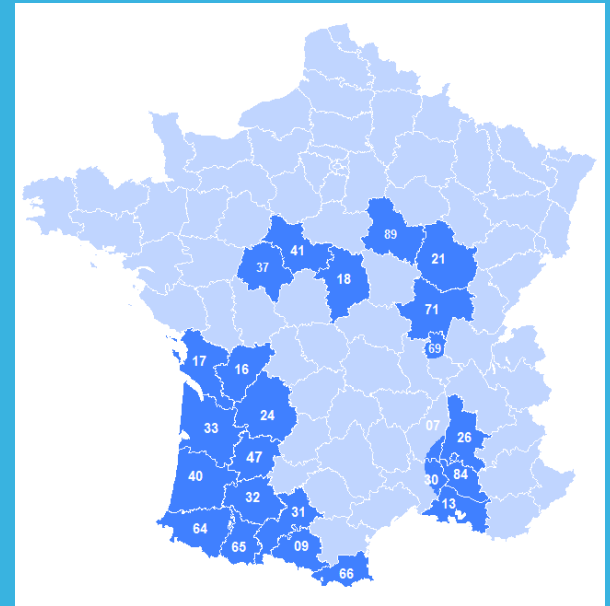


# Moderate and severe hailfalls in France: Average Recurrence Intervals and recent evolution.

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**Jean DESSENS**  
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[www.anelfa.asso.fr](http://www.anelfa.asso.fr)

**2<sup>nd</sup> EUROPEAN HAIL WORKSHOP**  
**19 – 21 April 2017, University of Bern, Switzerland**



# Hail damage in France



2/08/2013: Damage on Bordeaux vineyards : 156 M€

8-10/06/2014: Damage on buildings and cars in France : 850 M€

# Average Recurrence Intervals (ARIs) of hail

1. Definition of different intensity (or severity) levels : Anelfa scale
2. Hailfall intensity distribution using hailpad data (1988-2015)
3. Correspondence measure on a pad / real occurrence
4. Average Recurrence Intervals of ordinary, severe and extreme hailfalls

# Anelfa Scale

CLASS	A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
Maximum hailstone diameter	<1	1-1.9	2-2.9	3-3.9	4-4.9	>=5
Common term	Graupel, pea	Marble, grape, cherry	Pigeon's egg,	Walnut,	Hen's egg,	Peach, apple, orange, tennis ball
			2 euro coin	ping-pong ball	Golf ball	
Mean kinetic energy and typical damage	10 J.m <sup>-2</sup>	50 J.m <sup>-2</sup>	200 J.m <sup>-2</sup>	500 J.m <sup>-2</sup>	800 J.m <sup>-2</sup>	Extreme dangerous event, unprotected persons killed
	road accidents, tree flowers cut	damage to vineyards, orchards, tobacco	serious damage to cereals, vegetable, trees	complete damage to all crops, windows cut, cars damaged	winter landscape, animals killed, people injured, grounded aircraft damaged	
Mean ground coverage	10%	15%	25%	35%	35%	

Simplified ANELFA classification for the public.

A correcting + or - sign should be used for hailstone ground coverage more or less than average

