

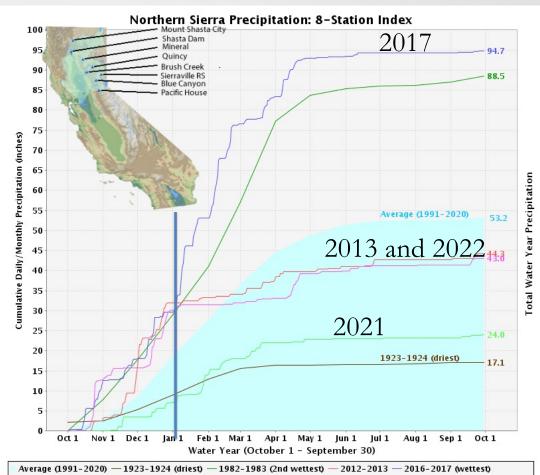
Monet's Water Lillies at the Orangerie, Paris

Michael L. Anderson, State Climatologist

### **Overview**

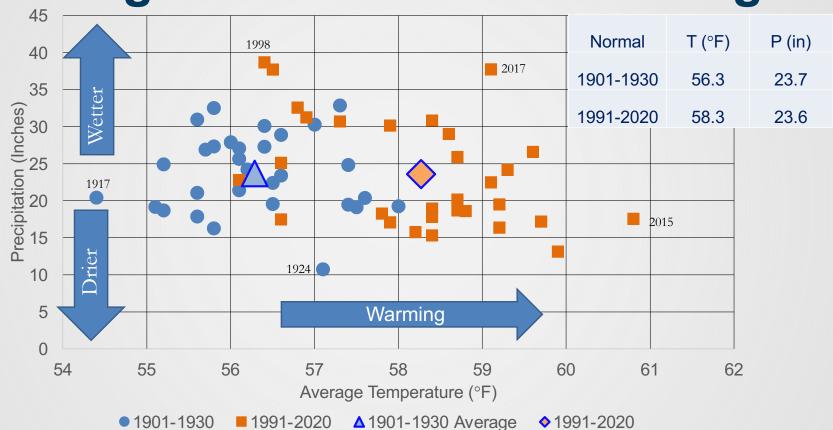
- Setting the Stage
- The Roadmap for a Climate Resilient Forecasting Framework
- The Value of Partnerships





Average (1991-2020) — 1923-1924 (driest) — 1982-1983 (2nd wettest) — 2012-2013 — 2016-2017 (wettest) — 2020-2021 — 2021-2022

# **Evolving Normal – 30 Year Averages**

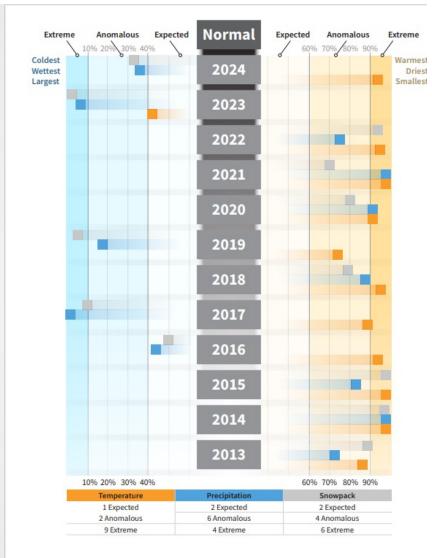




# More than a Decade of Extremes

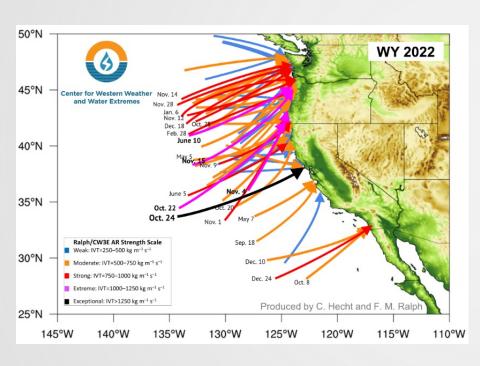
- Multiple Extremes
- New Records
- New opportunities for adaptation

