

Unusual Heavy Wet Snowstorm

October 4, 1987

Jonathan Finch *National Weather Service, Dodge City, KS*

Presented by :

Hayden Frank *National Weather Service, Taunton, MA*

Storm Details

- This storm occurred when trees were fully leaved and near peak color.
- Downed limbs and trees caused widespread power outages.
- Many residents said that the breaking limbs sounded like rifle shots.
- Several hundred thousand people were without power, some for weeks.
- There were 20 storm related deaths and 300 injuries. A few of these deaths were from falling trees.

North Salem, NY Westchester County



Drew Outhouse

Brunswick, NY

Rensselaer County



Sharon Zankel, 1987

Brunswick, NY

Rensselaer County



Pinewoods Avenue looking west from #728-October 4, 1987
by Sharon Zankel

Brunswick, NY

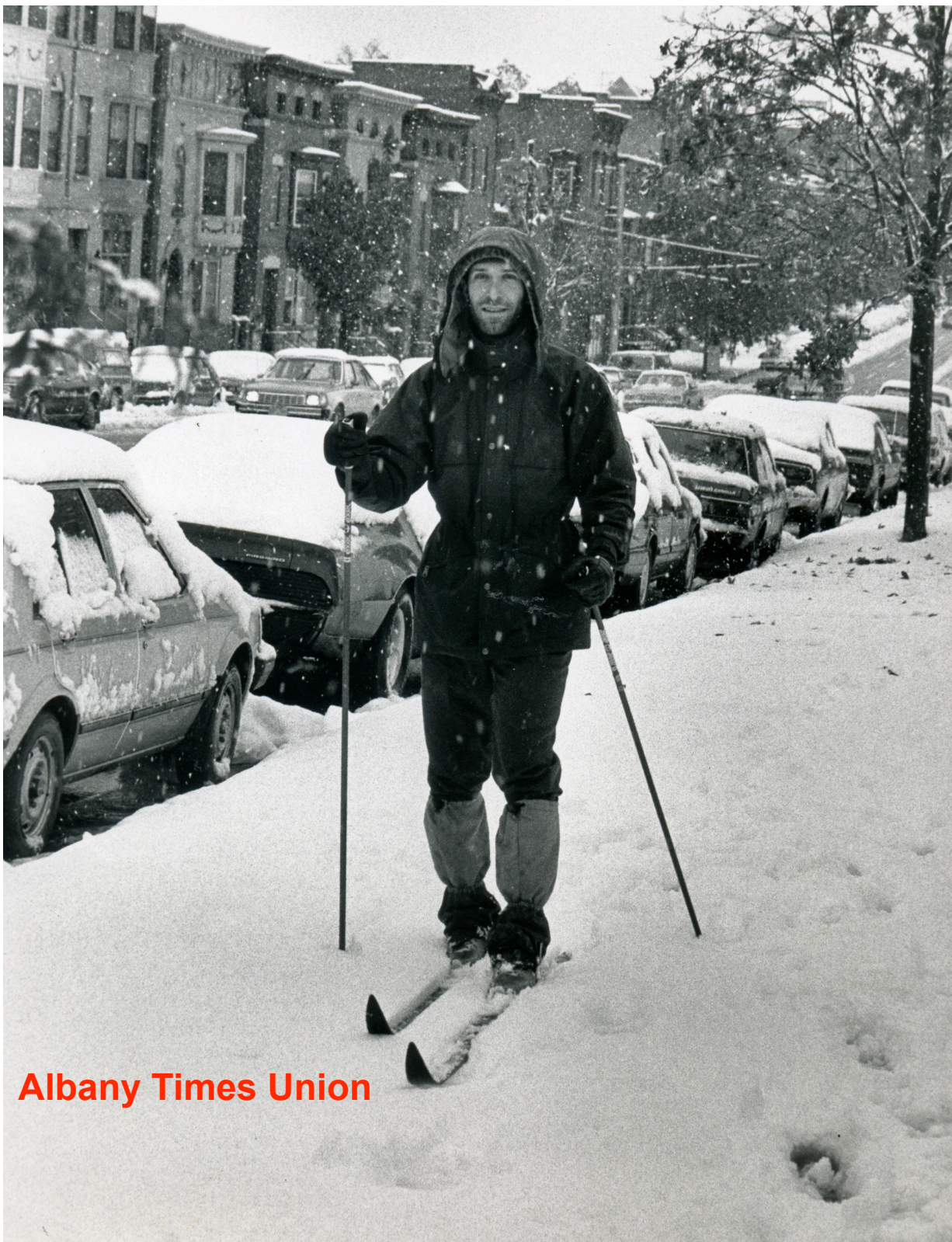
Rensselaer County



Damage 732 Pinewoods Ave., Oct. 4, 1987
by Sharon Zankel

Albany, NY

Albany Times Union

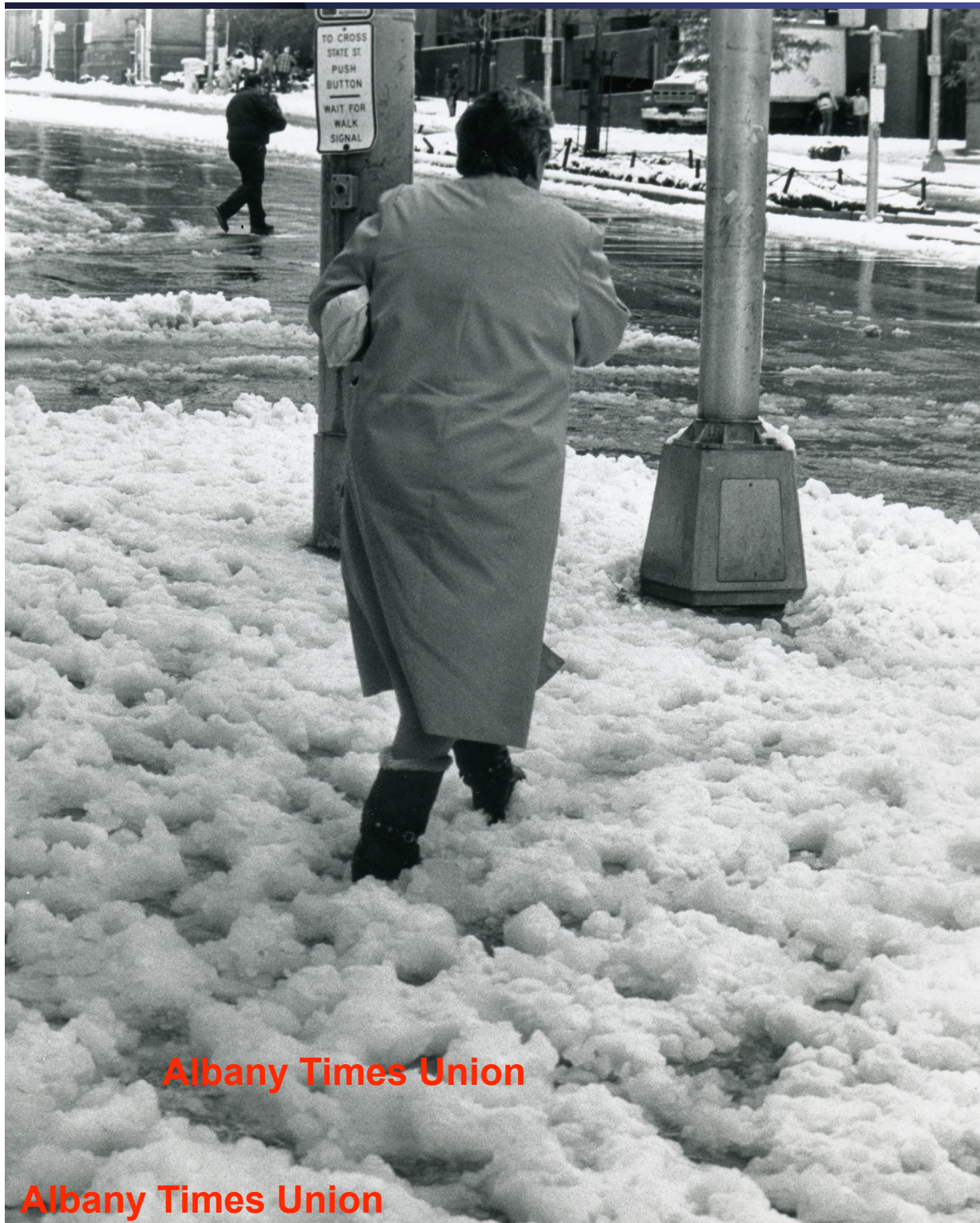


Albany, NY



Albany Times Union

Albany, NY



Albany Times Union

Albany Times Union

Albany, NY



Albany Times Union

Bennington, VT



Bennington Banner

Bennington, VT



Bennington Banner

Bennington, VT



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Bennington, VT



Bennington Banner

Bennington, VT



Bennington Banner

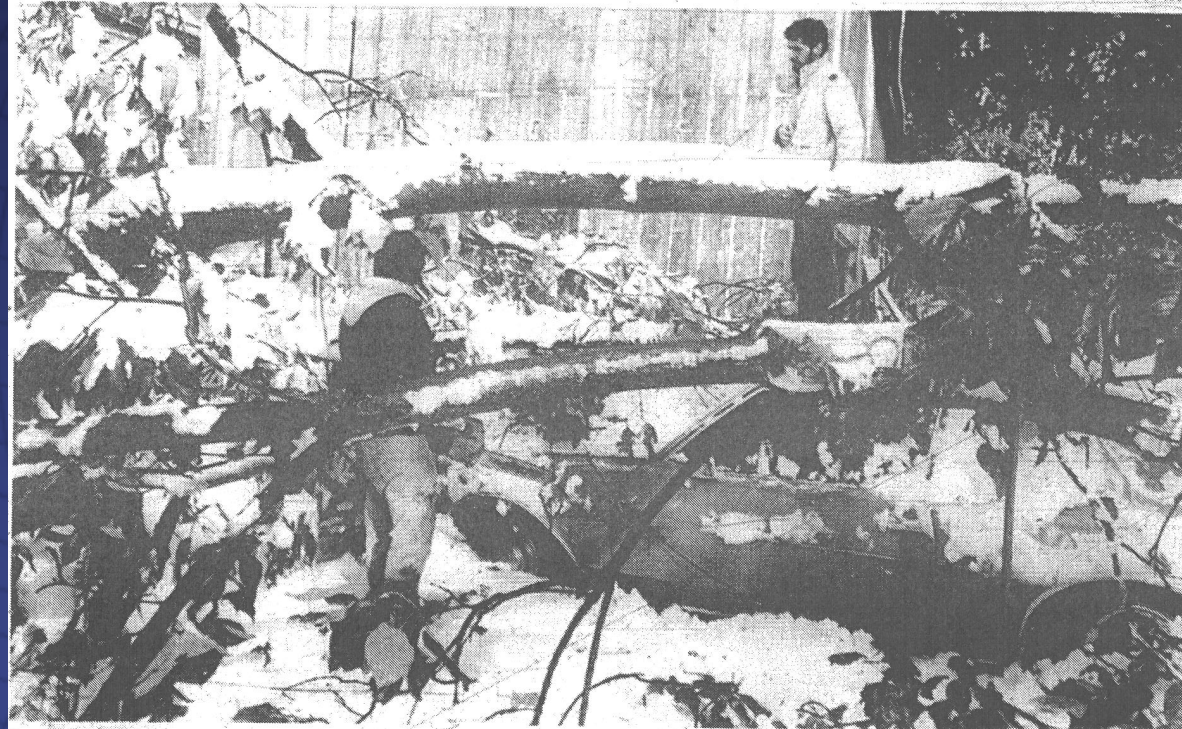
Bennington, VT



Bennington Banner

Pittsfield, MA

Berkshire Eagle



LOOKING THINGS OVER are John Klein, standing on the roof of his Chevy, which amazingly suffered

no serious damage, and Steven Van Bramer, who is about to free the car, parked off First Street.

Joel Librizzi

'It just smashed the trees to pieces, it didn't matter if they were oak or birch or maple or whatever'

In the orchard: apples picked, trees broken

By Kimberly Donovan

RICHMOND — Francis Bartlett, owner of Bartlett's Orchard, escaped serious crop loss in yesterday's storm because his crew had finished picking the apples on Friday — but the trees in his orchard were damaged.

"We were lucky," he said, "if the trees had apples on them it would have been a disaster."

But he still has reason to worry. There is considerable damage to the orchard and Bartlett has yet to assess its extent. Large limbs have broken off many of the trees and every so often the cracking sound of a limb snapping shot through the orchard.

"There goes another one," said Bartlett sadly. Standing in over a foot of snow and surveying the sagging apple trees, he shakes his head and laughs.

"This is so bad you've got to laugh about it because there's nothing else you can do," he said.

Because the crop has been harvested, Bartlett's immediate concern is how the slender, young trees will withstand the weight of the snow.

"With young trees, you never know how they'll fare." His other

worry is the power outage. The harvested apples are kept in a heavily insulated storage chamber that controls humidity and has a constant temperature of 33 degrees. If the power, which has been off in Richmond since early yesterday morning, is not restored by nightfall, the apples may begin to sweat, which could cause them to decay. Extended power loss is a problem Bartlett has never encountered before.

As a result of September's rain, Bartlett lost an estimated 6,000 bushels of apples that are now on the ground. When the snow melts, he hopes to salvage them for cider.

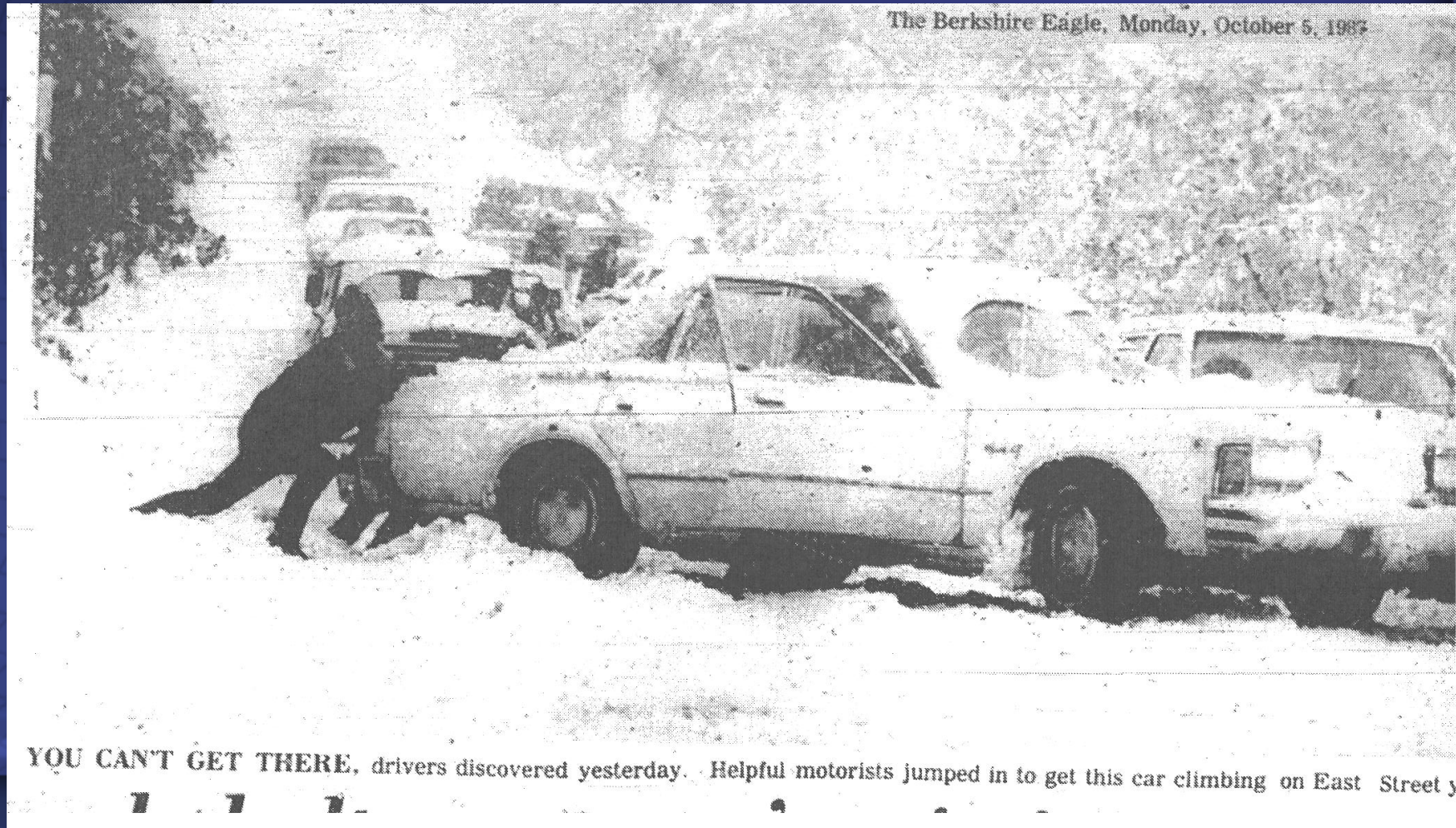
The seven Jamaican migrant workers Bartlett hired to pick apples this year were huddled in their trailer trying to get warm after a morning of playing and sledding in the snow. They had never seen snow before and thought it was a great surprise. But Bartlett, who has seen plenty of it, was even more surprised. "I've never seen anything like this before. Never."

The phone was ringing off the hook with people asking if the store was open. Bartlett's response?

"Have you looked outside? Stay home."

