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WATER SURVEY
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The OWLeS Project - Preliminary Analyses Influences of Upwind Lakes on PBL Development over Lake Ontario

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Acknowledgements

- Luke Bard and Leslie Stoecker
- OWLeS PIs and student help (109 folks!)!!
- UWKA pilots and crew!!
- NWS Support
- Sam Haimov (UW)

- National Science Foundation, Physical & Dynamic Meteorology Program, AGS 12-59004



Lake-to-Lake Lake-effect Cloud Bands

Potential Influences

- *Reduce upwind stability*
- *Retained circulations*
- *Natural Cloud Seeding with snow*



Rodriguez, Kristovich, and Hjelmfelt (2007)



Lake-effect Snow System

Atmospheric Convective Boundary Layers

North

South

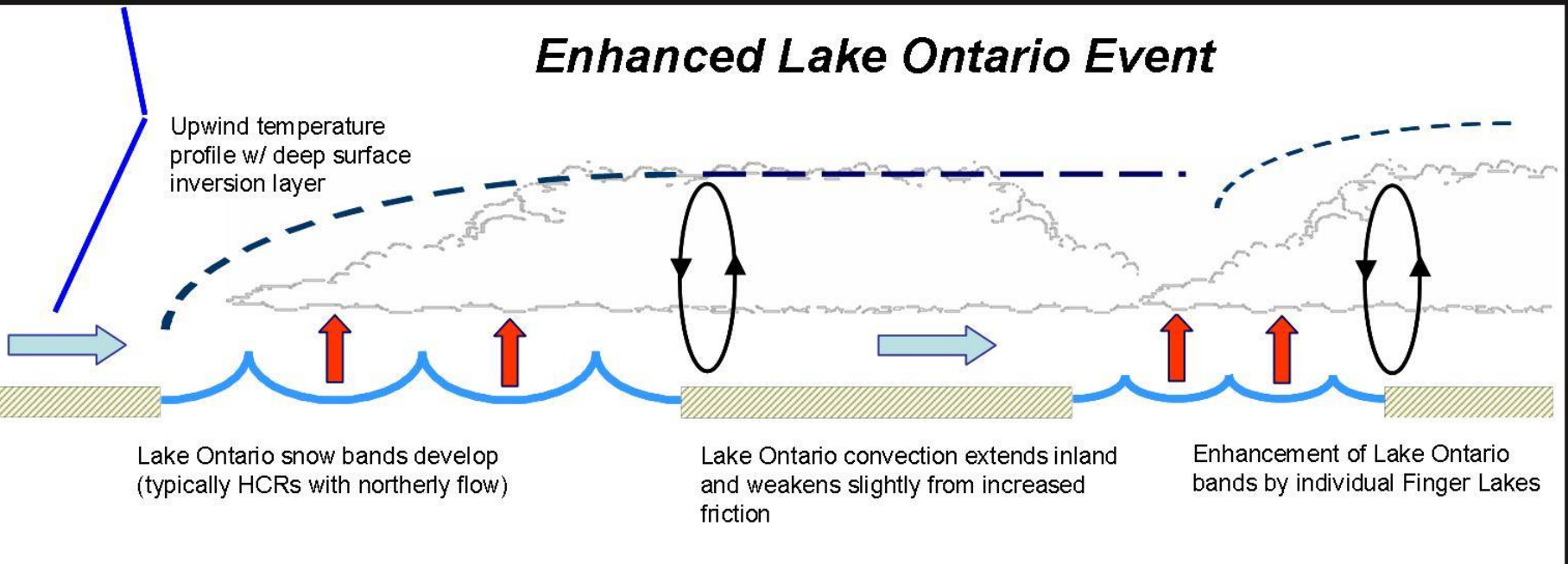
Enhanced Lake Ontario Event

Upwind temperature profile w/ deep surface inversion layer

Lake Ontario snow bands develop (typically HCRs with northerly flow)

Lake Ontario convection extends inland and weakens slightly from increased friction

Enhancement of Lake Ontario bands by individual Finger Lakes



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Laird, N. F., 2008: Lake-effect Snows Associated with Small and Large Lakes. *Sigma Xi*, February.

Two IOPs With Clear Upwind Influences

IOP #18 – 23 January 2014

NNW winds

Georgian Bay influence

IOP #23 – 28 January 2014

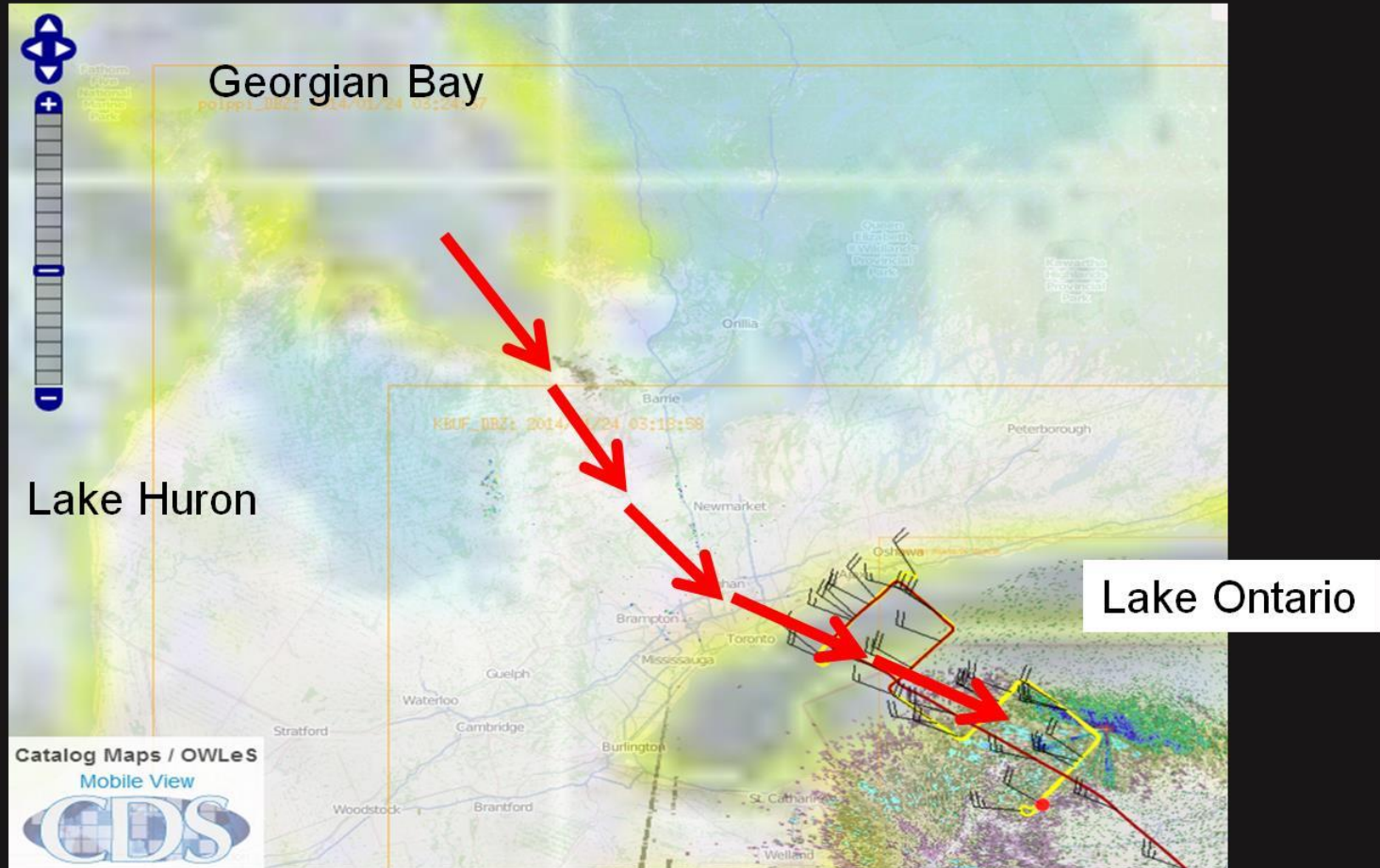
SW winds

Lake Erie influence

Moderate Wind Speeds
Stable Atmospheric Conditions
Fetch -Partially Ice-Covered Lakes
Periods of High Blood Pressure



