

Scientific Findings from the First Year of SAIL and SPLASH Observations and Directions for the Coming Year

**ARM/ASR PI Meeting** October 26, 2022

Dan Feldman, drfeldman@lbl.gov, Pl of SAIL, Gijs de Boer, gijs.deboer@colorado.edu, PI of SPLASH

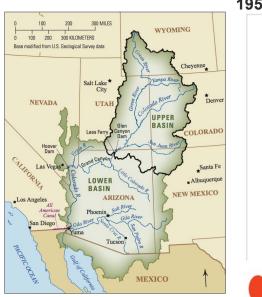


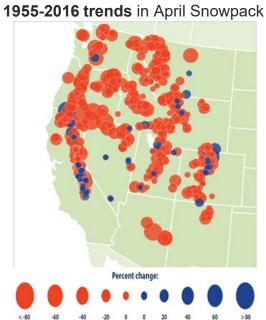
## **Breakout Session Agenda**

•	14:00 – 14:10	Intro to SAIL (Dan Feldman)
•	14:10 – 14:20	Intro to SPLASH (Gijs de Boer)
•	14:20 – 14:25	SAIL data and products overview (Damao Zhang)
•	14:25 – 14:30	SAIL snowfall retrieval products (Scott Collis)
•	14:30 – 14:40	SAIL guest instruments (open mic)
•	14:40 – 14:47	Precipitation process insights from SAIL (V. Chandrasekar)
•	14:47 – 14:55	Aerosol process insights from SAIL (Allison Aiken)
•	14:55 – 15:02	SAIL ice nucleating particle data (CSU)
•	15:02 – 15:10	Aerosol-precipitation interactions at SAIL (Jiwen Fan)
•	15:10 – 15:15	Overview of what's new for SAIL for 2022 (Dan Feldman)
•	15:15 – 15:30	Presentation on aerosols findings to date (UCI and BNL)
•	15:30 – 16:00	Discussion !!!
		Open mic to present research on SAIL/SPLASH data to date
		Growth areas and upcoming research opportunities for 2022/2023
		Questions from the audience about SAIL and SPLASH
		Connections between SAIL, SPLASH, and the IMHC Workshop Report

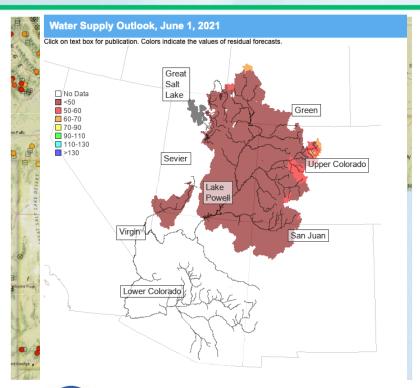


## The Colorado River Watershed is Changing





Mote and Sharp, 2016







## **Sparse Data in the Western United States**

#### 2020 SNOTEL Station #:

• AZ: 23

• CA: 34

• CO: 115

• ID: 82

MT: 91

• NM: 28

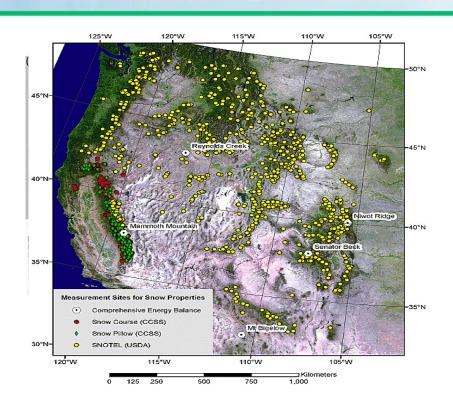
• NV: 56

OR: 81

• UT: 132

• WA: 75

WY: 89

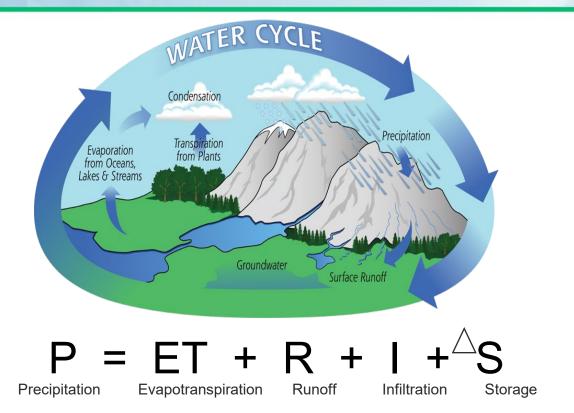


- Precipitation information in the Mountain West relies heavily on a sparse network of weather stations.
- Access, permission, and safety issues limit optimal sampling for stations.
- Gaps highlighted in IMHC



Bales et al, 2006, WRR

## Although Partitioning of Water is Conceptually Simple...





## ....But, Predicting Future Water Is Hindered by Atmosphere-Watershed Complexity



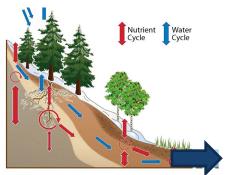
#### **Climate Trends**

Atmospheric Frontal Systems Blocking and Cloud Microphysics-> Precipitation, Temperature

