

# Atmospheric Rivers: Western U.S. Rainmakers and Key to Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations

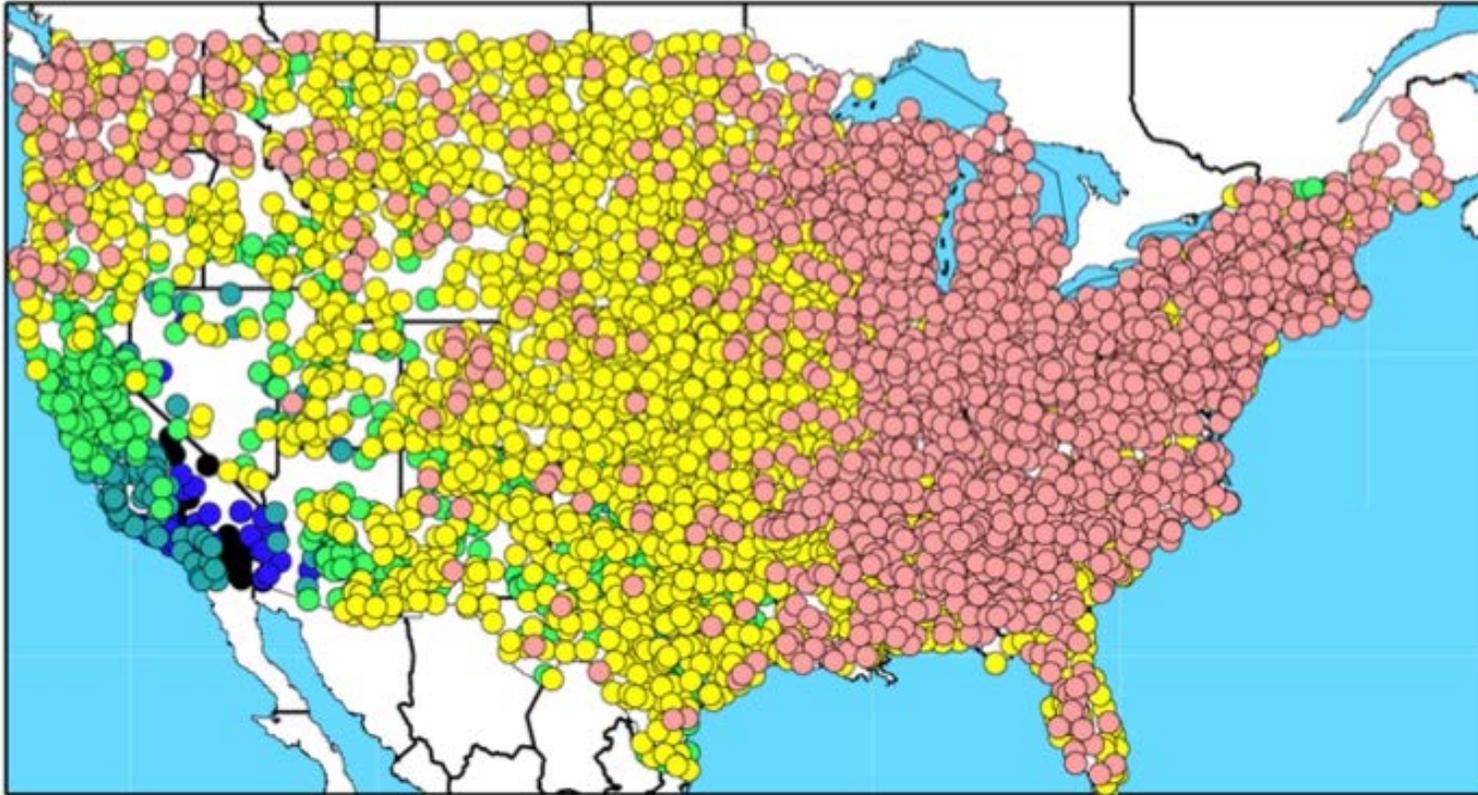
F. Martin Ralph

UC San Diego/Scripps Institution of Oceanography

**A New Frontier in Water Operations:  
Atmospheric Rivers, Subseasonal-to-Seasonal Predictions and Weather Forecasting Technology  
Congressional Briefing, Washington DC, 13 July 2016,**

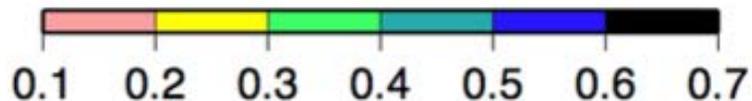


# Variability of Annual Precipitation



Dettinger et al. 2011

fraction



Coefficient of variation for annual precipitation 1950-2008

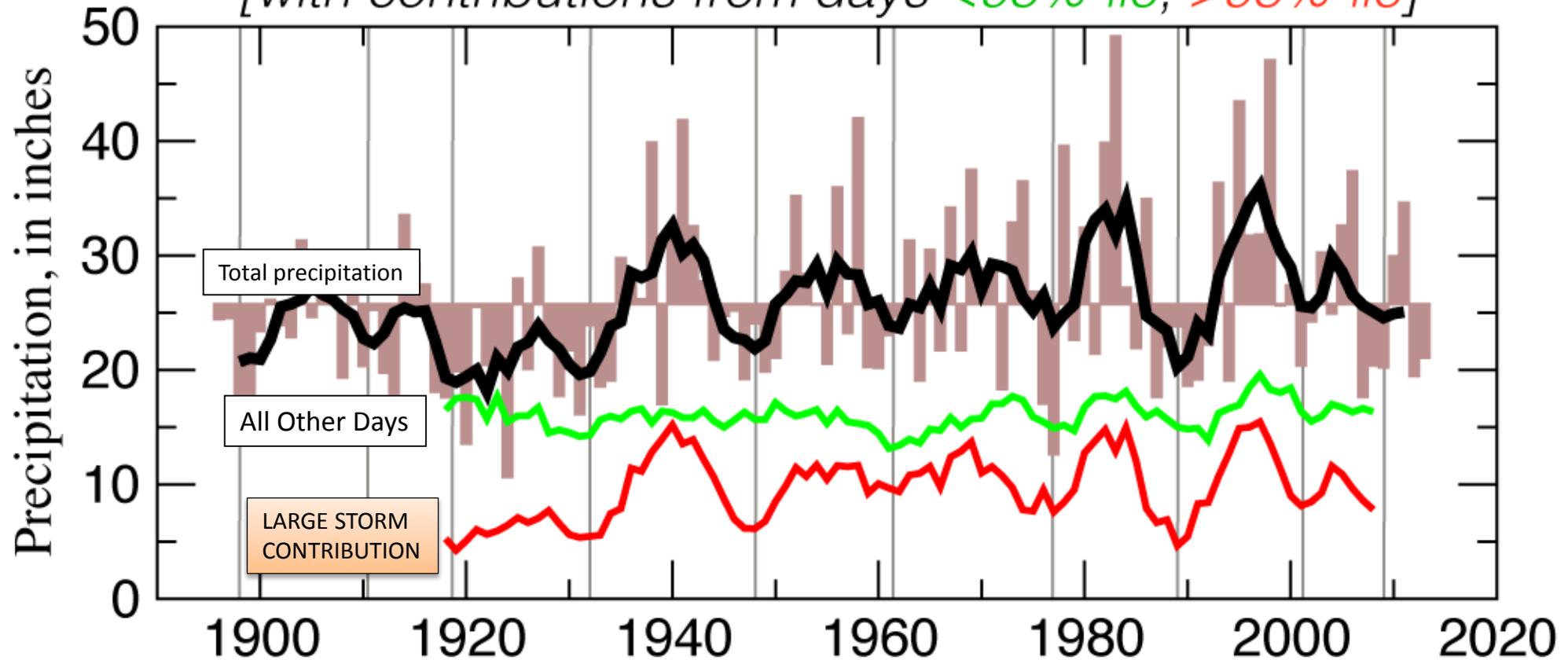
- CA has the largest year to year precipitation variability in the US.
- CA variability is on the order of half the annual average.
- The year to year variability in CA is largely caused by the wettest days (ARs).