FIRO Begins

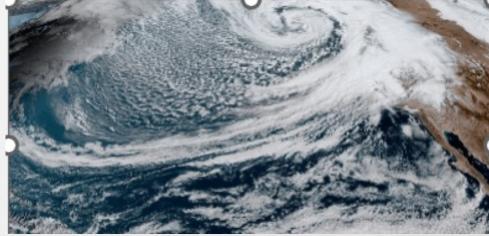




# **Atmospheric Rivers**



- Key to CA Water Extremes
- Defined physical structure





# **Building a Framework for Resilience**

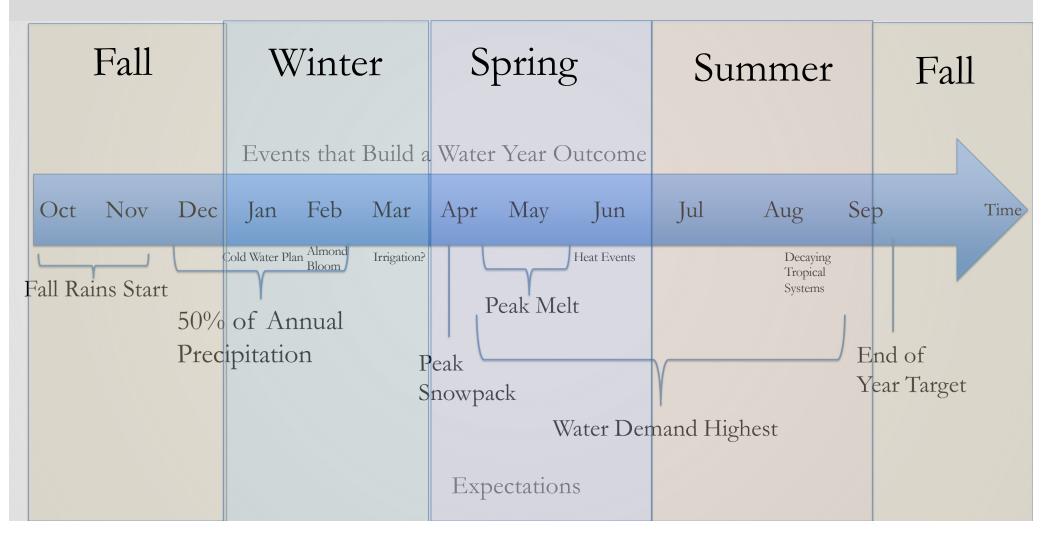
- Federal Foundation
- State Customization
- Local Implementation

- Integrated Observing System
- Seamless Forecasting Environment
- Analytics and Tools to Inform Decisions

What information enables resource positioning for the most successful outcomes across the landscape?



### **Water Year Timeline**



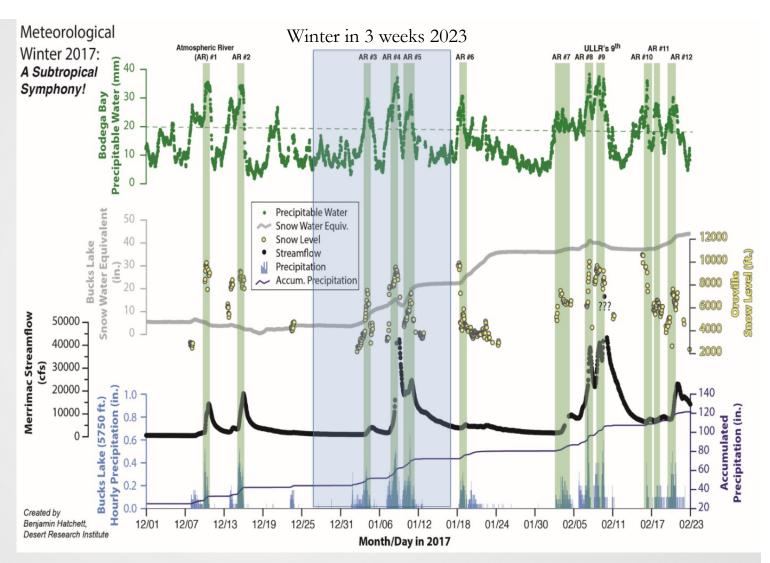
What is:

Now?

