Training Slide-Show



"Because every drop counts!"



What Is CoCoRaHS??

"CoCoRaHS is a grassroots, non-profit, community-based, high-density precipitation network

made up of volunteers of all backgrounds and ages . . .







... who take daily measurements of precipitation right in their own backyards"



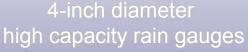






Once trained, our volunteers collect data using low-cost measurement tools . . .







Aluminum foil-wrapped Styrofoam hail pads

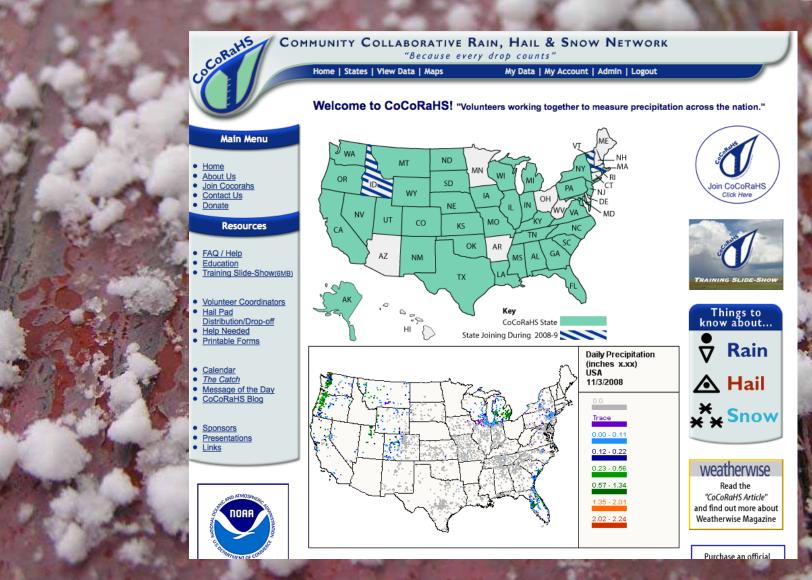


TRAINING SLIDE-SHOW

Training is important to assure accurate, high quality data



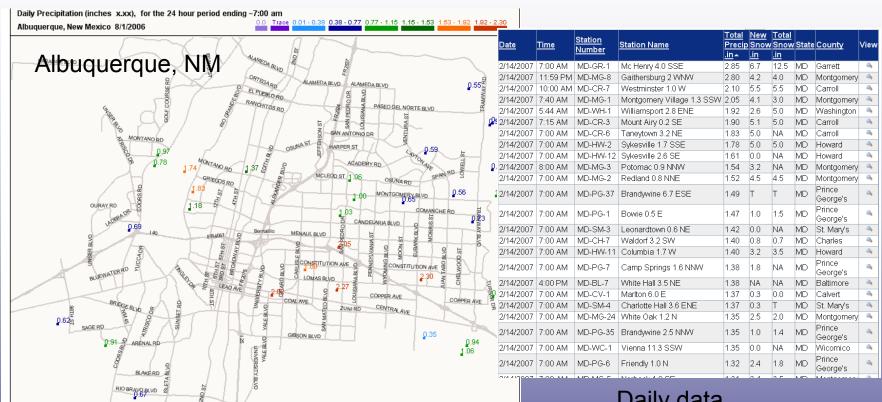
Volunteers report their daily observations on our interactive Web site: www.cocorahs.org





CoCoRaHS's main focus is to provide:

quality precipitation <u>data</u> . . .



Daily precipitation maps: Rainfall, Hail and Snowfall Daily data in table form

This data allows CoCoRaHS to supplement existing networks and provide many useful results to scientists, resource managers, decision makers and other end users on a timely basis.

. . . as well as *educational opportunities*





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Rain

- Weather Radar
- Measuring Rain



\Lambda Hail

- Overview:
- Hail Facts
- Hail Figures
- CoCoRaHS & Hail
- Hail Pad Examples
- Measuring Hail



- Overview
- Measuring Snow



ont larget to remove the tunnel and erner tabe from your rain gauge if eezing weather is expected. We release that many of you have had to release your togin information to get nto our system recettly. Apparently the server configuration changed which ageed a change in our cookies, which caused your saved login information to be lost. We applied by the incomensation and would less to thank werverie for the batterics: Now would be a cook time to conflout and save your born information in case this even happens again. You can always have your user name and password ent to your e-mail address by clicking on the "Find your login into" link on the Logis page . The Delly Precipitation Report was seved. Daily Precipitation Report Station Rammer: CO-LR-610 Station Name: Fort Codes 3.5 EM Observation Date 1/27/2006 7:30 AM

Submitted N2T/2006 9:43 AM

"Helping to provide the public with a better understanding of weather"

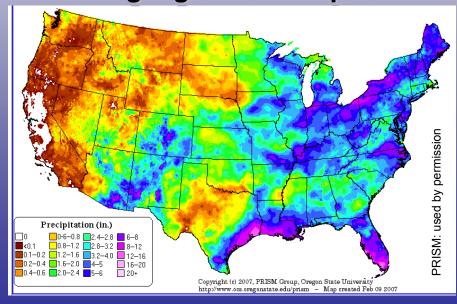
Why CoCoRaHS??

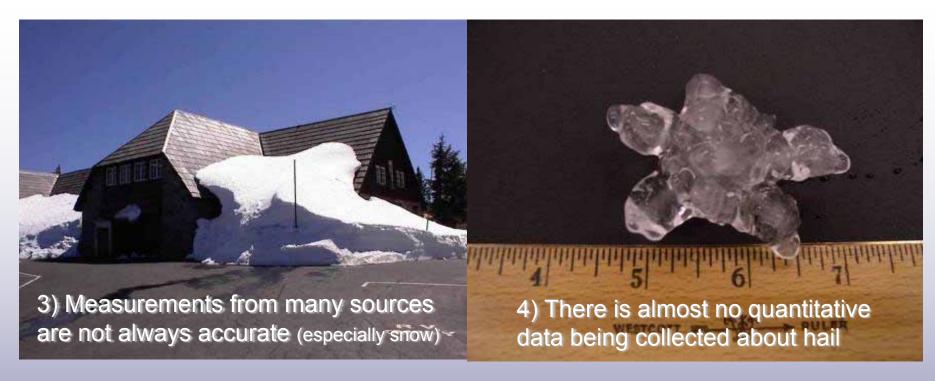


1) Precipitation is important and highly variable



2) Data sources are few and rain gauges are far apart





5) Storm reports can save lives

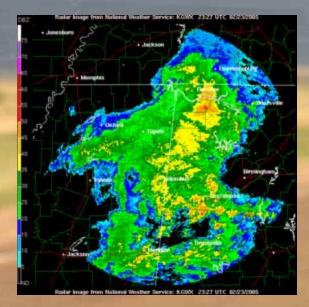


CoCoRaHS data is used by many

- National Weather Service
- Other Meteorologists
- Hydrologists
- Emergency Managers
- City Utilities
 - -Water supply
 - -Water conservation
 - -Storm water
- Insurance adjusters
- USDA—Crop production
- Engineers
- Scientists studying storms
- Mosquito control
- Farm Service Agency
- Ranchers and Farmers
- Outdoor & Recreation

- Teachers and Students
 - Geoscience education tool
 - Taking measurements
 - Analyzing data
 - Organizing results
 - Conducting research
 - Helping the community





Who Sponsors CoCoRaHS?

