



International training project sponsored by EUMETSAT
to support and increase the use of meteorological satellite data

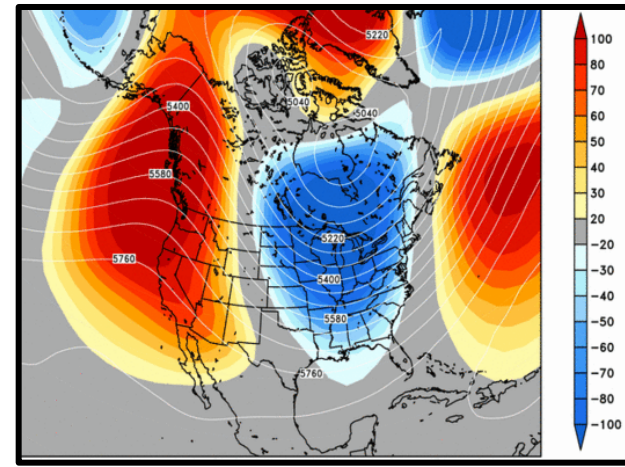
High Impact Weather - Event Week 2014



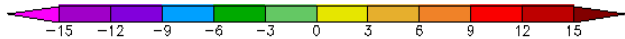
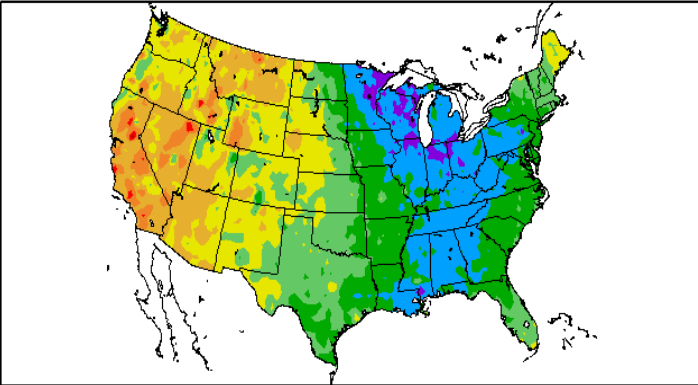
Winter 2013-14 in the USA

Greg Carbin, NOAA / Storm Prediction Center

1



January Cold and Dixie Woes



January 2014 12 UTC NARR 2m Temperature (F)

Sun

Mon

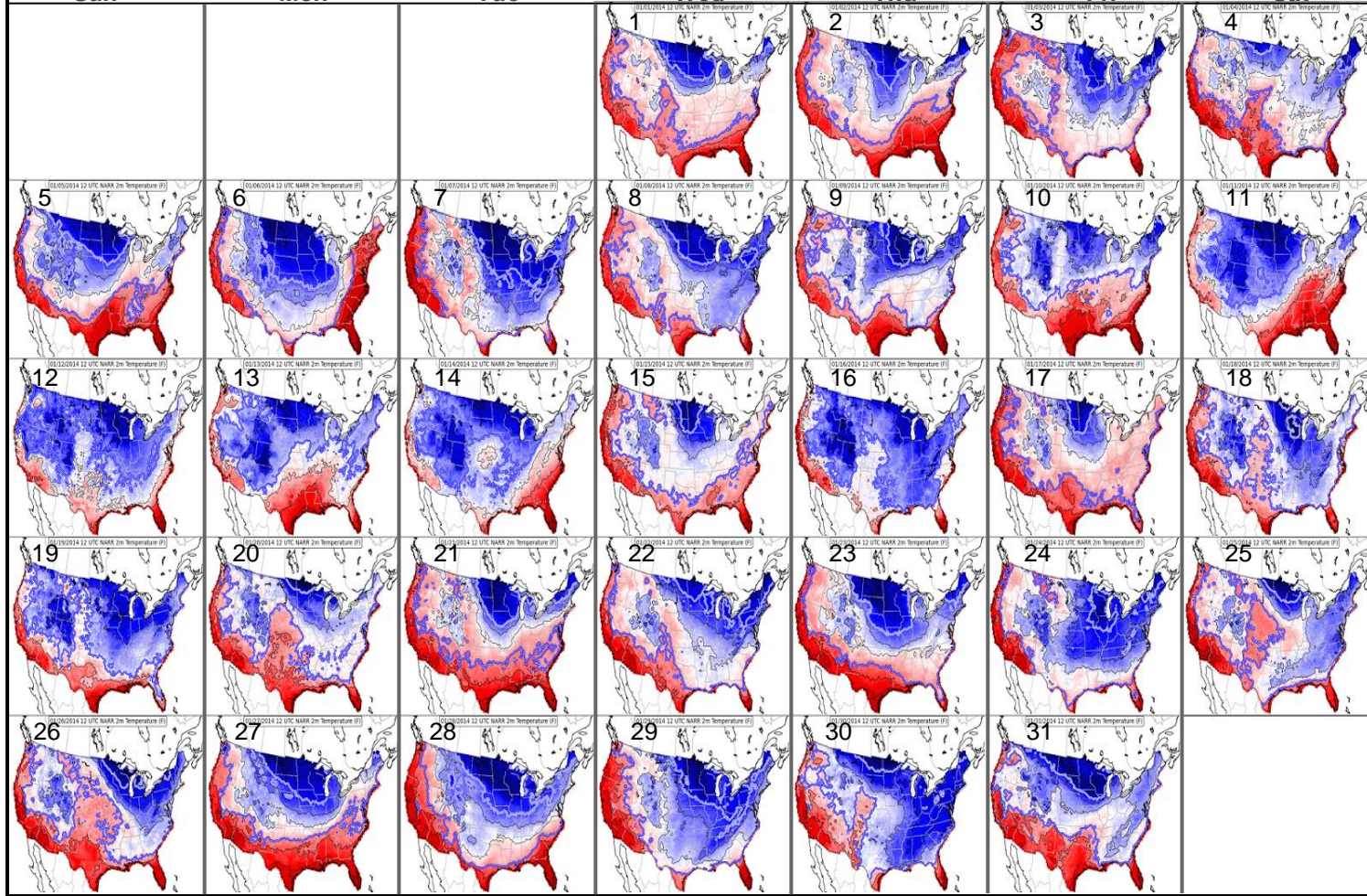
Tue

Wed

Thu

Fri

Sat



January 2014 12 UTC NARR 2m Temperature (F)

Sun

Mon

Tue

Wed

Thu

Fri

Sat

Coldest 5%
of January
days since
1979:

--2014--

6th 16.6F

7th 15.0F

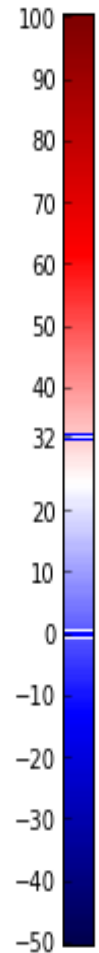
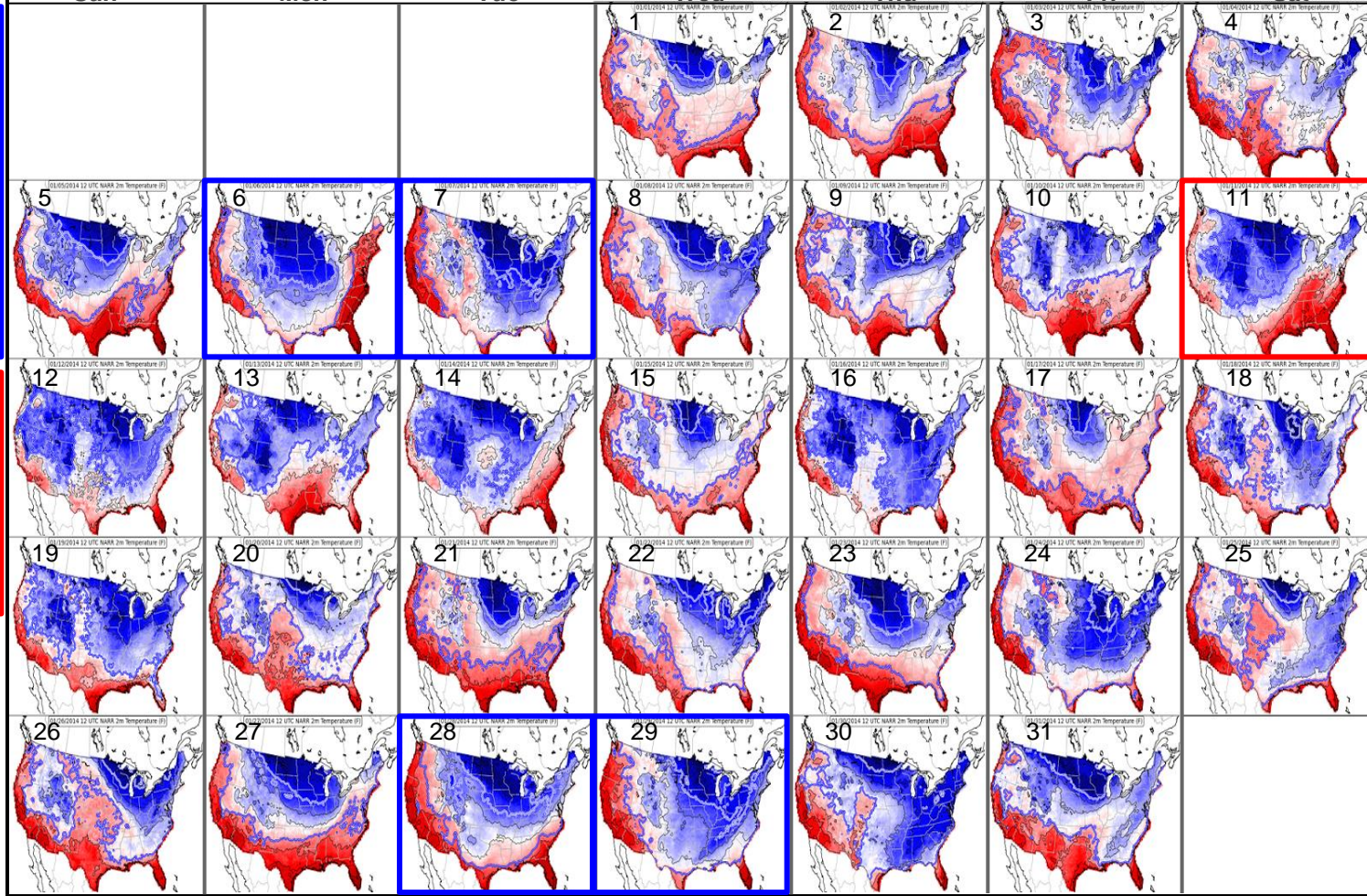
28th 17.1F

