

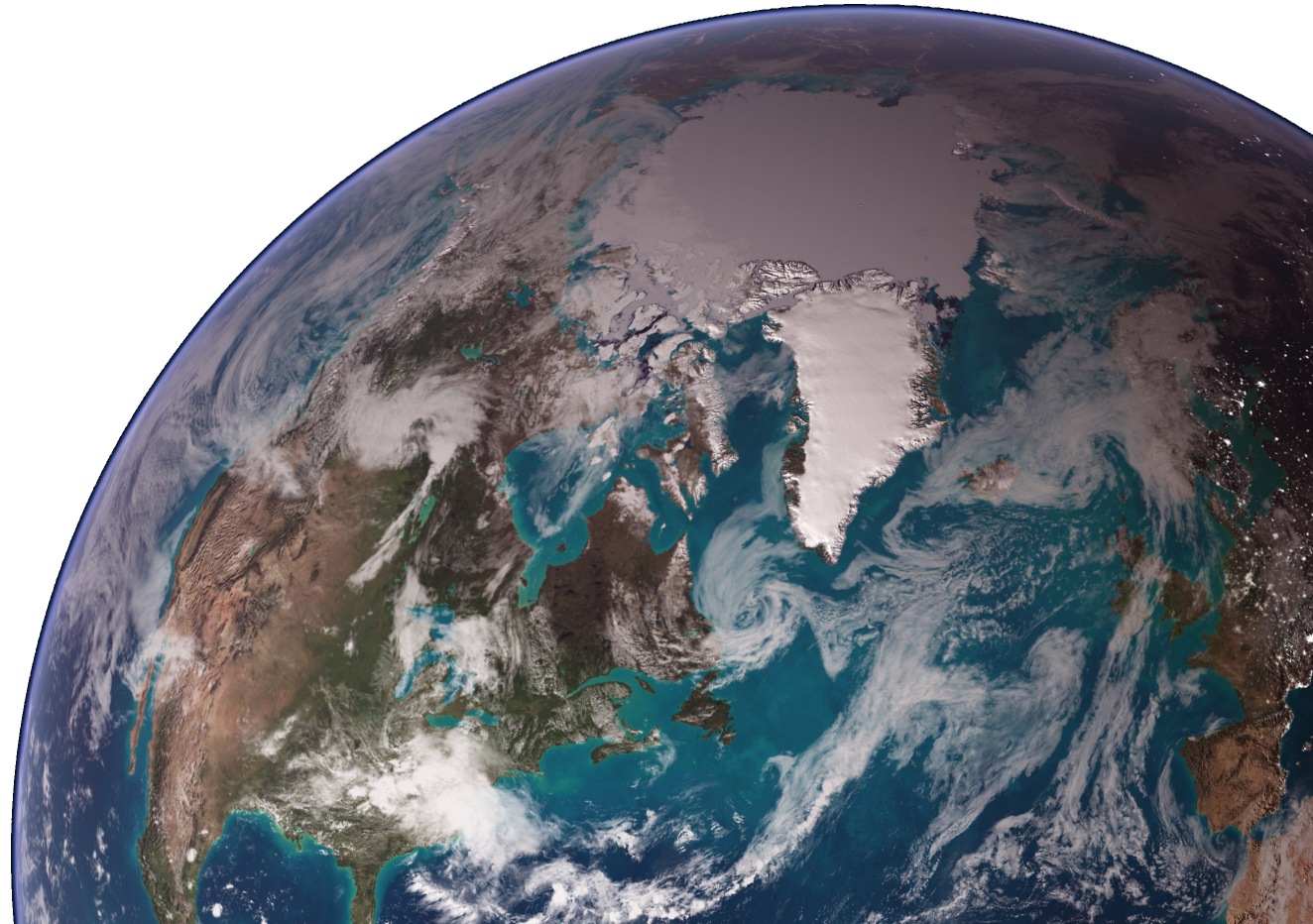


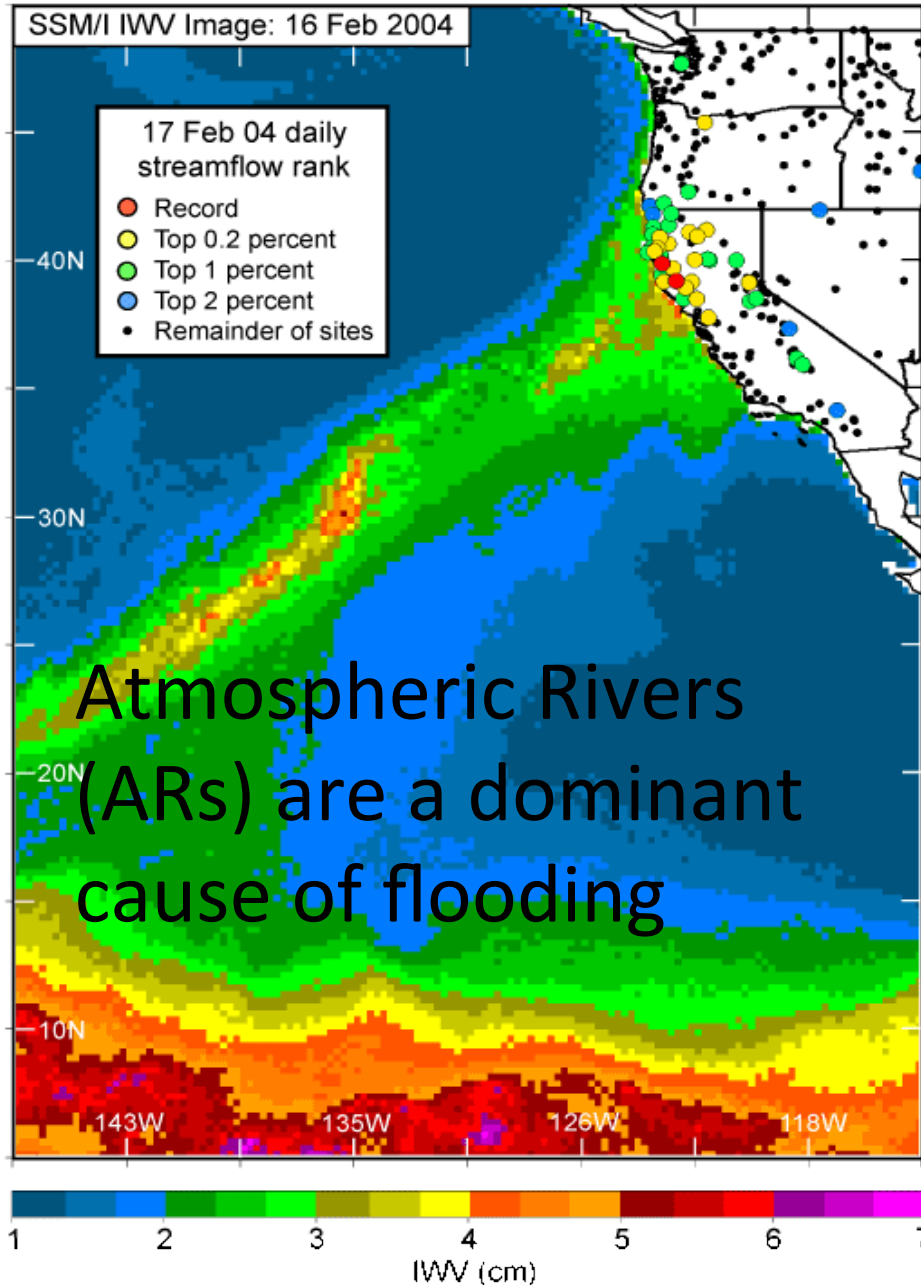
NOAA RESEARCH • ESRL • PHYSICAL SCIENCES DIVISION

Linkages Between Atmospheric Rivers and Orographic Precipitation in the Western U.S.

Mimi Hughes

Science Review
12-14 May 2015
Boulder, Colorado





Flooding on California's Russian River: Role of atmospheric rivers

Ralph, F.M., P. J. Neiman, G. A. Wick, S. I. Gutman, M. D. Dettinger, D. R. Cayan, A. White
Geophys. Res. Lett., 2006

**Russian River floods are associated with atmospheric rivers
- all 7 floods over 8 years.**

Flooding in Western Washington: The Connection to Atmospheric Rivers

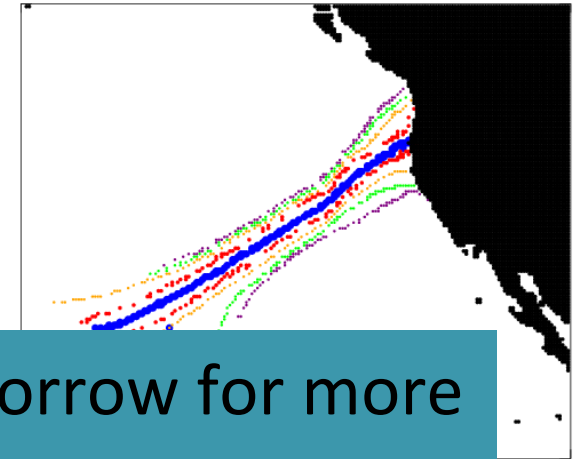
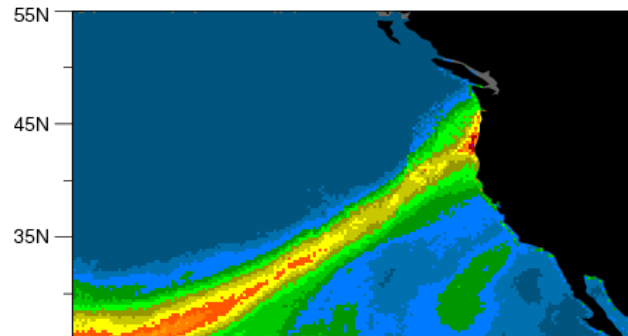
Paul J. Neiman, L. J. Schick, F. M. Ralph, M. Hughes, and G. A. Wick
J. Hydrometeorology (2011)

46 of 48 annual peak daily flows on 4 watersheds were associated with atmospheric rivers.

