

Rivers in the Sky

Ein atmosphärischer Fluss ist ein relativ schmales und tausende Kilometer langes Förderband für feuchte Luft, das 15-mal so viel Wasser wie der Mississippi mit sich führt. Bei Erreichen der Küste entstehen tage- oder wochenlang andauernde Unwetter mit enormen Niederschlagsmengen.

ABLENKUNG

Wenn der Fluss senkrecht auf eine Bergkette trifft, kondensiert der Wasserdampf fast vollständig aus. Trifft er schräg auf (siehe Grafik), so entsteht ein »Barrierenjet«, der die Bergkette entlangströmt und den Niederschlag über die Bergflanke verteilt.

AUFTRIEB

Wenn die warme, feuchte Luftmasse über einer Bergkette aufsteigt, kühlt sie sich ab. Der Wasserdampf kondensiert. Letztlich zerfällt der atmosphärische Fluss in örtlichen Regen oder Schneestürme.

HERKUNFT

Atmosphärische Flüsse nähern sich Kalifornien in der Regel aus Südwesten und führen warme, feuchte Luft aus den Tropen mit.

DAUER

Ein großes Unwetter kann bis zu 40 Tage anhalten und an der Küste hin- und herwandern. Kleinere atmosphärische Flüsse treten jedes Jahr auf und dauern gewöhnlich zwei bis drei Tage. Der so genannte Ananasexpress kommt direkt aus der Gegend um Hawaii.

atmosphärischer Fluss

NIEDERSCHLAG

Unter einem Atmosphärenfluss fallen jeden Tag hunderte Liter Regen pro Quadratmeter. Schon mittelstarke Unwetter können mehr als 400 Liter pro Quadratmeter bringen.

400 Kilometer

zirka 1,5 Kilometer DAMPFTRANSPORT

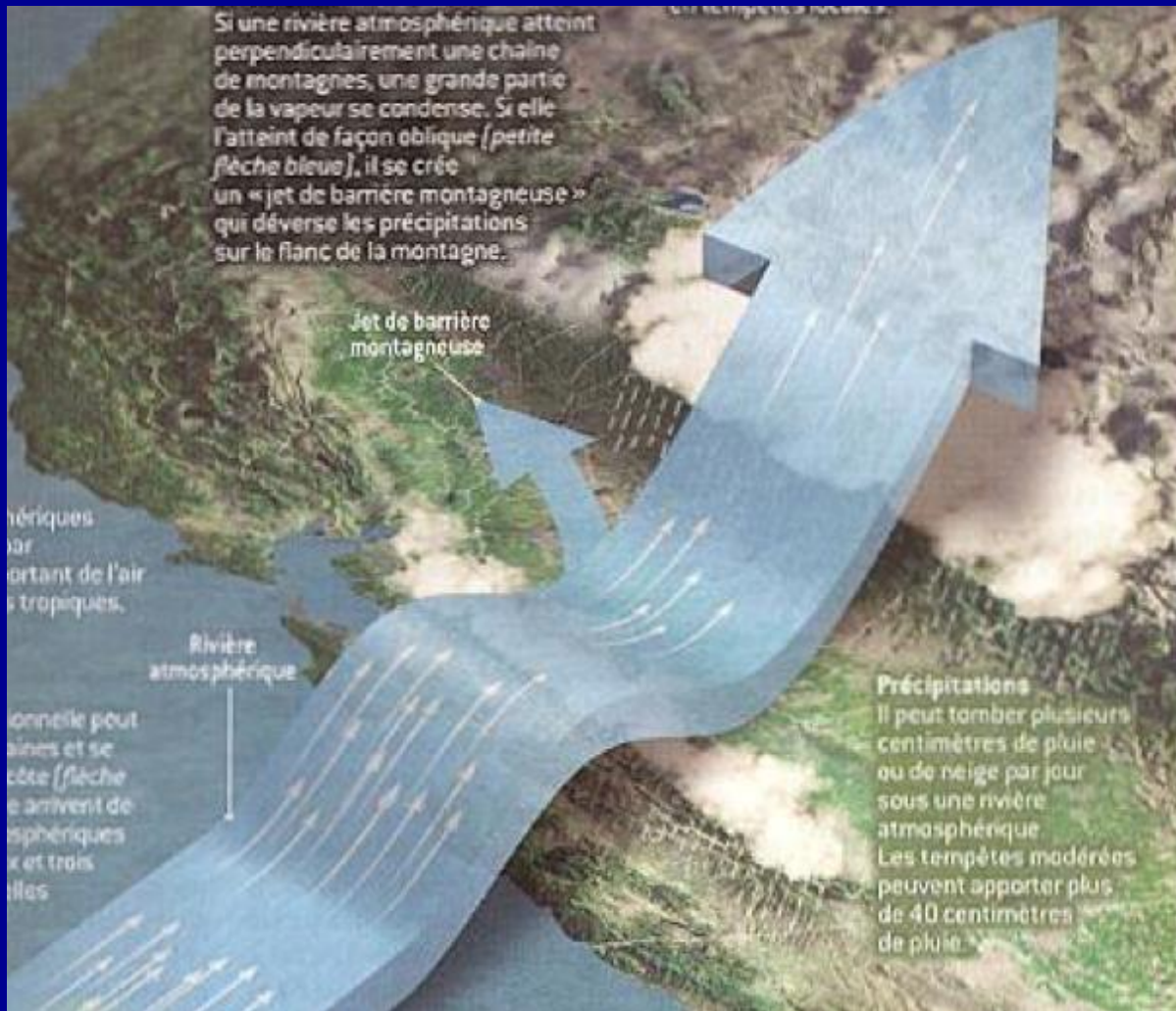


A Survey of Hydrological and Ecological Effects of Landfalling Atmospheric Rivers

Mike Dettinger, USGS/CW3E

David Lavers, ECMWF

Outline



- **Impacts of ARs**
- **Atmospheric determinants of the impactfulness of ARs**
- **Landscape determinants of impactfulness**
- **Regional characteristics of AR impacts**

Key AR impacts

- Floods

Global survey

- Droughts

California droughts example

- Landslides & debris flows

Oakley et al will be talking about this

- Glacial & ice-cap mass balances

Gorodetskaya & Mattingly have spoken about this

- Snow abundance & rain-on-snow

Guan, GRL 2016

Huning et al will be talking about this

- Avalanches

Hatchett et al will be talking about this

- Erosion & geomorphic fx

- Groundwater recharge

Mojave example

- Significant water resources

Western US example

- Strong winds

Small will be talking about this

- Estuarine variability

X2 example

- Vegetation variations & wildfire

Albano et al will be talking about this

- Fisheries

FIRO has been discussed several times

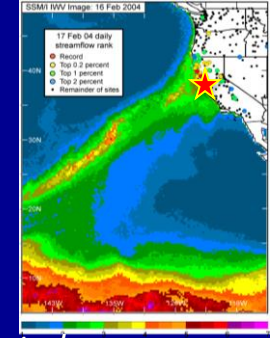
- Oceanic fx?

Floods *(examples from the literature)*

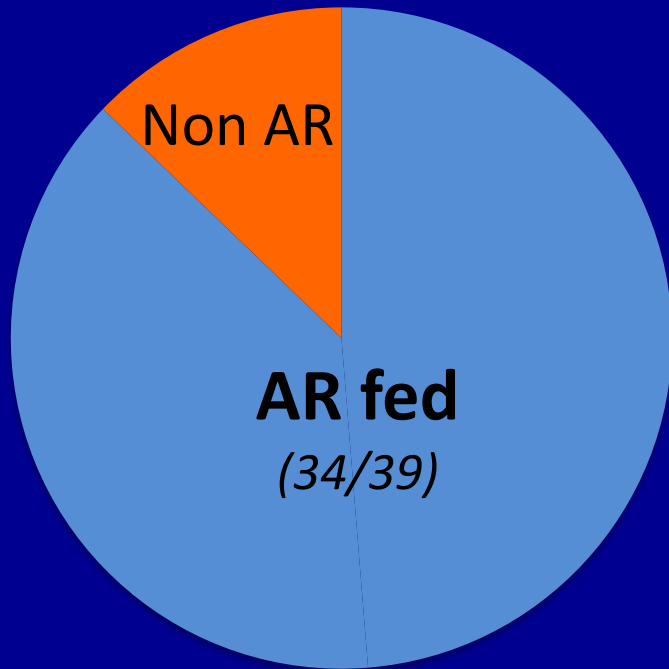
- **New Zealand:** Kingston et al. 2016
- **Australia/Tasmania:** Stuart, this conf
- **Hawaii (Kauai):** Neiman et al. 2014
- **California:** e.g., Ralph et al. 2006
- **Washington:** Neiman et al. 2011
- **Tennessee:** Moore et al. 2012
- **Iowa:** Nayak et al. 2016
- **Alaska:** Jacobs, this conference
- **Canada, Brit Columbia/Alberta/Eastern Maritimes:** Assorted, this conf
- **Mexico:** Bosart et al, this conf, in press
- **Chile:** Viale, 2014
- **Greenland:** Neff et al. 2014; Mattingly, this conf
- **Western Europe:** Lavers & Villarini 2013
- **UK:** Lavers et al. 2012
- **Iberia:** Trigo et al. 2014
- **Italy:** Malguzzi et al. 2006; Lang et al. 2012
- **Greece:** Mita et al. 2014



ARs & West Coast floods



Russian River floods, 1948-2011



ARs hit Central California
~8 days per year

- ALL 7 major floods of Russian River since 1997 have been atmospheric rivers (Ralph et al, GRL, 2006)

