#### Wet winter helped alleviate drought conditions and produced massive snowpack

- A family of 9 ARs made landfall between 26 Dec and 19 Jan and brought about half the of California's precipitation during these three weeks.
- Parts of the Central and Southern Sierras and some transverse ranges received 60+ inches.
- Much of Central California received 100-150% of water year normal precipitation. Northeast and southeast California have received 50% or less of water year normal precipitation.
- According to the US drought monitor there has been 3-5 class improvement in drought conditions over Central California and at least a class drought improvement over much of California.
- Winter precipitation eliminated the 3-year drought deficit in 13% of the state.
- SWE in the Southern Sierra went from 14% of April 1st at the beginning of December to 198% of April 1<sup>st</sup> SWE at the end of February.
- By Mar 1, 9 reservoirs exceeded the historical average capacity, up from 1 on Dec 1 2022
- Water storage (reservoir +snowpack) in the Western Sierras increased from four-fold, with the greatest gains in the Southern Sierras.
- As part of AR Recon there were 33 Intensive Observing Period (IOPs) which included 25 C130 flights, 18 GIV flights and the release of 1,186 dropsondes.
- Precipitation and SWE totals during this winter are similar to Dec 2016
   Feb 2017, with differences in the spatial
  patterns. In particular, northern CA received more precipitation in 2017 than this current winter.

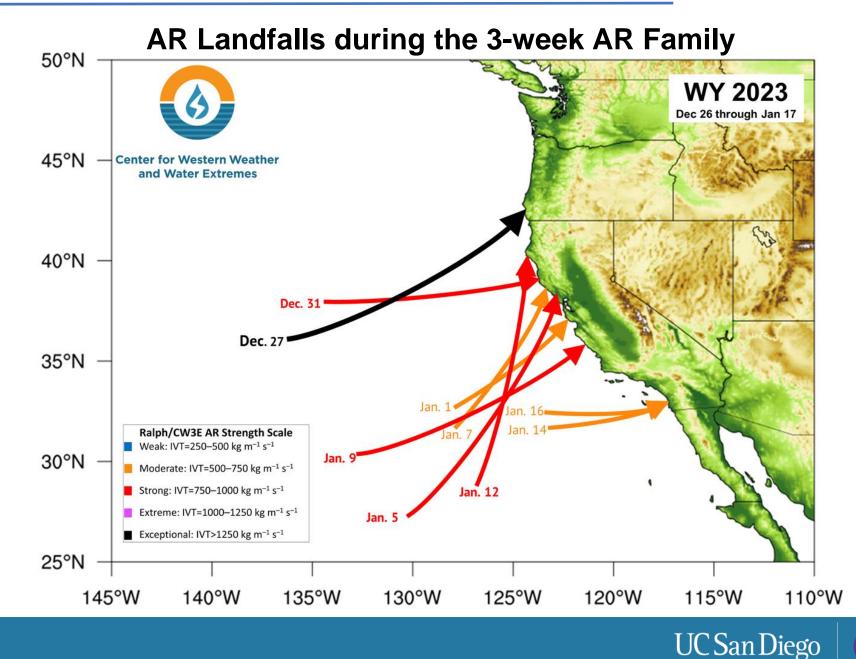




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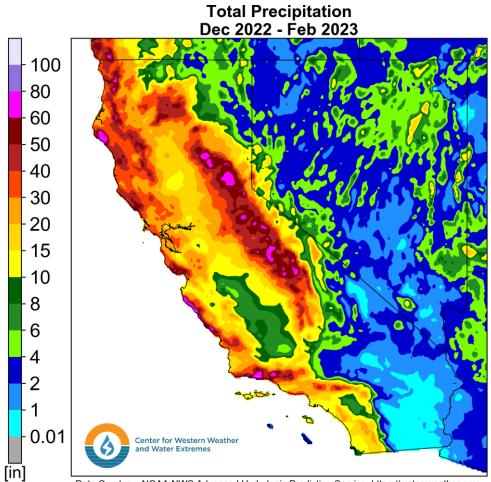
### CW3E 2022-23 Winter (Dec – Feb) Recap



