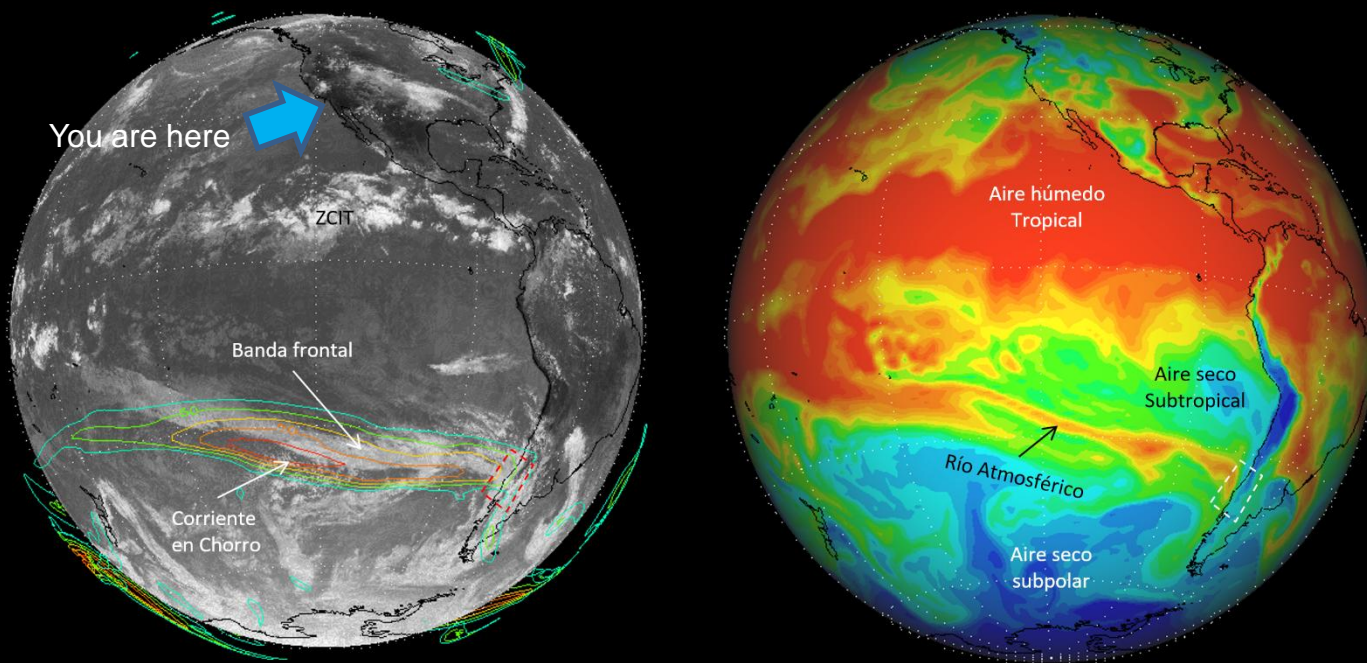


Atmospheric Rivers impacting the West Coast of South America

René D. Garreaud & Maximiliano Viale

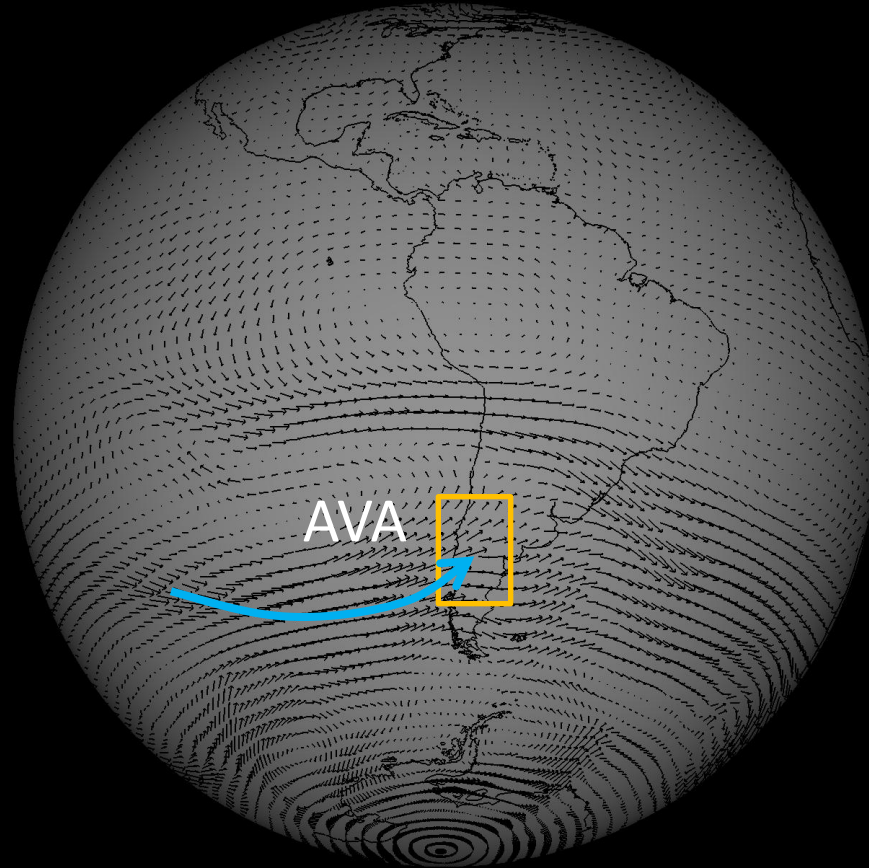
Geophysics Department, Universidad de Chile
Center for Climate and Resilience Research (CR2)



Collaborators: Raul Valenzuela, Deniz Boskurt Marty Ralph, Roberto Rondanelli

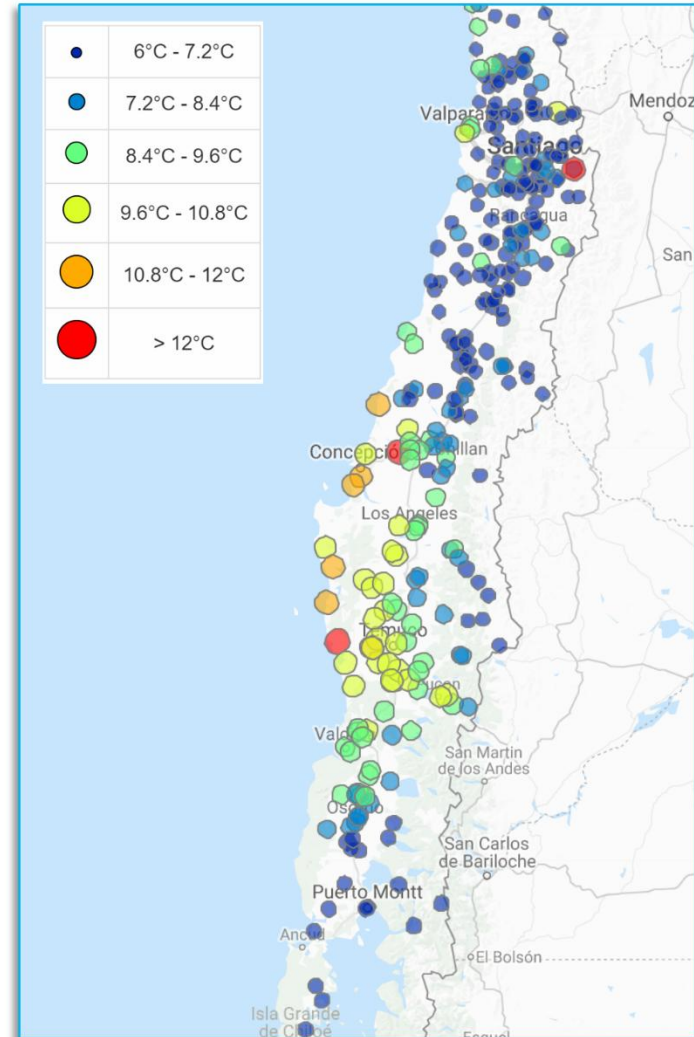
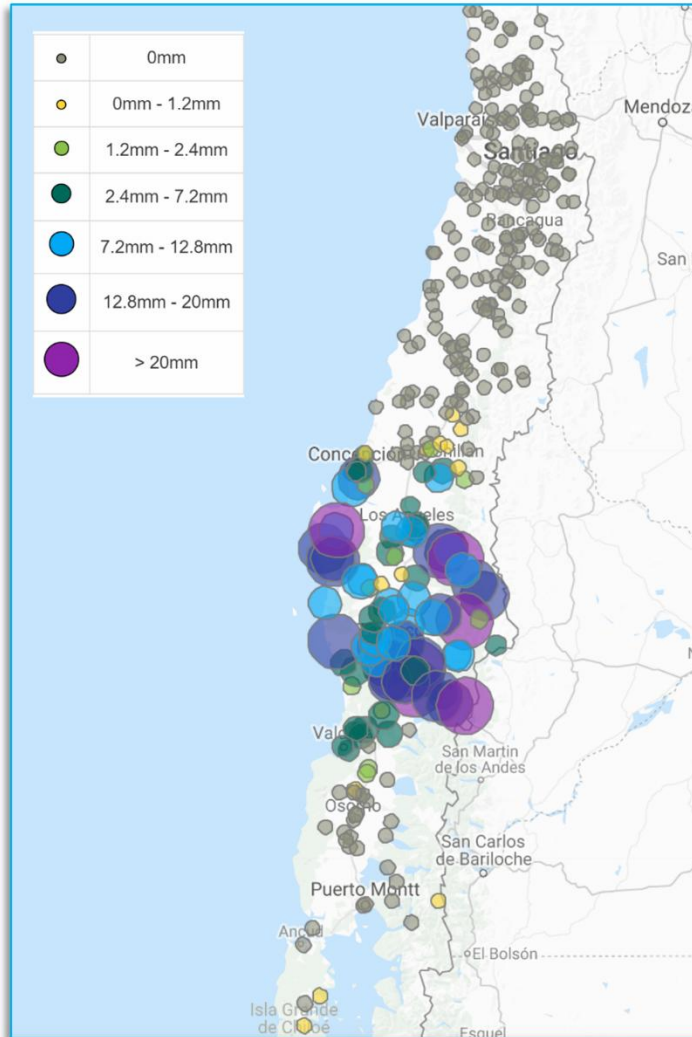
International AR Conference, La Jolla-CA, June 26, 2008

Monday night, winds at 300 hPa

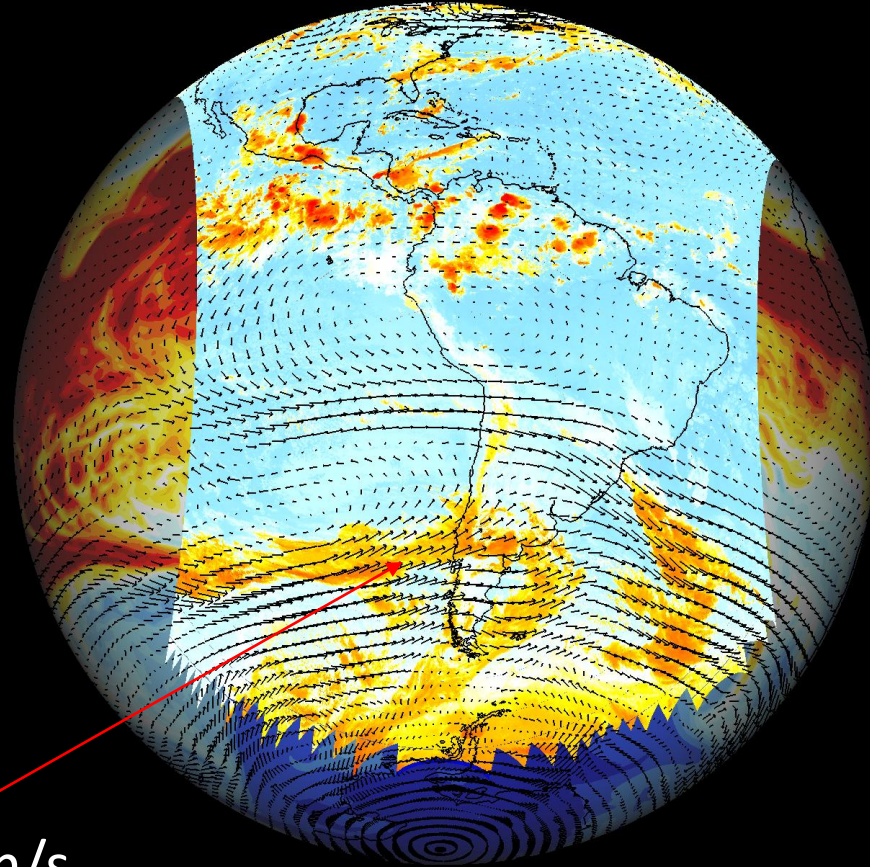


Monday night, 3-hr Precipitation

What did I drink?



