

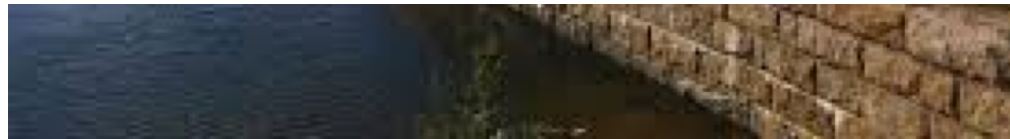
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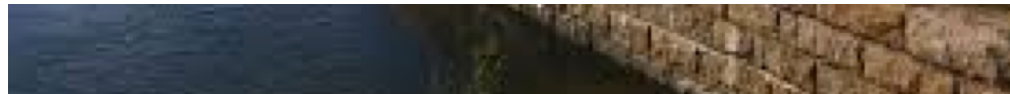
Caveat 1: Hydrology needs to be sensitive to temperature



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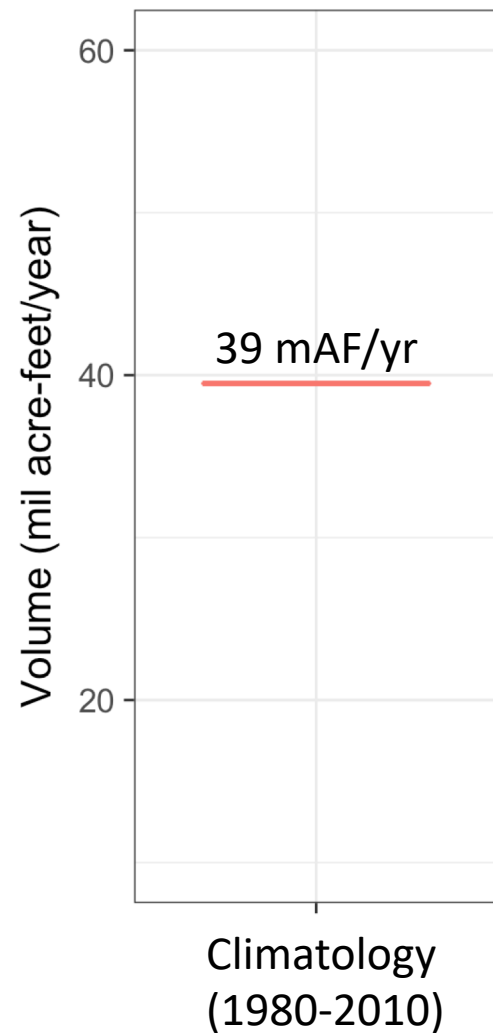


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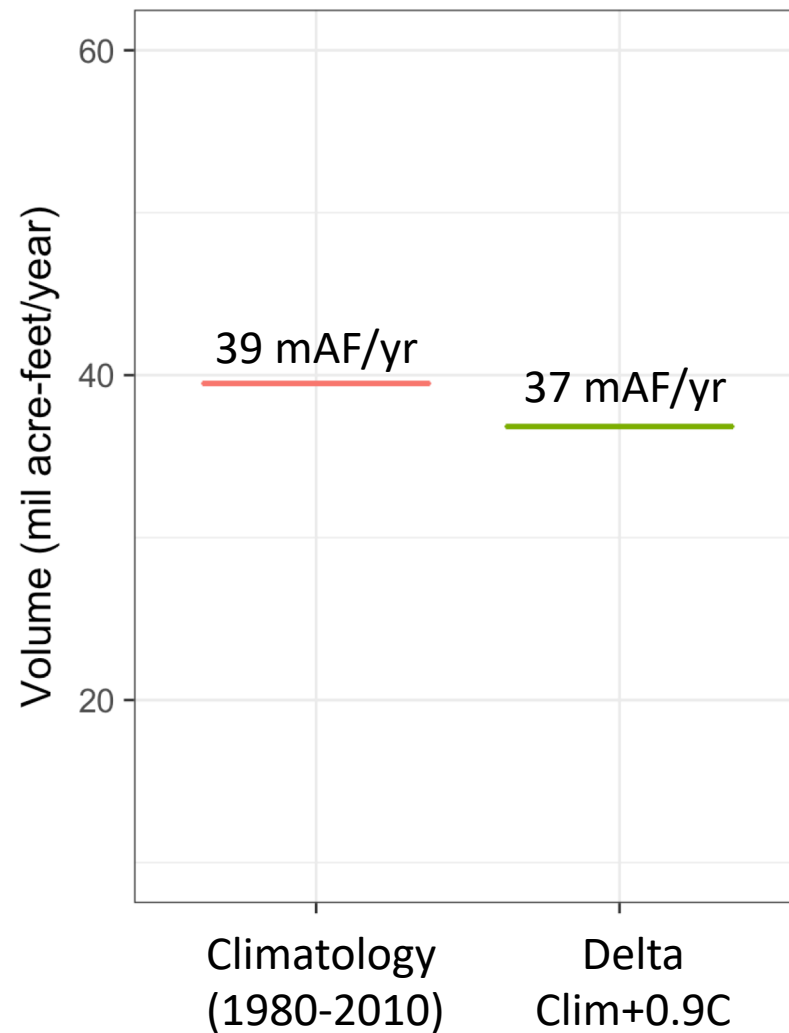


