FLOOD ADVISORY	Expected inundation by water of some low lying and poor drainage areas, resulting in a nuisance to the public but not a
	threat to life and property.

FLASH FLOOD WARNING

Rapid and extreme flow of high water into a normally dry area, or a rapid water level rise in a stream or creek above a predetermined flood level, beginning within a short timeframe from the onset of heavy rain. A dam or levee failure, or water released from an ice jam is also considered.

FLOOD WARNING Expected overflow or inundation by water which causes or will cause damage and/or a threat to life.

RIVER FLOOD WARNING

Water level at a River Forecast point along a main stem river

(such as the Merrimack, Nashua or Charles) is expected to reach
or exceed flood stage.

COASTAL FLOOD ADVISORY

Minor coastal flooding expected. Examples include: splashover that causes a few roads to be briefly impassable, standing water in parking lots, etc.

COASTAL FLOOD WARNING

Widespread serious (moderate or major) coastal flooding is expected to damage property AND/OR pose a threat to life.

weather.gov/boston

















HAZARDOUS WEATHER OUTLOOK (HWO)

- Issued every early morning
- Potential hazardous weather out to 7 days
- May be your first clue of a local concern!
- Threat evolution
 - May not appear too ominous at first (especially if time period is greater than 5 days)
 - But let that be your signal for higher situational awareness
 - Monitor evolution of threat with time (e.g. increasing or decreasing threat)
- Check HWO daily to maintain situational awareness

weather.gov/boston







Winter Weather

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AREA FORECAST DISCUSSION (AFD)

- Explains the rationale behind the warning and forecast decisions (i.e., the "why" of the forecast)
- Favorite product for many broadcast meteorologists
- Confidence level and degree of uncertainty
- May indicate alternative scenarios possible
- A way to get inside our heads

.LONG TERM /SATURDAY NIGHT THROUGH THURSDAY/...

HIGHLIGHTS FOR LATE SEASON WINTER STORM POTENTIAL SUN PM/MON AM:

- * SIGNIFICANT WINTER STORM STILL POSS FOR AT LEAST PART OF THE REGION
- * LOW CONFIDENCE ON BEST CHANCE FOR SIGNIFICANT SNOWFALL
- * WESTERN TRACK: SIGNIFICANT SNOW POTENTIAL ACROSS INTERIOR WITH DRY SLOT/PTYPE ISSUES ON THE COASTAL PLAIN
- * EASTERN TRACK: LIGHTER SNOWFALL ACROSS THE INTERIOR WHILE SIGNIFICANT SNOW POTENTIAL OCCURS ACROSS EASTERN MA/RI

DETAILS...

SUNDAY INTO MONDAY....

A FAIRLY COLD AIRMASS WILL BE IN PLACE FOR LATE MARCH EARLY SUNDAY MORNING WITH HIGH PRESSURE ACROSS EASTERN CANADA. AT THE SAME TIME...A POTENT CLOSED UPPER LEVEL DISTURBANCE WILL BE APPROACHING FROM THE WEST AND INTERACT WITH NORTHERN STREAM ENERGY. THE STRENGTH AND TIMING OF THE ENERGY WILL DETERMINE THE STRENGTH/TRACK OF THE STORM AND WHERE HEAVIEST SNOWFALL OCCURS.

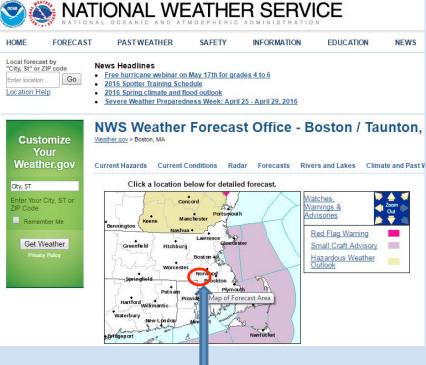
NORMALLY AS YOU GET CLOSER TO AN EVENT CONFIDENCE IN A GIVEN SCENARIO INCREASES...BUT THE OVERNIGHT MODEL RUNS ACTUALLY DID THE OPPOSITE. NOW THAT DOES OCCASIONALLY HAPPEN...PARTICULARLY WHEN THE MAIN EVENT IS STILL OUTSIDE 72 HOURS IN THE MODEL WORLD.

