



# Tree-Ring Perspectives on the Colorado River: Looking Back and Moving Forward

David Meko<sup>1</sup>, Connie Woodhouse<sup>1,2</sup>, and Annabel Winitsky<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research

<sup>2</sup> School of Geography, Development, and Environment

University of Arizona

WRRC Seminar Series: Severe Sustained Drought in the Colorado Basin  
Revisited, April 12, 2023



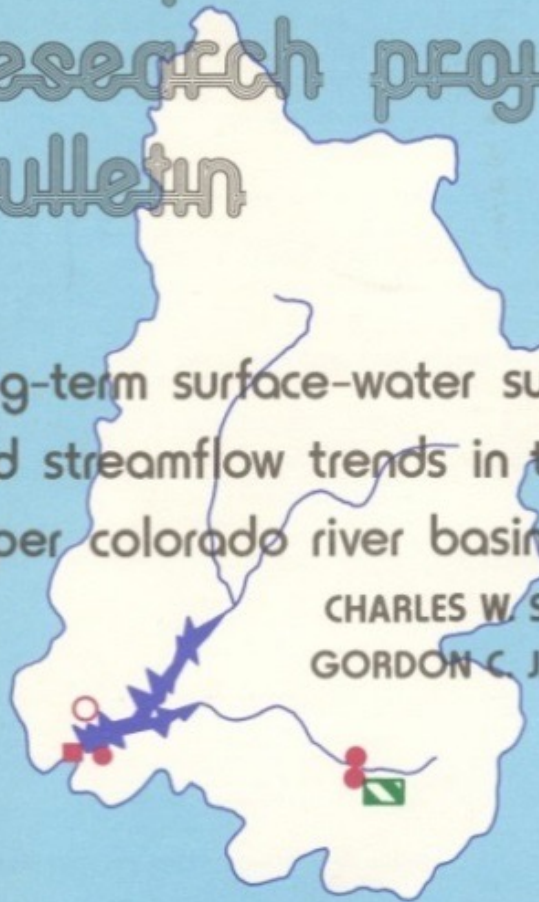
011917

# lake powell research project bulletin

number 18  
march 1976

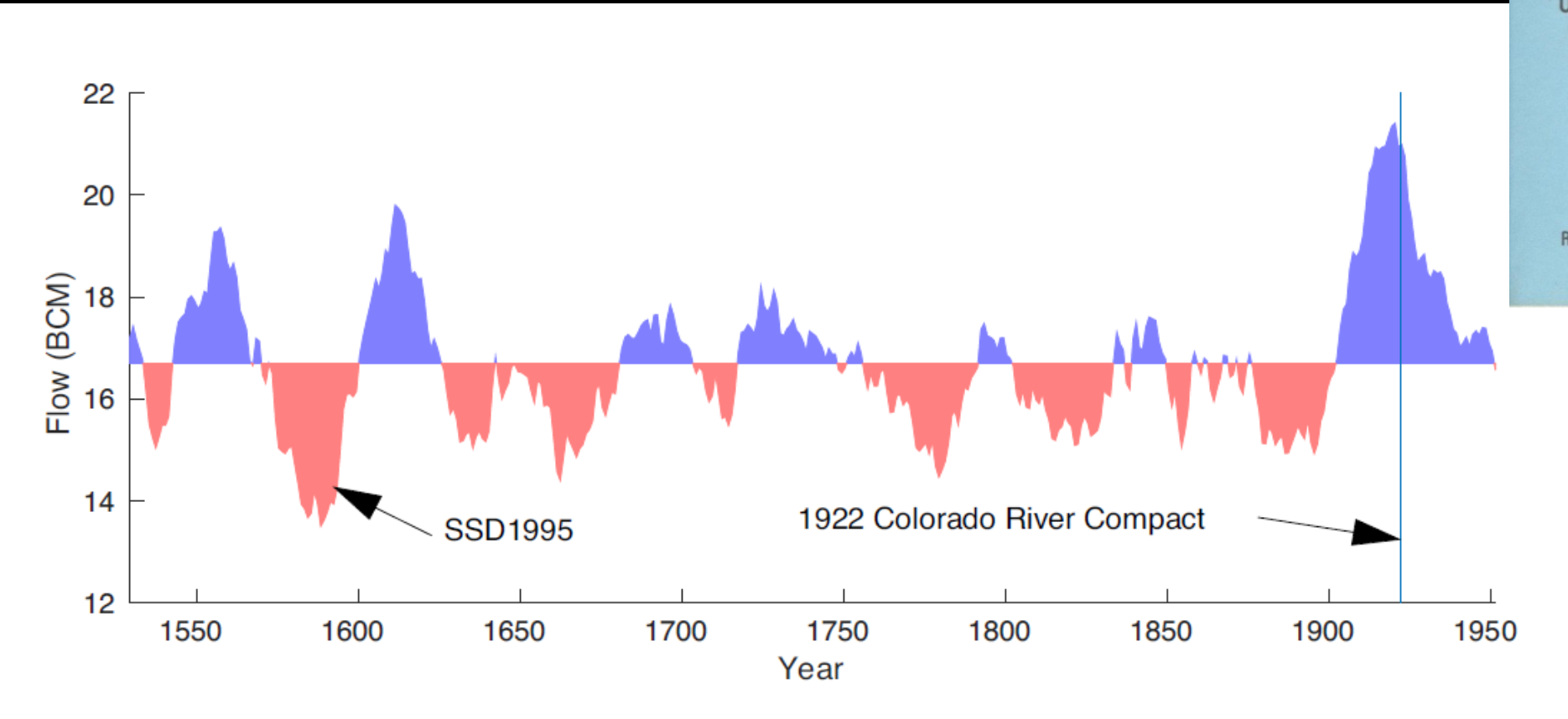
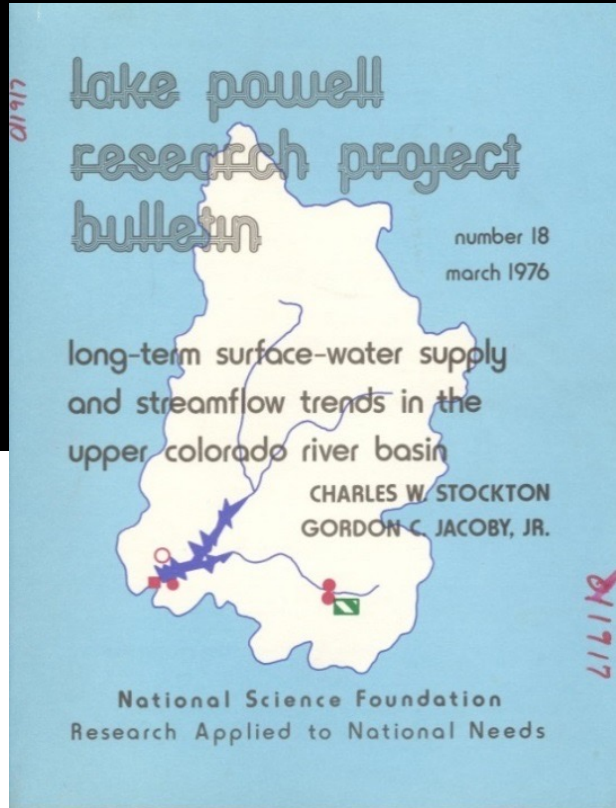
long-term surface-water supply  
and streamflow trends in the  
upper colorado river basin

CHARLES W. STOCKTON  
GORDON C. JACOBY, JR.



011917

National Science Foundation  
Research Applied to National Needs



# Severe Sustained Drought

Managing the Colorado River System in Times of Water Shortage

**The Powell Consortium**



An Alliance of Western University Institutes for the Study of Water and the Environment  
Reproduced by permission of the American Water Resources Association

**Powell Consortium  
Issue No. 1, 1995**

# JAWRA

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN WATER RESOURCES ASSOCIATION



