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Climate Change • Sustainable Agriculture  
Environmental Quality • Landscape Processes



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# Effects of Vertical Canopy Structure on Snow Processes

Simulation of Surface Energy Fluxes & Snow  
Interception Using a Higher Order Closure Multi-Layer  
Soil-Vegetation-Atmospheric Model

# Snow cover is a critical driver of energy and water budget yet lack accurate modeling

- Forested Sierra Nevadas supply >50% of California's water<sup>1</sup>
  - Natural reservoir
  - California grows > 50% of US fruits & vegetables
- Yet accurate estimates of snow cover and snowmelt in forested areas remains a challenge



1. State Of Sierra Forests Report Web

# Vertical structure & its variation complicate snow processes and modeling

- Controls snow's spatiotemporal distribution
- Alters energy & water budget
- Resolving vertical canopy structure critical to understanding snow dynamics!
- However few studies explicitly model complex processes in multiple vertical layers!





# Most studies of forest structure impact on snow processes only look at planar variables

## Methods to snow canopy processes

- Unperturbed forest versus
  - Open area or lake<sup>1</sup>
  - Clear cut forests<sup>2</sup>
  - Mountain pine beetles damaged forests<sup>3</sup>
  - Post wildfires forest<sup>4</sup>
- Varied tree types<sup>5</sup>
- Variation in canopy parameters
  - Leaf area indices<sup>6</sup>
  - Canopy closure<sup>7</sup>
  - LIDAR structure<sup>8</sup>



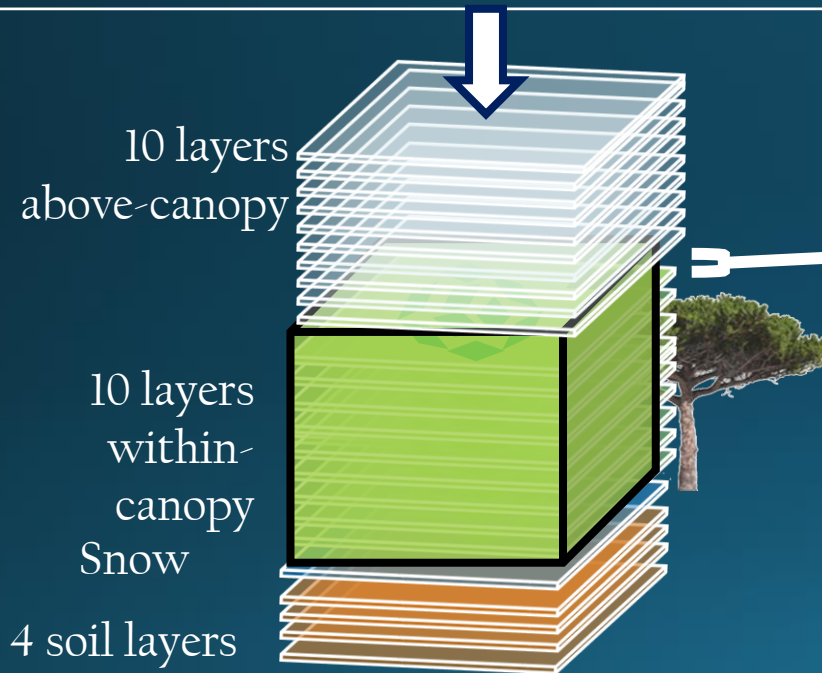
# Objective:

## Simulate differing forest canopy structures' impact on energy & snow budgets



in Sierra Nevada, CA  
using a multilayer soil-canopy-atmosphere model

Temperature, humidity, shortwave radiation,  
 $\text{CO}_2$ , wind speed, pressure



Energy budget, temperature,  
physiology, radiative transfer  
equations and water budget

