

National Weather Service



WFO Little Rock, AR

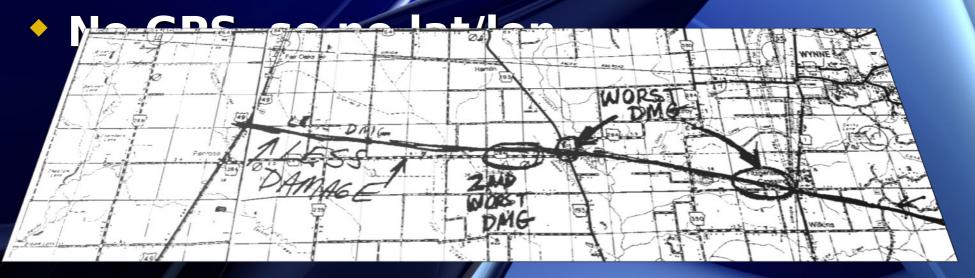
Surveying Techniques for the Long-Track EF4 Tornado in Arkansas On February 5, 2008

Presented at the 2009 National Severe Weather Workshop
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The Old Way of Surveying

- Drive the path
- Measure distances on the vehicle trip odometer
- Draw the results on a paper map



There had to be a better way

- Consideration had been given to using GIS applications
- An ideal opportunity presented itself on February 5, 2008

The Super Tuesday Outbreak

February 5, 2008



Path length = 121.84 miles*
(State Record)

Creation of GIS Datasets

- What format to use?
 - ArcGIS or Google Earth
 - Pros and cons to each approach
 - We decided to do both
- Data sets created in Google Earth KML format
- KML data sets converted to ArcGIS shapefiles
- KML file updated nightly

Who Needed This Data?

- Emergency Management (state and county)
- Arkansas Geographic Information
 Office
- Arkansas Governor's Office
- Arkansas Forestry Commission
- Tax Assessors

Immediately after the event

- We were bombarded with media questions
 - How many tornadoes? How many injuries? How many deaths?
- Storm track data was needed for relief efforts
 - Relief efforts were taking place at the national, state, and local levels
 - What areas were hardest hit?

The Initial Task

- Overlay radar onto Google Earth
- Plot up the track of the rotation
- This was our "first guess" as to where a tornado may have tracked
 - Data was not very accurate and was based solely upon radar signatures
- This was primarily for use by our damage survey teams so they would know where to look
- Some of this data was initially shared with first responders and relief workers

February 6, 2008

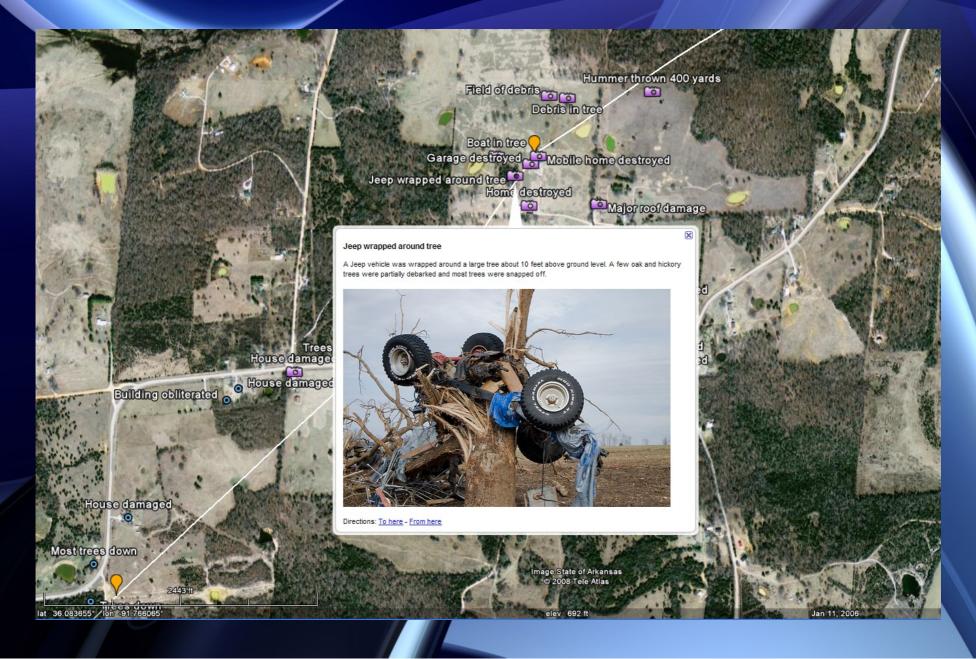
One day after

- Survey teams used laptops with GPS units
 - Recorded the center coordinates of the track
 - Recorded the edge coordinates of the track
 - This was used later to determine the width of the tornado at each point
 - The level of damage was surveyed at each location using the EF scale
 - Many photos were taken
- Data was brought back to the

Track Created

- Data from GPS units imported into Google Earth
- Connecting lines drawn representing the path
- Lons use Approximate center track of Surveyed Strength: EF2 Width: 1/2 Mile Directions: To here. From here
 - Color coded to represent strength on the EF Scale

