# Snow Measurements

Fall 2023 National Weather Service Spokane, WA



NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE Spokane, WA





# This is a Live Virtual Class

- Voice in Computer no phone needed headphones helpful
- All are in listen mode until the end



## New to GoToWebinar? Here's the basics

### the Menu bar

- Audio tests your volume
- Attendees all in attendance
- Poll answer poll questions
- Questions type in a question for the speaker to answer
- Handouts download & print
- Chat speaker's comments
- Click on the Hand to raise
- Click orange arrow to collapse window



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# **Objectives**



- Understand the importance of the Precipitation Observations
- Learn how to take accurate rain and snow reports
- Learn how to prepare and be safe during hazardous weather
- Receive the Winter Outlook 2022-2023

## Now let's look back at last year.....







## Nov 6, 2022 - Heavy Snow



Use **Rulers**! Sending pictures is even better













## December 16, 2022 - Rime Ice



Deposition of ice NOT precipitation









## December 25, 2022: Freezing Rain



Yes, Precipitation! Rain that freezes

Measure the thickness AND melt down the ice to measure how much water.

Need FLAT ice thickness windshield (not radial - tree branch)









## To our current Observers....





# THANK You!





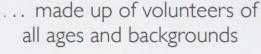


## Community Collaborative Rain Hail and Snow Network

- NWS Partner
- Fort Collins, Colorado
- Manages sites all over North America
- Began in WA/ID 2008 -15 years ago

## What is CoCoRaHS?

CoCoRaHS is a national grassroots, non-profit, community-based, high-density precipitation network . . .





... who take daily measurements of <u>precipitation</u> right in their own backyards











# National Weather Service (NWS)

- •Part of the Federal Government Dept of Commerce
- •Responsible for all weather/water Watches & Warnings
- •126 offices across the country
- •Works with local agencies
- •Observe & Forecast
- •"Behind the Scenes"
- Decision Support
- Preparedness & Education

Issue Weather and Water watches/warnings for the protection of life and property.



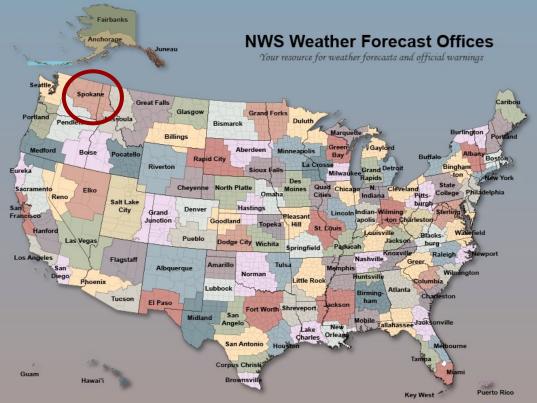


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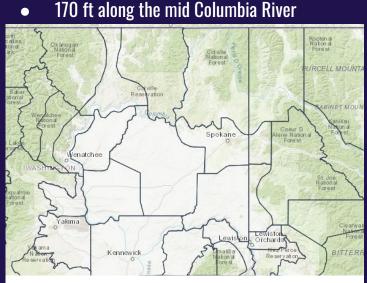
## **NWS Spokane Forecast and Warning Area**





### **Includes 2 states**

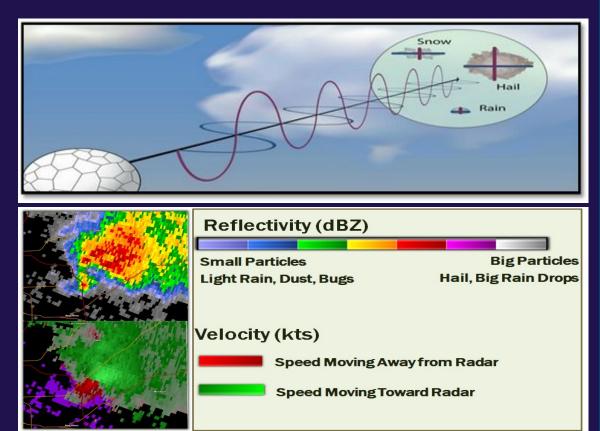
- 13 counties in eastern WA
- 8 counties in north Idaho **Elevations** range
  - 9500+ ft in the north Cascades



**Public Forecast Zones** 



## **NWS Tools: Doppler Weather Radar**





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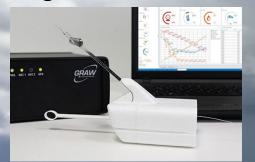


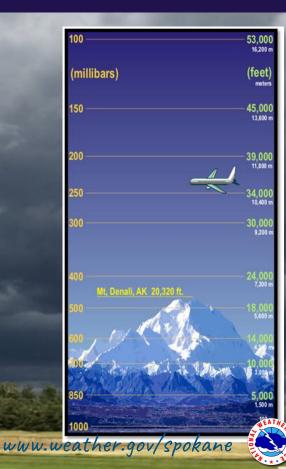
## **NWS Tools: Weather Balloon - Radiosonde**

Twice a day - every day 92 Upper Air sites across the U.S. Flight time ~ 1 hour 45 min

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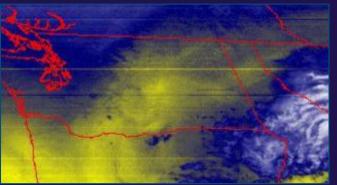
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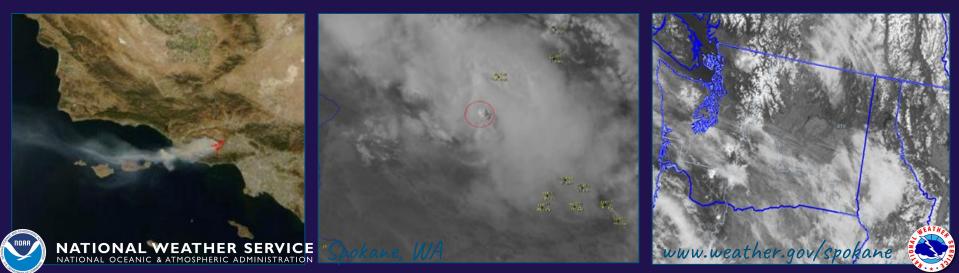


## **NWS Tools: Weather Satellites**

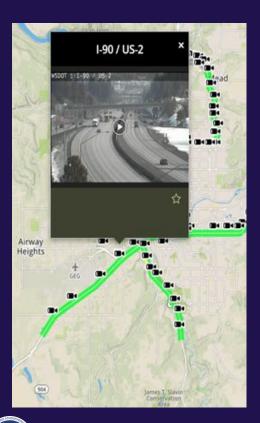
GOES 18 - 16 different channels IR, Water Vapor & Visible New images every 5 minutes Aids in early detection Thunderstorms & Wildfires