Pittsfield, MA

Berkshire Eagle



East of Broome, NY (elev. 1500 ft) Schoharie county



Betty Chichester

East of Broome, NY (elev. 1500 ft)
Schoharie county



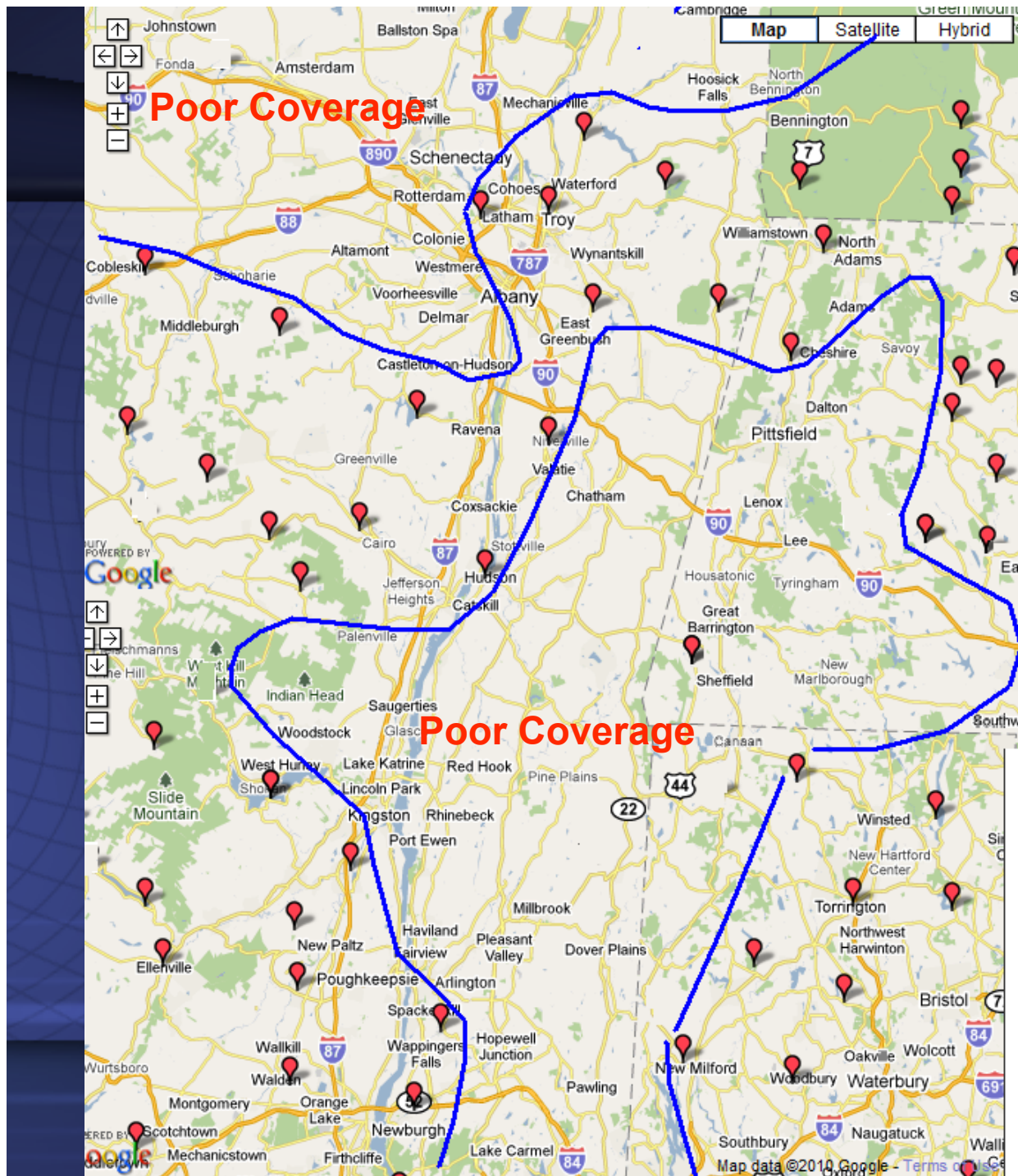
Betty Chichester

East of Broome, NY (elev. 1500 ft)
Schoharie county



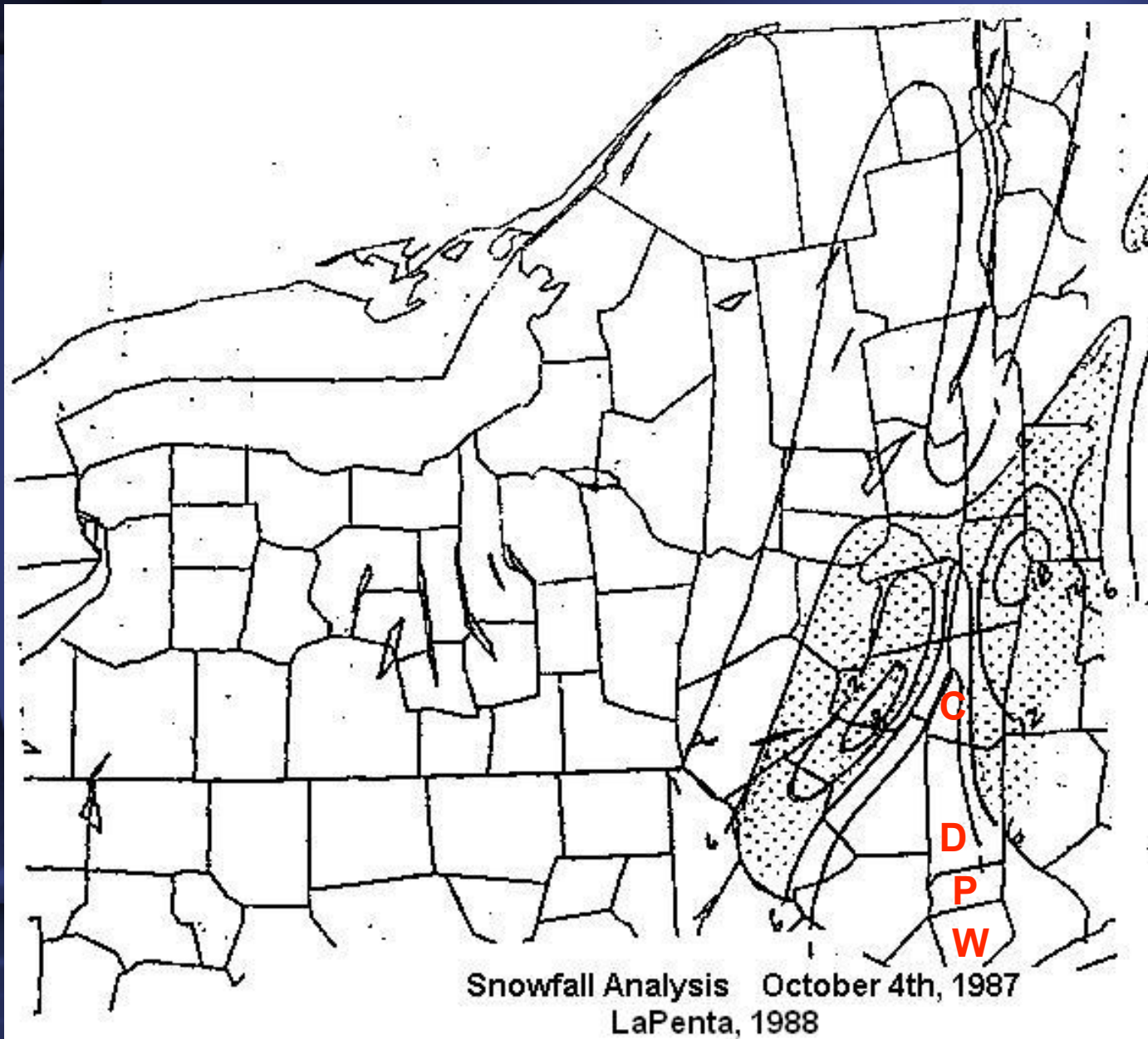
Betty Chichester

Previous Snowfall Documentation



NWS Coop Sites Reporting Snow 1987

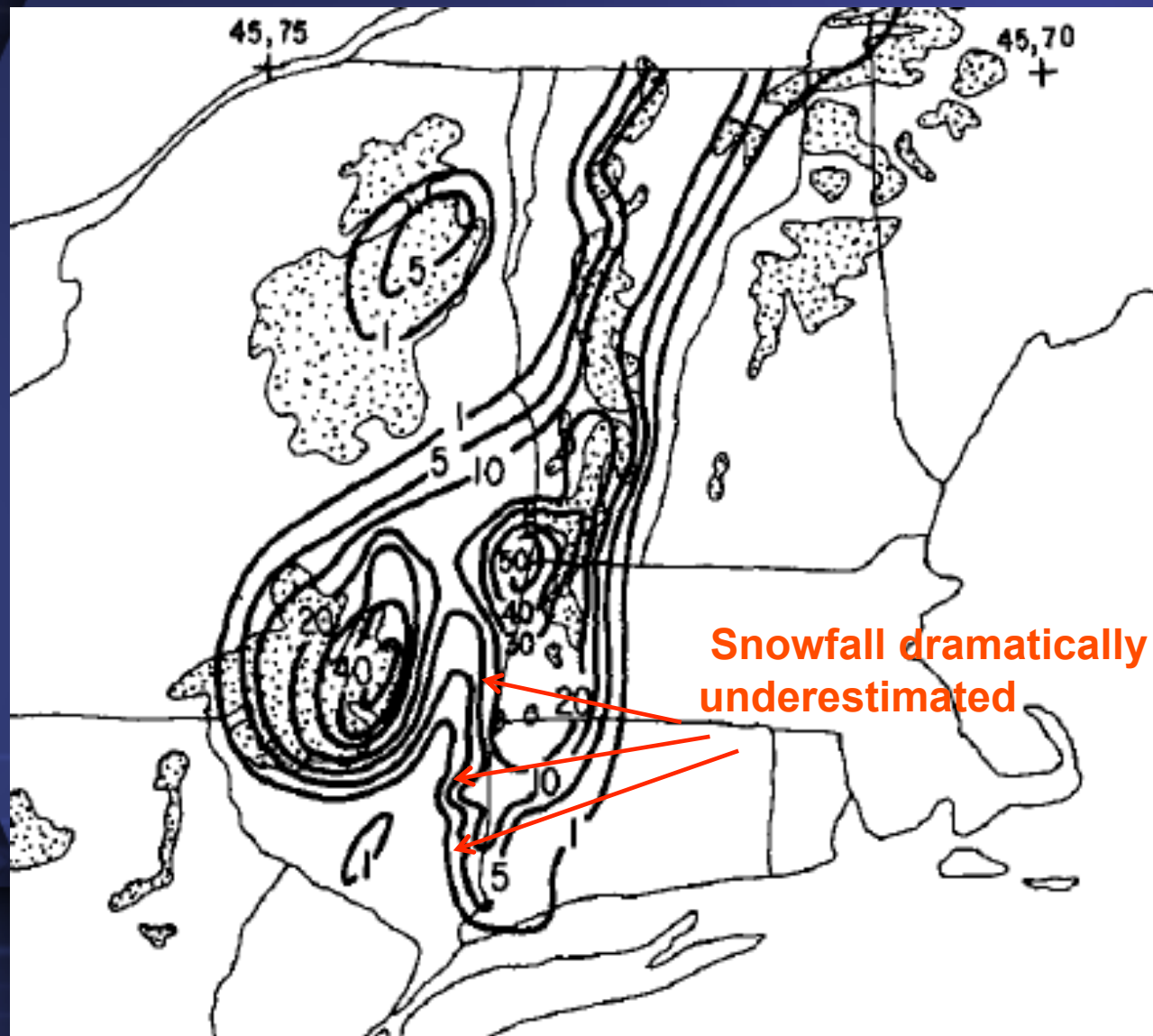
Snowfall Analysis (La Penta 1988)



Snowfall Analysis (La Penta 1988)...

- Adequate for area with good cooperative observer coverage.
- Inadequate for areas with little or no cooperative observers, especially from southern Rensselaer county southward into northern Westchester county.
- Claimed that snow-water ratios were as low as 3.5 to 1.

Snowfall Analysis (Bosart & Sanders 1991)

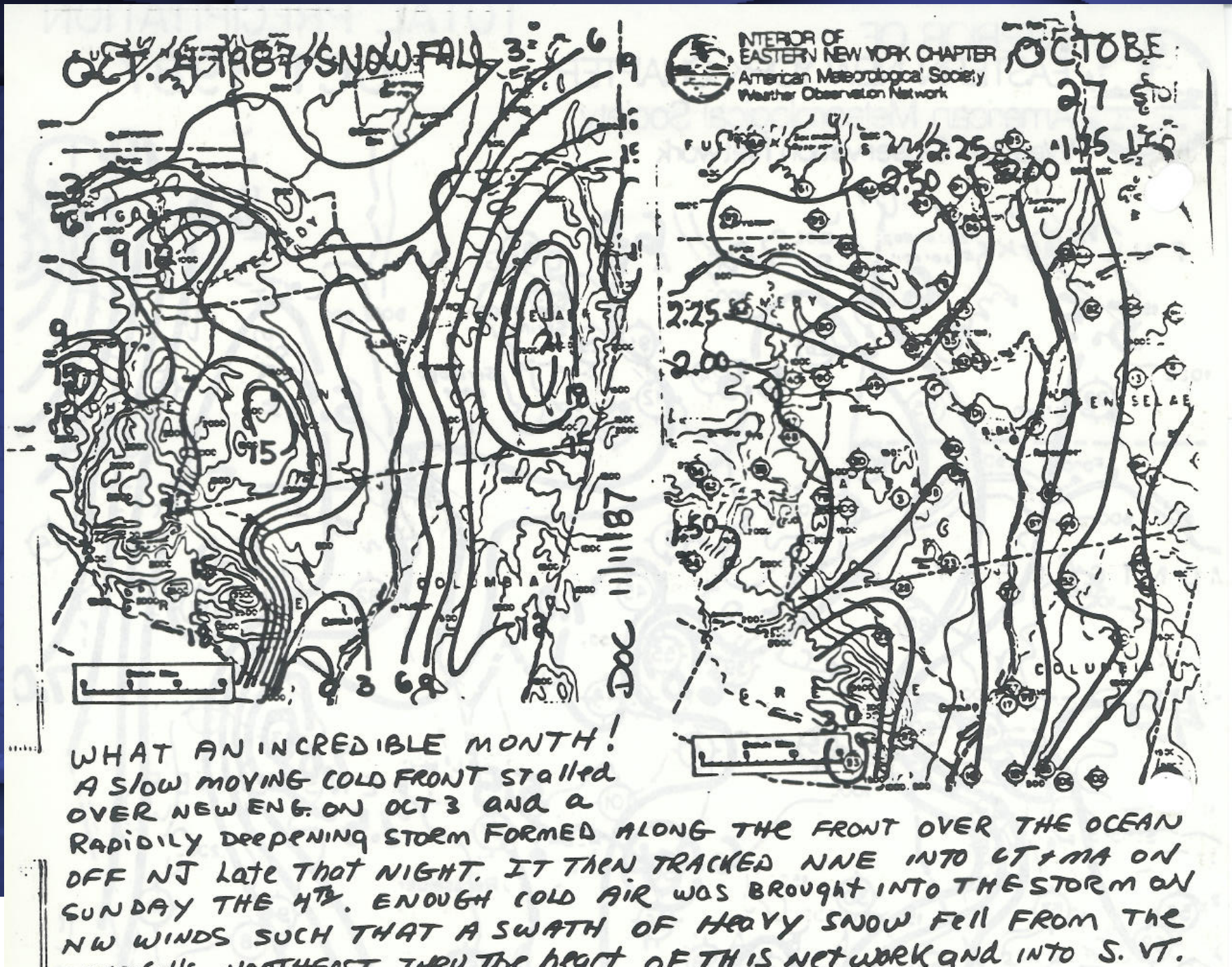


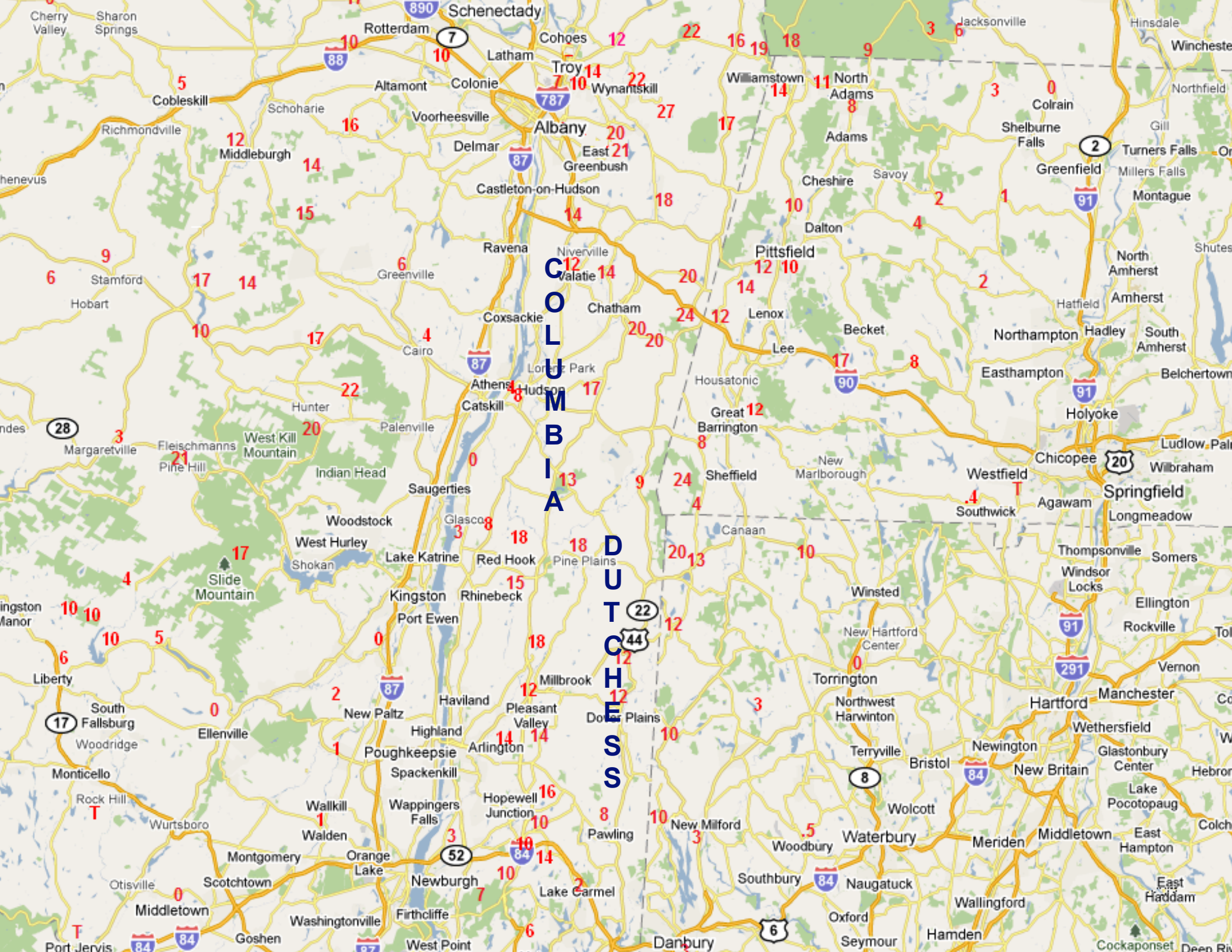
Combined Snow Documentation

(Finch, 2010)

- Interior Eastern NY Weather Observation Network
- Local Historians
- Local Newspapers
- Weather Hobbyists

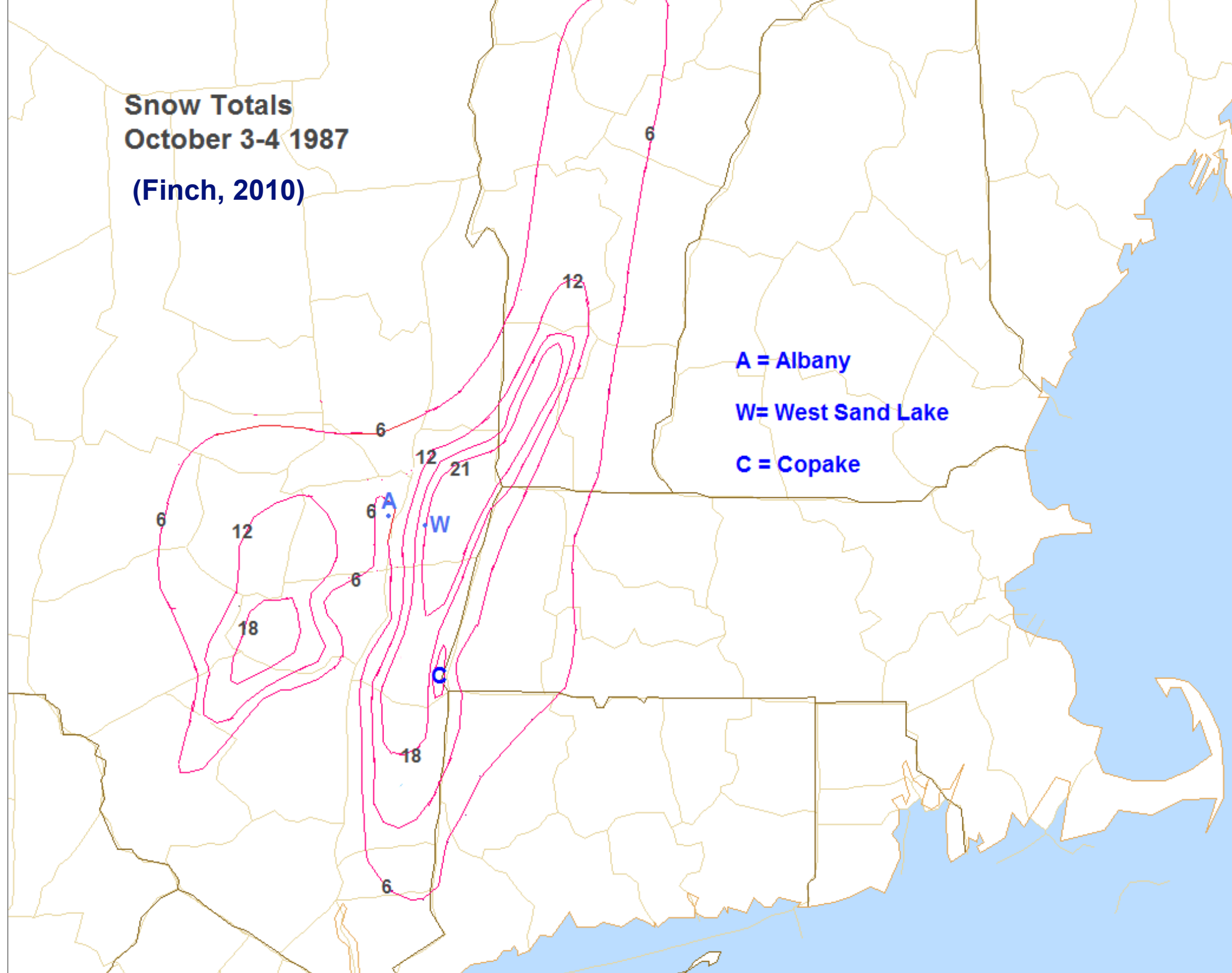
Interior Eastern NY Weather Observation Network







**Snow Totals
October 3-4 1987
(Finch, 2010)**



Daily Temperatures

Milbrook, NY (Dutchess county)

	HI	LO	AVG
10-Sep	82	57	69
11-Sep	67	52	59
12-Sep	66	57	61
13-Sep	66	59	62
14-Sep	75	59	67
15-Sep	69	57	63
16-Sep	71	51	61
17-Sep	70	62	66
18-Sep	64	50	57
19-Sep	64	59	64
20-Sep	61	59	60
21-Sep	70	50	60
22-Sep	70	52	61
23-Sep	68	57	62
24-Sep	67	59	63
25-Sep	64	39	51
26-Sep	59	31	45
27-Sep	70	30	50
28-Sep	70	50	60
29-Sep	69	49	59
30-Sep	68	57	62
1-Oct	60	50	55
2-Oct	60	39	50
3-Oct	58	40	49

SURFACE WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

DATE OCT 04 1987

TO CONVERT LST TO GMT
ADD 5 hrs. SUBTRACT _____ hrs.

TYPE	TIME (LST)	SKY AND CEILING (Hundreds of Feet)	VISIBILITY (Miles)		WEATHER AND OBSTRUCTIONS TO VISION	SEA LEVEL PRESS. (Hgs.)	TEMP (°F)	DEW PT. (°F)	WIND			ALTIM. ETER SET- TING (Inch.)	REMARKS AND SUPPLEMENTAL CODED DATA	OBS. SERVICES INITIALS
			SURFACE	TOWER					DIREC- TION (00-360)	SPEED (Kts.)	CHAR- ACTER			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4a)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(15)
SA 0050		7 SCT M14 OVC	7		R-	116	38	37	35	13	988	83431	172/ 60	HPT
/ ZNS 18	1136	83573 10033 20028	30010	40	116	58	034	-600	81	76166	8472			
/ 333	10156	20033 70216	9057	3 =										HPT
RS 0150		M7 OVC	3		R-I-P-F	100	35	34	32	16	983	IPB49		HPT
SA 0250		M7 OVC	3		R-I-R-S									
					F	093	35	34	32	12	981	SB06	98000	HPT
RS 0350		E6 OVC	2		R-S-F	085	34	33	32	10	979	IPE43	63043 17//	HPT
SA 0450		E6 OVC	2		R-S-F	079	34	33	32	16	977			HPT
SP 0547		WSX	3/4		S-F				32	16	975	* WET SNW * RIGUL60		Rm
SA 0530		WSX	3/4		S-F	075	33	33	32	16	975	RIGUL60 WET SNW REHS		Rm
SA 0610		WSX	3/4		S-F	075	33	33	33	14	975	KIQUA60 WET SNW		Rm
									61430 ONE			20180	90401 33	
/ ZNS 18	11/12	93314 10006 20006	39966	40075	56014	60331	77177	333	10156	20006				
						41003	70483	90103	90583 =					
SP 0735		W 2 X	1/2		S F				31	13	975	WET SNW		Rm
SP 0739		W 2 X	1/2		T S F				32	12	975	T B 37		Rm
KS 0753		W 2 X	1/2		S F	075	33	33	31	13	975	T B 37 E 52 SNOW CR 1/4/2		Rm
												T STMS w AT SCH		
SA 0850		W 2 X	1/2		S-F	078	33	33	31	15	976	WET SNW SNO/NCR 1/2/3		Rm
KS 0916		WSX	1/2		S-F	084	33	33	31	15	977	WET SNW SNO/NCR 1/3/4		Rm
												30797	90404	
SA 1050		WSX	1/2		S-F	092	33	32	32	18	999	WET SNW		Rm
SA 1150		WSX	1/2		S-F	095	33	33	31	18	980	WET SNW		Rm
SP 1226		E 8 OVC	2 1/2		S-F				31	20	980			Rm
RS 1250		E 10 OVC	3		S-F	095	36	32	31	18	980	11243 ONE 19// 33		Rm
												90227	90405	

Bosart & Sanders, 1991 Commentary on Albany Observations

“The official reports of light snow, aside from the 13 UTC observations of heavy snow, are misleading given the observed precipitation intensity and the local whiteout conditions.”

Snow to Liquid Ratios

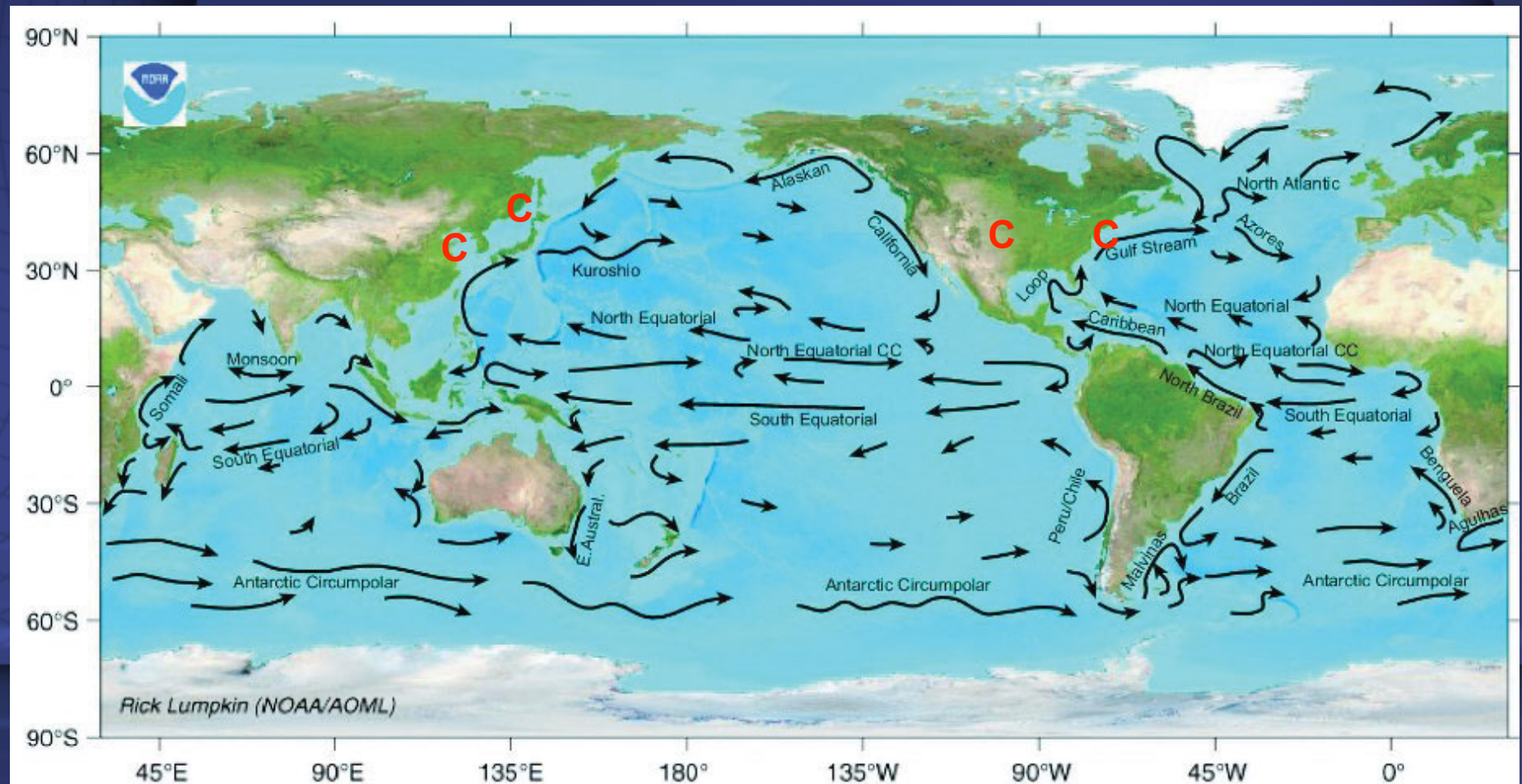
- Snow ratios were problematic since:
 1. A large portion of the total system QPF was liquid
 2. Previous heavy rains resulted in soaked ground with ponding of water
 3. The ground was warm in early October resulting in strong melting as the snow fell
 4. A slush layer developed at the bottom of the snow pack
- Snow ratios of 6 or 7 to 1 are believable but not 3.5 to 1 as some have claimed.

