

# Cool-Season PMP/PMF Meteorological Time Series for Snow Melt Calculations

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# PMP Definition

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The *theoretically* greatest depth of precipitation for a given duration that is *physically possible* over a given storm area at a particular *geographic location* at a certain time of year (HMR 59, 1999)



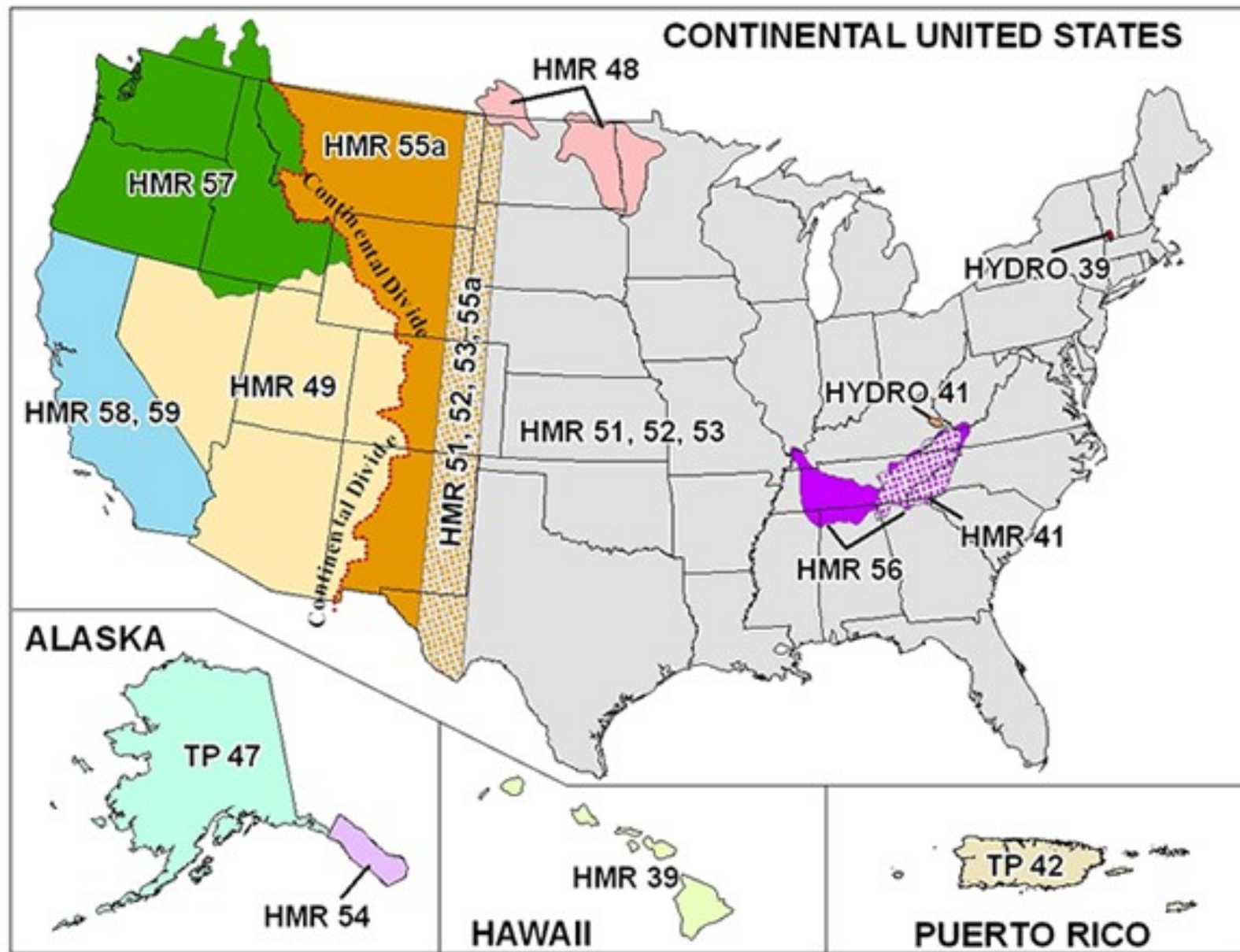
# PMP Background

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- Types of PMP studies:
  - Generalized (Hydrometeorological Reports)
    - Provides PMP values for a region
  - Regional/Statewide
    - Provide PMP values over regions with varying topography
    - Individual basins are included in the results
  - Site-Specific
    - Provides PMP values for individual drainage basins
    - Considers unique meteorology and topography



# Coverage of HMRs





# HMRs and Cool Season PMP

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- Very little work done to define Cool-Season PMP
  - How much rain can fall on antecedent snowpack
- Lack of guidance on snowpack
  - Antecedent conditions
  - SWE amount
  - Ripeness
  - How much will melt, When, Where
- What AWA Does
- Follow same methods at all-season to derive cool-season specific PMP
  - Storm based approach
  - Based on data



# Cool-Season PMP and Snowmelt

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- Develop hourly meteorological time series
  - Input into snow budget/snow melt equations
  - Based on actual storm environments that occurred during heavy cool-season rain events
- Provide Temperature, Dew Point, Wind Speed  
By Sub basin or elevation band
- Data availability limiting factor
  - Use all data sources
    - NWS, SNOTEL, RAWS, Yours.....

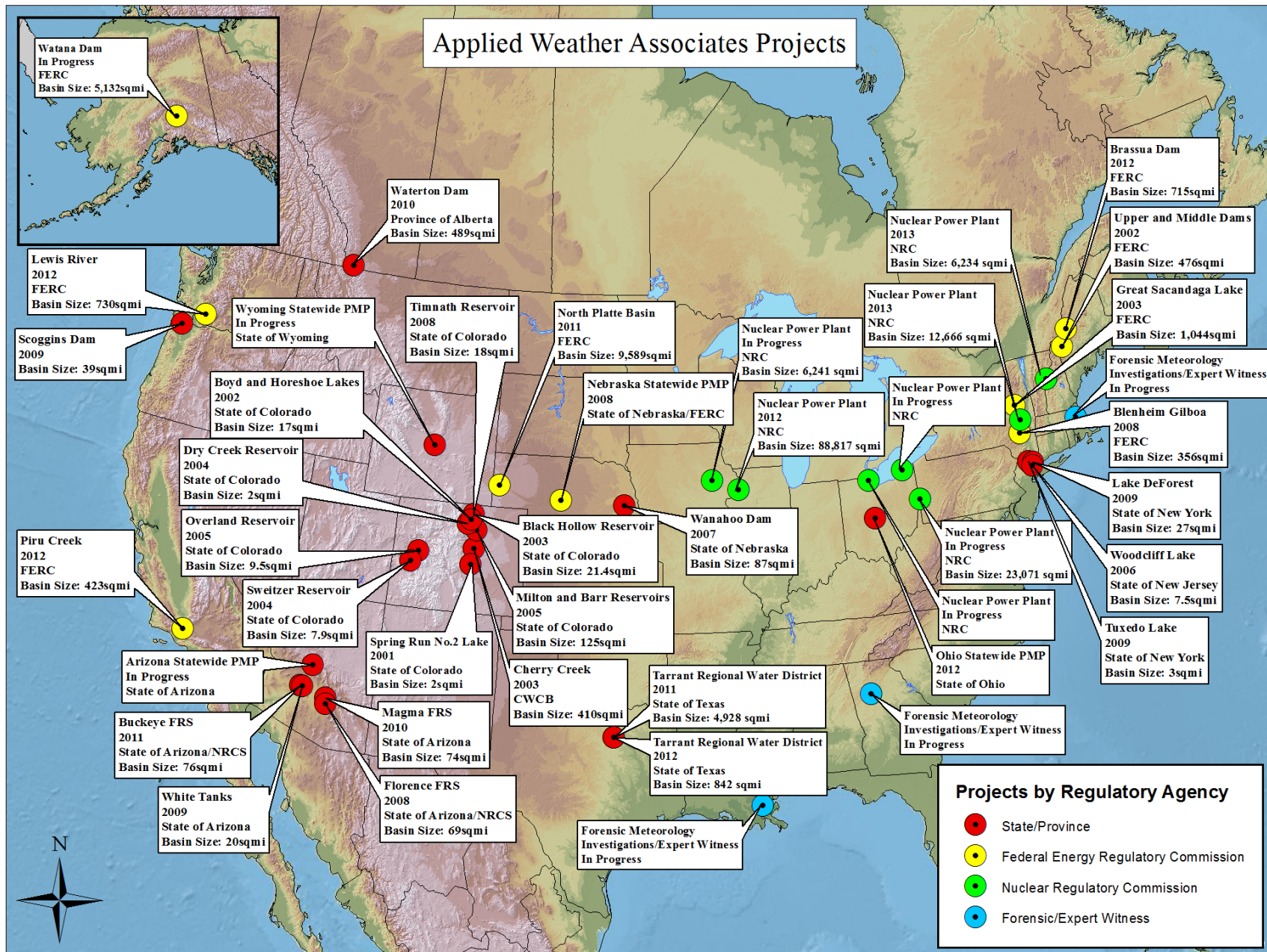


# How Does AWA Compute PMP?

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- Storm Based Approach
  - Similar to HMR/WMO procedures
  - Deterministic-but there is uncertainty
- Maintain consistency with AWA PMP studies
  - Improvements in understanding
  - Expanded database
  - Use of computer technologies
  - Use of NEXRAD weather radar
  - Better understanding of meteorology