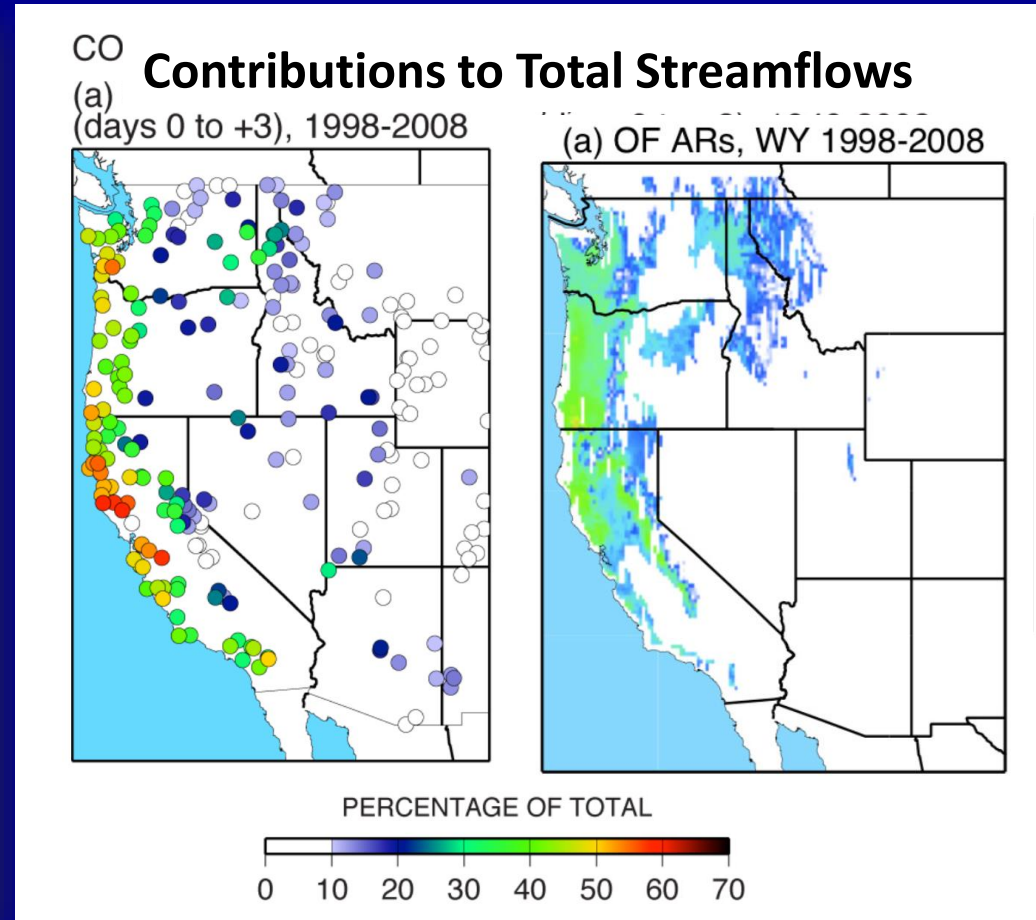
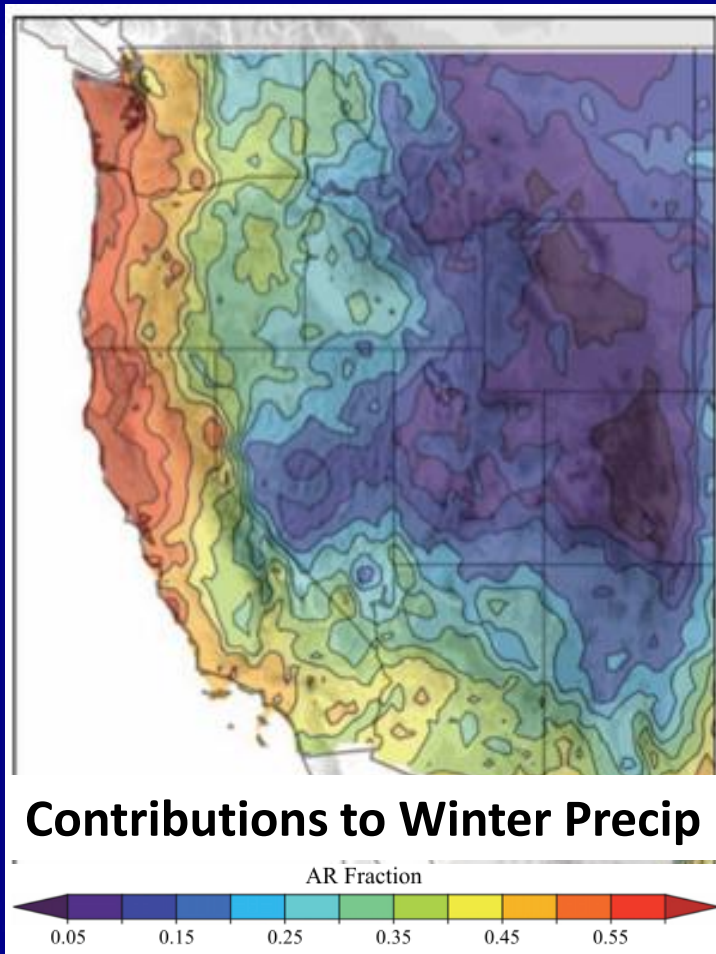
- On a longer time scale, among all 39 “declared” floods of the Russian River from 1948-2011...

87% were caused by ARs

(Dettinger & Ingram, SciAm, 2013)

- On lee side of Sierra Nevada, 74% of major floods of Truckee River have been caused by ARs
- In Washington, 46 of 48 (96%!) annual peak daily flows have been associated with ARs (Neiman et al, JHM, 2011)

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ARs TO PRECIPITATION & STREAMFLOW → Water Resources



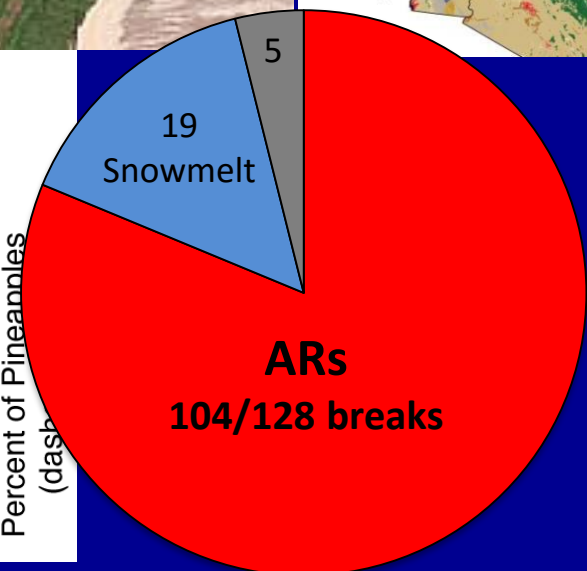
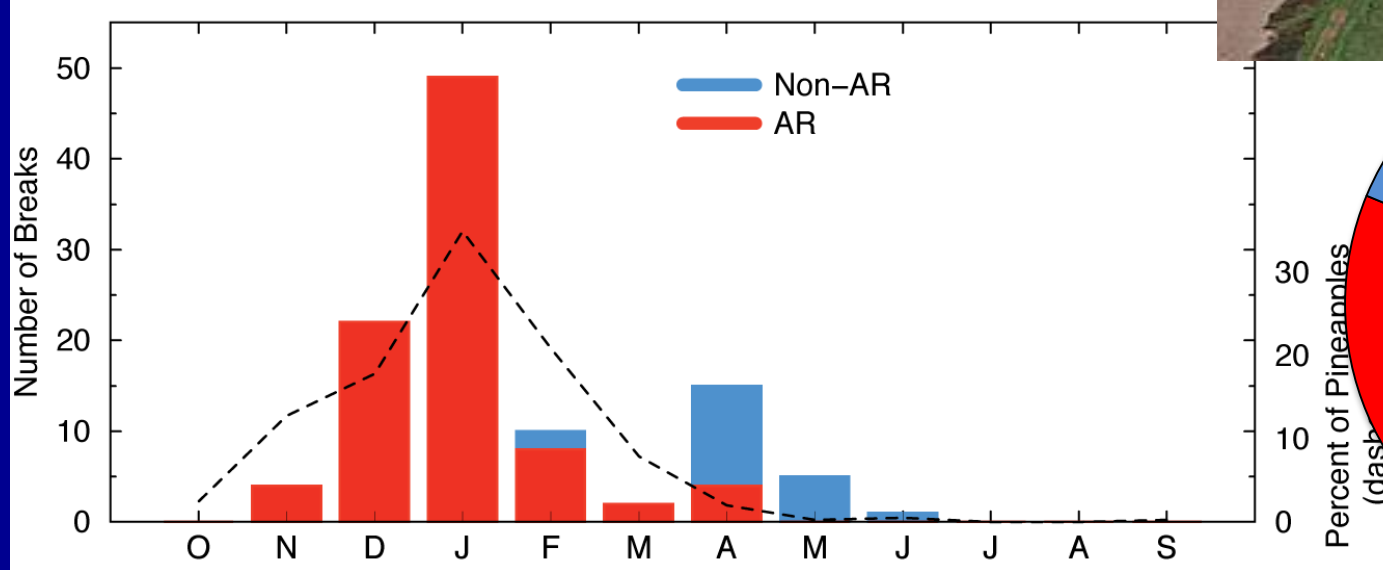
Chile: ARs contribute 15-35% of precipitation (Viale)

Rutz et al., MWR, 2014;
Dettinger et al., Water, 2011

Central Valley levee breaks, 1951-2006



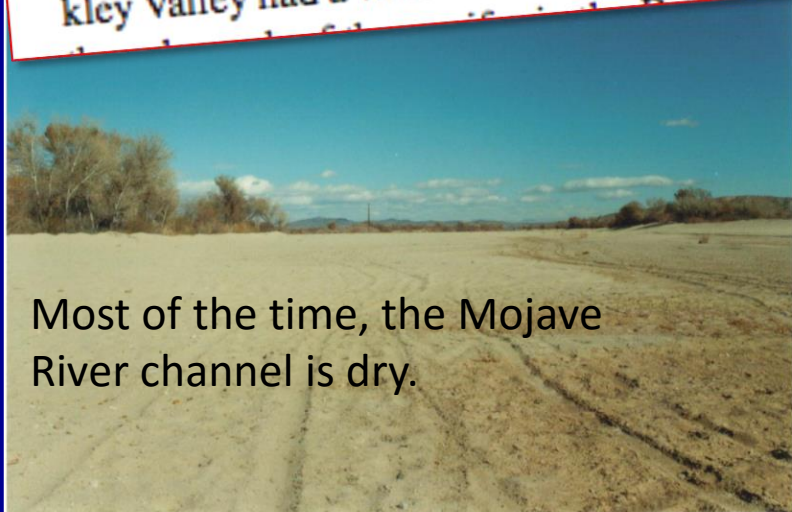
Sacramento/San Joaquin Basin Levee Breaks 1951-2006



