



An analysis of precipitation events associated with terrain-generated convergence in the Mohawk and Hudson River valleys of New York

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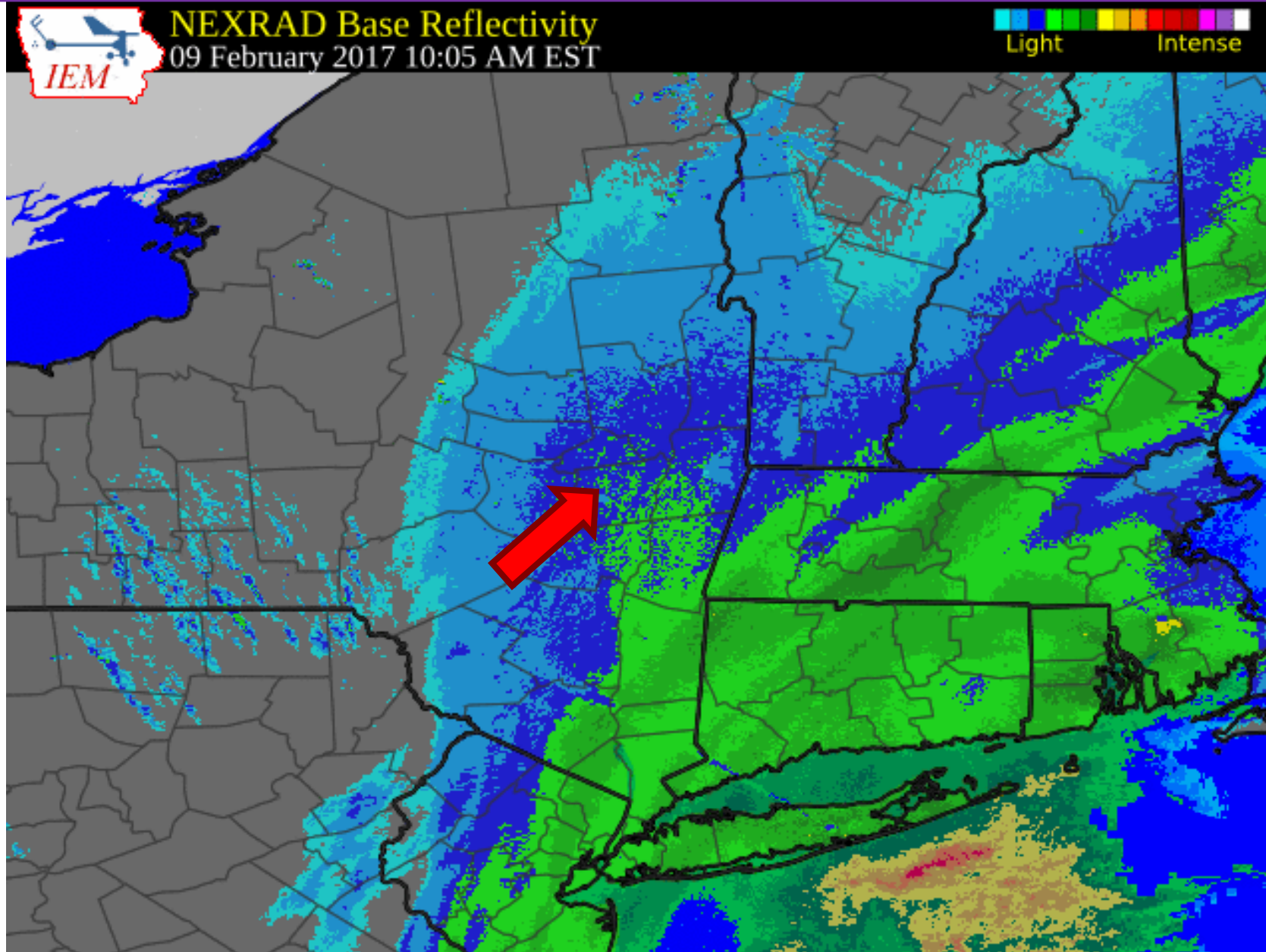
*National Weather Service Forecast Office
Albany, New York*





9–10 February 2017



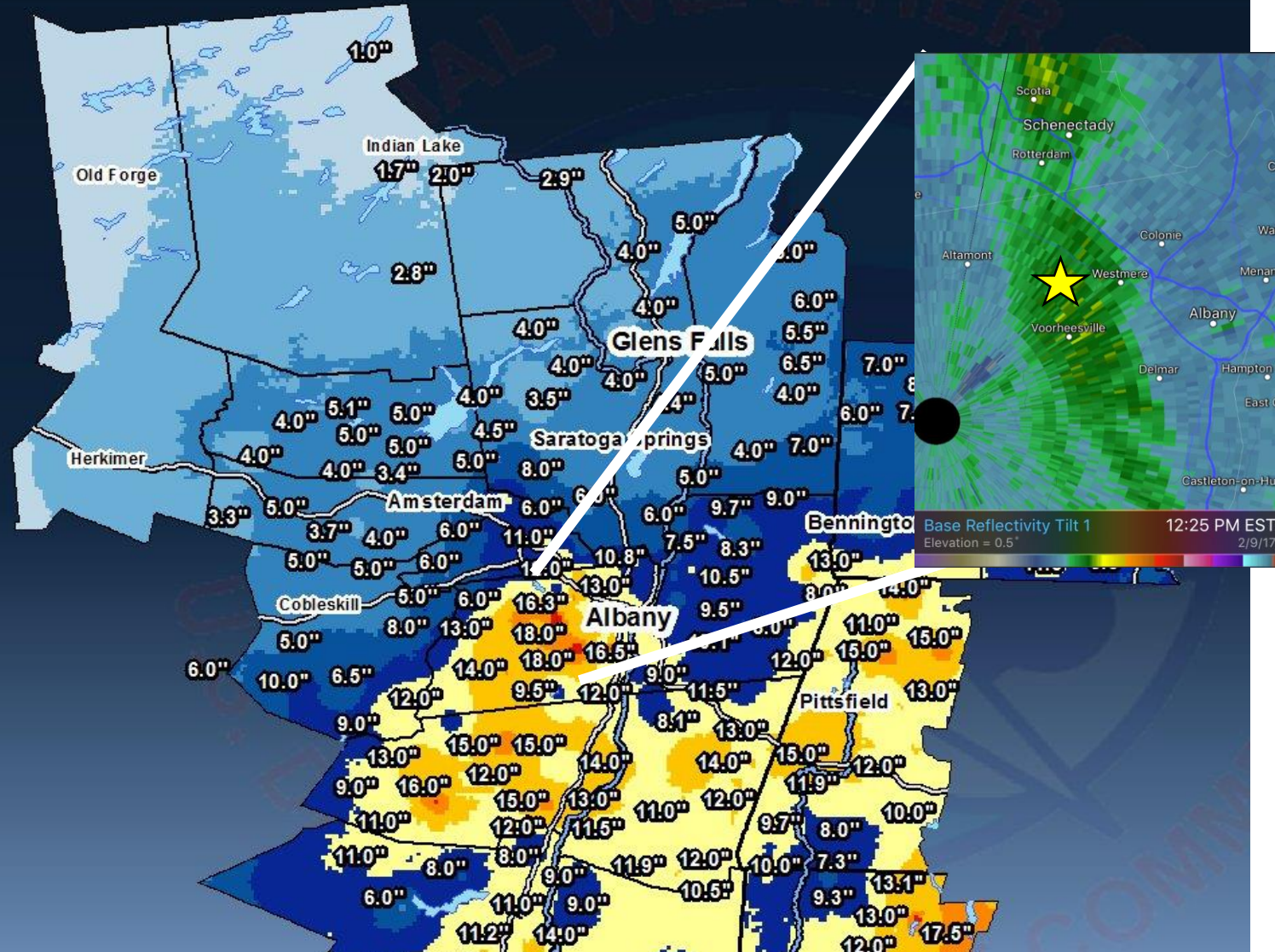


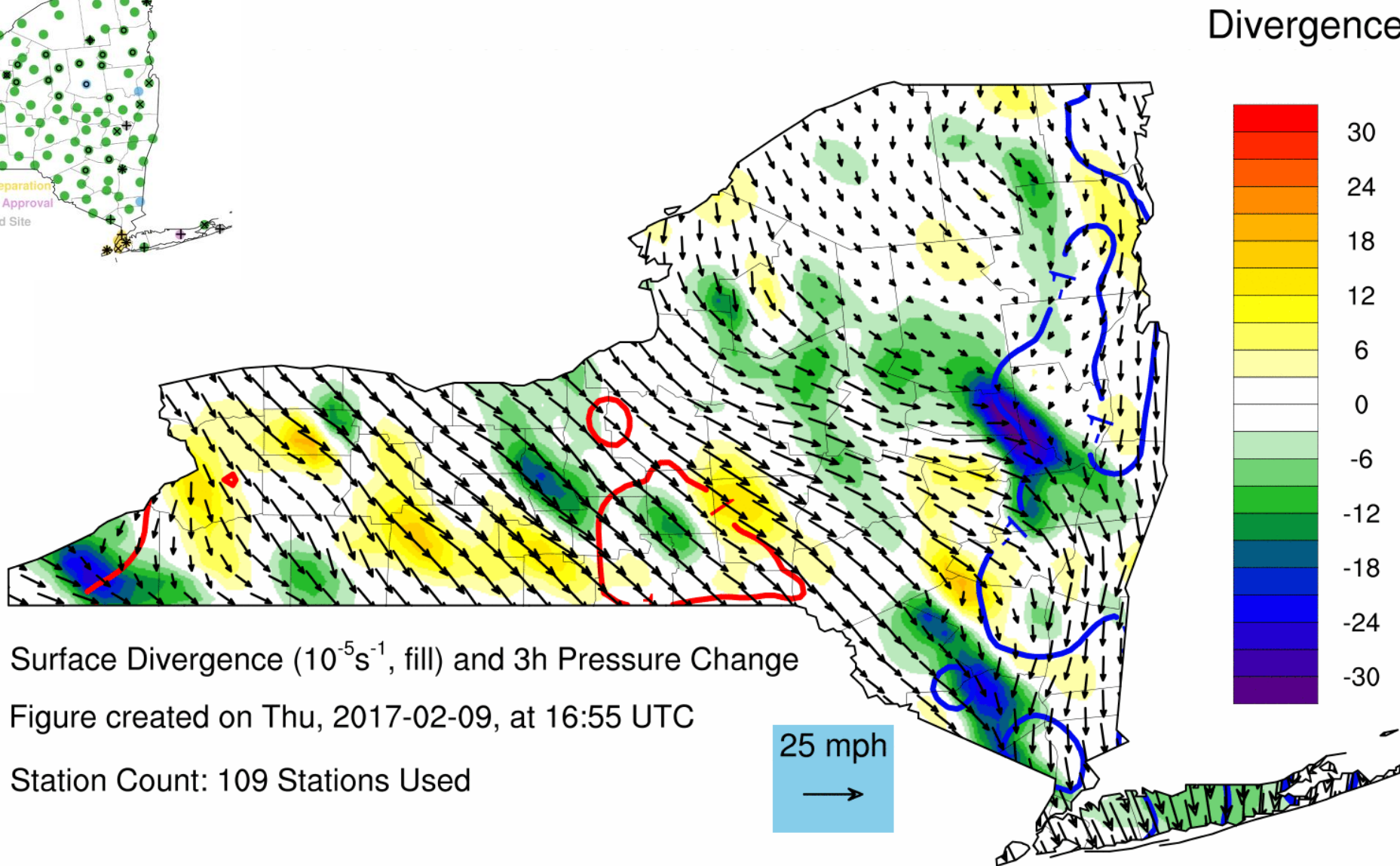
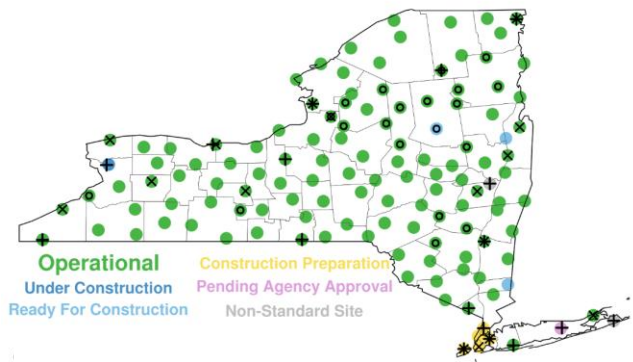


“My house is located approximately due N of Voorheesville and due W of Westmere on the radar. Snow is falling at the rate of **2-3” per hour** and we have accumulated **~12”** so far.”