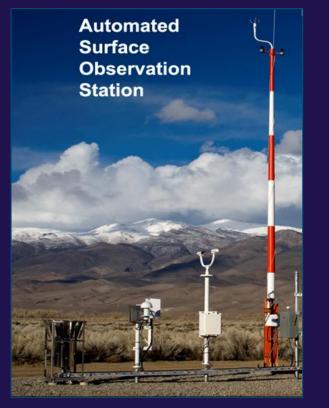






## **NWS Tools: Surface Observations & Web Cams**







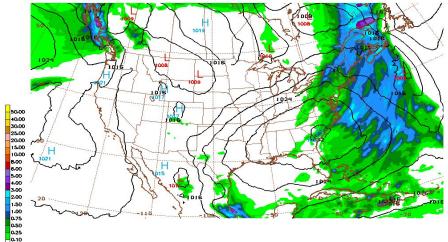




## **NWS Tools: High Resolution Weather Models**



FCST VALTE SAT 04/03/21 15UTC NOBB/NUS/NCEE SHAP

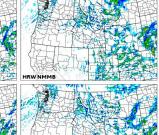


omposite reflectivity (dBZ), ensemble postage stamp

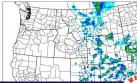
NOAA/NWS/Storm Prediction Cente

RW NSSI

BW NSSI -12







210403/1500V099 6FS 60HR ACCUMULATED PRECIP (IN) AND EMSL

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NOAA

## We need observers! Why?



- Limitations to radar, satellite, and surface observations
- Receive Ground Truth on events SNOWFALL, SNOW DEPTH
- Fill in the "holes" not seen by observations
- Understand the many micro-climates in the region
- Maximize Warning effectiveness and Lead Times
- Add Credibility to NWS Warnings Leads to Public Action!

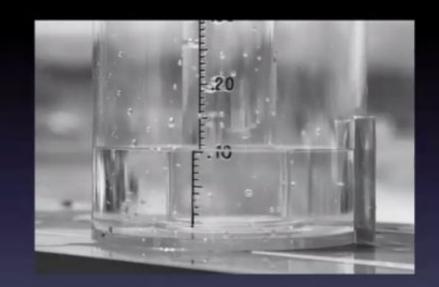






## Who else uses CoCoRaHS observations?





Weather Forecasters
 Hydrologists
 Water management
 Researchers
 Agriculture
 Climatologists
 Insurance Industry
 Engineering
 Recreation
 Many others

"CoCoRaHS is CRITICAL (my emphasis) to hazardous weather operations at the NWS Austin-San Antonio Weather Forecast Office. We utilize the daily precipitation reports to produce maps such as the one attached, which are used extensively by the media (directly shown on TV broadcasts), our emergency management partners (for briefing officials and planning search and recovery operations), and the general public."



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# CoCoRaHS - easy to report



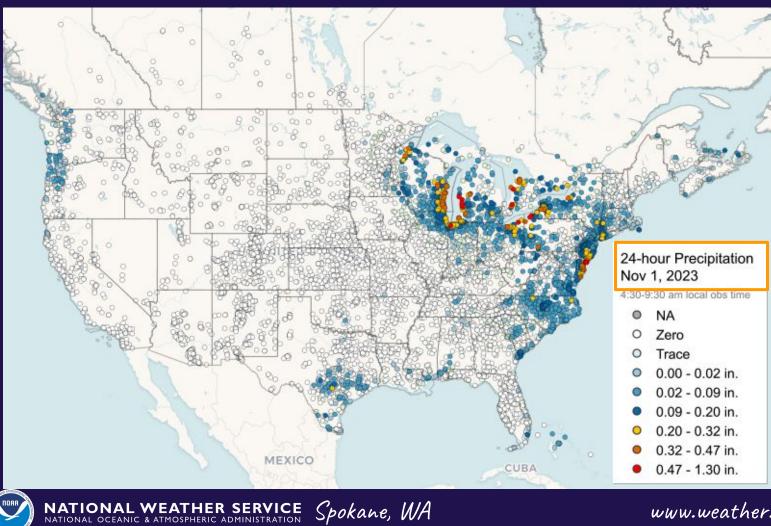
Help Observe Precipitation in your Communitywww.cocorahs.orgVolunteers take readings once a day - transmit online or on a mobile device





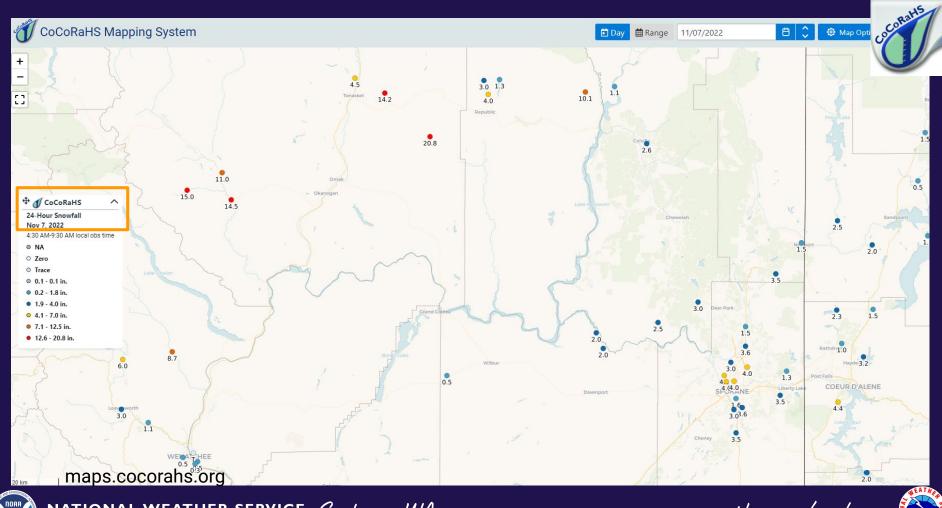
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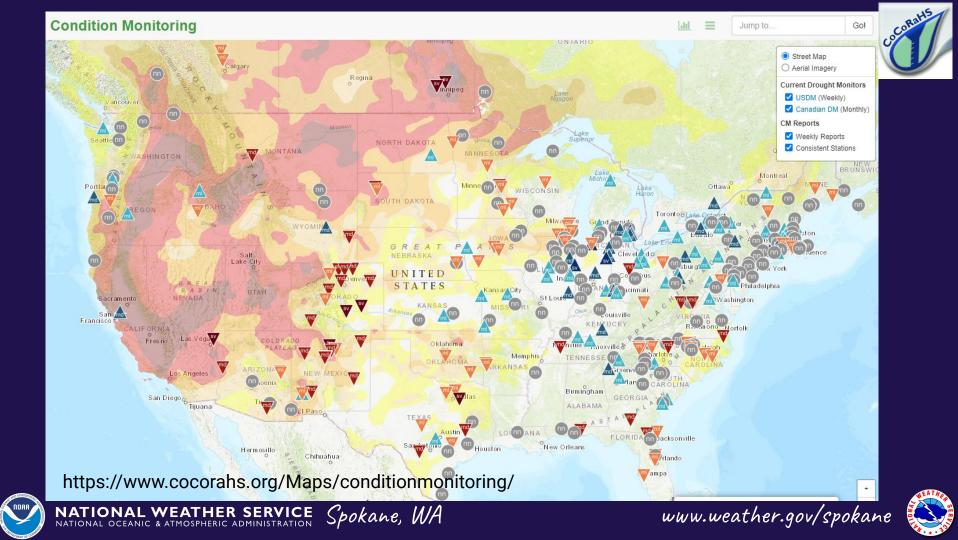






