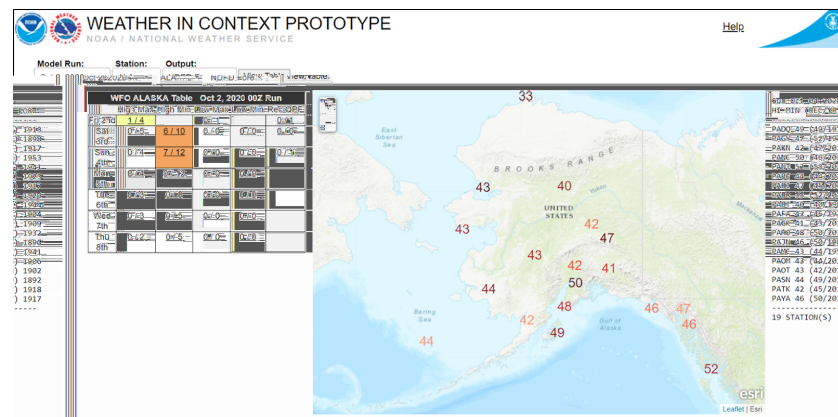
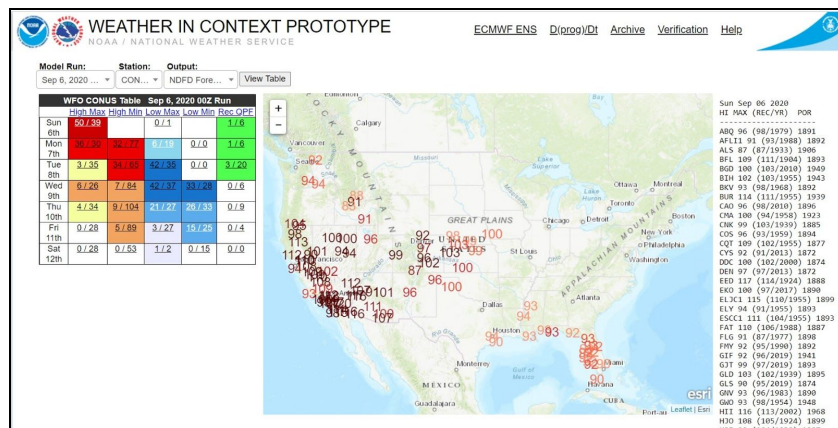


Weather in Context Usage Manual

Overview

The Weather in Context (WIC) tool displays forecast information within a climatological context to alert a forecaster to when a record or near-record breaking event is possible.

The main display (for both the contiguous United States ([CONUS](#)) and [Alaska](#)) contains a table highlighting when the National Digital Forecast Database (NDFD) is nearing or breaking a station record. The [stations](#) compared come from the [ThreadEx](#) project that include records of daily precipitation, maximum temperature, and minimum temperature. Clicking on a cell in this table produces a map that displays the locations of these stations as well as other potentially record breaking stations according to the NDFD forecast.



Individual stations can be further interrogated to see where the NDFD forecast falls with respect to an ensemble of model forecasts as well as the station records. Selecting an individual station from the **Station** menu generates a 7-day forecast table for that station that is color coded by

how close the NDFD comes to breaking the record. Selecting a cell from that table produces a violin plot that provides forecast consensus and probabilistic information.

Usage

The initial display is an NDFD Records comparison table that is color coded based on how many stations in the CONUS/Alaska domains have a NDFD forecast that either ties or breaks the record.

More Than 50 Record Max or High Mins	More Than 50 Record Min or Low Maxes	More Than 50 24-Hour Precipitation Records
31-50 Record Max or High Mins	31-50 Record Min or Low Maxes	31-50 24-Hour Precipitation Records
16-30 Record Max or High Mins	16-30 Record Min or Low Maxes	16-30 24-Hour Precipitation Records
6-15 Record Max or High Mins	6-15 Record Min or Low Maxes	6-15 24-Hour Precipitation Records
1-5 Record Max or High Mins	1-5 Record Min or Low Maxes	1-5 24-Hour Precipitation Records

The data that populates the tool comes from gridded NDFD that is linearly interpolated to each station latitude and longitude. Each cell contains two numbers separated by a forward slash: **the number on the left represents the number of stations that tie or break the record; and the number on the right is the number of stations that are approaching the record (see example below)**. A station is considered “approaching the record” when the NDFD forecast is within 4 degrees Fahrenheit of the record daily maximum or minimum high/low temperature.

