Being Prepared for and Reacting to Hazardous Weather in Central New York

By Scott Steiger (meteorology professor), Nicholas Rodick, and Bruno Rojas (Meteorology seniors/LESPaRC forecast leaders)

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Current Conditions: websites

New York Mesonet (webcams): <u>http://nysmesonet.org/mesonow#network=nysm&stid=oswe</u>

SUNY Oswego Chermack tower (visibility): <u>http://www.oswego.edu/met_class/tower/index.html</u>

Radar, satellite, and more: <u>http://weather.rap.ucar.edu/</u>

Weather apps: RadarScope, LiveDoppler9

Accurate Weather Forecasts

National Weather Service (Buffalo/Binghamton): https://www.weather.gov/buf/, https://www.weather.gov/bgm/

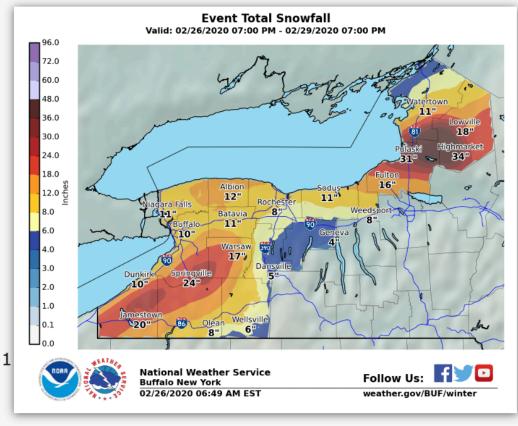
-Advisories, snowfall maps, Winter weather link

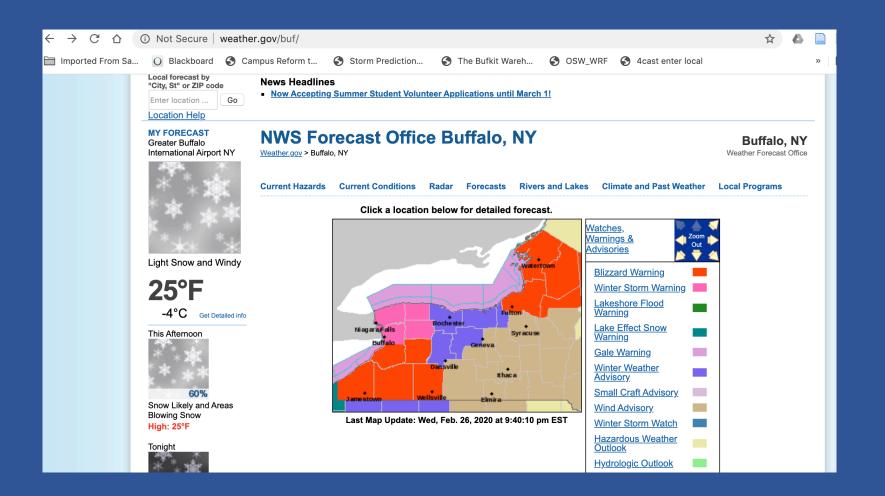
Social media: @NWSBuffalo, @SteigerScott

Interpreting Weather Observations and Forecasts

How to interpret 30%?: it will snow on 30% of days like what is predicted tomorrow

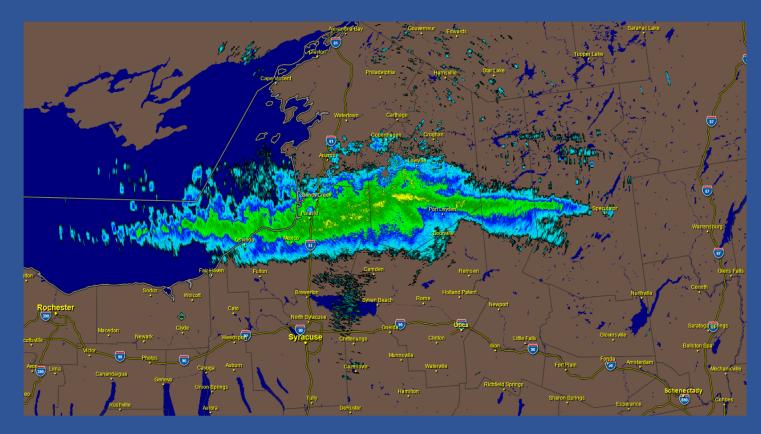
What is freezing rain? Sleet? Heavy snow?





How would you interpret these advisories??? Compare with the snow forecast on the previous slide.