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# The Catch



NOLAN DOESKEN'S MONTHLY COCORAHS E-MAIL MESSAGE

CoCoRaHS -- New (Water) Year Resolution - 18,000 Daily Reports

Fort Collins, Colorado -- September 27, 2022

Early autumn greetings to all. We continue to see a hefty number of new sign ups, and this coming Thursday we are on track to cross four million daily reports since January 1. Today we saw a large influx of new volunteers in Alaska (two, actually, but for Alaska that's a big day). Close to two dozen new volunteers signed up recently in Vermont. Texas continues to add new rain gaugers -- many recruited through the Texas Master Naturalist organization. The National Weather Service is often listed as the referral source for many of our volunteers, but in recent weeks, "friends, family and co-workers" seem to dominate. Regardless of where or how you found out about CoCoRaHS, we're glad you did, and we're glad you're here with us. YOUR NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE SPOKANE QUARTERLY REPORT

## The Weather Watcher

of the Inland Northwest

www.weather.gov/Spokane



You B f

VOL XXVII.

SEPTEMBER

### Arrival of the Fire and Smoke Season

The wildfire season may have had a slow start this year, but it ramped up quickly by August after the heat, lightning, and dry, breezy winds. So far, there have been at least 14 wildfires across the Inland NW with around 50,000 acres burned across eastern Washington and north Idaho. Initially the grasses and rangeland were the first to see the fires. Now that the timber at the higher elevations have dried out, wildfires have developed there as well. The number of local and regional wildfires have brought waves of smoke and degraded <u>air quality</u> across the Inland NW.  $\bigotimes$ 

Summer in Review
Avg First Freeze & Snow
Drought Monitor
Be Prepared!
Training

2

3

4

4

#### Editor's Notes

Days are getting shorter and the summer heat will soon be a thing of the past. Its's time to enjoy the changing foliage of fall and cool crisp days. Yet it won't be long before colder weather grips the region with freezing temperatures, ice and snow. It's time to prepare your household and vehicle for the changing seasons. September is National Preparedness month. The Autumn Equinox arrives on Thursday, September 22nd at 6:30 am PDT. This marks the equal time between day and night. After this date, expect shorter day hours and longer nights. The upcoming full moons include: Harvest

#### Significant Fire Outlook—September and October

Above normal fire potential remains through September as dry conditions prevail with rounds of breezy winds. Wetter and cooler conditions should limit significant fire potential by October.

<figure>

he NWS Climate Prediction Center's three month outlook for September thru November 2022



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# **Emails & Phone Numbers**



It's important to keep your contact information current. You may receive notifications on:

- Upcoming WIDESPREAD Severe Weather or Winter Storm events.
- Requests for SWE reports
- Training updates





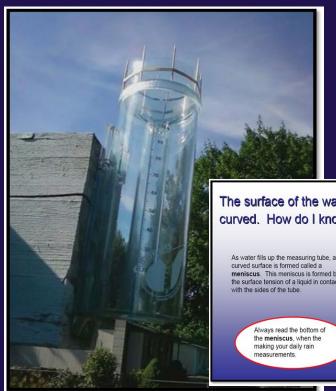




# **Interested in CoCoRaHS?** How to Start!

## Five easy steps

- Sign-up at on the CoCoRaHS web site www.cocorahs.org
- 2. Obtain a 4" plastic rain gauge
- 3. View the online "training slide show"
- Set up the gauge in a "good" location in 4. your yard - away from trees
- 5. Start observing precipitation and report online daily



The surface of the water in the gauge looks curved. How do I know where to read?









NWS Spokane appreciates the many snow reports each year!

Yes, It can be challenging! Before the snow flies, make sure you remove the inner tube and funnel.

## MEASURING SNOW





 Snowfall measurement is typically more difficult than rainfall
 Snowfall measurement takes a little more time

Accurate and timely snowfall measurements can be <u>extremely</u> important to your local National Weather Service office, public works departments, media outlets, climatologists, and other scientists.



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## **Setting up for Measuring Snow**











## **Snow Tools**

## **Snow Board**

**Snow Swatter** 



### • 4" Diameter CoCoRaHS Rain Gauge • Outer Cylinder for winter weather



### Ruler or yardstick







## **Snow Measurements - 4 part observation**



1. The depth of new snow (new snowfall) 2. Liquid water equivalent of new snow (either in the gauge or on the snowboard) 3. The total depth of new snow and old snow and ice at observation time 4. Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) of total snow on the ground (optional)









# **Snow Measurements - 4 part observation**



1. The depth of new snow (new snowfall) 2. Liquid water equivalent of new snow (either in the gauge or on the snowboard) 3. The total depth of new snow and old snow and ice at observation time 4. Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) of total snow on the ground (optional)









## How to Measure New Snow Depth













# **Snow Measurements - Depth of new Snowfall**

- Snowfall is the accumulation of new snow (and ice) in the past 24 hours prior to melting or settling.
  - Use a ruler and measure on the snow board or a level spot in your yard. Do not use a ruler in your gauge to measure snowfall.
  - You can measure snowfall soon as it has stops snowing, it does not need to be at the observation time.
  - Report snowfall to the nearest tenth of an inch.



