

noaa

Event Overview

- A winter storm on 09 January 2017 caused an unprecedented amount of freezing rain to fall across several valley locations in western Colorado and eastern Utah
- An atmospheric river pushed precipitable water (PW) values to over 200% of the normal climatological mean at Grand Junction, Colorado for early January
- Model performance on the depth of a warm layer aloft and cold boundary layer conditions was poor in the immediate 12 hours preceding the freezing rain event
- Low-level boundary layer conditions became favorable for freezing precipitation after clearing skies and recent snowfall enhanced temperature inversions

Forecast Storm Evolution GFS: 09 Jan 2017 00 UTC Run



Well-predicted large-scale synoptic pattern. Forecasted PW values of 10 to 15 mm (0.40 to 0.60") or 160 to 240% above the climatological normal of 6.35 mm (0.25")

rence on Mountain Meteorology, 25 June – 29 June, 2018 Santa Fe, New Mexico

A Rare Ice Storm in the Intermountain Western U.S.: Storm Morphology Megan M. Stackhouse, NOAA/NWS, Grand Junction, CO; and J.D. Colton, J.A. Malingowski, D. Phillips, A. Lyons, and Dr. M.P. Meyers

Strength of Atmospheric River



09 Jan 2017 12 UTC **NAEFS** mean integrated water vapor transport and climatological percentiles



SPC sounding climatology at GJT plotting daily max PW record of 13.72 mm (0.54")

Progression of Warm Air Aloft







l day l day l day l day every 10 y every 5 y every 2 y per year

09 Jan 2017 12 UTC **NAEFS** mean integrated water vapor transport and return intervals





Cross-section from Cortez northeast to Craig showing a deepening layer of warm-air aloft near 700 hPa on 09 Jan 2017



- 08 to 10 Jan 2017



In addition to pockets of freezing rain, heavy snow was observed at several mountain locations across the area from

Generally 30 to 61 cm (1 to 2 feet) of snow fell; 122 cm (4 feet) of new snow was recorded near Crested Butte, Colorado