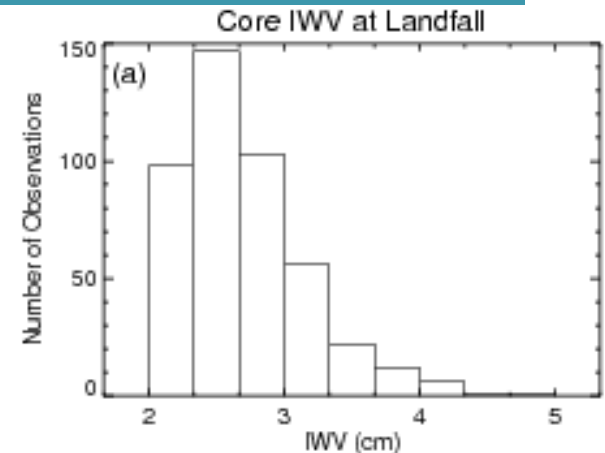
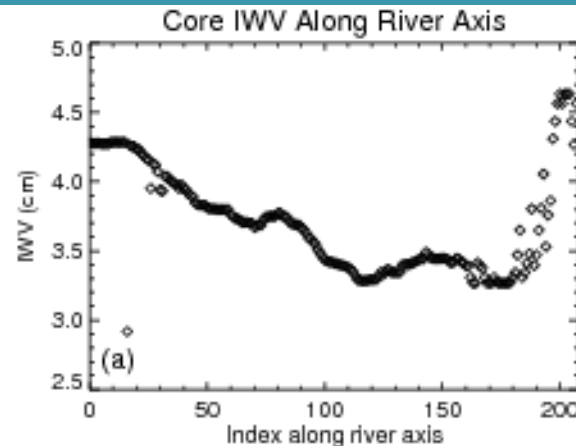
Automated AR Detection Tool (ARDT)

Sample application on 7 November 2006

- Automated tool developed for detection of AR events in observed and modeled IWV fields
- Based on thresholds for width, length, and IWV content of ARs
- Validated against manual landfall cool seasons
 - 92.8% critical success index
- Procedure returns core IWV, AR width, and orientation along length of AR



See poster by Darren Jackson tomorrow for more details on the ARDT.



CA landfalling ARs as a function of time

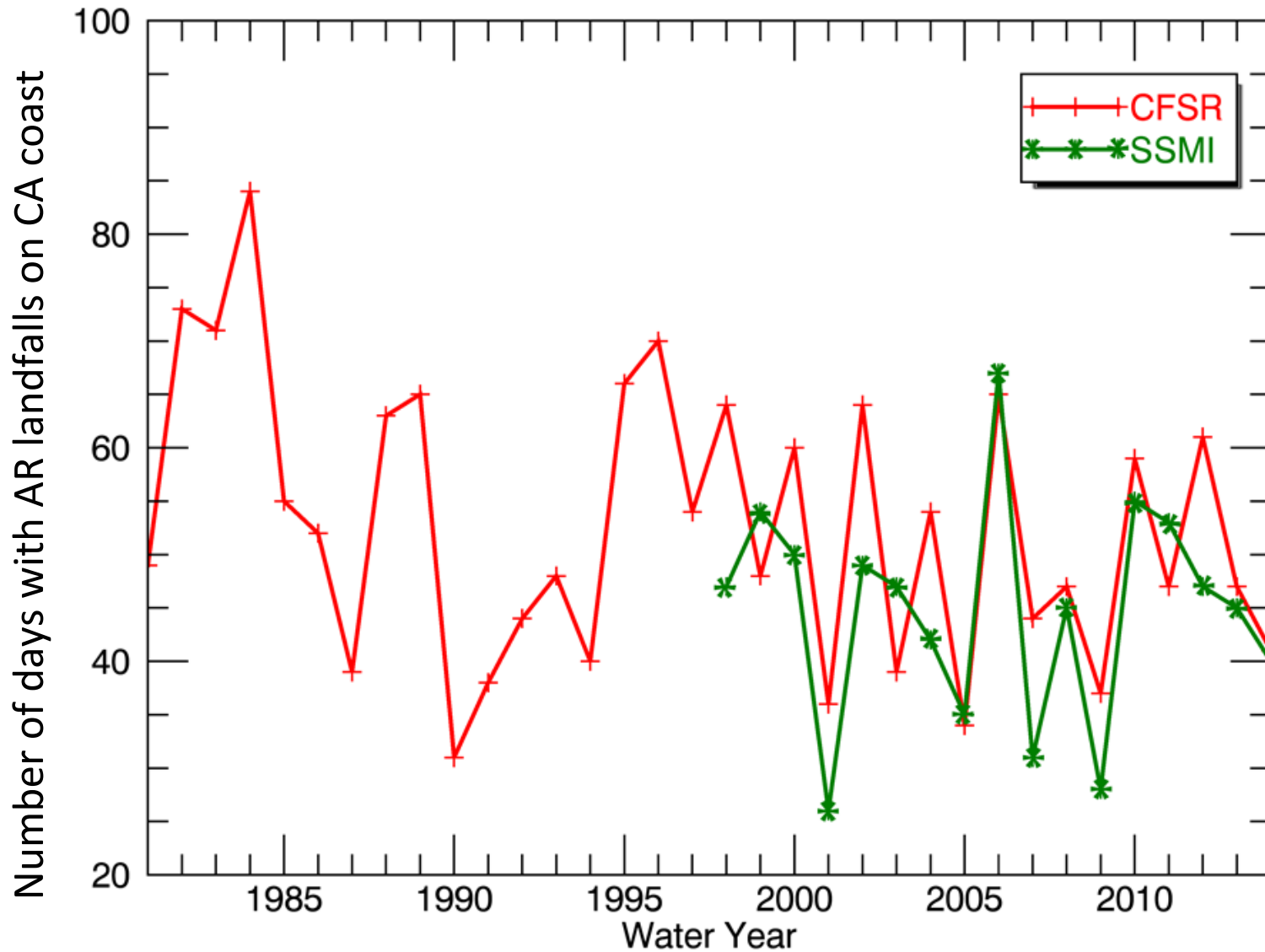
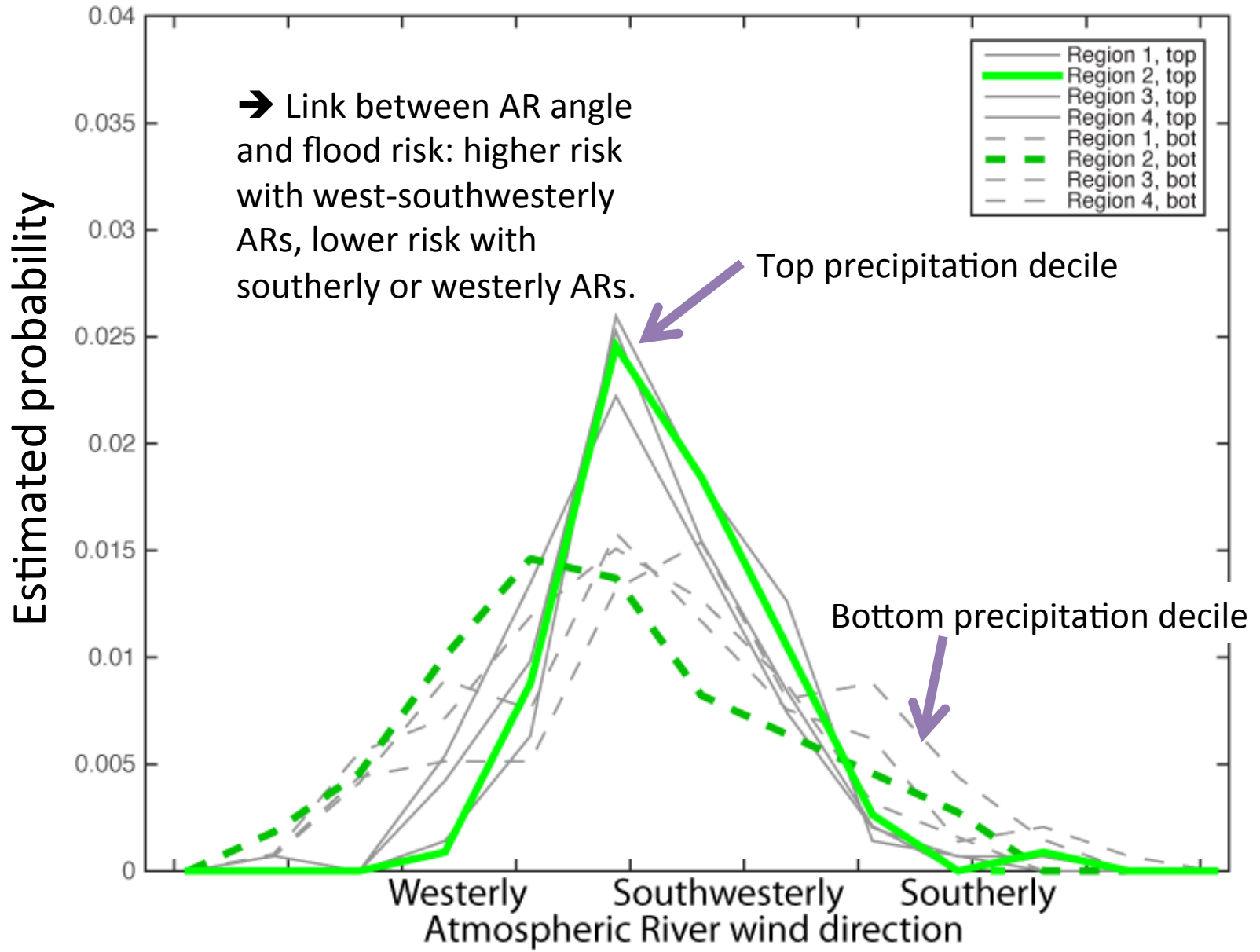
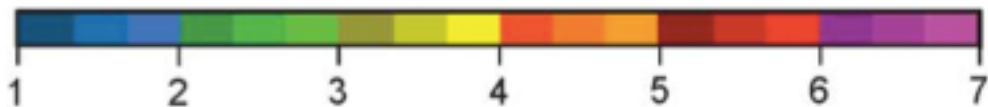
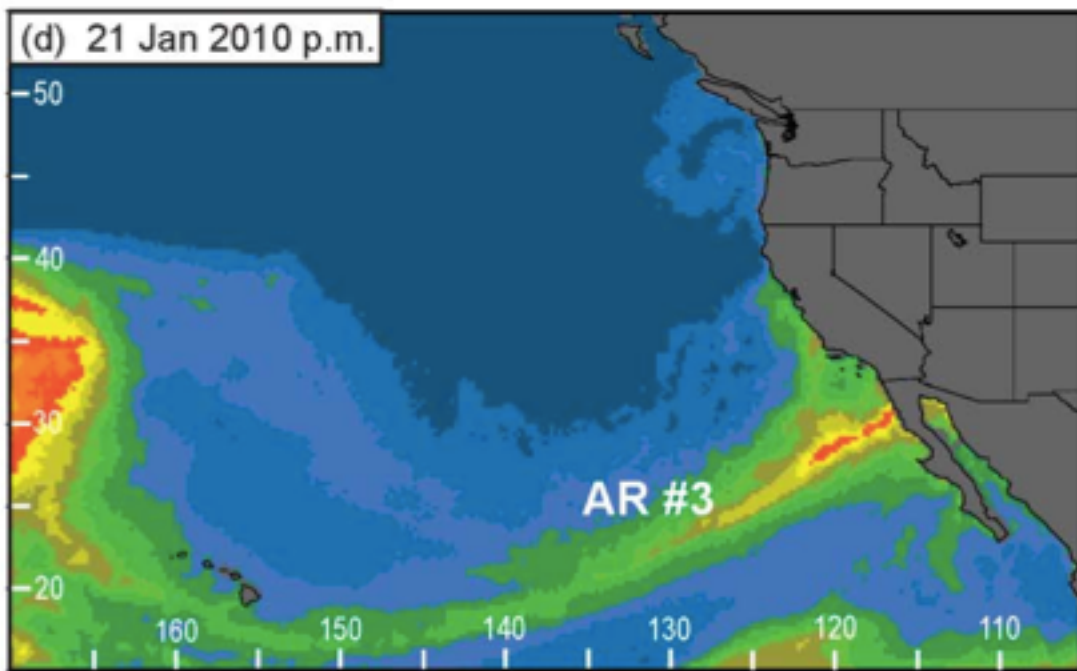


