

Grandes impactos de eventos meteorológicos não extremos

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MANOBS

(Manual of Surface Weather Observations)

- Light: <2.5 mm/h
- Moderate: 2.5-7.5 mm/h
- Heavy: 7.5-50 mm/h
- Violent: >50 mm/h

Classification standards of rainfall intensity

(Chinese Meteorology Department; mm in 24 h)

Small rainfall < 10

Moderate rainfall 10–25

Heavy rainfall 25–50

Storm 50–100

Large storm 100–250

Extreme large storm > 250

Cabo Verde, 12 de Setembro de 2020

Onda tropical gerada junto à costa da Guiné-Bissau e associada a uma larga área de convecção

Ilhas do norte mais afetadas, com inúmeras derrocadas em S. Nicolau



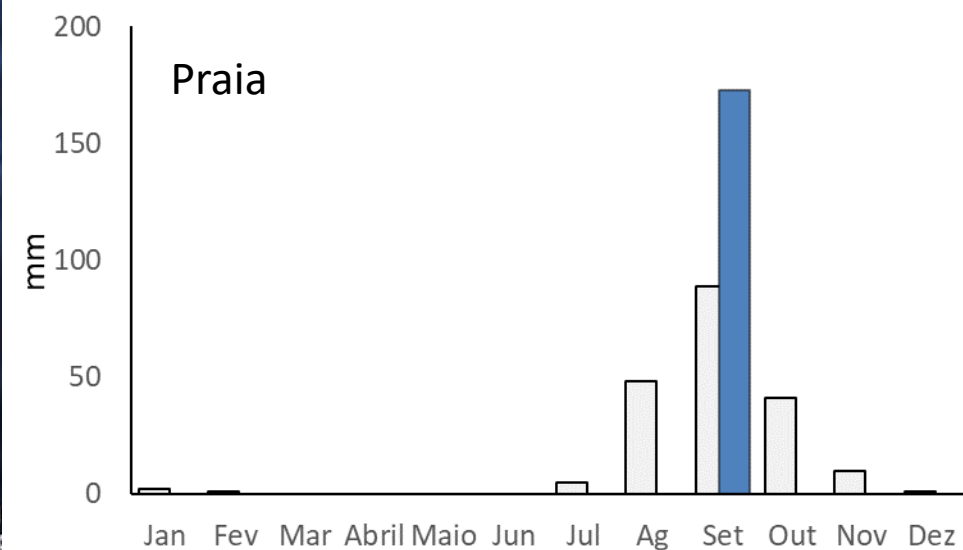
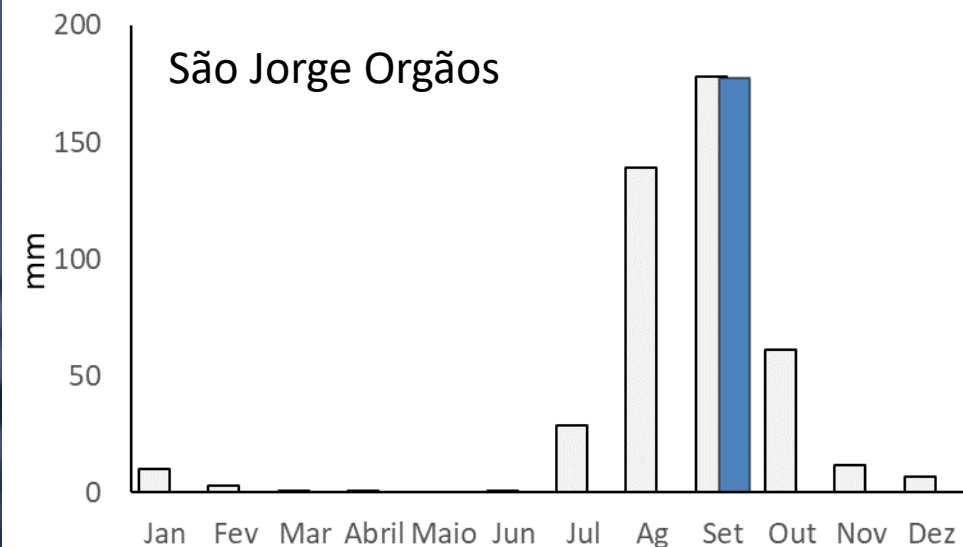


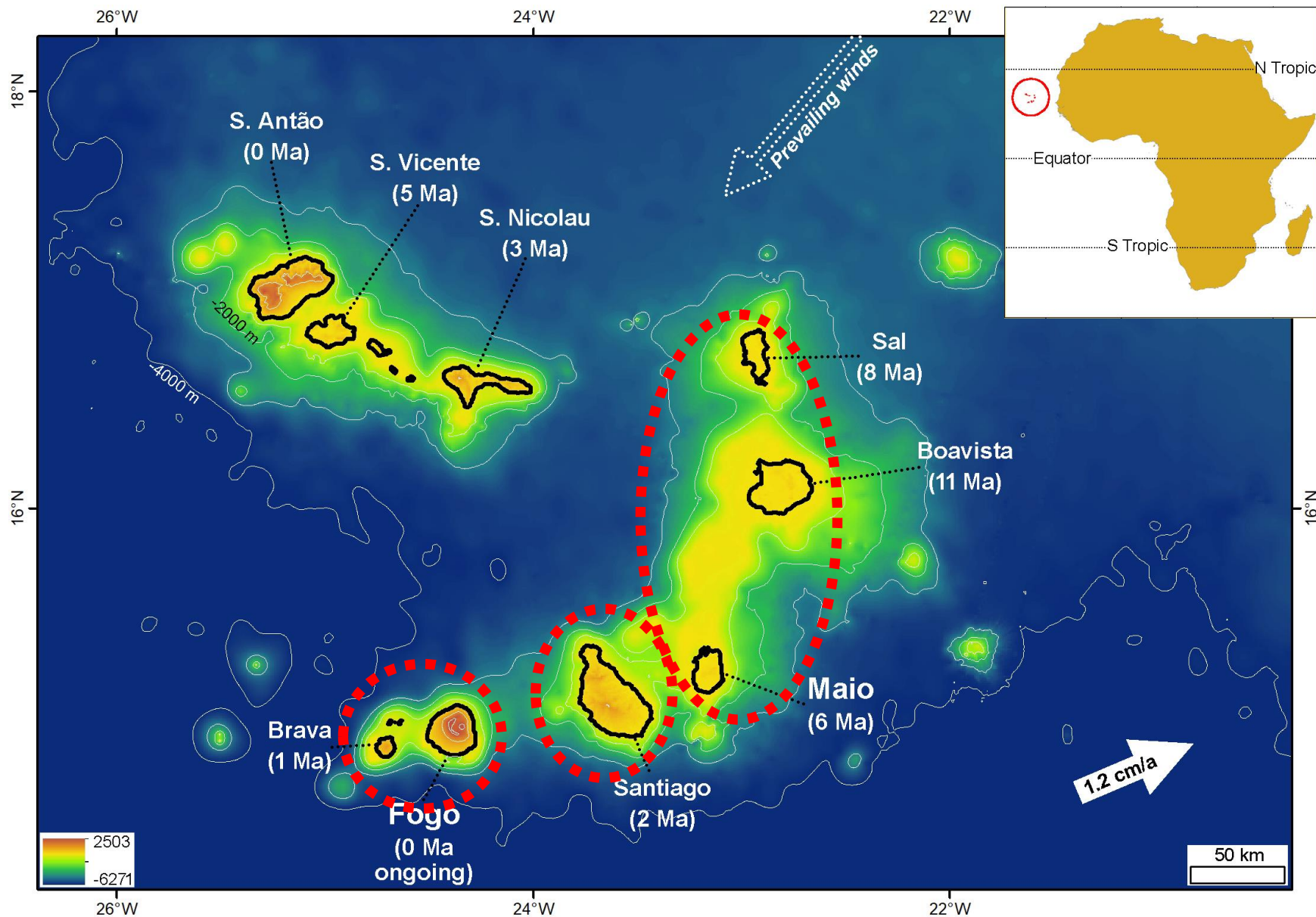


Máximos da ilha em Sa. Malagueta

- Diário (12/09): 160 mm

- Acumulado 11-13/09: 218 mm





Ilhas novas (Fogo, Brava, St. Antão) e de **idade média** (S. Nicolau e Santiago): **Maior relevo, húmidas em altitude**

