

IPWMAN Conference

Winter in Illinois

October 15, 2019

Jeremy Duensing



Today's Agenda

- 2018-2019 Winter Recap
- Winter in Illinois
- 2019-2020 Winter Outlook



September Snowstorm



Snow Reports, Sept. 28-30, 2019

Latest Snowfall Reports (11am Monday, September 29th)

Babb (Glacier)	52.0"
Browning (Glacier)	48.0"
25 SW Badger Pass (Pondera)	46.0"
17 WSW Bynum (Teton)	46.0"
St. Mary (Glacier)	45.0"
15 S Dupuyer Creek (Teton)	43.0"
East Glacier (Glacier)	36.0"
29W Choteau SNOTEL (Teton)	31.0"
Pike Creek SNOTEL (Glacier)	28.0"
15 SW Augusta (Lewis & Clark)	25.0"
Flattop SNOTEL (Flathead)	21.0"

Please send us your snowfall reports!
Include the amount of snow and your location (i.e. 19.3" S WSW Great Falls)



National Weather Service · Great Falls, Montana Updated

CARWAY AB	ALBERTA	E37.0 IN
WATERTON PARK AB	ALBERTA	E28.0 IN
CARDSTON AB	ALBERTA	E28.0 IN
MILK RIVER AB	ALBERTA	E21.0 IN
LETHBRIDGE AB	ALBERTA	E22.0 IN

October Blizzard

Preliminary Snowfall Reports, Oct 10th – Oct 13th, 2019

Weather Forecast Office
Bismarck, ND

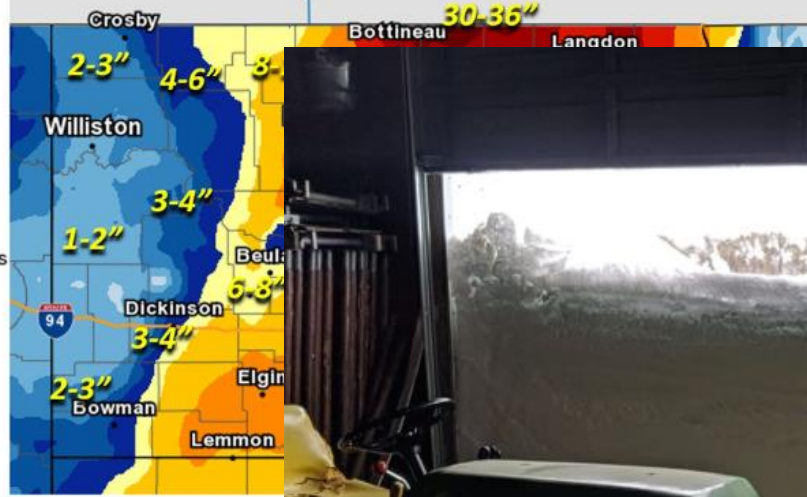


Here are all the storm total snowfall reports we received through 7AM CDT Sunday, October 13th, 2019

Issued October 13, 2019 10:16AM CDT

Valid Ending Sunday October 13th, 2019 at 7 AM CDT

- Less than an inch
- 1 to 2 inches
- 2 to 3 inches
- 3 to 4 inches
- 4 to 6 inches
- 6 to 8 inches
- 8 to 12 inches
- 12 to 18 inches
- 18 to 24 inches
- 24 to 30 inches
- 30 to 36 inches
- Greater than 36 inches



Graphic Created
October 13th, 2019
9:04 AM CDT

NWSBismarck

LOCATION	AMOUNT
VANG	29.0 IN
OLGA	28.0 IN
5 ESE PENN	28.0 IN
WALHALLA	27.0 IN
4 W BACKOO	21.0 IN
3 S MCCANNA	21.0 IN
CAVALIER	20.0 IN
LEROY	20.0 IN
3 W STUMP LAKE	20.0 IN
2 WSW CRYSTAL	18.0 IN
DEVILS LAKE	17.0 IN



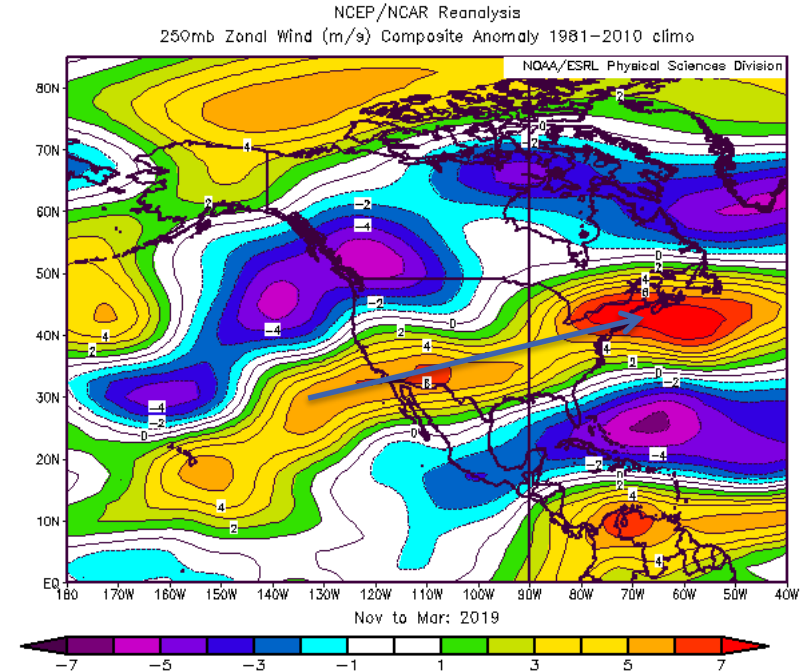


Winter 2018-2019 Recap

Highlights from Last Winter

- Weak El Nino
- Main jet stream and storm track Southwest US through Midwest/Northeast
- Dividing line along jet between cold Northwest and warm Southeast
- Winter started early in November
- Winter lingered into March

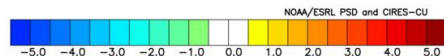
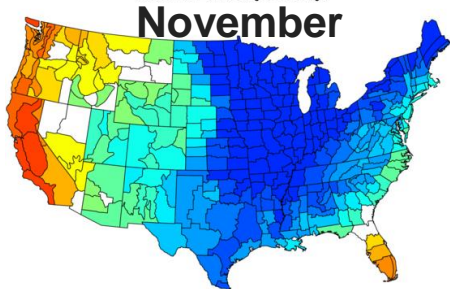
Winter Jet Stream



