

Severe Weather

What Constitutes Severe Weather in Skagit County?

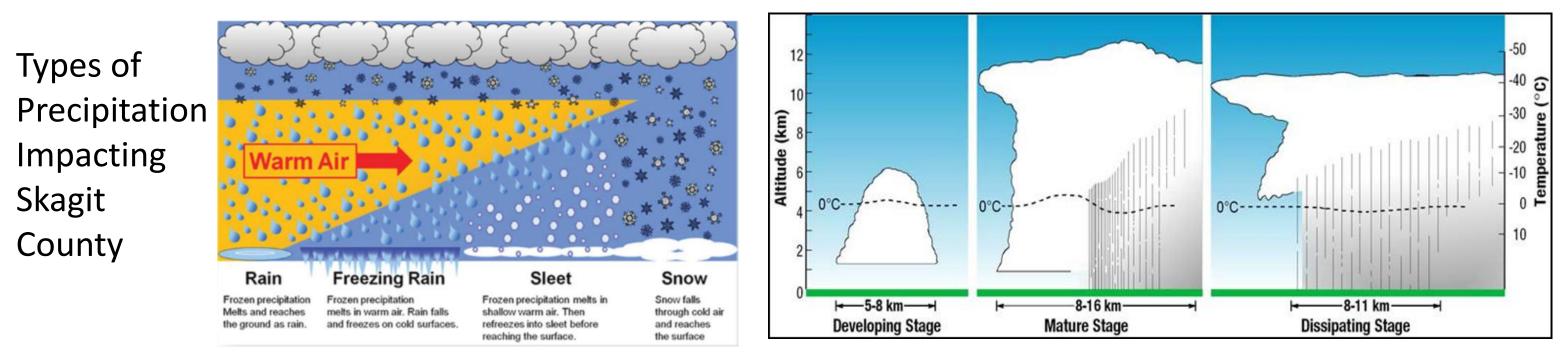
Fujita Scale



Hazard Description

Severe weather refers to any dangerous meteorological phenomena with the potential to cause damage, social disruption, or loss of human life.. Severe weather differs from extreme weather, which refers to unusual weather events at the extremes of the historical distribution.

General severe weather covers wide geographic areas; localized severe weather affects more limited areas. The severe weather event that most typically impacts the planning area is a damaging windstorm, which causes storm surges exacerbating coastal erosion. However, the entire County is susceptible to severe weather events.



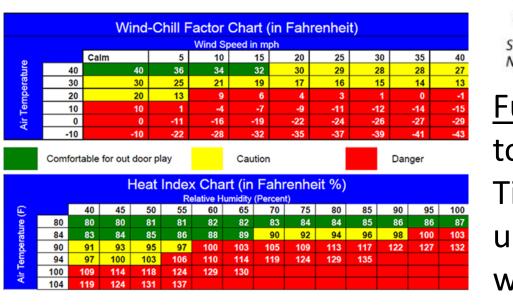
Types of Severe Weather Occurring in Skagit County

Freezing Rain—The result of rain occurring when the temperature is below the freezing point. The rain freezes on impact, resulting in a layer of glaze ice up to an inch thick. In a severe ice storm, an evergreen tree 60 feet high and 30 feet wide can be burdened with up to six tons of ice, creating a threat to power and telephone lines and transportation routes.

Hail Storm—Any thunderstorm which produces hail that reaches the ground is known as a hailstorm. Hail has a diameter of 0.20 inches or more. Hail is composed of transparent ice or alternating layers of transparent and translucent ice at least 0.04 inches thick. Although the diameter of hail is varied, in the United States, the average observation of damaging hail is between 1 inch and golf ball-sized 1.75 inches. Stones larger than 0.75 inches are usually large enough to cause damage.