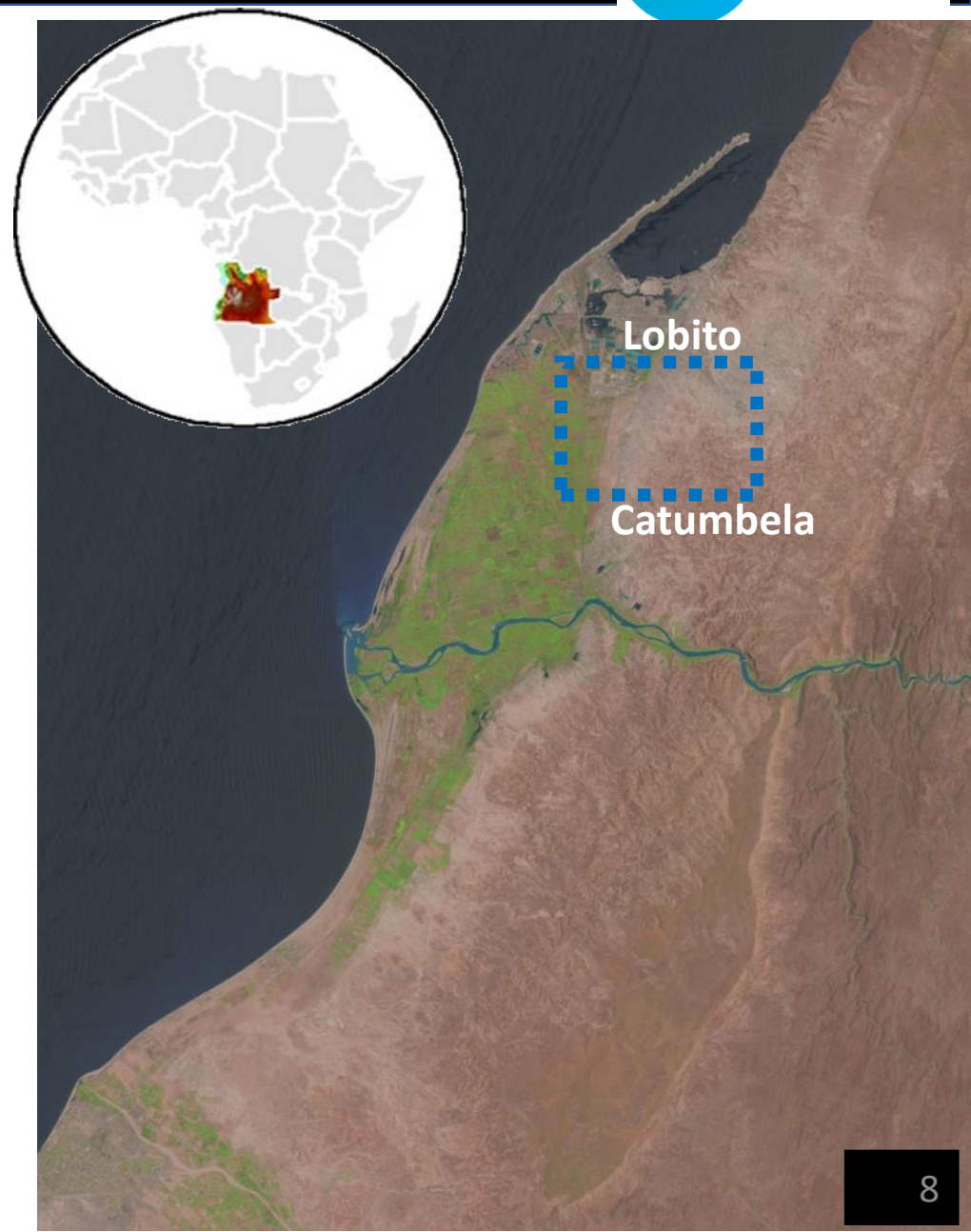
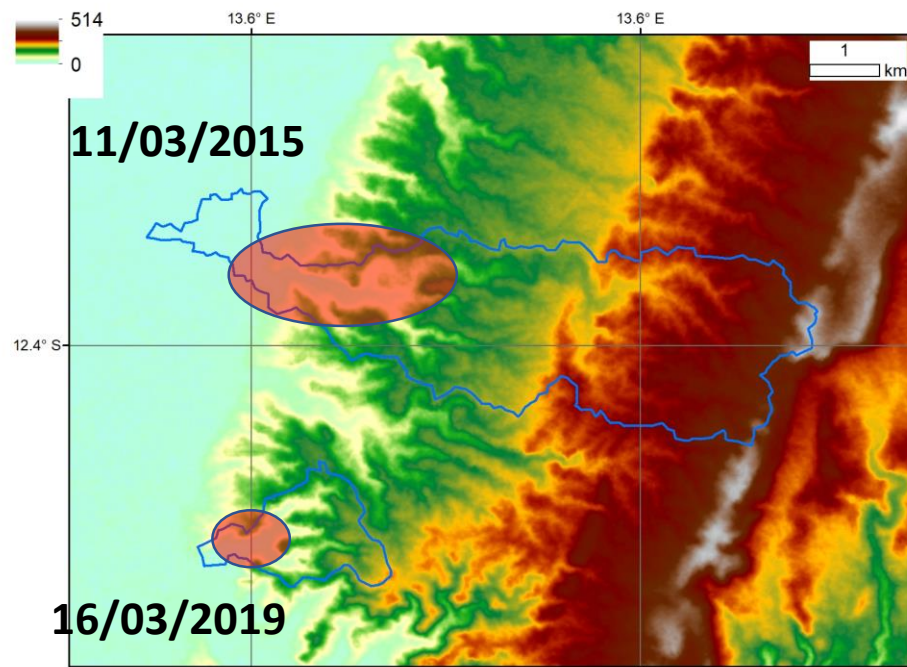
Ilhas velhas (Maio, Sal e Boavista): **Aplanadas e secas**

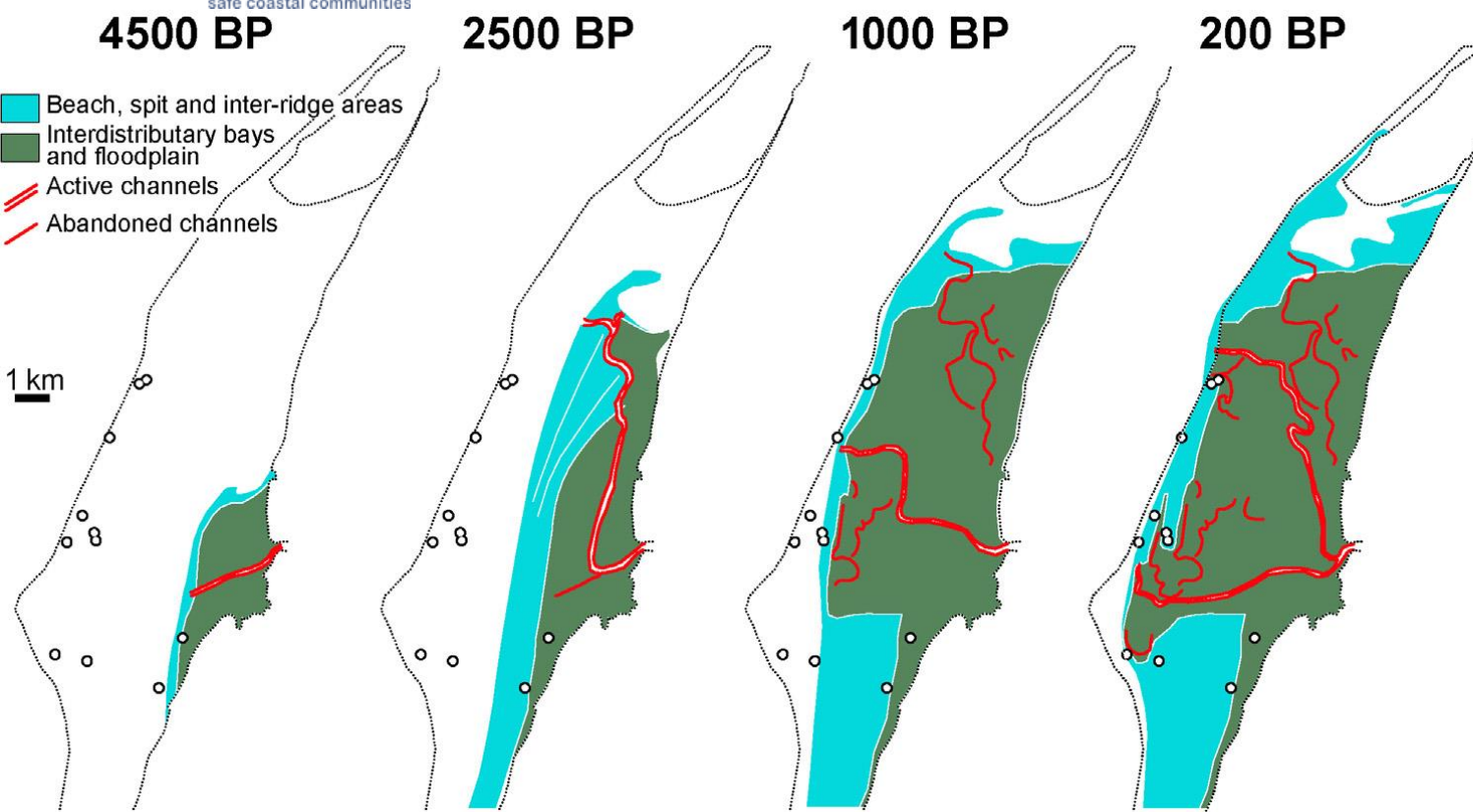
Inundação sobretudo nas zonas baixas de ilhas com maior relevo

