Local Climate and Weather Impacts

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National Weather Service - Buffalo NY - <u>www.weather.gov/buf</u>

<u>Facebook.com/NWSBuffalo</u> on FACEBOOK

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MISSION

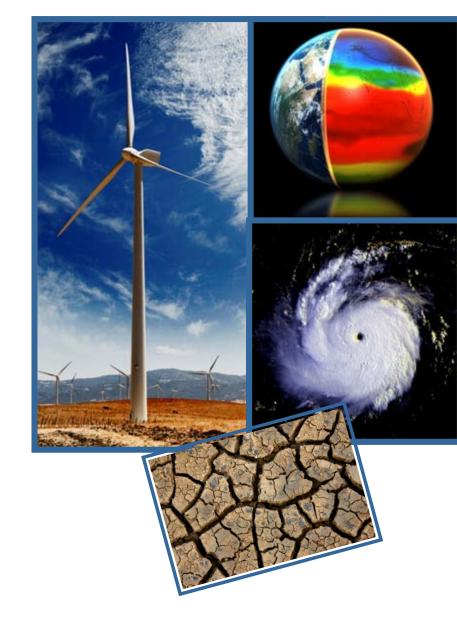
Provide weather, water, and climate data, forecasts and warnings

Protect life and property

Enhance national economy

VISION

A Weather-Ready Nation: Society is Prepared for and Responds to Weather-Dependent Events





Seasonal Conditions

Western New York

Winter

- Generally cloudy, cold and snowy
 - May include frequent thaws and rains
 - Snow mainly covers the ground from Christmas through early March however periods of bare ground are not uncommon
 - Lakes Erie and Ontario modify extreme cold temperatures
 - On average about three nights below zero

Winter

Snowfall averages vary by location

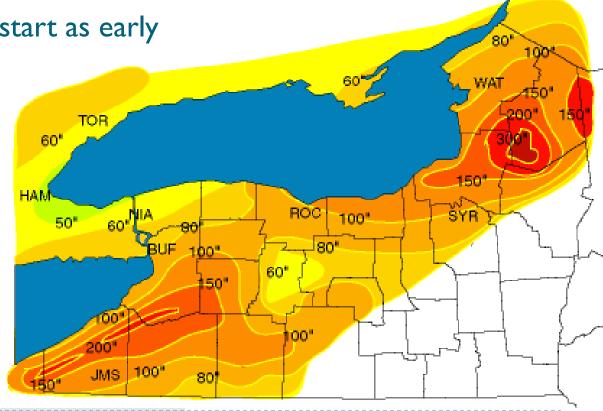
Over half of the annual snowfall comes from "lake effect" processes

Lake effect snow can start as early

as October, usually peaks in December

Off Lake Erie, lake snows can almost shut down when the lake freezes

Average Annual Seasonal Snowfall



Spring

- Spring comes slowly to the region
- Last frost usually occurs late April
- Spring months are the driest statistically
 - Due in part to the stabilizing effects of the lakes

Sunshine increases markedly in May

Average Date of Last Spring Freeze 1991-2020 Average





Summer

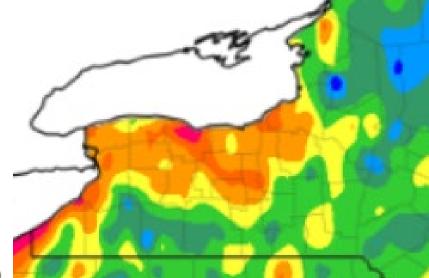
- Summers are beautiful!
 - Sunshine is plentiful, temperatures are warm
 - Average temperature in the 70 to 75 degree range
 - There usually are several periods of uncomfortably warm and muggy weather
 - About three days reach the 90 degree mark
- Rain can be expected every third or fourth day
 - Mainly in the form of showers and thunderstorms
 - More common inland than along the lakeshore
 - As the lakes warm, nighttime thunderstorms are often a feature of late summer
- Completely overcast days are rare

Autumn

- Pleasant, mild and dry through October
- Colder air masses across the Lakes brings a dramatic increase in cloud cover and first lake effect snows by mid-November

Early snows generally melt off quickly

Average Date of First Fall Freeze 1991-2020 Average



Severe Weather

Western New York

Summer Convective Weather

- Thunderstorm Winds damage producing or ≥ 50 knots
 - ▶ 10 to 15 days per year
 - Estimated \$785,000 damage each year
- Hail
 - ▶ 3-5 events per year
 - Largest Hail reported in the last 10 years
 - 2.5" Lewiston, Niagara County July 2021
 - ▶ 2.0" Findlay Lake, Chautauqua Co April 2019
 - 2.0" Sardinia, Erie Co & Forestville, Chautauqua Co– May 2017



