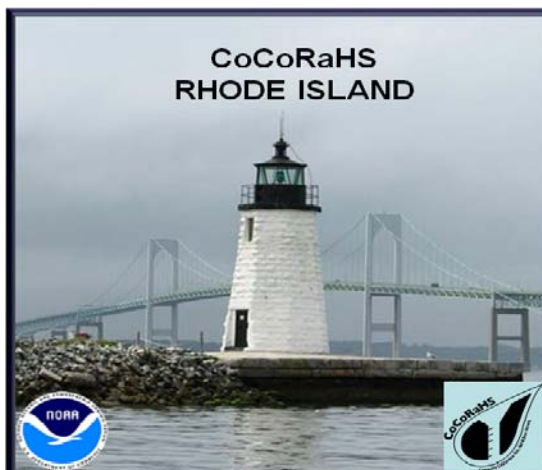


SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND CoCoRAHS NEWSLETTER



FALL/WINTER 2011-2012

WELCOME!!!

As the leaves begin to change and colder weather arrives, it's time to review winter weather reporting procedures! This issue of the newsletter will give you some winter weather tips, including how to take care of your rain gauge and reporting snowfall.

CoCoRaHS continues to expand and remains an active observation network in southern New England. As of October, there were a total of 249 observers:

- 135 observers in Massachusetts
- 65 observers in Connecticut
- 49 observers in Rhode Island

Many of you have been reporting daily, even when no precipitation fell. Keep it up! ***Even Trace amounts and “zeroes” are important to CoCoRaHS!***

Also – don't forget to send a “Significant Weather Report” for heavy rain, heavy snow, or anything else you feel is important. These reports are relayed directly to the National Weather Service in Taunton.

HOW WET WAS IT THIS SUMMER?

After a dry spell in late June through July, the summer finished up on the wet side across southern New England. Several coastal storms, in addition to Tropical Storm Irene, brought excessive rainfall and flooding to much of the region. That trend continued into the early fall as well. Here are some rainfall statistics from the longer term climate sites:

Site	Aug	Dep	Sep	Dep	Aug + Sep
Hartford, CT (Bradley) 1	1.67	+7.74	9.65	+5.77	21.32
Worcester, MA	12.21	+8.50	7.26	+3.33	19.47
Bridgeport, CT	9.57	+5.61	5.95	+2.47	15.52
Providence, RI	8.02	+4.42	6.60	+2.68	14.62
Blue Hill Observatory, MA	8.36	+4.32	6.02	+2.09	14.38
Boston, MA	7.74	+4.39	4.40	+0.96	12.14

For comparison, here is a sample of CoCoRaHS totals for August and September:

Massachusetts:

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Station Name</u>	<u>Total Precip</u> ▼
MA-BE-4	Becket 5.6 SSW	26.19
MA-BE-5	Tyringham 1.5 WNW	23.80
MA-BE-3	Stockbridge .2 NNE	22.02
MA-WR-6	Southbridge 0.6 E	21.91
MA-WR-1	Milford 2.3 NNW	20.67
MA-HS-2	Westhampton 1.8 SW	20.60
MA-WR-7	Milford 0.5 W	20.07
MA-WR-13	Leominster 1.5 S	19.42
MA-WR-8	Fitchburg 1.6 SSW	18.94
MA-MD-12	Acton 1.3 SW	17.85
MA-MD-7	Winchester 0.7 SE	17.59
MA-MD-21	Natick 1.7 NNE	17.29
MA-HD-7	Springfield 0.5 ESE	17.05
MA-BR-9	Taunton 2.6 NW	16.67
MA-SF-4	Brighton 0.5 W	16.61
MA-NF-3	Franklin 0.7 NE	16.32

MA-MD-18	Belmont 0.2 ESE	16.25
MA-NF-1	Norwood 1.3 NW	15.95
MA-MD-11	Cambridge 0.9 NNW	15.91
MA-MD-8	Melrose 0.9 SSE	15.89
MA-ES-2	Beverly 2.8 NW	15.85
MA-SF-1	Boston 0.5 WSW	14.53
MA-BR-3	Norton 1.8 NNE	14.29
MA-ES-3	Haverhill 3.6 WNW	13.97
MA-ES-8	Marblehead 0.8 SW	13.85
MA-BR-8	Dighton 1.1 WSW	13.84
MA-BR-11	Attleboro 2.9 E	13.63
MA-BR-13	Swansea 1.9 WSW	13.37
MA-SF-2	Winthrop 0.2 N	13.36
MA-BR-2	Rehoboth 2.1 N	12.94
MA-PL-6	Middleborough 5.5 E	12.90
MA-ES-10	Andover 1.5 W	12.72
MA-HD-9	Wilbraham 2.1 SSW	12.62
MA-ES-11	Ipswich 0.3 WNW	12.49
MA-PL-2	Sagamore Beach 1.0 NW	12.26
MA-NF-5	Weymouth 0.5 NW	12.23
MA-BA-18	Waquoit 0.6 SSW	12.19
MA-MD-22	Stoneham 0.5 SW	12.11
MA-BA-3	Falmouth 3.0 E	12.05
MA-BA-16	East Falmouth 1.1 SSW	11.89
MA-BA-10	East Sandwich 2.3 SE	11.86
MA-BA-19	East Falmouth 0.7 NW	11.83
MA-PL-5	Kingston 3.3 WNW	11.72
MA-BA-17	East Falmouth 1.2 WNW	11.52
MA-ES-1	Salisbury 3.7 NW	11.44
MA-BA-2	Falmouth 3.1 NNW	10.26
MA-BA-8	Falmouth 1.8 WSW	10.25
MA-ES-4	Groveland 0.5 WSW	10.25
MA-BA-11	East Falmouth 1.4 ESE	10.05
MA-DK-1	Vineyard Haven 0.6 ESE	9.54