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Colorado State University and other universities

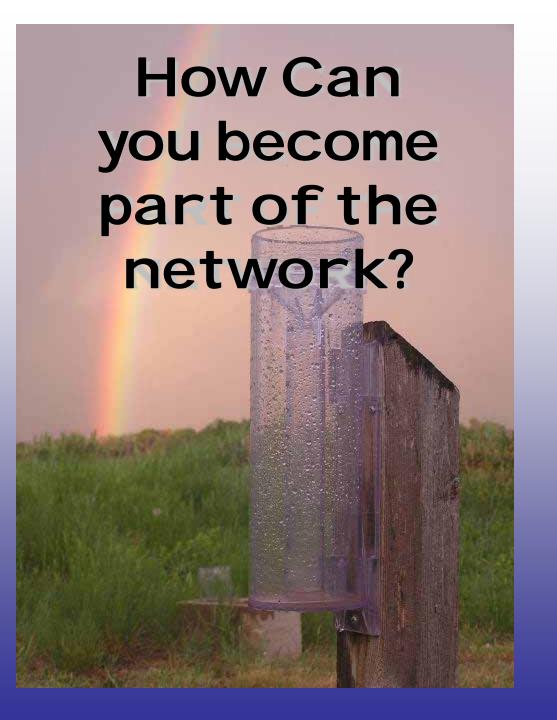
USDA, BLM, Cooperative Extension

US Bureau of Reclamation

National Weather Service Local Offices

Individual Contributors

As well as many others



Five easy steps

Simply sign-up on the CoCoRaHS web page www.cocorahs.org

Obtain a 4" plastic rain gauge (info available on web site)

View the "training slide show" or attend a training session

Set-up the gauge in a "good" location in your backyard

Start observing precipitation and report on-line daily

SECTION ONE:

Setting Up Your Equipment and Observing Precipitation

In this section we will:

- a) Show how/where to place your gauge and hail pad
- b) Explain how to measure rainfall
- c) Illustrate how to observe hail
- d) Show how to measure snow depth and water content



a) Placement of your rain gauge



Location! Location!



Places not to place your gauge



The #1, all time worst place to put your rain gauge is to leave it in the box!



Using your gauge to hold up your gutter downspout is not a wise choice either!



Avoid placing it under <u>trees</u> or <u>any structure</u>





Although convenient, the deck is still too close to the house

Also avoid placing your gauge near:











Avoid anything that would artificially increase or decrease your gauge catch



This can cause updrafting during strong winds, which may reduce your gauge catch

Ideal placement of your gauge







Distance from obstacles

In <u>open areas</u> strive to be <u>twice as far</u>
 from obstacles as they are high.

In <u>developed areas</u> strive to be <u>as far</u> from obstacles as they are high.

Distance between Trees



Ideally, place your gauge equidistant from the nearest trees

Height above the ground

In open areas place the gauge top approx. 2 feet off the ground

This is to improve gauge catch by reducing wind speed



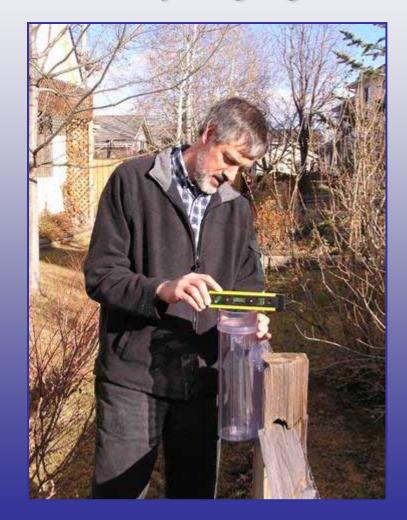
In developed areas place the gauge top approx. 5 feet off the ground

This is to improve gauge catch by reducing the impact of nearby obstacles



LEVEL and BEVEL

Make sure your gauge is level





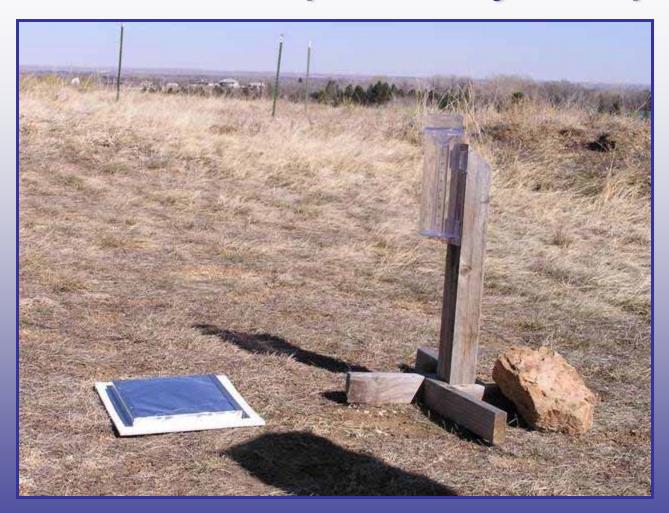
Bevel the top of the post to reduce rain splashing into the gauge.

Hail Pad Placement



CORALIS

Where should I place my hail pad?



When you've found a good place for your rain gauge, that should be good enough for your hail pad as well.

Elevate and Attach

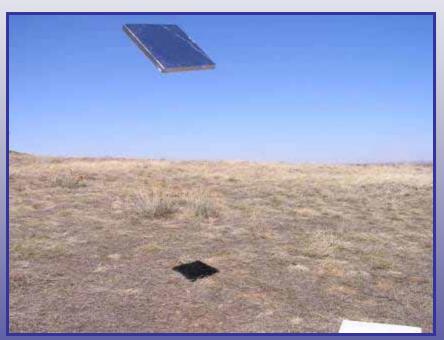


The pad must be horizontal.

It is best, but not necessary, to elevate the hail pad.

It should also be firmly attached so that . . .

. . . it doesn't blow away!





"When last seen, our hail pad was headed north at 3rd and Elm"

Write the direction the pad is facing on the pad's back



This example shows an "N" for North

b) Measuring Rainfall



When should we read our gauges?

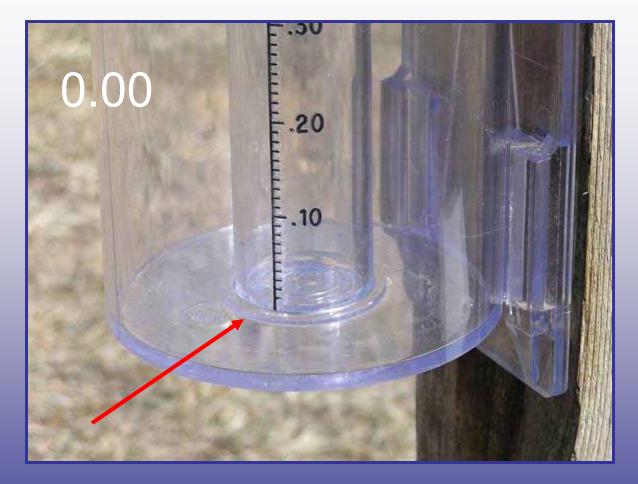


Reading your rain gauge

- Reading the rain gauge is easy but accuracy & consistency are important.
- Here are the most common situations you may encounter when reading your gauge.



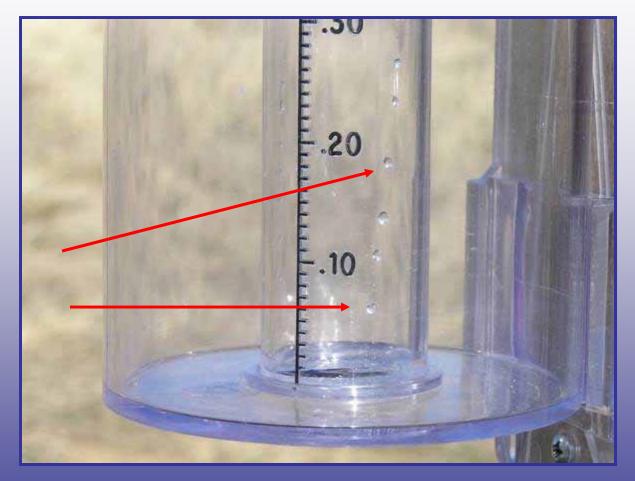
Your most common observation



... will be zero, (0.00), nada, nothing, zilch!