Monday night, PW+GOES-IR
Ok...it wasn't the wine, it was an AR



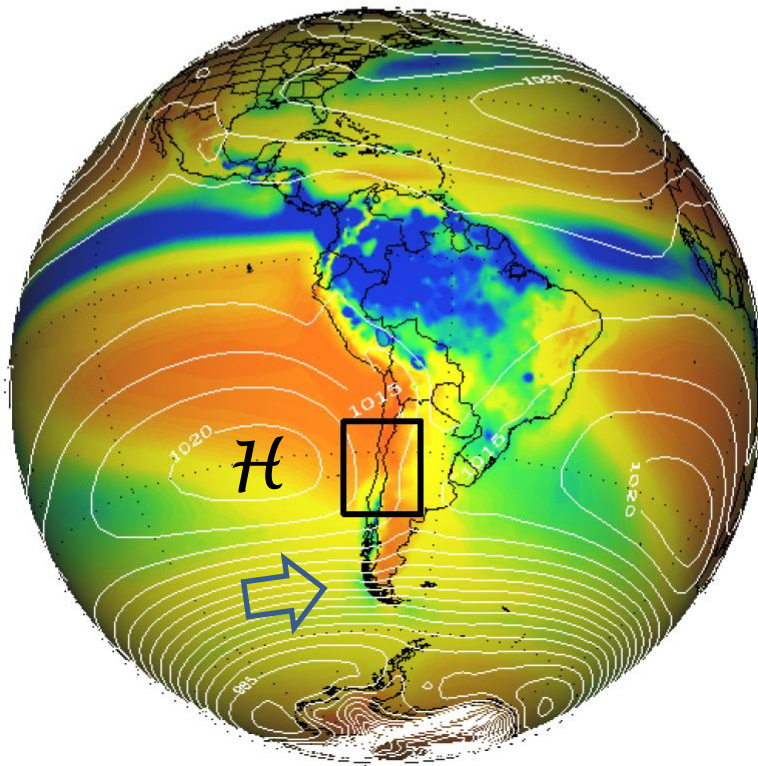
700 kg/m/s
Cat 2-3?

Atmospheric Rivers impacting the West Coast of South America

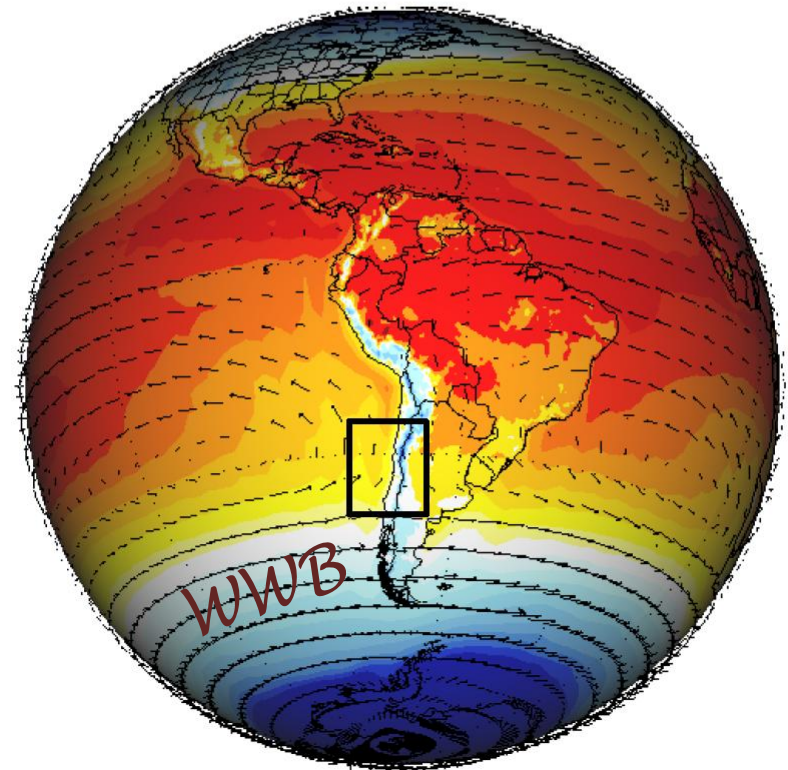
- Background (Falvey & Garreaud 2007)
- How did we study ARs without knowing ARs? (Garreaud 2013)
- ARs and extreme events (Valenzuela & Garreaud 2019)
- ARs climatology for the SE Pacific (Viale et al. 2018)
- Impact of local SST anomalies (Bozkurt et al. 2019)
- Come to join us....

Central Chile: subtropical ($30\text{-}40^\circ\text{S}$) west coast of South America, bounded by the Andes cordillera (3-5 km). MAP from 100 to 1500 mm/year. Strongly impacted by ENSO

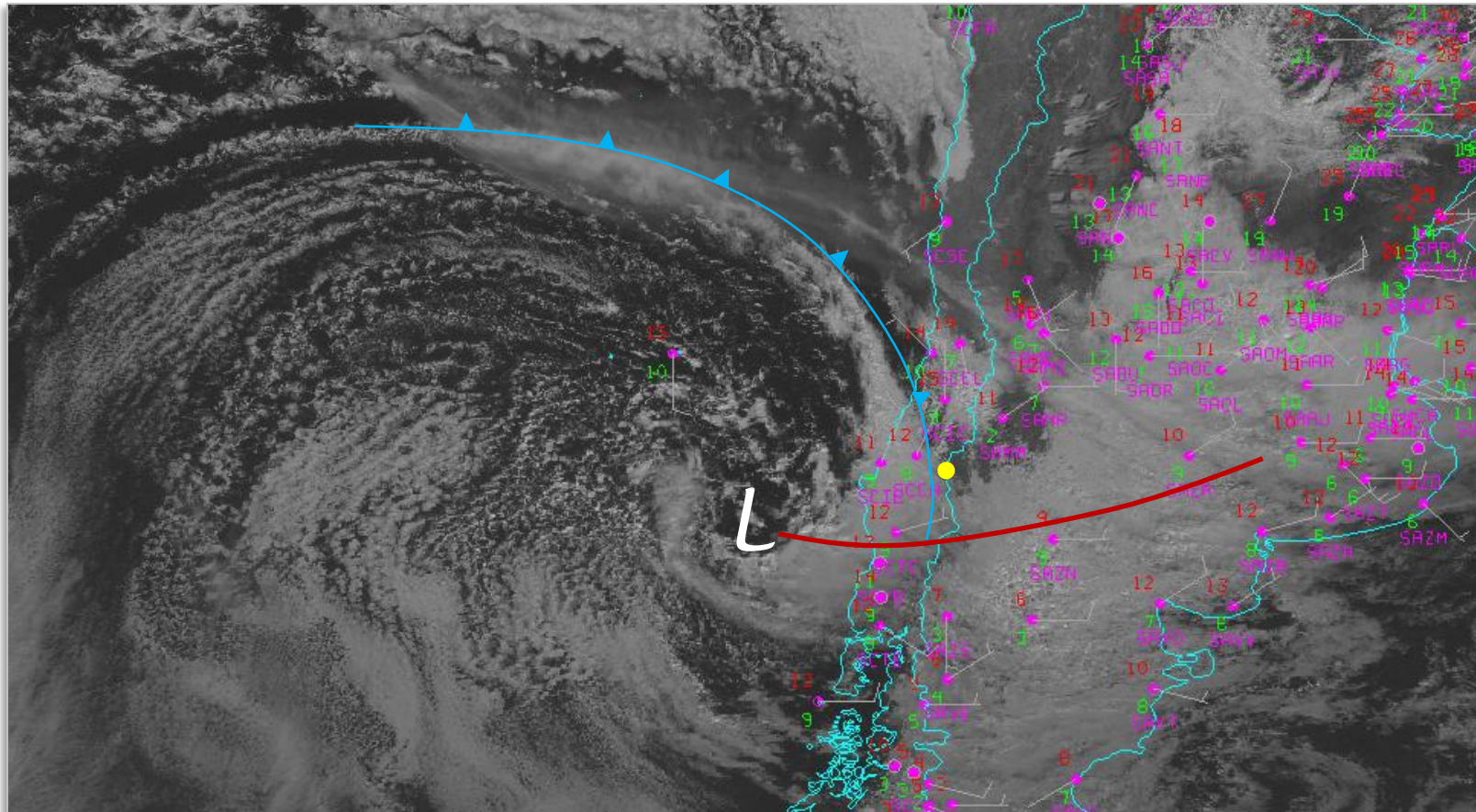
SLP & MAP



850 hPa winds & SAT



Typical winter (JJA) storm in central Chile: Cold front rooted in a midlatitude depression



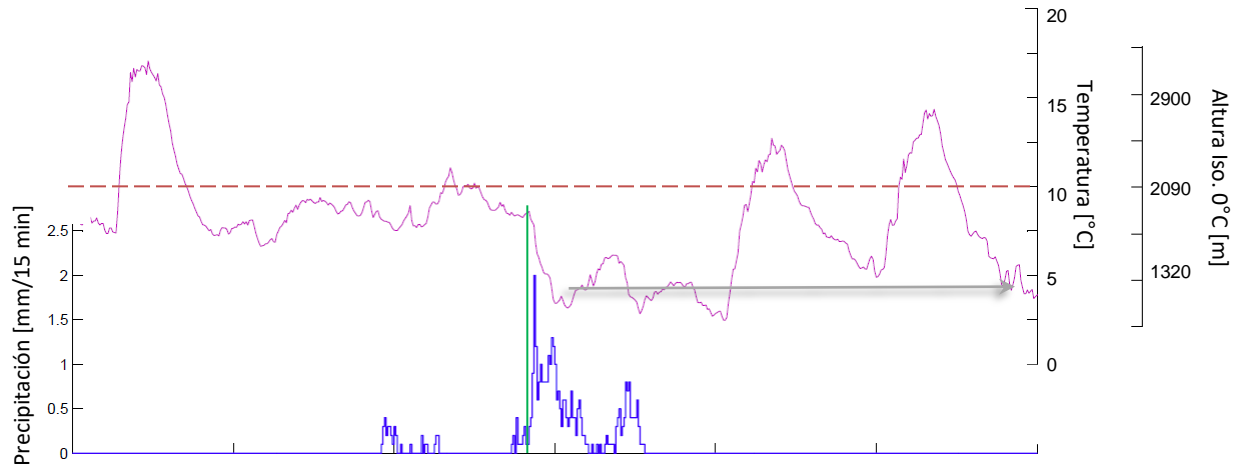
¿What synoptic scale variables are a good predictor
for event-accumulated rainfall? $U \times q$ at 850 hPa

Precipitation events also differ in their temperature

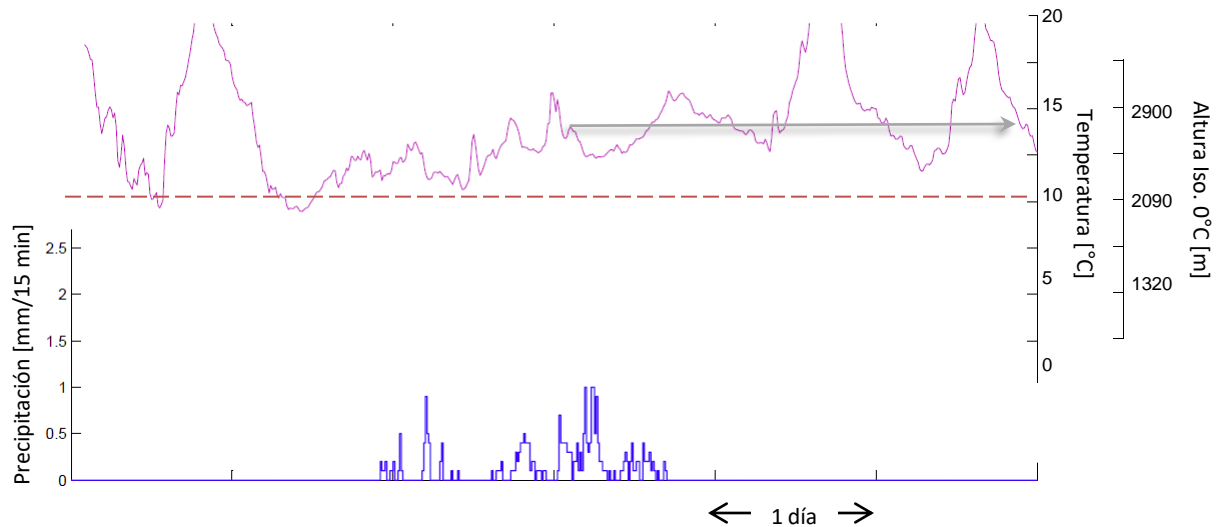
Implications for the freezing level height