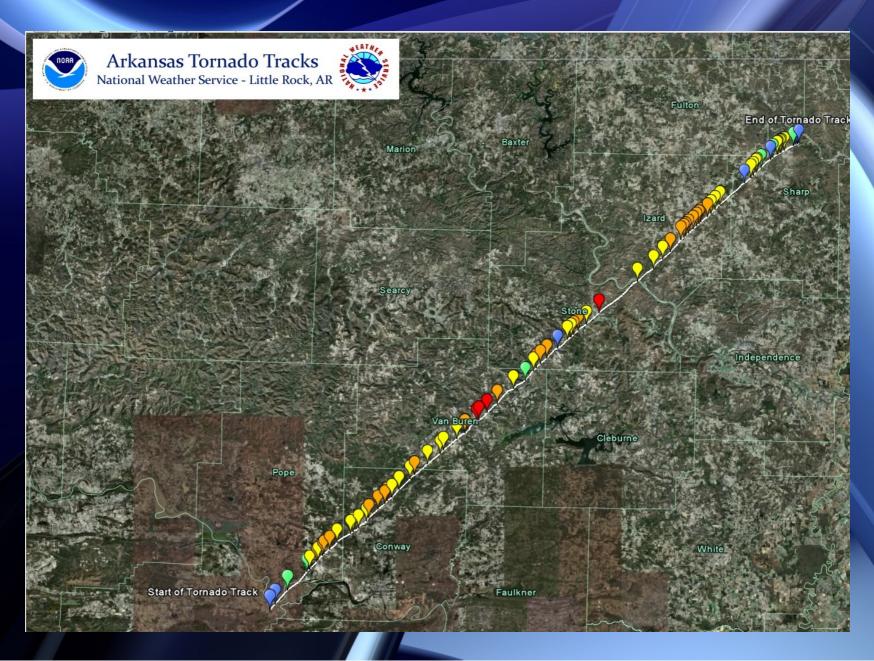
Details and Photos Added



Aerial and Orbital Imagery

- Data from aerial and orbital imagery was used to adjust the tornado track in remote areas, and between survey locations
 - Aerial missions conducted by the NWS, Arkansas Forestry Com
 - FEMA, and others
 - Orbital imagery from g and commercial satellit
- Result was an extrem detailed depiction of the tornado track

Finished Product



Realized Benefits

- Greatly increased tornado track accuracy
- Data was quickly shared
- Helped first responders pinpoint areas of need
- Assisted our damage assessment teams
- Government agencies aid recipients
- Scientific study
- Used by the private sector
 for various purposes

1 Week Later

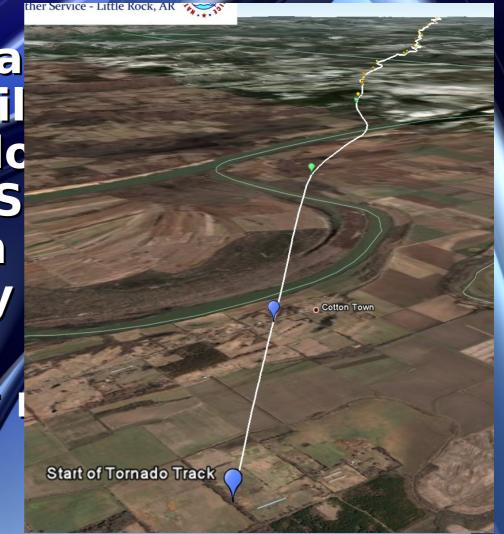
- We had a highly accurate depiction of all the tornado tracks from the Super Tuesday Outbreak
- The long-track tornado received the most attention
 - No other tornado track -- at any time or any place -- had ever been recorded in this much detail

Tornado Track Detail

Most tornado tracks are depicted as straight lines

 Creating the torna tracks using detail GPS points and plo the data using GIS software, you can that this is clearly the case

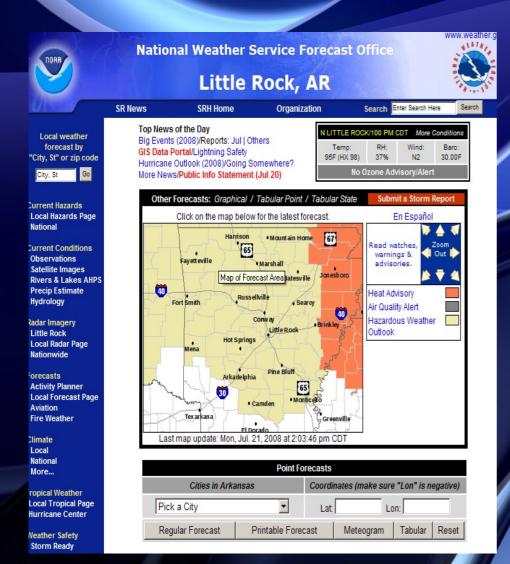
Tornadoes do not in straight lines!



Continuing Efforts

- With the success of our efforts on February 5th, we continued to produce GIS datasets for every tornado
- Immediately after each event, initial data was shared with the Arkansas Geographic Information Office
 - They would share data with interested parties
 - Data posted to our web site
- Daily updates were performed until
 surveys were completed

Local Web Page - GIS Portal



The following files (containing tornado tracks) are for use with GIS software. The KMZ (compressed KML) files are intended for applications such as Google Earth. The ZIP files contain several shapefiles for applications such as ArcView. Right click on the link(s) of your choice and "Save Link As" or "Save Target As" to your computer. View using the appropriate application(s).

For a description of each event, including damage photos...click on the HTML link provided.

Links of Interest			
Event	KMZ	ZIP	HTML
February 5th	KMZ	ZIP	HTML
April 3rd-4th	KMZ	ZIP	HTML
April 8th-10th	KMZ	ZIP	HTML
May 2nd	KMZ	ZIP	HTML
May 10th	KMZ	ZIP	HTML

National GIS Data

KML/KMZ and shapefiles are available on a national level for current weather, past weather, forecast information, fire weather and more.

Links of Interest		
GIS Data Portal (plus GIS FAQs)		
National KML/KMZ page		
National Shapefile Page		

Back to Main http://www.srh.noaa.gov/lzk/html/gisdata.htm

In the Future

 The National Weather Service will allow all field offices to begin submitting tornado track data in a GIS format in October, 2009

No more straight lines!
Actual Track

123 miles

121.84 miles

Storm Data Track

Contact Information

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