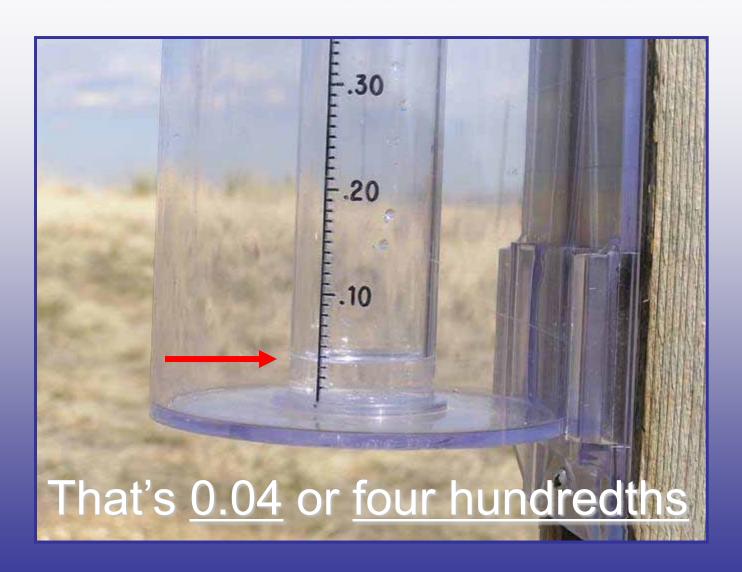
It is important to know that it did **NOT** rain. Please report zeros!

Trace "T"



When only a drop or two wet the gauge record a "T" for Trace

Between "T" and "one tenth" of an inch



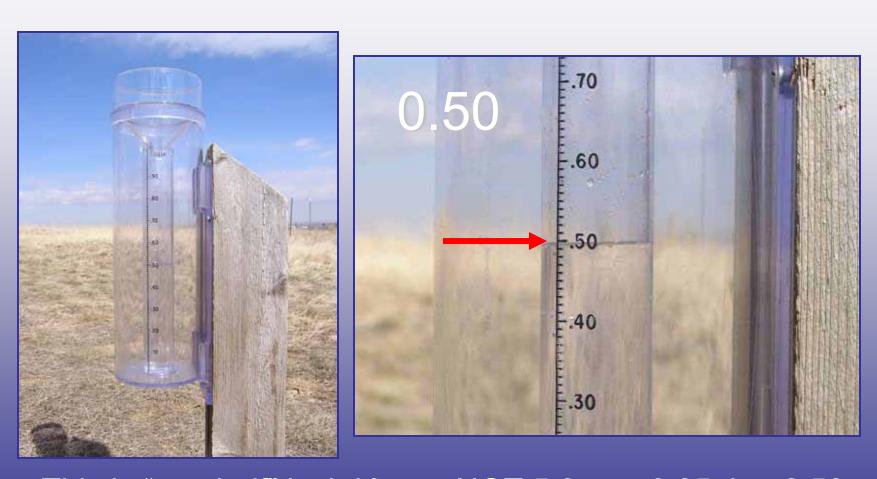
The surface of the water in the gauge looks curved. How do I know where to read?

As water fills up the measuring tube, a curved surface is formed called a **meniscus**. This meniscus is formed by the surface tension of a liquid in contact with the sides of the tube.

Always read the bottom of the **meniscus**, when the making your daily rain measurements.



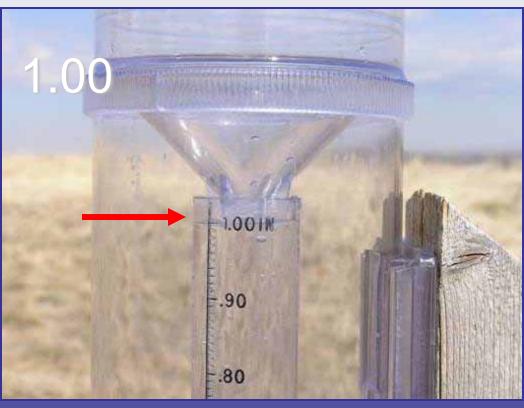
A nice soaking rain



This is "one half" inch it's . . . NOT 5.0, nor 0.05, but <u>0.50</u> (kind of like 50 cents out of a dollar)

A good rain





The inner tube holds 1.00 inch

DECIMALS

Getting the decimal point correct is ESSENTIAL

0.40"

There is a large water difference between <u>0.40</u> inches and <u>4.00</u> inches

Water! Water! Everywhere!





When more than an inch of rain falls the precipitation will overflow into the outer cylinder. The whole gauge has a capacity to hold 11 inches.

To measure greater than one inch . . .





Pour out the first inch from the inner tube and write it down.

Now pour the remaining water into the funnel & measure using the inner tube.



Continue until all of the water has been measured.
Make sure you keep track of your amounts along the way.



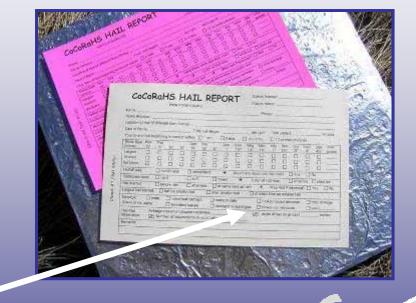
c) Observing Hail





#1

As hail is falling



Fill out your CoCoRaHS Hail Report Card.
After the storm is over attach it the back of the pad.

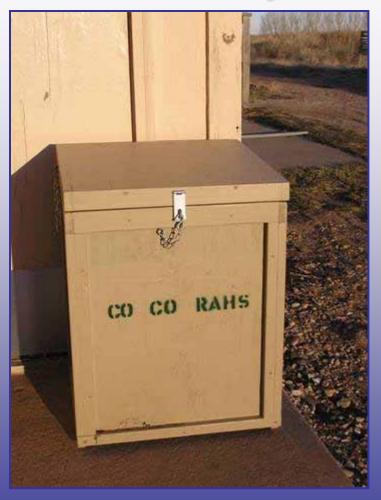
#2 Fill out an on-line hail report

Submit an on-line hail report as soon as you can

Your report goes right to the the National Weather Service and it may help them in issuing a "Severe Thunderstorm Warning".

