

Rainfall and Flooding in Queensland December 2010 and January 2011

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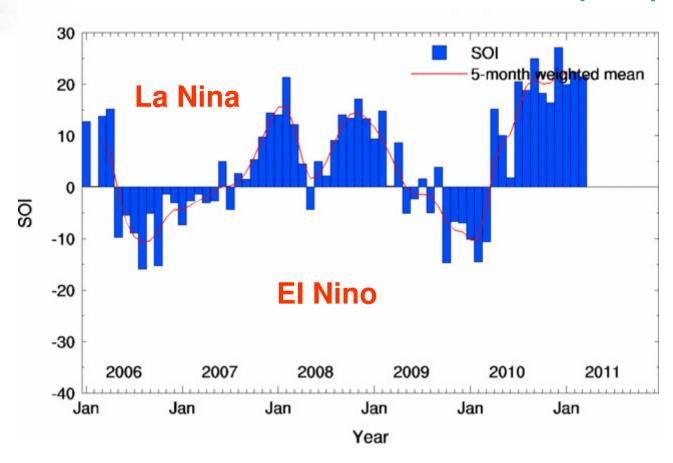
The Climate Drivers in December and January

The widespread rainfall and flooding resulted from a number of primary longer time-scale influences (or "climate drivers"):

- **→** Heavy rainfall in the prior months
- → The monsoonal wet season
- → The La Nina event; and
- **→** The Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO)



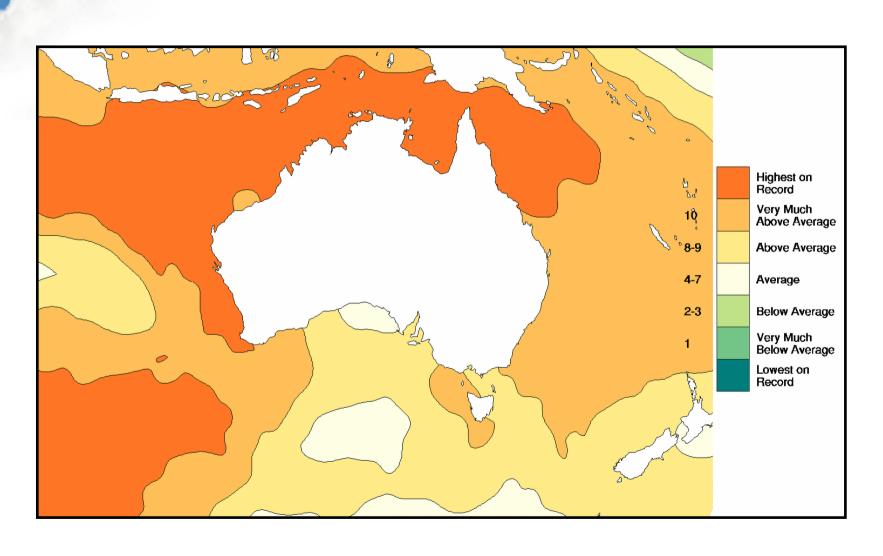
Southern Oscillation Index (SOI)



This La Nina was the 2nd strongest on record after 1917-18 2010-11 was the 4th very wet season in a row in Queensland



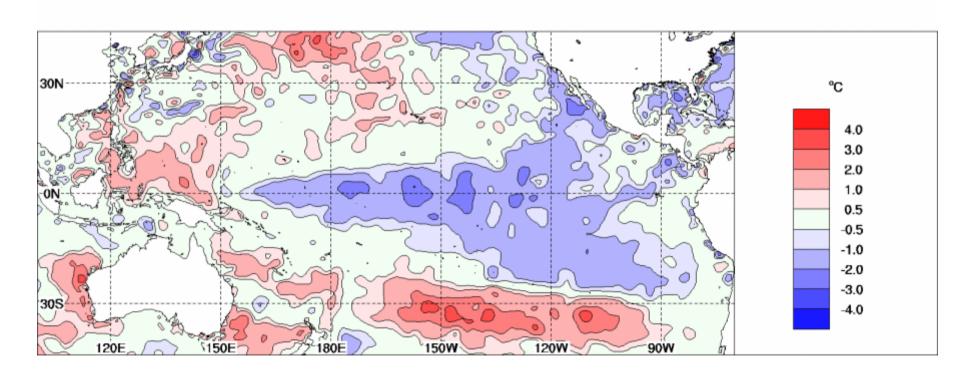
Sea Surface Temperatures September – December 2010