OWLeS Project IOP #18



King City Ontario Radar
KBUF NEXRAD Radar
DOW 7 Radar

GOES 13 Thermal IR
UWKA Flight Track
UWKA 4000' Winds

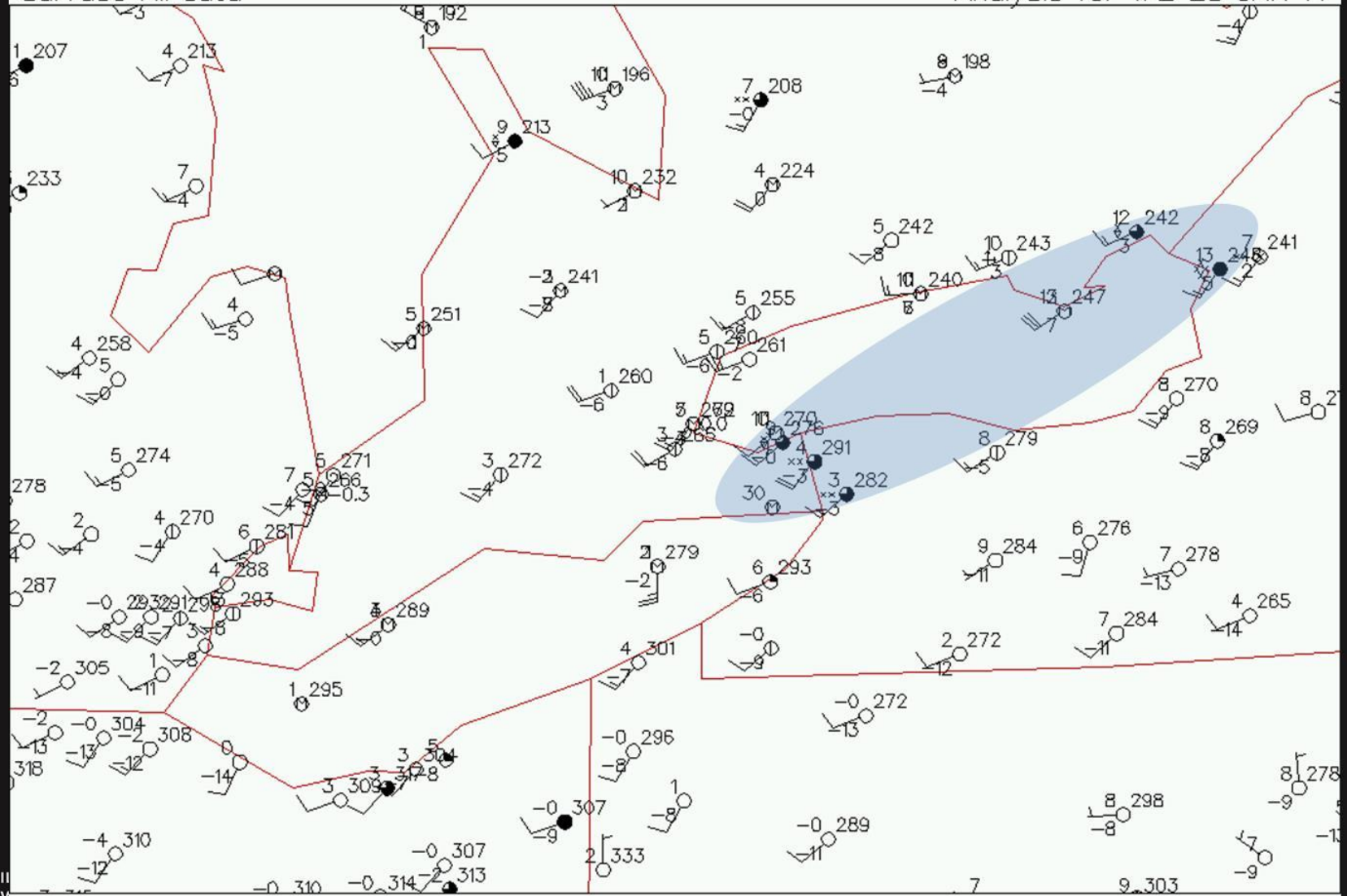


OWLeS Project IOP #23

Plymouth State Weather Center

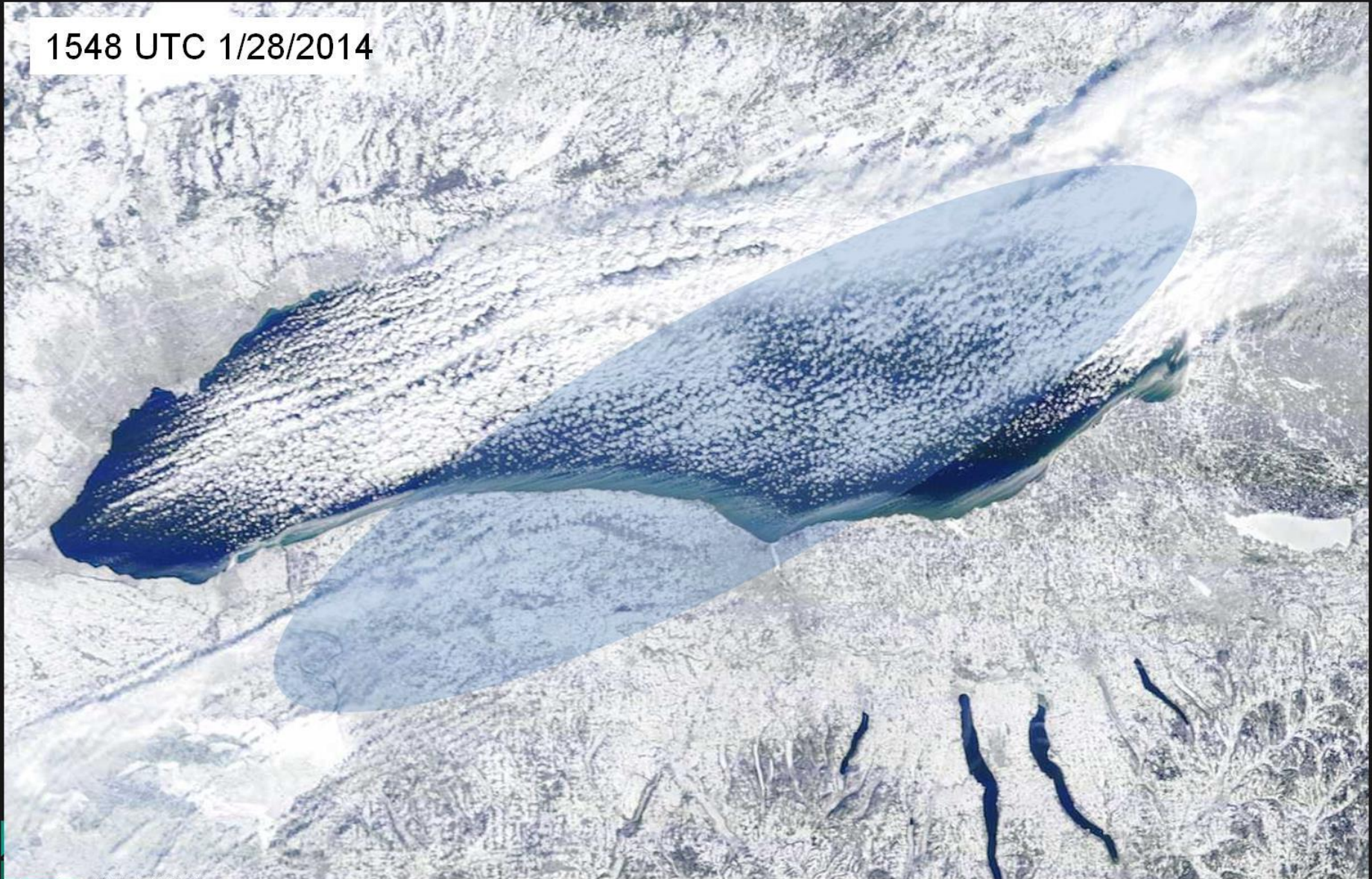
