

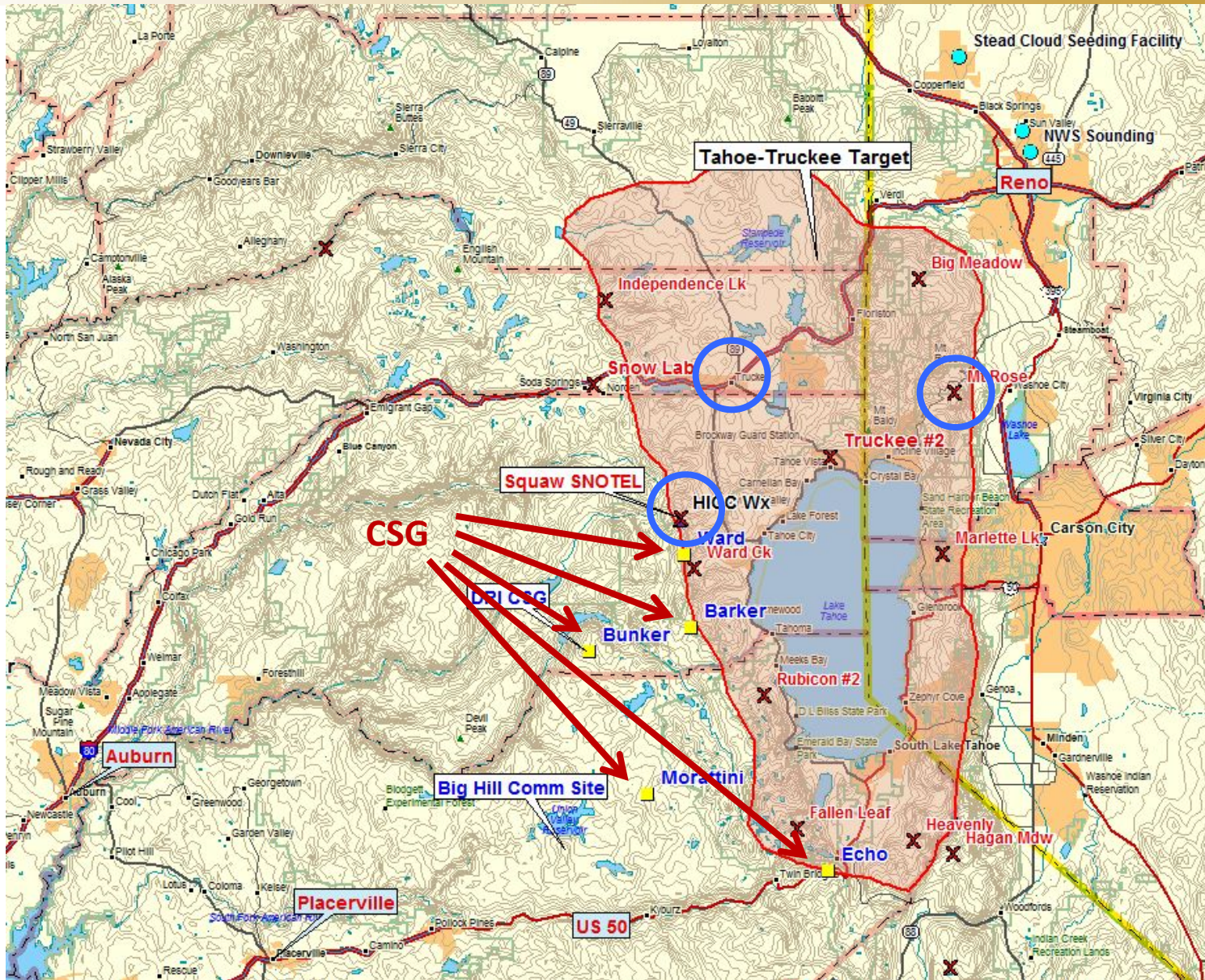


## Lake Tahoe/Truckee River Cloud Seeding

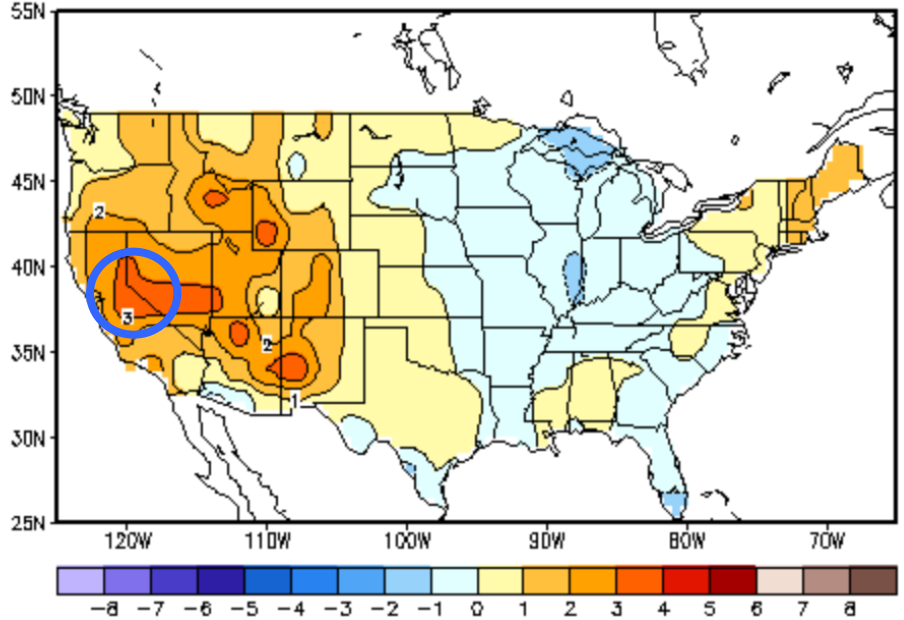
Presented by: Frank McDonough – Meteorologist

