

Atmospheric Rivers have been shown to produce on average 25-50% of annual precipitation in key areas of the Western United States. They are responsible for most of the extreme precipitation and flooding events in California, and produce much of the snowpack and water supply.

GOES 17 GeoColor from 14 UTC 23 Sep 2020 – 00 UTC 24 Sep 2020
GOES 17 imagery courtesy NOAA NESDIS STAR

Winter 2023-2024

Paul Iñiguez

Meteorologist - UCSD/SIO/CW3E

About CW3E



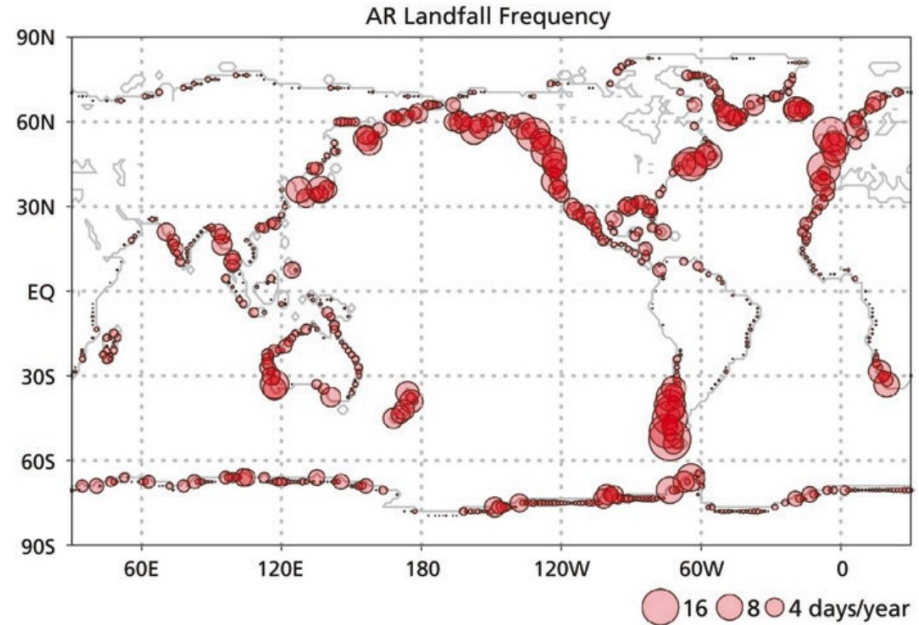
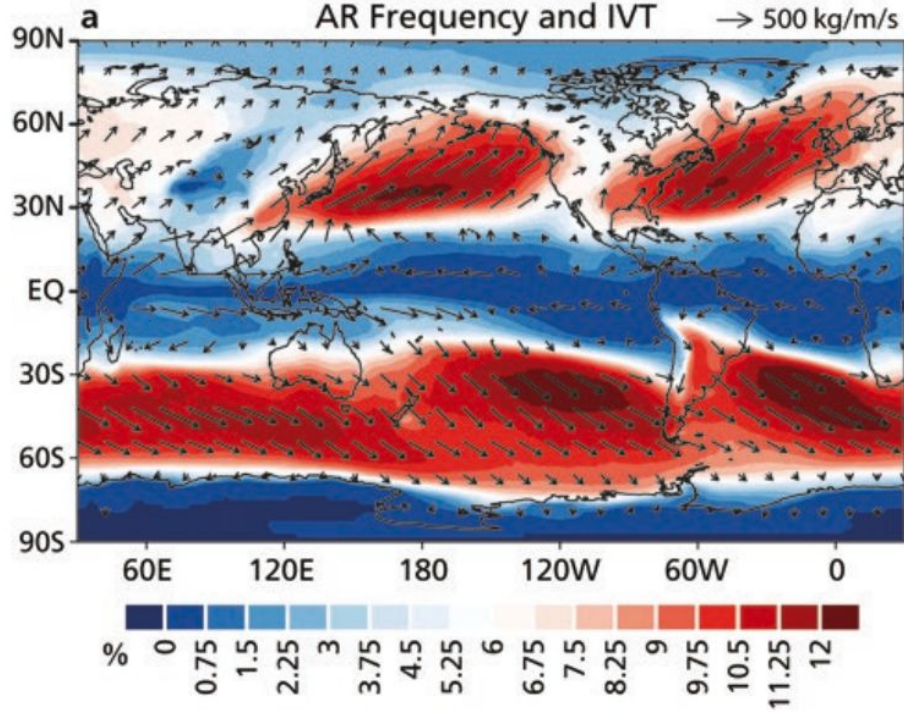
Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes
SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY
AT UC SAN DIEGO



Marty Ralph, PhD
CW3E Director



AR Climatology



Source: Ralph et al., *Atmospheric Rivers*, 2020; Updated from Guan and Waliser 2015)

AR Climatology

While the West Coast gets most of its precipitation from ARs, the relative frequency of AR precipitation is higher in the Southwest.

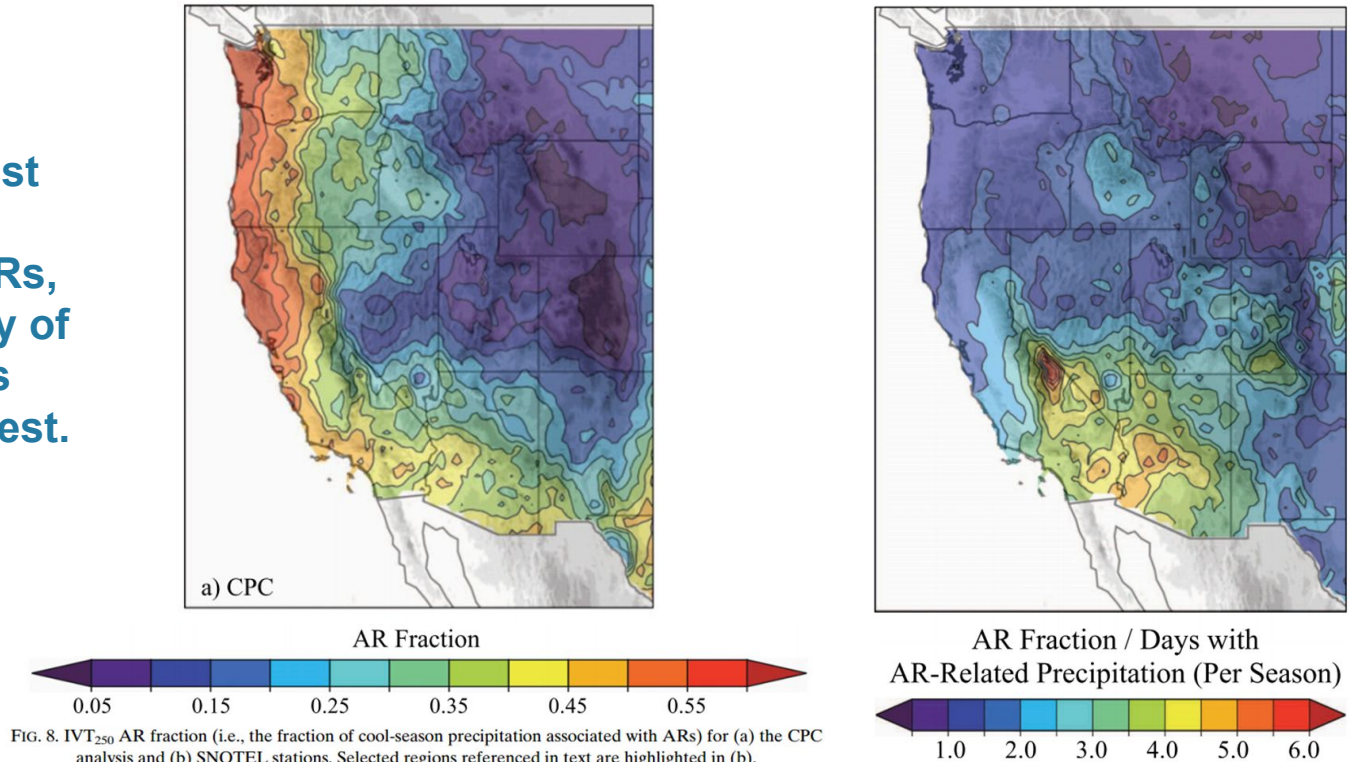


FIG. 8. IVT₂₅₀ AR fraction (i.e., the fraction of cool-season precipitation associated with ARs) for (a) the CPC analysis and (b) SNOTEL stations. Selected regions referenced in text are highlighted in (b).

Source: Rutz et al. 2014

AR Climatology

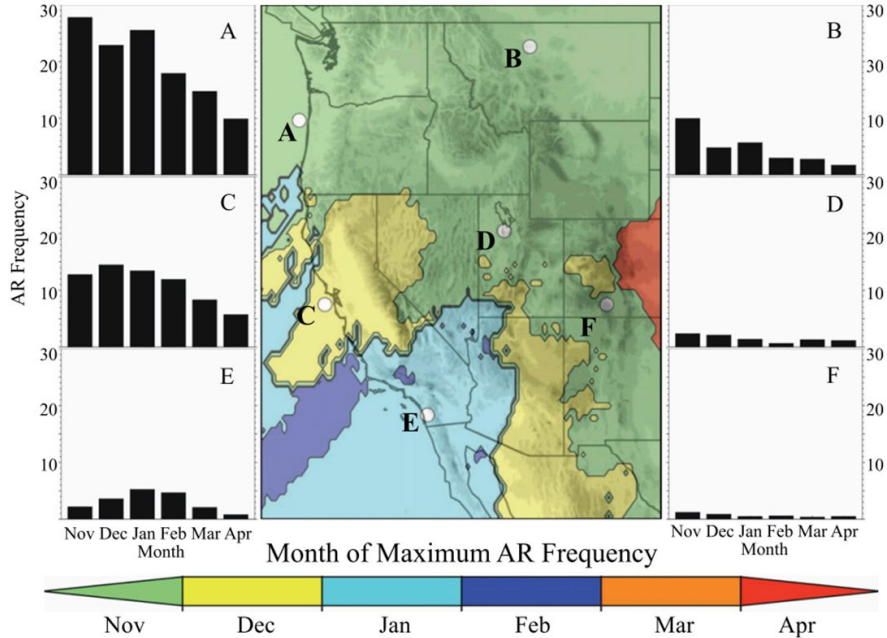
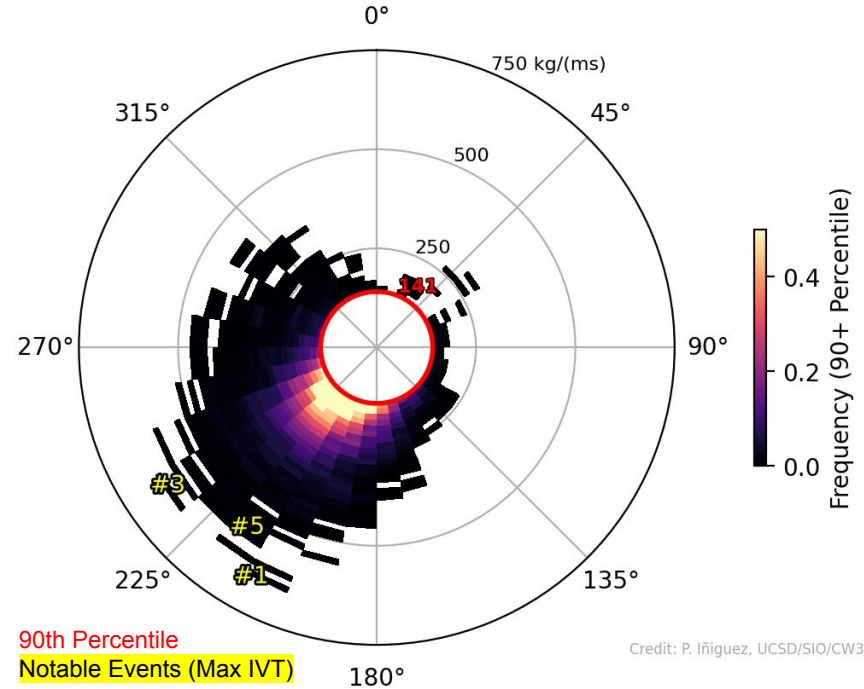


FIG. 6. Month of maximum AR frequency based on IVT_{250} . Histograms of IVT_{250} AR frequency by month at selected (left) coastal and (right) interior locations.