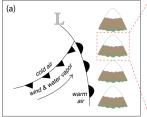


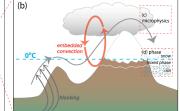
Watershed bedrock-canopy processes->
Spatiotemporal Variable Runoff, Infiltration to
Groundwater, Evapotranspiration



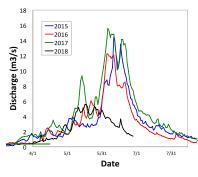


Water Managers need Accurate Prediction of Integrated Water Discharge to River





Lundquist et al., 2020





## The Details of Atmospheric Processes Matter in the Upper Colorado River Basin



#### **Objective**

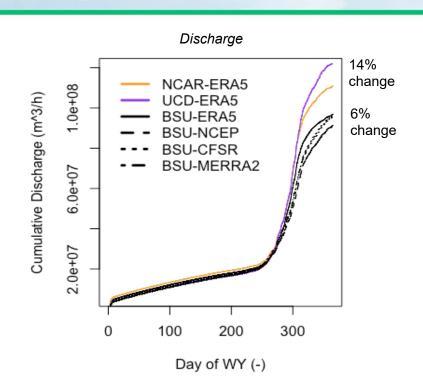
 Determine if the details of atmospheric processes matter for surface/subsurface hydrology in Upper Colorado.

#### **Approach**

 Explore sensitivities of coupled WRF-ParFlow-CLM model to range of synoptic forcings and WRF model physics parameterizations.

#### **Impact**

 Uncertainty in WRF physical parameterizations dominates ParFlow-CLM uncertainty..

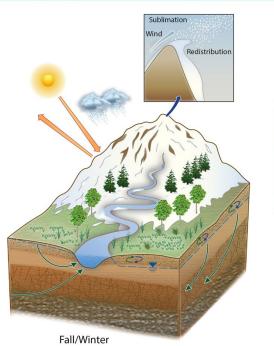


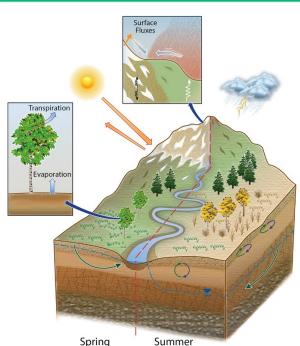


#### **SAIL Science Drivers**









- Precipitation variability and processes
- Losses of water from evapotranspiration and sublimation
- Impacts of aerosols on radiation and water.
- Controls on the surface energy budget.

#### Goal:

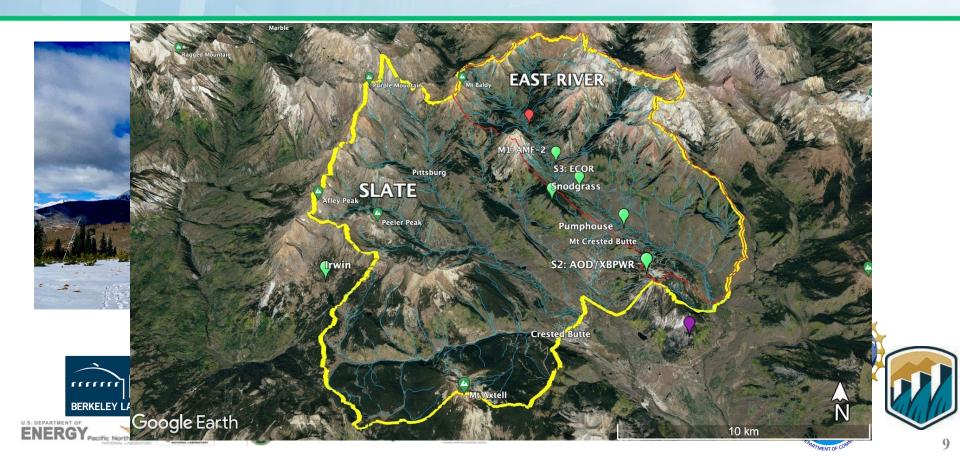


Develop the minimum-but-sufficient level of atmospheric and surface process understanding to predict water resources from mountainous watersheds.

## **SAIL Campaign in a Nutshell**







# Precipitation, Clouds, Winds, Aerosols, Radia Temperature, Humidity ...

ARM

- Numerous data-streams being collected.
- https://sail.lbl.gov/what-we-measure

















Images courtesy of ARM Flickr Account

## **Tethered Balloon System**

- The Tethered Balloon System represents an aerial capability of SAIL. It can be deployed to an altitude above 1 km agl.
- 3 deployments so far: September 2021, April/May 2022, and July 2022.
- 3 upcoming deployments in FY23 to support 2 FICUS proposals (Aiken and Zawadowicz).



