

Seasonal Forecasting CA Perspectives

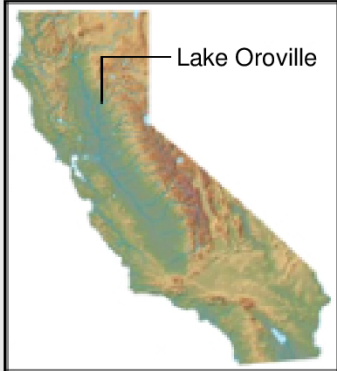
Michael Anderson
WSWC May 2015

All Models are Wrong
Some Are Useful

George E P Box

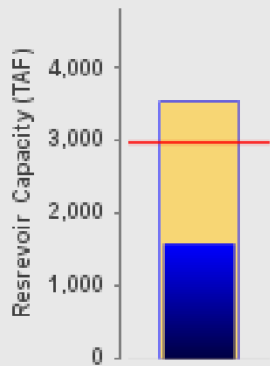


Reservoir Conditions - Lake Oroville



Lake Oroville Conditions

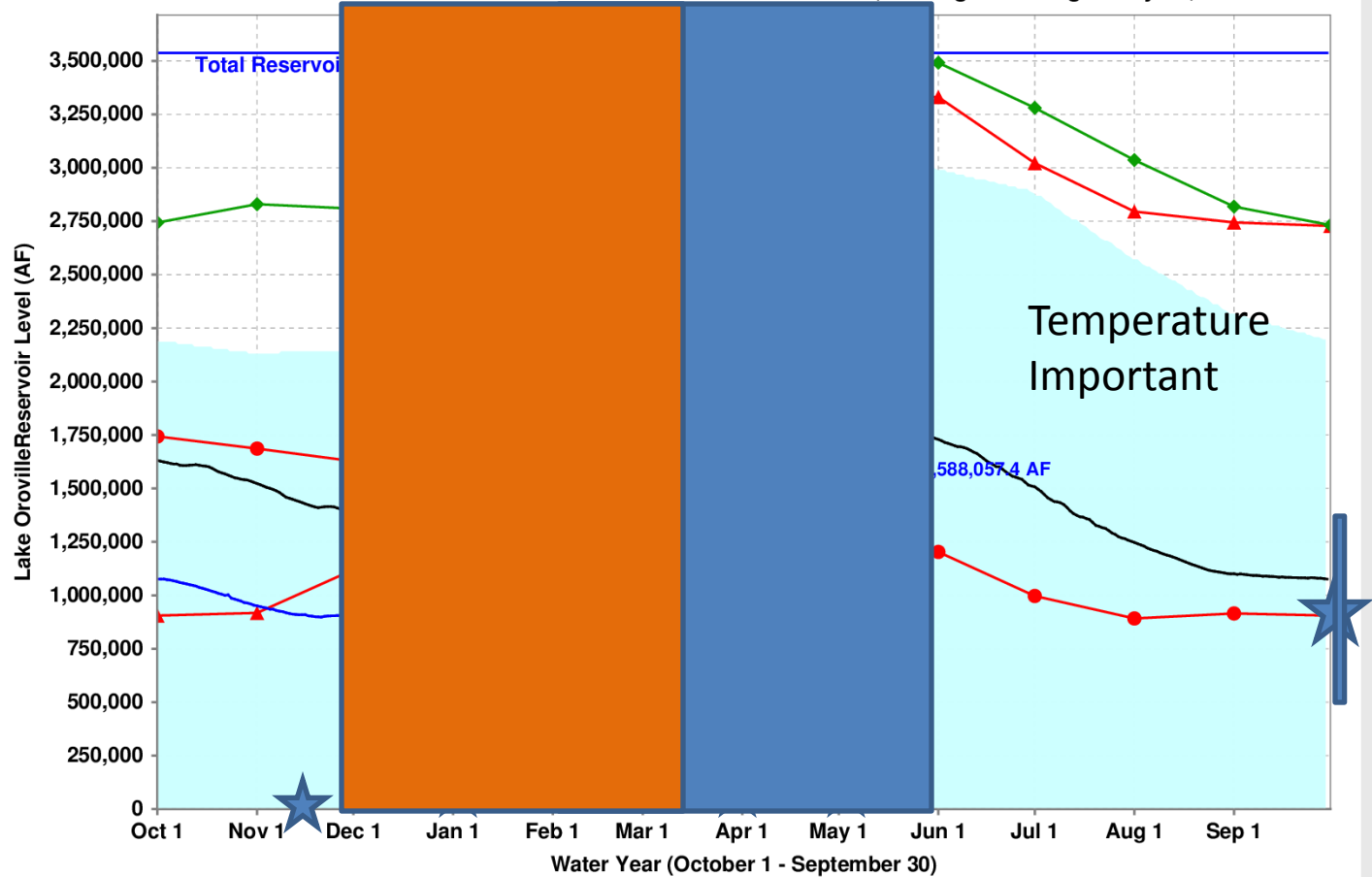
(as of Midnight - May 25, 2015)



