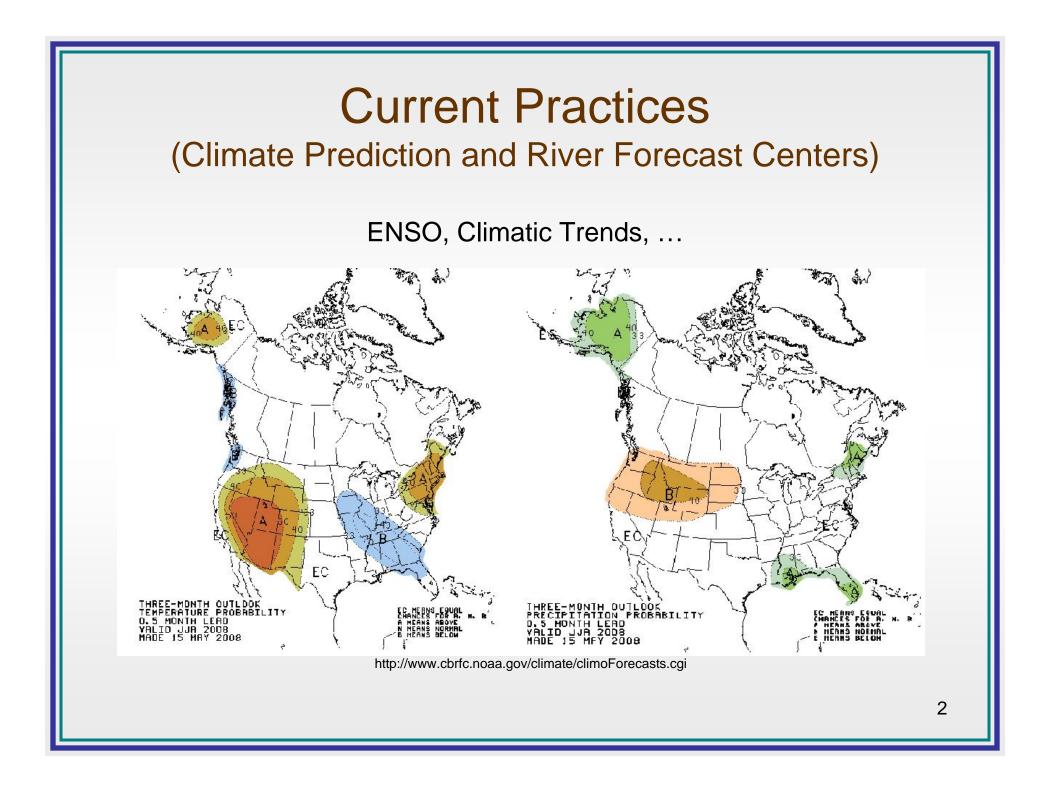
Improving Seasonal Predictions of Climate Variability and Water Availability at the Catchment Scale

Matt Switanek¹, Peter Troch¹, Chris Castro²

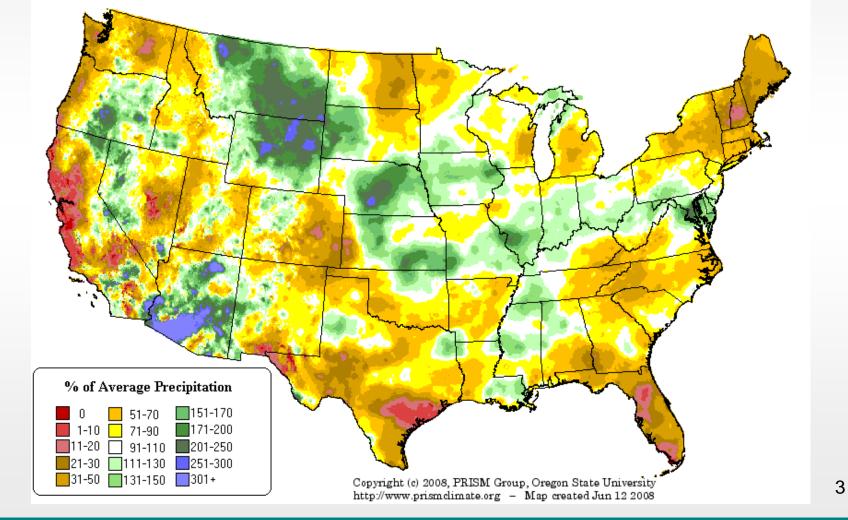
¹Department of Hydrology and Water Resources ²Department of Atmospheric Sciences