Província de Benguela

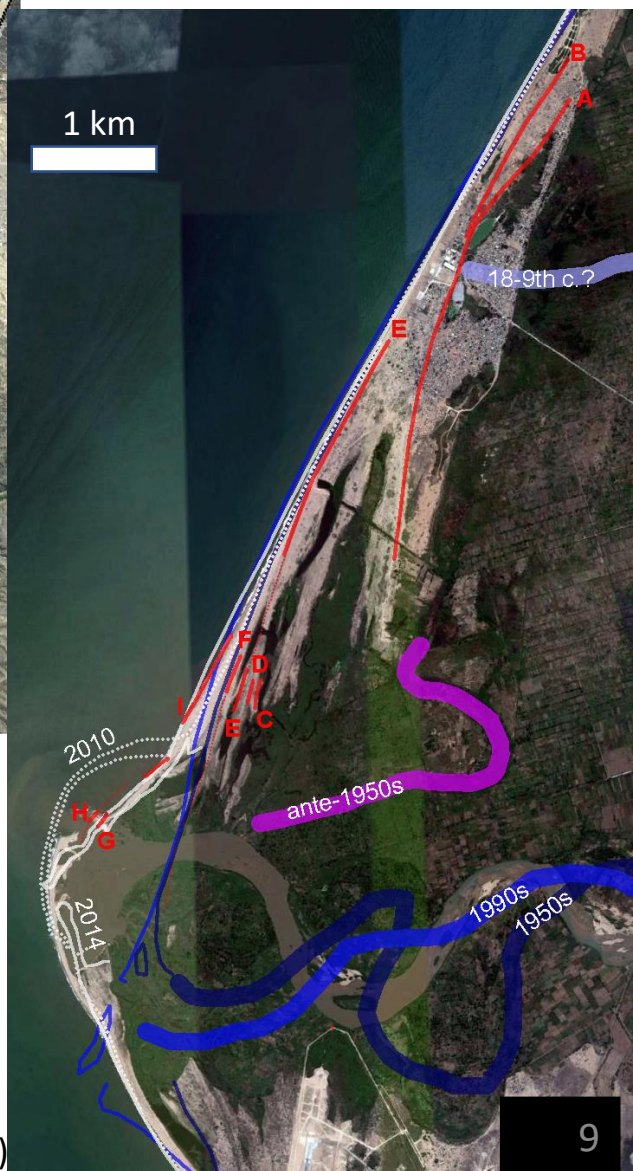
**11 de Março de 2015 (Lobito) e 16 de Março de 2019
(Catumbela)**

Chuvas convectivas associadas a “flash flood” em vales secos com ocupação urbana

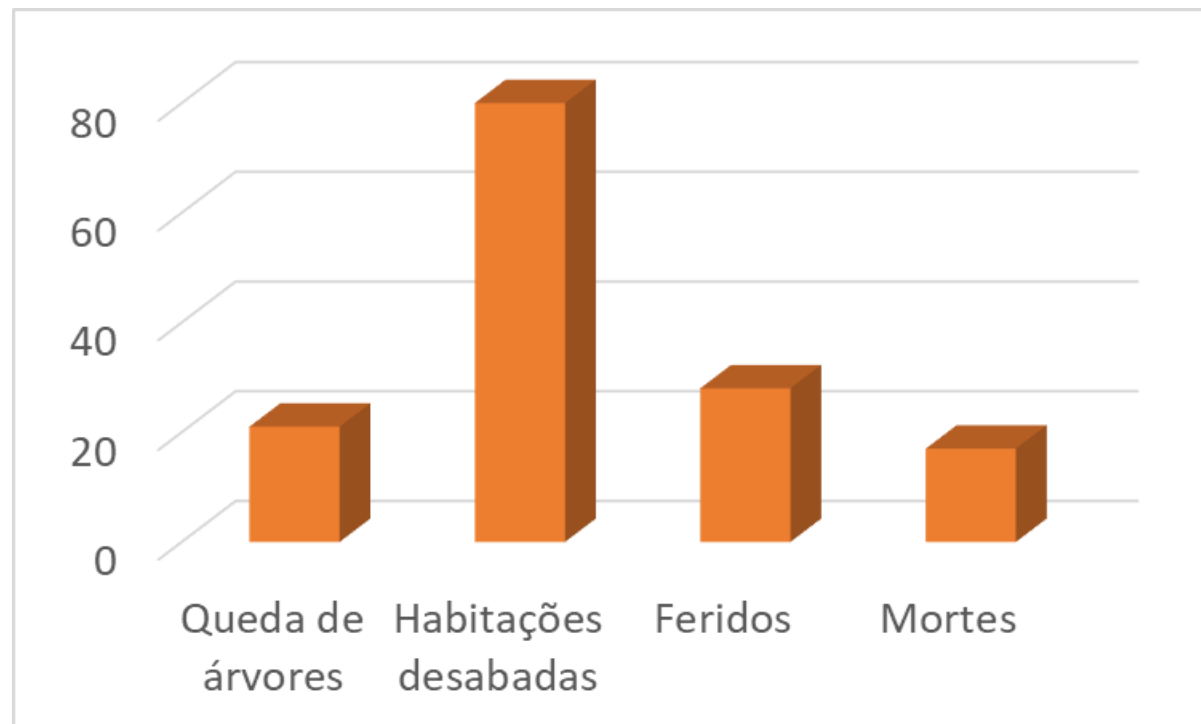
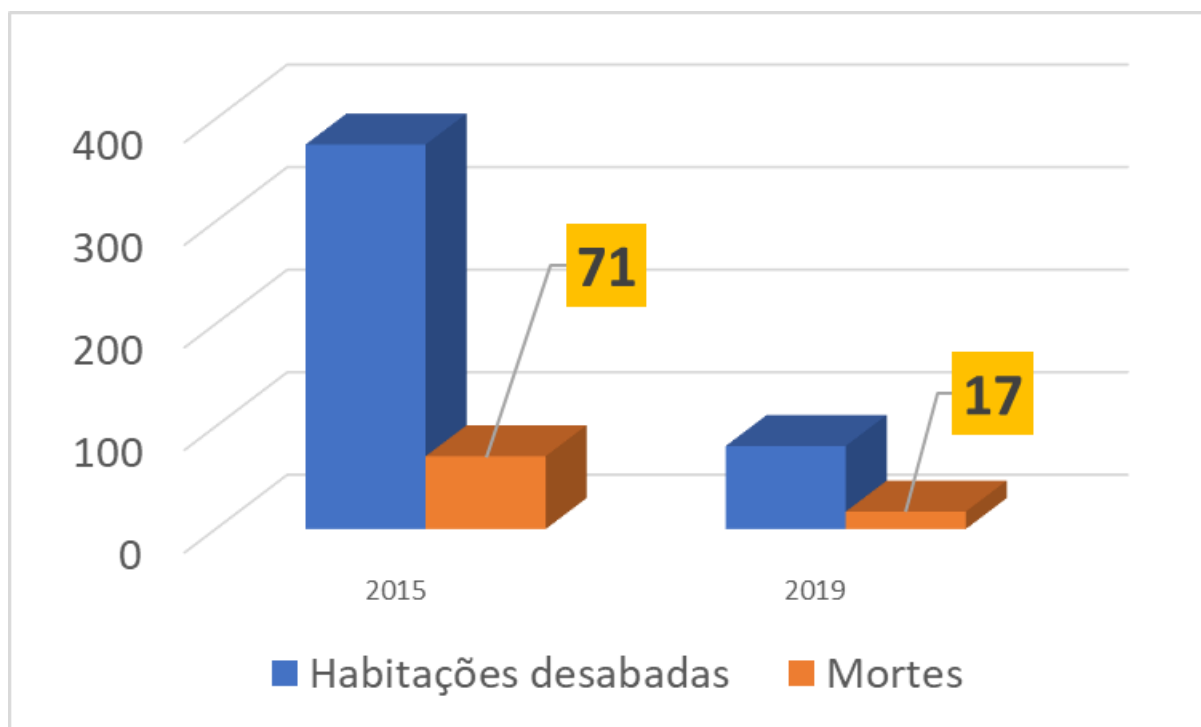




(Dinis et al., 2018; J. Afr. Earth. Sc.)