Current Level: 1,588,057.4 AF

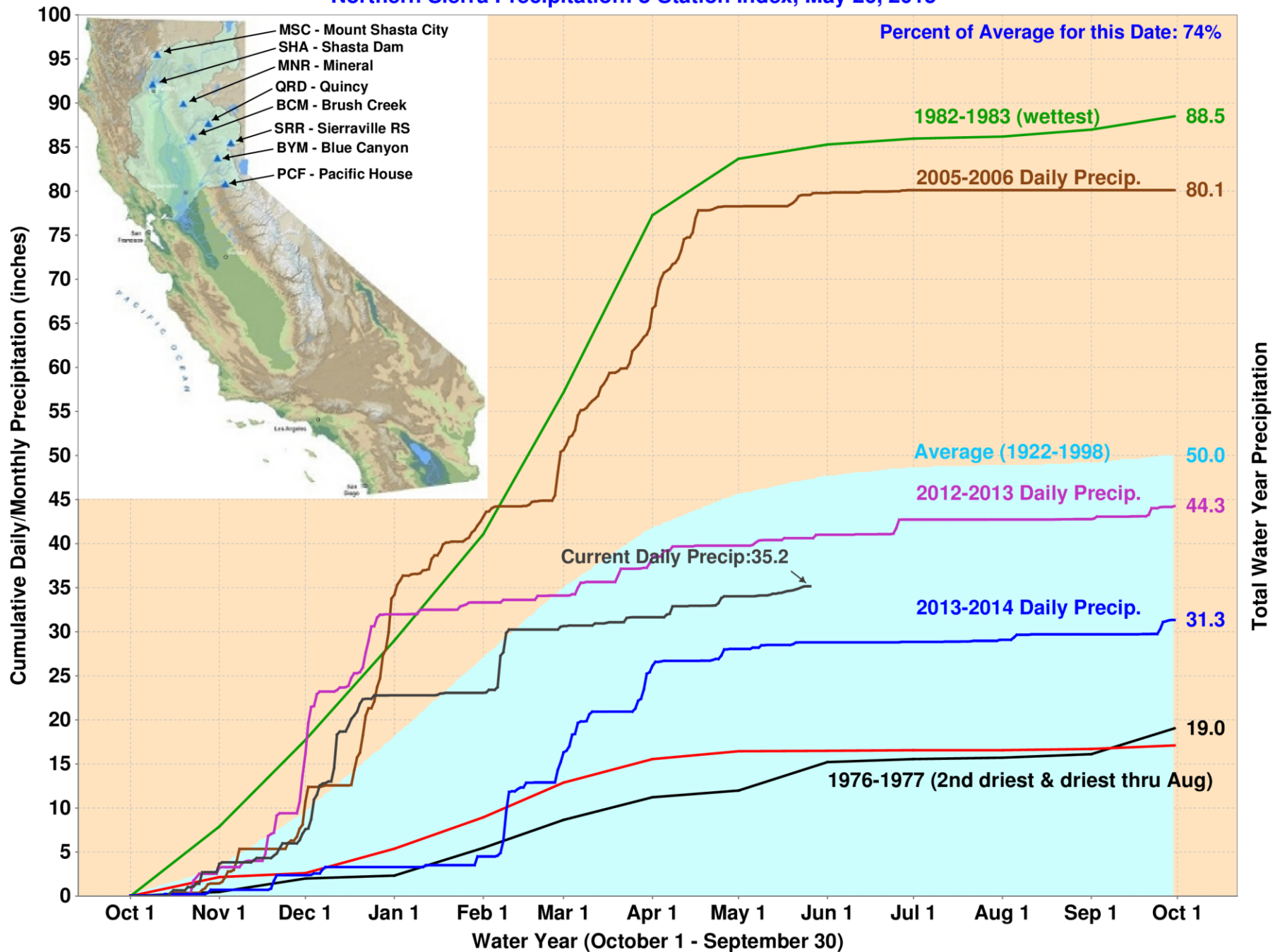
45% (Total Capacity) | 54% (Historical Avg.)

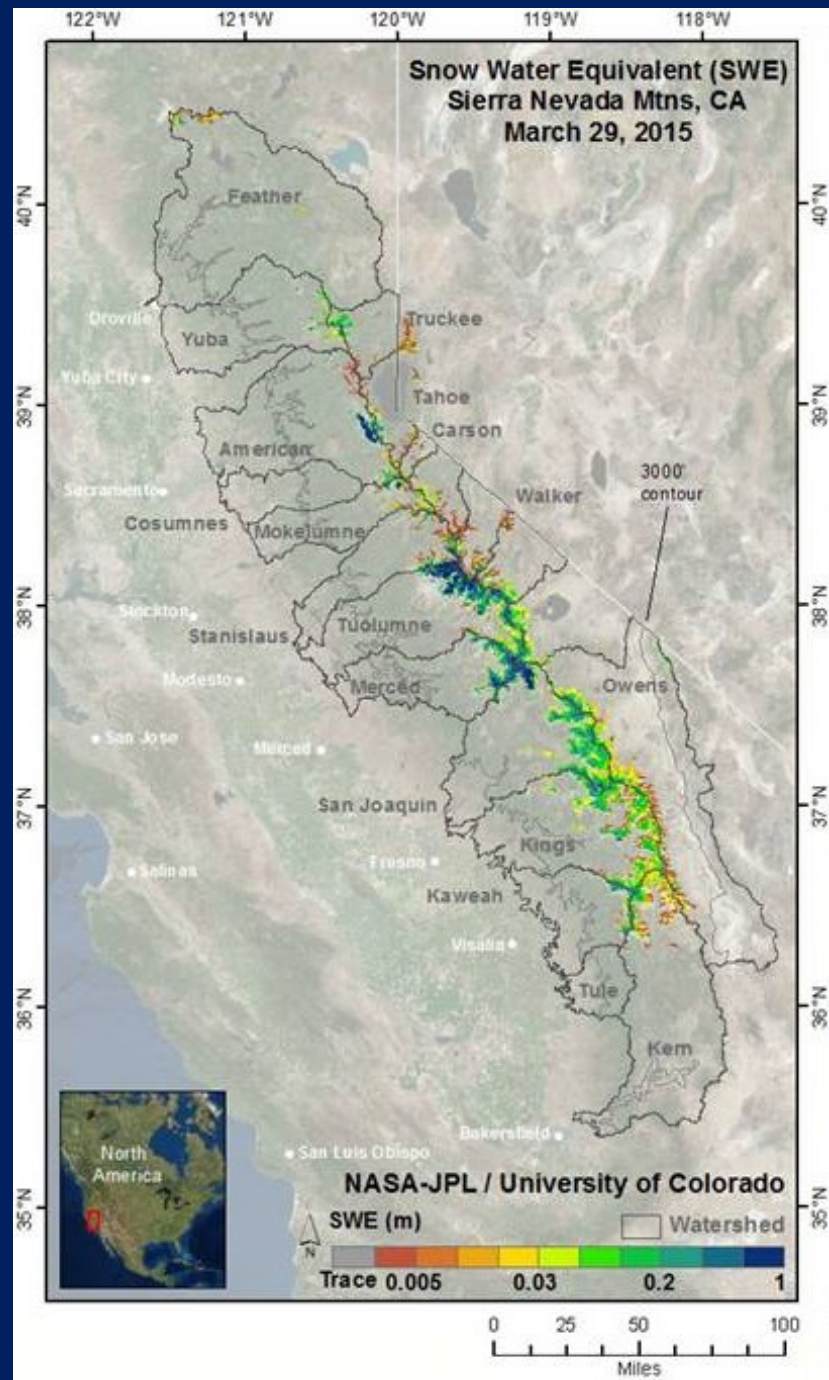
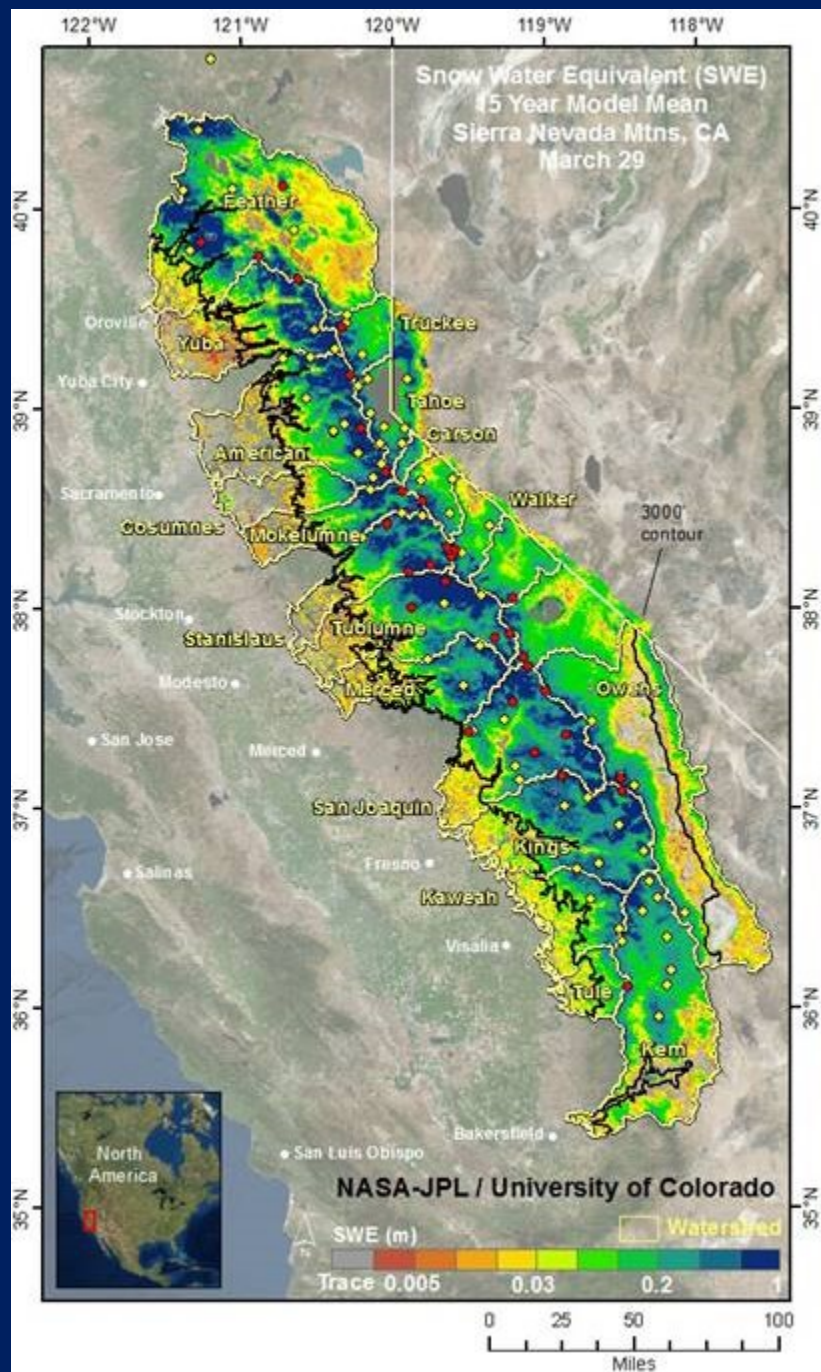
Lake Oroville Levels: Various Past Water Years and Current Water Year, Ending At Midnight May 25, 2015