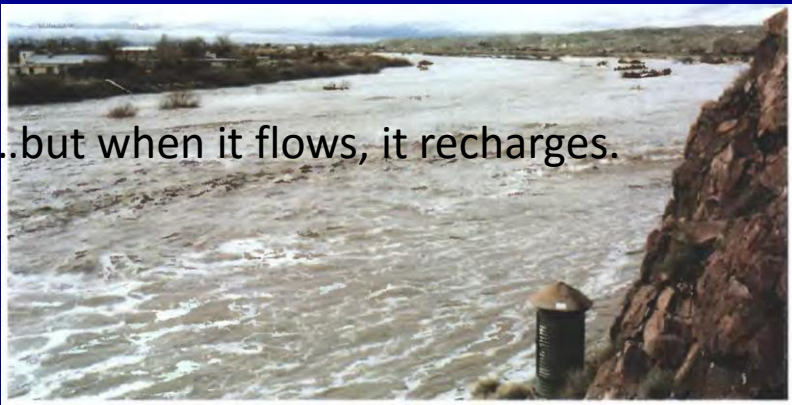
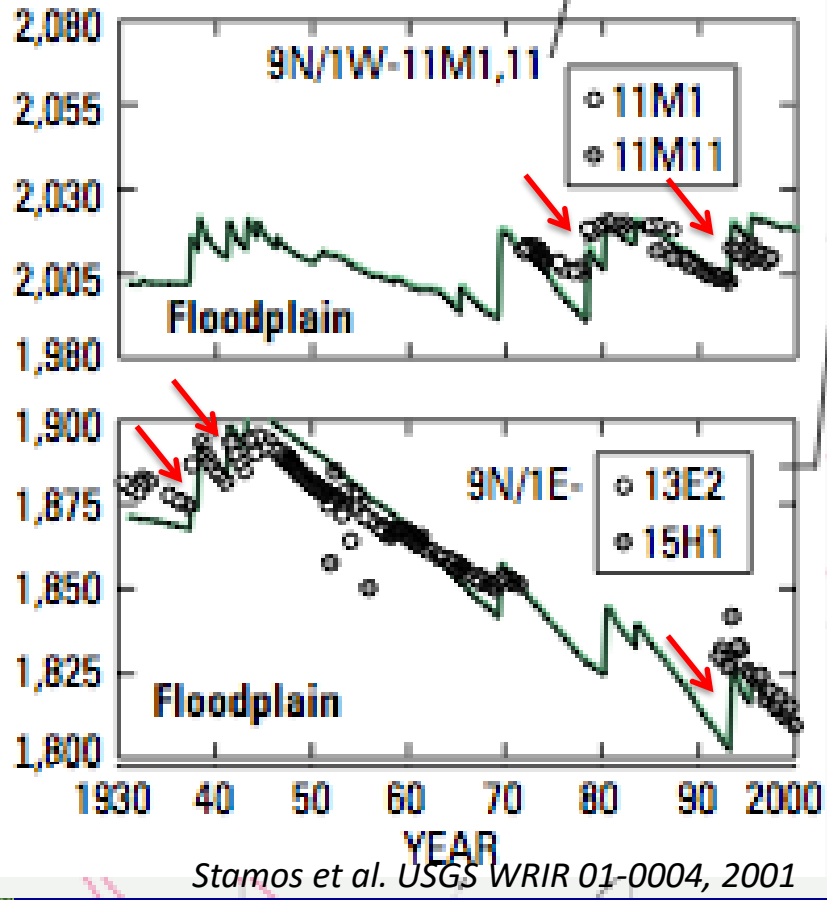
During the times of year when ARs make California landfalls, they are THE mechanism behind historical levee breaks.

Mojave Desert aquifer recharge

subarea. Following the record high discharge in the Mojave River in the winter of 1993, one well in Hinkley Valley had a water-level rise of almost 80 ft. Even



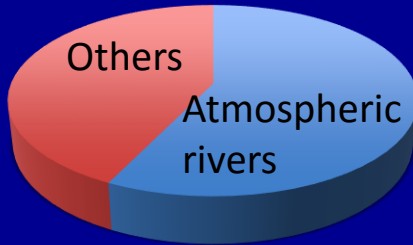
Most of the time, the Mojave River channel is dry.



...but when it flows, it recharges.

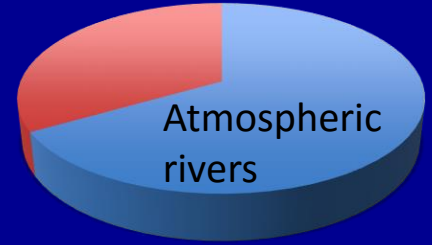
Figure 6. Gaging station 10262500, Mojave River at Barstow, January 18, 1993. (Discharge about 4,200 cubic feet per second.)

Flows > 1000 cfs
for > 3 days



4 of 7 such episodes

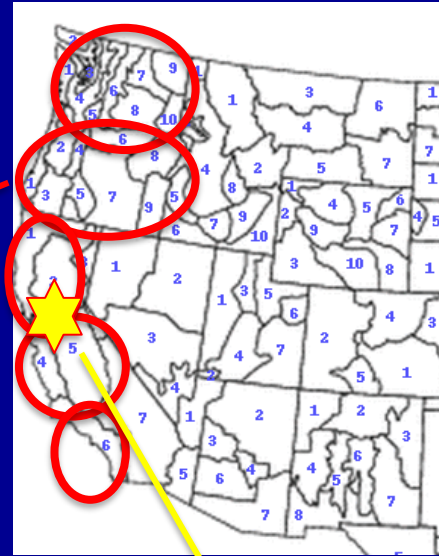
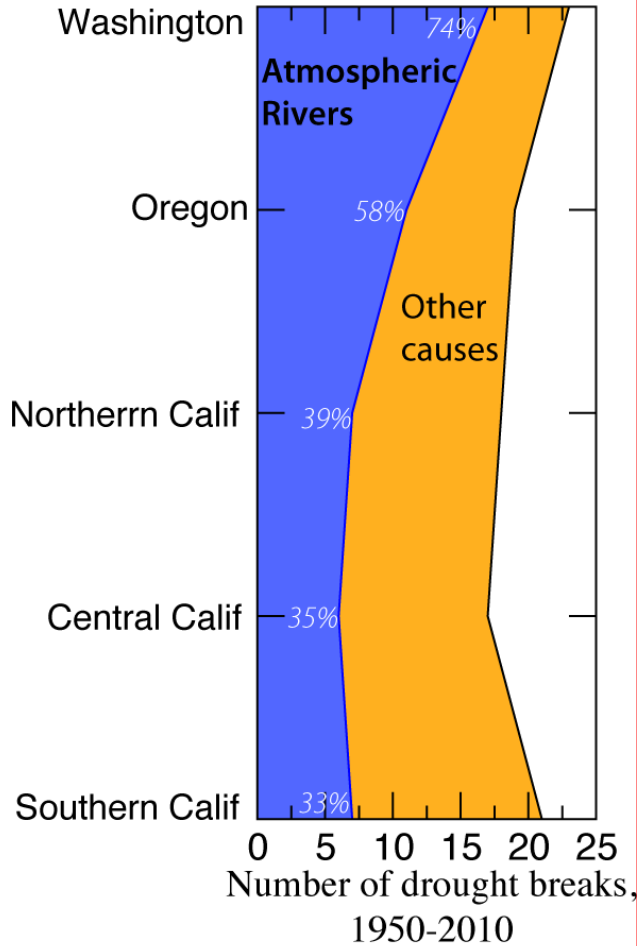
Flows > 5000 cfs
for > 1 day



4 of 6 such episodes

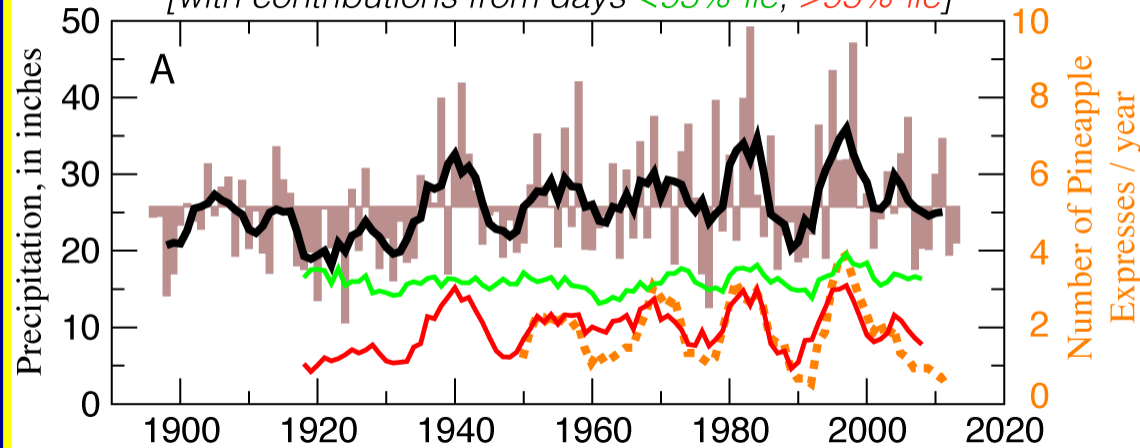
AR as US West Coast drought makers & drought breakers