-Lance Bosart

National Weather Service Albany February 9, 2017 Storm Total Snowfall







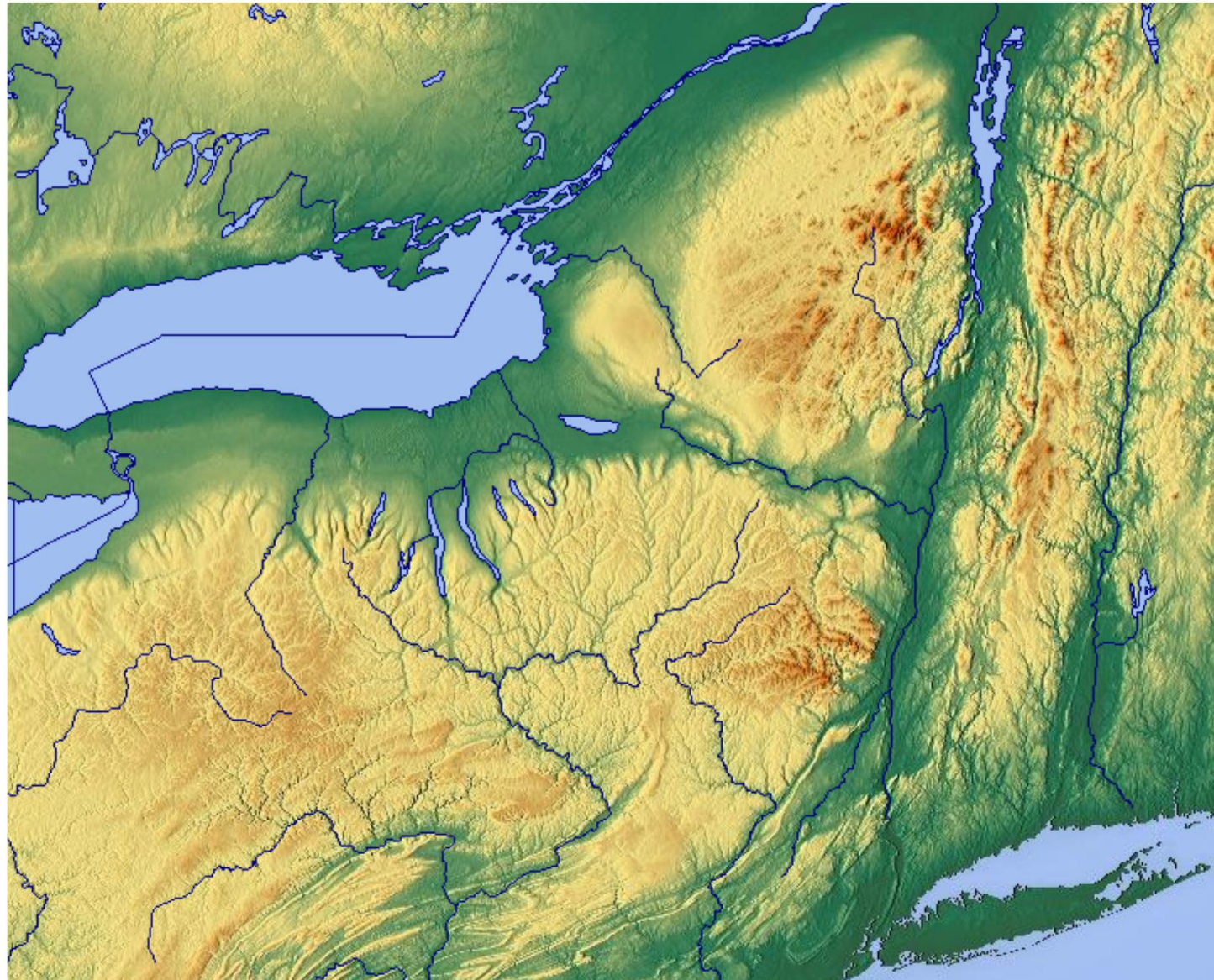
Motivation

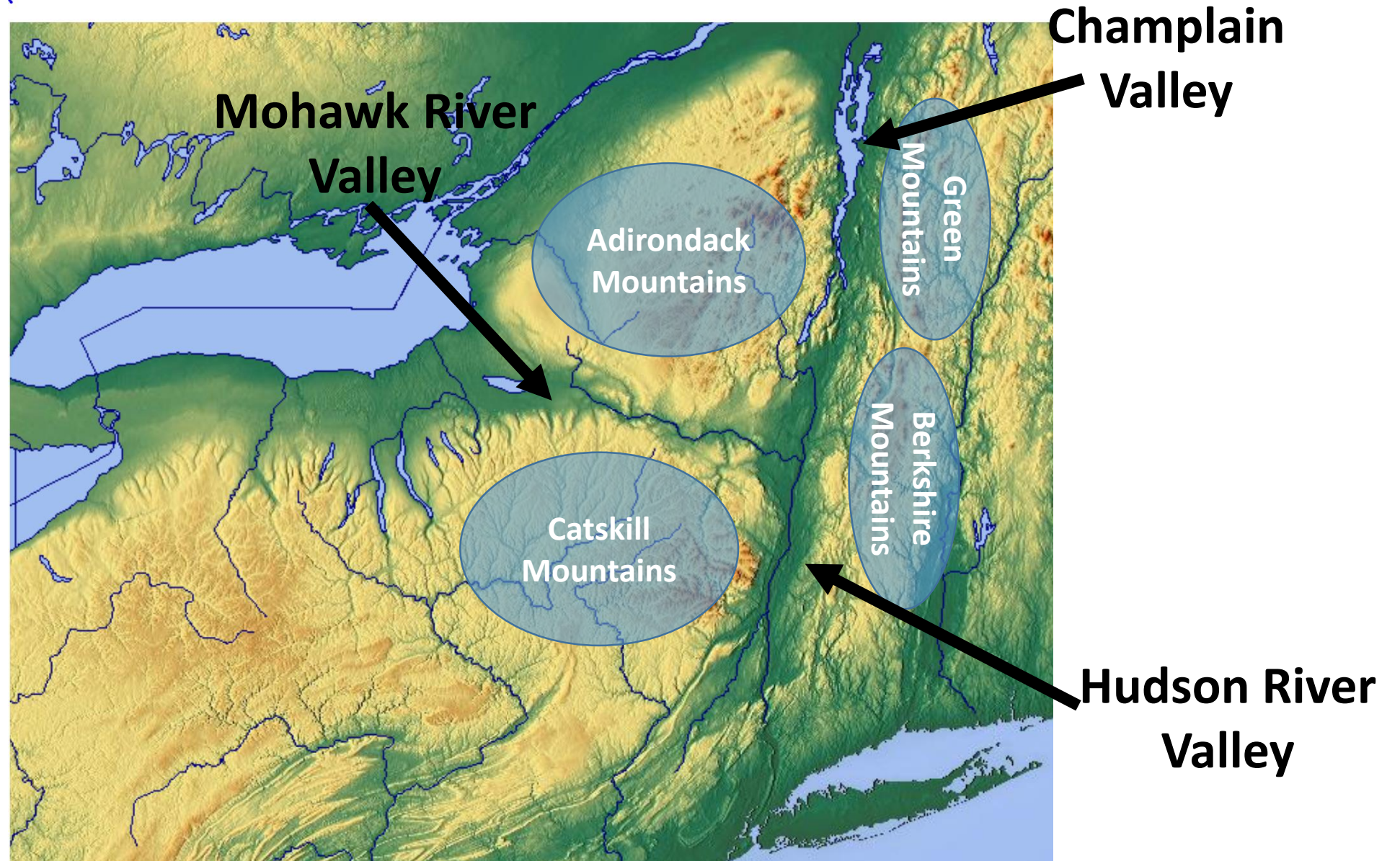
Introduction

Methodology

Results

Conclusion

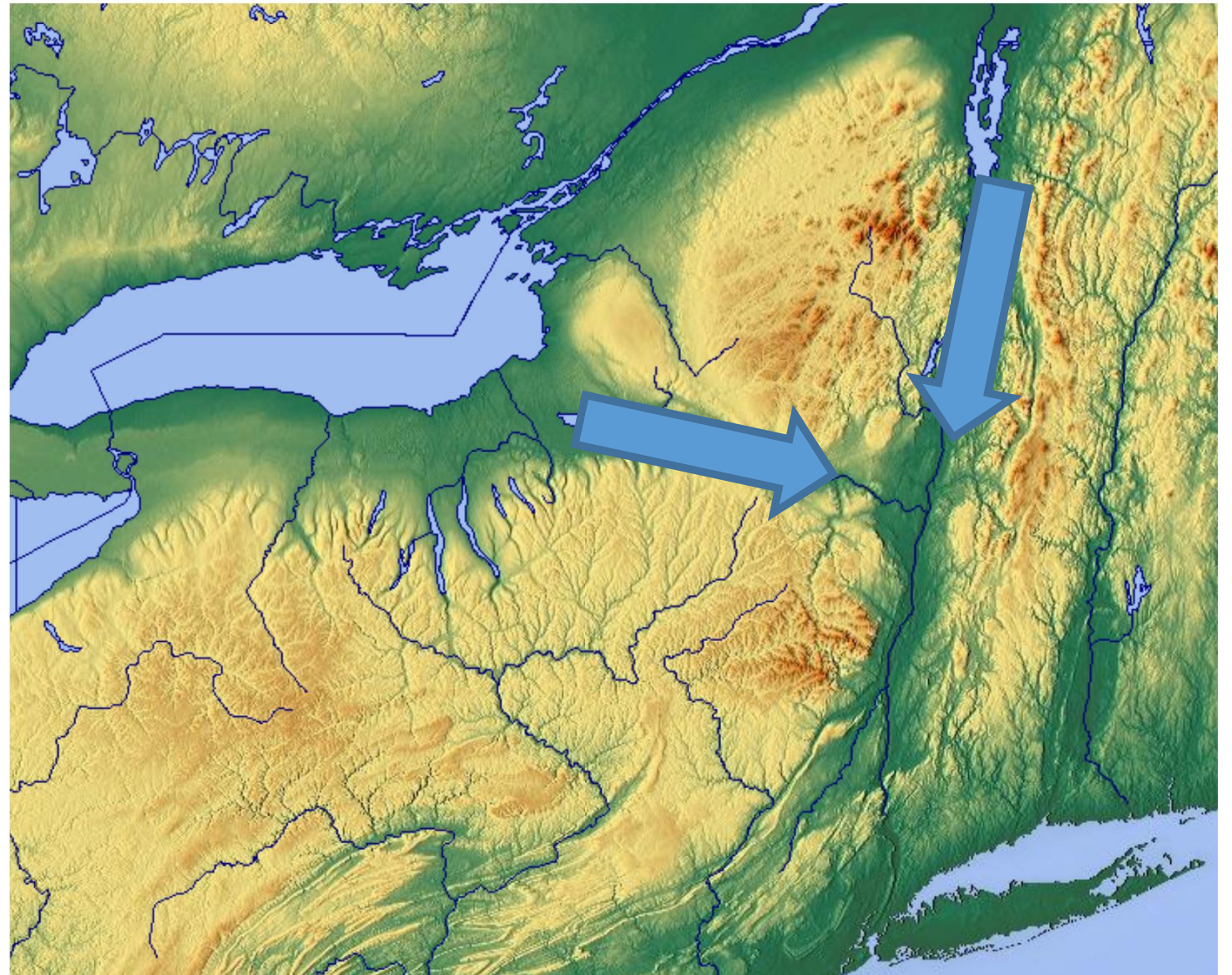






Cold season Mohawk–Hudson convergence (MHC):

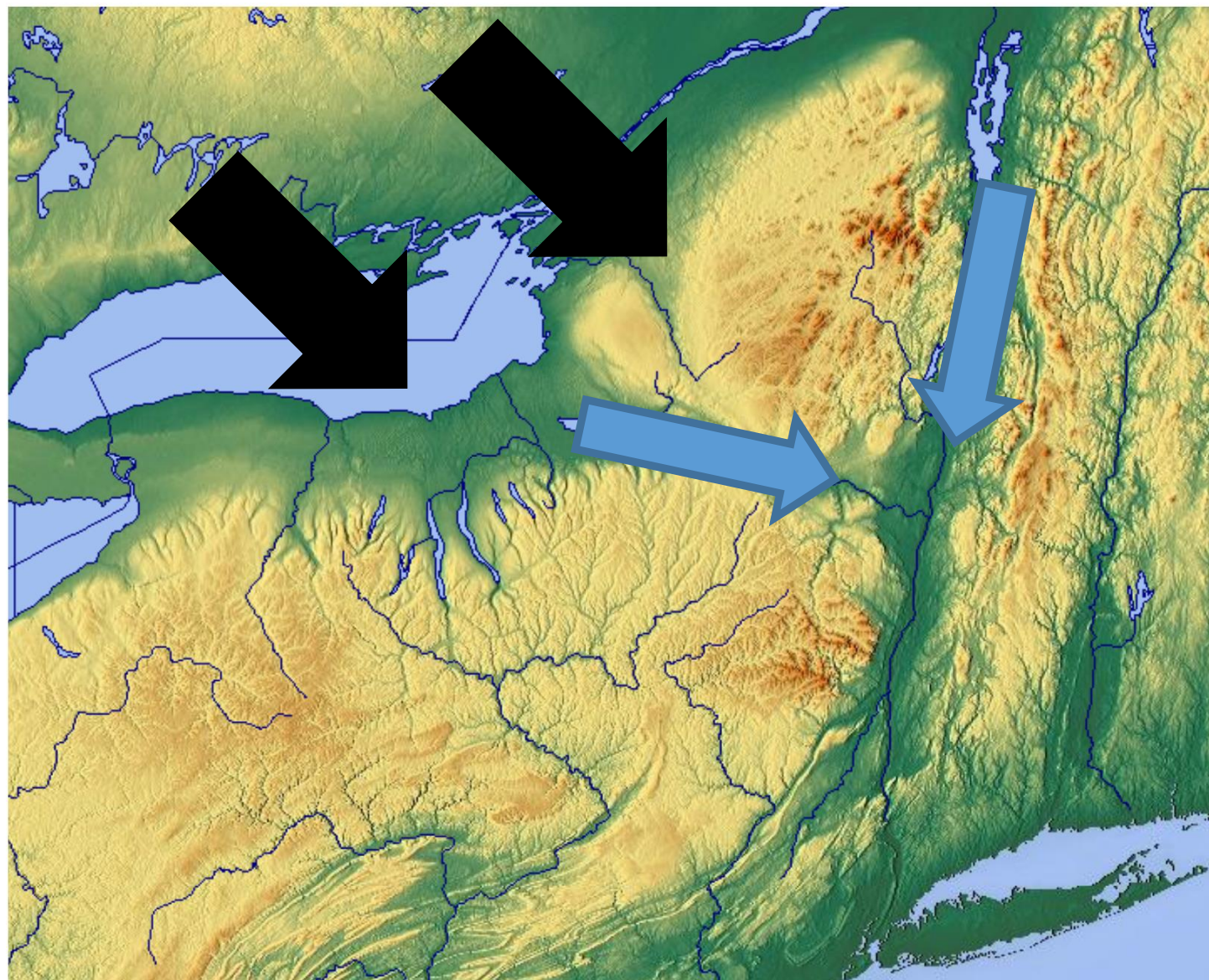
- Northerly, channeled flow in the Hudson Valley and westerly, channeled flow in the Mohawk Valley





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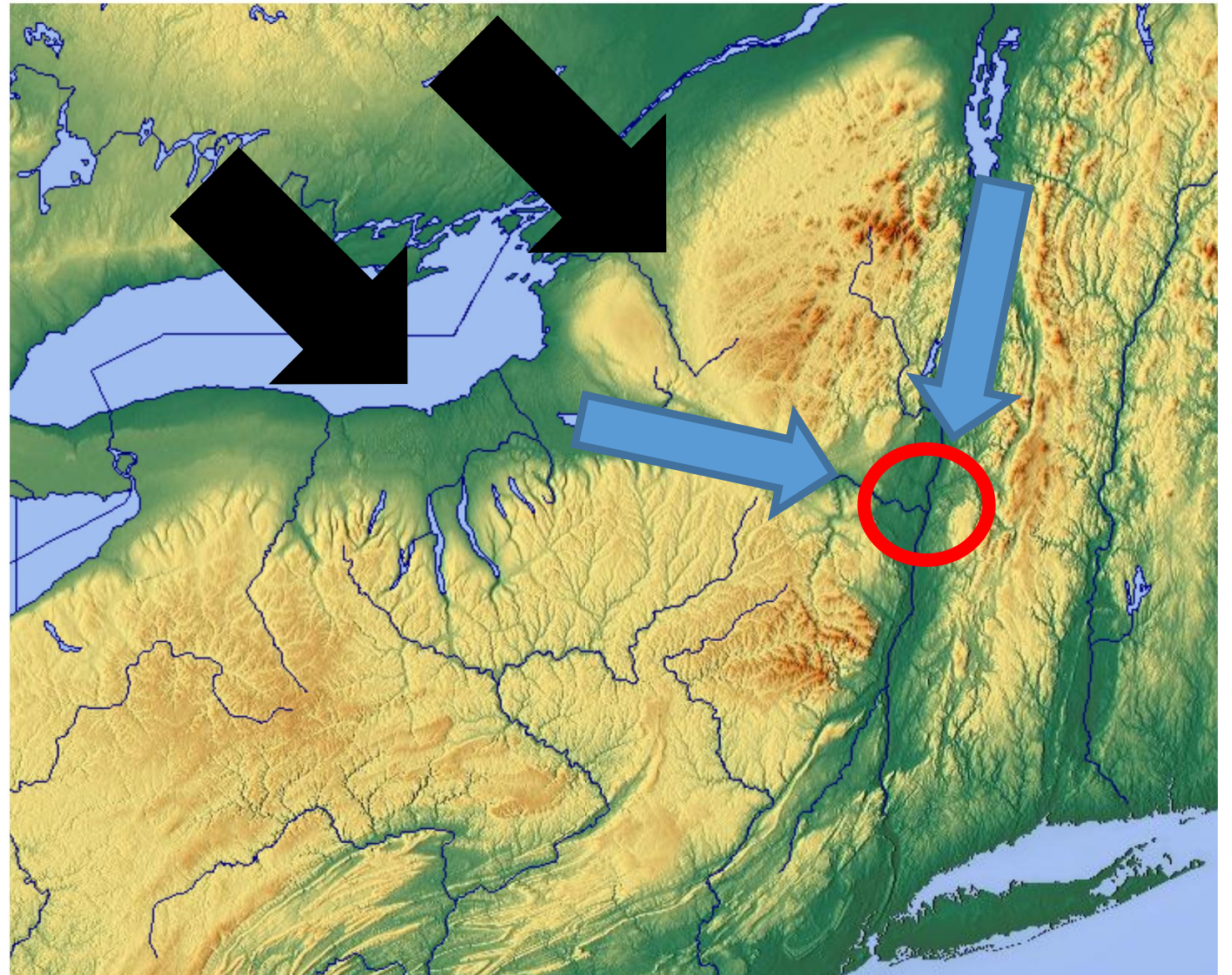
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Cold season Mohawk–Hudson convergence (MHC):

