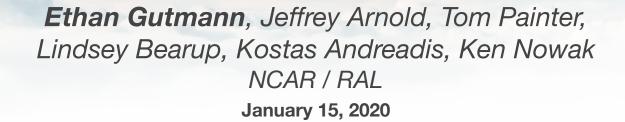
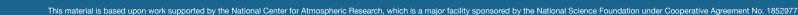
The video recording of this presentation is available here : https://youtu.be/7EYI4mqTIUM

# The Importance of Spatial Heterogeneity of Snow to Climate Change Signals and Data Assimilation

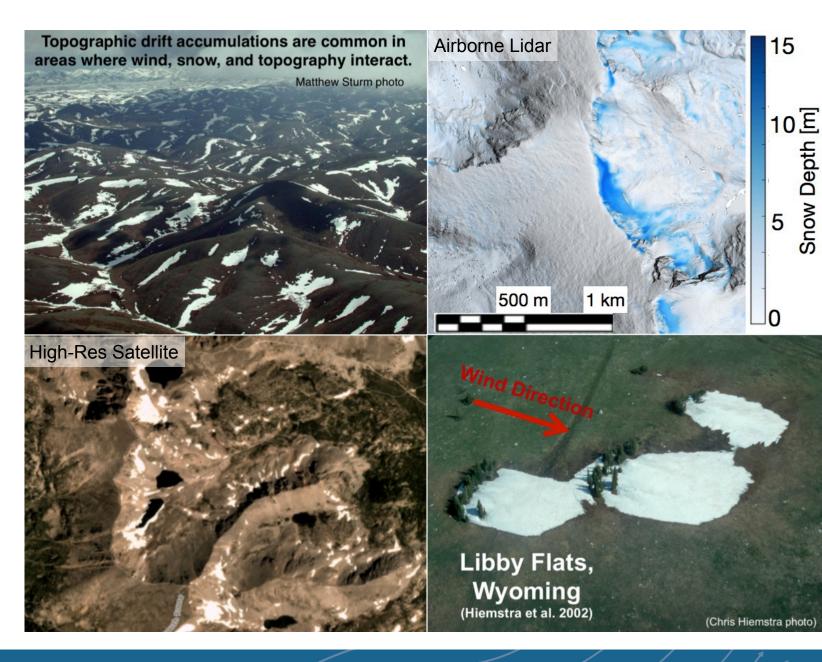






# Spatial variability is everywhere

- Precipitation variations
- Preferential deposition
- Wind redistribution
- Topography
- Vegetation
- Differential Melt rates





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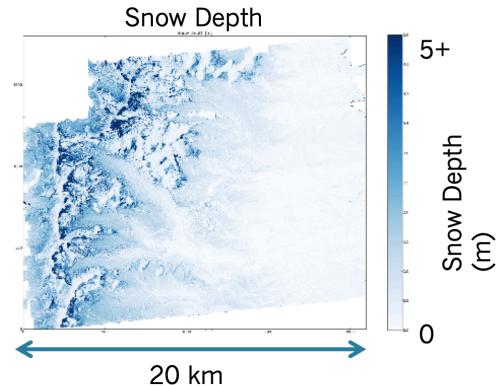
NCAR UCAR

• Differential Melt rates



# **Large Potential Impacts**

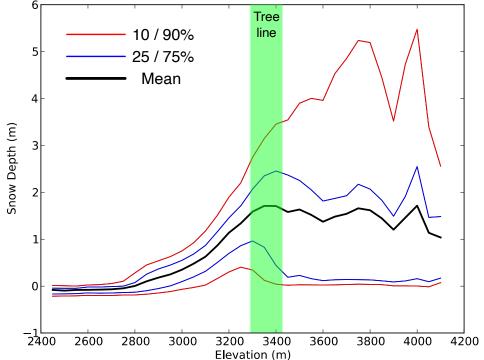
- Changes in areal average :
  - Albedo
  - Melt rate
  - Microwave emissions...?
  - Air temperature...?
- Implications for:
  - Snow-albedo feedback and climate change?
  - Changes in streamflow in a future climate?
  - Assimilation of snow data for streamflow forecasting?
  - Avalanche forecasting, boundary layer development, land annophere exercise, new coparation and sublimation rates... and on... and on?





