CBRFC Forecast Areas

Colorado Basin Water Supply Briefing

May 7 2018

Greg Smith Sr. Hydrologist Colorado Basin River Forecast Center

Phone: 1-877-929-0660

Passcode: 1706374

Please mute your phone until the question period



The pattern that put us in our current situation – We were concerned last fall.

How April weather and the water year precipitation played out.

The 2018 snowpack evolution

Latest forecasts and how several rank historically.

Current and near term weather impacts Seasonal peaks are very near – They are low and early.

We're in the active runoff period – what is our focus now ?

Wrapping up the 2018 season

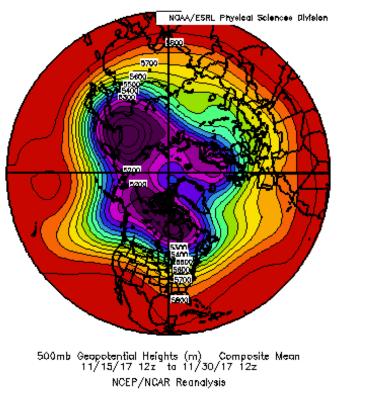
Phone: 1-877-929-0660 Passcode: 1706374* Please mute your phone until the question period *

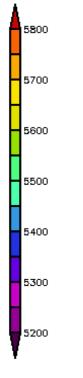
We knew we might have a problem late last fall We anticipated water supply forecasts would start out low

Strong low pressure in the east (Hudson Bay) and a strong ridge near the West Coast. A high amplitude "Blocking Pattern" had become established by December.

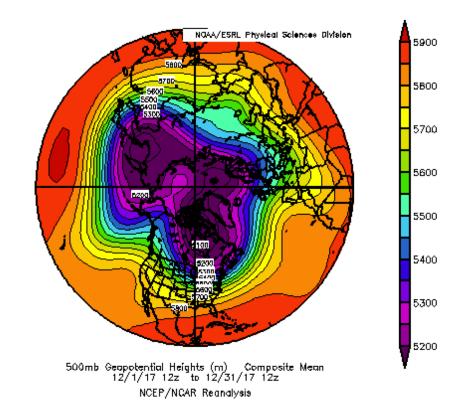
Extended periods of dry & warm or cold & wet usually result with such patterns.

Mean Atmospheric Pattern Nov 15 – Nov 30



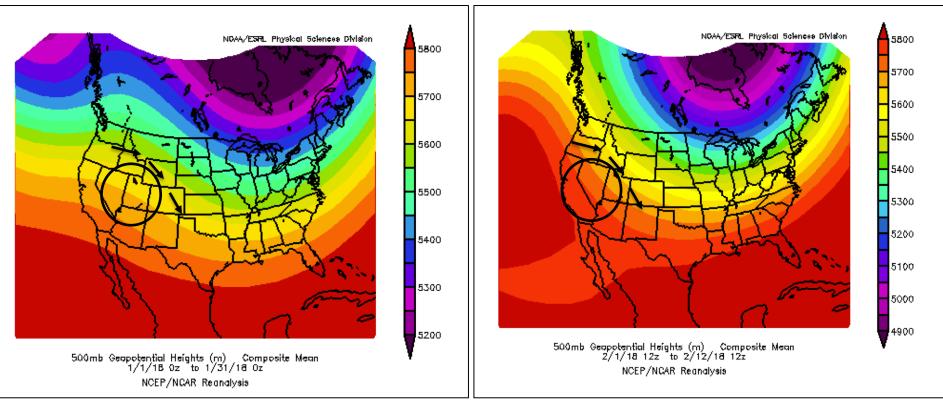


Mean Atmospheric Pattern Dec 1 – Dec 31



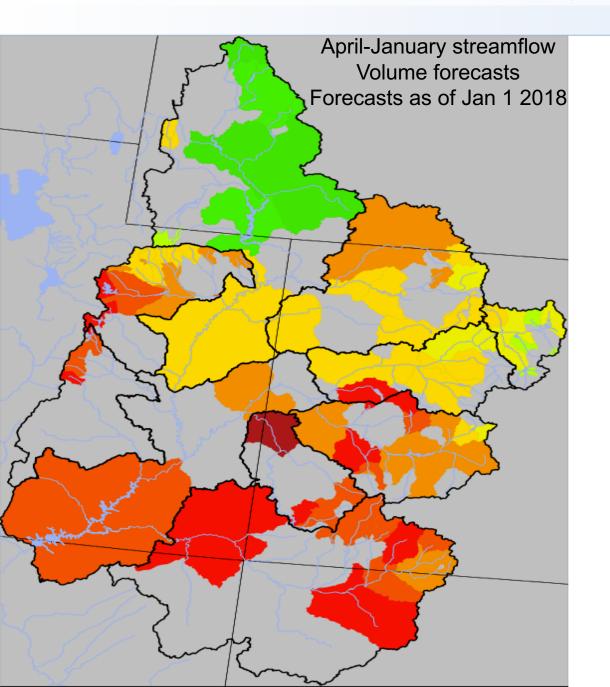
Mean Atmospheric Pattern January 2018

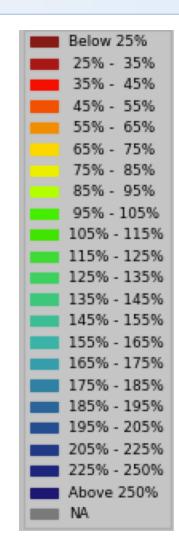
Mean Atmospheric Pattern First half of February 2018



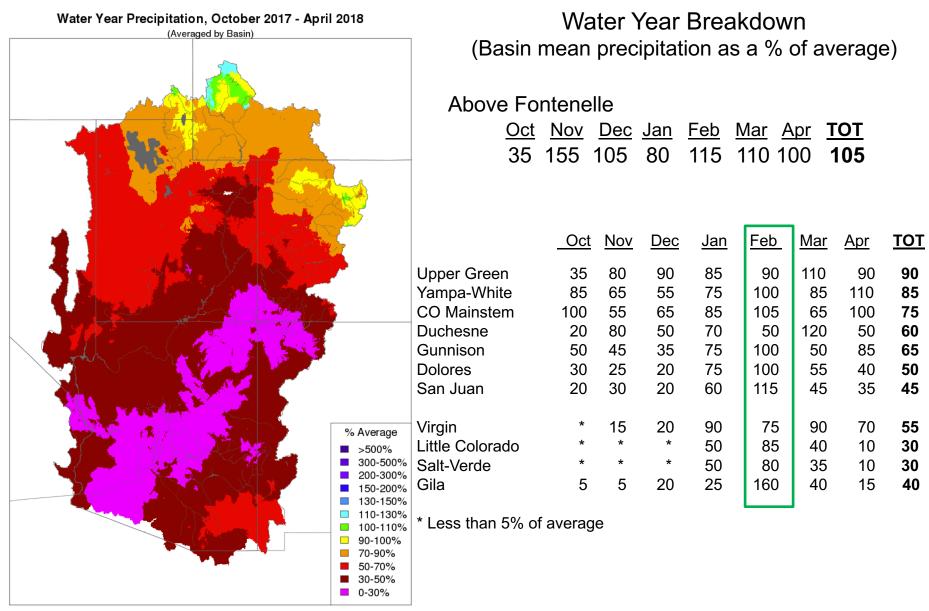
Storm track was around the periphery of the high pressure ridge. Precipitation impacts were limited to far northern and eastern boundaries of the upper Colorado River Basin

Water Supply Outlook: In a hole on January 1st – Fighting an uphill battle ever since.



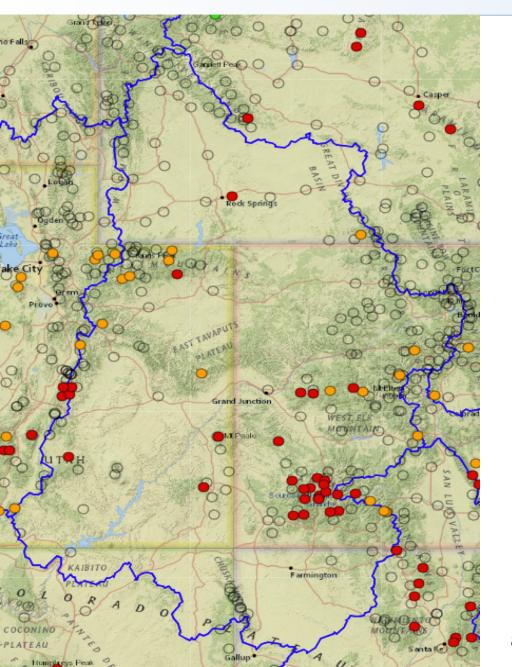


October 2017 – April 2018 Water Year Precipitation

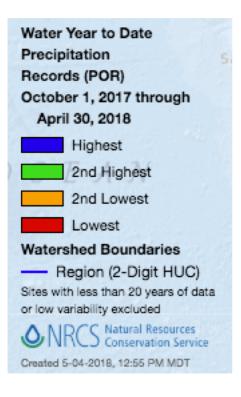


Prepared by NOAA, Colorado Basin River Forecast Center Salt Lake City, Utah, www.cbrfc.noaa.gov

Record low water year (October – April) in many locations



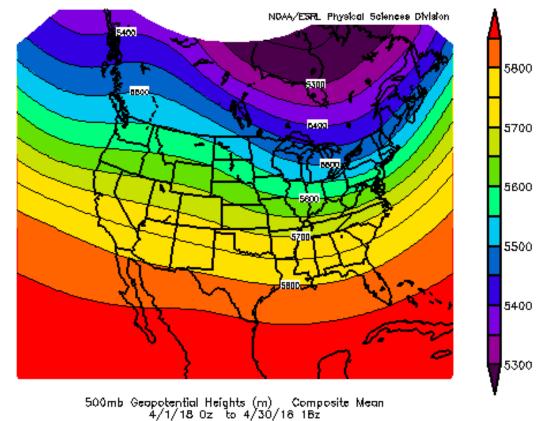
Most stations displayed have a 24-40 year period of record



