



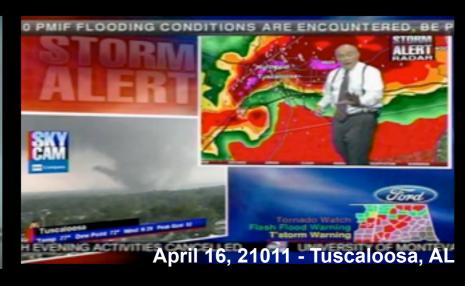


An Urban Year

2011 will be remembered as one of the deadliest, most devastating, and costliest seasons in modern day history.





















Spotter Role

Continue to play a pivotal role in the warning process for the National Weather Service (NWS), the Emergency Management Community, and Broadcast Meteorologists



Storm Reports

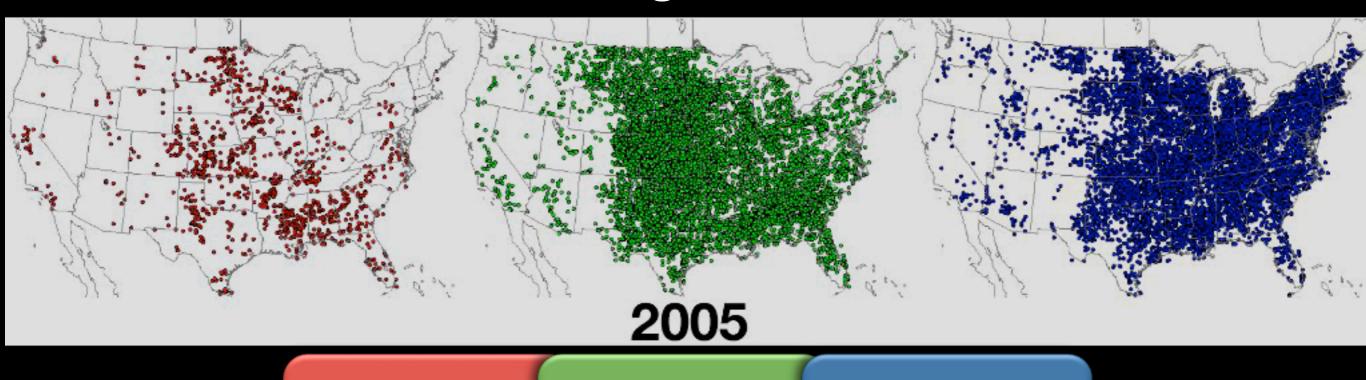
Over 240,00+ storm reports were transmitted via the NWS through LSRs from 2005 to 2011*



Tornadoes

Large Hail

Wind



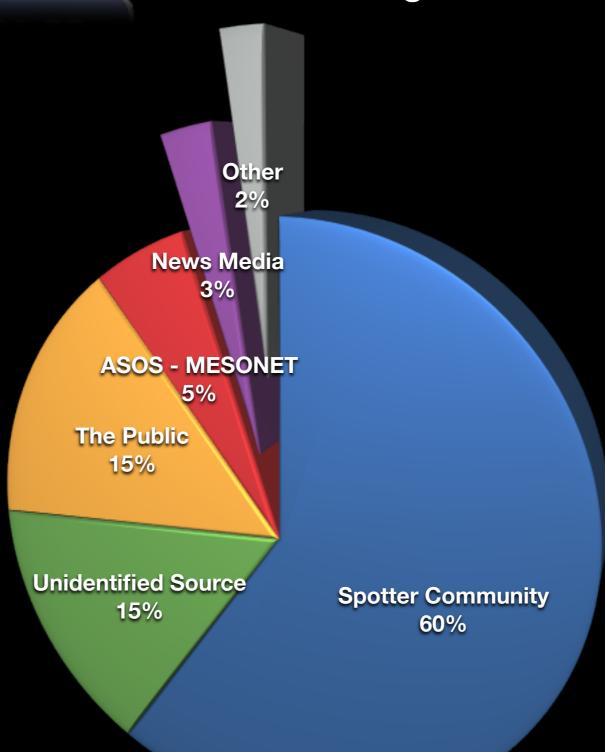
Tornadoes 1,200 +

Hail Reports 16,000 + Wind Reports 8,000 +

Note: Averages based on all LSR's transmitted by the NWS's offices.

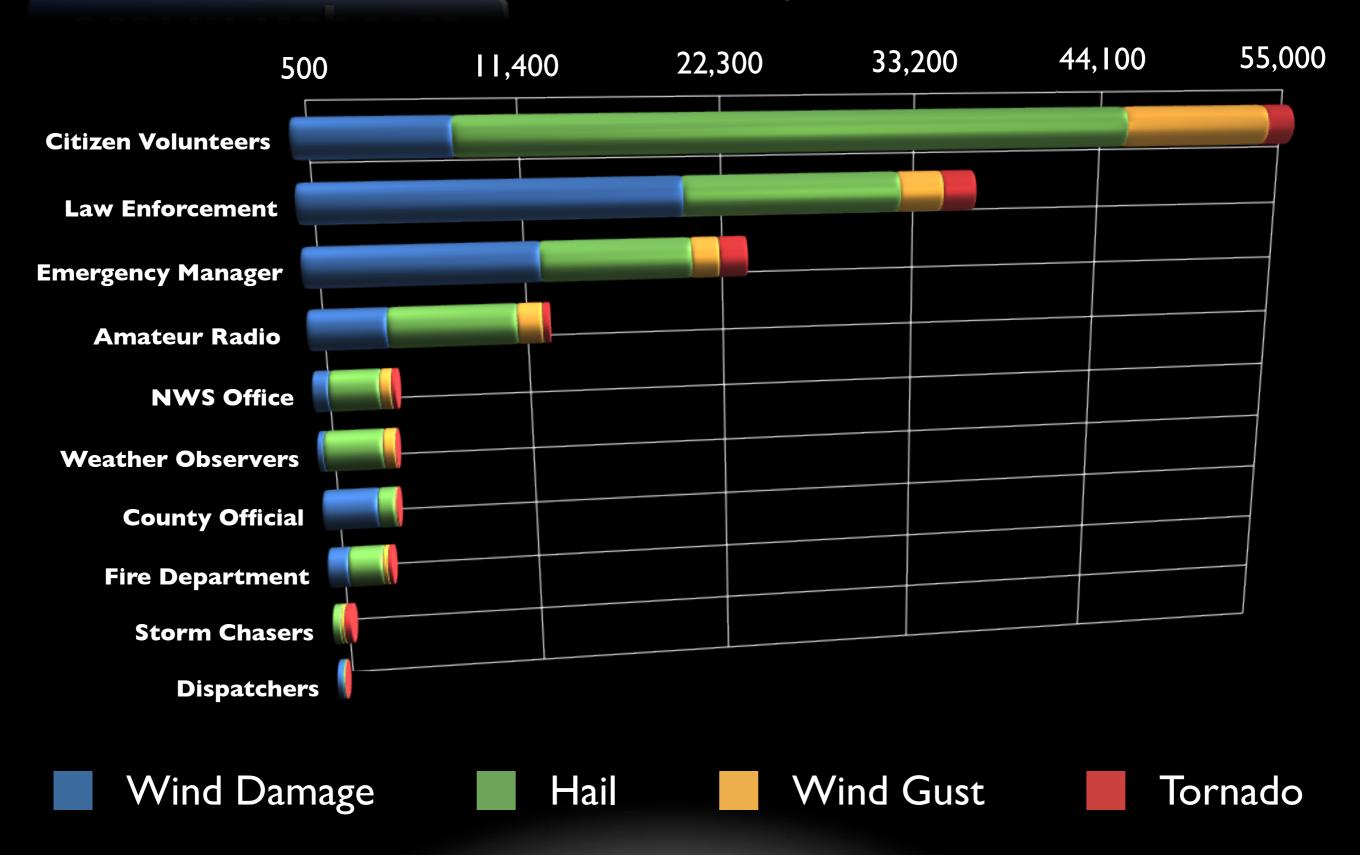
Storm Reports

Over 240,00+ storm reports were transmitted via the NWS through LSRs from 2005 to 2011*



Storm Reports

Over 240,00+ storm reports were transmitted via the NWS through LSRs from 2005 to 2011*





NWS Volunteer Program for Severe Weather Spotters



Presently operates in a fragmented manner highlighting challenges in reporting, training, and registration.



Spotter Coverage

Evolution of Spotter Coverage from 1945 to Present Day

Galway, 1992 / The COMET Program

SKYWARN Spotters: ~300,000

(true number unknown)

Online @ SKYWARN.org









Presently operates in a fragmented manner highlighting challenges in reporting, training, and registration.



