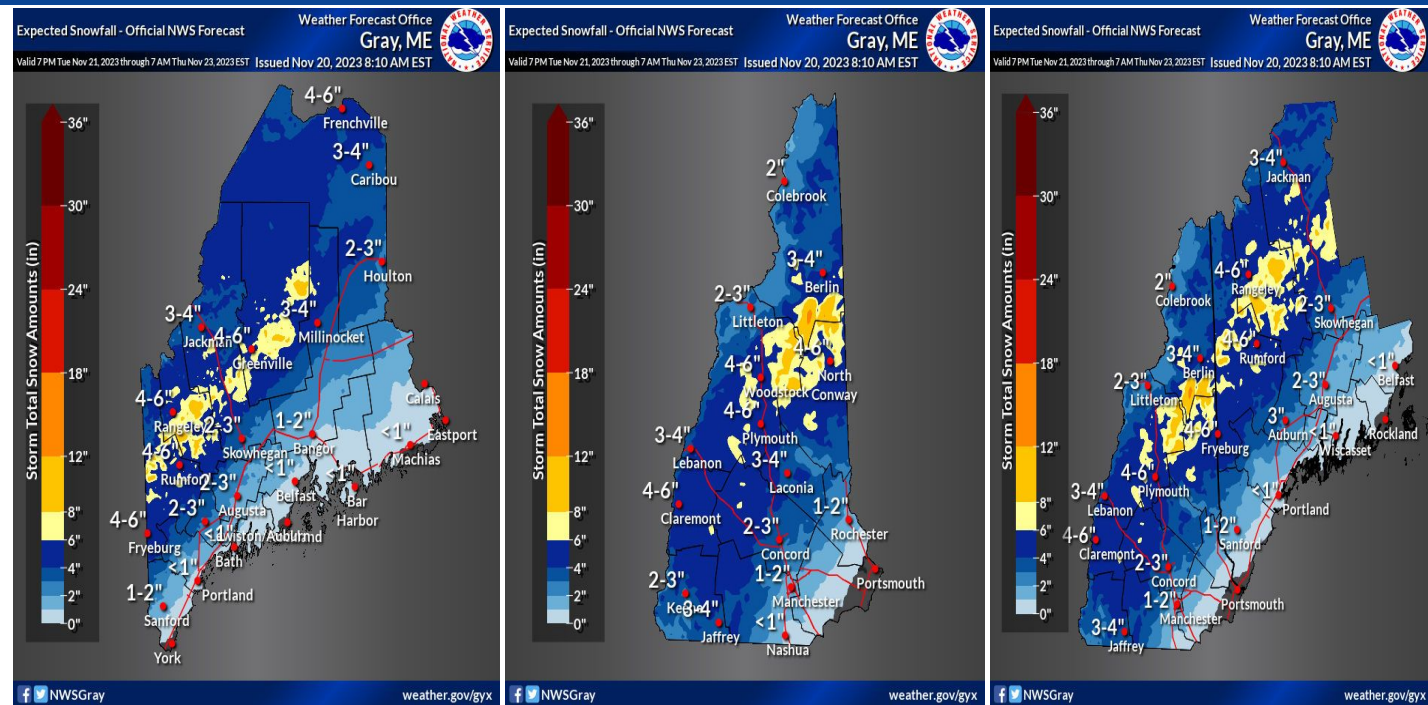




NWS Winter Weather Products

2025-2026

A summary of winter weather products & services available online from the National Weather Service in Gray for Maine and New Hampshire



National Oceanic and
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U.S. Department of Commerce

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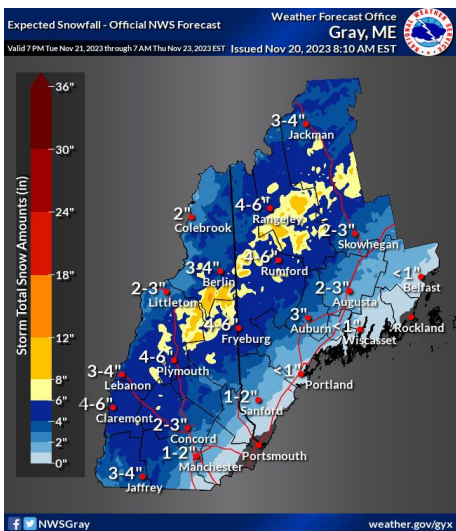


Probabilistic Snow Graphics

<https://www.weather.gov/gyx/winter>

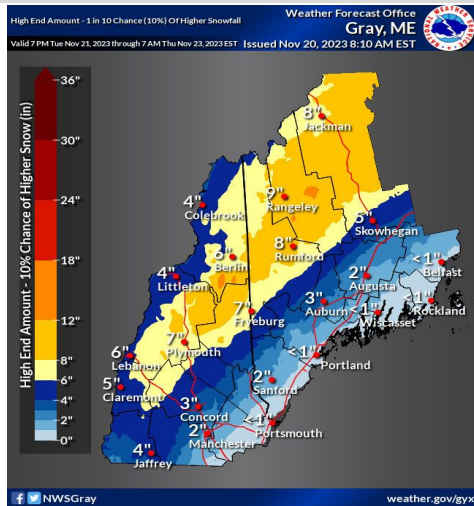
Expected Snowfall Official NWS Forecast

This map is the official NWS snowfall forecast in inches during the time period shown on the graphic. This snowfall amount is determined by NWS forecasters to be the most likely outcome based on evaluation of data from computer models, satellite, radar, and other observations.



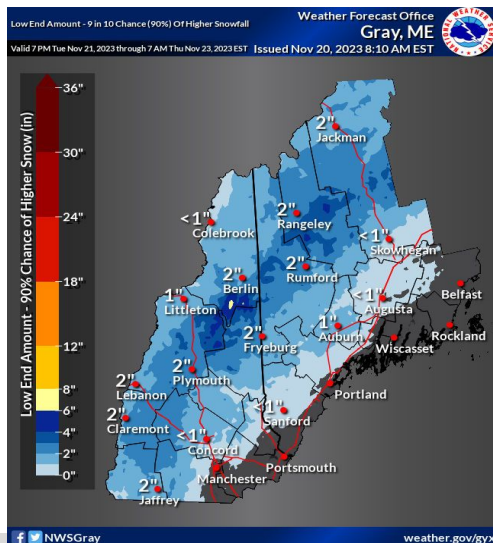
Low End Amount 9 in 10 Chance (90%) of Higher Snowfall

This map depicts a reasonable lower-end snowfall amount for the time period shown on the graphic, based on many computer model simulations of possible snowfall totals. This lower amount is an unlikely scenario with a 9 in 10, or 90% chance that more snow will fall, and only a 1 in 10, or 10% chance that less snow will fall. This number can help serve as a lower-end scenario for planning purposes.



High End Amount 1 in 10 Chance (10%) of Higher Snowfall

This map depicts a reasonable upper-end snowfall amount for the time period shown on the graphic, based on many computer model simulations of possible snowfall totals. This higher amount is an unlikely scenario, with only a 1 in 10, or 10% chance that more snow will fall, and a 9 in 10, or 90% chance that less snow will fall. This number can help serve as an upper-end scenario for planning purposes.



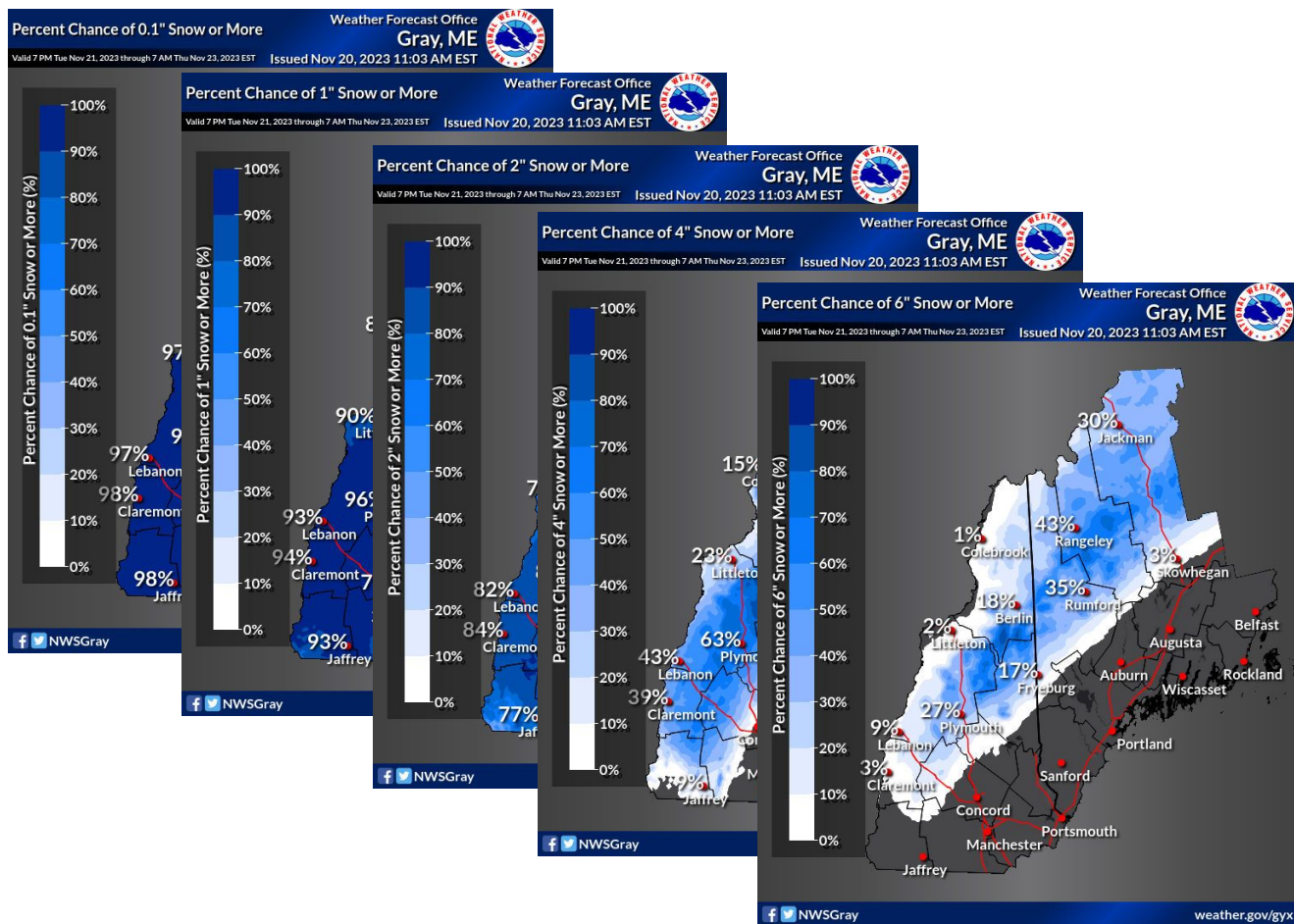
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Percent Chance That Snow Amounts Will Be Greater Than...

<https://www.weather.gov/gyx/winter>



Percent Chance That Snow Amounts Will Be Greater Than

This series of maps shows the probability (that is, the likelihood) that snowfall will equal or exceed specific amounts during the time period shown on the graphic. These forecasts are based on many computer model simulations of possible snowfall totals.



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Probabilistic Snow Graphics

<https://www.weather.gov/gux/winter>

Snowfall by Location

This table depicts all the probabilistic snowfall values in one location for specific city locations. Table is useful for a quick view of potential values at a specific location.