CAUSES OF LASTING DROUGHT BREAKS ALONG THE US WEST COAST



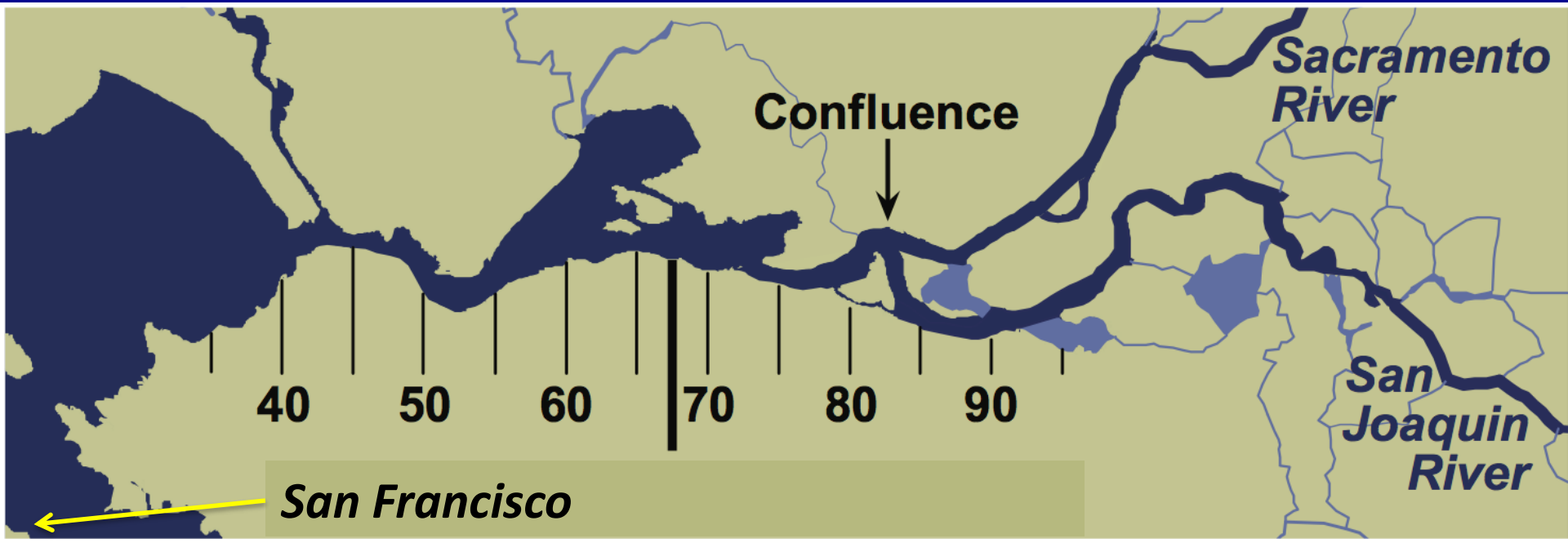
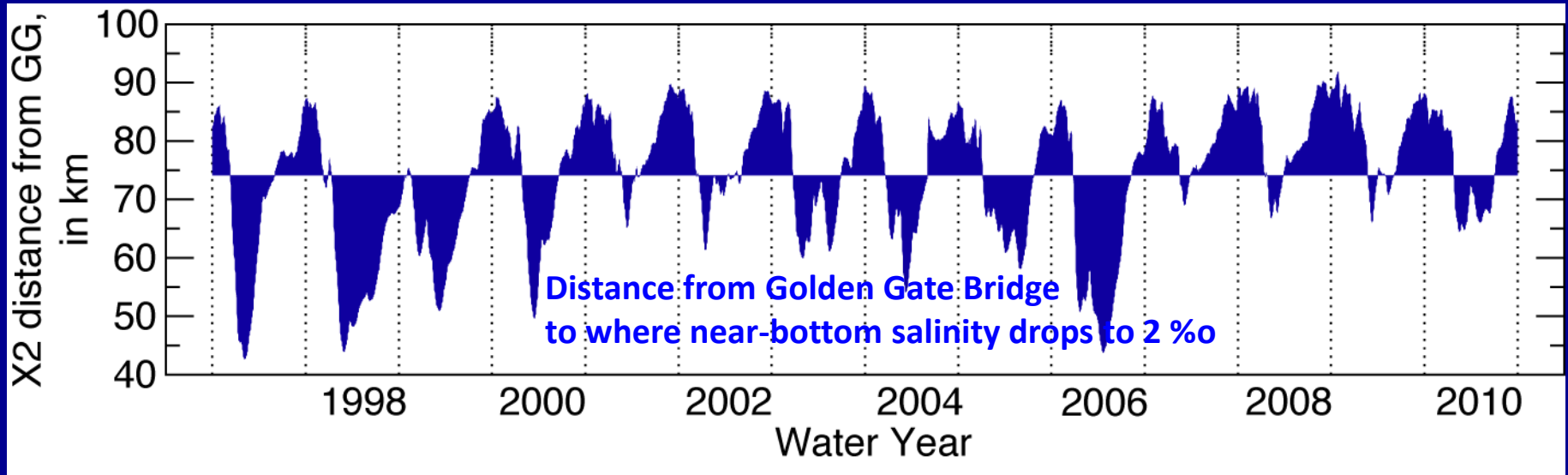
Water-Year Precipitation, Delta Catchment

[with contributions from days <95%-ile, >95%-ile]

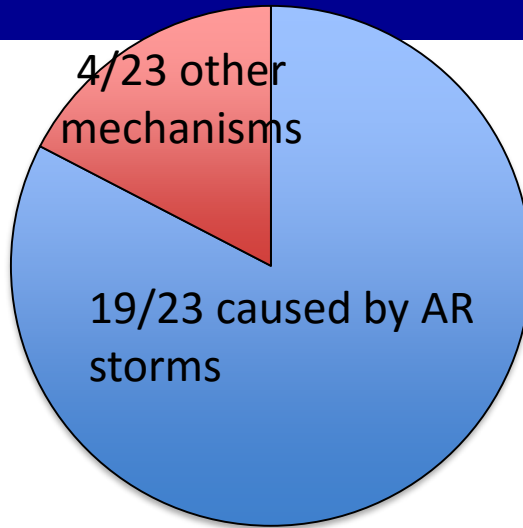


Dettinger, JHM 2013;
Dettinger, SFEWS 2016

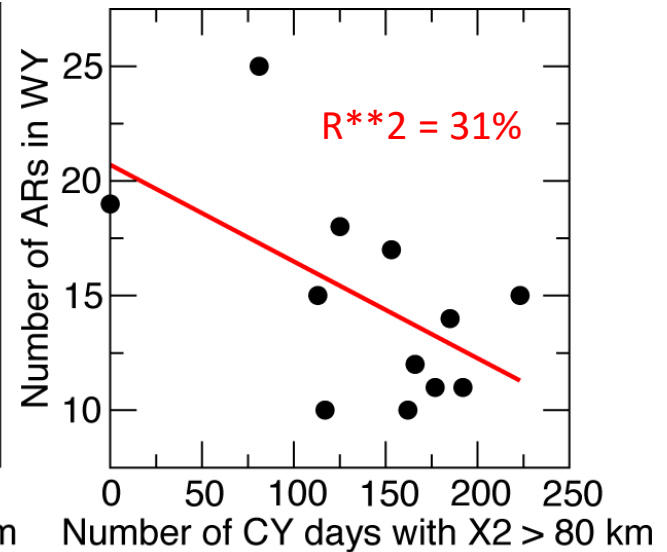
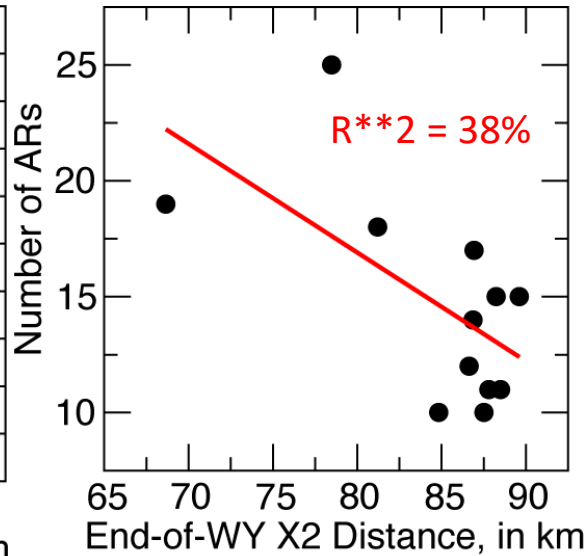
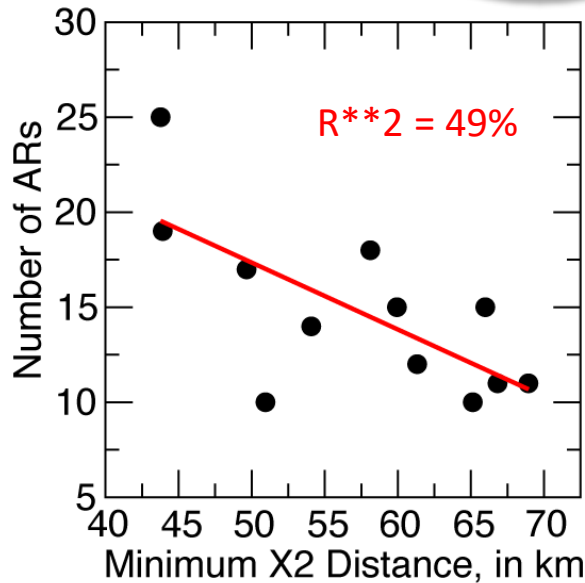
Atmospheric Rivers & Estuarine Health: X2



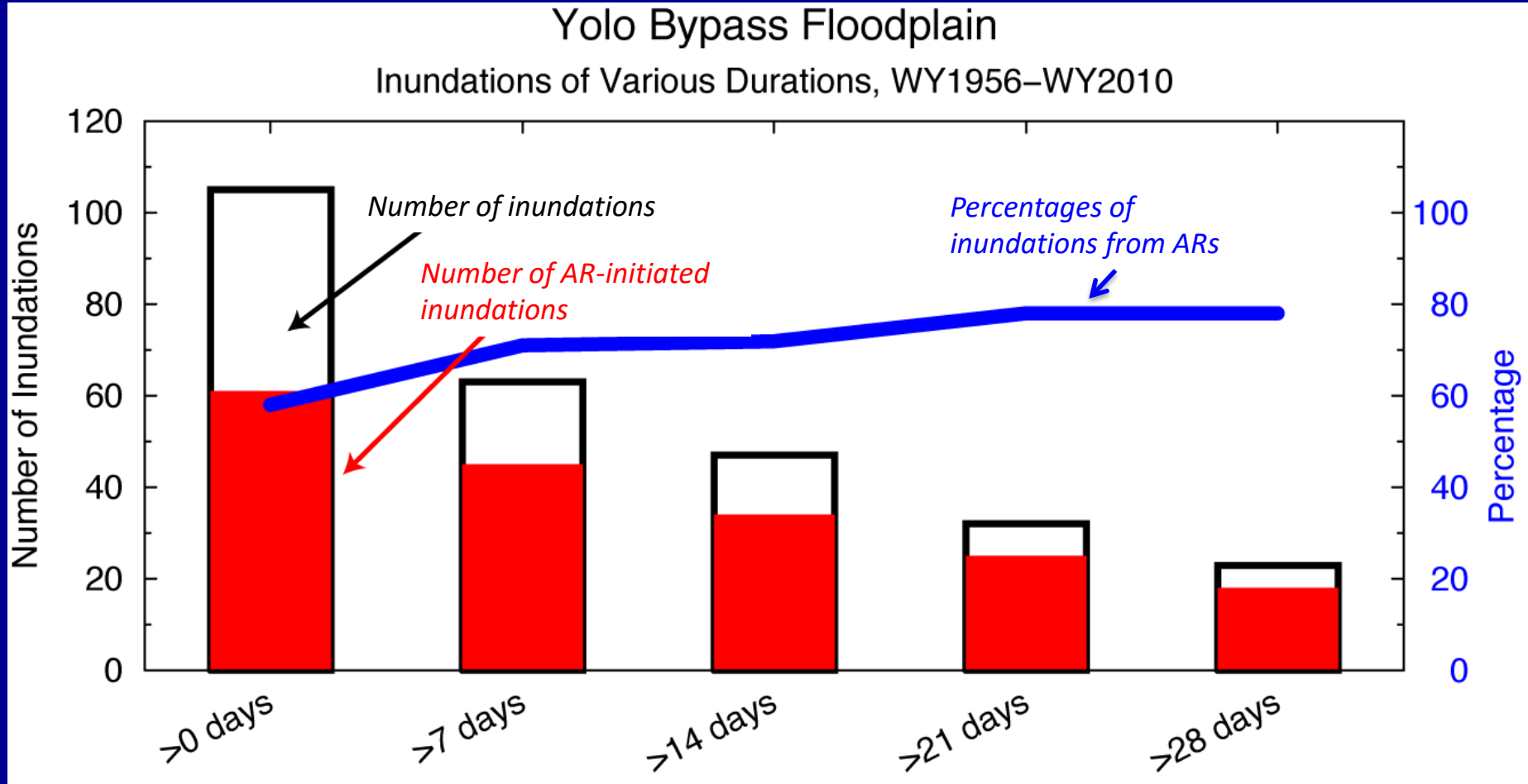
Atmospheric Rivers & X2: Distance from Golden Gate Bridge to where near-bottom salinity drops to 2 ‰



