

Alaska Weather Spotter Training



Weather Forecast Office Anchorage







Fairbanks

• Weather Forecast Office

Palmer

• National Tsunami Warning Center

Anchorage

- NWS Alaska Region Headquarters
- Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center
- Alaska Aviation Weather Unit & Volcanic Ash Advisory Center
- Weather Forecast Office

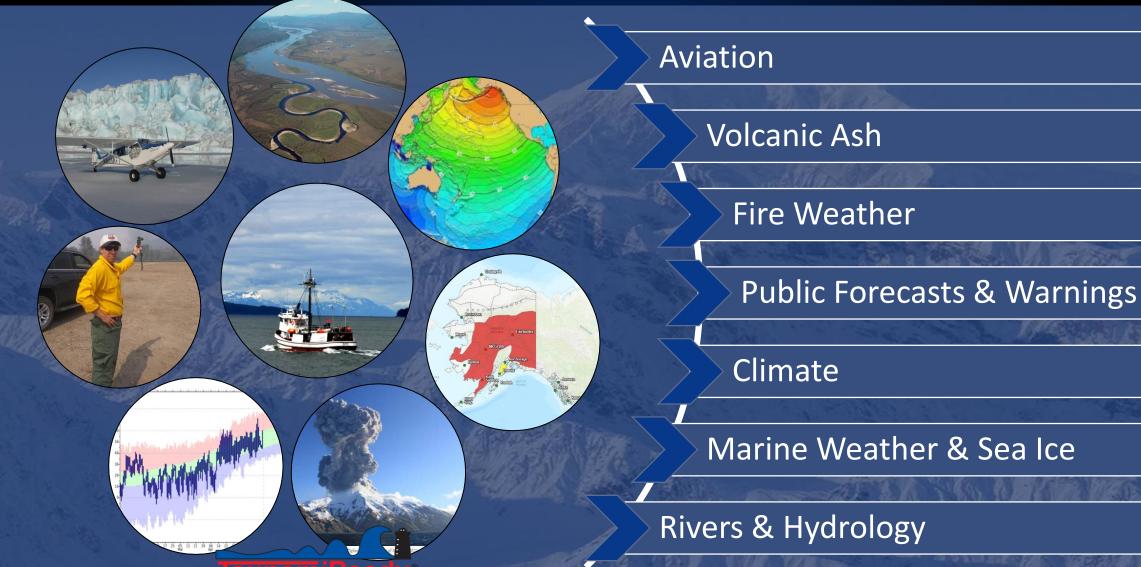
Juneau

• Weather Forecast Office



NWS Anchorage Programs



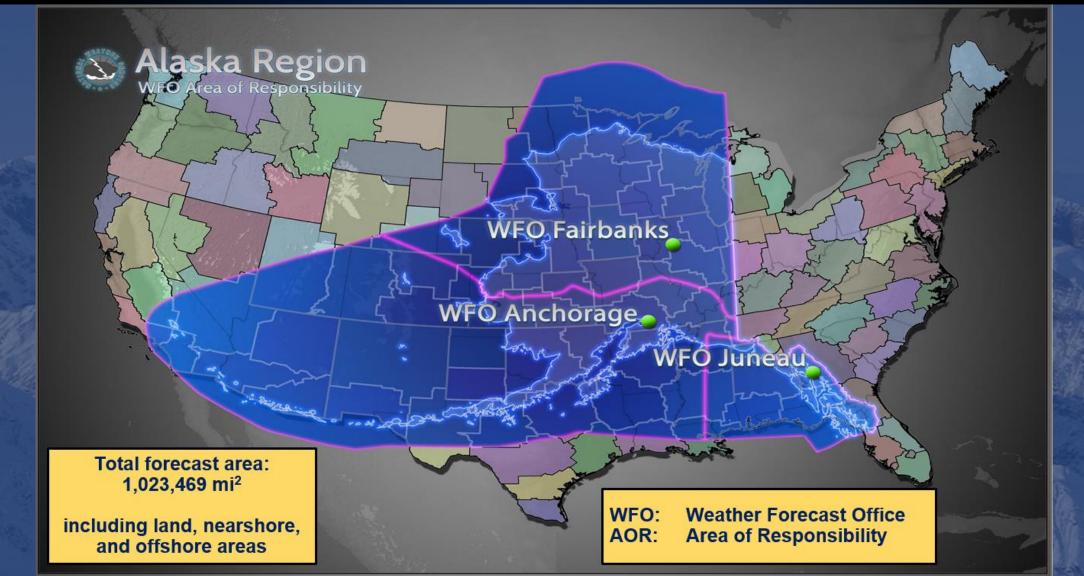


What is a National Weather Service Weather Spotter?

A trained citizen who reports hazardous weather and any impacts being observed within their community.