Garreaud 2013

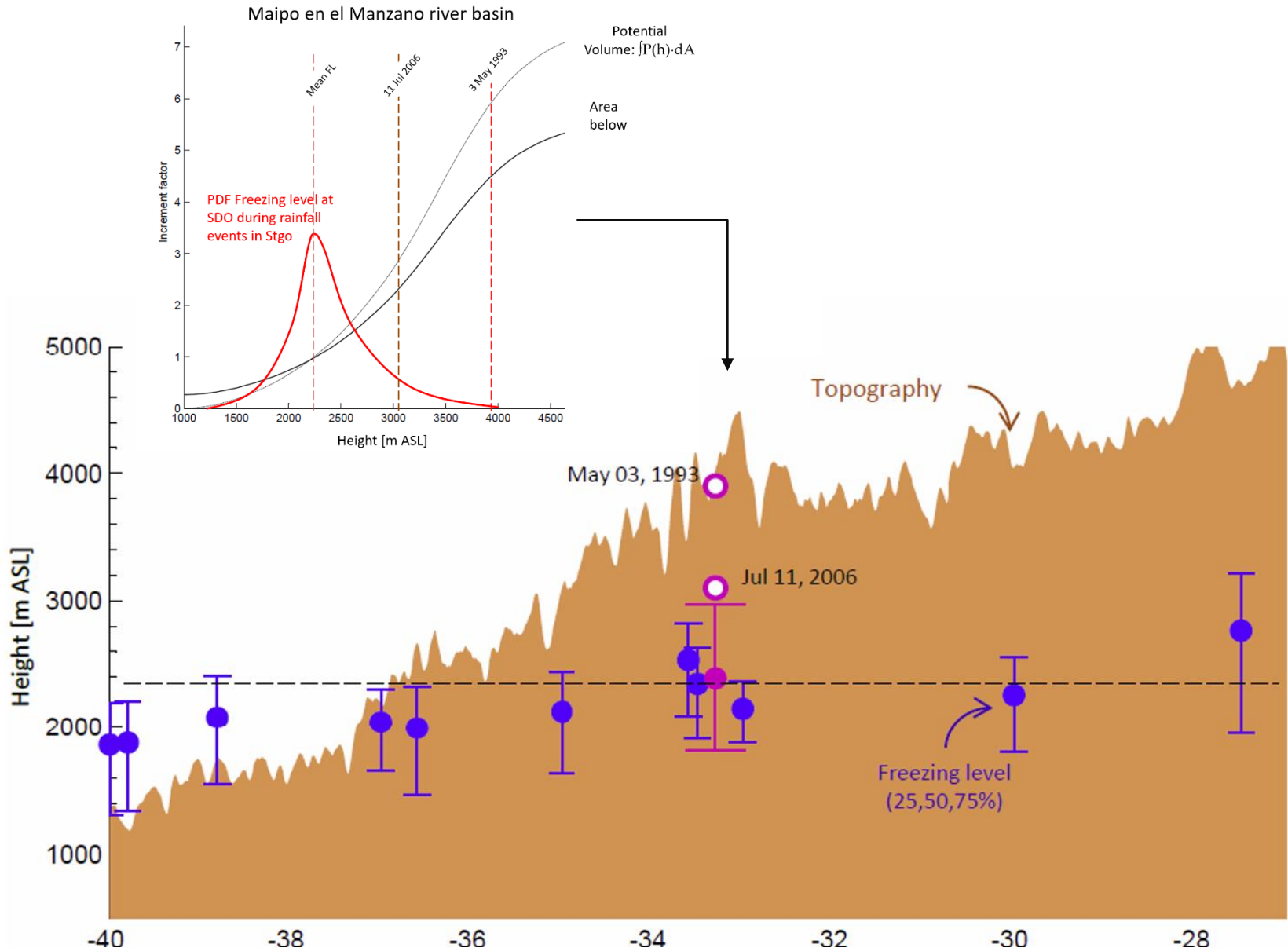
Cold storm



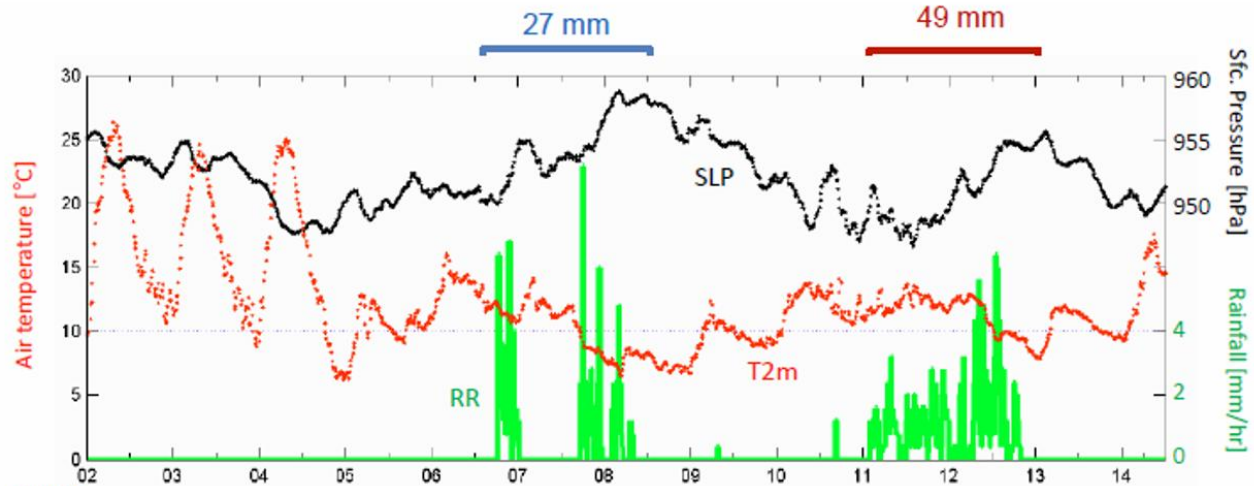
Warm storm



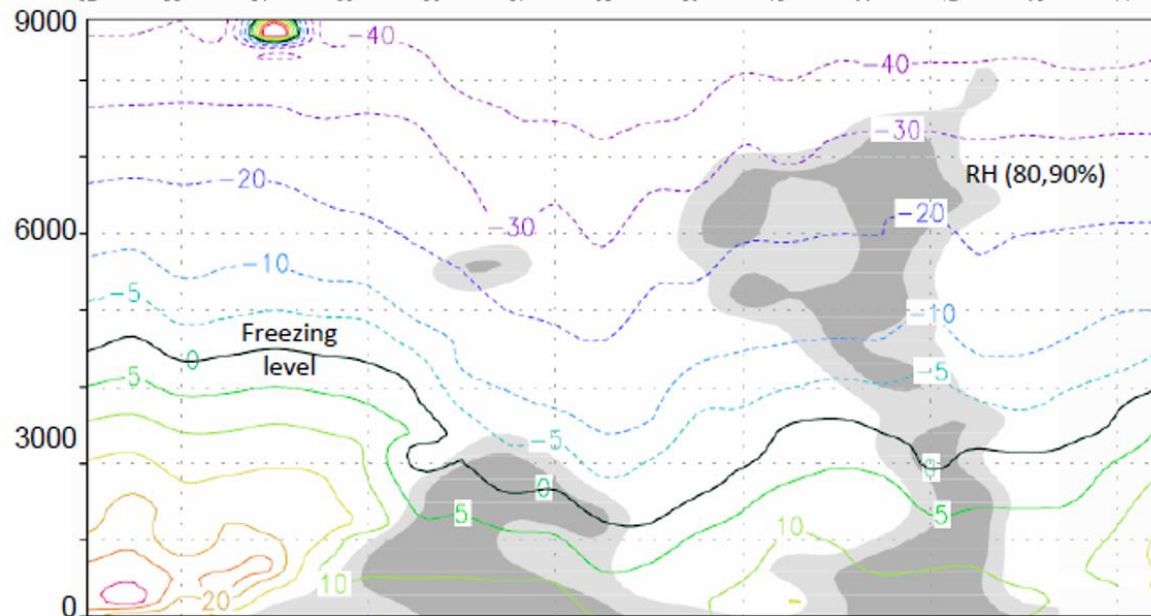
Hydrological Impacts



Case of study: July 2006

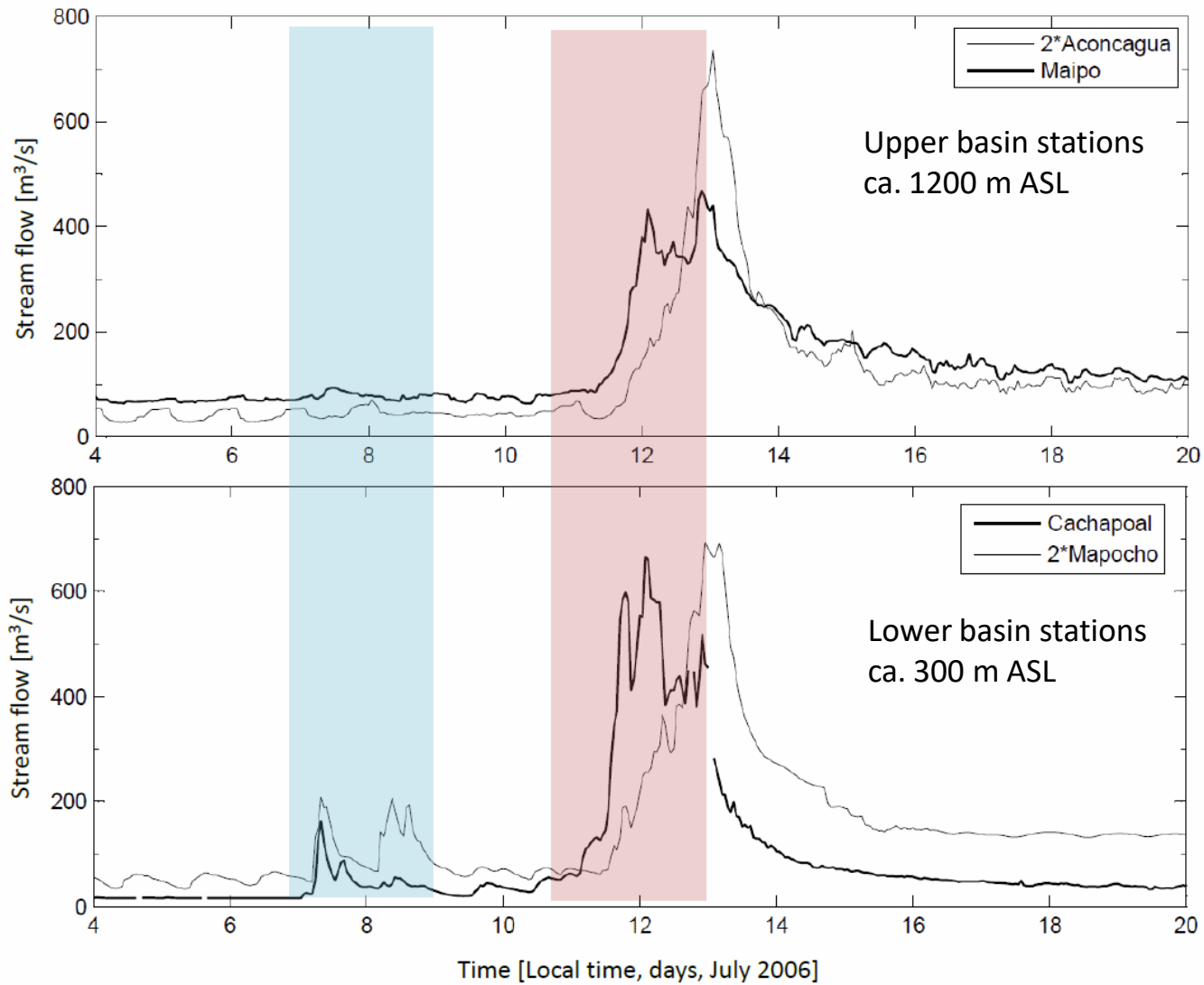


DGF station



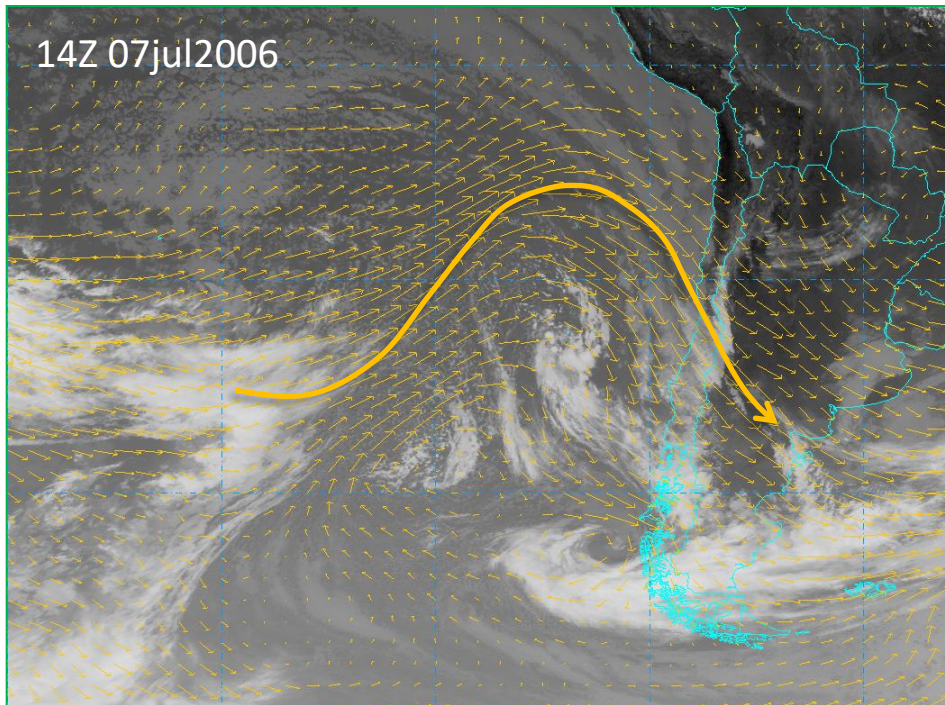
Sto. Domingo
radiosonde

Case of study: July 2006



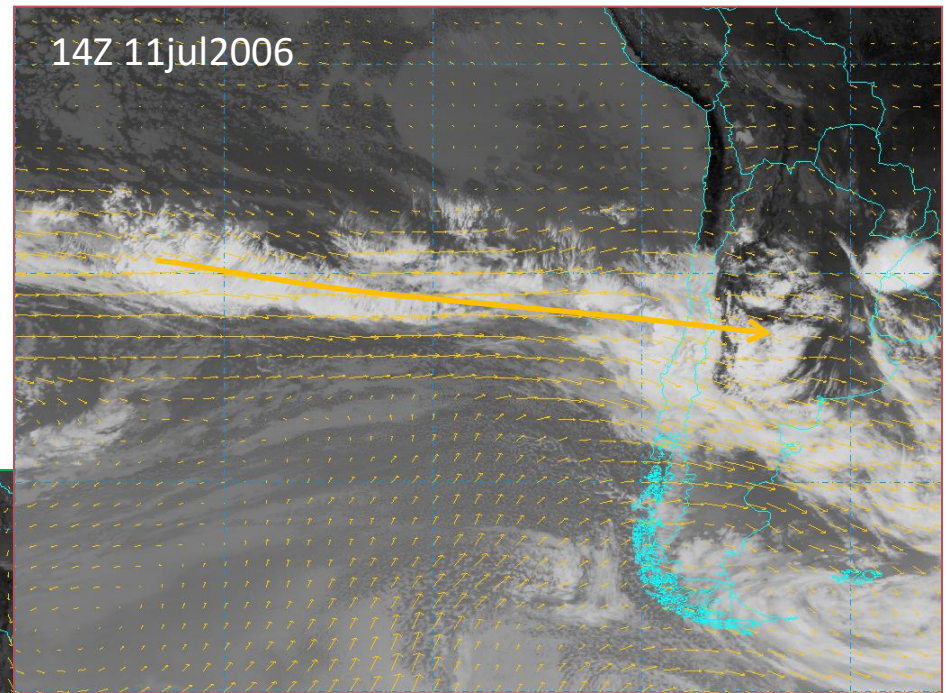
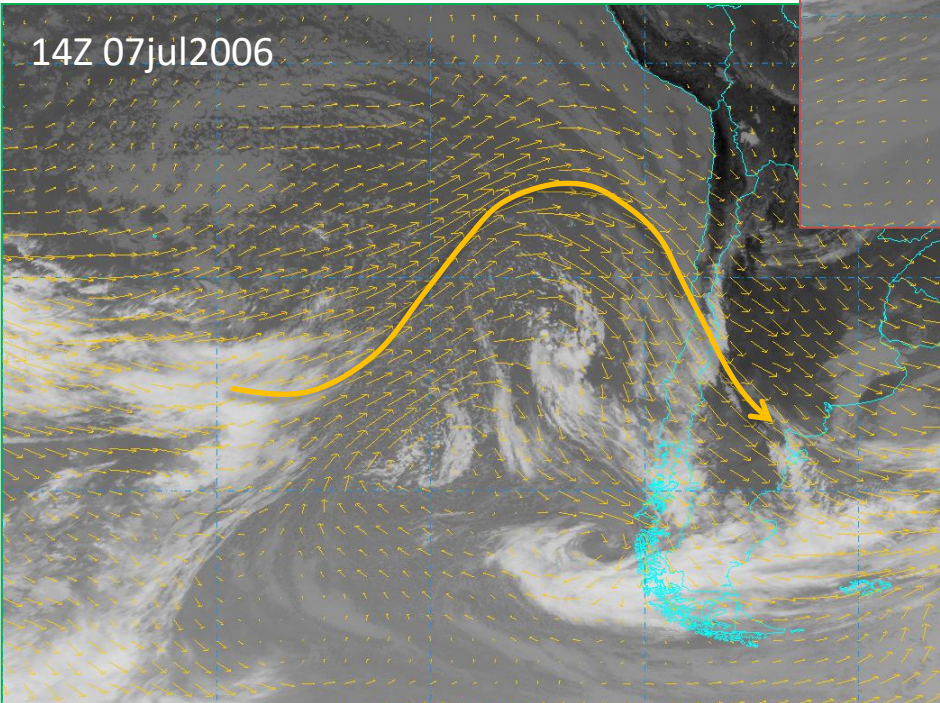
Case of study: July 2006