Snowfall Totals by Location

Experimental - Leave feedback

11/21/2023 0700PM to 11/23/2023 0700AM

What's this?

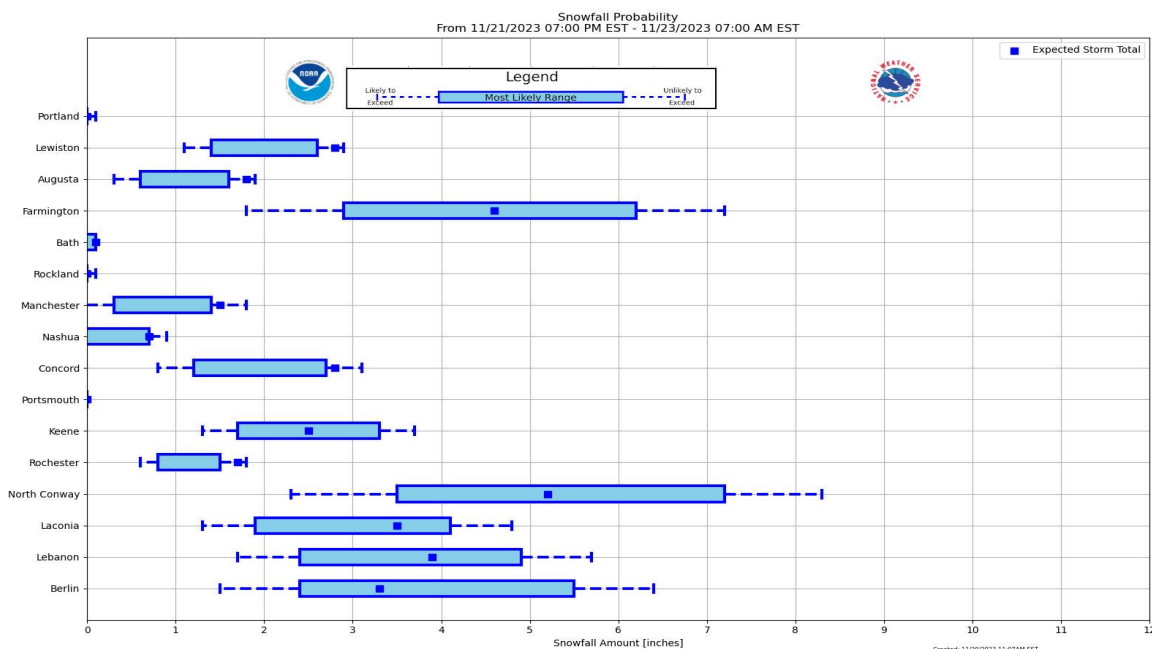
County:

Selected

Location	Snow Amount Potential			Chance of Seeing More Snow Than							
	Low End Snowfall	Expected Snowfall	High End Snowfall	>=0.1"	>=1"	>=2"	>=4"	>=6"	>=8"	>=12"	>=18"
Portland, ME	0	0	<1	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lewiston, ME	1	3	3	96%	84%	53%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Augusta, ME	<1	2	2	86%	57%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Farmington, ME	2	5	7	97%	93%	86%	59%	27%	7%	0%	0%
Bath, ME	0	<1	<1	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rockland, ME	0	0	<1	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Manchester, NH	0	2	2	78%	45%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nashua, NH	0	<1	1	62%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Concord, NH	<1	3	3	93%	79%	51%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Portsmouth, NH	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Keene, NH	1	3	4	99%	92%	68%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rochester, NH	<1	2	2	93%	63%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
North Conway, NH	2	5	8	98%	95%	90%	69%	40%	16%	1%	0%
Laconia, NH	1	4	5	96%	89%	74%	27%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Lebanon, NH	2	4	6	97%	93%	82%	43%	9%	0%	0%	0%
Berlin, NH	2	3	6	98%	93%	83%	48%	18%	4%	0%	0%

Box and Whisker Snow Probabilities

Graphic provides city specific snowfall range of possibilities. This information includes the most likely range in the solid blue box, the outliers in the dashed blue line and where the official forecast falls in the range of possibilities. You can imply the wider the range bins, the less confidence and vice versa if the range bins are na





Probabilistic Precipitation Portal

https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/Prob_Precip/?zoom=GYX

What is the PPP?

Data on this page are based on the NWS National Blend of Models (NBM), a combination of various numerical weather prediction models that create a skillful and consistent starting point for weather forecasts. National Weather Service forecasters provide the official NWS forecast, shown on this page as the "Expected Amount", and the remaining probabilities come from the NBM.



Probabilistic Precipitation Portal

Experimental

CONUS: Contiguous US



About



Quantitative Precipitation Forecast

Includes rainfall, plus the liquid equivalent of any frozen precipitation

Snowfall Forecast

Includes sleet accumulation, but excludes ice

Ice Forecast

Includes ice accumulation from freezing rain, and excludes sleet

SCENARIOS

Expected Amount

Official National Weather Service forecast

High End Amount

1 in 10 chance (10%) of higher amounts

Low End Amount

9 in 10 chance (90%) of higher amounts

EXCEEDANCE PROBABILITIES

At least 0.01 inches

At least 0.1 inches

At least 0.25 inches

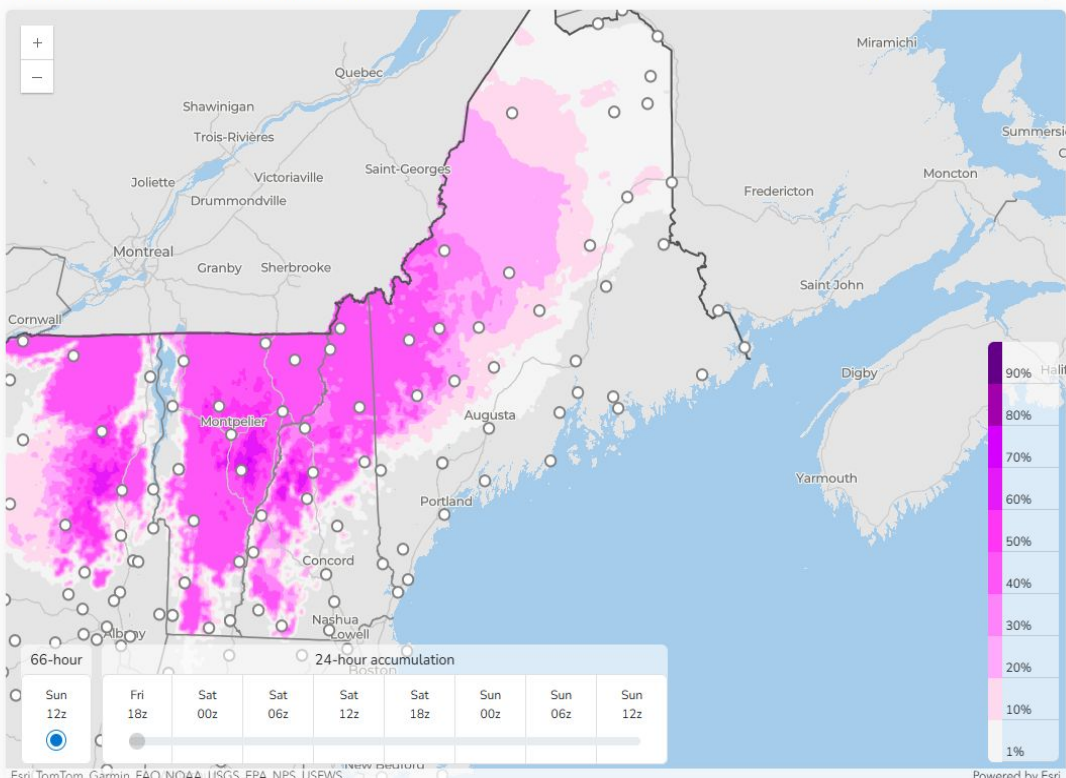
At least 0.5 inches

At least 0.75 inches

Chance of 0.01" or More of Ice

66-hour accumulation: 18z Thu, Nov 13 to 12z Sun, Nov 16

19z Thu, Nov 13, 2025 Forecast Cycle



Dynamic Rain, Snow & Ice Page

Dynamic page that allows the user to look at probabilistic rain, snow and ice forecasts. The user can select from a variety of probabilistic graphics, zoom into their area of concern and get point probability tables at numerous locations. Time bins are a full 72 hours or a rolling 24-hr time increment.



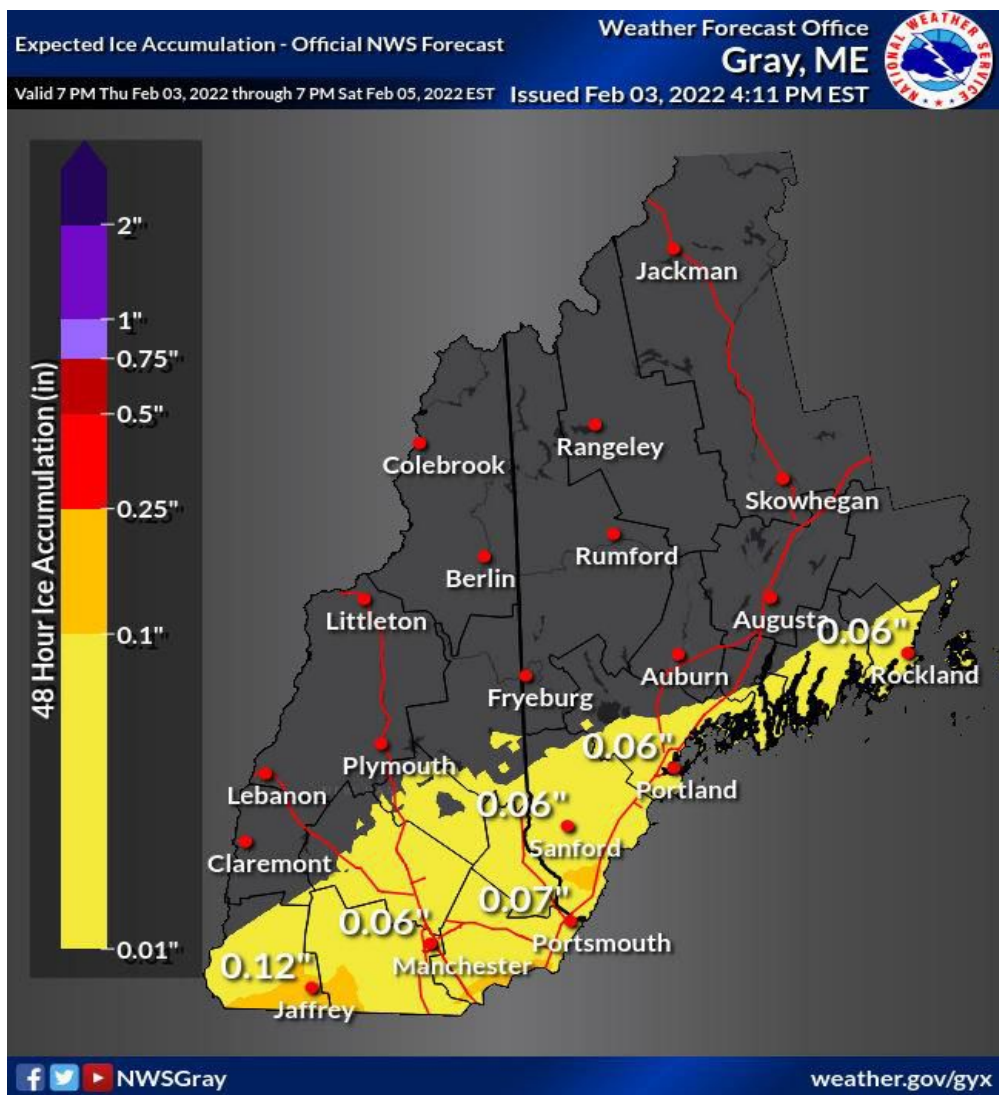
National Oceanic and
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U.S. Department of Commerce

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Icing Forecast

<https://www.weather.gov/gyx/winter#tab-5>



Expected Ice Accumulation - Official NWS Forecast

Represents our official ice forecast in inches within the next one to three days. The ice accumulation amounts are provided in fixed range bins. This is the elevated flat surface ice accumulation. It is not radial/line ice. Radial/line ice is typically 39% of the elevated flat surface ice.