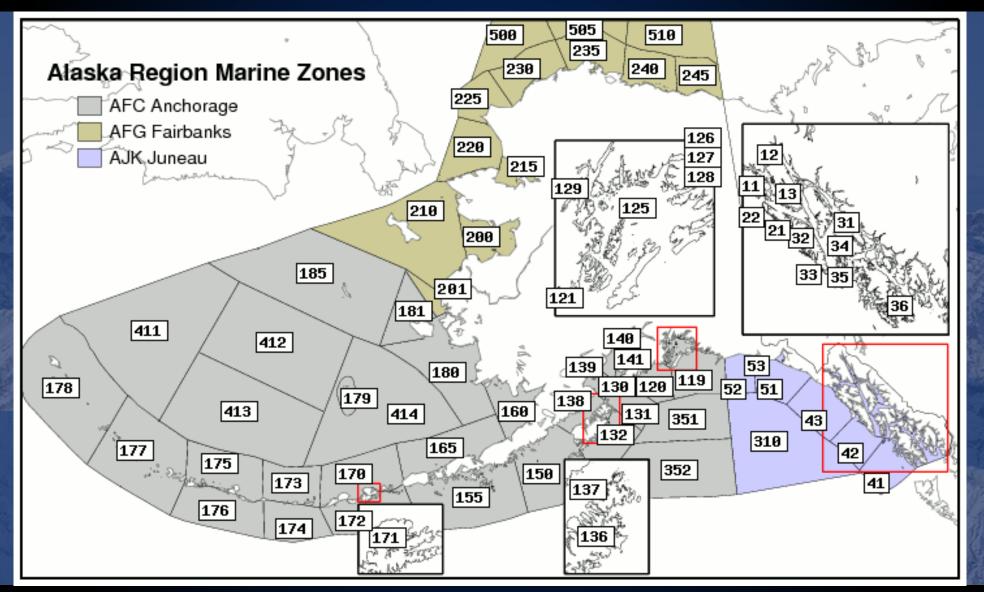








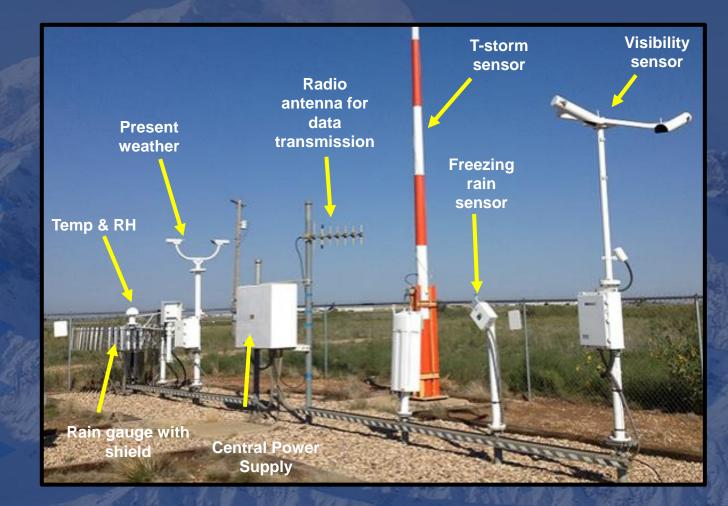








Automated weather observations can't detect everything!



What about...

...ice accumulation?

...snow accumulation?

...hail? ...waterspouts?

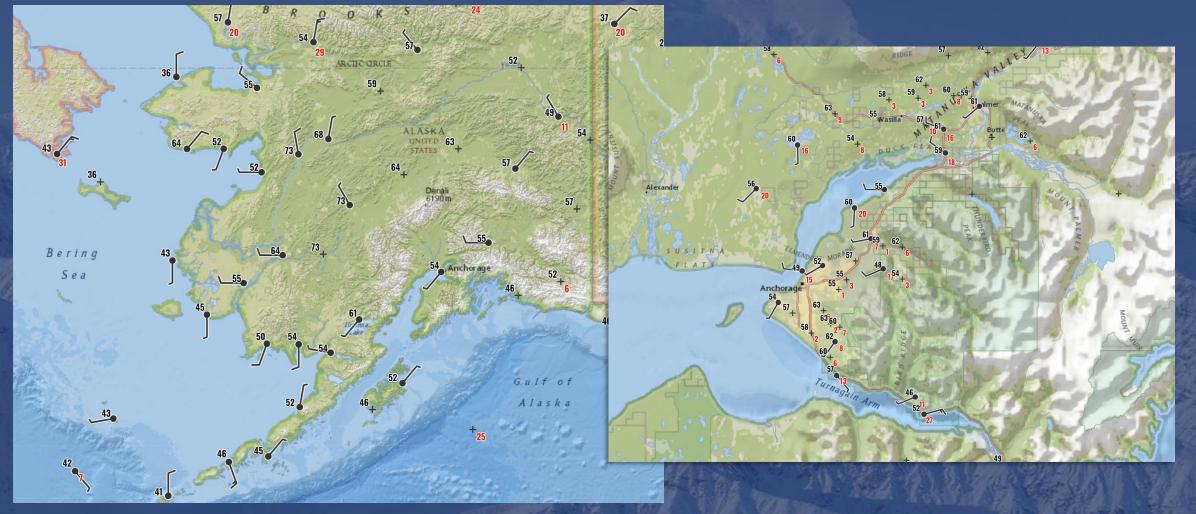
...tornadoes?

