CW3E Atmospheric River Outlook: 30 October 2023

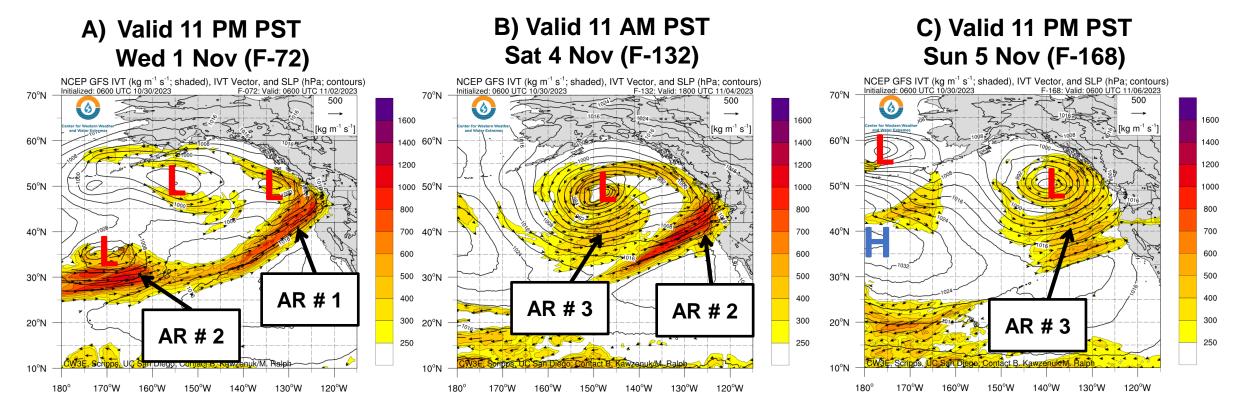
Multiple Atmospheric Rivers Forecast to Impact Pacific Northwest and Northern California

- Multiple atmospheric rivers (AR) are forecast to make landfall in the Pacific Northwest over the next 7 days, the first late Wed 1 Nov
- AR2 conditions (based on Ralph et al. scale) are forecast during the first AR, with a ~24 hour period of IVT >800 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹ forecast for Washington to Northern California in both the GFS and ECMWF
- There is disagreement in the timing, strength and duration of the ARs that follow between the models
- The GFS is forecasting AR1 conditions during the second AR along the coast of Central Oregon into Northern California early Sat 4 Nov, with a ~15 hour period of IVT >700 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹ forecast in this region
- The second AR is forecast to make landfall late Fri 3 Nov in the ECMWF, where EPS ensemble members are forecasting the second AR to be stronger and for AR conditions to persist longer than the GEFS, resulting in significant differences in precipitation forecasts
- GEFS ensemble members show uncertainty of the forecast conditions for the third AR to register on the Ralph et al. scale, while the EPS shows many members forecasting AR conditions persisting from the second AR through to the third with the arrival of the next moisture corridor
- The NWS Weather Prediction Center (WPC) is forecasting precipitation totals of 2-5 inches during the first AR for the Olympic Peninsula, Cascade Range and Washington and Oregon Coasts
- Precipitation associated with these ARs are forecast to be primarily beneficial to the Pacific Northwest where widespread drought conditions are present, with no river levels forecast to rise above action stage within the boundaries of the NWS Northwest River Forecast center
- Most of the precipitation is expected to fall as rain, with freezing levels forecast to stay above 6000 feet throughout these events