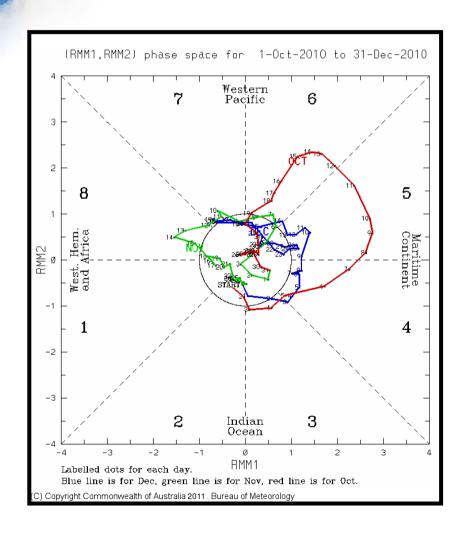
Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies during the week 9-16 January 2011

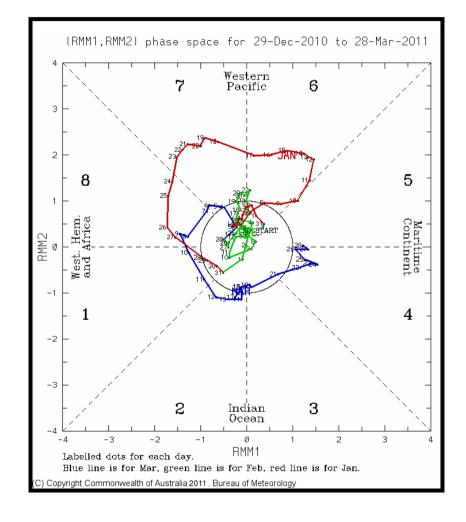
Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies for 9-16 January 2011 RED is warmer than normal – BLUE is cooler than normal





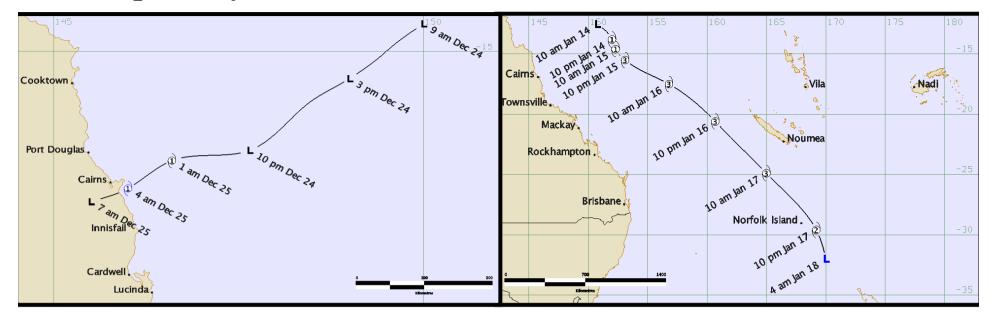
The presence of the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO)
- which enhances the strength of the monsoon - was
particularly strong in the Australian Region (zones
4-6) during October 2010 and January 2011 and
hovered in a weaker state for much of December 2010