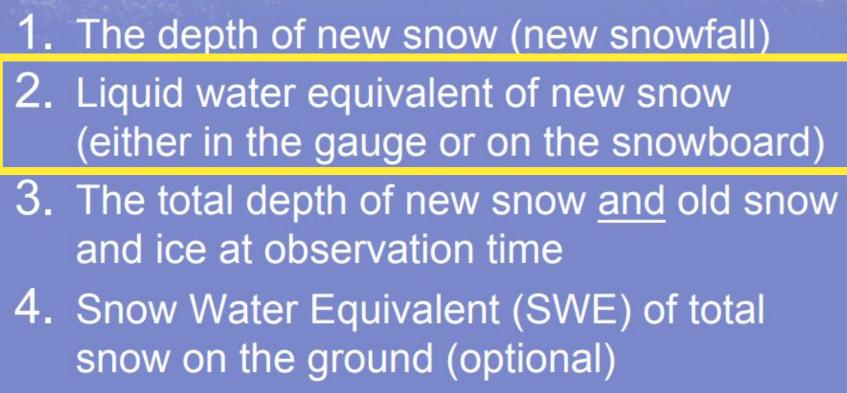




	Precipitation Report Form Submit Data	CoCoRatta
	Station Number : CO-LR-610	U
	Station Name : Fort Collins 3.5 SW	
	* Denotes Required Field	
	11/9/2011 🛨 *Observation Date 2	
	7:00 AM + *Observation Time	
	*Rain and Melted Snow to the nearest hundredth inch that has fallen in the	he
	gauge during the past 24 hours @	
	• Yes ○No Report was taken at registered location?	
	Observation Notes: (This will be available to the public)	
	Snow began at 10 am and ended at 5:30 pm.	
	New Snowfall	
	6.5 Accumulation of new snow in inches to the nearest tenth	
Report your	0.59 Melted value from core to the nearest hundredth @	
measurement of	Total Snow and Ice on Ground at Observation Time	
new snowfall to	7.0 Depth of total snow and ice (new and old) in inches to the nearest half in	ch 🎯
the nearest tenth	0.63 Melted value from core to the nearest hundredth @	
of an inch		

## **Snow Measurements - 4 part observation**













## **Daily Precipitation When It Snows**











# Snow Measurements - Liquid Water Equivalent





- 1. Swat excess snow from gauge
- 2. Bring outer gauge inside.
- 3. Fill inner gauge with warmer water
- 4. Pour a measured amount of warm water into the tube to melt the snow.

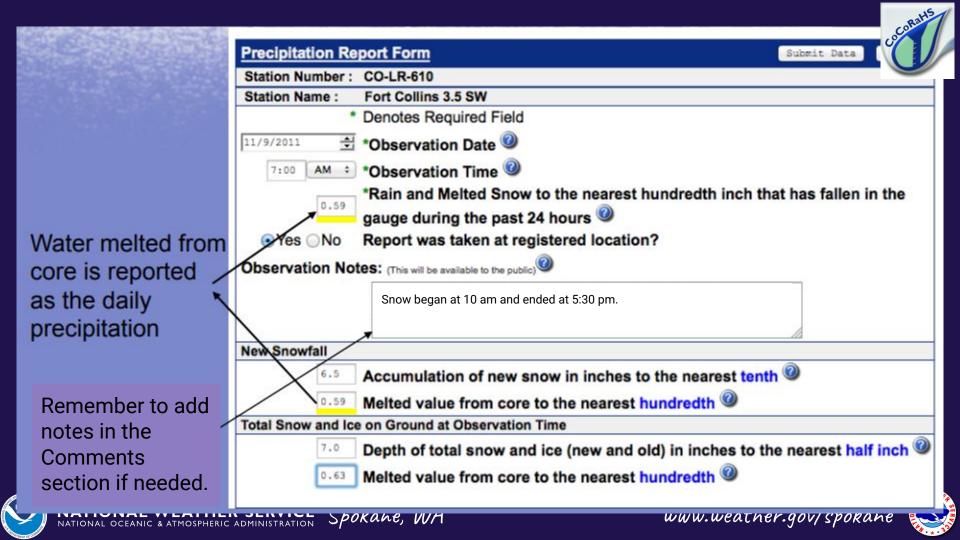
5. Once melted, pour contents of the snowmelt and warm water into the inner measuring tube. <u>6. Read the measurement, remember to</u>

subtract what you added!



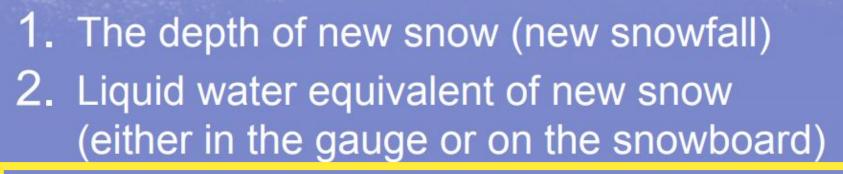
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## **Snow Measurements - 4 part observation**





3. The total depth of new snow <u>and</u> old snow and ice at observation time

4. Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) of total snow on the ground (optional)









### **Measuring Total Depth and SWE**











## **Snow Measurements - Total Depth**

- The Total Snow = Old Snow + New Snow
- The average depth of snow (including old snow and ice and new snow) that remains on the ground at observation time.
- Total depth of snow can be done in a flat portion of your yard, away from drifts or snow piles.
- Take several measurements and average them
- Report Total Snow Depth to nearest half inch

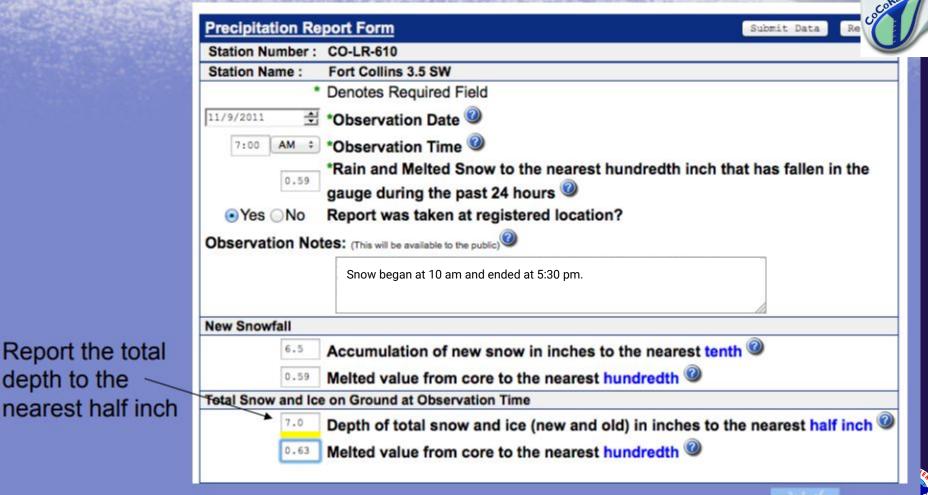


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## **Snow Measurements - 4 part observation**



 The depth of new snow (new snowfall)
 Liquid water equivalent of new snow (either in the gauge or on the snowboard)
 The total depth of new snow <u>and</u> old snow

and ice at observation time

4. Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) of total snow on the ground (optional)







## **Snow Measurements - Snow Water Equivalent**





### **Light snow events**

Once you have a core sample, melt it down with warm water and measure the liquid. Remember to subtract what you added!



