

A Scale to Characterize the Strength and Impacts of Atmospheric Rivers

F. Martin Ralph

Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes
UC San Diego/Scripps Institution of Oceanography

Contributors

M. Dettinger, J. M. Cordeira, J. J. Rutz, L. Schick,
M. Anderson, C. Smallcomb, D. Reynolds

FIRO Science Task Group Meeting
Boulder, CO, 30 May 2017

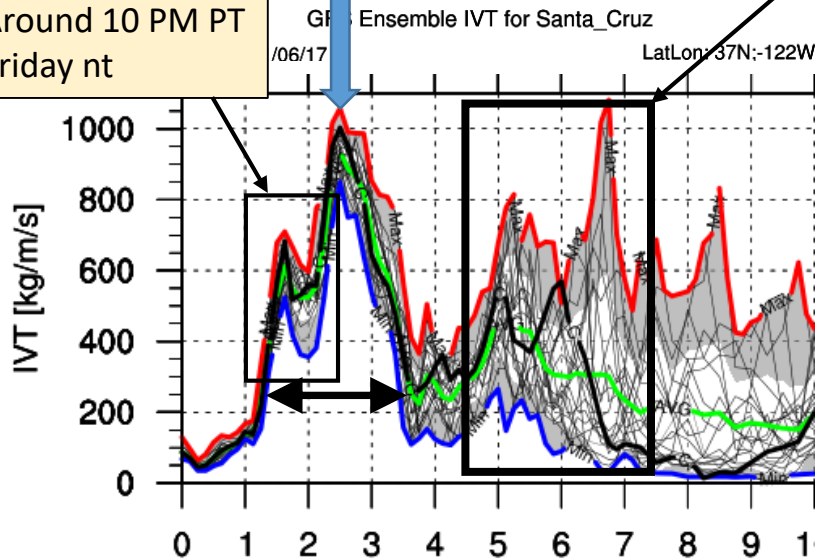
*California Central valley in flood on
21 January 2017 near Sacramento*



Max IVT 950 kg/ms +/- 10%

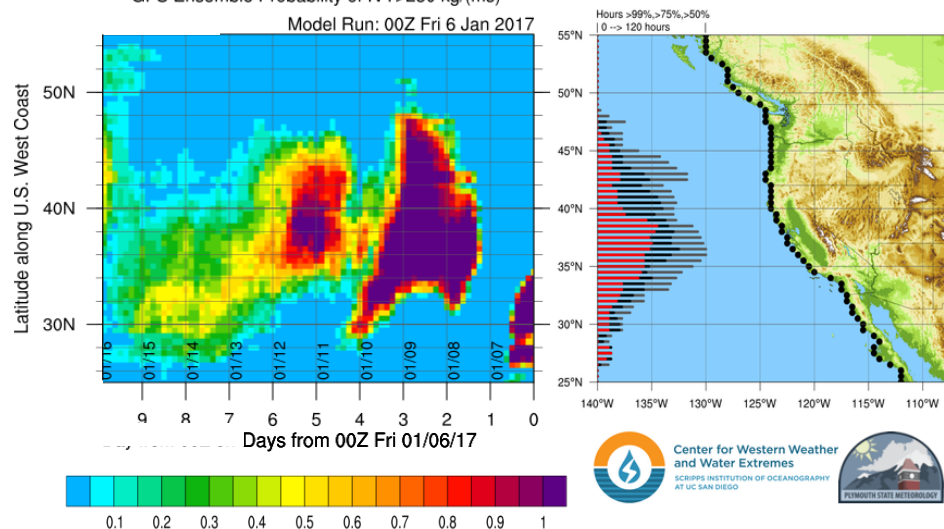
2nd AR highly uncertain

Start time +/- 3 h
Around 10 PM PT
Friday nt



GFS Ensemble Probability of IVT > 250 kg/(ms)

Model Run: 00Z Fri 6 Jan 2017



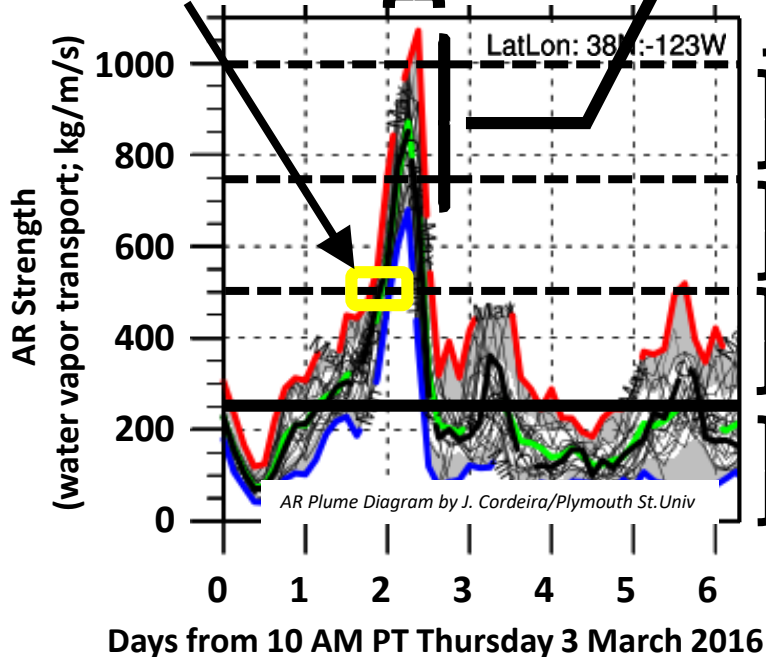
A Scaling for Atmospheric River Intensity

Example is from a CW3E "AR Outlook" posted 4 March 2016 for Pt Reyes, CA area, including the Russian River

Onset of moderate-strength AR conditions
Saturday morning

Normal-duration AR landfall
(12-24 hours)

Max AR strength is uncertain by +/- 20%



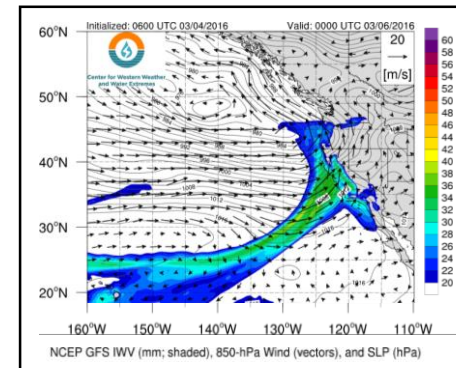
Extreme AR	Hazardous
Strong AR	Hazardous & Beneficial
Moderate AR	Beneficial & Hazardous
Minimal AR	Beneficial
Not an AR	

General Impacts

By F. Martin Ralph 2016



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Atmospheric River West-Coast Landfall Intensity and Impact Scale - Concept

AR Category	AR Strength	Max IVT* (kg/m/s)	+ AR Duration**	Beneficial impacts on water***	Hazardous impacts***
	Not an AR	< 250	N/A	90-99%	1-10%
AR CAT 1	Minimal	250-500	< 24 hours	75-90%	10-25%
	*Defined as the instantaneous maximum value at landfall **Duration of at least minimal AR conditions (IVT>250) at landfall; if the duration differs from this range, then adjust the AR Category by 1 ***Range represents affects of preconditions (wet vs dry)				

Process to assign strength at landfall (either predicted or observed)

For each position along the coast, over the next 5 days, assess the following

Step 1 (IVT): What is the max IVT at landfall at that location? Does IVT continuously exceed 250 for at least 8 hours?

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Step 3 (Adjust AR CAT based on duration): If the AR duration is outside the range

Noted in the scaling, adjust the AR CAT by 1 (e.g., Max IVT 800, but duration < 24 h means event is AR CAT 2 rather than 3, or if duration is > 48 h, then it is assigned AR CAT 4 rather than 3.

