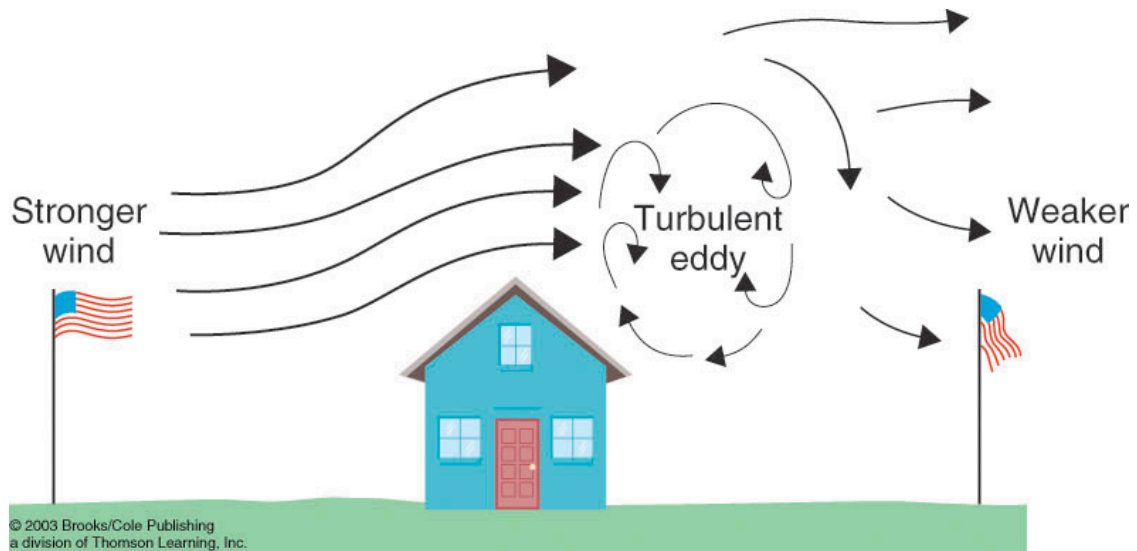


Small scale winds

- Turbulent eddies
- Small-scale winds in the continental US
 - Coastal fronts, cold-air damming
 - Microbursts
 - Gravity waves
 - Sea breezes
 - Lake effect snow
 - Mountain/valley breezes
 - Santa Anas (+ Chinooks)