# Applied Weather Associates Projects



# Example Analyses

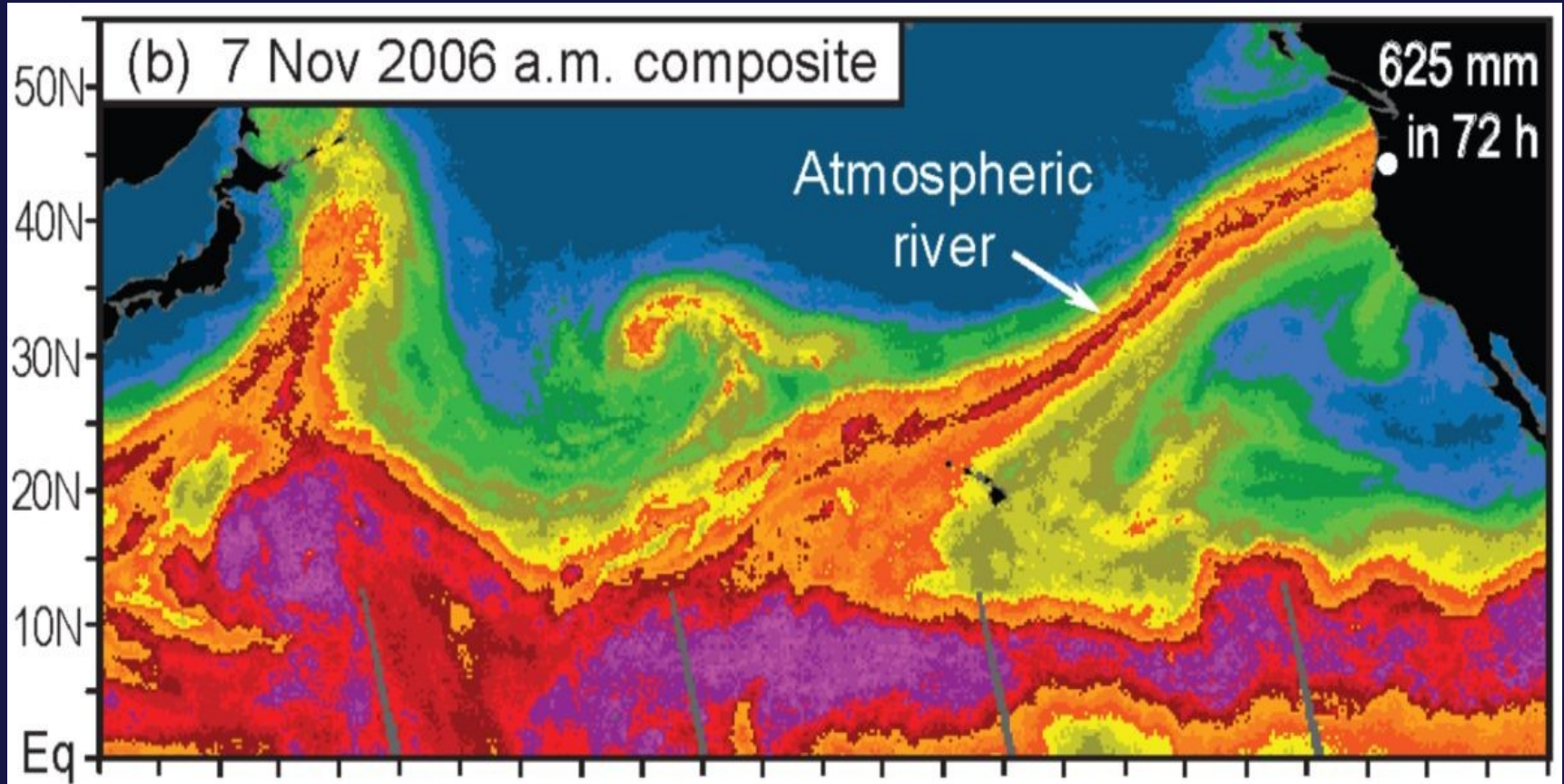
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- Lewis River, Washington Cascades
- Atmospheric River
  - Warm moisture feed from sub-tropics
  - Rain on antecedent snow over several days
  - All major floods in PacNW result from these
- Most common Nov-Feb
  - Earlier in season north, later south
- Infamous Storms
  - December 1964
  - February 1996
  - November 2006



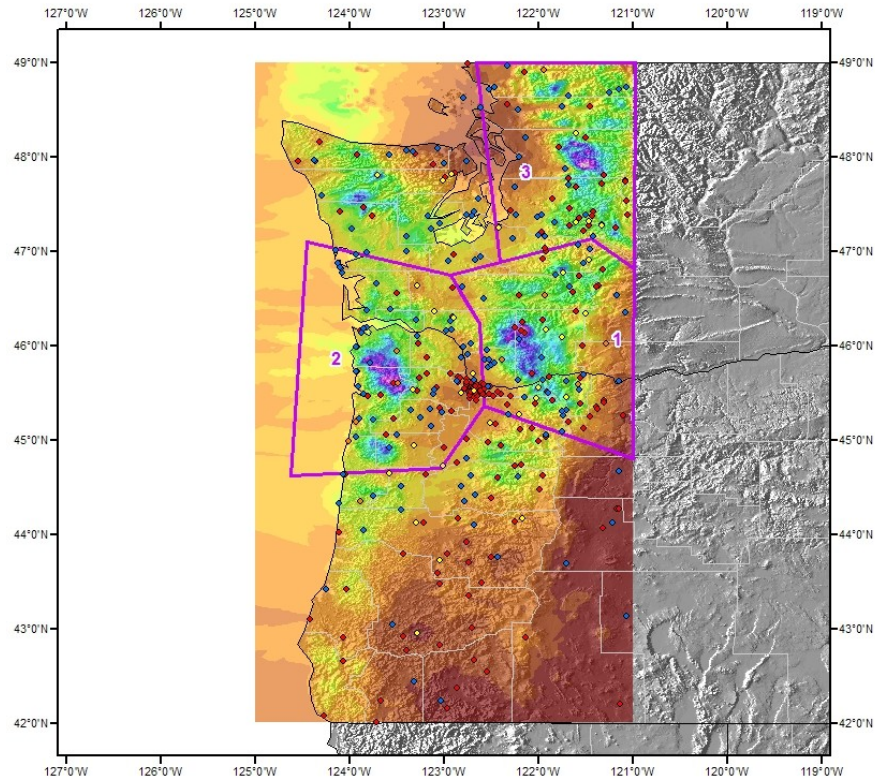


# SPAS Storm Analysis



From <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/atmrivers/>

# SPAS Storm Analysis

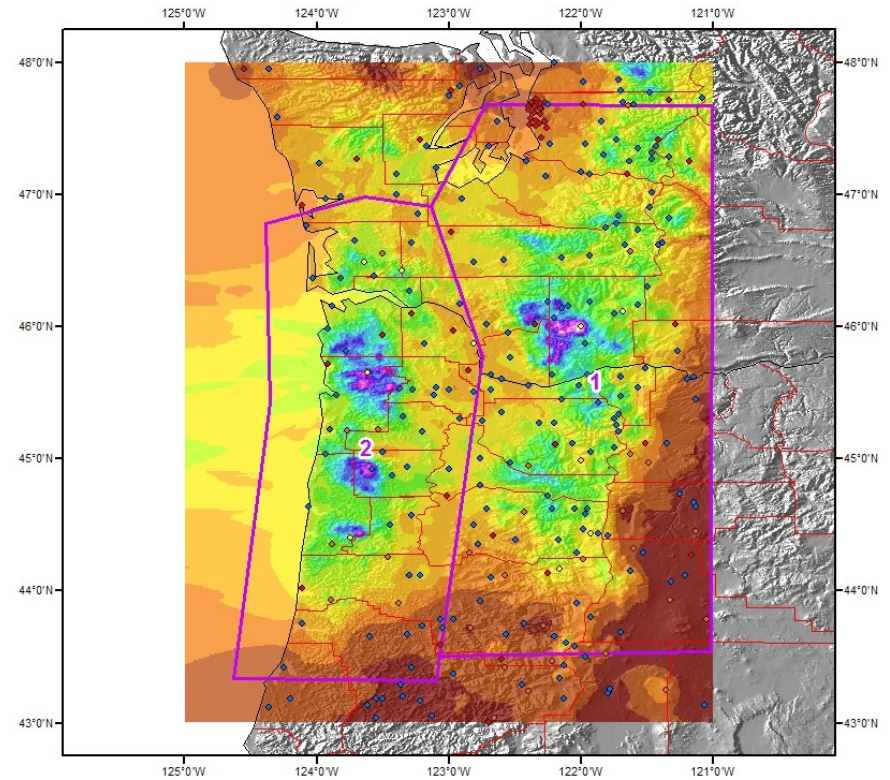
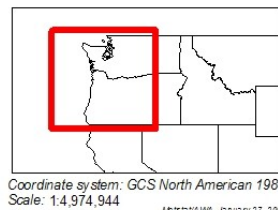