Figure courtesy D. Jackson

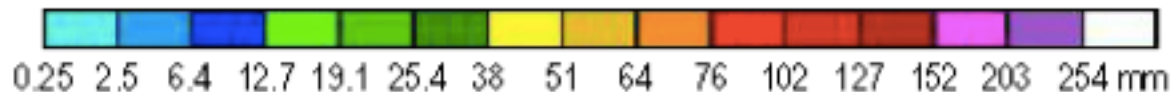
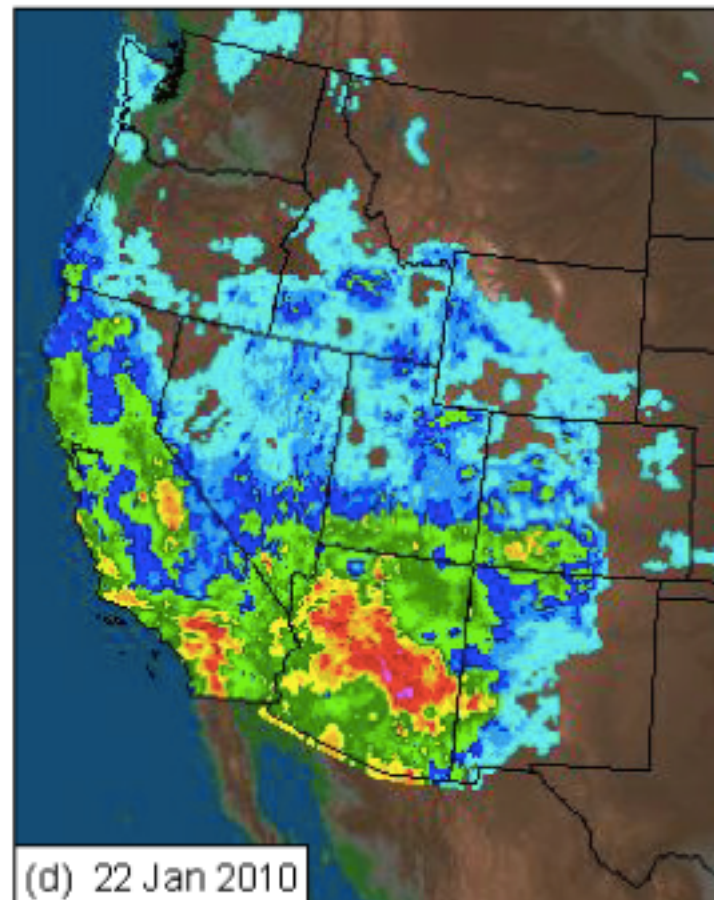
Floods vs. duds: AR orientation



Landfalling Atmospheric River (AR) -> Extreme Precipitation amounts in Arizona

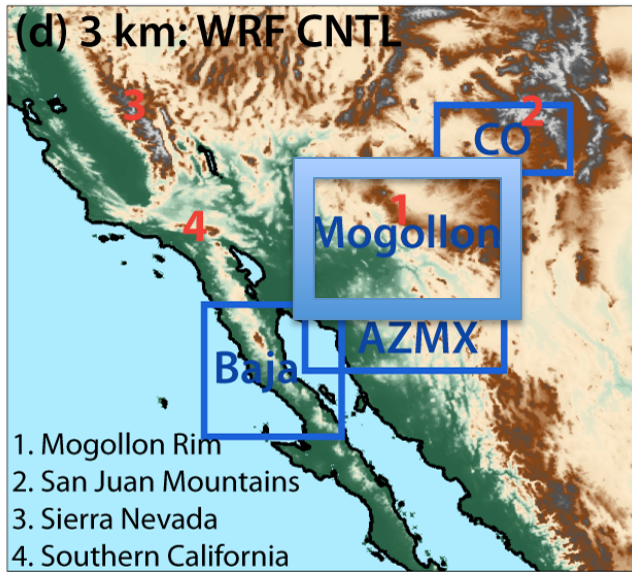


Integrated Water Vapor (cm)