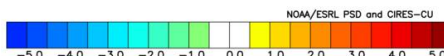
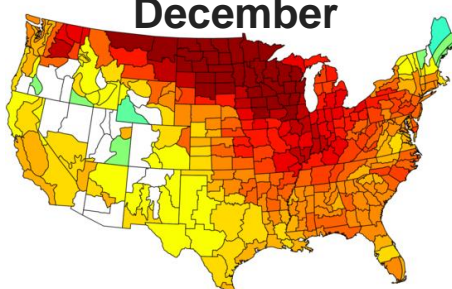
Jetstream: Stronger Southwest to Northeast

Monthly Temperature Departures

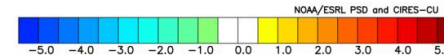
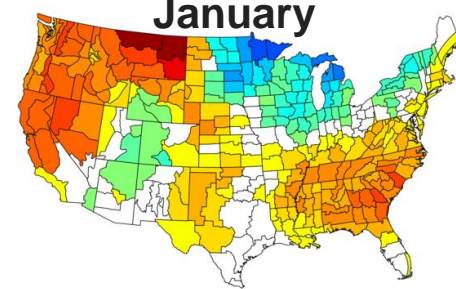
NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Temperature Anomalies (F)
Nov 2018
Versus 1981-2010 Longterm Average



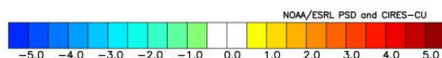
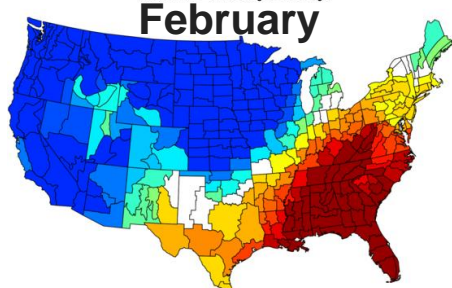
NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Temperature Anomalies (F)
Dec 2018
Versus 1981-2010 Longterm Average



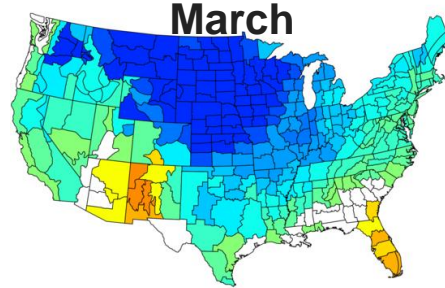
NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Temperature Anomalies (F)
Jan 2019
Versus 1981-2010 Longterm Average



NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Temperature Anomalies (F)
Feb 2019
Versus 1981-2010 Longterm Average



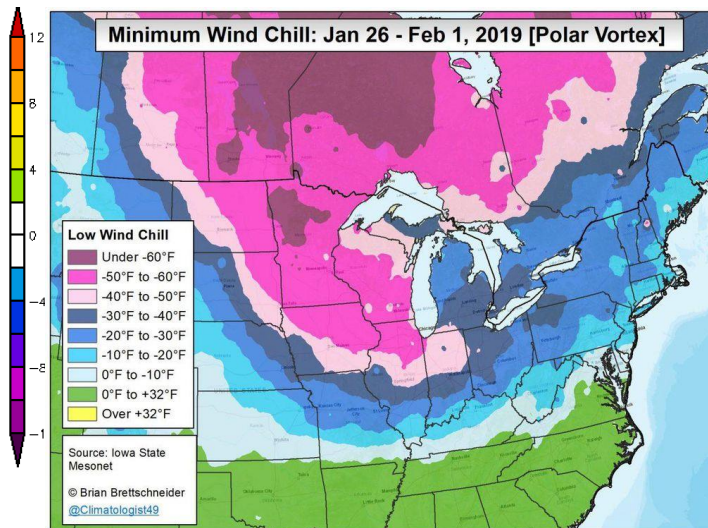
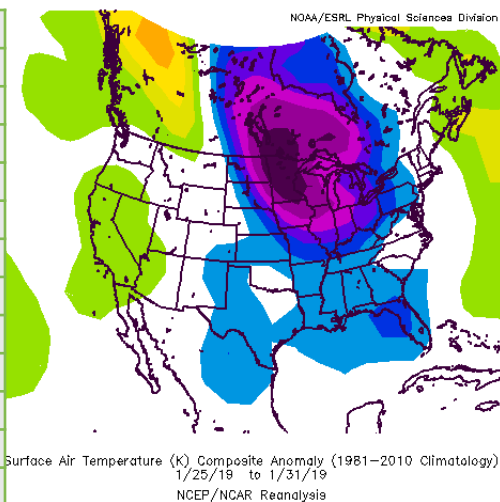
NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Temperature Anomalies (F)
Mar 2019
Versus 1981-2010 Longterm Average



Historic Midwest Cold Snap

- Jan 25-31, 2019.
- Many record low temperatures were set. -56F at Cotton, MN.
- **Illinois set all time state record low of -38F at Mount Carroll, IL - Jan 31.**
- Peak of the extreme cold lasted 1-3 days for any one location.
- Strong winds > 40 mph accompanied the cold, producing extreme wind chill values.

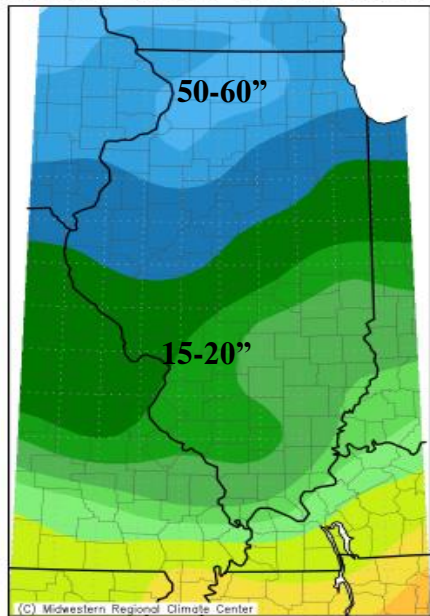
Low Temperatures for Select Cities		
City	Low temperature	Date
Minneapolis, MN	-25	1/29
Minneapolis, MN	-28	1/30
Minneapolis, MN	-23	1/31
Chicago, IL (ORD)	-23	1/30
Chicago, IL (ORD)	-21	1/31
St. Louis, MO	8	1/31
Des Moines, IA	-15	1/29
Des Moines, IA	-20	1/30
Detroit, MI	-13	1/30
Detroit, MI	-14	1/31
Indianapolis, IN	-11	1/30
Columbus, OH	-4	1/30
Columbus, OH	-4	1/31
New York, NY	2	1/31