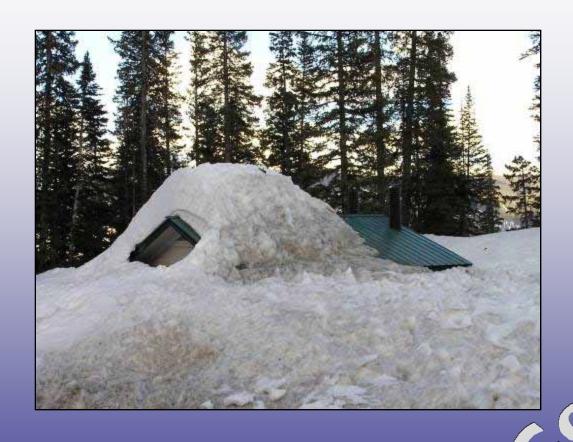


Drop off or send in your hail pad

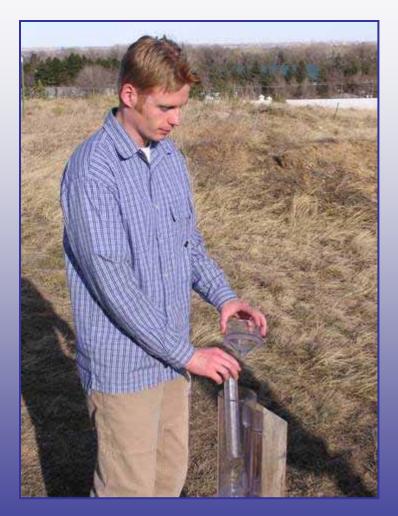


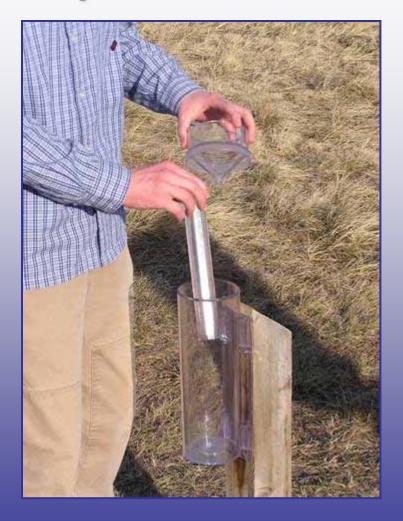
Drop off your hail pad and pick up a new one at one of our drop off locations in your community (see the Web site for locations)

d) Measuring Snow



If snow is anticipated . . .





Remove the funnel AND inner tube, otherwise snow will clog the funnel

There are two ways in which snow is measured:

- 1. Liquid water content
 - From the gauge
 - From a core sample
 - 2. Depth of snow
 - 24 hour snowfall accumulation
 - Existing snow depths



Measuring liquid water content from your gauge





If you live in a protected area many times you will have an accumulation of snow on the rim of your gauge



How do I know what to measure and what not to??





Take your snow-swatter and tap gently on the rim of the gauge

What falls in gauge we measure



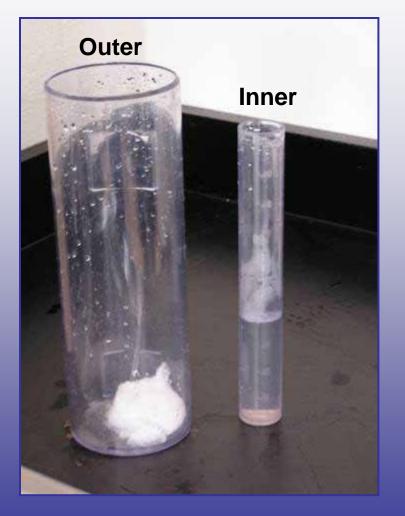
We will disregard the snow that lands outside the gauge.



Go ahead and clear away the snow from the gauge

Melting snowfall





Add some warm water to the inner cylinder

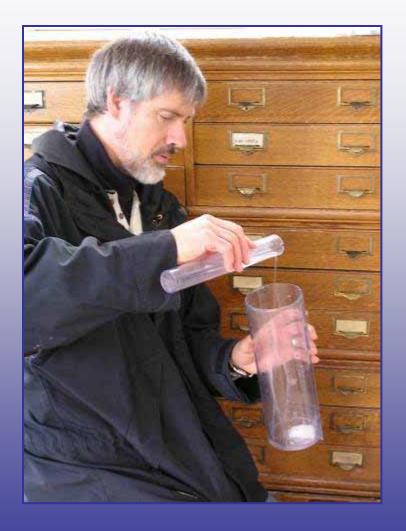
Notice that you have two cylinders

Carefully measure your tap water before adding to outer cylinder



Be sure to measure to nearest hundredth of an inch

Add the warm water to the snow sample



Pour water directly into sample



Allow sample to completely melt

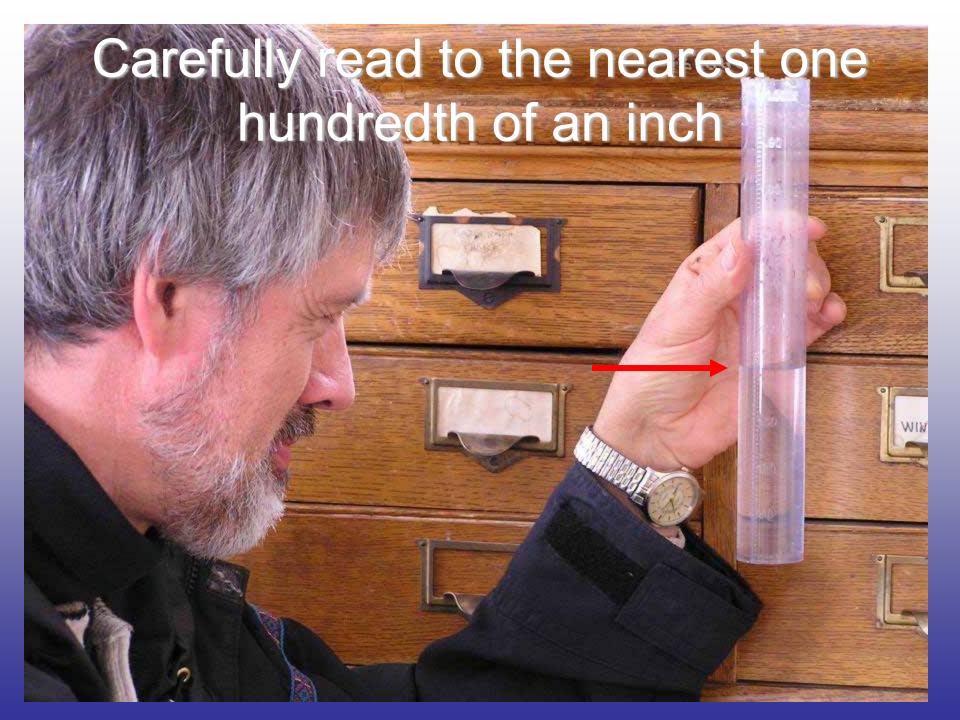
Measure the liquefied snowfall sample



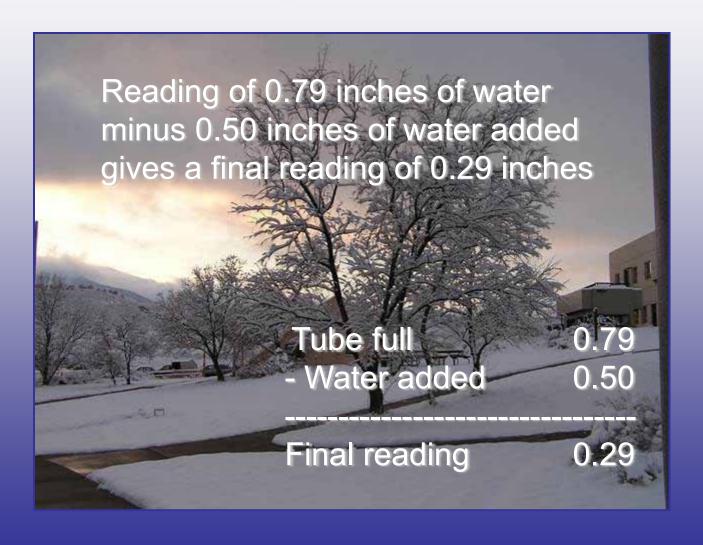
Pour snow sample into smaller tube



Remember "Every drop counts!"

