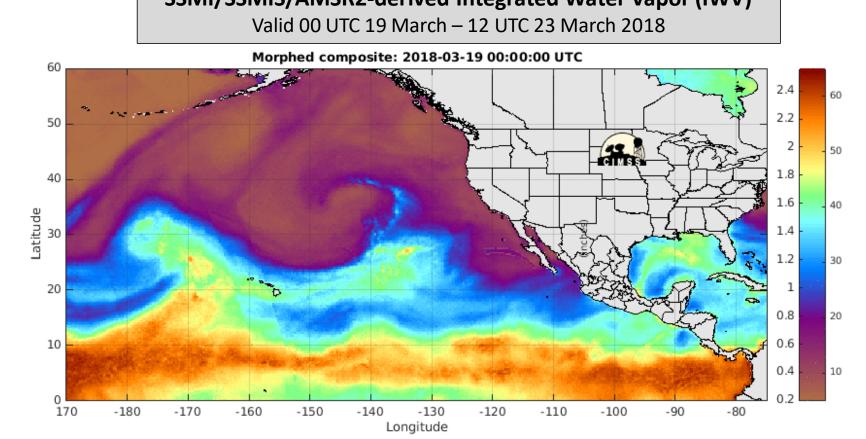
CW3E Atmospheric River Summary



Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY AT UC SAN DIEGO

A strong AR made landfall over southern California this week

- The atmospheric river made initial landfall over Big Sur around 1800 UTC Wednesday, 20 March 2018
- AR conditions were present over southern California about ~1200 UTC Friday, 23 March 2018
- This was an R-Cat 1 event as over 200 mm of precipitation was observed just south of Big Sur and over the northern Sierra Nevada over 72 hours
- This event produced nearly 7 percent of normal annual precipitation over all of California and the Northern Sierra 8 Station
 Index
 SSMI/SSMIS/AMSR2-derived Integrated Water Vapor (IWV)