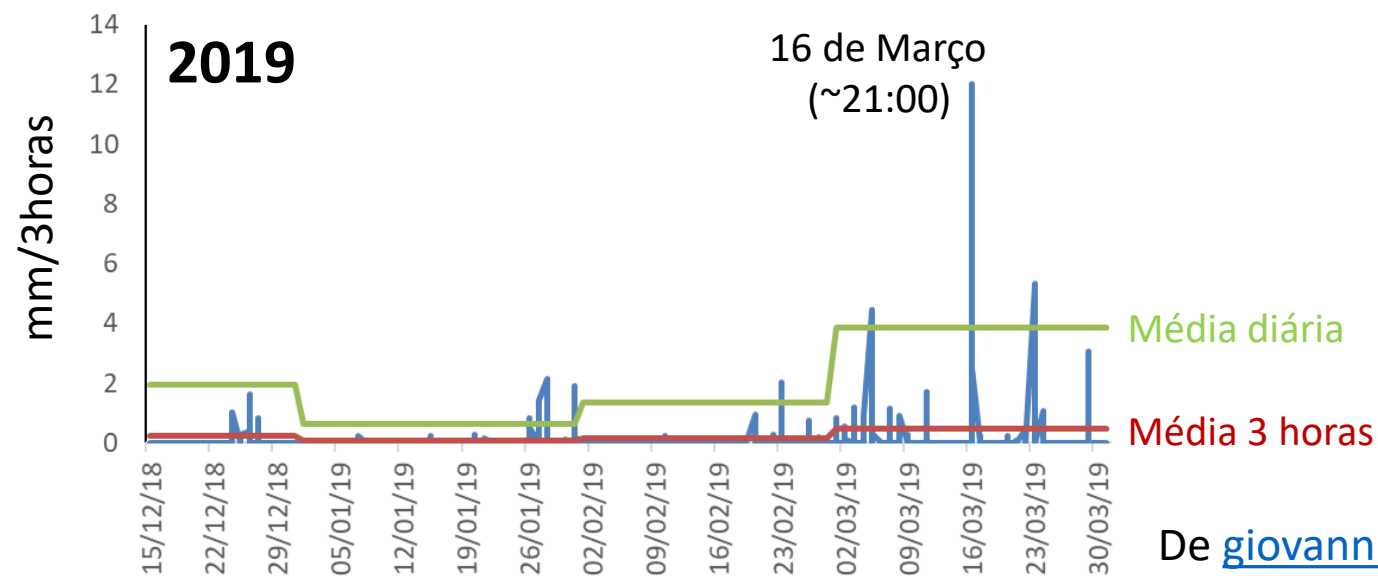
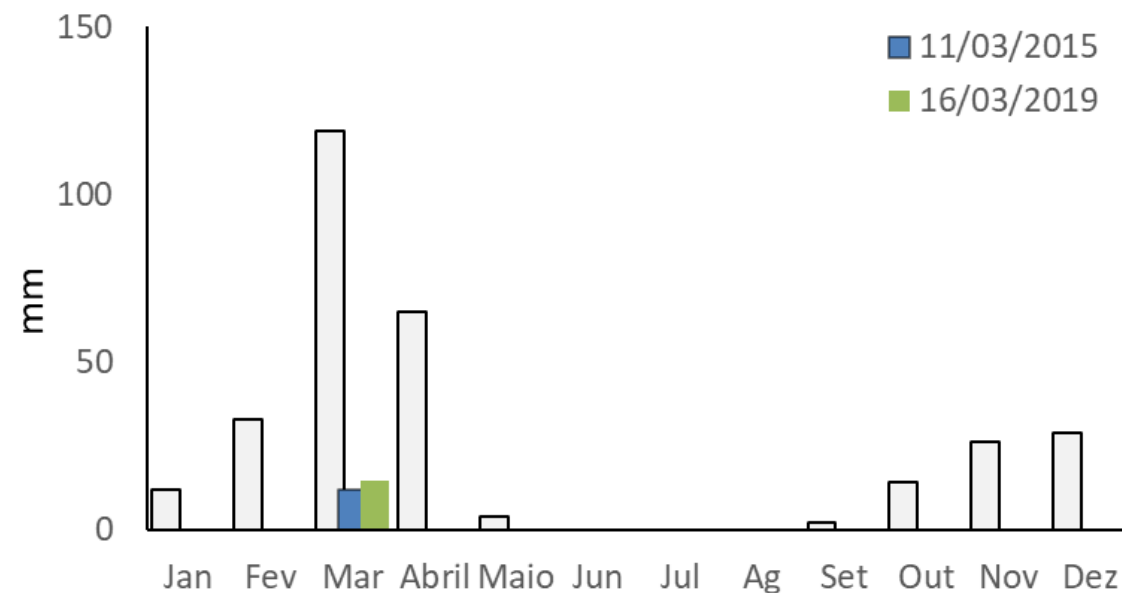
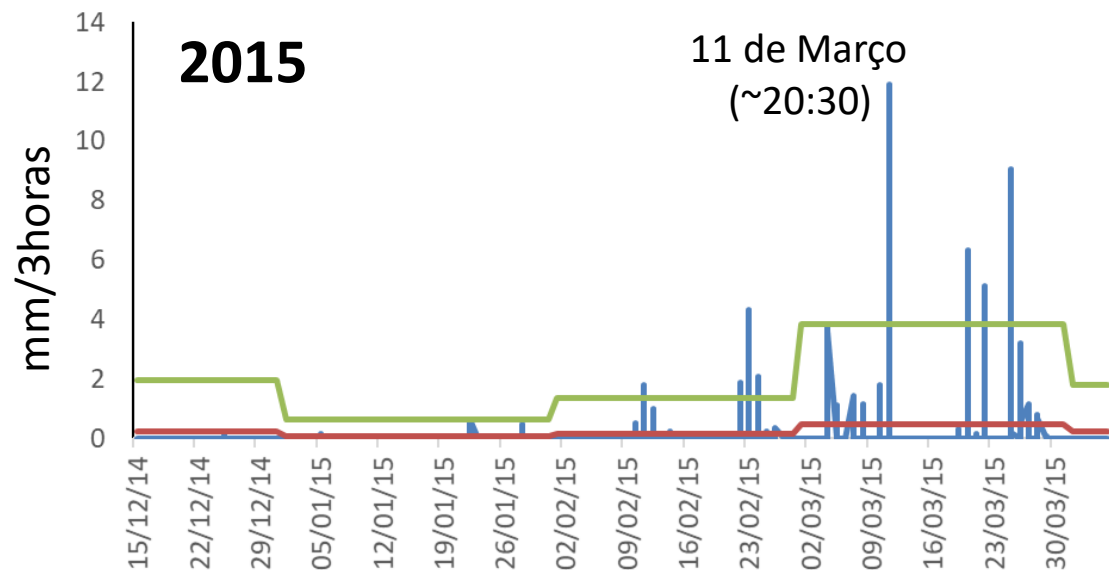