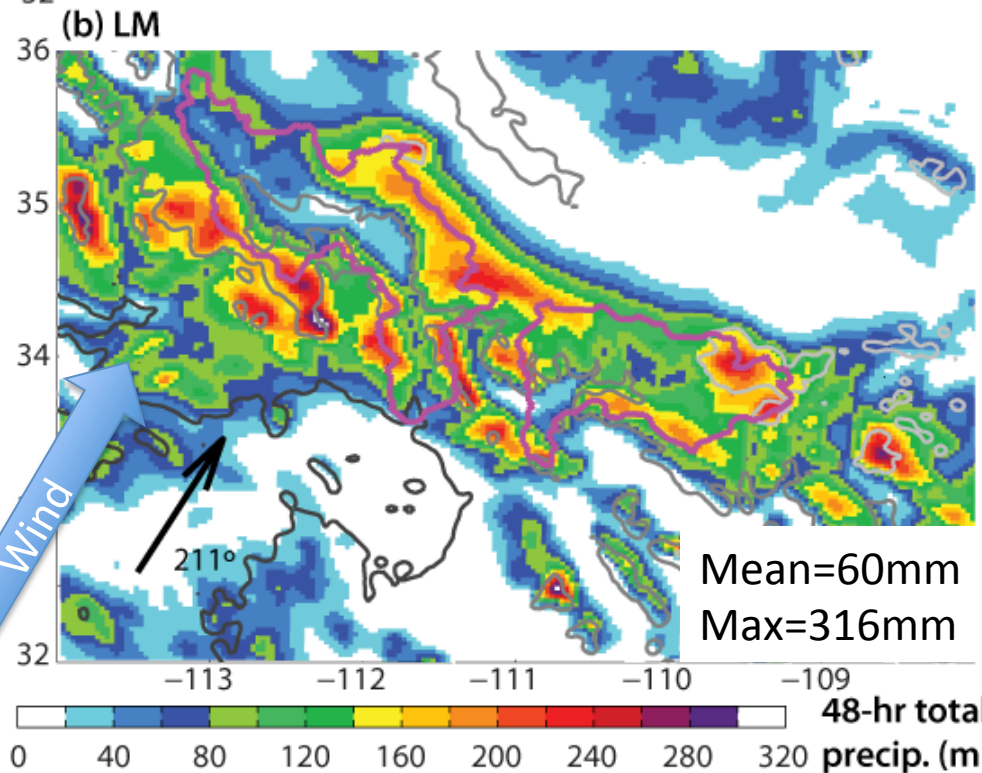
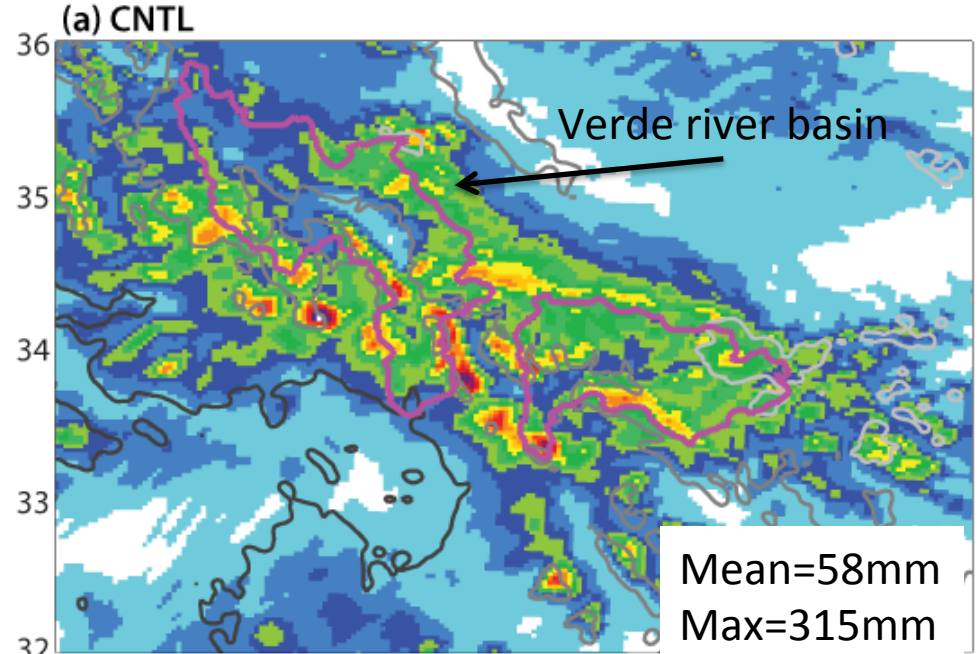


Quantitative precipitation estimation (mm)

Smith and Evans (2007) Linear model (LM) of orographic precipitation

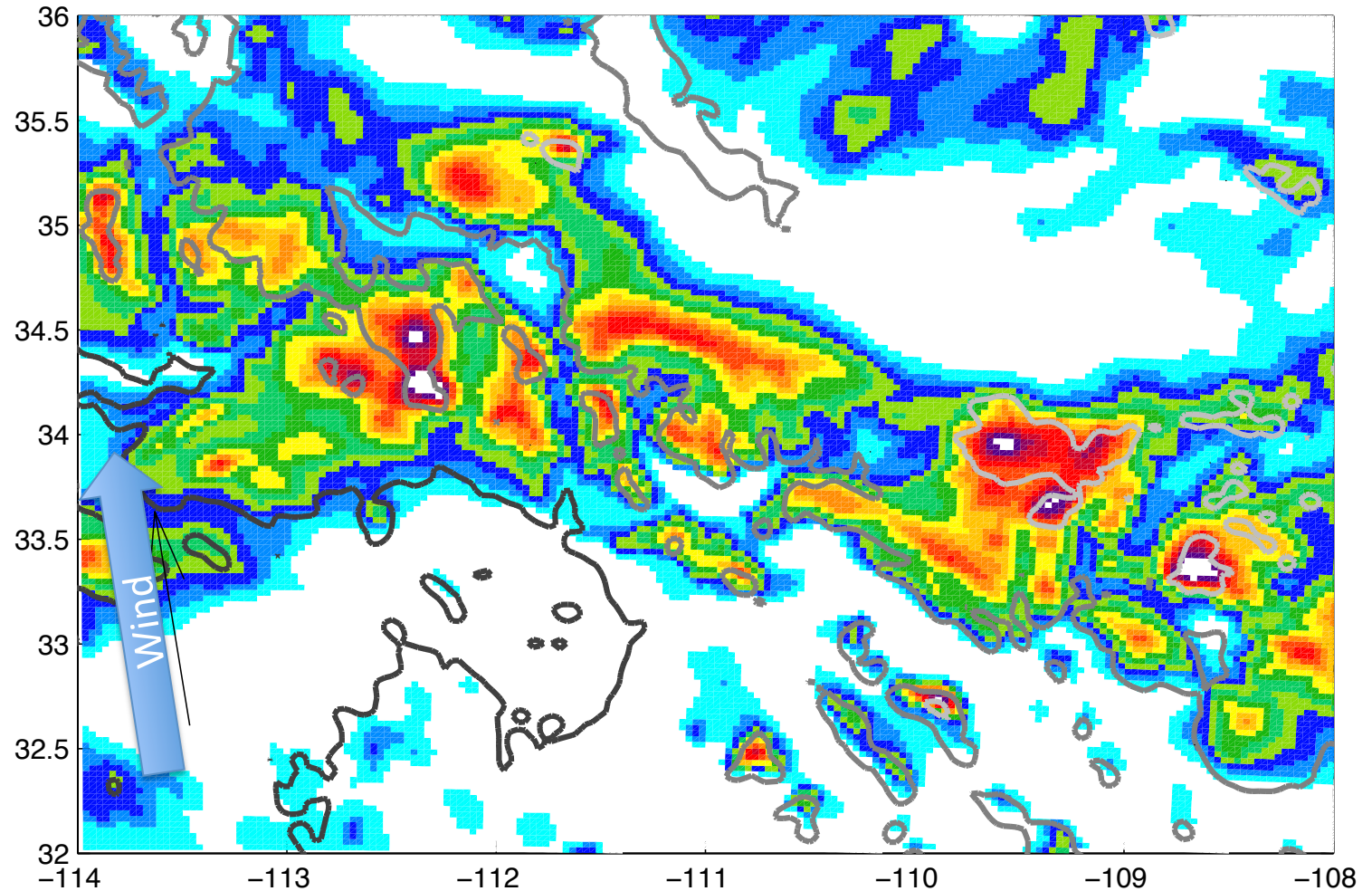


Spatial correlation coefficient = 0.83



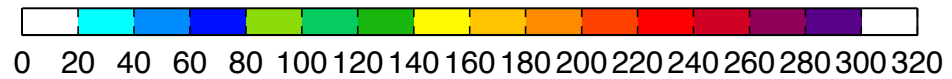
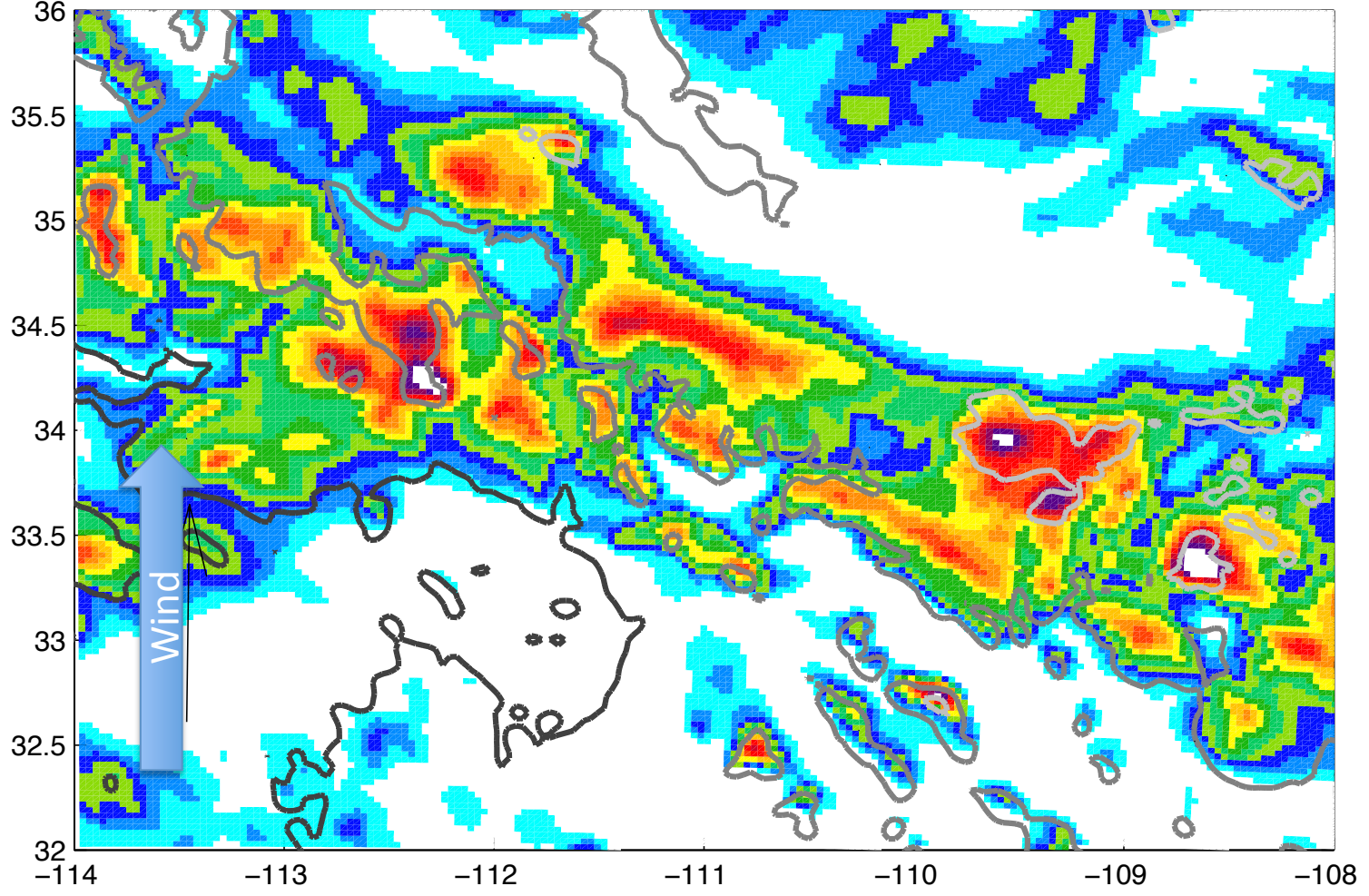
Linear Model applied

