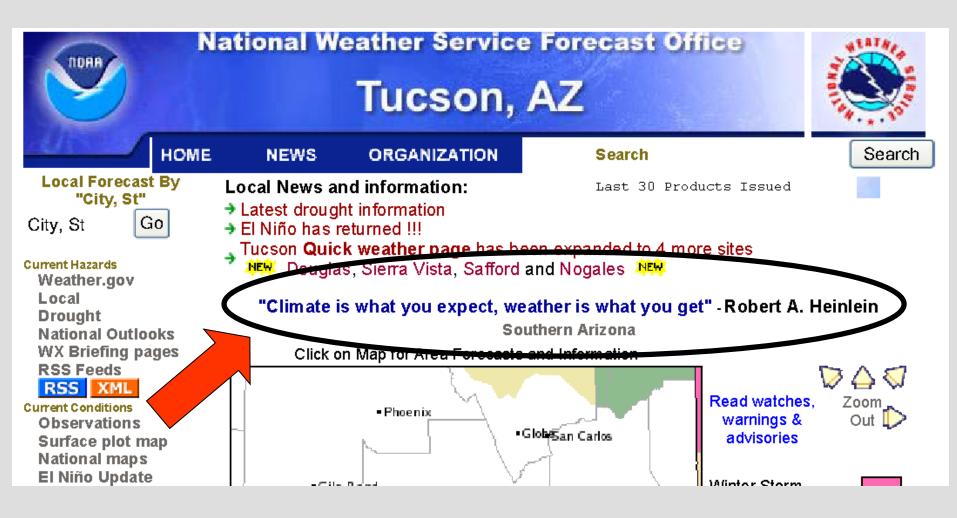
Weather vs. Climate



Tucson NWS homepage: www.nws.noaa.gov/twc/



Definition of Weather

<u>Weather</u>: Condition of the atmosphere at a particular time and place.

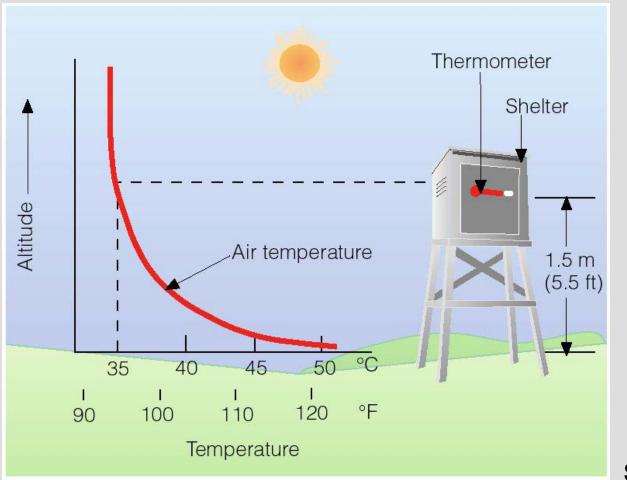
Comprised of:

Definition of Weather

<u>Weather</u>: Condition of the atmosphere at a particular time and place.

Comprised of:

Air temperature: Degree of hotness or coldness Air pressure: Force of the air above Humidity: Amount of water vapor in the air Sky conditions: Clouds, water droplets (liquid) or ice crystals (solid) above the surface; but also report haze, smoke, dust, etc. Precipitation: Water that falls clouds and reaches ground Visibility: Farthest distance one can see. Wind: Horizontal movement of air



COTTON REGION SHELTER

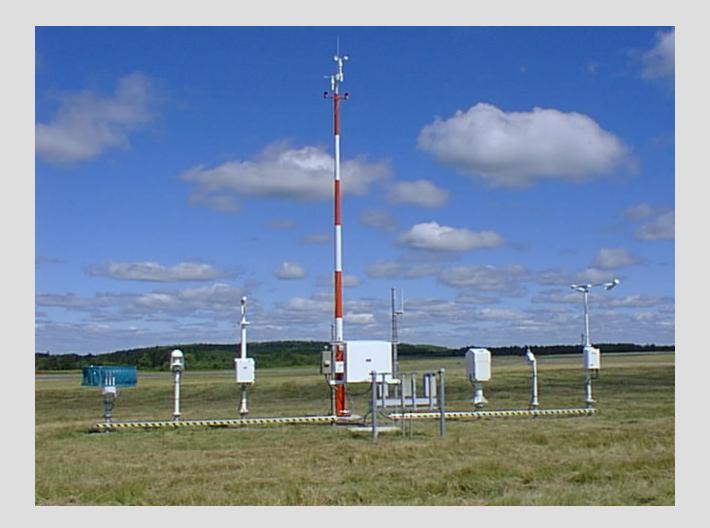


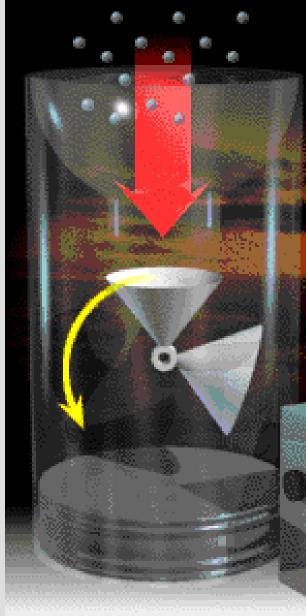






Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS)



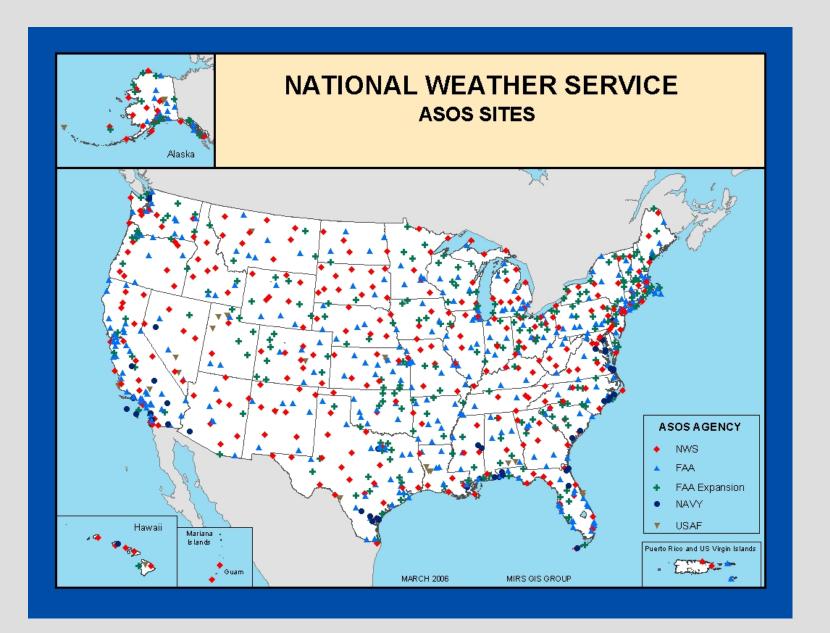


When .01 inches of rain falls into first bucket ...

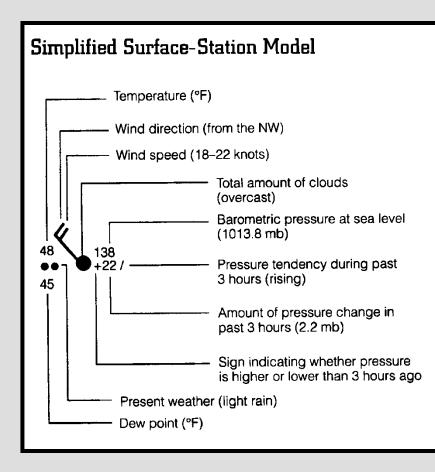
... it tips due to weight of water and empties into the cylinder.