GFS Model IVT Forecast: Initialized 06Z 30 Oct

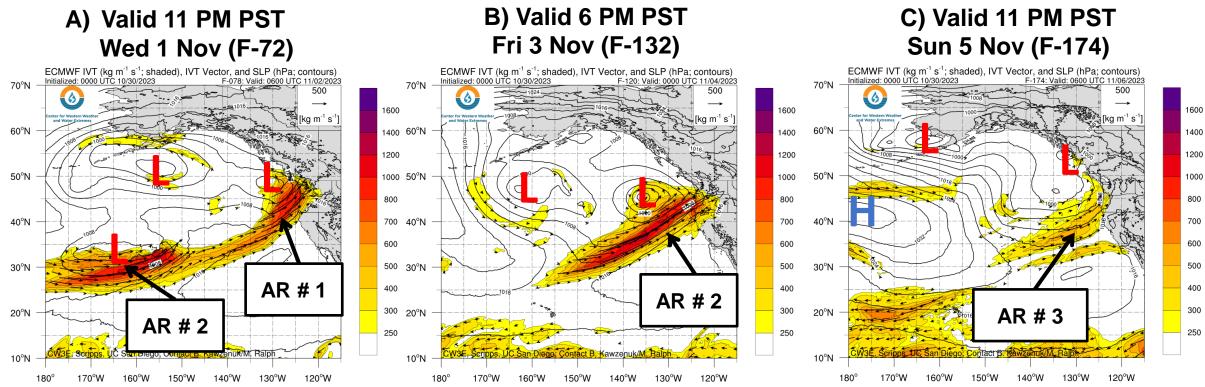


- Multiple ARs are forecast to track across the Pacific and make landfall along the US West Coast this week
- The 1st AR is forecast to bring IVT > 700 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹ to the PNW late Wed 1 Nov (Fig. A)
- The 2nd AR is forecast to arrive morning of Sat 4 Nov bringing IVT > 700 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹ to the PNW and far Northern California (Fig. B)
- A 3rd AR is forecast to develop with the surface low pressure behind the second AR, bringing weak AR conditions (IVT magnitudes > 300 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹)to the US West Coast late Mon 6 Nov (Fig. C)





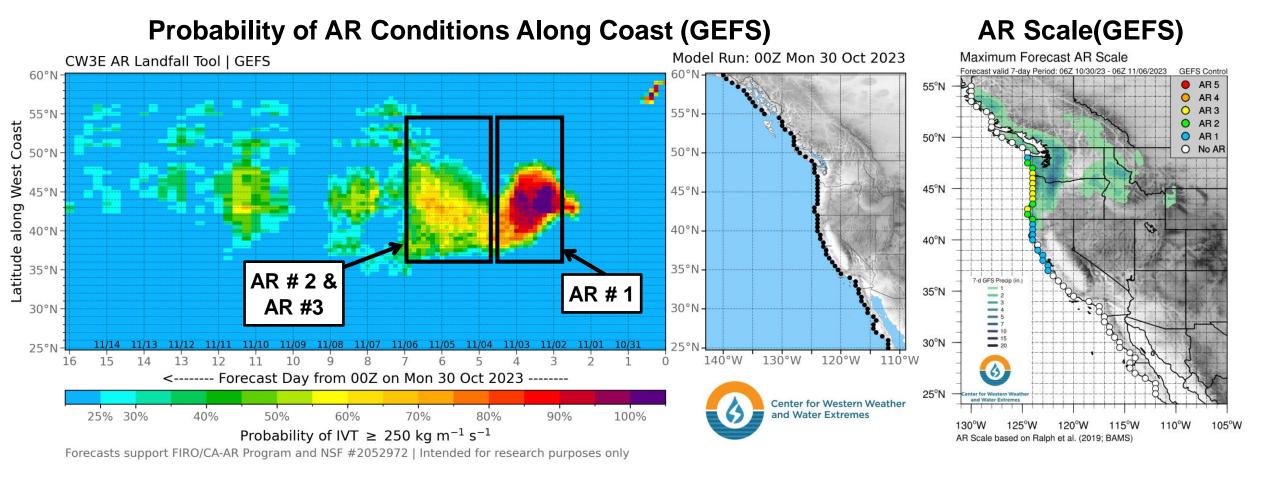
ECMWF Model IVT Forecast: Initialized 06Z 30 Oct



- ECMWF also shows multiple ARs making landfall this week along the US West Coast, however there are disagreements between the two models
 right now on the timing and strength of the ARs
- ECMWF deterministic shows the 1st AR making landfall late Wed 1 Nov much like the GFS, however the ECMWF shows strong AR conditions (IVT magnitudes > 800 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹) in the core of the AR as it makes landfall in the PNW (Fig A)
- The 2nd AR is forecast to make an earlier landfall in the ECMWF, with strong AR conditions (IVT magnitudes > 750 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹) making landfall in Oregon and Northern California late Fri 3 Nov (Fig B)
- The 3rd AR in the ECMWF is not forecast to impact as much of the North American west coast, but the IVT magnitudes in the core of the AR are similar in both models (Fig C)



