## Characteristics of Long-Duration Heavy Precipitation Events along the West Coast of the United States

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# OUTLINE

1. Introduction

2. Data & Methods

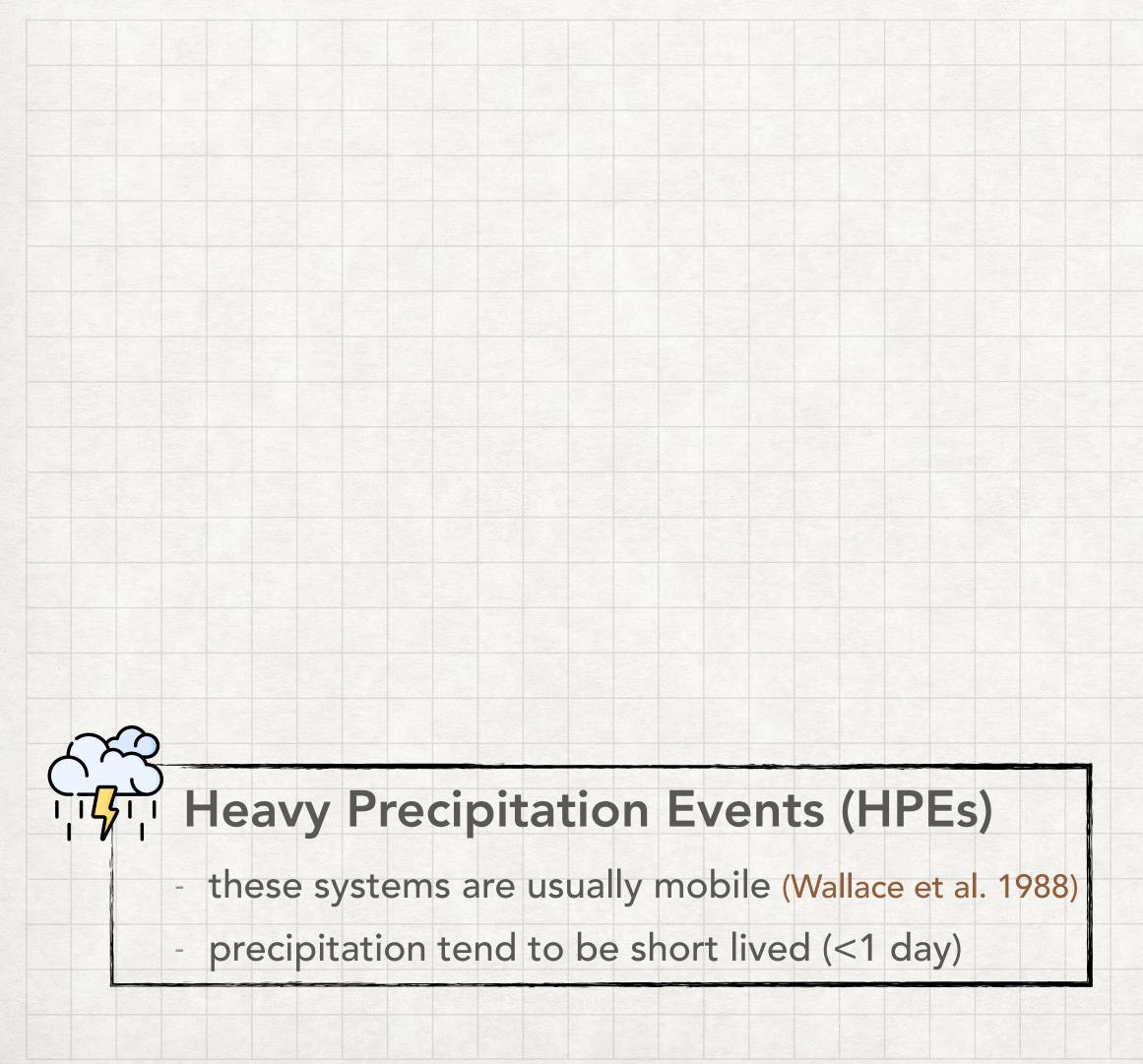
3. Long-Duration HPEs in Northern California

4. Case Studies

5. Summary & Conclusions



## **INTRODUCTION** HPES & LONG-DURATION HPES



### Long-Duration HPEs

- precipitation span several days to beyond a week

- extreme rainfall accumulations & high-impact flooding



## **INTRODUCTION** HPES & LONG-DURATION HPES

### A System Stalls And Becomes Quasi-Stationary For An Extended Period

the movement of a system is impeded (Lenggenhager et al. 2019)
a system moves into an environment of weak background flow

### Heavy Precipitation Events (HPEs)

- these systems are usually mobile (Wallace et al. 1988)
- precipitation tend to be short lived (<1 day)

### Long-Duration HPEs

- precipitation span several days to beyond a week

extreme rainfall accumulations & high-impact flooding

### Multiple Systems Pass Over The Location In Rapid Succession

repeated passage of cyclones or mesoscale convective systems through a geographically fixed corridor over a period of several days



Serial clustering of extratropical cyclones is a principal resulting in long-duration HPEs at midlatitudes.

(Weaver 1962; Lackmann and Gyakum 1999; Sodemann and Stohl 2013; Grams Priestley et al. 2017a; Moore et al. 2020)

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Cyclone Families (Bjerknes and Solberg 1922)

Multiple cyclones develop and follow a similar path in rapid succession (separated by intervals of 1–2 days).



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Water vapor fluxes are often concentrated within atmospheric

rivers.

(Newell et al. 1992; Zhu and Newell 1998; Ralph et al. 2004, 2018)





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### Zonally Upper-Level Jet

The jet acts as a persistent waveguide for synoptic- The blocking ridge acts to impede and divert scale Rossby waves, which may repeatedly induce synoptic-scale waves, causing clustering in a baroclinic instability and cyclogenesis. manner analogous to a traffic jam. (Mailier et al. 2006; Nakamura and Huang 2018) (Martius et al. 2010)



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### Cyclone Clustering

### Atmospheric Blocking



## INTRODUCTION **OBJECTIVES & STUDIED REGION**

To identify principal large-scale flow patterns linked to long-duration HPEs.



To diagnose, through composite analyses and case studies, processes within those patterns that

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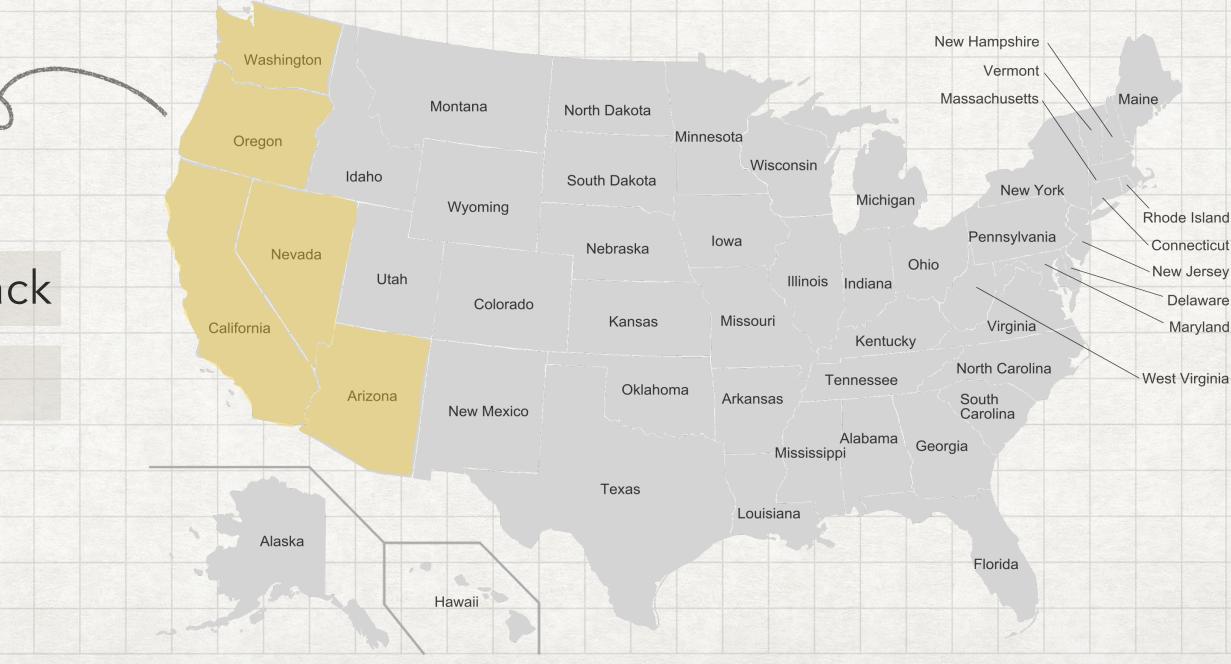
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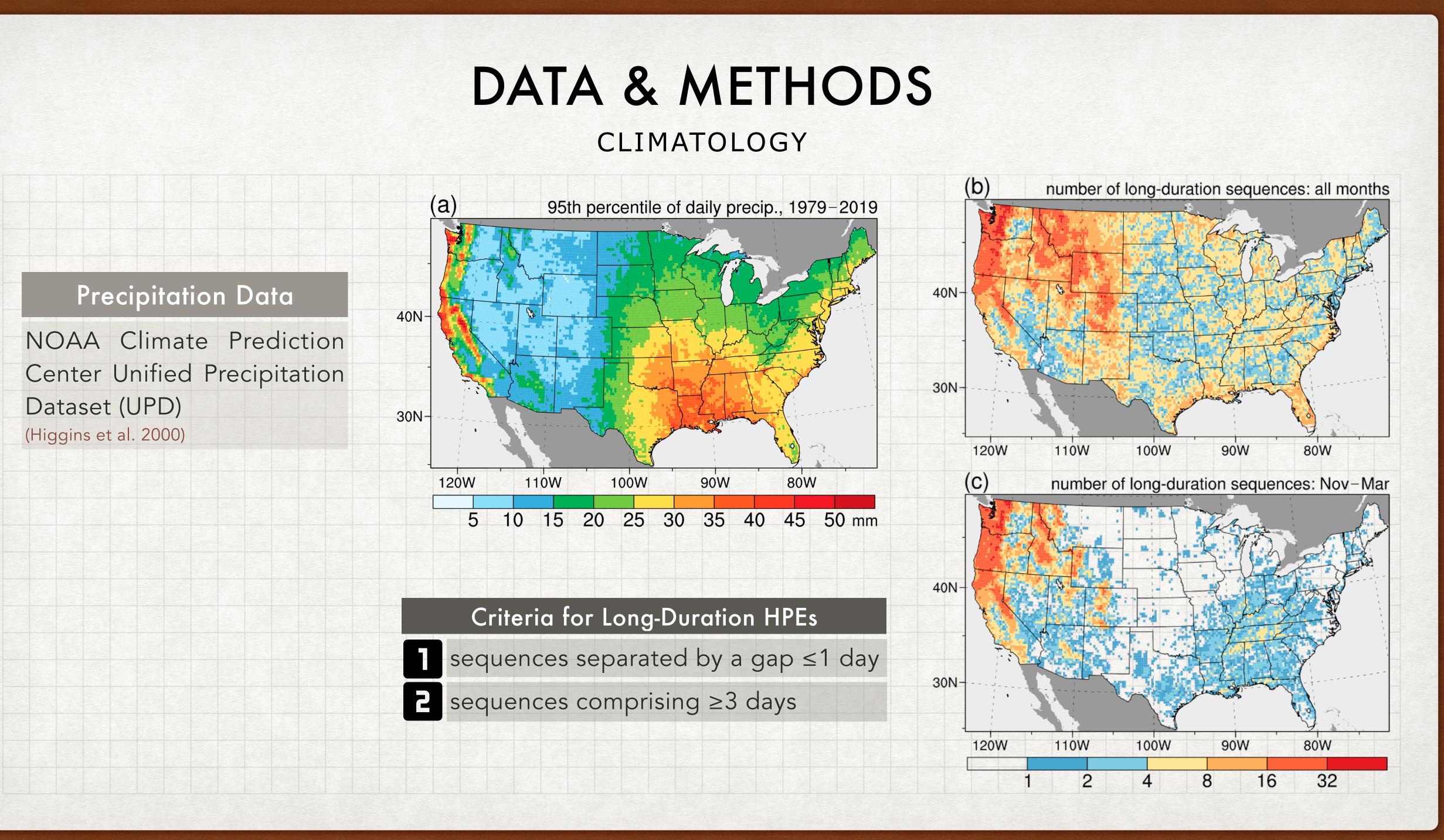
West Coast Region of the Unite State