Source: Rutz et al. 2014

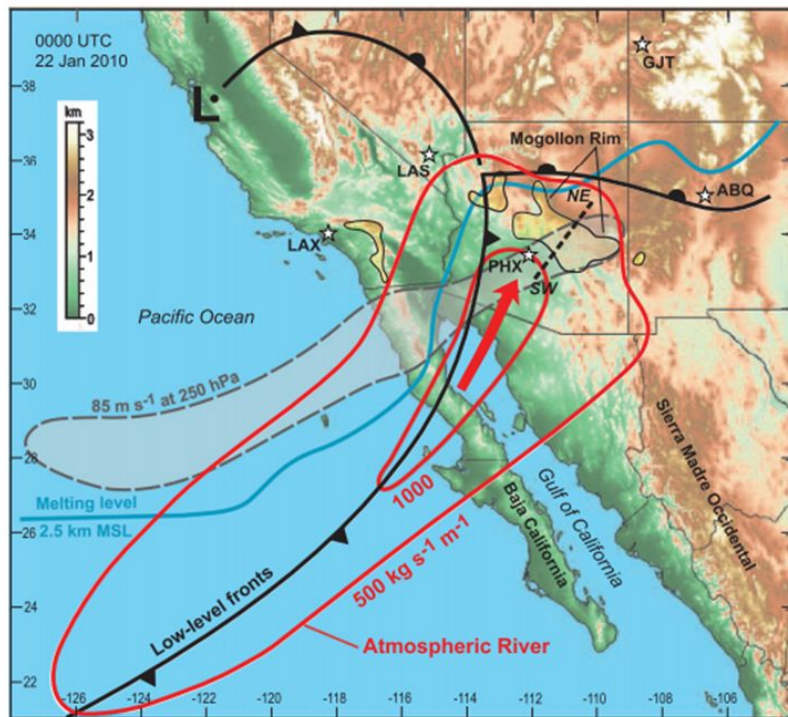
Mean Daily IVT Upper Salt Basin (ERA5, 1959-2023)



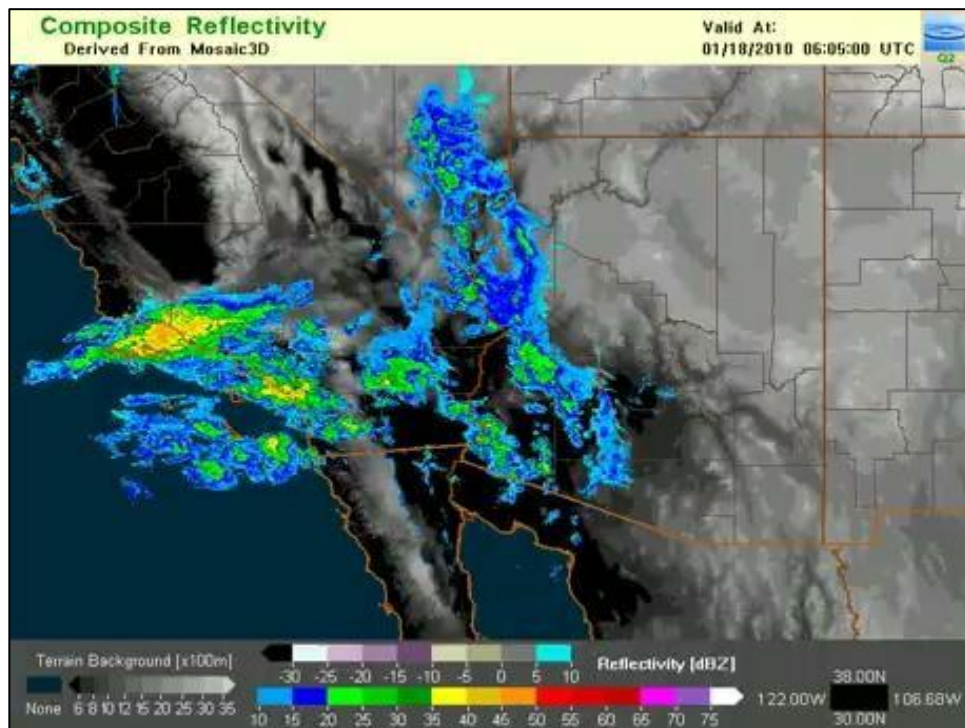
90th Percentile
Notable Events (Max IVT)

Credit: P. Iniguez, UCSD/SIO/CW3E

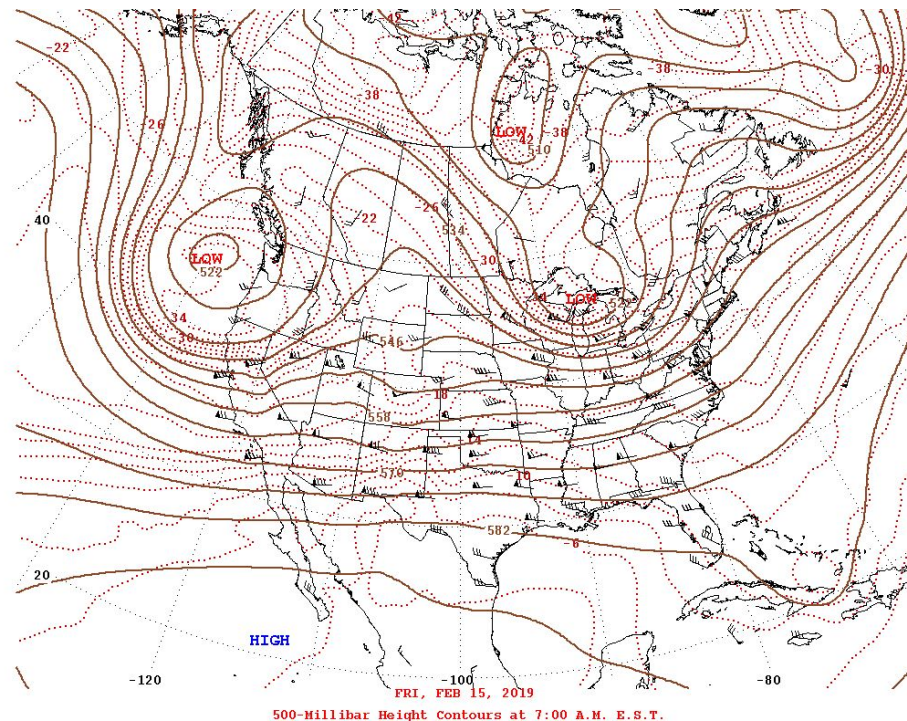
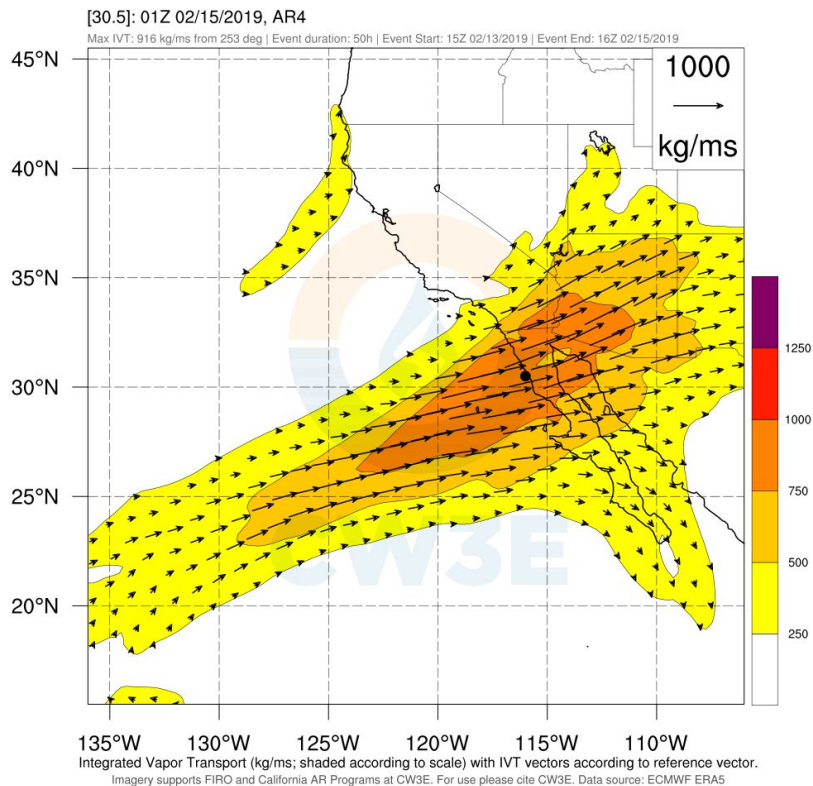
Significant AZ ARs - 22 Jan 2010 (#3)



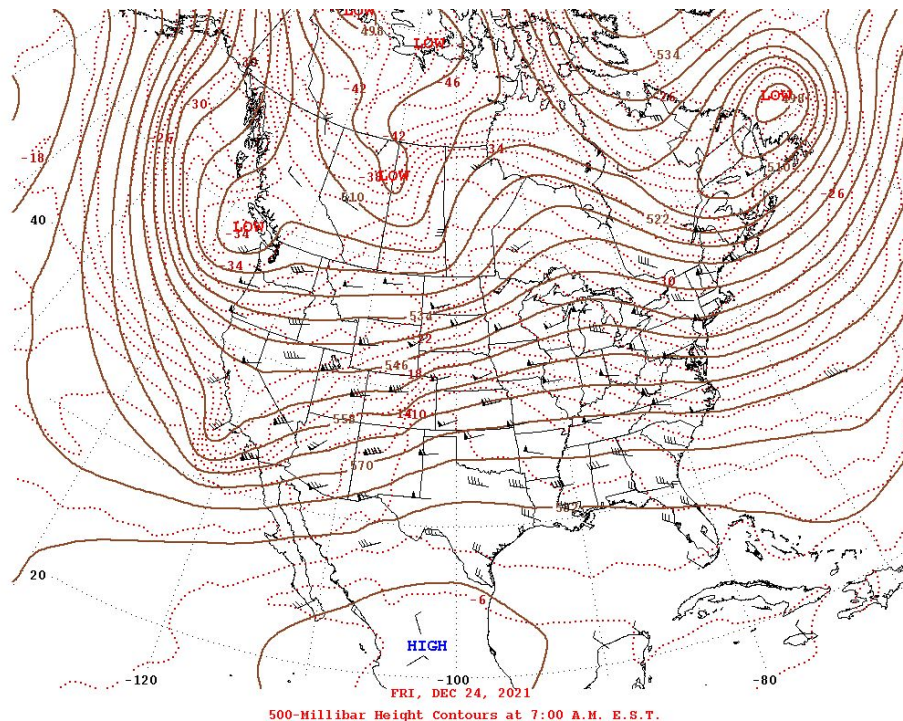
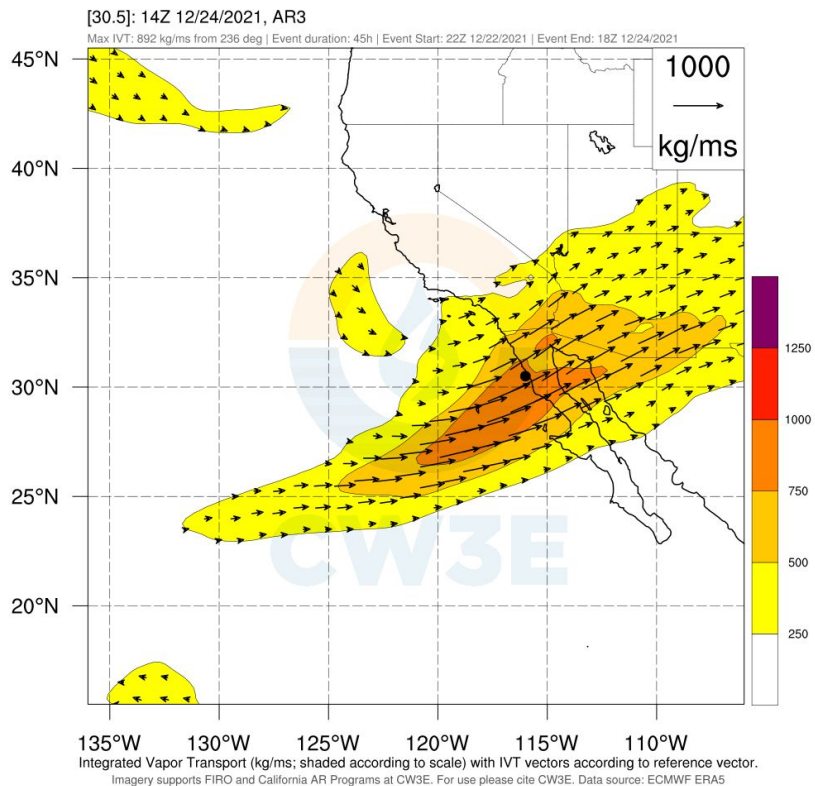
Source: Neiman et al. 2013



