

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

WYOMING'S CLOUD SEEDING PROGRAM

A summary of weather modification efforts

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Western States Water Council

June 23, 2021

WHY?

- One cubic mile of air = 18,000 tons of water (23.7 acre feet)
- Approximately 0.44 inches of water over the entire state
- Equates to ~ 1.4 million acre feet of water over Wyoming

Orographic Cloud Seeding (snow augmentation over mountains)

WHY?

Winter clouds contain lots of water, however, they are **naturally inefficient** at producing snowfall.

The reason for this?

- Water droplets in a cloud do not freeze $< 32\text{F}$ ("supercooled water")
- Supercooled water droplets need a "dust" particle in order to freeze into an ice crystal
- There is not enough natural geometrically-appropriate dust particles in the atmosphere

WHAT IS CLOUD SEEDING?

- Uses a natural compound (Silver Iodide, AgI) to initiate ice crystal formation (snowfall) in specific types of clouds that already has a high potential of producing snow.
- Silver Iodide acts as the “dust” particle allowing supercooled water to freeze into ice crystals (and collide into snowflakes)

WHAT IS CLOUD SEEDING?

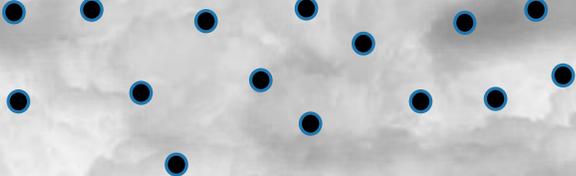
- Winter cloud efficiency increases
- Ice from seeding collides with natural ice inside the cloud (snow)

Better efficiency means a great fraction of cloud water gets converted into precipitation and makes it to the ground where it might be used.

Silver Iodide particles are released by aircraft into or upwind of clouds



Super-cooled liquid water is necessary!



Silver Iodide aids in the formation of ice crystals



The resulting ice crystals grow larger and collide, forming snow.

Snow falls.



UNDERSTANDING WEATHER MODIFICATION & CLOUD SEEDING

The term “cloud seeding”

- Refers to small-scale seeding of clouds to augment snow or mitigate hail, etc.
- Scientifically proven science to “boost” the snowfall process in clouds
- Essentially “cloud physics” or “cloud modification”

The term “weather modification” can sometimes be associated with large scale weather manipulation, climate change, geoengineering, etc.