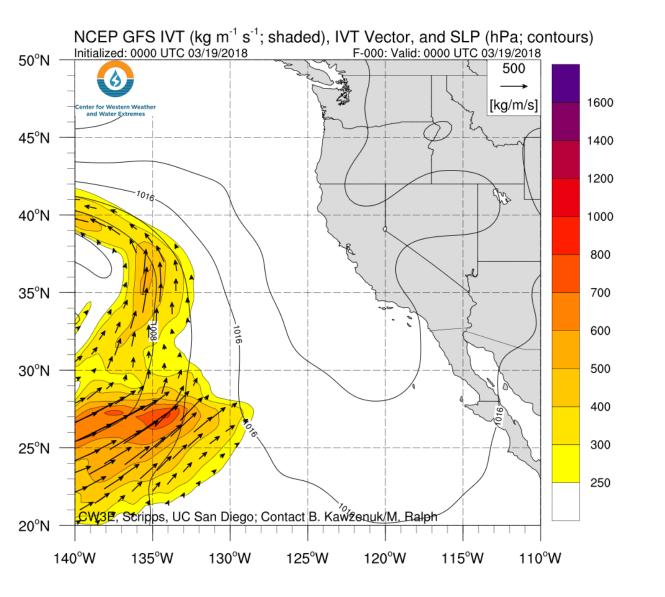


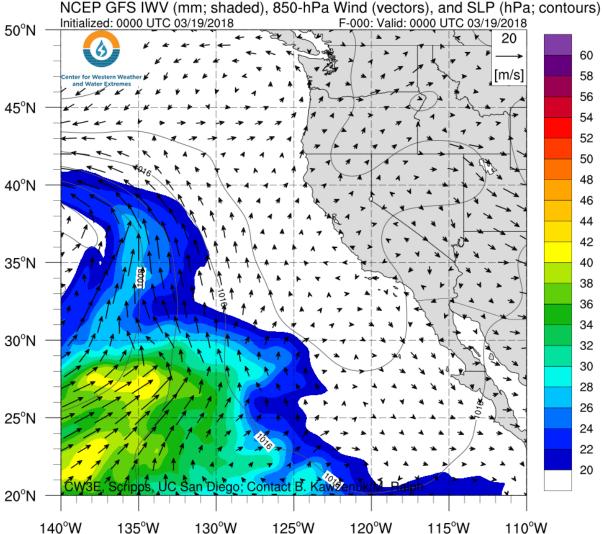
AR Summary: 23 March 2018



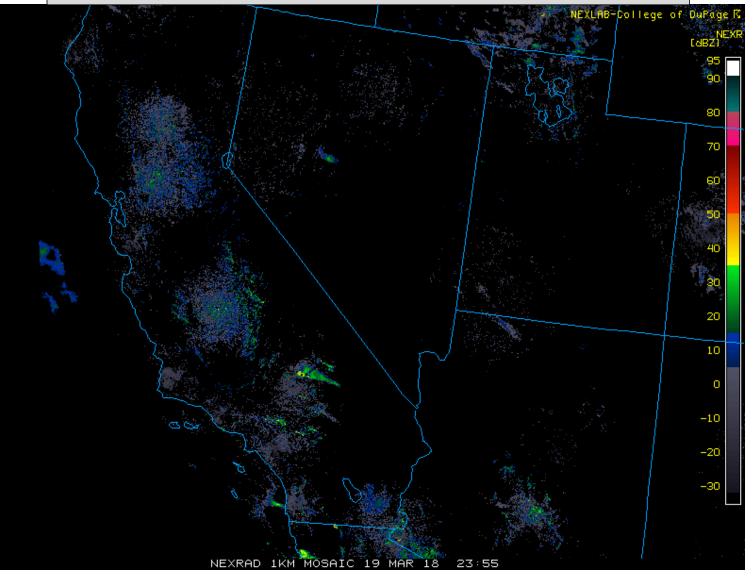
Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes

GFS 0-hr Analysis: Valid 0000 UTC 19 March – 0600 UTC 23 March 2018





NEXRAD Radar Reflectivity Valid 00 UTC 20 March – 12 UTC 23 March 2018





Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

Precipitation began over central CA early morning on 20 March 2018

AT UC SAN DIEGO

Moderate to heavy precipitation occurred over central and Southern CA for nearly 72 hours during 20–23 March

The highest precipitation amounts occurred over the Coastal Mts. between Santa Barbara and Big Sur and over the southern Sierra Nevada

Several thunderstorms also occurred during this event on 22 and 23 March as evident by the highest reflectivity values observed by radar

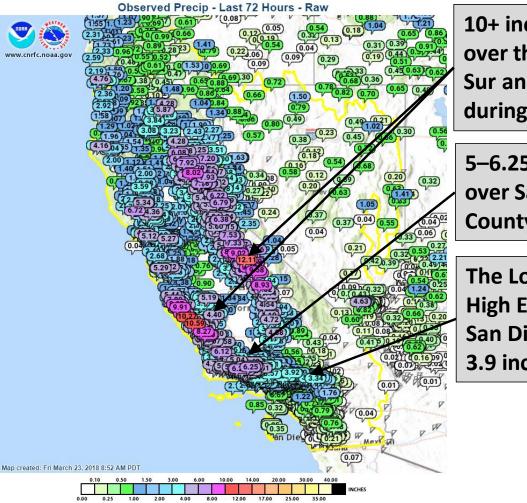






Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY AT UC SAN DIEGO

72-hr QPE ending 8 AM PDT 23 March Raw Data not QC'd

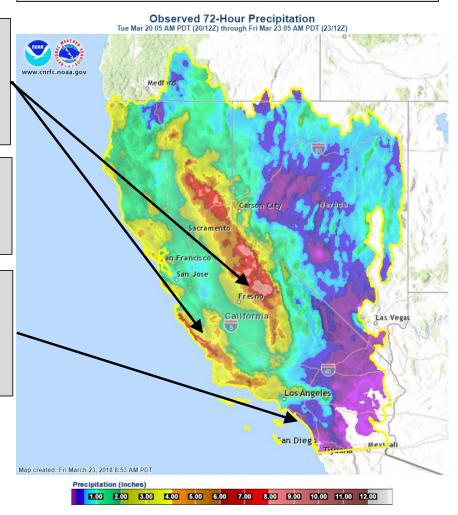


10+ inches of precipitation fell over the higher elevations of Big Sur and the Southern Sierra during a 72-hr period of the event

5–6.25 inches of precipitation fell over Santa Barbara and Ventura County during that same period

