# New York State Winter Preparedness Week October 26th to November 1st, 2008

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#### Review of 2007-2008 Winter Season

- Overall winter temperatures were above normal, with January being very mild.
- Snowfall below normal;
  - Third lowest January snowfall on record at Binghamton
  - Lowest January snowfall at Syracuse

# Binghamton Avg Winter Temp (DJF) 2007-2008

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26.4° F (1.9° F above normal)
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 $24.5^{\circ} F = normal (1971-2000)$ 

#### **Binghamton Snowfall 2007-2008**

70.7 inches (13.5 in. below normal)

84.2 inches = normal

# Syracuse Avg Winter Temp (DJF) 2007-2008

27.9° F (2.1° F above normal)

 $25.8^{\circ}F = normal (1971-2000)$ 

#### Syracuse Snowfall 2007-2008

109.1 inches (8.4 in. below normal)

*117.5* inches = normal

# Why do we need to be prepared for the upcoming winter?

- New York State is known for its cold, snowy and icy winters, especially in upstate NY. However, every part of the state is vulnerable to big snow and ice storms and bitter cold.
- Winter weather can be dangerous if you are not prepared.

#### **Annual Fatalities**

- Approximately 70 percent of fatalities due to winter storms come from automobile accidents.
- Approximately 25 percent of fatalities occur when people get caught out in a storm.

## North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO)

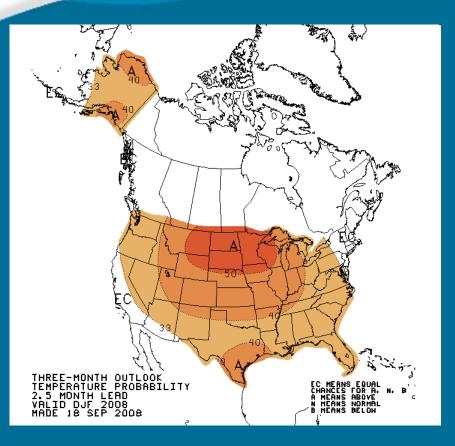


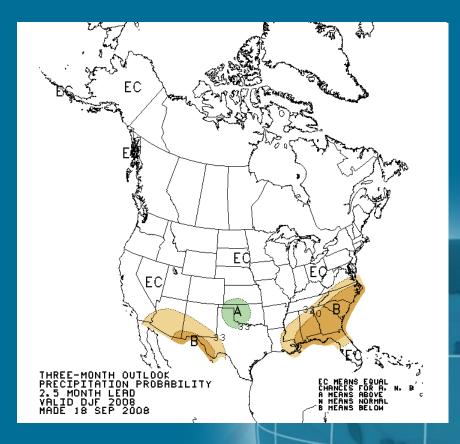


NAO is the dominant mode in winter variability in the northeast U.S.

- NAO in <u>positive</u> or warm mode favors milder winters and more Pacific air for the northeast U.S. and fewer or no nor'easters.
- NAO in <u>negative</u> or cold phase favors more nor'easter's and colder air coming south from Canada

# Temperature and Precipitation Outlook

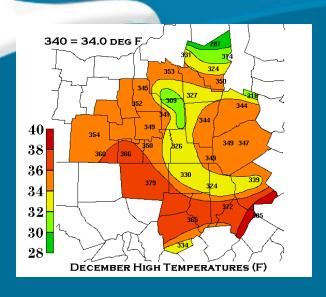


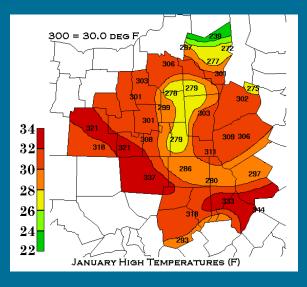


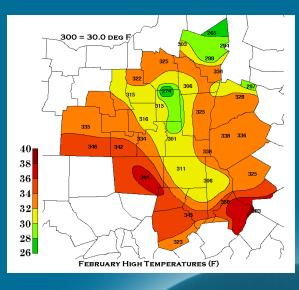
**TEMPERATURES** 

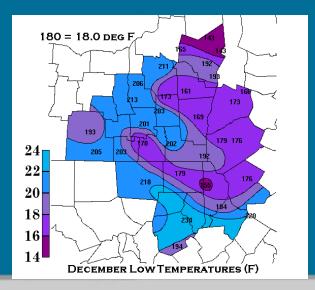
**PRECIPITATION** 

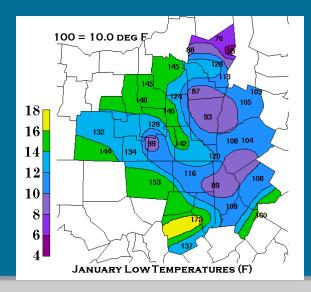
# Normal High and Low Temperatures for Winter Months