A second bucket moves into place to collect water and the process is repeated.

The number of tips is recorded electronically.



Surface Station Model (U.S.)



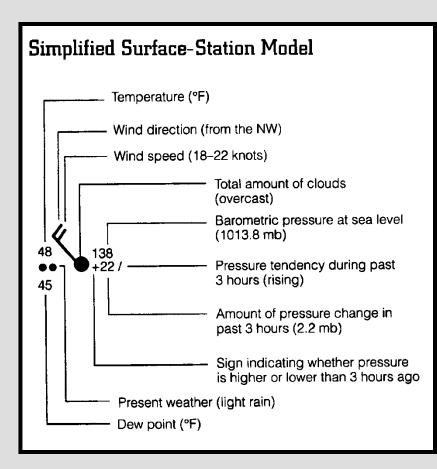
Notes: Temperature and Wind

Stations outside U.S. use degrees Celsius for temperature

Wind barb direction reverses in southern hemisphere.

Surface observations typically reported *every three to six hours* in U.S. at designated observing sites with a three letter identifier (e.g. NWS offices, airports).

Surface Station Model (U.S.)



Notes: Pressure

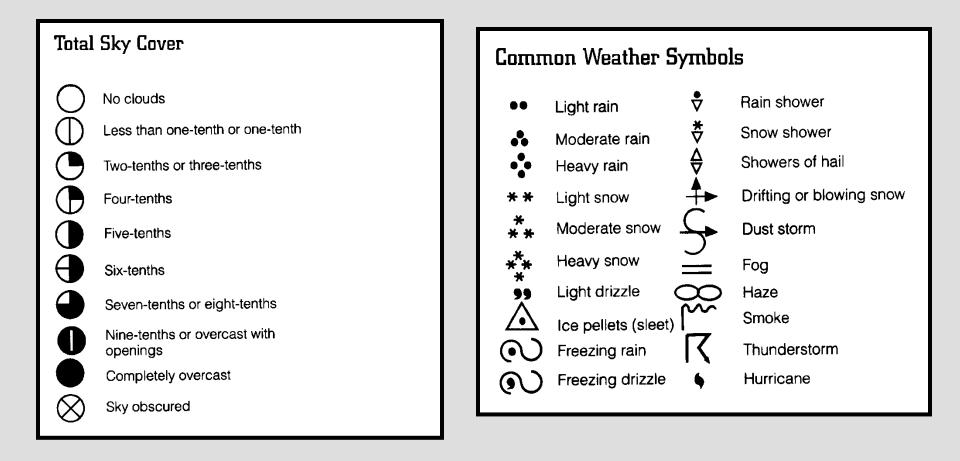
Leading 10 or 9 is <u>not</u> plotted for surface pressure

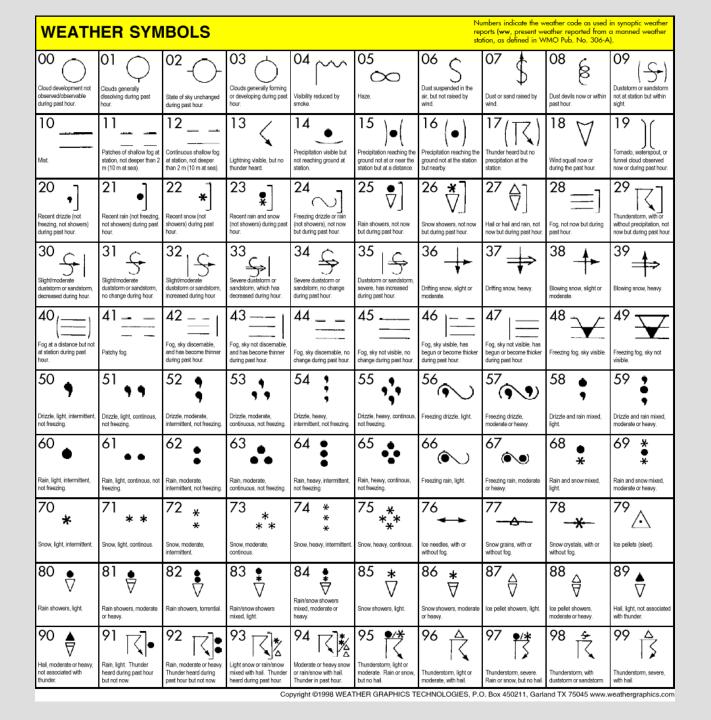
Greater than 500 = 950 to 999 mb

Less than 500 = 1000 to 1050 mb

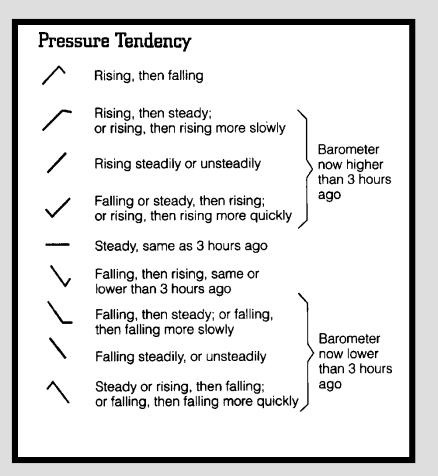
988 → 998.8 mb 200 → 1020.0 mb

Sky Cover, Weather Symbols on a Surface Station Model





Surface Pressure Tendency



Wind Speed

Wind Entries			
	Miles (statute) per hour	Knots	Kilometers per Hour
\bigcirc	Calm	Calm	Calm
	12	12	1-3
<u> </u>	3-8	37	4–13
\	914	8–12	14–19
	15–20	13–17	20-32
<i>W</i>	21–25	18–22	33-40
μ	26-31	2327	4150
Ш	32–37	28-32	5160
////	38–43	33–37	6169
////	44–49	3842	70–79
////	5054	43-47	80-87
	55-60	48-52	88-96
<u> </u>	61–66	53-57	97–106
L	6771	58-62	107–114
	7277	63-67	115124
11	78-83	68–72	125–134
111	84-89	73–77	135–143
M	119–123	103–107	144– 198

How to read:

