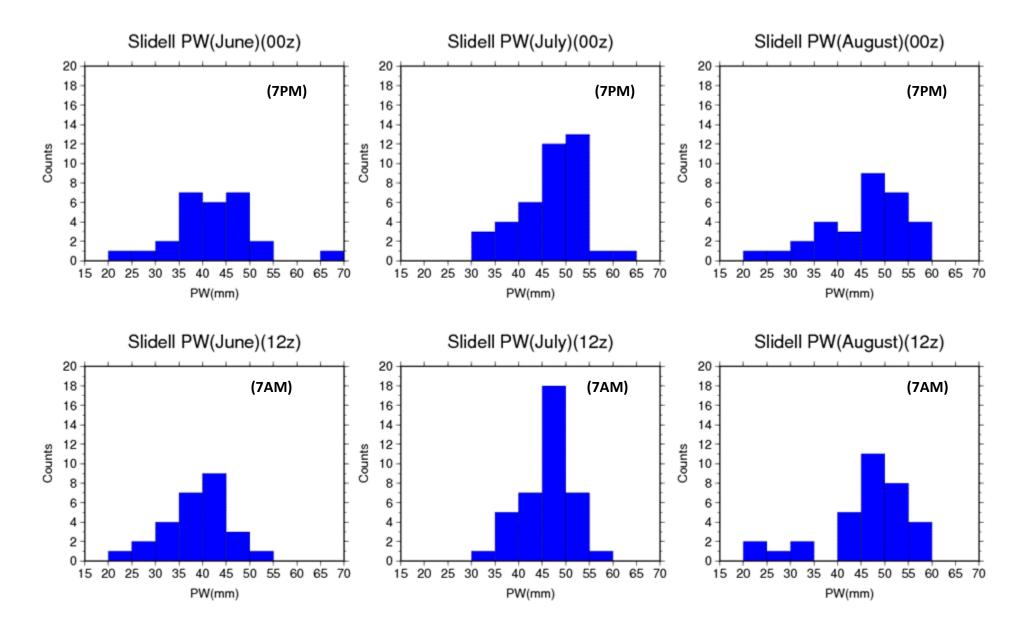
#### 7 - 11 AM (land breeze convection) 3 - 7 PM (sea breeze convection)

For all 24 cases (Sectors 1-4, 6 four-h periods), at 90-100% significance level, PW occurs 17 times, CAPE 11 times, wind direction 3 times, Td850 5 times, and lapse rate 4 times.

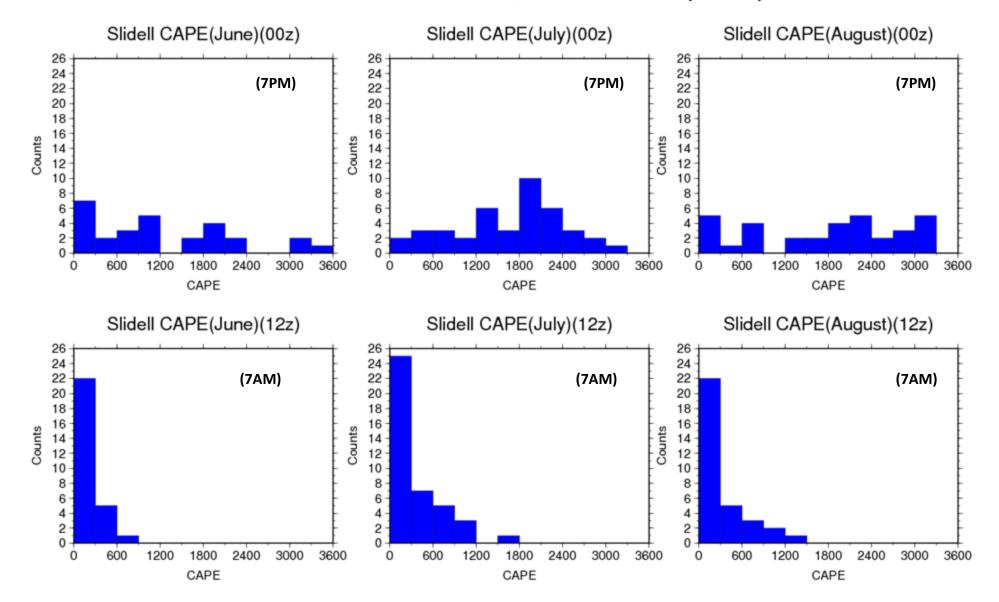
KI and 700-DD were only occasionally selected in stepwise routine, and rarely >90% significant