- Northerly, channeled flow in the Hudson Valley and westerly, channeled flow in the Mohawk Valley





Case selection of cold MHC events

- Cases had to *lack strong synoptic scale forcing* in the Capital District Region and had to be *independent of lake-effect snow*
- **12** identified *cases* from November 2002 to September 2013

Pure cold season MHC events (n=12)			
Year	Month	Day	Time of maximum reflectivity (UTC)
2002	11	27	1800
	12	16	0000
2003	1	24	0000
2005	1	17	1200
2007	1	29	0600
	2	23	0600
2008	1	2	1200
	12	19	1200
		31	1800
2011	1	12	1800
	10	30	0600
2013	9	13	1800





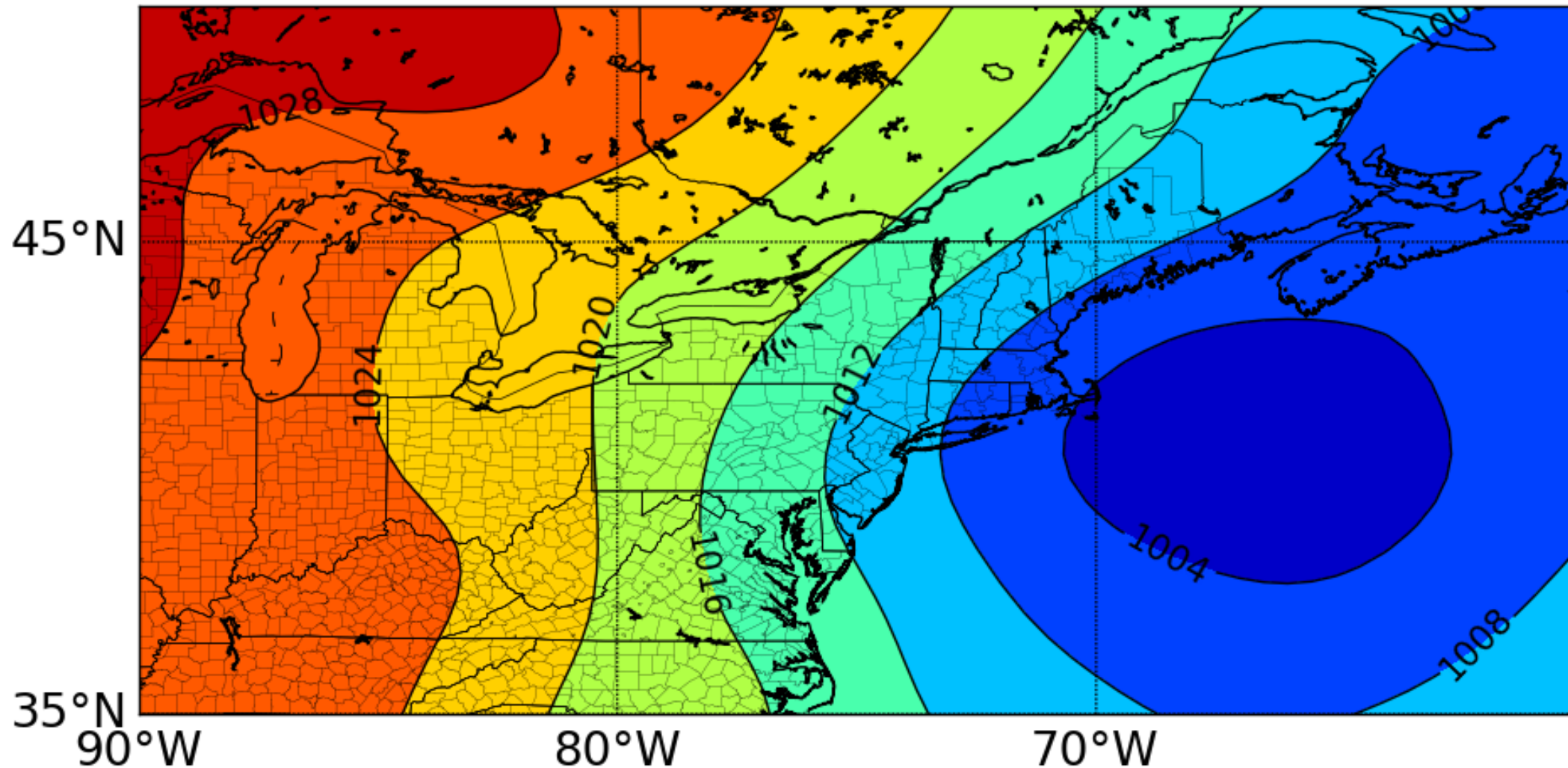
OH DON'T WORRY...
IT'S JUST A

DUSTING

- Composited using the ***0.5° Climate Forecast Reanalysis System*** (CFSR), centered on the ***time of maximum reflectivity***
- ***Coarse resolution*** for a mesoscale event, but simply using the CFSR to determine the ***overall synoptic setup*** for these events
- ***13-km Rapid Update Cycle*** (RUC) initialized at 1200 UTC was used for the ***case study of 2 January 2008***

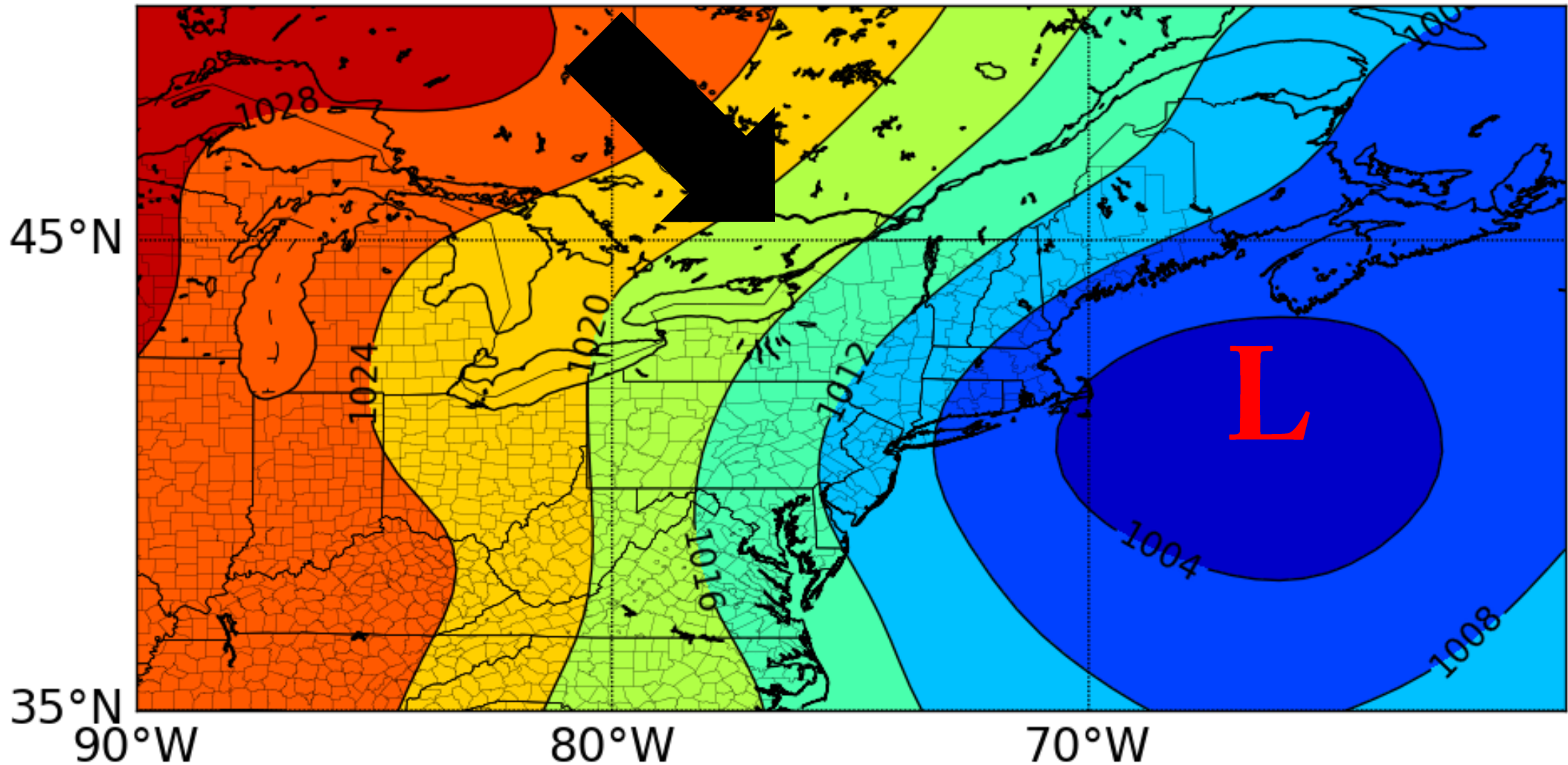


Mean sea level pressure



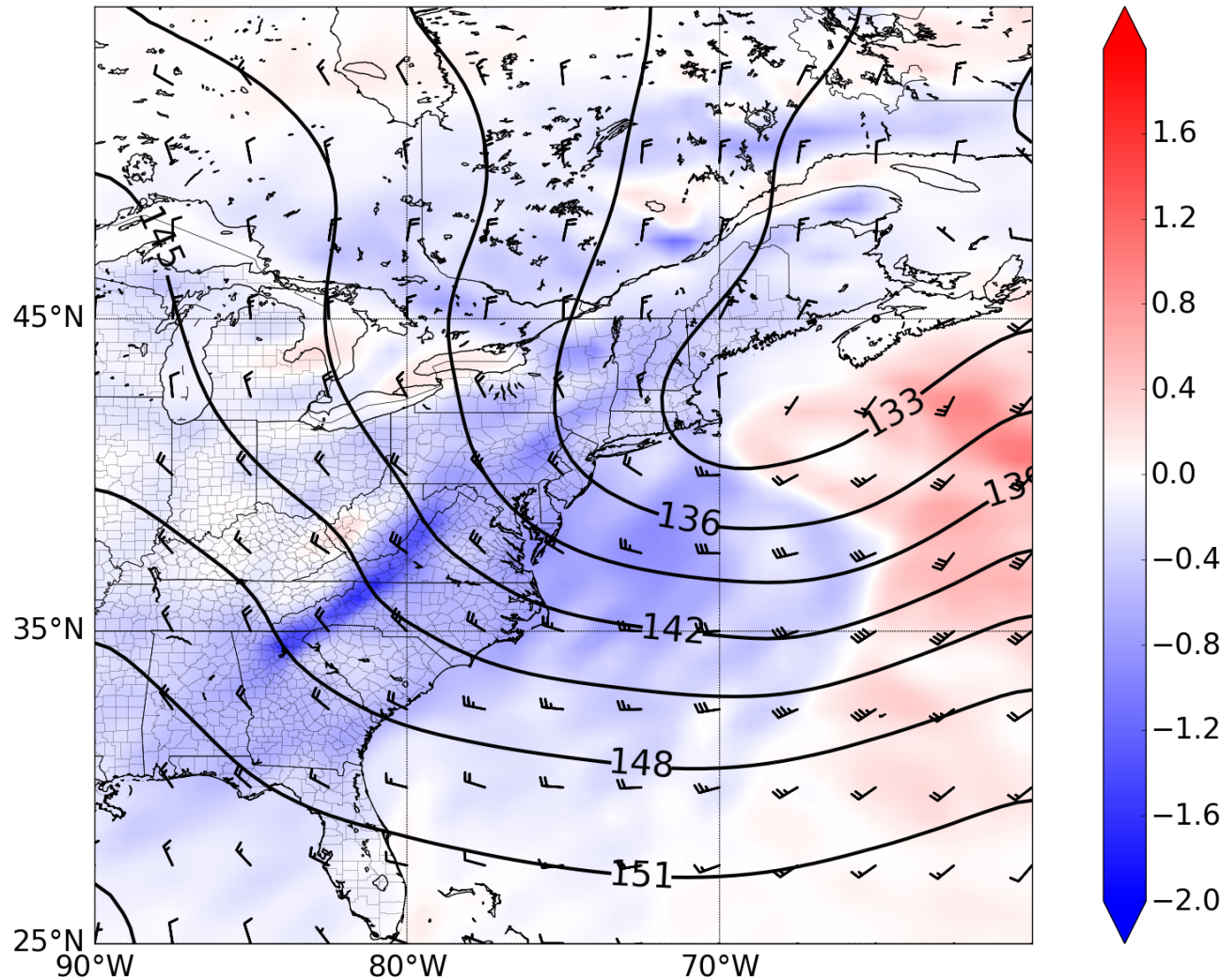


Mean sea level pressure





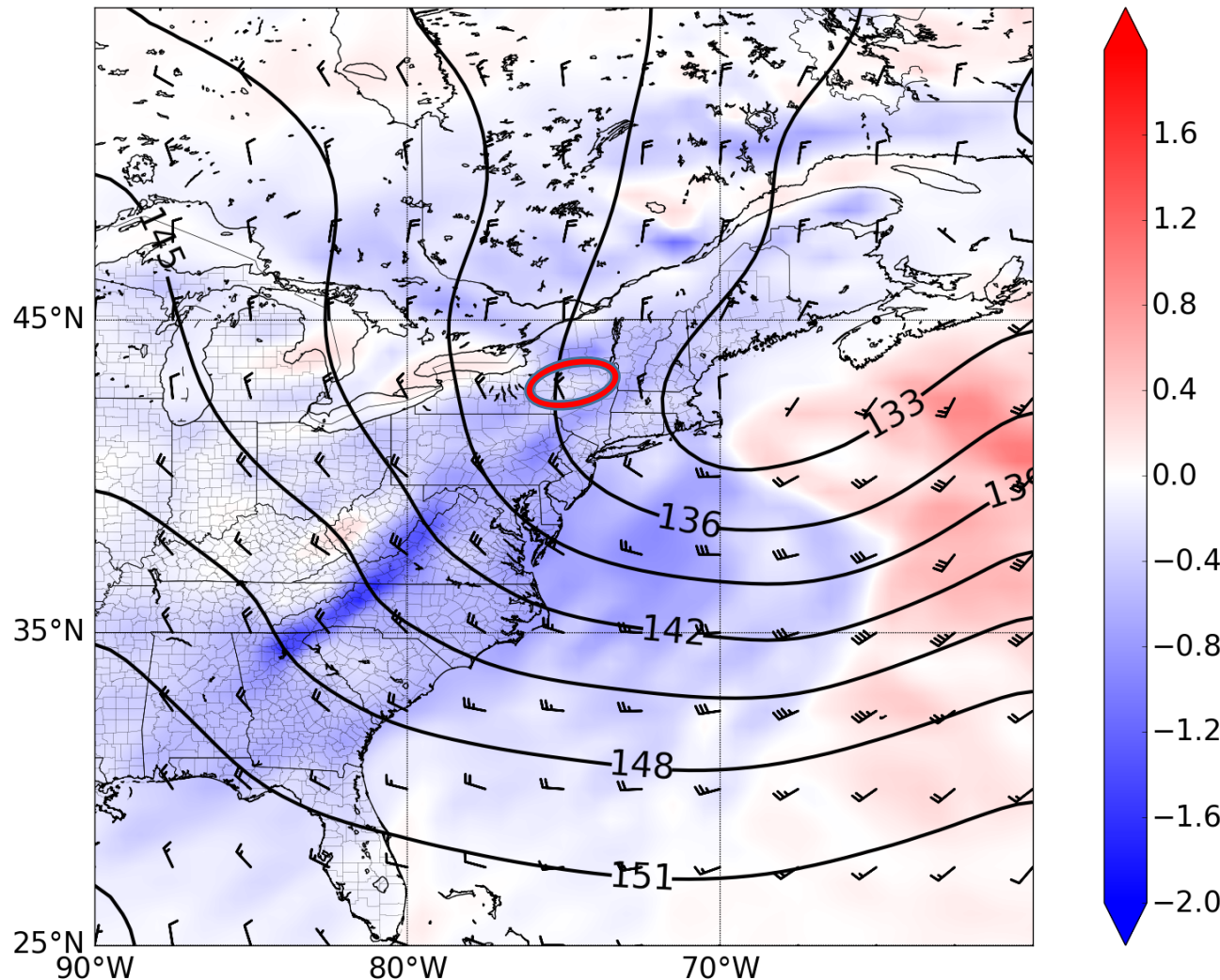
850-hPa temperature advection



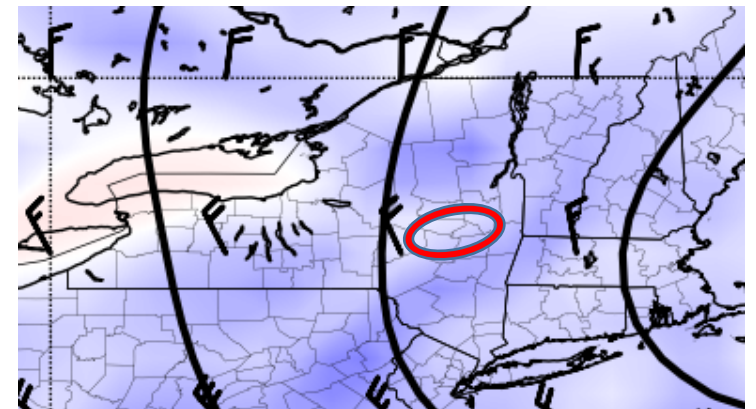
- At 850-hPa *cold air advection* dominates