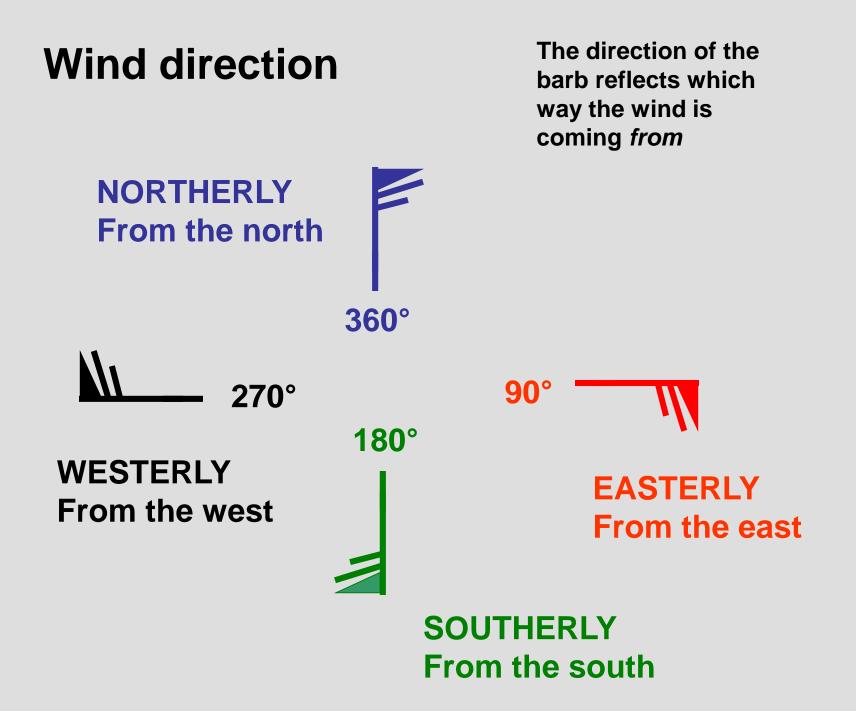
Half barb = 5 knots

Full barb = 10 knots

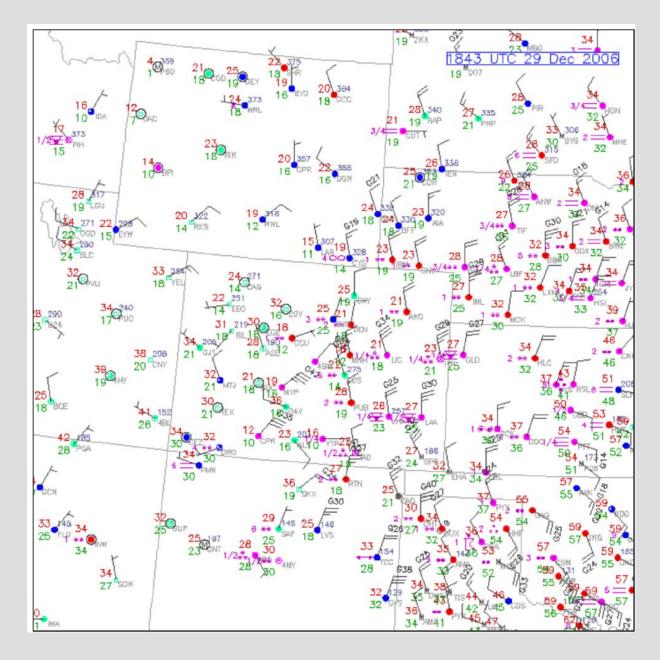
Flag = 50 knots

1 knot = 1 nautical mile per hour = 1.15 mph

= 65 knots



Eastern Colorado Snowstorm 12-29-06



(From UCAR RAP website)

What was happening in Colorado?

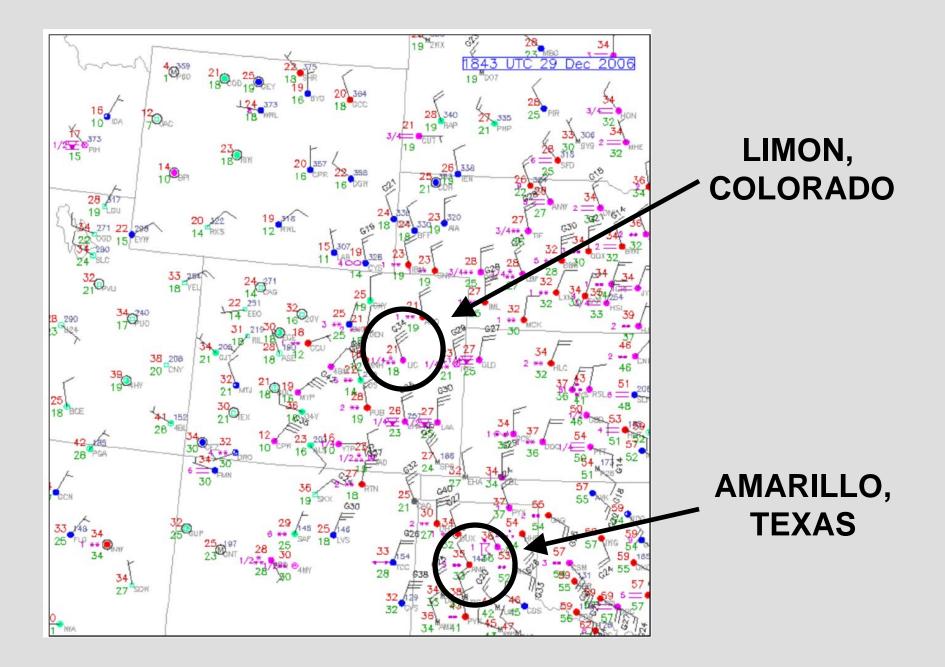


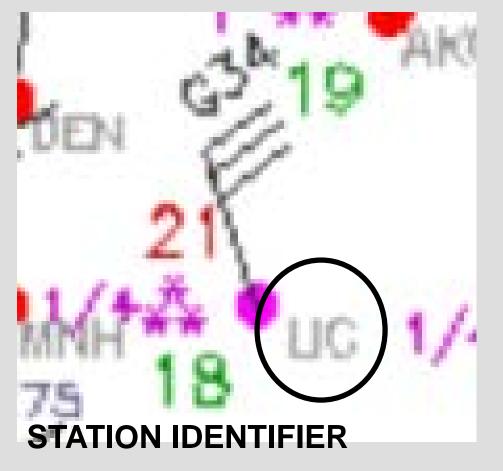




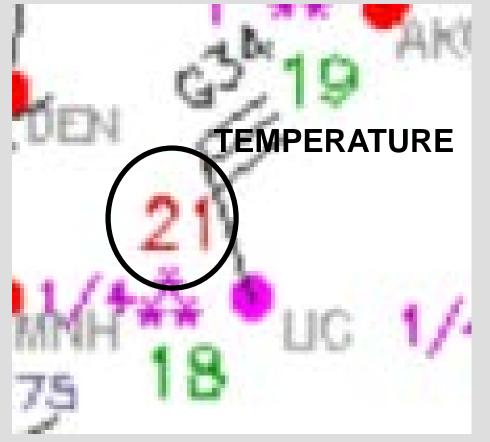


(CNN images)



