

The Weather Watcher Of the Inland Northwest

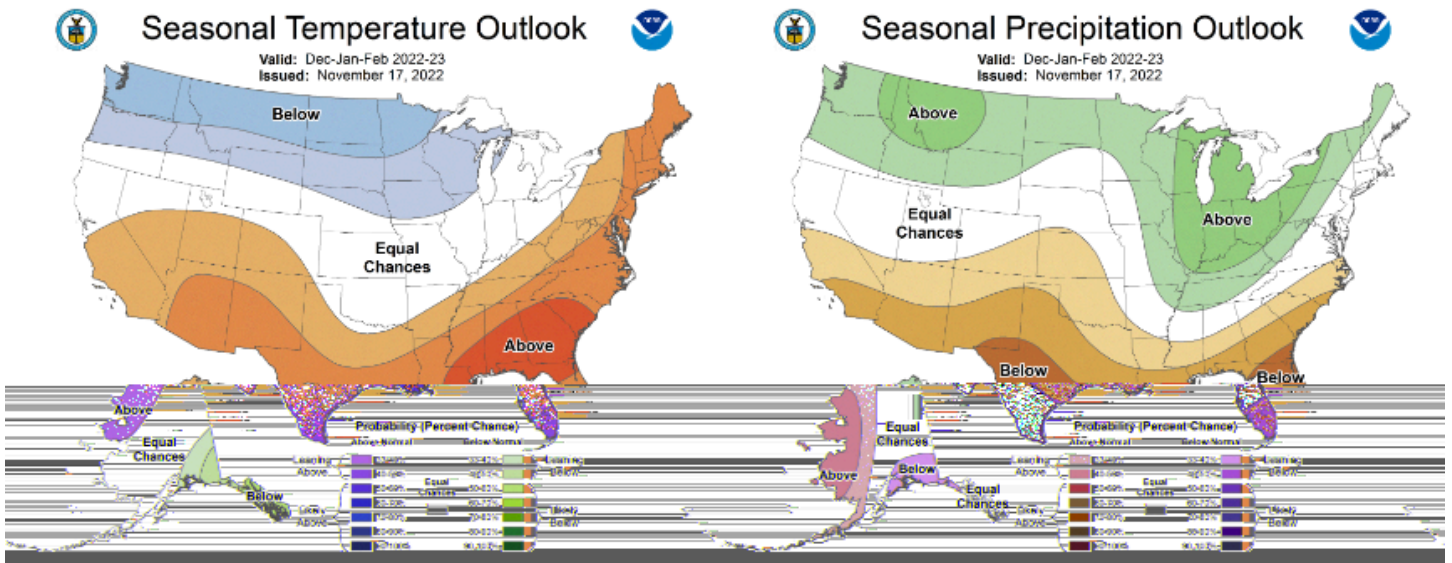
www.weather.gov/Spokane



December 2022

Winter Outlook 2022-23

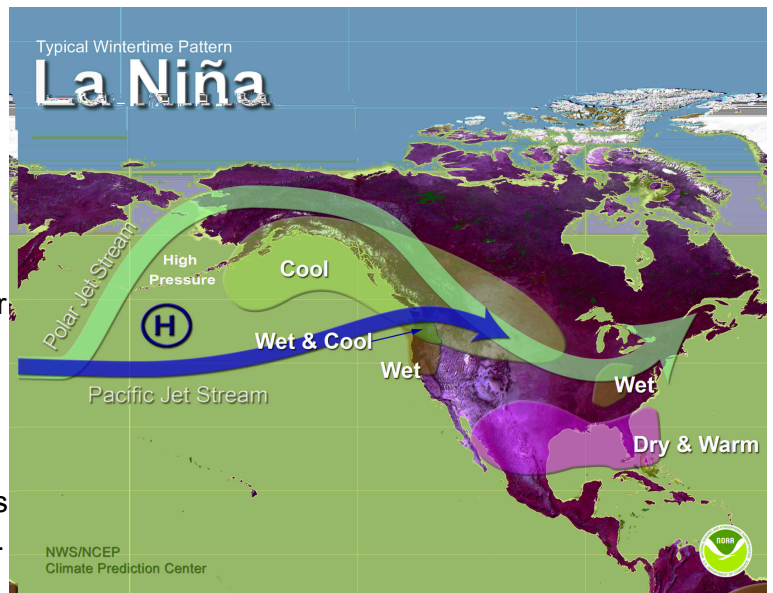
The [NWS Climate Prediction Center](https://www.noaa.gov/climate-prediction-center) updated the seasonal outlook for December, January and February across the country. It is still trending for below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation for the Inland Northwest and much of the northern tier states. This forecast is based on a La Nina pattern that is