Introduction |  Free Access

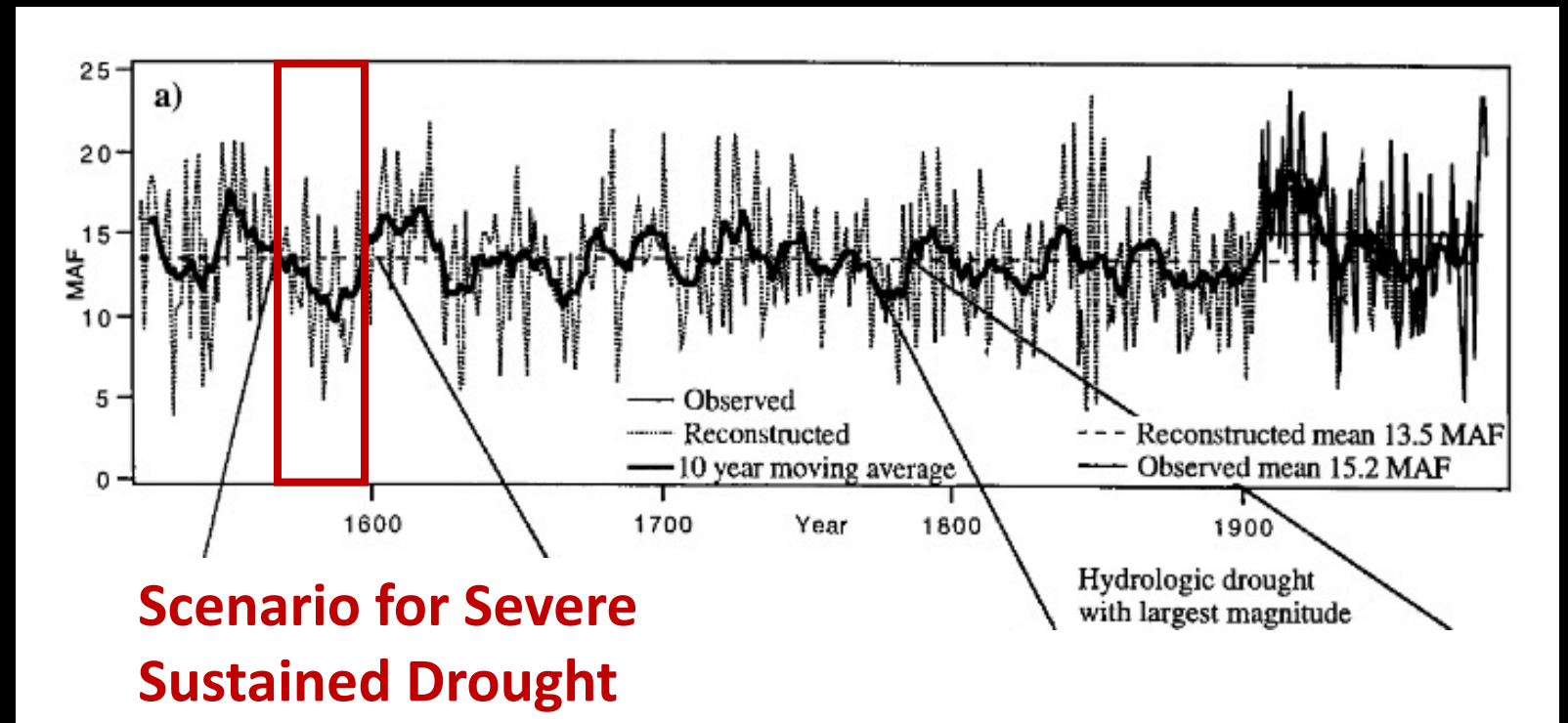
## Featured Collection Introduction: Severe Sustained Drought Revisited: Managing the Colorado River System in Times of Water Shortage 25 Years Later — Part I & Part II