Next?

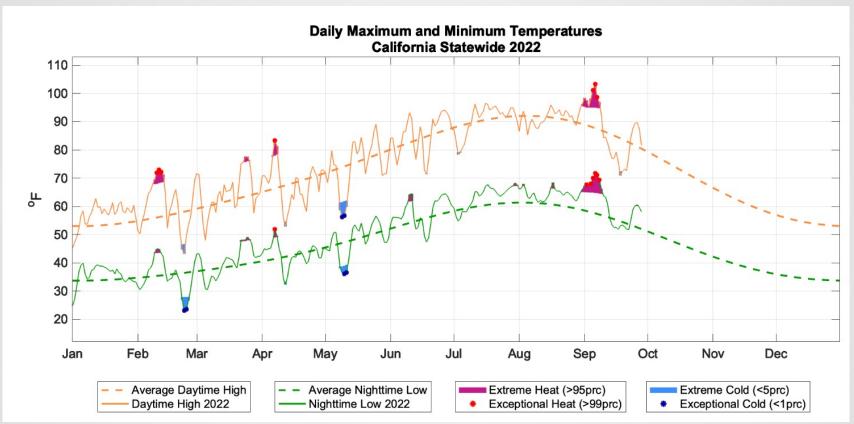
On the Horizon?

- What information is available?
- What is useful?
- How is it presented?



Partnership: Western Region Climate Center

### **Extreme Heat and Cold in 2022**

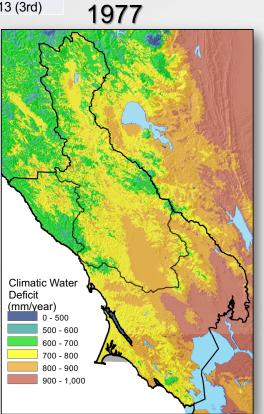


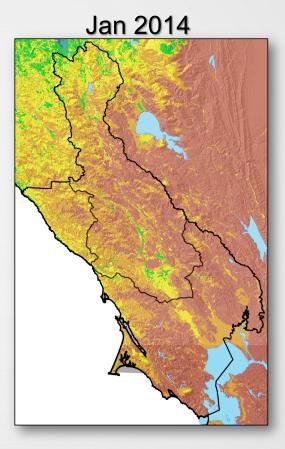


Credit: Kristen Guirguis, Scripps Institution of Oceanography

# Landscape drought: The influence of temperature

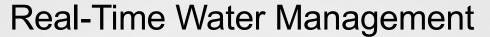
Water Year	Temperature deg F	Precipitation inches	
1977	57.4 (21st)	11.94 (2nd)	
2014	59.9 (1st)	13.13 (3rd)	