850-hPa temperature advection

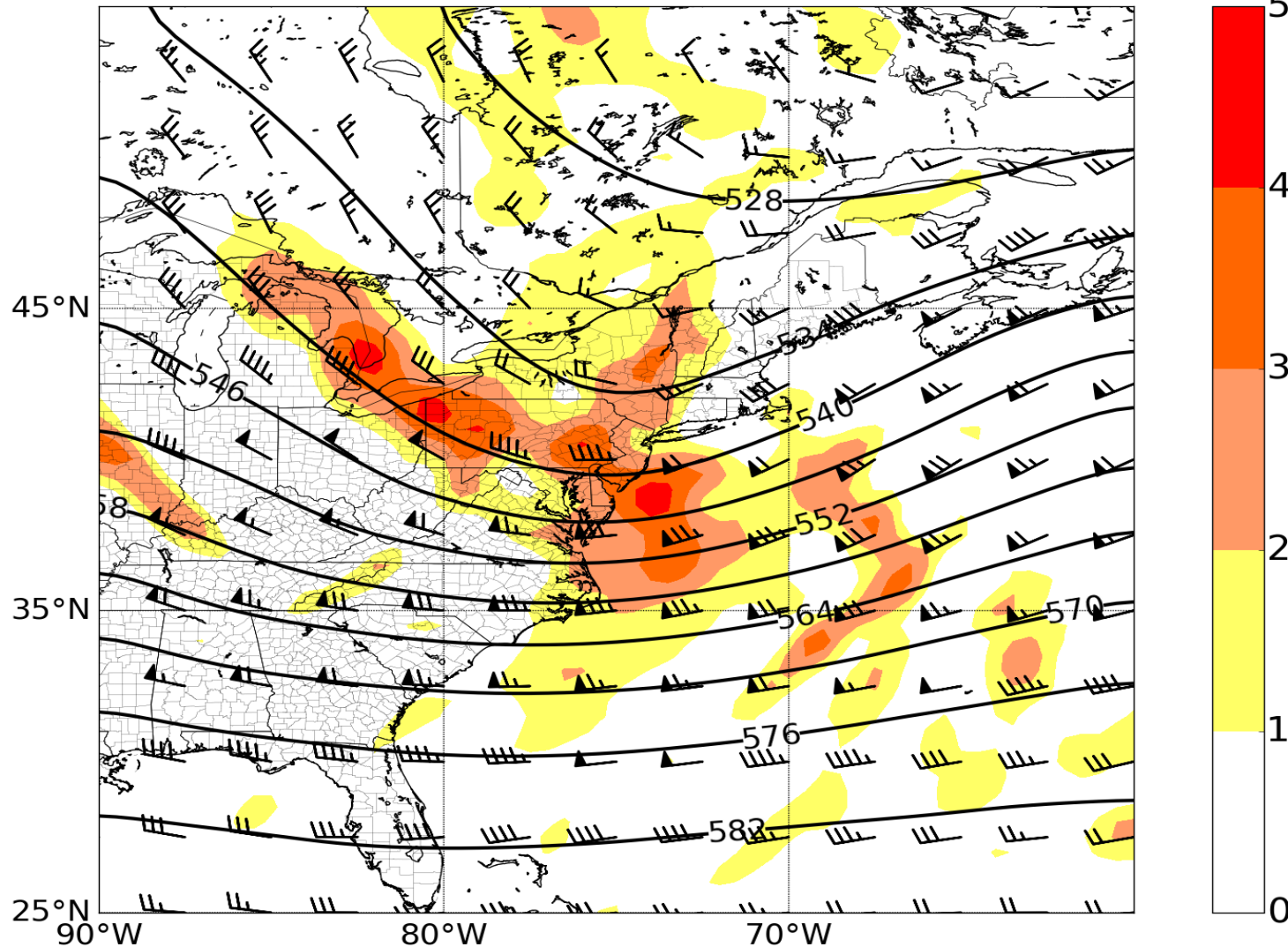


- At 850-hPa *cold air advection* dominates
- Nearly *neutral* temperature *advection* occurs in the *Capital District*





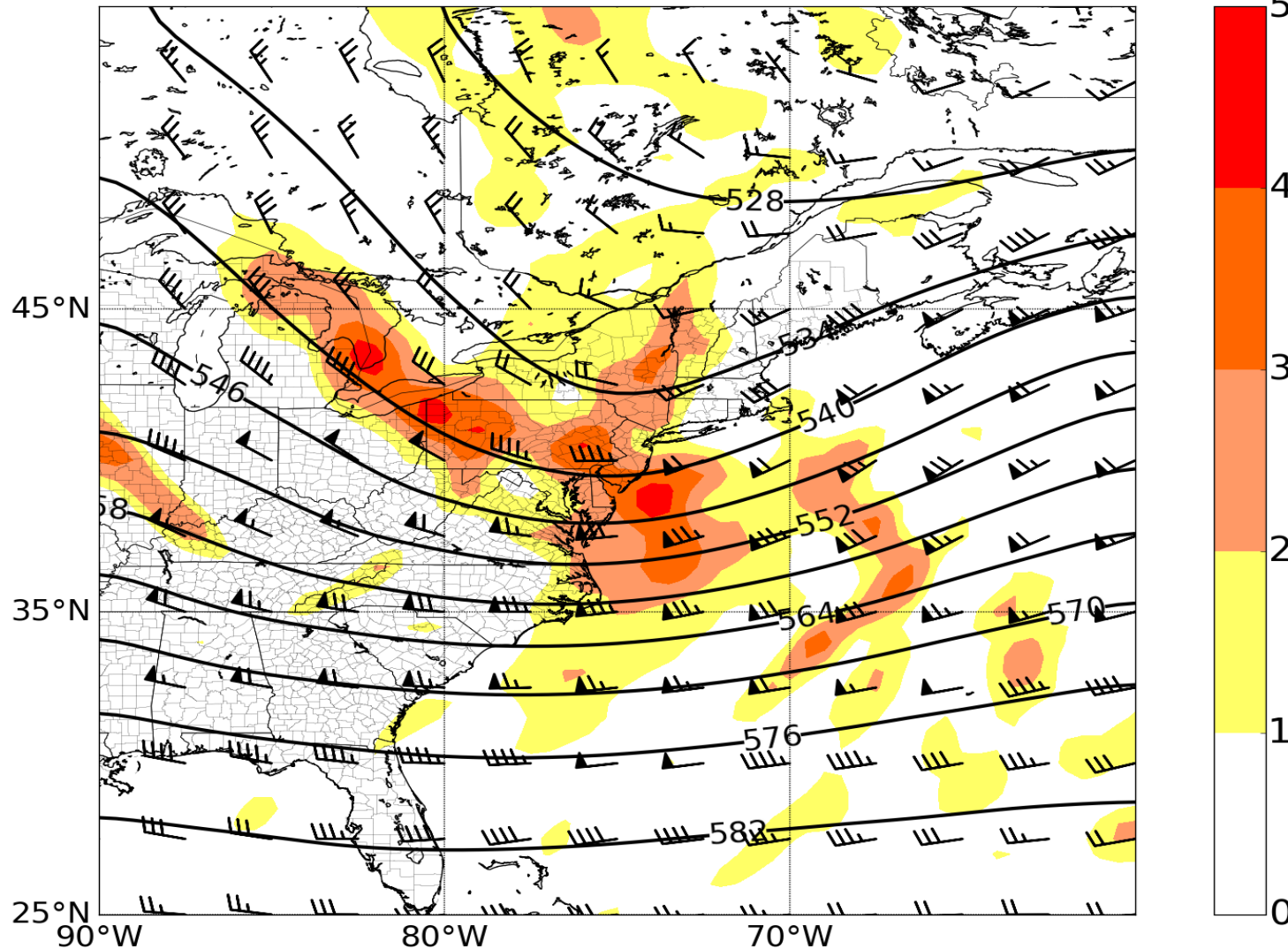
500-hPa relative vorticity



- *Maximum 500-hPa relative vorticity over eastern NY*



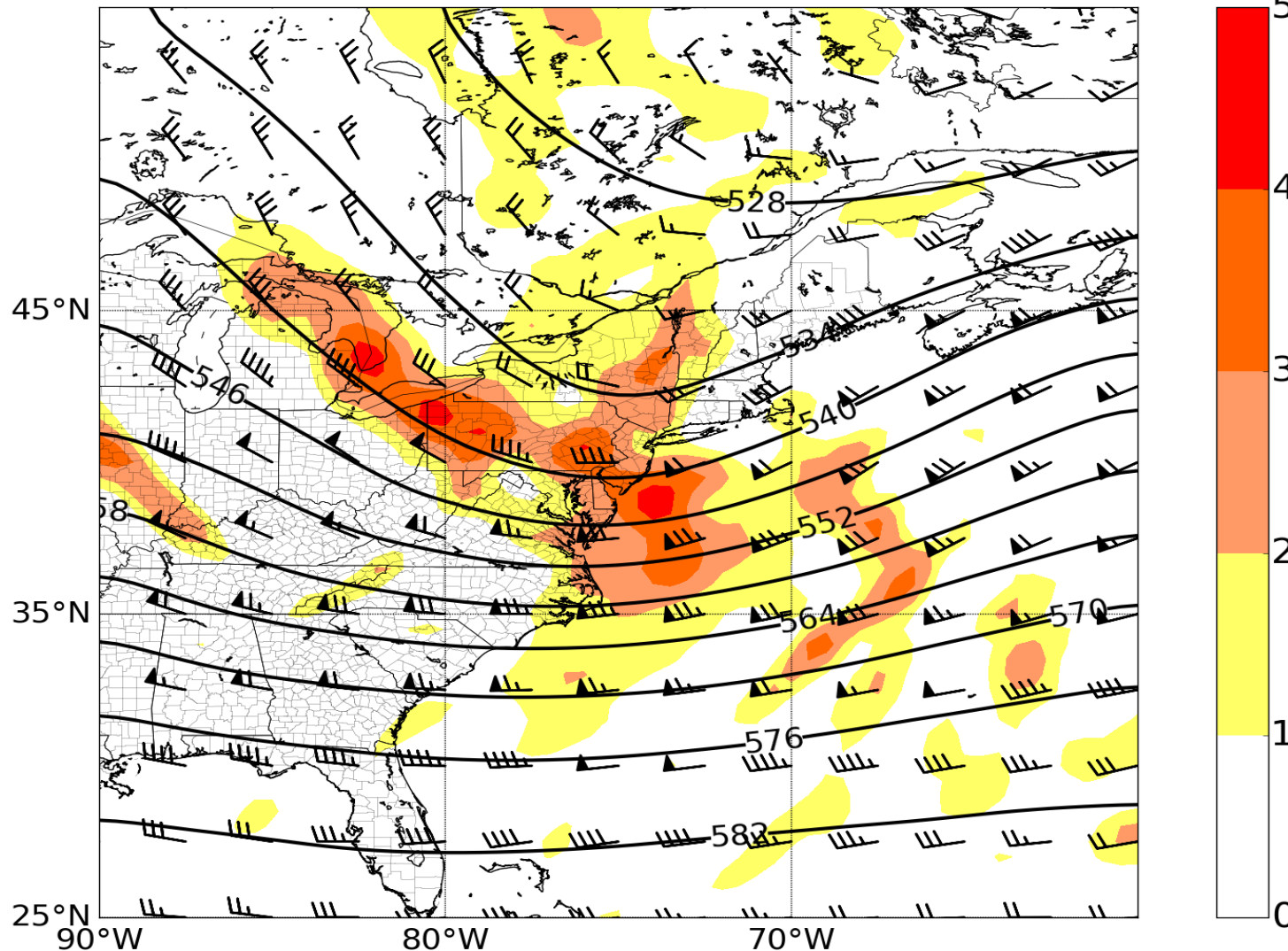
500-hPa relative vorticity



- *Maximum* 500-hPa *relative vorticity* over *eastern NY*
- Implied *anticyclonic relative vorticity advection* upstream of the trough axis



