

# Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee: How unique were they in the Catskill Mountains?

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## Collaborators

**NYCDEP:** BWS Water Quality Modeling staff, various other colleagues;  
Post-doctoral Research Staff (CUNY-NYCDEP);

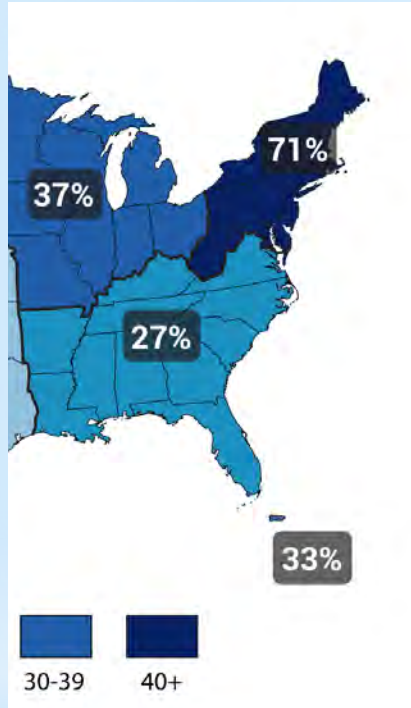
Jimmy Booth (CUNY CCNY); Katie Towey, Paradorn Wongchanapai (CUNY Grad Center);  
Miri Dainson, Anastasia Tom, Nunny Reyes, Glenn Liu, Amy Jeu (Hunter College)



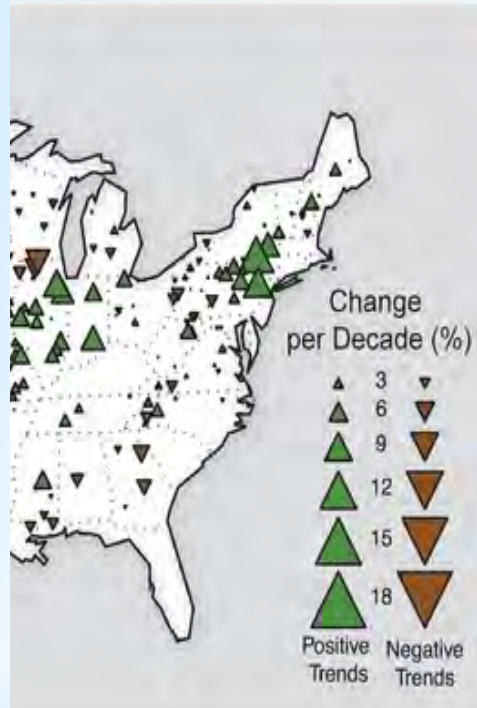
*Presentation at the Catskills Environmental Research and Monitoring Conference  
Belleayre Ski Center, Highmount, NY, October 27-28, 2016*

# Increase in Frequency of Extreme PRCP & SF events IS A WARM SEASON TREND

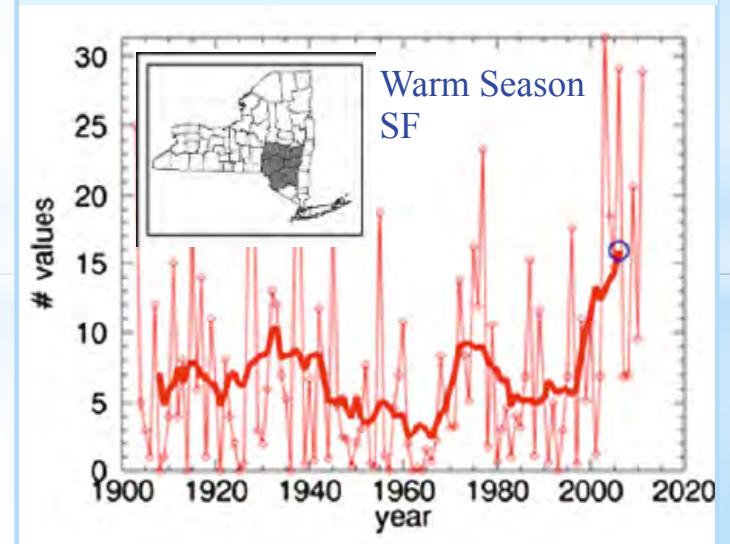
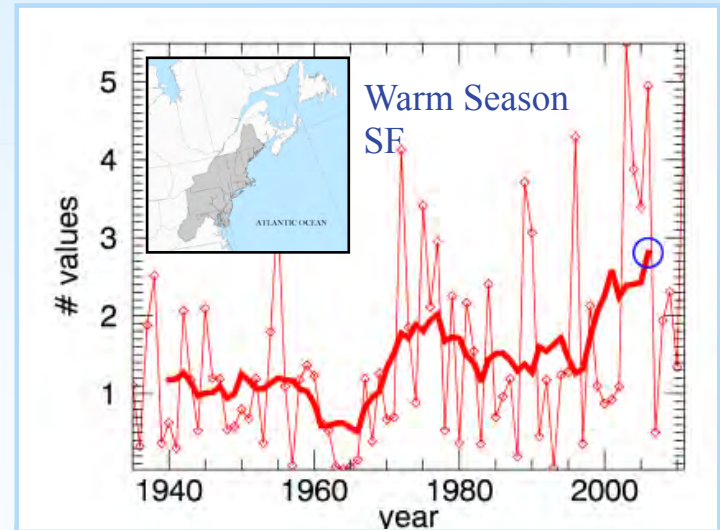
## US National Climate Assessment 2014



% change in  
precipitation falling  
in heaviest 1%  
1958 -2012



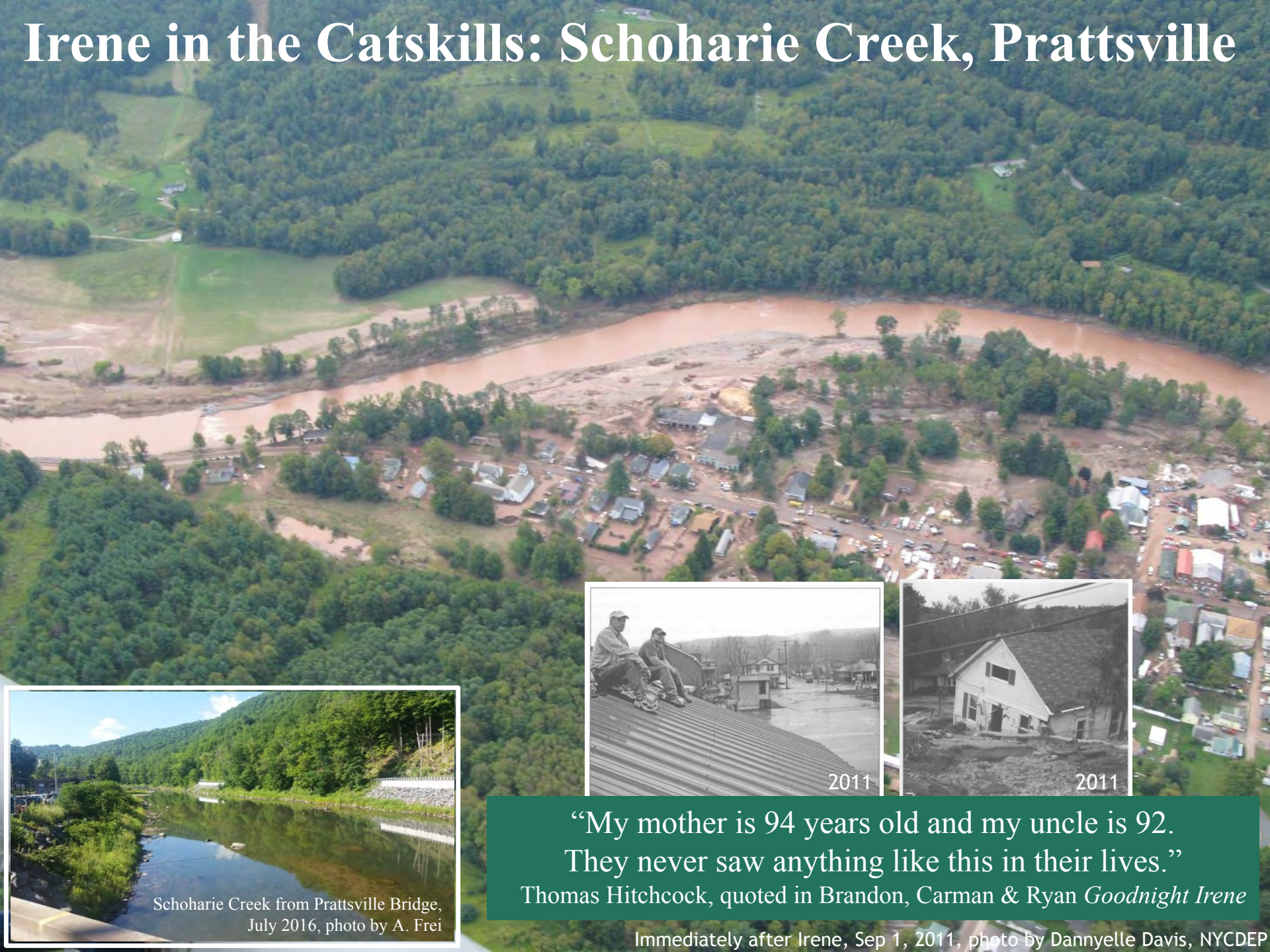
% change in river  
flooding  
1920s-2008