Caveat 2: We are NOT using precipitation predictions, so with delta or resample *historical precipitation doesn't change*

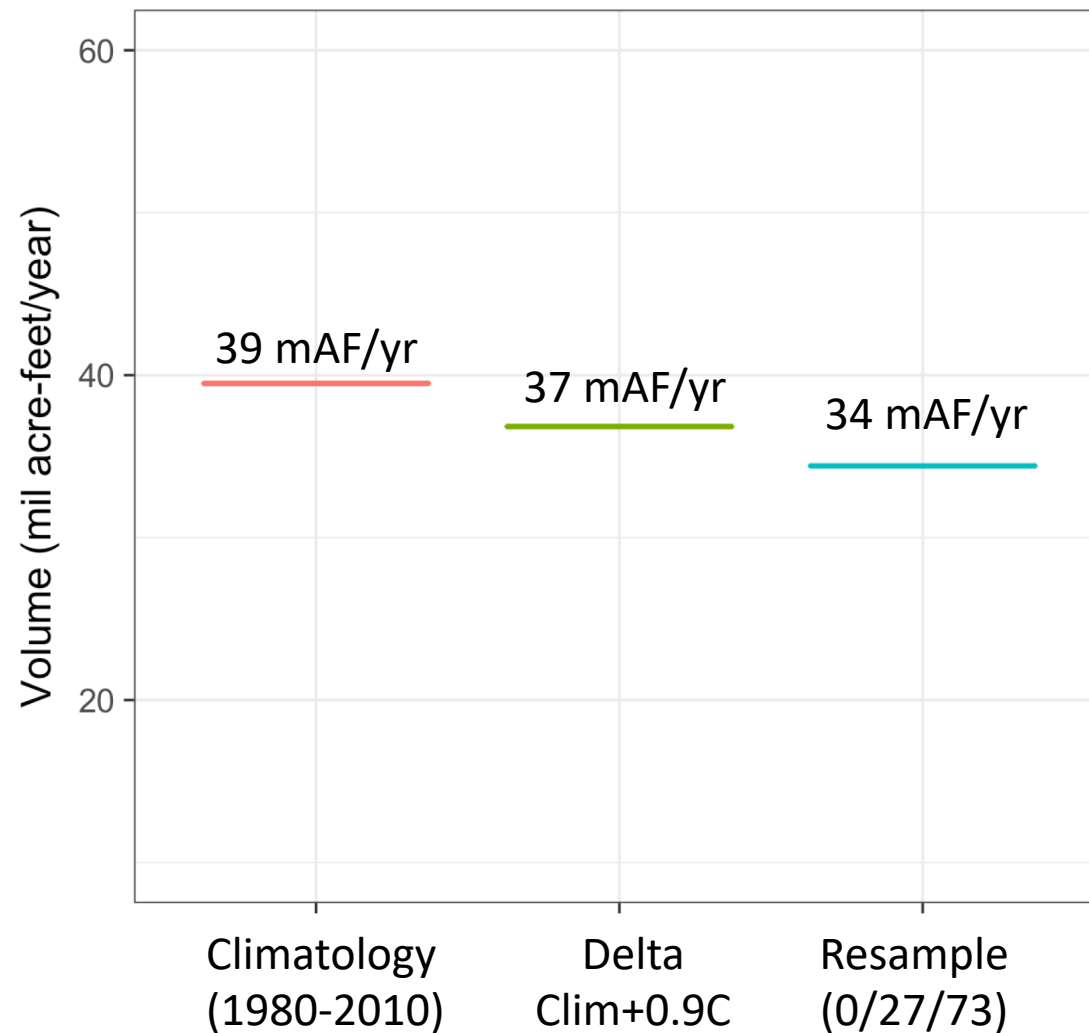
# Decision-relevant metric, April 1 – July 31 accumulated volume, is sensitive to temperature



