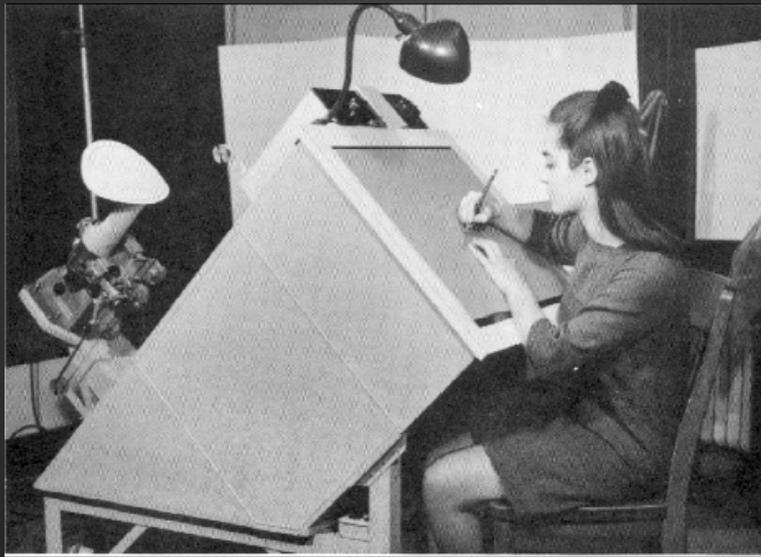


# OCONUS Satellite Imagery: Alaska Perspective



# Satellite Imagery in Alaska in early 1989

- GOES lacked sufficient resolution at high latitudes
- Technological Limitations
  - Hardware, software, etc.

# And then December 15, 1989 Mount Redoubt



# Alaska Region Operational Network ARONet (1990-2007)

- The goal of ARONet was to integrate multiple data sources to form a consistent, meteorological visualization tool. These data sources included
  - NWP models
  - Satellite imagery
  - Observational data

# Alaska Region Operational Network ARONet (1992)

- High Resolution Picture Transmission (HRPT) Information Processing System (HIPS) was installed for real-time tracking of volcanic clouds.
  - The system received AVHRR images from POES, processed them, and pushed them into ARONet.
  - **Channel 4-5 technique**
- Imagery only available on stand-alone workstations

# Alaska Region Operational Network ARONet (1994-1998)

- Satellite imagery integrated into ARONet
  - GOES 7 & 8
  - POES
  - DMSP
  - Feng Yun
  - GMS

# AWIPS I Era (2000-2015)

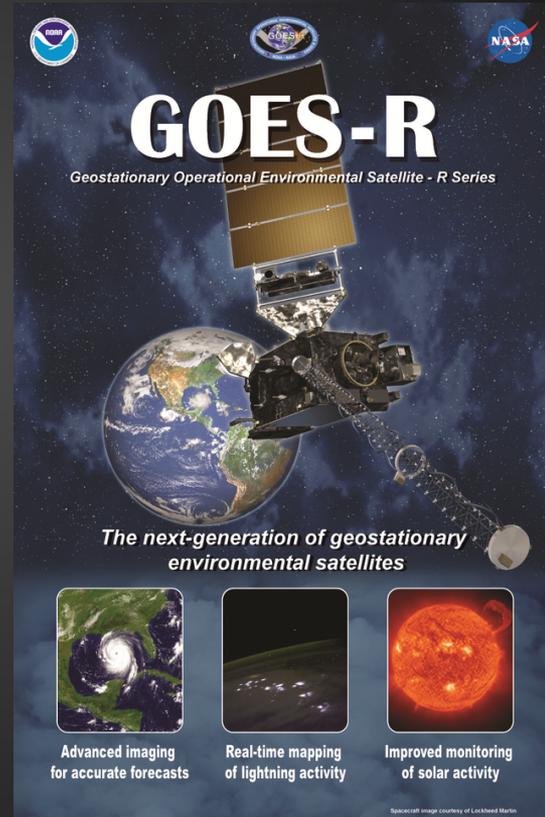
- GOES 9 & GOES 10 standard
- POES integrated into the AWIPS

# Status of the Satellite Imagery in the WFO 2003

- Though available, POES effectively marginalized except for specialized activities:
  - Volcano
  - Ice Analysis and Sea Surface Temperatures
- Forecasters preferred GOES because of the timeliness, and spatial consistency that lead to a more effective weather watch

# AWIPS II Era (2016- Beyond)

- Improved
  - Resolution
  - Ash detection
  - Fog/Low Cloud detection



# KLM Flight 867



Pilot: "KLM 867 we have  
flame out all engines and  
we are descending now."