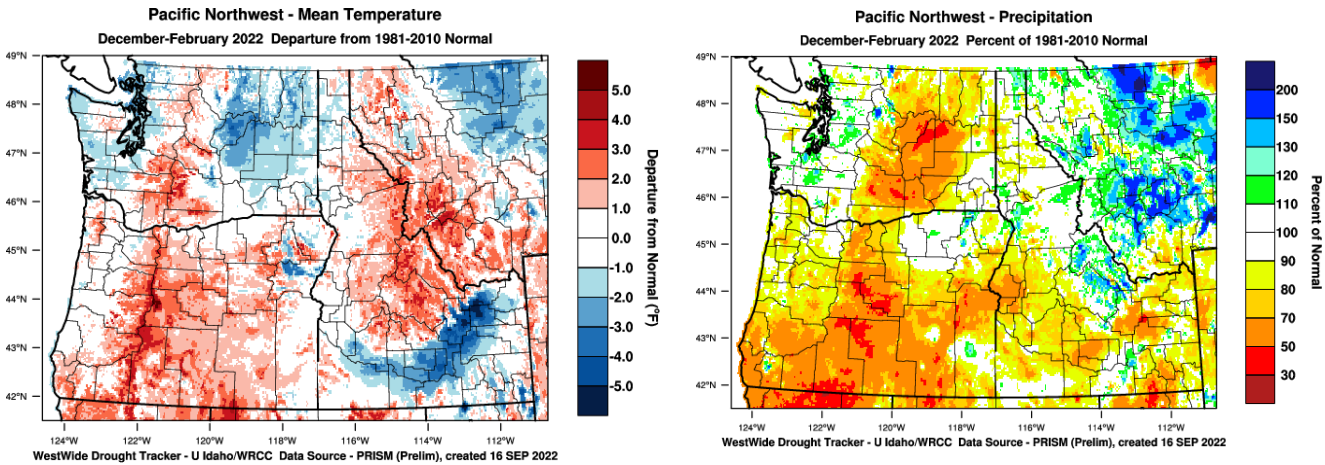
expected to persist through the winter season across the northern hemisphere. This would be the third La Nina in a row, otherwise known as a “triple dip.” This is a rare event and has only occurred two other times in the last 70 years. They were the years of 1973-1976 and 1998-2001.

[La Nina](https://www.noaa.gov/climate-prediction-center) is an oceanic atmospheric pattern that develops from cold sea surface temperatures in the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. This affects the weather pattern and enhances a strong but variable jet stream that impacts the Pacific Northwest. It can bring periods of wet weather from the northwest or dry and breezy weather. Temperatures tend to cool below normal especially by the later half of the winter season. Yet not every La Nina season is the same. Let’s compare the last two winters.