...weather related damages?





Surface observations are few and far in between

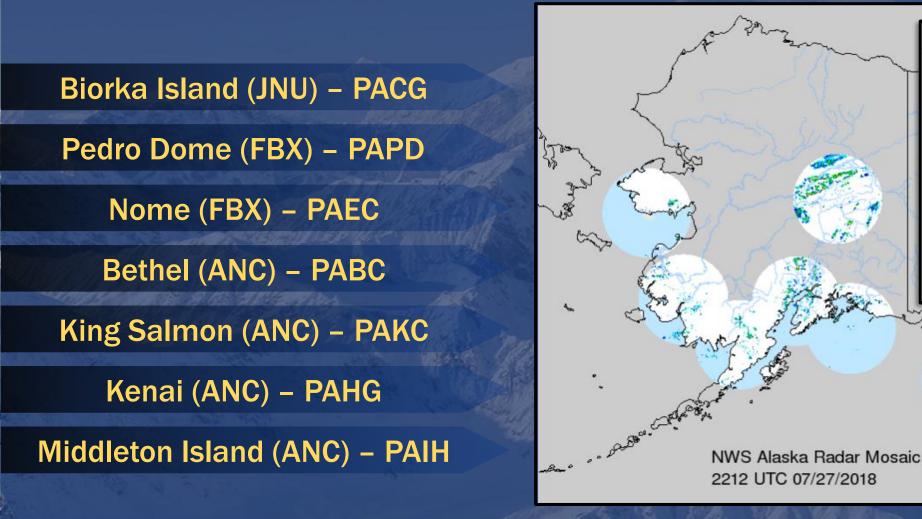






NEXRAD COVERAGE BELOW 10,000 FEET AGL

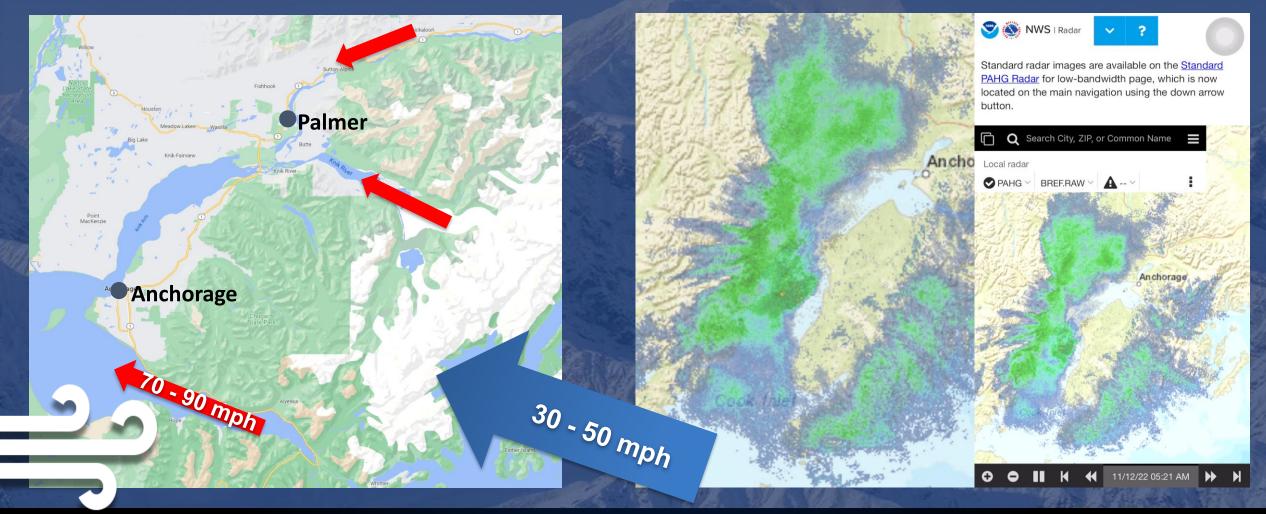
Only 7 radars in the entire state!







Our terrain creates unique forecast challenges





A

spotter should

NEVER

put themselves in harm's way-

Weather Spotter Safety



The spotter's personal safety is the primary objective of every spotter.

Always obey federal, state, and local laws and directives from public safety officials.



Never attempt to walk or drive over obstructions (e.g., flooded roadways, downed power lines)

Be aware of objects that have the potential to fall or be blown over due to severe weather.



Types of Weather to Report







Types of Weather to Report: Snow



Impacts:

- Poor driving conditions
- Avalanches
- Roof collapse

How to Measure Snow

NDAA,

NOAA

Be sure it is located

away from trees, buildings, fences, etc.