Significant AZ ARs - 15 Feb 2019 (#1)



Significant AZ ARs - 24 Dec 2021 (#5)

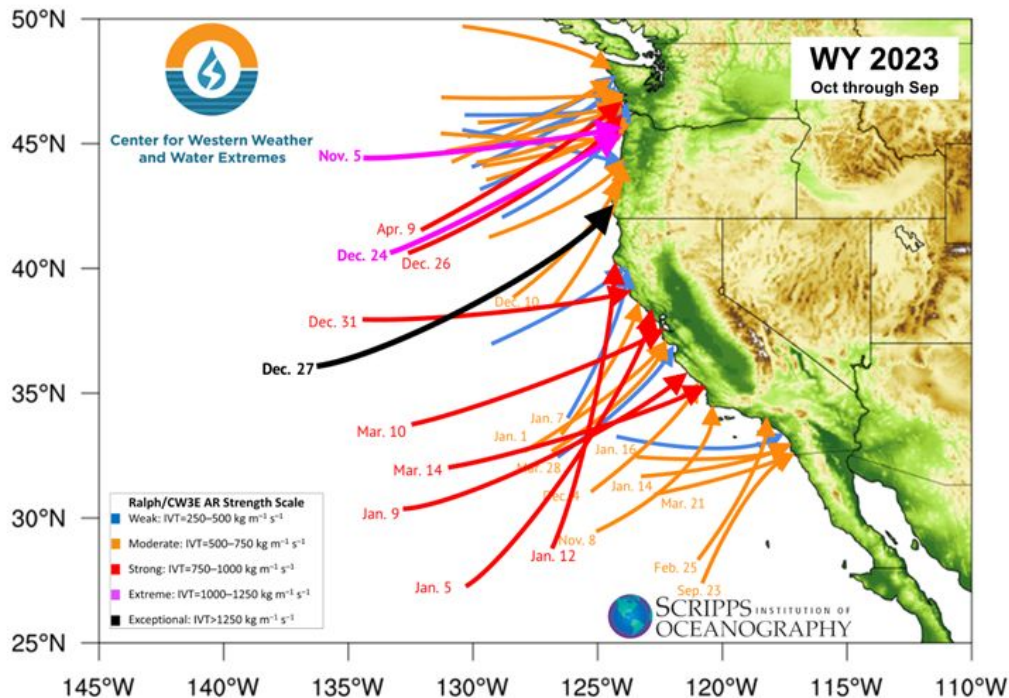


WY2023 Landfalling ARs

AR Strength	AR Count
Weak	12
Moderate	22
Strong	9
Extreme	2
Exceptional	1

Regions Impacted by Each AR	
State/Region	AR Conditions
Washington	34
Oregon	37
Northern CA	32
Central CA	21
Southern CA	17

46 atmospheric rivers made landfall over the U.S. West Coast during Water Year 2023





Atmospheric River Forecast Products

The products are provided "as is" and are intended for research purposes only (disclaimer).

This page contains graphics designed to forecast the presence and strength of Atmospheric Rivers using data from the NCEP Global Forecast System (GFS), North American Mesoscale Forecast System (NAM), Global Ensemble Forecast System (GEFS – v12) and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) models. The Ensemble based products are produced by Dr. Jason Cordeira at Plymouth State University as a cooperative effort with CW3E. For more information on ARs visit the [AR FAQs](#) or watch this [informational video](#) about ARs.

Deterministic Models: | [IWV](#) | [IVT](#) | [Time-Integrated IVT](#) | [Meteograms](#) | [Cross Sections](#) |

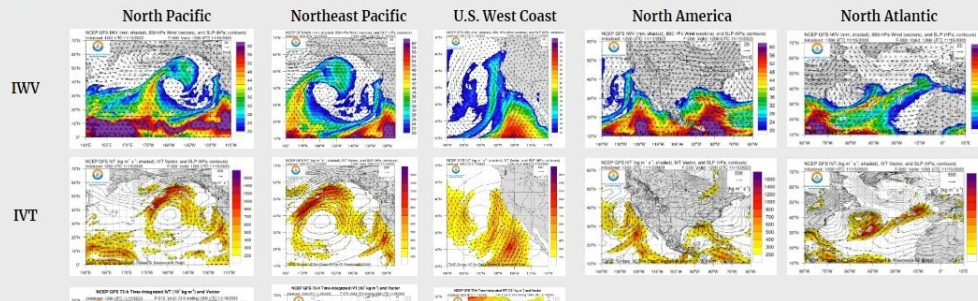
Ensemble Models: | [Landfall Tool](#) | [IVT Plume Diagrams](#) | [AR Scale](#) | [Thumbnails](#) | [IVT Probability](#) | [Subseasonal Outlooks](#) |

West-WRF: | [Integrated Water Vapor](#) | [Integrated Vapor Transport](#) |

Interactive Maps: | [California Observations](#) | [AR Analyses and Forecasts](#) | [Watershed Precipitation Forecasts](#) | [Watershed Freezing Level Forecasts](#) | [Subseasonal to Season Forecasts](#) |

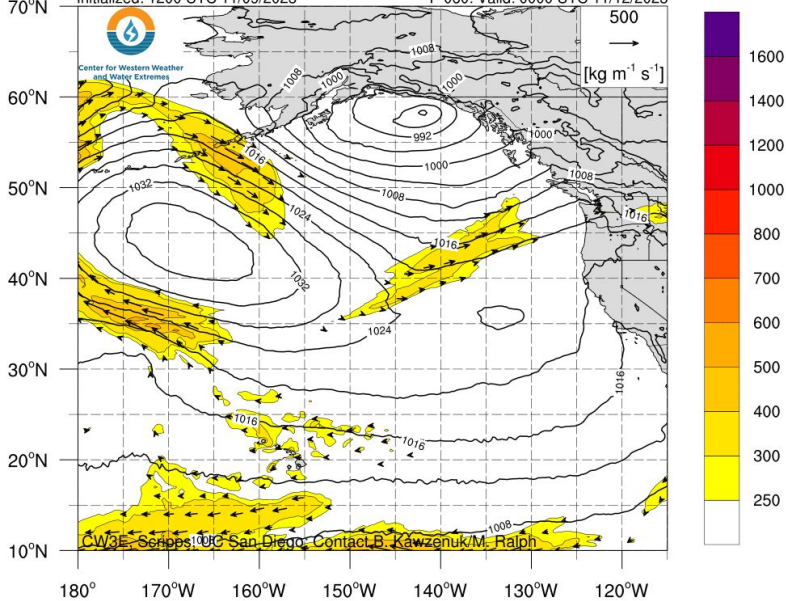
Deterministic Model Forecasts

[IWV](#), [IVT](#), and [Time-Integrated IVT](#) Click on an image to see forecasts out to 180 hours from the GFS, ECMWF, and NAM

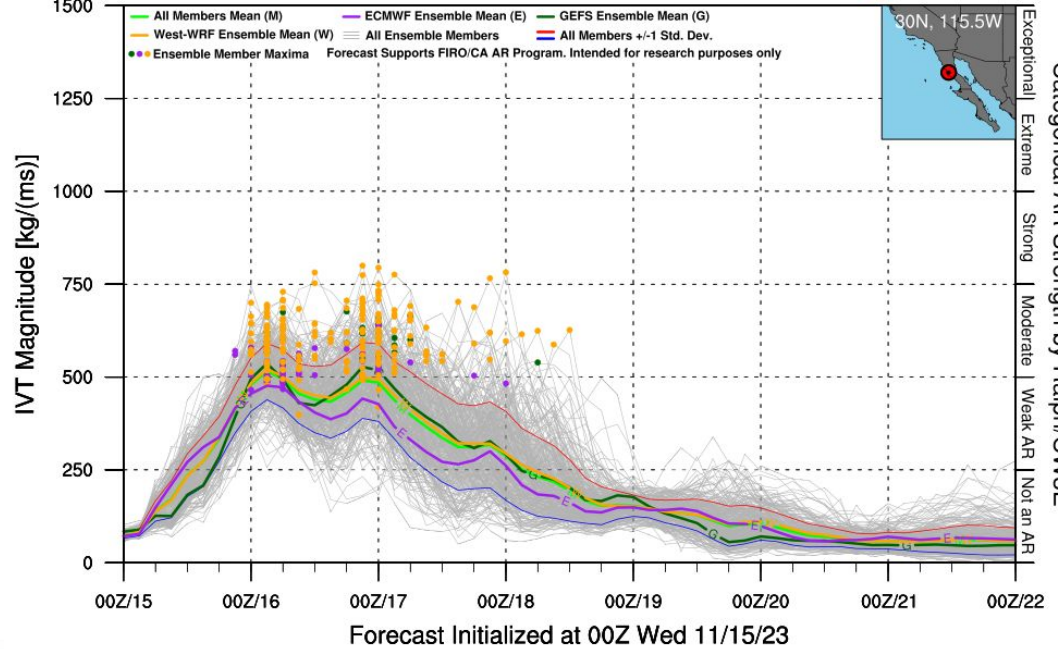


Tools to Forecast ARs

NCEP GFS IVT ($\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$; shaded), IVT Vector, and SLP (hPa; contours)
 Initialized: 1200 UTC 11/09/2023 F-060: Valid: 0000 UTC 11/12/2023



