Protocol Training Slides
Precipitation (Rain)

Overview and Learning Objectives

Overview

This module:

- Describes the different types of precipitation
- Provides a step-by-step protocol instructions for collecting rainfall

Learning Objectives

After completing this module, you will be able to:

- List the different types of precipitation
- Describe how, where, and when to collect each type
- Upload data to GLOBE website
- Visualize data using the GLOBE Visualization System and formulate your own questions about weather

The Atmosphere

- Extremely thin sheet of air extending about 300 miles from Earth's surface to edge of space
- Its composition has changed over time
- The water in the atmosphere plays an essential role in determining the weather
- Temperature and precipitation in a given region vary over time when studying climate change
- When we study the history of Earth's climate, we notice that temperature and precipitation in any given region vary over time and that the composition of the atmosphere has changed.

Storm Cell. Image: NASA

The Hydrologic Cycle

Water evaporates from the oceans and land into the atmosphere, falls back to the surface as precipitation, and returns to the sea on the surface in rivers and streams, and underground.

Through this process, energy and chemicals are transported from place to place shaping our climate, giving us storms, and putting salt in our oceans and seas.

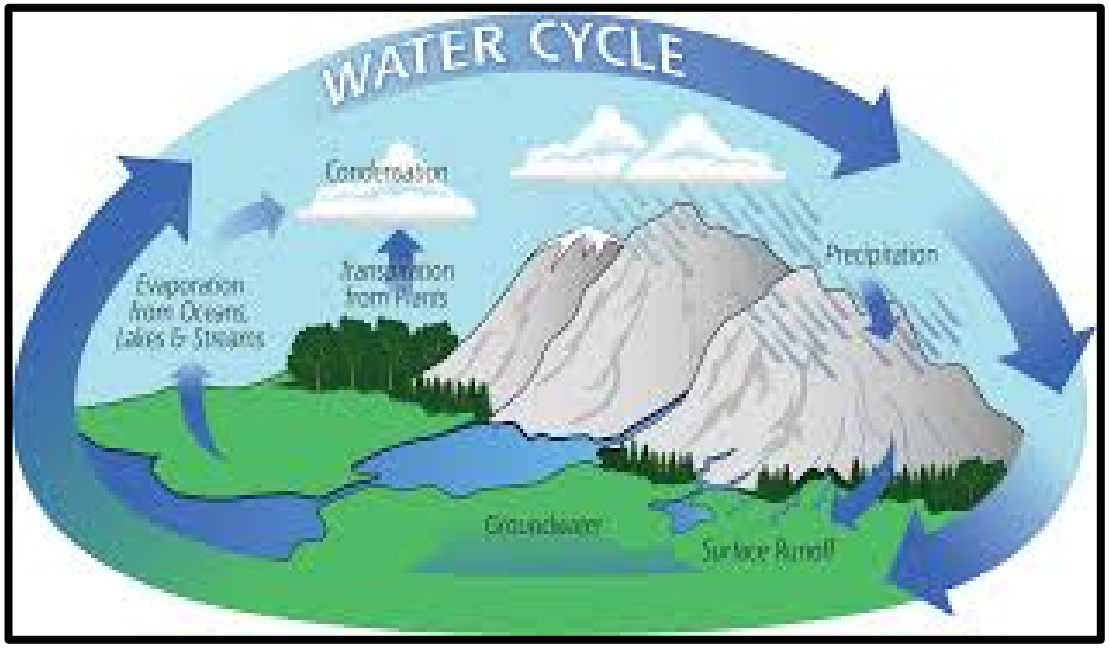
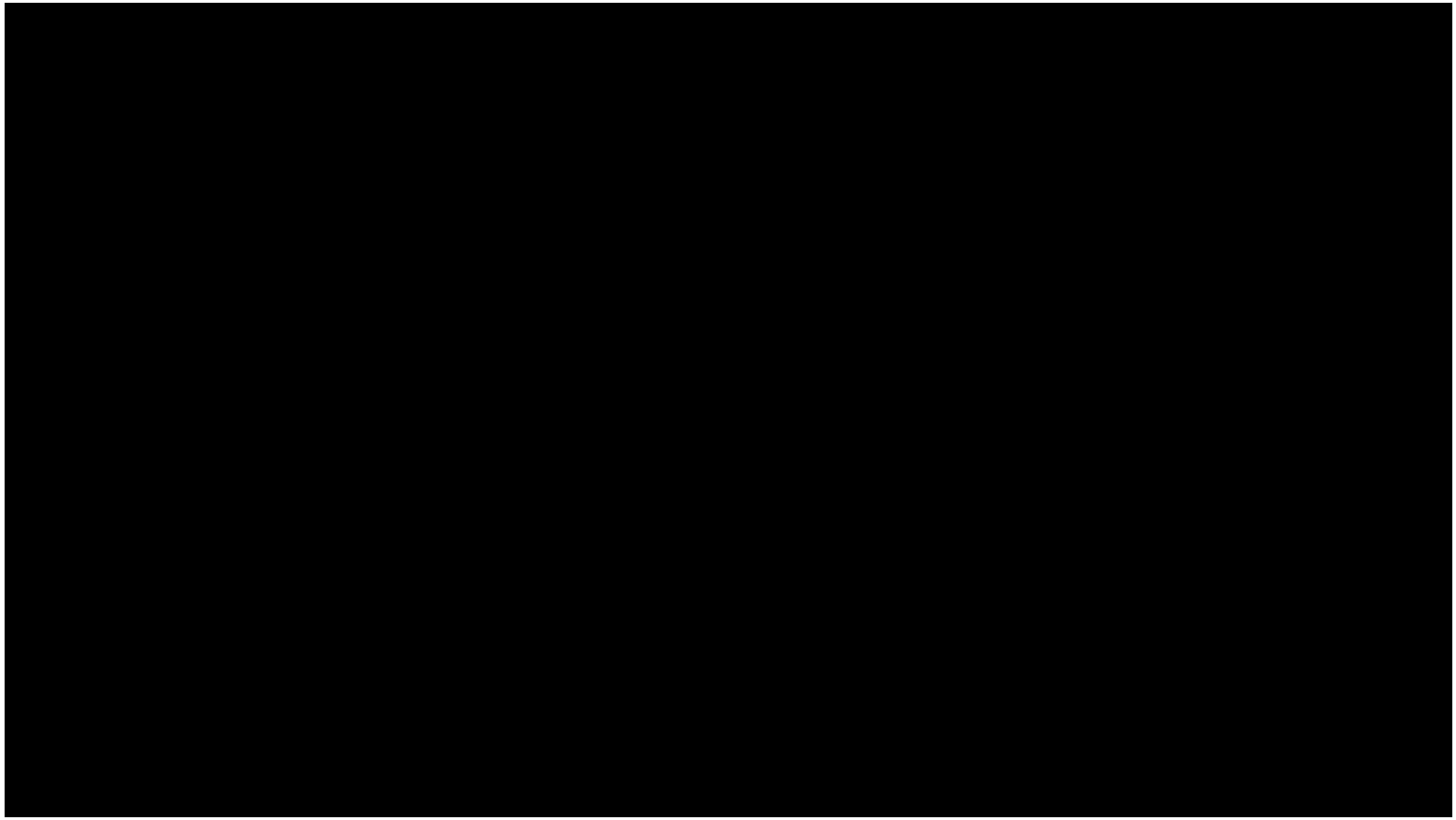