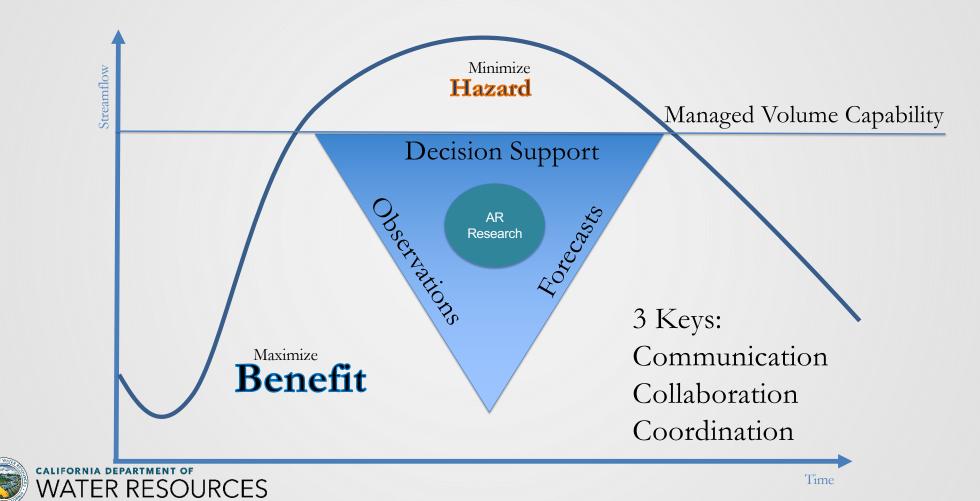




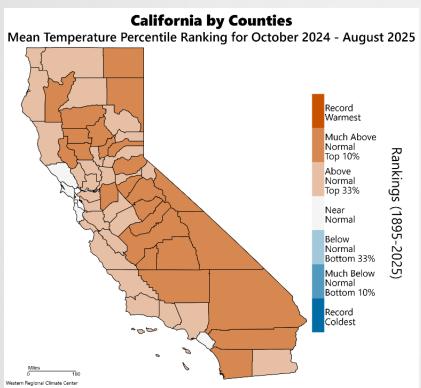


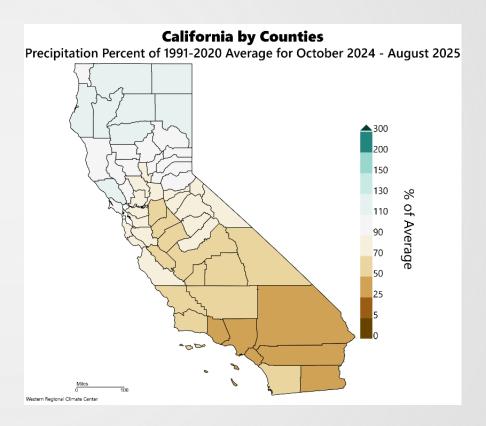
Partnership: USGS/Earth Knowledge





### Water Year 2025







#### A Tale of Two California's

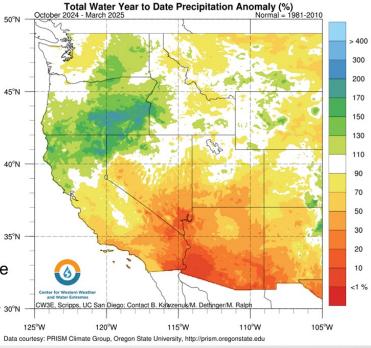


•	Northern California, which averages 6 strong or greater magnitude ARs per year,
	experienced 9 instances in WY 2025 through April 1, leading to above normal
	precipitation accumulations

In contrast, Southern California did not experience any strong or greater magnitude ARs and only one moderate strength AR

This lack of activity over Southern California led to the region experiencing 70% or 30°N below normal precipitation accumulations through March

Breakdown by Region							
	Weak	Mod.	Str.	Ext.	Total		
N. CA	14	15	8	1	38		
C. CA	16	5	1	0	22		
S. CA	10	1	0	0	11		





# **ENSO Impacts Wintertime Storm Tracks**

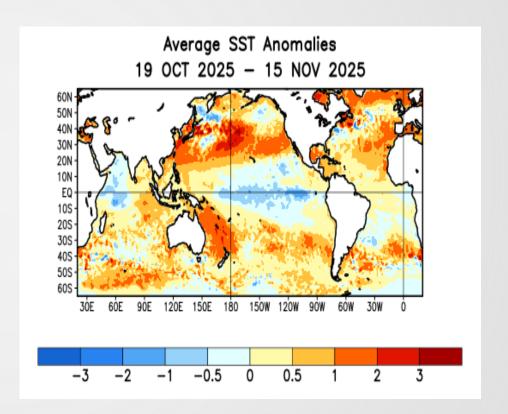
- Follow the High Pressure location and strength
- Watch for cold-air outbreaks
- Watch for long-duration atmospheric rivers