### **Deeper snow events**

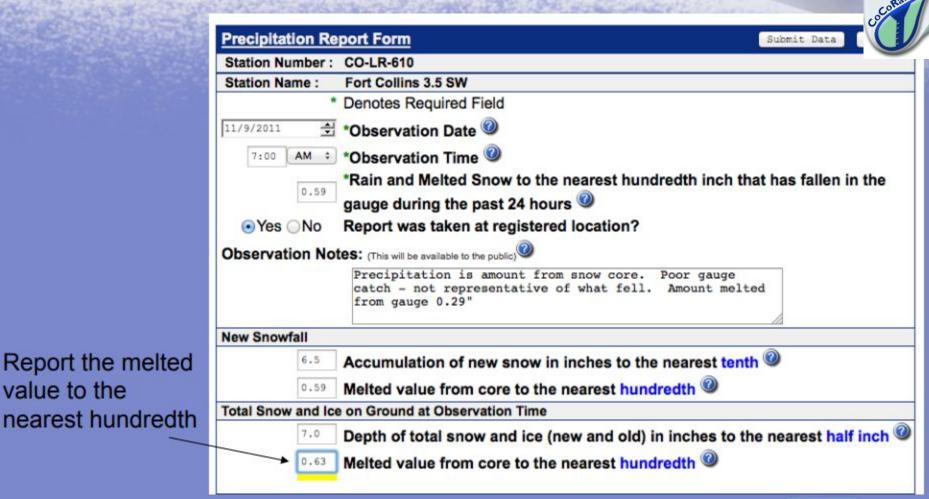
SWE is important to know how much water is in the snow pack. It is usually done weekly (SWE Mondays) or when the snowpack is deep in an area.

www.weather.gov/spokane





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## **CoCoRaHS Post It Notes**

Even if there is **No New precipitation**, please send a report. Even <u>zeros</u> are important! Windy conditions may lead to increased blowing and drifting. May need to take a core sample in a location more representative in your yard and not your gauge.

If snow melts as it lands, report a **Trace (T)** of snow for the day and add it to comments If **Heavy Snow** is falling, you can send in a Storm Report (available through the web page only)







### **CoCoRaHS Post It Notes**



What if you are **gone for a few days**? Send in a multi-day report

Freezing Rain - This is a liquid that freezes. Do not report it as snow. Meltdown what is frozen in the gage and report it as rain. Leave a note in comments section. New snowfall =0. Total Snow Depth= ice thickness.

What if you **run out of time** to finish your snow report? Put NA in the Rain and Melted snow box and leave a note in the comments box and then send in your report. You can return to the report to edit it later in the day.

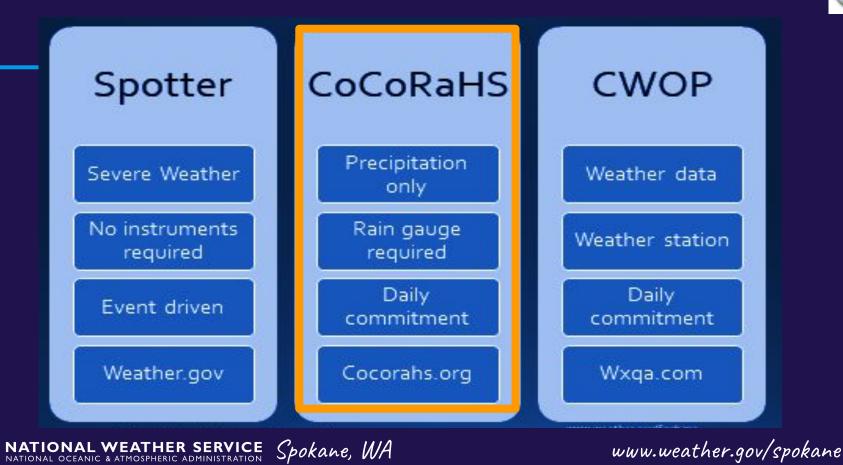


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## **Different programs - All useful to the NWS**





### **Weather Spotter**

Weather enthusiast who volunteers time to report severe or hazardous weather

- As needed basis
- No weather equipment is necessary
- Simply call, email or send a report online
- Checklist provided on weather to report

### Register: nws.spokane@noaa.gov











### Citizen Weather Observers Program CWOP





### www.wxqa.com

- Have a weather station and want to share data online
- Has a PC and Internet access
- Register Online & Receive a weather station ID
- Transmits data every 15 mins





### Citizen Weather Observers Program CWOP



#### **Citizen Weather Observer Program**

Site Contents: <u>News</u> <u>Main Page</u> <u>Data Quality</u> <u>Member Lists</u> <u>Map/Data Displays</u> <u>Ham Wx Station Info</u> <u>CW Packet Checking</u> <u>Weather Station Resources</u> <u>Computer Security and Archive</u>



Join <u>CWOP</u> or <u>CWOP-snow</u> <u>Search CWOP</u> or <u>shortform</u> Related Links: <u>CWOP info</u> <u>APRS-IS info</u> <u>findu.com info</u> <u>FAQs, Forums</u> <u>Solar Radiation</u> <u>MADIS Program</u> <u>APRSWXNET info</u> <u>APRS Servers to Use</u> NOAA mesonet display

#### What's going on here?

The Citizen Weather Observer Program (CWOP) is a public-private partnership with three goals: 1) to collect weather data contributed by citizens; 2) to make these data available for weather services and homeland security; and 3) to provide feedback to the data contributors so they have the tools to check and improve their data quality. In fact, the web address, wxqa.com, stands for weather quality assurance.

The <u>number of North American CWOP stations</u> sending data over the past several days is normally more than 7000 stations sending 50,000 to 75,000 observations every hour. The number of <u>world-wide citizen weather stations</u> sending data to CWOP is shown increasing over the past decade.

CWOP members send their weather data by internet alone or internet-wireless combination to the findU server and then every five minutes, the data are sent from the findU server to the NOAA MADIS server. The data undergo <u>quality checking</u> and then are distributed to users. There are over 800 different organizations using CWOP mesonet data. Here is a partial list:









# **Additional Training**



### Cocorahs.org

## Slideshows Notes Videos











# **Typical Winter Storm Scenario**

- Cold air in place over the Inland Northwest, especially in the valleys
- Warm Pacific Air rides over the cold air
- Precipitation begins as snow, occasionally changes to rain with possible freezing rain



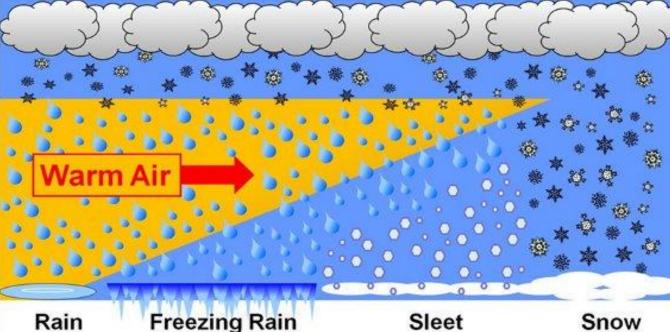






## **Vertical Temperature Profile is Critical!**





Frozen precipitation Melts and reaches the ground as rain.