Image: NASA GPM

Rainfall across America, 2015



Video, Rainfall across America, 2015

Precipitation Types

Rain

Hail

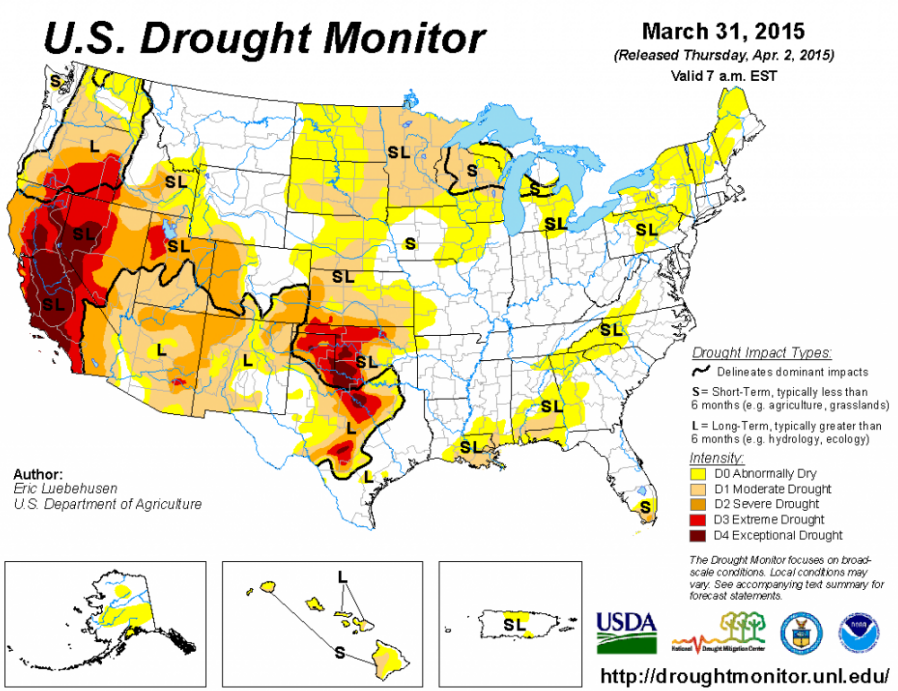
Sleet

Snow

Aerosols
Air Temperature
Albedo
Barometric Pressure
Clouds
Precipitation
Relative Humidity
Surface Ozone
Surface Temperature
Water Vapor
Wind

The importance of recording rainfall

- Water is essential to life on Earth.
- Precipitation varies greatly from place to place.
- Measuring and mapping precipitation helps us understand weather, climate and ecological systems.
- Precipitation affects our daily life.



Source: National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska

The importance of recording rainfall

- Earth based measurements of precipitation assist the Global Precipitation Measurement program by providing *in situ* data.
- GPM aids in understanding water-borne diseases, weather forecasting, and freshwater availability.
- Knowing how much precipitation falls and where it falls helps to understand weather and climate.
- GLOBE students can take precipitation to help with the GPM field campaign.

