

A satellite image of a tropical cyclone, showing a large, swirling cloud system over the ocean. The cyclone has a distinct eye and is surrounded by dense, white clouds. The ocean surface is visible in the lower right, showing some wave patterns.

# 4<sup>th</sup> International Workshop on Waves, Storm Surges, and Coastal Hazards

25<sup>th</sup> September 2025

## Optimising Storm Surge Response Through an innovative Tropical Cyclone Decision Support Tool: Qsurge Flood

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# Project Structure

## Funded by:

Australian and Queensland Government under the Queensland Resilience and Risk Reduction Fund (QRRRF)  
Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES)  
Griffith University – Cities Research Institute (GU/CRI)

## Partners:

Queensland Police Service (QPS)  
Queensland Government Department of Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (DETSI)  
Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government (GA)  
Geoscience Australia, Australian Government (GA)

**Timeline:** July 2023 - December 2025



**Australian Government**  
Bureau of Meteorology

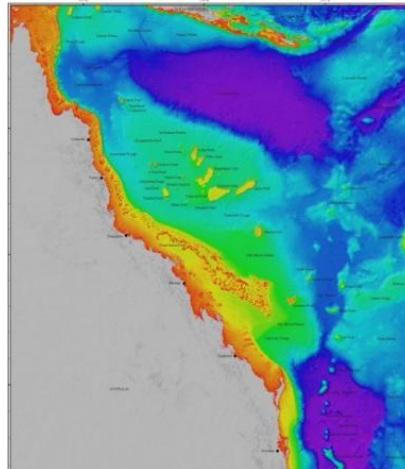
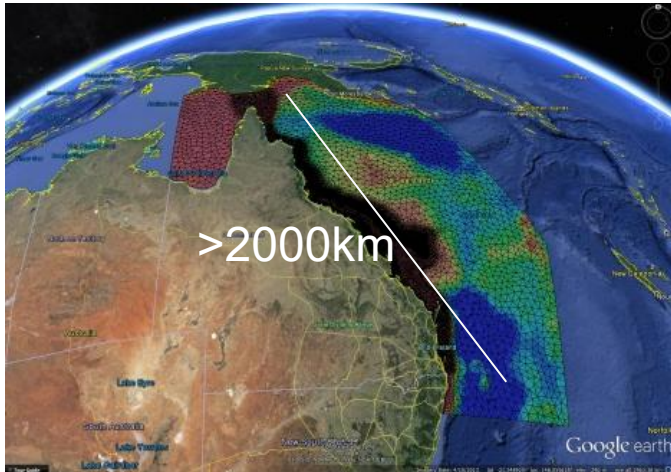


**Australian Government**  
Geoscience Australia



## Tropical Cyclone related Storm Surge poses an extreme risk to life in Qld:

- Shallow GBR lagoon and Gulf of Carpentaria
- Funnel shape of Hervey Bay and Moreton Bay
- Low-lying population areas: Townsville, Cairns, Mackay
- Island and isolated communities
- Canal estates of Sunshine Coast and Gold Coast



## TC Oswald 2013



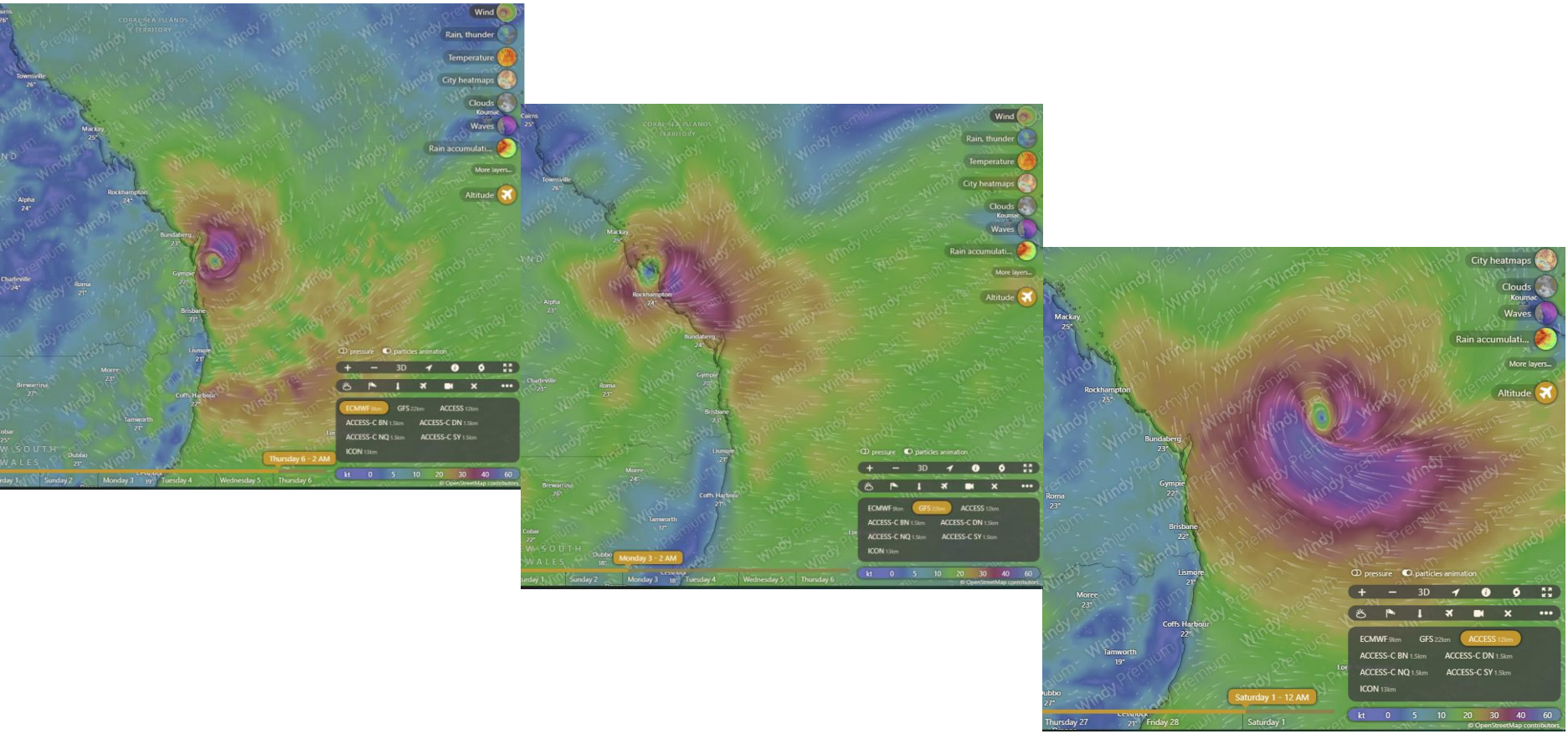
Ex Tropical Cyclone Oswald has whipped up huge and dangerous seas across the Gold Coast. Currumbin Surf Lifesaving Club car park is awash. Pics Adam Head