- Tahoe/Truckee Winter 2014 – 2015 summary
- Cloud seeding – background
- Cloud seeding operations across the West
- Summary: Truckee/Tahoe cloud seeding operations for WY2015
  - Estimated additional precipitation produced by cloud seeding
  - Comparisons to other years
- Operational schedule for remainder of season
- Summary

# Tahoe/Truckee seeding network

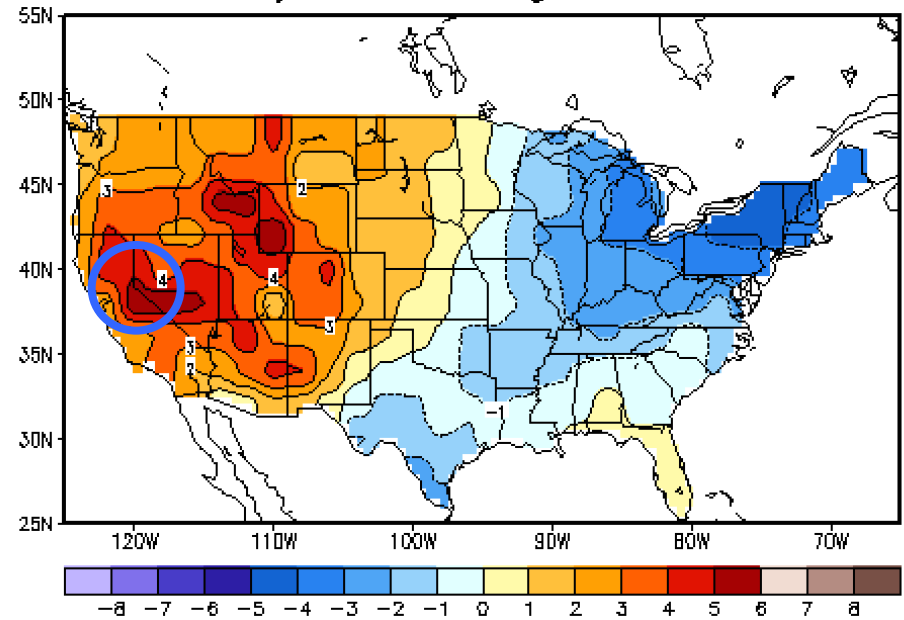


Mean Temp (C) Anomaly  
90-day mean ending Dec 31 2014



Oct – Dec 2014: Average temperatures  
6° F above normal

Mean Temp (C) Anomaly  