Global Precipitation Measurement Core Observatory
Image: NASA

YOUR measurements can help NASA scientists understand and predict:

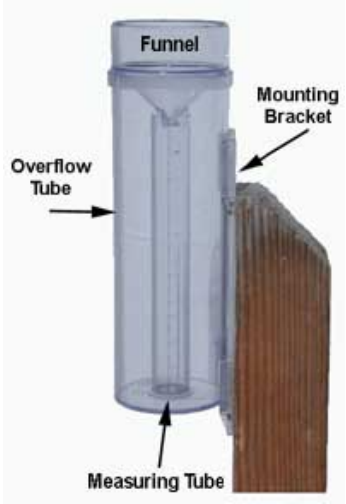
- The seasonal variation in precipitation
- Wet or dry years for our location
- The pH of rainfall and how it varies?

What I Need to Collect Rain Data

Instruments	Large Capacity Metric Rain Gauge, Post for the Rain Gauge (0.6 m with angled top in open area; 1.5 m with angled top in developed area)
Data Sheet	*Atmosphere Investigation Integrated 1-Day Data Sheet*
When	Within one hour of *local solar noon*
Where	A good observation site (See *Documenting your atmosphere study site)*
Other	Log book for data collection; Computer with internet connection to enter data

Rain Gauge Installation

- In open areas, put the gauge twice as far from obstacles as they are high. In developed areas, put it as far from obstacles as they are high.
- Do not put the gauge near houses, fences, sprinkling systems, steep slopes, animal habitats, or under any structure.
- Put the gauge equidistant between trees.
- Make sure the gauge top is above the beveled post top.
- Bury the post 0.2-0.3m based on height of the post.



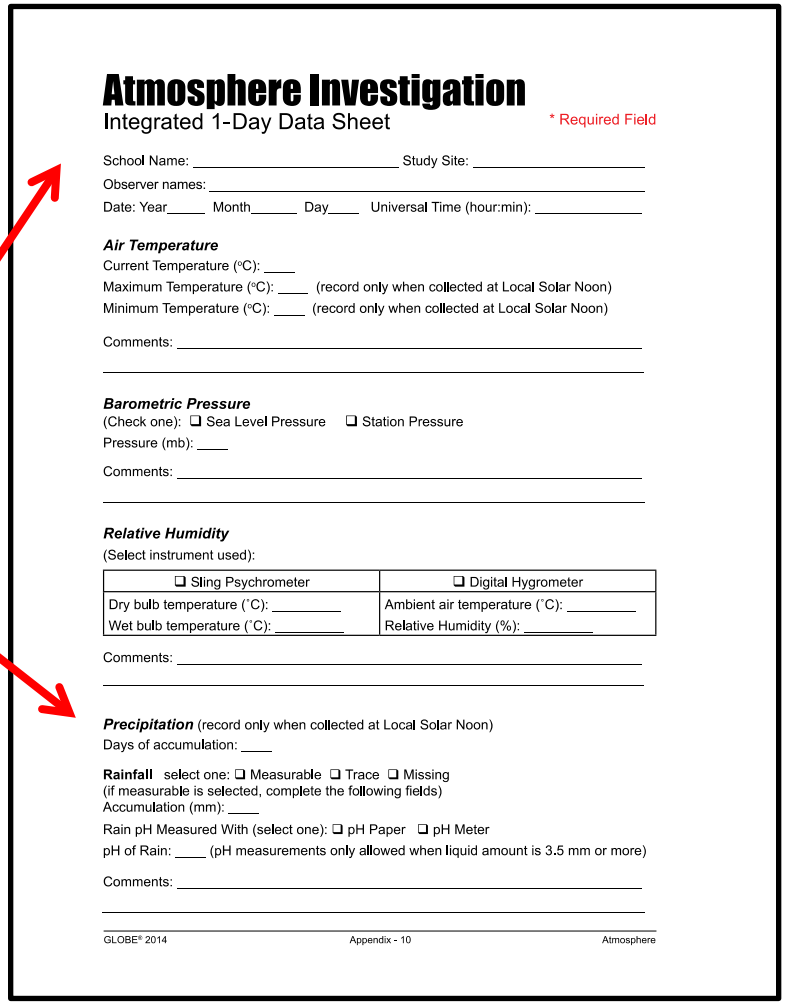
Installed Rain Gauge

Data Sheet

Enter the data on the Integrated 1-Day Data Sheet

Be sure to fill out the top: School Name, Study Site, Observer Names, Date and Time (local or UTC)

Atmosphere Investigation Integrated 1-Day Data Sheet



Atmosphere Investigation
Integrated 1-Day Data Sheet
* Required Field

School Name: _____ Study Site: _____
Observer names: _____
Date: Year_____ Month_____ Day____ Universal Time (hour:min): _____

Air Temperature
Current Temperature (°C): ____
Maximum Temperature (°C): ____ (record only when collected at Local Solar Noon)
Minimum Temperature (°C): ____ (record only when collected at Local Solar Noon)

Comments: _____

Barometric Pressure
(Check one): ❑ Sea Level Pressure ❑ Station Pressure
Pressure (mb): ____

Comments: _____

Relative Humidity
(Select instrument used):

❑ Sling Psychrometer	❑ Digital Hygrometer
Dry bulb temperature (˚C): _____	Ambient air temperature (˚C): _____
Wet bulb temperature (˚C): _____	Relative Humidity (%): _____

Comments: _____

Precipitation (record only when collected at Local Solar Noon)
Days of accumulation: ____