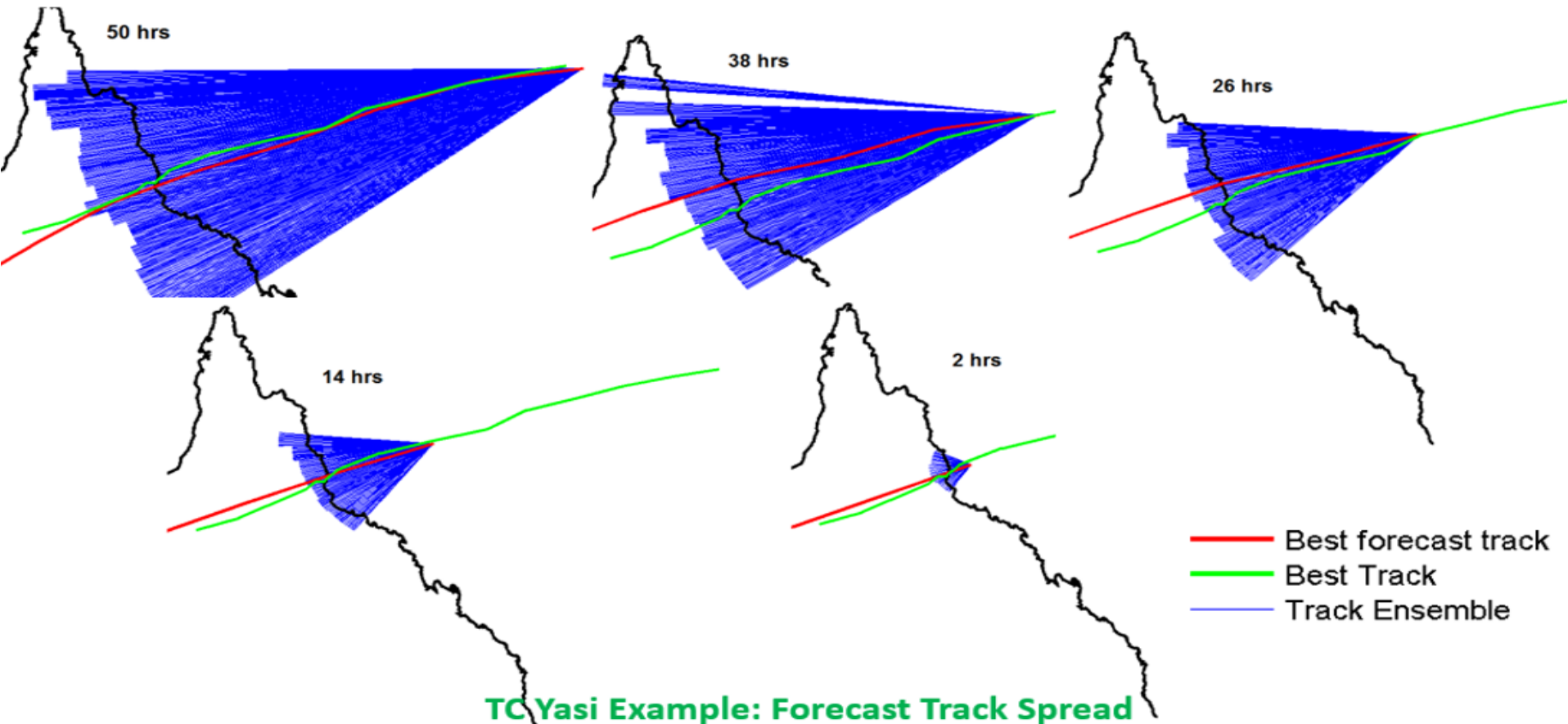
Ex Tropical Cyclone Oswald has whipped up huge and dangerous seas across the Gold Coast. Pics Adam Head



## TC Alfred: February 20, 2025 Forecast -> uncertainties

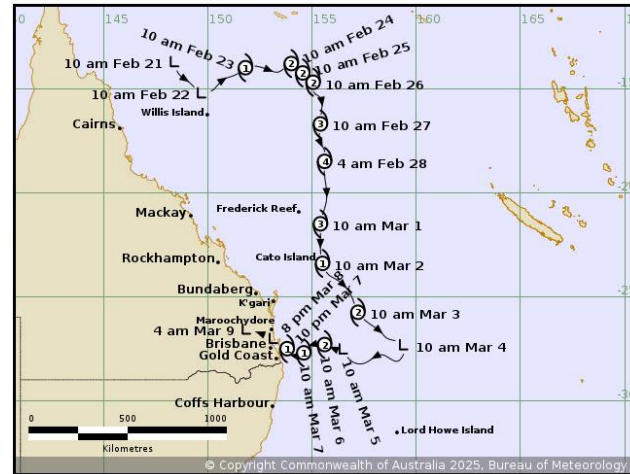
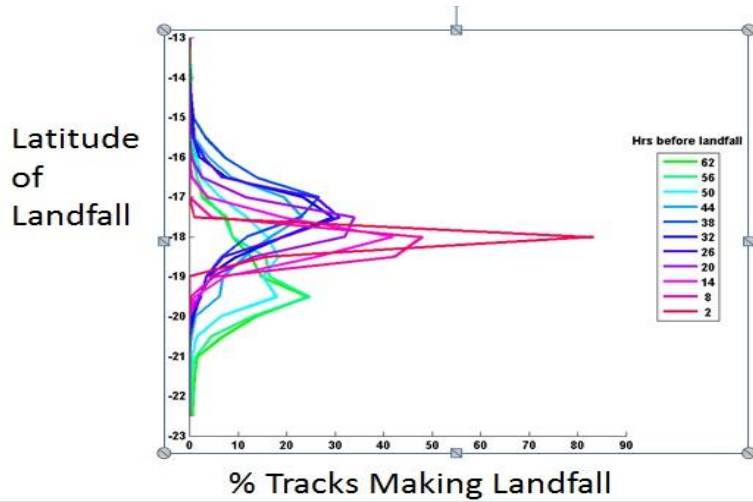


- Forecast cyclone tracks are highly uncertain



## Key Issues facing Emergency Managers: *Where, When and How High?*

- **Situational awareness** within a tropical cyclone event of high winds and rainfall
- **High degree of uncertainty** in forecast of cyclone track and intensity
- **Magnitude** of surge highly sensitivity to local bathymetry, track orientation etc
- **Timing** of peak surge with phase of tide
- Understanding **extent** and **impacts** of inundation



## AIM

**Support disaster management authorities with timely and accurate information through a pilot decision support system for predicting storm surge inundation associated with tropical cyclones in coastal Queensland, and in the Gulf of Carpentaria**

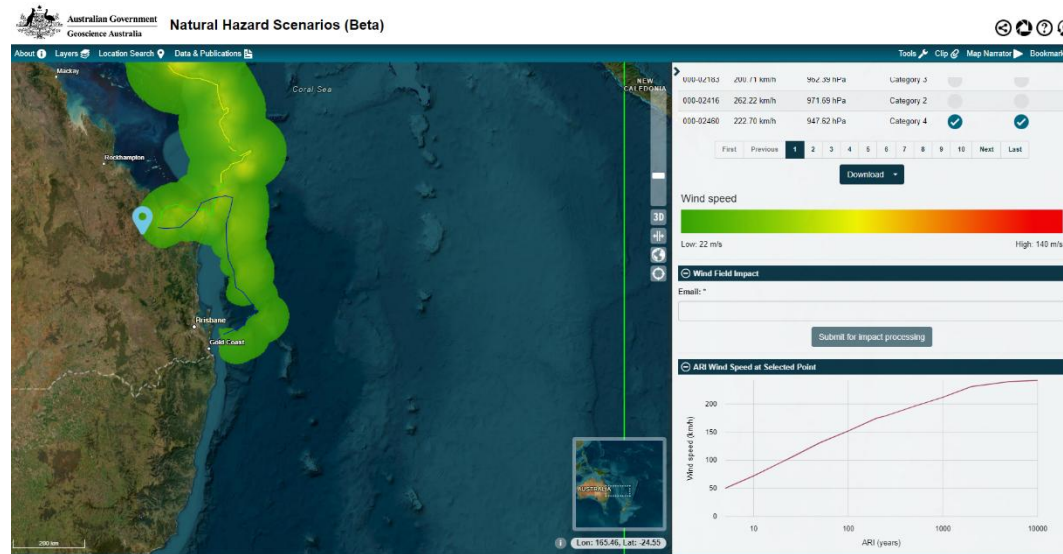
- Improve planning → Disaster managers could use SurgeImpact to run “what if” scenarios so you could plan for varying options
- Capacity to optimise disaster response operations → Ability to visualise the inundation extent and spatial variation
- Impact assessment → Capacity to export the inundation layer to a GIS system, other hazards, flood, wind, evacuation routes
- Improve consistency of communication of hazard information between agencies
- Timeliness of information under real-time pressure



# SurgeImpact: Impact Assessment

## Geoscience Australia

- Extend capabilities of National Hazard Impact and Risk Service (NHIRS) portal for storm surge impacts
- Intersect expected inundation with built environment:
  - Properties affected
  - Degree of damage
  - Roads

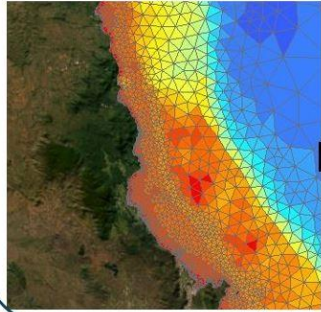


National Hazard Impact and Risk Service (NHIRS) portal: Sample TC Impact

# Strategy of stormsurge project

Hydrodynamic scenarios

Surge outputs along the coast



Library of pre-calculated  
parametric tropical  
cyclones scenarios

Library

Visualisation of impacts

Geographic Information System (GIS)