Matonse and Frei (2013); Frei et al (2015)



# Irene in the Catskills: Schoharie Creek, Prattsville



Schoharie Creek from Prattsville Bridge,  
July 2016, photo by A. Frei



“My mother is 94 years old and my uncle is 92.  
They never saw anything like this in their lives.”  
Thomas Hitchcock, quoted in Brandon, Carman & Ryan *Goodnight Irene*

Immediately after Irene, Sep 1, 2011, photo by Dannyelle Davis, NYCDEP



# Irene in the Catskills: Batavia Kill, Windham



“Until catch basins were built higher up on the mountainsides in the 1960s, annual flooding was a problem.”  
*Davis, Around Windham*



*Davis, Around Windham* 1930



1930s: '32, '33, '35, '38 L.I. Express

Jul. 1935

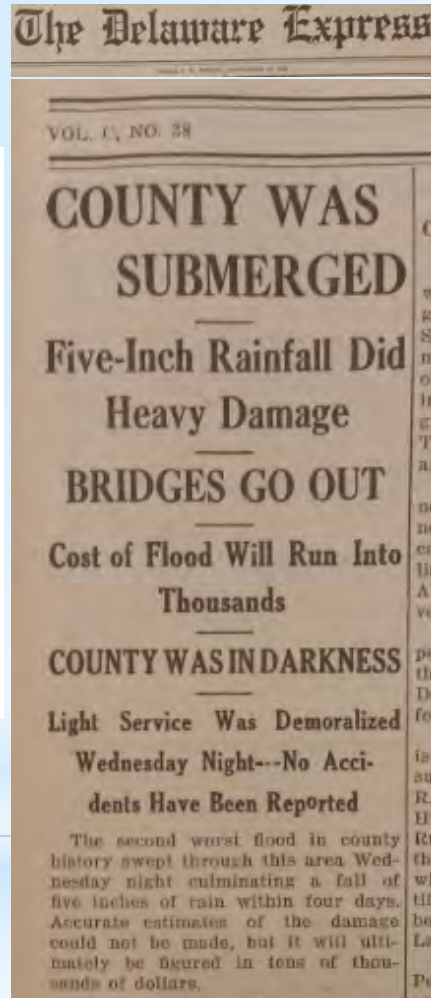
Sep. 1938

1955: August (sibling storms), October

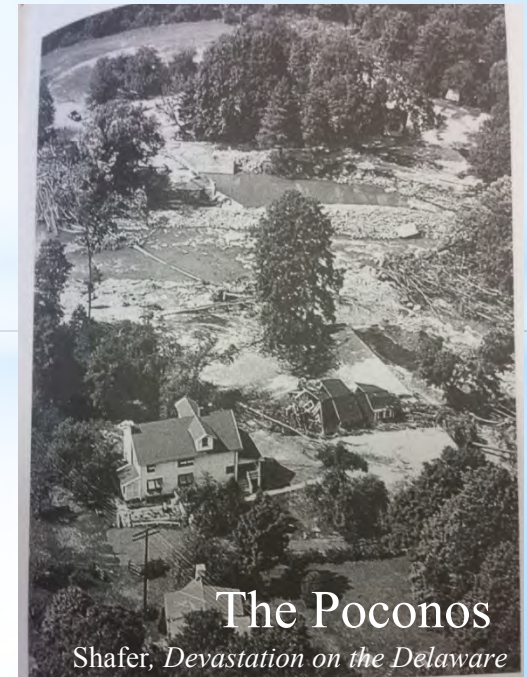
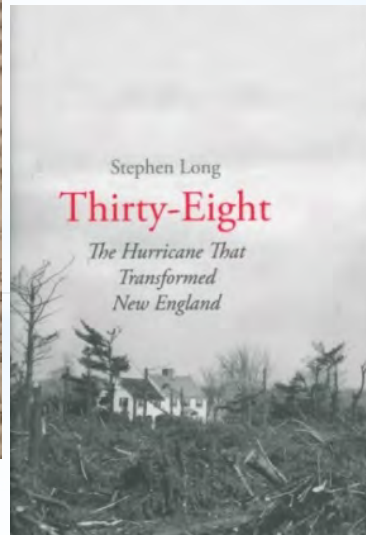
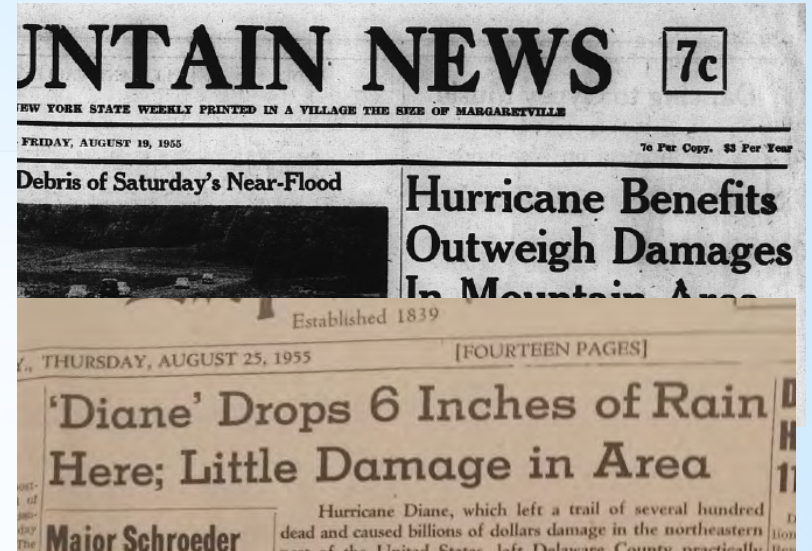
Connie & Diane, Aug. 1955



Catskill Mountain News  
July 12, 1935



The Delaware Express  
Sep. 23, 1938



NYSERDA funded study :  
**Hydrology, Vulnerability and Adaptation Implications of  
Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee:  
Case Study of the Mid-Hudson Valley and Greater Catskills Regions**  
Solecki et. al. (2014)

**Emergent Vulnerabilities Based on Interviews with Stakeholders:**

- 1) Transportation, agricultural and tourism sectors were the most heavily impacted
- 2) Flooding in previously un-flooded (according to local knowledge) areas (e.g. in higher elevation areas that are not floodplains)
- 3) predicted return interval for floods not a good indicator of actual frequency.
- 4) infrastructural weaknesses (e.g. road washouts)
- 5) Disproportionate socioeconomic effects (on availability of affordable housing)