WHAT CLOUD SEEDING CANNOT DO

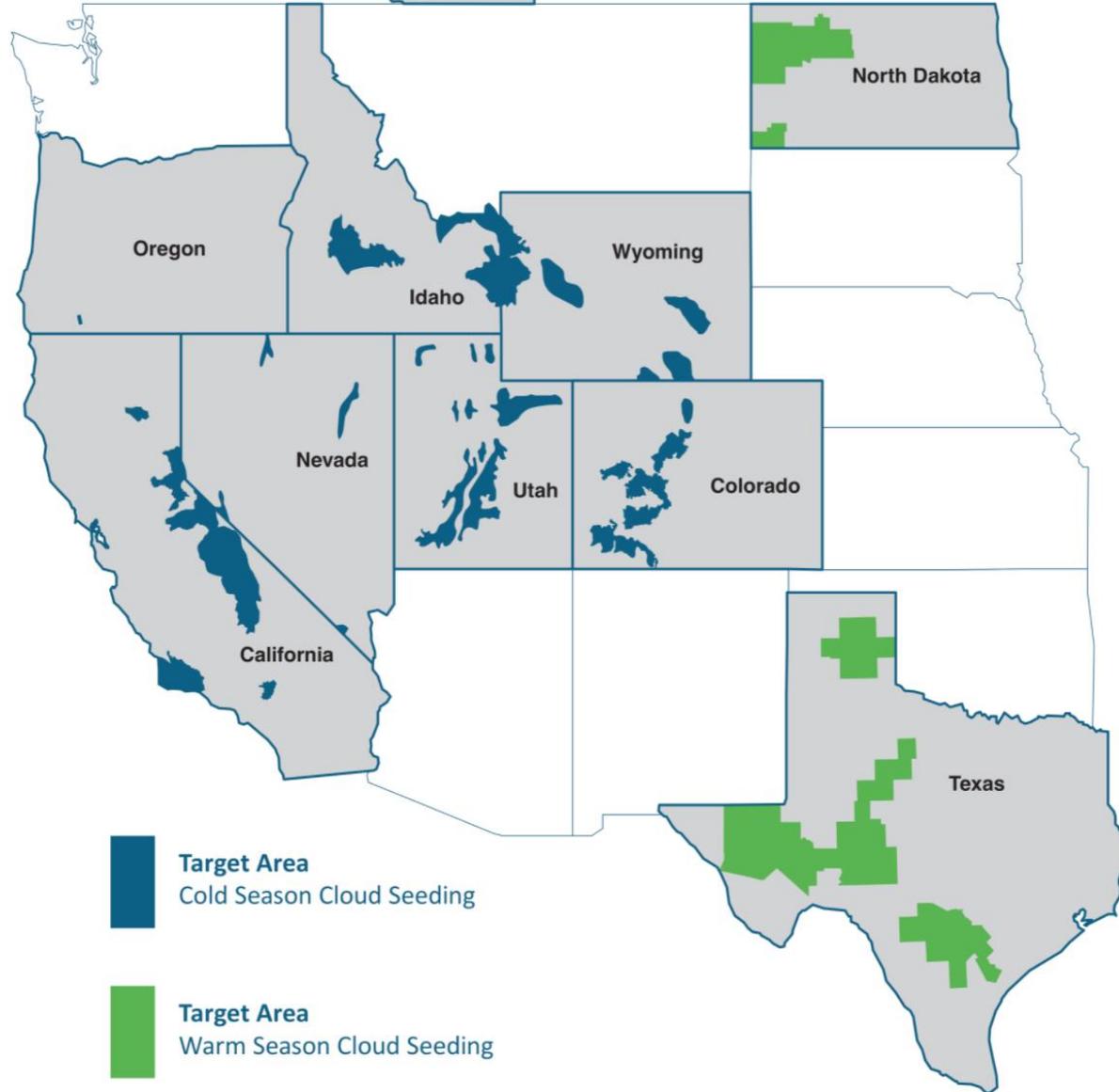
- Break droughts
 - Create clouds
 - Move clouds
 - Change cloudiness, winds or temperature
- 

WHAT CLOUD SEEDING CAN DO

- Safe and effective way to increase snowpack incrementally over time, above what nature can give us (high elevation water storage)
- Assist with drought mitigation (WY's Drought Contingency Plan)
- Inexpensive tool for water resource management

After recent years of science/research, the question is no longer “does it work”, the new question is “how well?”