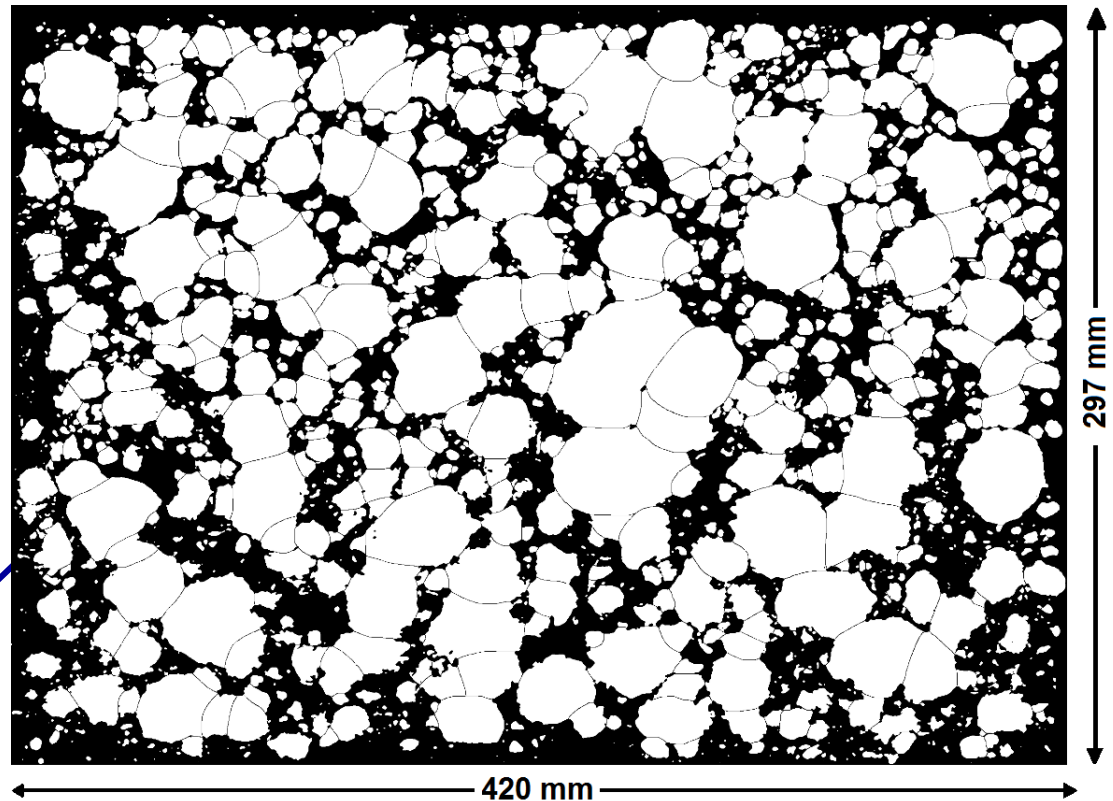
*Dessens, J., C. Berthet, J.L. Sanchez, 2007. A point hailfall classification based on hailpad measurements: The ANELFA scale. Atmos. Res., 83, 132-139.*

# PHYSICAL MEASURE OF HAIL

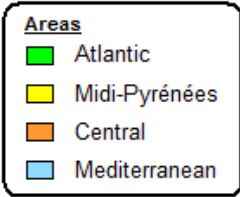


## A HAILPAD STATION

16/04/07 22:55TU  
09194 Mirepoix  
Dmaxp: 3.8 cm **A3**  
E = 1 912 J.m<sup>-2</sup>



IMPACTED PAD (0.1 m<sup>2</sup>)