84 year period of record for a San Juan Basin site

April Weather Pattern:

Mean Atmospheric Pattern April 2018

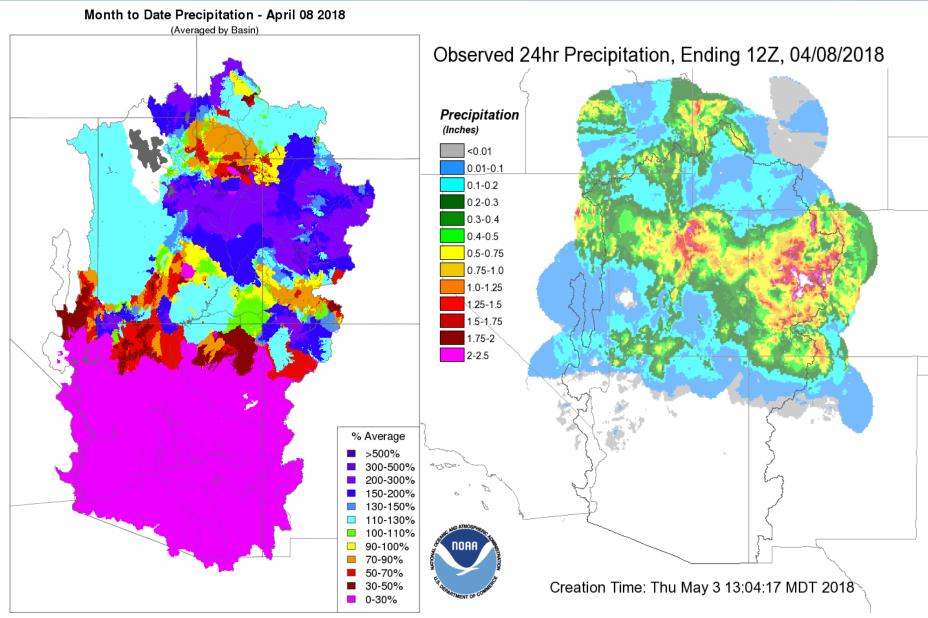


NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis

Mean atmospheric high pressure ridge Generally below average precipitation and above average temperatures April Weather: A significant amount of April precipitation came from a storm system April 6th – April 8th. Warm system – high freezing levels – minor snowpack improvement

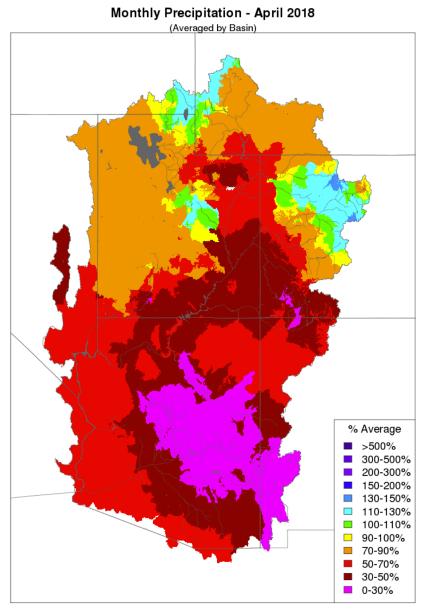
Apr 6th 2018 2-5 inches of precipitation to mountains of northern Utah / Colorado and Wyoming

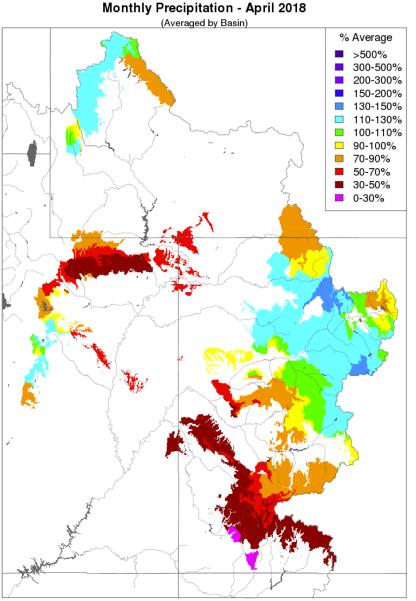
April 2018 Precipitation: Precipitation through the first week of the month



Prepared by NOAA, Colorado Basin River Forecast Center Salt Lake City, Utah, www.cbrfc.noaa.gov

April 2018 Precipitation



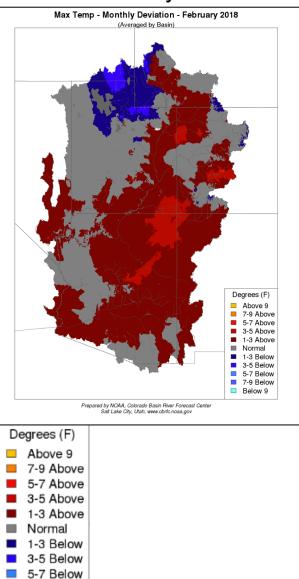


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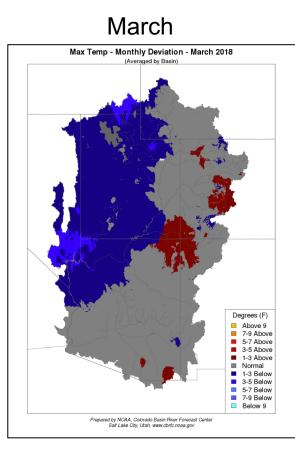
2018 Temperatures – Mean Monthly Maximum Deviation from Normal

