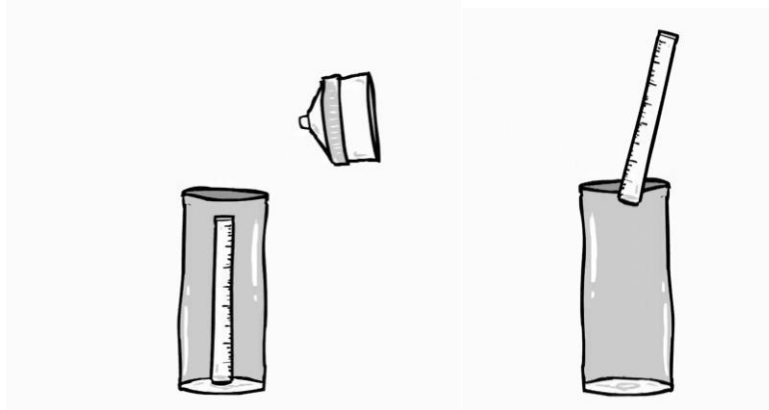


Snow Measuring Procedures

Measuring snowfall is not an easy task. The snow on the ground can be in a variety of depths because of the windy conditions we normally see in Kansas. Use these procedures when measuring snowfall to get the most accurate readings possible.

Place your snowboard in as much of an open area available. A good rule of thumb is to place it twice as far as an obstruction is tall. Mark the snowboard with a flag or something else so that you can easily find it after it snows. And don't forget to remove the funnel and inner measuring tube from your rain gauge. This will allow the snow to accumulate inside the rain gauge so you can melt it down and get your water equivalent.



Once it has snowed, try and take your measurement as close to when it stopped snowing as you can. This way you can get the measurement prior to any melting. If unable to do that, take your measurement as soon as you can and mention this in your remarks.

Slide your snow measuring stick straight down on your snowboard and read it to the nearest tenth of an inch. You can also take multiple measurements in representative locations.

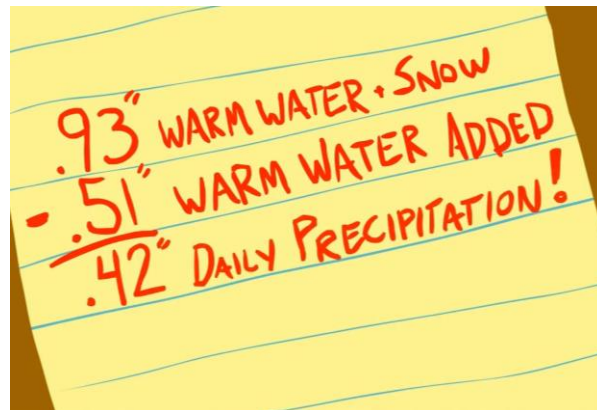
After you have taken your measurement, take a look at your rain gauge and determine if the amount of snowfall in the gauge is representative of the snowfall you measured on the ground. If it wasn't windy while the snow fell the amount in the gauge is probably representative of what is on the ground. If it was windy then you'll need to take a snow core to get your water equivalent. To do this place your rain gauge upside down into the snow at a location that is equal to your measured snowfall amount. Clear the snow from around the bottom of the gauge and slide something flat underneath the gauge to hold the snow in place. Then flip the gauge over to collect the snowfall inside the gauge.



Take your snow core inside and add a premeasured amount of warm water to the gauge to melt the snow quickly. Next, place your funnel on top of the inner gauge and pour the melted snowfall back into the inner gauge.



Write down the amount and then subtract the amount of warm water you added in order for the snow to melt quickly.



This is your snowfall water equivalent and is input into the precipitation section of Weather Coder.

Precipitation

► Precipitation x.xx in

► Multi-day Accumulation days

► Precipitation type

► Snowfall x.x in

► Snow depth x in

► Snow core x.x in

Precipitation Time of Occurrence

Choose Observed Estimated

Date	AM											PM												
1/21/2020	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1/22/2020	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

So what is the difference between snowfall and snow depth. Snowfall is the amount of snow that fell during your 24 hour observation period. Snow depth is the total amount of new snowfall and any old snow that may remain on the ground from any previous snowfalls. Take multiple measurements and average them together. Then round the amount to the nearest whole inch. Include any bare ground in your average but not any inflated areas such as piles of snow from drifts or shoveling.



For example, if half of the ground is bare and the other half averages out to be 2 inches then include the bare ground of zero into your 2 inch average to get a total snow depth of 1 inch. If more than half of the ground is bare with just a small amount of leftover snow on the ground, then report your snow depth as a T for trace.