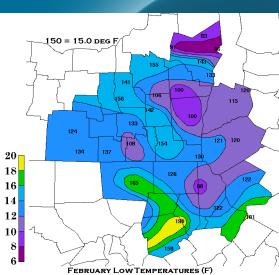




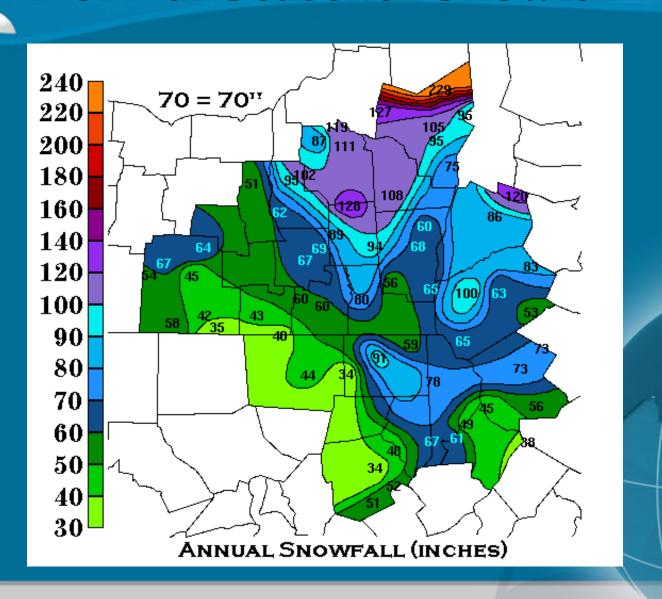






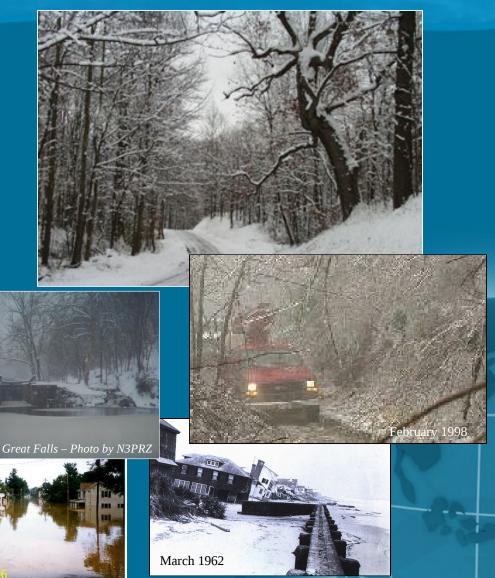


### Normal Seasonal Snowfall



# Winter Hazards

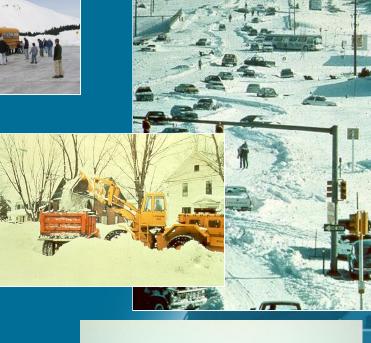
- Heavy Snow
- Ice
- Cold Outbreaks
- Wind
- Flooding



# Heavy Snow Impacts

- Disrupts Transportation
- Traffic Accidents
  - Driving too fast for conditions
  - Suddenly driving into it
    - 125 cars on I-95 in January 2001 when vehicles hit blinding snow at 45 mph
    - Hitting a snow drift at speed
    - Hitting a snow patch at speed
- Closes Schools and Businesses
- Cost of Plowing and Snow Removal
- Weight of heavy snow can cause roof collapse
- Break tree limbs and utility lines



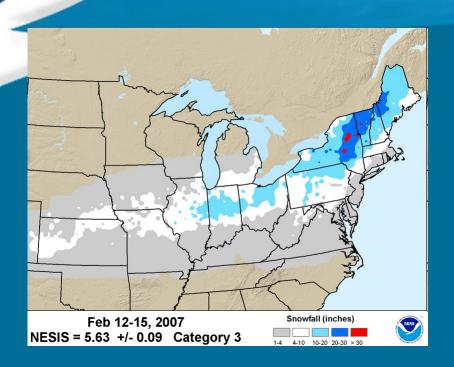


#### Blizzards

- The March 12-14 1993 Blizzard affected over 100 million people.
- Up to three feet of snow from Alabama to New York impacted 26 states.
- Crippled economic activities of one-third of the U.S., economic losses exceeding \$2 billion, property losses at \$4 billion.
- All East Coast airports closed, 25% of nation's flights cancelled.
- Millions without power.
- 250 fatalities.

