

TABLE I: Low- and Mid-Level Wind Speeds Over Albany, NY, For Selected Times During Mohawk–Hudson Convergence Events

Date/Time (UTC)	850-hPa Wind Speed (m s ⁻¹)	925-hPa Wind Speed (m s ⁻¹)
021127/21	7.5	5.0
021217/00	12.5	10.0
030123/21	7.5	7.5
050117/12	10.0	5.0
060303/03	10.0	7.5
070129/06	7.5	5.0

TABLE II: Dates and Times of Six Original Mohawk–Hudson Convergence Case Studies, and Relative Observation Time Classification Scheme for Each

Storm	Date	Time	Relative Observation Time Classifications
Nov. 2002	27	1500 UTC–2300 UTC	Beginning: 1500 UTC–1600 UTC
			Middle: 1700 UTC–2000 UTC
			End: 2100 UTC–2300 UTC
Dec. 2002	16–17	2000 UTC–0600 UTC	Beginning: 2000 UTC–2200 UTC
			Middle: 2300 UTC–0300 UTC
			End: 0400 UTC–0600 UTC
Jan. 2003	23	1900 UTC–2300 UTC	Beginning: 1900 UTC–1900 UTC
			Middle: 2000 UTC–2200 UTC
			End: 2300 UTC–2300 UTC
Jan. 2005	17	1100 UTC–1500 UTC	Beginning: 1100 UTC–1100 UTC
			Middle: 1200 UTC–1400 UTC
			End: 1500 UTC–1500 UTC
Mar. 2006	3	0200 UTC–0700 UTC	Beginning: 0200 UTC–0200 UTC
			Middle: 0300 UTC–0500 UTC
			End: 0600 UTC–0700 UTC
Jan. 2007	29	0300 UTC–1200 UTC	Beginning: 0300 UTC–0400 UTC
			Middle: 0500 UTC–1100 UTC
			End: 1200 UTC–1200 UTC

**TABLE III: Number of Surface Wind Direction Reports
During Six Original Mohawk–Hudson Convergence Events**

Wind Direction	Observation Site		
	KALB	KUCA/KSYR	KGFL
000°	4	1	1
010°	4	2	0
020°	7	0	2
030°	7	0	2
040°	2	0	6
050°	1	0	7
060°	0	0	4
070°	0	0	4
080°	0	0	4
090°	0	0	0
100°	0	0	1
110°	0	0	0
120°	0	0	0
130°	0	0	0
140°	0	0	0
150°	0	0	0
160°	0	0	0
170°	0	0	0
180°	0	0	0
190°	0	0	0
200°	0	0	0
210°	0	0	0
220°	0	0	0
230°	0	0	0
240°	0	0	0
250°	0	0	0
260°	0	1	0
270°	0	2	0
280°	0	4	0
290°	0	11	1
300°	4	8	1
310°	7	1	1
320°	3	6	1
330°	3	1	2

Wind Direction	Observation Site		
	KALB	KUCA/KSYR	KGFL
340°	3	4	3
350°	1	2	1
Calm	0	2	6
TOTALS	46	45	47

**TABLE IV: Number of Surface Wind Direction Reports at KALB
During Six Original Mohawk–Hudson Convergence Events,
Classified by Relative Observation Time (Event Maturity)**

Wind Direction	Relative Observation Time		
	Beginning	Middle	End
000°	3	1	0
010°	1	2	1
020°	1	4	2
030°	2	5	0
040°	0	2	0
050°	0	1	0
060°	0	0	0
070°	0	0	0
080°	0	0	0
090°	0	0	0
100°	0	0	0
110°	0	0	0
120°	0	0	0
130°	0	0	0
140°	0	0	0
150°	0	0	0
160°	0	0	0
170°	0	0	0
180°	0	0	0
190°	0	0	0
200°	0	0	0
210°	0	0	0
220°	0	0	0
230°	0	0	0
240°	0	0	0
250°	0	0	0
260°	0	0	0
270°	0	0	0
280°	0	0	0
290°	0	0	0
300°	0	1	3
310°	1	5	1
320°	1	2	0

Wind Direction	Relative Observation Time		
	Beginning	Middle	End
330°	1	0	2
340°	0	1	2
350°	0	1	0
Calm	0	0	0
TOTALS	10	25	11

TABLE V: Summary of Important Parameters For Mohawk–Hudson Convergence Case Studies

PARAMETERS		2100 UTC 27 Nov. 02	0000 UTC 17 Dec. 02	2100 UTC 23 Jan. 03
Temperature Advection $(10^{-5} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C s}^{-1})$	925 hPa	-10.0	-17.9	-7.0
	850 hPa	-14.5	-7.1	52.2
	700 hPa	-10.0	0.1	13.8
Ascent $(\mu\text{b s}^{-1})$	925 hPa	-1.5	0.0	-0.3
	850 hPa	-0.8	0.5	-2.8
	700 hPa	0.8	2.6	-4.0
500-hPa Abs. Vort. Advection (Classification)		AVA	AVA	AVA
		(Weak)	(Weak)	(Weak)
700-hPa Rel. Vort. Advection By Thermal Wind (Classification)		0	0	AVA
		---	---	(Weak)
Cloud Top Temperature (Inferred Pressure Level)		-14°C	-18°C	-22°C
		840 hPa	650 hPa	675 hPa
Top of Moist Layer		825 hPa	700 hPa	650 hPa
Precipitable Water (% of Normal)		3.8 mm	7.1 mm	3.8 mm
		60%	90%	60%
MLCAPE (J kg^{-1}) (* denotes MUCAPE)		0	0*	0
Lifted Index (* denotes MULI)		+10°C	+4°C*	+26°C
Surface–2km Shear		3 m s^{-1}	3 m s^{-1}	10 m s^{-1}