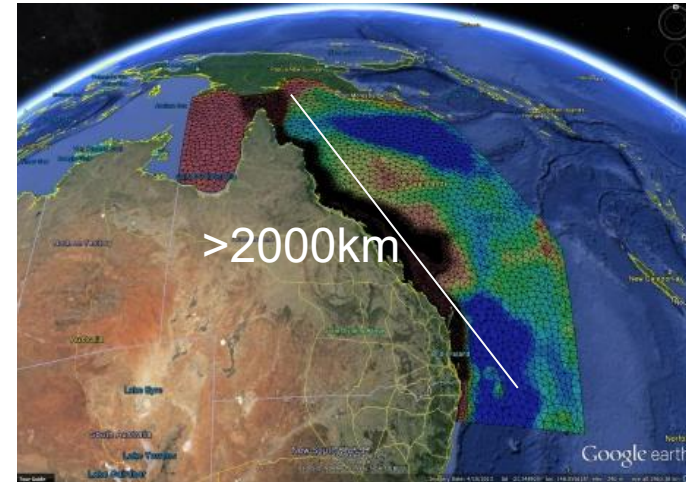
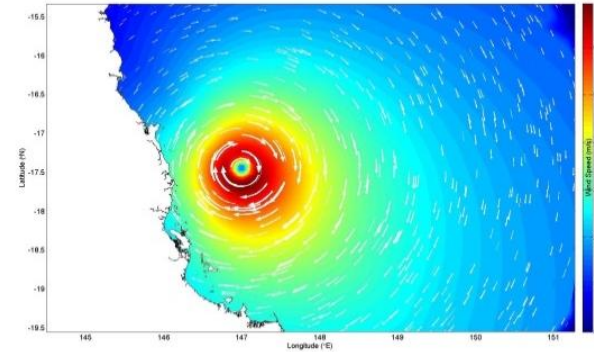
Impact assessment

Storm tide

Tide

Wave set-up

User selects a scenario

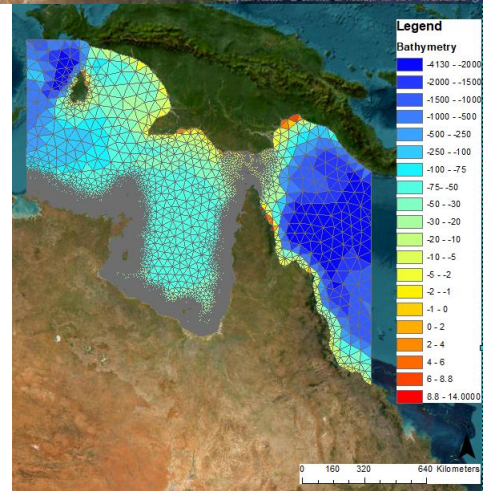
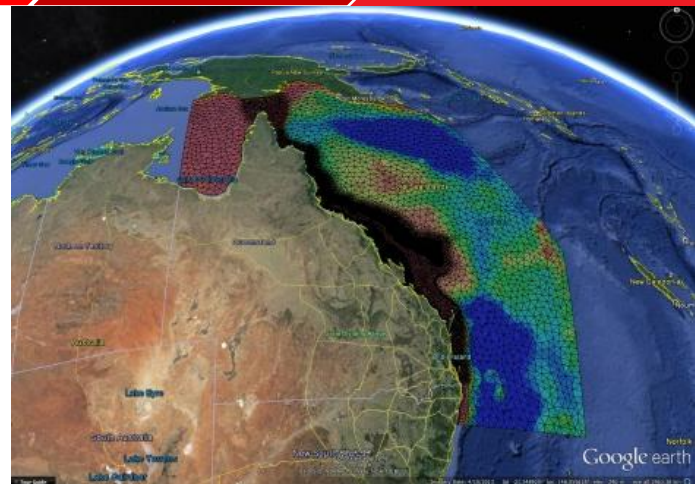


# Hydrodynamic model

- Idealised tropical cyclone wind/pressure field model (Holland et al. (2010))
- High resolution hydrodynamic modelling in MIKE21 FM
- Spatial resolution: 1-2 km in nearshore (to 150m for complex bathy)  
~2 km over GBR
- ~113 899 elements and 59 266 nodes (East Coast)
- 231000 elements and 123500 nodes (Gulf Carpentaria)
- Smallest elements ~150 m
- Best available bathymetry from multiple agencies
- 3 tidal boundaries
- Covers entire Qld coastline
- 20 tidal calibration sites (MSQ and NTC Tidal Data)

## Inundation Model:

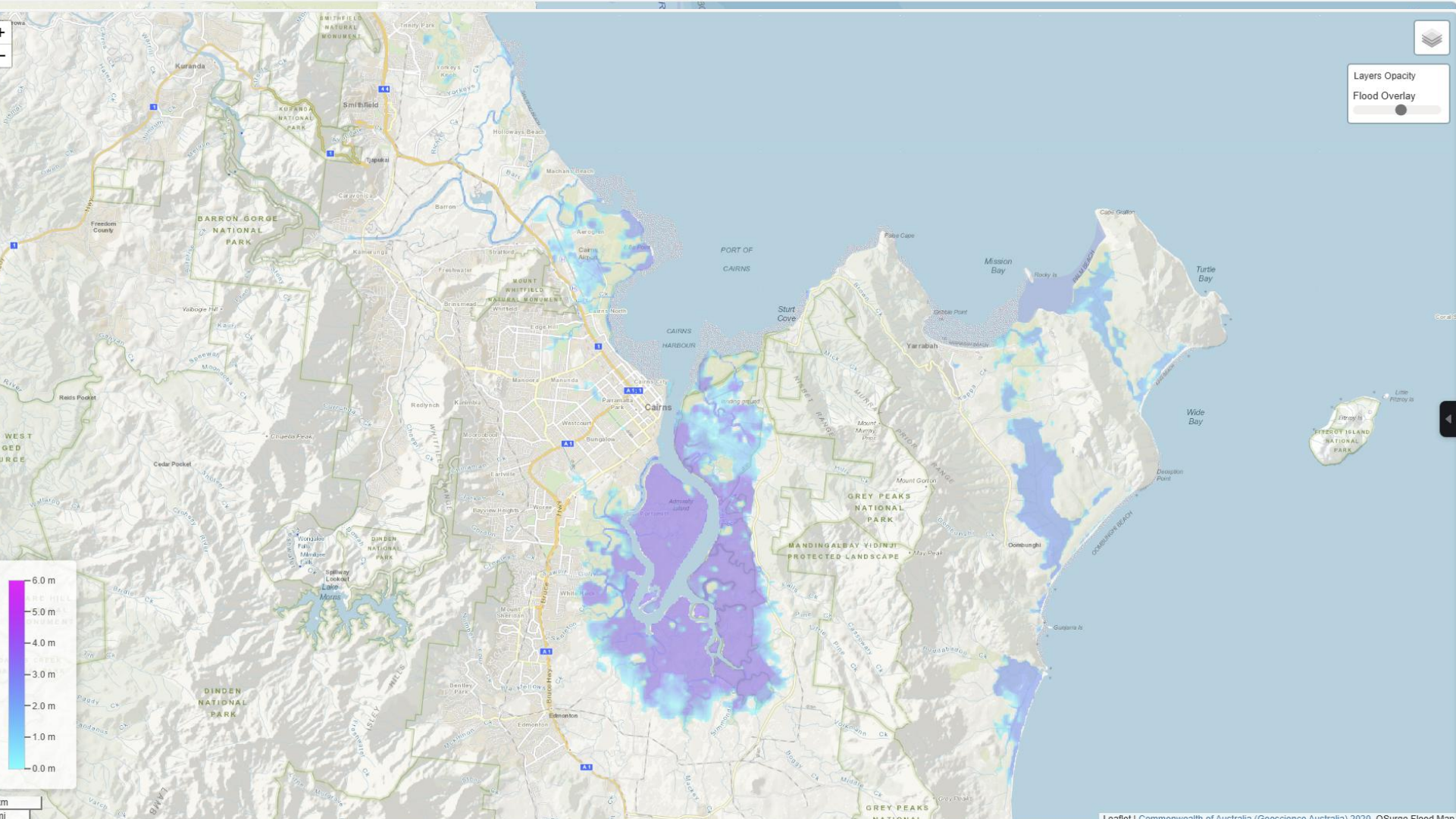
- Provides comprehensive coverage of the entire Australian coastline for resolution of up to 1 m