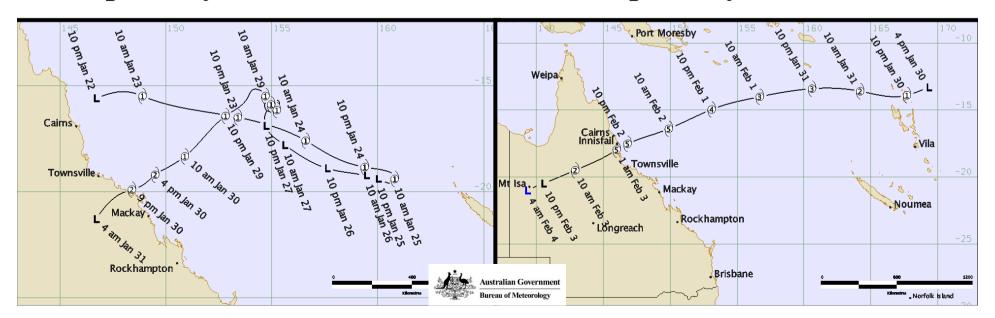
Tropical Cyclone TASHA

Tropical Cyclone ZELIA



Tropical Cyclone ANTHONY

Tropical Cyclone YASI





Queensland Rainfall to January 2011



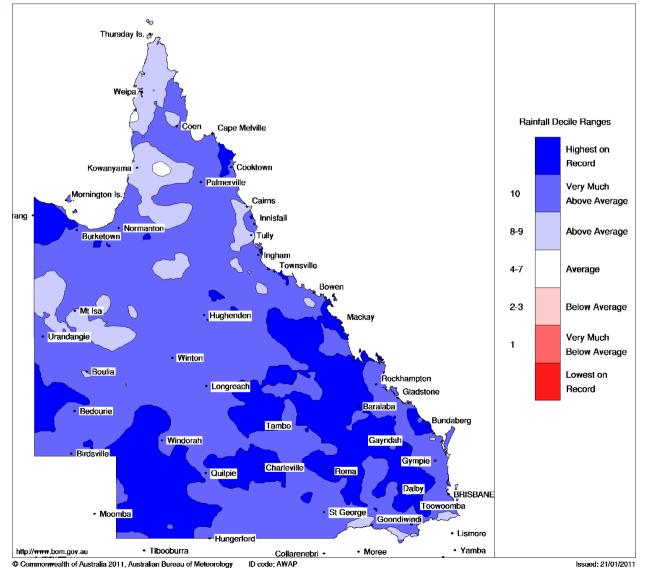
Rainfall Deciles 1 January to 31 December 2010 Queensland's Wettest Year on Record

Distribution Based on Gridded Data Product of the National Climate Centre

DECILE maps show where the rainfalls have been above or below average.

The darker the BLUE – the more above average.

The darker the RED – the more below average.



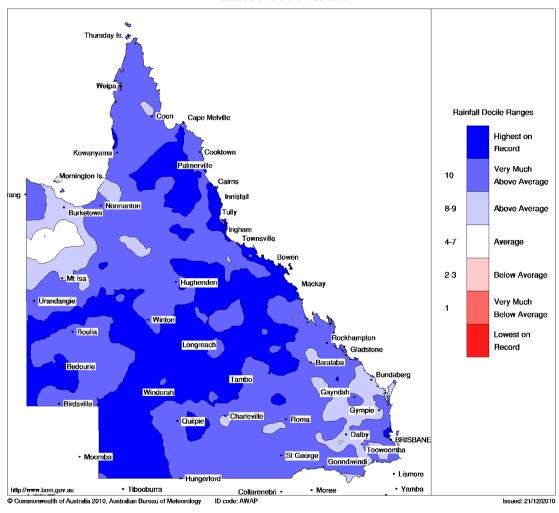


Rainfall Deciles 1 September to 30 November 2010 Queensland's Wettest Spring on Record

