



### ESSL events in 2020 online

Because of the continuing COVID-19 situation, ESSL has decided to carry out **all its events in 2020 online**. ESSL has collected experience with organizing such events and has received mostly positive feedback.

However, we aim to organize events on site in Wiener Neustadt in 2021 as soon as the virus situation allows it. We are looking forward to welcoming participants personally to our expanded facilities.



New ESSL facilities

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## ESSL events in autumn and winter 2020

*Several courses are planned:*

**Aviation Forecasting of Severe Convection by Dr. Tomáš Púčik (ESSL/ESTOFEX) in September and October**

The courses will translate leading-edge science and forecasting concepts into the practical forecasting needs for aviation meteorology and each day will consist of a morning lecture and of a practical afternoon exercise.

More information about the content of the course and the daily schedule can be found [here](#).

This year a **NEW** course on [Optimal Use of Satellite Data in Forecasting Severe Convection](#) will take place in cooperation with [EUMETSAT](#).

Course will consist of 4 days (Monday – Thursday) with morning lectures and afternoon exercises.

Also a **NEW** workshop that ESSL offers is [Convective Storm Risk](#) in November.

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Check out the full [ESSL Event Calendar](#)

Date(s)	Event (click on the respective link for more information)	
21 – 25 Sep 2020	<b>Online course: <a href="#">Aviation Forecasting of Severe Convection</a></b> by Dr. Tomáš Púčík (ESSL/ESTOFEX)	Early bird fee until 30 April 2020.
19 – 23 Oct 2020	<b>Extra Online course : Aviation Forecasting of Severe Convection</b> by Dr. Tomáš Púčík (ESSL/ESTOFEX)	Early bird fee until 30 June 2020.
2 – 6 Nov 2020	<b>Course: Flash Flood Forecasting</b> This course has been cancelled due to the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic	
16 – 19 Nov 2020	<b>Online Course: Optimal Use of Satellite Data in Forecasting Severe Convection</b> by ESSL and EUMETSAT. <b>NEW!</b>	Early bird fee until 30 June 2020.
24 – 26 Nov 2020	<b>Online Workshop: Convective Storm Risk</b> by ESSL staff and expert guests. <b>NEW!</b>	
6 – 10 Sep 2021	<b>EMS Annual Meeting: European Conference for Applied Meteorology and Climatology</b> co-sponsored by ESSL, in Barcelona, Spain	
8 – 12 November 2021	<b>ECSS2021 – 11th European Conference on Severe Storms</b> in Bucharest, Romania	

Unsure which course to attend? [Try our online quiz!](#)

For further information about the registration for these events, please contact us at: [events@essl.org](mailto:events@essl.org)

Or approach us for [tailored trainings or forecaster training on-the-job](#).



## ESSL General Assembly 2020

Members will soon receive their formal invitation to the upcoming General Assembly of ESSL. The GA, which was originally planned as a side meeting during the EMS Annual Meeting ([cancelled, in view of all uncertainties concerning the spread of COVID-19, travelling limitations, social distancing, etc.](#)), will be held online in the

beginning of October.

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### **We have a new team member – ESSL Research Associate Francesco Battaglioli**

We asked Francesco to introduce himself and briefly describe his role in ESSL and the project he will work on:



“My name is **Francesco Battaglioli**, I am 22 years old and I come from Genoa, Italy. I have recently graduated from the University of Reading (UK) obtaining a Master’s degree in Meteorology and Climate with a year abroad at The University of Oklahoma (US). During the course of my studies, I became involved in several research projects which focused on environments supportive for severe thunderstorms and, more specifically, on High Shear - Low Instability severe weather. Thanks to the successful outcomes of the research projects I collaborated on, I had the chance to attend several international conferences and to receive awards. My first research project (“A Climatology of High-Shear Low CAPE Environments Across Europe and the US”) realised at The University of Oklahoma, was presented at the 10th European Conference on Severe Storms (ECSS) and in occasion of the 100th Annual Meeting of the American Meteorological Society (AMS). For my thesis at The University of Reading,

I collaborated with the ESSL on another project (“Future Trends in the Occurrence of Environments Supportive for Severe Thunderstorms with a Focus on High Shear - Low CAPE Conditions”) which has recently been awarded the 2020 Met Office Best Dissertation Award and is planned to be published in the following months.

Having joined **ESTOFEX** as Test Forecaster back in 2018 and attended several ESSL courses such as the most recent [Testbed](#), I have always been interested in the activities of the Laboratory and wanted to become part of it. The Research Associate position that I will be taking up at the ESSL represents a great opportunity to begin a career as a severe weather researcher, I am really excited about it. During the next three years, I will be based at The Free University of Berlin and will be pursuing a PhD working on a project entitled “Convective Hazard Evolution Under Climate Change (CHECC)”, part of the ClimXtreme research group and funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). The project will be implementing the Additive Regression Convective Hazard Models (AR-CHaMo) that have previously been developed at the ESSL by using newer reanalysis datasets with higher spatial and temporal resolution such as ERA5, COSMO-REA6 and MERRA2. The added resolution is expected to better resolve the conditions that give rise to convective storms and hence to improved statistical models. More improvement is expected from additional observational data retrieved from media archives enhancing the severe weather database used for training the models. The project will use these models to investigate whether significant trends in modelled hazard occurrence can be detected both in the past and in future climate projections across different regions such as Europe and North

America. The project will also study which part of these trends can be attributable to changes in tropospheric flow patterns, by assessing the impacts of any detected changes on the underlying physical drivers of convective events.”



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