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SERVING NWS SKYWARN SPOTTERS,
CO-OP OBSERVERS & COCORAHS OBSERVERS

Sage Winds

National Weather Service - Boise, Idaho

www.weather.gov/boise

A Storm Among Storms

In late October, Hurricane Sandy swept northward across the Caribbean. It first struck Jamaica as Category One hurricane on Wednesday, October 24th. It then strengthened into a Category Two hurricane (with maximum wind speeds of 105 mph) before hitting Cuba & Haiti on Thursday, October 25th. By Friday night it had weakened some, but progressed northward to the Bahamas.

Before reaching the U.S., Hurricane Sandy had already taken seventy lives across the Caribbean. Fifty-four of those fatalities were in Haiti alone.

Sandy certainly didn't go unnoticed on the Floridian coast, but the first major impacts to American soil were along the North Carolina coast where Sandy hit hard with a strong surge and tropical storm-force winds on Sunday. Many coastal communities, namely those on the Outer Banks, were under mandatory evacuations.

On Monday, Sandy continued its trek northward, battering the mid-Atlantic with heavy

rains and strong winds. As Sandy inched farther north, it became poised to collide with a much colder air mass positioned over the Northeast.

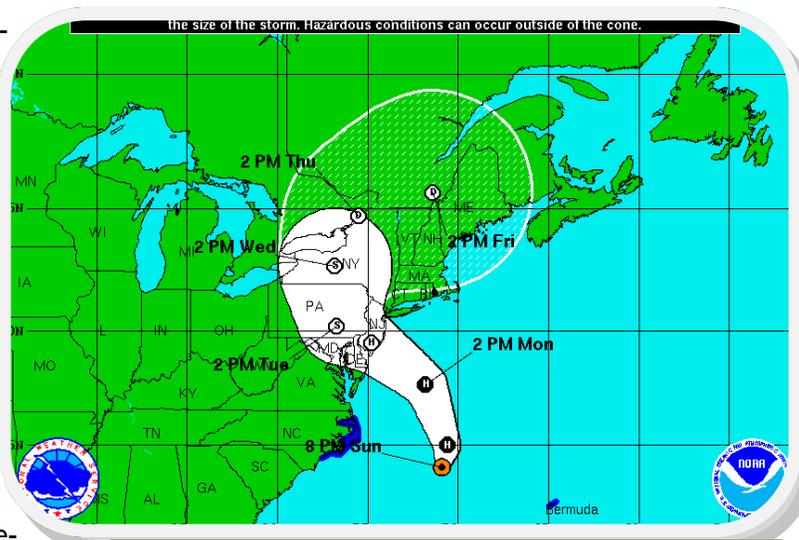
On the night of Monday October 29th,



Sandy made landfall near Atlantic City, New Jersey, as a Category One hurricane, with wind speeds of 90 mph and a wind field spanning more than 1100 miles. The New Jersey shore was pummeled and New York City was next in line. Waterways overflowed. Floodwaters surged into the Big Apple, and portions of the New York City subway system swelled with water—causing unprecedented damage.

A Storm Among Storms, cont'd.

Sandy's impacts far out-reached the eastern seaboard. (In fact, the storm affected twenty-four states and varied National Weather Service warnings extended as far west as Green Bay, Wisconsin.) The residents of Tennessee and West Virginia would concur, as two to three feet of snow blanketed portions of the Appalachians. Even Charleston, West Virginia, a low-elevation city, received a whopping 10 inches of late-October snow.



Click the above image to see the evolution of the NWS' forecasts for Sandy.

Sandy Stats

- 113—American fatalities.
- 7.5 million—approximate number of Americans without power.
- Largest (sheer size) Atlantic hurricane on record.
- 50 billion dollars—estimated cost of damage on U.S. soil.
- 940 mb—lowest central pressure of any Atlantic storm to make landfall north of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.
- 50 miles— approximate distance between Sandy's projected landfall (from the NWS' 48-hour forecast) and its actual landfall near Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Weather In The News

[Cold Weather & New Storm Add to Sandy Troubles—Washington Post](#)

[Elusive El Nino Challenges NOAA's 2012 U.S. Winter Outlook— NOAA News](#)

[Incredible Video of Sandy's Swirling Progression—Universe Today](#)

[Amazing Aurora: Best Images from NASA's Suomi Satellite—WIRED](#)

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Tweet, Tweet!

Guess who's on Twitter!>>

We've recently joined the ranks of many other NWS forecast offices on the popular mini-blogger site, Twitter! Since mid-October, we've sent out 25 tweets about local weather under the handle @NWSBoise. Are you on Twitter? Please follow us! If you're not on Twitter, you can still view our tweets at:

<https://twitter.com/NWSBoise>.



<< And don't forget; we're on Facebook too!

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November Outlook

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