February

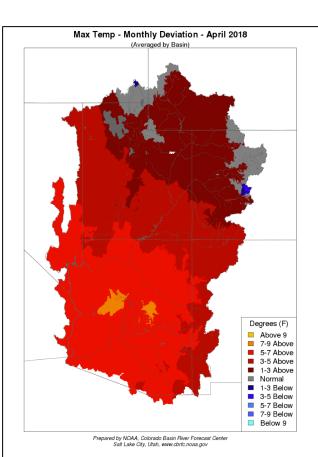


7-9 Below

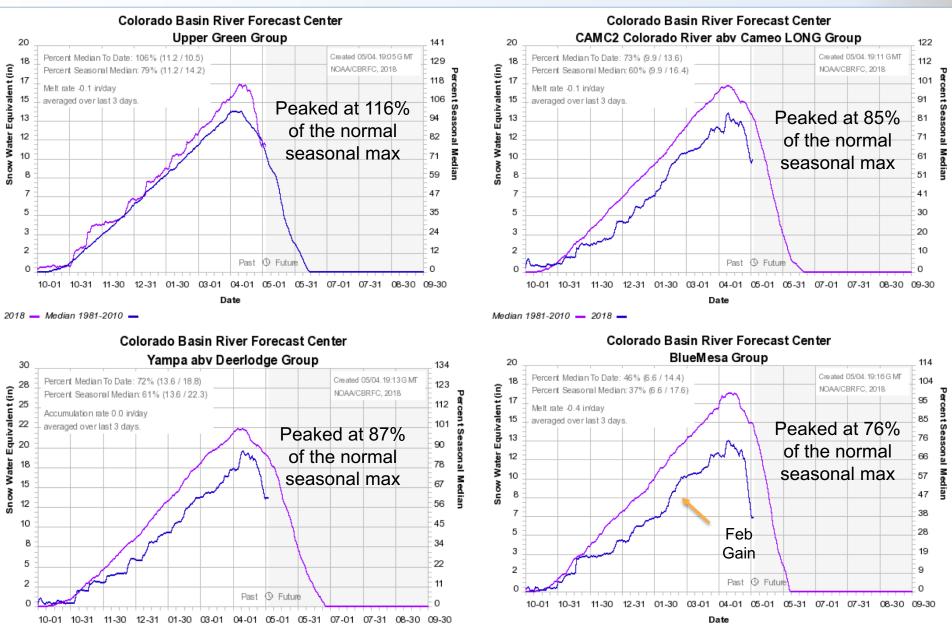
Below 9





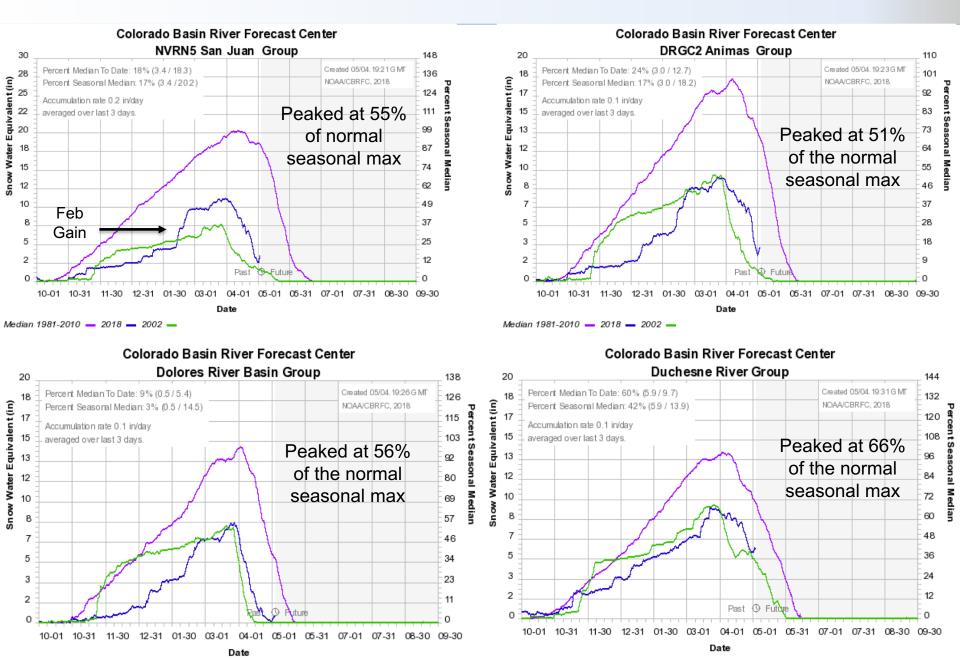


2018 Snowpack Evolution



Date

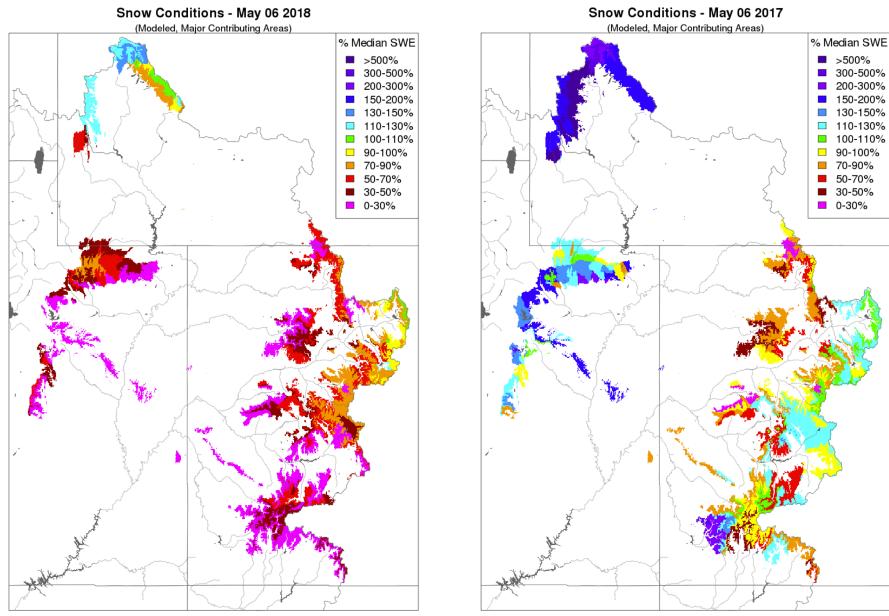
2018 Snowpack Evolution



Median 1981-2010 - 2018 - 2002 -

Median 1981-2010 - 2018 - 2002 -

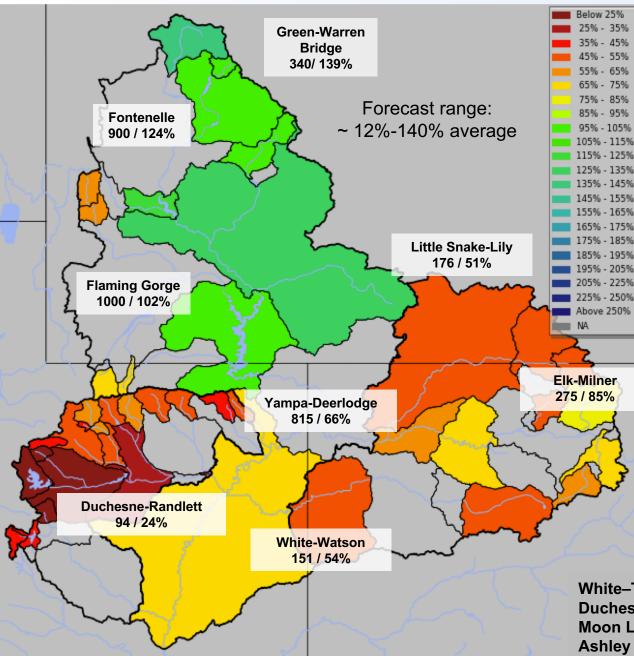
Snow Conditions: CBRFC hydrologic model – Now and Last year at this time



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Upper Colorado: Green-Yampa-White-Duchesne



Forecasts as of May1 2018

Volume 1000's acre feet / % of 1981-2010 average

Duchesne: Decrease of 5-15% of average

Upper Green: Change of -5 to +15% of average

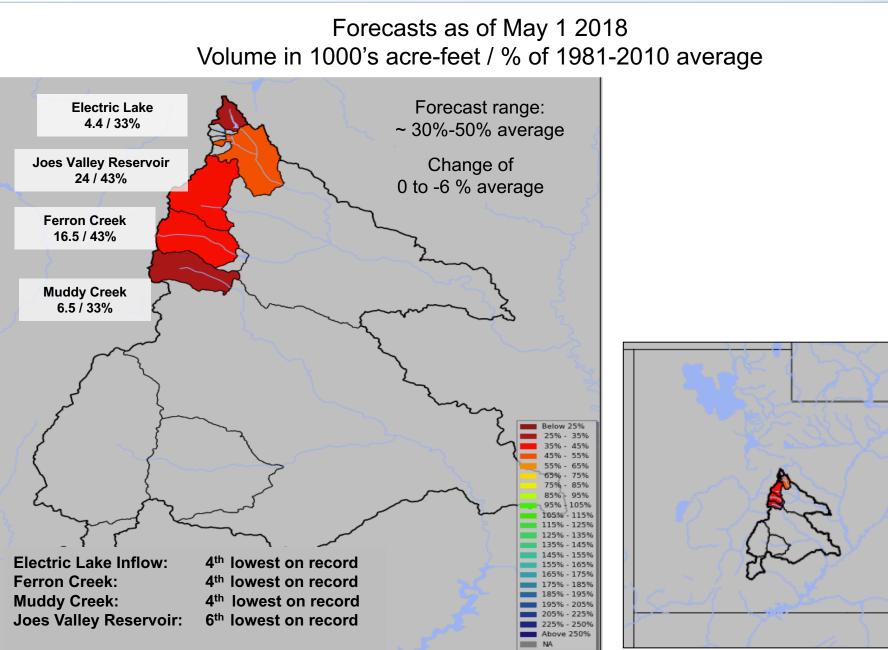
White/Yampa Change of -1 to +12 % decrease

White–Tabbyune ck(ut): Duchesne-Randlett: Moon Lake Inflow: Ashley Creek:

2nd lowest on record 5th lowest on record 5th lowest on record 7th lowest on record

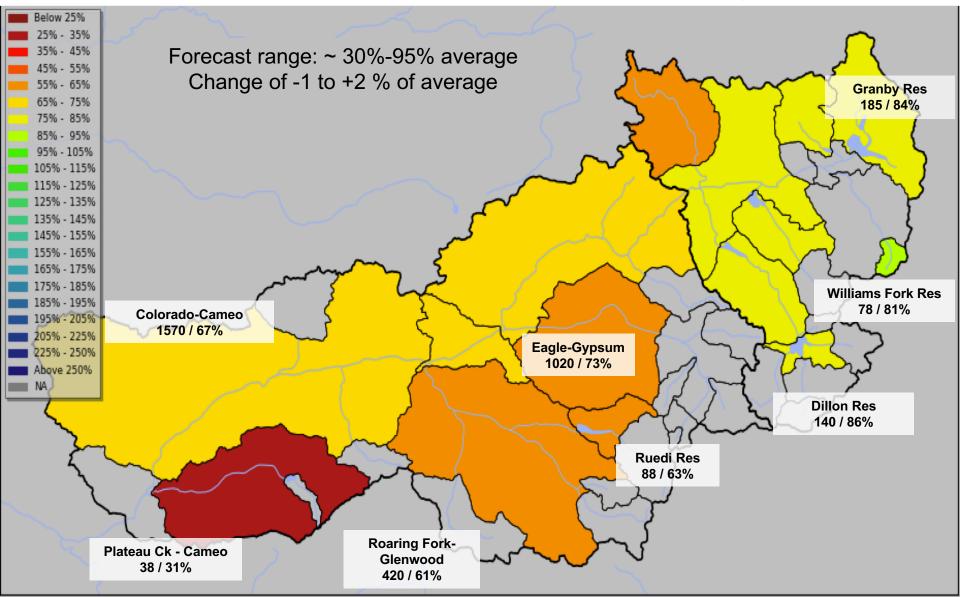
Upper Colorado: San Rafael – Dirty Devil

(Southern Utah – smaller tributaries to the Green and Colorado River)



