

OWLeS Orographic (O_2)

Adventures on the Tug Hill Plateau

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Department of Atmospheric Sciences

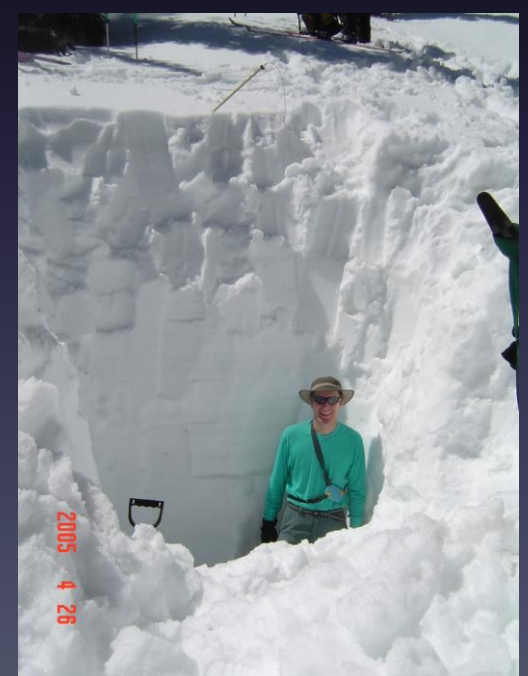
University of Utah

Justin Minder and Ted Letcher

Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences

State University of New York, University at Albany

Great Salt Lake/Wasatch Range



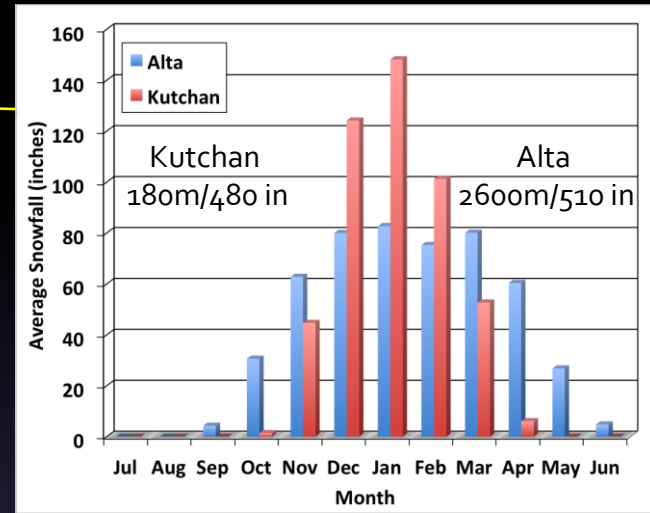
Lake Ontario/Tug Hill Plateau



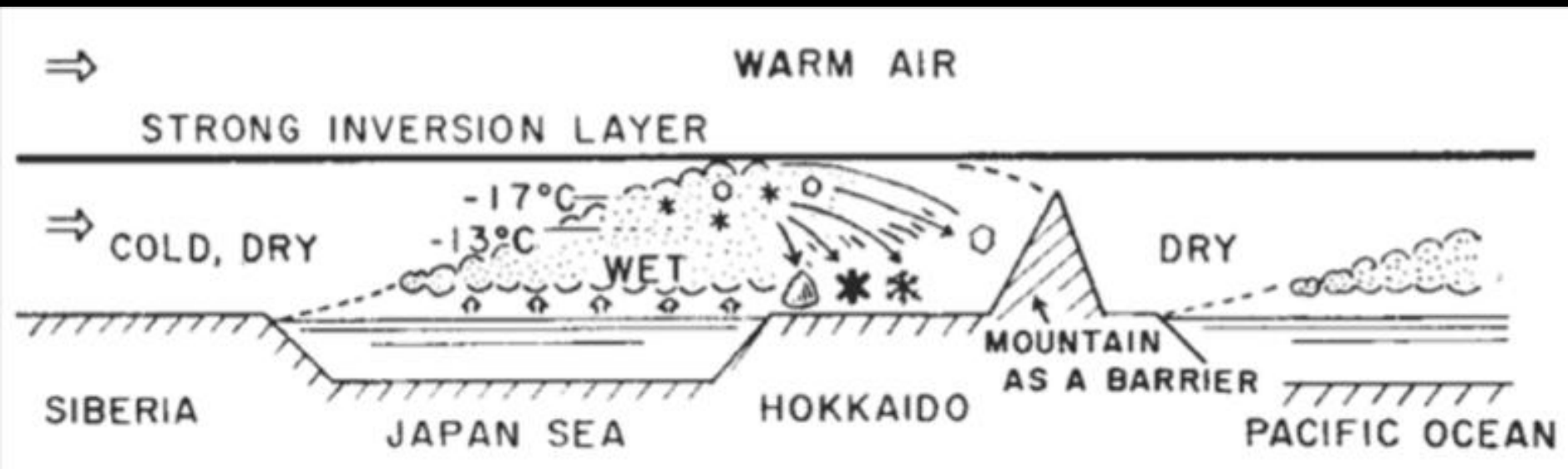
Questions

- How does the interplay between environmental (i.e., atmospheric, lake, and land cover) conditions, cloud processes, lake shape and size, and terrain scale and geometry affect orographic precipitation enhancement during lake-effect storms?
- Under what conditions does orography modify the morphology of lake-effect systems and the generation, distribution, and intensity of precipitation over lowland areas?

Japan (Big "Lake"/Big Mountains)



