

Example Data Collection Sheet

Instrument #

Each student will calculate their own pressures from recorded observations.

WxProj-17

PRECIPITATION									
Note when precip is from melted rain gauge									
Snow Depth (mm)									
Ruler measurement									
Snow Water Equivalent (mm)									
Rain gauge (mm) T = Trace									
M = from melted rain gauge									
You will calculate their own SWE values from recorded observations.									

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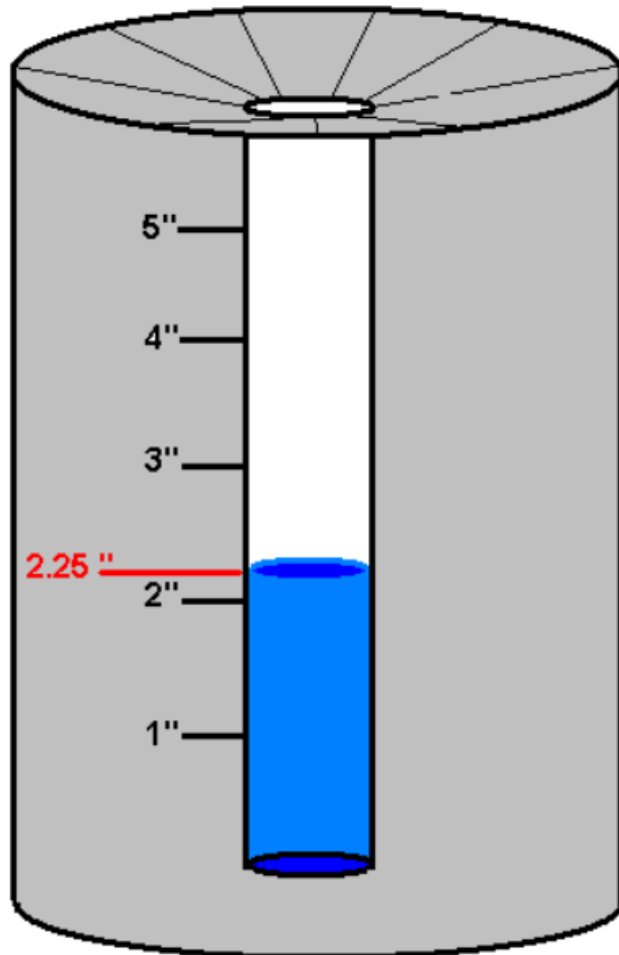
[illegible][illegible]

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A **standard rain gauge** measures rainfall as a depth of water over the catchment area of the gauge (the gauge's funnel area).

The example rain gauge below is used in the USA where rainfall is measured in inches (").

This gauge measures 2.25" of precipitation.



