

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE  
SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT OFFICE  
TECHNIQUES DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY

TDL Office Note 76-1

SEVERE LOCAL STORM RELATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS  
FOR USE IN DERIVING SEVERE THUNDERSTORM FORECAST EQUATIONS

Donald S. Foster

January 1976

SEVERE LOCAL STORM RELATIVE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS  
FOR USE IN DERIVING SEVERE THUNDERSTORM FORECAST EQUATIONS

Donald S. Foster

1. Introduction

We have compiled relative frequency distributions of severe local storms for the manually-digitized radar (MDR) grid area shown in figure 1. Monthly 5-year average values for each MDR block were obtained for the period January 1970 to December 1974. When we derive the 1976 screening regression equations for severe local storms, we shall offer daily relative frequencies interpolated from these monthly averages as predictors along with large-scale predictors from operational numerical models.

2. Method of Compiling Frequencies

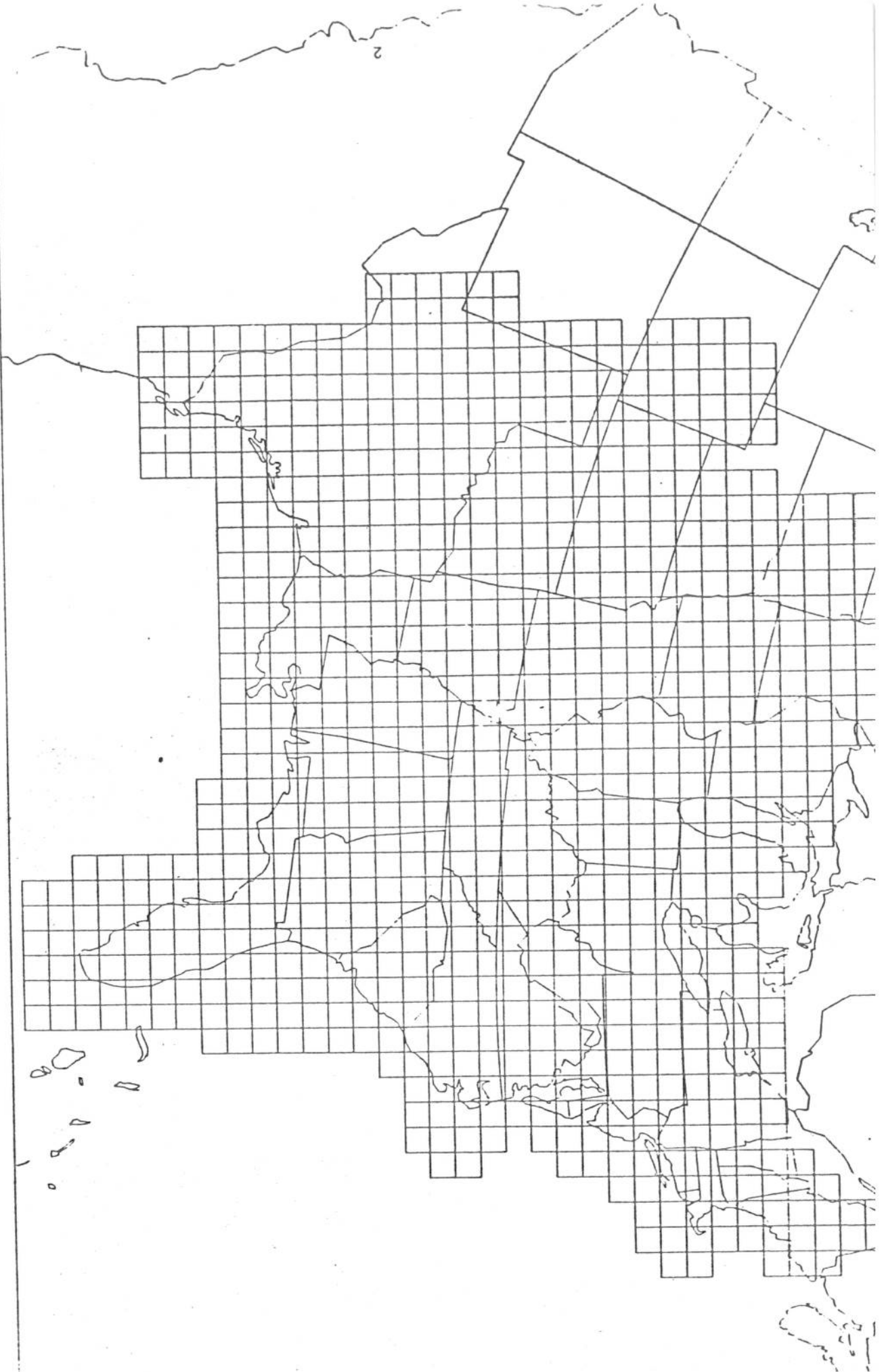
The monthly frequencies were based on reports of tornadoes, wind gusts  $> 50$  knots and/or wind damage, or surface hail  $\geq 3/4$  inches in diameter, taken from the NSSFC severe storm log and archived by TDL in the MOS predict-and tape format (Foster and Reap, 1973). Relative frequencies were obtained by counting the number of days during a month when a severe local storm occurred in an MDR block during the six-hour period centered on 0000 GMT and dividing by the number of days in the month. The resulting relative frequency values were averaged for five years then rounded to the nearest tenth of one percent since they are quite low for an individual MDR block. Monthly values were smoothed by a nine-block smoother to avoid irregularities resulting from variations in population density.

3. Variation in the Frequency Patterns

The smoothing of the 5-year averages along with the interpolation of daily values results in a fairly smooth seasonal transition of the frequencies. For example, values reach a minimum in January, increase in the lower Mississippi River valley in February and March, spread northward over the southern plains, central Mississippi River valley and the Ohio River valley in April, and reach their highest values from the Texas panhandle through Oklahoma and Kansas to eastern Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania in June. Frequency values decrease rapidly in July with the highest values being confined to the northern states. The decreasing trend continues until minimum values are reached again in the fall. This simulation of the seasonal trends in severe local storms should make this predictor a strong contender in the screening regression analysis for the 1976 equations.

Contoured maps of the monthly frequency values are shown in the Appendix for each of the 5 years from 1970 through 1974 along with the 5-year monthly averages

Figure 1. Manually-digitized radar grid area for which relative frequencies of severe local storms were compiled.



#### 4. References

Foster, D. S., and R. M. Reap, 1973: Archiving of manually-digitized radar data, TDL Office Note 73-6, 5 pp.

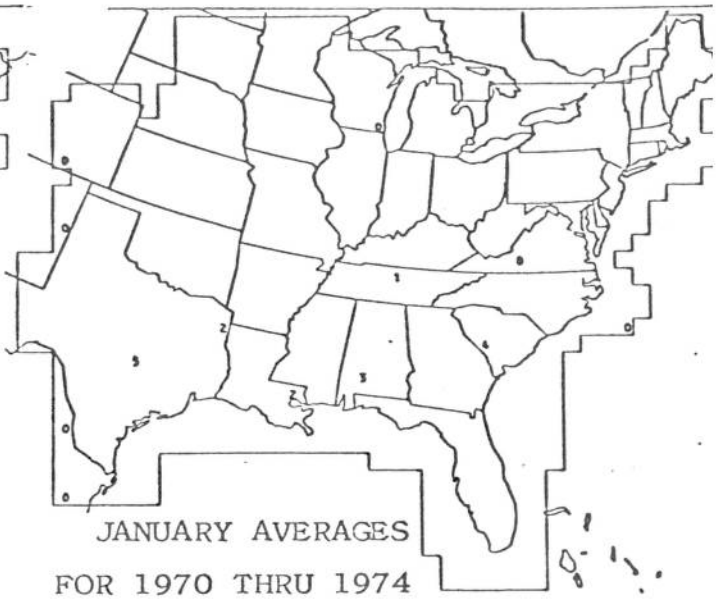
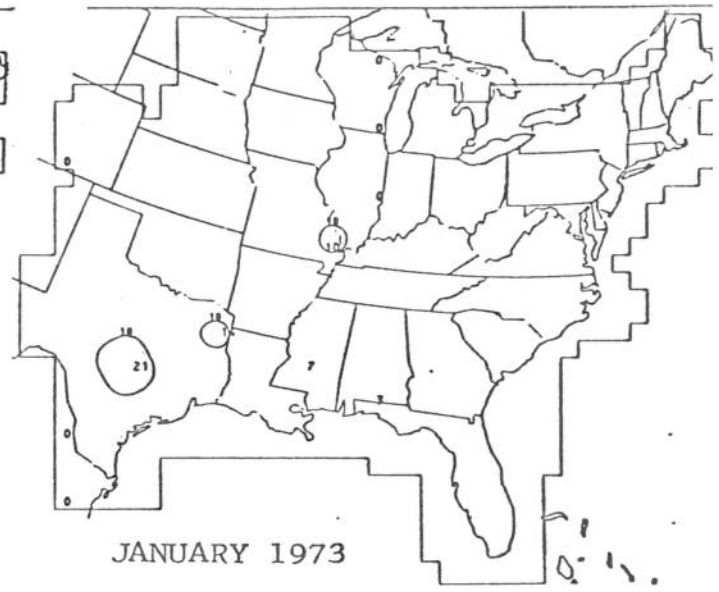
APPENDIX