ALBERTA,
CANADA

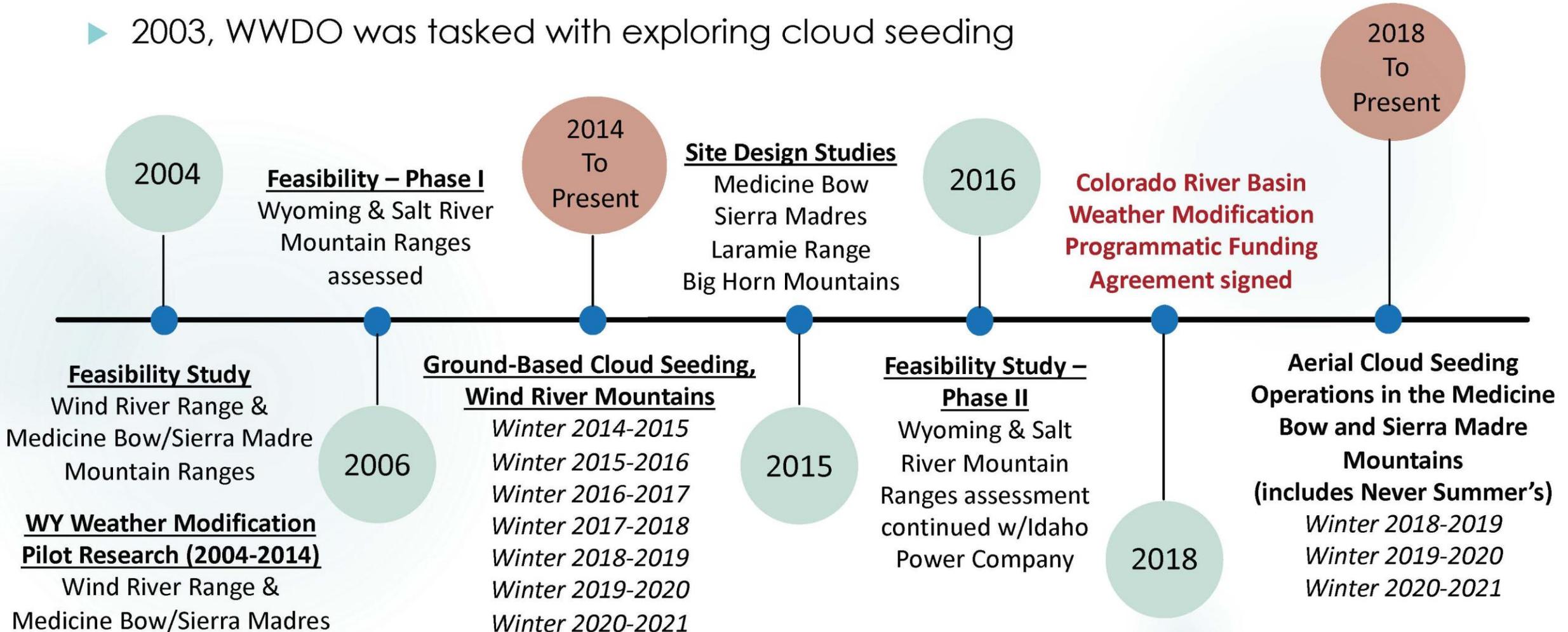


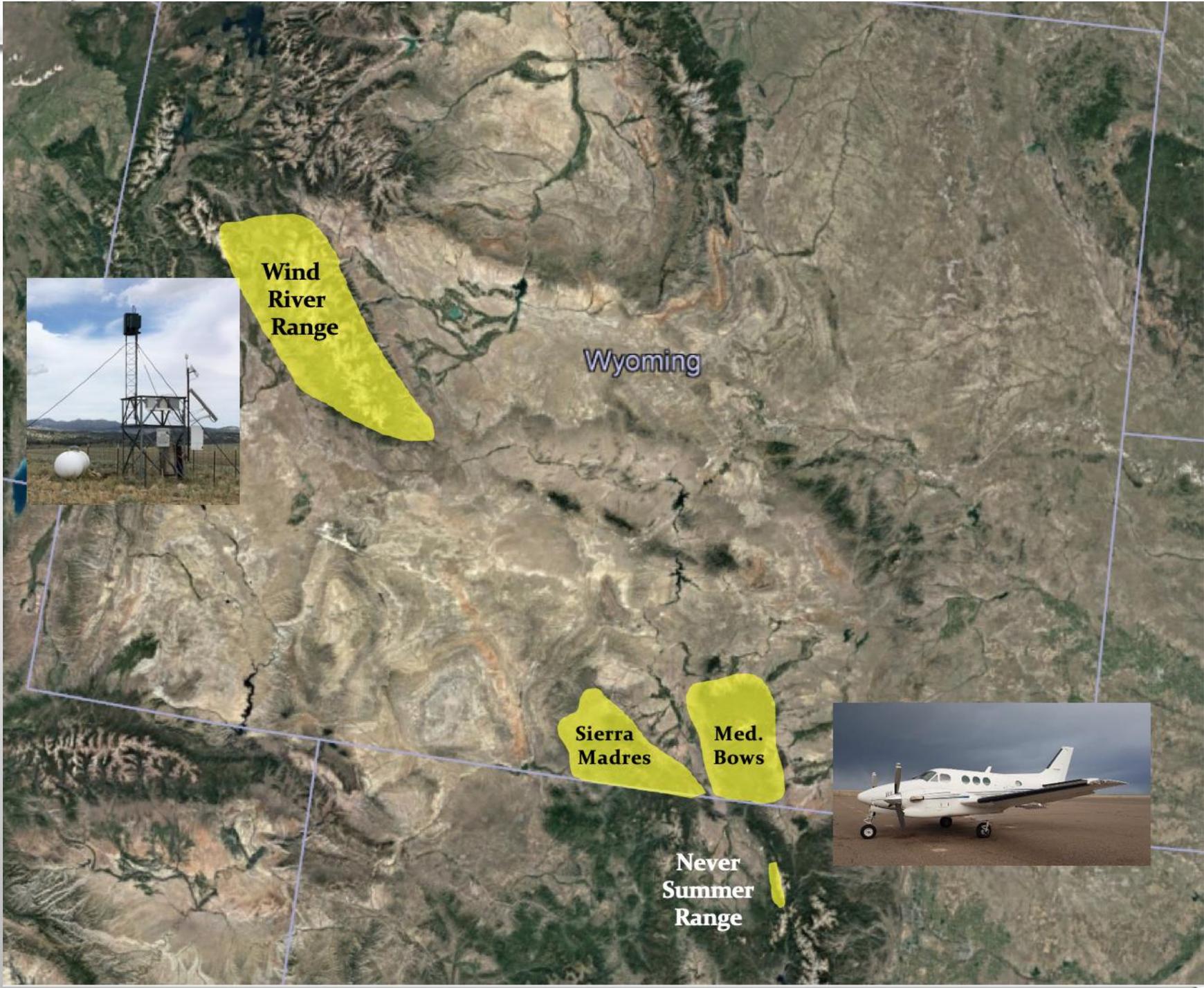
Target Area
Cold Season Cloud Seeding

Target Area
Warm Season Cloud Seeding

Wyoming's Cloud Seeding Timeline

- ▶ Prior to 2003, WY Assoc. of Conservation Districts inquired about cloud seeding
- ▶ 2003, WWDO was tasked with exploring cloud seeding





