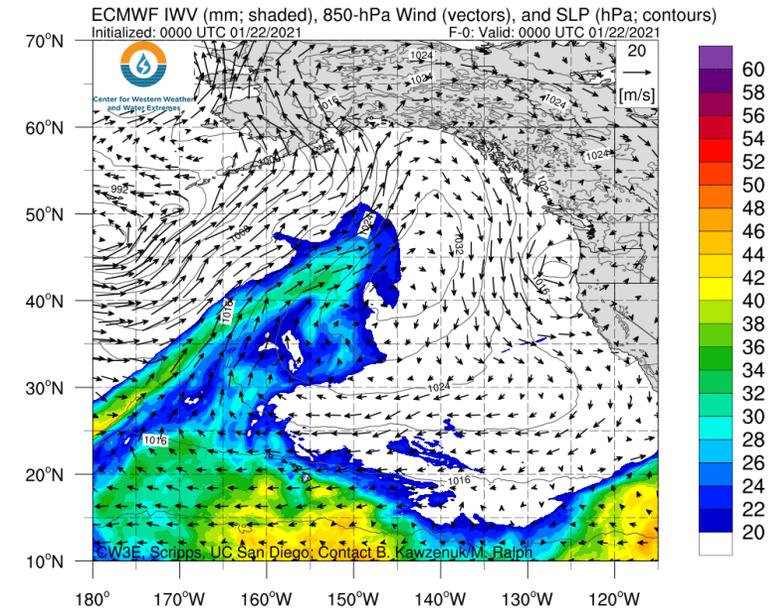
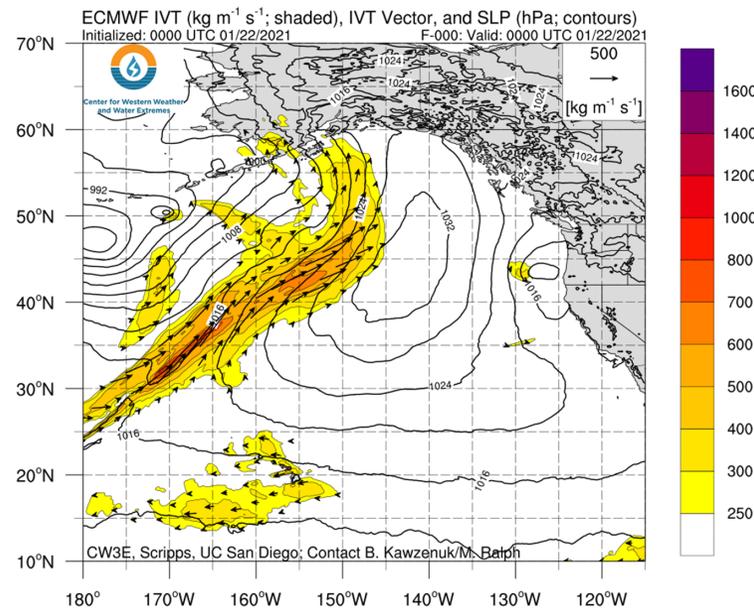


Active Weather Pattern Forecast Across the Western U.S. this Weekend through Next Week

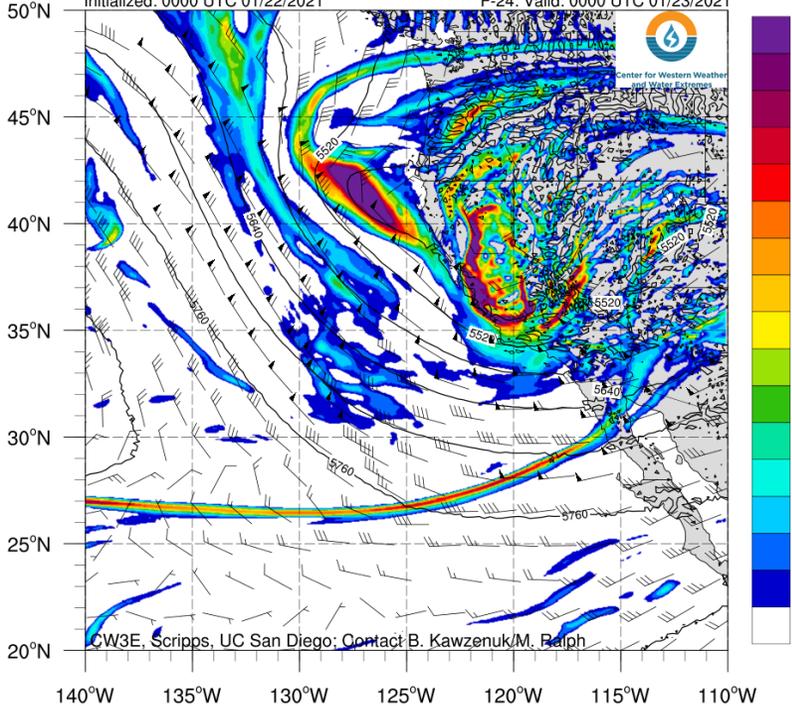
- A series of upper-level shortwave disturbances will bring multiple episodes of precipitation to the southwestern U.S. this weekend into early next week
- At least 1–3 inches of precipitation are forecasted in the Southern Sierra, coastal Southern California, and Central Arizona in association with these shortwave disturbances
- Significant snowfall accumulations are possible over the higher terrain in the southwestern U.S.
- There is increasing forecast confidence in a landfalling AR and major precipitation event next week over California
- However, there is still considerable uncertainty in the location, duration, and intensity of this landfalling AR
- More than 5 inches of total precipitation are possible over the California Coast Ranges, Sierra Nevada, and Southern California Transverse Ranges during the next 7 days



ECMWF 500-hPa Geopotential Heights and Absolute Vorticity

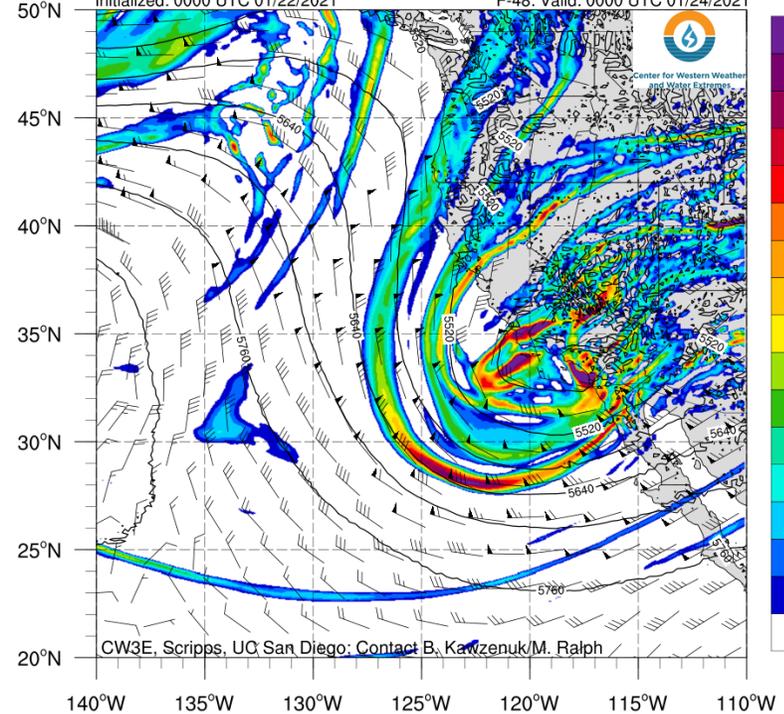
(A) Valid: 00 UTC 23 January (F-24)