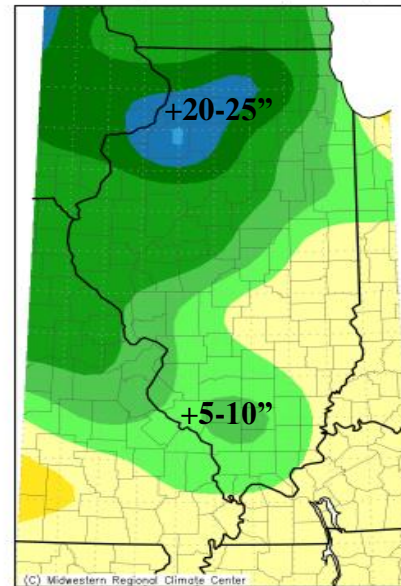
2018-2019 Winter Season Snapshot Summary

SNOWFALL - November to April: Above Normal West Through North

Accumulated Snowfall (in)
November 1, 2018 to April 30, 2019



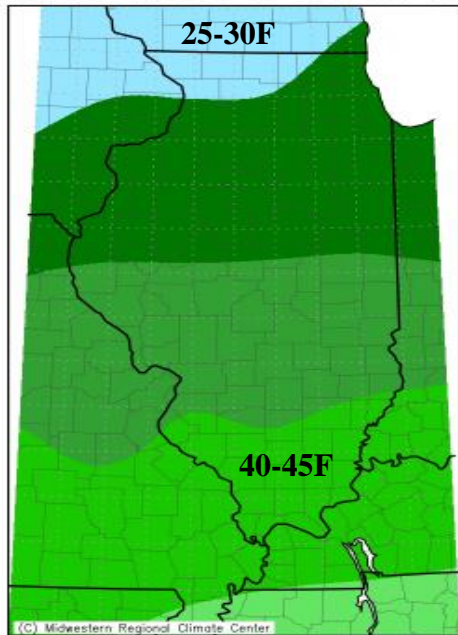
Accumulated Snowfall (in): Departure from Mean
November 1, 2018 to April 30, 2019



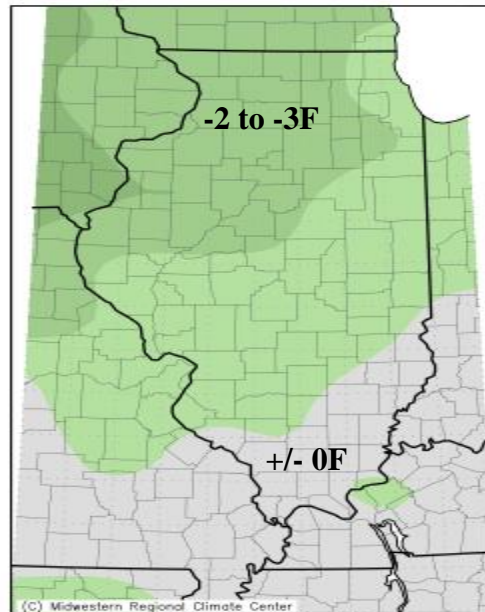
2018-2019 Winter Season Snapshot Summary

TEMPERATURES - November to April: Fairly Uniform Cold With Readings 1-3 Degrees Below Normal

Average Temperature (°F)
November 1, 2018 to April 30, 2019



Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
November 1, 2018 to April 30, 2019





Climate and Trends

- What does an average winter look like in Illinois?

Winter Precipitation Types



Rain

Frozen precipitation falls through warm air and melts into rain.

Freezing Rain

Frozen precipitation falls through warm air and melts into rain which falls and freezes on cold surfaces, coating them in ice.

Sleet

Frozen precipitation falls through warm air and melts, it then falls through another cold layer, refreezing into sleet before hitting the ground.

Snow

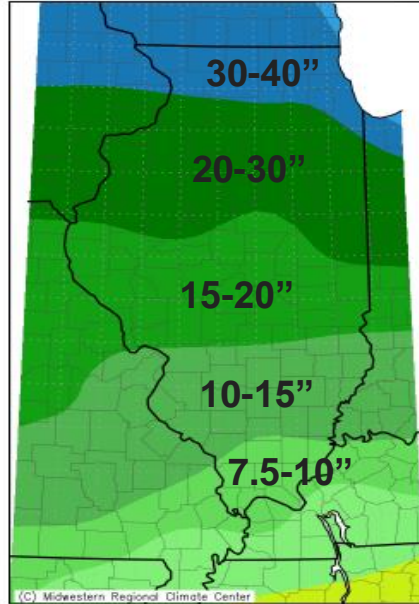
Snow falling through only cold air never melts.

Snowfall: 30 Year Average Compared to the Last 10 Years

November to April: Last 10 Years Fairly Consistent With The 30 Year Average

Accumulated Snowfall (in): November 1 to April 30

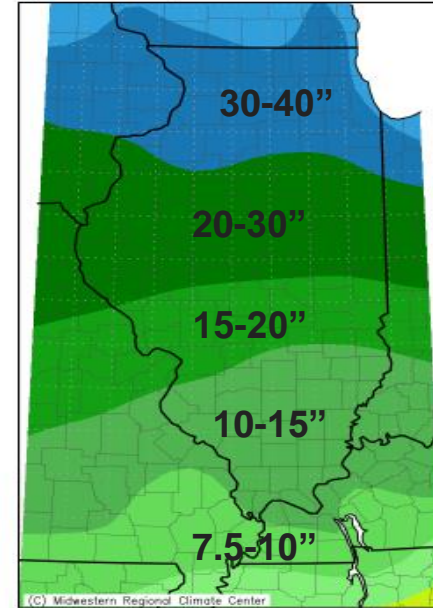
Averaged over 30 years: 1980-81 to 2009-10



