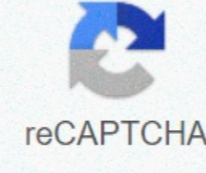




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Weather channel torcon forecast

As a severe weather expert for the Weather Channel® Dr Greg Forbes reports of dangerous weather risks such as tornadoes, damaging winds, hail, flooding and more. Dr. Forbes was born and grew up in Latrobe, Pennsylvania, and became interested in the weather when his seventh-grader studied a module on meteorology. He attended Pennsylvania State University, where he earned a bachelor's degree in meteorology. He earned a master's and doctorate degree at the University of Chicago, where he studied severe tornadoes and thunderstorms under the watch of Dr. T. Theodore Fujita - known for inventing the F-scale used to score tornadoes and discover severe drafts of lightning called microbursts. His thesis research included 1974 supervolcanic studies, one of the worst tornadoes in American history. After completing his PhD, Dr. Forbes served as field manager for the NIMROD Project, the first measurement program to study damaging thunderstorm winds caused by outbursts and micro-tantotics. Then, in 1978, he joined the faculty in the Penn State Meteorological Department and taught courses in climate analysis and forecasting, natural disasters and other subjects until joining the Weather Channel on June 19. Dr Forbes has had a variety of out-of-class experiences, including examining the damage paths left by about 300 tornadoes and wind storms including Hurricane Andrew and Typhoon Paka. As part of his research at Penn State, he was a weather forecaster for numerous field research programs across the country. In the winter of 19 to 20 severe weather 'off-season' he was a forecaster in Sweden for a NASA project to measure the northern polar estenhole. He has conducted collaborative research and consultations with the National Weather Service in the United States and with the National Weather Service in South Africa, Spain and the Netherlands - where he watched a small tornado go through his backyard. He spent three summers conducting studies to improve lightning forecasts at the Kennedy Space Center. Dr. Forbes developed the TOR:CON Weather Channel forecast, an index designed to estimate the likelihood of tornado activity over a given period of time within 50 miles of a location. TOR:CON ratings are an exclusive and essential part of extreme weather coverage on the Weather Channel network and its digital properties. He has written numerous articles on tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and other meteorological topics, and has co-authored and edited books, natural and technological disasters and images in weather forecasting -- the latter of which uses satellite and radar images in weather forecasting. He is a fellow at the American Meteorological Association. Take a look at the severe weather threat for the next 8 days. 0 – 24 hours severe weather outlook today // NOAA Today Tornado Outlook // Courtesy: NOAA Today Severe Hail Outlook // Courtesy: NOAA Today Strong Wind Outlook // Courtesy: NOAA Current Talk from Hurricane Prediction Center: 24 - 48 Hours Severe Weather Outlook Tomorrow // Courtesy: NOAA Tomorrow Current Discussion of the Hurricane Prediction Center: 48 – 72 hours a day after tomorrow severe weather outlook // Goodwill: NOAA Days After Tomorrow's Current Debate from the Hurricane Prediction Center: Day 4 - 8 Day 4 Severe Weather Outlook // Goodwill: NOAA Day 5 Severe Weather Outlook // Goodwill: NOAA Day 6 Severe Weather Outlook // Goodwill : NOAA Day 7 Extreme Weather Outlook // Goodwill: NOAA Read This Page... Day 1 Outlook – 0600Z, 1300Z, 1630Z, 2000Z, and 0100Z Day 2 Convective Outlook – 100 AM (CST and CDT) and 1 730Z Day 3 Outlook – 230 AM (CST & CDT) Day 4-8 Severe Weather Outlook – 400 AM (CST & CDT) Every day 1 Outlook went too Came valid from the start of issuance (except issuance of 0600 UTC which begins at 1200 UTC that day) via 1200 UTC the following day (except issuance of 0100 UTC through which day is valid). Every day 2 Outlook Convective covers the period from 1200 UTC the next day to 1200 UTC the day after that. For example, if today is Monday, then day 2 will cover the Convective Vision Period 1200 UTC Tue to 1200 UTC Wednesday. The Day 3 Convective Outlook covers the period of 48 to 72 hours from 1200 UTC on the morning of product issuance. Day 4-8 Extreme Weather Outlook covers a period of 72 to 192 hours from 1200 UTC in the morning of product export. This link describes the meaning of Z in the issuance of our product and valid times. Day 4-8 extreme weather outlook two probability thresholds of 15% and 30% can be predicted. Highlight areas equivalent to yellow 2-SLGT or 3-enh orange hazards went on day 1-3 of the landscape. On rare occasions, the text of the landscape will begin with the headline likely to be a severe weather outbreak. If no 15% area is predicted, one of the following phrases will be used: too low predictability; used to indicate severe storms may be possible based on some model scenarios. However, the location or occurrence of severe storms is in doubt due to the large expansion in model guidance and/or at least the continuity of implementation to take force. Too low potential: Used to show that a 15% or more extreme probability seems highly unlikely that day. Using the Convective landscape predicts rare events such as tornadoes and the occurrence of large hailstones and damaging winds is a difficult process and one that contains plenty of uncertainty. It is important to be linked to rigid type of danger zone (as such, 2-SLGT yellow) with severe potential for any given thunderstorms in the danger