

# **2020 Spotter Reference Sheet**

#### What to Report

# • Injuries/Fatalities

- Damage, including:
  - ✓ Trees (snapped? uprooted? what diameter?)
  - ✓ Branches (what diameter?)
  - ✓ Power poles (snapped?)
  - ✓ Structural damage (windows? roofs? walls?)
- Tornado (rotation? debris?)
- Funnel cloud (rotation?)
- Wall cloud (rotation?)
- Hail (all sizes)
- Wind gusts (40 mph or greater)
- **Heavy rain**, at least:
  - ✓ 1 in over few hours✓ 2 in over 1-day or more
- Flooding, including:
  - ✓ Rivers/streams/creeks out of banks
  - ✓ Swiftly moving water at least 6 in deep
  - ✓ Standing water at least 1-2 ft deep
  - ✓ Water entering structures
  - ✓ Road closures
  - ✓ Mud, rock, or debris flow
  - ✓ Ice jams, levee failures, or dam breaks

## **How to Report**

- **Call** number below (web/email/social media may not be received as quickly)
- Tell us:
  - ✓ Who you are
  - ✓ Where you are
  - ✓ Where the weather/damage occurred
  - ✓ When it occurred
  - ✓ What weather/damage was observed

Report through your local spotter network, or contact NWS direct via:

Phone: **800-681-2972** 

Web: www.weather.gov/chicago

("Submit Storm Report")

Email: nws.chicago@noaa.gov

Ham Radio: WX9LOT

Facebook: @NWSChicago Twitter: @NWSChicago

#### Hail Size: Please DO NOT report marble sized hail.

Pea =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inchGolf ball =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inchMothball =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inchEgg = 2 inchesPenny/Dime size =  $\frac{3}{4}$  inchBilliard ball =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inchNickel size =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inchTennis ball =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inchQuarter size =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inchBaseball =  $\frac{1}{2}$  inchHalf Dollar =  $\frac{1}{4}$  inchSoftball =  $\frac{4}{2}$  inch

Estimating Wind Speed		
40 to 55 mph (non-severe)	Trees swaying, twigs and small limbs break, loose, lightweight objects (trash cans, lawn chairs) blown around.	
60 to 80 mph	Medium to large tree limbs downed, sheds, barns and weak structures damaged, truck pushed off the highway.	
80 to 100 mph	Numerous large tree limbs downed, shallow rooted trees pushed over, buildings partially unroofed, farm buildings, weak structures severely damaged.	

#### Flash Flood /Flood

Walnut = 1 1/2 inch

See reverse side of this sheet

Helpful Internet Links		
NWS Chicago Weather Briefing Page	www.weather.gov/chicago/wx_watcher	
Weather Spotter's Field Guide	https://www.weather.gov/media/owlie/SGJune6-11(1).pdf	
Online Spotter Training Course	www.meted.ucar.edu/training_course.php?id=23	
2020 Spotter Training Certificate	www.weather.gov/media/lot/spotter/2020weather_certificate.pdf	

# **How to Differentiate Flash Flooding and Flooding**

Flash Flooding	Flooding	
Rapid rise of water into areas where it	Water where it should not be that can cause	
should not be that requires immediate	damage to property or threat to life that does not	
action to protect life and property	fit flash flood criteria	
Rapid onset, minutes to hours	Generally slower onset, hours to days	
(Generally less than 6 hours)		
Swiftly moving water:	Moving water:	
6 inches deep or more	Less than 6 inches deep	
Ponded water:	Ponded water:	
Greater than 3 feet deep	Less than 3 feet deep	
Reporting Guidelines/Suggestions:	Reporting Guidelines/Suggestions:	
Report via <b>phone</b> if flash flooding occurring.	Report as flooding when estimated depth fits the	
	above. Note whether the flooding is worsening.	

### Additional Considerations for differentiating Flooding vs. Flash Flooding:

- How quickly did the flooding begin after rainfall started?
   Inundation of structures and roadways to the required depth (>6" flowing or >3 ft. standing) is generally considered flash flooding if onset was rapid.
- What types of areas are impacted by the water? Are any roadways or structures impacted?
- What kinds of actions were required to address the flood impacts? Any evacuations? Any road closures?
- Are impacted structures experiencing basement flooding?
   Basement/lower-level flooding due to sewer backups and sump pump failures does not count as flooding.
- Is the flooding from a particular stream, river, or waterway?
  If we know the name of the stream causing the flood impacts, we can look for additional information (gauge data, reports) related to that stream.

**DO NOT** endanger your safety! **DO NOT** drive or walk across flooded roads!

Only report when it is safe to do so