

Snowcover interaction with climate, topography & vegetation in mountain catchments

DANNY MARKS

**Northwest Watershed Research Center
USDA-Agricultural Research Service
Boise, Idaho
USA**

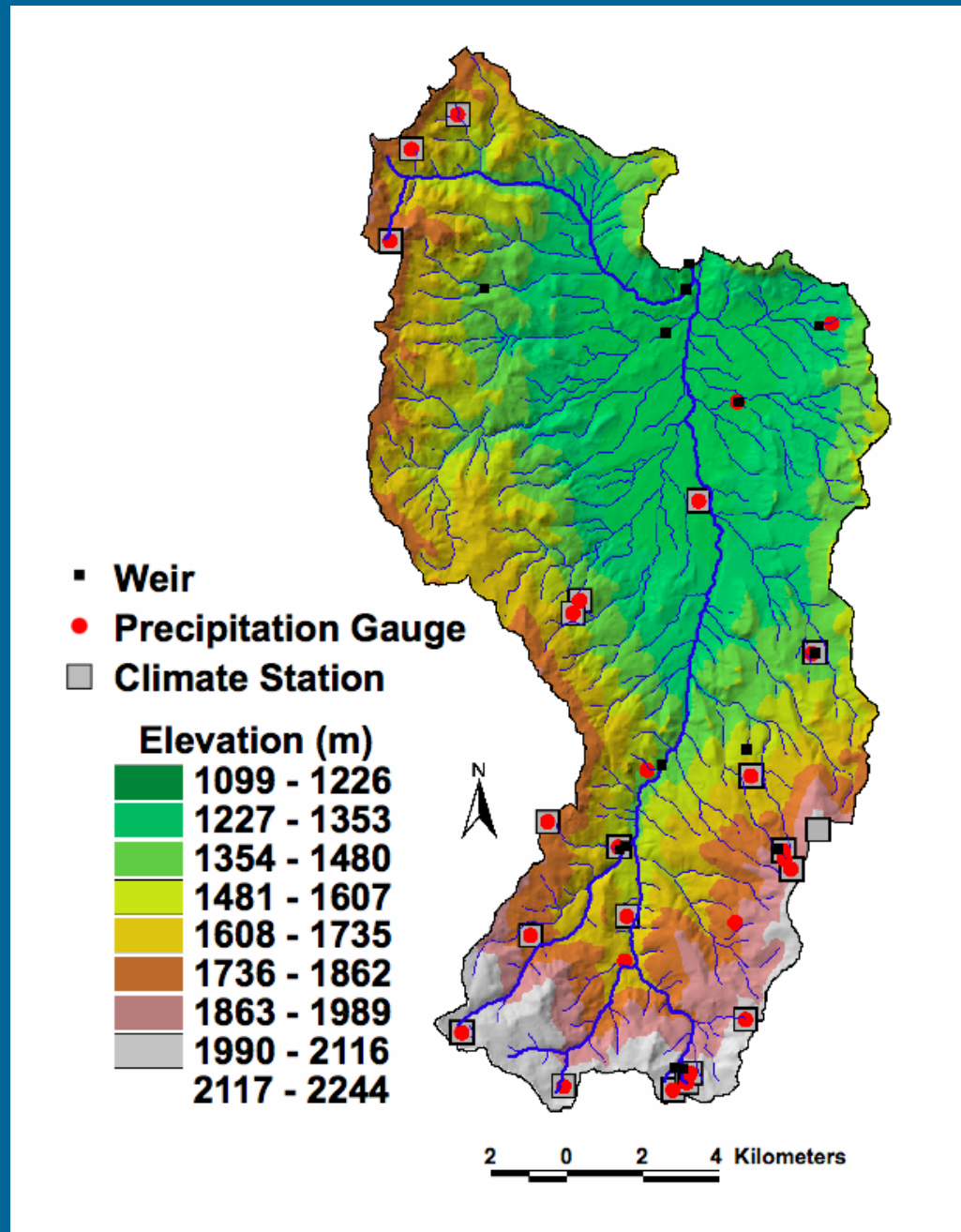
RCEW (239 km²):

- 32 climate stations
- 36 precipitation stations
- 5 EC systems
- 14 weirs (nested)
- 6 soil microclimate stations
- 4 hill-slope hydrology sites
- 4 instrumented catchments
- 3 instrumented headwater basins:

USC (0.25 km², 186m relief)
ephemeral, groundwater dominated,
annual precipitation 300-500mm

RME (0.38 km², 116m relief)
perennial, surface water dominated,
annual precipitation 750-1000mm

Johnston Draw (1.8 km², 380m relief)
ephemeral, rain-snow boundary,
annual precipitation 500-600mm



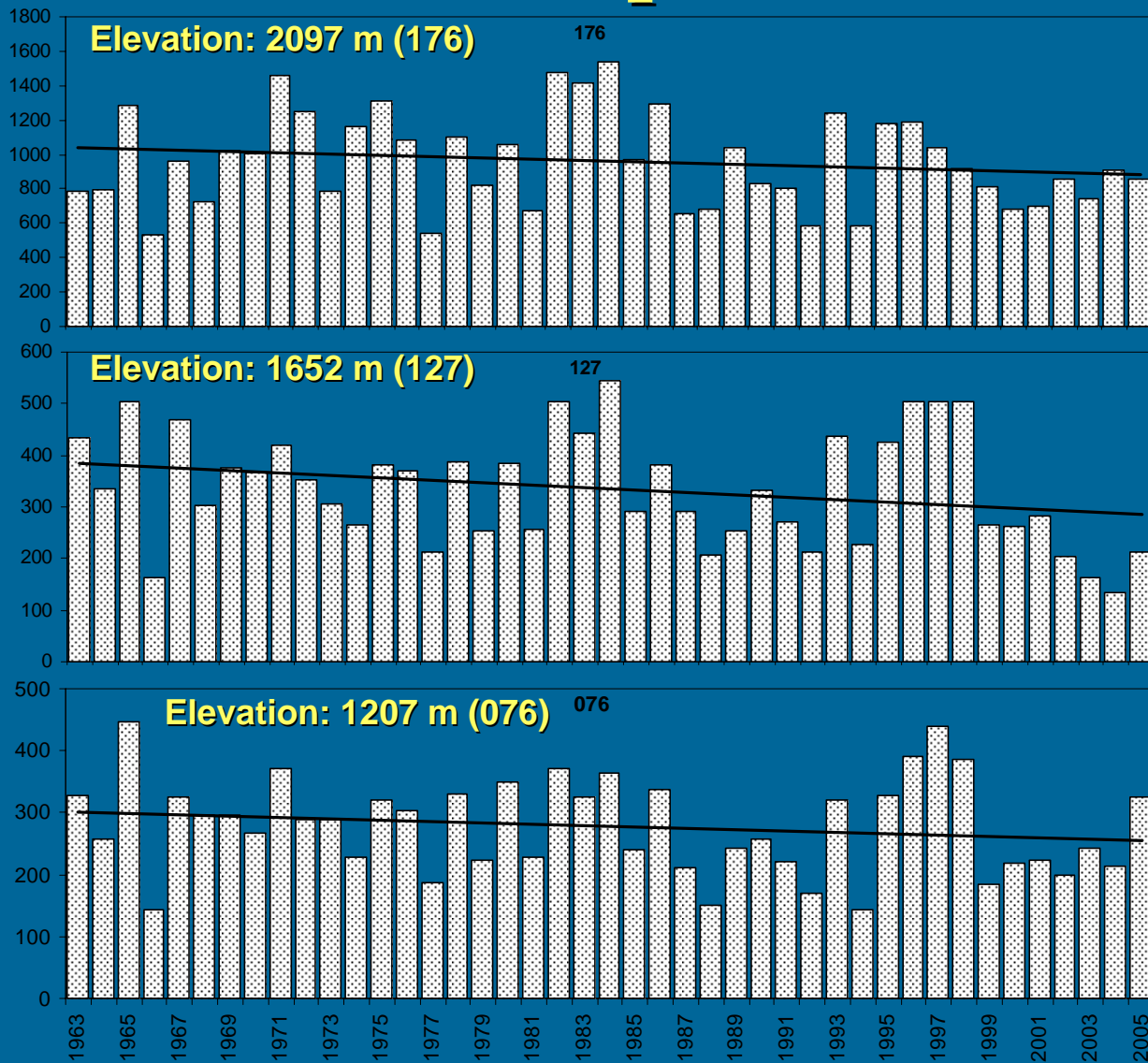
Climate Trends from 45 Years of Monitoring at Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed

DANNY MARKS

PhD project, ANURAG NAYAK
(Utah State University)

Northwest Watershed Research Center
USDA-Agricultural Research Service
Boise, Idaho
USA

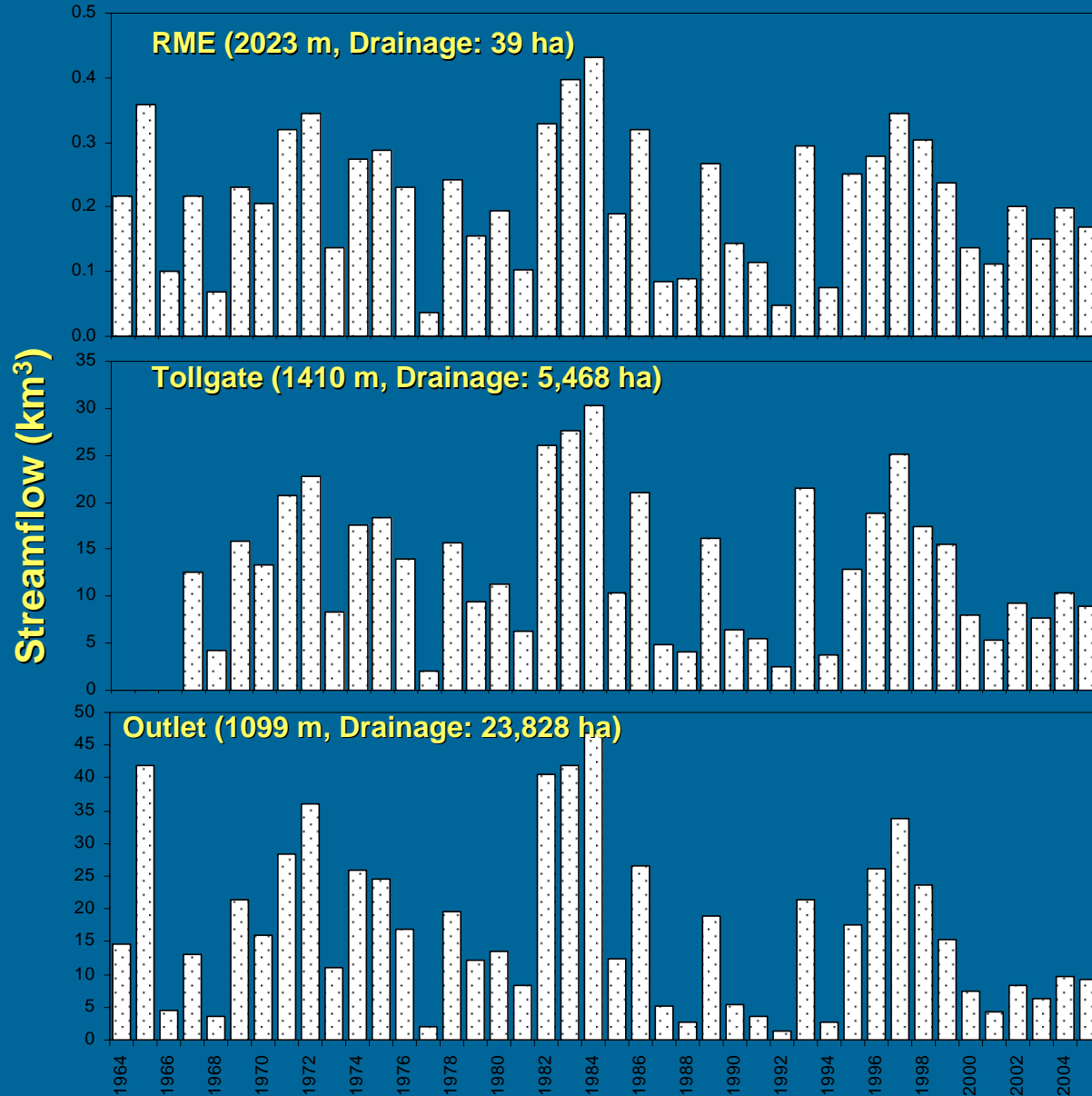
Annual Precipitation



No
Significant
Trend

Annual Stream Discharge

No Significant
Trend

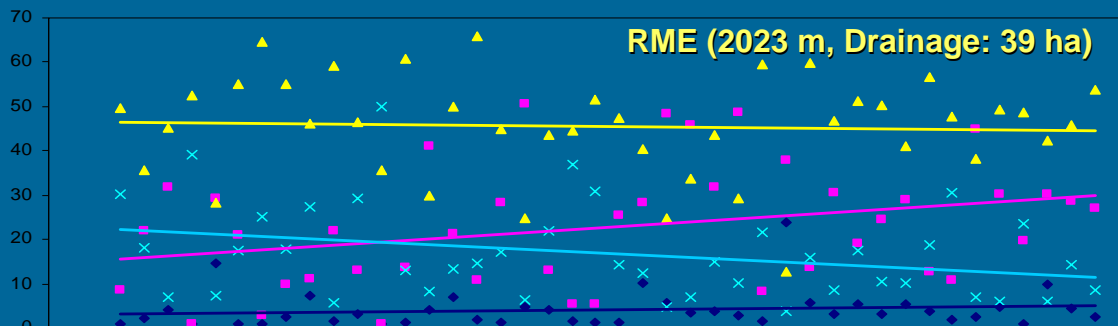


% Annual Stream Discharge, by Month

March, April, May & June (78-95% of Annual Flow)

Headwater Catchment:

March +3%
 April +14%
 May -----
 June -11%

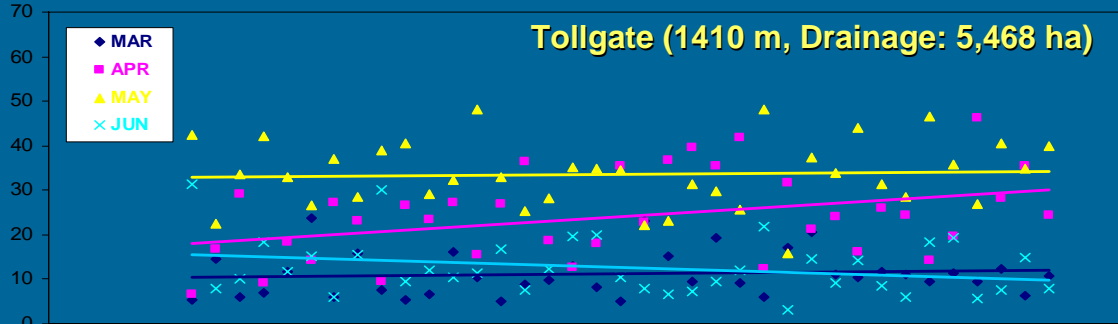


Summer Flow:
 Reduced from
 9% to 3%

67% Reduction

Mid-Elevation Drainage:

March +1%
 April +12%
 May +1%
 June -5%

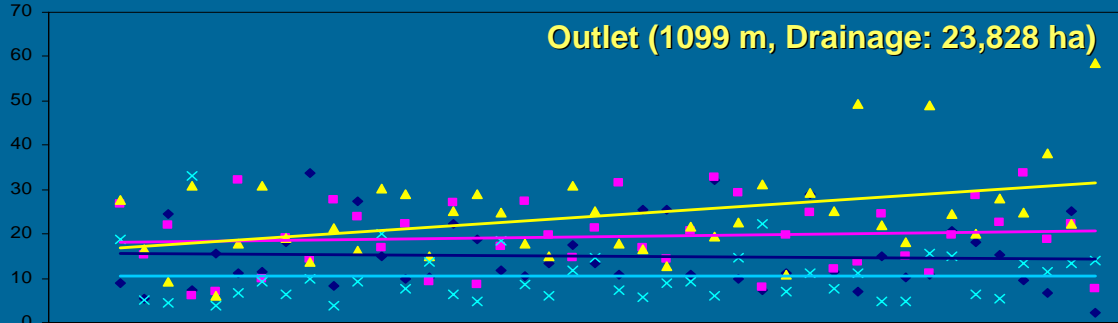


Summer Flow:
 Reduced from
 21% to 10%

52% Reduction

Basin Outlet:

March -----
 April +4%
 May +12%
 June -1%

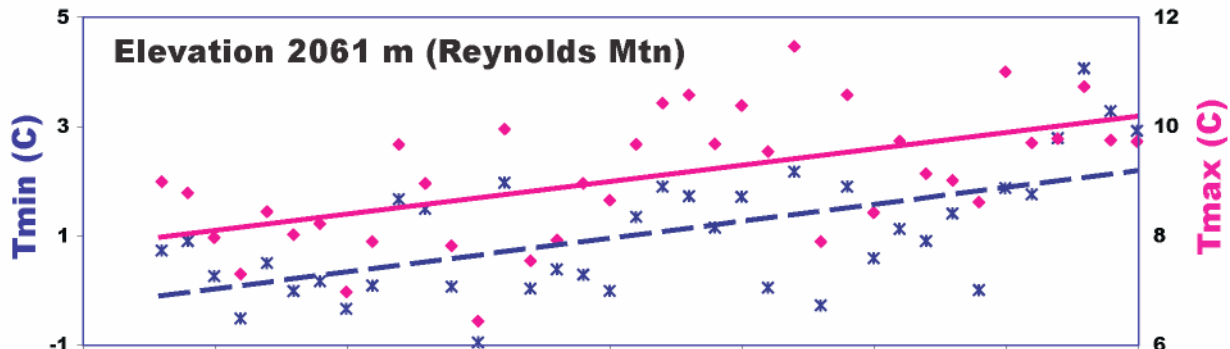


Summer Flow:
 Reduced from
 27% to 12%

56% Reduction

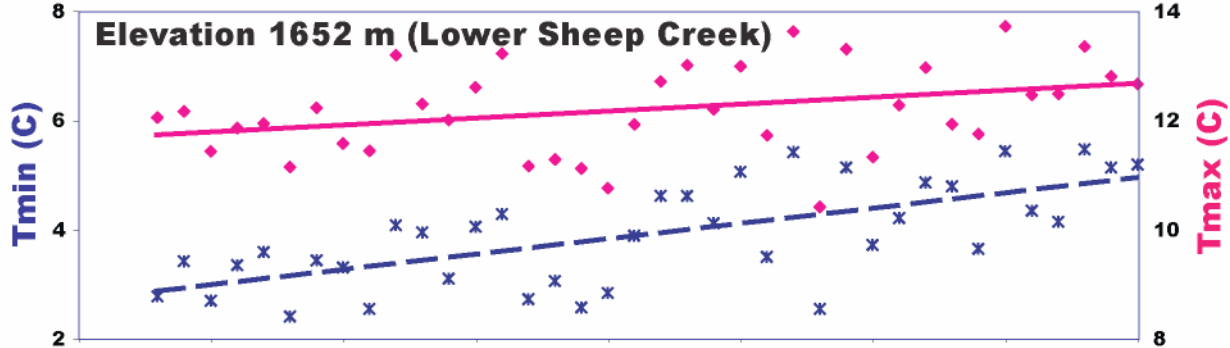
Annual Temperature 1965-2005 Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed

