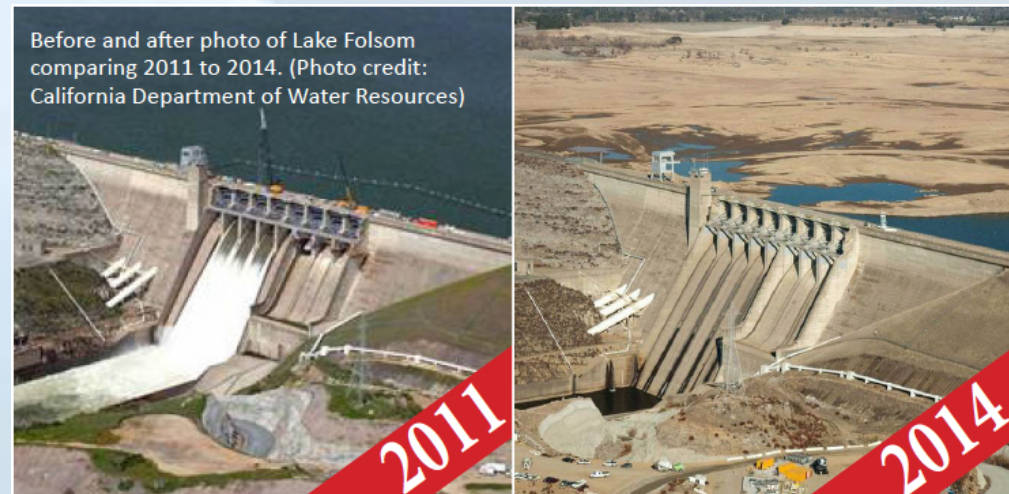


Hydrologic and Climate Science at NCAR

WaterNow Alliance Summit
Boulder,

David Yates – NCAR, RAL
Hydrometeorology Applications
Program

yates@ucar.edu



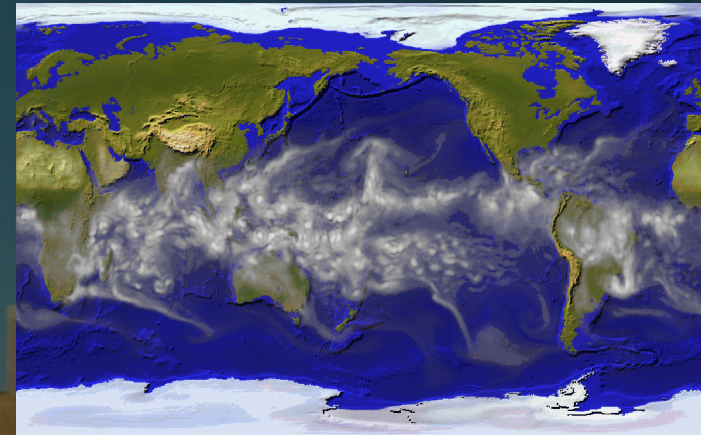
NCAR/NSF Scientific facilities

- US National Science Foundation FFRDC
- 900 Staff, 500 Scientists/Engineers, 4 Boulder campuses
- Governed by > 70 universities

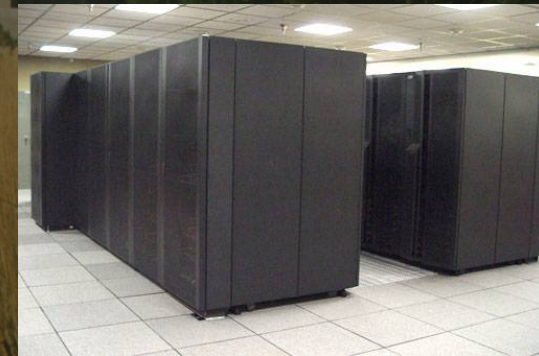
EOL
Earth Observing Laboratory



NESL
NCAR Earth System Laboratory



CISL
Computational & Information Systems



RAL
Research Applications Laboratory



ISP: Integrated Science Program (crosscutting)

Source: NASA ISS007-E-10807 (July 21, 2003, 35 mm lens).

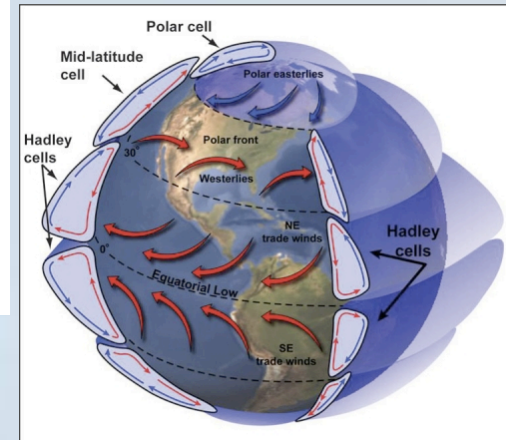
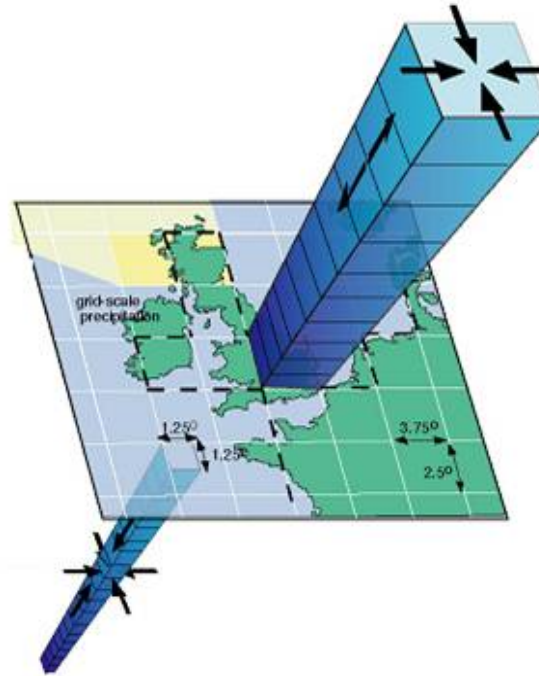
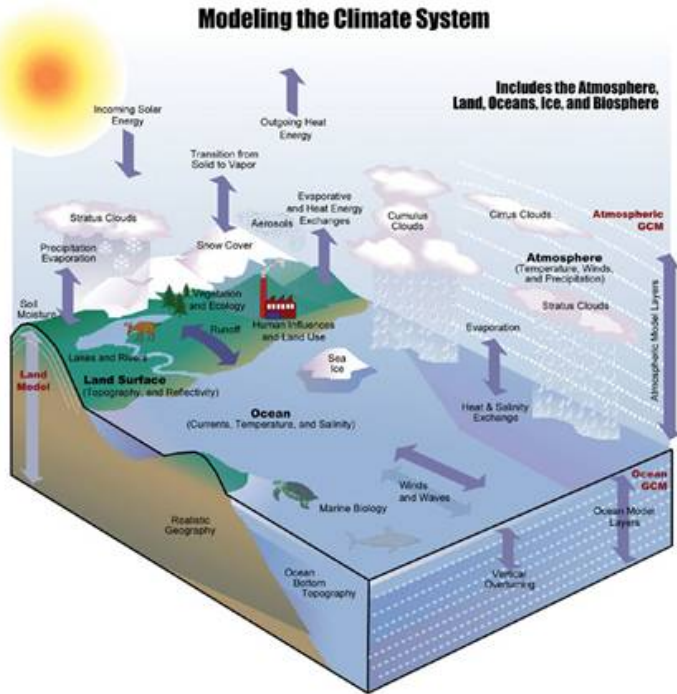