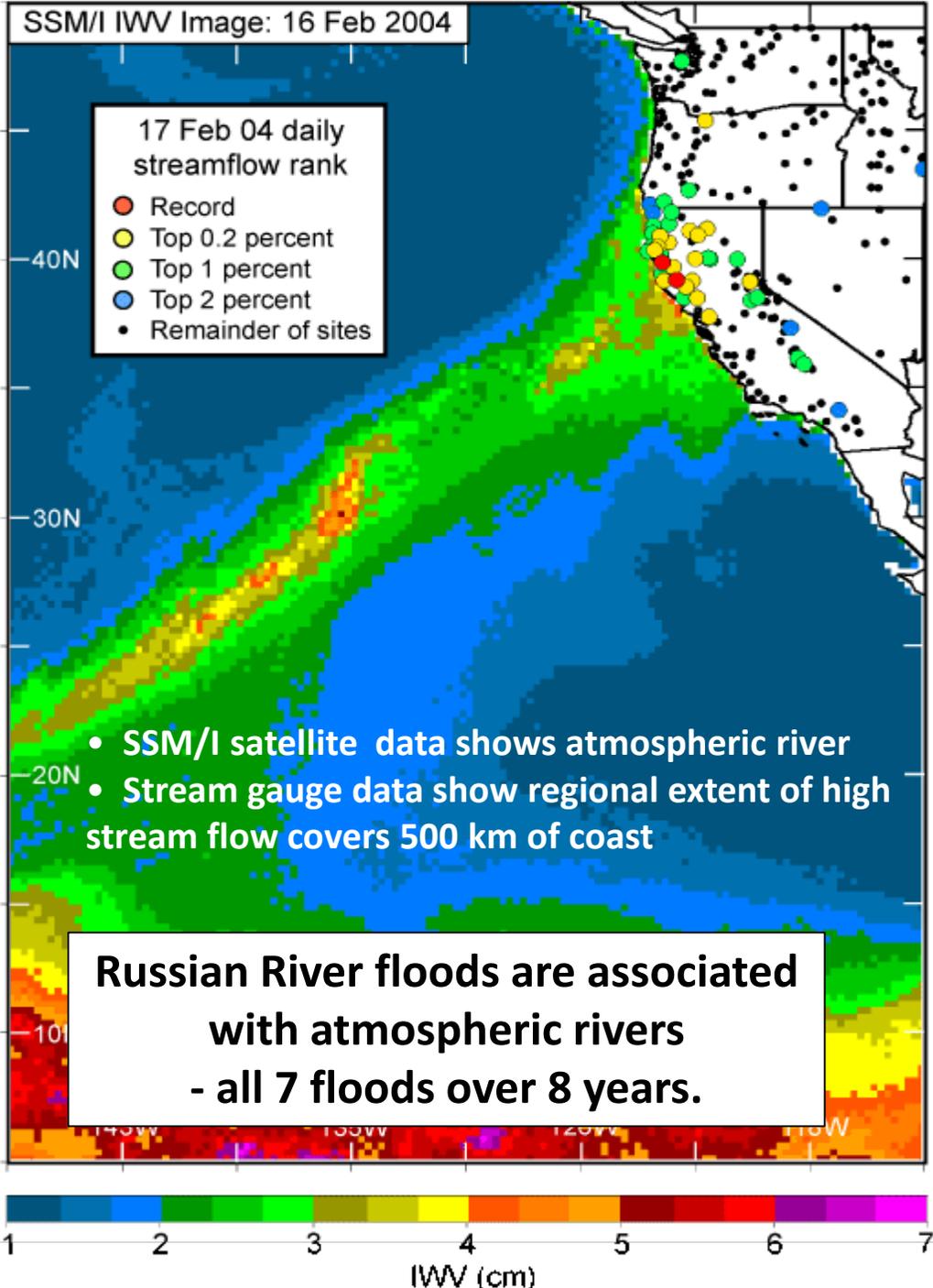
# A few large storms (or their absence)

account for a disproportionate amount of California's precipitation variability

## a) Water-Year Precipitation, Delta Catchment

[with contributions from days <95%-ile, >95%-ile]