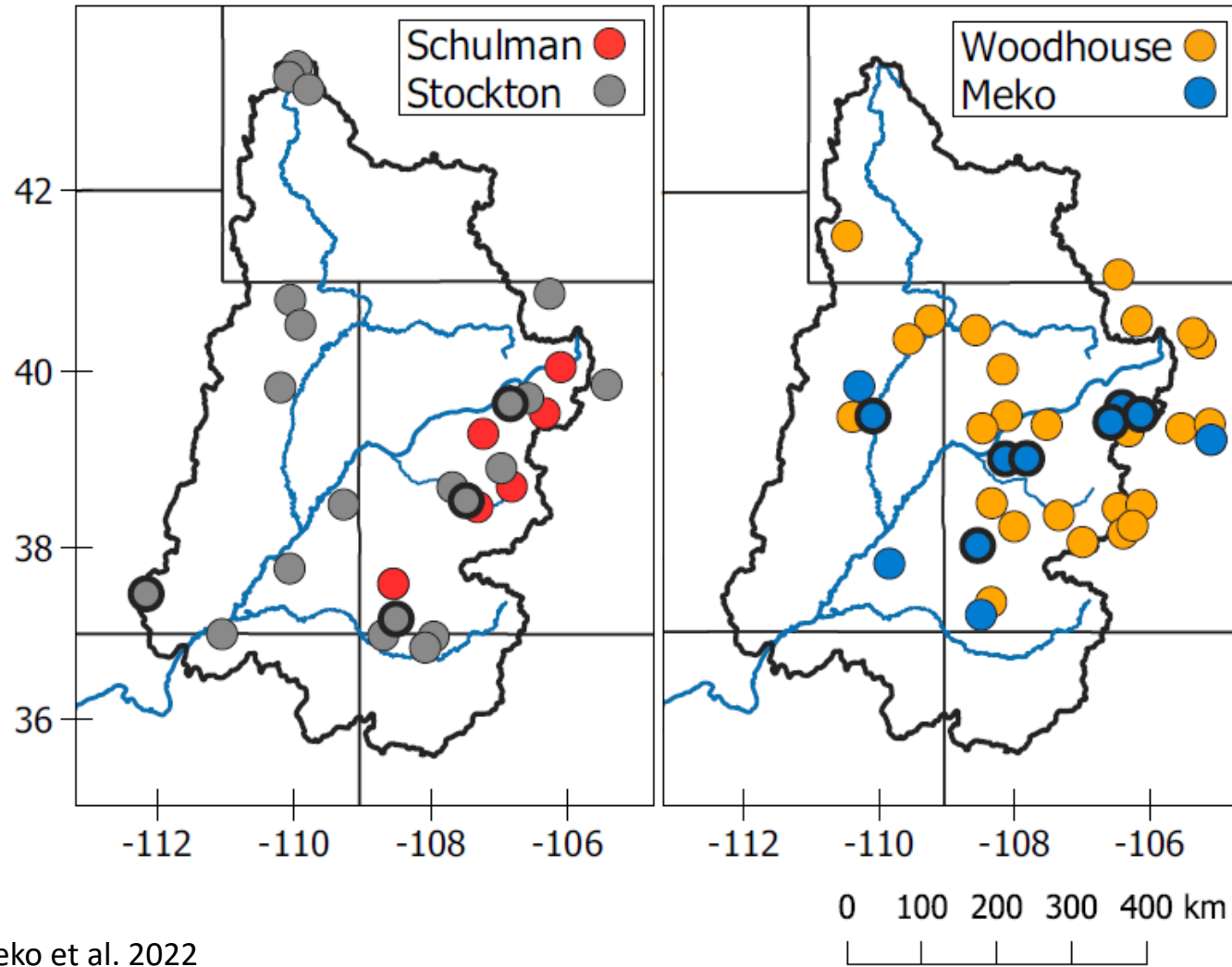
George B. Frisvold , Linda M. Fernandez, Flavio Lehner, Stephanie A. McAfee, Sharon Megdal, Elizabeth Payton, Jack Schmidt, Julie Vano, Connie Woodhouse

First published: 20 September 2022 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/1752-1688.13062>

# Two drought scenarios were identified (Tarboton 1995):

1. The most severe drought based on the largest cumulative deficit below the mean, the greatest modeled reservoir depletion, and visual inspection: 1579-1600.
2. The same 22-year drought rearranged so that the annual flows were in descending order, with drought worsening over time.