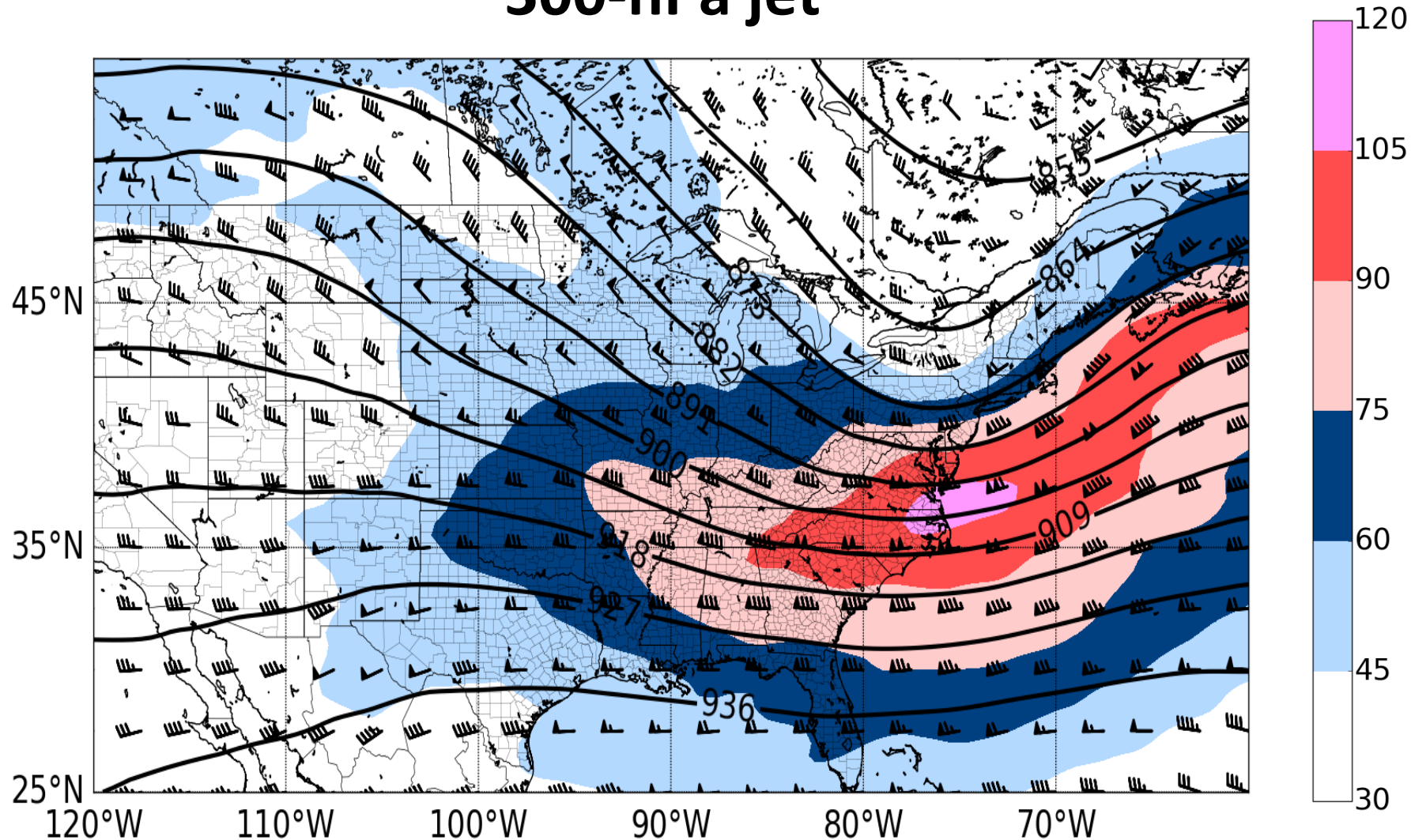
500-hPa relative vorticity



- *Maximum* 500-hPa *relative vorticity* over *eastern NY*
- Implied *anticyclonic relative vorticity advection* upstream of the trough axis
- Signals *upper-level descent*, at least in the layer



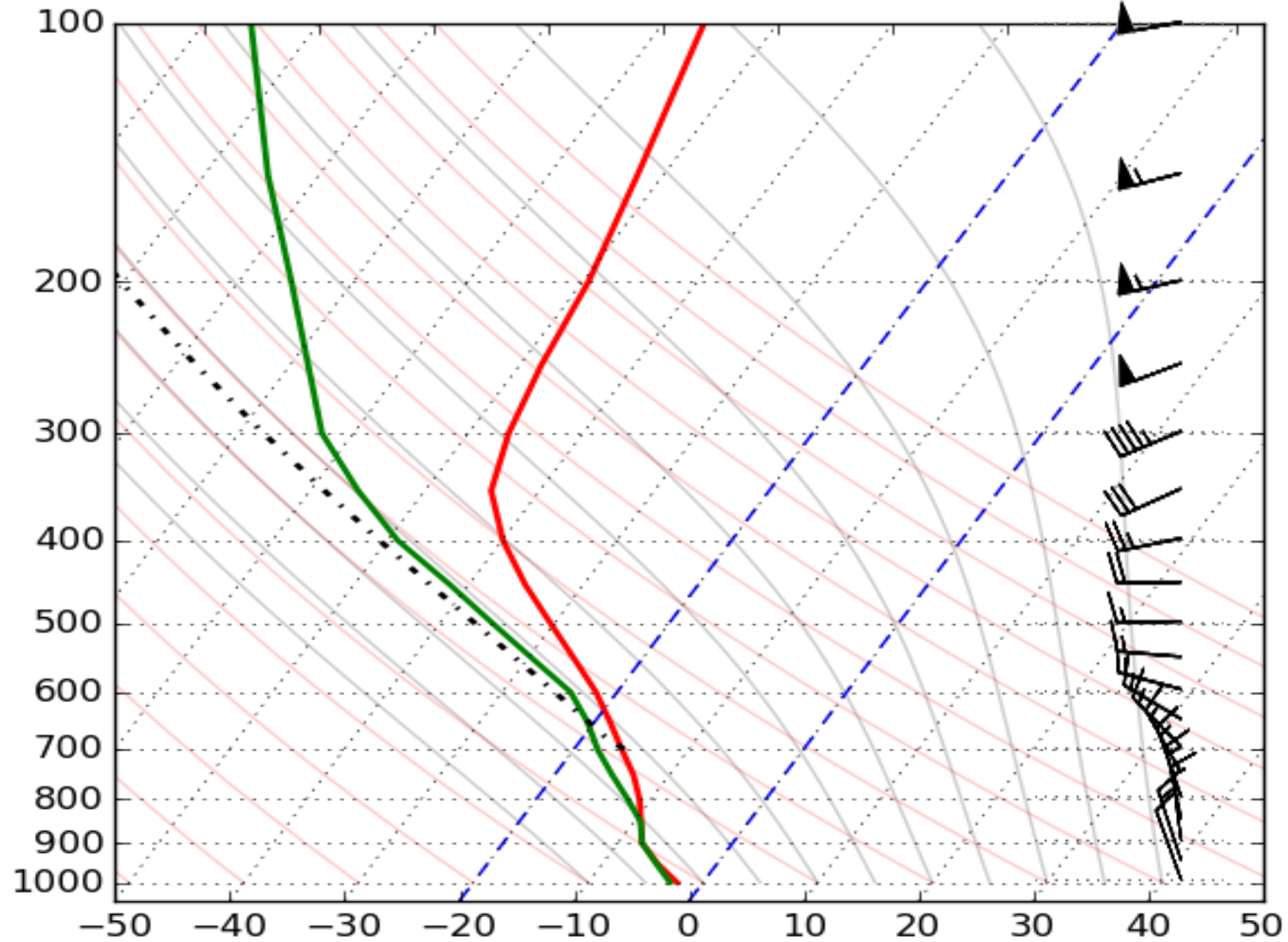
300-hPa jet



- *Jet and trough configuration is not favorable for upper-level divergence over the Capital District*

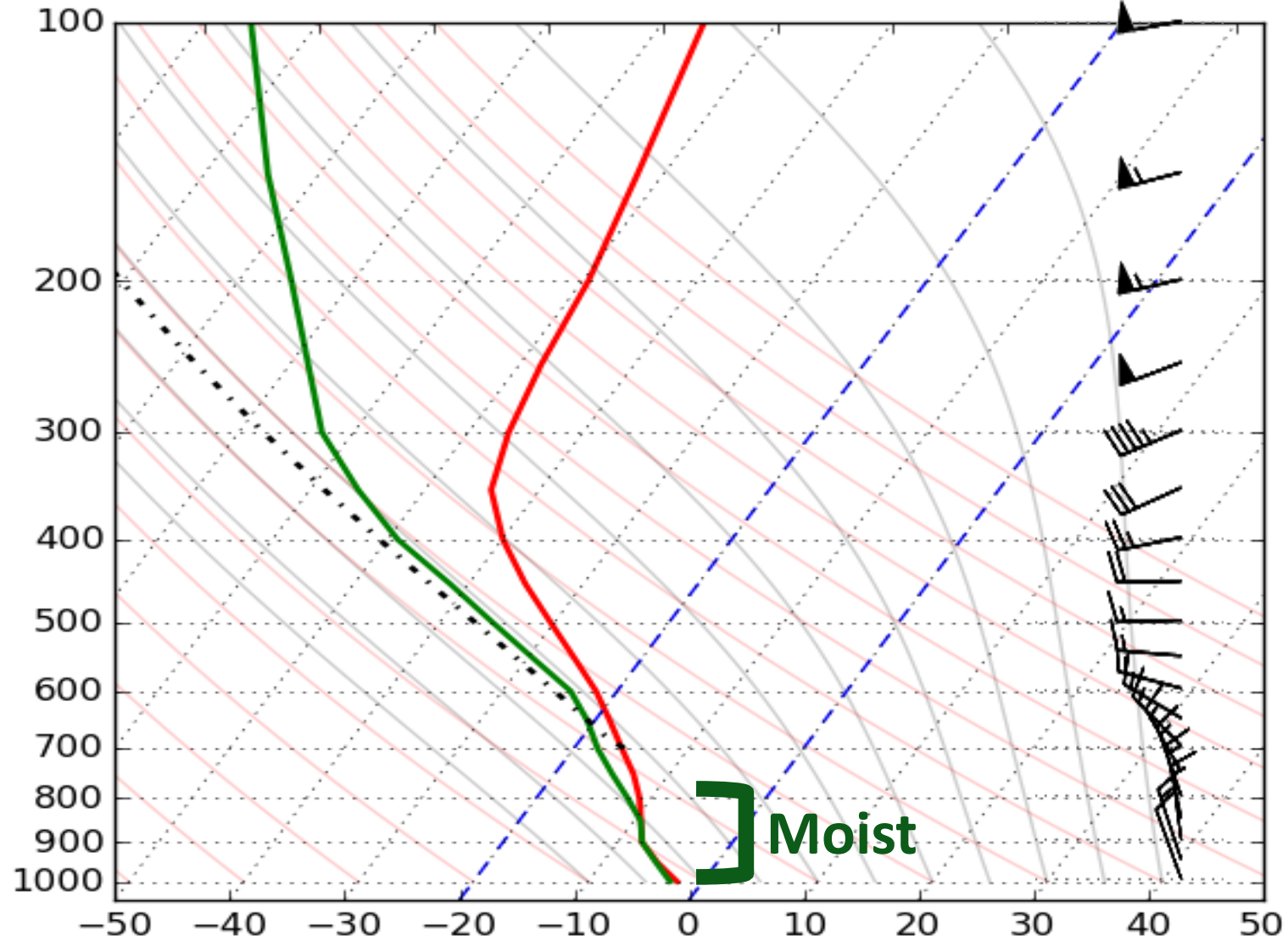


Composite sounding



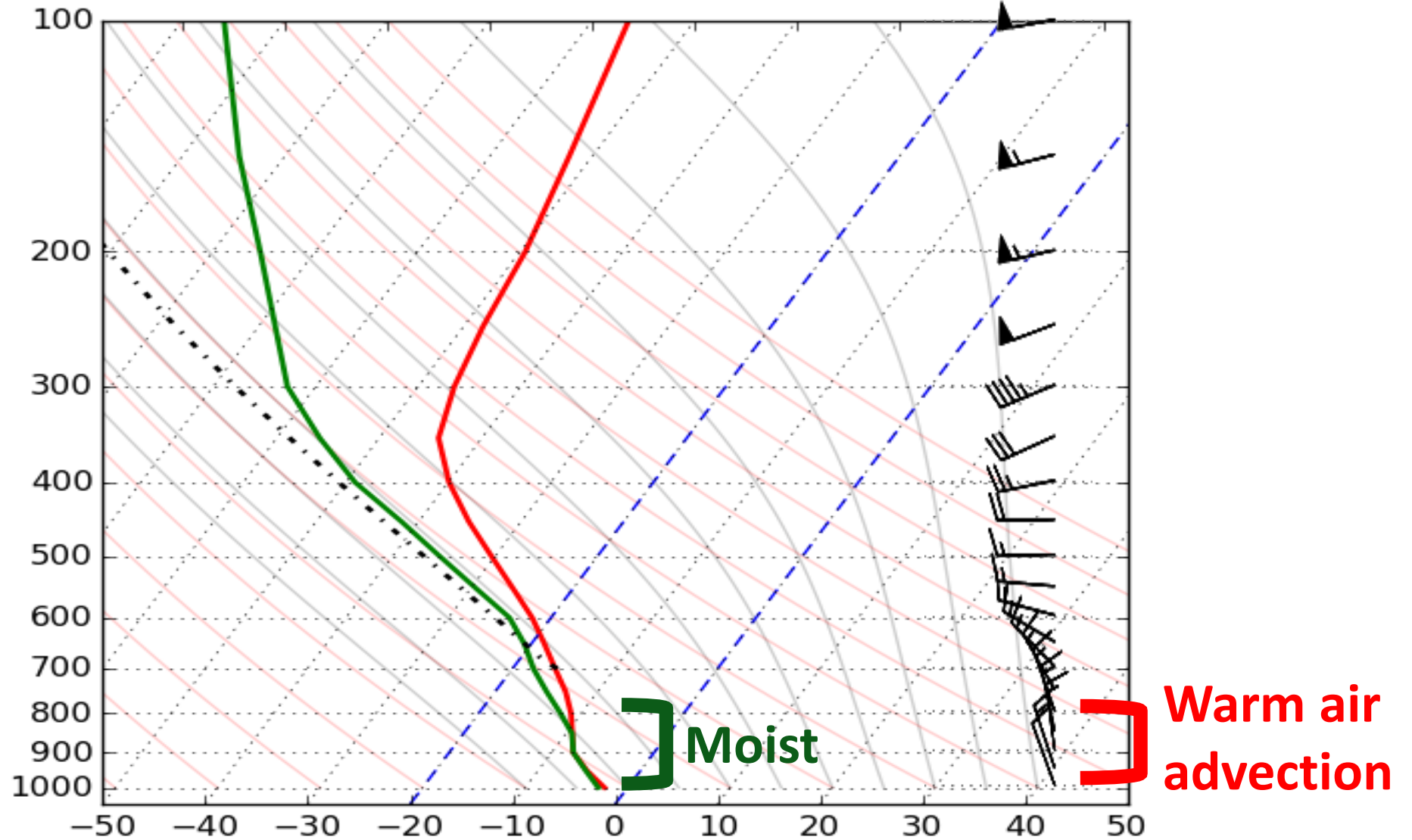


Composite sounding



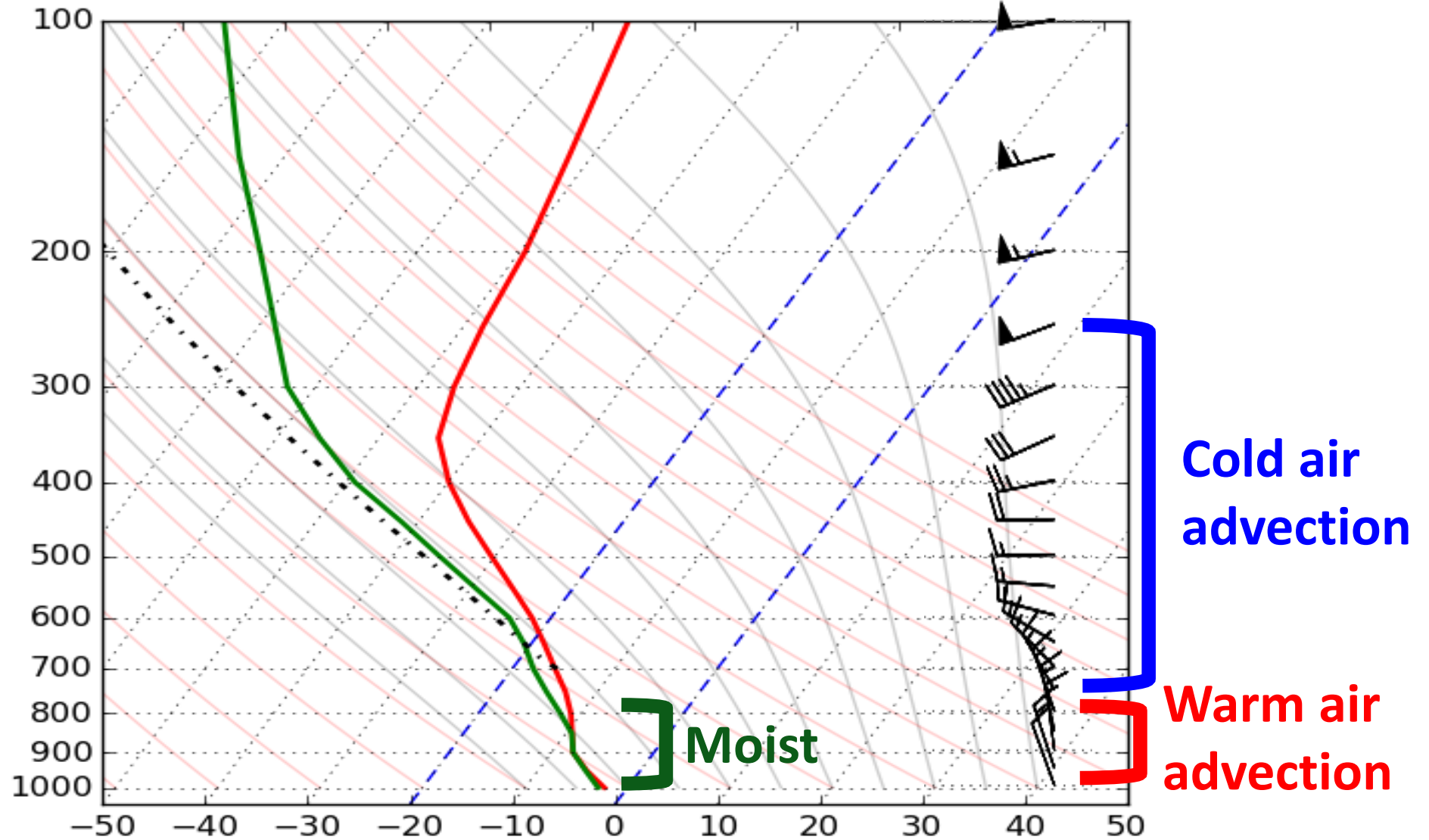


Composite sounding





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Key points from MHC composite:

- ***Low*** positioned ***off*** the ***coast of New England***





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Key points from MHC composite:

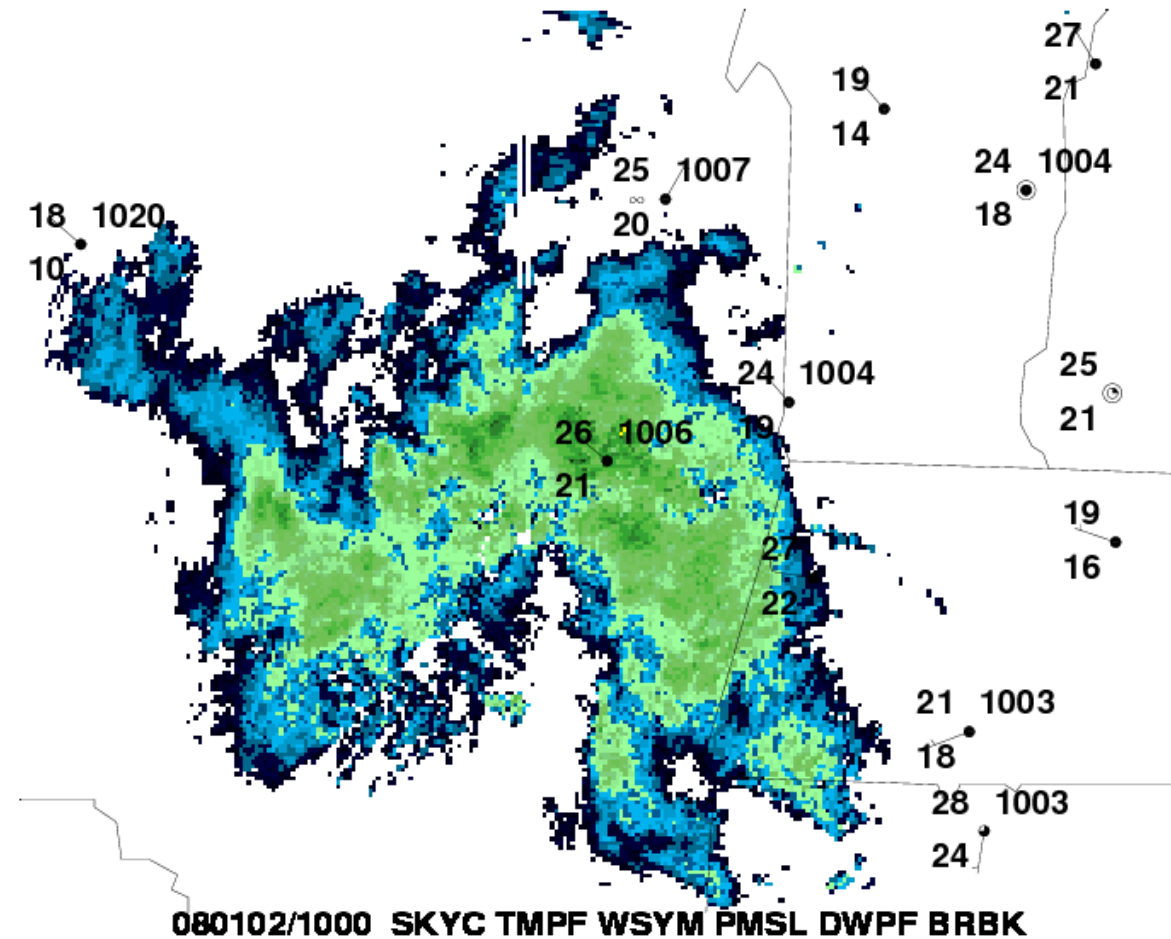
- **Low** positioned **off** the **coast of New England**
- **North/northwesterly geostrophic flow** at low-levels
- **Cold air advection aloft** with weak **warm air advection** at the **surface**
- **Anticyclonic vorticity advection** at 500-hPa
- Capital District **not** located in a region of **upper-level divergence**





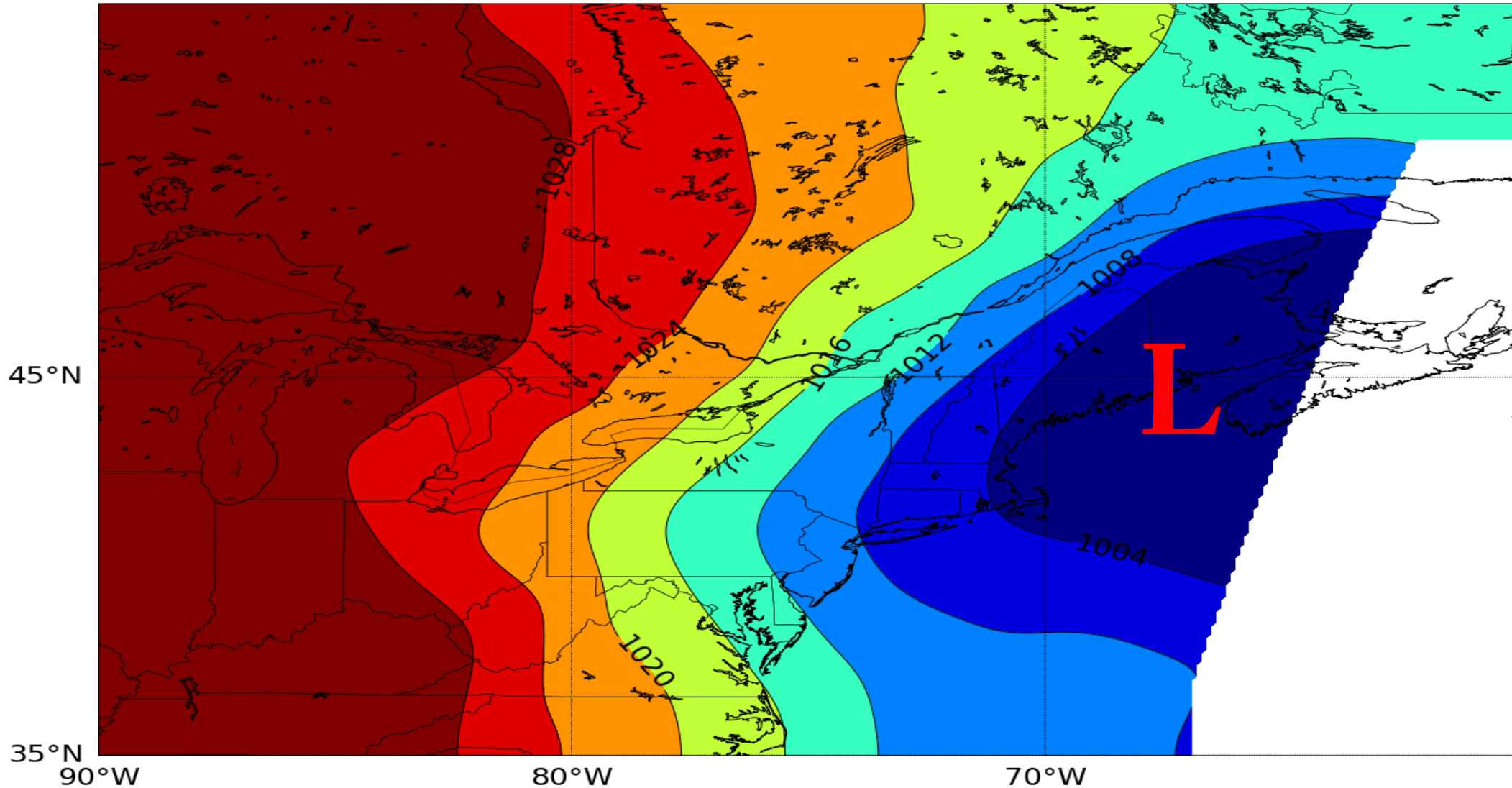
Case study:

- On 2 January 2008, a *departing low* off the New England coast had dropped more than **15 cm** of *snow* around the *Capital District*
- Upwards of an *additional 12.7 cm* was reported in Cohoes, NY *due to MHC*