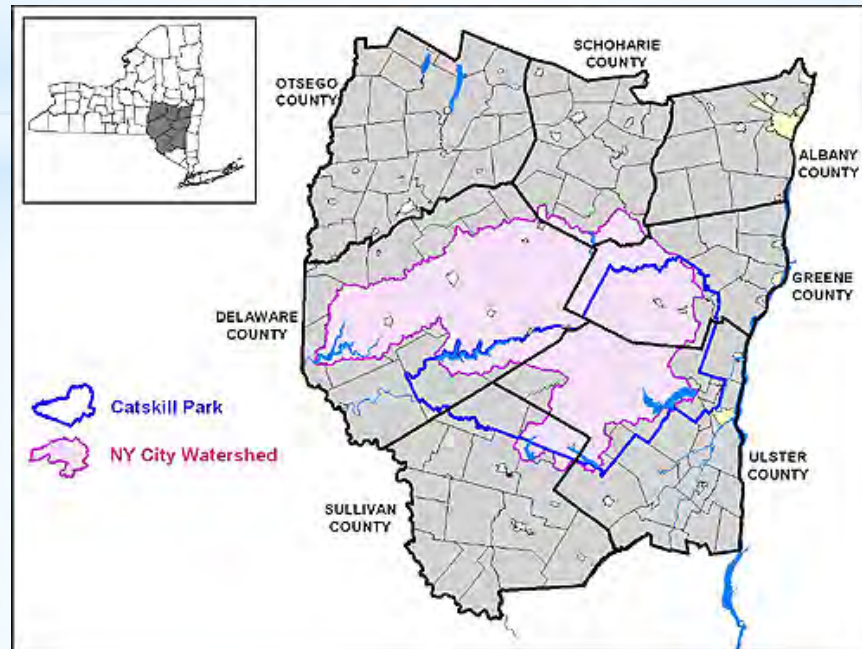
# Climate Station Availability

**Goal:** develop a station-based dataset for historical climate analysis

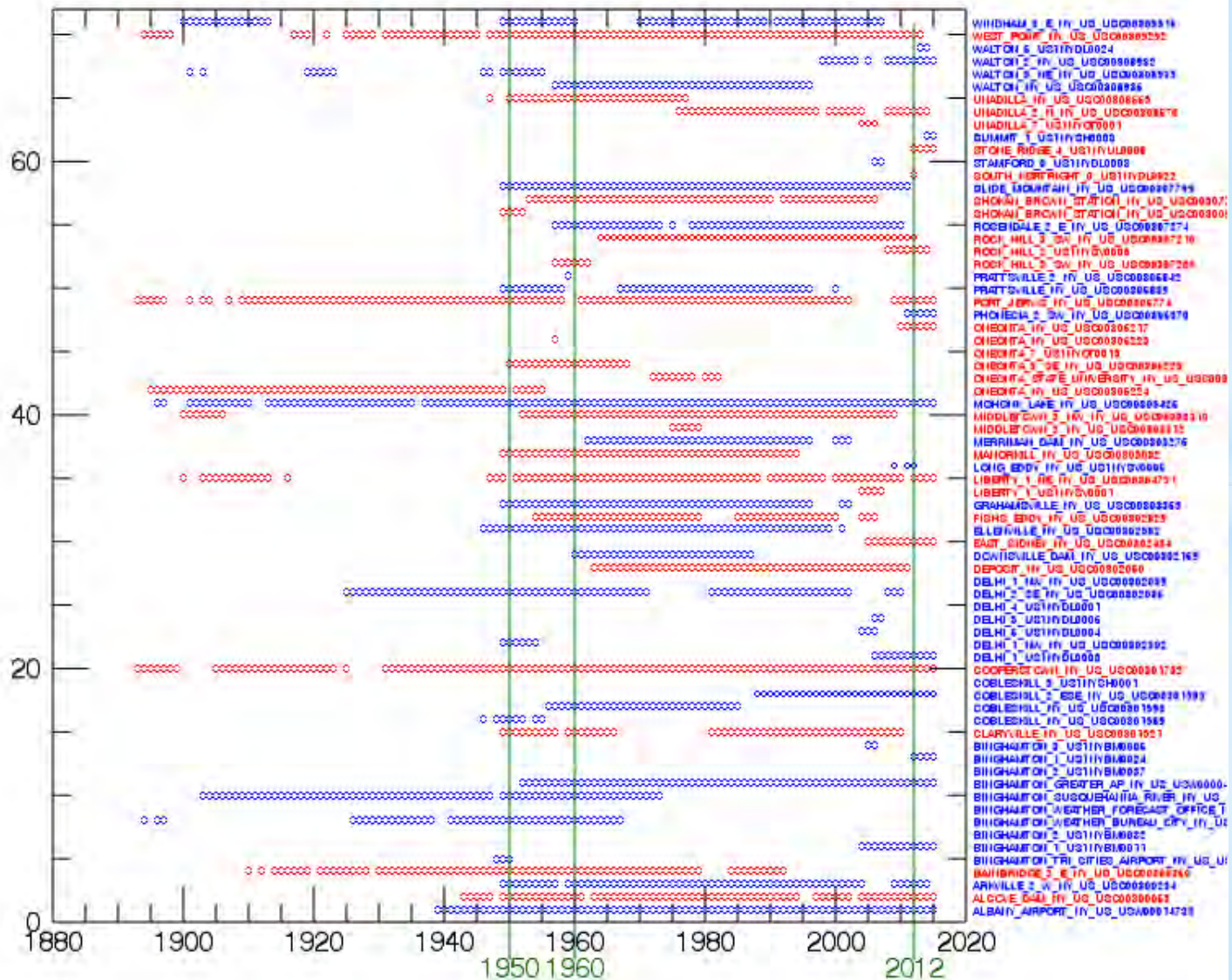
**Problem:** station availability varies in time, and has dropped in recent years.

## Method for Downloading:

- Download all stations in watershed counties with data 1960s – 2012, and all stations in previous analyses
- Add a few additional stations with long records (e.g. West Point);



Data Availability for PRCP  
Years with  $\geq 80\%$  non missing days  
For all 71 downloaded stations