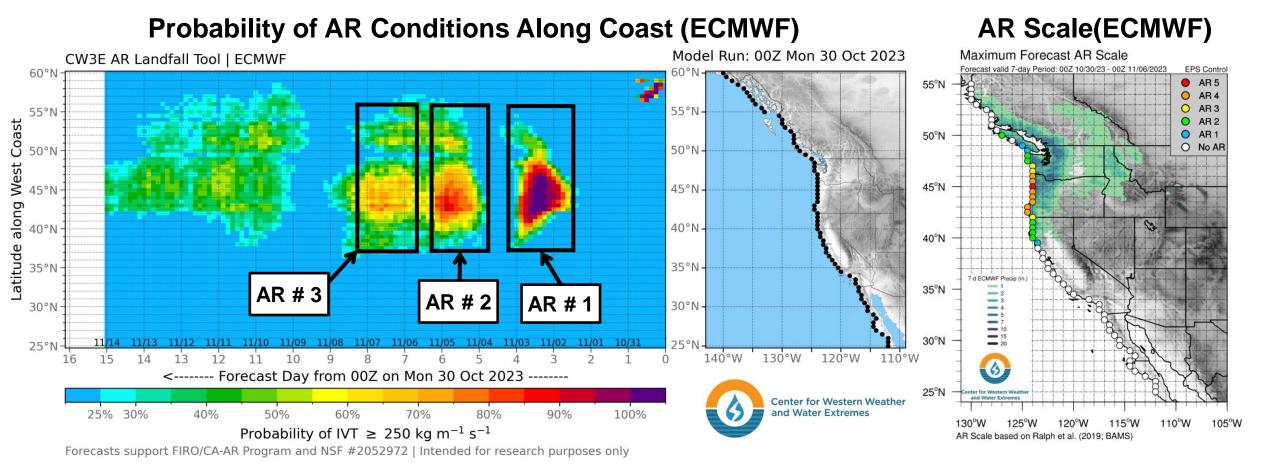




- The 00Z GEFS is showing very high confidence (> 95% probability) in a period of AR conditions (IVT > 250 m−1 s−1) over coastal Oregon with the
 first AR and less confidence (~60-90% probability) in Washington and Northern California
- Confidence levels are lower (60-70%) for an extended period of AR conditions after the first AR.





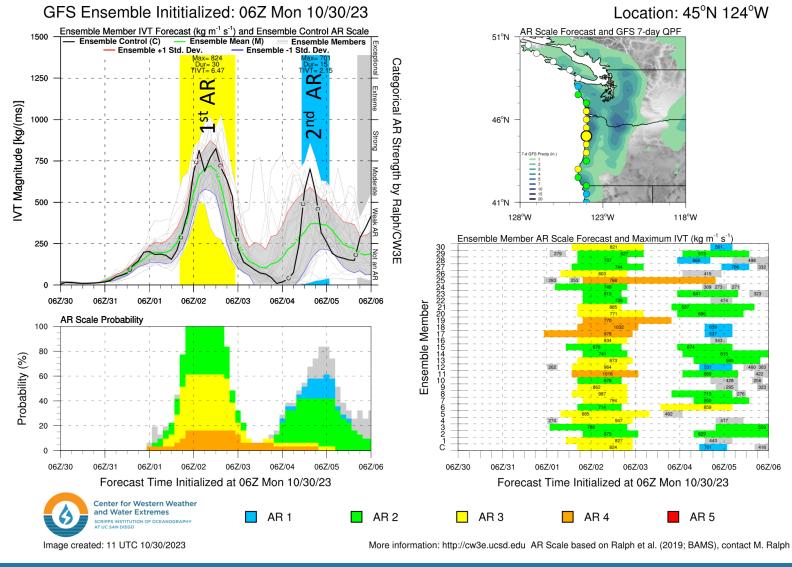


- The 00Z EPS shows greater confidence in three separate ARs along the Pacific Northwest and Northern California this week
- The 00Z EPS is showing very high confidence (> 95% probability) in a period of AR conditions (IVT > 250 m-1 s-1) over coastal Oregon with the first AR, with a noticeable gap in AR conditions between the 1st and 2nd ARs, as compared to the GEFS
- The 2nd and 3rd ARs are much more distinct in the EPS and probabilities of AR conditions (IVT > 250 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹) are higher for both AR in the EPS, signifying tighter agreement on timing





