

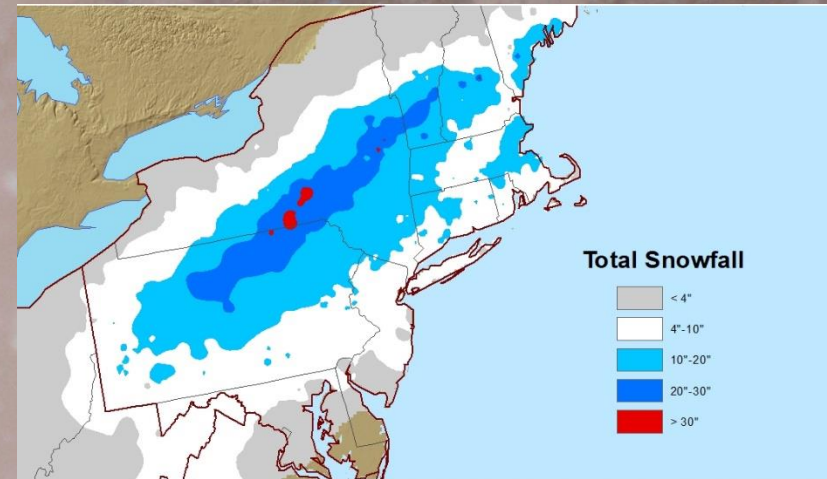
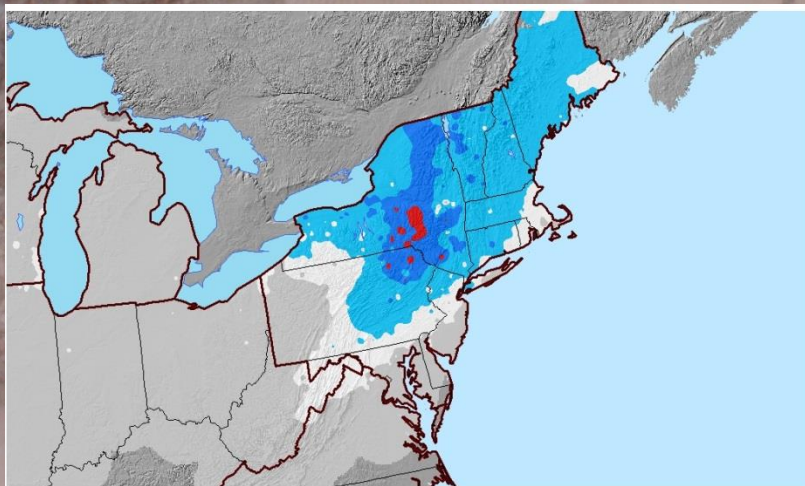
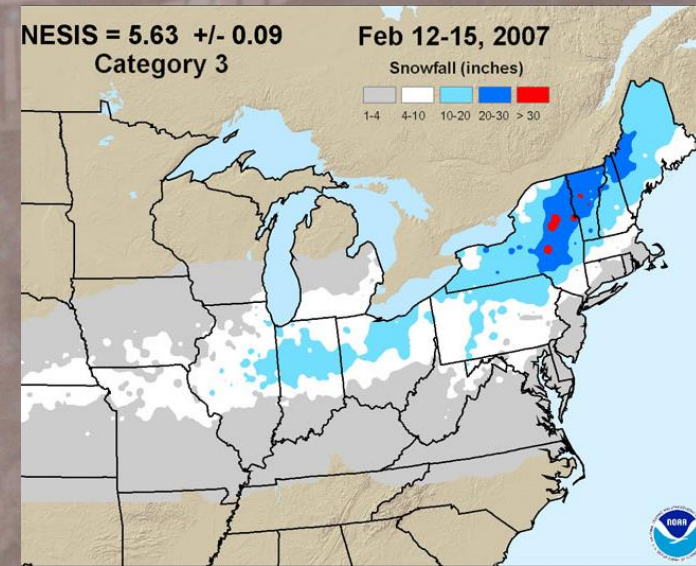
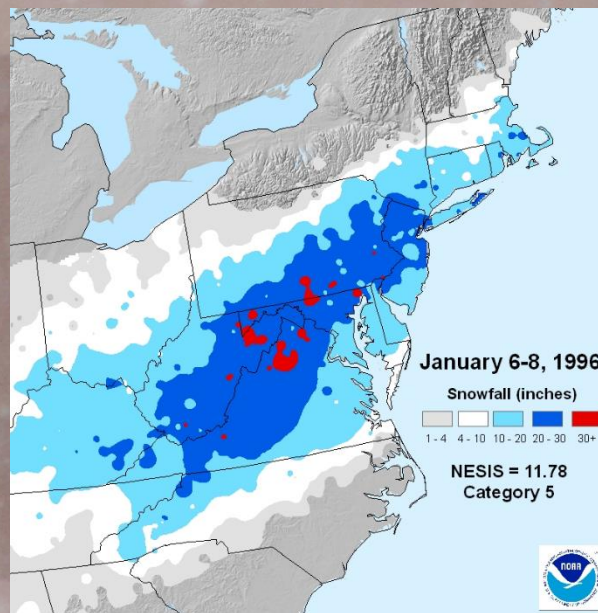
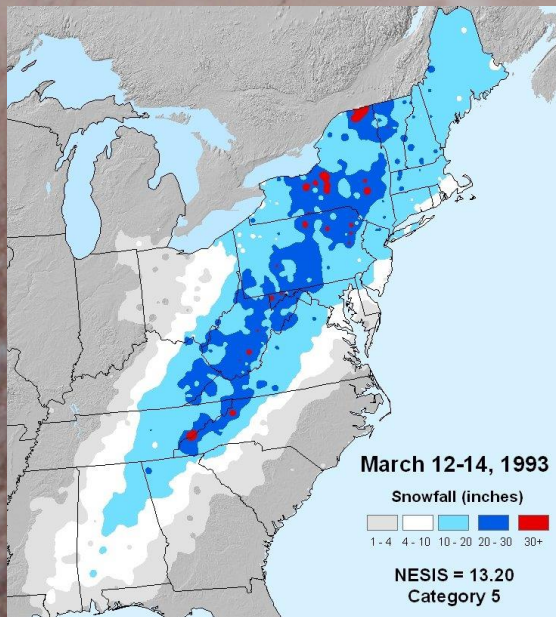
A background image of a winter scene with snow falling over a residential street. Houses and a person walking are visible in the distance.

# **Winter Storms – Analysis, Prediction and Communication**

**Neil A. Stuart  
NOAA/NWS Albany, NY  
ATM362**

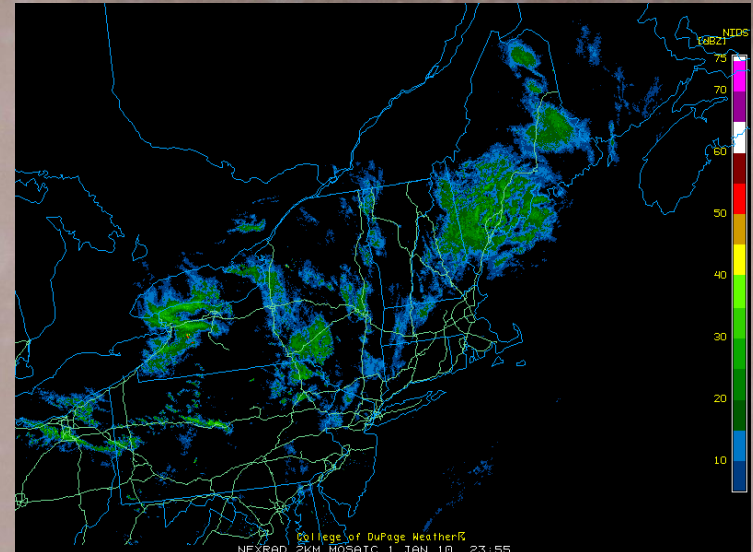
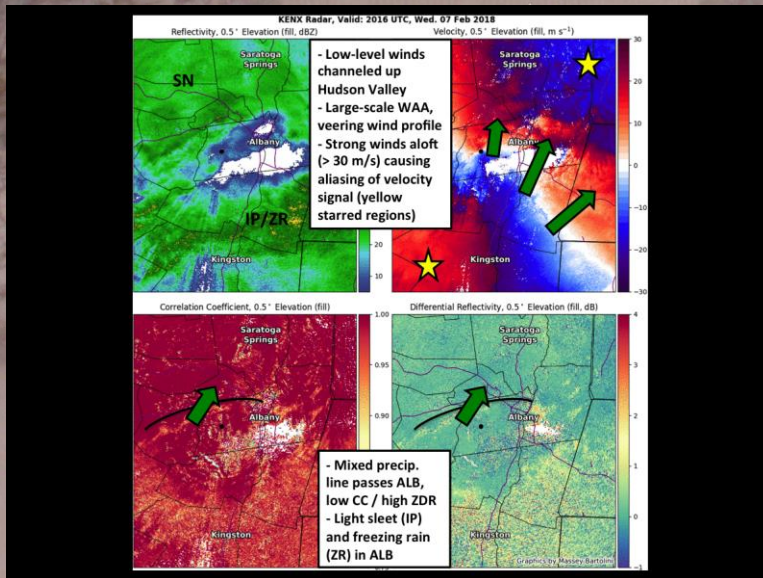
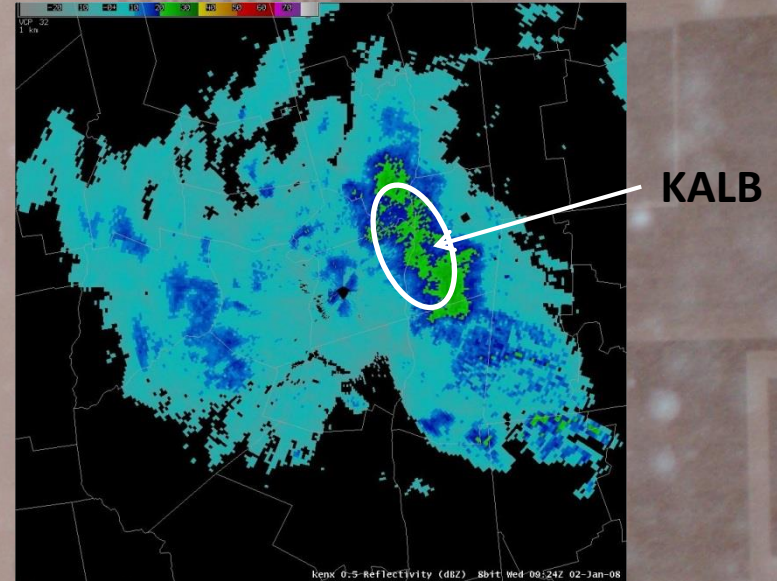
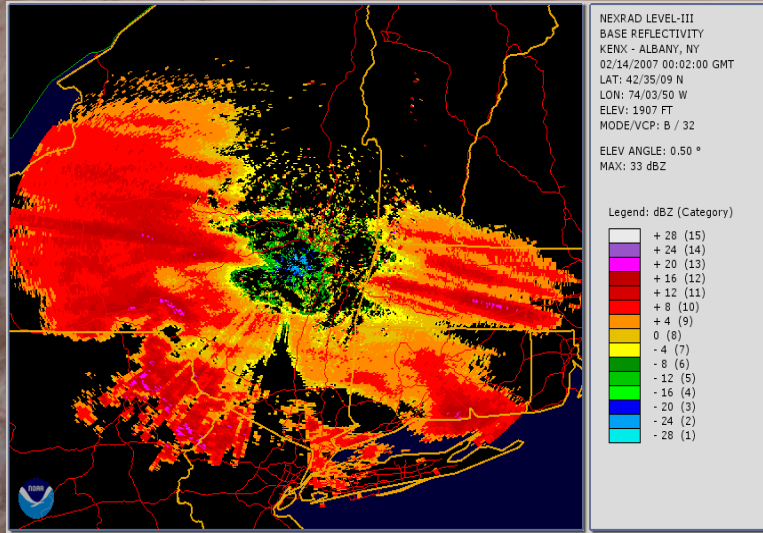


# High Impact winter storm events becoming more frequent – Just a few notable storms in the past 30 years





# Many types of threats – Mesoscale Banding (UL), Mohawk/Hudson Convergence (UR), Mixed Precipitation (LL) and Upslope (LR)





**Predicting Winter Weather - It is as simple as:**

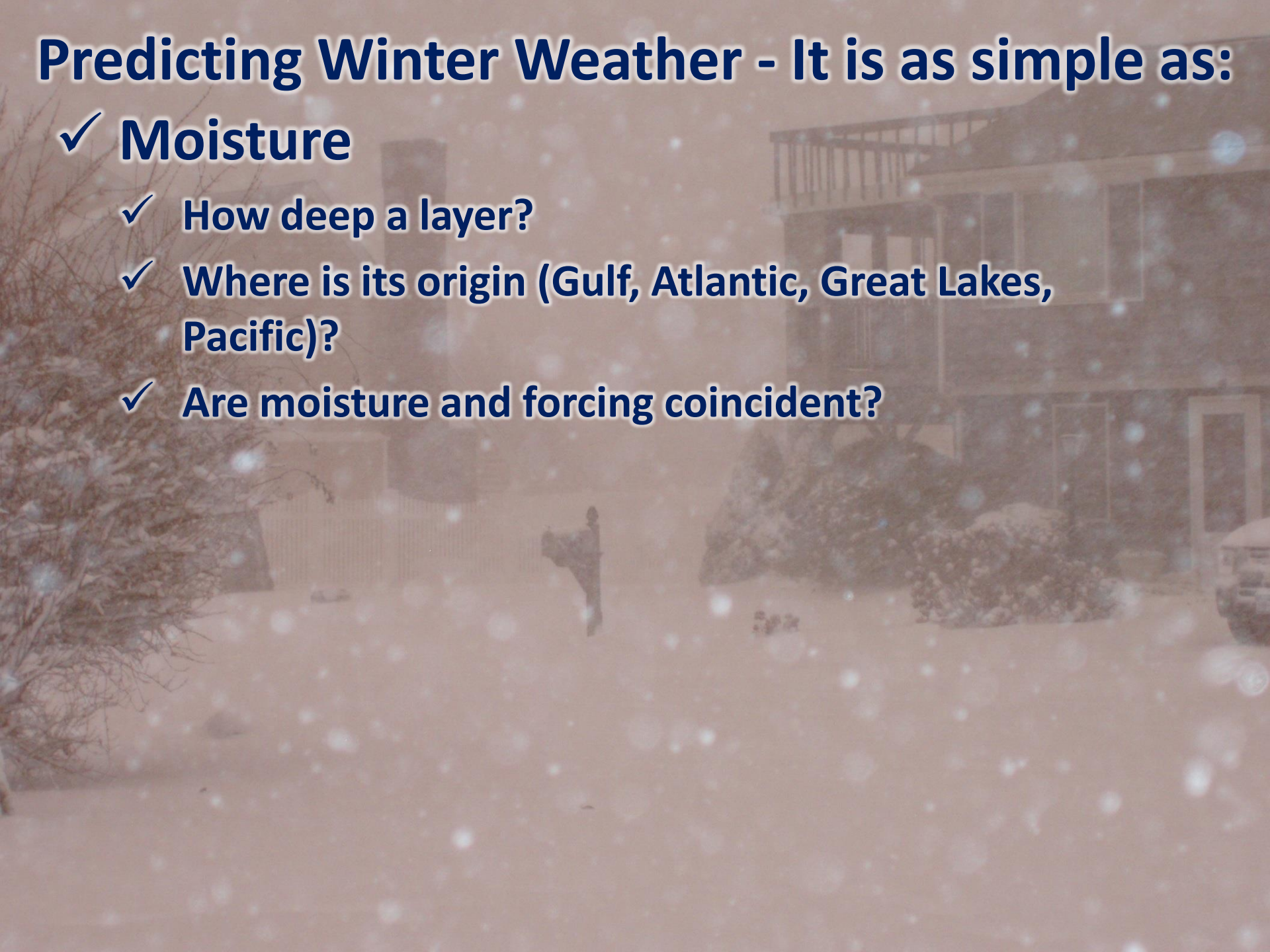




# Predicting Winter Weather - It is as simple as:

## ✓ Moisture

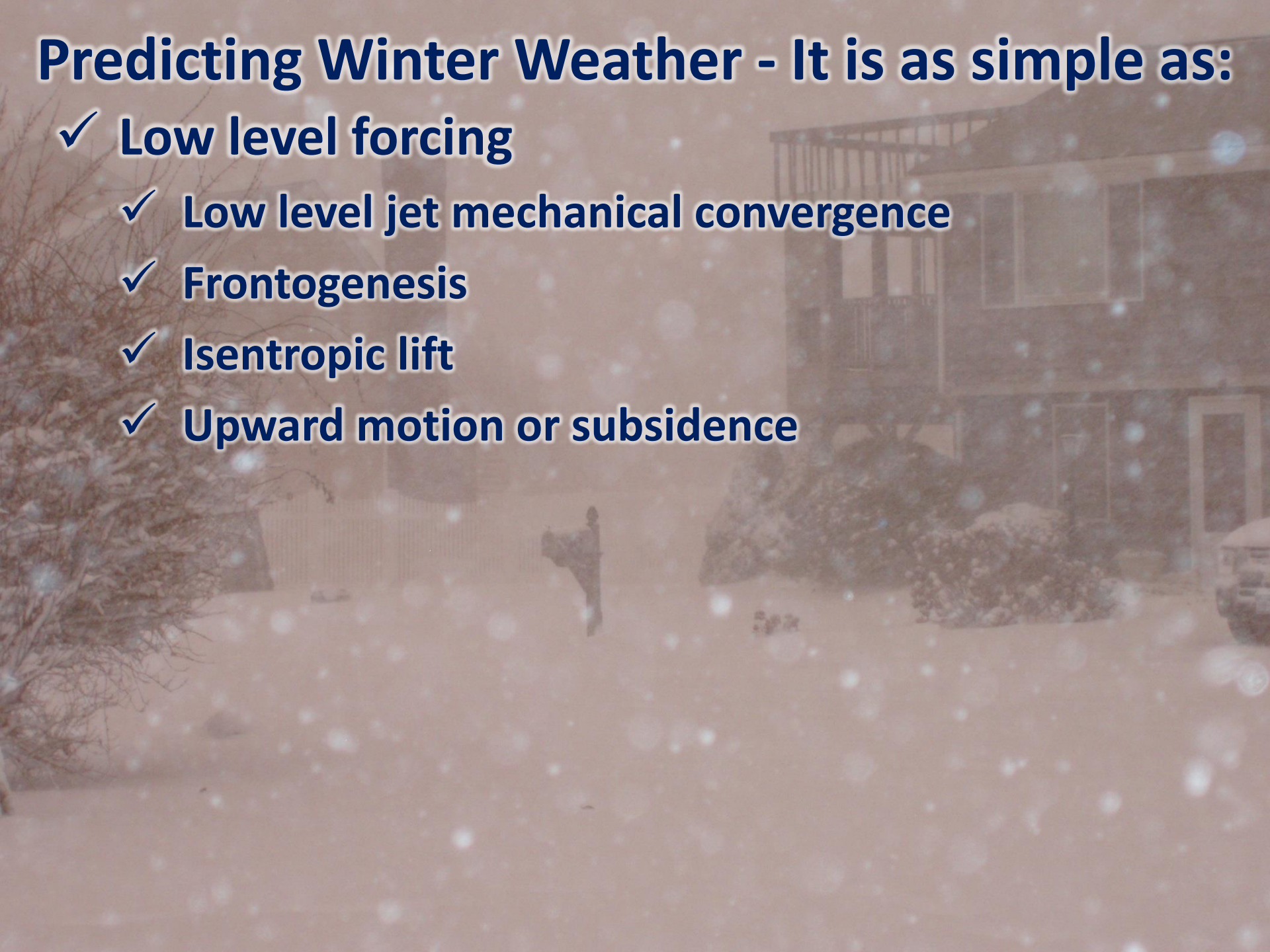
- ✓ How deep a layer?
- ✓ Where is its origin (Gulf, Atlantic, Great Lakes, Pacific)?
- ✓ Are moisture and forcing coincident?





# Predicting Winter Weather - It is as simple as:

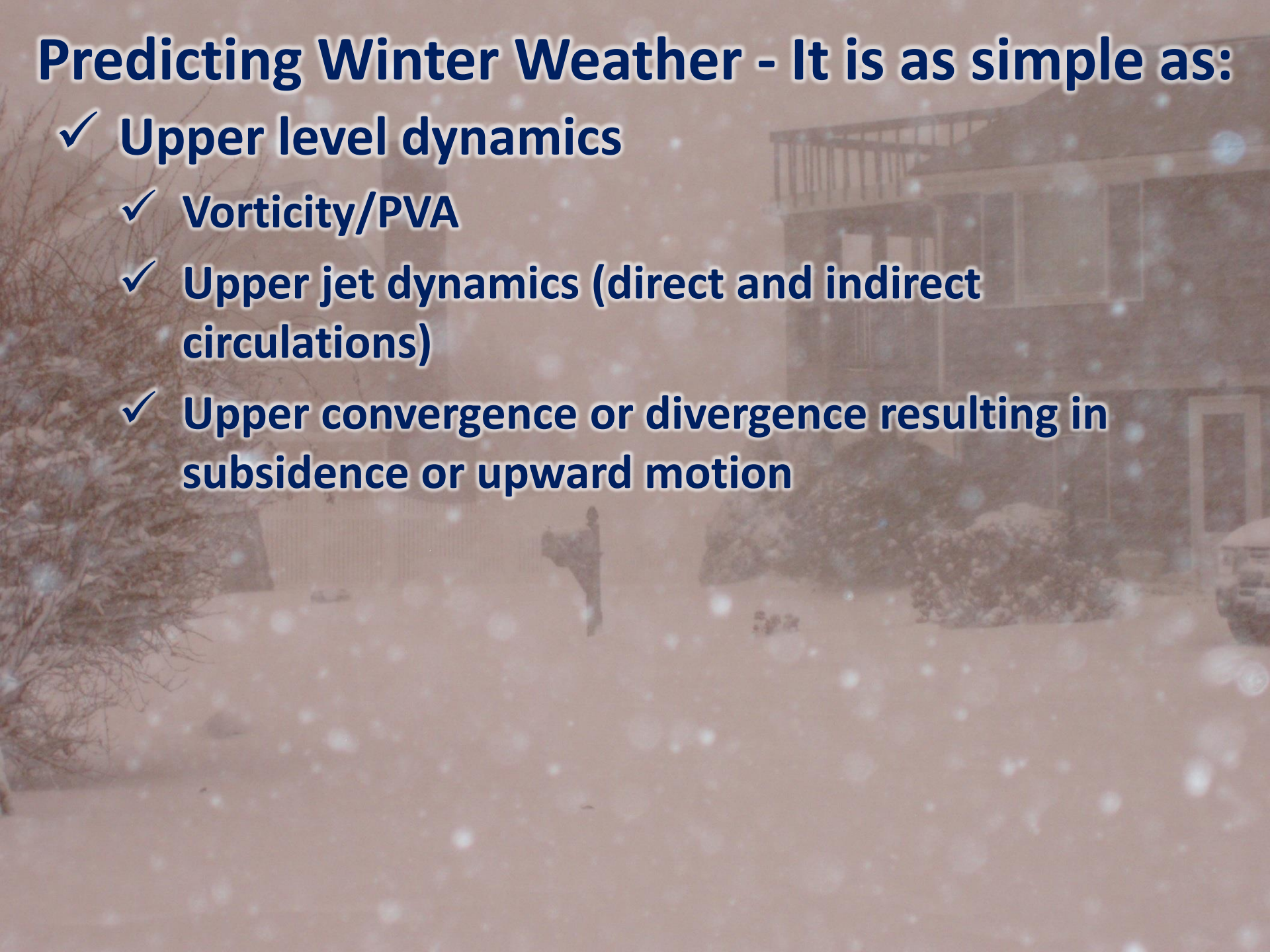
- ✓ Low level forcing
- ✓ Low level jet mechanical convergence
- ✓ Frontogenesis
- ✓ Isentropic lift
- ✓ Upward motion or subsidence





# Predicting Winter Weather - It is as simple as:

- ✓ Upper level dynamics
  - ✓ Vorticity/PVA
  - ✓ Upper jet dynamics (direct and indirect circulations)
  - ✓ Upper convergence or divergence resulting in subsidence or upward motion





# Predicting Winter Weather - It is as simple as:

- ✓ **Local/Mesoscale processes**
  - ✓ **Upslope/downslope proximate to terrain**
  - ✓ **Convergence/divergence due to terrain features**
  - ✓ **Thermal/moisture profiles/gradients between the surface and boundary layer**
  - ✓ **Lake Effect Snow bands**



# Predicting Winter Weather - It is as simple as:

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  - ✓ Lake Effect Snow bands

**O.K. maybe not so simple!**



# Outline

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- ✓ Conceptual Models – Longwave patterns, Pattern recognition
- ✓ Data, Deterministic NWP Models, Ensembles, Anomalies

## ✓ Mesoscale Analysis –

- ✓ Conceptual Models – Banding, MHC, Upslope, Lake Effect
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- ✓ HRRR, HREF, 3Km NAM

## ✓ Real-time data trends

- ✓ Conceptual Models – Sounding profiles for different precipitation types, Thermal profiles for SLR
- ✓ Radar, satellite, NY Mesonet, Upper air



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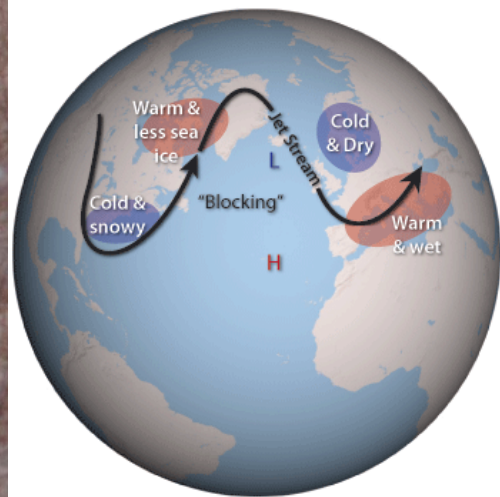
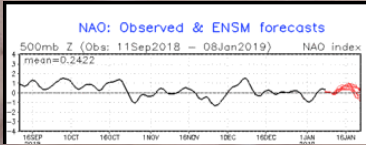
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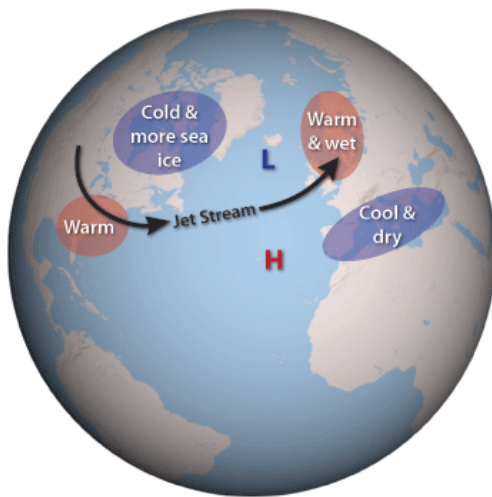
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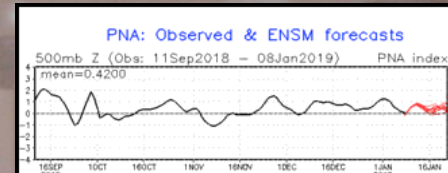
# Large scale pattern recognition – (Just a few examples below among many other large scale patterns/oscillations)



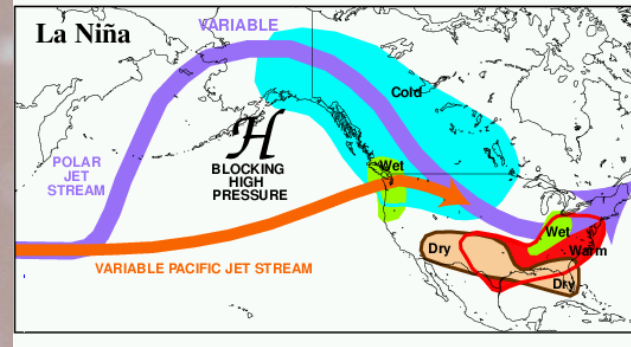
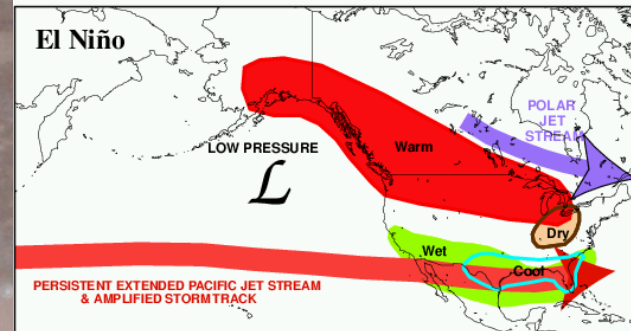
NAO Negative Mode



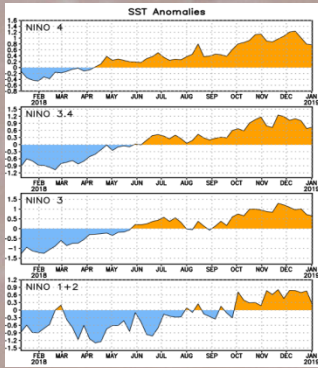
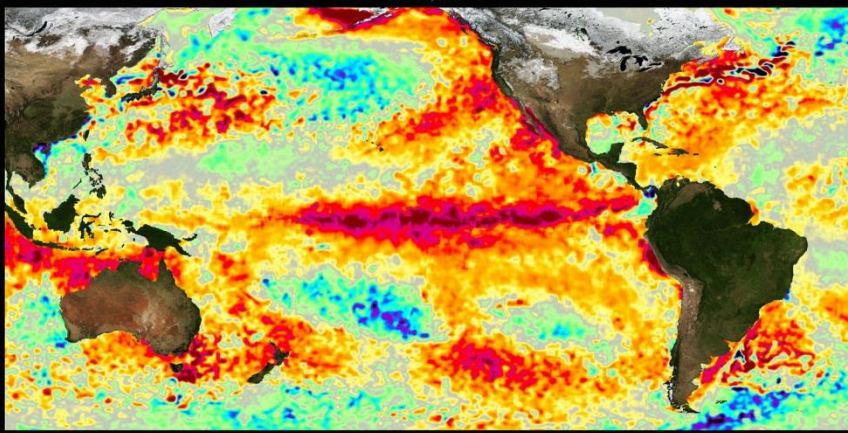
NAO Positive Mode