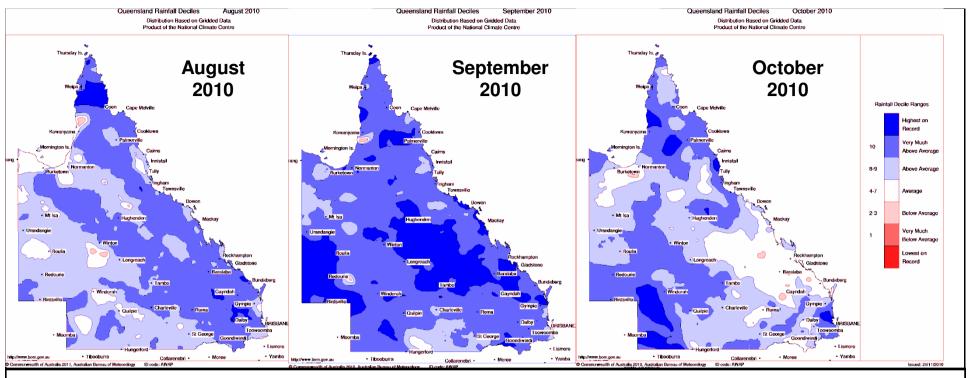
Queensland Rainfall Deciles 1 September to 30 November 2010