LM precip for angle shifted by -40 degrees, mm



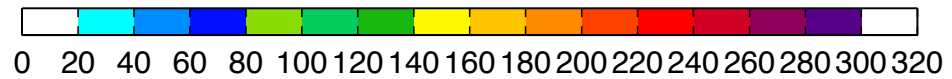
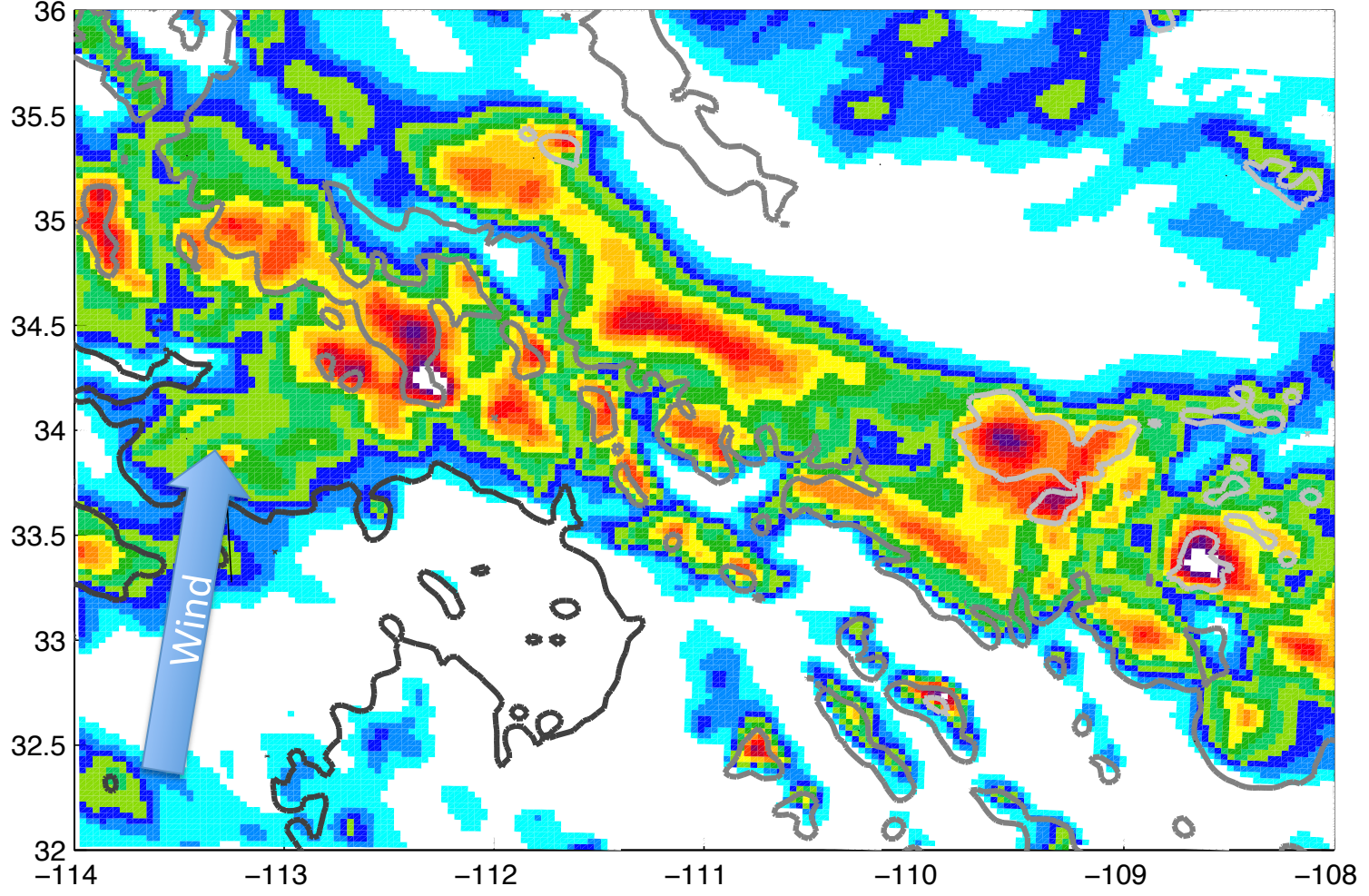
Linear Model applied

LM precip for angle shifted by -30 degrees, mm



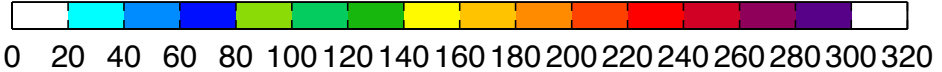
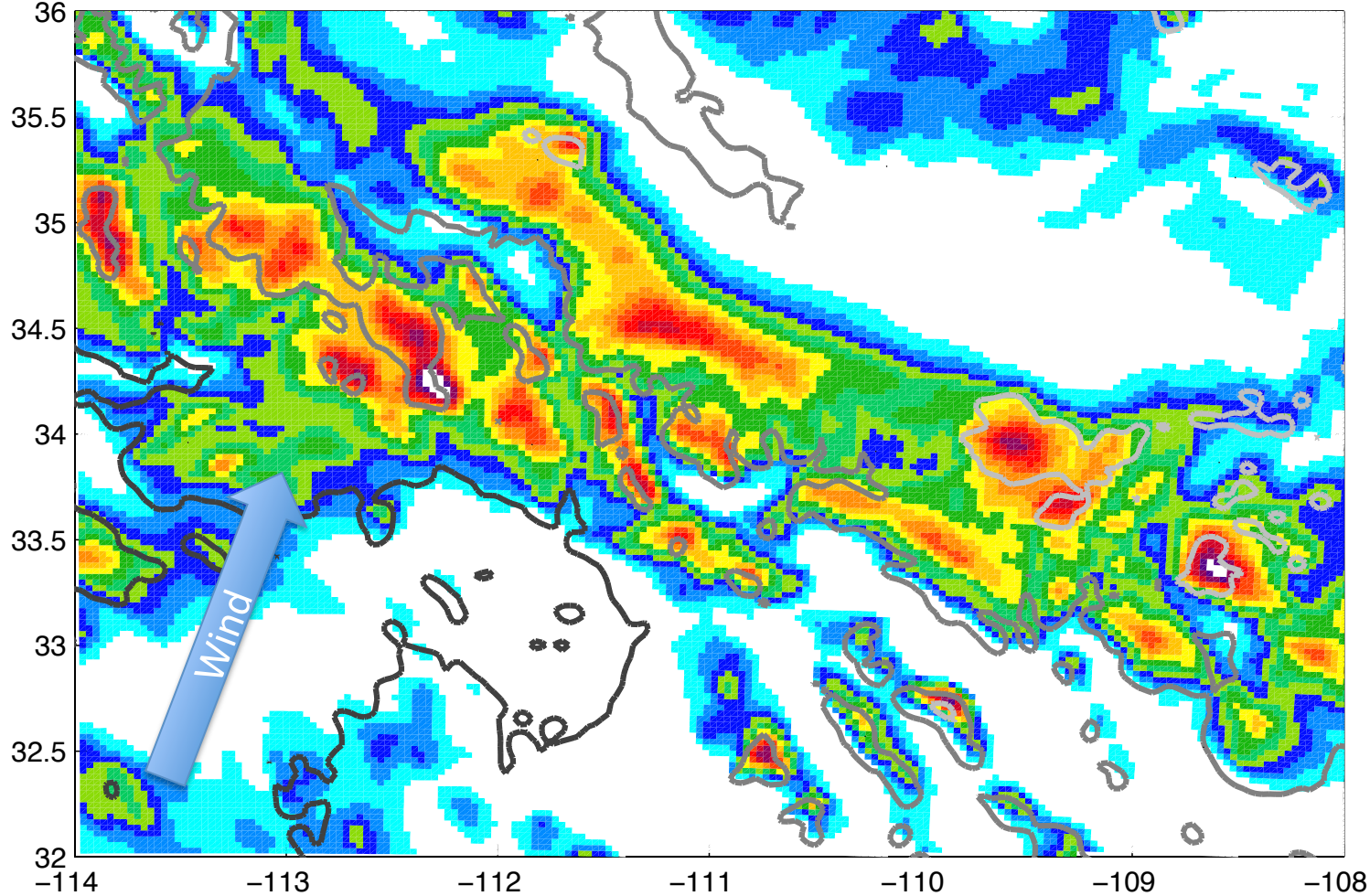
Linear Model applied