Spotter Coverage

1945 to Present Evolution of Spotter Coverage from 1945 to Present Day

Galway, 1992 / The COMET Program

SKYWARN Spotters: ~300,000

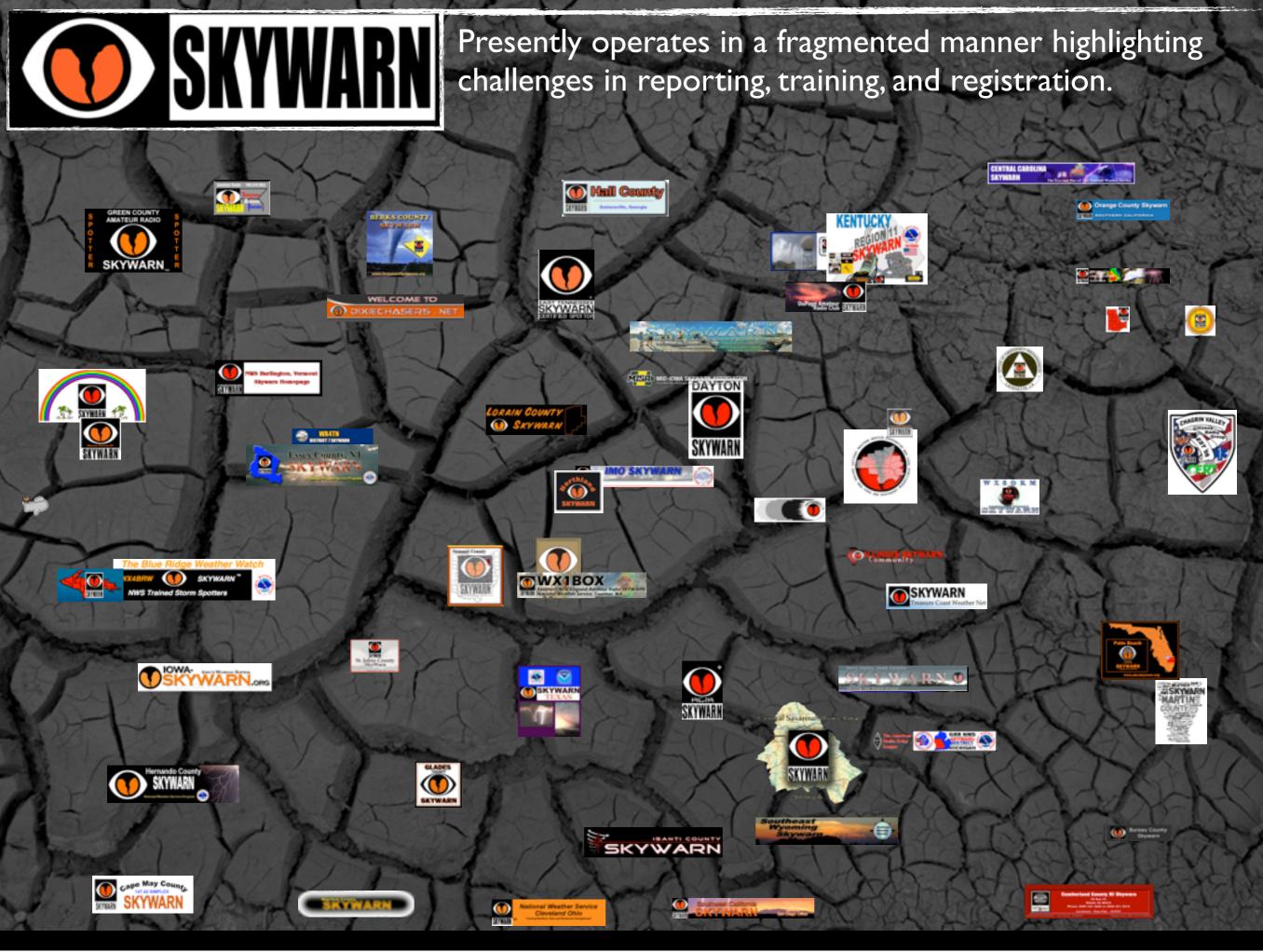
(true number unknown)

Online @ SKYWARN.org











Reporting Headaches Anchorage Fairbanks Kodiak Great Falls **Grand Forks** Burlington Portland Duluth Portland pendleton Minneapolis Green Bay Bismarck Aberdeen Binghamton **Grand Rapids** State College New York City La Crosse Pocatello Riverton Rapid City Sioux Falls Des Milwaukee Chicago Cleveland Phila Moines Davenport **North Platte** Sacramento Cheyenne Wilmington Salt Lake City Indianapolis Jackson Reno Hastings Kansas City Charleston San Francisco Benver St. Louis Louisville Blacksburg Paducah Raleigh New Goodland Grand Junction Topeka Pueblo Dodge City Wichita Springfield Raleigh Newport Nashville Hurt Las Vegas Memphis Green Tulsa Los Angeles Flagstaff Albuquerque Amarillo Norman Little Rock Charleston Birmingham San Diego Phoenix Lubbock Fort Worth Shreveport Jackson Tucson / Jacksonville Mebile Tallahassee San Angelo Melbourne Honolulu otter Guam Corpus Christi kground topography courtesy Ray Stemer, Johns Hopkins University **Iwitter** National Public Community Collaborative Radio Rain, Hail and Snow Observation Program





Modernization efforts have been in progress since 2008.





Modernization efforts have been in progress since 2008.

Thunderstorm Basics

Weather Spotter's Field Guide







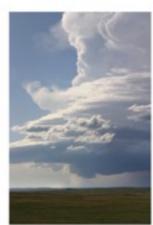
A Guide to Being a SKYWA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMI National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adm National Weather Service June 2011

Spotter's Field Guide

Wall Cloud: A wall cloud is an isolated lower cloud attached to free base and below the main storm tower. Wall clouds often ar trailing side of a storm. For example, with a storm that is movir north or northeast, the wall cloud typically is on the south or si side of the storm. With some storms, the wall cloud area may be o by precipitation. Wall clouds associated with potentially severe st

- Usually persist for 10 minutes or more
- Often, but not always, rotate visibly
- Sometimes are accompanied by obvious rising or sinking motion of cloud piece



Wall cloud and rain free base. Photo by Brian Morganti.

Flanking Line: A flanking line is a row of towering cumulus clouds stair-stepping up to the main storm tower. New storm cells can develop from the flanking line, which usually extends south or southwest of a thunderstorm.



Wall cloud with the rain free base and he behind the wall cloud. Photo by Roger Hi



The flanking line of a thunderstorm.

Severe Hail and Winds

Hail: NWS issues a severe thunderstorm warning for or larger. When reporting hail, it is best to measure do so. If you are not equipped with a ruler or other r hail size can be related loosely to coins or athletic b

BB	Le
Pea	1/4
Dime	7/
Penny	3/4
Nickel	7/1
Quarter	1"
Half Dollar	15
Walnut or Ping-Pong Ball	15
Golf Ball	13
Lime	2"
Tennis Ball	25
Baseball	23
Large Apple	3"
Softball	4"
Grapefruit	45



Spotter's Field Guide SEVERE LOCAL STORMS



A severe squall line, known as a derecho, in northwest Chio, May 21, 2004.

Large, organized, long-lived bow echoes can develop and move across several states producing long swaths of wind damage. This type of convective system is often referred to as a derecho.

In a severe thunderstorm, large water-coated hail stones suspended aloft reflect the radar energy in a complex way. This effects causes a narrow spike of reflectivity to protrude from the intense reflectivity core on the image. This feature is referred to as a three-body scatter spike. The spike is along a radial, the radar beam at that particular azimuth. In basic terms, this is caused by the radar beam hitting the large water-coated hail, scattering the energy to the ground below, then scattering the energy back upward, and finally scattering the energy once again by the hail aloft.

The three scatterings illustrate the triple reflection or Three Body Scatter Spike (TBSS). The presence of a hail spike is a reliable indicator that severe hail, greater than 1 inch in diameter, exists in the storm.



Modernization efforts have been in progress since 2008.

Thunderstorm Basics

C fi () www.meted.ucar.edu/spotter_training/spotter_role/

Role of the SKYWARN Spotter X

Weather Spotter's Field Guide







A Guide to Being a SKYWA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMI National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admir National Weather Service June 2011

Spotter's Field Guide

Wall Cloud: A wall cloud is an isolated lower cloud attached to free base and below the main storm tower. Wall clouds often at trailing side of a storm. For example, with a storm that is movir north or northeast, the wall cloud typically is on the south or si side of the storm. With some storms, the wall cloud area may be o by precipitation. Wall clouds associated with potentially severe st

- Usually persist for 10 minutes or more
- Often, but not always, rotate visibly
- Sometimes are accompanied by obvious rising or sinking motion of cloud piece



Wall cloud and rain free base. Photo by Brian Morganti.

Flanking Line: A flanking line is a row of towering cumulus clouds stair-stepping up to the main storm tower. New storm cells can develop from the flanking line, which usually extends south or southwest of a thunderstorm.



Wall cloud with the rain free base and he behind the wall cloud. Photo by Roger Hi



The flanking line of a thunderstorm. Photo by Matt Ziebell.

Severe Hail and Winds Hail: NWS issues a severe thunder: or larger. When reporting hail, it is t

do so. If you are not equipped with a hail size can be related loosely to co

BB

Pea

Dime Penny Nickel Quarter Half Dollar Walnut or Ping-Po Golf Ball Lime Tennis Ball Baseball Large Apple Softball Grapefruit



SKYWARN Spotter Convective Basics

right 2011, <u>University Corporation for Admospheric Research</u>, All Rights Reserved. <u>Legal Notices</u>



Begin »