Step 4 (impact risk range): If soils are wet, reservoirs full, impacts are more hazardous



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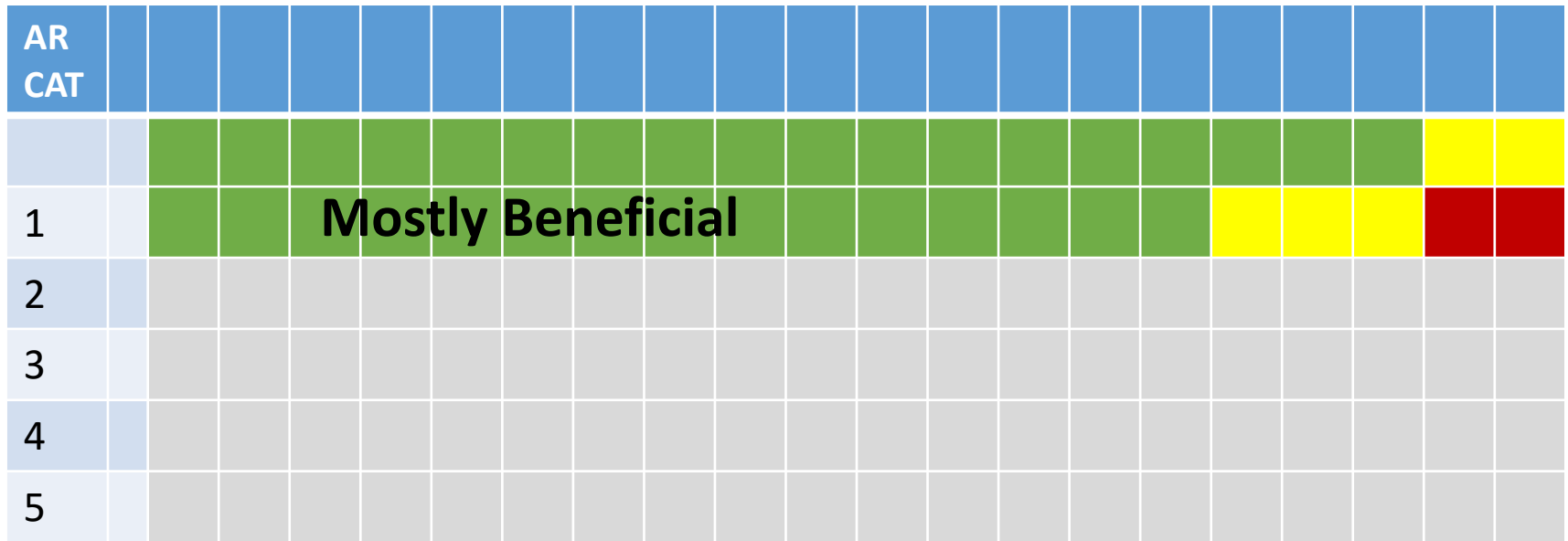
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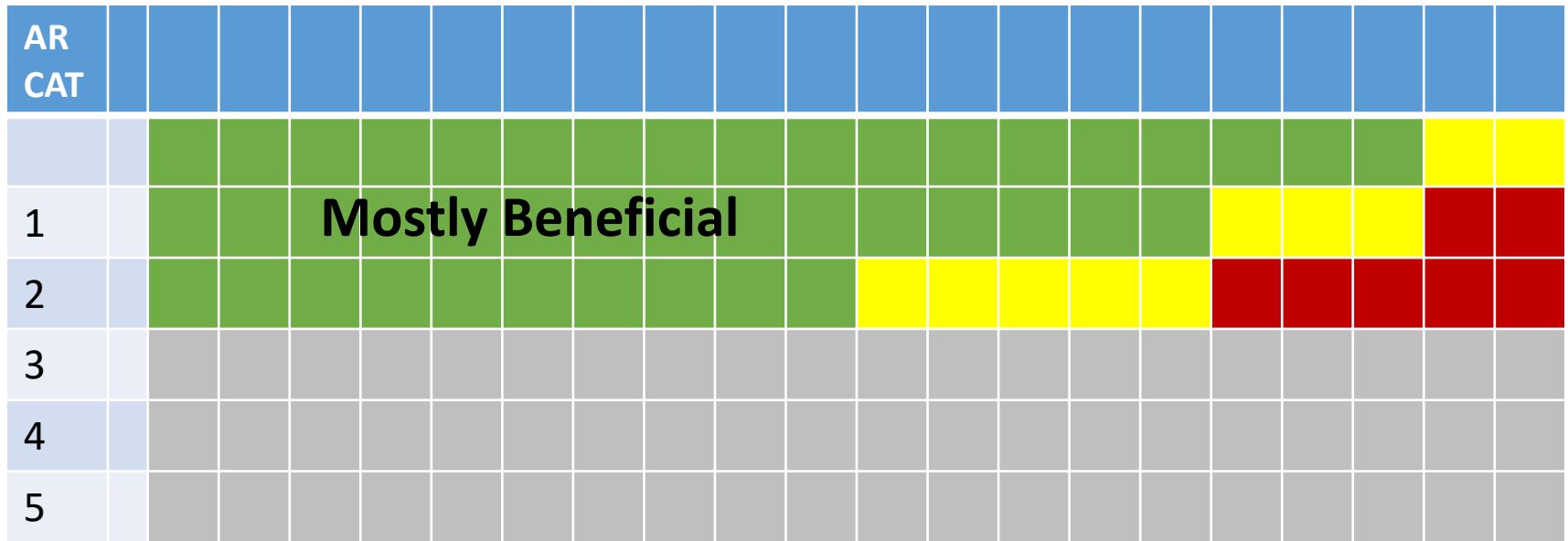
 Approximate fraction of impacts that are primarily beneficial (e.g., better water supply)


 Adjustable fraction of impacts that are either beneficial or hazardous


 Approximate fraction of impacts that are primarily hazardous (e.g., flooding)




Atmospheric River West-Coast Landfall Intensity and Impact Scale - Concept

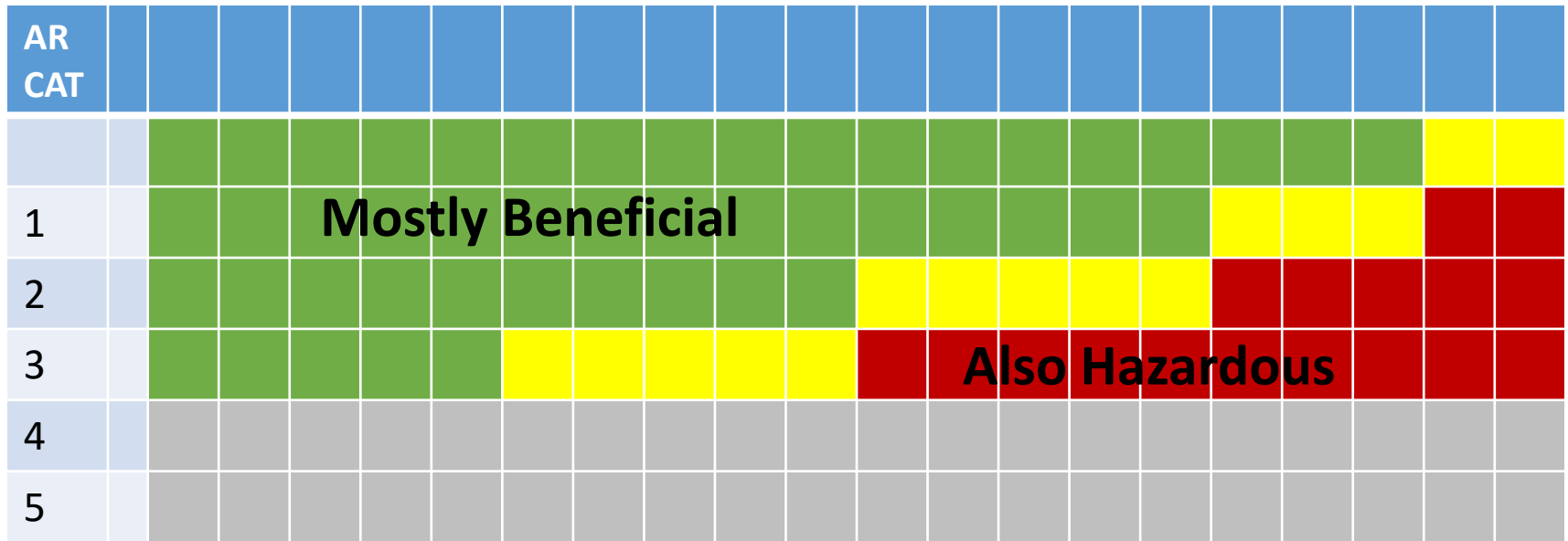



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Atmospheric River West-Coast Landfall Intensity and Impact Scale - Concept