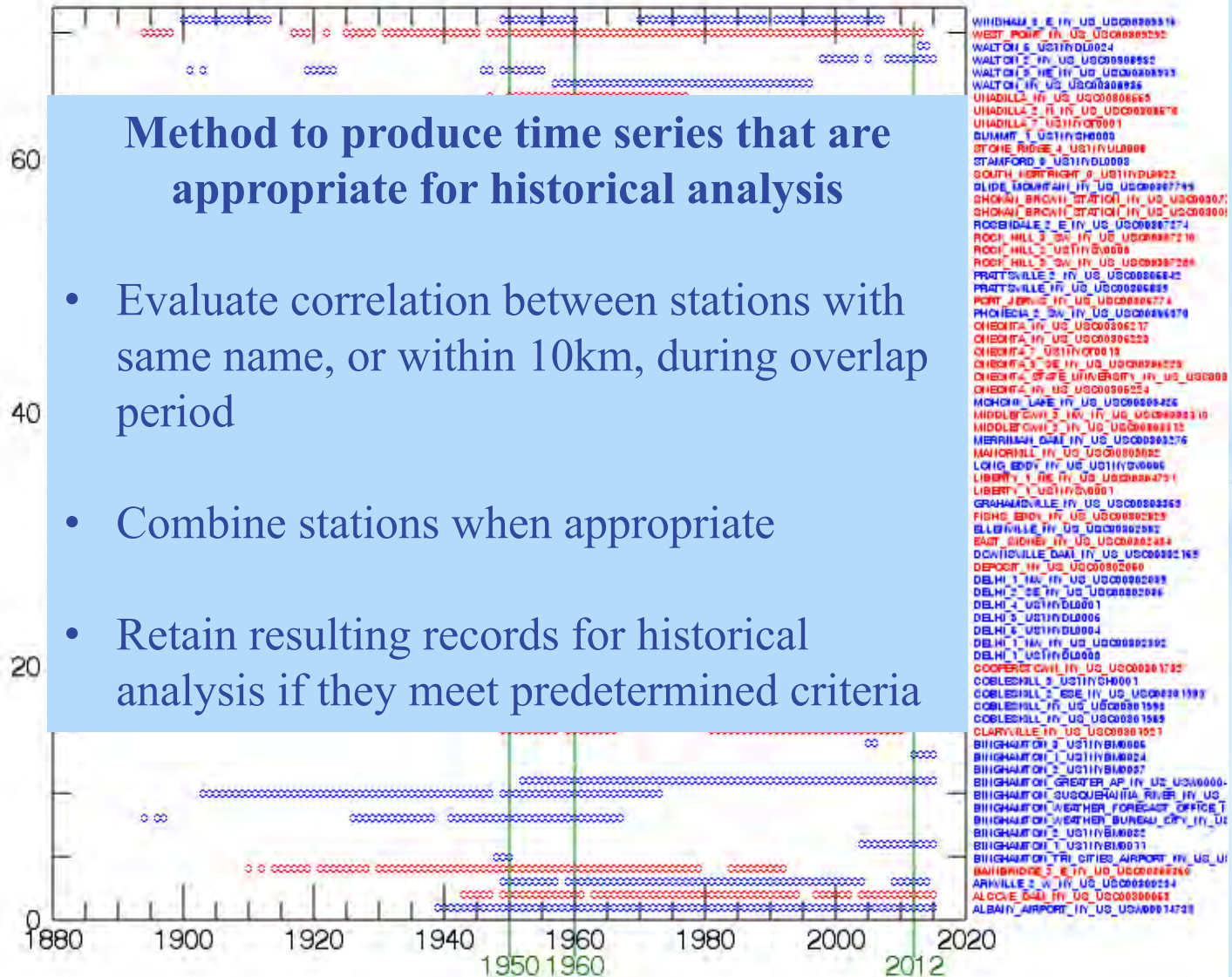




# Data Availability for PRCP

## Years with $\geq 80\%$ non missing days

### For all 71 downloaded stations

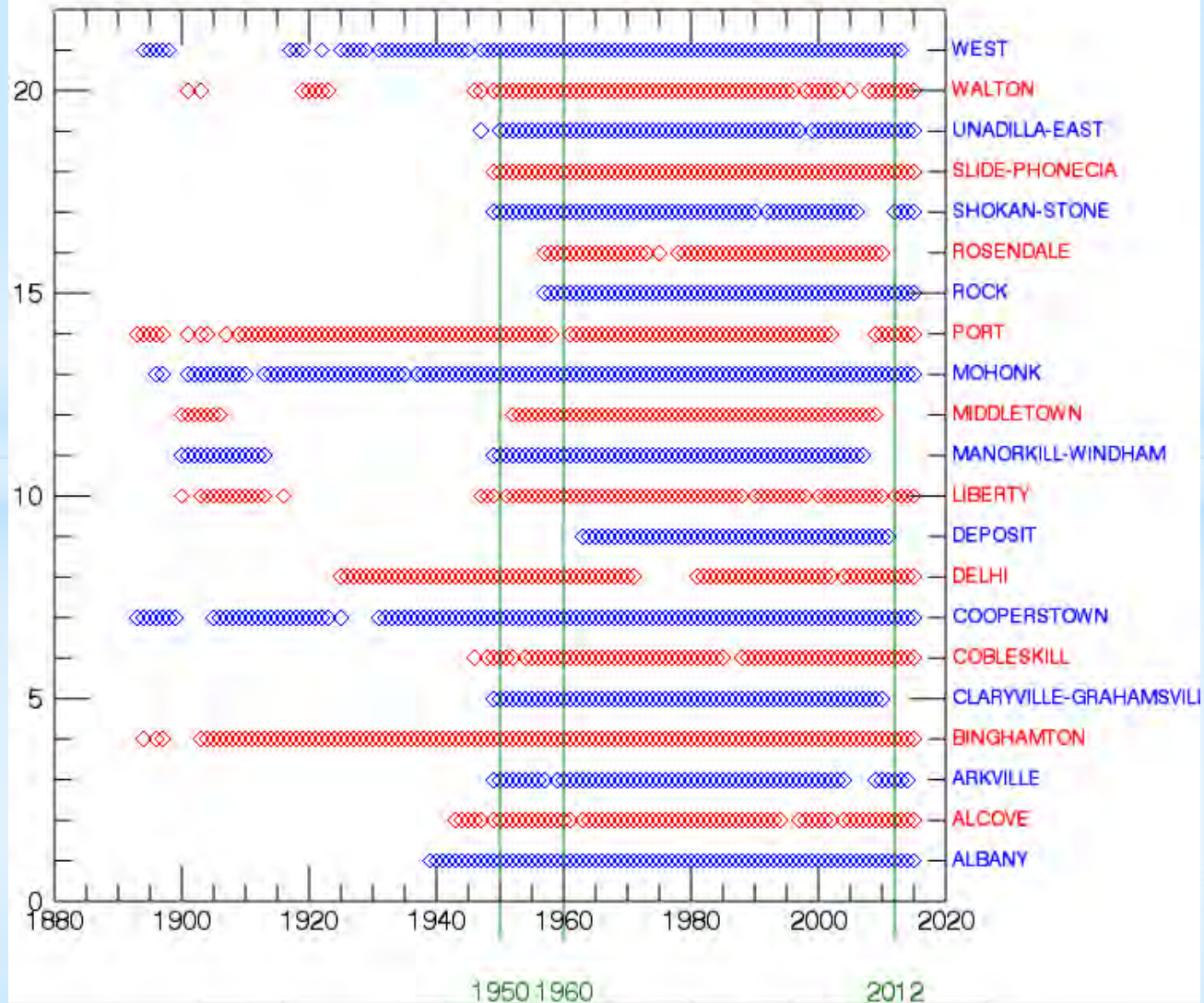


# Data Availability for PRCP

Stations with  $\geq 80\%$  non missing days

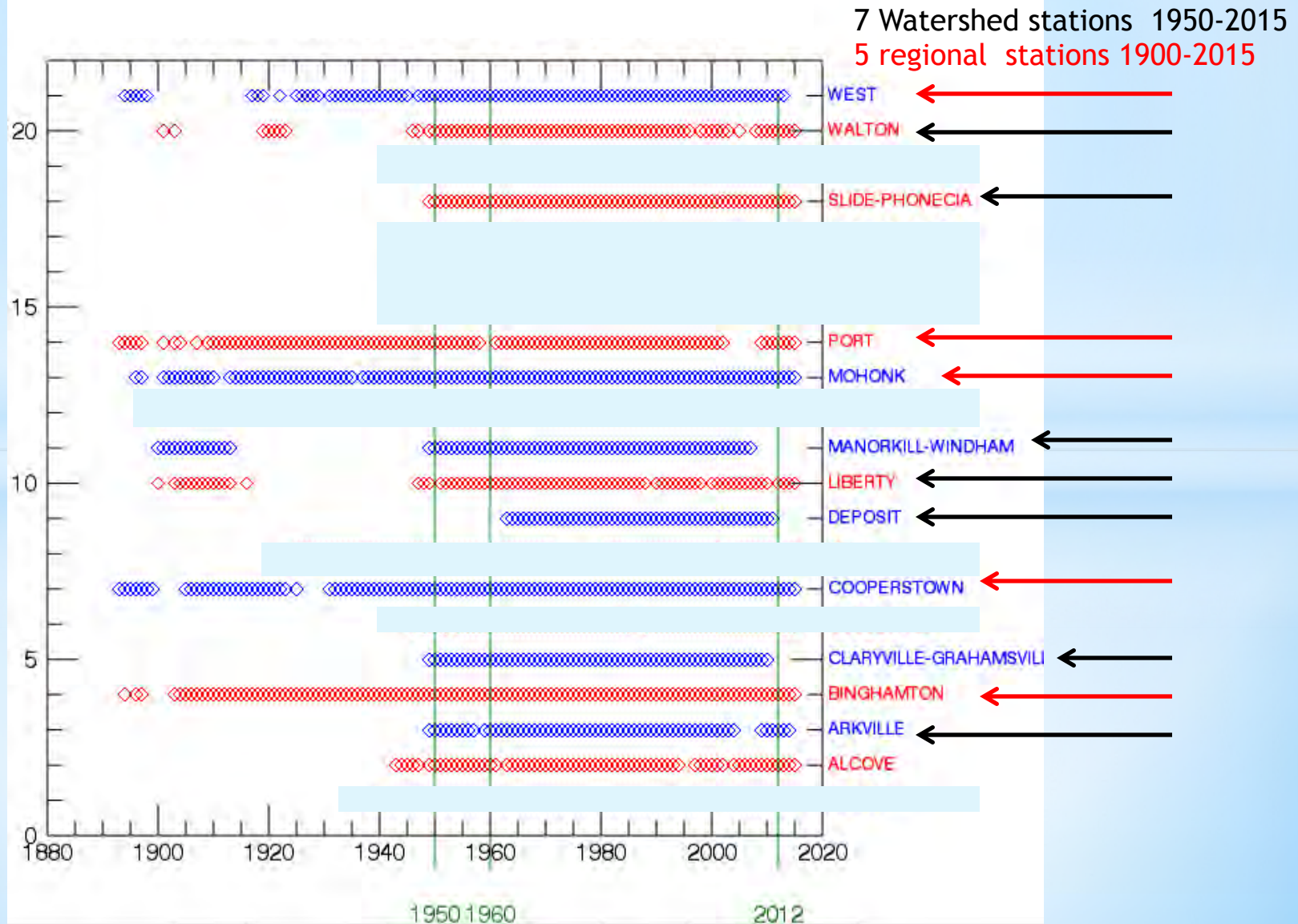
During  $\geq 80\%$  of the years 1960-2012