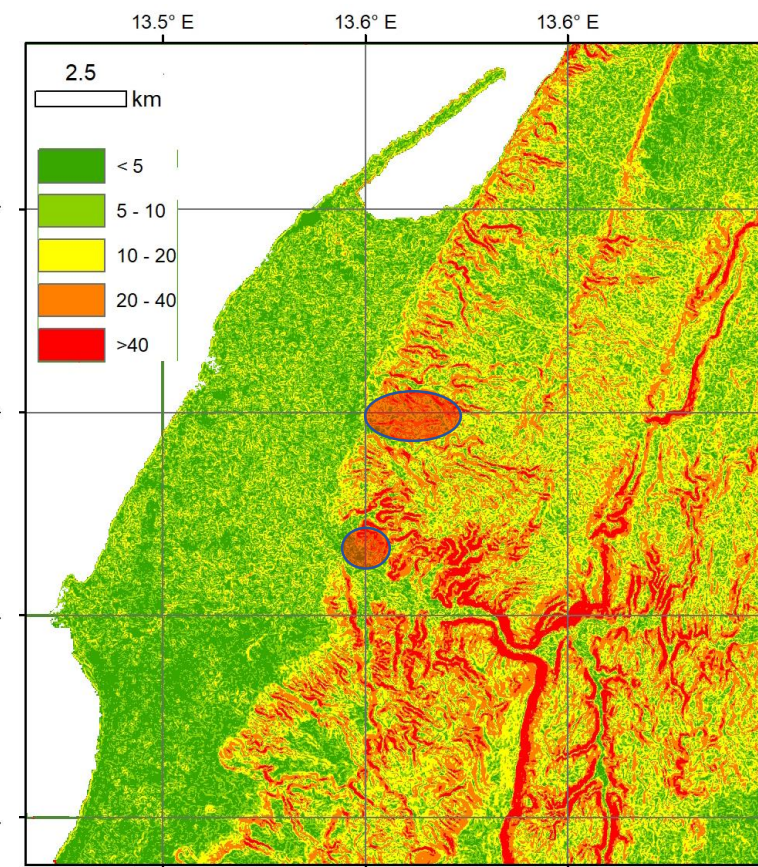
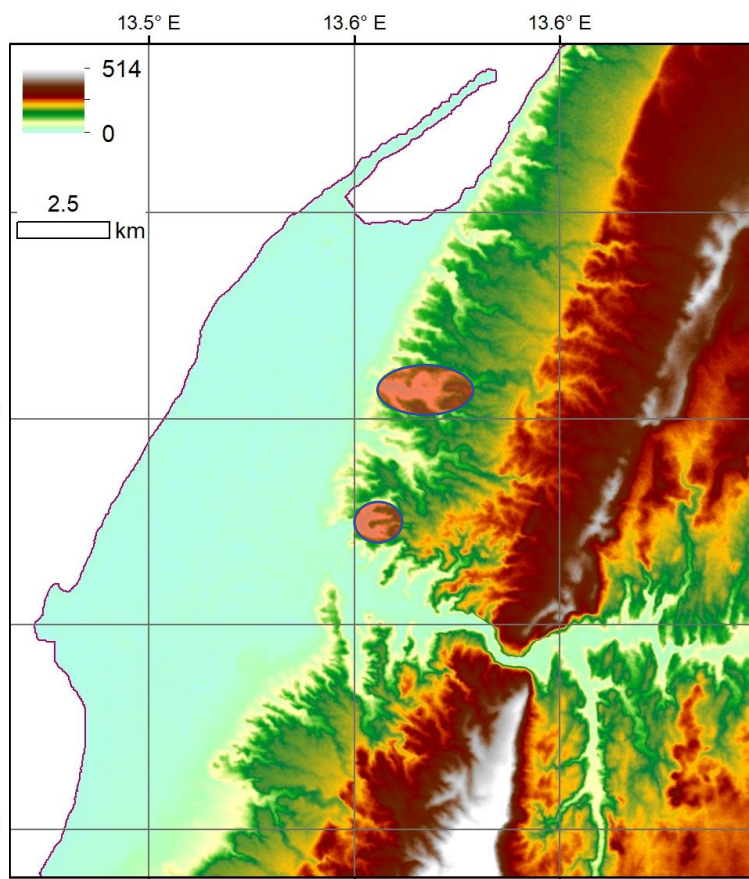
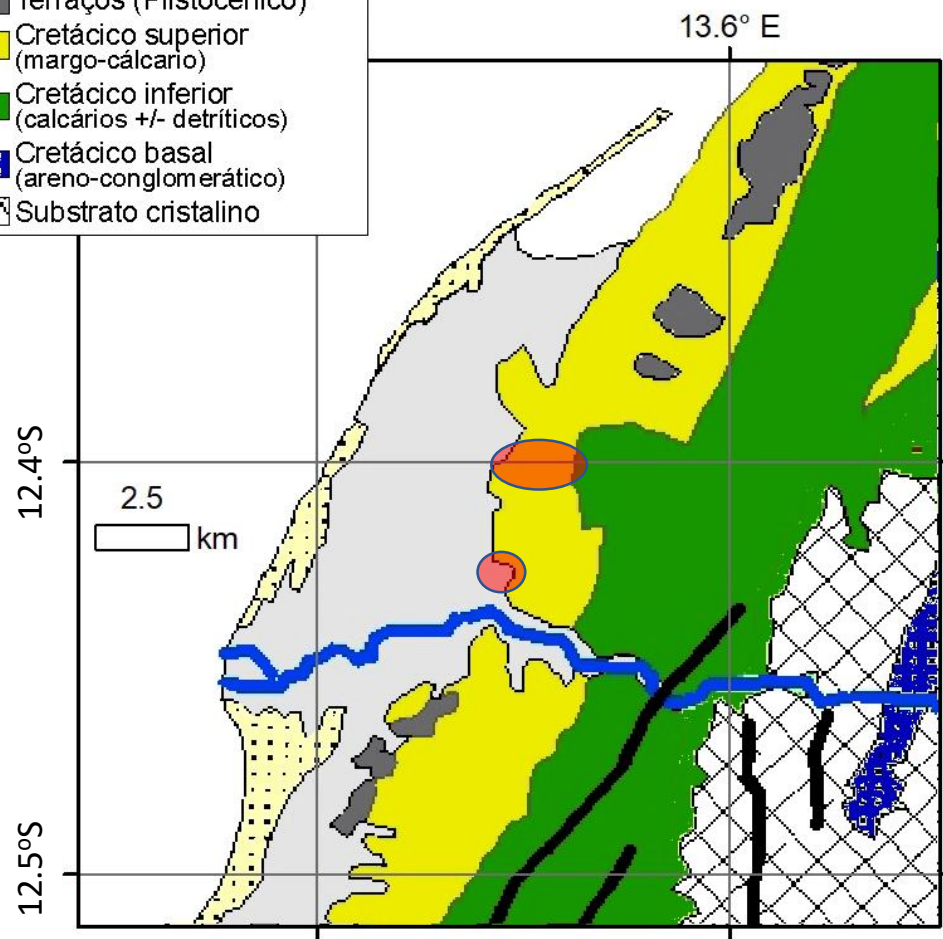
(Dinis et al., 2017; Geo-Mar. Let.)



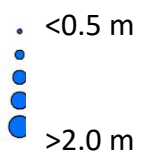
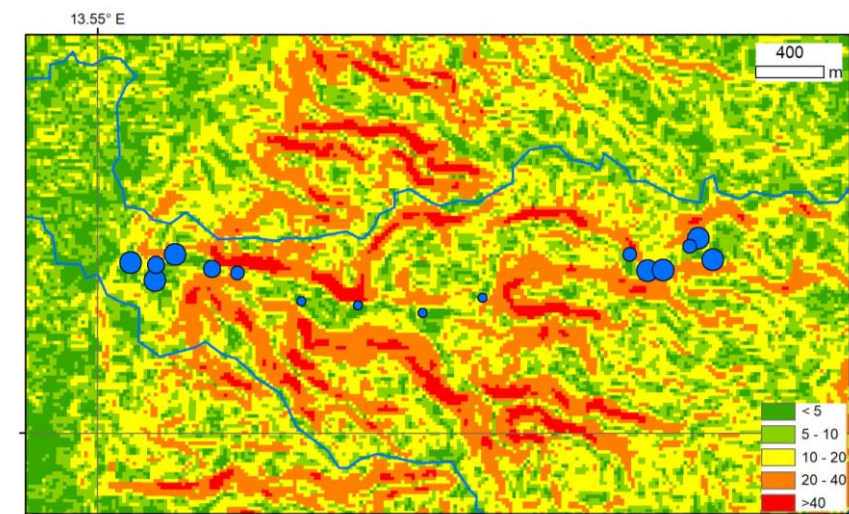
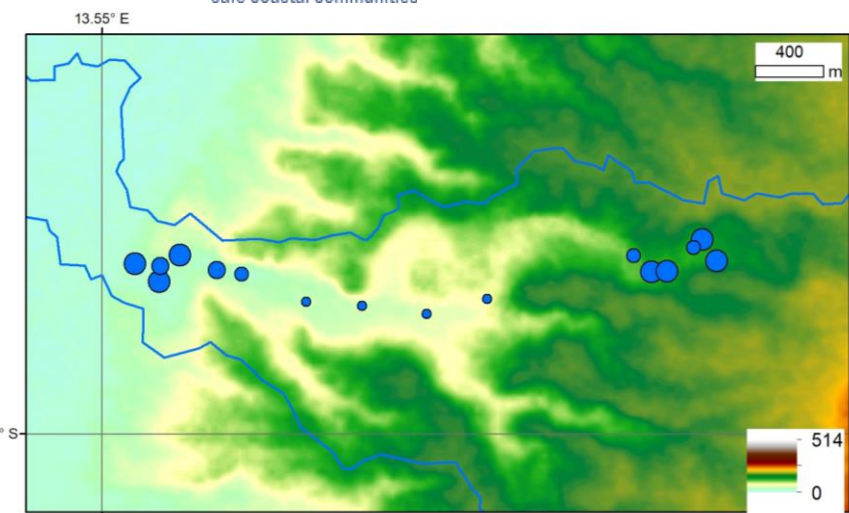