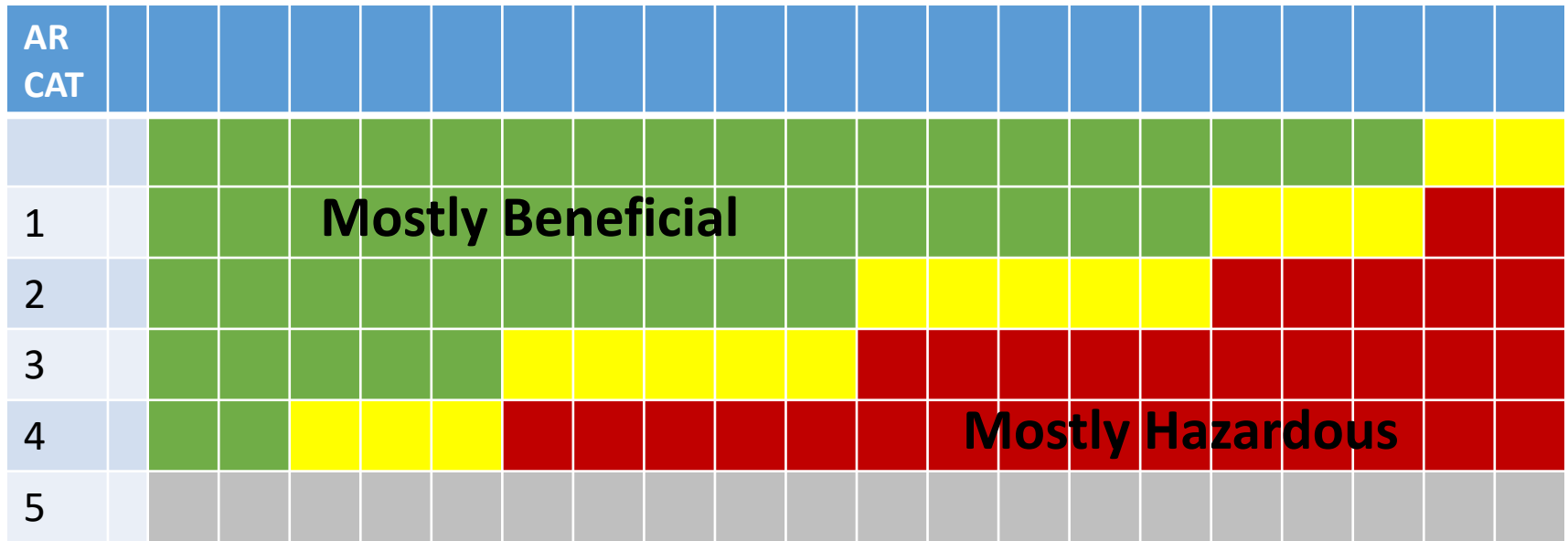
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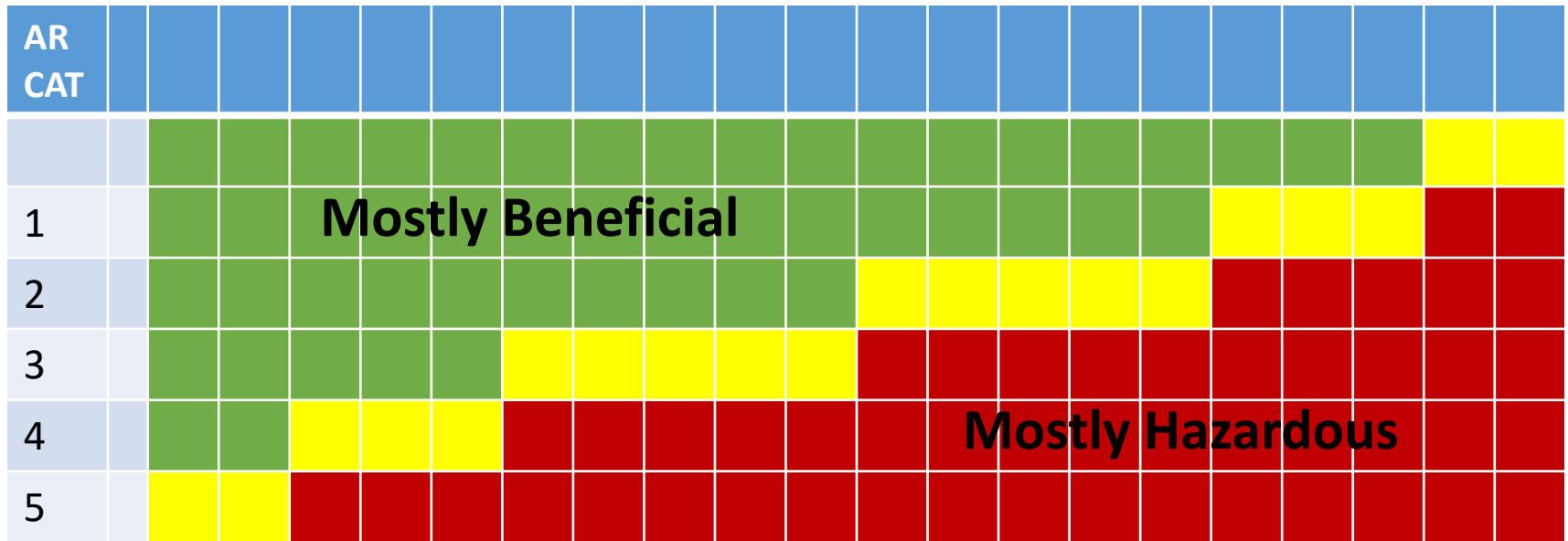





Atmospheric River West-Coast Landfall Intensity and Impact Scale - Concept



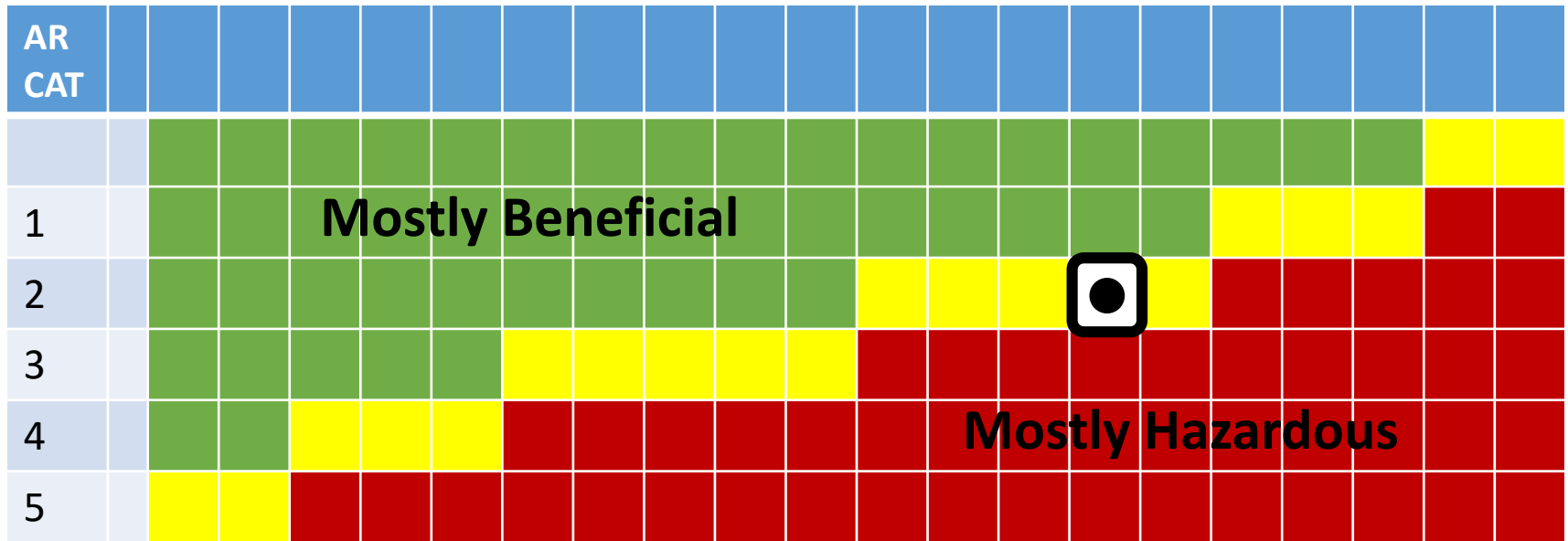
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Atmospheric River West-Coast Landfall Intensity and Impact Scale - Concept