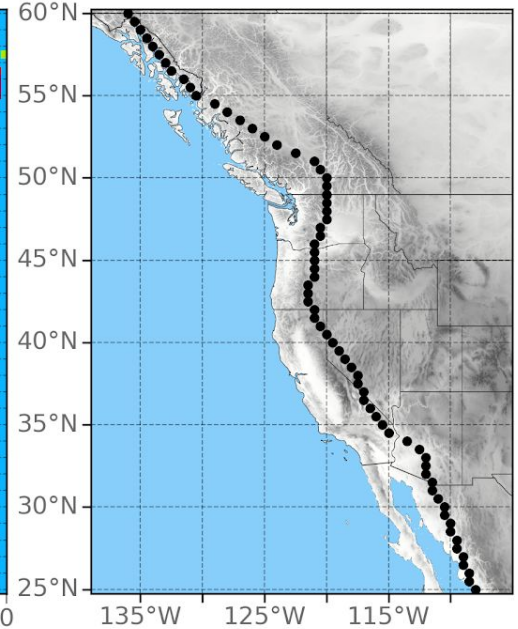
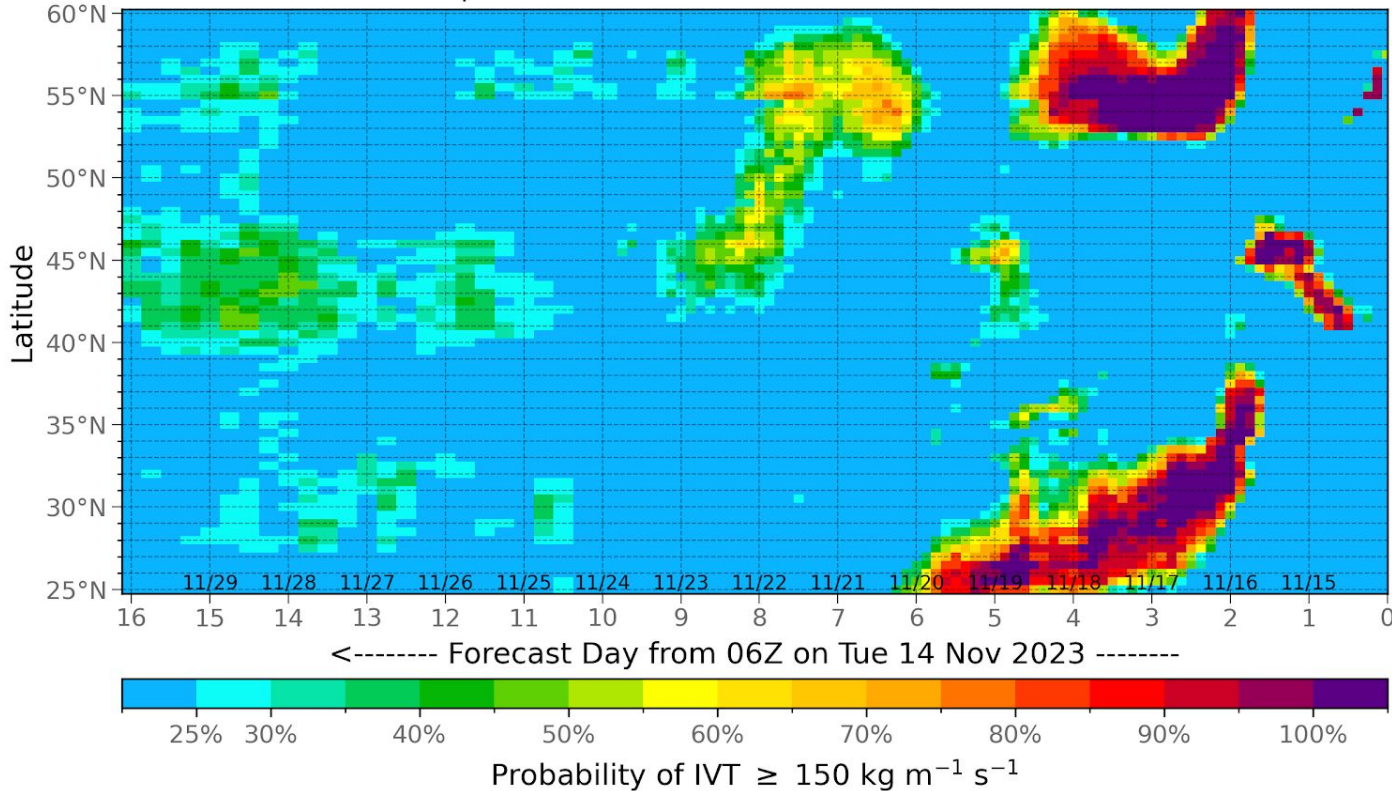
ECMWF, GEFS, & West-WRF Ensemble Member IVT Forecast ($\text{kg m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$)



Tools to Forecast ARs

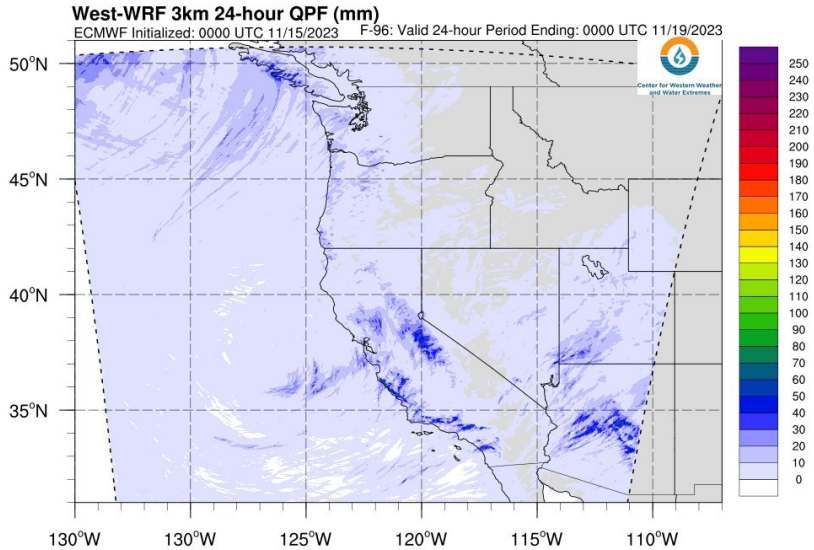
CW3E AR Landfall Tool | GEFS

Model Run: 06Z Tue 14 Nov 2023



Forecasts support FIRO/CA-AR Program and NSF #2052972 | Intended for research purposes only

Tools to Forecast ARs

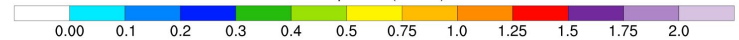
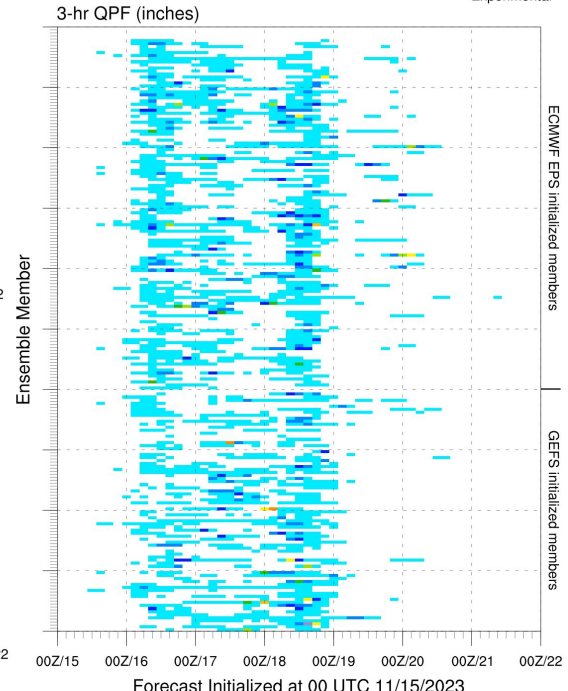
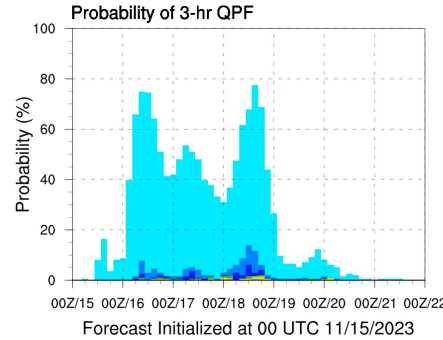
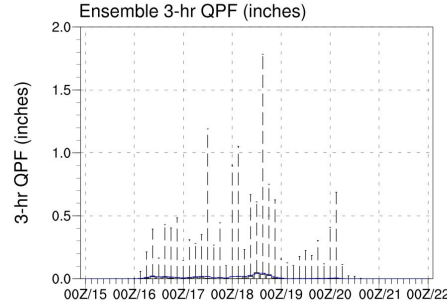


West-WRF High-Resolution Model & 200 Member Ensemble

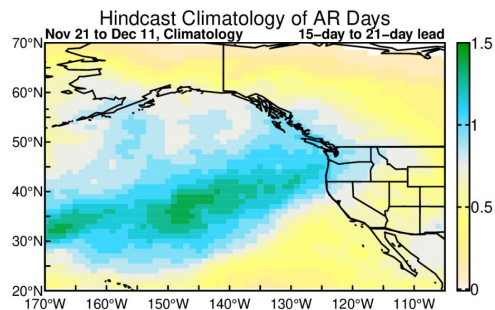
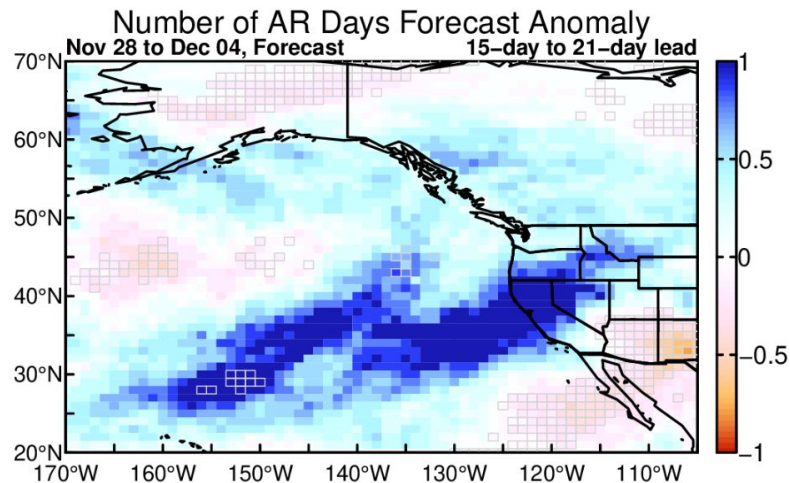
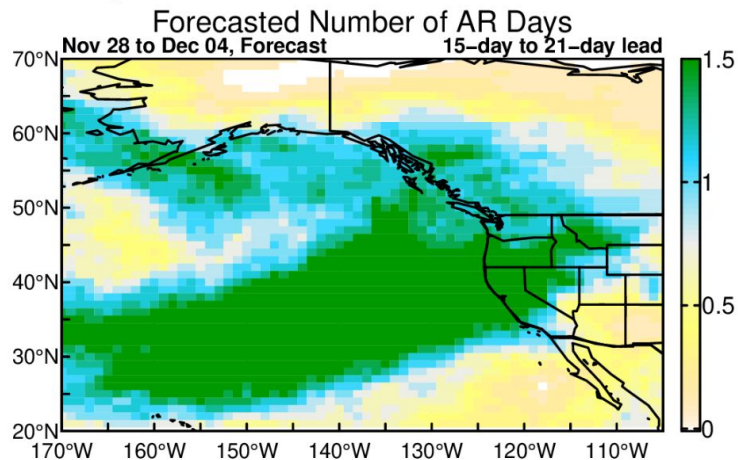
West-WRF Ensemble Initialized: 00 UTC 11/15/2023