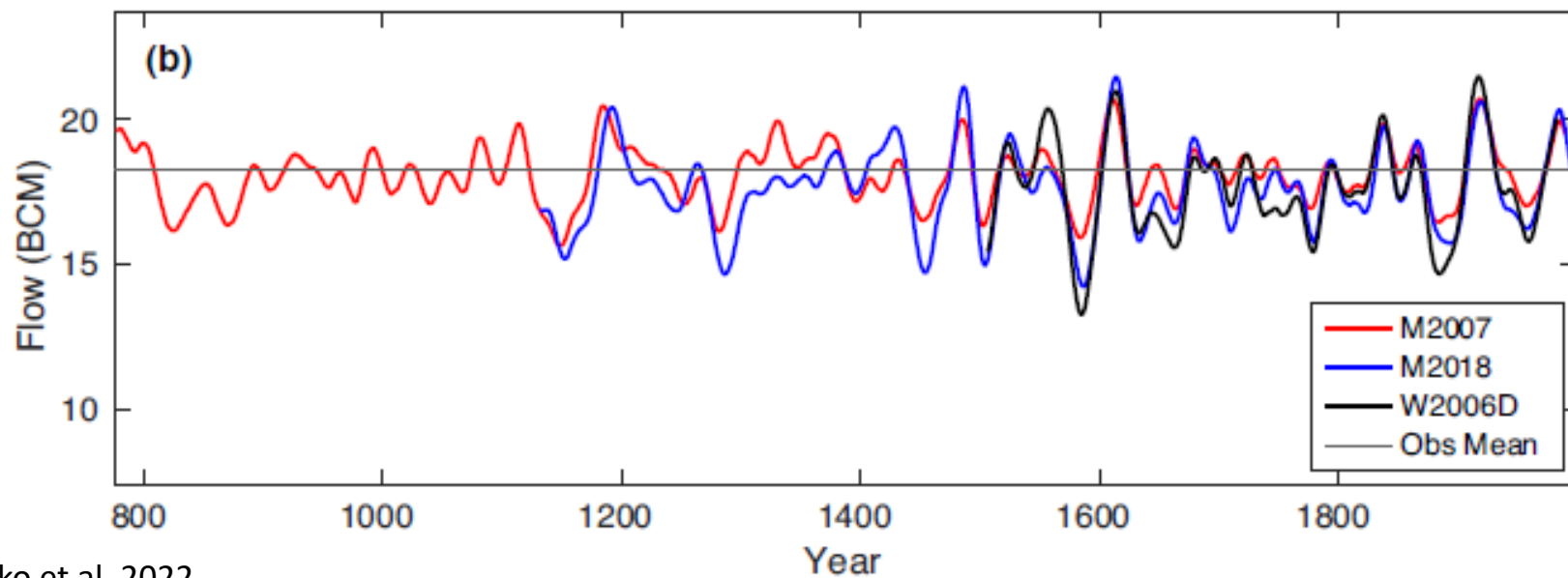
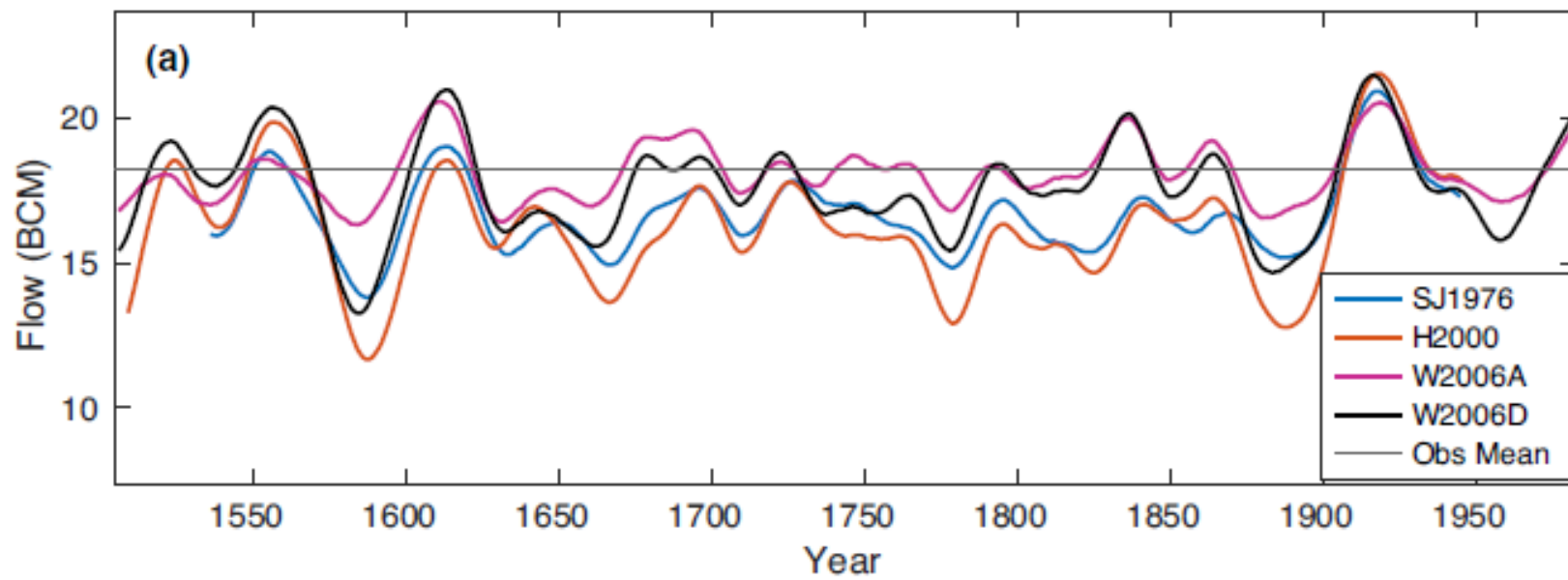
Meko et al. 2022

Since 1995, a number of additional reconstructions of Colorado River have been generated