University of Arizona



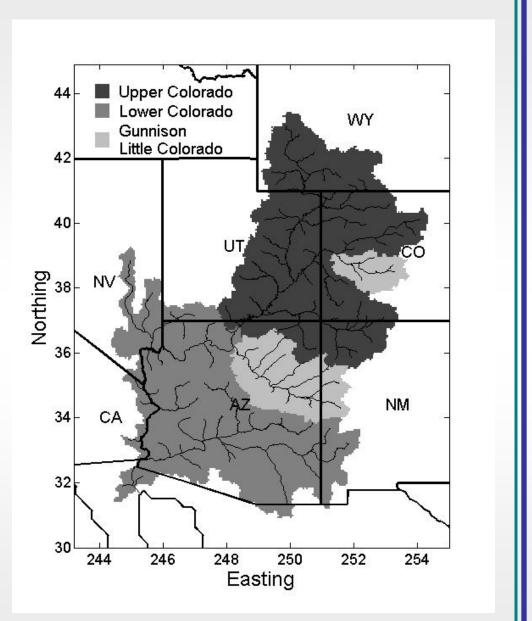
Observed Precipitation Anomalies

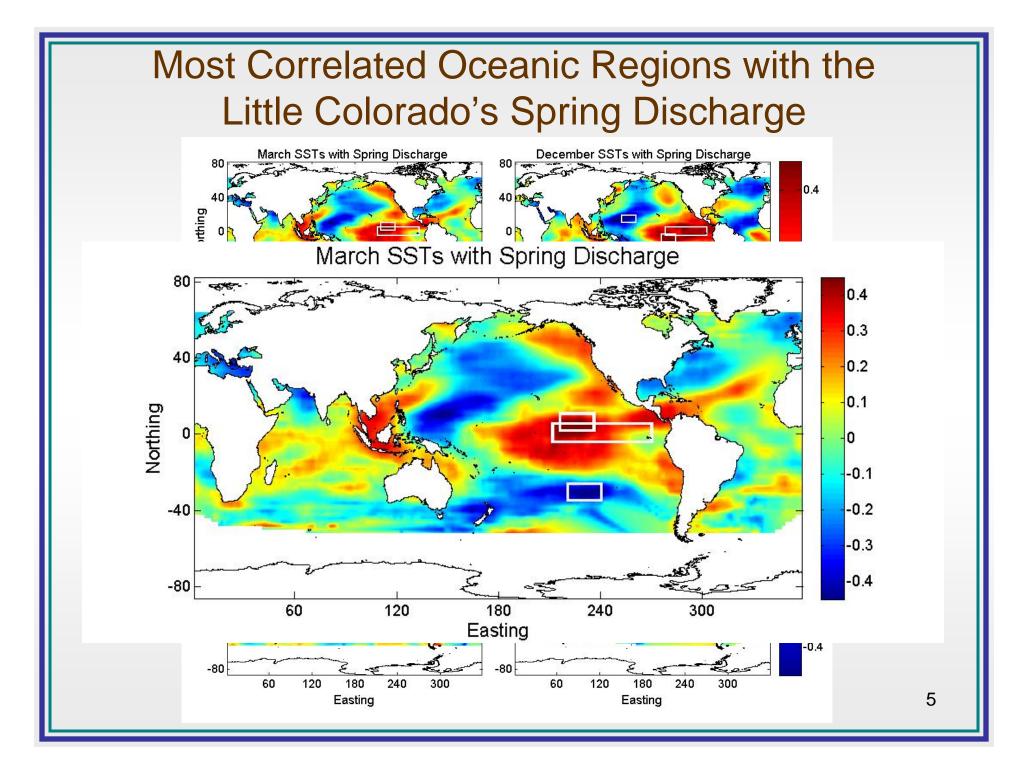
1-month Percent of Average Precipitation: May 2008 Provisional Data