Enhancement Variations

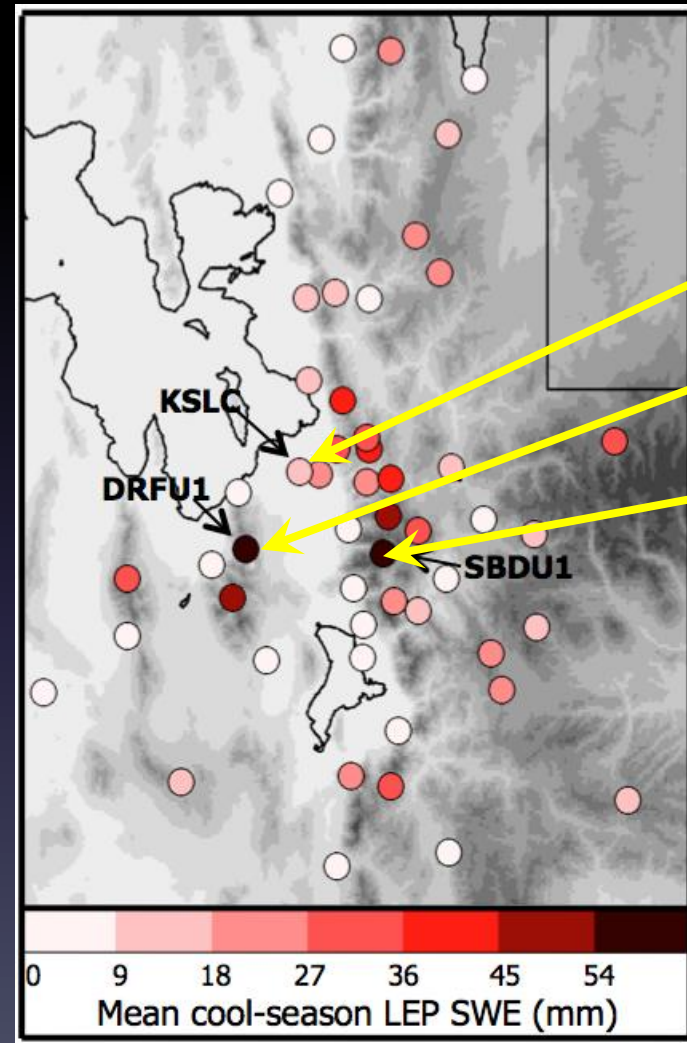
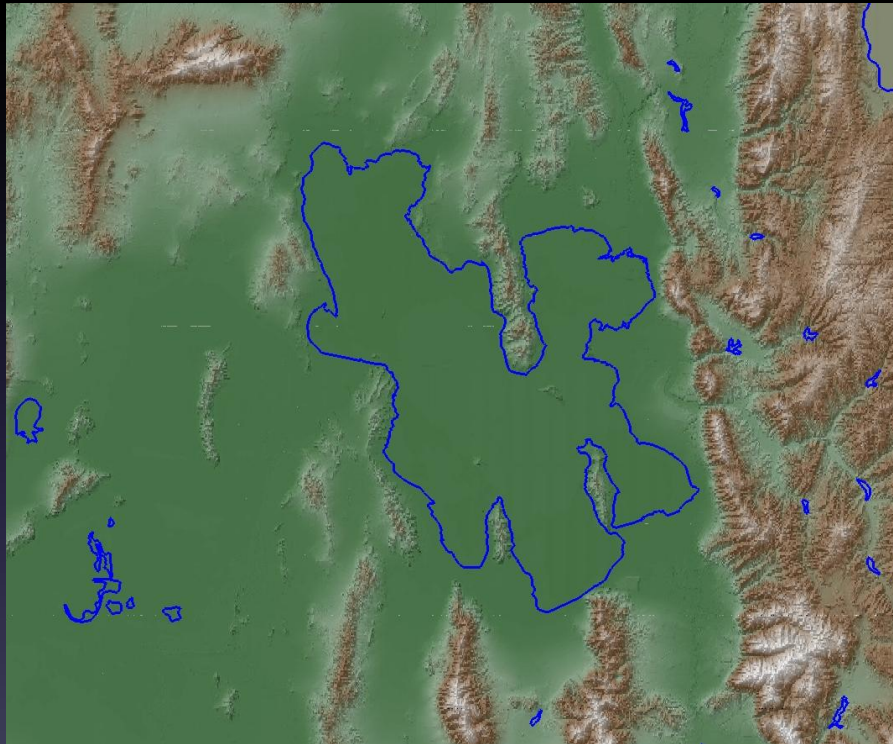


Schematic of Satoyuki Storm

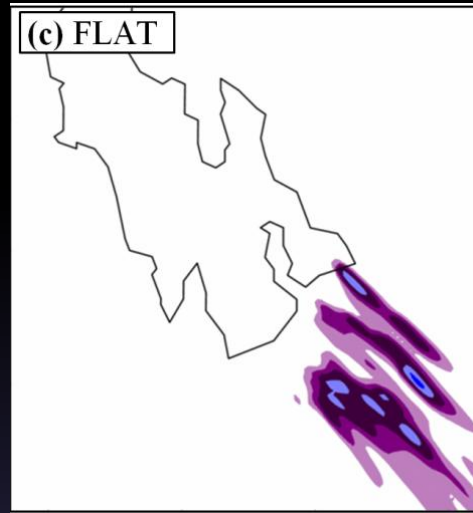
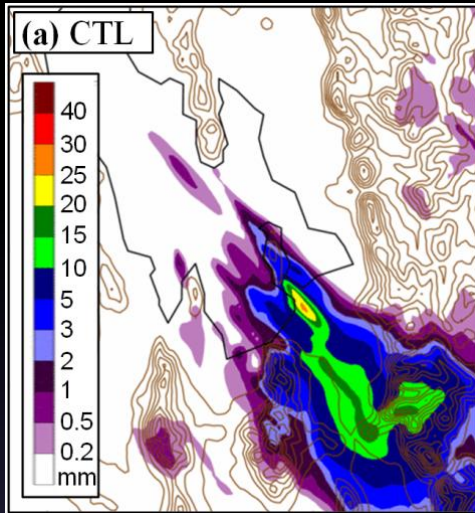
Satoyuki (lowland snowfall) – Heavier snow in lowland areas

Yamayuki (mountain snowfall) – Heavier snow in mountain areas due to orographic lift

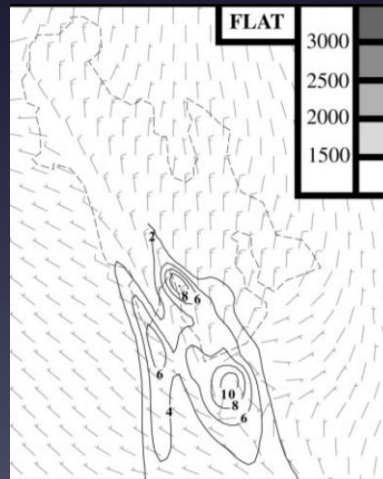
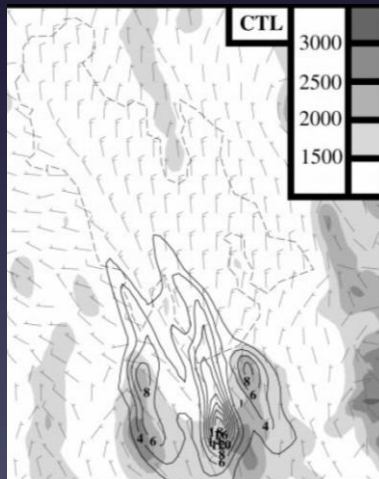
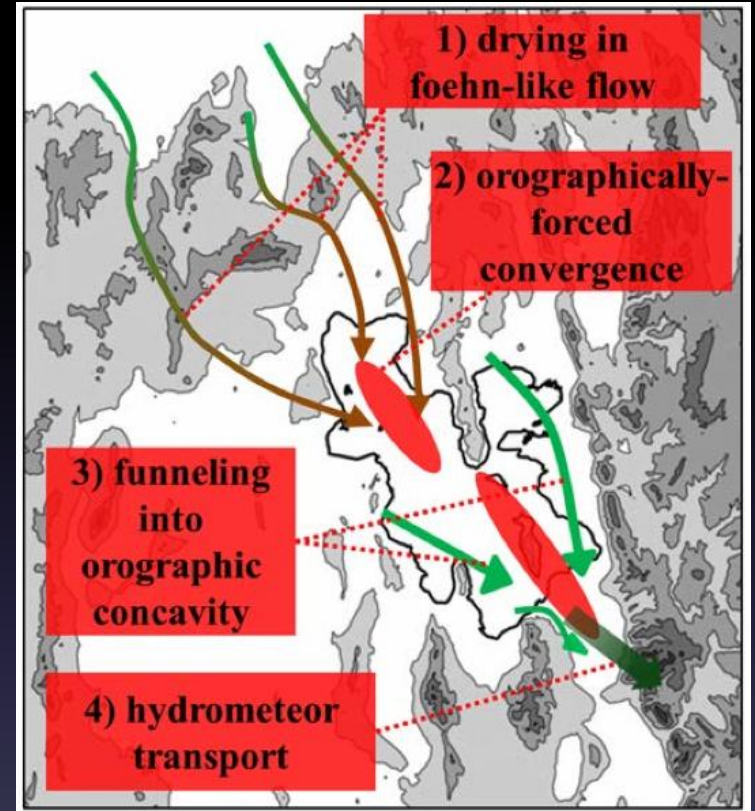
Utah (Little Lake/Big Mountains)