90-day mean ending Mar 31 2015

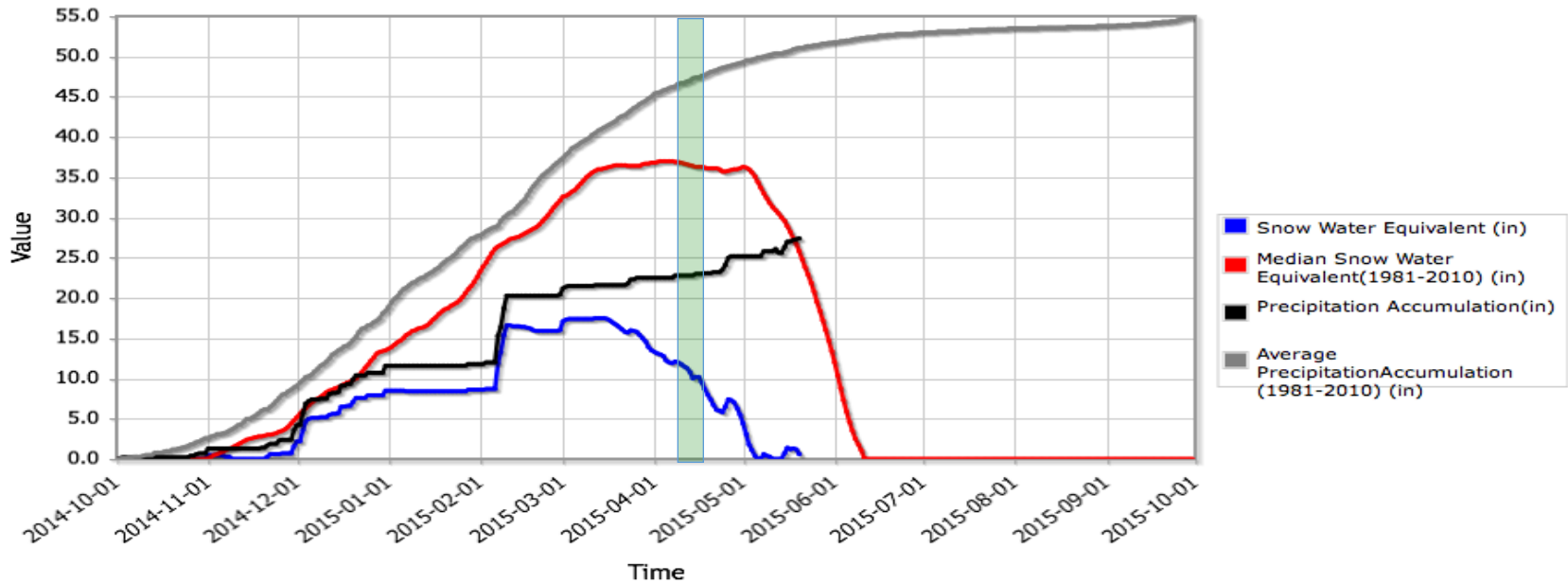


Jan – Mar 2015: Average temperatures  
10° F above normal

Warmest winter on record for Truckee Watershed

## Winter Precipitation

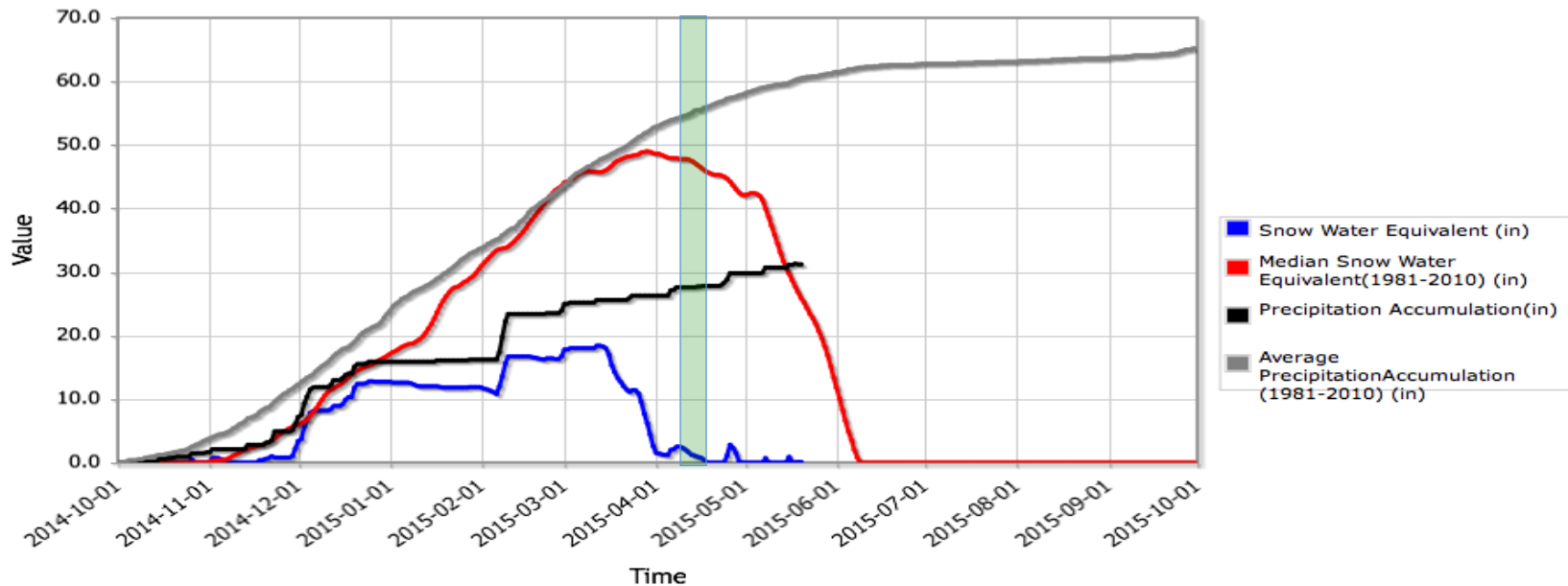
Mt Rose Ski Area (652) Nevada SNOTEL Site - 8801 ft



- Mid – April snapshot:
- Total precipitation (rain and snow): 22.8" / 47.3" (48%)
- Snow water equivalent: 10" / 36.4" (27.4%)

## Winter Precipitation

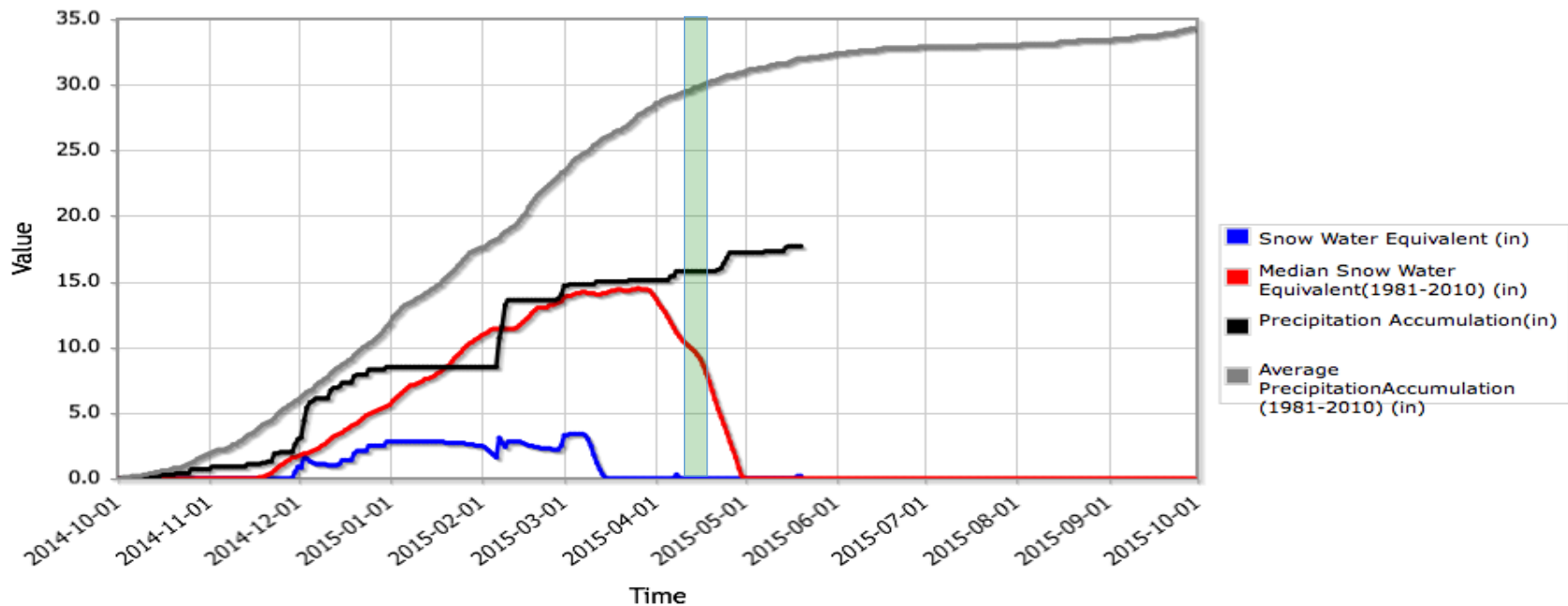
Squaw Valley G.c. (784) California SNOTEL Site - 8029 ft