83% of largest (daily-scale, >0.85 km) X2 retreats freshening the estuary, WY1997-2010, have been due to atmospheric-river storms

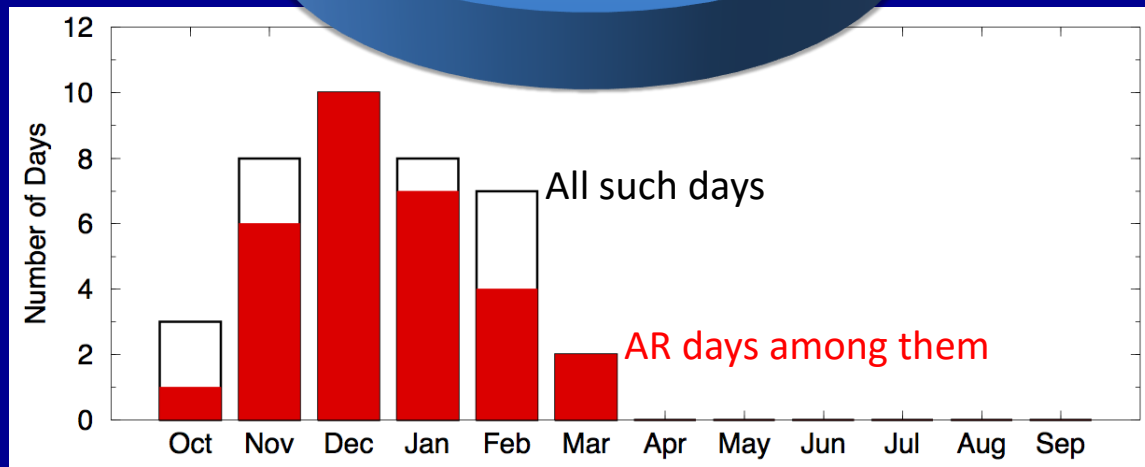
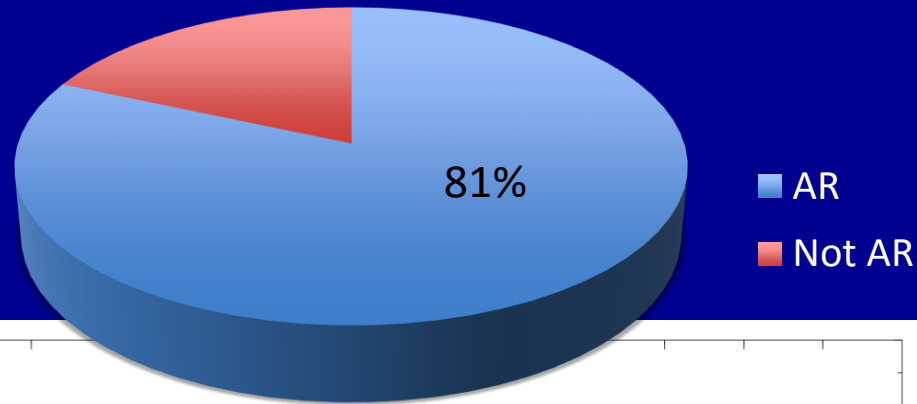


Ecologically Valuable Floodplain Inundations, 55 yrs of Yolo Bypass inundations



Warm AR storms in a snowy setting

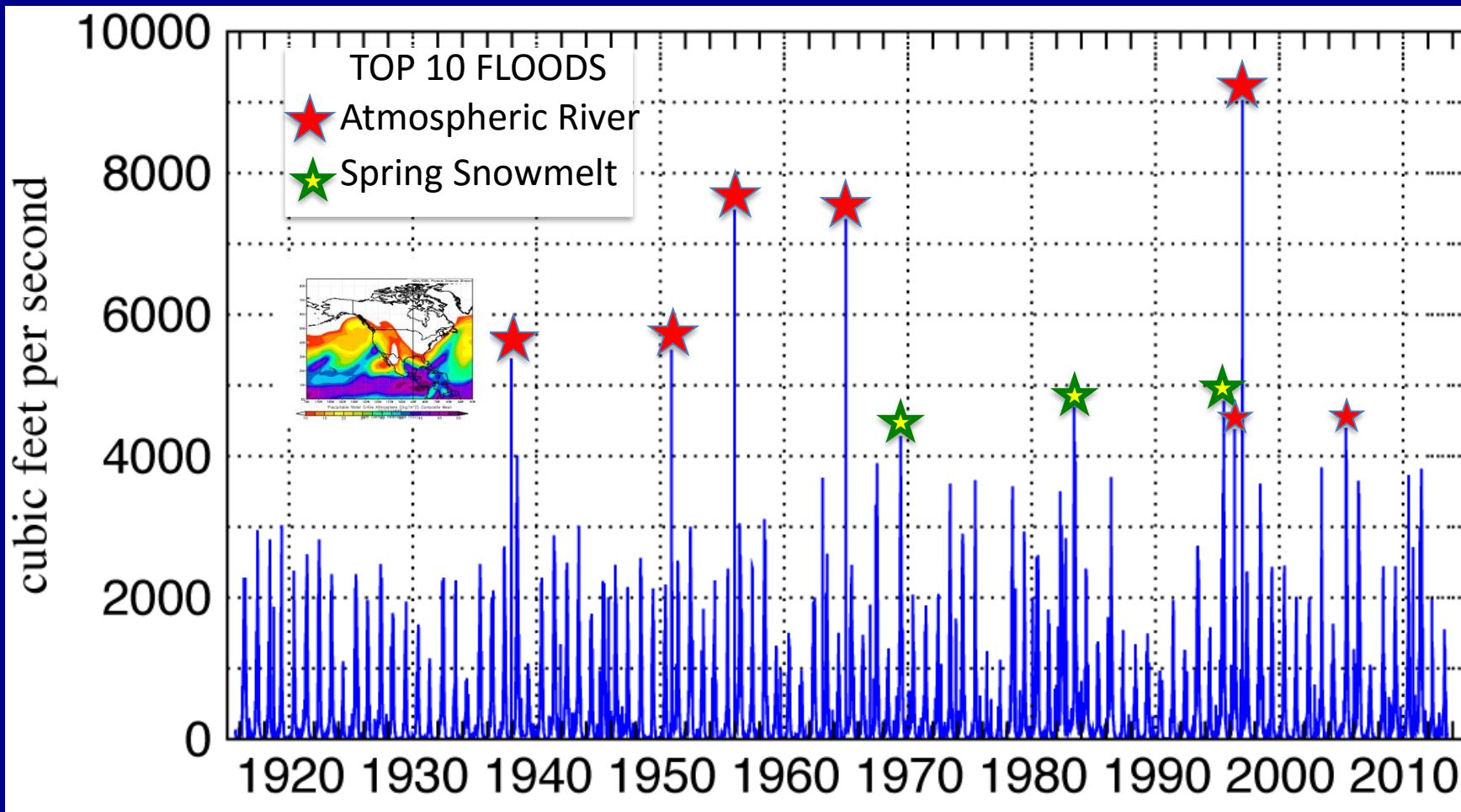
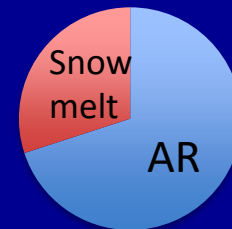
Of 38 days with $T_{min} > 0^{\circ}C$ & Precipitation > 5 cm at Tahoe City, WY1948-2010



