1
00:00:12,470 --> 00:00:10,230
raining showers develop probably late in

2
00:00:14,950 --> 00:00:12,480
the day on thursday 20 tomorrow in the

3
00:00:16,310 --> 00:00:14,960
morning snow heavy at times 48 inches

4
00:00:18,550 --> 00:00:16,320
during the morning winds picking up

5
00:00:20,550 --> 00:00:18,560
northeasterly 15 to 30 and dusty

6
00:00:22,470 --> 00:00:20,560
becoming north northwesterly paddy's day

7
00:00:24,070 --> 00:00:22,480
and then upper 60s for sunshine thursday

8
00:00:26,070 --> 00:00:24,080
friday

9
00:00:26,870 --> 00:00:26,080
my name is nicole paschall and i want to

10
00:00:29,269 --> 00:00:26,880
know

11
00:00:31,589 --> 00:00:29,279
how topper shut gets the weather as far

12
00:00:33,510 --> 00:00:31,599
as the data where that comes from

13
00:00:35,510 --> 00:00:33,520

and how far in advance does he know when

14
00:00:38,150 --> 00:00:35,520
something like a storm is coming we get

15
00:00:41,190 --> 00:00:38,160
all of our data pretty much from noaa

16
00:00:42,950 --> 00:00:41,200
whether it's current data or model data

17
00:00:44,470 --> 00:00:42,960
in other words here's a go satellite

18
00:00:47,750 --> 00:00:44,480
this is what's happening now over the

19
00:00:49,750 --> 00:00:47,760
past 12 hours so that's invaluable to us

20
00:00:51,910 --> 00:00:49,760
i think generally speaking weather

21
00:00:53,110 --> 00:00:51,920
forecasting as a whole has gotten very

22
00:00:55,350 --> 00:00:53,120
good

23
00:00:57,029 --> 00:00:55,360
from 48 hours inside

24
00:00:58,470 --> 00:00:57,039
when he gets the weather wrong i mean

25
00:00:59,750 --> 00:00:58,480
how quickly he knows that things have

26
00:01:01,990 --> 00:00:59,760
shifted so that he can get the right

27
00:01:04,469 --> 00:01:02,000
information out we can react

28
00:01:07,670 --> 00:01:04,479
almost immediately if i see new data

29
00:01:09,590 --> 00:01:07,680
that doesn't support the forecast

30
00:01:11,030 --> 00:01:09,600
we can change it my name is mike regan i

31
00:01:12,630 --> 00:01:11,040
would like to know from topper shut how

32
00:01:14,550 --> 00:01:12,640
far in advance he has to start doing his

33
00:01:15,830 --> 00:01:14,560
research to come up with one day's

34
00:01:18,149 --> 00:01:15,840
forecast

35
00:01:19,590 --> 00:01:18,159
well mike it depends on the situation

36
00:01:22,870 --> 00:01:19,600
like the blizzard

37
00:01:24,950 --> 00:01:22,880
that storm itself was on our seven day

38
00:01:27,749 --> 00:01:24,960

for seven days that's in winter time you

39
00:01:29,990 --> 00:01:27,759
get big large organized systems in the

40
00:01:30,870 --> 00:01:30,000
summertime it's not as easy

41
00:01:32,710 --> 00:01:30,880
so

42
00:01:33,990 --> 00:01:32,720
it depends on the time of year usually

43
00:01:35,670 --> 00:01:34,000
fall and winter it's a little easier

44
00:01:37,590 --> 00:01:35,680
because the systems are larger what

45
00:01:38,950 --> 00:01:37,600
types of technological advancements are

46
00:01:41,910 --> 00:01:38,960
are currently being made to try to

47
00:01:43,350 --> 00:01:41,920
improve the percentage of accuracy with

48
00:01:45,109 --> 00:01:43,360
weather forecasts well now we get

49
00:01:47,350 --> 00:01:45,119
pictures more often we were getting

50
00:01:50,950 --> 00:01:47,360
pictures with a spinner back in the 70s

51