+ 2.5:
-0.6 to +1.9



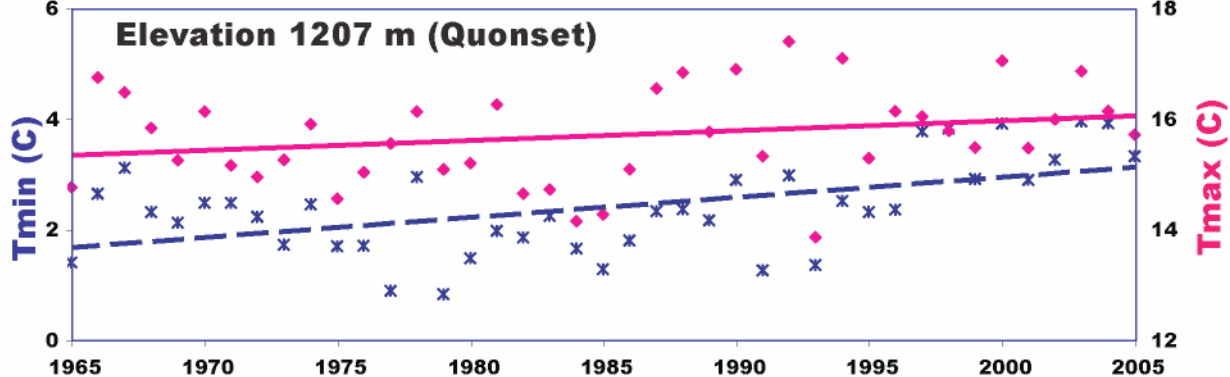
+ 2.4:
+7.9 to +10.3

+ 2.7:
+2.5 to +5.2



+ 0.9:
+11.8 to +12.7

+ 1.4:
+1.7 to +3.1

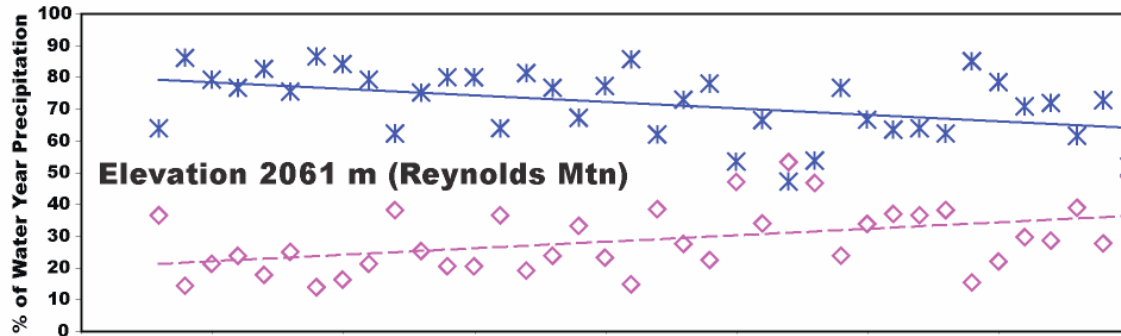


+ 0.9:
15.4 to 16.3

Precipitation Type - Rain vs. Snow 1965-2005 Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed

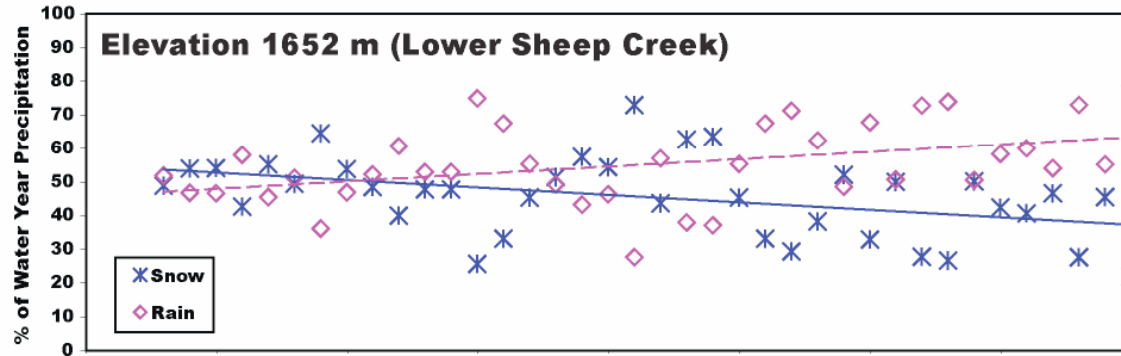
Snow: -16%:
80% to 62%

Still Snow
Dominated



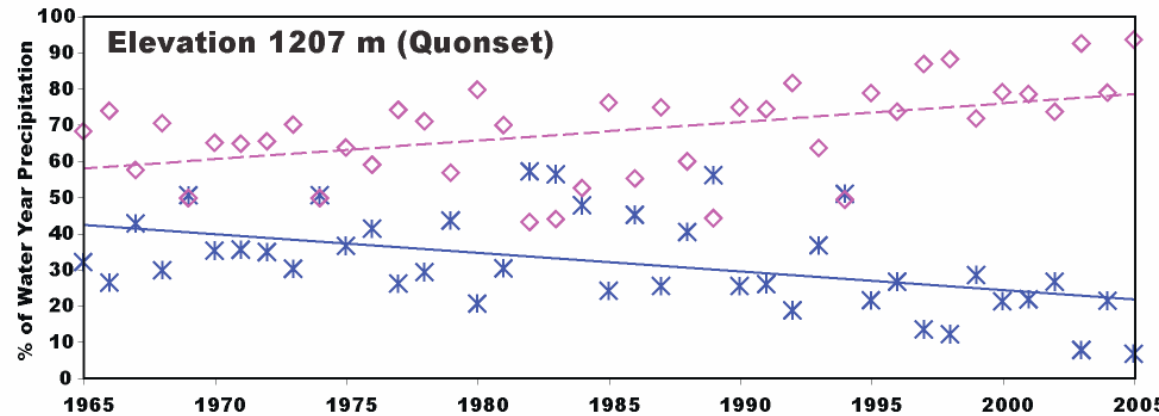
Snow: -17%:
55% to 38%

Now Rain
Dominated

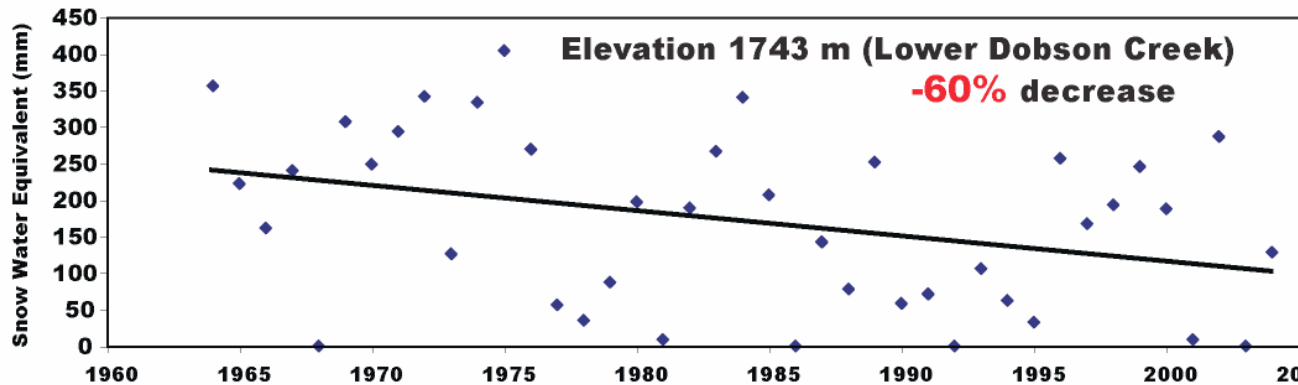
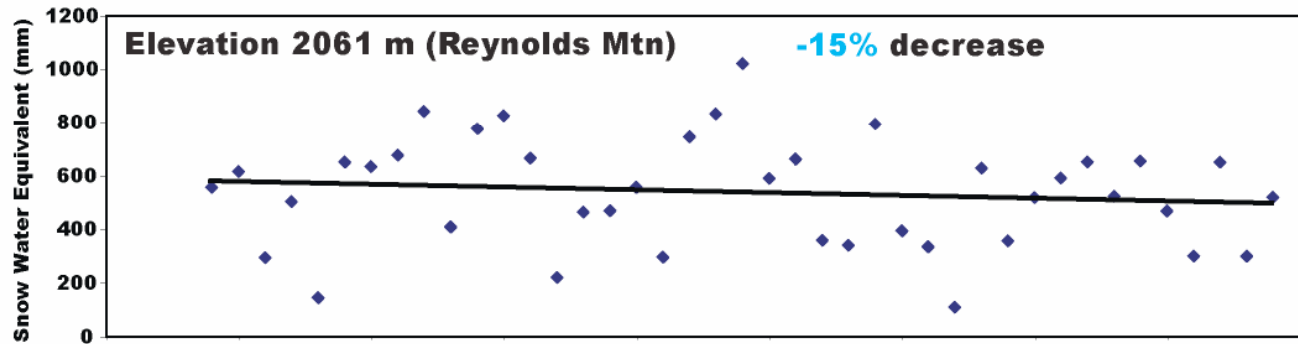
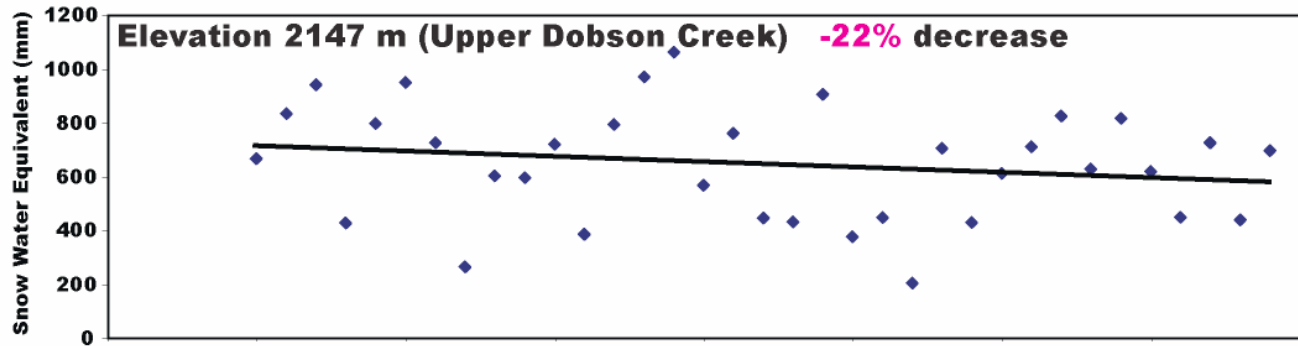


Snow: -22%:
41% to 19%

Almost Never
Snows

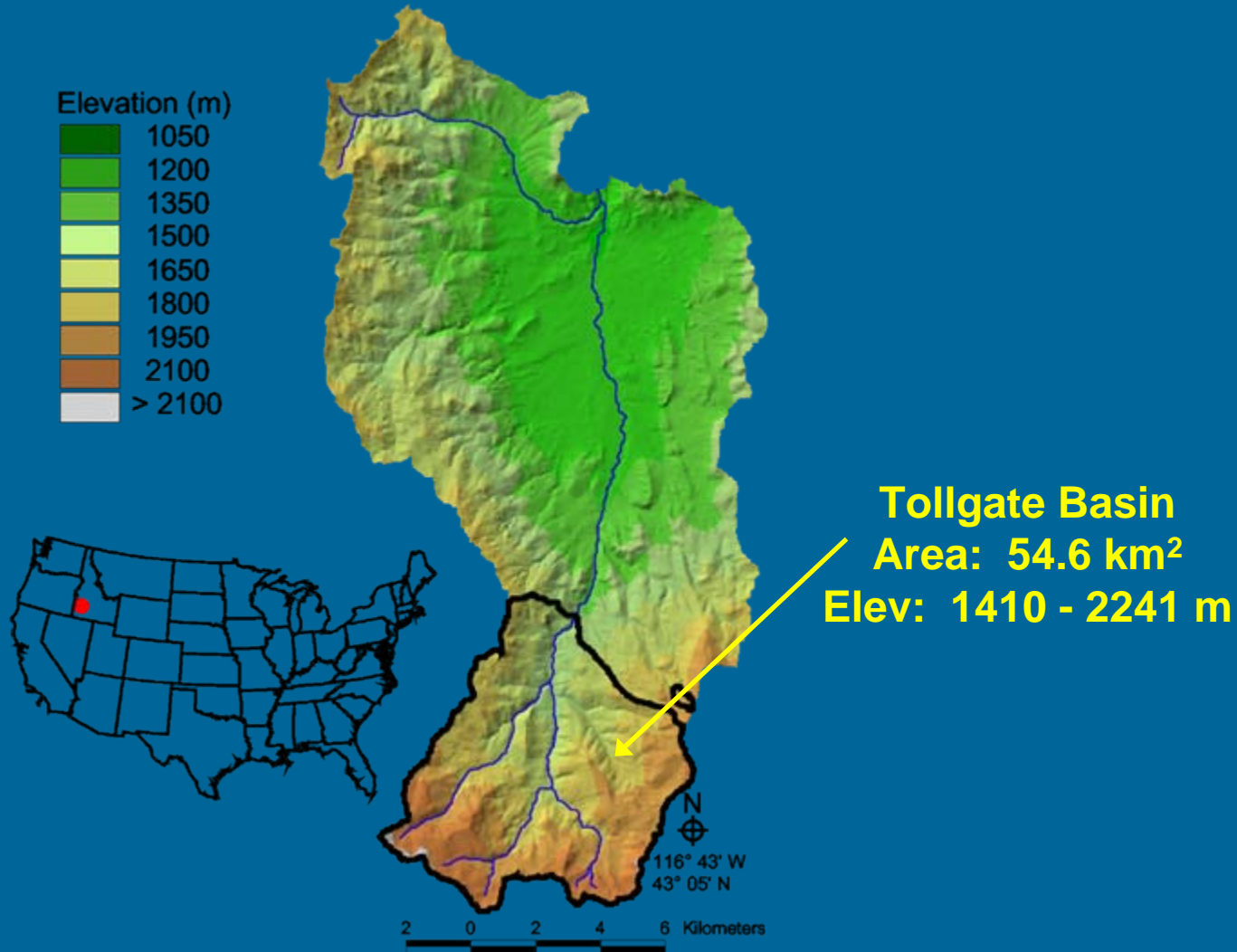


April 1 Snow Water Equivalent - 1960-2005 Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed

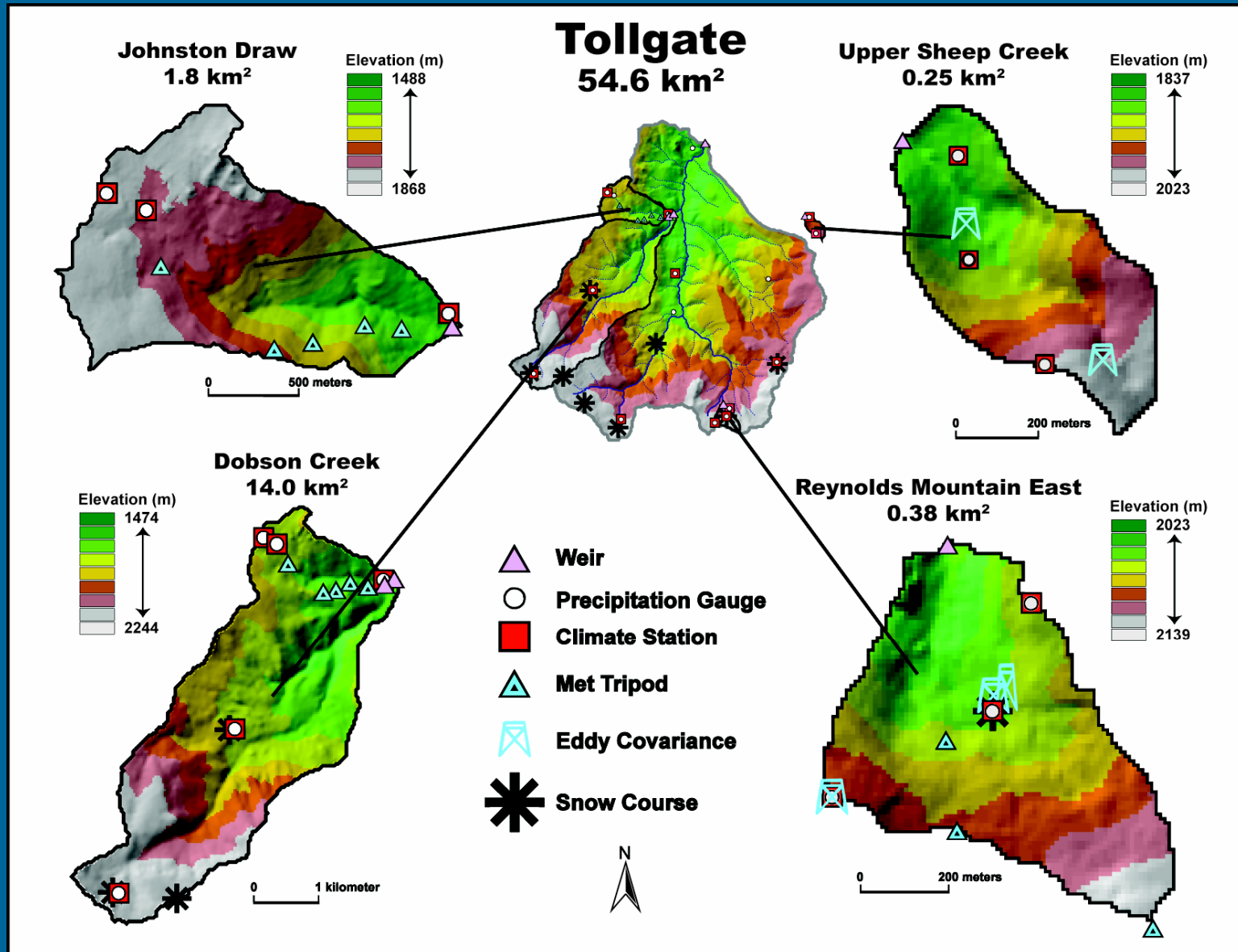


- **Annual precipitation & discharge are unchanged**
 - However, early spring flows are increased
 - Summer flows are significantly reduced
- **Climate is warming**
 - All temperatures have increased
 - Minimum temperatures increased the most
- **More precipitation falls as rain**
 - Smaller change at high elevation
 - Large change at low elevation
- **Strong elevation effect**
 - Effects availability of water in summer
 - More area at lower elevation
 - Increase in winter ROS events

Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed



Scaling up to Tollgate



Snow & Hydrologic Modeling:

Simulation of terrain and forest shelter effects on wind fields, patterns of snow redistribution, snowmelt and runoff

DANNY MARKS

PhD project, ADAM WINSTRAL
(University of Reading, UK)

Northwest Watershed Research Center
USDA-Agricultural Research Service
Boise, Idaho
USA

Snow Redistribution and Drifting



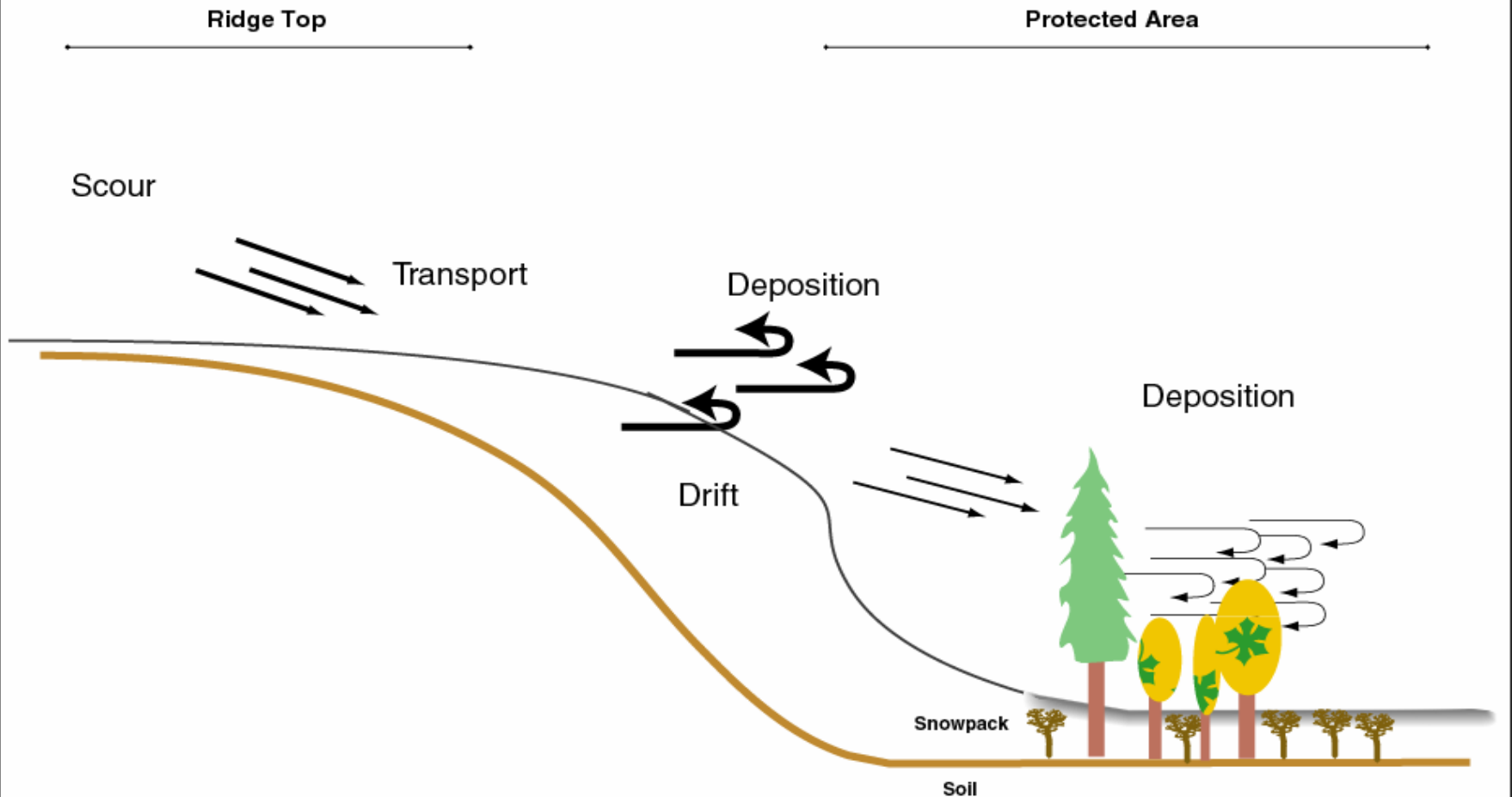
Drifts and Forest Cover, RCEW



Forest Canopy- Snowcover Interaction



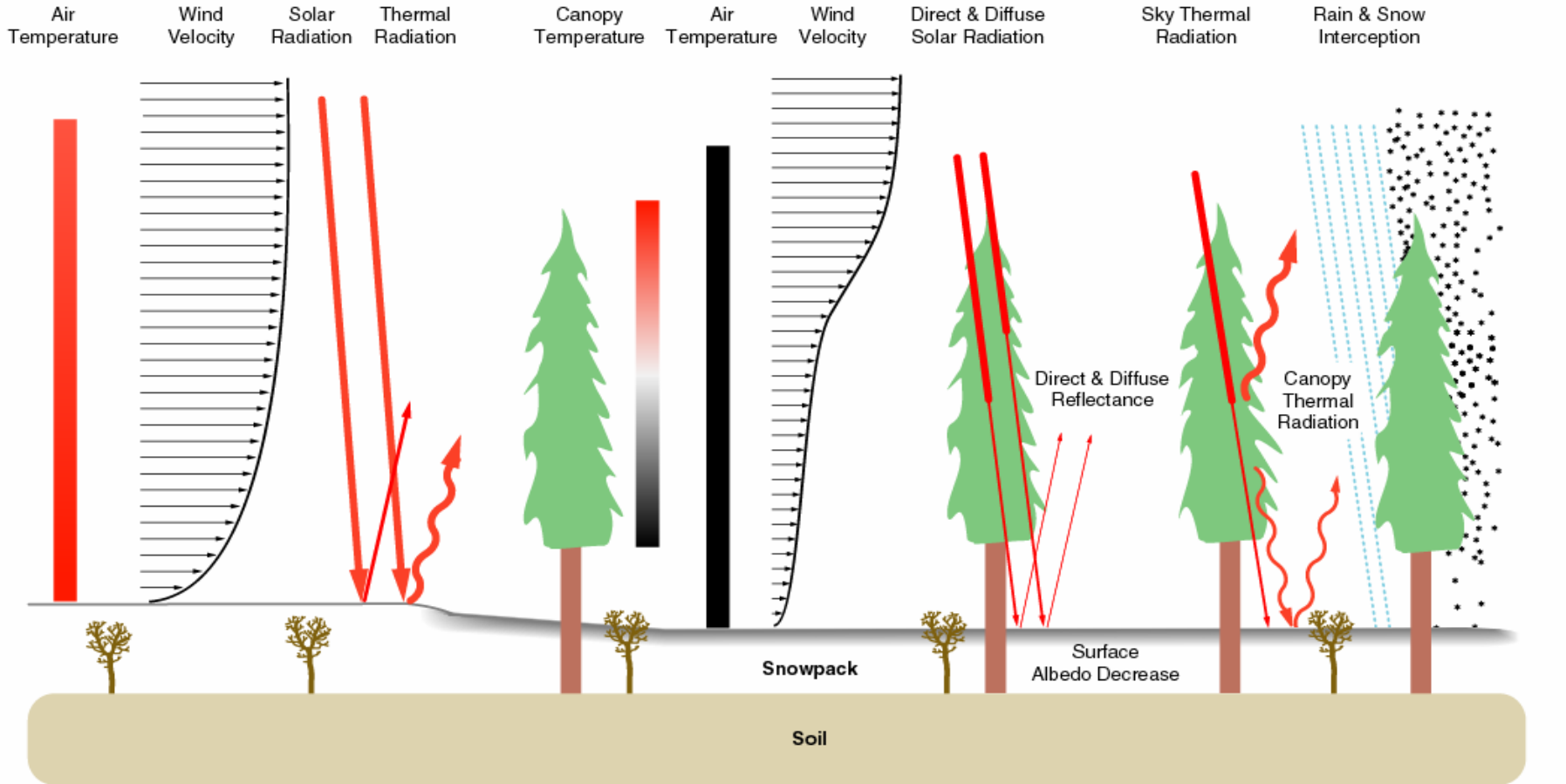
Conceptual Diagram of Topographic and Vegetation Effects



Conceptual Diagram of Canopy Effects

Open Area

Forested Area

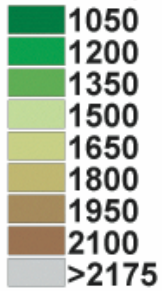


Canopy_War(s)
Timothy Link
1/13/2018

Reynolds Mountain East Study Catchment (0.38 km², 118 m relief)

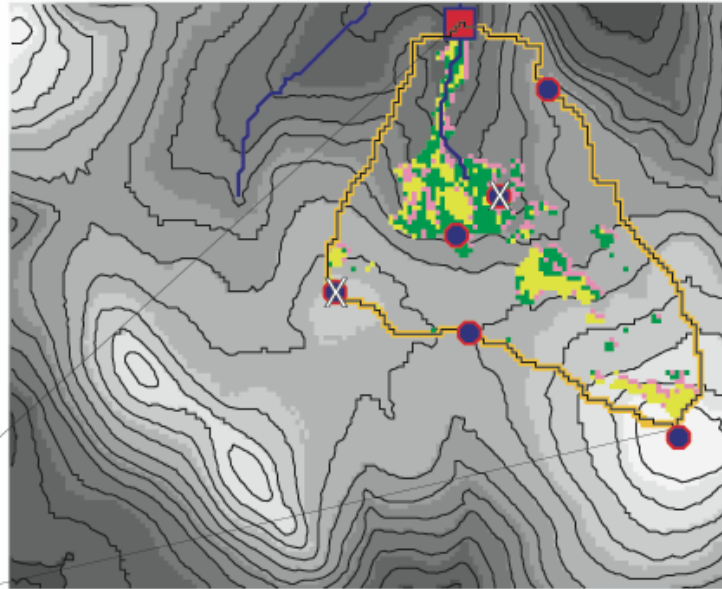
Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed 0.38 km²

Elevation (m)



2 0 2 4 6 Kilometers

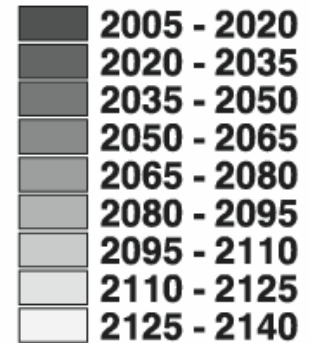
Conifer Aspen Forest-Sheltered



0.5 0

- Met + EC System
- Weir
- Met Station

Elevation (m)