Dettinger et al, Tahoe-book chapter, in prep



98-yr of daily Streamflows of the Merced River, Sierra Nevada, CA



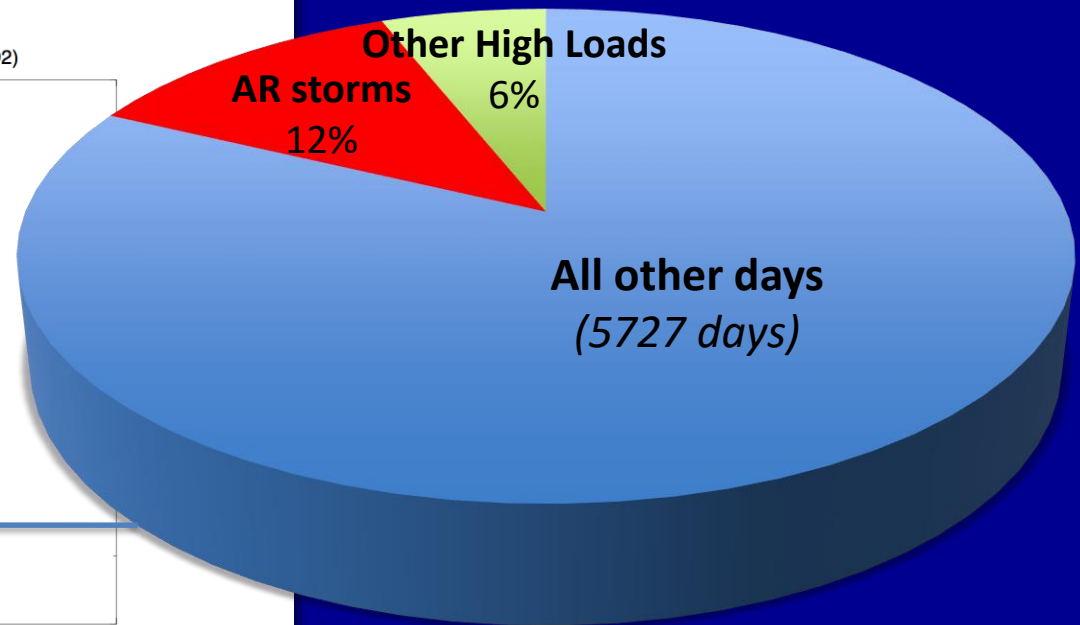
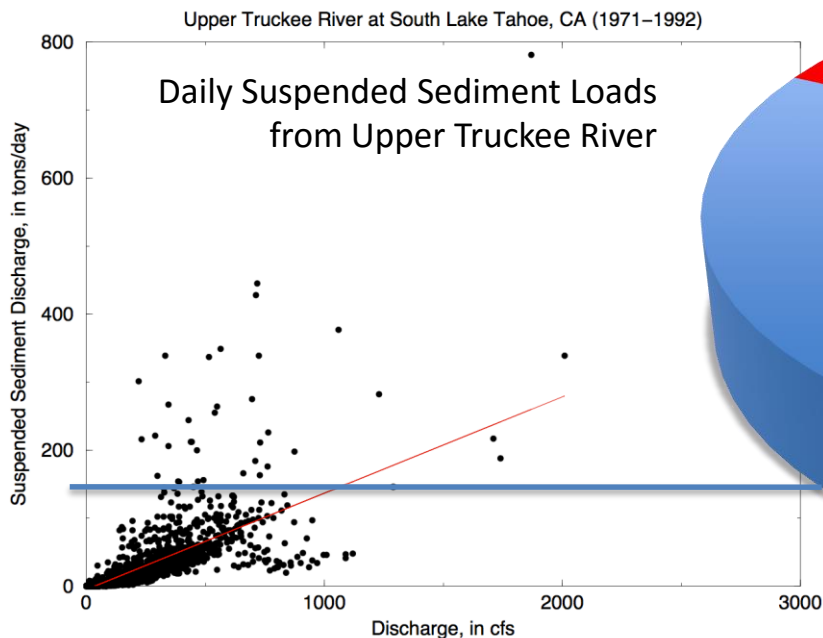
7 / 10 top floods have been due to atmospheric rivers

Lake Tahoe: ARs & sediment transport



Upper Truckee River at South Lake Tahoe, 1971-1992

- 12% of all sediments from UTR into Lake Tahoe were delivered on 0.6% (36) of the days.
- Total sediment transports by 36 high-load vs other days, and by AR high-load vs other high-load days



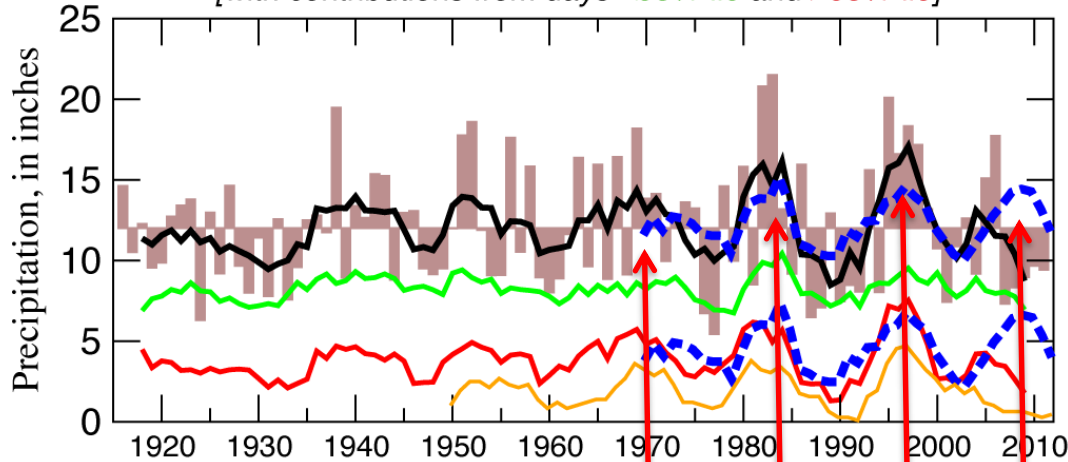
Dettinger et al, Tahoe-book chapter, in prep

WINTER ARs & SUMMER TAHOE CLARITY



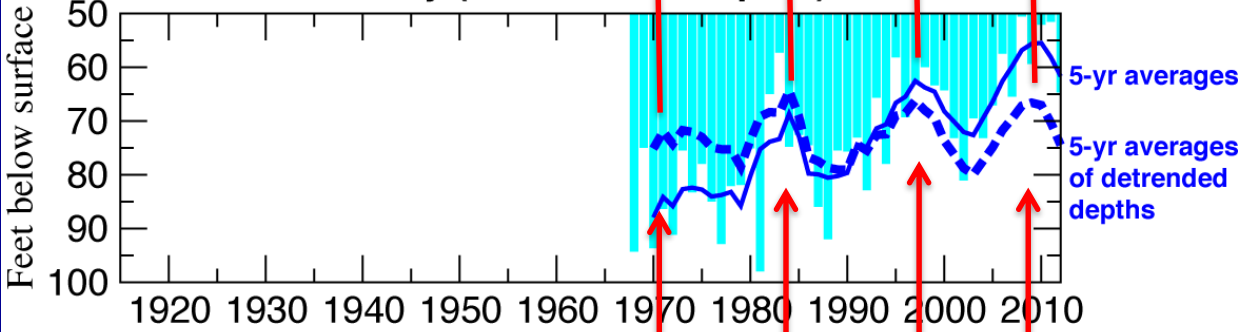
Water Year Precipitation, Tahoe-Reno-Carson

[with contributions from days <95%-ile and >95%-ile]

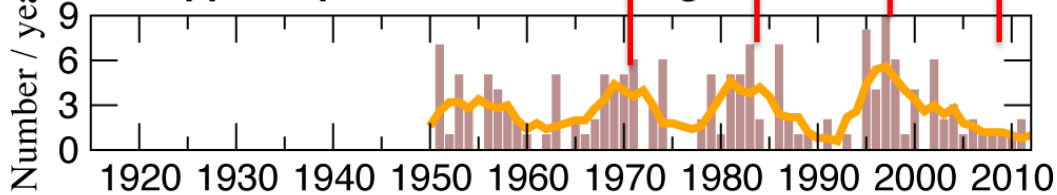


$R^{*2} = 67\%$
 $R^{*2} = 58\%$

Summertime Clarity (Secchi Disk Depths) at Lake Tahoe



Pineapple Express Storms making California Landfall



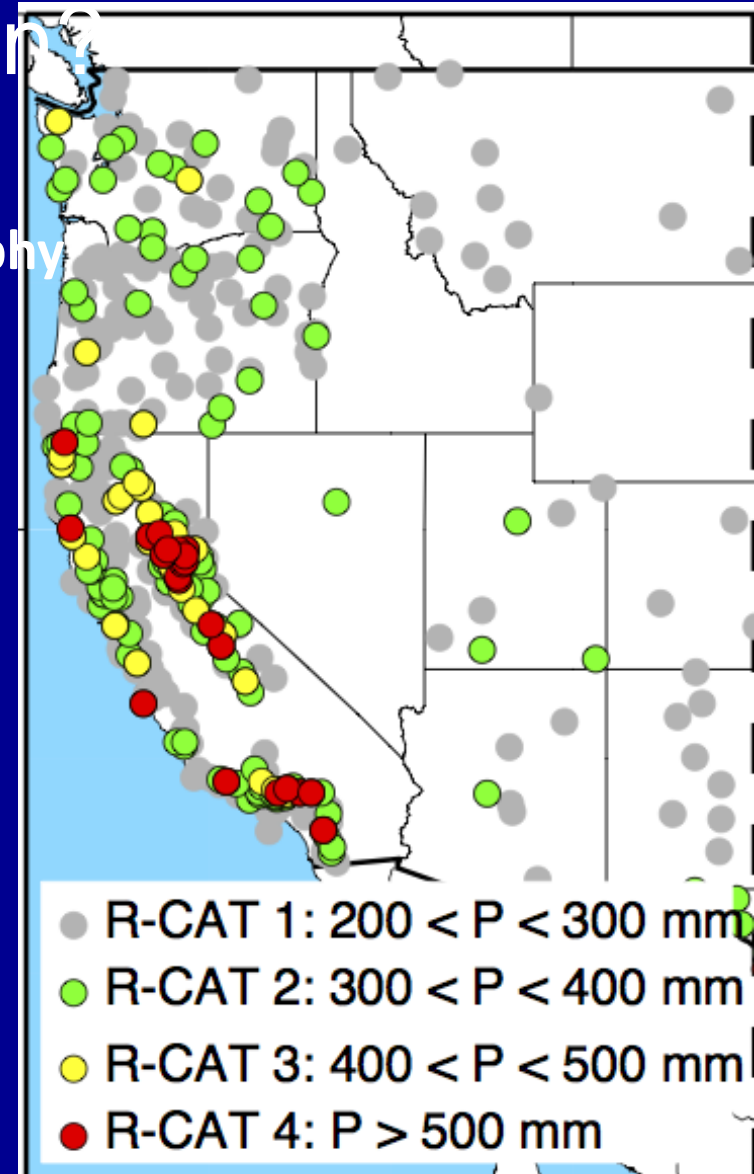
of clarity variance explained

Immediate impact of AR is a clarity increase; at annual level (including following summer), more ARs means less clarity.

