

EXPLAINER: Stuck jet stream, La Nina causing weird weather

December 4 2021, by Seth Borenstein



Kenneth Warner races into the water to help rescue the driver of a car that went into the flooded Nooksack River, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 2021, in Ferndale, Wash. Winter has started out weird in the United States. It's been flip flop weather in much of the country with the Pacific Northwest getting record rainfall and Denver and the Rockies still haven't seen their first significant snowfall of the season. Credit: AP Photo/Elaine Thompson, File

America's winter wonderland is starting out this season as anything but traditional.

The calendar says December but for much of the country temperatures beckon for sandals. Umbrellas, if not arks, are needed in the Pacific Northwest, while in the Rockies snow shovels are gathering cobwebs.

Meteorologists attribute the latest batch of record-shattering weather extremes to a stuck jet stream and the effects of a La Nina weather pattern from cooling waters in the equatorial Pacific.

It's still fall astronomically, but winter starts Dec. 1 for meteorologists. This year, no one told the weather that.

On Thursday, 65 [weather stations](#) across the nation set record high temperature marks for Dec. 2, including Springfield, Missouri, hitting 75 degrees Fahrenheit (24 Celsius) and Roanoke, Virginia 72 degrees Fahrenheit (22 Celsius). Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Billings, Montana, broke long-time heat records by 6 degrees.

Parts of Canada and Montana have seen their highest December records in recorded history. On Friday, parts of South Carolina and Georgia hit record highs.

In Washington state, Seattle, Bellingham and Quillayute [all set 90-day fall records](#) for rainfall. Bellingham was doused by nearly two feet (60 centimeters) of rain. The Olympic and Cascade mountains got hit harder, [with more than 50 inches \(127 centimeters\) in three months](#), according to the National Weather Service. Forks, Washington, received more rain in 90 days than Las Vegas gets in 13 years.



Floodwater inundates homes along a road Wednesday, Nov. 17, 2021, in Sumas, Wash. Winter has started out weird in the United States. It's been flip flop weather in much of the country with the Pacific Northwest getting record rainfall and Denver and the Rockies still haven't seen their first significant snowfall of the season. Credit: AP Photo/Elaine Thompson, File

On top of that, there is a blizzard warning on Hawaii's Big Island summits with up to 12 inches (30.5 centimeters) of snow expected and wind gusts of more than 100 miles per hour (161 kilometers per hour).

Meantime, snow's gone missing in Colorado. Before this year, [the latest first measurable snowfall on record](#) in Denver was Nov. 21, way back in 1934. There's a slight possibility of snow Monday night, according to the [weather service](#). Yet, with no snow since April 22, this is the third

longest stretch the city has gone without it.

One big factor: The [jet stream](#) — the river of air that moves weather from west to east on a rollercoaster-like path—has just been stuck. That means low pressure on one part of the stream is bringing rain to the Pacific Northwest, while high pressure hovering over about two-thirds of the nation produces dry and [warmer weather](#), said Brian Hurley, a senior meteorologist at the weather service's Weather Prediction Center in College Park, Maryland.

If the jet stream moves more or bends differently, rain and other extreme weather won't be as concentrated, Hurley said.

This is a typical weather pattern with a natural La Nina weather oscillation, he said. The flip side of El Nino, a La Nina is a cooling of parts of the central Pacific Ocean that changes weather patterns across the globe. [La Ninas tend](#) to bring more rain to the Pacific Northwest and make the South drier and warmer.

These bouts of extreme weather happen more frequently as the world warms, said meteorologist Jeff Masters, founder of Weather Underground who now works at Yale Climate Connections. But scientists haven't done the required study to attribute these events to human-caused climate change.

In Boulder, Colorado, meteorologist Bob Henson enjoyed a rare December bike ride on Thursday.

Still, "there's a lot of angst about the lack of snow," he said. "It puts you in a psychic quandary. You enjoy the warm [weather](#) while keeping in mind it's not good for Earth to be warming."

© 2021 The Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not

be published, broadcast, rewritten or redistributed without permission.

Citation: EXPLAINER: Stuck jet stream, La Nina causing weird weather (2021, December 4)
retrieved 9 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2021-12-stuck-jet-stream-la-nina.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.