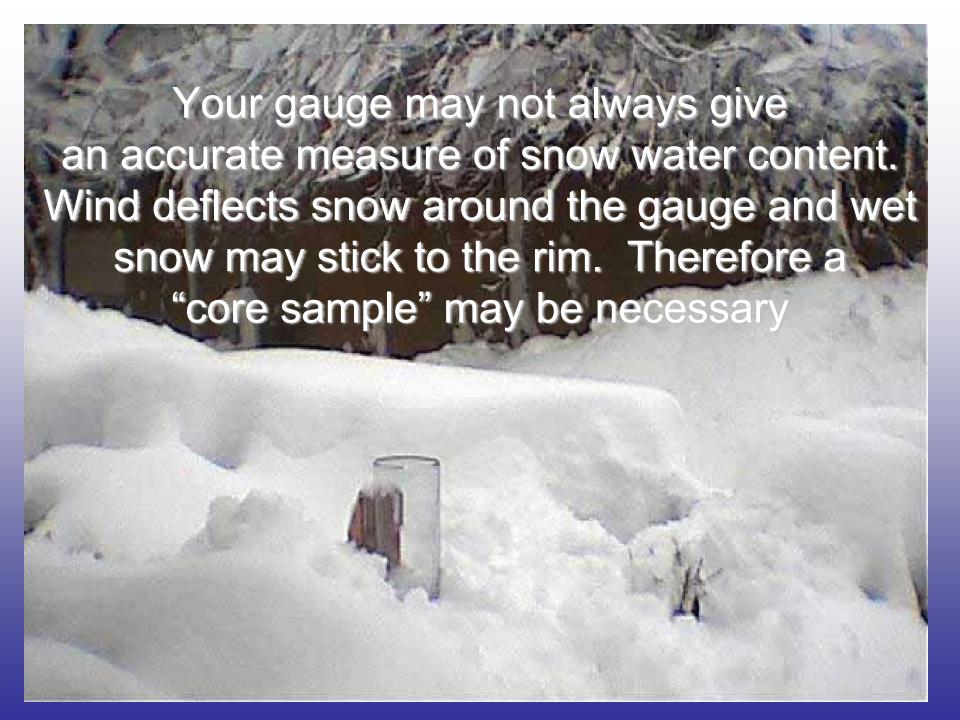


Remember to subtract the amount of warm water that you've added to the tube

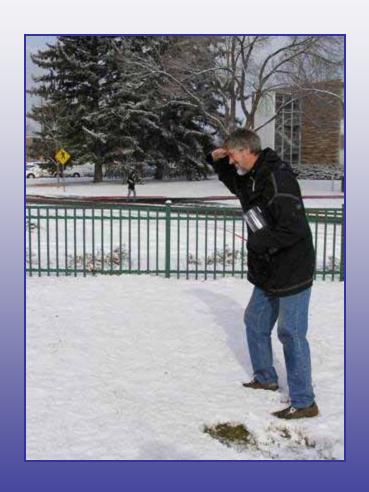


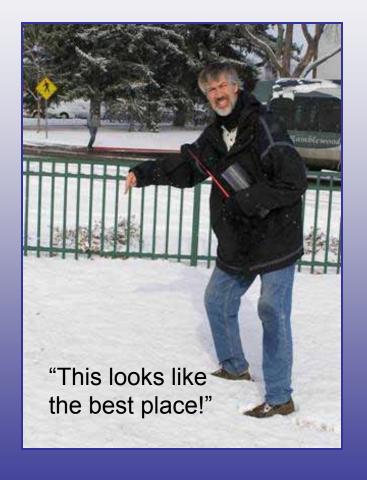
Measuring liquid water content from a core sample





First find a representative location



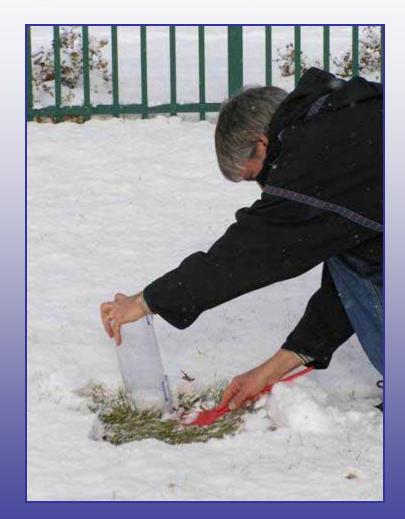


The location should have not drifted, melted, or blown clear

Steps to cutting a sample



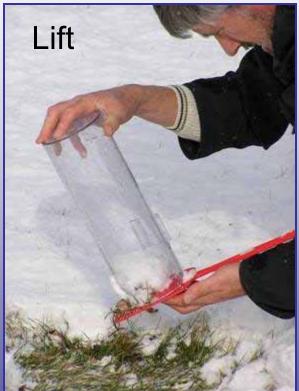
Place gauge upside down and push down into the snow

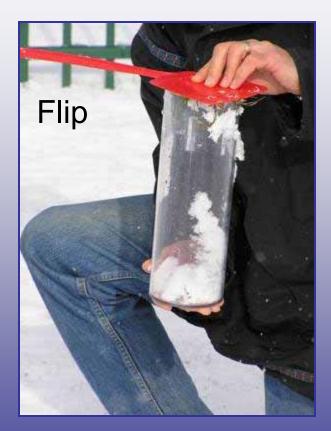


Clear snow from around the gauge

Capturing the core







Slide snow-swatter under gauge

Carefully lift and get ready to flip the gauge

Bring the sample inside to melt

Snow Cores in deeper snow







In wetter snow, the core will come out as one piece







Record your measurement





Enter your data on the precip sheet . . .

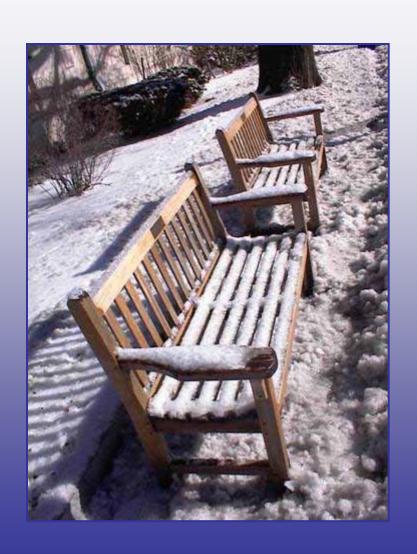
or using the CoCoRaHS Web site www.cocorahs.org

Again, there are two ways in which snow is measured:

- 1. Liquid water content
 - From the gauge
 - From a core sample
- 2. Depth of snow
 - 24 hour snowfall accumulation
 - Existing snow depths

Now let's look at the second way — Depth of Snow

What is Snowfall?



Snowfall is the accumulation of new snow and sleet in the past 24 hours prior to melting or settling

When do I measure new snowfall?



Your observation is normally around 7AM. Because snow melts settles and drifts it is wise to measure when the snow first stops.

The goal of reporting new snowfall is to report the maximum accumulation prior to melting and settling

Measuring snowfall



Show Meshant

Where to measure new **snowfall**

Measure newly fallen snow your <u>snowboard</u> if the snow has fallen and accumulated uniformly.