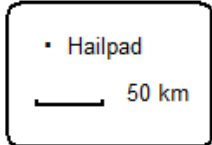
FRANCE

**Hailpad Network (2016)**  
80 000 km<sup>2</sup>  
1 320 Hailpad stations

**CENTRAL**  
13 000 km<sup>2</sup>

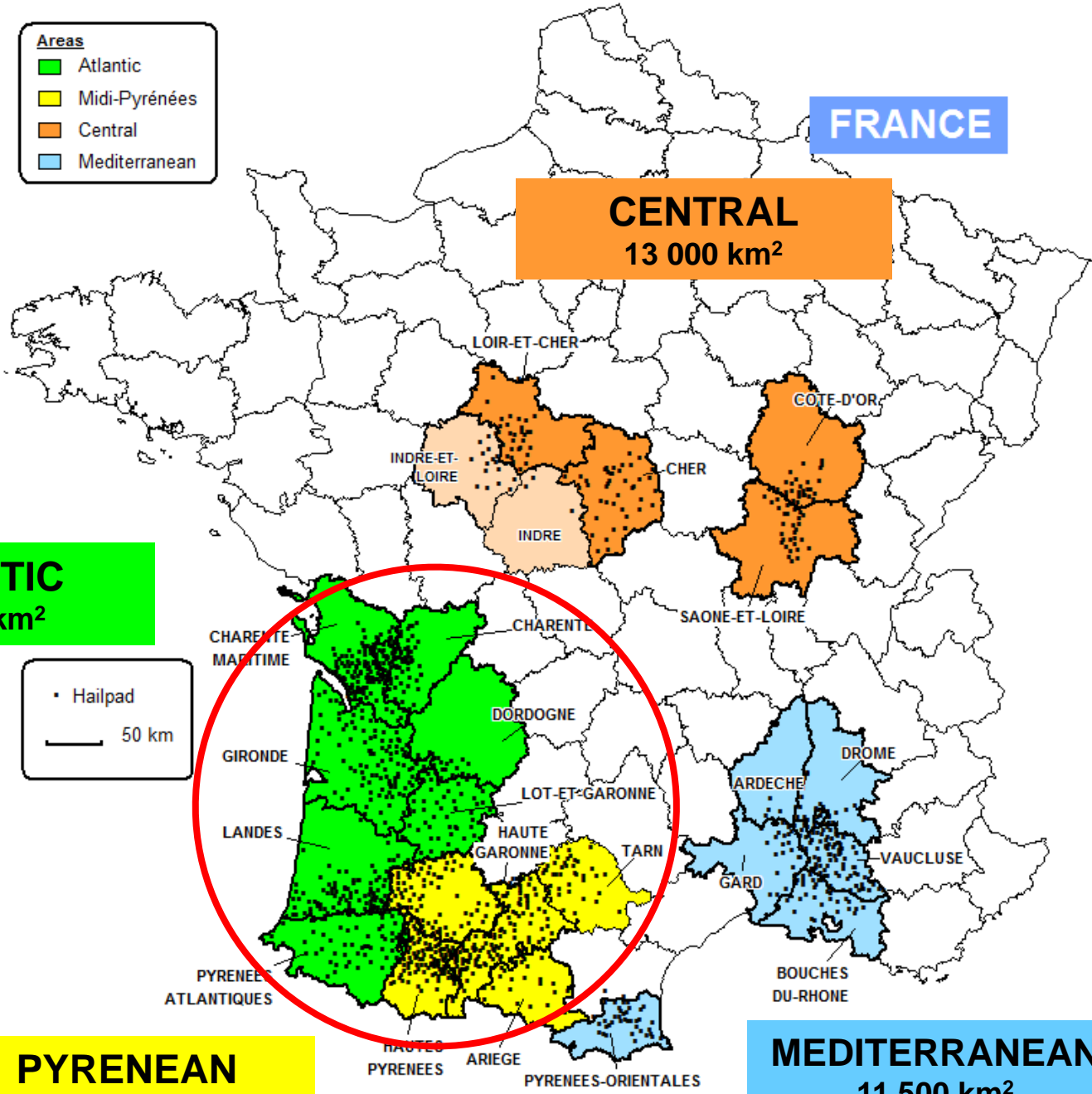
**ATLANTIC**  
34 000 km<sup>2</sup>

**STUDIED AREA**



**PYRENEAN**  
21 500 km<sup>2</sup>

**MEDITERRANEAN**  
11 500 km<sup>2</sup>



# Mean Frequency (1988-2015)

ANELFA class	Dmaxp (cm)	N 1988-2015	%	Eh (J/m <sup>2</sup> )
A0	0.5 - 0.9	2 046	35.1	9.3
A1	1.0 - 1.9	3 095	53.1	53.3
A2	2.0 - 2.9	538	9.2	211.8
A3	3.0 - 3.9	121	2.1	496.3
A4	4.0 - 4.9	20	0.3	683.9
A5	5.0 - .	4	0.1	1583.5
<i>All classes</i>		<b>5 824</b>	<b>100</b>	

Dmaxp = diameter of the largest hailstone measured on the impacted pad

N = Number of impacted pads

Eh = mean kinetic energy in each class of the ANELFA scale during the 1988-2015 period