Page

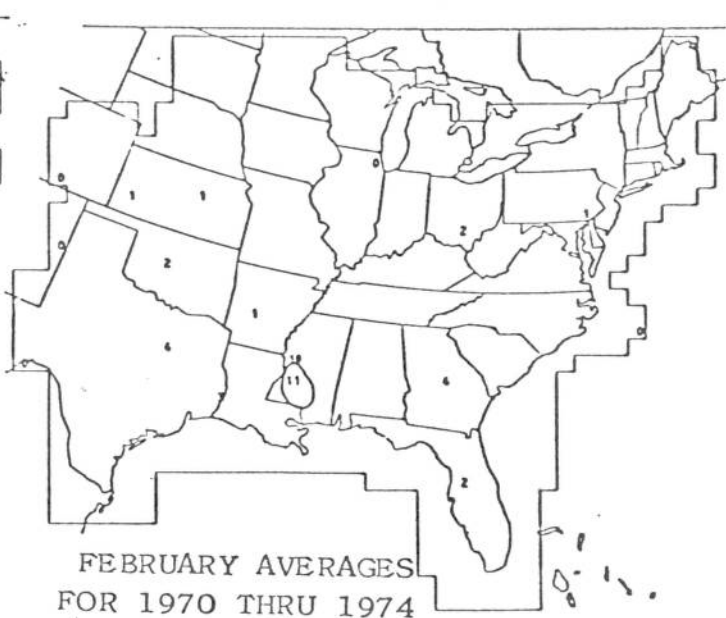
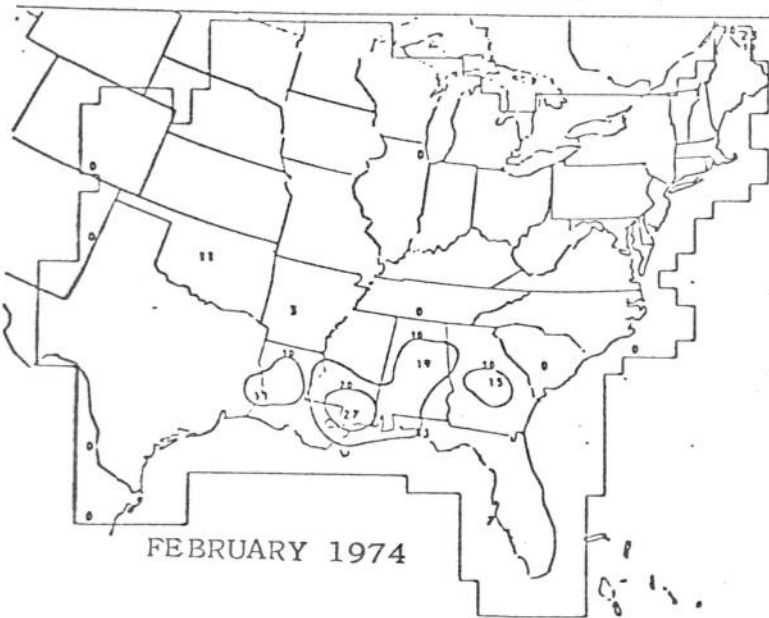
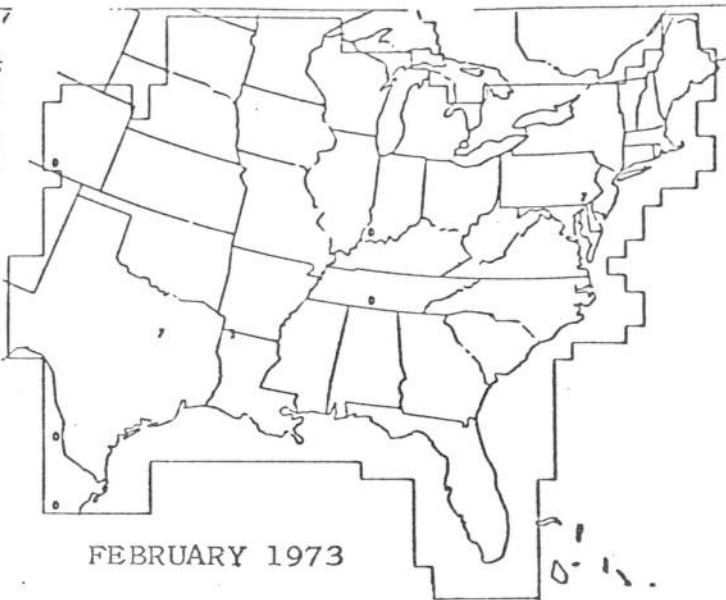
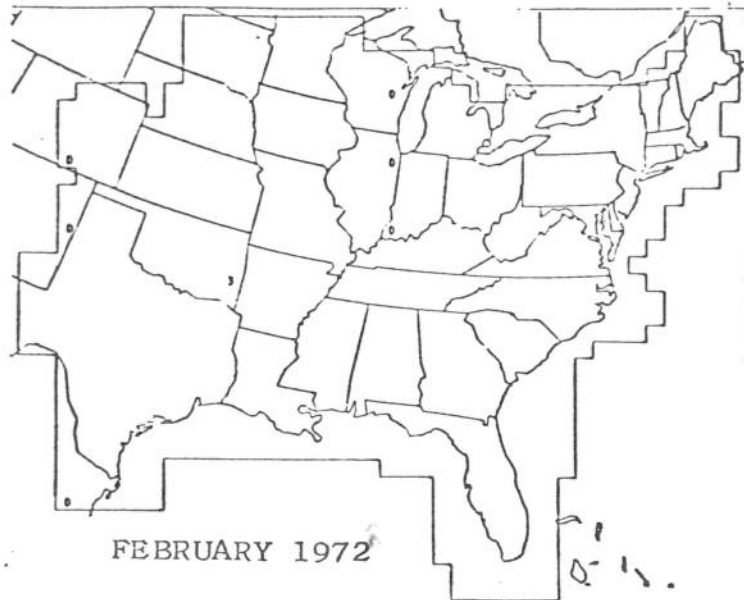
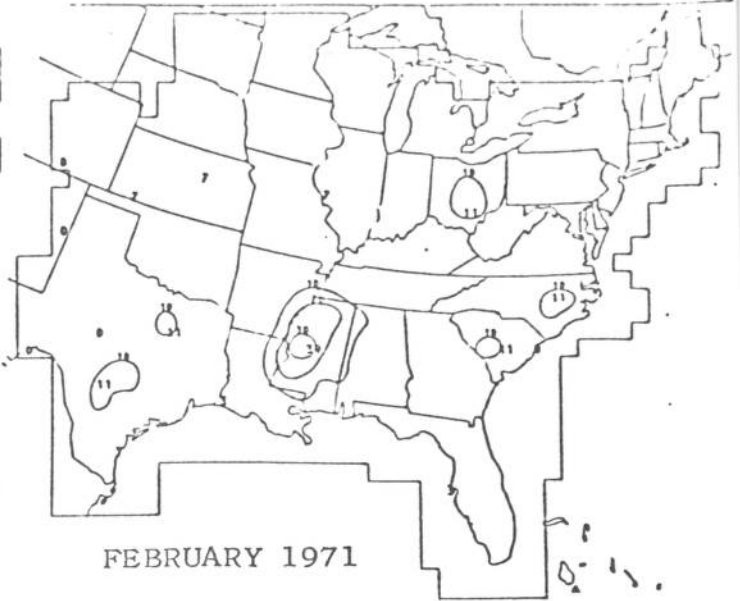
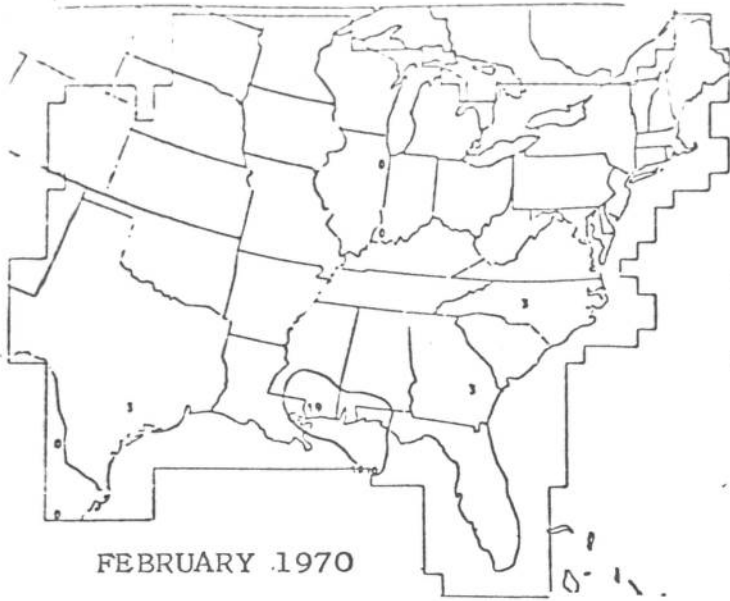
Severe local storm relative frequencies  
computed from 1970 - 1974 data for:

January. . . . .	1
February. . . . .	2
March. . . . .	3
April. . . . .	4
May. . . . .	5
June. . . . .	6
July. . . . .	7
August. . . . .	8
September. . . . .	9
October. . . . .	10
November. . . . .	11
December. . . . .	12

