

AMS/NWA MEMPHIS CHAPTER 20 MAR 2018 MEETING MINUTES

1. The President welcomed and thanked everyone for attending the March 2018 meeting. Spring is here!
2. This upcoming weekend, March 23-24, is the Southeast Severe Storms Symposium at Mississippi State in Starkville, Mississippi starting at 9am Friday. Both The Weather Channel and the Hurricane Hunter's will be attending. Please see Tom if you have questions about attending.
3. The treasurer's report was given. Please see Jim if you haven't already paid dues for this year or if you would like to donate towards this year's scholarship fund.
4. We will be sending out scholarship applications before our May meeting. In addition, we will be looking for scholarship committee nominees to review the applications in late May or early June. Please see Tom after the meeting if you are interested. The scholarship deadline will be May 21st.
5. The president will also be sending out an officer announcement before the May meeting for those interested in being nominated and/or holding office.
6. Introduction to tonight's speakers: Tom Salem, the Science and Operations Officer (SOO) with the National Weather Service in Memphis, and William Churchill, a meteorologist at the National Weather Service in Memphis. Tom's presentation was lake effect snow in the Mid-South. He described how lake-effect snow was seen on the new GOES-16 satellite and also observed by the public off Kentucky Lake in Benton and Decatur counties in Tennessee and possibly along the Mississippi River briefly as well. Tom went into detail on how the setup for the snow here in the Mid-South was both similar and different than the typical lake-effect snow seen in the Great Lakes. Finally, Tom pointed out that the Mid-South often gets cold enough for lake-effect snow, but rarely has a long enough fetch of lake for it to form and accumulate. William's presentation was an in-depth look at the variety of satellite imagery available from GOES-16. He first showed the difference in polar orbiting vs. geosynchronous satellites and the difference in spatial resolutions. He then described where red, green and blue (RGB) enhancements can be utilized to bring out more subtle cloud and weather features across all visible, IR and water vapor imagery - a real improvement that should be utilized by operational meteorologists. In addition, RGB's can be set-up to monitor trends to snowpack, smoke identification and to track potential vorticity associated with mature mid-latitude cyclones. Finally, Will pointed out the resolution from the GOES-16 satellite even picked up on the recent GOES-S launch. A couple of questions followed both presentations.
7. The president gave a final thanks to attendees, and stated we will be having a spring lunch in April and our next and last meeting will be in mid-May.

Jim Branda, Secretary

Approved,

Tom Salem, President