A look at Cyclogenesis

Land Sea Distribution & Ocean Currents

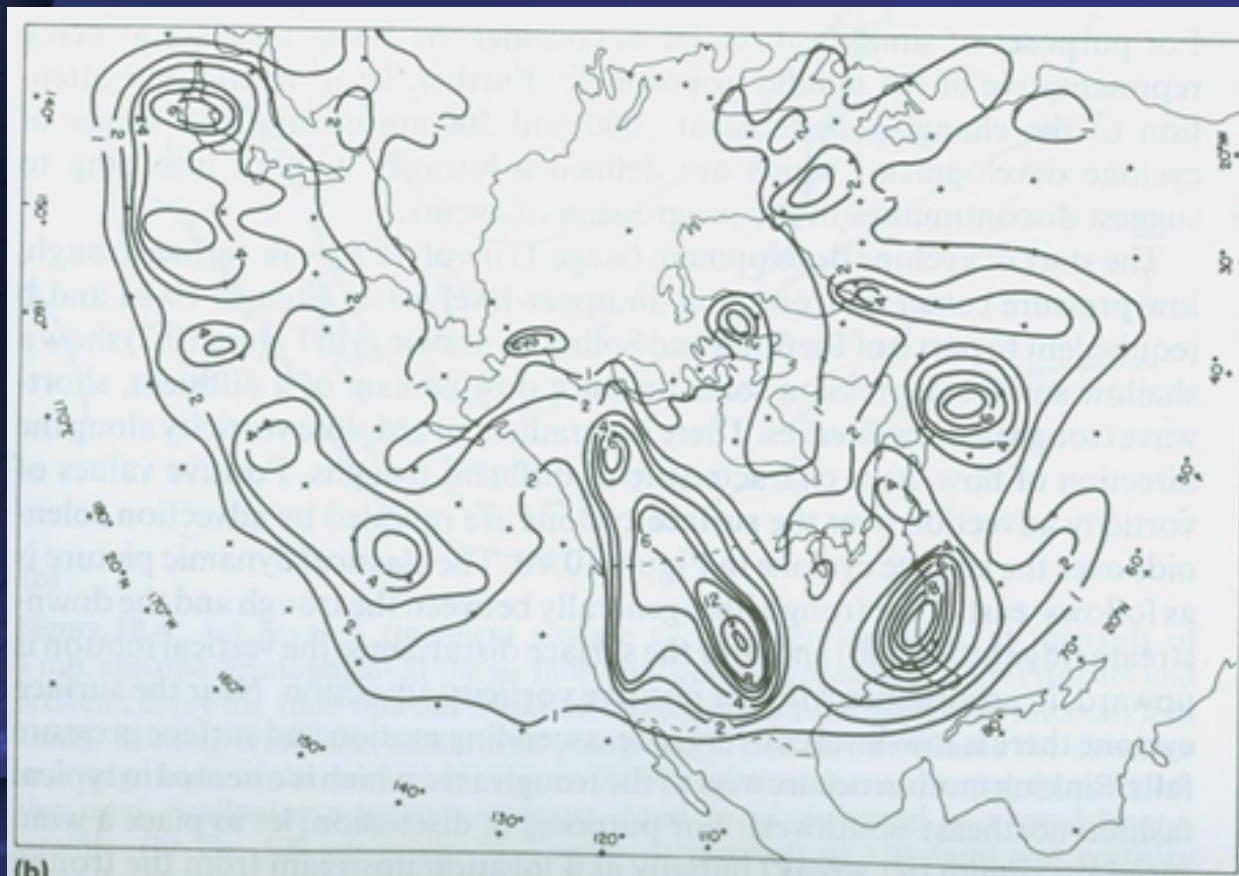
NOAA/AOML

Preferred Locations for Cyclogenesis



Locations of Cyclogenesis 1978 to 1982

(Roebber, 1984)



Favored Areas for Cyclogenesis

“Mid-Latitude Weather Systems” by Toby Carlson

- **Downstream of a mountain chain (Rockies)**
- **Downstream of an elevated Plateau where dry static stability is already low (high lapse rates)**
- **Off or near the eastern coast of major continents at mid-latitudes**
 1. **There is a pre-existent area of surface vorticity.**
 2. **There is a pre-existent, low level baroclinic zone between land and sea which can be augmented by warm ocean currents.**
 3. **Moist static stability is low.**

Divergence (Development) Term

“Mid-Latitude Weather Systems” by Toby Carlson

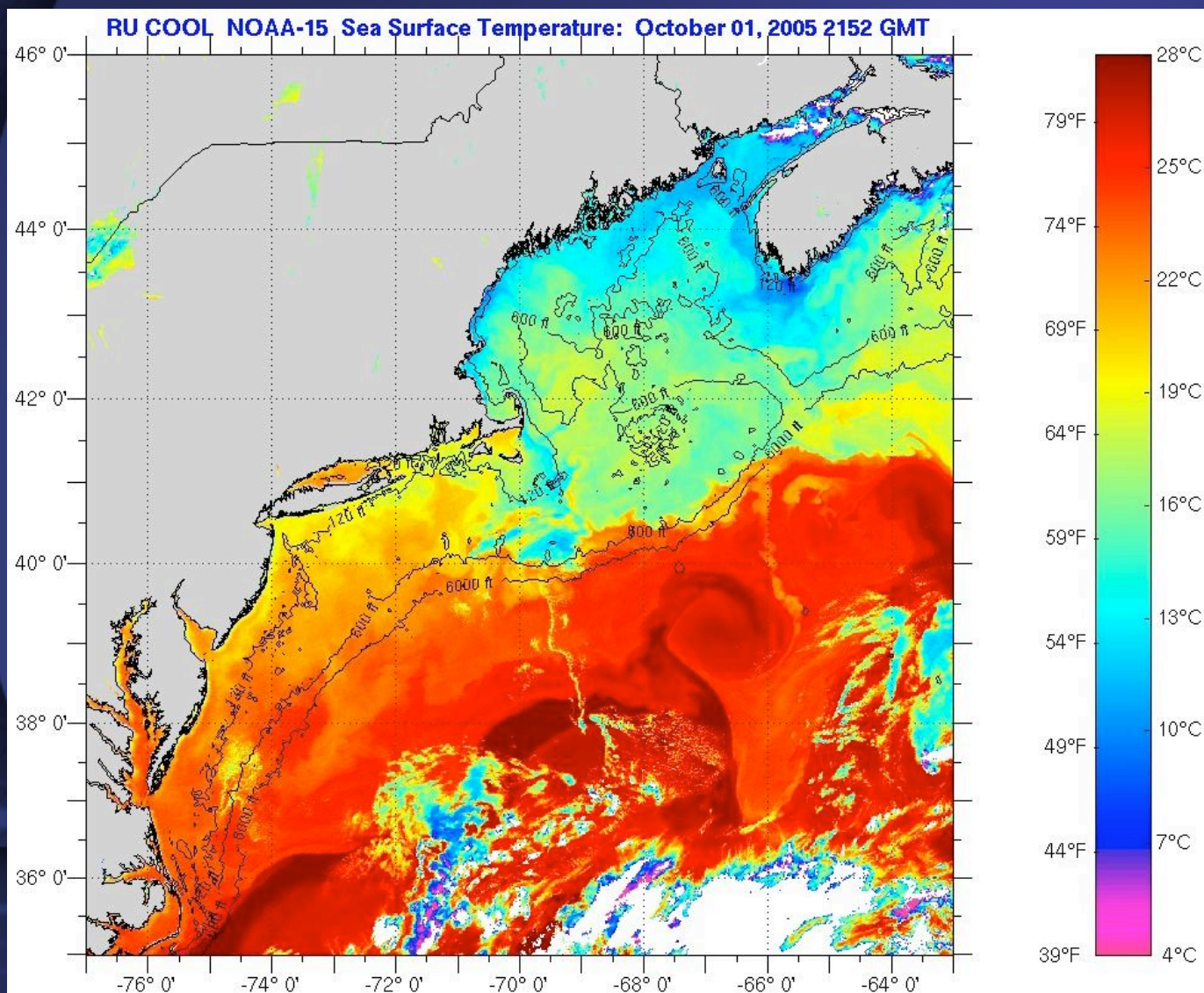
- Development occurs more rapidly when there is a pre-existent source of positive absolute vorticity such as what frequently occurs just off the eastern seaboard.

Divergence term in Vorticity Equation = $-(\zeta + f) (dv/dx + du/dy)_p$

- Pressure falls occur preferentially along a front and near the surface vorticity maximum where the development term is maximized.

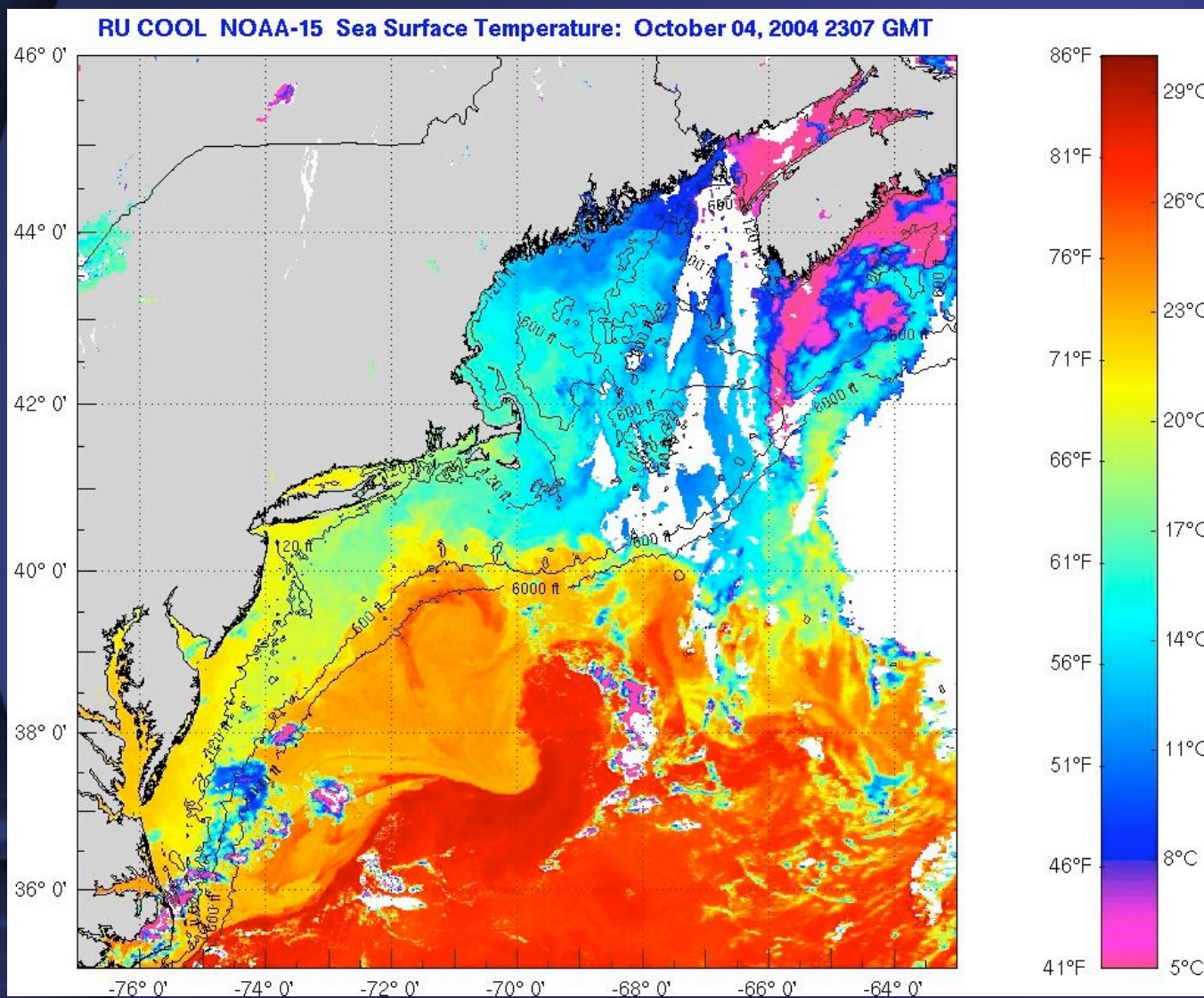
Rutgers - Coastal Ocean Observations Lab

October 1, 2005 SST



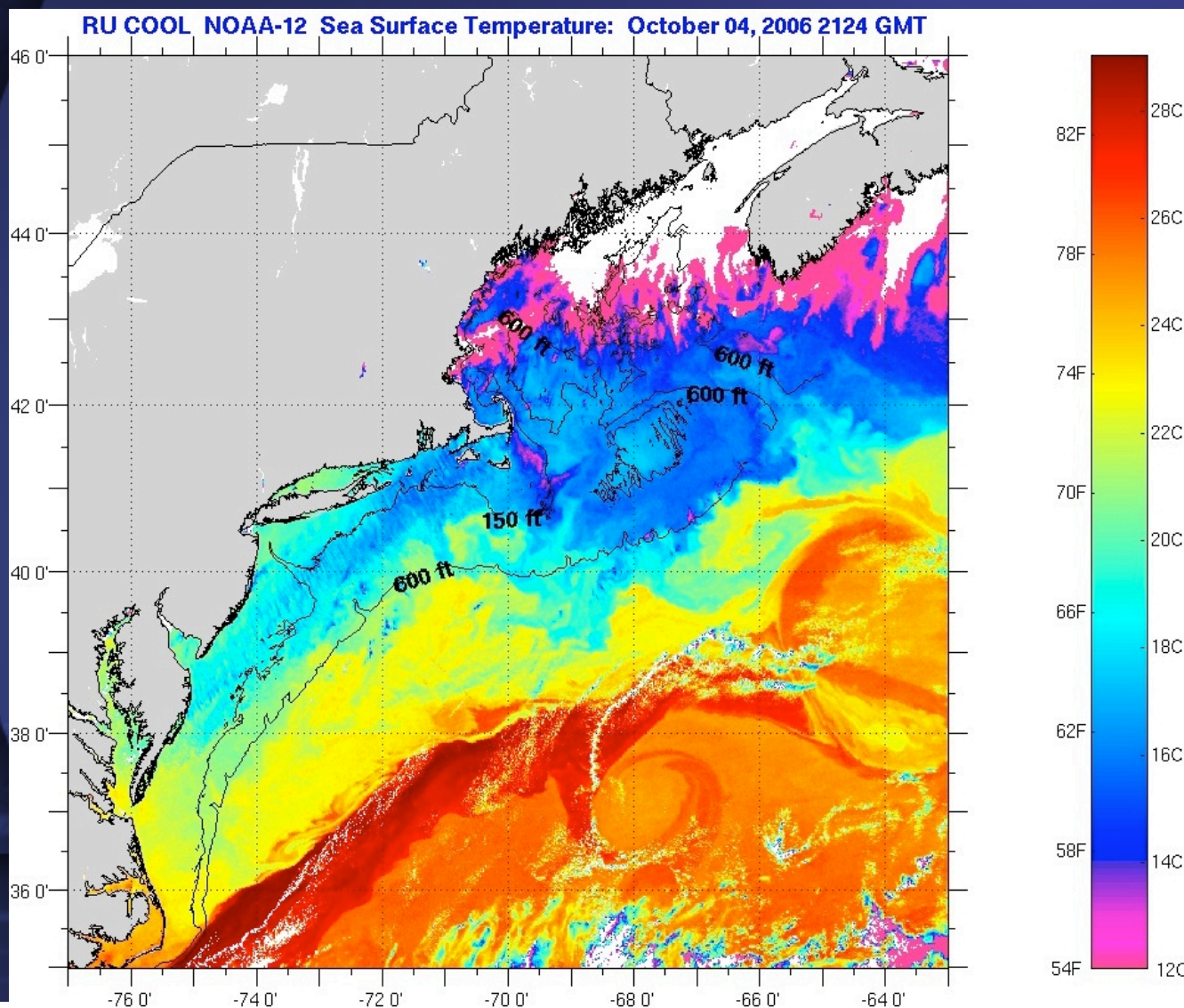
Rutgers - Coastal Ocean Observations Lab