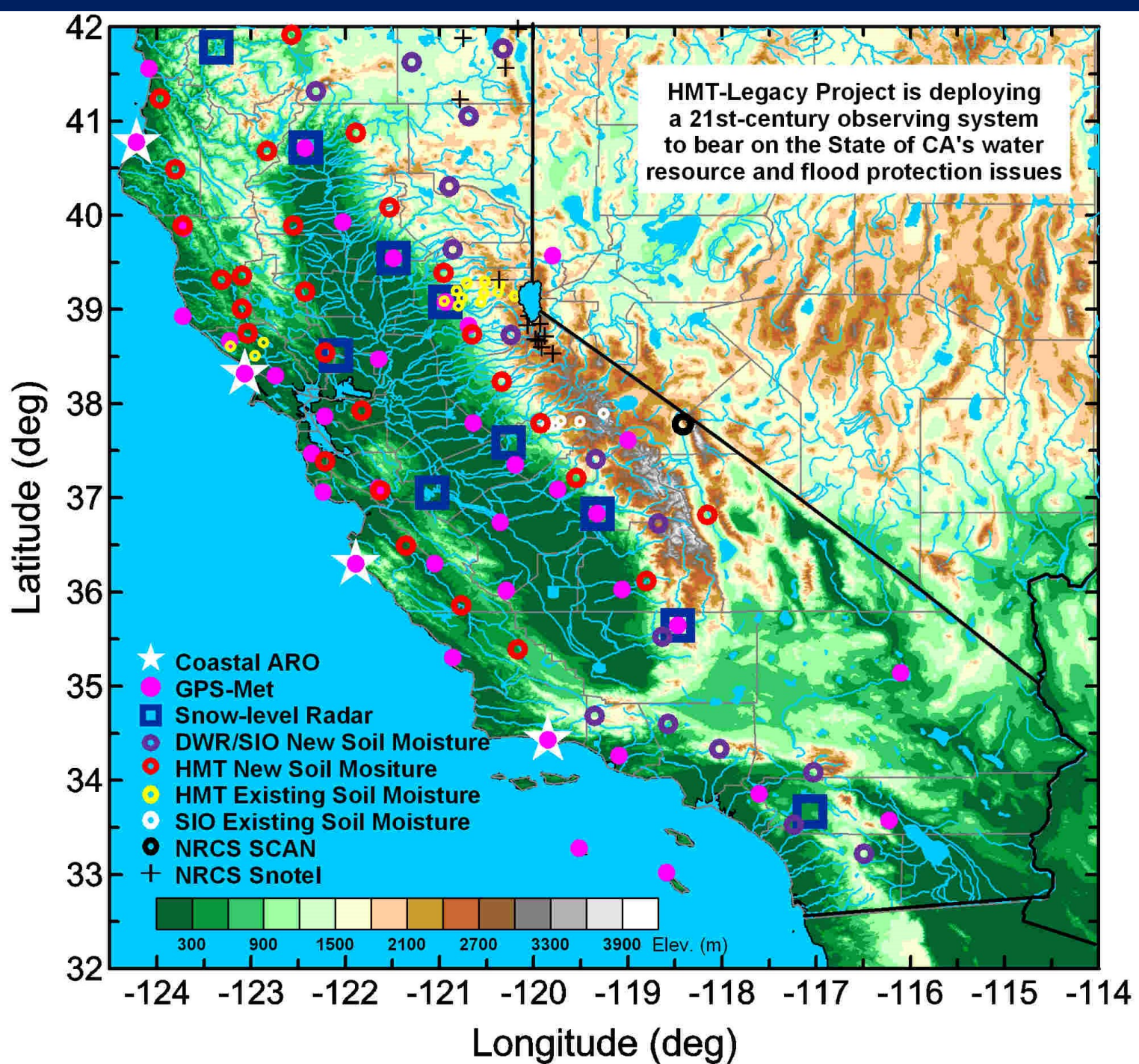


Historical Average Total Reservoir Capacity 1976-1977 (Driest) 1977-1978 1982-1983 (Wettest) 2013-2014 Current: 2014-2015