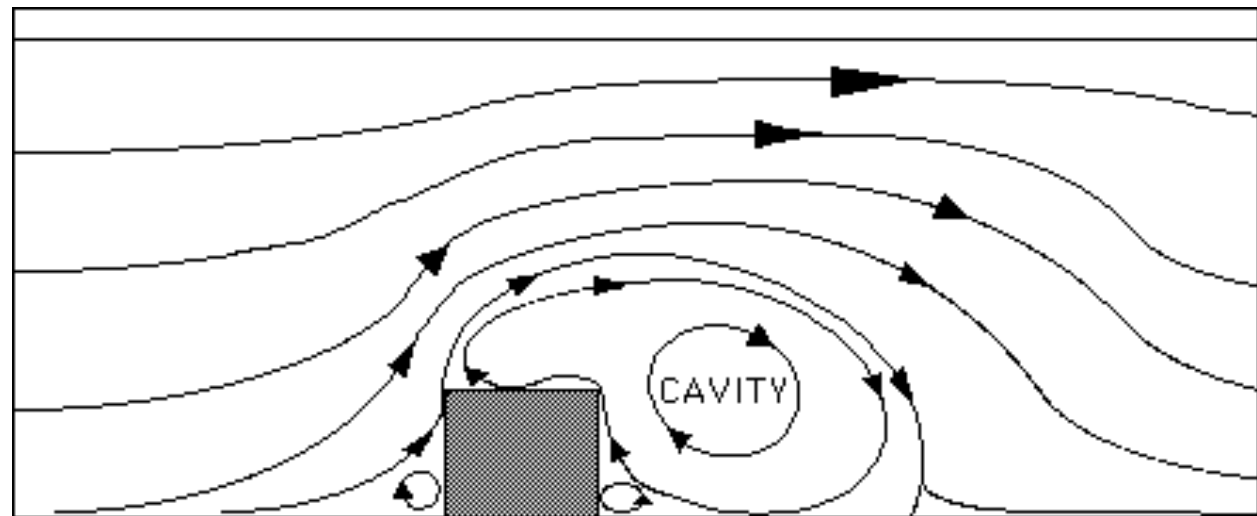
Turbulent eddies



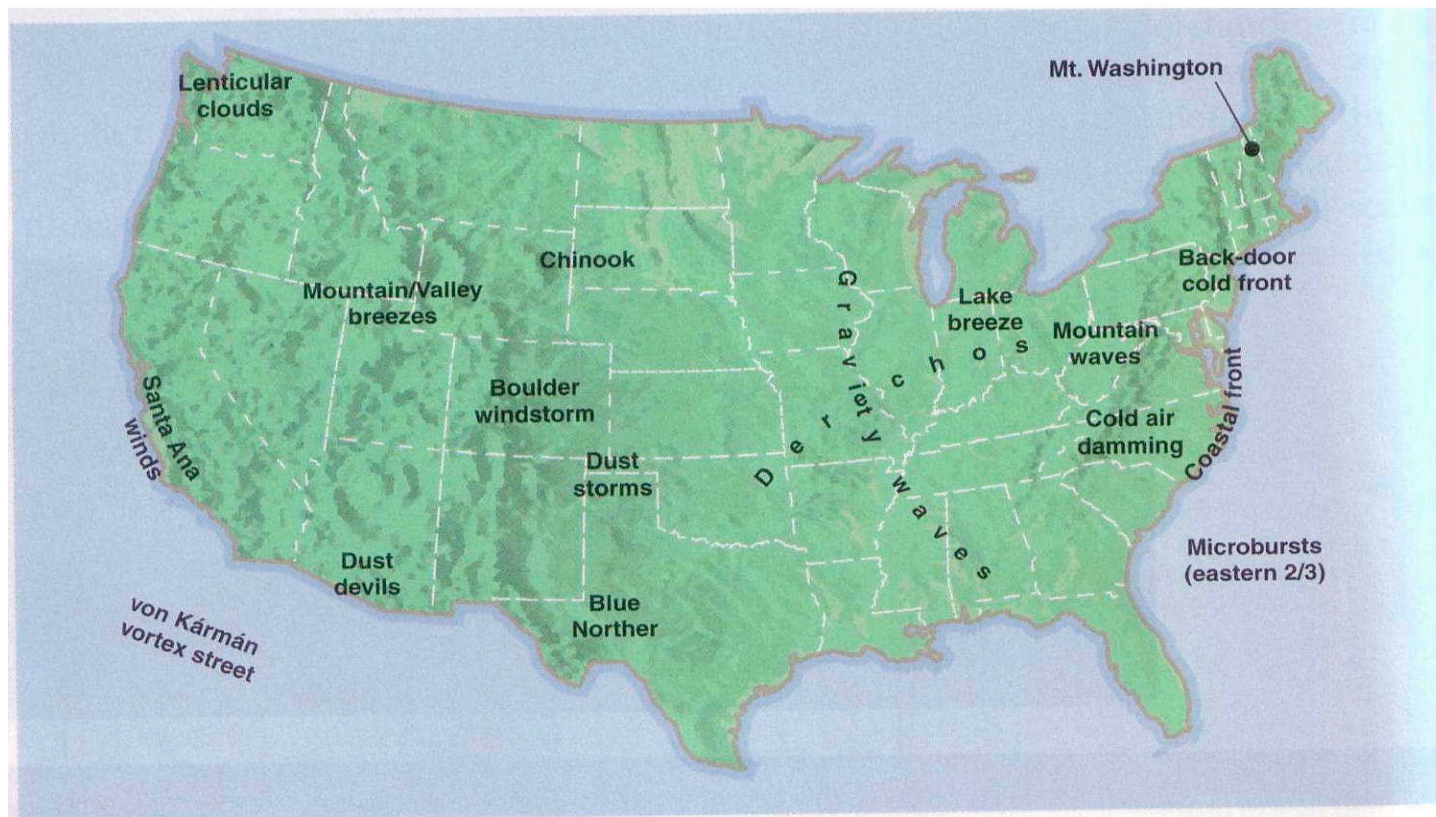
Air is forced up
and over an object

Air closest to the
object is forced to
slow down

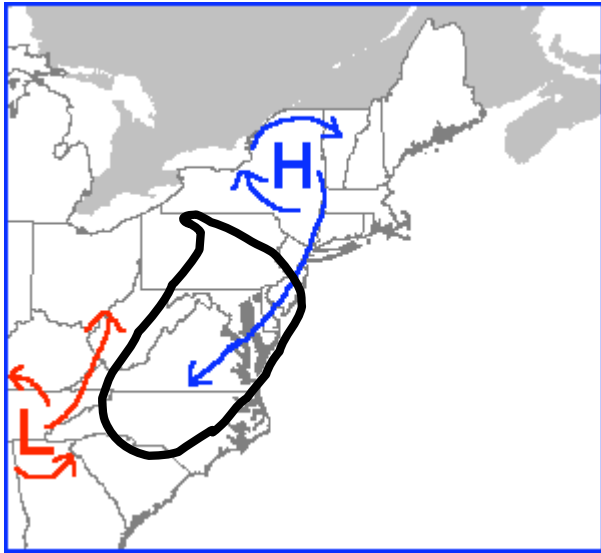
Strongest wind
is higher up. The