Surface All data

Analysis for 17Z 28 JAN 14



OWLeS Project IOP #23

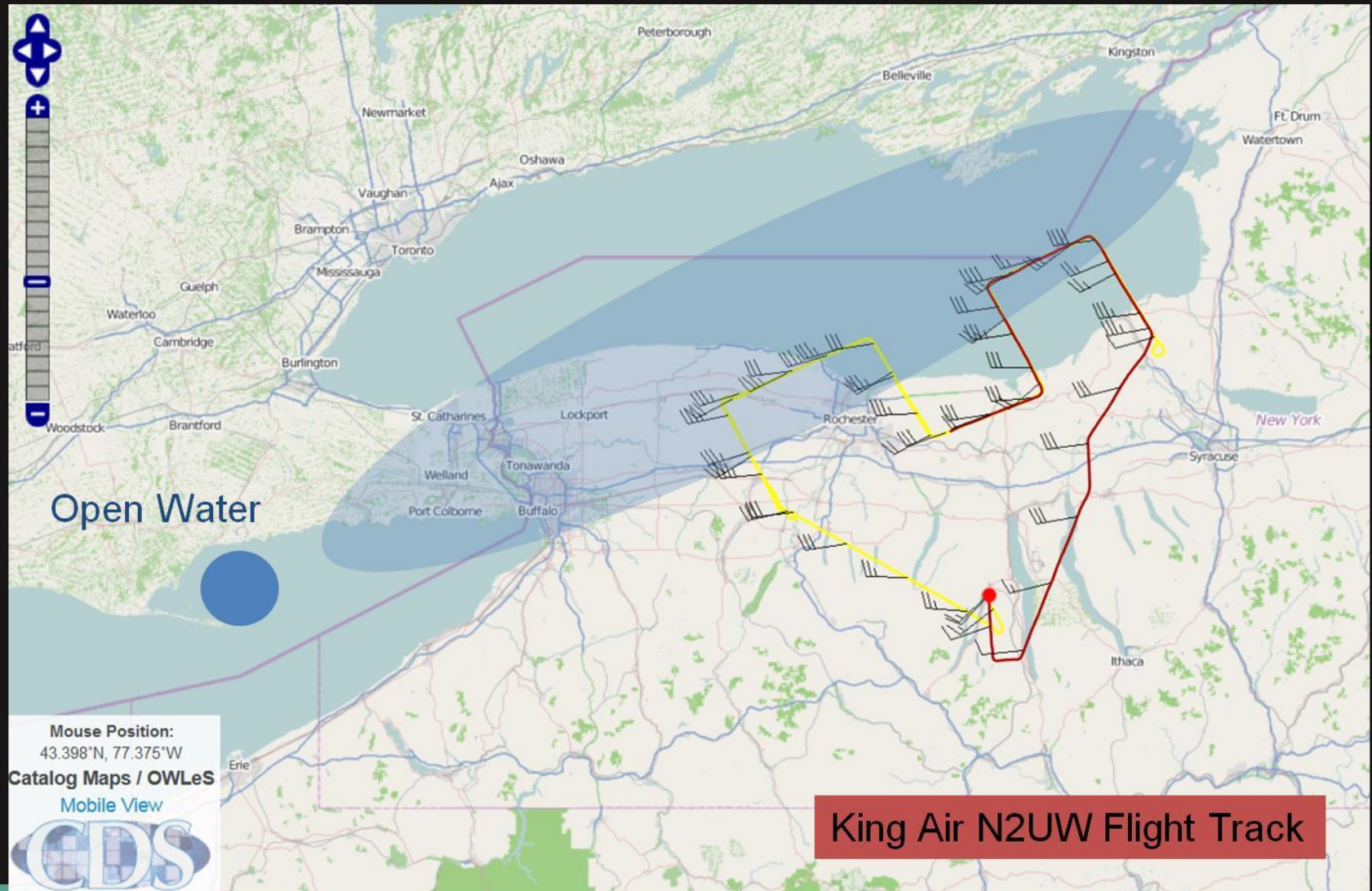
1548 UTC 1/28/2014



OWLeS Project IOP #23



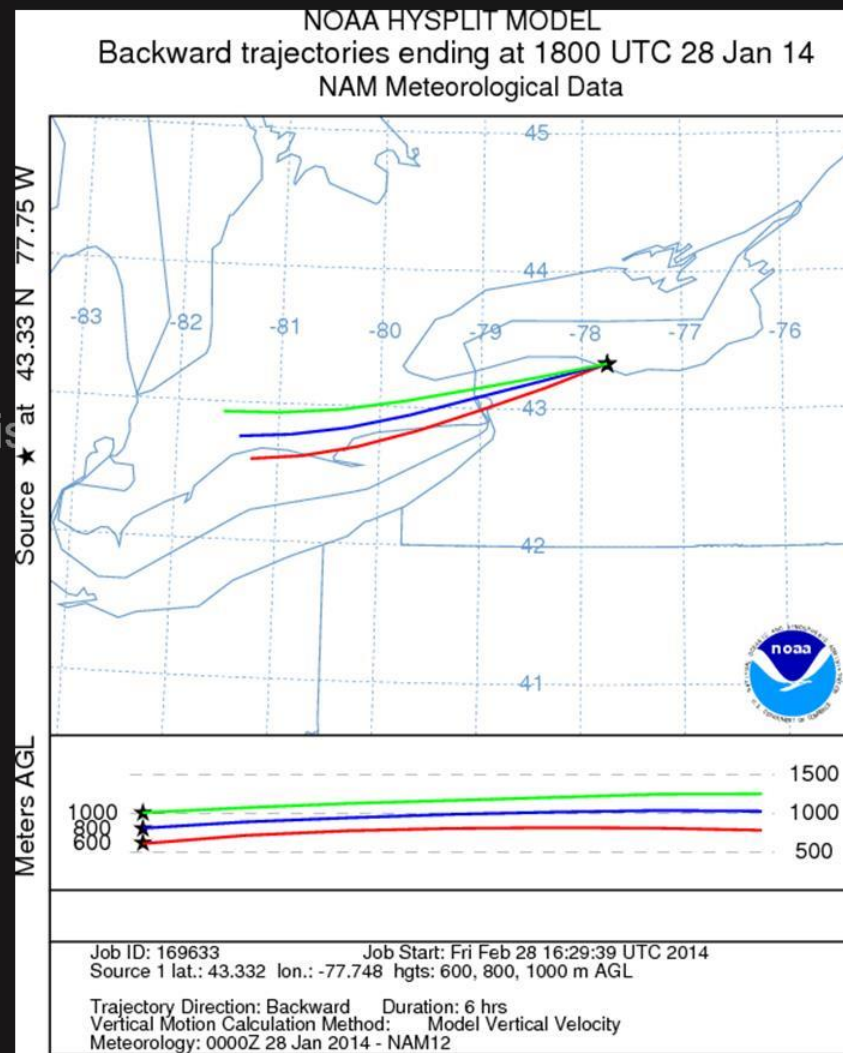
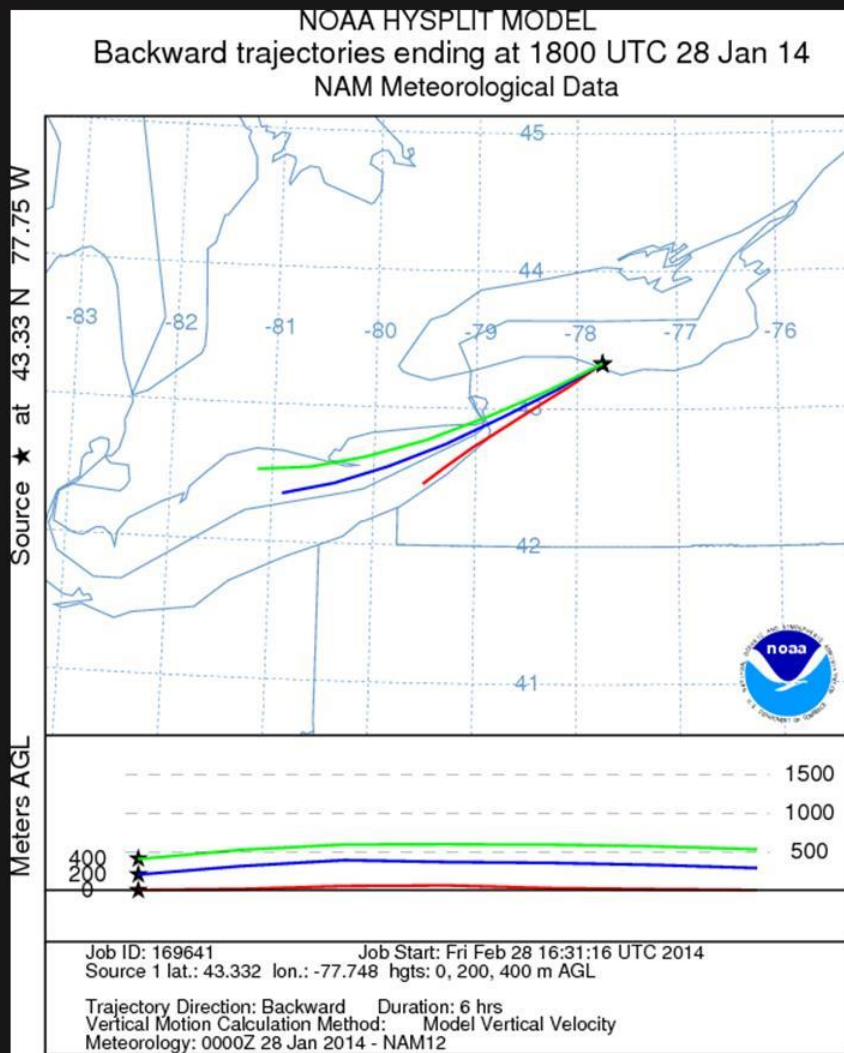
OWLeS Project IOP #23