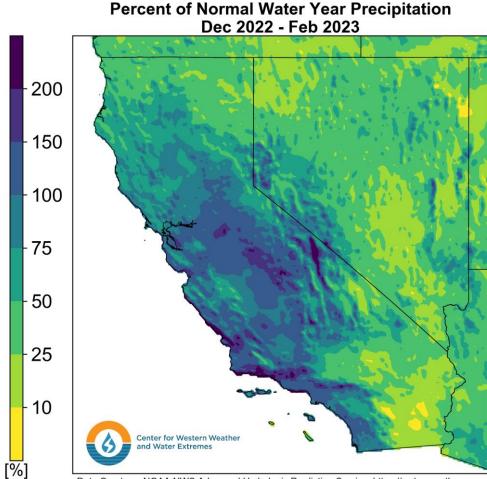




### **Precipitation Totals**



Data Courtesy: NOAA NWS Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service, https://water.weather.gov



Data Courtesy: NOAA NWS Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service, https://water.weather.gov PRISM Climate Group, Oregon State University, https://prism.oregonstate.edu/

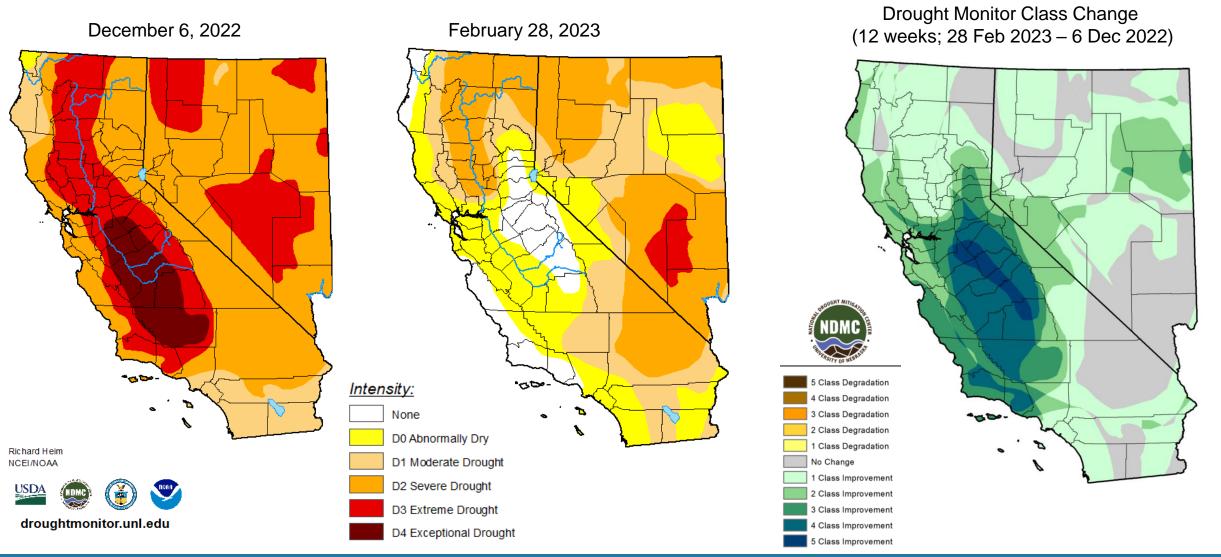




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### **Drought Monitor Changes**