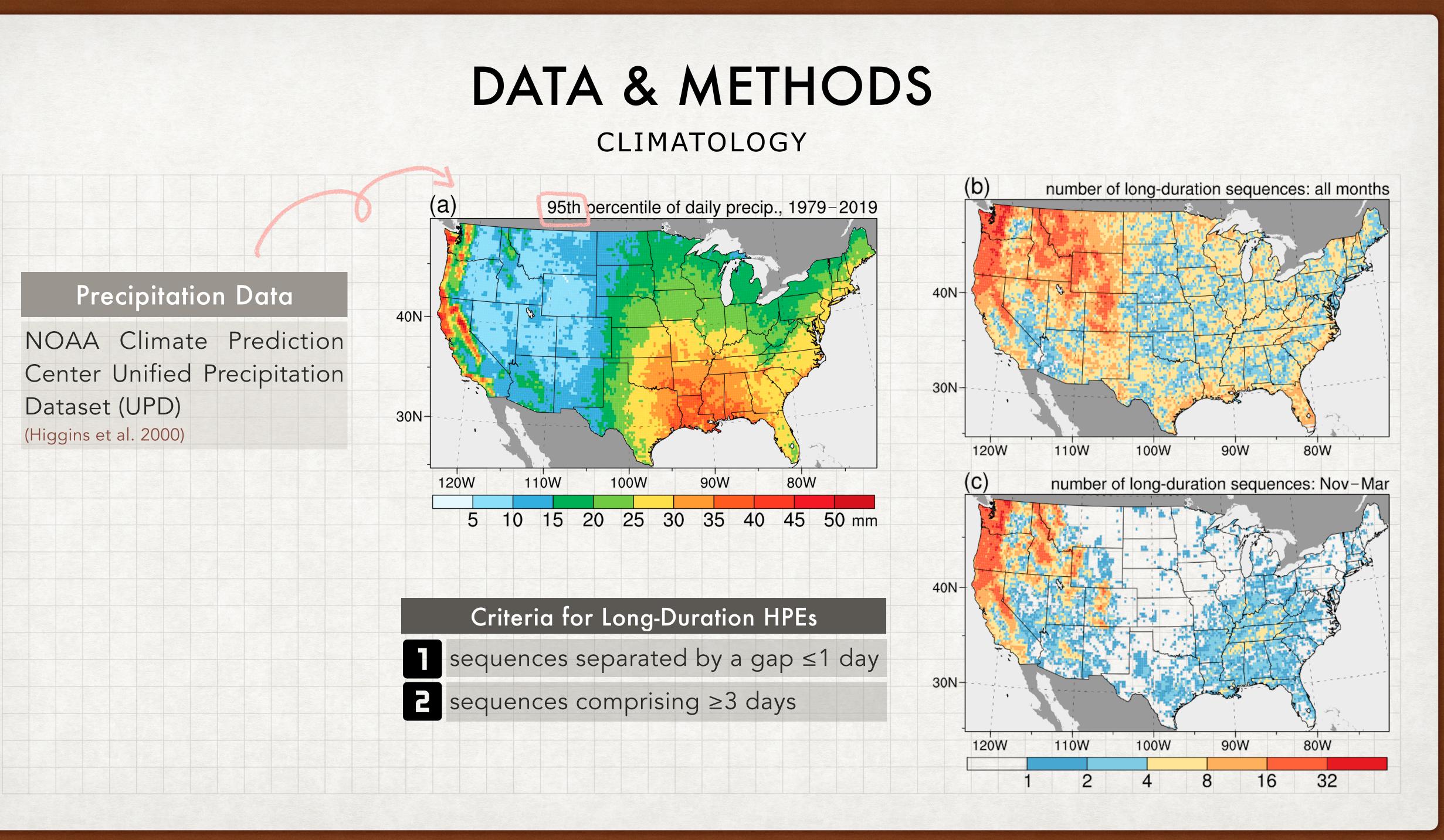
the terminus of the North Pacific storm track