Parameters	Scenarios	Increments	Extend
Landfall Points	729	5 km	Covering 6973 km of coastline
Angle of Approach	28	10°	0 to 270
Central Pressure	21	5 hPa	900 to 1000
Radius of Maximum Wind	6	10 km	10 to 60 km
Forward Speed	7	2 m/s	2 to 14 m/s
<b>Total scenarios</b>	<b>18,003,384</b>		

For the east coast

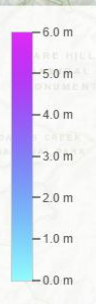




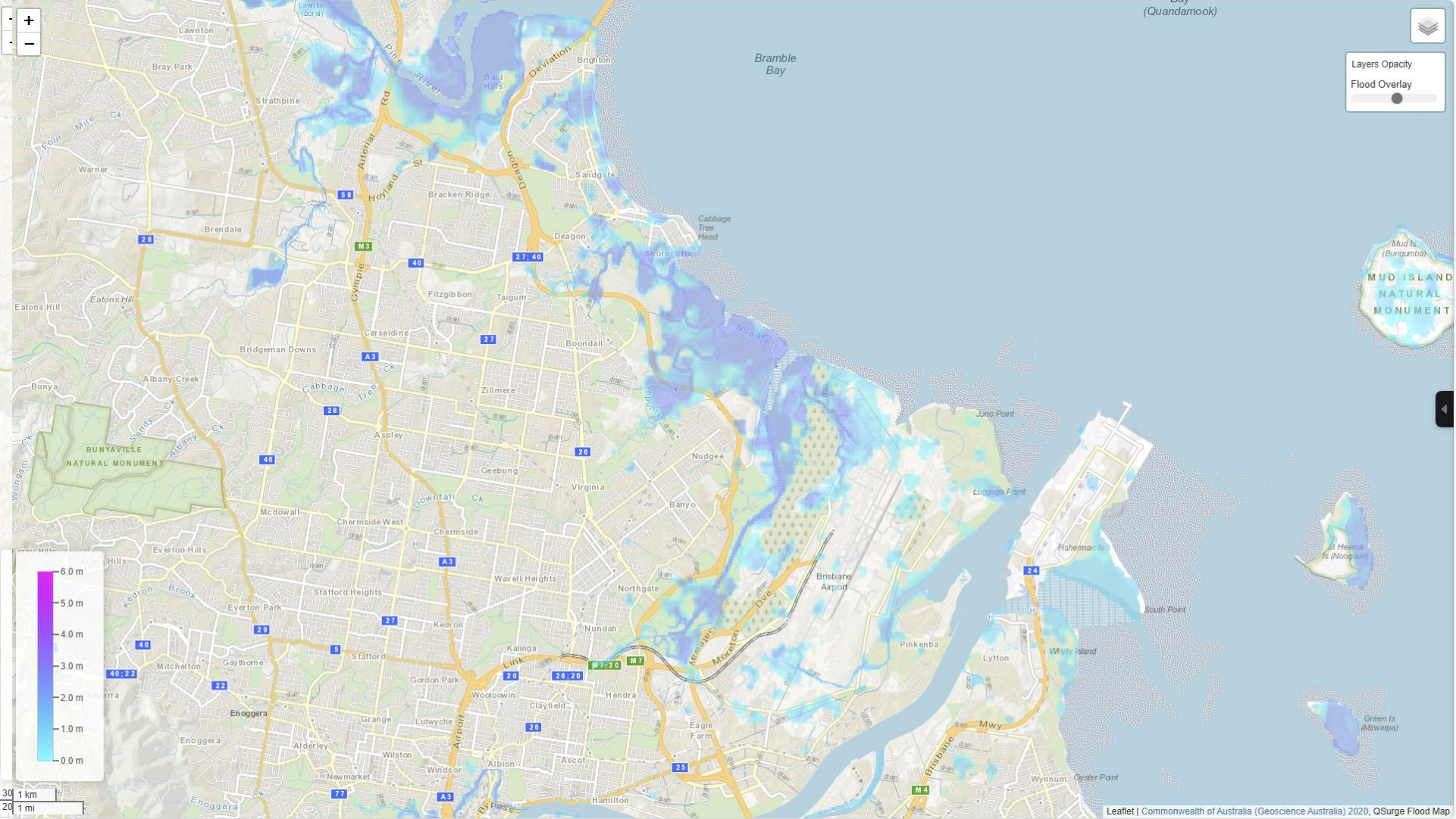
Layers Opacity

Flood Overlay

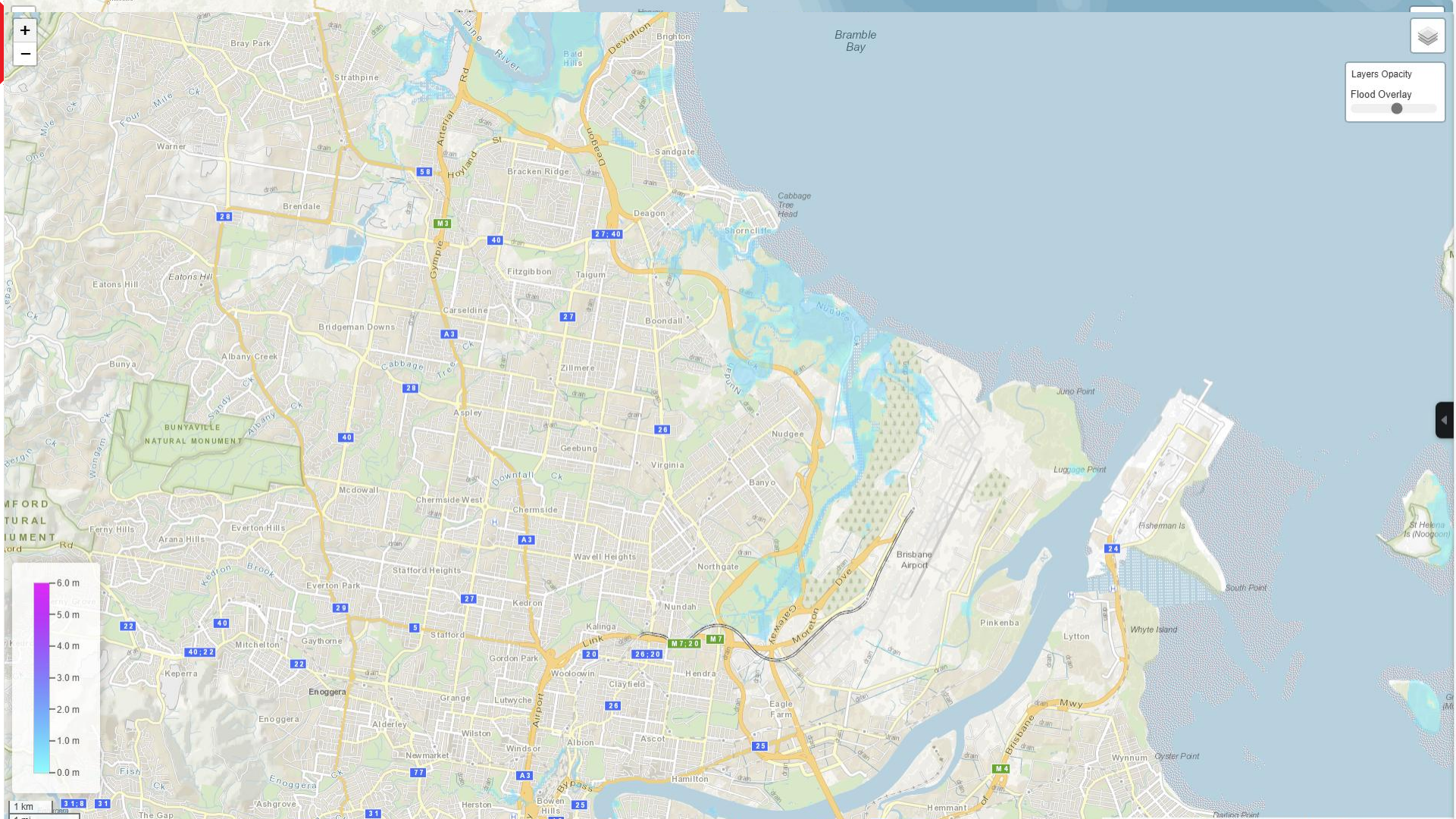
●













**Job List**

floodmodel\_21-05-2025T09.43.45

Created map tile 2341 of 17214

✓ floodmodel\_20-05-2025T16.44.38

Flood modelling completed successfully.