Meteorologist measuring

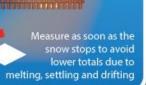
snowfall on our snow-board at the NWS Anchorage

Six Basic Steps for Properly

Accurate and timely snowfall measurements are extremely important to your National Weather Service office, your community, local media, and many others. Here are the six steps you need to know for measuring snow:









Planning





How to Measure Snow

NWS meteorologist clearing snow table after a measurement



Measure and record to the nearest tenth of an inch. (e.g., 1.2") Measurements should be taken: • Every 12 hours • Anytime it stops • End of the storm is very helpful! Remember to clear off the snowboard after each measurement Reporting an estimate is okay!



How to Measure Snow

> No snow board?

Sample several locations in your yard and take an average.

Drifts?

If winds are causing drifting snow, do not average within the drifts. Take measurements in as uniform of snow depth as possible.



Snow drifts in Saint Paul, Alaska. Do not average in drifts like this. Photo courtesy of Kelly Harris



How to Report: Snow



* Time it started* Duration event

* Still falling?

* Amount of snow since the beginning of the storm

* Measured or estimated

* Light, moderate, heavy rates

* Visibility

*

Report location



JIII'

* We always love to see photos!



When to report: Snow





* We like any reports! If it's impacting your community or roads, we'd like to know about it.

* Heavy snow falling: Giving us reports during the storm could help us determine if an advisory or warning is needed.

* At the end of the storm helps us see who had the heaviest/lightest amounts, cut off locations, and future forecasts.



Actions to Take: Snow



Going Outdoors

- Dress in layers for cold temperatures
- Don't overexert yourself when shoveling snow

Traveling

- Slow down and take caution while driving
- Leave extra space between vehicles
- Pack a vehicle preparedness kit
- Keep windows and head/taillights clear of snow



Types of Weather to Report: Freezing Rain



Impacts:

- Slick roads cause accidentsSchool closures
- Downed trees & powerlines



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What is Freezing Rain?

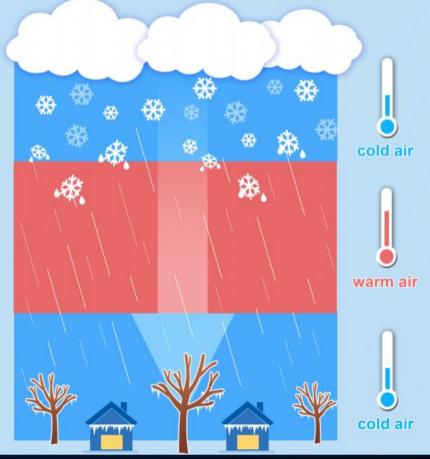


Freezing rain is liquid precipitation that freezes on contact with cold surfaces as it enters a shallow layer of temperatures at or below 32°F near the surface. This creates a dangerous coating of ice on roads, walkways, trees and power lines.

Precipitation in the atmosphere starts off frozen as snow.

Snowflakes melt as they fall through warm air.

Droplets freeze as they enter a shallow layer of air at or below 32°F near the surface.





Precipitation Type



The difference depends on the thickness of warm and cold layers.

Ice Pellets occur by the same general process as freezing rain Sleet – clear Graupel – white

Rain

Freezing Rain

Frozen precipitation Melts and reaches the ground as rain. Frozen precipitation melts in warm air. Rain falls and freezes on cold surfaces.

Sleet

Frozen precipitation melts in shallow warm air. Then refreezes into sleet before reaching the surface.

Snow

Snow falls through cold air and reaches the surface



How to Report: Freezing Rain



* Time it started

- * Duration event
- * Still falling?



*An estimate of the ice thickness.

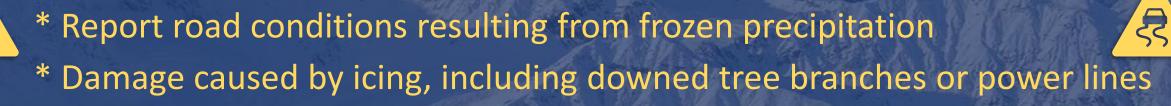
*Use a ruler and average the ice thickness from the surface of a branch

Report location



* We always welcome photos!

Photos courtesy of Neil Stuart – NWS Albany, NY





Actions to Take: Freezing Rain

- Check local weather conditions.

Drive with extreme caution.

Even 4-wheel drive vehicles will have difficulty on icy roads. Try to avoid overpasses and bridges *if possible*.

If the pavement is slick, start slowly and brake early & gently.