Phoenix/Sky Harbor (33.43°N, 112.01°W)

*Experimental



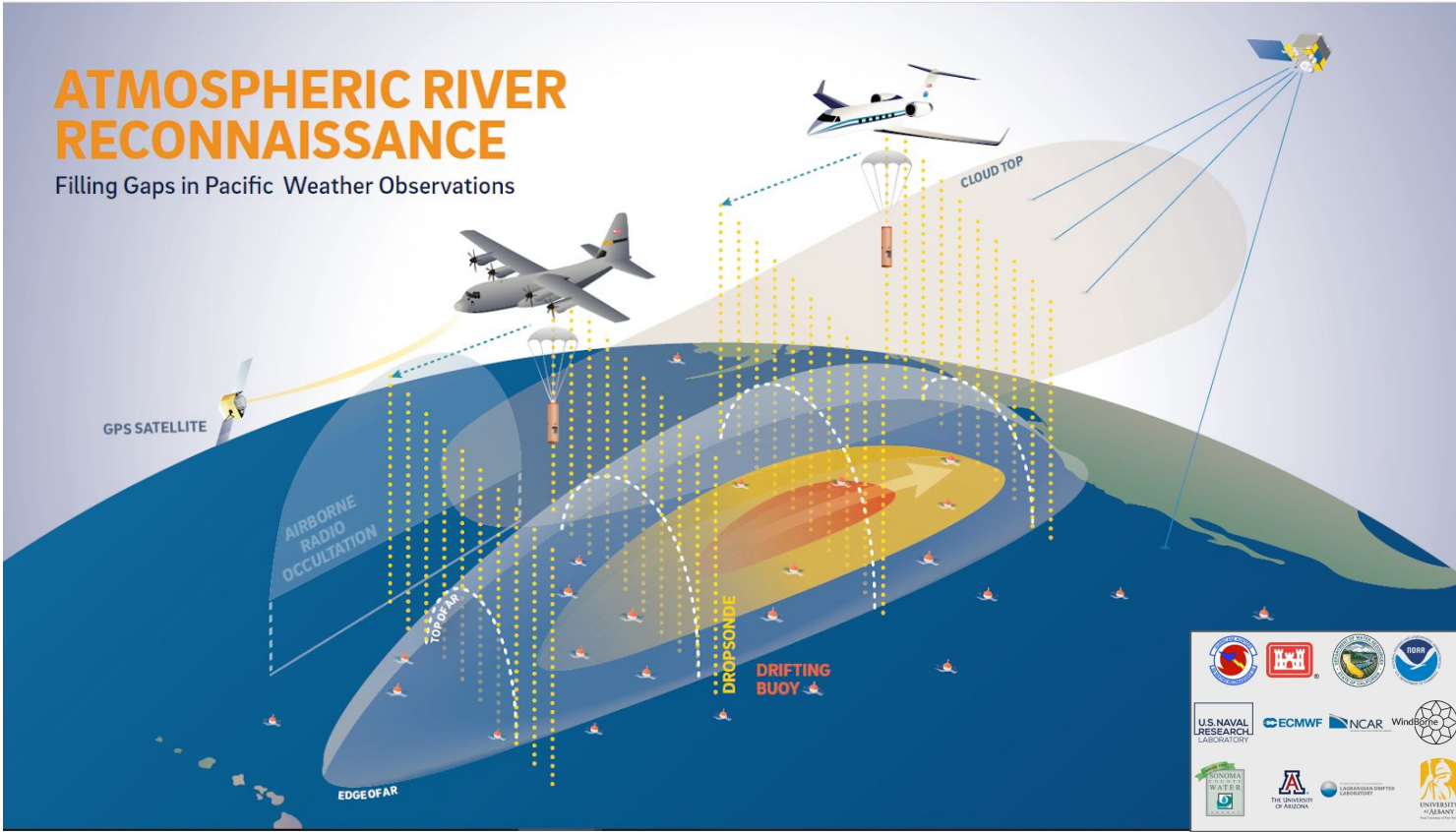
NCEP Experimental Forecast Initialized: Nov 13, 2023



AR Recon

ATMOSPHERIC RIVER RECONNAISSANCE

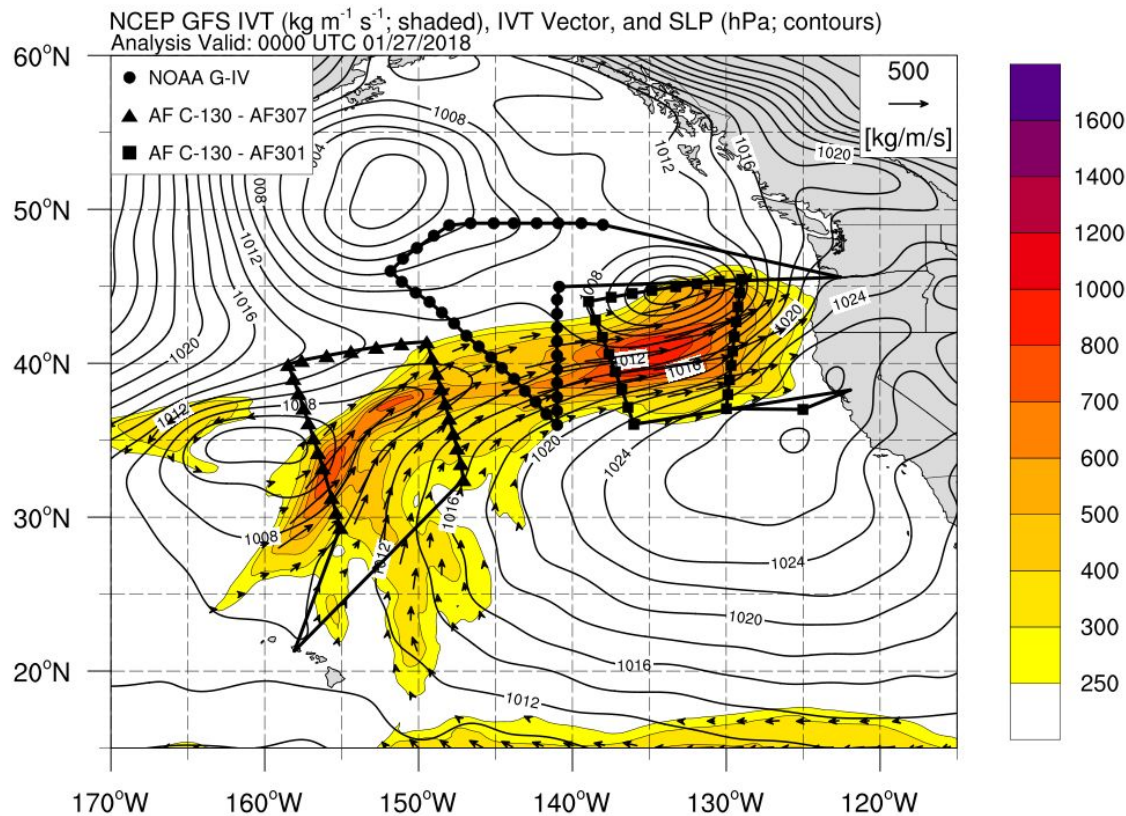
Filling Gaps in Pacific Weather Observations



Winter 2023-2024

Mather, CA
Honolulu, HI
Guam



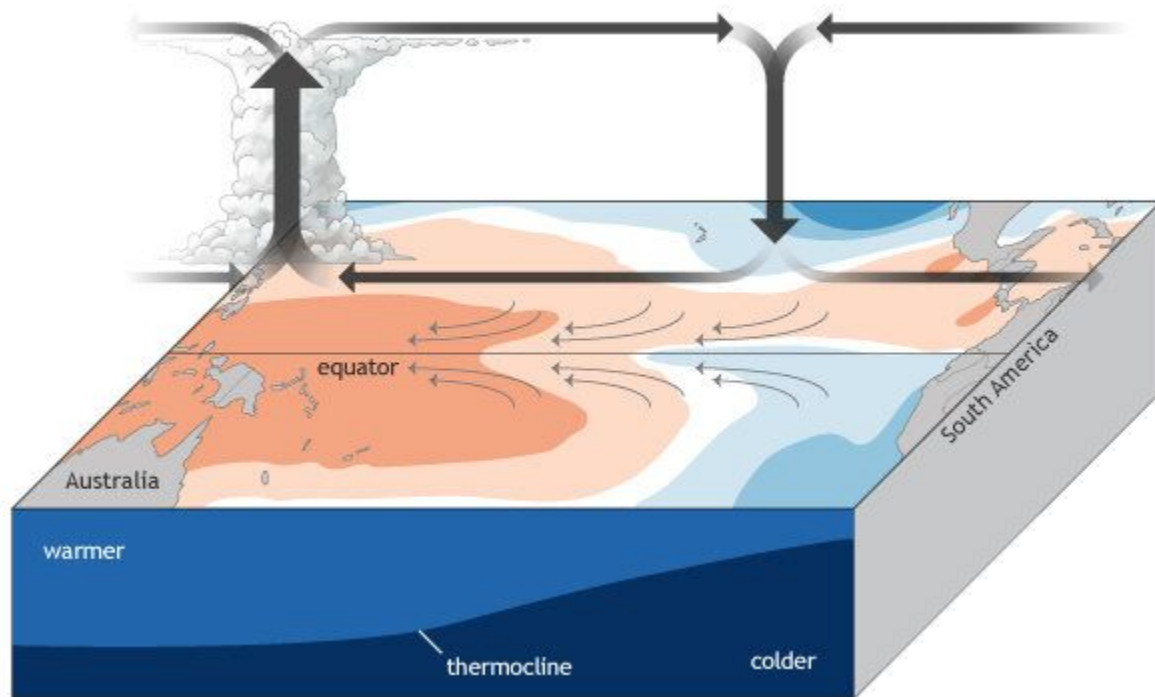


Example

IOP1 on 27 Jan 2018

Atmosphere-ocean feedbacks during El Niño-Southern Oscillation

Neutral



NOAA Climate.gov



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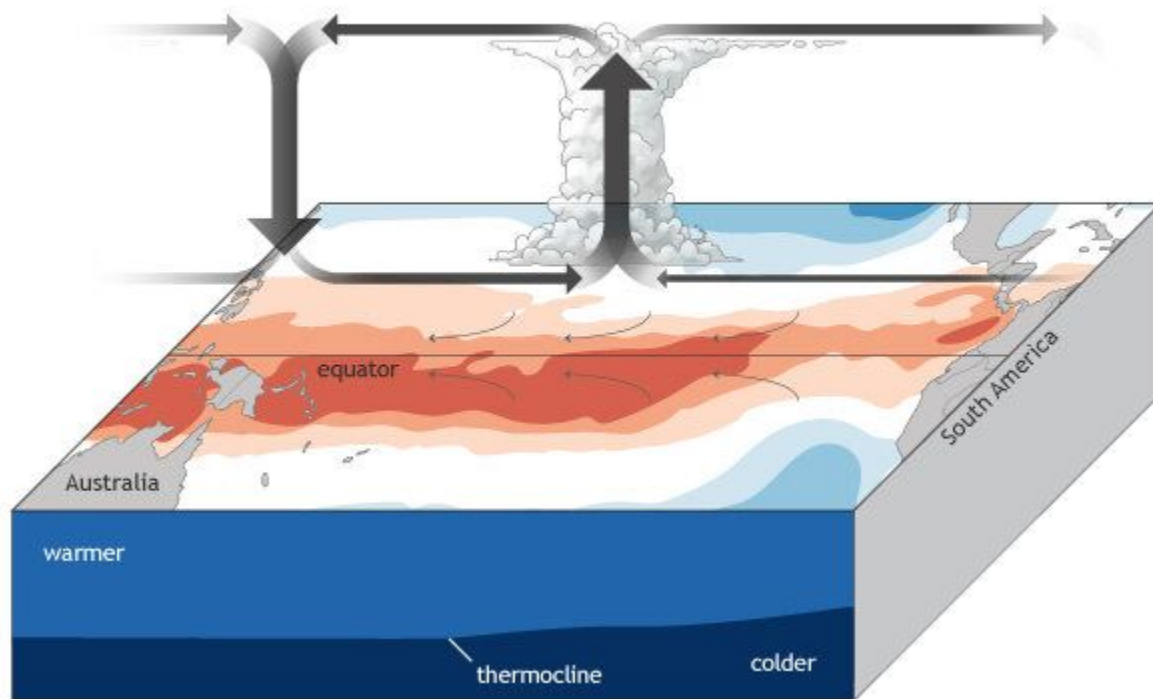
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Atmosphere-ocean feedbacks during El Niño-Southern Oscillation

