

🗱 Winter 2025-26 Southern New England CoCoRaHS Newsletter



Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow Network

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Welcome

As we approach the Winter Solstice on December 21st and snow blankets the ground, we welcome you to the Winter edition of the CoCoRaHS Southern New England Newsletter! Whether you're a longtime observer or recently joined our network, **thank** you for your continued dedication to reporting daily precipitation—it's during these winter months that your observations become especially valuable.

From tracking snow totals to measuring liquid equivalents, your reports help meteorologists, hydrologists, emergency managers, and researchers better understand winter weather patterns across Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

We hope this newsletter keeps you informed, inspired, and connected to the larger CoCoRaHS community. As always, bundle up, stay safe—and don't forget your rulers and snowboards. Here's to another season of great observations!

Why Your CoCoRaHS Observations Matter

A quick reminder of the real-world impact of your daily reports

Improves Forecast Accuracy

Your backyard data helps forecasters fine-tune precipitation predictions—especially in tricky winter setups with snow/mix transitions.

Verifies Radar & Satellite Estimates

Radar can't always "see" light snow or localized rain, especially in valleys or coastal areas. Your reports fill in the gaps and confirm what's really reaching the ground.

Supports Flood & Drought Monitoring

From winter rain-on-snow events to seasonal drought assessments, your measurements feed into the U.S. Drought Monitor, NOAA, and are a crucial part of monthly precipitation summaries provided to state drought management teams.

Used by Local Towns & Agencies

Snow totals you report support snow emergency decisions, school delays, and local DPW or DOT operations. Reports are also used for federal disaster assistance requests.

Contributes to Climate Science

Long-term precipitation records—especially snow-to-liquid ratios and storm total trends—are invaluable for research into climate change and extreme weather frequency.

Fills in Sparse Data Zones

Parts of some counties or neighborhoods don't have any observers. Your presence makes a big difference in the data landscape. Remember, "we all don't live at the airport" where official observations are recorded.

Part of a National Effort

You're part of a science-based volunteer network of over 27,000 observers. Every drop counts—literally!

🎉 Recognizing Our Observers: The Grand List

A huge thank you to everyone for your dedication in reporting. We've now seen a number of stations surpass the milestone of 4,000, 5,000 and even 6,000 Daily Reports! Look for your station below:

● 6,000+ Daily Reports:

- MA-BA-3 Falmouth 3.0 EMA-BR-3 Norton 1.8 NNE
- MA-BR-8 Dighton 1.1 WSW
- MA-ES-4 Groveland 0.5 WSW
- MA-NF-1 Norwood 1.3 NW
- MA-PL-5 Kingston 3.3 WNW
- RI-KN-2 East Greenwich 2.3 ESE
- RI-NW-4 Middletown 1.1 SW

9 5,000+ Daily Reports:

- CT-FR-9 Brookfield 3.3 SSE
- CT-HR-5 Enfield 1.5 SE
- CT-HR-6 Wethersfield 1.2 WSW
- CT-HR-8 North Granby 1.3 ENE
- CT-TL-2 Staffordville 0.4 NNW
- CT-WN-4 East Killingly 1.3 SW
- MA-BA-1 Yarmouth 2.3 SSE
- MA-BA-2 Falmouth 3.1 NNW
- MA-BA-11 East Falmouth 1.4 ESE
- MA-BA-12 Orleans 1.1 E
- MA-BA-13 Falmouth 0.6 NNW
- MA-BA-17 East Falmouth 1.2 WNW
- MA-BA-18 Waquoit 0.6 SSW
- MA-BA-19 East Falmouth 0.7 NW
- MA-BR-2 Rehoboth 2.1 N
- MA-MD-12 Acton 1.3 SW
- MA-MD-7 Winchester 0.7 SE
- MA-MD-11 Cambridge 0.9 NNW
- MA-ES-12 Boxford 2.4 S

● 4,000+ Daily Reports:

- CT-FR-23 Shelton 1.3 W
- CT-HR-15 Southington 3.0 E
- CT-HR-22 East Hartford 1.3 E
- CT-LT-9 New Hartford Center 3.2 SW
- CT-NH-14 Prospect 1.9 ENE
- CT-NL-5 Oakdale 2.6 WNW
- CT-WN-8 Moosup 1.7 NE
- MA-BA-10 East Sandwich 2.3 SE
- MA-BA-27 Wellfleet 0.7 NW
- MA-BE-11 Great Barrington 3.0 N
- MA-BR-14 Dartmouth 2.5 SSW
- MA-BR-16 Somerset 0.4 SSE
- MA-DK-2 Vineyard Haven 0.8 WSW
- MA-FR-10 Conway 0.9 SW
- MA-HS-2 Westhampton 1.8 SW
- MA-MD-25 Ayer 0.1 SW
- MA-NF-11 Millis 2.0 SW
- MA-PL-2 Sagamore Beach 1.0 NW
- MA-WR-8 Fitchburg 1.6 SSW
- MA-WR-28 Berlin 1.3 WSW
- MA-WR-118 Sturbridge 4.6 SW
- RI-NW-7 Little Compton 0.6 E
- RI-PR-33 Greenville 0.7 NNW