TO SUMMARIZE...THE EARLIER 12Z INTERNATIONAL MODELS SHOWED A RAPIDLY INTENSIFYING LOW PRESSURE SYSTEM PASSING NEAR THE CAPE/ISLANDS. THIS SCENARIO WOULD BRING A LARGE SWATH OF 6 TO 12+ INCHES OF SNOW ACROSS INTERIOR MA AND NORTHERN CT WITH THE HELP OF A POTENT BACK BACKBENT MID LEVEL WARM FRONT...WHILE MUCH OF EASTERN MA/RI WOULD RECEIVE A FRONT END THUMP OF HEAVY SNOW AND THEN HAVE DRY SLOT/PTYPE ISSUES. STRONG WIND GUSTS OF 40 TO 55 MPH WILL ALSO BE A CONCERN FOR A TIME ALONG THE COAST. MEANWHILE...THE 12Z AMERICAN MODELS SHOWED A WEAKER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE LOW PRESSURE SYSTEM CONFINING MOST OF THE SIGNIFICANT SNOW TO EASTERN MA/RI WITH LIGHTER SNOWS BACK INTO THE INTERIOR.

AT 002...THE NAM JOINED THE 12Z INTERNATIONAL MODELS SHOWING A POTENT SETUP FOR HEAVY SNOW ACROSS THE INTERIOR WITH A FRONT END THUMP FOLLOWED BY DRYSLOT/PTYPE ISSUES ON THE COASTAL PLAIN. HOWEVER...THE LATEST 00Z OPERATIONAL ECMMF WHICH HAD BEEN CONSISTENT TRENDED SIGNIFICANTLY FURTHER EAST AND WEAKER. THIS WOULD CONFINE SIGNIFICANT SNOW POTENTIAL TO EASTERN MA/RI WITH A LIGHTER SNOWFALL BACK INTO THE INTERIOR. THE ECMMF ENSEMBLES ALSO TRENDED FURTHER EAST...BUT THERE WAS STILL A LARGE SPREAD WITH SOME STILL SHOWING BIG HITS ACROSS THE INTERIOR...BUT MORE ACROSS EASTERN NEW ENGLAND. AS FOR THE GFS...IT REMAINED THE WEAKEST AND FURTHEST EAST SOLUTION BUT ITS INDIVIDUAL ENSEMBLE MEMBERS STILL SHOWED A LARGE POTENTIAL RANGE IN POSSIBLE OUTCOMES.

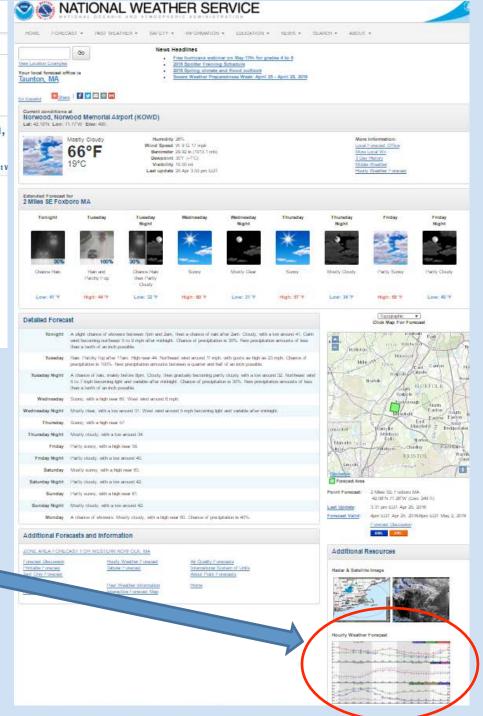
SO IN A NUTSHELL...A SIGNIFICANT WINTER STORM IS STILL POSSIBLE FOR AT LEAST A PORTION OF SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND. THE MAIN QUESTION IS WHERE DOES THIS OCCUR. A LOT OF THE 00Z GUIDANCE...BUT CERTAINLY NOT ALL OF IT SHIFTED THE POTENTIAL OF HEAVIEST SNOW ACROSS EASTERN MA/RI. HOWEVER...THE INTERIOR BY NO MEANS IS OUT OF THE WOODS AS SOME OF THE GUIDANCE STILL HAS THE FOCUS OUT IN THAT REGION. THE SPREAD IN THE ENSEMBLES AND SUBTLE TIMING DIFFERENCES IN SHORTWAVE INTERACTION TELL US ITS TOO EARLY TO LOCK IN A SPECIFIC SCENARIO.