Types of Weather to Report: High Winds

/<u>Impacts</u>

- Airport closures
- Overturned aircraft
- Power outages

- Flying debris
- Uprooted trees
- Property damage

Uprooted Tree at Bowman Elementary



How to Report: High Winds

Report high winds, especially if they are damaging trees or property

Report the location and type of wind damage. This still helps us to estimate the wind speeds

Tree downed in Ketchikan Courtesy: KRBD FM Rainbird Community Radio

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Weather.gov/Juneau



How to Report: High Winds



Estimating Wind Speeds

- 32-38 mph = Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt walking against wind.
- 25-31 mph = Large branches in motion; whistling heard in overhead wires; umbrellas used with difficulty.
- 19-24 mph = Small trees with leaves begin to sway.
- I3-18 mph = Raises dust and loose paper, small branches moved.
- 8-12 mph = Leaves and small twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag.
- 4-7 mph = Wind felt on face; leaves rustle, vanes moved by wind.
- I-3 mph = Direction of wind shown by smoke drift not by wind vanes.
- <1 mph = Calm, smoke rises vertically.

No.	>72 mph	= Hurricane Force: Trees snapped,
		extensive destruction.
	64-72 mph	= Large trees uprooted; widespread
		damage to structures.
	55-63 mph	= Small trees uprooted, structural
-		damage can occur.
	47-54 mph	= Branches snap; loose shingles re-
		moved; minor damage to sheds/barns.
	39-46 mph	= Twigs break; wind impedes walking;
		light objects (lawn furniture) tossed.

> Are branches snapped? How thick were the branches?
> Are any trees uprooted?
> Any structural damage? What kind?



Actions to Take: High Winds

Before

After



Secure, tie down, or put away loose items that could blow away



During
 Take shelter: avoid an area likely to be hit by fallen trees or power lines
 Use caution when driving: Keep distance from high profile vehicles such as tall trucks and buses



Stay clear of downed power lines - report to the police









Types of Weather to Report: Heavy Rain



Impacts:

- Flooding
- Reduced visibility
- Hydroplaning



How to Measure Heavy Rain



> A rain gauge is ideal!

Measure to the nearest hundredth of an inch (e.g., 0.75")

Indicate the duration of time the rain was falling: 15 min? an hour?





Actions to Take: Heavy Rain



\succ Stay out of areas **Do You Really Know** subject to flooding. How Deep the Water is? Dips, low spots, small creeks, 12 inches of fast-moving water can carry away a small car. canyons, washes, etc., can WHEN FLOODED become filled with water. **TURN AROUND** DON'T Culverts and drainage ditches DROWN can sweep you away. > Drive with extra distance between 18-24 inches of fast-moving water can carry away most large SUVs, vans and trucks. you and the vehicle 6 inches of fast-moving water can knock over and carry away an adult. in front of you

Turn Around Don't Drown



To Report: Flooding & River Ice



Impacts

Property damage
Flooding of nearby buildings
Washed out roads
Evacuations
Mudslides & landslides

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Break up along Kuskokwim at Birch Crossing, May 3, 2018



Types of Flooding



River Floods

Heavy Rainfall

Ice Jam Flooding

Snowmelt Flooding

Glacier Dammed Lakes

Flash Flooding

Elooding in Galena, Alaska



Ice Jam Flooding



Ice Jam Flooding

 Often occurs in spring during breakup season
 Can also occur in the fall freeze up season



Eagle, Alaska. May 17, 2013. Courtesy Ed Christensen



Snowmelt Flooding



Frozen ground reduces the amount of water from melting snow or rainfall that can seep into the ground

Snowmelt Flooding

Can happen anywhere more common in Northern Alaska (even with less snow) due to rapid warming



Snowmelt flood in Fairbanks in April, 2009



Flash Flooding

Caused by heavy or excessive rainfall in a short period, generally less than 6 hours.

- Raging, swift water flow from heavy rain that rip through riverbeds, urban streets, or canyons.
- Can occur within minutes or a few hours of rainfall
- Can occur without rain

for instance, after a dam has failed, or after a sudden release of water by a debris or ice jam.

Flash Flooding

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Flash flooding in Anchorage as a result of heavy rainfall in 2015. Courtesy ADN



What to Report: Severe Weather



Thunderstorm near Kwethluk, Alaska. Photo by Tyler Konig



What to Report: Severe Weather



When Thunder Roars Go Indoors

Report the largest size stone you see Compare to common objects

Dime/Penny	0.75 inches
Nickel	0.88 inches
Quarter	1.00 inches
Half Dollar	1.25 inches
Ping Pong Ball	1.50 inches
Golf Ball	1.75 inches
Hen Egg	2.00 inches
Tennis Ball	2.50 inches
Baseball	2.75 inches
Tea Cup	3.00 inches
Grapefruit	4.00 inches
Softball	4.50 inches



To learn more about thunderstorms and convective severe weather, check out the weather spotter field guides

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What to Report: Other Weather



Blowing Snow

Fog with visibility to ½ mile or less

Smoke or Blowing Dust

Any flooding & flash flooding

Funnel clouds, gustnadoes, waterspouts

Ashfall

Blizzard Conditions in Rural Iowa. Photo Courtesy of the Mahaska County EMA



Where do you get your forecast?