# Flooding on California's Russian River: Role of atmospheric rivers

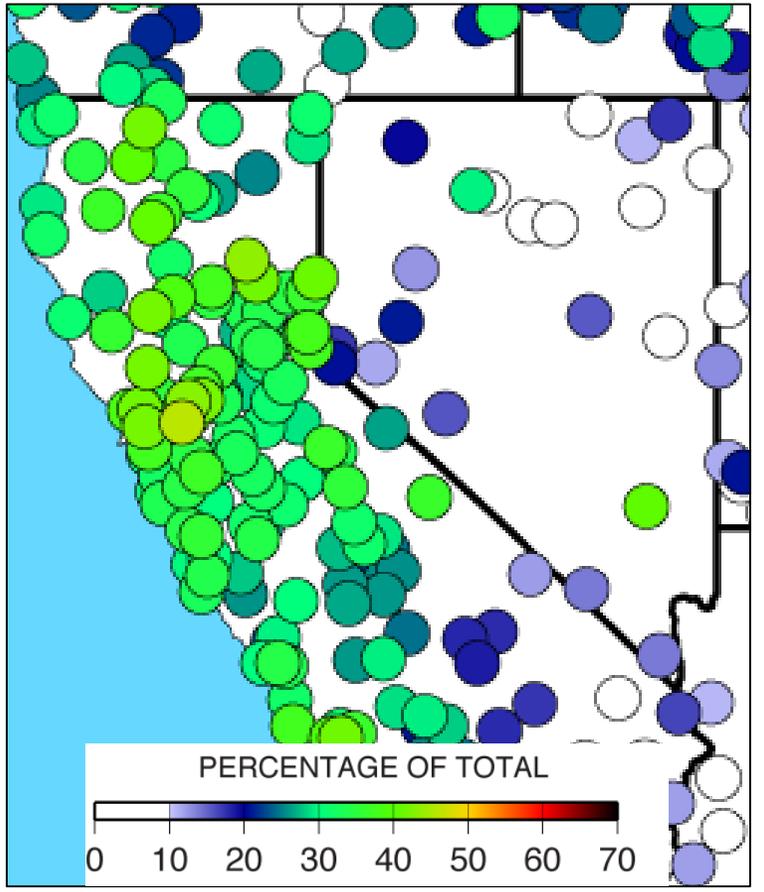
Ralph, F.M., P. J. Neiman, G. A. Wick, S. I. Gutman, M. D. Dettinger, D. R. Cayan, A. White (*Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 2006)



*ARs can CAUSE FLOODS and PROVIDE WATER SUPPLY*

## Atmospheric Rivers, Floods and the Water Resources of California

Mike Dettinger, M. Ralph, , T. Das, P. Neiman, D. Cayan (*Water*, 2011)



# Rivers in the Sky

## Rivers in the Sky

An atmospheric river is a narrow conveyor belt of vapor that extends thousands of miles from out at sea, carrying as much water as 15 Mississippi Rivers. It strikes as a series of storms that arrive for days or weeks on end. Each storm can dump inches of rain or feet of snow.

### Buoyancy

The warm, moist air mass easily rises up and over a mountain range; as it does, the air cools and moisture condenses into abundant rain or snow. The river eventually decays into random local storms.

### Orientation

If a river strikes perpendicular to a mountain range, much of the vapor condenses out. If it strikes at an angle (shown), a "barrier jet" can be created that flows along the range, redistributing precipitation on the mountainside.

### Origin

Atmospheric rivers usually approach California from the southwest, bringing warm, moist air from the tropics.

### Duration

A megastorm can last up to 40 days and meander down the coastline. Smaller rivers that arrive each year typically last two to three days; "pineapple expresses" come straight from the Hawaii region.

Atmospheric river

### Precipitation

Several inches of rain or feet of snow can fall underneath an atmospheric river each day. Moderate storms can bring more than 15 inches of rain.