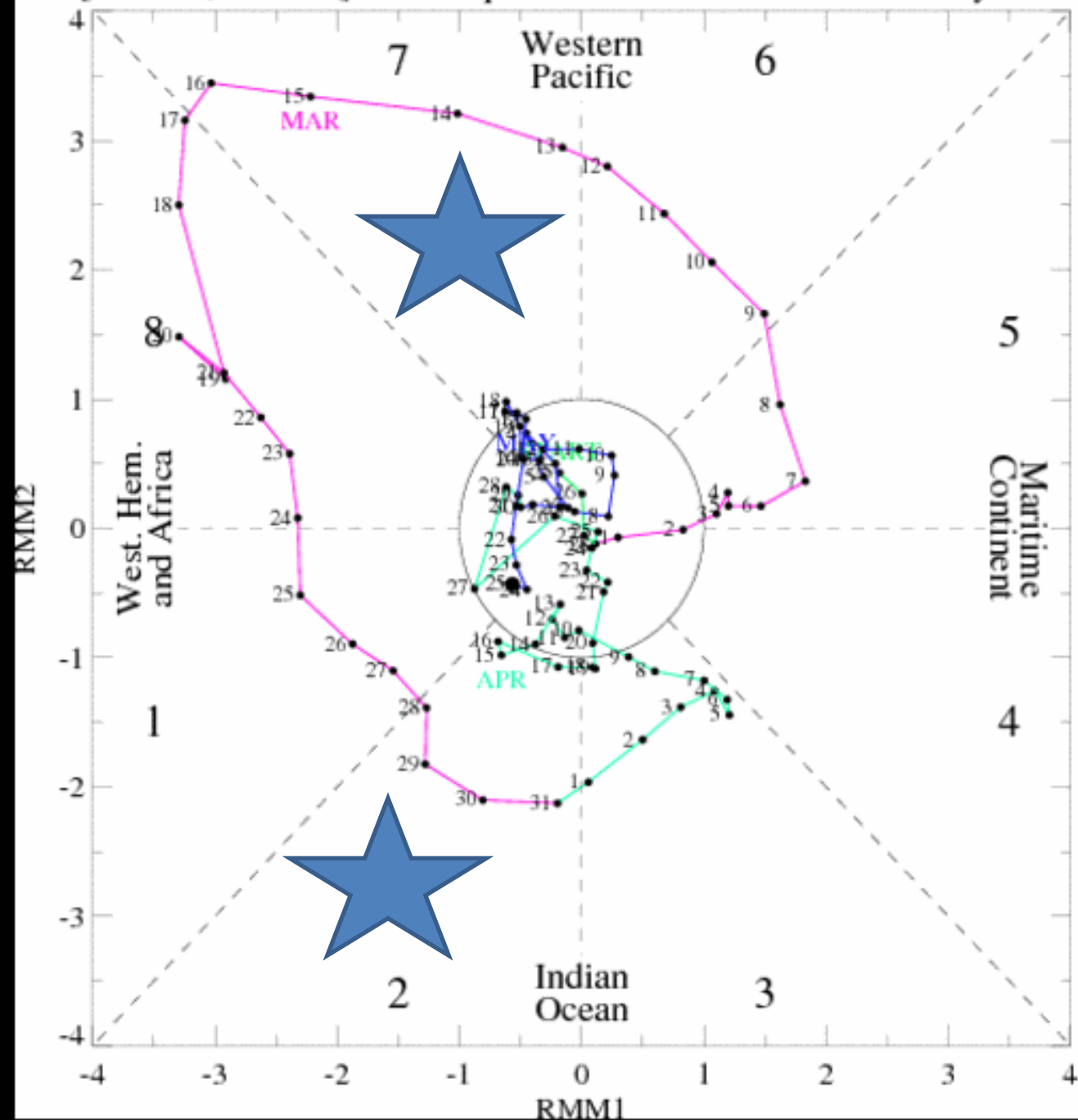
Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8-Station Index, May 26, 2015







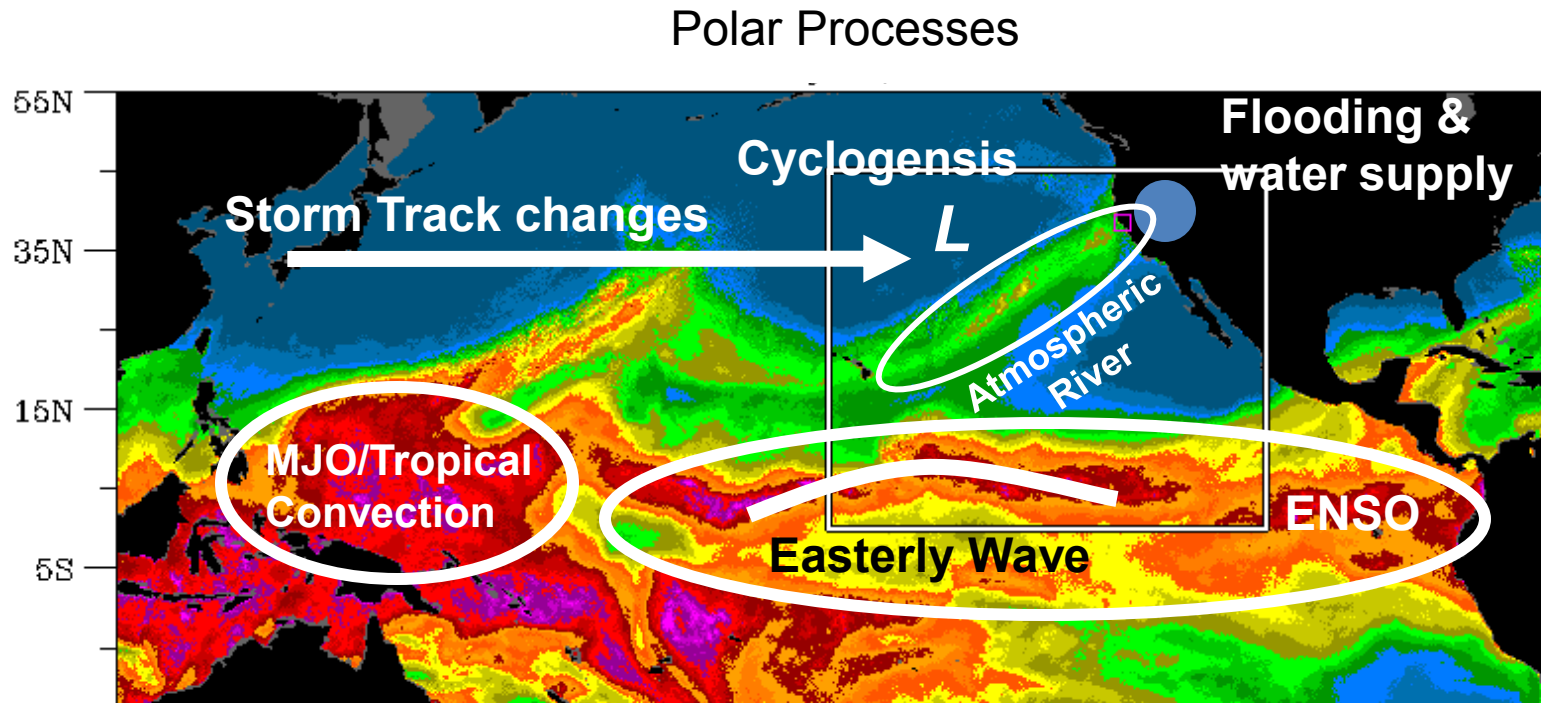
[RMM1, RMM2] Phase Space for 25-Feb-2015 to 25-May-2015



