NWS/NOAA links

National Weather Service Home Pages

NWS Homepage
weather.gov
- /Amarillo /Albuquerque /Norman /Lubbock /DodgeCity /Fortworth, etc.

National GIS & Graphics Pages

NWS Enhanced Data Display – EDD
http://preview.weather.gov/edd/
Forecast Graphics Viewer (National Digital Forecast Database)
http://preview.weather.gov/graphical/
Forecast Graphics Viewer - Marine Zoom
http://go.usa.gov/wnsP
NWS National Fire Weather Page
http://www.srh.noaa.gov/ridge2/fire/

Mobile Sites

Mobile NWS
http://mobile.weather.gov
NWS Widget (experimental)
http://innovation.srh.noaa.gov/NWSwidget/
NWS Mobile Alerts
http://inws.wrh.noaa.gov/
Mobile EDD (Option available if accessed via mobile phone)
http://preview.weather.gov/edd/

Radar/Satellite/Rainfall Estimates

NWS Doppler Radar imagery
http://radar.weather.gov/ridge/
NWS Ridge II Radar
http://www.srh.noaa.gov/ridge2/
NOAA Satellite imagery
http://www.goes.noaa.gov/ECIR4.html
Observed Rainfall Data – Gage Corrected Radar Estimate
http://www.srh.noaa.gov/ridge2/RFC_Precip/
http://water.weather.gov/precip/
Panhandle Zoom – 24 Hr Gage Corrected Radar Estimates
http://www.srh.noaa.gov/ama/?n=precipmap

Social Media

https://www.facebook.com/NWSAmarillo
https://twitter.com/NWSAmarillo
https://www.youtube.com/user/NWSAmarillo

Specialized Services

Weather Activity Planner
http://forecast.weather.gov/wxplanner.php?site=ama
Point and Click Forecast
http://forecast.weather.gov/gridpoint.php?site=ama
Amarillo Spot Weather forecast request
http://spot.nws.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/spot/spotmon?site=ama
El Nino Portal
http://www.elnino.noaa.gov/
NWS Amarillo Event Briefing Slides (event driven)
http://www.srh.noaa.gov/images/ama/briefing_slides/

National/Regional Centers

Storm Predication Center (severe outlooks)
http://www.spc.noaa.gov/
Weather Prediction Center (national perspective)
http://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
National Forecast Rainfall Data
http://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/qpf/qpf2.shtml
Climate Prediction Center (monthly/seasonal outlooks)
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
Arkansas-Red Basin River Forecast Center
http://www.srh.noaa.gov/abrfc/
Space Weather Prediction Center (Solar Events)
http://www.swpc.noaa.gov/
National Hurricane Center
http://hurricanes.gov

Preparedness

Weather-Ready Nation
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/com/weatherreadynation
StormReady
http://www.stormready.noaa.gov/

HOW TO STAY SAFE
WHEN A WINTER STORM THREATENS

Prepare NOW

Know your area's risk for winter storms. Extreme winter weather can leave communities without utilities or other services for long periods of time.

Prepare your home to keep out the cold with insulation, caulking, and weather stripping. Learn how to keep pipes from freezing. Install and test smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors with battery backups.

Pay attention to weather reports and warnings of freezing weather and winter storms. Sign up for your community's warning system. The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Weather Radio also provide emergency alerts.

Gather supplies in case you need to stay home for several days without power. Keep in mind each person's specific needs, including medication. Do not forget the needs of pets. Have extra batteries for radios and flashlights.

Create an emergency supply kit for your car. Include jumper cables, sand, a flashlight, warm clothes, blankets, bottled water, and non-perishable snacks. Keep the gas tank full.

Learn the signs of and basic treatments for frostbite and hypothermia. For more information, visit: www.cdc.gov/disasters/winter/staysafe/index.html.

Survive DURING

Stay off roads if at all possible. If trapped in your car, stay inside.

Limit your time outside. If you need to go outside, wear layers of warm clothing. Watch for signs of frostbite and hypothermia.

Avoid carbon monoxide poisoning. Only use generators and grills outdoors and away from windows. Never heat your home with a gas stovetop or oven.