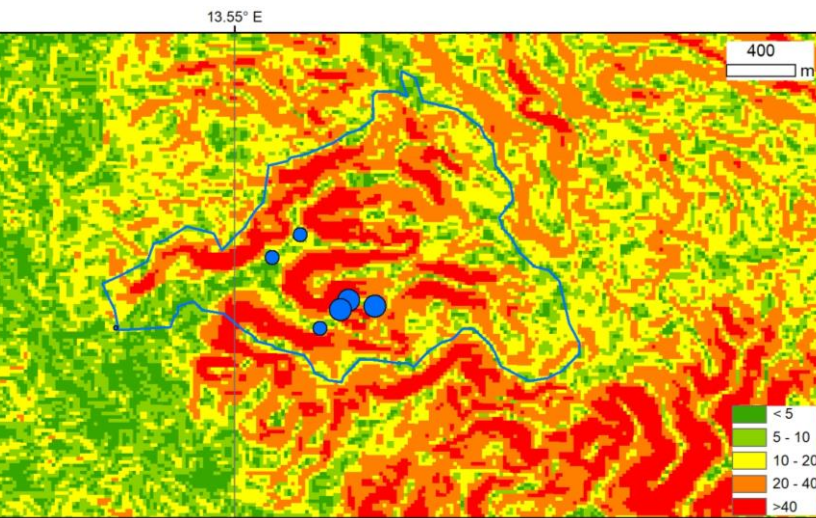
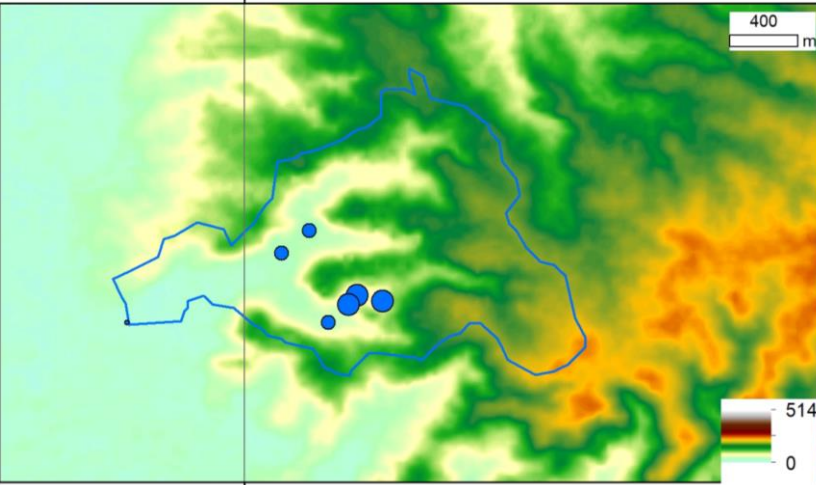






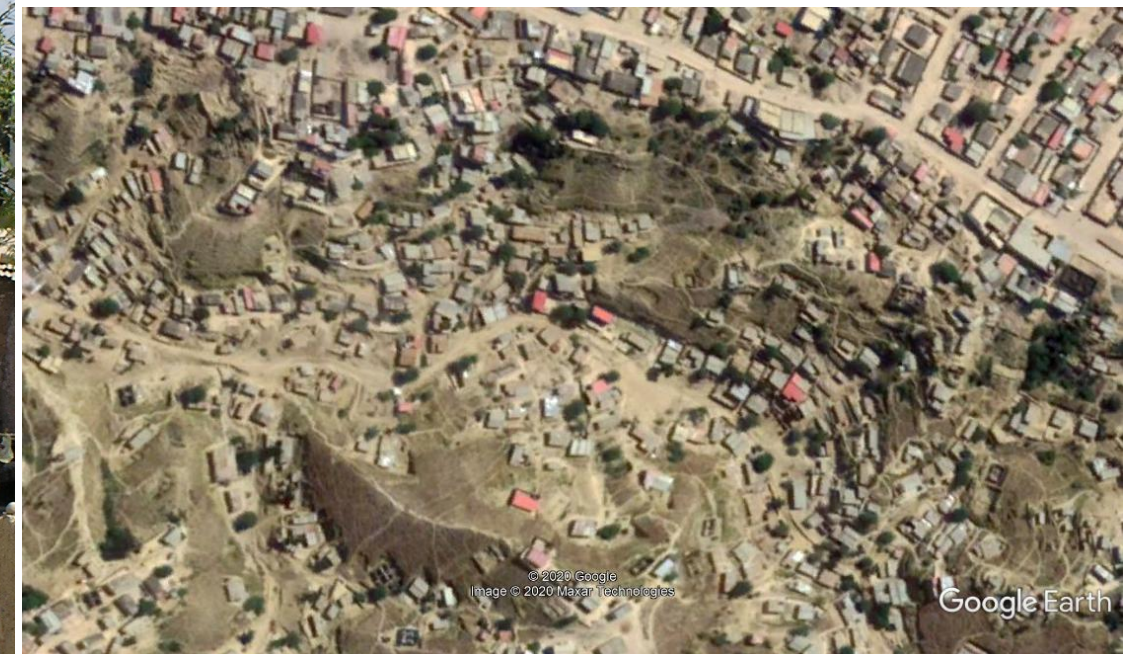












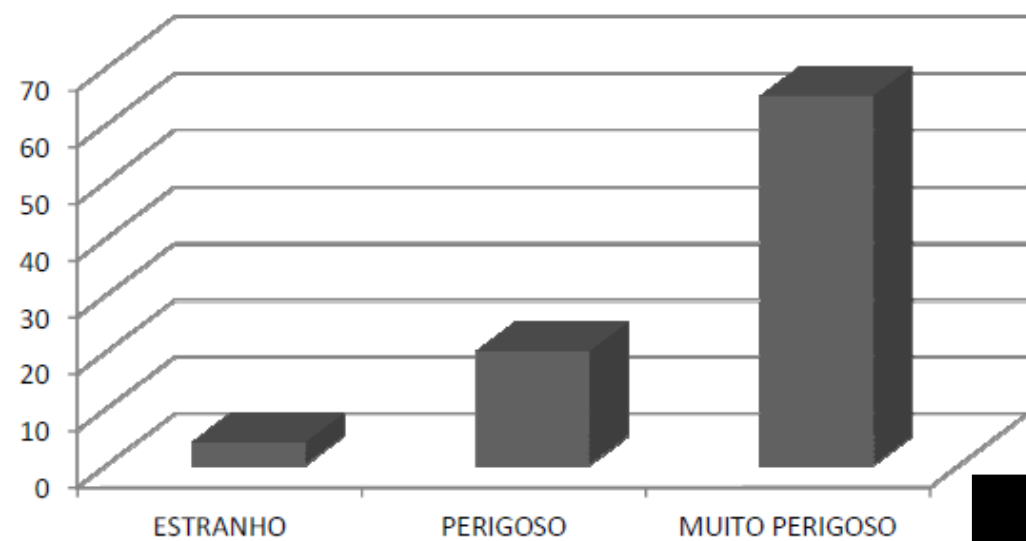
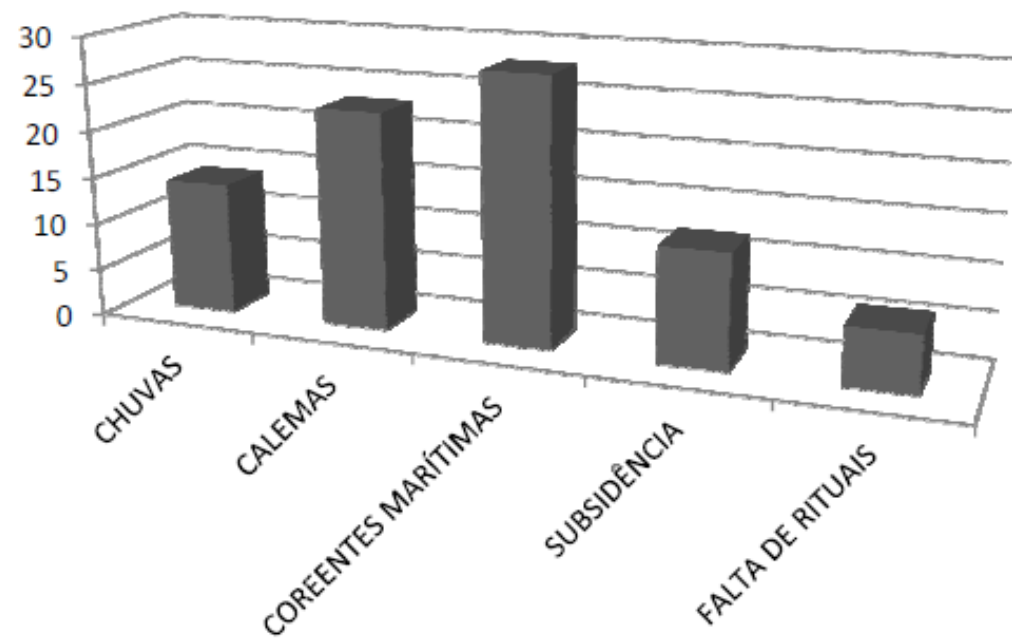