 Approximate fraction of impacts that are primarily beneficial (e.g., better water supply)

 Adjustable fraction of impacts that are either beneficial or hazardous

 Approximate fraction of impacts that are primarily hazardous (e.g., flooding)

 Assessment for a hypothetical actual AR landfall event (in this example the impacts are more toward Beneficial than Hazardous, relative to most AR CAT 2 landfalls)



General character of AR Landfall Impacts (benefits vs hazards)



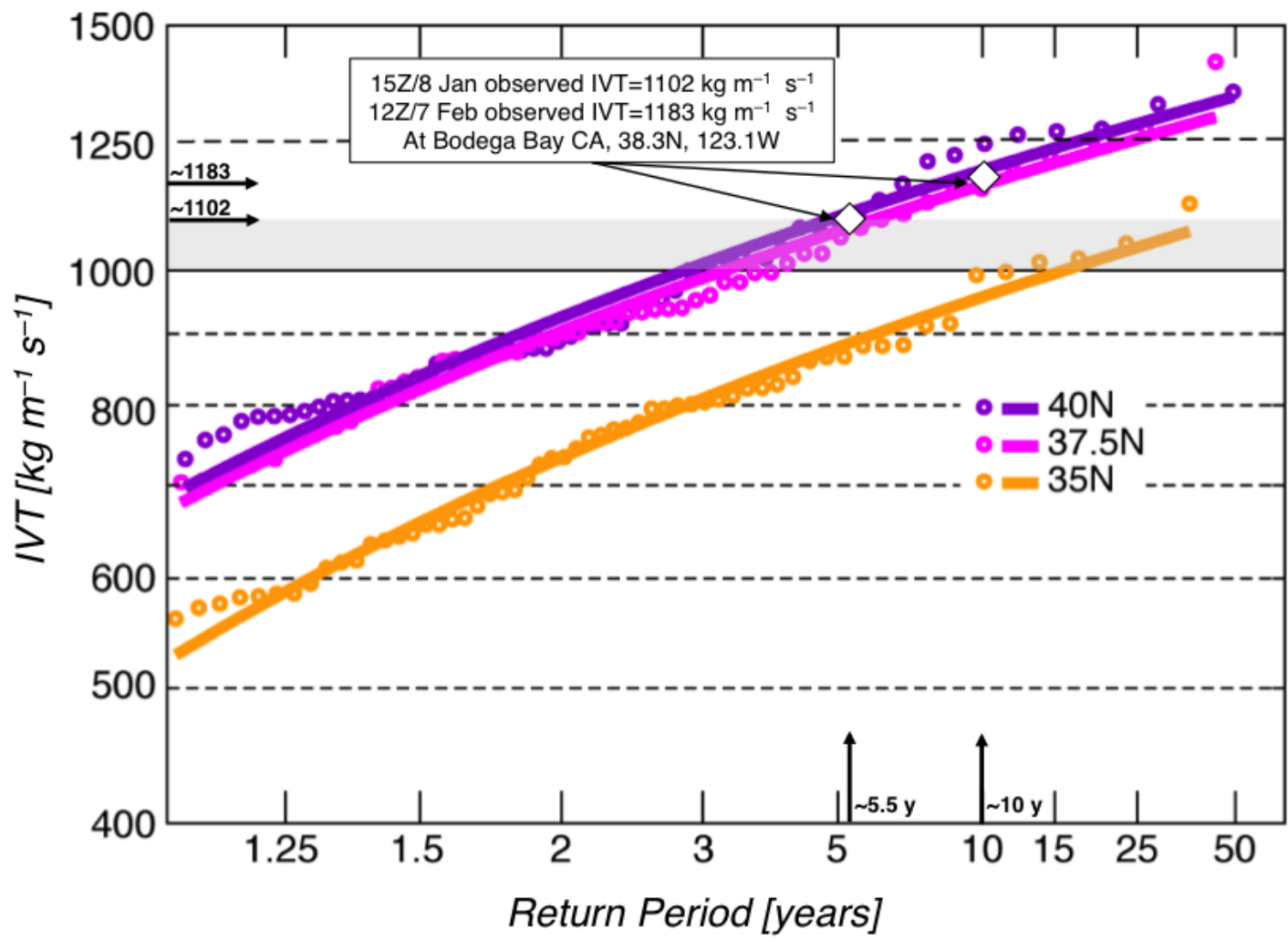
Return periods (years)

	48 N SEA	42 N OR/CA	38 N SanFr	34 N LosAn	32 N SanD
1	--	--	--	--	--
2	--	--	--	1	1.25
3	1.5	1	1.4	2.2	5
4	9	3	3	15	75
5	>75	35	25	>75	>100

Based on 66 yr NCEP-NCAR reanalysis

- Approximate fraction of impacts that are primarily beneficial (e.g., better water supply)
- Adjustable fraction of impacts that are either beneficial or hazardous
- Approximate fraction of impacts that are primarily hazardous (e.g., flooding)

Annual max. (6-h) IVT in California landfalling ARs: WY1948–2013



From Dettinger, Ralph, Rutz (submitted)

General character of AR Landfall Impacts (benefits vs hazards)



- Approximate fraction of impacts that are primarily beneficial (e.g., better water supply)
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Typical NWS Warnings

SvrTh ndr St	Urban Flood	Flood Warn	Wintr Storm	Blizzd
		Rare		
		Some		
		Most		
		All		
		All		
		All		

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Typical NWS Warnings

SvrTh ndr St	Urban Flood	Flood Warn	Wintr Storm	Blizzd
Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare	Rare
Some	Some	Rare	Some	rare
Some	Most	Some	Most	Some
Most	All	Most	Most	Some
Most	All	All	All	Most
All	All	All	All	All

Could go back to about 2005 and track what actual NWS warnings were for events. And develop the table from those events. WCMs at WFOs file monthly a list of all their warnings.

AR Categories Concept Overview

Focuses on conditions at the coast at landfall

For simplicity, thresholds are defined by fixed values of IVT and duration, which means some AR prone locations have more events than areas where ARs typically are not as strong or common.