**Total Rainfall (168-hours)**  
**Lewis River 2006 Storm**  
**Storm #1052 November 02 (0800 Z) to 09 (0800Z), 2006**

## Gauging Stations

- ◆ Daily
- ◆ Hourly
- ◆ Hourly Estimated
- ◆ Hourly Pseudo
- ◆ Supplemental

## Precipitation (inches)



**Total Rainfall (96hours)**  
**Lewis River, WA 1996 Storm**  
**Storm #1055 February 5 (0800 Z) to 9 (0800 Z), 1996**

## Gauging Stations

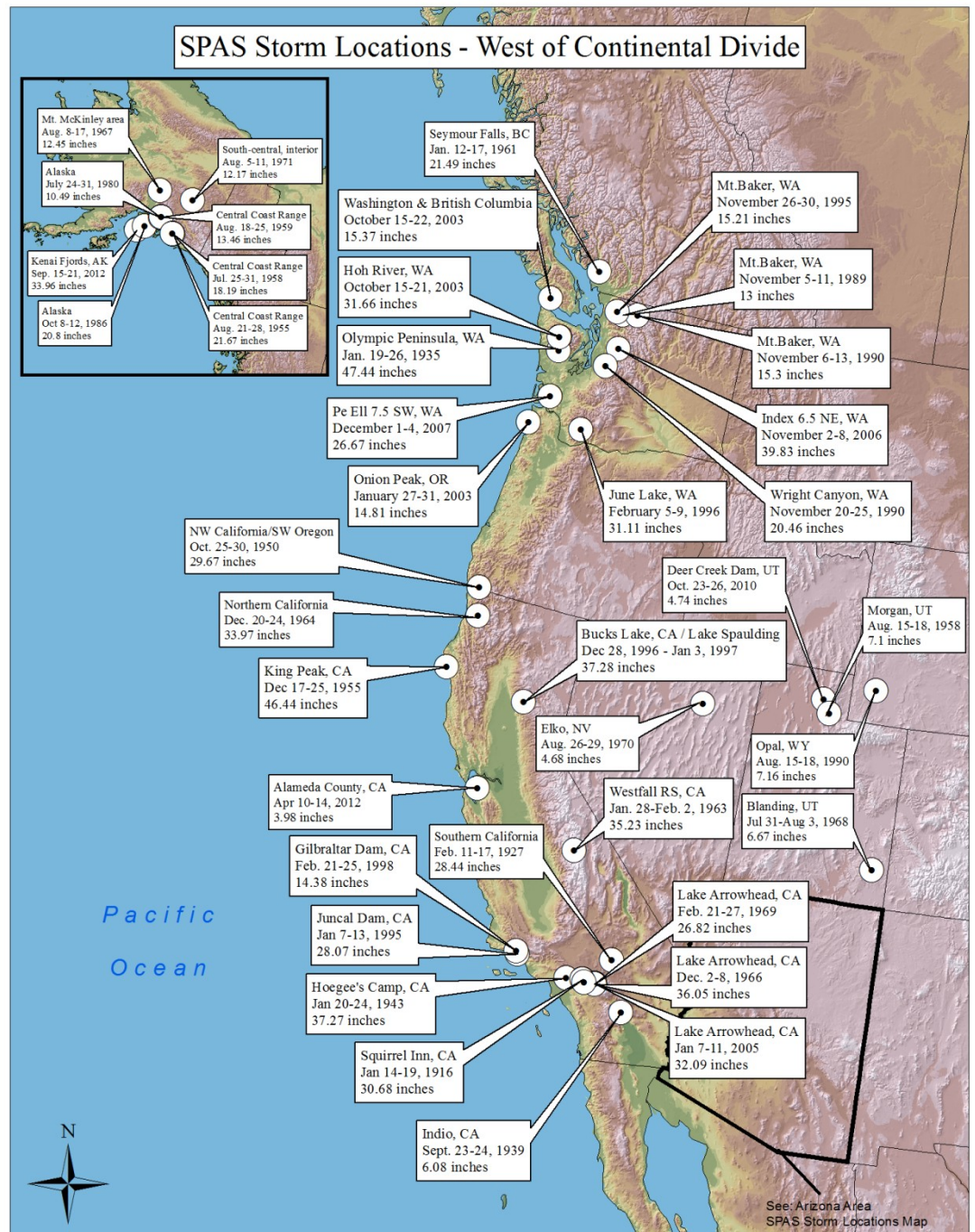
- ◆ D
- ◆ H
- ◆ HE
- ◆ HP
- ◆ S
- ◆ SE

## Precipitation (inches)





# SPAS Storm Analysis Locations



# Methods

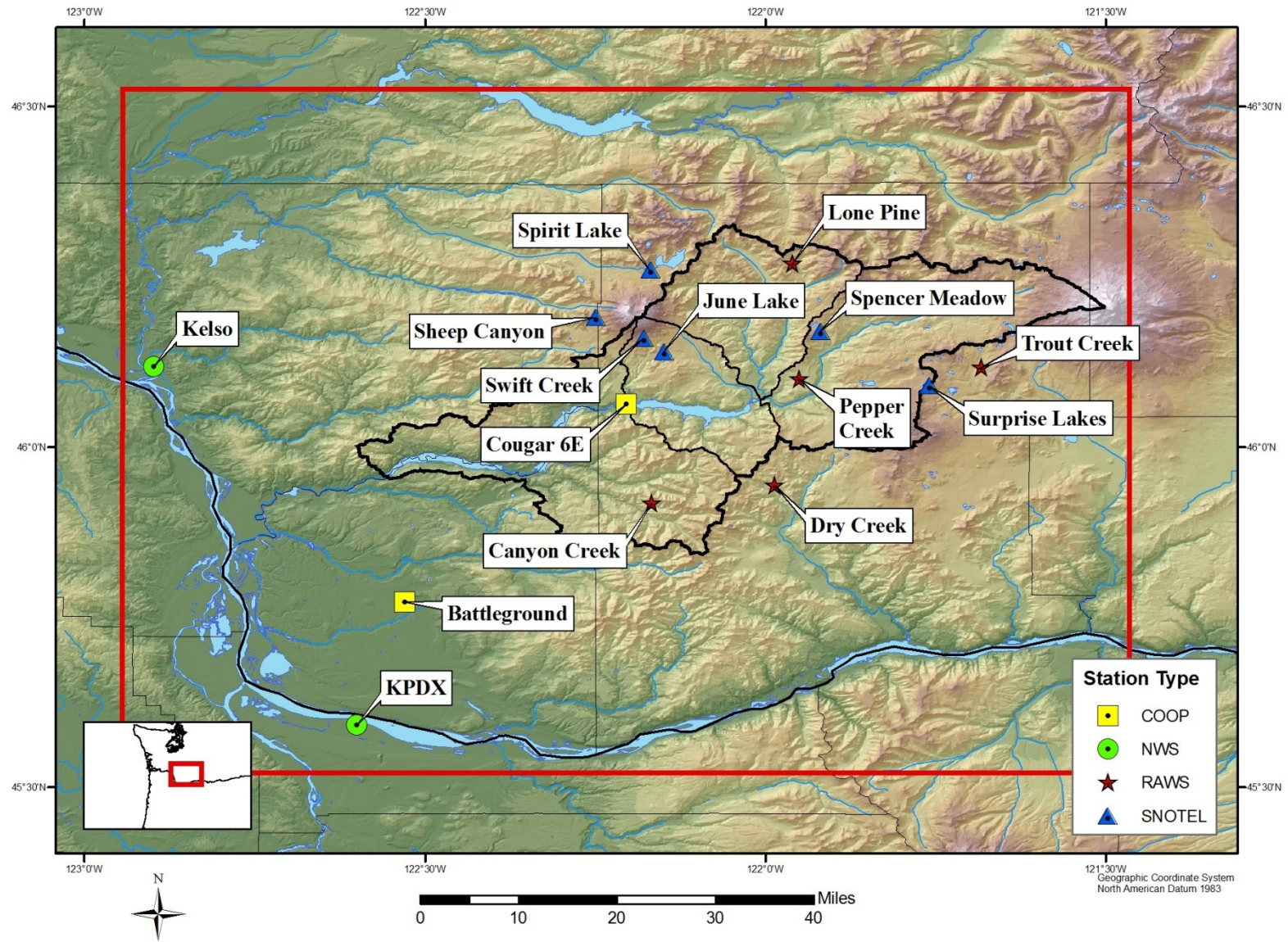
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- Lewis River, Washington Cascades
  - Temperature and Dew Point time series
  - Hourly data 144-hr
- Hourly and Daily stations used
  - Daily stations timed based on max, min, and observation time with closest hourly station
  - Linear lapse rate calculated from 0 to 5000ft
- KSLE radiosonde data
  - Lapse rate calculated from 0 to 12,000ft
- Blend station data and sounding data at 5000ft

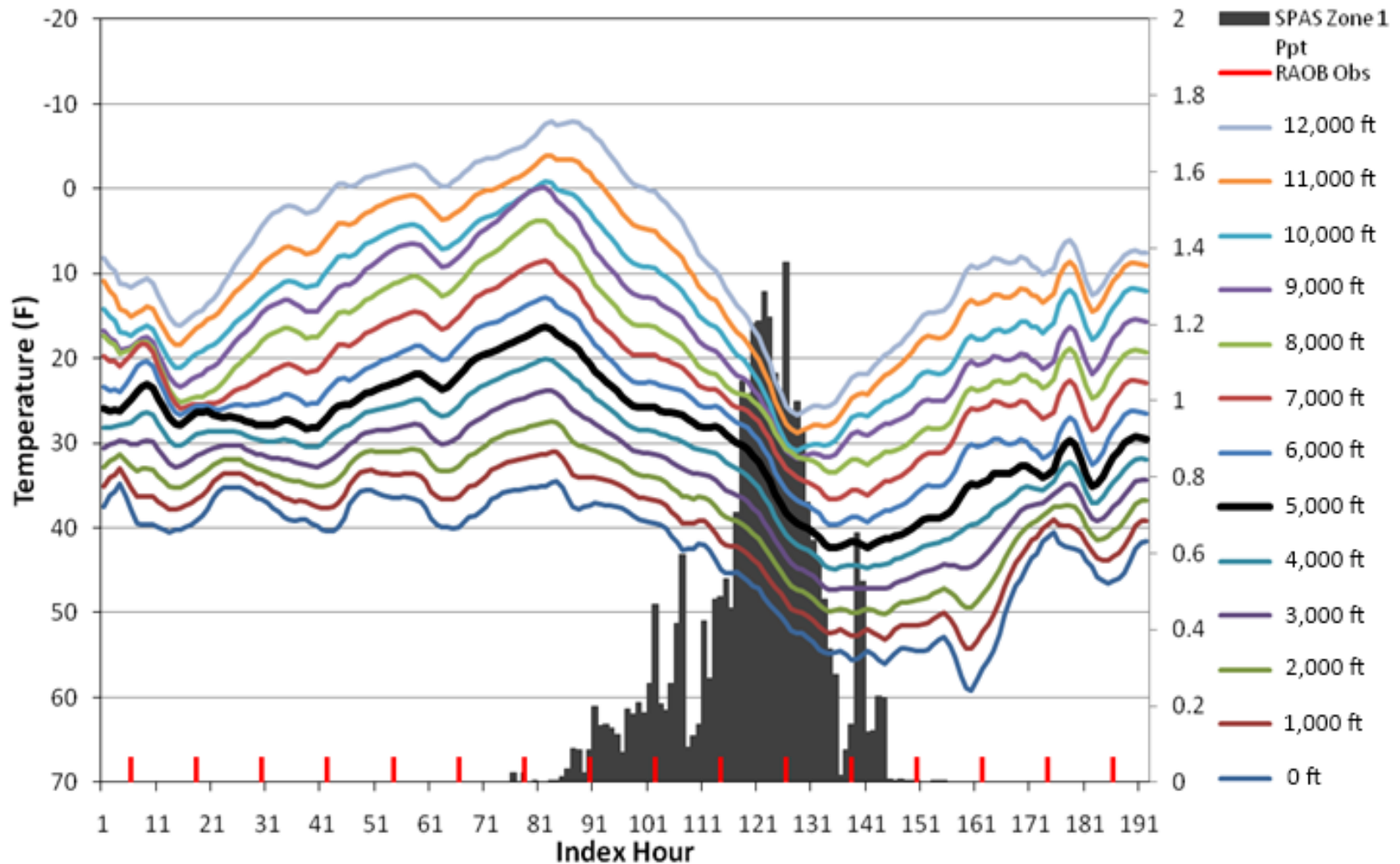




# Stations Used-Basin Area



# Meteorological Time Series



# Example Analyses

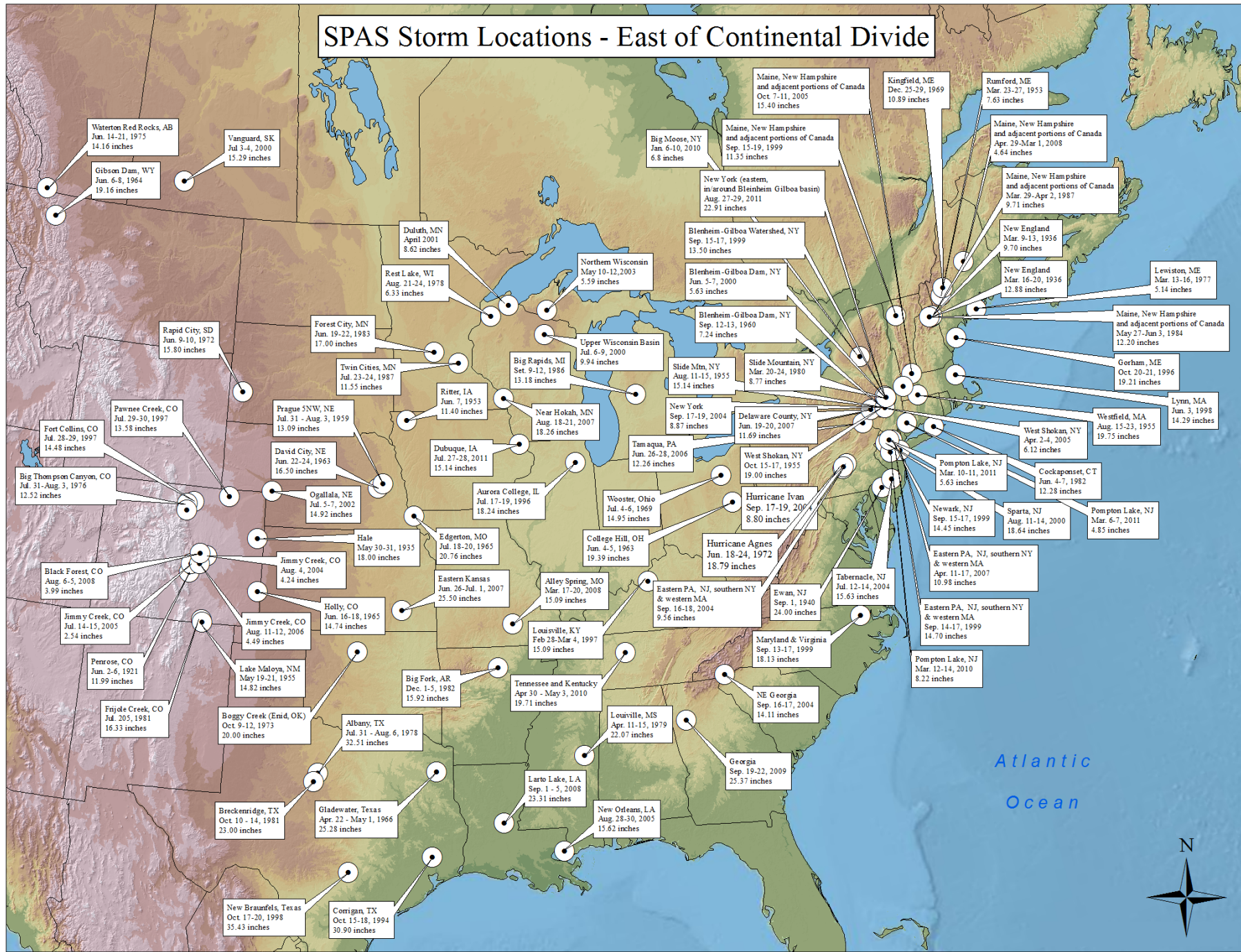
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- Upper Mississippi River Basin
- Very Large basin (90,000mi<sup>2</sup>)
  - Volume driven
  - Long time for flood wave to pass
- Synoptic storm pattern
  - Slow moving front-heavy rain on Spring snowpack
  - Deep flow of southerly moisture from the Gulf
- Infamous Storms
  - April 1954
  - April 2001
  - May 2011