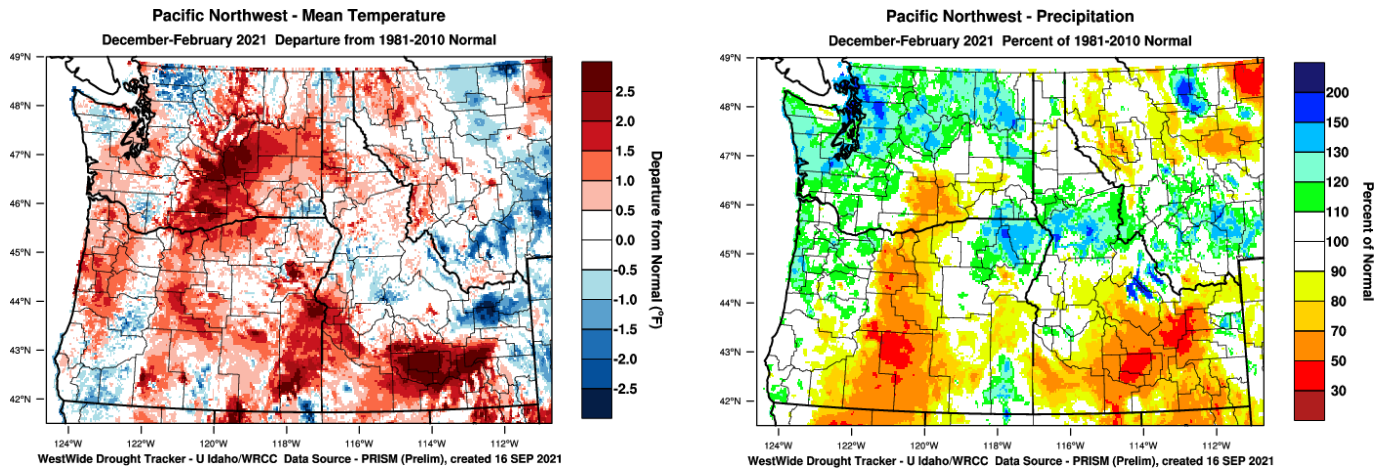
Winter 2021-2022 - Cool and Dry. For the Inland NW, temperatures trended cooler than normal across much of the region especially in the lower elevations. Some of the mountain peaks in the Cascades and



Idaho Panhandle trended above normal. Taking a look at precipitation, it was a dry period for much of the Inland NW through February 2022. The precipitation didn't really amount to much until the Spring of 2022.



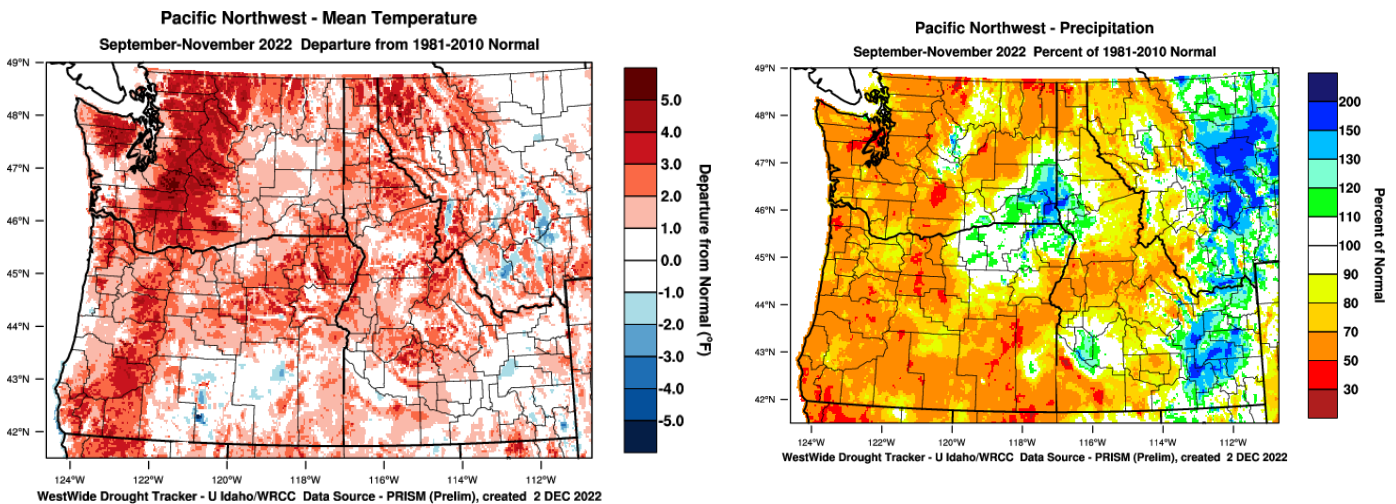
Winter 2020-2021 - Mild and Wet. Temperatures trended above normal for much of the Inland NW especially at the lower elevations with some areas running more than 2 degrees above normal for the season. As for precipitation, it was wetter than normal, especially across the Cascades into northeast Washington for the winter season. It wasn't until the Spring of 2021 that the precipitation shut off and the region entered a drought.