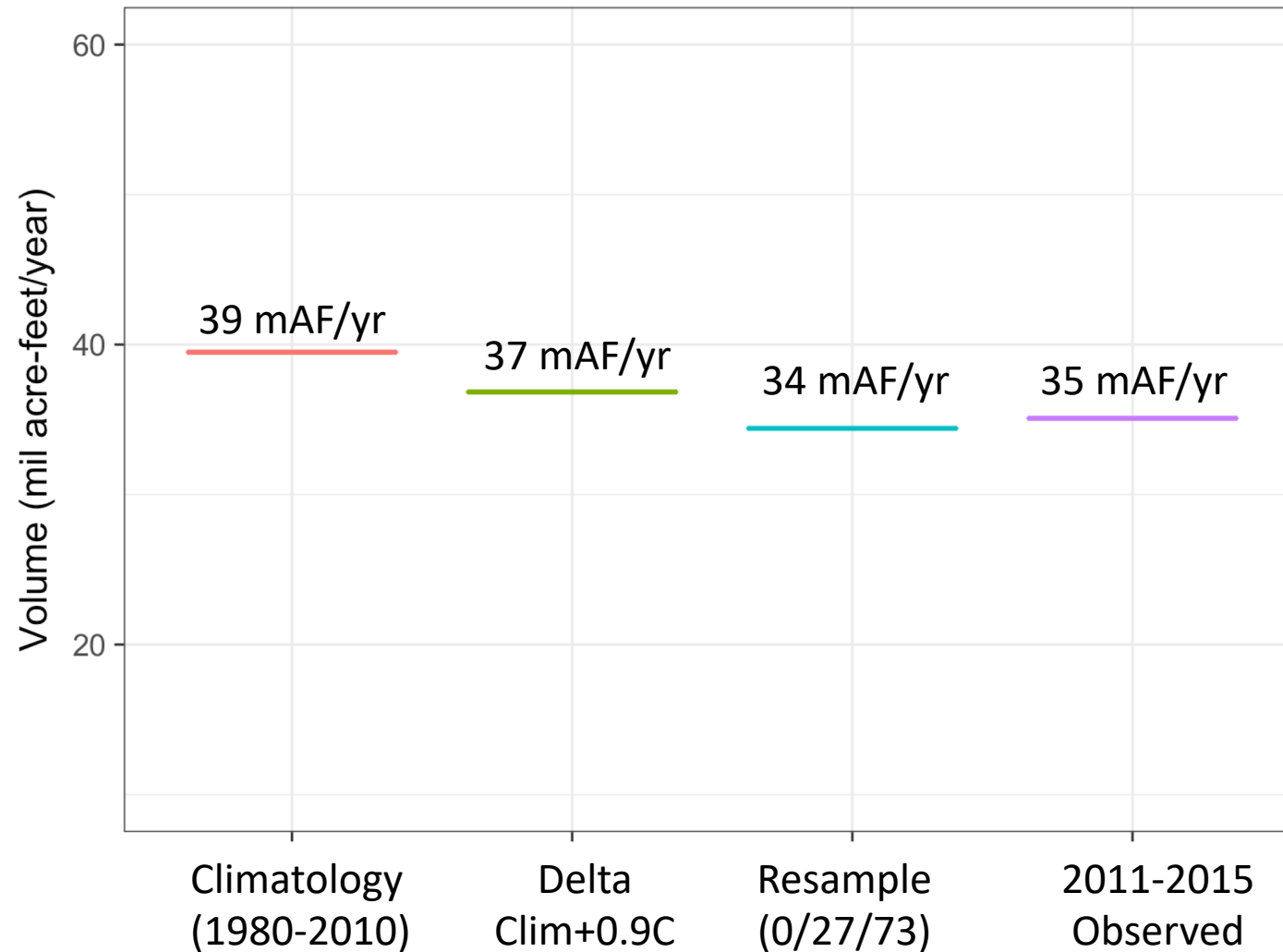
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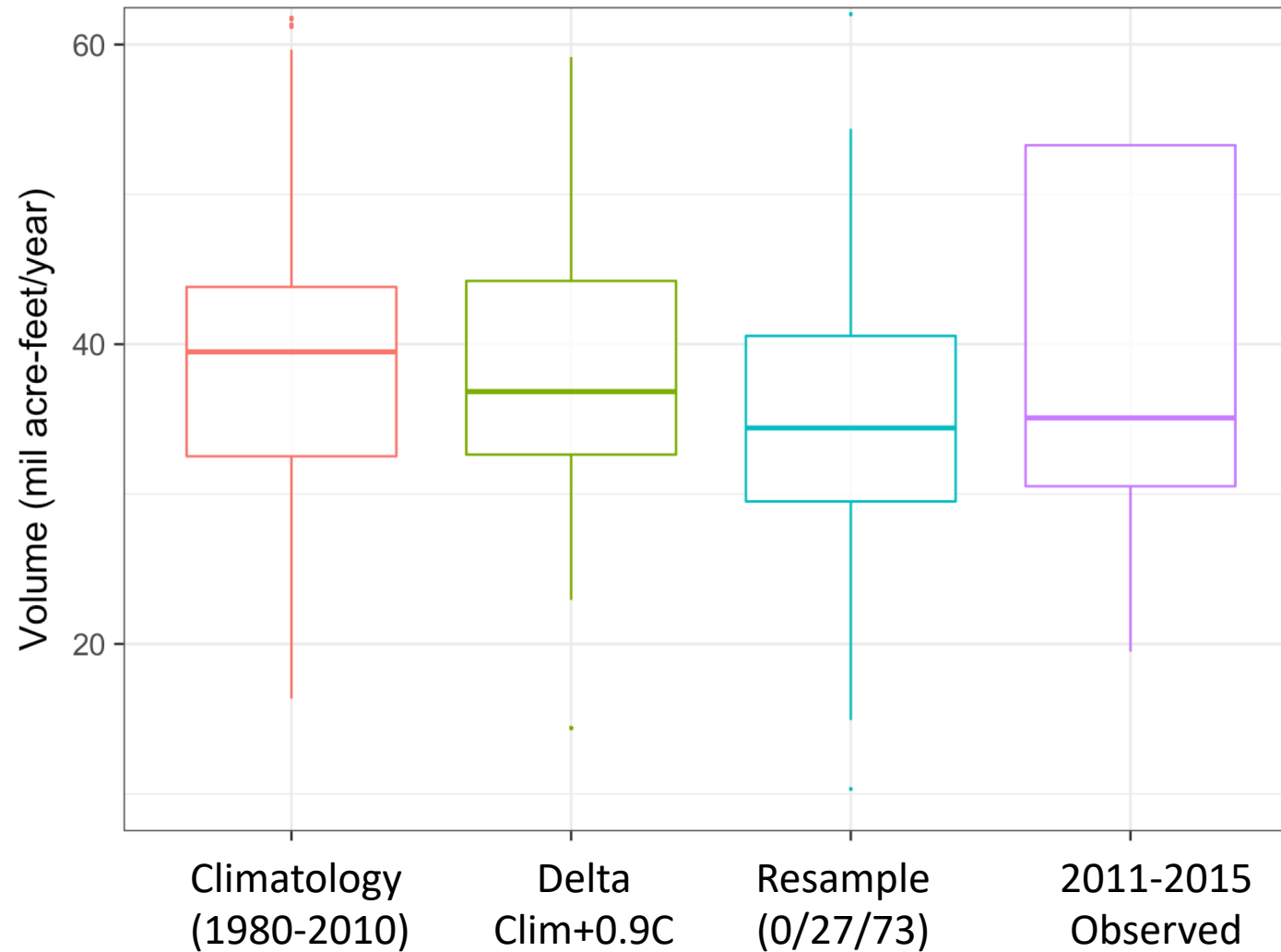