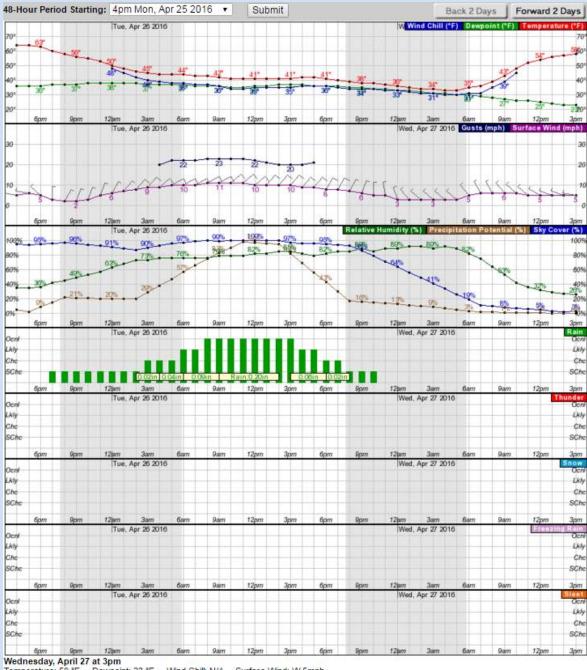
Area Forecast
Discussion
issued early
Friday morning
March 18, 2016



Click on map above,

Then click on Hourly Weather Graph portion on the bottom-right.



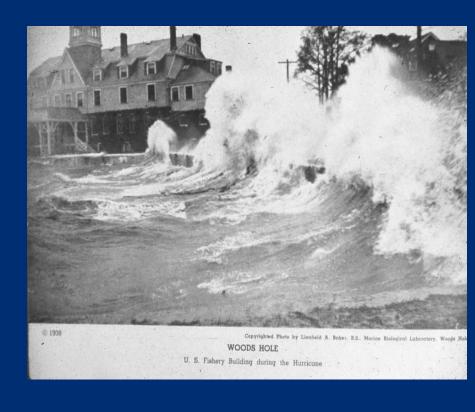


Temperature: 58 °F Dewpoint: 23 °F Wind Chill: N/A Surface Wind: W 5mph Sky Cover (%): 3% Precipitation Potential (%): 0% Relative Humidity (%): 26% Rain: <10% Thunder: <10% Snow: <10% Freezing Rain: <10% Sleet: <10%

NEW ENGLAND HURRICANES

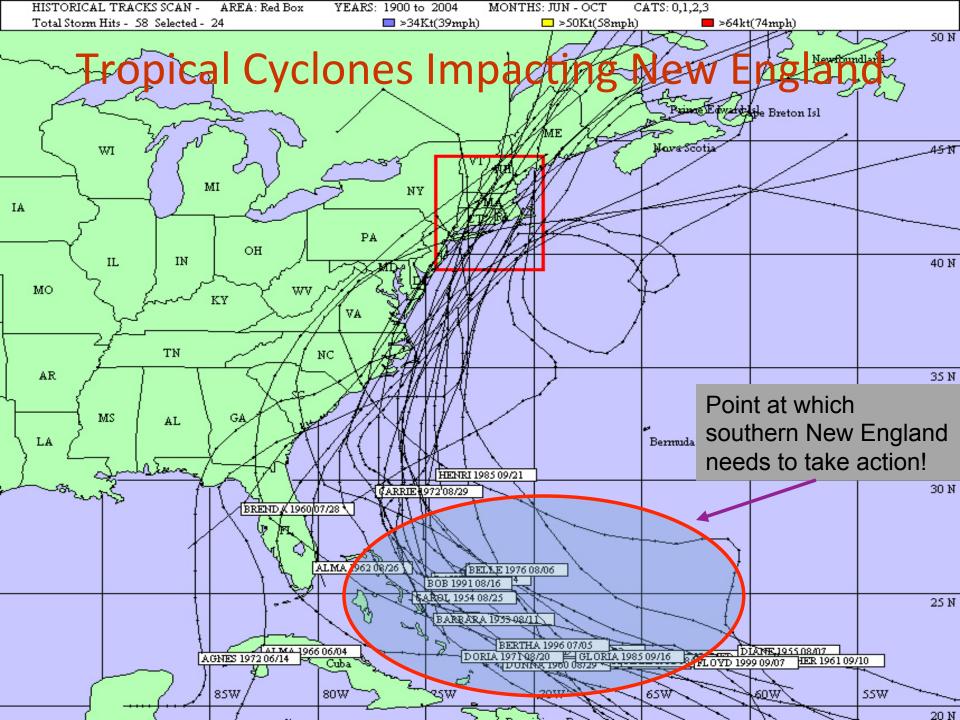
Low Frequency, High Impact!