Alaska Weather Spotter Training: Weather Forecasting Office Anchorage

Getting NWS Information ✓ NWS Website ✓ NOAA Weather Radio ✓ Facebook ✓ Twitter @NWSAnchorage #AKwx ✓ YouTube ✓ Your local radio stations ✓ mobile.weather.gov • Not all apps use NWS forecasts

 All watches, warnings and advisories come from NWS







Watch, Warning, Advisories



Warning

Act now: Take shelter! Cancel or change your plans!

Advisory

Act now: be cautious. Be prepared in case things change.

Watch

Get ready now: Think about what you need to do to prepare. Will you change your plans? Do you need extra clothes, batteries, groceries? Where will you take shelter?



Watch, Warning, Advisories



WATCH



CUP CAKE WATCH

CUPCAKE WARNING

WATCH WARNING VS

Alaskan Relatable Version*



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S National Weather Service Fairbanks, AK

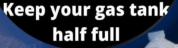


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Are you prepared?







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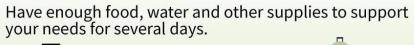
KEEP

CALM

AND

BE PREPARED





DON'T WAIT FOR THE NEXT DISASTER

MAKE YOUR EMERGENCY PLAN TODAY



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Prepare supplies for home, work, and vehicles. Emergencies can happen anywhere.







Ways to Report to Us!



907-266-5105

www.weather.gov/anchorage

Got pictures? @NWSAnchorage anchorage.weather@noaa.gov

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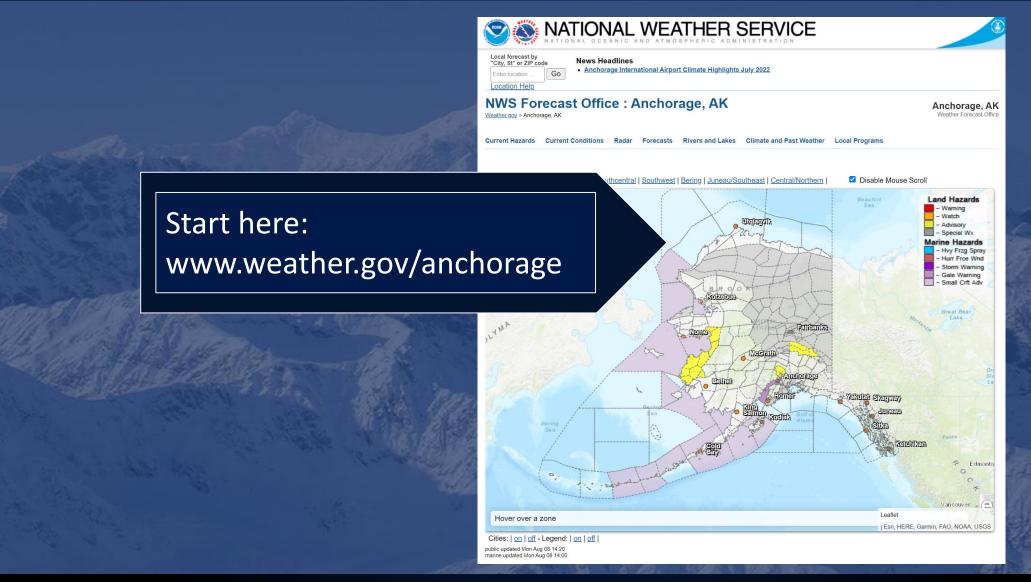
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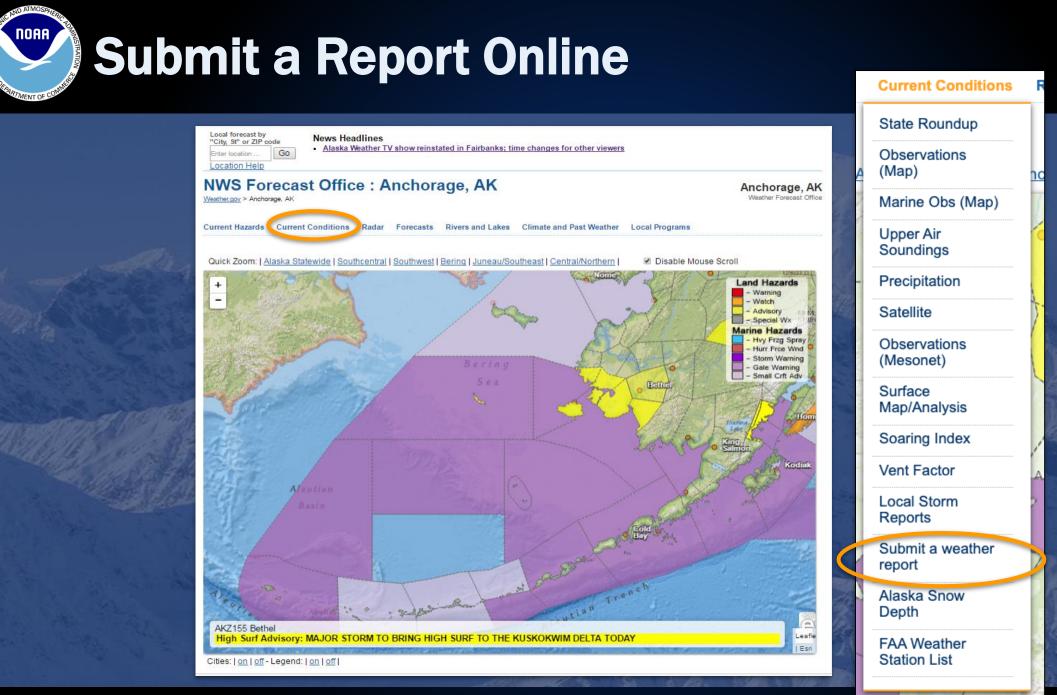
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Report to Us Online