93,000+ Daily Reports:

- CT-FR-3 New Canaan 1.9 ENE
- CT-FR-25 Norwalk 2.9 NNW
- CT-FR-32 Monroe 0.8 W
- CT-FR-41 Bethel 3.5 NNE
- CT-FR-43 Bethel 0.5 E
- CT-FR-46 Stratford 0.2 ESE
- CT-HR-23 Southington 0.9 SSE
- CT-HR-28 North Canton 0.8 SSW
- CT-LT-18 New Hartford Center 1.5 N
- CT-LT-20 Warren 2.4 WNW
- CT-NH-22 Prospect 0.5 SW

- CT-NH-43 Wallingford Center 3.3 NNW
- CT-NH-44 Wallingford Center 1.9 WNW
- CT-NL-6 New London 1.0 NNW
- CT-NL-10 Norwich 2.5 NNE
- CT-NL-18 Stonington 0.5 NNE
- CT-NL-19 Mystic 0.9 W
- CT-NL-21 Griswold 0.9 N
- CT-NL-22 Central Waterford 2.7 SSW
- CT-NL-24 Stonington 1.4 NNW
- CT-NL-29 East Lyme 0.5 SW
- CT-TL-15 Central Somers 0.3 N
- CT-TL-18 Hebron 5.3 NW
- MA-BA-7 Wellfleet 3.0 E
- MA-BA-42 Orleans 1.8 S
- MA-BA-43 Chatham 0.4 WSW
- MA-BA-45 Sandwich 0.9 NNE
- MA-BA-47 Mashpee 2.4 WSW
- MA-BA-50 Falmouth 5.4 NNE
- MA-BA-51 Orleans 3.0 S
- MA-BA-52 Truro 0.8 E
- MA-BA-59 Barnstable 3.6 W
- MA-BE-4 Becket 5.6 SSW
- MA-BR-23 Attleboro 0.9 ENE
- MA-BR-30 Taunton 3.9 N
- MA-ES-20 Haverhill 0.7 N
- MA-ES-24 Newburyport 0.8 SW
- MA-ES-41 Danvers 0.8 ESE
- MA-FR-8 New Salem 3.1 S
- MA-FR-12 Sunderland 1.3 SE
- MA-FR-13 Conway 2.9 NW
- MA-FR-17 Buckland 1.8 ESE
- MA-HD-13 Springfield 4.1 W
- MA-HS-7 Plainfield 2.2 SW
- MA-HS-8 Williamsburg 1.2 WSW
- MA-MD-36 Townsend 2.6 S
- MA-MD-42 Holliston 0.8 S
- MA-MD-44 Medford 1.2 W
- MA-MD-47 West Townsend 0.5 W
- MA-MD-51 Maynard 0.7 ESE
- MA-MD-52 Lexington 0.6 SW

- MA-MD-53 Acton 4.0 ENE
- MA-MD-62 Chelmsford 1.2 E
- MA-MD-85 Wilmington 2.2 WNW
- MA-NF-19 Foxborough 1.8 SSW
- MA-NF-26 Bellingham 2.4 S
- MA-PL-15 Abington 1.2 NNE
- MA-PL-17 Plympton 0.9 NNE
- MA-PL-23 Pembroke 2.8 SW
- MA-PL-36 Hingham 0.8 ESE
- MA-SF-10 Chelsea 0.8 N
- MA-WR-30 Shrewsbury 1.6 NNE
- MA-WR-40 Gardner 1.4 SSW
- MA-WR-41 Auburn 2.6 SW
- MA-WR-43 Leicester 2.4 ESE
- MA-WR-44 Westminster 0.6 WSW
- MA-WR-54 Barre 1.4 NNE
- MA-WR-56 Sterling 4.3 NW
- NH-CH-20 Rindge 3.2 ESE
- NY-SF-114 Fishers Island 0.5 NE
- RI-NW-16 Portsmouth 1.3 S
- RI-PR-28 North Smithfield 0.7 SE
- RI-PR-51 North Smithfield 0.6 S
- RI-WS-31 Kingston 7.5 NNE
- RI-WS-36 Charlestown 3.0 WSW
- RI-WS-37 Kingston 2.4 SW

2,000+ Daily Reports:

- CT-FR-26 Stratford 0.9 W
- CT-FR-29 Ridgefield 1.9 SSE
- CT-FR-57 Trumbull 0.9 W
- CT-FR-58 Ridgefield 3.6 N
- CT-FR-59 New Canaan 3.8 N
- CT-FR-60 Fairfield 1.5 NE
- CT-HR-39 Farmington 1.6 SW
- CT-HR-55 Southington 1.7 WNW
- CT-HR-57 Suffield Depot 3.3 NNE
- CT-HR-65 Newington 1.9 SSW
- CT-HR-68 Rocky Hill 1.3 E

- CT-HR-70 Canton 1.5 W
- CT-HR-82 Suffield 0.5 NNE
- CT-HR-83 Plainville 1.7 SW
- CT-HR-100 Manchester 0.4 ENE
- CT-LT-22 New Milford 5.3 SSW
- CT-LT-28 Canaan 4.2 ESE
- CT-LT-34 Woodbury Center 1.5 SSW
- CT-LT-37 New Milford 3.1 WNW
- CT-MD-21 Killingworth 2.6 ESE
- CT-MD-23 Higganum 0.7 N
- CT-MD-24 Durham 1.2 W
- CT-MD-25 Middlefield 0.6 SE
- CT-MD-26 Higganum 0.8 NE
- CT-NH-42 Wallingford Center 1.1 N
- CT-NH-56 Guilford Center 2.7 WSW
- CT-NL-32 Niantic 1.1 SW
- CT-NL-37 Mystic 1.6 W
- CT-NL-38 Old Lyme 3.4 ESE
- CT-NL-40 Pawcatuck 1.8 SSE
- CT-NL-44 Old Lyme 0.5 W
- CT-TL-26 Broad Brook 2.6 ESE
- CT-TL-27 Willington 2.7 SE
- CT-TL-30 Mansfield Center 2.7 NE
- CT-TL-35 Somersville 0.2 ENE
- CT-WN-6 Dayville 2.0 ENE
- CT-WN-10 South Windham 1.3 NNE
- CT-WN-12 Eastford 2.0 W
- MA-BA-57 Falmouth 5.7 N
- MA-BA-64 Sandwich 1.5 SSE
- MA-BA-65 Chatham 0.2 SSE
- MA-BA-69 Eastham 0.9 SW
- MA-BA-72 Yarmouth 2.0 S
- MA-BA-76 Barnstable 0.7 NE
- MA-BA-77 South Dennis 1.0 NW
- MA-BA-78 Mashpee 4.6 S
- MA-BA-79 Mashpee 0.8 SSW
- MA-BA-80 Brewster 1.4 W
- MA-BE-2 Great Barrington 0.4 N
- MA-BE-21 Cheshire 0.5 NNW
- MA-BR-37 Westport 0.9 ESE

- MA-BR-52 New Bedford 4.3 N
- MA-BR-55 NWS Boston/Norton 2.5 ESE
- MA-BR-58 Dighton 3.3 NNW
- MA-BR-61 Mansfield 2.4 ENE
- MA-DK-9 West Tisbury 0.4 S
- MA-ES-19 West Newbury 1.8 SSE
- MA-ES-22 Rockport 1.0 E
- MA-ES-25 Gloucester 4.3 N
- MA-ES-45 Nahant 0.4 N
- MA-ES-48 Andover 0.6 E
- MA-ES-56 Newburyport 1.0 ESE
- MA-ES-58 Middleton 1.4 SSW
- MA-ES-61 Amesbury 2.6 WSW
- MA-ES-66 North Andover 0.3 NW
- MA-FR-21 Millers Falls 0.2 SW
- MA-FR-31 Colrain 3.7 WNW
- MA-HD-20 Wilbraham 3.7 SSW
- MA-HD-26 Brimfield 3.6 NW
- MA-HD-28 Westfield 2.8 SE
- MA-HD-29 West Springfield 1.6 SSW
- MA-HD-30 Hampden 2.0 NW
- MA-HS-12 Northampton 0.4 S
- MA-HS-21 Northampton 0.6 ESE
- MA-HS-26 Easthampton 0.5 SW
- MA-MD-4 Townsend 3.2 NW
- MA-MD-18 Belmont 0.2 ESE
- MA-MD-55 Holliston 0.7 W
- MA-MD-104 Littleton 2.8 NNW
- MA-MD-105 Littleton 0.9 WSW
- MA-MD-107 Framingham 1.7 E
- MA-MD-115 Hudson 1.4 NW
- MA-MD-119 Watertown 1.1 W
- MA-MD-120 Natick 1.9 NNE
- MA-MD-123 Lexington 1.3 SE
- MA-MD-125 Tewksbury 3.6 SSE
- MA-MD-126 Melrose 0.5 NE
- MA-MD-158 Sherborn 1.1 NW
- MA-MD-160 Reading 1.2 N
- MA-NF-31 Stoughton 1.2 E
- MA-NF-32 Quincy 1.8 WSW