WFO CONUS Table Sep 6, 2020 00Z Run					
	High Max	High Min	Low Max	Low Min	Rec QPF
Sun 6th	50 / 39		0 / 1		1 / 6
Mon 7th	36 / 30	32 / 77	5 / 19	0 / 0	1 / 6
Tue 8th	3 / 35	34 / 35	42 / 35	0 / 0	3 / 20
Wed 9th	6 / 26	7 / 14	42 / 37	33 / 28	0 / 6
Thu 10th	4 / 34	9 / 104	21 / 27	26 / 33	0 / 9
Fri 11th	0 / 28	5 / 19	3 / 27	15 / 25	0 / 4
Sat 12th	0 / 28	0 / 13	1 / 2	0 / 15	0 / 0

of stations where nighttime minimum is within 4° of a record high

32 / 77

of stations where the nighttime minimum temperature ties or breaks a record high

of stations where NDFD QPF is within 50% of the record

1 / 6

of stations where NDFD QPF ties or breaks the record 24-hr rainfall

The “High” label above the first two columns represents the daytime maximum or nighttime minimum temperatures in reference to how close they come to breaking a record high.

Conversely, the “Low” label in the second two columns represents the daytime maximum or nighttime minimum temperatures in reference to how close they come to breaking a record low. For QPF, the station is approaching the record when the NDFD forecast is within 50% of the record 24-hr rainfall.

Clicking on any one of the cells in the table brings up a zoomable map highlighting the locations of significant values marked by the NDFD value for the forecast parameter selected (see example below).

Model Run: Sep 6, 2020 ... Station: CON... Output: NDFD Fore... View Table

WFO CONUS Table Sep 6, 2020 00Z Run					
	High Max	High Min	Low Max	Low Min	Rec OPF
Sun 6th	50 / 39		0 / 1		1 / 6
Mon 7th	36 / 30	32 / 17	6 / 19	0 / 0	1 / 6
Tue 8th	3 / 35	34 / 65	42 / 35	0 / 0	3 / 20
Wed 9th	6 / 26	7 / 84	4 / 37	33 / 28	0 / 6
Thu 10th	4 / 34	9 / 104	2 / 27	26 / 33	0 / 9
Fri 11th	0 / 28	5 / 89	1 / 27	15 / 25	0 / 4
Sat 12th		0 / 53	1 / 2	0 / 15	0 / 0

This example displays 77 stations (42 record breaking + 35 near record-breaking) associated with the low maximum temperature for Sept 8th.