October 4, 2004 SST



Rutgers - Coastal Ocean Observations Lab

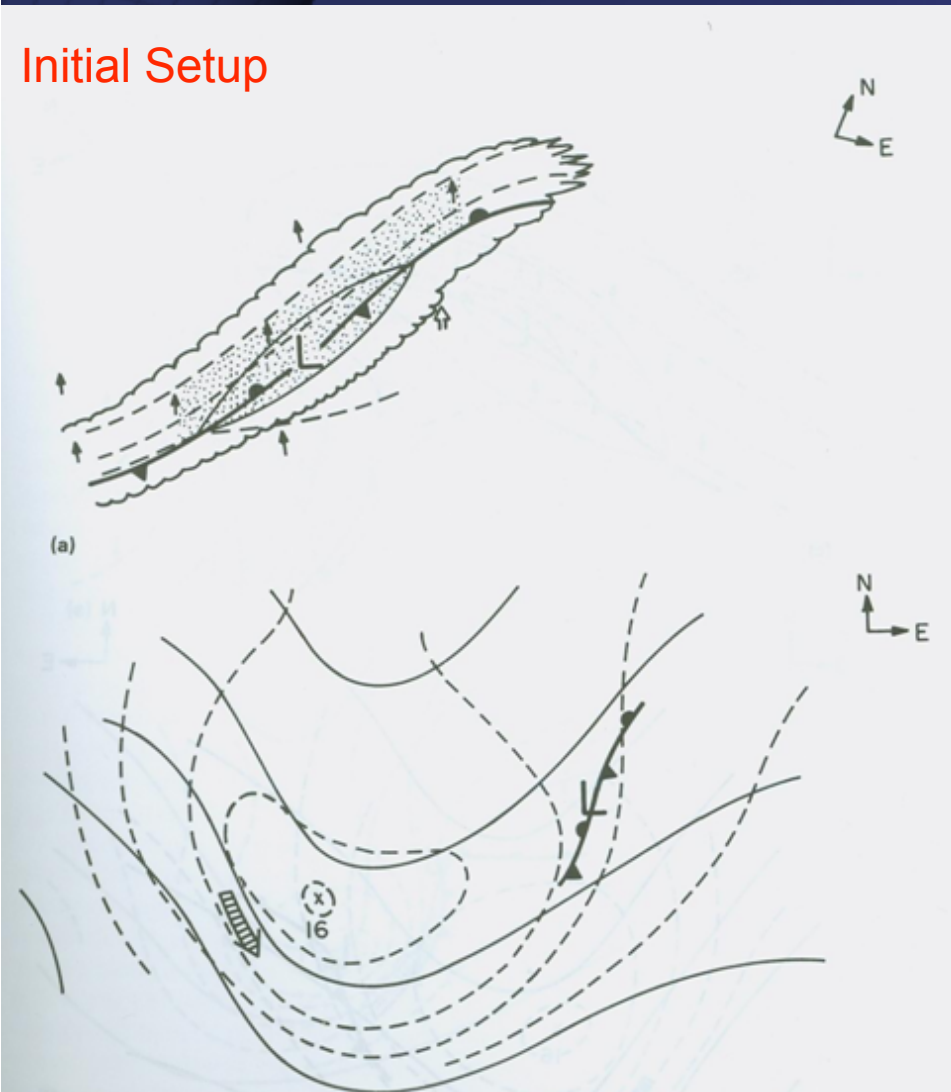
October 4, 2006 SST



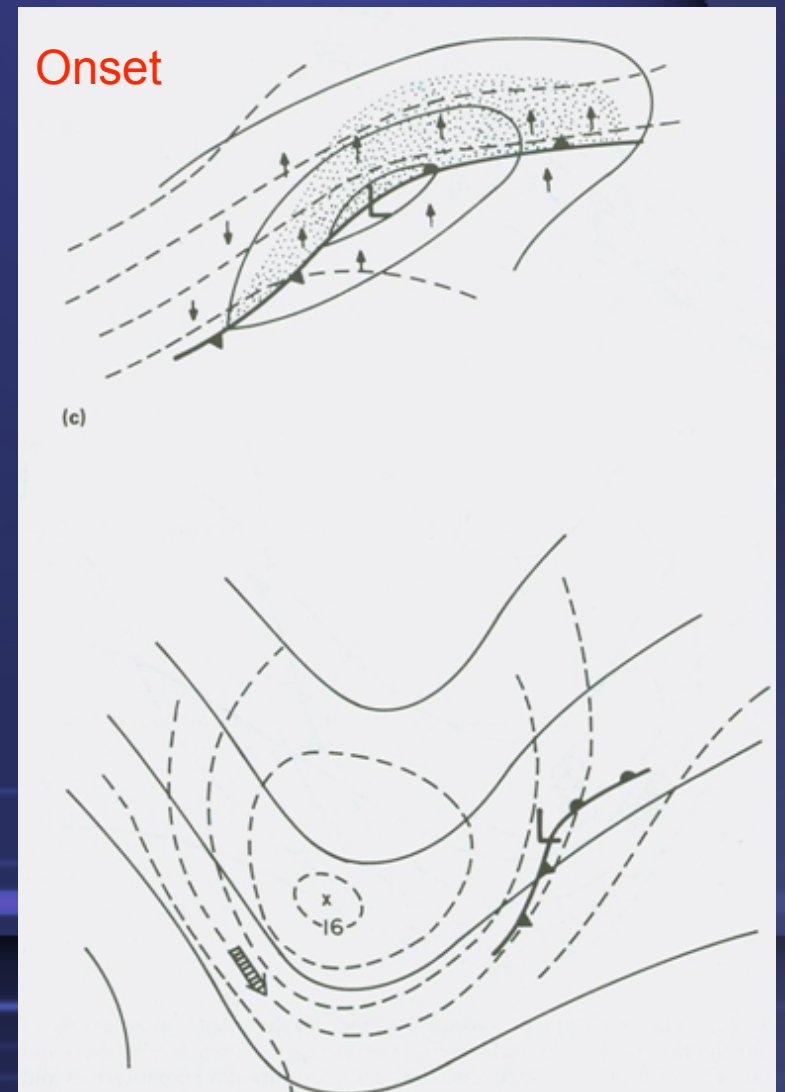
Stages of Cyclogenesis

“Mid-Latitude Weather Systems” by Toby Carlson

Initial Setup



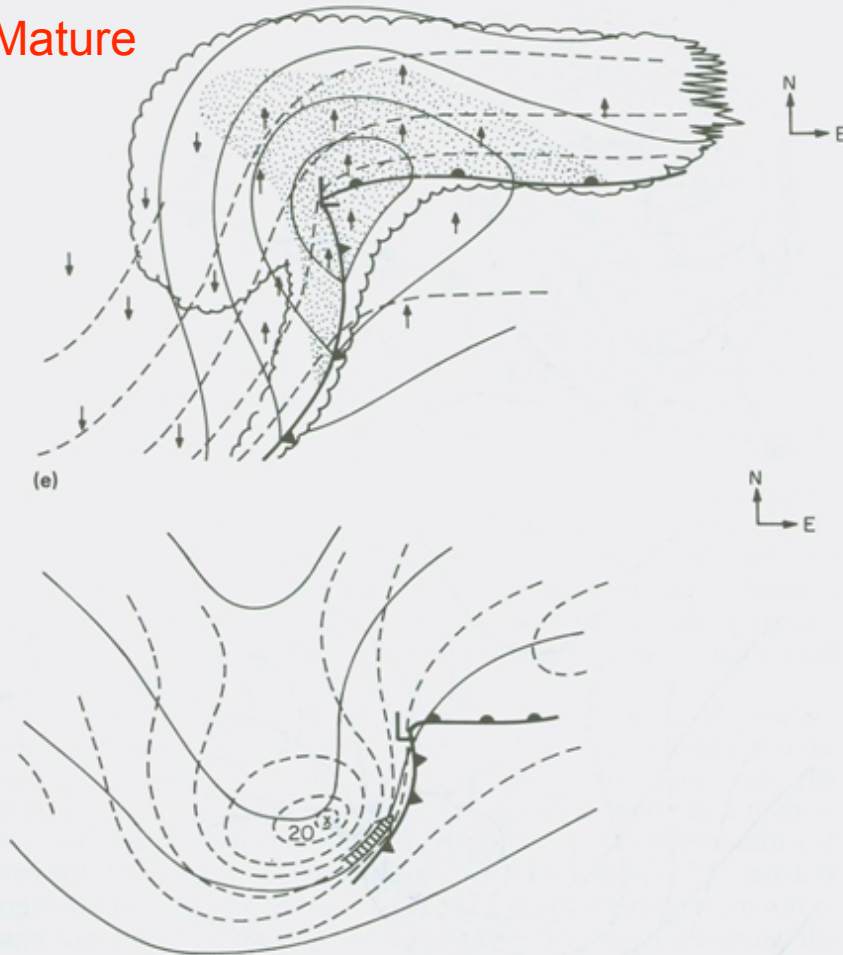
Onset



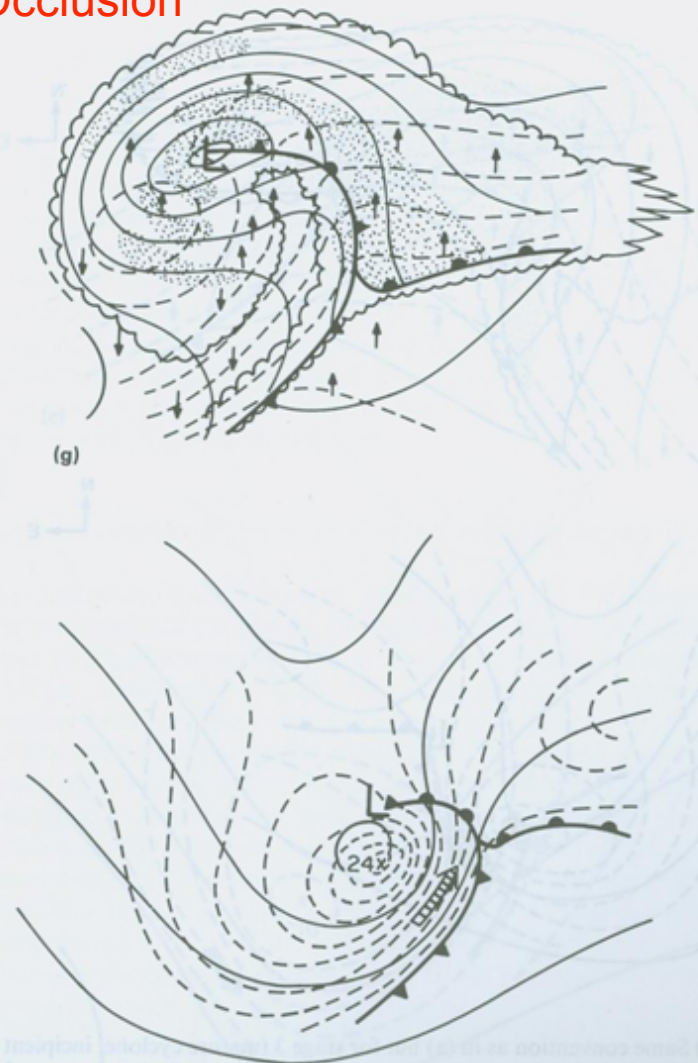
Stages of Cyclogenesis

“Mid-Latitude Weather Systems” by Toby Carlson

Mature

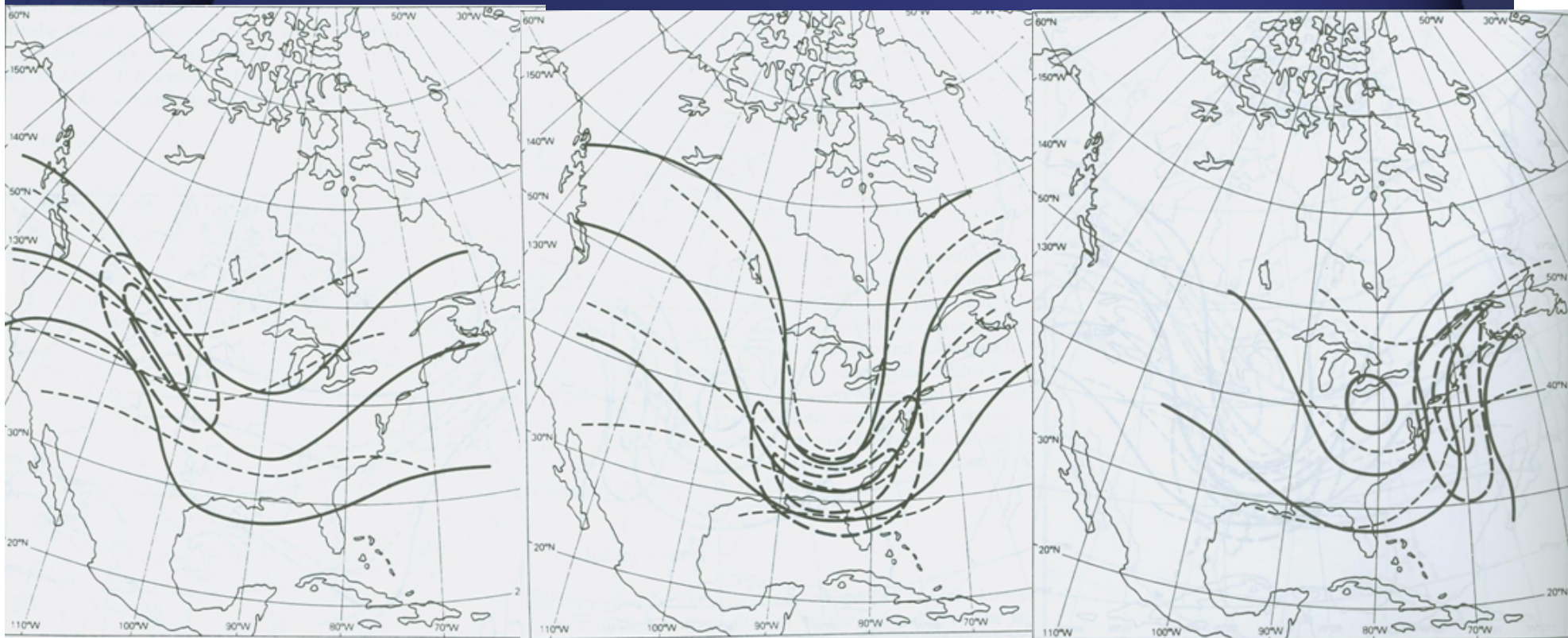


Occlusion



Schematic Evolution of 500mb Height/Thickness & Jet During Cyclogenesis

“Mid-Latitude Weather Systems” by Toby Carlson



Bosart & Sanders, 1991

Q-G forcing for October 4, 1987 storm

DECEMBER 1991

LANCE F. BOSART AND FREDERICK SANDERS

2837

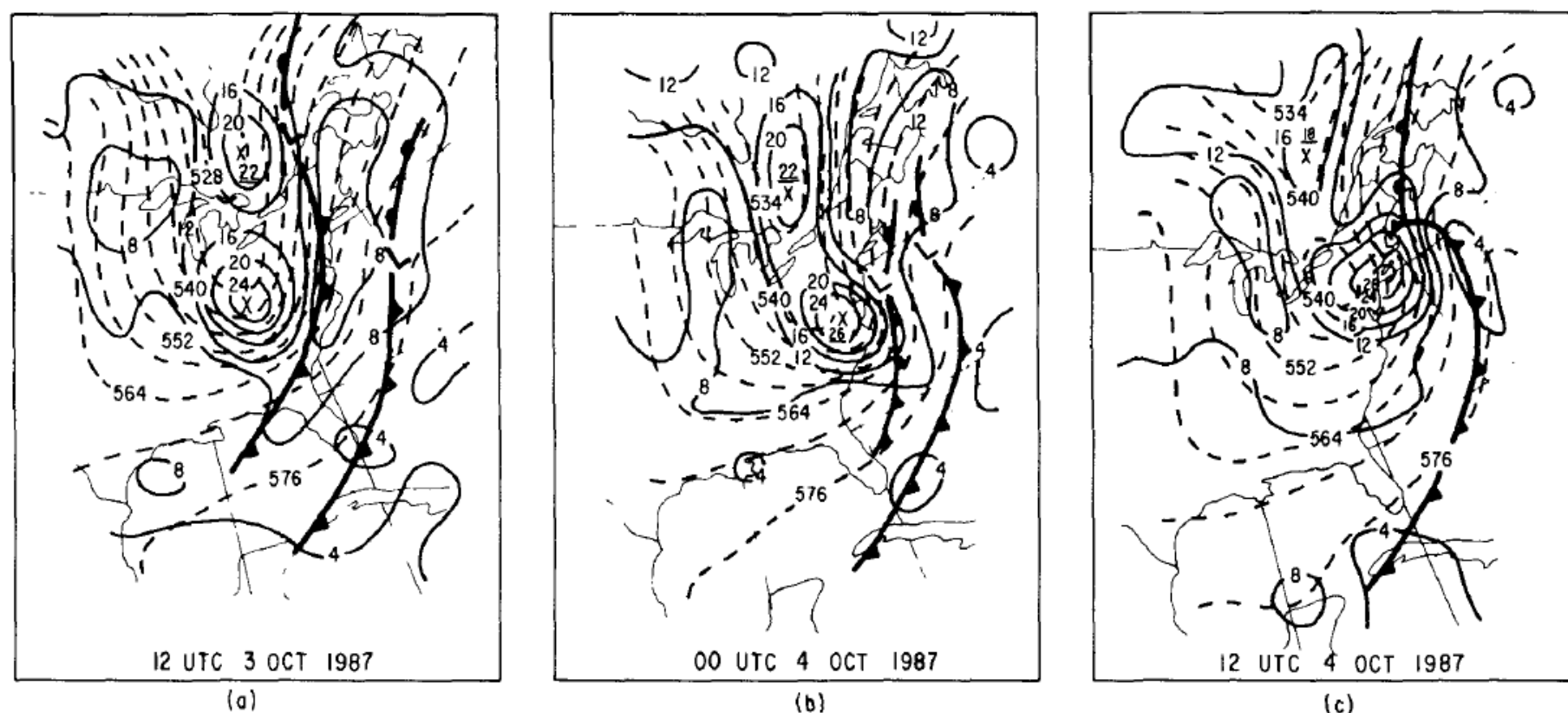
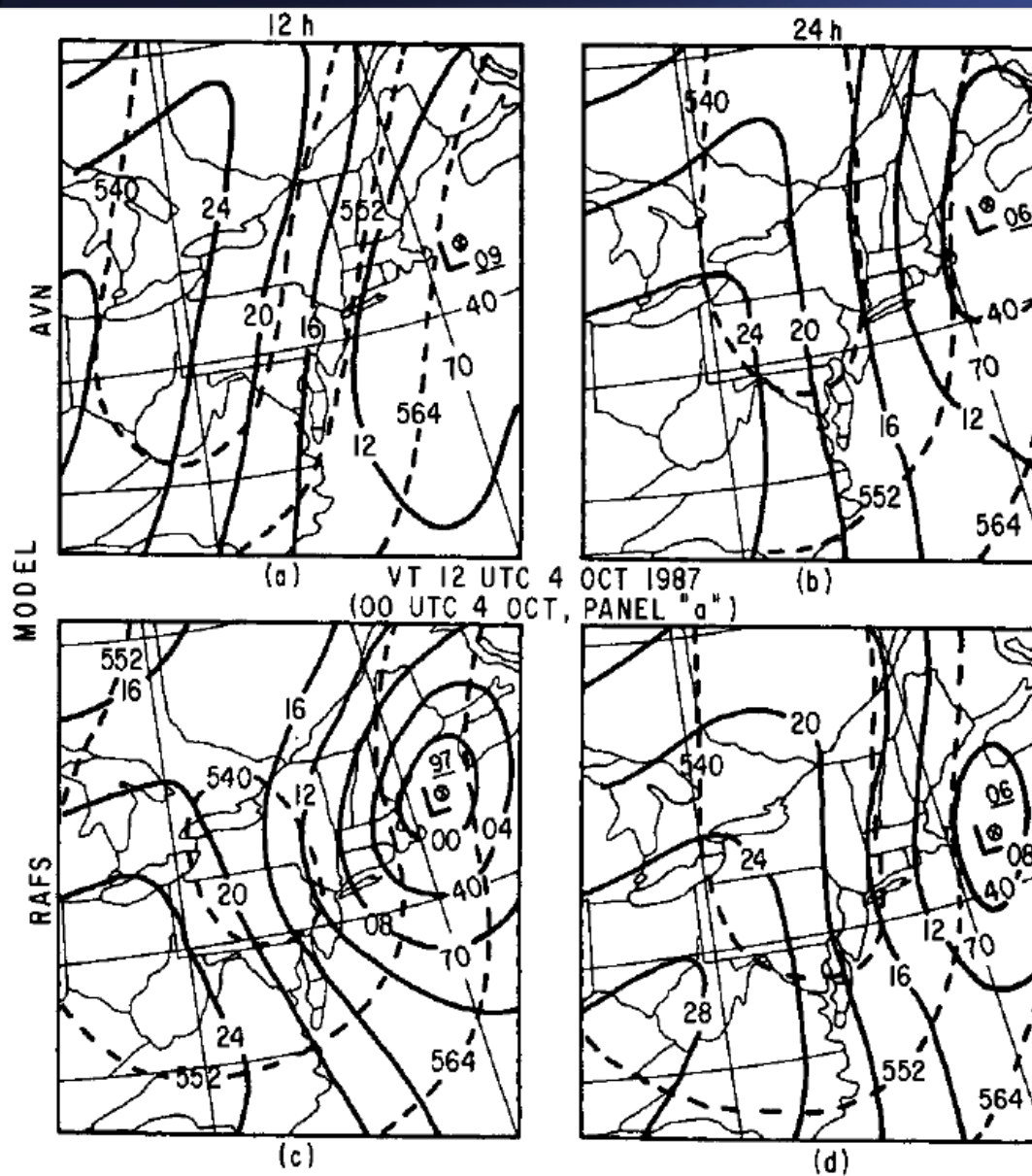


FIG. 6. Absolute vorticity (solid) every $4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 500 mb and 1000-500-mb thickness (dashed) every 6 dam for: (a) 1200 UTC 3 October 1987, (b) 0000 UTC 4 October 1987, and (c) 1200 UTC 4 October 1987.

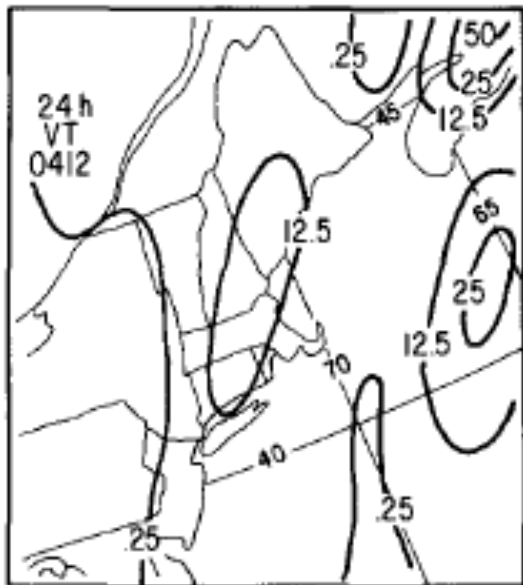
Bosart & Sanders 1991

Model Forecasts for October 4, 1987 storm

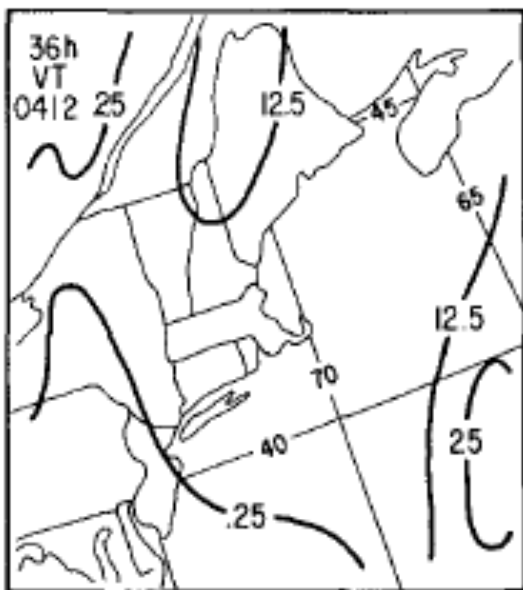


Bosart & Sanders 1991

Model Precipitation for October 4, 1987 storm



(b)



24 hr fcst valid 12 UTC 4th

36 hr fcst valid 12 UTC 4th

Bosart & Sanders 1991

Relationship between Low Temperatures & Elevation

DECEMBER 1991

LANCE F. BOSART AND FREDERICK SANDERS

283

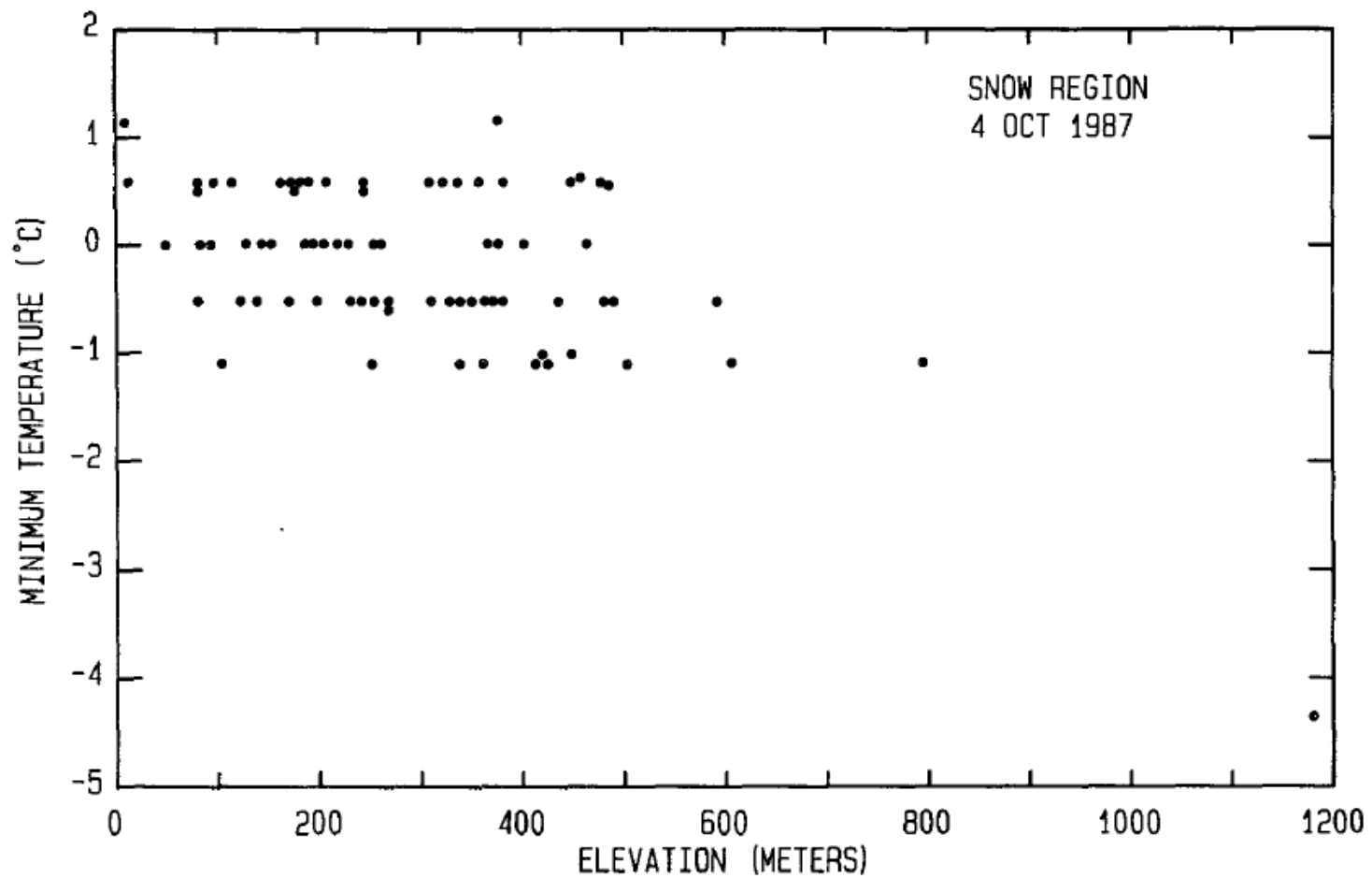


FIG. 10. Minimum temperature (°C) versus elevation (m) within the snow region on 4 October 1987.

Bosart & Sanders 1991

Findings for October 4, 1987 storm

- After cold advection and lift cooled the column, additional cooling from melting snow aided in the creation of the cold dome.
- Deepest echoes/clouds occurred close to rain-snow line and appeared to mark the signature of a mesoscale circulation driven by melting snow.

Bosart & Sanders 1991

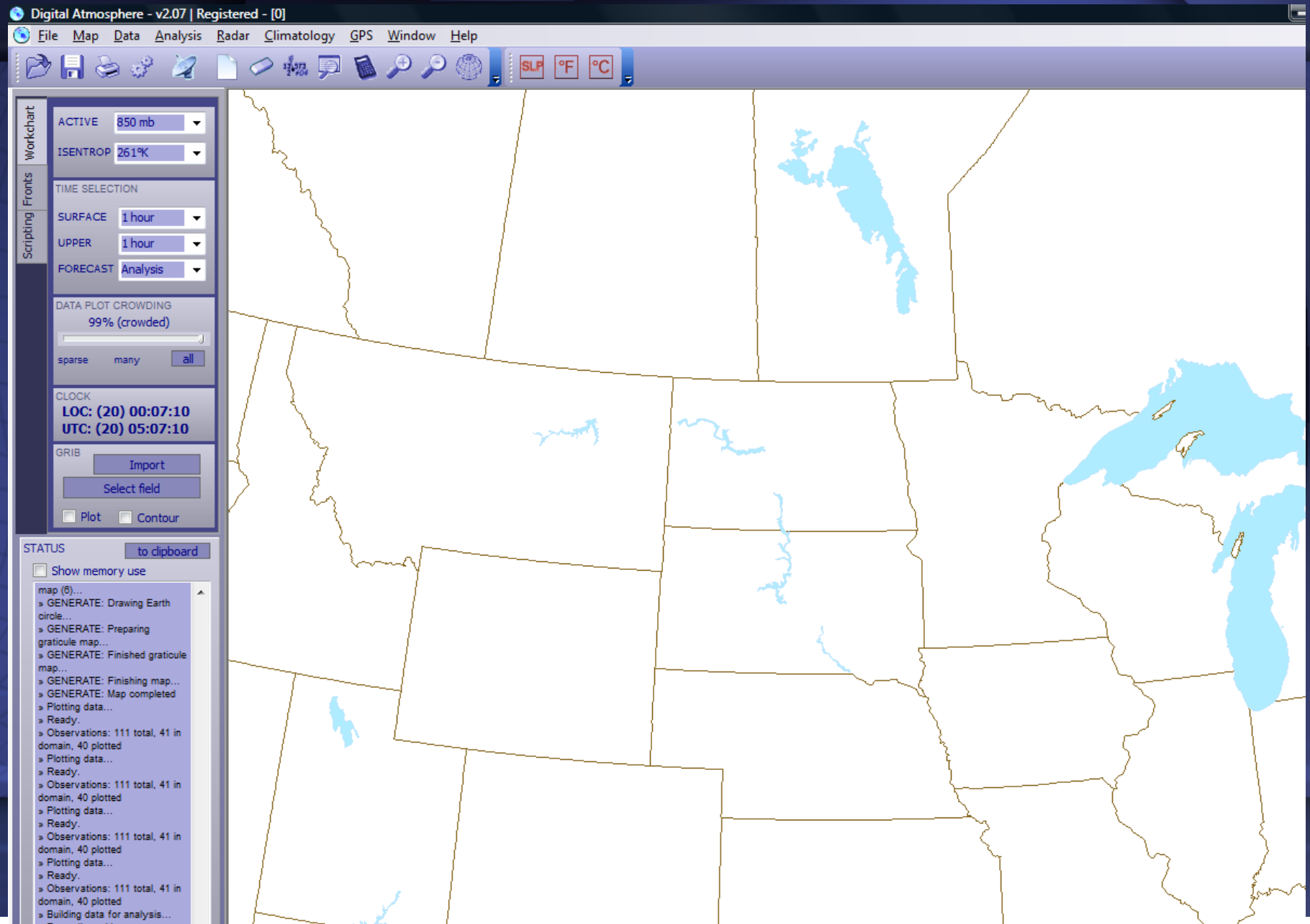
Findings for October 4, 1987 storm

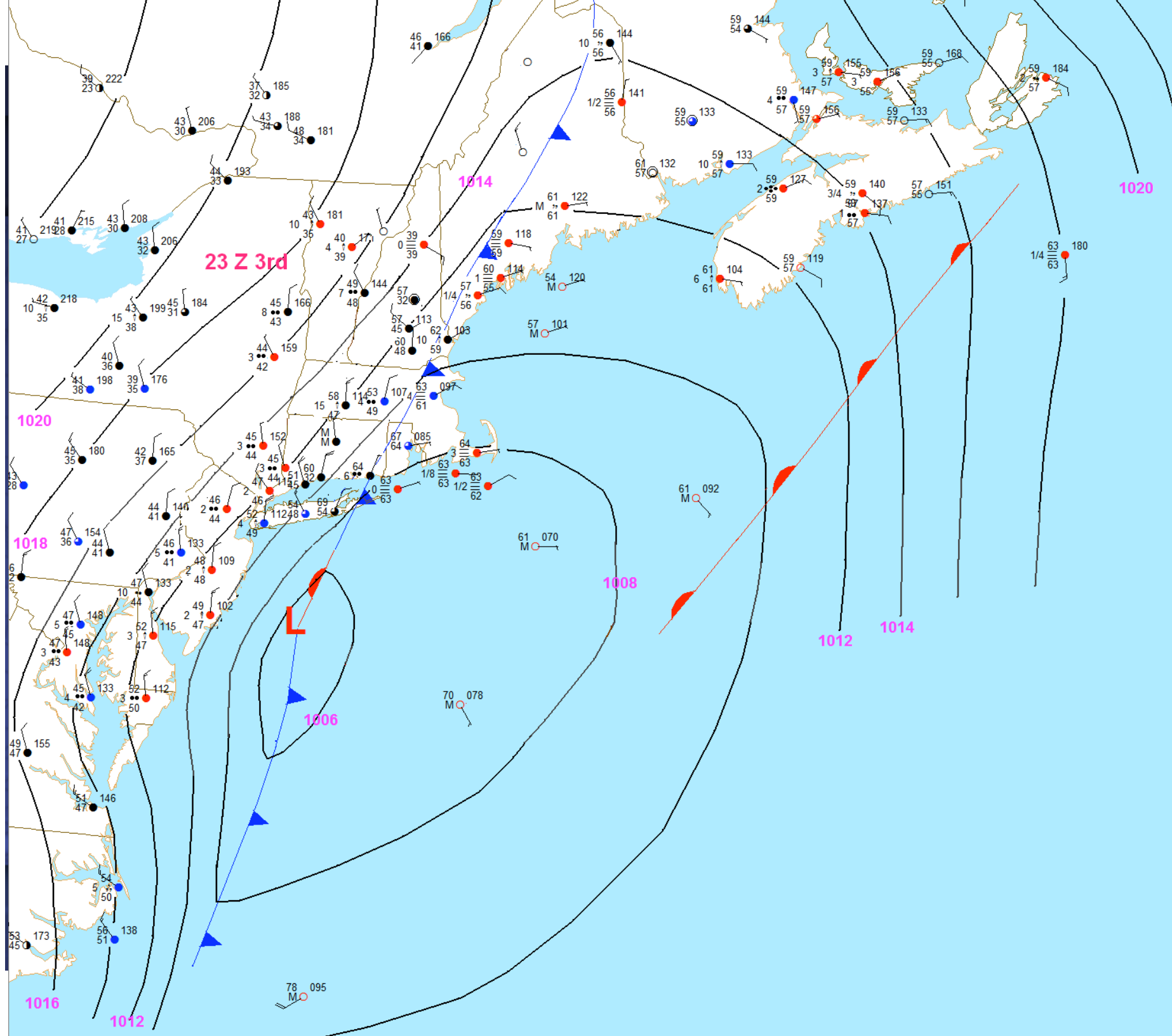
- Cyclone development was in accordance with quasi-geostrophic principles with cyclogenesis occurring as vorticity advection overspread the low-level circulation center.
- Nevertheless, the NMC models failed to predict cyclogenesis with the RAFS suffering from poor initialization at low levels off the coast.