ECMWF GFS 500-hPa Absolute Vorticity ($\times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$), Height (gpm), and Winds
Initialized: 0000 UTC 01/22/2021 F-24: Valid: 0000 UTC 01/23/2021



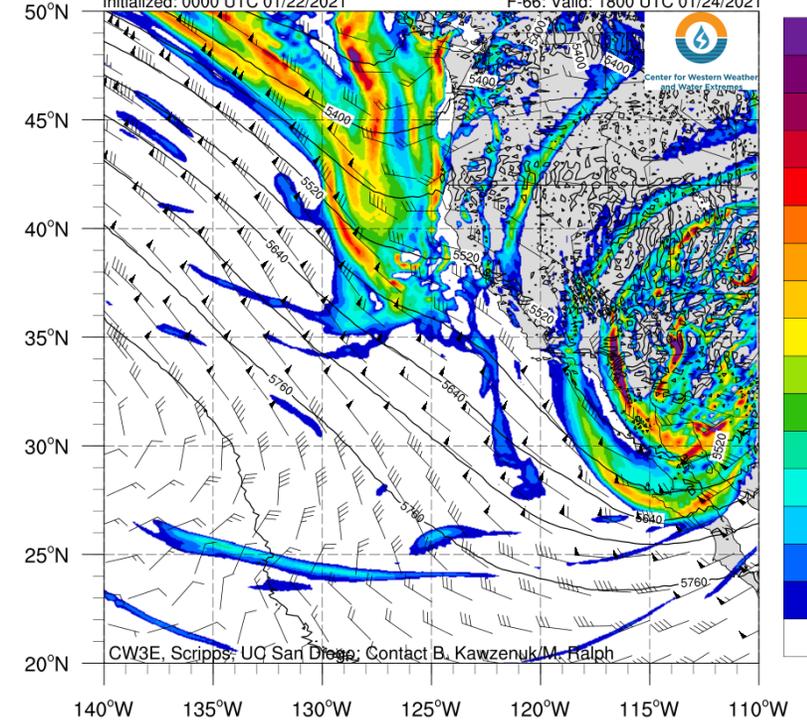
(B) Valid: 00 UTC 24 January (F-48)

ECMWF GFS 500-hPa Absolute Vorticity ($\times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$), Height (gpm), and Winds
Initialized: 0000 UTC 01/22/2021 F-48: Valid: 0000 UTC 01/24/2021



(C) Valid: 18 UTC 24 January (F-66)

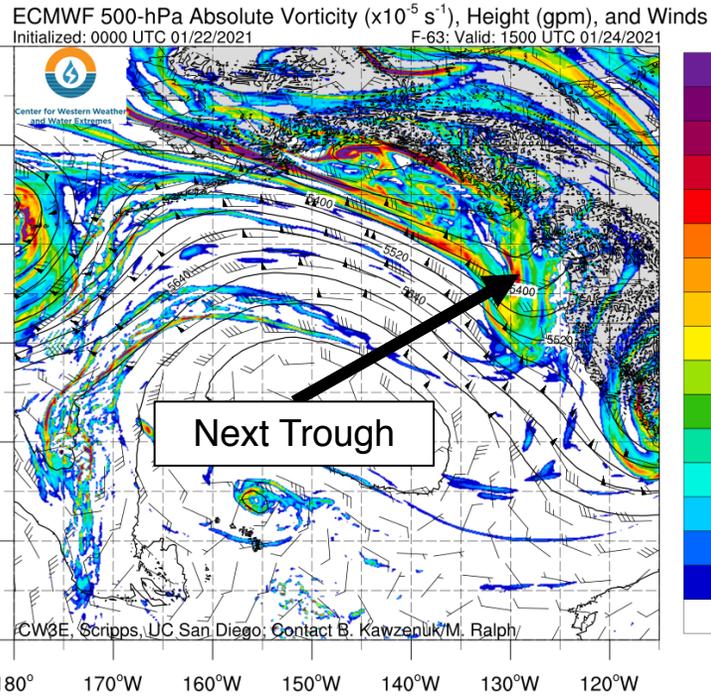
ECMWF GFS 500-hPa Absolute Vorticity ($\times 10^{-5} \text{ s}^{-1}$), Height (gpm), and Winds
Initialized: 0000 UTC 01/22/2021 F-66: Valid: 1800 UTC 01/24/2021



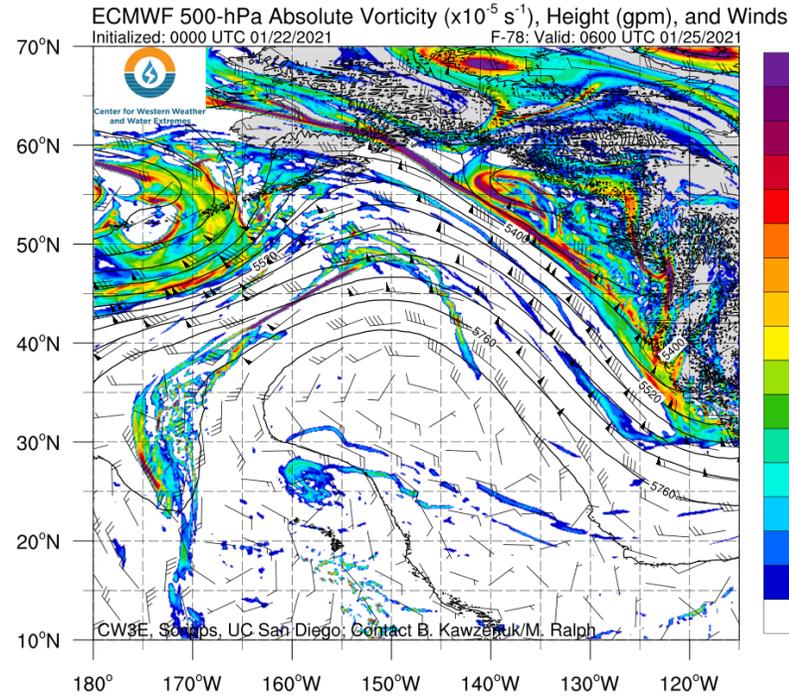
- A shortwave trough is currently propagating down the U.S. West Coast bringing light-to-moderate precipitation to much of California (Figure A)
- The shortwave is forecast to continue propagating down the coast to Southern California by 00 UTC 24 January before moving inland (Figure B)
- The shortwave will likely bring precipitation and low freezing levels to the Desert Southwest as it moves inland around 18 UTC 24 January (Figure C)
- As the current shortwave begins to move inland on the 24th, another upper-level disturbance is forecast to propagate towards the U.S. West Coast from the Northwest (Figure C).