Including all combined stations





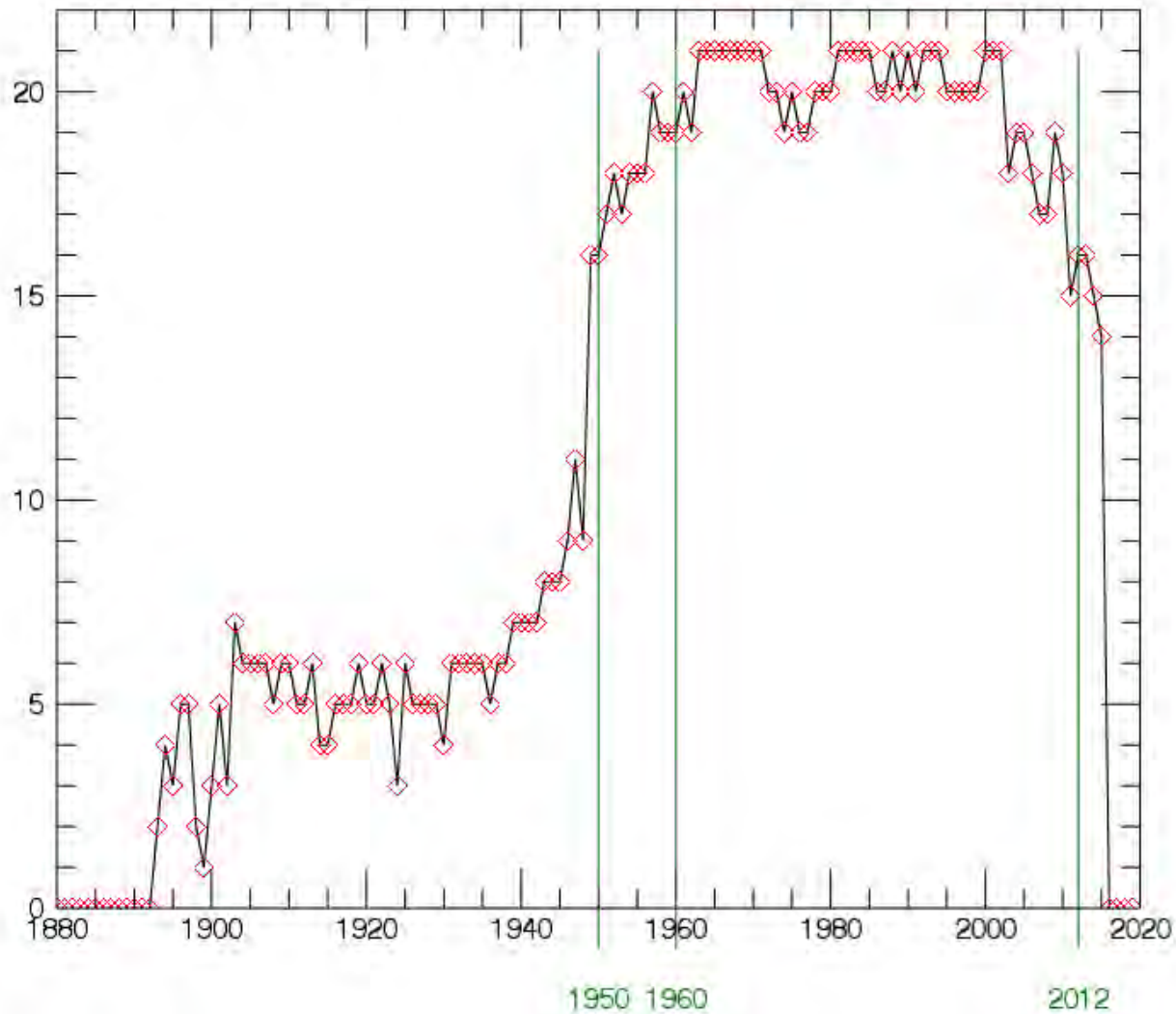
Data Availability for PRCP  
Stations with  $\geq 80\%$  non missing days  
During  $\geq 80\%$  of the years 1960-2012  
Including all combined stations



## Data Availability for PRCP

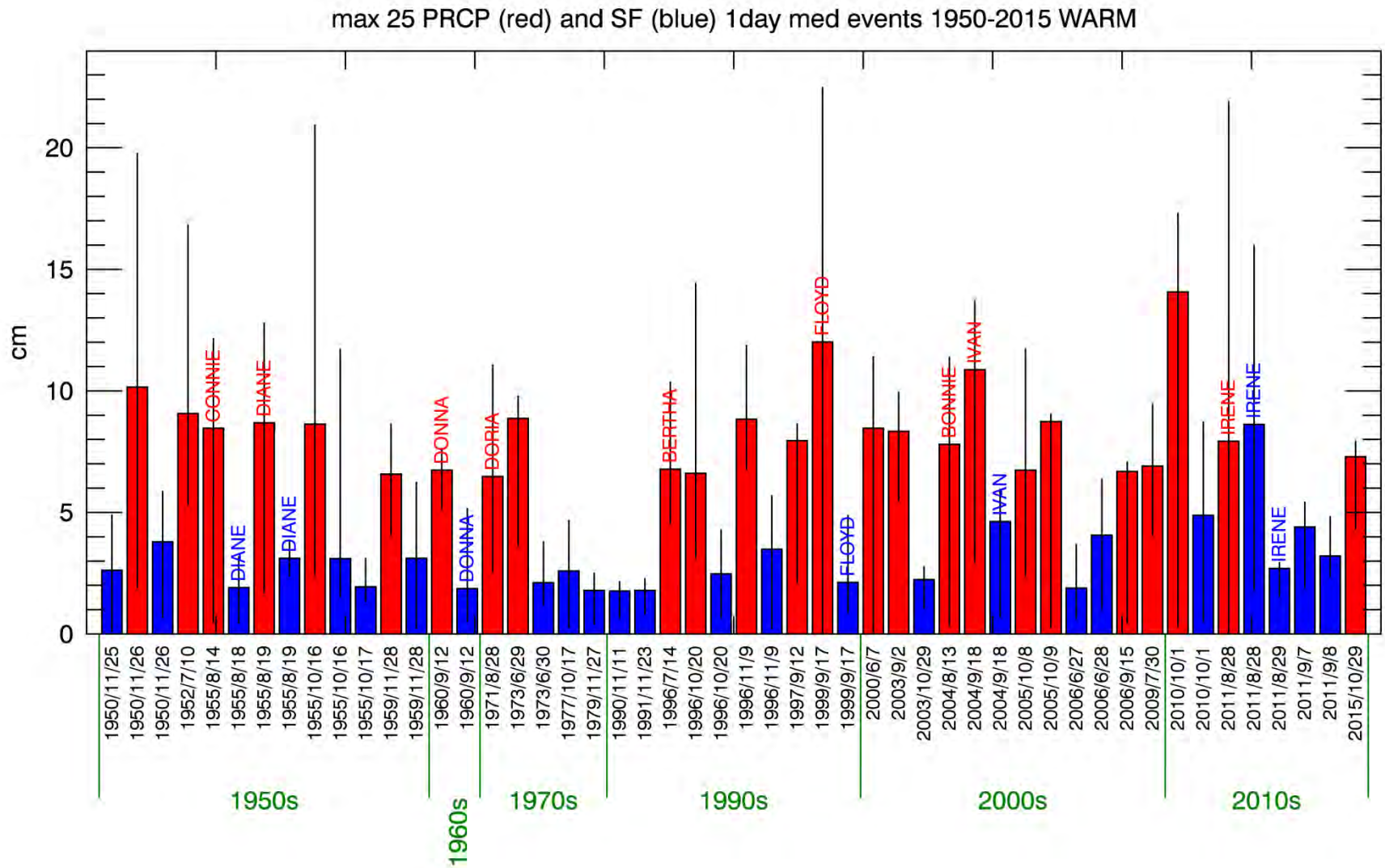
# of stations per year with  $\geq 80\%$  non missing days