Distribution Based on Gridded Data

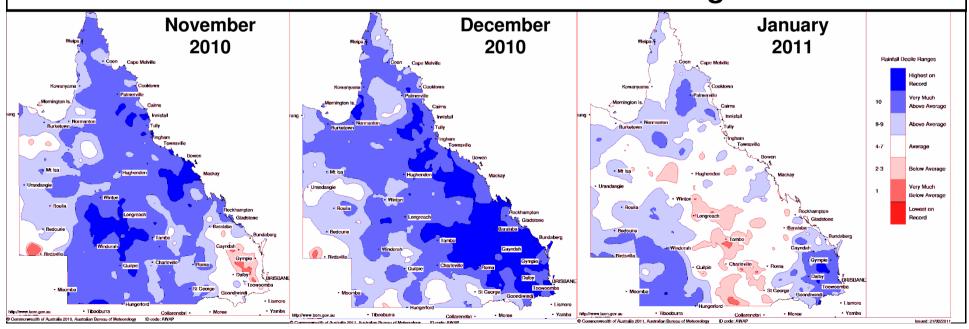
Product of the National Climate Centre



Queensland also experienced its wettest September and December on record

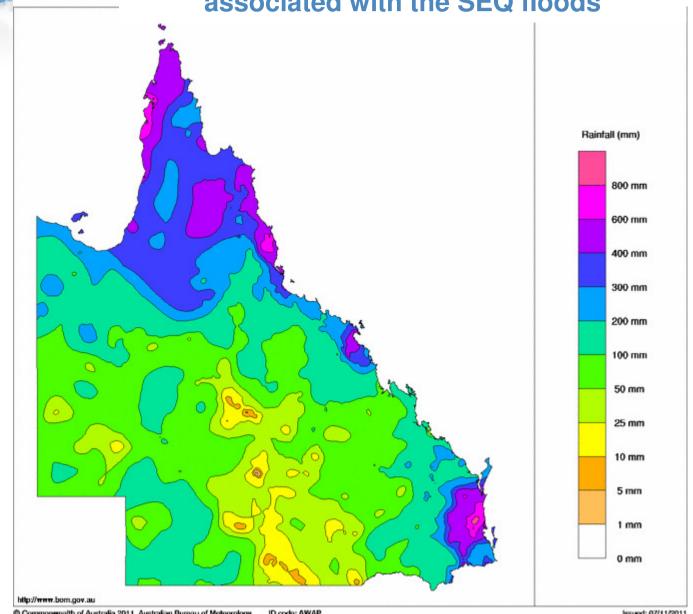


Rainfall Deciles for the 6 months from August 2010





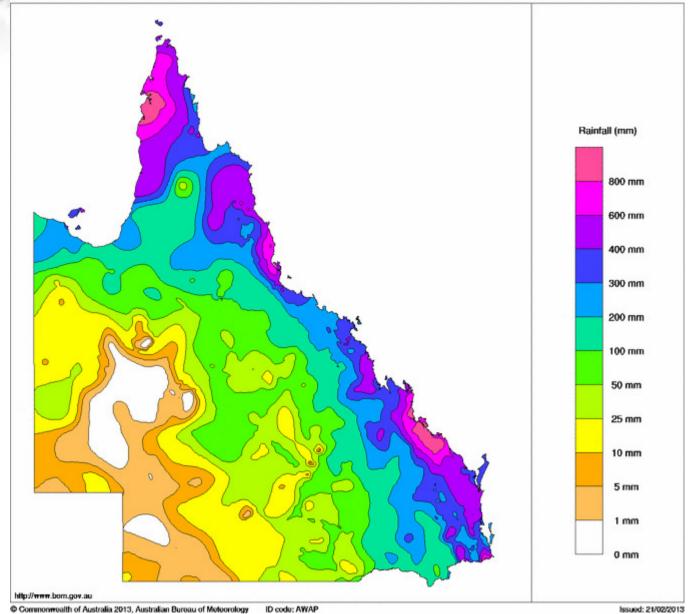
Rainfall Totals for January 2011 highlighting the extreme rainfalls associated with the SEQ floods





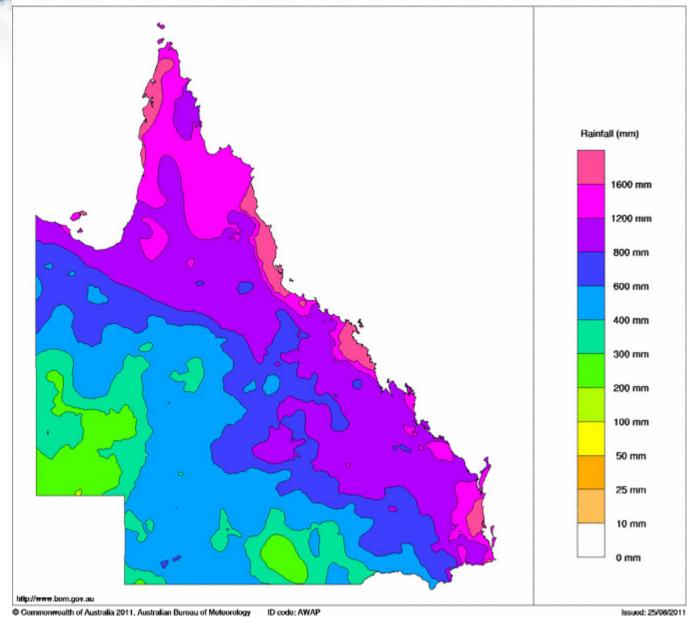
Rainfall Totals for January 2013

Queensland Rainfall Totals (mm) January 2013 Product of the National Climate Centre