Complex Enhancement Variations

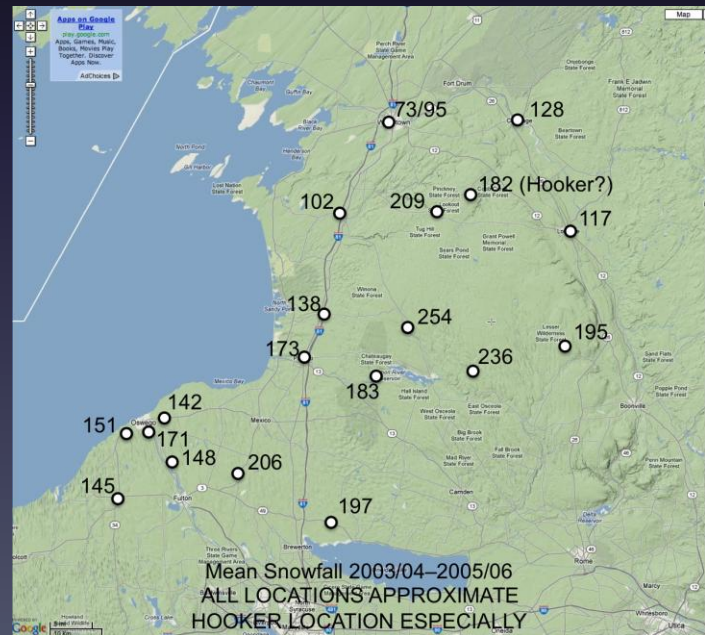
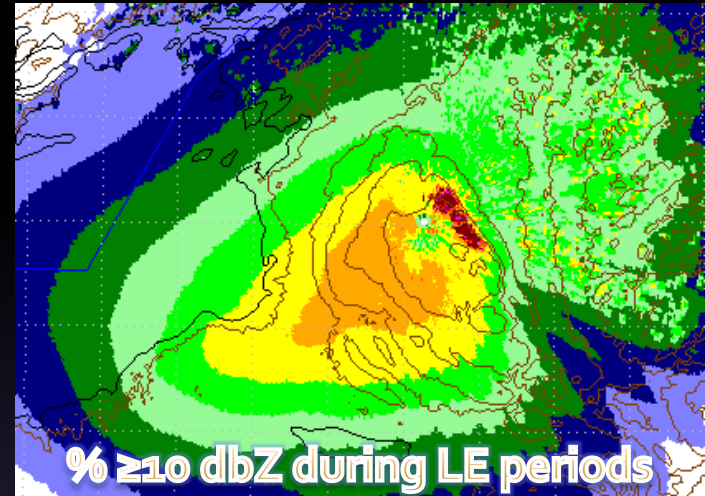


Lake–Mountain Synergy (27 Oct 2010)



Lake Dominated w/ Enhancement (7 Dec 1998)

NY ("Big" Lake/Little Mountains)



Big Enhancement Storm

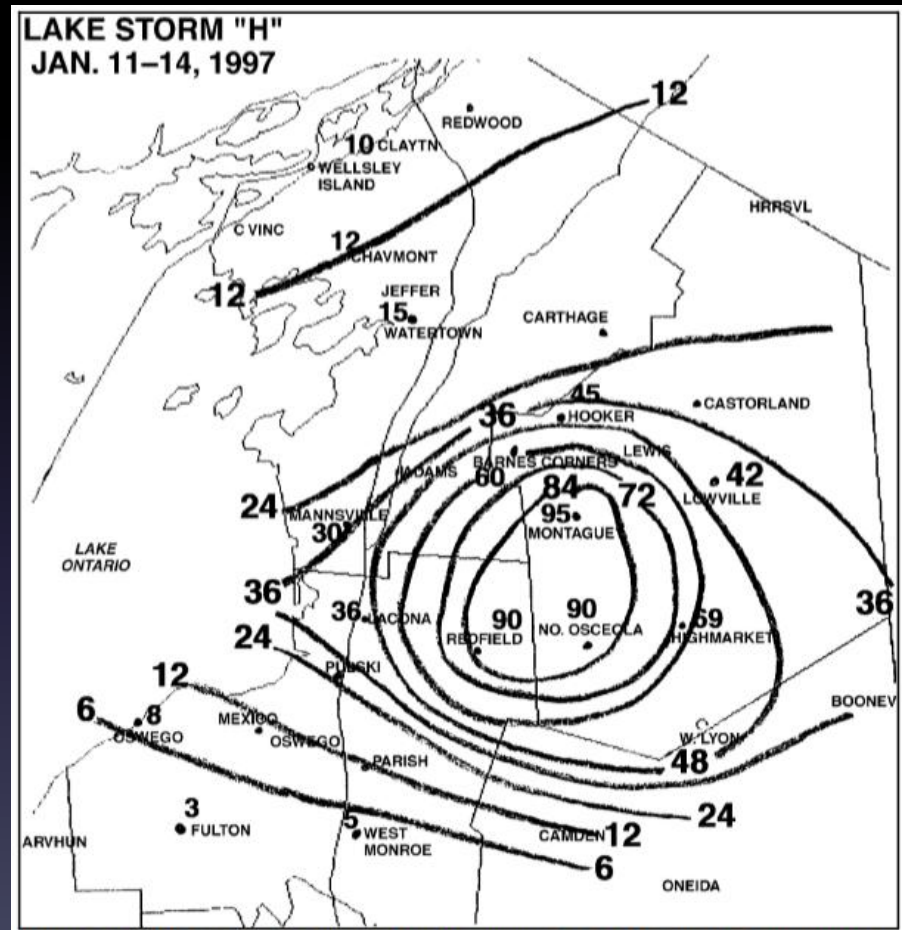
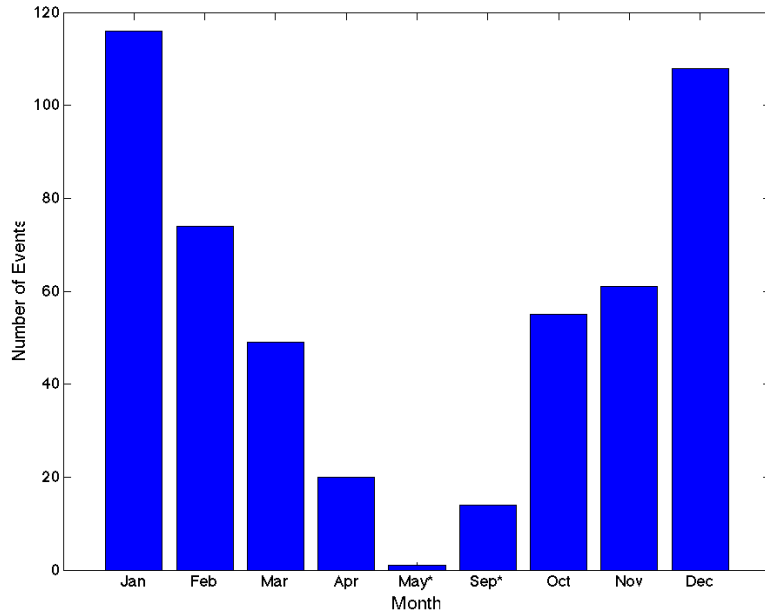
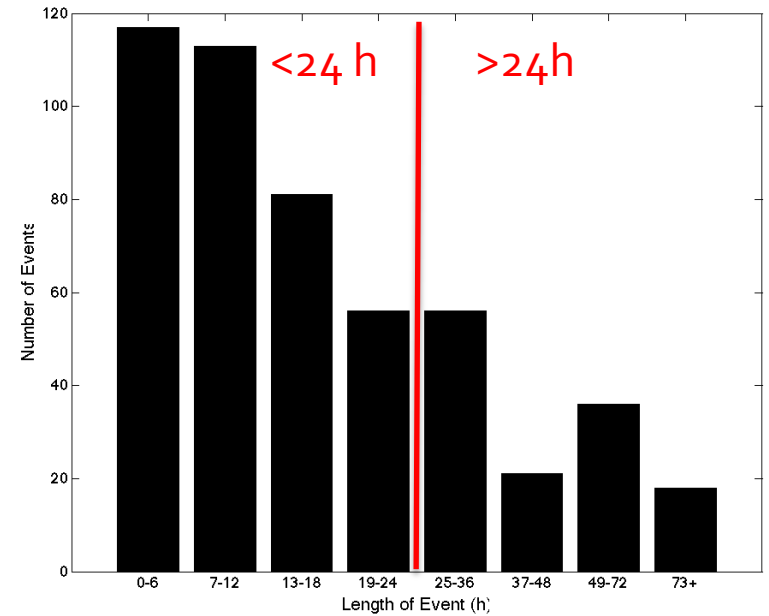