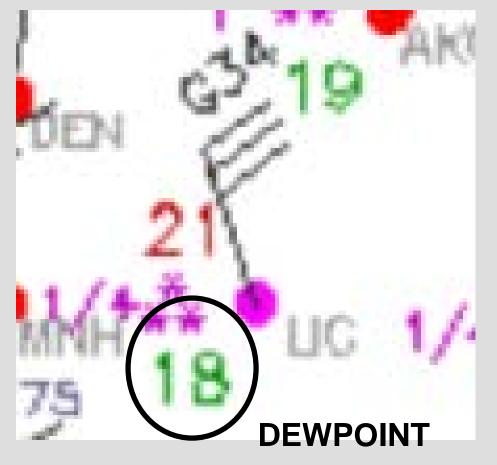


Weather conditions



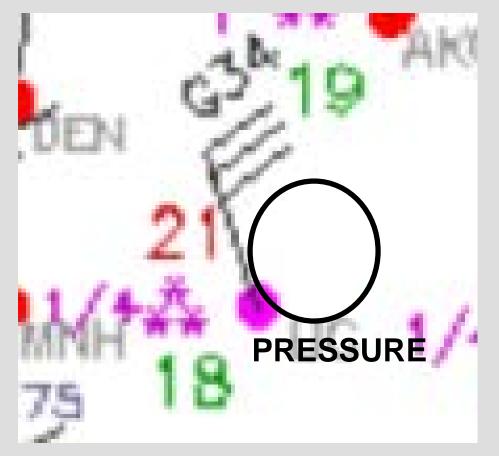
Weather conditions

Temperature: 21°F



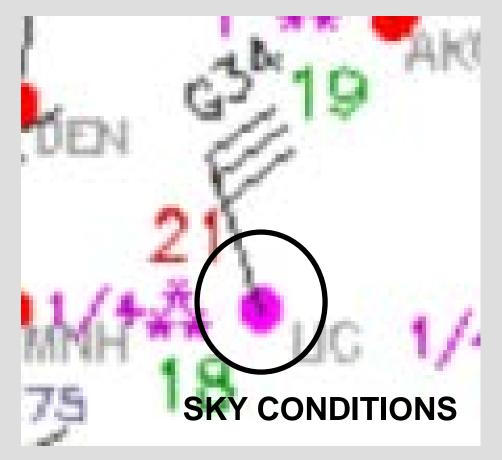
Weather conditions

Temperature: 21°F **Dewpoint**: 18°F



Weather conditions

Temperature: 21°F Dewpoint: 18°F Pressure: Not available



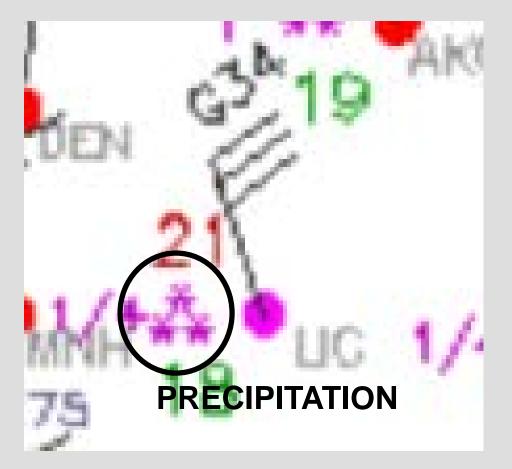
Weather conditions

Temperature: 21°F Dewpoint: 18°F Pressure: Not available Sky conditions: Overcast



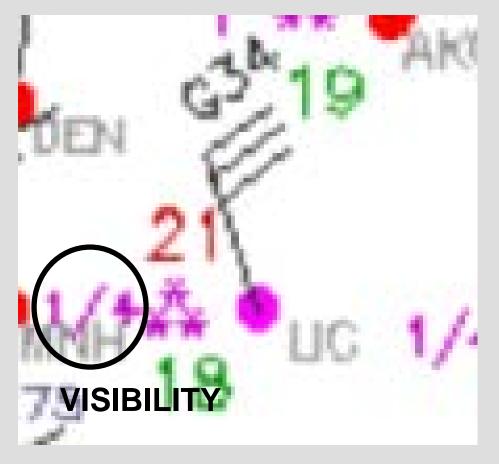
Weather conditions

Temperature: 21°F Dewpoint: 18°F Pressure: Not available Sky conditions: Overcast Wind: North-northwesterly at 30 knots, gusting to 34 knots.



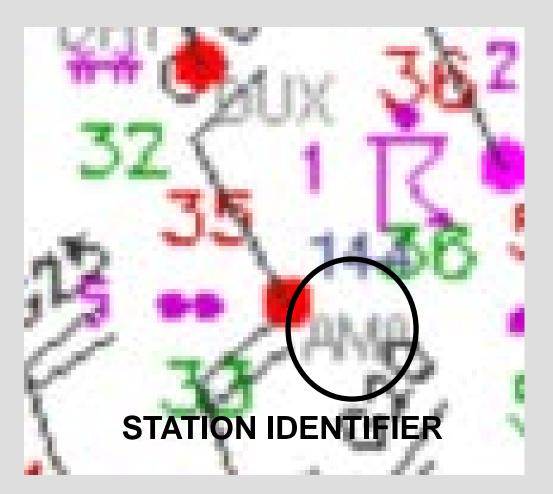
Weather conditions

Temperature: 21°F Dewpoint: 18°F Pressure: Not available Sky conditions: Overcast Wind: North-northwesterly at 30 knots, gusting to 34 knots. Precipitation: Moderate Snow

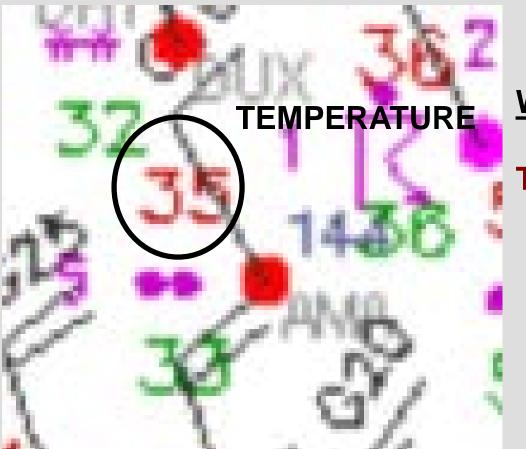


Weather conditions

Temperature: 21°F Dewpoint: 18°F Pressure: Not available Sky conditions: Overcast Wind: North-northwesterly at 30 knots Precipitation: Moderate Snow Visibility: Quarter mile