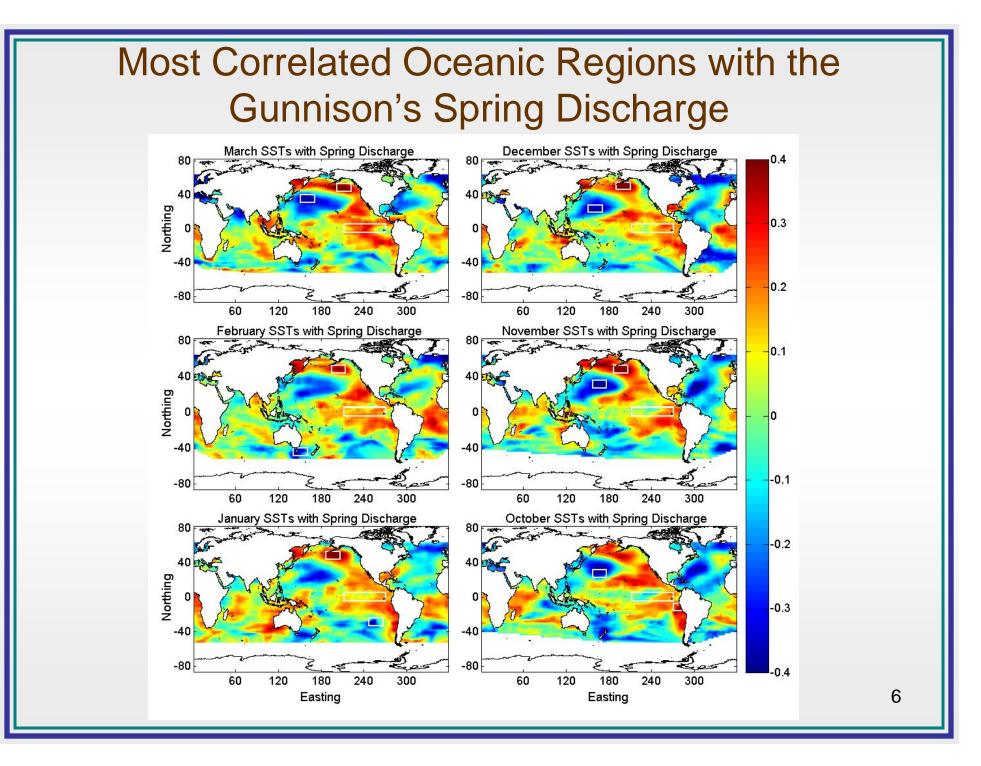


Basin-Specific Climate Prediction

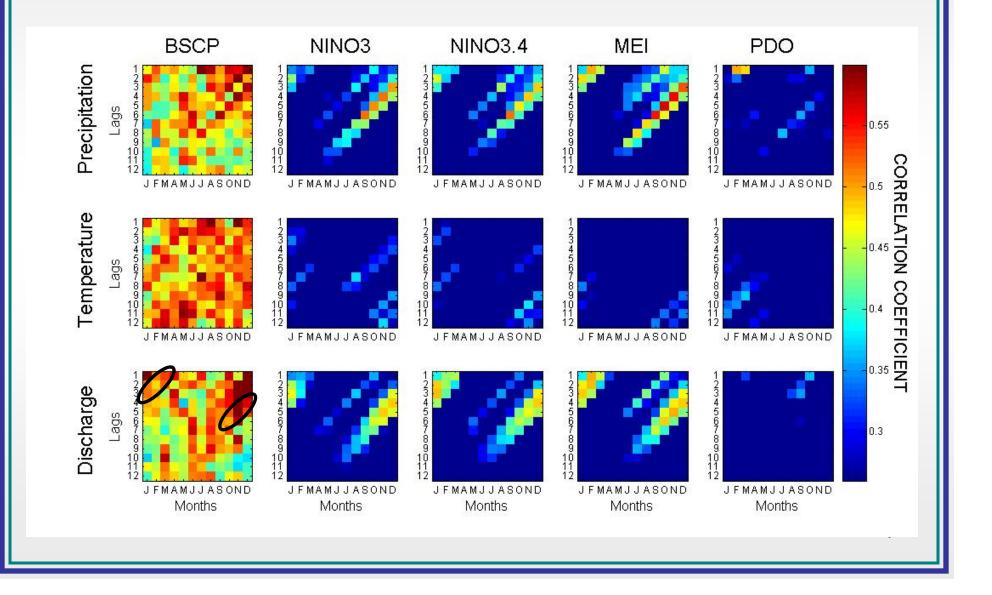
Develop predictors that are unique to a particular region's hydroclimate (precipitation, temperature and discharge).