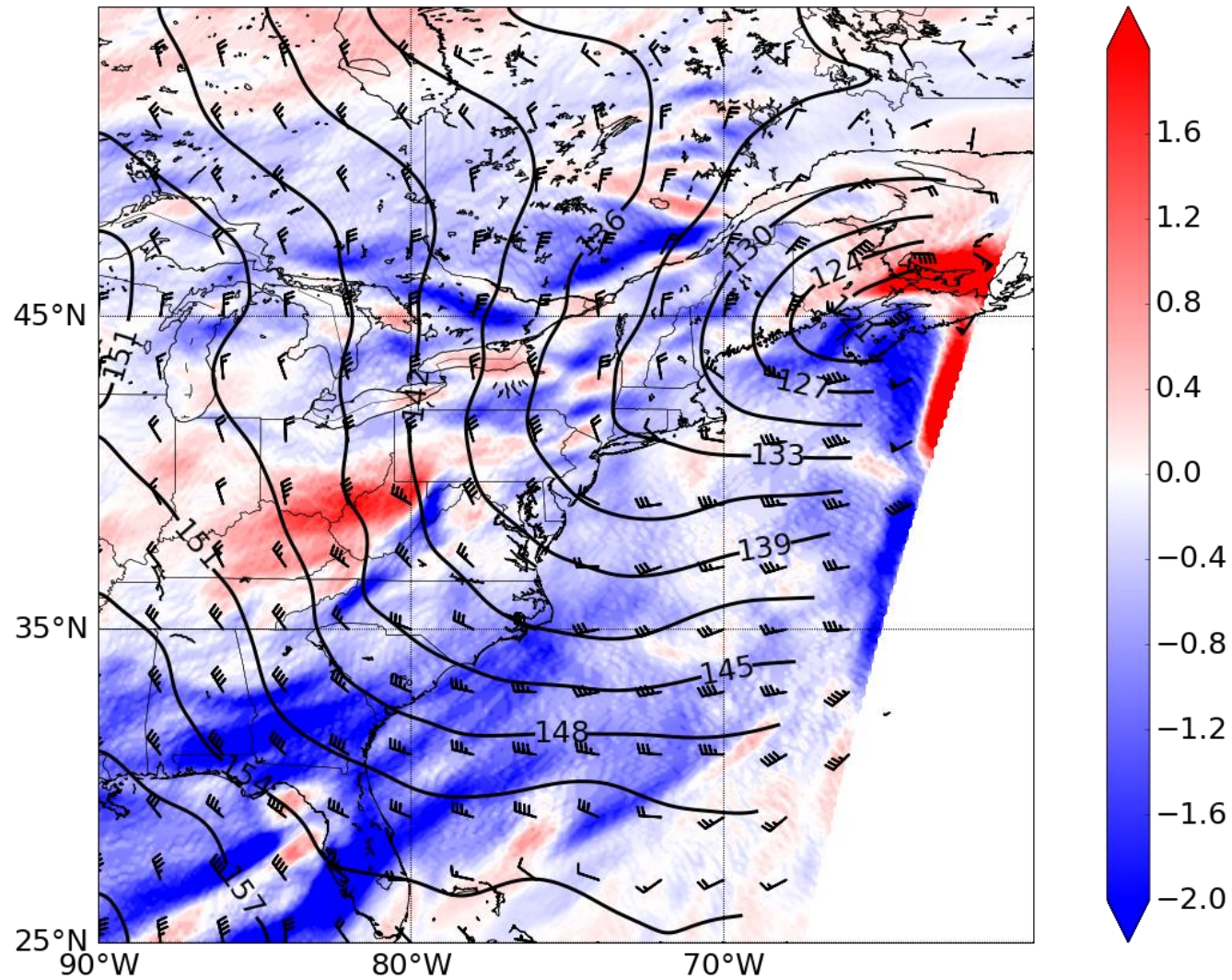


1200 UTC mean sea level pressure





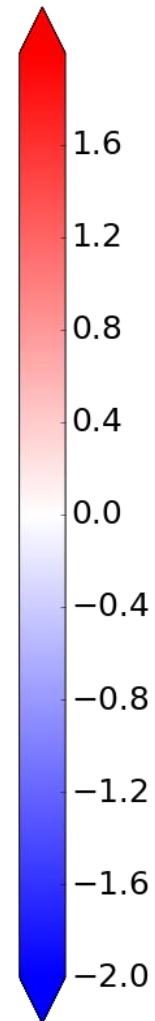
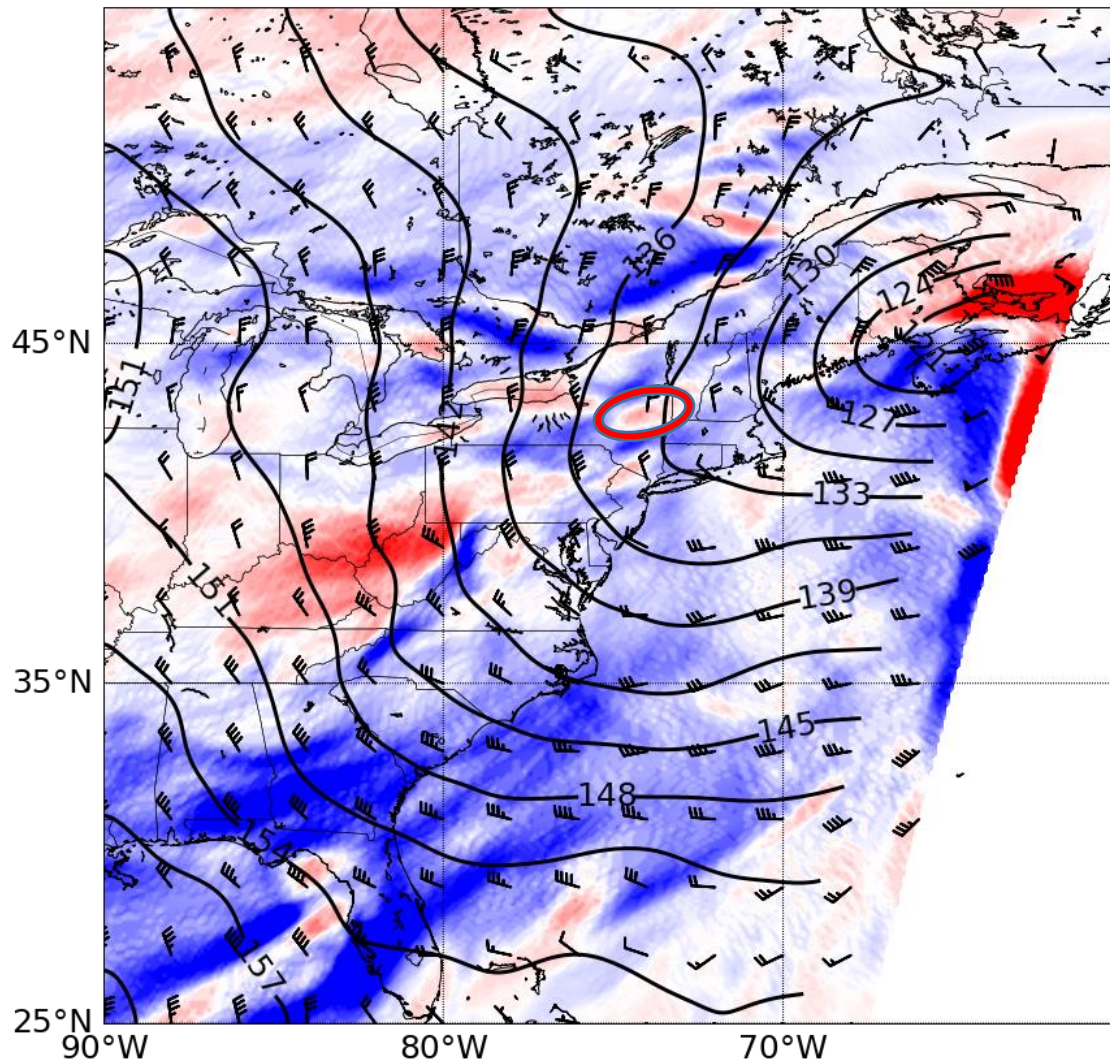
1200 UTC 850-hPa temperature advection



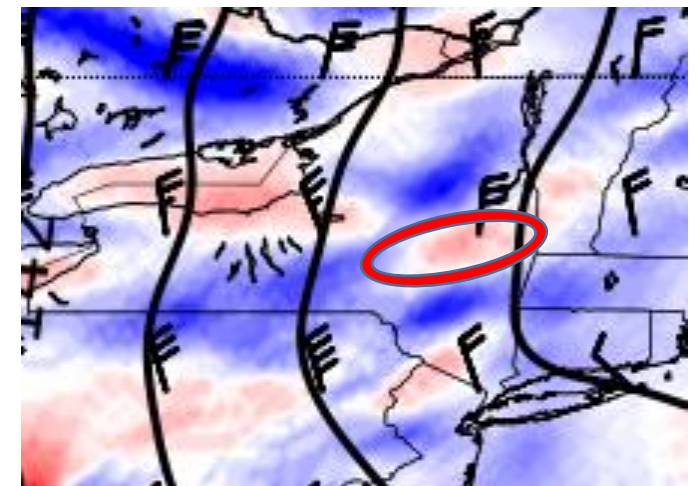
- ***Warm air advection*** at 850-hPa



1200 UTC 850-hPa temperature advection

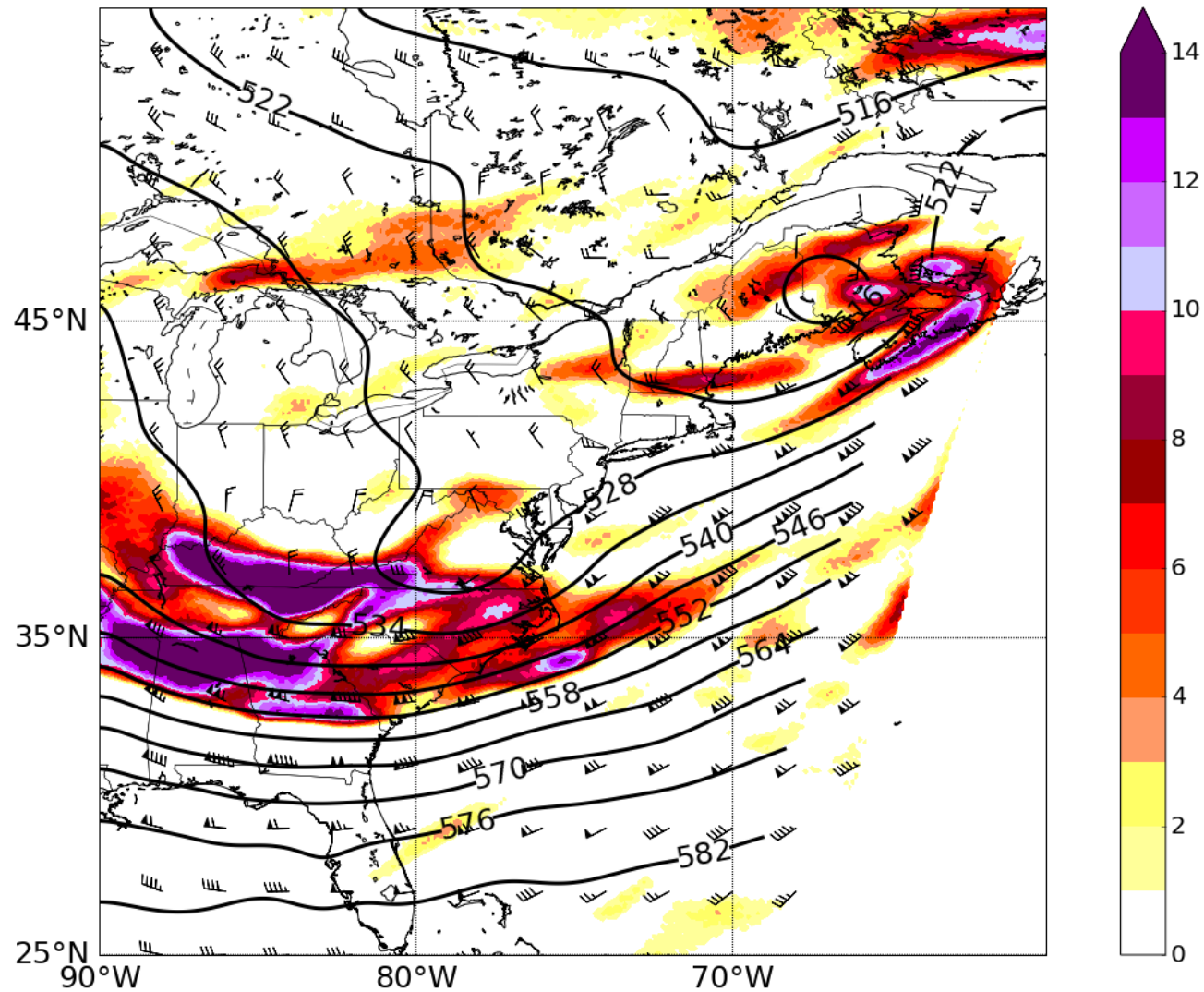


- **Warm air advection** at 850-hPa
- **Matches the composite**, just with a **stronger signal**





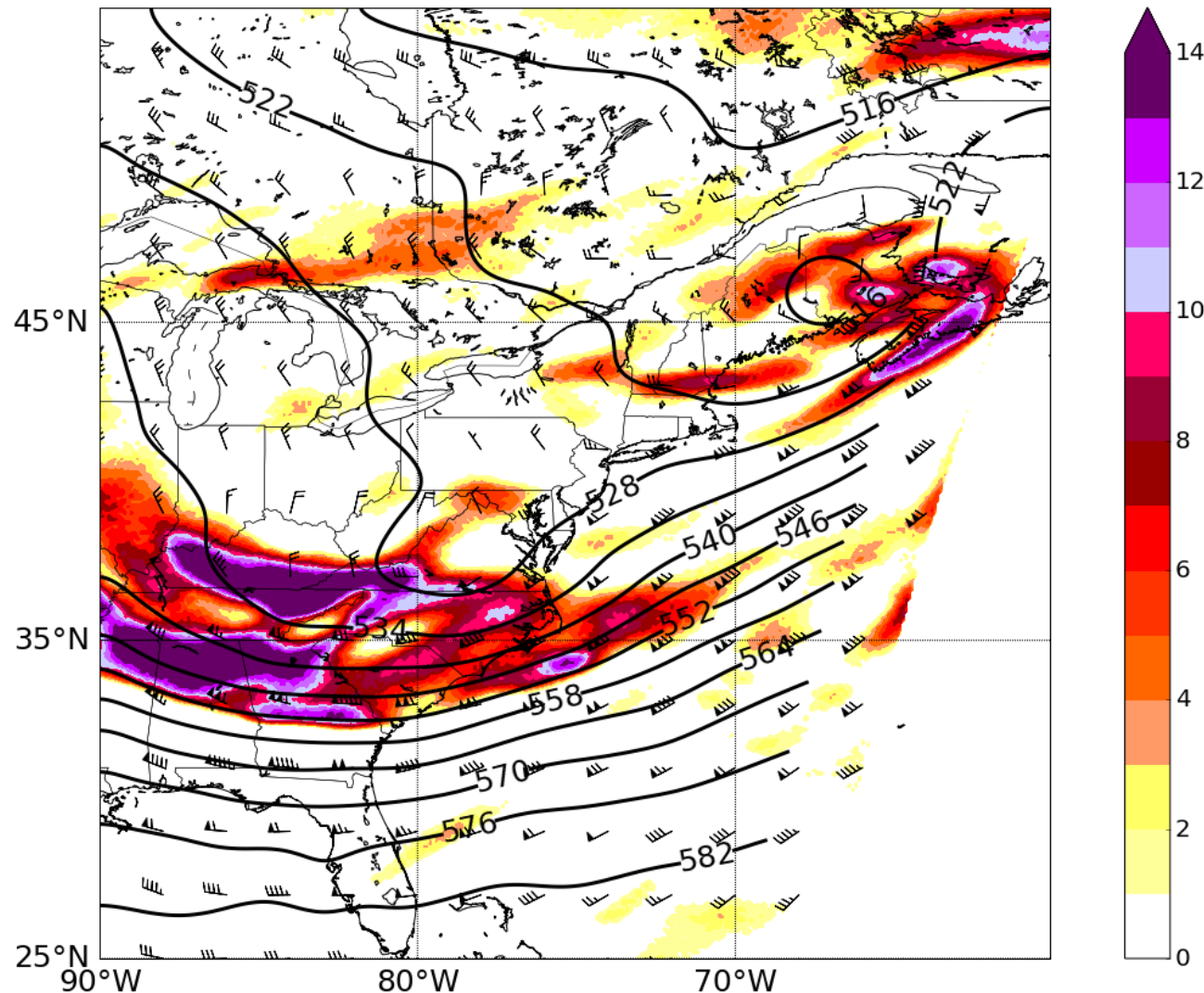
1200 UTC 500-hPa relative vorticity



- ***Cyclonic relative vorticity advection at 500-hPa***



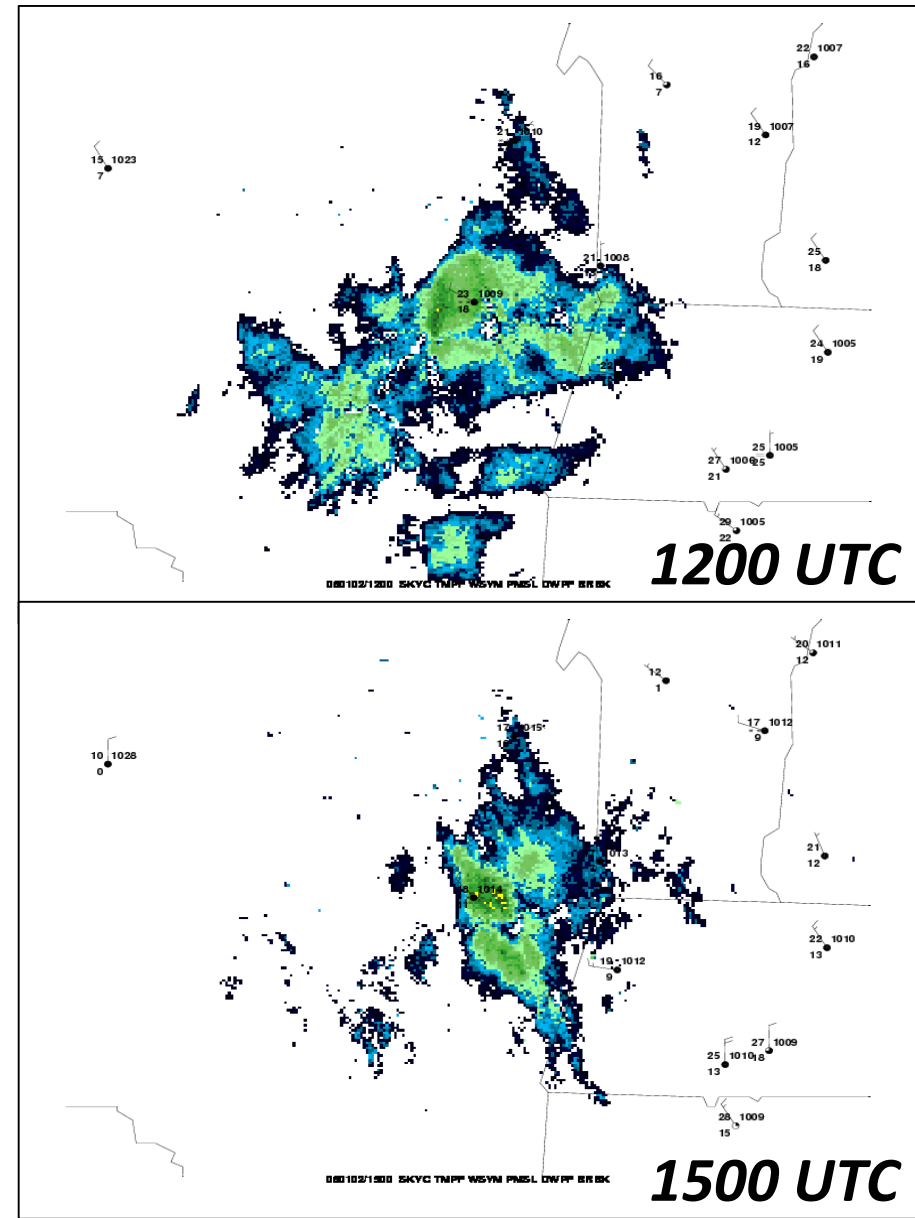
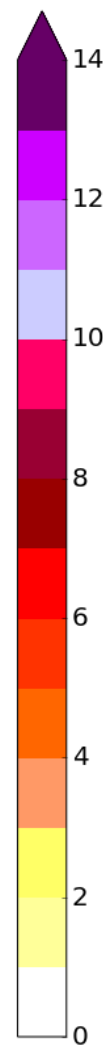
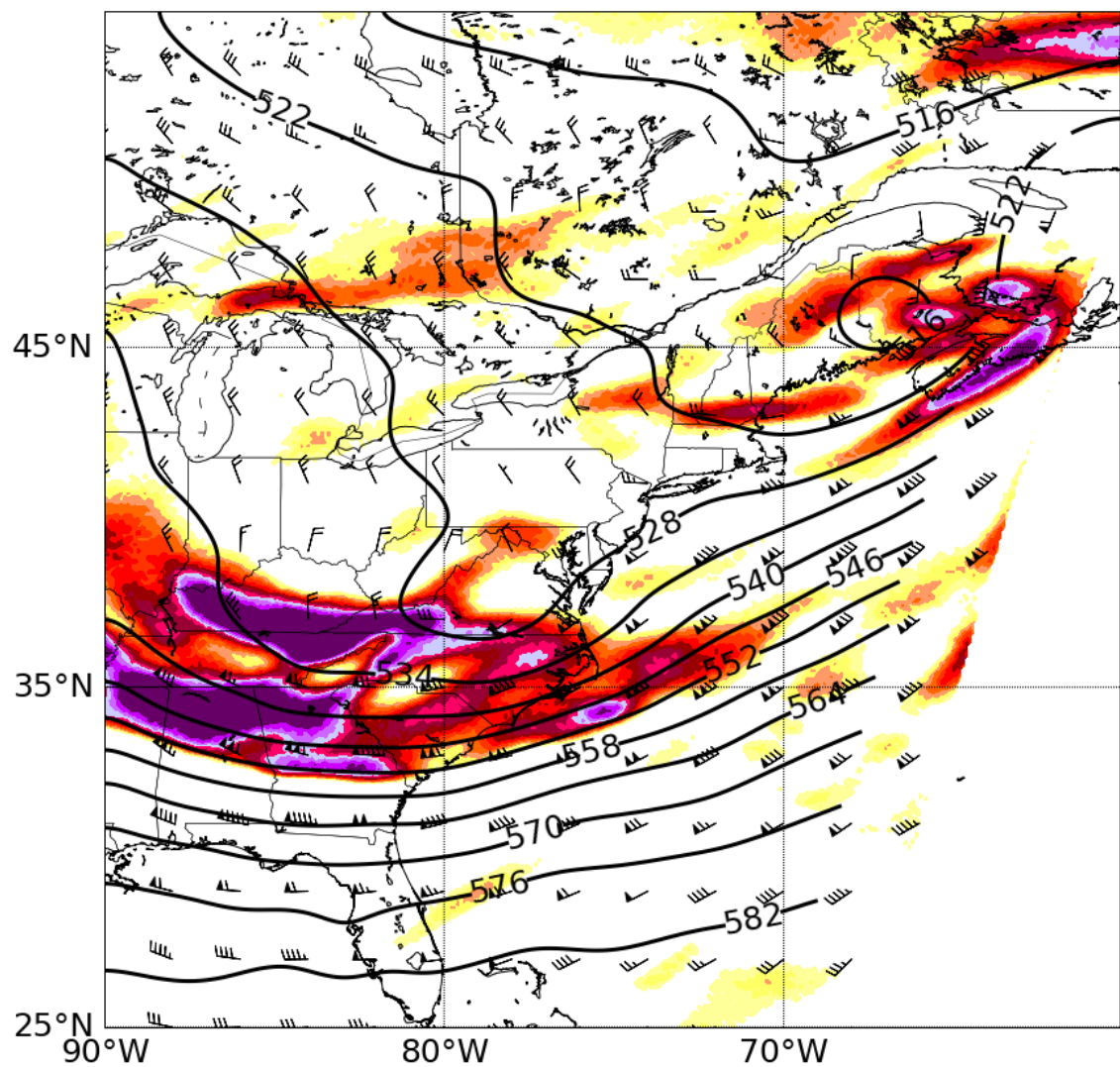
1200 UTC 500-hPa relative vorticity