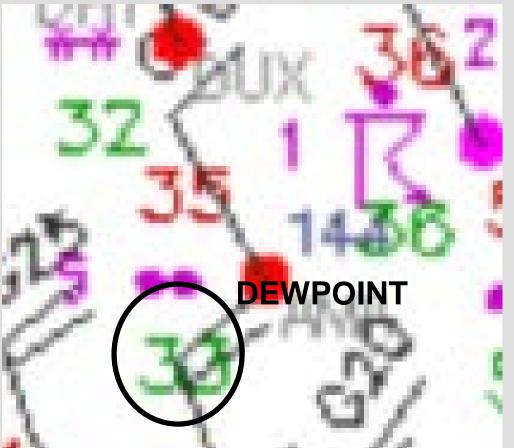


Weather conditions



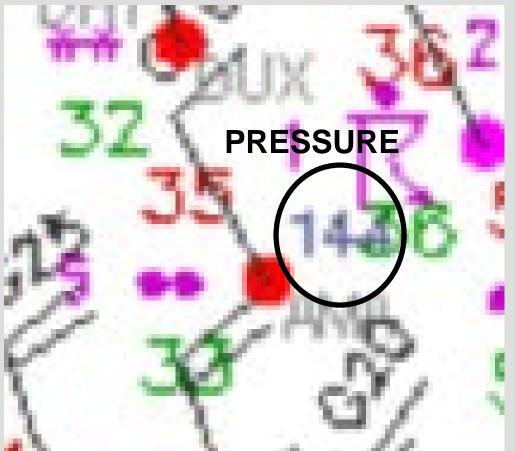
Weather conditions

Temperature: 35°F



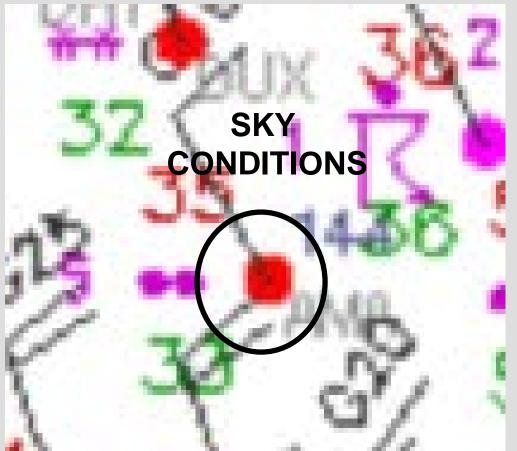
Weather conditions

Temperature: 35°F **Dewpoint**: 33°F



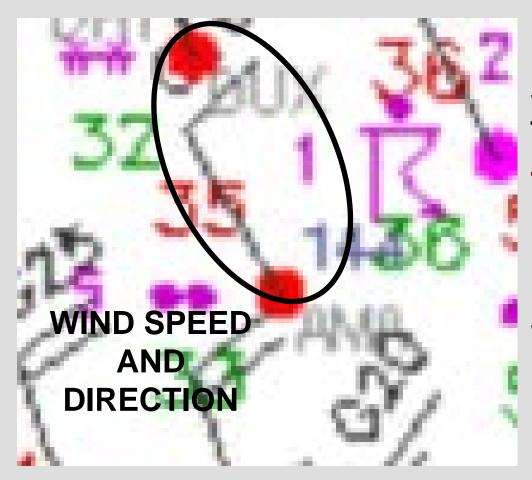
Weather conditions

Temperature: 35°F Dewpoint: 33°F Pressure: 1014.4 mb



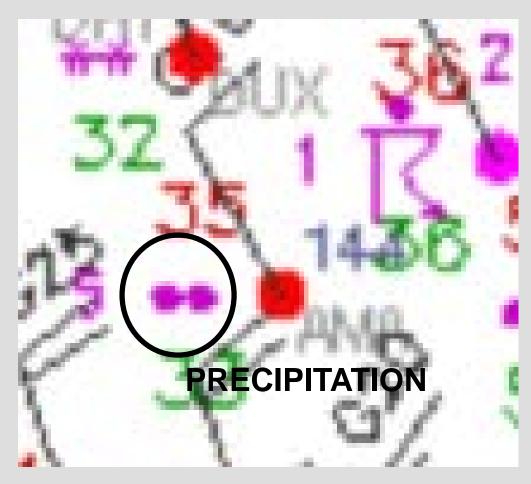
Weather conditions

Temperature: 35°F Dewpoint: 33°F Pressure: 1014.4 mb Sky conditions: Overcast



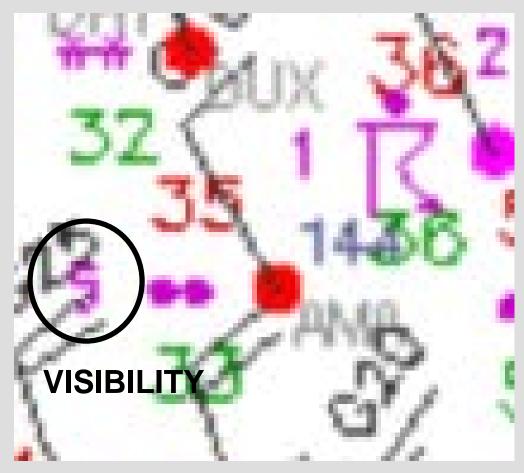
Weather conditions

Temperature: 35°F Dewpoint: 33°F Pressure: 1014.4 mb Sky conditions: Overcast Wind: Northwesterly at 10 knots



Weather conditions

Temperature: 35°F Dewpoint: 33°F Pressure: 1014.4 mb Sky conditions: Overcast Wind: Northwesterly at 10 knots Precipitation: Light rain



Weather conditions

Temperature: 35°F Dewpoint: 33°F Pressure: 1014.4 mb Sky conditions: Overcast Wind: Northwesterly at 10 knots Precipitation: Light rain Visibility: Five miles

Upper Air Measurements



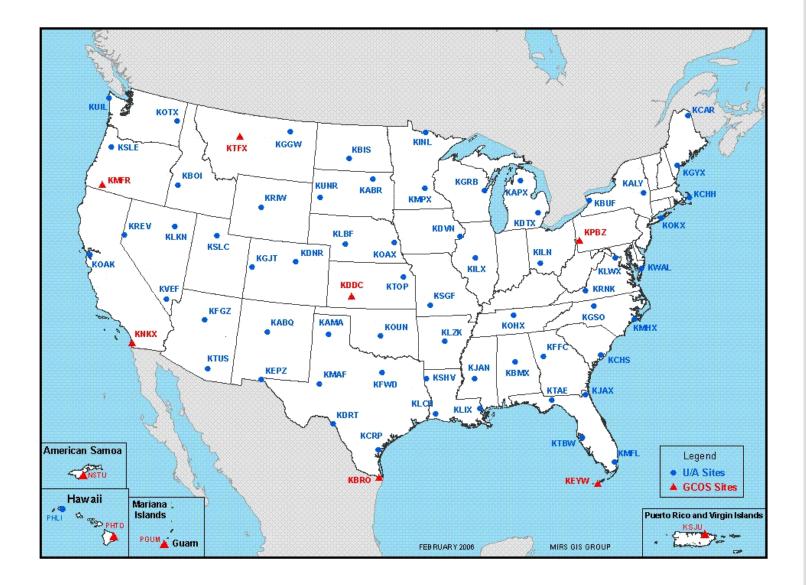


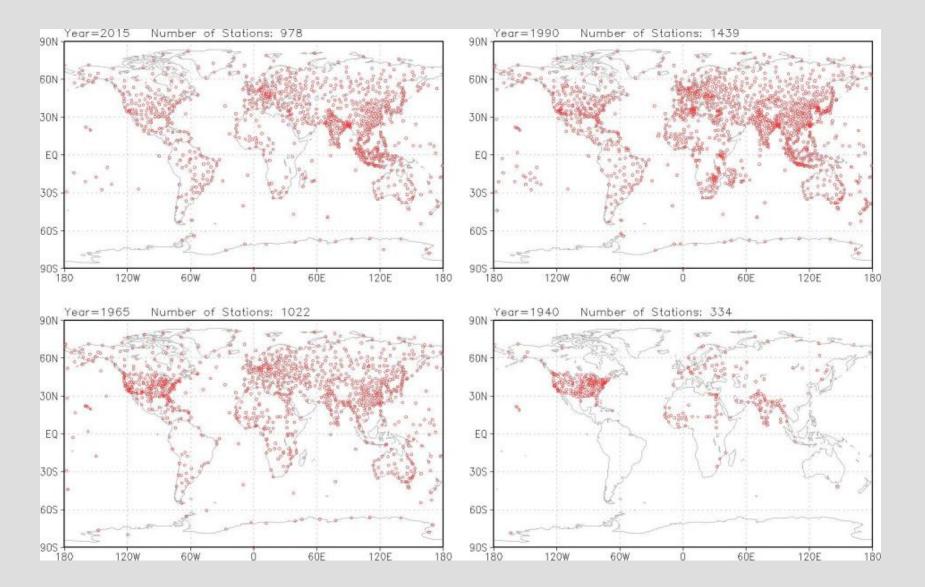
Weather balloons, or *radiosondes*, sample atmosphere up to 10 mb.