Frozen precipitation melts in warm air. Rain falls and freezes on cold surfaces.

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

Snow falls through cold air and reaches the surface





# Winter Precipitation





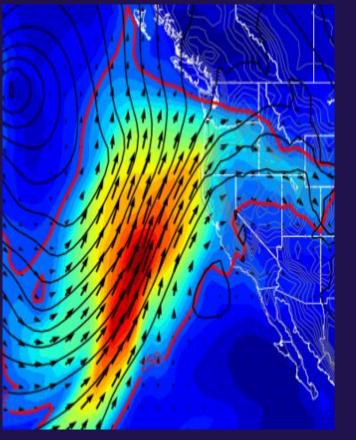




# **Atmospheric Rivers**

Plumes of atmospheric moisture

Mild & Wet Weather





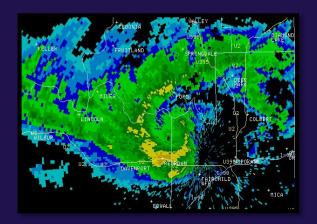






# **Upper level troughs**

- Cold air aloft weak impulses
- May not be well forecast by models
- Potential for ~1 ft of snow in a short time
- Spotter play a BIG role with reports
- Can produce snow squalls



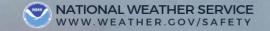






What is a **SNOW SQUALL?** 

Intense burst of snow and winds Short duration (1-3 hours) Whiteout visibility Rapidly deteriorating road conditions





#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT SNOW SQUALLS WWW.WEATHER GOV/SAFETY

#### WHAT ARE THEY?



Quick intense bursts of snow Accompanied by strong gusty winds Short-lived, typically less than 3 hours Normally occur during the day

#### WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS?

Rapidly reduced visibility Treacherous travel conditions Potential for chain-reaction accidents



#### WHAT'S A SNOW SQUALL WARNING?

Warning is usually 30-60 minutes in length Issued for small areas where snow squalls are expected Similar to a Tornado or Severe Thunderstorm Warning

#### HOW CAN YOU STAY SAFE?

Have a way to get forecasts and warnings Consider an alternate route or delaying travel Stay alert for rapidly changing road conditions Reduce speed and use low beam headlights



IOWA DOT

#### WEATHER.GOV





- Personal Safety is the Primary Objective of every observer
- Protect You and Your Family First
- Do NOT put yourself in harm's way
  - $\circ$  Don't walk or drive over obstructions as flooded roads or downed power lines
  - $\circ$  Don't put yourself under objects that have the potential to fall or be blown over
- ACES Awareness, Communication, Escape Route and Safe Zones

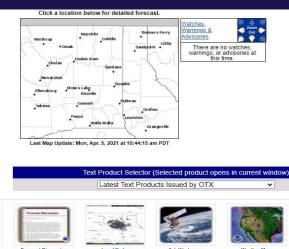


### **Stay Informed** NWS Spokane Web Page <u>www.weather.gov/Spokane</u>

Social Media

OME FOR	RECAST	PAST WEATHER	SAFETY	INFORMATION	EDUCATION	NEWS	SEARCH	ABOUT
ocal forecast by City, St" or ZIP code Inter location		vs Headlines all 2022 Weather Spotter	r & Observer Train	ning Schedule - Registe	r Here!			
Customiz Your		NS Forecas her.gov > Spokane, WA	t Office	Spokane, V	A			okane, Wi er Forecast Offic
Weather.g	OV Curr	rent Hazards Current	Conditions Rad	dar Forecasts Riv	ers and Lakes Clim	ate and Past V	Veather Local P	rograms
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nter Your City, ST P Code	or							
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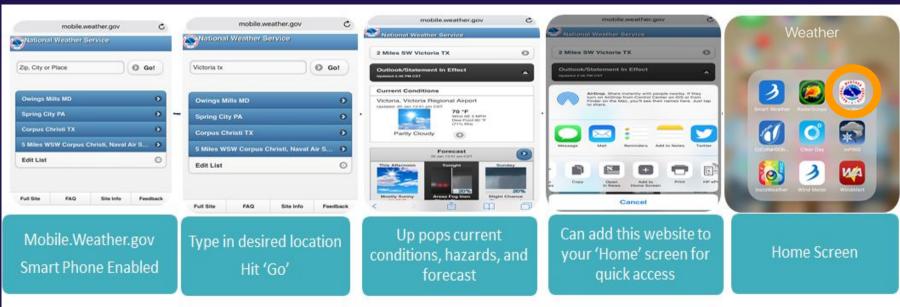
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### Stay Informed On your Smartphone







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## Staying Informed On Your Phone!



### **Weather Warnings**

- Tornado Warnings
- Flash Flooding Warnings
- Extreme Wind Warnings
- Dust Storm Warnings

• Snow Squall Warnings NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE Spokane, WA

#### Alert Categories

Extreme Weather & Water Warnings Local emergencies & Evacuations AMBER Alerts Presidential Alerts – National emergency









## **Stay Informed - Inland Nw Weather Blog**

### Inland Northwest Weather Blog

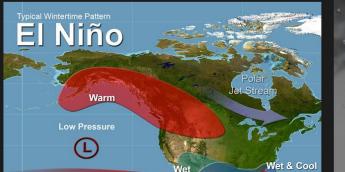
A discussion of weather and climate of the Inland Northwest

#### Sunday, October 29, 2023

El Niño and the Winter Outlook 2023-24

What will this winter bring? In a previous blog post, found here, we talked about how El Niño could impact our fall weather. Now we will take it a step further and examine the winter.

In case you haven't heard, there is a 100% chance of an El Niño this winter! This is guaranteed. And there is an 80% chance the event will be classified as a strong El Niño. Below is the typical pattern associated with an El Niño winter. Typically the polar jet stream stays well to our north and east while an active Pacific Jet Stream sends wet weather into the west coast (especially California). But as you'll see later that is certainly no guarantee.



