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Lake-Effect Snow

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Why in News?

Recently, parts of upstate New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, situated along the Great Lakes of North America, witnessed "lake-effect snow."

• A heavy snowstorm caused by this phenomenon near Lake Erie in New York has transformed homes into ice-covered igloos.

What is Lake-Effect Snow?

- Definition: Lake-effect snow is a localized weather phenomenon characterized by heavy snowfall that occurs near large bodies of water, such as the Great Lakes in North America.
 - It typically happens during colder months when cold air passes over relatively warmer lake surfaces, resulting in intense and narrow bands of snowfall.
- Mechanism of Formation:
 - **Cold Air Movement**: Cold air often from Canada, flows over the unfrozen, warmer waters of the Great Lakes in North America.
 - The lakes transfer heat and moisture to the cold air at the surface.
 - Cloud Formation: The warm, moist air rises, cools rapidly in the colder atmosphere above, and condenses to form clouds.
 - **Snowfall**: These clouds develop into narrow bands that produce intense snowfall, often at rates of 2-3 inches or more per hour.



Great Lakes of North America

- The Great Lakes, consisting of Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario (from west to east), are among the most significant freshwater ecosystems in the world.
- Geography and Scope: The Great Lakes basin encompasses large parts of two nations, the United States and Canada. Except for Lake Michigan, the Great Lakes form a natural border between Canada and the United States.
 - The lakes connect to the Atlantic Ocean via the Saint Lawrence River, and to the Mississippi River basin through the Illinois Waterway.
- Global Significance: The American Great Lakes account for 21% of the Earth's surface freshwater.



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