At sunset over the Pacific Ocean,
anvil tops of thunderclouds
cast long shadows

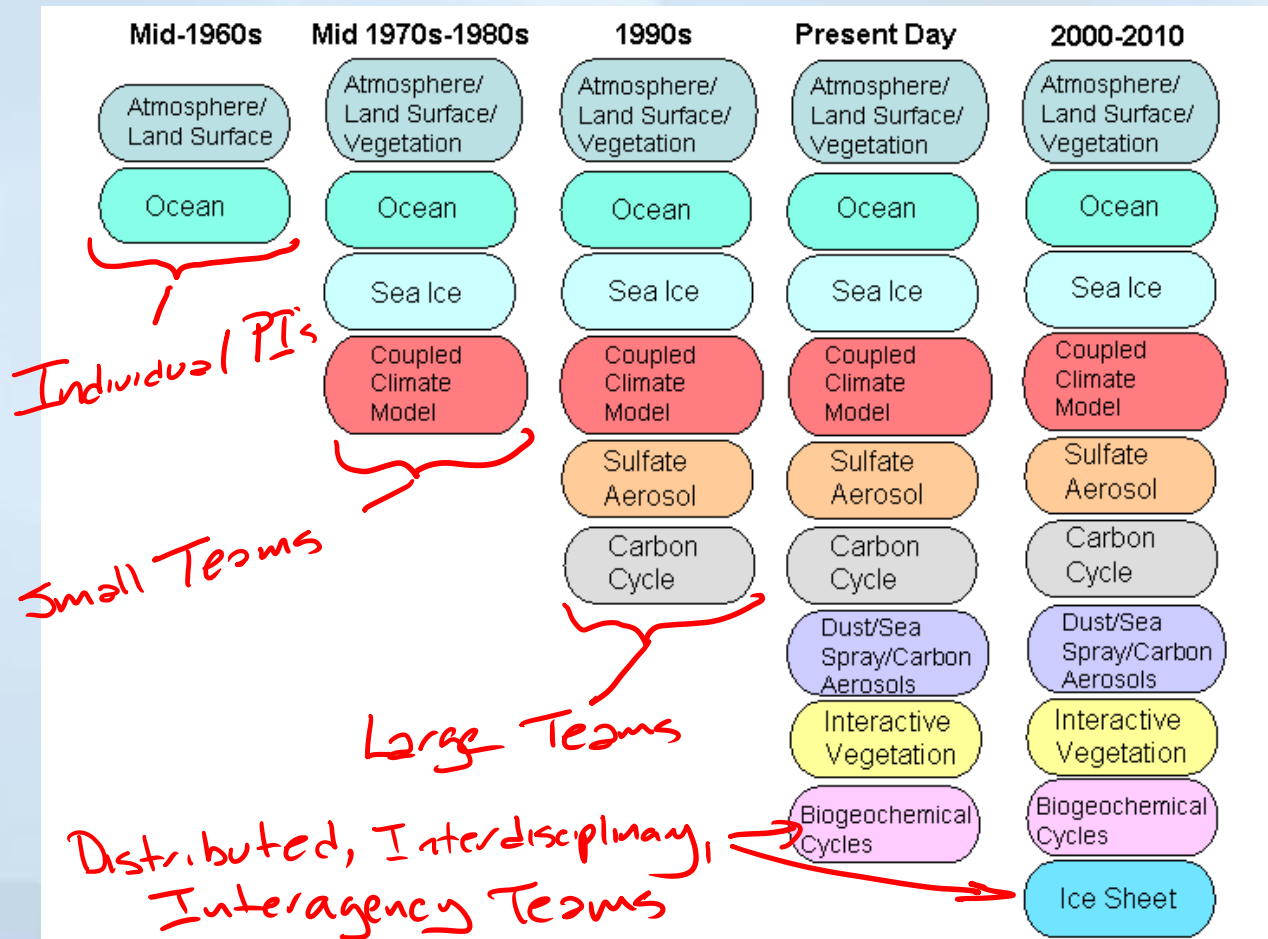
Global Climate Modeling 101

Modeling the Climate System

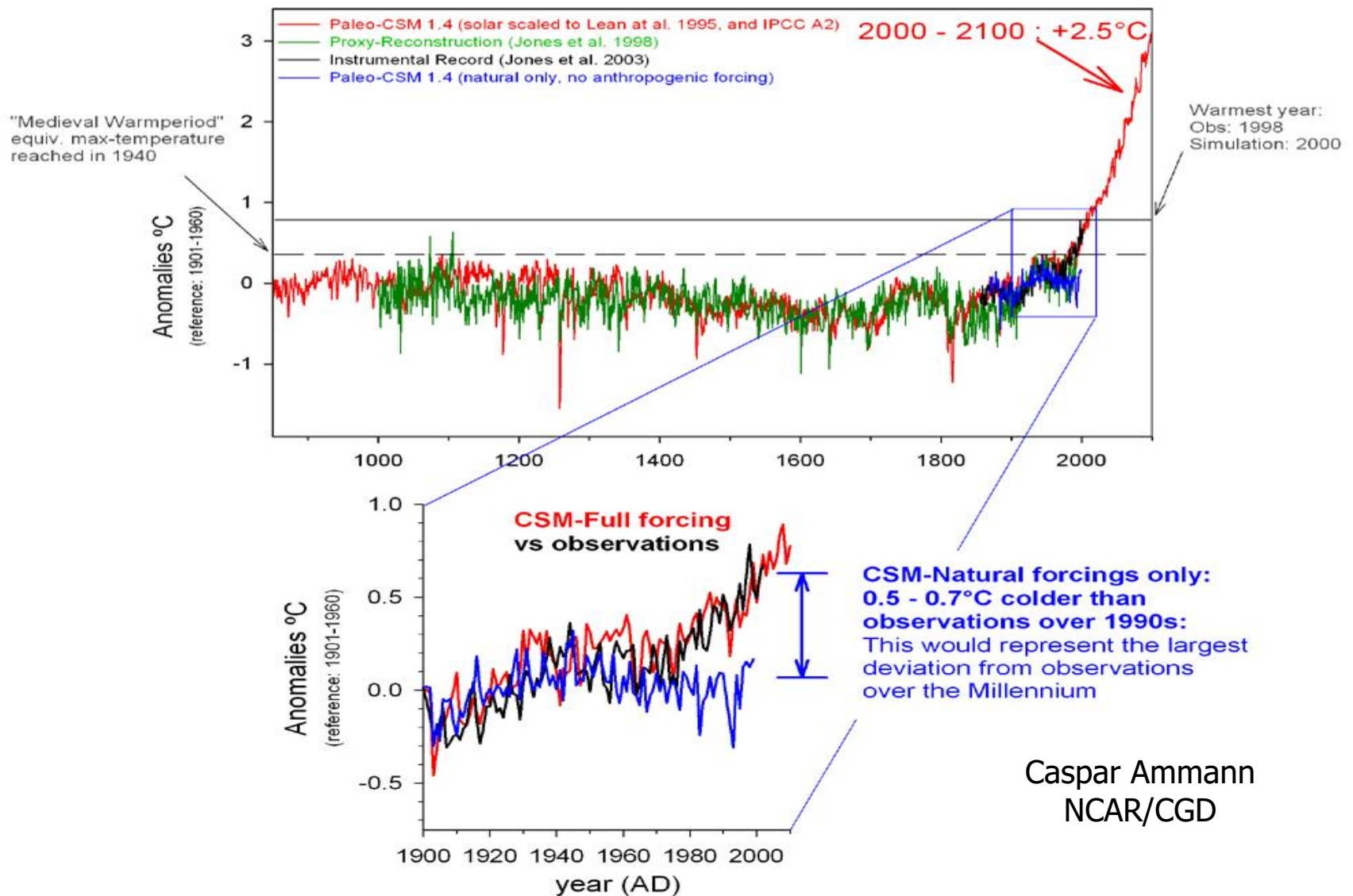
Includes the Atmosphere, Land, Oceans, Ice, and Biosphere



Climate Model Development and their Components

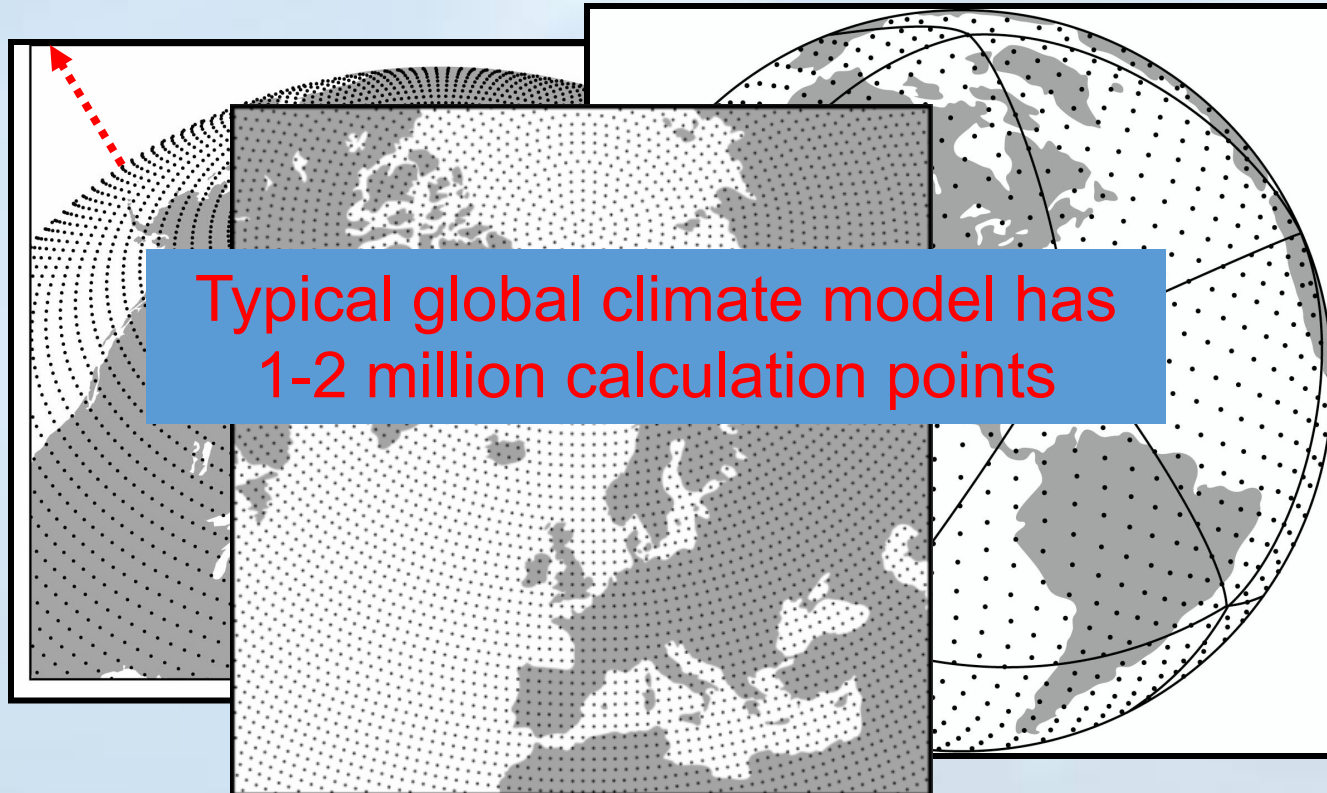


Climate of the last Millennium

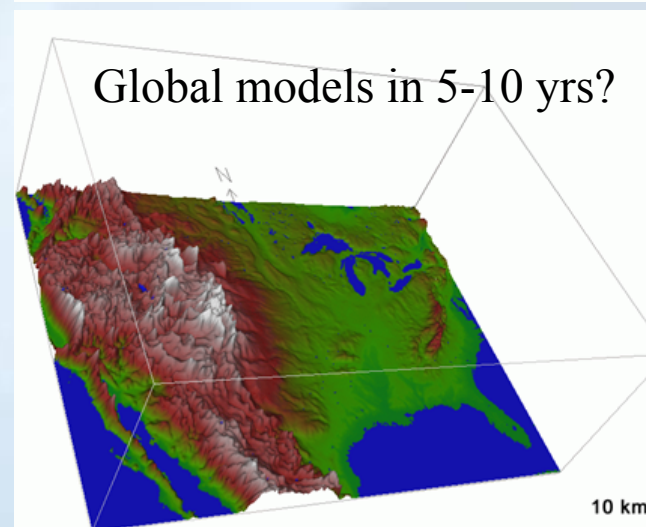
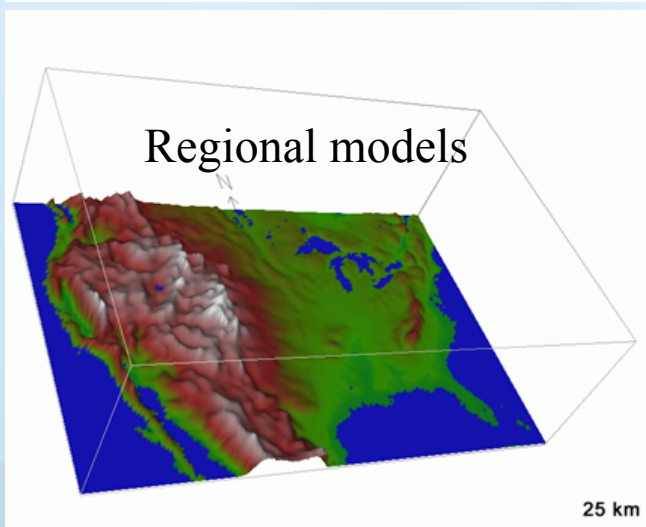
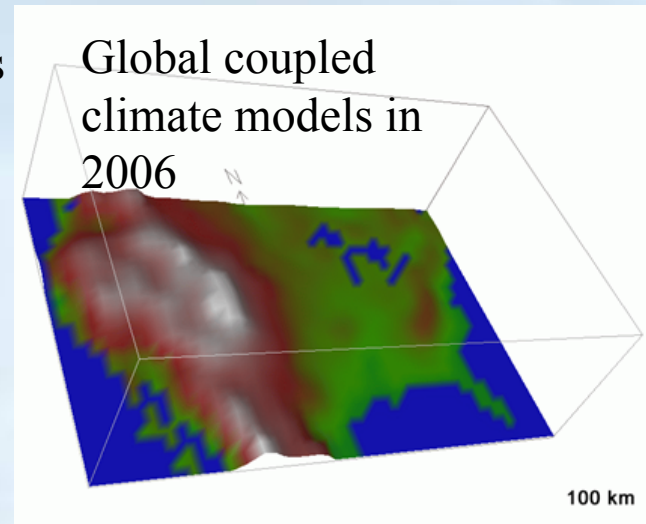
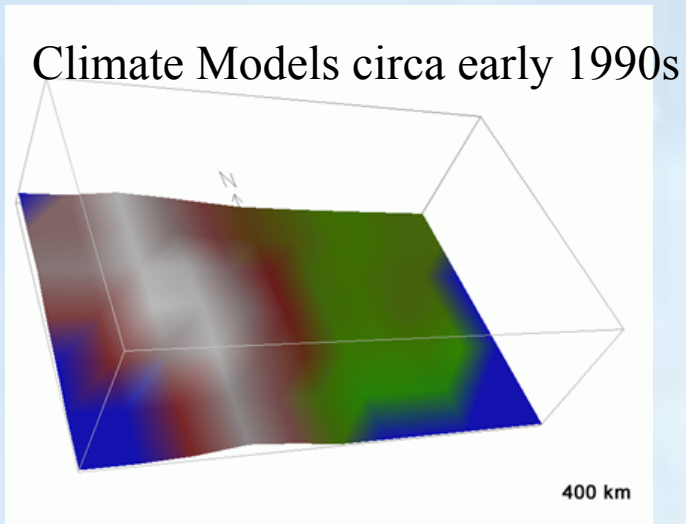


GCM's – A Grid of Points over Earth

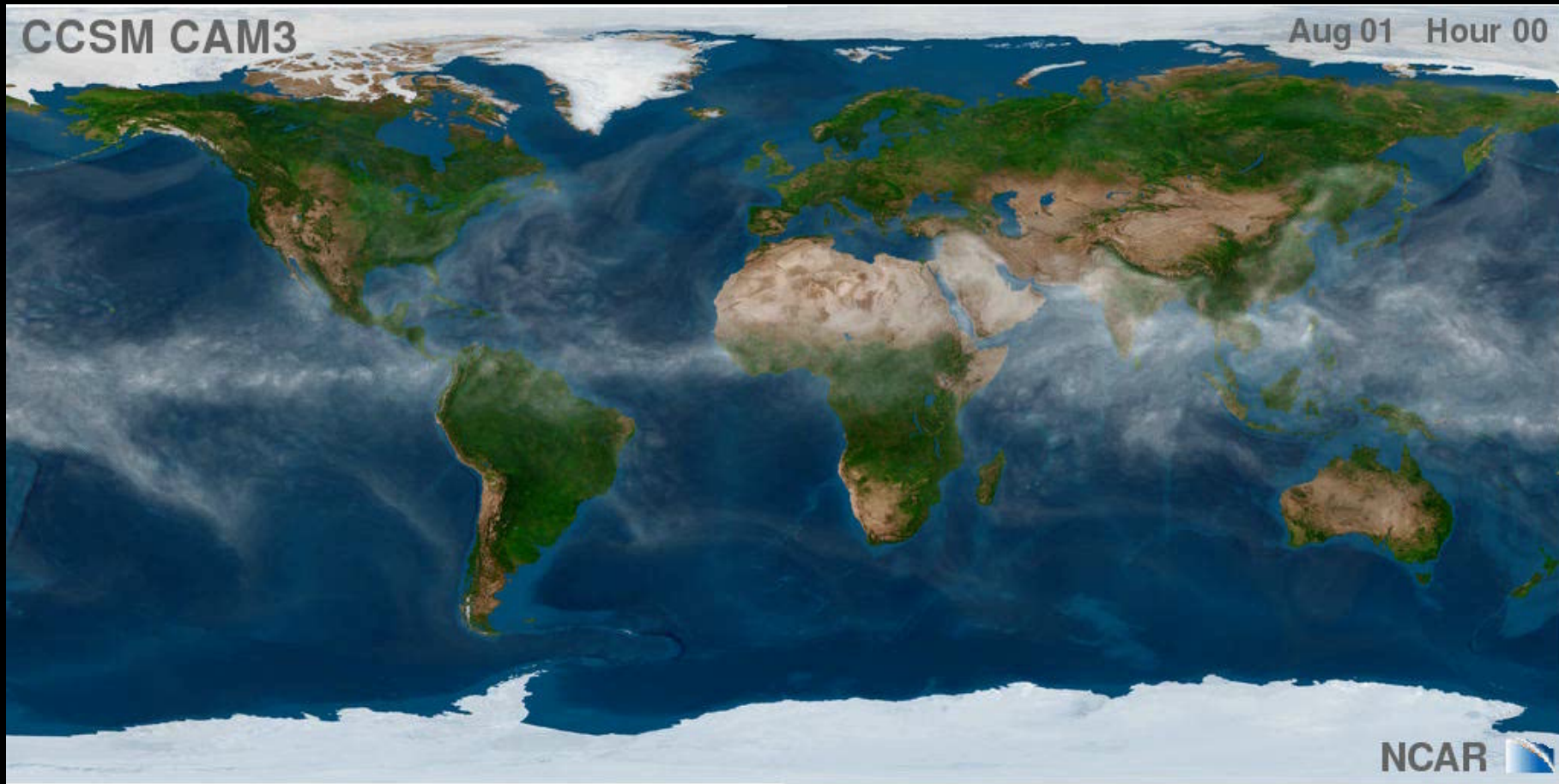
(Precipitation is the most difficult modeled variable)



Resolving the Regional Climate



What Does a Climate Model look like?