- Mid April snapshot:
- Total precipitation (rain and snow): 27.5" / 55.0" (50%)
- Snow water equivalent: 1.1" / 47.5" (2.3%)

## Winter Precipitation

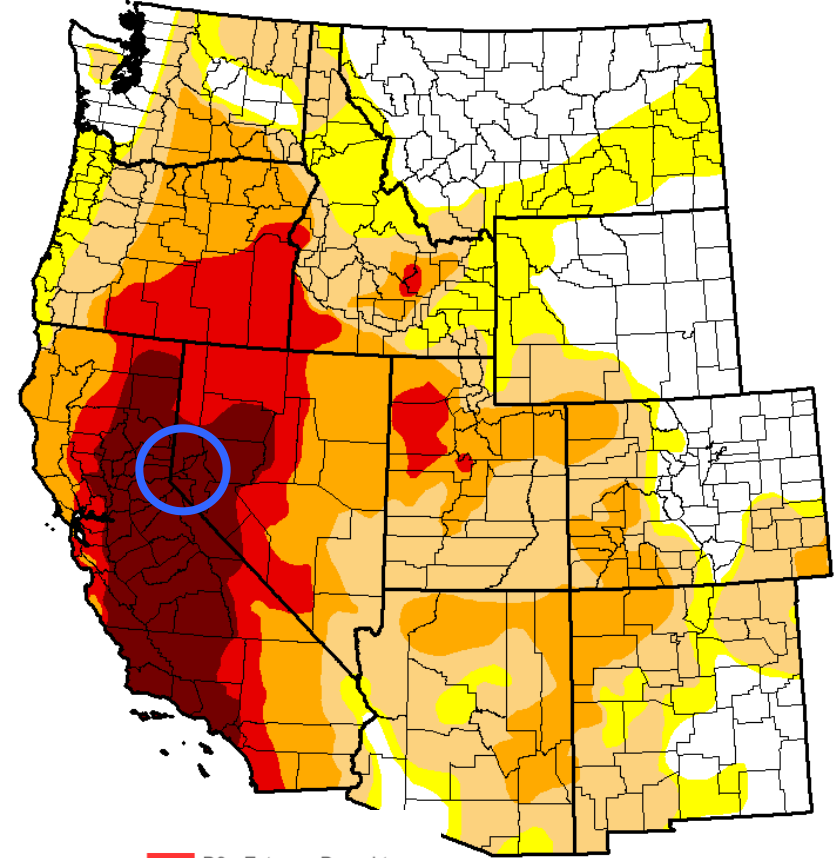
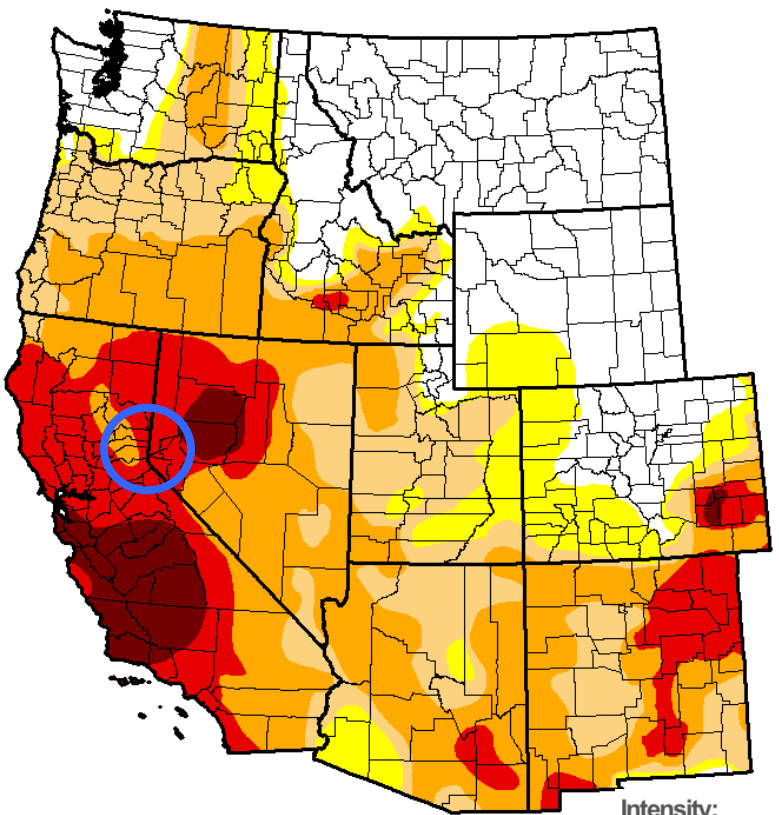
Truckee #2 (834) California SNOTEL Site - 6509 ft



- Mid April snapshot:
- Total precipitation (rain and snow): 15.7" / 29.8" (53%)
- Snow water equivalent: 0" / 9.9" (0%)