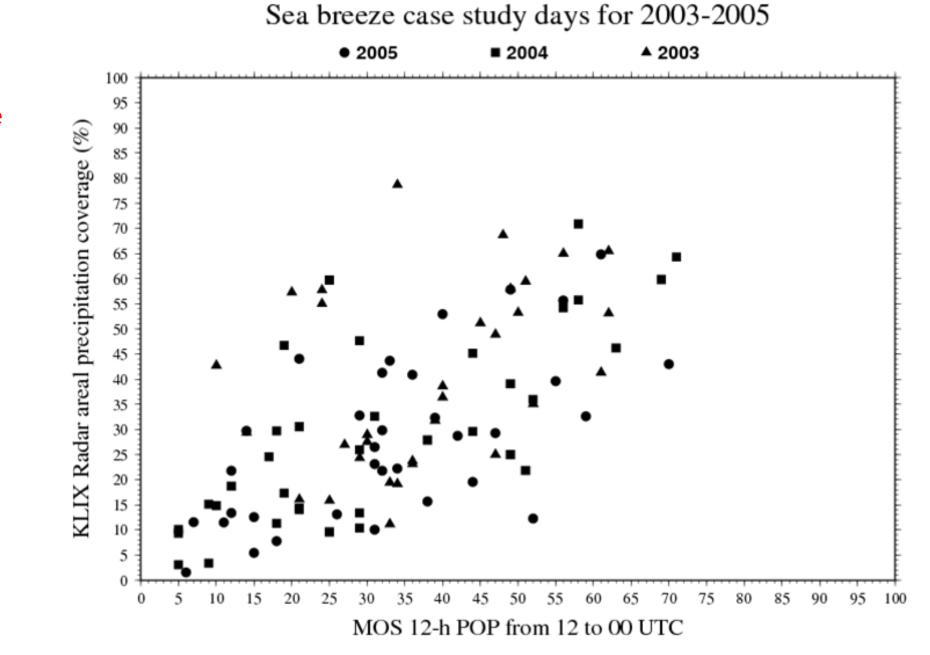


2003 – 2005 Slidell Precipitable Water, Sea Breeze Days Only



2003 - 2005 Slidell CAPE, Sea Breeze Days Only

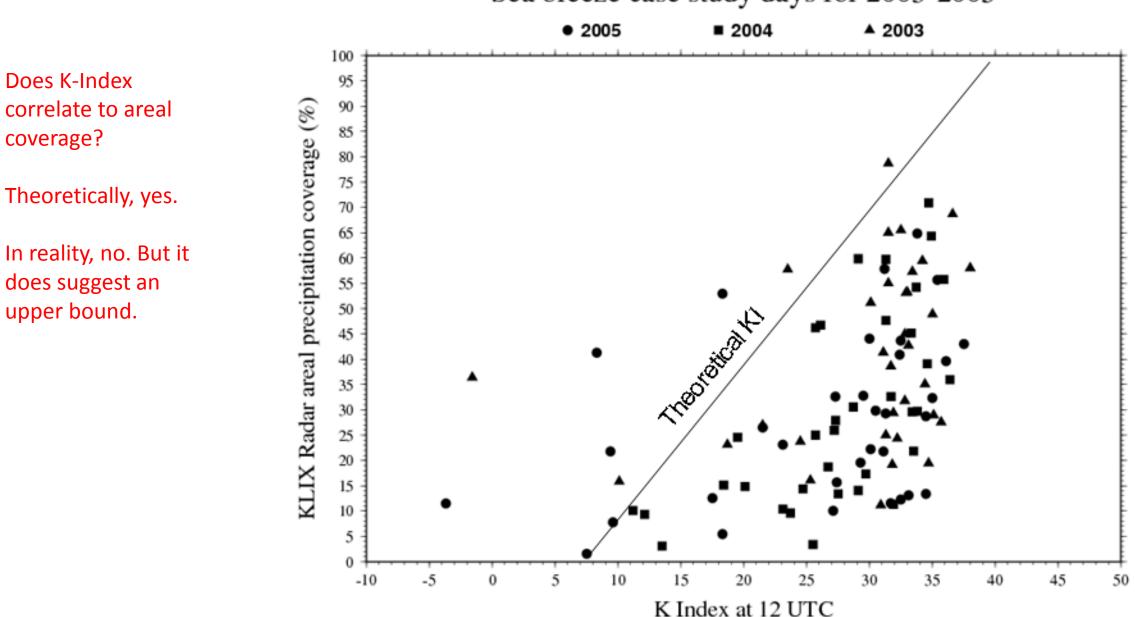




to areal coverage? Generally, yes. But error margin is still

apparent.

Does POP correlate to areal coverage?



### Sea breeze case study days for 2003-2005

## Summary of SE LA and MS

- Coastal diurnal patterns follow generally expected patterns, but regional and monthly climatology provides some additional considerations
- Nocturnal and sunrise offshore convection activity and land breeze impacts may not be as well communicated to offshore interests as daytime patterns
- PW signal generally the best indicator of rainfall coverage, followed weakly by CAPE, but much variance unexplained

## Future work

- Similar studies for SW LA and TX coast
- More clarification on predictive signals for coastal summertime rainfall coverage
- Expand dataset beyond three years
- •This can be done much faster since software already written, and methodology is peer-reviewed
- Can current models capture these regional evolutions better?
- With competitive grant funding rates decreasing to 10%, NOAA/NWS advocates for such studies more crucial than ever