**NOAA Satellite Image** 

### Valentine's Day Snowstorm – 2007

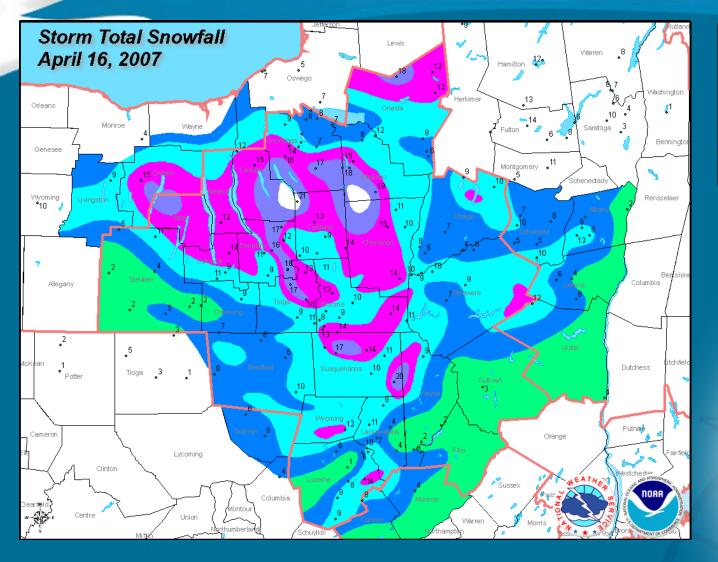


- Most intense portion of the storm occurred during the early morning on the 14<sup>th</sup>, with heavy snow and near blizzard conditions.
- Roof collapses occurred

- Over 30 in. of snow across the Catskills
- Highest = 39 inches in Roseboom (Otsego County)
- Most locations around the central NY averaged between 15-30 inches
- Snow began Tuesday evening (2/13) and continued through the early morning hours on the 15<sup>th</sup>



# April 16-17, 2007 Nor'easter



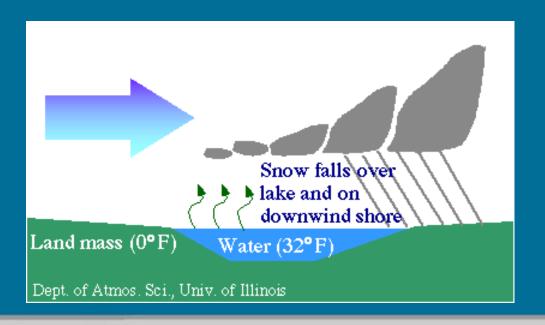






# Lake Effect Snow: Common in Upstate New York

- Warm water heats air above
- Warm air is unstable and rises
- Snow bands form
- Mountains add additional lift

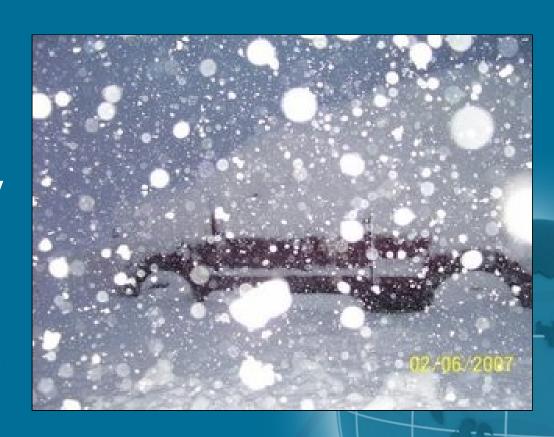






# Record Lake Effect Snows February 3-12, 2007

- Incredibly Mild December 2006 and Early January 2007
- Cold arctic air returns for late January and February 2007
  - PARISH 121 INCHES
  - MEXICO 106 INCHES
  - NORTH OSCEOLA 106 INCHES