El Niño



NOAA Climate.gov



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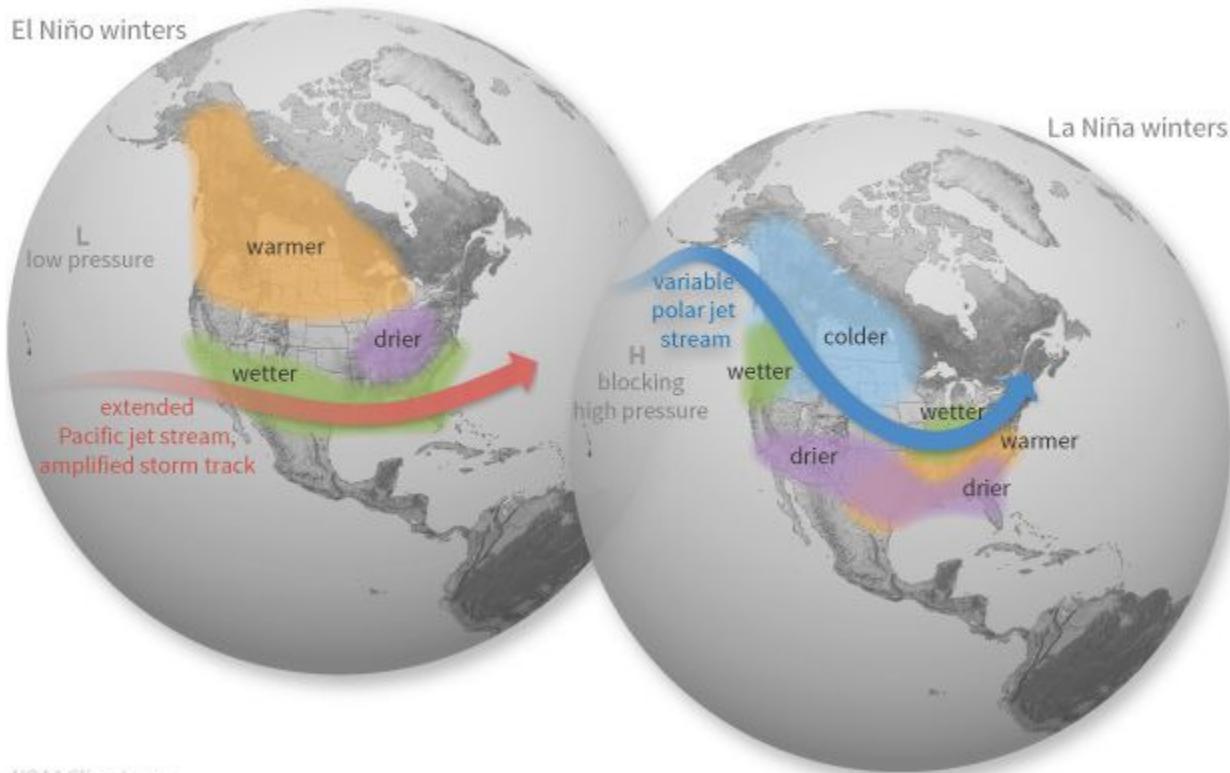
Center for Western Weather
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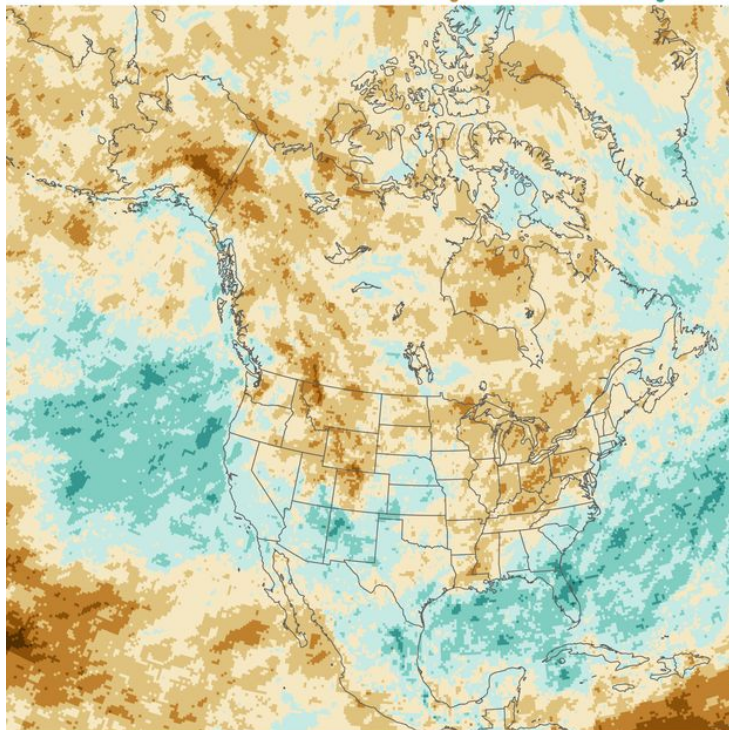
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ENSO Impacts



NOAA Climate.gov

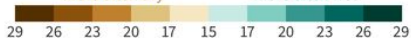
How often have El Niño winters been **drier than average** vs. **wetter than average**?



December-February

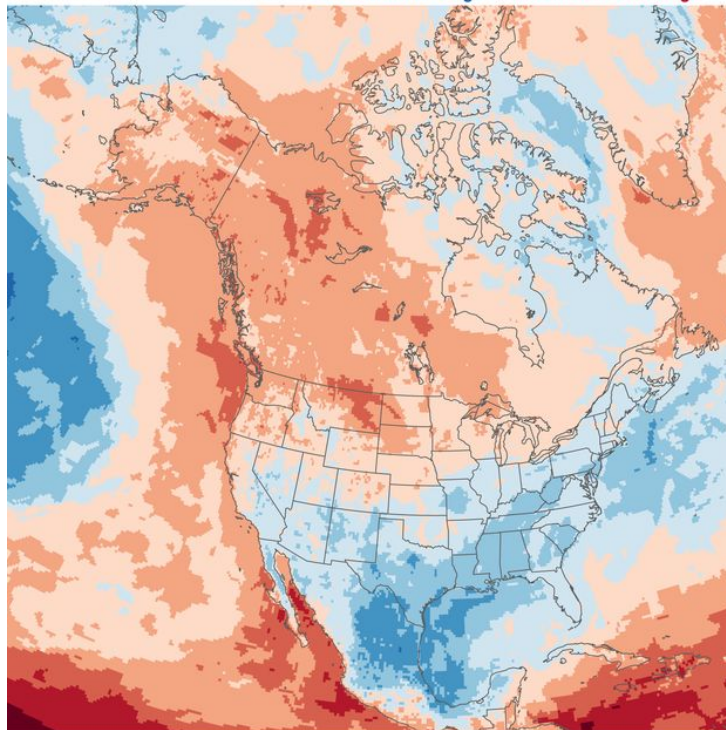
Number of El Niño winters (out of 29)

more often dry more often wet



NOAA Climate.gov
Data: ECMWF ERA5

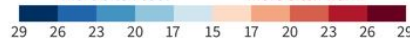
How often have El Niño winters been **cooler than average** vs. **warmer than average**?



December-February

Number of El Niño winters (out of 29)

more often cool more often warm



NOAA Climate.gov
Data: ECMWF ERA5



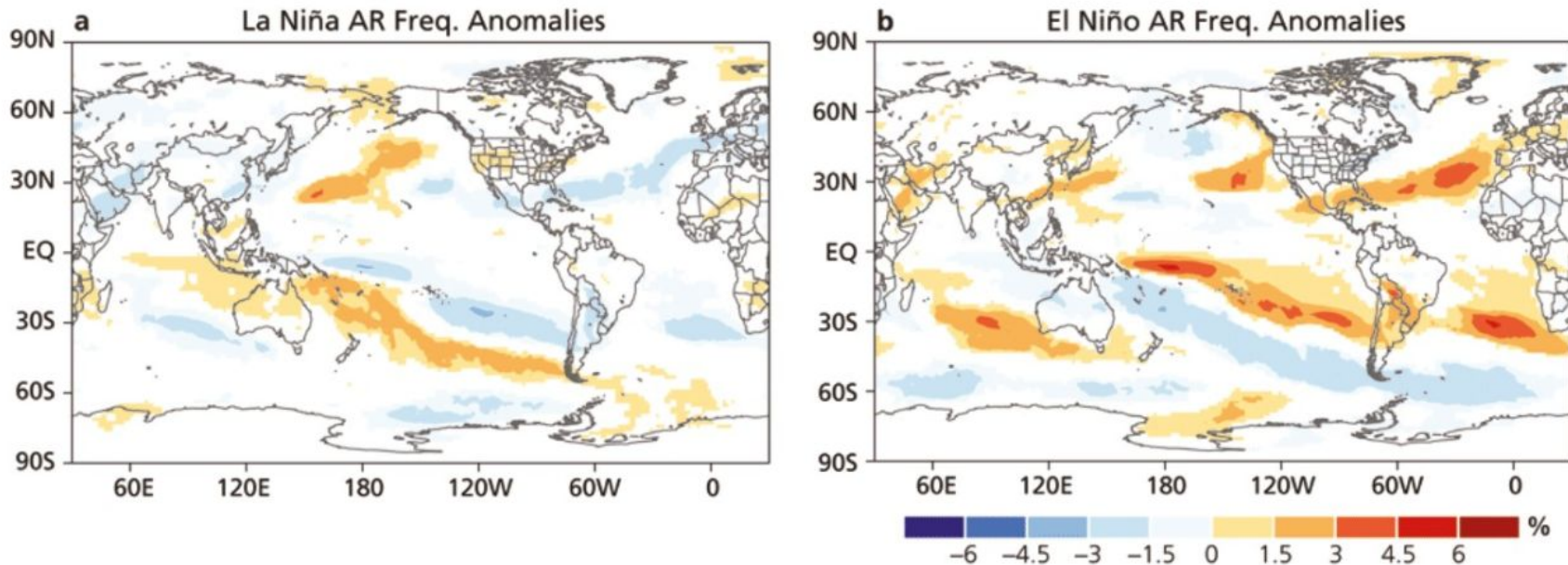
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El Niño (La Niña) can increase (decrease) AR frequency across the N. Pacific but impact on precipitation across the Southwest is less robust. Other climate influences (MJO, PNA) must be considered.