#### **Blog Archive**

✓ 2023 (8)
✓ October (2)
El Niño and the Winter Ouitook 2023-24
Major pattern change t

week - Snow and Co
September (1)

- August (1)
- ► May (1)
- ► April (2)
- March (1)
   2022 (12)

### 2021 (17) 2020 (11) 2019 (23)

▶ 2018 (14)
▶ 2017 (11)
▶ 2016 (18)

#### 2015 (37) 2014 (38)

2013 (15)

#### https://inlandnorthwestweather.blogspot.com/

### Great Way to understand more on weather events and outlooks!









### **Stay Informed Be Prepared - Disaster Kits and Disaster Plans**



### Do you have a KIT?



Keep them in an emergency kit you can use at home or take with you in case of an evacuation.

the supplies you

an emergency

or disaster.









American Red Cross





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### **Climate Records**



After 100 reports, your site becomes a climate site!

Water Year reports are available each year

First time, CoCoRaHS stations have been incorporated into the new Climate normals. - NCEI Normals (5448 CoCoRaHS stations)

2008 Water Year	2009 Water Year	2010 Water Year	2011 Water Year
Report	Report	Report	Report
2012 Water Year	2013 Water Year	2014 Water Year	2015 Water Year
Report	Report	Report	Report
2016 Water Year	2017 Water Year	2018 Water Year	2019 Water Year
Report   Certificate	Report   Certificate	Report   Certificate	Report   Certificate
2020 Water Year	2021 Water Year	Current Water Year	
Report   Certificate	Report   Coming Soon	Report	

National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI)







# Winter Outlook 2023-24

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NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

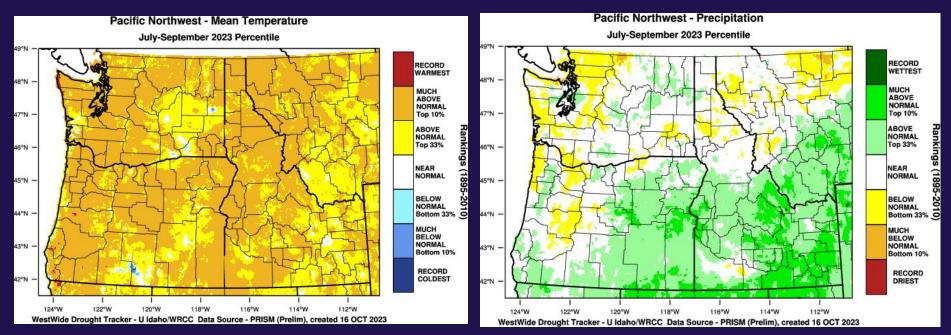


### Past 90 Days



#### <u>wrcc.dri.edu/</u>

#### It has been warmer across the Inland NW with near seasonal precipitation





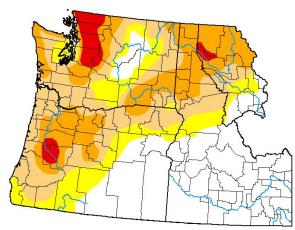


### **Drought Update** US Drought Monitor & Seasonal Outlook

### <u>www.cpc.noaa.gov</u>

U.S. Drought Monitor Pacific Northwest DEWS

October 24, 2023 (Released Thursday, Oct. 26, 2023) Valid 8 a.m. EDT



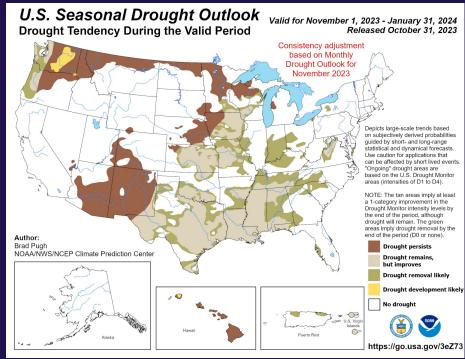


The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

#### Author:

Rocky Bilotta







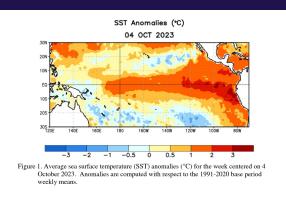


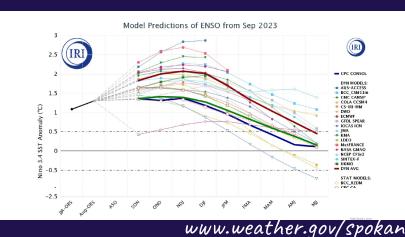
# **ENSO Status**



- El Niño is present and is anticipated to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring (with an 80% chance during March-May 2024).
- Favors at least a "strong" event with a 75-85% chance through November-January (≥ 1.5°C for the seasonal average in Niño-3.4). There is a 3 in 10 chance of a "historically strong" event that rivals 2015-16 and 1997-98 (seasonal average ≥ 2.0°C). Stronger El Niño events increase the likelihood of El Niño-related climate anomalies, but do not necessarily equate to strong impacts locally.

Spokane,







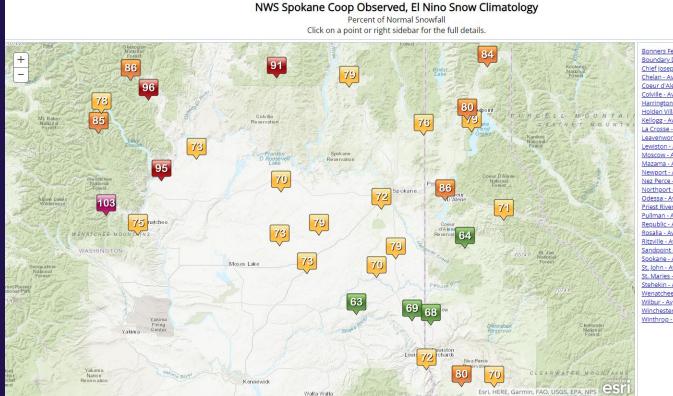
# What is El Niño? How does it affect the weather?



low pressure Polar Stream warm dry wet extended Pacific Jet Stream, amplified storm track www.weather.gov/spokane NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE Spokane, WA