# **Large Potential Impacts**

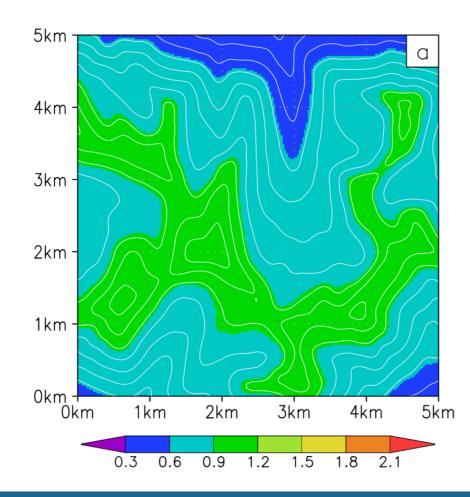
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#### How do we treat snow variability in models

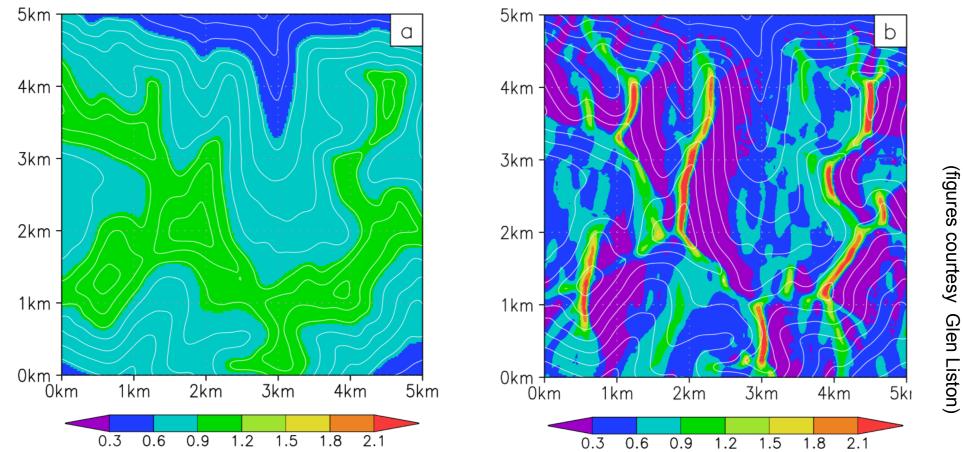
• Short answer, we usually don't really...

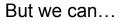




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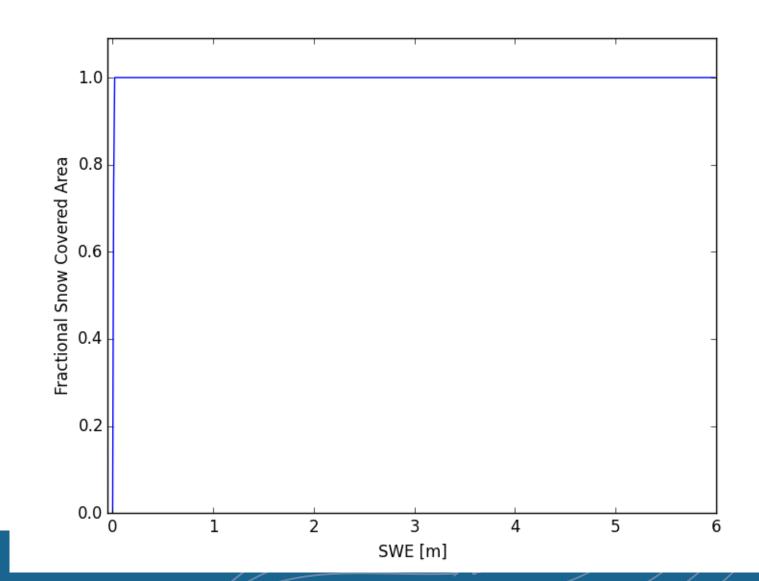






#### **Snow Covered Area in Land Surface Models**

- SCA = f(swe, LC)
- Above Treeline
  - SWE=2cm, SCA=1!
- Should be closer to
  - SWE=1m, SCA=0.5
- Do we need a better parameterization
- Can we model this explicitly...?

