The RAOB Program: and the SHERB Index

SHERB: Severe Hazards in Environments with Reduced Buoyancy.

SHERB is an experimental, normalized composite parameter, which is intended to identify the potential for significant damaging winds and tornadoes in High-Sheer, Low-CAPE (HSLC) environments typical of the southeast U.S. cool season.

Source information can be found on the NC State University's "NCSU home page for HSLC and SHERB information" page ...
https://sites.google.com/ncsu.edu/mdparker/hslc#h.p_W76UVFl4hzKr

There are 2 variations of the SHRED Index: SHERBS3 and SHERBE.

SHERBS3. By default, RAOB calculates the SHERBS3 value, which uses the 0-3 km bulk shear value.

SHERBE. If RAOB's "Effective Storm Relative Helicity (ESRH)" data processing option is used, RAOB calculates the SHERBE value, which uses the "Effective" shear layer. RAOB's configuration panel showing the ESRH layer option is seen below. When used, the ESRH option also affects the EHI, STP, and SCP composite parameters.