GOES12 IR2 + CFSR
500 hPa winds



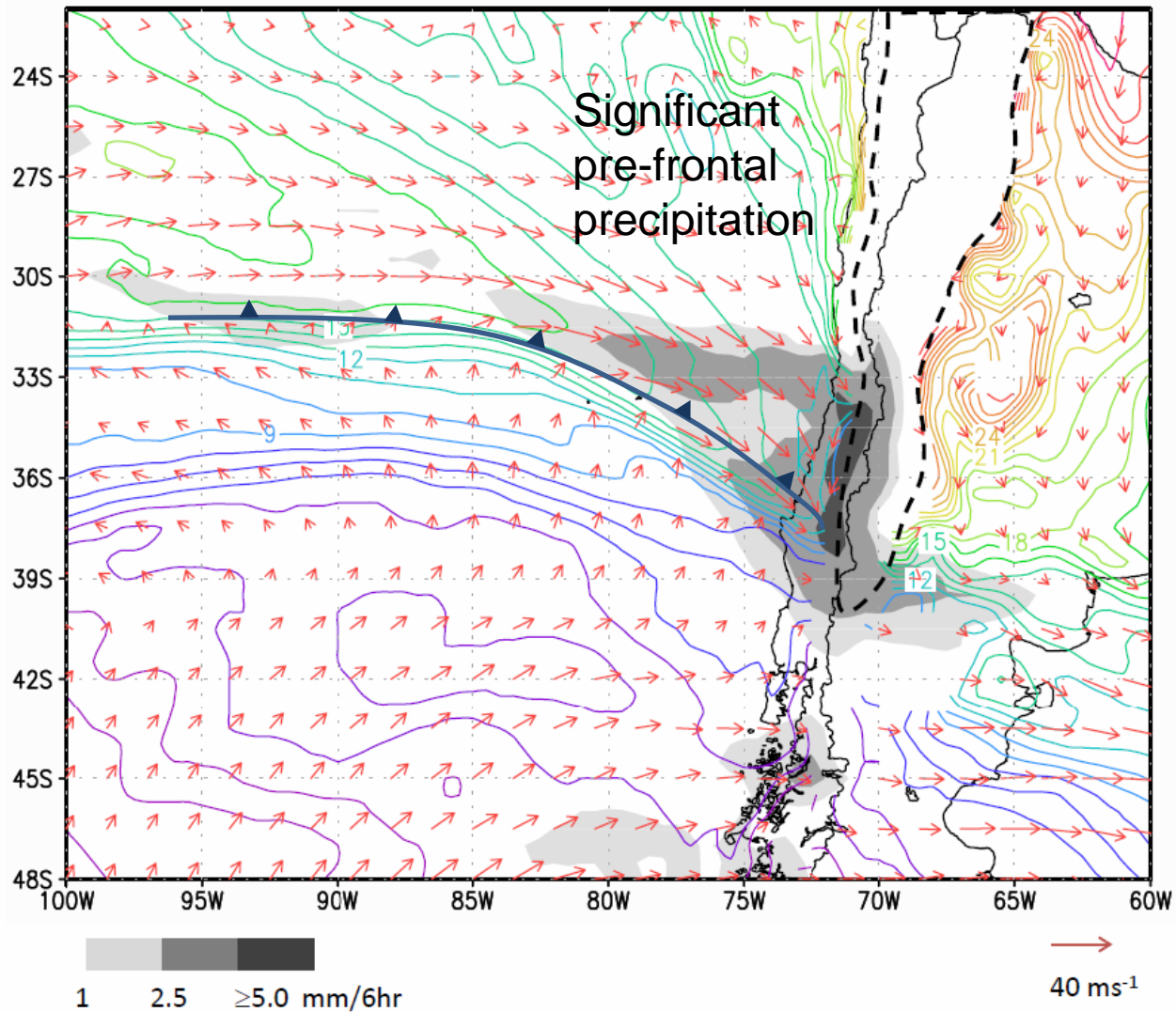
Case of study: July 2006

GOES12 IR2 + CFSR
500 hPa winds

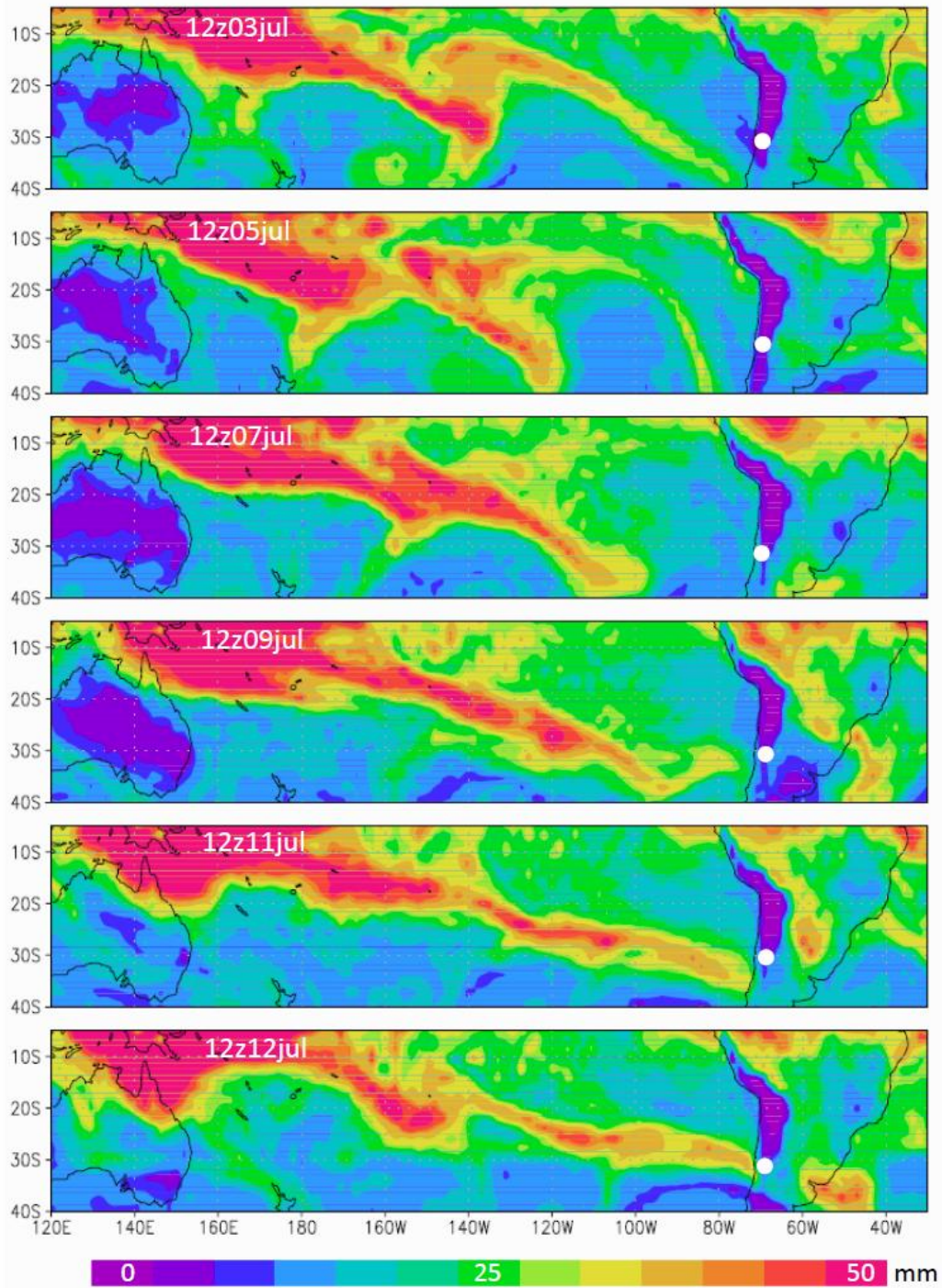


Case of study: July 2006

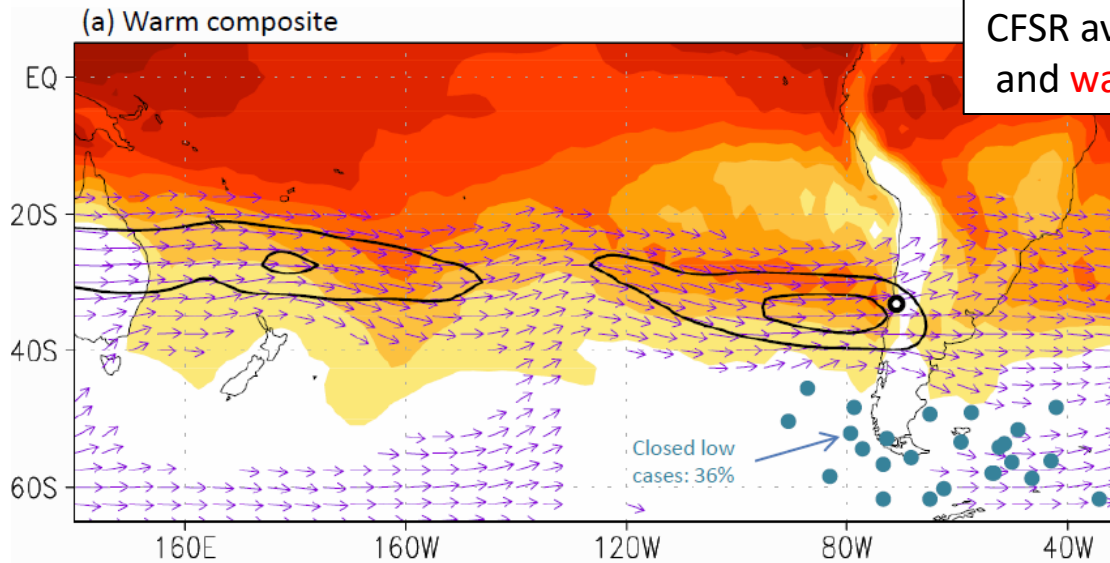
950 hPa winds, temperature and precipitation 18Z 11 Jul 2006



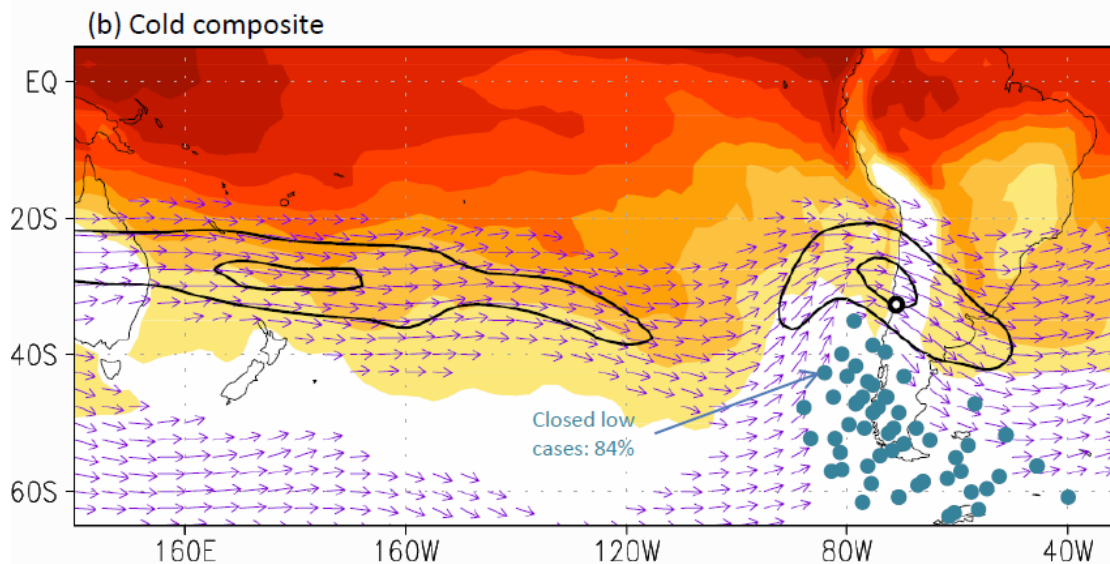
Case of study: July 2006



Large scale composite analysis: IPW & 200 hPa wind

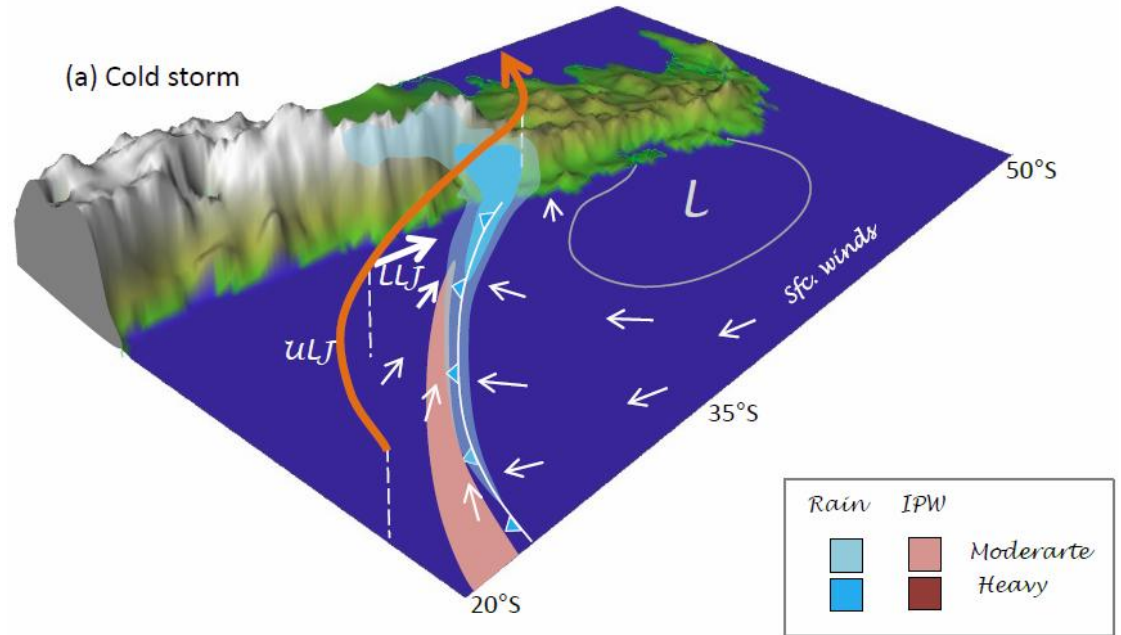


CFSR averages for **cold** (44) and **warm** (22) rainstorms

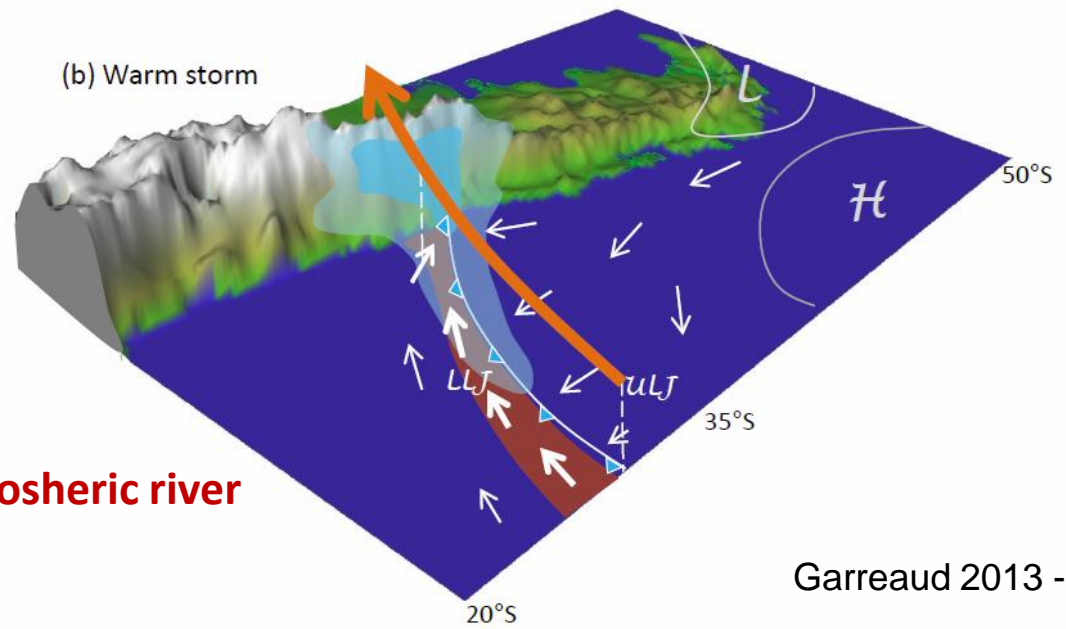


Conceptual Model

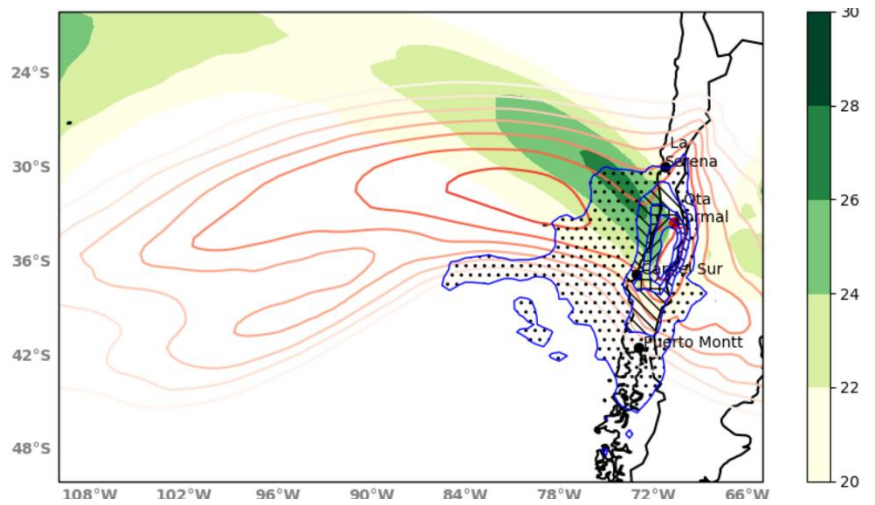
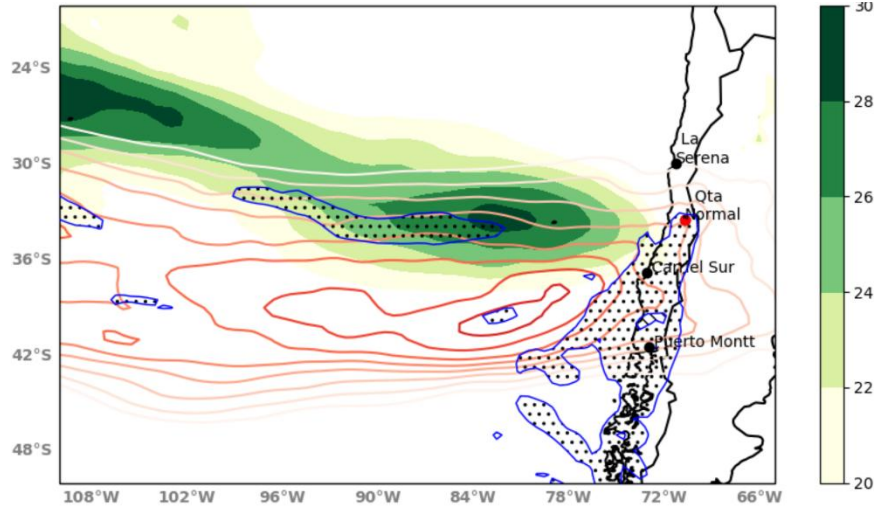
- Rainfall at and behind cold front
- $H_0 < 2500$ m ASL
- Prefrontal rainfall up in the Andes
- Well defined baroclinic wave
- Deep cyclone off southern Chile
- NW flow aloft
- Strong topographic blocking
- Northerly low-level jet



- Rainfall well ahead cold front
- $H_0 > 2500$ m ASL
- Strong W flow aloft
- Conditionally unstable environment
- Reduced topographic blocking
- Wide, deep layer of ascent
- Weak trough farther south
- Blocking anticyclone farther west
- **TransPacific zonal jet and tropospheric river**



Mean IWV for rainy days $\geq 35.0\text{mm}$ (n=22)
300hPa Isotacs (min:30m/s, interval:3 m/s)



1 **Impacts of Atmospheric Rivers on Precipitation in Southern South**
2 **America**

4 **Maximiliano Viale ***

5 Instituto Argentino de Nivología, Glaciología y Ciencias Ambientales (IANIGLA), CCT – CONICET -
6 Mendoza, Argentina, and Departamento de Geofísica, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile.