COMET Home

Print Version



SPOTER SEW DRK

Core Features

Standardize Training

National Registry

Reporting & Tracking

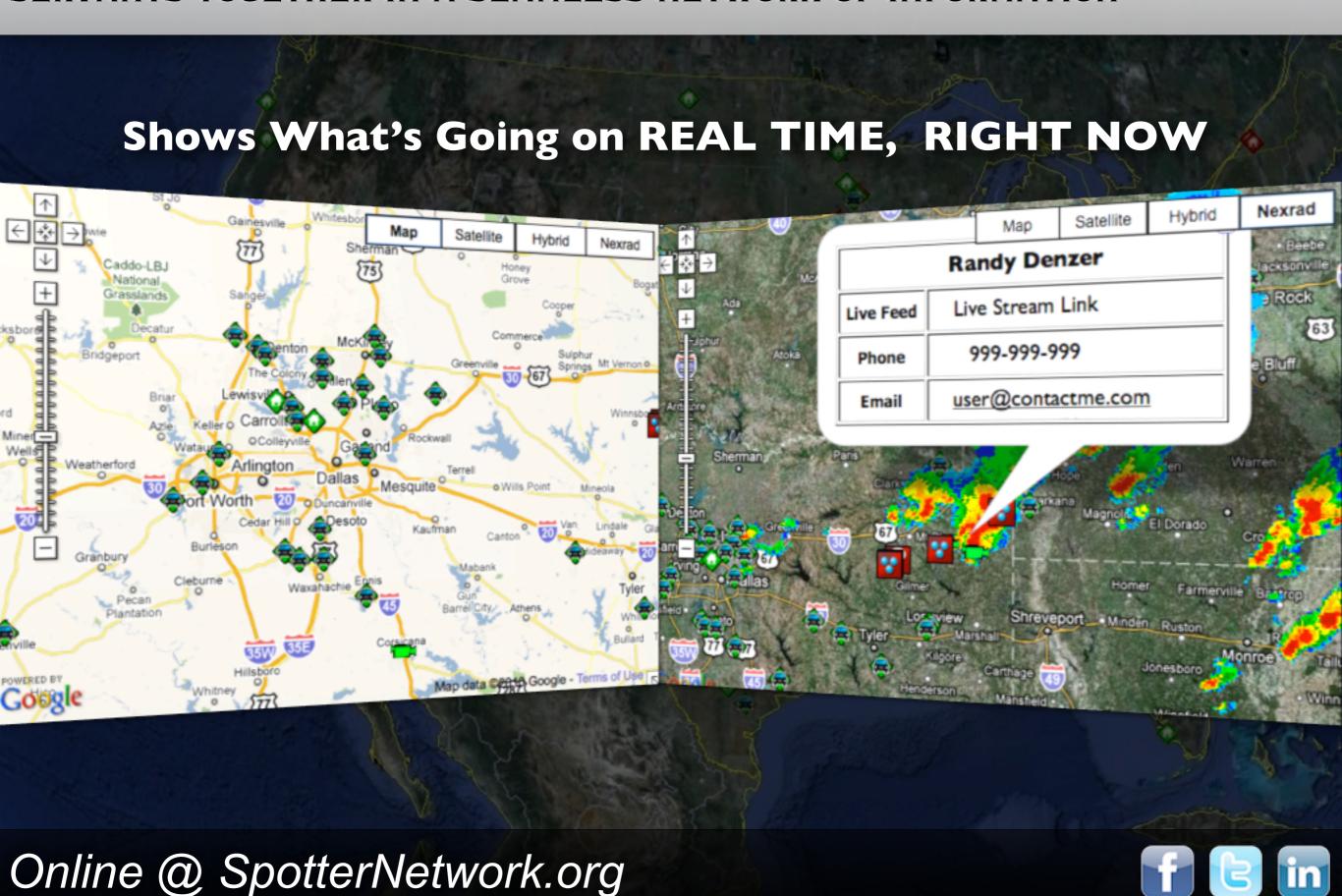
Spotter Training, Tracking and Reporting System

STTARS

"Brings storm spotters, storm chasers, coordinators and public servants together in a seamless network of information"



"Brings storm spotters, storm chasers, coordinators and public servants together in a seamless network of information"



SPOTTER

A Quick Tour...

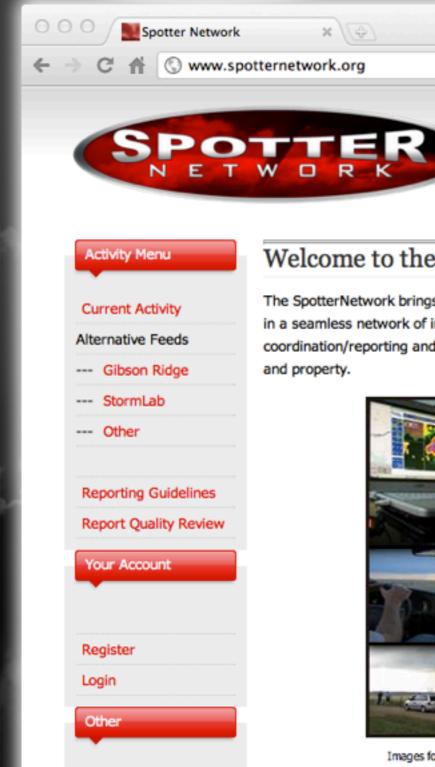
Get Involved

Training

Login

Support

About



Welcome to the Spotter Network!

The SpotterNetwork brings storm spotters, storm chasers, coordinators and public servants together in a seamless network of information. It provides accurate position data of spotters and chasers for coordination/reporting and provides ground truth to public servants engaged in the protection of life and property.



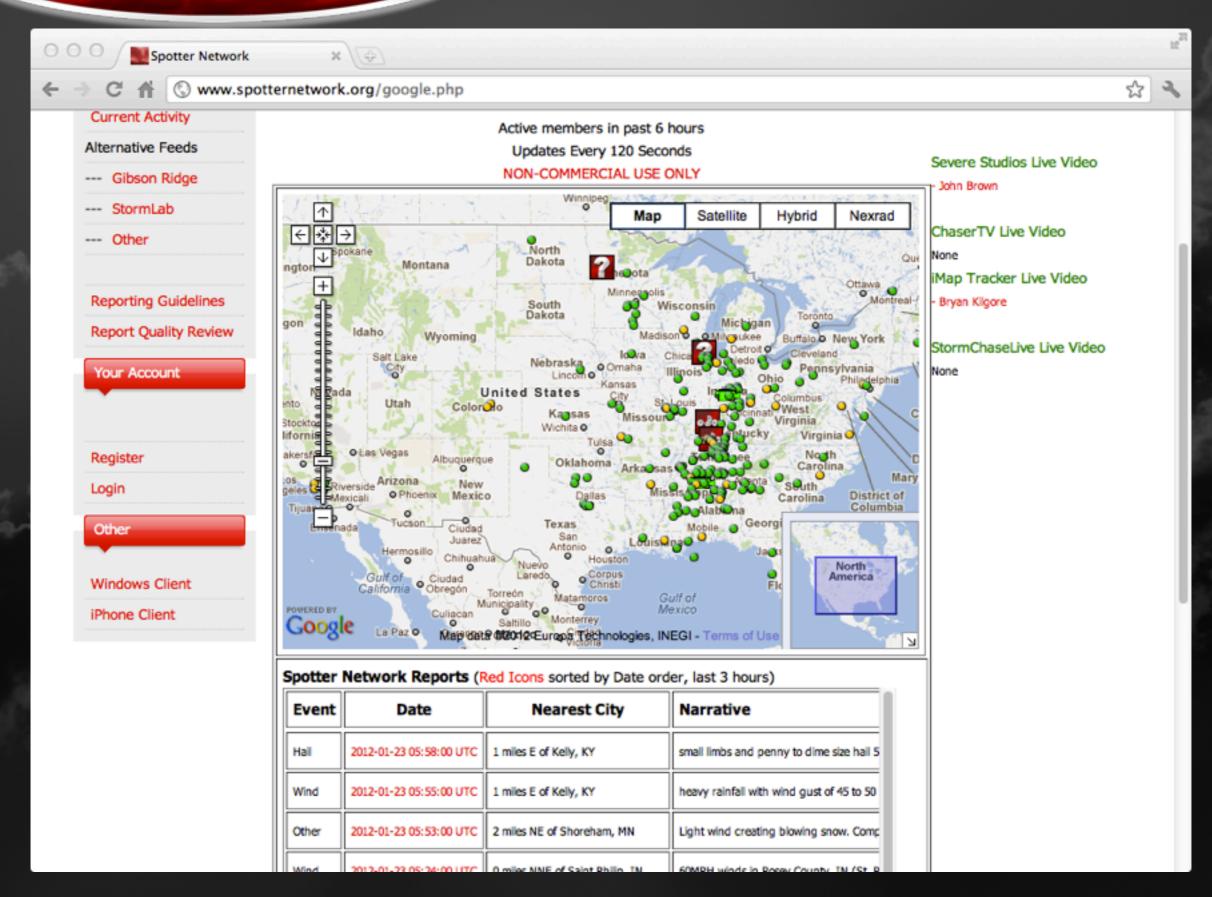
Images for montage graciously provided by Tony Laubach or in the public domain

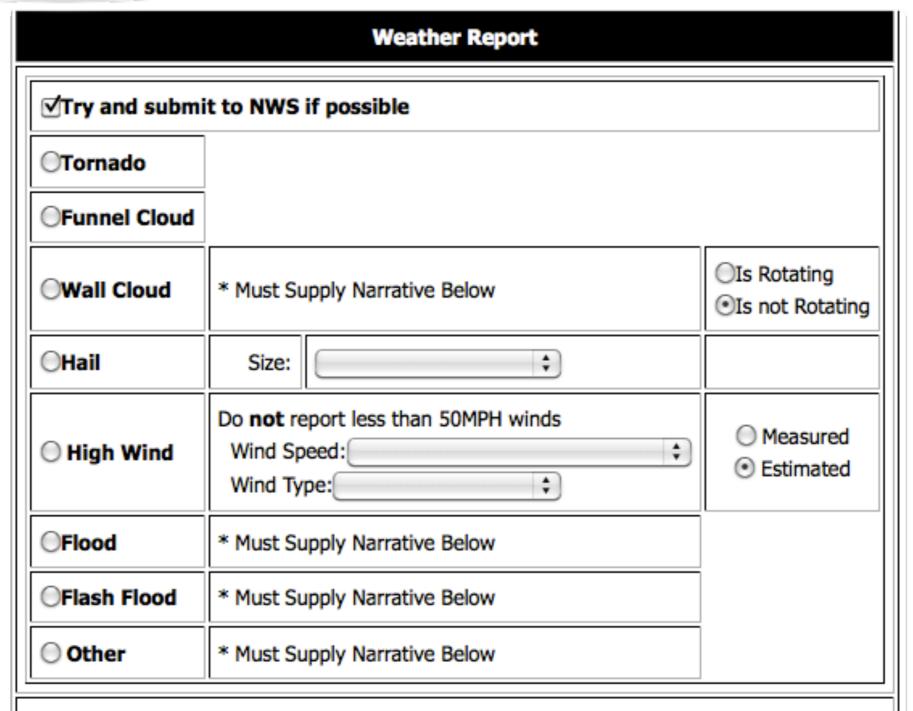
Windows Client

iPhone Client



A Quick Tour...