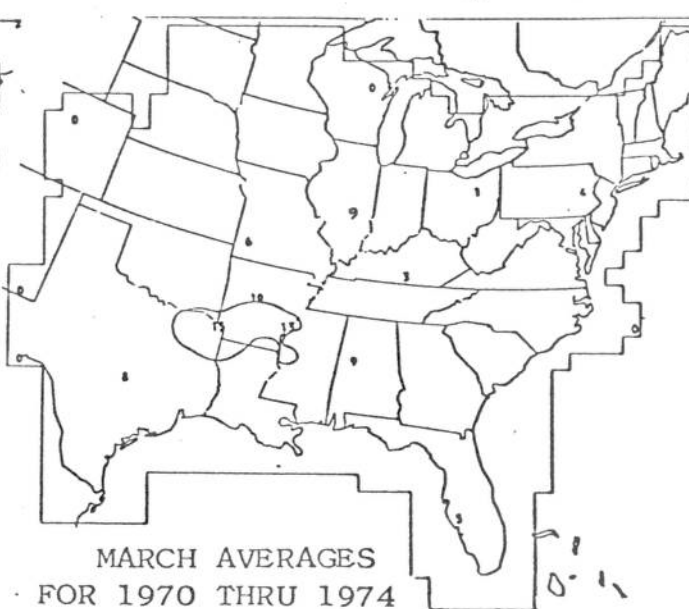
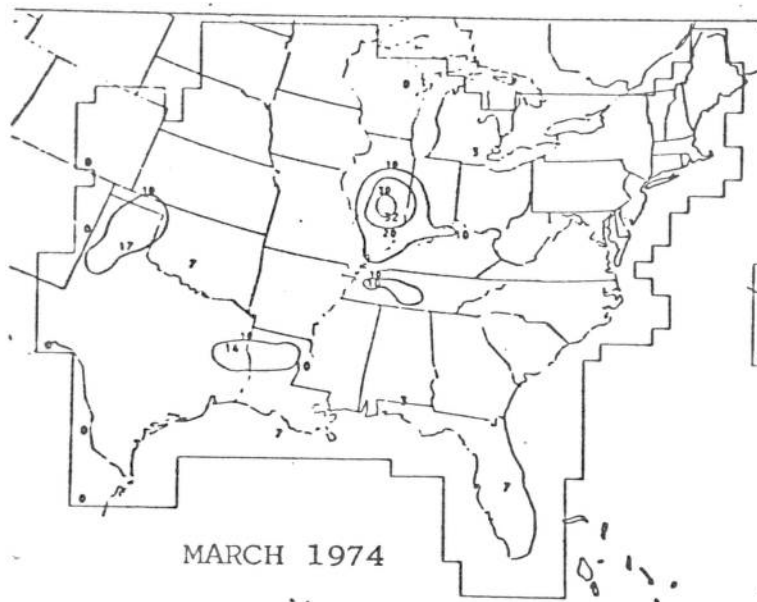
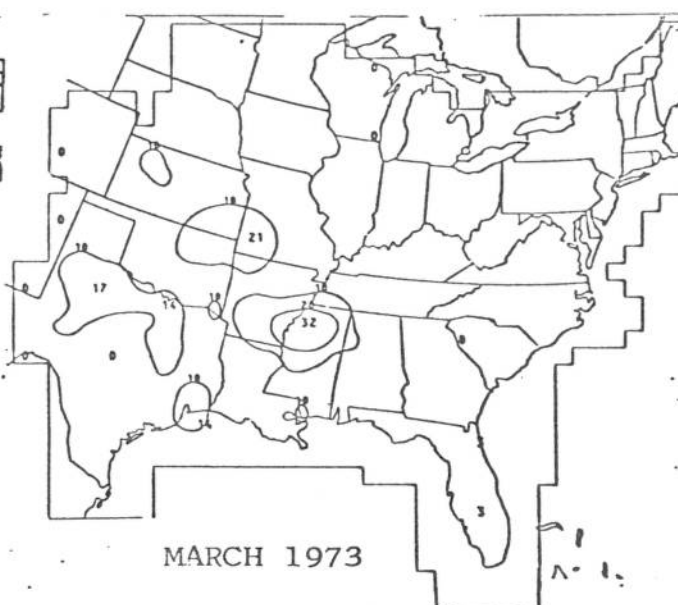
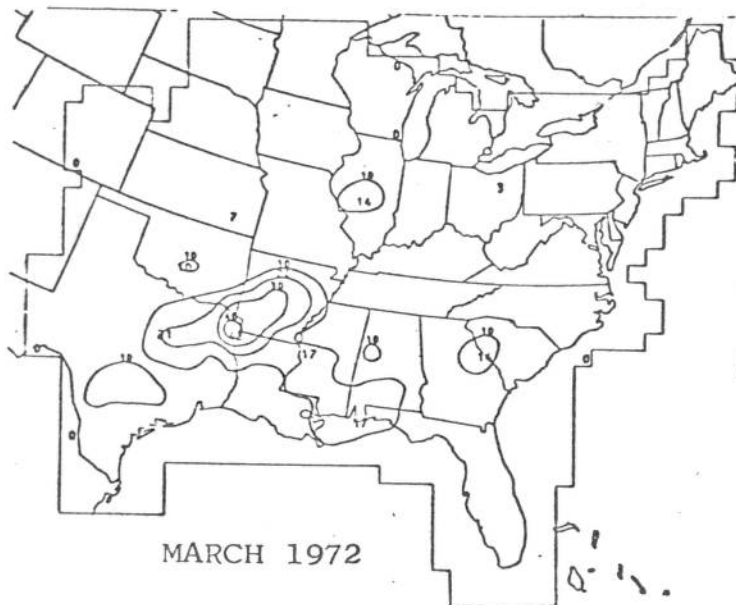
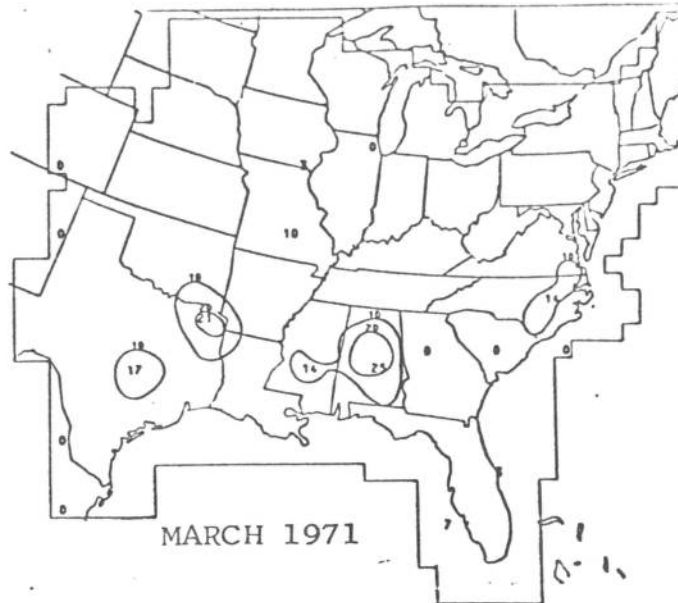
SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD  $\pm$  3 HRS FM OOOZ



SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD 3 HRS FM 00Z

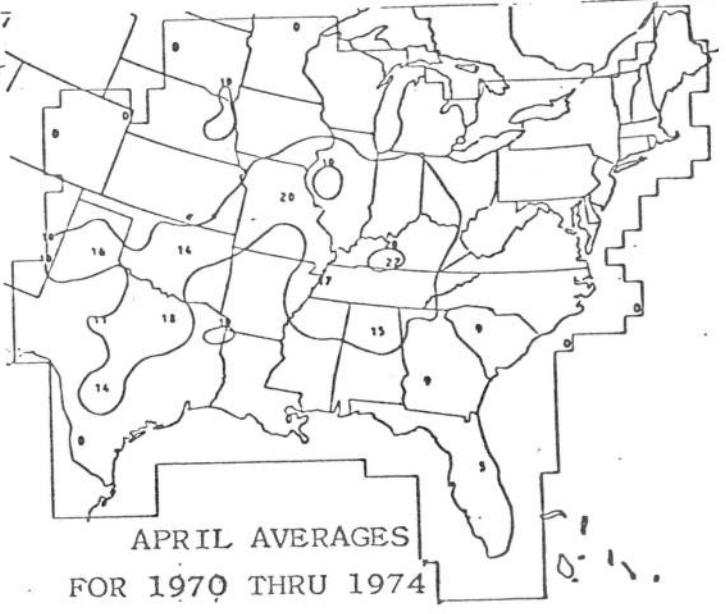
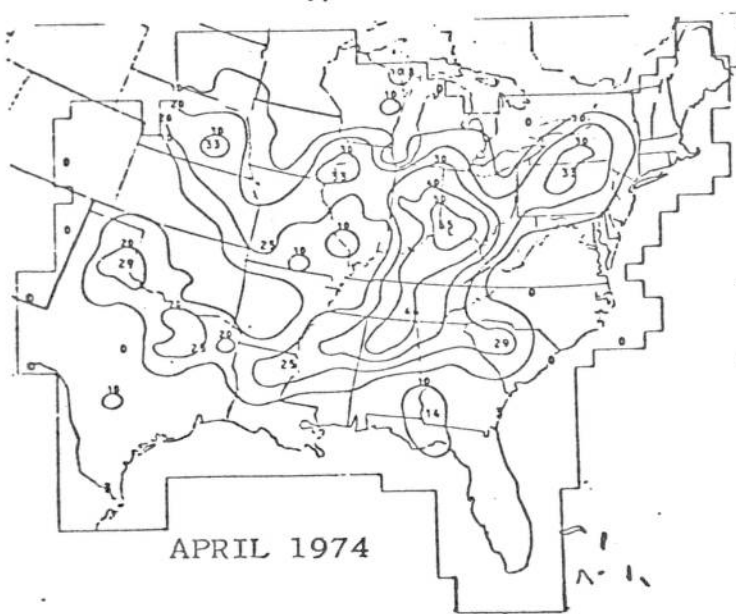
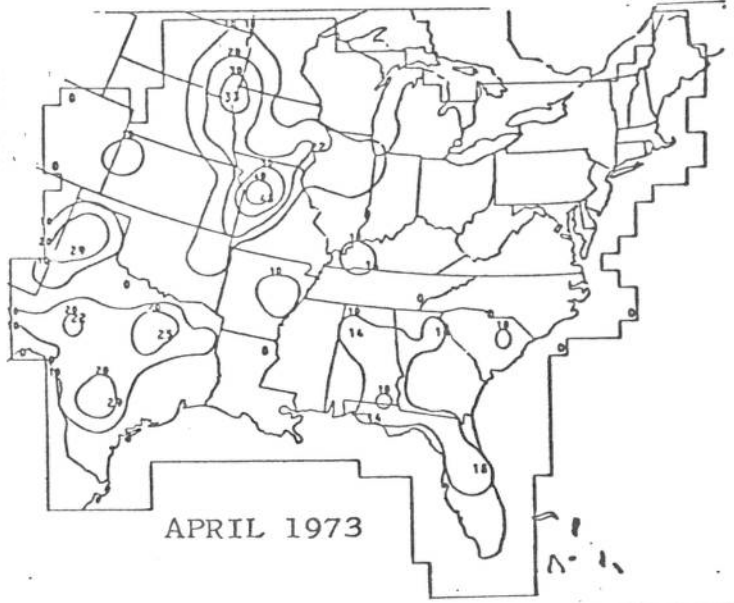
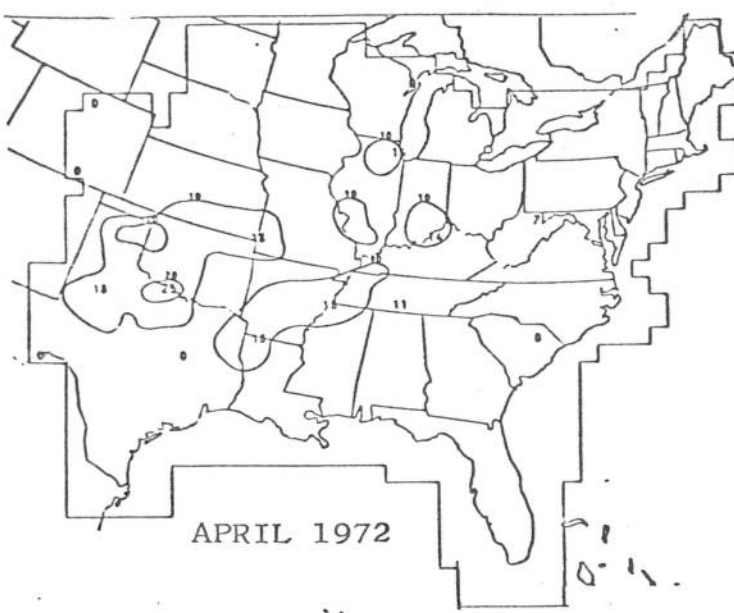
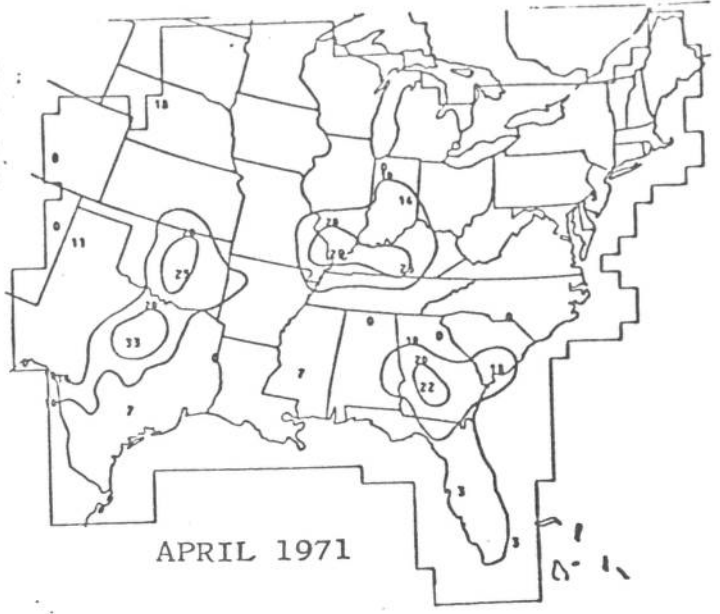
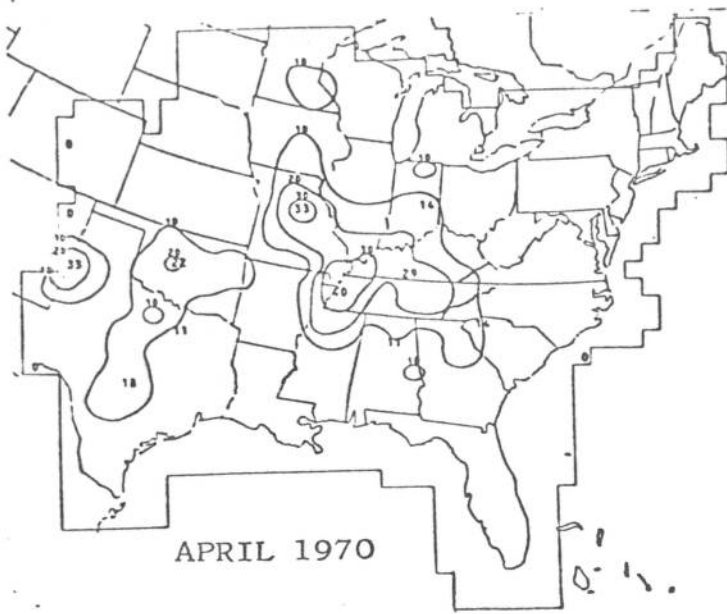


SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD  $\pm$  3 HRS FM 00Z

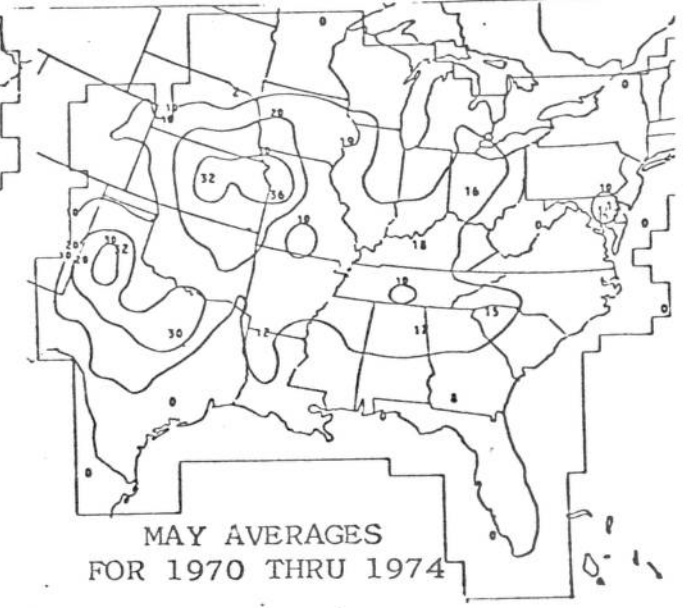
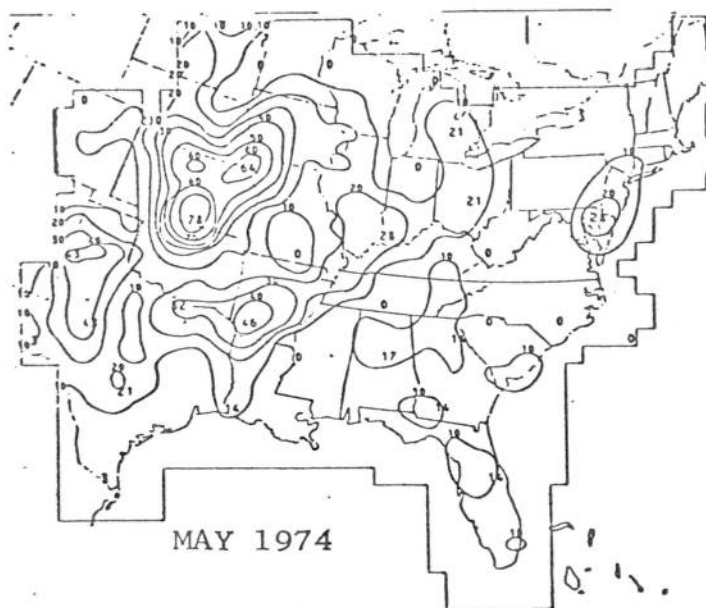
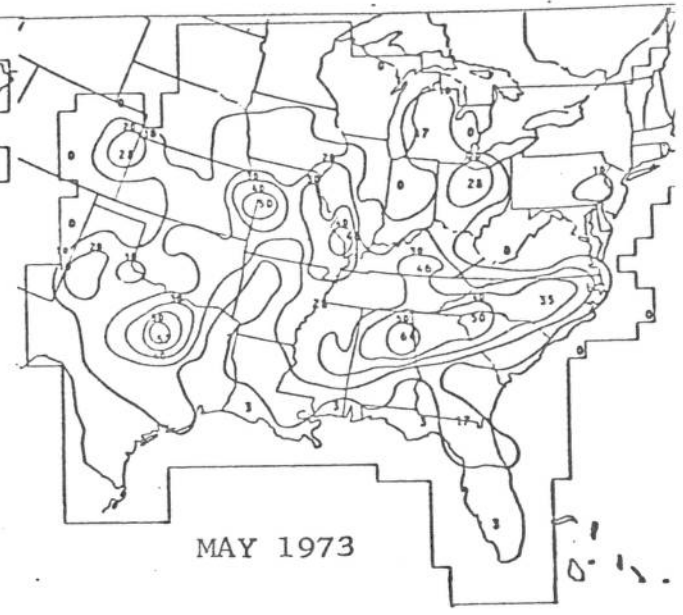
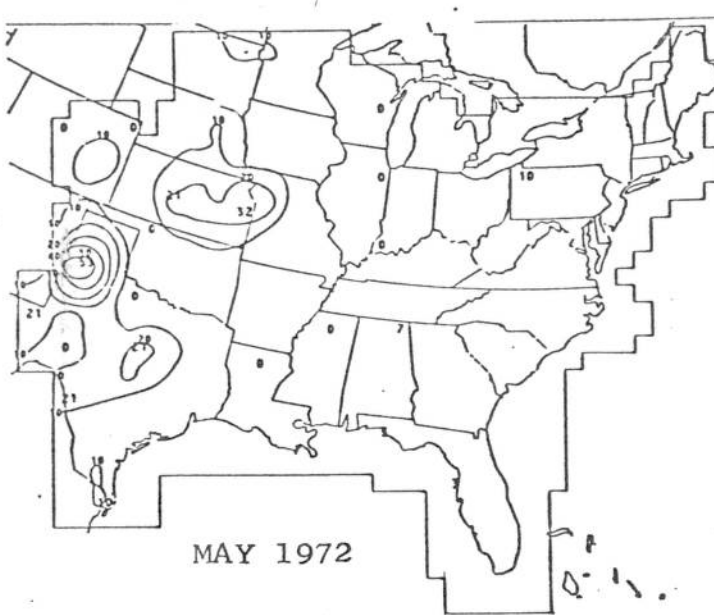
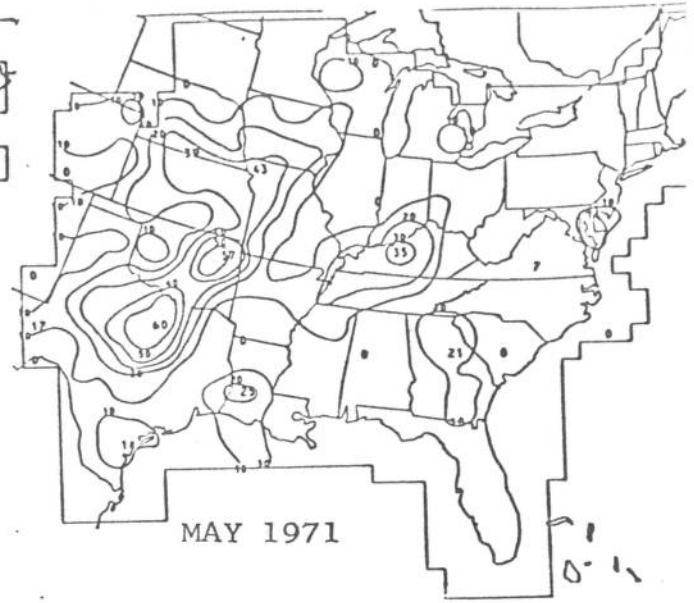
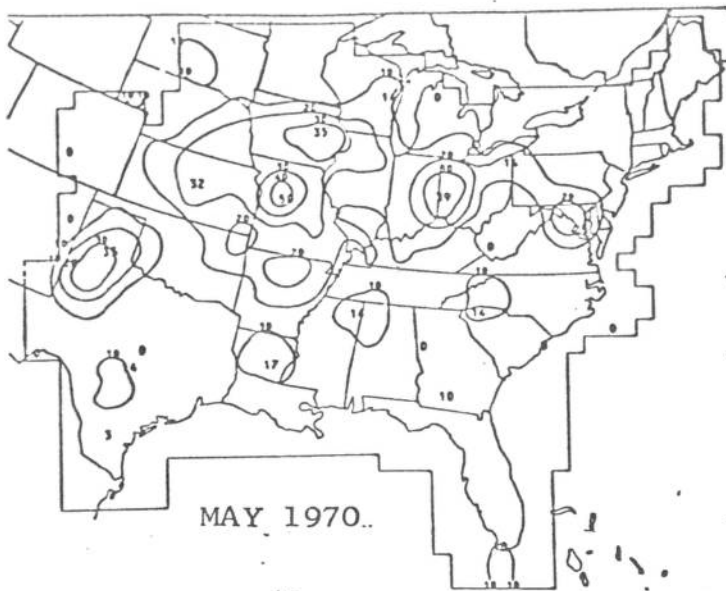