shear creates
vertical vorticity



Location of main small-scale wind events



Cold Air Damming/ Back Door Cold Front



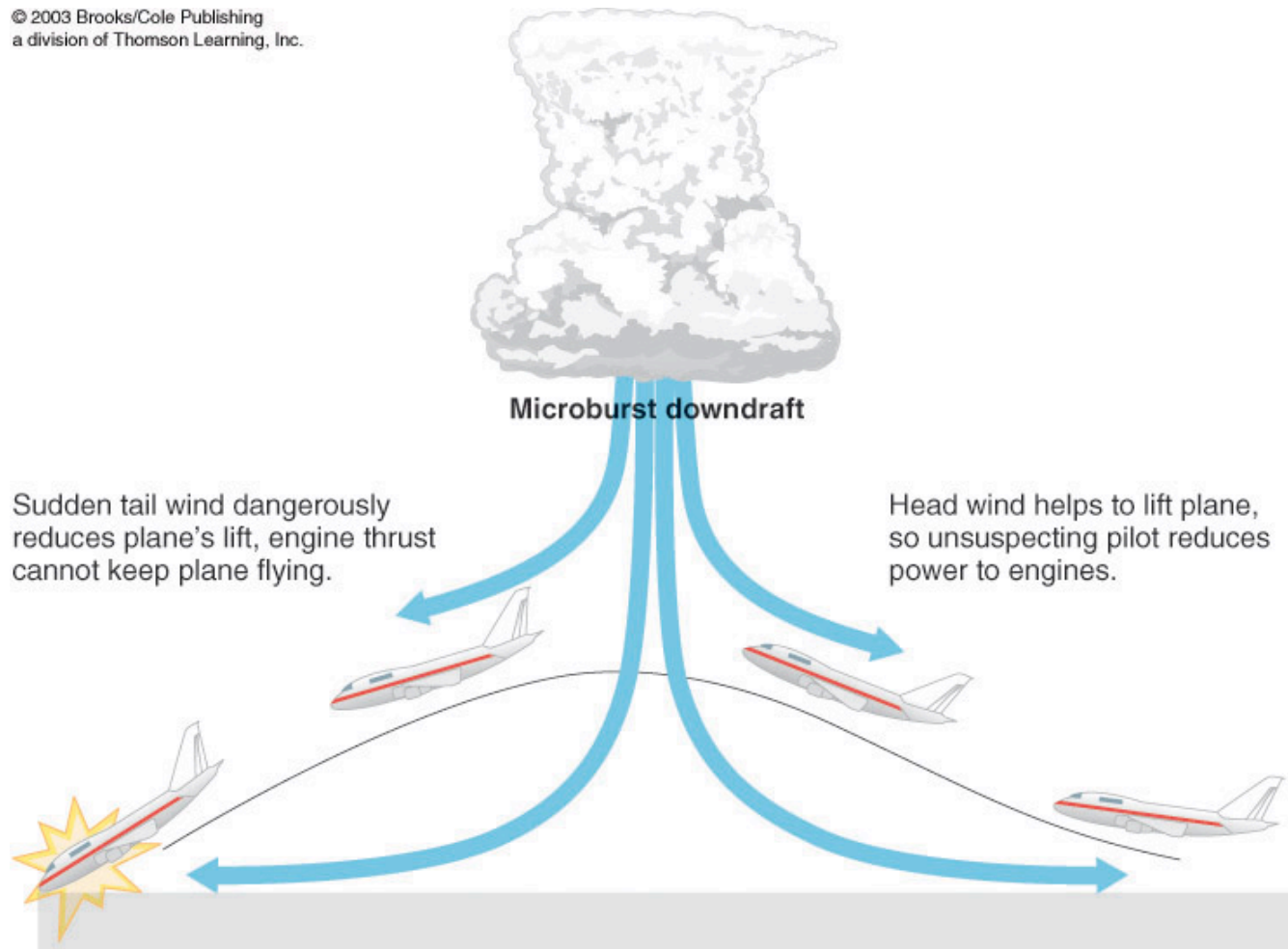
High pressure send winds down the narrow corridor between the coast and the Appalachian Mtns