Snow measured under a tree





Notice that only 3.0 inches of snow has accumulated here

Snow measured in the open





Angle of Measurement





Measure at eye level, as an angle will give you an inaccurate measurement

Replace the Board



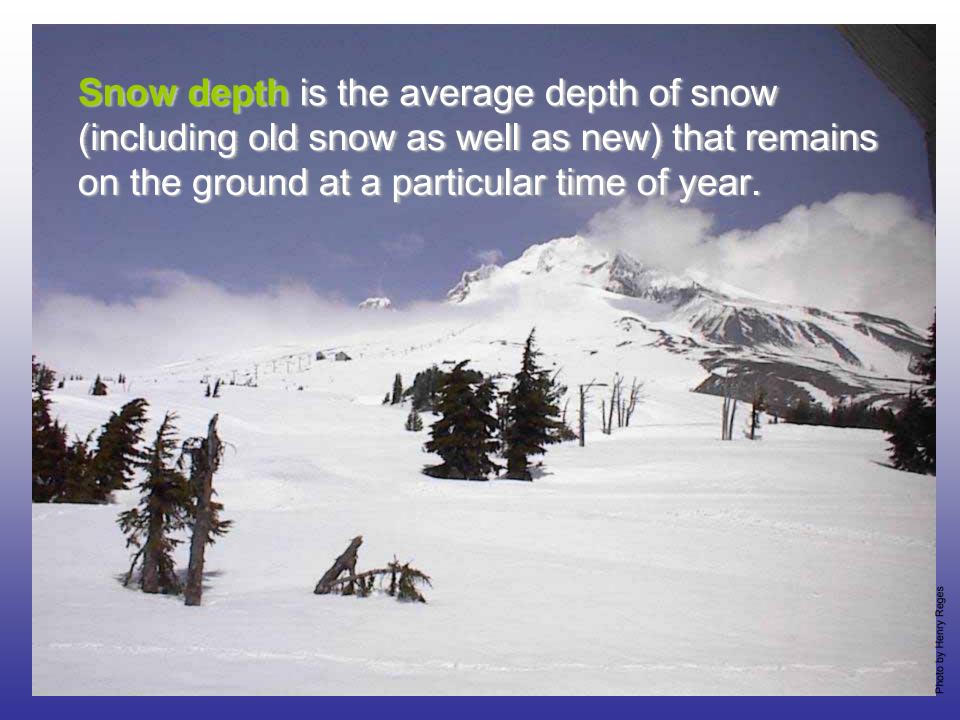


After you have measured the snow on your board, clean it off and replace it on top of the newly fallen snow. Be sure to mark its location. Now you are ready for the next snowstorm.

In Windy Locations

If there have been strong winds and drifting you may have to take several measurements and compute the average





Reporting snow on the ground





If half the ground has 2.0" and half the ground is bare, report 1.0" as your total depth.

If more than half the ground is bare report "T" (trace) and mention the range of depths in your comments.

How do I measure Freezing Rain?



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

Do <u>NOT</u> 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 your new snow amount (assuming that it all fell as rain, and no sleet or snow accumulated).

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

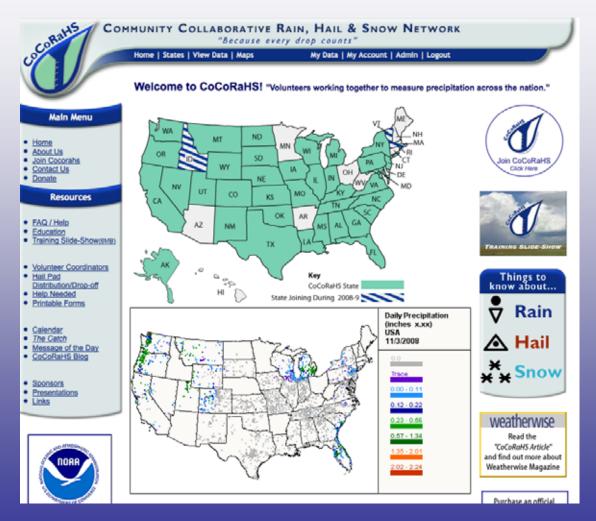
SECTION TWO: Reporting Observations

In this section we will introduce you to the Web-site and show you how to record your observations