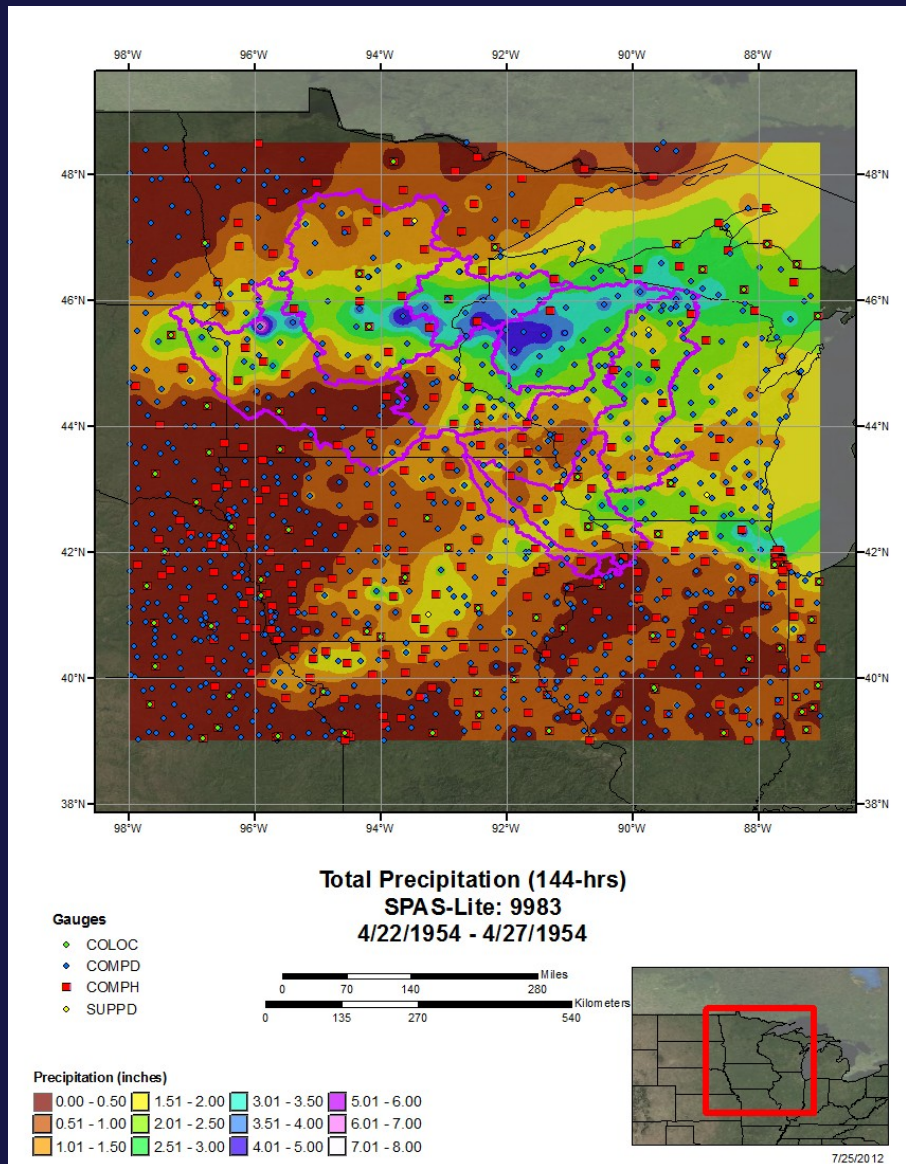
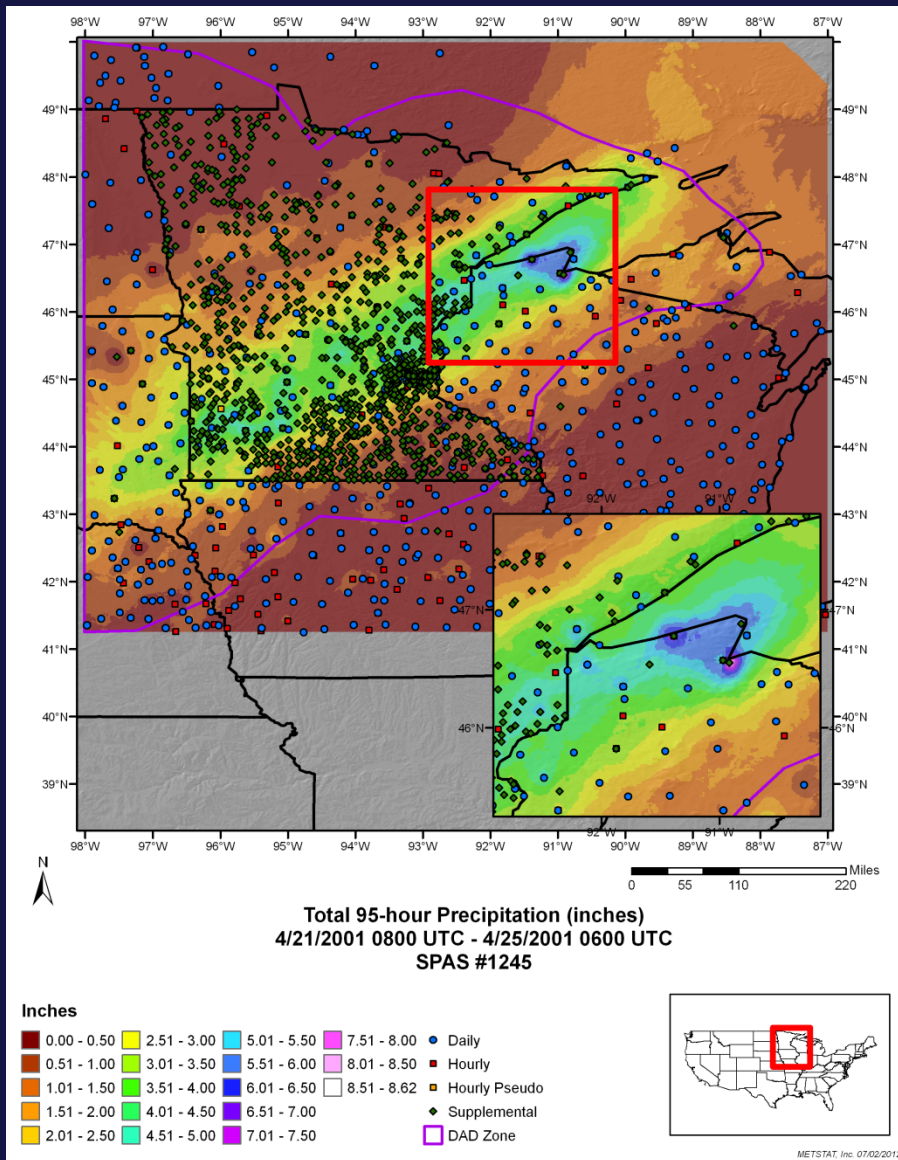


# SPAS Storm Locations - East of Continental Divide





# SPAS Storm Analysis





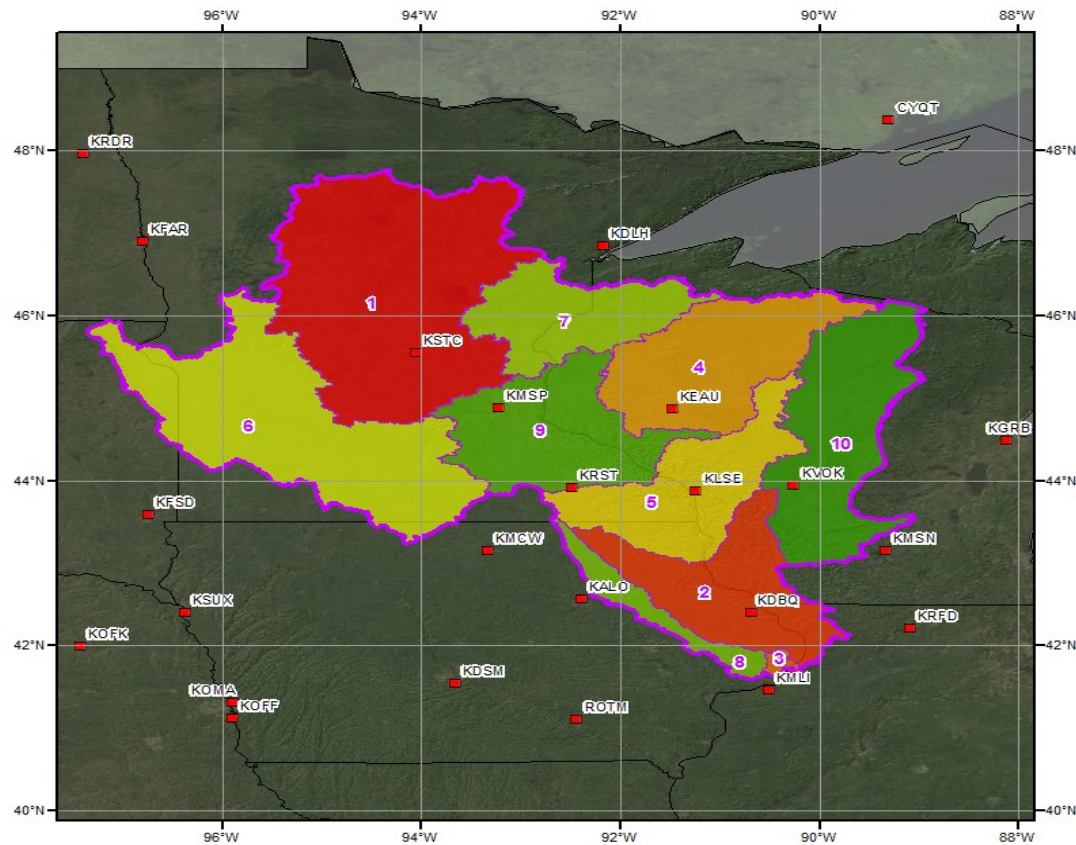
# Methods

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- Upper Mississippi River Basin
  - Temperature, dew point, and wind speed
  - Hourly data 120-hr and 30 day daily data
  - Based on sub-basins
- Hourly and Daily stations used
  - Daily stations timed based on max, min, and observation time with closest hourly station
  - No lapse rate calculated (elevation not important)