Figure 2: WSFO BUF Internet Snowfall Map for January 10-14, 1997 Tug Hill Snowstorm (date shown in upper left corner of Internet map is incorrect).

Climatology

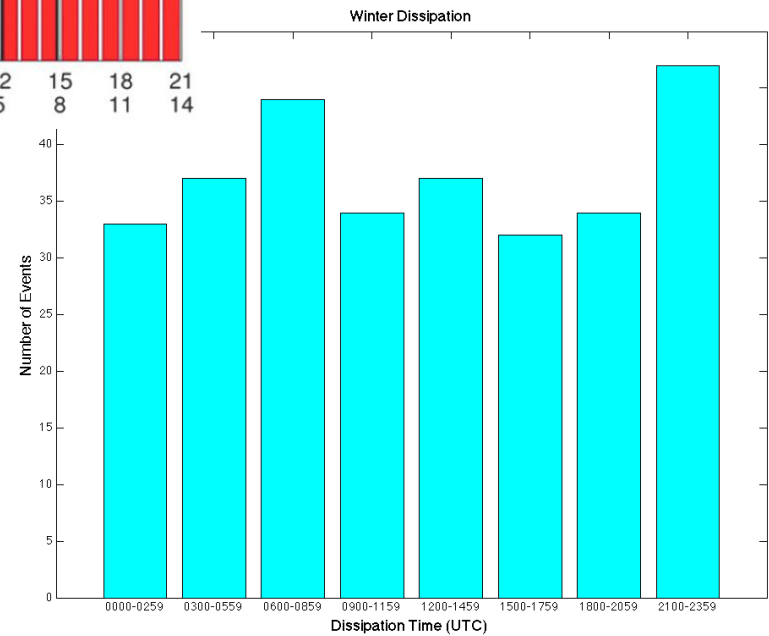
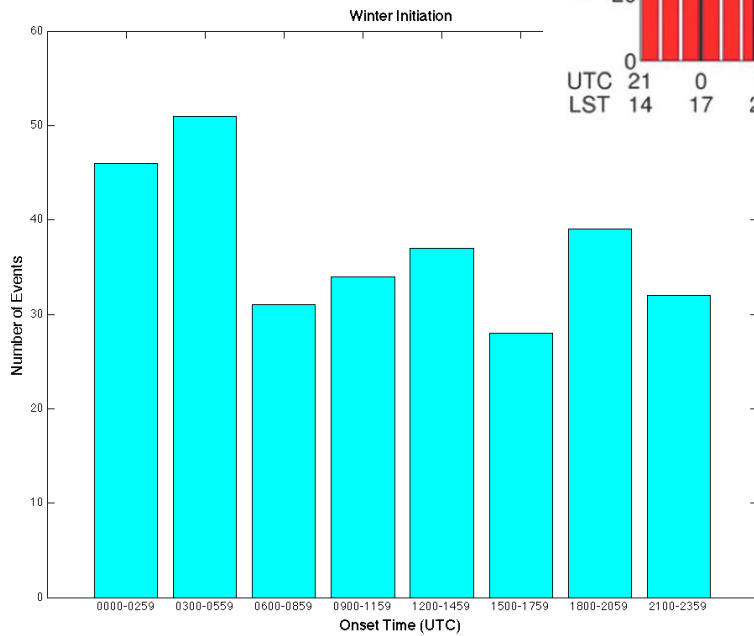
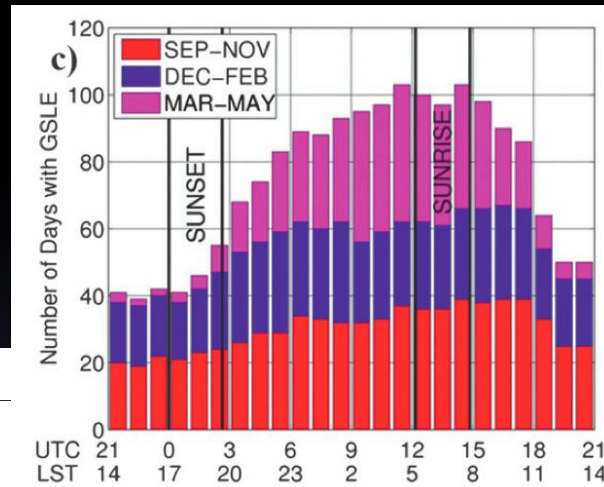