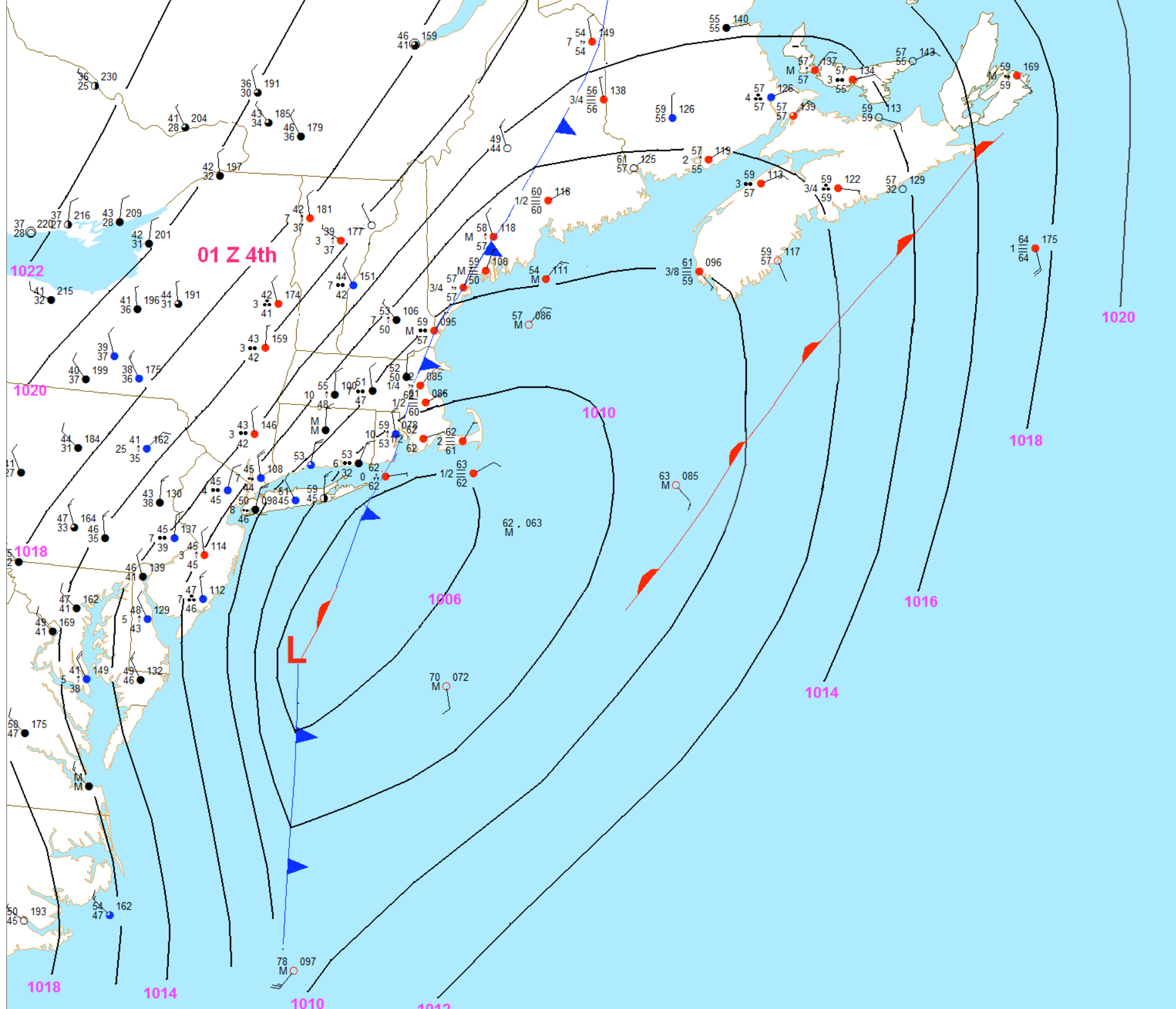
Meteorological Analysis Methodology

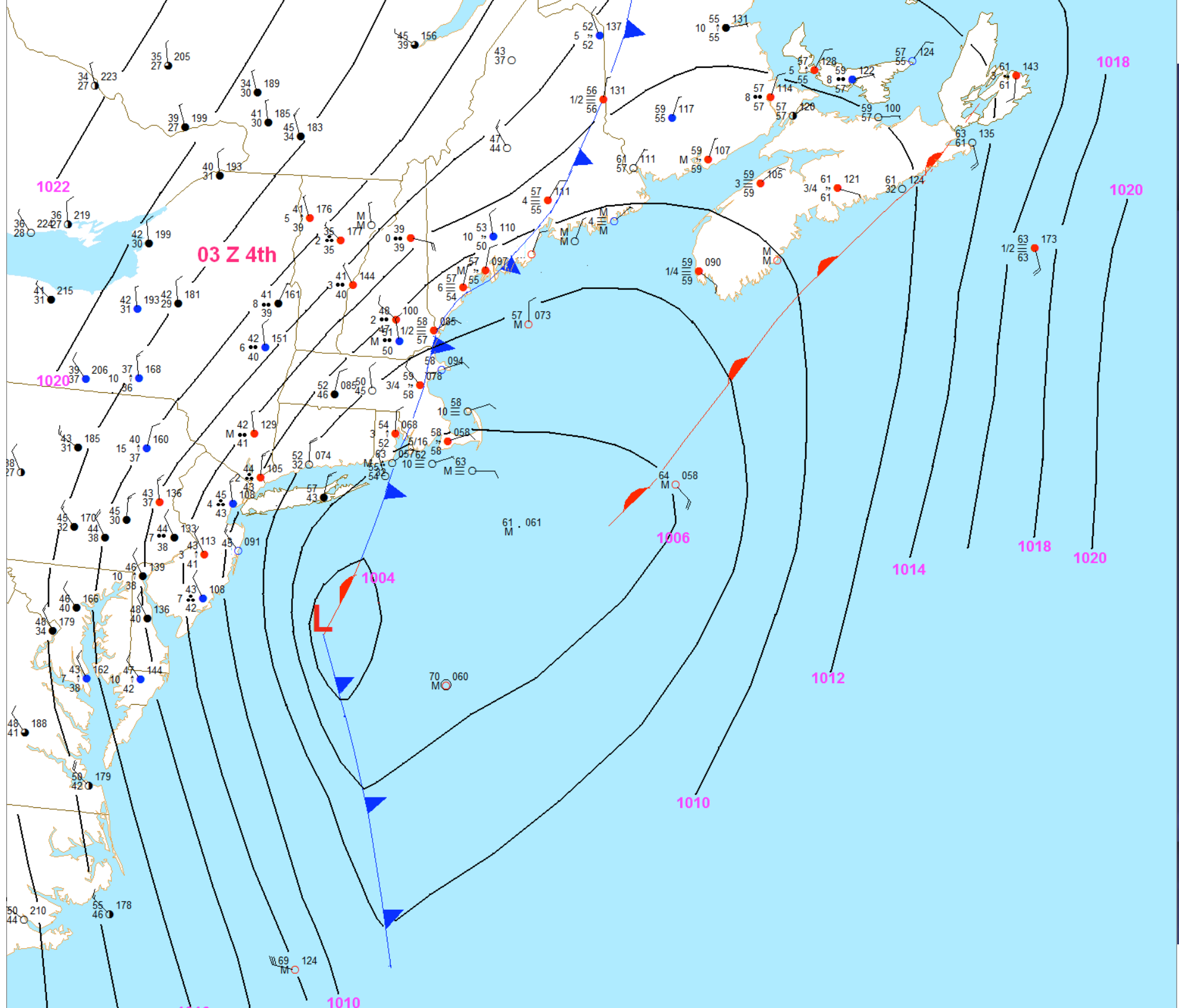
- Imported surface and upper air data into “Digital Atmosphere” to plot the data
- Exported images out of “Digital Atmosphere” as .png files
- Imported images into Microsoft Paint and hand analyzed