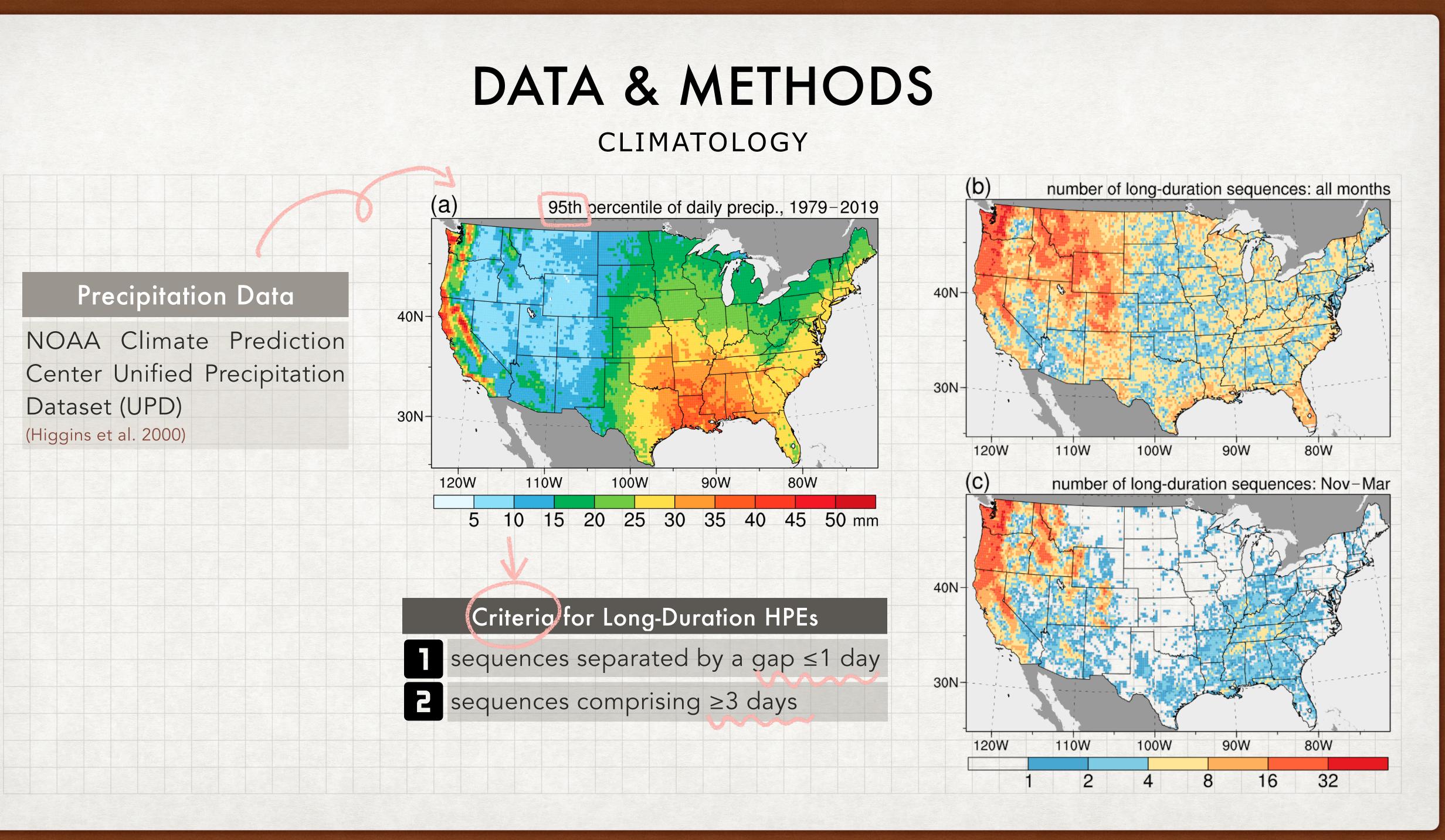
the preponderance of complex orography

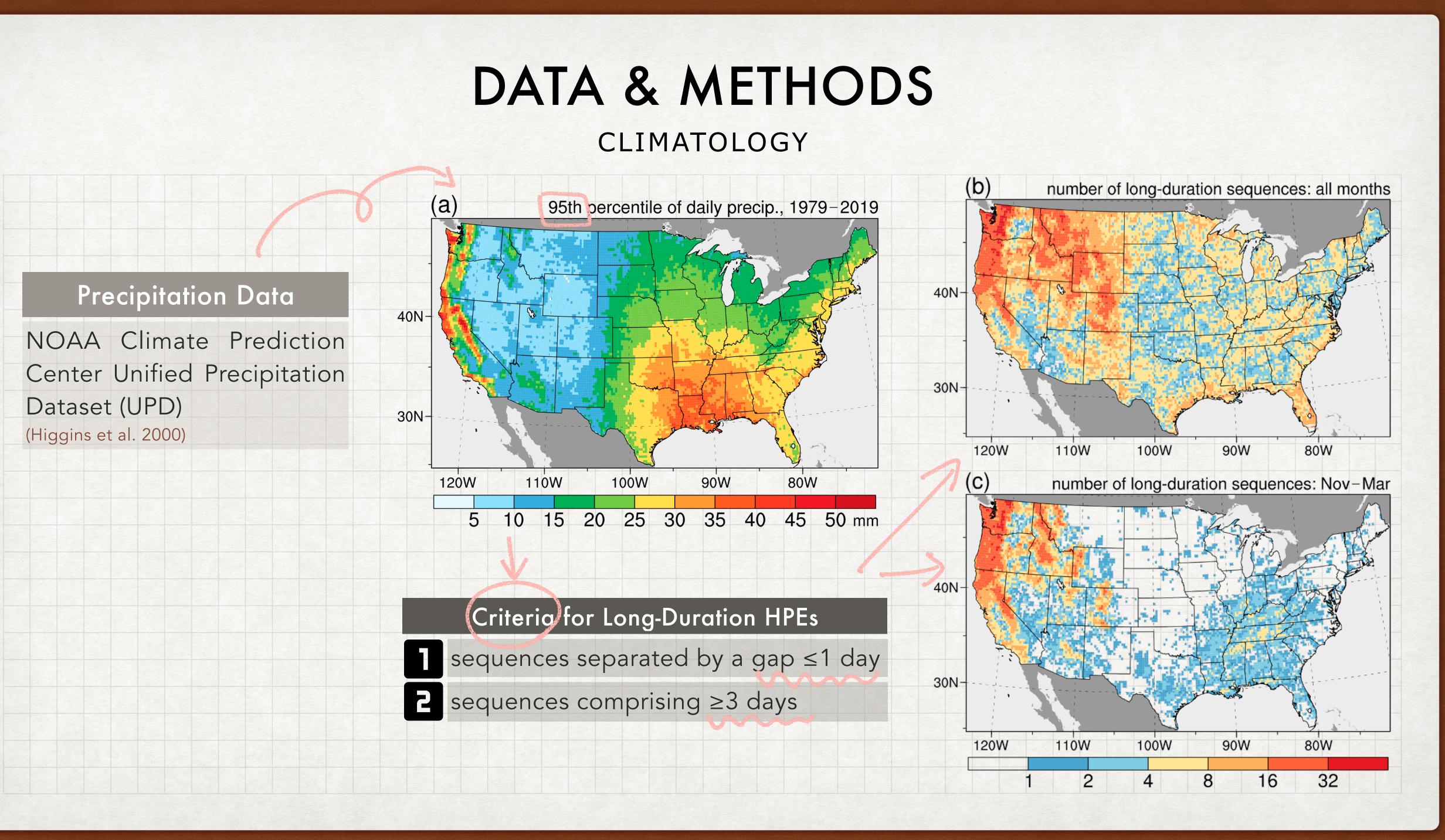


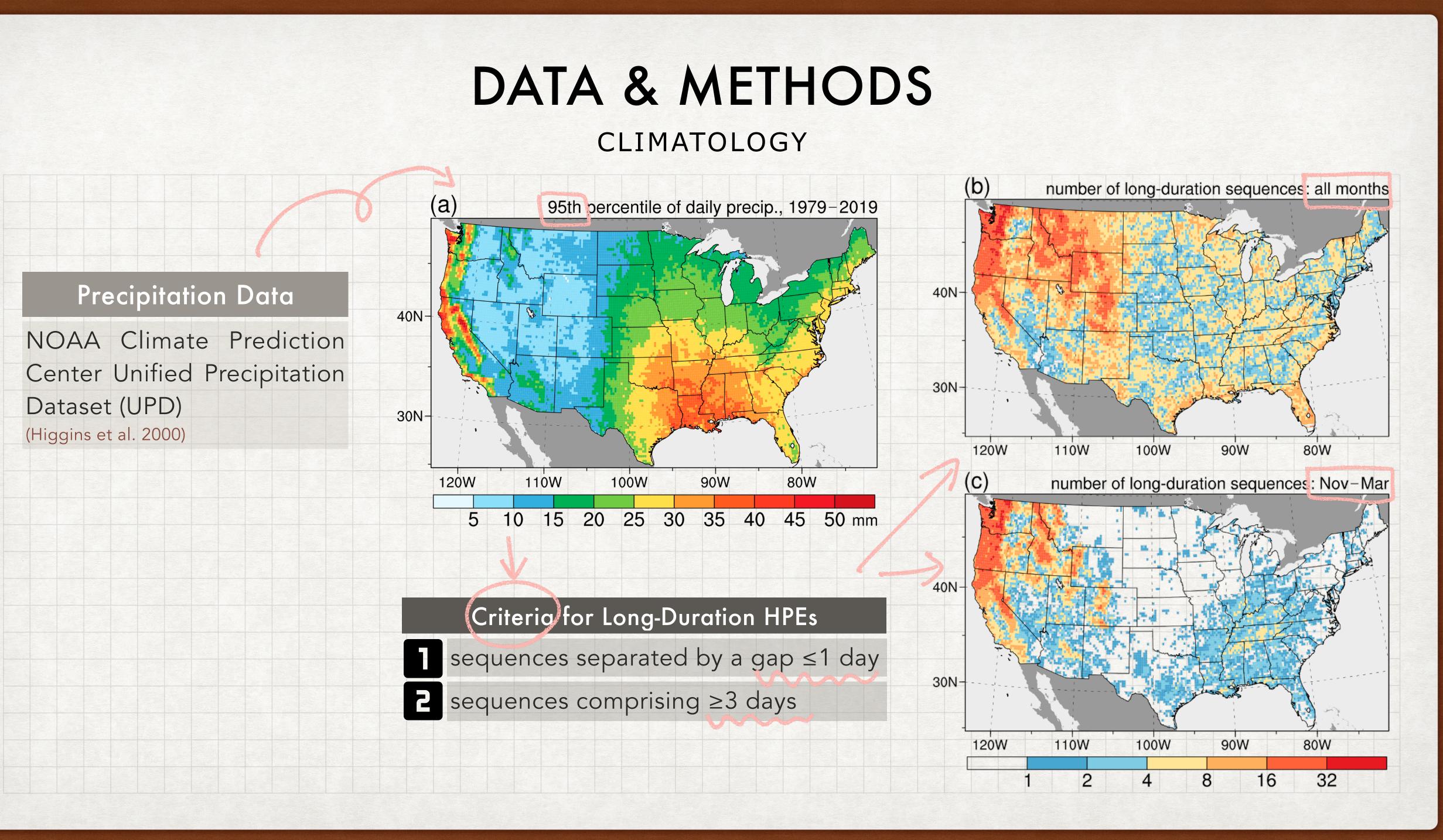


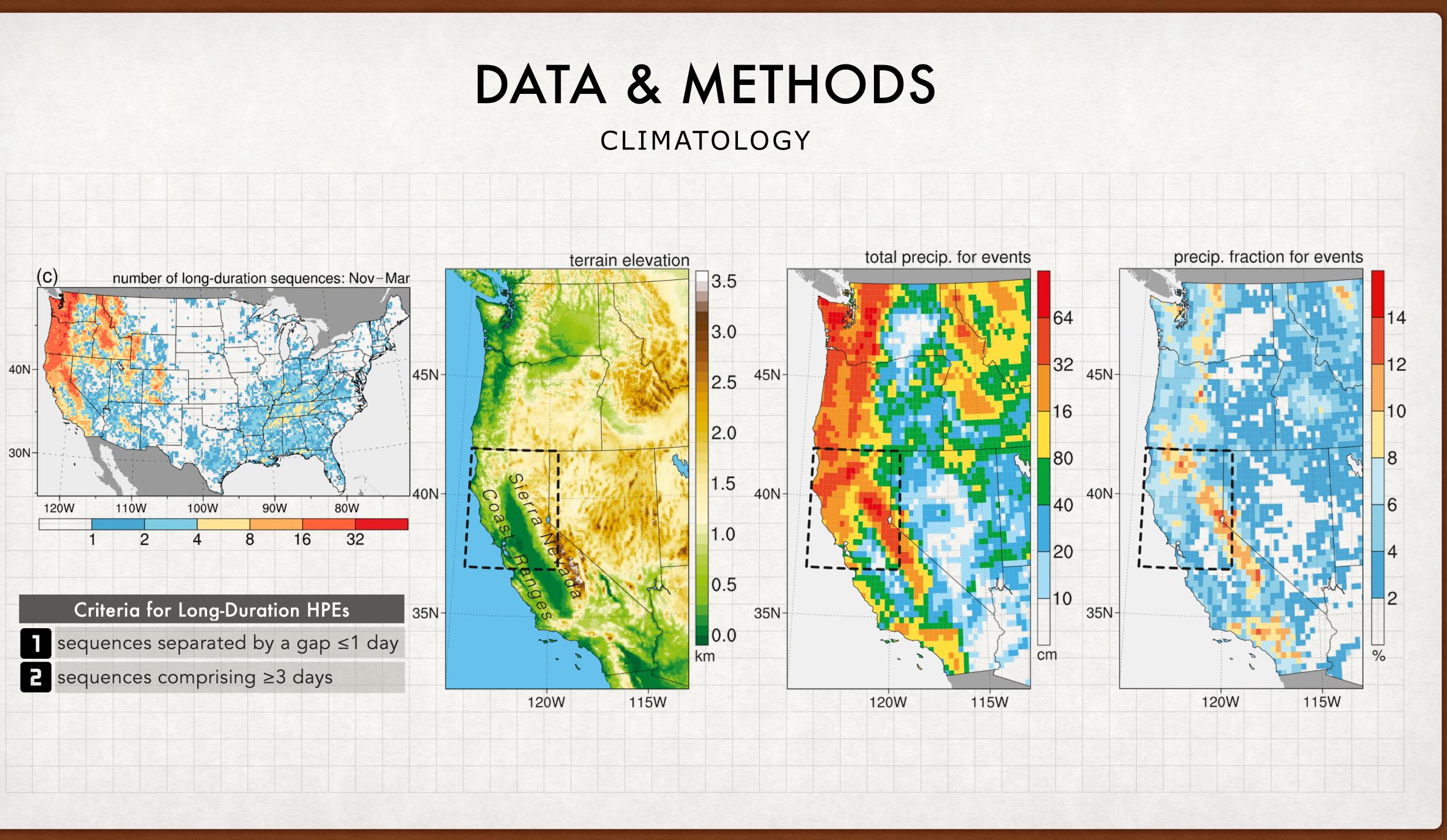


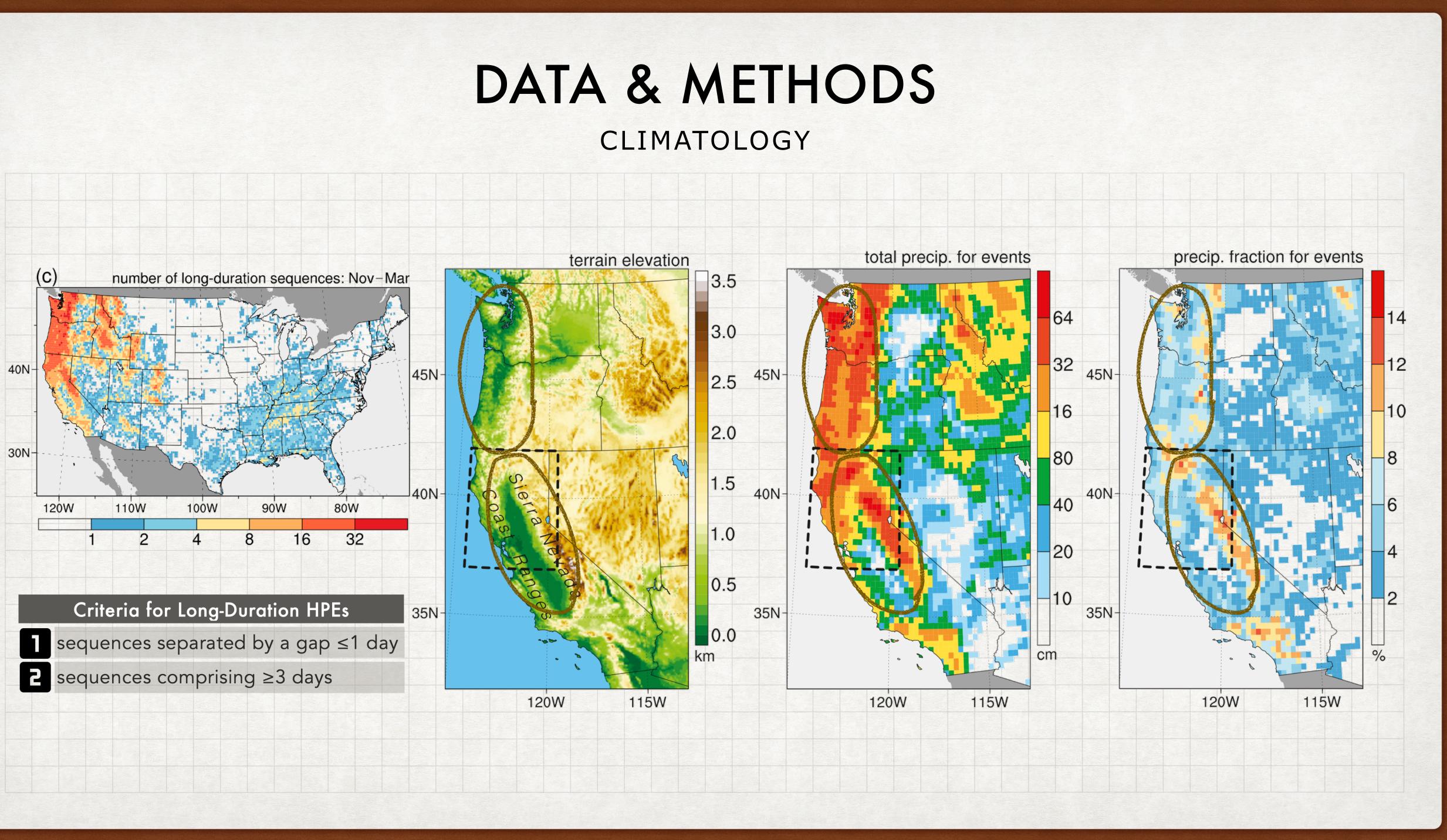












# DATA & METHODS

 $\theta_{\rm DT}$ 

Eady Growth Rate a measure of baroclinic instability

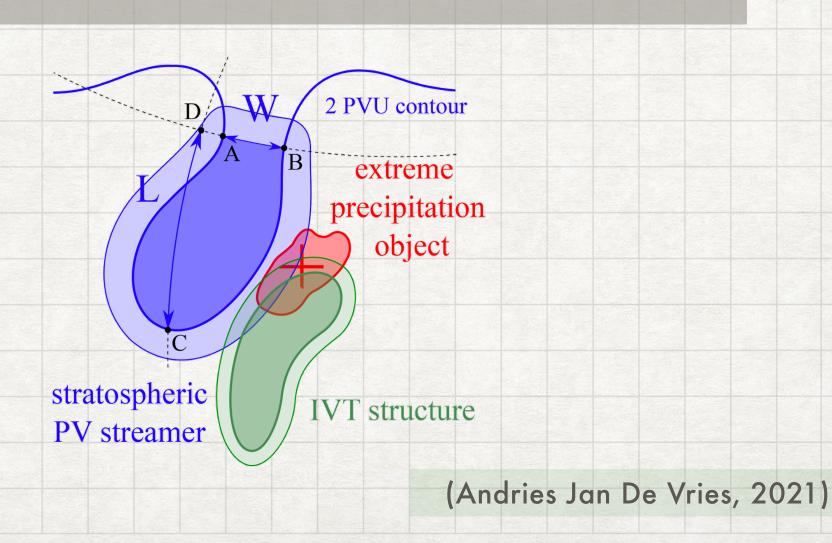
Integrated Water Vapor Transport (IVT) water vapor flux