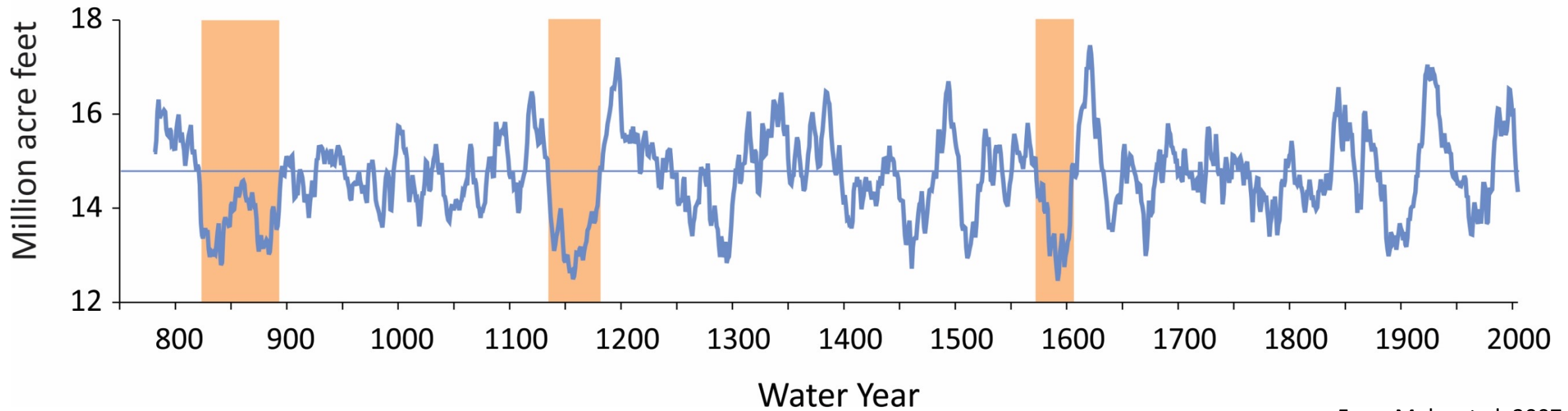


Reconstruction	Reconstruction years	Long-term mean, MAF (1568-1961)	Variance explained
Stockton and Jacoby (1976)	1520-1961	13.4	0.76
Michaelsen et al. (1990)	1568-1962	13.8	0.83
Hidalgo et al. (2000)	1493-1962	13.0	0.82
Woodhouse et al. (2006) A	1490-1997	14.7	0.81
B	1490-1997	14.5	0.84
C	1490-1997	14.6	0.72
D	1490-1997	14.1	0.77
Meko et al. (2007)	762-2005	14.7	0.76
Meko et al. (2018)(most skillful)	1416-2015	14.2	0.81
Meko et al. (2018)(longest)	1116-2014	14.2	0.58





## Colorado River at Lees Ferry Reconstruction, 762-2005



From Meko et al. 2007

## Severe sustained drought scenarios revisited:

- Do these more recent reconstructions change the story? Is the late 16<sup>th</sup> century drought still a useful scenario?
- How does the 21st century Colorado River drought compare?

## Severe sustained drought scenarios revisited:

- Do these more recent reconstructions change the story? Is the late 16<sup>th</sup> century drought still a useful scenario?
- How does the 21st century Colorado River drought compare?