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Precipitation Onset/End Timing

<https://www.weather.gov/gyx/winter#tab-11>

Winter Precipitation Onset Time

Weather Forecast Office
Gray, ME

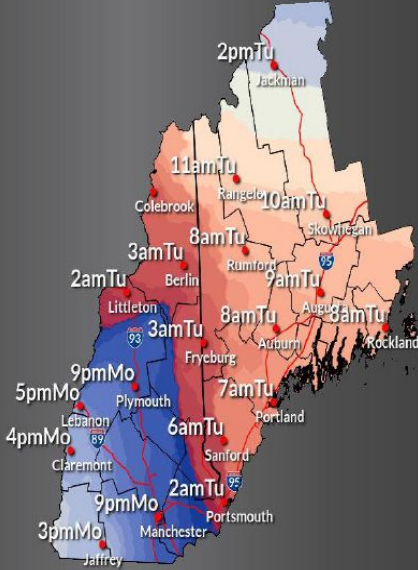


Valid 8 AM Mon Mar 13, 2023 through 8 PM Tue Mar 14, 2023 EDT

Issued Mar 13, 2023 4:11 PM EDT

Precipitation Onset Time

1pmMo	11pmMo
2pmMo	12amTu
3pmMo	1amTu
4pmMo	2amTu
5pmMo	3amTu
6pmMo	4amTu
7pmMo	5amTu
8pmMo	6amTu
9pmMo	7amTu
10pmMo	8amTu
9amTu	



f NWSGray

weather.gov/gyx

Precipitation Onset Timing

Most likely time of winter precipitation onset (snow, sleet, freezing rain). Rain is not included here. This information is provided when we issue a Warning or Advisory for expected snow or ice accumulation; typically six to 24 hours in advance.

Precipitation End Timing

Most likely time of winter precipitation ending (snow, sleet, freezing rain). Rain is not included here. This information is provided when we issue a Warning or Advisory for expected snow or ice accumulation; typically six to 24 hours in advance.

Winter Precipitation End Time

Weather Forecast Office
Gray, ME

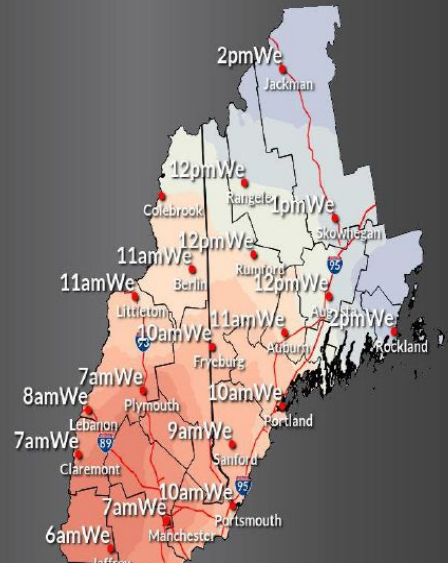


Valid 1 AM Wed Mar 15, 2023 through 3 PM Wed Mar 15, 2023 EDT

Issued Mar 13, 2023 4:11 PM EDT

Precipitation End Time

6amWe
7amWe
8amWe
9amWe
10amWe
11amWe
12pmWe
1pmWe
2pmWe



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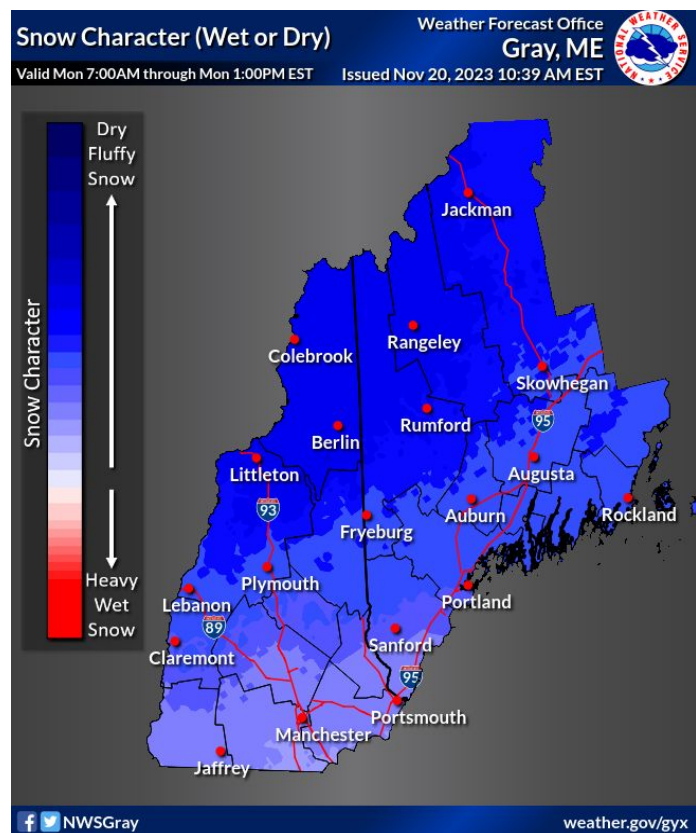
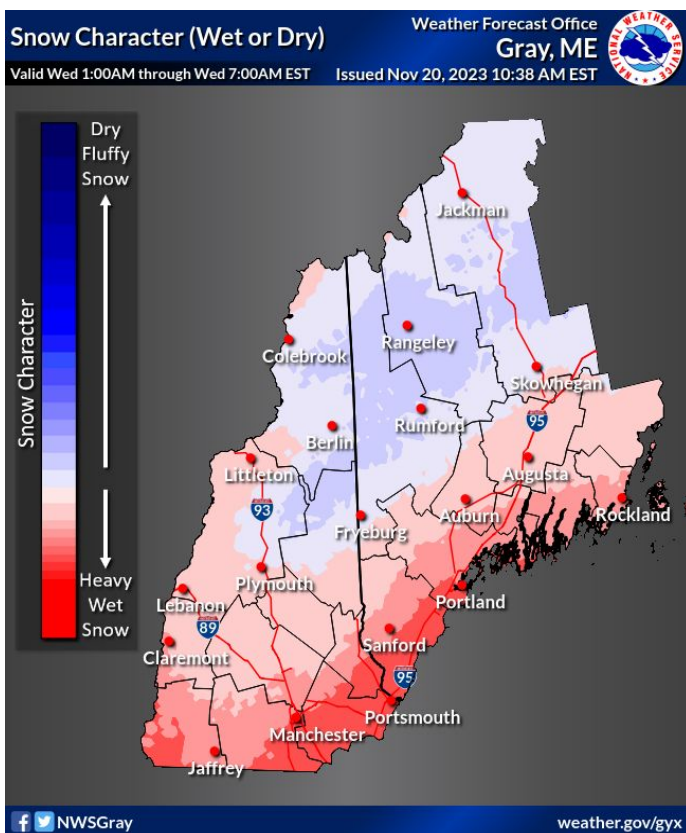


Snow Character

<https://www.weather.gov/gyx/SnowCharacter>

Snow Character

Snow Character graphics represent how wet or dry the snow will be. Wet snow that bonds to trees causes more power impacts and can be dangerous to shovel due to the heavy nature of the snow. Dry snow will not bond to trees but can be transported via the wind. This can lead to low visibility as snow drifts across open areas causing dangerous driving conditions. The darker the blue the drier or “fluffier” the snow will be. Light blue colors are “normal” snow character, meaning the snow isn’t overly fluffy or wet. The darker the red, the wetter the snow will be. If the colors are gray in the image, that means no snowfall is forecasted for the time. The graphics go out to day 3 and represent a snapshot of the snow character over a 6-hr block of time.



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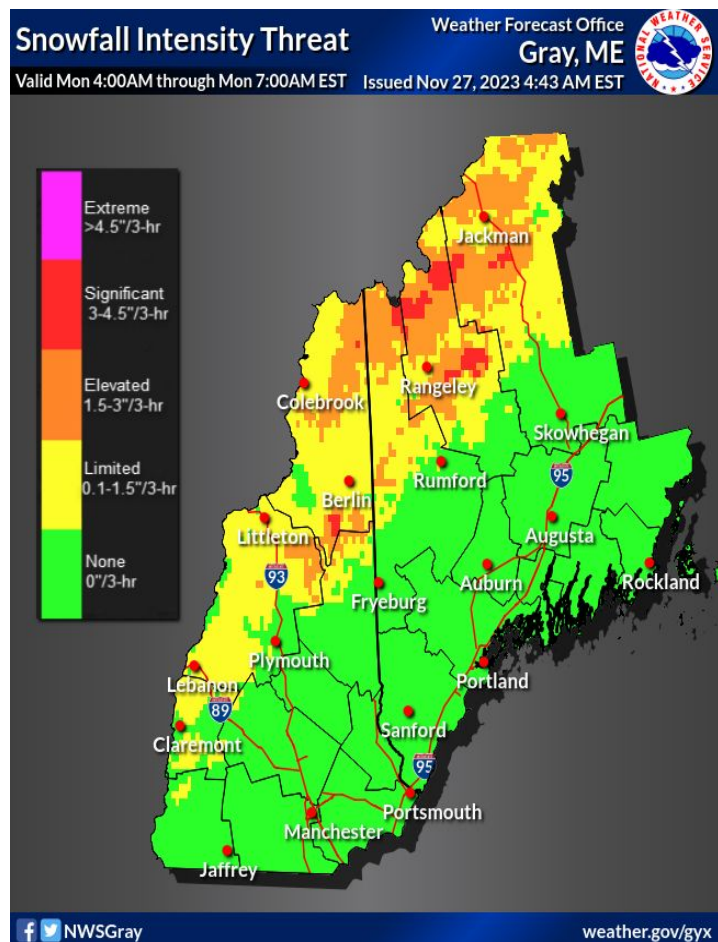
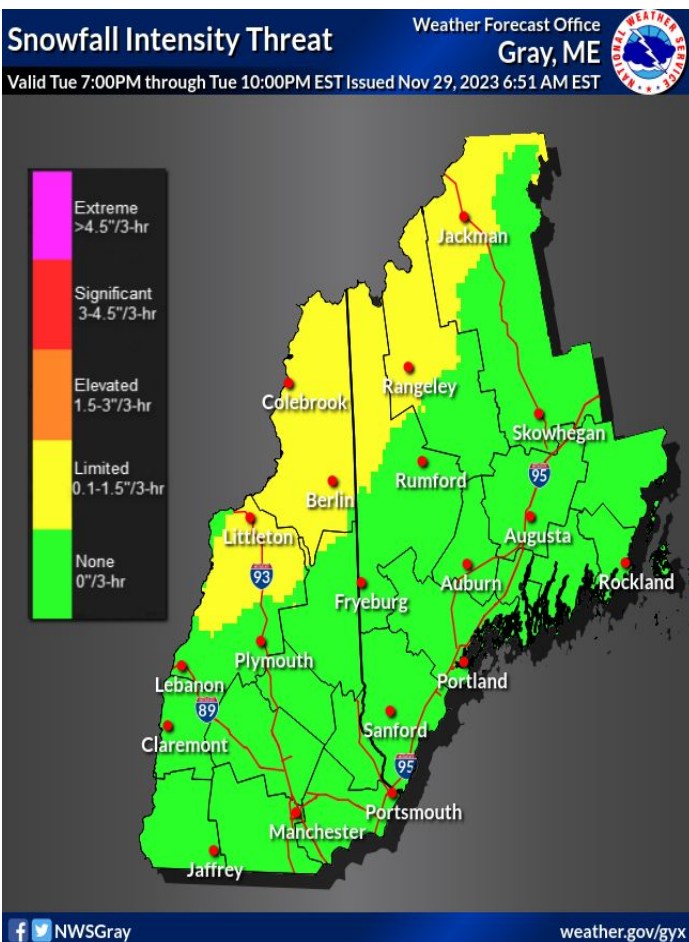