# **Interactive El Niño Snow Climatology**

https://www.wrh.noaa.gov/otx/climate/coop/enso/ninaosnow/ninocoopsnowavgmap.php



Bonners Ferry - Avg. 53 in., Pct. Norm. 84% Boundary Dam - Avg. 46 in., Pct. Norm, 80% Chief Joseph Dam - Avg. 21 in., Pct. Norm. 73% Chelan - Avg. 30 in., Pct. Norm. 95% Coeur d'Alene - Avg. 44 in., Pct. Norm. 86% Colville - Avg. 37 in., Pct. Norm. 79% Harrington - Avg. 22 in., Pct. Norm. 79% Holden Village - Avg. 232 in., Pct. Norm. 85% Kellogg - Avg. 38 in., Pct. Norm. 71% La Crosse - Avg. 11 in., Pct. Norm, 63% Leavenworth - Avg. 94 in., Pct. Norm, 103% Lewiston - Avg. 11 in., Pct. Norm. 72% Moscow - Avg. 34 in., Pct. Norm. 68% Mazama - Avg. 101 in., Pct. Norm. 86% Newport - Avg. 48 in., Pct. Norm. 76% Nez Perce - Avg. 29 in., Pct. Norm. 70% Northport - Avg. 43 in., Pct. Norm. 67% Odessa - Avg. 11 in., Pct. Norm, 73% Priest River - Avg. 63 in., Pct. Norm. 79% Pullman - Avg. 25 in., Pct. Norm. 69% Republic - Avg. 46 in., Pct. Norm. 91% Rosalia - Avg. 20 in., Pct. Norm. 79% Ritzville - Avg. 14 in., Pct. Norm. 73% Sandpoint - Avg. 56 in., Pct. Norm. 80% Spokane - Avg. 34 in., Pct. Norm, 72% St. John - Avg. 14 in., Pct. Norm. 70% St. Maries - Avg. 36 in., Pct. Norm. 64% Stehekin - Avg. 101 in., Pct. Norm, 78% Wenatchee - Avg. 20 in., Pct. Norm. 75% Wilbur - Avg. 17 in., Pct. Norm, 70% Winchester - Avg. 72 in., Pct. Norm, 80% Winthrop - Avg. 66 in., Pct. Norm. 96%



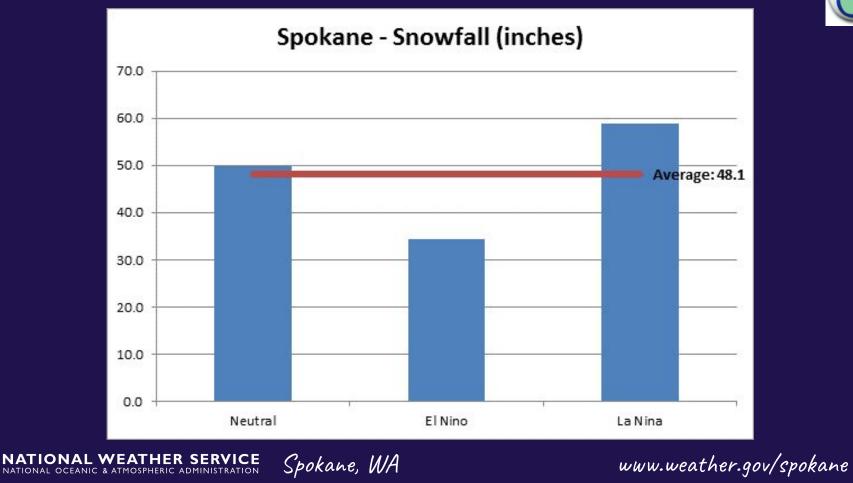
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### **Clickable Points**

NOAA



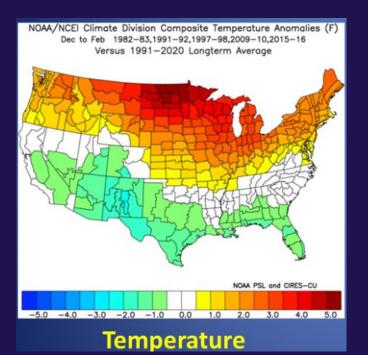




# **Strong El Niño Composites**

Based on past events: 1982-83, 1991-92, 1997-98, 2009-10, 2015-16



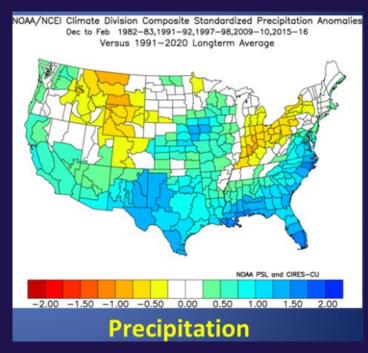


### Warmer





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Variable

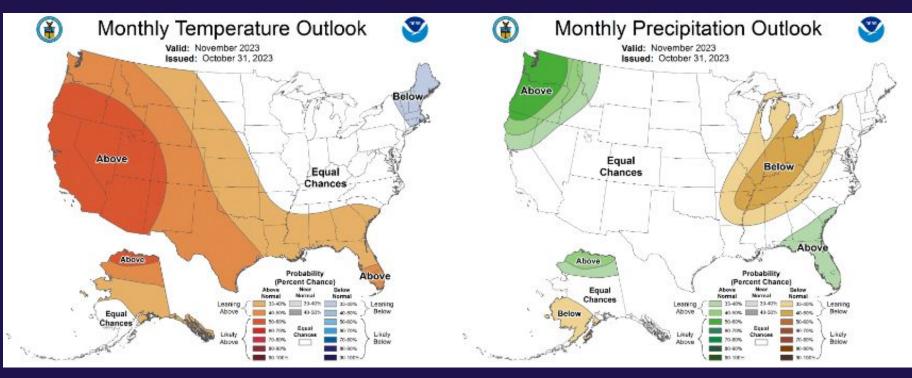


# **One Month Outlook**

#### <u>www.cpc.noaa.qov</u>



### November







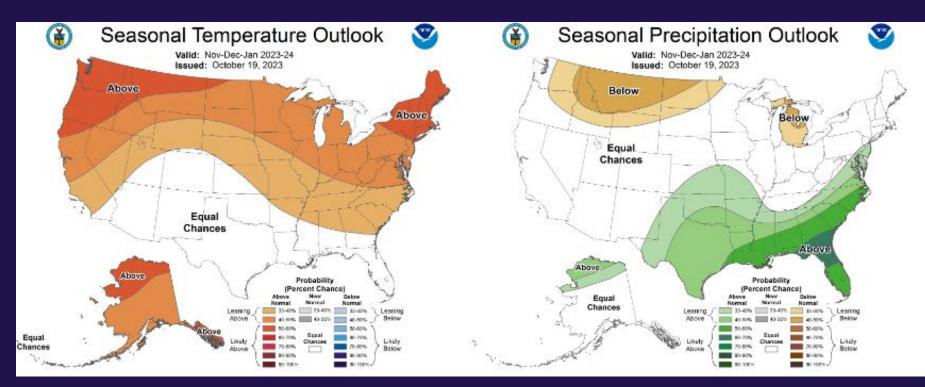


## Three Month Outlook

### November through January

#### <u>www.cpc.noaa.qov</u>











# Key Points - Winter Outlook

- Drought continues and will likely expand and persist through the winter
- Trending wet for November and then drier for the rest of winter season, yet milder overall
- Winter is coming...Anticipate storms with snow, ice, rain, and wind





### nws.spokane@noaa.gov

### **THANK YOU!**

### What's Next?

Visit cocorahs.org

- Register if you want to join
- Review training videos and slides
- Check out the latest precipitation maps

# **Any Questions?**

Unmute yourself to talk