Monthly Frequency



Duration

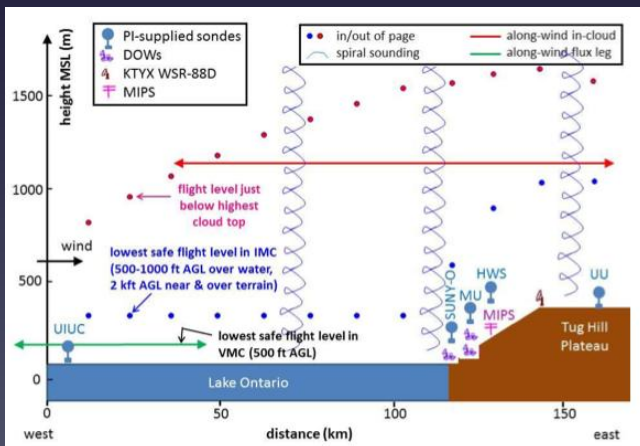
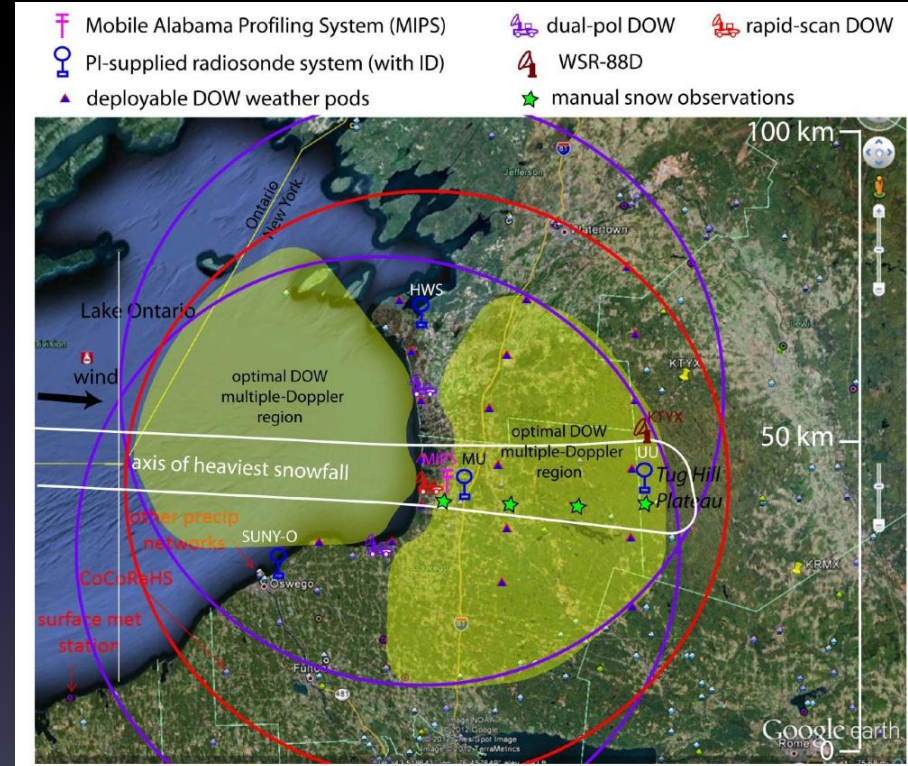
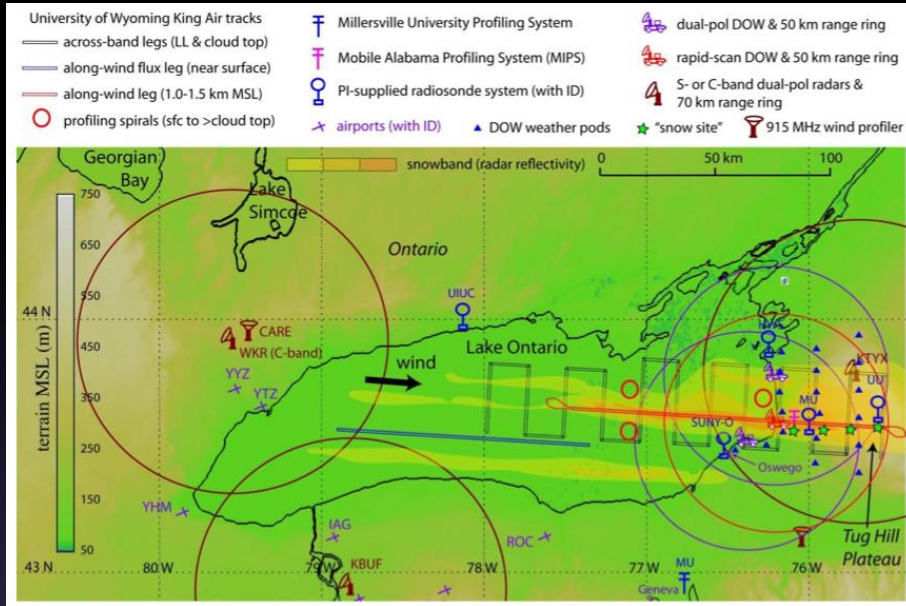
Climatology