Tue Sep 08 2020

LO MAX (REC/YR) POR

803 53 (54/1946) 1931

ABR 54 (52/1911) 1893

AFL11 63 (59/1973) 1892

ALO 53 (58/2008) 1895

ALS 58 (62/2001) 1906

ANJ 54 (51/1914) 1888

APN 57 (57/1934) 1916

ASX 55 (52/1929) 1893

AUW 52 (55/1911) 1895

BFF 43 (41/1929) 1893

BGD 63 (72/1993) 1949

BIS 53 (52/1962) 1874

BIV 63 (60/1924) 1905

BRD 53 (52/1946) 1898

BRL 65 (63/2008) 1897

BYI 62 (60/1973) 1917

CAO 51 (61/2001) 1896

CID 56 (58/2008) 1893

CNK 52 (61/1891) 1885

COS 37 (48/1929) 1894

CPR 39 (46/1941) 1939

CYS 33 (36/1929) 1872

DBQ 55 (58/1943) 1874

DDC 54 (59/1949) 1874

DEN 37 (42/1929) 1872

DHF 53 (48/1883) 1874

DSM 53 (58/1885) 1878

EAU 53 (60/1946) 1893

ELY 64 (62/1950) 1893

FAR 54 (52/1941) 1881

FLL 88 (85/1931) 1912

FSD 51 (49/1929) 1893

GFK 54 (50/1941) 1893

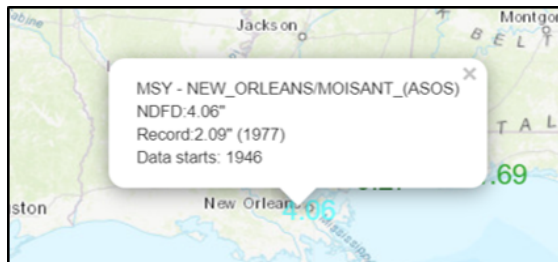
GJT 63 (58/1929) 1893

Station details for all 77 stations, including the NDFD value and station record, are displayed on the right side of the map.

The significant station values highlighted on the map are color-coded based on the following key:

Break Record Max or High Min	Break Record Min or Low Max	150% of Record Precipitation
Tie Record Max or High Min	Tie Record Min or Low Max	125% of Record Precipitation
1 Degree from Tying Record Max or High Min	1 Degree from Tying Record Min or Low Max	100% of Record Precipitation
2 Degree from Tying Record Max or High Min	2 Degree from Tying Record Min or Low Max	75% of Record Precipitation
3 Degree from Tying Record Max or High Min	3 Degree from Tying Record Min or Low Max	50% of Record Precipitation
4 Degree from Tying Record Max or High Min	4 Degree from Tying Record Min or Low Max	

Clicking on a value on the map gives information on the three-letter station identifier, full station name, NDFD value, record value and record year, and date that the record starts.



Once the user has identified a station of interest, they can select the station from the dropdown menu located above the table (see example below).

Typing the three-letter identifier into the "Station:" dropdown and selecting the **View Table** button brings up a 7-day forecast table that highlights when the NDFD Max T, Min T, or QPF either breaks or nearly breaks a record for that individual station.

View CONUS table View records in Select "View
-or- comparison to Table" to view
Choose model run Station table NDFD Station selection

Model Run: Sep 6, 2020 00Z **Station:** CONUS **Output:** NDFD Fore... View Table

Type in three-letter station identifier here or select from the dropdown

		Sep 6, 2020 00Z Run		
		Max	Low	Min Rec QPF
	CONUS	1		1 / 6
Mon 7th	55N	9	0 / 0	1 / 6
Tue 8th	8D3	35	0 / 0	3 / 20
Wed 9th	AAT	37	33 / 28	0 / 6
Thu 10th	ABE	27	26 / 33	0 / 9
Fri 11th	ABI	27	15 / 25	0 / 4
	ABQ	27	15 / 25	0 / 4

The user can **return to the NDFD CONUS/Alaska table** by repeating this action with CONUS (or ALASKA) selected from the **Station** dropdown.

The station tables are color-coded based on the key below (i.e., same key for map values above):

Break Record Max or High Min	Break Record Min or Low Max	150% or Record Precipitation
Tie Record Max or High Min	Tie Record Min or Low Max	125% of Record Precipitation
1 Degree from Tying Record Max or High Min	1 Degree from Tying Record Min or Low Max	100% of Record Precipitation
2 Degree from Tying Record Max or High Min	2 Degree from Tying Record Min or Low Max	75% of Record Precipitation
3 Degree from Tying Record Max or High Min	3 Degree from Tying Record Min or Low Max	50% of Record Precipitation
4 Degree from Tying Record Max or High Min	4 Degree from Tying Record Min or Low Max	

This color chart can be used to quickly identify when the NDFD maximum or minimum temperature breaks or comes close to breaking the high/low record for that station. For QPF, the user can identify when the NDFD breaks the record for 24-hr precipitation and by how much. The value of the NDFD forecast is displayed in each cell, regardless of whether or not the cell is significant according to the color chart.

The example below displays the table for Denver, CO (DEN) when a strong cold front passed through between 7-8 Sept 2020.