1 Active Job

Cancel

→

floodmodel\_21-05-2025T09.43.45.tiff

floodmodel\_21-05-2025T09.43.45.txt

↓

floodmodel\_21-05-2025T09.43.45.txt

This file was generated by the Flood Model GUI for audit purposes. It contains all raw inputs used to generate the output data in:

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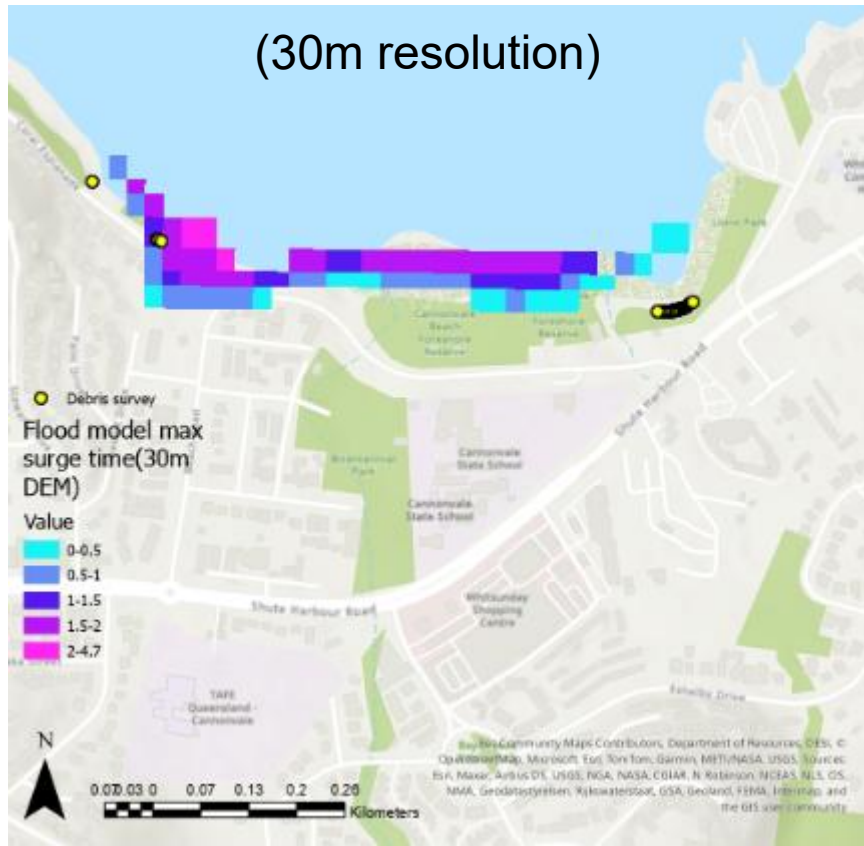
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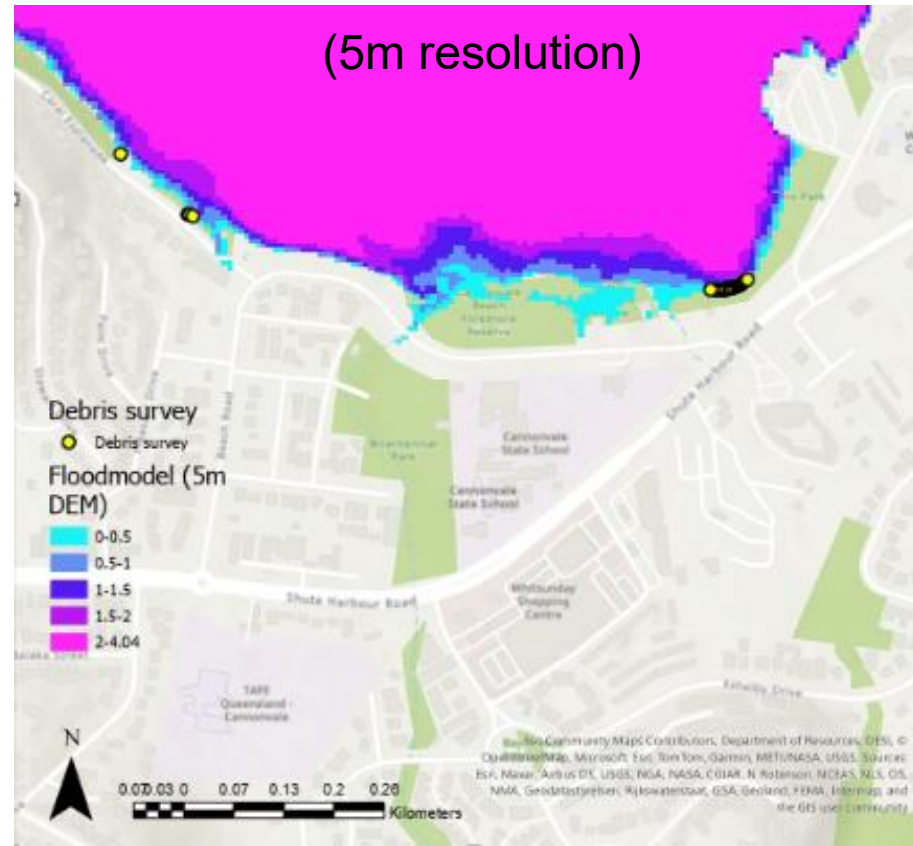
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## TC Debbie: Stormtide inundation layer vs. debris line

(30m resolution)



(5m resolution)



## Limitations

- Does not incorporate shore parallel tracking cyclones but could be added
- Non-linear effects of tide/surge and surge/wave are not considered
- Does not consider riverine or estuarine flooding
- Urban stormwater networks, coastal defenses, and erosion or dune breaching

## Challenges

- Validation of the inundation model
- Management and operations: Define responsibilities and roles



## Conclusions

- Development of an innovative pilot tool to display storm tide inundation
  - > Multiple dimensions of time
  - > Good spatial resolution (down to 1m)
  - > Tide/wave set up can be added to the surge
  - > Improve consistency of communication of hazard information across districts and states
  - > Reduce complexity of interpreting storm tide warning information
- Enhance Hazard Impact and Risk Service (NHIRS) portal for storm surge impacts
- Tool to be provided to DETSI



Does not replace cyclone forecasting by the BOM or storm surge inundation forecasting

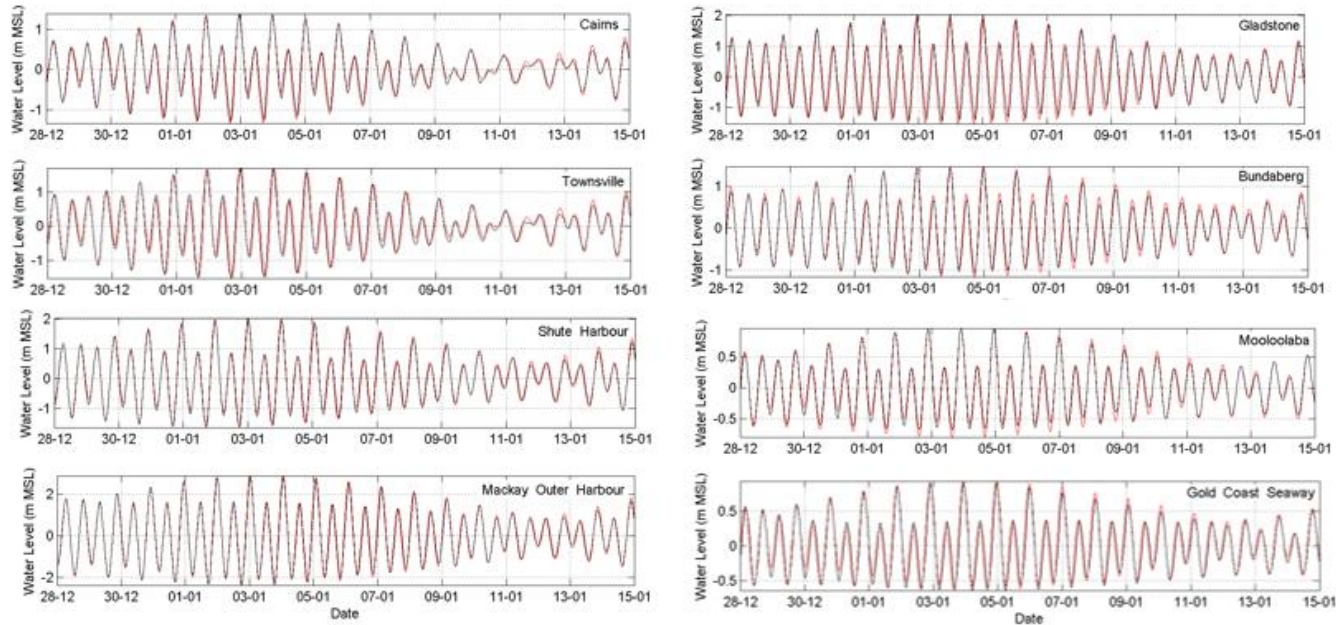


Thank you for your attention

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# Tidal Calibrations

- Excellent tidal calibration for east coast of Qld
- Helps validate model bathymetry and bottom friction