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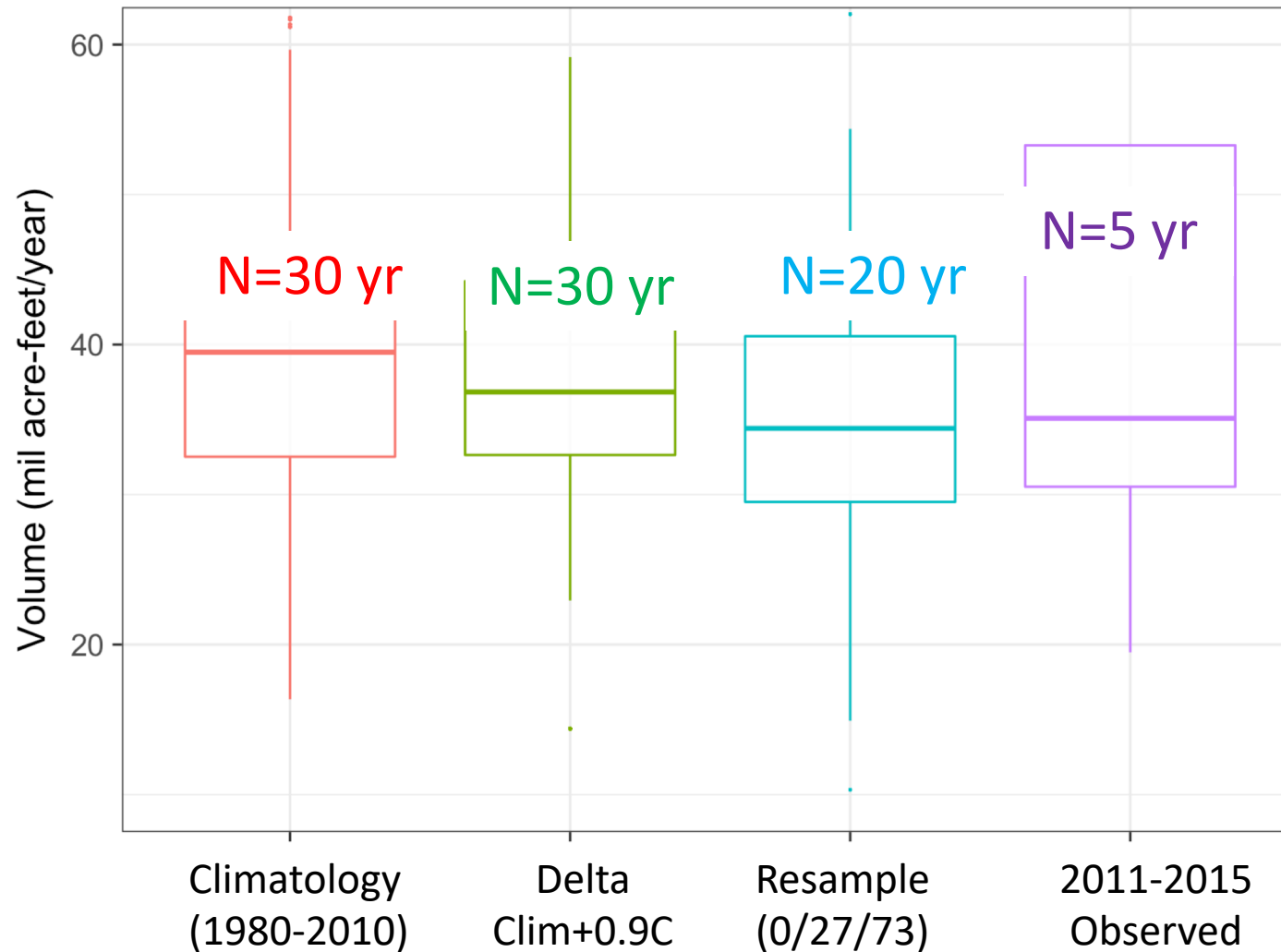