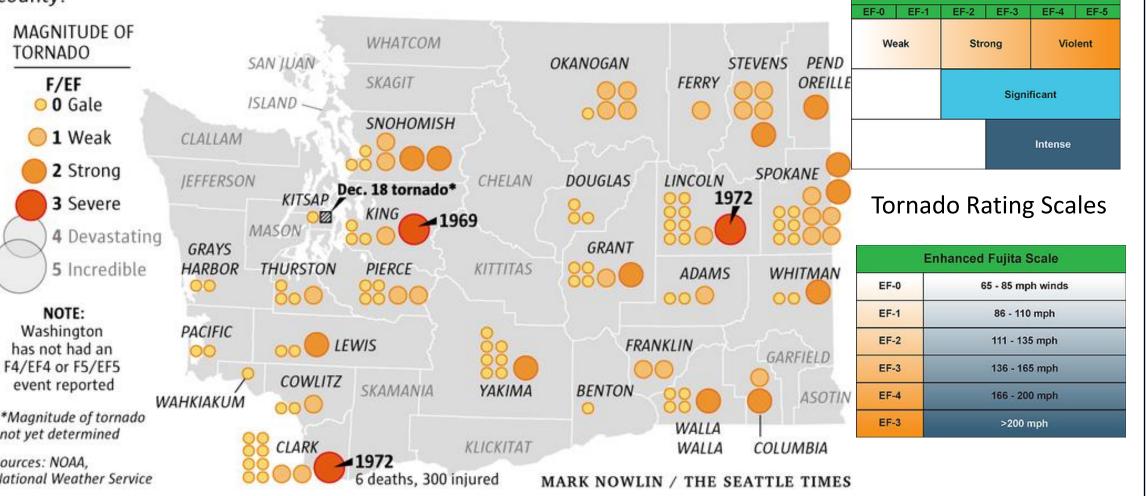
Life-cycle of Thunderstorm

								Tem	peratu	re (∘F)											
		80	80 82 84		86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110				
Relative Humidity (%)	40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136				
	45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137					
	50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137						
	55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137							
	60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137								
	65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	128	136									
	70	83	86	86 90		100	105	112	119	126	134										
	75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132											
	80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129												
	85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135												
	90	86	6 91		105	113	122	131													
	95	86	86 93		108	117	127														
	100	87	95	103	112	121	132														
Category Heat Index						Health Hazards															
Extreme Danger 130 °F – Higher					Heat Stroke / Sunstroke is likely with continued exposure.																
Danger				105 °F – 129 °F				Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.													
Extreme Caution				90 °F – 105 °F				Sunstroke, muscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustions possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.													
Caution 8			80	°F−9	0 °F		Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.														



Tornadoes in Washington state

There were 123 tornadoes in Washington from 1950 to 2018. Number and magnitude by county:



<u>Fun Fact</u>: Guess whose childhood home was wrecked by Seattle's first recorded tornado in 1962: Bill Gates, who was 6 at the time. According to the Seattle Times archives, Gates was very concerned about his bicycle. The tornado uprooted trees, throwing a 30-foot tree into a swimming pool, smashed car windows, and ripped roofs off homes. Thankfully, no one was injured.

	Temperature (°F)																	
	Calm 40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20 ·	-25 ·	-30 -	35 -	-40 -4	Wind Chill – Do you know
Did you know that heat impacts	5 36	31	25	19	13	7	1	-5	-11	-16	-22	-28	-34	40	-46 -	52 -	57 -6	63 VVIIIG CITITI DO YOU KHOW
Did you know that heat impacts	10 34																	
the young and olderly	15 32	25	19	13	6	0	-7	-13	-19	-26	-32	-39	-45	-51 ·	-58 -	64 -	-71 -7	-77
the young and elderly	20 30	24	17	11	4	-2	-9	-15	-22	-29	-35	42	- 4 8 ·	55	-61 -	68 -	-74 -8	⁸¹ temperature can cause

Severe Local Storm—"Microscale" atmospheric systems, including tornadoes, thunderstorms, windstorms, ice storms and snowstorms. These storms may cause a great deal of destruction and even death, but their impact is generally confined to a small area. Typical impacts are on transportation infrastructure and utilities.

Thunderstorm—A storm featuring heavy rains, strong winds, thunder and lightning, typically about 15 miles in diameter and lasting about 30 minutes. Hail and tornadoes are also dangers associated with thunderstorms. Lightning is a serious threat to human life. Heavy rains over a small area in a short time can lead to flash flooding.

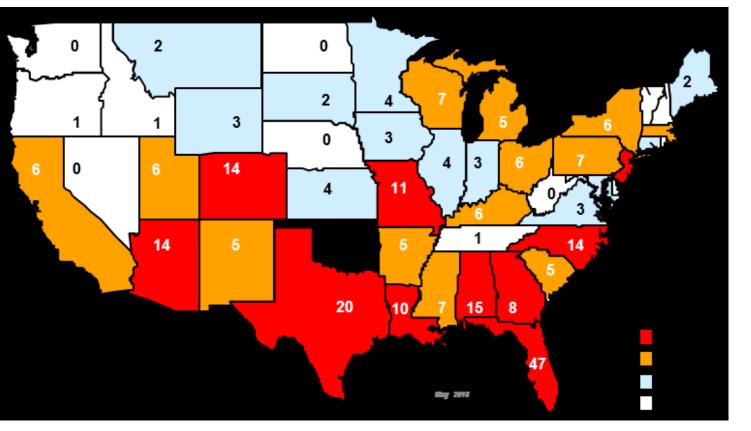
Tornado— Most tornadoes have wind speeds less than 110 miles per hour are about 250 feet across and travel a few miles before dissipating. The most extreme tornadoes can attain wind speeds of more than 300 miles per hour, stretch more than two miles across, and stay on the ground for dozens of miles They are measured using the Enhanced Fujita Scale, ranging from EF0 to EF5.

Windstorm—A storm featuring violent winds. Southwesterly winds are associated with strong storms moving onto the coast from the Pacific Ocean. Southern winds parallel to the coastal mountains are the strongest and most destructive winds. Windstorms tend to damage ridgelines that face into the winds. See illustrations below of previous wind events to impact the area.

differently? These two heat indices identify potential risk. The top chart is for adults. The one beneath is for children.



Wind Chill (°F) = 35.74 + 0.6215T - 35.75(V^{0.16}) + 0.4275T(V^{0.16}) Where, T= Air Temperature (°F) V= Wind Speed (mph) Effect



Fatalities Associated with Lightning Strikes

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Nationwide Fatalities for Weather Events

Winter Storm—A storm having significant snowfall, ice, and/or freezing rain; the quantity of precipitation varies by elevation.



Previous Historic Windstorms Impacting Skagit County