ECMWF 500-hPa Geopotential Heights and Absolute Vorticity

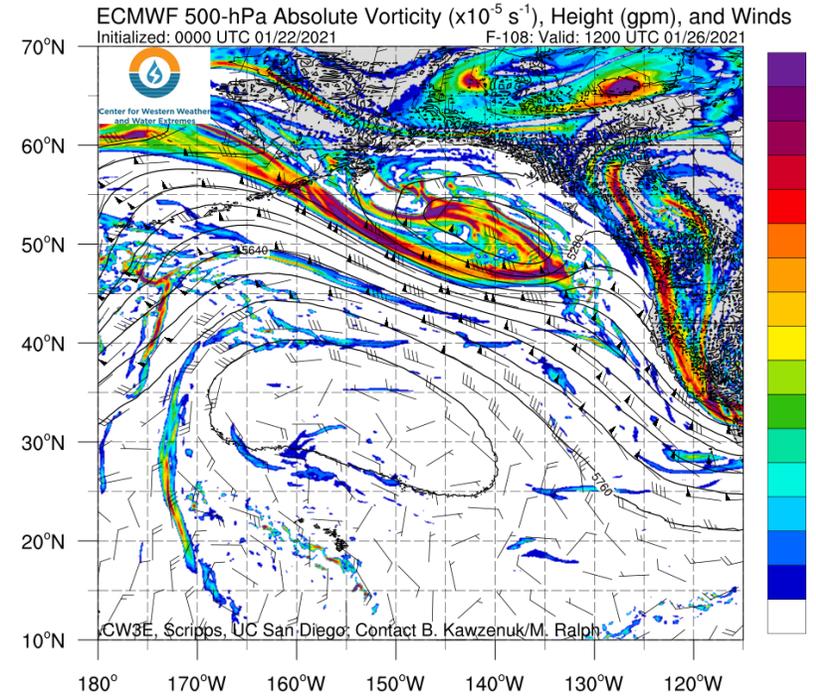
(A) Valid: 15 UTC 24 January (F-63)



(B) Valid: 06 UTC 25 January (F-78)



(C) Valid: 18 UTC 24 January (F-108)



- The next disturbance will come in the form of a digging trough from the Gulf of Alaska (Figure A)
- The trough is forecast to continue propagating down the coast while bringing another round of precipitation to much of the U.S. West Coast (Figure B)
- The trough then becomes semi-stationary for ~24 hours over Southern California and the Desert Southwest before continuing to move inland (Figure C)

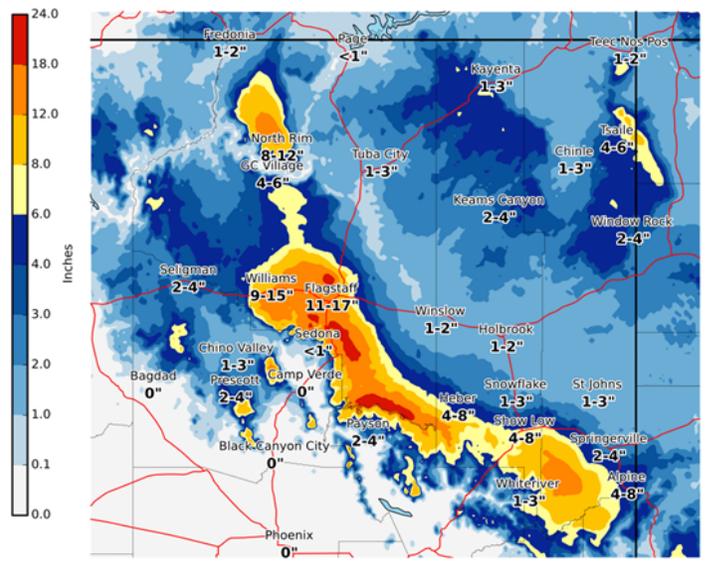


Winter Weather Returns

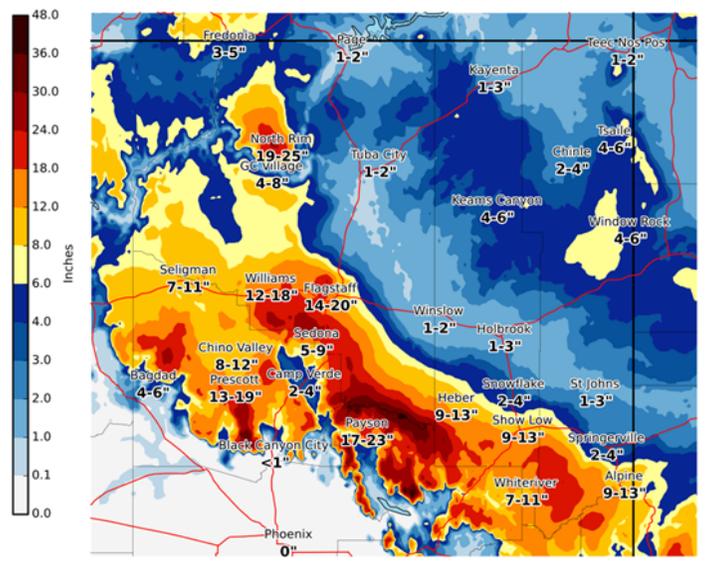
This weekend

Monday and Tuesday

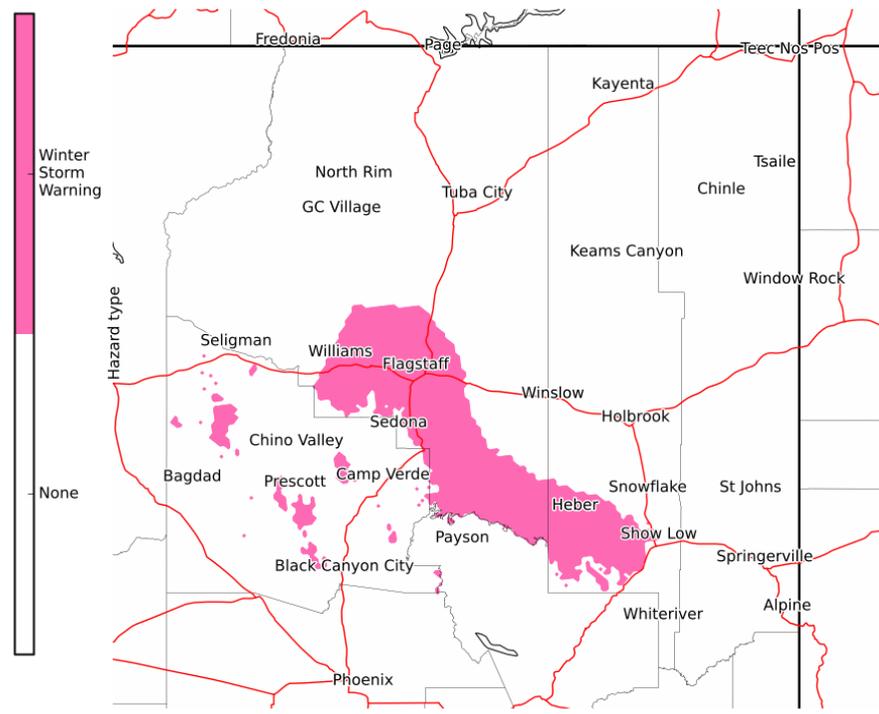
***Preliminary* Snowfall Amounts Tonight through Sunday**



***Preliminary* Snowfall Amounts Sunday Night through Tuesday**



Winter Storm Warning above 6000 feet
Valid: 8 PM MST Friday through 5 PM MST Sunday