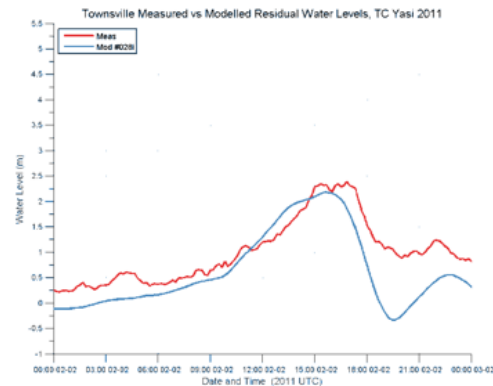
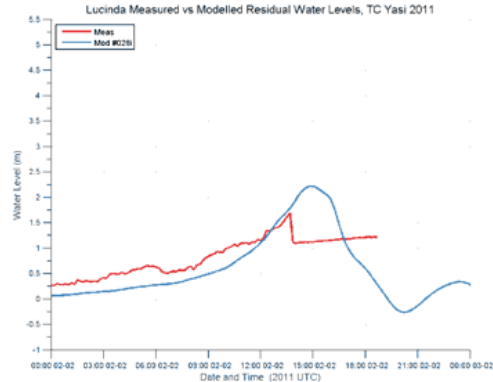
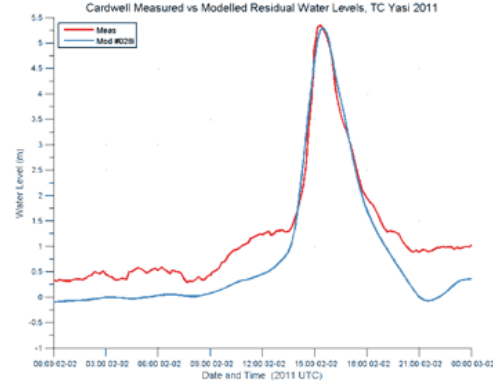
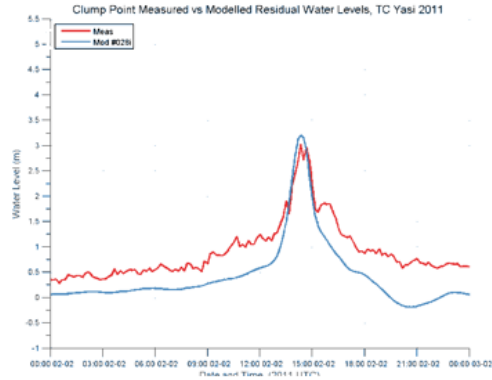


*Predicted vs Modelled Tides, Qld Ports*

(Burston and Symonds 2013)