MJO

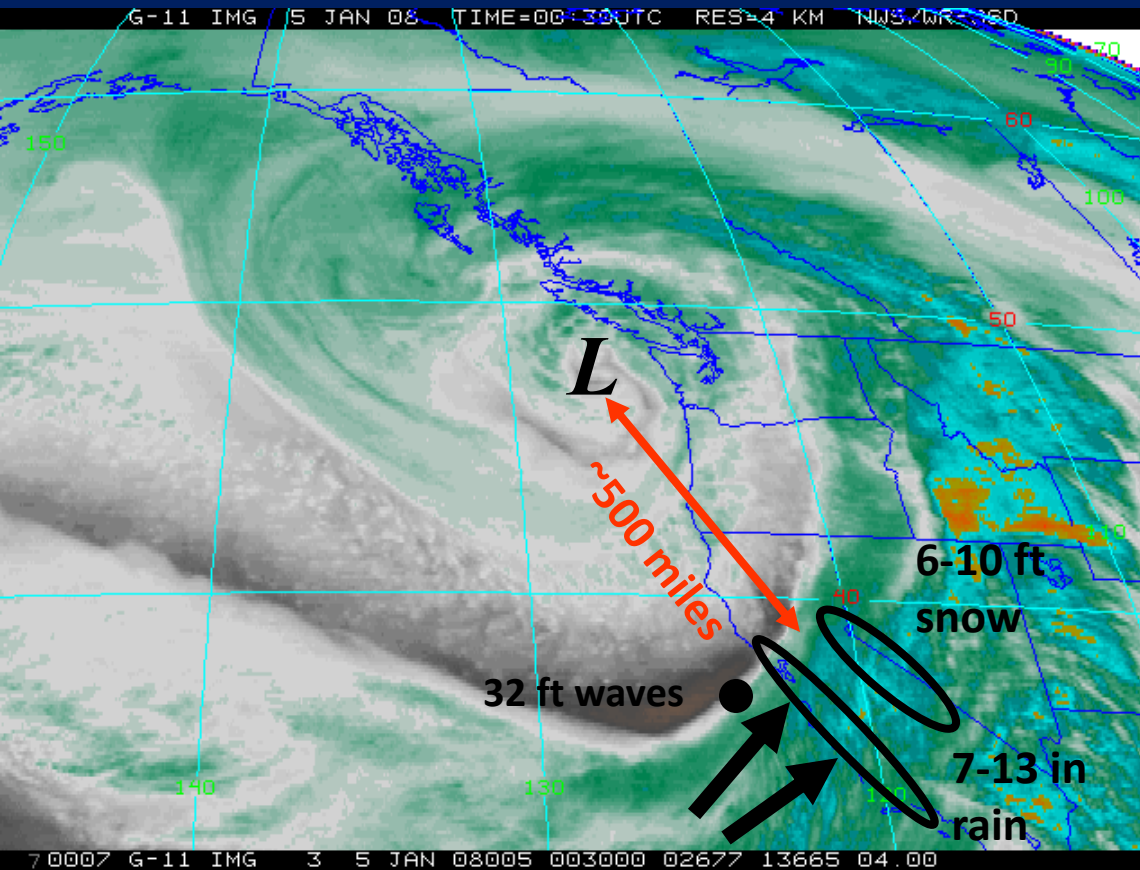
What month where and how strong?

Key Phenomena Affecting California Water Supply/Flooding:



**Hydrologic Outcomes Depend on
Multiple Processes at Multiple
Space/Time Scales**

The Storm of 4-5 Jan 2008



Atmospheric river

GOES IR image of major West Coast storm

- Time = 0030 UTC 5 January 2008
- Low pressure center is off WA coast

Note that major impacts were focused >500 miles south of the Low pressure center in this storm.

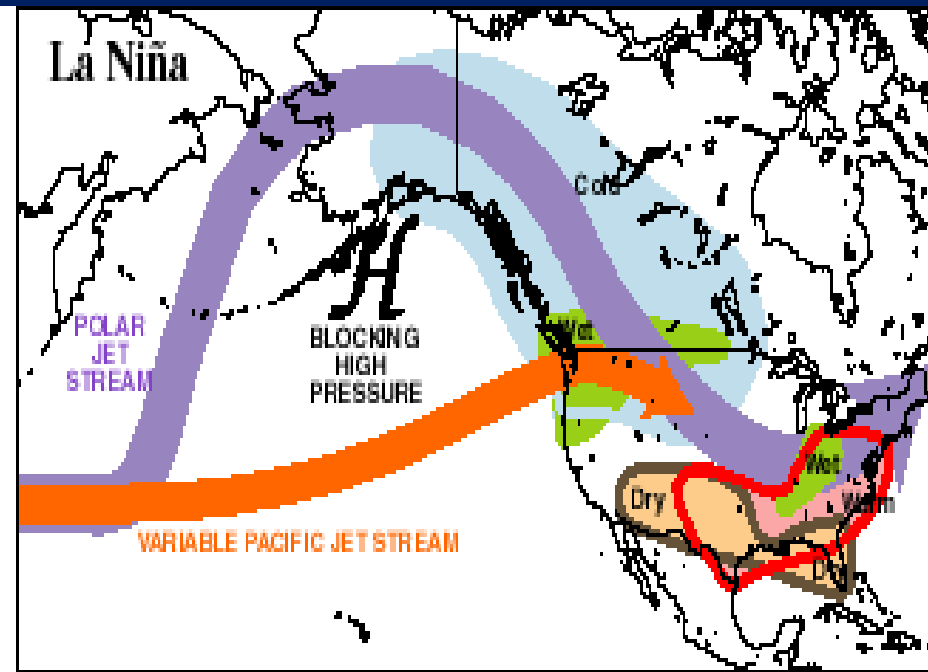
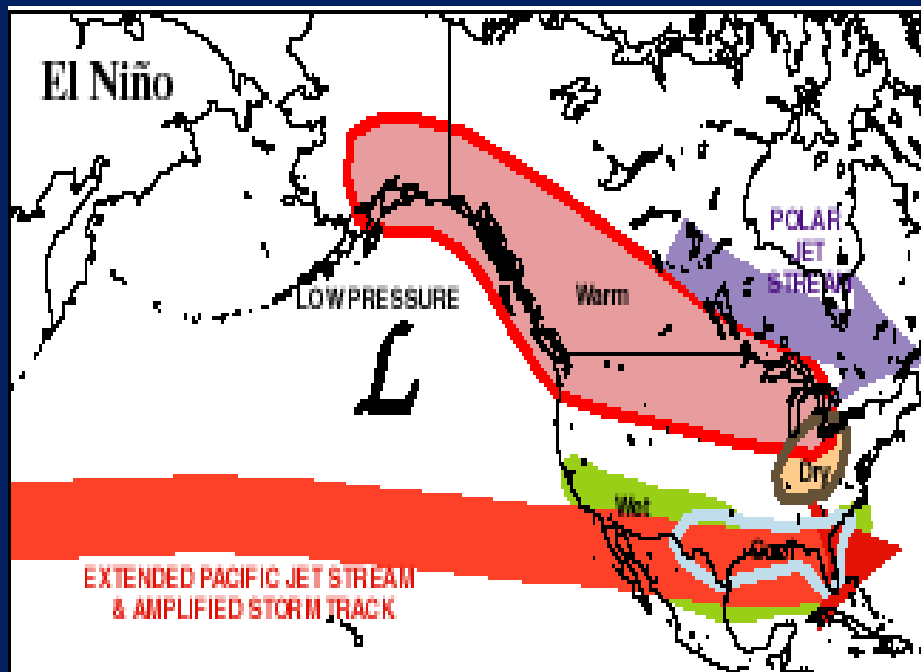
This differs significantly from hurricanes, but the impacts are enormous and spread over a large area