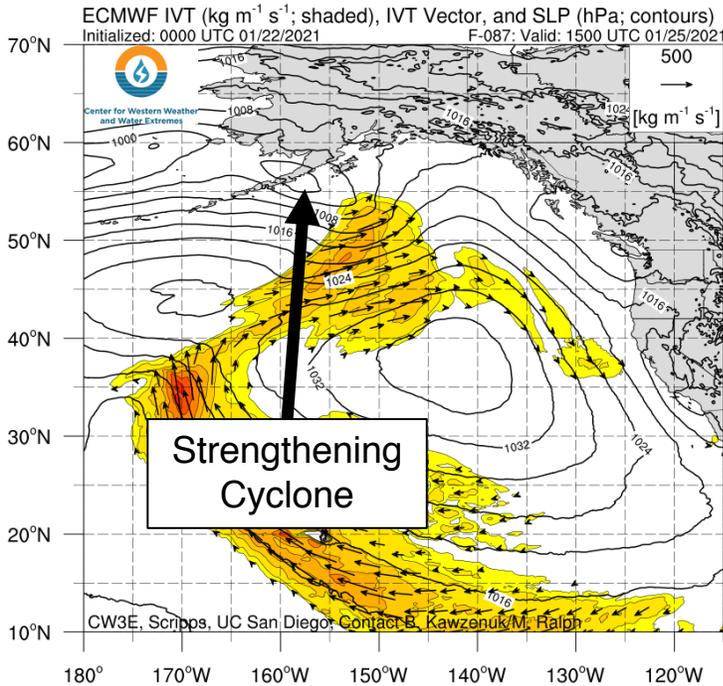


Source: NWS Flagstaff, <https://www.weather.gov/fgz/>

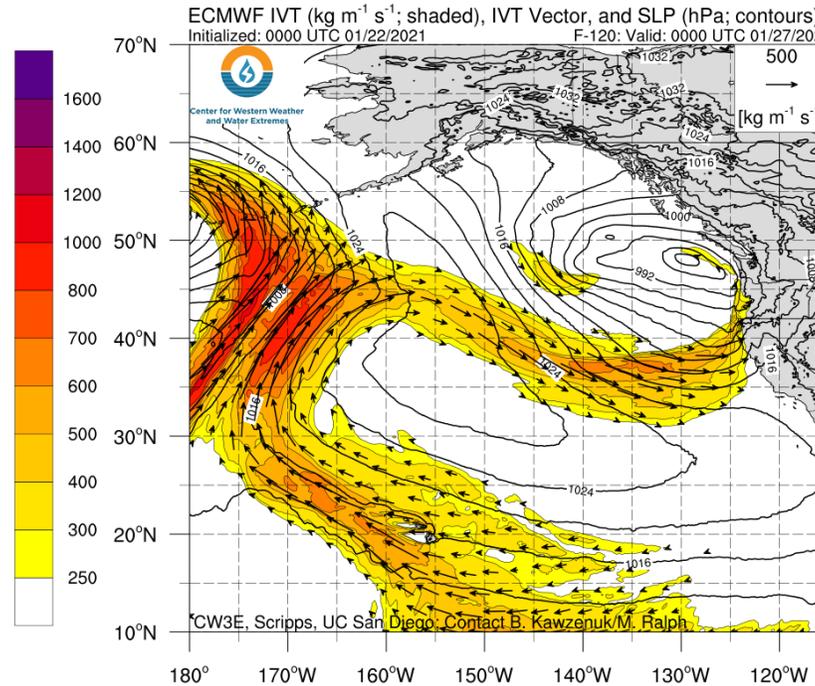
- Significant snowfall accumulations are expected over the higher terrain of the southwestern U.S. in association with these shortwave disturbances
- NWS Flagstaff is currently forecasting 1–3 feet of total snowfall in portions of Central Arizona

ECMWF IVT and SLP Forecasts

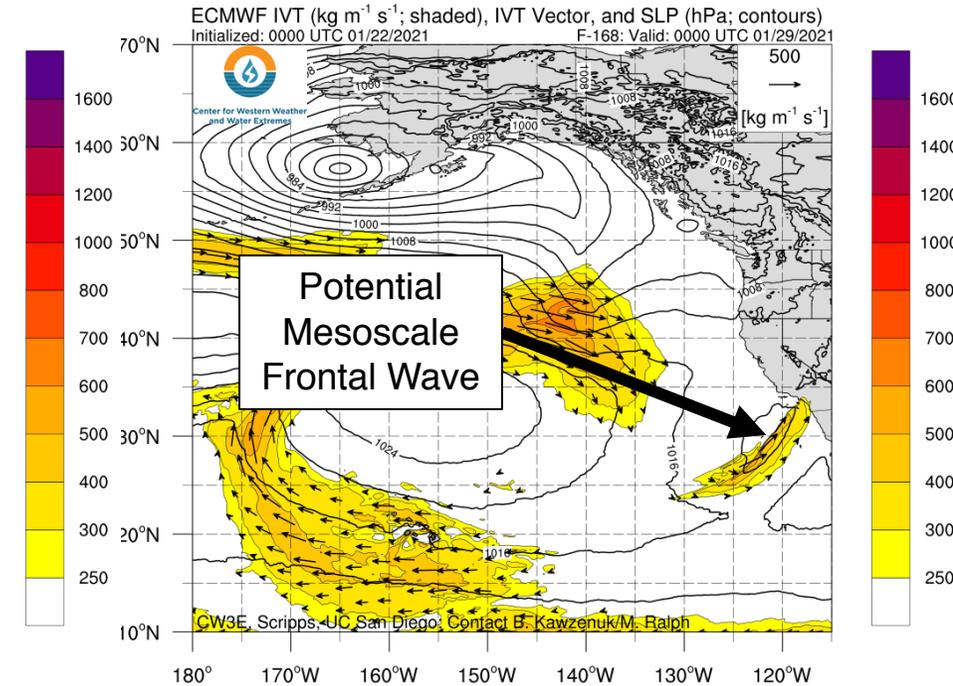
(A) Valid: 15 UTC 25 January (F-87)



(B) Valid: 00 UTC 27 January (F-120)