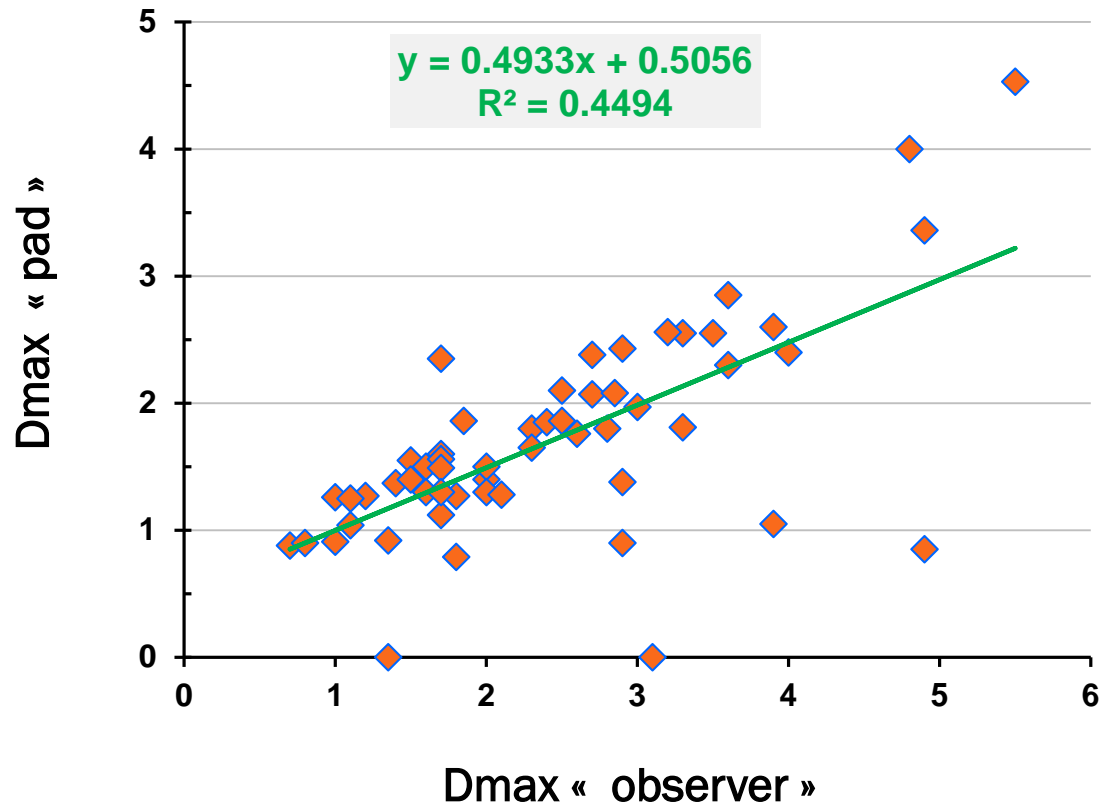
# Comparison 1988-2001 and 2002-2015

ANELFA class	Dmaxp (cm)	Change (%)
A0	0.5 - 0.9	- 11
A1	1.0 - 1.9	- 20
A2	2.0 - 2.9	- 3
<b>A3</b>	<b>3.0 - 3.9</b>	<b>+ 35</b>
<b>A4</b>	<b>4.0 - 4.9</b>	<b>+ 22</b>
<b>A5</b>	<b>5.0 -</b>	<b>+ ...</b>
<b>All classes</b>		<b>-14.4</b>