Q-vector synoptic-scale dynamically forced vertical motions

PV Streamer breaking of Rossby waves

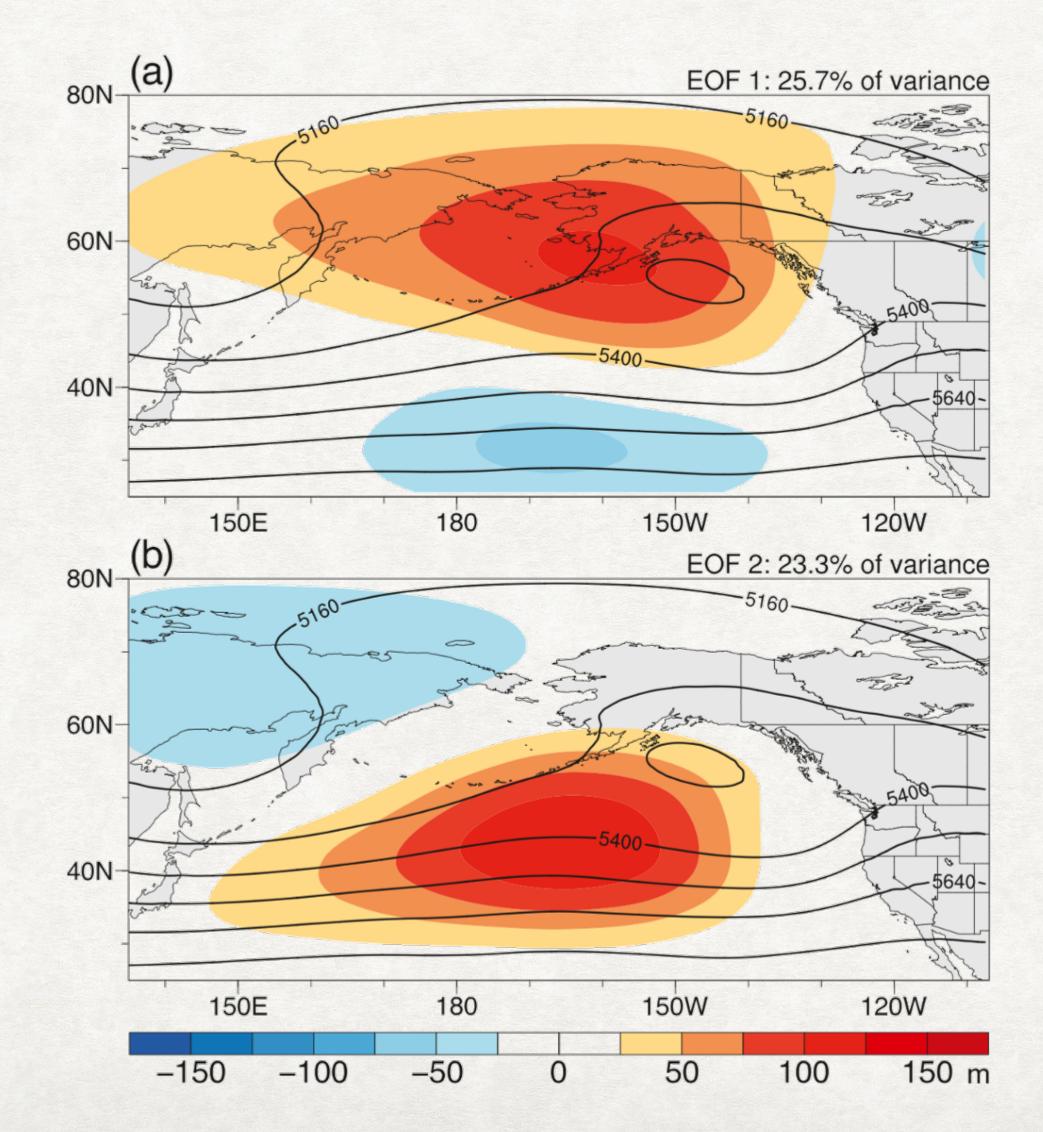
### COMPOSITE ANALYSIS

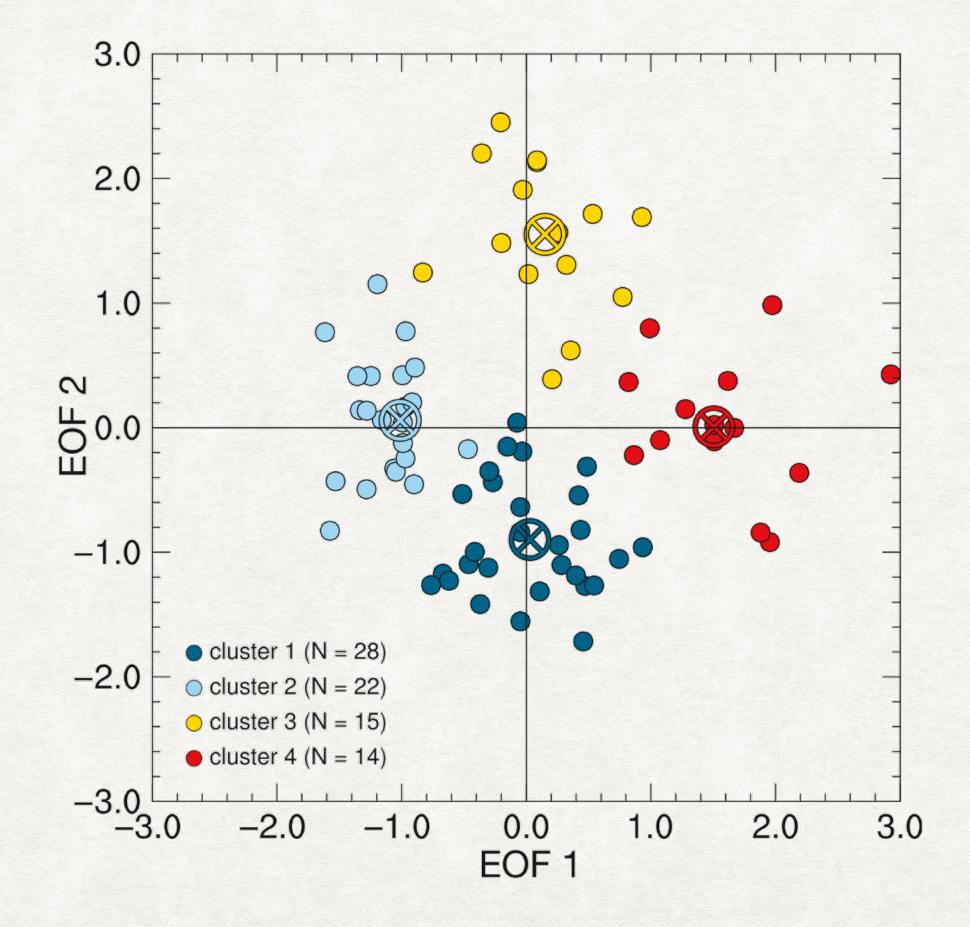
- Positive (negative) ODT anomalies correspond to negative (positive) PV anomalies





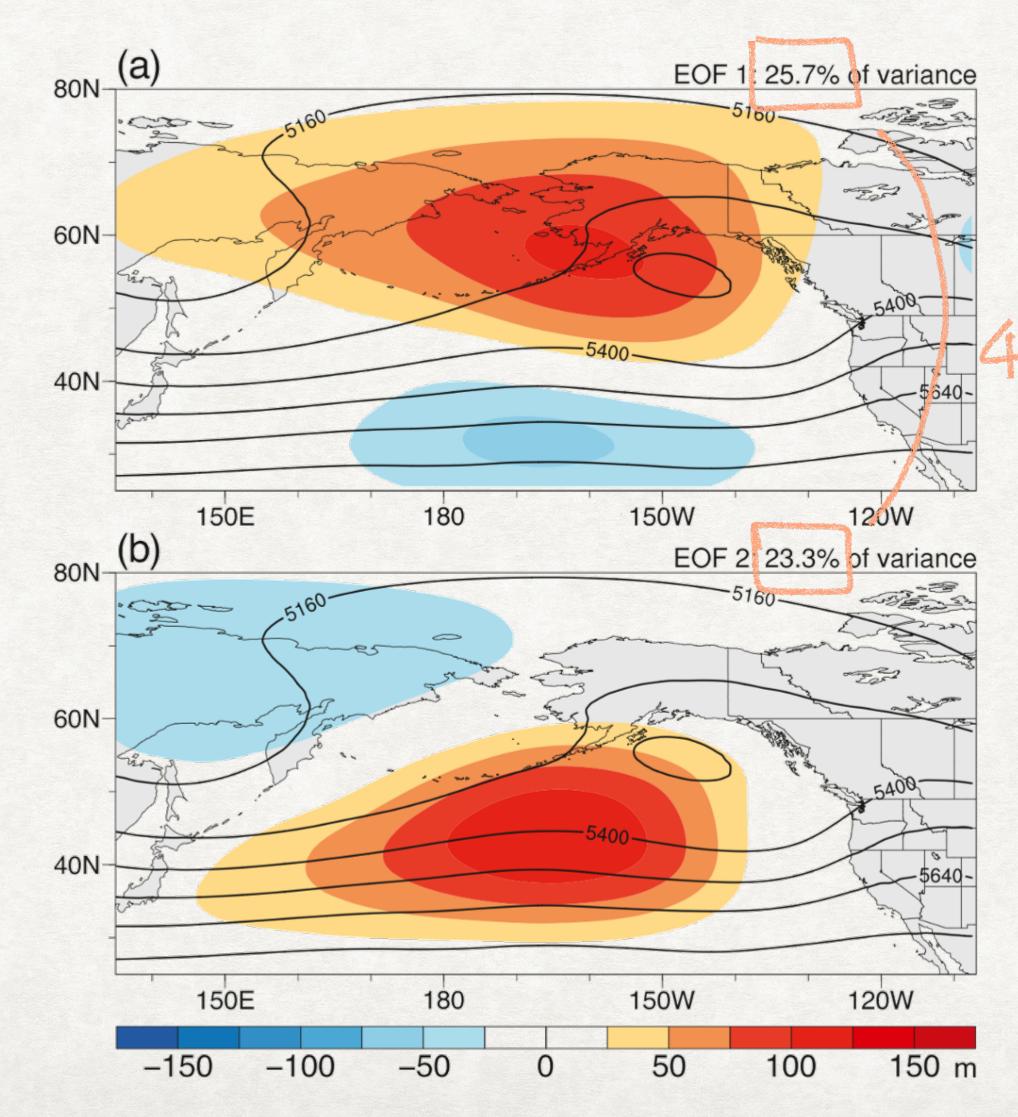
### **DATA & METHODS** FLOW-BASED CATEGORIZATION