They measure:

- •Temperature
- •Moisture
- •Pressure

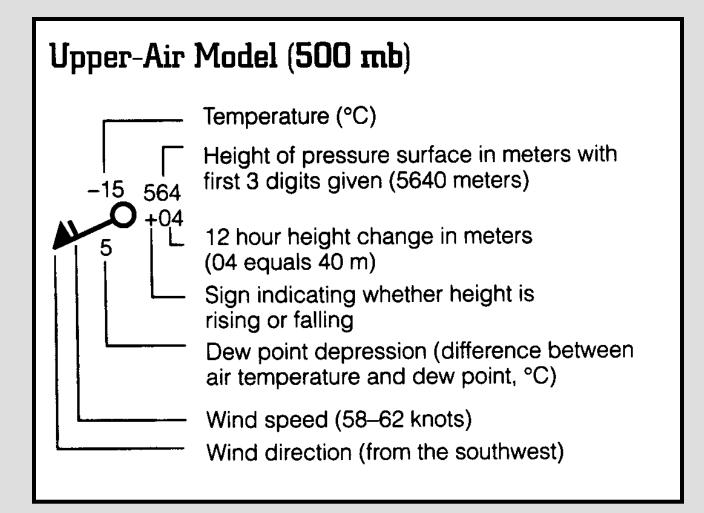
They are tracked to get winds using global positioning satellites (GPS)



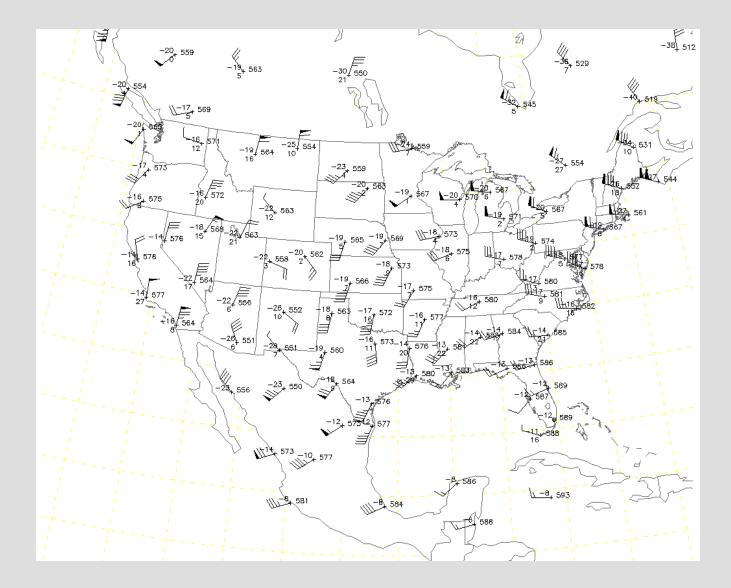


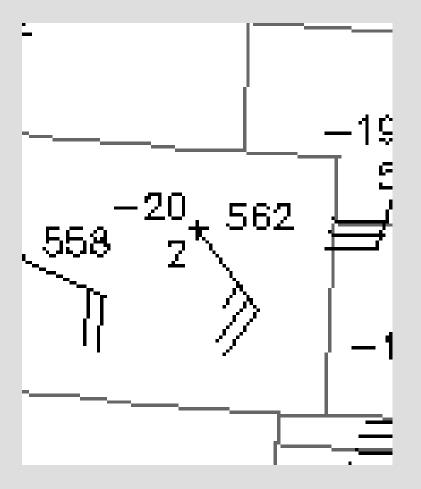
https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/data-access/weather-balloon/integrated-globalradiosonde-archive

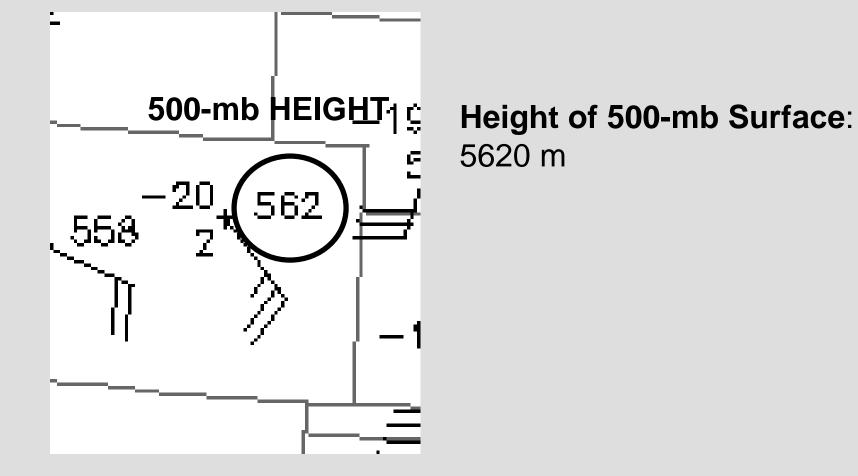
Upper Air Station Model (At specific pressure level)

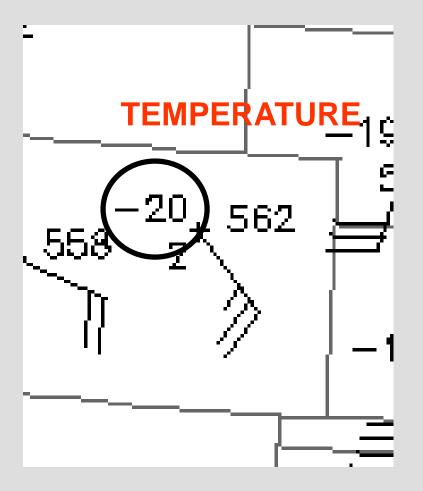


500-mb Map: 12-29-06

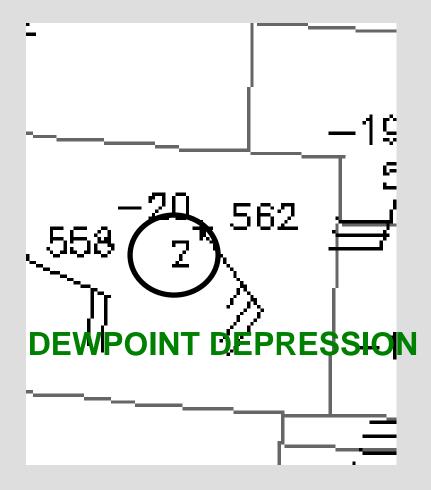




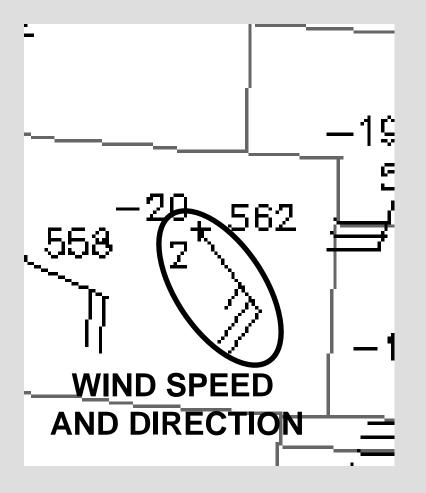




Height of 500-mb Surface: 5620 m Temperature: -20° C



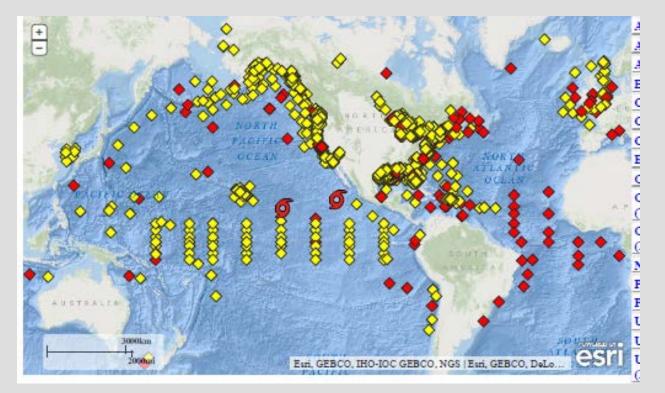
Height of 500-mb Surface: 5620 m Temperature: -20° C Dewpoint: -22° C