Dettinger et al, Tahoe-book chapter, in prep

What determines intensity, storm/seasonal totals, distribution & impacts of AR precipitation

- **Number of landfalls per year**
- **Vapor transport onshore & cross-topography**
Wind speed & vapor content in low level jet
- **Dynamic, convective & orographic uplift**
- **Duration of AR passage overhead**
Mesoscale frontal waves
- **Altitude of AR core**
Sierra Nevada spillover (Backes et al, JHM, 2015)
- **Temperature of AR**
Snowline altitude
- **Closeness to saturation**
How much uplift before precipitation begins
- **Stability of atmosphere**
How readily is AR lifted by orography
- **Presence/absence of resulting barrier jet**



Land conditions that determine AR impacts

- **Topographic slopes and orientations**

Neiman example

- **Rain shadowing**

Anderson example

- **Elevation and temperatures**

Particularly regarding AR storms

- **Antecedent soil moisture or snow cover conditions**

Ralph example

- **Bedrock and soils**

- **Land uses**

- **Drainage patterns and geometries**

- **Vegetation types and densities**

Not so specific to AR storms

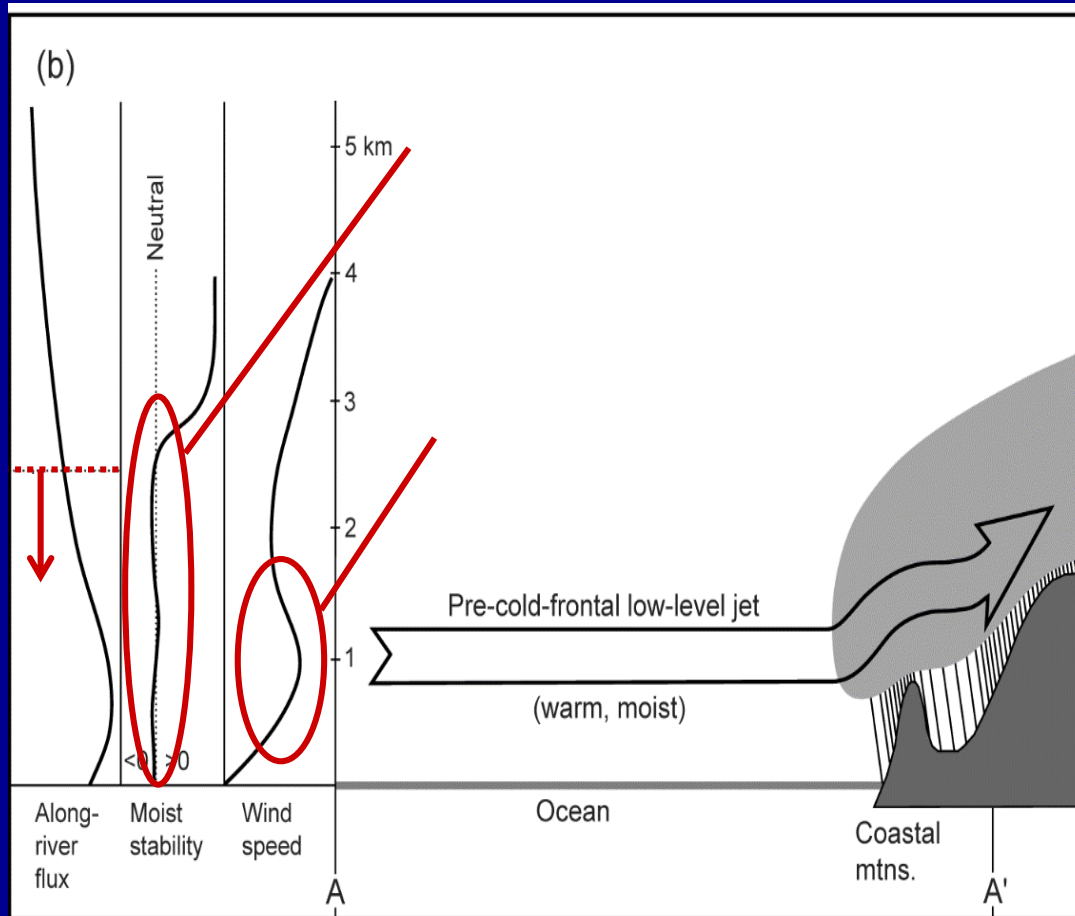
Conclusions

- ARs frequently lead to floods for GOOD and ill.
- Its time for us to start paying more attention to impacts & benefits from ARs besides (in addition) to the damaging impacts of floods.

AR impacts

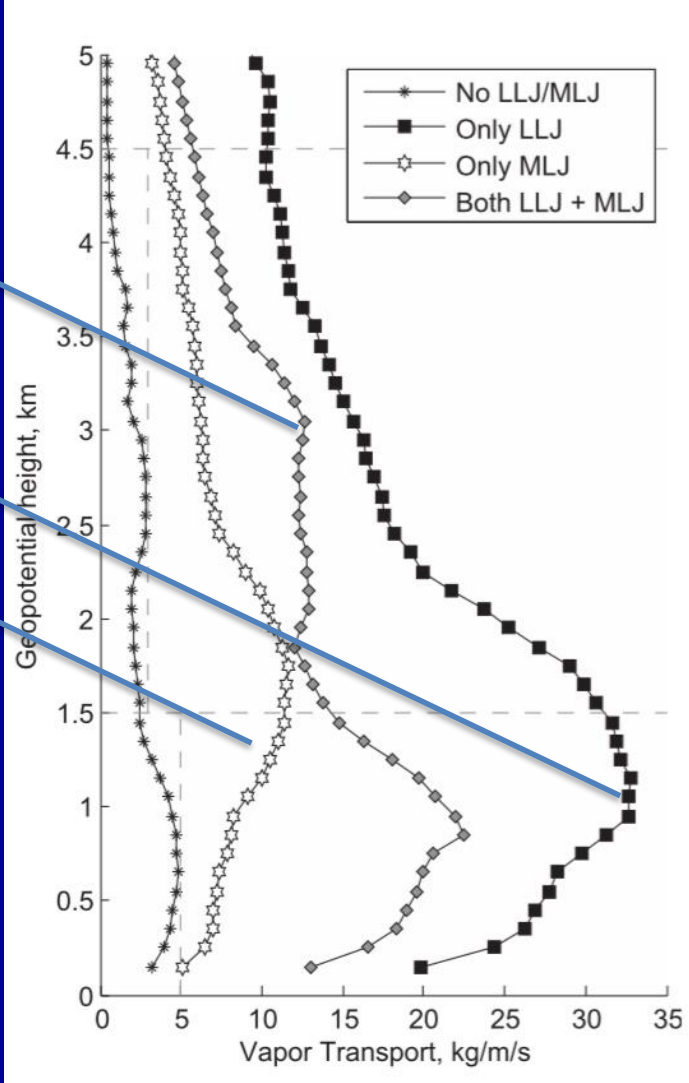
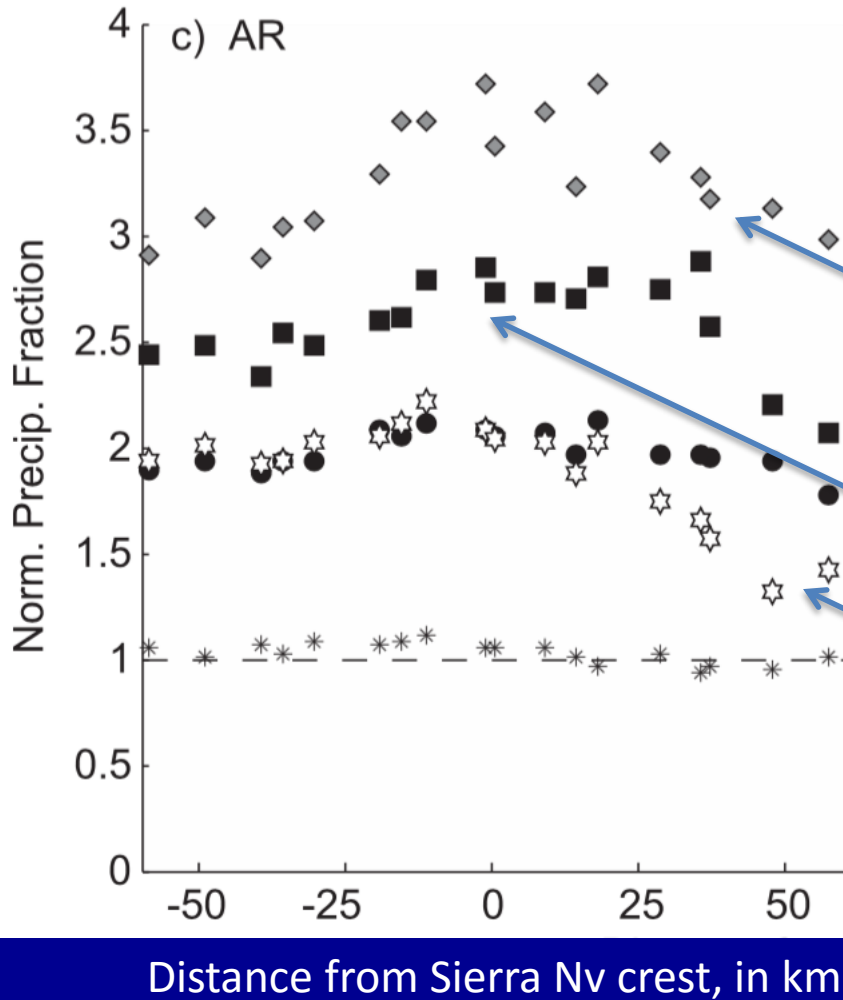
- Floods
- Droughts
- Landslides & debris flows
- Glacial & ice-cap mass balances
- Snow abundance & rain-on-snow
- Avalanches
- Erosion & geomorphic fx
- Groundwater recharge
- Water resources
- Strong winds
- Estuarine variability
- Vegetation variations & wildfire
- Fisheries
- Oceanic fx?

Why do landfalling ARs yield heavy rain?