GEFS 7-day AR Scale and IVT Forecast

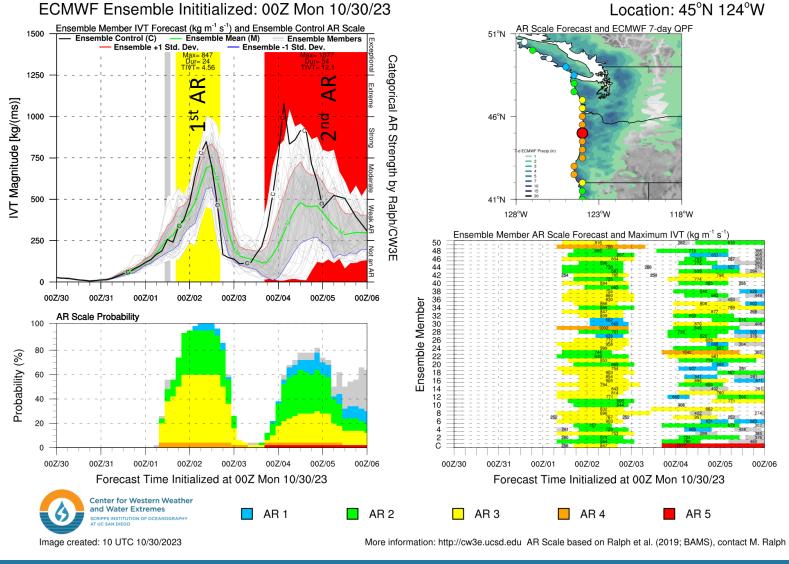


- For the <u>first AR</u> period, 31/31 (100%) GEFS ensemble members are forecasting at least AR2 conditions at 44.5° N, 124.0° W (costal OR)
- There is greater uncertainty in the 2nd and 3rd ARs, in both strength and duration
- 21/31 (67%) of the members (including the control) are forecasting at least AR1 conditions for the period around 5 Nov
- Many of the members do not currently show conditions great enough to register on AR Scale for the period on 6 Nov with the potential 3rd AR





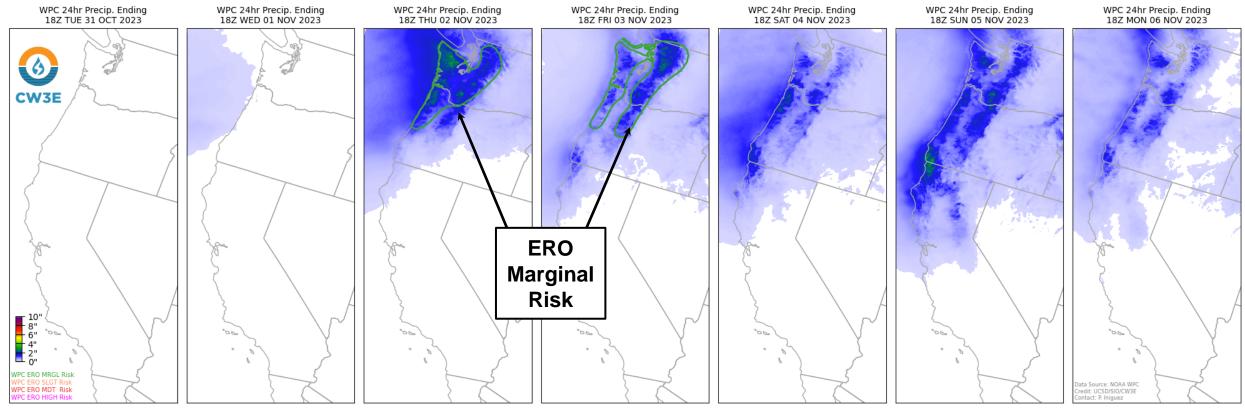
ECMWF EPS 7-day AR Scale and IVT Forecast