Many major impacts are associated with the landfall of the “atmospheric river” element of the storm, the precise characteristics of which are not operationally monitored offshore or onshore.

Wanted vs Need

- Life beyond P and T maps
- 500 mb anomalies
- 700 mb anomalies
- Water vapor analyses
- Geopotential Gradients and Tendencies

Forecast the Drivers Instead of the Outcomes



IRI/CPC Pacific Niño

3.4 SST Model Outlook

Almost all of the models indicate Niño 3.4 SST anomalies will remain greater than or equal to +0.5C through the end of 2015.

However, there is a large amount of spread in the potential strength of El Niño.

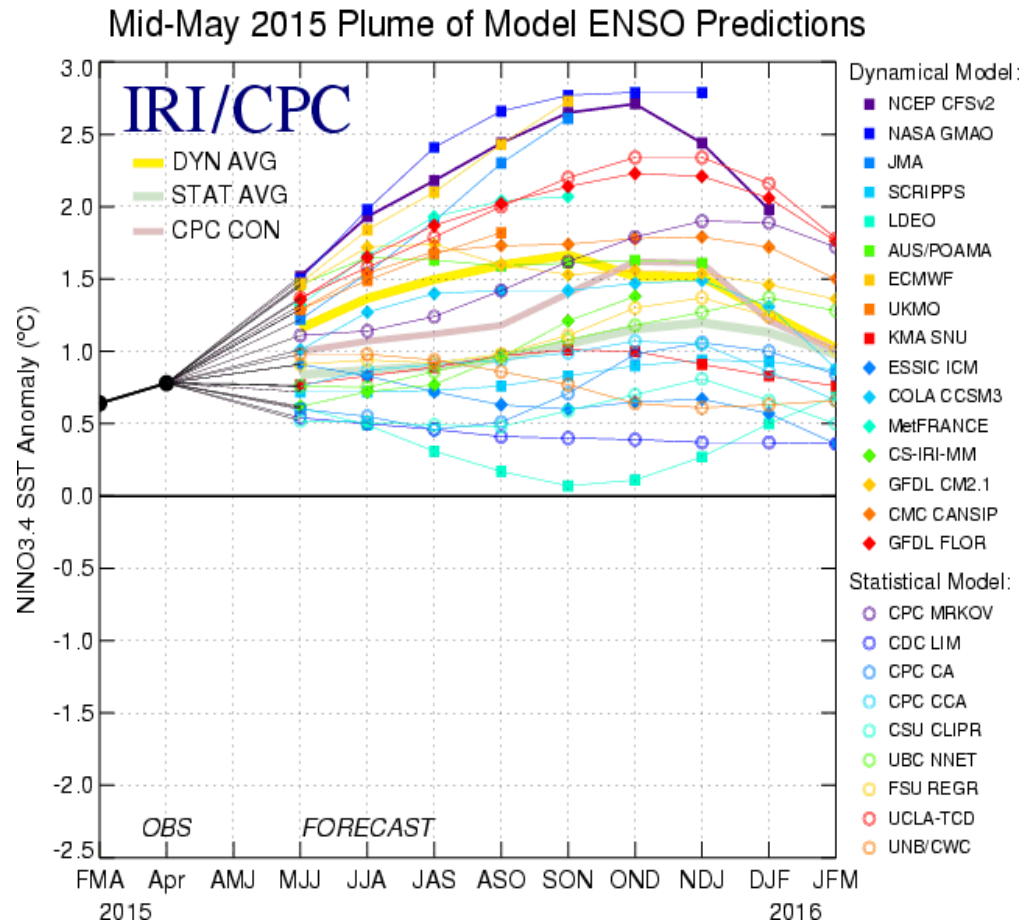
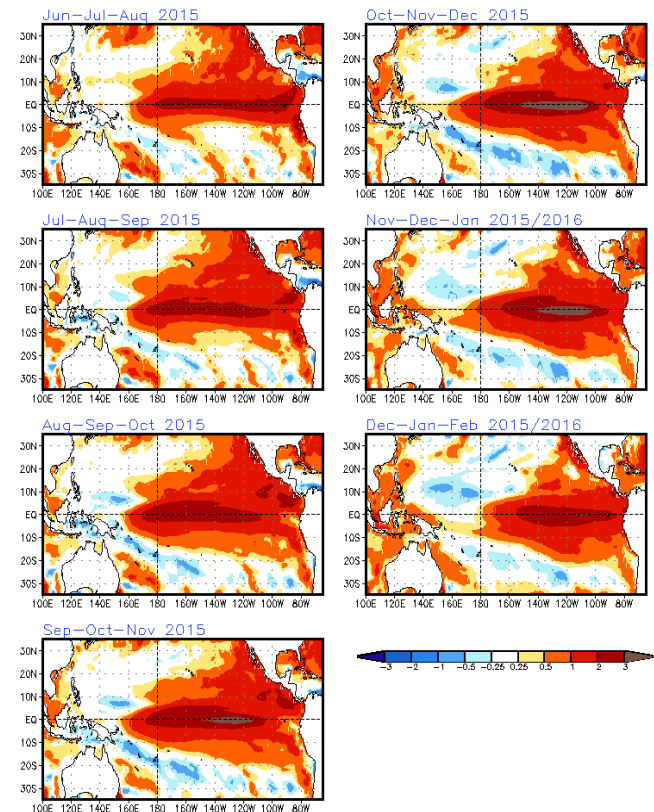
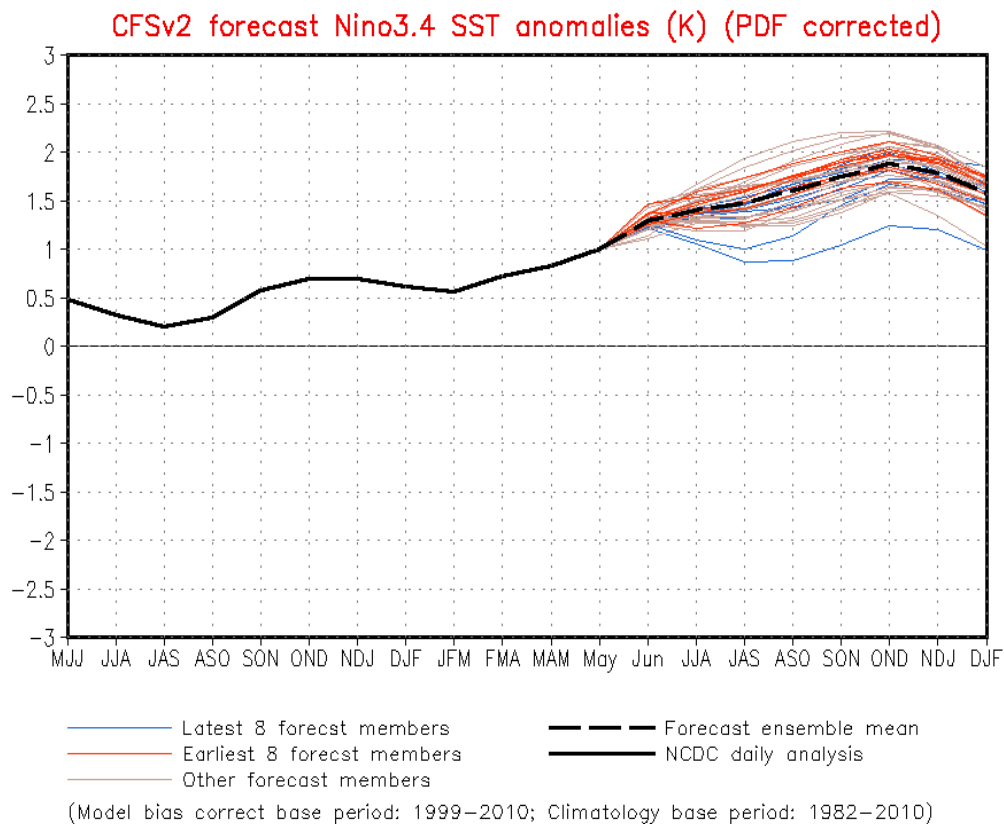