# But annual reservoir volume is variable!



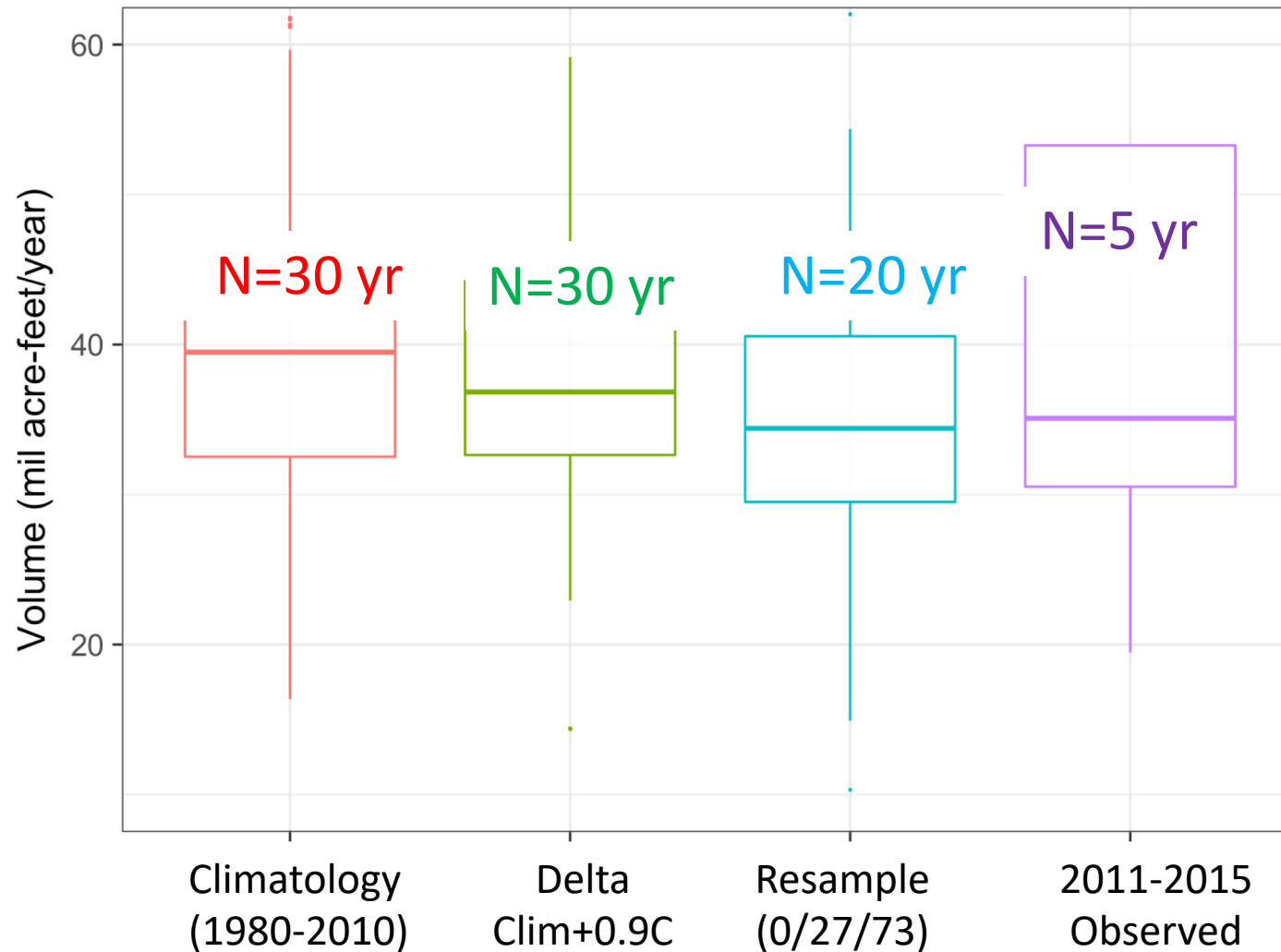


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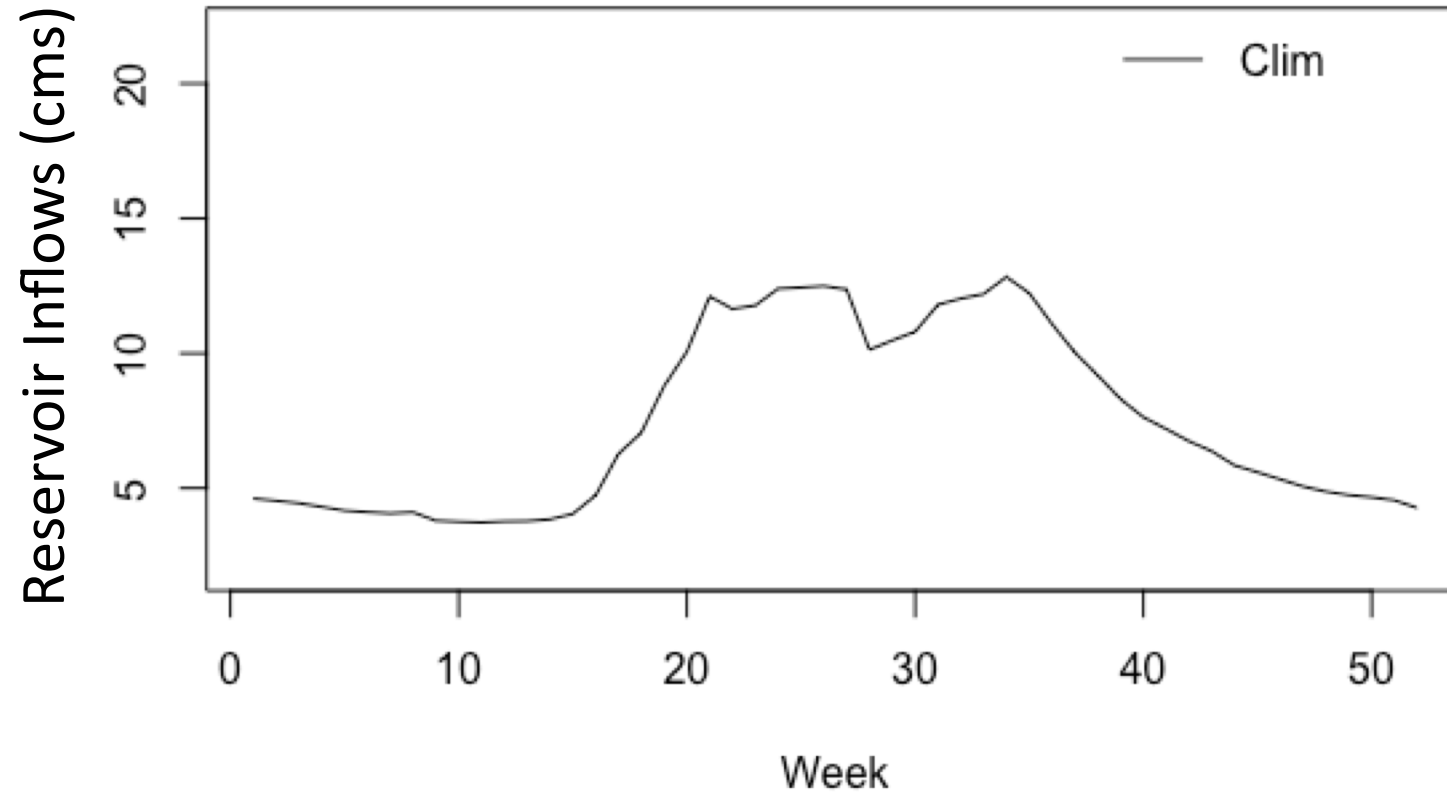