April 8, 2014

May 12, 2015



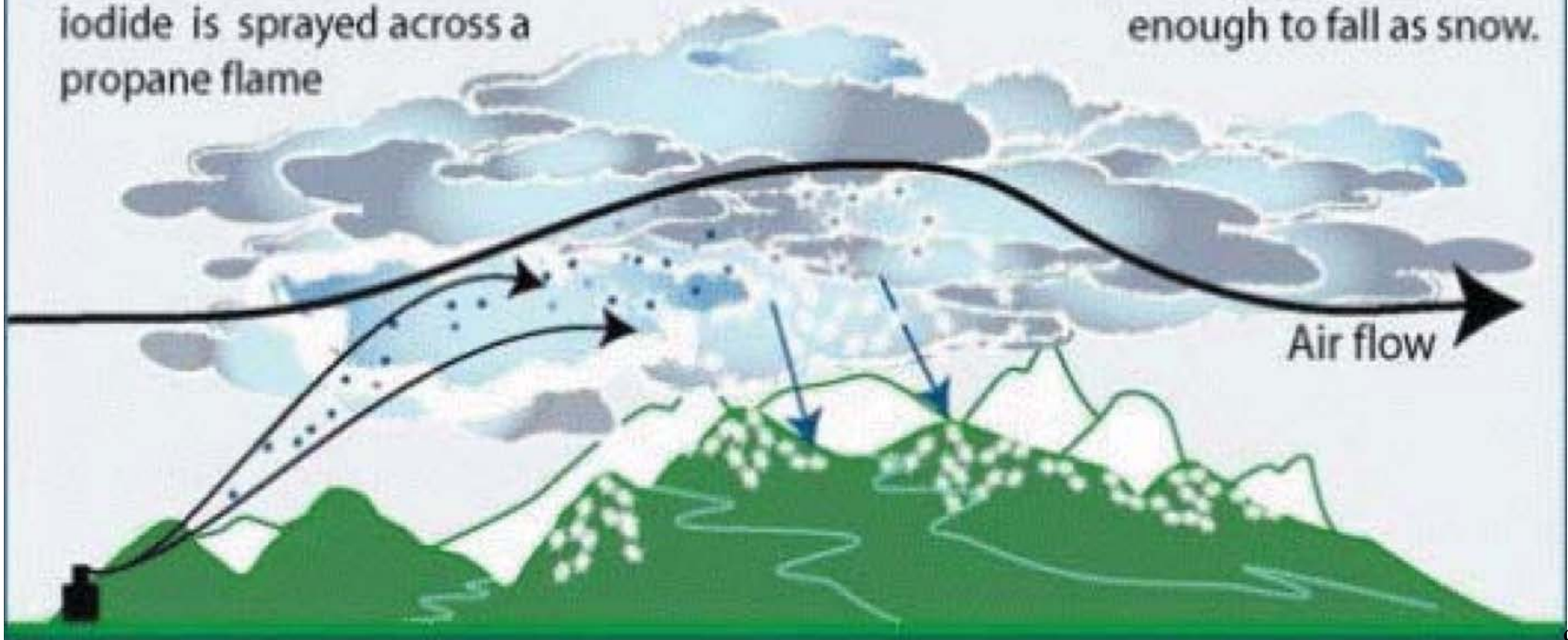
Intensity:  
D0 - Abnormally Dry  
D1 - Moderate Drought  
D2 - Severe Drought

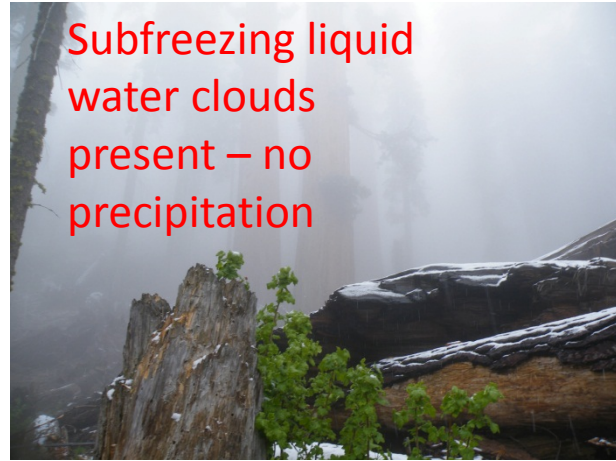
D3 - Extreme Drought  
D4 - Exceptional Drought

**D3 to D4-Exceptional Drought:** Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies.

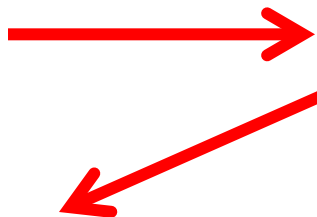
## How Cloud Seeding Works

- 1.** A minute amount of silver iodide is sprayed across a propane flame
- 2.** The silver iodide particles rise into the clouds
- 3.** The silver iodide causes cloud moisture to freeze and create ice crystals
- 4.** Ice crystals grow big enough to fall as snow.





Create ice crystals through seeding



Crystals grow in presence of tiny subfreezing drops

Crystals grow into large crystals which fall as snow and add to snowpack



Snow melts into runoff



Sited at locations that maximize seeding effectiveness

Remote 24/7 operations by expert cloud seeding meteorologists

Generators and communications equipment are reliable and serviced by experienced technicians

