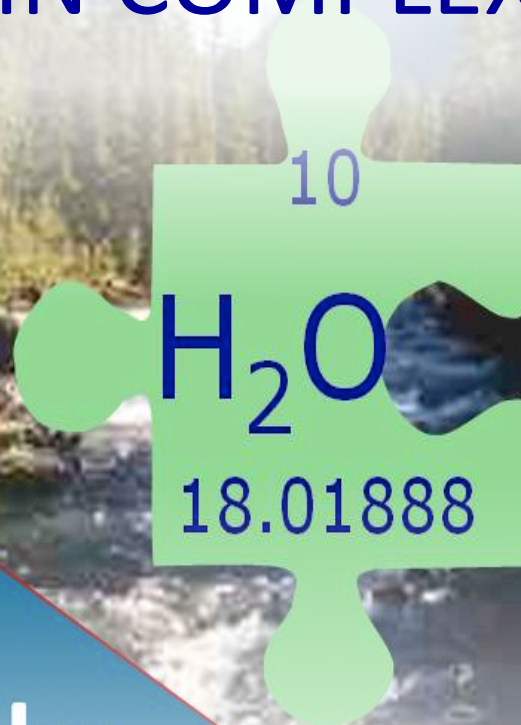


A SIMPLE ROUTINE TO MODEL SNOW DEPTH AND SNOWMELT IN COMPLEX TERRAINS



Hydrologic Flowpaths

Zachary M. Easton and Daniel R. Fuka

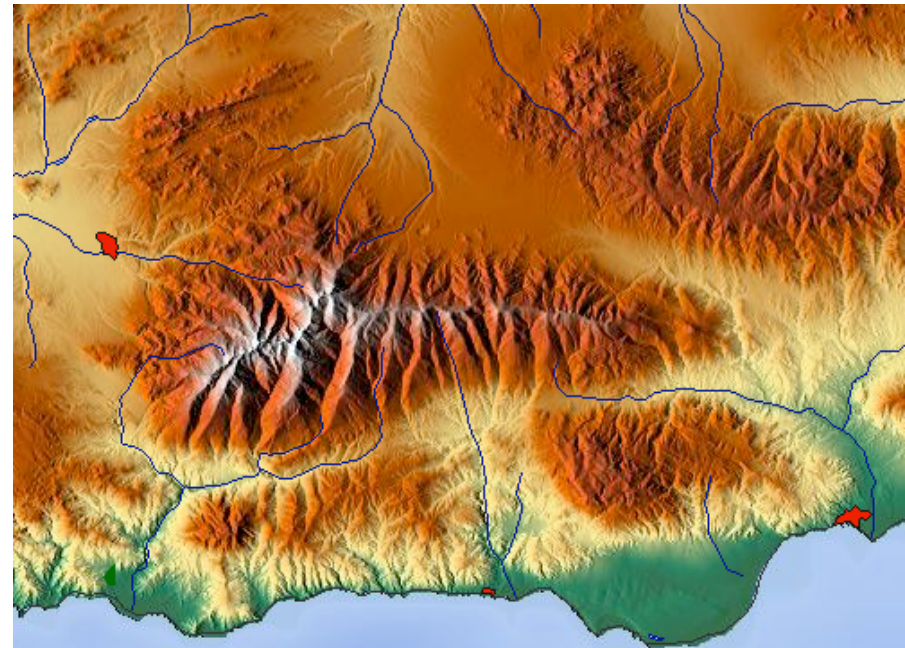


Outline

- Background
- Objectives
- Application
 - Accounting for Complex Terrains
 - Process Based Snow Accumulation/Melt
 - Surface Energy Budget
 - Climate Change
- Summary

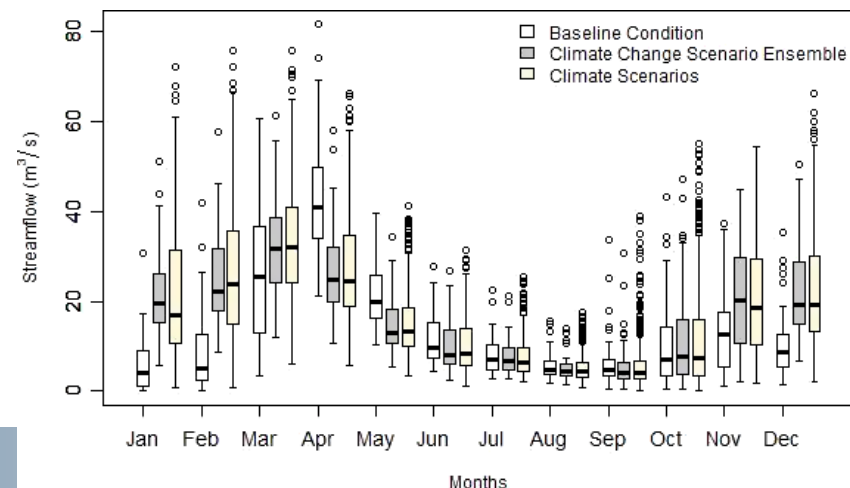
Background

- Terrain: vertical, horizontal and directional aspects of the surface
- Terrain exerts critical influence on many processes
 - Snowmelt/accumulation
 - Evapotranspiration
 - Nutrient cycling
 - Moisture redistribution
 - Crop growth
 - Geomorphology