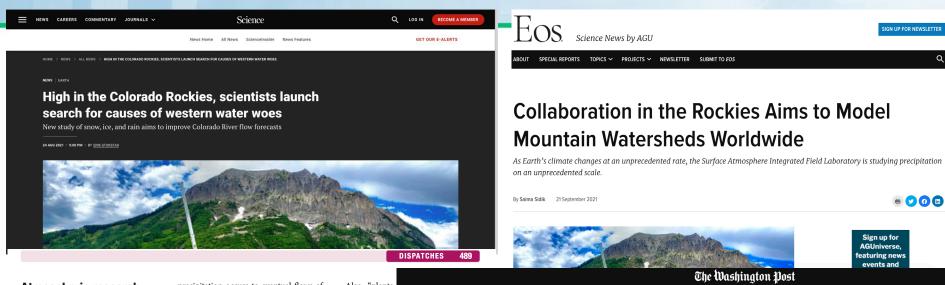




#### **SAIL** in the News!







## Atmospheric research seeks to inform water policy

Tom Oates

At a time of critical concern about climate change and federally declared water shortages, a Surface Atmosphere Interprated Field Laboratory (SAIL) site began operations on September 1, close to the headwaters of the Colorado River, near Crested Butte, Colorado. Called the first-ever "bedrock-to-atmosphere" observation system, the SAIL project's primary objective is to monitor and predict rain, snowfall, and water availability in the Col-

precipitation occurs to eventual flows of water, says Ken Williams, SAIL coinvestigator and LBNL's water resources program lead (Crested Butte, CO). "When should we release water from a dam? How much should we release and how much should we hold? We believe the data we gather will be very useful for those policy-making decisions."

"The threats are multidimensional; it's not just temperature", says Alejandro Flores, an eco-hydrologist with SAIL and associate professor at Boise State University (Boise, ID). For example, "dark aerosols influence how quickly snow melts and are linked back to human activity.

Also, "plants mountain hillslo moves from the sky to ground. The of the climate instrumentation our ability to une the pumps, which Steltzer, co-princ LBNI's US DOI SFA and professo (Durango, CO).

"As scientists resources policie place where wate I think they will r

# He spent almost 50 years alone at 10,000 feet. His hobby helped shape climate research in the Rockies.

An amateur scientist began logging snowfall to keep busy. Along the way, he became an unwitting chronicler of climate change in a region known as the water tower for the drying American West.



### Collaborative Resources: Guest Instruments and ASR-funded Science

There is a significant and growing number of guest instruments at SAIL.

There are also exciting ASR-funded science activities!

Please check out SAIL-related posters!















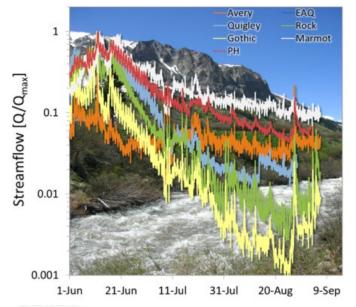




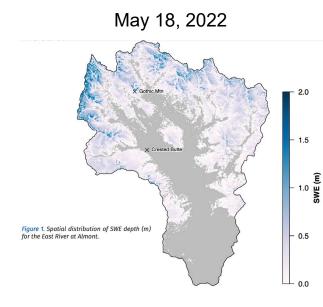
#### **Collaborative Resources: Watershed Function SFA**



SAIL is leveraging resources and expertise from the Watershed Function SFA, which is an ESS-funded research program to characterize surface and sub-surface processes in mountainous watersheds.

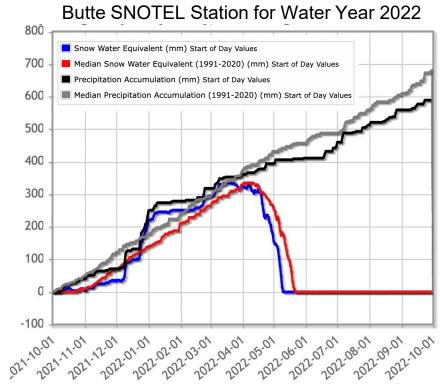






## **Water Year Summary**

- Peak snow was very similar to 30-year median.
- About half of the snowfall fell in one storm (Santa Slammer).
- Extended mid-winter dry spell, followed by lateseason storms.
- More rapid melt than median likely due to dusty and windy conditions.
- Large number of summer thunderstorms (>38 days of measured precipitation), likely associated with summer monsoon.





Time

15

## **Pictures!**





### **Opportunity**

Convergence of Projects and Extreme Collaborations provide Opportunity for Sum>Parts

Substantively address needs expressed in IMHC

Now onto SPLASH, science results, and discussion

Email me: <u>drfeldman@lbl.gov</u>

More importantly, email Sara Hefty (<a href="mailto:shefty@lbl.gov">shefty@lbl.gov</a>) to join/participate in SAIL/SPLASH telecon