## TYPICAL JANUARY-MARCH WEATHER ANOMALIES AND ATMOSPHERIC CIRCULATION DURING MODERATE TO STRONG EL NIÑO & LA NIÑA



Sea Surface Temperature Anomaly (SSTA)  
March 1, 2016

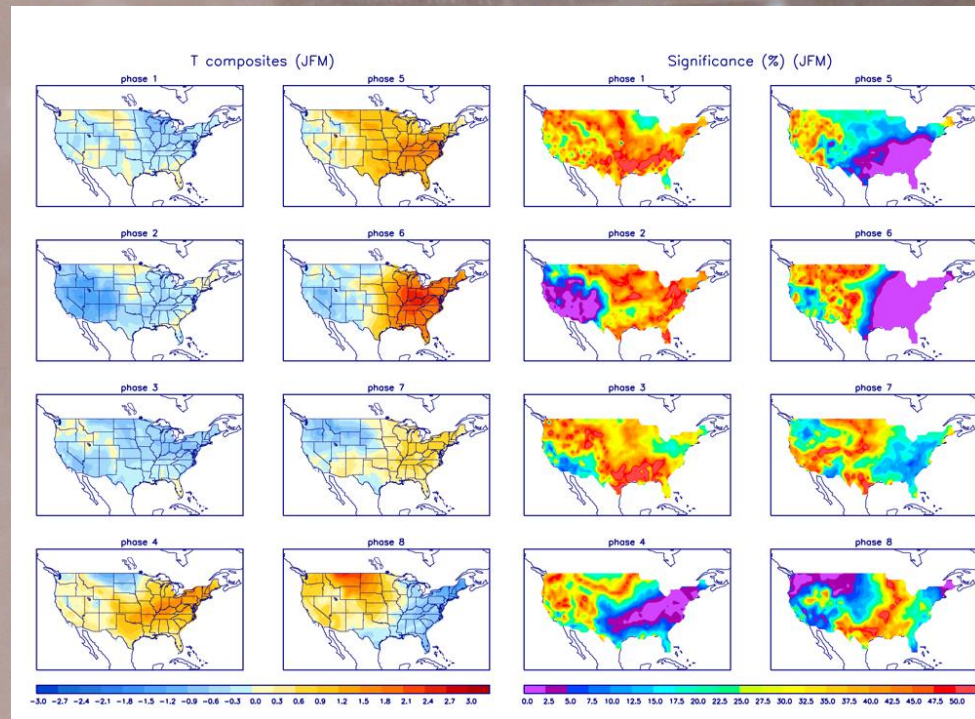
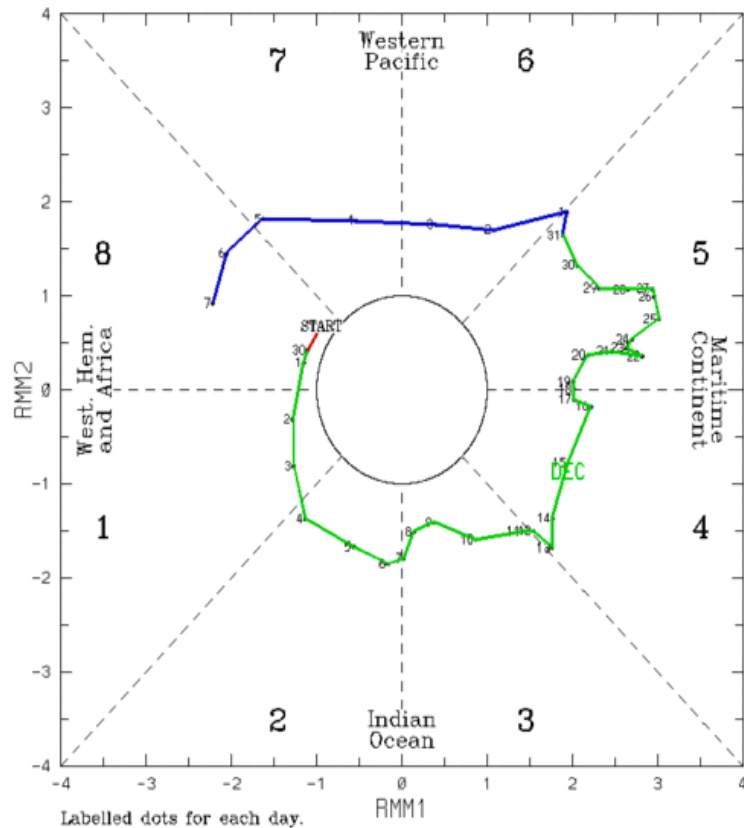


JPL



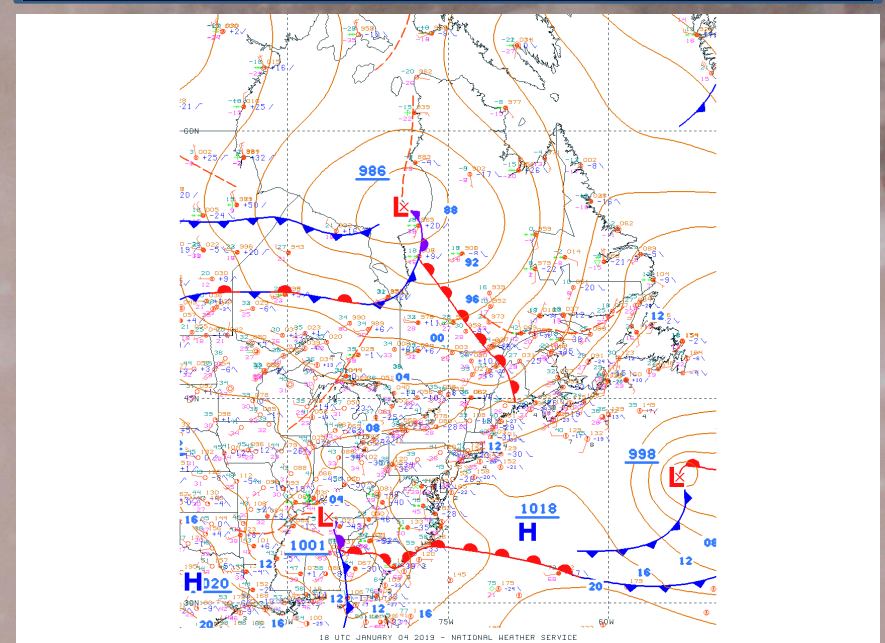
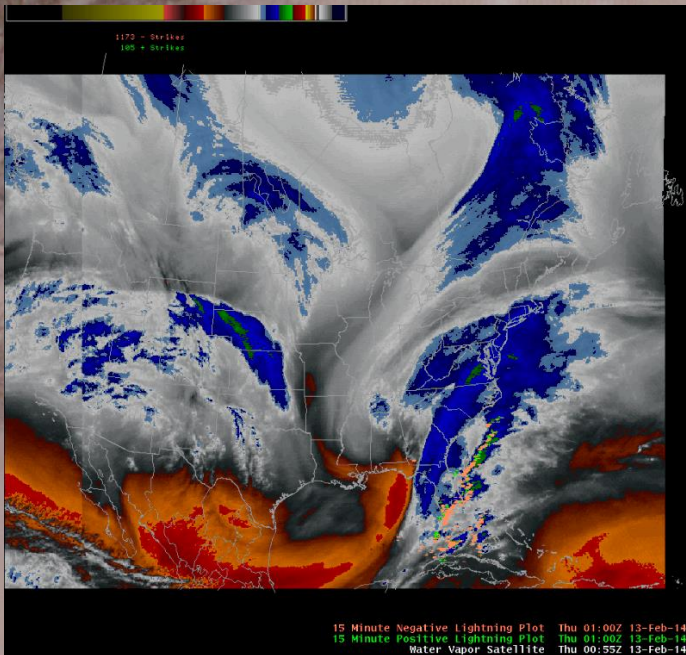
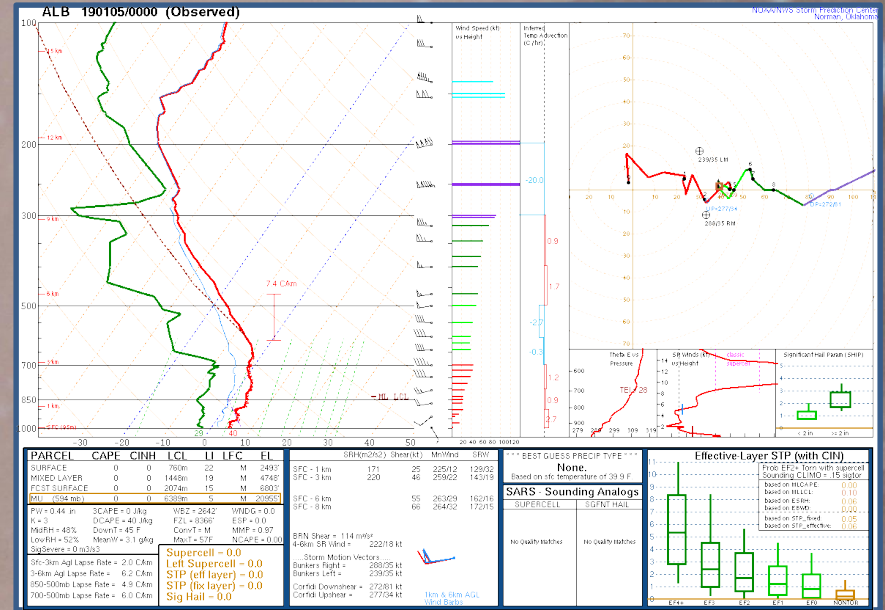
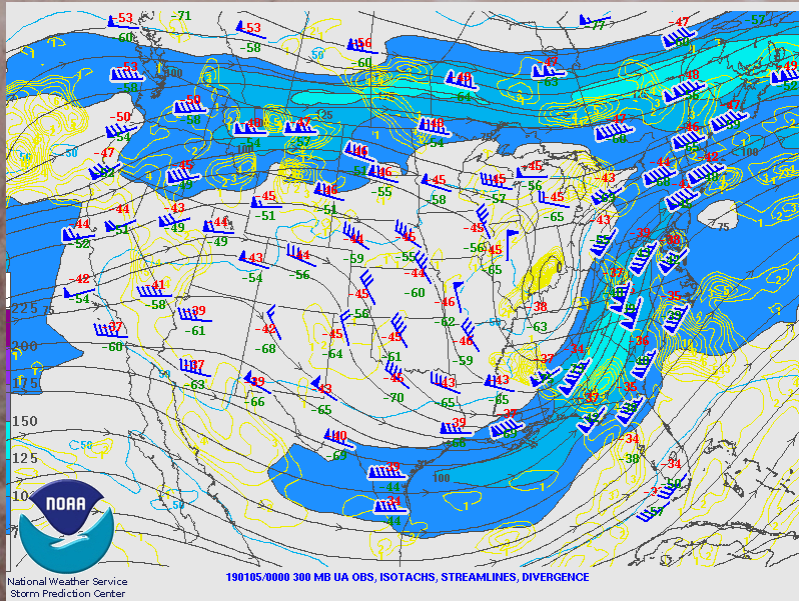
# Madden Julian Oscillation and downstream effects – (Again just one large-scale circulation among many others)

(RMM1,RMM2) phase space for 29-Nov-2018 to 7-Jan-2019





# Data analysis – Current State of the Atmosphere





# Situational Awareness Table

Model Run:

Jan 4, 2019 12Z

Table Region:

Northeast U.S.

Plot Region:

Northeast U.S.

Output:

NAEFS Return Interval

View Table

WFO Northeast U.S. Table Jan 4, 2019 12Z Run											
		Z	T	U	V	WSP	SLP	Q	PW	IVT	
0	Fri	12Z	1	5	5	30	5	2	10	5	2
6	4th	18Z	1	2	30	10	5	2	30	10	10
12	Sat	00Z	1	5	10	5	5	2	5	5	5
18		06Z	1	5	10	30	2	2	5	2	5
24		12Z	2	5	10	10	5	2	5	2	5
30		18Z	2	5	10	5	5	2	30	1	5
36	Sun	00Z	2	1	5	5	5	2	5	1	2
42		06Z	2	1	10	5	1	2	1	0-1	0-1
48		12Z	1	1	2	30	2	0-1	2	0-1	0-1
54		18Z	5	2	5	30	5	0-1	10	0-1	0-1
60	Mon	00Z	10	5	5	30	5	1	5	1	0-1
66		06Z	30	10	5	30	2	1	30	1	1
72		12Z	30	30	2	30	5	1	30	2	5
78		18Z	30	30	1	30	5	0-1	30	2	5
84	Tue	00Z	10	5	1	10	2	1	2	1	1
90		06Z	5	5	1	5	1	1	1	0-1	0-1
96		12Z	2	1	0-1	1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
102		18Z	1	1	1	1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
108	Wed	00Z	0-1	0-1	1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
114		06Z	0-1	0-1	2	1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
120		12Z	0-1	0-1	2	1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
126		18Z	0-1	0-1	1	2	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
132	Thu	00Z	0-1	0-1	1	2	1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
138		06Z	0-1	0-1	1	2	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
144		12Z	0-1	0-1	1	2	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
150		18Z	0-1	0-1	1	2	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
156	Fri	00Z	0-1	0-1	1	1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
162		06Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
168		12Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
174		18Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
180	Sat	00Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
186		06Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
192		12Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
198		18Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
204	Sun	00Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
210		06Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
216		12Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
222		18Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1
228	Mon	00Z	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1	0-1

If you experience version located

How to navig

On the main tab

Click a value (e.g.,

On a sub-table:

Click a level (e.g.,

**For a different table:** Select the desired Model Run, Table/Plot Region, and Output Type from the drop-down menus above, and click View Table

**The NAEFS Ensemble:** A 42-member ensemble consisting of 21 GEFS ensemble members and 21 Canadian (GEPS) members. Each set of 21 members includes a control run and 20 initial condition perturbations. Although the GEFS and GEPS are run at native resolutions of 55 and 66 km, respectively, the NAEFS is distributed on a 1x1-degree grid.

**NAEFS Standardized Anomaly:** How different is the model forecast from the climatological mean? Compares the NAEFS ensemble mean forecast to a 3-week running mean and standard deviation derived from the 1979-2009 Climate Forecast System Reanalysis. Standardized anomaly = (NAEFS\_forecast - CFSR\_climatology\_mean) / (CFSR\_climatology\_standard\_deviation)

**NAEFS Percentile (Recommended):** Where would the model forecast fall with respect to climatology? Example: MAX at 00Z indicates that values in the current NAEFS forecast are greater than all 00Z values in the CFSR climatology for a 3-week period centered on the valid day. Forecasters are encouraged to focus on "MAX" and "MIN" values, indicating that the ensemble is forecasting an event that would fall outside the 1979-2009 climatology for this time of year

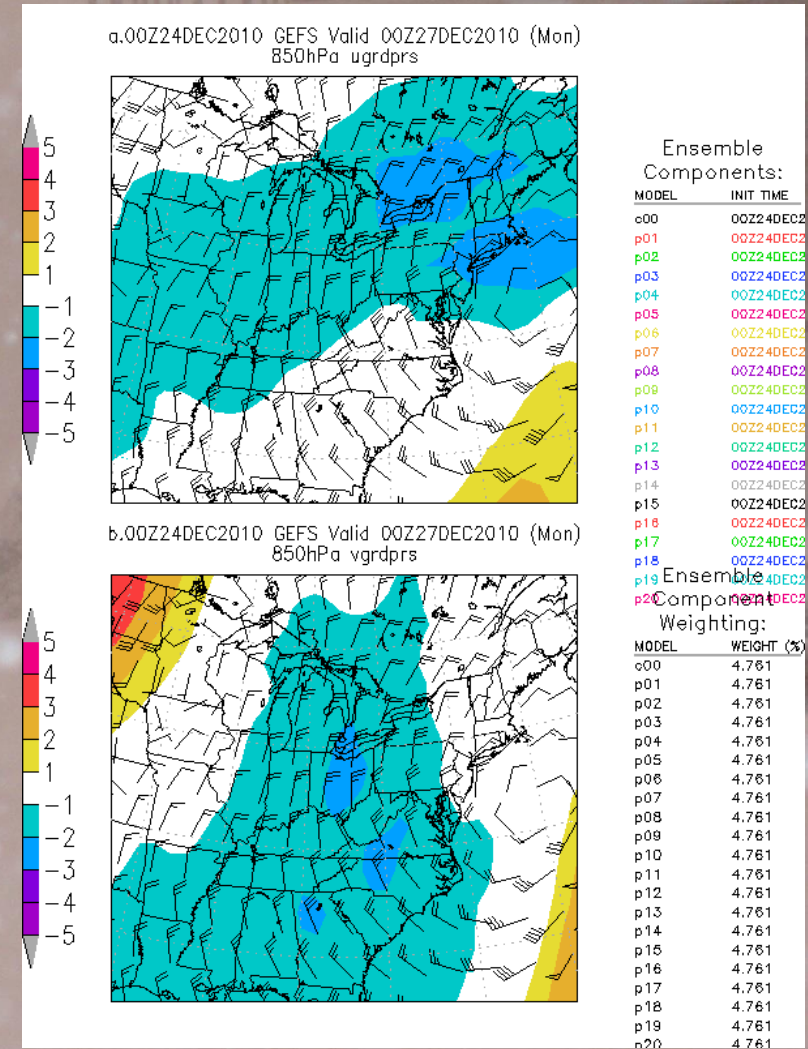
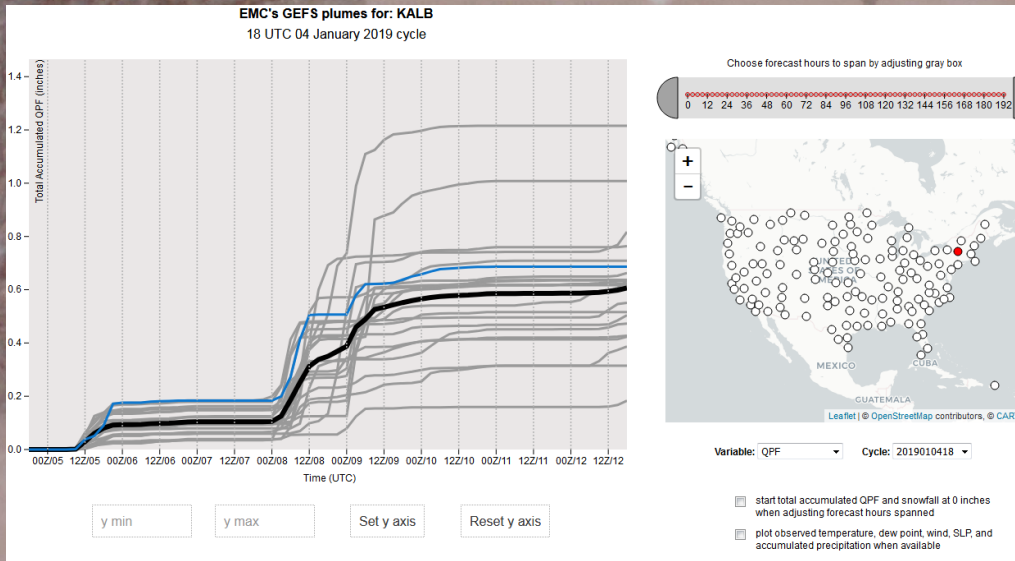
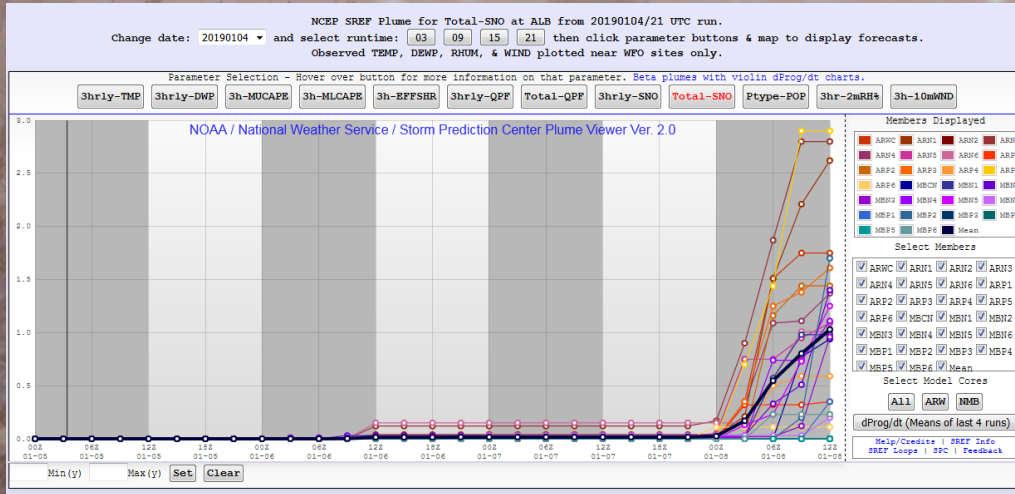
**NAEFS Return Interval:** How often do these forecast values show up in the climatology? Specifically, how often were the CFSR values (in a 3-week period centered on the valid time) more extreme than values in the NAEFS forecast. Example: a return interval of 5 on Feb 15th means that roughly every 5 years, there is a day in mid-February when values in the current forecast were met or exceeded. Another example: "outside CFSR climate" for temperature means that none of the mid-February reanalyses were this warm between 1979 and 2009.

**NAEFS Probabilities:** How many of the ensemble members produce "extreme" values? Indicates the fraction of NAEFS members with values either higher or lower than any CFSR reanalysis (in a 3-week period centered on the valid time). 60% probability of a min for MSLP on 00Z 15 Sept means that 60% of the NAEFS members have MSLP values lower than any 00Z, mid-September reanalysis. We use the word "extreme" loosely because these are rarely all-time highs or lows -- they're just outside the 1979-2009 climatology for this time of year

**GEFS Model Climate:** How does this forecast compare to past forecasts? Same calculations as for the NAEFS outputs, but in this case the GEFS ensemble mean is compared to the GEFS reforecast climatology (1985-2012). The current forecast is placed in the context of reforecasts with the same lead time and similar valid dates (e.g., the current 36-h forecast valid at 00Z on 15 Mar 2013 is compared to all 36-h reforecasts valid between 5 and 25 Mar, 1985-2012.) For example, large M-Climate temperature anomalies mean that it's unusual for the ensemble mean to already be this warm at this lead time. **For M-Climate QPF, a 3-month, rather than 3-week, climatological window is used.**

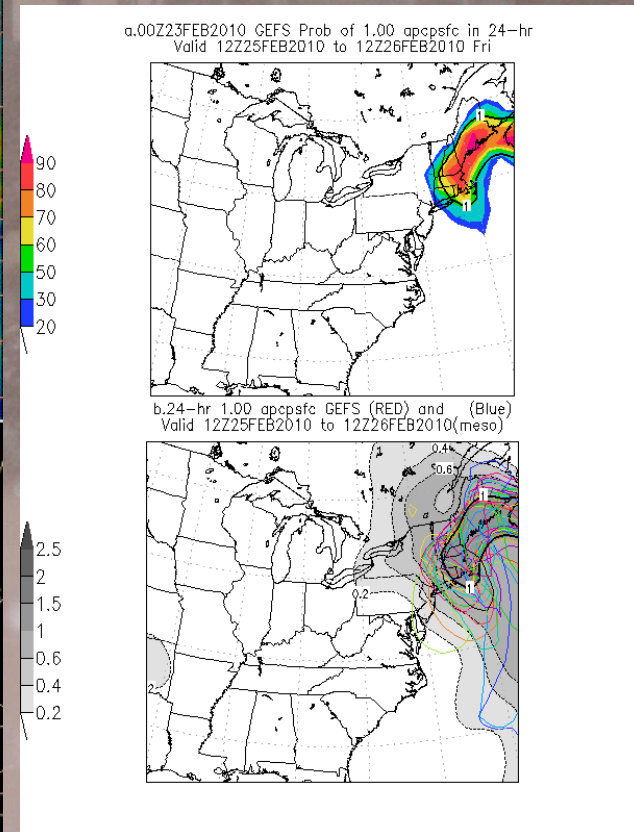
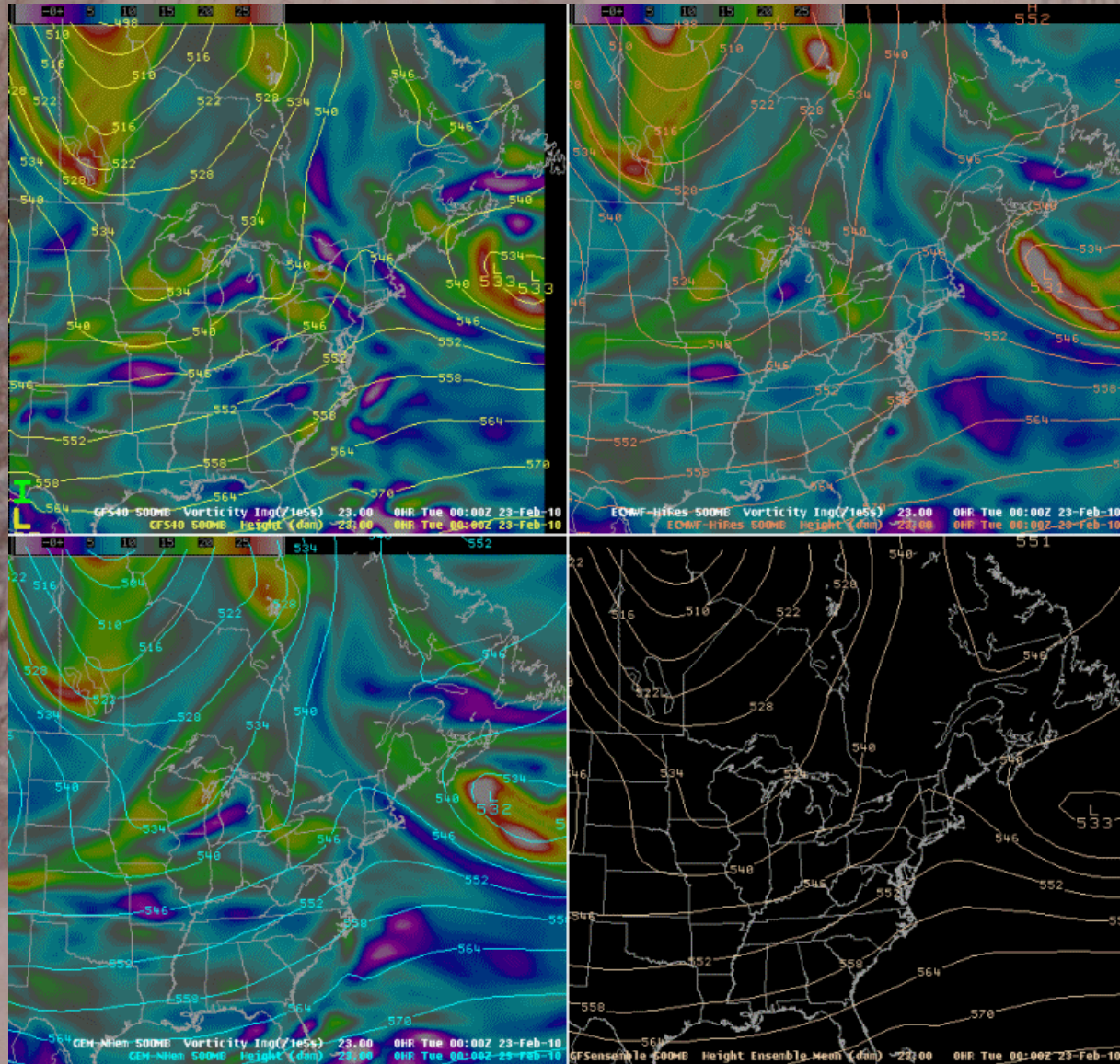