Since we have seen two starkly different winter seasons in the last two years with a La Nina, it begs to question what to expect for this winter season. We are off to a good start for November 2022 where most areas have already experienced their first significant snowfall and round of cold temperatures. Will it continue? The long range temperature and precipitation trends are still tipping toward cool and wet for the next several weeks through the holiday season. Hopefully this trend will continue through the start of the new year. ☀️

Fall 2022 in Review

The fall of 2022 was a season of extremes. September and October were mild and dry. Temperatures were much above normal across the Inland NW for September with near record warm temperatures in October especially across north central Washington in the northern portion of the Idaho Panhandle. Precipitation was below normal for many areas aside from southeast Washington and the adjacent areas of the Panhandle on the Palouse where heavy rains fell in late September. By November, the tables turned with cold, wet and snowy weather for much of the month. Overall, the [Fall 2022 season](#) averaged out with above normal temperatures region wide for September through November, while dry conditions were more common except for the Palouse region and even the Wenatchee area.



[September](#) finished warmer than normal across the region. As for precipitation, most areas in central Washington, northeast Washington, and much of the Idaho Panhandle were drier than normal while the Palouse was wetter than normal. The month started out hot with high temperatures in the 90s to the triple digits. Lewiston reached 102 degrees on the 2nd. The heat came to an end on the 3rd with isolated thunderstorms over the region. Meanwhile fires in northeast Washington and much of north Idaho continue to burn actively during the first half of the month. Breezy winds produced blowing dust across parts of Highway 2 in central Washington on the 8th that led to several collisions near Hartline. From the 9th through the 14th, smoke increased over the region as east winds brought smoke from several wildfires across the Inland NW. This led to degraded air quality for many locations to unhealthy levels, especially in the Wenatchee and Methow Valleys. Thunderstorms developed on the 13th over central Washington and turned severe with quarter size hail near Okanogan and dime size hail near Malaga. Heavy rains near Highway 2 near Mazama lead to a debris flow. Thunderstorms pushed into eastern Washington and north Idaho on the 14th and brought some relief from the smoke. The remainder of the month, high temperatures were mainly seasonal in the upper 60s to lower 80s. The exception was a brief and rapid warmup on the 26th and 27th where some locations soared into the mid 80s to 90s again. On the 27th, Spokane reached 90 degrees which broke the daily record and the latest date of 90 degrees. This warmth came to an abrupt end on the 29th with steady rain across much of extreme eastern Washington into the Idaho Panhandle. Rainfall amounts ranged from 0.50" in Lewiston, 0.80" at Moyie Springs, and 1.04" at Coeur d'Alene. Rain amounts of 0.46" in Spokane and 1.25" in Pullman broke the daily rain records. Temperatures cooled off drastically to close out the month.

[October](#) was another mild and dry month. It was very warm, with above normal temperatures across much of north central Washington, northeast Washington and most of the Idaho Panhandle. The first half of the month was unusually warm with high temperatures in the mid 70s to lower 80s and this continued until the 20th. Then a cold front ushered in cooler air into the region as temperatures dropped below normal in the 40s to 50s to close out the month. It was very dry especially for central Washington with much below normal values from Wenatchee to Winthrop where no rain was reported. The Spokane airport only reported a trace of rain in the month. Wet weather was found across the Palouse and LC Valley on the 21st to the 22nd with rounds of showers with total rainfall amounts of 0.85" in Lewiston and 0.80" in Pullman. More rounds of showers tracked across southeast Washington and the southern Idaho Panhandle on the 24th, 26th and even on Halloween where a quarter to over a half of an inch fell. This led to rises on the Palouse River and Paradise Creek in Moscow, briefly reaching flood stage.