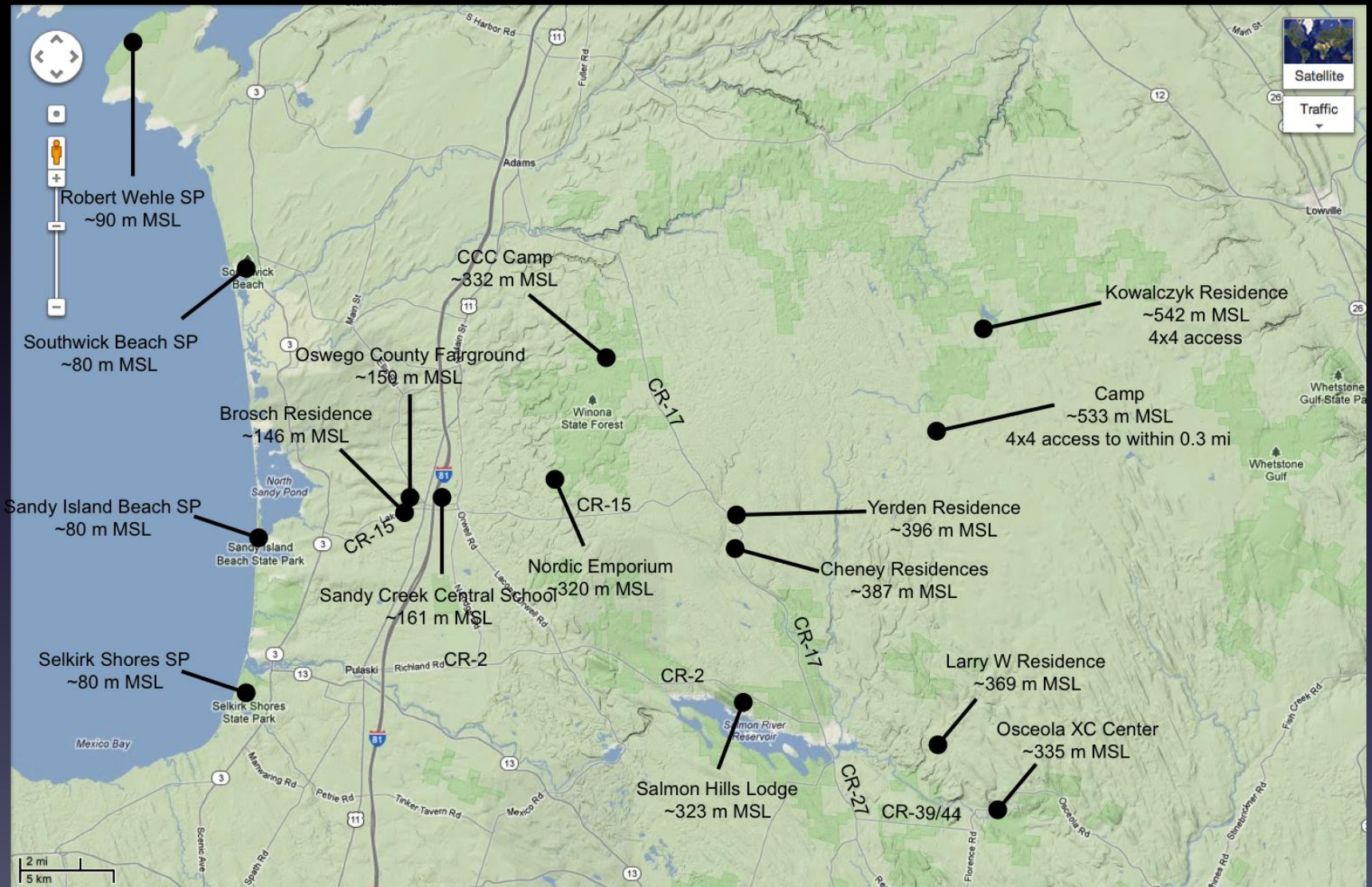
Onset (UTC)

