

Welcome to the NWS Spokane Spotter Training for the Inland NW – Fall 2020.

<u>This is a Live Virtual Class</u>

- ▶ Voice in Computer- no phone needed headphones helpful
- All are in listen mode
- This will be interactive class. If you have a question?
 - Chat it in the Question box
 - Raise your hand and I can unmute you to talk to all
- Time planned for poll quizzes & questions throughout the training
- Handouts are available to view, download and print
- A longer time for Q & A will be offered at the end





New to GoToWebinar? Here's the basics



the Menu bar

- Audio tests your volume
- Attendees all in attendance
- Poll answer poll questions
- Questions type in a question for the speaker to answer

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- Handouts download & print
- Chat speaker's comments
- Click on the Hand to raise
- Click orange arrow to collapse window

The poll and questions options will be used the most. Some folks were confused on how to access it. Handouts has the spotter checklist and wind scale already attached. The hand to raise should pop up below the pencil tool. It can be used to get your attention.



Agenda



First and foremost, to our current weather spotters – A big thank you. We appreciate your service, your hard work and your reports. You are the eyes and ears of the NWS. According to our records, we have over 1200 weather spotters registered across the Inland NW, although active membership is just a fraction of that.



To those new to the program, weather spotters are weather enthusiasts who volunteer their time to report severe or hazardous weather. They can simply call a phone number or report online. So if you are interested, stay tuned.



To those new to the program, CoCoRaHS observers volunteer to report precipitation. If interested, stay tuned.

National Weather Service (NWS)

- Part of the Federal Government Dept of Commerce
- Responsible for all weather/water Watches & Warnings
- 126 offices across the country
- Works with local agencies
- Observe & Forecast
- "Behind the Scenes"
- Decision Support
- Preparedness & Education





National Weather Service Spokane, WA

More on the National Weather Service



More on the NWS Spokane



Forecast area of responsibility and main weather concerns changes with the season



Counties vs zones



The zones are dependent on the climate areas. Terrain makes all the difference with the weather from the west side vs. the east side of the Cascades as you can see in the average annual precipitation



The NWS uses various tools to observe, forecast and warning on impending severe weather – including weather balloons, satellites and radar.

Weather Satellites – Many Channels



Geostationary weather satellites are commonly used. These satellites orbit above the earth and take images of the atmosphere. They offer many channels – include visible, infra-red and water vapor



Stats on satellites. GOES 17 is now GOES west, launched in 2018. It has high resolution images.



The NWS Spokane does launch weather balloons, and has done so for almost 80 years. It's done twice a day everyday.



Here's more stats on radiosondes

Doppler Weather Radar

Painting of the dome

Size of Dish – 30 ft diameter



Weather radars aid in the identification of precipitation and severe weather.

How the Weather Radar works

- Radar sends a radio signal pulse
- Listens for a return signal
- ► Rotates 360 degrees = "slice"
- Multiple slices at higher elevations
- ► Completes a "volume scan" 4-8 min





How they work.



Limitations include beam blockage by terrain and undercutting distant storms.

Surface Observations & Web Cams



Automated weather sensors give frequent reports of temperature, moisture, winds, pressure and cloud cover. Many partner agencies have them as well, including DOT and Forest service. Yet they have limitations as well. A network of web cams is also very useful, especially along heavily traveled highways.



NWS has a network of supercomputers, used to ingest the various weather data and run forecast models. High resolution weather models can give new output every 1-6 hours.



Yet, despite all of the increase in technology, we still need weather spotters. Due to limitations in radar, satellites and observations, there are holes that need to be filled. Ground truth is needed since what we see on satellite or radar, may not be reaching the ground. The goal is to maximize warnings and lead times to product the public. So let's learn more....

#2 Poll Question





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Here's the weather spotter checklist designed for the hazards across the Inland NW.



Easiest way to report by phone

How Spotters Report – Just as easy Online Reports

www.weather.gov/Spokane



Just as easy - online



We are active on social media. A great way to share reports. Currently FB is locked out, but hope to revive it soon.



Send any pictures to our office email account.

What's in a Spotter Report

• Specifics...Tell us the story!

- Who...What...and Where Spotter ID & Location
- When the event began and/or ended
- Estimate of wind speed and/or hail size
- Damage and injury reports
- If unsure report your uncertainty
- Include reports while traveling & any delayed or second hand reports

National Weather Service - Spokane, WA

www.weather.gov/Spoka



What is in a spotter report?