Can be applied to forecasts (e.g., over 5 days) or can be assessed retrospectively using observed conditions

Considers two main attributes:

- Instantaneous strength (IVT)
- Duration of at least minimal AR conditions (IVT > 20 kg/m/s)

Recognizes that AR impacts include major benefits to water supply and various hazards

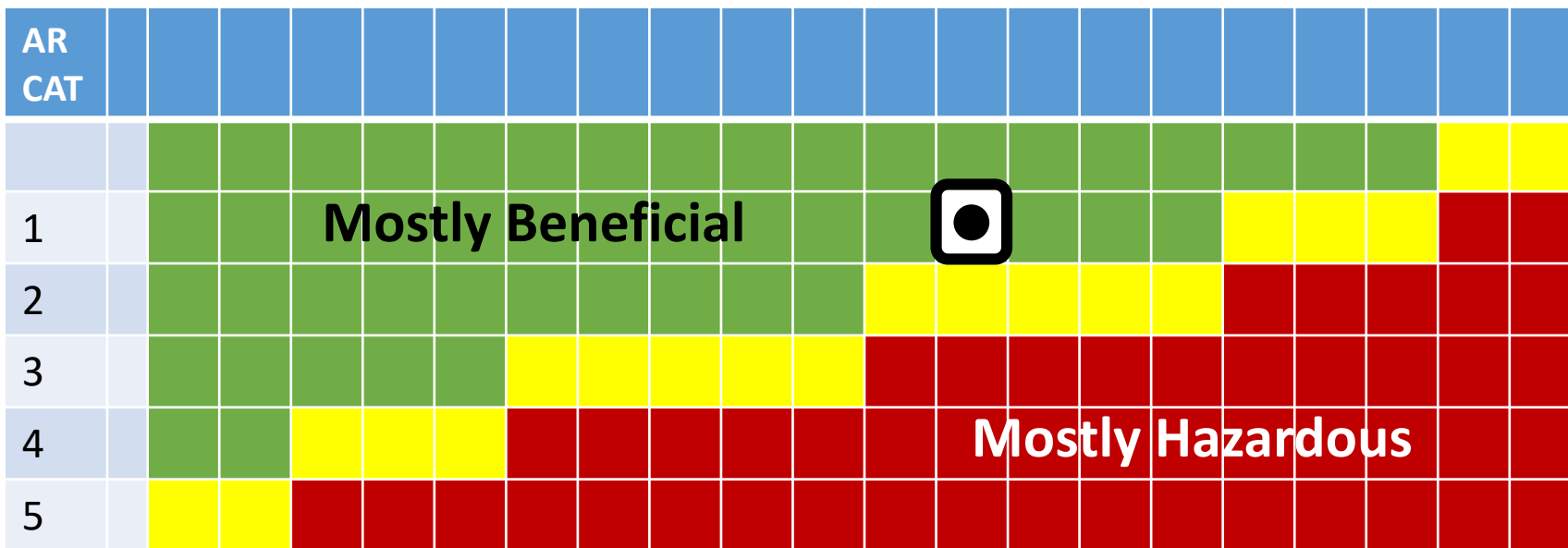
The scaling shifts from largely beneficial impacts for AR CATs 1-2, to largely hazardous for AR CATs 4-5 (the public and decision makers are interested in knowing both the benefits and hazards)

The benefit/hazard balance is adjusted due to antecedent conditions (e.g., soil moisture, river and reservoir levels), and due to 3-day IVT and nearby max 3-day precip (forecasted or observed)

Atmospheric River ALERT

Bay Area

AR CAT 1



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Atmospheric River ALERT

Bay Area

AR CAT 2



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Atmospheric River ALERT

Location

AR CAT 4

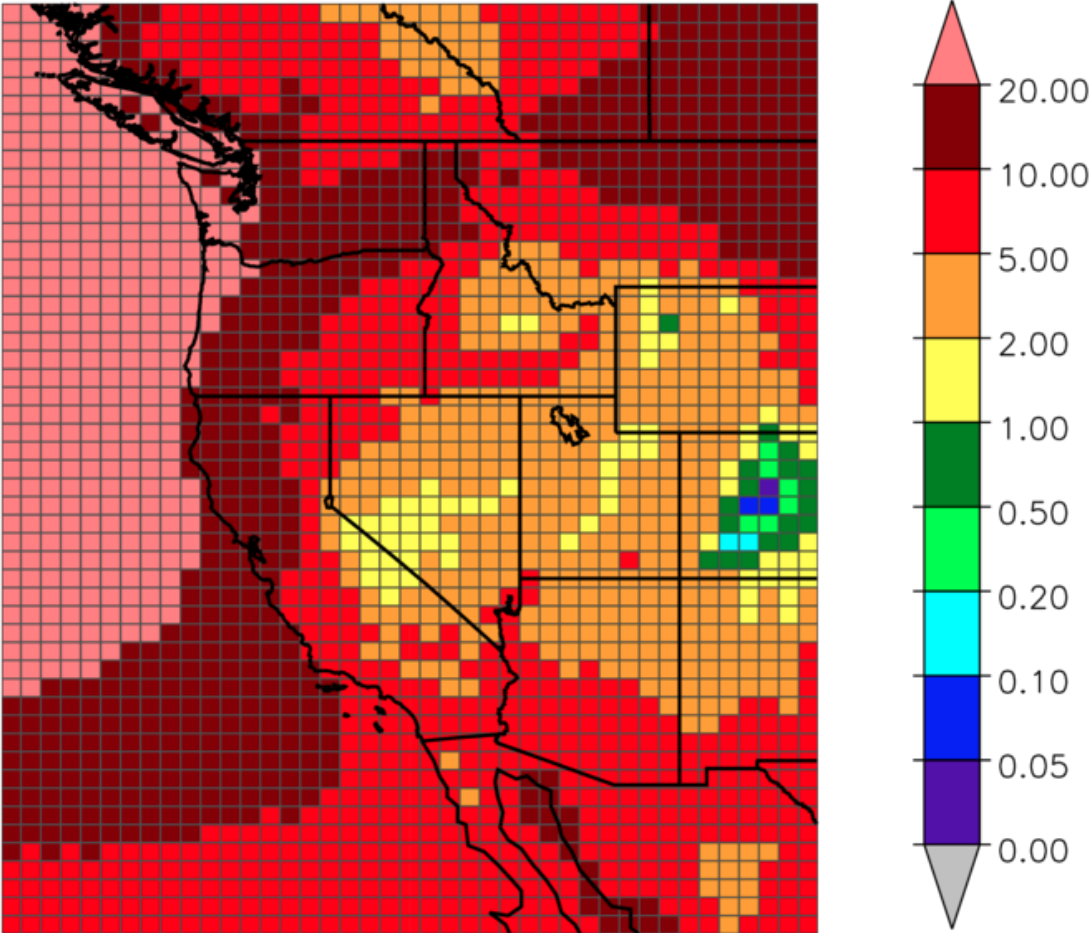


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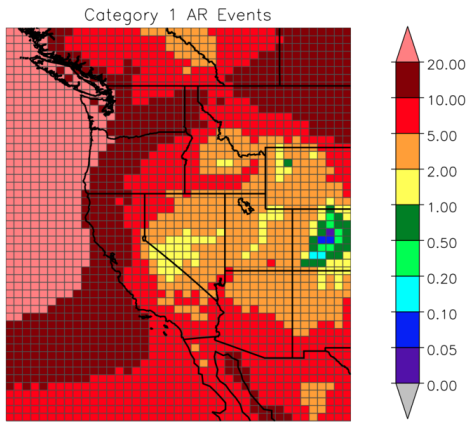
Number of Category 1 ARs per year based on MERRA Reanalysis (1980-2016)

12-h minimum duration of IVT > 250 kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹

Category 1 AR Events

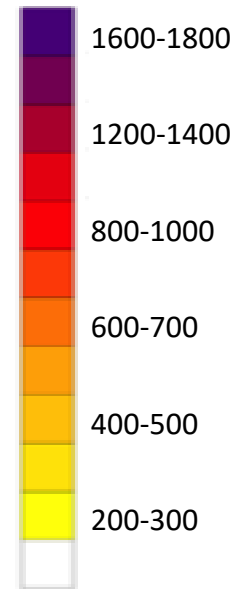
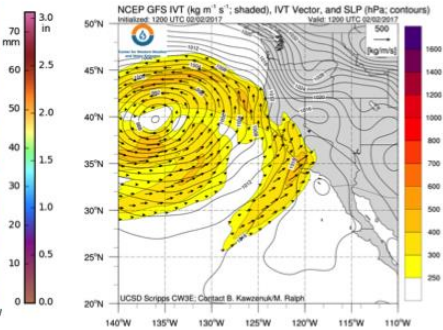
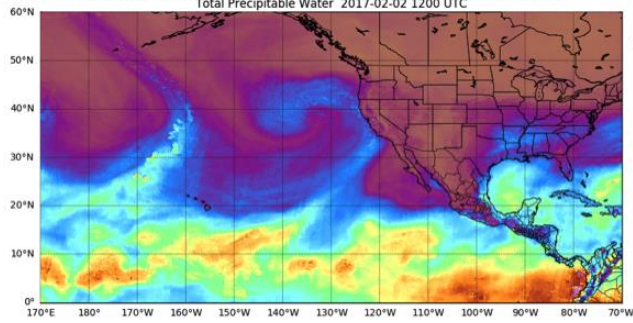