During  $\geq 80\%$  of the years 1960-2012



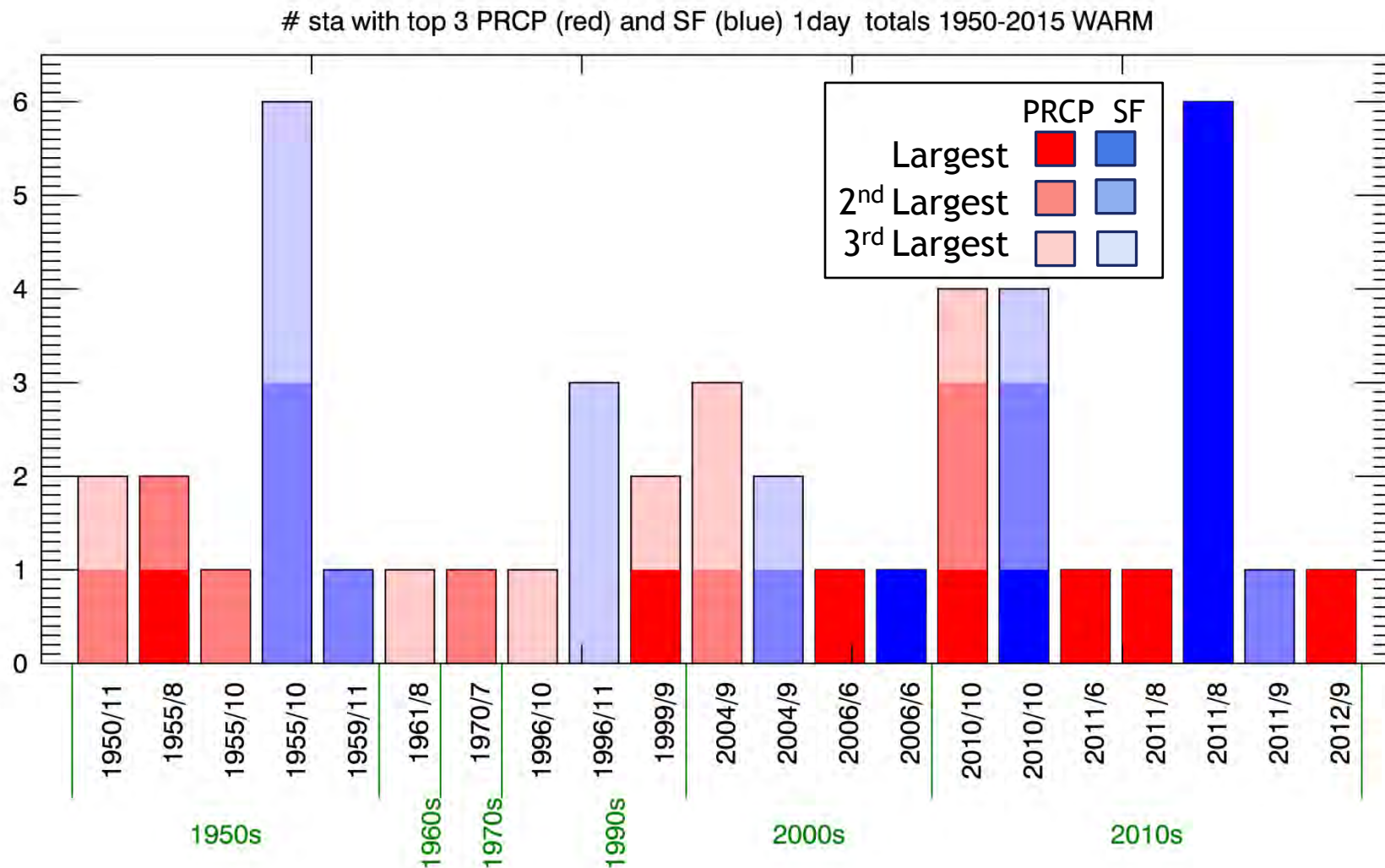


## Top 25 1-day events, Warm Season only (Jun-Nov)



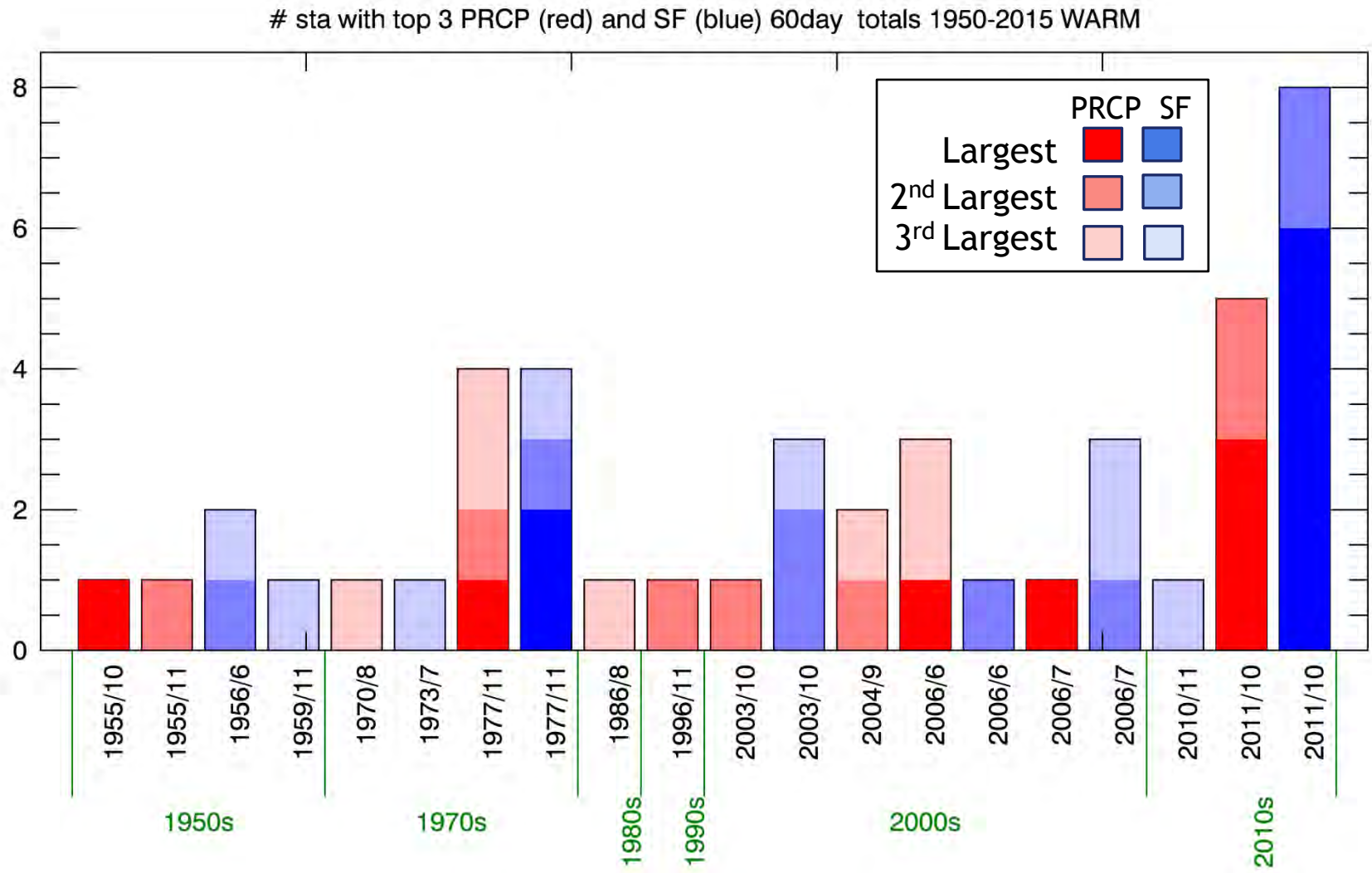
Top events ranked by median station value. Ranked by top station value may be slightly different.