**Wind
River
Range**

Wyoming

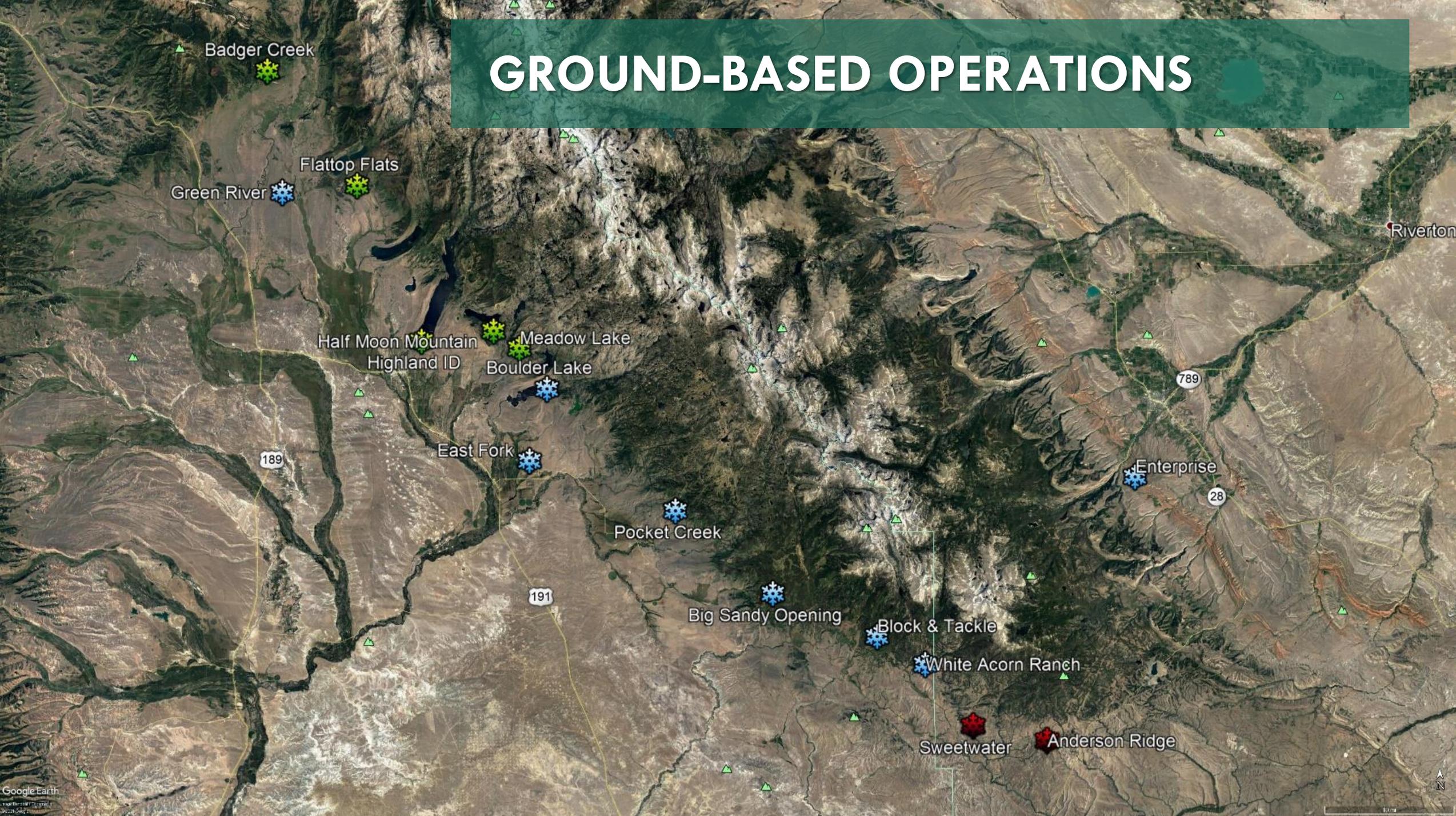
**Sierra
Madres**

**Med.
Bows**

**Never
Summer
Range**



GROUND-BASED OPERATIONS



GROUND-BASED OPERATIONS



GROUND-BASED OPERATIONS

Legislation requires this project be a cost-share:

37% (State of Wyoming), 63% (other funding partners)

Regional funding partners (Colorado River Basin entities)

Local funding partners (Trona Mining Industry, energy)