Spotter Report

This is John Ceesall, Spotter Spokane 85 calling from my home on the South Hill.There is currently a heavy snow falling with about 2" on the ground. It began about 30 minutes ago.



www.weather.gov/Spokane

A good spotter report

Spok



Another good spotter report



A spotter report that needs improvement – remember to give your location, what you're reporting and when.

Keep in Mind – We may contact you

- As a registered weather spotter, you share your phone number with the NWS.
- If we see severe or hazardous weather near your location....
- We'll likely call and get information on what weather you are experiencing (ground truth) – especially <u>SNOW REPORTS</u>



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www.weather.gov/Spokane



Emails are Important It's important to keep emails current. You can receive notifications on:	
 An upcoming WIDESPREAD Severe Weather Risk or Winter Storm event. Quarterly newsletter and upcoming training opportunities. 	
VOUR NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE SPOKANE QUARTERLY REPORT	
Ime weather watcher of the Inland Northwest www.weather.gov/Spokane National Weather Service Spokane, WA	

Emails are very important. It's a good way to share data.

#3 Poll Question






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Snow reports are the most common in the cold season.



Blizzards are winter storms will a well defined criteria.



Mixed precipitation includes freezing rain, sleet or changing precipitation.



Strong damaging winds.

	-	Beaufo	rt Wind (Chart – Es	timating Winds Speeds
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weather station?	2	47	4	Lighthese	Wind felt on exposed skin. Leaves natile.
	3	8-02	: U :	Gende brotze	Leaves and studio twigs in constant motion.
NOT TO WORTY	4	13-18	15	Maderate brozze	Durr and have paper in raised. Small branches begin to more.
Use the	5	19-24	11	Field Intel®	Smiler tes son
Beaufort Wind	6	25-31	27	Strong becare	Large handhes in motion. Whisfing head in overhead wares. Unifiedia use becames difficult.
Chart to estimate	Ť	32-38	35	Nex pla	While uses in mation. Some difficulty when walking new the wind
wind speeds	8	39-46	42	64	Tweys broken from trans. Cars next or read
	9	47-54	50	Severe gale	Light structure damage.
	10	55-63	60	Storm	Trees aprooted, Considerable structural damage.
National Weather Service Spokane WA	n	64-73	70	Violent storm	Widespread structural damage.

Beaufort Wind scale

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We describe rain as either showery or stratiform. Showery rain some with thunderstorms. Stratiform is a long duration rain. Both can lead to flooding if too much rain falls at one time.

Flooding and Ice Jams

Rising water on rivers, streams & low lying areas



Flooding can be a concern in the cold season when the ground is frozen and there is rain with rapid snow melt. Ice jams occur when ice breaks up on rivers and streams that were once frozen.



Too much rain can cause mud slides and debris flows. Areas most susceptible are steep slopes or burn scars.

#4 Poll Question





Typical Winter Storm Scenarios

- Cold air in place over the Inland Northwest, especially in the valleys
- Warm Pacific Air rides
 over the cold air
- Precipitation begins as snow, occasionally changes to rain with possible freezing rain







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The Vertical Temperature Profile is Critical!



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www.weather.gov/Spokane





Atmospheric Rivers bring mild and wet weather to the region as plume of abundance atmospheric moisture.

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Many atmospheric river events lead to flooding and landslides.

Small Scale Unstable Low

- Form Behind Strong Cold Fronts
- Not well forecast by models
- Potential for ~1 ft of snow in a short time
- Spotter play a BIG role with reports



Cold unstable airmasses can lead to snow squalls and intense snow showers.

Thunderstorm Hazards

Occur in Every Season



Thunderstorms Ingredients



The three ingredients for thunderstorms.

- Moisture most notably in the lower levels of the atmosphere
- Instability ability of air to accelerate up when pushed
 - Lift Mechanism the "Push" that triggers the lift

er.gov/Spoka





The three stages in thunderstorm development



From this thunderstorm image, can you tell the difference between the updraft and downdraft?



What makes a thunderstorm severe? It's the hail and wind. Same standards nationwide.

#5 Poll Question





Local Severe Weather Climatology



Here's a list of all the severe weather reports across the Inland NW since 1950.