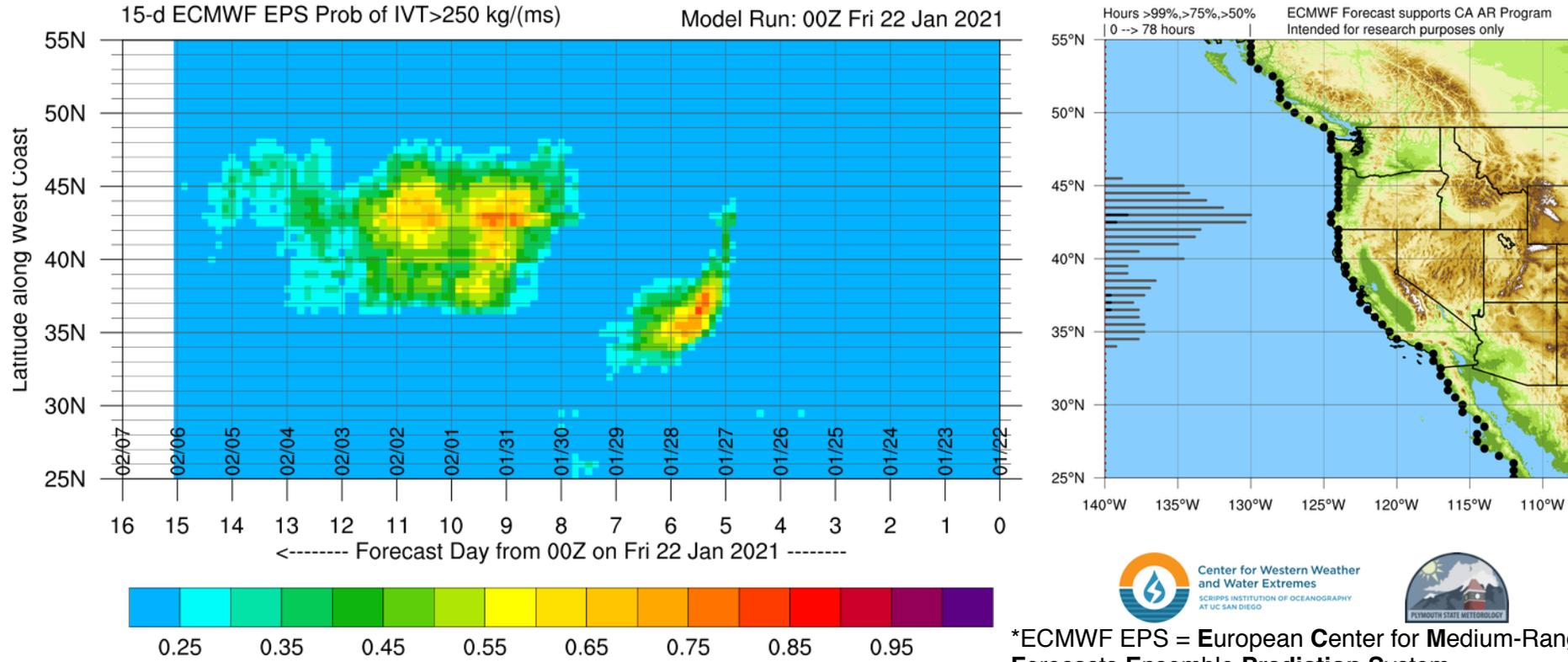


(C) Valid: 00 UTC 29 January (F-168)



- A low-pressure system is forecast to undergo cyclogenesis near the Gulf of Alaska at ~15 UTC on 25 January 2021, developing an AR as it strengthens (Figure A)
- The system is then forecast to propagate southeastward, over high pressure towards the U.S. West Coast before the AR makes landfall over Northern California at ~00 UTC 27 January (figure B)
- As the AR propagates down the California Coast, the ECMWF is currently suggesting the potential for the development of a Mesoscale Frontal Wave, which could lead to a secondary pulse of high IVT magnitudes and a prolonging of overall event duration over Southern California (Figure C)

Probability of AR Conditions Along Coast

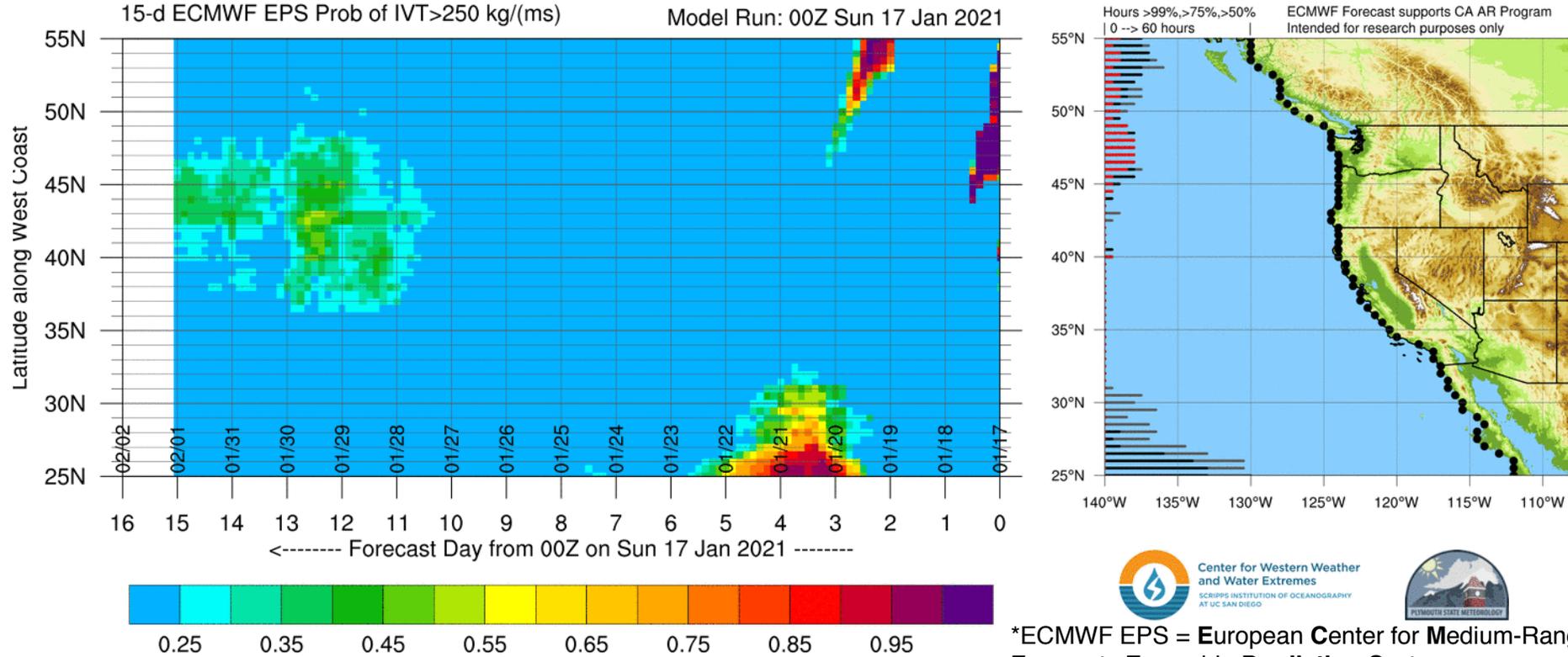


*ECMWF EPS = European Center for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts Ensemble Prediction System

- The 00Z ECWMF EPS is showing elevated probabilities (> 60%) of AR conditions ($IVT > 250 \text{ kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$) along the Central California coast on 27 Jan
- The ECWMF EPS is showing the potential for additional AR activity along the U.S. West Coast between 30 Jan and 2 Feb