## Top 3 1-day events, Warm Season only (Jun-Nov)

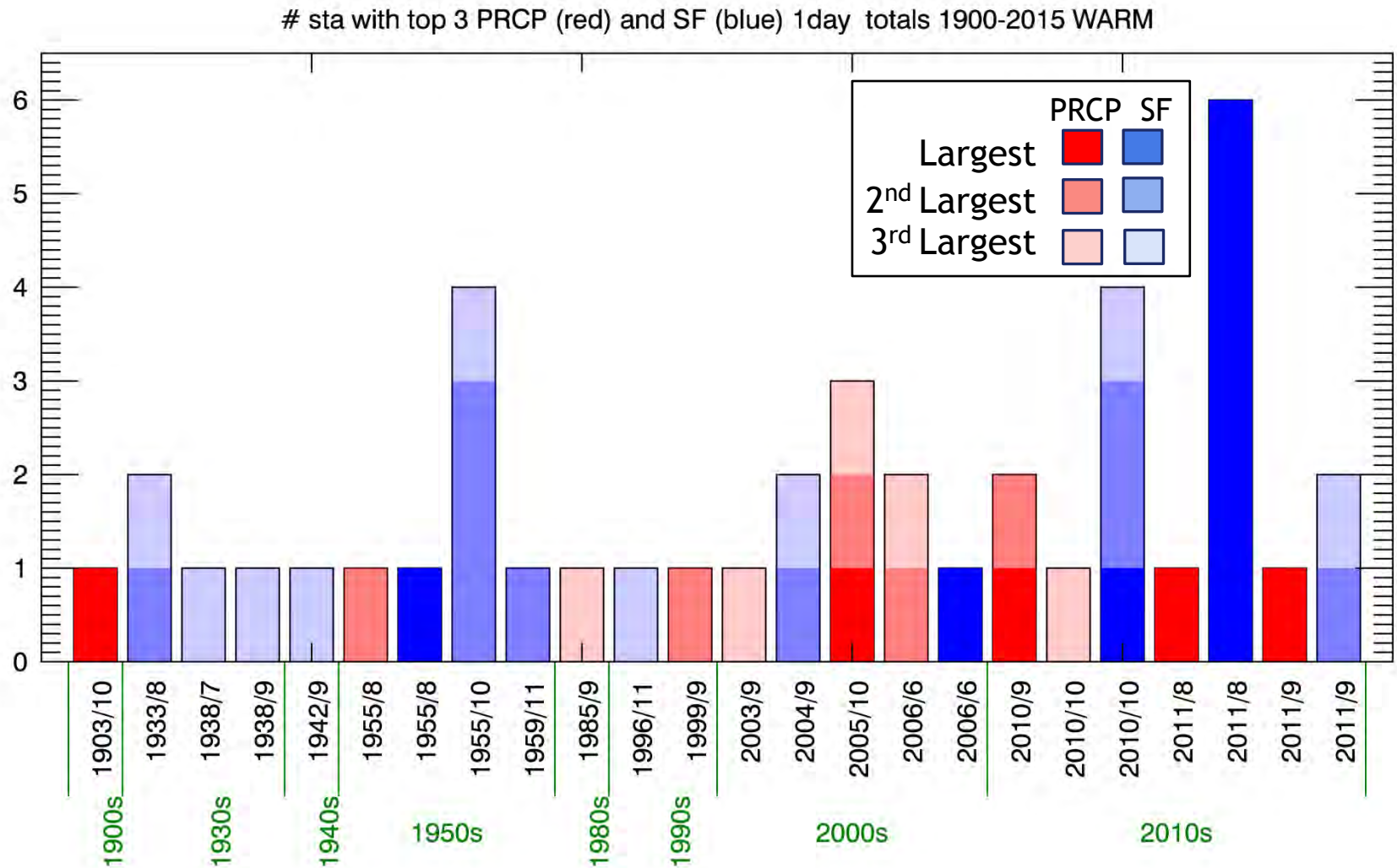




## Top 3 60-day events, Warm Season only (Jun-Nov)

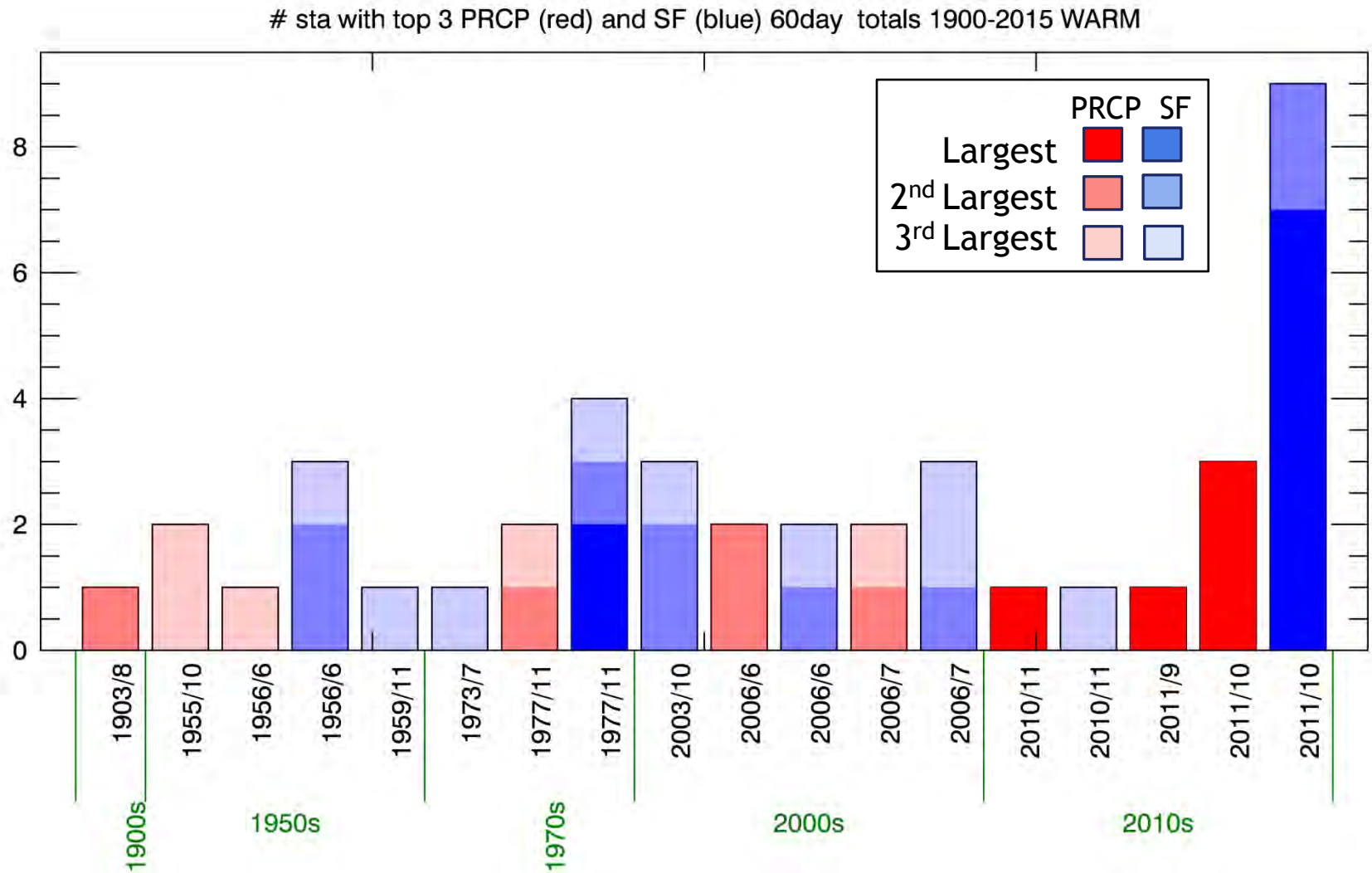


# LONG TERM STATIONS: Top 3 1-day events, Warm Season only (Jun-Nov)





# LONG TERM STATIONS: Top 3 60-day events, Warm Season only (Jun-Nov)



# Conclusions

- Irene and Lee were unique extreme streamflow (i.e. flooding) events. They were extreme, but not unique, precipitation events
- Discrepancy between the precipitation and streamflow records because streamflow magnitude depends on antecedent conditions
- Fall 2011 was unique: 1-5 day events in the top 3 for SF  
30-60 day events in top 3 for both PRCP and SF
- The period 1996-2011 was uniquely wet and extreme
- The 1930s, 1950s (especially 1955) (and to a lesser extent the 1970s) were also extreme periods





# Thank You!

Deep gorge created in Frost Valley (Ulster County Route 47) when floods after Hurricane Irene blew out a culvert below the road in Oliverea, NY. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effects\\_of\\_Hurricane\\_Irene\\_in\\_New\\_York#Orange\\_County](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effects_of_Hurricane_Irene_in_New_York#Orange_County)