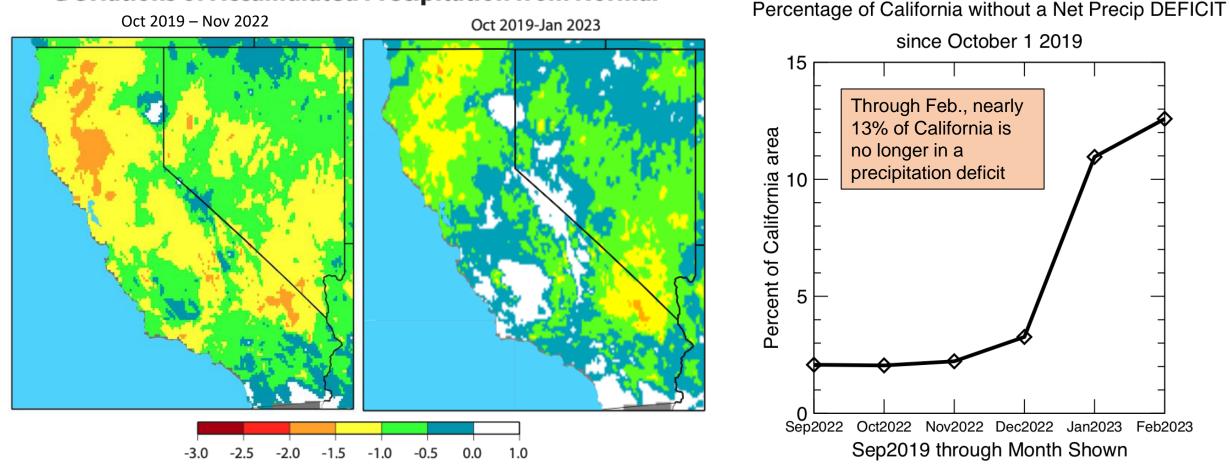


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#### **Elimination of Precipitation Deficit**

#### **Deviations of Accumulated Precipitation from Normal**



Normal Water-Years Worth of Missing or Extra Precip

Amount of precipitation missing since the start of the current drought, October 2019, in missing water years worth of precipitation at the start of the winter (left) and at the end of January (middle) and the percent of area without a precipitation deficit in California by month (right).

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## CW3E 2022-23 Winter (Dec – Feb) Recap

#### **Snow Accumulation Over Winter**

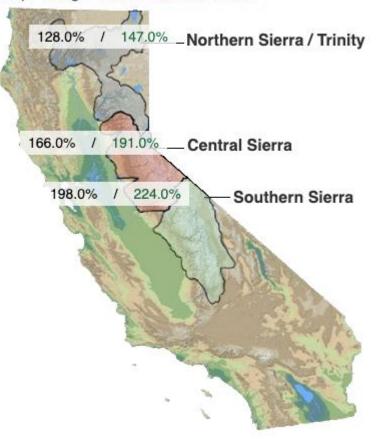
Provided by the California Cooperative Snow Surveys



Snow Water Equivalent (SWE)

Provided by the California Cooperative Snow Surveys

Data For: 28-Feb-2023 % Apr 1 Avg. / % Normal for this Date



Based on % of April 1<sup>st</sup> Normal between Dec – Feb: Northern Sierra increased by 117% Central Sierra increased by 154% Southern Sierra increase by 184%

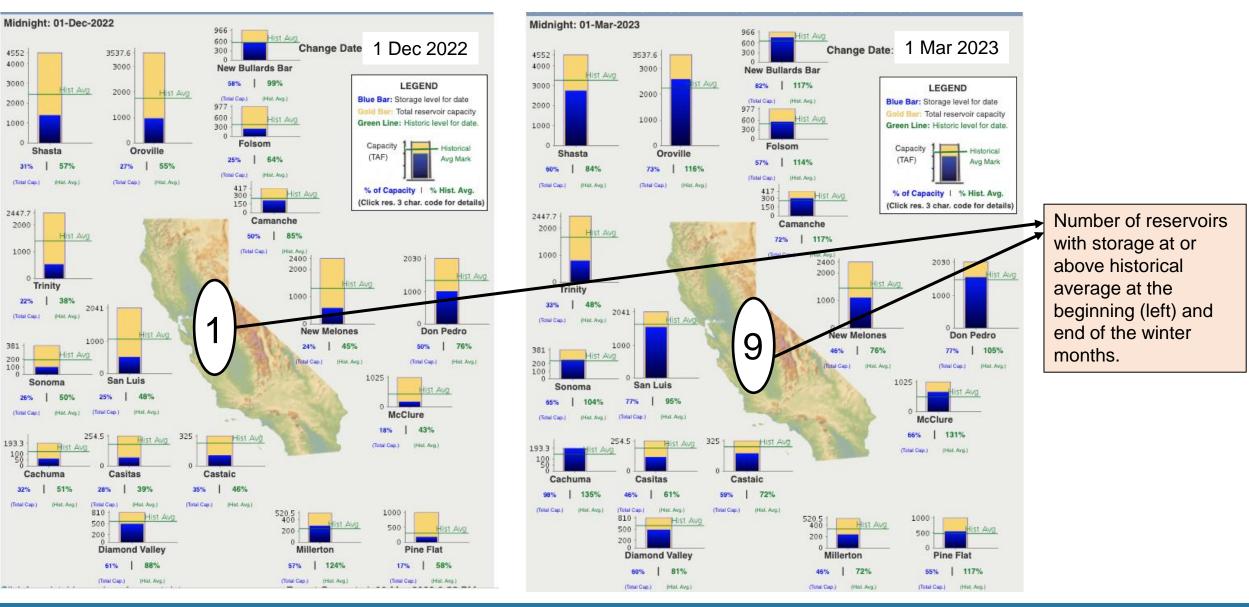
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### CW3E 2022-23 Winter (Dec – Feb) Recap: Reservoir Increases