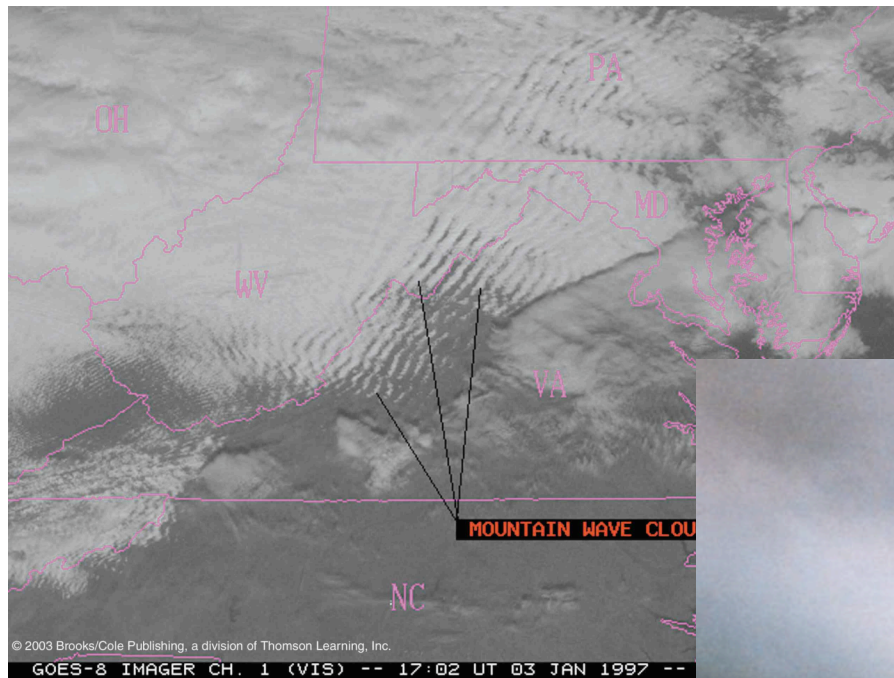
Tail end of a cold front actually moving "backwards" (westwards)

Microburst and aviation

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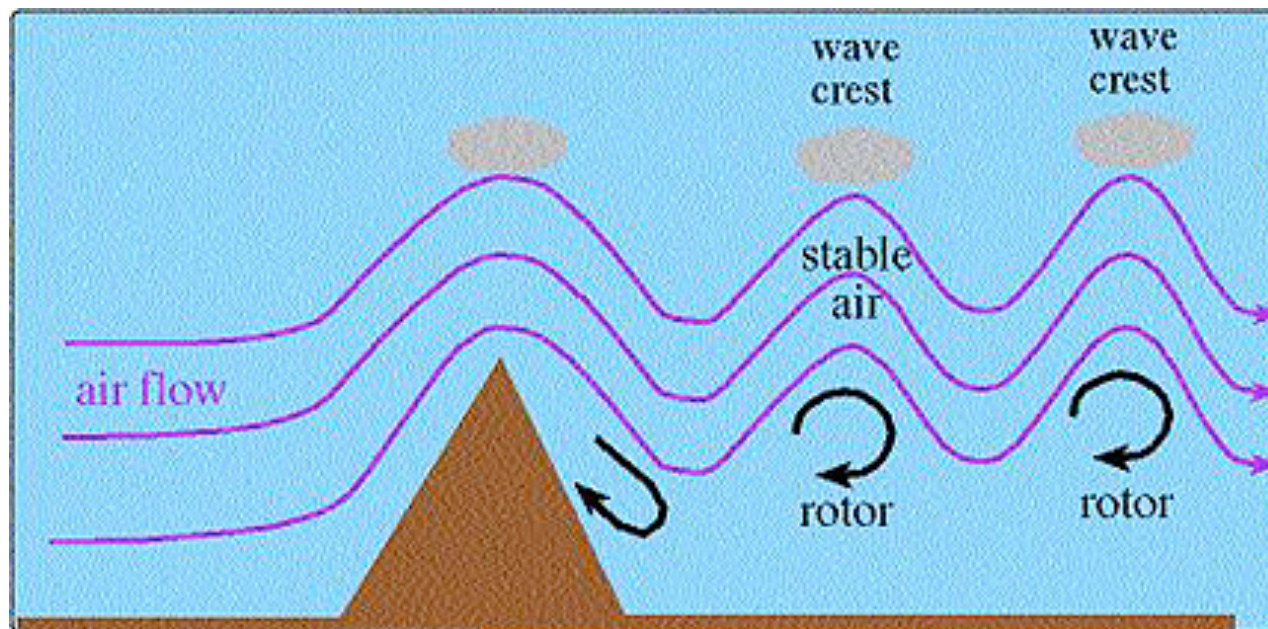
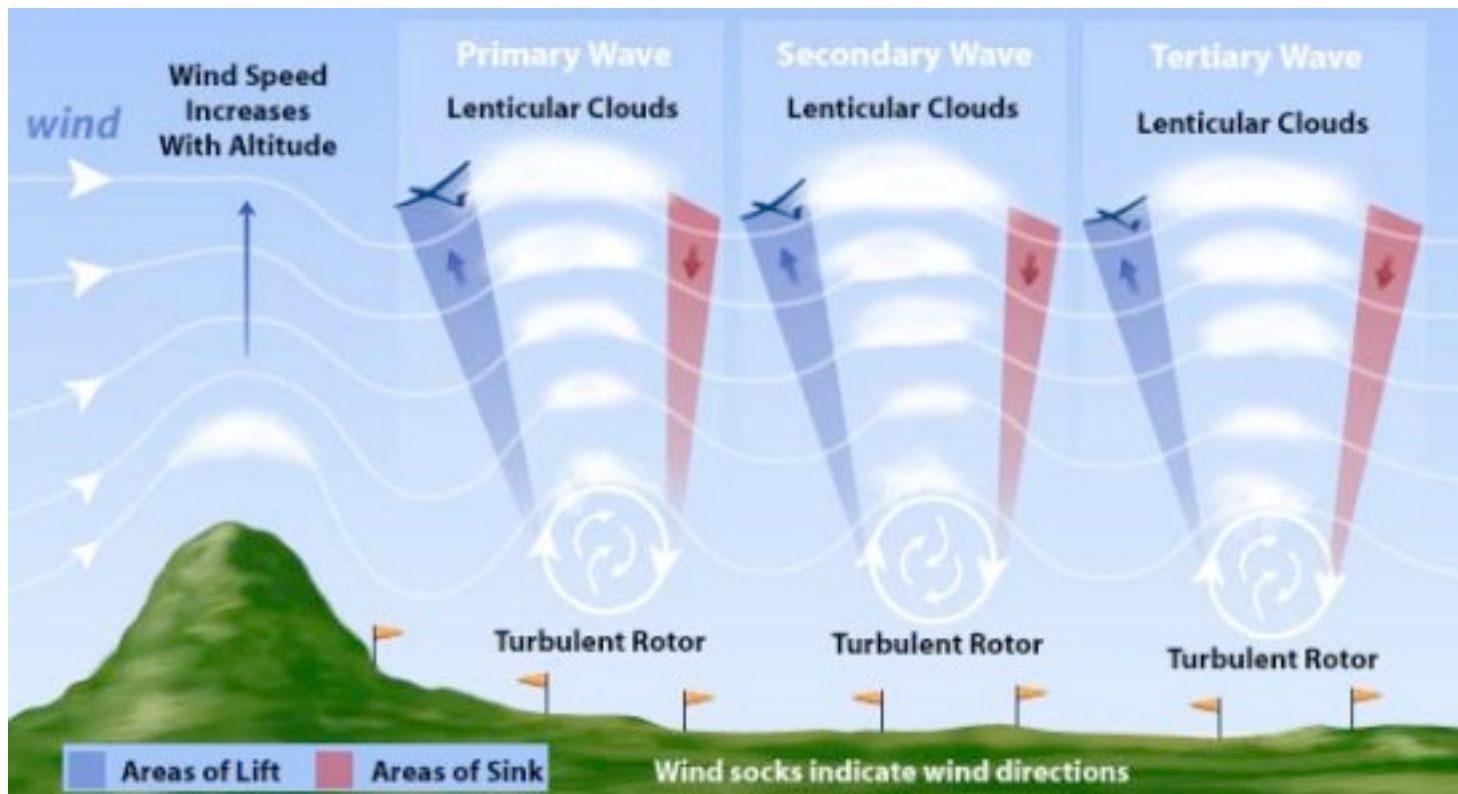


