SNOWFALL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCHOOL CALAMITY DAYS: A CLIMATOLOGICAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This project was started because of a previous project. When it came time to complete all the requirements to finish the project it would have cost at least eight hundred dollars for a weather balloon. The decision was to come up with another project dealing with snow since there weren't any projects dealing with snow. Let's get started. First, the needed materials before starting are, a centimeter marked ruler and hypothesis and a purpose or problem.

After getting a ruler in centimeter measurements, clipboard, and a writing utensil the next step is to record the problem and hypothesis. The hypothesis is "I believe the amount of calamity days (disaster or catastrophe days) have decreased. The problem or purpose of why this specific project was picked is everyone likes school closing days in the winter.

It was critical to figure out how snowfall affects our school calamity days. So every calamity day we have measurements would have to be taken. The Roswell Kent Middle School field is where the measurements were taken. Data was taken in centimeters instead of inches because Globe Protocol uses centimeters.

Then record the data on to the results sheet. Next, Is to come up with a title for the project which is, "Snowfall Contributions To School Calamity Days: A Climatological Study." As copies of the work fly fresh out of the printer, the last thing being worked on is the conclusion, which explains how could this experiment improve or lead into another study. Now everything is put together on the board. It's time to compete against the competition and make it to districts Science Fair.

HYPOTHESIS

I believe the amount of calamity days have decreased.

PROBLEM

I know everybody likes school closing days in the winter, including myself. So what I wanted to figure out is how snowfall affects our school calamity days.

MATERIALS

·Ruler with centimeter measurements

PROTOCOL

·First I have to get my ruler that is marked in centimeters.

·Next I have to go outside into the grass with snowfall coverage on it and measure the snow with my ruler.

·At last, I need to record my data in my journal.

·Globe Protocol: Snow Depth

RESULTS

1983-1984: February 28th, February 29th, and March 1st

1984-1985: January 22nd, and February 12th

1985-1986: None

1986-1987: February 9th, and March 31st

1987-1988: None

1988-1989: February 27th

1989-1990: December 22nd (Chill Factor)

1990-1991: February 15th

1991-1992: January 16th (Chill Factor -30)

1992-1993: February 18th (Chill Factor -25 -30) and February 19th (Chill Factor -20 -25)

1993-1994: January 14th, January 18th (Chill Factor -25) January 19th (Chill Factor -60)

1994-1995: February 6th (Chill Factor -15)

1995-1996: December 19th, December 20th, January 3rd and February 5th (Chill Factor -25)

1996-1997: January 13th (Chill Factor -20)

1997-1998: None

1998-1999: January 4th, 5th and 6th (Ice-Chill Factor) January 11th (Chill Factor) January 13th (Ice) and January 14th (Ice and Snow)

1999-2000: None

2000-2001: March 6th (Ice and Snow)

2001-2002: None

2002-2003: January 27th (Chill Factor -19, Snow), January 29th (Ice and Snow), February 18th (Depth of Snow, Unplowed streets, and Unshoveled Sidewalks)

2003-2004: January 26th, 27th and 28th (Chill Factor, Ice and Snow, Unshoveled Sidewalks and Parking Lots) and March 16th (Snowstorm)

2004-2005: January 6th (Ice, Trees and Power Lines Down) and January 24th (Chill Factor -17)

2005-2006: None

2006-2007: February 5th and 6th (Wind Chill below 20) and February 13th (Heavy Snow)

2007-2008: February 1st (ice, Bad Road Conditions), February 11th (Snow and Wind Chill at -15 degrees) and February 26th (heavy snow)

2008-2009: December 19th (Ice Storm), January 15th (Severe Temperatures) and January 28th (Heavy Snow Storm)

2009-2010: January 8th (District Wide Due to Snow) and February 26th (District Wide Due to Snow)

2010-2011: December 13th (District Wide Due to Snow/Cold) and February 1st, 2nd, 22nd and 25th (District Wide Due to Severe Weather-Ice and Snow)