Number of AR Events Per Year Based on MERRA Reanalysis (1980–2016)
12-h Minimum Duration IVT > 250



a. An example of a weak, AR Cat 1 event: 12Z/2 Feb 2017

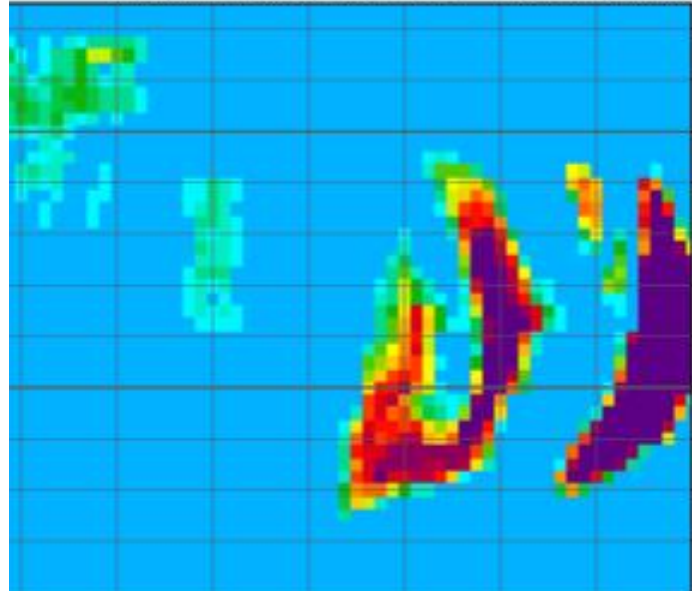
Total Precipitable Water 2017-02-02 1200 UTC



AR Landfall and Inland Penetration Probabilities (as of midday Thursday 13 Oct)

Model Run: 18Z Thu 13 Oct 2016

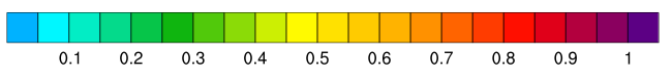
Latitude along U.S. West Coast



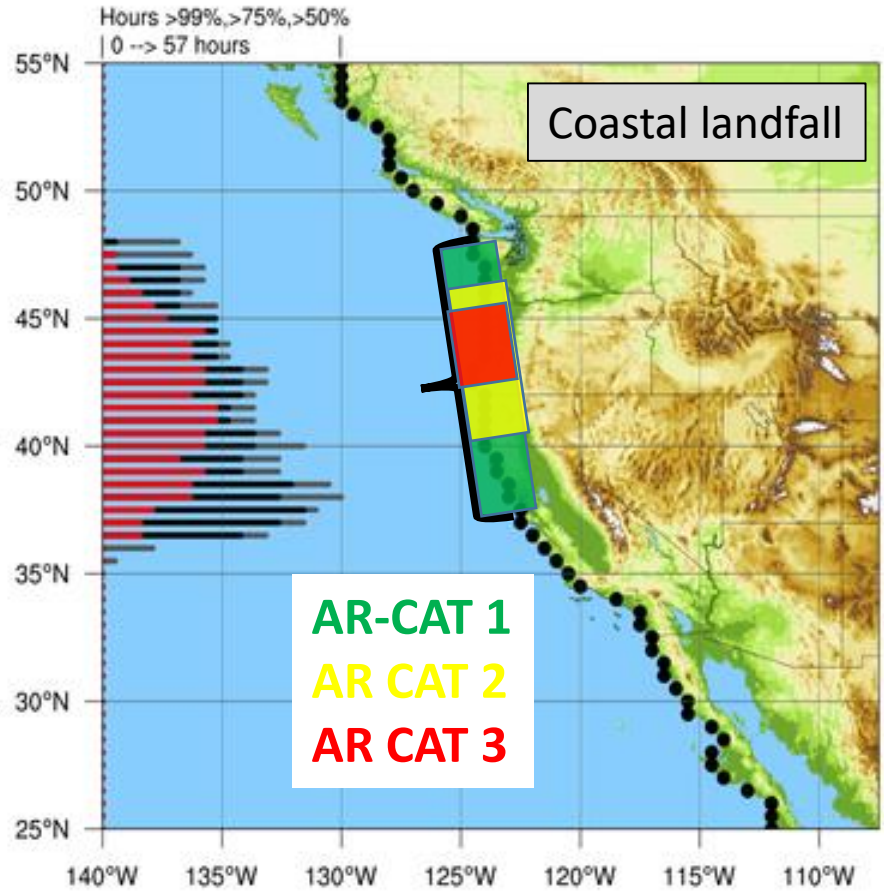
GFS Ensemble Probability of IVT > 500 kg/(ms)



Forecast Day from 18Z on Thu 13 Oct 2016



Color fill represents the % chance that moderate strength (>500 kg/m/s) atmospheric river will hit at that time and the latitude corresponding to the black dots in the right panels



Coastal landfall

AR-CAT 1
AR CAT 2
AR CAT 3



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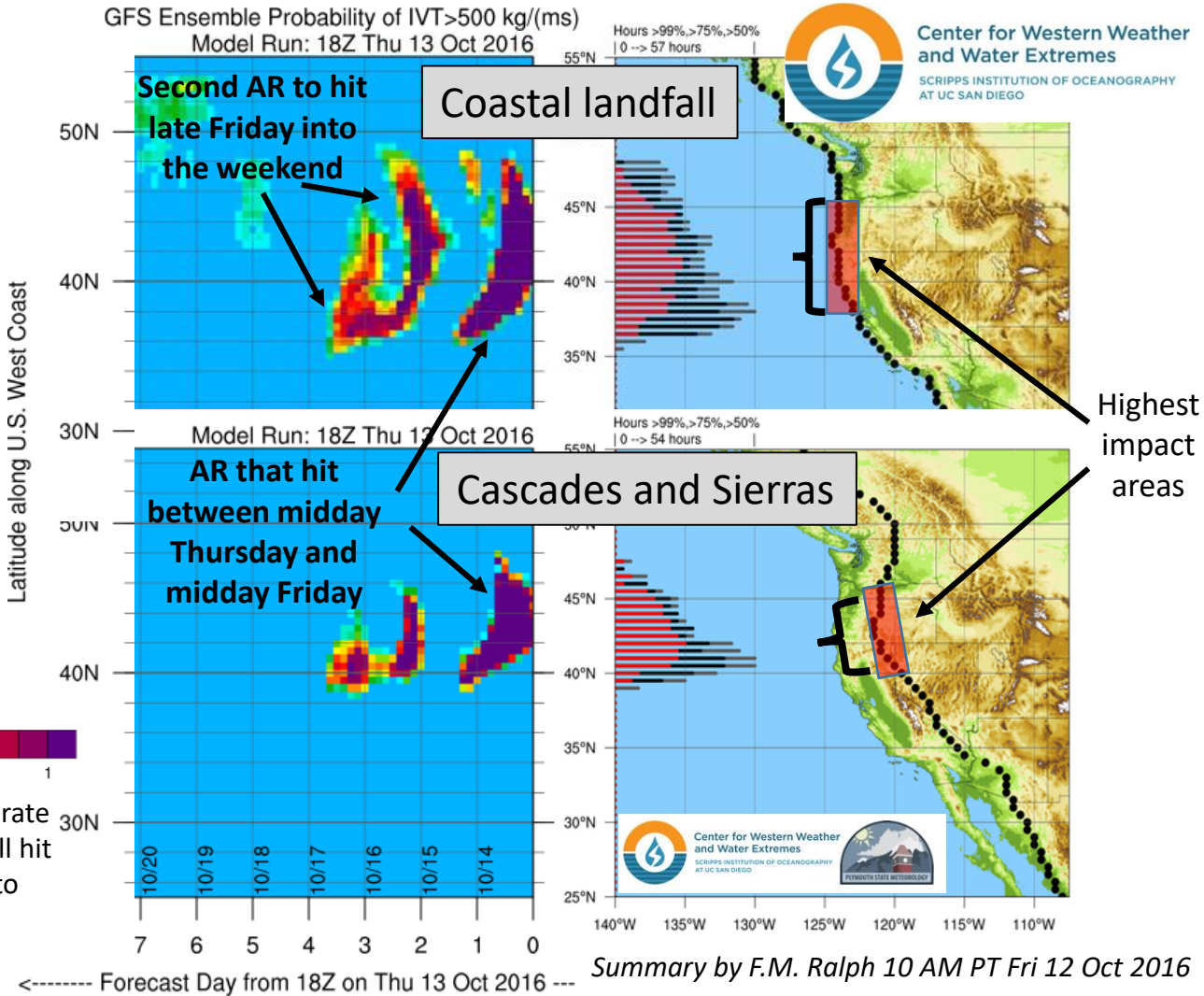