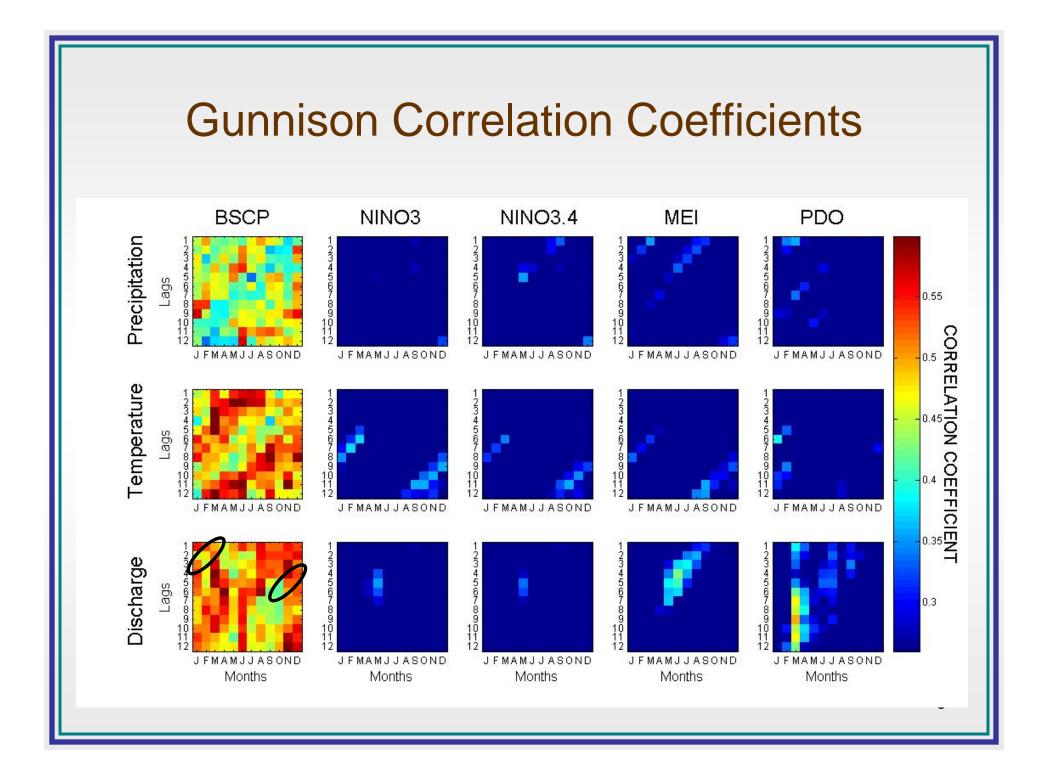


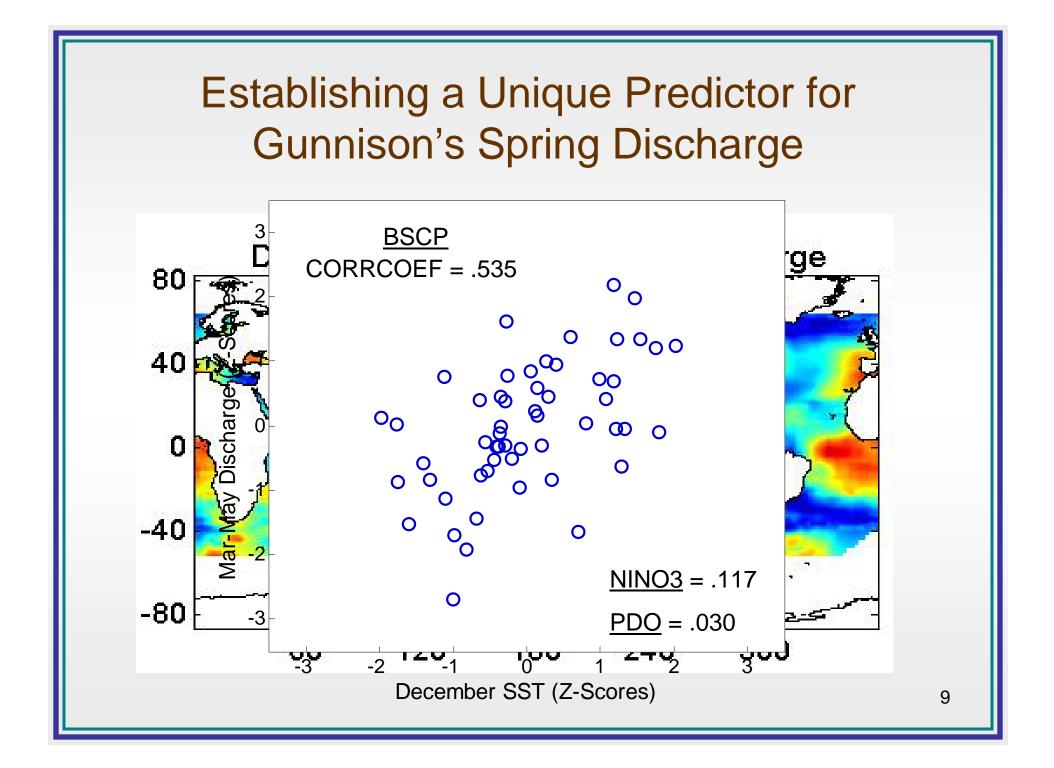