- Category 3 hurricanes
 - Great Colonial Hurricane of 1635
 - Hurricane of 1815
 - Hurricane of 1869
 - Great New England hurricane of 1938
 - Carol in 1954
- Strong Category 2 hurricane
 - Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944
 - Edna in 1954
- Last land-falling hurricane
 - Bob in August 1991



Common Characteristics

- Rapid acceleration up the coast
 - Average speed 33 mph as they raced through
- Heavy rainfall usually focused along and west of the storm track
 - Nearly ½ of the storms since 1900 produced river/small stream flooding!
 - 6-8 inches of rainfall
- High winds focused east of the track
- Storm surges focused east of the track



HURRICANE BOB (1991) OFF NORTH CAROLINA



3 RULES OF THUMB FOR NEW ENGLAND HURRICANES

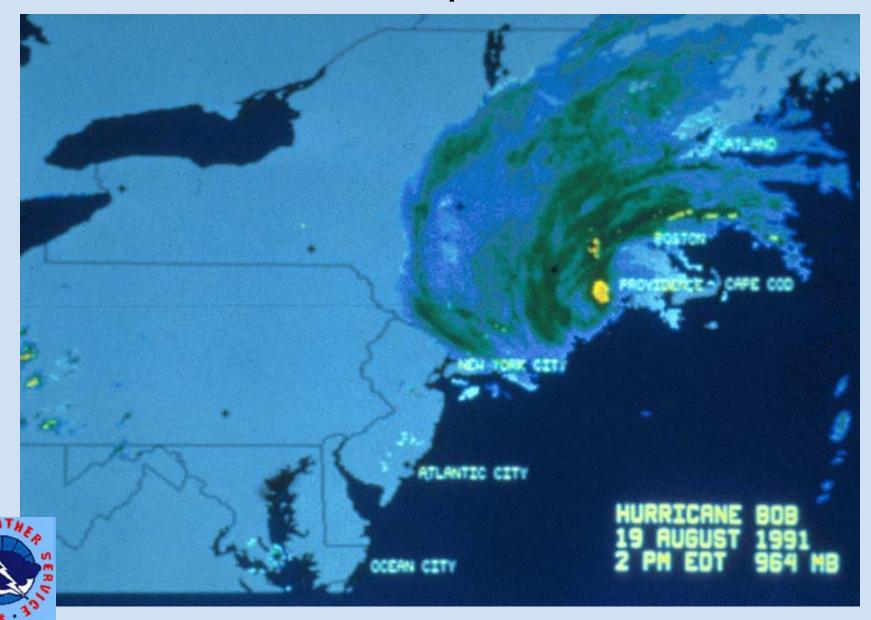
- 1. FORGET ABOUT WHEN THE EYE WILL MAKE LANDFALL
 - The effects of the storm will be felt many hours in advance because of the northward acceleration
- YOU MUST KNOW WHERE YOU ARE WITH RESPECT TO THE TRACK OF THE EYE, HOWEVER.
 - North & West of the track: FLOODING RAINS
 - South & East of the track: STRONGEST WINDS AND STORM SURGE
- MAXIMUM WIND GUST AT YOUR LOCATION (EAST OF TRACK) CAN BE APPROXIMATED BY:



14 hours in advance of Bob, tropical storm force gusts and coastal roadways closing in Rhode Island!!