# Stations Used-Basin Area



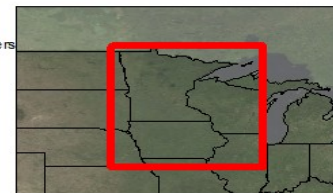
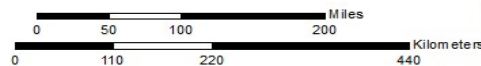
**Quad Cities Nuclear Generating Station  
April 1-30, 1965 Stations**

## Gauges

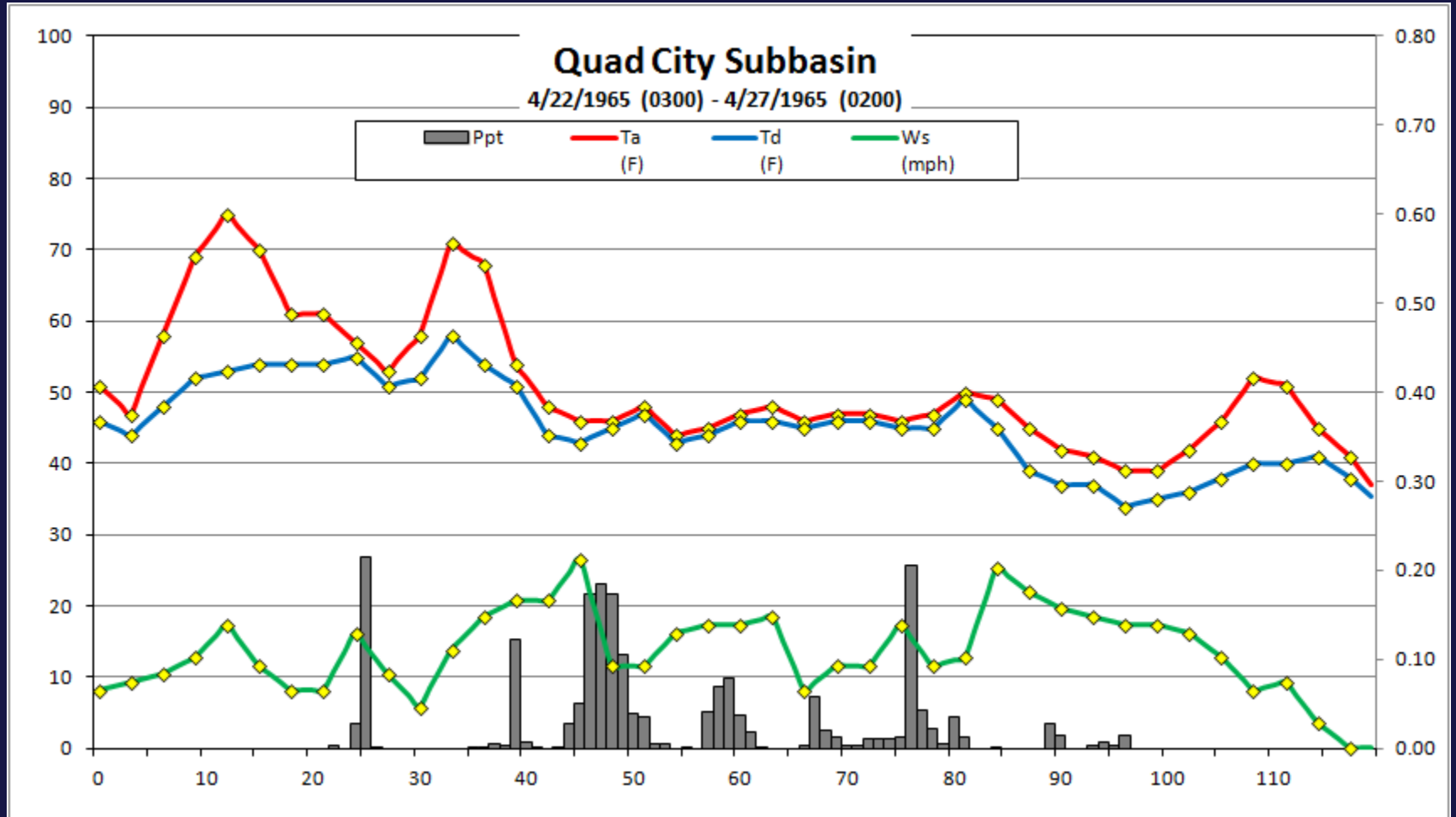
■ April 1965 Timeseries Stns

## Quad City Sub-Basins

1 3 5 7 9  
2 4 6 8 10



# Meteorological Time Series



# Example Analyses

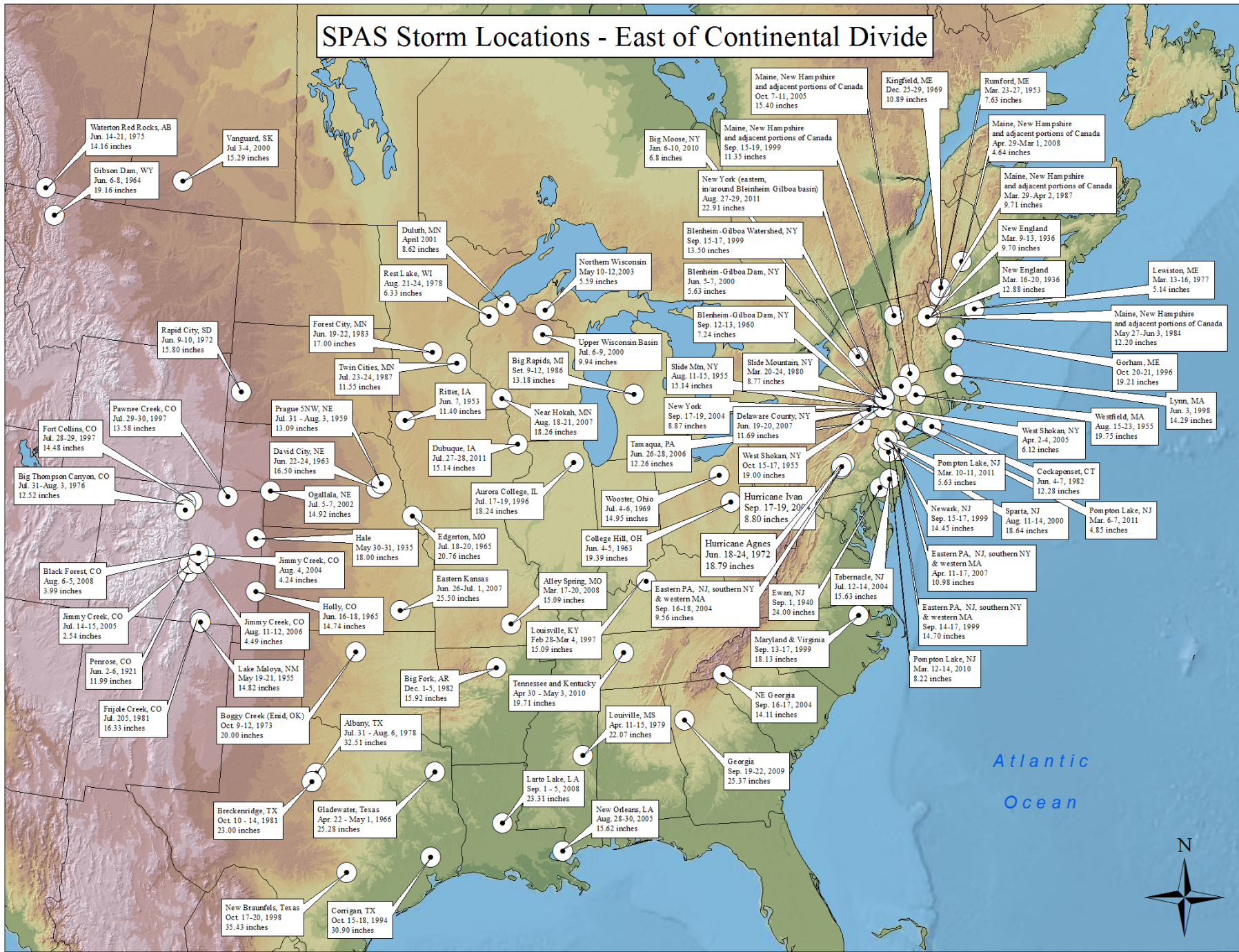
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- Brassua Dam, Maine
- Snow pack ripe for runoff by Spring
- Synoptic storm pattern
  - Slow moving front-heavy rain on Spring snowpack
  - Deep flow of moisture from the Gulf/Atlantic
- Infamous Storms
  - March 1936
  - April 1987
  - April 2008