29th 18.5F

Warmest 5%
of January
days since
1979:

--2014--

11th 36.6F



January 2014 12 UTC NARR 2m Temperature (F)

Sun

Mon

Tue

Wed

Thu

Fri

Sat

Coldest 5%
of January
days since
1979:

--2014--

6th -8.6C

7th -9.4C

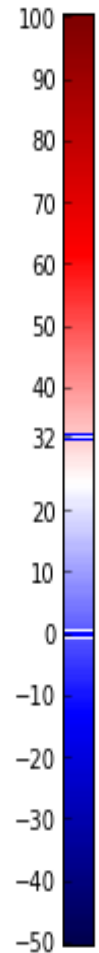
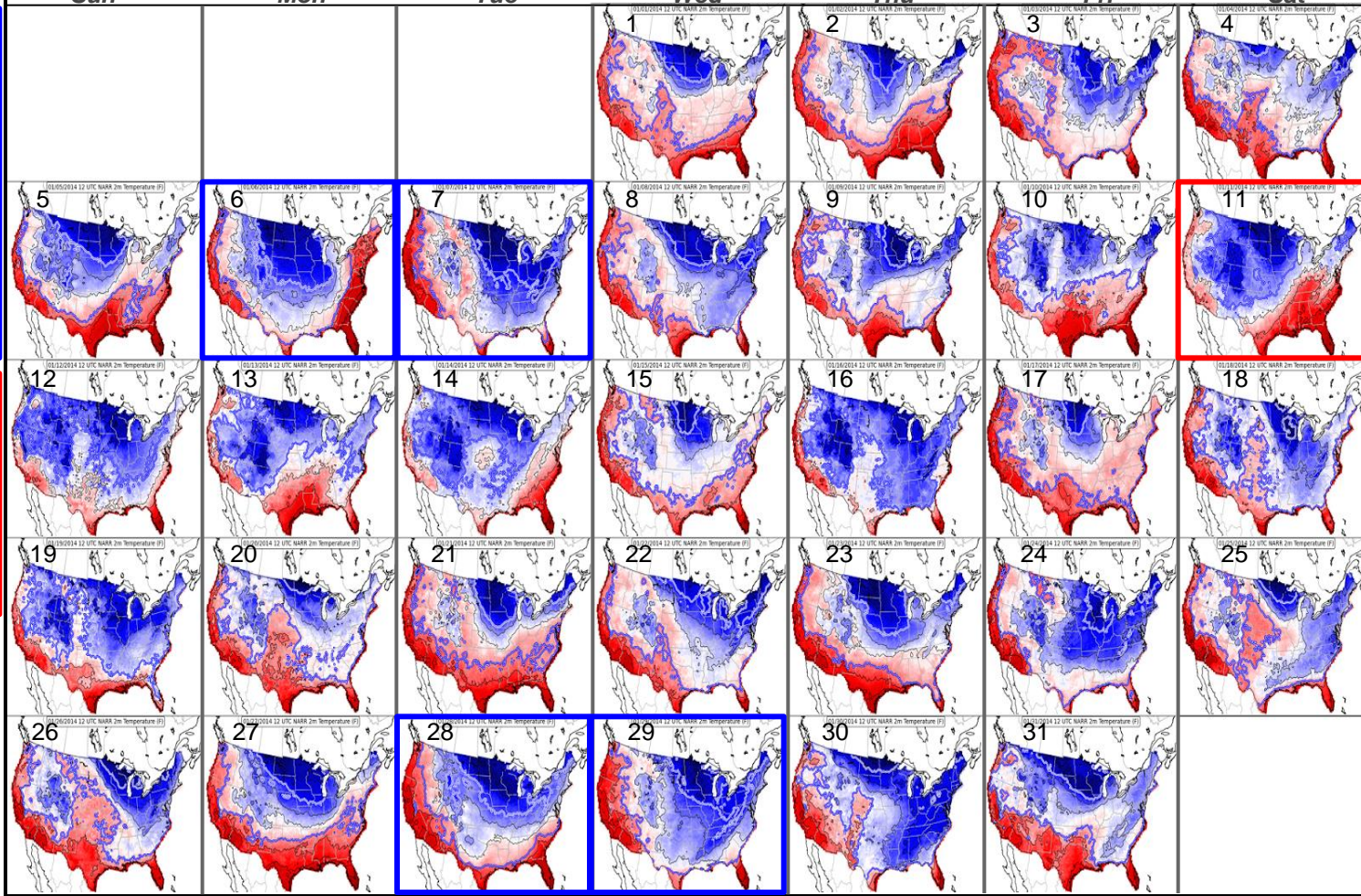
28th -8.3C

29th -7.5C

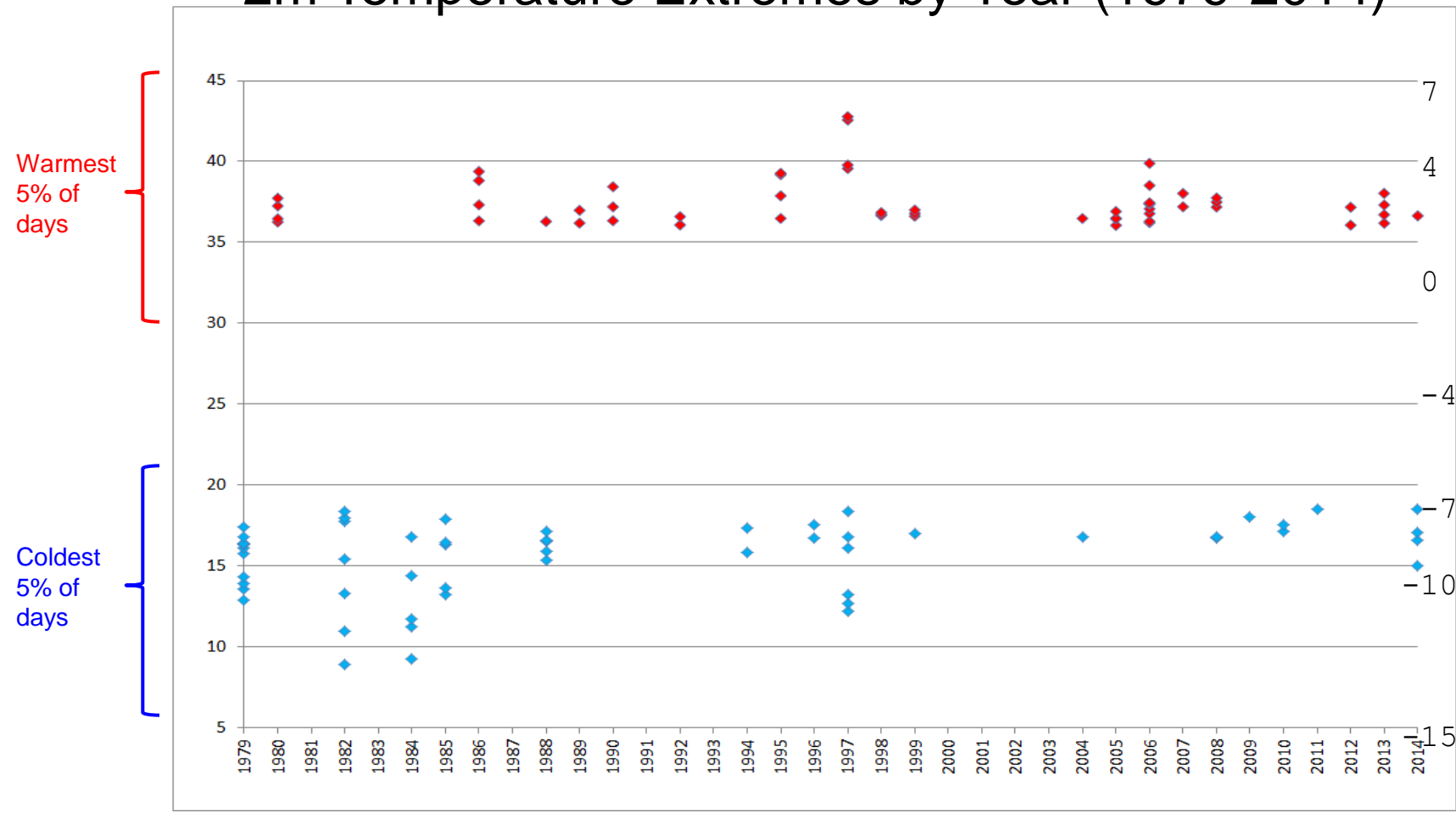
Warmest 5%
of January
days since
1979:

--2014--

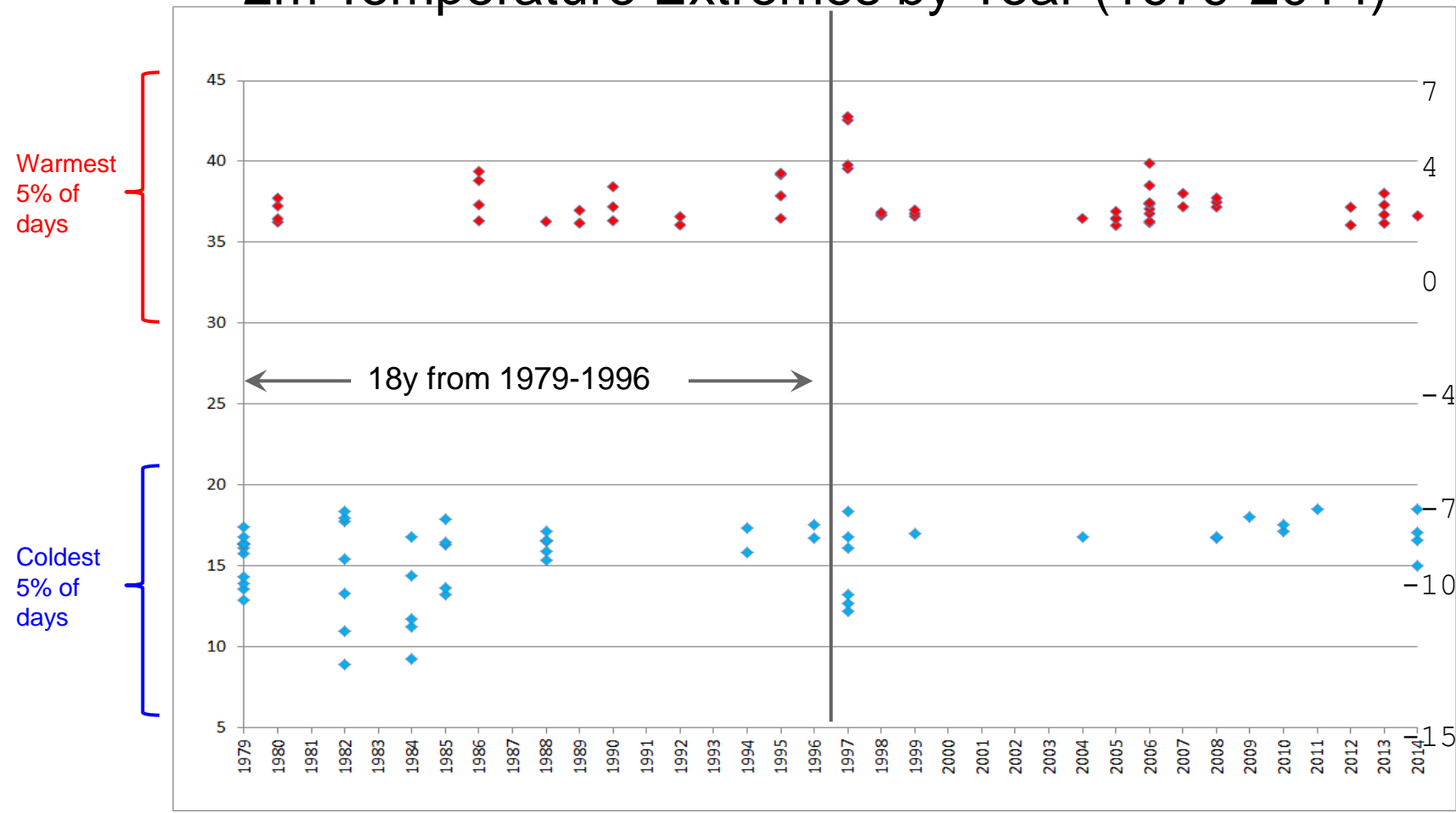
11th 2.6F



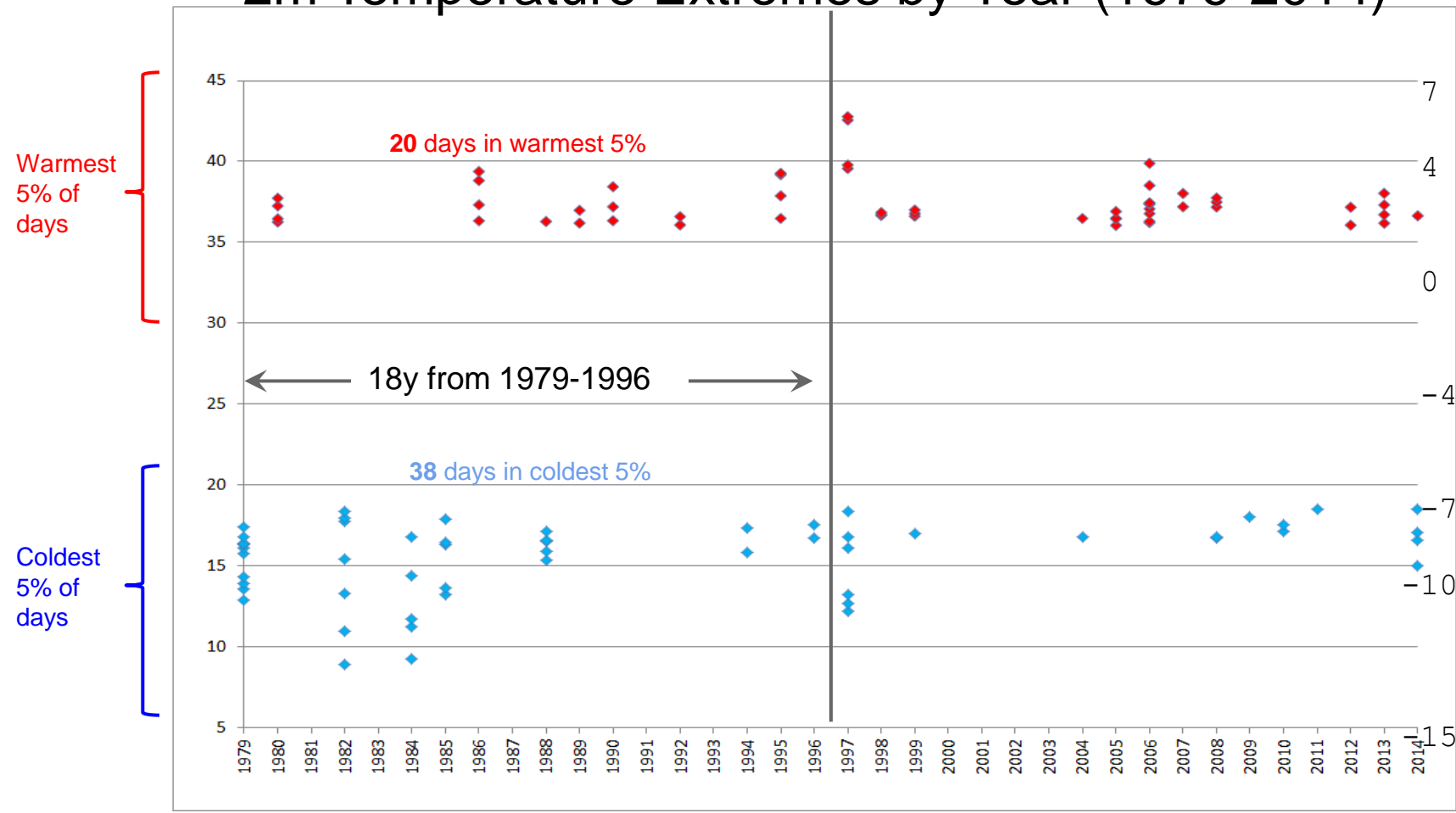
Distribution of January 12 UTC NARR CONUS 2m Temperature Extremes by Year (1979-2014)



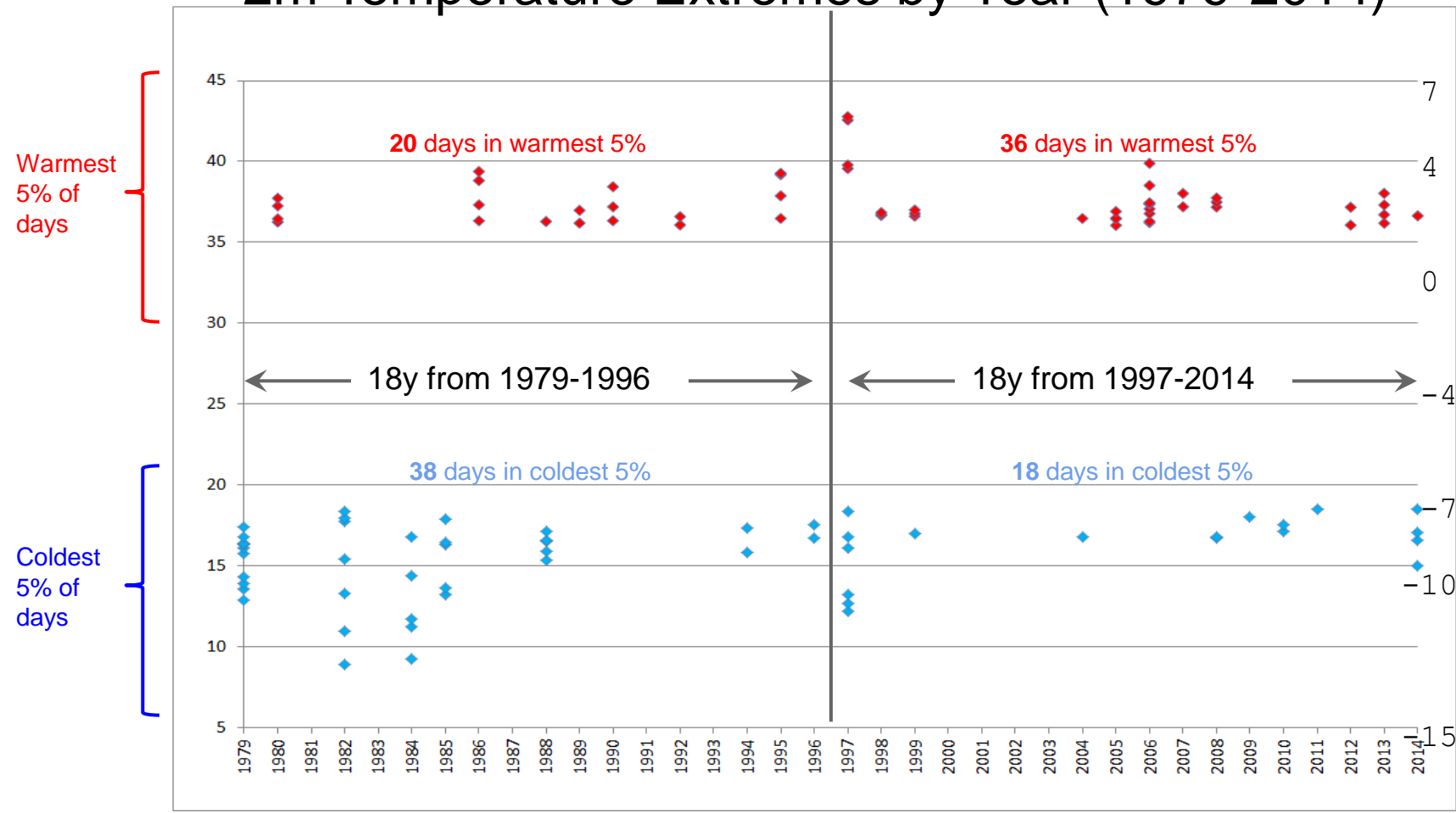
Distribution of January 12 UTC NARR CONUS 2m Temperature Extremes by Year (1979-2014)