Model Run: Sep 6, 2020 ... **Station:** DEN **Output:** NDFD Fore... **View Table**

NDFD DEN Table Sep 6, 2020 00Z Run

	TMAX	TMIN	QPF
Sun 6th	97	63	0
Mon 7th	91	63	0
Tue 8th	37	56	1.26
Wed 9th	52	27	0
Thu 10th	65	33	0
Fri 11th	77	40	0
Sat 12th	81	46	0

Callouts:

- Green:** NDFD predicting record-breaking high temperatures for daytime maximum and nighttime minimum.
- Yellow:** NDFD predicting record-breaking low temperatures for daytime maximum and nighttime minimum.
- Red:** NDFD predicting record-breaking 24-hr precipitation with a maximum of 1.26 inches.

The user can pull up the color charts when viewing any of the tables at any time by selecting the **Help** tab on the upper right corner of the page.

WEATHER IN CONTEXT PROTOTYPE
NOAA / NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

Model Run: Oct 8, 2020 ... **Station:** CON... **Output:** NDFD

CONUS Table Oct 8, 2020

	High Max	High Min	Low Max	Low Min
Thu 8th	10/40			0/0
Fri 9th	12/38	3/40	1/3	
Sat 10th	9/18	0/42	0/5	
Sun 11th	7/21	2/54	0/0	
Mon 12th	0/20	3/74	0/0	
Tue 13th	0/15	2/47	0/0	
Wed 14th	1/8	2/16	0/0	

Additional Information

Welcome to the Weather in Context project prototype page. Quite simply, the goal of this project is to develop a web-based tool that displays forecast information and its climatological context in a manner that will quickly alert a forecaster to when a record or near-record breaking event is possible.

The first iteration of this tool focuses on maximum and minimum temperatures. The default table displays the number of ThreadEx stations where the National Digital Forecast Database (NDFD) forecast breaks or comes within a degree of breaking a given temperature record. Clicking on a cell in this table produces a map that displays the locations of these stations as well as the potentially record breaking NDFD forecast for these stations.

To view forecast data at a particular ThreadEx station, select the desired station from the searchable menu and click 'view table'. The table generated will display the NDFD forecast of maximum and minimum temperatures for the next week color coded by how close the NDFD forecast comes to breaking the record. Clicking on a cell in this table will display a violin plot which shows the GEFS forecast distribution and how it relates to the record.

The color coding of how close the NDFD temperature forecast comes to the record is as follows:

More Than 50 Record Max or High Mins	More Than 50 Record Min or Low Maxes
31-50 Record Max or High Mins	31-50 Record Min or Low Maxes
16-30 Record Max or High Mins	16-30 Record Min or Low Maxes