30 year Average

Accumulated Snowfall (in): November 1 to April 30

Averaged over 10 years: 2009-10 to 2018-19



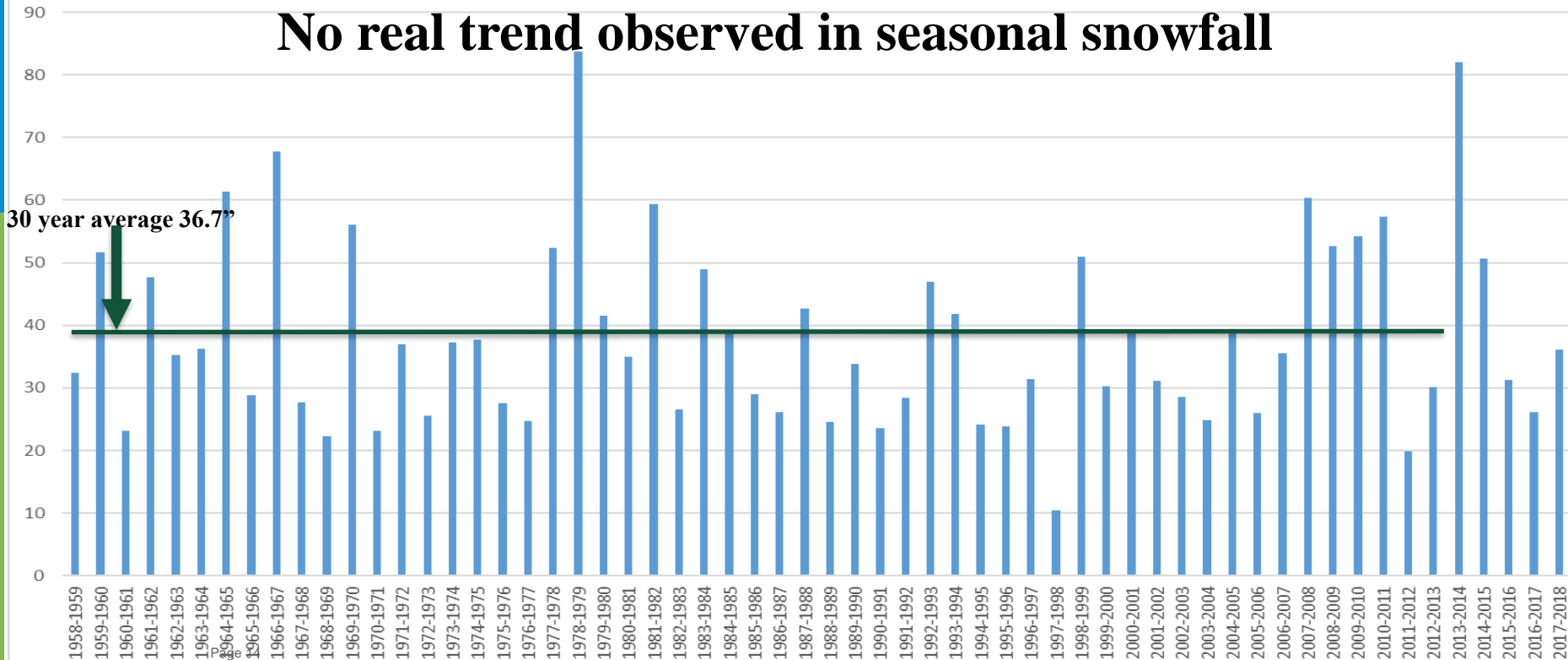
10 year Average

Trends in Annual Snowfall - Chicago

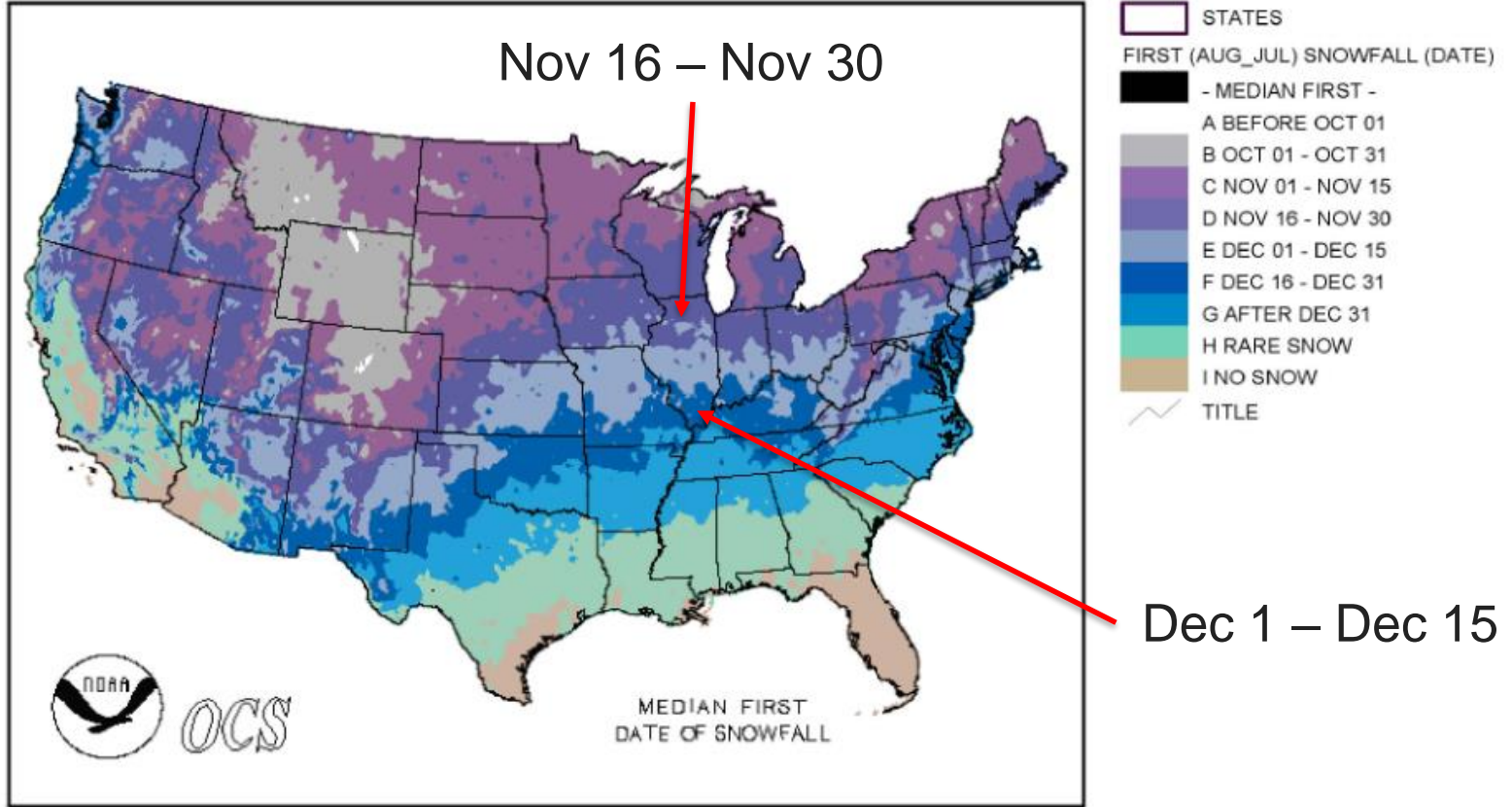
Chicago O'Hare Snow (in) Since 1958

No real trend observed in seasonal snowfall

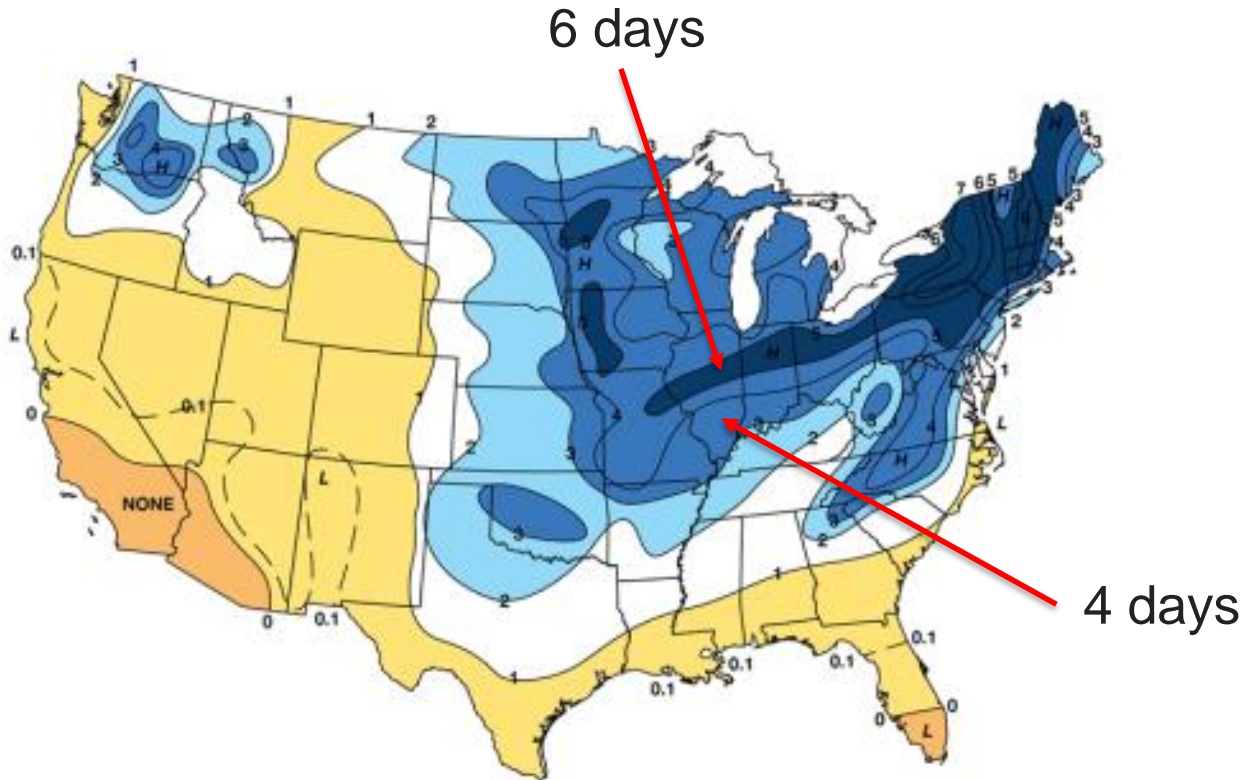