8 **Raúl Valenzuela and René D. Garreaud**

9 Departamento de Geofísica and Centro del Clima y la Resiliencia, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile.

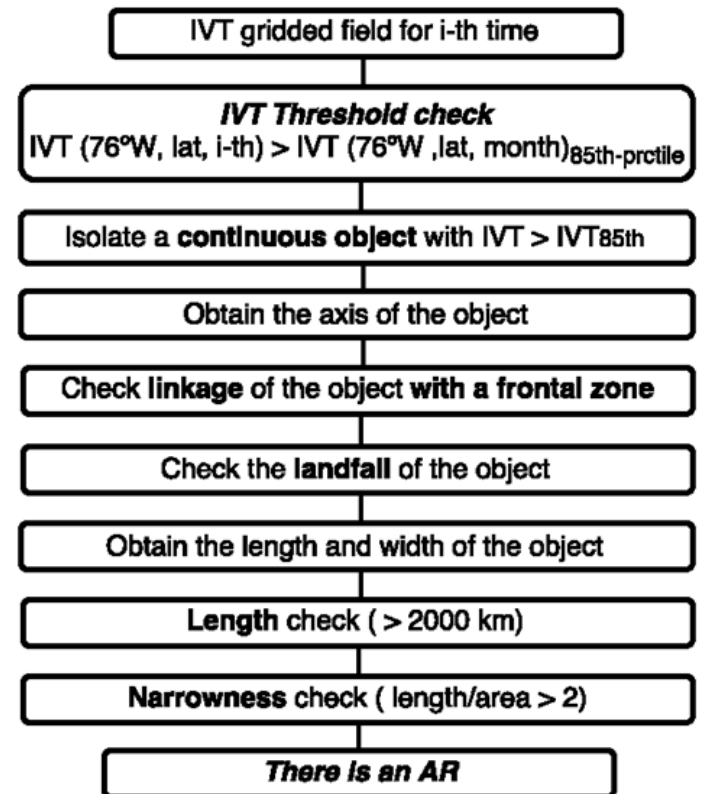
11 **F. Martin Ralph**

12 Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University
13 California, San Diego, California, USA.

16 Submitted to Journal of Hydrometeorology

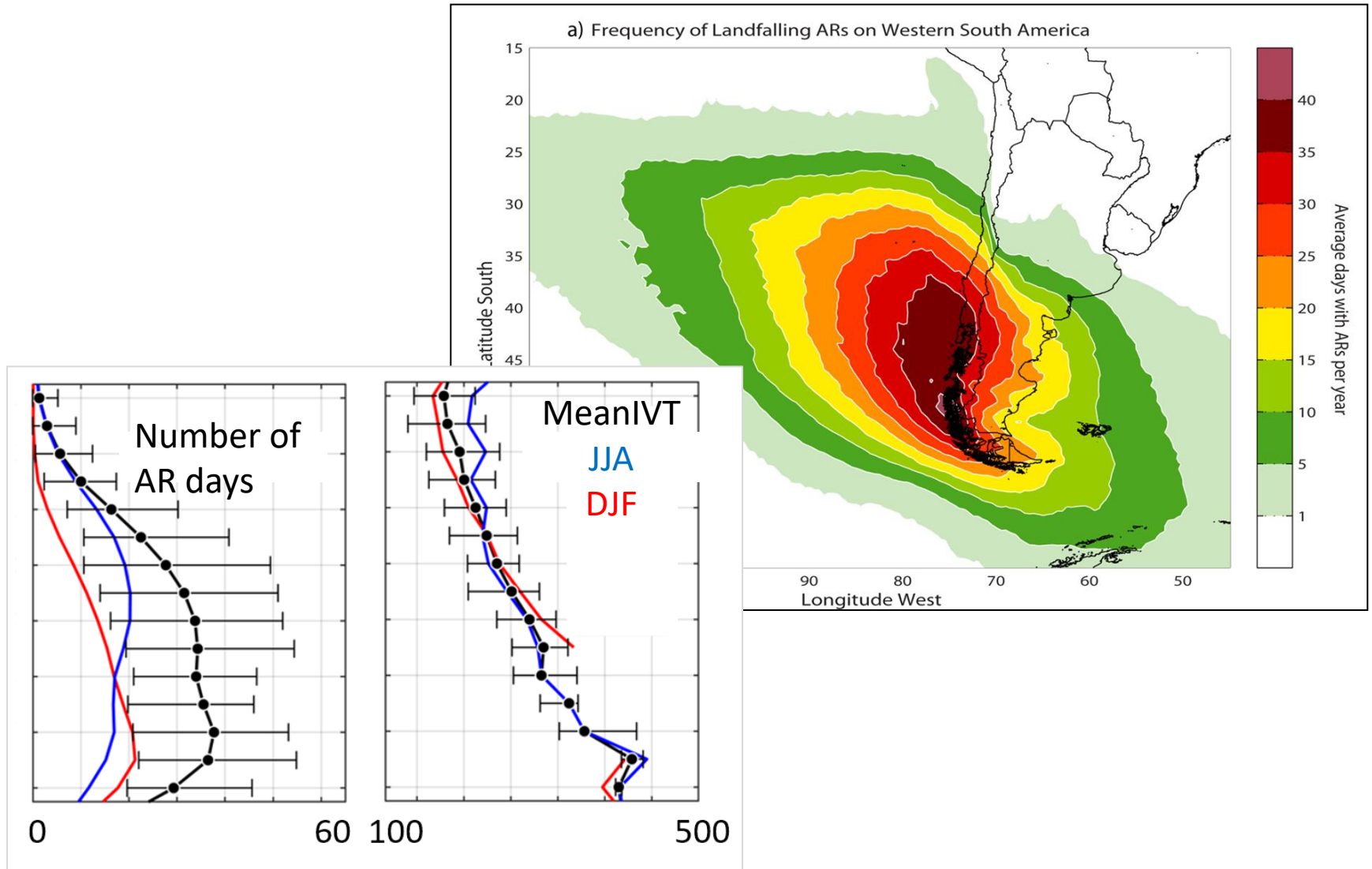
17 January 2018

Modified Guan and Waliser (2015) approach
Uses CFSR 2001-2016
IVT as a key variable



15 year landfalling AR climatology

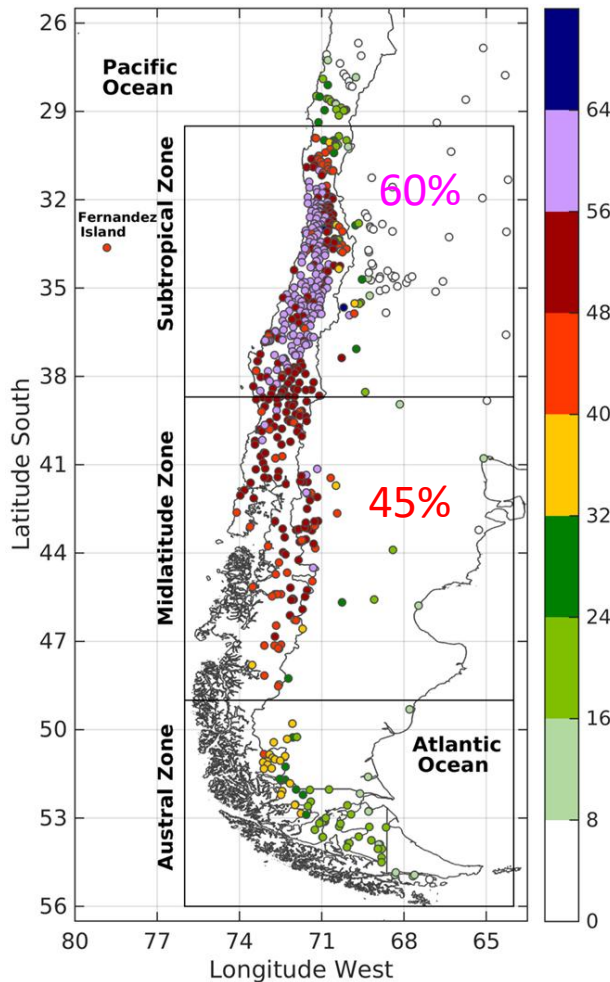
Viale et al. 2018



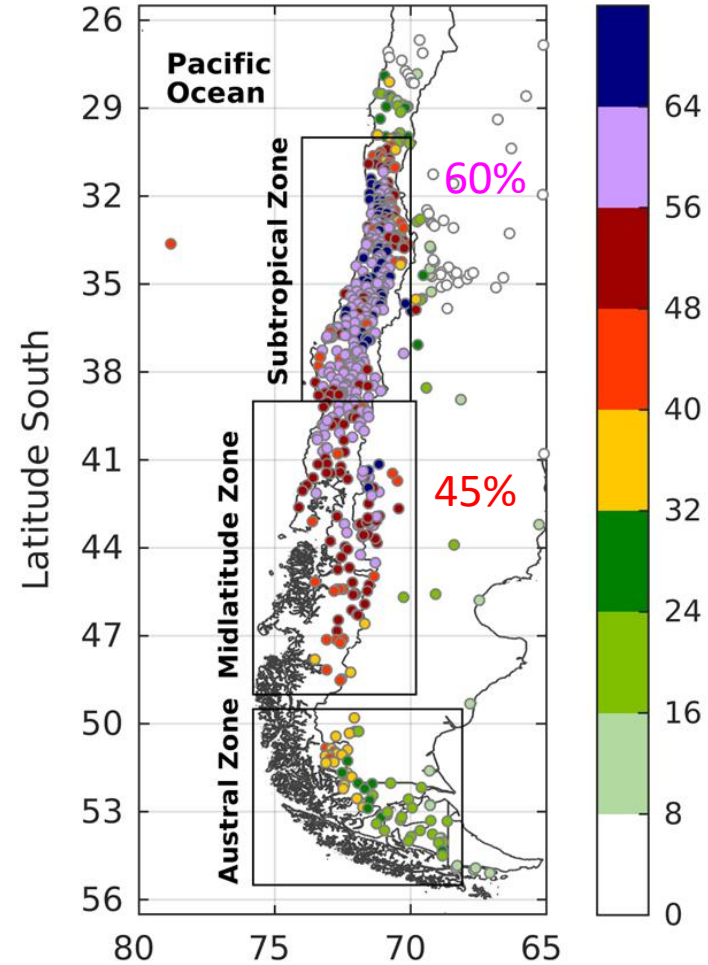
15 year landfalling AR climatology

Why is the impact of AR i so uniform along the coast?