Snowfall Intensity Threat

<https://www.weather.gov/gyx/SnowfallIntensityThreat>

Snowfall Intensity Threat

Snowfall Intensity Threat graphics represent how heavy the snow will fall over a 3 hour period to highlight periods and locations of higher expected impacts. Rather than displaying just the forecasted snowfall amounts, the amounts are tied to a intensity scale color threat to help show areas of concern. The 5 scale system is similar to other NWS color threat scales like the GHWO, that range from None to Extreme threats. Due to the low skill of forecasting snowfall intensity beyond 24 hours, these graphics are created in 3hr time blocks out to 24hrs.



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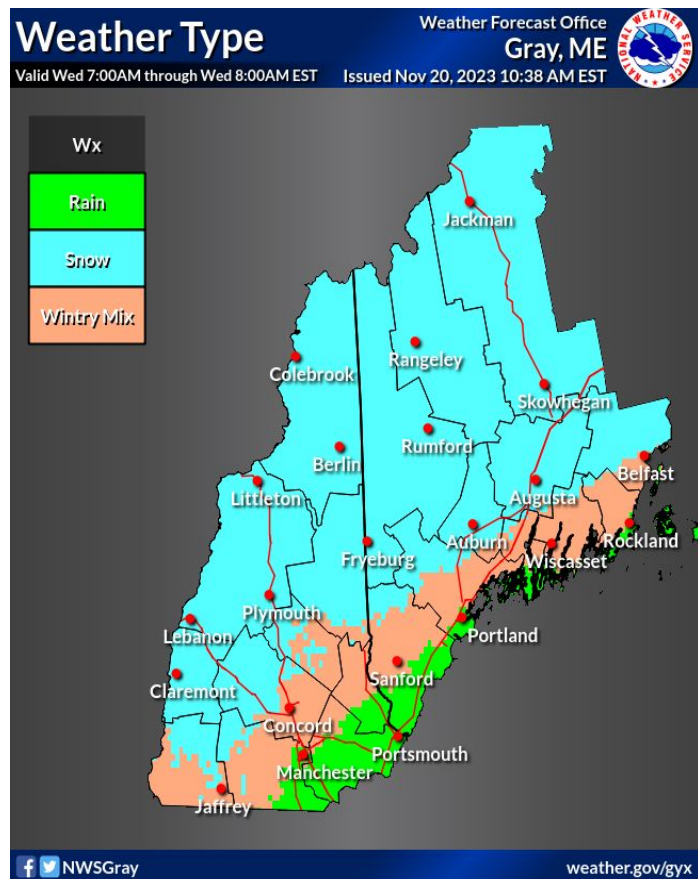
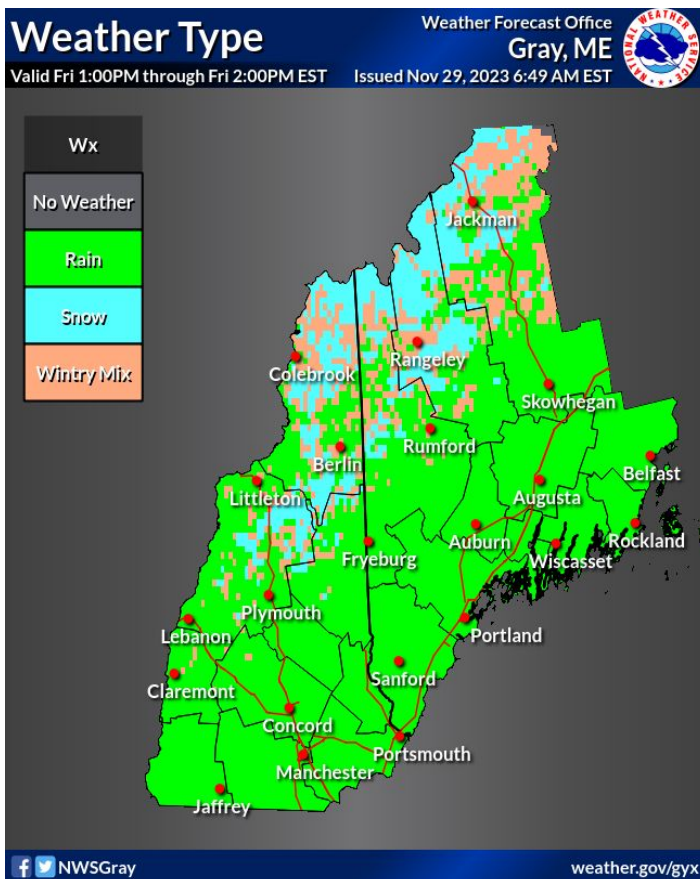


Weather Type Forecasts

<https://www.weather.gov/gyx/WeatherType>

Weather Type Forecasts

These graphics represent a snapshot in time of the weather type that is forecasted. These graphics do not show precipitation intensity or probability of precipitation. The weather types that are included in these graphics are Rain, Snow, Ice, Mixed Precipitation (combination of snow, sleet and Ice), Sleet, Blowing Snow, Haze, Drizzle, Frost, Thunderstorms, and Fog. Only one precipitation type can be displayed at a time, therefore there is a hierarchy of what weather type is displayed. For example, ice will display over fog and thunderstorms will display over rain. These graphics are created every 3 hours out through day 3 currently.



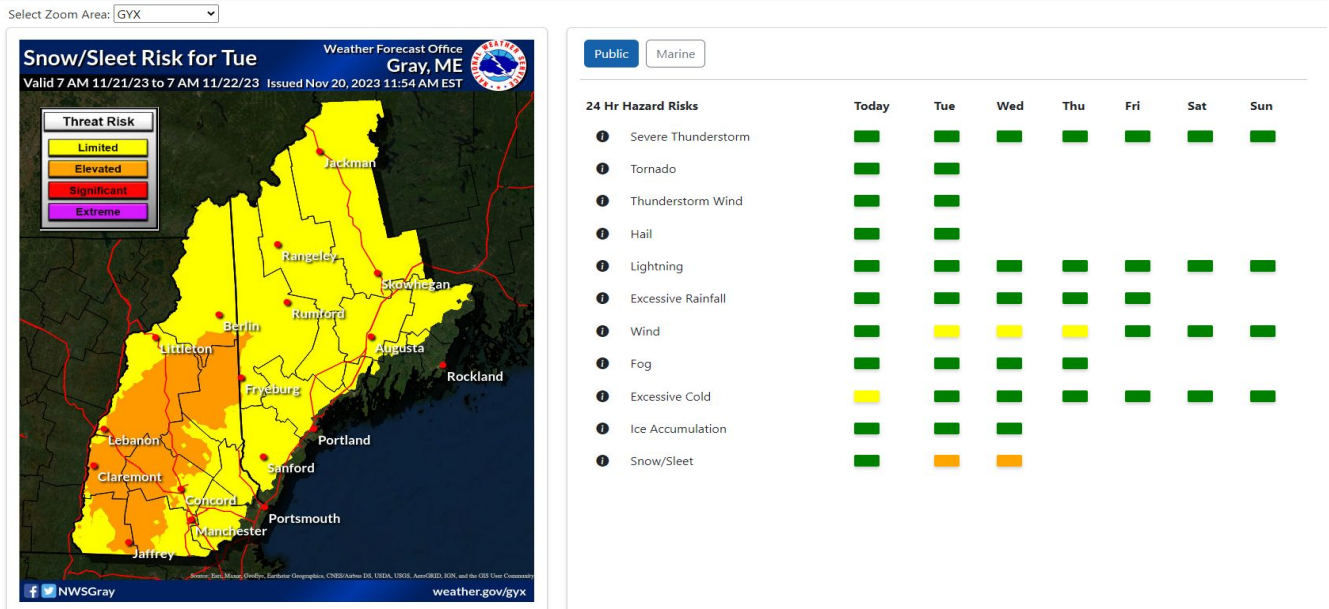
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
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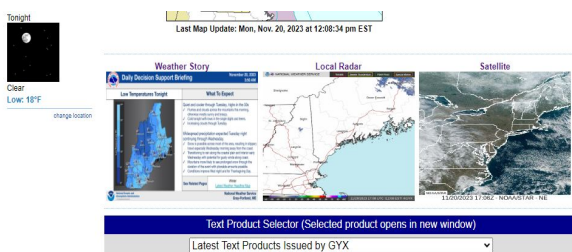
Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook

<https://www.weather.gov/erh/ghwo?wfo=gyx>

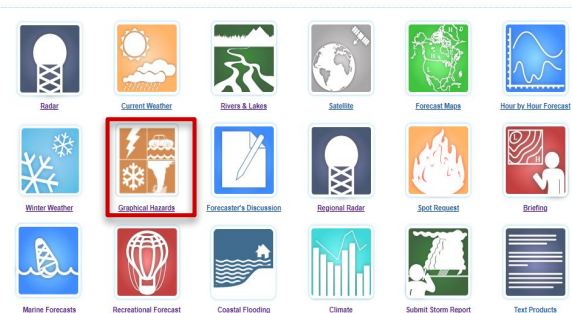


Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook

The gHWO is designed to provide decision makers with convenient access to the expected type, severity, coverage, and potential impacts of hazardous weather events by graphically depicting the risk of weather hazards out through seven days. This graphic represents a 24 hour summary of worst case conditions



*Access it under the
Graphical Hazard tile*



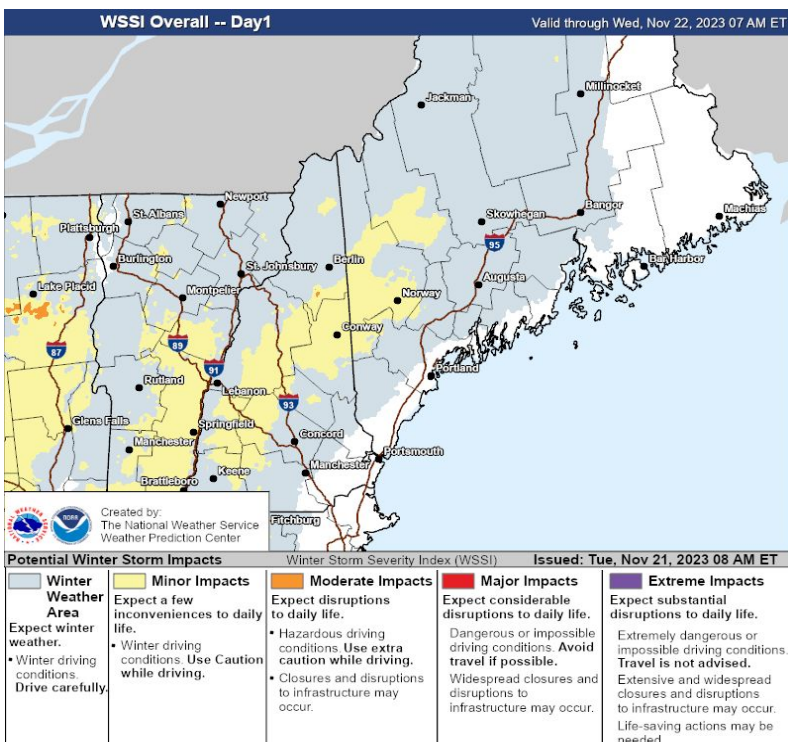
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Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI)

<https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/wssi/wssi.php?id=GYX>



Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI)

The purpose of the Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI) is to provide NWS partners and the general public with an indication of the level of winter precipitation (snow and ice) severity and its potential related societal impacts. The WSSI does not depict official warnings, and should always be used in context with official NWS forecasts and warnings.