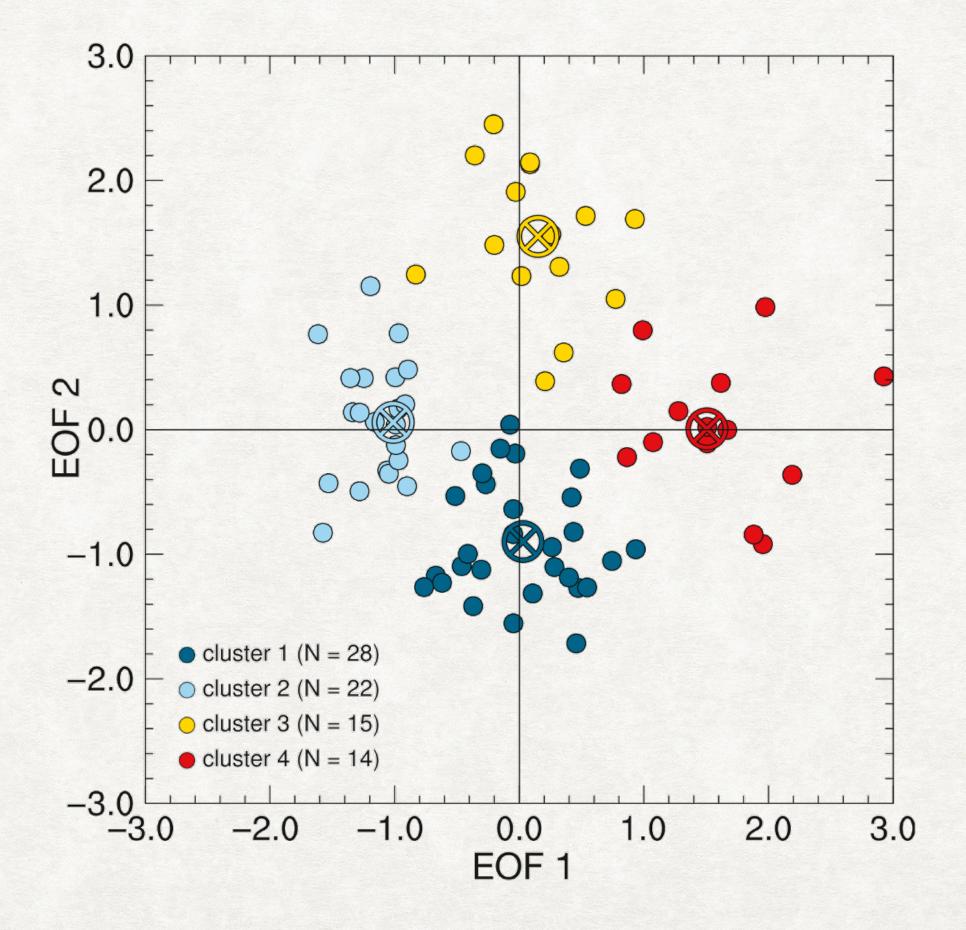






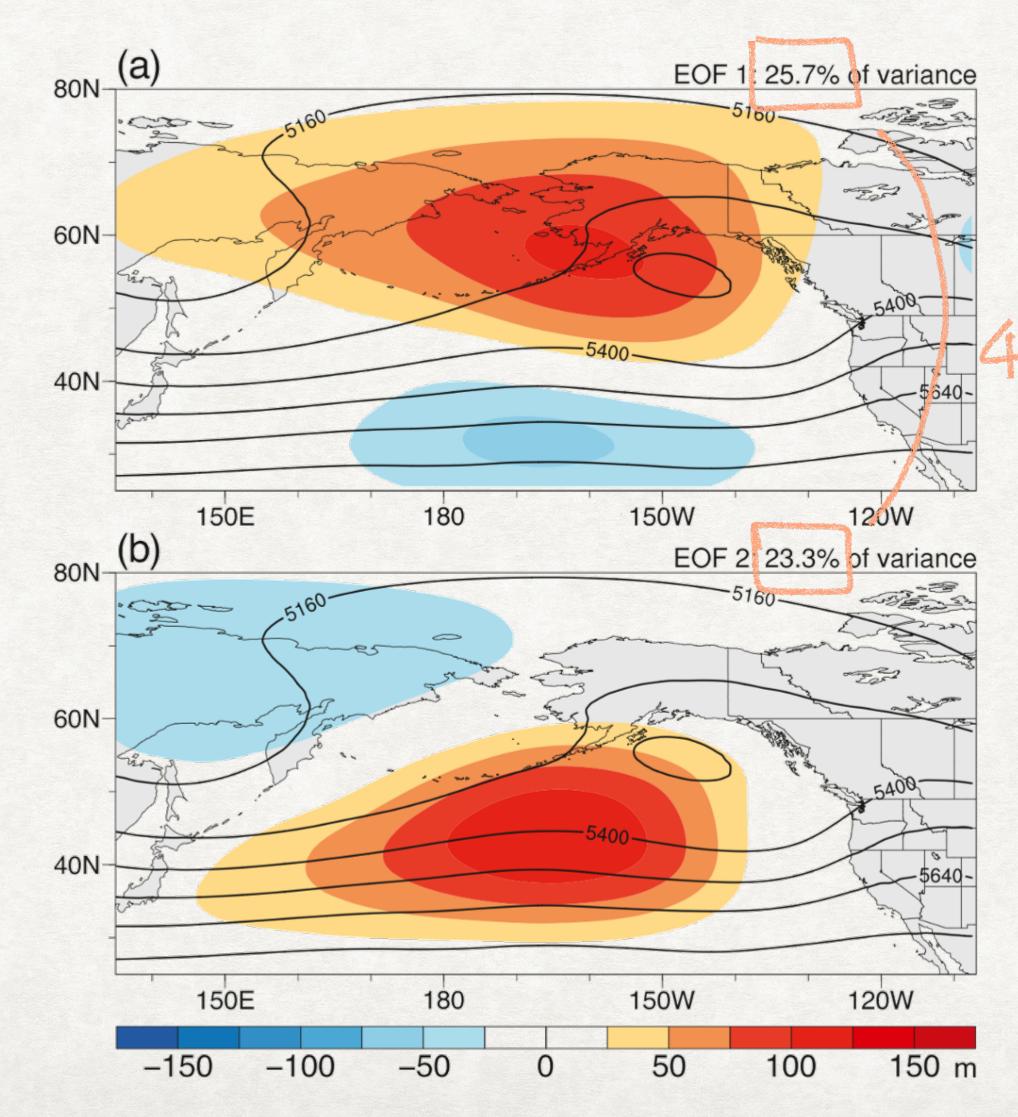
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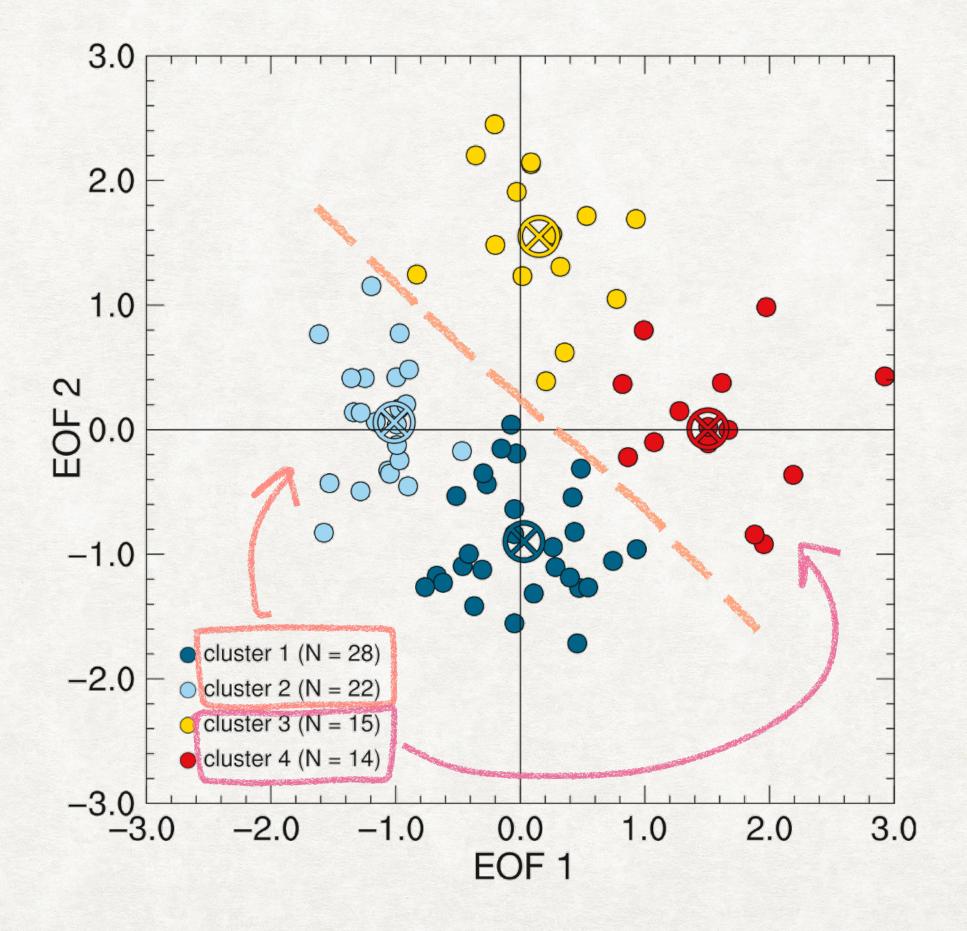






## DATA & METHODS FLOW-BASED CATEGORIZATION

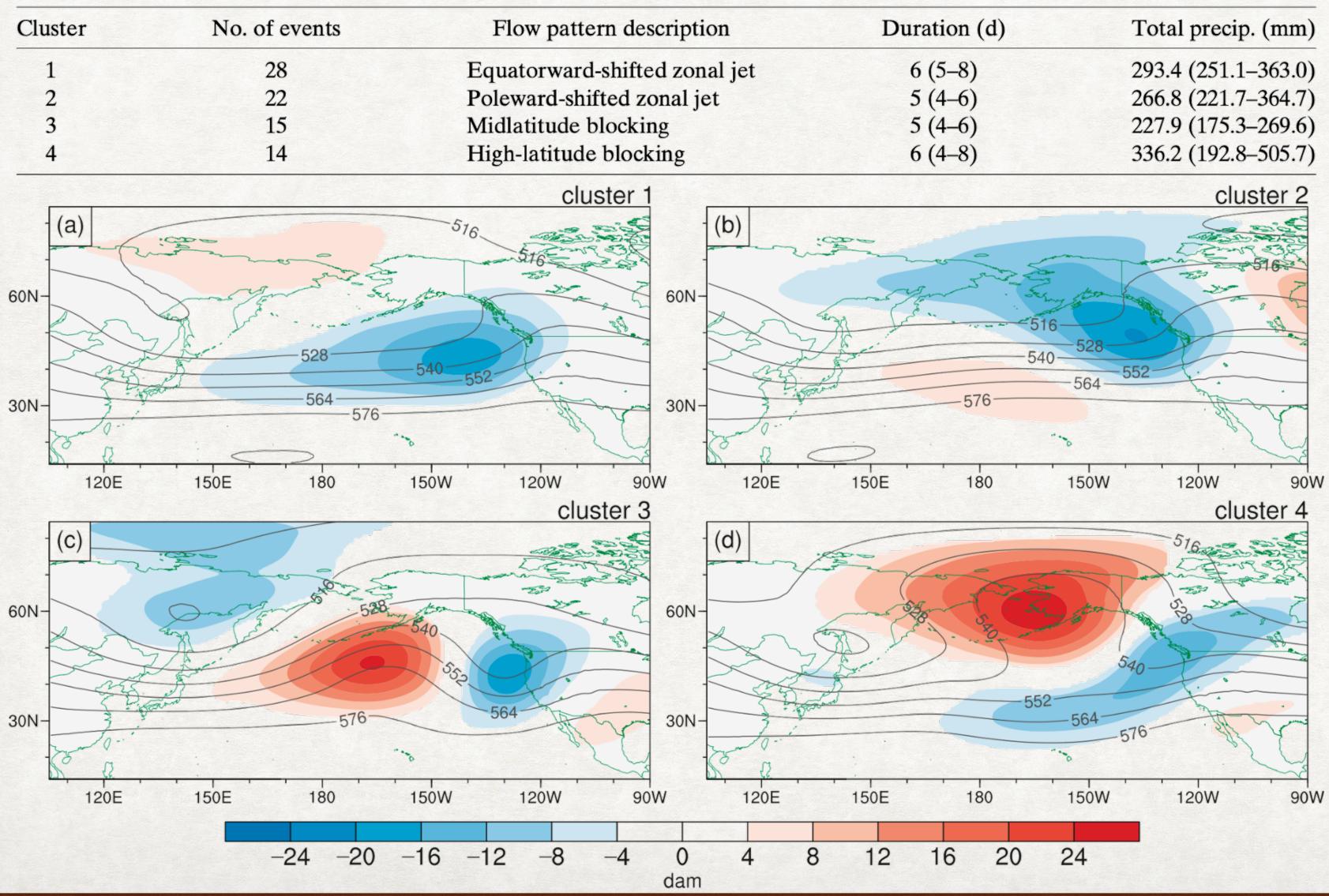




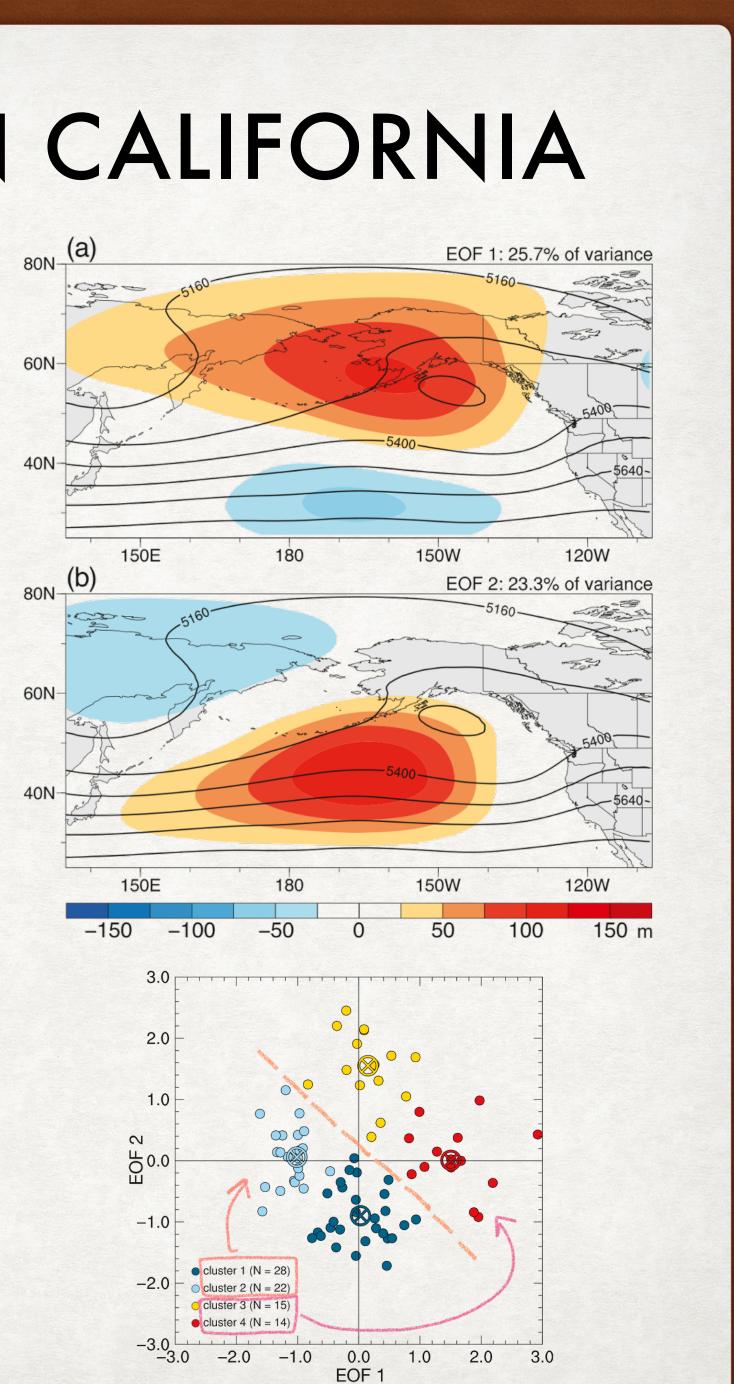


# LONG-DURATION HPES IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

### **OVERVIEW OF THE HPES**

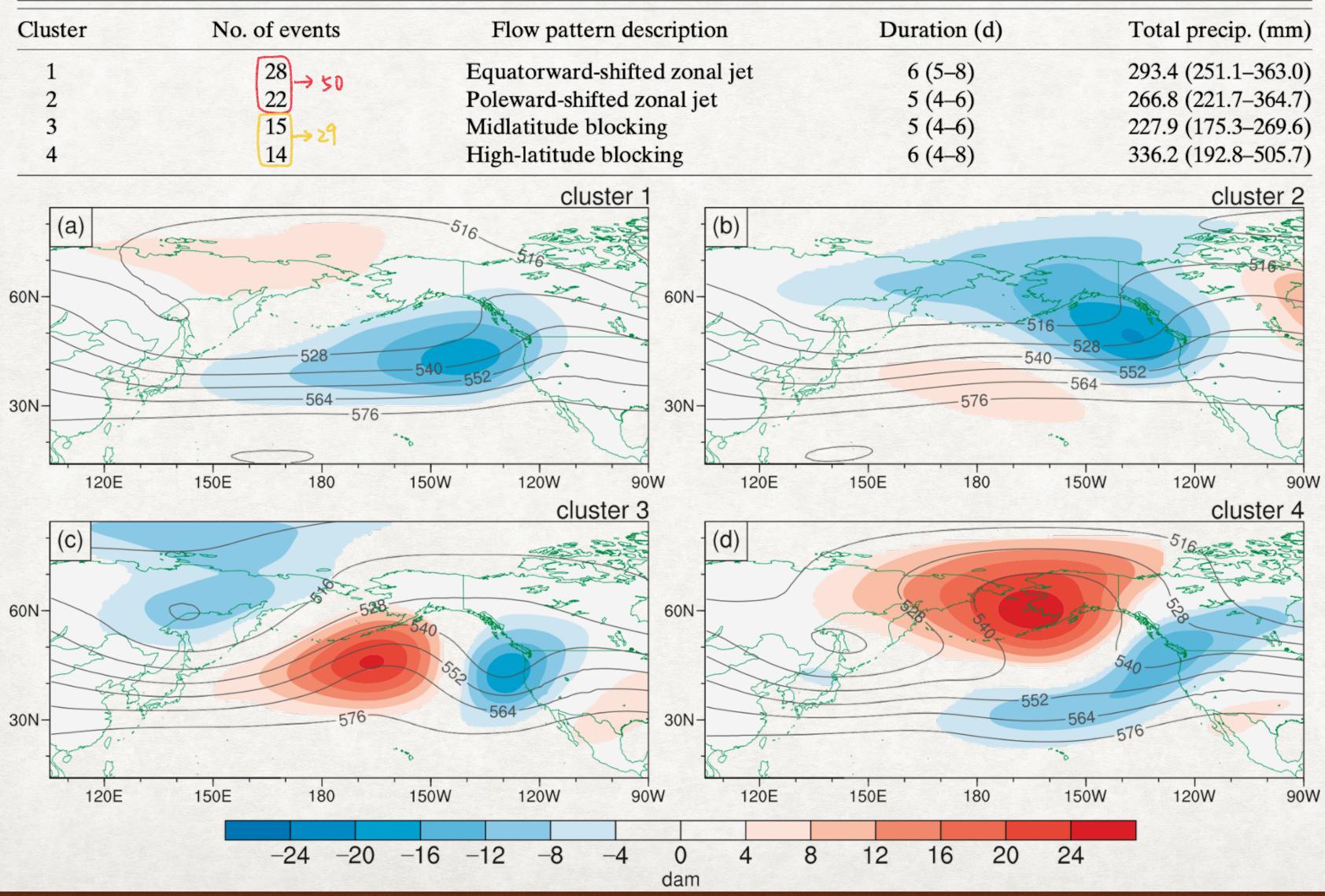


Duration (d)	Total precip. (mm)
6 (5-8)	293.4 (251.1-363.0)
5 (4-6)	266.8 (221.7-364.7)
5 (4-6)	227.9 (175.3-269.6)
6 (4-8)	336.2 (192.8–505.7)