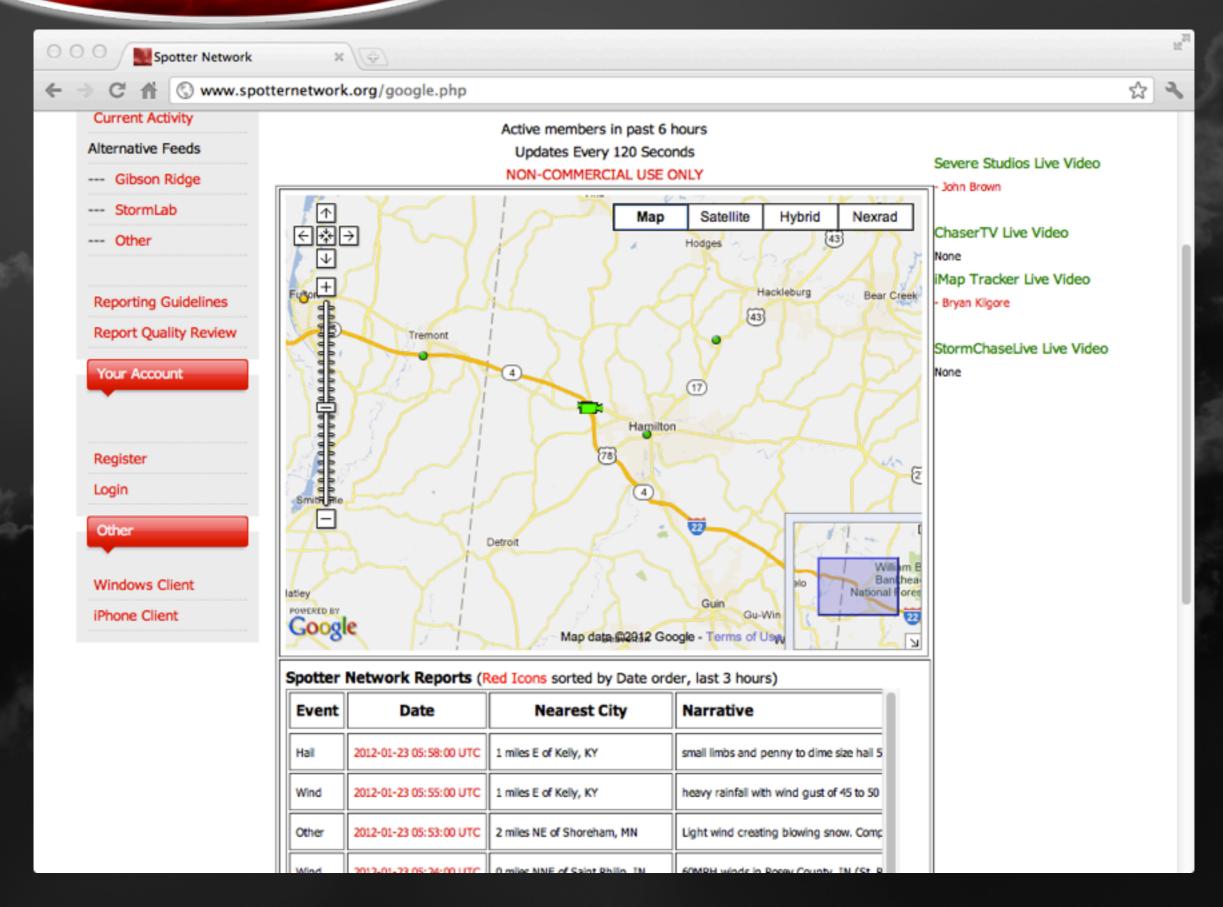


NOTICE:

- First hand reports only. NO relay reports
- Do NOT submit estimated rain measurements. Measured ONLY!
- Wall cloud report? Make sure you checked rotating or not rotating above



R A Quick Tour...





A Quick Tour...



Wide spread availability of 3G Network

LIVE ChaseCam











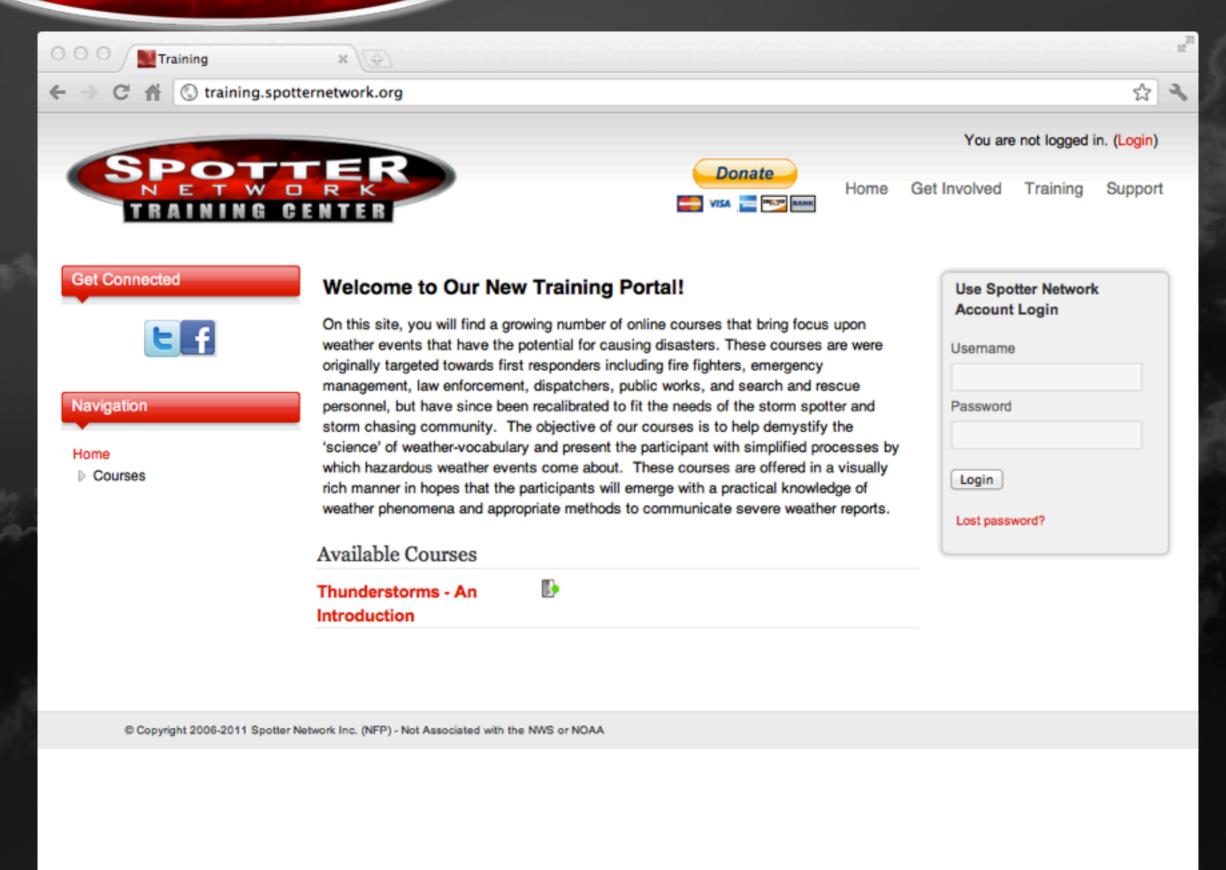






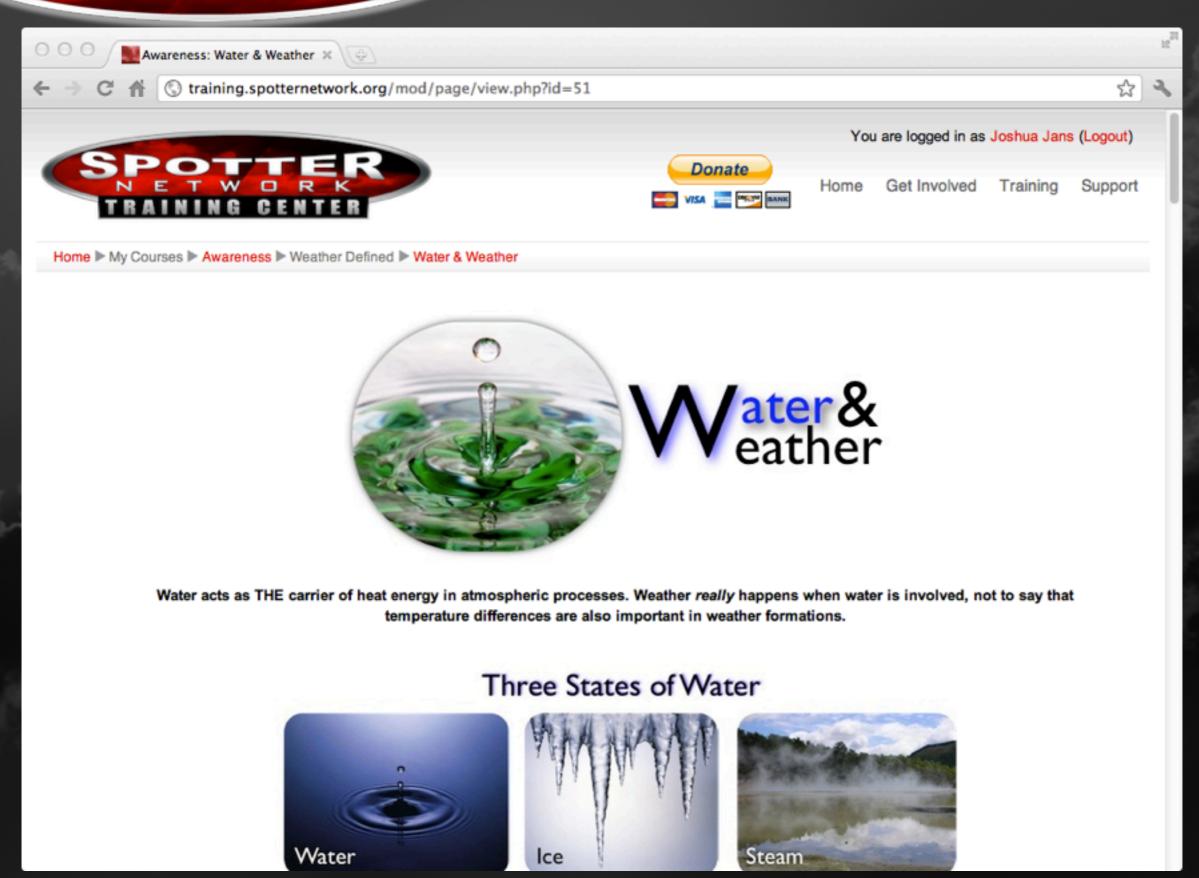
SPOTTER N E T W D R K

A Quick Tour...