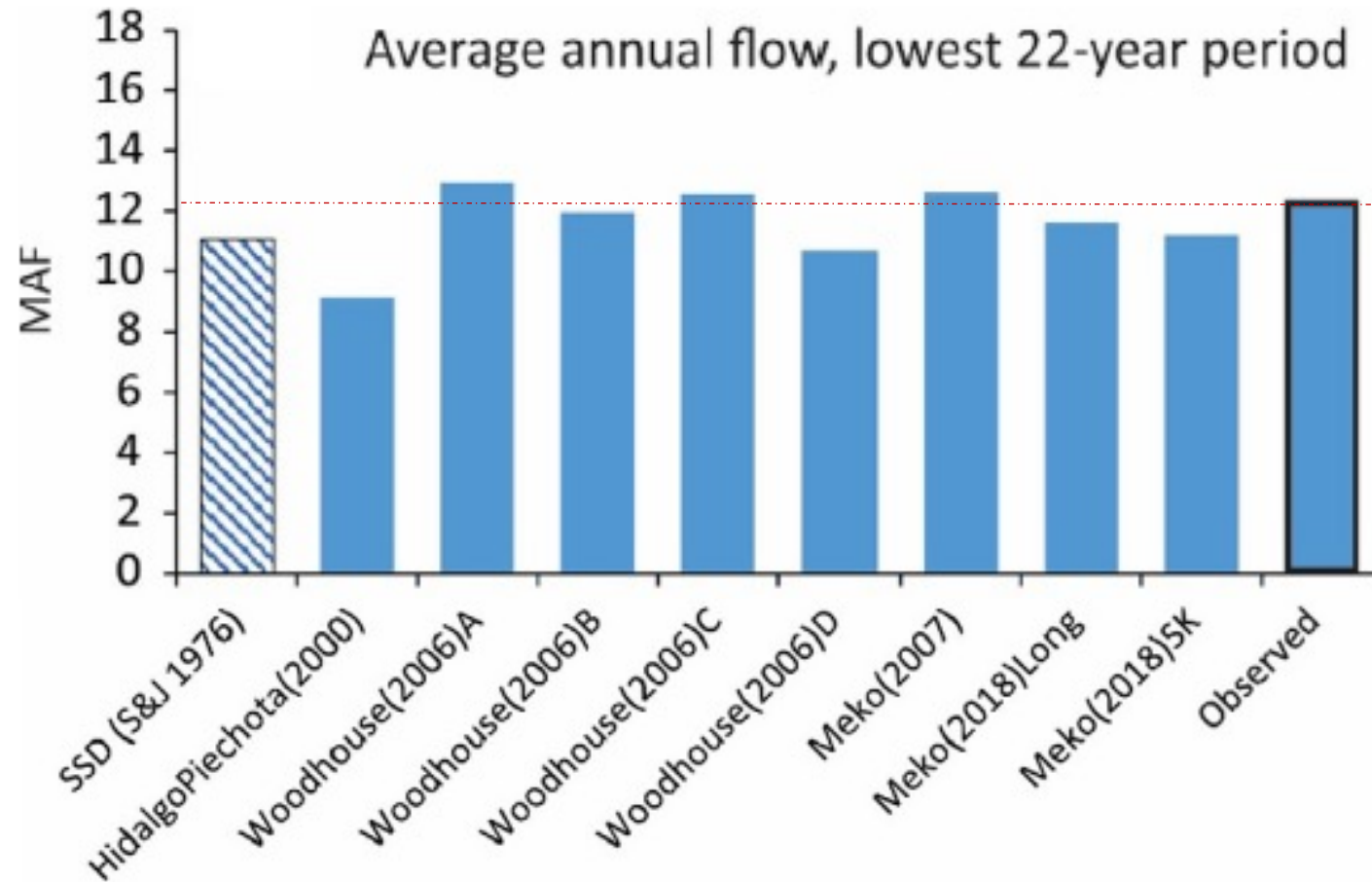
### Going back to Tarboton's severe sustained drought definitions:

- The 22-year period with the lowest average annual flow
- Re-ordered lowest flow 22-year period:
  - Longest period of consecutive years below the long term flow mean
  - Average annual flow of the period of consecutive drought years

# The 22-year periods with the lowest average annual flow in reconstructed and observed Colorado River flow

Reconstruction	Years of drought
Stockton and Jacoby (1976)	1579-1600
Hidalgo et al. (2000)	1579-1600
Woodhouse et al. (2006) A	1579-1600
B	1495-1516
C	1579-1600
D	1579-1600
Meko et al. (2007)	1137-1158
Meko et al. (2018)(most skillful)	1579-1600
Meko et al. (2018)(longest)	1276-1297
<b>Observed</b>	<b>2000-2021</b>