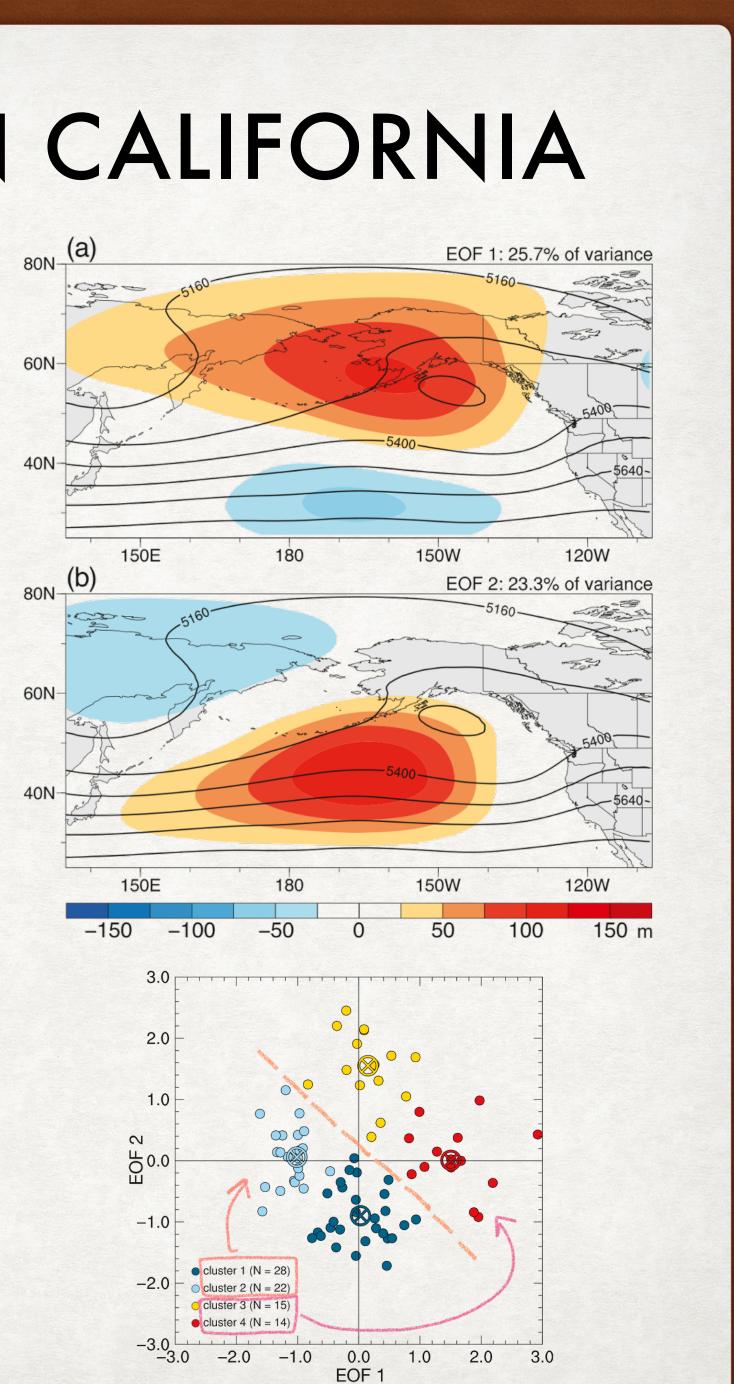


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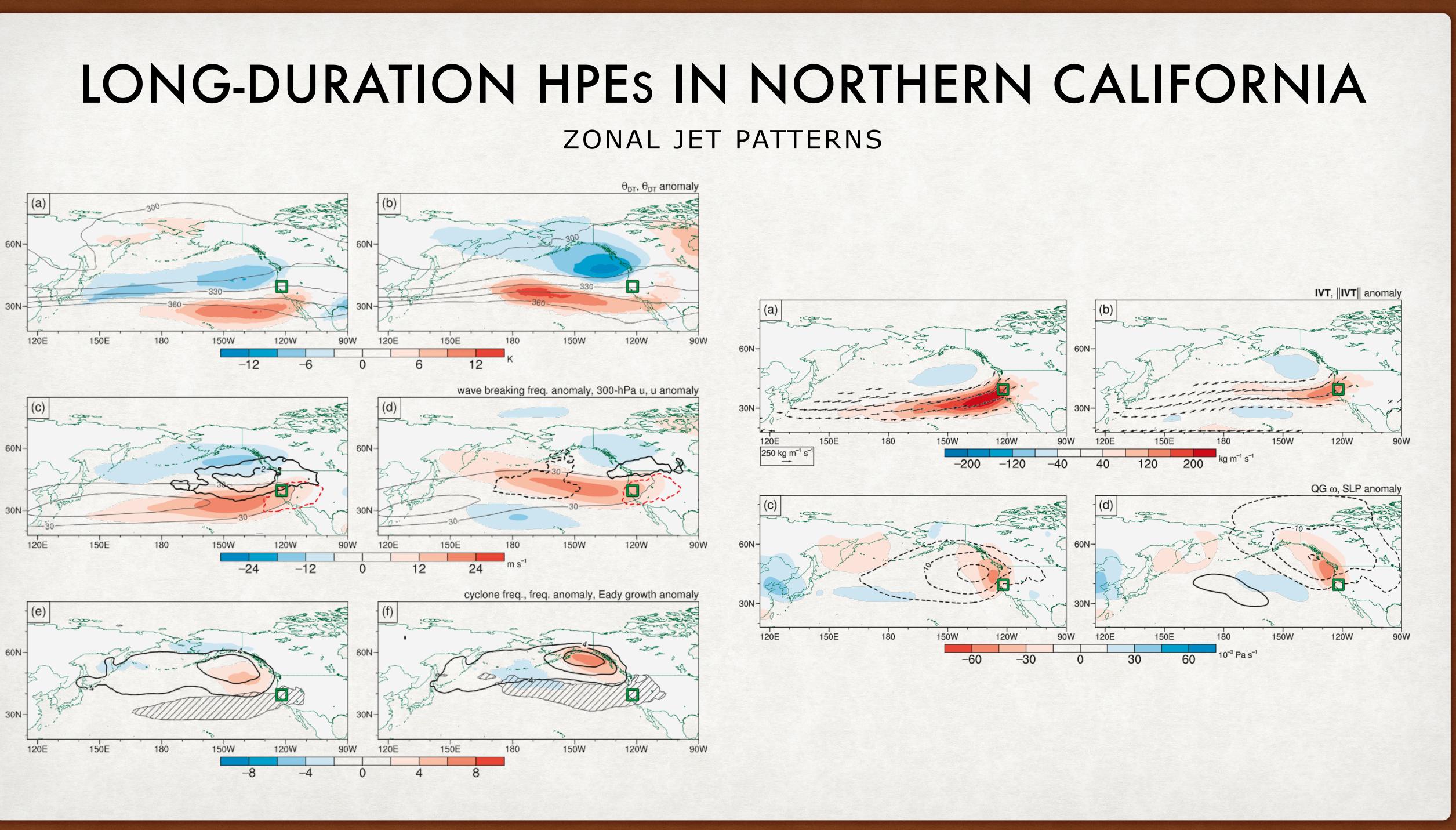


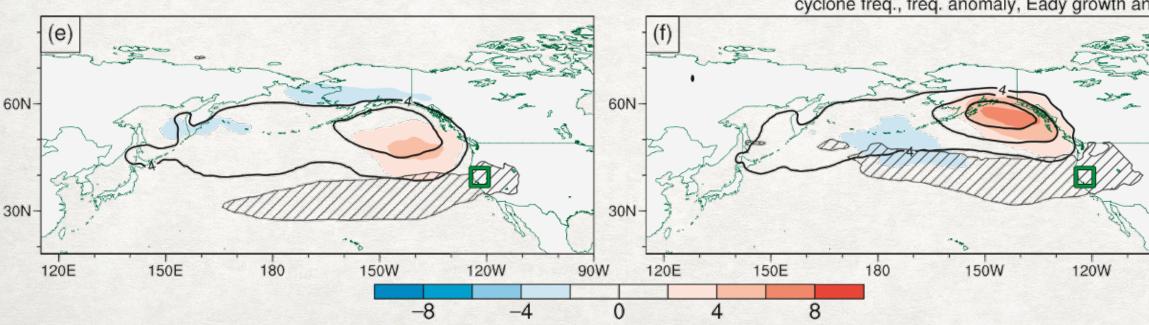
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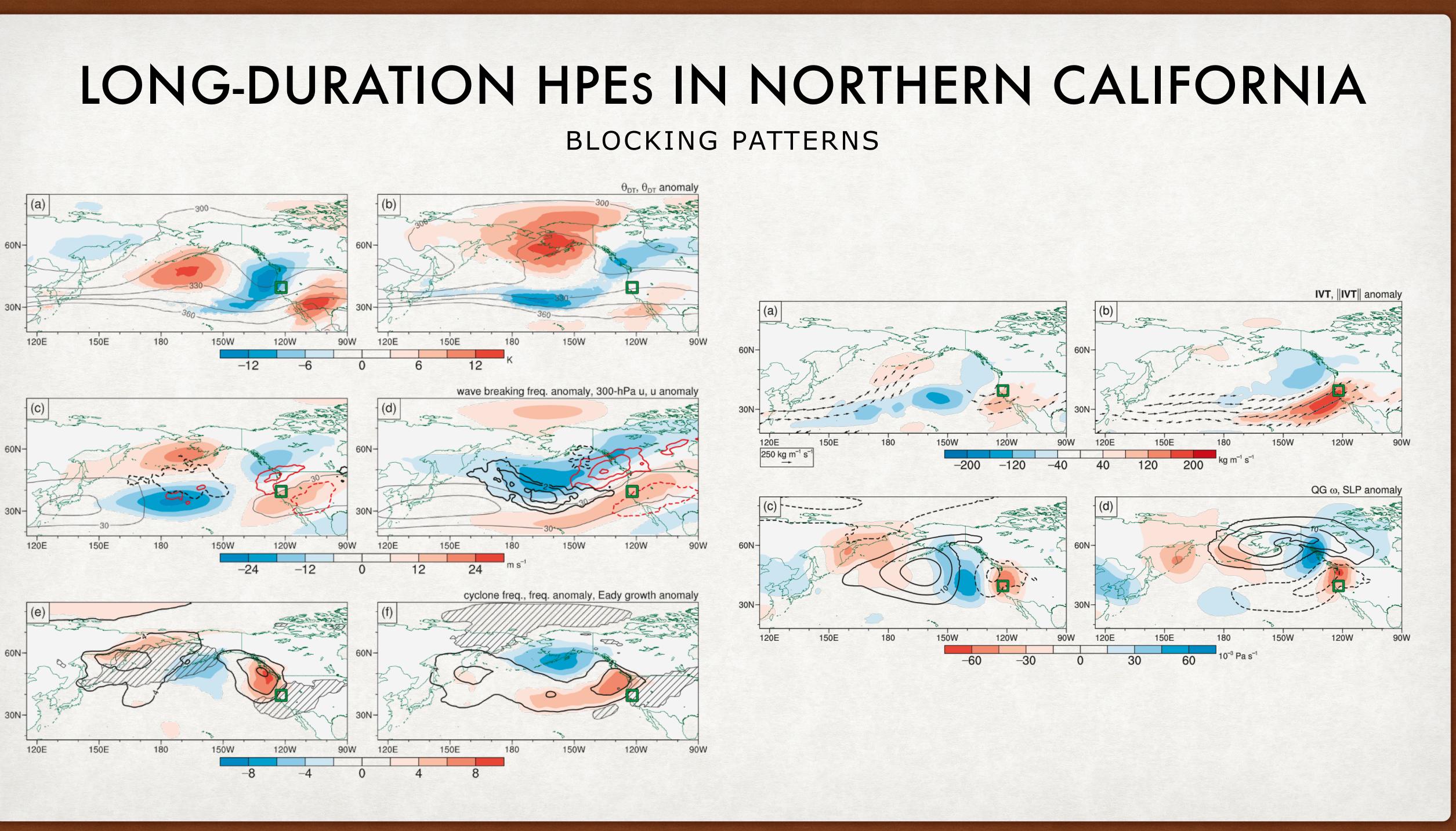