zone. It is, just because the 2-SLGT yellow forecast risk does not necessarily mean that thunderstorms in the danger zone will be a little severe. Sometimes violent tornadoes occur in danger zones 2-SLGT-yellow, 3-ENH-orange, or 4-MDT-red risk versus 5-HIGH-magenta. The reason for this is the synoptic status of violent tornado production may be limited to a relatively small area or a conditional and uncertain condition. Another 2-SLGT yellow danger zone may cover several states where only one or two tornadoes are expected to develop. Some yellow 2-SLGT positions will not involve the threat of tornadoes or supercells, but several TB storms sustained with threats for severe hail and wind damage. SPC severe weather prospects predict organized commuter accidents (as such, supercells, squall lines, and multicell lightning complexes), more capable of damage and damage than tornadoes, damaging winds, or large hailstones. Pulse-type lightning, consisting primarily of intense solo short updrafts (often found in environments with weak vertical wind outages) is not considered organized. Fusion of this type may not be included in a risk zone unless the predictor's confidence is high enough to draw a dark 1-MRGL green hazard. Because almost every thunderstorm can produce a short severe weather event, it doesn't necessarily mean there is a conflict when a severe thunderstorm warning is issued by a local NWS office outside the SPC Severe Weather Hazard Zone. In short, there are no two situations alike, even in a risk category. That's why a probability prediction and text discussion comes with a firm perspective. The possibilities used in SPC Convective Outlooks are known as subjective probabilities. The forecaster makes its best estimate of the likelihood of an event occurring. The possibilities you see in the graphics indicate the probability of one or more events occurring within 25 miles of a point during the landscape period. This definition is used as the possibility of severe weather at a given point quite small. How many times have you experienced tornadoes in your neighborhood? For most people, the answer is never. Now think about how many times the severe weather has occurred about 25 miles from your location. It is probably safe to say that you can think of some near-by-severe weather events. You have to be able to imagine that the likelihood of having severe weather inside such an area occurs much larger than the likelihood of having it occur specifically inside each neighborhood. How should you interpret the values of probabilities? The smallest values represent the areas with the highest uncertainty and correspondingly there is the smallest expected coverage of storm reports. The higher the likelihood, the greater the perceived threat, and the more coverage expected of that risk is being predicted. Highest It is generally reserved for significantly more extreme weather events and is rarely used, if at all, throughout the year. Another way to think about values is climatology. For example, let's assume that the SPC forecaster drew a 30% area for tornadoes that included northwest Texas and southwestern Oklahoma in mid-May. Prediction to climatology ratio (1.5.30%). It obtains an approximate value of 20. The SPC forecaster states that they believe the risk of tornadoes in that area is 20 times larger than climatology. By comparing the probability of prediction with climatology, you can better determine the magnitude of the risk on a given day. See the SPC Extreme Weather Climatology page to find climatological values for where you live. Convective's most specific prospects are those issued during the 1-day period. Accordingly, SPC forecasters have the most information at their disposal to make threats to a person's severe weather risks different. During this period, the SPC produces probability prospects for any early severe weather risk (tornadoes, damaging winds, and large hailstones) separately. By generating separate forecasts for tornadoes, damaging winds, and large hailstones, the user is given substantially more information on which to make decisions than the decisive landscape. Users who are sensitive to a particular threat (such as, car dealers and large hailstones) can make more informed decisions. Because many specific details of severe weather forecasts can only be determined hours ahead of time, rather than a few days, the likelihood of severe weather for day 2 and day 3 of the prospect of dislocation indicates the likelihood of any severe weather risk (large hail, wind damage, or tornadoes) occurring. In addition, for tropical cyclones (hurricanes, tropical storms, or depression), the outlook on Day 2 and Day 3 allows a total 5% severe probability to risk SLGT because they are specifically tornado-centric. Dig through the Archives Select Category Archive High Plains Weather Midwest Weather Storm Chasing Education Weather & Sports Northeast Weather Southeast Weather Research Northwest Weather & TV South Plains Weather Geology Climate Tropics West Coast Weather Severe Weather Discussions Forecasting River Flooding Weather History Environment Space Not Weather 2020 Atlantic Hurricane Season Alabama Weather Amarillo Weather Barry Climate Change Cold Coronavirus COVID-19 COVID-19 Flood Rain Gulf Coast Weather Hail Storm Season Ice Kansas Weather Thunderstorm And Electrical Louisiana Weather Louisiana Weather Mississippi Climate NASA National Hurricane Center NHC Oklahoma Weather Rain Severe Weather Shiny Southeastern Weather South Mississippi Weather Texas Weather Thunderstorm Tropical Storm Tropical Weather Winter Wind

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