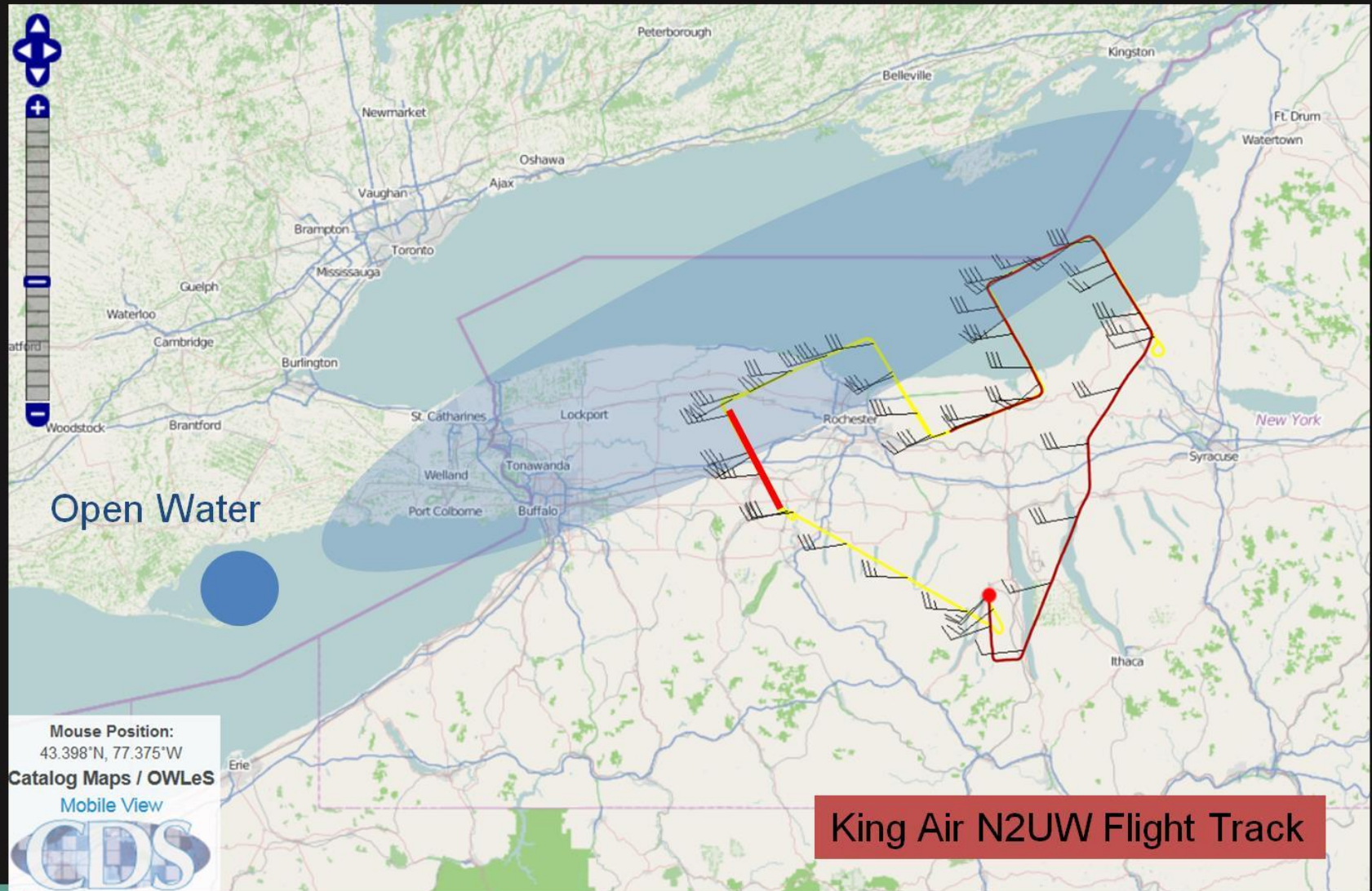
King Air N2UW Flight Track



OWLeS Project IOP #23



OWLeS Project IOP #23



Mouse Position:
43.398°N, 77.375°W
Catalog Maps / OWLeS
Mobile View
CDS

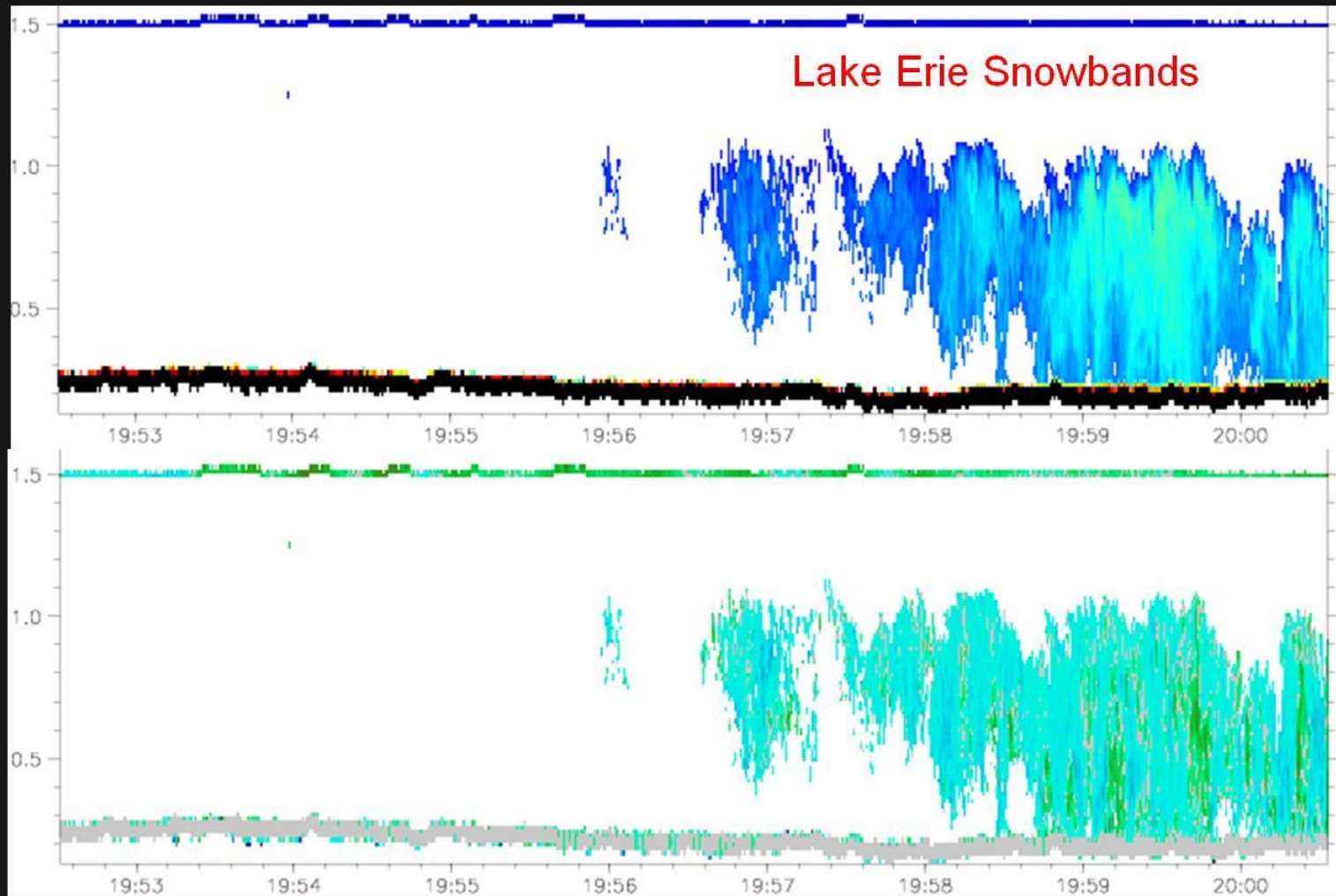
King Air N2UW Flight Track

OWLeS Project IOP #23