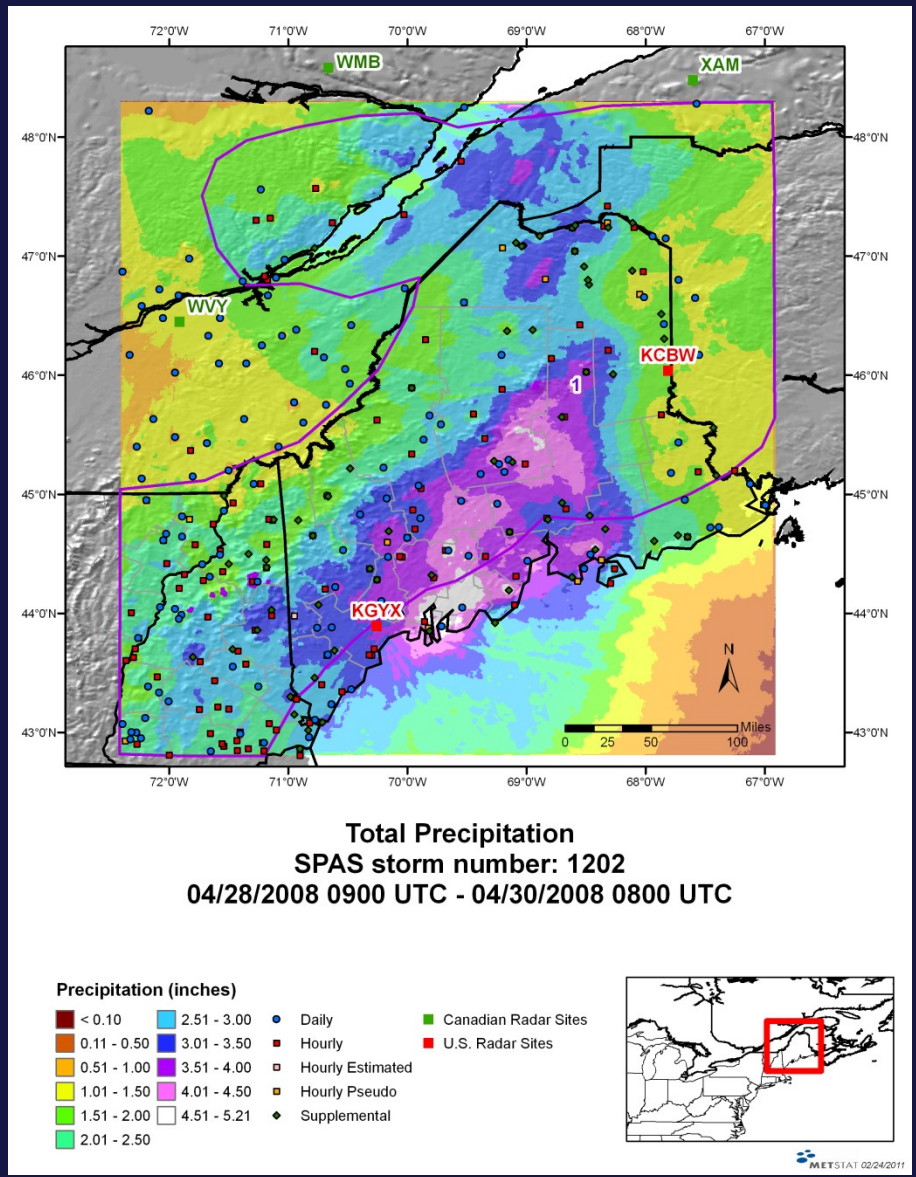
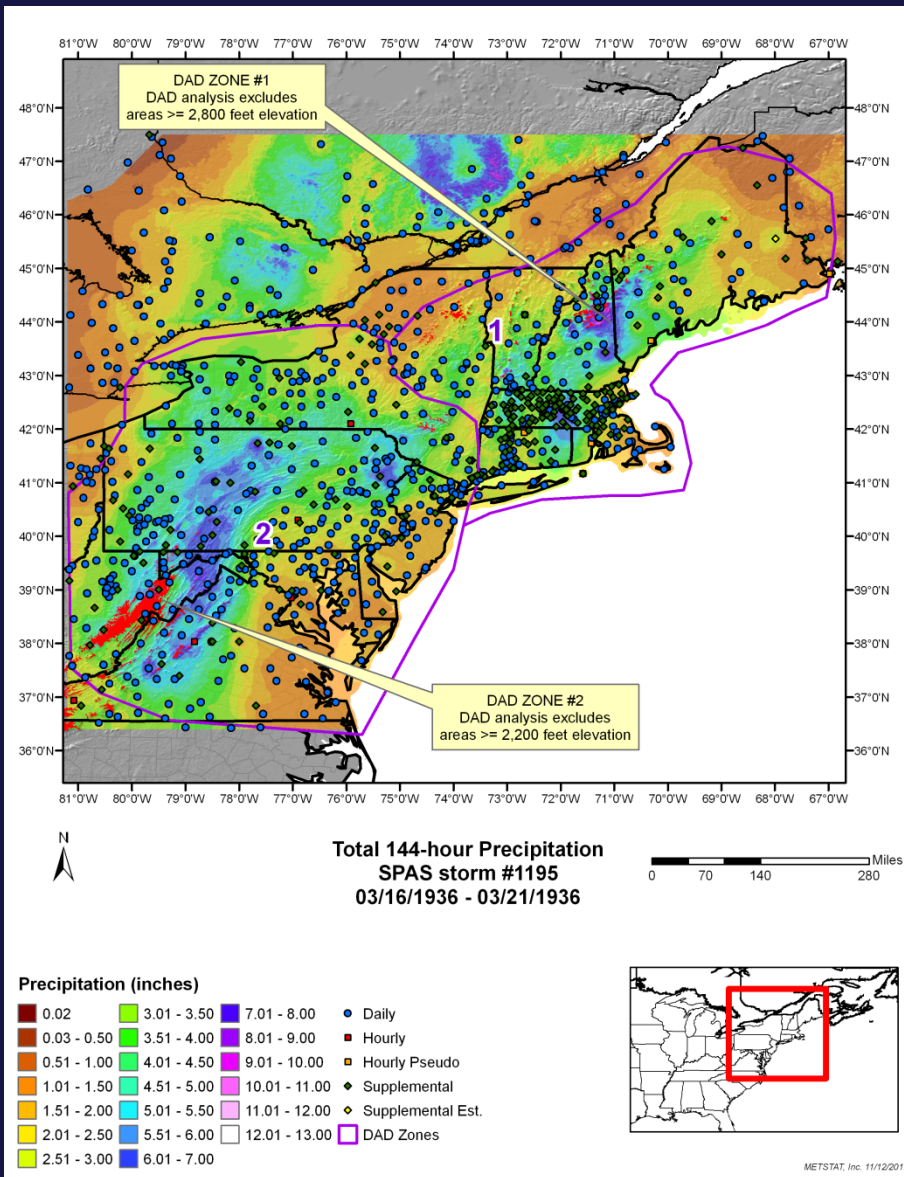


# SPAS Storm Locations - East of Continental Divide

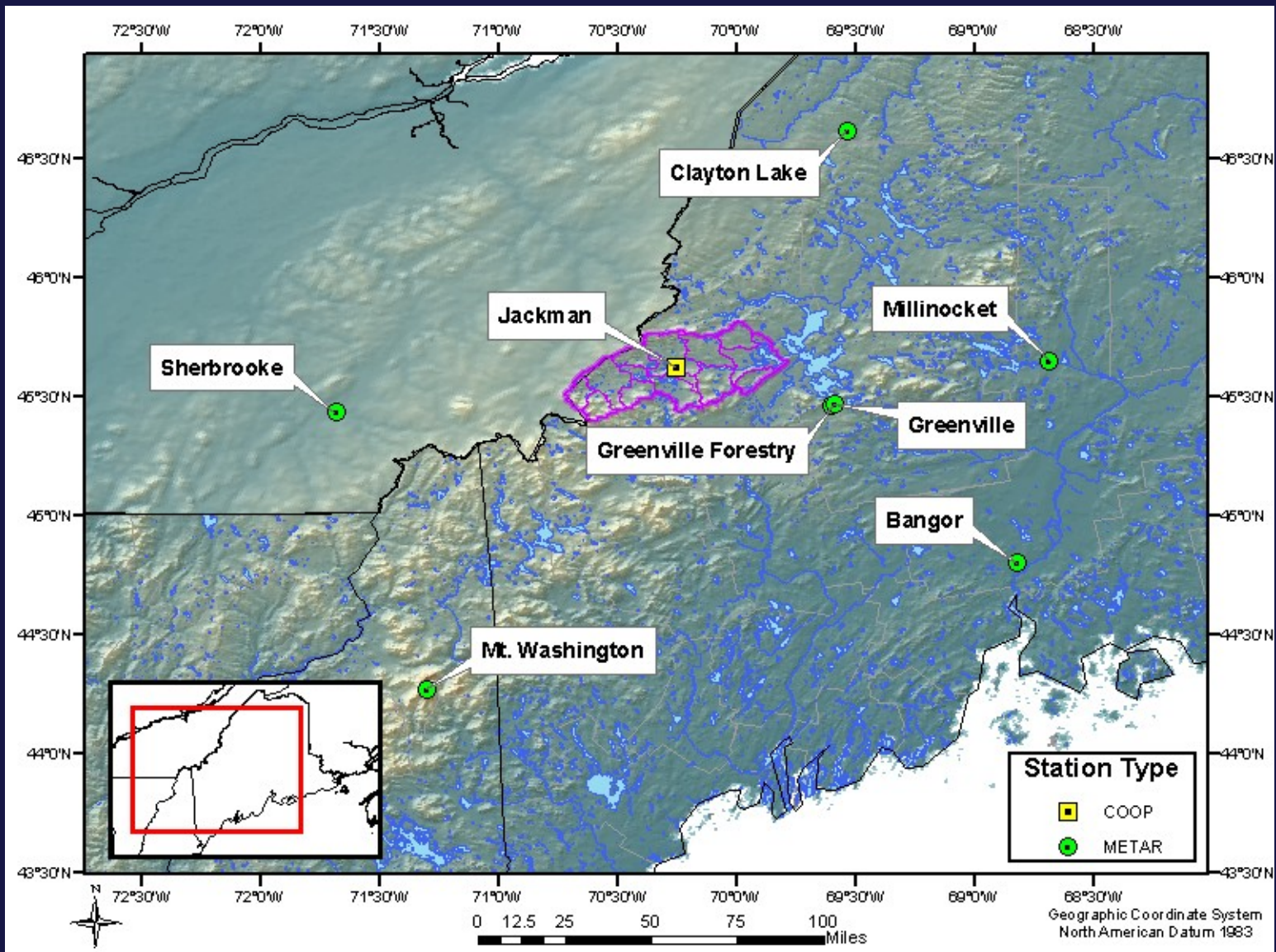




# SPAS Storm Analysis



# Stations Used-Basin Area





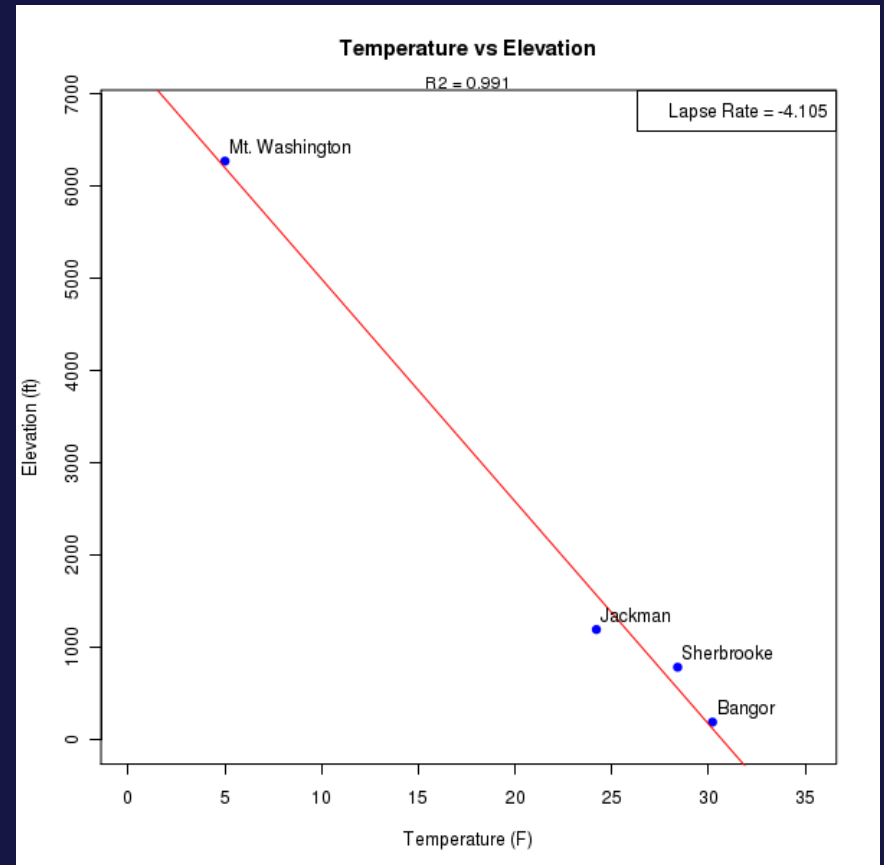
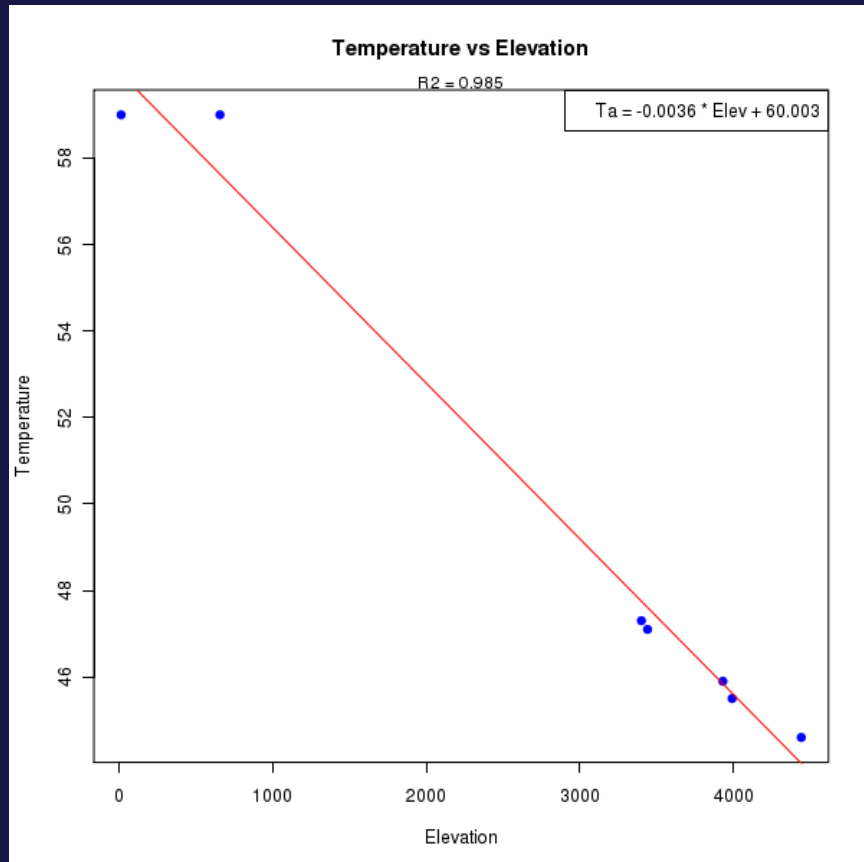
# Methods