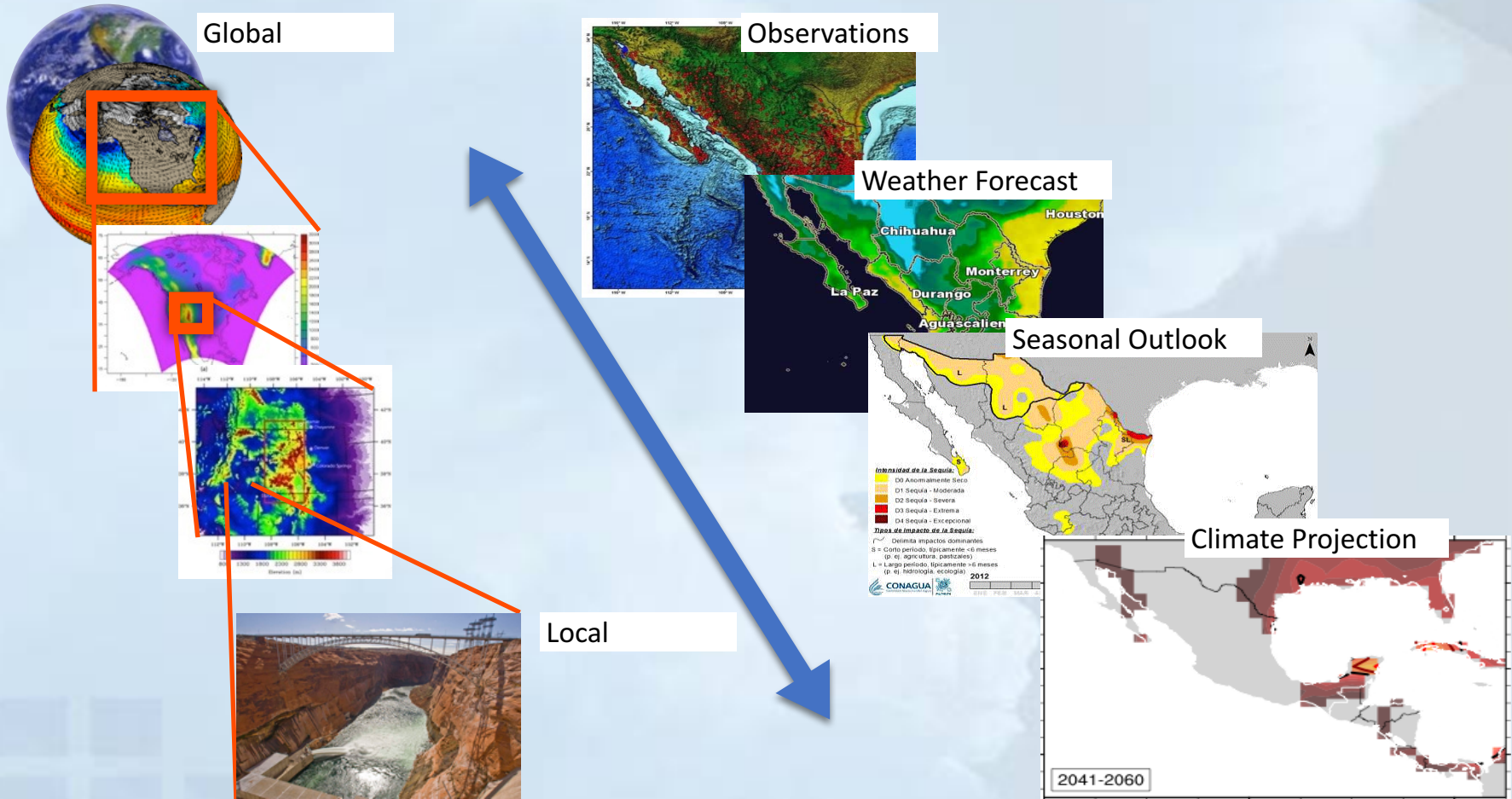
NCAR Community Earth System Model

Atmospheric Component: Precipitable Water Vapor

Common Obstacles :

Integrating Spatial Scales

Temporal Needs



Water: Precipitation \neq Precipitation

Application-specific understanding and evaluation needed



Itaipu : Hydropower



Mexico : Drought



Panama : Flash Flood



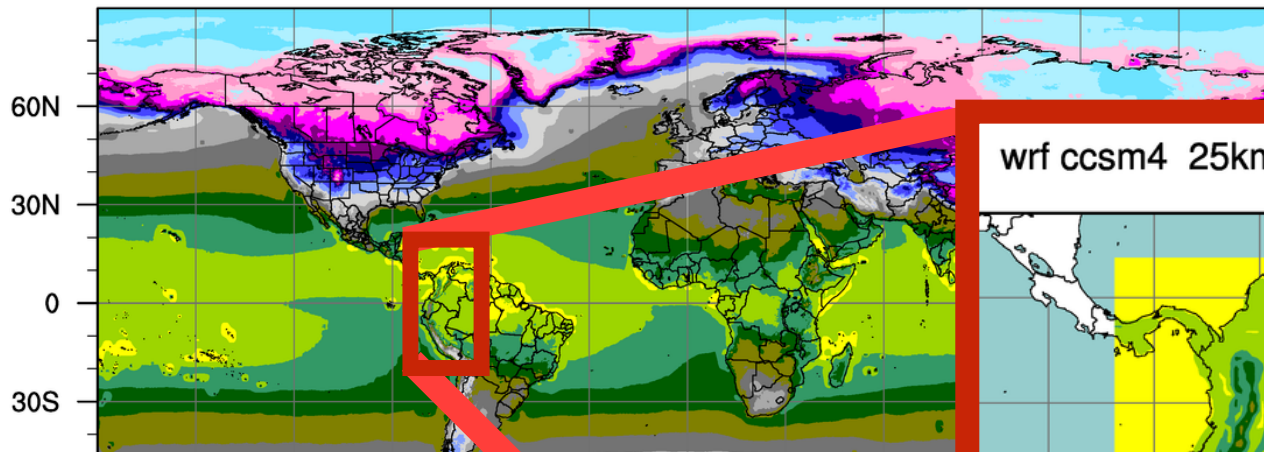
Haiti : Hurricane

High-resolution analyses and underlying biases in climate fields

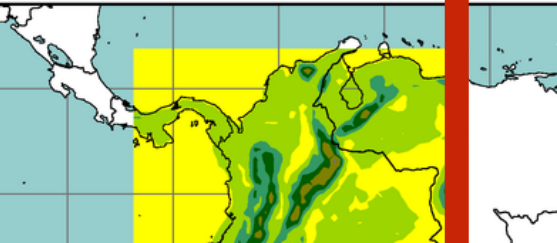
Period: 1971-2000

Princeton13v1 Observational

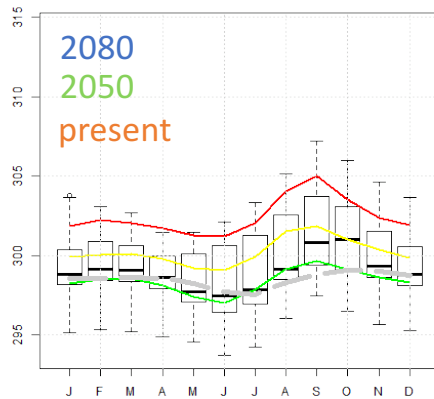
°C



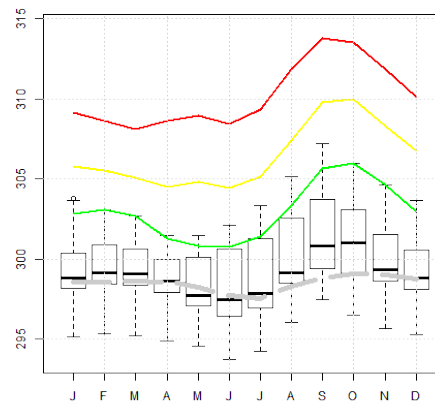
wrf ccsm4 25km djf enso warm



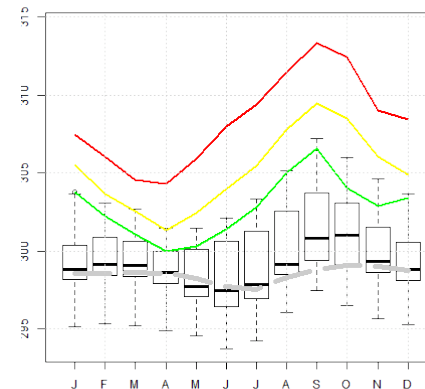
Surface Temperature - CCSM4 r4i1p1



Surface Temperature - CanESM2 r3i1p1



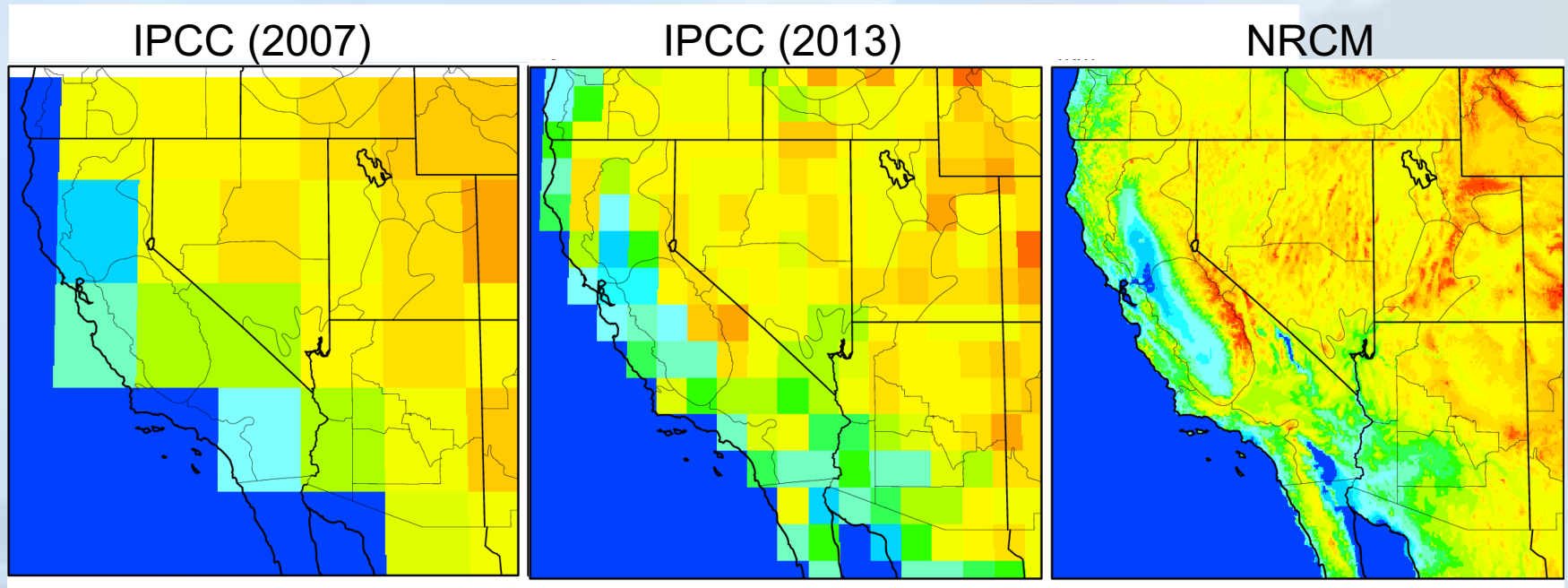
Surface Temperature - CSIRO-Mk3-6-0 r8i1p1