# Ensemble based guidance, anomalies and run-to-run changes





# Comparing derived fields from deterministic models such as the GFS, ECMWF, CMC/GEM and GFSEnsemble mean





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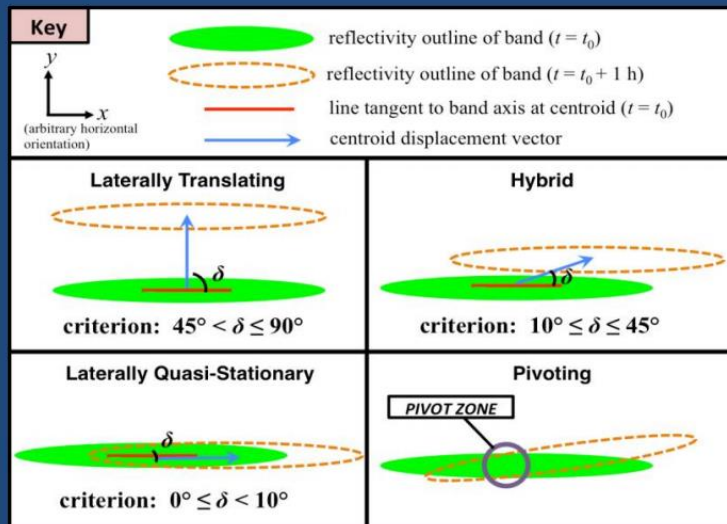
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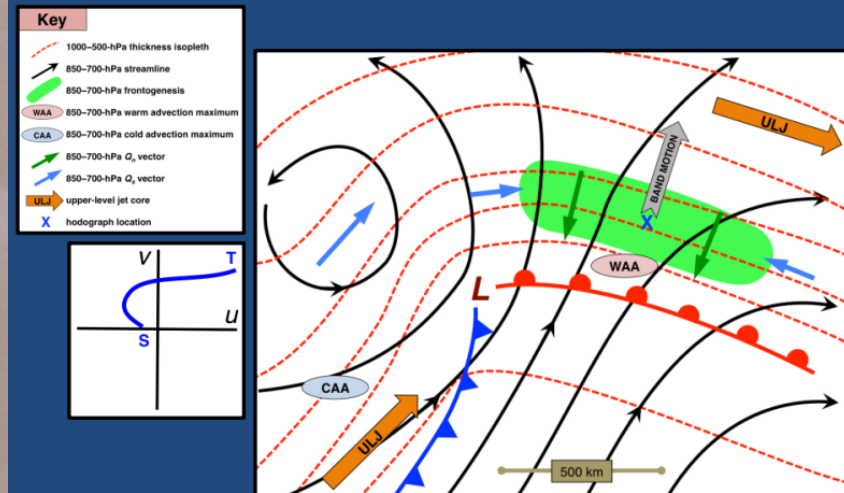
# Mesoscale snow band conceptual models

(Ualbany CSTAR work from Dave Novak and James Kenyon)

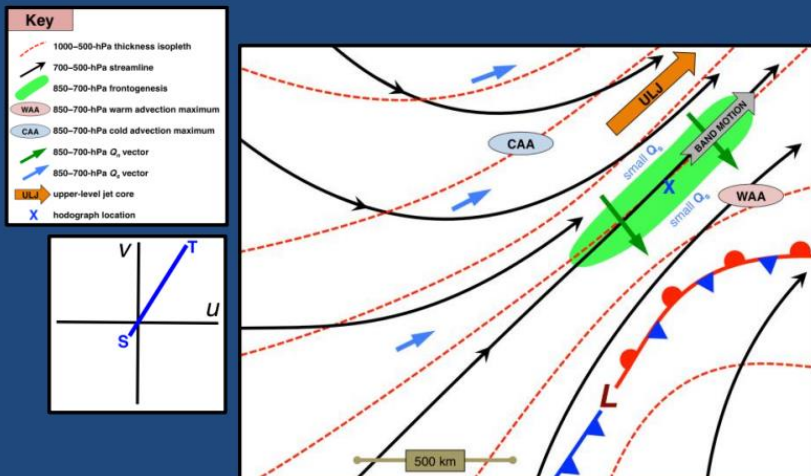
## Snowband Motion Classification Scheme



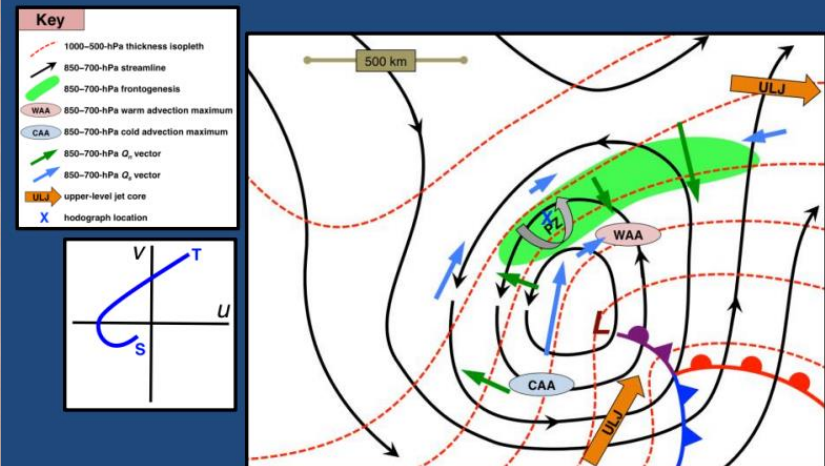
## Conceptual Model: Laterally Translating Snowbands



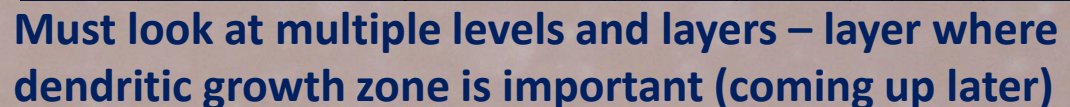
## Conceptual Model: Laterally Quasi-Stationary Snowbands



## Conceptual Model: Pivoting Snowbands

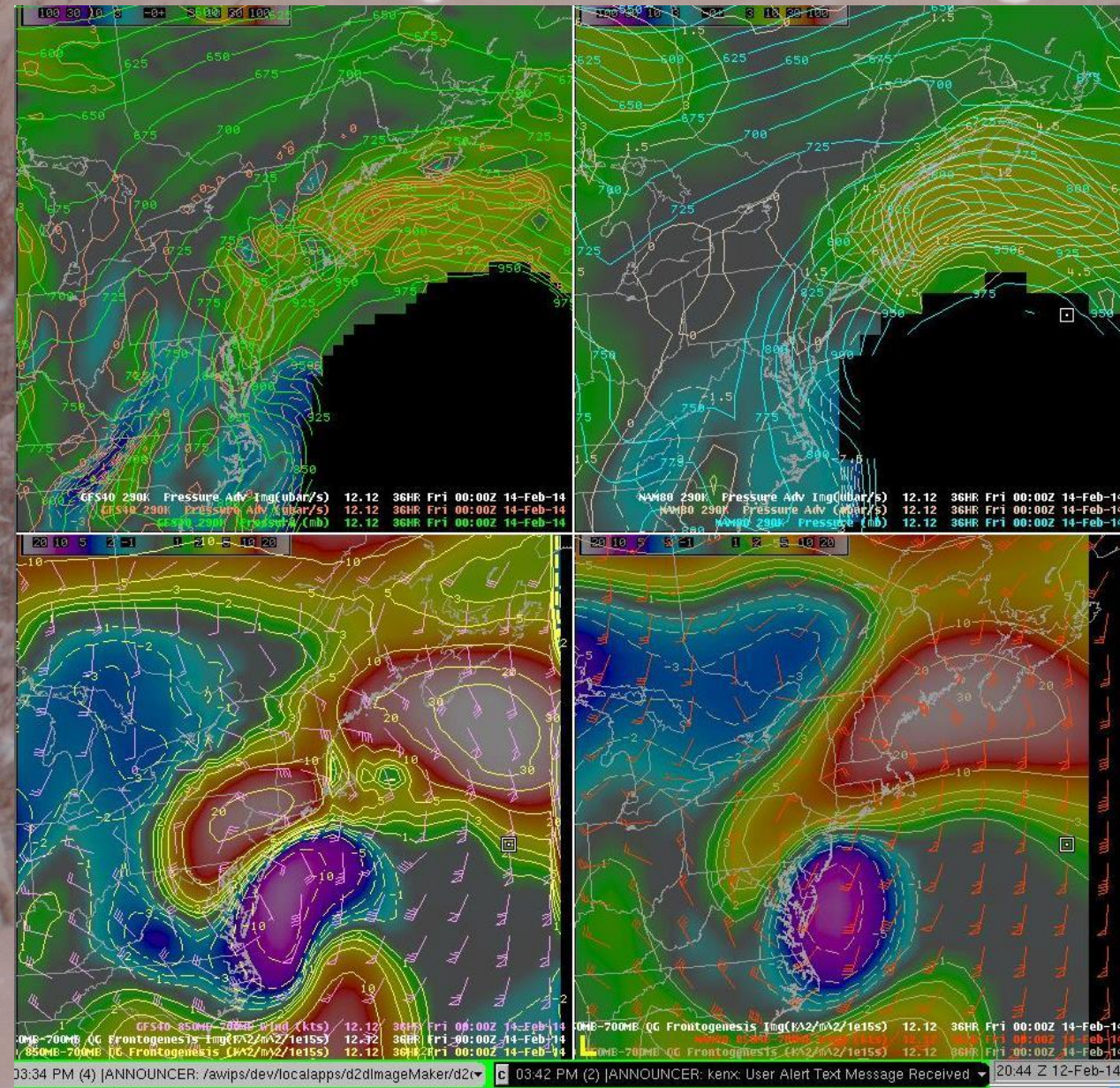








# Mesoscale snow band conceptual models – a word about the importance of frontogenesis/isentropic lift



Isentropic lift at 290K

850-700 hPa  
QG frontogenesis and winds -  
Pettersen Frontogenesis very  
useful as well



# Upslope snows – Froude Number

925-850 mb Layer Average Wind/RH, Avg QPF over the \_GreenBerkLitchHills.

Date	Time	Wind	RH% 700	850T	QPF
Day	mm/dd hhZ	Frd#	DDFF (%)	RH% (C)	(in)
Wed	01/09 06Z	0.13	2013	95	75 0 0.00
Wed	01/09 09Z	0.19	2110	98	91 0 0.09
Wed	01/09 12Z	0.51	2714	97	88 -3 0.12
Wed	01/09 15Z	0.58	3125	96	90 -4 0.15
Wed	01/09 18Z	0.95	3035	94	77 -5 0.08
Wed	01/09 21Z	1.42	2934	94	68 -7 0.02
Thu	01/10 00Z	1.28	3034	93	72 -8 0.02
Thu	01/10 03Z	0.93	3030	93	76 -8 0.02
Thu	01/10 06Z	0.99	3028	94	77 -9 0.01
Thu	01/10 09Z	0.99	3127	93	85 -10 0.01
Thu	01/10 12Z	0.85	3228	93	85 -11 0.02
Thu	01/10 15Z	1.06	3228	93	84 -12 0.02
Thu	01/10 18Z	0.98	3128	89	85 -12 0.01
Thu	01/10 21Z	0.57	3131	87	73 -11 0.00
Fri	01/11 00Z	0.46	3133	87	69 -11 0.00
Fri	01/11 03Z	0.41	3131	86	56 -12 0.00
Fri	01/11 06Z	0.39	3131	84	43 -12 0.00
Fri	01/11 09Z	0.38	3132	81	35 -13 0.00
Fri	01/11 12Z	0.36	3133	80	16 -13 0.00
Fri	01/11 15Z	0.36	3129	73	1 -14 0.00
Fri	01/11 18Z	0.45	3128	55	4 -15 0.00
Fri	01/11 21Z	0.55	3131	54	27 -16 0.00
Sat	01/12 00Z	0.51	3136	53	35 -16 0.00
Sat	01/12 03Z	0.50	3132	54	22 -16 0.00
Sat	01/12 06Z	0.48	3136	54	47 -14 0.00
Sat	01/12 09Z	0.54	3135	56	46 -15 0.00
Sat	01/12 12Z	0.56	3134	58	43 -14 0.00
Sat	01/12 15Z	0.52	3030	60	47 -14 0.00
Sat	01/12 18Z	0.51	3023	63	43 -14 0.00

Run total areal avg QPF for the \_GreenBerkLitchHills is: 0.57 inches.

Froude Number (Frd#):

Frd# < 0.5 Flow is subcritical and blocked.

Upslope clouds/precip backed farther upwind of and up to mtn crest.  
Gap winds possible.

Frd# 0.5-1 Flow is subcritical/slow moving/blocked.

Upslope clouds/precip falls immediately upwind of mtn crest.  
Gap winds possible.

Frd# 1-2 Flow is critical.

With strong winds, Mountain waves/downslope winds possible.  
Precip falls close to mountain ridge crests and on lee side.

Froude > 2 Flow is supercritical/unblocked(rapid flow).

Air flows freely over terrain.  
Persistent upslope snow not favored. Scattered snow showers and flurries.

Relative Humidity (RH):

925-850 mb RH > 90% needed for upslope precipitation.

with 700mb RH > 70% favors upslope snow.

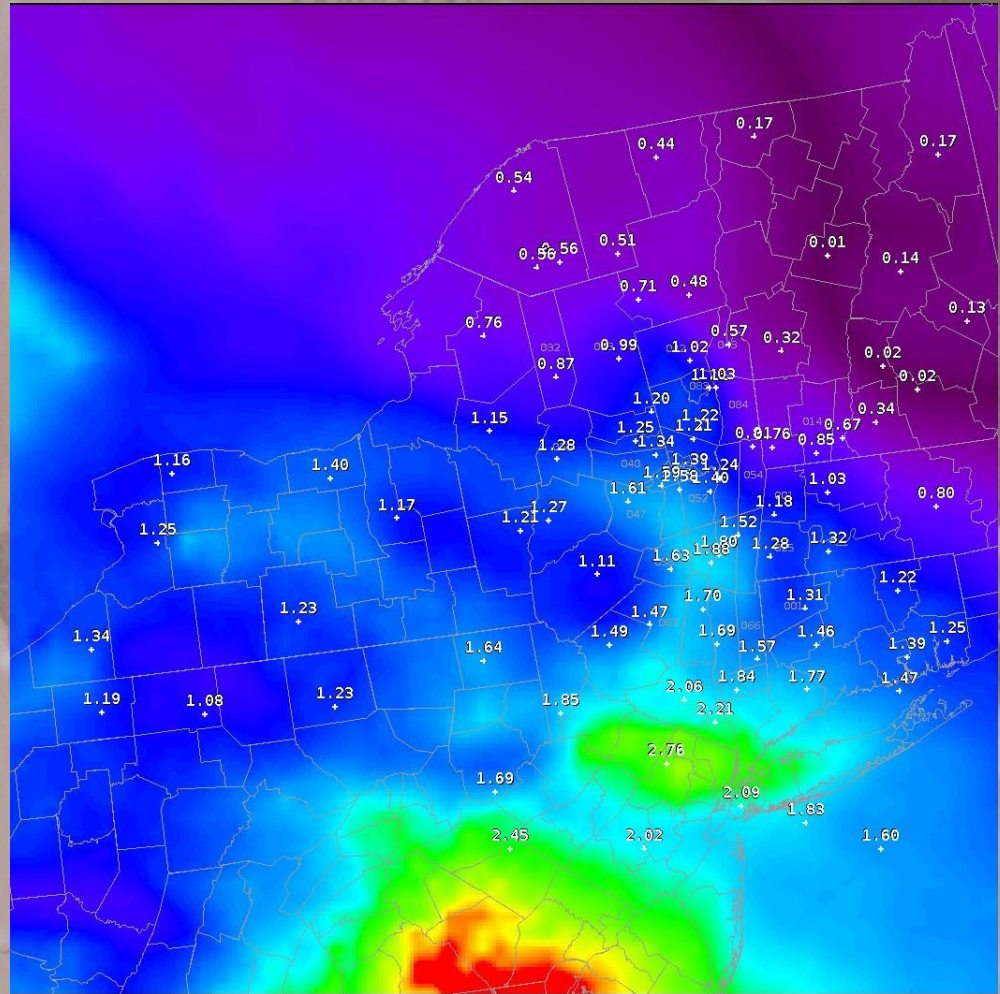
with 700mb RH > 90% greater amounts of W upslope snow possible.

850mb Temperature (T degC) Westerly Upslope Snow Ratios: (Avg=28:1)

T > -11 10-15:1

T -11 to -15 25-35:1

T < -15 15-20:1

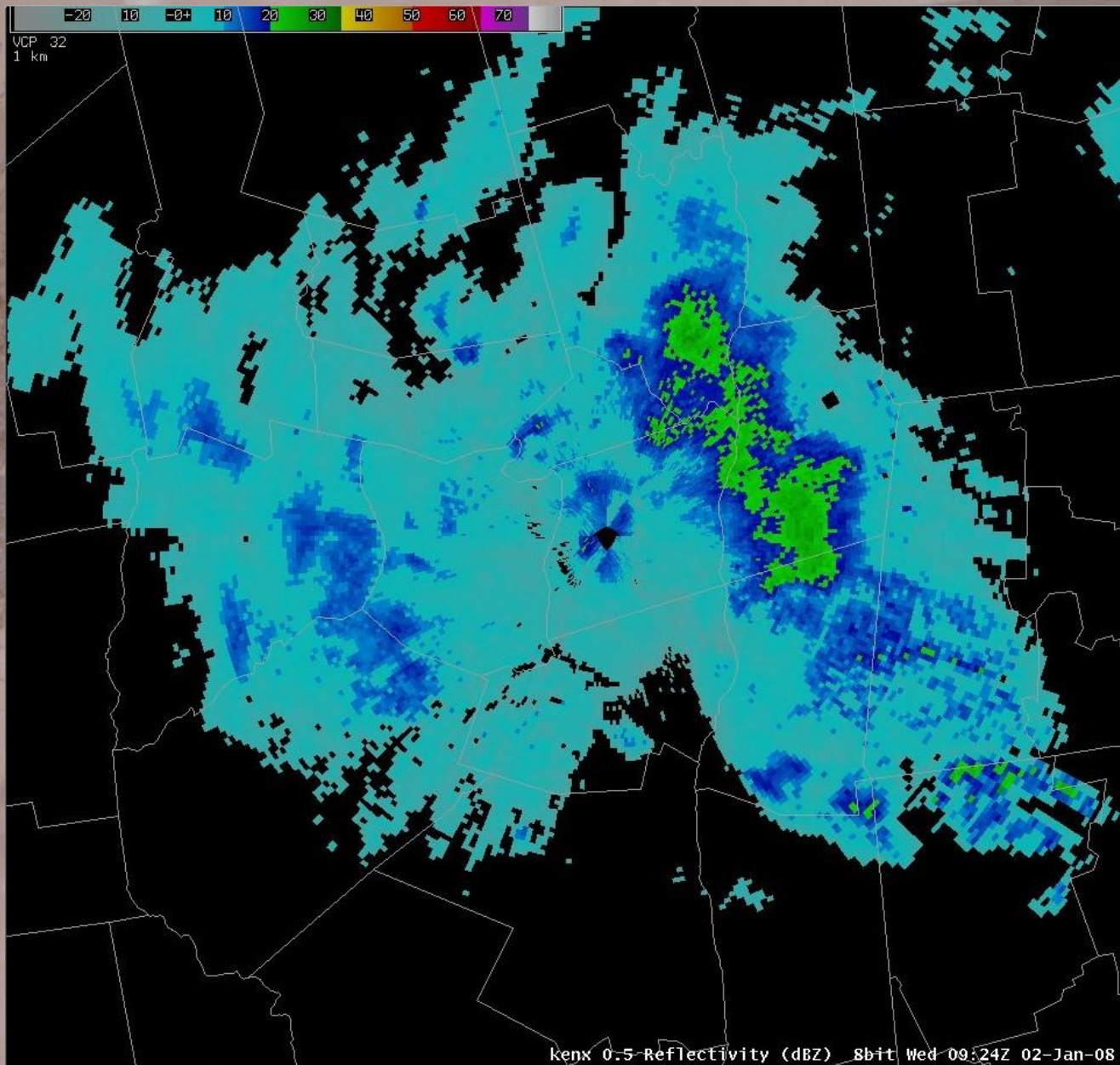








# Mohawk Hudson Convergence





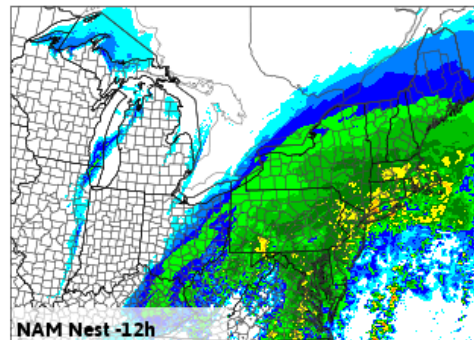
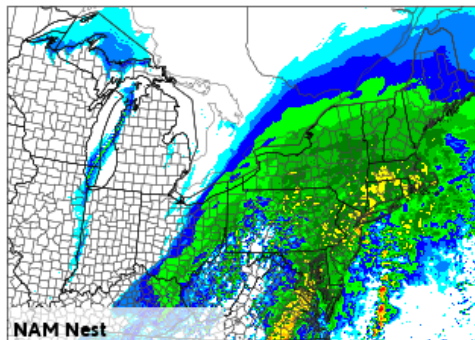
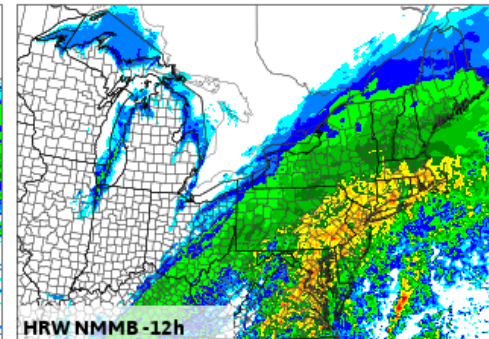
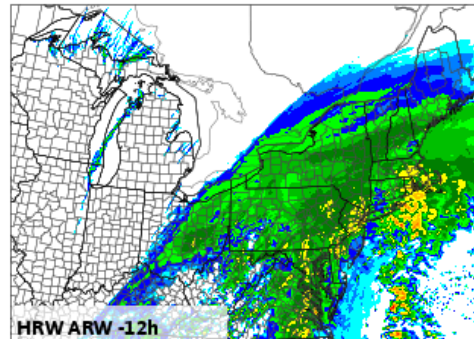
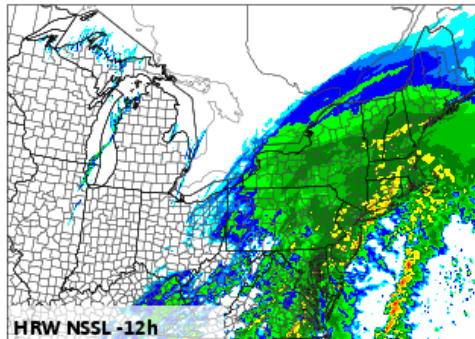
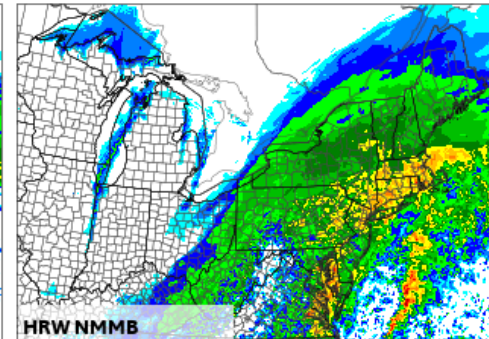
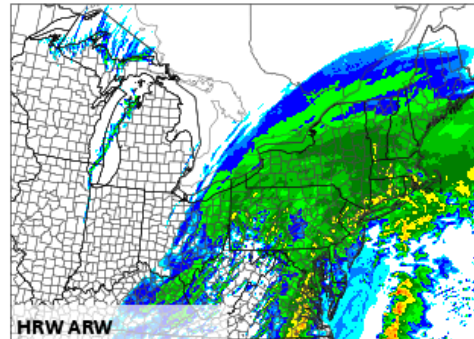
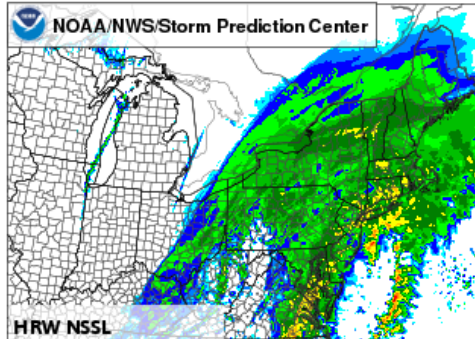
# HREF individual member forecasts – HREF replaced SSEO and NCAR Ensemble

HREF

Composite reflectivity (dBZ), ensemble postage stamp

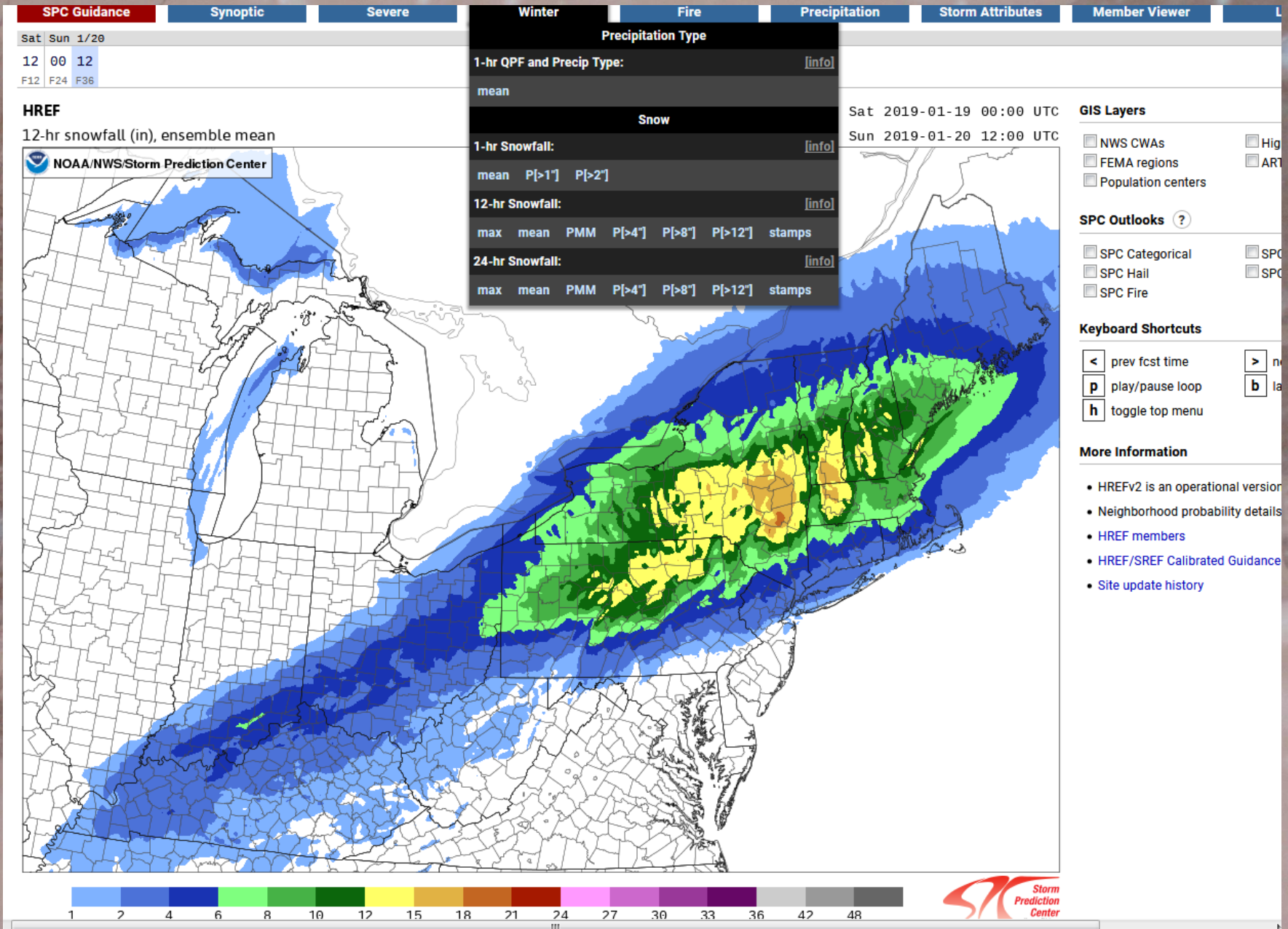
Run: Sat 2019-01-19 12:00 UTC

Valid: Sun 2019-01-20 09:00 UTC





# HREF ensemble mean





# HRRR/HRRRE and others



Model and Ensemble Viewer  
3km NCEP HRRR

Model Name: Model Run:

hrrr

Jan 19, 2019

Initialization: Projection:

14Z

EAST

Parameter:

radar

Controls:

View Images

Prev

Next

Loop:

☐

NWS Anomaly Situational Awareness Display [Forecast Links](#)

[SPC SSEO](#)

[NCAR MESO-EFS](#)

[GSD HRRRV3](#)

[HRRRV3-TLE](#)

[HRRR-E](#)

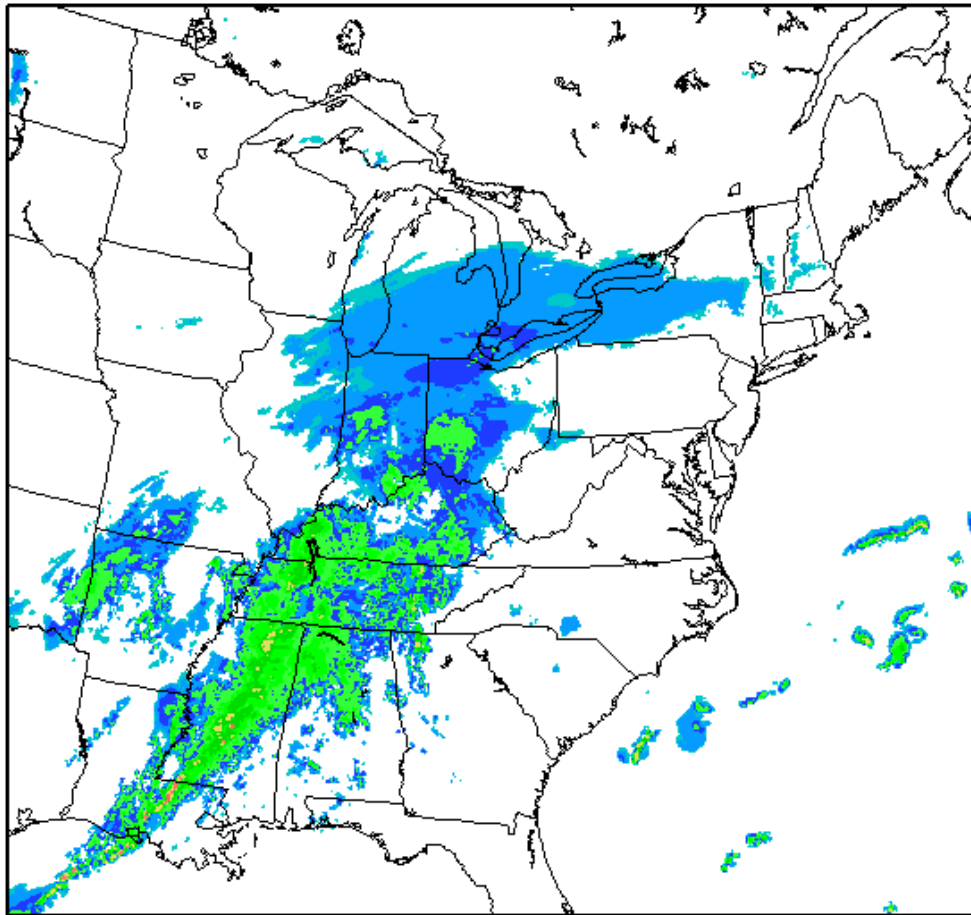
[HREF](#)