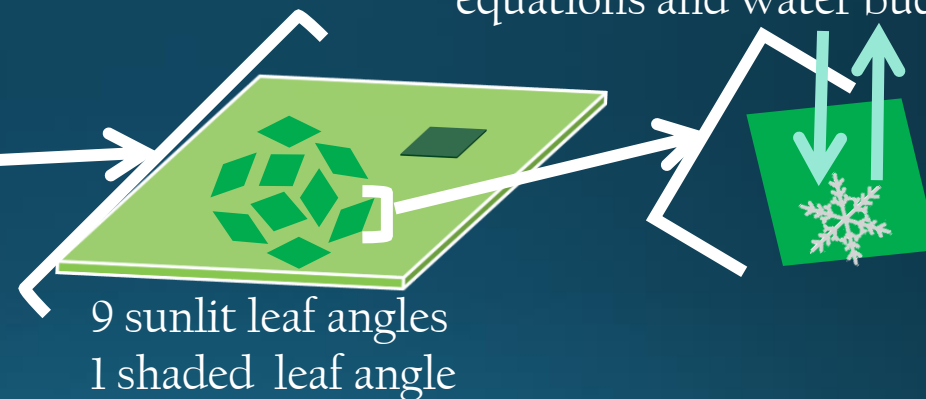
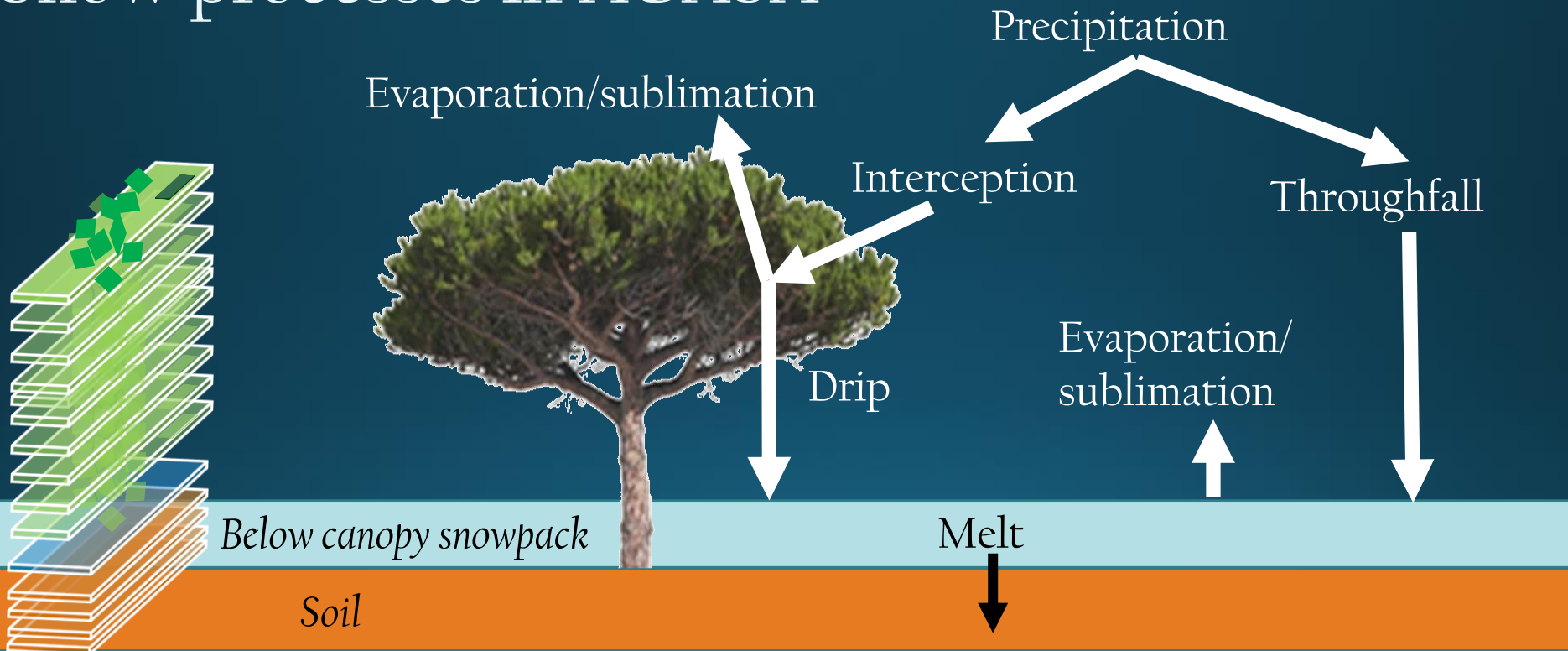


Image modified from Eric Kent © 2015



# Snow processes in ACASA

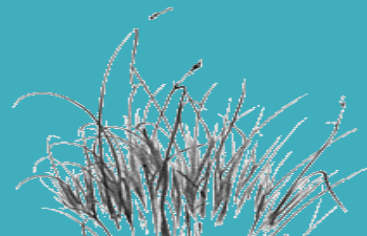


# Simulated grassland & 3 tree canopy types

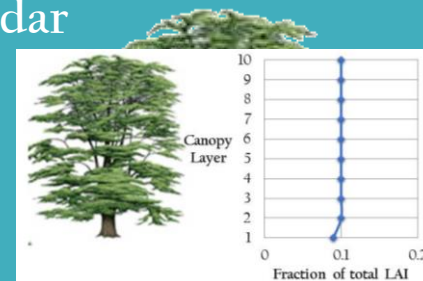
## Canopy parameters

- 1-sided total plant area indices
- **Canopy architecture**
- Leaf/canopy drag coefficient
- Canopy height
- Near infrared reflectivity
- Visible leaf reflectivity