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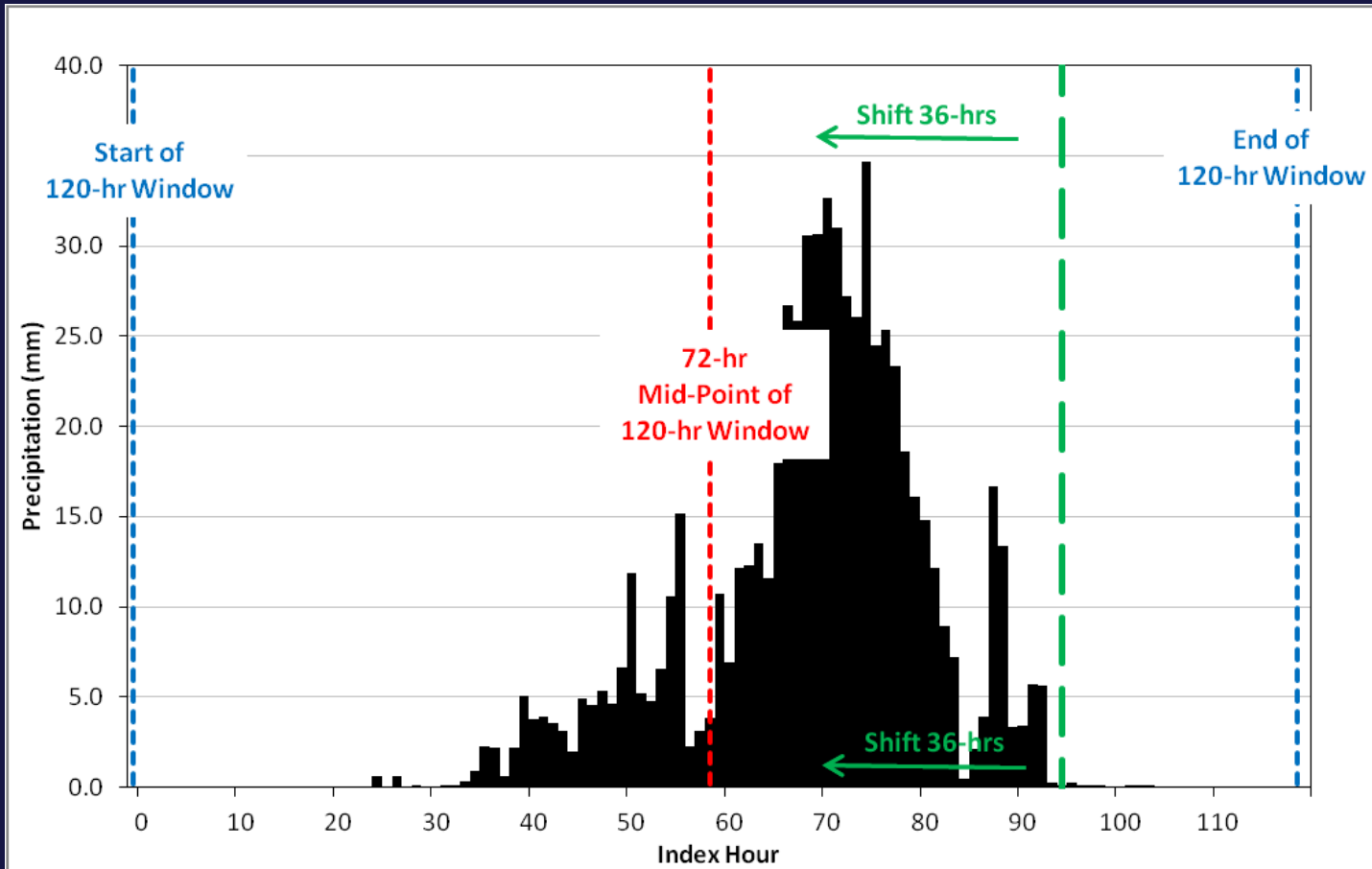
- Brassua Dam, Maine
  - Temperature and dew point
  - Hourly data 120-hr
- Hourly and Daily stations used
  - Daily stations timed based on max, min, and observation time with closest hourly station
  - Lapse rate calculated based on station data
- No radiosonde data-Mt Washington data