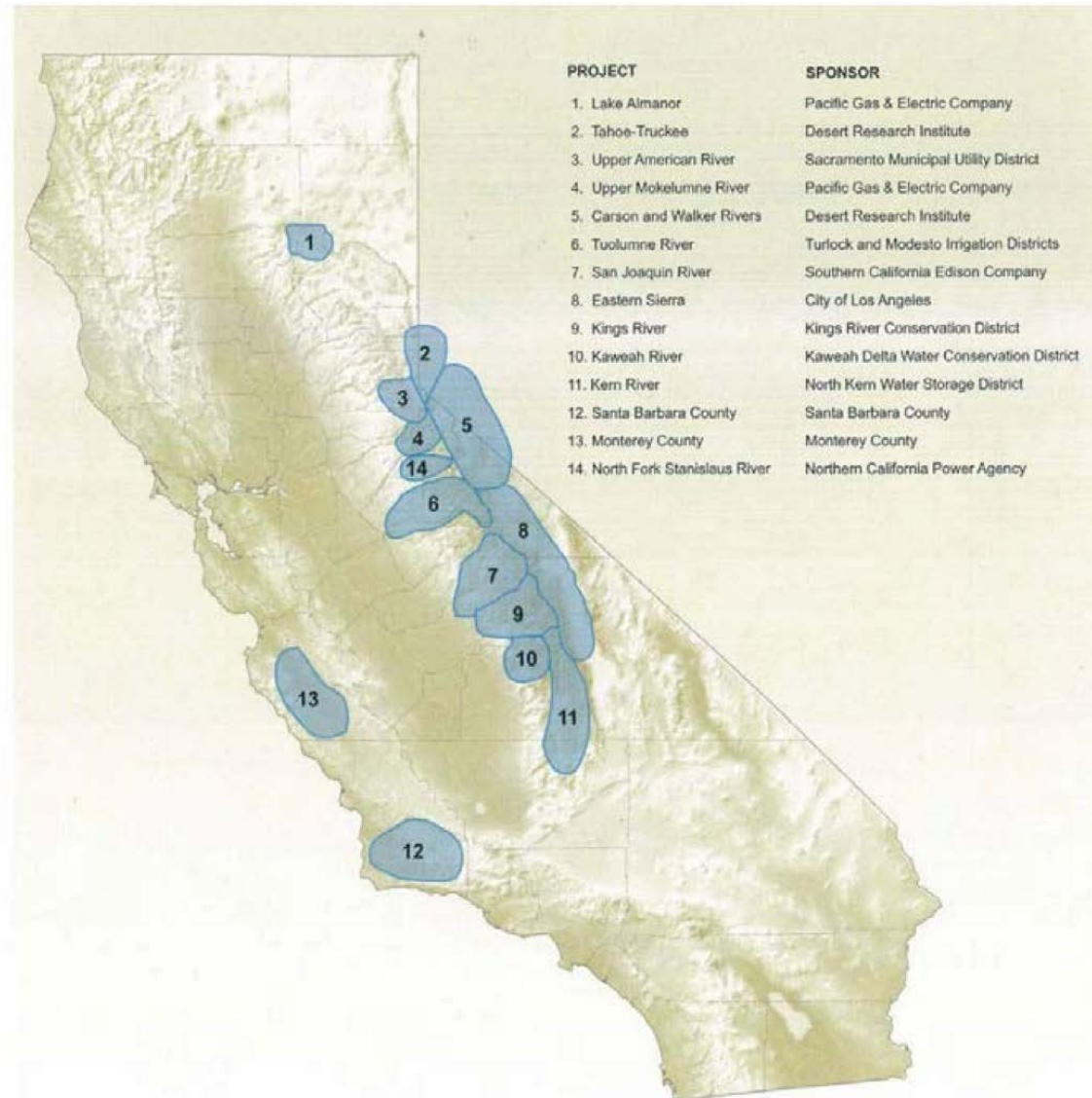


DRI Cloud seeding generator:  
Ward (Sierra Crest near Alpine)

West Coast operational cloud seeding projects over the past 20 years.