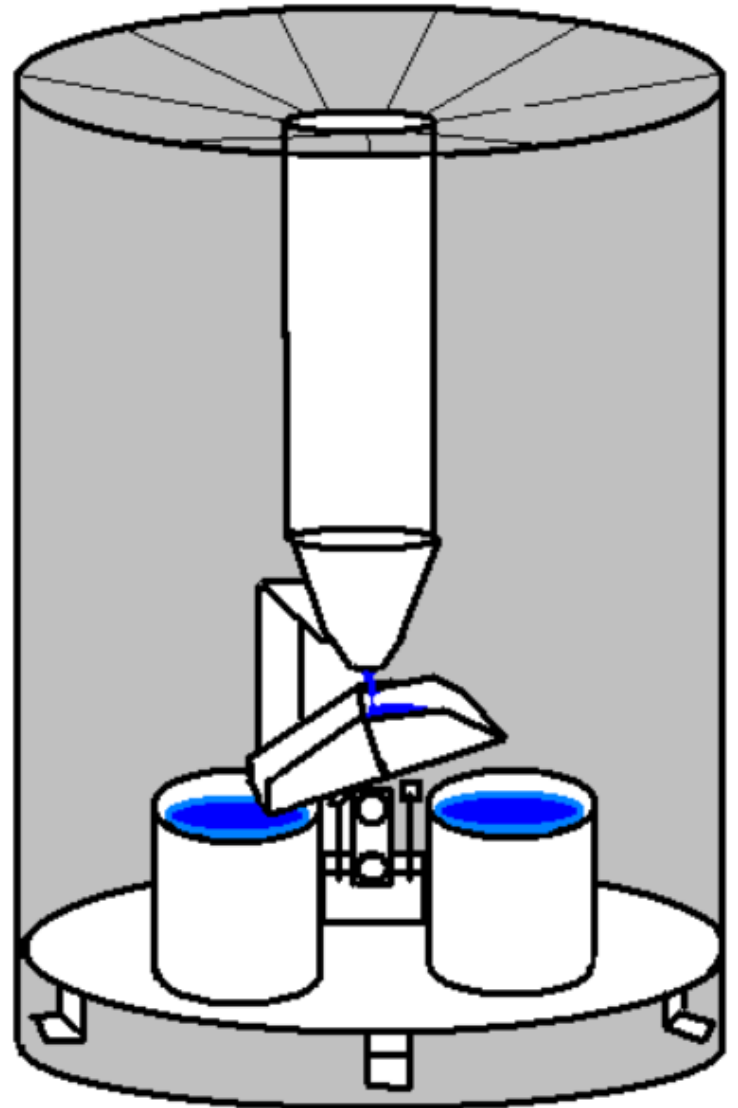
Equivalent metric- scale rain gauges are used in Canada /internationally where precipitation is measured in millimeters (mm).



A **tipping bucket rain gauge** measures rainfall as a rate (volume of precipitation per time) over the gauge's catchment area (the gauge's funnel area).

It measures electronically by counting buckets of a known volume that are dumped after they fill, tip and dump their rainfall.

Many tipping bucket rain gauges don't collect the measured precipitation, instead it is dumped and drains through the bottom.

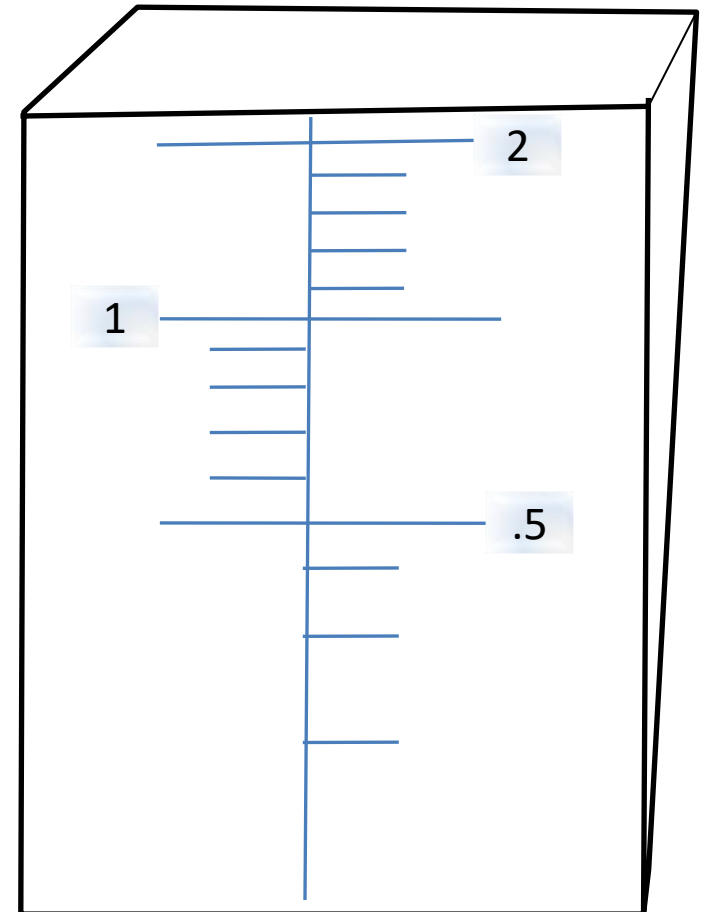
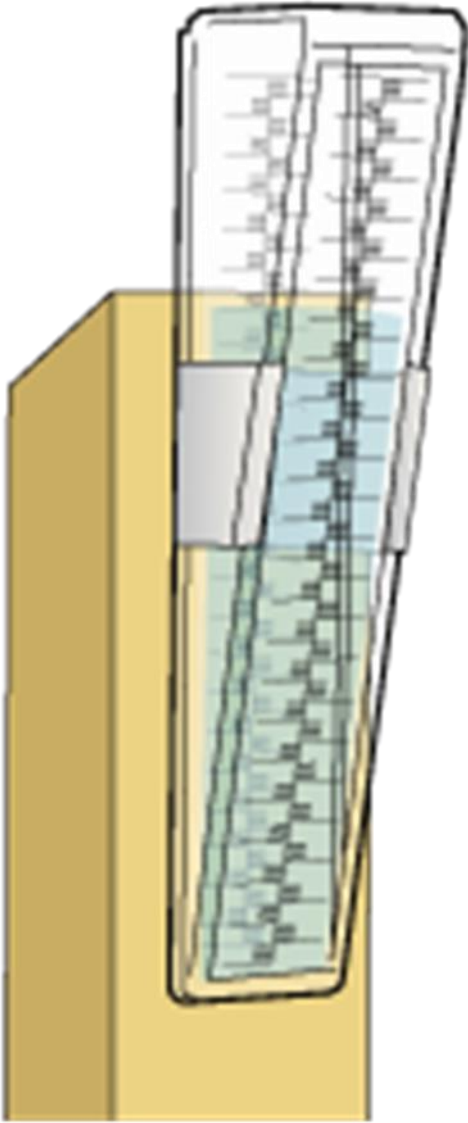