30 year average 36.7"



Median First Date Of Snowfall



Average Number of Days with Freezing Rain



The average annual number of days with freezing rain, based on 1948-2000 data. From Changnon and Karl, 2003.

Common Winter Storm Types & Tracks

Alberta Clipper

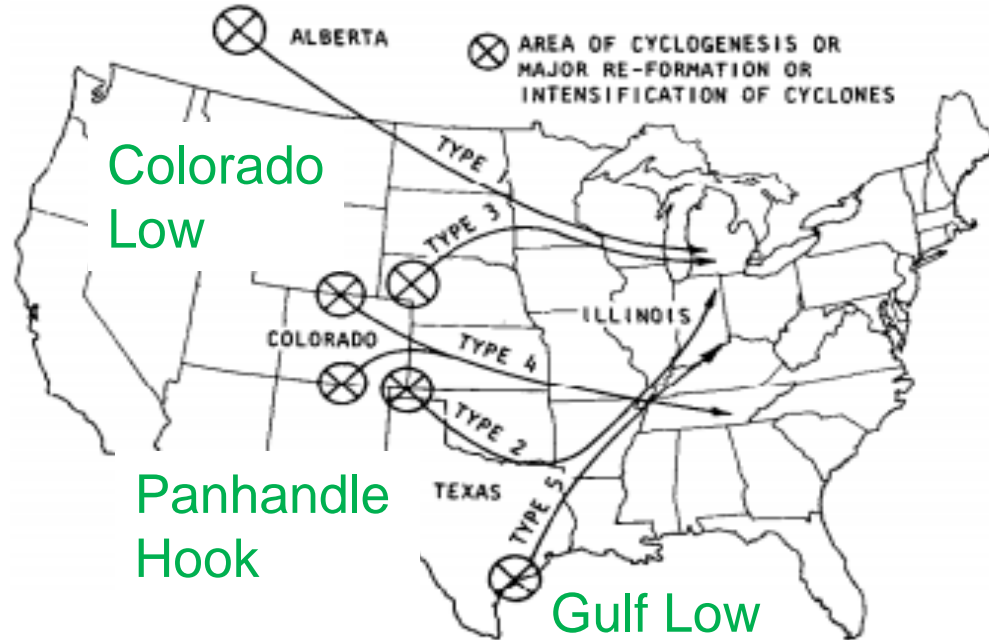
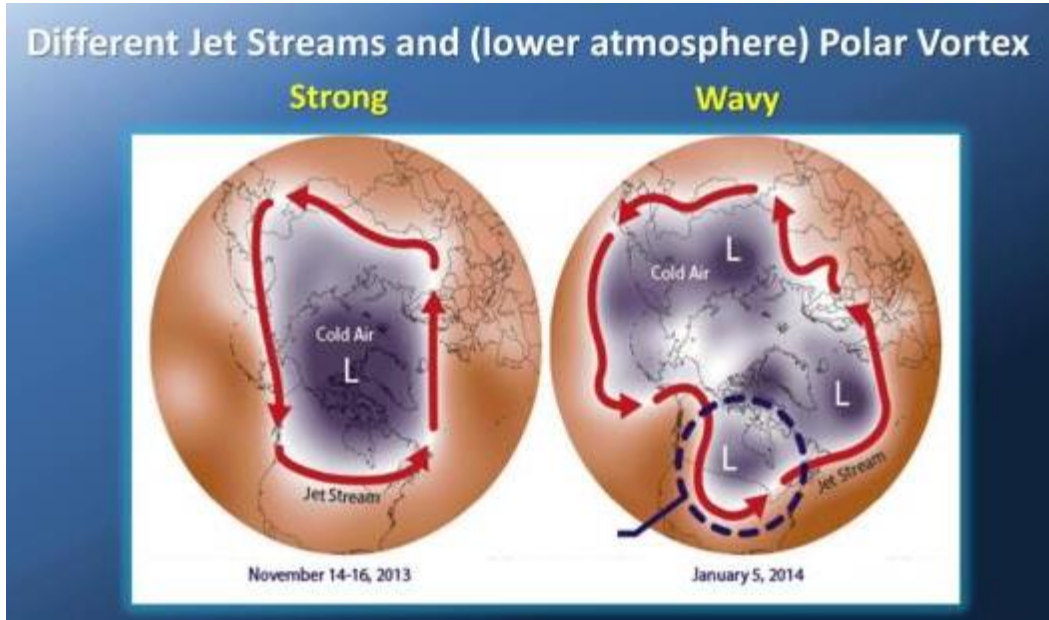