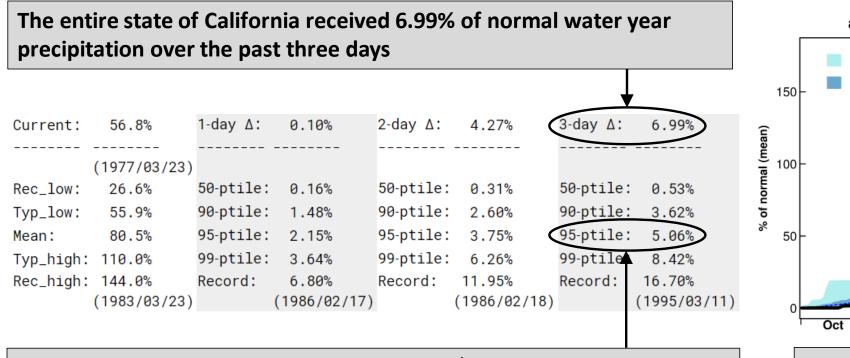
The Los Angeles Basin and the High Elevations of Orange and San Diego County received .75 to 3.9 inches

72-hr QPE ending 5 AM PDT 23 March



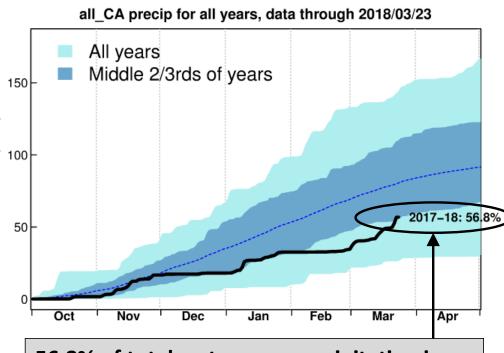
For official CNRFC Products: cnrfc.noaa.gov





A 3-day change of 6.99% is in the top 5% (95th percentile) of all 3-day changes on record

This brings the WY precipitation to date to 56.8% of the normal total water year precipitation for the state (October to September)



56.8% of total water year precipitation is within 2/3^{rds} of Water Year Precipitation to date for all years on record



Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY AT UC SAN DIEGO

The Northern Sierra 8-Station index (an import index for water supply) received 6.89% of normal water year precipitation over the past three days									A 📄	_index pre Il years 1iddle 2/	-		data thro	ugh 2018	/03/23	
Current:	61.4%	1-day ∆:	0.00%	2-day ∆:	4.39%	3-day ∆:	6.89%	(mean)								
	(1977/03/23)							<u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u><u></u></u>	-							
Rec_low:		50-ptile:	0.25%	50-ptile:	0.46%	50-ptile:	0.70%	orm								
Typ_low:	56.7%	90-ptile:	1.87%	90-ptile:	3.10%	90-ptile:	4.16%	otu						C	2017–18: 6	1.4%
Mean:	81.1%	95-ptile:	2.72%	95-ptile:	4.63%	95-ptile:	5.96%	° 50	-					7		
Typ_high:	110.5%	99-ptile:	4.77%	99-ptile:	7.68%	99-ptile	10.27%					مر				
Rec_high:	150.2%	Record:	9.08%	Record:	16.16%	Record:	21.59%									
	(2017/03/23)		(1986/02/17)	((1986/02/1	8)	(1986/02/19)	0						2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
								i	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	7
A 3-day change of 6.89% is also in the top 5% (95 th percentile) of all 3- day changes on record										5 of tota n 2/3 ^{rds}		-	•	•		

This brings the water year precipitation to date to 61.4% of the average total water year precipitation for the state (October to September)

within 2/3¹⁰³ of water year Precipitation to date for all years on record



Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes scripps institution of oceanography at uc san diego

R-Cat report produced 2018/03/23 03:32



The largest 3-day precipitation accumulation of 10.24 inches (260.1 mm) was measured at Three Peaks over Big Sur, making this event R-Cat 1 Strength

Five other stations, three over Big Sur, one in San Luis Obispo and one over the Northern Sierra, also experienced R-Cat 1 precipitation

The "Rainfall Category" or "R-Cat" 3-day precipitation classification of *Ralph and Dettinger (2012)* is a simple, effective measure of strong precipitation events, which can have a large impact on the Western U.S.