- For the same location, the EPS shows similar conditions for the 1st AR
- For the <u>first AR</u> period, 48/51 (94%)
 EPS ensemble members are forecasting at least AR2 conditions
- The EPS shows greater confidence in at least AR2 conditions beginning 5 Nov and continuing through 6 Nov with the 2nd and 3rd ARs
- For the <u>second and third AR</u> period, 34/51 (67%) of EPS Ensemble members forecasting at least AR2 conditions.
- The individual ensemble members show substantial disagreement in the timing and magnitude of peak IVT, as well as the duration of AR conditions
- This is shown in the control member that has forecast AR5 conditions for this location based on the peak IVT of 1077 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹ and event duration of at least 48 hours, stronger than any other members



WPC Days 1-7 Quantitative Precipitation Forecasts

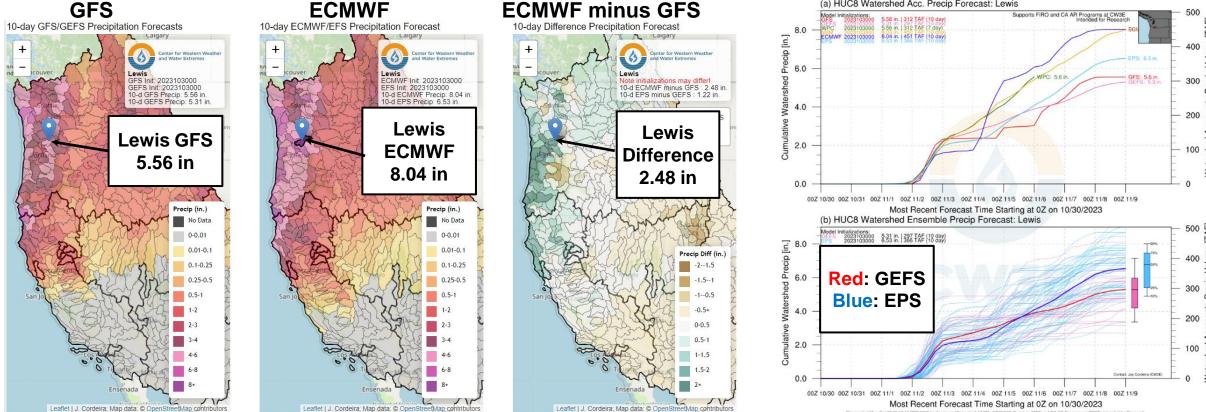


- The NWS WPC is currently forecasting precipitation totals of 2-5 inches along the Washington-Oregon border, Olympic Peninsula and Cascade Range on Thursday through Friday (18Z 1-3 Nov) during the duration of the 1st AR
- Excessive Rainfall Outlooks from the WPC show marginal risk of flooding for the regions receiving the most precipitation with the 1st AR
- Precipitation totals >1.5 inches are also forecast across the Washington to Northern California coasts and Cascade Ranges during the duration of the 2nd AR, where the highest forecast precipitation totals are seen along the Oregon-California Border





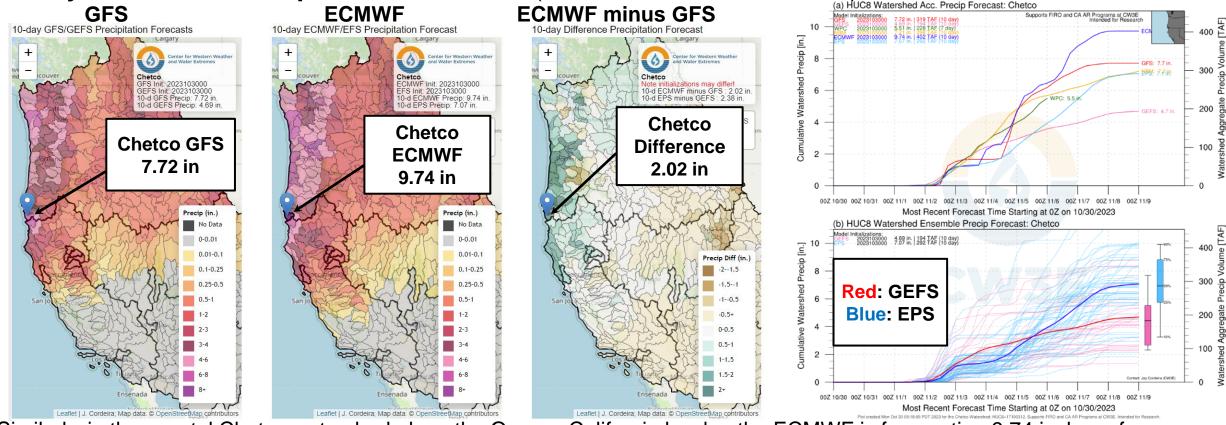
10-day Watershed Precipitation Forecasts (Initialized 5 PM PT 29 Oct)