LM precip for angle shifted by -20 degrees, mm



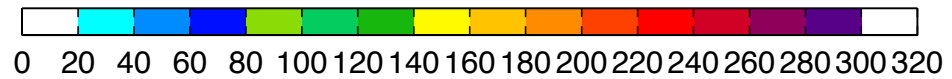
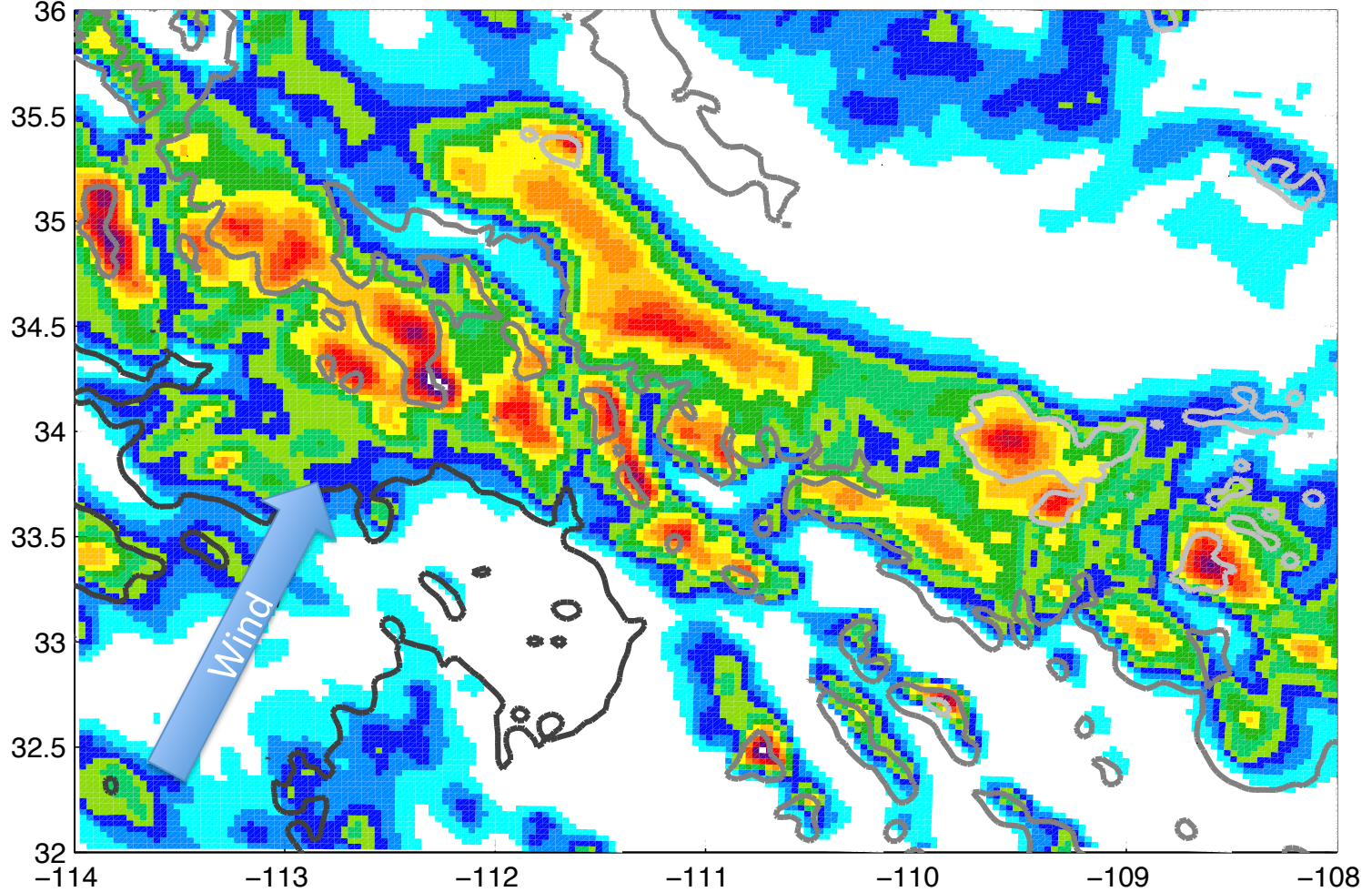
Linear Model applied

LM precip for angle shifted by -10 degrees, mm



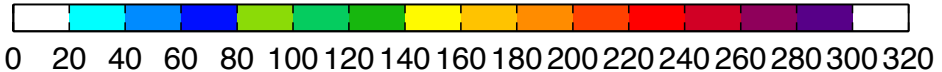
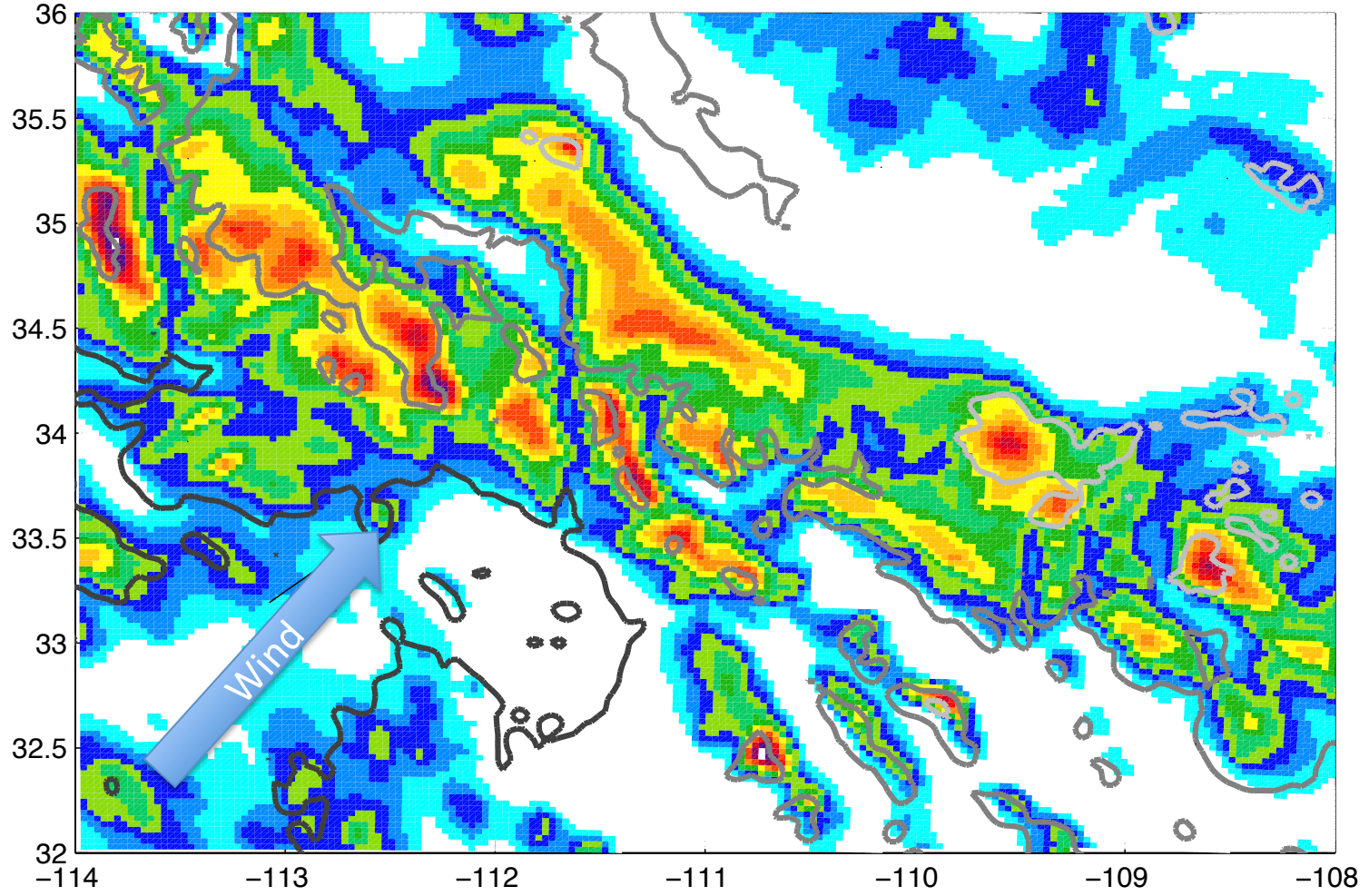
Linear Model applied