N
0.5 Kilometers

The Ridge Site



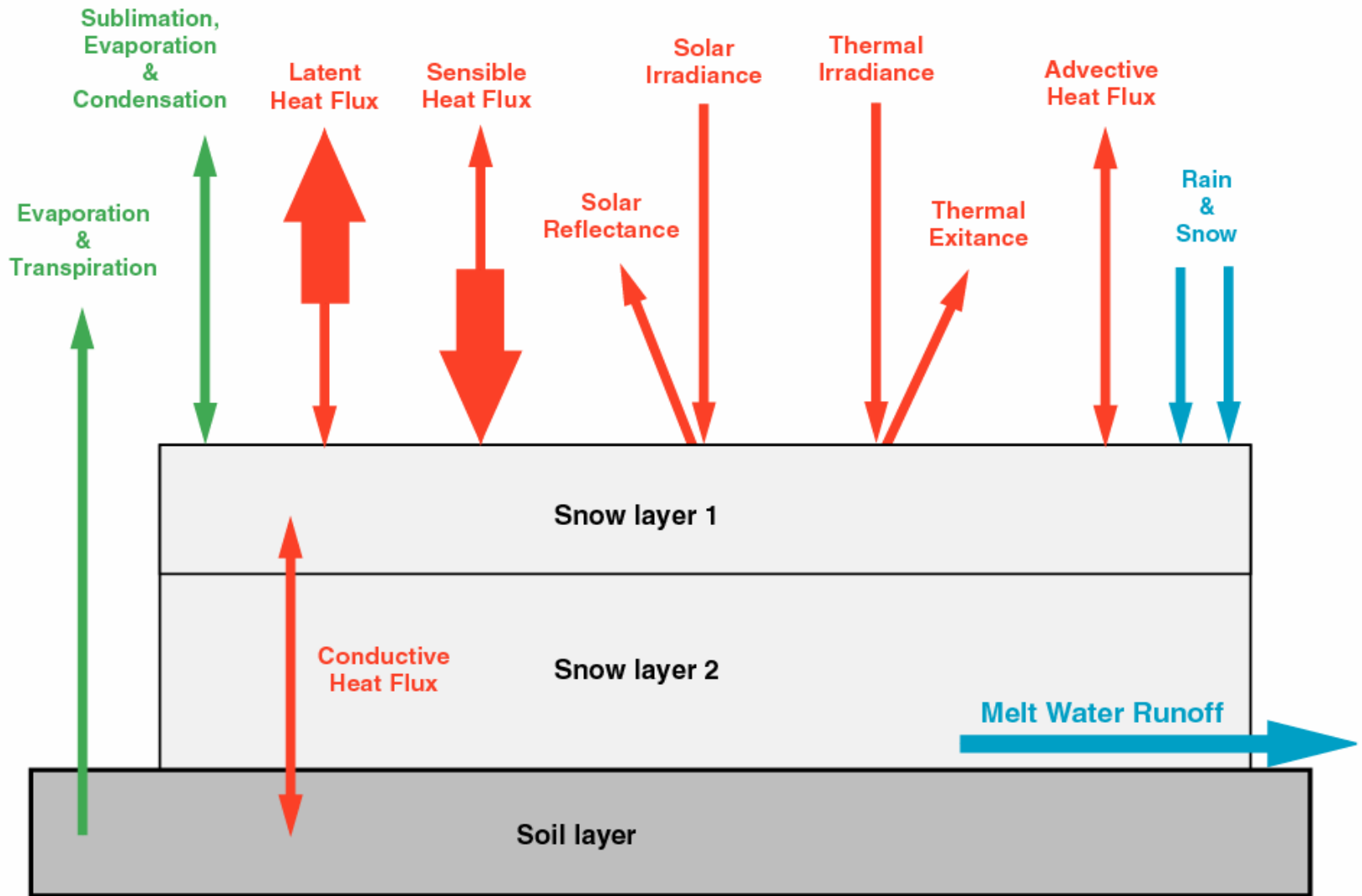
The Grove Site

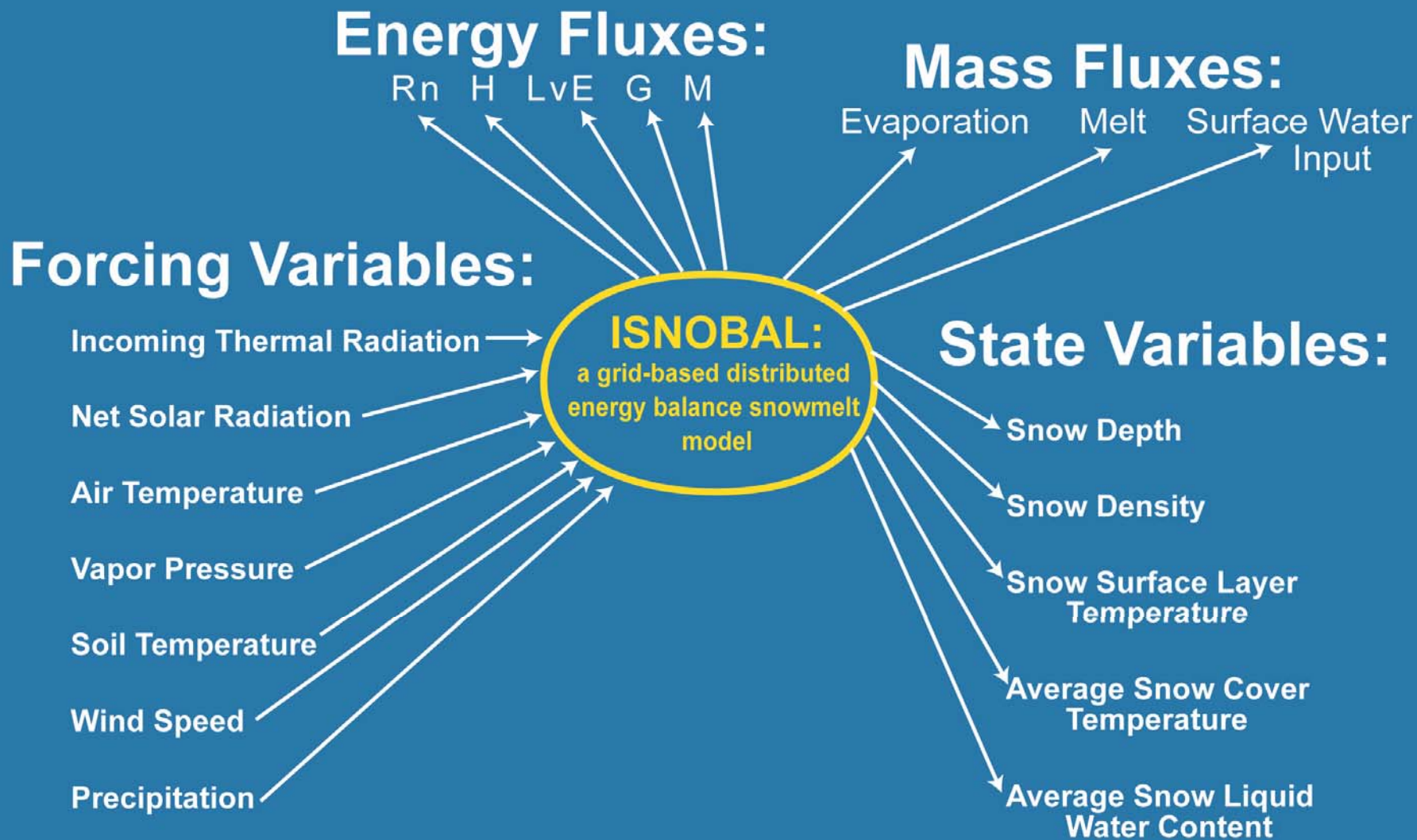


The Grove Site



Conceptual Diagram of ISNOBAL Energy Balance Snowmelt Runoff Model





Four Snow Seasons Selected for Simulation

1986, 1987, 1989 for SCA Data

1997 for ROS Event

I. Verify Simulated Snow Distributions

*** Time-series AP**

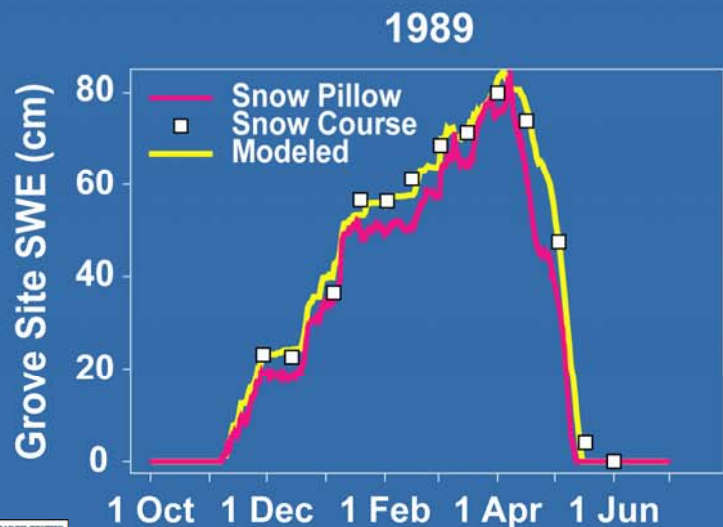
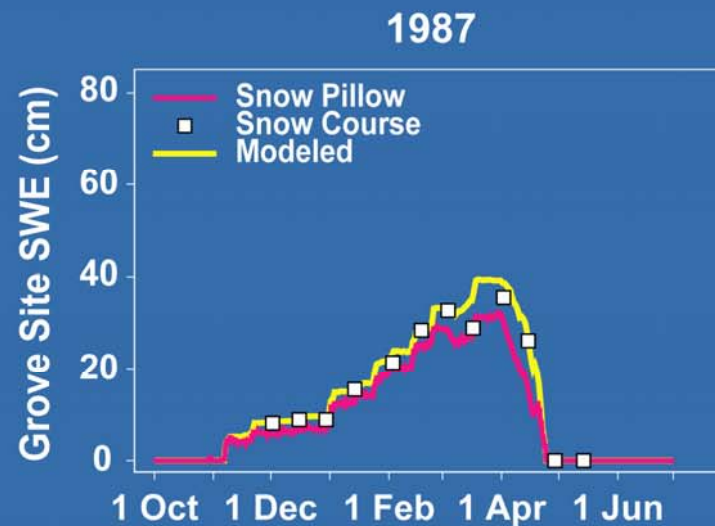
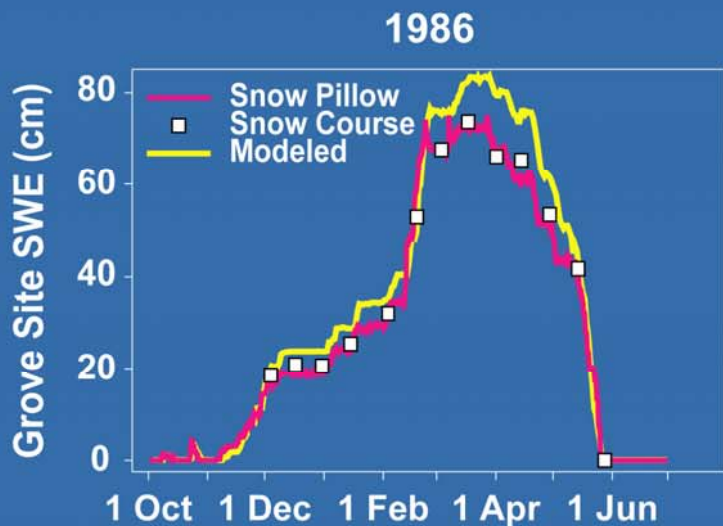
II. Evaluate Terrain & Vegetation Shelter Effects on

*** Simulated Snow Cover Energy Balance**

*** Snow Melt**

*** Runoff**

Modeled and Observed SWE (Point Comparison)



1986 Simulated Snow Distribution

Aerial
Photos

12 May 1986

27 May 1986

03 Jun 1986

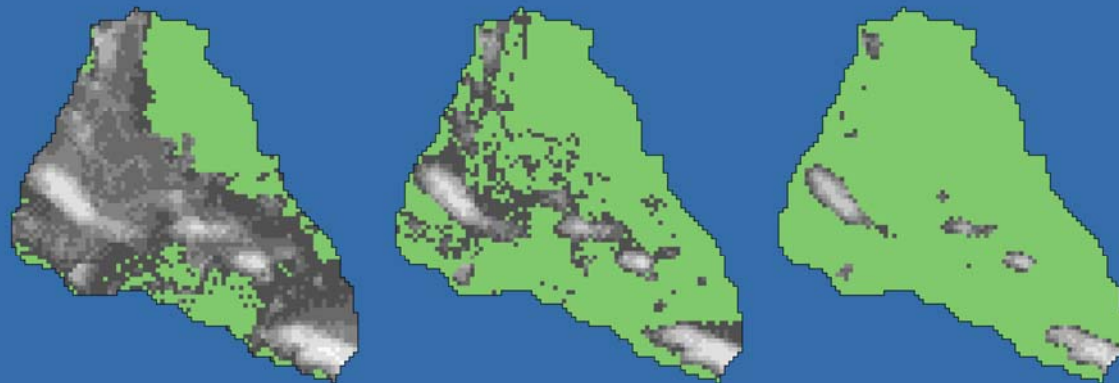


■ Snow ■ Bare Ground ■ Unclassified

0.5 0 0.5 Kilometers



Modeled
SWE



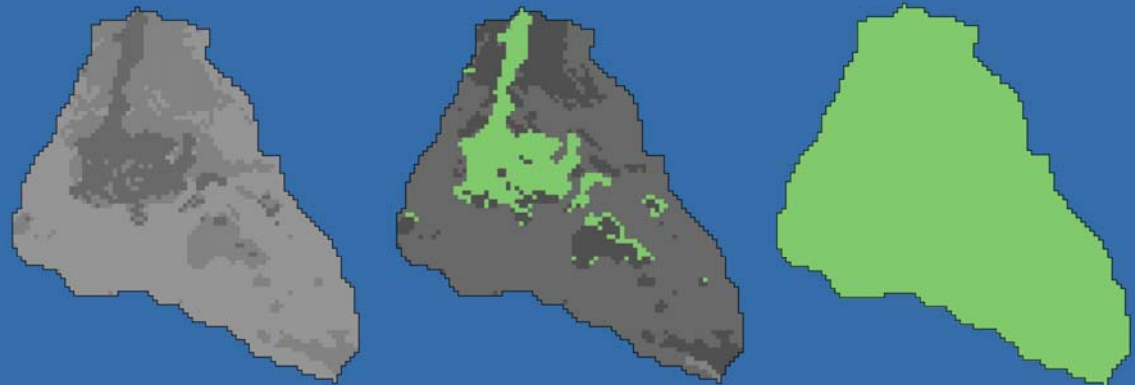
Simulated SWE (cm) 0 0-25 25-50 50-75 75-100 100-150 150-200 200-300

1986 Simulated Snow Distribution

**Aerial
Photos**



0.5 0 0.5 Kilometers



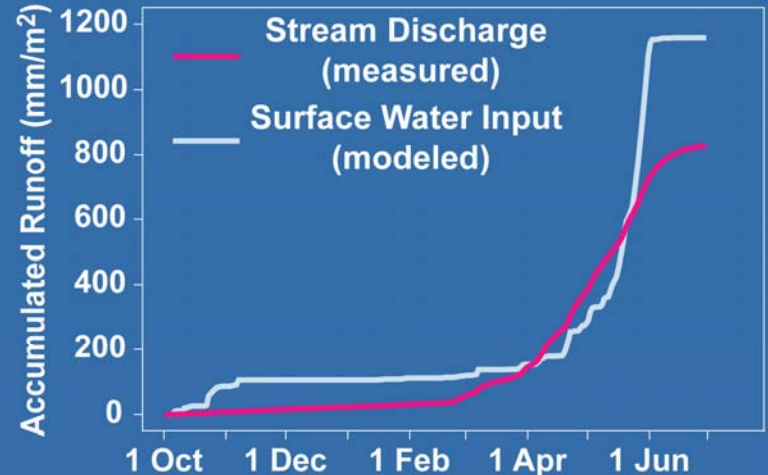
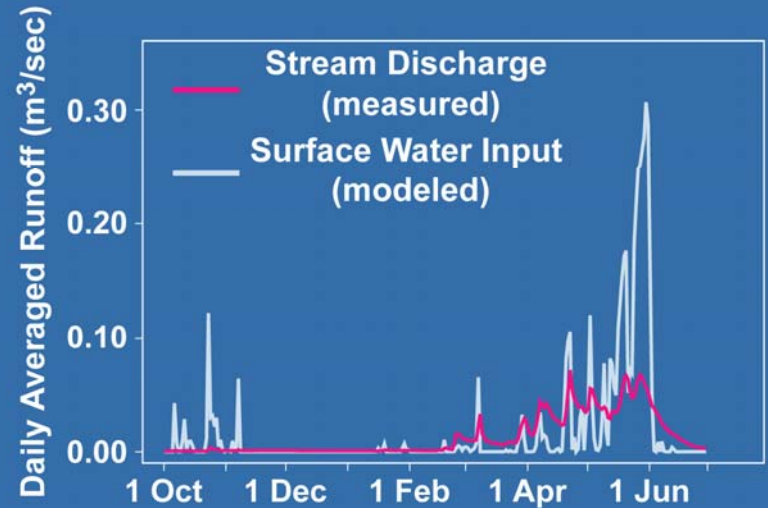
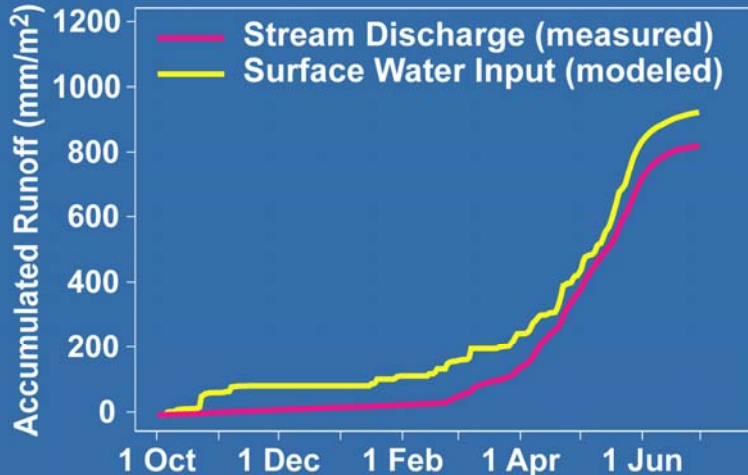
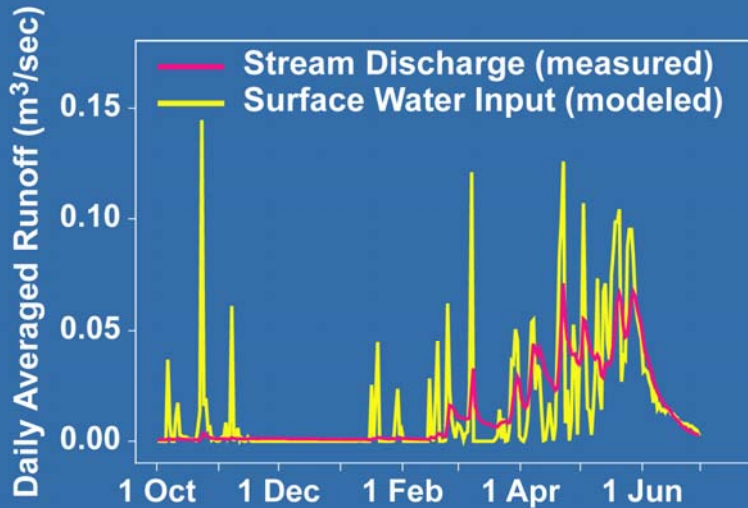
0 0-25 25-50 50-75 75-100 100-150 150-200 200-300

Modeled SWE:
*spatially constant
wind and
precipitation inputs*

1986 Simulated Surface Water Inputs

Spatially Distributed Wind and Precipitation Inputs

Spatially Constant Wind and Precipitation Inputs



1987 Simulated Snow Distribution

Aerial
Photos



■ Snow ■ Bare Ground ■ Unclassified

0.5 0 0.5 Kilometers

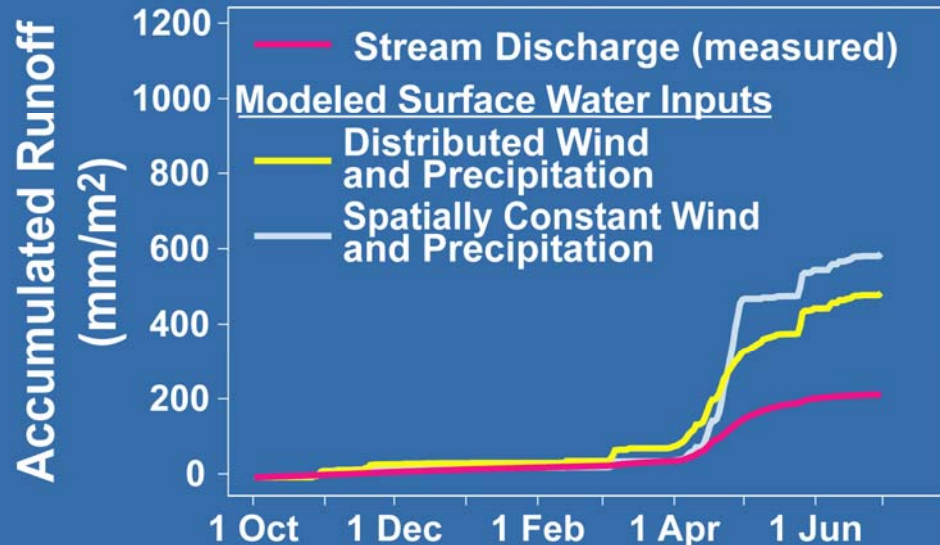
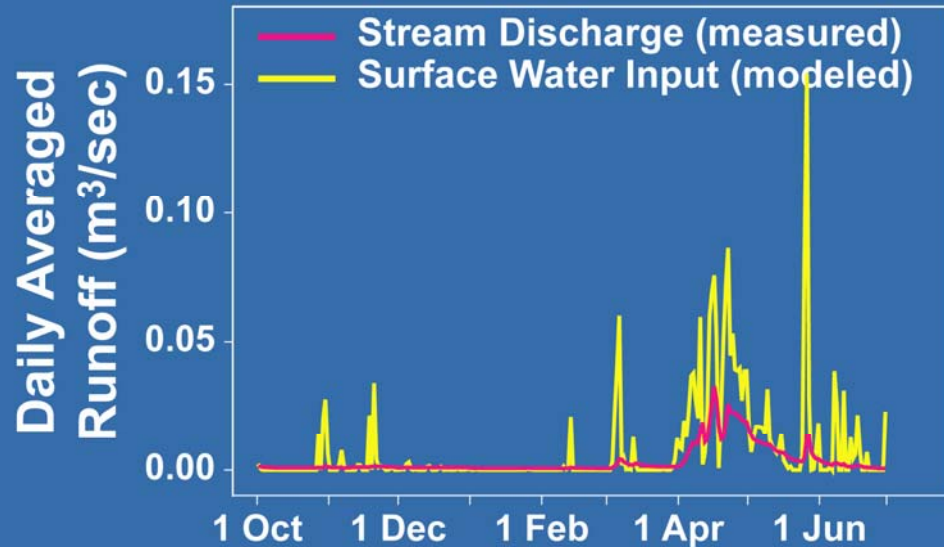