Connecticut:

Station Number	Station Name	Total Precip ▼
CT-FR-9	Brookfield 3.3 SSE	23.48

CT-HR-8	North Granby 1.3 ENE	22.75
CT-LT-3	Winsted 0.7 SE	22.65
CT-HR-5	Enfield 1.5 SE	22.13
CT-NL-5	Oakdale 2.6 WNW	22.04
CT-WN-3	Pomfret Center 4.9 SW	21.70
CT-WN-1	Woodstock Valley 1.4 SW	21.29
CT-MD-2	Portland 0.9 S	19.63
CT-HR-6	Wethersfield 1.2 WSW	19.34
CT-WN-2	North Grosvenor Dale 1.7 SSE	18.54
CT-FR-5	Darien 3.6 N	18.46
CT-TL-5	Stafford Springs 3.7 W	17.99
CT-NH-9	Milford 2.9 ESE	17.66
CT-HR-7	Central Manchester 2.7 SW	17.31
CT-MD-1	East Hampton 0.6 NE	16.86
CT-FR-18	Ridgefield 2.7 NE	14.55

Rhode Island:

Station Number	Station Name	Total Precip ▼
RI-KN-1	Coventry Center	20.02
RI-PR-20	West Glocester 3.4 SE	18.20
RI-PR-14	Woonsocket 1.3 ESE	17.80
RI-PR-15	Manville 0.2 NE	17.59
RI-PR-10	Woonsocket 0.3 W	16.55
RI-WS-5	Kingston 0.5 NW	16.08
RI-WS-1	Hope Valley 3.7 S	15.72
RI-KN-2	East Greenwich 2.3 ESE	15.49
RI-PR-7	Cranston 1.9 E	14.46
RI-PR-17	Cranston 4.1 E	14.37
RI-WS-9	Charlestown 3.9 NNW	14.36
RI-WS-14	Kingston 5.5 W	14.30
RI-WS-7	North Kingstown 3 N	13.80
RI-NW-4	Middletown 1.1 SW	12.34
RI-NW-5	Little Compton 1.7 NW	11.25
RI-WS-6	Narragansett Pier 0.5 N	10.56

WINTER WEATHER REMINDERS

Don't forget to protect your rain gauge during the winter! ***Remove the inner measuring tube and funnel from the gauge!*** This will prevent snow from clogging the funnel, and will prevent the inner tube from cracking during cold weather.



SNOW MEASURING 101

There are four measurements for CoCoRaHS:

- New snowfall
- Liquid water equivalent of new snowfall
- Total snow depth (new snow and old snow/ice)
- Snow water equivalent of total snow on the ground

Here is a brief description of each. For more detailed information, check the Training Slide Shows link on the main CoCoRaHS web page.

New Snowfall:

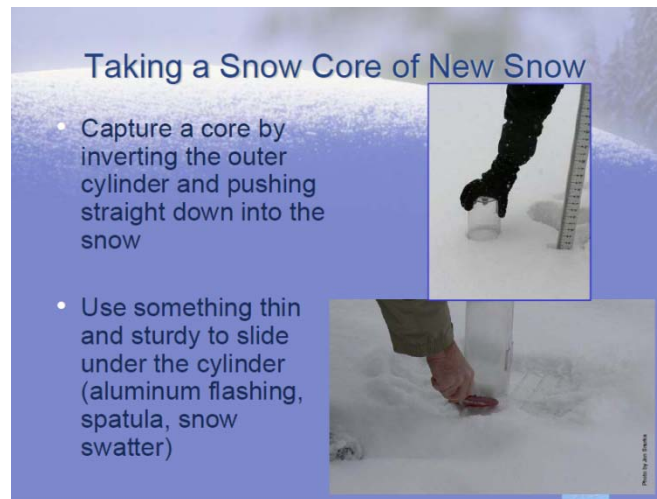
Measure new snowfall as soon as possible after it ends, before settling and melting occur. This often will not be at your regular observation time.

Liquid Water Equivalent of New Snowfall:

Use your snow board or other hard surface

Take a core after you have measured snow depth, but before you have cleared the board or surface of snow

For example, if you determined the total depth of the new snow is 4 inches, then take your core sample from an area where the depth of new snow is 4 inches



Once you have the core sample, melt the snow and measure the amount of water.

Total Snow Depth:

Snow is rarely uniform in coverage, so take several measurements and average them to obtain your total depth of snow

Slide the snow stick through all layers of snow (new and old)

Read the value on the snow stick and record to the nearest ½ inch

Don't measure "artificial accumulations" such as plowed piles, large drifts, or shoveled snow

Snow Water Equivalent of Total Snow on the Ground:

Take a core sample from the snow



Melt the core sample

Measure the amount of water in the sample

What about Freezing Rain?

Freezing rain is rain that falls in liquid form but freezes on contact with a surface.

Do not report freezing rain as snow. Melt and measure the moisture that has accumulated inside your gauge and report that as your daily precipitation amount.

Report zero for the new snow amount (assuming that no sleet or snow fell)

Enter the total depth of freezing rain (icing) remaining on the ground at the time of observation and enter that in the "Total Snow on Ground" column. Make a note in your comments section so we know it is freezing rain.

STILL HAVE QUESTIONS? Email your State Coordinator!!!

Connecticut: Alan Dunham (Alan.Dunham@noaa.gov)

Massachusetts: Joe DelliCarpini (Joseph.Dellicarpini@noaa.gov)

Rhode Island: Bill Simpson (William.Simpson@noaa.gov)

NEXT NEWSLETTER

Look for the next Southern New England CoCoRaHS Newsletter in the spring.