Our rain gauge: How do we read it?

Look closely at the scales on the gauge in your hands.

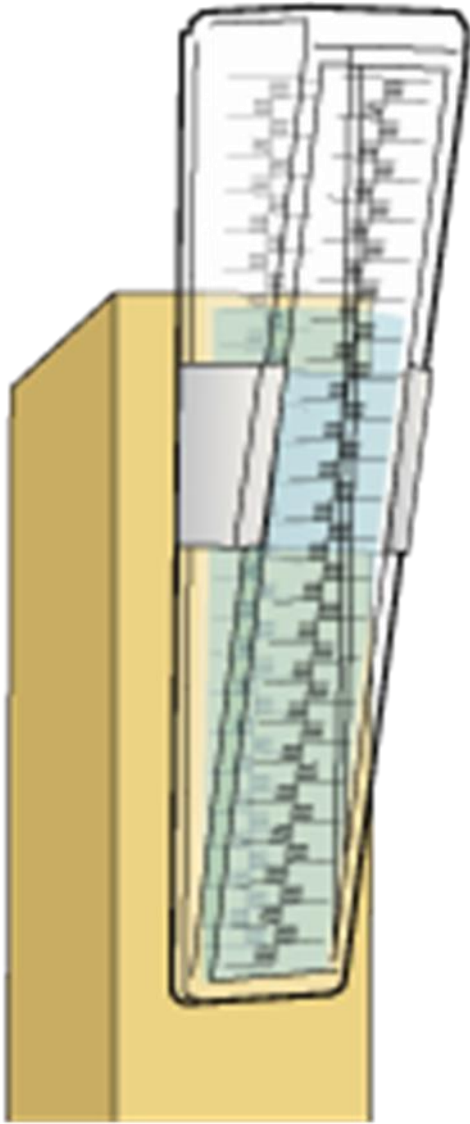
How are they counted?

What's the smallest amount of water that can be measured?