- Lightning
 - Last 20 years:
 - 5 Reported injuries Belmont, Allegany Co July 2018
 - 2 Deaths Batavia, Genesee County August 2016
 - ▶ There have been several lightning-sparked fires

Summer Convective Weather

Derechos

- Long lived high wind event
- Occurs about once every 10 to 20 years



- Most Recent
 - ▶ Java Center, Wyoming Co July 2022
 - ▶ Alexander, Genesee Co April 2022
- Strongest:
 - ► F4 Chautauqua County May 1985
- Costliest: Cheektowaga -- F2 -- 07/30/1987
- Thirty Seven Injuries / Four Deaths





Winter Weather

- Winter Weather
 - ▶ Snow Storms about three times per year
 - Blizzards
 - About once every 3 to 5 years
 - Most Recent:
 - □ February 2020

Ice Storms

- About once every 5 to 10 years
 - □ In the past 10 years:
 - □ December 2013 and April 2018





Photos credit: Rochester D&C

Flooding

- Floods/Flash Floods
 - Five to Ten events per year
 - Floods can occur any time of year
 - Winter/Spring ice jams, snowmelt and/or heavy rain with large storm systems
 - Spring/Summer slow moving thunderstorms
 - Summer/Fall Tropical Storms



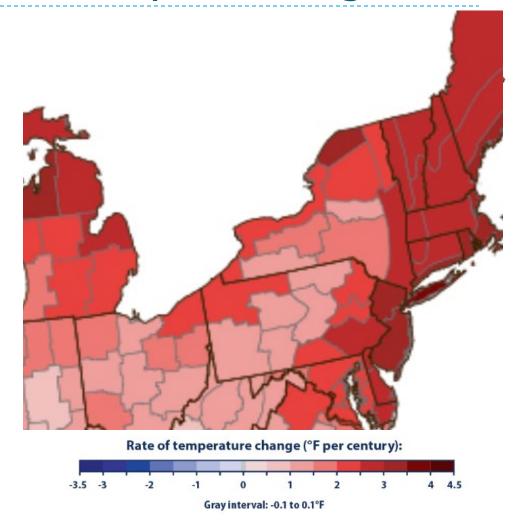
Climate Change

Global Warming vs. Climate Change

- The term **Global Warming** refers to the observation that the atmosphere near the Earth's surface is warming, without any implications for the cause or magnitude.
- ▶ Climate change is the departure from the expected average weather for a given place and time of year.

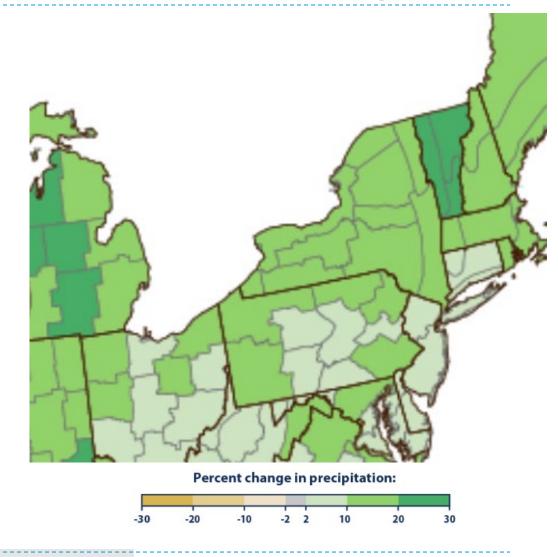
▶ Temperatures:

- Winter warmer and fewer cold days and nights
- Summer hotter and more frequent hot days/nights and heat waves



Precipitation:

Regions that already experience long-duration droughts (such as the Southwestern U.S.) will likely see the area affected increase.



Precipitation:

- Extreme rainfall events in the Great Lakes have increased over the last century and these trends are expected to continue.
- Increased precipitation will continue to lead to flooding, erosion, declining water quality
 - Which could also lead to injuries, drownings and other flooding related effects on health



- ▶ Hurricanes: More intense hurricanes
- Observations indicate an increase in hurricane intensity in the Atlantic and West Pacific



What about regional temperatures changes?