Gravity waves / Mountain Waves (Lenticular Clouds)

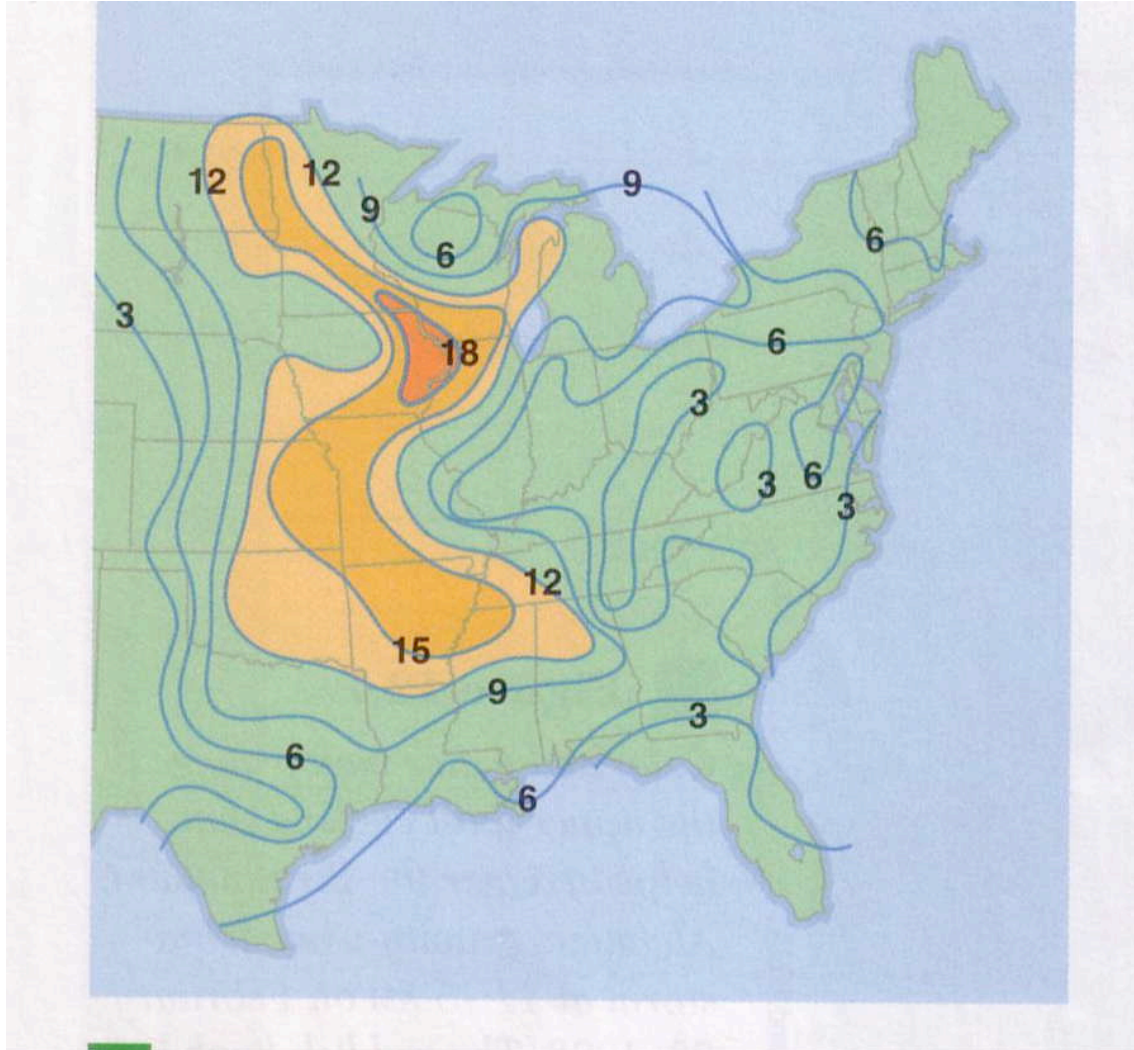


Indicative of atmospheric stability





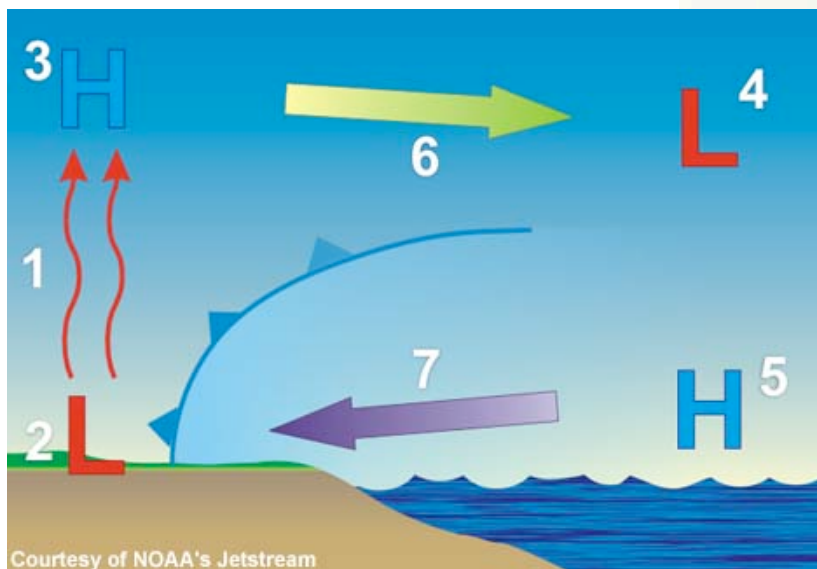
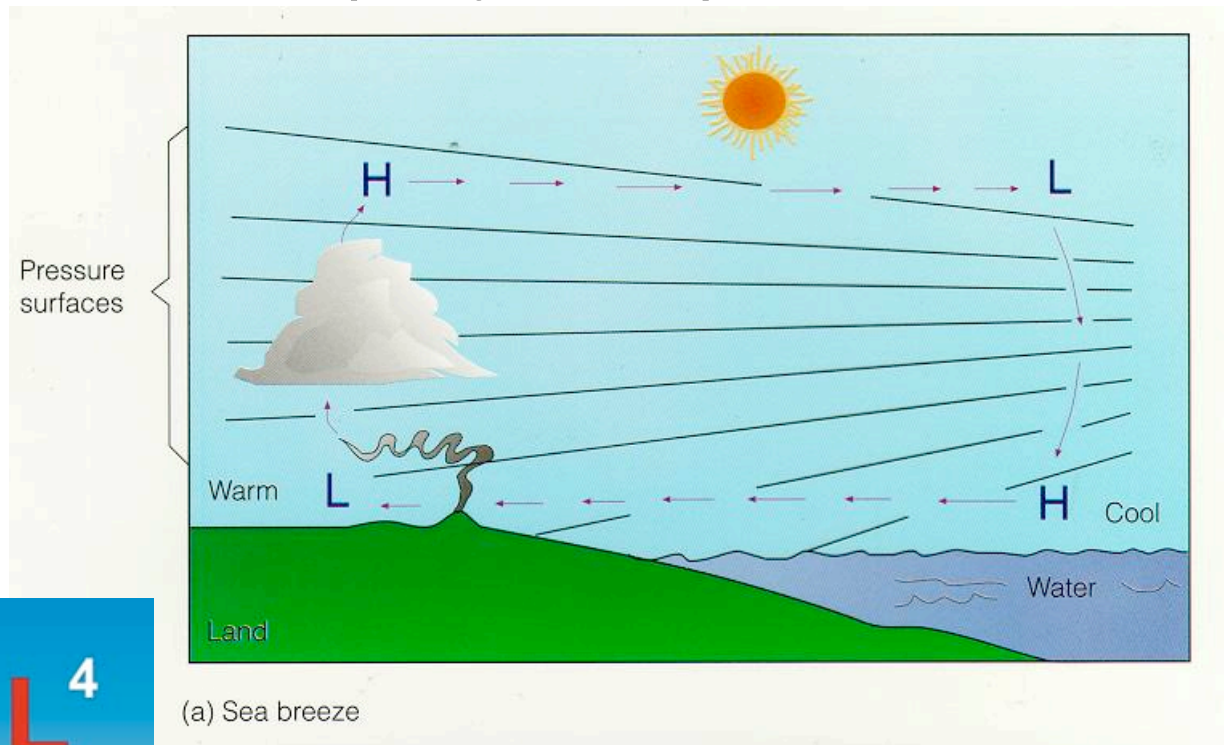
25-year climatology of gravity waves