Lake-effect Snow (LES, our main weather hazard): Single-banded storms (on Radar)

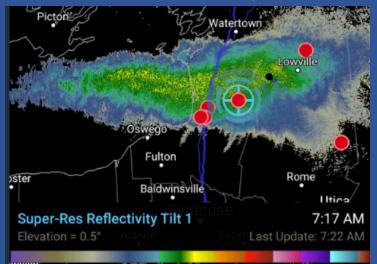


LLAP (long lakeaxis-parallel) band east of Lake Ontario in Feb. 2013. Image from syracuse.com

Lake-Effect Using Radar and Surface Observations

- When tracking lake-effect, radar is critical to understanding the current situation. The radar will show dBZ (decibel relative to Z) values.
- "Reflectivity" is the amount of transmitted power returned to the radar receiver after hitting precipitation.
- The challenging thing with lake-effect is the band(s) don't extend high above the ground and sometimes the radar beam doesn't hit the main part of the lake-effect band. As a result, even what appears as low reflectivity values can produce heavy snow. This is why using <u>web</u> <u>cams and surface observations</u> are also critical in combination with radar to see what is truly happening.

Lake-Effect Using Radar and Surface Observations



Launching a weather balloon in a LES band

Scott Steiger's Twitter-Winter of 18/19

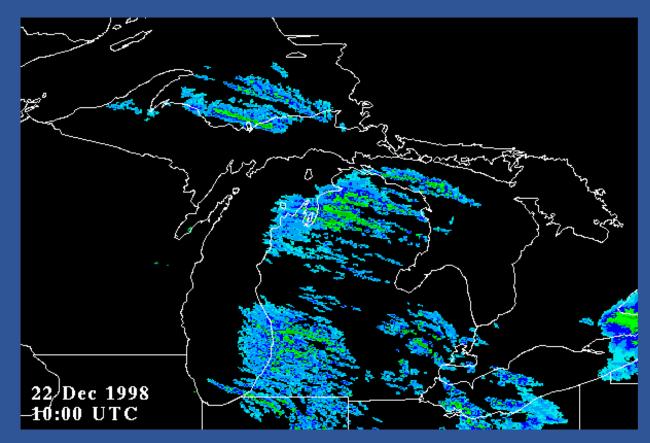
can *generall*y be assumed: dBZ Values Snowfall Rate 0-10 dBZ (Light Blue on most Flurries (<0.1 in/hr)

When the radar beam doesn't overshoot the lake-effect band, the following snowfall rates

radar images)	
11-20 dBZ (Darker Blue)	Light-Moderate Snow (0.1-1 in/hr)
21-35 dBZ (Green)	Moderate-Heavy (1.1-2 in/hr)
36+ dBZ (Yellow)	Heavy (2 in/hr or greater)

Snowfall Rate	Expected Visibility		
Flurries (<0.1 in/hr)	3.1-5 Miles		
Light-Moderate Snow (0.1- 1 in/hr)	0.76-3 Miles		
Moderate-Heavy (1.1-2 in/hr)	0.26-0.75 Mile		
Heavy (2 in/hr or greater)	<0.25 Mile		

Lake-effect Snow: multi-bands



Lighter snows, wider area covered

> Lake-effect snow east of Lakes Michigan and Superior on Dec. 22, 1998. Image from UWYO.

Lake-effect Snow (LES) Climatology

- LES often occurs during the late fall and winter months
 - Peak season for Lake Ontario typically December-January
- All of the Great Lakes produce LES
 - Upstream connections occasionally enhance Lake Ontario LES
- Similar to the lake-effect process, sea-effect snow occurs in other regions of the world
 - Atlantic Canada
 - Sea of Japan
 - Black Sea

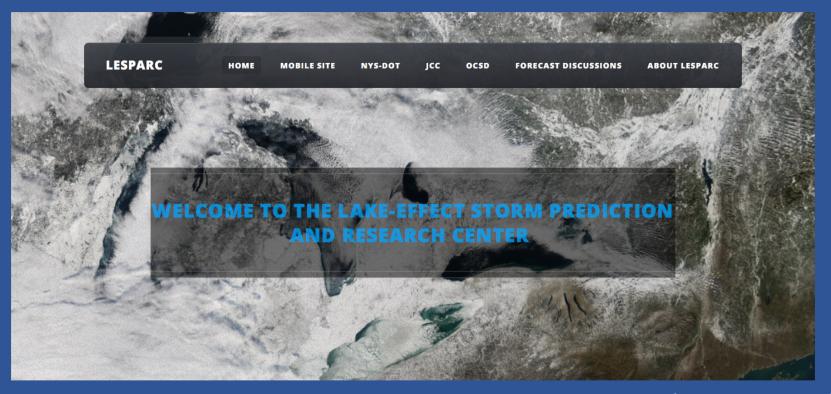
Lake-effect Research at SUNY Oswego

- Several studies related to lake-effect processes have been conducted using data collected during the OWLeS (Ontario Winter Lake-effect Systems) Project (NSF, \$4M).
 - Misovortices
 - Lightning
 - DOW and Wyoming King Air data correlation