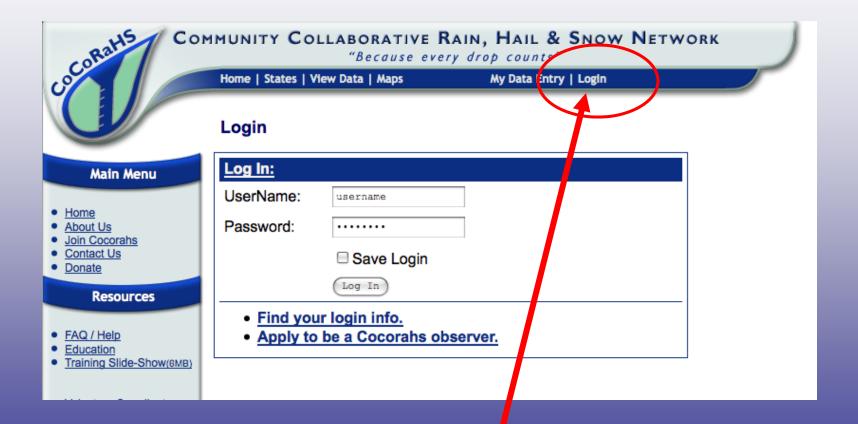


The CoCoRaHS Web site

www.cocorahs.org

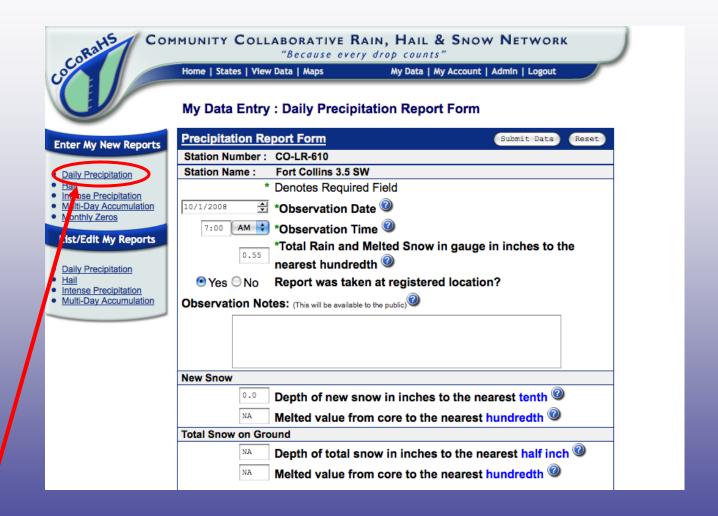


Login to CoCoRaHS

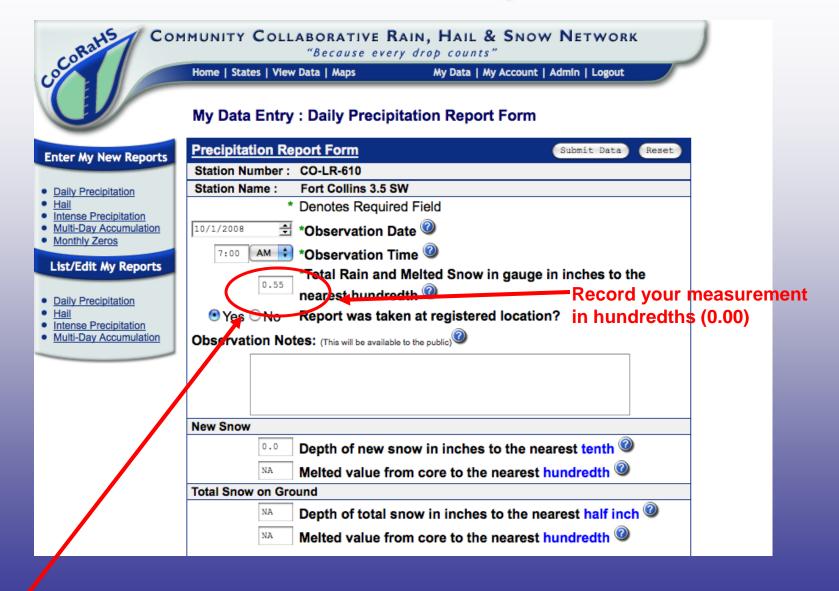


First, Click to Login

Recording your Daily Precipitation



Enter Your Report



Here you will enter the total precipitation measured in your gauge

Recording Comments

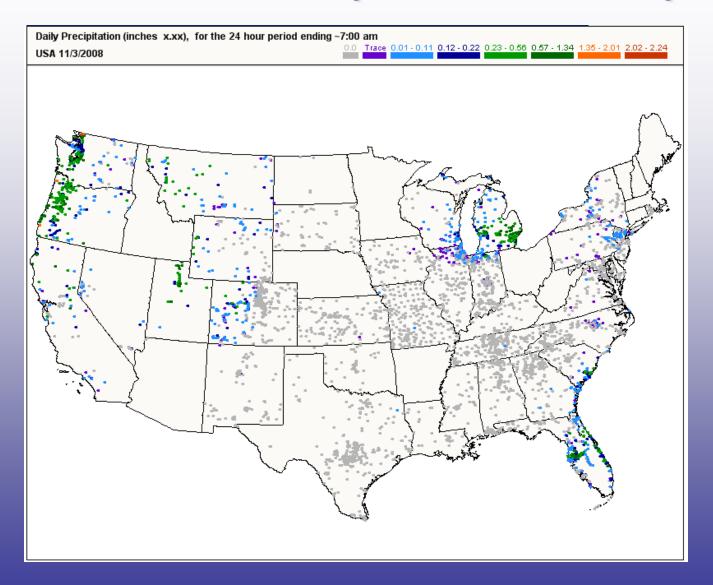
	Hotmail 🔝 Windows Marketplace 🔝 Windows Media 🔝 Windows								
CORAHS COM	MUNITY COLLABORATIVE RAIN, HAIL & SNOW NETWORK "Because every drop counts"								
0	Home States View Data Maps My Data My Account Admin Logout								
	My Data Entry : Daily Precipitation Report Form								
Enter My New Reports	Precipitation Report Form Submit Data Reset								
	Station Number: CO-LR-610								
Daily Precipitation Hail	Station Name : Fort Collins 3.5 SW								
Intense Precipitation	* Denotes Required Field								
Multi-Day Accumulation Monthly Zeros	6/12/2006 Observation Date								
List/Edit My Reports	7:00 AM 💟 *Observation Time 🥨								
List/Edit My Reports	0.05 *Total Rain and Melted Snow in gauge in inches to the								
Daily Precipitation	nearest hundredth 🤎								
Hall Intense Precipitation									
Multi-Day Accumulation	Observation Hotes: (This will be available to the public)								
	Brief, but intense thunderstorm at SPN last night. Several brances broken on tree due to gusty winds.								
	Several brances broken on tree due to gusty winds.								
	New Snow								
	0 · 0 Depth of new snow in inches to the nearest tenth								
	NA Melted value from core to the nearest hundredth @								
	Total Snow on Ground								
	NA Depth of total snow in inches to the nearest half inch								
/	NA Melted value from core to the nearest hundredth @								
	Melted value from core to the hearest hundredth								
	Duration Information								
If a time is unknown or the storm has not ended leave it blank.									
	Precipitation Began O AM O PM								
	Precipitation Ended OAM OPM								
	Heaviest Precipitation Began OAM OPM								
	Heaviest Precipitation Lasted minutes								
	These times are: Select Time Accuracy								

Submit your Report

	Hotmail 🔝 Windows Marketplace 🔝 Windows Media 🔝 Windows									
CORAHS COM	MUNITY COLLABORATIVE RAIN, HAIL & SNOW NETWORK "Because every drop counts" Home States View Data Maps My Data My Account Admin Logout									
9	Home States View Data Maps My Data My Account Admin Logout									
	My Data Entry : Daily Precipitation Report Form									
Enter My New Reports	Precipitation Report Form Submit Data Reset									
	Station Number: CO-LR-610									
Daily Precipitation	Station Name : Fort Collins 3.5 SW									
Hail Intense Precipitation	* Denotes Required Field									
 Multi-Day Accumulation 	6/12/2006 Observation Date are									
Monthly Zeros	7:00 AM 🖾 *Observation Time 🖤									
List/Edit My Reports	*Total Rain and Melter Snow in gauge in inches to the									
	nearest hundredti									
Daily Precipitation Hail										
Intense Precipitation Multi-Day Accumulation	Observation Notes: (This will be available to the public)									
Multi-Day Accumulation										
	Brief, but intense thunderstorm at SPN last night. Several brances roken on tree due to gusty winds.									
	New Snow									
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	Depth of total snow in inches to the nearest half inch									
NA Melted value from core to the nearest hundredth @										
	Duration Information									
	If a time is unknown or the storm has not ended leave it blank.									
	Precipitation Began OAM OPM									
	Precipitation Ended OAM OPM									
	Heaviest Precipitation Began ○ AM ○ PM									
	Heaviest Precipitation Lasted minutes									
	These times are: Select Time Accuracy									

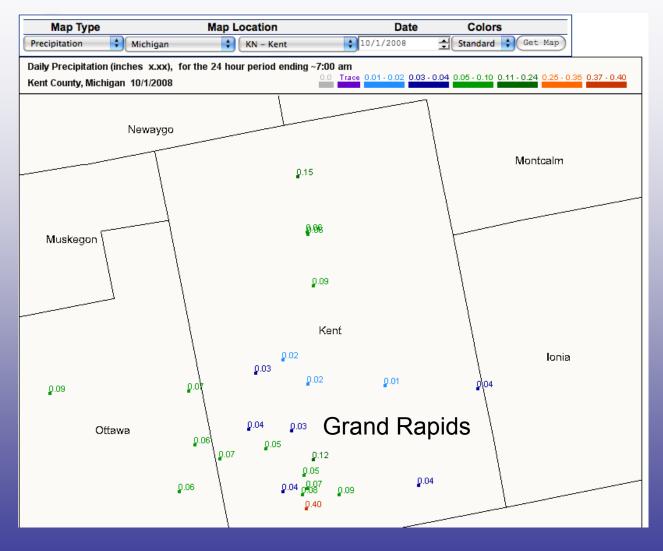
Click "Submit" and your data is recorded on our site

To See Your Report on our Maps



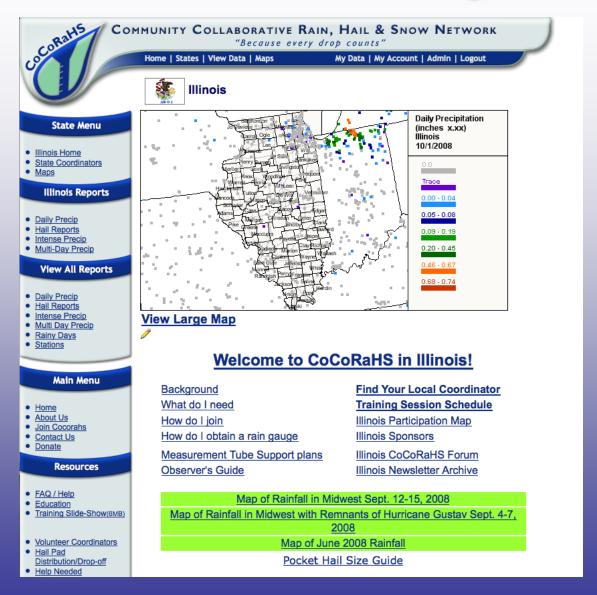
Click on your state and then click on your county