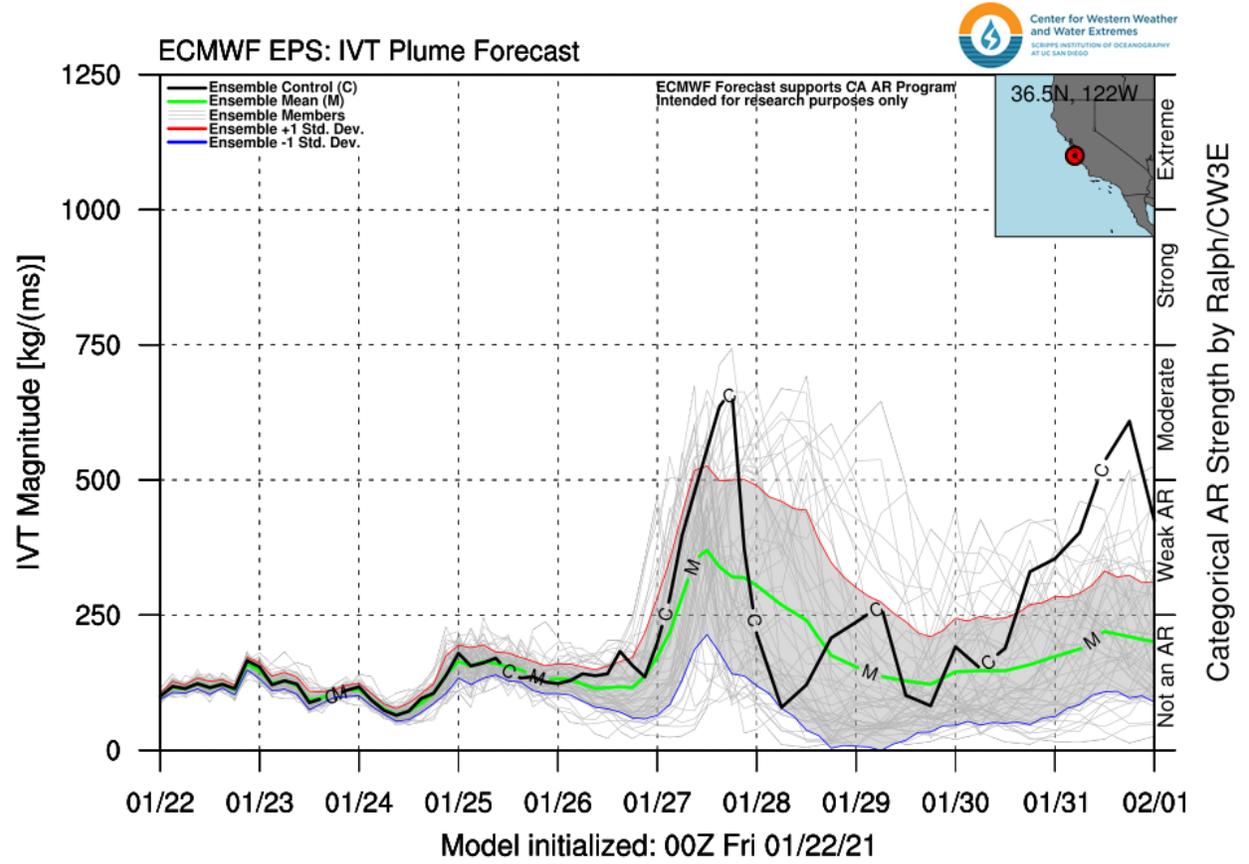
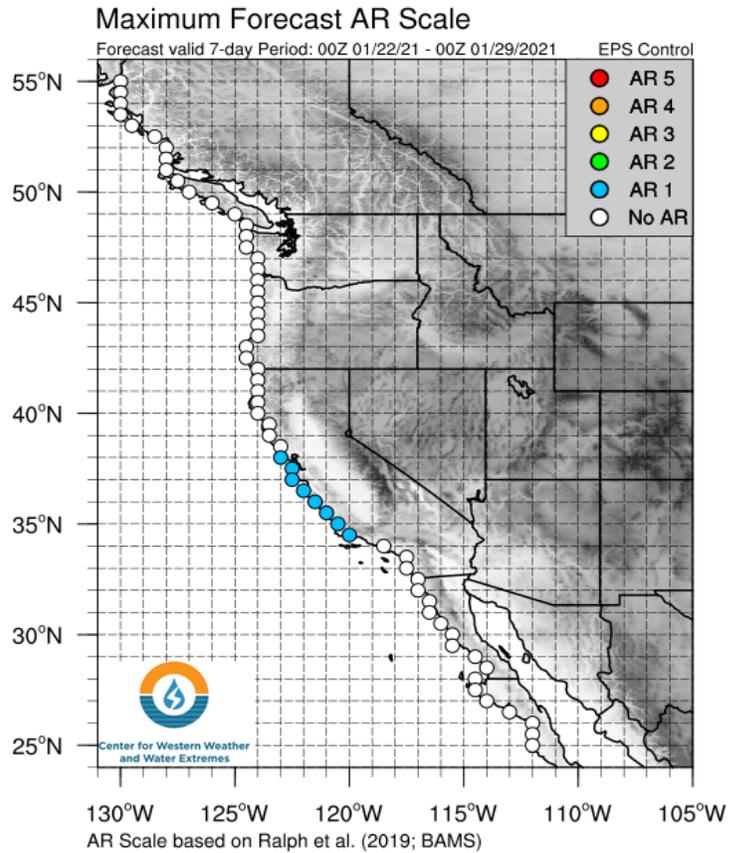
Probability of AR Conditions Along Coast

This loop shows how the forecast probability of AR conditions has changed since 00Z 17 Jan (every 12 hours)



- The forecast probability of AR conditions in coastal California on 27 Jan has increased substantially over the past few days
- As recently as 00Z 20 Jan, fewer than 30% of ECMWF ensemble members (50 total) were forecasting AR conditions along the Central California coast

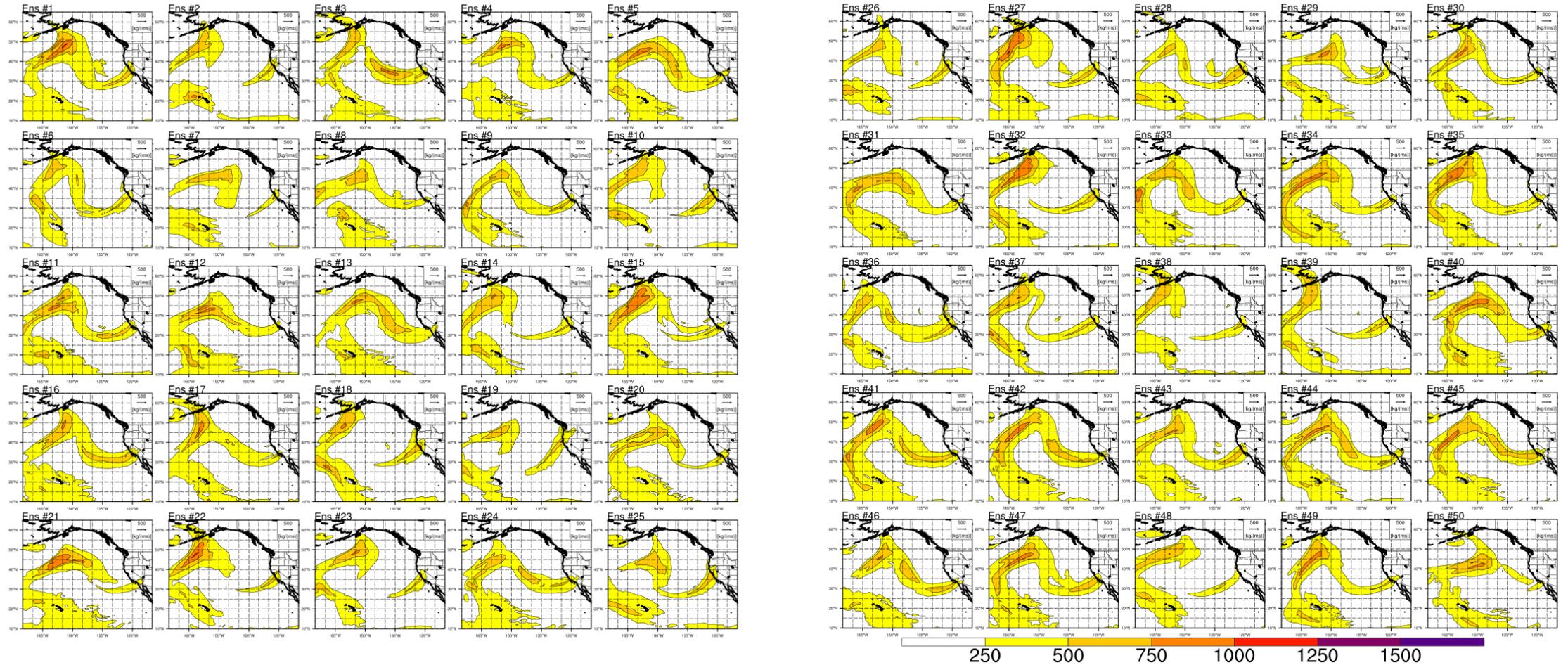
AR Scale & IVT Forecasts



- The 00Z ECMWF EPS control run is forecasting AR 1 conditions over portions of coastal California
- The highest IVT magnitudes are currently forecast near 36.5 N, 122 W (Monterey Bay), with several ensemble members (including the control run) forecasting maximum IVT values $> 500 \text{ kg m}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- However, there is still a large degree of uncertainty in the magnitude and duration of AR conditions