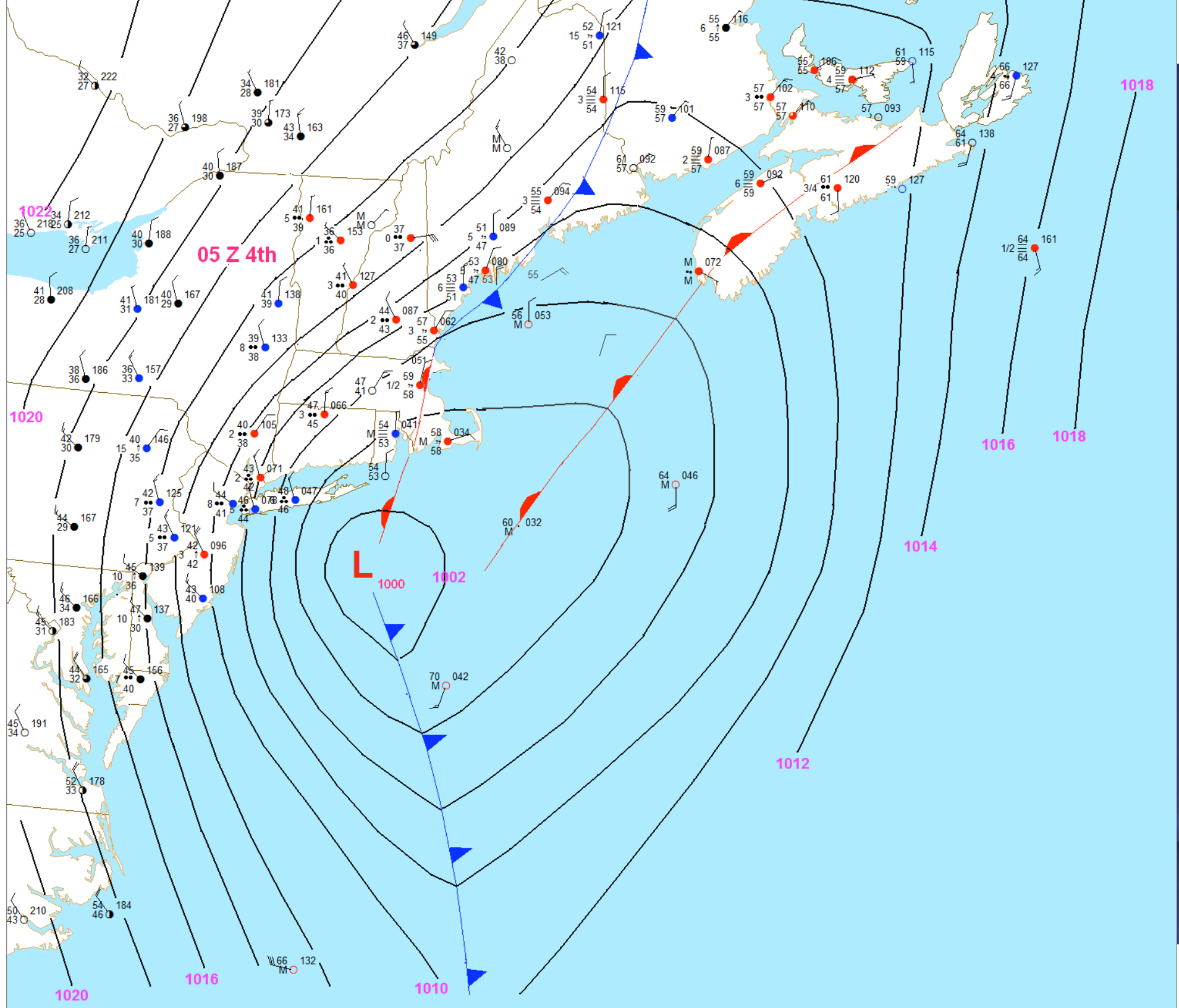
Digital Atmosphere & Historical Data

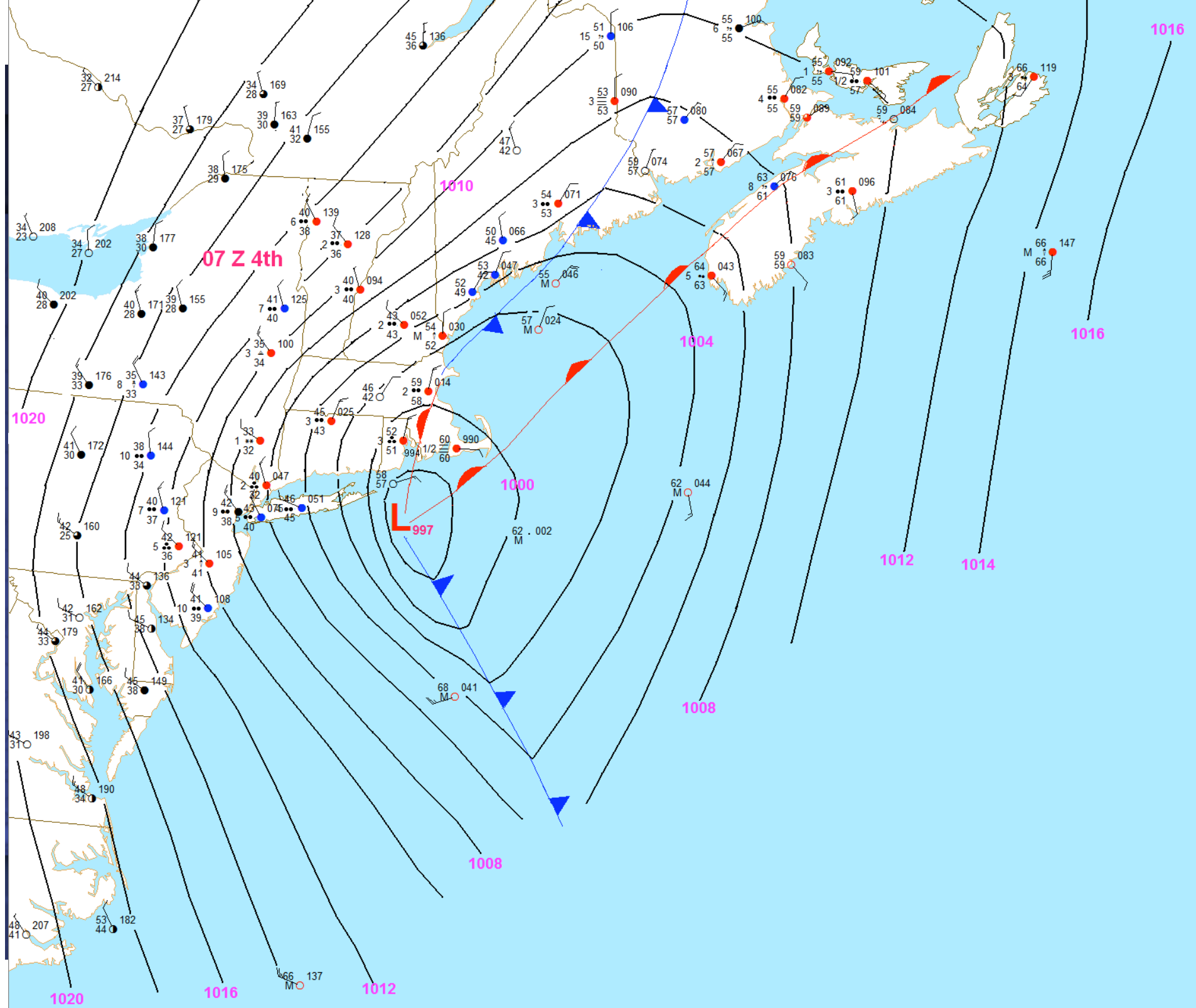


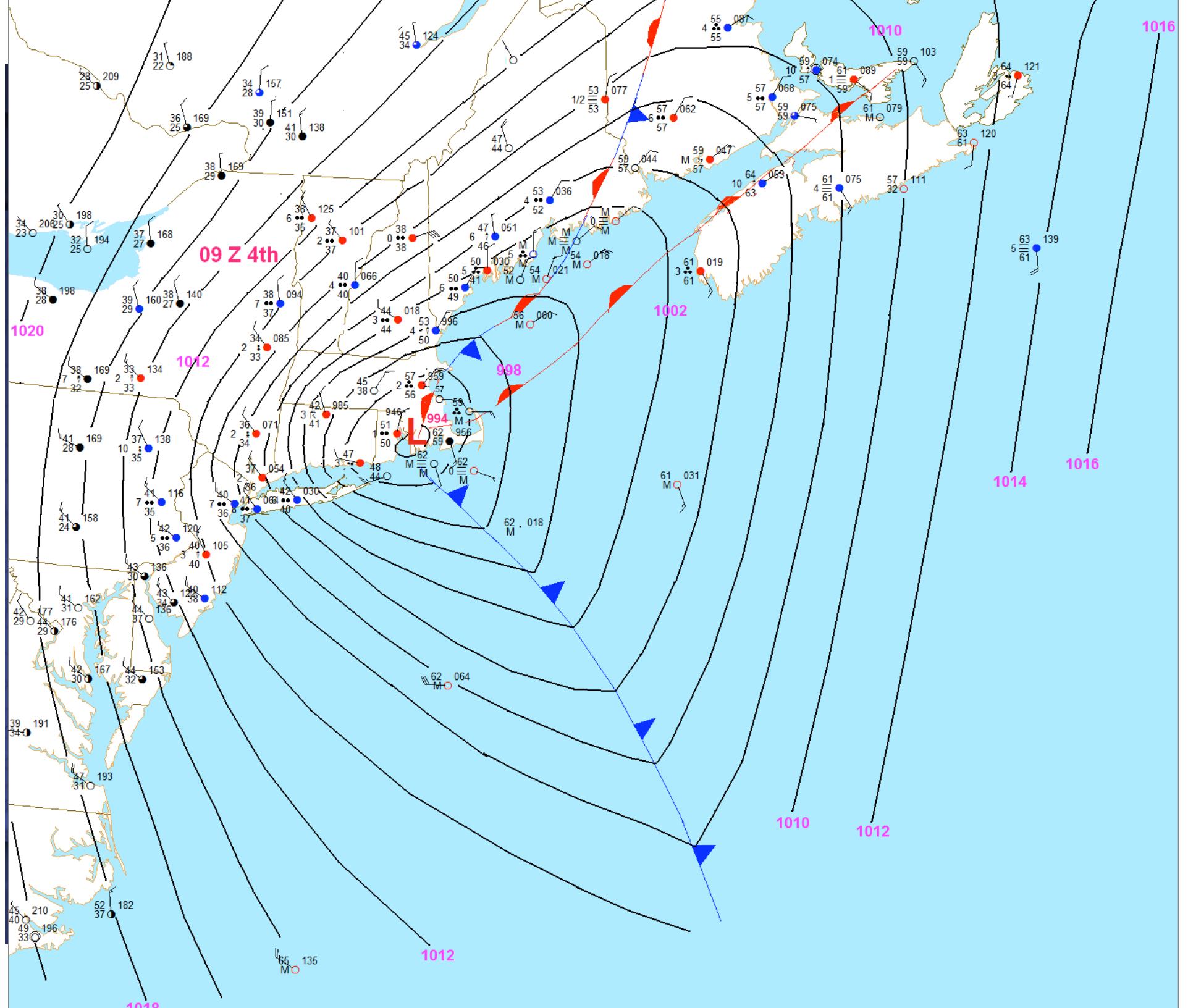


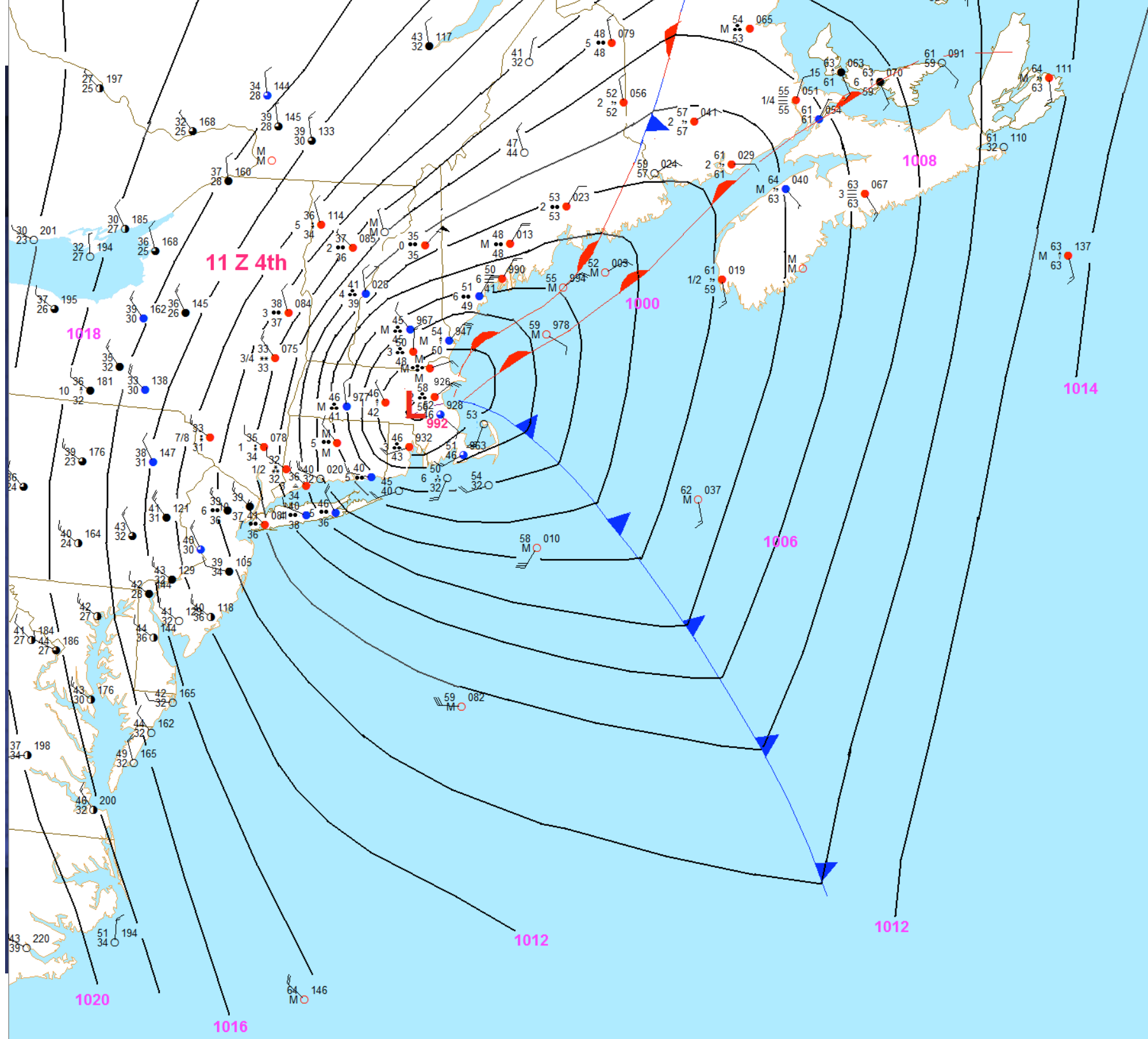


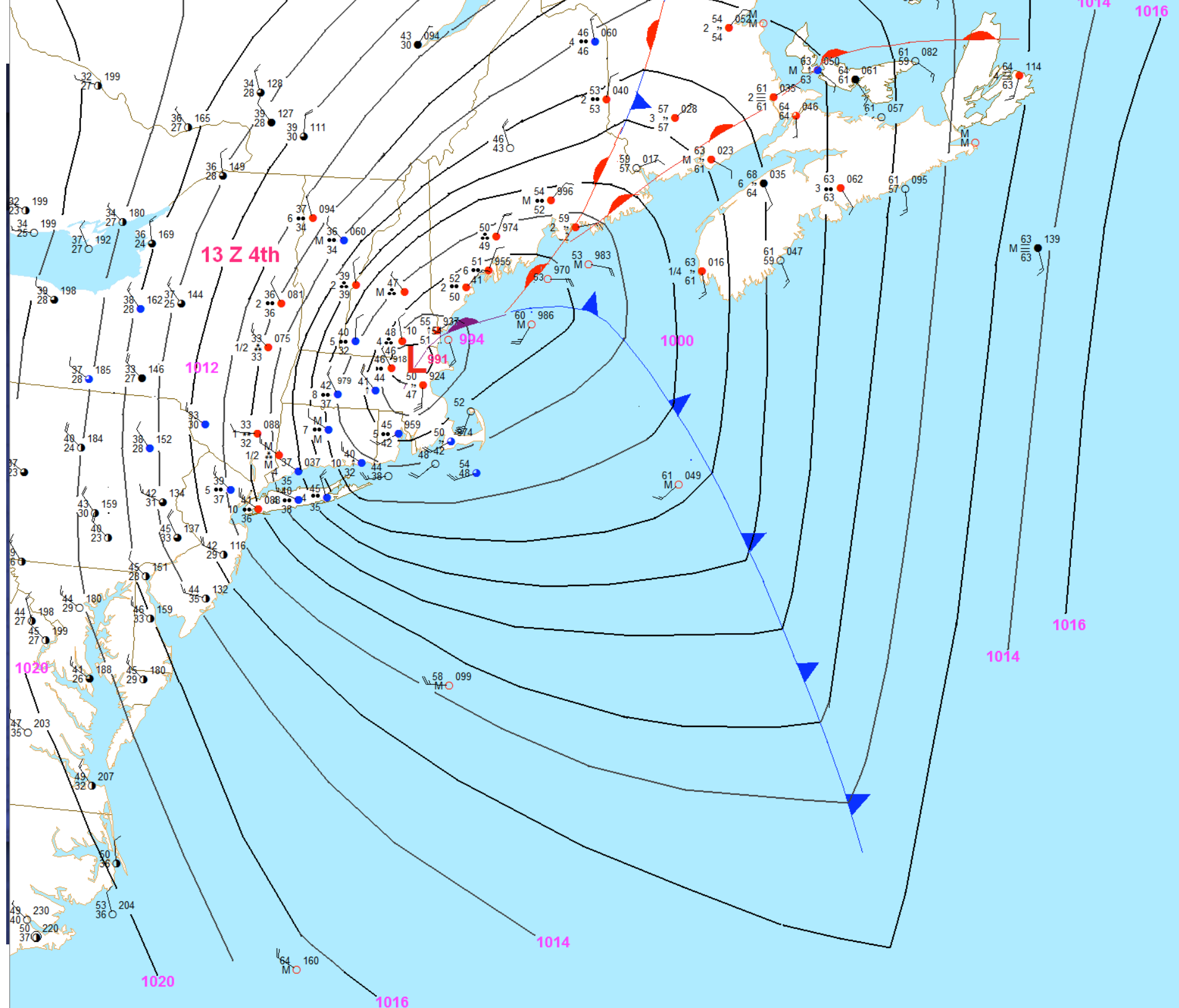


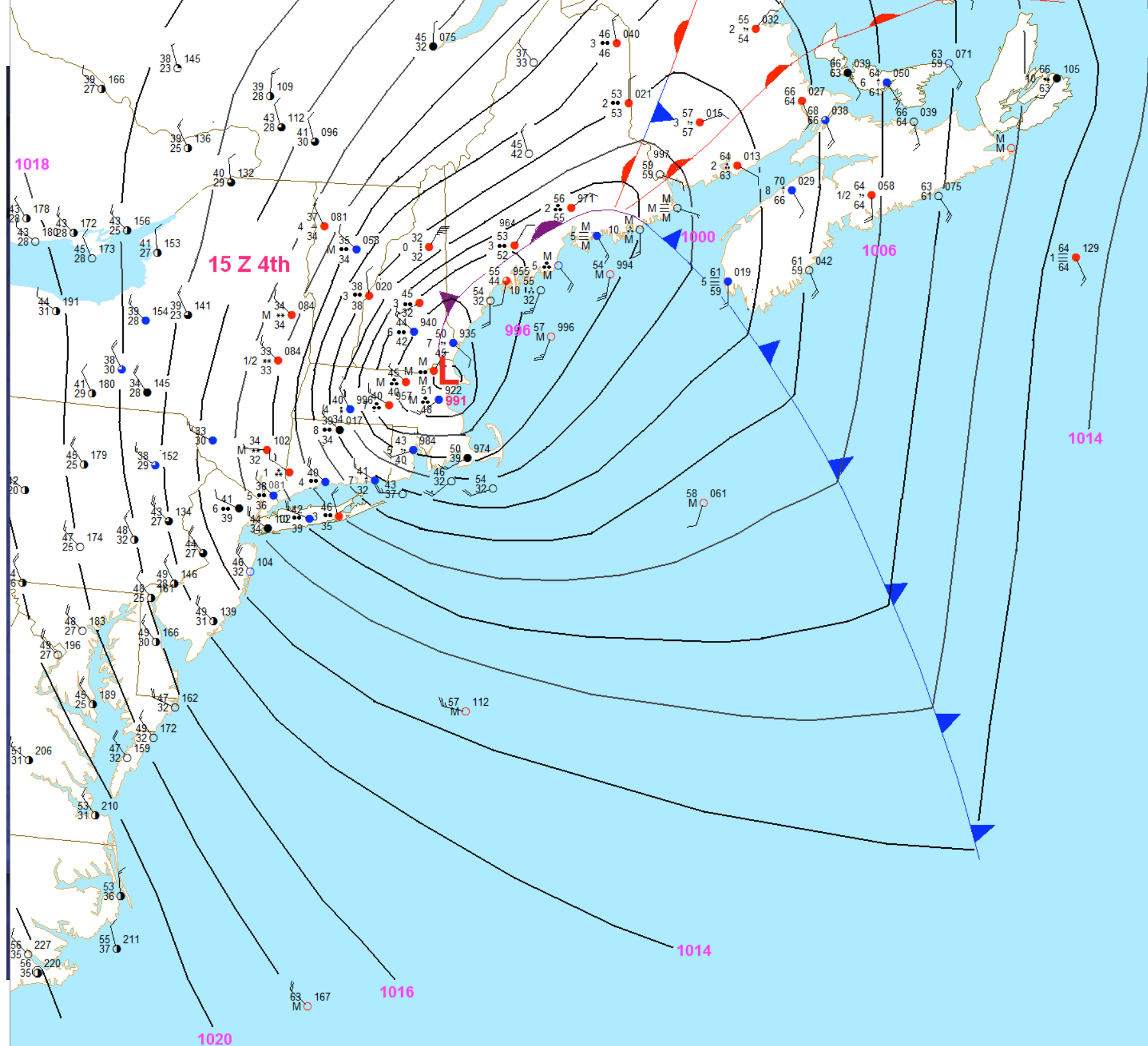


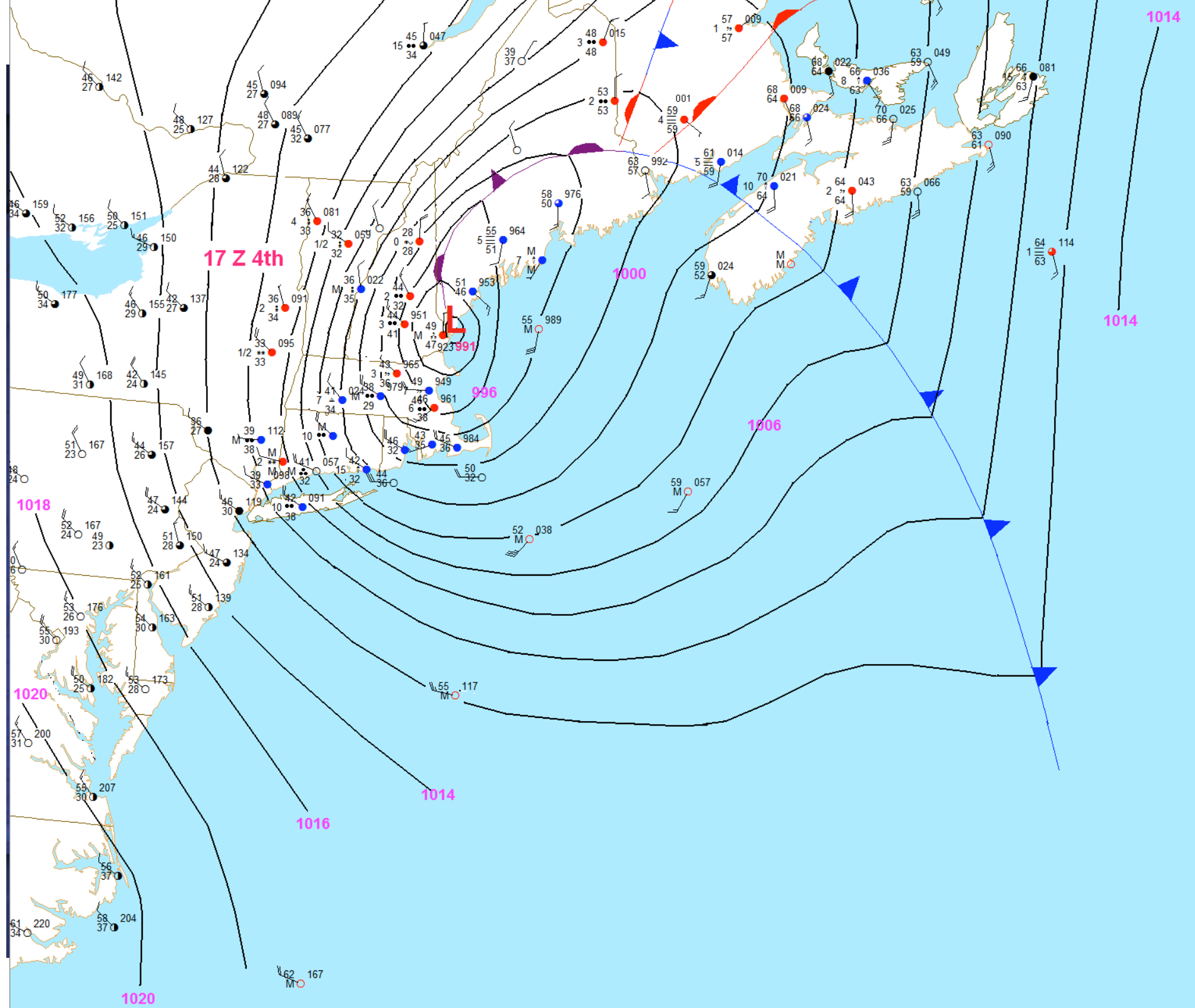


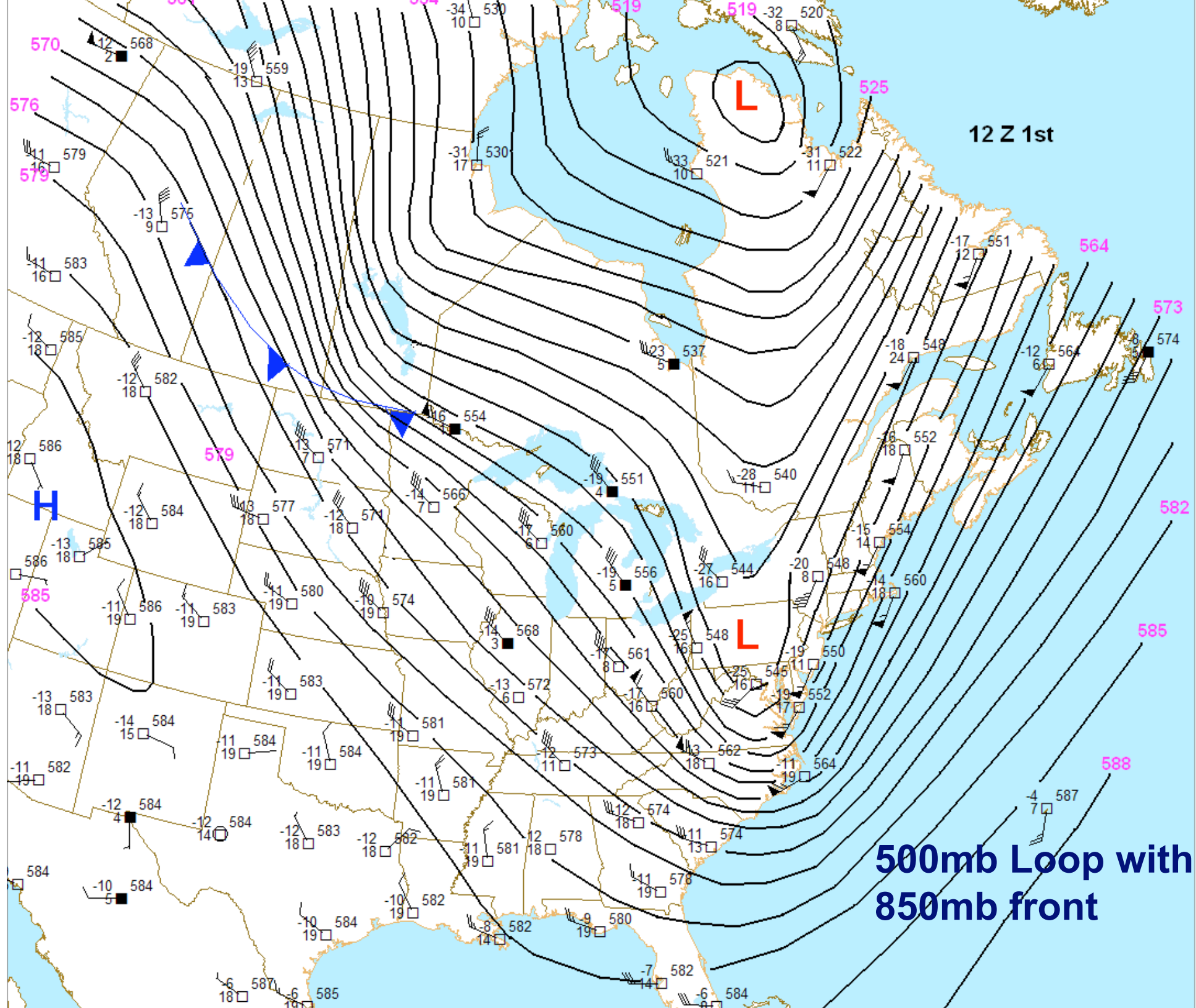


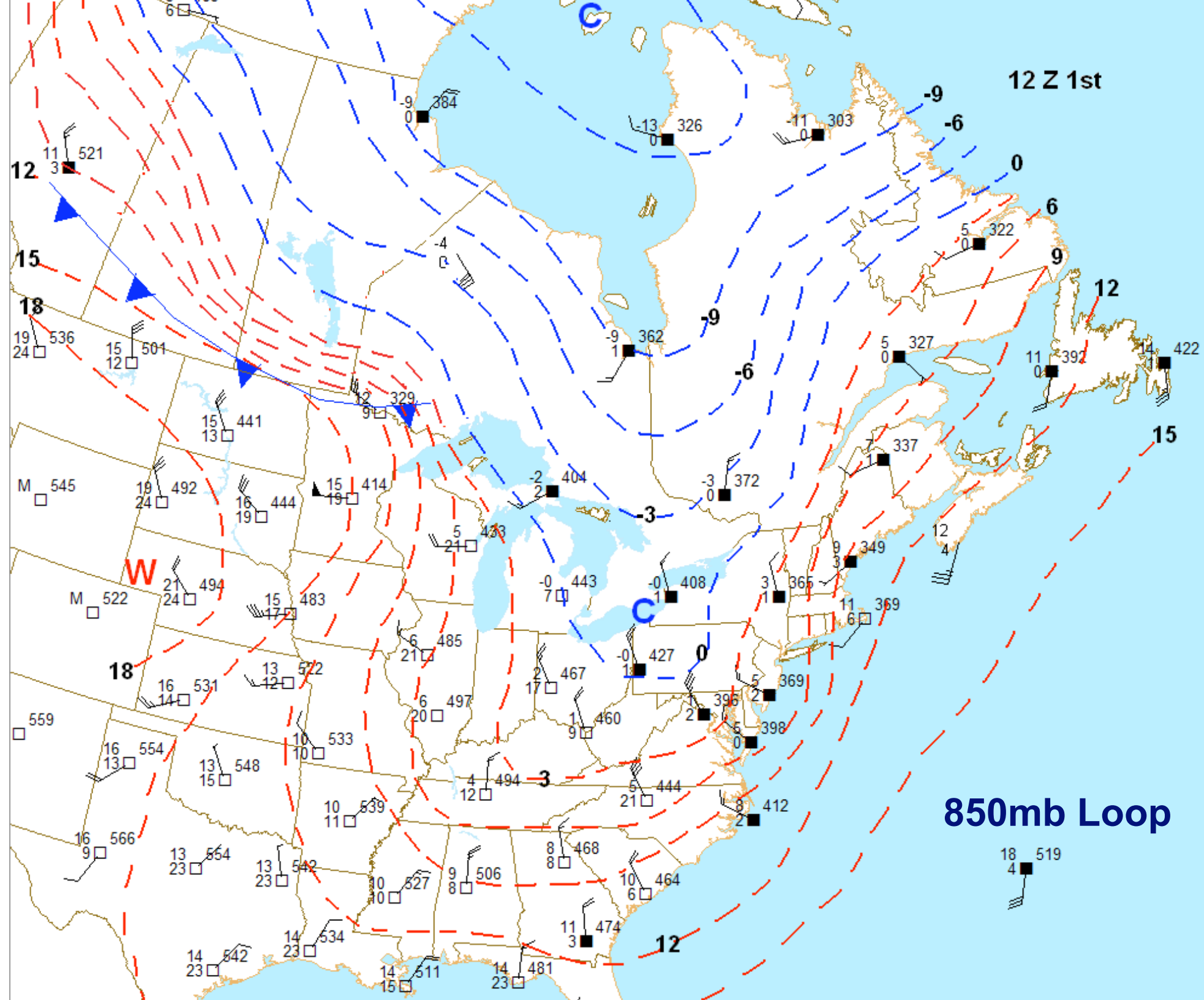


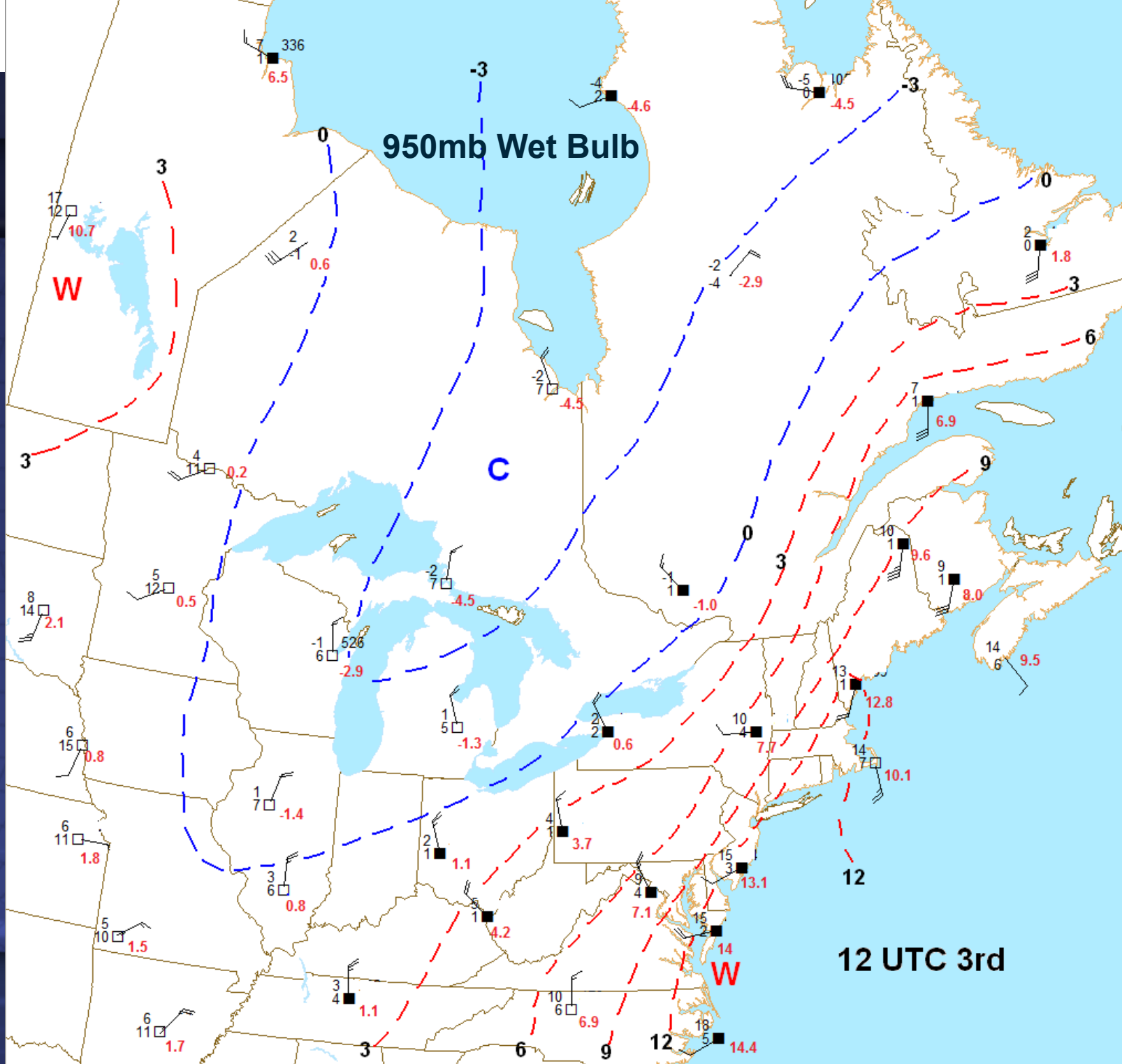


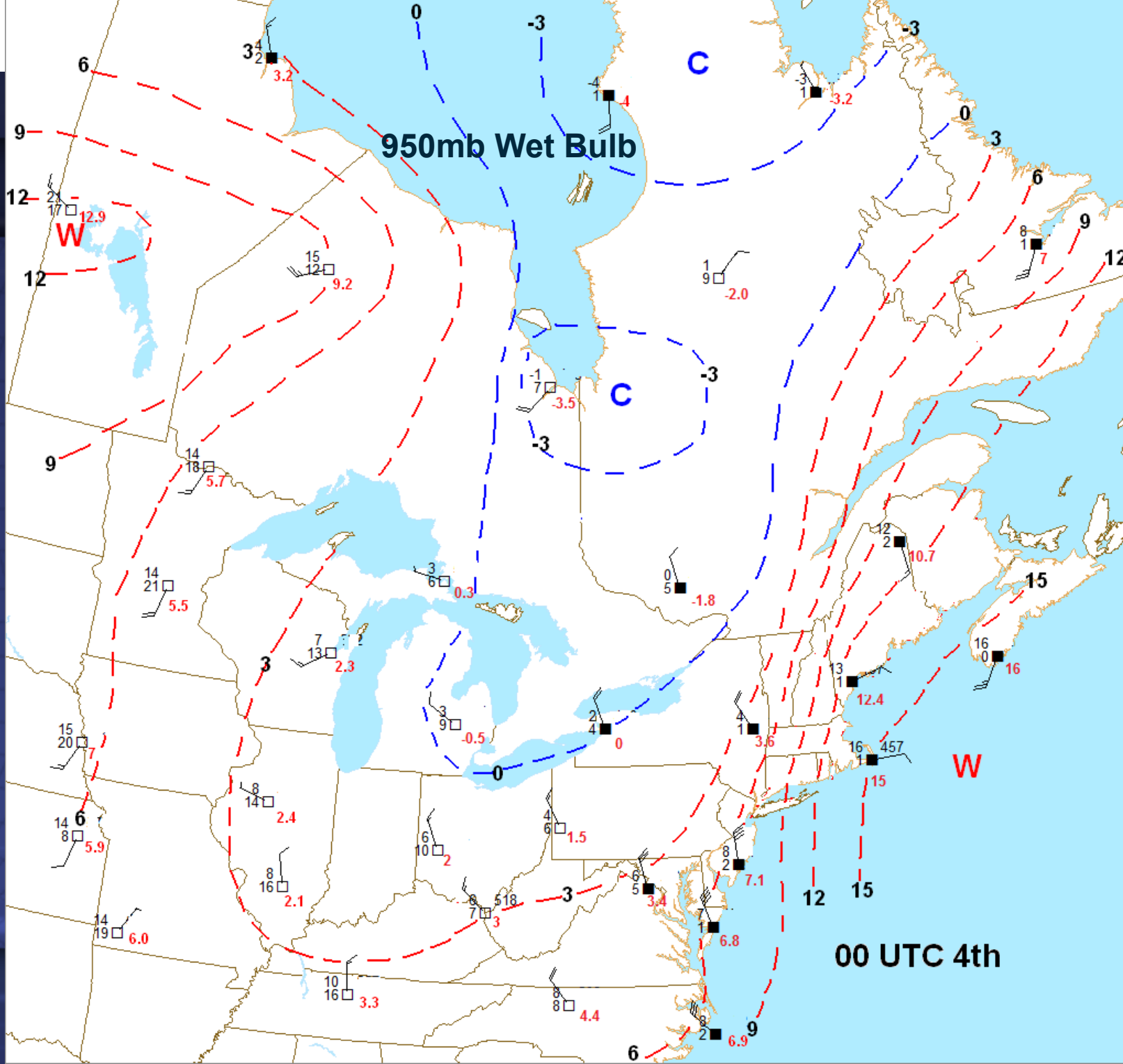


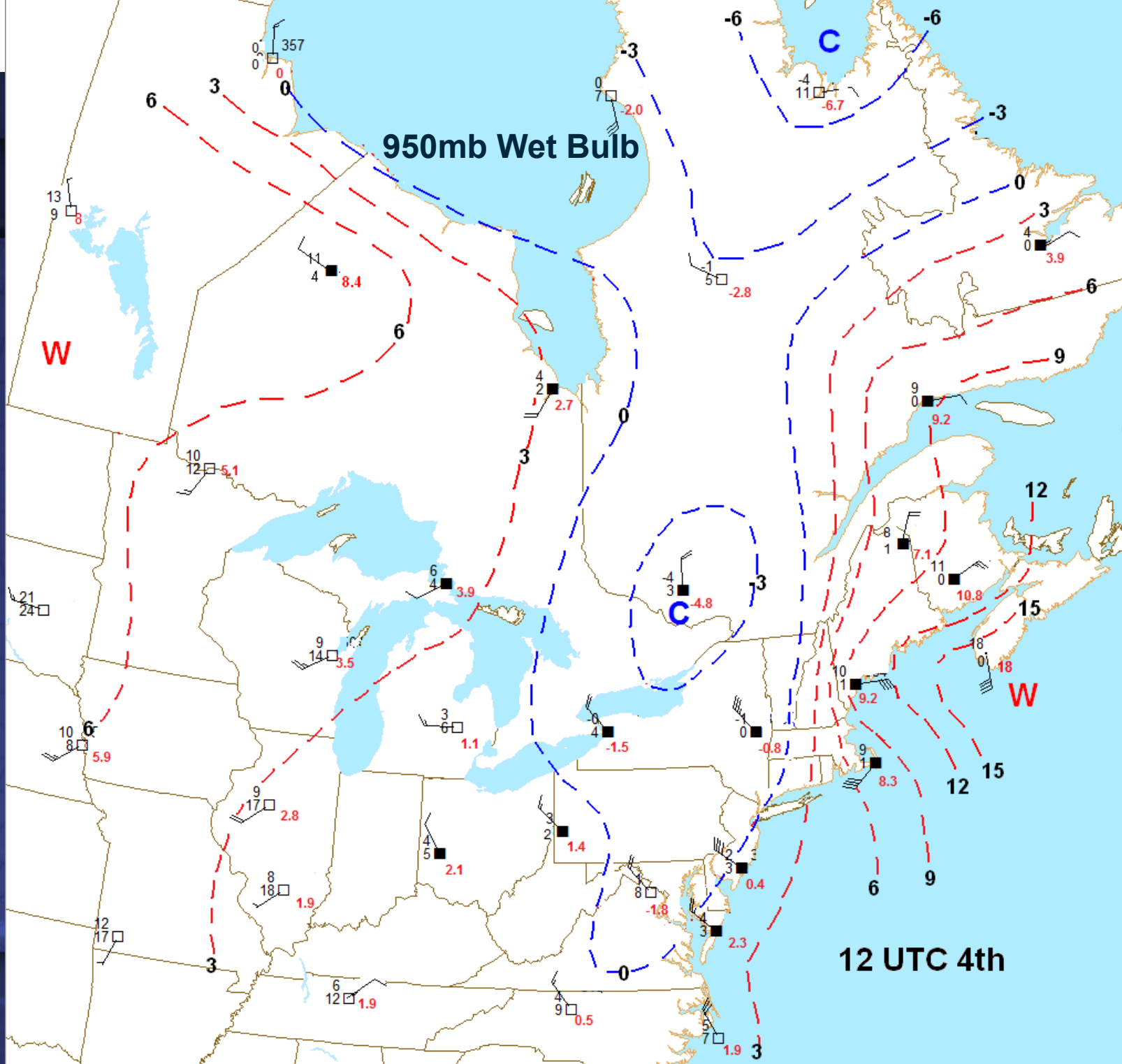










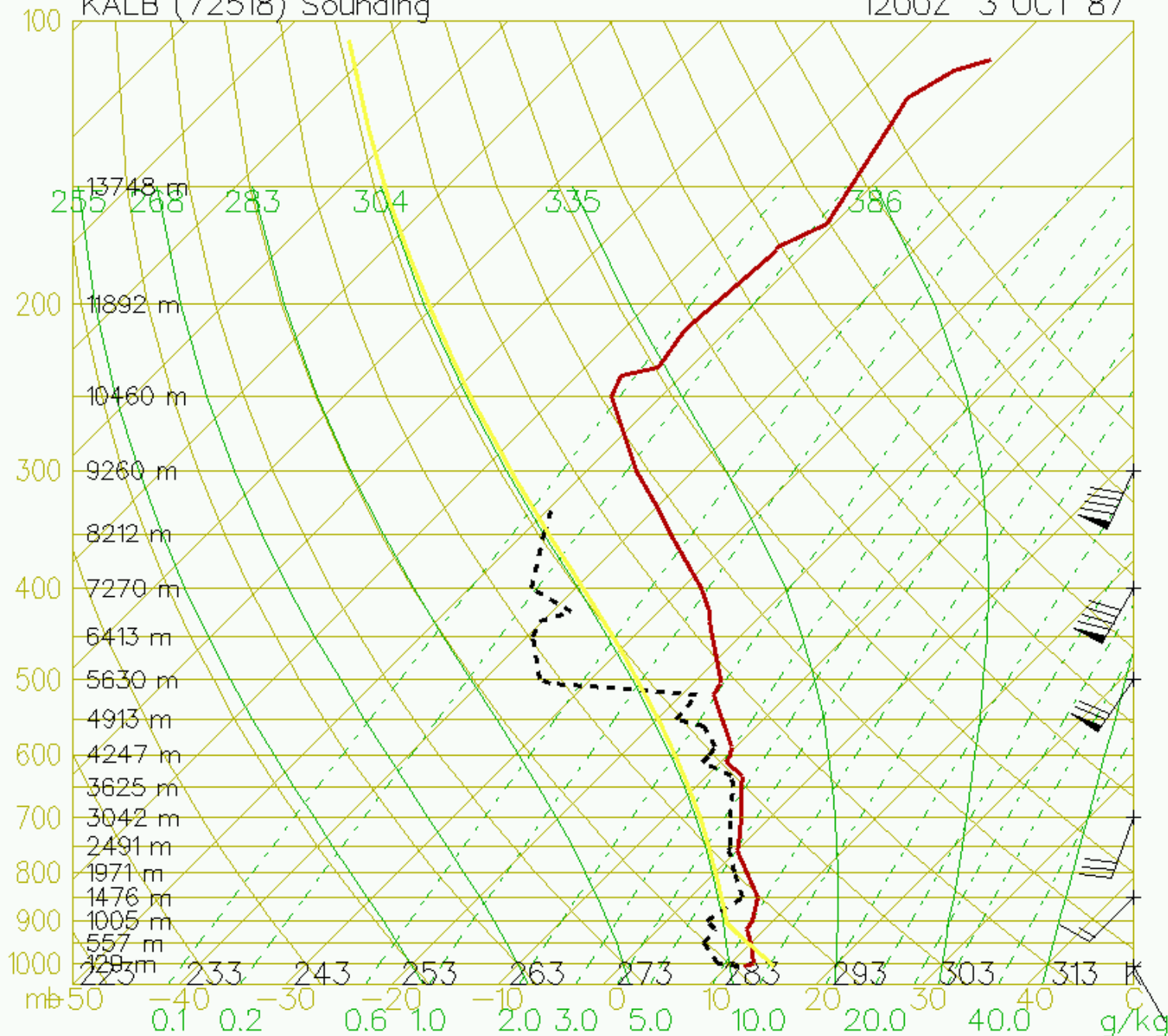


Plymouth State Weather Center

KALB (72518) Sounding

1200Z 3 OCT 87

WMO:72518
FRZ:759
WB0:765
PW:0.92
RH:84.5
MAXT:19.8
TH:5501
L57:5.8
LCL:996
LI:7.8
SI:3.8
TT:47
KI:28
SW:158
Et:0.3
-PARCEL-
CAPE:15
CINH:11314
LCL:903
CAP:7.7
LFC:-1
-WIND-
STM:241/26
HEL:79
SHR+:0.0
SRDS:75
EHI:0.0
BRN:0.1