Currently active in 11 to 14 watersheds

Aircraft and ground-based

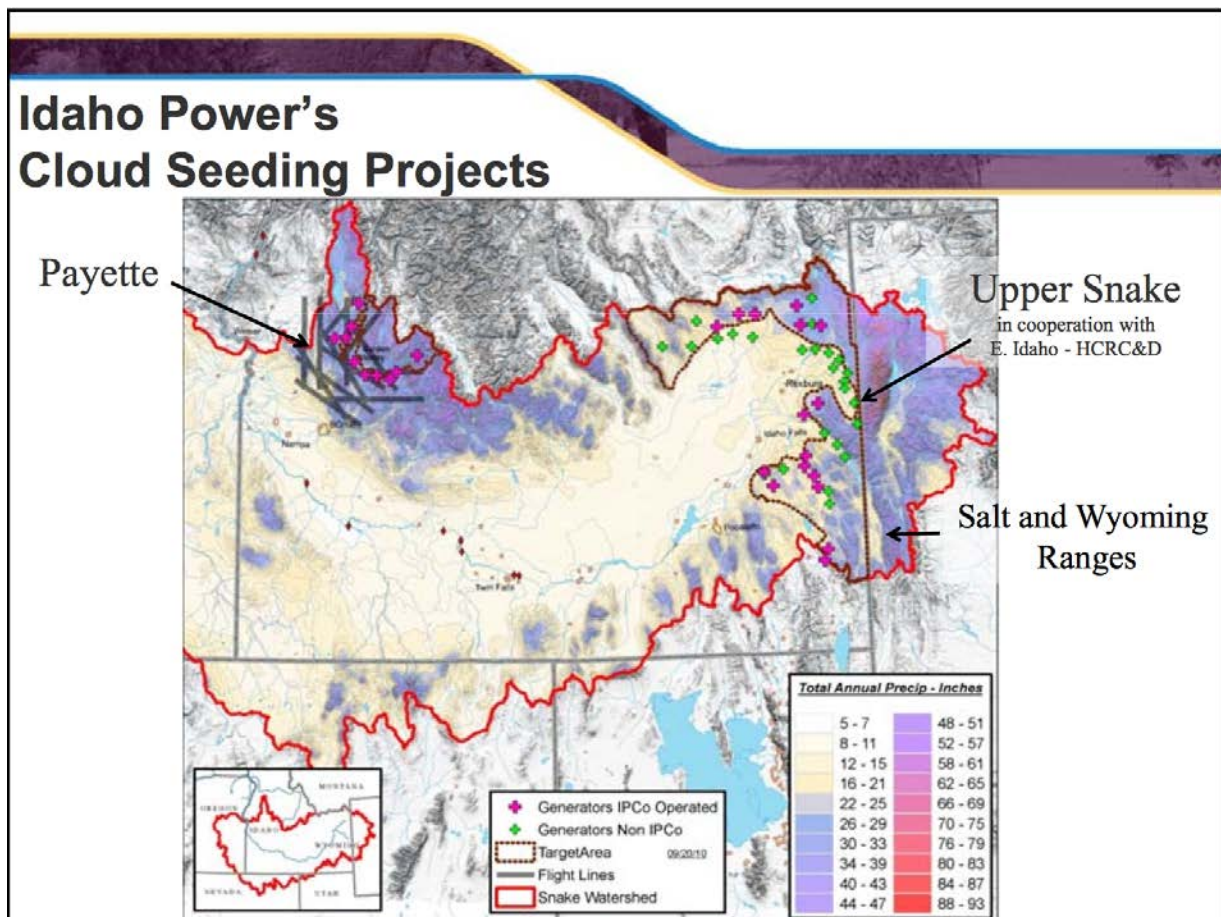


Source: Department of Water Resources. California Water Plan Update 2009. Vol. 2: Resource Management Strategies.

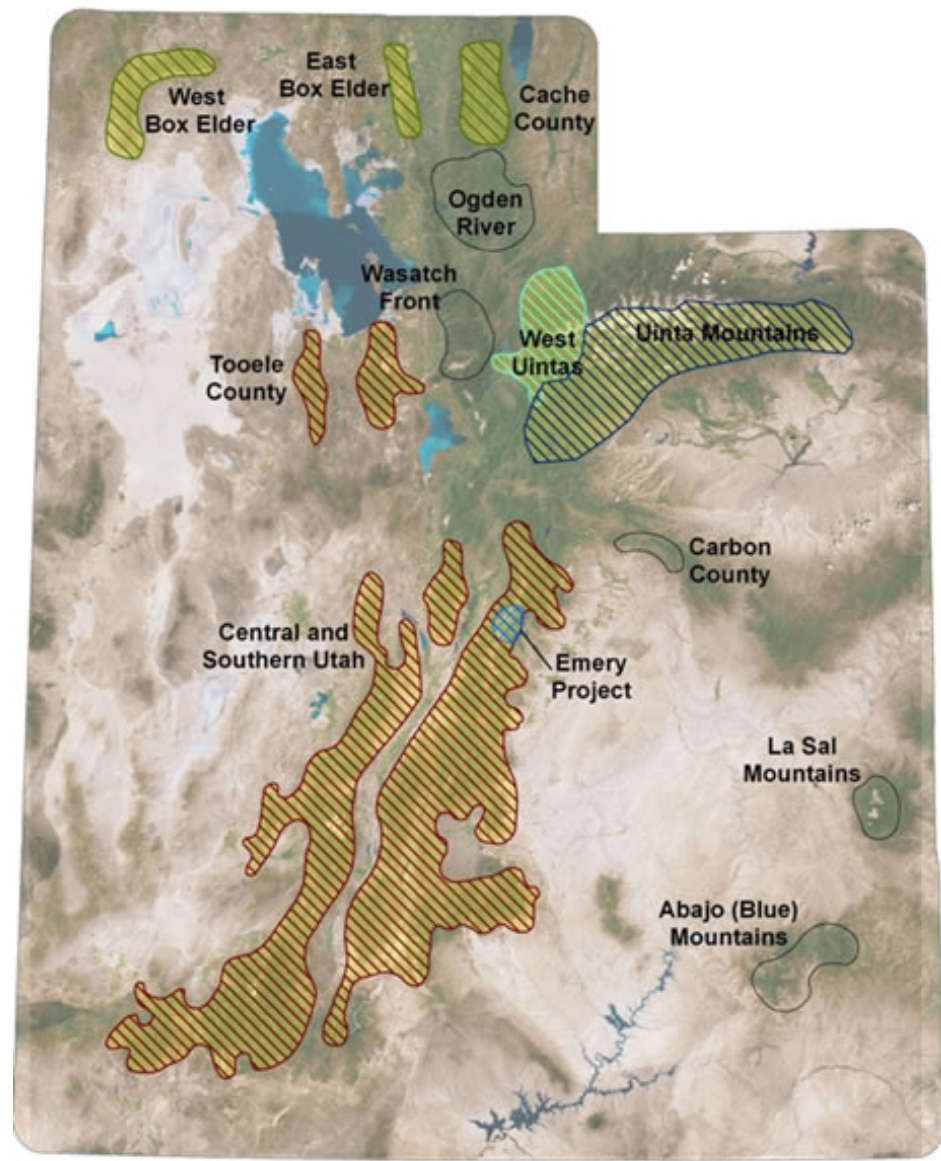
\$1 million/ year

Aircraft cloud seeding  
warmer winter  
storms

Ground-based and  
aircraft cloud seeding  
for colder storms



Most of the higher terrain in the state is targeted.