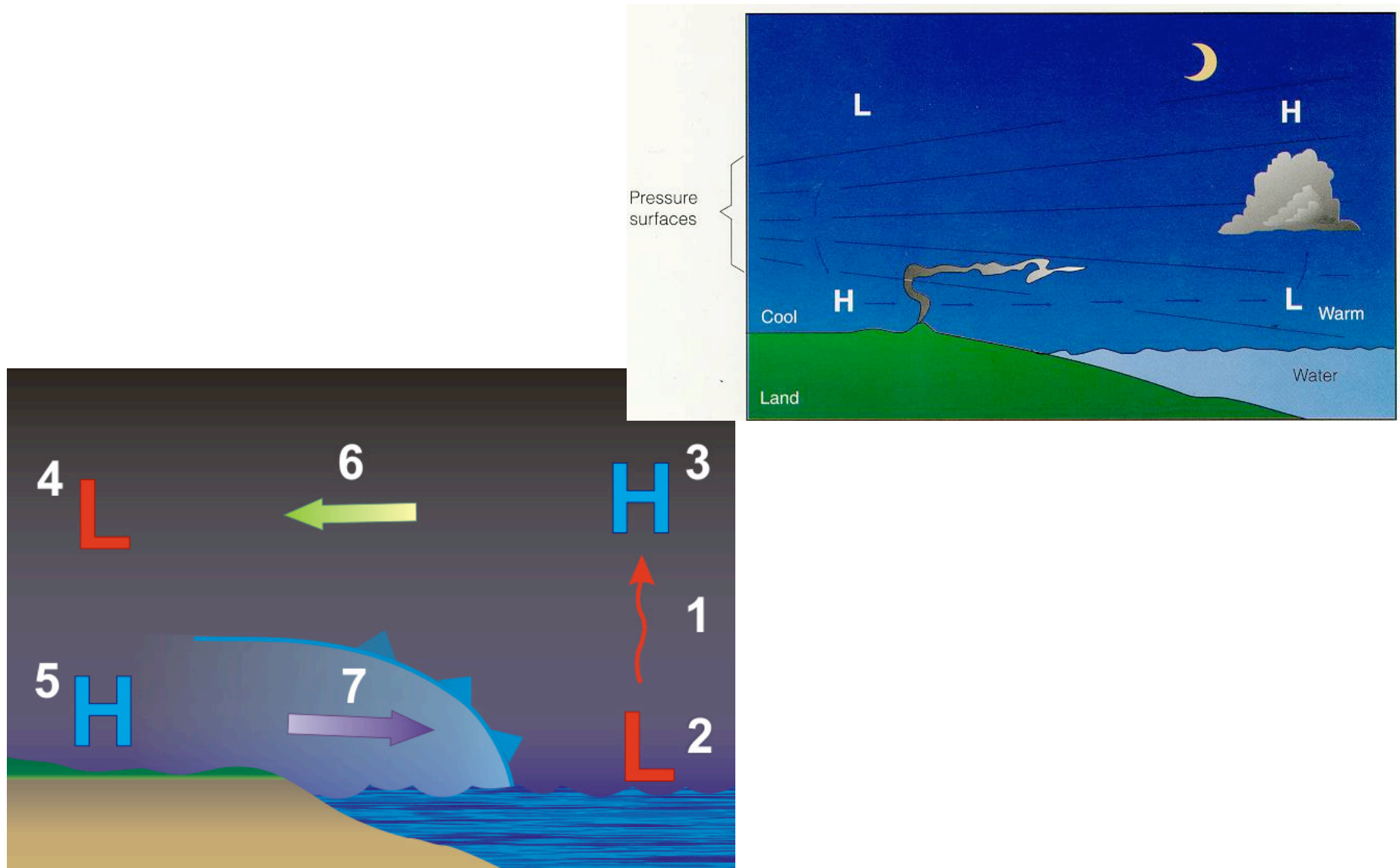
Gravity waves into the stratosphere



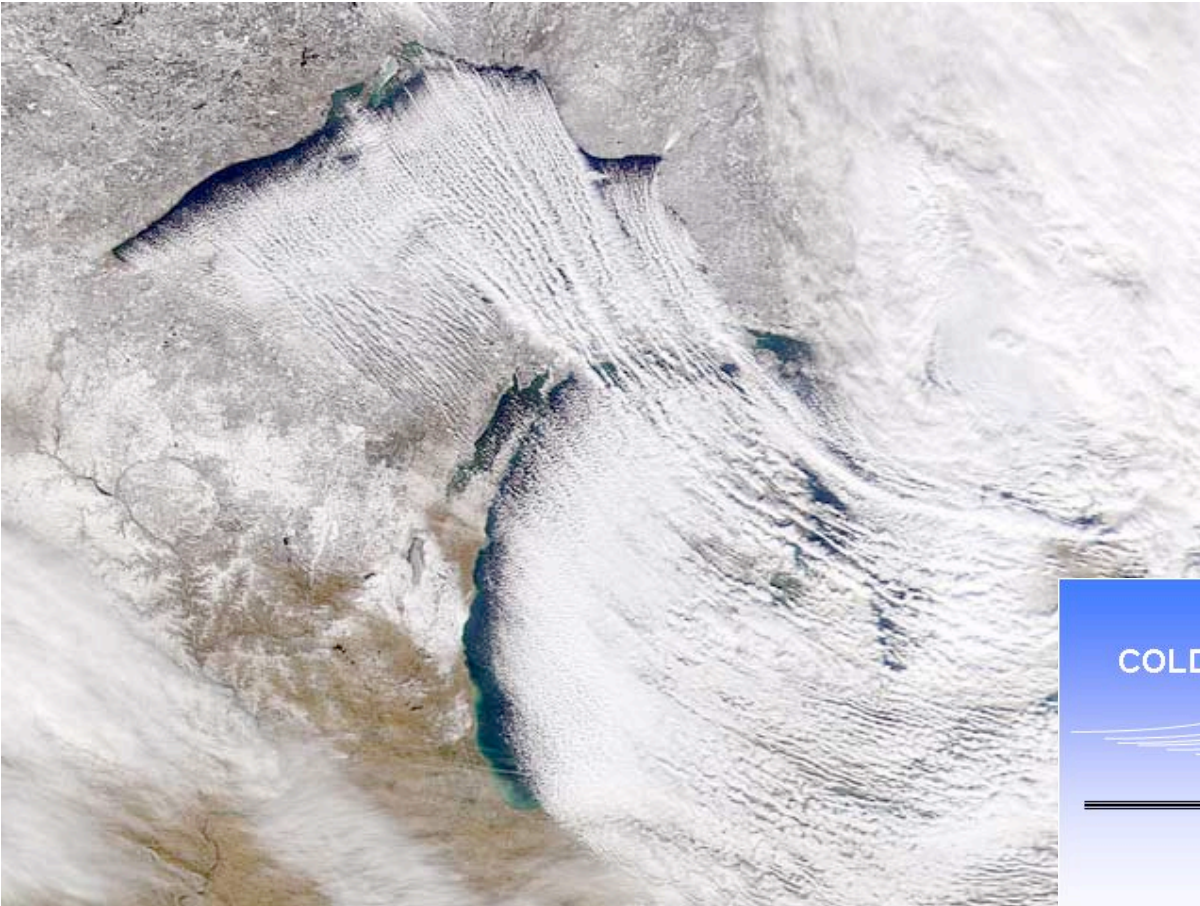
Sea Breeze (daytime)



Land Breeze (nighttime)