Figure 15. Schematic of weather (cyclonic) types related to severe storms in Illinois

Polar Vortex Variations

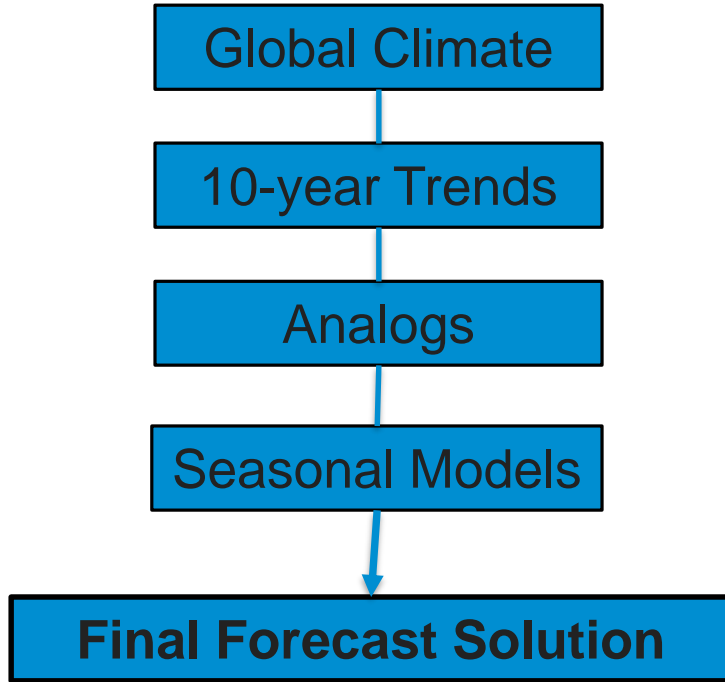


- A Strong Polar Vortex is more circular, which keeps the coldest air at higher latitudes
- A Weak Polar Vortex often means it is broken into several smaller features, each with a pocket of very cold air
- Blocking ridge patterns help to determine where these cold pools will locate
- Extreme cold follows vortex
- Prediction time is limited to under 2 weeks

Winter Outlook 2019-2020



Forecast Process





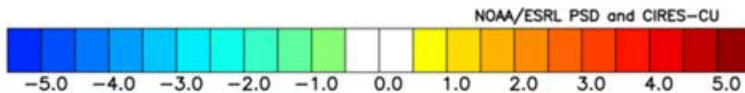
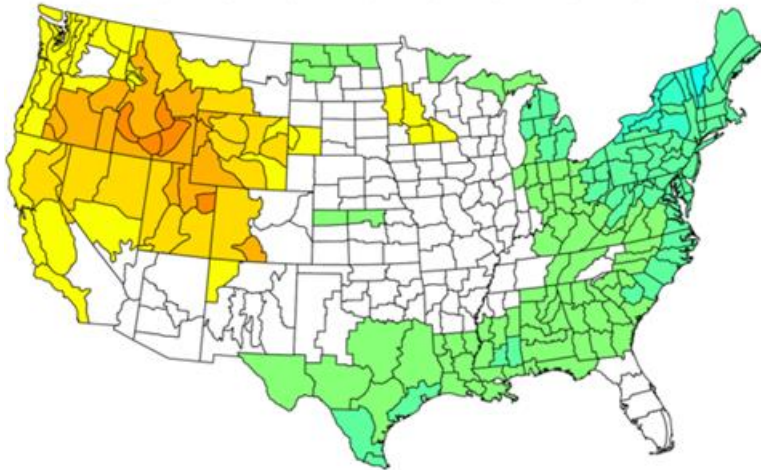
Analogs

- Average weather conditions from previous years with similar ocean temperature patterns that are expected this year
- Use historical weather to assist in forecasting the future weather

Season Analogs (Dec - Feb)