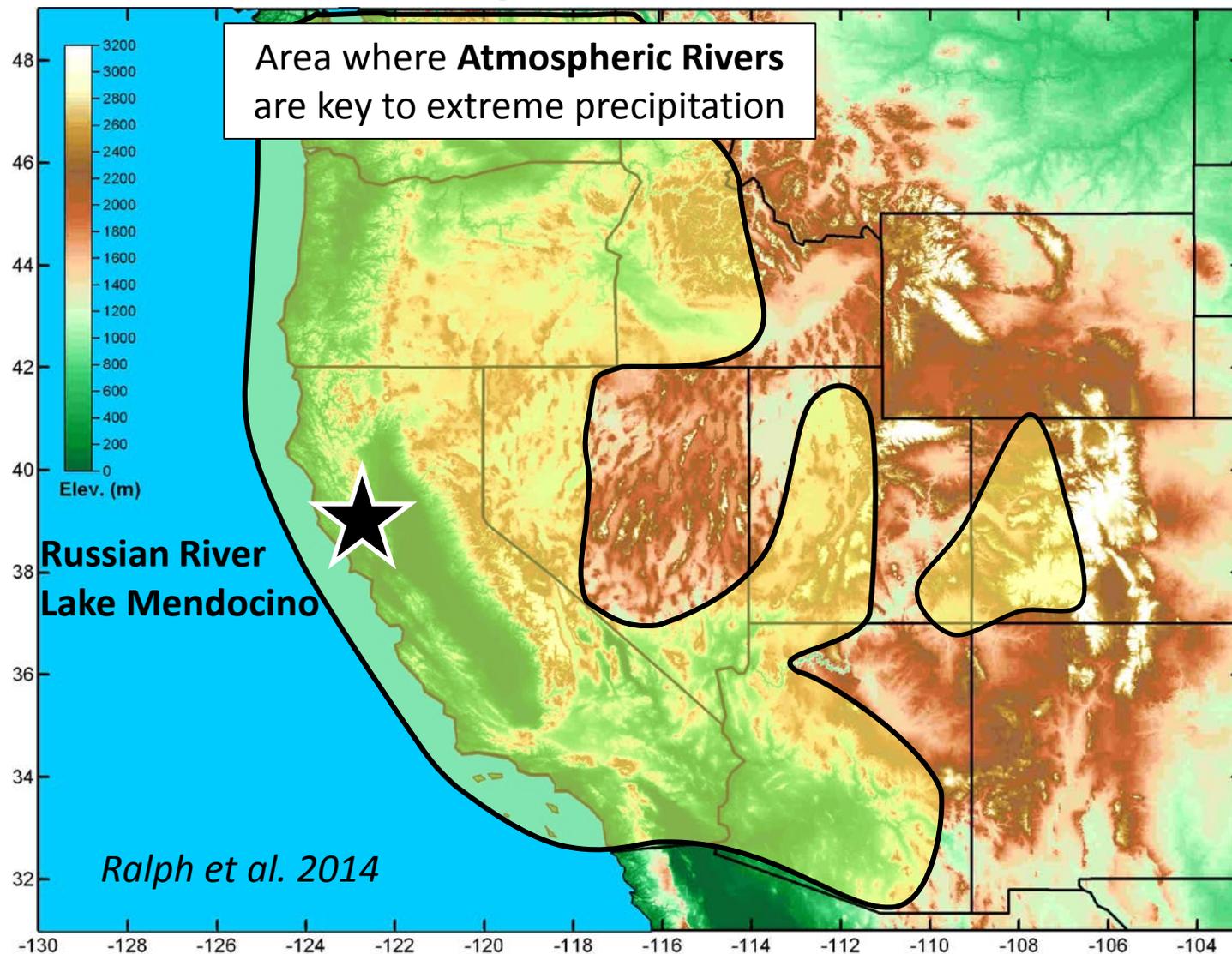
### Vapor Transport

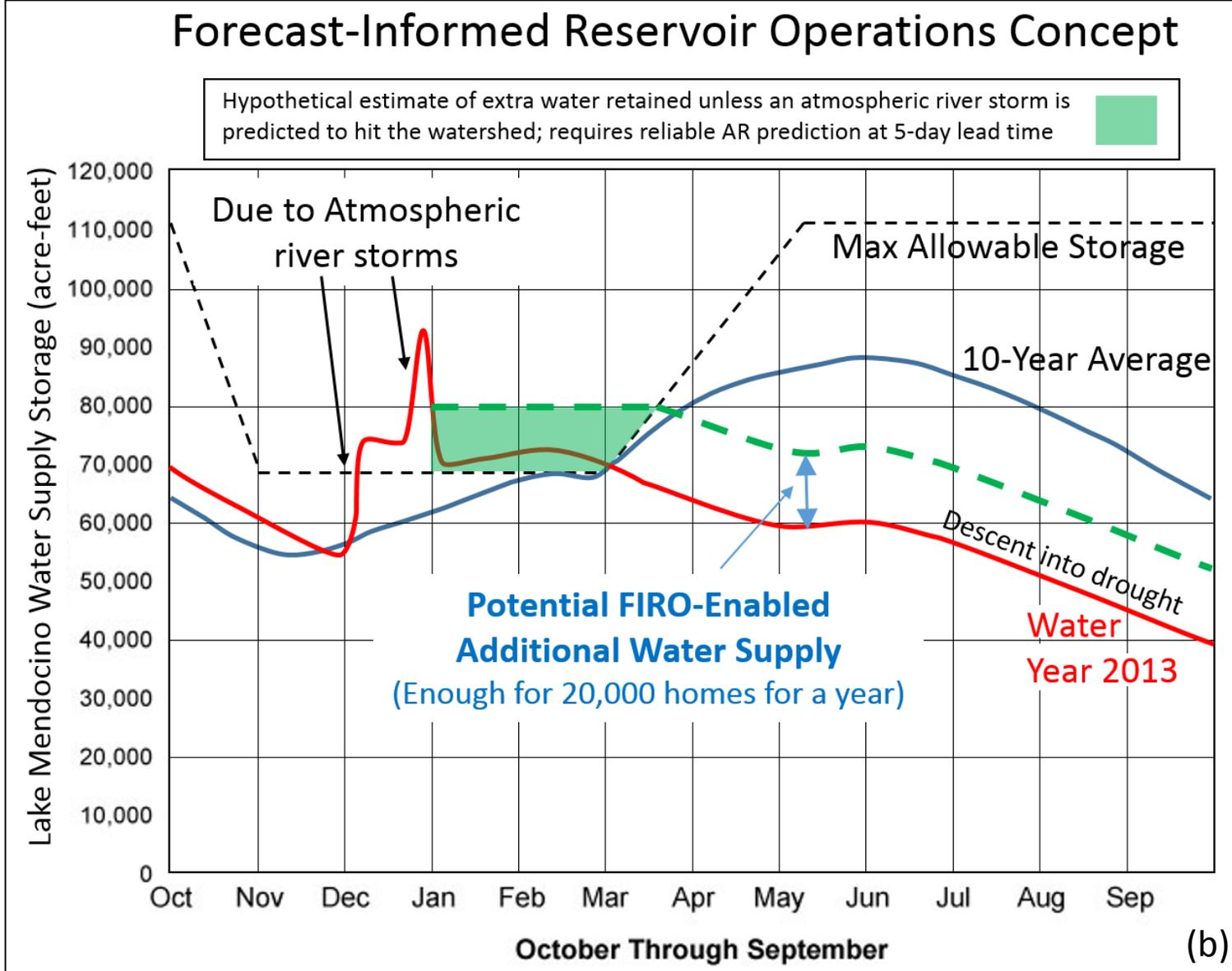
Moisture is concentrated in a layer 0.5 to 1.0 mile above the ocean. Strong winds within the layer bring very humid air from the tropics, but the river can also pull in atmospheric moisture along its path.

*Dettinger and Ingram 2013*

Not to scale

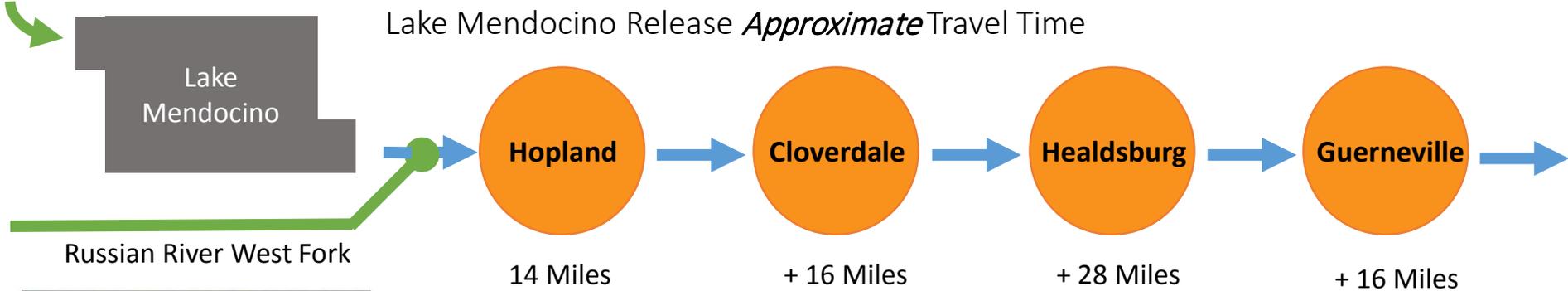
# ARs Affect Large Areas of the U.S. West





# How much forecast lead time is required to enable FIRO on Lake Mendocino?

10,000 AF could be released at 2500 cfs, which would take **2 days**



Total travel time ranges from 26hrs to 85hrs depending on flow rate (74miles traveled)\*