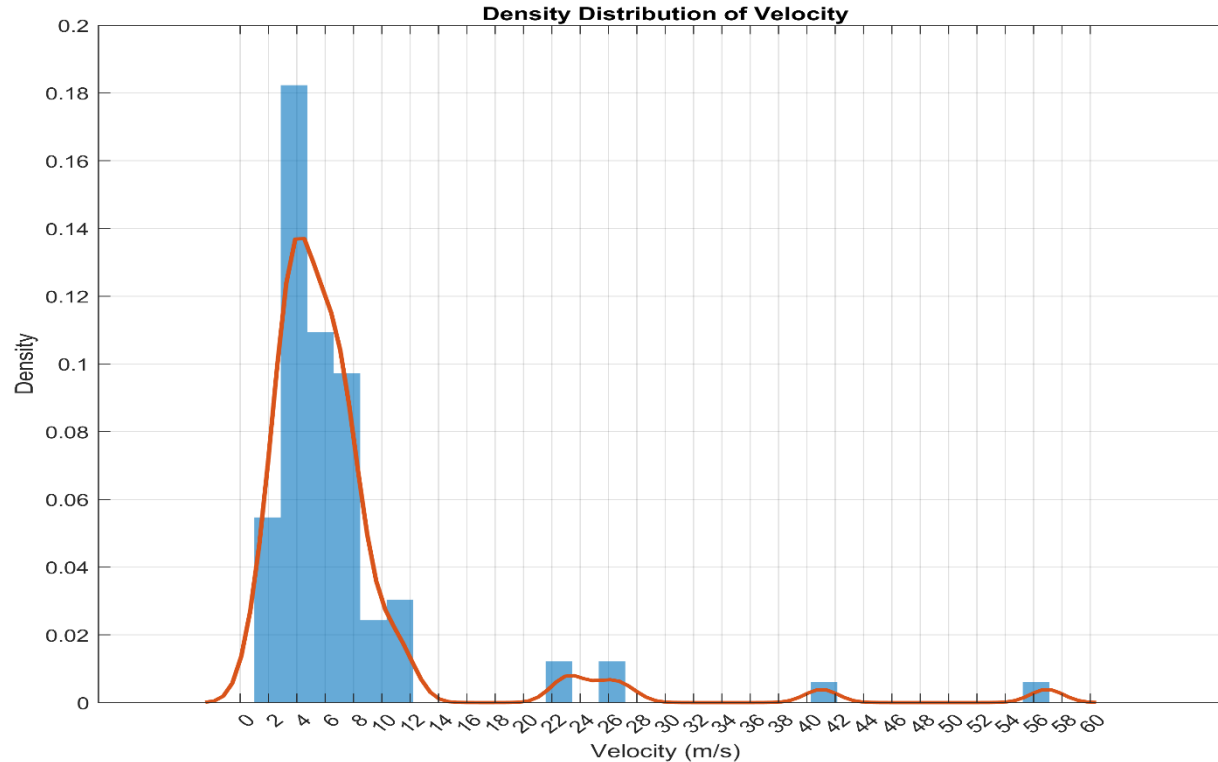


# Validation: TC Yasi – Holland et al., 2010

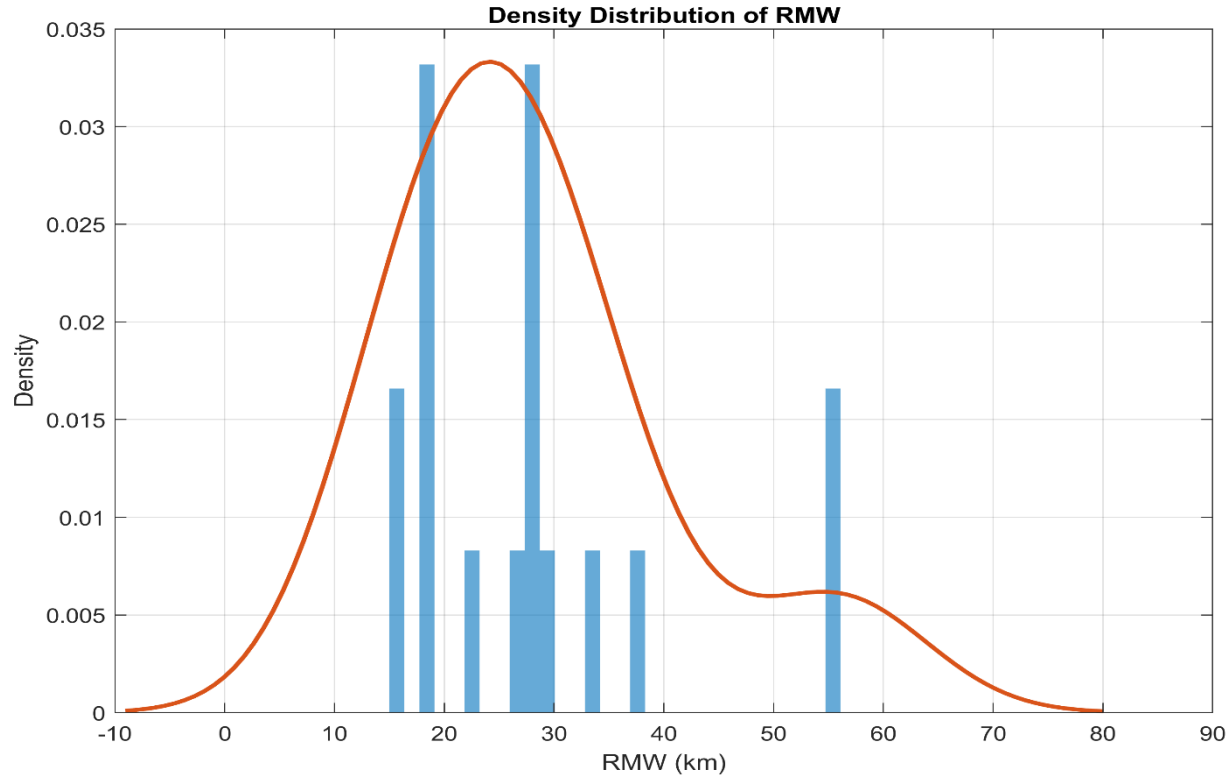


Measured tidal residual (blue) vs modelled storm surge (red): (a) Clump Point, (b) Cardwell, (c) Lucinda and (d) Townsville for TC Yasi.