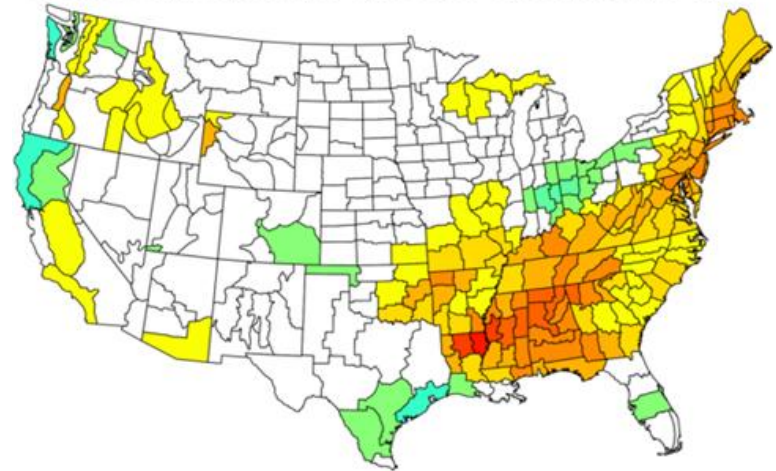
TEMPS

NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Temperature Anomalies (F)
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average
Dec to Feb 1958–59, 1958–59, 1958–59, 1958–59, 1958–59, 1960–61, 2003–04
2003–04, 2004–05, 2004–05, 2006–07, 2006–07, 1959–60, 1959–60, 1979–80, 1979–80, 1953–54, 1981–

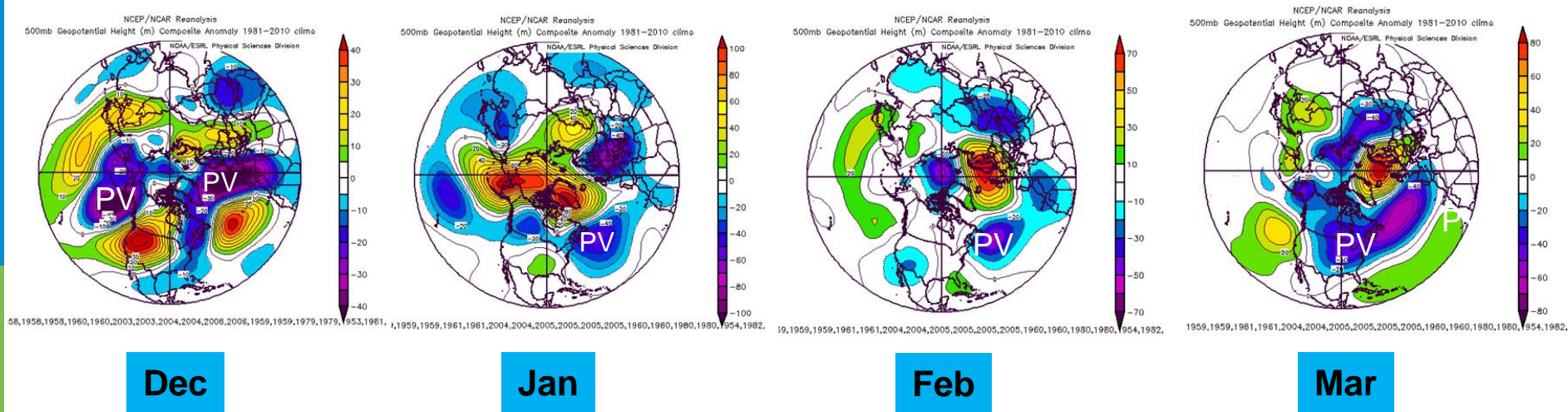


PRECIP

NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Precipitation Anomalies (in)
Versus 1971–2000 Longterm Average
Dec to Feb 1958–59, 1958–59, 1958–59, 1958–59, 1958–59, 1960–61, 1960–61, 2003–04
2003–04, 2004–05, 2004–05, 2006–07, 2006–07, 1959–60, 1959–60, 1979–80, 1979–80, 1953–54, 1981–



Winter Polar Vortex Analogs (Dec - Mar)

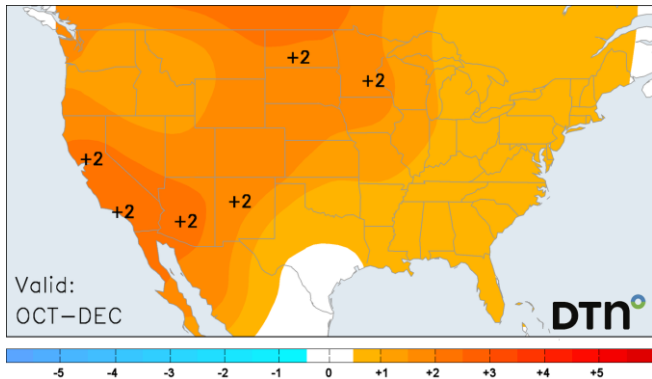


Potentially coldest weather compared to normal: January to March

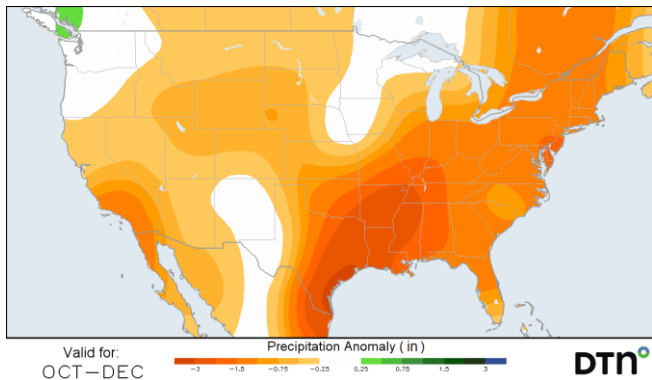
Predictability: Limited to about 2 weeks into the future

Late Autumn to Early Winter Forecast

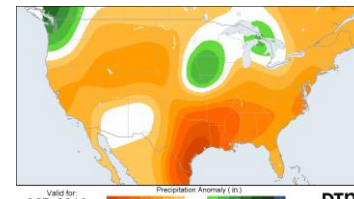
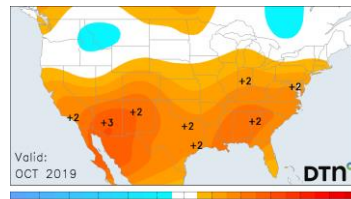
Oct-Dec Temperature Anomaly Forecast



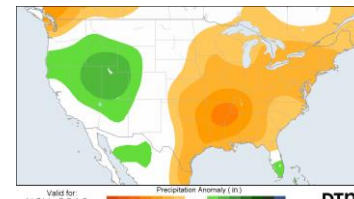
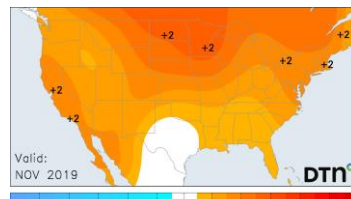
Oct-Dec Precipitation Anomaly Forecast