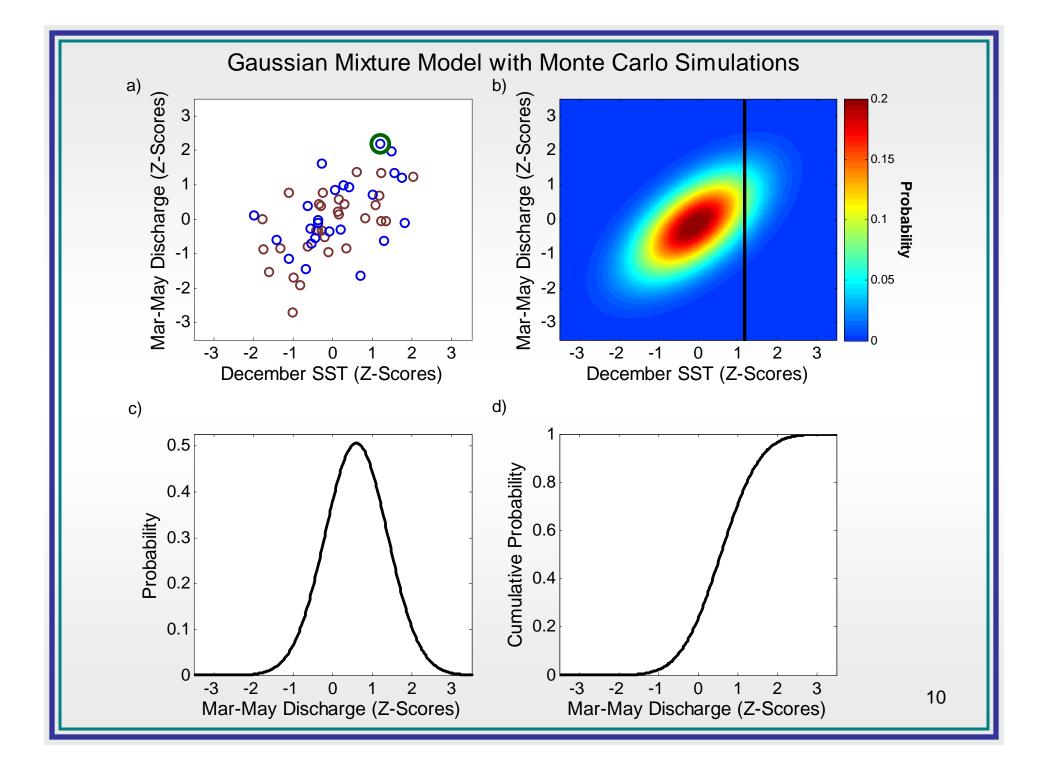


Little Colorado Correlation Coefficients



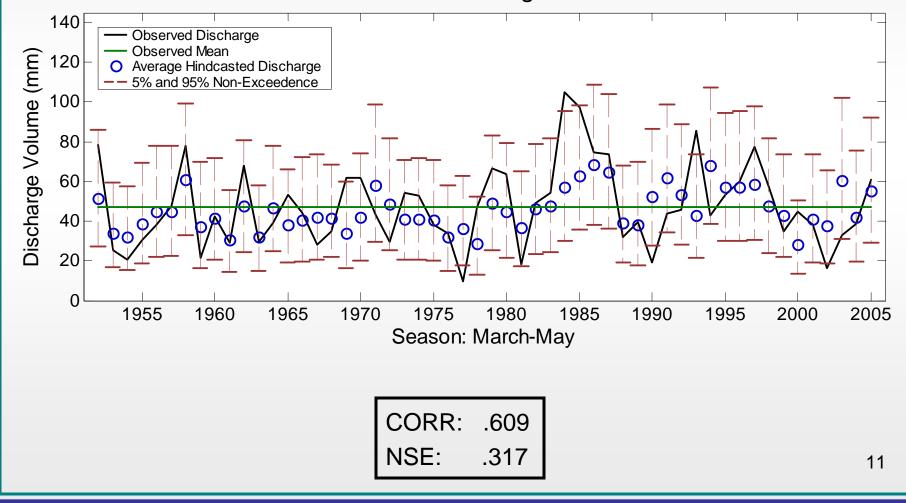