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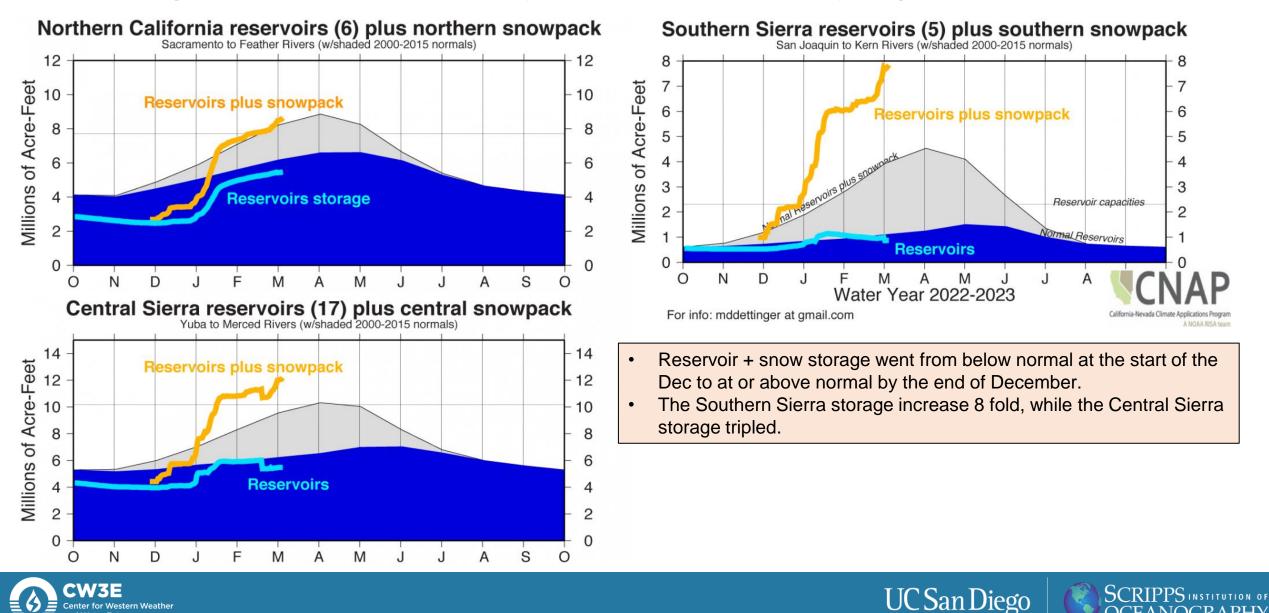
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CW3E Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes

## CW3E 2022-23 Winter (Dec – Feb) Recap

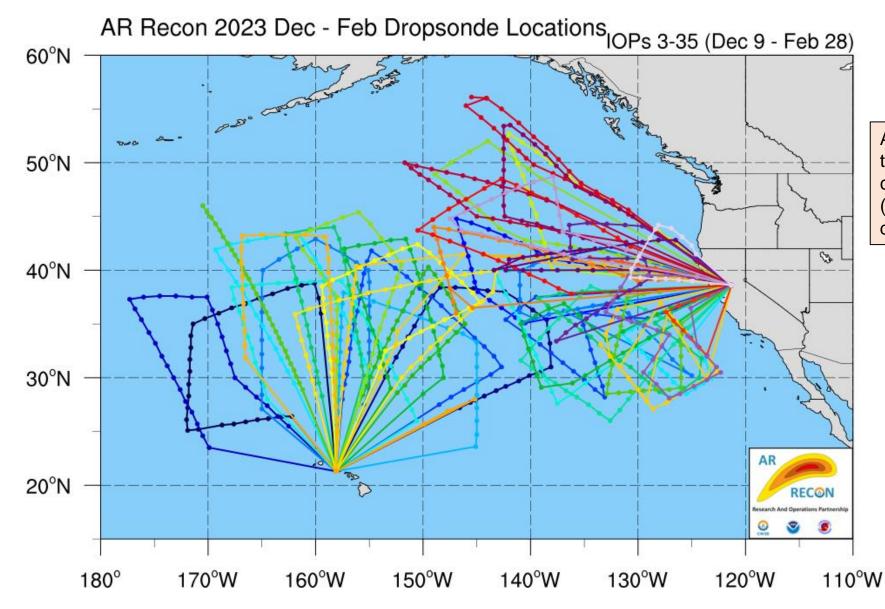
#### Water Storage: Reservoir + Snowpack by in the Western Sierra by Region



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nter for Western Weathe and Water Extremes

# CW3E 2022-23 Winter (Dec – Feb) Recap: AR Recon Flights Over the Winter



AR Recon flights throughout the winter months. Same color indicate same IOP (intensive observing period; days with a flight).

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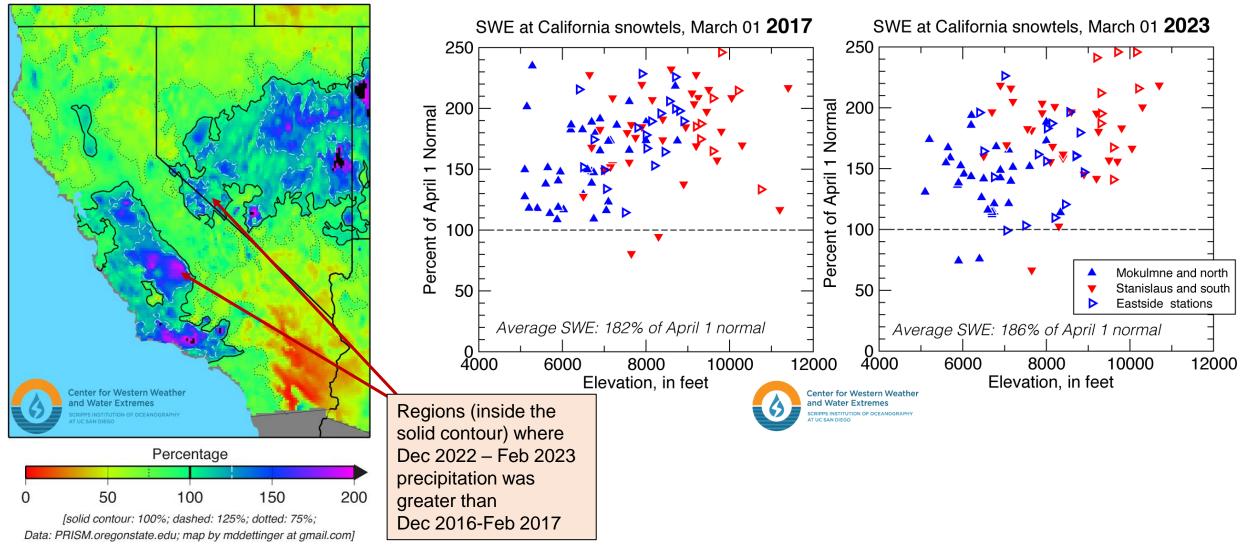
## CW3E 2022-23 Winter (Dec – Feb) Recap: Comparison to 2017

Precipitation in Dec2022-Feb2023 as Percentage of Dec2016-Feb2017

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