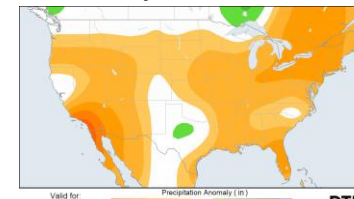
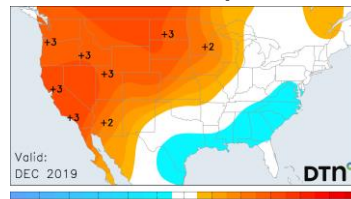
October Temperature and Precipitation Anomalies



November Temperature and Precipitation Anomalies

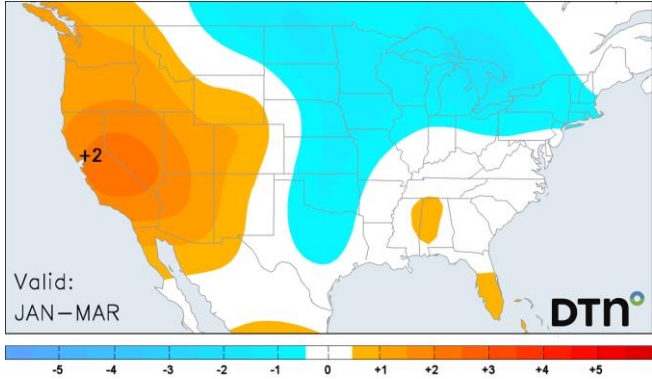


December Temperature and Precipitation Anomalies

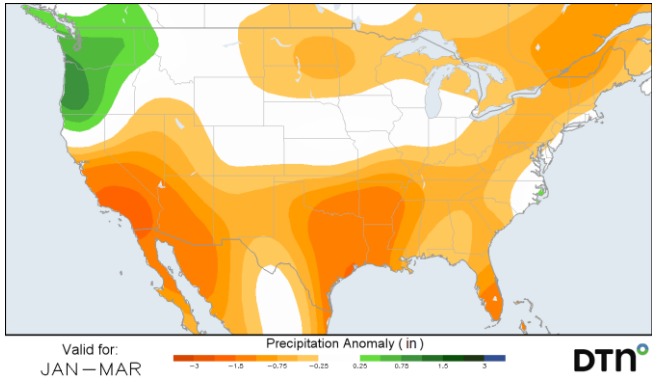


Winter Forecast

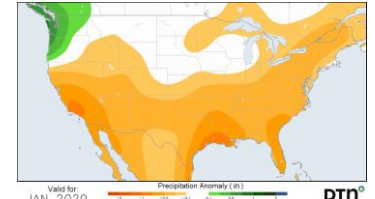
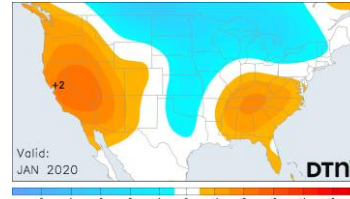
Jan-Mar Temperature Anomaly Forecast



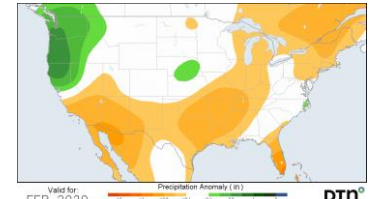
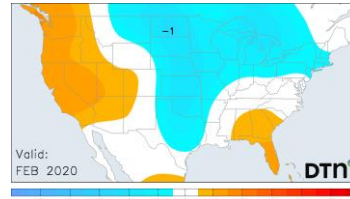
Jan-Mar Precipitation Anomaly Forecast



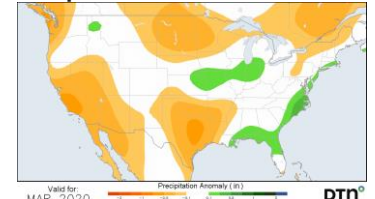
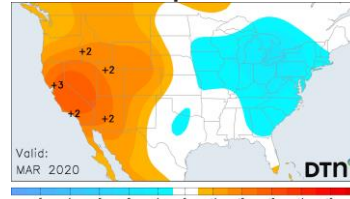
January Temperature and Precipitation Anomalies



February Temperature and Precipitation Anomalies

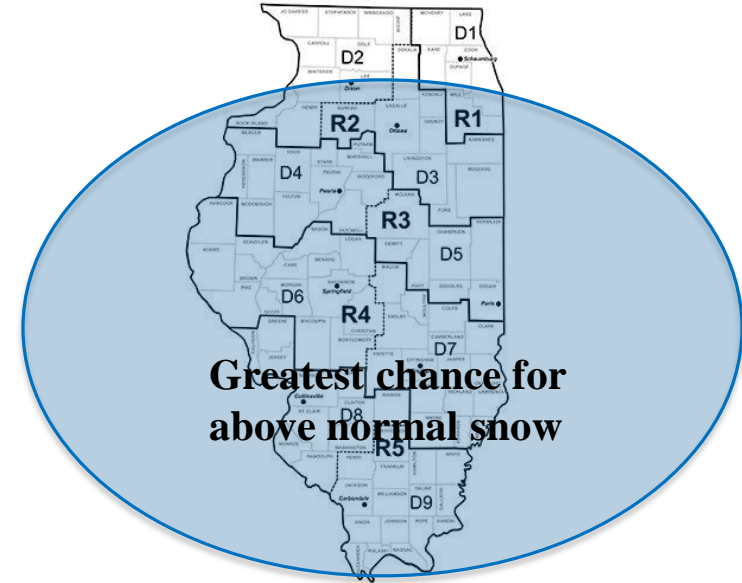


March Temperature and Precipitation Anomalies



DTN's Illinois 2019-2020 Winter Outlook

- The main storm track will favor the southern U.S.
- Slightly reduced **precipitation** totals are expected for the winter.
- **Snowfall totals will however be slightly greater than average** values in Illinois. Best chances for above normal snow: central & southern Illinois.
- Snow risks could linger into early March due to lingering cold into late season.
- Greater risk for **mixed precipitation types** due to changeable temperature regimes.
- Temperatures will be near to **slightly below normal** for the winter:
 - Not as persistently cold as last winter.
 - Periods of milder air, especially early winter.
 - There will be periods of **intense arctic cold, especially in late January and February**. Still some cold in March.



	Chicago O'Hare	Springfield	Moline
Normal Snow	36.3"	20.9"	31.6"
Analog Average	38.4"	21.9"	34.9"

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