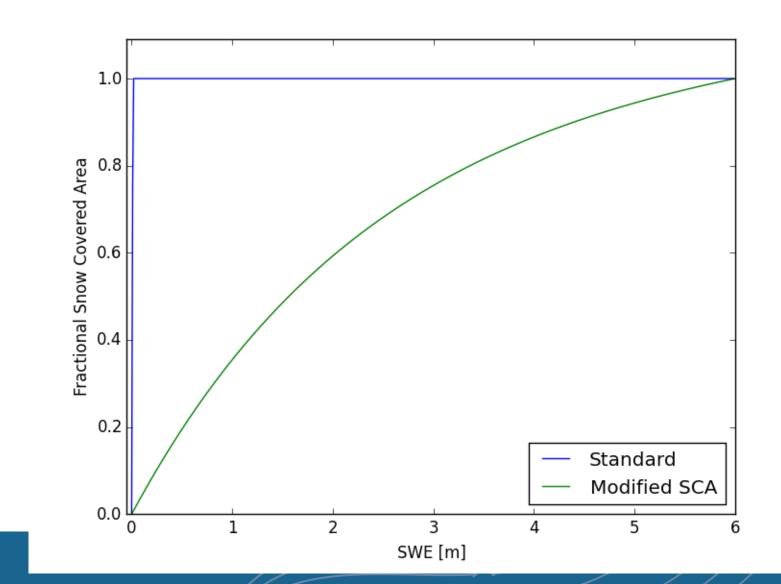




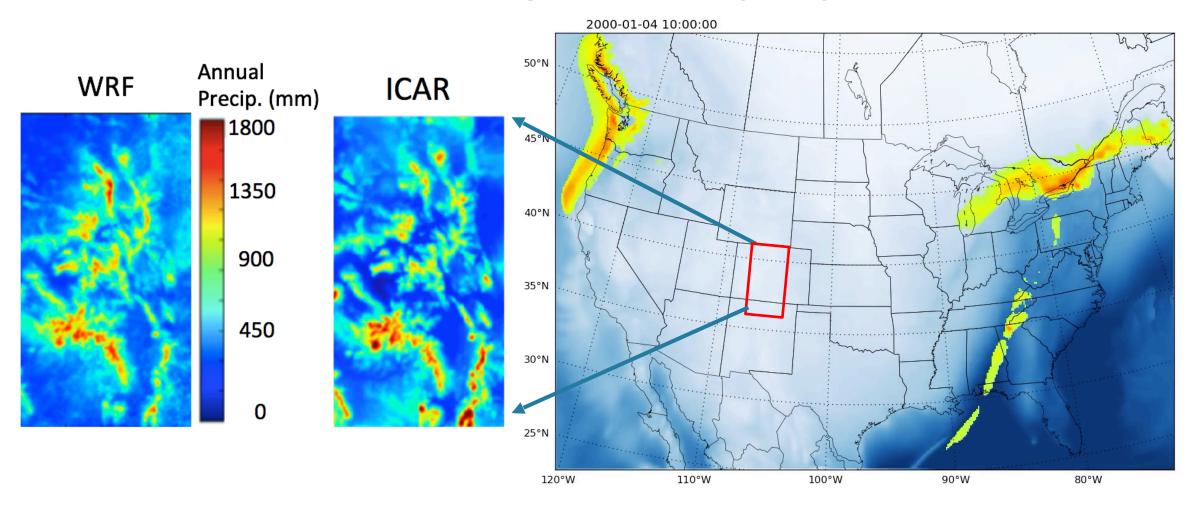
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### Evaluating regional climate effects with an Intermediate Complexity Atmospheric model (ICAR)