- ***Cyclonic relative vorticity advection*** at 500-hPa
- After the ***vorticity maximum moves through***, the Capital District is in a region of ***anticyclonic relative vorticity advection forcing descent***

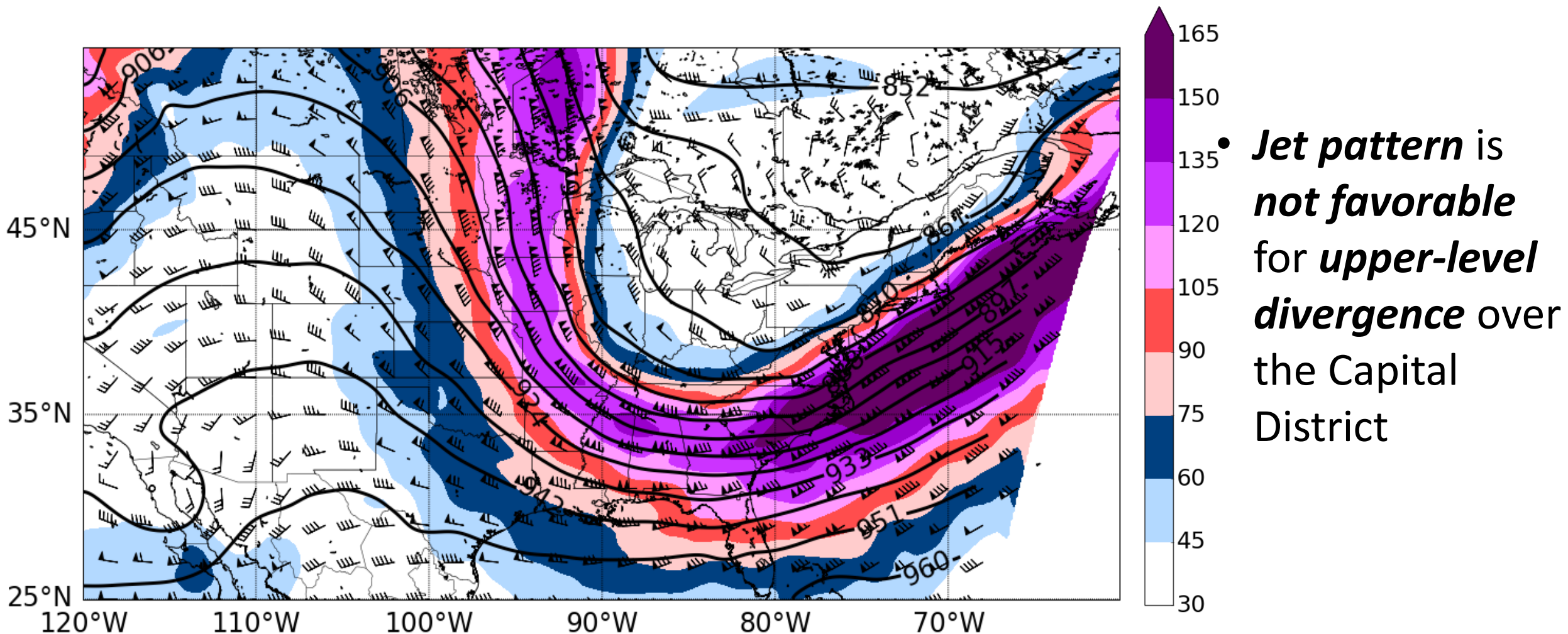


1200 UTC 500-hPa relative vorticity



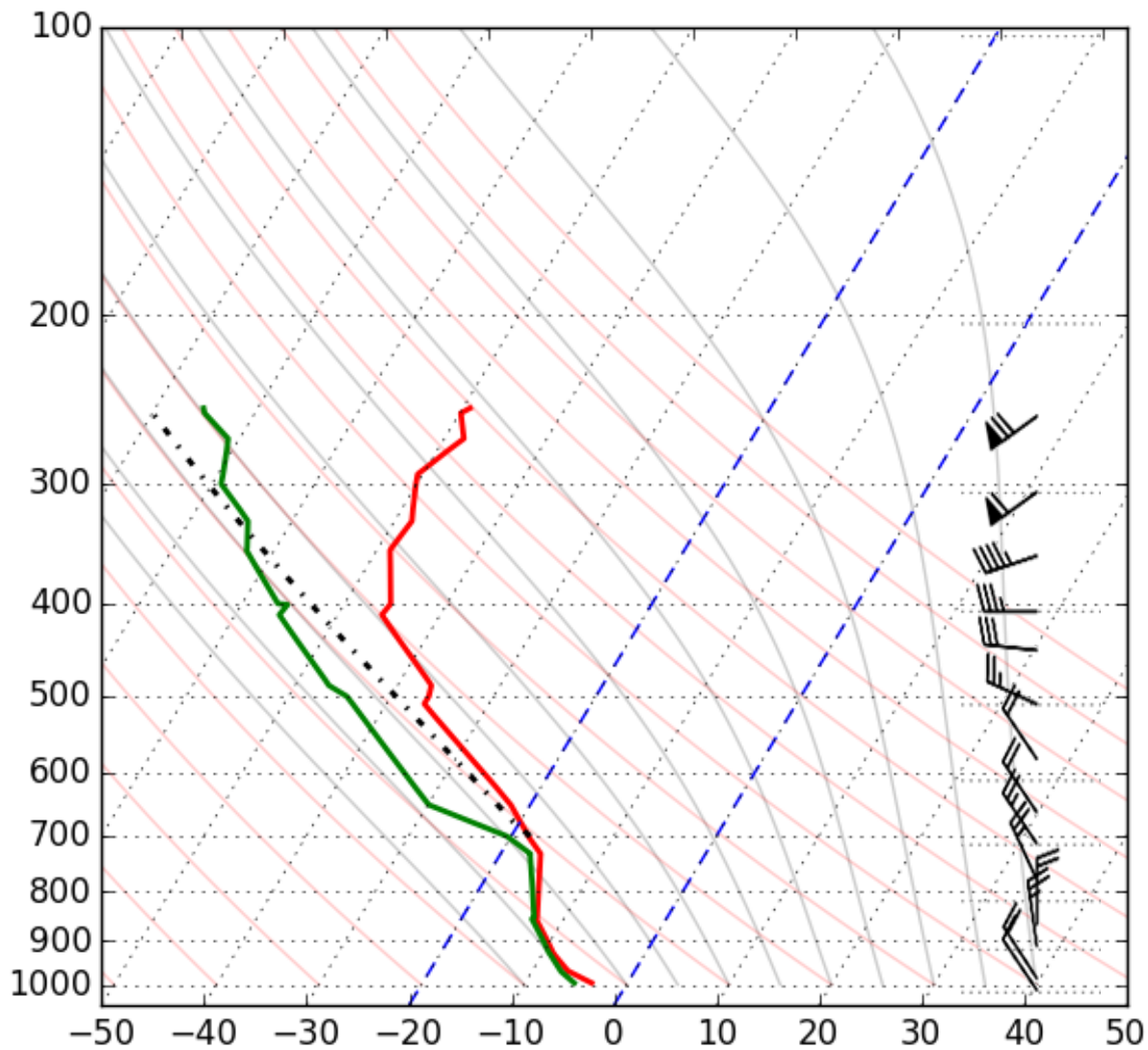


1200 UTC 300-hPa jet

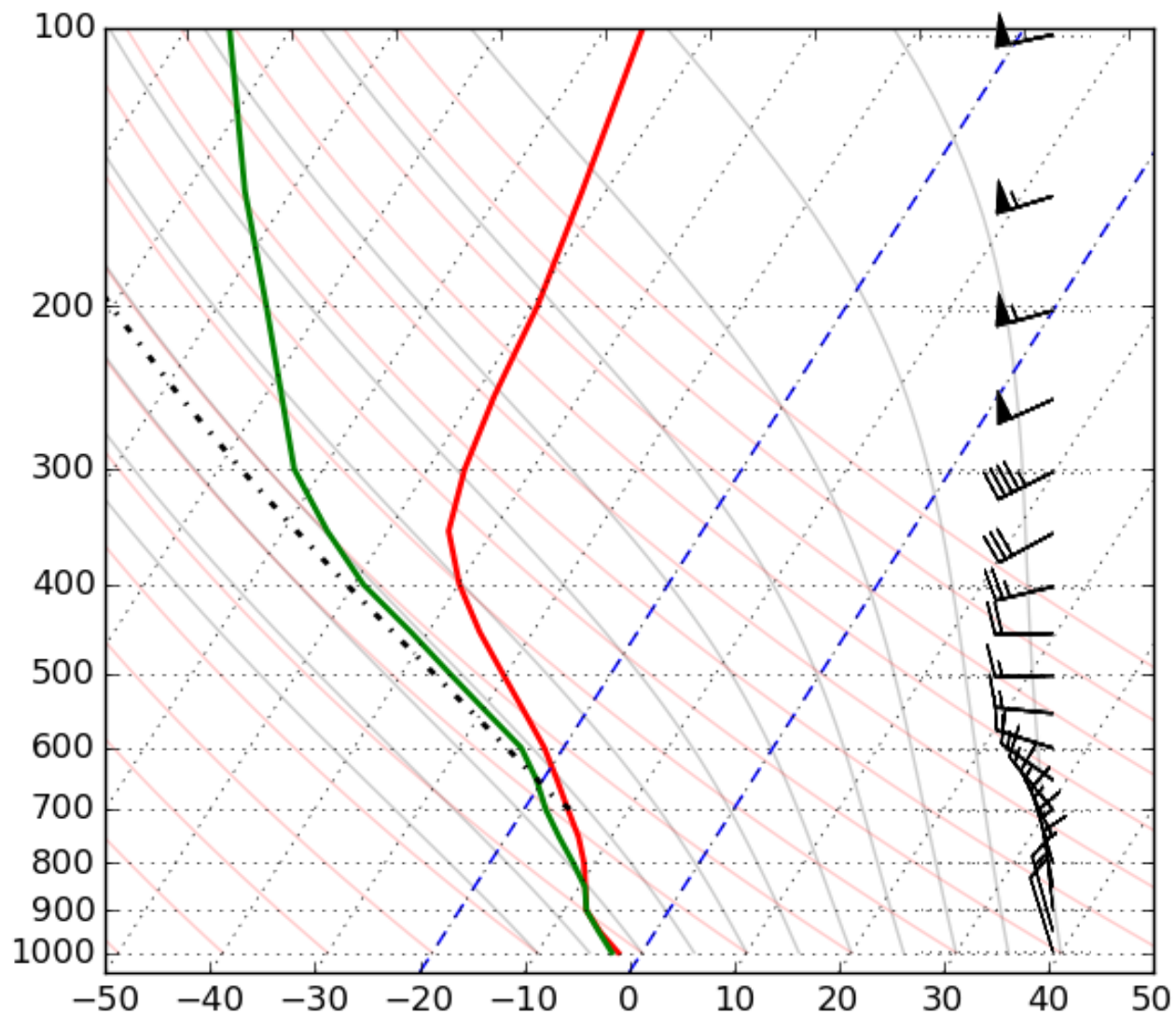




Observed sounding at 1200 UTC



MHC composite sounding





Forecasting tips:

MHC is most likely when....

- *Surface cyclone* located just *east of Cape Cod* inducing *geostrophic north/northwesterly flow* over NY



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- *Low-level warm air advection* leads to *low-level upward vertical motion* in a *saturated boundary layer*



Forecasting tips:

MHC is most likely when....

- *Surface cyclone* located just *east of Cape Cod* inducing *geostrophic north/northwesterly flow* over NY
- *Low-level warm air advection* leads to *low-level upward vertical motion* in a *saturated boundary layer*
- *Mid-level anticyclonic vorticity advection* associated with a 500-hPa trough forces *mid-level descent, capping* the *phenomenon*



Conclusions:

- ***Composites*** and ***case studies*** should help forecasters predict MHC events with ***more lead-time***



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Questions?

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