Figure provided by the International Research Institute (IRI) for Climate and Society (updated 19 May 2015).

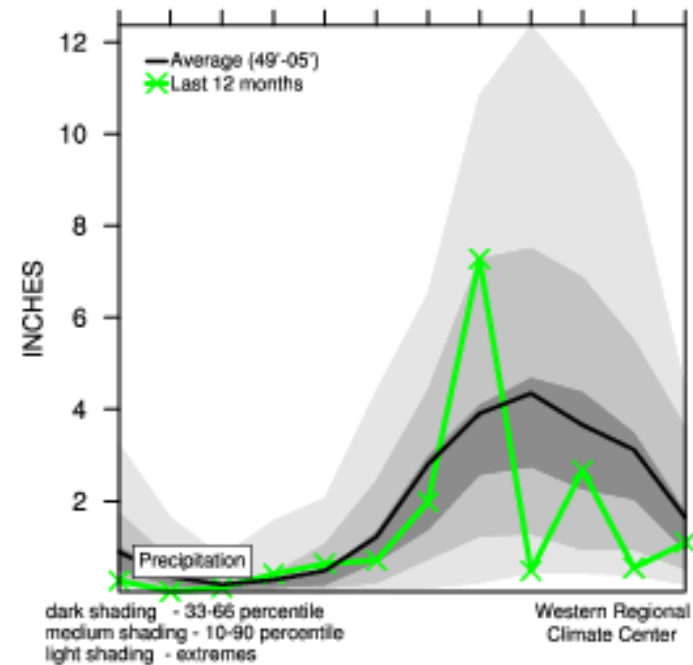
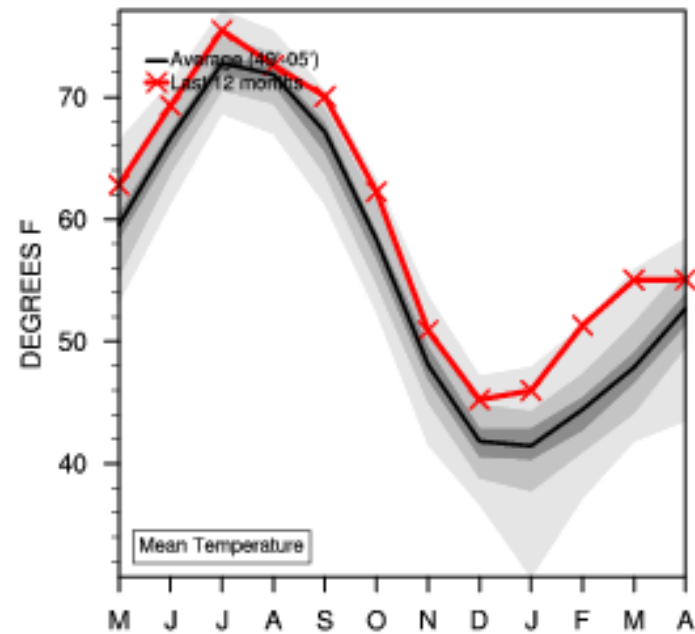
SST Outlook: NCEP CFS.v2 Forecast (PDF corrected)