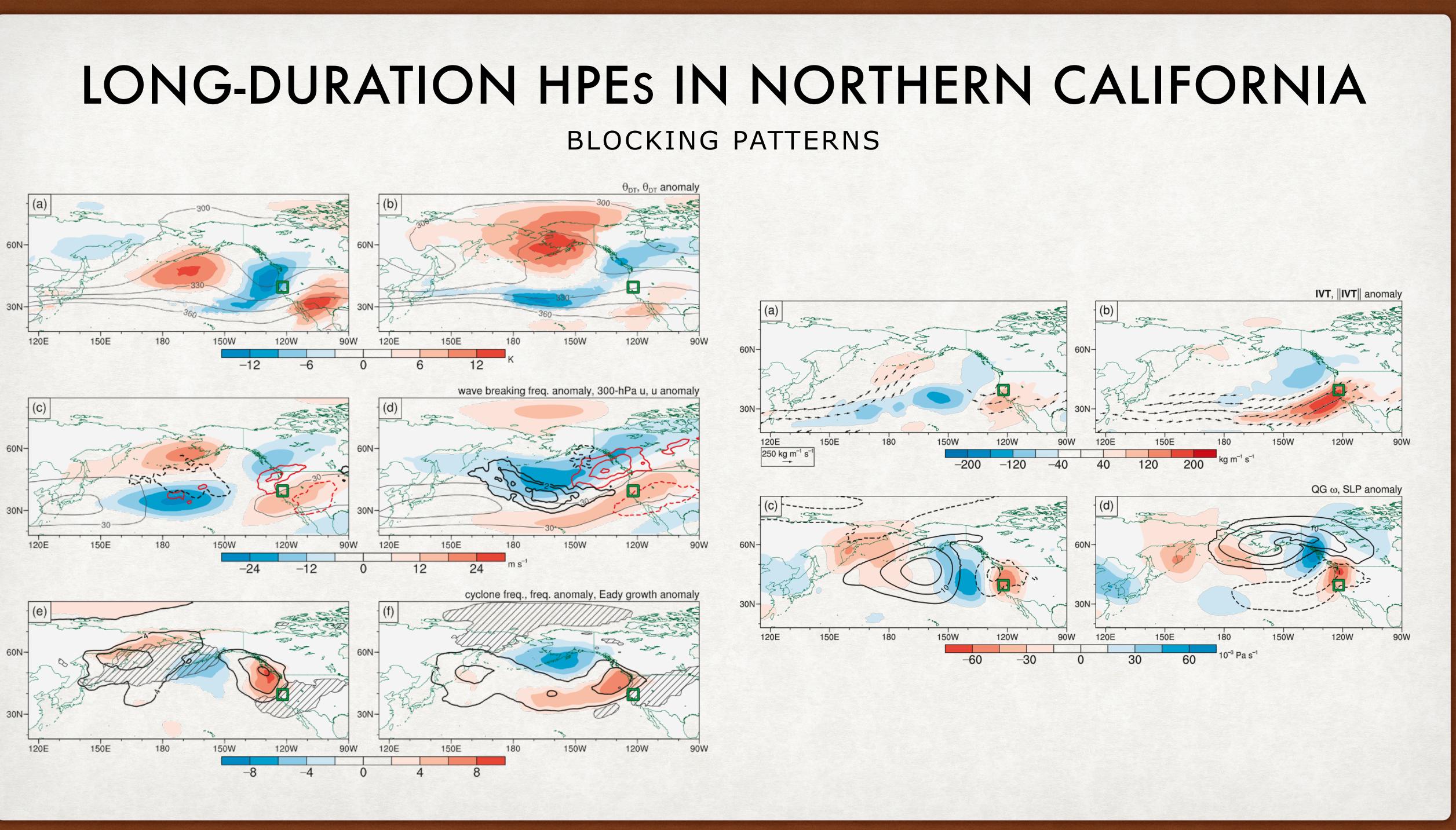
# ZONAL JET PATTERNS

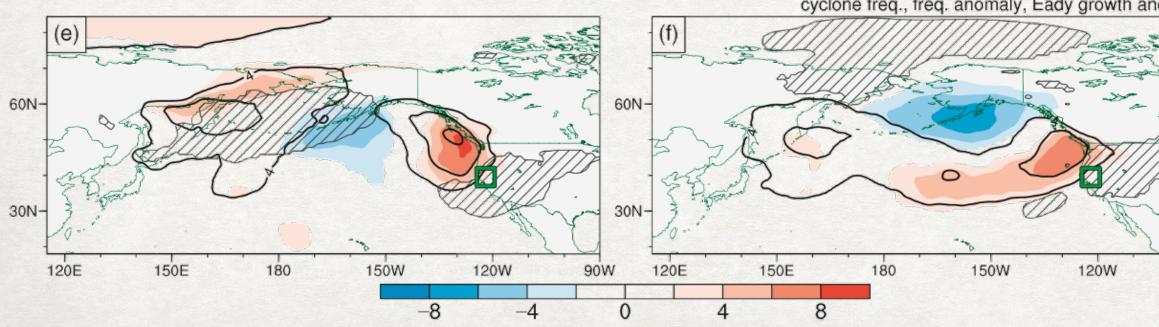
### (b) (a) 150W 120E 150W 150E 120W 90W 150E 120W 1208 12 -12 0 6