2011-2012: None

2012-2013: None

CONCLUSION

My hypothesis is I believe the amount of calamity days decreased. I ran into a lot of trouble before I was able to complete this experiment. First, I had a different project I started with, the title was “How Global Warning Affects the Ozone Layer and The Atmospheric layers” but I couldn’t succeed in finishing the experiment because I needed a way to measure the temperatures of all the atmospheric layers. So then I had to squeeze in another project so I could get finished in time. So I thought this would be a good project because soon as I see Summit County and see Akron Public Schools under that category I get excited. The only risky problem about this project is I never once had to measure the snow depth because we haven’t had a school calamity day yet. The other risky thing about this project is Akron Public Schools use inch measurements and GLOBE protocol uses centimeter measurements. There wasn’t a long list of materials that had to be used I only used a centimeter marked ruler. This project could benefit scientist who study the Earth by showing all the different calamity day patterns and they’ll be able to compare the similarities and differences.

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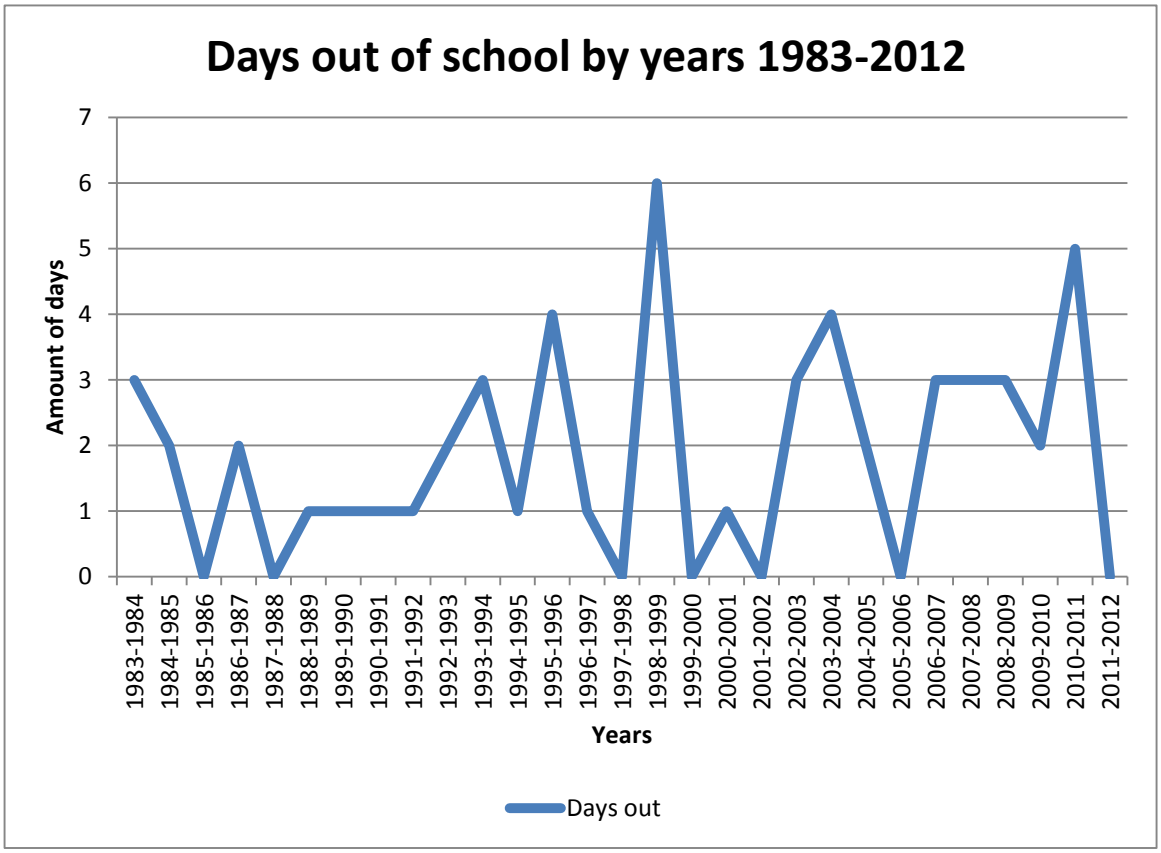
Days out of school by years 1983-2012
Amount of days
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
1983-1984
1984-1985
1985-1986
1986-1987
1987-1988
1988-1989
1989-1990
1990-1991
1991-1992
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2006-2007
2007-2008
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2009-2010
2010-2011
2011-2012
Years
Days out