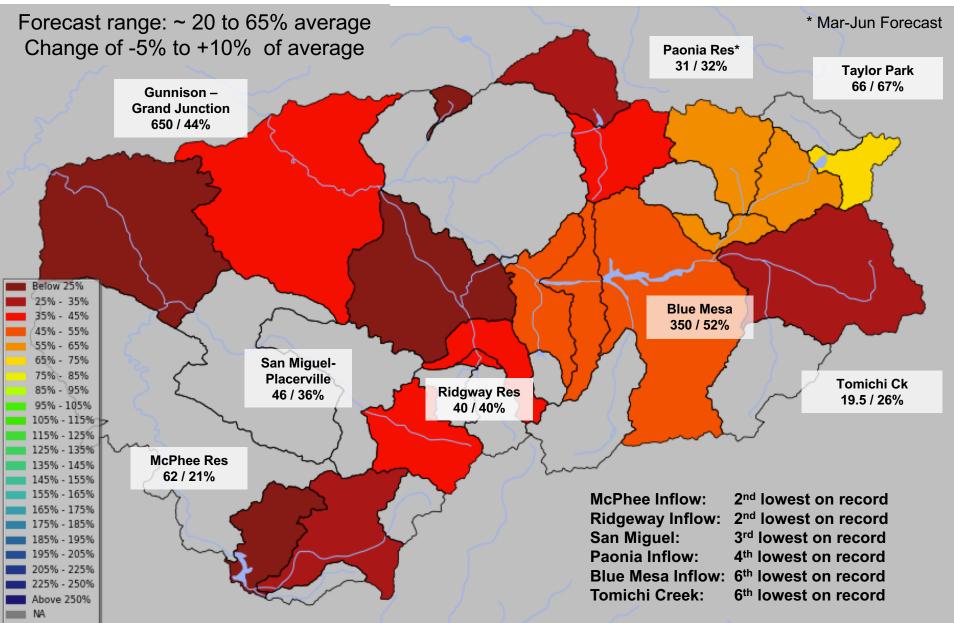
Upper Colorado: Colorado River Mainstem

Forecasts as of May 1 2018 Volume in 1000's acre-feet / % of 1981-2010 average



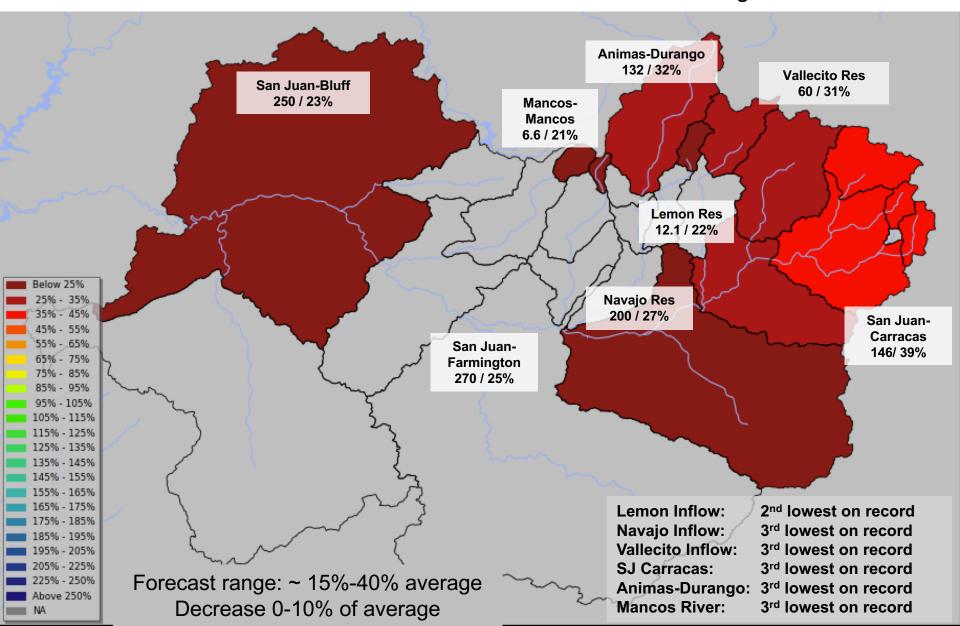
Upper Colorado: Gunnison and Dolores Basins

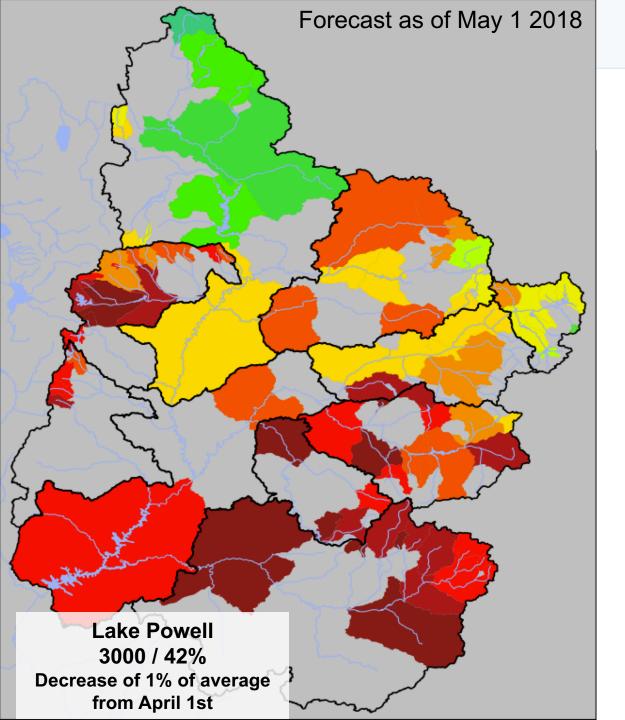
Forecasts as of May 1 2018 Volume in 1000's acre-feet / % of 1981-2010 average



Upper Colorado: San Juan Basin

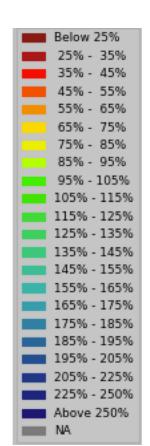
Forecasts as of May 1 2018 Volume in 1000's acre-feet / % of 1981-2010 average





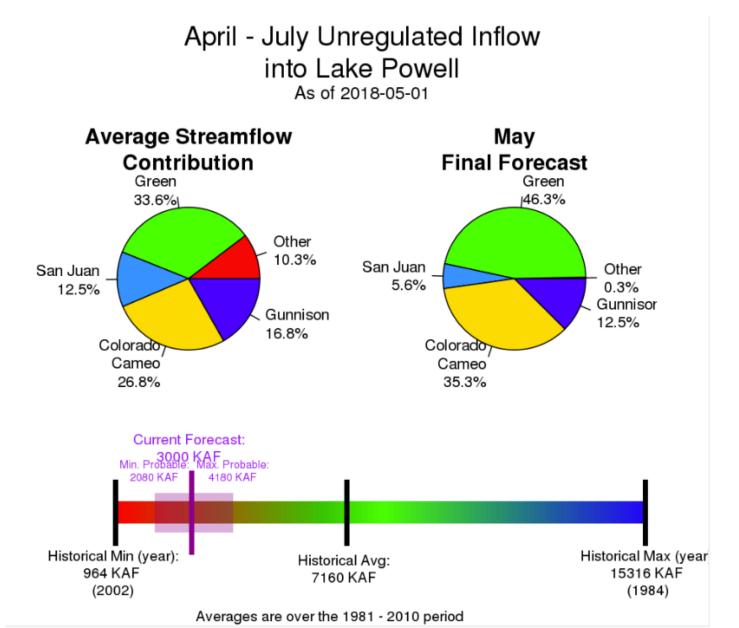
Upper Colorado April-July Streamflow Volume Forecasts (% of 1981-2010 average)

Lake Powell: 3000 KAF / 42 % average 5th lowest on record

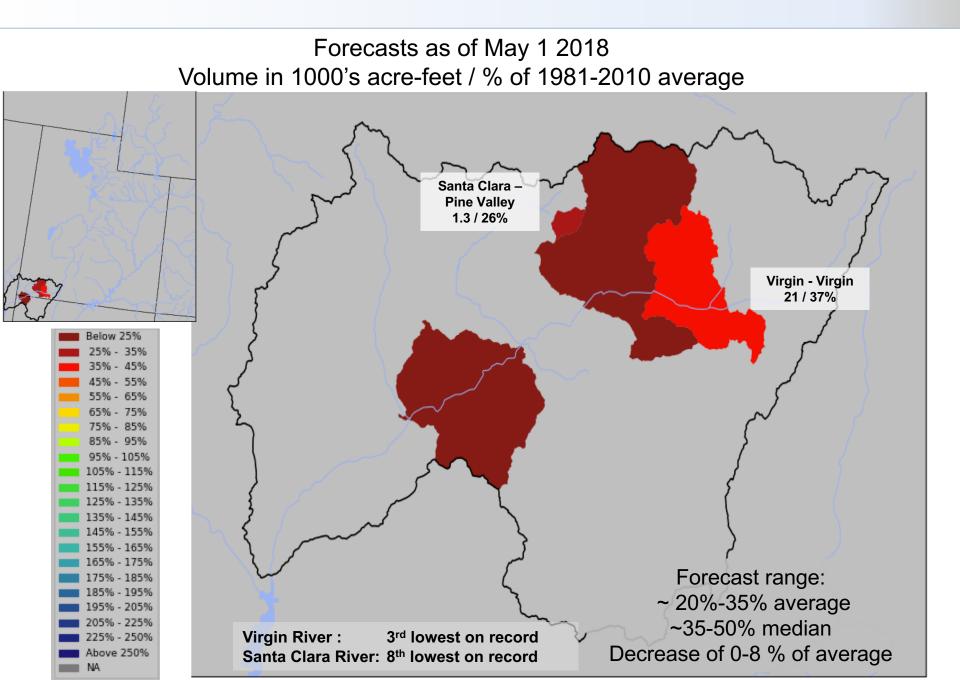


Lake Powell – Forecast Inflow Distribution Comparison – 2018 vs Historical Average

This chart available at: www.cbrfc.noaa.gov - water supply drop down menu - select: Upper Colorado Situational Awareness



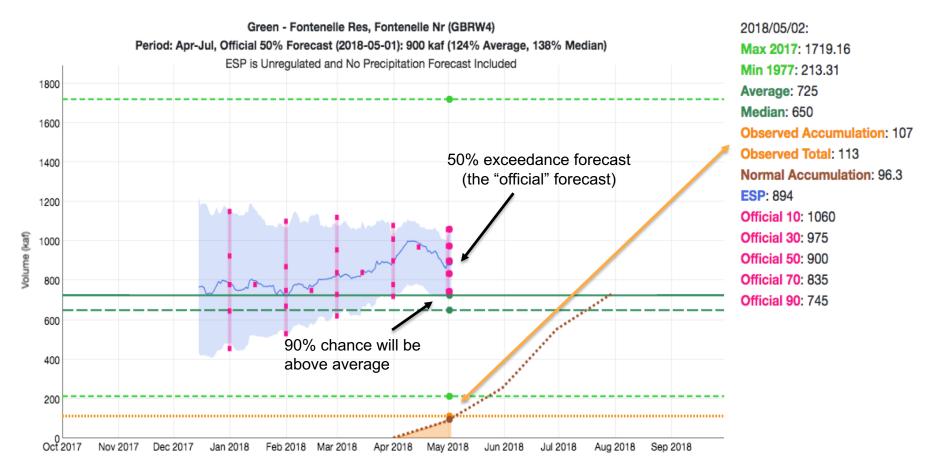
Lower Colorado (Virgin River) April-July Streamflow Volume Forecasts