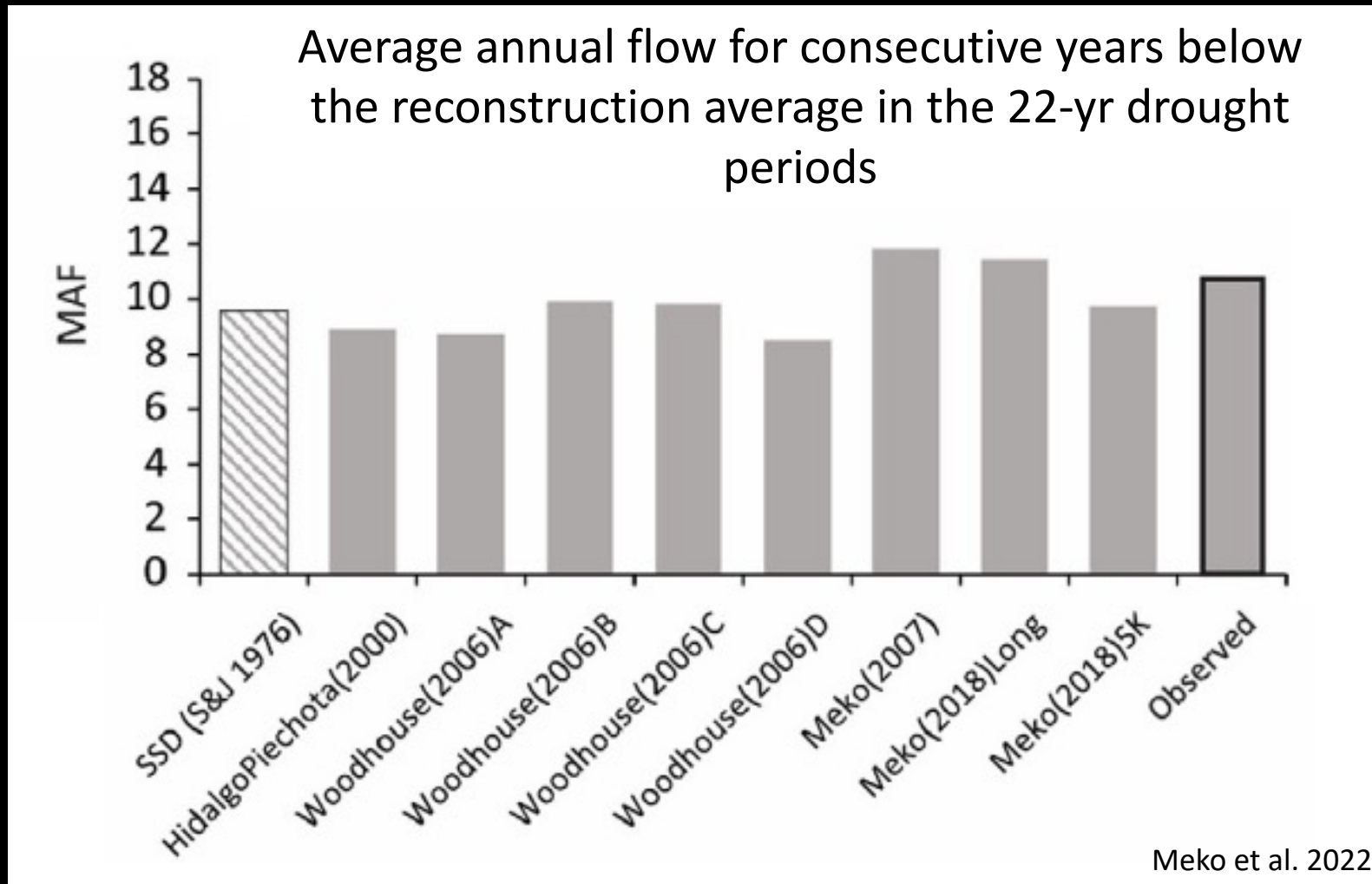
# The 22-year periods with the lowest average annual flow in reconstructed and observed Colorado River flow



The 22-year periods with the lowest average annual flow, re-ordered from highest to lowest flow years

Reconstruction	Years of drought	Number of consecutive drought years
Stockton and Jacoby (1976)	<b>1579-1600</b>	16
Hidalgo et al. (2000)	<b>1579-1600</b>	21
Woodhouse et al. (2006)	A <b>1579-1600</b>	12
	B 1495-1516	16
	C <b>1579-1600</b>	14
	D <b>1579-1600</b>	16
Meko et al. (2007)	1137-1158	17
Meko et al. (2018)(most skillful)	<b>1579-1600</b>	21
Meko et al. (2018)(longest)	1276-1297	17
<b>Observed</b>	<b>2000-2021</b>	<b>17</b>

# The 22-year periods with the lowest average annual flow, re-ordered from highest to lowest flow years





# Summary

- The Severe Sustained Drought, 1579-1600, stands out even among the more recent reconstructions.
- The 2000-2021 Colorado River drought appears to be comparable, with respect to 22-year drought periods.
- Reconstructions of Colorado River flow share similarities, but contain differences as well, reminding us that these are *plausible estimates* of the past.
- Scenarios from tree rings are not analogues for future...but the reconstruction still provide valuable context for assessing recent and ongoing Colorado River drought.



The 22-year periods with the lowest average annual flow, re-ordered from highest to lowest flow years