AR Landfall and Inland Penetration Probabilities
(as of midday Thursday 13 Oct)

Odds of a moderate strength atmospheric river making landfall (top panel), or penetrating inland to the Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains (bottom panel)



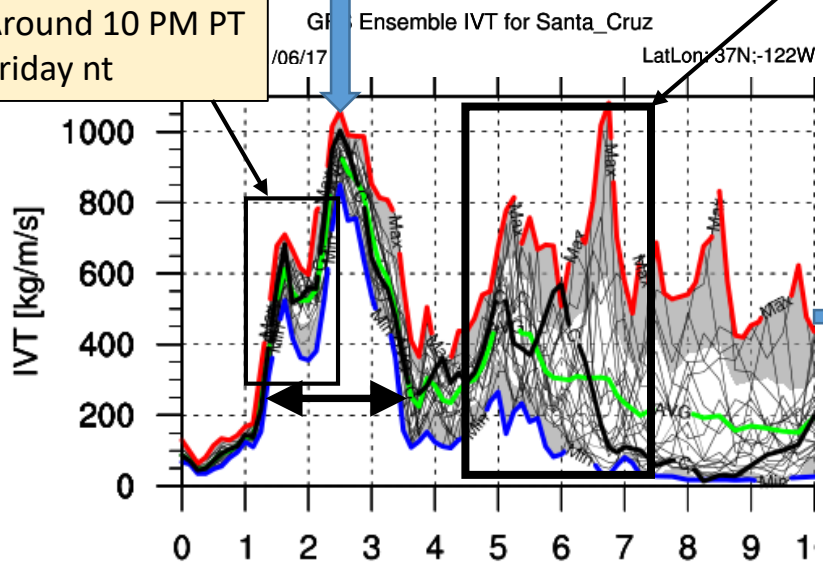
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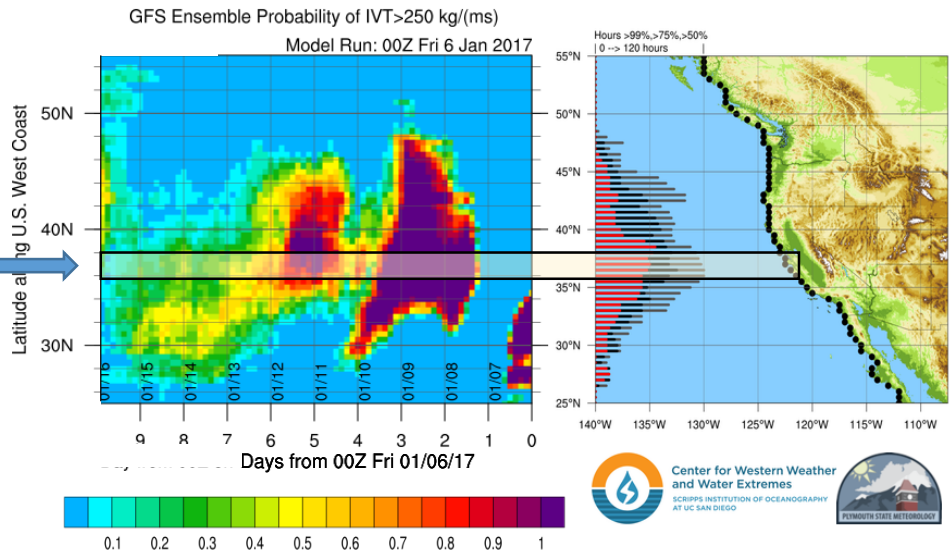
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IVT > 250 kg/ms
For >48 h



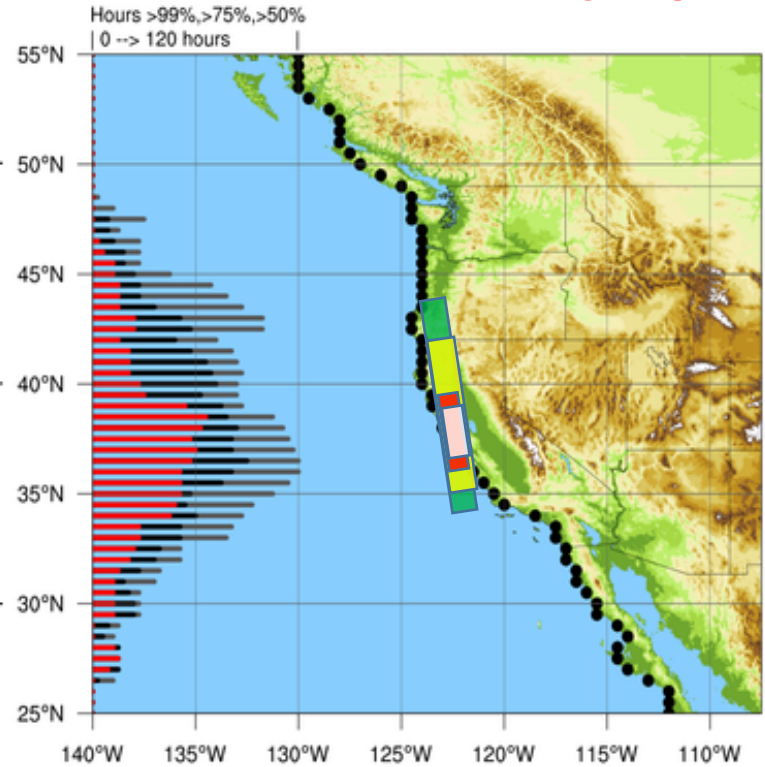
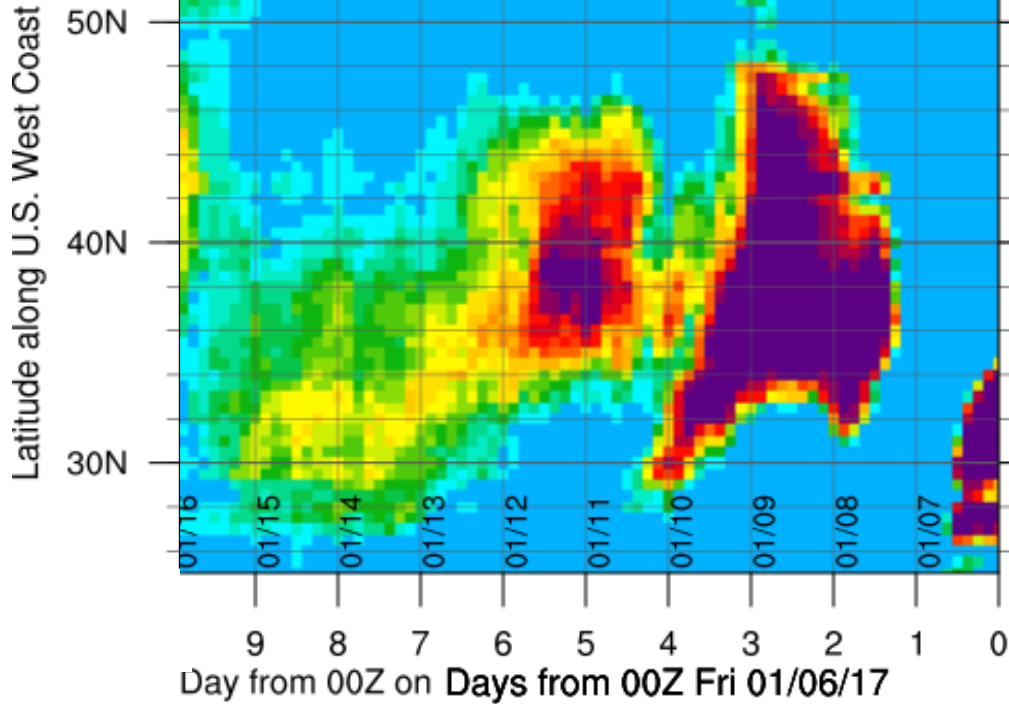
AR-CAT 1