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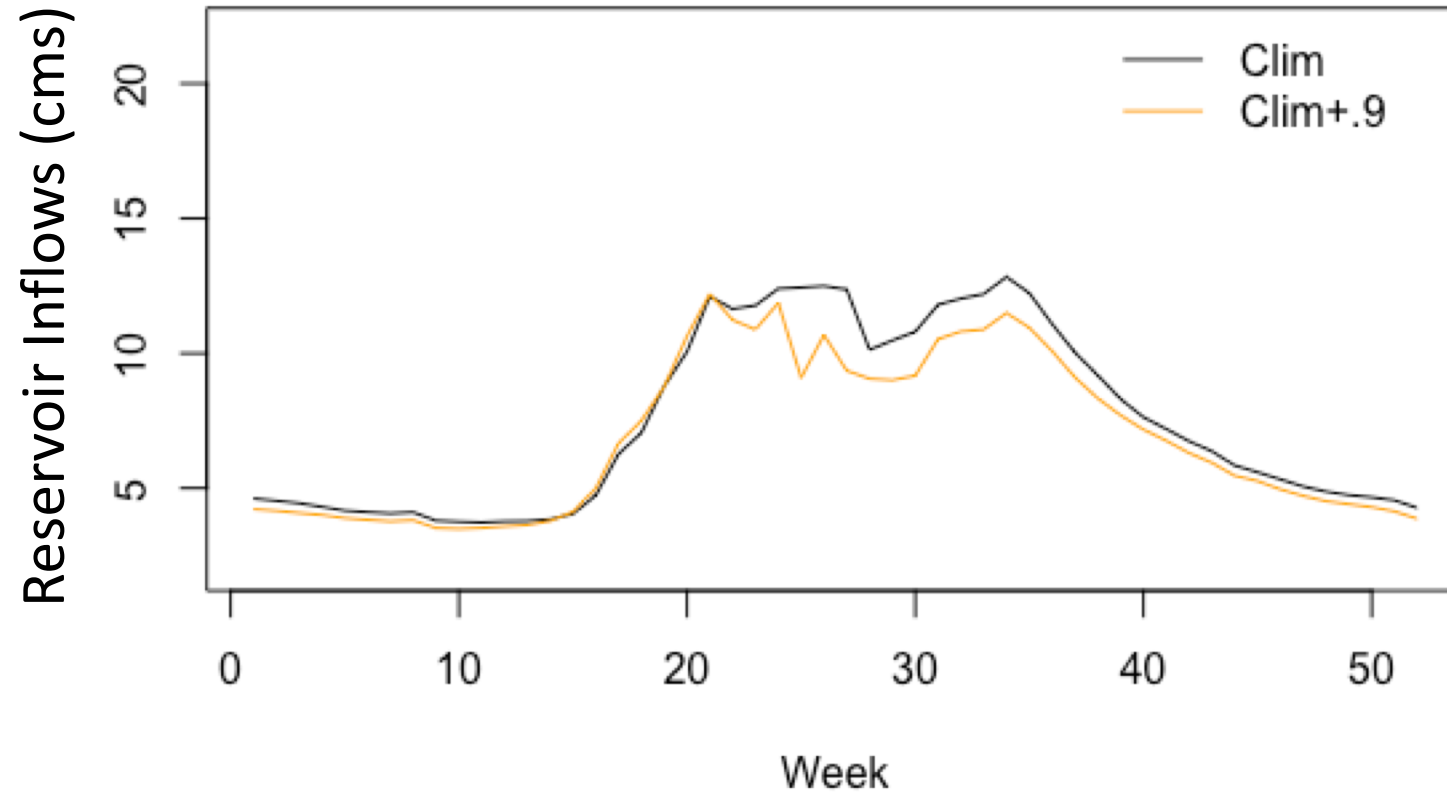
Especially when we are comparing different sample sizes