Source: Huffman et al. 2001 (Updated from Guan and Waliser 2015)

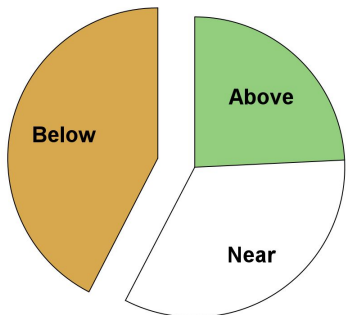
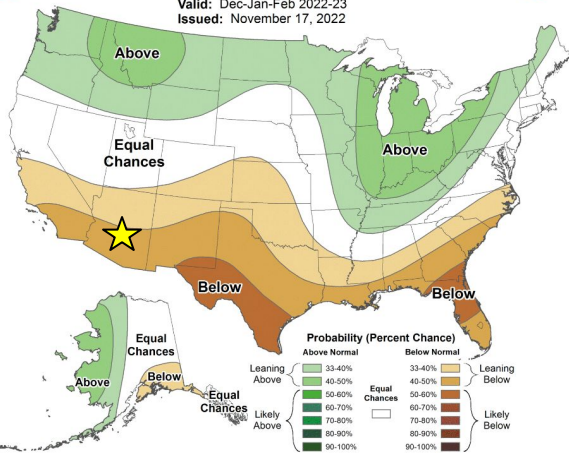
Look Back at Winter 2022-2023



Seasonal Precipitation Outlook

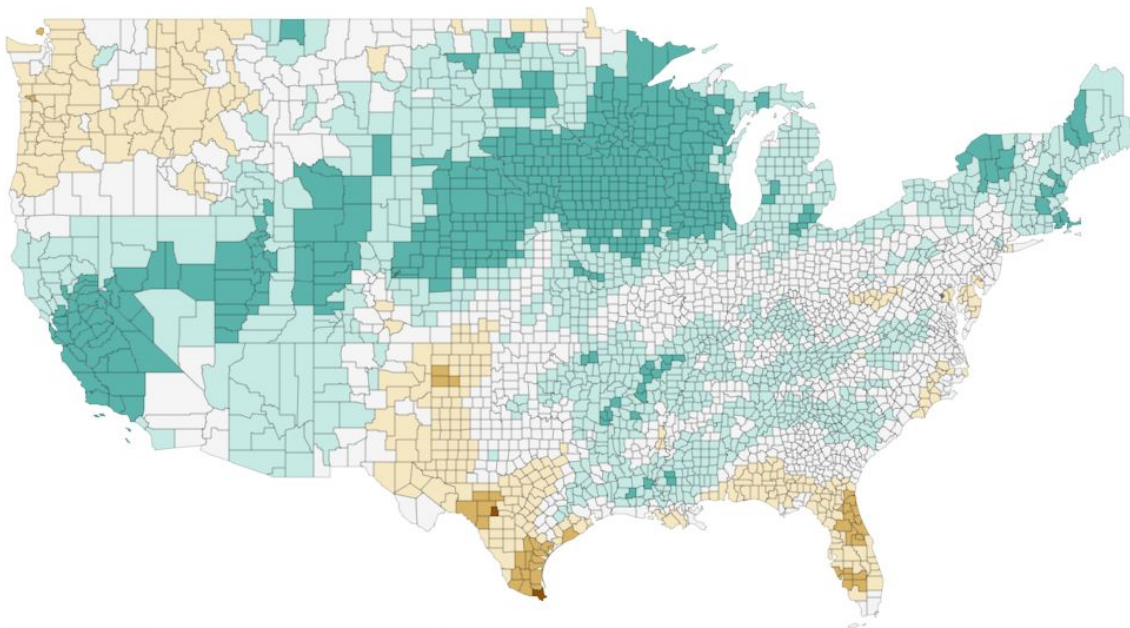


Valid: Dec-Jan-Feb 2022-23
 Issued: November 17, 2022



County Precipitation Rank (129 years)

December 2022 - February 2023



Driest $\downarrow \frac{1}{10}$ $\downarrow \frac{1}{5}$ Near Normal $\uparrow \frac{1}{5}$ $\uparrow \frac{1}{10}$ Wettest

Contiguous U.S. (Hover over a County)

Precip: 7.74"

Rank: 21st Wettest

Anomaly: 0.95"

Mean: 6.79"



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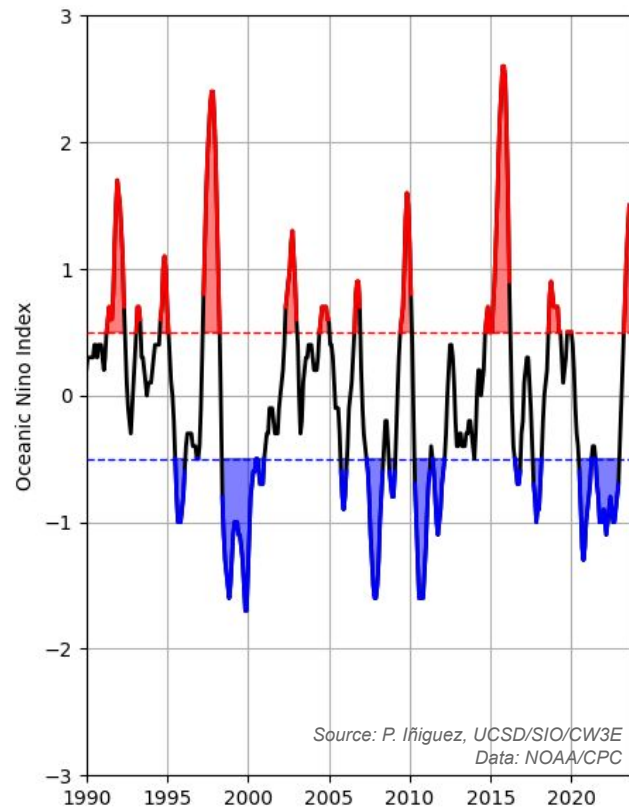
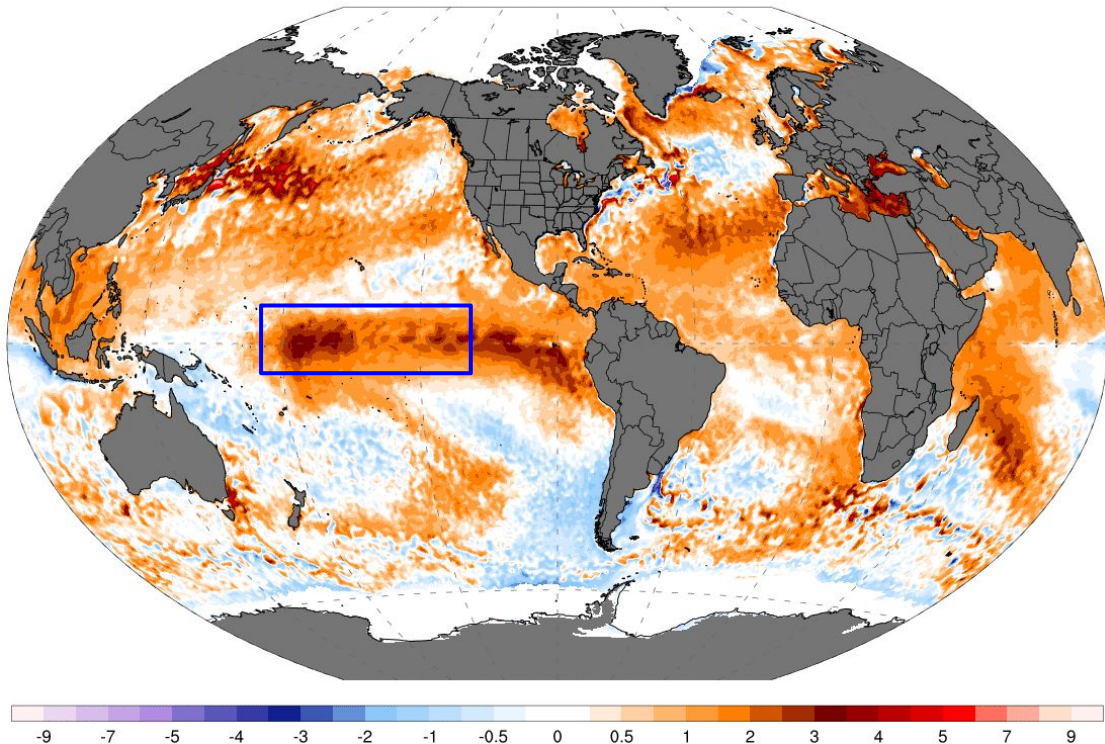


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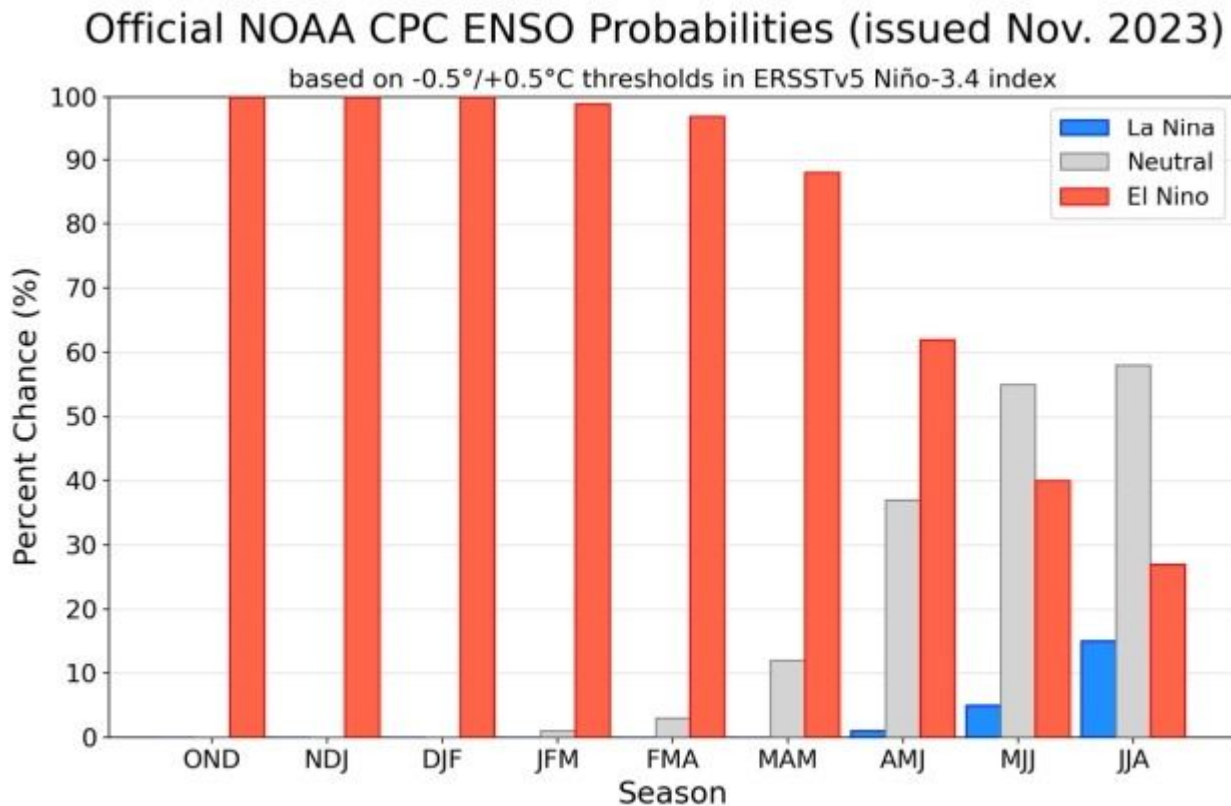
ENSO Status