Height of 500-mb Surface: 5620 m Temperature: -20° C Dewpoint: -22° C Winds: Southeasterly at 25 knots

Ocean data National Buoy Data Center

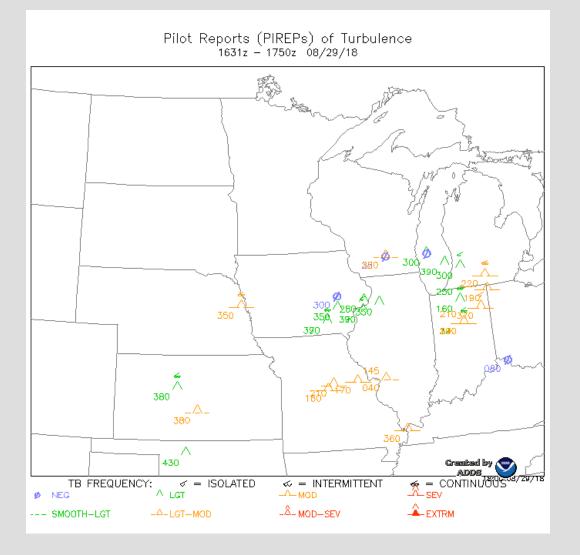




Drifting and moored ocean buoys.

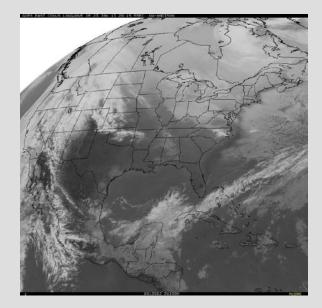
https://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/

Aircraft reports: Aviation Weather Center

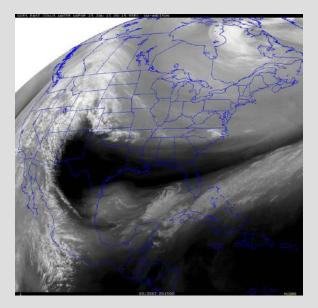


https://www.aviationweather.gov/

IR (10.7 microns)

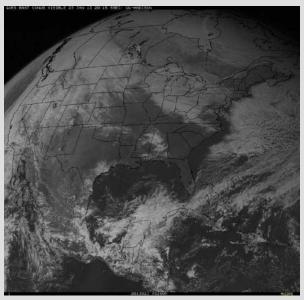


Water vapor (6.5 microns)



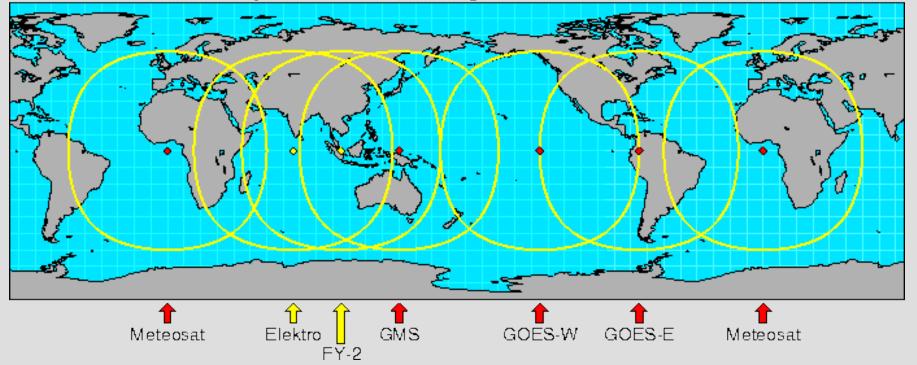
Most commonly used satellite data for daily weather forecasting

Visible (0.63 microns)



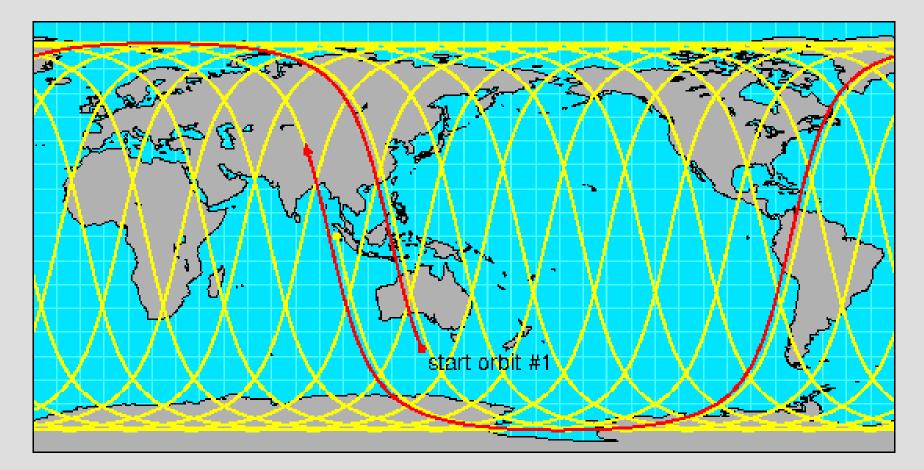
Geostationary satellite data coverage

Global Geostationary Satellite Coverage



https://www.rap.ucar.edu/~djohnson/satellit e/coverage.html#global_coverage

Polar orbiting satellite 14 orbits per day, 2x daily snapshots

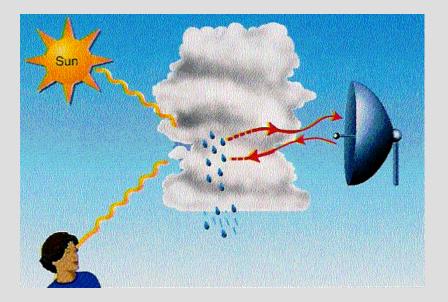


https://www.rap.ucar.edu/~djohnson/satellite/covera ge.html#global_coverage

RADAR = ???



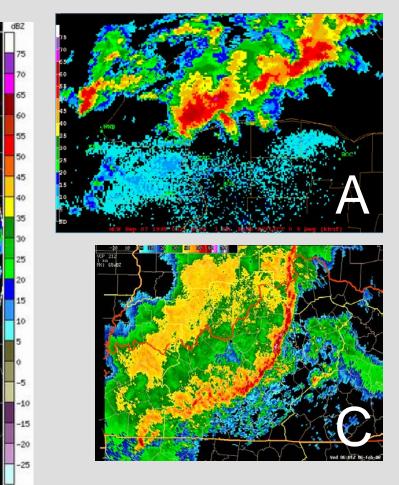
RADAR (<u>RA</u>dio <u>Detection And Ranging</u>)

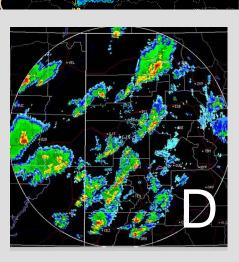


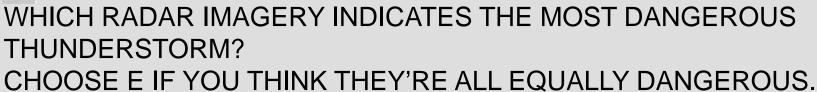


<u>Principle</u>: Detects reflected radiation emitted for short wavelength radio waves. The degree of reflectivity corresponds with the intensity of precipitation (or what ever else in the beam path).