Images are available for the next 3 days. These webpages are updated every two hours at approximately 7 PM EST, 9 PM EST, 11 PM EST, etc. The publicly-shared output is available as static images and in GIS format (KMZ, SHP, REST Service).

Winter Storm Severity Index impact definitions

Potential Winter Storm Impacts	
	Winter Weather Area Expect Winter Weather. • Winter driving conditions. Drive carefully.
	Minor Impacts Expect a few inconveniences to daily life. • Winter driving conditions. Use caution while driving.
	Moderate Impacts Expect disruptions to daily life. • Hazardous driving conditions. Use extra caution while driving. • Closures and disruptions to infrastructure may occur.
	Major Impacts Expect considerable disruptions to daily life. • Dangerous or impossible driving conditions. Avoid travel if possible. • Widespread closures and disruptions to infrastructure may occur.
	Extreme Impacts Expect substantial disruptions to daily life. • Extremely dangerous or impossible driving conditions. Travel is not advised. • Extensive and widespread closures and disruptions to infrastructure may occur. • Life-saving actions may be needed.



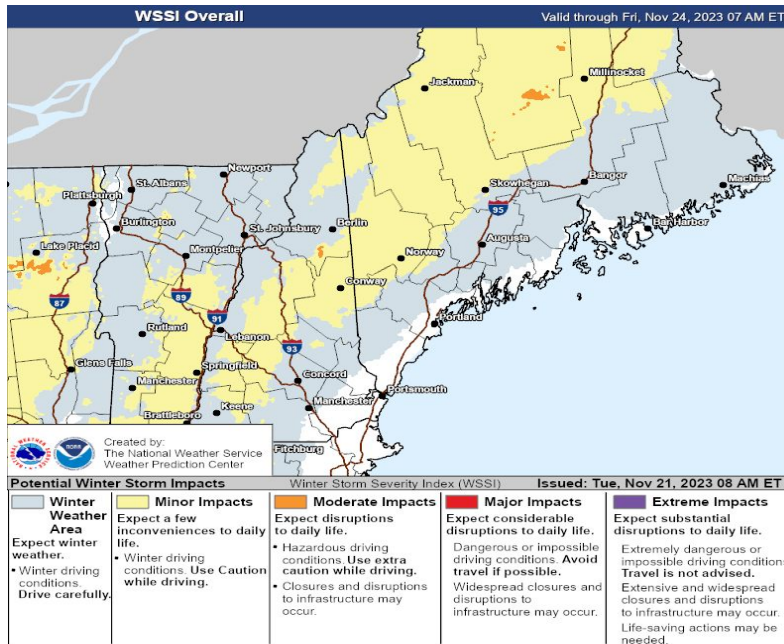
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Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI)

<https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/wssi/wssi.php?id=GYX>



The WSSI uses non-meteorological data along with meteorological data to help forecast impacts

The non-meteorological data, or factors used are:

– Urban areas

- Used in the Ice Accumulation Index and Snow Amount Index
- They give a 25% increase to impact
- Defined from US Census Bureau

– Land Use / Coverage

- Decreases impacts for areas of reduced wind (e.g. forests, high density commercial/residential areas) compared to areas without reductions (e.g. cropland, grassland)
- Used in the Blowing Snow Index

– Forest Classification

- Demarks forestland described as conifer vs deciduous
- Conifer trees can handle more snow than deciduous trees
- Used in the Snow Load Index



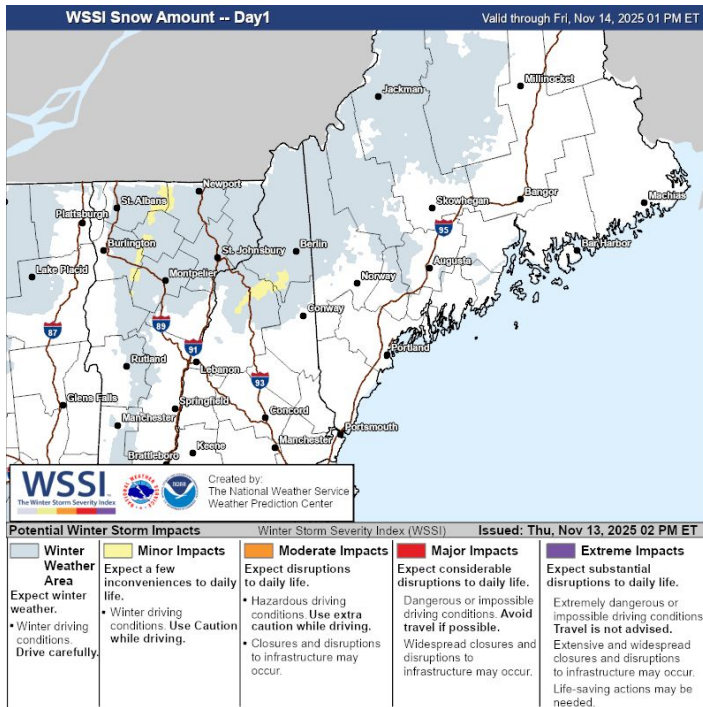
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Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI) Sub Components

<https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/wssi/wssi.php?id=GYX>

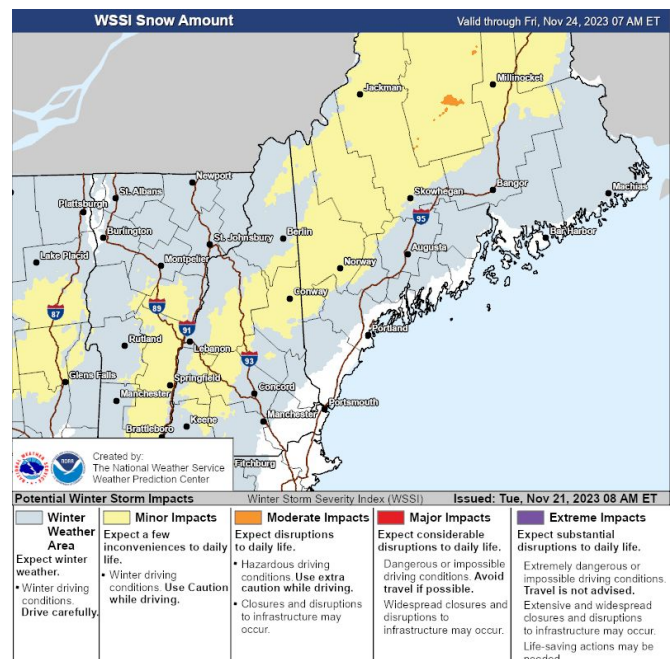


Snow Load

Indicates potential infrastructure impacts due to the weight of the snow. This index accounts for the land cover type. For example, more forested and urban areas will show increased severity versus the same snow conditions in grasslands.

Snow Amount

Indicates potential impacts due to the total amount of snow or the snow accumulation rate. This index also normalizes for climatology, such that regions of the country that experience, on average, less snowfall will show a higher level of severity for the same amount of snow that is forecast across a region that experiences more snowfall on average. Designated urban areas are also weighted a little more than non-urban areas.



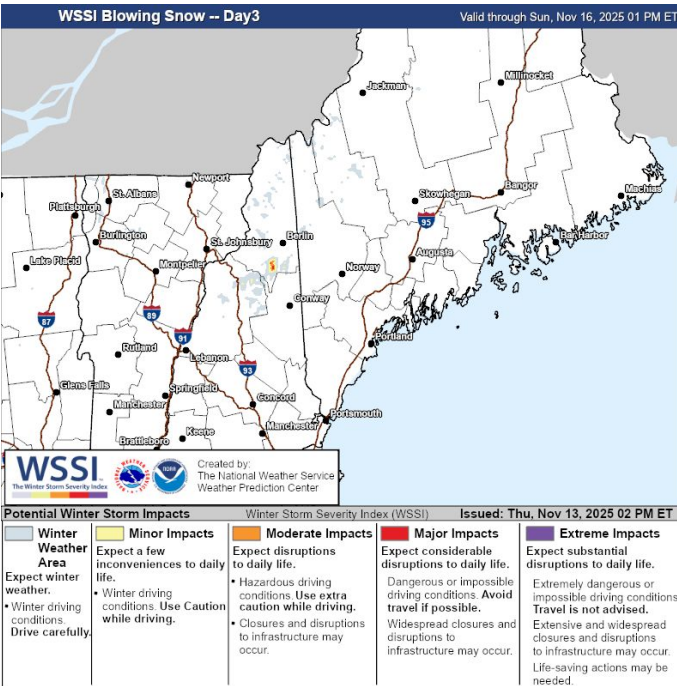
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Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI) Sub Components

<https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/wssi/wssi.php?id=GYX>

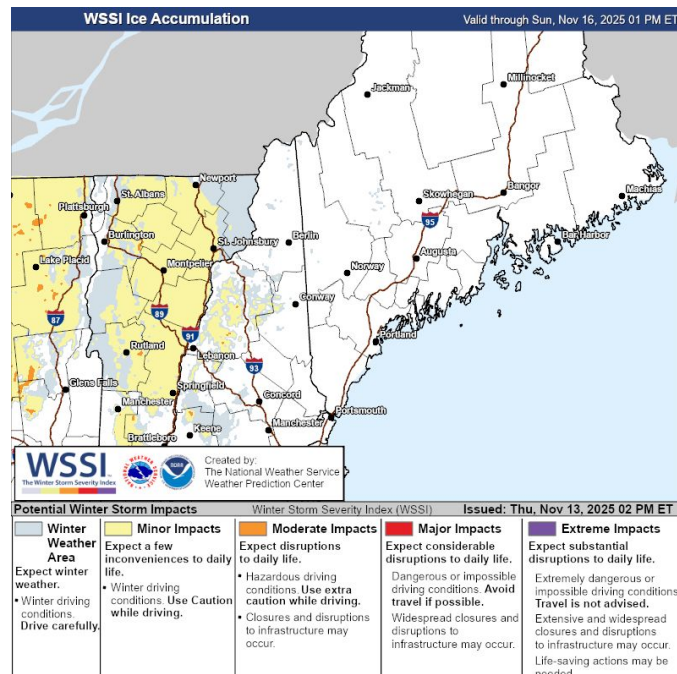


Blowing Snow

Indicates the potential disruption due to blowing and drifting snow. This index accounts for land use type. For example, more densely forested areas will show less blowing snow than open grassland areas.