Here's a break down of severe weather by month. Notice the trends.



Yes – we see supercells in our region. They are rotating storms.



Here's another image of supercell and the tell-tale signs. Flanking line in the updraft region. Overshooting top looking like cauliflower head. The anvil shield of the cumulonimbus.



Some clouds seen in our region. Most common winter clouds are stratus clouds. Fair weather cumulus are common as well.



Funnel clouds are not the same as a tornado



Graupel showers are experienced in the late winter and spring. They are made up of snow pellets or snow encased in ice and look like Styrofoam balls. Hail is made up of layers of ice in showers or thunderstorms. Sleet is formed from rain drops freezing into balls of ice and not necessarily from convective clouds.



Strong winds and dry conditions can kick up dust and dirt and make it airborne, reducing visibilities. These can be called haboobs. Recently we've experienced blowing dust on I-90 just this month from strong winds.



Lightning comes with each thunderstorm and can be hazardous if you are caught in the storm. Research has shown the more frequent the lightning strikes, the stronger the storm.



Please remember to be safe while being a weather spotter.



SPC coordinates with the local offices on spreading the word on severe thunderstorms. Based on confidence and timing, different products are issued. They include: Outlooks, Watches, Warnings and Advisories.



These are the types of weather warnings issues the NWS. Those in orange are short fused warnings – lasting minutes to an hour or two. Those in blue are long fused warnings – issues for hours to a day or so.

#6 Poll Question







Stay informed with NOAA weather radio for current warnings and forecasts. These work well when a transmitter is close by and can alert when a short fused warning is issued for your location.



NWS web page is great way to stay informed online. There is a map that highlights the current weather products out for the region. Plus the map is clickable to get an individual forecast for your area.


You can stay informed on your phone. Just go to mobile.weather.gov, request your location and add to homescreen.



Your phone can pick up Wireless Emergency Alerts for several extreme weather warnings.



We covered much of what is needed to be a weather spotter. Now we will discuss other ways to get involved.



Join the Community Collaborative Rain Hail and Snow Network.

Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network



Cocorahs – measuring precipitation plus there is a great map to display the reports for the entire country.



Rain measurements are quite straight forward. You will need a standard 4" rain gauge that you can get online. Then read it & report daily, even report zeros.

Snow Measurements

- Snowfall: New snow in tenths of an inch
- Snow water equivalent (SWE): Melted snow
- Snow depth: Total of new & old snow on the ground







Snow measurements get a bit more involved. This includes: snowfall, melted down snow in the gauge and snow depth (total snow on the ground). There are great videos available on the cocorahs web site to assist you.

Citizen Weather Observers Program CWOP



www.wxqa.com Have a weather station

- Have a weather station and want to share data online
- Has a PC and Internet access
- Register Online & Receive a weather station ID

Nalional Weather Service - Spokalle, WA

If you have a weather station and can hook it up online, consider joining the CWOP program. It's a great way of sharing weather data from your location.



Here is what the CWOP web page looks like to get details.



As you can see there are different programs, at different levels and they are all useful to the NWS





La Nina conditions continue and are likely (85% chance) to continue through the Winter 2020-2021

La Nina is associated with cooler and wetter than average conditions in the Inland NW.

Sea Surface Temperatures

La Nina is associated with cooler than normal sea surface temperatures along the equator in the central Pacific Ocean.



These cooler than normal SSTs conditions have been developing for about the last 6 months.



The climate models are leaning toward La Nina conditions.



Winter temperature outlook



Winter precipitation outlook



Seasonal drought outlook



Local studies have shown a greater probability of snow during La Nina winters.

Spokane Snow by ENSO Pattern



Here is a comparison of winter seasonal snowfall compared to Neutral years, El Nino years and La Nina yearas.

Spokane La Nina Snowfall by season



But keep in mind, not every La Nina season experiences above normal snowfall.



Here's a list of river basins that experience flooding during La Nina years.







Here are some events from past La Nina years.



Here are some events from past La Nina years.

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Here are some events from past La Nina years.



Any questions? Here's my email if you would like to contact me. Thank you!



You will receive a Spotter Certificate in the next 1-2 weeks.

Remember

NWS + Weather Spotters = Saved Lives

1-800-483-4532

Thank You!

al Weather Service - Spokane, WA

www.weather.gov/Spokar