Improving Predictions of Regional Changes in Weather and Climate

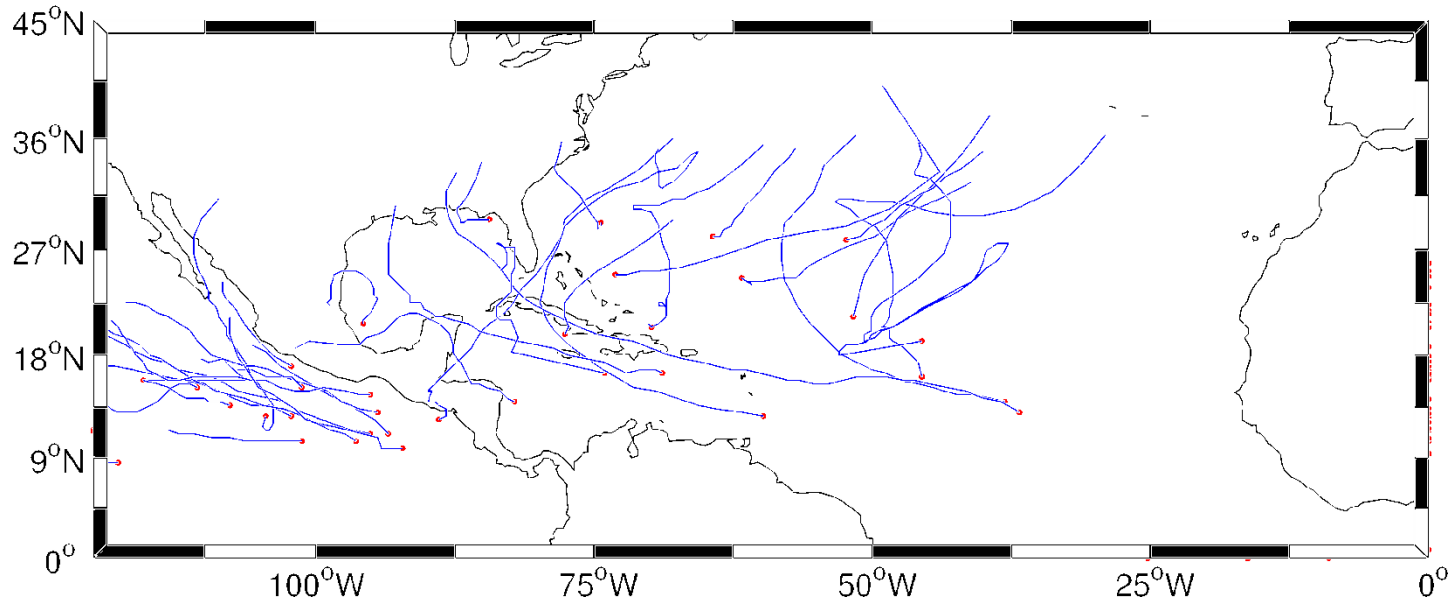
The Nested Regional Climate Model

High Resolution Climate Modeling



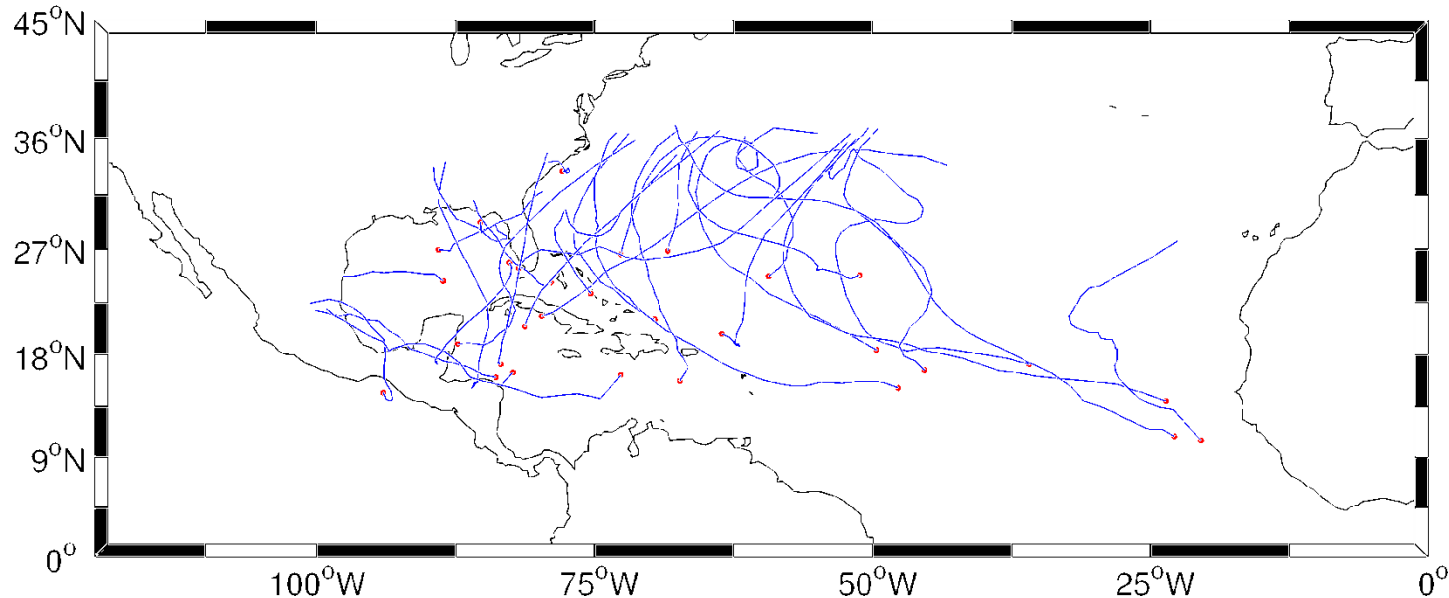
Importance of Resolution

NRCM 36km 2005



18 storms

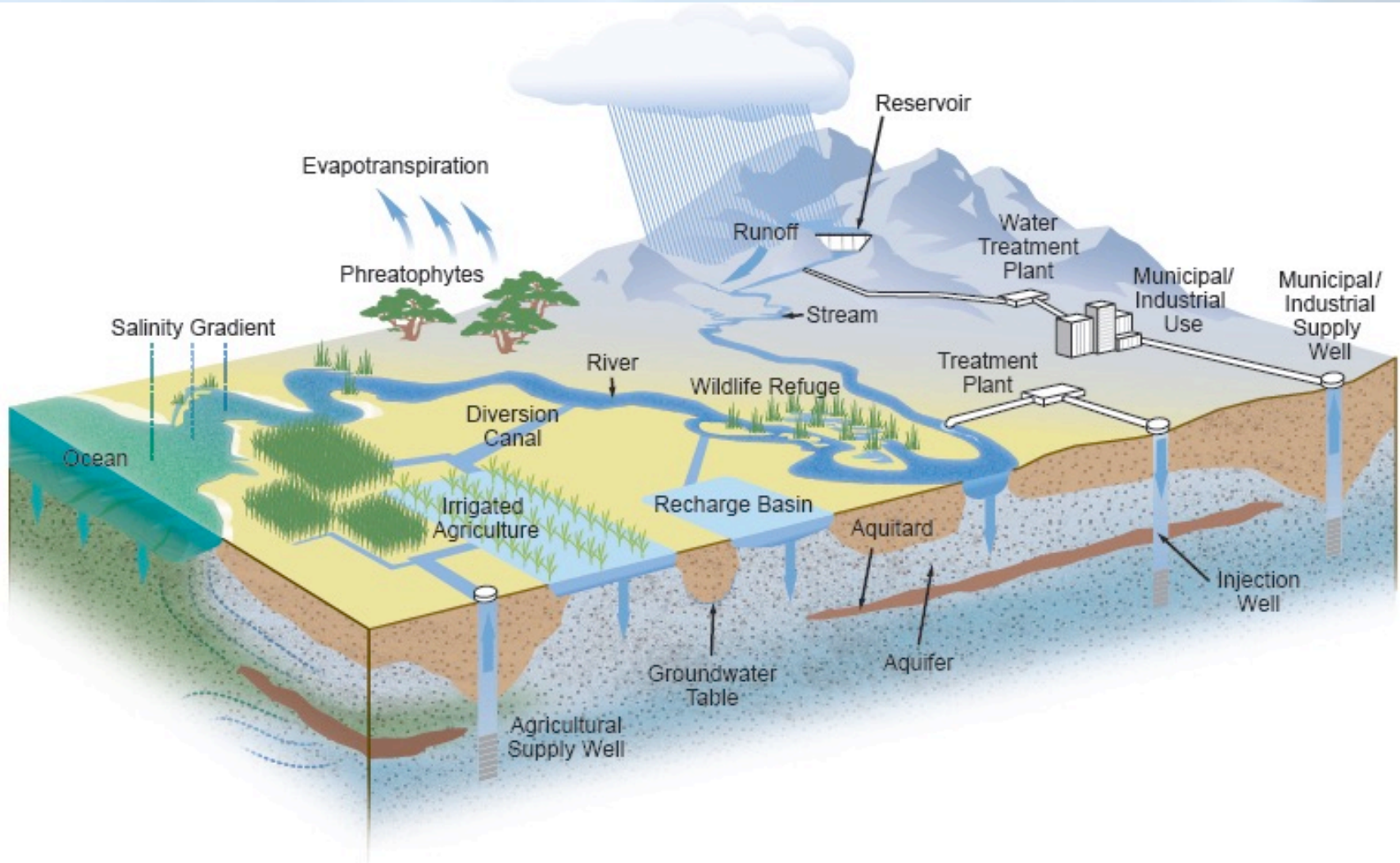
NRCM Nested 12km 2005



25 storms

Hurrell / Holland

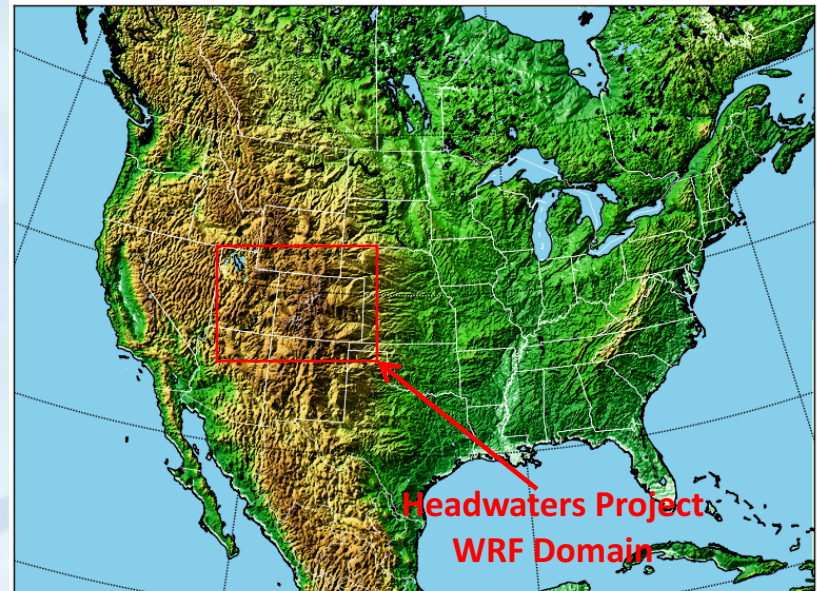
Water Planning Need: Ability to model interactions across physical and management systems