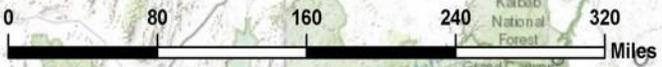
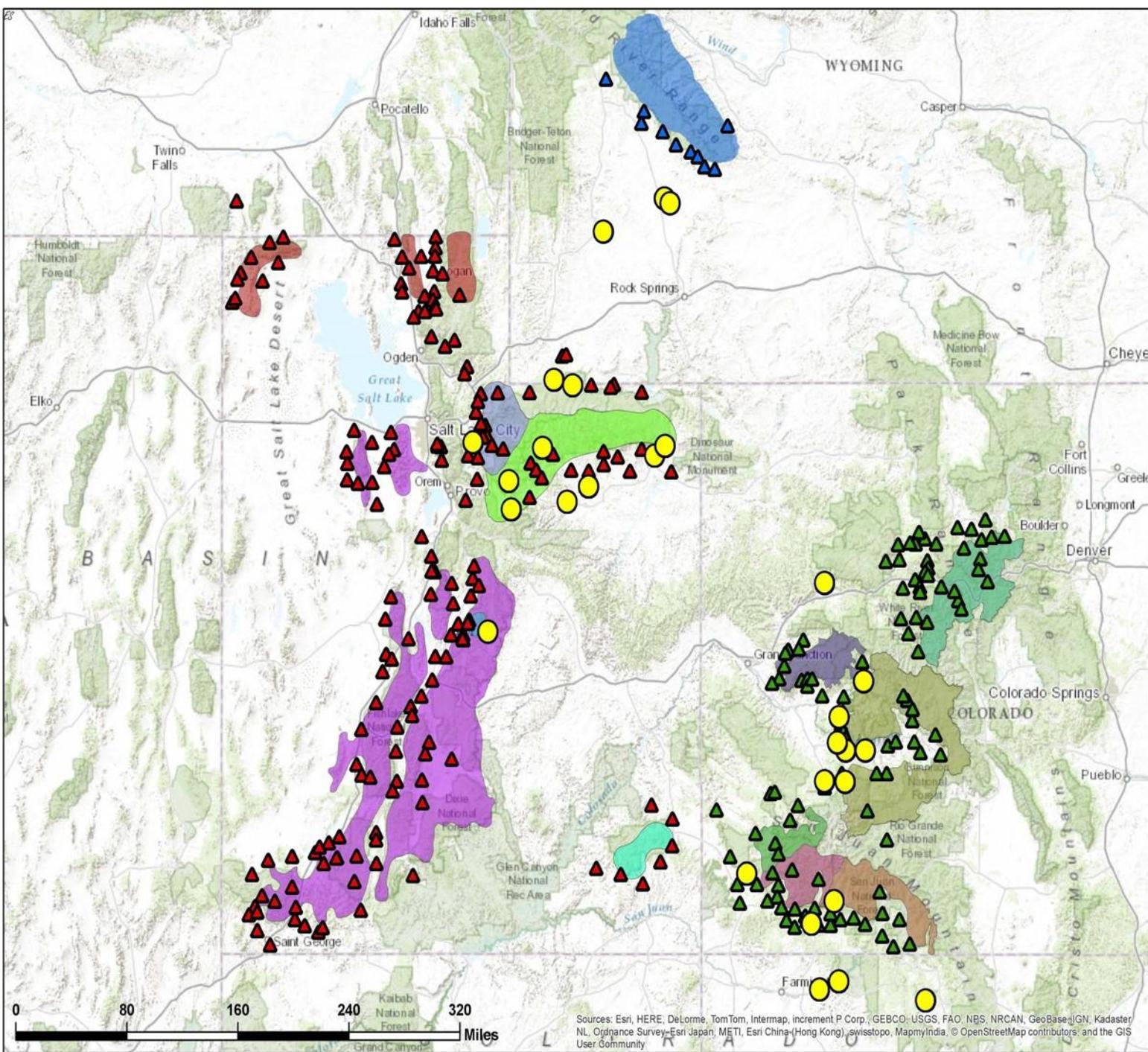
GROUND-BASED OPERATIONS

Colorado River Basin Weather Modification Activities Programmatic Funding Agreement