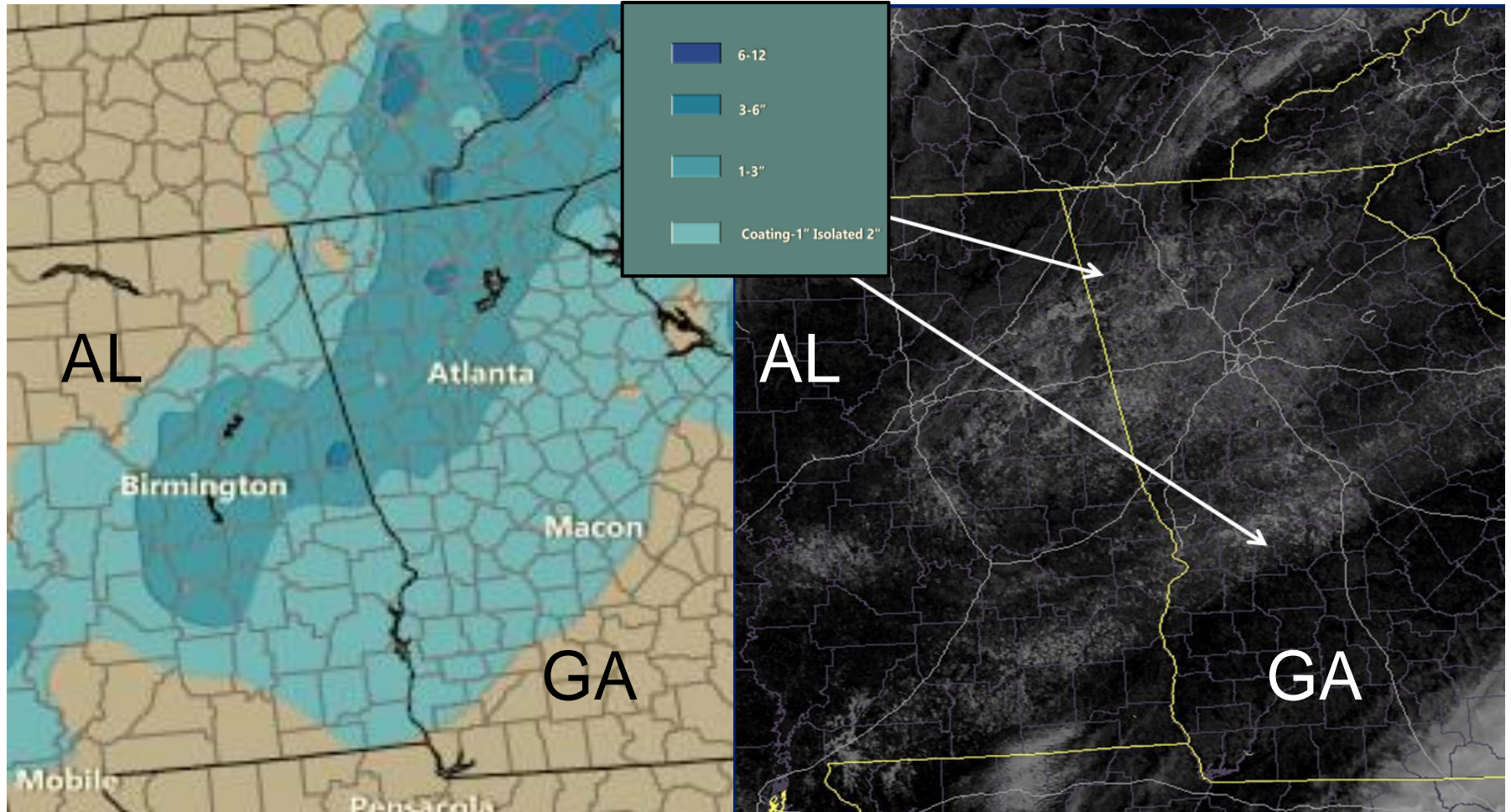
Distribution of January 12 UTC NARR CONUS 2m Temperature Extremes by Year (1979-2014)



Distribution of January 12 UTC NARR CONUS 2m Temperature Extremes by Year (1979-2014)

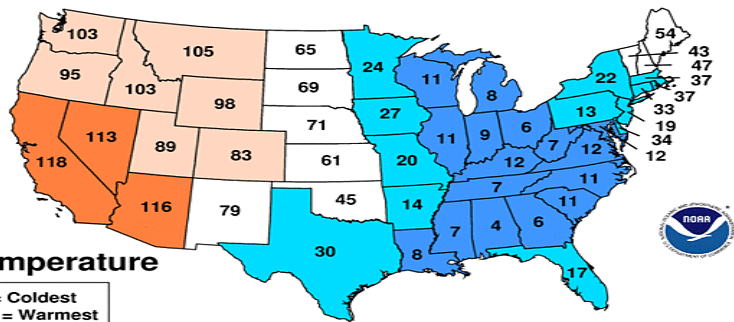


Southern U.S. Snowfall from January 27-29, 2014 Winter Storm



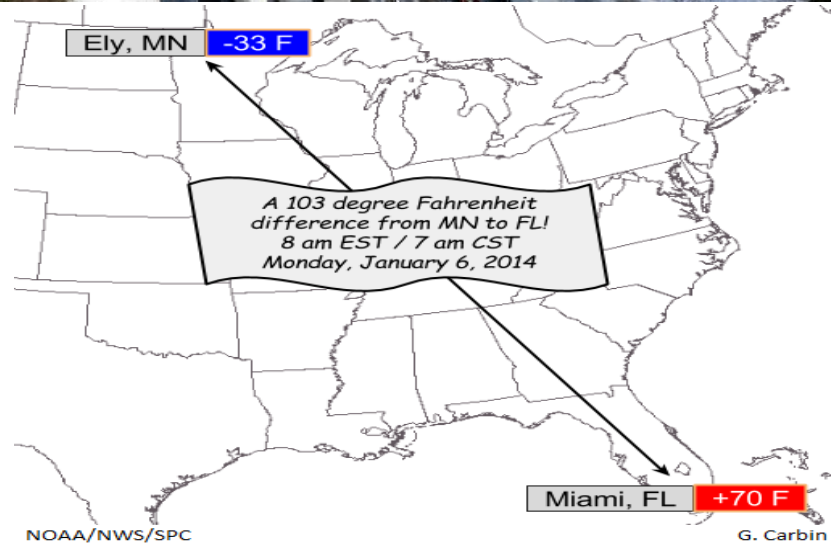
January 2014 Statewide Ranks

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



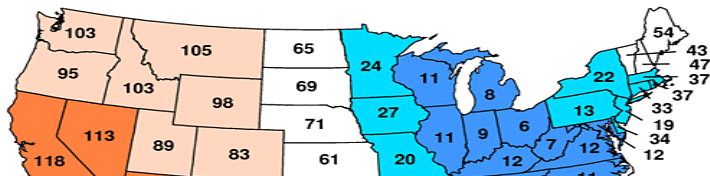
Temperature

1 = Coldest
120 = Warmest



January 2014 Statewide Ranks

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



– January 2014 in Summary –

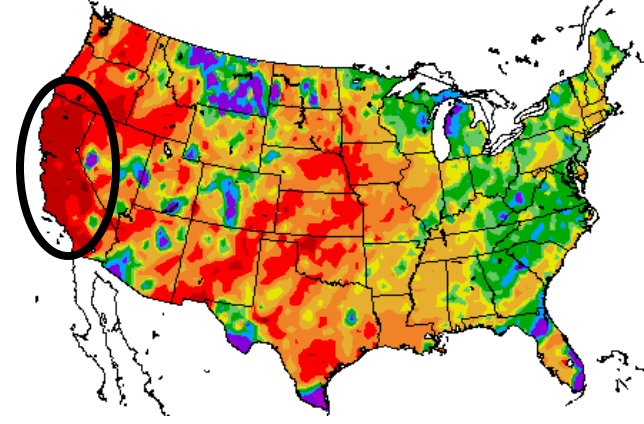
Midwest & Southeast Feel Brunt of Coldest Jan. in Many Years

Thousands Stranded by Winter Storm in the South, 27th-29th

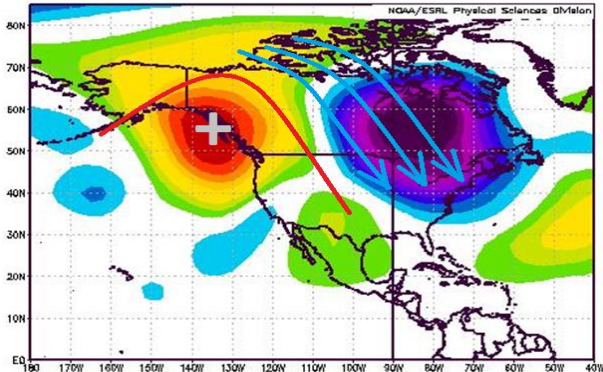
Fewer Jan. Mornings with Extreme Cold Recent ~2 Decades