[SPC HREFV2](#)

[NAMRR-hrly](#)

[SPC-Mesoanalyst](#)

Derived radar (dBZ) based on precip rates  
valid 14Z19JAN2019 (Sat) (initialized 14Z19JAN2019)



GRADS: COLA/IGES

2019-01-19-10



# NAM 3KM (and others)

SLP|Precipitation|P-Type ▾

Convection|Severe Wx ▾

Regional ▾

Surface Fields ▾

Model Diff vs NAM Nest ▾

Cloud|Sfc Fluxes ▾

Upper Air Fields|24-H Precip ▾

Start

Stop

FRM 16 of 16

SPD

<<

>>

12.5 img/sec

DIR

REV

FWD

☐ Rock

DWELL ☒ Dwell

-

+

1

sec

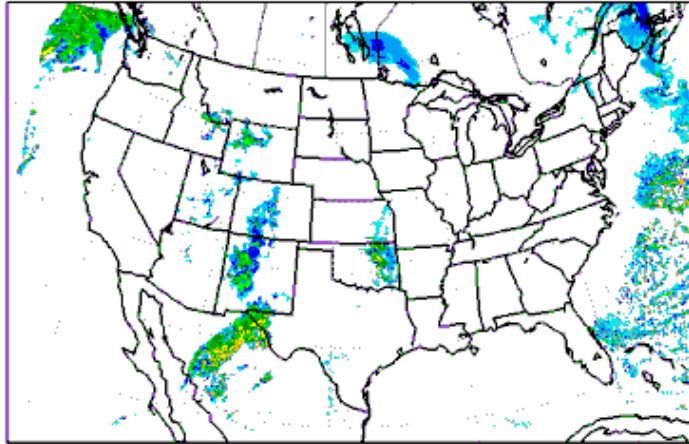
STEP

<

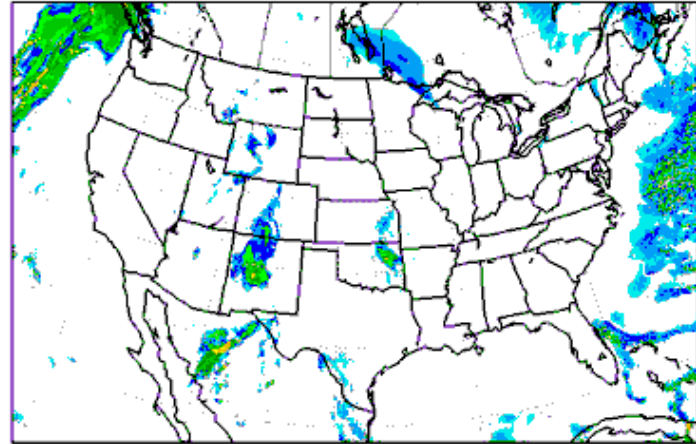
>

☒ On/Off

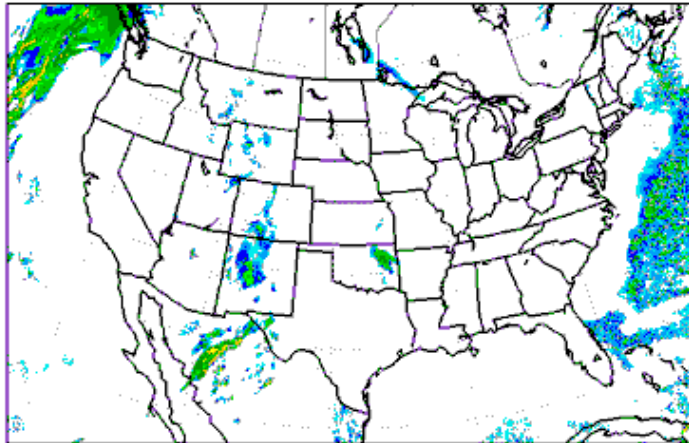
1 KM AGL REF NAM3KM 03H FCST VLD 03Z 11 JAN 2019



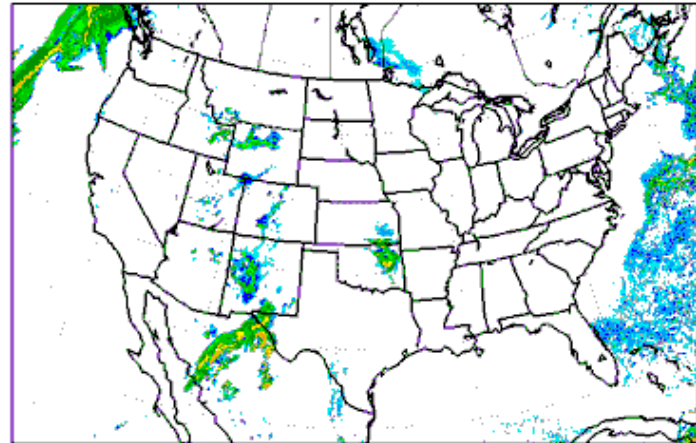
1 KM AGL REF NMMB 03H FCST VLD 03Z 11 JAN 2019



1 KM AGL REF ARW 03H FCST VLD 03Z 11 JAN 2019

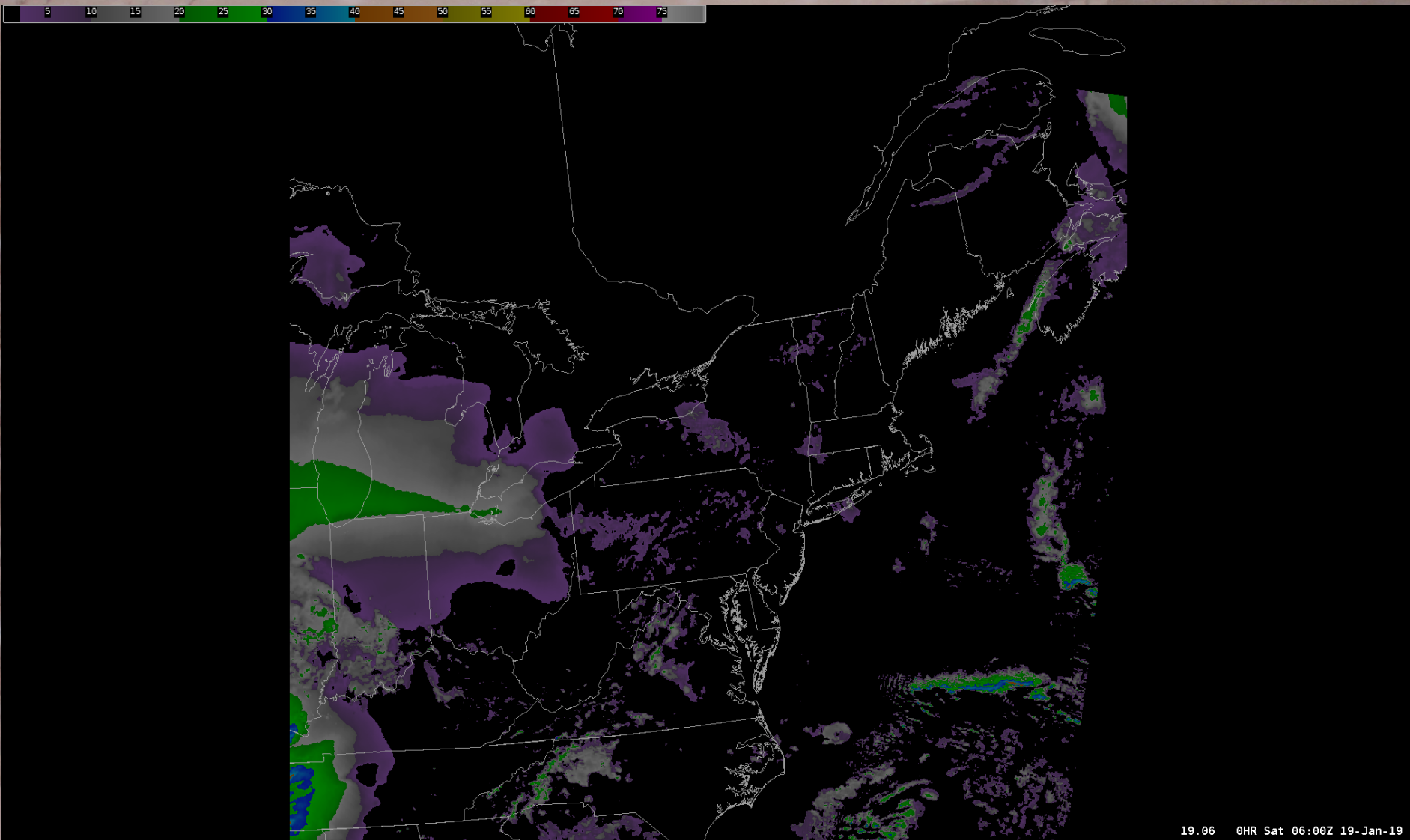


1 KM AGL REF ARW2 03H FCST VLD 03Z 11 JAN 2019





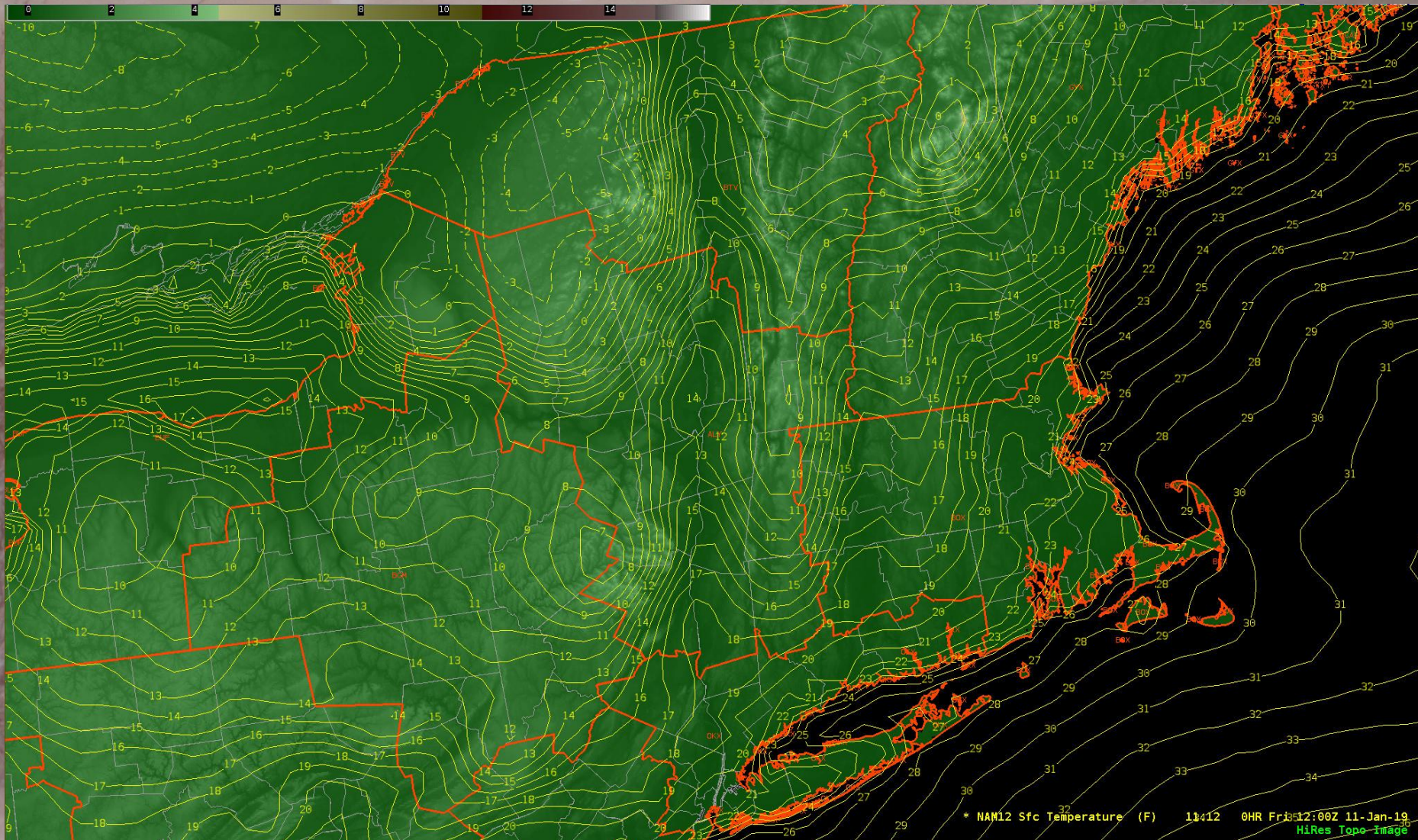
# Another way to look at the NAM 3KM in AWIPS D2D



Reflectivity forecasts



# NAM 3KM 2 meter temperatures



Very terrain dependent



- ✓ How do NAM 3KM 2 meter temperatures compare with MOS guidance?
- ✓ Is the rest of the MOS forecast guidance consistent with what you analyzed in plan view?

```

i>2
274
FOUS21 KWN0 050600
MAVNE1
KALB GFS MOS GUIDANCE 2/05/2014 0600 UTC
DT /FEB 5 /FEB 6 /FEB 7 /
HR 12 15 18 21 00 03 06 09 12 15 18 21 00 03 06 09 12 15 18 00 06
X/N 30 9 18 4 20
TMP 23 26 28 28 25 22 18 13 9 12 16 16 14 11 9 8 7 14 18 15 8
DPT 17 19 20 19 16 13 8 3 0 1 3 4 3 1 -1 -1 -1 3 4 3 -2
CLD OV OV OV OV OV OV SC SC SC CL FW BK BK OV OV BK BK FW SC CL
WDR 01 03 02 35 33 33 32 33 32 32 30 29 28 24 24 25 26 27 26 26
WSP 05 09 05 05 08 09 08 05 05 06 05 05 04 05 04 05 09 11 09 09
P06 100 84 7 0 4 2 0 0 5 0 0
P12 100 7 6 3 8
Q06 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Q12 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
T06 1/ 2 1/ 9 0/ 0 0/ 8 0/10 0/ 2 0/ 7 0/ 3 0/ 4 0/ 5
T12 1/ 9 0/10 0/12 0/ 5 0/14
POZ 4 10 11 7 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 2 2 2 3 4 5 4 4 2 4
POS 96 90 89 93 96 98 98 97 96 97 97 97 98 97 97 96 95 96 96 95 96
TYP S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
SNW 6 0
CIG 3 3 2 3 4 5 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
VIS 2 1 1 1 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
OBV FG FG BL FG BR N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N

```

```

i>2055
FOUS44 KWN0 050000
METNE1
KALB NAM MOS GUIDANCE 2/05/2014 0000 UTC
DT /FEB 5 /FEB 6 /FEB 7 /
HR 06 09 12 15 18 21 00 03 06 09 12 15 18 21 00 03 06 09 12 18 00
X/N 27 9 23 11 26
TMP 27 26 24 25 25 24 23 21 16 12 9 16 21 22 19 16 15 14 14 24 20
DPT 20 20 19 20 20 18 16 14 9 4 0 3 5 5 5 6 7 7 7 8 6
CLD OV OV OV OV OV OV OV OV OV OV OV BK CL SC SC SC OV OV OV OV OV
WDR 00 02 01 01 02 34 33 34 32 32 32 31 29 27 27 21 23 19 25 28 27
WSP 00 03 04 05 07 08 13 07 05 04 02 05 07 07 03 04 04 04 05 13 05
P06 94 92 85 29 1 3 1 0 4 6 4
P12 92 33 4 13
Q06 2 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Q12 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
T06 5/ 2 4/ 9 1/10 0/ 1 0/ 0 1/ 3 1/ 2 1/ 7 1/ 5 1/15
T12 5/ 9 1/10 1/ 3 1/ 7 2/ 7
SNW 6 0
CIG 7 7 4 4 3 4 5 5 5 6 8 8 8 8 7 8 6 6 6 7
VIS 7 7 5 2 2 2 4 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
OBV N N BR FG BR BR BR BR N N N N N N N N N N N

```

Compare all parameters offered in the MOS guidance, successive runs and for all locations within the forecast area (KGFL, KPOU, KPSF, KDDH etc.)



**Once synoptic and mesoscale analyses are complete, it is all about local effects**

✓ **Synoptic Analysis**

- ✓ **Conceptual Models – Longwave patterns, Pattern recognition**
- ✓ **Data, Deterministic NWP Models, Ensembles, Anomalies**

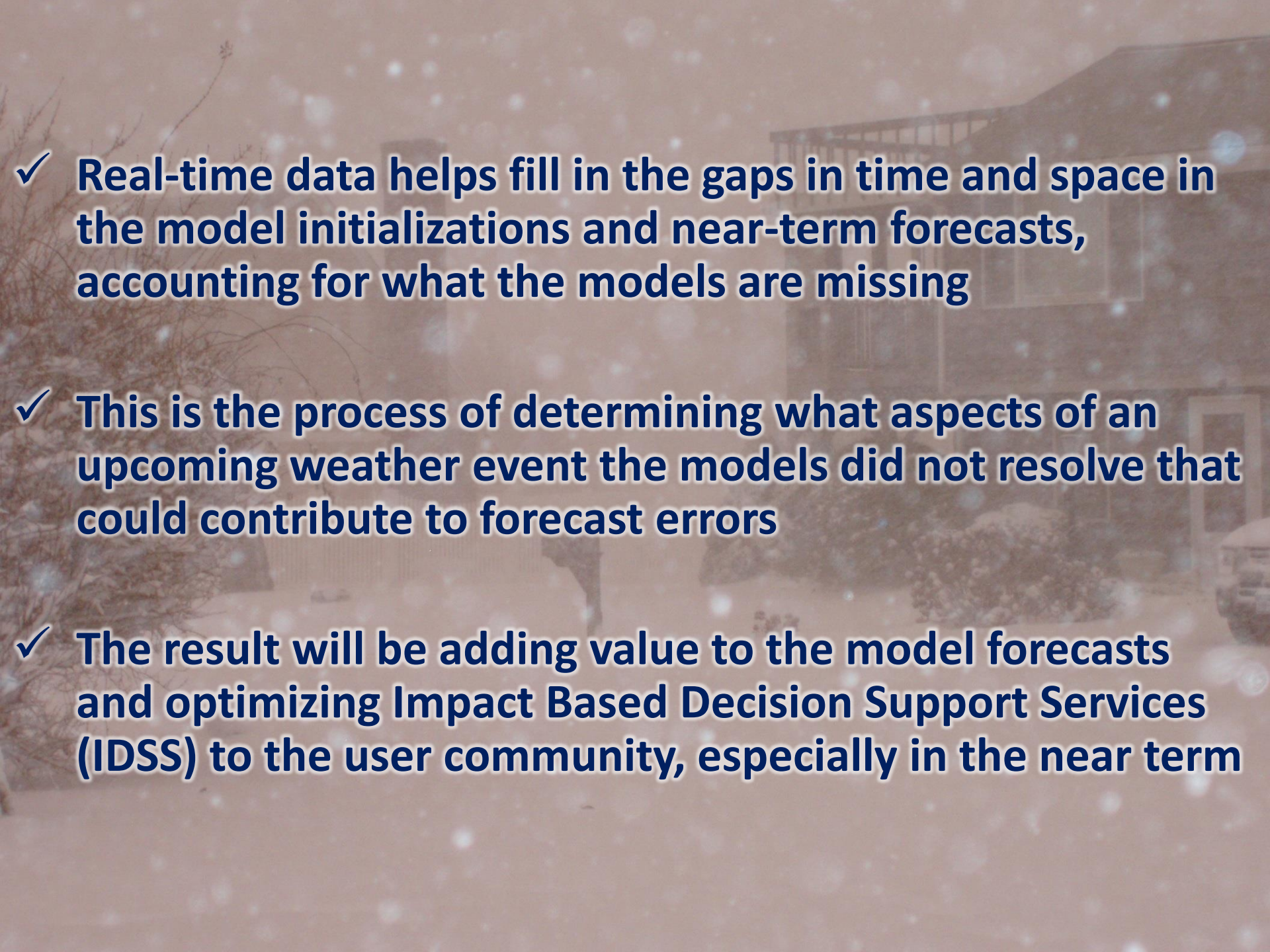
✓ **Mesoscale Analysis – Data, CAMs, CAM ensembles**

- ✓ **Conceptual Models – Banding, MHC, Upslope**
- ✓ **HRRR, HREF, 3Km NAM**

✓ **Real-time data trends**

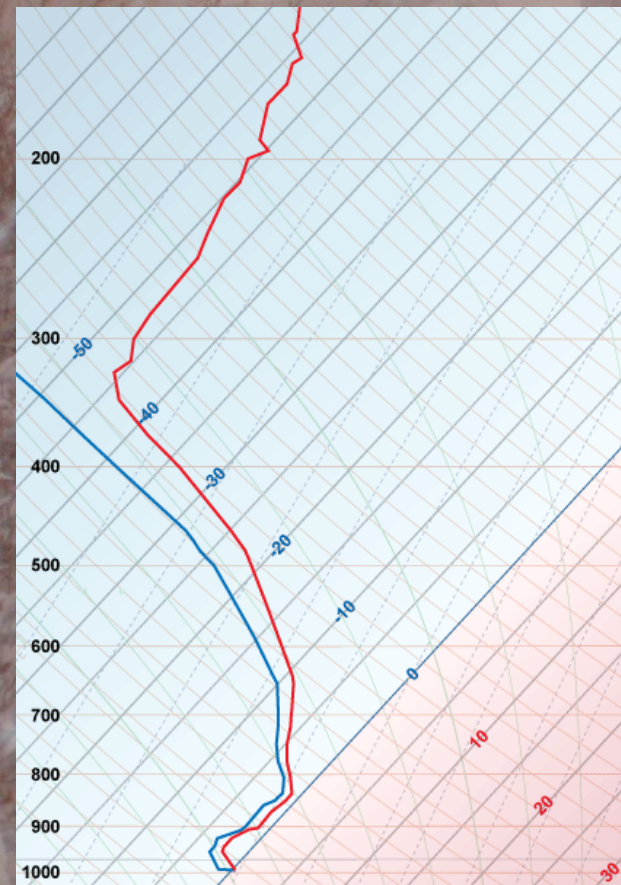
- ✓ **Conceptual Models – Sounding profiles for different precipitation types, Thermal profiles for SLR**
- ✓ **Radar, satellite, NY Mesonet, Upper air**



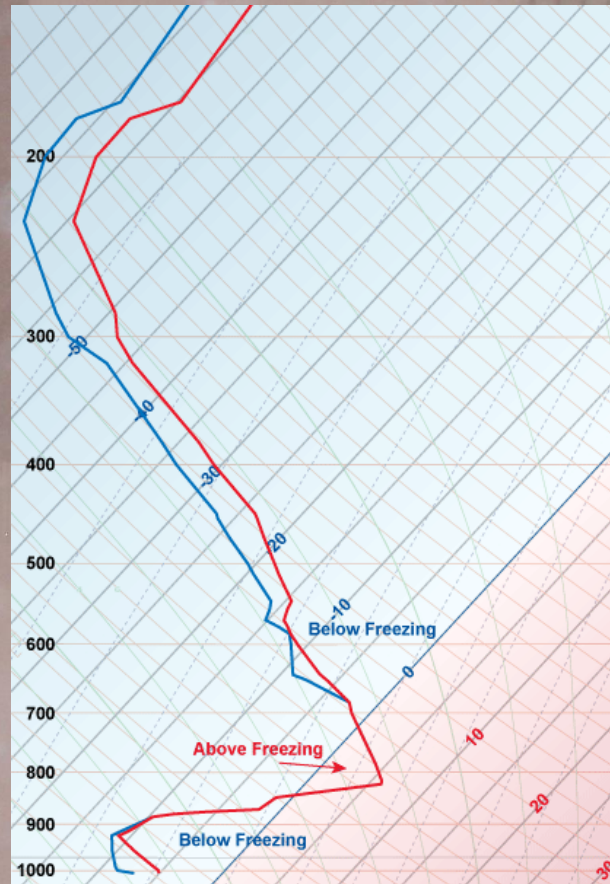
- 
- ✓ **Real-time data helps fill in the gaps in time and space in the model initializations and near-term forecasts, accounting for what the models are missing**
  - ✓ **This is the process of determining what aspects of an upcoming weather event the models did not resolve that could contribute to forecast errors**
  - ✓ **The result will be adding value to the model forecasts and optimizing Impact Based Decision Support Services (IDSS) to the user community, especially in the near term**



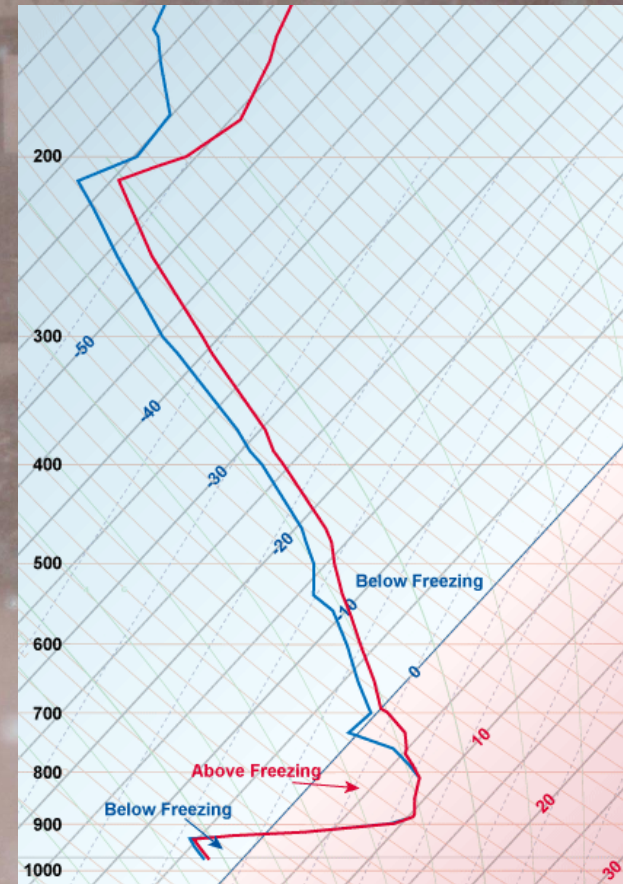
✓ Subtle differences in depths of layers have a big effect on precipitation type – model vertical resolutions vary, resulting in varying skill in predicting thermal/moisture layers



**Snow sounding**



**Sleet sounding**



**Freezing rain sounding**

Note importance of looking at thermal profiles through a deep layer: Can't just rely on temperatures at mandatory levels like 850 hPa, you would miss an important warm layer

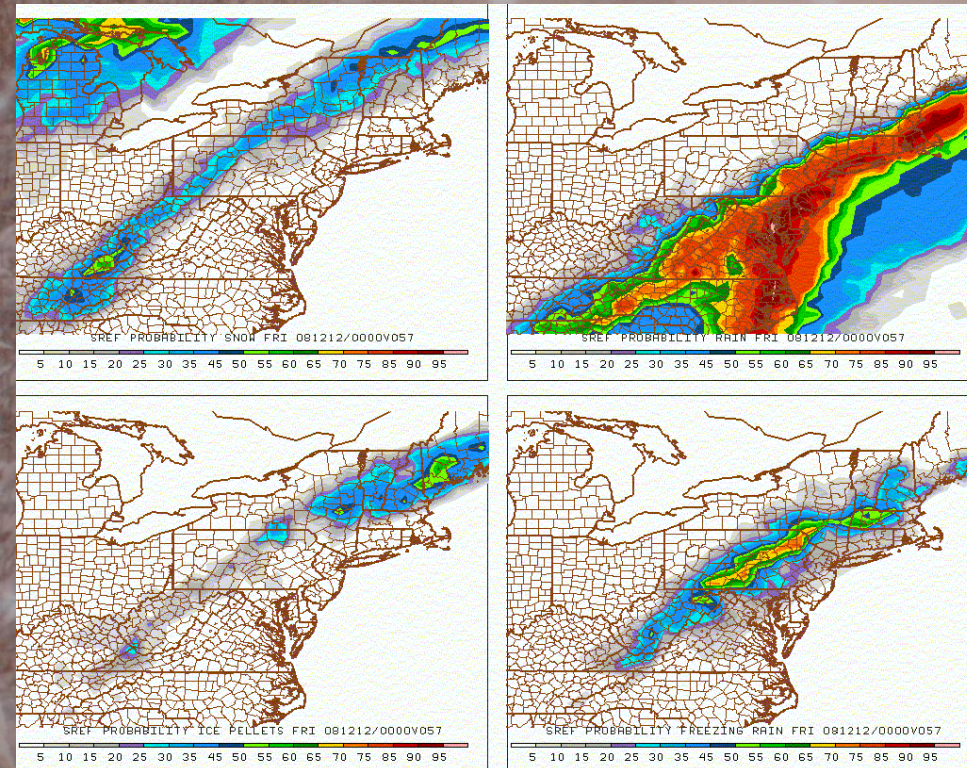


- Figure 1. From the VISIT session "Precipitation-Type Forecasting: The Top-Down Approach". A warm layer temperature below 1 degree C will produce snow if ice is introduced to the layer.