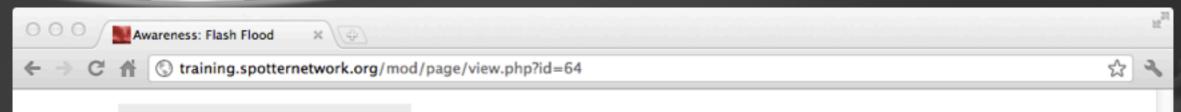


A Quick Tour...

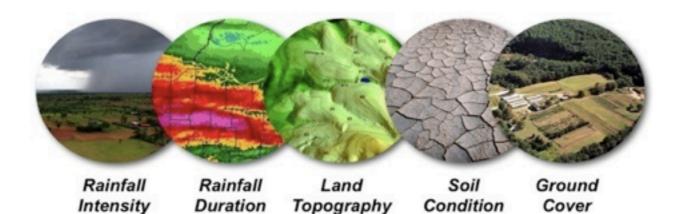


SPOTTER

A Quick Tour...



Flash Flood Factors





Training Thunderstorms are commonly associated with flash flooding events.

Most flash floods are the result of stalled or slow moving thunderstorms, or thunderstorms that move repeatedly over the same area (also known as Training Thunderstorms). Clearly where heavy rains are a result from tropical storms and hurricanes flash floods can also result. Once again these floods can develop within minutes or over hours depending on the conditions listed below:

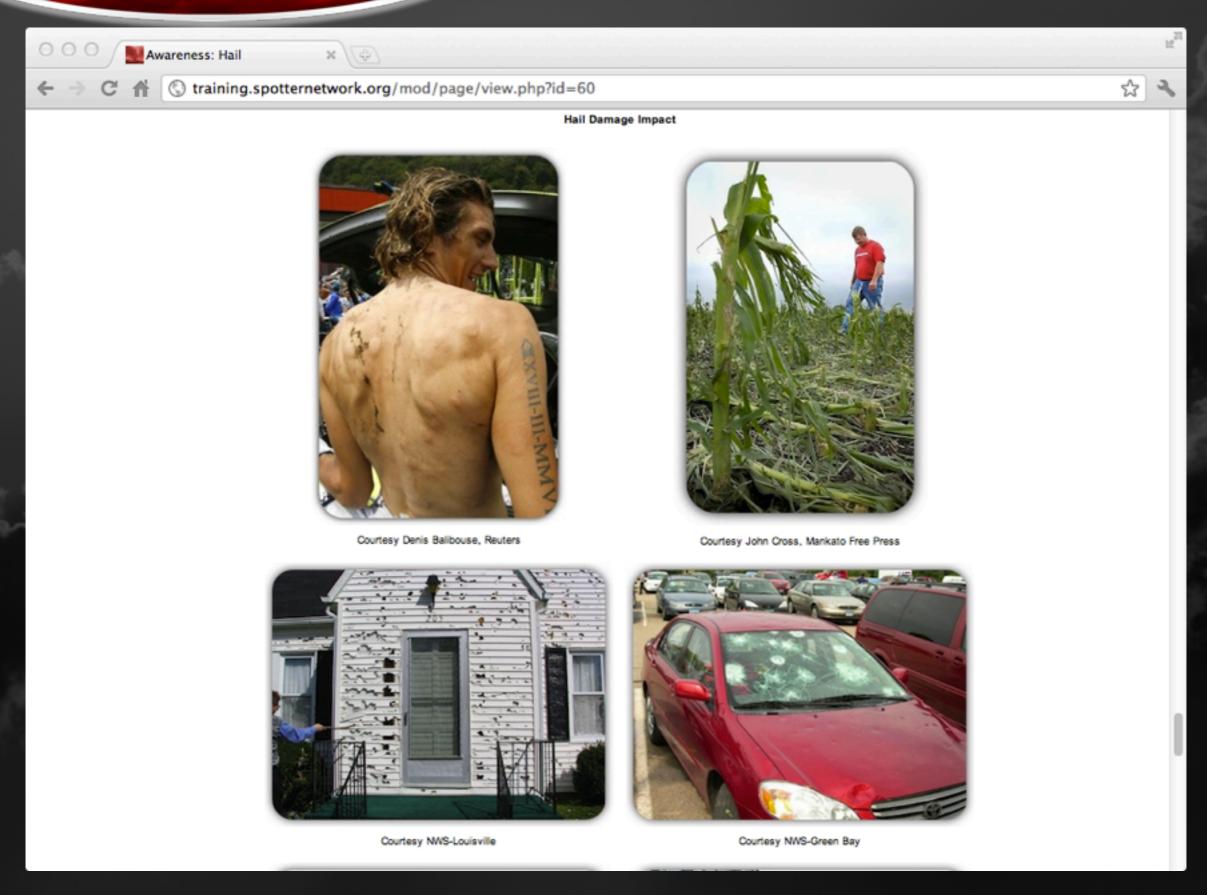
- Rainfall Intensity
- Rainfall Duration
- Topography
- Soil Conditions
- Ground Cover

Cities located along rivers, streams, creeks, or beneath dams are especially vulnerable if the amount of water generated during a flash flood overwhelms any protective barriers.

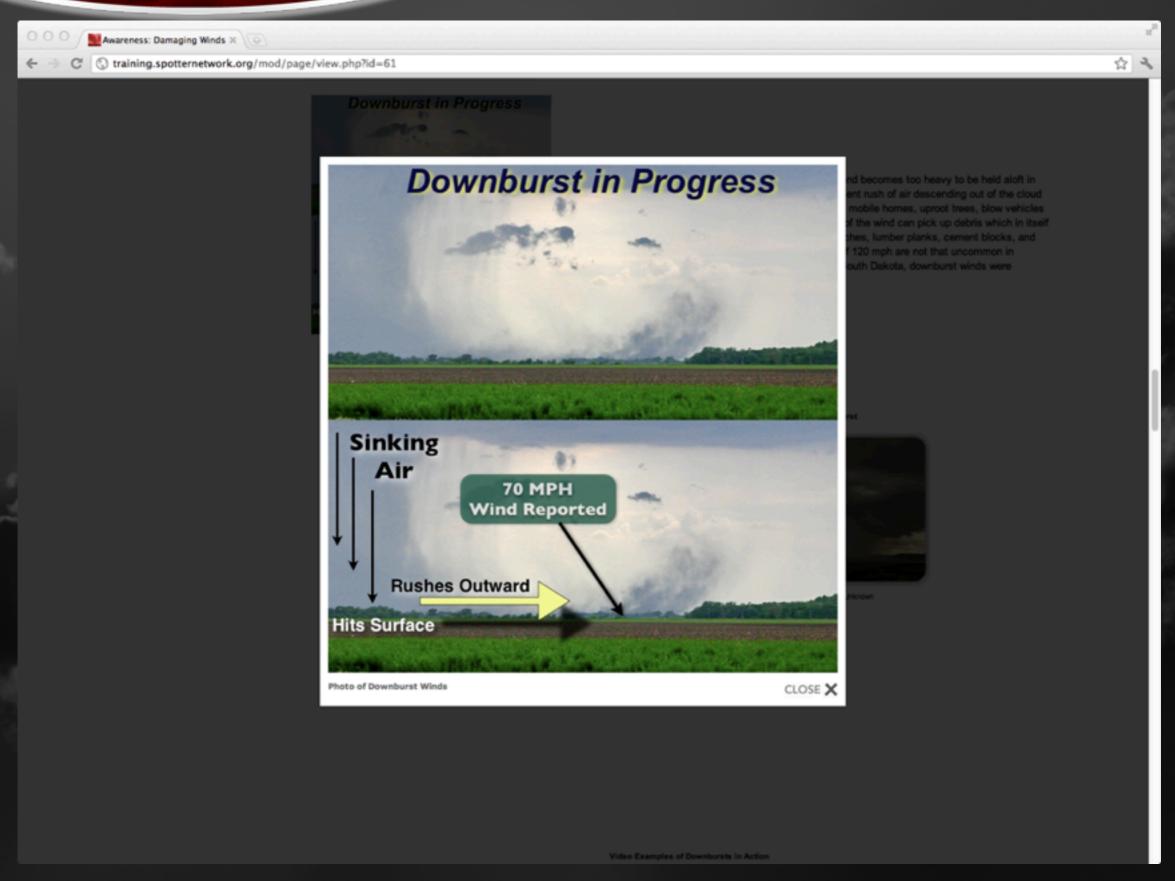




A Quick Tour...











Courtesy of YouTube - User Unknown



Courtesy of YouTube - Sportscaster17



Courtesy of YouTube - CastleofAnim



Courtesy of YouTube - paulknightley



A Quick Tour...

Implications for Storm Spotters



- √ While rarely lethal, hailstones can cause considerable damage and injuries.
- √ Wear protective head and eye gear to avoid injuries from large hail and glass fragments.
- √ Hail covered roads can be unexpectedly slippery.

SPOTTER

A Quick Tour...