20140128 175200.15



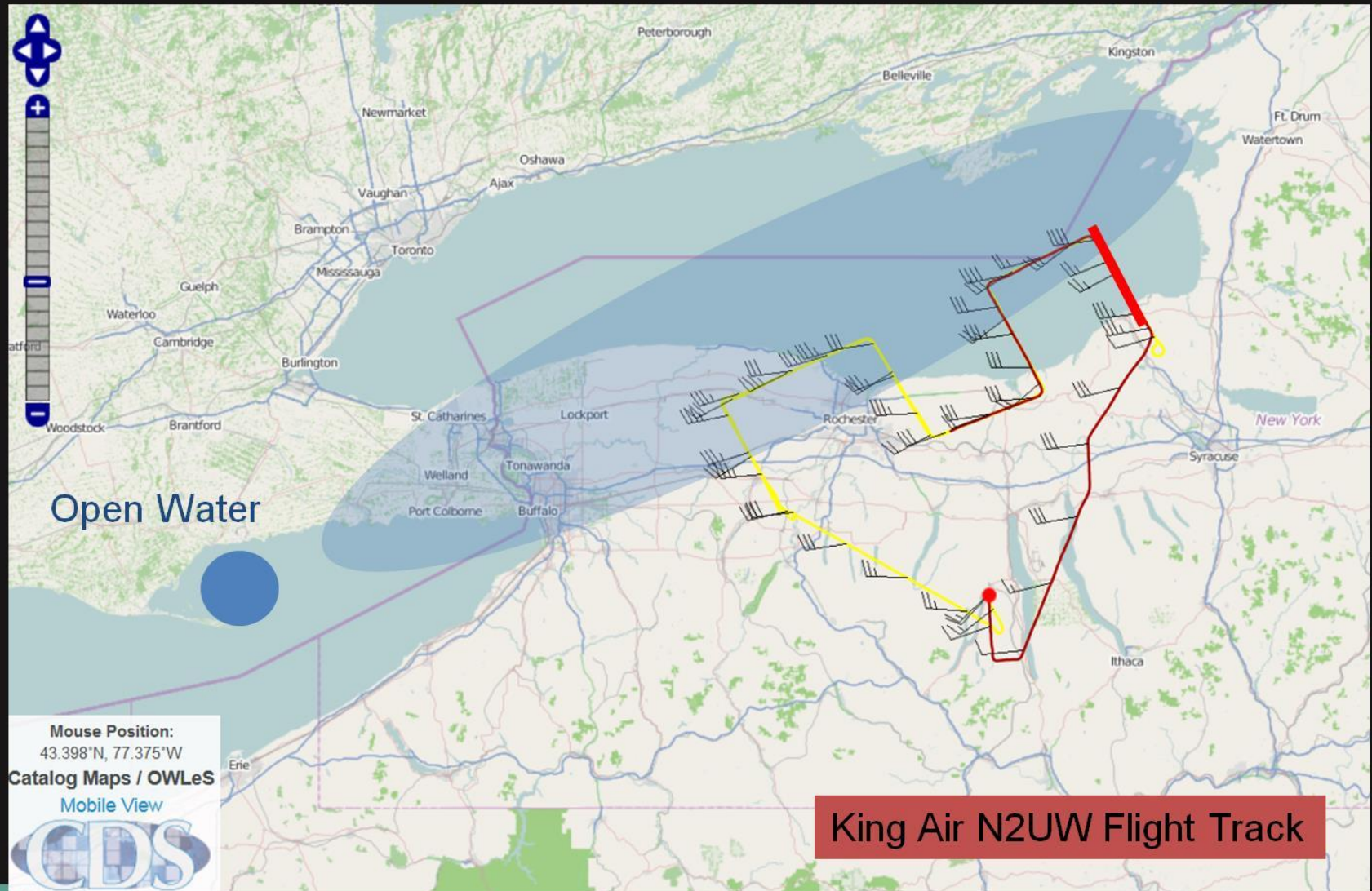
OWLeS Project IOP #23



Flight Stack A, 1382 m AGL average



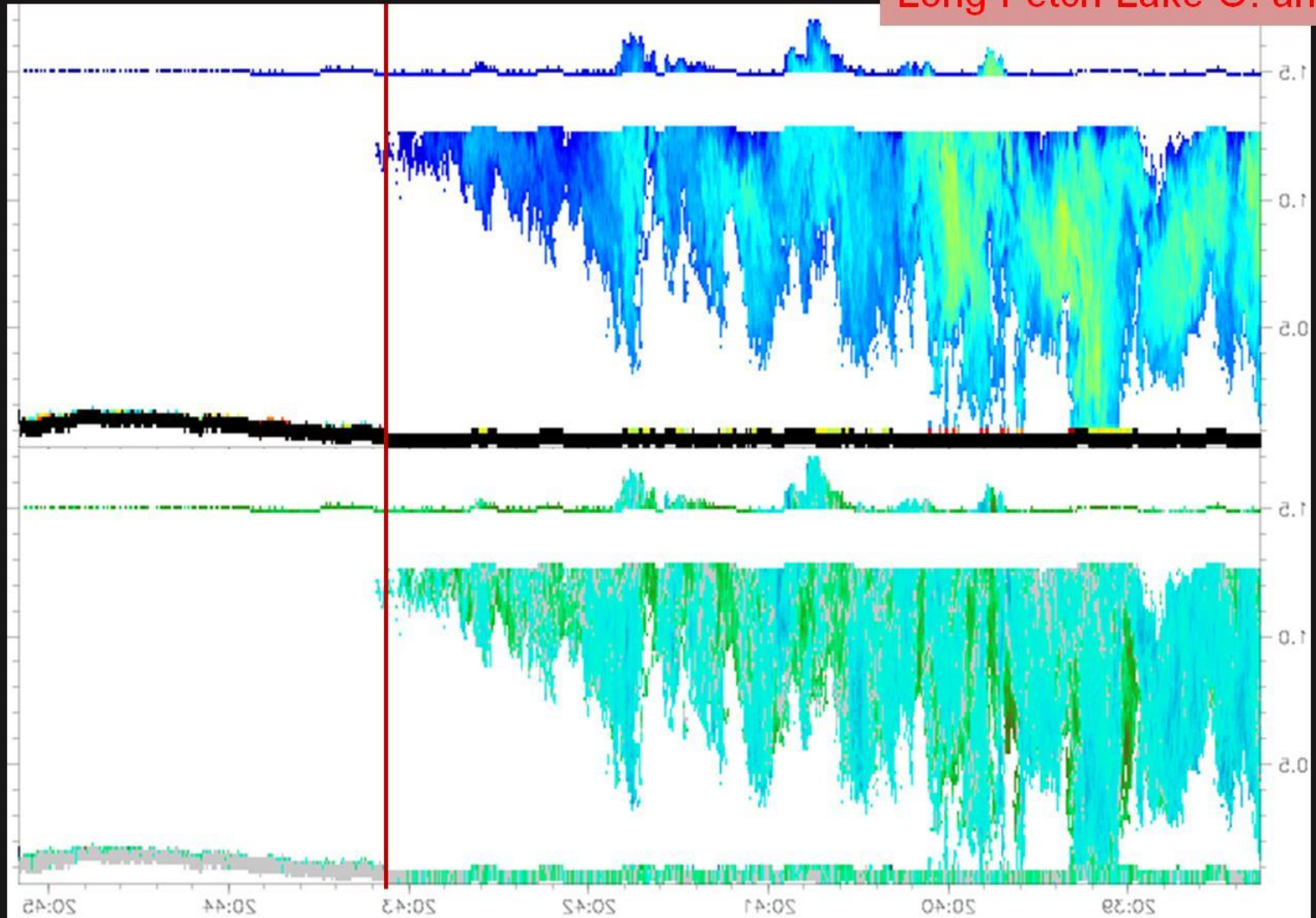
OWLeS Project IOP #23



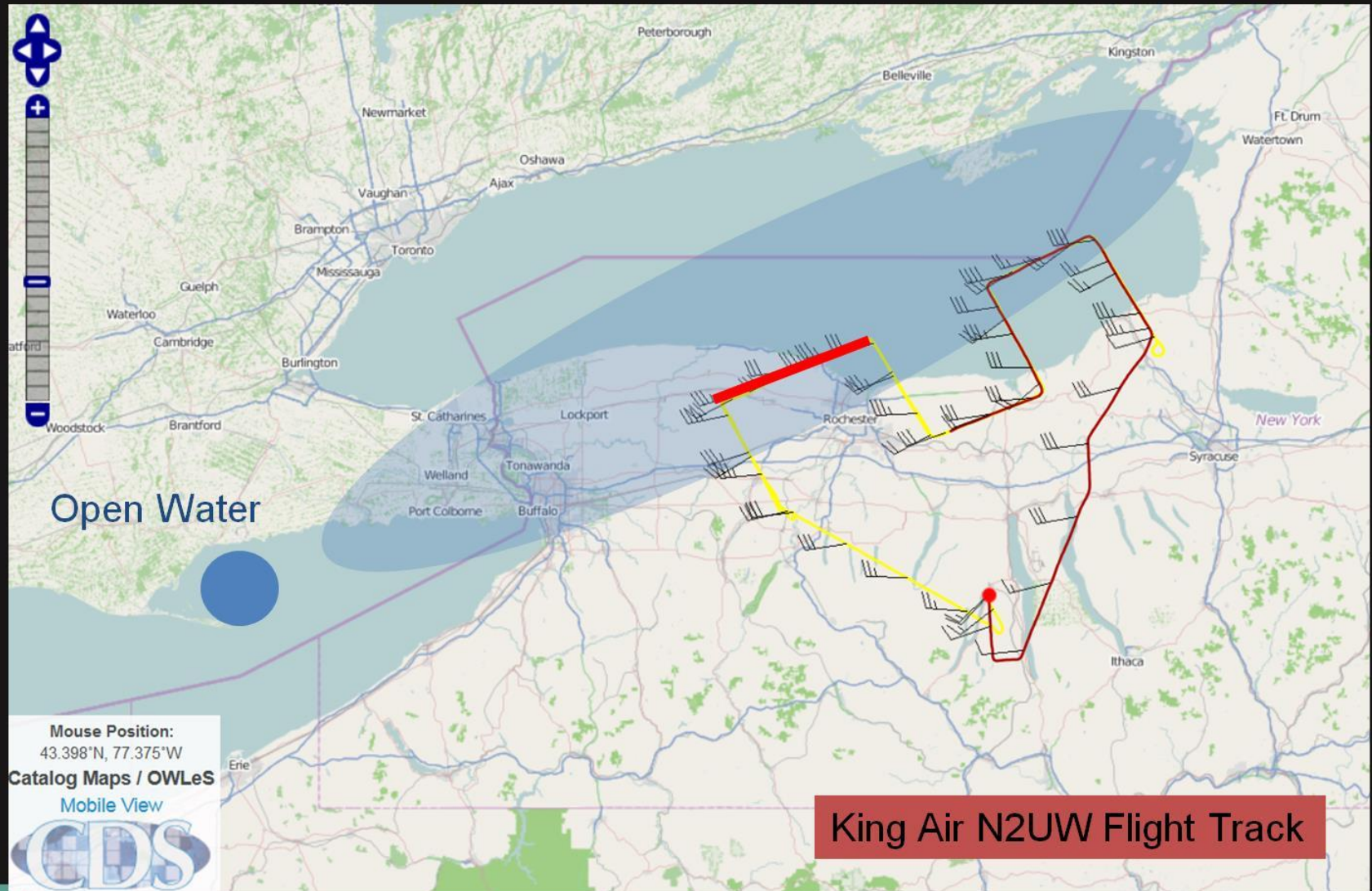
Weak over Lake O.

Long Fetch Lake O.