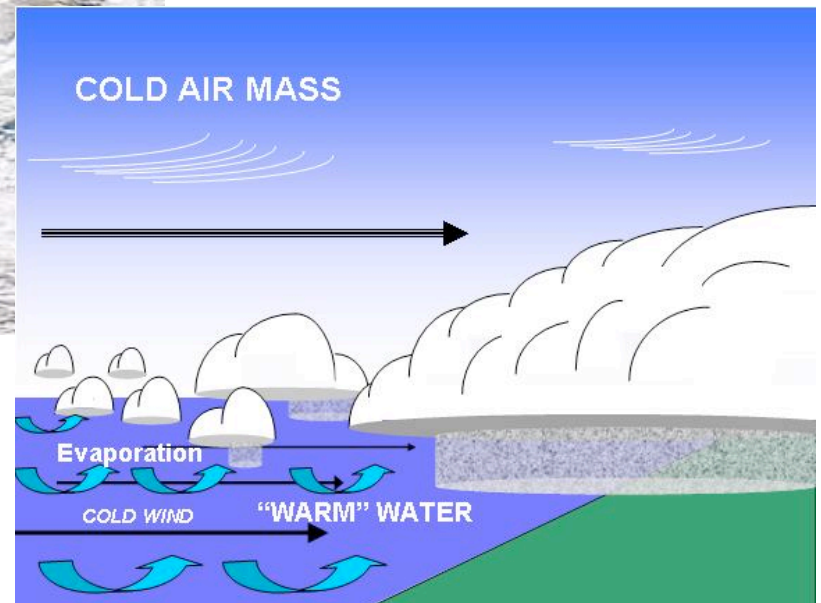


Lake-effect Snow

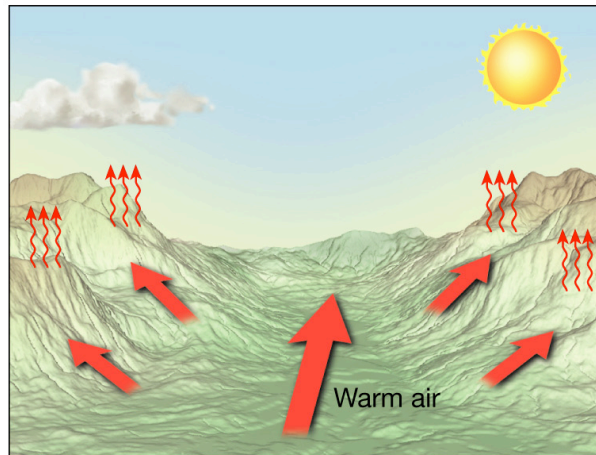


Very cold, arctic air
blows over relatively
warm lake water

Water is evaporated off
the lakes



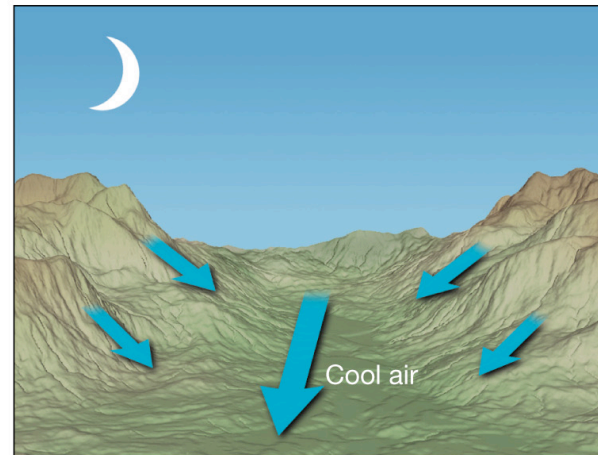
Mountain and valley breezes



(a) Valley breeze

Thinner air warms faster during day

Warm air on slopes creates local “low” pressure, drawing air out of the valley

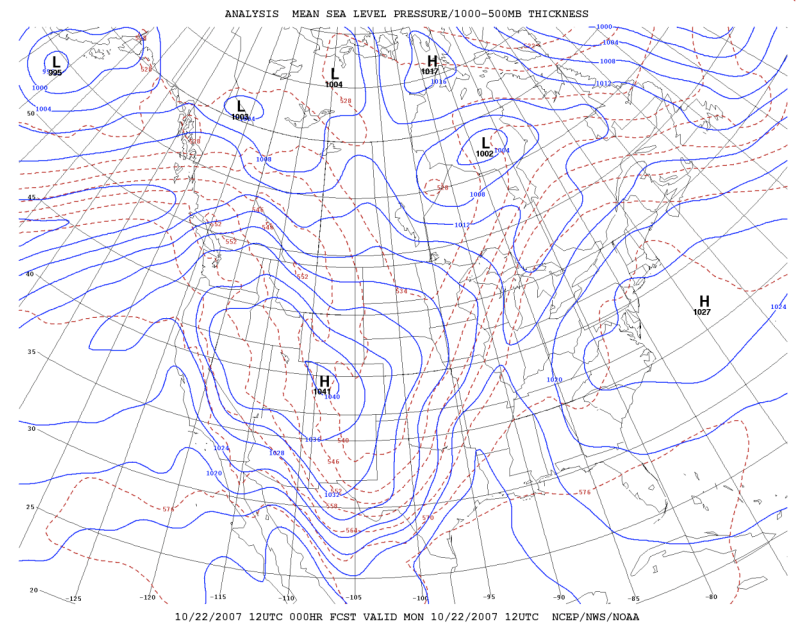
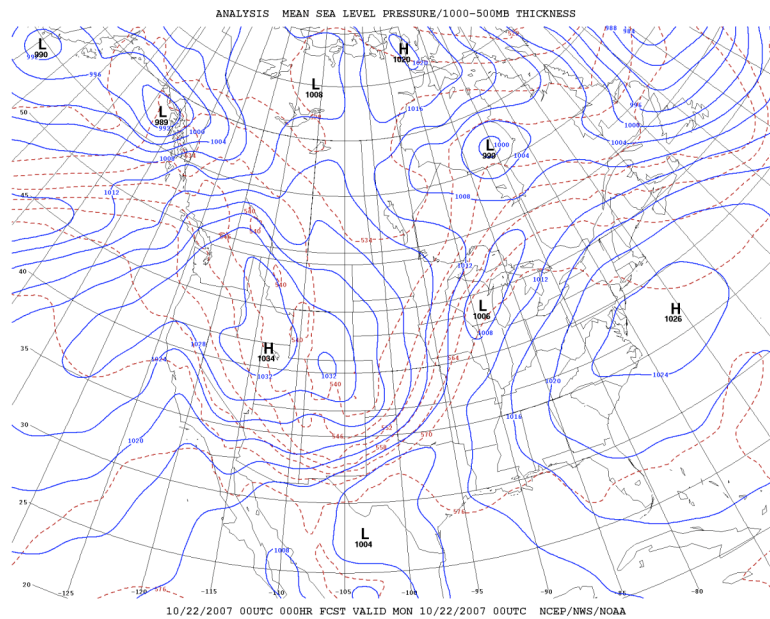
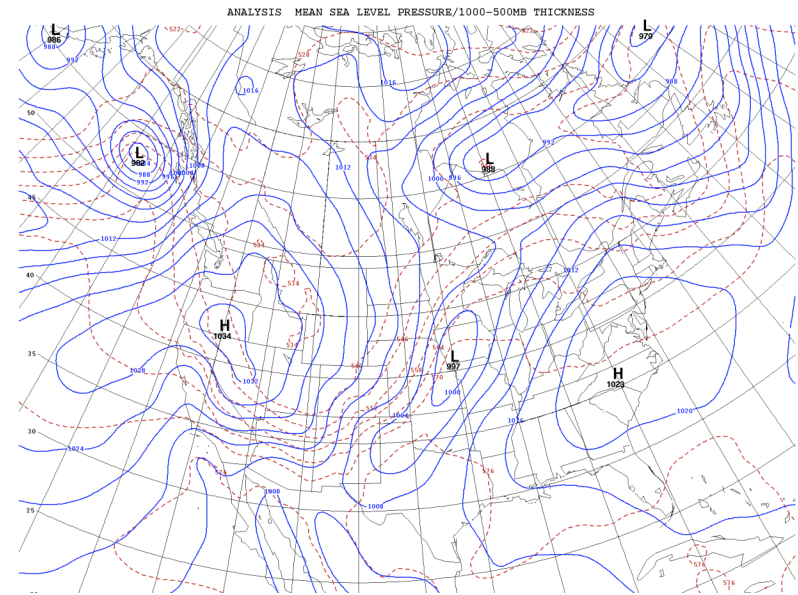
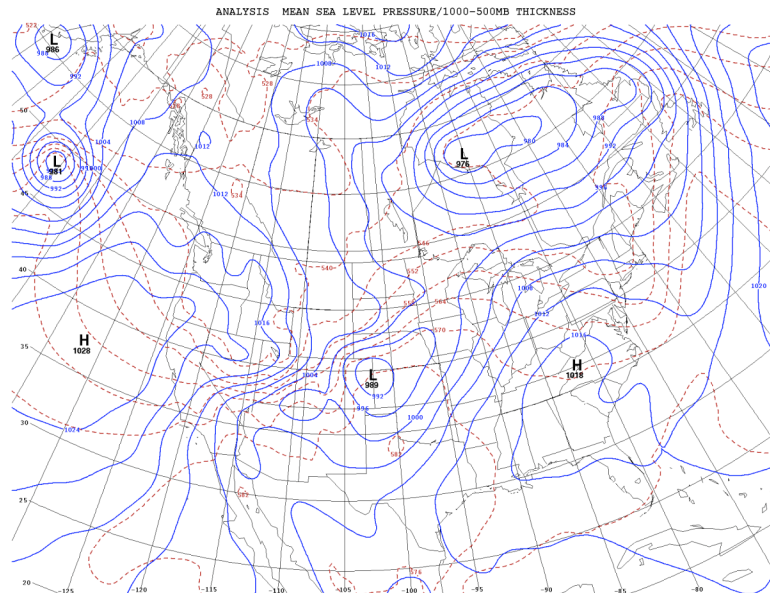