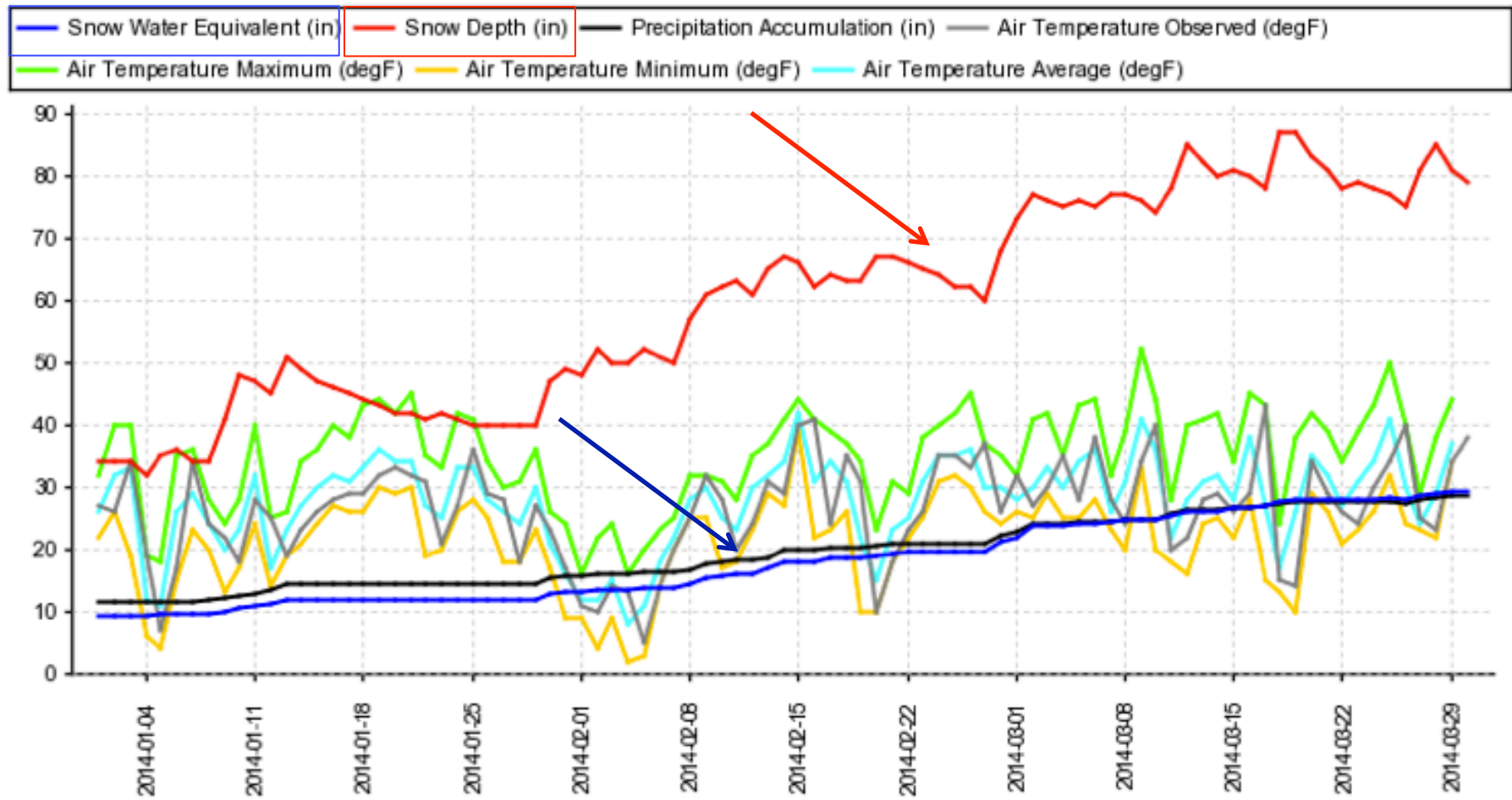
Background

- Snow accumulation and melt are important in many arid/semiarid regions of the world
- In regions of high elevation and/or latitudes up to 80% of the annual streamflow originates from snowpack and snowmelt
 - Impact of landuse or climate change?



Utah Site - Snowbird (766)

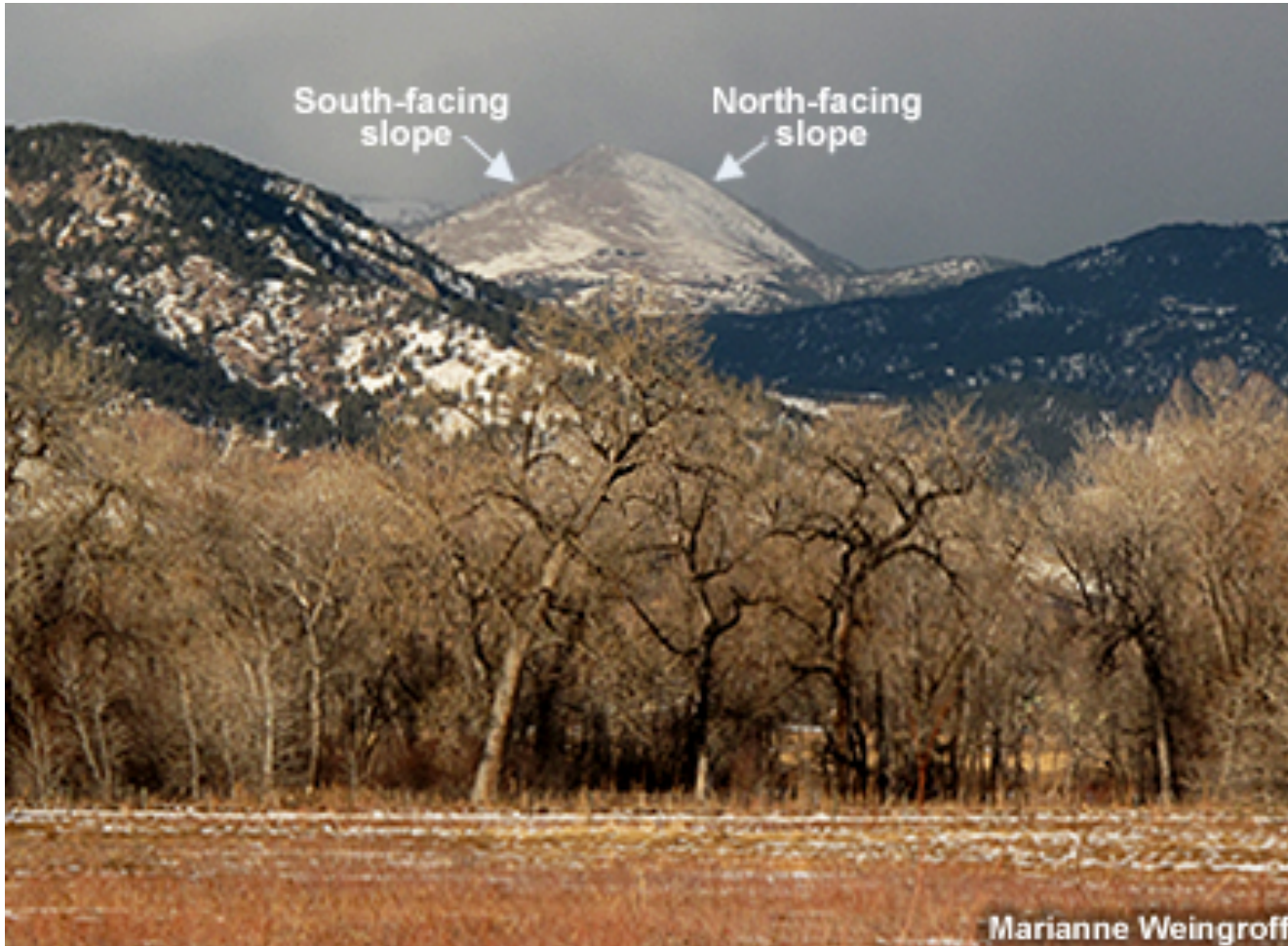
(As of: Sun Mar 30 04:40:58 PDT 2014)
 Provisional data, subject to revision