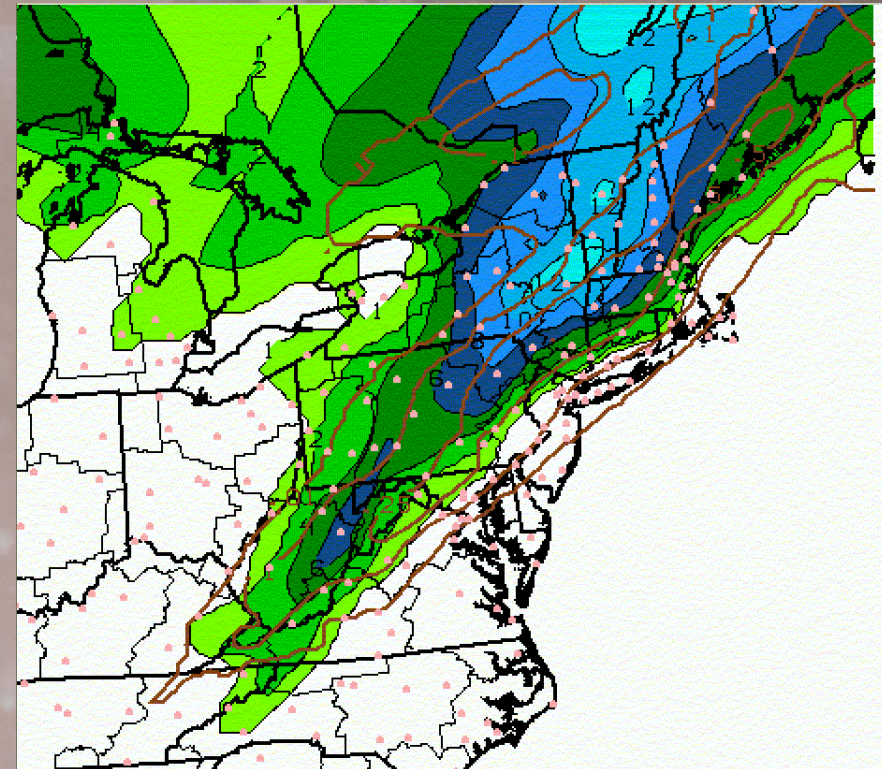


- ✓ Subtle differences in depths of layers have a big effect on precipitation type – model vertical resolutions vary, resulting in varying skill in predicting thermal/moisture layers

## 11-12 December 2008 Ice Storm



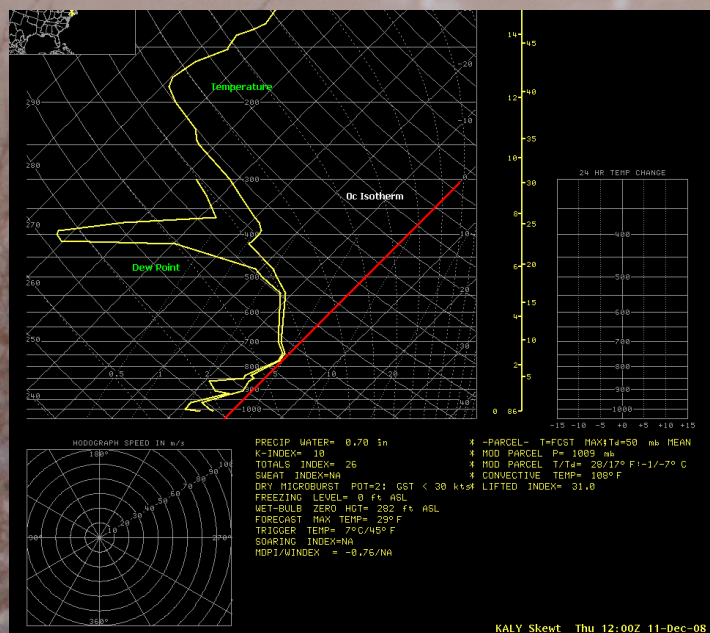
**SREF P-Type predictions**



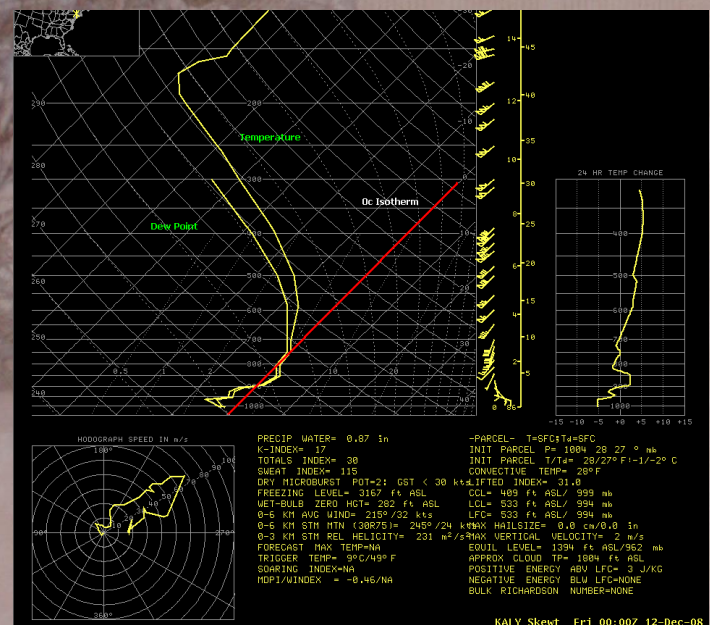
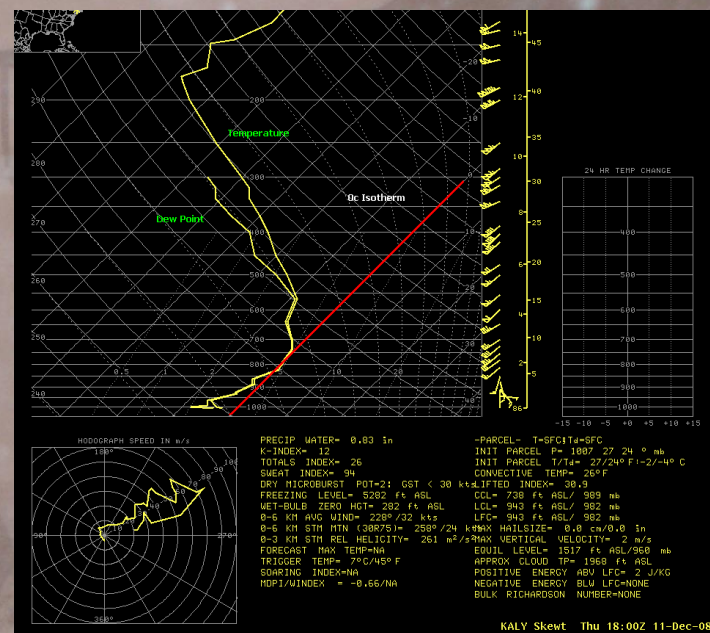
**Weather Prediction Center  
Guidance**



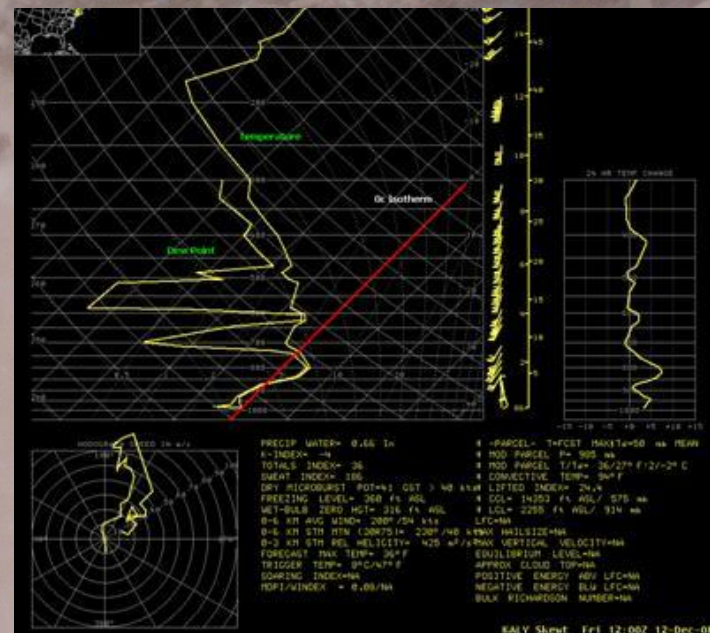
# ✓ Monitoring thermal profiles during the 11-12 December 2008 ice storm



Note importance of looking at thermal profiles through a deep layer

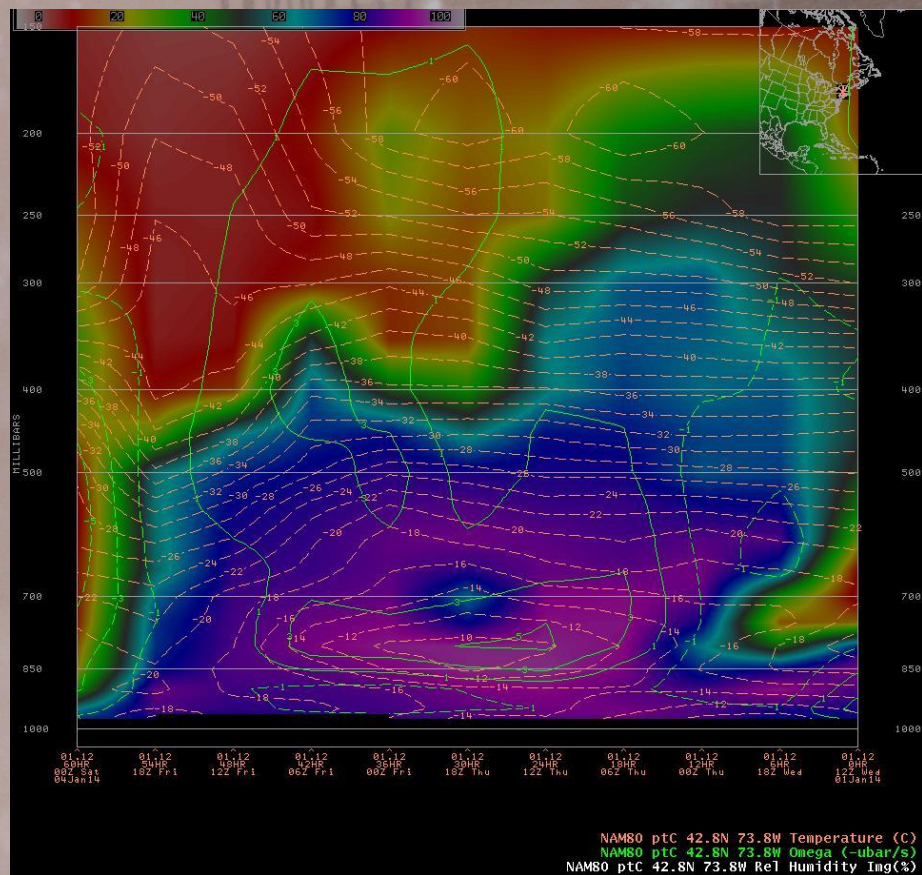
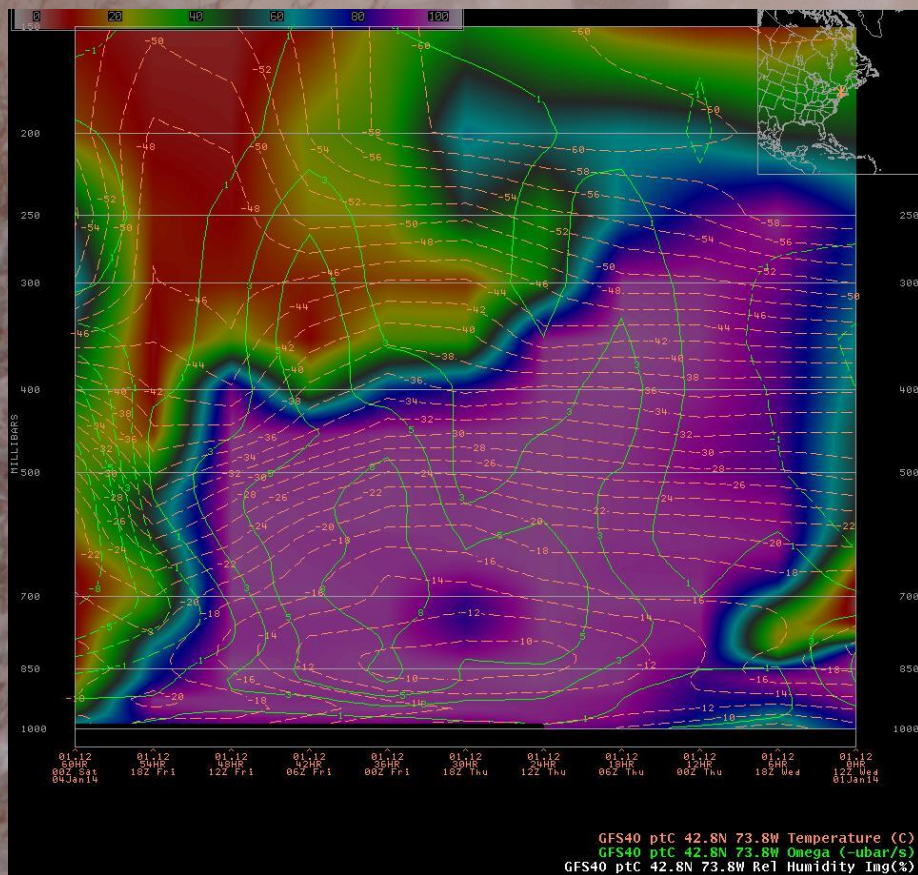


Can't just rely on temperatures at mandatory levels like 850 hPa, you would miss an important warm layer





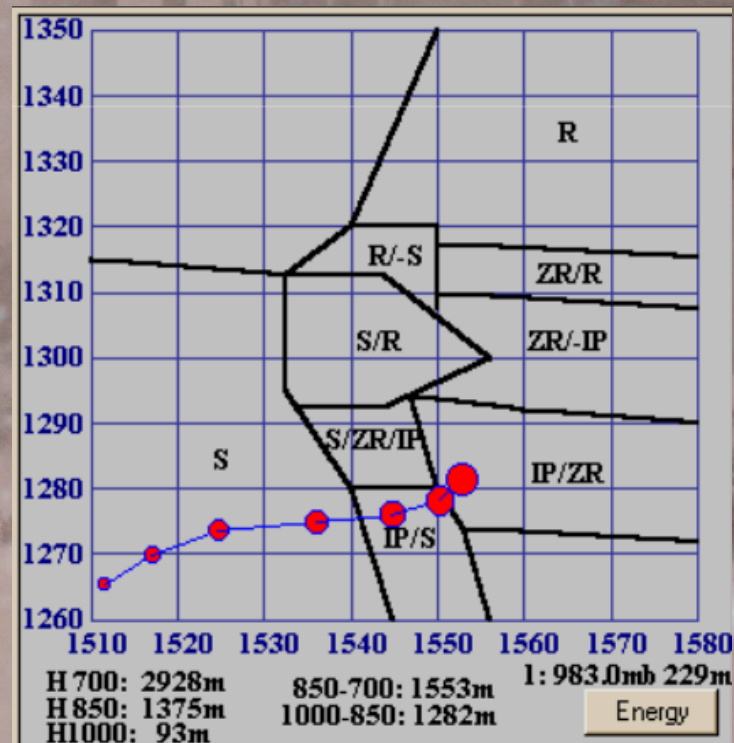
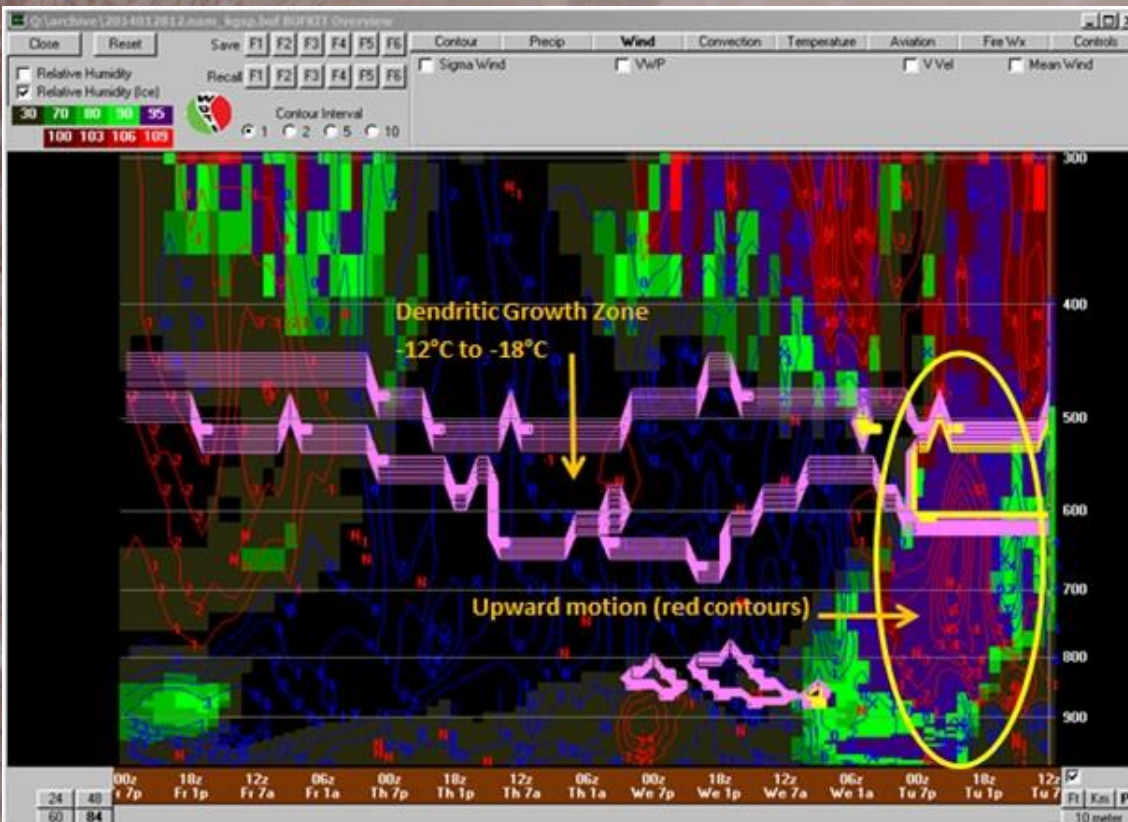
- ✓ **Snow to liquid ratios – above climatology when the core of maximum vertical motion extends through the -12C to -18C saturated layer**



**Maximum vertical motion through the dendritic growth zone in GFS  
but not NAM – which will be right?**



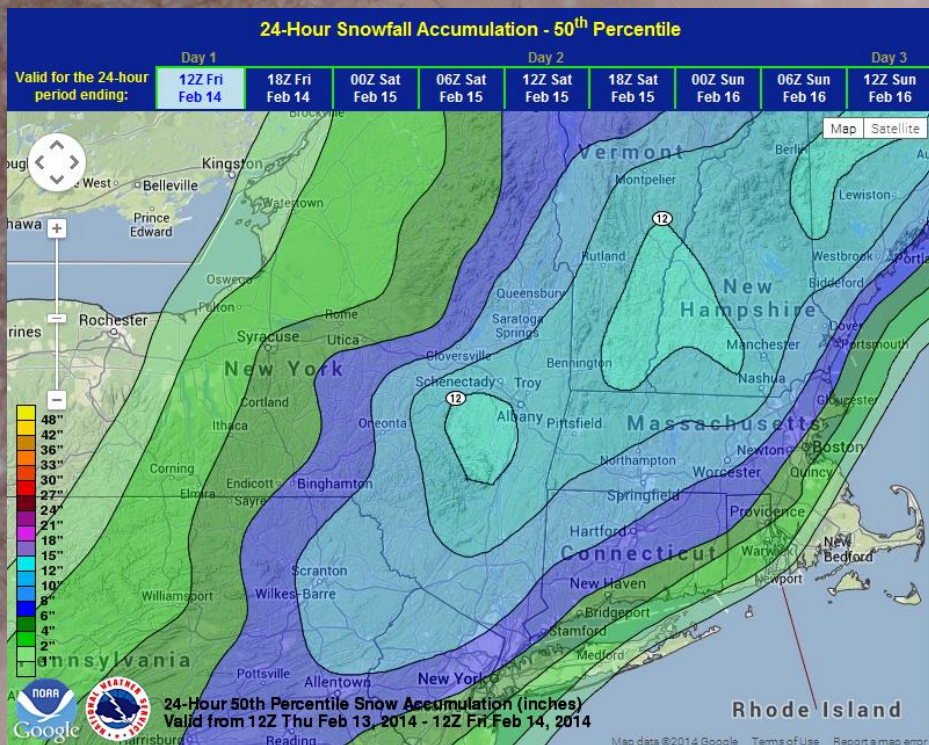
- ✓ Snow to liquid ratios – above climatology when the core of maximum vertical motion extends through the -12°C to -18°C saturated layer



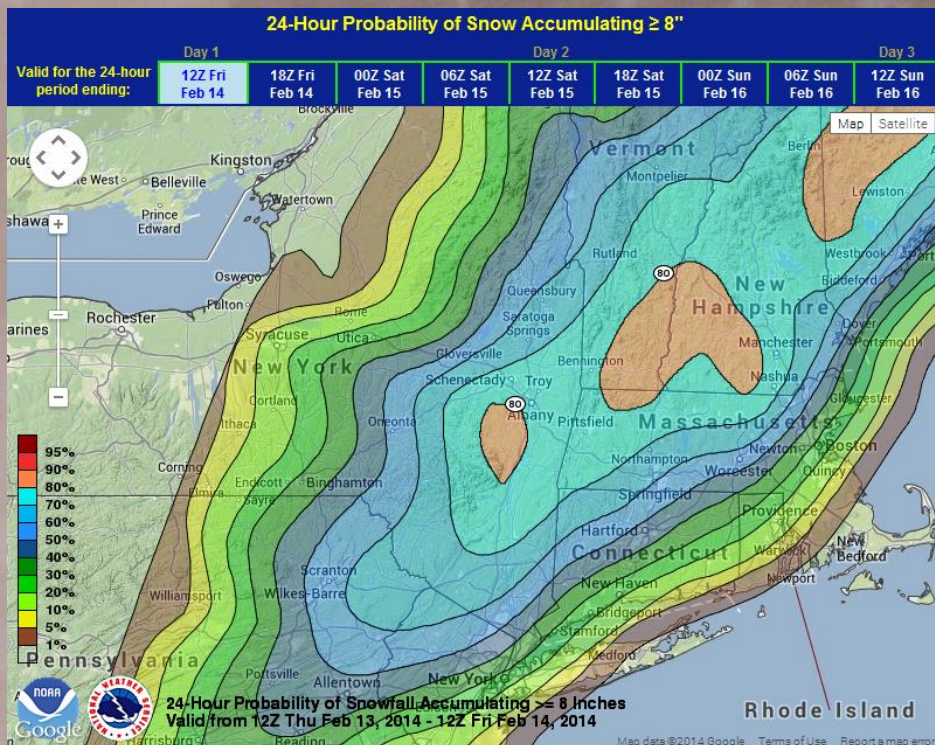
BUFKIT output very effective for analyzing precip. type and vertical resolution of atmospheric parameters – Great for Lake Effect, too



- ✓ Probabilistic forecasts from the Weather Prediction Center
- ✓ These are for snow but probabilities for freezing rain are also available
- ✓ Numerical probabilities for precipitation amounts (WPC, GFSEnsemble, SREF, HREF etc.) can be a more objective method of determining confidence levels for Outlook (30%)/Watch(50%)/Warning(80%)/Advisory(80%)



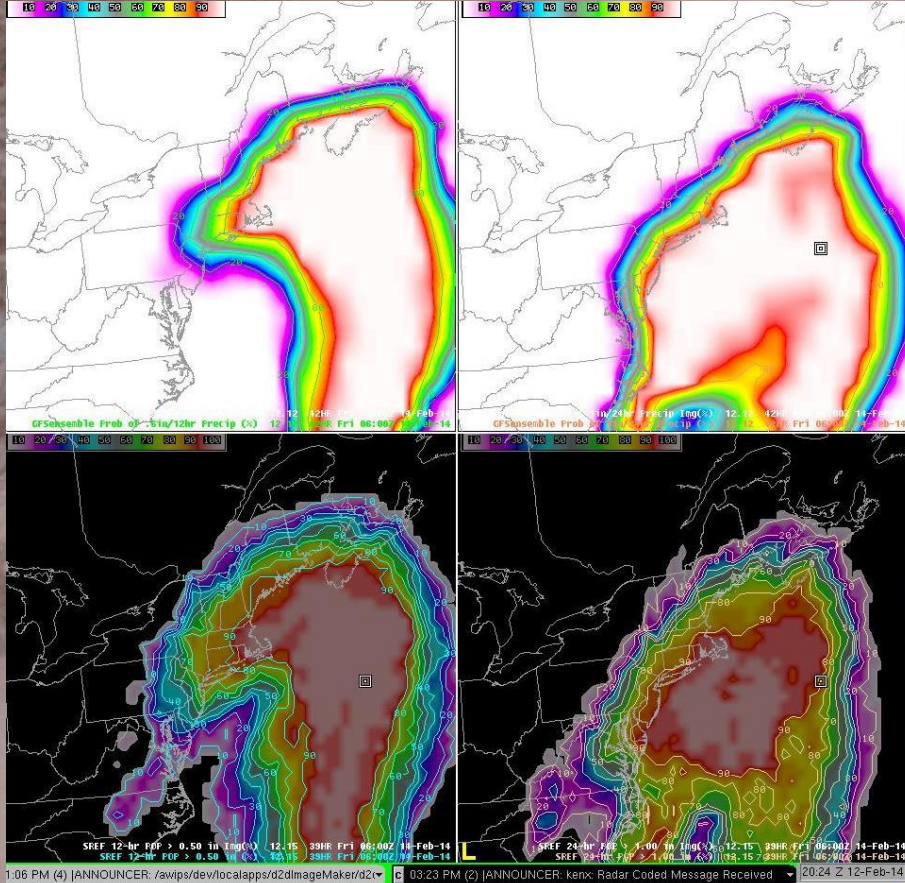
By percentile



By amount



- ✓ **Probabilistic forecasts from the NWP Model Ensemble Output**
- ✓ **Numerical probabilities for precipitation amounts (WPC, GFSEnsemble, SREF etc.) can be a more objective method of determining confidence levels for Outlook (30%)/Watch(50%)/Warning(80%)/Advisory(80%)**
- ✓ **Disagreements between ensembles often occurs but that is where experience and expertise help determine which guidance is resolving important storm features better**

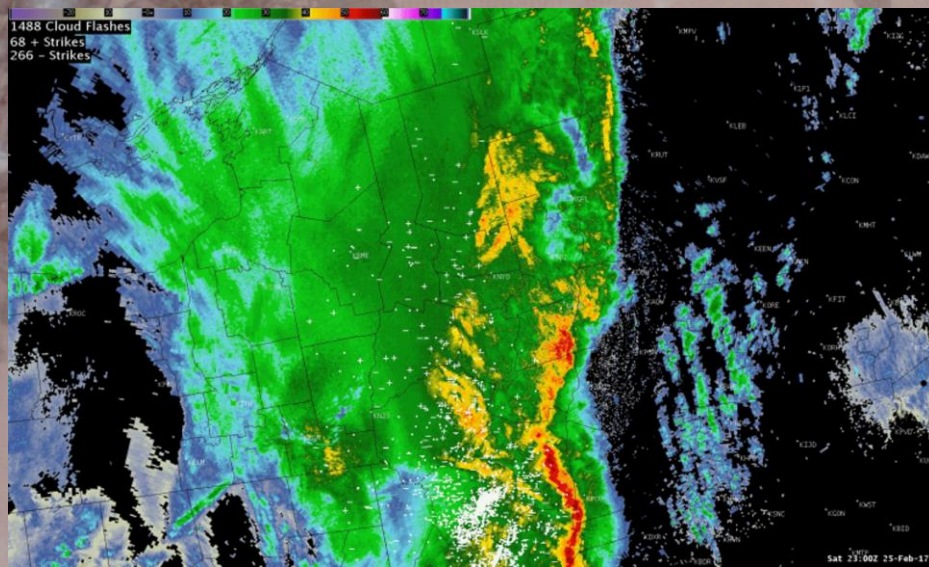
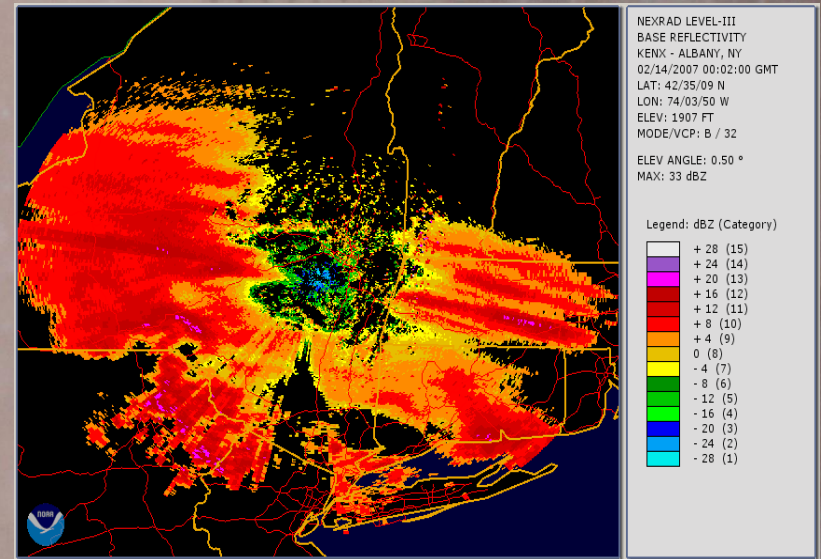
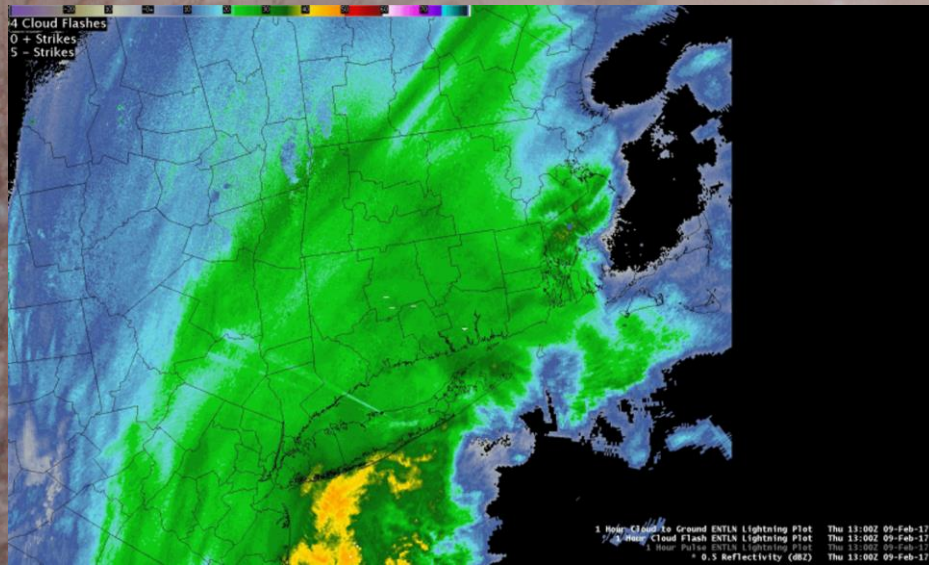