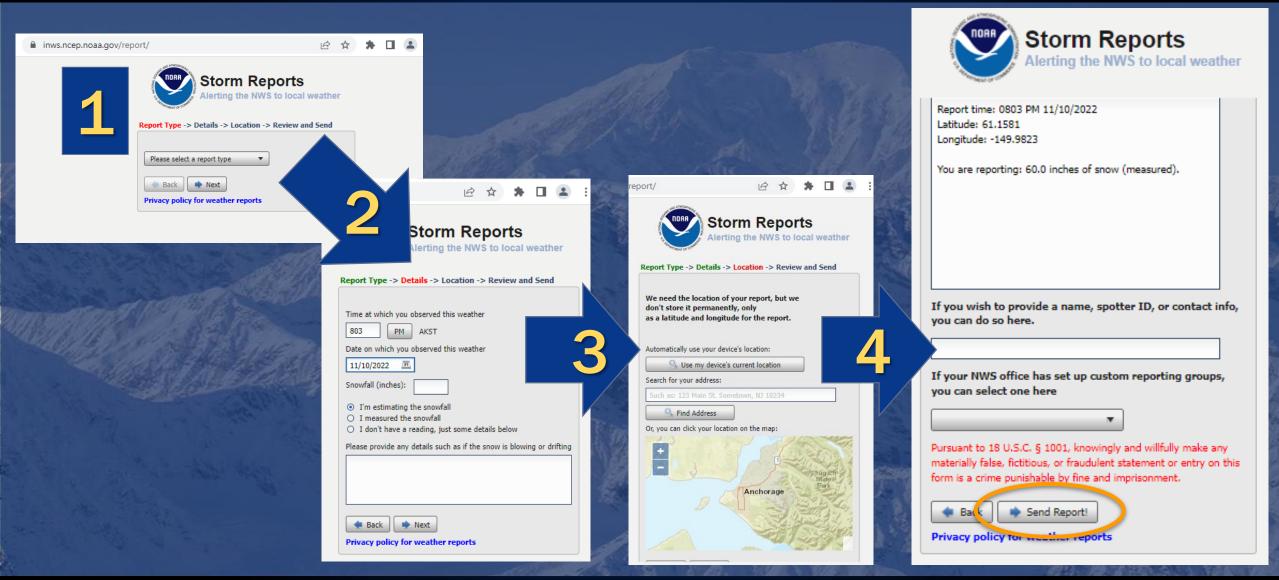






Submit a Report Online

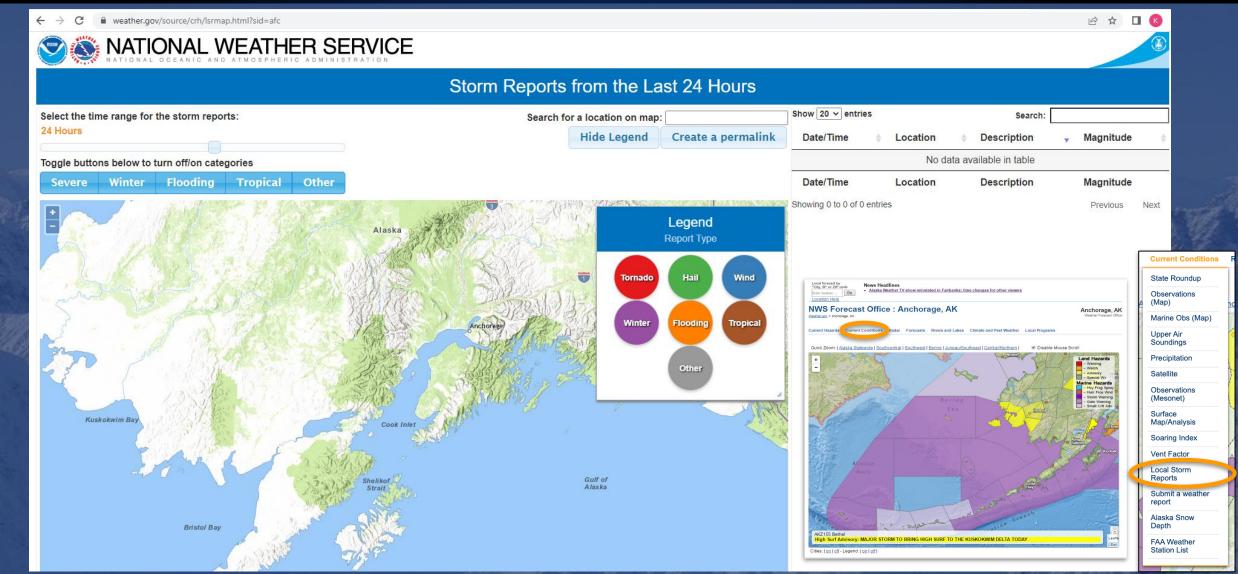






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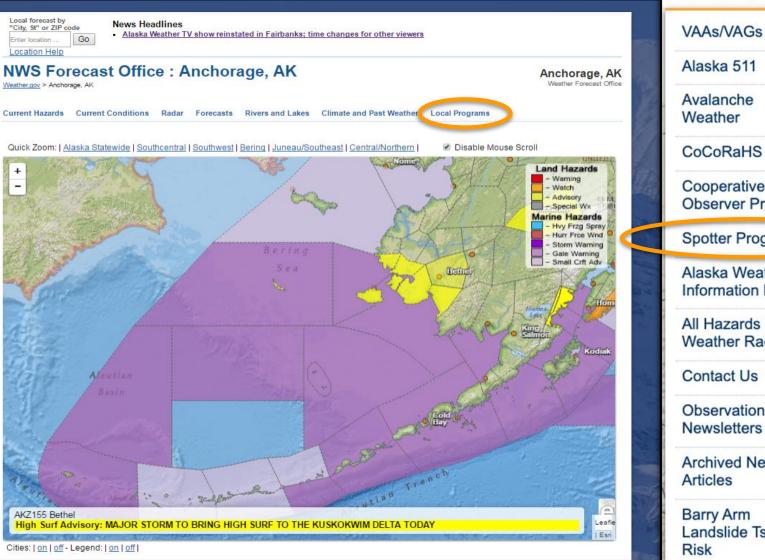


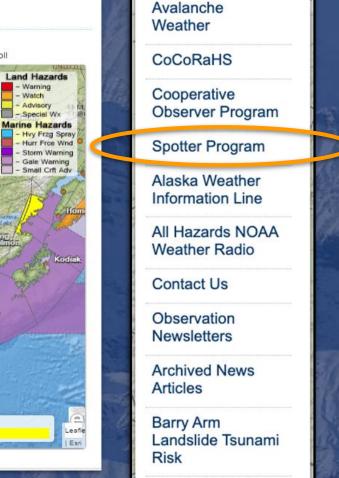