R-Cat 1: 200–299 mm (roughly 8–12 inches)/ 3 days
 R-Cat 2: 300–399 mm (roughly 12–16 inches)/ 3 days
 R-Cat 3: 400–499 mm (roughly 8–12 inches)/ 3 days
 R-Cat 4: more than 500 mm (more than roughly 20 inches)/ 3 days

You can subscribe to receive near real-time updates of R-Cat events by sending a message with the subject line "subscribe" to rcatalert@cirrus.ucsd.edu

More information at cw3e.ucsd.edu/cw3e-r-cat-alerts/

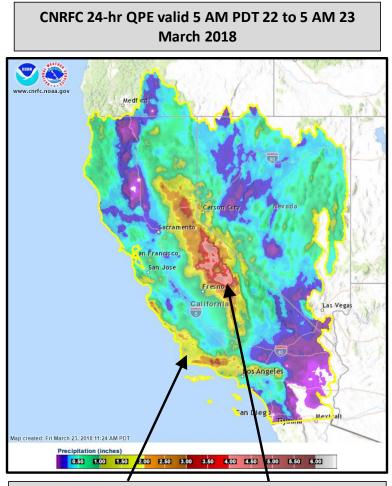
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CNRFC 24-hr QPF issued 20 March valid 5 AM PDT 22 to 5 AM 23 March 2018 Medford an Francisco San Jose an Dieg Precipitation (inches 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.00 5.50 6.00 0.50 1.00 1.50

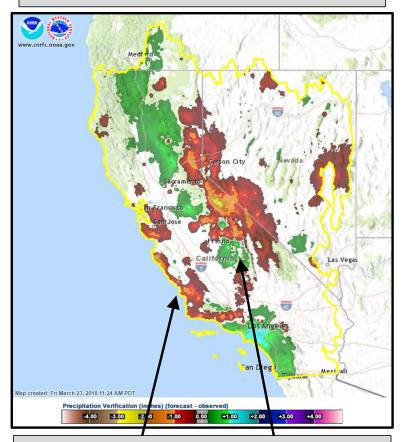
The 24-hr accumulated precipitation forecast for the period ending at 5 am PDT 23 March predicted up to ~2.3 inches over the Santa Ynez Mts. and ~3.5 inches over the Sierra Nevada



The 24-hr quantitative precipitation estimate (QPE) indicated that >2.5 inches fell along the Coastal and Santa Ynez Mts. and up to 5 inches fell over the Sierra Nevada

For 22 March QPF verification refer to 22 March CW3E AR Update





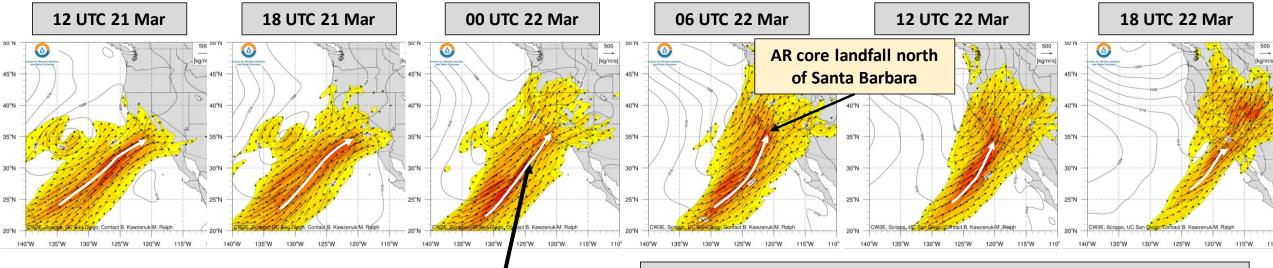
The QPE accumulations resulted in an under forecast of up to 2.5 inches over the Coastal Mts. between Santa Barbara and Big Sur. The highest accumulations in the southern Sierra were under forecasted by up to 2.5 inches while the most of the rest of the Sierra Nevada was over forecasted







GFS 0-hr Analysis (Top: IVT, bottom: IWV)



Around 00 UTC 22 March a wave occurred in the AR which changed the orientation to be more southerly and propagated the IWV and IVT further north than expected.

This wave was not well forecasted and resulted in the AR core making landfall about 200-250 km further north than expected. This most likely lead to the precipitation forecast errors over Santa Barbara and Big Sur shown in yesterday's update.