AR CAT 2

AR CAT 3

GFS Ensemble Probability of IVT > 250 kg/(ms)

Model Run: 00Z Fri 6 Jan 2017




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PLYMOUTH STATE METEOROLOGY

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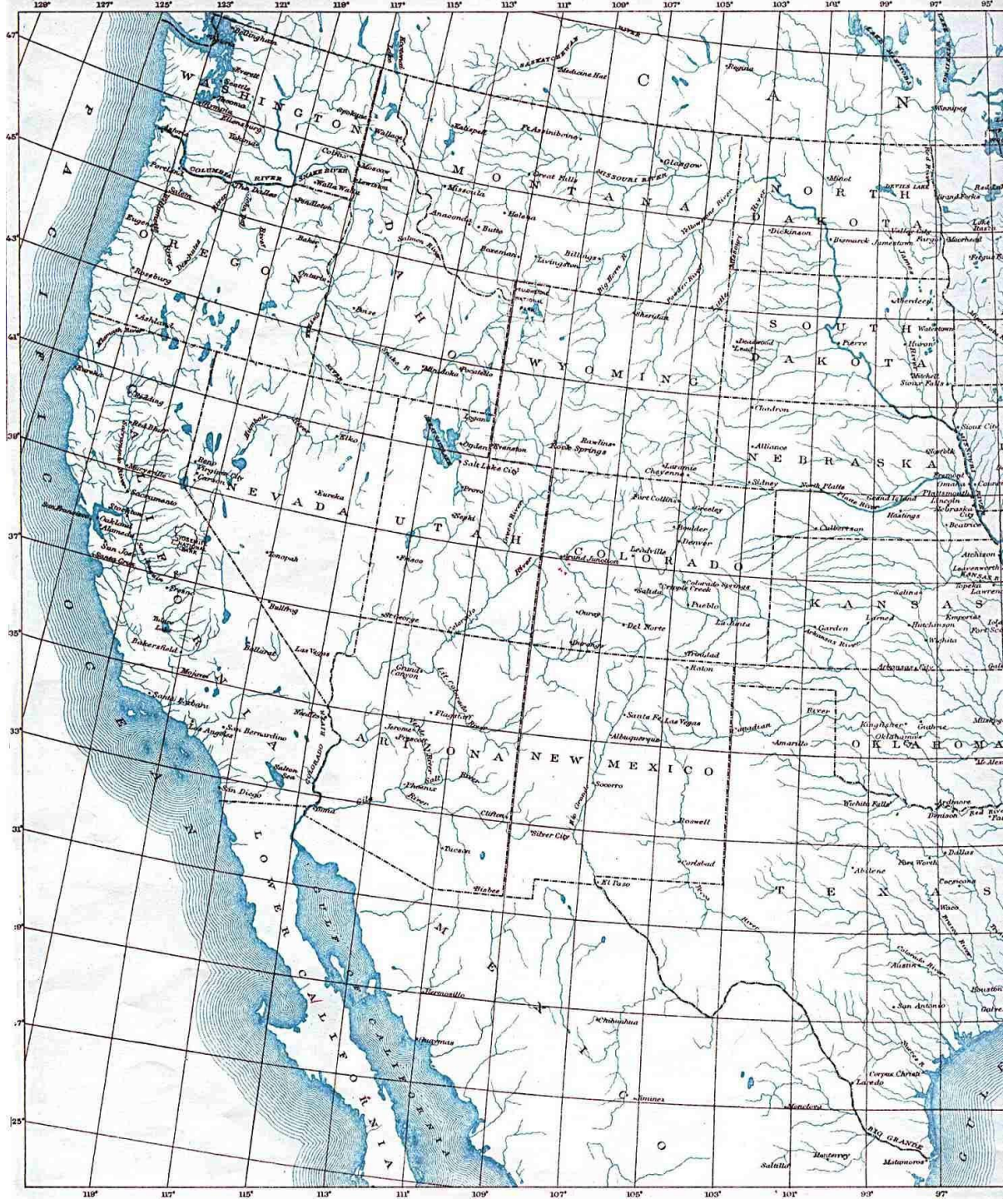
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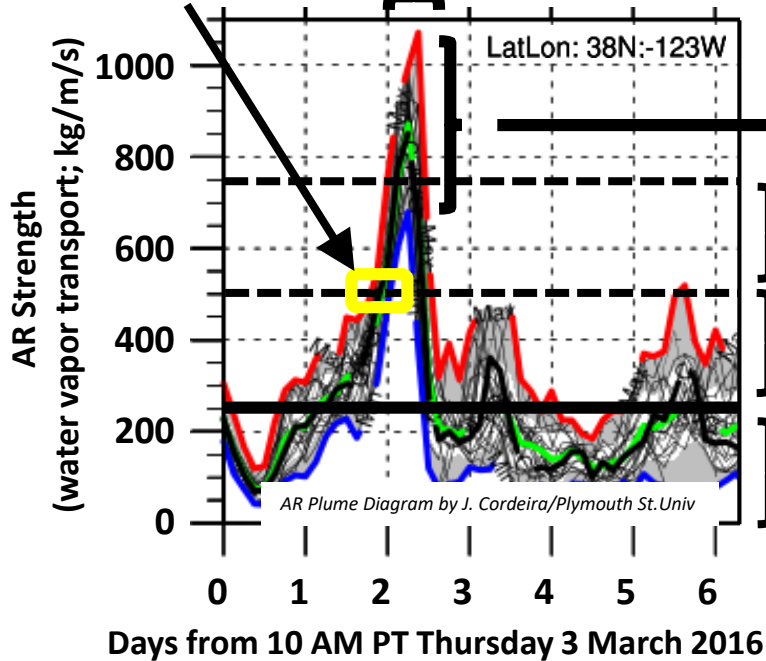


AR Outlook for Pt Reyes, CA area, including Russian River

Summary by F.M. Ralph 8 AM PT Fri 4 March 2016

Onset of moderate-strength AR conditions
Saturday morning

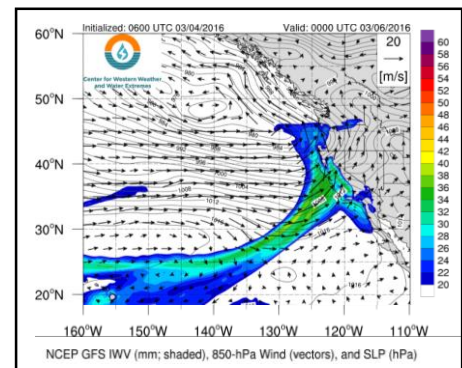
Normal-duration AR landfall
(12-24 hours)



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General Risk Levels

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