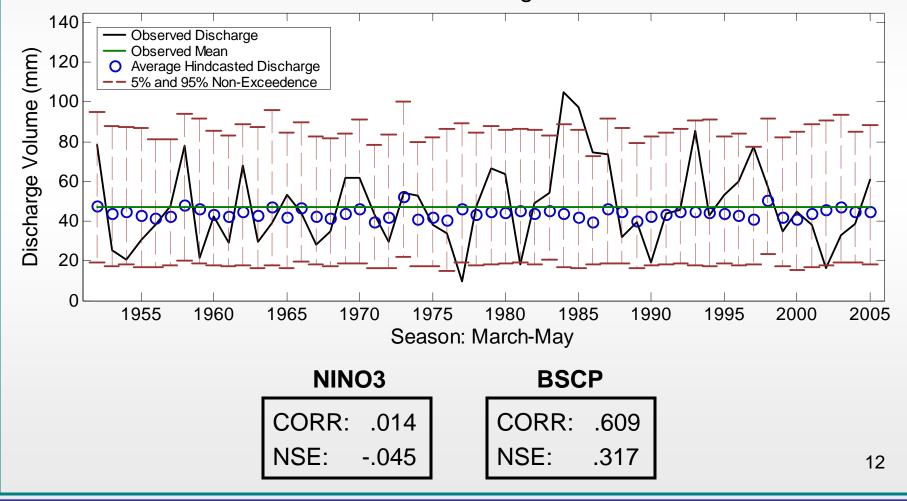
BSCP Discharge Hindcasts for the Gunnison