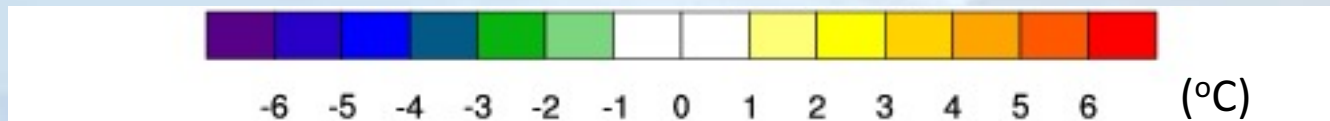
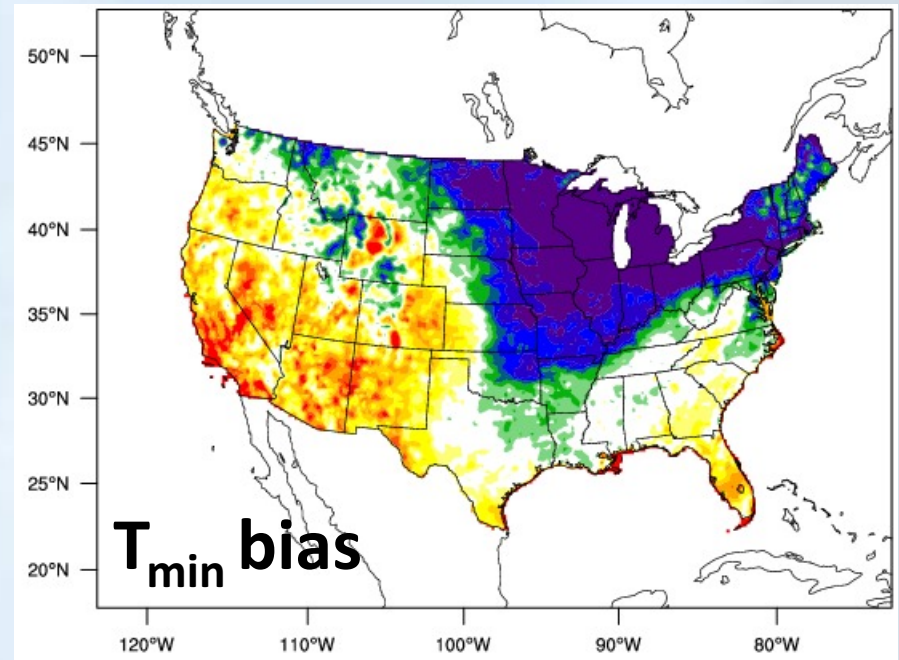
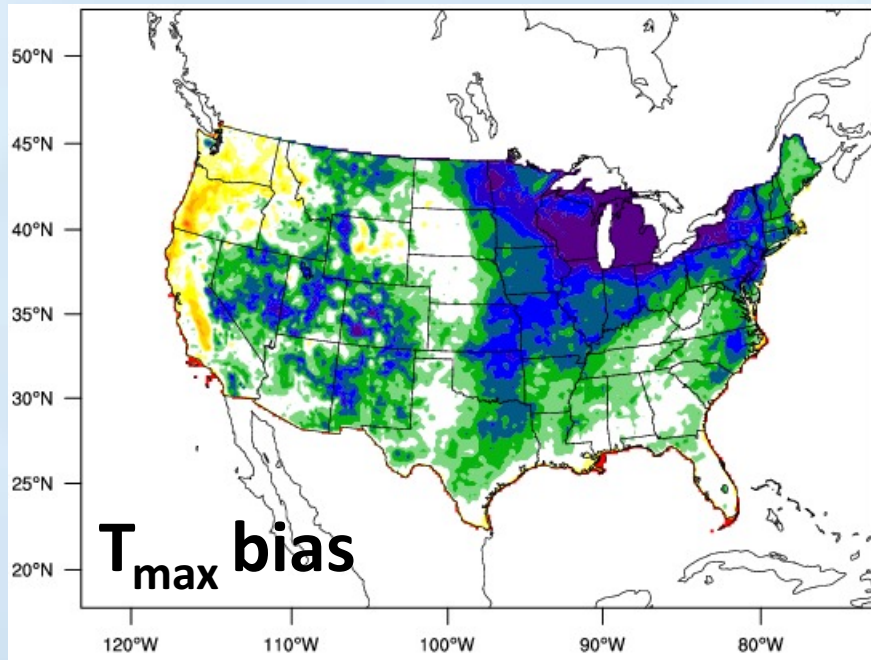
High Resolution, Regional Climate Modeling

- V3.4.1 WRF model with a 4-km-spacing domain of **1360x1016x51** points
- Physics parameterizations:
 1. Thompson aerosol-aware microphysics
 2. Noah-MP LSM
 3. YSU PBL
 4. RRTMG radiation
- Use of spectral nudging
- Novel method for devising forcing from CMIP5 projections
 - CMIP5 (19) model ensemble mean climate
 - eliminate natural variations

WRF Model Domain

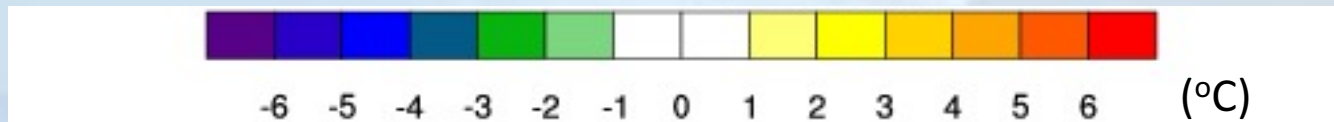
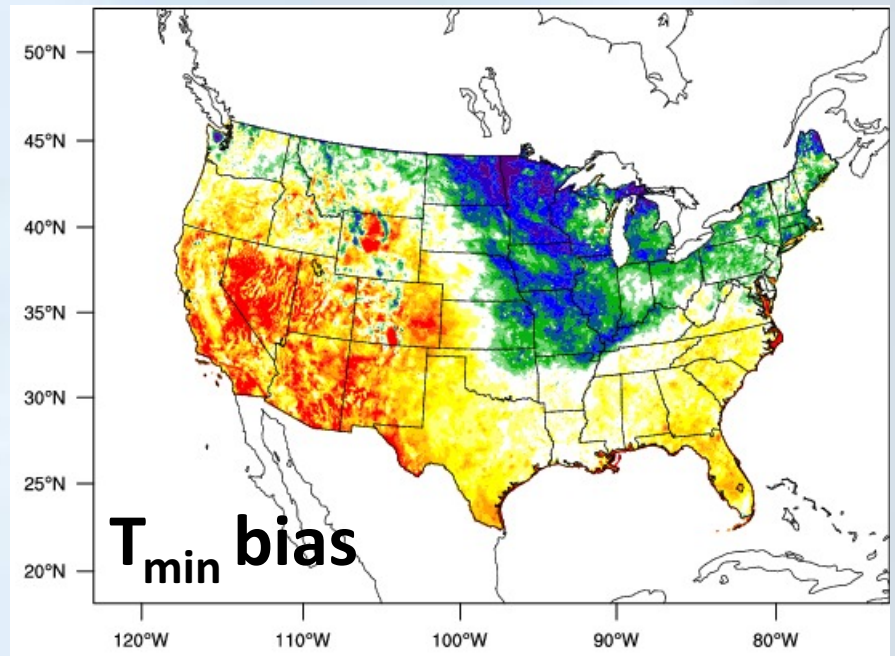
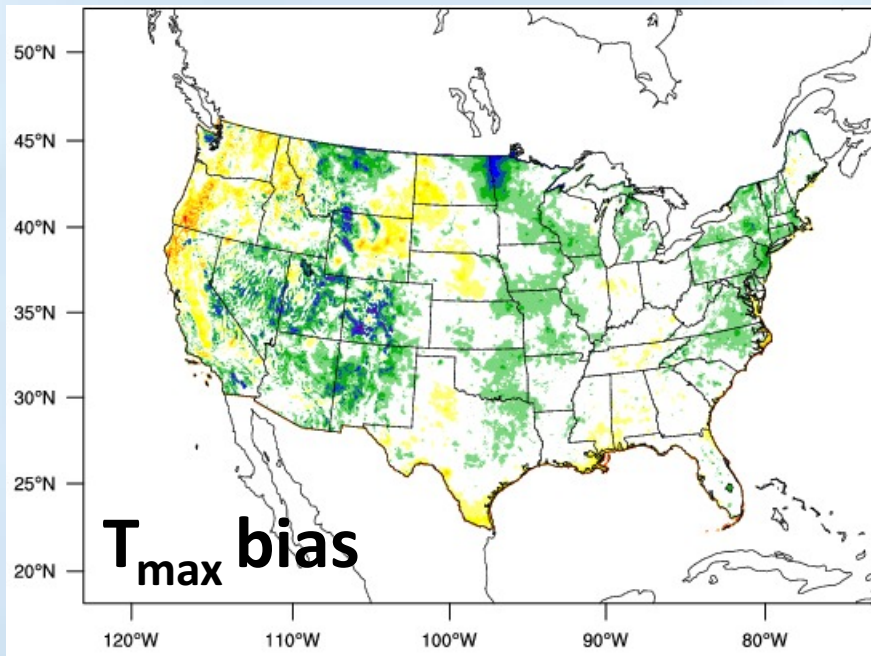


Winter cold biases from test runs Compared to PRISM observations



December 2000

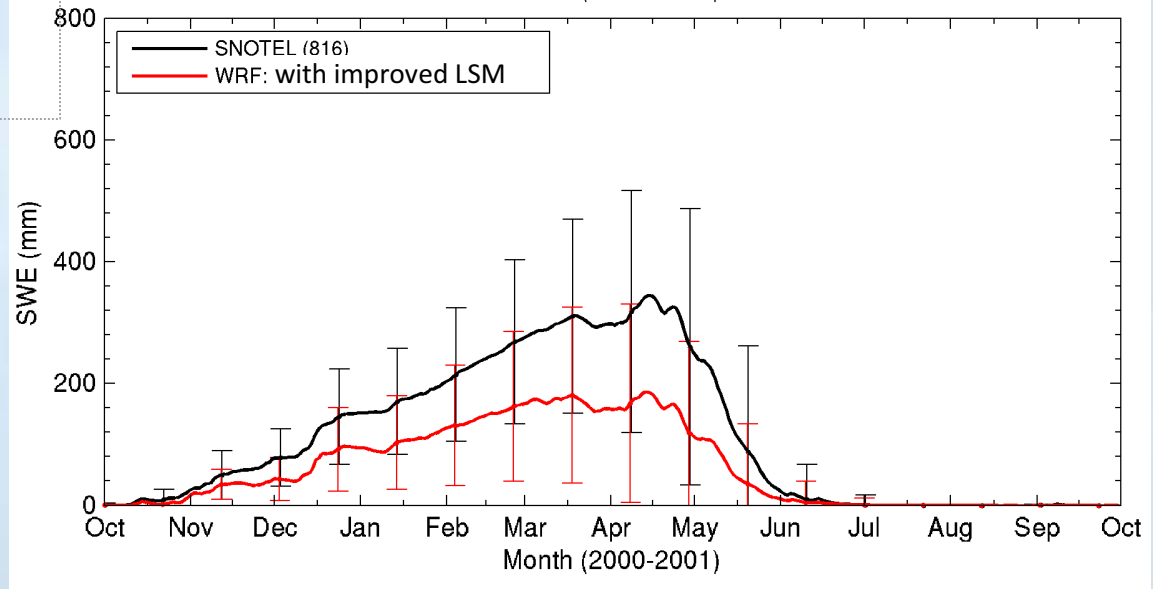
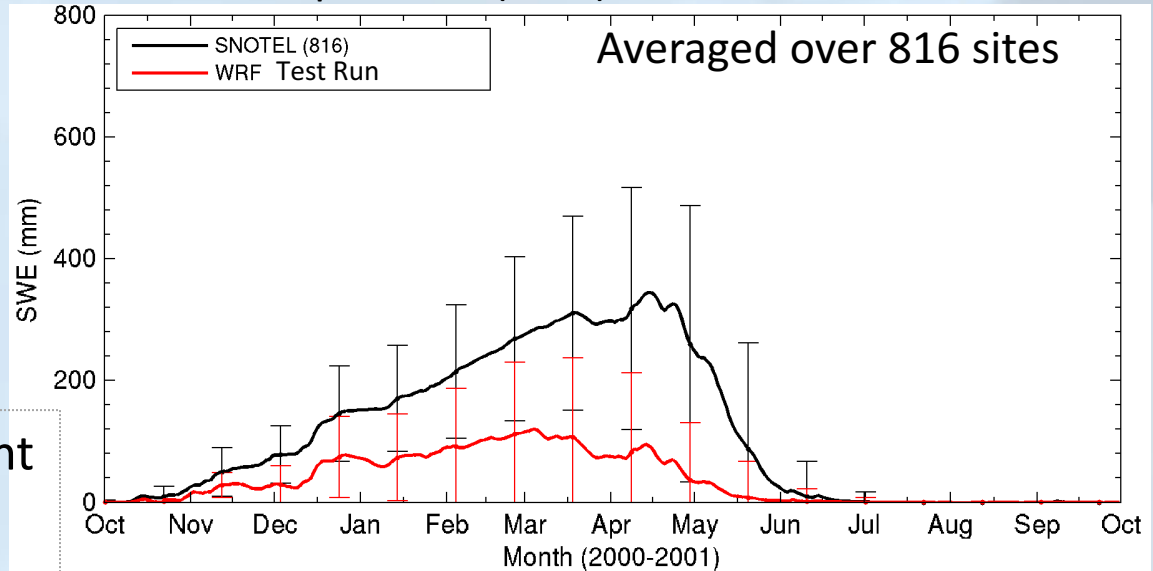
Results after LSM improvement (vegetation-dependent snow fraction/melt curves)



