1
00:00:00,020 --> 00:00:04,030
[NATURAL SOUND]

2
00:00:04,050 --> 00:00:08,100
Houze: The weather has been extremely robust

3
00:00:08,120 --> 00:00:12,240
and informative. We've had good

4
00:00:12,260 --> 00:00:16,370
forecasting of the weather so we can plan our campaign.

5
00:00:16,390 --> 00:00:20,570
Petersen: I'm fairly confident in saying that the OLYMPEX field campaign is one of the best that

6
00:00:20,590 --> 00:00:24,650
we've done yet, bar none. It was a very nice way to finish off our major ground validation

7
00:00:24,670 --> 00:00:28,770
field campaigns for GPM and that we really just nailed it with OLYMPEX.

8
00:00:28,790 --> 00:00:32,970
Houze: As you know the Olympic Mountains

9
00:00:32,990 --> 00:00:37,080
are the really the only temperate rainforest area in

10
00:00:37,100 --> 00:00:41,240
the Northern Hemisphere, and we get lots,

11
00:00:41,260 --> 00:00:45,400
lots of storms every winter, and I think the excitement is that we

12
00:00:45,420 --> 00:00:49,620
have gotten such a good sequence of weather patterns with

13
00:00:49,640 --> 00:00:53,800

very heavy rain storms. We've had several flooding events,

14
00:00:53,820 --> 00:00:57,970
we have one radar which is perched by the side of the Quinault

15
00:00:57,990 --> 00:01:02,150
River. In fact it became so high at one point that they had to literally

16
00:01:02,170 --> 00:01:06,290
raise the radar and its truck that it sits on up

17
00:01:06,310 --> 00:01:10,390
several feet and the radar operators ended up having to

18
00:01:10,410 --> 00:01:14,520
kayak to the radar.
Petersen: The storm that I really got excited

19
00:01:14,540 --> 00:01:18,590
about was a storm where we did our very first-ever triple-aircraft stacked sampling underneath

20
00:01:18,610 --> 00:01:22,640
the GPM Core satellite as it flew over the top

21
00:01:22,660 --> 00:01:26,820
while at the same time we were looking up at the precipitation from below the base of the

22
00:01:26,840 --> 00:01:30,900
mountains with three different radars. The system itself was a very

23
00:01:30,920 --> 00:01:35,060
complex precipitation system. The flow was coming in off the ocean and impinging on the mountains

24
00:01:35,080 --> 00:01:39,170
and then the precipitation got very deep over the mountains. Whereas

25
00:01:39,190 --> 00:01:43,380
it was much shallower over the ocean, and so we were able to see this ice process

26
00:01:43,400 --> 00:01:47,500
over the mountains that wasn't quite as pronounced over the ocean so there's a big

27
00:01:47,520 --> 00:01:51,600
transition in how the precipitation and the rainfall was made between just those two areas over a

28
00:01:51,620 --> 00:01:55,770
short distance. The dataset that we've collected so far--there's no question--

29
00:01:55,790 --> 00:01:59,860
it's going to really contribute to being able to understand both the precipitation

30
00:01:59,880 --> 00:02:04,060
processes that are occurring, but how we do a better job of measuring those processes from