Modeled
SWE



Simulated SWE (cm) 0 0-25 25-50 50-75 75-100 100-150 150-200 200-300

1987 Simulated Surface Water Inputs



1989 Simulated Snow Distribution

Aerial
Photos

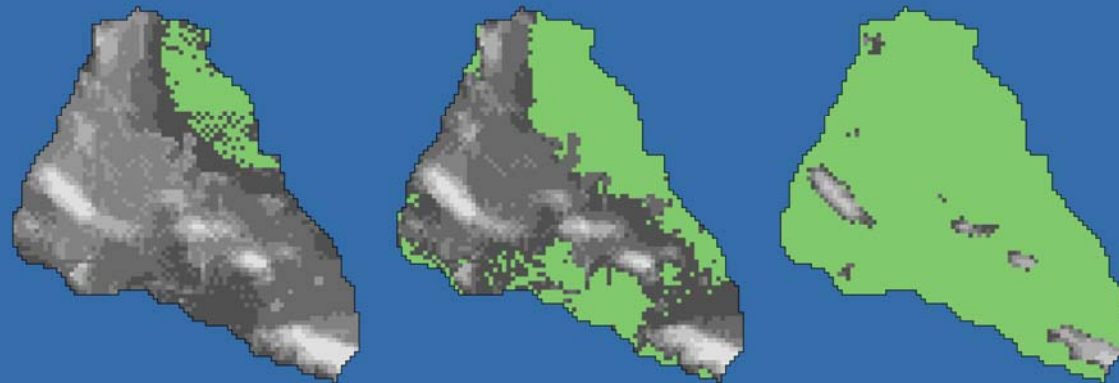


■ Snow ■ Bare Ground ■ Unclassified

0.5 0 0.5 Kilometers

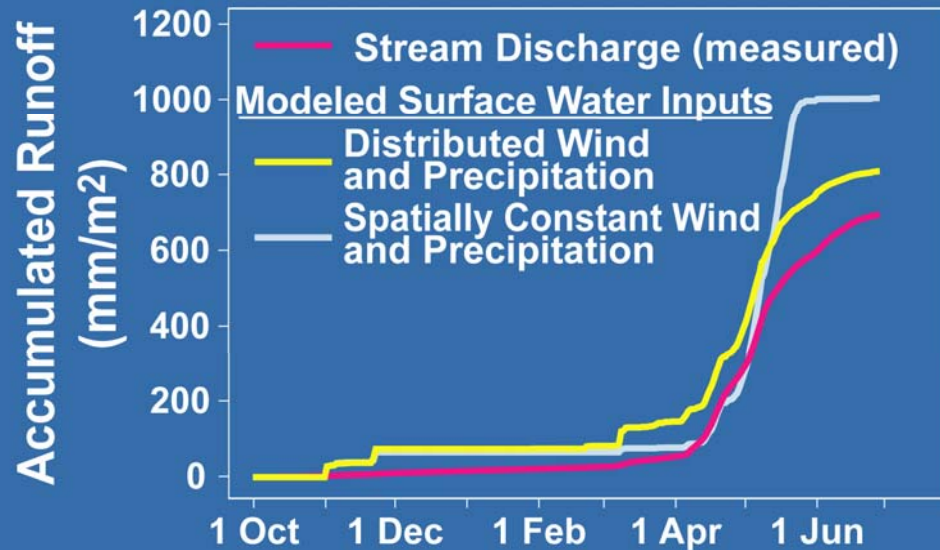
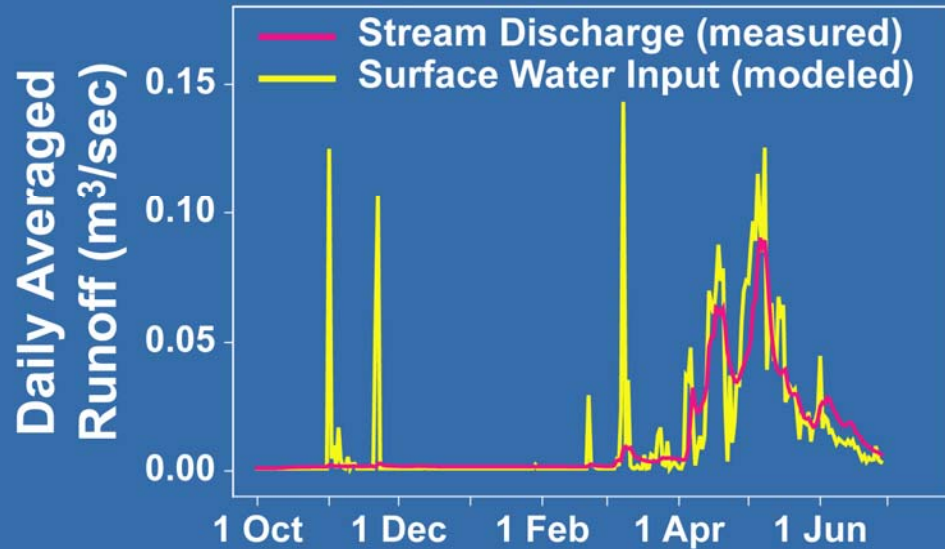


Modeled
SWE

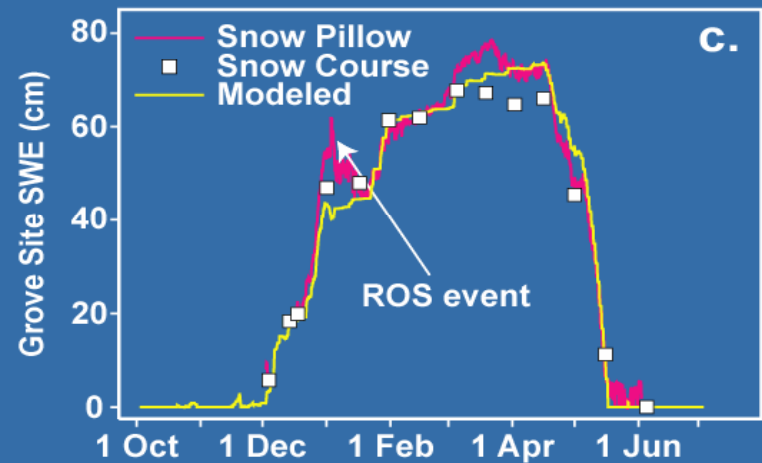
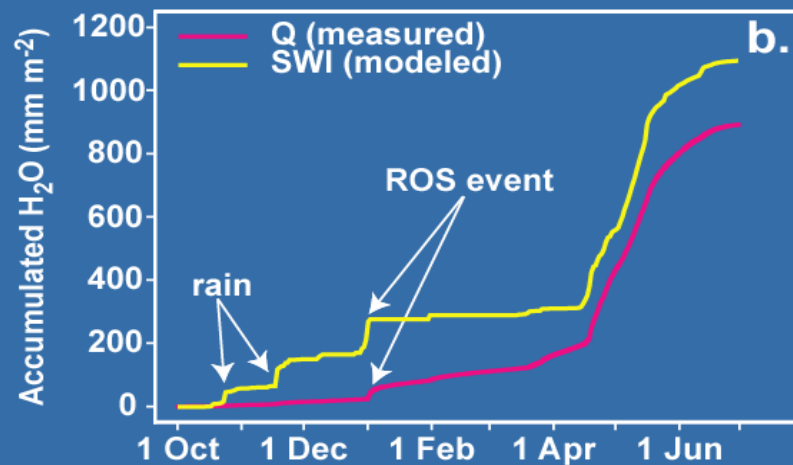
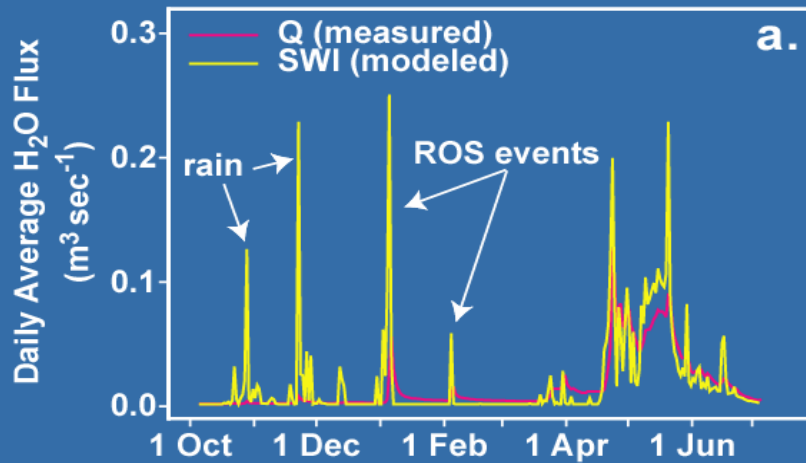


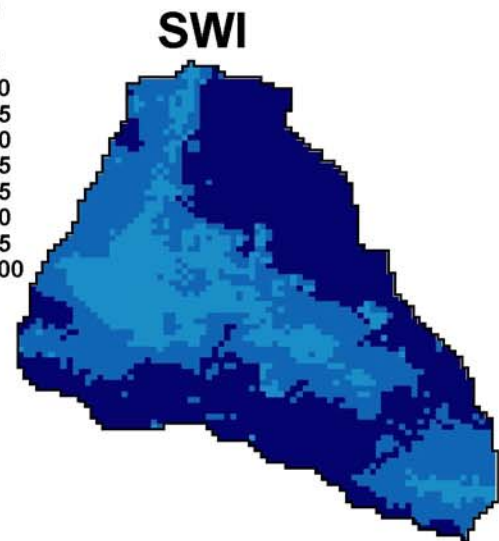
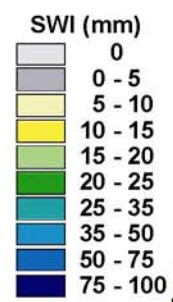
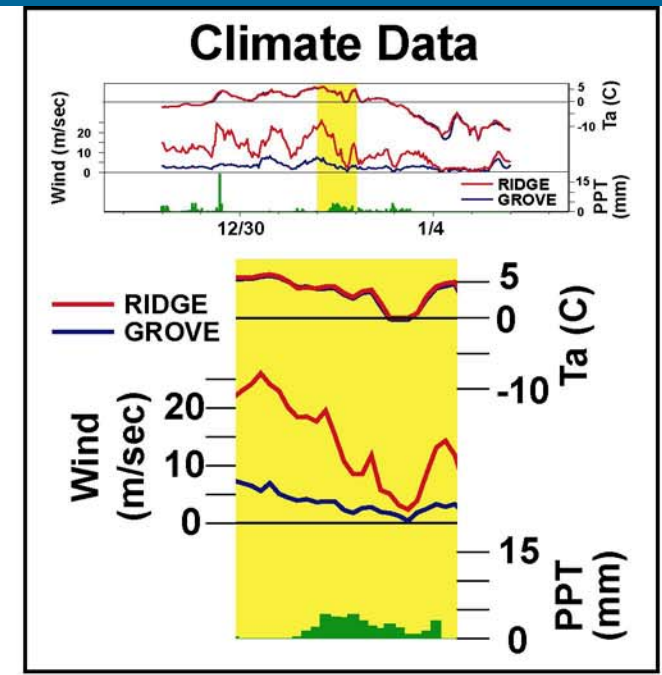
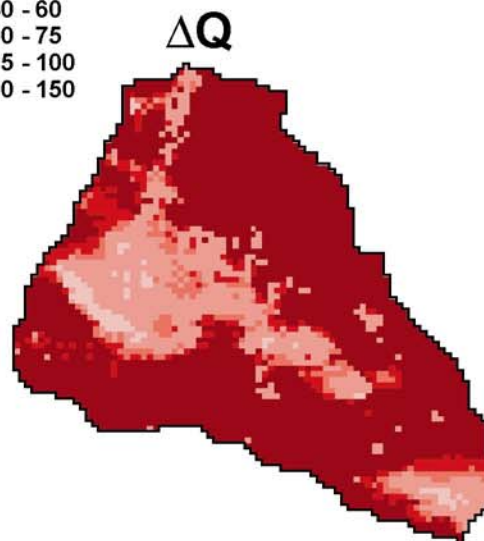
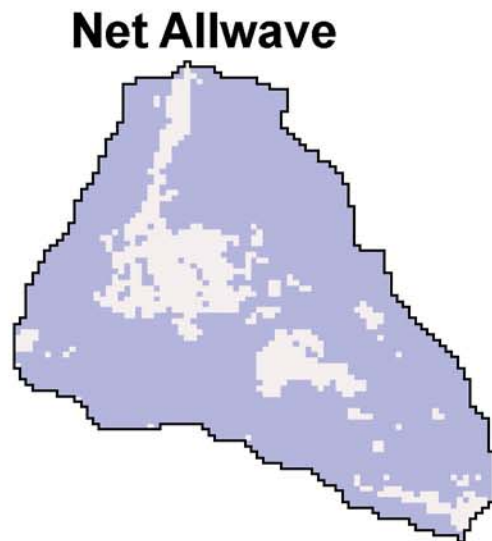
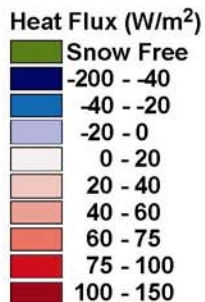
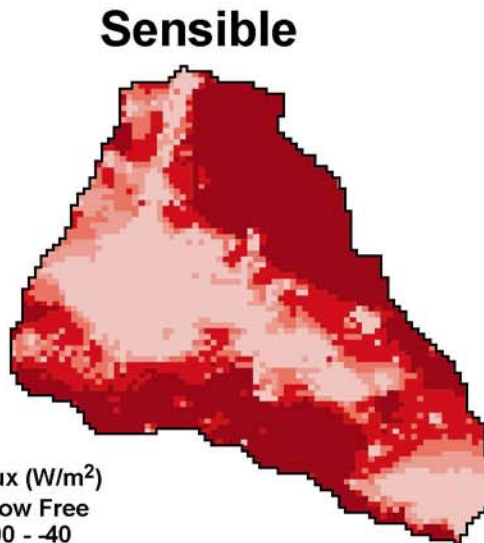
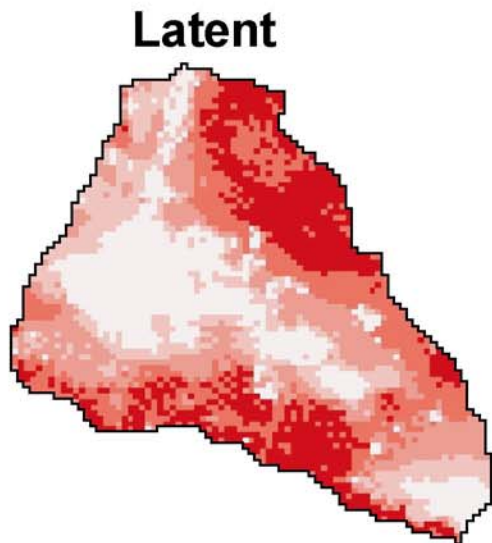
Simulated SWE (cm) 0 0-25 25-50 50-75 75-100 100-150 150-200 200-300

1989 Simulated Surface Water Inputs



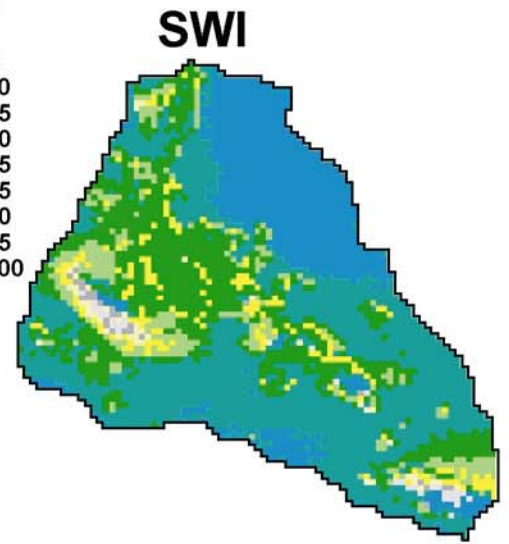
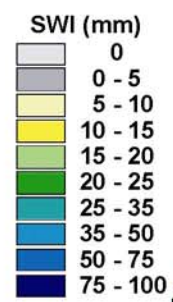
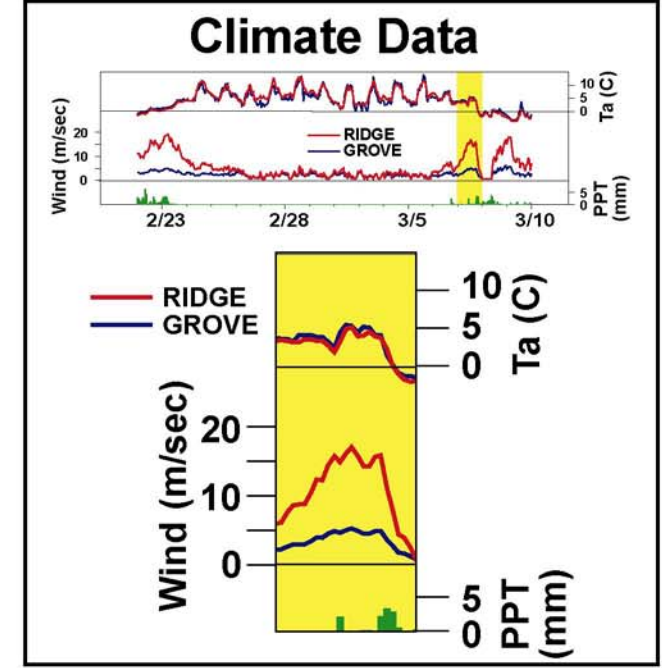
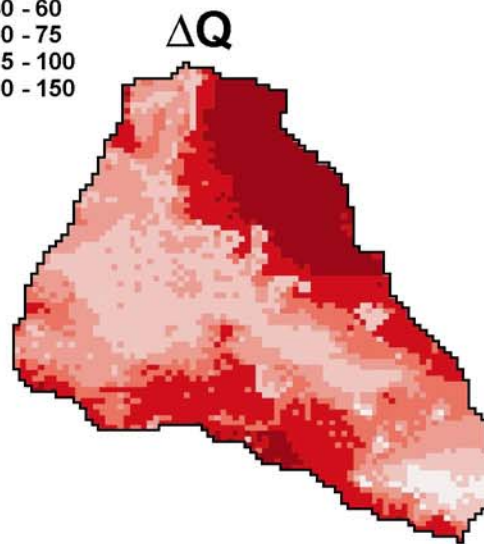
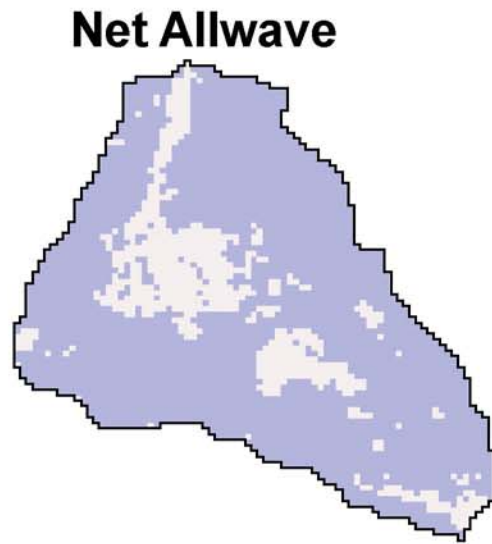
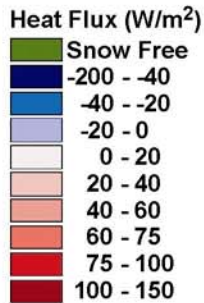
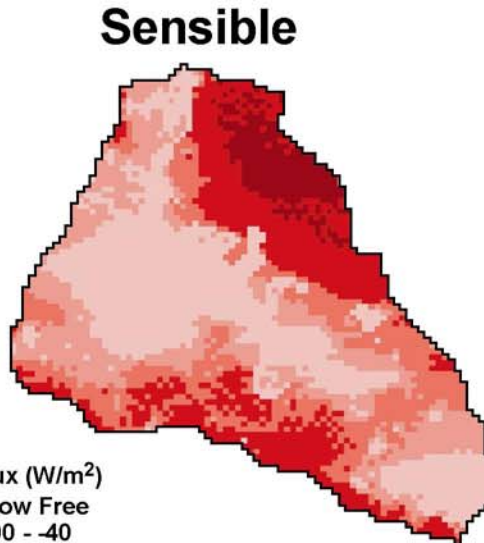
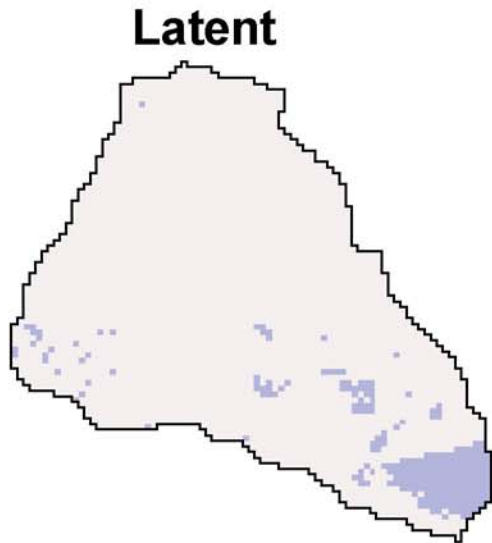
1997 Simulated Surface Water Inputs and SWE