Modeling Snow Melt/Accumulation

- Many watershed models use a temperature index (TI) to ‘model’ snowmelt and snow accumulation
 - $M = MF (T_a - T_{base})$
- Simple, but requires calibration and cannot be applied outside the range of conditions for which they were calibrated
 - e.g., Assessing Landuse or Climate Change
- Most operational **Energy Budget** snow models operate at scale $> 1\text{km}$ (SNODAS)
 - Too large to capture important hydrological processes

Hillslope Aspect and Elevation



Temperature Index

| Parameters | Mean | Standard Deviation | CV |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|--------|
| Snowfall temperature [C] | -1.27 | 2.62 | -2.06 |
| Snow melt base temperature [C] | 0.02 | 3.62 | 181.00 |
| Melt factor on June 21 [mm H ₂ O/C-day] | -1.62 | 2.67 | -1.65 |
| Melt factor on December 21 [mm H ₂ O/C-day] | -0.97 | 3.41 | -12.63 |
| Snow pack temperature lag factor | 0.15 | 3.13 | 20.87 |

Can this be used to predict anything?

Surface Energy Budget

$$\Delta SWE = \frac{(S + L_a - L_t + H + E + G + P - \lambda \Delta T_s)}{\lambda}$$

λ Basic metamorphosis processes for level snowpack

ΔSWE - change snow water equivalent

S - net incident solar radiation

L_a - atmospheric long wave radiation

L_t - terrestrial long wave radiation

H - sensible heat exchange

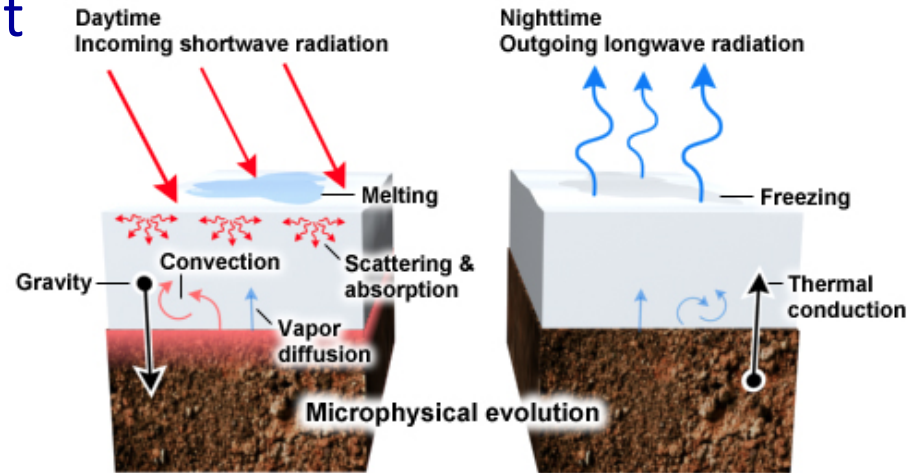
G - ground heat conduction

P - heat added by rainfall

E - energy flux latent heat, vaporization & condensation

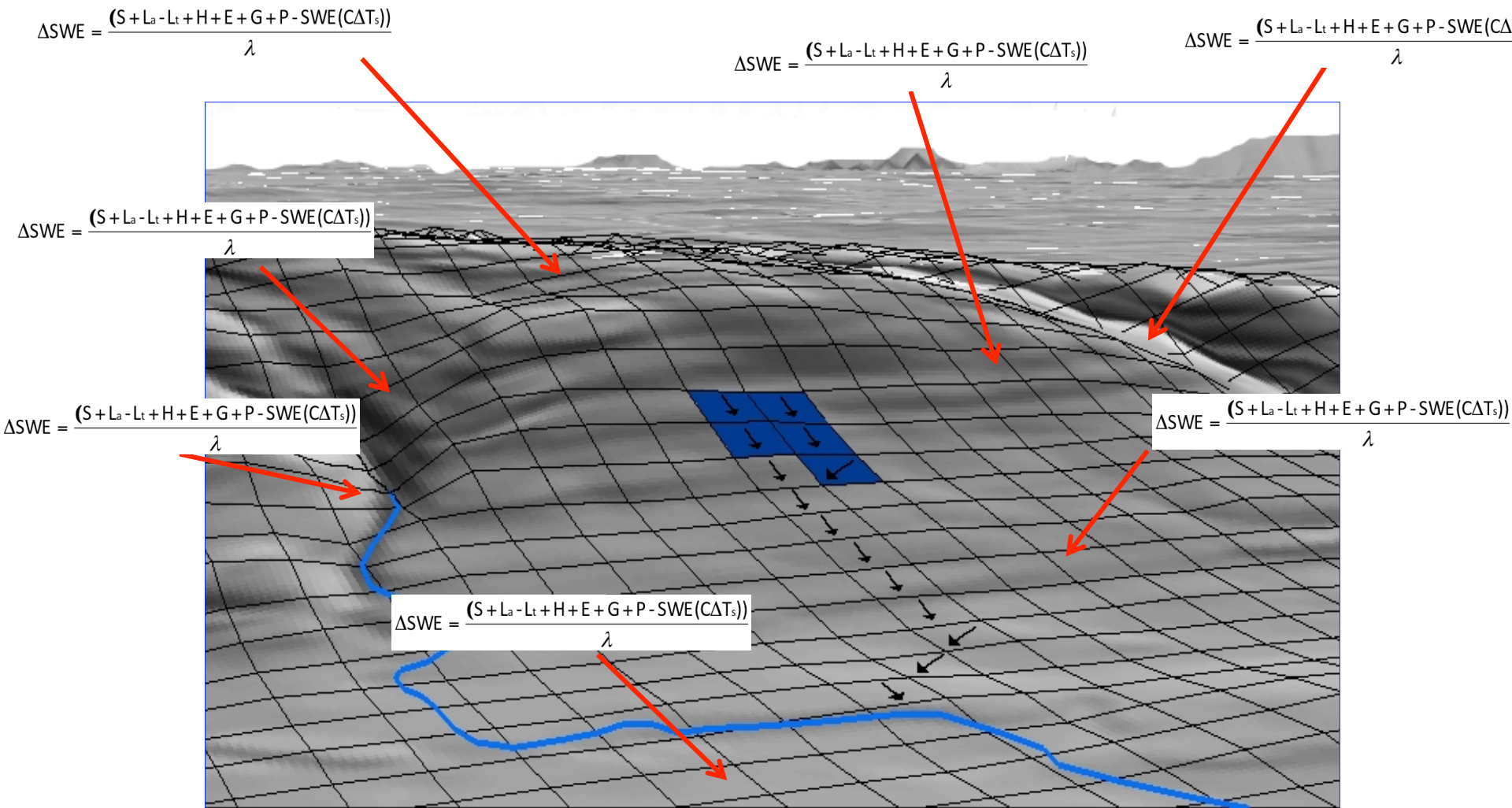
$SWE(C \Delta T_s)$ - change of snowpack heat storage