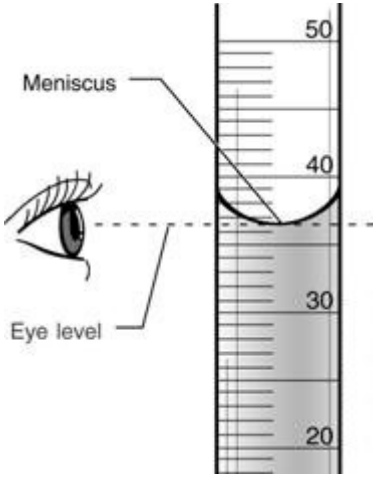
Rainfall select one: ❑ Measurable ❑ Trace ❑ Missing
(if measurable is selected, complete the following fields)
Accumulation (mm): ____
Rain pH Measured With (select one): ❑ pH Paper ❑ pH Meter
pH of Rain: ____ (pH measurements only allowed when liquid amount is 3.5 mm or more)

Comments: _____

GLOBE® 2014 Appendix - 10 Atmosphere

Collecting Data-Reading the Meniscus

1) Take latitude and longitude coordinates with your GPS of your site the first time you enter data. Refer to GPS protocol.
2) Read the level of water in the rain gauge by reading the bottom of meniscus.
3) Record the rainfall amount to the nearest 0.1 of a millimeter.
   - If no water in gauge report 0.0 mm
   - If less than 0.5 mm, record "T" for trace
   - If you spill any water before measuring the rain, record "M" for missing as the amount.
4) An observation of "zero" is just as important as an observation of precipitation.
5) Check the rain gauge daily even if it did not rain in case debris gets into the gauge.



Reading the Rain Gauge

Collecting Data-Water in Overflow Tube-1

1) Remove the measuring tube from the overflow tube.
2) Read the level of water in the measuring tube holding it so that your eyes are level with the meniscus.
3) Record the amount to the nearest 0.1 millimeter.
4) Pour the water from the measuring tube out.
5) Pour water from the overflow tube into the measuring tube.
6) Repeat steps b through e until the over-flow tube is empty.

Picture by Kevin Czajkowski

Collecting Data-Water in Overflow Tube-2

7) Add your measurements and record the sum as the rainfall amount.
8) Record the number of days rain has accumulated in the gauge. (The number of days since the rain gauge was last checked and emptied.)
9) Dry the rain gauge and remount it on the post.
10) You are now ready to enter your data on the GLOBE website.

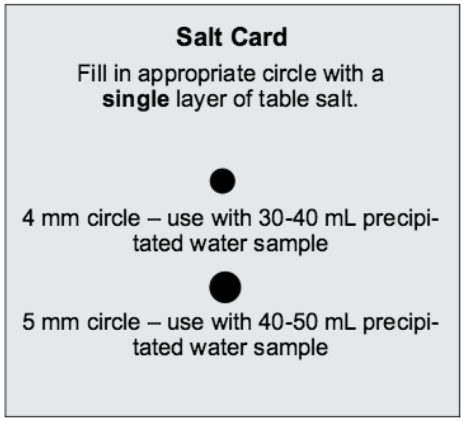
Picture by Kevin Czajkowski

What I need to Collect pH Data

Materials	Finely ground “table” salt, salt card with 4mm and 5mm circles, stirring rod or spoon, pH paper or meter, 3 clean 100 ml beakers or cups, Covered sample jar with at least 30ml of rain or melted snow, Latex gloves, Distilled water in wash bottle
Data Sheet	*Atmosphere Integrated 1-Day Data Sheet*
When	After observing snow or rain
Where	A good observation site (See *Documenting your atmosphere study site)*
Other	Log book for data collection; Computer with internet connection to enter data

Testing Precipitation for pH

1) Put on latex gloves.
2) Sprinkle salt onto the appropriate circle on your salt card. If your rain or snow sample is 40-50 ml, use the 5 mm circle on the salt circle. If your rain or melted snow sample is 30-40 ml, use the 4mm circle.
3) Fill the appropriate circle with a single layer of salt. Remove and excess salt from the salt card.
4) Pour the salt covering the circle on your salt card into the beaker.
5) Stir the beaker's contents thoroughly with the stirring rod or spoon until the salt is dissolved.



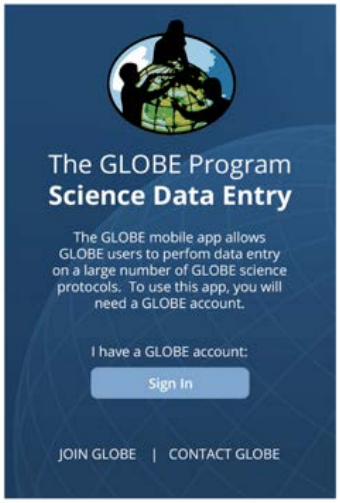
pH Testing, Continued.