Evolution in the hailfall number by class from **1988-2001** to **2002-2015**

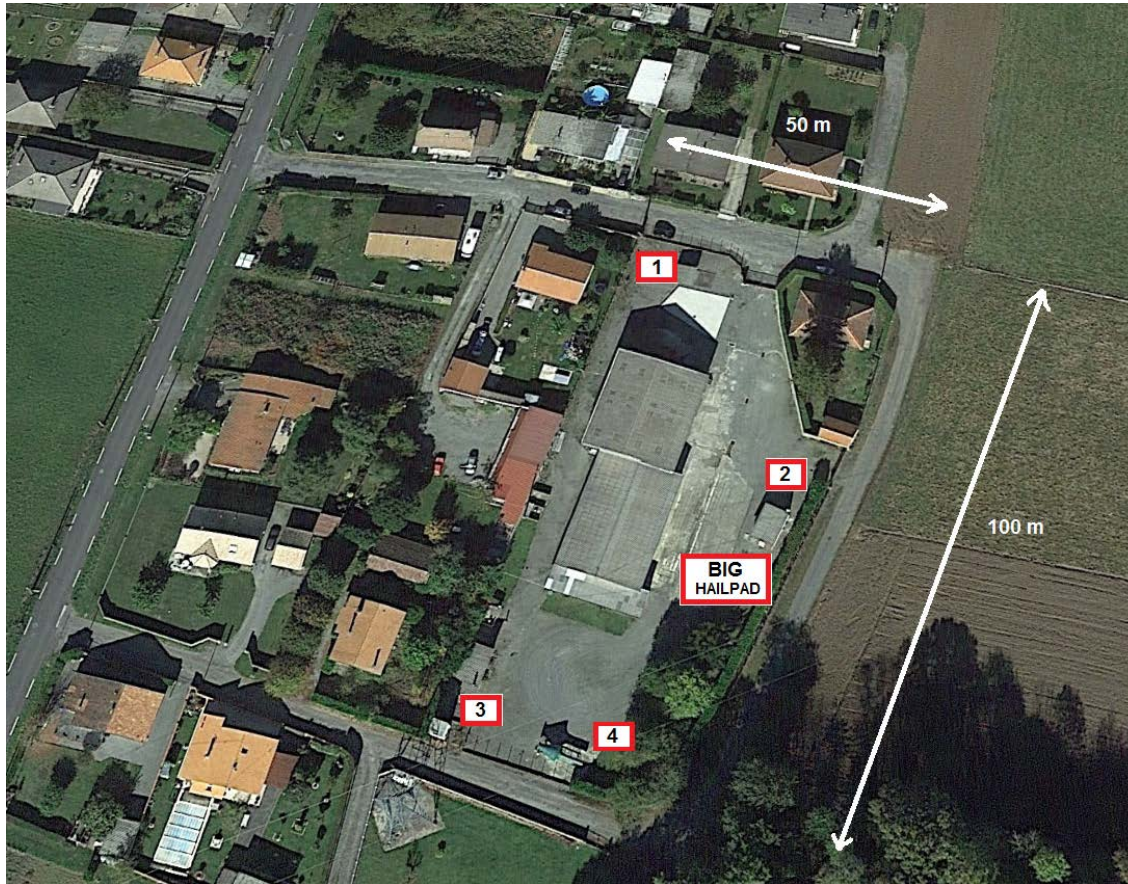


# Measurements and observations in Switzerland



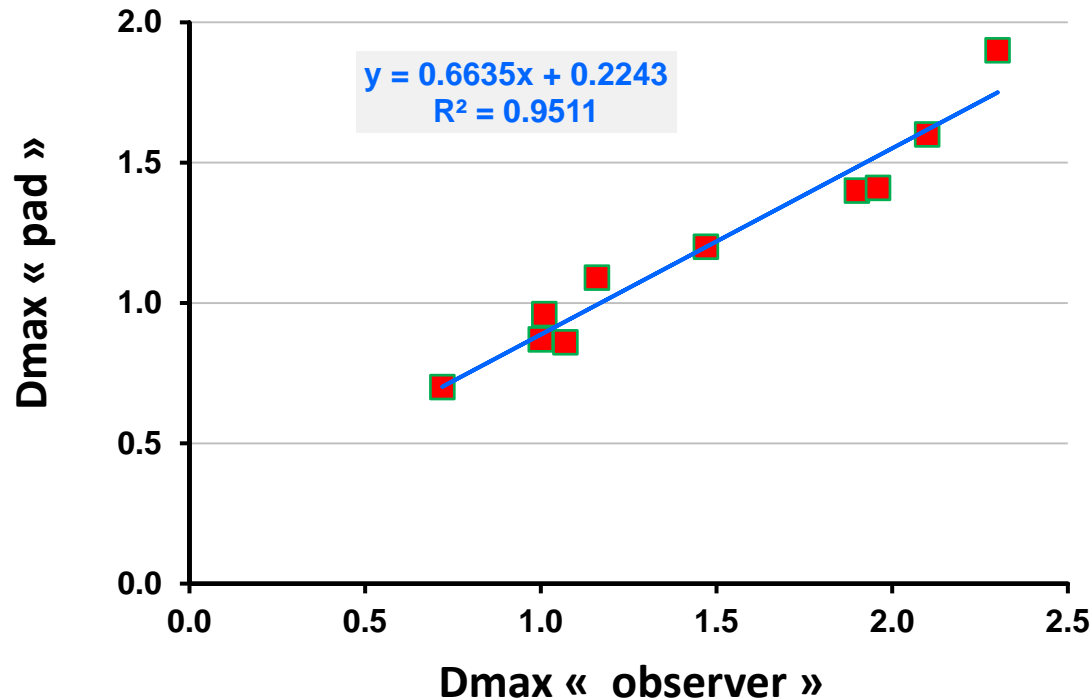
Smith and Waldvogel (1989)