λ - latent heat of fusion

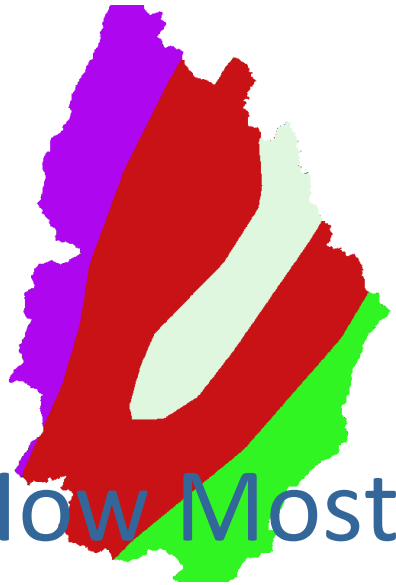


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Coupling Energy Budget with Terrain Metrics



Soils

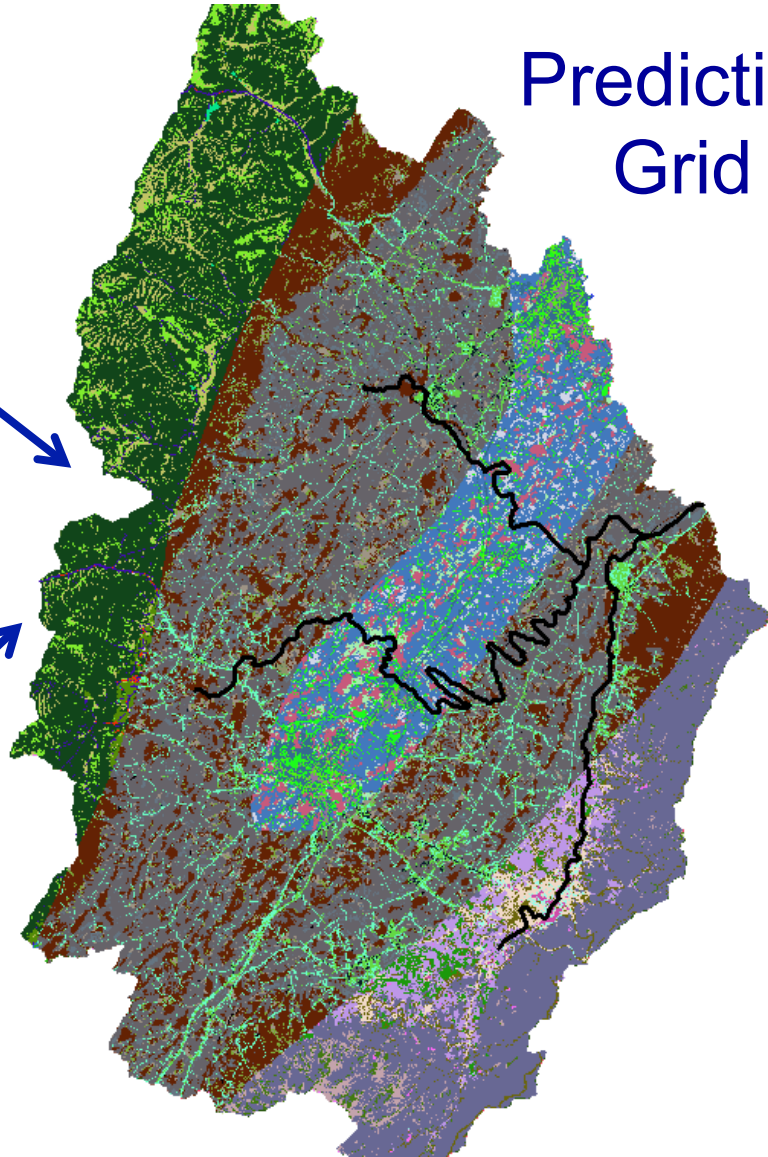


How Most Models Operate

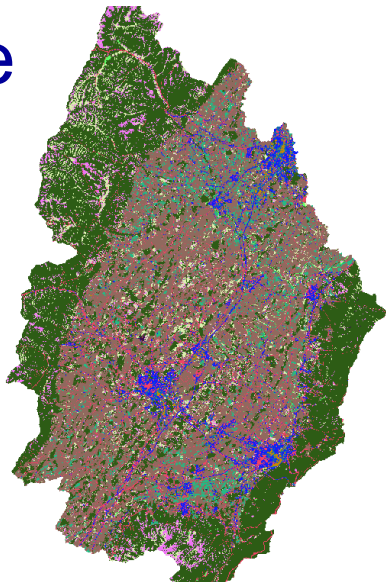
+

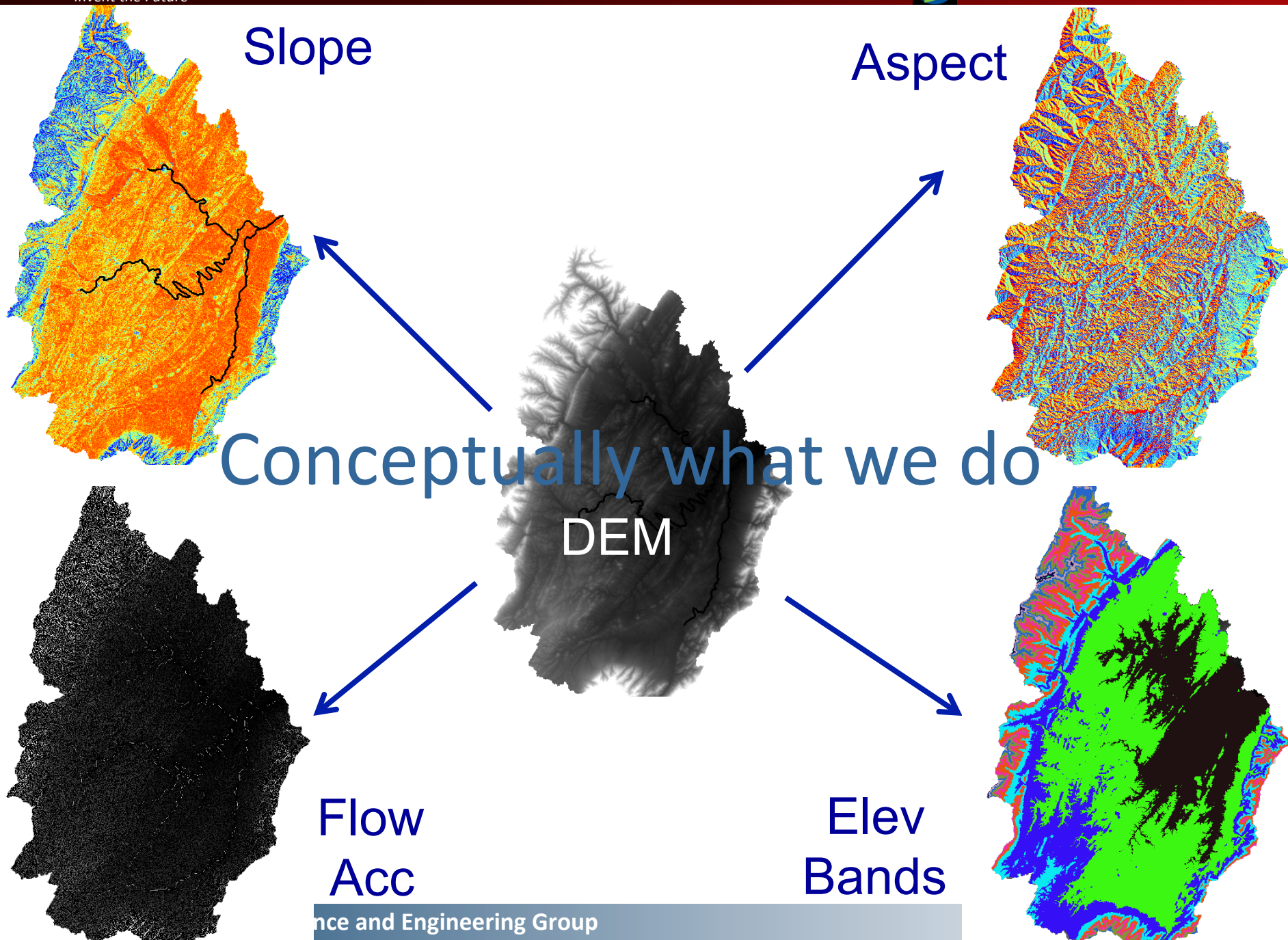
Operate

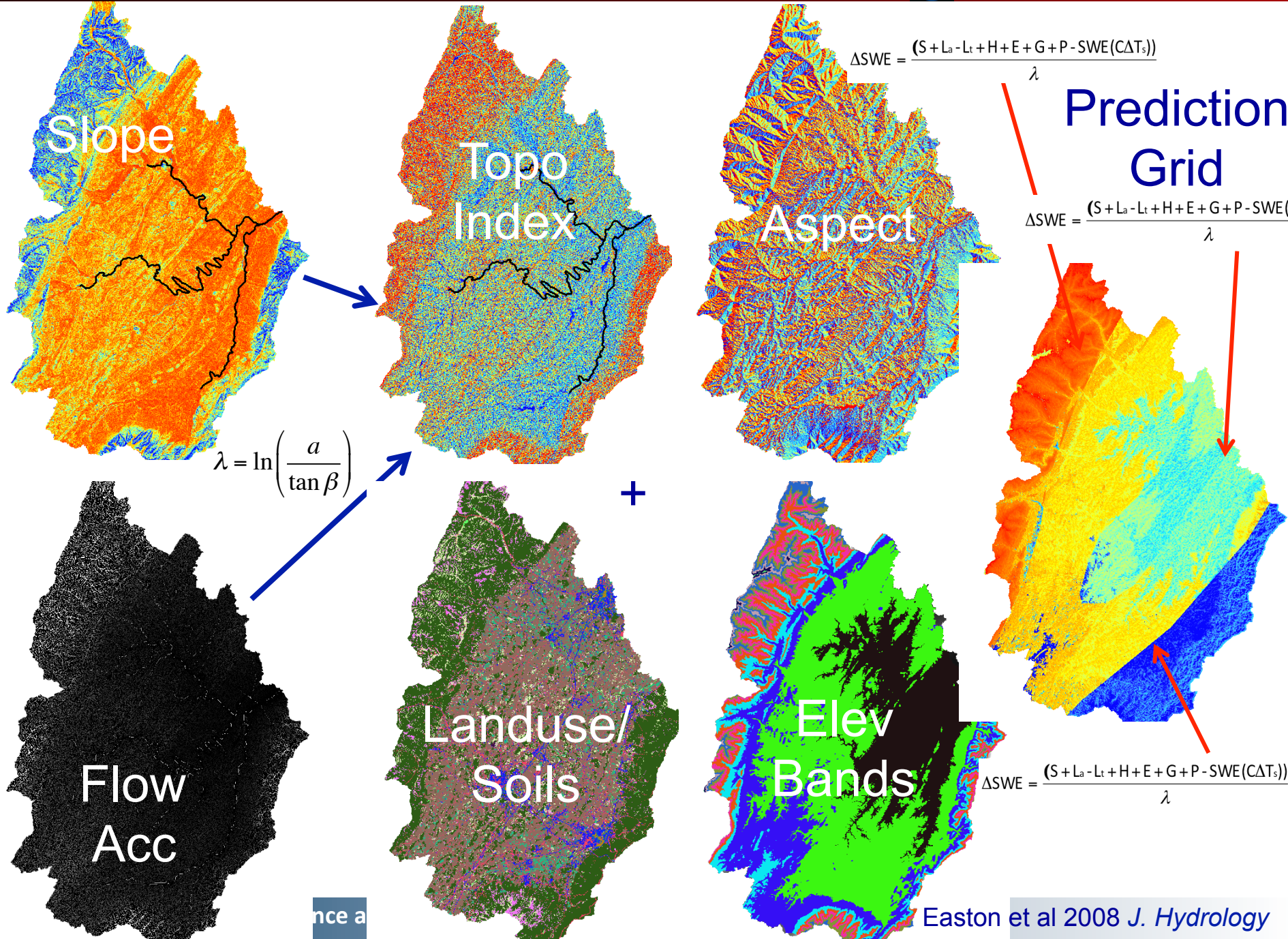
Prediction Grid



Landuse

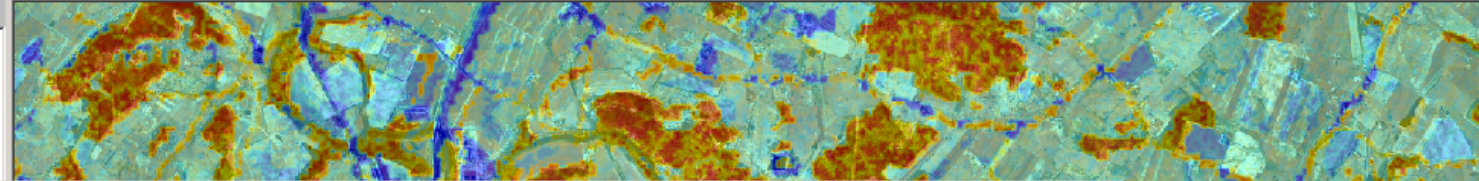






nce a

- ArcToolbox
 - 3D Analyst Tools
 - Analysis Tools
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 - Data Management Tools