BSHR:126

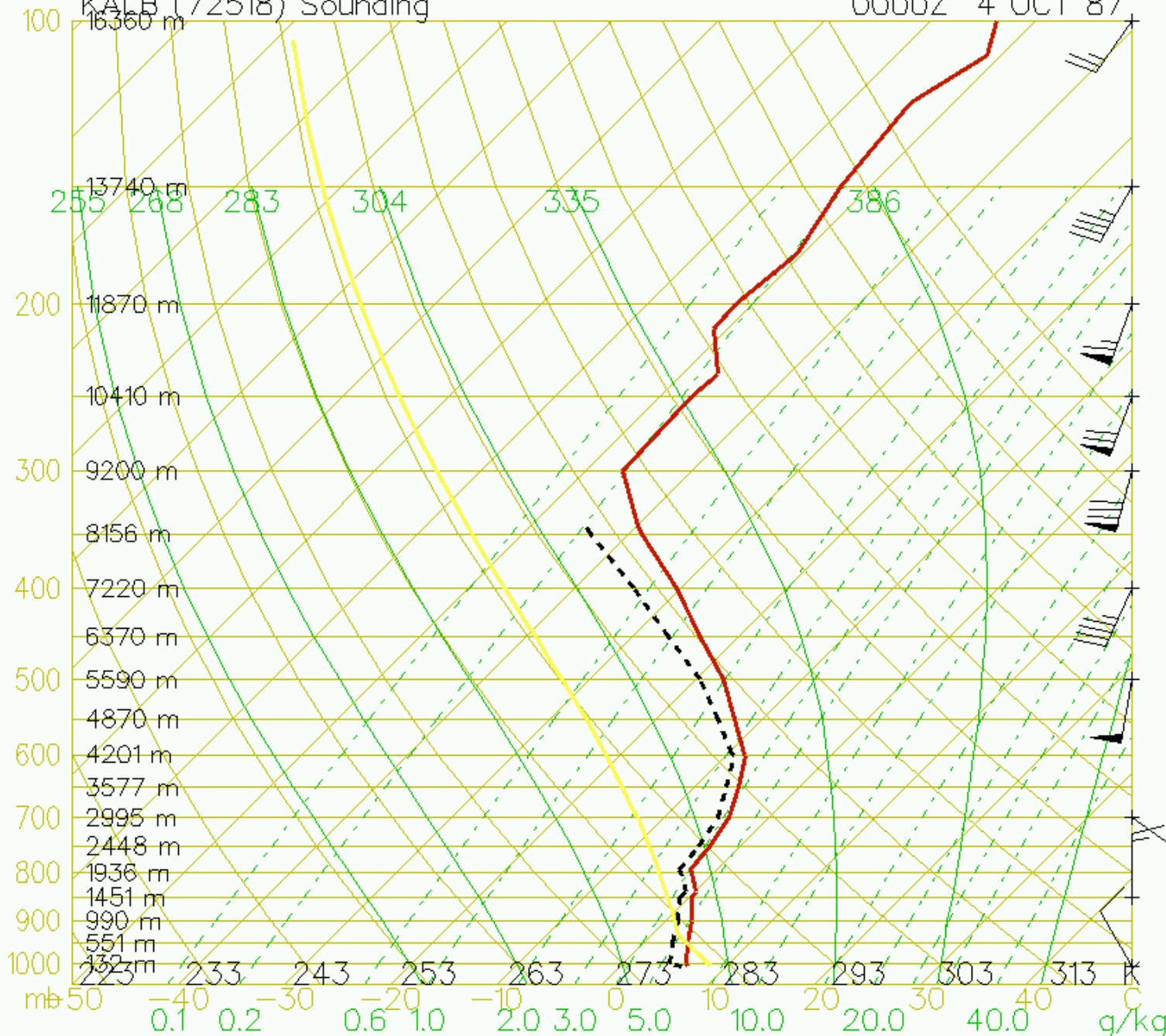


Plymouth State Weather Center

KALB (72518) Sounding

0000Z 4 OCT 87

WM0:72518
FRZ:836
WB0:857
PW:0.81
RH:90.7
MAXT:13.4
TH:5458
L57:5.2
LCL:996
LI:15.2
SI:12.8
TT:34
KI:15
SW:82
EI:3.9
-PARCEL-
CAPE:18
CINH:16945
LCL:933
CAP:15.1
LFC:-1
-WIND-
STM:208/19
HEL:296
SHR+:0.0
SRDS:65
EHI:0.0
BRN:0.1
BSHR:190

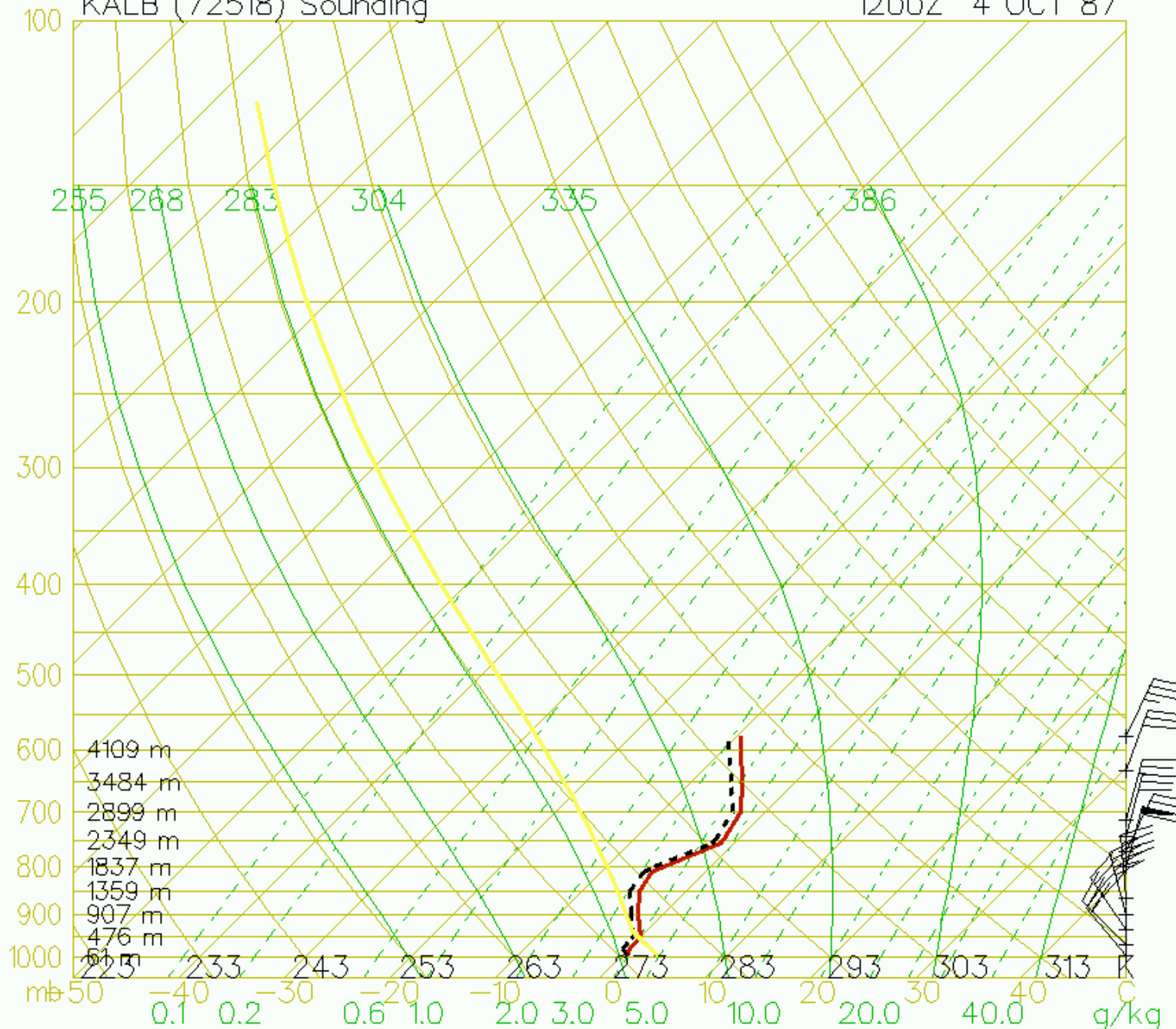


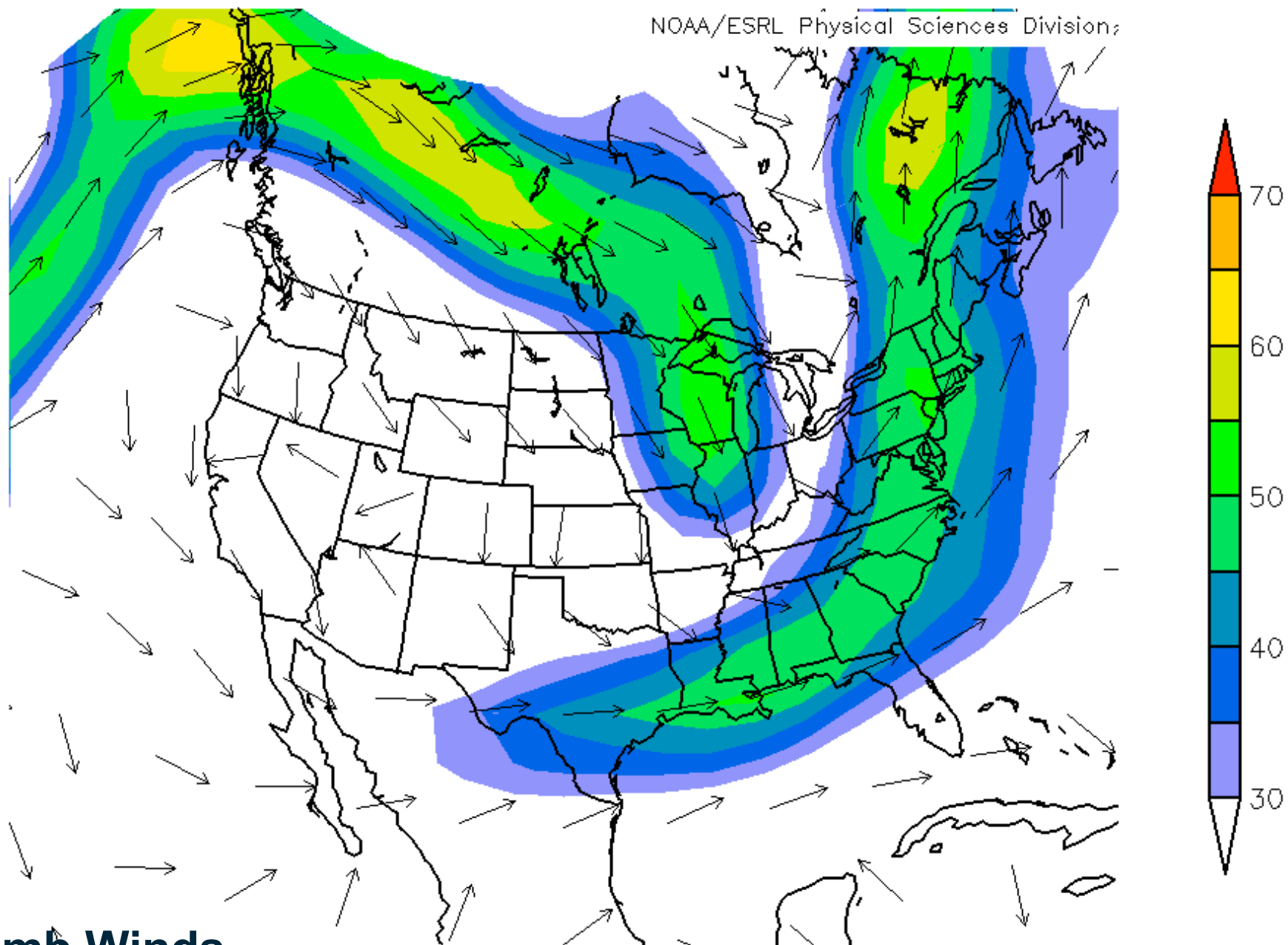
Plymouth State Weather Center

KALB (72518) Sounding

1200Z 4 OCT 87

WMO:72518
FRZ:950
WBO:983
PW:0.60
RH:93.9
MAXT:8.3
LCL:997
-PARCEL-
CAPE:21
CINH:1413
LCL:936
CAP:19.2
LFC:-1
-WIND-
STM:34/26
HEL:460
SHR+:0.0
SRDS:57
EHI:0.1
BRN:0.2
BSHR:86

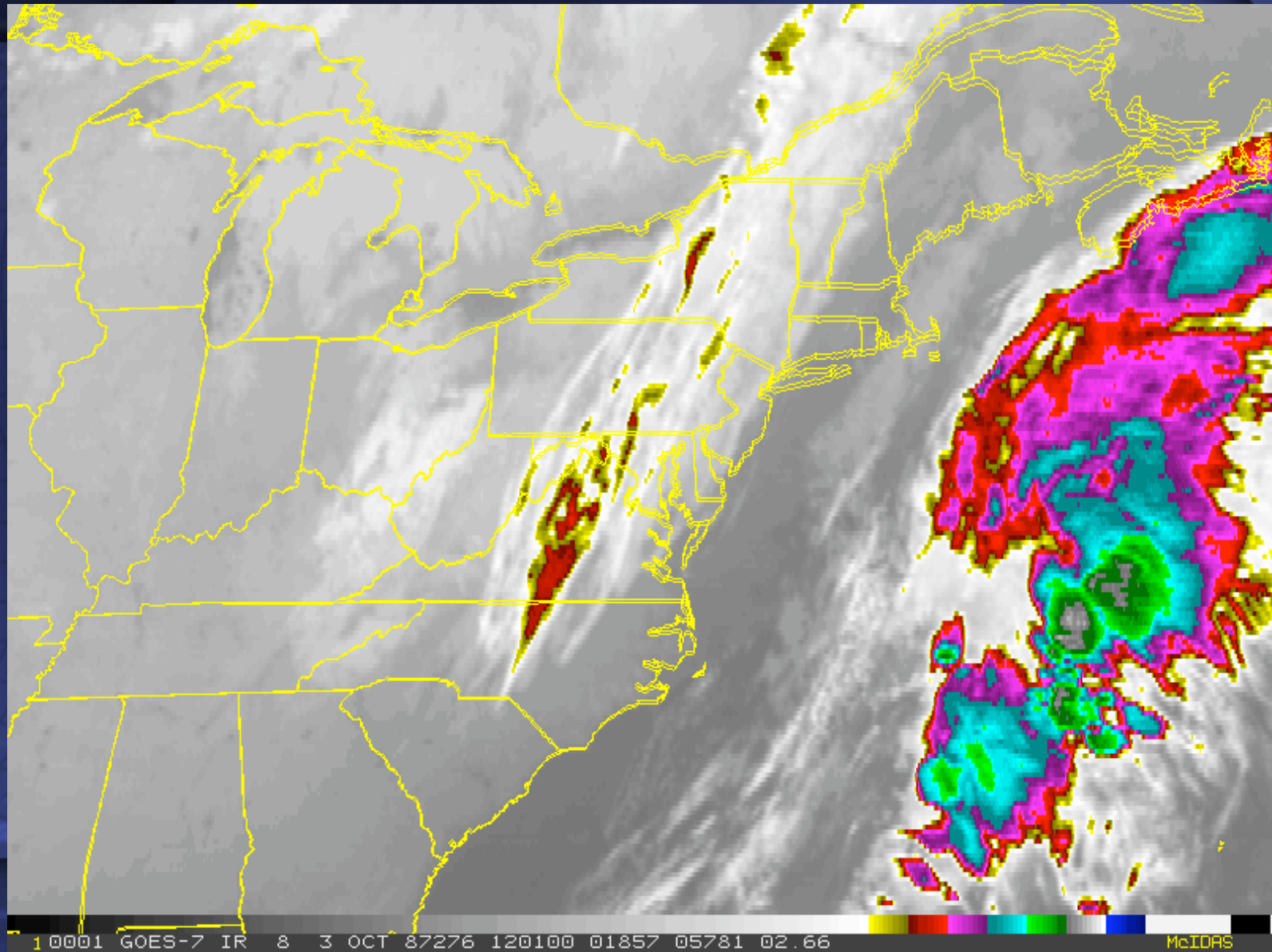




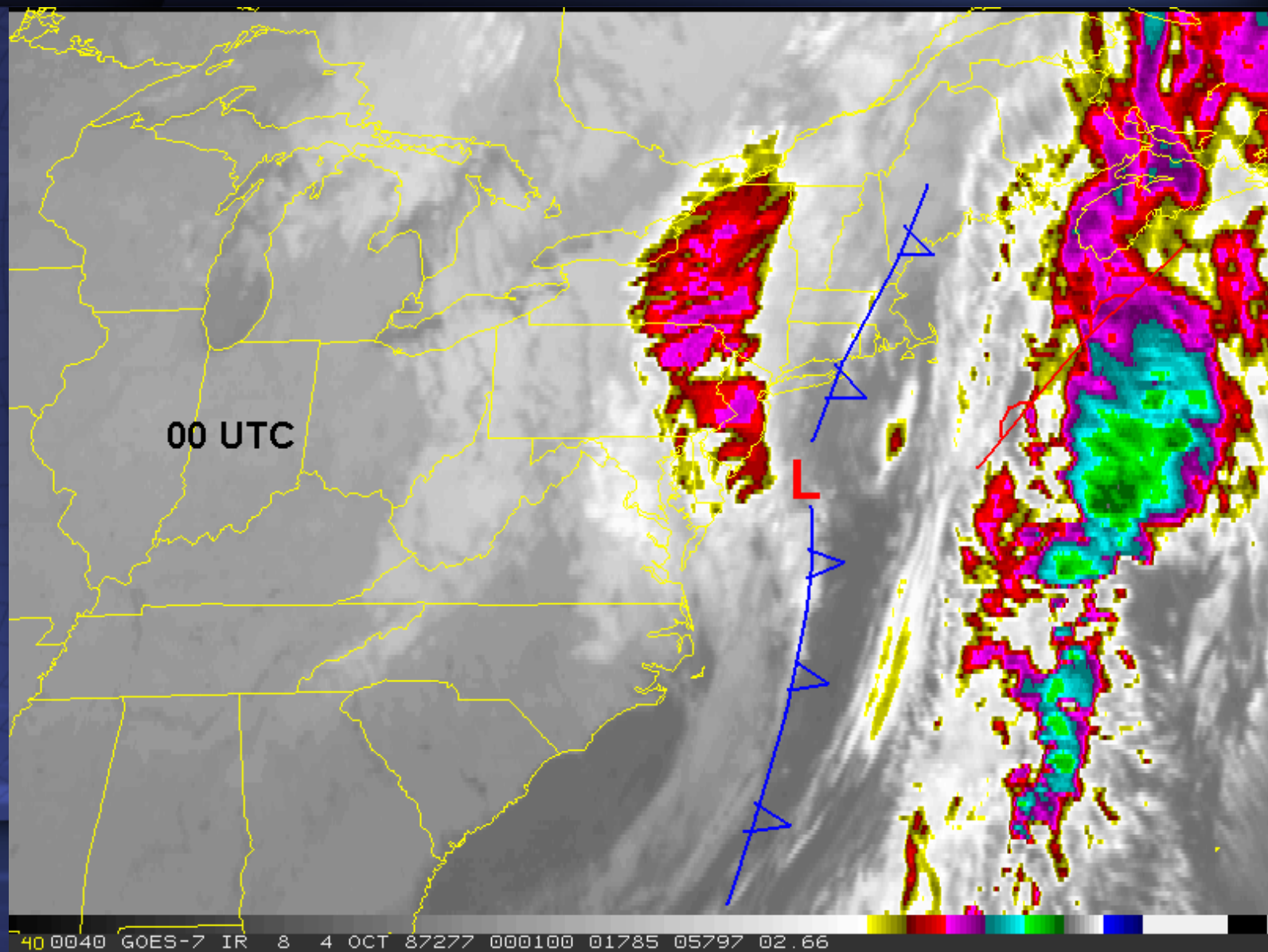
250 mb Winds

250mb Winds (m/s) Composite Mean
10/1/87 0z
NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