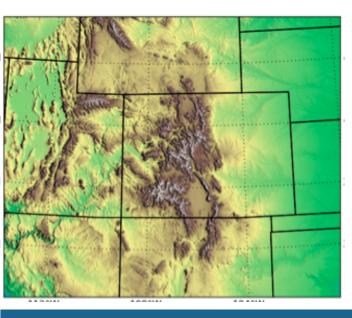


#### **Implications for Changes in Air Temperature**

250

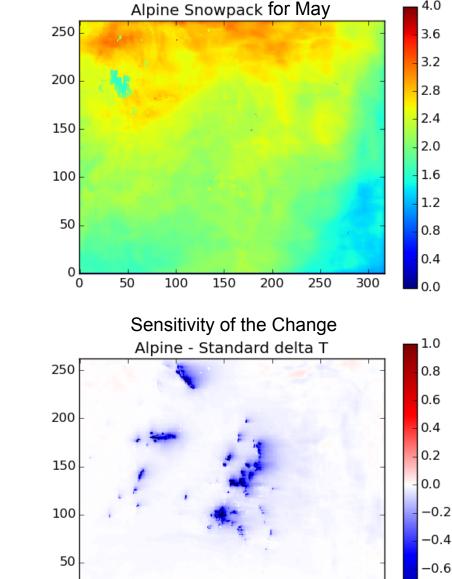
300

- Simple regional climate model (ICAR: Gutmann et al 2016)
- Run in current and future climate
- Test the SCA curve



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0

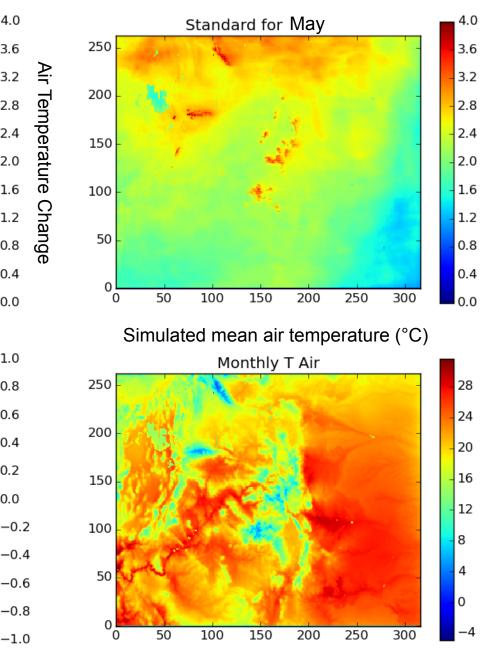
0

50

100

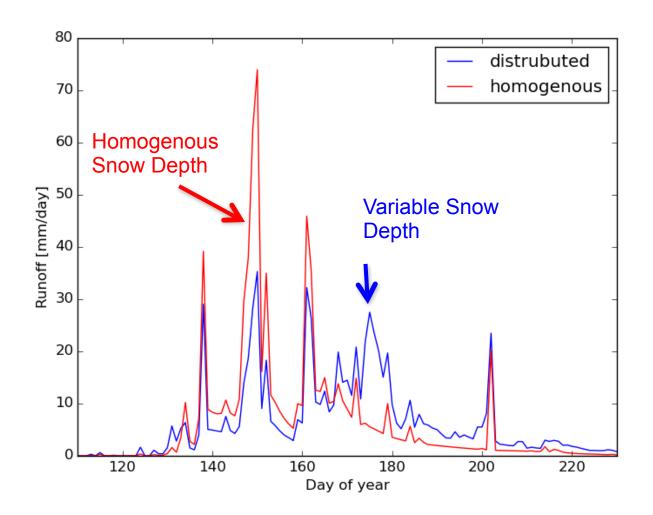
150

200



#### How does this variability effect streamflow?

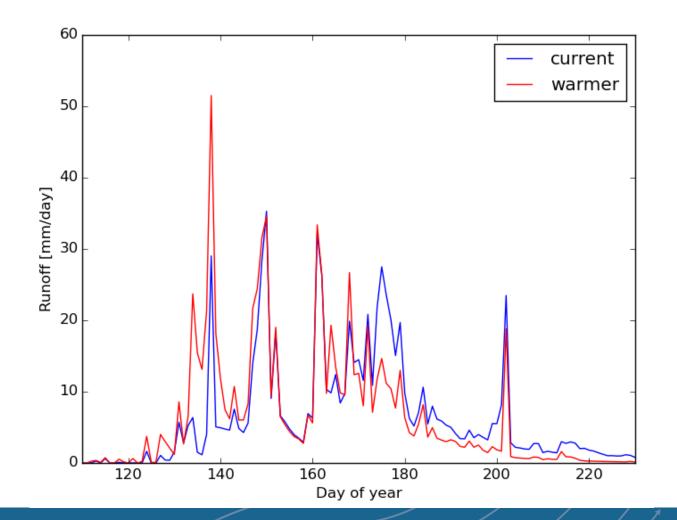
- More late season snowmelt and runoff
- Less early spring runoff
  - Less surface area to melt
  - And less to evaporate/sublimate
- ~2% more runoff in total