AR contribution to annual rainfall

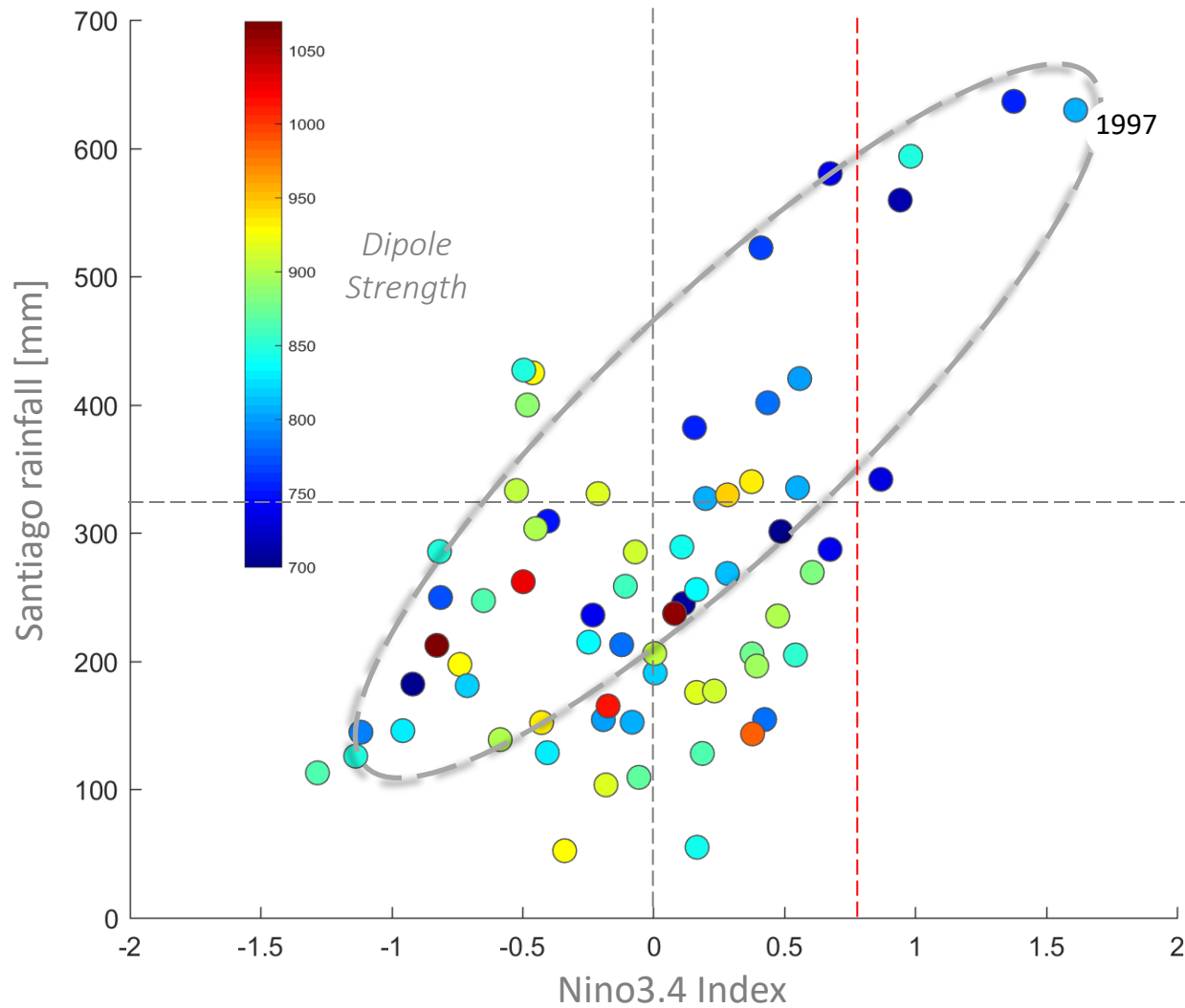
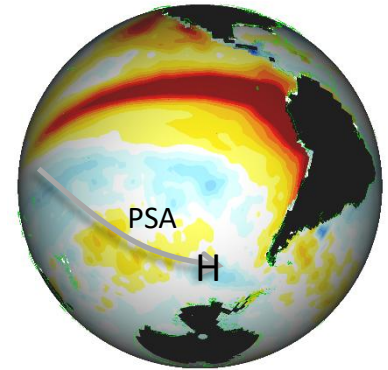


Fraction of AR-related EPEs (top 25%)



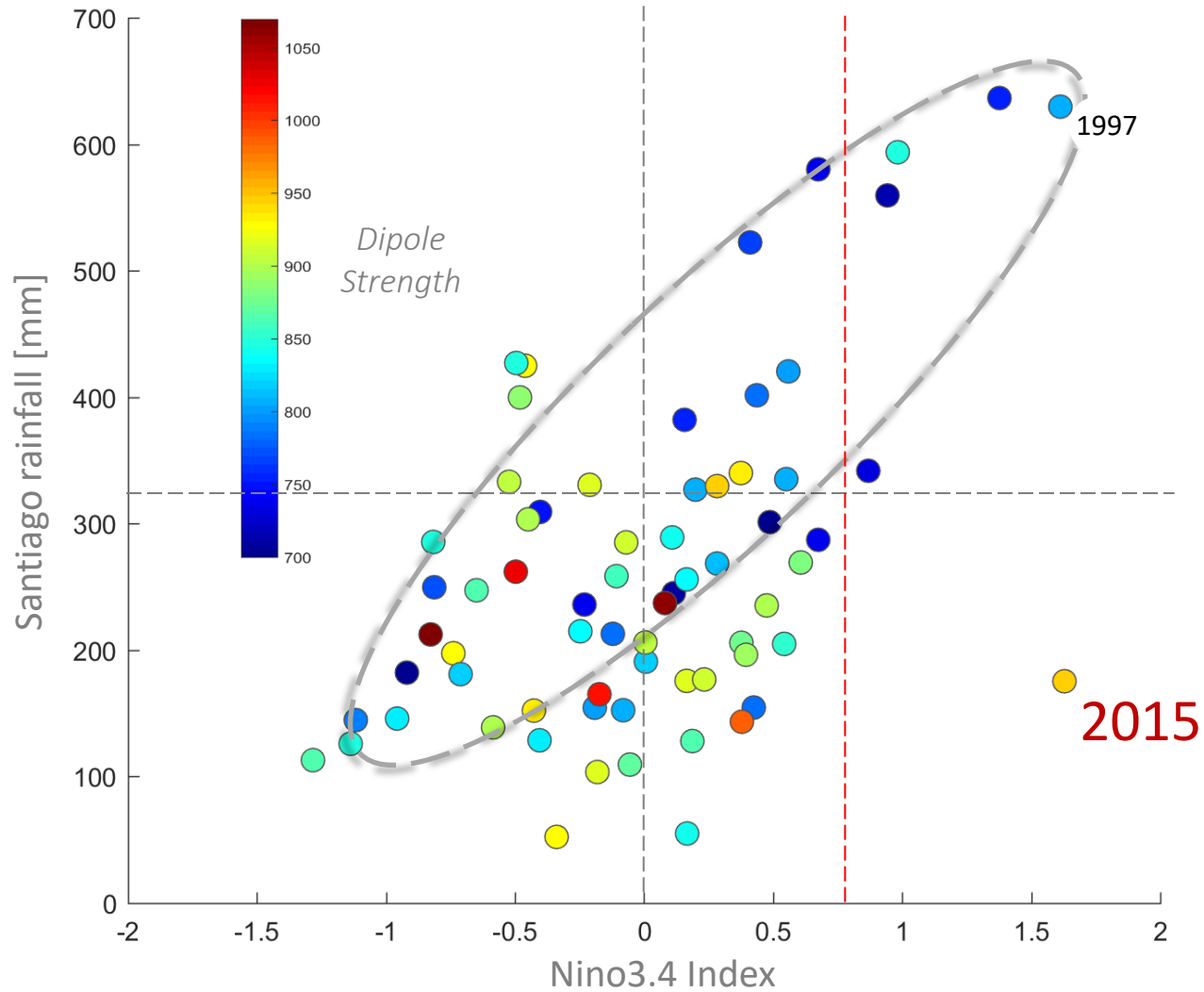
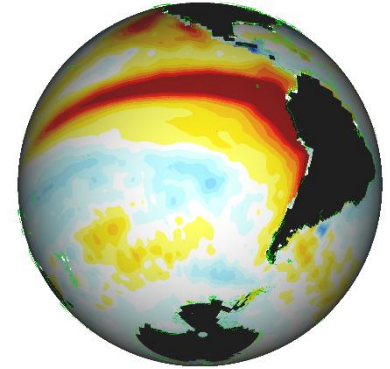
ENSO – Precipitation in Central Chile