**GFSEnsemble probability for  
0.60" and 1.00" liquid  
equivalent**

**SREF probability for 0.50"  
and 1.00" liquid equivalent**



# ✓ Radar and lightning trends – near-term precipitation type and intensity



feb14snow.wmv

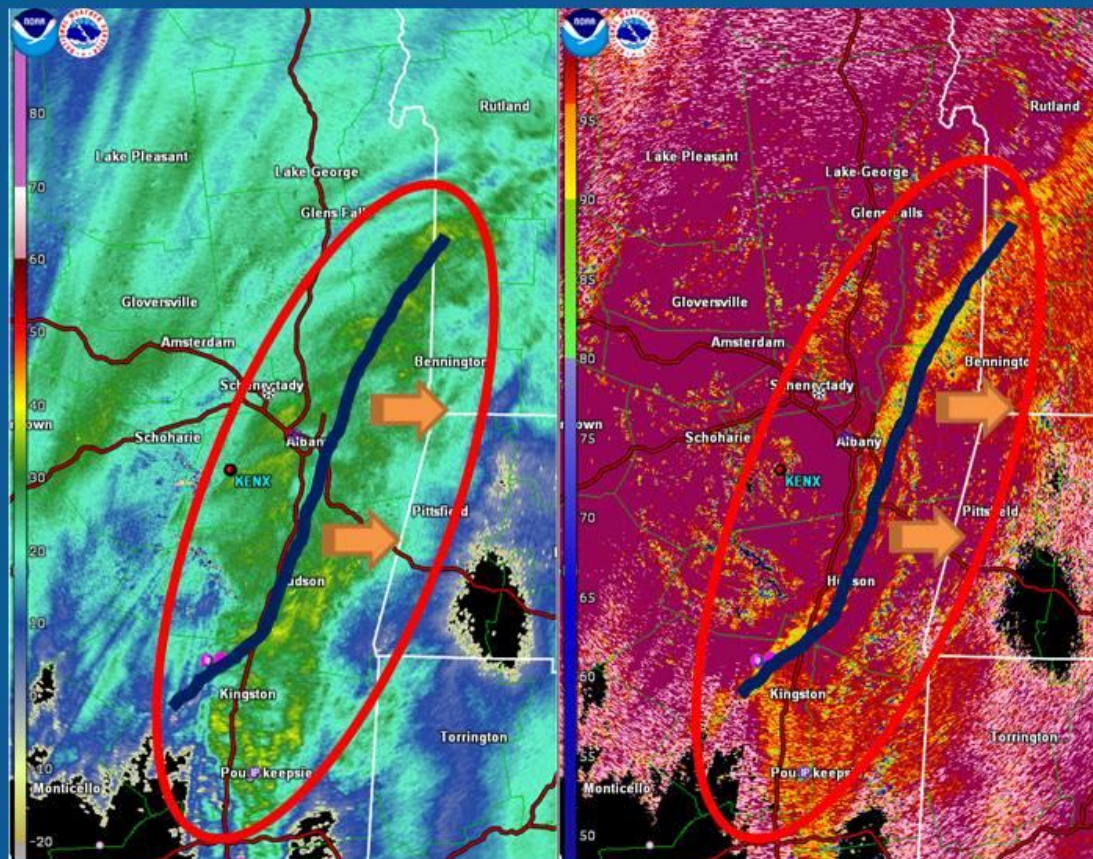
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iCYTPeXNCQ>



# ✓ DUAL POL Radar data – near-term precipitation type and intensity



## Dual-Pol Radar Imagery



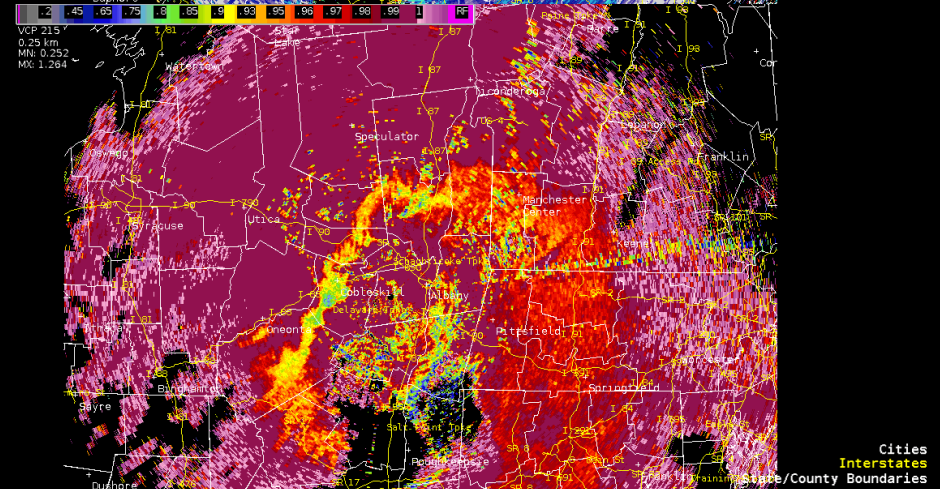
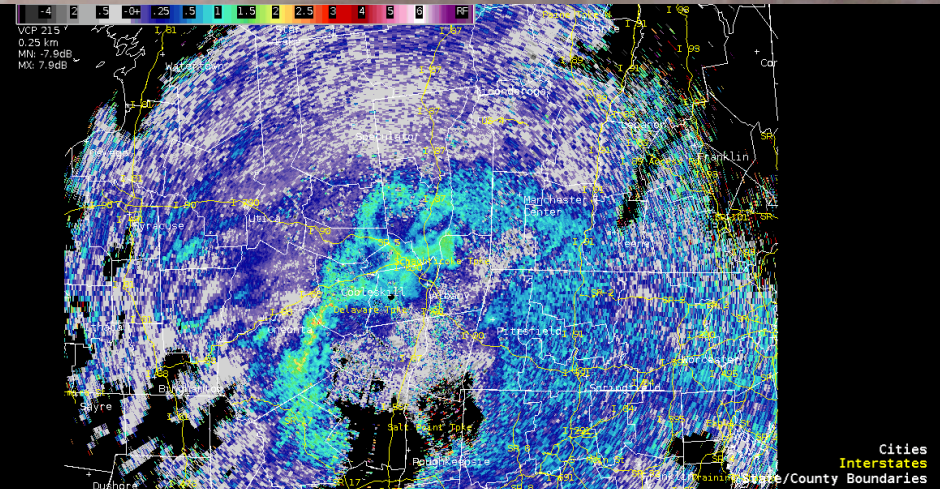
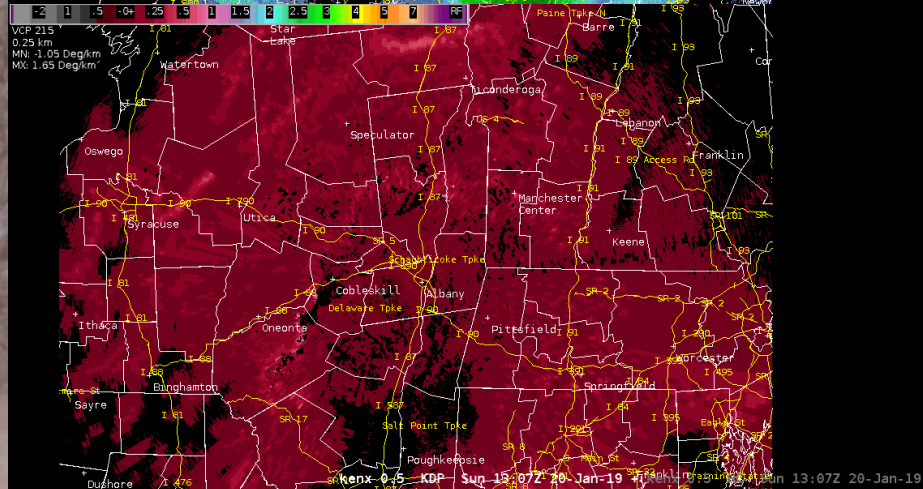
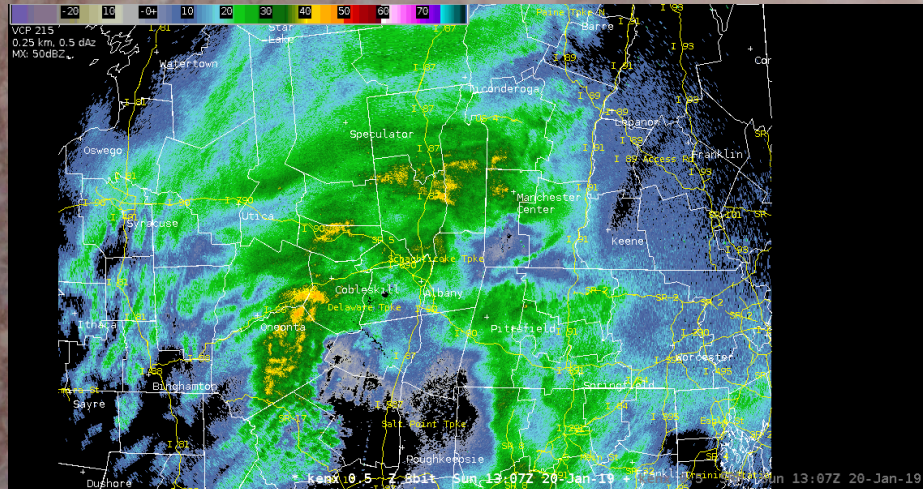
Transition zone from sleet and freezing rain to snow was translating eastward this morning. Our dual-pol radar nicely depicts this transition line as annotated on the adjacent images.

Traveling is not recommended!





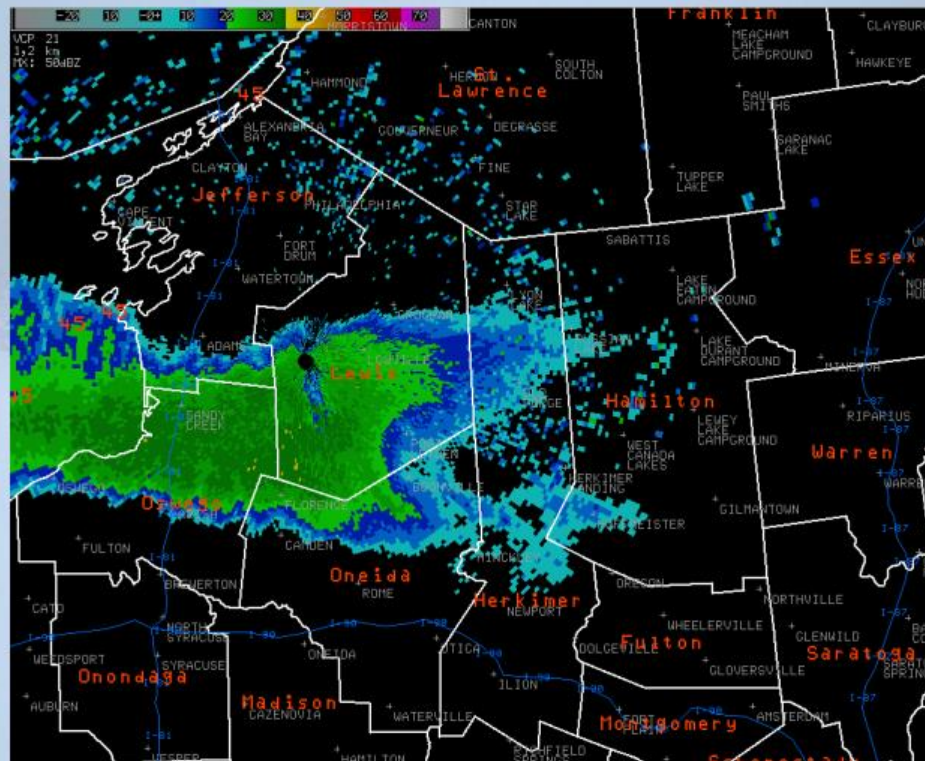
# ✓ DUAL POL Radar data – near-term precipitation type and intensity



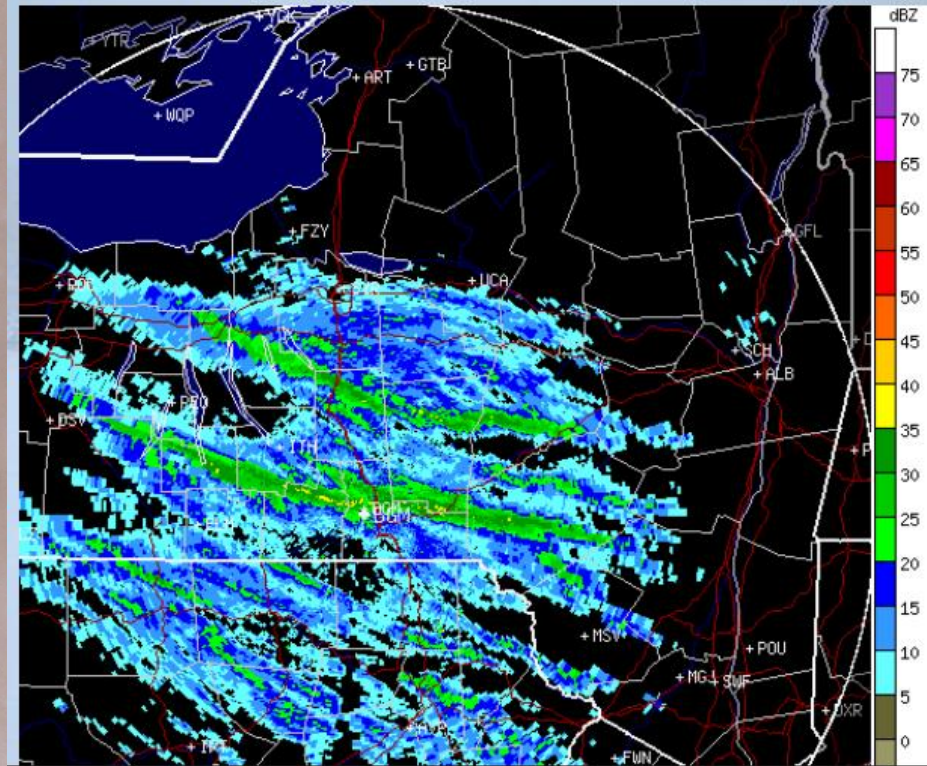


- ✓ A quick note about Lake Effect – BUFKIT is the ideal tool to evaluate instability class, inversion heights and flow trajectories to predict band type, intensity and inland extent

### Single Band Example



### Multi Band Example



Important to be aware that bands can extend farther inland than the radar depicts due to the height of the radar beam

O.K., now back to our regular scheduled programming →



# ✓ Mesoscale observations and analyses



MesoNow Data Profilers Snow Flux

News Research About Sectors

## Your Current Weather and Forecast

Voorheesville

29°F  
Wind Chill 25°F  
Feb 13, 2019 6:55 PM EST

Site Information

Elevation: 378 feet  
Relative Humidity: 78 %  
Dewpoint: 23 °F  
Wind: N at 3 mph  
Gust: 7 mph  
Station Pressure: 992 mb  
Sea-Level Pressure: 1,006 mb  
Solar Radiation: 0 W/m²  
Snow Depth: 4"

Meteorogram

Liquid-Equivalent Precipitation

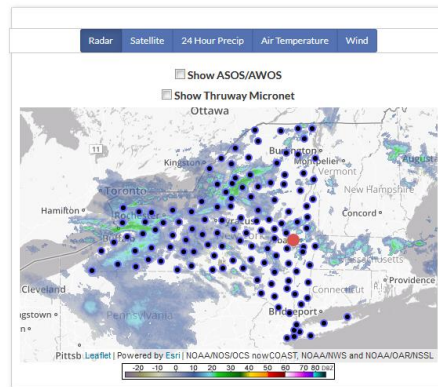
1 day: 0.27"  
3 days: 0.88"  
7 days: 1.18"

Soil Temperature and Moisture

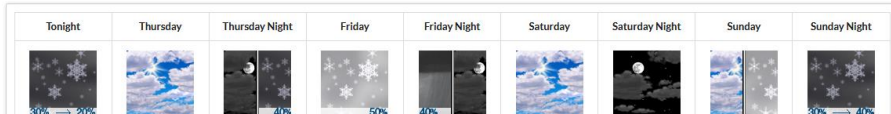
2 in.: 31 °F 0.10 m³/m³  
10 in.: 33 °F 0.20 m³/m³  
20 in.: 34 °F 0.17 m³/m³

Latest Camera Image

Feb 13, 2019 6:25 PM EST



### Forecast Data from the National Weather Service powered by the New York State Mesonet



MesoNow Data Profilers Snow Flux

News Research About Sectors

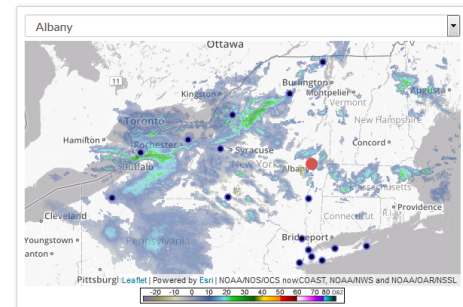
## Profiler Data

The New York State Mesonet operates a network of 17 profiler sites. Each profiler site is comprised of a scanning Doppler LIDAR, a microwave radiometer, and a sun photometer. All data are collected, quality-controlled, and archived in real-time every 5 minutes. Data displayed here are provisional and may not always be available. Product development is ongoing, and this page will be updated as products are refined and as more profiler sites come online. For the time-series plots below, the most recent data available is on the right side of each plot.

Choose an instrument to scroll to that section.

LIDAR Microwave Radiometer Sun Photometer

Site Information

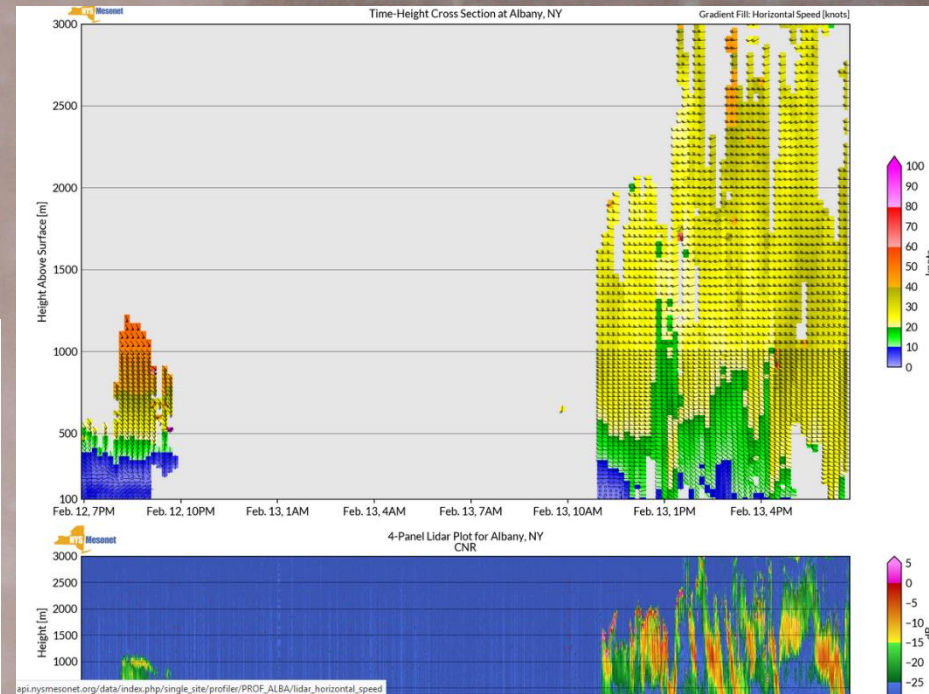
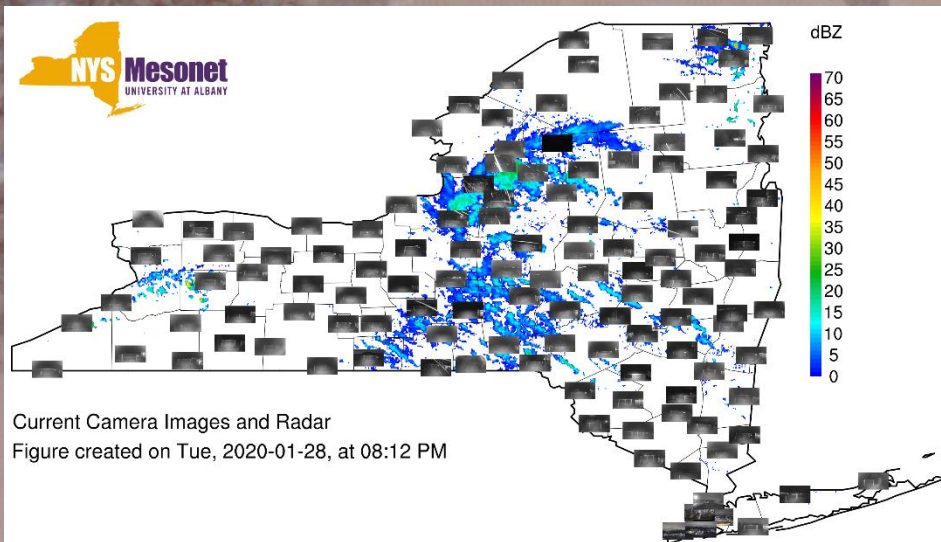
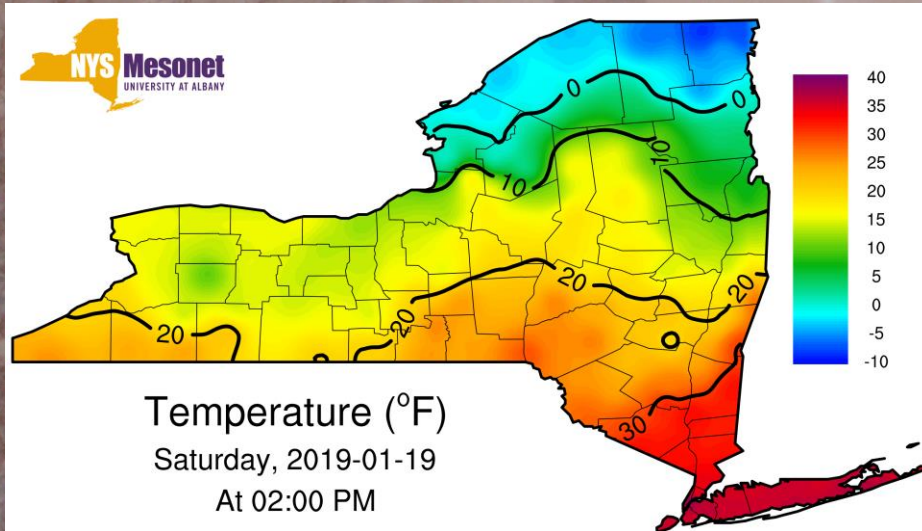