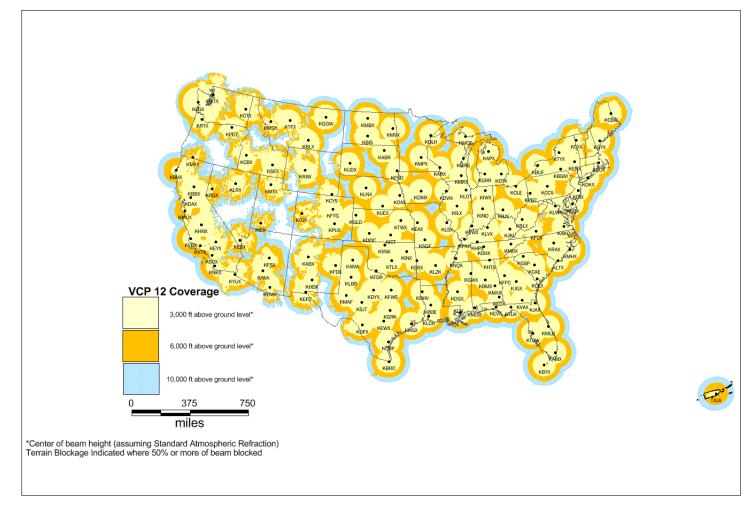








NEXRAD COVERAGE BELOW 10,000 FEET AGL



https://www.roc.noaa.gov/WSR88D/

Sky conditions = % cloudiness + cloud type

NOAA/NWS AND NASA'S SKY WATCHER CHART

High Clouds



In the form of filaments,

strands, or hooks

Middle Clouds

M1: Altostratus

Mostly semi-transparent, sun

or moon may be dimly visible

L1: Cumulus

With little vertical extent

Low Clouds



H2: Cirrus Dense, in patches or sheaves, Often anvil shaped remains not increasing, or with tufts

M2: Altostratus o

Dense enough to hide

the sun or moon

Nimbostratus

of a cumulonimbus



M3: Altocumulus Semi-transparent, one level, cloud elements change slowly

M4: Altocumulus changing shape and size

L4: Stratocumulus

From the spreading and

flattening of cumulus*

H4: Cirrus

increasing, becoming denser

In hooks or filaments,

M5: Altocumulus Lens-shaped, or continually One or more bands or layers,

expanding, thickening cumulus or cumulonimbus

H5: Cirrostratus

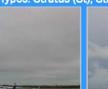
Cirrus bands, increasing,

veil below 45° elevation

L5: Stratocumulus Not from the spreading



and flattening of cumulus



H6: Cirrostratus

Cirrus bands, increasing,

veil above 45° elevation

M6: Altocumulus

From the spreading of

L6: Stratus and/or ragged shreds

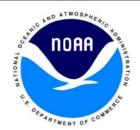


L7: Stratus Fractus and/or Cumulus Fractus Of bad weather

L8: Cumulus & Stratocumulus different levels

or turrets

L9: Cumulonimbus With fibrous top, often

















Not increasing, not covering the sky covering the whole sky or cirrostratus Typical Types: Altostratus (As), Altocumulus (Ac), Nimbostratus (Ns)

H8: Cirrostratus



H7: Cirrostratus

Translucent, completely

Typical Types: Cirrus (Ci), Cirrostratus (Cs),





Cirrocumulus (Cc)

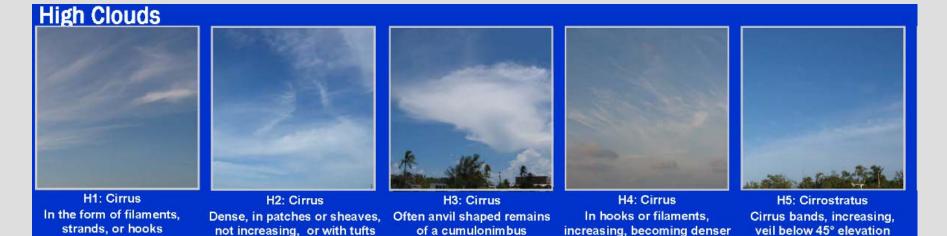
H9: Cirrocumulus

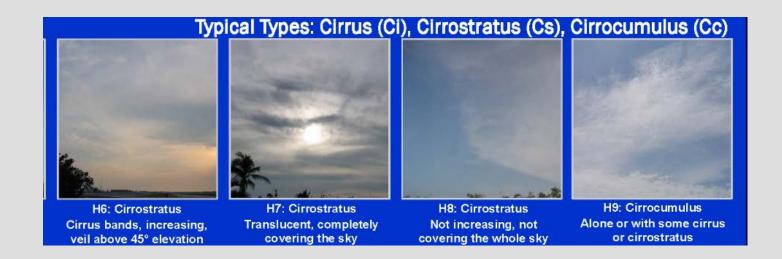
Alone or with some cirrus

M9: Altocumulus With cumulus-like tufts Chaotic sky, usually at several

layers, maybe w/ dense cirrus

Approx: Above 23,000 ft. (7000 m), less than approximately 300 mb





Approx: Above 6,000-23,000 ft. (1800-7000 m), 800-300 mb

Middle Clouds



M1: Altostratus Mostly semi-transparent, sun or moon may be dimly visible



M2: Altostratus or Nimbostratus Dense enough to hide



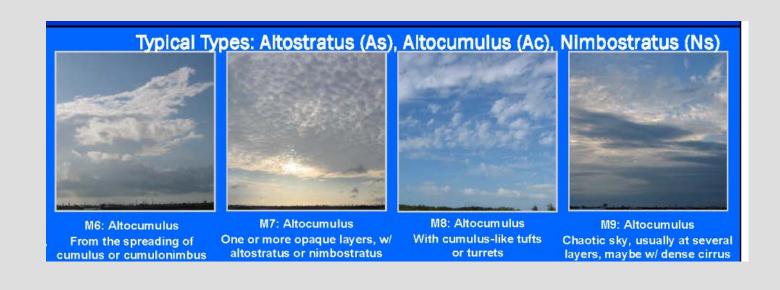
M3: Altocumulus Semi-transparent, one level, cloud elements change slowly



M4: Altocumulus Lens-shaped, or continually changing shape and size^

M5: Altocumulus One or more bands or layers.

expanding, thickening



Approx: Less than 6000 ft. (1800m), surface to 800 mb

Low Clouds



L1: Cumulus With little vertical extent



L2: Cumulus Moderate/strong vertical extent, or towering cumulus



L3: Cumulonimbus Tops not fibrous, outline not completely sharp, no anvil



L4: Stratocumulus From the spreading and flattening of cumulus*

Typical Types: Stratus (St), Stratocumulus (Sc), Cumulus (Cu), Cumulonimbus (Cb)



L5: Stratocumulus Not from the spreading and flattening of cumulus



L6: Stratus In a continuous layer and/or ragged shreds



L7: Stratus Fractus and/or Cumulus Fractus Of bad weather



L8: Cumulus & Stratocumulus Not spreading, bases at different levels



L9: Cumulonimbus With fibrous top, often with an anvil



Mammatus Drooping underside of neavy, rain-saturated clouds



Tornado Formed by rotation of up and down drafts within thunderstorm



Wall Cloud Hanging from cumulus, possible tornado formation



Shelf Cloud Leading edge of fast moving frontal system



Wave Cloud ormed by strong horizonta winds over uneven terrain