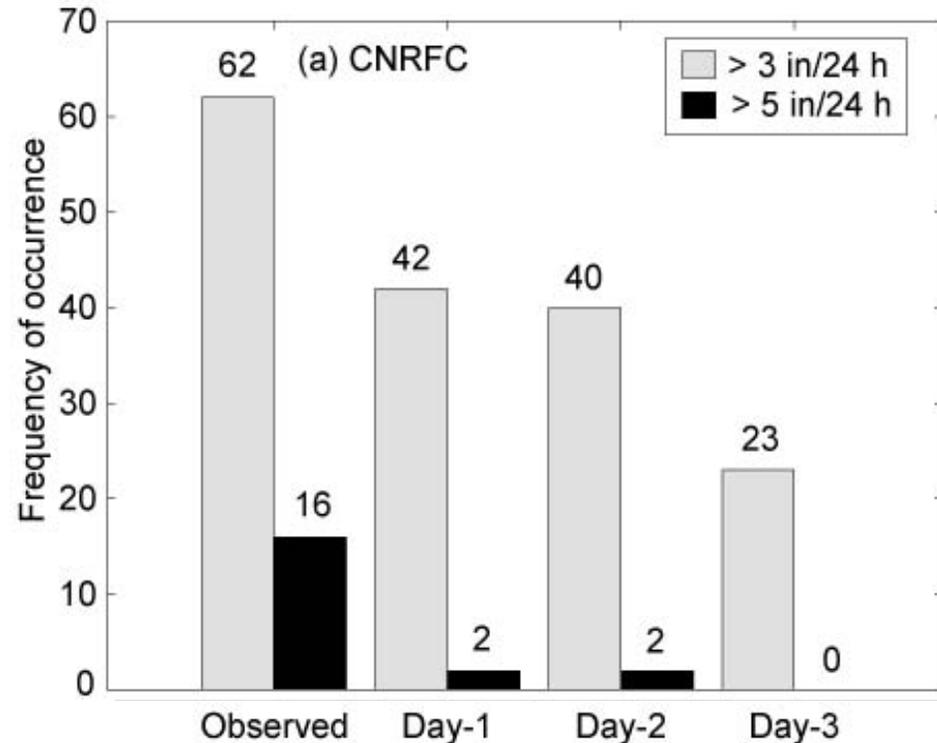
**Bottom Line:** It takes 2 days to release 10,000 AF at 2500 cfs, plus 1.1 to 3.5 days for water released from Lake Mendocino to get past vulnerable communities downstream. In situations this would be needed, travel times will be on the short end of range.

**- This sets a forecast lead time requirement of 3-5 days to predict landfalling atmospheric rivers.**

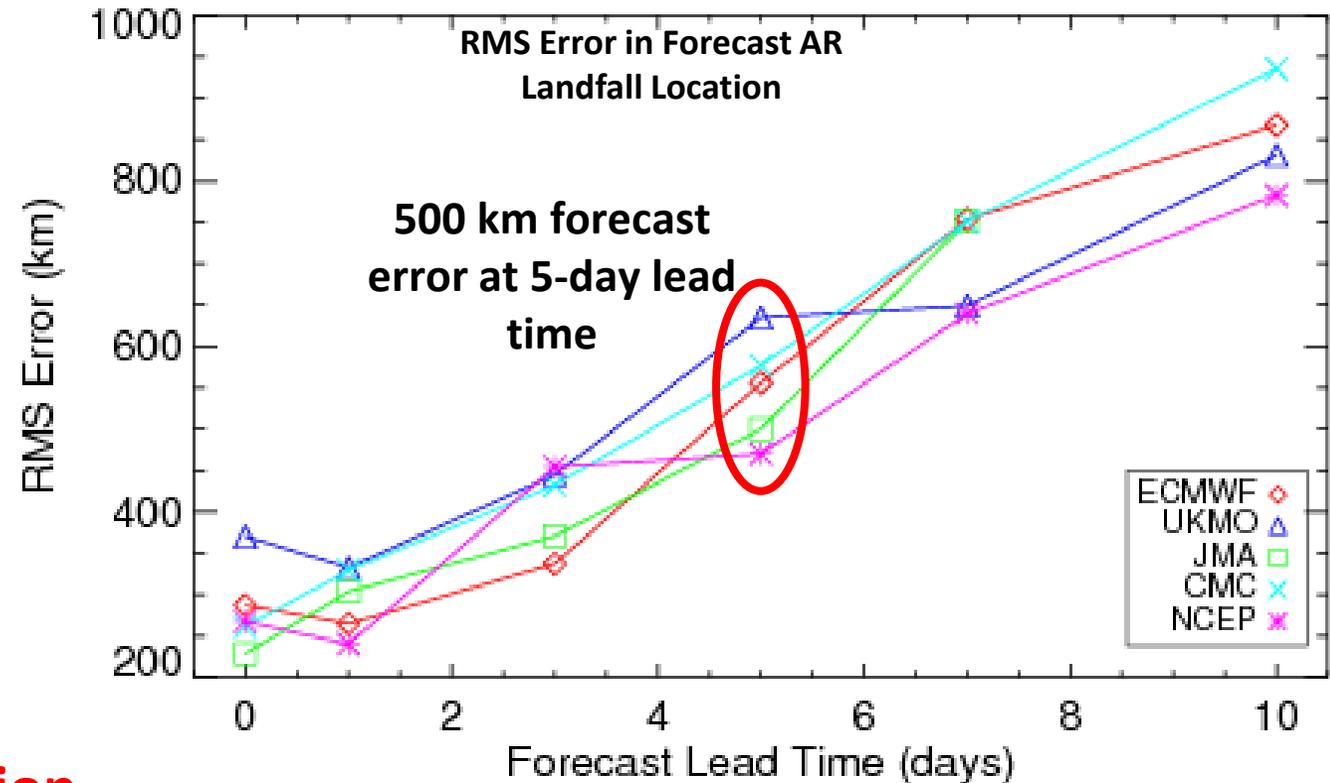
\*Uses information from Coyote Valley Dam and Lake Mendocino Water Control Manual (1986)

# The Forecasting Challenge

Forecasting large precipitation amounts is difficult



Forecasting AR landfall includes position errors larger than watersheds



Of the 20 dates with >3 inches of precipitation in 1 day, 18 were associated with ARs.