Dissipation

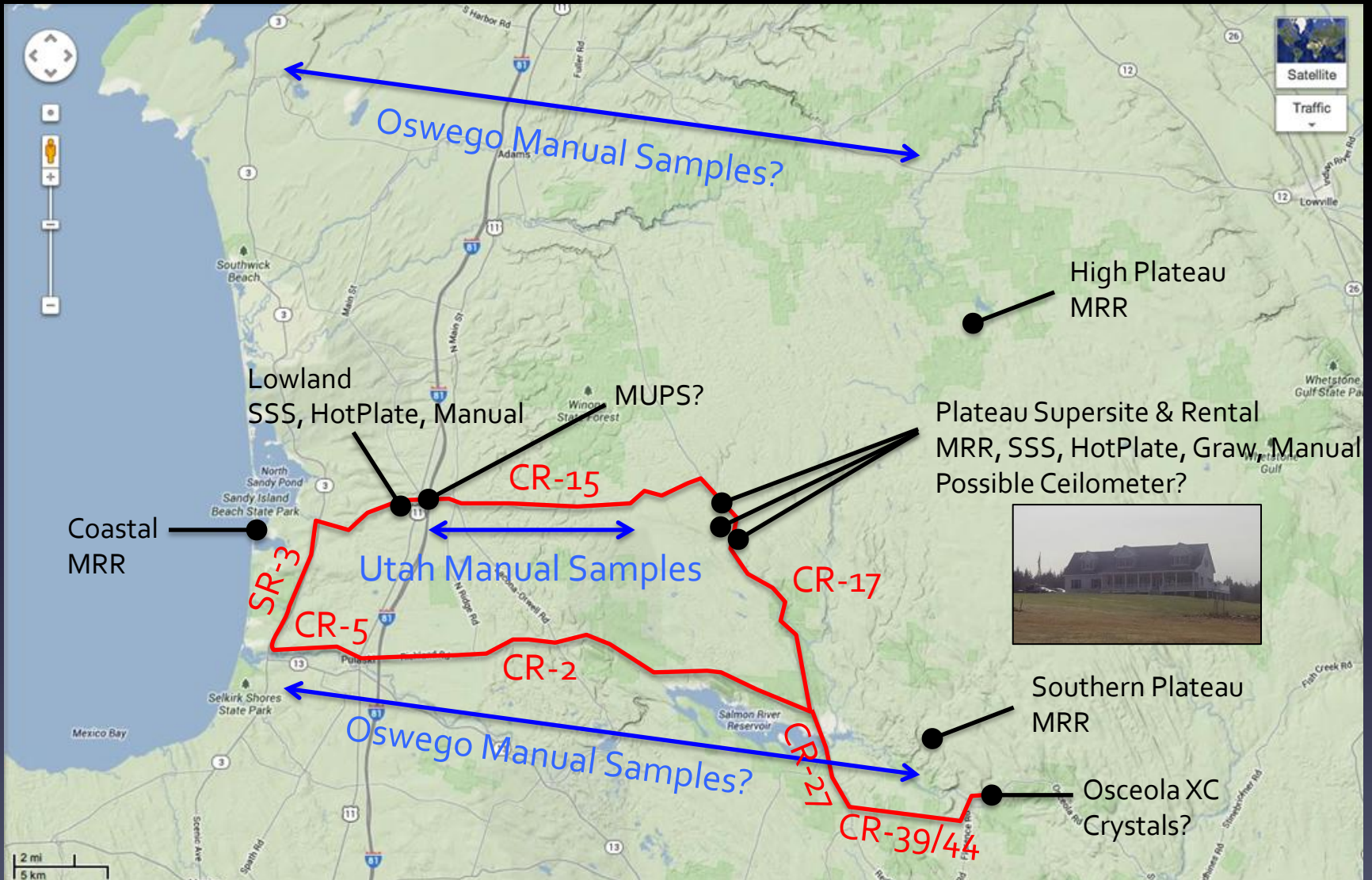
Observing Plans



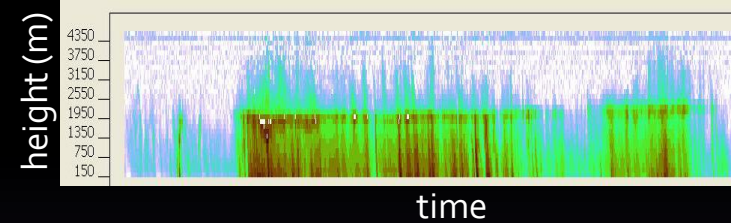
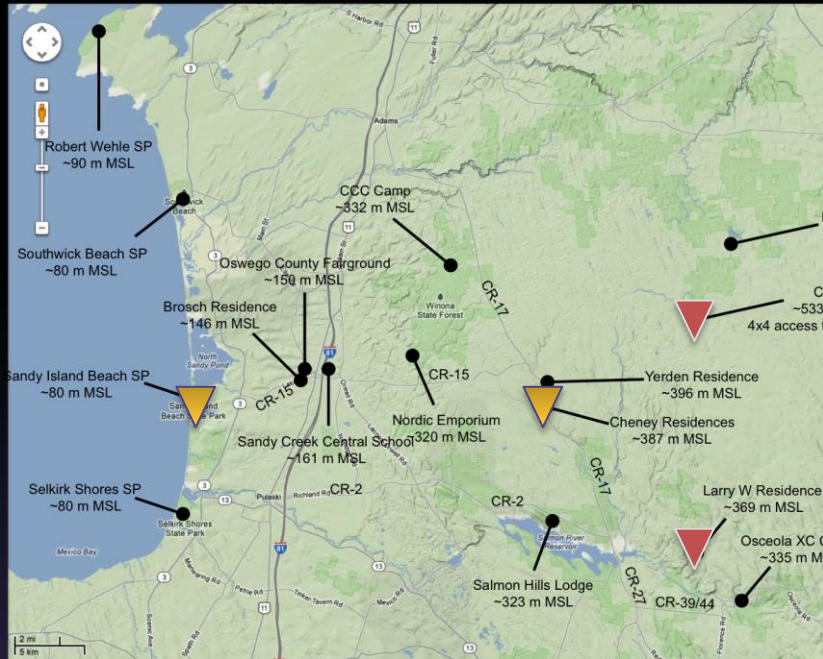
Observing Plans



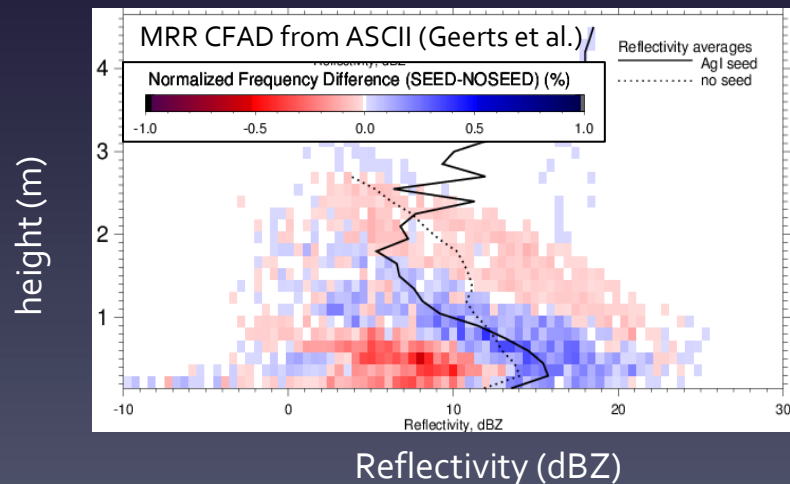
Observing Plans



MRR (Climo and IOPs)



- 24 GHz, FM-CW profiling, Doppler radar
 - 31 range gates
 - $\Delta t = 10$ s
- 4 MRR's (2-UAlbany, 2-UUtah)
- Useful for:
 - High vertical and temporal resolution structures (dBZ & velocity)
 - Identifying orographic effects by comparing sites (e.g., via CFADS)
- Deployment
 - Intensive: Oct-Jan (UAlbany & UUtah)
 - Extended : Oct-Mar ...& beyond? (UAlbany)

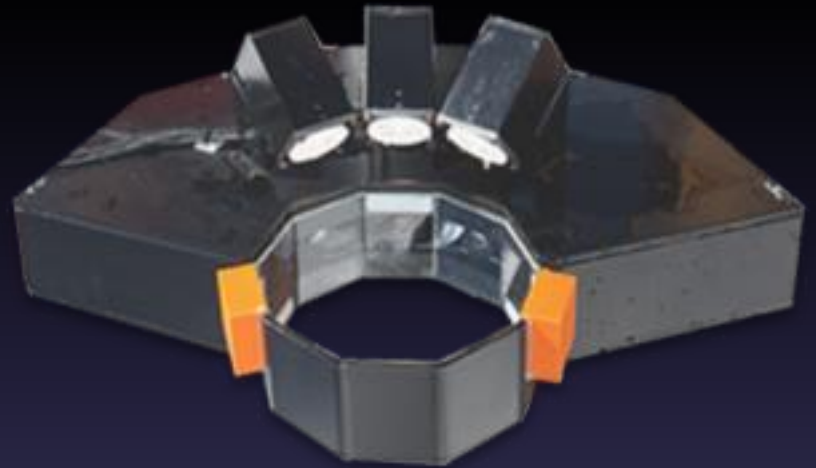
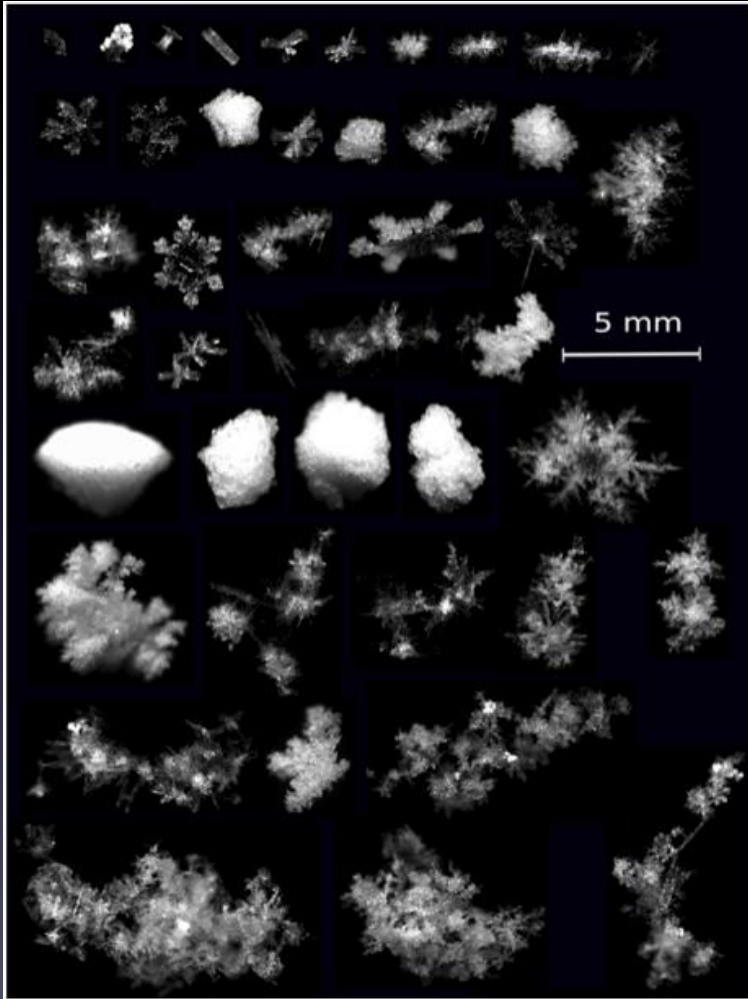


