CW3E AR Outlook

For California DWR's AR Program



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

A landfalling AR is expected to bring precipitation to portions of California, Oregon, and the interior Northwestern US

- An AR associated with a closed upper-level low is forecast to make landfall along the coast of Northern California and Oregon over the next couple of days
- Interior portions of the western U.S. are expected to experience AR conditions for more than 24 hours
- The highest precipitation amounts (2–5 inches) are forecast in the Oregon Cascades, the southern Oregon Coast Ranges, the Northern California Coast Ranges, the Klamath Mountains, and the Northern Sierra Nevada
- More than 2 inches of precipitation are also possible over the higher terrain in North Central Idaho and western Montana





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GFS Forecasts: Valid 0000 UTC 17 May



- Over the next 72 hours, a large closed low south of Alaska will slowly move eastward toward the West Coast of North America
- An AR associated with the cutoff low is forecast to make landfall along the coast of Northern California and Oregon on 16 May
- This AR will be co-located with a long, narrow plume of moist air (IWV > 30 mm) extending from the subtropical Northeast Pacific Ocean (north of Hawaii)

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GFS Forecasts: Valid 0000 UTC 18 May



- As time progresses, the AR will propagate eastward and weaken, but high values of IVT (> 250 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹) are forecast to persist over interior Oregon and Northern California, and spread across the Intermountain West
- Given the southwesterly orientation of the IVT vectors, upslope moisture flux will likely result in orographic enhancement of precipitation over the Northern Sierra and the Northern Rocky Mountains

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GEFS AR Landfall Probabilities & AR Scale (Coastal)

*GEFS = Global Ensemble Forecast System



- Coastal AR landfall tool shows high confidence (> 90%) in a period of AR conditions (IVT ≥ 250 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹) along the U.S. West Coast between the San Francisco Bay Area and the Olympic Peninsula
- Although the period of AR conditions is expected to be relatively short-lived (< 24 hours), the GEFS control run is currently forecasting AR1 conditions over the Bay Area

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GEFS AR Landfall Probabilities & AR Scale (Inland)



- Inland AR landfall tool shows high confidence (> 90%) in the inland penetration of AR conditions (IVT ≥ 250 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹) over interior southern Oregon and northeastern California
- GEFS control run is currently forecasting AR1 conditions over these areas

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• 00Z 14 May GEFS control run is forecasting AR1 conditions (max IVT = 605 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹; duration = 21 h) at 38°N, 123°W

• 15/21 (71%) GEFS members are predicting AR1 conditions, but there is some uncertainty in the maximum IVT and duration of AR conditions

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- 00Z 14 May GEFS control run is forecasting more than 24 hours of weak AR conditions [AR1 based on the Ralph et al. (2019) AR Scale] at 41°N, 120.5°W
- 10/21 (48%) of GEFS members are predicting AR2/AR3 conditions, with several members suggesting that AR conditions may persist for more than 48 hours

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AT UC SAN DIEGO

Surface Elevation (m) 1000 1500 2000 500 2500 3000 3500 Regime 1 68% of all landfalling 950-hPa AR-related trajectories: ~24% become inland penetrating; 7% become interior penetrating Regime 2 ~24% of all landfalling 950-hPa AR-related trajectories; 28% become inland penetrating; -4% become interior penetrating Regime 3 ~8% of all landfalling 950-hPa AR-related trajectories; -52% become inland penetrating 12% become interior penetrating

The Inland Penetration of Atmospheric Rivers over Western North America: A Lagrangian Analysis

J.J. Rutz, J. W. Steenburgh and F.M. Ralph Mon. Wea. Rev., 2015

- Work by Rutz et al. 2015 identified that southwesterly oriented ARs that make landfall over the Mexican Baja are able to penetrate inland through gaps of lower terrain and bring AR conditions and impacts to Arizona
- While landfalling ARs are rare over the Mexican Baja compared to northern West Coast ARs, they tend to be more efficient at penetrating inland and impacting the Desert Southwestern States
- ~52% and ~12% of ARs that make landfall over the Mexican Baja become inland and interior penetrating respectively, a proportion much higher (~2 times more) than ARs that make landfall at higher latitudes along the North American coast (Regime 1; Green and Regime 2; Orange)

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- More than 2 inches of precipitation are possible in the Oregon Cascades, the southern Oregon Coast Ranges, the Northern California Coast Ranges, the Klamath Mountains, and the Northern Sierra Nevada over the next 7 days
- More than 2 inches of precipitation are also possible over the higher terrain in North Central Idaho and western Montana due to the inland penetration of AR conditions
- Given the high initial freezing levels, most of the precipitation falling within the watersheds on the western side of the Sierra Nevada will likely be in the form of rain rather than snow

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GFS 10-day Watershed Precipitation Forecasts



• 00Z 14 May GFS run is forecasting 2.35 inches and 1.95 inches of areal mean precipitation, respectively, in the Upper Yuba and Middle Fork Feather watersheds between 0000 UTC 17 May and 0000 UTC 20 May

For California DWR's AR Program

U.S. Drought Monitor

California

*00°



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May 12, 2020 (Released Thursday, May. 14, 2020) Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

 None
 D2 Severe Drought

 D0 Abnormally Dry
 D3 Extreme Drought

 D1 Moderate Drought
 D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

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droughtmonitor.unl.edu



Source: California Department of Water Resources, <u>https://water.ca.gov/</u>

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center, UNL, https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu

As of 13 May, the Northern Sierra 8-station precipitation index is significantly below normal (only 58% of normal water year-to-date)
Much of the Central and Northern Sierra are currently under moderate drought conditions, while severe-to-extreme drought conditions have developed over northwestern California