Cloud seeding can increase snowfall by up to 15% (peer reviewed scientific publications)

- Climax Experiments Colorado (central Colorado Mountains)  
(Mielke et al. 1981; Grant 1986)
- Bridger Range Experiments (15%) ( southwestern Montana)  
(Super and Heimbach 1983)
- Snowy Precipitation Enhancement Research Project (14%) (Snowy Mountains, Australia)  
(Manton et al. 2011)
- Wyoming Weather Modification Pilot Project (5 to 15%) (Medicine Bow/Sierra Madre, WY) \$15M, 10 years (Breed et al. 2014)

## Summary of season to date

- 19 events year to date

Nov 2014 – 4 events

Dec 2014 - 6 events

Jan 2015 - 1 event

Feb 2015 - 2 events

Mar 2015 - 2 events

Apr 2015 - 4 events

-Total Generator hours – 590 gen-hours

-Initial estimate of increase in snow water equivalent (SWE) ~9,000 acre-feet



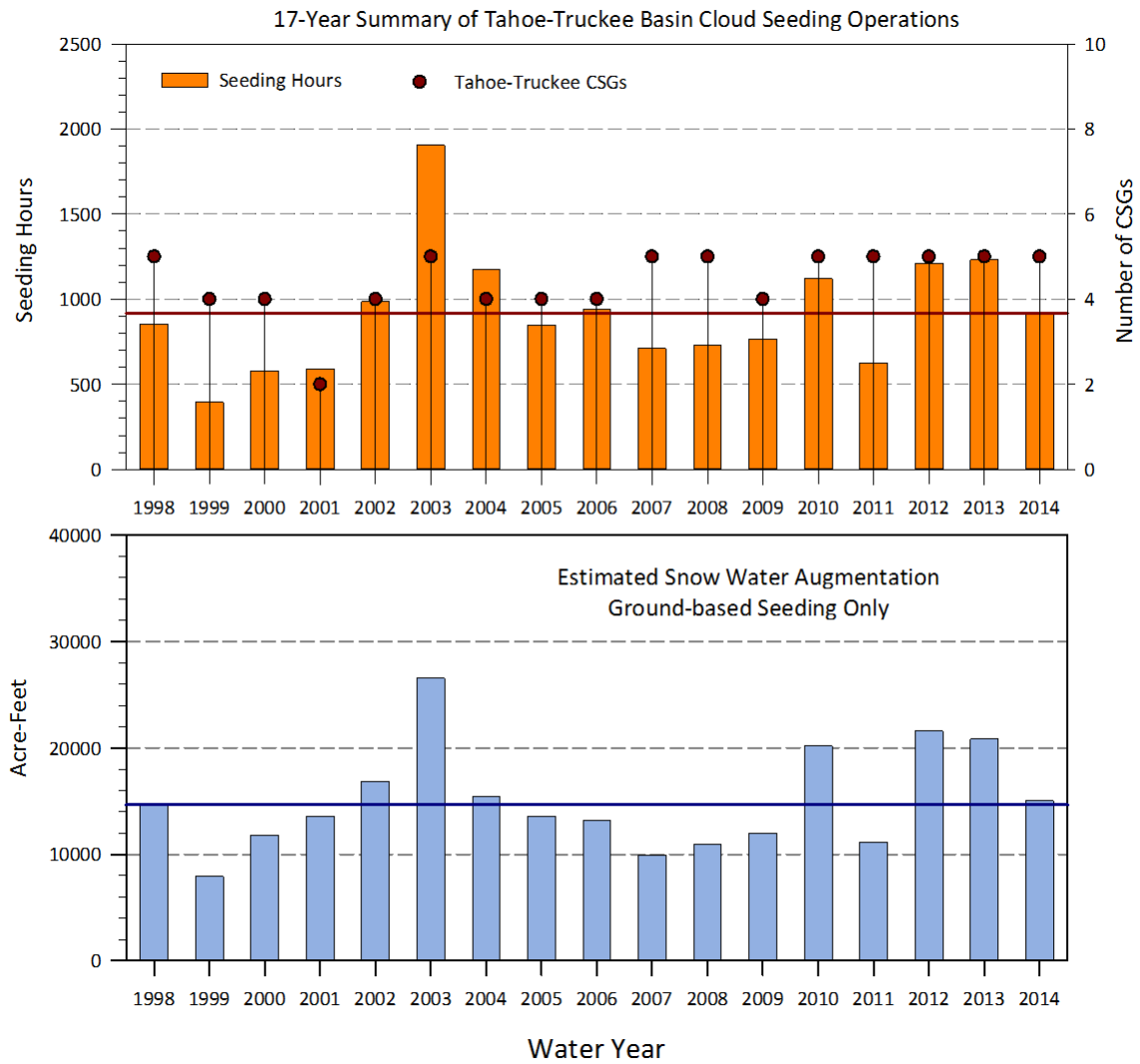
WY 2015 compared to previous years

Mean generator hours  
 Historic: 917 gen-hours  
 WY2015: 590 gen-hours

Mean seeding water augmentation  
 Historic: 14,600 acre-feet  
 WY2015: ~9,000 acre-feet\*

Median cost per acre-ft.  
 Historic: < \$20

\*9,000 acre-ft. is enough water for 21,000 Truckee Meadows households.



## Operational Plans for remainder of Season

- Completed operations June 1, 2015
- Remove the Barker Pass generators per USFS permit.
- Summarize seasonal results, compute final snowfall augmentation estimates
- Prepare and deliver final seasonal report.



## Summary

- Very warm and dry winter overall
- All seedable storms were seeded
- Equipment worked well when needed
- Estimated 9000 acre-feet (3 billion gallons) of water added to snow pack
- Several big storms (Pineapple express) were too warm to cloud seed from ground using AgI
  - Aircraft
  - Liquid Propane



Any questions/comments?



Carson Spur Feb 2011

## Silver Iodide (AgI)

- Insoluble in water (remains a solid at high and low temperatures)
- No molecular charge
- Less than 1 oz released per hour by DRI generators – dispersed over 35 sq. miles
- Not bioavailable (is not biologically available to the ecosystem)
- The amounts found in the seeded snow < 10 pts trillion (10/1000000000000) (Huggins 2015)
- No detectable in runoff or water bodies even after 50 years of cloud seeding (Mokelumne; Stone 2006)