7) Follow the instructions that came with the pH paper to measure the pH of the sample. Record the pH value on your Data Sheet and in you log book.
8) If you have at least 30 ml of rain or snow left in your sample jar then repeat steps 1-7. Otherwise, repeat step 7. Continue until you have collected a total of 3 pH measurements.
9) Calculate the average of the 3 pH measurements and record on your Data Sheet.
10) Check to make sure that each measurement is within 1.0 pH unit of the average. If they are not, then repeat the measurements. If your measurements are still not within 1.0 pH units of the average, discuss possible problems.
11) Discard used pH paper in a waste container and rinse the beakers and sample jar

GLOBE Program Science Data Entry

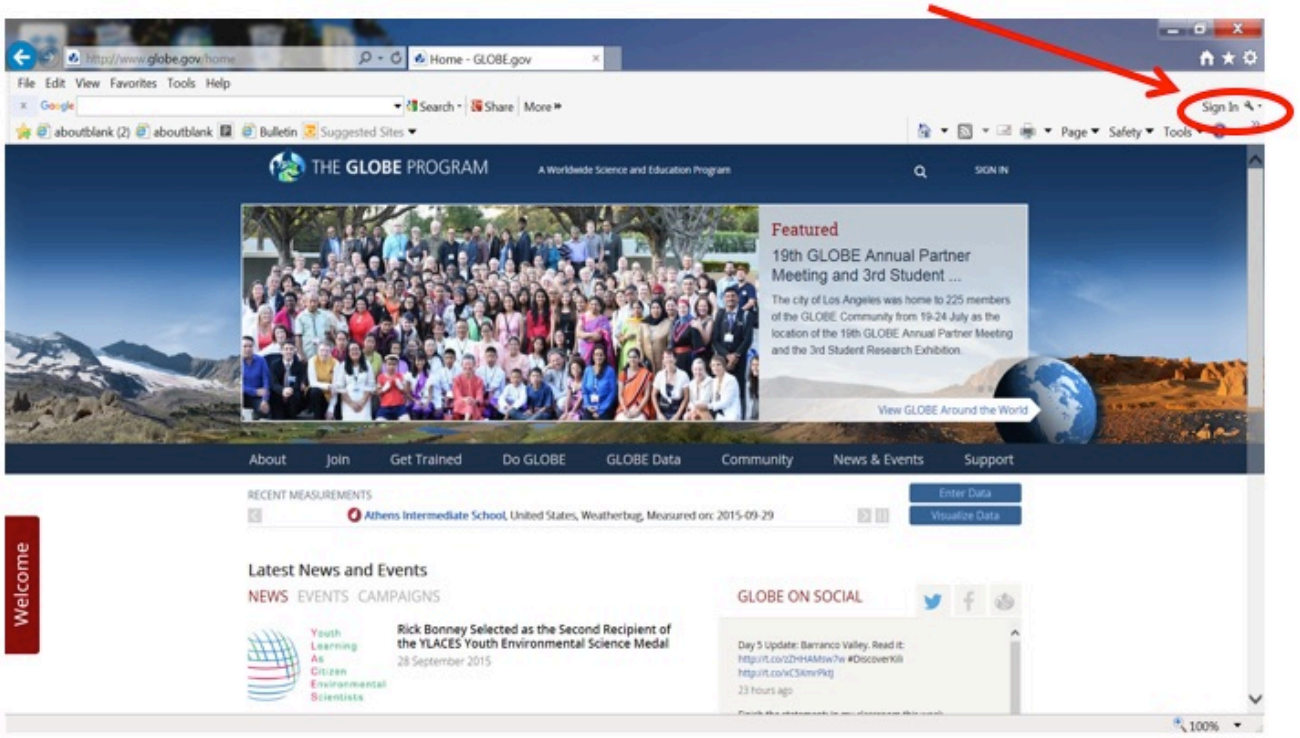
. ***You have 4 options:***

1) Download the Data Entry app from the *App Store*
2) Live Data Entry: These pages are for entering environmental data – collected at defined sites, according to protocol, and using approved instrumentation – for entry into the official GLOBE science database.
3) Email Data Entry: If connectivity is an issue, data can also be entered via email.