ECMWF EPS IVT Forecasts: Valid 00Z 28 Jan 2021 (F-144)

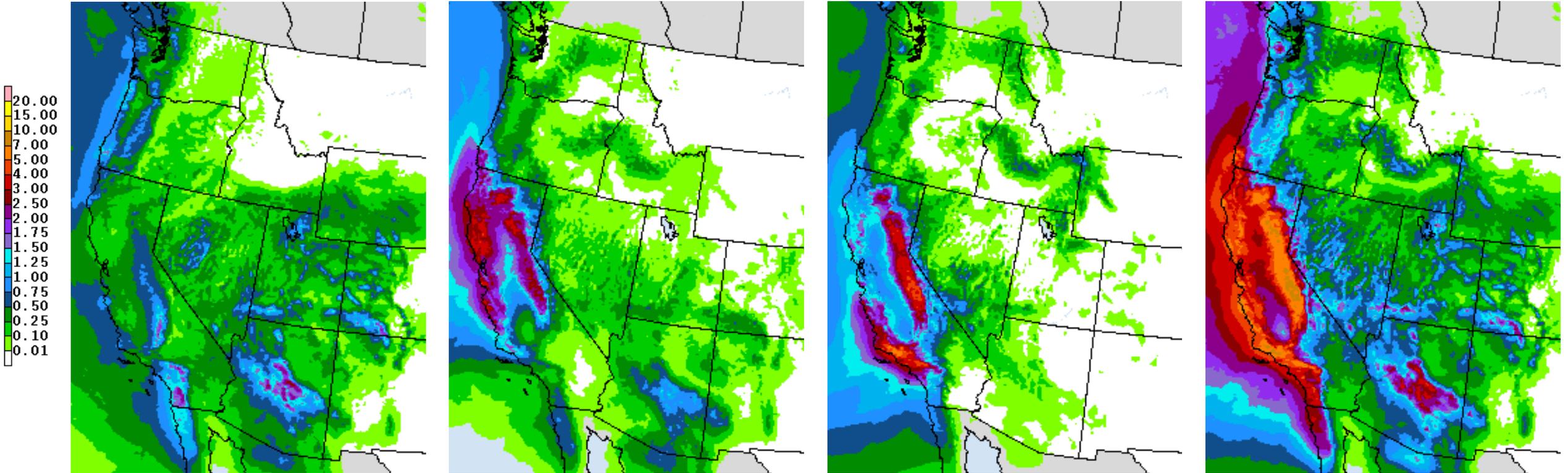
These thumbnail plots show the IVT forecasts from all 50 members of the ECMWF Ensemble Prediction System (EPS)



- All members of the ECMWF EPS are showing AR conditions (IVT > 250 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹) along the coast of California at 00Z 28 Jan
- However, there are still significant differences in the forecast AR landfall location and IVT magnitude

NWS WPC Quantitative Precipitation Forecasts

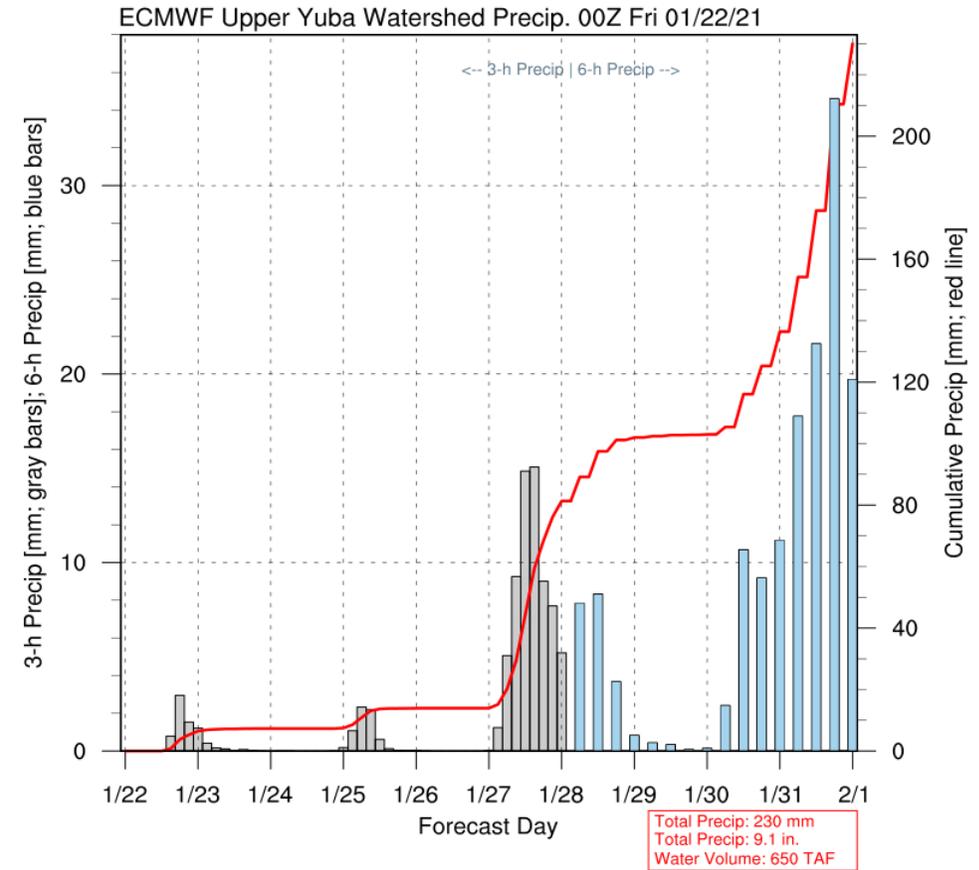
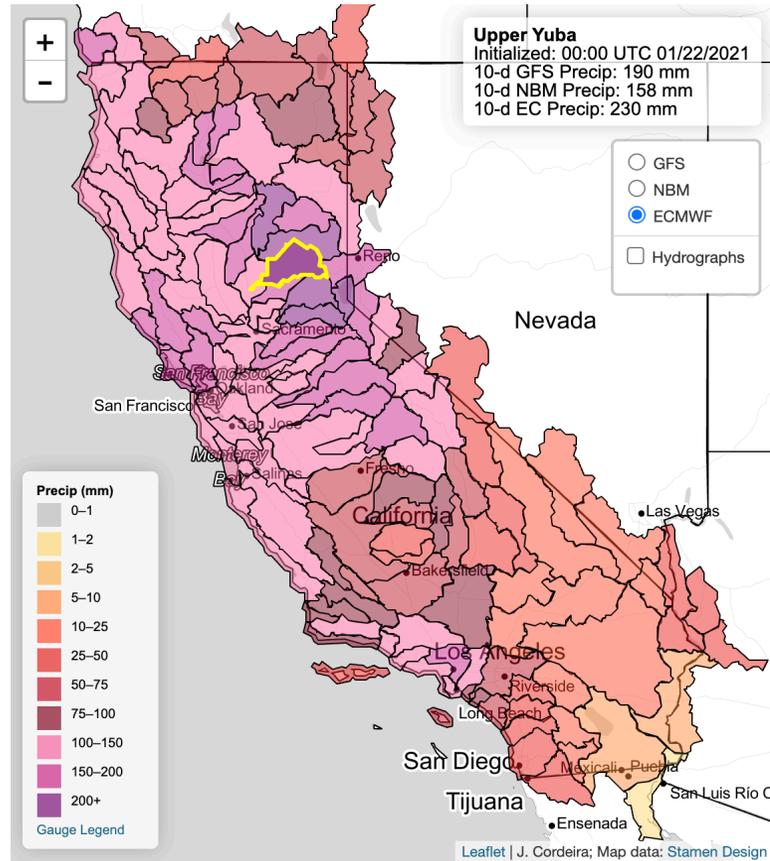
Days 1–3: Valid 00Z 23–26 Jan Days 4–5: Valid 00Z 26–28 Jan Days 6–7: Valid 00Z 28–30 Jan Days 1–7: Valid 00Z 23–30 Jan