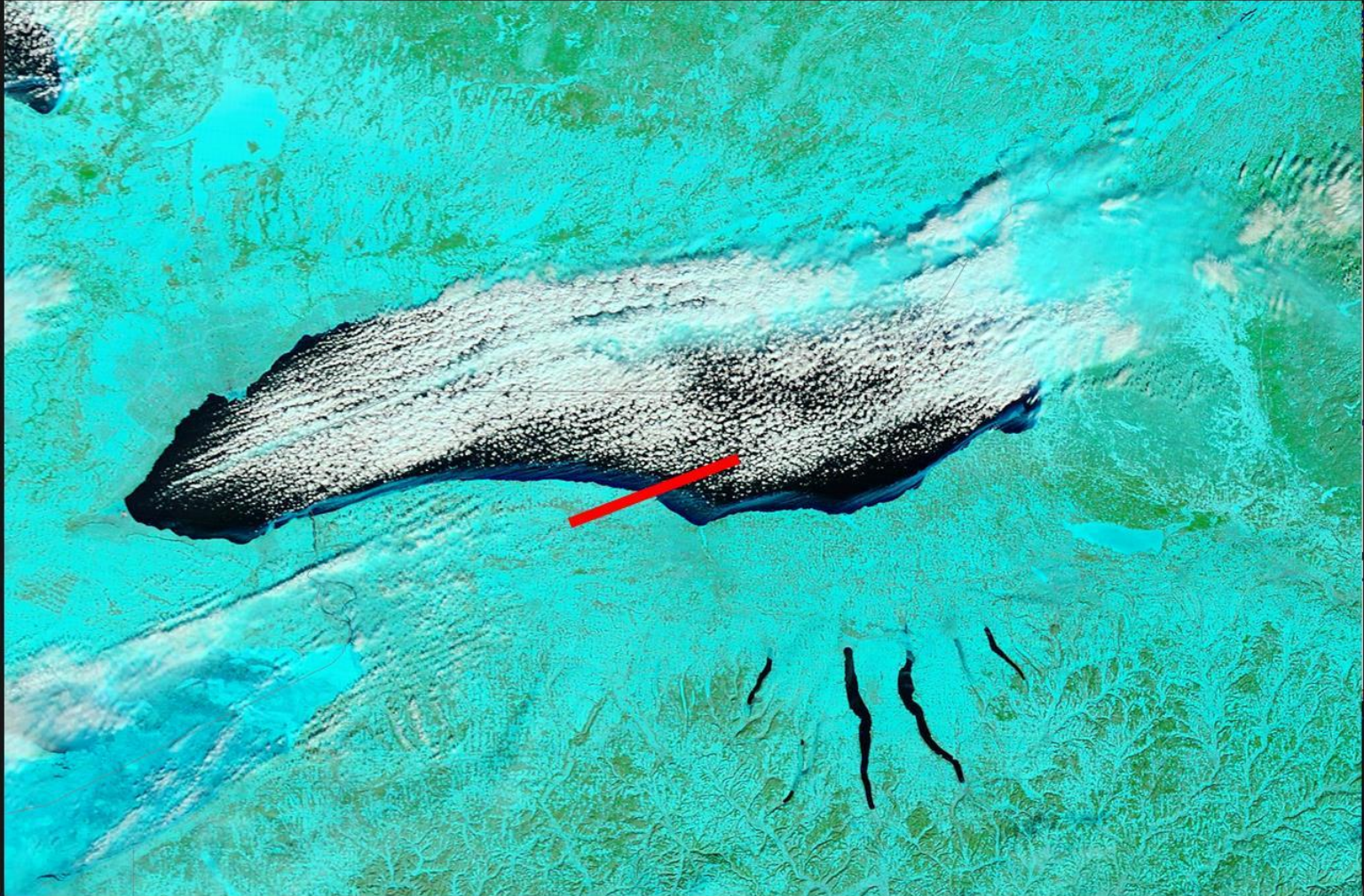
Long Fetch Lake O. and Erie



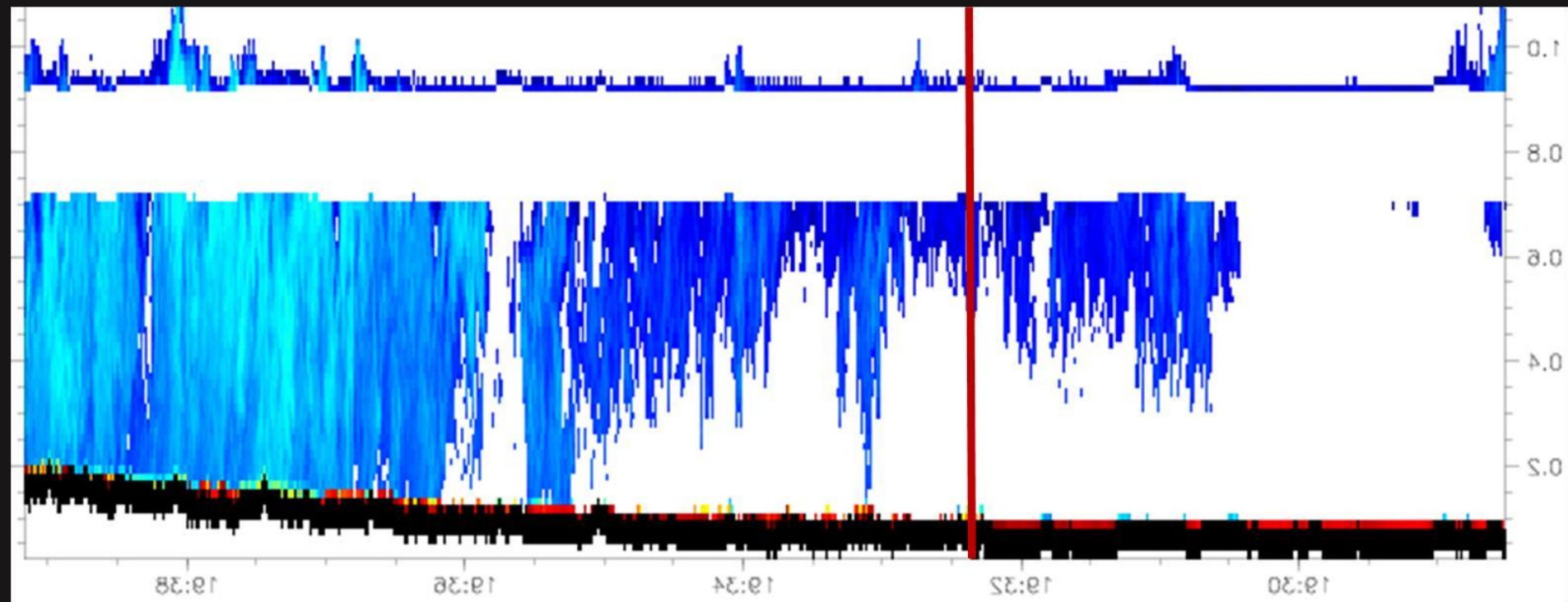
OWLeS Project IOP #23



OWLeS Project IOP #23



OWLeS Project IOP #23

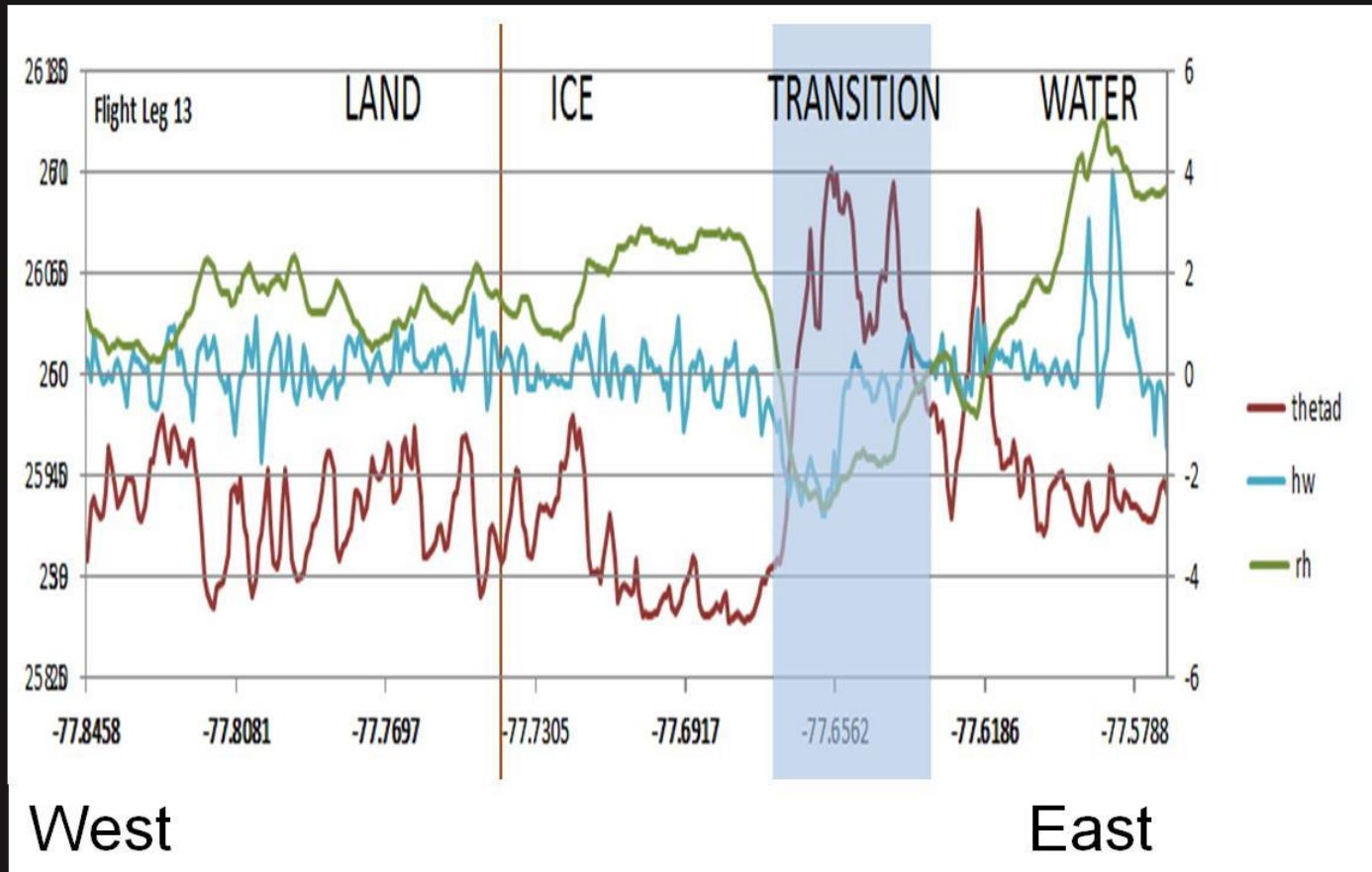


Leg 13: 19:28:31-
19:39:10

The red line
indicates the shore
line



OWLeS Project IOP #23



Flight Leg 13, Flight Stack B, 818 m AGL average

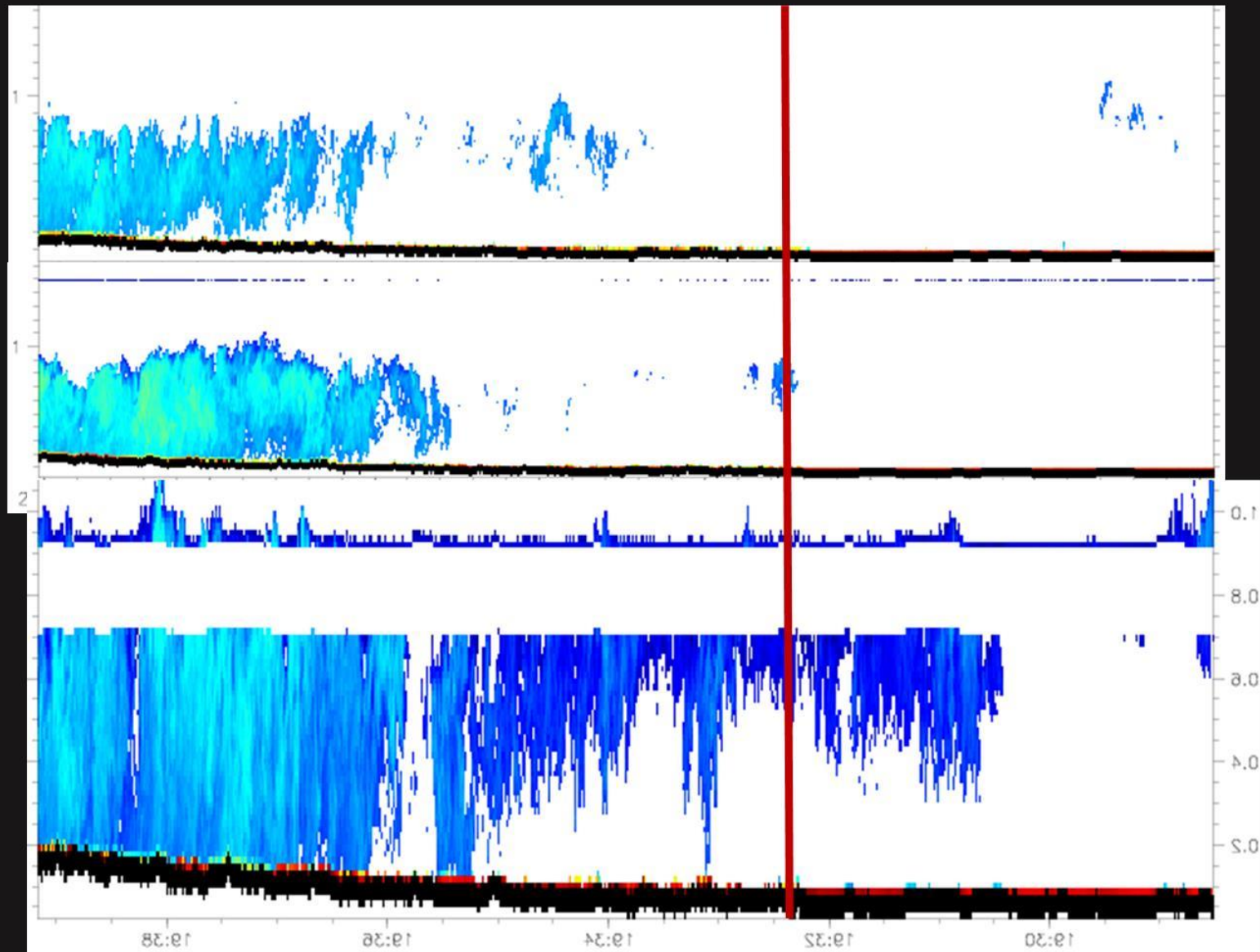


Leg 2: 18:00:05-
18:06:51

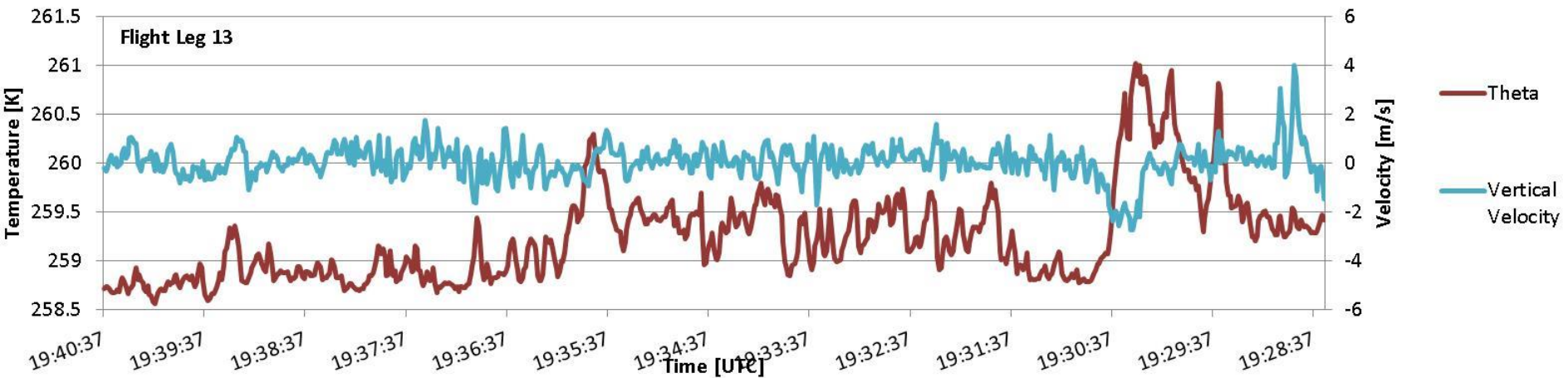
Leg 16: 20:01:58-
20:09:05