(b) Mountain breeze

... and cools faster at night

Cold air on slopes is dense and sinks into the valley

Santa Anas



PGF, Upper-Level Winds, Thermal Gradient

18°C (64°F)

1000m

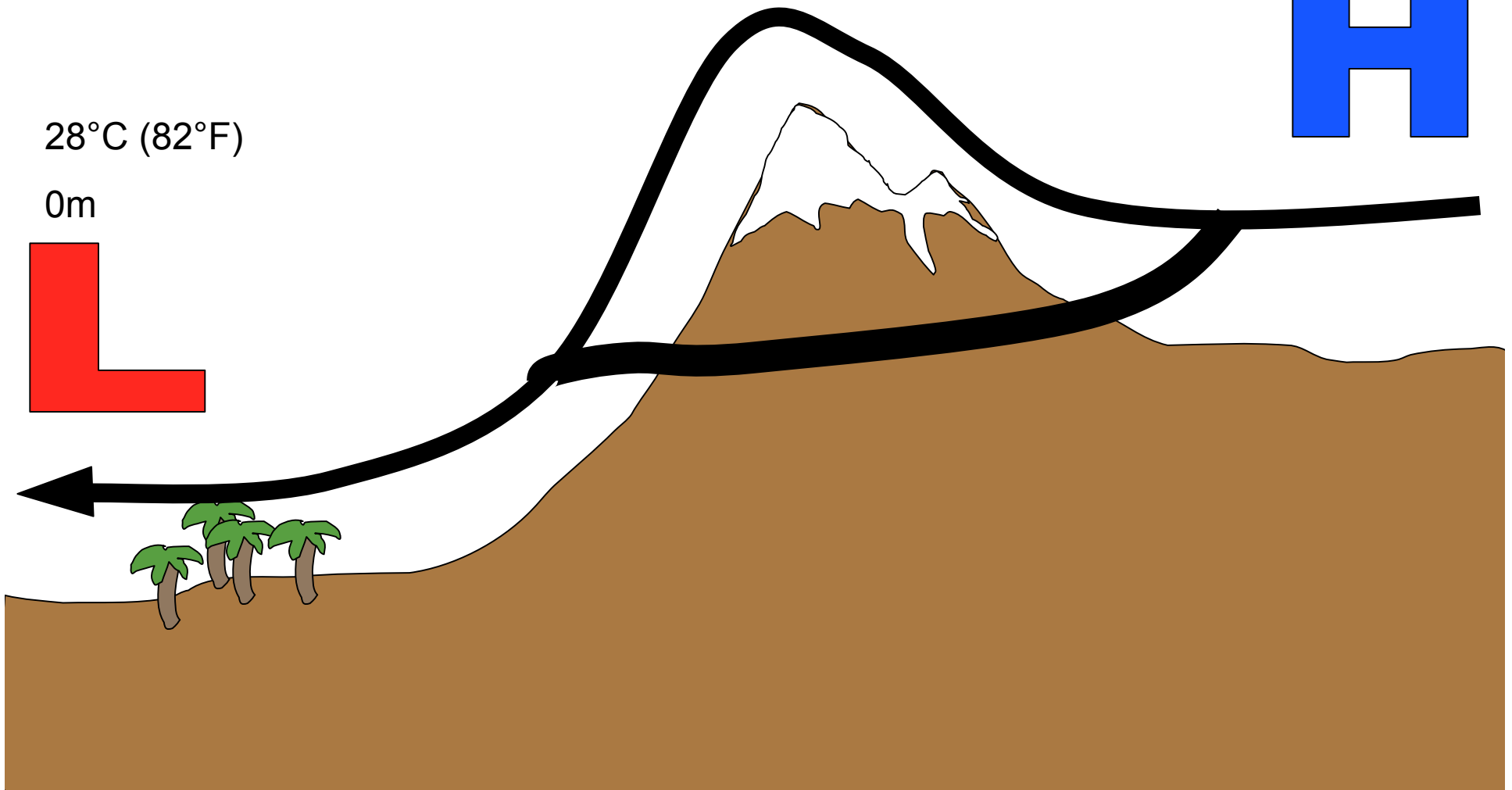
DUE TO "COMPRESSIONAL
WARMING":

28°C (82°F)

0m

H

L



Santa Ana Wind Events - Oct 22

Southern California Firestorm October 2007