SST Anomaly 1997

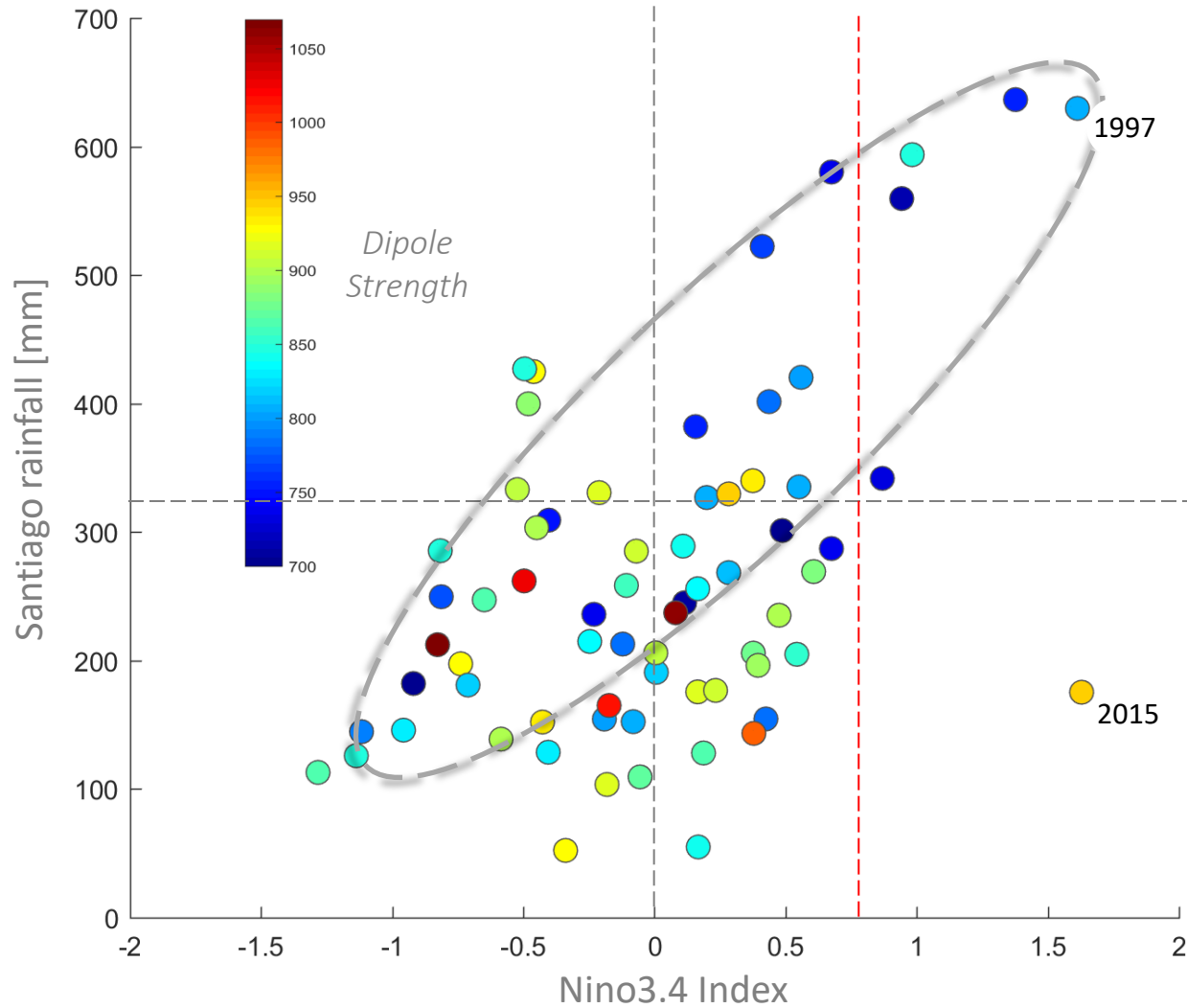


ENSO – Precipitation in Central Chile

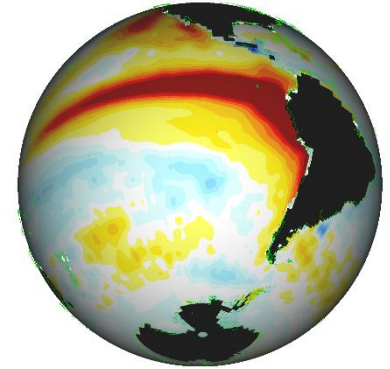
SST Anomaly 1997



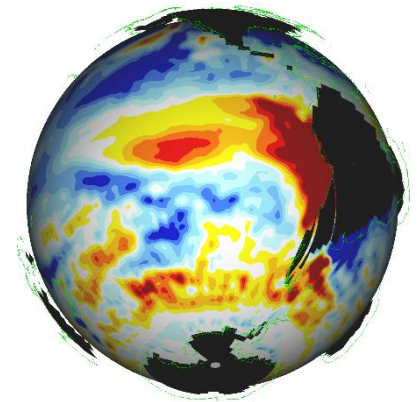
ENSO – Precipitation in Central Chile

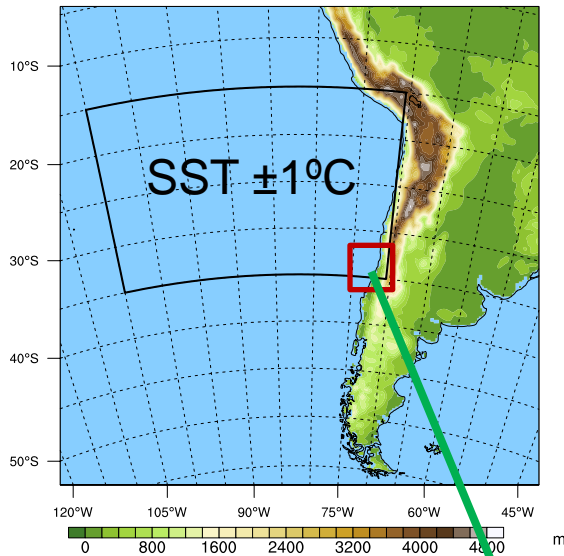


SST Anomaly 1997



SST 1997 - 2015



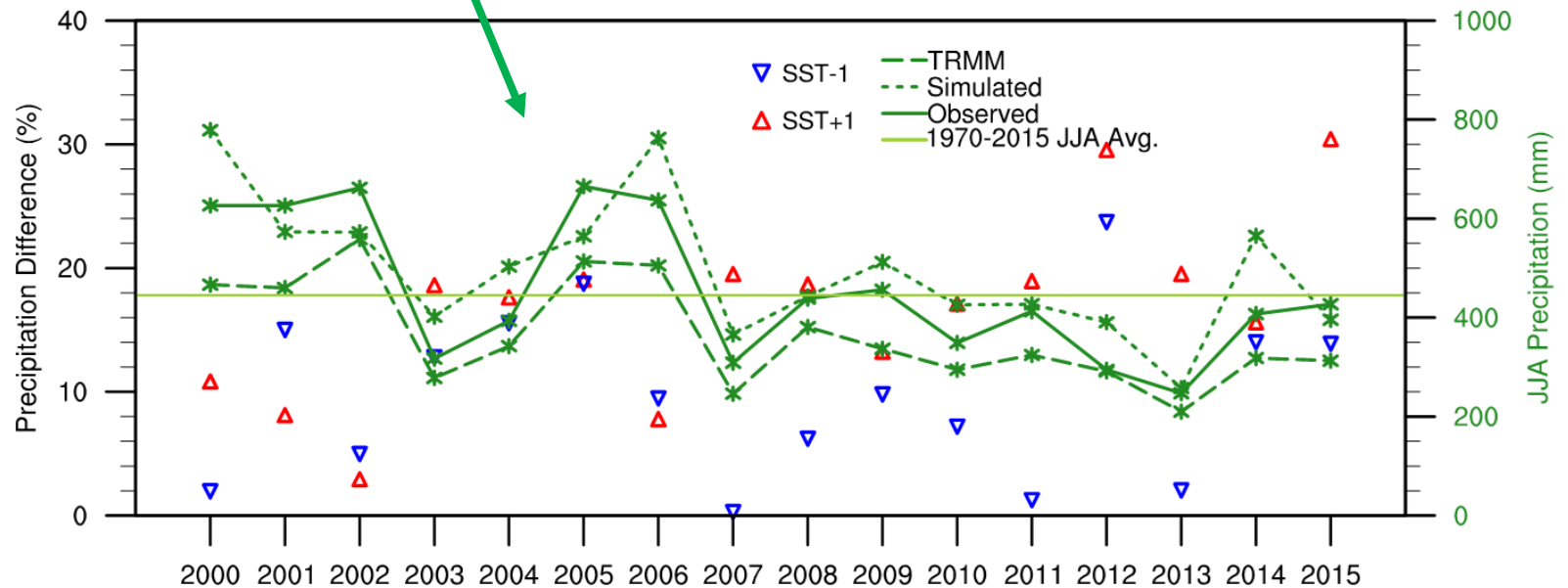


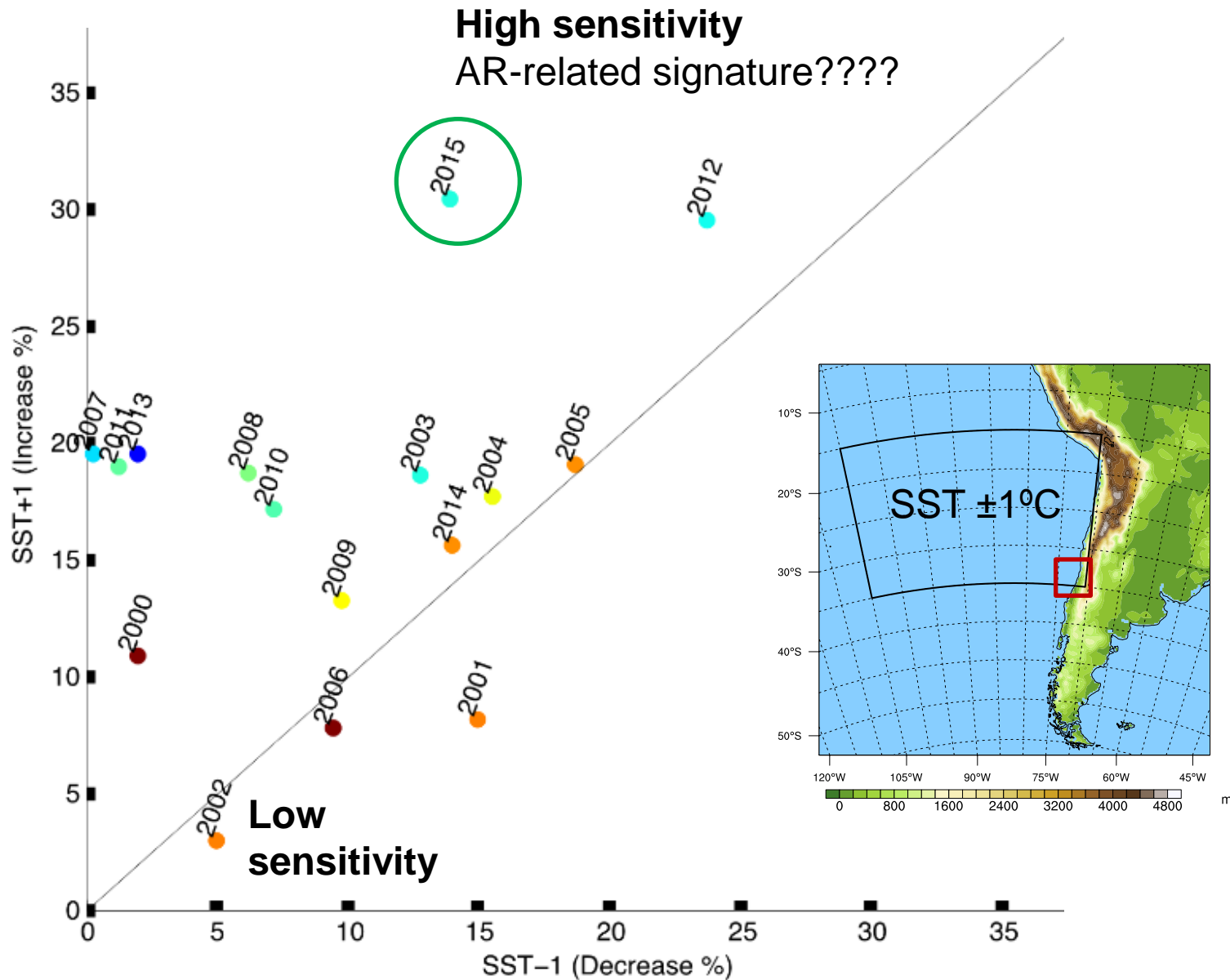
Coastal SST linked to open-ocean conditions. To isolate the signal we did a 10 year long simulation with RegCM (10 km res). Three experiments:

Control: Observed SST

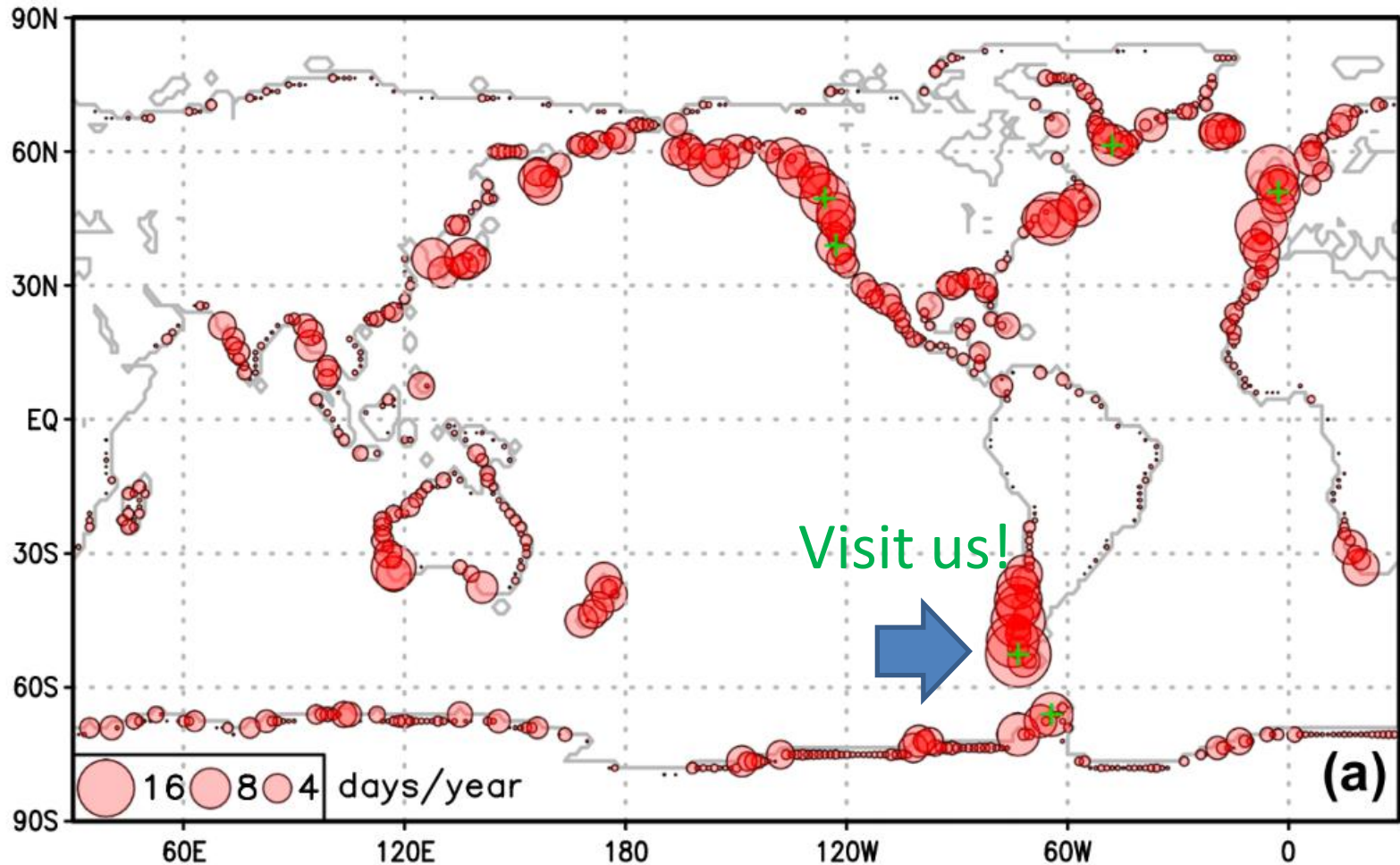
Warm SEP: +1°C in coastal box

Cold SEP: -1°C in coastal box





Landfalling AR – Global Survey



Landfalling AR – Global Survey

Number of AR paper per region*