Ice Accumulation

Indicates potential infrastructure impacts (e.g. roads/bridges) due to combined effects and severity of ice and wind. Designated urban areas are also weighted a little more than non-urban areas.



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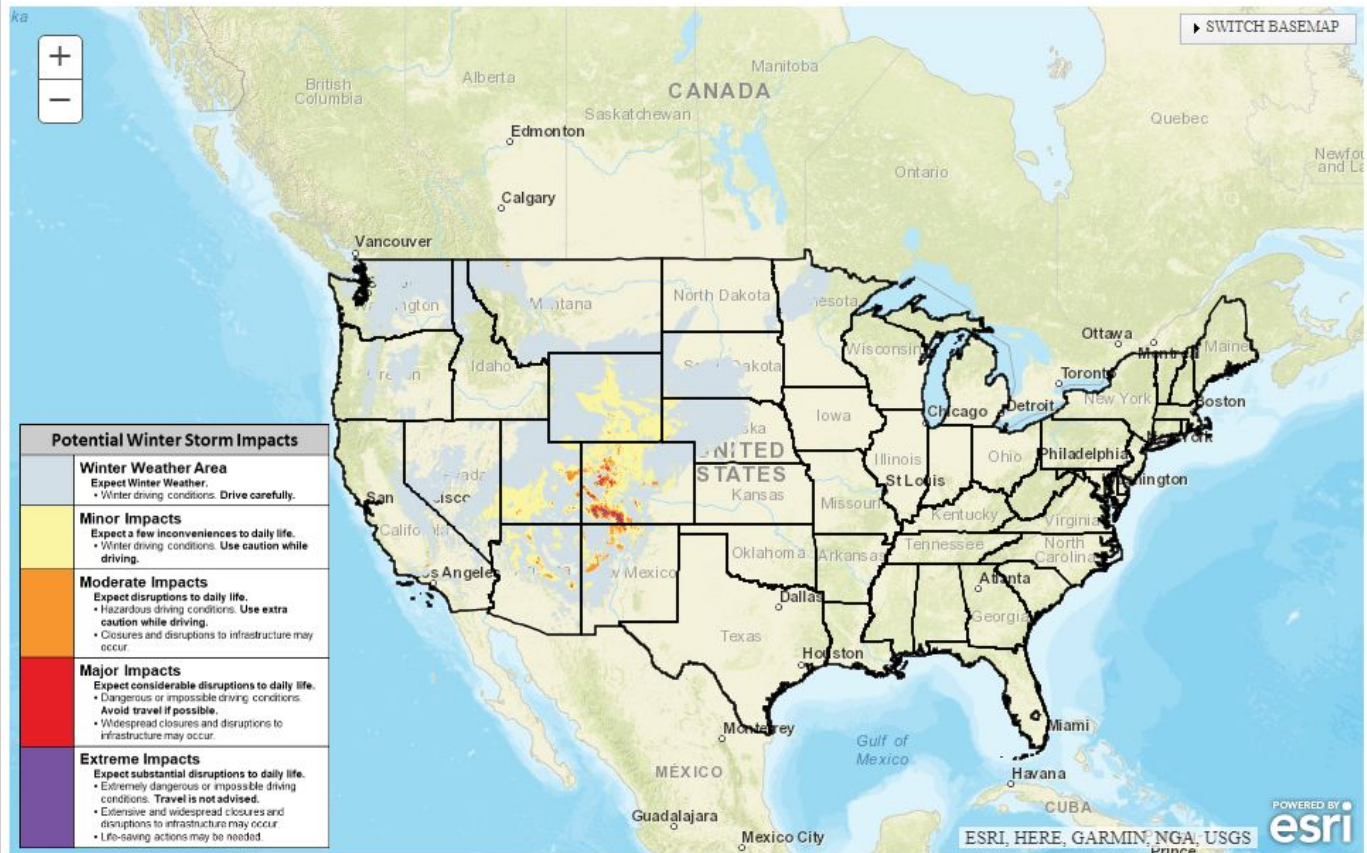


Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI) Rolling 24-Hour Version

https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/wssi/wssi_rolling_24h.php

Drag the slider to display the 24 hour forecast forecast for **WSSI** impacts.

Forecast Initialized: 06Z Thu 03 Nov, 2022 | Forecast HR: 24 | Valid at 06Z Fri 04 Nov, 2022



Rolling 24 Hour Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI)

This display shows the WSSI for a period of 24 hours. Each time-step forward is 6 hours. As you move forward in time using the slider bar you can see how the WSSI is changing every six hours out to the end of the day 3 timeframe. This can assist the user to better determine when the projected impacts will be at their maximum. A short cut to this website is also located on our winter weather page: <https://www.weather.gov/gux/winter#tab-12>



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Probabilistic Winter Storm Severity Index (Prob WSSI) ***NEW***

https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/wssi/prob_wssi.php

Overall Winter Storm Impacts

Snow Amount

Snow Load

Ice Accumulation

Blowing Snow

Select WSSI-P Impact Level:

☐ Winter Weather Area ☒ Minor ☐ Moderate ☐ Major ☐ Extreme

Keyboard HotKeys for slider: > next < previous

Drag the slider or click the arrow buttons to display the probability forecast of **minor** impacts from **Snow Amount**

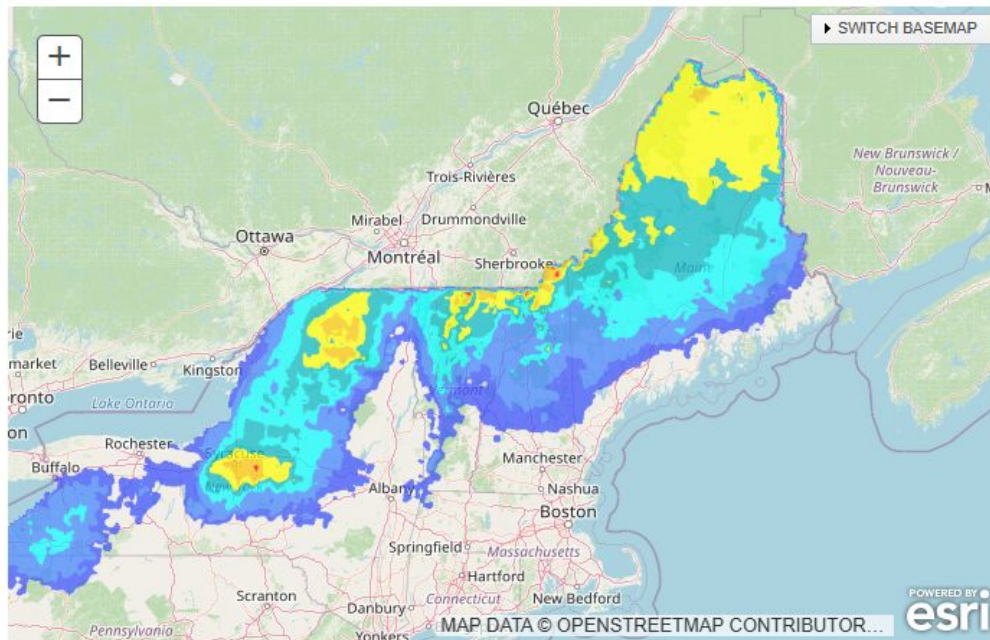


Forecast Initialized: 00Z Fri 14 Nov, 2025 | Forecast HR: 90 | 24 HR Forecast Valid at 1 PM EST Monday, November 17, 2025 [18Z 11/17/2025]

Print Map

WSSI-P Last Updated: 18:03Z Thu, 13 Nov 2025

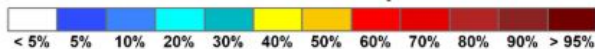
Click image to enlarge



Change image opacity:



Likelihood of Impact



Map Overlays

- NWS County Warning Area Boundaries ☐ River Forecast Center Boundaries ☐
FEMA Boundaries ☐ Counties Boundaries ☐
State Boundaries ☐ NWS Public Forecast Zones ☐

Potential Winter Storm Impacts

Winter Weather Area

Expect Winter Weather.

- Winter driving conditions. Drive carefully.

Minor Impacts

Expect a few inconveniences to daily life.

- Winter driving conditions. Use caution while driving.

Moderate Impacts

Expect disruptions to daily life.

- Hazardous driving conditions. Use extra caution while driving.
- Closures and disruptions to infrastructure may occur.

Major Impacts

Expect considerable disruptions to daily life.

- Dangerous or impossible driving conditions. Avoid travel if possible.
- Widespread closures and disruptions to infrastructure may occur.

Extreme Impacts

Expect substantial disruptions to daily life.

- Extremely dangerous or impossible driving conditions. Travel is not advised.
- Extensive and widespread closures and disruptions to infrastructure may occur.
- Life-saving actions may be needed.

WSSI-P Resources:

[WSSI-P User Guide](#)
[Product Description Document](#)
[Infographic](#)

Download Latest WSSI-P in GIS Format:

[Download Data in KML](#)
[Download Data in SHP](#)

WSSI Product Suite:

[The Winter Storm Severity Index \(WSSI\)](#)

Probabilistic Winter Storm Severity Index (ProbWSSI)

This display shows the Probabilistic WSSI for a period of 24 hours. Each time-step forward is 6 hours starting at 24 hours and extending to 7 days. As you move forward in time using the slider bar you can see how the ProbWSSI is changing every six hours out to the end of the end of day 7. Select the tab with the element name of interest and then select the impact level you are interested in.