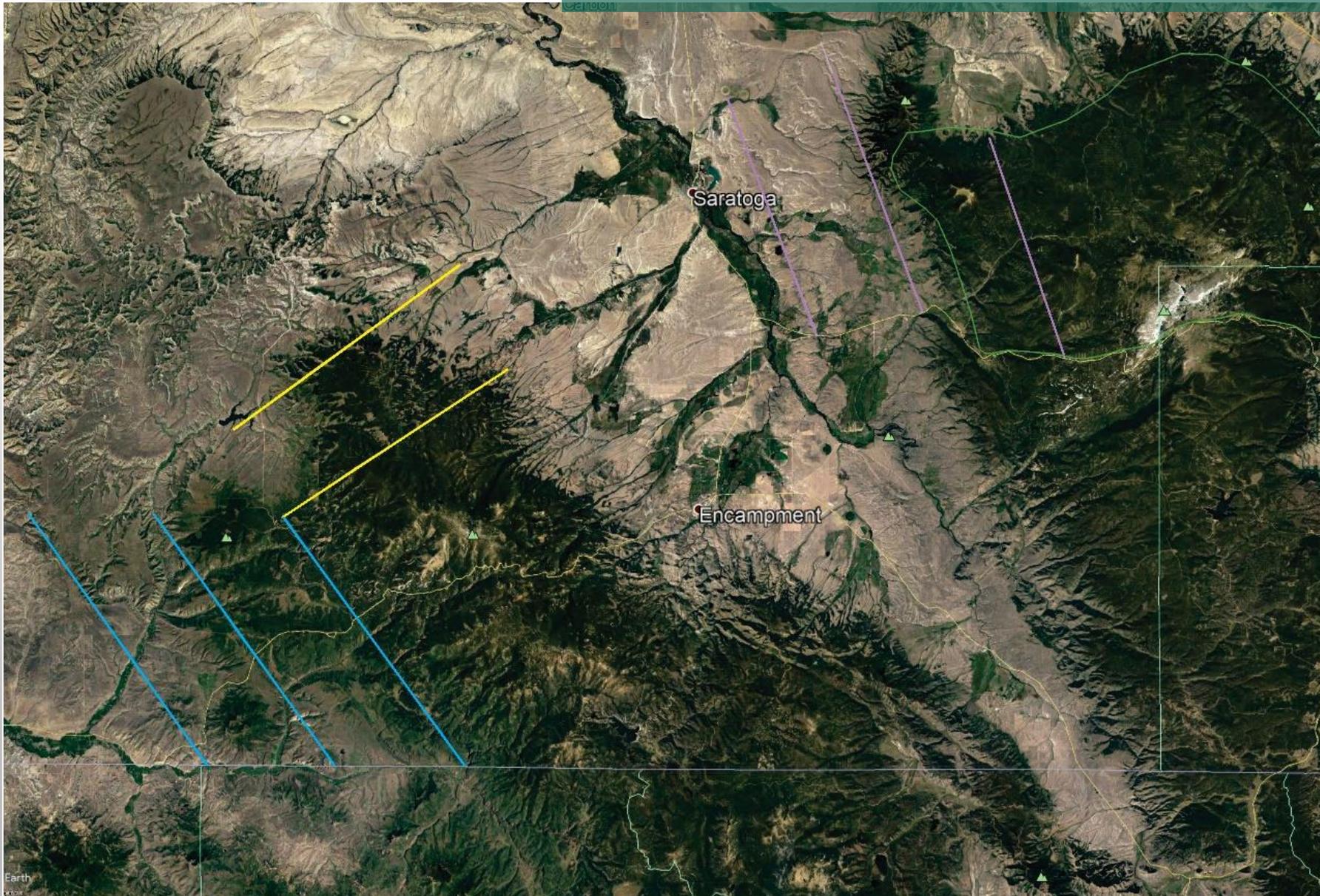
- Upper Basin and Lower Basin partnership, signed in 2018
- Continue the use of weather modification efforts as a way to contribute additional water into the system for CRB users
- Proposals submitted every summer, to be approved prior to operations
- Collective contributions can reach \$1.5 million in a single water year
- Funding allows us to opportunities to expand the program



- CRSP Act Projects
- Cloud Seeding Generators**
- ▲ Colorado
- ▲ Utah
- ▲ Wyoming
- Colorado Target Areas**
- ⬭ Beaver Creek
- ⬭ Eastern San Juan
- ⬭ FRWC Program
- ⬭ Grand Mesa
- ⬭ Gunnison
- ⬭ Telluride/San Miguel
- ⬭ Vail
- ⬭ Western San Juan
- Utah Target Areas**
- ⬭ Abajo (Blue) Mountains
- ⬭ Central and Southern Utah
- ⬭ Emery/Sanpete
- ⬭ High Uinta
- ⬭ Northern Utah
- ⬭ Western Uintas
- Wyoming Target Area**
- ⬭ Wind River Range