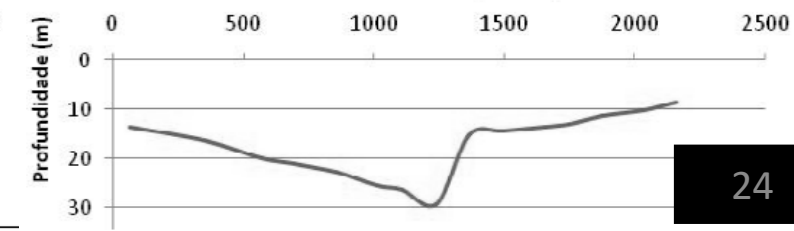
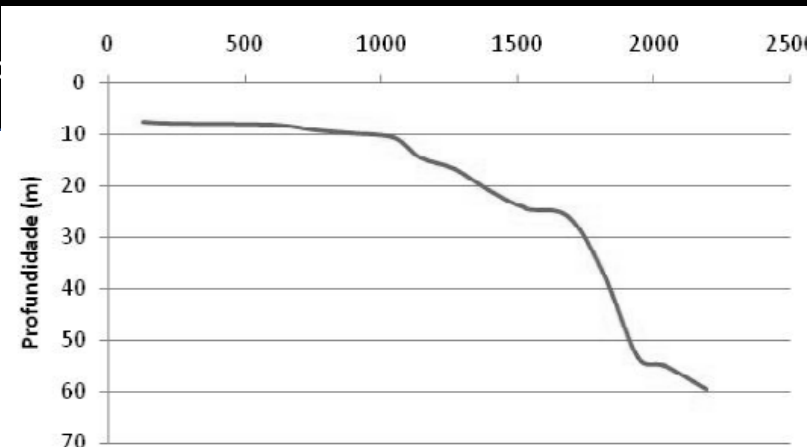
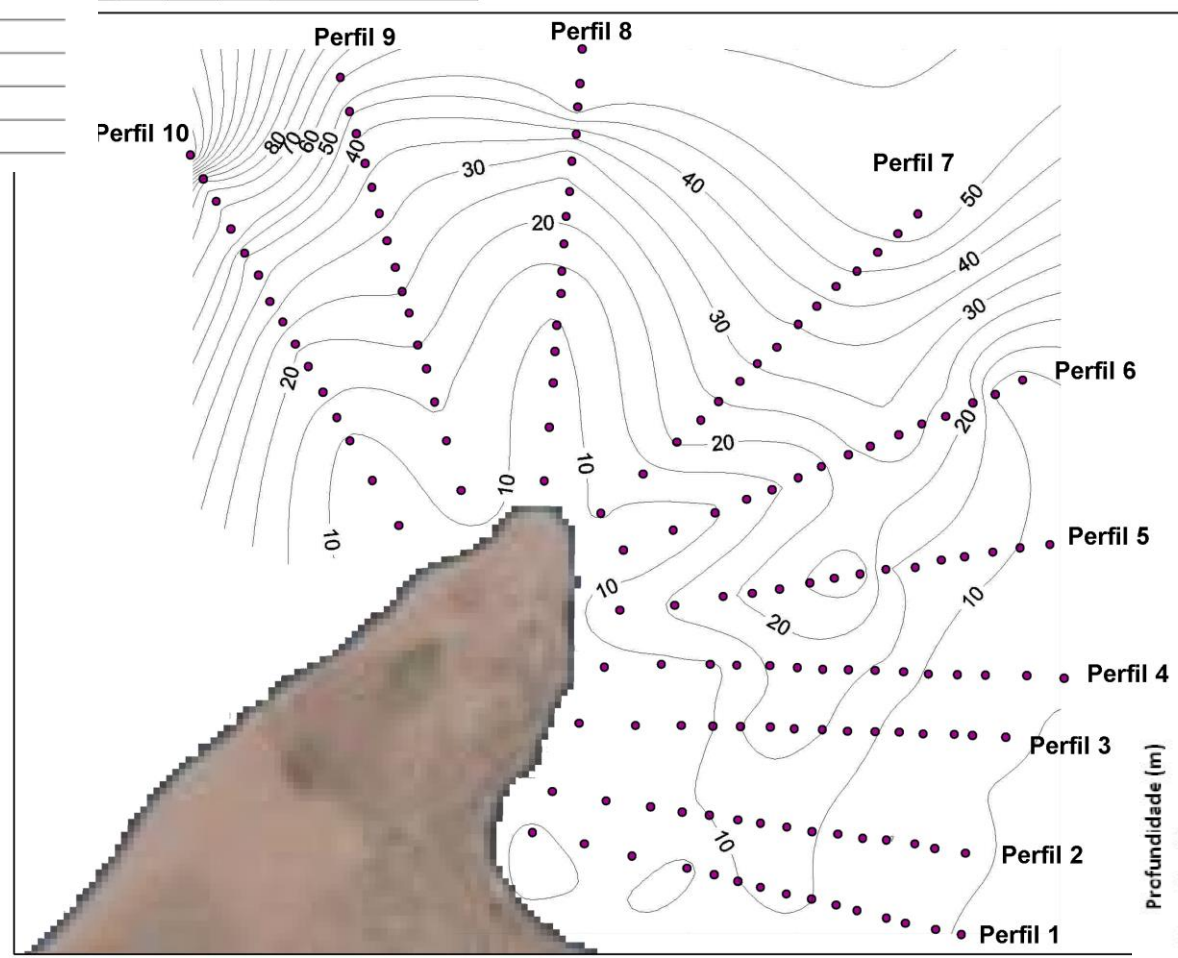
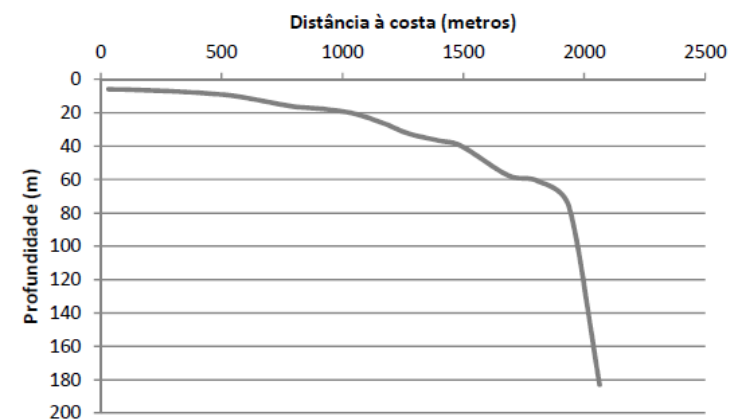


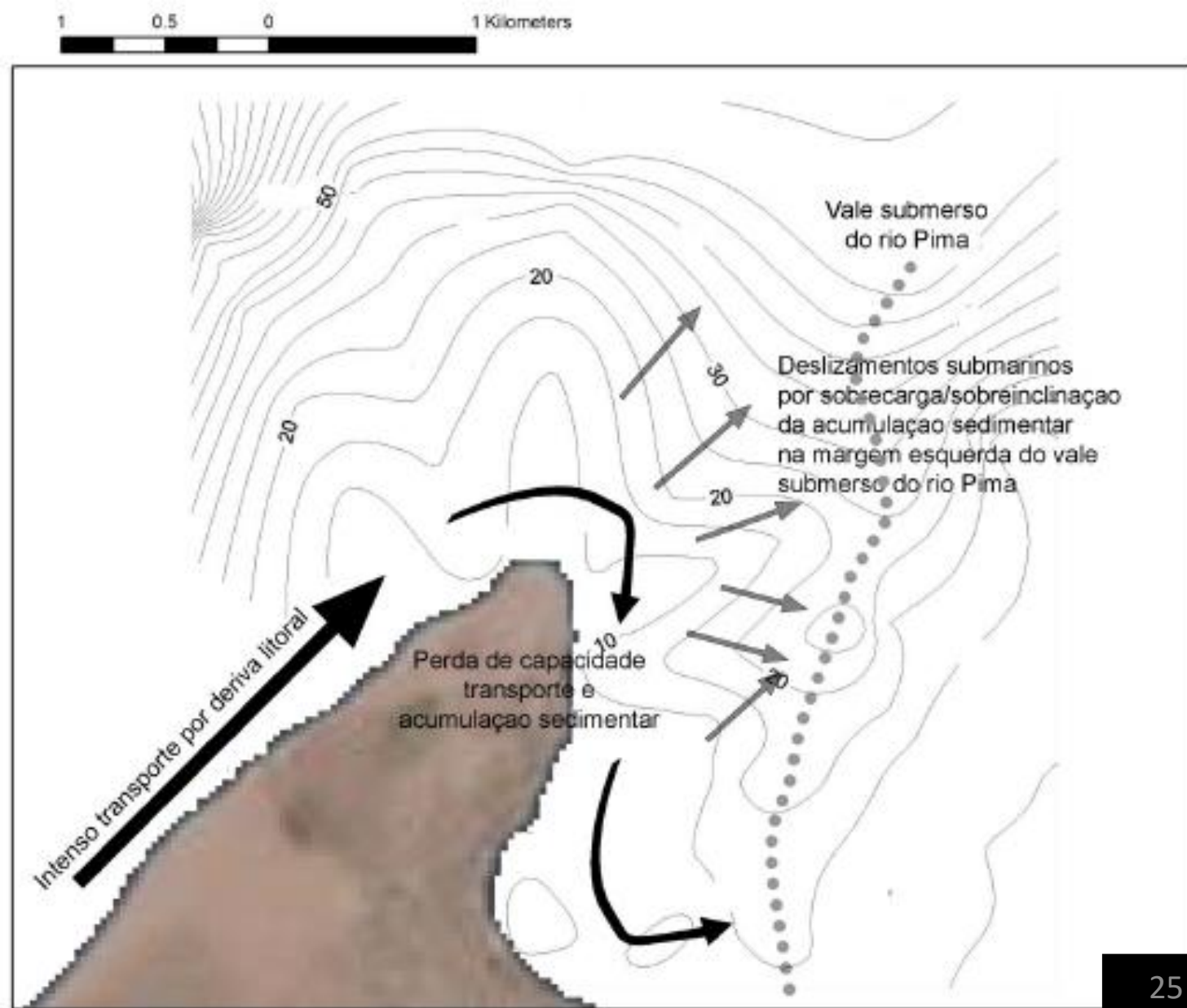
Pelas 16:30 de 4 de Dezembro de 2012, com o céu muito nublado ameaçando chover, se fez sentir um ligeiro estremecer da Terra ao qual se seguiu silenciosamente, em muito pouco tempo, o desaparecimento de uma porção de terra num intervalo não superior a uma hora.