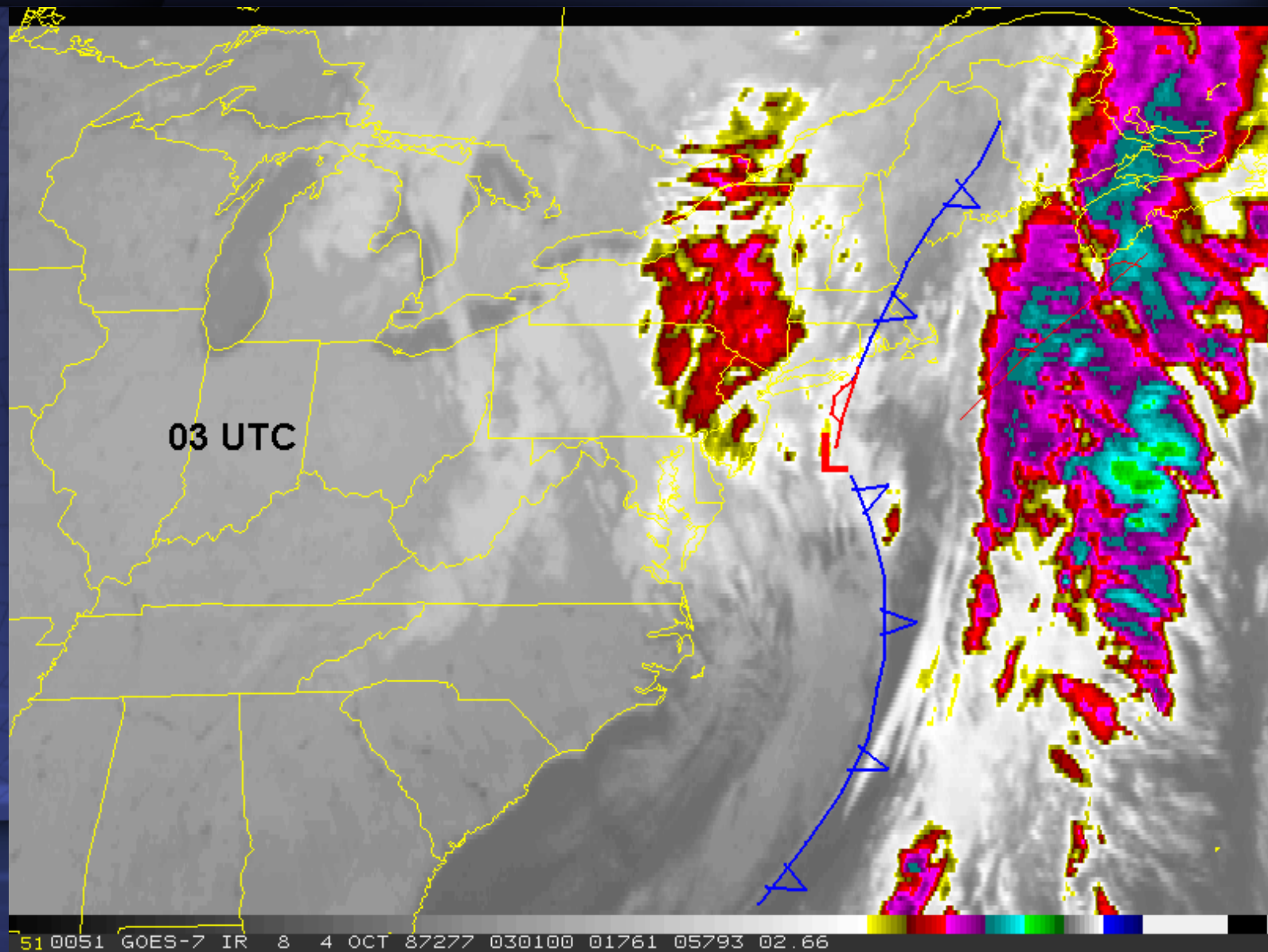
IR Loop



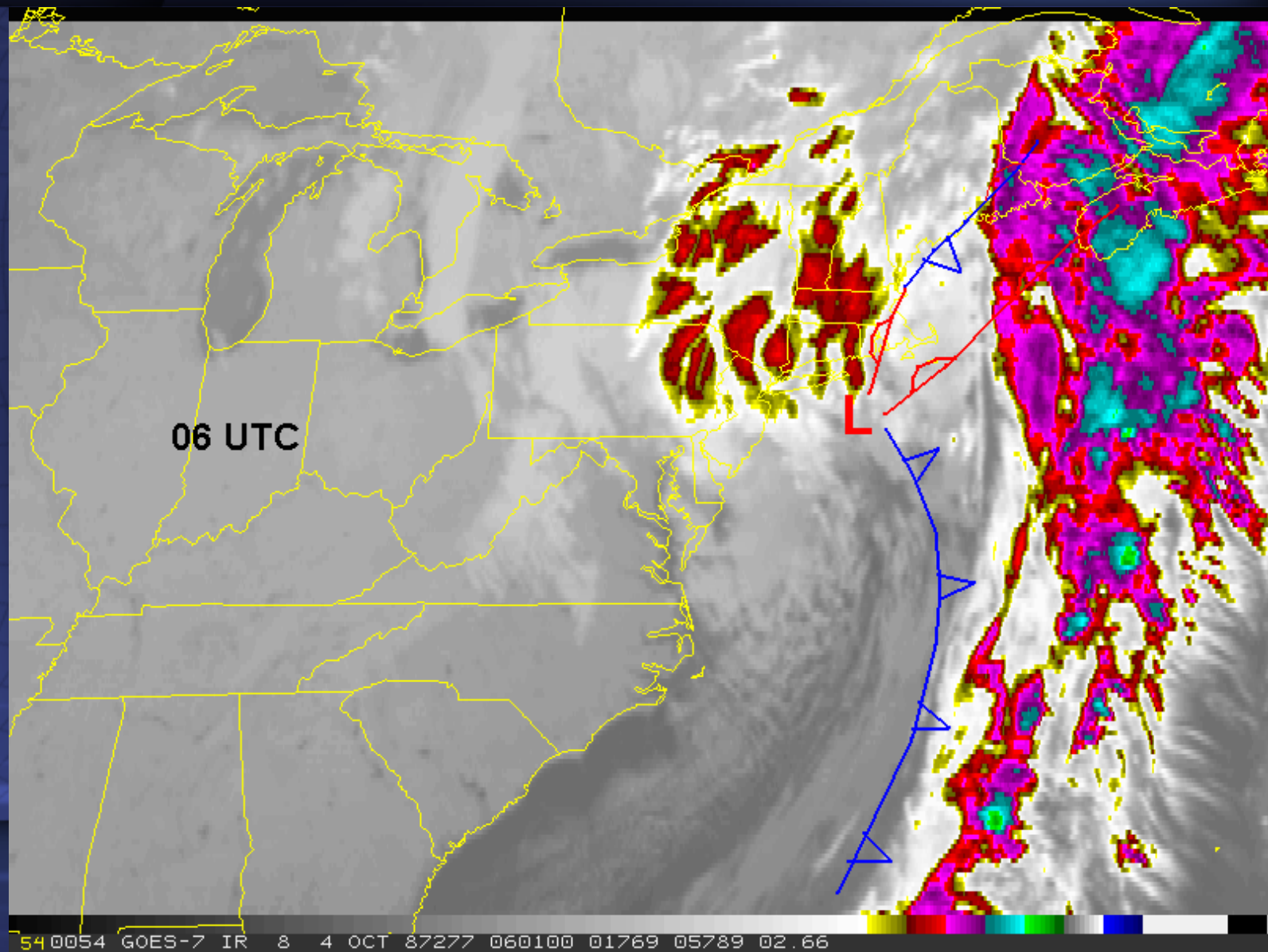
IR with Surface Fronts



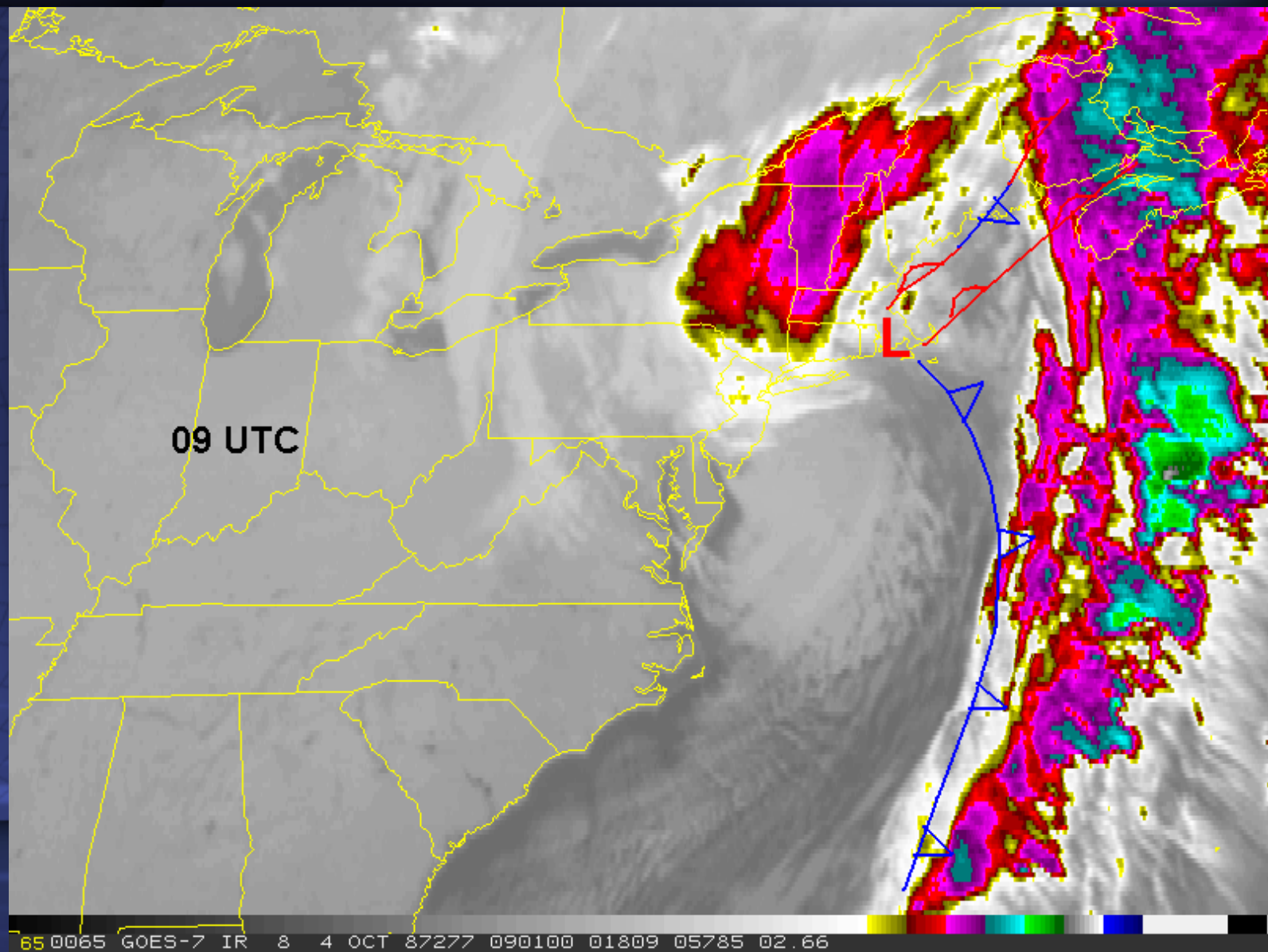
IR with Surface Fronts



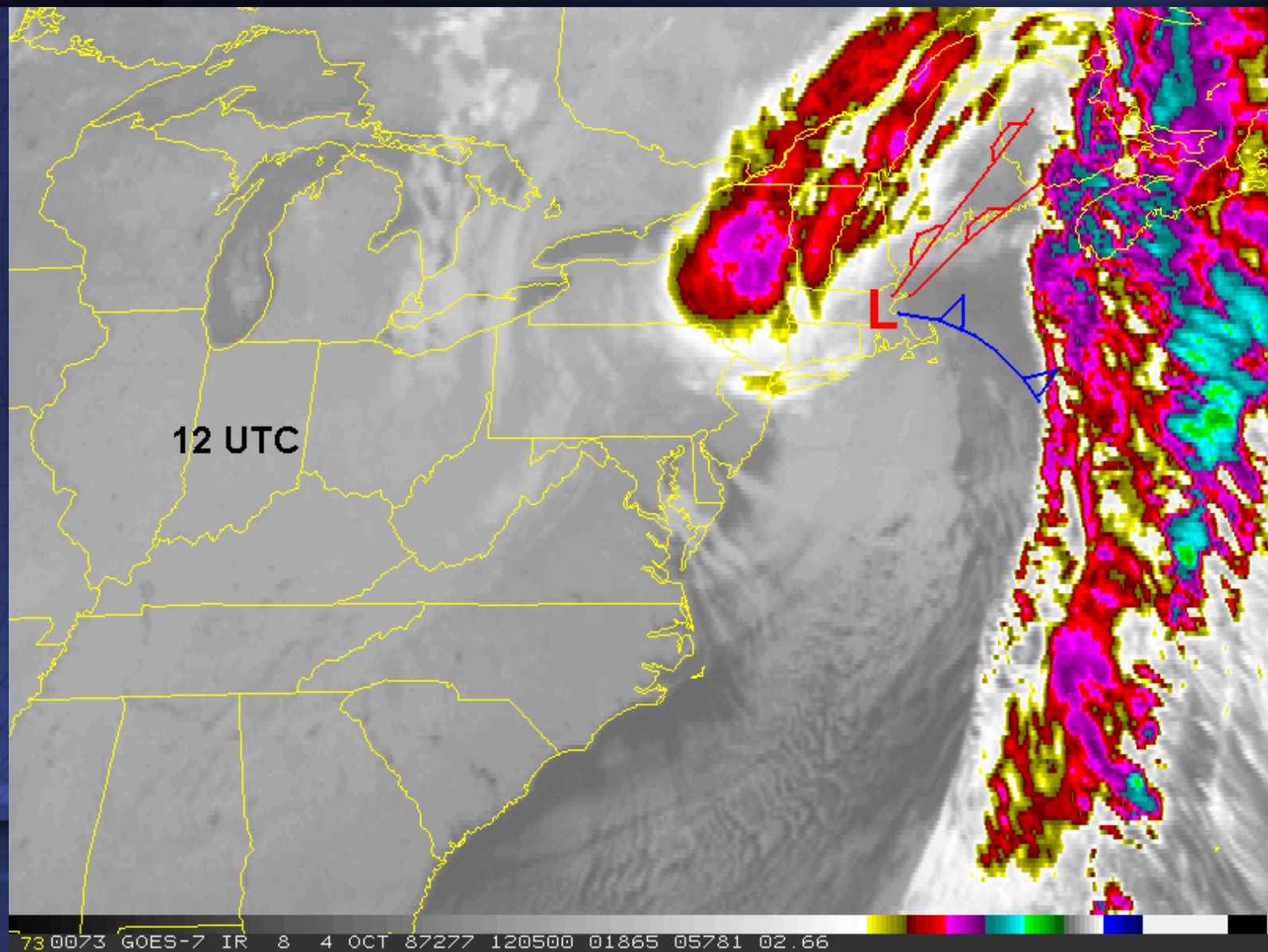
IR with Surface Fronts



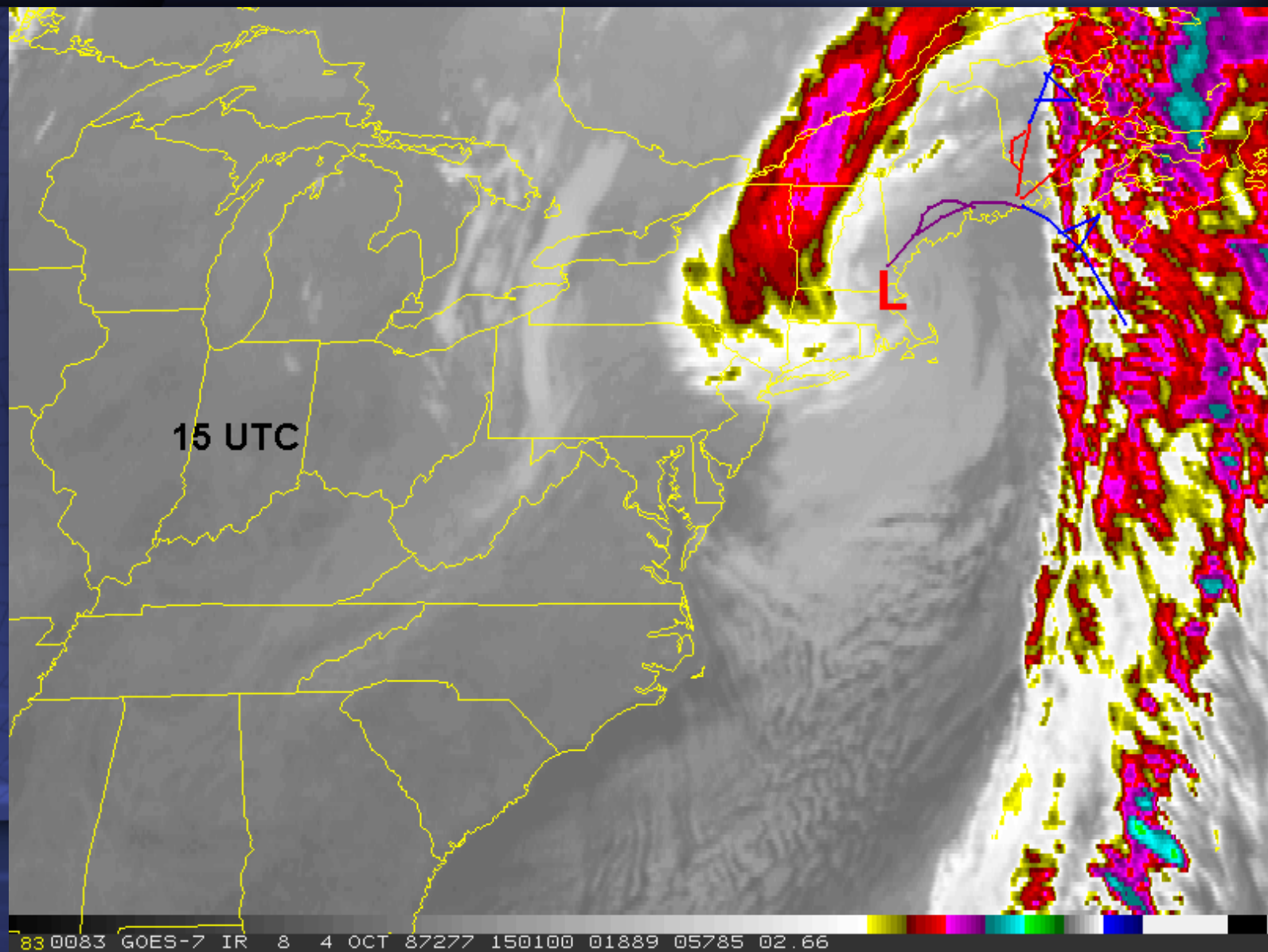
IR with Surface Fronts



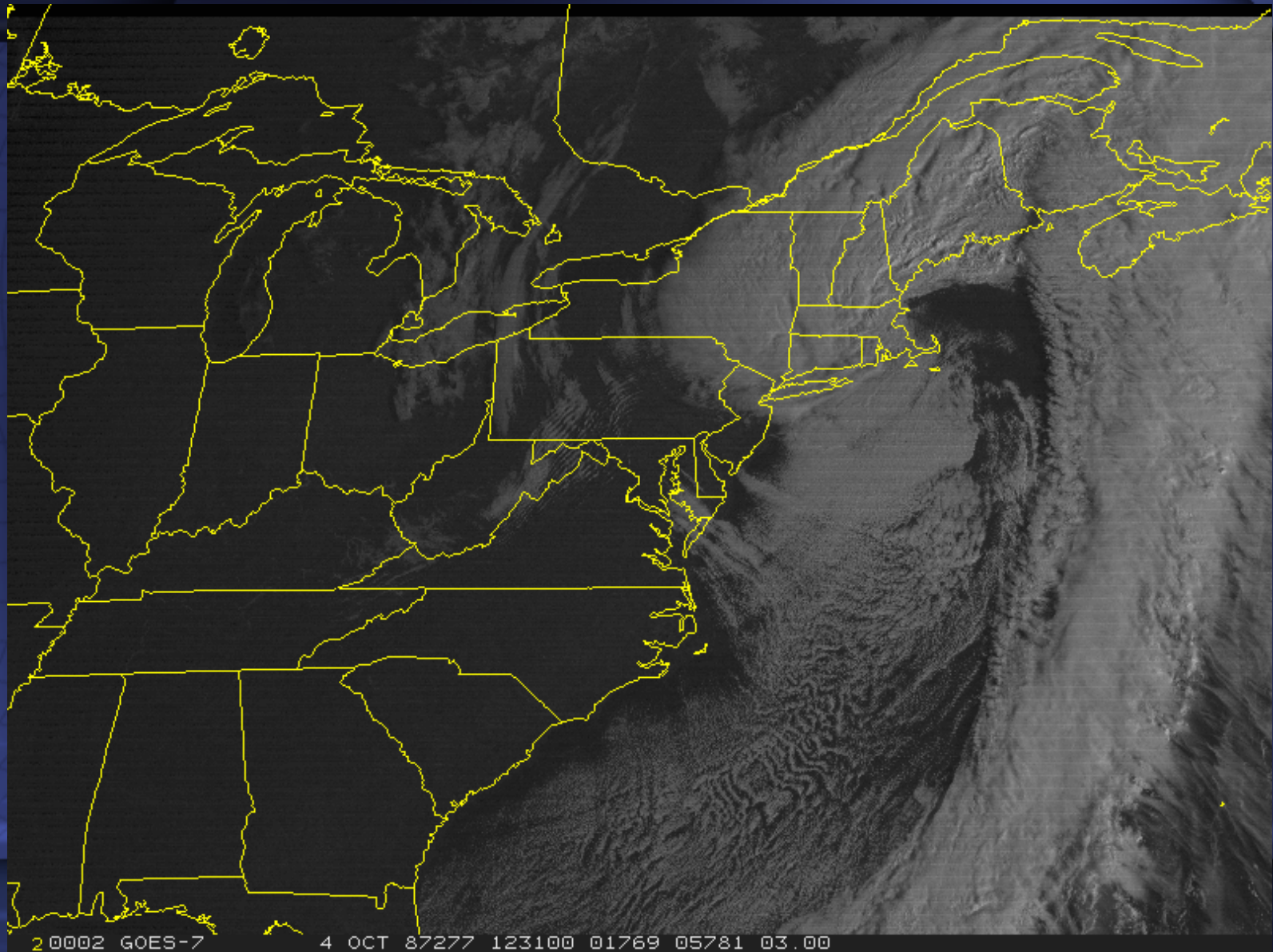
IR with Surface Fronts



IR with Surface Fronts



Visible Image 1230 UTC 4th



Questions?