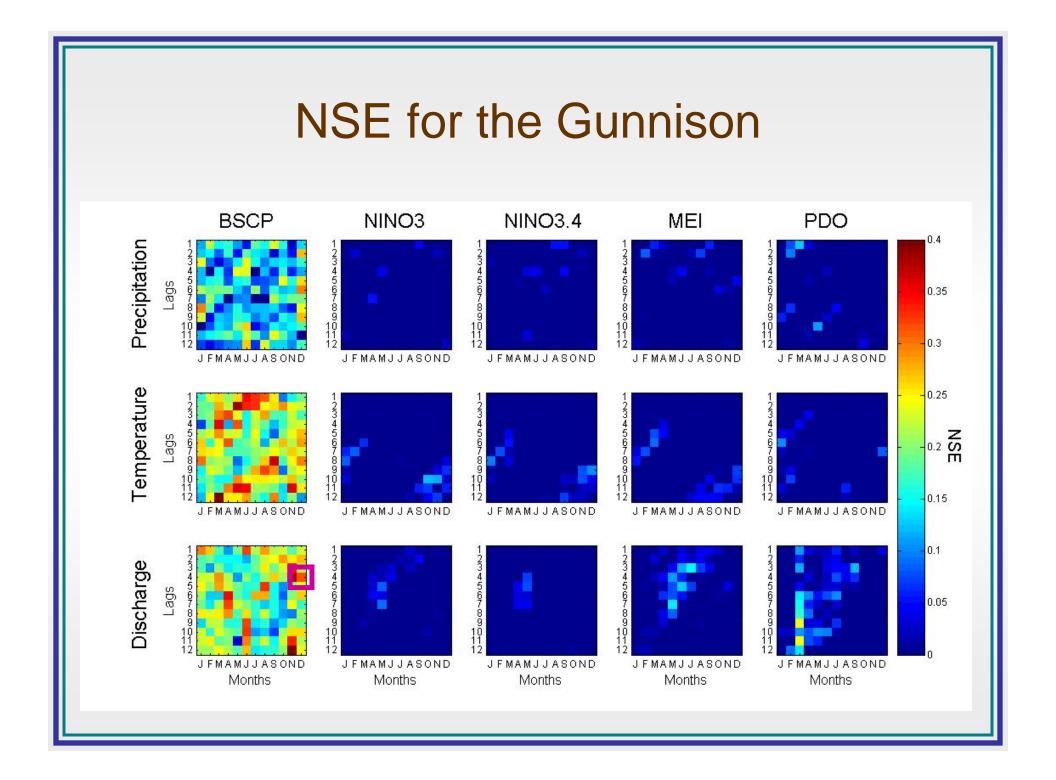
Seasonal Hindcasts using December SSTs

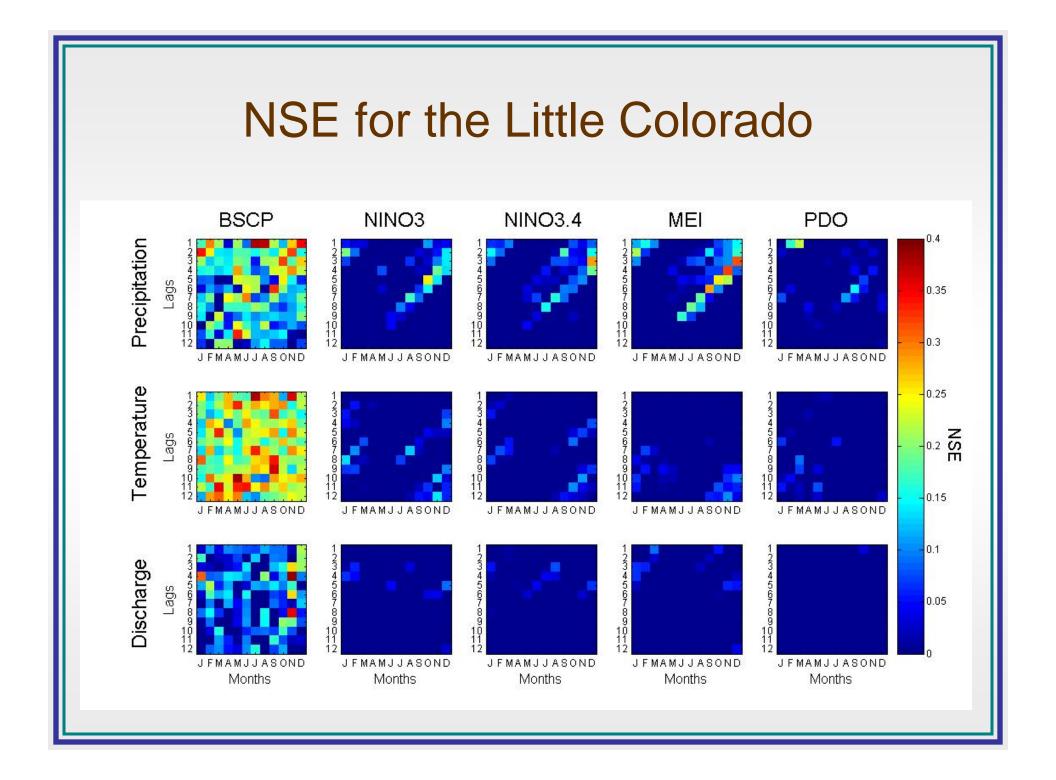


NINO3 Discharge Hindcasts for the Gunnison

Seasonal Hindcasts using December SSTs

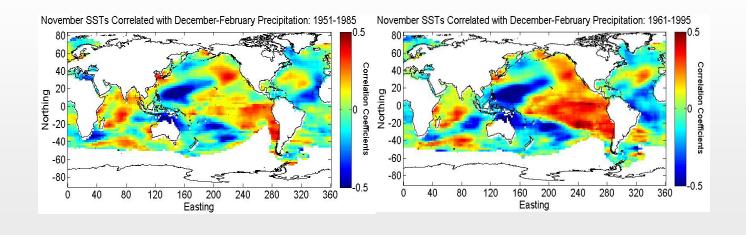






Current and Future Work

- Test methodology across the western U.S.
- Use more oceanic variables
- Improve steamflow predictions by incorporating antecedent basin conditions
- Must account for non-stationarity to help improve forecasts



Conclusions

- BSCP has shown substantial improvement over the standard climate indices for conditioning hydroclimatic hindcasts
 - Establish stronger statistical relationships to build better predictors
- Performing better predictions at the sub-basin scale helps provide water managers with a more detailed and accurate map of water availability