- MA-NF-50 Millis 1.4 ENE
- MA-NF-54 Quincy 1.2 W
- MA-NT-1 Nantucket 3.8 WNW
- MA-PL-22 East Bridgewater 0.3 WSW
- MA-PL-48 Marshfield 1.5 NNW
- MA-WR-18 Northborough 0.6 SSE
- MA-WR-25 Holden 2.0 ESE
- MA-WR-55 Harvard 2.1 S
- MA-WR-58 Lunenburg 0.6 NE
- MA-WR-69 Northbridge 1.7 WNW
- MA-WR-75 Warren 2.4 WSW
- MA-WR-81 Worcester 1.6 SE
- RI-BR-5 Barrington 1.3 WNW
- RI-KN-14 Greene 1.4 E
- RI-KN-21 Coventry 1.9 NE
- RI-KN-23 Warwick 3.2 NNE
- RI-NW-17 Tiverton 4.4 SSE
- RI-NW-18 Jamestown 0.3 SSE
- RI-NW-20 Tiverton 1.0 SSW
- RI-NW-27 Newport 1.3 SW
- RI-NW-28 Portsmouth 3.7 NNE
- RI-PR-44 Cranston 4.2 ENE
- RI-PR-55 Cumberland Hill 3.6 NNE
- RI-PR-57 Cranston 1.2 SSE
- RI-PR-59 Cumberland Hill 0.9 NW
- RI-PR-67 Providence 1.6 NE
- RI-PR-82 Providence 1.6 NNW
- RI-PR-89 Woonsocket 1.8 WNW
- RI-WS-30 Westerly 2.4 NNW
- RI-WS-42 Richmond 4.6 NNE
- RI-WS-45 Charlestown 4.7 NNE
- RI-WS-47 Westerly 0.8 WNW
- RI-WS-51 Richmond 2.4 SSE
- RI-WS-52 Wakefield-Peacedale 3.1 NE
- RI-WS-54 North Kingstown 2.7 WSW
- RI-WS-55 Wakefield 0.8 ENE

1,000+ Daily Reports:

•	CT-FR-5	Darien 3.6 N
•	CT-FR-64	Bethel 4.5 SSE
•	CT-FR-65	Newtown 4.6 SE
•	CT-FR-66	Norwalk 1.4 ENE
•	CT-FR-83	Darien 2.4 NW
•	CT-FR-99	Ridgefield 2.4 NNE
•	CT-HR-11	West Hartford 2.7 SSE
•	CT-HR-31	Bristol 2.7 WNW
•	CT-HR-35	Weatogue 0.7 E
•	CT-HR-49	West Hartford 1.1 W
•	CT-HR-52	Central Manchester 0.8 N
•	CT-HR-88	Suffield Depot 6.0 WNW
•	CT-HR-102	Windsor Locks 3.2 SW
•	CT-HR-106	Southwood Acres 0.3 WSW
•	CT-HR-115	West Hartford 1.6 SE
•	CT-HR-116	Manchester 2.2 NE
•	CT-HR-124	Windsor 1.4 SSW
•	CT-HR-126	Glastonbury Center 4.2 ENE
•	CT-HR-128	Bristol 2.8 NNE
•	CT-HR-129	South Windsor 2.4 SSE
•	CT-HR-132	Salmon Brook 4.9 WSW
•	CT-LT-5	Winsted 2.6 NNW
•	CT-LT-7	Litchfield 2.3 NNE
•	CT-LT-43	Winsted 3.8 ESE
•	CT-LT-46	Watertown 3.4 N
•	CT-LT-51	South Kent 0.1 SE
•	CT-MD-30	Chester Center 2.7 WNW
•	CT-NH-67	Waterbury 1.3 WNW
•	CT-NH-72	Northford 0.8 SW
•	CT-NH-75	Meriden 2.8 WSW
•	CT-NH-77	Southbury 2.3 W
•	CT-NL-8	Uncasville-Oxoboxo Valley 1.6 ENE
•	CT-NL-45	Groton 2.9 E
•	CT-NL-46	Mystic 3.4 NW
•	CT-NL-50	Norwich 5.4 SE
•	CT-NL-52	
•	CT-NL-56	Norwich 5.2 SE