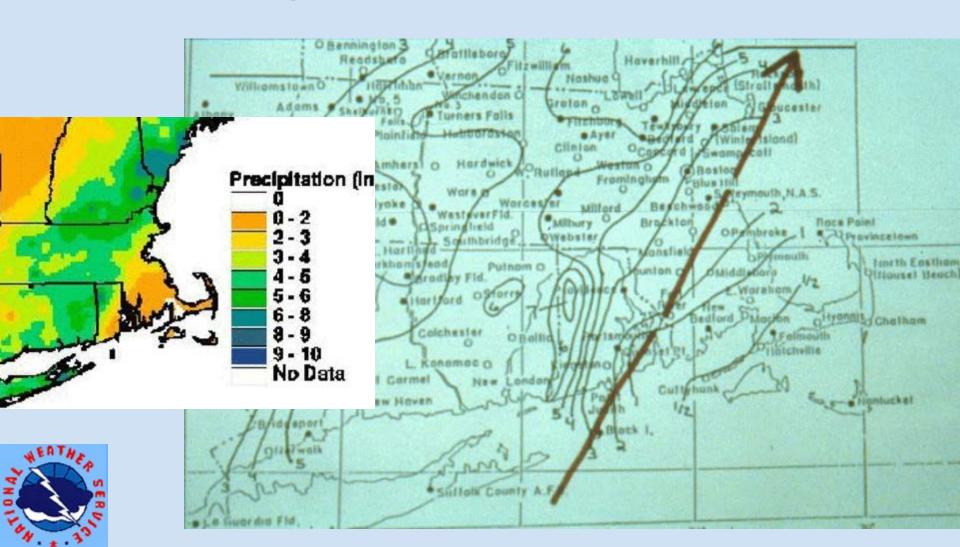


Note the heavy rain north/west; sunshine and 125 mph winds south/east

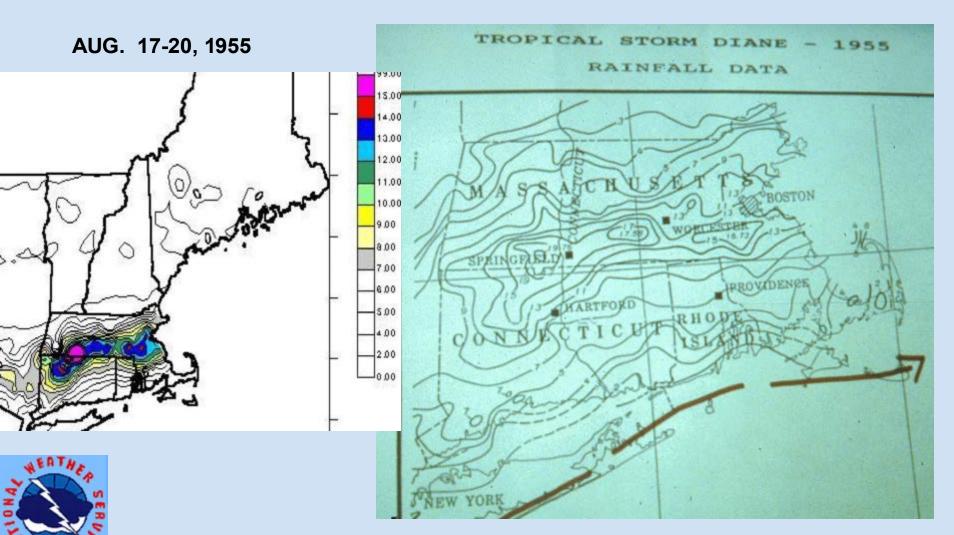


HURRICANE BOB - RAINFALL DATA (AUGUST 19, 1991)

1/2" of rain on Cape Cod; 7" of rain in Foster/Glocester, RI



Shortly after Connie, Diane dumped 18.15" in Westfield, MA in one day – almost half their *annual* rainfall.



Dave's grandmother used to say...