Forecast Evolution Plot: Fontenelle Inflow

April-July Forecast: 124% of average

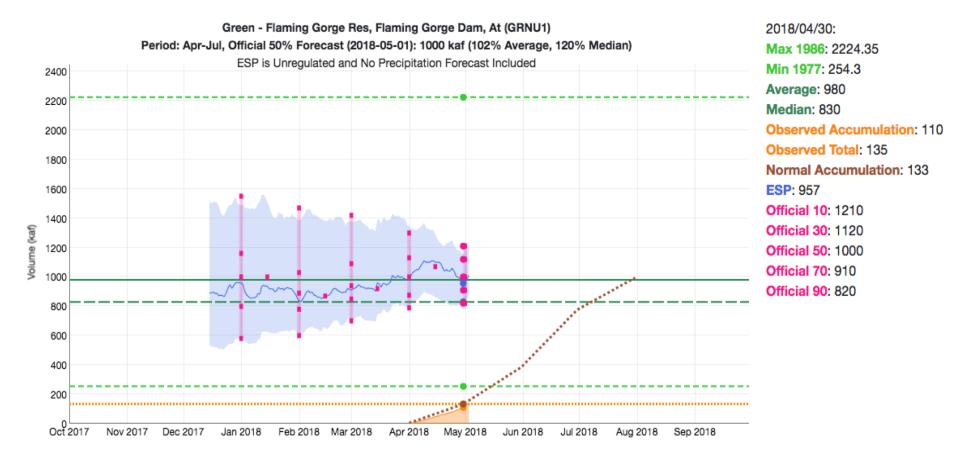
Water Supply Forecast



Forecast is a combination of observed from April 1st until current date and model guidance from current date through July 31st

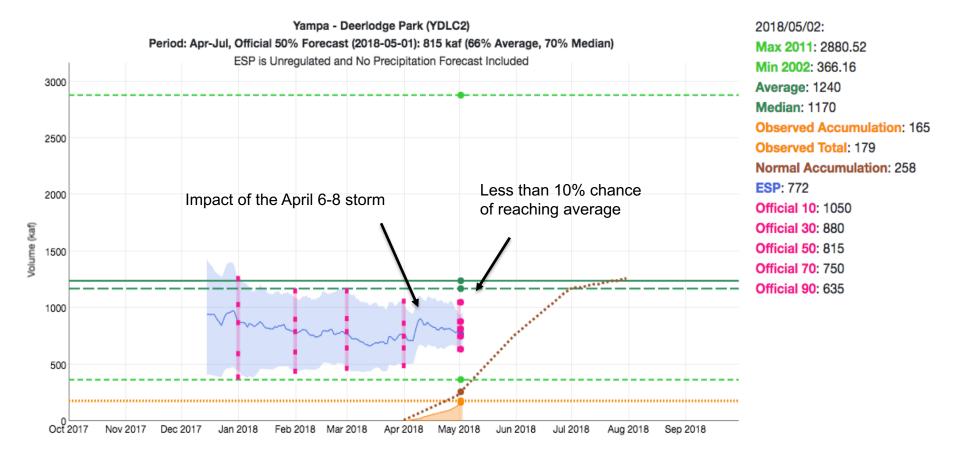
Forecast Evolution Plot: Flaming Gorge Inflow

April-July Forecast: 102% of average



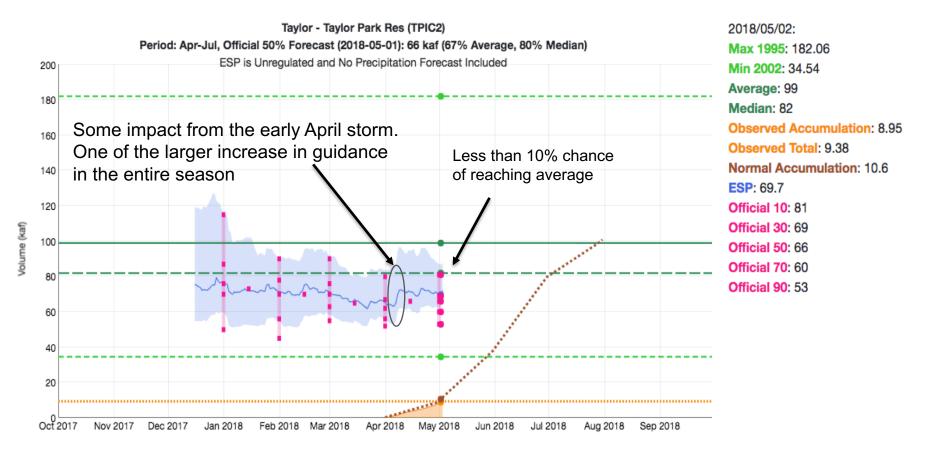
Forecast Evolution Plot: Yampa River @ Deerlodge

April-July Forecast 66% of average



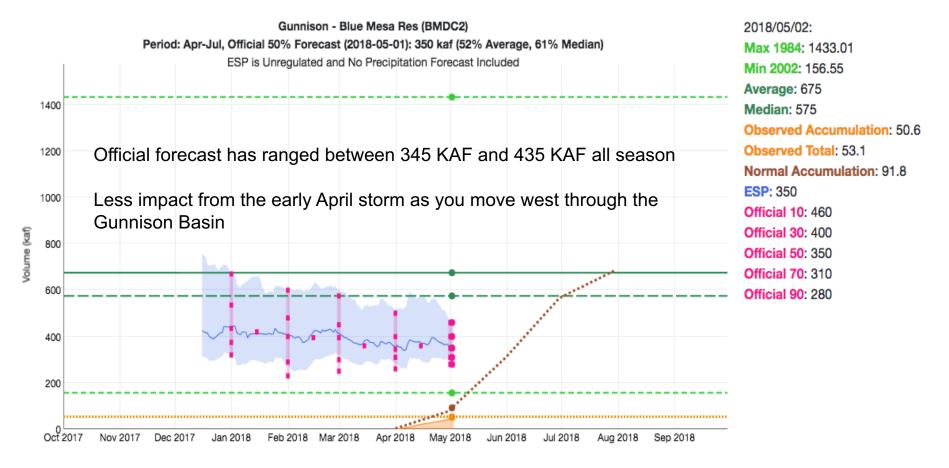
Forecast Evolution Plot: Taylor Park Inflow

April-July Forecast 67% of average



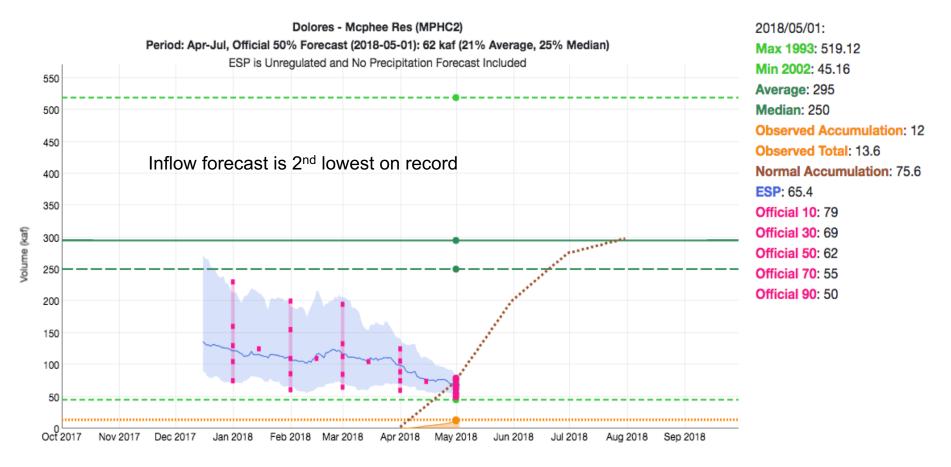
Forecast Evolution Plot: Blue Mesa Reservoir Inflow

April-July Forecast 52% of average



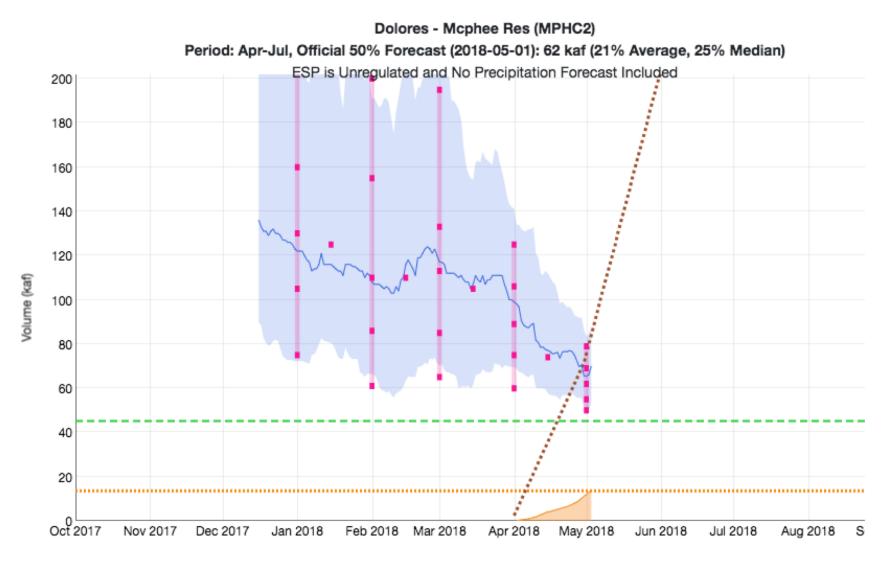
Forecast Evolution Plot: McPhee Reservoir Inflow

April-July Forecast 21% of average



Forecast Evolution Plot: McPhee Reservoir Inflow

April-July Forecast 21% of average

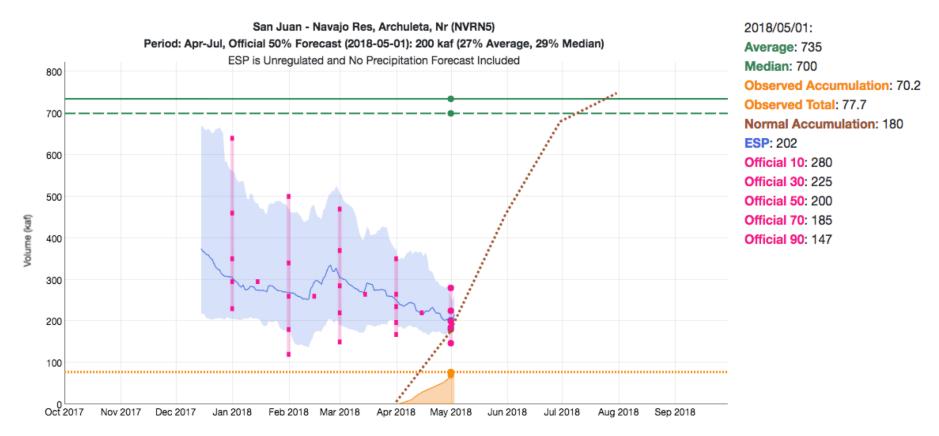


You can zoom in on these graphs for better detail, or click off the Max/Min box on the plot option menu

