



San Francisco engulfed in fog at sunrise on December 6, 2014. Photo: Anthony Quintano (CC BY 2.0)

March 2016



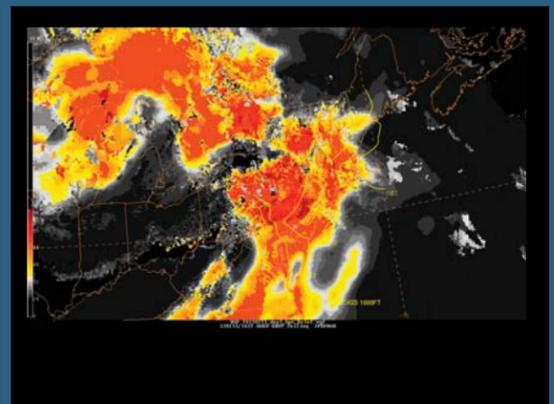
SUNDAY		MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY		THURSDAY		FRIDAY		SATURDAY	
<small>FEBRUARY</small> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29		<small>APRIL</small> S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		☾ 1		2		3		4		5	
6		7		☉ 8		9		10		11		12	
13		14		☾ 15		16		17		18		19	
Daylight Saving Time begins													
20		21		22		☉ 23		24		25		26	
Vernal Equinox													
27		28		29		30		☾ 31					
Easter		NOAA-8 launched, 1983											

GOES-15 launched, 2010

Using satellite data to improve transportation safety

Fog and low stratus clouds are a transportation hazard. Foggy conditions can drastically reduce visibility, creating dangerous situations for vehicles on roadways as well as airplanes, trains, boats and other modes of transportation. The improved spatial and temporal resolution of the GOES-R series Advanced Baseline Imager will allow forecasters to better identify potential hazards caused by fog and low stratus and also identify when these areas are moving or dissipating. Unlike qualitative imagery-based products, the GOES-R fog/low stratus products can be used to quantitatively identify the probability of Instrument Flight Rules (IFR) conditions, even when multiple cloud layers are present, day and night. IFR are a set of regulations established by the Federal Aviation Administration that dictate how aircraft are to be operated when the pilot is unable to navigate using visual references.

GOES-R fog/low stratus product using GOES-13 data.



Credit: NOAA/ Cooperative Institute for Meteorological Satellite Studies