(Buffalo Airport Climate Normals)

MAX		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
	1981-2010	31.2	33.3	42.0	55.0	66.5	75.3	79.9	78.4	71.1	59.0	47.6	36.1	56.4
	1991-2020	32.1	33.3	41.8	54.7	67.4	75.6	80.2	79.0	72.3	59.6	47.8	37.2	56.8
		0.9	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.4
MIN		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
	1981-2010	18.5	19.2	26.0	36.8	47.4	57.3	62.3	60.8	53.4	42.7	33.9	24.1	40.3
	1991-2020	19.0	19.5	26.4	36.5	48.3	58.1	63.1	61.7	54.5	43.9	34.2	25.6	40.9
		0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.6
Mean		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
	1981-2010	24.9	26.3	34.0	45.9	56.9	66.3	71.1	69.6	62.2	50.8	40.7	30.1	48.3
	1991-2020	25.5	26.4	34.1	45.6	57.9	66.9	71.7	70.4	63.4	51.7	41.0	31.4	48.8
		0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.5

Positive Change

Negative Change

No Change



What about regional precipitation changes?

(Buffalo Airport Climate Normals)

Precip	itation	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
	1981-2010	3.18	2.49	2.87	3.01	3.46	3.66	3.23	3.26	3.90	3.52	4.01	3.89	40.48
	1991-2020	3.35	2.49	2.89	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.23	3.23	4.10	4.03	3.50	3.75	40.68
		0.17	0.00	0.02	0.36	-0.09	-0.29	0.00	-0.03	0.20	0.51	-0.51	-0.14	0.20
Snow		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
	1981-2010	25.3	17.3	12.9	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.9	27.4	94.7
	1991-2020	26.7	18.1	14.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.8	25.3	95.4
		1.4	0.8	1.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-2.1	0.7

Increase

Decrease

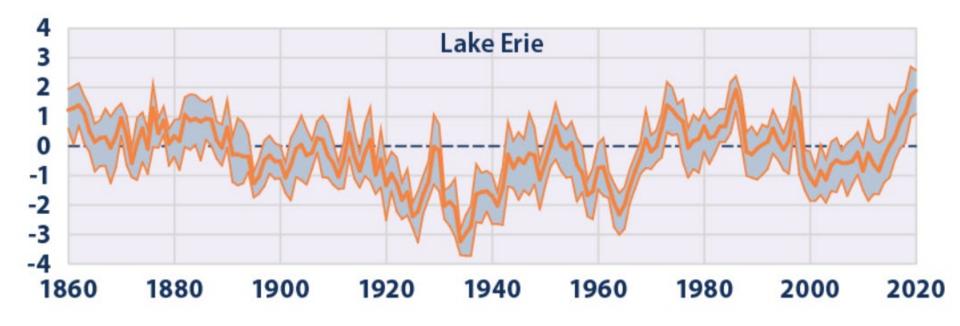
No Change

Length of the Growing Season



https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/climate-change-indicators-length-growing-season