- The 00Z EPS is forecasting higher 10-day watershed precipitation totals along much of the USWC and in the Cascade Range as compared to the 00Z GEFS, likely due to the forecast of stronger IVT values
- The 00Z ECMWF is forecasting 8.04 inches of mean areal precipitation in the Lewis watershed along the Oregon-Washington border over the next 10 days, while the 00Z GFS is forecasting 5.56 inches over the same watershed
- The GEFS and EPS forecasts show significant uncertainty in the 10-day precipitation forecast for the Lewis, with 10-day precipitation totals ranging from ~3 inches to > 9 inches



10-day Watershed Precipitation Forecasts (Initialized 5 PM PT 29 Oct)

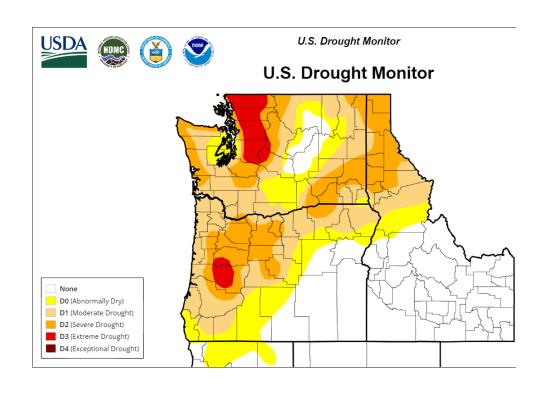


- Similarly, in the coastal Chetco watershed along the Oregon-California border, the ECMWF is forecasting 9.74 inches of mean areal precipitation over the next 10-day compared to 7.72 inches in the GFS
- The GEFS and EPS forecasts show significant uncertainty here as well, with 10-day precipitation totals ranging from ~2 inches to > 10 inches
- The large amount of ensemble spread in the precipitation forecasts reflects the uncertainty in forecast storm track and AR activity this weekend into early next week





NWS River Stage Forecasts and Drought Monitor







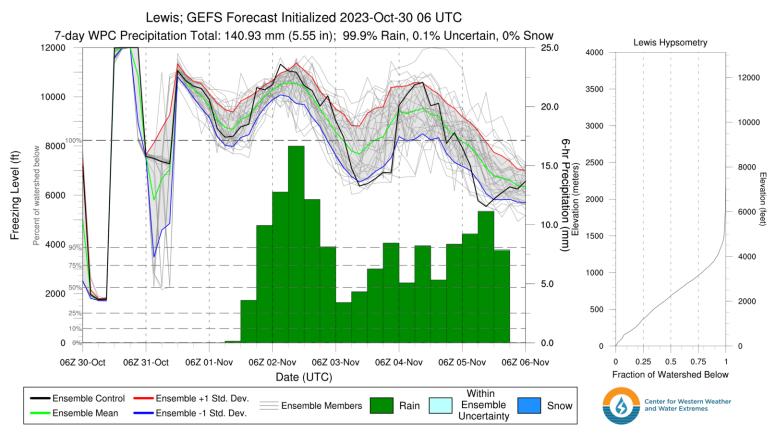
- Drought conditions exist across much of the Pacific Northwest, with a broad region of Extreme Drought along the windward (west) side of the Cascades and Coast Ranges of Washington and Oregon
- River levels across the Pacific Northwest are forecast to rise as a results of the precipitation associated with this 1st AR, but all stations within the NWS NWRFC are forecast to remain below the monitor or action stage





NWS River Stage Forecasts and Drought Monitor





- These storms are forecast to be warm, and as a result most of the precipitation is expected to fall as rain
- Freezing levels in southern Washington are forecast to remain above 6,000 feet during the next 7 days