2

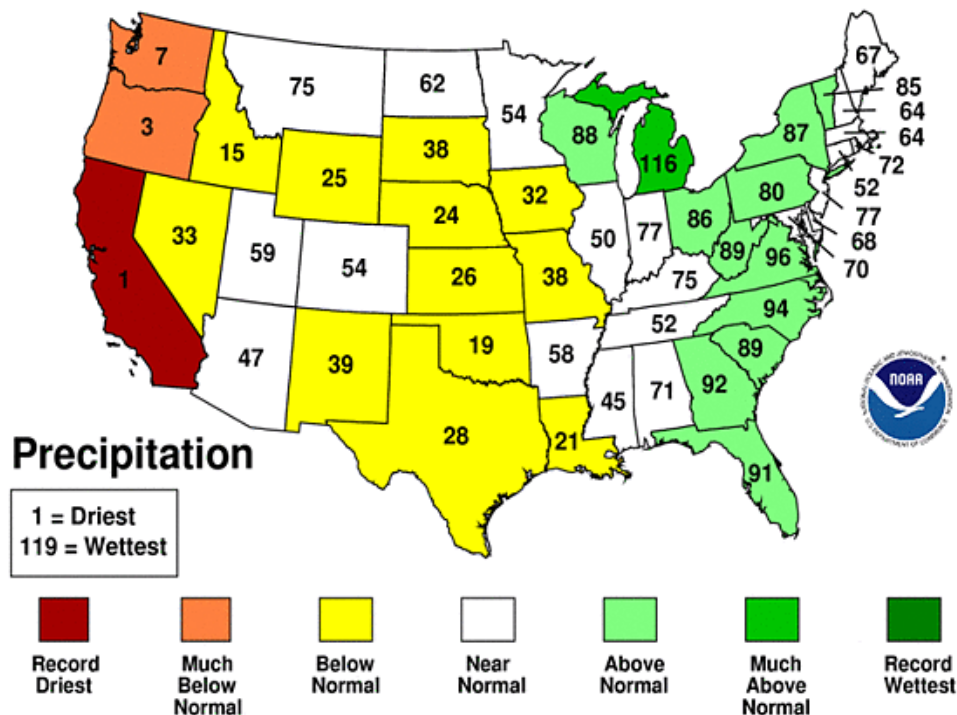


California's Drought Nightmare



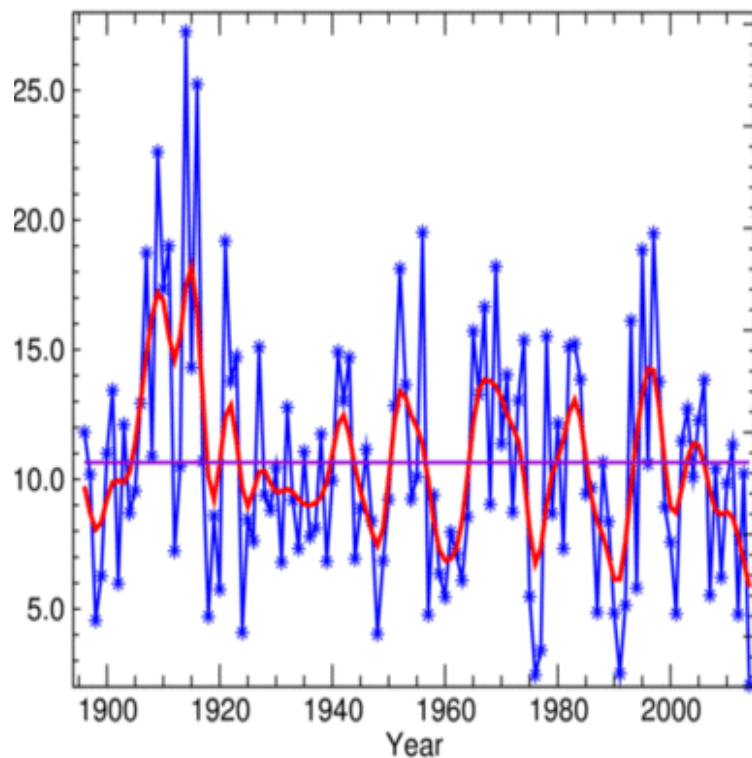
Nov 2013-Jan 2014 Statewide Ranks

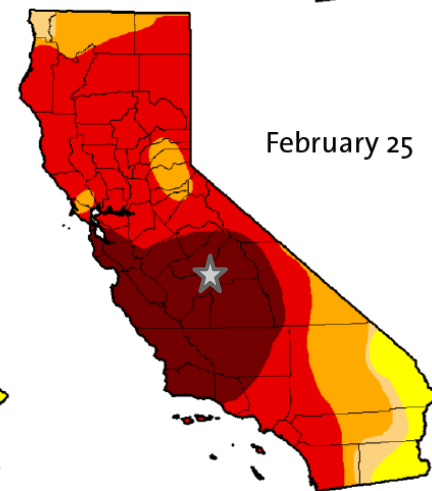
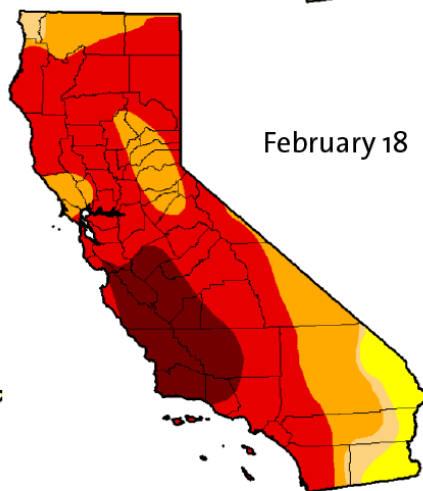
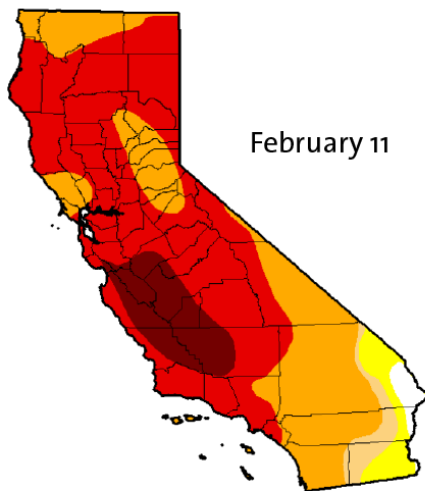
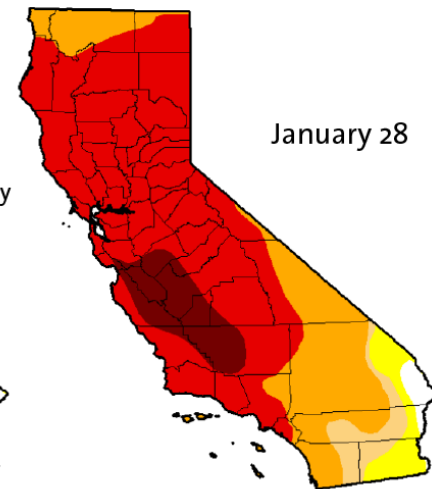
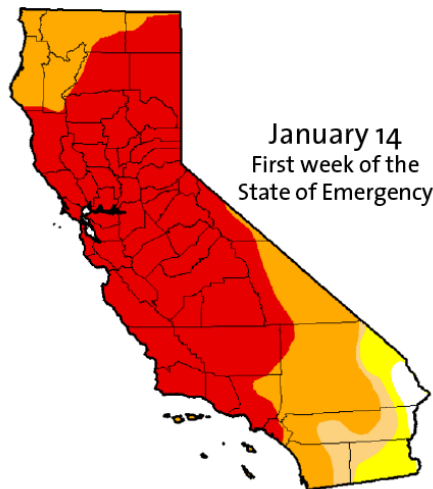
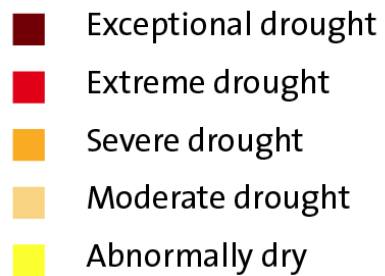
National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA

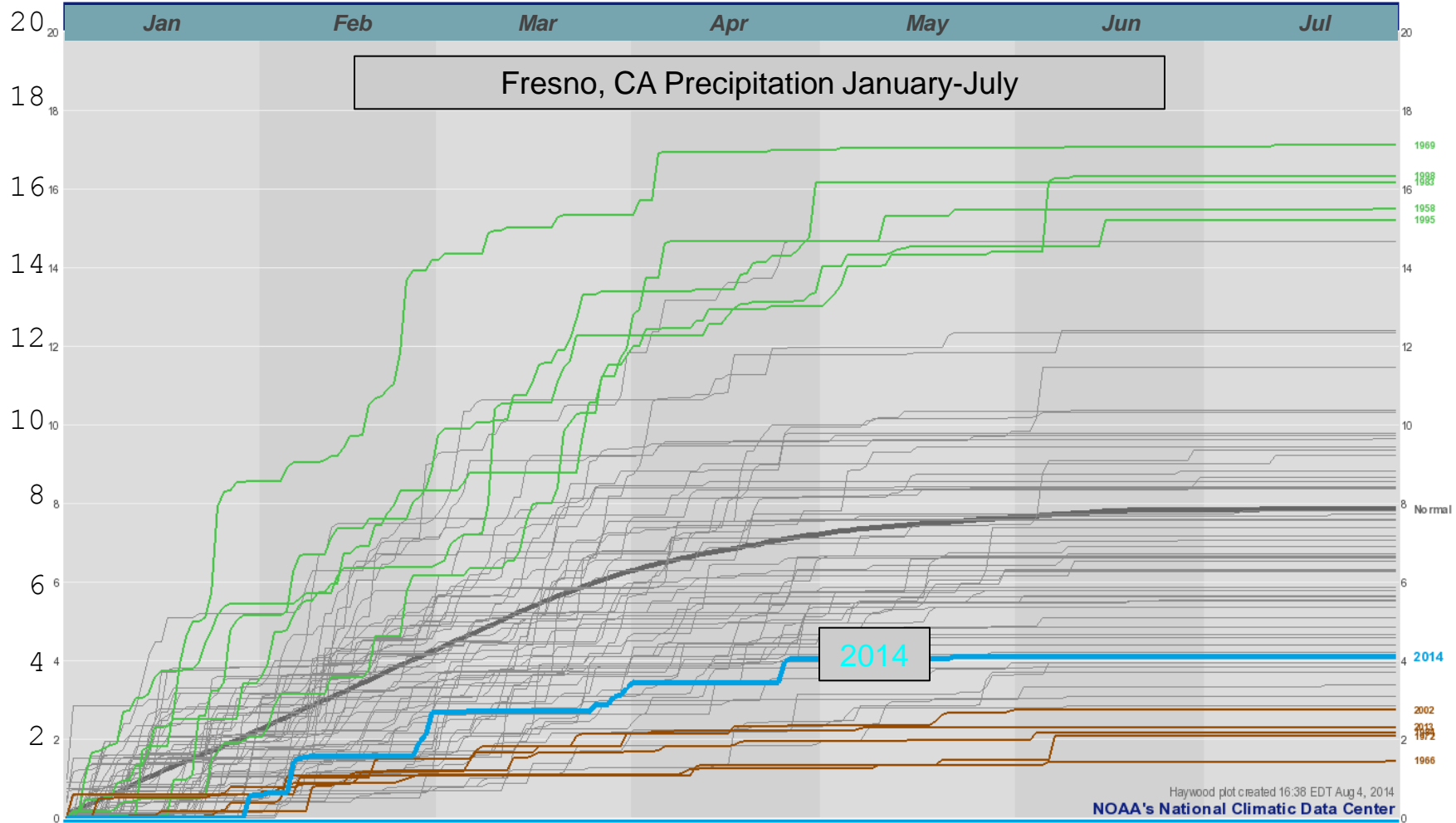


California Statewide Precipitation

November - January, 1895 - 2014

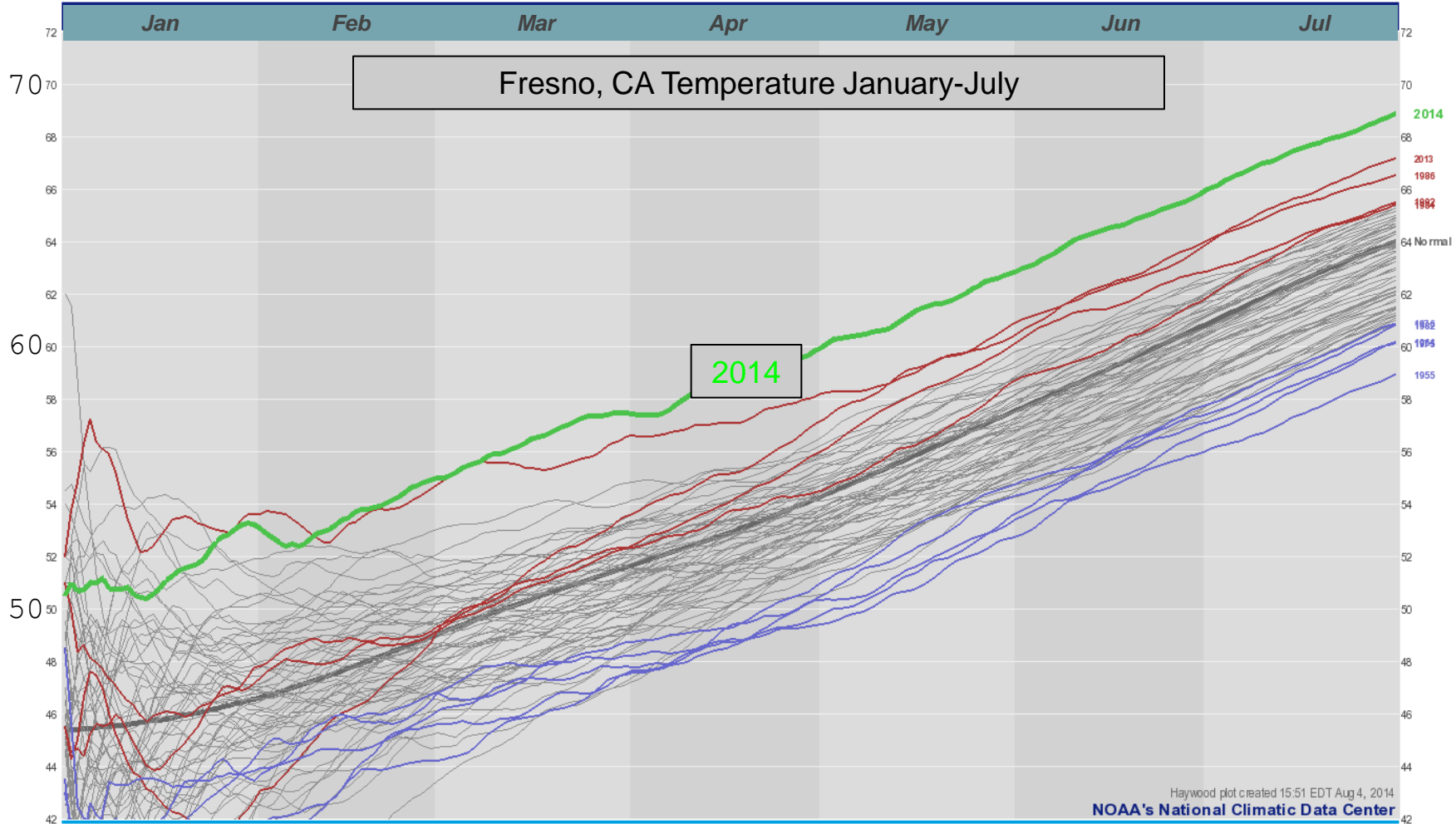






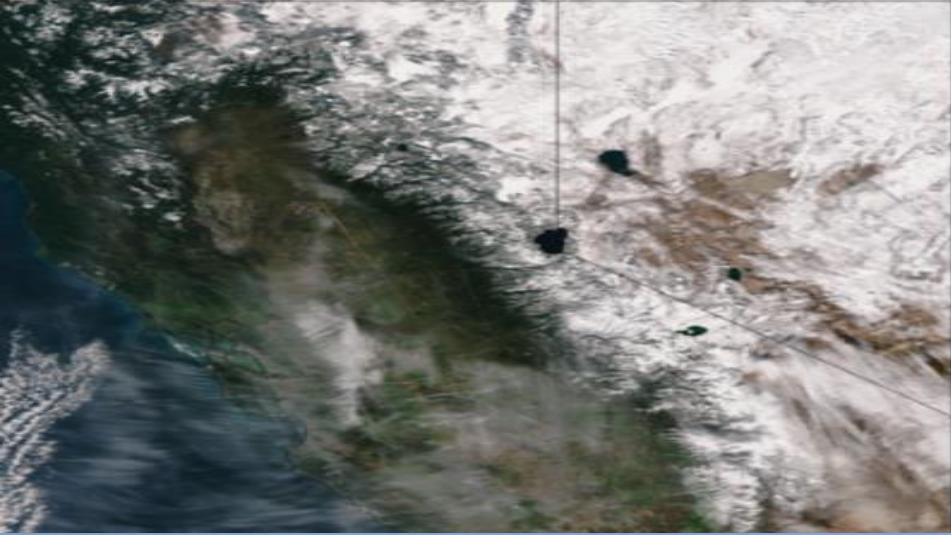
Precipitation (in) to Date for Fresno, CA
Jan 1 through Jul 31. Period of record is 1948 through 2014

5 wettest periods in mint: 1969 1998 1983 1958 1995
5 driest periods in brown: 2002 2013 1984 1972 1966
1981-2010 Normal underlaid in dark gray
2014 period in NOAA Lite Blue



Average Temperature (F) to Date for Fresno, CA
Jan 1 through Jul 31. Period of record is 1948 through 2014

5 warmest periods in crimson: 2014 2013 1986 1992 1984
5 coolest periods in cornflower: 1976 1982 1964 1975 1955
1981-2010 Normal underlaid in dark gray
2014 period in mint





– California Drought In Summary –

Feb. 2013 - Jan. 2014: Driest 12-months on Record

More of CA in Extreme Drought than Ever (80% by late July)

At Least \$1 Billion in Agricultural Losses

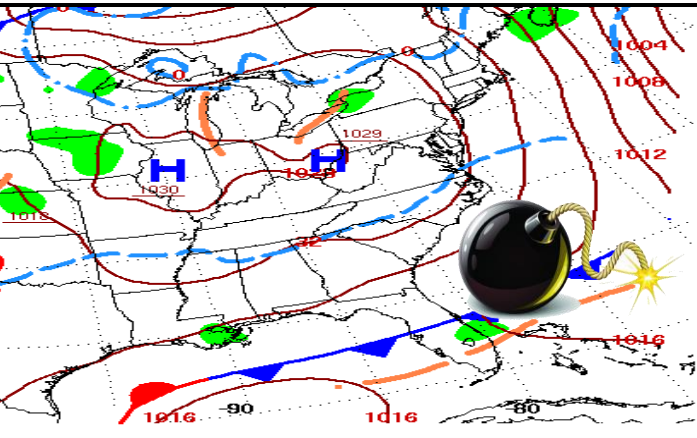
Hydroelectric Power Generation ~50% of Average