Jewett City 3.0 ESE

Waterford 1.1 E

• CT-NL-57

CT-NL-60

- CT-NL-62 Salem 3.6 SE
- CT-NL-63 Old Lyme 1.7 NNE
- CT-NL-70 Colchester 0.6 ENE
- CT-NL-71 Waterford 2.3 S
- CT-TL-40 Coventry 0.3 NNE
- CT-TL-41 Somers 0.3 S
- CT-TL-49 Somers 1.2 NE
- CT-TL-50 Vernon 1.6 N
- CT-WN-25 Sterling 2.6 N
- CT-WN-26 Danielson 3.2 ESE
- MA-BA-46 East Falmouth 0.2 ESE
- MA-BA-60 Hyannis 0.7 WNW
- MA-BA-83 Mashpee 2.5 W
- MA-BA-87 Falmouth 1.5 NNW
- MA-BA-92 Mashpee 3.2 WSW
- MA-BA-99 Mashpee 4.7 SSW
- MA-BE-20 Lee 3.7 SE
- MA-BE-24 Hancock 3.6 NNE
- MA-BR-62 Westport 6.6 SSE
- MA-BR-63 Swansea 2.1 W
- MA-BR-72 Somerset 2.3 NNE
- MA-BR-79 Fairhaven 1.9 ENE
- MA-BR-85 Mansfield 0.6 ENE
- MA-DK-18 Oak Bluffs 0.1 SW
- MA-DK-21 Chilmark 0.9 E
- MA-DK-22 Edgartown 1.3 WNW
- MA-ES-54 Gloucester 2.1 NW
- MA-ES-55 Groveland 0.8 S
- MA-HS-55 Florence 1.9 SW
- MA-ES-64 Newburyport 0.4 NNW
- MA-ES-71 Danvers 2.5 NNE
- MA-ES-76 Nahant 0.7 N
- MA-ES-77 Groveland 1.2 NE
- MA-ES-84 Beverly 0.5 SW
- MA-ES-86 West Newbury 1.1 ESE
- MA-ES-90 Haverhill 0.8 SW
- MA-ES-93 Methuen 2.1 NW
- MA-ES-94 Marblehead 1.9 NNE
- MA-ES-95 Boxford 1.8 WSW
- MA-FR-22 Ashfield 1.4 NE

- MA-FR-35 Bernardston 1.0 SW
- MA-FR-36 Montague 3.4 NNW
- MA-FR-38 Shutesbury 2.9 SW
- MA-FR-41 Conway 3.4 WSW
- MA-FR-46 Conway 1.2 E
- MA-HD-22 Holyoke 1.0 ENE
- MA-HD-33 Agawam 1.1 SSW
- MA-HD-36 West Springfield 0.3 E
- MA-HD-44 Westfield 2.2 N
- MA-HD-49 West Springfield 1.8 WSW
- MA-HD-55 Westfield 0.6 SE
- MA-HD-57 East Longmeadow 2.1 ENE
- MA-HS-45 Westhampton 0.4 WNW
- MA-HS-47 Granby 0.5 WSW
- MA-HS-48 Easthampton 1.0 E
- MA-HS-55 Florence 1.9 SW
- MA-HS-56 South Hadley 3.2 SSW
- MA-MD-71 Newton 2.2 NNW
- MA-MD-134 Somerville 0.5 SSE
- MA-MD-168 Pepperell 0.6 SE
- MA-MD-169 Pepperell 2.1 SSW
- MA-MD-178 Framingham 2.0 NNE
- MA-MD-182 Lexington 2.1 ESE
- MA-MD-185 Carlisle 0.3 NNW
- MA-MD-186 Watertown 1.1 NW
- MA-MD-189 Pepperell 2.2 SSW
- MA-MD-192 Ayer 0.4 SSE
- MA-MD-205 Framingham 1.6 ENE
- MA-MD-211 Sudbury 1.8 N
- MA-MD-217 Carlisle 2.0 SE
- MA-MD-222 Lowell 2.6 ENE
- MA-NF-39 Weymouth 2.3 N
- MA-NF-62 Franklin 1.4 SW
- MA-NF-63 Norfolk 1.1 W
- MA-NF-65 Milton 1.3 N
- MA-NF-67 Bellingham 3.6 SSW
- MA-NF-68 Quincy 1.5 SSE
- MA-NF-73 Foxborough 3.1 E
- MA-NF-75 Braintree 1.5 SE
- MA-NF-78 Walpole 1.4 SW