Snow Study Stations/Manual Obs

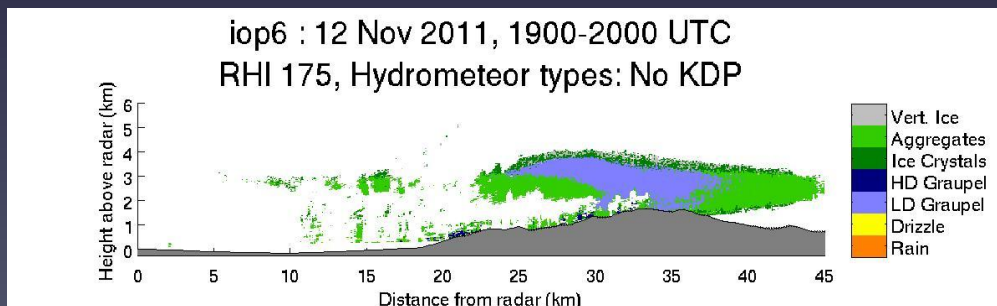
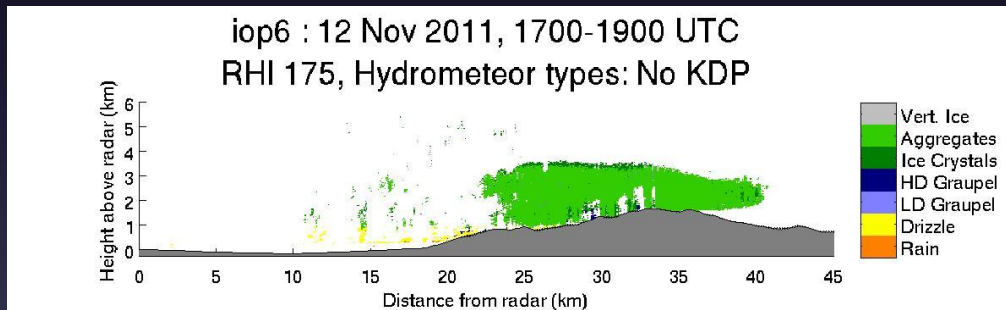
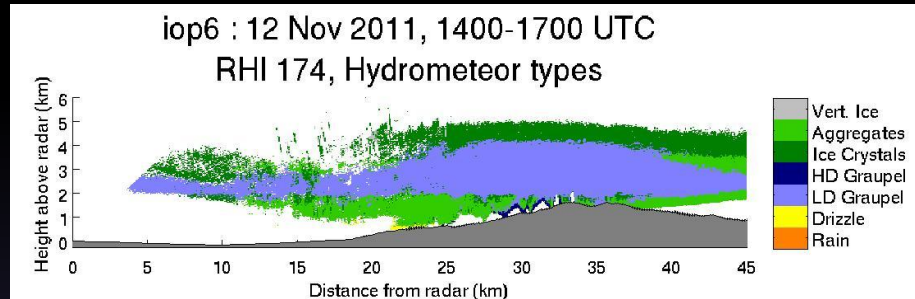


+ Crystal Photos

MASC



Old Hyvis



Synergy with Others

- UWKA
 - Cloud radar/lidar from lake to plateau over/near ground sites
 - Over lake and over plateau spirals
- MIPS
 - Profiler for near band upstream flow, hotplate for additional precip, other ground-based remote sensing (various applications)
- MUPS
 - Soundings for wind/thermodynamic profiles to compare with those over plateau for orographic lifting of CAP and mixed layer
- DOW
 - Yup
- Oswego
 - Manual sampling
- Wyoming
 - Hotplate and WXT₅₂₀ station (if deployed for long axis bands)
- Others
 - We are happy scavengers

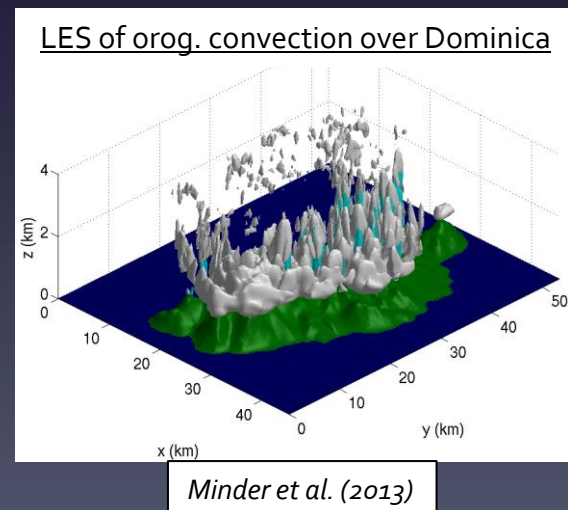
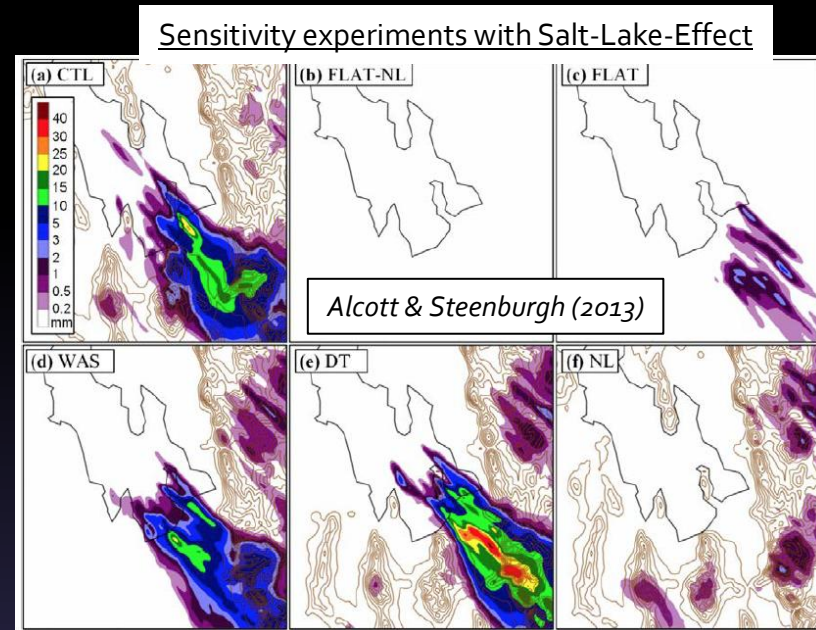
Numerical Modeling

Goals:

- Model & param. evaluation
- Detailed diagnostics
- Sensitivity experiments
- Identification of control parameters

Tools:

- Realistic simulations of IOP cases (WRF)
- Multi-month realistic simulations (WRF)
- Idealized mesoscale simulations (WRF or Bryan model)
- Idealized LES (WRF or Bryan model)



Questions and Discussion



2005 4 26