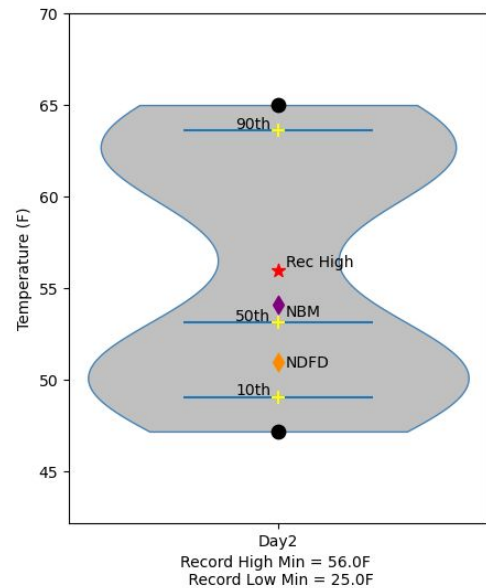
Help

Sat Oct 10 2020

QPF (REC/YR)	POF
AST 1.05 (2.03/1995)	1892
BNA 1.69 (2.62/2014)	1871
BRN7 0.28 (0.48/2017)	2006
CUSM6 1.33 (1.55/1995)	1903
DAR11 0.65 (0.99/1955)	1905
EUG 0.97 (1.01/1947)	1892
EVV 0.82 (0.98/2017)	1897
GLH 3.65 (3.0/2004)	1903
GPT 1.26 (2.3/1982)	1893
GWO 2.61 (2.12/2002)	1948
HIO 0.93 (1.1/1995)	1929
ICHL1 1.43 (1.75/1982)	1893
JBR 3.0 (1.7/1984)	1893
JKL 1.03 (1.82/2014)	1981
LEX 1.11 (2.05/2002)	1872
LIT 2.15 (3.6/1919)	1875
MEM 3.62 (2.83/2002)	1872
MFR 0.43 (0.84/1962)	1911
MLU 2.84 (2.3/2004)	1892
MWV 0.94 (1.23/1953)	1894
MSL 1.49 (2.65/1995)	1893
MYL 0.8 (1.1/1943)	1905
OMK 0.23 (0.39/1956)	1909
OQT 0.61 (0.5/2014)	1947
PAH 1.89 (1.11/2002)	1937
PBF 3.21 (3.54/2001)	1884
PDT 0.49 (0.85/1900)	1892
PDX 1.21 (1.65/1959)	1940
PIC51 0.58 (0.86/1994)	1941
POF 1.35 (2.5/1914)	1893
IPSC 0.41 (0.38/2000)	1894
PHW 30.54 (0.76/1955)	1893
SDF 1.15 (2.94/2002)	1872
SEA 0.85 (1.13/2015)	1894
SHV 1.09 (1.3/2004)	1871

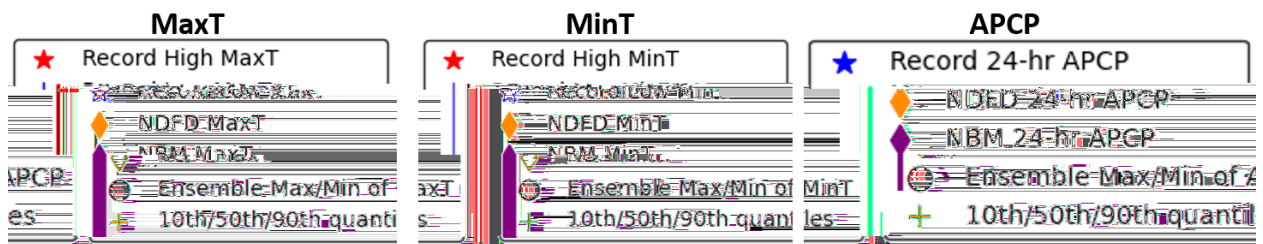
Violin Plot

Once a cell is selected, a violin plot is produced that graphically displays where the NDFD falls within an ensemble of model forecast data in addition to the record. A violin plot is similar to a box plot in that it graphically displays statistical quantities that describe the distribution of a dataset. Quantities generally displayed include the spread, median, quantiles (usually the first and third quartile), and outliers. A violin plot takes the box plot a step further by also showing the vertically-oriented probability density smoothed with a kernel density estimator (i.e., kernel density plot). This additional information allows the user to identify if there is clustering of data at multiple values in the dataset. Wider sections of the violin plot represent a higher probability that members of the dataset will take on the given value; the skinner sections represent a lower probability.



In the WIC tool, several quantities are used to describe the distribution of forecast data from a multi-member ensemble, which includes the NDFD and National Blend of Models (NBM). The information is displayed in comparison to the station record when the station record falls near or within the multi-member ensemble. The statistical quantities displayed include the maximum and minimum, the 10th and 90th quantiles, and the median (i.e., 50th quantile). Significant values highlighted in each plot include NDFD and NBM forecasts in addition to the station record. The following keys can be used to facilitate the analysis of each violin plot.