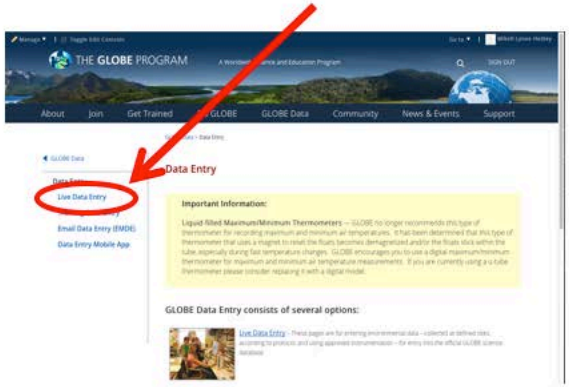
Entering Precipitation Data-Steps 1

1) Go to GLOBE.gov and press enter data

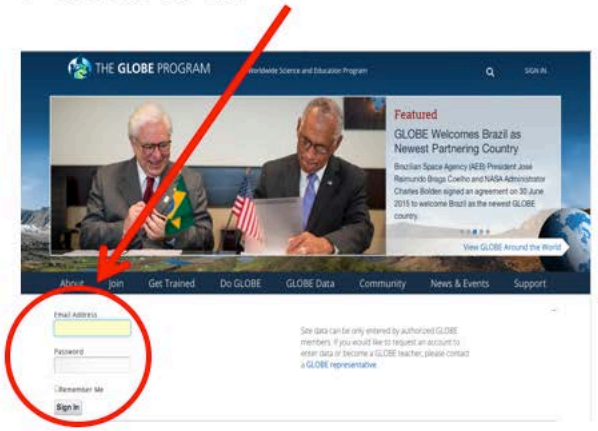


Entering Precipitation Data-Steps 2-3

2) Choose *Live Data Entry.*

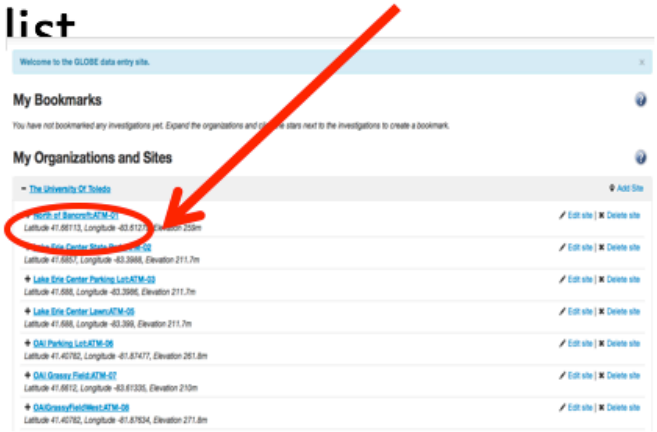


3) Enter *Username and Password.*

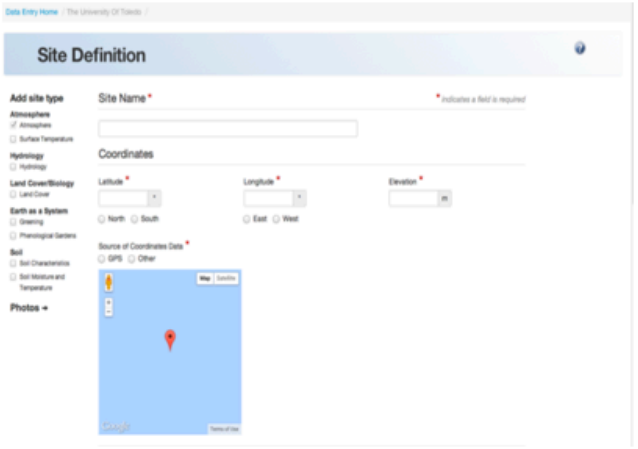


Entering Precipitation Data-Steps 4-5

4) Confirm that an Atmosphere Study Site has been defined, and choose it under *My Organizations and Sites* list

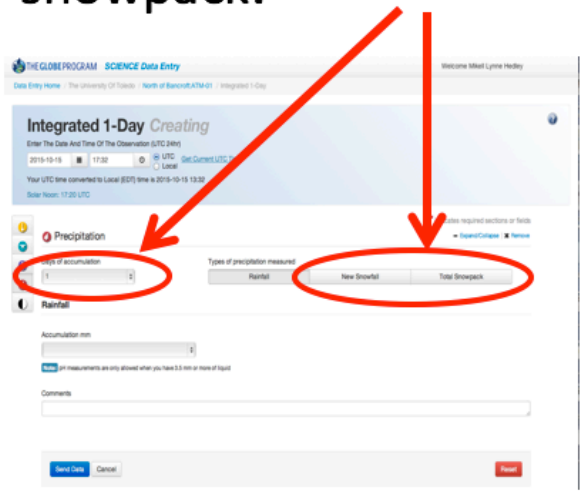


5) If the Study Site is not defined, define it.

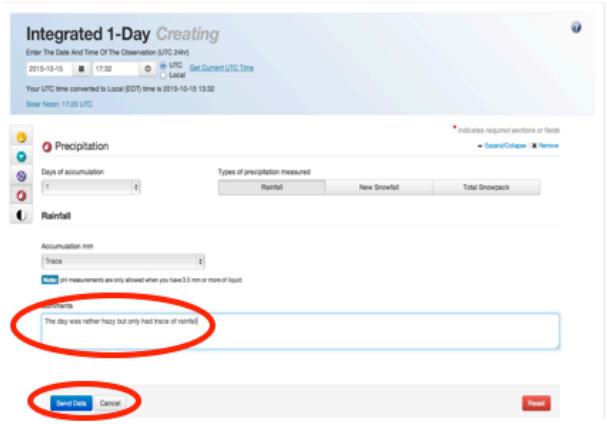


Entering Precipitation Data-Steps 8-9

8) Enter days of accumulation and choose new snow or snowpack.