PARAMETERS	1200 UTC 17 Jan. 05	0300 UTC 3 Mar. 06	0600 UTC 29 Jan. 07
Temperature Advection ($1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C s}^{-1}$)	-8.7	-13.5	-12.5
	-14.1	-20.7	-10.2
	-20.5	-7.6	-11.0
Ascent ($\mu\text{b s}^{-1}$)	-0.7	-1.4	-2.2
	-0.2	-0.6	-1.6
	-0.3	0.4	-1.0
500-hPa Abs. Vort. Advection	CVA	AVA	CVA
(Classification)	(Weak)	(Weak)	(Weak)
700-hPa Rel. Vort. Advection			
By Thermal Wind	0	AVA	0
	---	(Weak)	---
Cloud Top Temperature (Inferred Pressure Level)	-28°C	-20°C	-20°C
Top of Moist Layer	600 hPa	525 hPa	775 hPa
Precipitable Water (% of Normal)	500 hPa	500 hPa	750 hPa
	4.6 mm	6.4 mm	3.8 mm
MLCAPE (J kg^{-1}) (* denotes MUCAPE)	72%	65%	60%
	0	0	0
Lifted Index (* denotes MULI)	+14°C	+20°C	+16°C
Surface–2km Shear	6 m s⁻¹	6 m s⁻¹	5 m s⁻¹

Abs. = Absolute

Rel. = Relative

Vort. = Vorticity

AVA = Anticyclonic Vorticity Advection CVA = Cyclonic Vorticity Advection

MLCAPE = Mixed-Layer Convective Available Potential Energy

MUCAPE = Most-Unstable Convective Available Potential Energy

MULI = Most-Unstable Lifted Index

References

- Andretta, Thomas A., and Dean S. Hazen, 1998: Doppler radar analysis of a Snake River Plain convergence event. *Wea. and Forecasting*, **13**, 482–491.
- Bell, Gerald D., and Lance F. Bosart, 1988: Appalachian cold-air damming. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **116**, 137–161.
- Bosart, Lance F., Anton Seimon, Kenneth D. LaPenta, and Michael J. Dickinson, 2006: Supercell tornadogenesis over complex terrain: the Great Barrington, Massachusetts, tornado on 29 May 1995. *Wea. and Forecasting*, **21**, 897–922.
- Chien, Fang-Ching, and Clifford F. Mass, 1997: Interaction of a warm-season frontal system with the coastal mountains of the western United States, Part II: evolution of a Puget Sound convergence zone. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **125**, 1730–1752.
- Kossmann M., and A. P. Sturman, 2003: Pressure-driven channeling effects in bent valleys. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **42**, 151–158.
- LaPenta, Kenneth D., Lance F. Bosart, Thomas J. Galarneau Jr., and Michael J. Dickinson, 2005: A multiscale examination of the 31 May 1998 Mechanicville, New York, tornado. *Wea. and Forecasting*, **20**, 494–516.
- Mass, Clifford, 1981: Topographically forced convergence in western Washington State. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **109**, 1335–1347.
- Mesinger, F., and Coauthors, 2006: North American Regional Reanalysis. *Bull. Amer. Meteor. Soc.*, **87**, 343–360.
- Richwein, B. A., 1980: The damming effect of the southern Appalachians. *Natl. Wea. Dig.*, **5**(1), 2–12.
- Roebber, Paul J., and John R. Gyakum, 2003: Orographic influences on the mesoscale structure of the 1998 ice storm. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **131**, 27–50.
- Steenburgh, W. James, and Thomas R. Blazek, 2001: Topographic distortion of a cold front over the Snake River Plain and central Idaho mountains. *Wea. and Forecasting*, **16**, 301–314.
- Szoke, E. J., M. L. Weisman, J. M. Brown, F. Caracena, and T. W. Schlatter, 1984: A subsynoptic analysis of the Denver tornadoes of 3 June 1981. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **112**, 790–808.
- Wasula, Alicia C., Lance F. Bosart, and Kenneth D. LaPenta, 2002: The influence of terrain on the severe weather distribution across interior eastern New York and western New England. *Wea. and Forecasting*, **17**, 1277–1289.

- Wesley, Douglas A., Roy M. Rasmussen, and Ben C. Bernstein, 1995: Snowfall associated with a terrain-generated convergence zone during the Winter Icing and Storms Project. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **123**, 2957–2977.
- Whiteman, C. David, and J. Christopher Doran, 1993: The relationship between overlying synoptic-scale flows and winds within a valley. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **32**, 1669–1682.
- Whitney, William M., Robert L. Doherty, and Bradley R. Colman, 1993: A methodology for predicting the Puget Sound convergence zone and its associated weather. *Wea. and Forecasting*, **8**, 214–222.
- Wilczak, J. M., and J. W. Glendening, 1988: Observations and mixed-layer modeling of a terrain-induced mesoscale gyre: the Denver Cyclone. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **116**, 1599–1622.
- , and T. W. Christian, 1990: Case study of an orographically induced mesoscale vortex (Denver Cyclone). *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **118**, 1082–1102.
- Wippermann, F., and G. Gross, 1987: Channeling and countercurrent in the upper Rhine valley: numerical simulations. *J. Climate Appl. Meteor.*, **26**, 1293–1304.
- WRGB-TV, cited 2008: Albany, NY climate data. [Available online at [http://www.cbs6albany.com/sections/weather/historical/.](http://www.cbs6albany.com/sections/weather/historical/)]