- MA-NF-80 Norwood 1.2 WSW
- MA-NF-82 Westwood 1.5 SSW
- MA-NT-9 Nantucket 5.9 ESE
- MA-PL-55 Carver 2.3 E
- MA-PL-57 Hanson 1.8 N
- MA-PL-60 Abington 1.7 ESE
- MA-PL-61 Middleborough 3.5 SSE
- MA-PL-63 Wareham 5.6 NE
- MA-PL-66 Marion 1.3 N
- MA-SF-31 Boston 6.5 SW
- MA-WR-63 Rutland 3.1 SW
- MA-WR-88 Leicester 2.5 WSW
- MA-WR-89 Holden 0.9 SSE
- MA-WR-90 Upton 0.4 NE
- MA-WR-98 Worcester 2.2 NW
- MA-WR-99 Holden 0.9 W
- MA-WR-100 Douglas 1.9 NNE
- MA-WR-106 Athol 2.8 NNE
- MA-WR-113 Worcester 2.0 SE
- MA-WR-127 Lancaster 0.6 NNE
- RI-BR-11 Bristol 2.0 NNW
- RI-KN-15 Warwick 4.3 SSW
- RI-KN-30 East Greenwich 2.0 NE
- RI-KN-31 Warwick 0.8 ENE
- RI-KN-36 Coventry 2.5 NW
- RI-KN-37 Warwick 2.3 NNE
- RI-KN-38 Warwick 3.9 NNE
- RI-KN-45 East Greenwich 2.8 NE
- RI-KN-51 Coventry 3.7 W
- RI-KN-59 Coventry 1.2 SW
- RI-KN-62 Warwick 1.4 NE
- RI-KN-65 Warwick 3.8 NNE
- RI-KN-68 West Warwick 3.3 SSW
- RI-NW-23 Tiverton 3.6 S
- RI-NW-30 Jamestown 0.7 NNE
- RI-NW-31 Newport 1.0 NE
- RI-NW-32 Portsmouth 5.2 SSE
- RI-PR-60 North Providence 0.9 E
- RI-PR-71 Cranston 1.3 N
- RI-PR-77 Riverside 0.8 SE

- RI-PR-81 Foster 4.8 SSE
- RI-PR-84 Providence 2.7 NNE
- RI-PR-104 Providence 2.1 NE
- RI-PR-106 Valley Falls 1.1 W
- RI-PR-108 East Providence 0.8 SSW
- RI-PR-111 Cranston 1.5 SW
- RI-PR-112 Cranston 1.7 NNE
- RI-PR-119 Pawtucket 2.6 SSE
- RI-PR-121 Greenville 6.7 WSW
- RI-PR-130 Greenville 2.6 WSW
- RI-PR-140 Foster 4.0 SSE
- RI-WS-14 Kingston 5.5 W
- RI-WS-40 Exeter 1.0 NE
- RI-WS-58 Kingston 0.3 SW
- RI-WS-61 North Kingstown 0.5 NNW
- RI-WS-65 Wakefield-Peacedale 0.9 W
- RI-WS-66 Narragansett 2.9 N
- RI-WS-69 Exeter 3.9 S
- RI-WS-70 Wakefield-Peacedale 1.7 NNE
- RI-WS-77 Kingston 0.7 WSW
- RI-WS-80 South Kingston 4.3 WSW
- RI-WS-81 Wakefield-Peacedale 0.4 SW
- RI-WS-83 Wakefield-Peacedale 0.4 NNW
- RI-WS-88 Narragansett 2.7 NNE
- RI-WS-92 Westerly 3.5 S
- RI-WS-99 Hope Valley 1.1 NW
- RI-WS-106 Wakefield-Peacedale 1.1 SW

Whether you check your gauge daily or report as often as you can, your dedication keeps our network strong!

Winter Observations

Winter in southern New England means snow, sleet, freezing rain, rain, and everything in between! Reporting winter weather is **the most difficult thing** you'll do as a CoCoRaHS observer so your efforts are greatly appreciated. **If you make a mistake, don't worry!** We can follow up with you to make a correction. Just do your best!

Always remember <u>Safety First.</u> This is a voluntary program. Do not risk your safety or health to take observations. If conditions are dangerous (e.g., icy path, deep snow) wait until conditions improve. You can always submit a multi-day report later. Some observers "take the winter off" from reporting and that's fine too. If you decide to do that, let us know so we can keep your station open for when you resume in the spring.

Here are some general reminders:

What to Report: Our friends at NWS Duluth, MN recently held a webinar on winter weather observing for CoCoRaHS. You can view the recording here.

Mobile app: Those of you that are using the original mobile app need to understand that this app was built over 10 years ago by a talented volunteer, is not supported by CoCoRaHS, and can stop working if there is an update to the mobile device, or a replacement of the mobile device that it is installed upon. All mobile app users should be using only the app that currently exists in Google Play or the App Store, or use mobile.cocorahs.org

Accuracy matters, more than ever. It's not like it used to be. Over the past 6 years, we have seen the new interactive map, dynamic water year summaries, Data Explorer, new mobile app, and most recently an update to our QC ticketing system. Coupled with the new interactive map, and the calendar of station reports within Data Explorer, it's easier than ever for our QC team to identify reports that look out of place.

Please. More than ever, be careful with your submitted values. **Be doubly careful** when submitting late, or backfilling reports. False zeros, date shifting, and using the daily report when reporting a multi-day amount, are the common reporting mistakes that get flagged by the QC team.

Please look over your report after you submit it. Make sure that your report is accurate.

We report once per day, typically each morning. Any reports that cover more than your usual daily report (more than one day) should use a multi-day report.