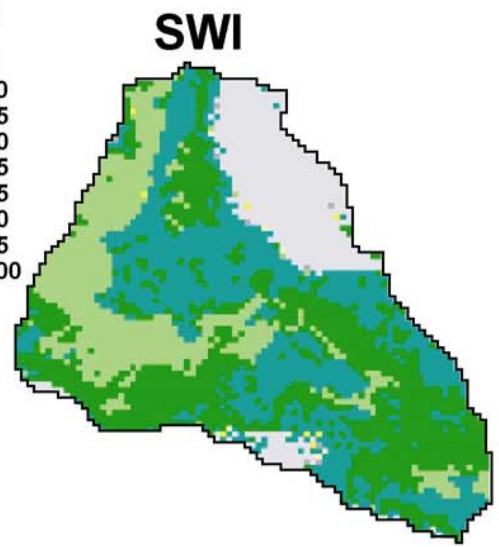
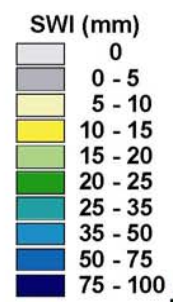
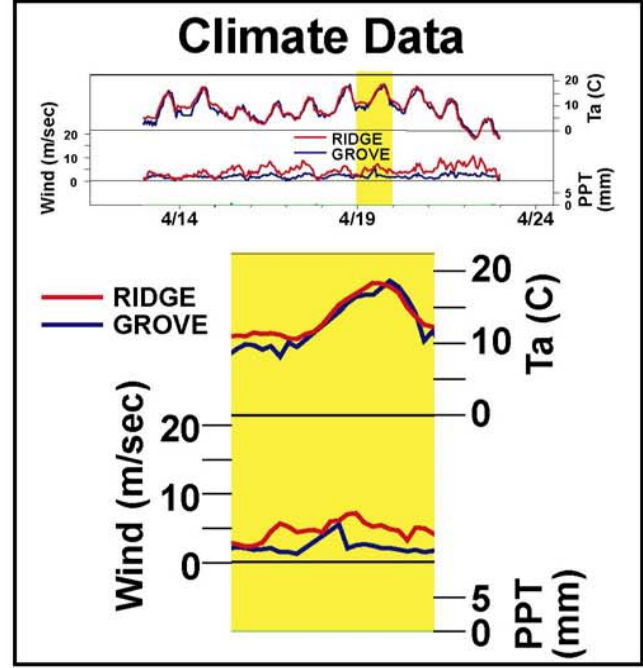
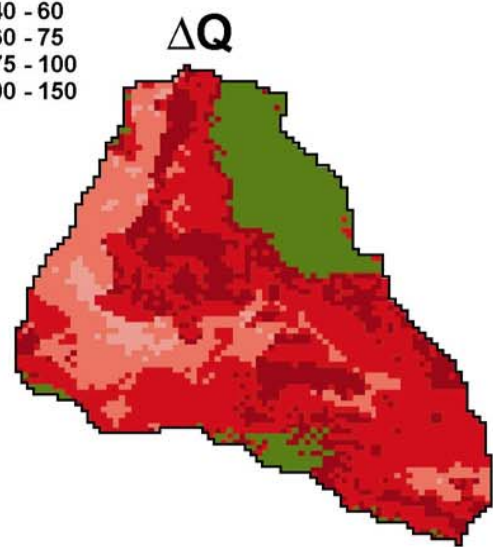
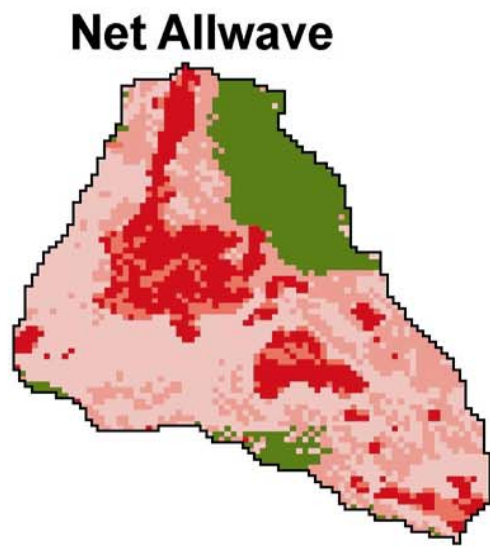
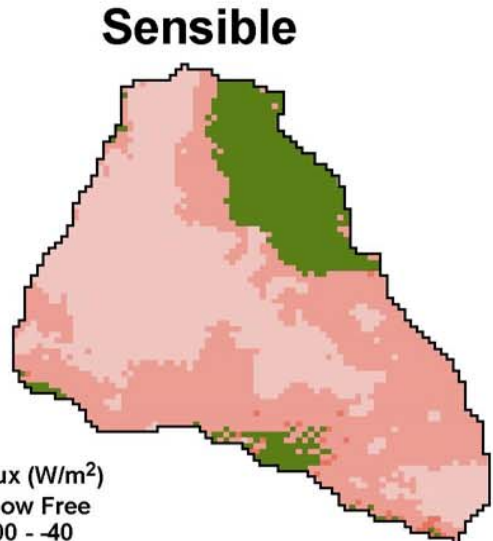
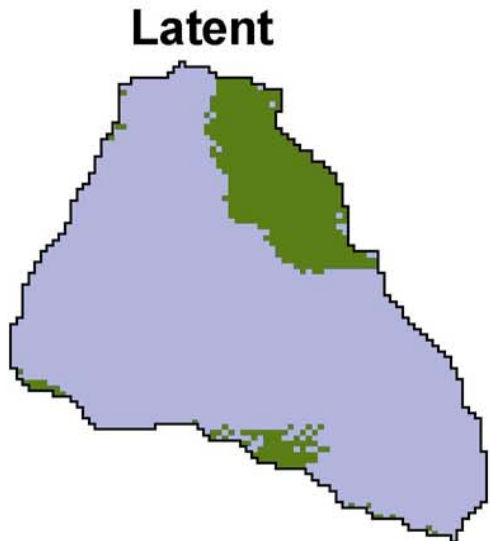


01 Jan 1997

Mid-winter ROS: *Sensible + Latent Heat* dominated



07 Mar 1986

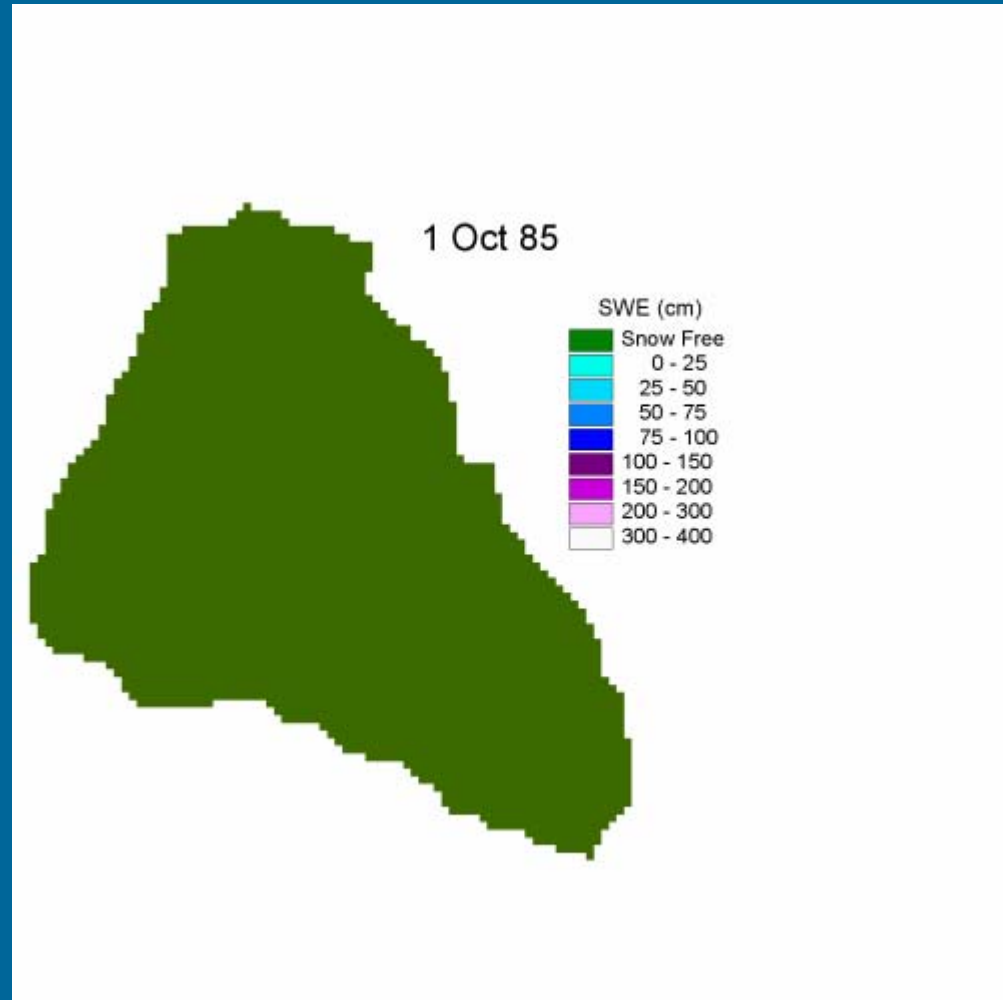


19 Apr 1989

Typical spring melt event: *Radiation dominated*

Simulated Daily SWE

1986 Snow Season



View movie at http://www.usask.ca/ip3/download/presentations/swe_movie.avi

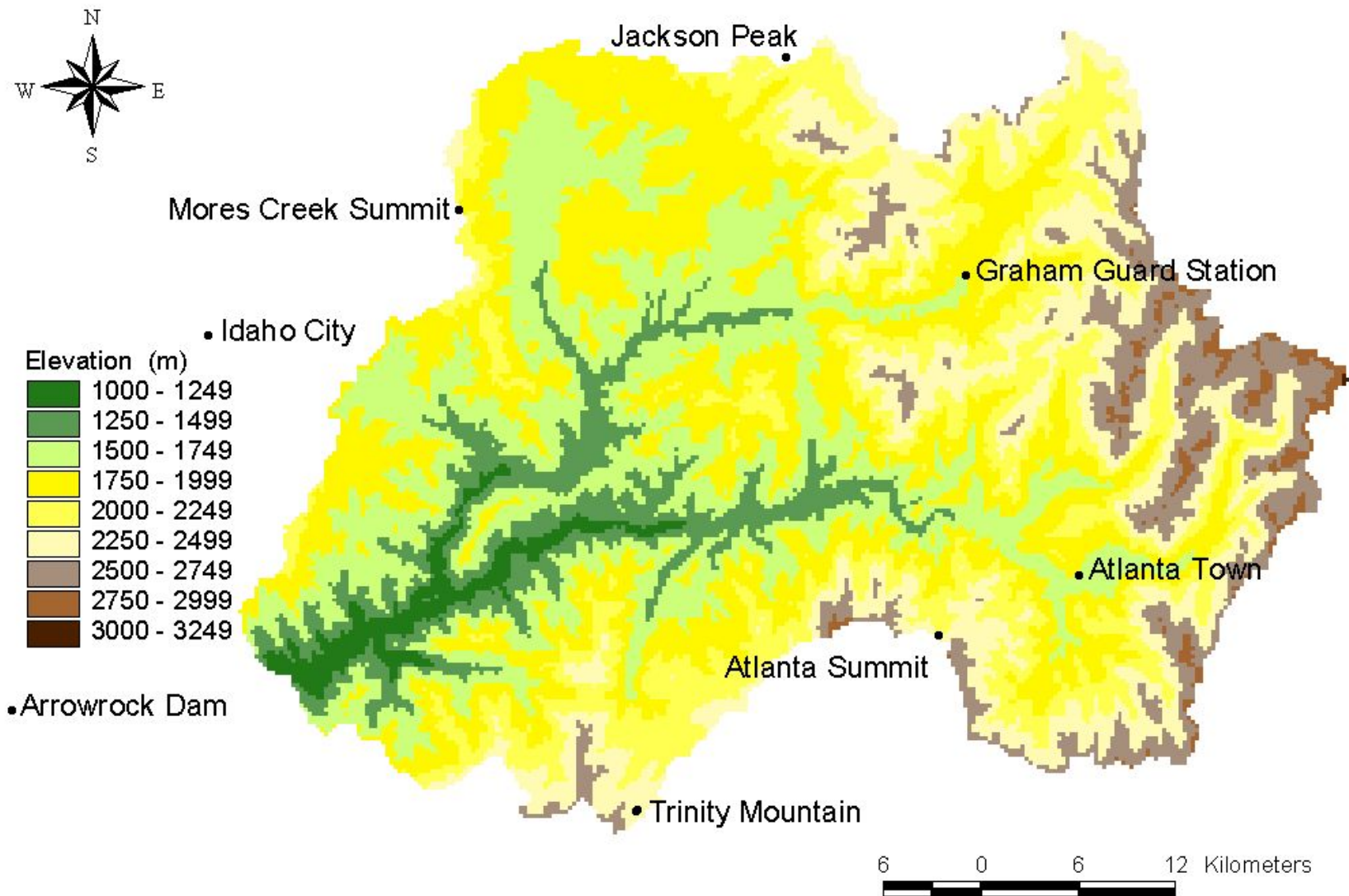
Boise River Basin (2150 km²) 1998 Water Year

DANNY MARKS and DAVID GAREN*

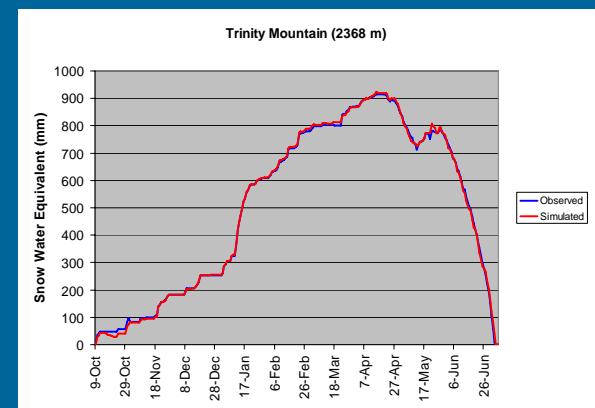
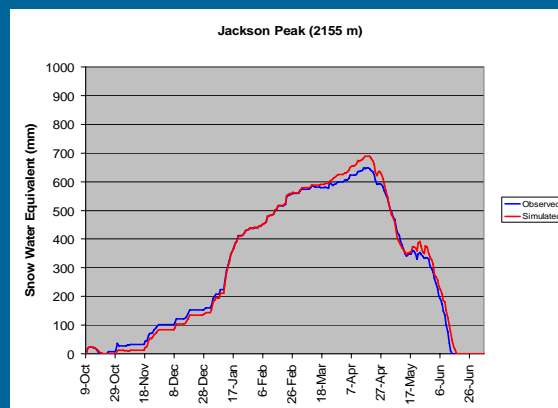
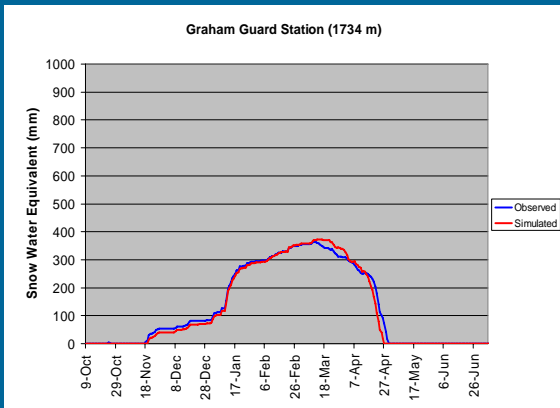
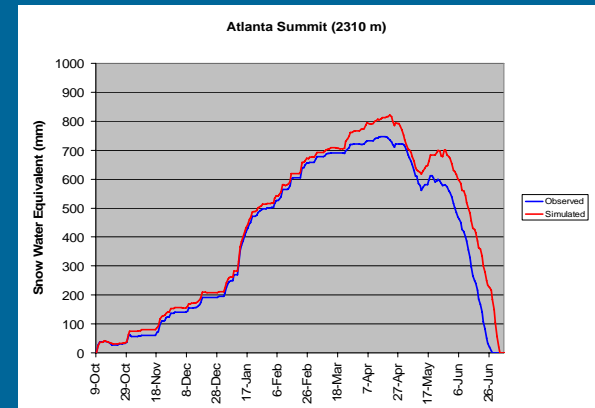
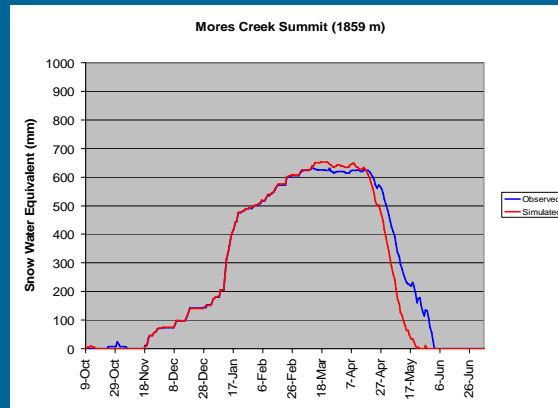
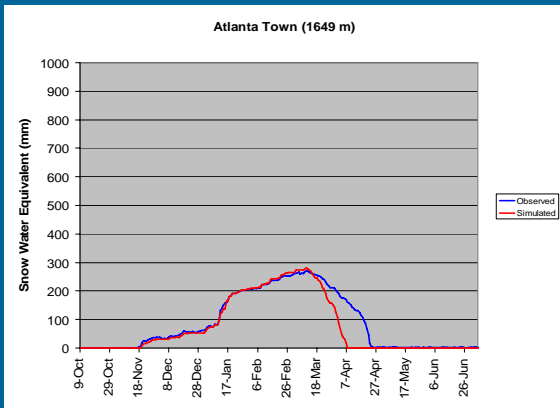
* National Water and Climate Center
USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service
Portland, Oregon, USA