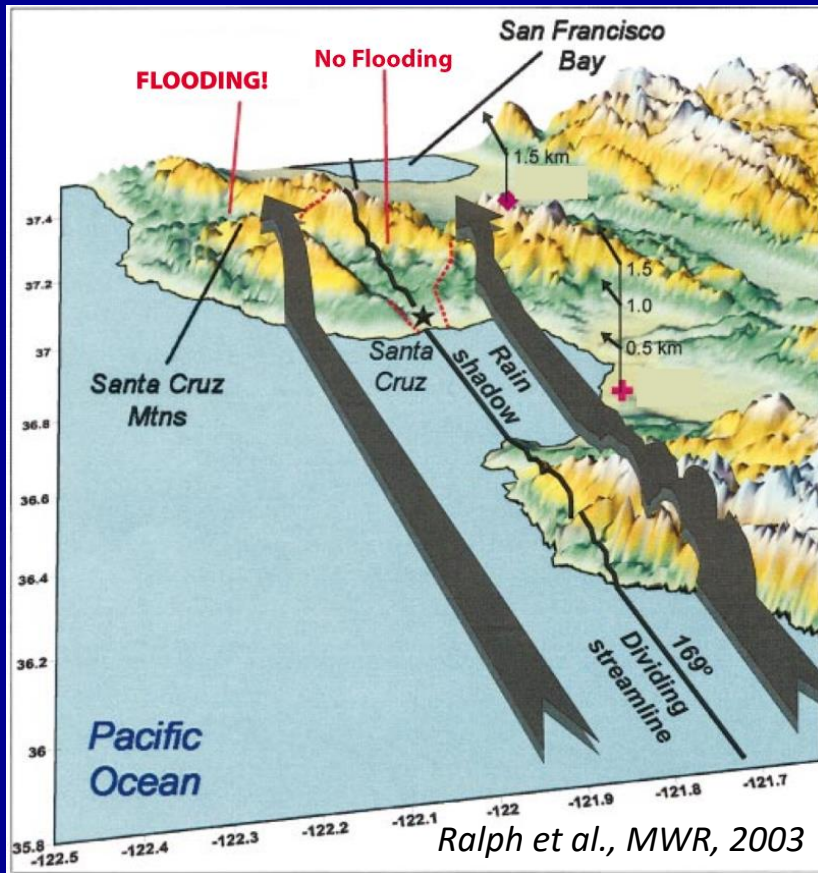
- Composite sounding located 500 km off CA coast in pre-cold-frontal LowLevel Jet (atmospheric river)
- LL Jet directed toward coast and situated at 1-2 km MSL, wind speeds 15 to 20 m/s
- Most (75%) of pre-cold-frontal along-river moisture flux is below 2.5 km MSL
- Vapor transport ~ 10-20 Mississippi
- Moist neutral stratification below 2.8 km MSL, hence no resistance to orographic lifting
- Overlapping set of conditions very conducive to orographic rain enhancement in coastal mtns & Sierra Nevada

ROLE OF ELEVATION OF AR CORE

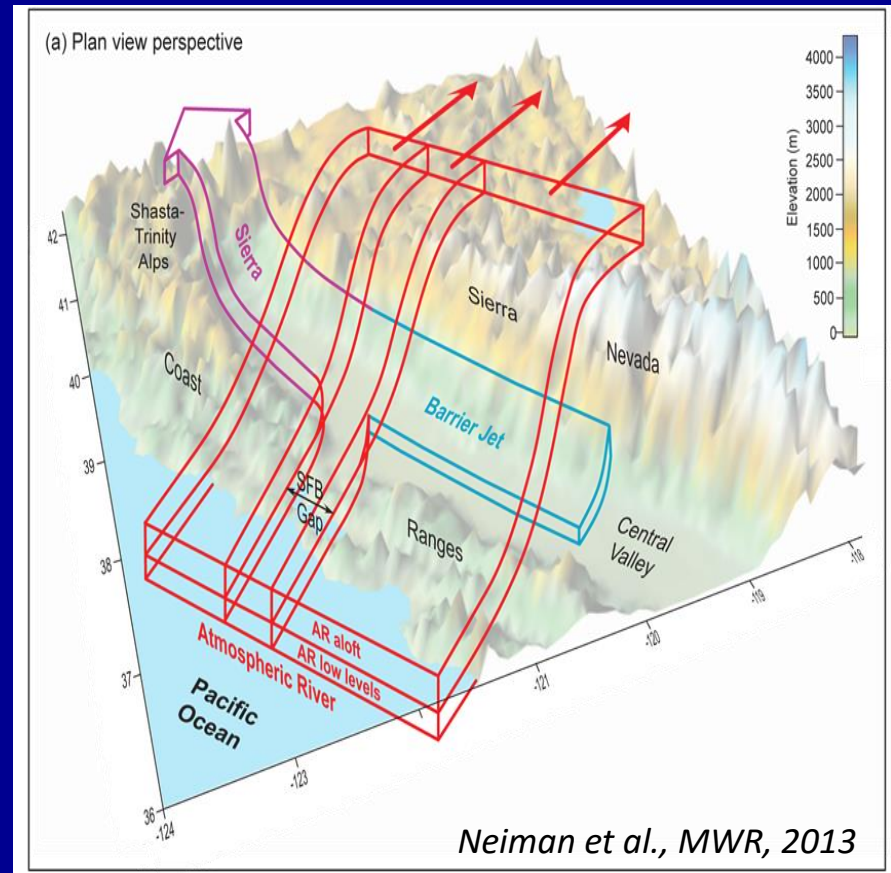


Things get complicated around mountains

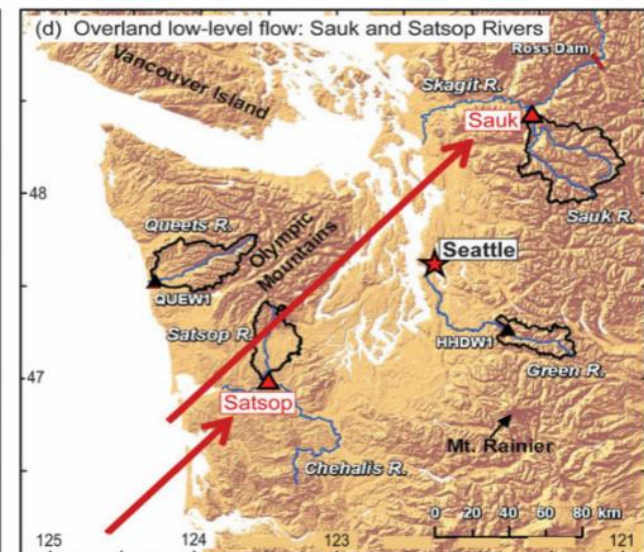
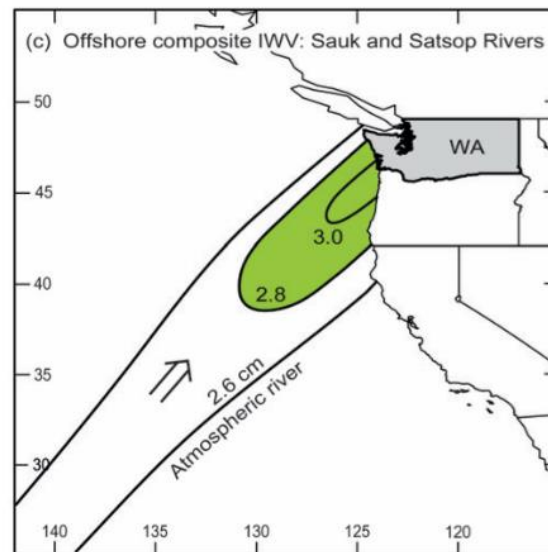
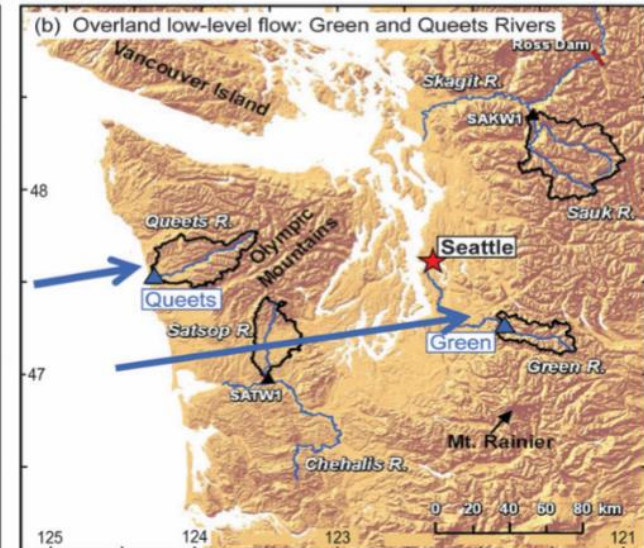
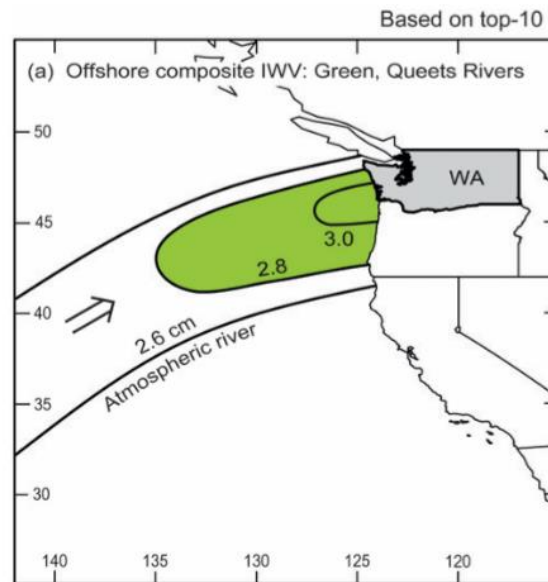
High-resolution rain shadowing



Mountain Barrier Jets



Orientations of Catchments (relative to AR approach) Matters to Precipitation Intensities & Locations



Neiman et al, JHM 2011

Key AR impacts

- Floods

Global survey

- Droughts

California droughts example

- Landslides & debris flows

Oakley et al will be talking about this

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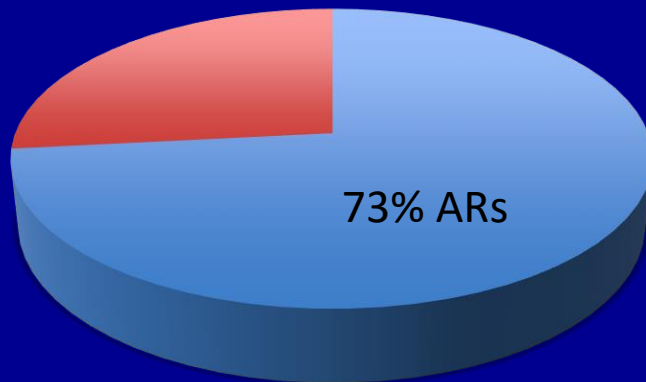
FIRO has been discussed several times

- Oceanic fx?

Sudden changes in Lake Tahoe clarity

Largest Measurement-to-Measurement Changes in Lake Clarity, WY1968-2011 (>10 m!)

Of 15 occasions with largest msmt-msmt **CLARITY INCREASES**, ALL 15 were preceded by stormy conditions, and...



11/15 were preceded by ARs.