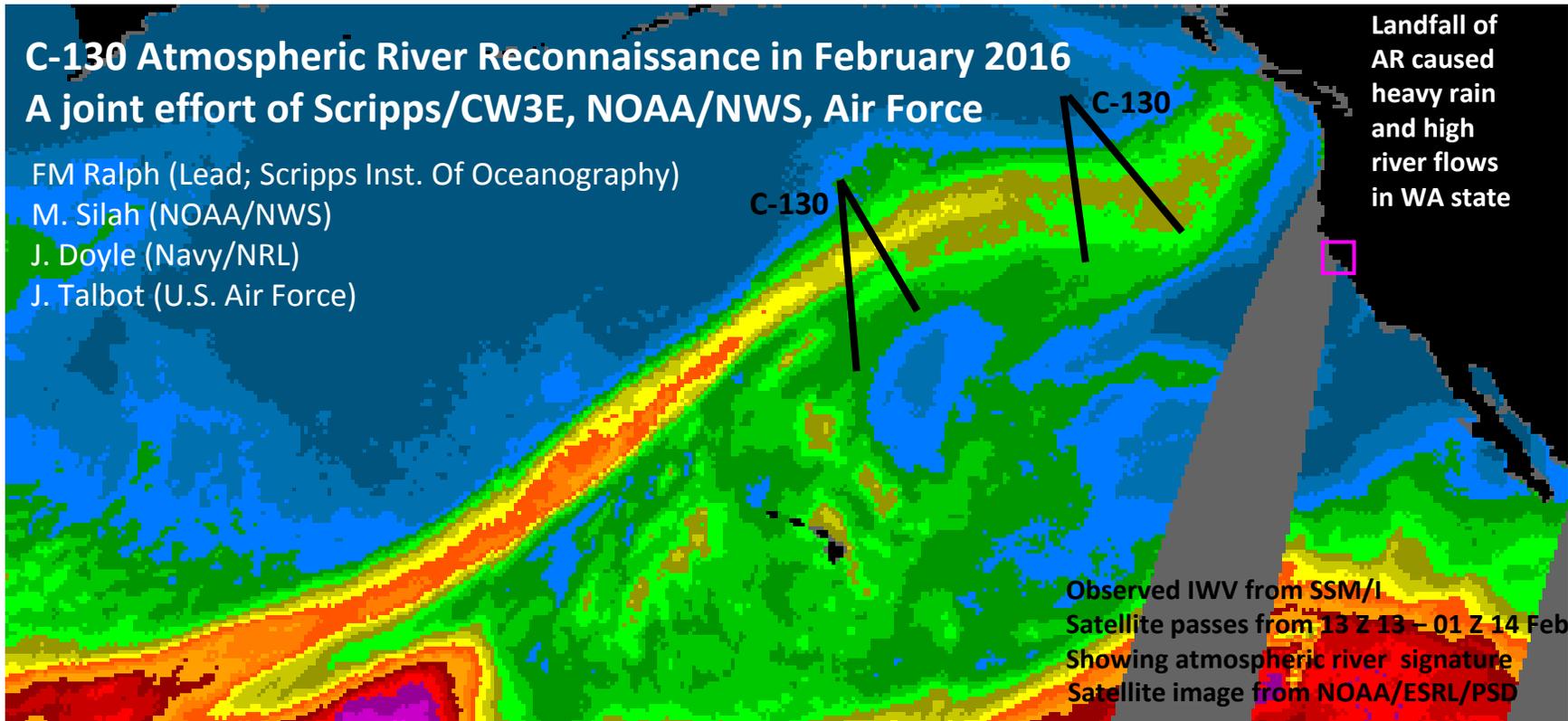
Ralph et al. 2010

Wick et al. 2013

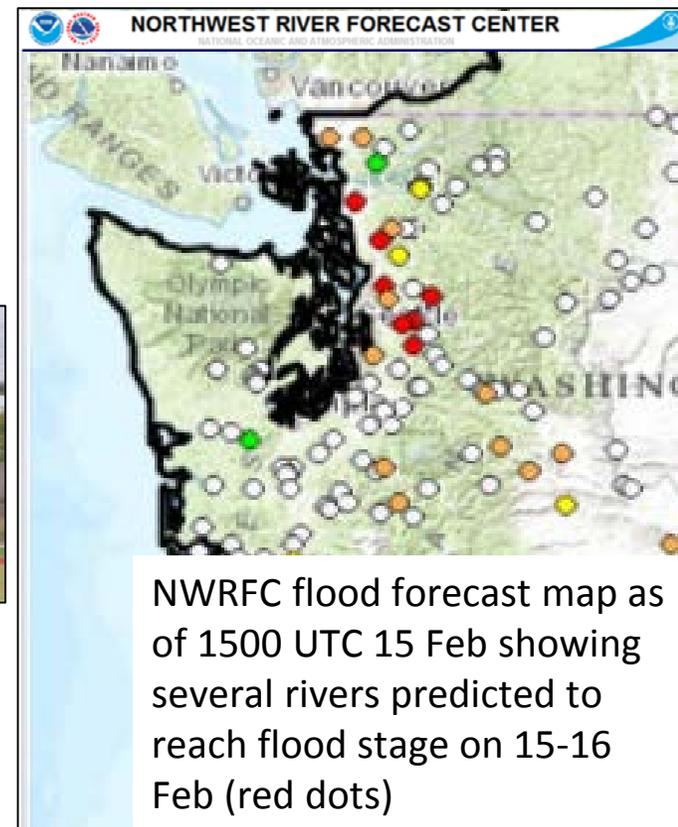
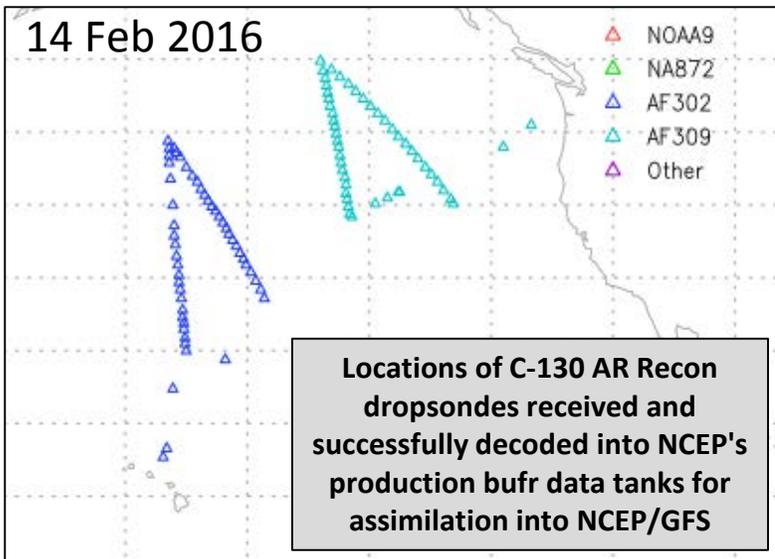
# C-130 Atmospheric River Reconnaissance in February 2016