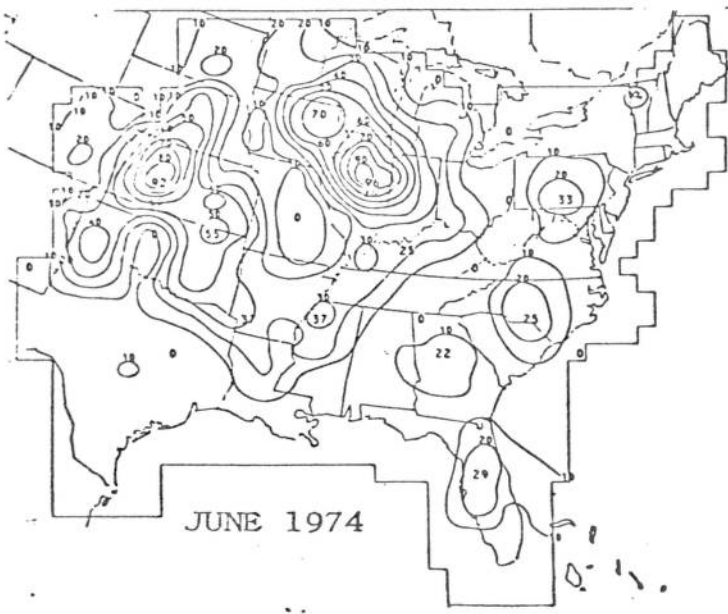
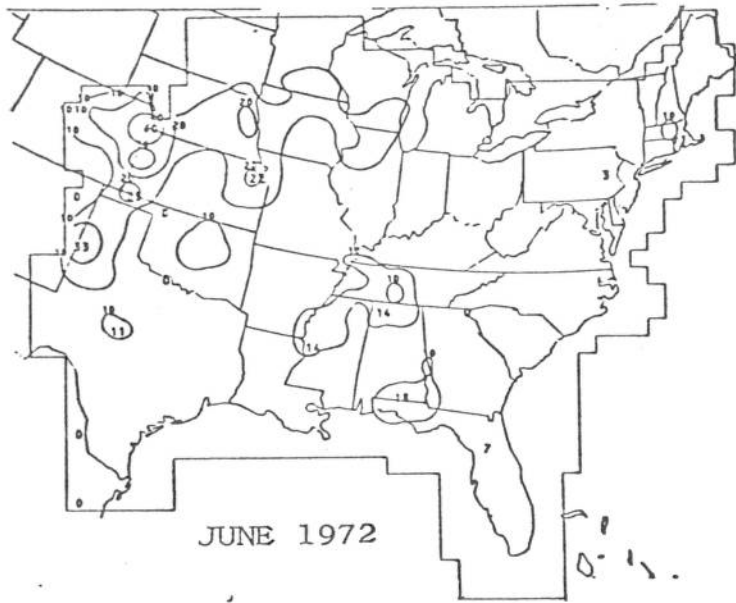
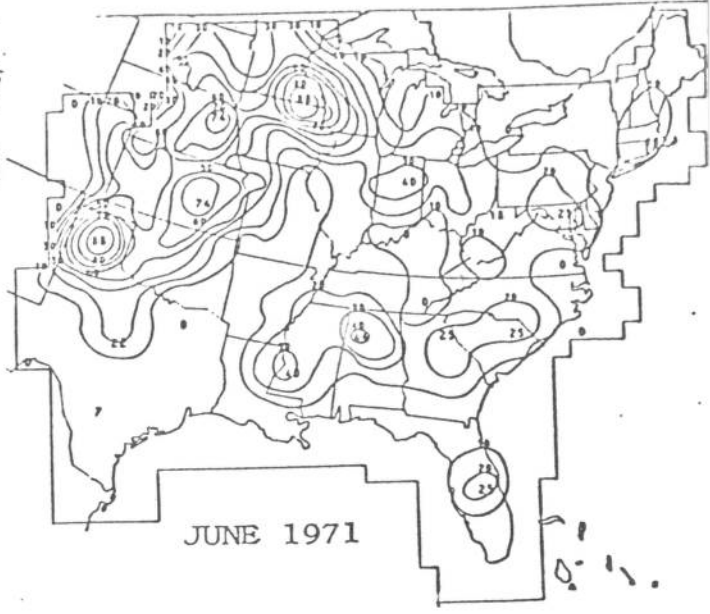
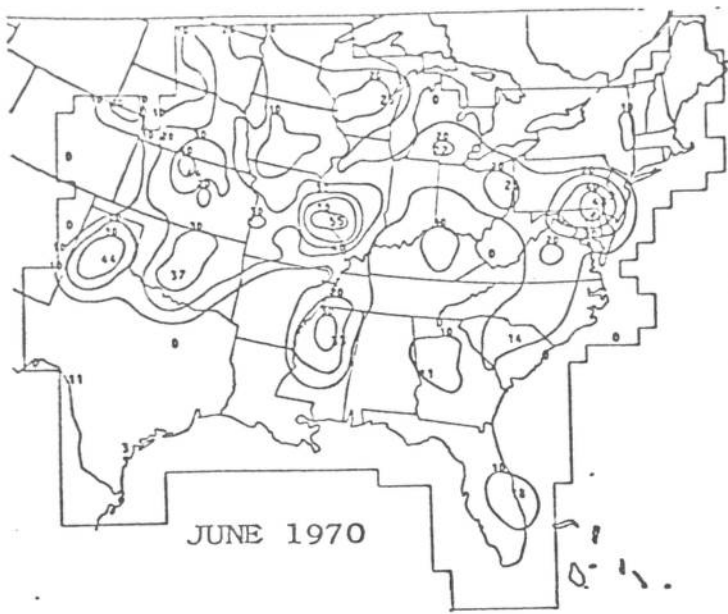
SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD  $\pm$  3 HRS FM 00Z