THE BOARD

Tyler Allison Paul Sirvatka Gilbert Sebenste

Joshua Jans

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Albert Pietrycha NWS Goodland, KS

> **Rick Smith NWS Norman, OK**

Tanja Fransen **NWS Glasgow, MT**

Gary Woodall NWS Phoenix, AZ

Evan Bookbinder NWS Springfield, MO

> **Scott Blair NWS Topeka, KS**

Rob Dale

Meteorologist WLNS Channel 6 Lansing/Jackson, MI

Chris Novy

Severe Weather Trainer **Emergency Management** Oklahoma City, OK

Randy Denzer

Emergency Response Trainer Austin, TX

Laura Hedien

Fire Fighter & EMT **Greater Chicago Area**

John Wetter

SKYWARN Operations Coordinator

Greg Stumpf

Research Meteorologist **University of Oklahoma**

Joshua Jans

Private Meteorologist, **Instructional Designer** Austin, TX

Andrew Revering

Private Meteorologist, **Software Developer** Minneapolis, MN

Ben Holcomb

Storm Chaser Norman, OK

Craig Curlee

DeCordova, TX

Brett Adair

Birmingham, AL

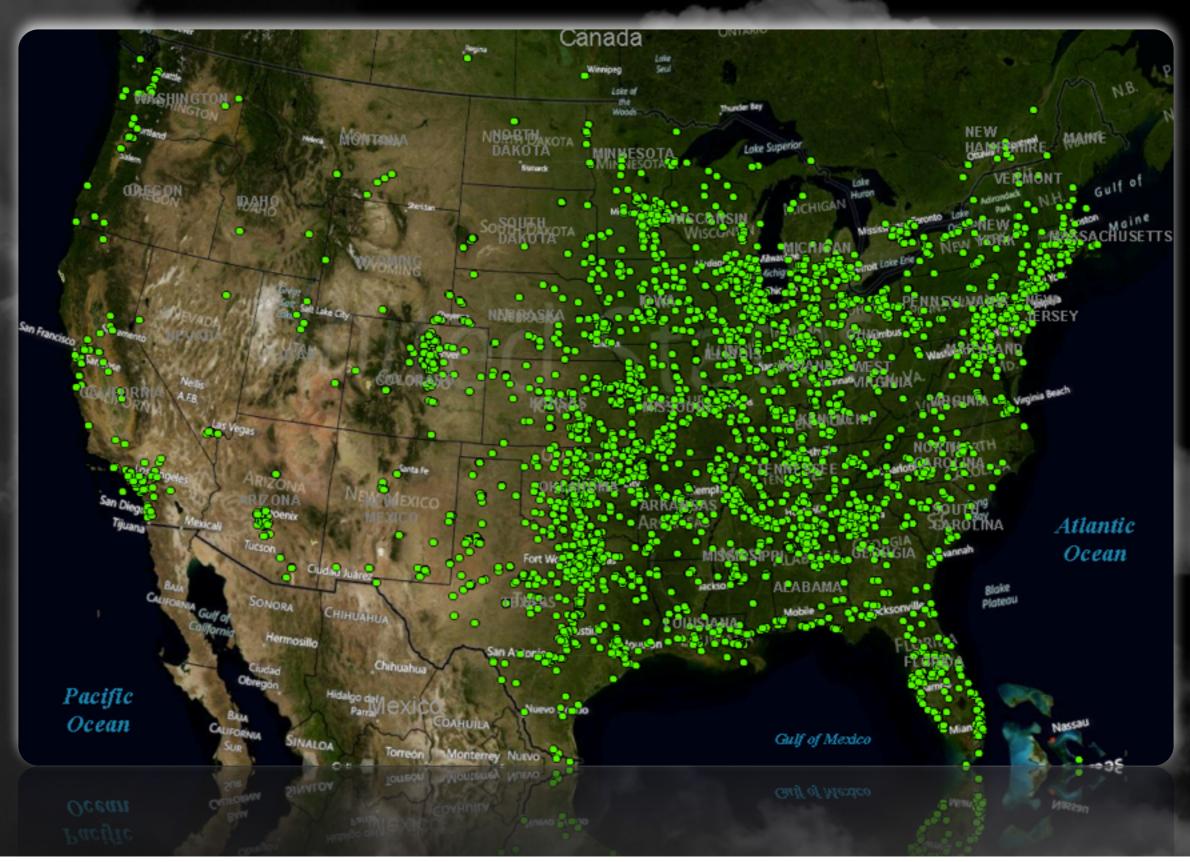
Steve Miller

Amarillo, TX

"Run as an organization of like minded individuals taking input from the various communities that it serves and making the output available to any and all who are interested in severe weather"