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 - Spatial Analyst Tools
 - Spatial Statistics Tools
 - TopoSWAT
 - getCF5R
 - TopoSoil
 - V5ADistribute
 - Tracking Analyst Tools



TopoSoil

Please select the folder your SWAT project is in.

Select the swat200*.mdb database.

Do you want to write your usersoil to the swat200*.mdb? (optional)

Add T1 Classes? (optional)

Add Elevation Classes? (optional)

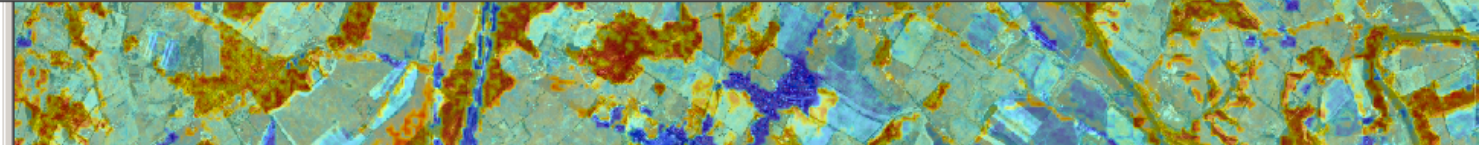
Elevation Increment in meters.

Add Aspect D8 Classes? (optional)

Please select the folder your SWAT project is in.