### Ice Storms in New York

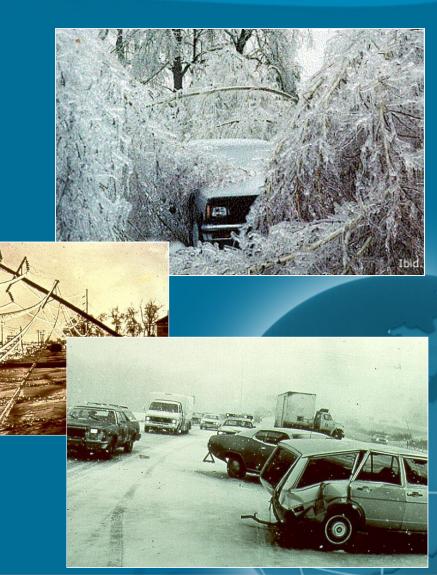
 Heavy weight of ice brings down trees

Power and Communication

lines come down

Traffic accidents

Pedestrian falls



#### Ice Storms: Definitions

- Freezing rain: rain that freezes on contact with all exposed surfaces. Objects become encased in ice, can damage trees and power lines.
- Sleet: Frozen raindrops that bounce on impact with the ground. Does NOT glaze over or encase objects with ice.

# Winter Weather Safety- At Home

- Flashlight and extra batteries.
- Battery-powered NOAA Weather Radio and portable radio to receive emergency information.
- Extra food and water at least a 3 day supply.
- Extra medicine and baby items.
- First-aid supplies.
- Heating fuel.
- Emergency heating source, such as a fireplace, wood stove, space heater, etc.
- Fire extinguisher and smoke detector.

#### Winter Storm Survival Kit- Automobiles

- Blankets/sleeping bags;
- Flashlight with extra batteries;
- First-aid kit;
- Knife;
- High-calorie, nonperishable food;
- Extra clothing to keep dry;
- A large empty can and plastic cover with tissues and paper towels for sanitary purposes;

- A smaller can and water-proof matches to melt snow for drinking water;
- Sack of sand (or cat litter);
- Shovel;
- Windshield scraper and brush;
- Tool kit;
- Tow rope;
- Booster cables;
- Water container;
- Compass and road maps.

# Automobile Safety in Winter Storms

- Plan your travel and check the latest weather reports to avoid the storm!
- Fully check and winterize your vehicle before the winter season begins.
- Keep your gas tank near full to avoid ice in the tank and fuel lines.
- Try not to travel alone.
- Let someone know your timetable and primary and alternate routes.

#### Snowstorm Definitions

- Heavy Snow: more than 6 inches/12 hours.
- Blizzard: the most severe winter storm. Wind or wind gusts exceeding 35 mph for 3 hours or more combined with blowing and/or falling snow. Visibilities near zero. Widespread whiteout conditions.
- Blizzards are a serious life-threatening weather hazard!!!!!
- Snow Squall: intense periods of snow with near blizzard or blizzard conditions at times.
- Snow Shower: intermittent accumulating snow
- Snow Flurries: very light snow with little or no accumulation.

#### WATCH vs. WARNING

#### CAUTION

Watch the Sky

#### Watch

Conditions are favorable for winter weather in or near the watch area. Watches are issued for heavy snow, ice storms, blizzards, lake effect snow and wind chill.

#### **DANGER**

Take Cover Now

#### Warning

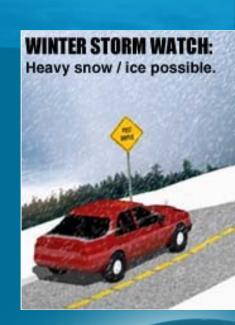
The winter weather event is imminent or occurring in the warned area. Warnings are issued for heavy snow, ice storms, blizzards, lake effect snow and wind chill.

# Advisories vs. Warnings

- Advisories are issued for significant winter weather events that <u>could be</u> life-threatening if <u>proper</u> <u>precautions</u> are not taken.
- Warnings are issued when the event <u>can be</u> lifethreatening <u>even with precautions</u>.

#### Winter Watches

- Winter Storm Watch: Potential (50% chance or more) for a winter storm. A winter storm watch is used to cover all of the potential hazards from snow to ice to wind and extreme cold.
  - Potential exists for 7 inches of snow or more in 12 hours
  - Potential exists for  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch or more of ice
  - NWS will issue a Winter Storm Watch 24 to 72 hours in advance of the event.
- Blizzard Watch: Potential exists for blizzard conditions 24 to 72 hours in advance.
- Lake Effect Snow Watch: more than 6 inches of lake effect snow possible in the next 24 to 72 hours.
- Wind Chill Watch: Potential exists for winds chills of -25°F or greater, with winds of ≥ 5 mph, lasting longer than one hour



# Winter Warnings

#### Lake Effect Snow Warning

- 7 inches or more of lake effect snow in 12 hours
- Localized accumulations; not all areas will see heavy lake effect snow.