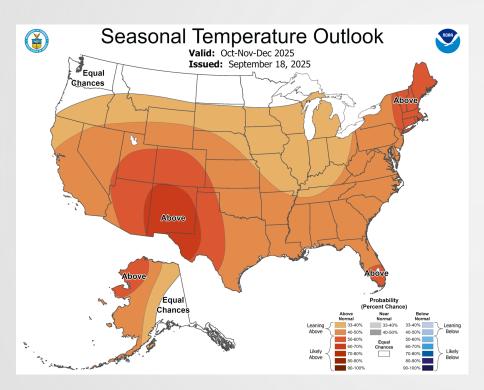
### La Niña and Marine Heat Anomalies

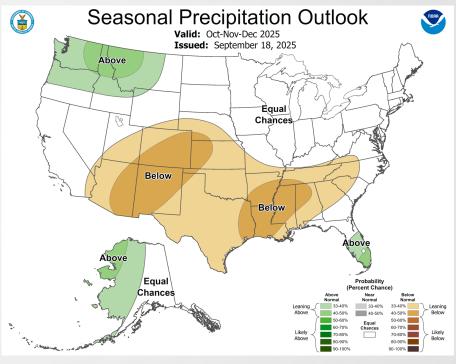
- What is different now versus 1980s?
- What studies are worth revisiting?
- What additional knowledge is available to incorporate into new expectations?





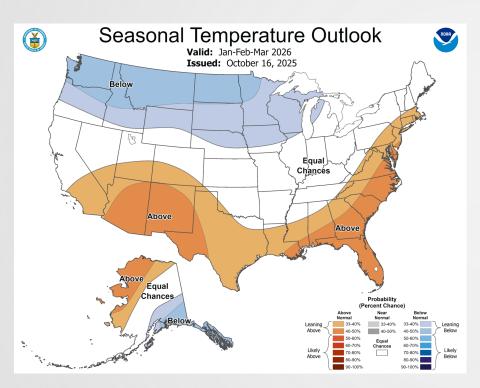
# **CPC Expectations Oct-Dec 2025**

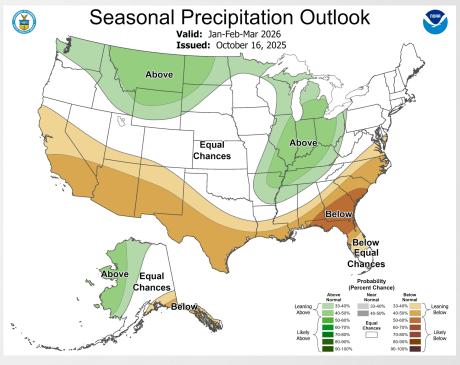






# **CPC Expectations Jan-Mar 2026**







# **Building the Water Year**

- Fall (October/November)
  - Precipitation Onset
  - Temperature Anomaly
  - Soil Moisture State with Snowpack Initiation
- Winter (December/January/February)
  - Wet/Dry
  - Notable Anomalies

- Spring (March/April/May)
  - Late-Season Bailout or Early Shutoff?
  - Peak Snowpack Timing and Magnitude
- Summer (June/July/August/September)
  - Drying Pace and Scale
  - Heat Events
  - Tropical Activity
- Multi-Year Prediction What about next year?

Climate Change: How different will the next decade be?



# **Closing Thoughts**

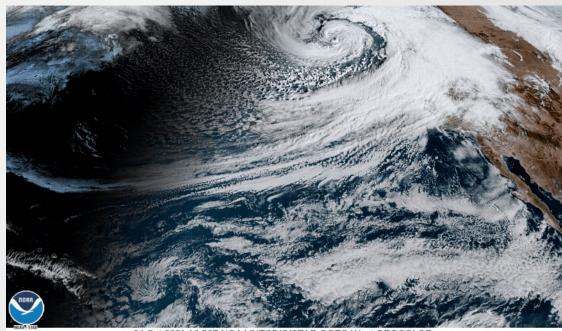
- The consequences of a warming world have started.
- Expect the challenges to amplify.
- The right tools informing the right actions communicated at the right time in the right way will enable us to thrive in this new world that is taking shape and evolving.
- Partnerships can enhance opportunity for success.





## **Questions?**

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24 Oct 2021 16:56Z NOAA/NESDIS/STAR GOES-West GEOCOLOI