# Forward Speed patterns: Density of Distribution (m/s) – Landfall QLD TC, 1908-2024 (noFlows)

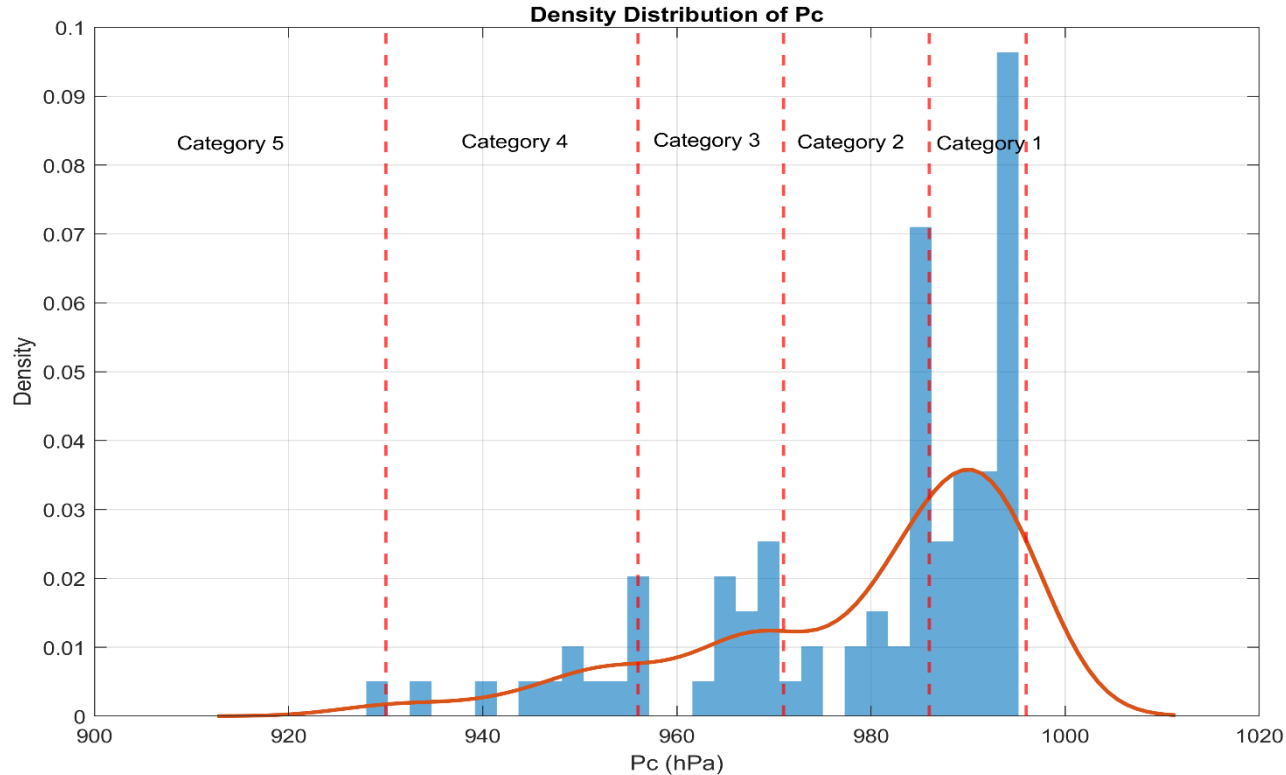


# Radius of Maximum Wind patterns: Density of Distribution (m/s) – Landfall QLD TC, 1908-2024- noTlows



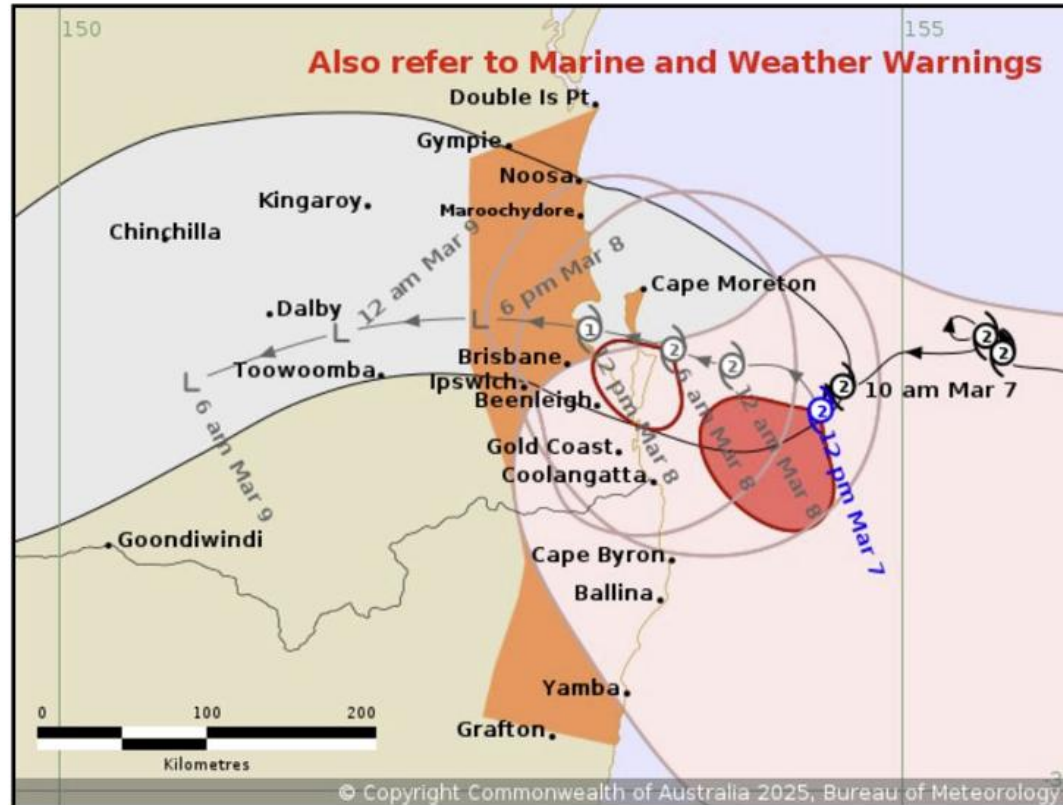


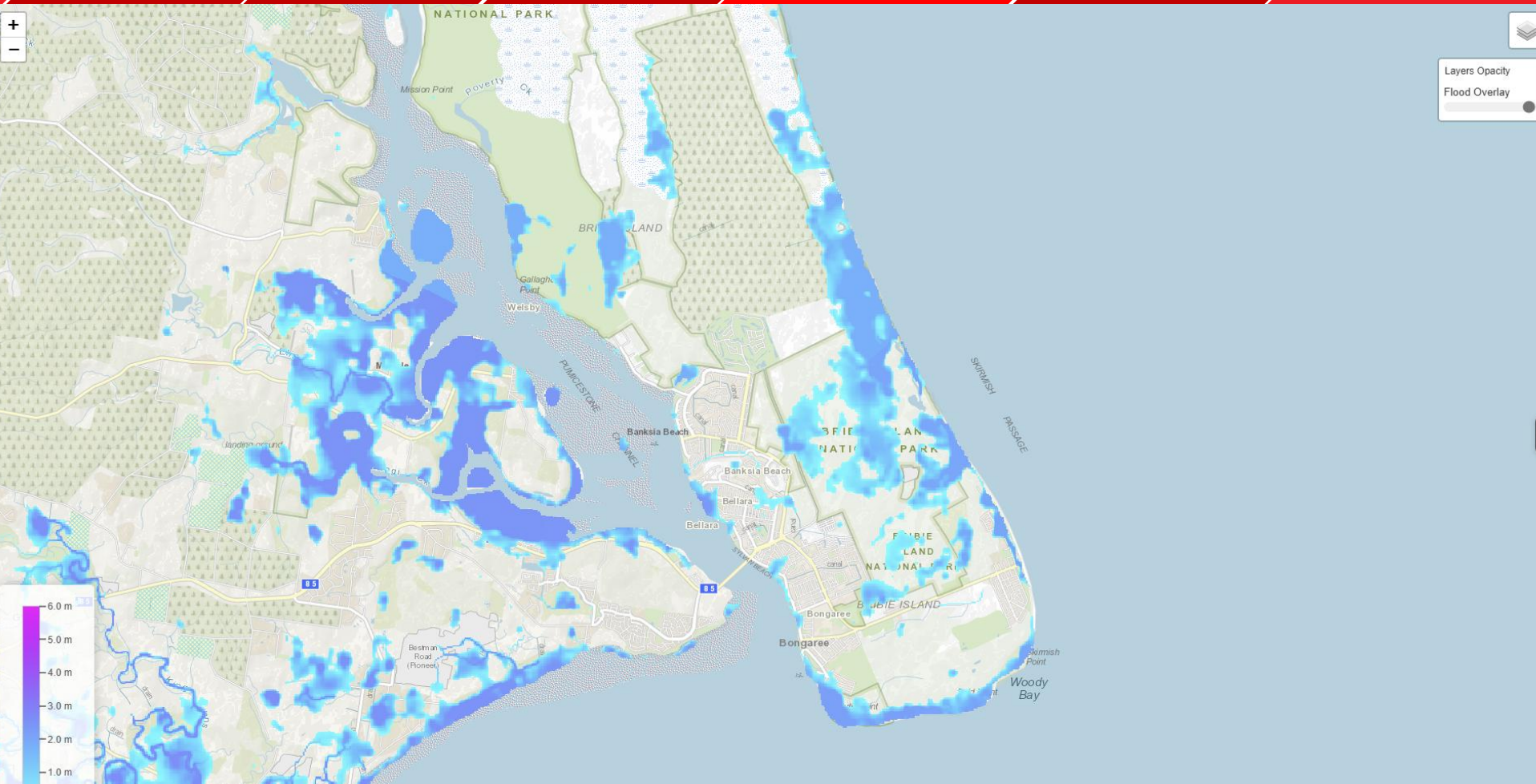
# Central pressure patterns: Density of Distribution (m/s) – Landfall QLD TC, 1908-2024- No T Lows



## Tropical Cyclone Alfred 22U

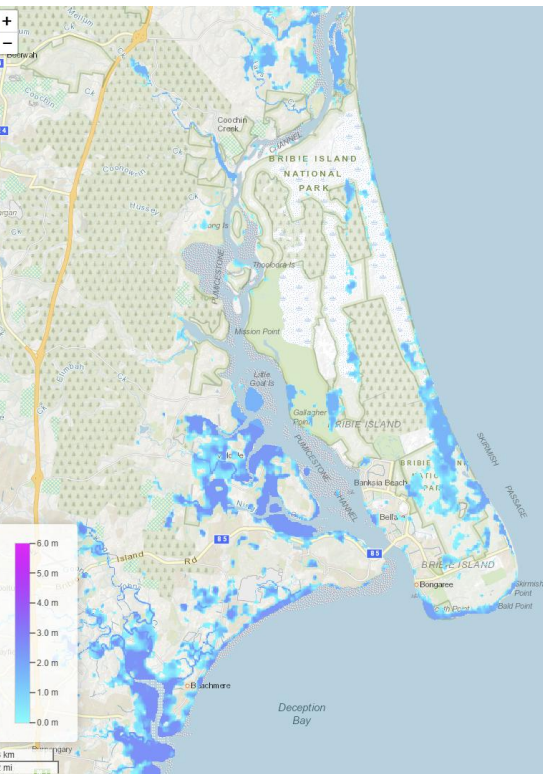
Issued at 12:07 pm AEST Friday 7 March 2025. Refer to latest Tropical Cyclone Advice.



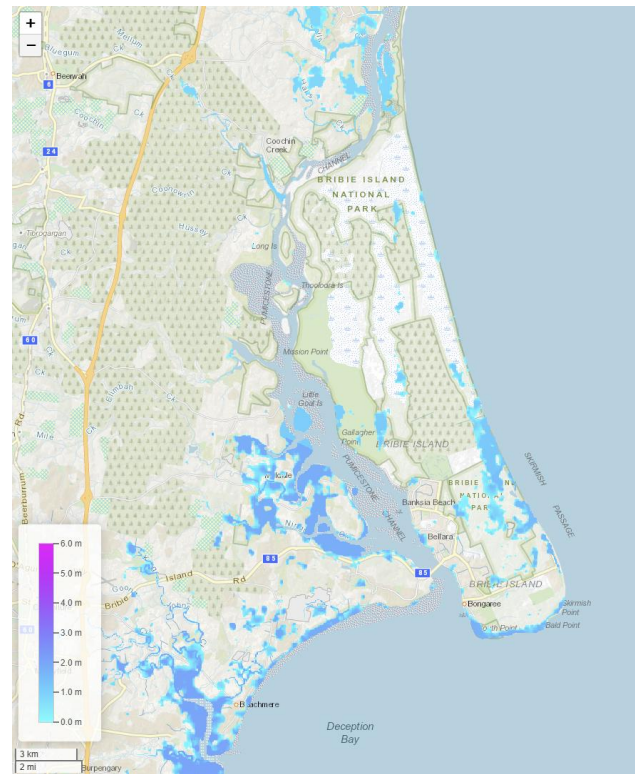




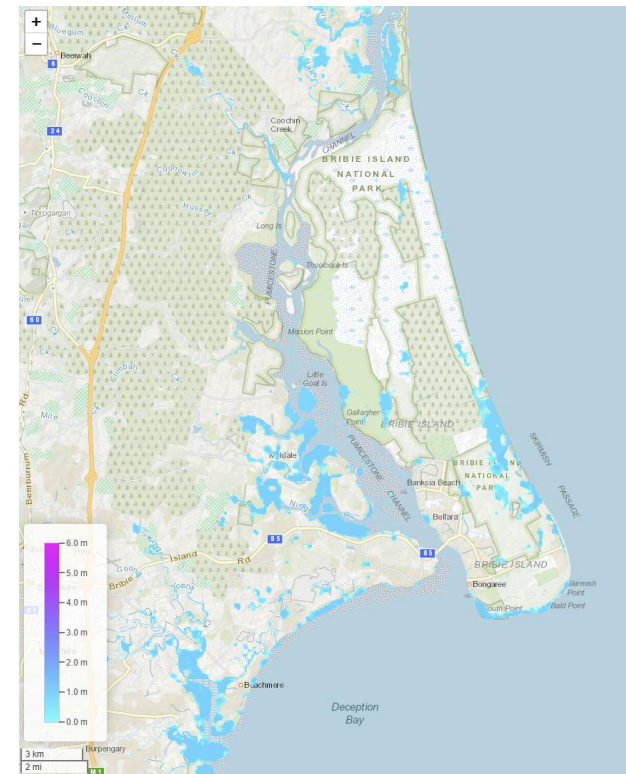
### Landfall between Noosa and Beachmere at HAT



### Landfall between Beachmere and Courant Island at HAT



### Landfall between Courant Island to Coolangatta at HAT



## TC Debbie: Stormtide inundation layer vs. Debris lines (5m resolution)