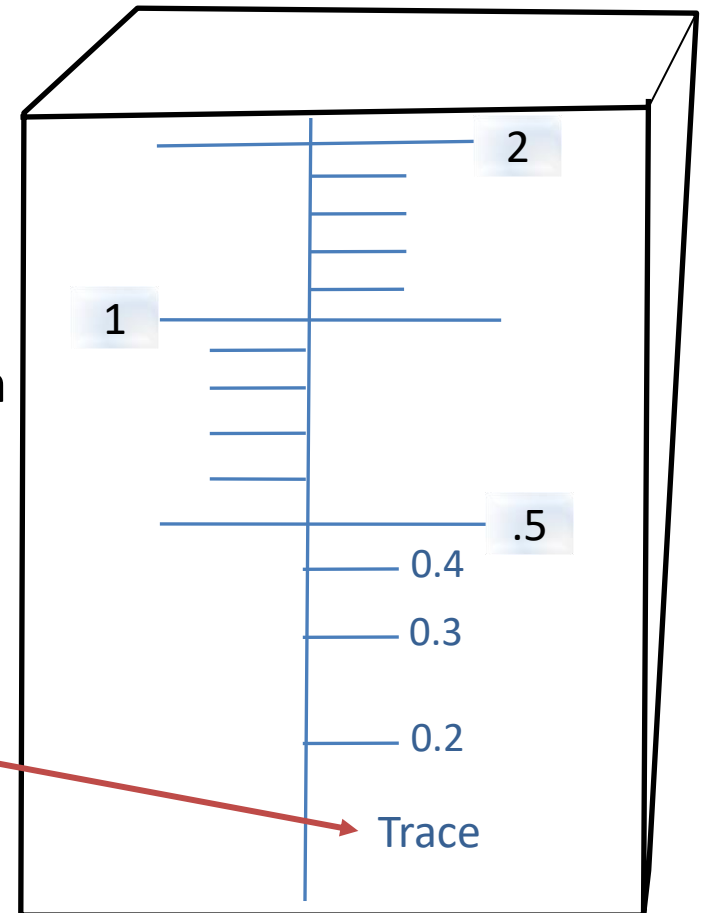


Our rain gauge: How do we read it?

See how the divisions on these gauges change -- the 0.5 to 1 and 1 to 2 divisions differ because of the rain gauge's wedge shape.



When the divisions are counted, the smallest amount of water that can be measured is 0.2 mm and when precipitation is smaller it is reported as "Trace"



Each student will calculate their own SWE values from recorded observations.													Snow Depth (<u>mm</u>)	PRECIPITATION Note when <u>precip</u> is from melted rain gauge
													Ruler measurement	
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Which measurement is the most important?

Snow Depth (<u>mm</u>)	PRECIPITATION Note when <u>precip</u> is from melted rain gauge
Ruler measurement	
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It depends.....

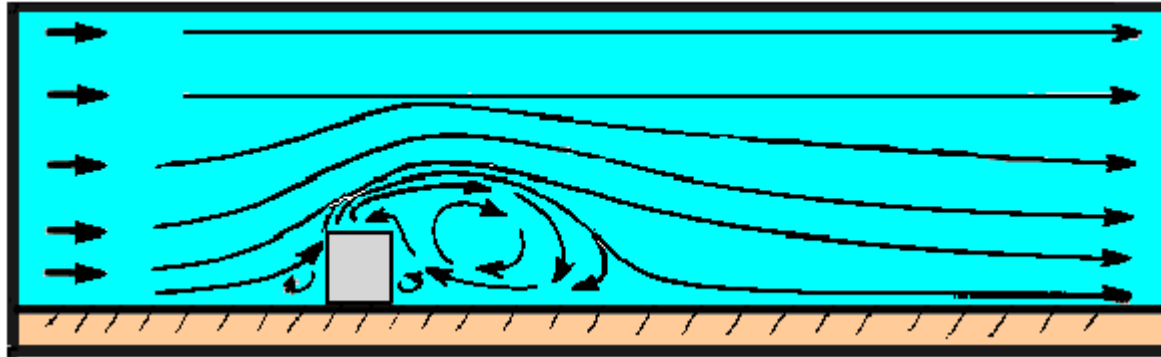
What are some precipitation gauge problems?