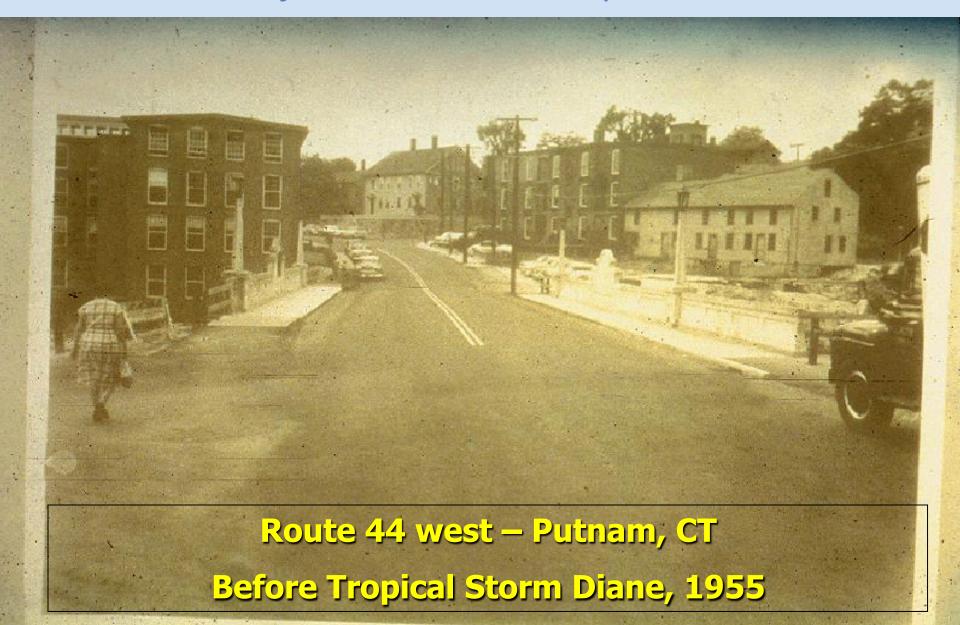
Speaking of cows...



Inland River Flooding - Diane (1955)

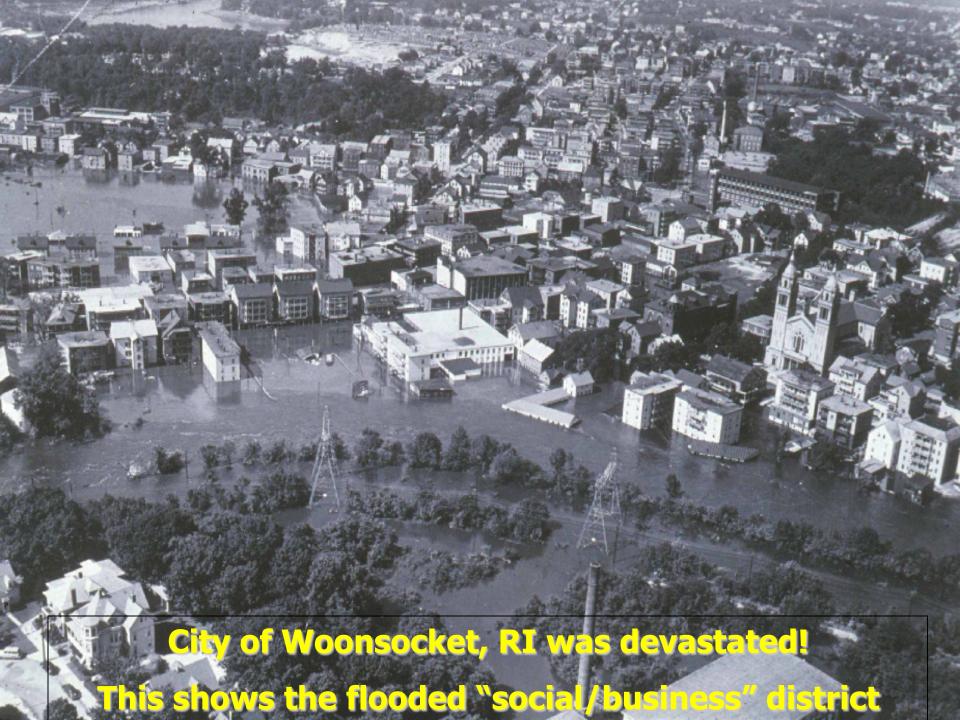


Consider the region's flood history It's often snowmelt or tropical rains!