And when we aren't accounting for precipitation variability

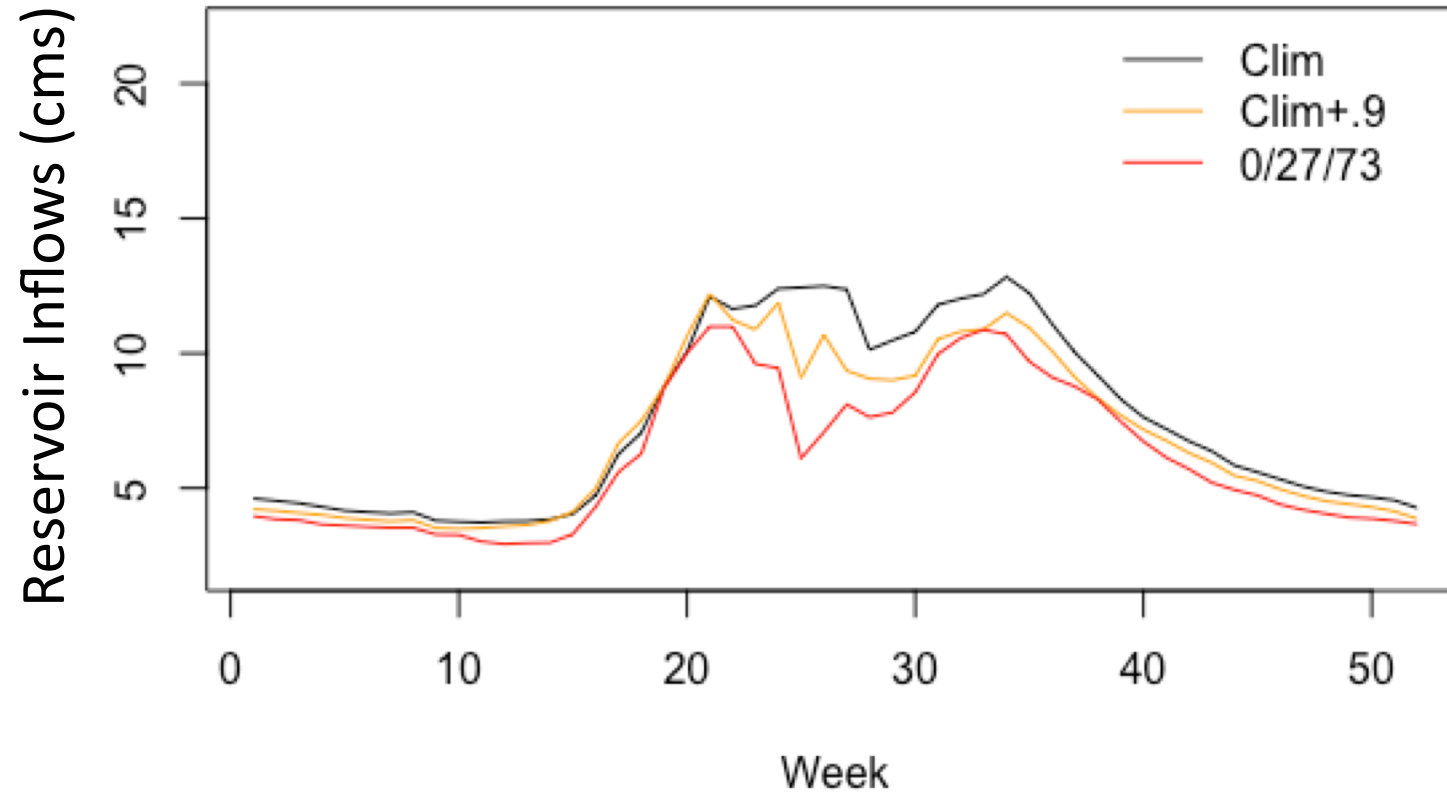
Hydrograph of weekly average inflows shows climatological snowmelt...