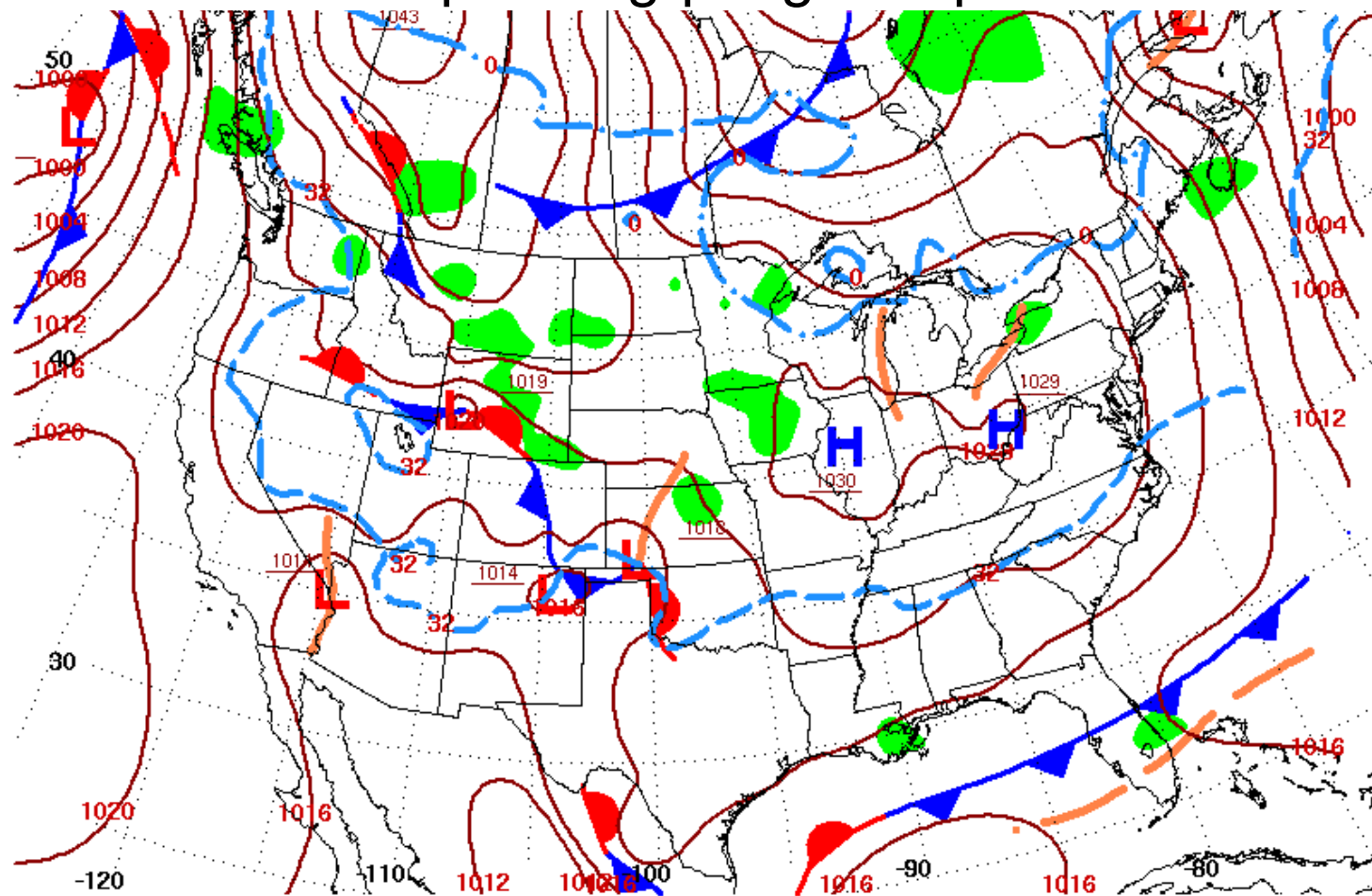
3



Atlantic Bomb – March 25-26

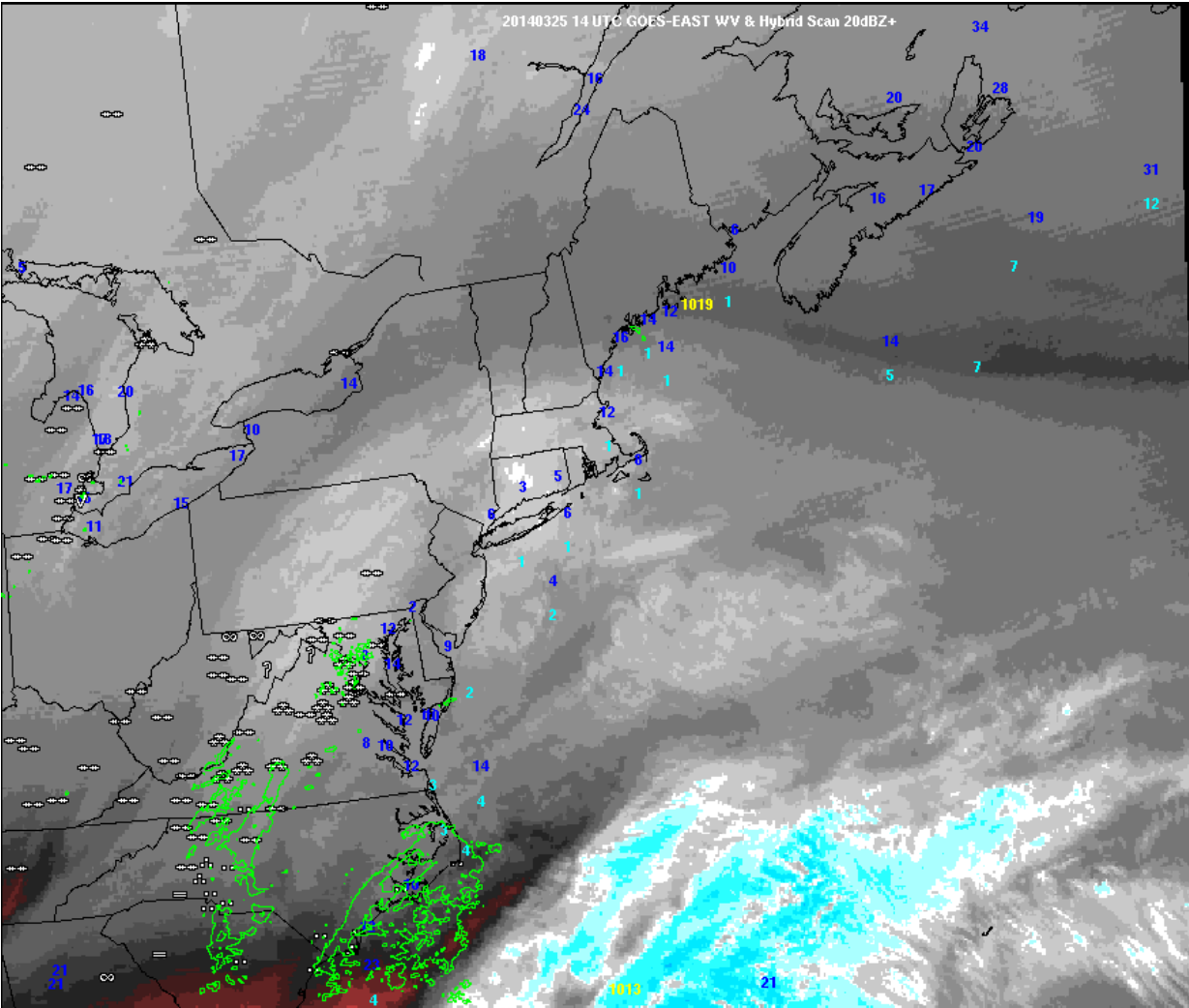


12 UTC Surface Maps “Ping-pong” Loop for Mar. 25-26-27



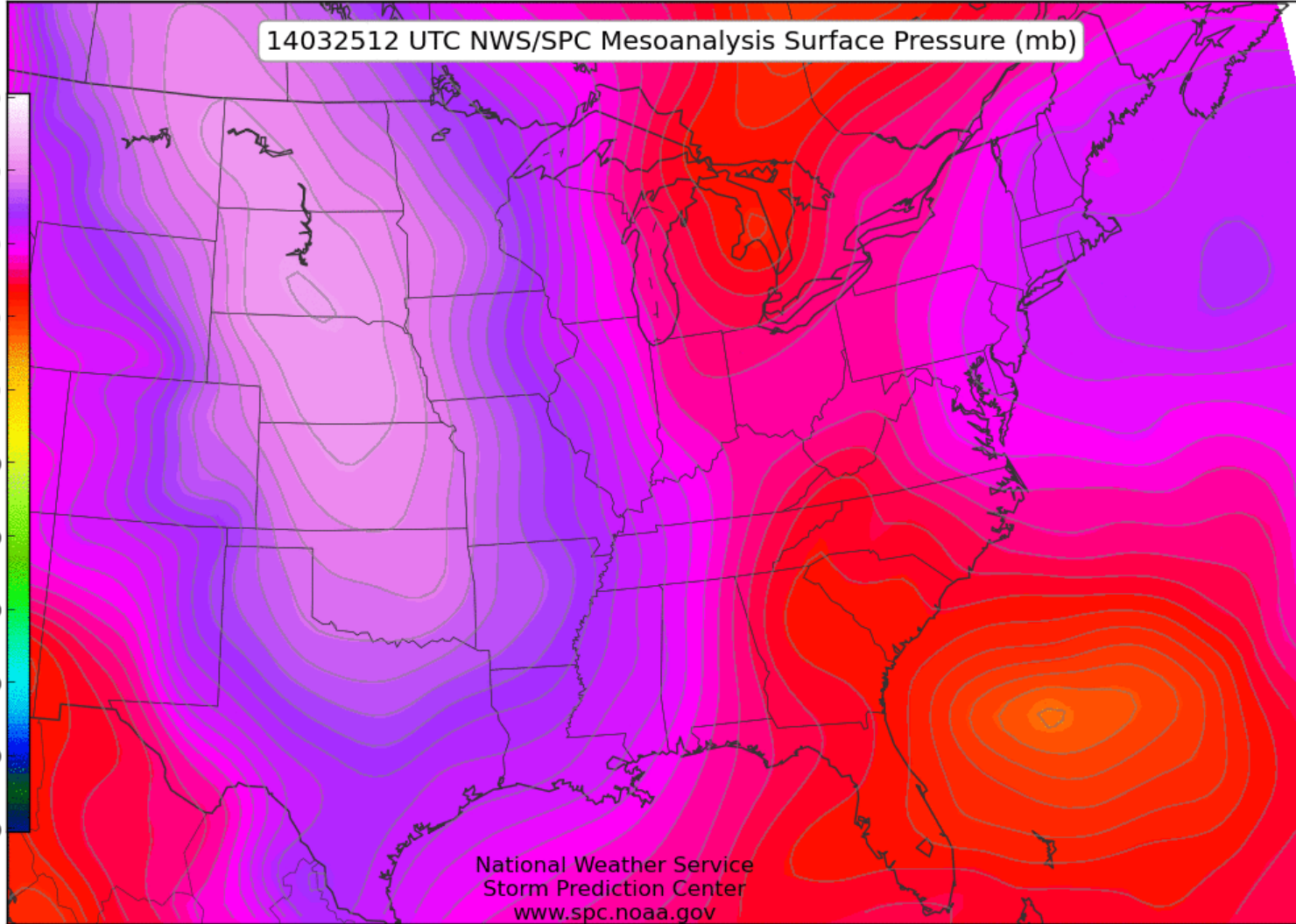
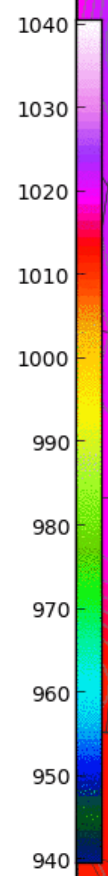
Surface Weather Map at 7:00 A.M. E.S.T.

20140325 14 UTC GOES-EAST WV & Hybrid Scan 20dBZ+

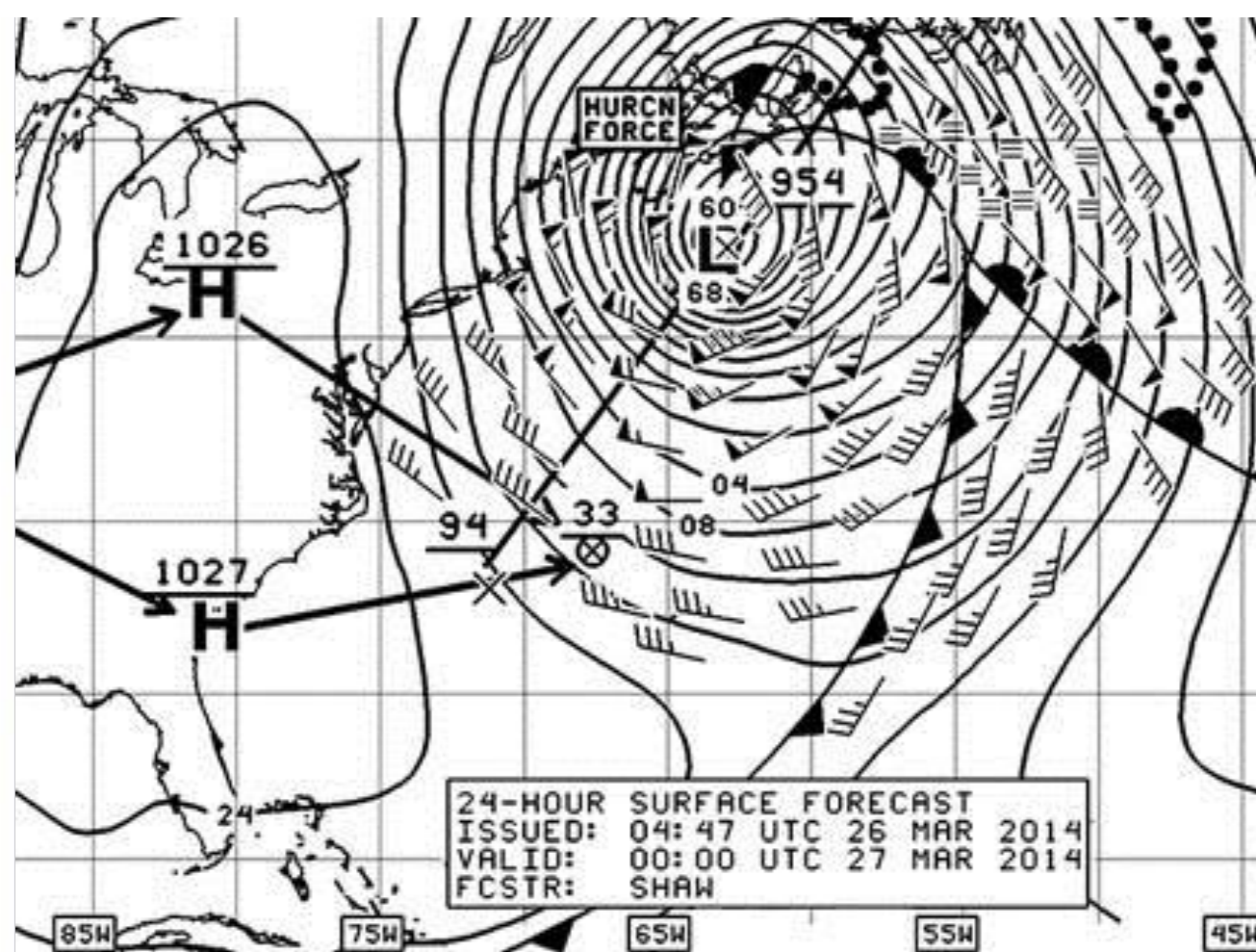


140325/1400 METAR Weather & Gusts (white & blue)
140325/1300 SHIP SLP/Gusts/Waves-Yellow/Blue/Cyan