00:01:53,030 --> 00:01:50,960
and 80s and that was i think a picture

52
00:01:55,749 --> 00:01:53,040
a half an hour or an hour

53
00:01:57,510 --> 00:01:55,759
and now we can get them every 15 minutes

54
00:01:59,990 --> 00:01:57,520
my name is jen rivers and i'd like to

55
00:02:02,389 --> 00:02:00,000
ask topper shut how is accurate weather

56
00:02:04,550 --> 00:02:02,399
data computed jennifer we use a lot of

57
00:02:06,469 --> 00:02:04,560
things a lot of different things go into

58
00:02:08,229 --> 00:02:06,479
a forecast we'll use goes data because

59
00:02:10,309 --> 00:02:08,239
we want to know the starting point see

60
00:02:12,150 --> 00:02:10,319
what's happening now both satellite goes

61
00:02:14,309 --> 00:02:12,160
data radar imagery

62
00:02:16,229 --> 00:02:14,319
current conditions and then

63
00:02:18,790 --> 00:02:16,239

look at model data and there's so much

64
00:02:20,150 --> 00:02:18,800
model data now you have to know which

65
00:02:21,510 --> 00:02:20,160
models perform best under which

66
00:02:23,510 --> 00:02:21,520
situation

67
00:02:26,150 --> 00:02:23,520
so it's oftentimes

68
00:02:28,790 --> 00:02:26,160
a blend of current conditions different

69
00:02:30,790 --> 00:02:28,800
model data climatology and local

70
00:02:32,309 --> 00:02:30,800
knowledge i'm doug pierce and i'd like

71
00:02:35,270 --> 00:02:32,319
to ask toppershut how do you use

72
00:02:37,830 --> 00:02:35,280
satellite data to predict the weather

73
00:02:39,509 --> 00:02:37,840
doug when the data comes from goes

74
00:02:41,430 --> 00:02:39,519
you've got infrared satellite and you've

75
00:02:43,030 --> 00:02:41,440
got visible okay so infrared measures

76
00:02:43,830 --> 00:02:43,040
temperature but the visible is kind of

77
00:02:47,110 --> 00:02:43,840
cool

78
00:02:48,869 --> 00:02:47,120
also for the same reason that if as if

79
00:02:50,550 --> 00:02:48,879
you were in space looking down you see

80
00:02:52,390 --> 00:02:50,560
exactly what's there

81
00:02:54,710 --> 00:02:52,400
and in the winter time it's kind of cool

82
00:02:56,390 --> 00:02:54,720
to put up a visible on a clear day and

83
00:02:57,990 --> 00:02:56,400
say hey see all the white that's not

84
00:03:00,149 --> 00:02:58,000
clouds that's no cover

85
00:03:02,149 --> 00:03:00,159
these satellites go a long way to

86
00:03:03,750 --> 00:03:02,159
protect life and property they help keep

87
00:03:05,750 --> 00:03:03,760
you safe when they help us

88
00:03:08,470 --> 00:03:05,760

you know forecast the weather and so we

89
00:03:09,910 --> 00:03:08,480
can tell people what to do to stay safe

90
00:03:11,750 --> 00:03:09,920
if you came to me and said i'm going to

91
00:03:13,750 --> 00:03:11,760
take one thing away from you i would

92
00:03:16,390 --> 00:03:13,760
probably keep my goes satellite

93
00:03:18,869 --> 00:03:16,400
satellite meteorology is invaluable for

94
00:03:21,270 --> 00:03:18,879
determining you know dry lines where the

95
00:03:24,949 --> 00:03:21,280
next line of thunderstorms will develop

96
00:03:26,470 --> 00:03:24,959
so um yeah don't take my satellite away

97
00:03:30,149 --> 00:03:26,480
one

98
00:03:32,789 --> 00:03:30,159
zero and liftoff of the delta iv rocket

99
00:03:34,630 --> 00:03:32,799
with goes-p completing a new weather

100
00:03:36,550 --> 00:03:34,640
satellite constellation