# Map of the Lannemezan hailpad micro-network



4 Hailpads in a 5000 m<sup>2</sup> area

# Measurements in the micro-network in France

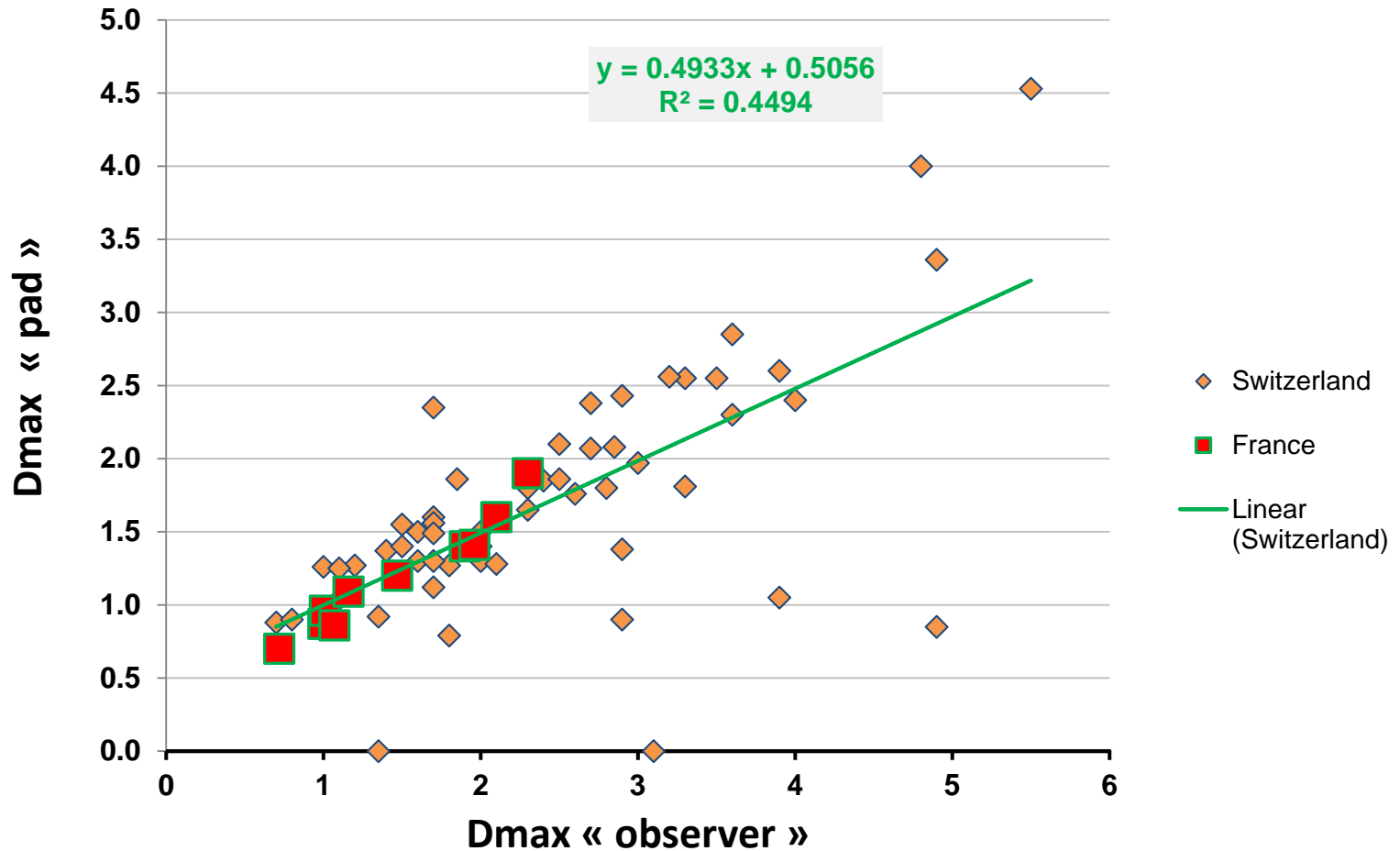


Correlation between:

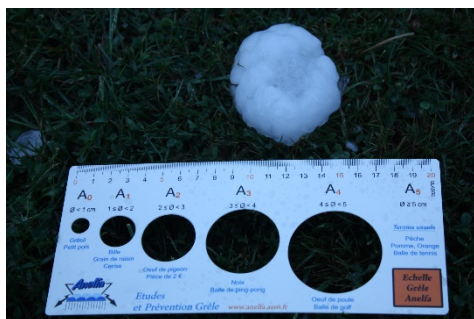
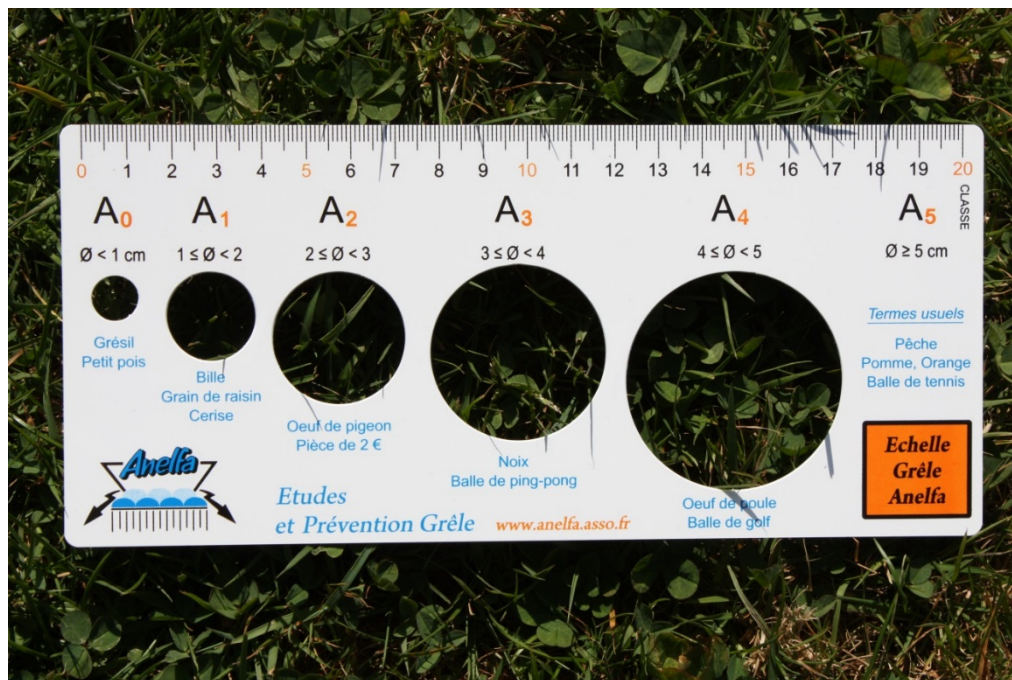
Dmax observer = largest Dmax measured on one of the 4 pads

Dmax pad = smallest Dmax measured on one of the 4 pads.

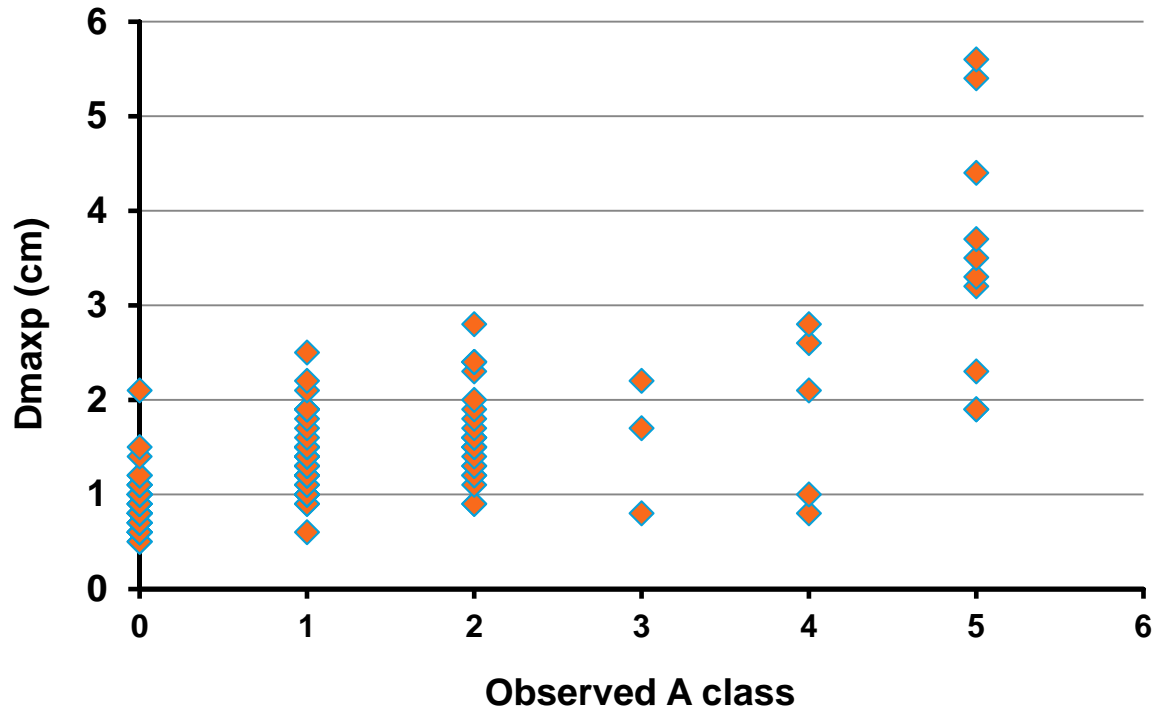
# Comparison France / Switzerland



# ANELFA GAUGE



# Measurements in the general network in France



Maximum diameter measured on the pad as a function of the hailfall class observed around the hailpad for 133 hailfalls.