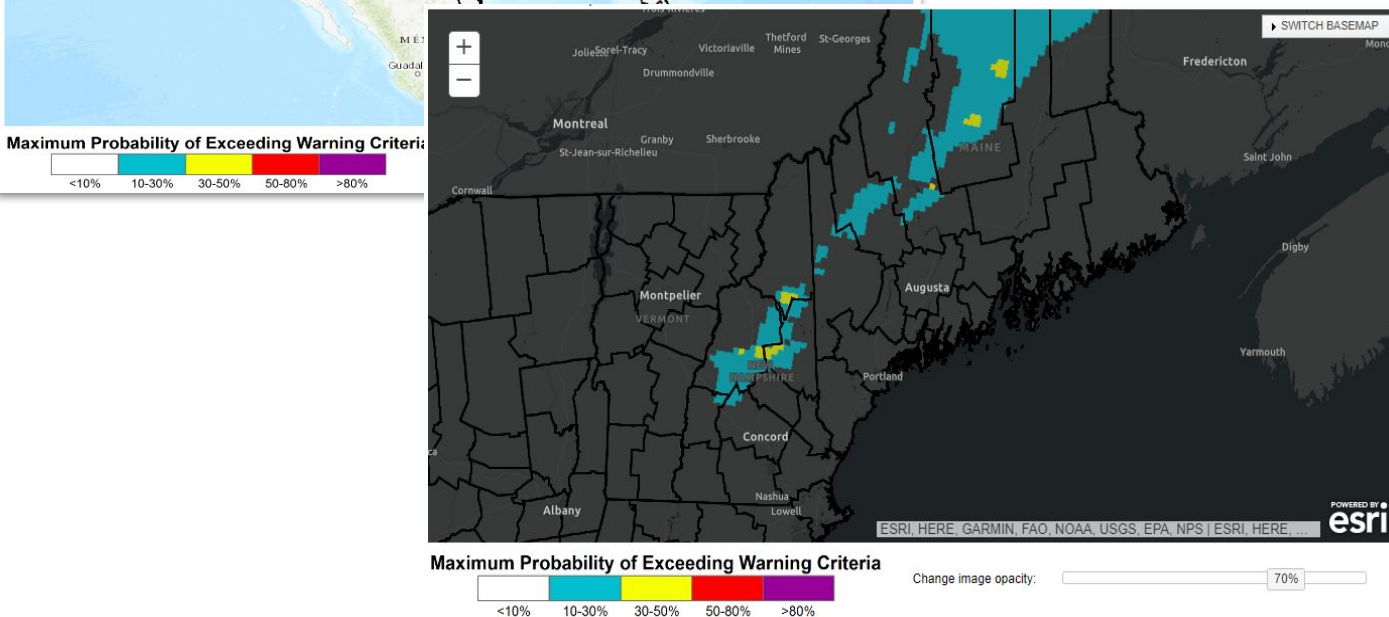
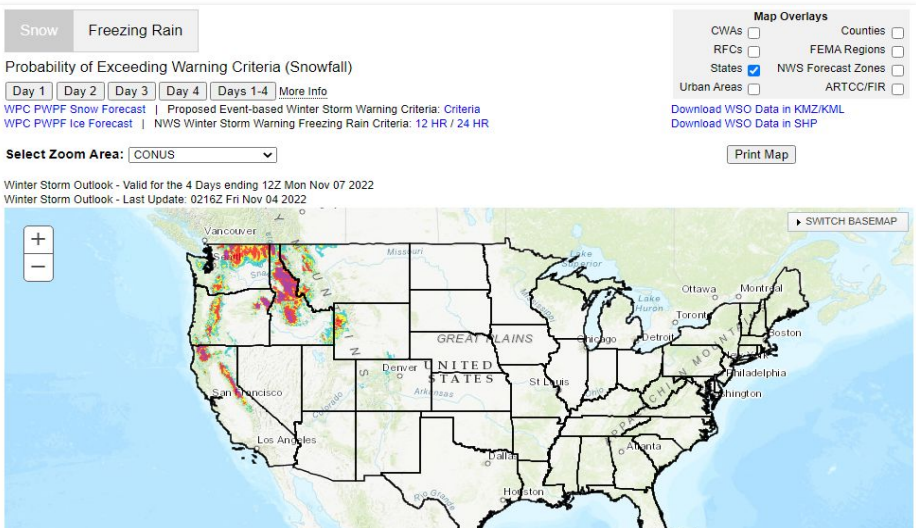
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U.S. Department of Commerce

Gray Weather Forecast Office



Experimental Winter Storm Outlook (WSO)

<https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/wso/>



Experimental Winter Storm Outlook (WSO)

The Experimental WSO is based on a combination of the Weather Prediction Center's (WPC's) Probabilistic Winter Precipitation Forecasts (PWPF) and local National Weather Service (NWS) snow and ice accumulation warning criteria. Therefore, the WSO provides an early alert to hazardous winter weather conditions (out to 4 days). A shortcut to the WSO is linked off our winter weather page: <https://www.weather.gov/qux/winter#tab-12>



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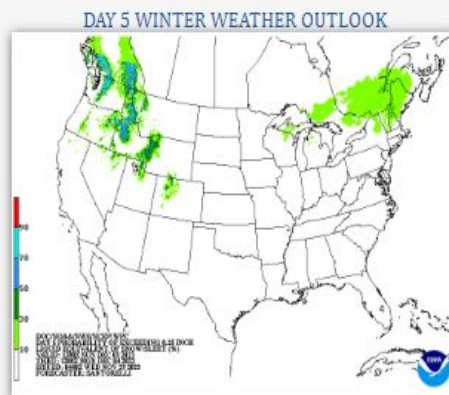


WPC's Day 4-7 Winter Weather Outlook

<https://www.weather.gov/gux/winter#tab-14>

https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/wwd/pwpcf_d47/pwpcf_medr.php

Days 4-7 Winter Weather Outlook



WPC's Day 4-7 Winter Weather Outlook

The Day 4-7 Winter Weather Outlook is a probabilistic forecast depicting the probability of winter precipitation (snow/sleet) exceeding 0.25 inches (~6 mm) water equivalent over a 24-hour period (12Z - 12Z). The product is comprised of 4 products (graphical and digital) displaying the forecast for Day 4, Day 5, Day 6, and Day 7. The outlook is prepared twice daily by Weather Prediction Center (WPC) medium range forecasters. The purpose of this product is to support advanced planning of hazardous winter weather.



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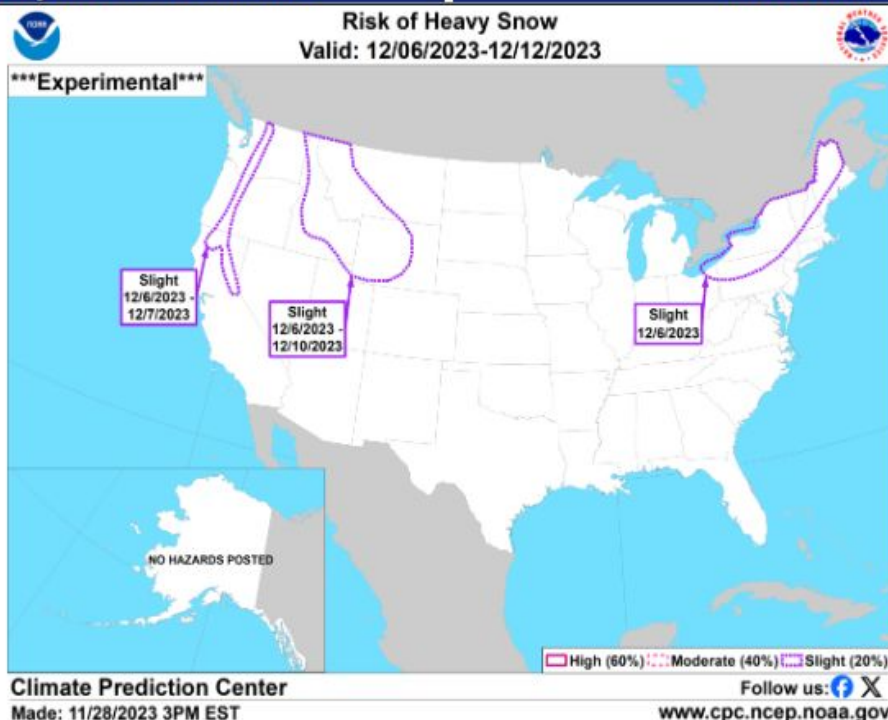


CPC's 8-14 Day Hazard Outlook

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/> / <https://www.weather.gov/gyx/winter#tab-14>

Click on product title to go to product page. Move cursor over product parameter name to display the graphic -- click to enlarge. Links to these same products are also available below.

6-10 Day Outlook (Interactive) Temperature Precipitation	One Month Outlook (Interactive) Temperature Precipitation
8-14 Day Outlook (Interactive) Temperature Precipitation	Three Month Outlook (Interactive) Temperature Precipitation
Week 3-4 Outlooks Temperature Exp. Precipitation	8-14 Day U.S. Hazards Outlook: Composite Probabilistic: Temp Precip Snow Wind
U.S. Drought Information Monitor Monthly Outlook Seasonal Outlook	Global Tropics Hazards Outlook Weeks 2 and 3



CPC's 8-14 Day Hazard Outlook

The Climate Prediction Center (CPC) U.S. Hazards Outlook is released every weekday and targets the Day 8-14 forecast period for potential hazardous conditions related to temperature, precipitation, and wind. The forecast is mainly represented in probabilistic format, with the exclusion of a few variables (e.g. frozen precipitation and flooding), which are denoted in categorical format without associated probabilities. Forecasters use statistically post-processed (bias corrected and calibrated) ensemble model forecasts to estimate the likelihood of that event occurring, and indicate a confidence or “risk of occurrence.”



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Snow and Ice Observations

<https://www.weather.gov/gux/winter#tab-12>

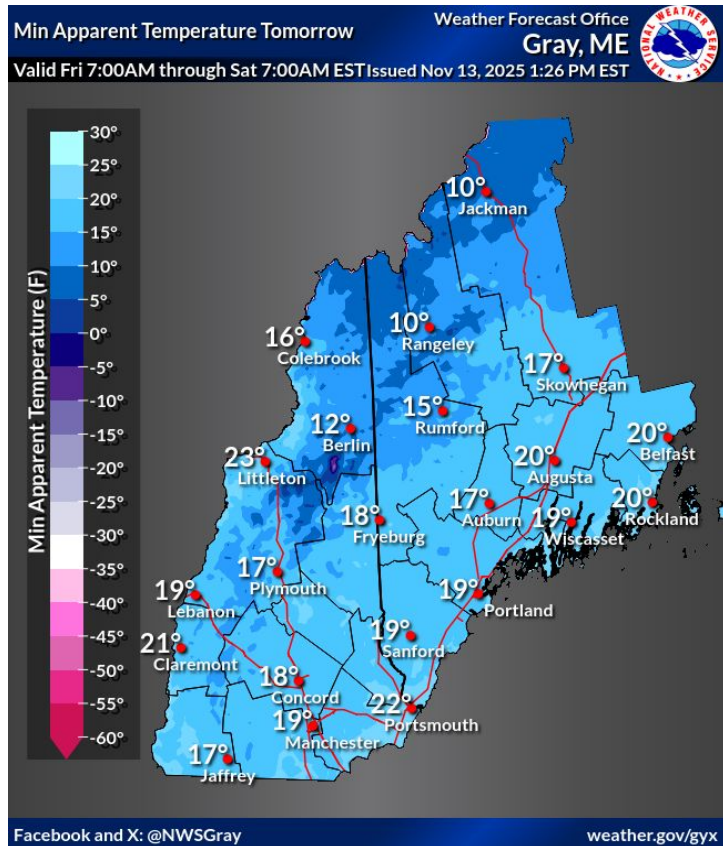
National Snow Reports





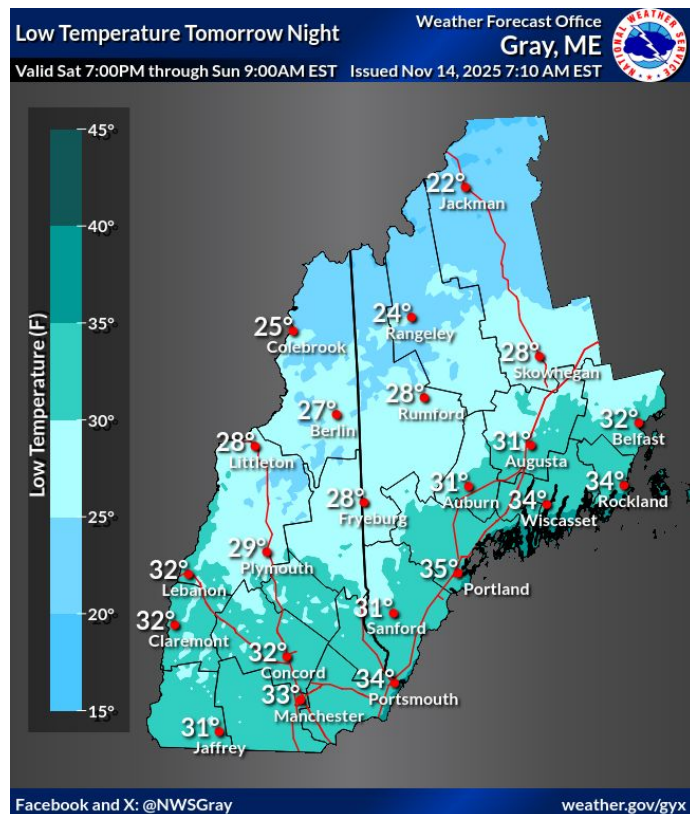
Cold Temperature Forecasts

<https://www.weather.gov/gyx/EMhome#Winter>



Wind Chill Temperatures

Graphics display the lowest wind chill temperature over a 24 hour period.