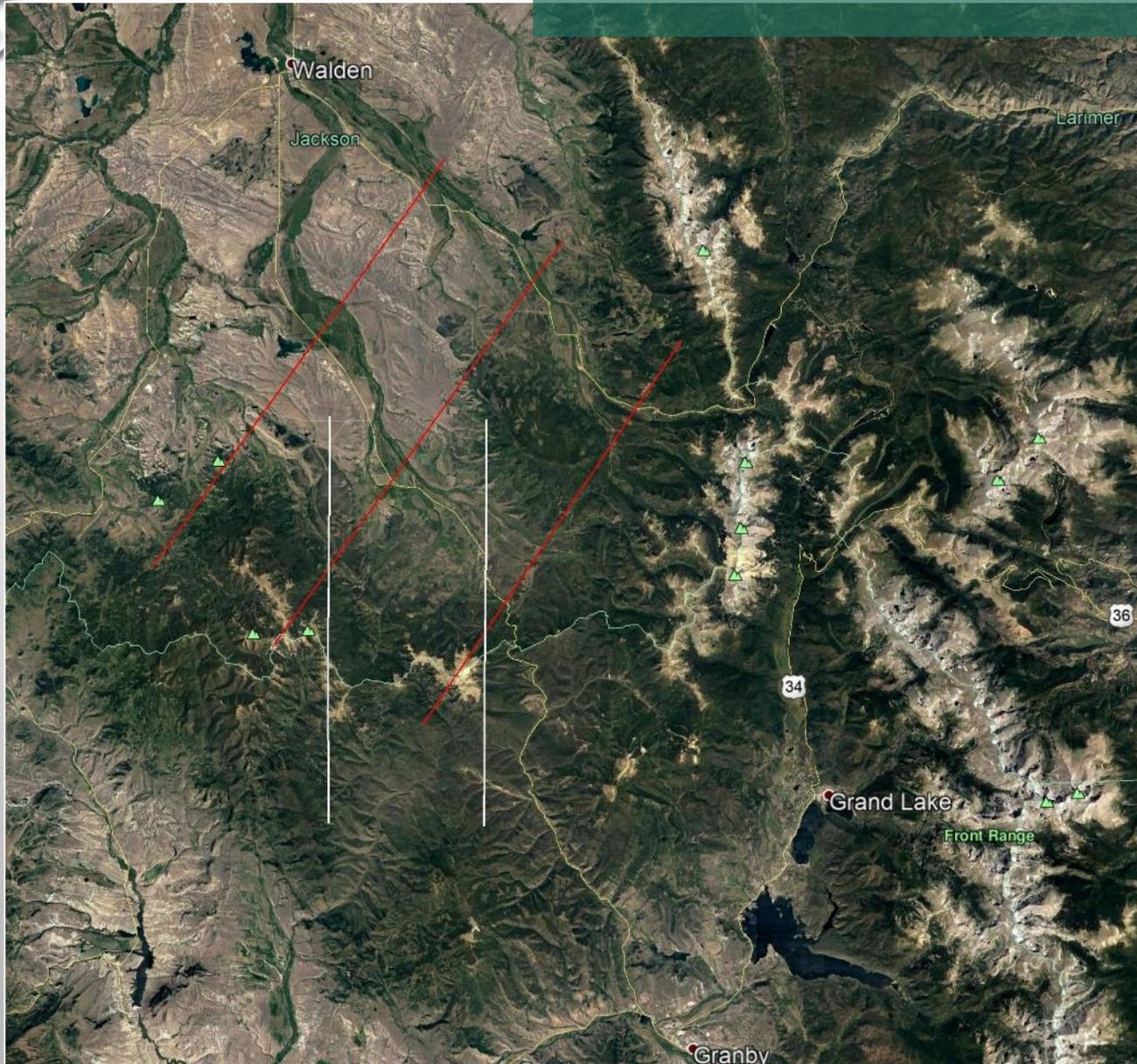
AERIAL OPERATIONS



Sierra Madre's
Medicine Bow's

*We avoided
seeding over the
Mullen Fire Burn
Scar this past winter.*

AERIAL OPERATIONS



“Add-On”

Never Summer Mountains (west side)

Operations paid for by Jackson Co. Water Conservancy District in Walden, CO.

Supports Upper North Platte River Basin in Wyoming.

LOOKING AT THE NUMBERS

Utilizing the results from the WY Weather Mod. Pilot Study (2014) and MBSM Design Study (2017), positive impacts have been estimated:

- *Cloud seeding in the Wind River Mountains can generate ~16,000+ acre feet of additional run-off (\$24-\$28 per acre foot)*
- *Cloud seeding in Medicine Bow & Sierra Madre Mountains can generate ~30,000 (+/-) acre feet of additional run-off (\$24 per acre foot)*

Future Needs: *Robust assessment on cost effectiveness of operations*



THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

Weather Modification/Cloud Seeding Program

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