OISST SST Anomaly (°C) [1971-2000 baseline]
1-day Avg | Tue, Nov 14, 2023

ClimateReanalyzer.org
Climate Change Institute | University of Maine

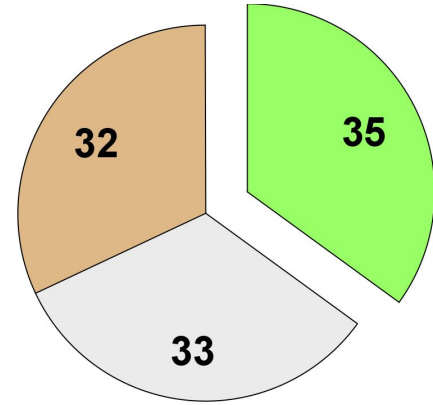
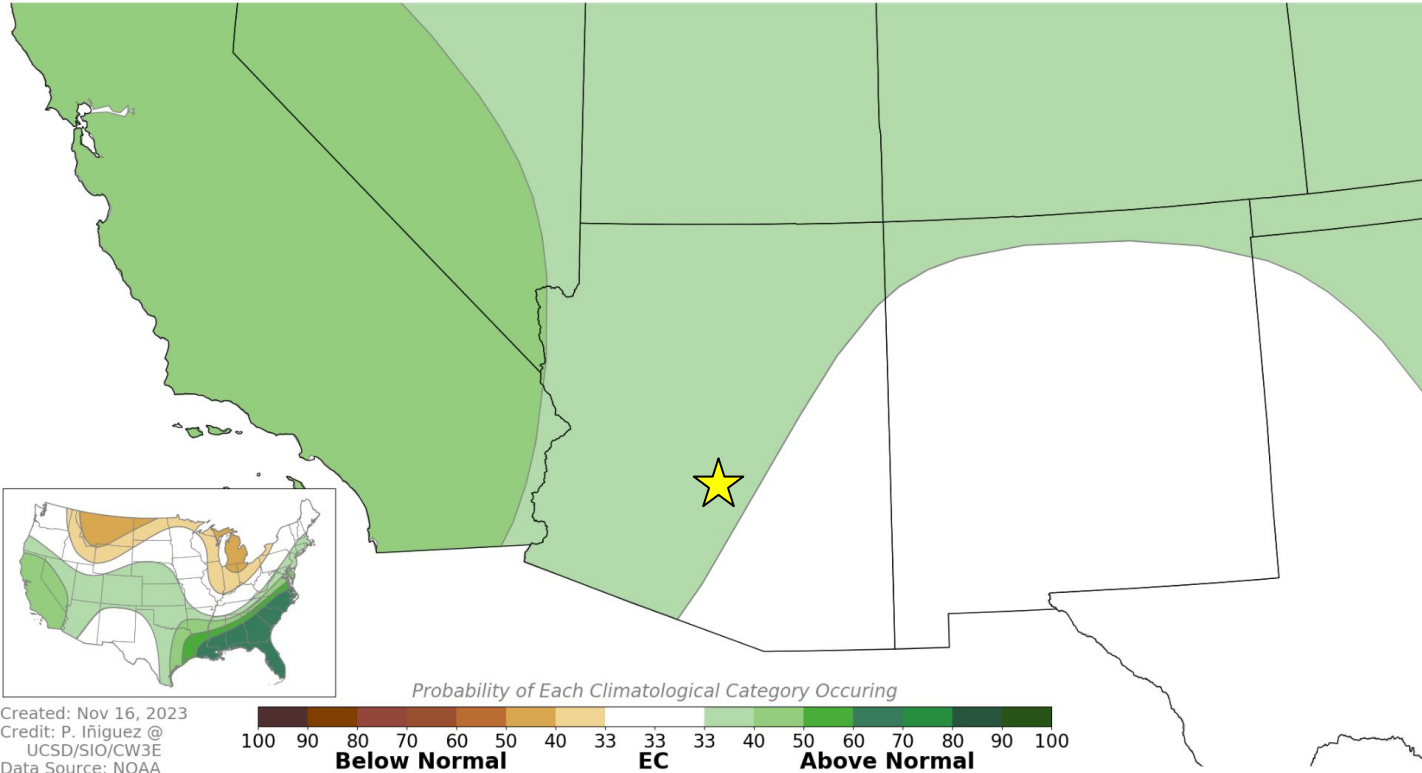


Source: P. Iñiguez, UCSD/SIO/CW3E
Data: NOAA/CPC



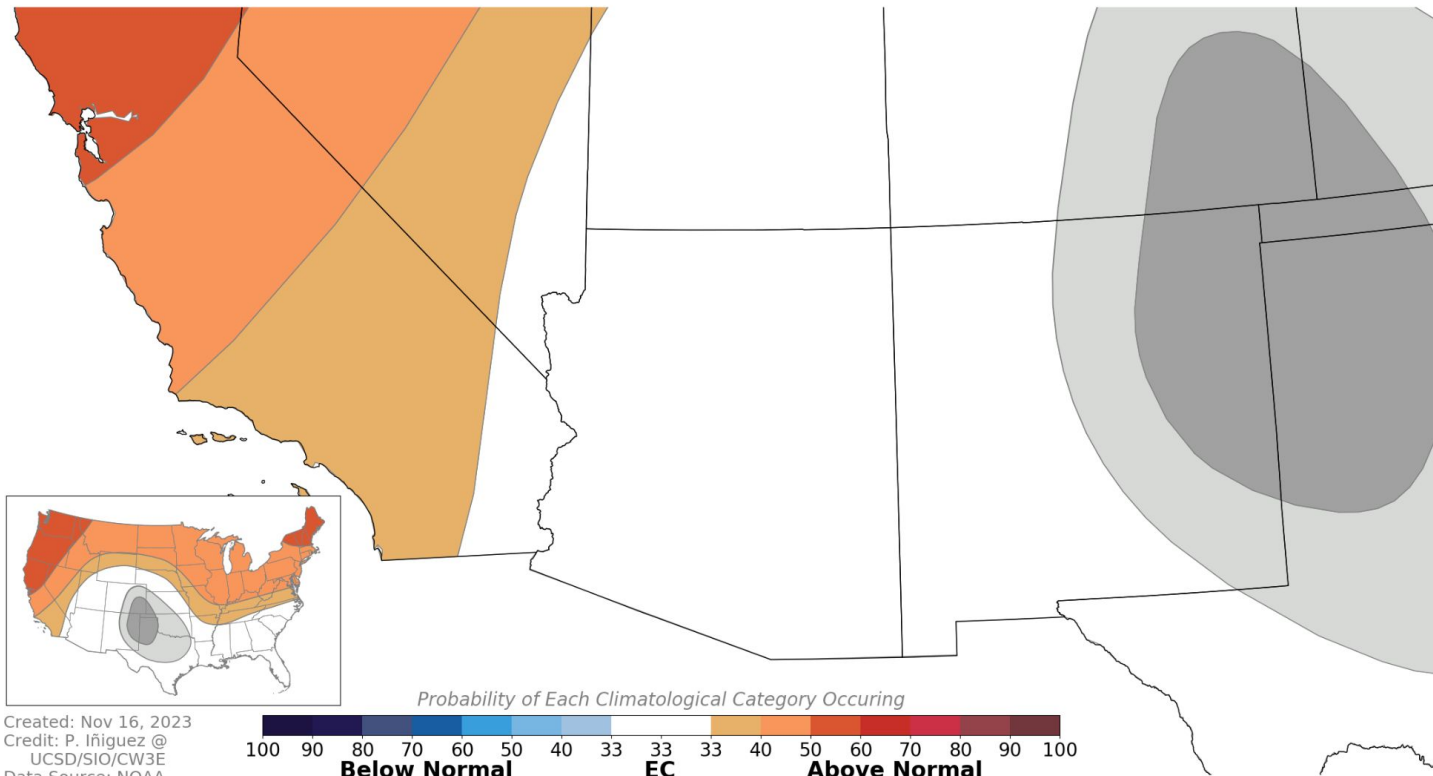
CPC Outlook

NOAA/CPC Seasonal Precipitation Outlook - DJF 2023-2024



Created: Nov 16, 2023
Credit: P. Iñiguez @ UCSD/SIO/CW3E
Data Source: NOAA

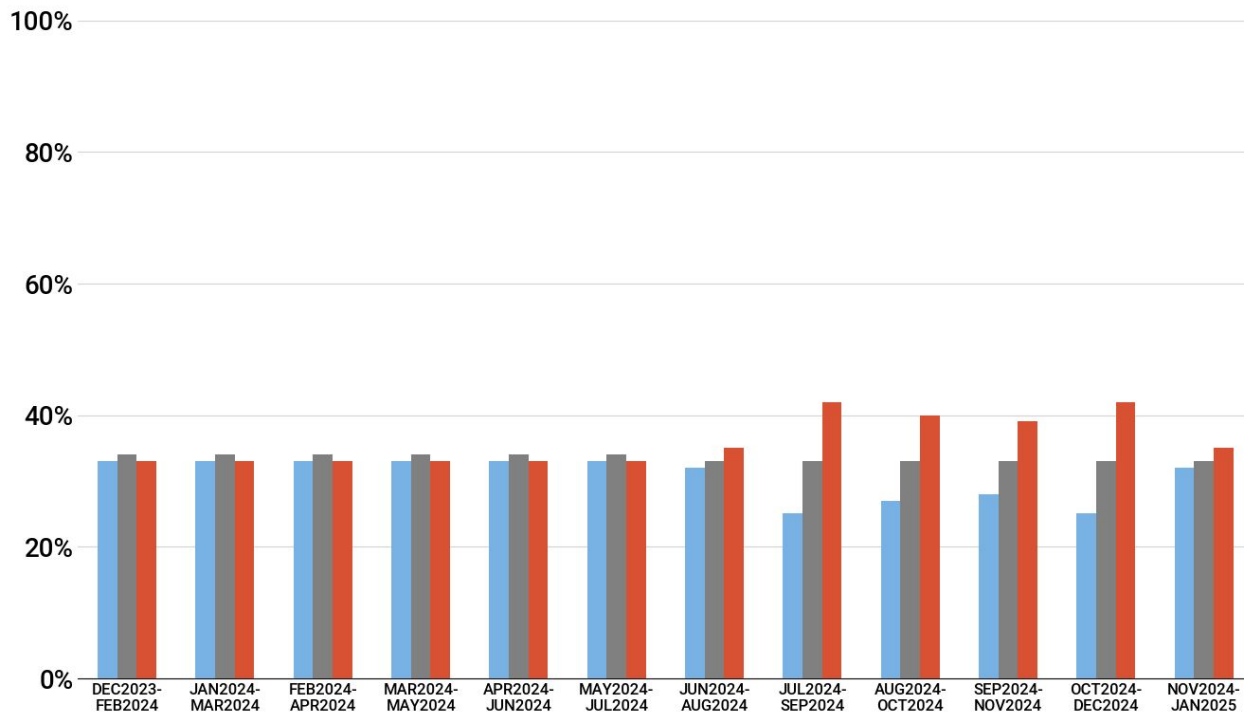
NOAA/CPC Seasonal Temperature Outlook - DJF 2023-2024



Created: Nov 16, 2023
Credit: P. Iñiguez @
UCSD/SIO/CW3E
Data Source: NOAA

Seasonal Temperature Outlooks for Phoenix, AZ

Created: Nov 16, 2023 | Credit: P. Iñiguez @ UCSD/SIO/CW3E | Data Source: NOAA



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GOES 17 GeoColor from 14 UTC 23 Sep 2020 – 00 UTC 24 Sep 2020
GOES 17 imagery courtesy NOAA NESDIS STAR

Winter 2023-2024

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