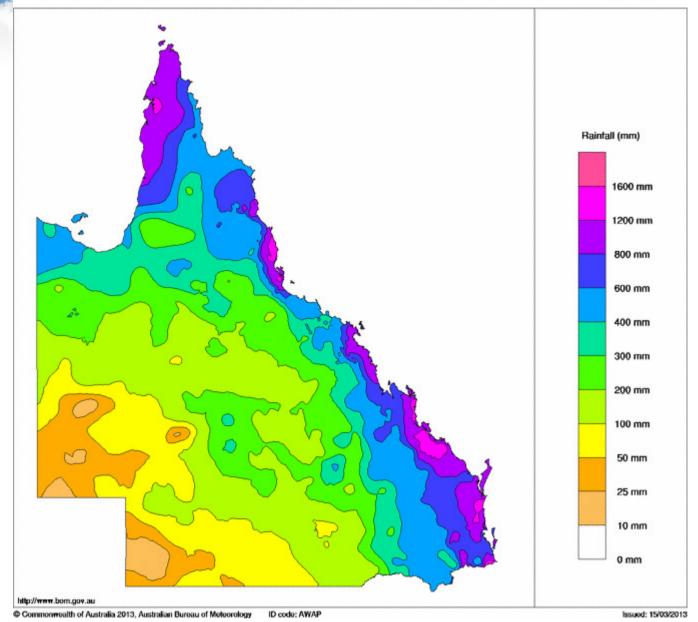


6 Month Rainfall ending Feb 2011





6 Month Rainfall ending Feb 2013

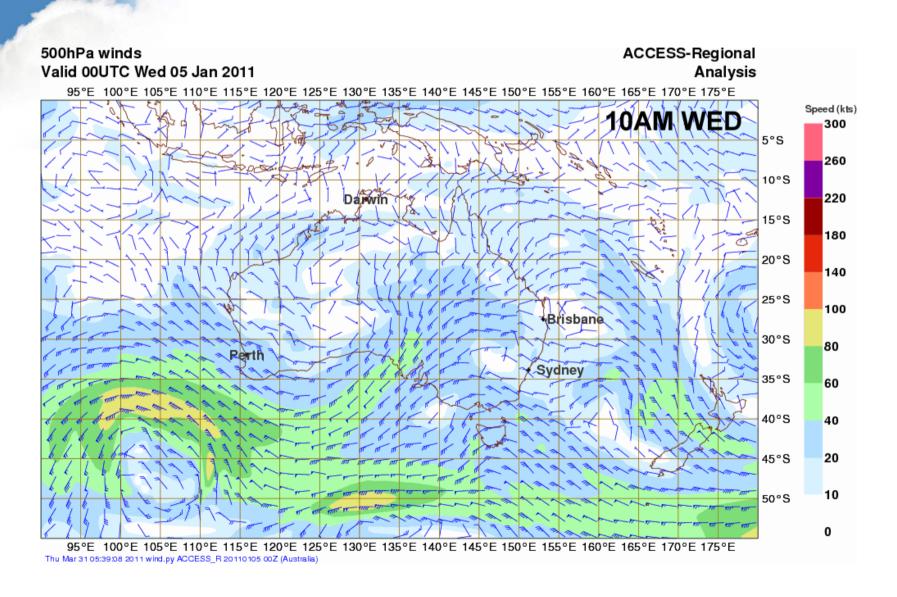




Weather Events December 2010 and January 2011

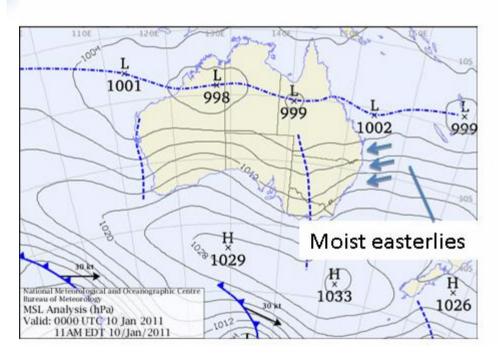


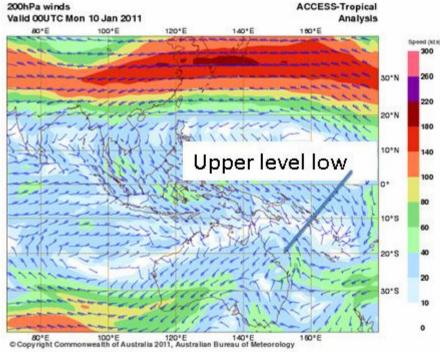
Movie Loop showing the passage of the Upper Low over Southeast Queensland