LM precip for angle shifted by 0 degrees, mm



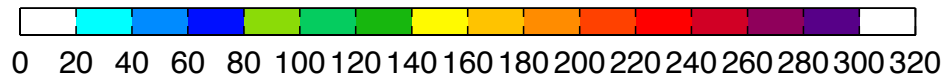
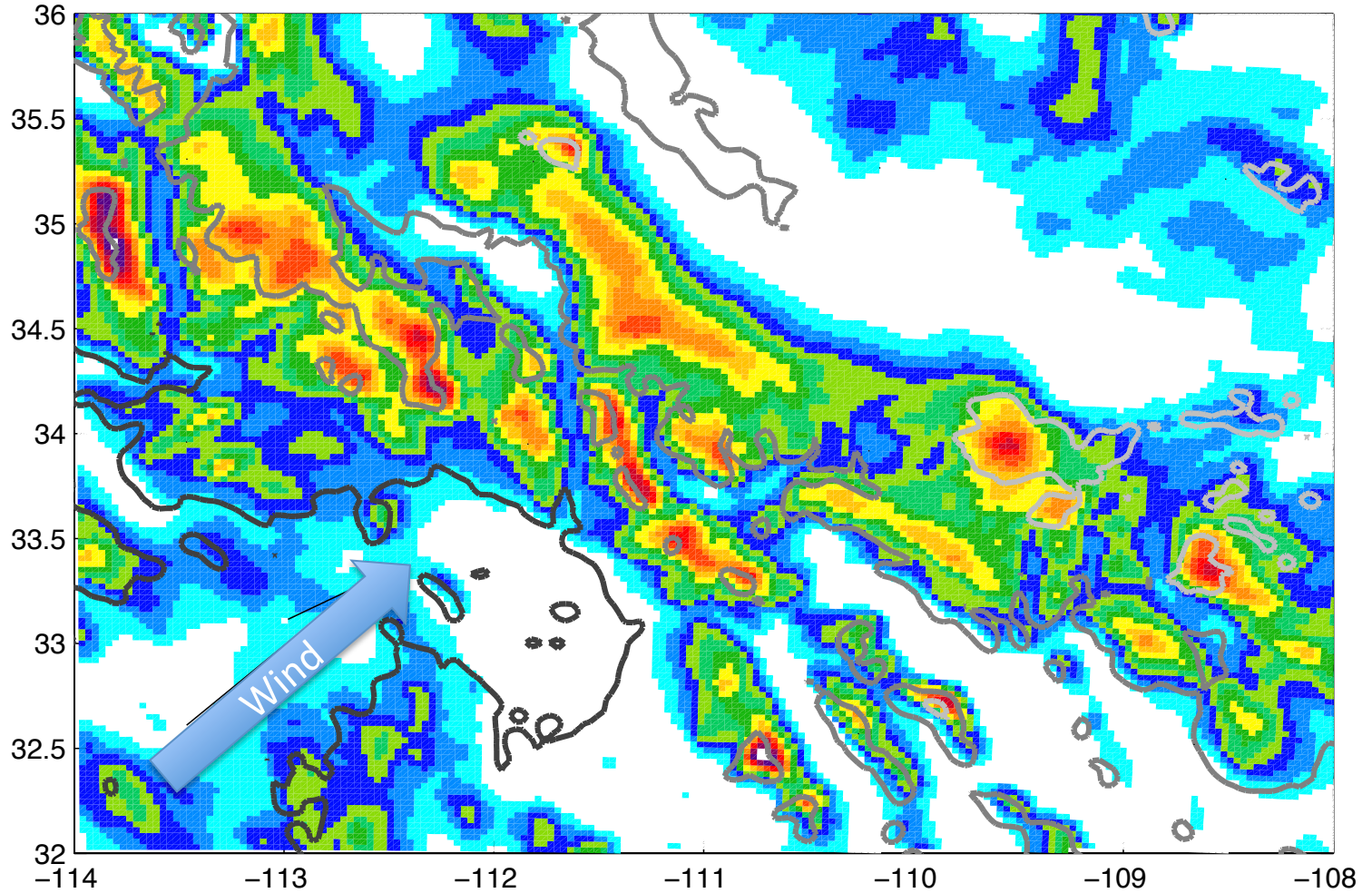
Linear Model applied

LM precip for angle shifted by 10 degrees, mm



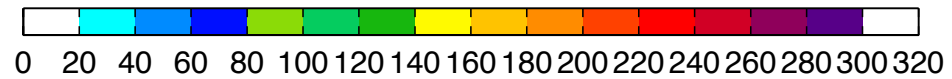
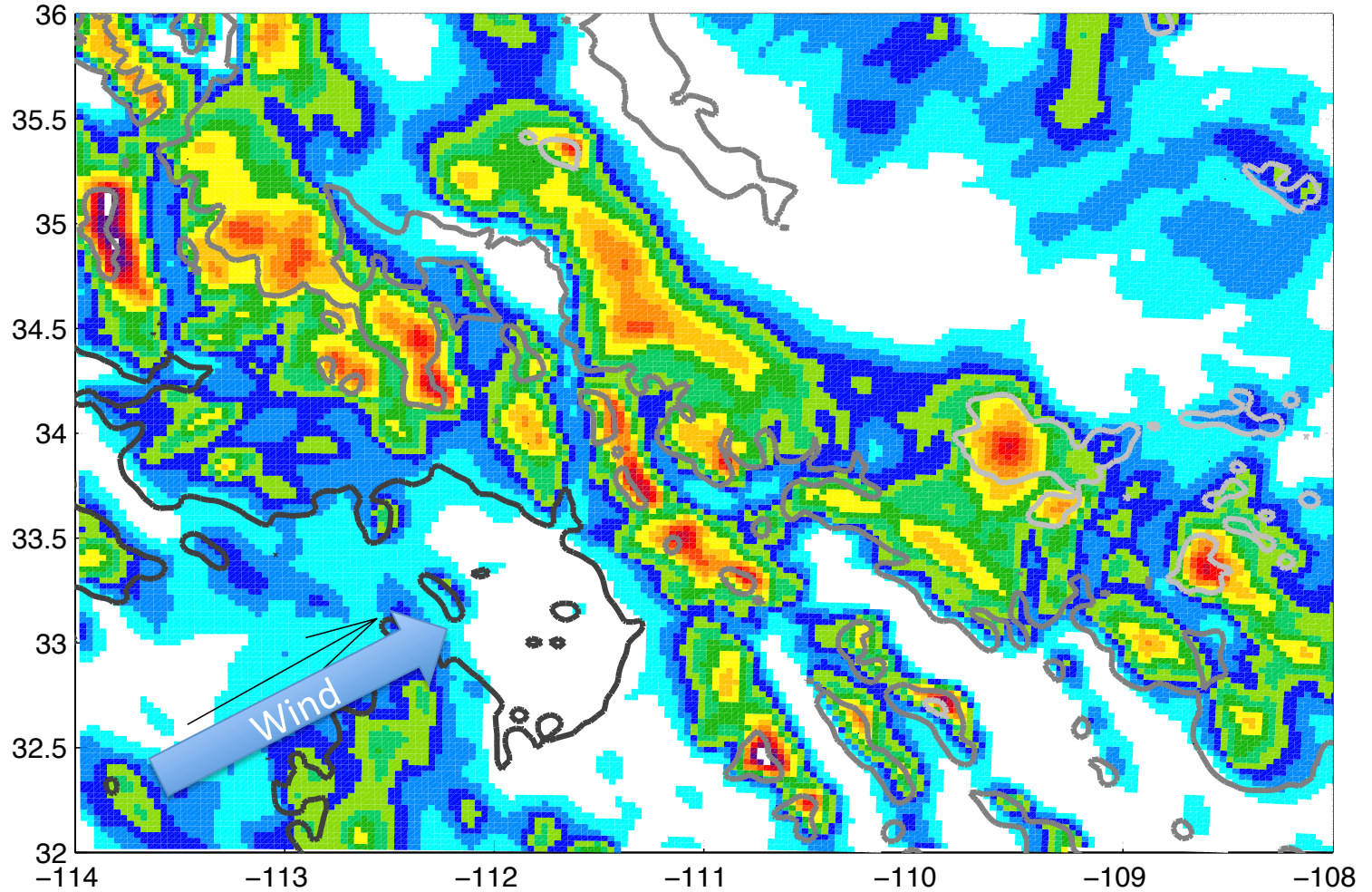
Linear Model applied

LM precip for angle shifted by 20 degrees, mm



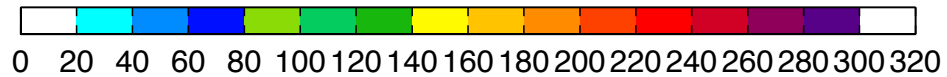
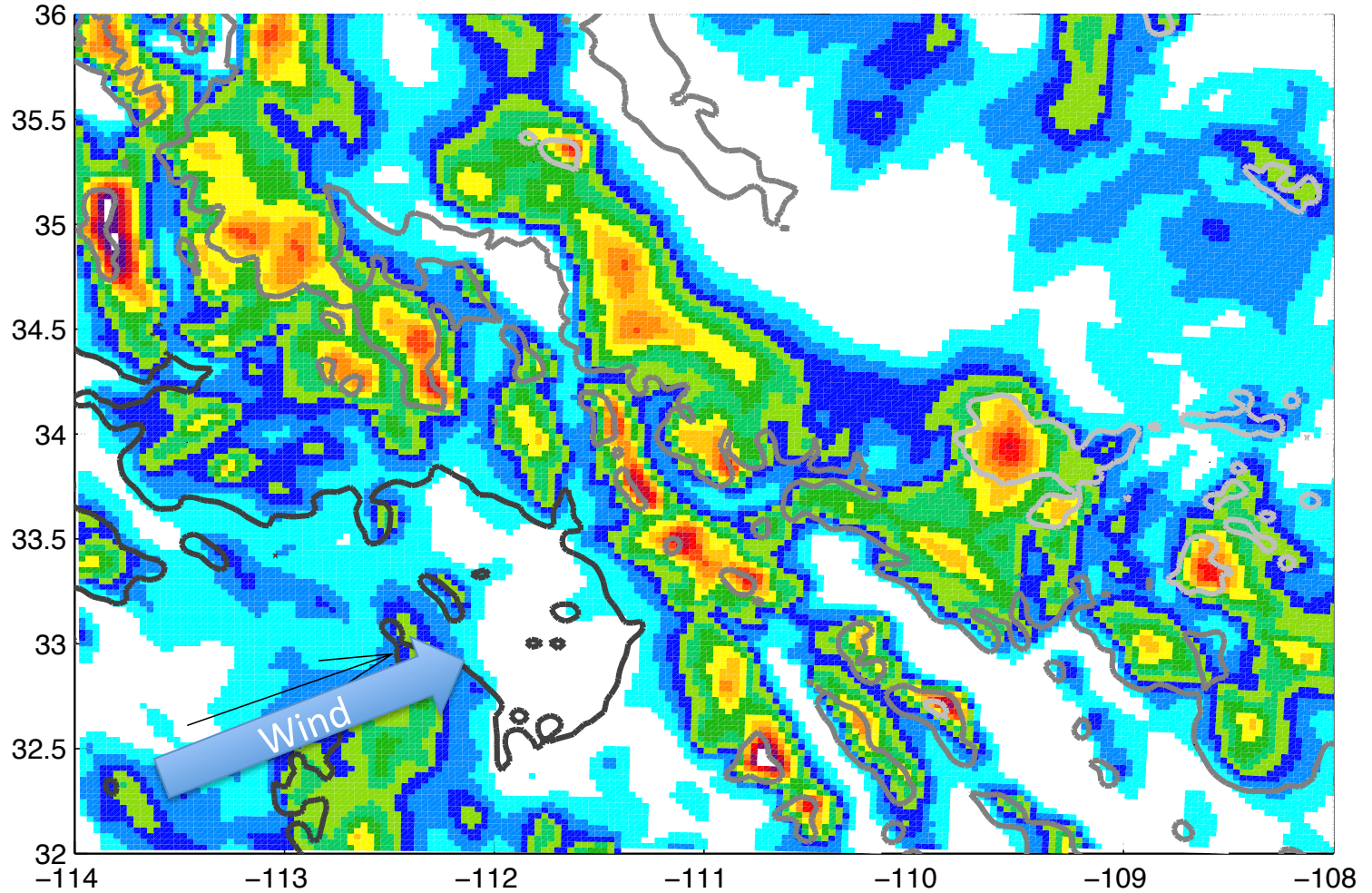
Linear Model applied