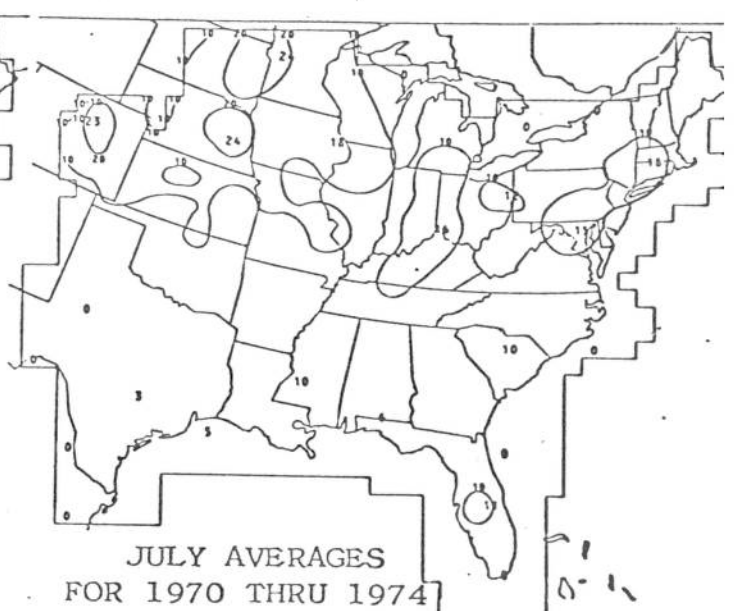
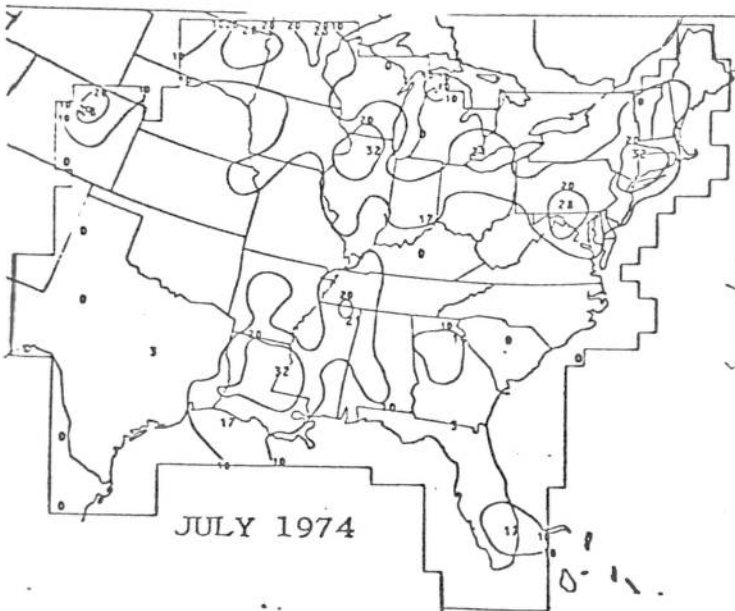
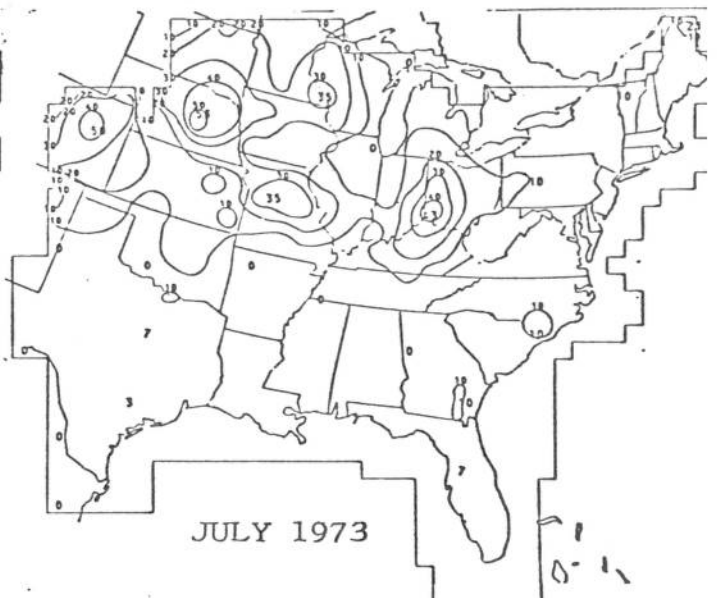
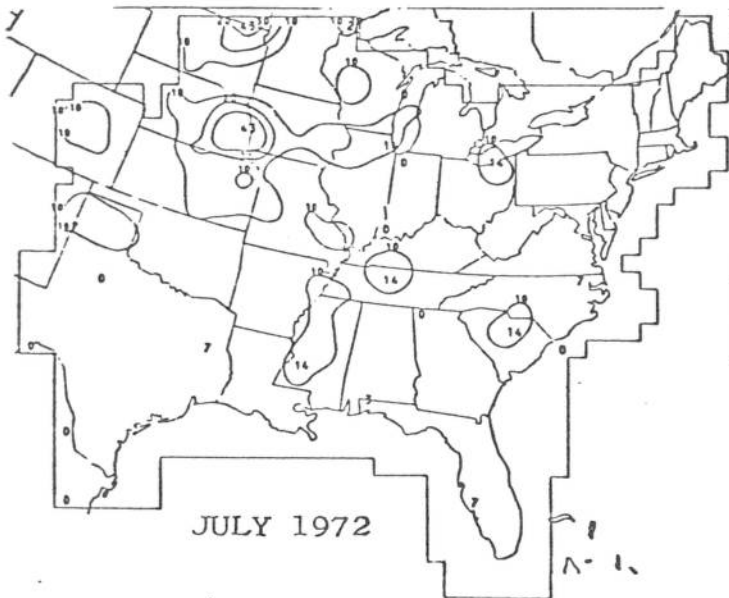
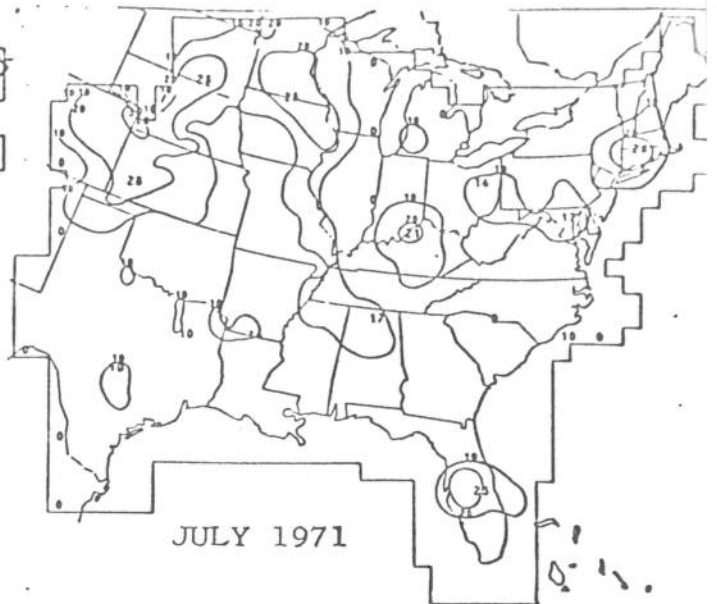
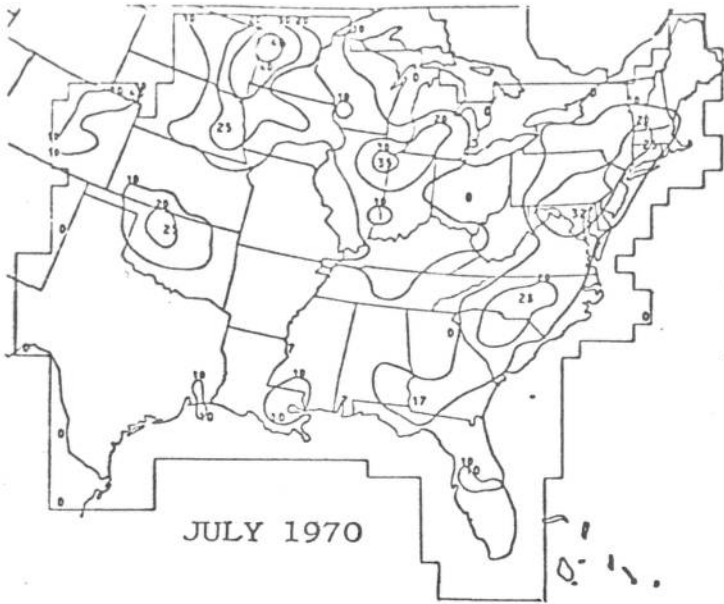
SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD  $\pm$  3 HRS FM OOZ