Issued: 26 May 2015

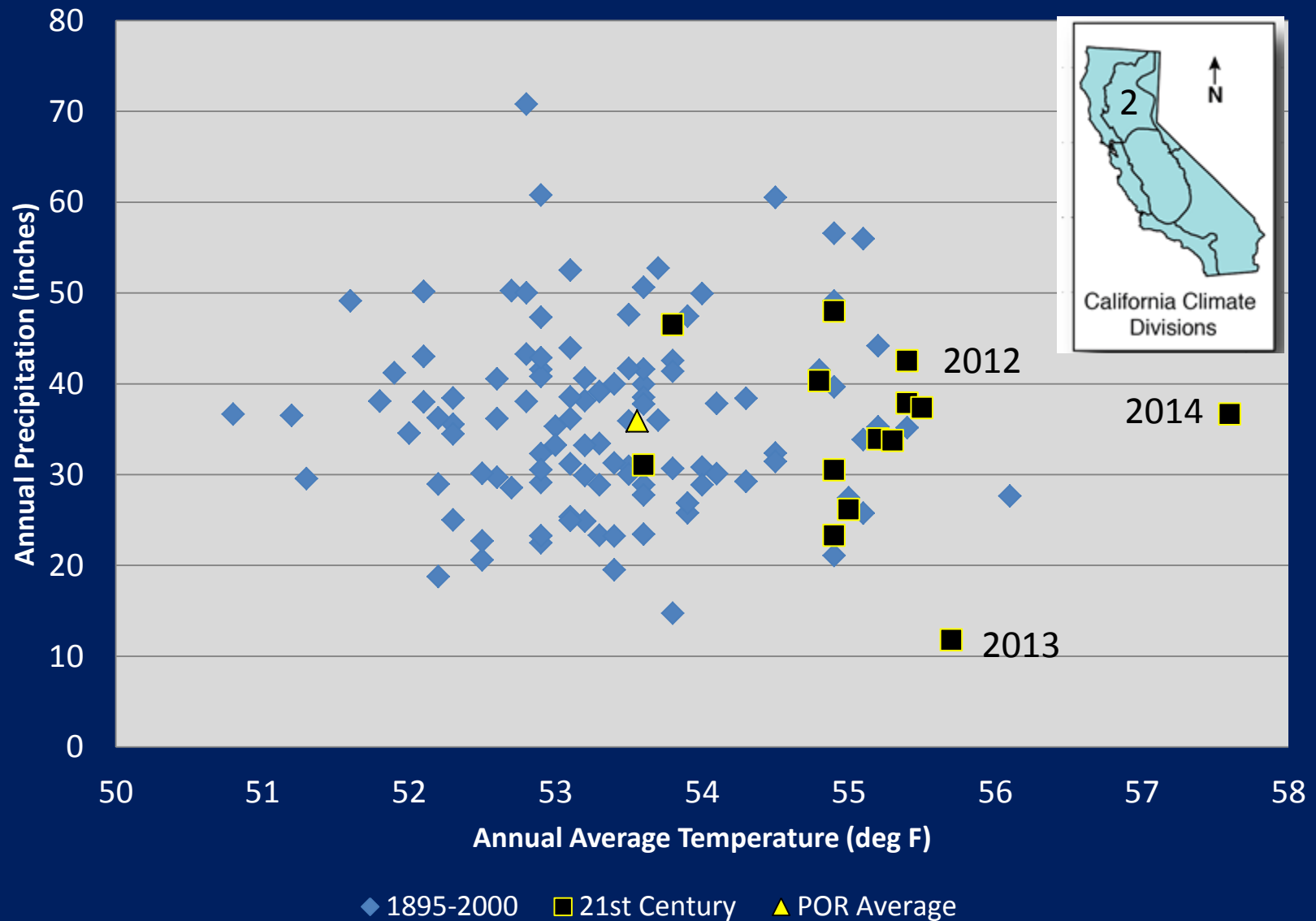
The CFS.v2 ensemble mean (black dashed line) predicts El Niño through DJF 2015-16.



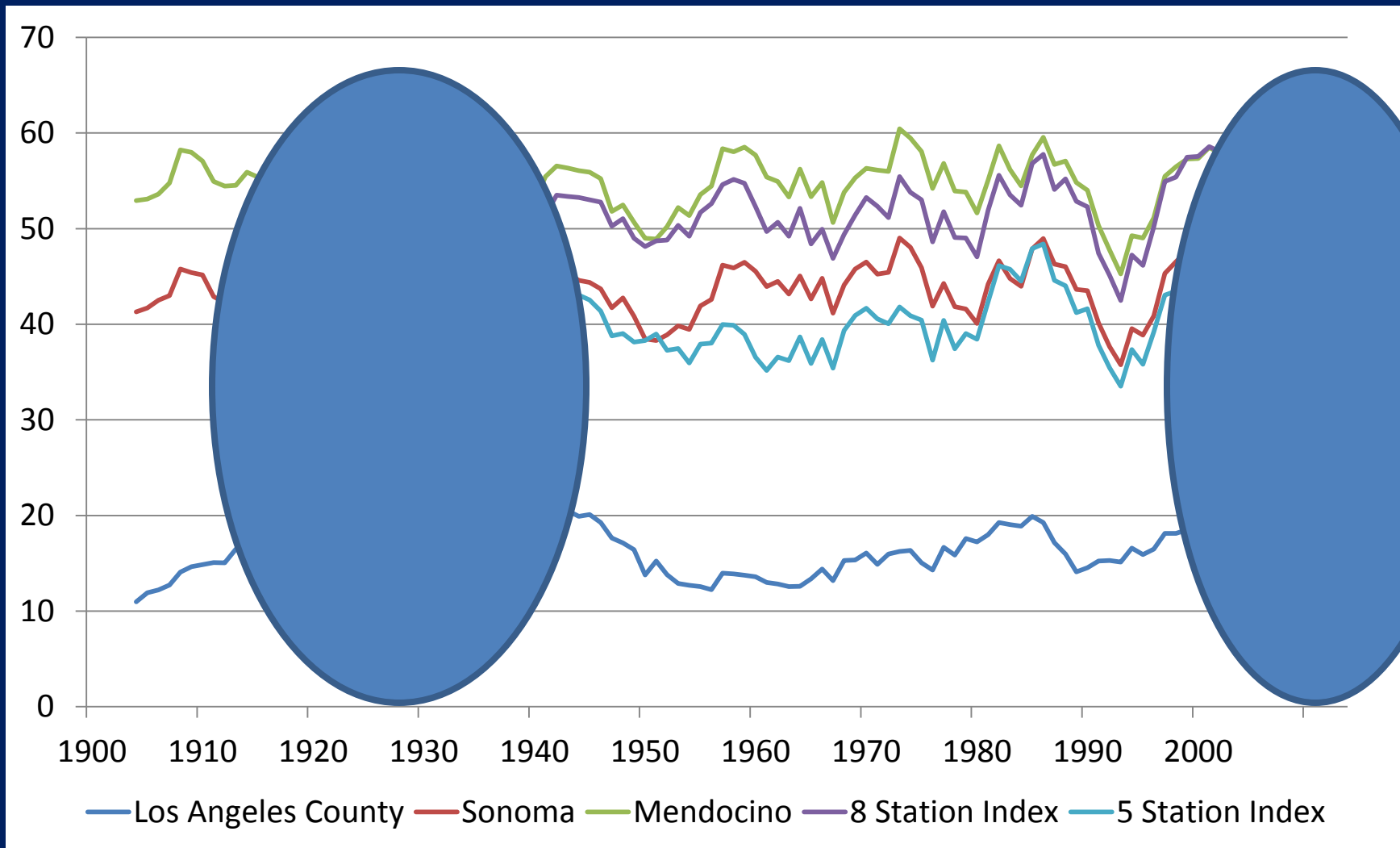
California Statewide Last 12 Months



It's Getting Warmer – Sacramento River



Decadal Scale Variability



Concluding Thoughts

- There is more information available than the official products which have been found wanting
- Opportunities exist for hybrid dynamical/statistical forecast efforts that work with atmospheric circulation drivers and relate those to the hydrologic outcomes
- Federal/State/Other partnerships can be useful to create end-to-end products

An aerial photograph of a vast mountain range, likely the Sierra Nevada, showing rugged peaks and deep valleys. A faint rainbow is visible in the distance above the horizon. The text "Questions?" is overlaid in the center in a bright yellow font.

Questions?

Email: Michael.L.Anderson@water.ca.gov