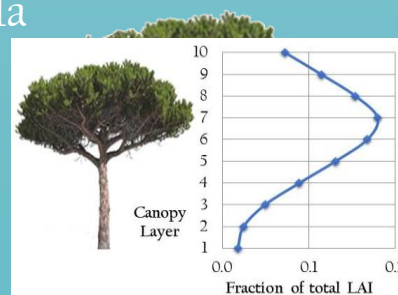
### Grassland



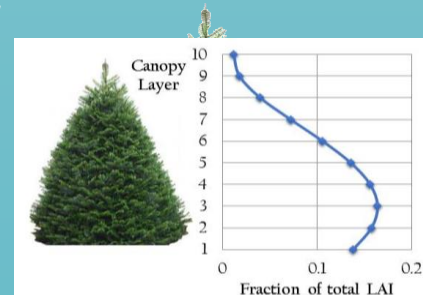
### Cedar



### Umbrella pine



### Fir












# Shorter snow season for top heavy biomass structure

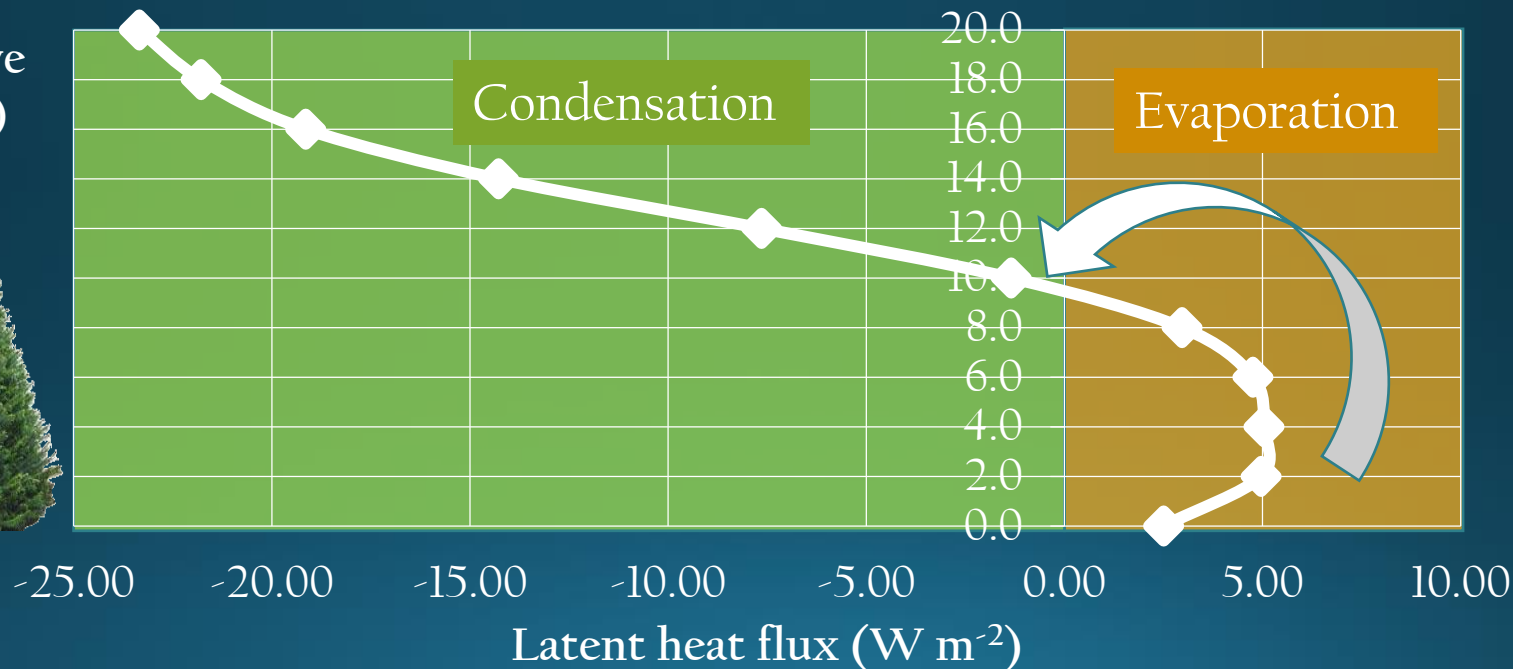
Difference in onset  
of beneath canopy  
snowpack  
melt from grassland  
control (days)

Fir	Larch	Umbrella Pine	er below ck depth
			1.84
12	16	18	0.53
			0.42
		Umbrella Pine 	0.37

Evaporation <  
By 31%

# Counter-gradient fluxes occur frequently

Height above  
ground (m)





# Conclusion

- Model captures vertical distribution of snow
- Shorter duration of snow cover for top heavy canopies
- Counter gradient fluxes frequently occurred and their significance should be investigated further
  - Potential misattribution/estimation errors from single gradient assumptions

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- Biomicrometeorology research group,  
[biomicromet.ucdavis.edu/CurrentGrads.html](http://biomicromet.ucdavis.edu/CurrentGrads.html)

# References

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