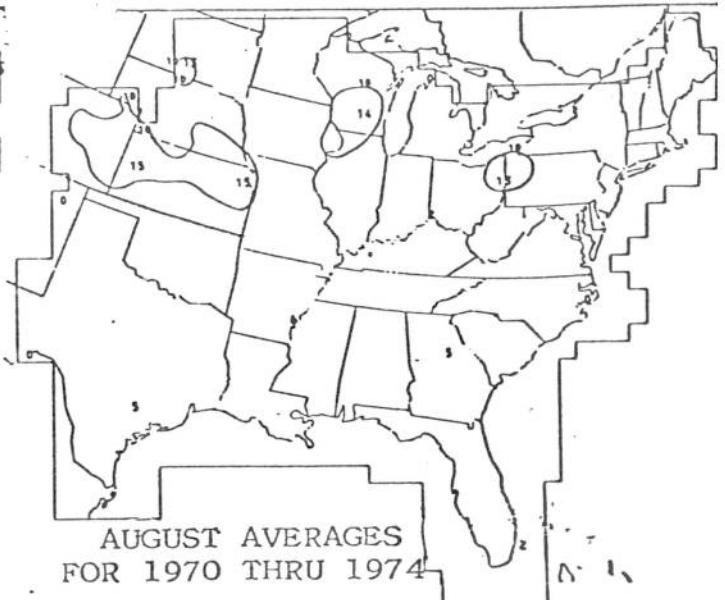
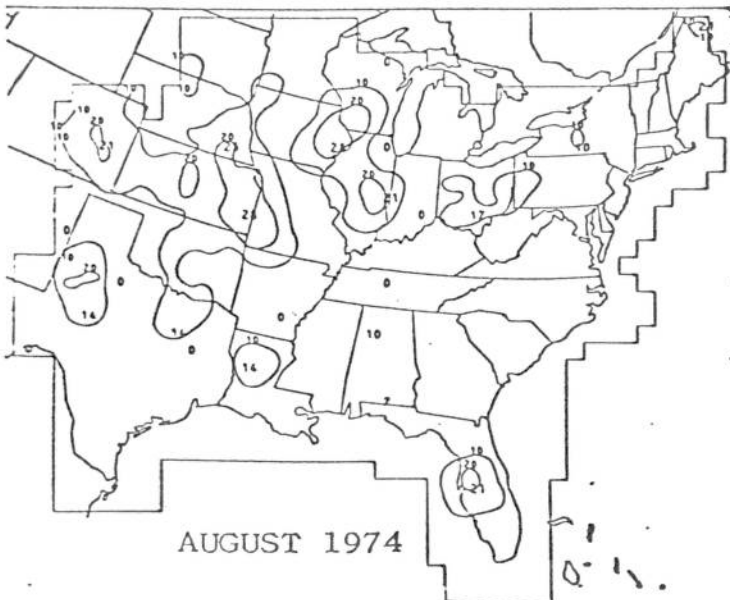
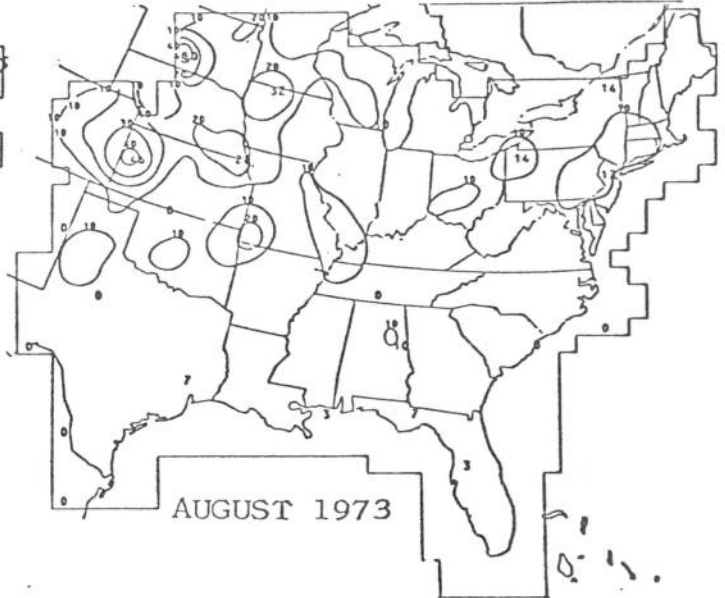
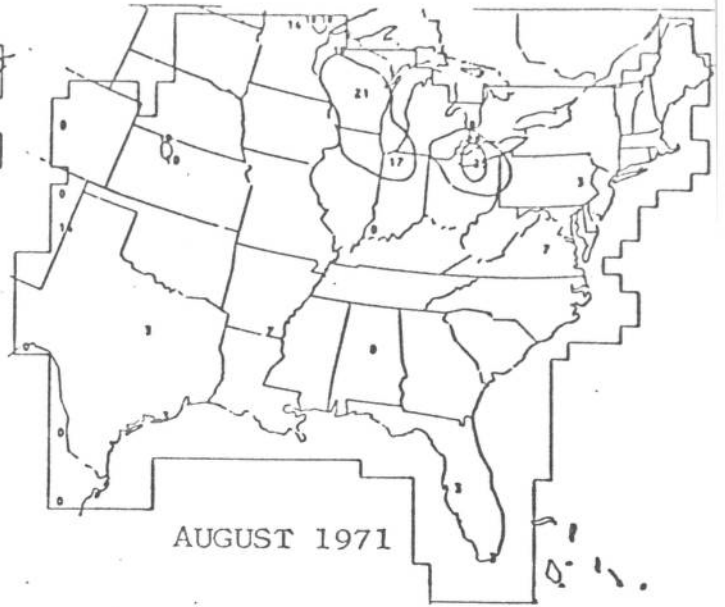
SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY ( TENTHS OF PERCENT ) FOR PRD  $\pm$  3 HRS FM 00Z



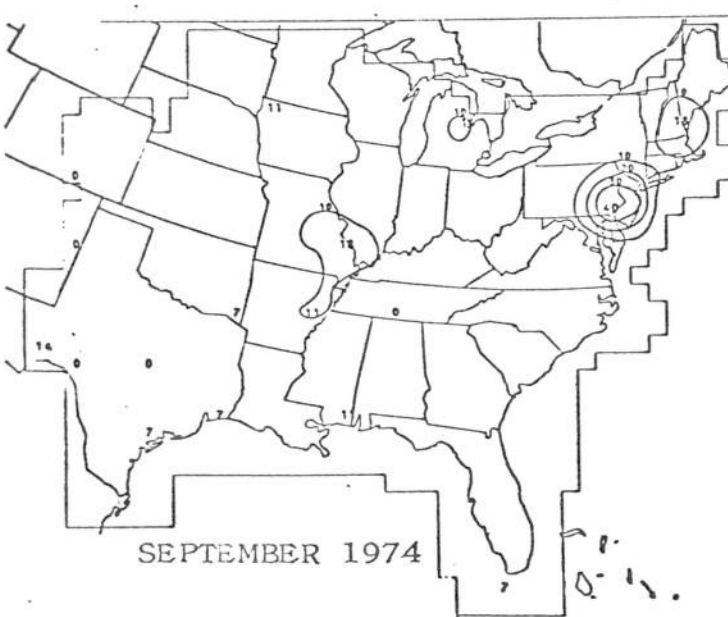
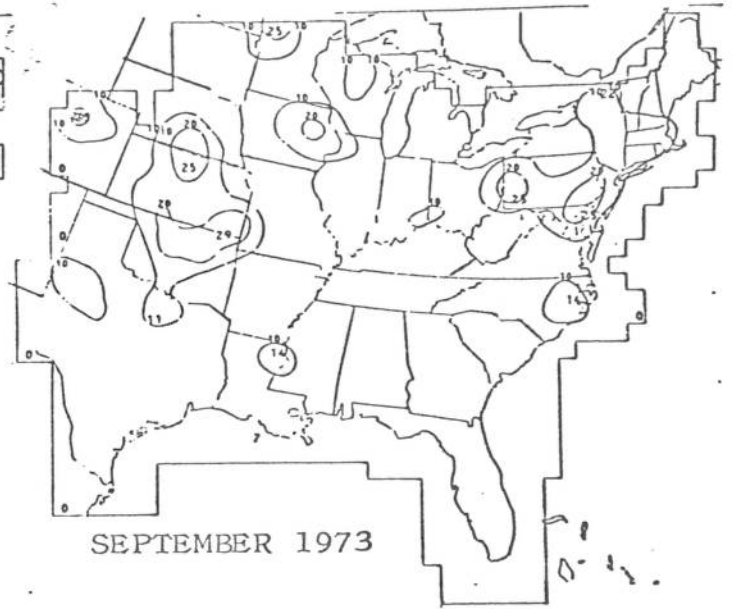
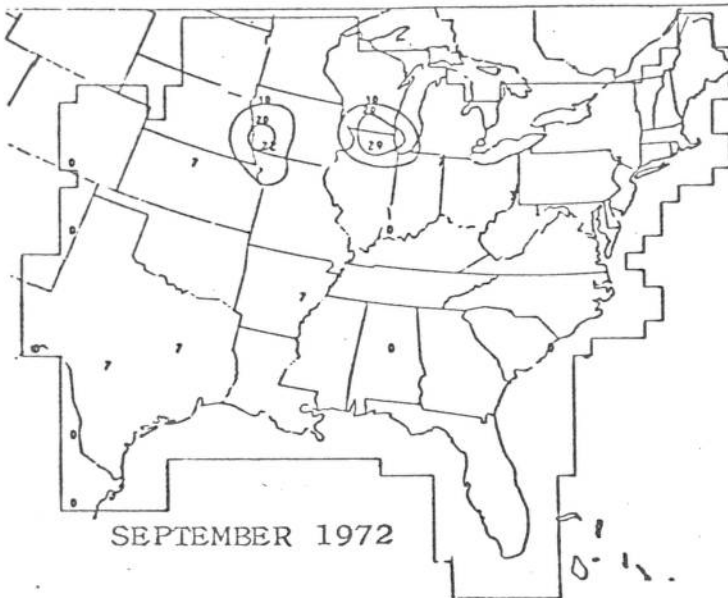
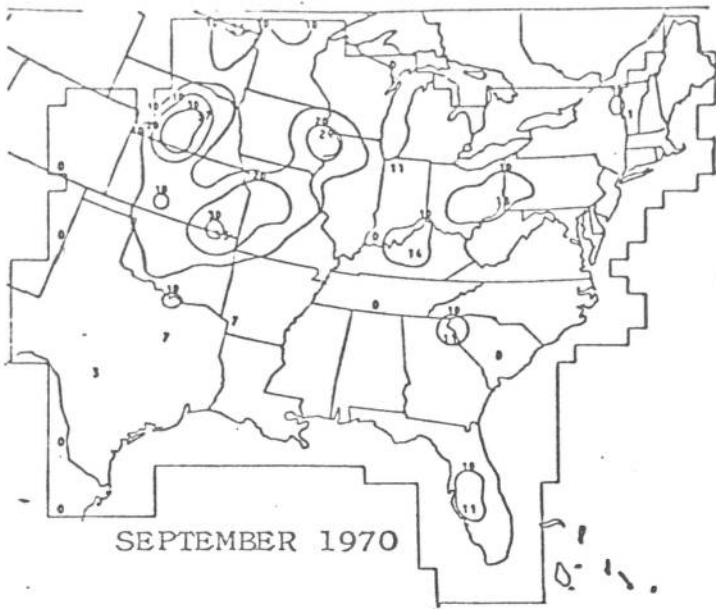
SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD  $\pm 3$  HRS FM OOOZ