No description available

OK Cancel Environments... << Hide Help Tool Help



```

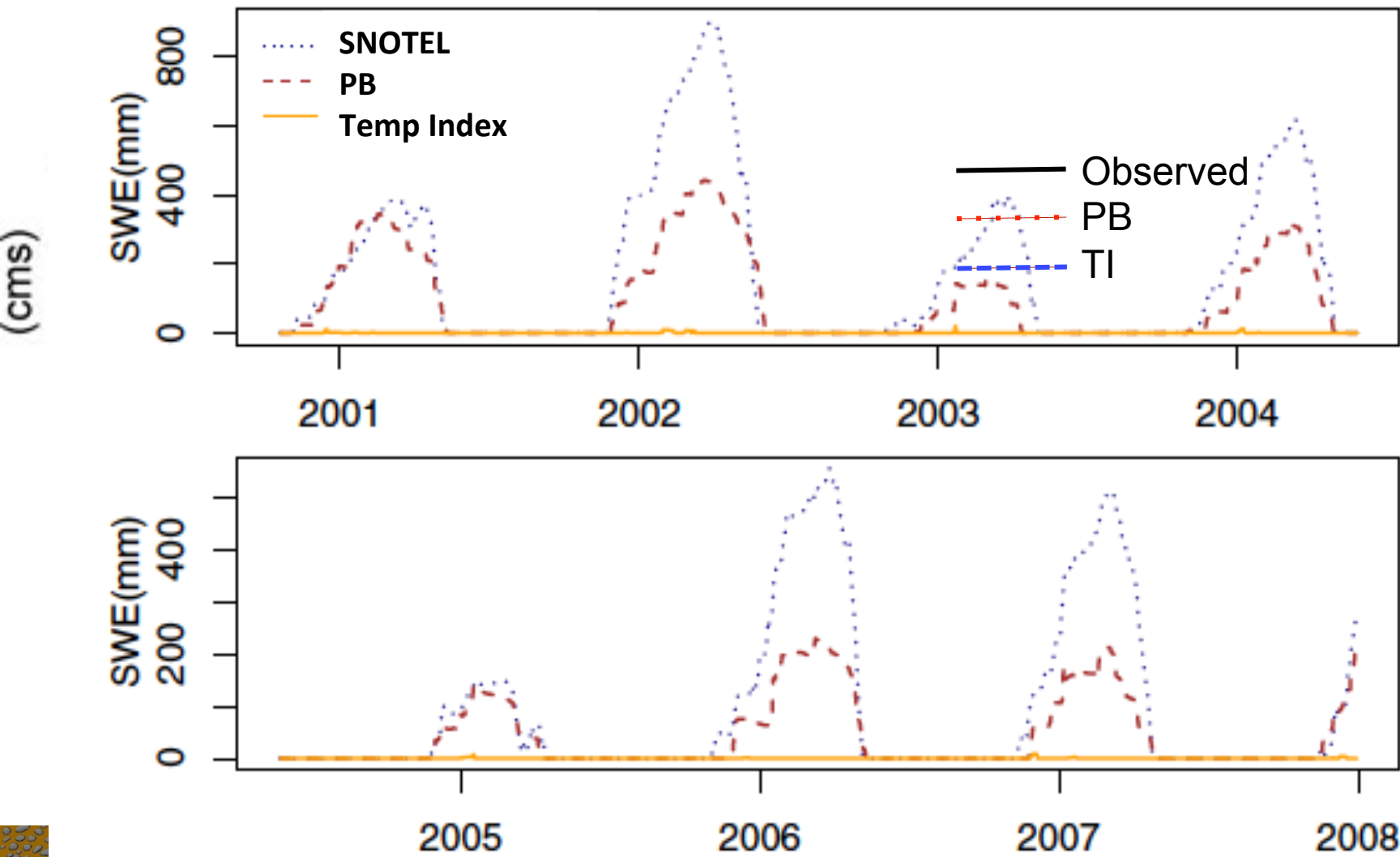
arcgpy.CreateCustomGeoTransformationManagement(geoTransfName, input_spatial_reference, output_spatial_
arcgpy.Project_management(DSMWLatLon, DSMWLocal, output_spatial_reference, geoTransfName)
#####
#####

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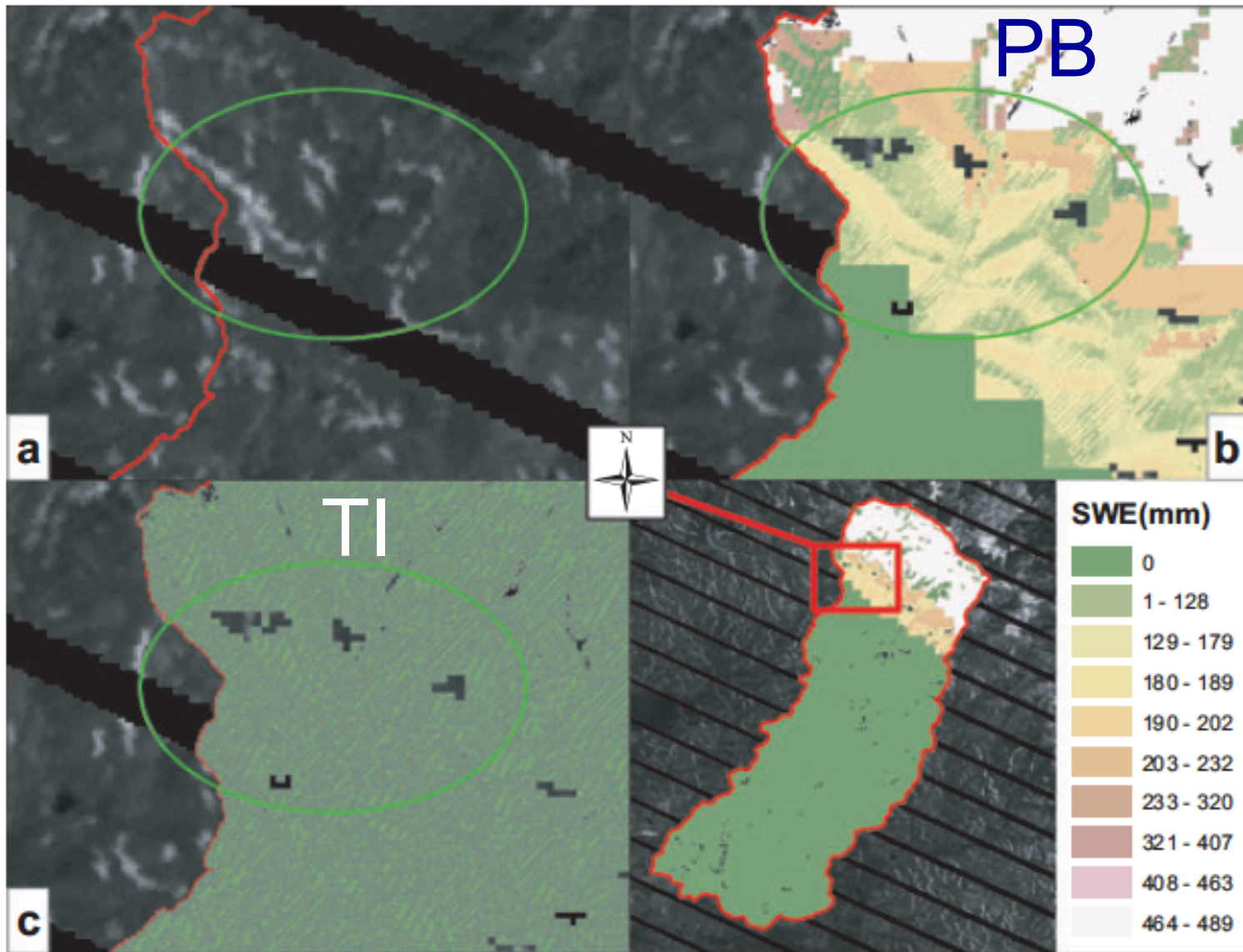
Complexity actually helps with calibration issues...

| Parameters | NSE | Temp Index | | | PB |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------|--------------------|--------|----|
| | | Mean | Standard Deviation | CV | |