Violin Plot Legends



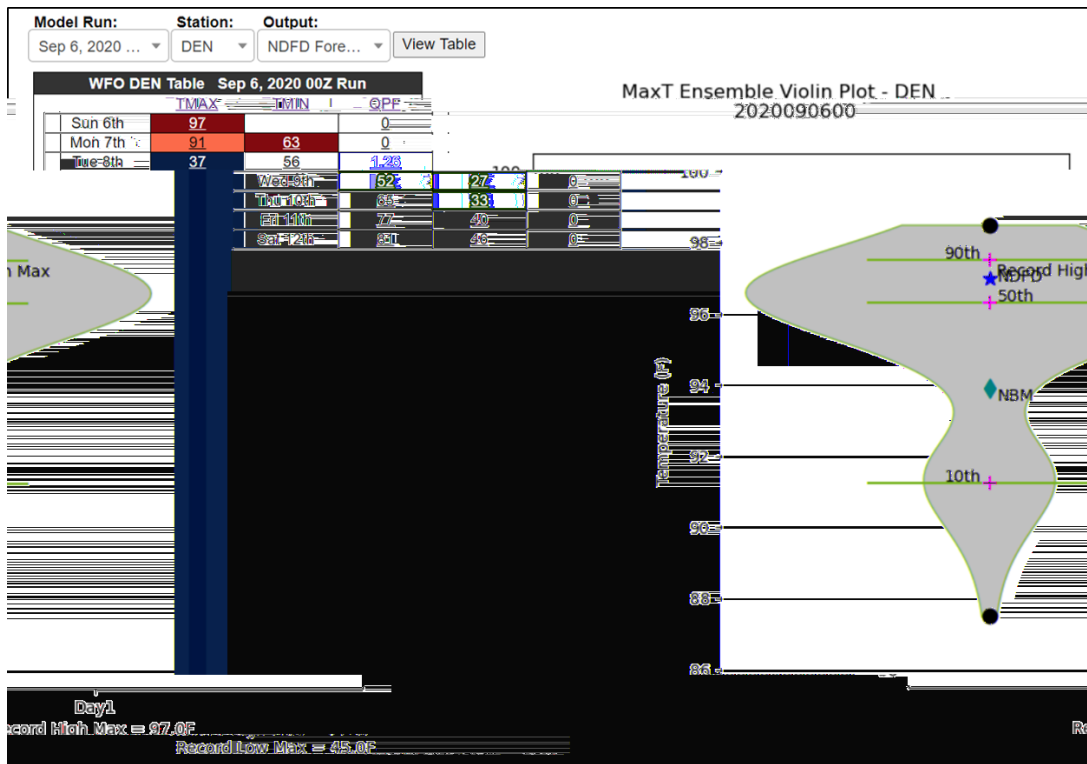
The data contained in the MaxT/MinT violin plots include:

- Bias-corrected CMC control
- 20 bias-corrected CMC perts
- Bias-corrected GEFS control
- 20 bias-corrected GEFS perts
- NDFD
- NBM deterministic
- = 44 total members**

The data contained in the QPF violin plots include:

- CMC control
- 20 CMC perts
- Bias-corrected GEFS control
- 20 bias-corrected GEFS perts
- NDFD (except Day 3-7 QPF uses WPCGuide)
- NBM deterministic
- = 44 total members**

The example below shows the violin plot corresponding to the Day 1 maximum temperature (MaxT) valid 00Z 6 September 2020 for Denver, Colorado.



This plot provides an example of a dataset with a bimodal distribution. The outer shape of the violin indicates a large cluster of values around 96.5 F, which is very close to the median (i.e., 50th quantile), and slightly less than the 90th quantile. A small cluster of values exist near 91 F, which is near the 10th quantile. The larger cluster of values is also located near the record high maximum temperature observed for Denver. With this information, one can have increased confidence that a record high maximum temperature will be reached for the Day 1 forecast at this station based on the 44 member ensemble. At the same time, the NDFD is equal to the record high max, which is in good agreement with the majority of the other members in the forecast ensemble.

Gotchas

- Notice that when the NDFD forecast equals the record high max, the symbol for the record high max on the violin plot covers the symbol for the NDFD. In all plots, the record high or record low will always be plotted on top of any other symbol when equal to that symbol's associated value.
- When interpreting the station table, TMIN corresponds to the minimum temperature reached from the previous overnight low temperature associated with the label for that day. So, in the station table above for Denver, CO, the TMIN of 63 F on Monday, 7 September corresponds to the overnight minimum reached sometime between Sunday 6 September and Monday 7 September.
- The NDFD does not provide 24-hr QPF for Days 3-7. In the CONUS version, these values are provided by 24-hr QPF from WPC Guidance, and the violin plot legend is updated to reflect that change. The Alaska version does not contain values for QPF in the Day 3-7 period.