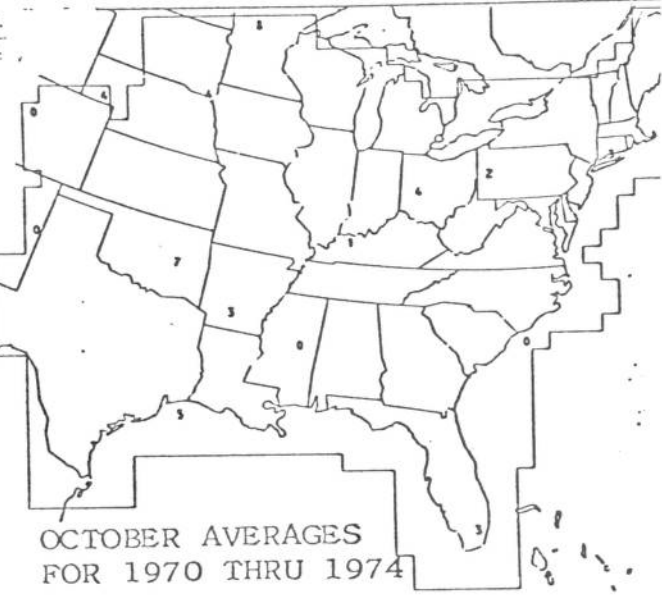
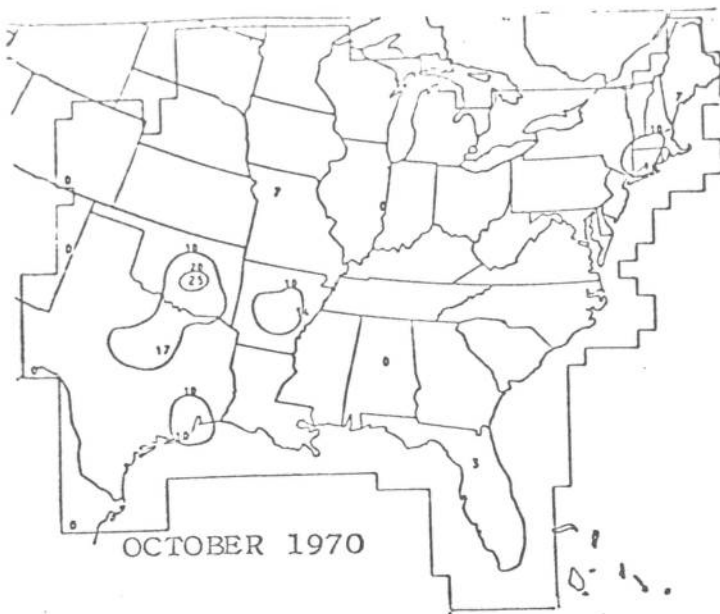
SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD  $\pm 3$  HRS FM 00Z



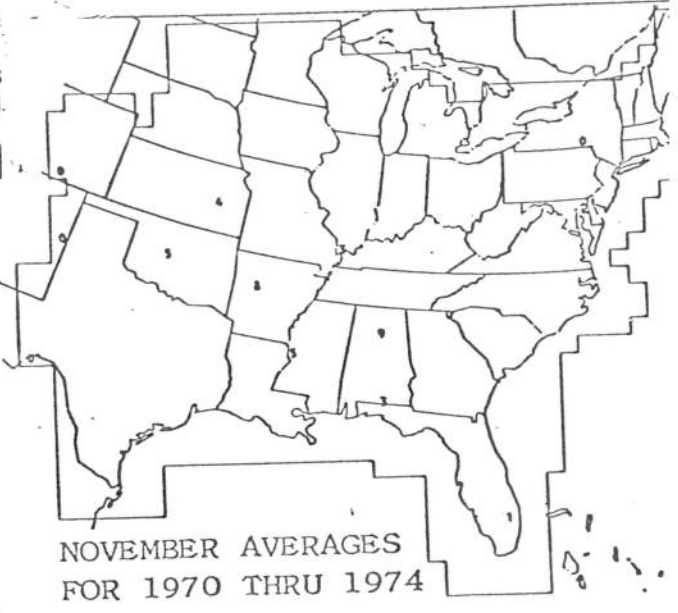
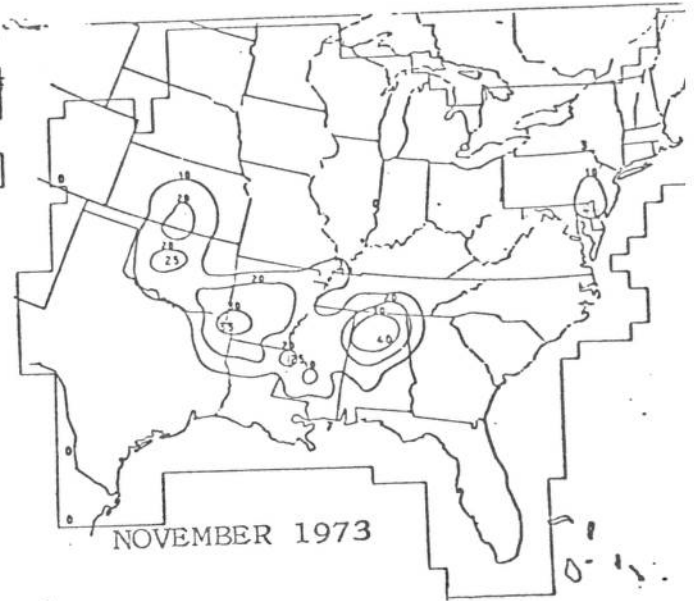
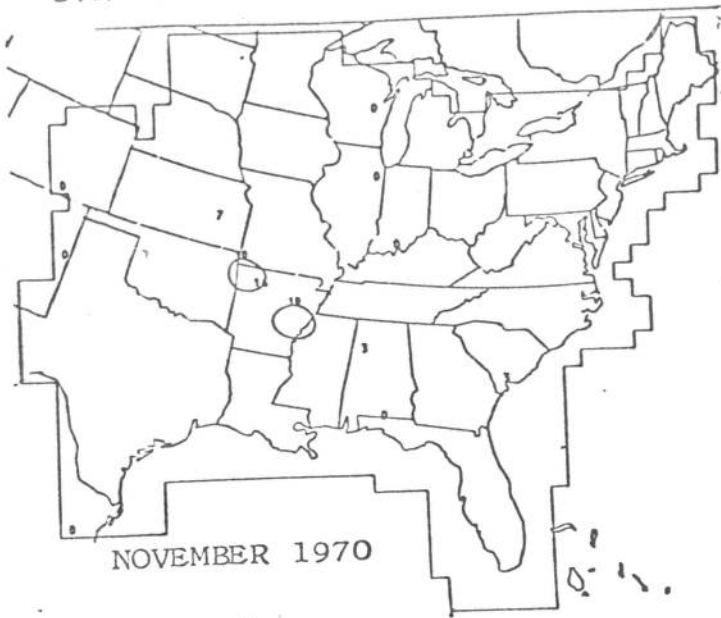
SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD  $\pm$  3 HRS FM 00Z



SVR TSM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD  $\pm$  3 HRS FM OOO



SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD + 3 HRS FM 00





SVR TSTM RELATIVE FREQUENCY (TENTHS OF PERCENT) FOR PRD  $\pm$  3 HRS FM 00Z



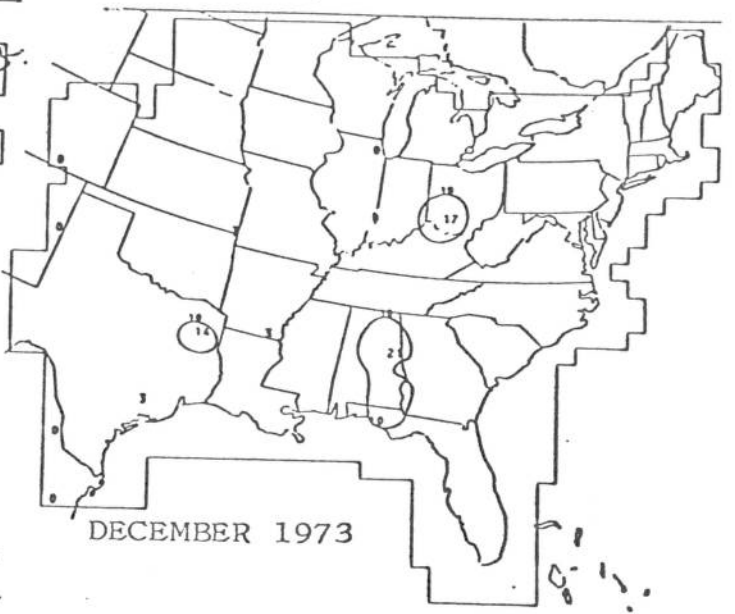
DECEMBER 1970



DECEMBER 1971



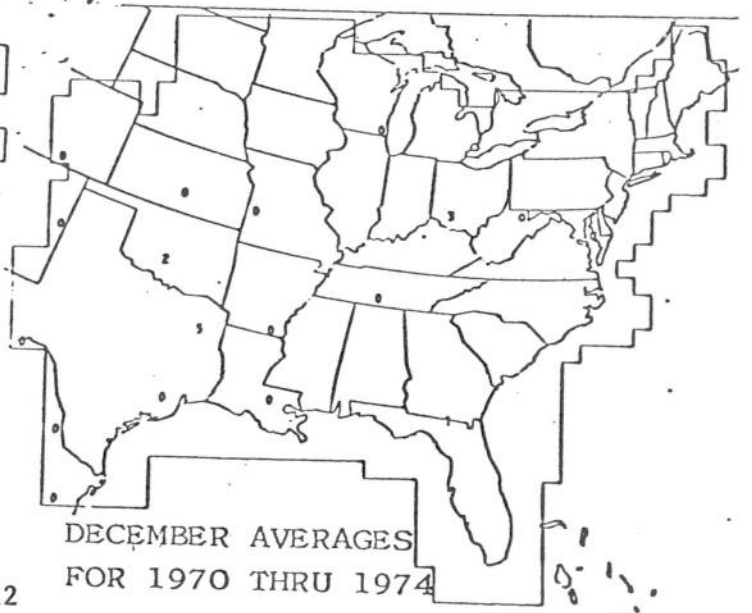
DECEMBER 1972



DECEMBER 1973



DECEMBER 1974



DECEMBER AVERAGES FOR 1970 THRU 1974