December 2000

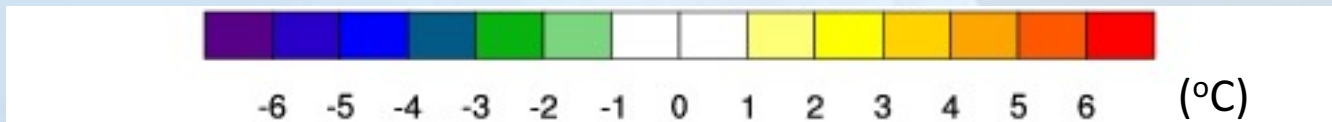
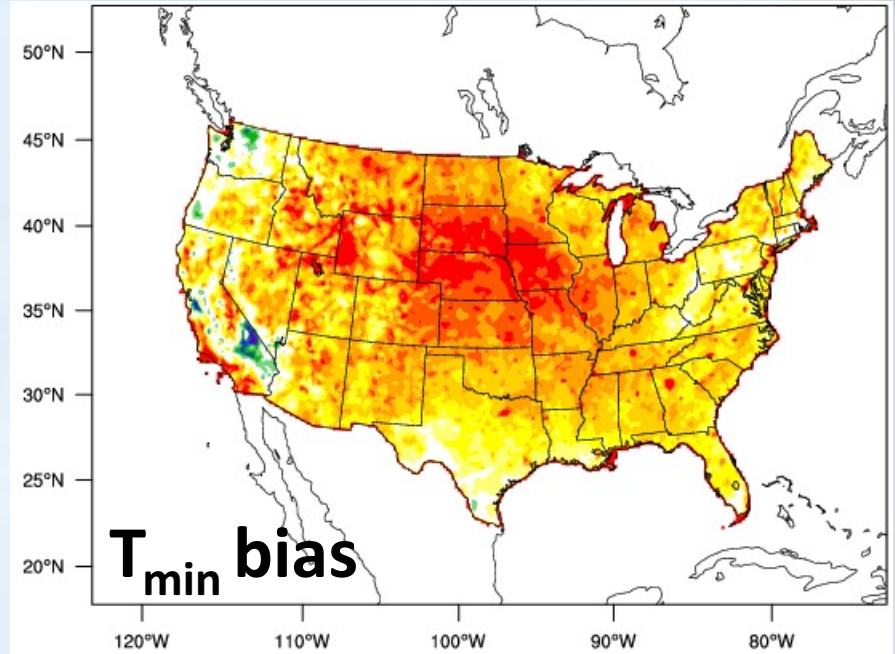
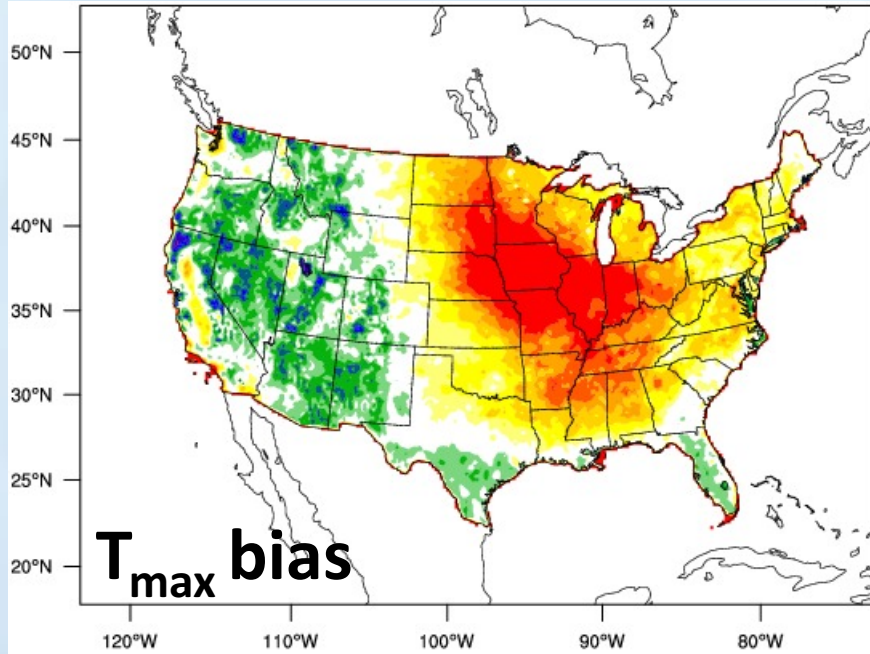
SWE underprediction from test runs

Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) at SNOTEL sites : 2000-2001



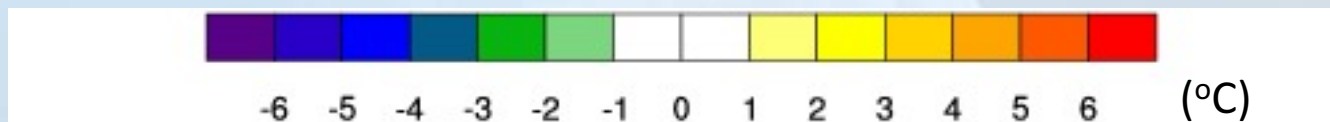
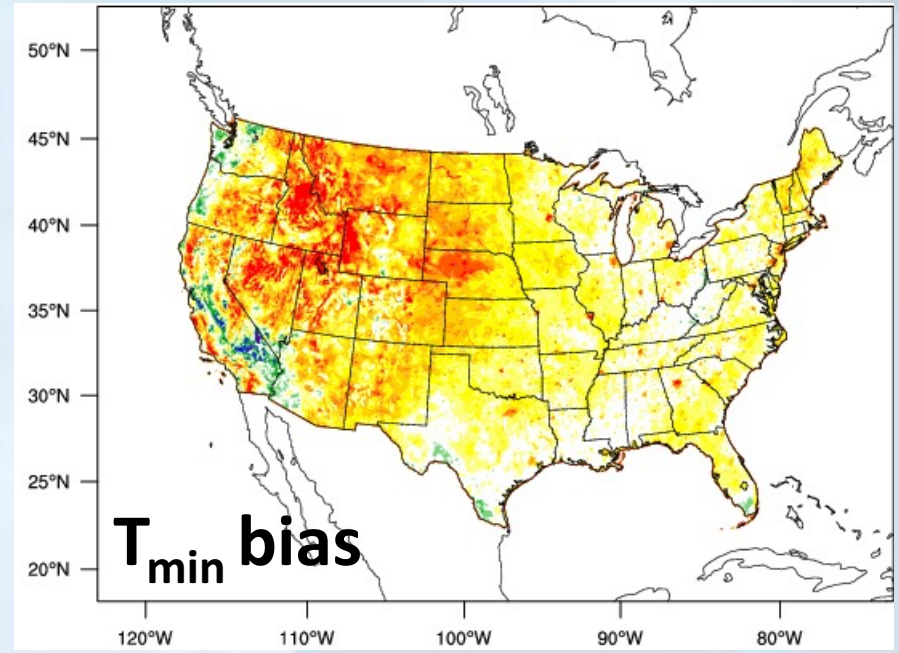
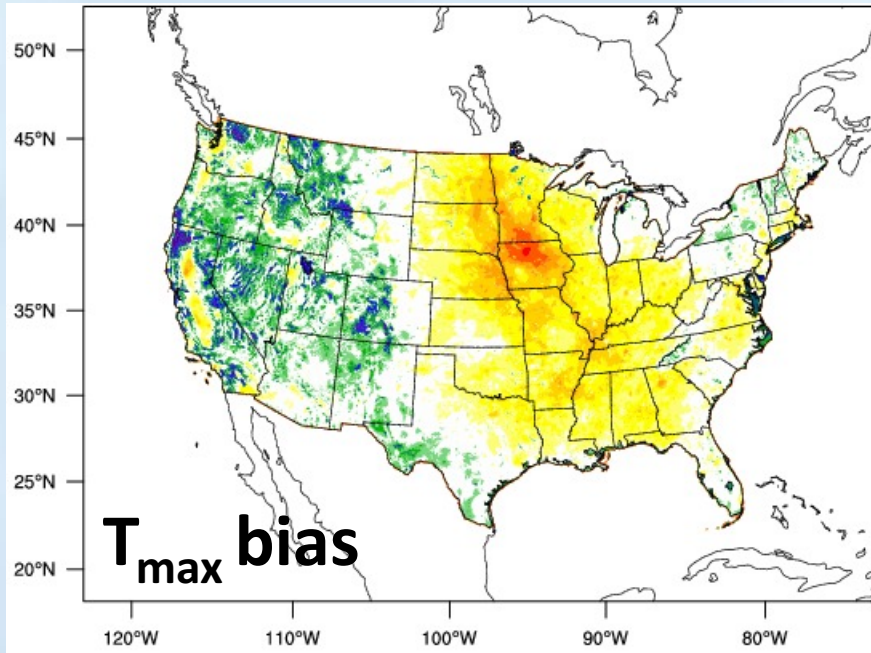
- capability for snow being present at above 0°C
- microphysics-based rain-snow partitioning

Summer warm biases from test runs



August 2001

Results with spectral nudging plus optimal selection of physics options in LSM



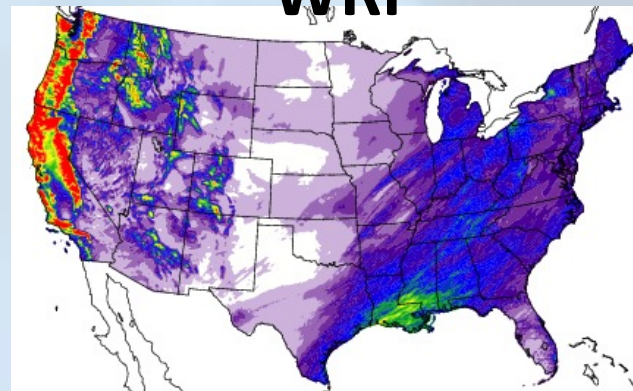
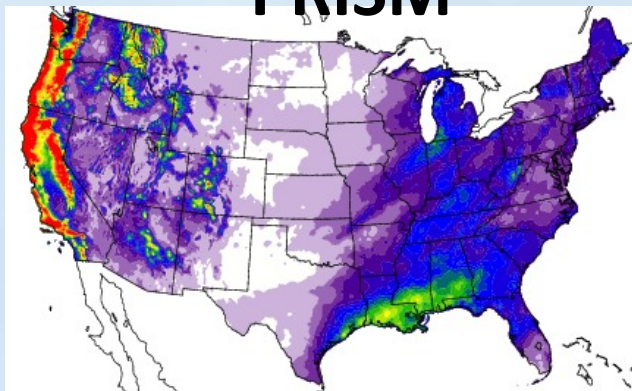
August 2001

2008

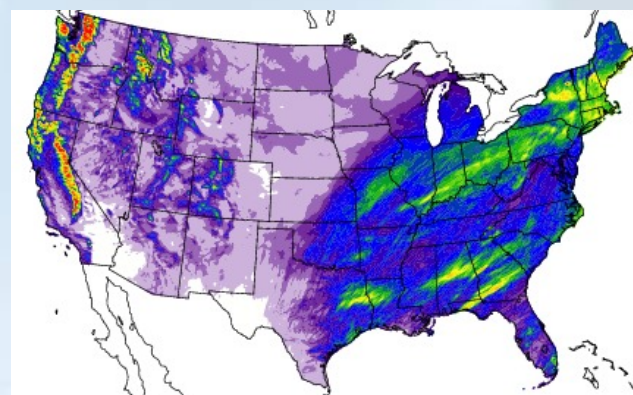
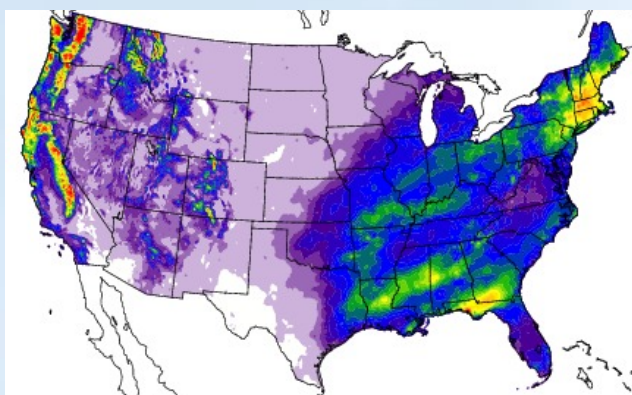
PRISM