| | | | 0.51 | | |
| Snowfall temperature [C] | | -1.27 | 2.62 | -2.06 | NA |
| Snow melt base temperature [C] | | 0.02 | 3.62 | 181.00 | NA |
| Melt factor for snow on June 21 [mm H ₂ O/C-day] | | -1.62 | 2.67 | -1.65 | NA |
| Melt factor for snow on December 21 [mm H ₂ O/C-day] | | -0.27 | 3.41 | -12.63 | NA |
| Snow pack temperature lag factor | | 0.15 | 3.13 | 20.87 | NA |

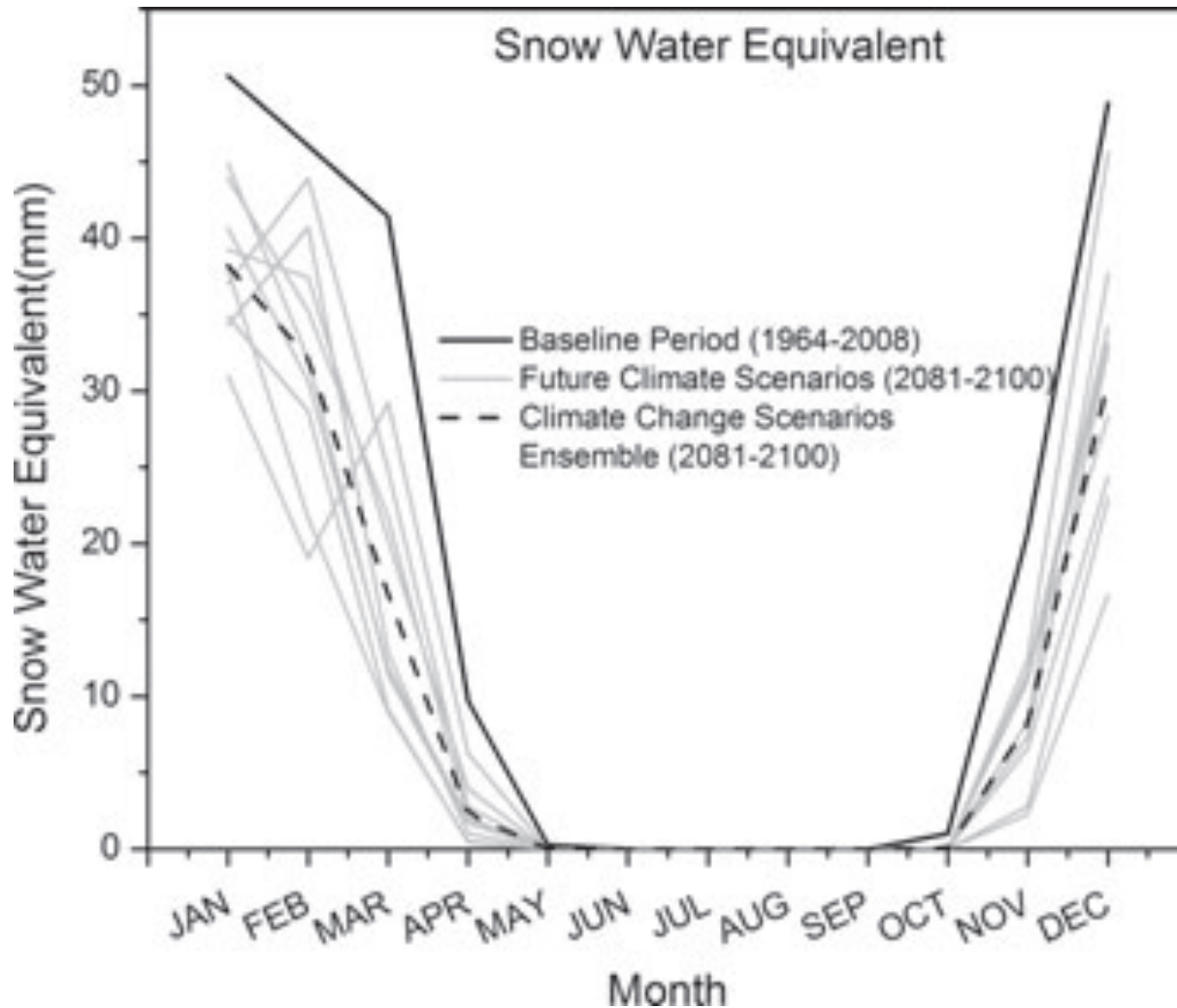
Complexity actually helps with calibration issues...



Spatial Corroboration



Application to Climate Change



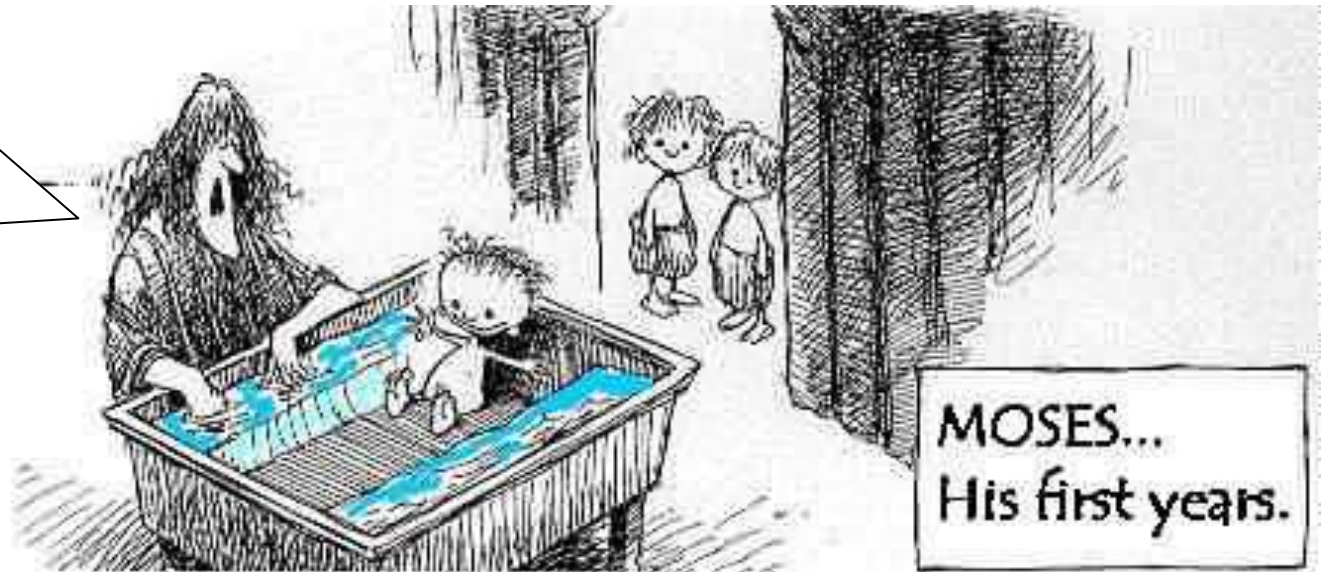
Using the **Process Based** model allows us to assess the impact of climate change

Something we cannot (or should not) attempt with **TI models**

Key Messages

- **Process Based** models can provide substantial insight into processes and improve predictions
 - **TI Based** models 'calibrate out' snow accumulation
- SO.....chose the right model for the right problem
 - And if it does not exist, build/modify/create it
 - We can reduced calibration and built a more parsimonious model by considering complex processes
- Caveat, computational costs of complex prediction surfaces
- Software
 - http://ww2.bse.vt.edu/eastonlab/?page_id=21

Moses!!
Cut it out
and take
your
bath



VIEW 7-25