Forecast Evolution Plot: Navajo Reservoir Inflow

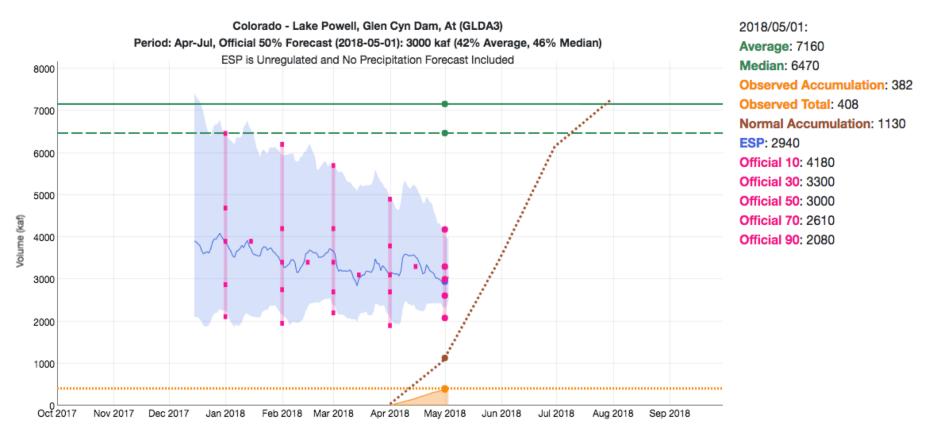
April-July Forecast 27% of average

As of May 1st: Forecast is for the 3rd lowest inflow on record (37 KAF in 2002, 116 KAF in 1977) The maximum forecast trace is 399 KAF (54% of average) – 3% chance of occurring The minimum forecast trace is 166 KAF (23 % of average) – 3% chance of occurring



Forecast Evolution Plot: Lake Powell Inflow

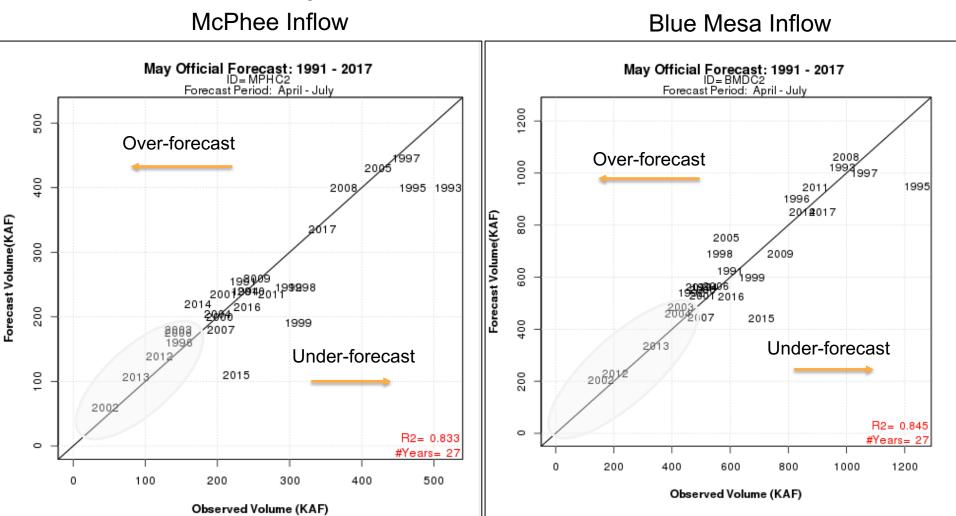
April-July Forecast 42% of average



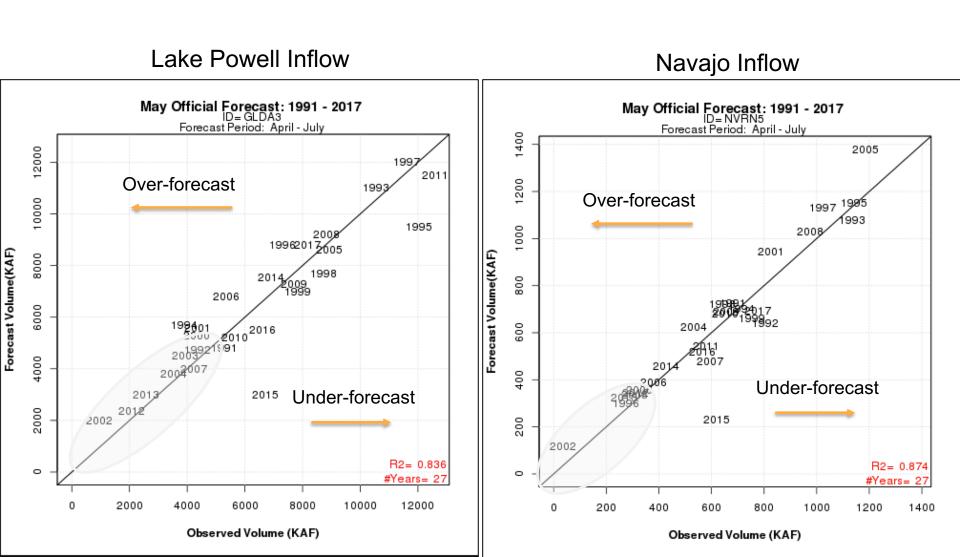
Historically, how have we forecast in low volume years (are we too high or too low?)

Could be many reasons we are too high/low & it can be difficult to tease out

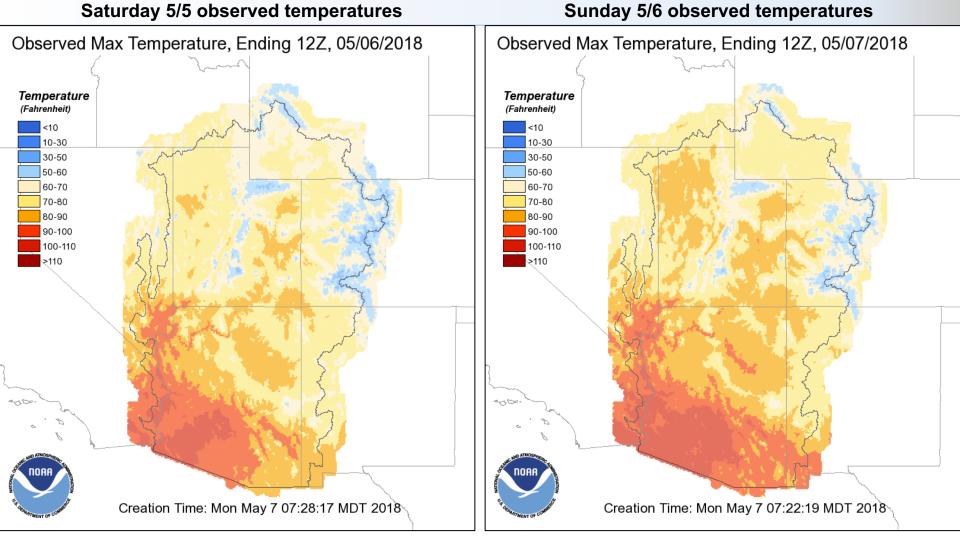
Models struggles at extreme ends – Not enough extreme years in the calibration period Extreme wet or dry in the future – We go with climatology ("normal" conditions) into the future Model doesn't have certain "states" correct (high elevation snow, soil moisture) Procedures and forecasters change



Historically, how have we forecast in low volume years



Current Conditions – Warmed up significantly with rivers starting to react



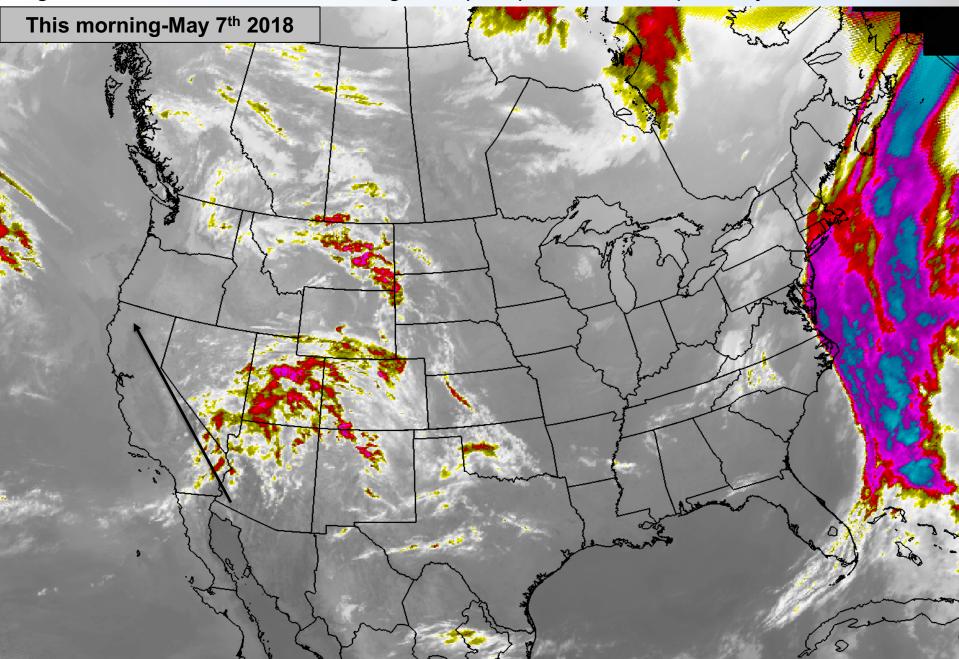
Maximum temperature departure from normal

| SLC | +12 |
|----------------|-----|
| Grand Junction | +7 |
| Craig CO | +8 |
| Durango | +7 |
| Big Piney WY | +11 |