# Correspondence between measurements and observations

CLASS    OBSERVATION    MEASURE

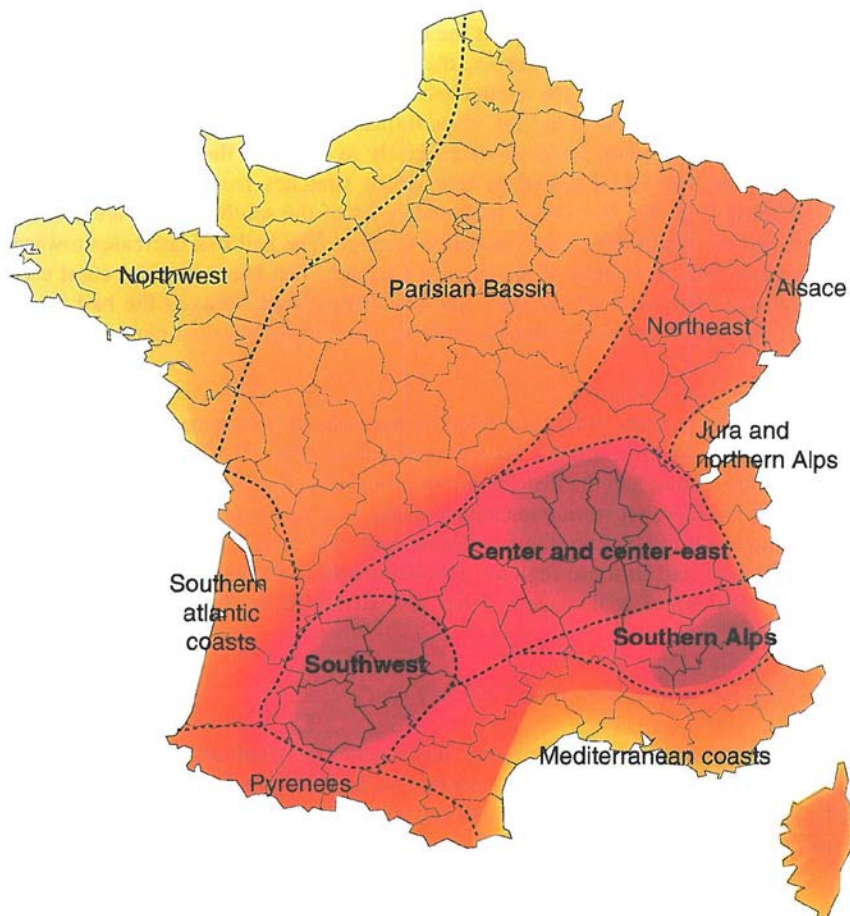
ANELFA class	Dmaxo	Dmaxp
<b>A0</b>	<b><math>\geq 0.5</math></b>	<b><math>\geq 0.5</math></b>
<b>A1</b>	<b><math>\geq 1.0</math></b>	<b><math>\geq 0.9</math></b>
<b>A2</b>	<b><math>\geq 2.0</math></b>	<b><math>\geq 1.5</math></b>
<b>A3</b>	<b><math>\geq 3.0</math></b>	<b><math>\geq 2.0</math></b>
<b>A4</b>	<b><math>\geq 4.0</math></b>	<b><math>\geq 2.5</math></b>
<b>A5</b>	<b><math>\geq 5.0</math></b>	<b><math>\geq 3.0</math></b>

# Average Recurrence Intervals

<b>ANELFA class</b>	<b>Dmaxo (cm)</b>	<b>N. events</b>	<b>ARI (years)</b>
<b>A0 – A5</b>	<b><math>\geq 0.5</math></b>	<b>5824</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>A1 – A5</b>	<b><math>\geq 1.0</math></b>	<b>4314</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>A2 – A5</b>	<b><math>\geq 2.0</math></b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>A3 – A5</b>	<b><math>\geq 3.0</math></b>	<b>683</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>A4 – A5</b>	<b><math>\geq 4.0</math></b>	<b>454</b>	<b>71</b>



# Map of hail in France



Spatial distribution of hail  
in France  
*VINET F., 2001*