- snow must be melted to read its water equivalent amount
- frozen temperatures can create ice from rain
- rain and especially snow not being captured in the rain gauge



What are some precipitation gauge problems? (from Cyclone Lab 3 links)

Wind flow (→)
over a
precipitation
gauge (grey
box).

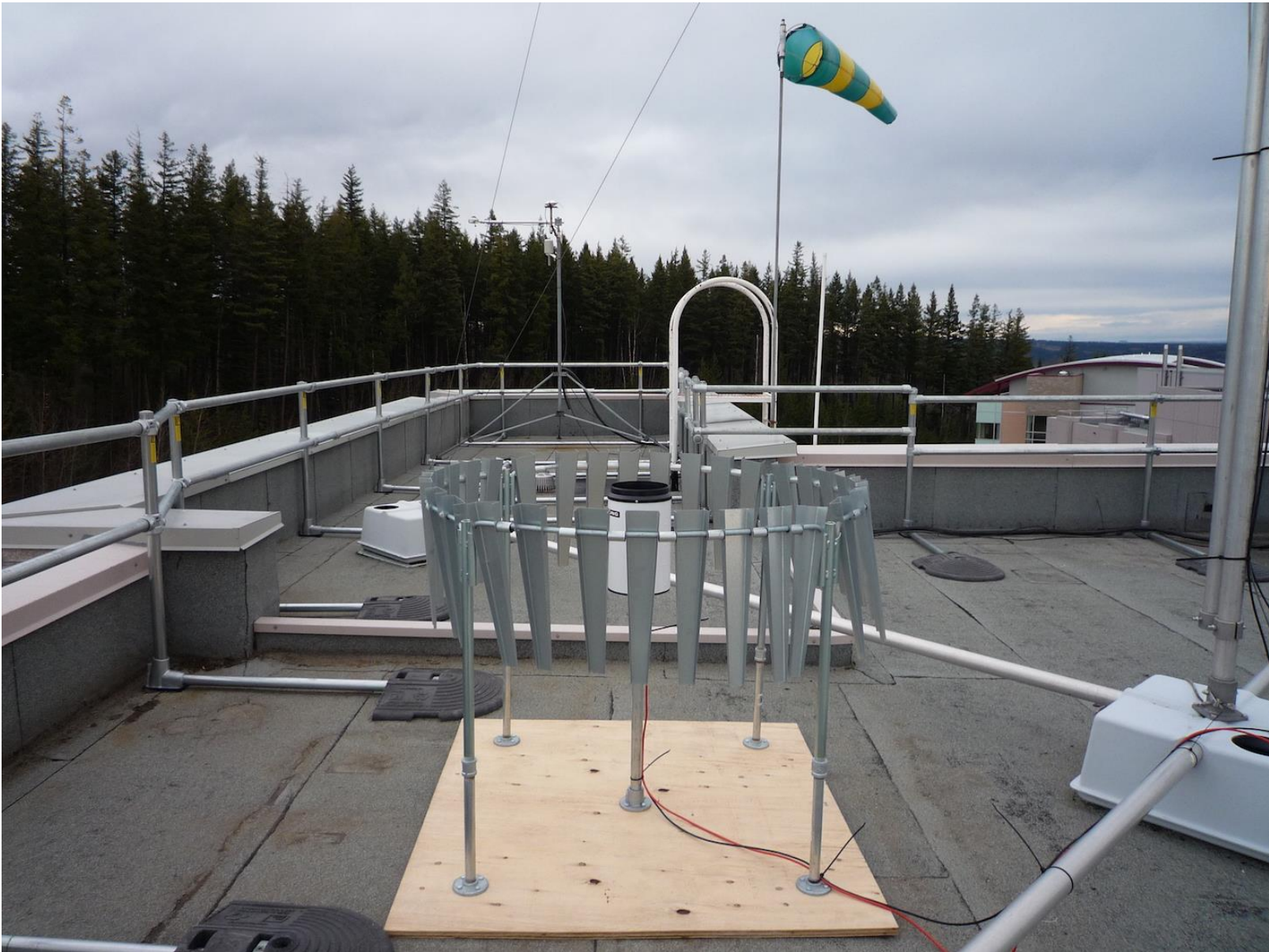


Wind perturbations carry precipitation over and beyond the gauge. This leads to smaller rain /snow accumulations in the gauge than in the area just around it.