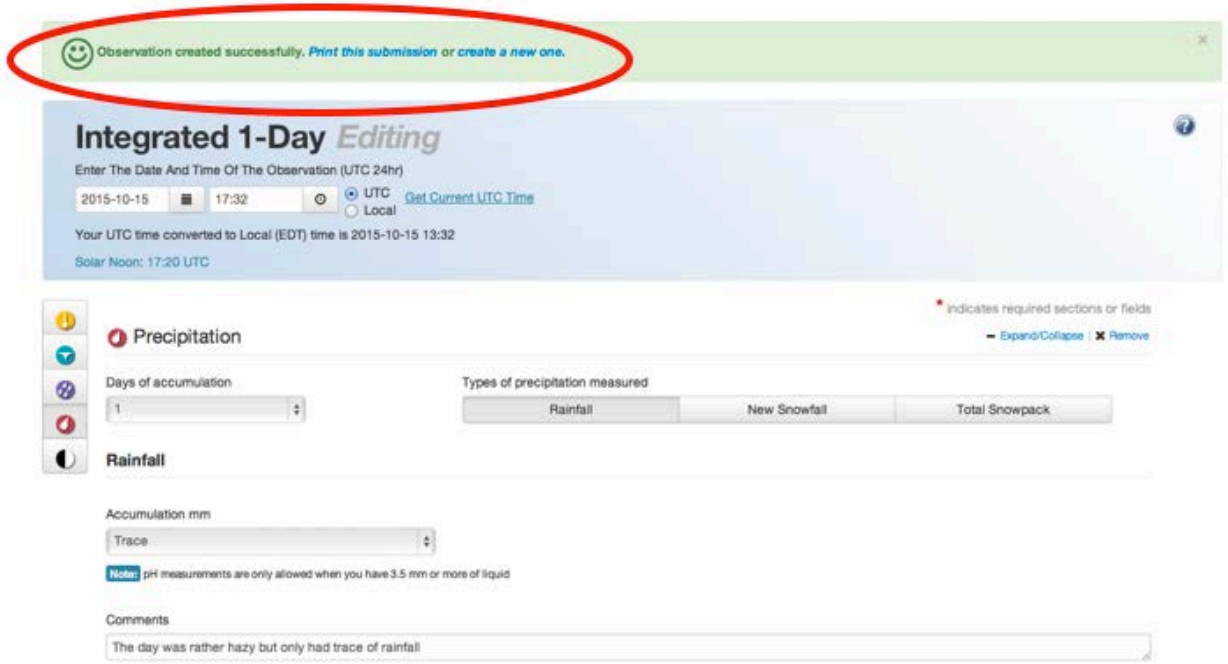


9) Enter data and comments from the data sheet. Then press send data.



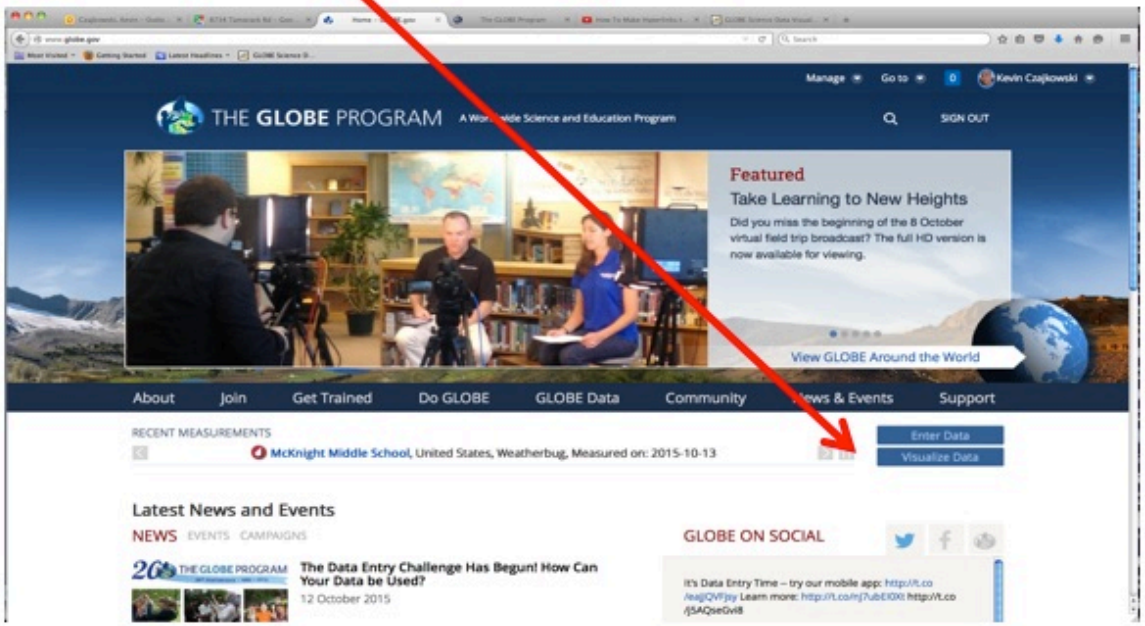
Entering Precipitation Data-Steps 10

10) If you have entered data correctly, you will get a smiley face.