WRF

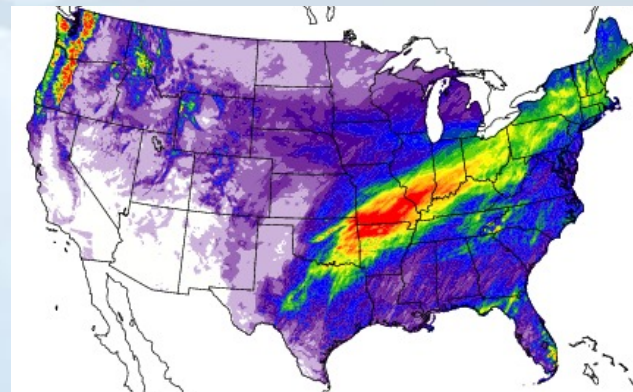
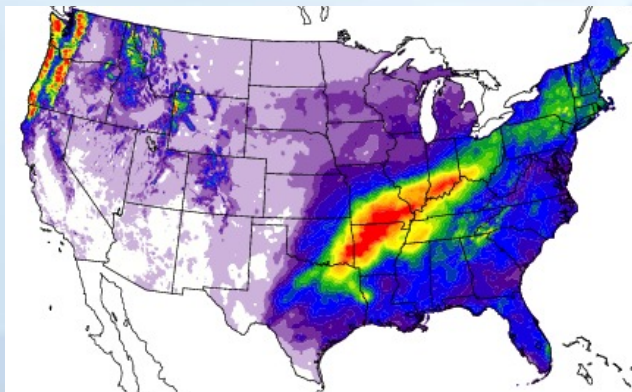
January



February



March



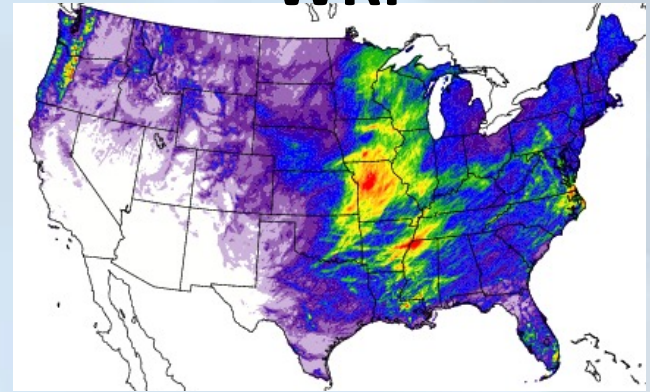
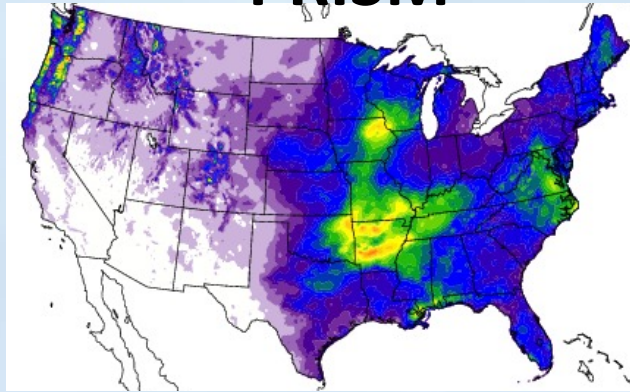
.1 1.1 2.1 3.1 4.1 5.1 6.1 7.1 8.1 9.1 10 (mm/day)

2008

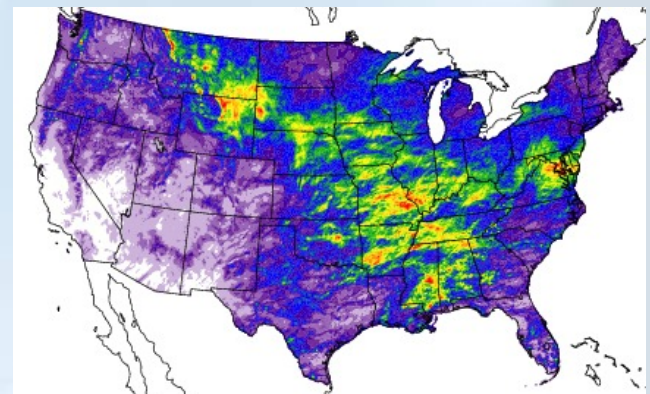
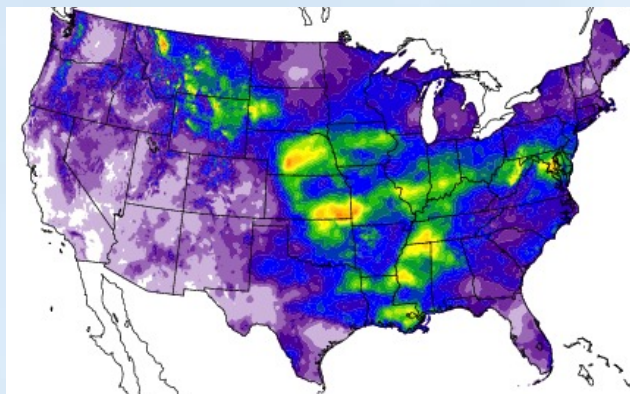
PRISM

WRF

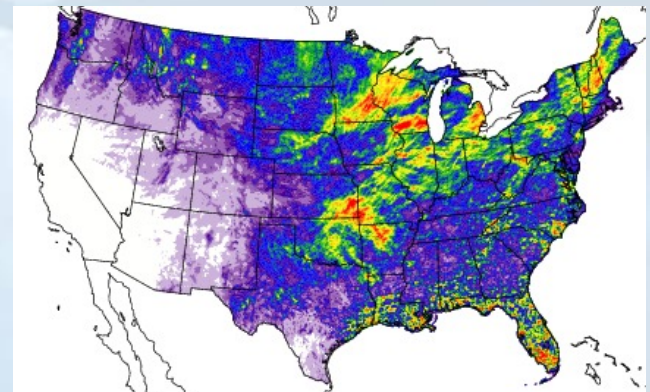
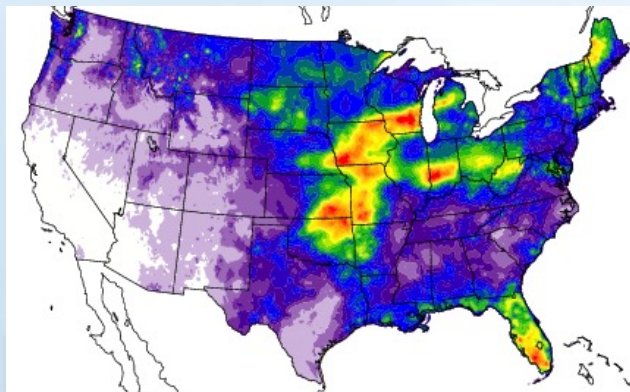
April



May



June



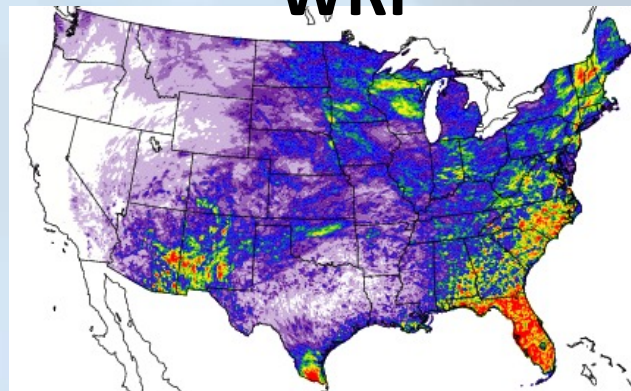
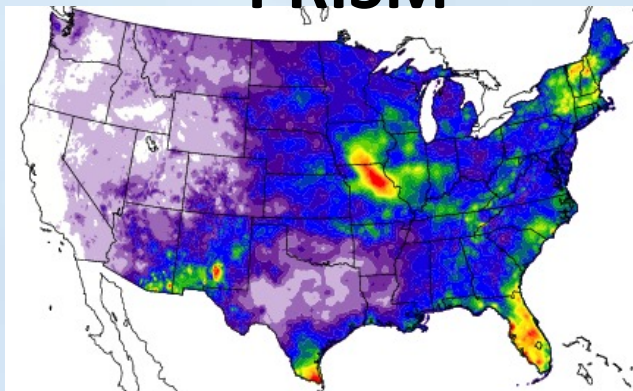
.1 1.1 2.1 3.1 4.1 5.1 6.1 7.1 8.1 9.1 10 (mm/day)

2008

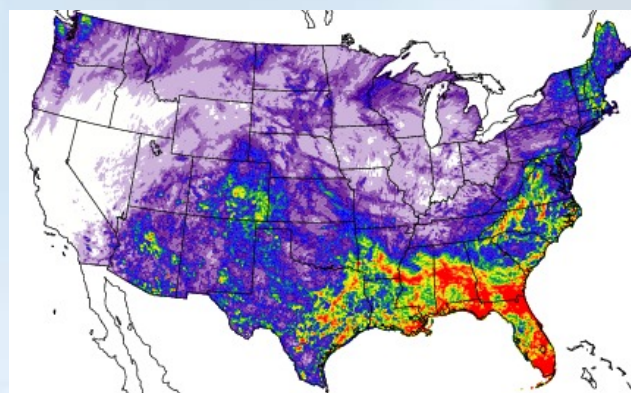
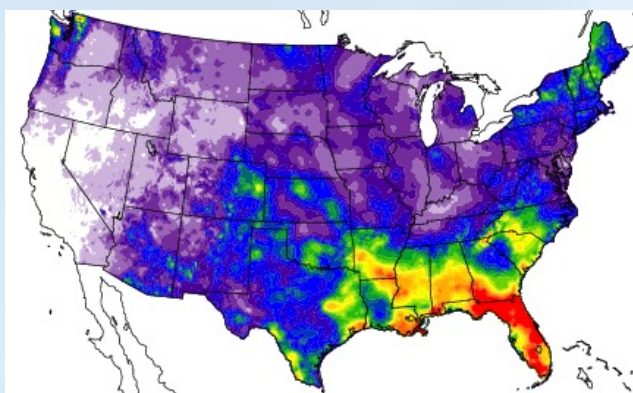
PRISM

WRF

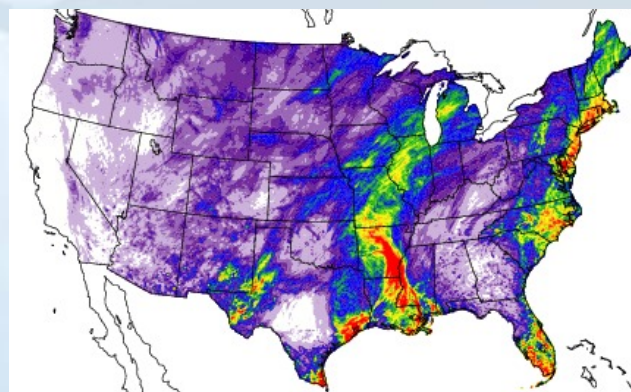
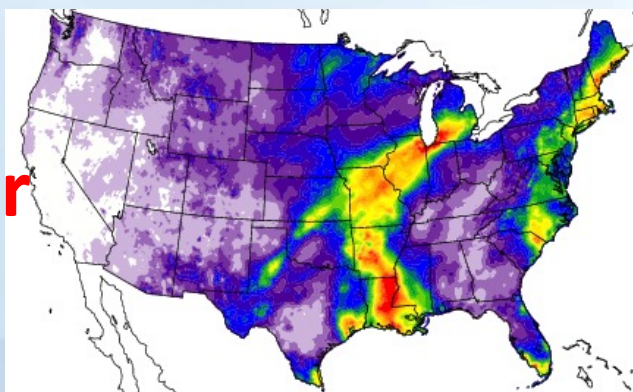
July



August



September

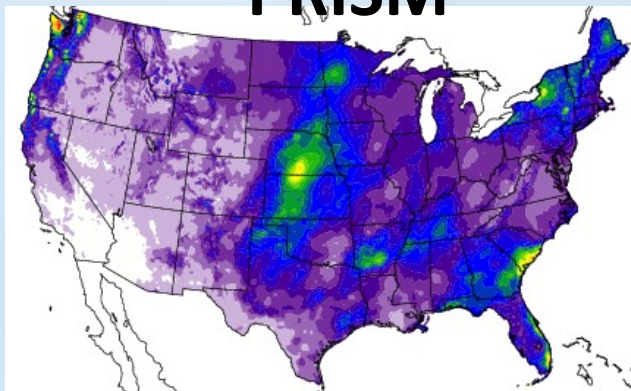


.1 1.1 2.1 3.1 4.1 5.1 6.1 7.1 8.1 9.1 10 (mm/day)