### How does variability affect changes in streamflow?

- Less increase in early spring
  runoff
- Less decrease in mid-season
  melt and runoff
- More decrease in late-season
  runoff
- Smaller, longer Change signal (might be easier to manage)
- Slightly smaller change in total runoff (–0.5mm vs –4mm)

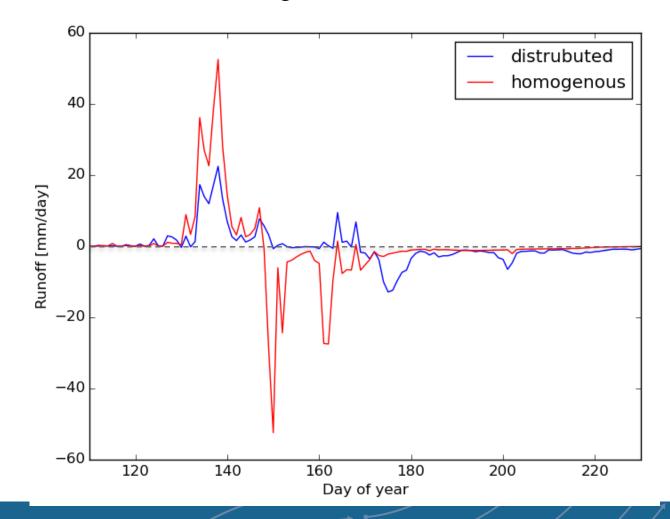




## How does variability affect changes in streamflow?

Change in Runoff

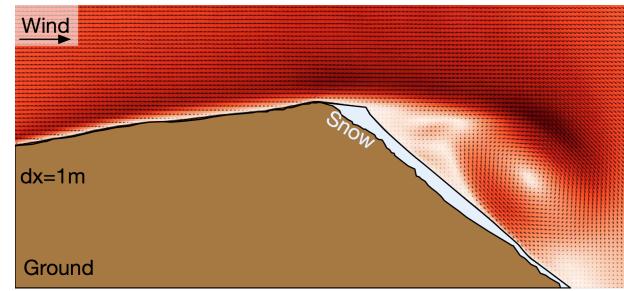
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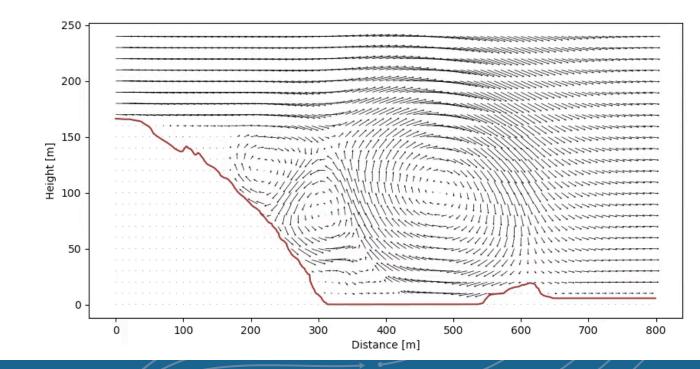




The fundamental physics are hard

- Air flow over hills is complex
- Simulation requires sophisticated numerical models
  - High-res, immersed boundary...
- There are feedbacks between snow depth and air flow







# Summary

- Spatial variability of snow can be enormous
- Heterogeneity greatly reduces snow albedo feedback and air temperature increases
- Heterogeneity affects changes in streamflow
- Inconsistency between homogeneous models and observations problematic for data assimilation