## A joint effort of Scripps/CW3E, NOAA/NWS, Air Force

FM Ralph (Lead; Scripps Inst. Of Oceanography)  
 M. Silah (NOAA/NWS)  
 J. Doyle (Navy/NRL)  
 J. Talbot (U.S. Air Force)



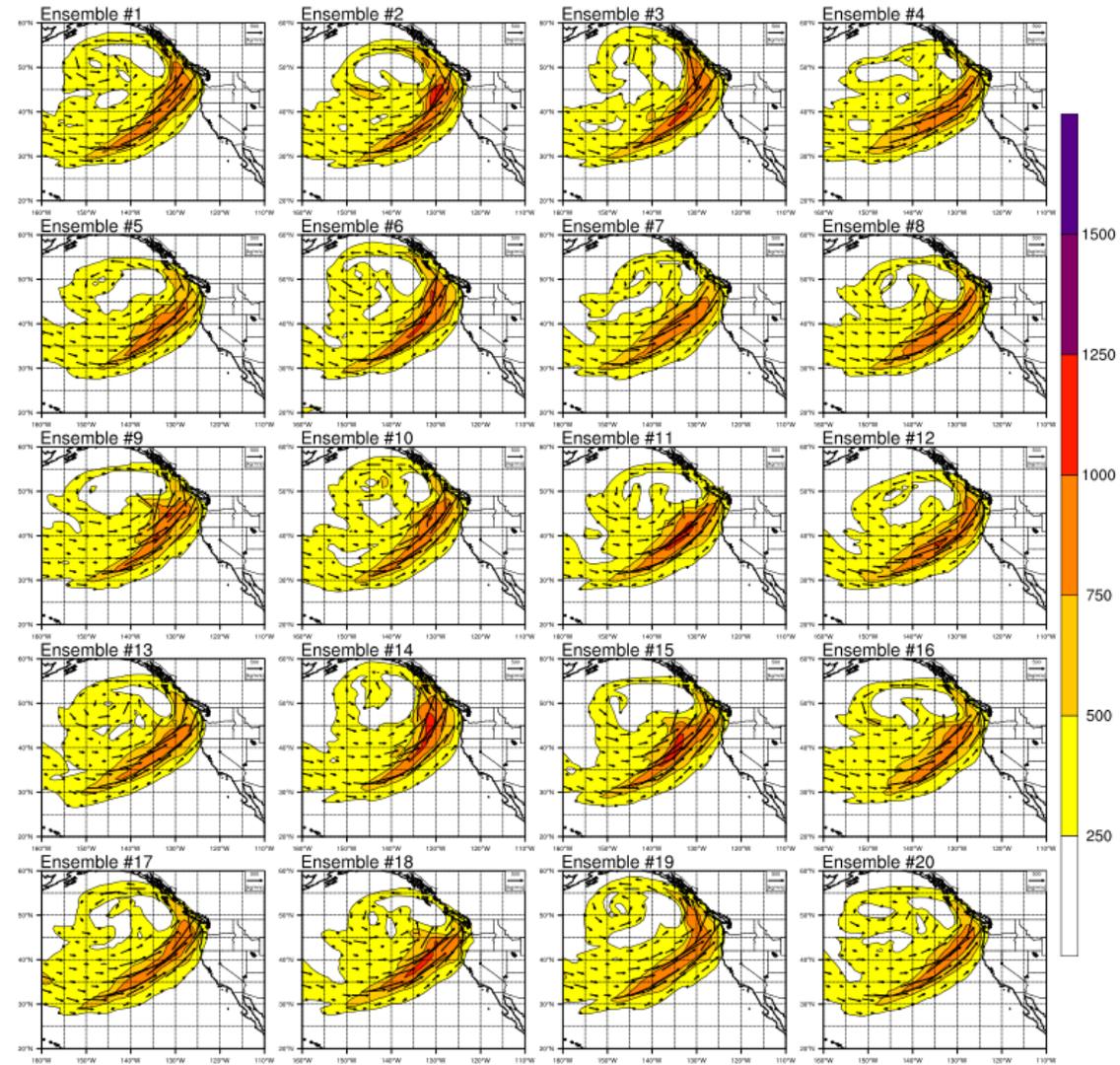
**1st C-130 AR Recon Mission**  
**13-14 Feb 2016**  
 Dropsondes released for the  
 0000 UTC 14 Feb 2016  
 GFS data assimilation window