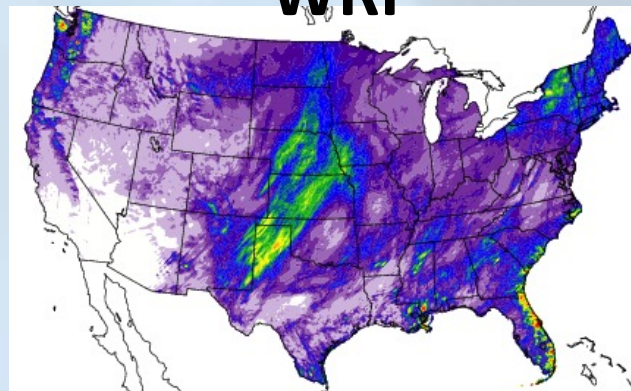
2008

October

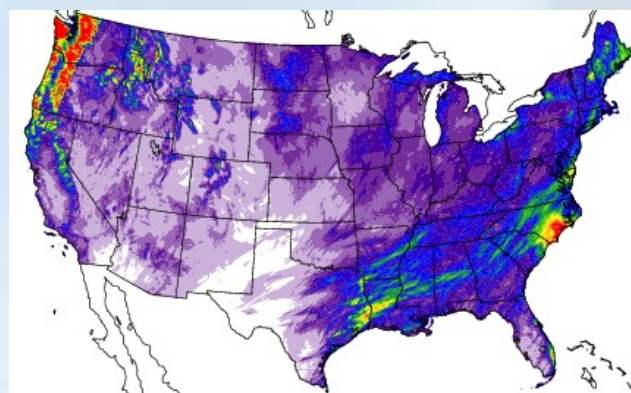
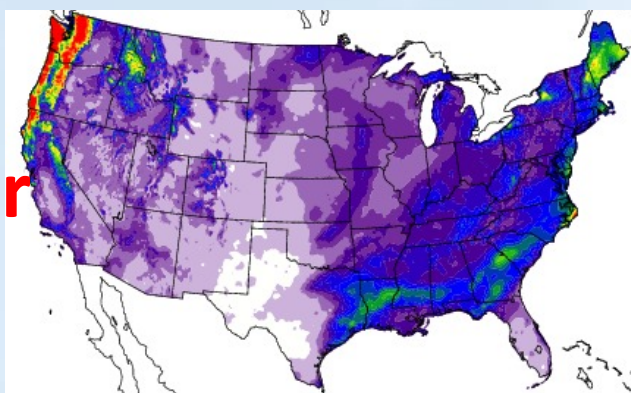
PRISM



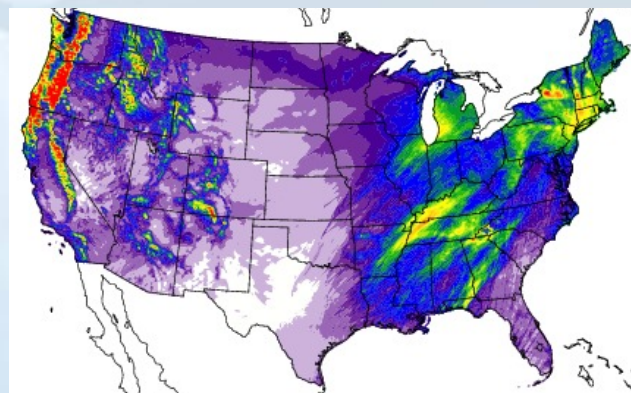
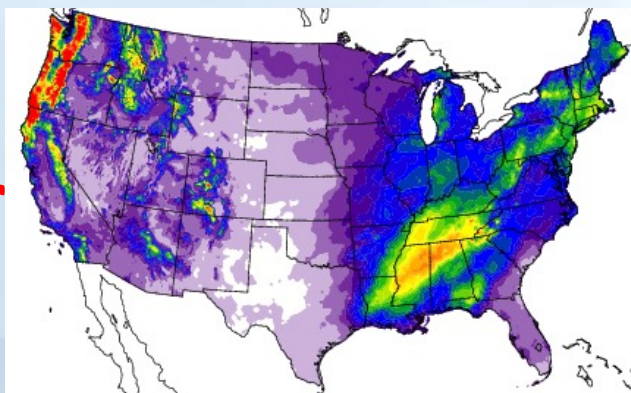
WRF



November



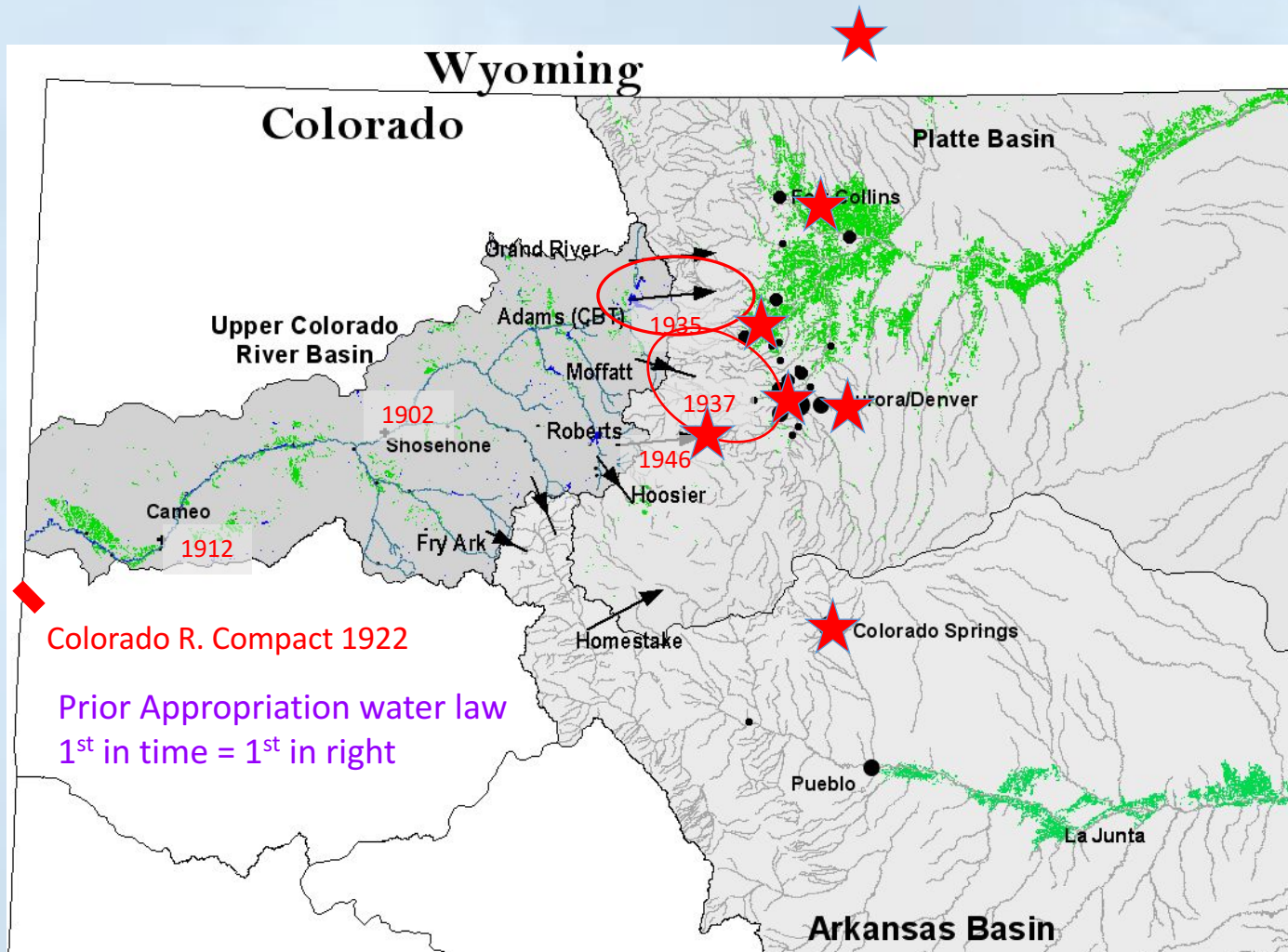
December



.1 1.1 2.1 3.1 4.1 5.1 6.1 7.1 8.1 9.1 10 (mm/day)

An Example of the Co-Production of Climate Information and Application

Water Interests	Support Agencies	Additional Interest
Aurora Water	Water Research Foundation	Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities, WY
City of Boulder	Western Water Assessment	City of Longmont
Colorado Springs Utilities	Riverside Technology, inc.	City of Westminster
Denver Water	NCAR	Others Welcome
City of Fort Collins		
Northern Water		
Colorado Water Conservation Board		



Wyoming

Colorado

Platte Basin

Upper Colorado River Basin

1902

1935

1937

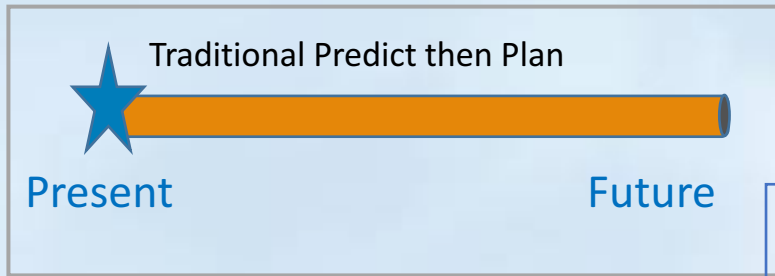
1946

1912

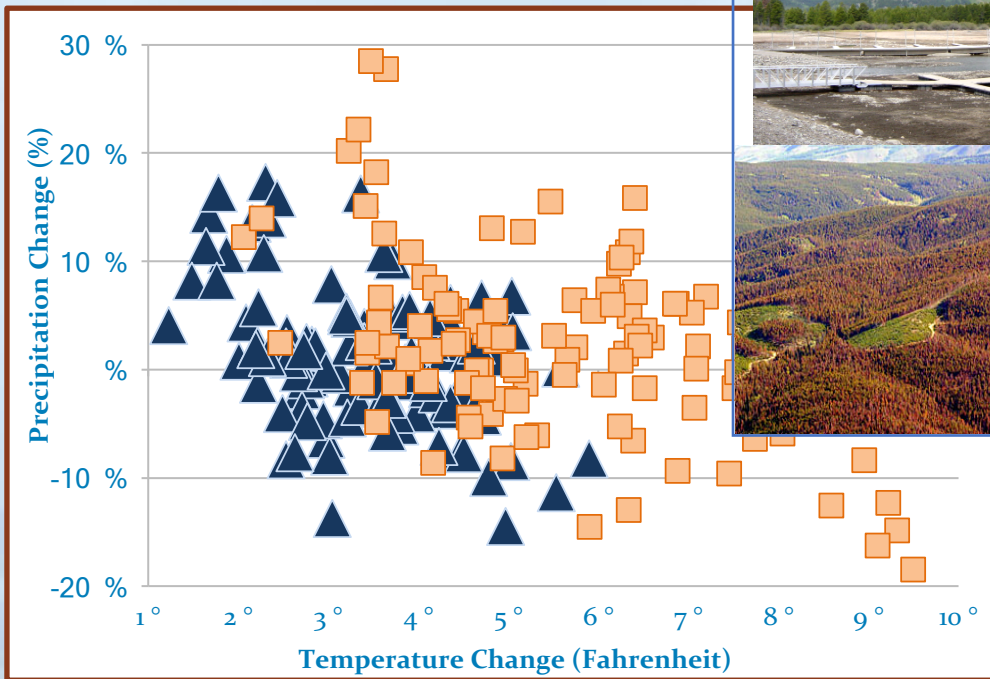
Colorado R. Compact 1922

Prior Appropriation water law
1st in time = 1st in right

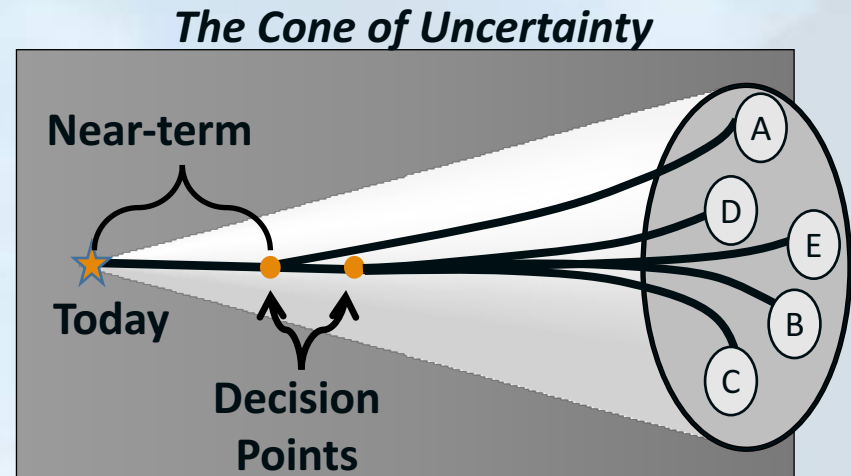
Arkansas Basin



2002: Unprecedented Simultaneous Natural Disasters



5° F Warming Means	
Reduced Supply	22%
Increased Demand	7%
Additional precipitation needed to offset warming	10%



- New planning techniques - multiple futures
- Understanding - uncertainty and science for applications
- Adaptive planning - identifying and preserving options
- Mainstreaming new culture into organization-wide decisions

Questions?



WEST PALM BEACH