Retrieving Data from the GLOBE Visualization System

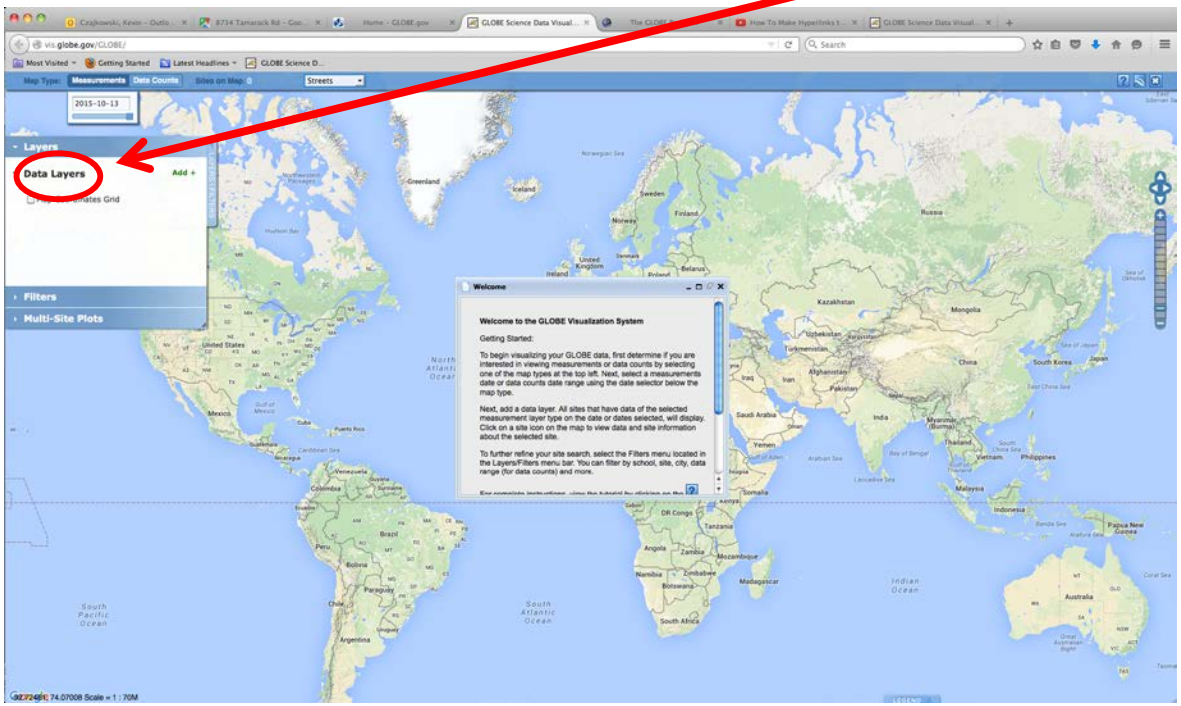
Click on **Visualize Data**



- E-training is available to explore the full power of the visualization system.

View data on a map in the GLOBE Visualization System

Close the Welcome box and click on *Add +* to add a layer



Questions for YOU to Investigate

- When does your area get precipitation? Why?
- What would happen if you got only half the average amount of precipitation in a given year? How would the effects vary if the lack of precipitation occurred in the summer or winter?
- Is the amount of precipitation you get at your school the same or different from the amount measured at the nearest GLOBE schools? What causes these differences or similarities?
- Does precipitation pH vary from storm to storm?
- How do the amount and timing of precipitation relate to budburst and other phenological measurements?
- How do the amount and timing of precipitation in your area relate to land cover?
- How does the pH of precipitation relate to the pH of nearby water bodies?

What Have You Learned?

1) Name the four types of precipitation.
2) Why is it important to collect rain and/or snow data?
3) Where should you place your rain gauge?
4) Describe the procedure in collecting rain data.
5) What unit of measure should precipitation be reported to the GLOBE website in?
6) What if the rainfall fills the inner tube and water spills over into the outer tube?

Frequently Asked Questions-page 1 of 3

1. **Why do we have to check the rain gauge every day, even if we know it hasn't rained?** The problem with containers like a rain gauge is that they tend to collect more than just rain. Leaves, dirt, and other debris can quickly spoil the rain gauge as a scientific instrument. This debris can block the funnel, causing rainwater to flow out of the gauge. Even if the debris isn't large enough to block the funnel, it may become mixed in with the rainwater and affect the level of precipitation you read or the pH reading. Therefore, it is important that you check the gauge daily to make sure it is free of dust and debris.

2. What is solar noon, and how do we figure out when it is in our area? Local solar noon is a term used by scientists to indicate the time of day when the sun has reached its highest point in the sky in your particular location. The easiest way to determine local solar noon is to find the exact times of sunrise and sunset in your area, calculate the total number of hours of daylight between those times, divide the number of daylight hours by two, and add that number to the time of sunrise. See the examples in Solar Noon in the section on Measurement Logistics.

Frequently Asked Questions-page 2 of 3

3. Can we leave the overflow tube of our rain gauge out as a snow catcher? Unfortunately, this won't work. Snow blows around too much to get an accurate measure of its depth using a rain gauge. Plus, we need to get several measurements of snow depth and average them to get a more accurate measure of the depth of snow in a region. However, on days when the temperature will be both above and below freezing, leave the overflow tube out to catch both rain and snow. The snow on these days is usually wet and heavy and doesn't blow as much and melts before local solar noon. You can measure the water in the overflow tube to get the rain equivalent of the snow plus any rainfall.

Frequently Asked Questions-page 3 of 3

4. What should we do if we are likely to get both rain and snow during certain times of year?

There are many places where transition times (from Autumn to Winter, and then from Winter to Spring) mean temperature can fluctuate above and below freezing over relatively short times. Once there is a chance that overnight temperatures will be below freezing, bring the funnel top and measuring tube of the rain gauge indoors. Leave the overflow tube in place at your Atmosphere Study Site. The narrow measuring tube is much more likely to crack if ice forms in it after a rainfall than the larger overflow tube. The overflow tube will be able to catch any rain or snow that falls.

In some cases, you may get a snowfall that melts before your usual measurement time. If this happens, you can't report a new snow depth, but you can report as metadata that there was snow on the ground but it melted before a measurement was made.

Bring the measuring tube outside with you and use it to measure the amount of rain plus melted snow present in your overflow tube. If the water in your overflow tube all fell as rain, report it as rain. If the water in your overflow tube is all from snow which has melted, report it as the water equivalent of new snow, and report the new snow depth as "M" for missing and the snowpack depth on the ground as whatever value you measure (including 0.0 in many cases). If the water in your overflow tube is a mix of rain and melted snow or you don't know which it is, report it as rain and include in your comments that the sample included or may have included melted snow.

Further Resources

- GLOBE Learning Activities
- My NASA Data activities Weather and Climate
- information on purchasing GLOBE supplies
- Questions? Contact GLOBE

Credits

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