Reduce the risk of a heart attack. Avoid overexertion when shoveling snow.

Watch for signs of frostbite and hypothermia and begin treatment right away.

Check on neighbors. Older adults and young children are more at risk in extreme cold.

Recognize +RESPOND

Frostbite causes loss of feeling and color around the face, fingers, and toes.

- **Signs:** Numbness, white or grayish-yellow skin, and firm or waxy skin.
- **Actions:** Go to a warm room. Soak in warm water. Use body heat to warm. Do not massage or use a heating pad.

Hypothermia is an unusually low body temperature. A temperature below 95 degrees is an emergency.

- **Signs:** Shivering, exhaustion, confusion, fumbling hands, memory loss, slurred speech, and drowsiness.
- **Actions:** Go to a warm room. Warm the center of the body first—chest, neck, head, and groin. Keep dry and wrapped up in warm blankets, including the head and neck.

Take an Active Role in Your Safety

Go to **Ready.gov** and search for **winter storm**. Download the **FEMA app** to get more information about preparing for a **winter storm**.

FEMA
FEMA V-1014
Catalog No. 17233-15

BE PREPARED FOR A WINTER STORM

Winter storms create a higher risk of car accidents, hypothermia, frostbite, carbon monoxide poisoning, and heart attacks from overexertion.

FEMA

FEMA V-1014/June 2018

Winter storms and blizzards can bring extreme cold, freezing rain, snow, ice, and high winds.

Greater risk

Can last a few hours or several days

Can knock out heat, power, and communication services

IF YOU ARE UNDER A WINTER STORM WARNING, FIND SHELTER RIGHT AWAY

Stay off roads.

Use generators outside only.

Stay indoors and dress warmly.

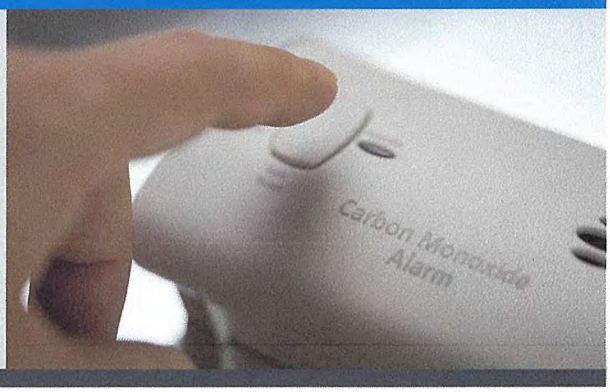
Listen for emergency information and alerts.

Prepare for power outages.

Look for signs of hypothermia and frostbite.

Check on neighbors.

Carbon Monoxide Safety



Did you know?

More than 150 people in the U.S. die every year from accidental nonfire-related carbon monoxide poisoning.

Carbon monoxide or CO is a colorless and odorless gas. CO poisoning can occur when a fuel-burning appliance or machine, such as a furnace, heater or generator, is not working or vented properly. Breathing in CO at high levels can be fatal.

Learn what you can do to protect your family from the dangers of CO.

- Install and maintain CO alarms inside your home to provide early warning of CO.
- Install CO alarms in a central location outside each separate sleeping area and on every level of your home.
- Use portable generators outdoors in well-ventilated areas away from all doors, windows and vents.
- Make sure vents for the dryer, furnace, stove and fireplace are clear of snow and other debris.

For more information and free resources, visit

www.usfa.fema.gov

FEMA | U.S. Fire Administration

Fire is Everyone's Fight™

Heating Your Home Safely

Did you know?

Home fires occur more in the winter months than any other time of the year.

Follow these heating tips to help prevent winter fires and to stay safe this winter season:

- Keep anything that can burn at least 3 feet from all heat sources including fireplaces, wood stoves, radiators, space heaters or candles.
- Never use an oven to heat your home.
- Turn space heaters off when leaving the room or going to bed.
- Maintain heating equipment and chimneys by having them cleaned and inspected each year by a professional.

For more information and free fire-safety resources, visit
www.usfa.fema.gov.

FEMA

U.S. Fire Administration

Fire is Everyone's Fight™