Low & High Temperatures

Graphics provide the low and high temperatures expected over a 24 hour period.



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Winter Product Considerations Summary

Winter Product	Works Best When	Use Caution When
Probabilistic Snow	Prior to the event commencing	Once the storm has started, the 10% and 90% accumulation chances only represent additional possibilities and does not include snow that has already occurred.
Snow Amount Chances	Prior to the event commencing	Once the storm has started, the probabilities depicted are only for additional snowfall.
Ice Accumulation	Prior to the event commencing. Ice accumulation forecast is compared with ice accumulation on flat surfaces.	Once the storm has started, the forecast depicted may only depict future accumulations, not what has already occurred.
Precipitation Onset/Ending	Onset times: prior to the storm commencing. Ending time through the entire storm	Timing errors up to 3 hours for light winter precipitation at the onset and ending of storms are common.
Graphical Hazardous Weather Outlook	Used as a general examination of potential issues during depicted 24 hour periods	Trying to determine specific impacts at a specific time in a specific location, 24 hour summary graphic.
Winter Storm Severity Index (WSSI)	Prior to the event commencing	Derived from official forecast information created by NWS meteorologists, so errors in the forecast will result in errors in WSSI. Additionally, once a storm has started, previous weather conditions are not accounted for, only forecast conditions
Probabilistic WSSI	Used to determine the relative risk of potential winter weather situations for planning purposes	Strictly based on model guidance, which may not reflect official forecasts. Does not account for previous weather conditions. If winter weather is ongoing, it will not account for what has already occurred.
Winter Storm Outlook	Used as guidance for where Winter Storm Watches may be needed	Other aspects beyond just snow and/or ice totals may have a role in the impact the storm could cause and are not necessarily included
Probabilistic Winter Precipitation	Used as general guidance to assist in awareness of possible upcoming weather	Based on model guidance, which may not reflect official forecasts nor have highly detailed resolution
Day 4-7 Winter Weather Outlook	Used as general guidance for potential of winter precipitation in the medium range	By default, inherent uncertainty in forecasting weather conditions at this time range means errors can be considerable
8-14 Day Outlook	Used as general guidance for potential significant weather events	By default, inherent uncertainty in forecasting weather conditions at this time range means errors can be considerable





NWS Gray Area Forecast Discussion

<https://forecast.weather.gov/product.php?site=GYX&issuedby=GYX&product=AFD>

Area Forecast Discussion

National Weather Service Gray ME
1029 AM EST Wed Nov 29 2023

.SYNOPSIS...

Snow showers in the mountains will gradually come to an end this morning while most everyone else sees more sun. Some increase in clouds is expected this afternoon. Much warmer weather is expected for Thursday. A [low pressure system](#) will make for [unsettled](#) weather on Friday, with a prolonged stretch of [unsettled](#) weather possibly continuing through the weekend and into early next week.

&&

.NEAR TERM /TODAY/...

1025 AM Update...Only cosmetic changes to sky cover based on observations. The inherited forecast remains in good shape.

640 AM Update...No changes to the going forecast. Upslope clouds in the mountains will continue through at least mid morning with some light snow showers. Otherwise, partly to [mostly sunny](#) elsewhere

Previously...

Relatively quiet weather is expected today with a good amount of sunshine, a [brisk](#) breeze, and cold temperatures. Early morning clouds and snow showers continue across northernmost NH, but these will gradually diminish early and eventually end this morning. A weak disturbance aloft may move overhead after midday in conjunction with the start of a [WAA](#) regime. This may result in an increase in clouds for some this afternoon. High temperatures were derived from a blend of [MAV/MEI/NBM](#) output which yields readings around 5 degrees below [normal](#).

&&

.SHORT TERM /TONIGHT THROUGH THURSDAY/...

[WAA](#) regime may aid in variably cloudy skies tonight, at least early on before improvement occurs later on. A few light snow showers or flurries will be possible in the mountains near the Canadian Border. Otherwise, another chilly night in store. The [WAA](#) pattern continues on Thursday with dry weather expected. Southwesterly winds will yield highs around 10 degrees warmer than today.

.LONG TERM /THURSDAY NIGHT THROUGH TUESDAY/...
Overview...

A weak area of low pressure tracks south of the area late Friday into Friday night. A cold [front](#) then stalls across New England through the weekend as high pressure passes to the north, making for an extended period of [unsettled](#) conditions. Several waves of low pressure move through the area on Saturday through at least Monday, with the strongest one [likely](#) to arrive early next week.

Details...

Friday looks mild with southwesterly [flow](#) pushing temperatures to near 50 degrees across southern areas. Clouds quickly fill in during the day as a weak area of low pressure approaches. Light rain and some snow arrive toward sunset, with the bulk of the action occurring through the evening hours and into the early overnight timeframe. The system looks weak, but trends since yesterday have shown a slightly more moist system tracking a bit further north, bringing a much better chance for precip to the area. Light rain is [likely](#) across southern areas, with better chances for snow but lighter precip amounts overall across far northern areas. Overall it looks to be shaping up to be a fairly high [POP](#) and low [QPE](#) system for most areas.

Afterwards, the pattern looks much different for the weekend than it was looking yesterday. High pressure behind this system looks weaker and more [likely](#) to remain farther to our north, causing the [front](#) to stall across New England, rather than clearing the region. Weak waves of low pressure then progress along this [front](#), with one bringing the chance for [scattered](#) showers on Saturday, and another doing the same on Sunday. At the same time, the high to the north will filter in cooler air on northeasterly [flow](#). While precipitation looks light through this timeframe, the set up overall looks favorable for some [mixed precipitation](#). With such a notable shift from yesterday's forecast, it's still too early to try to pin down any kind of sleet or freezing rain areas, so this forecast will remain with rain and snow wording given the uncertainty that remains.

NWS Gray Forecast Discussion

The Area Forecast Discussion (AFD) is updated frequently and is a fantastic resource to retrieve details not conveyed in graphical products. Things like forecaster confidence, uncertainty, & scientific reasoning behind the forecast are readily available here..

NWS Forecast Office Gray/Portland, ME

[Weather.gov](#) > Gray - Portland, ME

Gray - Portland, ME
Weather Forecast Office

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Click a location below

Forecasters' Discussion

- Hourly View
- Map View
- Aviation
- Tropical
- Activity Planner
- Marine and Tides
- Recreational - Including Beach and Surf
- Fire Weather
- Zone Forecasts
- Coastal Marine Forecast
- Probabilistic

Watches, Warnings & Advisories

Small Craft Advisory

Hazardous Weather Outlook

Last Map Update: Wed, Nov 29, 2023 10:29 AM EST



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WPC Probabilistic Heavy Snow and Icing Discussion

<https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/discussions/hpcdiscussions.php?disc=qpfhsd>

Winter Weather Forecast Discussion

(Latest Discussion - Issued 1916Z Nov 03, 2022)

Version Selection

[Latest](#)

[Previous](#)

[Next](#)

[Print Discussion](#)

Versions back from latest: 0 [1](#) [2](#) [3](#) [4](#) [5](#) [6](#) [7](#) [8](#) [9](#) [10](#)

[Abbreviations and acronyms used in this product](#)

Geographic Boundaries - Map 1: [Color](#) [Black/White](#) Map 2: [Color](#) [Black/White](#)

Probabilistic Heavy Snow and Icing Discussion
NWS Weather Prediction Center College Park MD
314 PM EDT Thu Nov 03 2022

Valid 00Z Fri Nov 04 2022 - 00Z Mon Nov 07 2022

...Four Corners and Central Rockies...
Day 1...

Shortwave trough will continue to dig through the base of an anomalous longwave trough centered over the Great Basin through tonight and is expected to close off east of the Four Corners region by Friday morning before taking on a negative tilt and quickly ejecting into the Plains through the end of the Day 1 period. Height anomalies are between -2 and -3 sigma. Strong height falls, downstream divergence with accompanying PVA, and increasing upper diffidence within the left exit region of a 130kt poleward streaking jet will produce strong UVVs, and lead to lee cyclogenesis later today across Colorado. As the lee low develops, moist flow originating from the Gulf will lift isentropically along the 295-300K surface with additional lift due to upslope enhancement. There is the potential for heavier snow rates, on the order of 1-2"/hr rates, across much of Colorado west of the Front Range and into southern Wyoming thanks to the overlap of saturation in the DGZ and stronger lift. Crashing snow levels as colder air seeps south will bring the threat of accumulating snow eastward into the High Plains including the I-25 urban corridor where a few inches may accumulate.

Based on the latest WPC probabilities, the heaviest additional snowfall will be found for the higher peaks with additional accumulations of 2-4 inches likely (isolated higher amounts up to 6-8" possible). Across the Front Range, High Plains, and into Nebraska panhandle, WPC probabilities for 2" remain slight in the 20-30 percent range.

WPC Probabilistic Heavy Snow and Icing Discussion

The Weather Prediction Center's (WPC) Probabilistic Heavy Snow and Icing Discussion is yet another resource to dig deeper into forecaster confidence and uncertainty, as well as digging deeper into the science behind the forecast. This discussion is on a national and regional scale.



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NWS Chat 2.0

<https://partnerservices.nws.noaa.gov/registration/>



Weather-Ready Nation

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



National Weather Service Chat (NWSChat 2.0)

What is NWSChat 2.0?

NWSChat 2.0 brings you virtually into National Weather Service (NWS) operations powered by Slack, as a real-time instant messaging program. This allows your local NWS office to communicate weather and flood information with key partners during incidents. It's an important situational awareness tool, leveraged by all members of the Integrated Warning Team: emergency management, news media and the NWS.



Who can use NWSChat 2.0?

- ✓ Members of the **emergency management community** including public safety officials from federal, state, tribal or local governments.
- ✓ Safety and emergency personnel from **universities or other large-population entities**.
- ✓ Members of the **news media** can relay weather information such as flood watches, advisories, and warnings to a significant part of the population served by an NWS office.
- ✓ **Government partners** of a NWS office including (but not limited to) the FAA, DHS, USGS, military and water and land management officials.



Why use NWSChat 2.0?

- ✓ NWSChat allows you to **ask questions and seek clarification** from the meteorologists who make decisions on watches, warnings, and advisories.
- ✓ Pictures and videos can be **uploaded and shared in real-time** with NWS forecasters.
- ✓ NWS products and storm reports can be displayed to **maintain situational awareness**.
- ✓ Information shared can be shared across the Integrated Warning Team and used by emergency managers to **better communicate hazards to their communities**.

NWS Chat

The NWS Chat platform is a valuable communication tool for back-and-forth between the forecasters at NWS Gray and our media/Emergency Management partners. The NWS has ***completely revamped and improved NWS Chat 2.0 powered by Slack beginning in 2023***. This brings much more functionality and stability to the platform.



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Questions? Reach Out To Us!

If you would like:

- Clarification about any forecast products you see online
- Insight into the forecaster confidence in storm magnitude, timing, etc.
- To talk about the forecast for your municipality
- To ask any questions about how we can assist your decision making process regarding weather

Please reach out to by emailing gyx.skywarn@noaa.gov or donald.dumont@noaa.gov. You can also message us on our Slack Channel # wfo-gray-me



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