## Skew-T



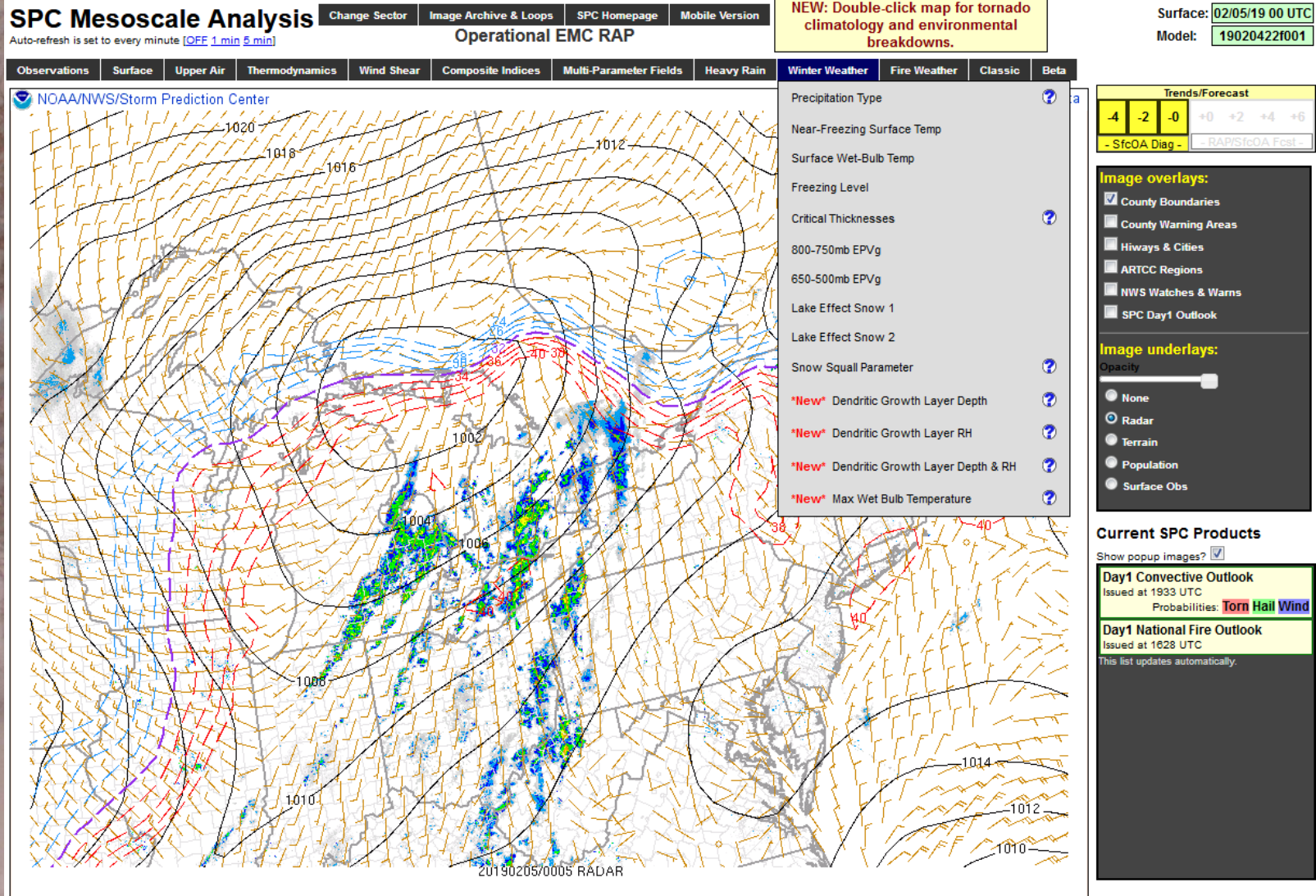


# ✓ Mesoscale observations and analyses (courtesy of Nicholas Bassill)



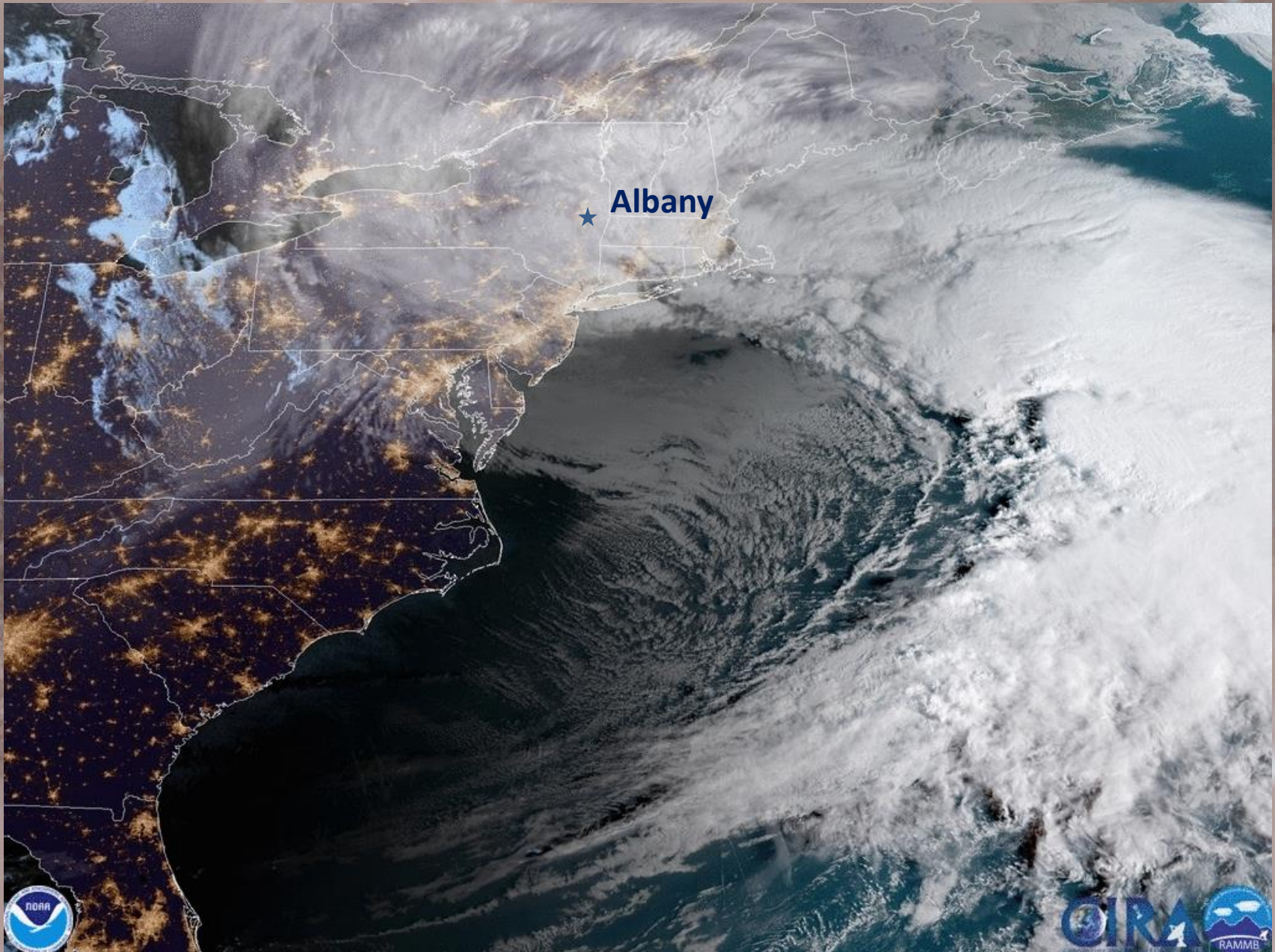


# ✓ Mesoscale observations and analyses (Storm Prediction Center)



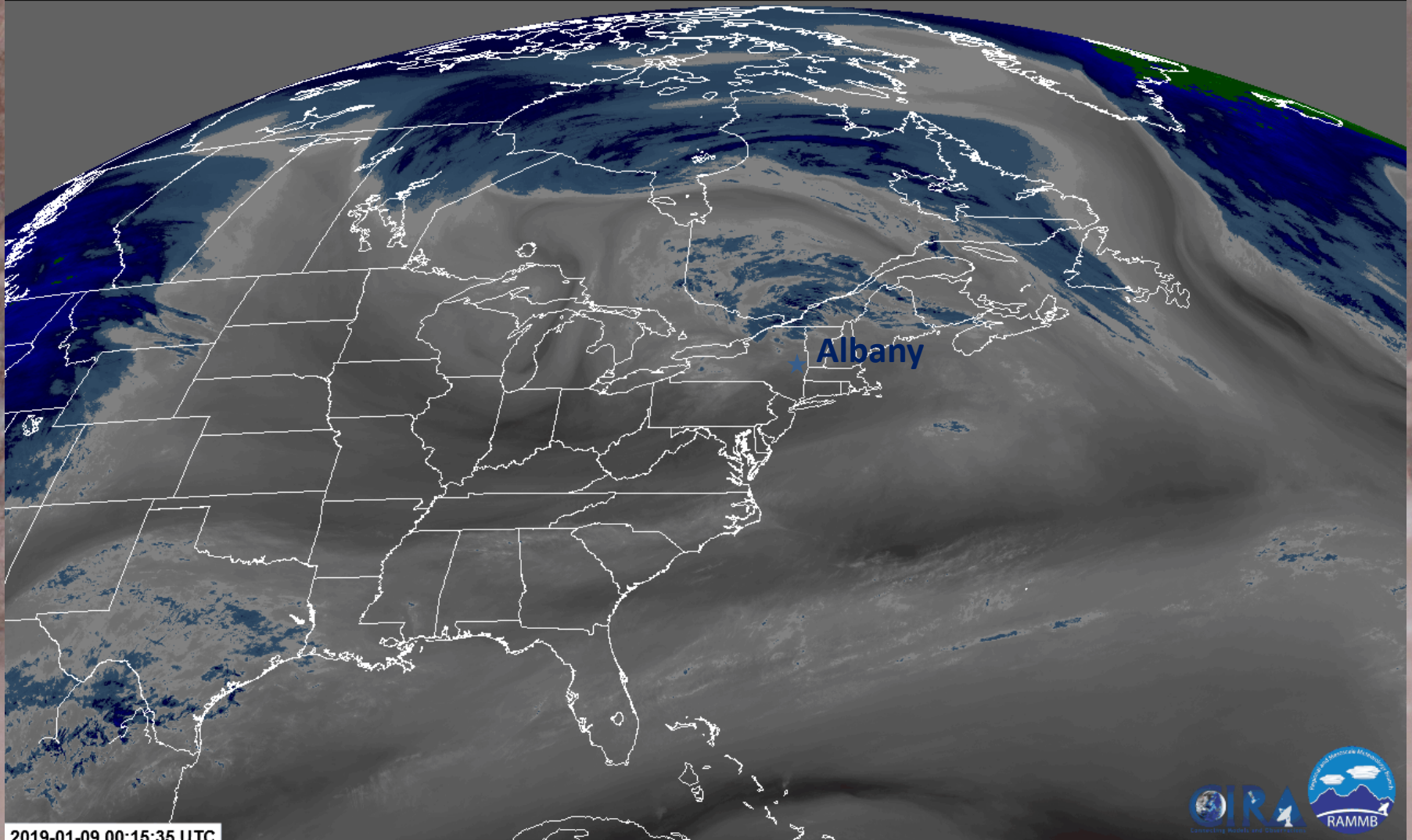


# ✓ Goes-16 satellite trends – CH2 Red Vis





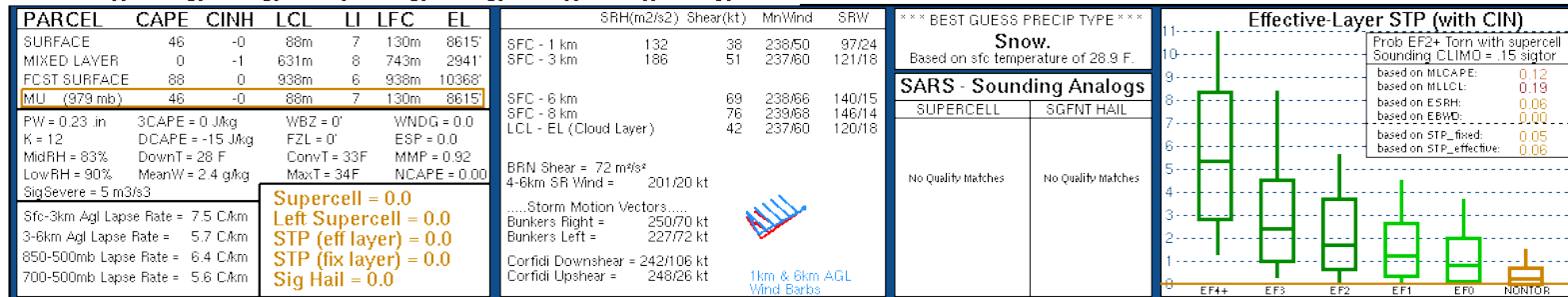
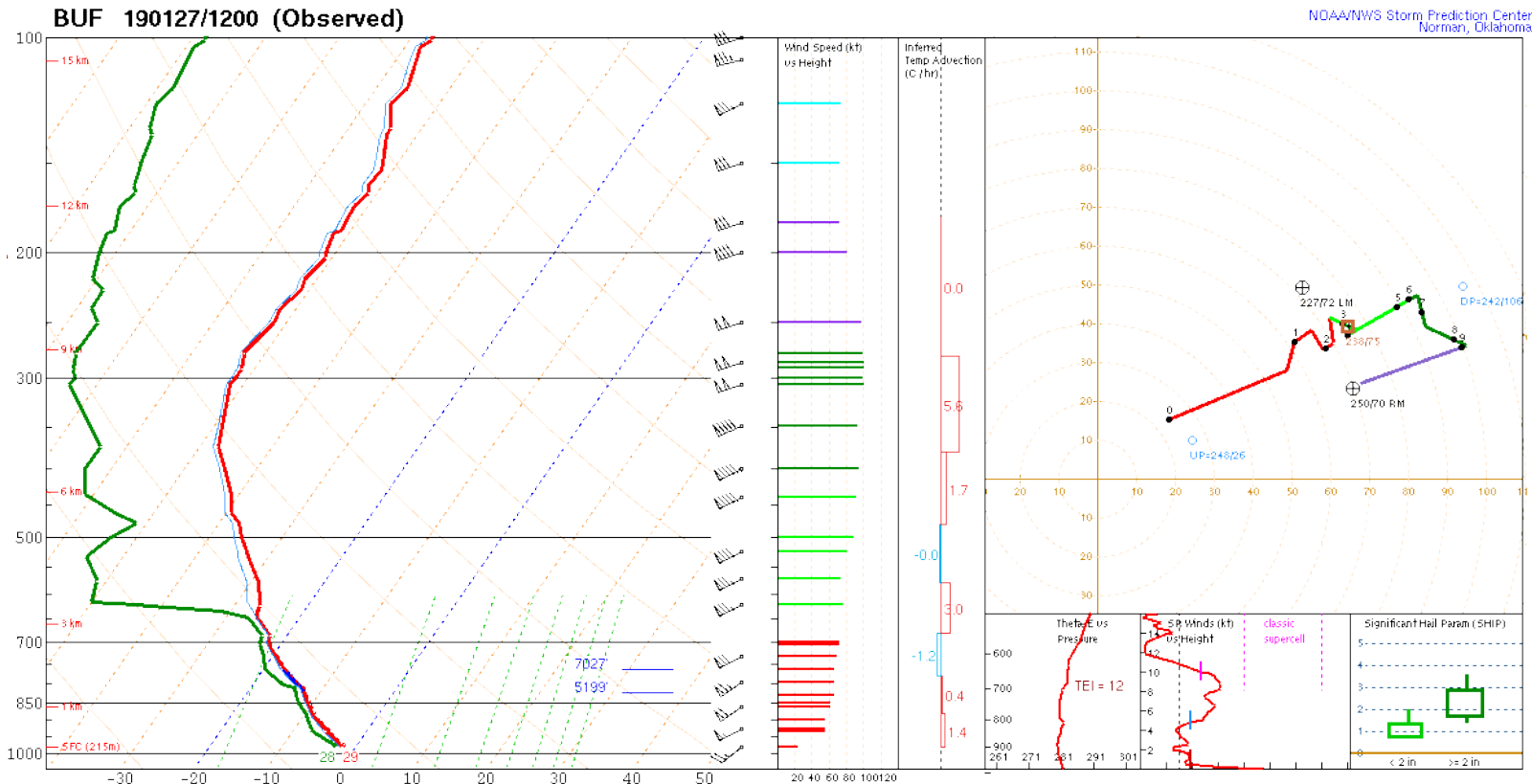
# ✓ Goes-16 satellite trends – Ch8 Upper WV



2019-01-09 00:15:35 UTC



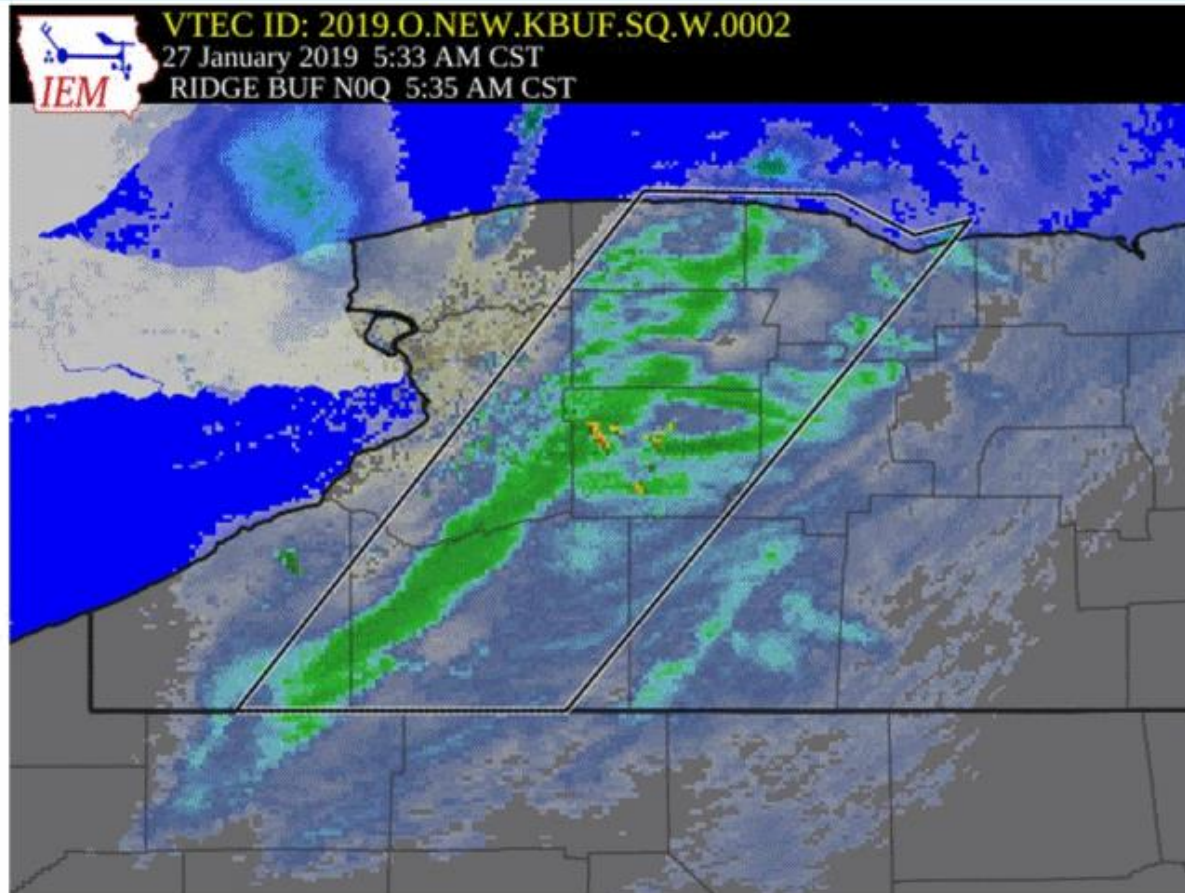
# ✓ A brief word about Snow Squall Warnings – treat like Severe Thunderstorm Warnings, increasing ability to predict since similar to thunderstorms





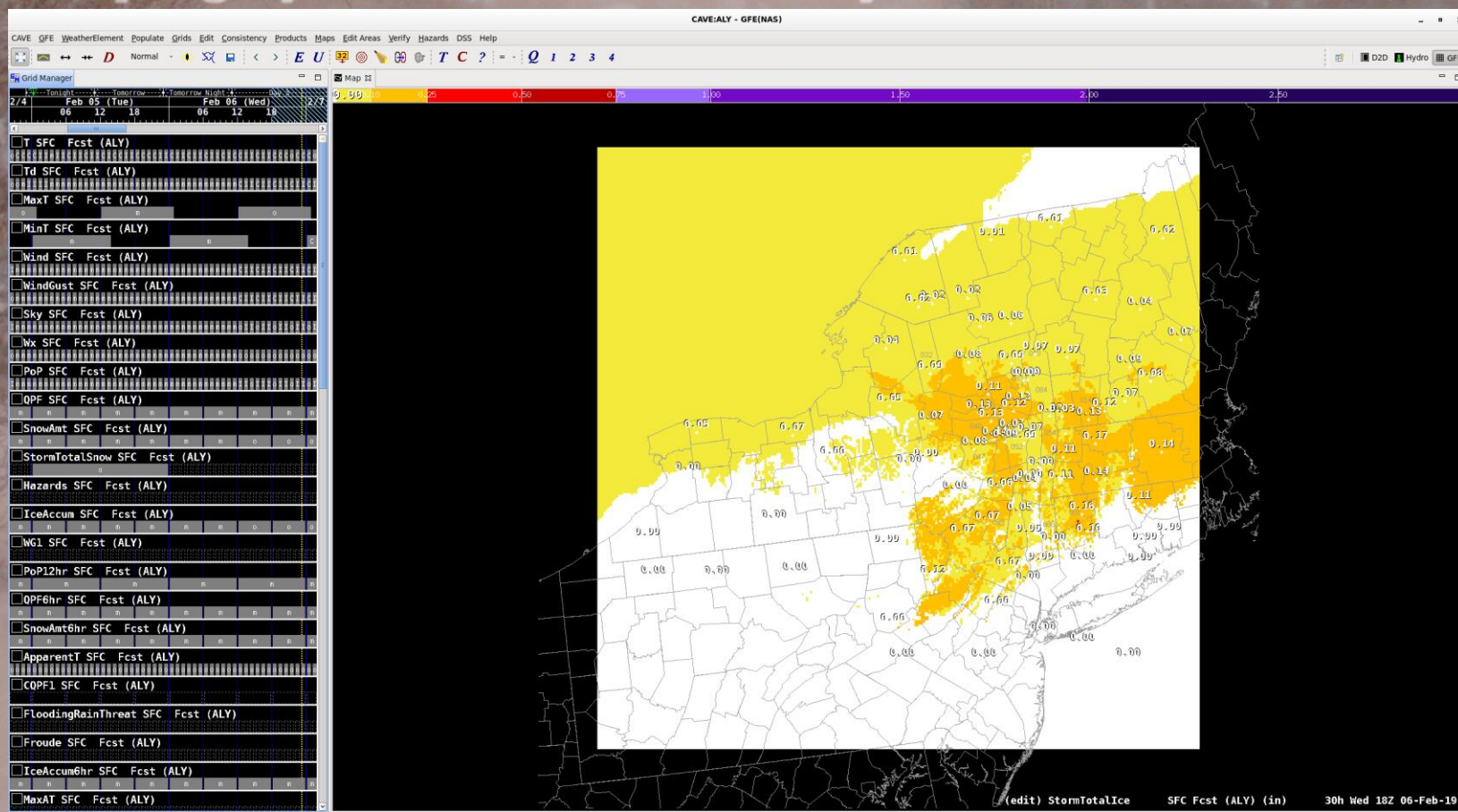
- ✓ A brief word about Snow Squall Warnings – treat like Severe Thunderstorm Warnings, increasing ability to predict since similar to thunderstorms

SQ.W.0002 Time: 27 Jan 2019 1133 UTC





- ✓ O.K., time to issue the forecasts and briefings –
  - ✓ Variety of population methods and smart tools in a Graphical Forecast Editor (GFE)
  - ✓ Oh, and we have to coordinate with neighboring offices
  - ✓ All this data and model analysis, populating grids, editing and coordination takes **LOTS OF TIME**
  - ✓ Delicate balance of what we choose to analyze, how to produce grids that we believe most accurately represents what we think will happen
  - ✓ We have to cut off the meteorology at some point and meet the deadlines to issue everything to partners and the user community





✓ O.K., time to issue the forecasts and briefings –

✓ Variety of population methods and smart tools in GFE

✓ Coordinate with neighboring offices

✓ Data, model analysis, populating grids, editing and coordination =

**LOTS OF TIME**

✓ Balance what we choose to analyze, how to produce grids that most accurately represents what we think will happen

✓ Have to cut off the meteorology at some point - meet the deadlines to issue everything to partners and the user community

(02:21:31) **BGM BGM-Short Term Forecaster 2:** ALY/BUF... I think we are going to hold off and wait and see how the winds are doing around midnight. So far we only have a few locations that are gusting at wind advisory and the remaining sites are below. It will be a close call. I think I want to wait and let the 10PM shift handle if they want to extend the advisory or not. -kat

(02:21:48) **ALY ALY-Public Forecaster 1:** BUF/BTV...I did notice the strongest boundary layer winds do shift more into eastern and southern NY through the night so I understand letting your headlines expire. I see KSYR, KRME, KELM and KN23 gisting very high right now post wind shift and not showing any sings of diminishing. It may be more our and BGM's issue to consider. Thanks. Neil

(02:24:30) **ALY ALY-Public Forecaster 1:** BGM...I see KSYR, KRME, KELM and KN23 gusting very high right now post wind shift and not showing any sings of diminishing. We'll look at 10 PM observations and see if there are any trends for diminishing winds. Thanks. Neil

(02:32:42) **BGM BGM-Short Term Forecaster 2:** ALY... we see SYR at 16 G 20. We had a peak wind of 44 but that was at 114Z. I am not seeing where you are seeing that? -kat

**(02:34:13) : BGM BGM-Short Term Forecaster 2 has left the room.**

(02:37:47) **ALY ALY-Public Forecaster 1:** BGM...yes, saw peak wind at 0114Z but upstream in KELM/KITH at 0142-0152Z big gusts and KRME showing 37 Kt at 0130Z. That seems to be the nature of gusty winds, intervals, localized channelling, lots that models can't resolve well. Again, 10 PM observations will hopefully show good trends of diminishing winds. Thanks. Neil

**(02:47:18) : WPC Surface Analysis 1 has entered the room.**

**(02:51:52) : WPC Lead/Day 1 QPF 1 has left the room.**

**(02:59:04) : ALY ALY-Public Forecaster 3 has left the room.**

(03:02:36) **ALY ALY-Public Forecaster 1:** BGM...good to see winds diminishing a little even though you and KELM are still gusting well. Some mesonet obs also show some good gusts but on the downward trend. Will let wind advisory expire naturally at midnight. Thanks. Neil

**(03:03:24) : WPC Lead/Day 1 QPF 1 has entered the room.**

(03:04:41) **BGM BGM-Short Term Forecaster 1:** BUF/CTP/ALY/PHI/OKX - HRRR 925mb winds show 40+ kts across a large portion of our FA overnight. Currently gusting to 40 at KELM, and we are getting reports of power flashes near Binghamton. Anyone considering extending the wind advisory? dp/bgm

**(03:04:55) : OKX Short Term Forecaster 2 has left the room.**

**(03:05:12) : OKX Short Term Forecaster 1 has entered the room.**

**(03:08:45) : BGM BGM-Short Term Forecaster 2 has entered the room.**

**(03:08:56) : BUF BUF-Long Term Forecaster 1 has entered the room.**

**(03:11:13) : BGM BGM-Short Term Forecaster 3 has entered the room.**

(03:11:18) **BGM BGM-Short Term Forecaster 1:** We will extend the wind advisory until 12z for the entire FA. Mid shift will cut areas overnight as needed.

(03:13:35) **OKX Short Term Forecaster 1:** BGM...we do not have an advisory right now and we have pretty strong inversion across our eastern areas. Maybe some gusts inland overnight, but right now going to hold off on issuing anything

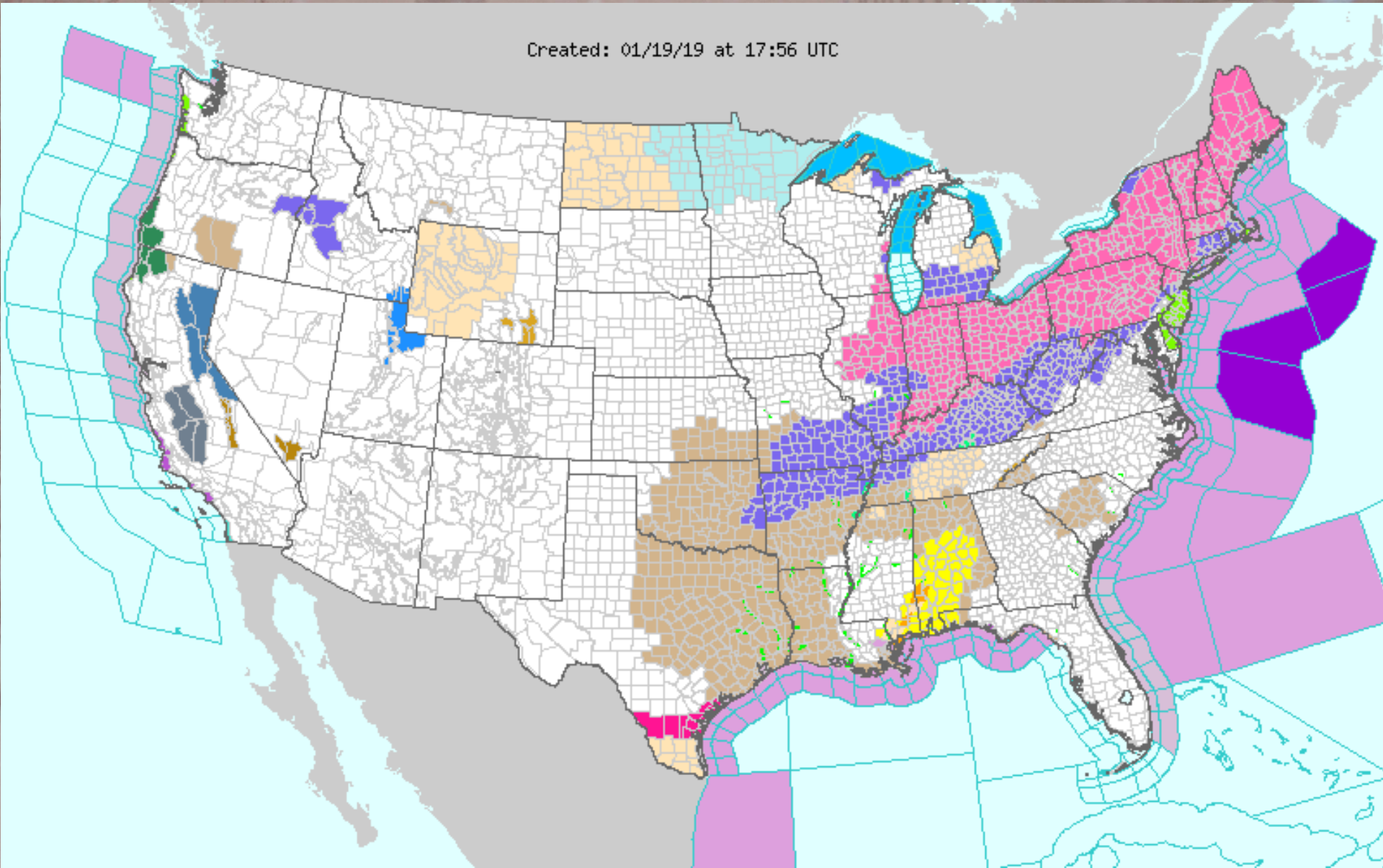
(03:14:09) **ALY ALY-Public Forecaster 1:** BGM...well, my northern areas will likely continue to diminish and it seems even the Mohawk Valley is showing signs of winds gusting just below advisory and usually channelling enhances winds down the Mohawk Valley. Now, the Schoharie Valley and the eastern Catskills may see some gusts but temperatures are cooler there and some inversions are limiting the mixing seen in mesonet observations. The strongest wind may actually stay along and west of the eastern Catskills based on the models as the low level wind core shifts more south than east. Keeping advisory up til midnight and decision to extend or not will depend on trends between now and midnight. Thanks. Neil

**(03:15:04) : GYX Long Term Forecaster 1 has entered the room.**

(03:20:01) **BGM BGM-Short Term Forecaster 1:** aly-okx-ctp-phi-buf: Looks like we'd be on an island if we extended. So after conferring with the incoming mid shift, we decided to allow the advisory to expire at 5z as planned. Will handle localized issues with an SPS. Thanks for the collaboration. dp/bgm



**O.K., time to issue the forecasts and briefings**





Specialized multi-slide briefings for Emergency Managers and other deep core partners – also uploaded to our NWS Albany NY web site – graphics based on GFE with text explanations