Leg 13: 19:28:31-
19:39:10

The red line
indicates the
shore line



OWLeS Project IOP #23



Reflectivity time series from WCR – about 150 m below KA
In situ observations from KA

OWLeS Project IOP #23

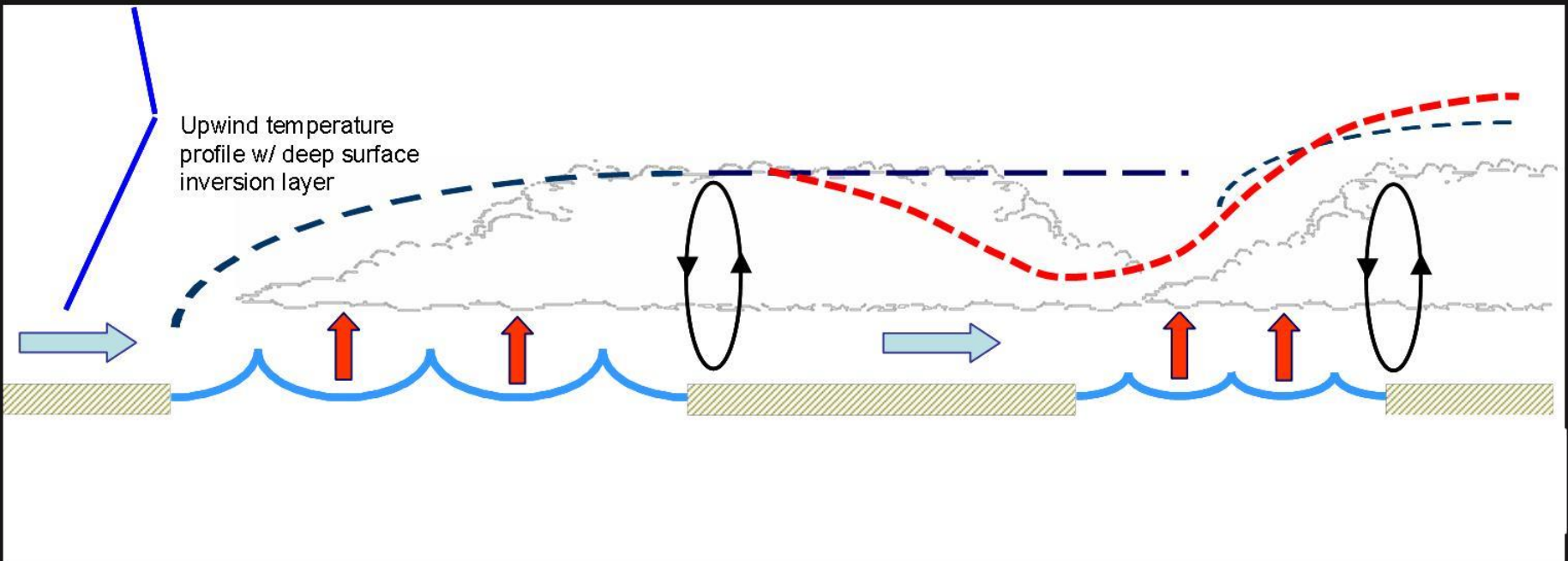
20140128 192630.64



OWLeS Project IOP #23

WSW

ENE



Adapted from: Laird, N. F., 2008: Lake-effect Snows Associated with Small and Large Lakes. *Sigma Xi*, February.



Findings

- Clear plume of modified air on north end of the AC tracks
- Cross-wind correspondence of in-situ hw, WCR VV, and WCR Refl
- Correspondence of Refl and VV over lake



Questions

- How much influence did Lake Erie have after being “squeezed” by near-shore downdraft?
- Importance of temporal changes
- How does relationship btwn patches of high refl and vertical motions differ between water/land?
- What controls the size/intensity of the near-shore downdraft?
- What is influence of snow particles seen above the PBL?
- Etc., etc., etc., etc., ...



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