[November](#) was a decidedly winter month this year as the seasons switched. The monthly average temperatures region wide were 3 to 8 degrees below normal. The Spokane Airport had its 4th coldest November on record and Wenatchee had its 2nd coldest. The month began with a cold rain event on the 1st. Then colder air brought snow to most areas aside from the LC Valley for the first week of the month. Most locations in the Spokane metro area had 2 to 3 inches of snow with localized 5 inch reports. Strong winds accompanied the storm, with gusts to 54 mph at the Spokane Airport, 51 mph at Lewiston and Wenatchee. Another round of snow fell across the region on the 7th with heavy snow in the Okanogan, Methow and Entiat Valleys with some spots seeing 1 to 2 feet of snow. Northeast Washington and the Idaho Panhandle experienced snow ranging from 3 to 5 inches. Cold dry air moved into the region behind the weather system. Temperatures were 5 to 15 degrees below normal for the next two weeks, with only an occasional flurry to sprinkle. Wetter weather returned for the last week of the month, again in the form of snow for most. The month finished with a strong winter storm that brought heavy snow to the entire Inland Northwest. Snow totals of around a foot were common. Strong gusty winds led to areas of blowing and drifting snow across the Palouse, Camas Prairie and Okanogan Valley, along with bitter cold wind chills. November 2022 was the 6th snowiest on record for Spokane and the 11th snowiest for Lewiston. The Spokane airport had at least 1 inch of snow on the ground for 26 straight days in November, shattering the old mark of 22 days. ☀️

| Autumn Weather Stats | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Wenatchee Waterplant | SEP | OCT | NOV | Total |
| Average High temp | 82.4 | 73.9 | 40.3 | 65.5 |
| Departure from normal | 3.6 | 10.6 | -6.3 | 7.9 |
| Average low temp | 55.3 | 47.4 | 28 | 43.6 |
| Departure from normal | 1.0 | 8.4 | -4.3 | 5.1 |
| Total precipitation | 0.04 | 0.03 | 2.21 | 2.28 |
| Departure from normal | -0.20 | -0.69 | 1.06 | 0.17 |
| Total snowfall | 0 | 0 | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| Departure from normal | 0 | 0 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Lewiston, ID | SEP | OCT | NOV | Total |
| Average High temp | 82.5 | 68.8 | 43.9 | 65.1 |
| Departure from normal | 3.0 | 5.8 | -4.8 | 4.0 |
| Average low temp | 55.3 | 46.4 | 28.9 | 43.5 |
| Departure from normal | 3.0 | 4.4 | -5.6 | 1.8 |
| Total precipitation | 1.38 | 1.36 | 1.98 | 4.72 |
| Departure from normal | 0.78 | 0.28 | 0.03 | 1.09 |
| Total snowfall | 0 | 0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Departure from normal | 0 | 0 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Spokane, WA | SEP | OCT | NOV | Total |
| Average High temp | 78.2 | 66.1 | 35.4 | 59.9 |
| Departure from normal | 4.6 | 8.4 | -6.9 | 2.0 |
| Average low temp | 52.8 | 44 | 21.5 | 39.4 |
| Departure from normal | 4.2 | 6 | -8.8 | 0.5 |
| Total precipitation | 0.53 | 0.61 | 3.03 | 4.17 |
| Departure from normal | -0.05 | -1.37 | 0.97 | -0.45 |
| Total snowfall | 0 | T | 18.5 | 18.5 |
| Departure from normal | -0.1 | -0.5 | 6.2 | 5.6 |

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|---|
| NWS OTX |
| Meteorologist In Charge Ron Miller |
| Warning Coordination Meteorologist Andy Brown |
| Science Operations Officer Chad Shafer |
| Administrative Assistant Jodi Fitts |
| Information Technology Officer Todd Carter |
| Service Hydrologist Robin Fox |
| Observation Program Leader Ken Daniels |
| Lead Forecasters Jon Fox Greg Koch Steve Bodnar Jeremy Wolf Charlotte Davu |

Training schedules - Skywarn Day - Fire Wx Season Review - Staff News - Paul retirement

Important notes:

Want to Report precipitation? Check out the latest precipitation reports at [CoCoRaHS!](#)

Spotter Reports can be sent to 509-244-0435 or sent [Online](#)

Questions:

Answers:

Winter Spotter Checklist

Not the greatest conditions outside to set up an antenna-> 20 degrees, 7 inches of snow on the ground...but our local HAMs have it set up. #Skywarn2022 here we come!



00Z, and ready for CQ CQ CQwill we meet you on the radio



waves??Yesterday evening we were able to contact @NWSBrownsville & @NWSSanAngelo

They were in the mid 60s! 🤔 We won't see temps like that till next spring! 16 right now...but at least sunny!