Source: NOAA/NWS Weather Prediction Center, <https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>

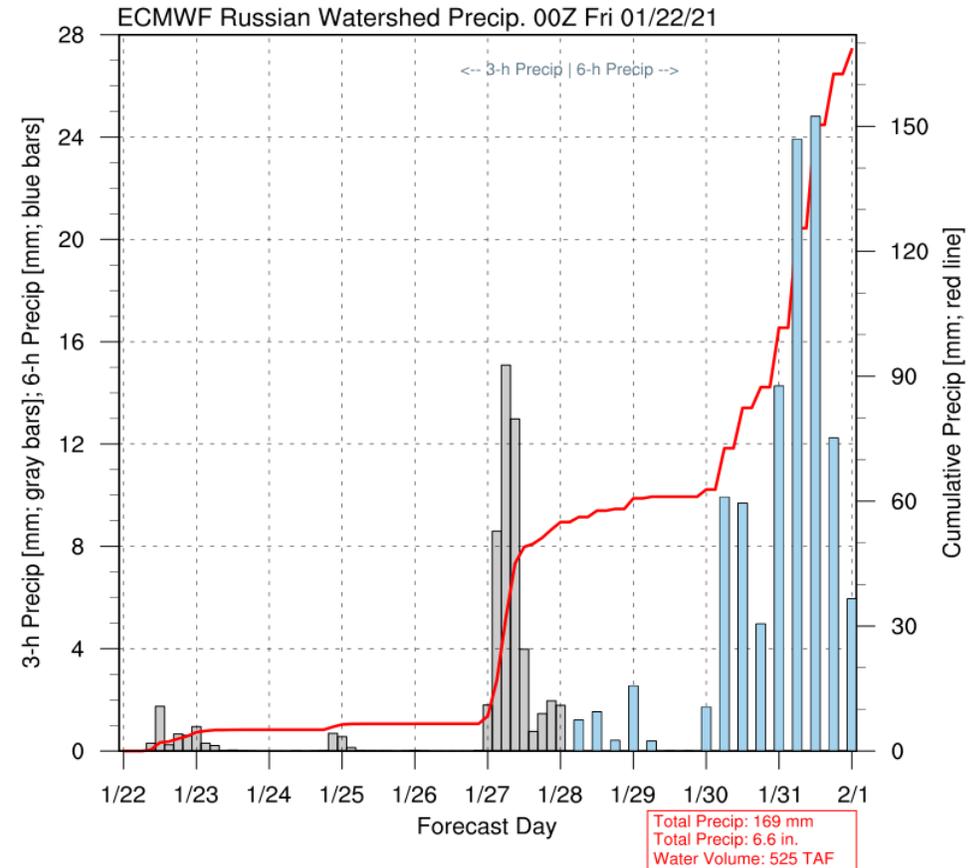
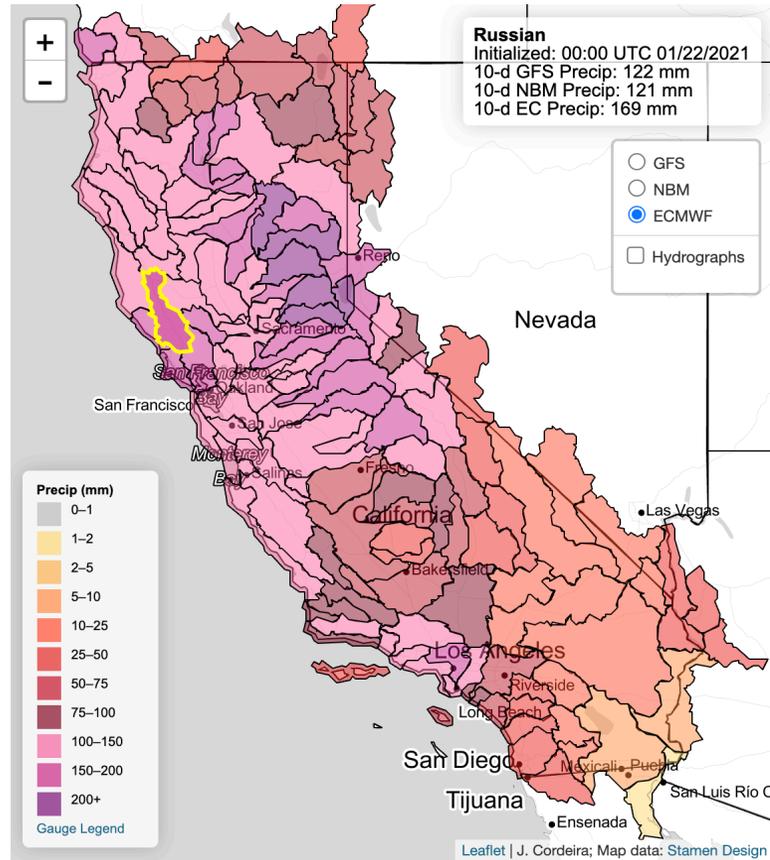
- The Weather Prediction Center (WPC) is forecasting at least 1–3 inches precipitation over the Southern Sierra, coastal Southern California, and central Arizona during the next 5 days in association with the first two shortwaves
- The heaviest precipitation associated with the AR is forecasted to occur over the California Coast Ranges, the Sierra Nevada, and the western Transverse Ranges on Days 4–5 and 6–7
- The WPC is forecasting more than 7 inches of total precipitation in some areas during the next 7 days

10-day Watershed Precipitation Forecasts: Upper Yuba Watershed



- The 00Z ECMWF is forecasting 9.1 inches of mean areal precipitation in the Upper Yuba watershed during the 10-day period ending 00Z 1 Feb
- About 3.5 inches of precipitation is currently forecasted in association with the landfalling AR between 00Z 27 Jan and 00Z 29 Jan
- A potentially more significant precipitation event is possible after 00Z 30 Jan, but uncertainty is high given the long lead time

10-day Watershed Precipitation Forecasts: Russian River Watershed



- The 00Z ECMWF is forecasting 6.6 inches of mean areal precipitation in the Russian River watershed during the 10-day period ending 00Z 1 Feb
- About 2.2 inches of precipitation is currently forecasted in association with the landfalling AR between 00Z 27 Jan and 00Z 29 Jan
- Similar to the Upper Yuba watershed, a potentially more significant precipitation event is possible after this AR