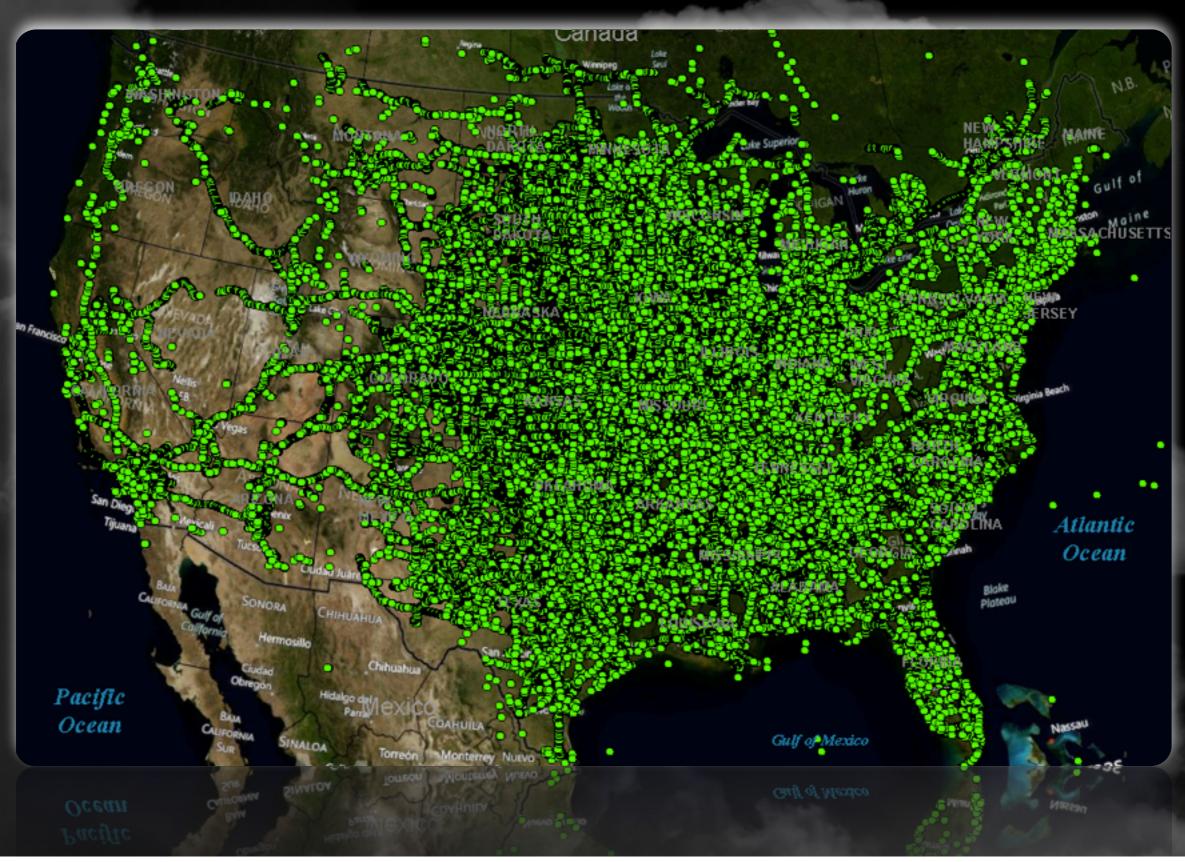


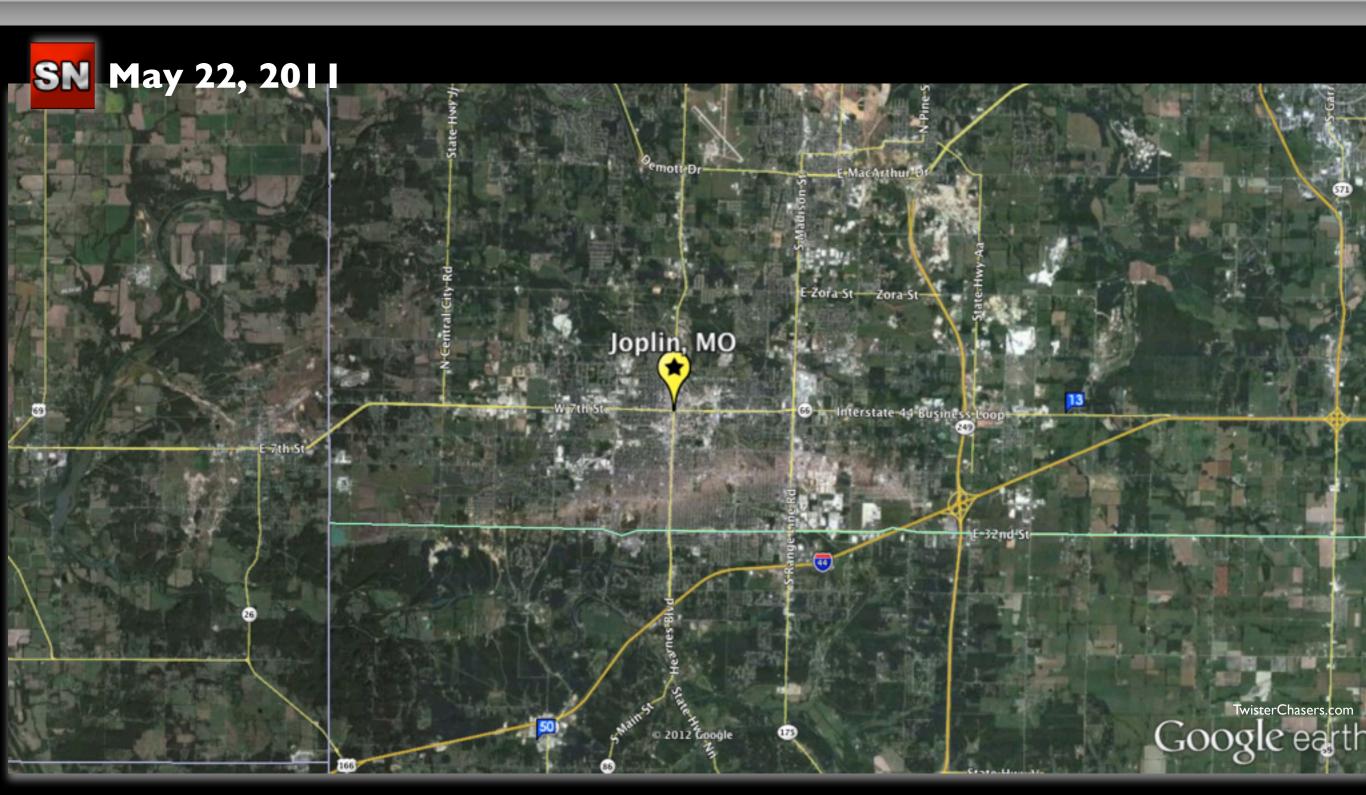
Tracking It Down in 2011

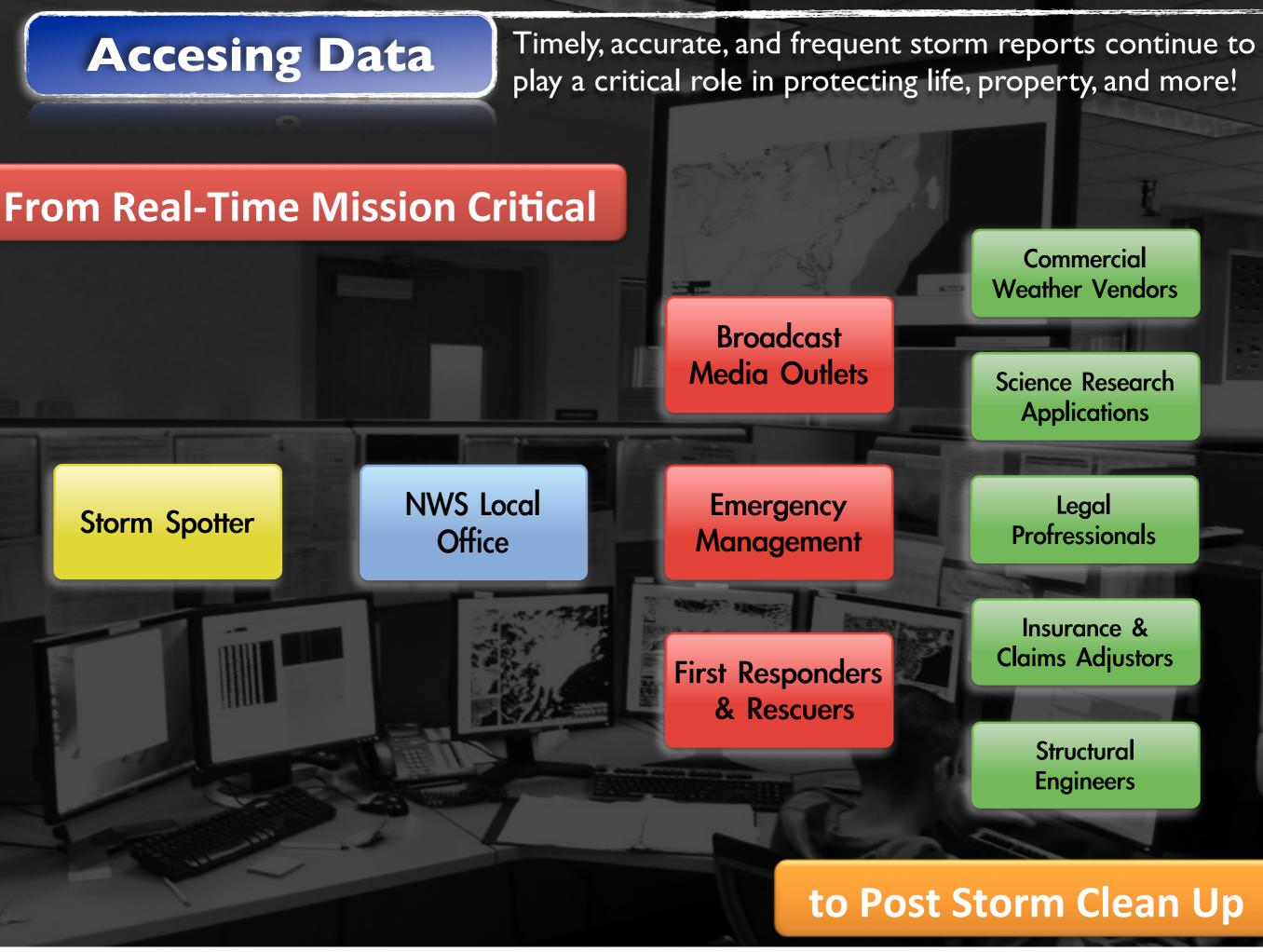




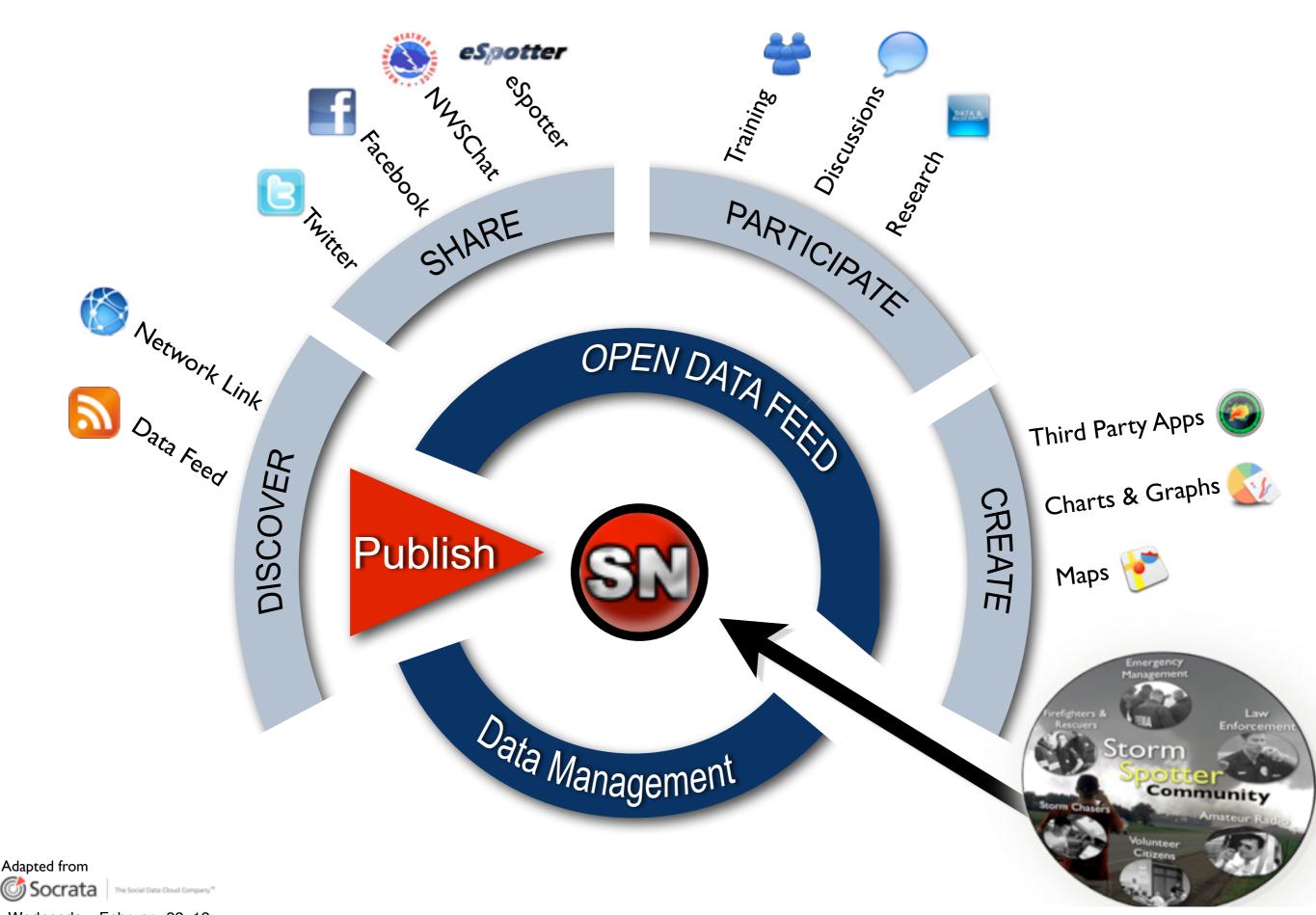
Tracking It Down in 2011







Open Data Spotter Reporting & Tracking

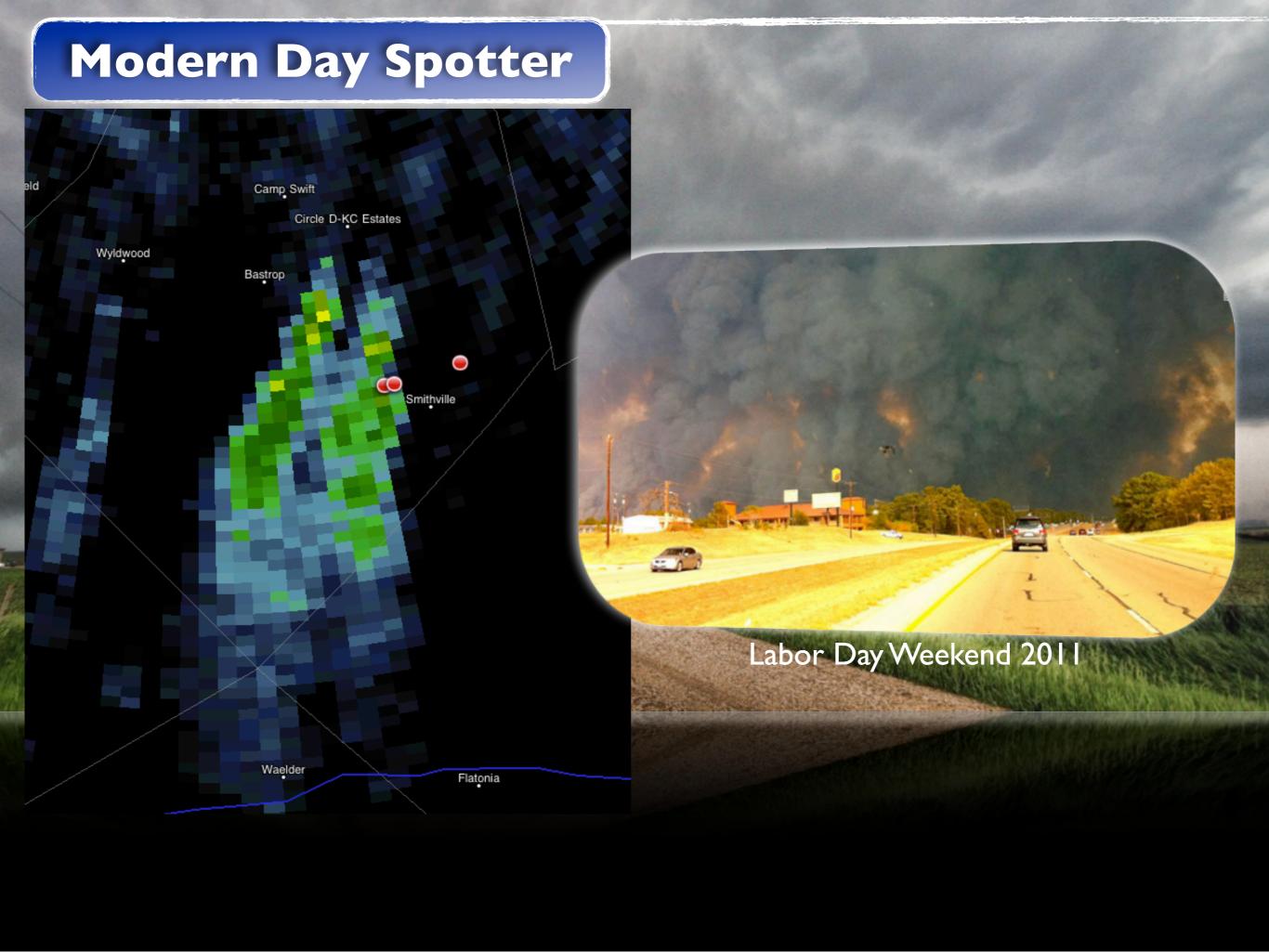


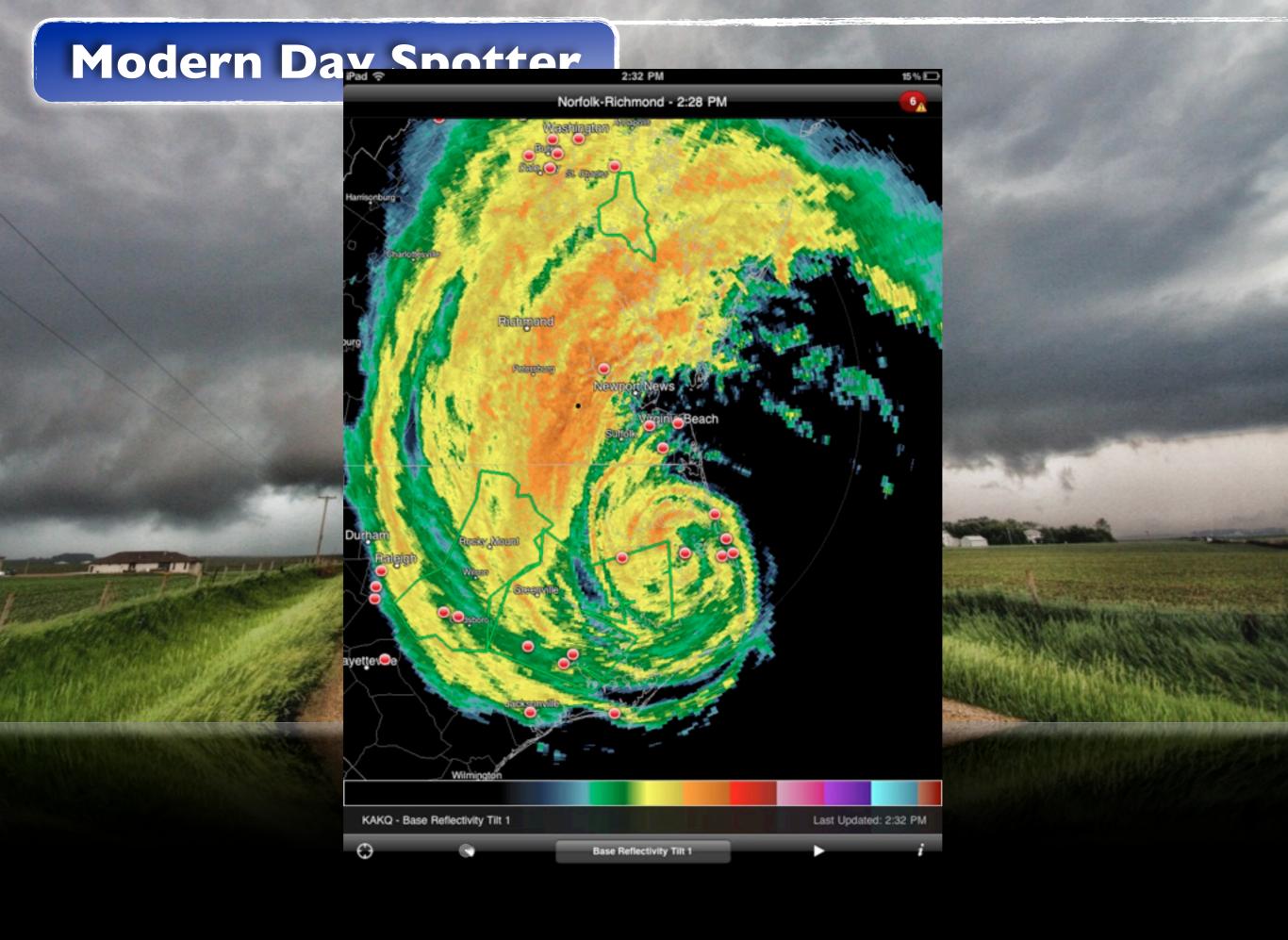