Decimal errors. Mixups like reporting 31" for snowfall instead of 3.1" snowfall.

Precip/Snowfall Mixup. An all-too-common reporting mistake in all-snow events is "Measure 2.4" of new snow. Report 2.40" of precip." 2.4" of new snow goes in the 2nd reported value for new snow fall. The MELTED, or liquid amount of the 2.4" of snow fall (probably something around 0.20" - 0.25") goes into the 1st reported value, the precip amount.

NA is **OK!** If you don't have a measurement, go ahead and leave **NA** in the box. Don't guess and put an estimate in, especially for snow water equivalent. The same goes for backfilling reports a few days later. **Don't enter 0.00" which gets flagged as an error.**

If you did not take a core measurement, leave that reported value NA. The melted Gauge catch does not always equal the melted core measurement.

Comments or observation notes that verify and clarify your report are a HUGE help. An ounce of explanation is worth a pound of emails and questions. We understand that precipitation is variable, so if something out-of-the-ordinary happened to you, add a note to your report.

Preparing Your Gauge for Winter:

- Remove Funnel and Inner Cylinder: Bring the funnel and inner tube indoors to prevent cracking from freezing water. Catch winter precipitation in the large outer cylinder only.
- <u>Lubricate Outer Cylinder:</u> Your outer cylinder may freeze and stick in its mounting bracket. You can apply lubricant to prevent this.
- <u>Taking the Winter Off from Reporting?</u> Bring the entire rain gauge indoors, including the large outer cylinder. Bring it back outside when you resume reporting in the spring (but be aware of freezing temperatures).

Winter Tools of the Trade

Depending on your level of involvement this winter, you'll need a few extra tools to help you measure and report various types of winter weather. Here are some suggestions:

Snowboard:

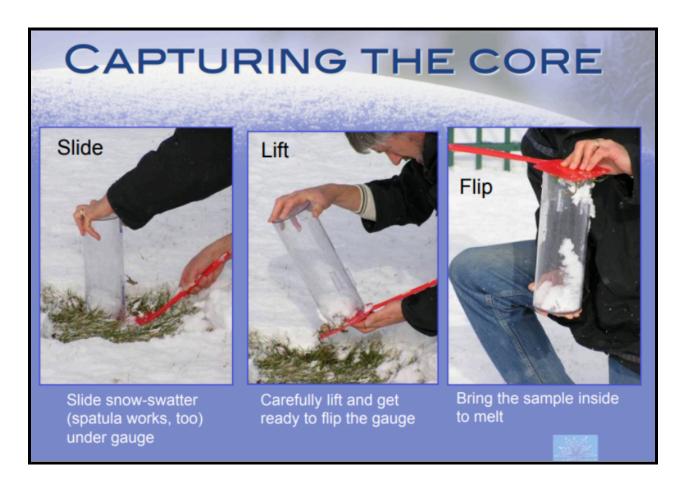


Use a snowboard like this, made of wood and painted white. Place it on a flat surface (not paved), or in an open area away from trees or buildings.

Ruler, Snow Tube, and Metal Pot



Use a yardstick to measure snow depth. The snow tube can help you get core samples in deeper snow (use the outer cylinder of the gauge for lesser amounts). Put the snow core in a pot (or a bucket) to bring inside to melt.



Use a spatula to prevent the snow from falling out of the gauge.

Adding Hot Water



Add a measured amount of hot water to melt the snow in the gauge. Be careful to avoid burns!

For smaller amounts, use about **0.50**" of hot tap water in the inner cylinder. For larger amounts, use **1.00**" or more of hot tap water in the inner cylinder.

Remember to write down how much hot water you add. You'll need to subtract that from the total!

What is mPING — And Why Should You Use It?

As a CoCoRaHS observer, you already know how powerful citizen science can be. But did you know there's another simple way to contribute to weather science—right from your GPS-enabled smartphone? There is an app for that!

Enter mPING, the Meteorological Phenomena Identification Near the Ground project.

mPING is a free app developed by NOAA and the University of Oklahoma. It allows anyone to report weather conditions in real time—from rain, snow, and hail to freezing rain, fog, and wind. These reports are instantly sent to a national database used by meteorologists, researchers, and even radar algorithms to improve the detection and forecasting of weather events.

Did you know that NWS offices display mPing reports on radar displays? It helps forecasters quickly assess what the radar is showing and helps refine forecasts in real time. Your reports are especially useful during rain/snow/sleet transitions!

6 How Does It Work?

Using the mPING app (available for iOS and Android), you simply:

- Open the app
- Choose your weather type (e.g. "Rain/Snow," "Winter Weather Impacts,"
 "Reduced Visibility") ("Rain", "Freezing Rain", "Snow", "Snow accumulating only
 on grass", "Dense Fog", "Snow squall")
- Tap submit

That's it! Your GPS location is automatically included and your report shows up on a national map within seconds.