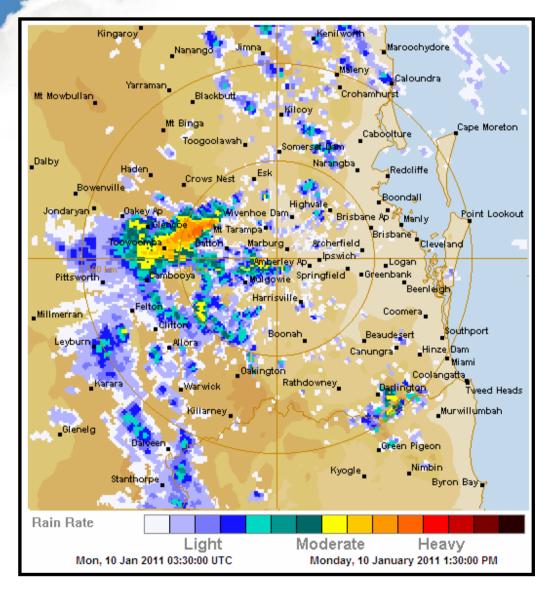
Low Level and Upper Level Features on 10 January Weather Charts







Factors Contributing to the Flash Flood on 10 January



- Monsoon trough lying to the immediate north
- Low level easterly onshore winds producing an inflow of moist tropical air
- → Upper level low (unusual for this time of year) providing dynamic ascent of the airmass
- Very wet catchments
- Unusual SW movement of the storm complex
- Steep escarpment providing physical uplift of the airmass



Section 8

Flood Events December 2010 and January 2011



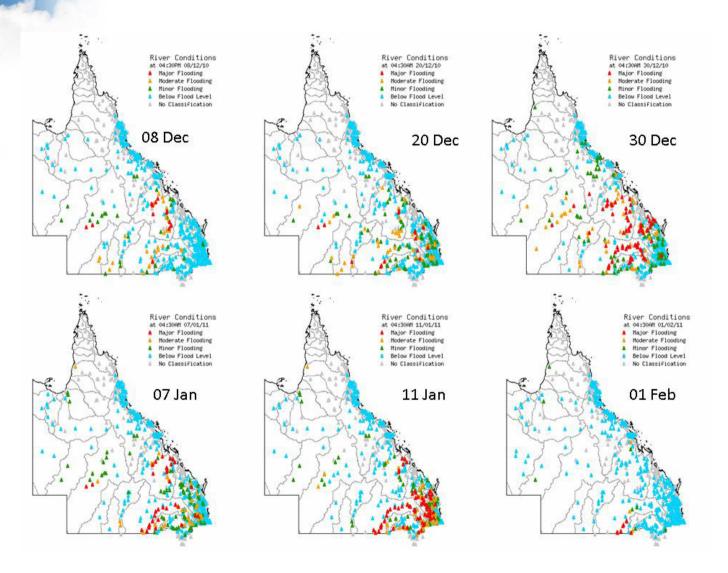
The Major Rainfall Events leading to the Queensland Floods

Rainfall and flooding during the 2010-11 wet season was widespread, sustained and exceeded all previous meteorological and hydrological records in many areas of Queensland

Event 1 : 28 November 2010 – 22 December 2011	A sequence of large scale rain events across the state	Major flooding of rivers across the southern half of the state
Event 2 : 23-28 December 2011	A single 6 day event covering almost the entire state with record rainfalls	Record flooding in central and southern Queensland with inundation of the cities of Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Emerald and many other towns
Event 3 : 10-12 January 2011	A concentrated rainfall event on the scale of several hundred kilometres, occurring directly over several small river basins	Flooding of the cities of Brisbane and Ipswich and many other towns
Event 4 : 10 January 2011	Intense rainfall from a thunderstorm complex over several hours directly over a saturated region with steep topography channelling the flow	Flash Floods in Toowoomba and the Lockyer Valley



Snapshot of River Conditions during and after the Sequence of Rainfall Events





Brisbane River Floods

OPPOSITE: Flood Height 10-16 January

BELOW: Historical Annual Flood Peaks