Your Report on our Daily Map



The amount of precipitation you entered shows up at your location on the map

Your state's Page



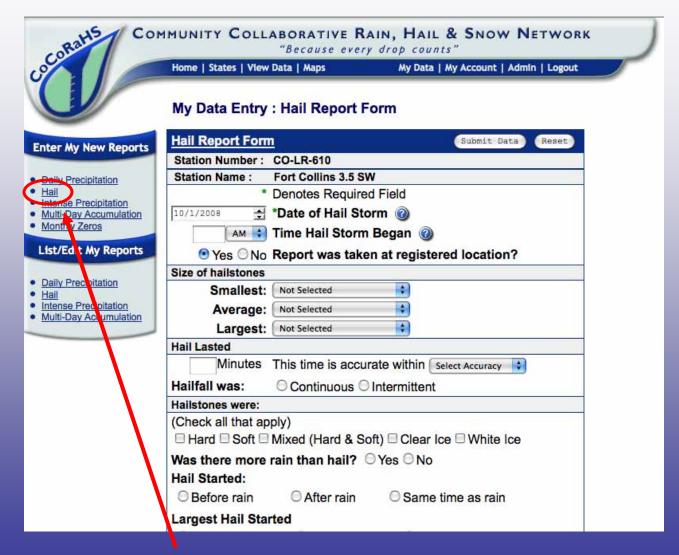
Other Reports

- Hail Report
- Intense Precipitation Report
- Monthly Zeros

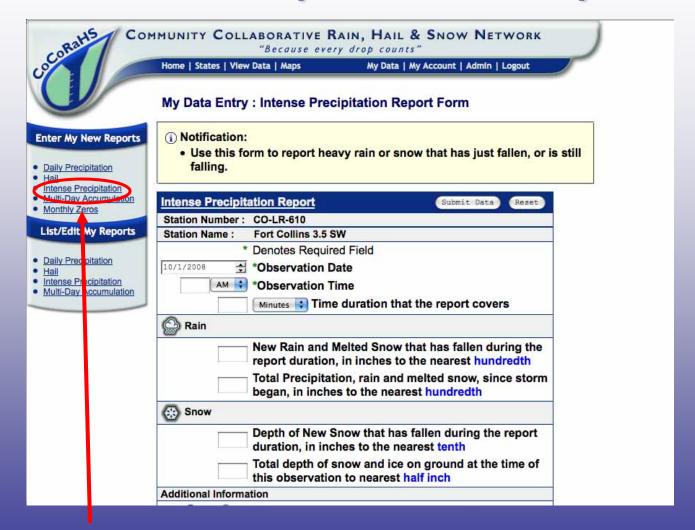
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- Multi-Day Precipitation Report
- Daily Precipitation Report

Hail Report



Intense Precipitation Report



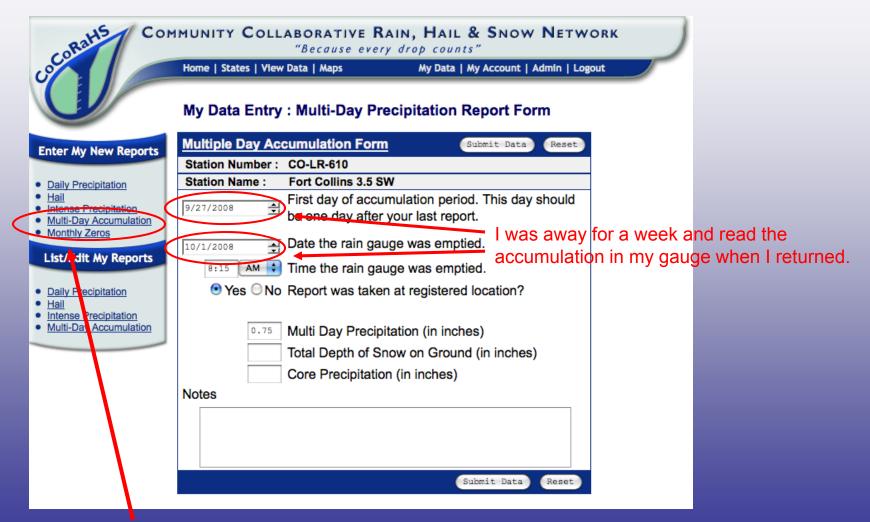
Click here to access the Intense Precipitation Report

Monthly Zeros

Home	Home States View Data Maps				My Data My Account Admin Logou					
COMMUNITY COLLABORATIVE RAIN, HAIL & SNOW NETWORK "Because every drop counts" Home States View Data Maps My Data My Account Admin Logout Data Entry: Monthly Zeros Form										
Mor	nthly Z	eros				Submit	Reset			
Stati	Station Number : CO-LR-133 Station Name : WEL 8 SW									
<u><</u>	≤ June 2006 ≥									
5	Gun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat			
on 28		29	30	ar	1	2	3			
					0.0 Precip	0.0 Precip	0.0 Precip			
4		5	6	7	8	9	10			
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11		12	13	14	15	16	17			
	.0 Precip	0.0 Precip	0.0 Precip							
18	WILCOLD STREET	19	20	21	22	23	24			
25		26	27	28	29	30	T)			

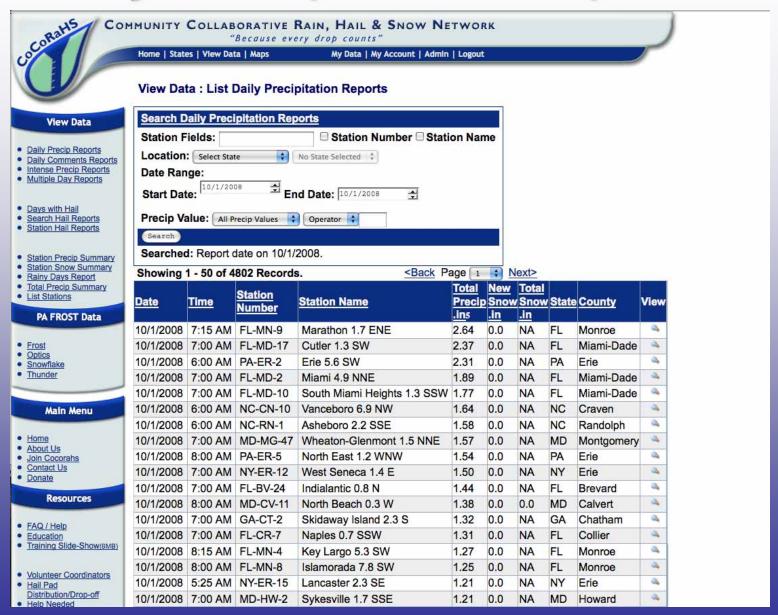
You can go back in and enter days of zero precipitation on one "simple to use" page

Multi-Day Precipitation



You can even enter information after you've been away for several days

Daily Precipitation Reports



SECTION THREE: Frequently Asked Questions

In this section we will try to answer common questions asked by observers.



Do I have to be home everyday to participate in CoCoRaHS?

Answer: No. Report when you are able. If you are gone, you may leave your gauge outside and report a multiday total when you return.

What if I don't have a good place to put my gauge?

Answer: Few people have ideal locations. Do your best. Send site photos if possible to help interpret results.

的意思, 在各种教育

What if it hails when I'm not at home?

Answer: We still would like your hail pad. Report as much info as you can find out from friends and neighbors.

Do I report morning dew that has collected in my rain gauge?

Answer: No. Dew is not precipitation, but you may note the dew in the comments.

I have an automated weather station with a rain gauge. Can I use that instead of the CoCoRaHS gauge?

Answer: In order to accurately compare CoCoRaHS reports, all observers <u>must</u> use the 4 inch CoCoRaHS gauge. Automated rain gauges tend to underestimate a heavy rainfall and do not accurately measure water equivalent of snow. You are welcome to place the automated gauge beside the 4 inch gauge to compare measurements, <u>but report what falls in the 4 inch gauge</u>