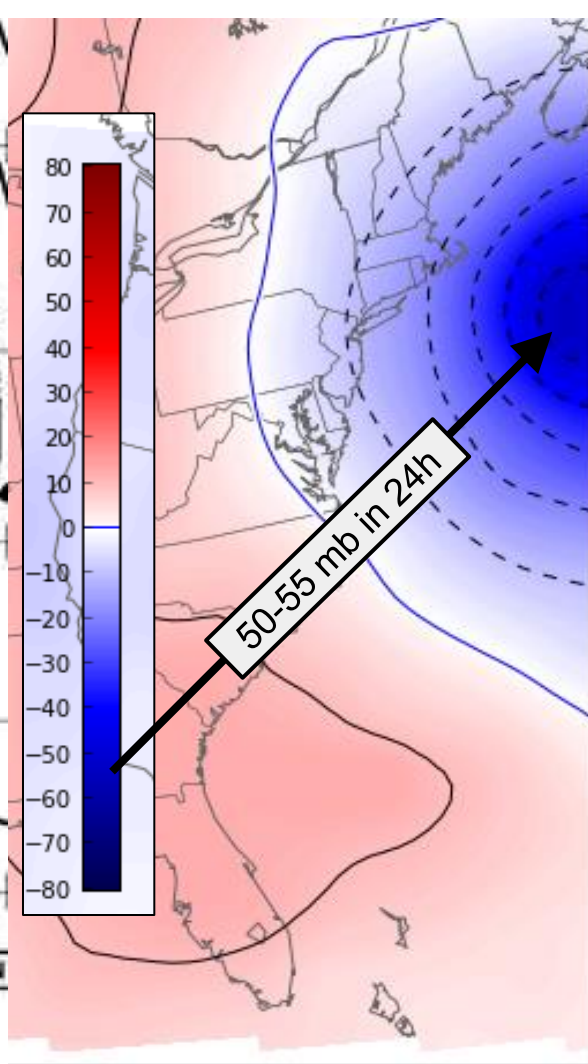
14032512 UTC NWS/SPC Mesoanalysis Surface Pressure (mb)

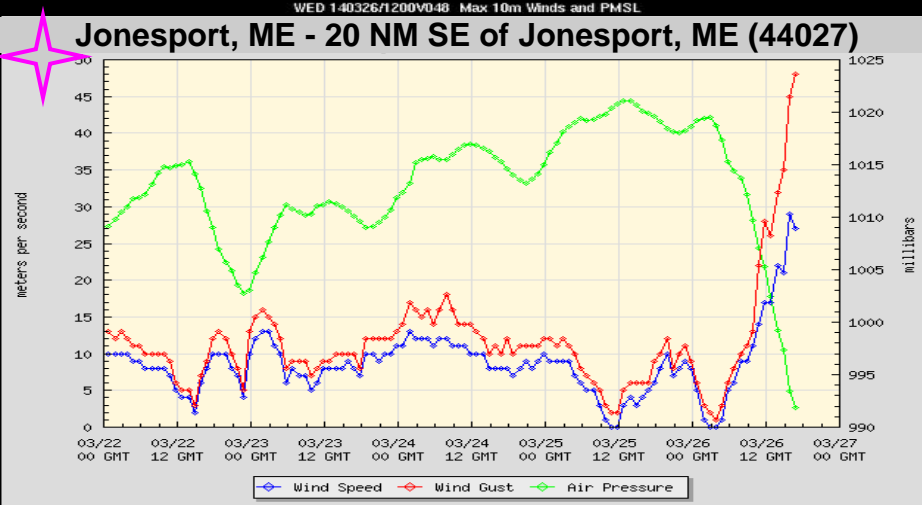
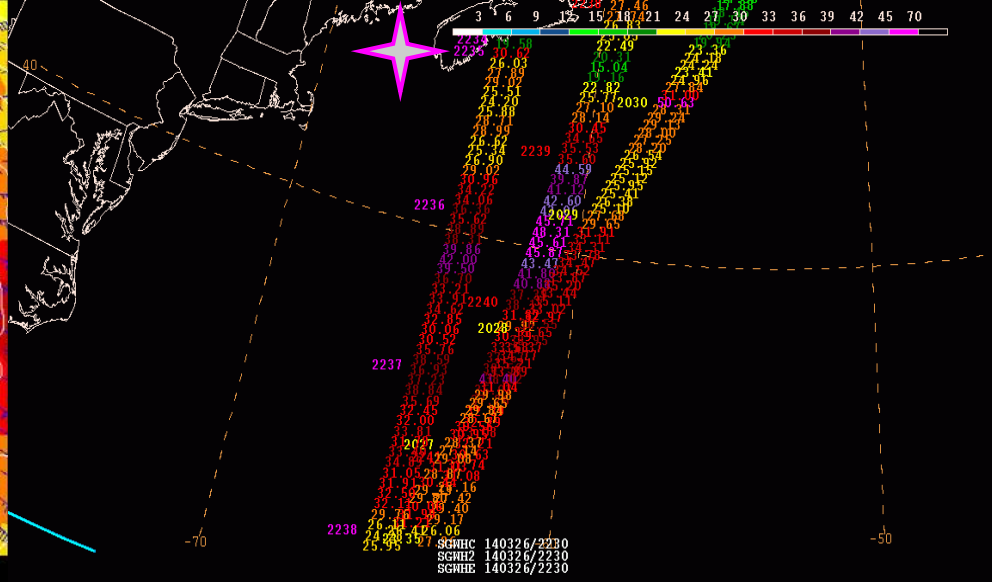
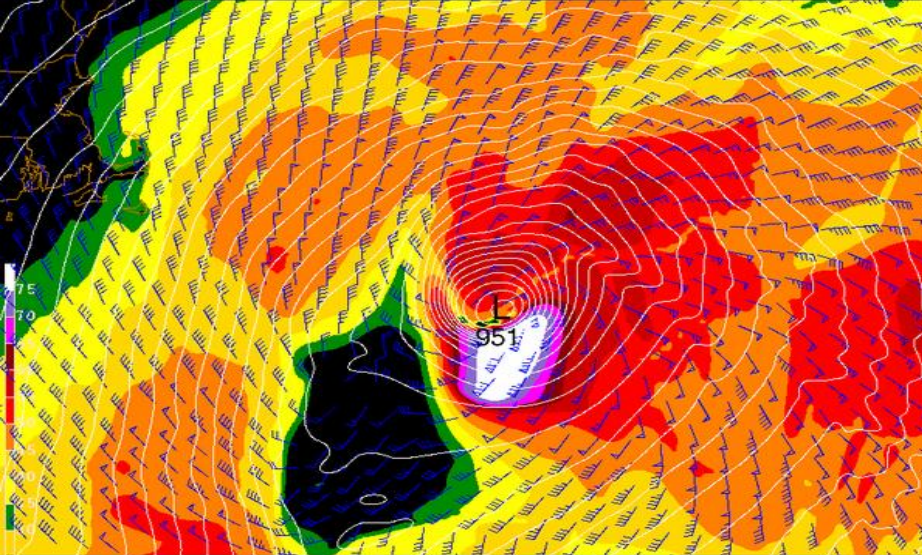


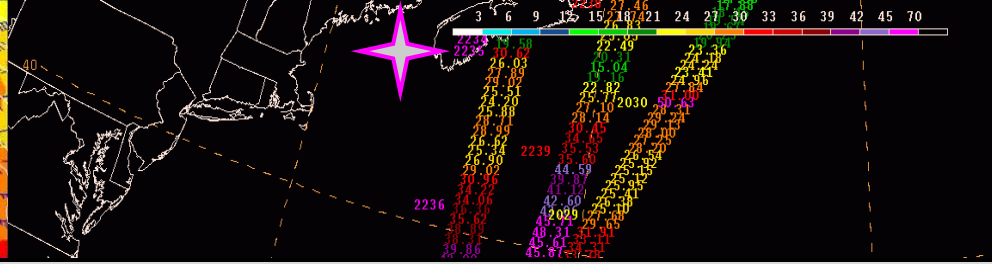
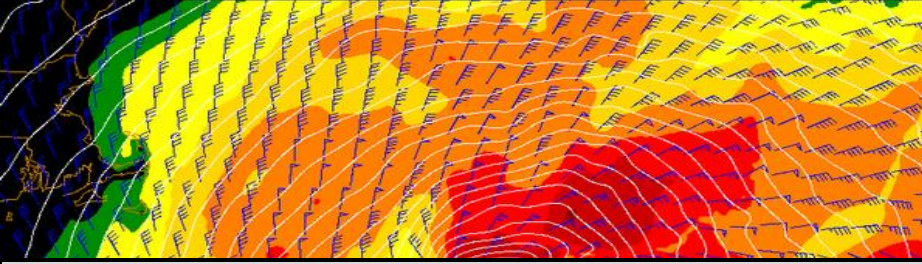
National Weather Service
Storm Prediction Center
www.spc.noaa.gov



NWS/NCEP - Ocean Prediction Center
www.opc.ncep.noaa.gov





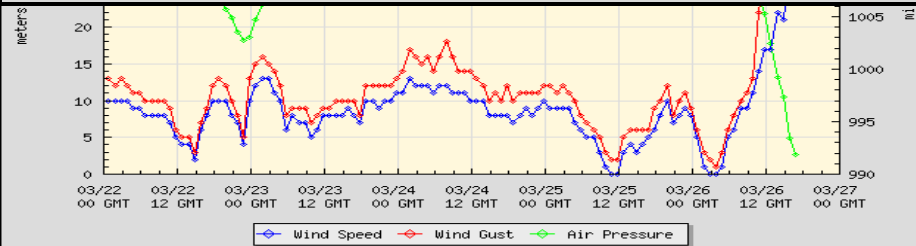


– March Meteorological Bomb In Summary –

Rapid Intensification: Pressure Falls > 50 mb/24h

Expansive Well-forecast Hurricane-Force Wind Field

Central Pressure Comparable to Sandy





International training project sponsored by EUMETSAT
to support and increase the use of meteorological satellite data

Thank You!

Greg Carbin, NOAA / Storm Prediction Center

gregory.carbin@noaa.gov

www.spc.noaa.gov