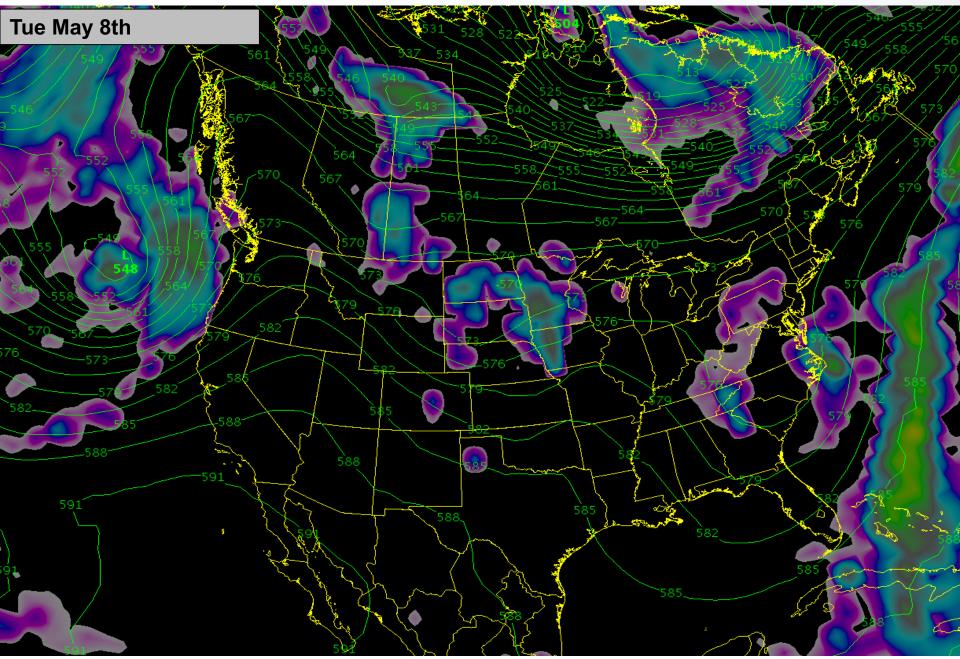
Maximum temperature departure from normal

| SLC | +18 |
|----------------|-----|
| Grand Junction | +11 |
| Craig CO | +12 |
| Durango | +11 |
| Big Piney WY | +16 |

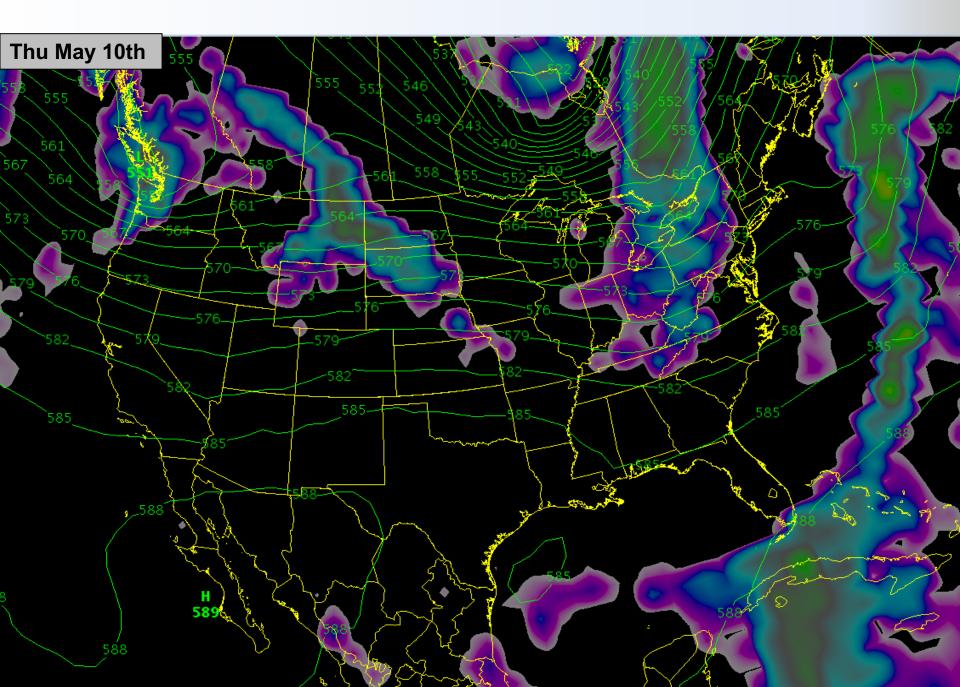
Weak storm system moving through the northern Rockies today. Temperatures a few degrees cooler but still above average. No precipitation threat, primarily a cloud storm.



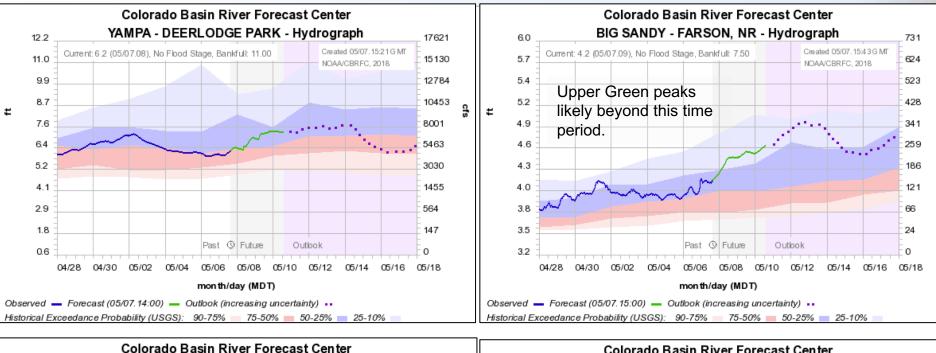
Strong ridge for midweek. This will bring temperatures 10-15+ degrees above average for many areas – initiating the spring seasonal peak flow for many locations

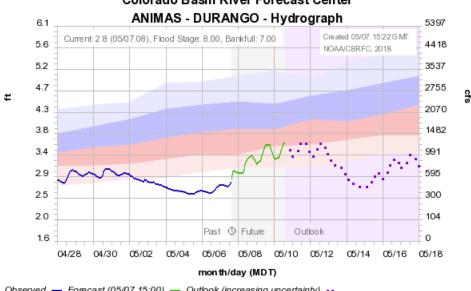


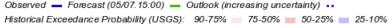
The ridge flattens but above average temperatures persist into the end of the week