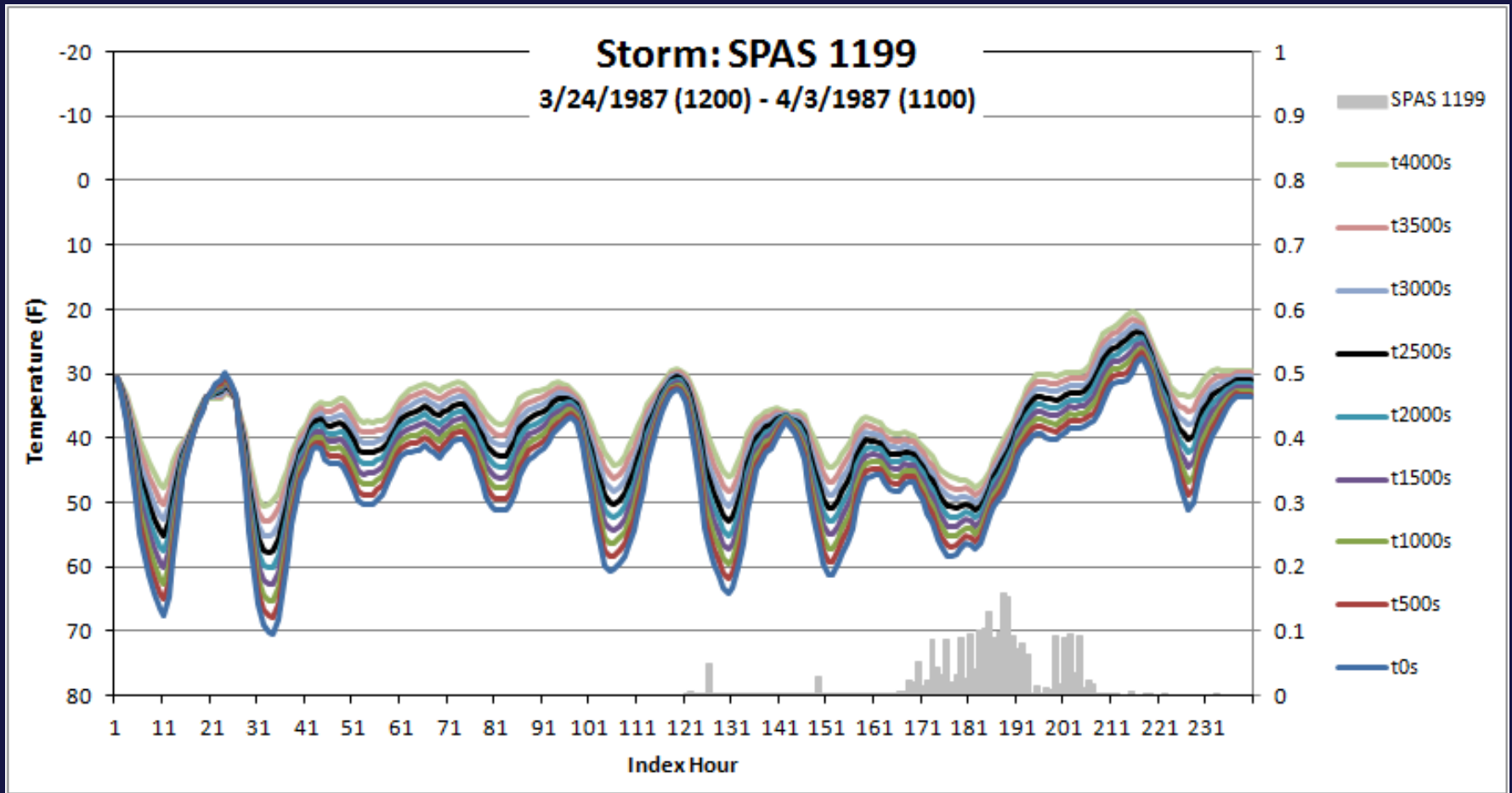
# Methods



# Methods



# Meteorological Time Series



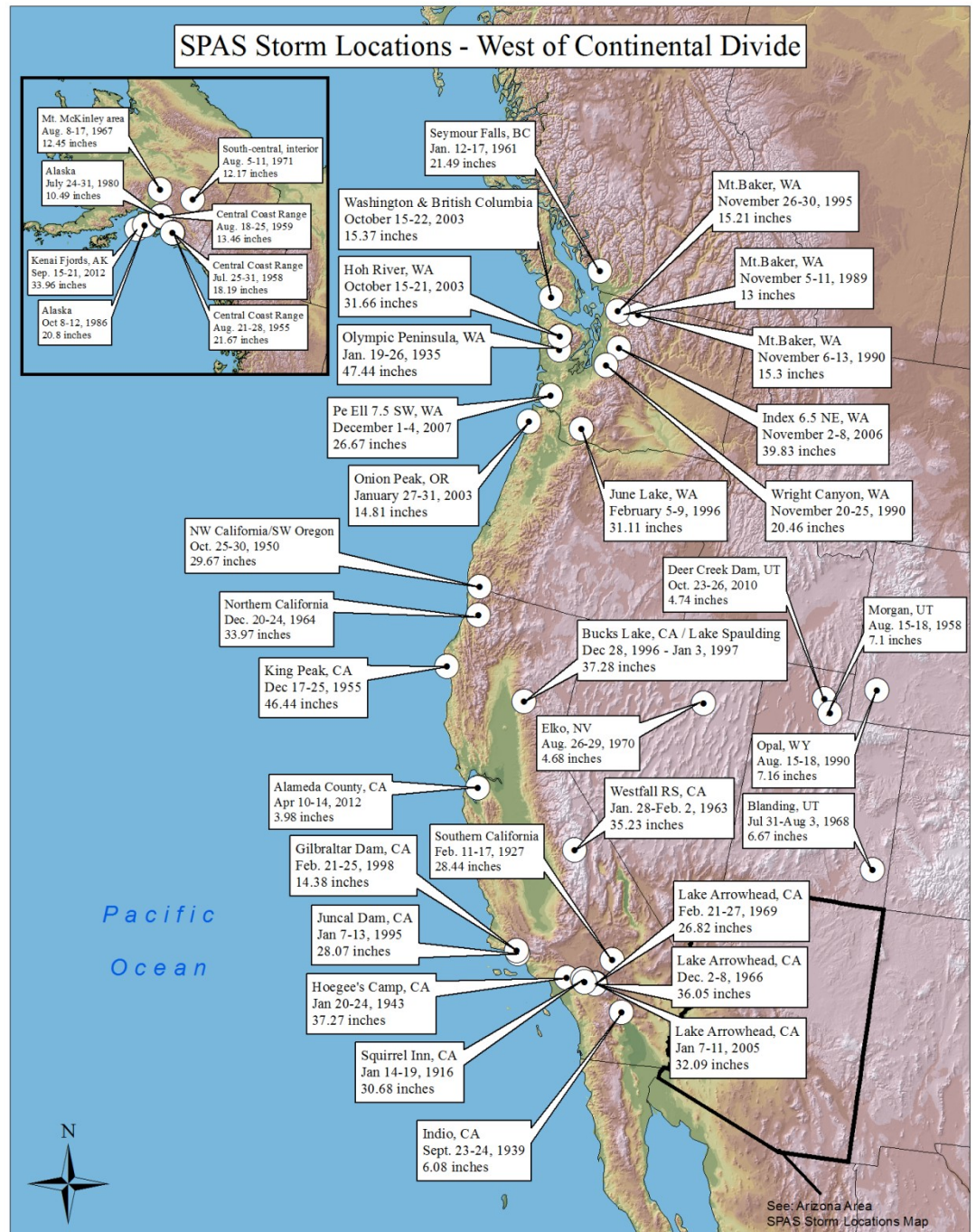
# Example Analyses

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- Susitna-Watana Dam, Alaska
- Snow pack ripe for runoff by Spring
- Atmospheric River type events
- Late spring to early summer
  - Heavy rain on deep snowpack
  - Deep flow of moisture from the Gulf of Alaska
- Infamous Storms

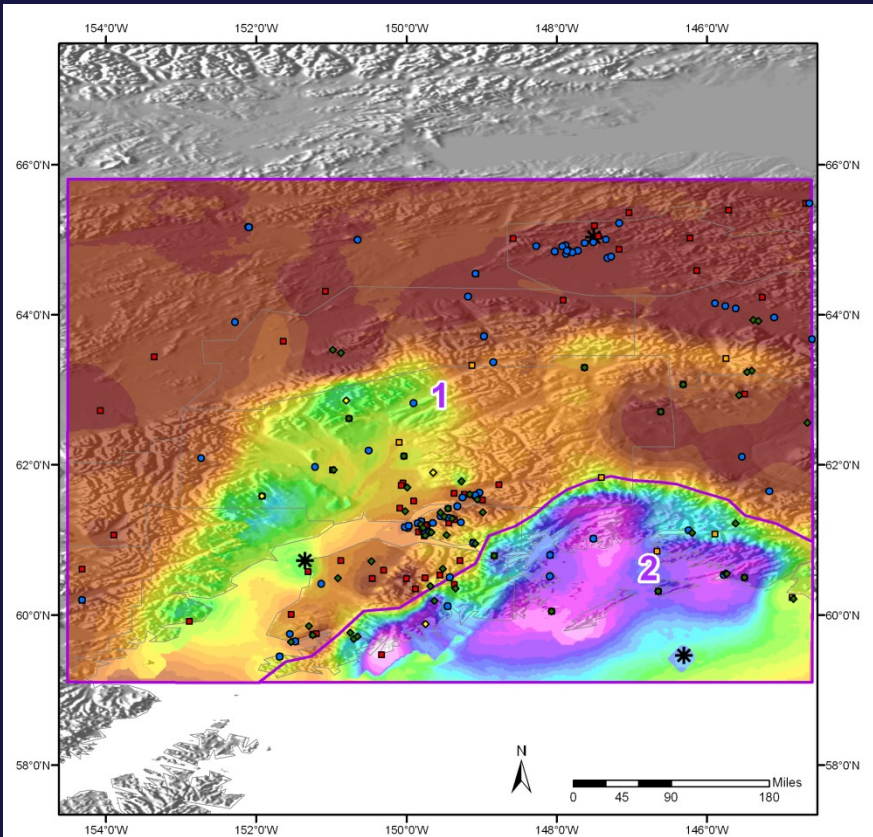


# SPAS Storm Analysis Locations



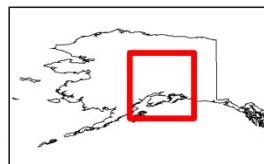
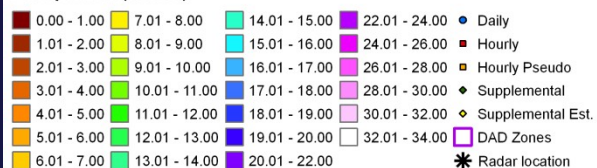


# SPAS Storm Analysis

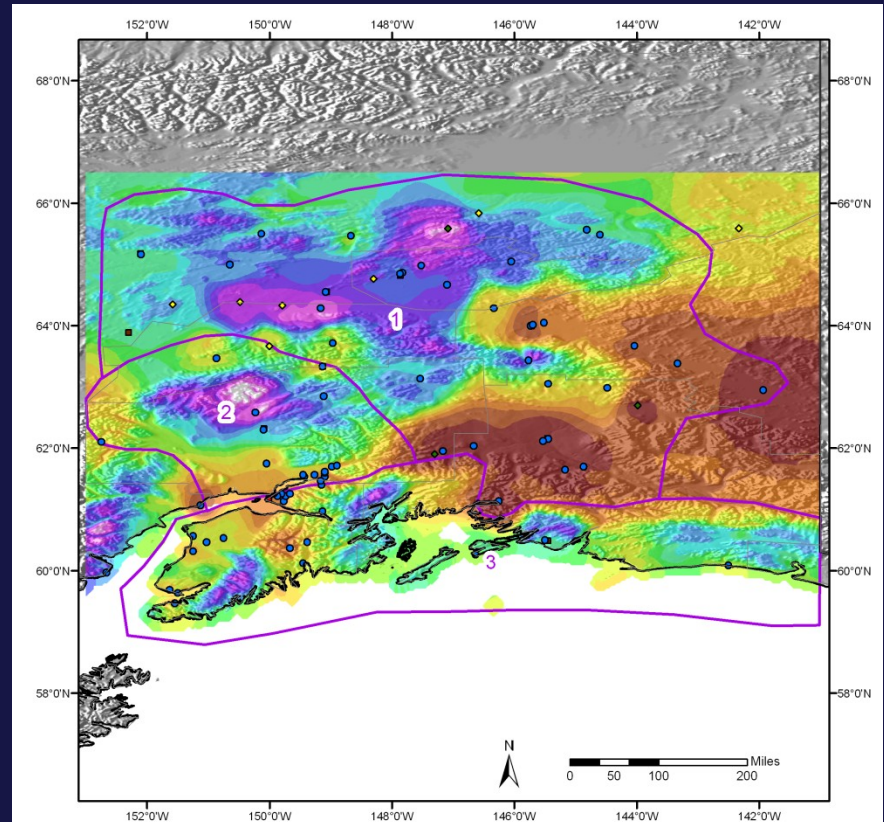


**Total 168-hour Storm Precipitation (inches)**  
**Sept. 15, 2013 1000 Z - Sept. 22, 2013 0900 Z**  
**SPAS #1256**

**Precipitation (inches)**

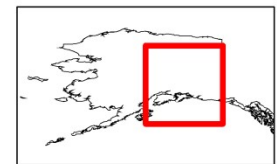
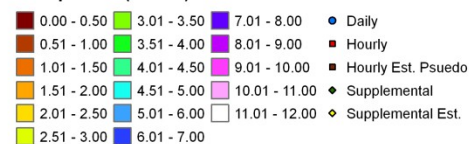


METSTAT, Inc. 01/22/2013



**Total Storm (240-hr) Precipitation (inches)**  
**August 8-17, 1967 - "The Great Fairbanks Flood"**  
**SPAS #1270**

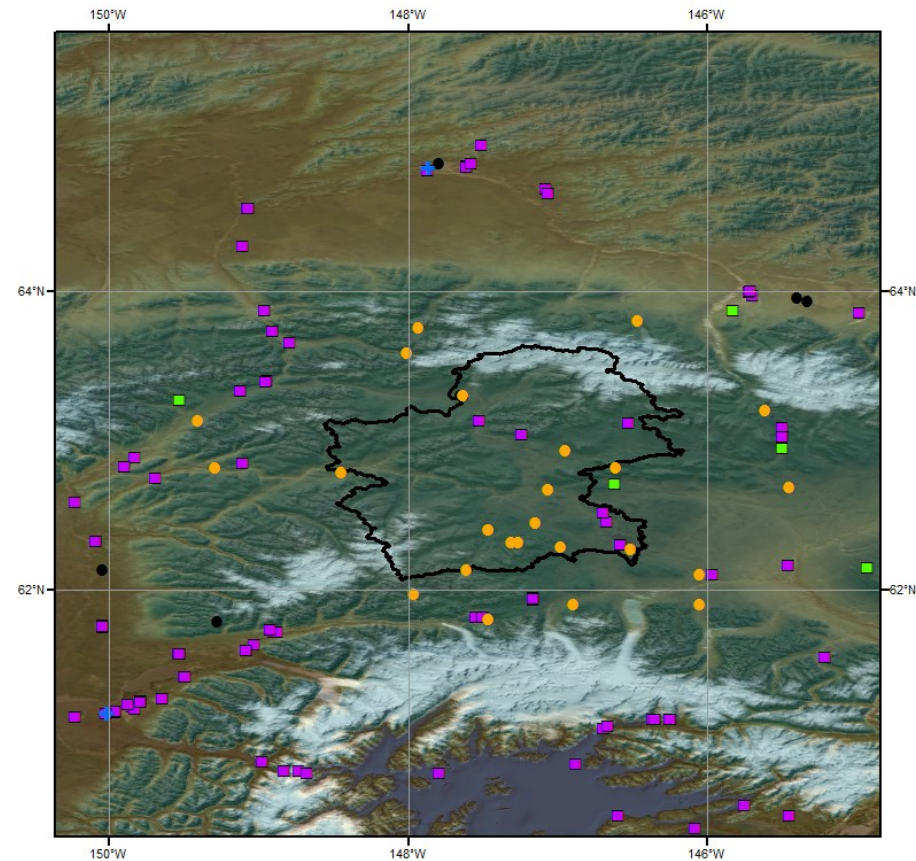
**Precipitation (inches)**



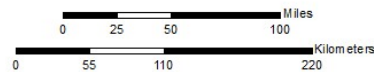
METSTAT, Inc. 02/04/2013



# Stations Used-Basin Area



Stations Surrounding Basin



## Gauges

- NCDC
- SNOTEL
- + RAOB
- SNOW COURSE
- RAWS



# Summary

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- Cool-Season PMP controls PMF in many locations
  - Ability to consider site-specific characteristics\
  - Properly quantify rain, snow, SWE, Meteorology
- Higher confidence in results/data
- Data incredible valuable
  - More is needed



# QUESTIONS

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