Lake Erie Water Levels



https://www.epa.gov/climate-indicators/great-lakes

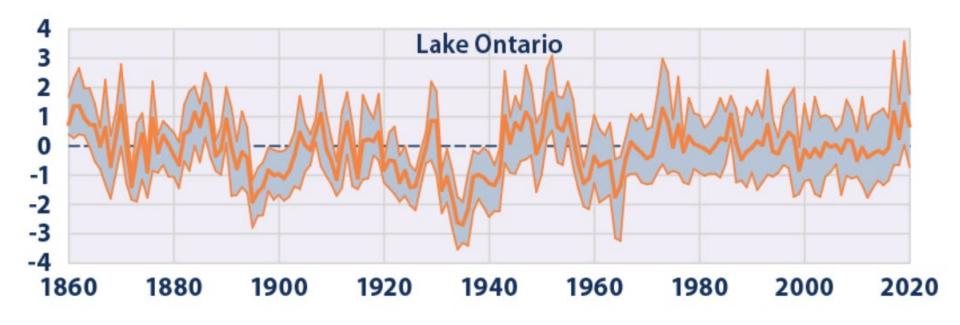
Lake Erie Water Temperatures



Lake Erie Ice Cover

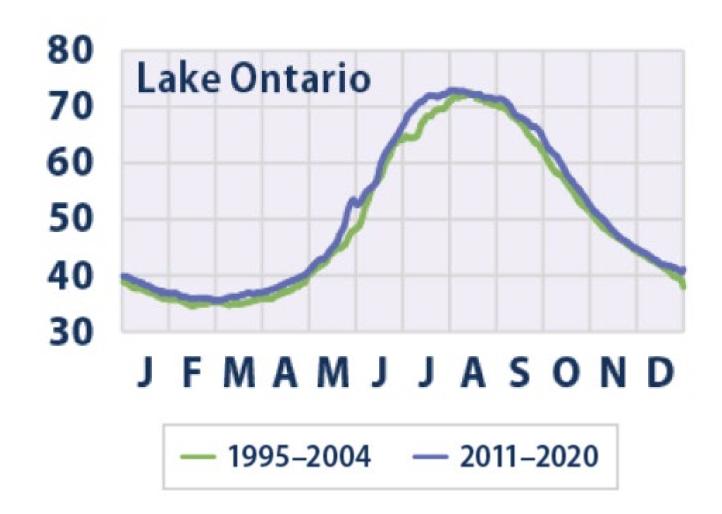


Lake Ontario – Water Levels

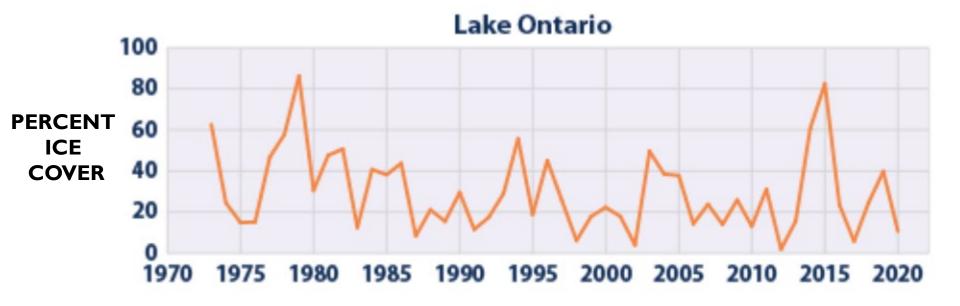


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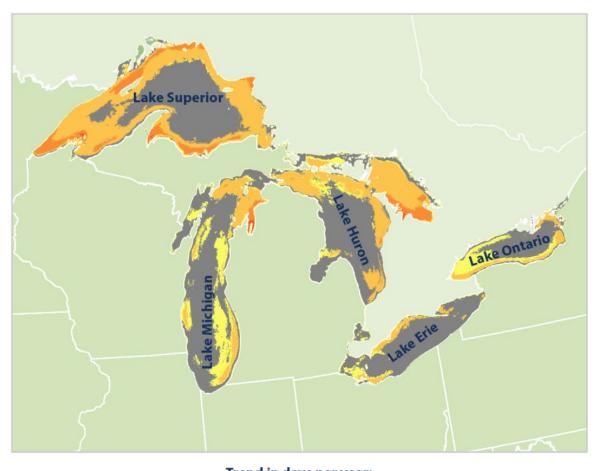
Lake Erie Ontario Temperatures



Lake Ontario Ice Cover

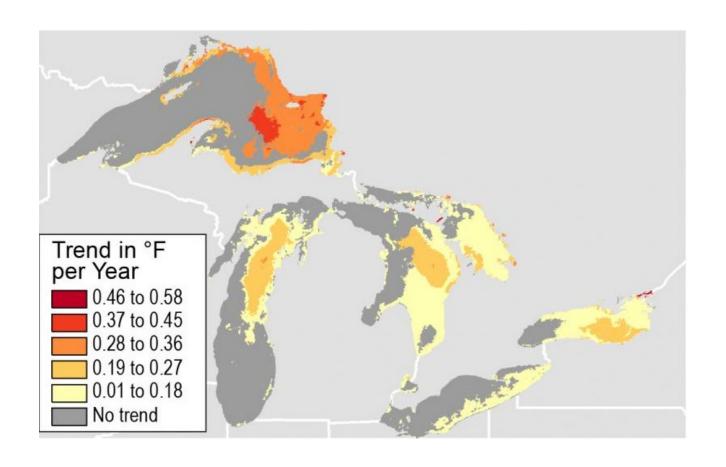


Changes in Ice Cover Duration 1973-2019





Changes in Summer Surface Water Temperature 1994-2013



Regional Climate Changes in the Great Lakes and Northeast: Summary

- More heat waves
- More frequent severe flooding
- Increase in amount of lake effect snow
- Air quality worsens
- Crop, livestock, forest and floodplain management practices must adapt



QUESTIONS?



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Reference websites:

- climate.gov
- heat.gov
- drought.gov
- toolkit.climate.gov
- epa.gov/climate-indicators