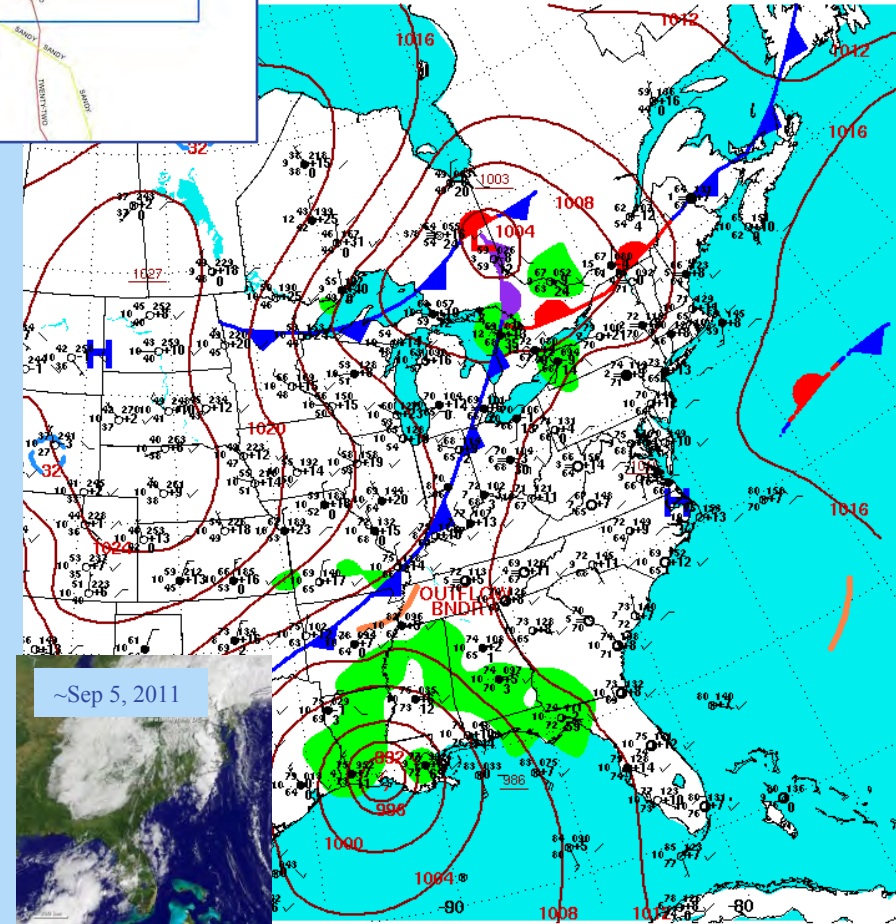
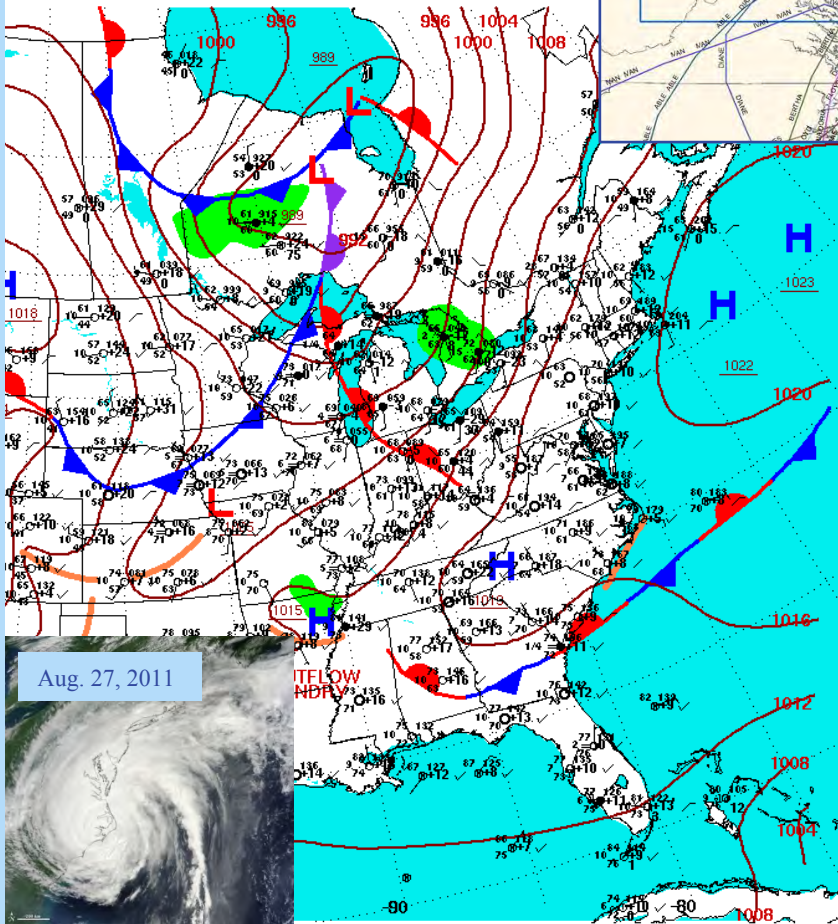


14 Tropical Storm Tracks  
associated with large PRCP events in the Catskills



Irene

Lee



Satellite images from NASA:

<http://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/NaturalHazards/event.php?id=51826>

<http://visibleearth.nasa.gov/view.php?id=52066>

Maps from NOAA daily weather maps; movies by Glenn Liu  
Track image by A. Jeu, Hunter College, made from HURDAT2 data



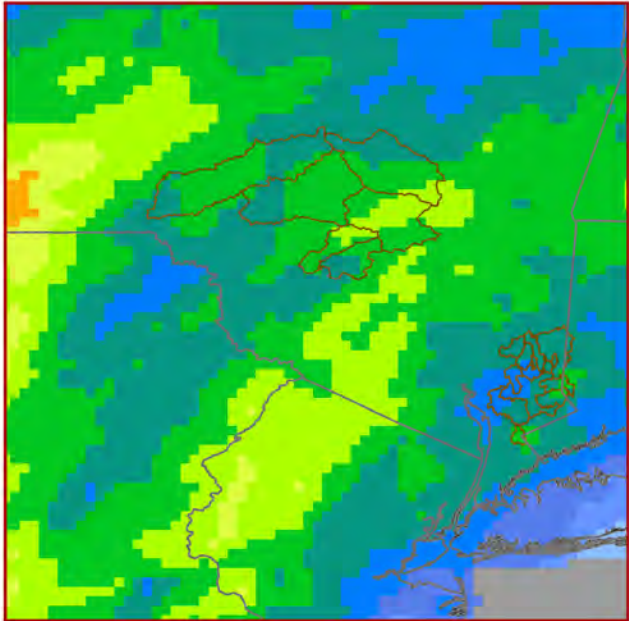
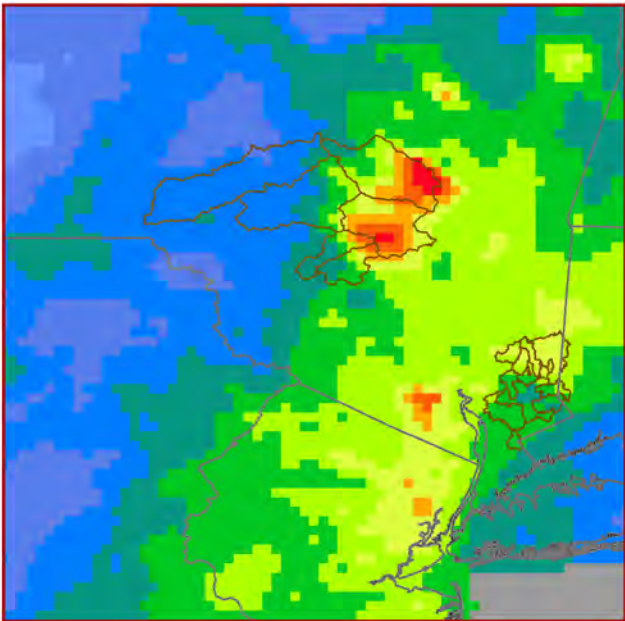
# Storm Total PRCP

# Irene

# Lee

Hurrican Irene (Rank 3)  
PRISM Precipitation  
Min: 48.55 mm, Max: 361.25 mm  
Mean: 141.98 mm, Std. 47.15 mm

- state boundary  
— basin boundary  
PRISM Data: Aug. 28 - 29, 2011
- No Data
  - 0.01 - 20.00
  - 20.00 - 40.00
  - 40.01 - 60.00
  - 60.01 - 90.00
  - 90.01 - 120.00
  - 120.01 - 150.00
  - 150.01 - 180.00
  - 180.01 - 210.00
  - 210.01 - 240.00
  - 240.01 - 270.00
  - 270.01 - 300.00
  - 300.01 and above



Oct 2010