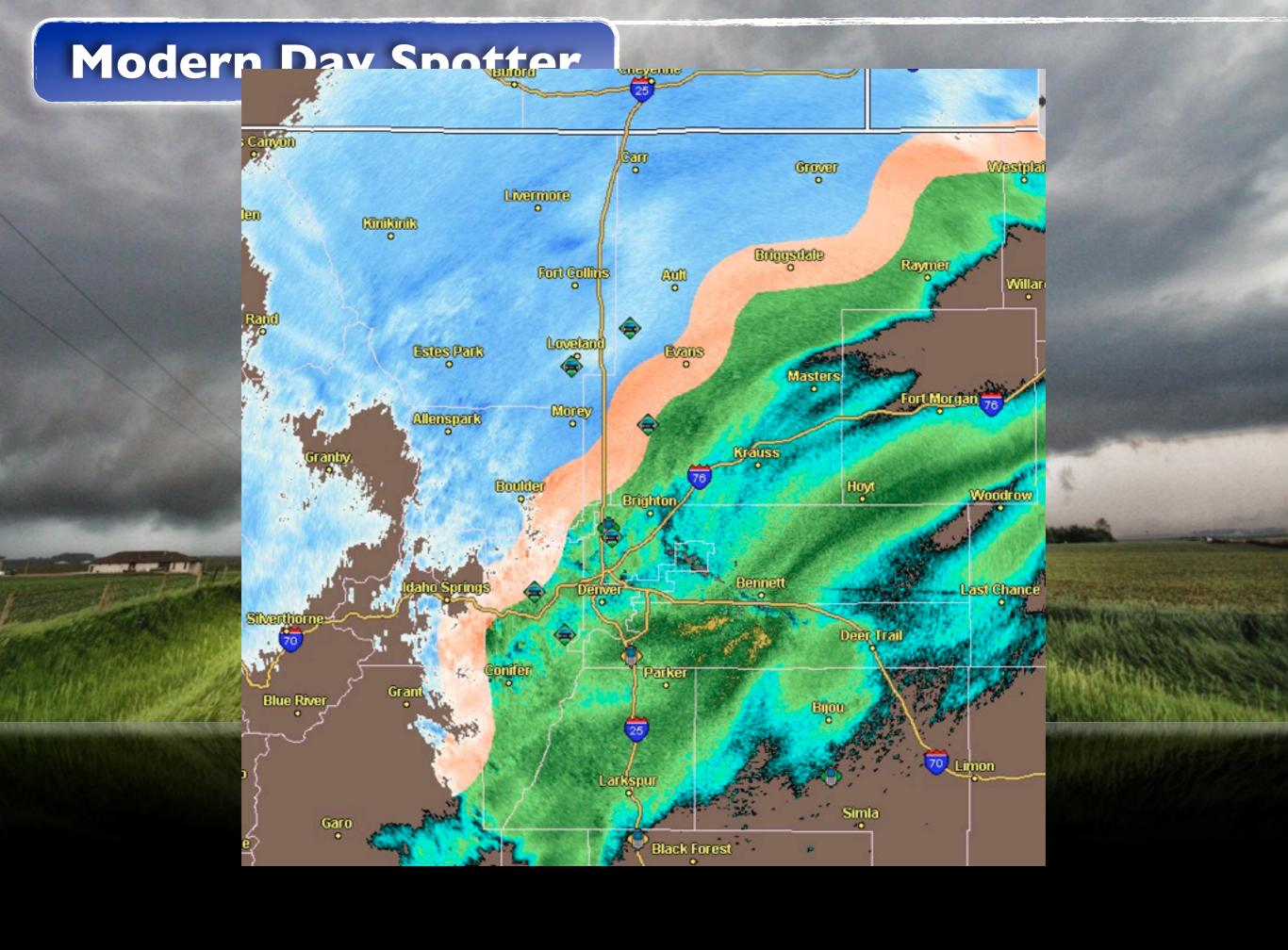
What If Thunderstorms Were Just the Beginning?





Modern Day Spotter





Modern Day Spotter

Dust Storm on Radar



A Push to ALL-HAZARI) Training, Reporting, & Tracking



Training Opportunites

Network of Multi-Hazard
Spotter Information

Technology Infusion





joshua@spotternetwork.org