# “Ensemble” prediction of ARs

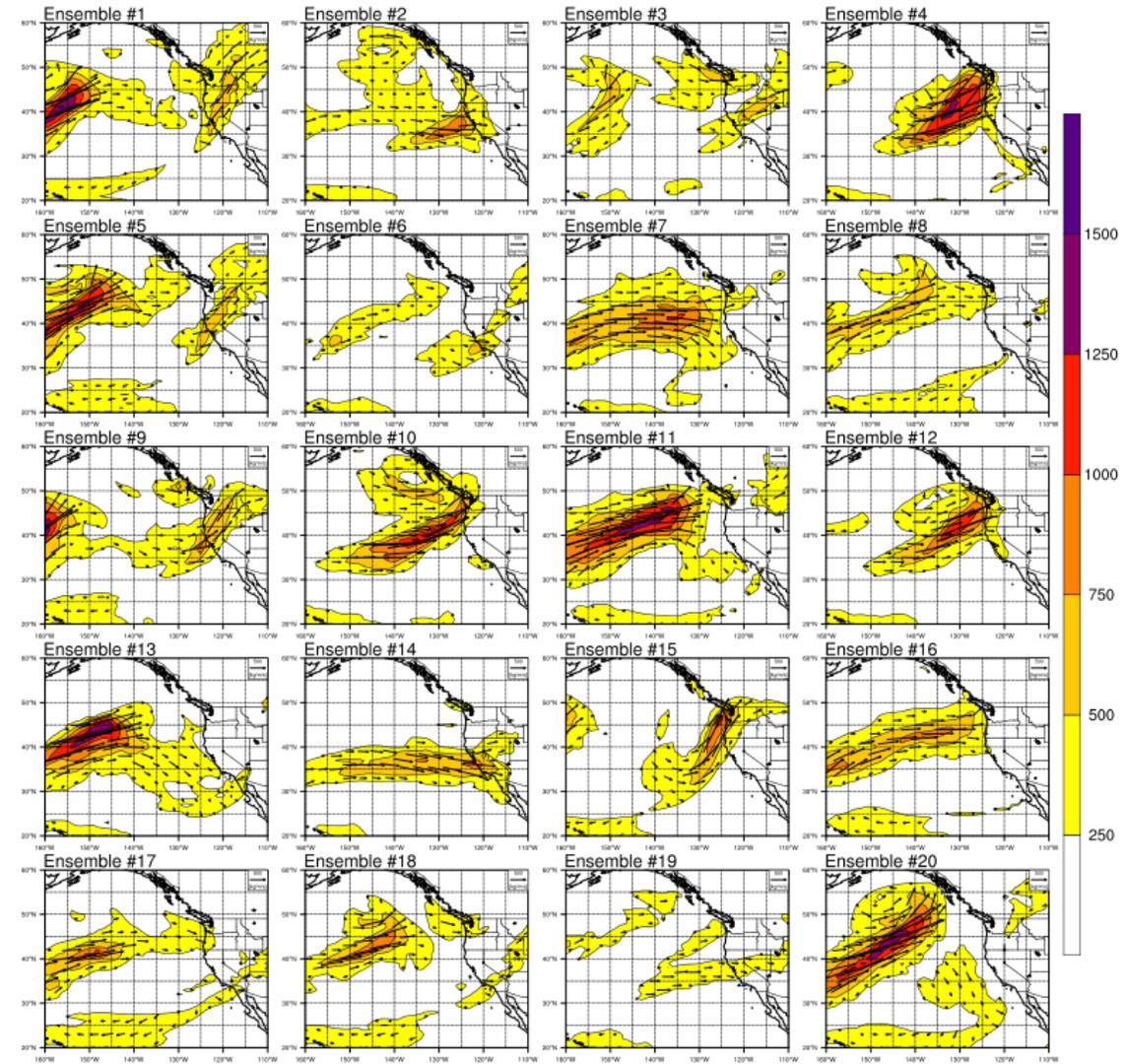
3-days lead time

GFS Ensemble IVT (kg/m/s) valid 12Z Sat 12/05/15 | F+72h



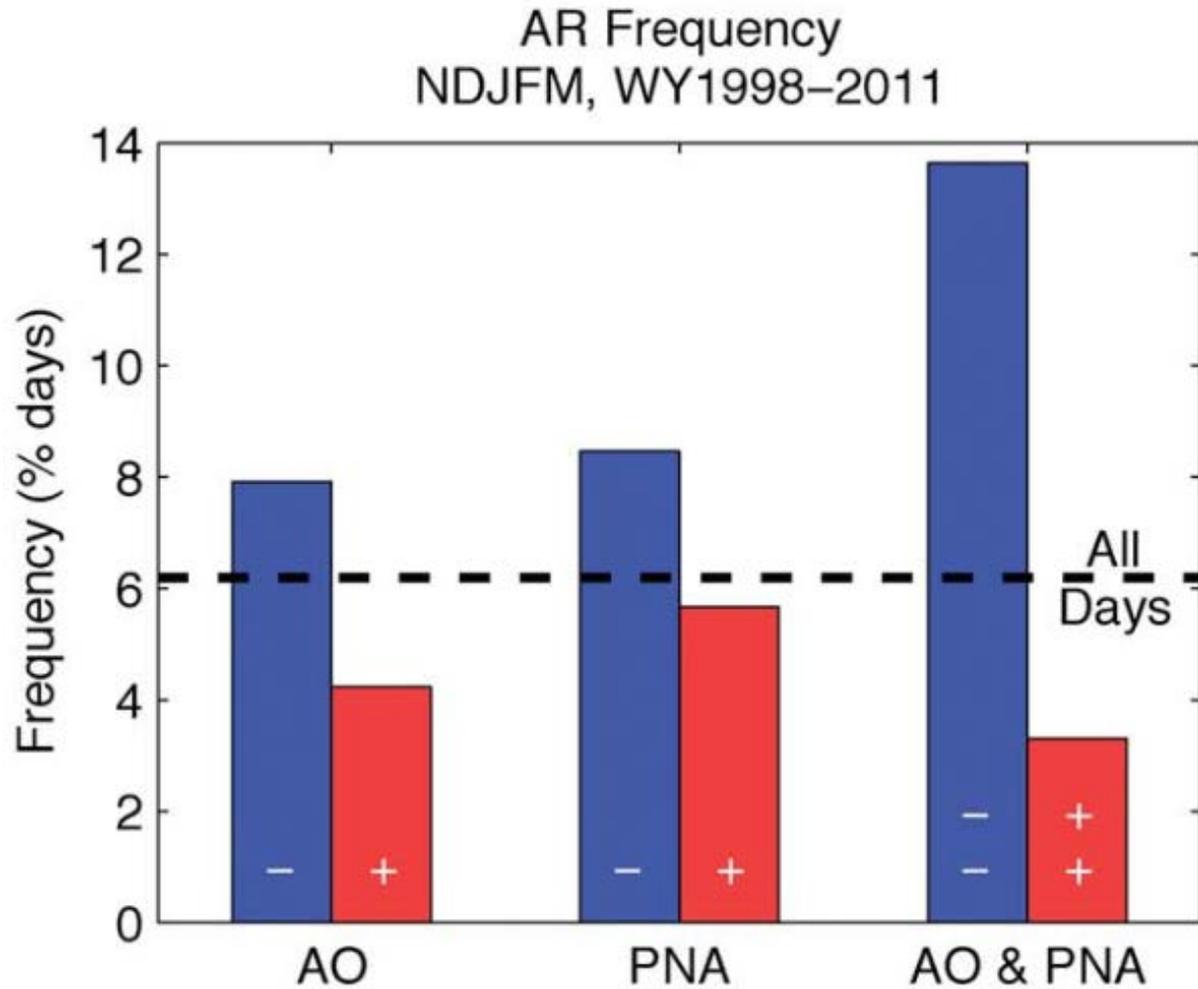
8-days lead time

GFS Ensemble IVT (kg/m/s) valid 12Z Thu 12/10/15 | F+192h



# The 2010/2011 snow season in California's Sierra Nevada: Role of atmospheric rivers and modes of large-scale variability

Guan, B., N.P. Molotch, D. E. Waliser, E. Fetzer and P.J. Neiman  
*Water Resources Research* (2013)



Arctic Oscillation (negative , i.e., southward cold-air outbreaks) combined with Pacific North American “teleconnections” pattern (negative, southern storm track). Favors Atmospheric river conditions striking the Sierra and causing precipitation



**Thank  
you!**