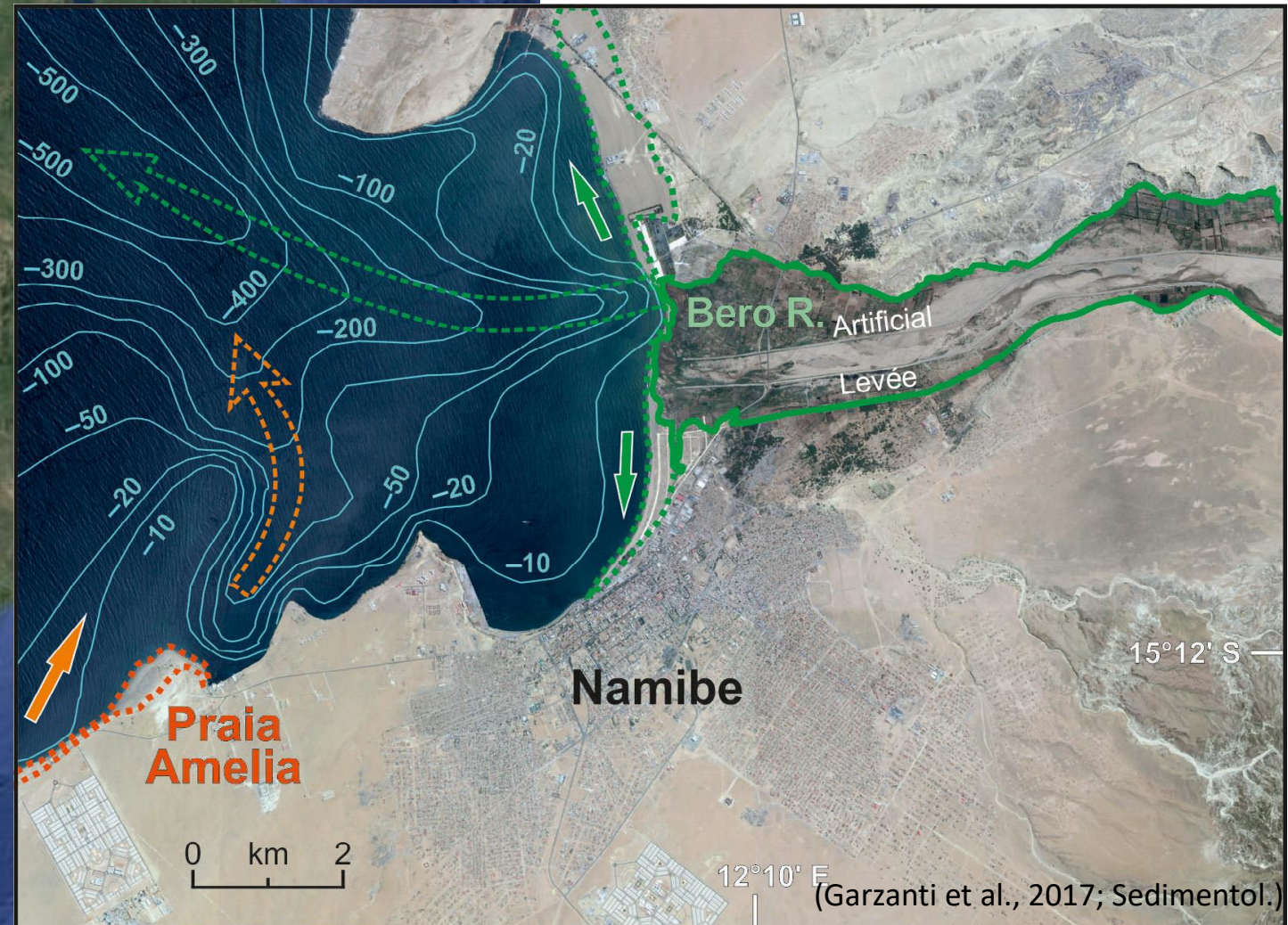
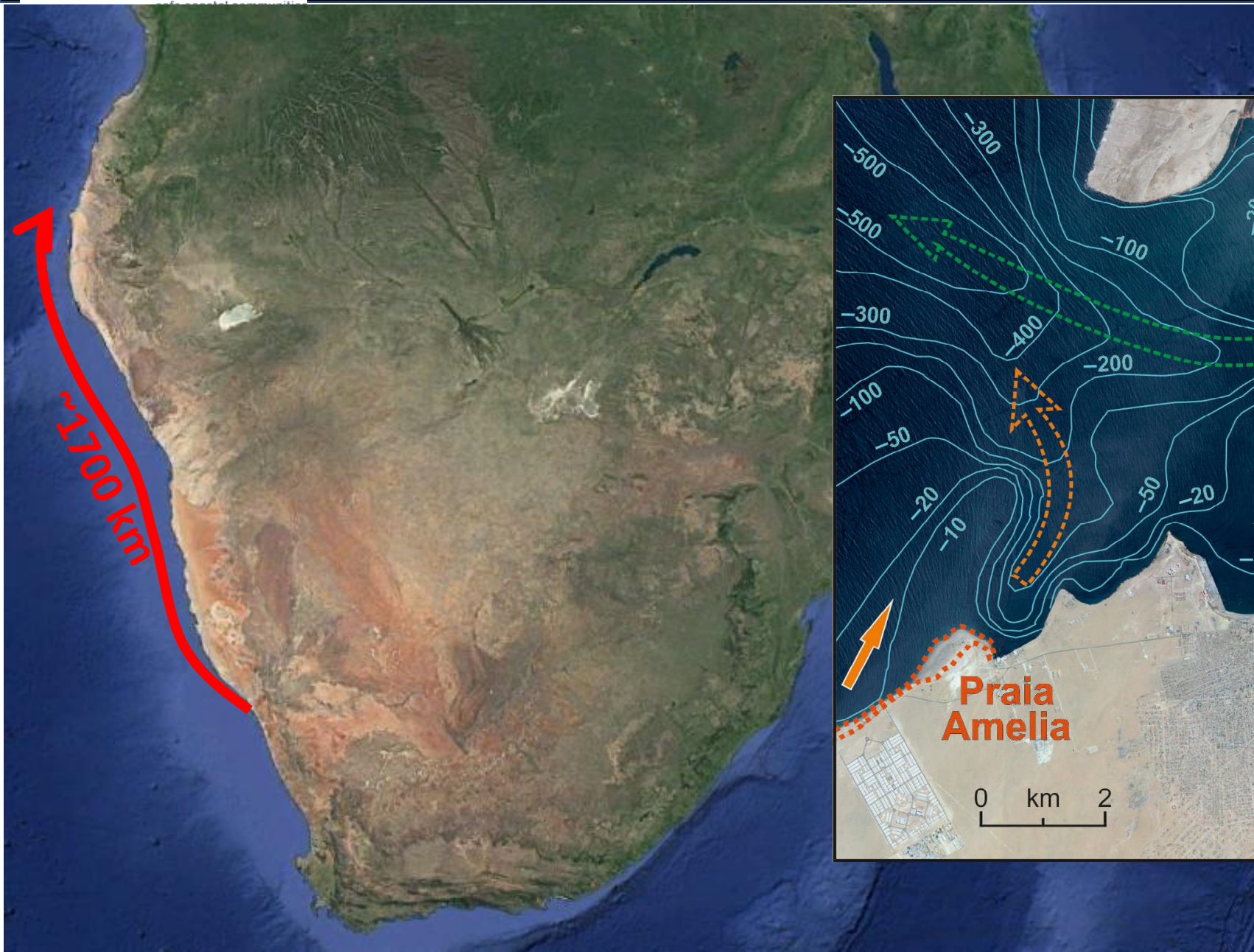
Horas mais tarde o mar tinha coberto a área antes preenchida por dunas de areia











- Impactos extremados por fatores naturais e humanos
- Regiões sub-tropicais com menores índices de desenvolvimento e caracterizadas por crescimento rápido e desordenado merecem particular atenção
- Noutros contextos naturais, independentemente de fatores socio-económicos, apresentaríamos o oposto: eventos extremos com impactos mínimos
- Noção da vulnerabilidade determinante para os impactos