- **Large Area Climate Data Distribution**
- **Canopy Corrections**
- **Satellite Derived Snow Covered Area for Verification**
- **Streamflow Simulation**

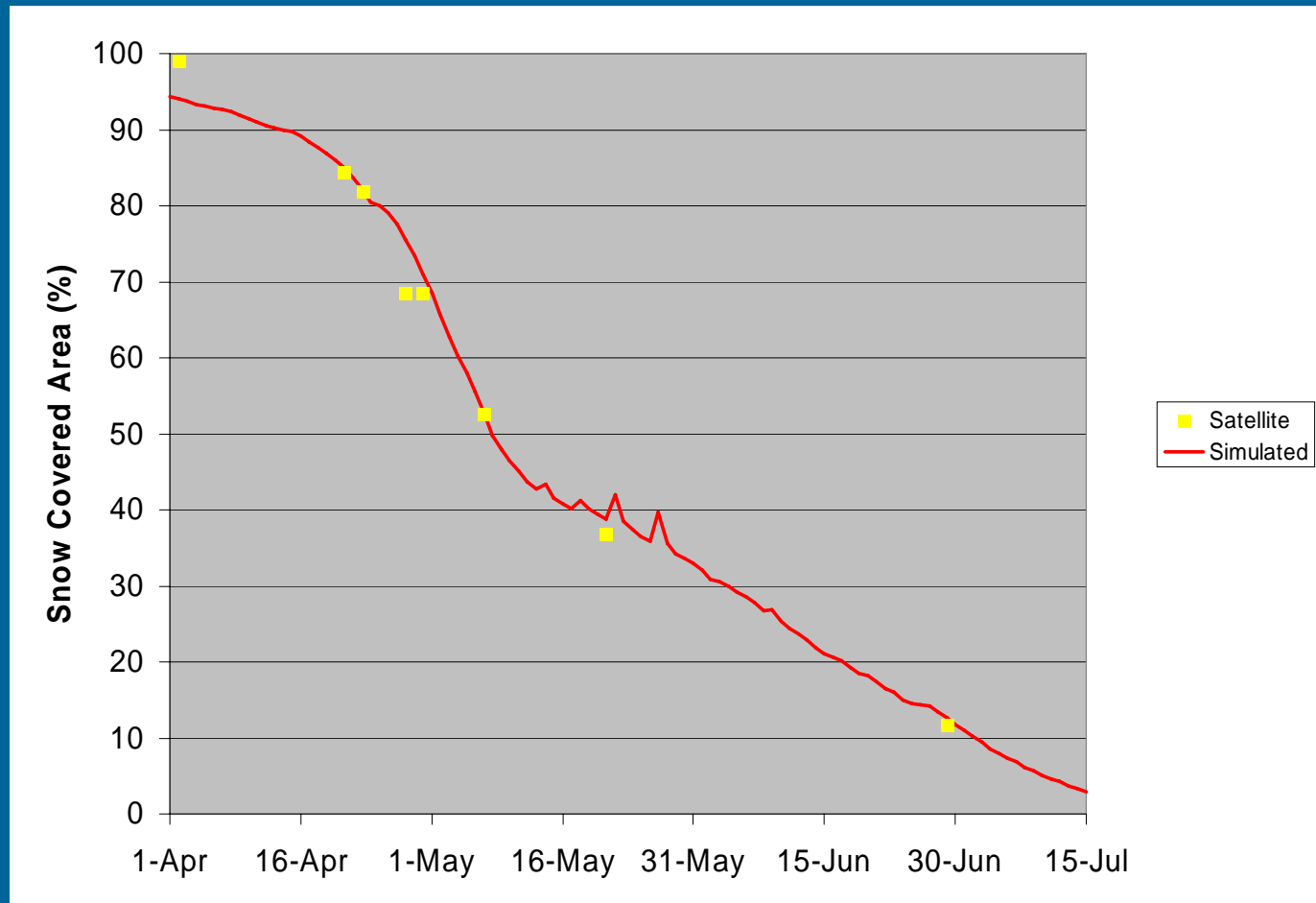
Boise River Elevation and Data Site Locations



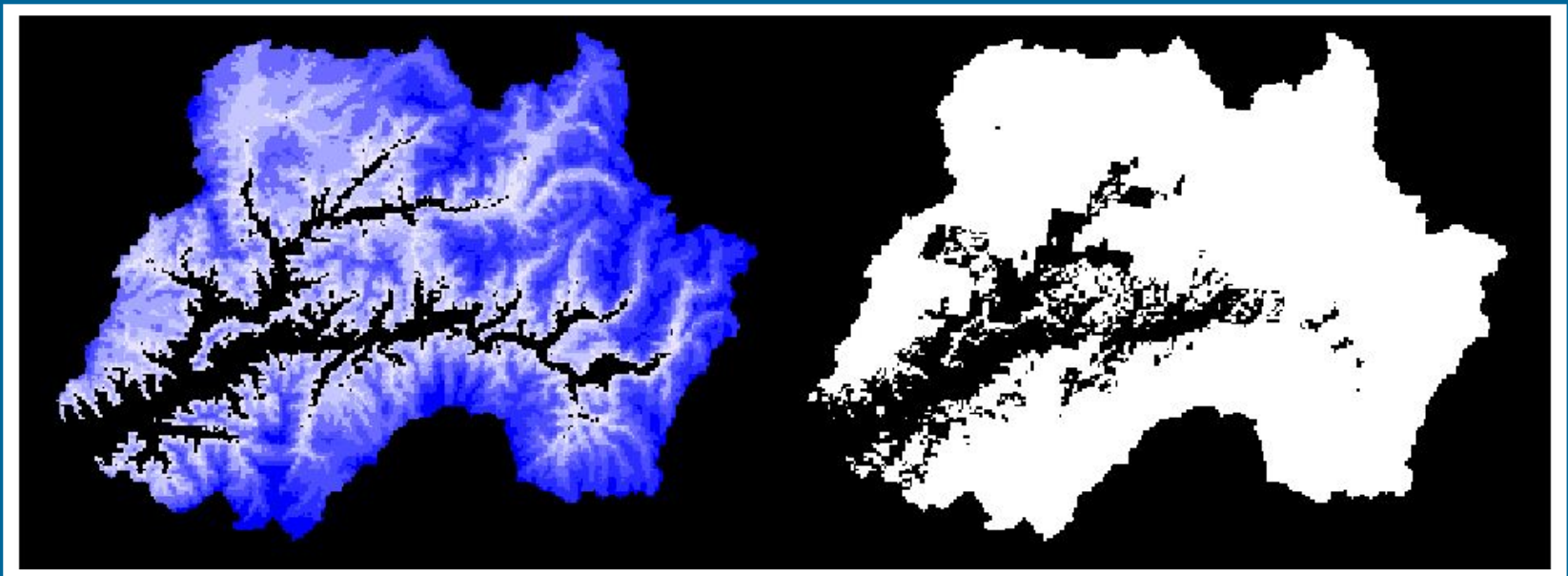
Boise River Snow Water Equivalent Water Year 1998



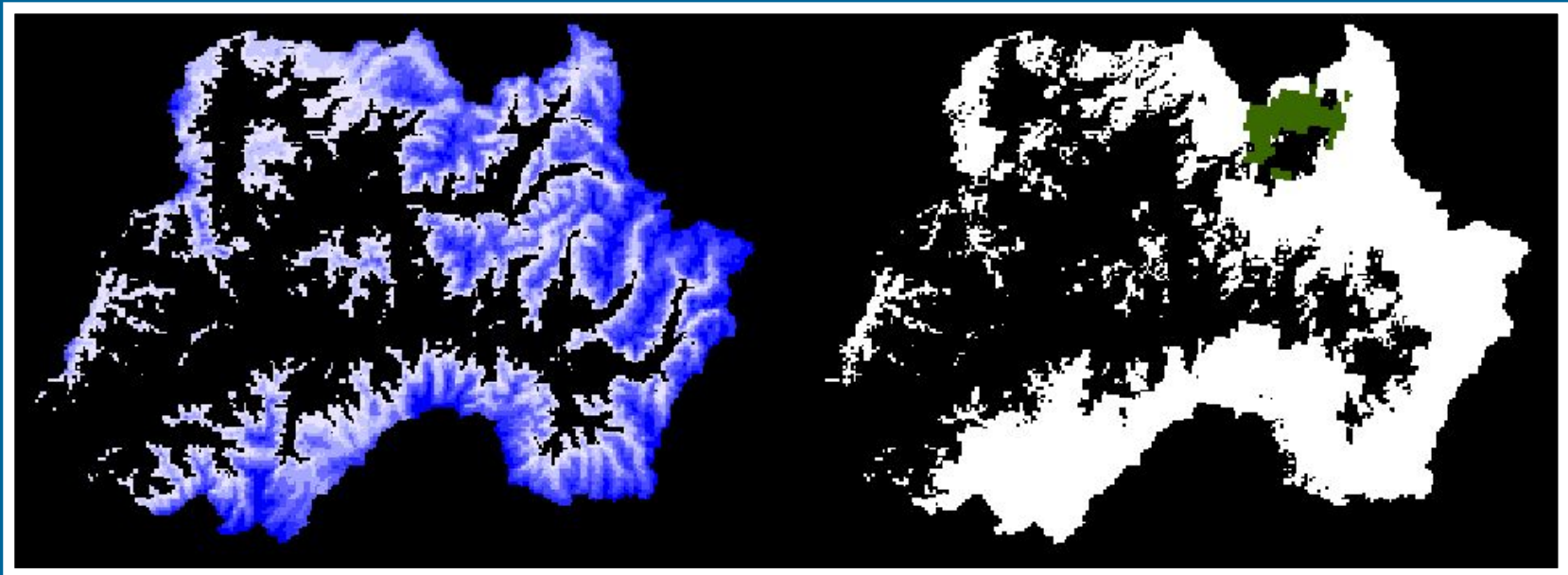
Simulated and Satellite Snow Covered Area (SCA) Boise River Basin, Water Year 1998



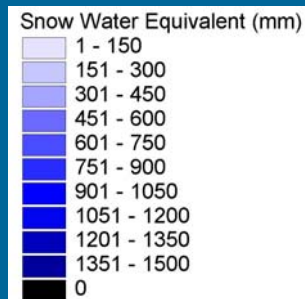
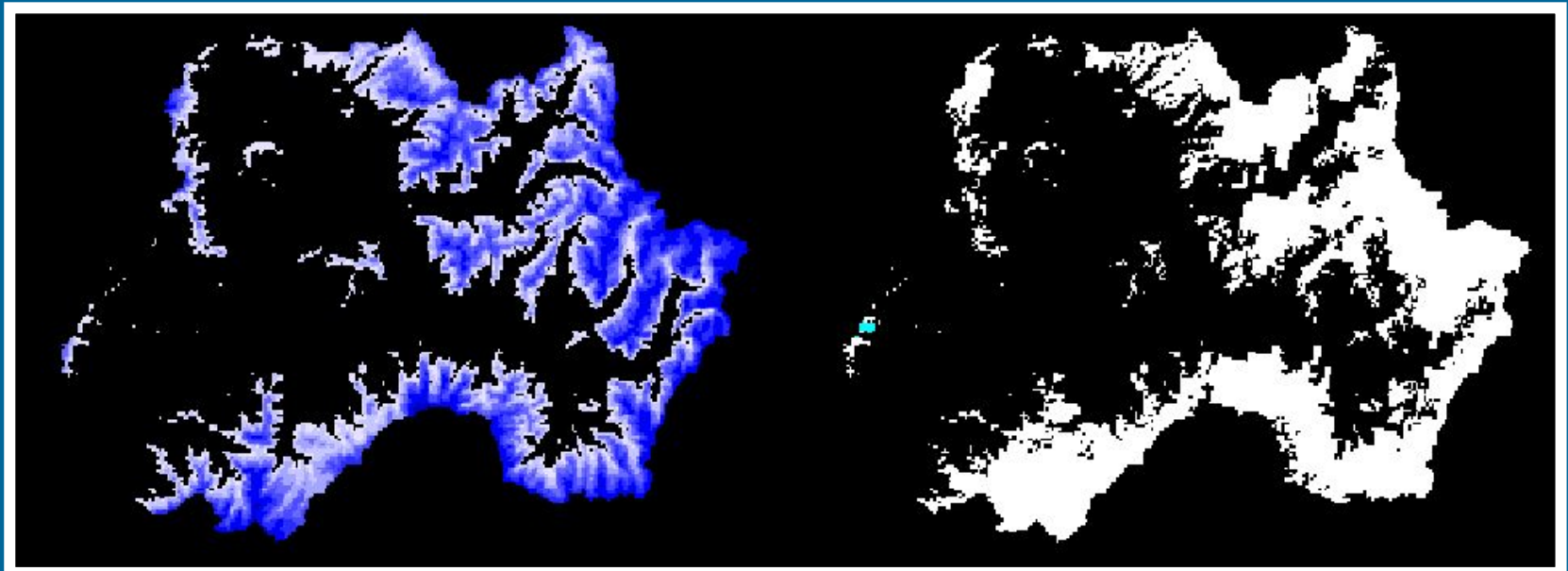
Boise River Simulated Snow Water Equivalent and Satellite Snow Covered Area (SCA) 21 April 1998



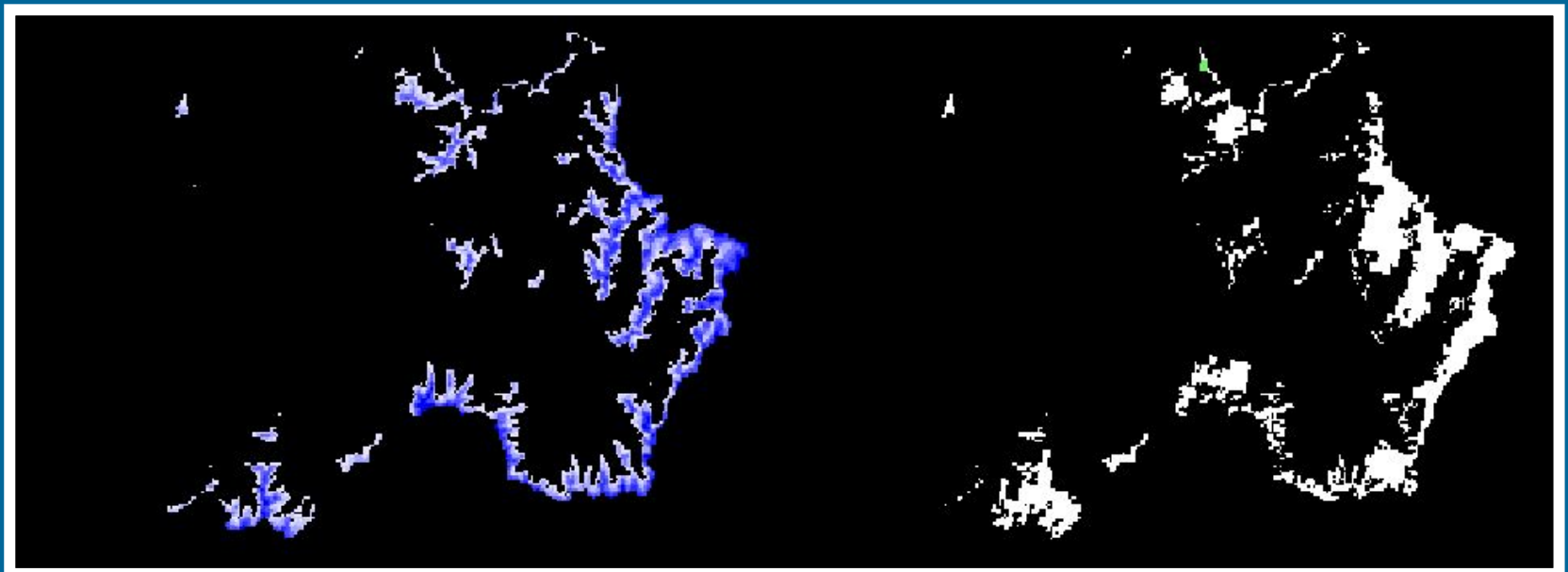
Boise River Simulated Snow Water Equivalent and Satellite Snow Covered Area (SCA) 7 May 1998