(OWLeS Field Catalog)

- The Lake-effect Storm Prediction and Research Center (LESPaRC) is a SUNY Oswego student-run organization (overseen by Scott Steiger) that forecasts for Central and Northern NY during the winter season of November to April.
- Forecasters are assigned one day of the week to produce forecasts, twice on that day (4x a day during Active Mode)
- Forecasts are delivered to the NY DOT and a number of school districts
- Co-Forecast Leaders write forecast discussions prior to significant events
- LESPaRC is a 24/7 operation



(SUNY Oswego LESPaRC website)

LESPaRC: sample products

Time of Update: 12:00 AM on December 21st Time of Next Update: 12:00 PM on December 21st

*							
I-81 @ Adams							
Time	Weather Conditions	Snowfall Rates	Temperature	Wind	Wind Chill	Visibility	
12:00 AM	Mostly Cloudy	None	24°	SW 10-15 mph	11-14°	10 Miles	
1:00 AM	Mostly Cloudy	None	23°	SW 10-15 mph	10-13°	10 Miles	
2:00 AM	Cloudy	None	23°	W 10-15 mph	10-13°	10 Miles	
3:00 AM	Snow Showers	Trace-0.1 in/hr	22°	W 10-15 mph	9-12°	3-5 Miles	
4:00 AM	Snow Showers	Trace-0.1 in/hr	22°	W 10-15 mph	9-12°	3-5 Miles	
5:00 AM	Snow	0.25-0.5 in/hr	23°	W 10-15 mph	10-13°	0.5-1 Miles	
6:00 AM	Heavy Snow	1-2 in/hr	23°	W 10-15 mph	10-13°	<.25 Miles	
7:00 AM	Heavy Snow	2-3 in/hr	24°	W 10-15 mph	11-14°	<.25 Miles	
8:00 AM	Heavy Snow	1-2 in/hr	24°	W 10-15 mph	11-14°	<.25 Miles	
9:00 AM	Snow	0.5-1 in/hr	25°	W 10-15 mph	12-15°	0.25-0.5 Miles	
10:00 AM	Snow	0.25-0.5 in/hr	26°	W 10-15 mph	13-16°	0.5-1 Miles	
11:00 AM	Snow Showers	0.1-0.25 in/hr	27°	W 10-15 mph	15-18°	1-3 Miles	
Noon	Sctd. Snow Showers	Tr-0.1 in/hr	28°	W 10-15 mph	16-19°	3-5 Miles	
1:00 PM	Sctd. Snow Showers	Tr-0.1 in/hr	29°	NW 10-15 mph	17-20°	3-5 Miles	
2:00 PM	Sctd. Snow Showers	Tr-0.1 in/hr	30°	NW 10-15 mph	18-21°	3-5 Miles	
3:00 PM	Sctd. Snow Showers	Tr-0.1 in/hr	30°	NW 10-15 mph	18-21°	3-5 Miles	

(SUNY Oswego LESPaRC website)

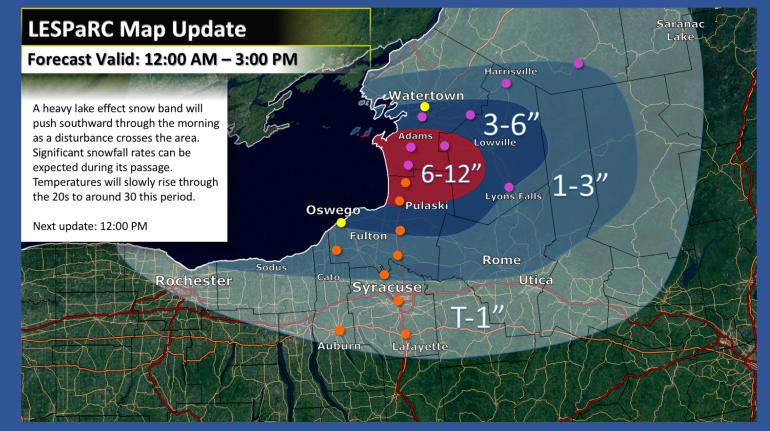
Meteorologist on Call: Matthew Seymour Email: mseymour@oswego.edu

Alerts: Winter Weather Advisory in effect until 4pm

Forecast Discussion: A band of lake-effect snow is projected to gradually move southward through this period. Within the core of the snow band, snowfall rates of 2-3 in/hr are possible, making for very low visibility. Gusty winds of 10-20mph may cause some areas of blowing and drifting. Temperatures will slowly rise through the 20s.

Level of Confidence: High

(SUNY Oswego LESPaRC website)



(SUNY Oswego LESPaRC website)

Suggestions and Questions?

- Please consider multiple sources when making a decision based on weather forecasts
- Campus Preparation and Response to Hazardous Weather Task force?