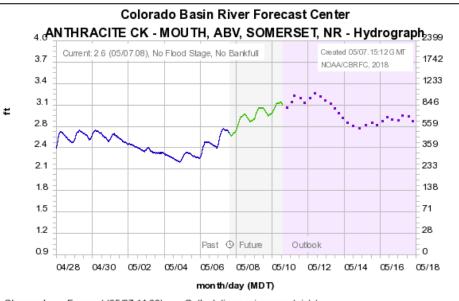


Models suggest many streams will see their seasonal peak within the next 7 days

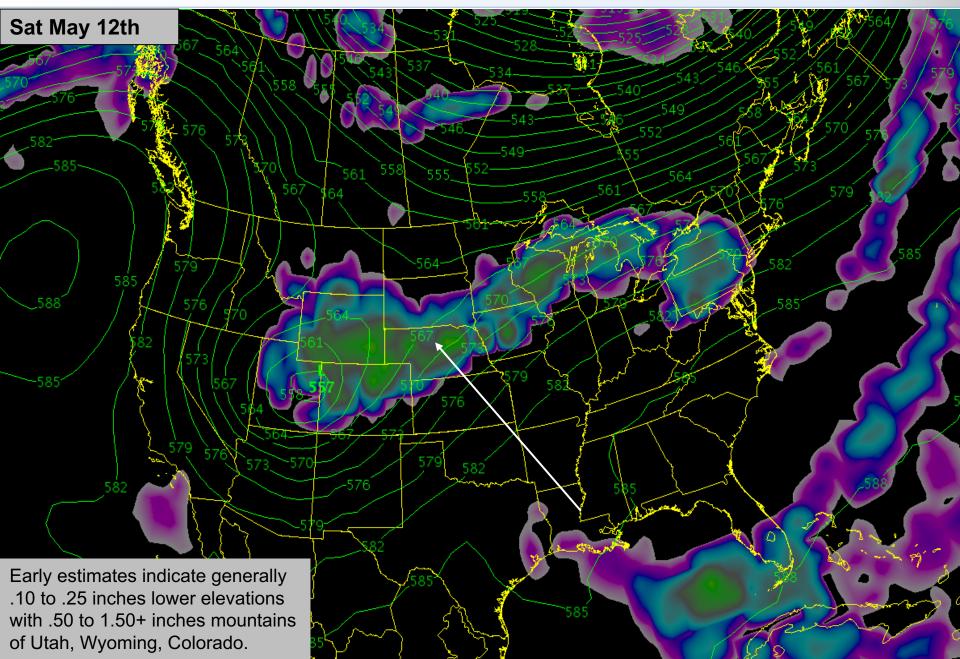




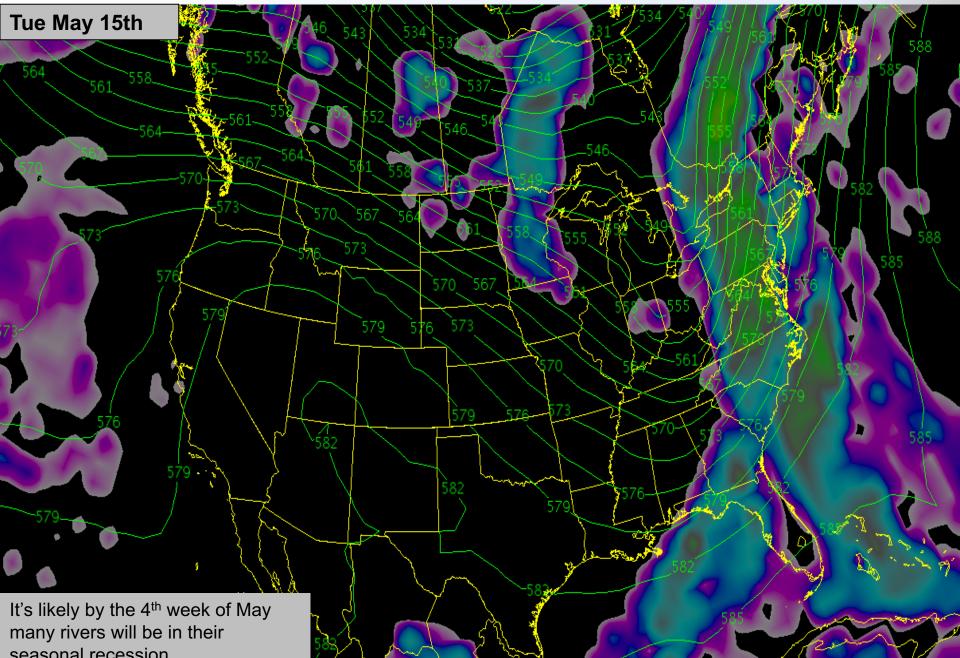




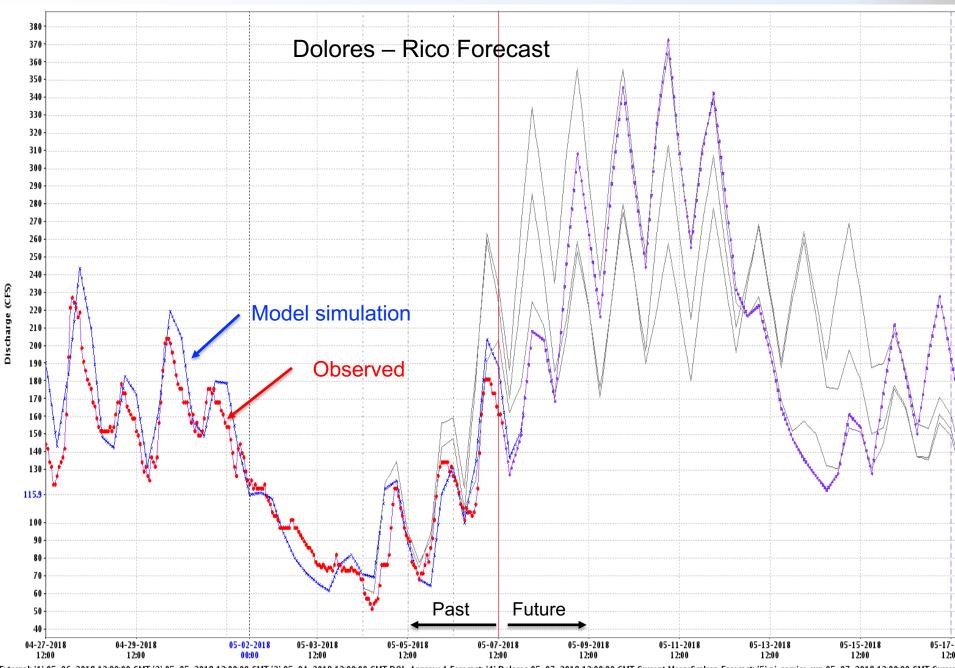
Observed — Forecast (05/07.14:00) — Outlook (increasing uncertainty) --Historical Exceedance Probability (USGS): 90-75% 75-50% 50-25% 25-10% Models bring a closed low pressure into the area for the weekend. Below average temperatures and precipitation likely



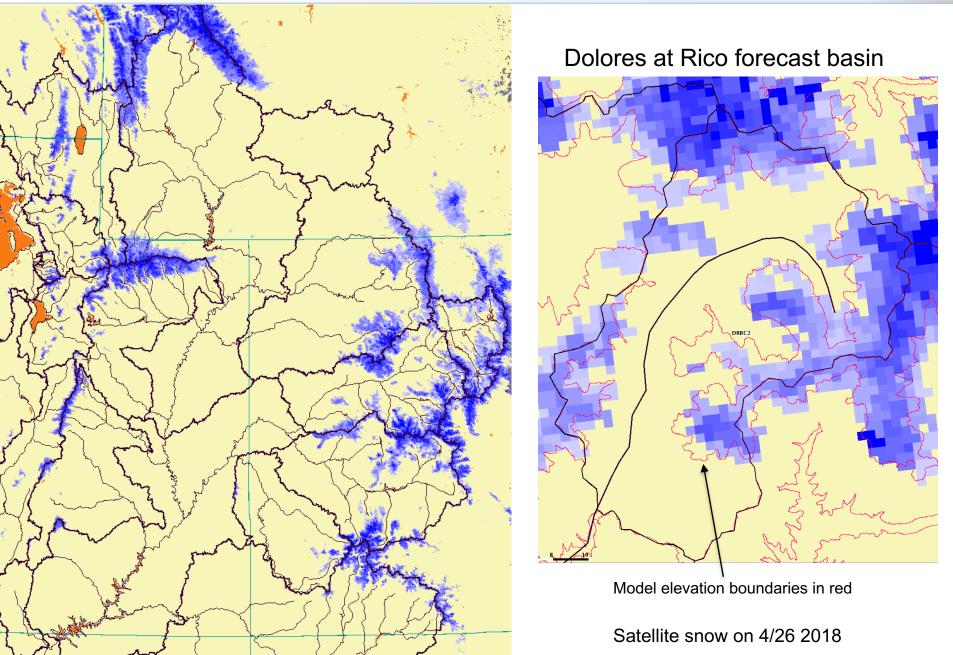
Ridging (transitory ridge) and warm temperatures return. Rivers will again rise but many may not reach levels observed this week due to lack of remaining snowpack.



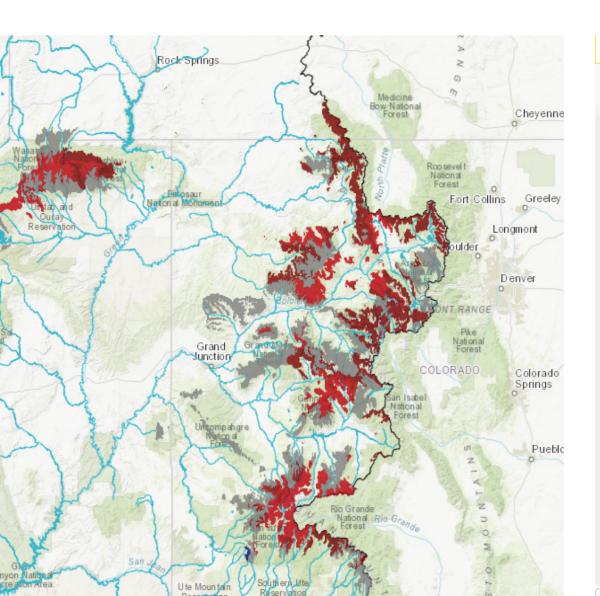
Water supply forecast season is winding down. So what do we monitor from this point forward ? How well we are simulating current streamflow. Tells us something about our model snow states.

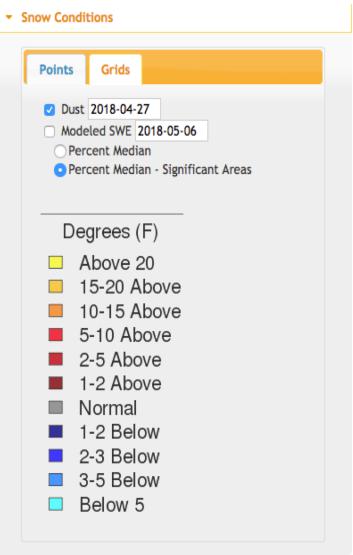


SNOTELS may be out but snow still exists at high elevations – Satellite data is utilized to monitor extent of higher elevation snow and verify snow states within our model.



Satellite – Information about dust is also available and as a temperature departure. We can adjust the temperatures upward in the model to accelerate snow melt if necessary





Summary

Outside of the upper Green River Basin in Wyoming an extreme year, on the dry side, is widespread across the Colorado River Basin. This follows a very wet year last season.

Seasonal peaks are anticipated in many locations over the next week. Some rebound in streamflow is likely in the May 15-25th time frame but these peaks may be near or less than what is observed this week (exception Upper Green Basins).

Most streams will likely be in seasonal recession by the last week of May.

At this point we continue to monitor the runoff, analyze and quality control meteorological guidance. A big driver of the near term streamflow are temperature forecasts. We try to get the best forecast information into the model.

Adjustments to model states may be necessary to correct streamflow simulations. This can impact our seasonal recession forecasts as well as late season (mostly monthly) water supply forecast updates. Usually these are minor and in the correct direction.

Great Basin / Utah webinar briefing at 1:30 pm MDT today.

Feedback is welcome regarding these briefings.

We will be back in the fall with a review of the season and forecast verification.

CBRFC Water Supply Contacts

Please contact us with any questions

Michelle Stokes – Hydrologist In Charge michelle.stokes@noaa.gov

Paul Miller– Service Coordination Hydrologist paul.miller@noaa.gov

Basin Focal Points (Forecasters)

Greg Smith – San Juan, Gunnison, Dolores Focal Point greg.smith@noaa.gov

Ashley Nielson – Green River Basin, Lake Powell Focal Point <u>ashley.nielson@noaa.gov</u>

Cody Moser – Upper Colorado Mainstem Focal Point cody.moser@noaa.gov

Tracy Cox and Zach Finch – Lower Colorado Basin, Virgin Focal Point tracy.cox@noaa.gov zach.finch@noaa.gov

Brent Bernard – Six Creeks, Provo, Sevier Focal Point brent.bernard@noaa.gov

Patrick Kormos – Bear, Weber Focal Point patrick.kormos@noaa.gov