Weather Spotter Program

ND ATMOSP

NOAA

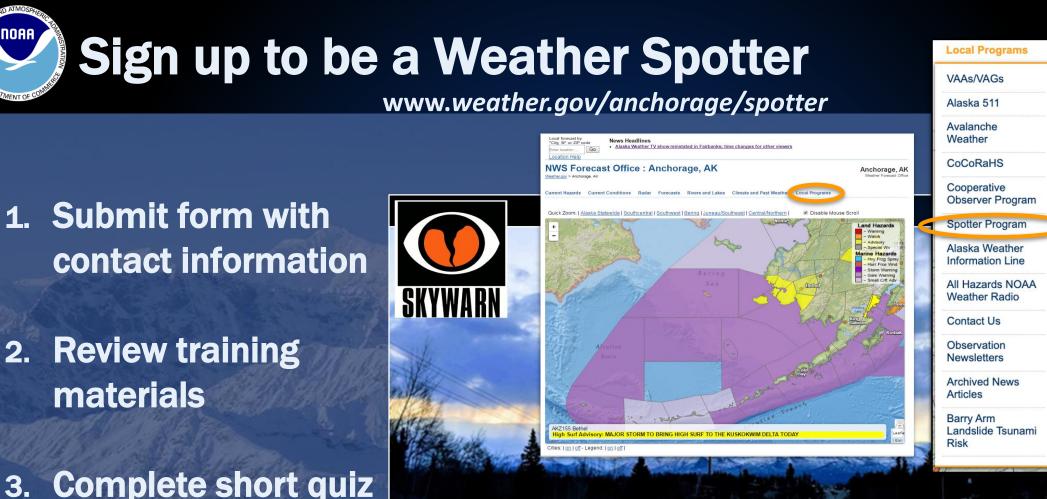
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Local Programs







Alaska Weather Spotter Training



Weather Forecast Office Anchorage