Wind screens slow the wind and reduce flow problems caused by an object disrupting the small to microscale wind field around an object.

UNBC Wx Stn precipitation gauge & screen:



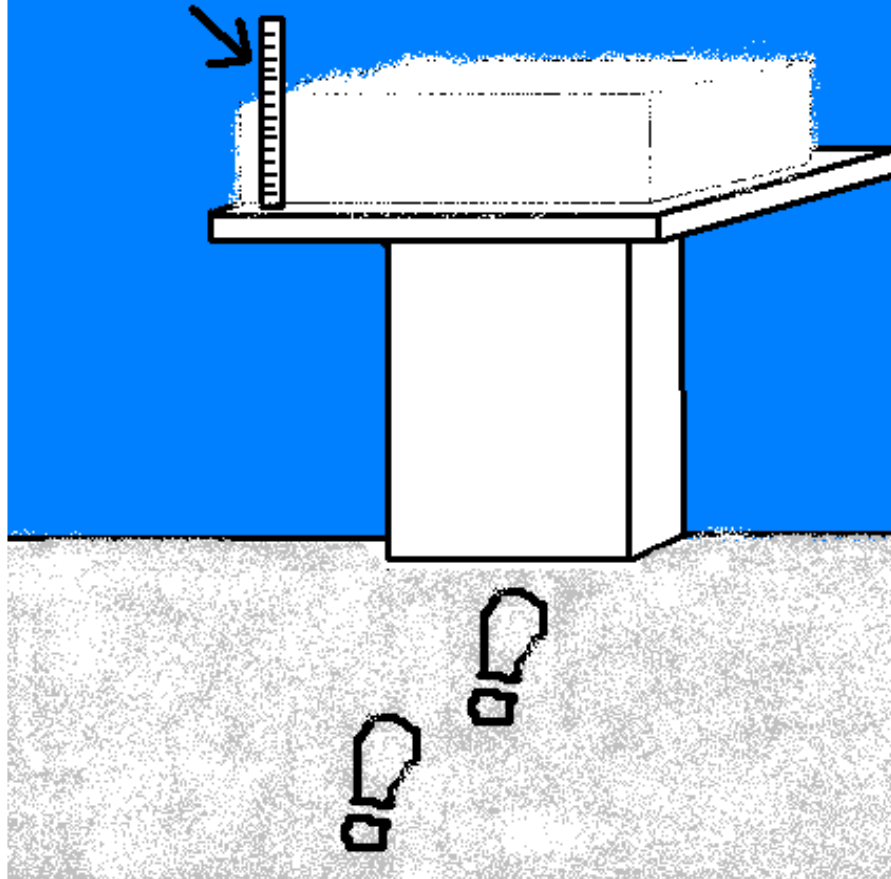
From cirrus website: <http://weather.unbc.ca/wx/roof-station-photos/P1130962-precip-3m-tripod-10m-mast.JPG>
image: P1130962-precip-3m-tripod-10m-mast.jpg

Snow boards /Snow Benches



Snow bench materials & equipment sales: <http://snowmetrics.com>

Accurate measurements are taken on a perfectly flat surface.



Taking measurements on a snow bench.



our snow bench

Snow pillows and **snow scales** provide water equivalent snow measurements



<https://niwa.co.nz/file/27843>



<https://products.kisters.net/products/hardware/meteorology/ssg-2>

Remote snow measuring site

Snow Telemetry (SNOTEL) Network (USA)