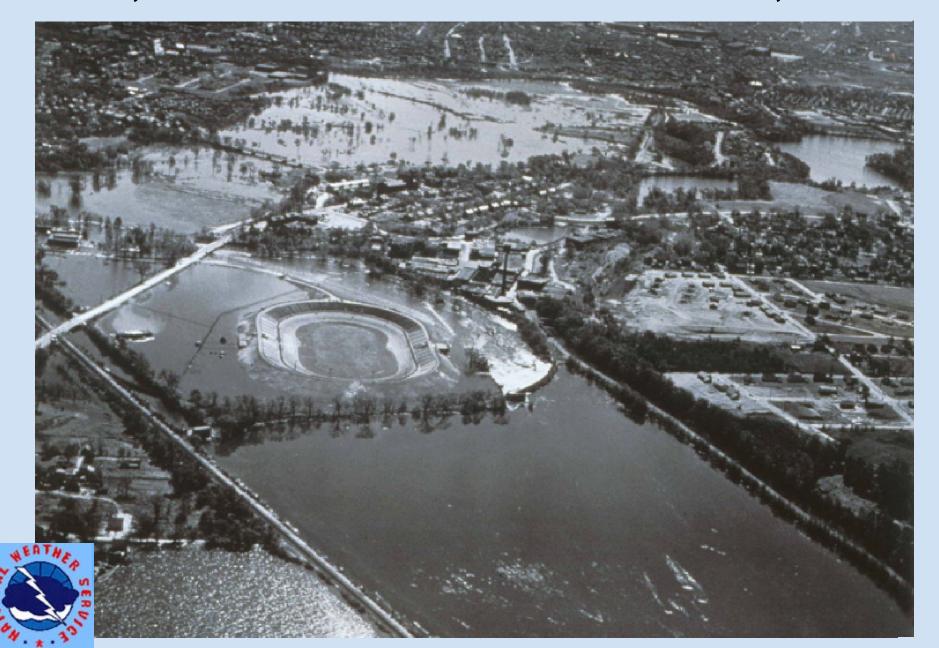


Flash Flooding from 12-14 inches of rainfall!





EDNA, 1954: BLACKSTONE RIVER - WOONSOCKET, RI



1938 Hurricane: Westminster Street - Providence, RI



1938 HURRICANE - HARTFORD, CT



1938 HURRICANE - Winchendon, MA - Millers River



B. SCENE ON MILLERS RIVER AT WINCHENDON, MASS.

Courtesy of International News Photo.

IRENE FLOODING





Connecticut River – Belows Falls, VT

Green River – Leydon, MA

COMPARISON OF TROPICAL STORM IRENE VS.

A MAJOR HURRICANE

TROPICAL STORM IRENE

Wind Gusts from Irene reached a maximum of 67 MPH.

T.S. Irene downed approximately 1 – 2% of the State's Trees

T.S. Irene resulted in over 800,000 power outages requiring 9 days to fully restore.

Total damages estimated at 200 Million Dollars

Governors S.T.O.R.M. Briefing

MAJOR HURRICANE

Instantaneous Maximum Wind Gusts in a fast moving major hurricane can reach close to 200 MPH.

A major hurricane may down up to 70 - 80% of the State's trees.

A major hurricane may black out the entire state, some areas for an extended period of time (over a month).

Total damages estimated in the tens of billions of dollar school 25th, 2011

How you can get NWS weather information...



How you can get NWS weather information...





www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr

The World Has Changed

Flash Flood Warnings trigger the Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) on smart phones









How you can get NWS weather information...

Weather Alerts On the GO!



Types of Alerts:

- Extreme weather warnings
- Local emergencies requiring evacuation or immediate action
- AMBER Alerts
- Presidential Alerts during a national emergency





How you can get NWS weather information...

Delivered through multiple channels...

- YouTube
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- Twitter