LM precip for angle shifted by 30 degrees, mm



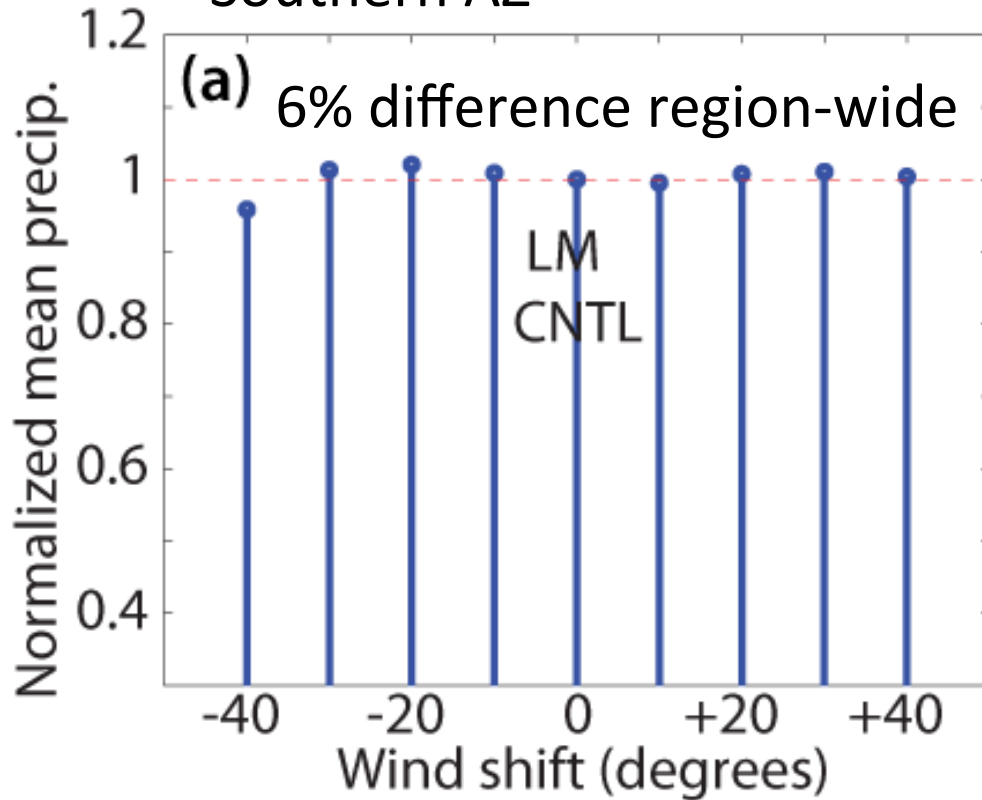
Linear Model applied

LM precip for angle shifted by 40 degrees, mm



Mesoscale precipitation response to ARs

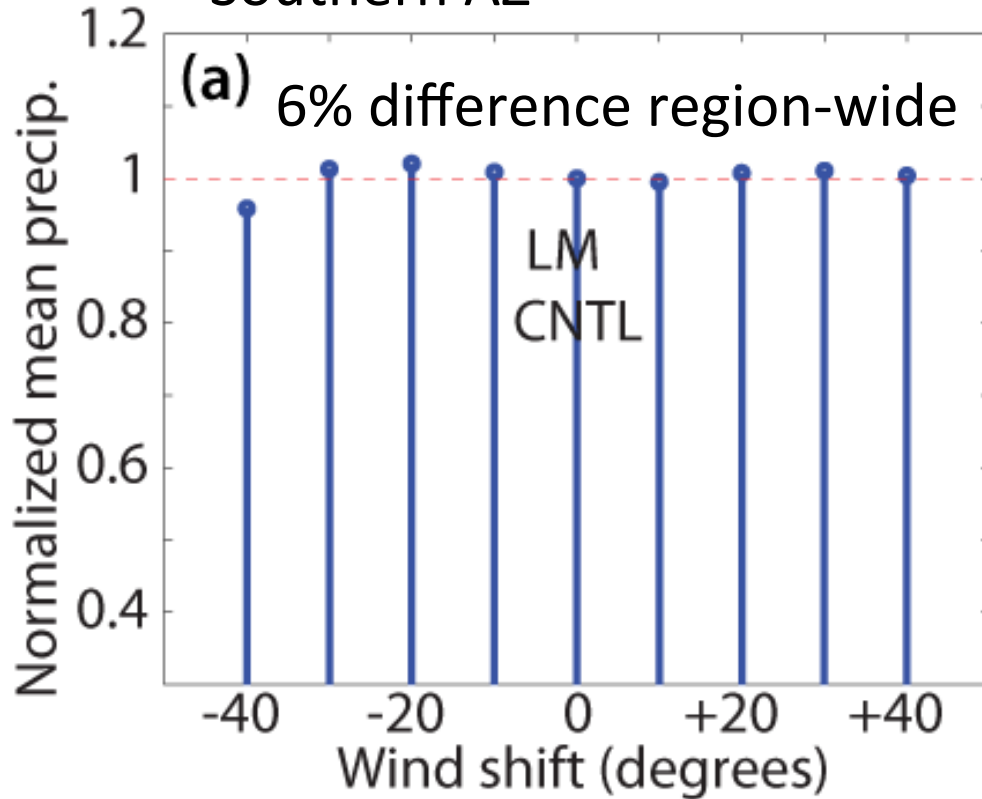
Southern AZ



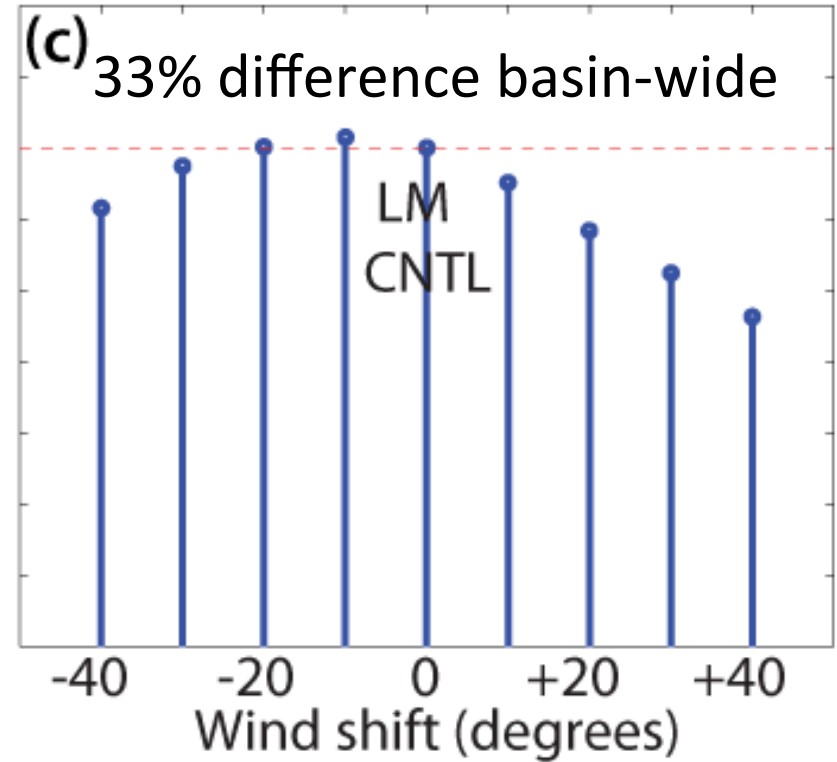
Water vapor flux **angle**

Mesoscale precipitation response to ARs

Southern AZ



Verde River Basin



Water vapor flux **angle**

Summary and Conclusions

- ARs are a **dominant cause of, but not a sufficient condition for, extreme precipitation** – and often flooding – events on the US west coast.
- While ARs are themselves synoptic-scale features, **mesoscale orographic processes** control where and how much precipitation falls as a result of their landfall.
- Continued work in this area will help understand the **processes that control extreme precipitation at the basin scale** – fundamental for deducing flood risk.