Why CoCoRaHS Observers Are Perfect for mPING

You already know how to observe precipitation accurately—so your real-time mPING submissions are especially valuable during active weather, like:

- Snow vs. Sleet transitions
- Freezing Rain onset
- Thunderstorms with hail
- Changing conditions not yet reflected on radar

These quick, real-time snapshots complement your daily CoCoRaHS reports, and help NWS forecasters and others respond to fast-changing conditions.

∅ Get Started

→ Download the app here:

iPhone: <u>App Store – mPING</u>
Android: <u>Google Play – mPING</u>

Or learn more at: https://mping.ou.edu



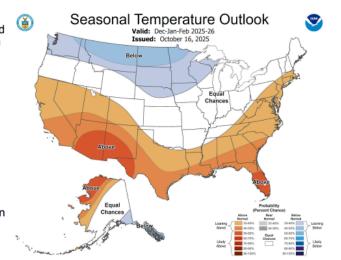
NOAA's 2025-2026 Winter Outlook

U.S. Seasonal Temperature Outlook



December-January-February

- Warmer-than-average temperatures are favored from the southern tier of the U.S. to the eastern seaboard and northern Alaska. These probabilities are strongest along the Southwest US and most of Florida.
- Below-average temperatures are slightly favored from the Pacific Northwest to the Northern Plains and western Great Lakes region. Below-average temperatures are also slightly favored across southern Alaska. The probabilities are strongest across Montana, North Dakota and northern Minnesota.
- The remaining areas have equal chances of below-, near-, or above-average seasonal mean temperatures.



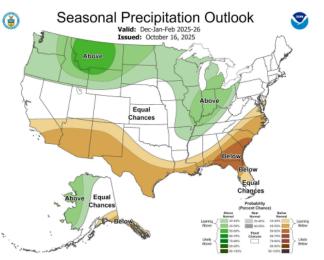
Department of Commerce | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | weather.gov

U.S. Seasonal Precipitation Outlook



December-January-February

- → Wetter-than-average conditions are most likely over Montana, and above-average precipitation is also favored in northern and western Alaska. the Pacific Northwest, the Northern Plains, the Great Lakes region and Ohio River Valley.
- → The greatest likelihood for drier-than-average conditions are over the far southeast U.S., but dryer-than-normal is favored across all of the southern tier States and southern Alaska.
- The remaining areas have equal chances of below-average, near-average or above-average seasonal total precipitation.



Department of Commerce | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | weather.gov

NOAA's Climate Prediction Center shows odds slightly favoring warmer-than-average temperatures across New England for the upcoming winter season (December through February). While this doesn't mean winter will be snow-free, the probabilities favor milder conditions overall.

Precipitation has more uncertainty — NOAA gives equal chances of above-, near-, or below-average total precipitation for much of southern New England. That means it's still too early to say whether snow will be plentiful or scarce.

An emerging weak La Niña pattern is expected to play a role. Weak La Niñas historically have been associated with near-normal temperatures in our region, and often with average to somewhat above average snowfall — though coastal areas sometimes see less snow relative to inland.

So, what this all suggests: expect a winter that's likely warmer than what many of us may prefer, with the potential for mixed precipitation (snow, sleet, freezing rain), and perhaps less snow along the coast than in the interior — though big storms and cold snaps remain possible.

Winter Averages: Temperatures & Snowfall for Selected Cities

Here are some long-term average winter (Dec-Feb) temperature and snowfall numbers for major cities in Southern New England, to provide context. These help show how NOAA's outlook compares with what's "typical."

City	Avg Winter High / Low	Average Snowfall
Boston	39 / 26	49 inches
Worcester	35 / 20	73 inches
Hartford	38 / 21	52 inches
Providence	41 / 24	37 inches
Bridgeport	41 / 27	34 inches

What This Means for CoCoRaHS Observers

Because the outlook is for above-average temperatures, prepare for more mixed precipitation events and potentially fewer long, deep snow cover periods, especially near the coast.

Big snowstorms remain possible, particularly inland. Your snow accumulation and snow depth reports will be very valuable to validate radar and model forecasts and for the upcoming spring flood season.

Because NOAA gives "equal chances" for precipitation, staying alert to each weather system and using local observations (like yours) will be crucial for understanding how this winter is really unfolding.

Stay Connected

Website: www.cocorahs.org Mobile: mobile.cocorahs.org

Even when storms under-perform relative to forecasts, or when precipitation shifts mid-event, your daily and storm-event reports provide critical ground-truth. It's because of you that forecasts get better and our regional understanding improves. Thank you for helping measure Southern New England's weather this winter—every flake and every drop counts!

Look for the next edition of our Southern New England CoCoRaHS Newsletter in March, 2026 as we begin meteorological spring!