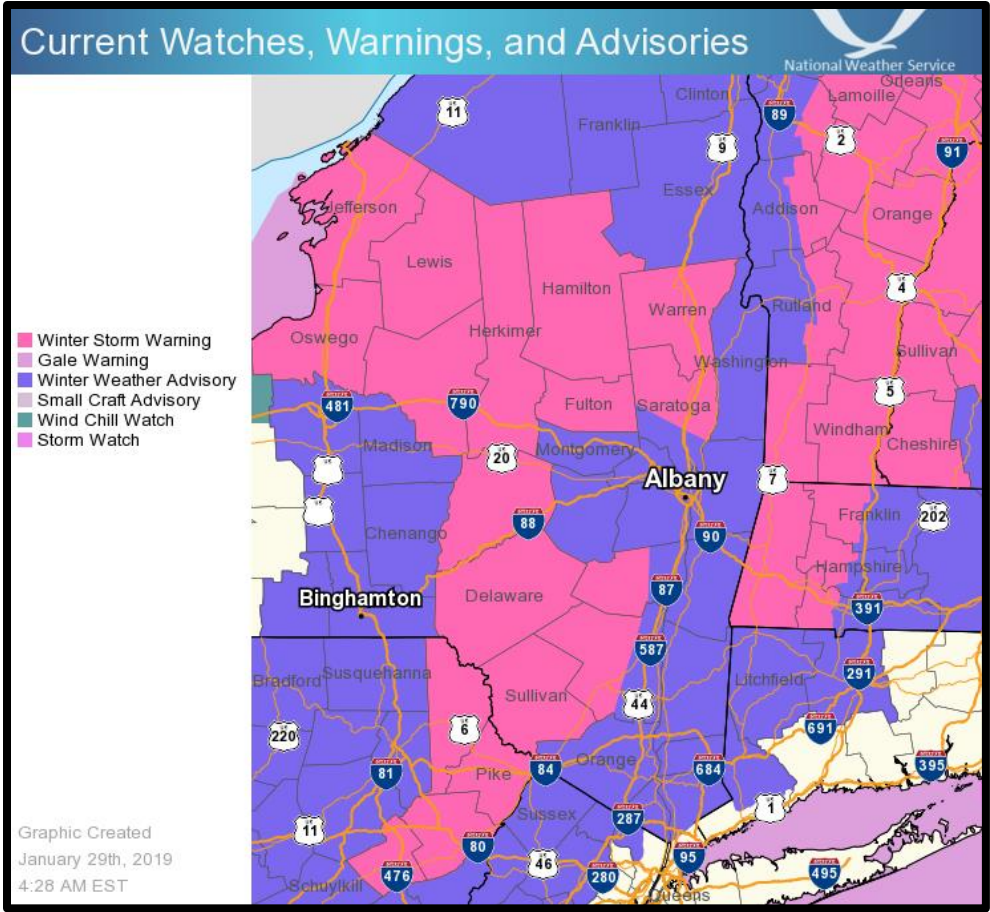
# Winter Storm

Decision Support Briefing # 4  
As of: 500 AM January 29, 2019



## What Has Changed?

- ✓ Berkshires upgraded to a Winter Storm Warning
- ✓ Winter Weather Advisories now in effect for the Greater Capital Region, Taconics, mid Hudson Valley, Schoharie Valley, Helderbergs, eastern Mohawk Valley, Washington Co., and Litchfield County, CT





Specialized briefings for Emergency Managers and other deep core partners - Summary of multi slide graphical/text briefing to emphasize important points

## Event Summary

### Winter Storm Expected....

- ✓ Confidence is **HIGH** that this event will occur and **Moderate to High** on expected impacts
- ✓ Period of greatest impact for snow: This Morning – daybreak Wednesday
- ✓ Wind Chill threat: Wednesday night – Thursday morning & Thursday night – Friday morning



**Snow will overspread the area from west to east this morning over eastern New York and this afternoon over western New England. Snow will be heavy at times tonight.**

**Berkshires upgraded to a Winter Storm Warning.**



**Winter Weather Advisories now in effect for the Greater Capital Region, Taconics, mid Hudson Valley, Schoharie Valley, Helderbergs, eastern Mohawk Valley, Washington Co., and Litchfield County, CT.**



**Frigid air will move into the region Wednesday night through Friday. Dangerous to life threatening wind chills are expected Wednesday night – Friday morning**



# O.K., the storm is over, now what?

## ✓ **Verification**

- ✓ **Skill of models/ensembles**
- ✓ **Skill of humans adding value to model/ensemble forecasts**

## ✓ **Many methods**

- ✓ **Graphics comparing forecasts to observed**
- ✓ **Statistics comparing various forecast parameters**
- ✓ **Receiving feedback from users, positive and negative**

## ✓ **Applying lessons learned to improve for the next storm**



# O.K., the storm is over, now what?

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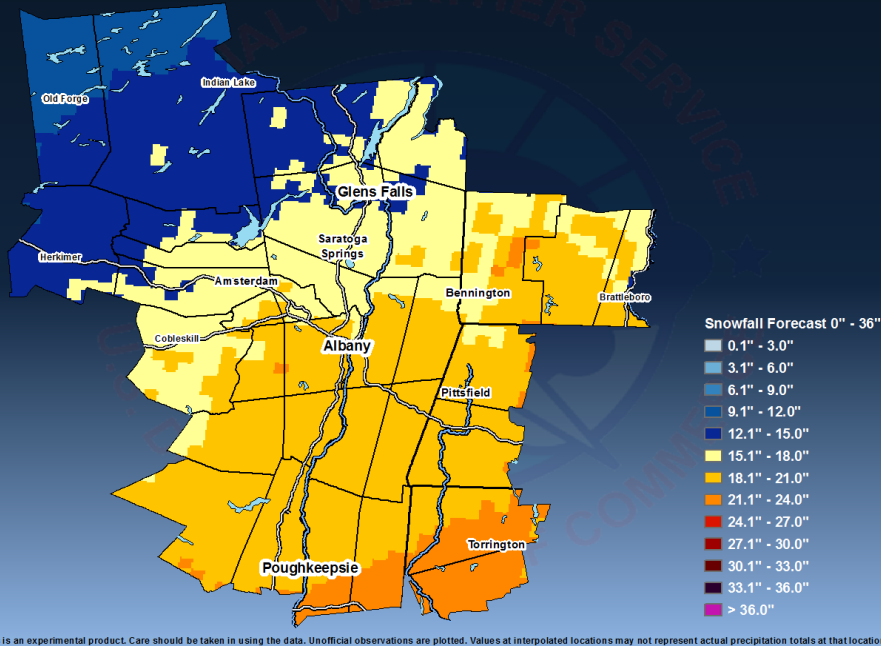
## ✓ Applying lessons learned to improve for the next storm



# Verification methods

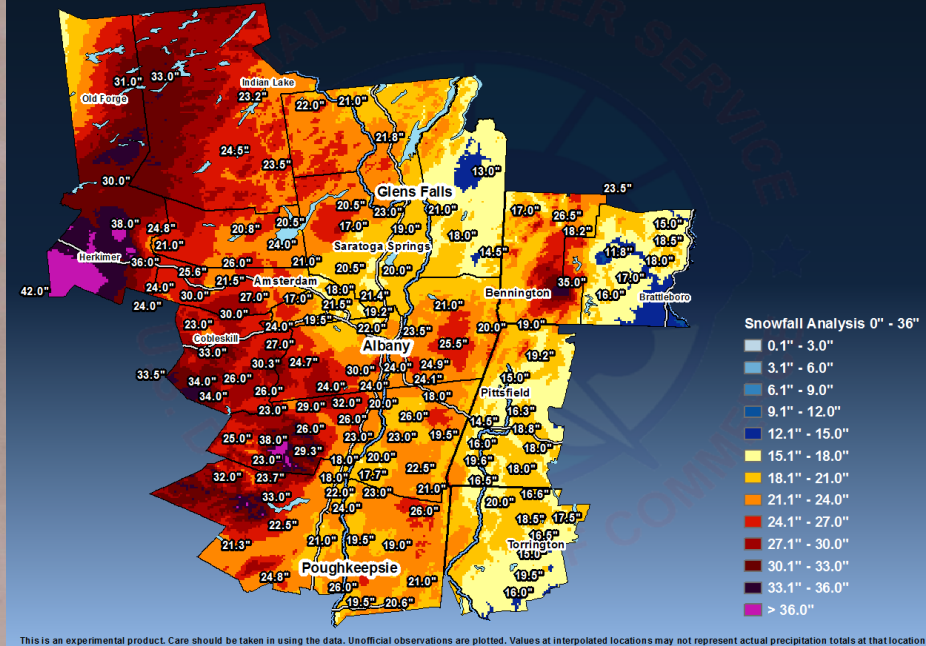
## Gazpacho: GIS-based plots and comparisons

National Weather Service Albany  
March 14th, 2017 Nor'easter



Gridded snow forecast

National Weather Service Albany  
March 14th, 2017 Nor'easter



Observed snow

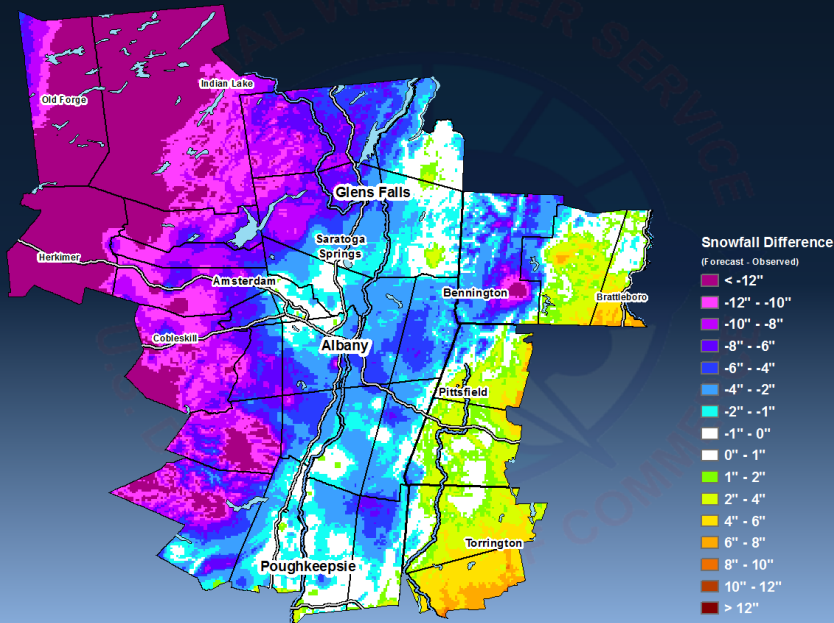
Gazpacho: Developed by Charles Gant of NWS Greenville-Spartanburg, SC and Joe Villani and Vasil Koleci of NWS Albany, NY



# Verification methods

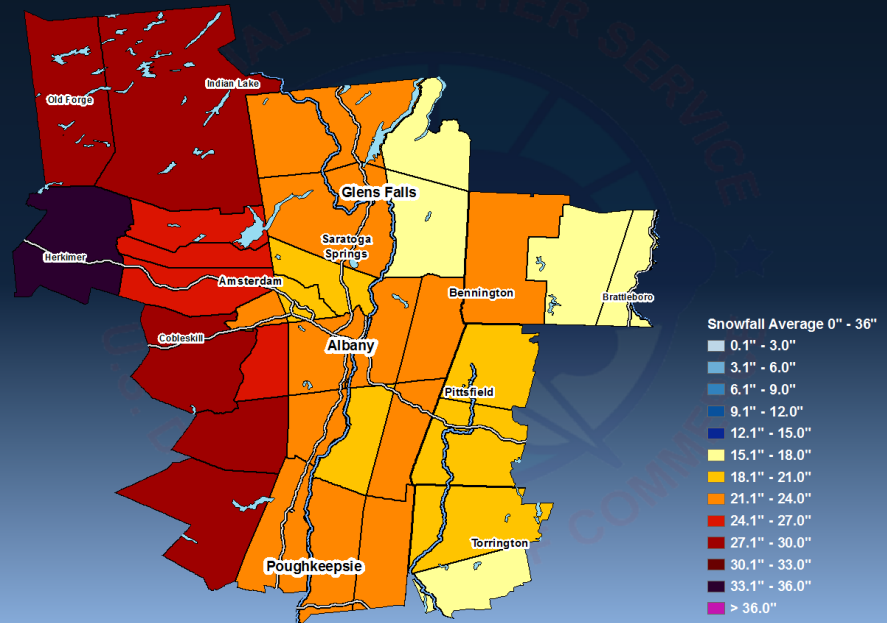
## Gazpacho: GIS-based plots and comparisons

National Weather Service Albany  
March 14th, 2017 Nor'easter



This is an experimental product. Care should be taken in using the data. Unofficial observations are plotted. Values at interpolated locations may not represent actual precipitation totals at that location.

National Weather Service Albany  
March 14th, 2017 Nor'easter



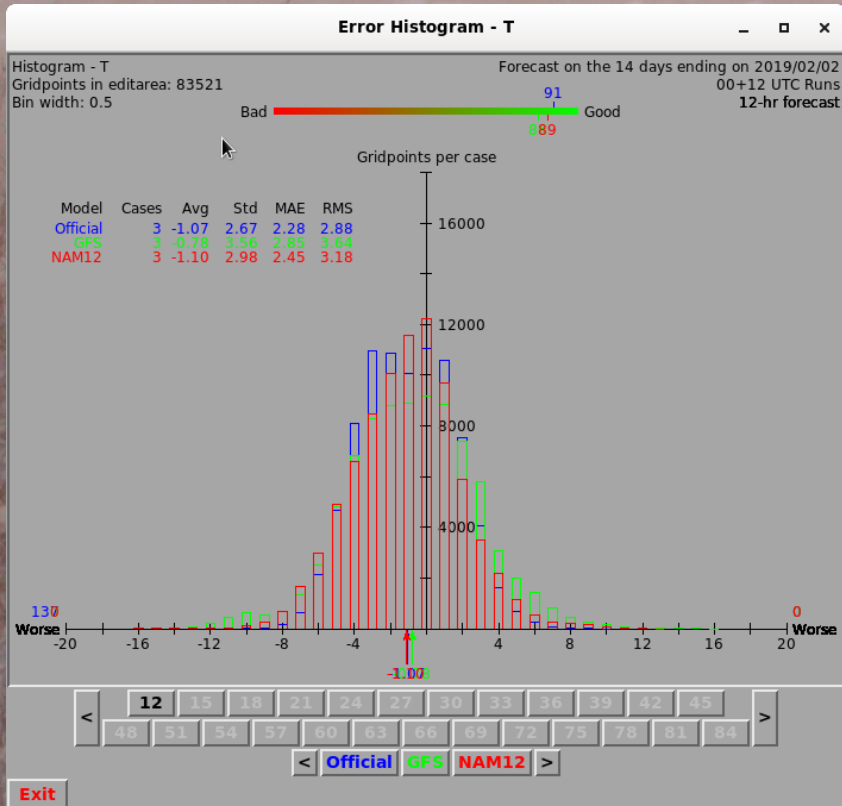
This is an experimental product. Care should be taken in using the data. Unofficial observations are plotted. Values at interpolated locations may not represent actual precipitation totals at that location.

Snowfall difference – under forecasted in western areas and over forecasted in eastern areas

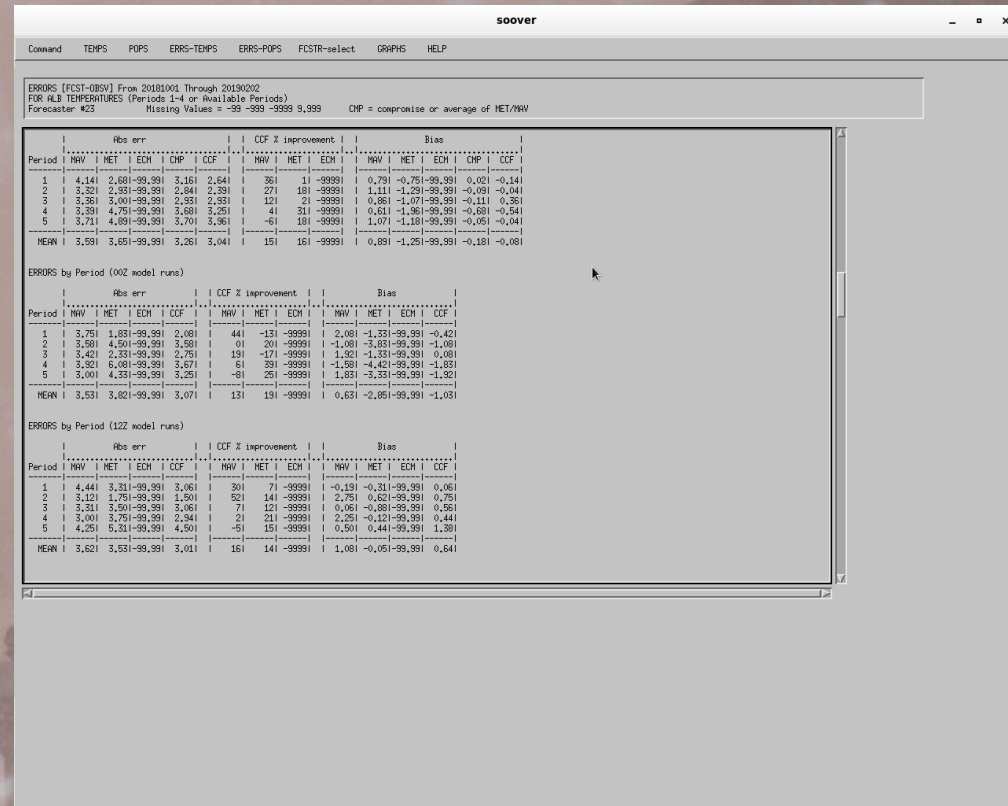
Verify by zone average



# Verification methods



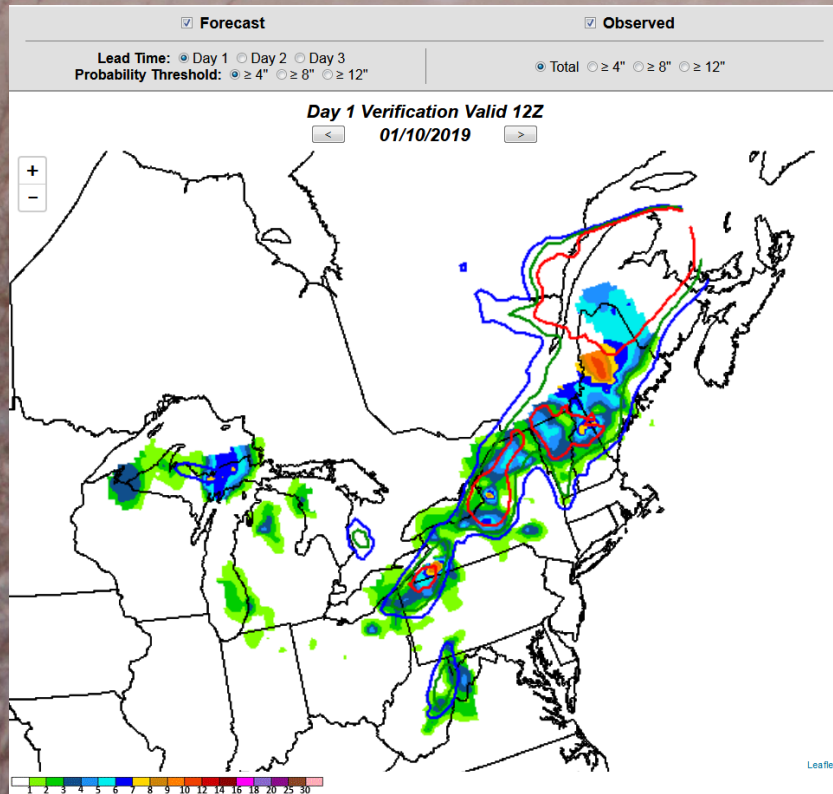
Various methods to verify temperatures and other parameters - Boiverify



Various methods to verify temperatures and other parameters - LinuxSoover



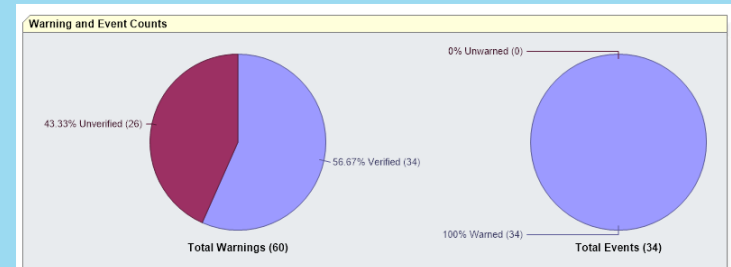
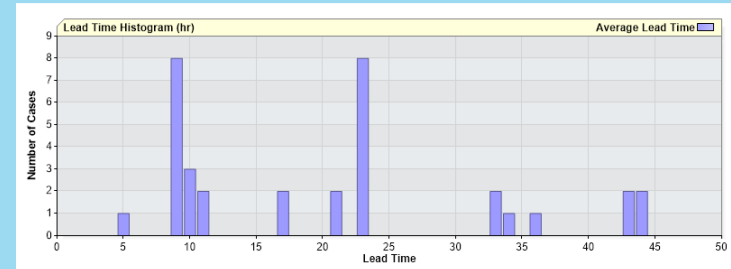
# Verification methods



WPC probabilistic  
verification

## Summary Statistics


Group	Counts						Statistics						
	Warnings			Events			Scores			Lead Time (hr)		Timing Error (hr)	
	Total	Verif	NOT Verif	Total	Warned	NOT Warned	POD	FAR	CSI	Avg	% w/o	Avg	Abs
ALY	60	34	26	34	34	0	1.000	0.433	0.567	20.55	0	1.43	2.07



Statistics on POD, FAR, CSI  
and lead time from the NWS  
Verification web site



# Applying lessons learned – User feedback



US National Weather Service Albany NY  
@NWSAlbany


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Create a Page

US National Weather Service Albany NY added 2 new photos.  
January 28 at 2:27 AM

\*\*\*THIS POST IS OUTDATED AS OF 9:15PM 1/28/19, please see newer posts for the latest information\*\*\*

Winter Storm Watches have been posted from 7 am TUE to 7 am WED for the southern Adirondacks, western and central Mohawk Valley, Lake George Saratoga Region, Schoharie Valley, Helderbergs and eastern Catskills. The Winter Storm Watch is in effect from 1 pm TUE to 7 am WED for the Greater Capital Region, the northern and central Taconics, Washington, western Columbia and eastern Greene Counties, southern VT, and the Berkshires of MA. The current potential snowfall projections are shown, that are subject to change with later forecasts.



Like Comment

Thomas Fries, Patrick Mccarty, Judy Murray and 79 others like this.

465 Shares

Michael Burke Do you know what the snow to water ratios are predicted to be in Southern VT? Thanks

Jacqueline Russell Pierre Massena Angela Isaacson more snow!

Pierre Massena Jacqueline Russell dam it



US National Weather Service Albany NY  
@NWSAlbany

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Create a Page

Jacqueline Russell Pierre Massena work from home

Angela Isaacson ugh

Cheryl Sullivan No more snow! We've had enough already...ugh

Deb Valois It's Vermont! We've got practically no snow...too much rain and ice!

Katie Colleen Betsey Franz 6-8 should get us a delay?!!?

Robert Franz Katie Colleen All the depends what time it starts and what time it ends

Katie Colleen Robert Franz I only want to hear positive words!!!!

Betsey Franz Katie Colleen agreed Katie... Robert Franz only happy thoughts!!

Ange Setera Mike Gunn

Angela Perrotti-Sousis Cathleen Burnell 8-12 Grafton

Cathleen Burnell Awesome!


Angela Courcelle Matt Courcelle

Melissa Garola That accelerated quickly. Local newscasts last night were saying 2-4 for berkshire county now 6-12!?

Mary Ann Sirianni-Sisonoffi Better get your quick Joe down before it comes at least you'll have some footing and a chance to fight back Maybe

Sherri CountryintheCity 6-8" Bob Fyan, Lucas Fyan

Lawrence Holman Jr. Please respond. Every model except the Euro has this as just a front with like 2-3" and heavy amounts only in the Southern Adirondacks. How can you be this bullish?



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Lawrence Holman Jr. Kathleen Bruce nothing I see says 8-12" so I'm confused on where they see it

Lawrence Holman Jr. I'd like 6-12" but if any storm busts, it'll be this one...

Ann Pelletier Thanks for the update

Sally Bowman Alden It's like it was when I was a kid in Schenectady. No school days coming.

Brooke Thomson Drew Alex Thomson fresh snow

Mark Komar Glens falls too?

Janell Nicole John Eisner

Kayla Anne Jessica Marie 8-12 now...maybe half day closing?!

Crystal Helmer Troy

Kayleigh Miles Now this... this is a storm aunt Betty

Mary Beth Callahan Biette More rain than snow this time

Robyn Elizabeth Mike Doy

Karen Hallade Oh no. Sorry cuz Sherri CountryintheCity

Sean Stoltz Becaus global warming i mean climate change?

Valerie Wilkie Kennedy I heard from 1 am Tuesday til 4 am Wednesday


Thomas Fries that's a heat wave, -50 below here in the midwest

Responses and feedback from social media users – Facebook and Twitter




# Applying lessons learned – User feedback

## Home NWSAlbany


 **Andrew Cuomo** @NYGovCuomo  
21 hours ago

I urge residents and local governments to prepare for possible ice jam flooding as warmer temperatures and precipitation move into the state on Monday. State agencies are monitoring potential ice jam formations and are deploying assets as needed.  
[governor.ny.gov/news/governor-...](http://governor.ny.gov/news/governor-...)


31 75

 **NYSDOT CapitalRegion** @NYSDOTAlbany  
21 hours ago

DOT Region 1 crew in action snowblowing on the Tug Hill Plateau earlier today. @NYSDOTAlbany is proud to assist our fellow New Yorkers and colleagues in responding to the major #lakeeffectsnow in Northern and Western New York. ⌘




1

 **NWS Albany** @NWSAlbany  
21 hours ago

Plenty of snow on the ground across #nwrx #vtwx


## Mentions NWSAlbany

 **Jessi** @justus0502  
5 days ago


Oh, so the criteria are different in different counties? That makes sense since the populations are more used to certain to types of weather. Thank you for the info!  
#iloveweather

1

Hide Conversation


 **NWS Albany** Winter Weather Advisory snow criteria for Dutchess county is 4 inches in 12 hours & Winter Storm Warning Criteria is 7 inches in 12 hours or 9 inches...  
[Read More](#)

5d

 **Jessi** @NWSAlbany I don't understand how Dutchess has no watches or warning, but every county around us does?


5d

In reply to NWSAlbany

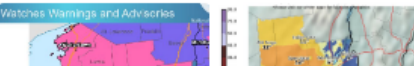
 **Jessi** @justus0502  
5 days ago

Everywhere but Dutchess? So confusing ☐

Hide Conversation


 **NWS Albany** Portions of the region have been upgraded to Winter Storm Warnings while some areas remain within the Winter Storm Watch. Snow will begin Tuesday...  
[Read More](#)

5d



## My Tweets NWSAlbany


NWSAlbany retweeted

 **NWS** @NWS  
5 hours ago

Ever wonder how accurate #PunxsutawneyPhil's forecasts are? Investigate past forecasts with U.S. climate records.  
[ncei.noaa.gov/news/groundhog...](http://ncei.noaa.gov/news/groundhog...)

Show Media


292 381

 **NWS Albany** @NWSAlbany  
8 hours ago

Another very cold morning, but temps this afternoon will be milder compared to recent days #518wx

Show Media


5 3

 **NWS Albany** @NWSAlbany  
18 hours ago

Season-to-date snowfall in Albany, NY is 32.6 inches with 10.4" in November, 3.3" in December and 18.9" in January. See our graph below to see the snowfall distribution so far this winter compared to normal.  
#nywx

Show Media

1 9

 **NWS Albany** @NWSAlbany  
21 hours ago

+

Responses and feedback from social media users – Facebook and Twitter



# Applying lessons learned – Internal Quality Assurance Reports for significant events

## 8. Customer Feedback:

*"I liked that the winter storm watch went out as early as it did for this event...from what I recall it went out Saturday afternoon – lots of lead time for a big event, even though at that time there was great uncertainty in storm track. But a good call there. And the change to blizzard warning for the event was appropriate which I think really helped in cementing the message that the traveling would be a nightmare throughout the region, which was really what we were trying to convince people to avoid...and I think that worked out well based on news reports showing a minimum of traffic accidents and issues through the duration of the storm.*

*The experimental snowfall projection graphics on the website were what really stood out to me... excellent. The March 14 storm was the first time I had looked at those products and the concept of offering the three scenarios of "Expect this much" "The most probable amount" and "This is possible" are very effective at telling the story, even for the very probability challenged public. I'm going to try to figure out a way to do something similar on air for next season...although for us they would be quite labor and time intensive to produce which will make it tricky. But it's definitely the way to go in the future."*

*"Overall good lead time with NWS communications, forecast was accurate and your graphics are very good as well. Thx."*

*"Thank you very much for your briefings which are incredibly helpful in our storm preparations. The only comment that I have is that there was not enough mention of the possible snow ratios in either the briefings or your daily forecast discussion. The consistency of the snow is very critical for the utility industry, so we would welcome as much information on snow ratios as possible in your future forecasts. Thank you."*

*"Thank you guys for keeping the area alerted and informed about the storm yesterday, I really appreciate the hard work you guys put in leading up to/during a system like this. I chased the storm out in the Berkshires yesterday afternoon, and I can honestly say that the conditions we experienced were nothing short of life threatening. On top of the extremely heavy snow, we experienced some outrageous winds near the town of Florida MA, with a wind gust of 74 mph. measured by our mobile weather station. Feel free to share my video on your page for educational purposes!"*

Many people on social media questioned the airport's total of 17.0", because it was the lowest total in the area. It's easy to see why people are critical of that report. But it does make sense given that it's one of the areas most susceptible to blowing in the Capital District. We double-checked the report with the observer, so I'm not sure what more can be done

## 8. Customer Feedback:

Thank you for providing these weather briefings. They are very helpful to the Department when we are preparing our storm responses. I have one question/request – earlier in the week, one of the NWS Offices (I believe it was Albany) included a Statewide map of expected snowfall in addition to the regional map that is normally provided. This Statewide map was incredibly useful to us because it allowed us to look at the entire picture. We still used the briefings from all of the other offices for specific details, but the single Statewide map gave us something to quickly reference as we conducted our pre-storm planning. Is there any way we can get a Statewide map in all of your briefings?

Kudos to NWS Albany for good weather sleuthing and for your caution that mixing could occur with the snowstorm (February 7 snow event) as suggested by multiple NAM runs in contrast to the colder GFS/ECMWF global solutions.

**Ultimately – No forecast is perfect: life-long learning is the key!**  
**Remember: Weather occurs in the atmosphere, not the models – Any Questions?**