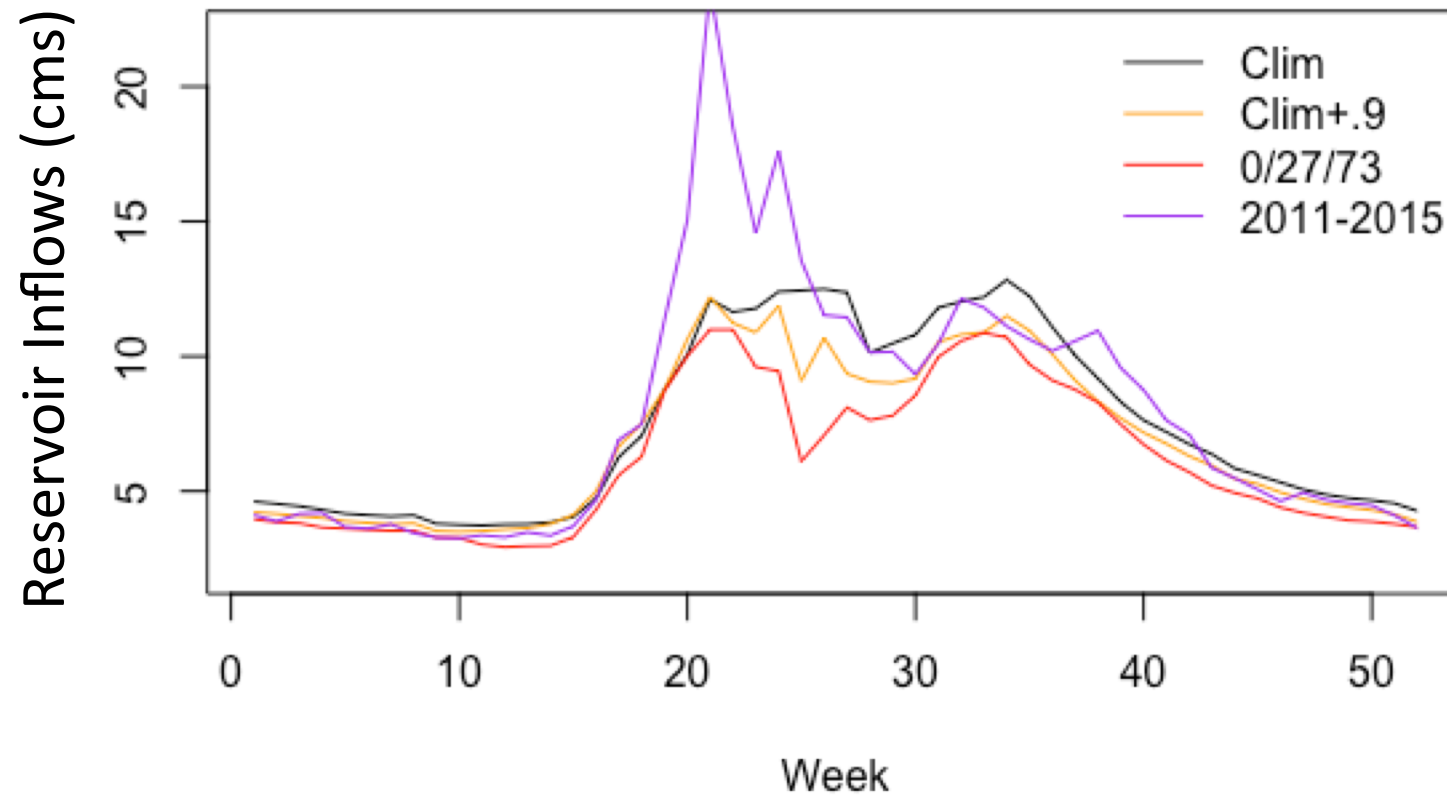
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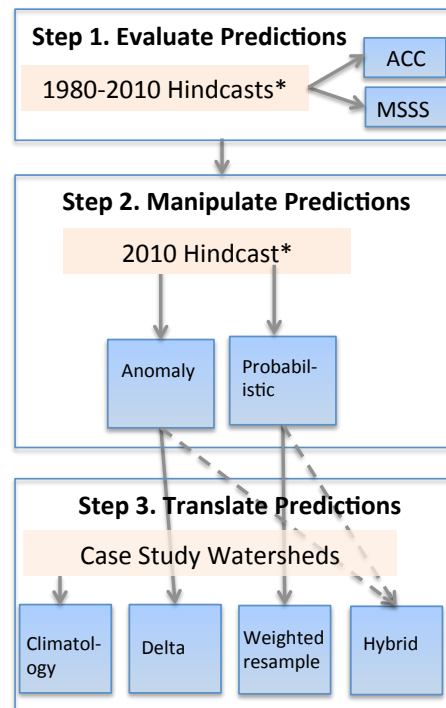


Hydrograph of weekly average inflows shows climatological snowmelt...  
and delta and resample show sensitivity to temperature...  
But 2015 has a “miracle May” with high precipitation which skews variability.



# Conclusions

- Decadal predictions are still experimental, but framework provides water managers with **systematic alternatives** to using climatology.



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- Many potential users will use decadal predictions with impact models – but outputs will only reflect underlying skill (trend vs. variability)





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- Decadal predictions are still experimental, but these approaches give water managers **systematic alternatives** to using climatology.
- Many potential users will require pairing decadal prediction information with impact models – but outputs will only reflect underlying skill (trend vs. variability)

Thank you!  
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