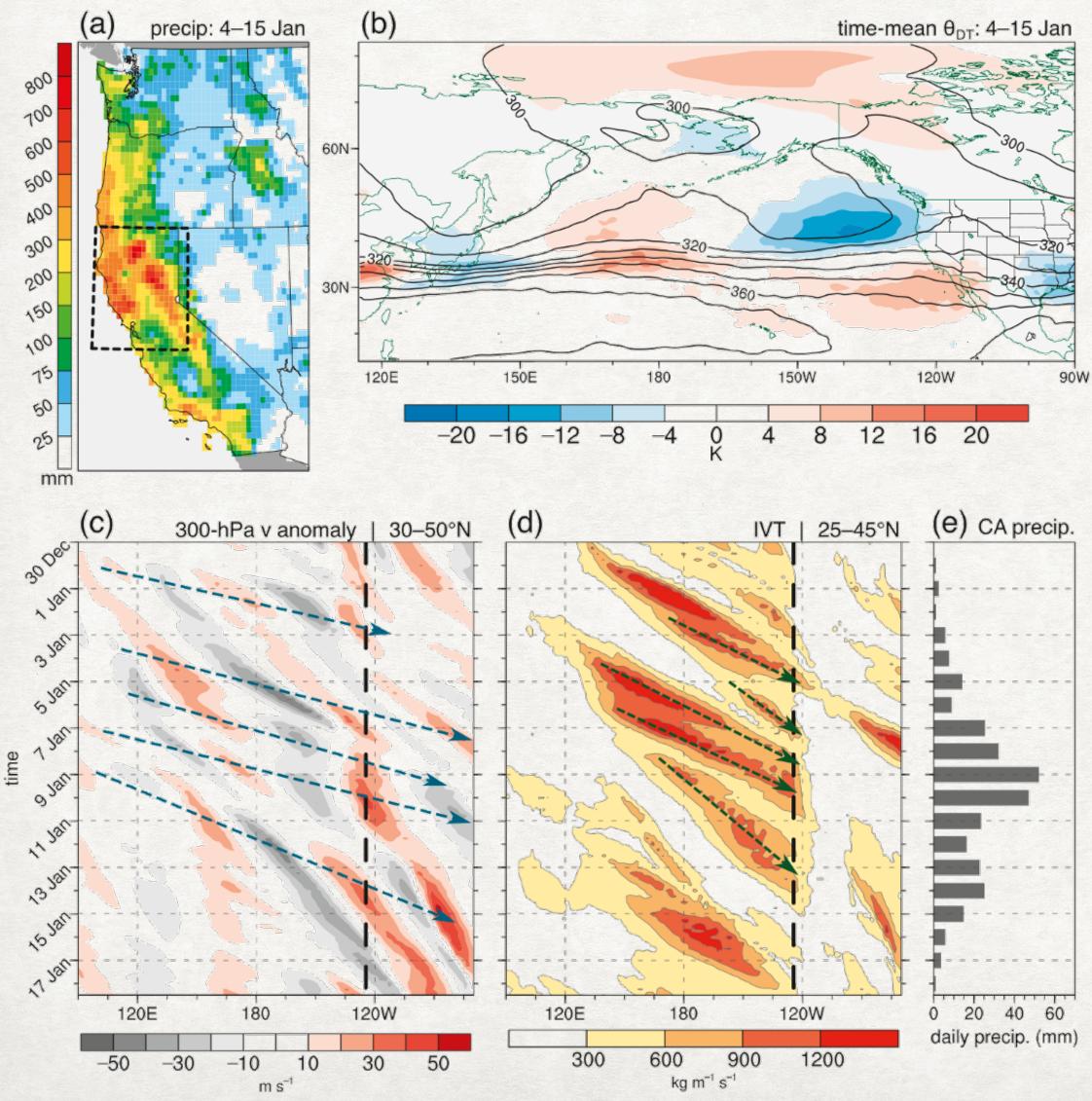


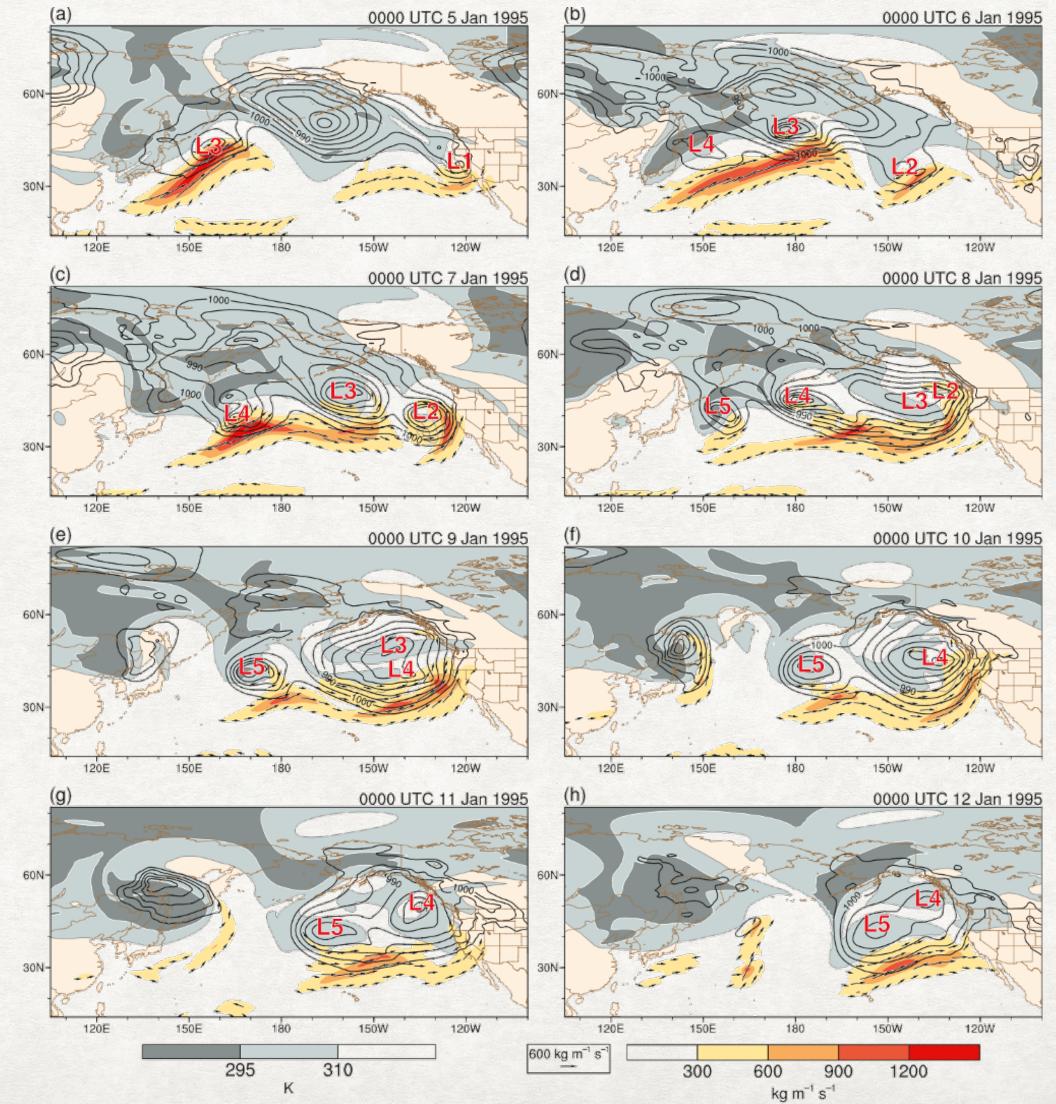




# **CASE STUDIES**

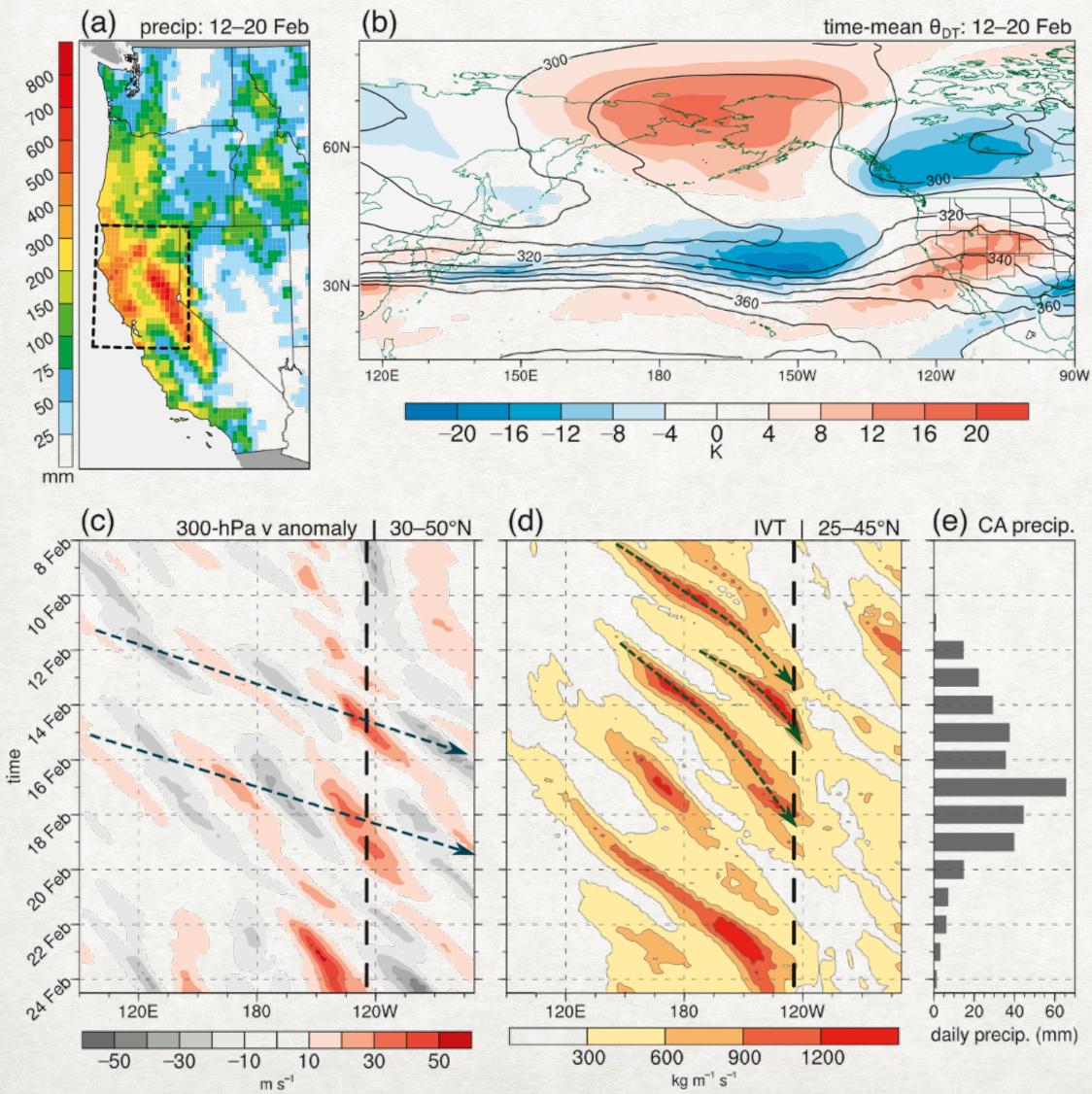
### C1 CASE: JAN 1995

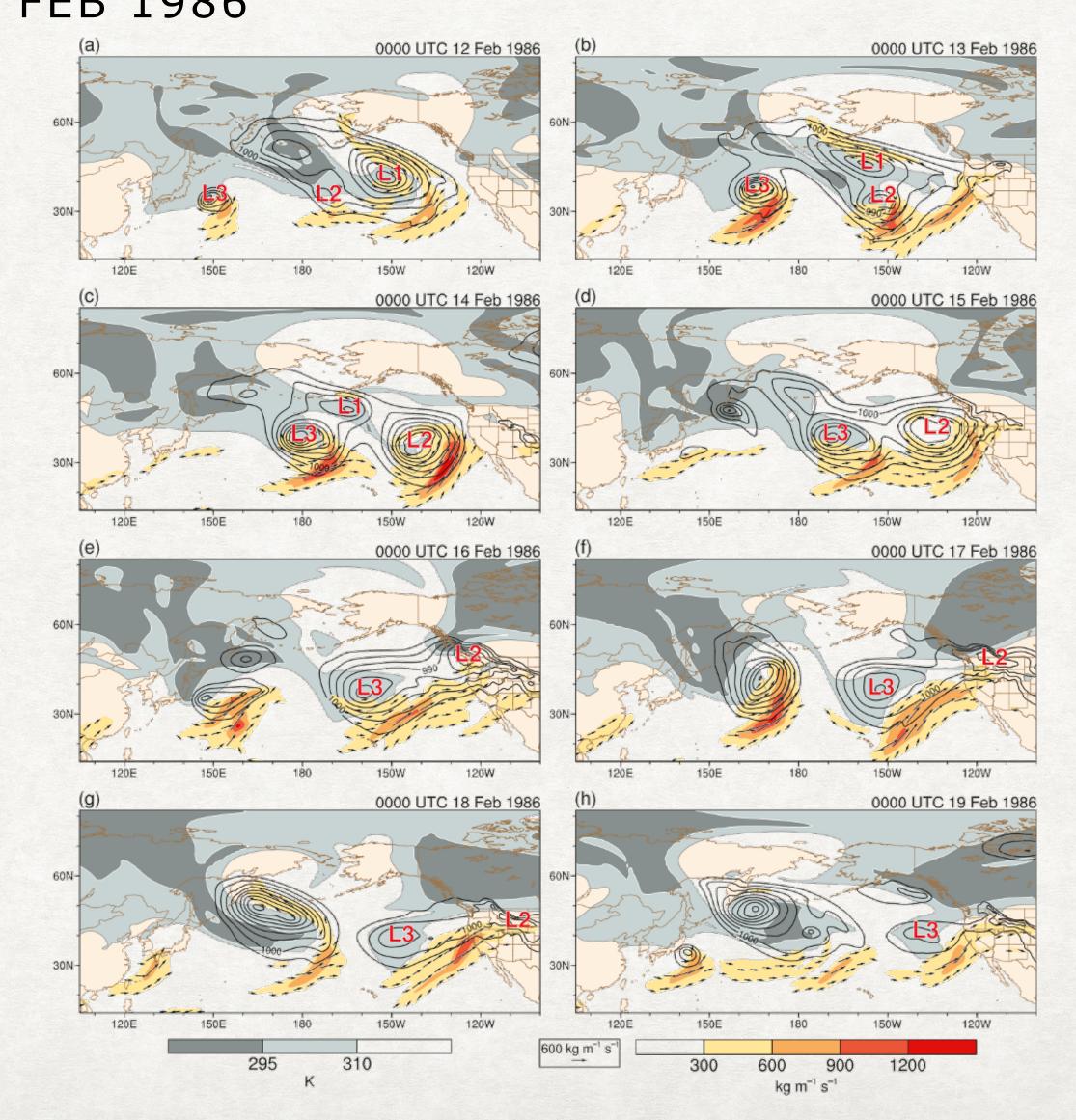






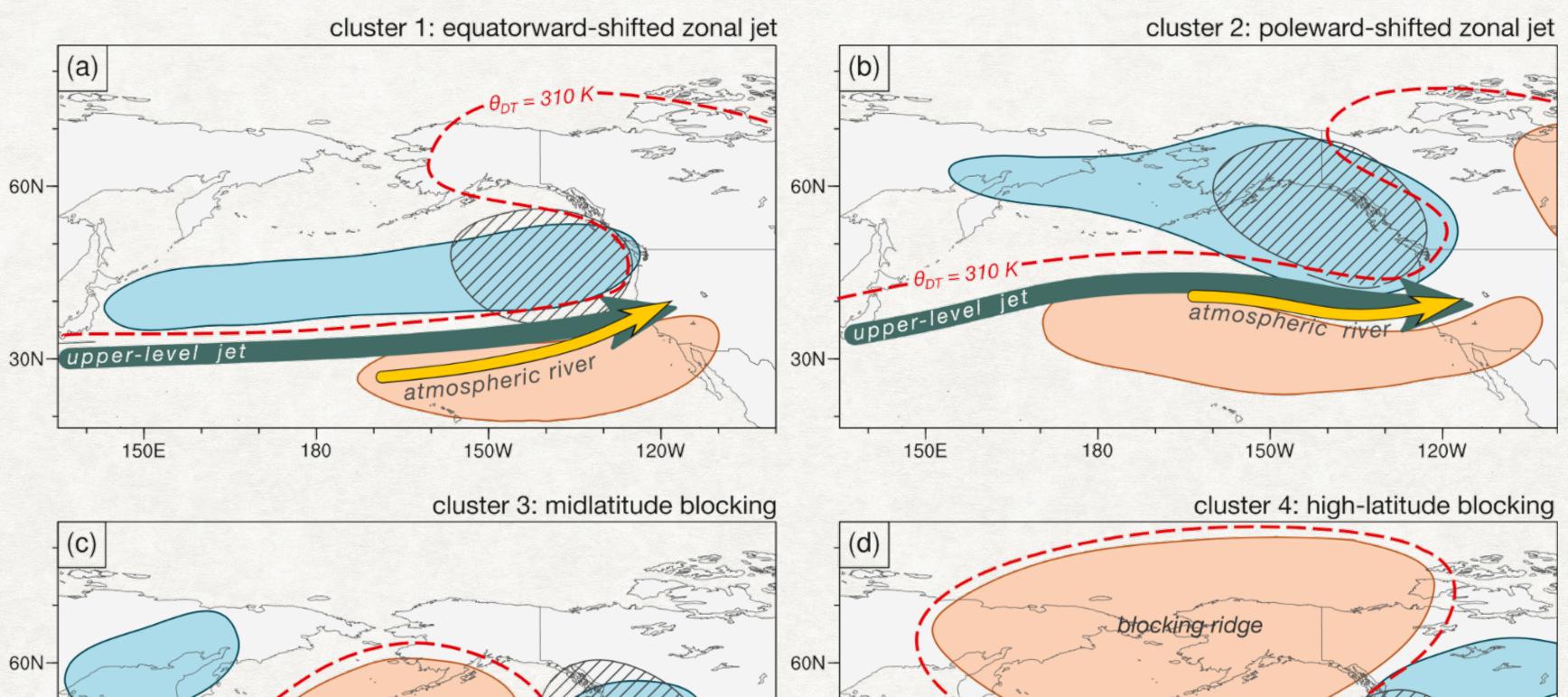
### **CASE STUDIES** C4 CASE: FEB 1986

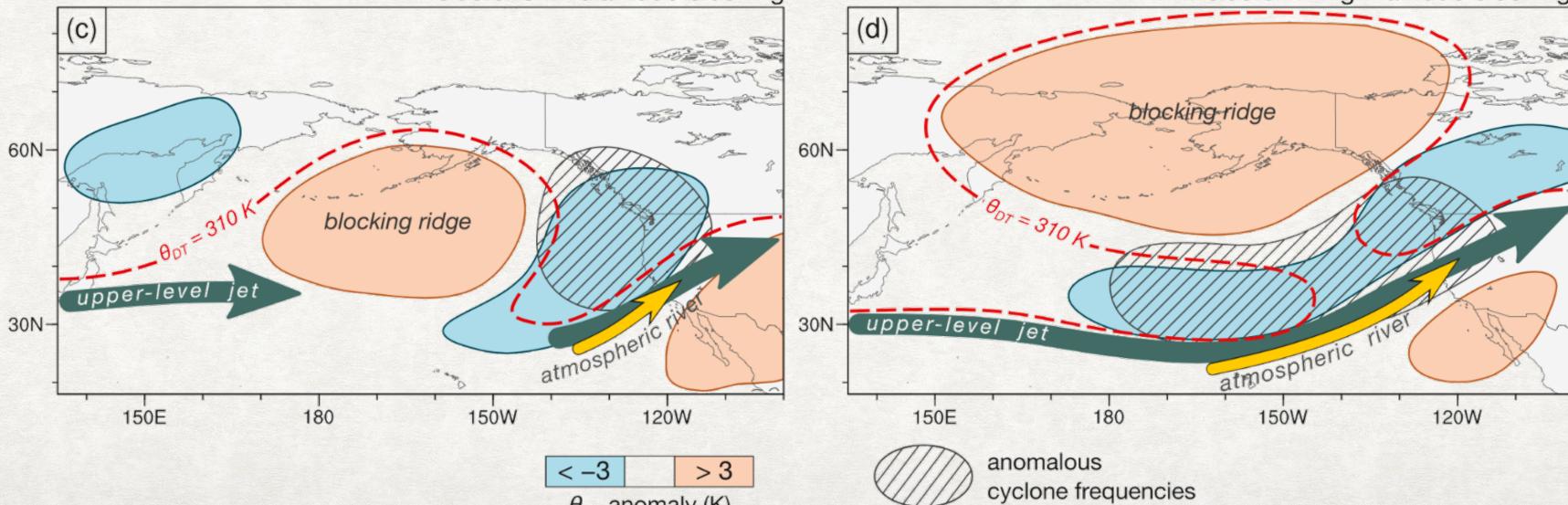






# SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS





 $\theta_{DT}$  anomaly (K)

### ZONAL JET





# Thanks for listening!