#### Ice Storm Warning

1/2 inch or more of ice.

#### Winter Storm Warning

- 7 inches of snow or more in 12 hours or 9 inches of snow or more in 24 hours.
- Dangerous combination of snow, ice, low wind chill, and/ or blowing/drifting snow.

#### Blizzard Warning

 Blizzard conditions expected: Wind or wind gusts exceeding 35 mph for 3 hours or more combined with blowing and/or falling snow. Visibilities near zero. Widespread whiteout conditions.

#### Wind Chill Warning

Wind Chills of -25F or less





### Winter Advisories

- Freezing Rain Advisory
  - Any accumulation of ice
- Lake Effect Snow Advisory
  - 4 to 6 inches of lake effect snow/12 hours
- Winter Weather Advisory:
  - Hazardous combination of snow, ice, low wind chill, and/or blowing/drifting snow.
- Wind Chill Advisory:
  - Wind chills -15°F to -24°F



# Wind Chill



# NWS Windchill Chart



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Temperature (°F)																			
	Calm	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45
	5	36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	-40	-46	-52	-57	-63
	10	34	27	21	15	9	3	-4	-10	-16	-22	-28	-35	-41	-47	-53	-59	-66	-72
	15	32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51	-58	-64	-71	-77
	20	30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	-42	-48	-55	-61	-68	-74	-81
Ę,	25	29	23	16	9	3	-4	-11	-17	-24	-31	-37	-44	-51	-58	-64	-71	-78	-84
(mph)	30	28	22	15	8	1	-5	-12	-19	-26	-33	-39	-46	-53	-60	-67	-73	-80	-87
Ē	35	28	21	14	7	0	-7	-14	-21	-27	-34	-41	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-82	-89
Wind	40	27	20	13	6	-1	-8	-15	-22	-29	-36	-43	-50	-57	-64	-71	-78	-84	-91
	45	26	19	12	5	-2	-9	-16	-23	-30	-37	-44	-51	-58	-65	-72	-79	-86	-93
	50	26	19	12	4	-3	-10	-17	-24	-31	-38	-45	-52	-60	-67	-74	-81	-88	-95
	55	25	18	11	4	-3	-11	-18	-25	-32	-39	-46	-54	-61	-68	-75	-82	-89	-97
	60	25	17	10	3	-4	-11	-19	-26	-33	-40	-48	-55	-62	-69	-76	-84	-91	-98
					Frostb	ite Tin	nes	30	0 minut	tes	10	) minut	es [	5 m	inutes				
Wind Chill (°F) = 35.74 + 0.6215T - 35.75(V <sup>0.16</sup> ) + 0.4275T(V <sup>0.16</sup> )																			
												Wind S						ctive 1	1/01/01

# NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards:

http://weather.gov/nwr





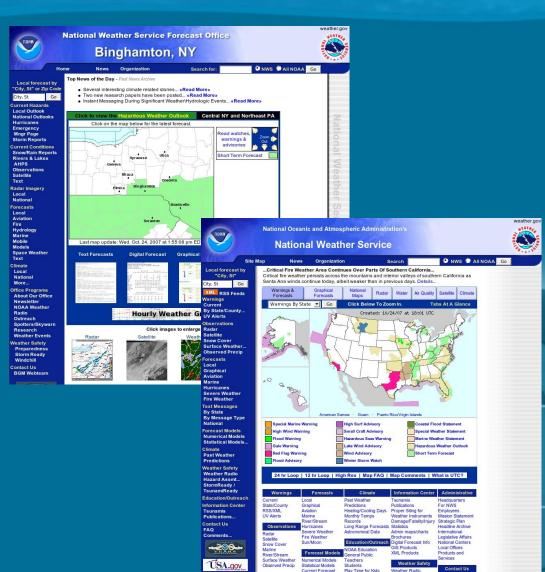


# The Best Way to Receive Weather Information from the National Weather Service

### Source of Weather Information

#### Internet Sites

- http://weather.gov/bgm
  - NWS BGM grid point forecasts
- http://weather.gov
  - Main NWS internet Site
  - Click on section of NY to get directed to NWS Binghamton/Buffalo/ Albany/Burlington (VT) or New York City.



# NWS Binghamton Contact

- David Nicosia, Warning Coordination Meteorologist
- 607-770-9531 x 223 (business hours)
- david.nicosia@noaa.gov