Boise River Simulated Snow Water Equivalent and Satellite Snow Covered Area (SCA) 21 May 1998

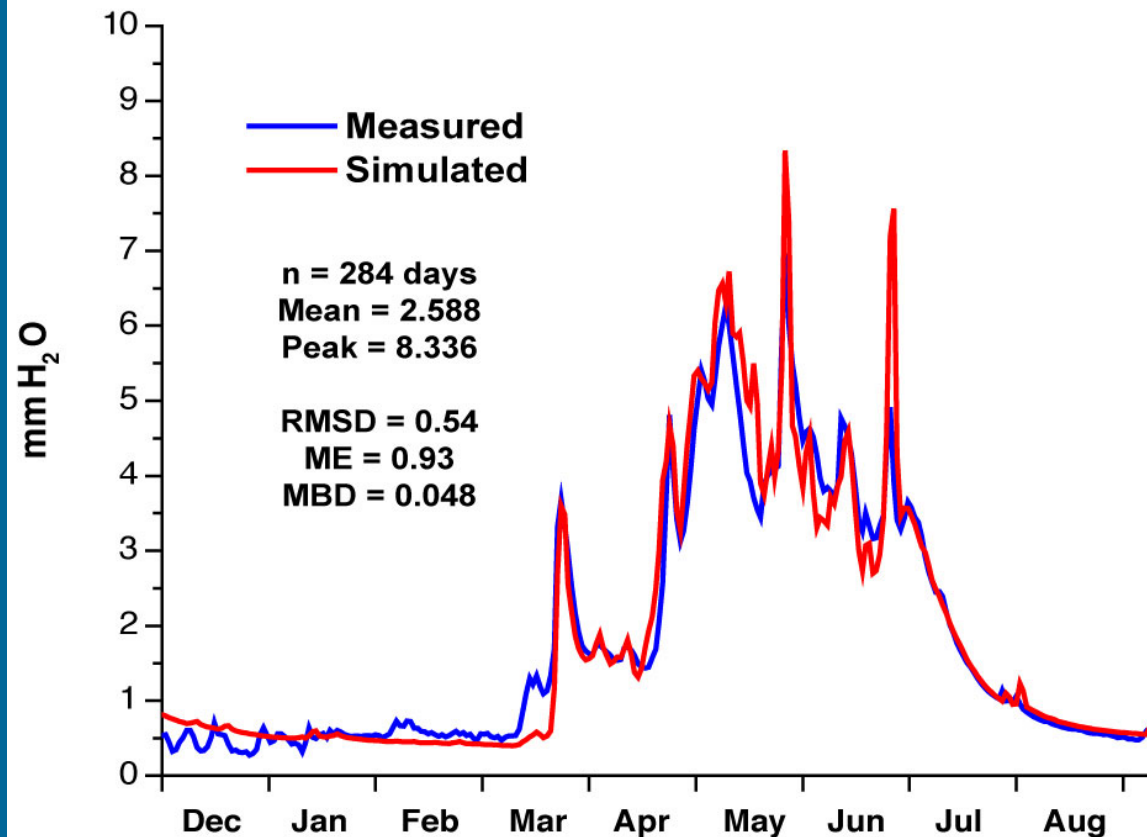


Boise River Simulated Snow Water Equivalent and Satellite Snow Covered Area (SCA) 29 June 1998



Boise River Streamflow Simulation Water Year 1998

Simulated and Observed Daily Streamflow
Boise River Basin



Comparing sensible and latent heat fluxes over snow along a North American Cordilleran Transect

DANNY MARKS & John Pomeroy

Students:

Michele Reba (U of I)

Warren Helgason (U of S)

Dan Bewley (U of Wales)

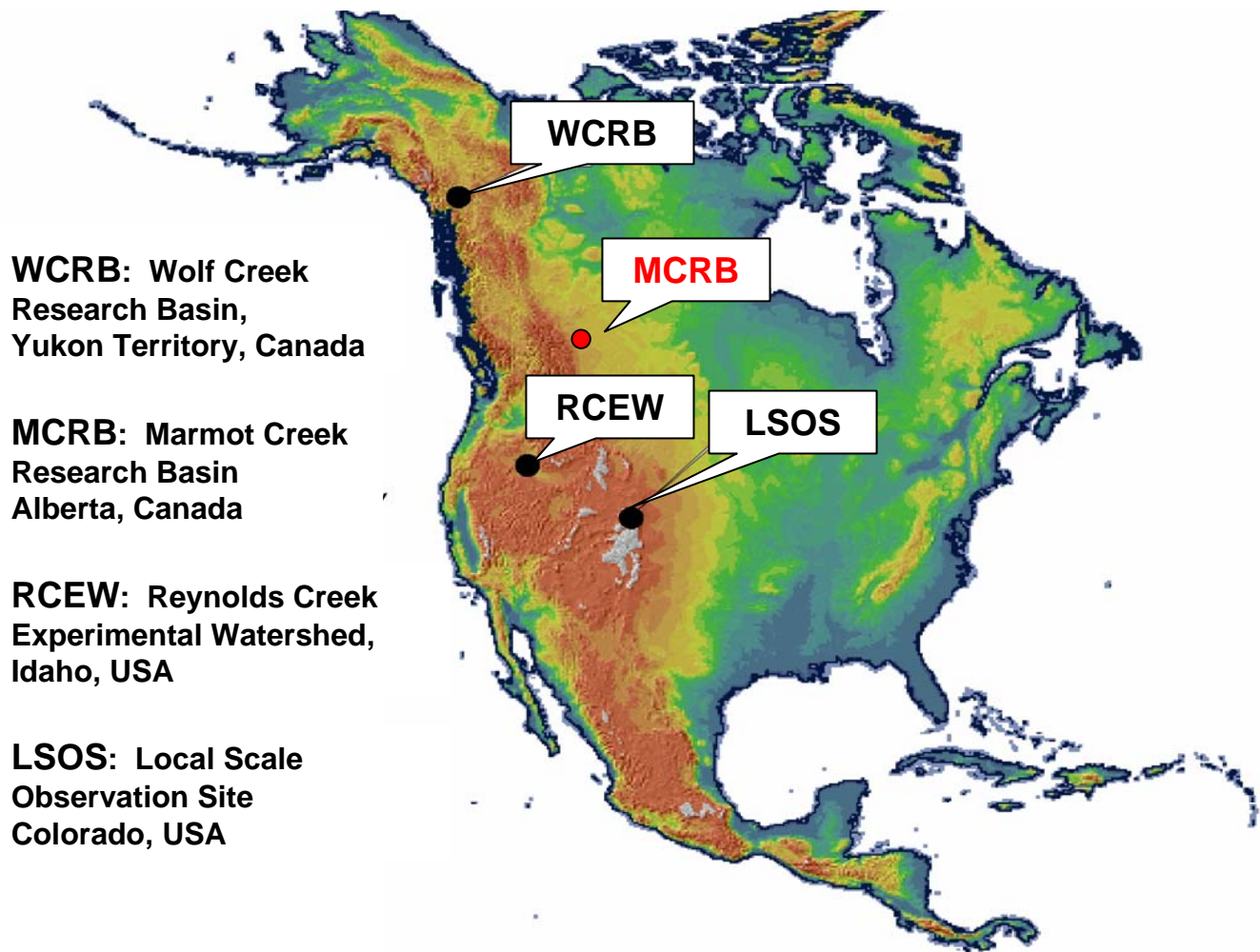
Northwest Watershed Research Center

USDA-Agricultural Research Service

Boise, Idaho

USA

GAPP North American Cordilleran Transect



WCRB: Wolf Creek Research Basin, Yukon Territory, Canada

MCRB: Marmot Creek Research Basin Alberta, Canada

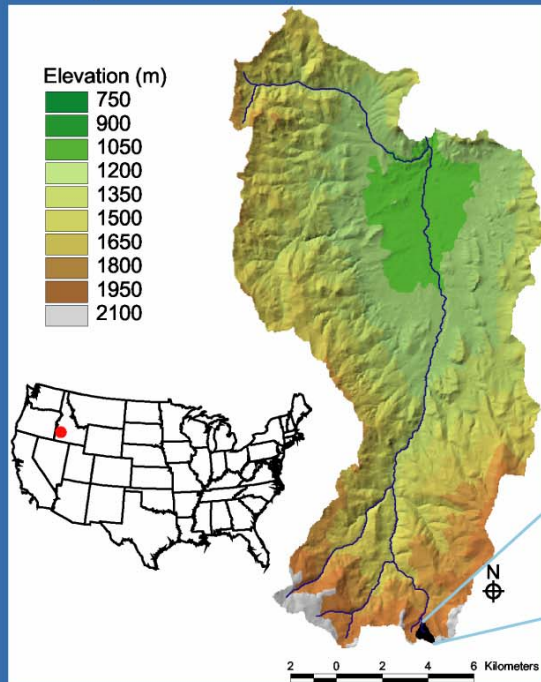
RCEW: Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed, Idaho, USA

LSOS: Local Scale Observation Site Colorado, USA

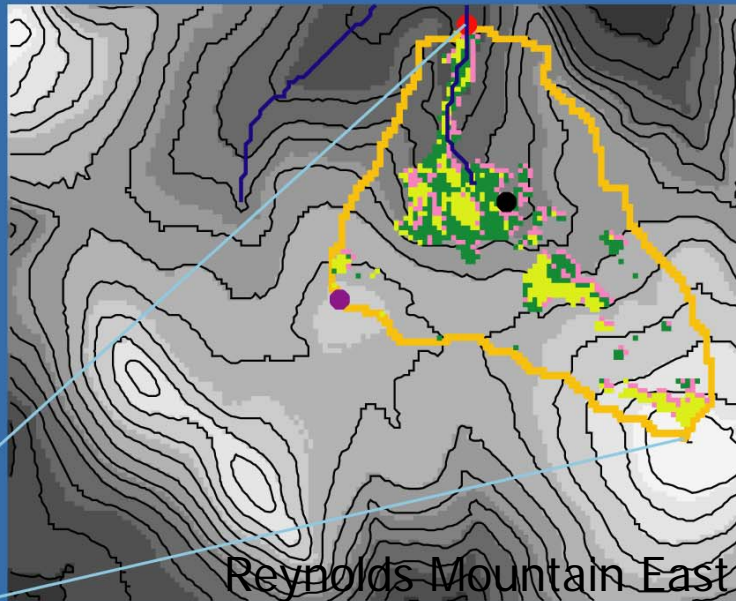


RME Study Site

Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed



Conifer Aspen Forest-Sheltered



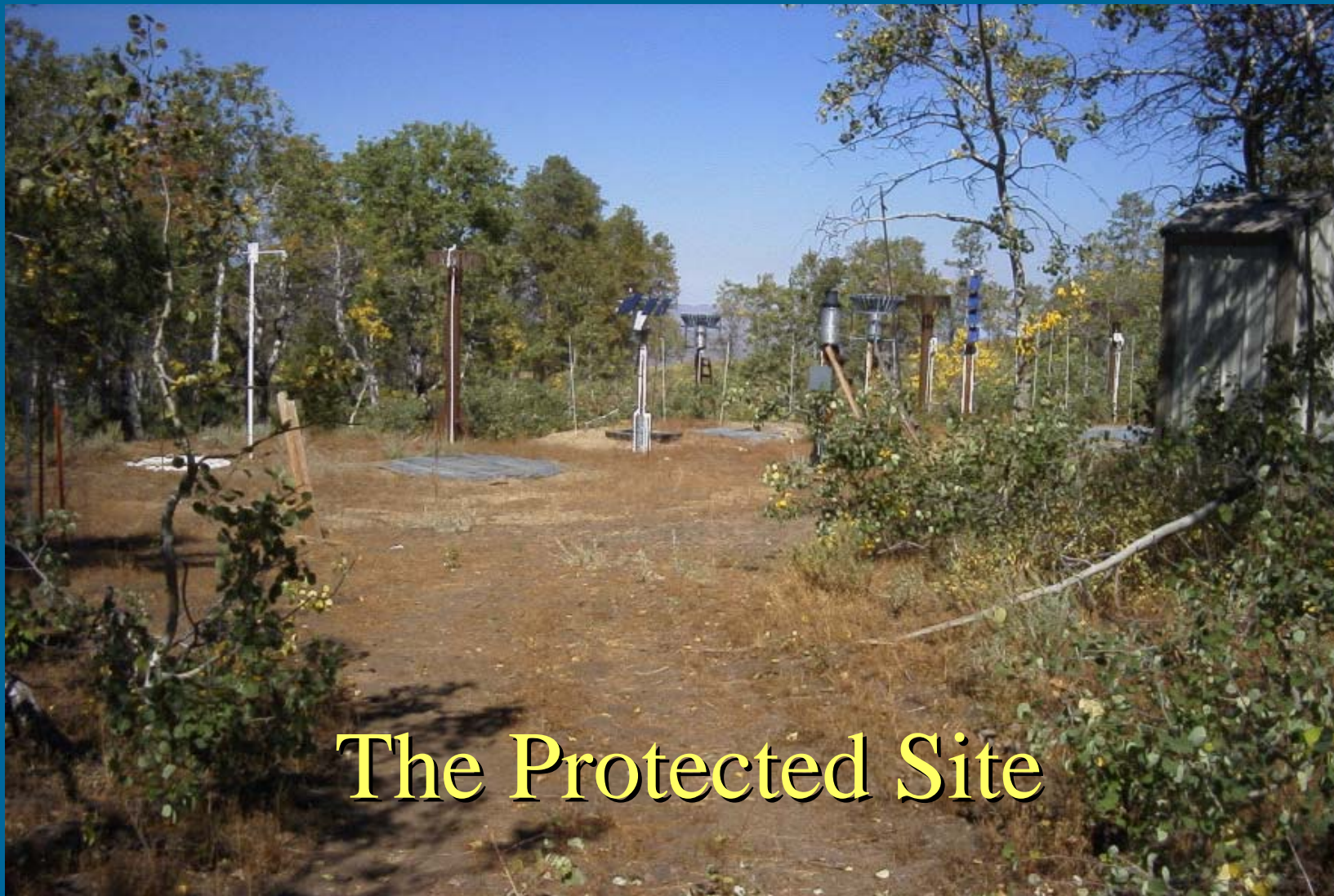
- Weir
- Ridge Site
- Grove Site

Elevation (m)

2005 - 2020
2020 - 2035
2035 - 2050
2050 - 2065
2065 - 2080
2080 - 2095
2095 - 2110
2110 - 2125
2125 - 2140



The Grove



The Protected Site

The Ridge



The Exposed Site

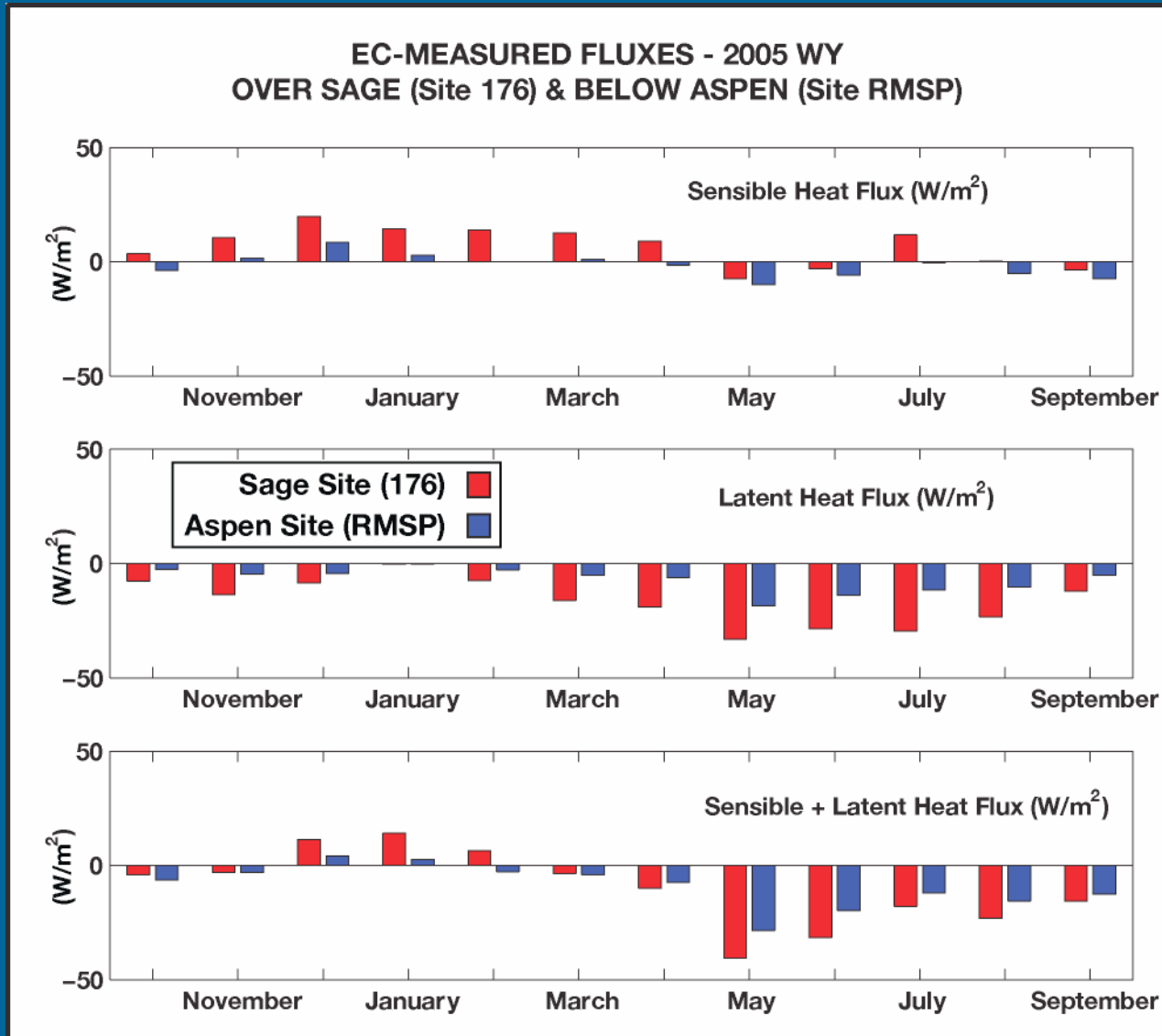
Exposed Site



Protected Site



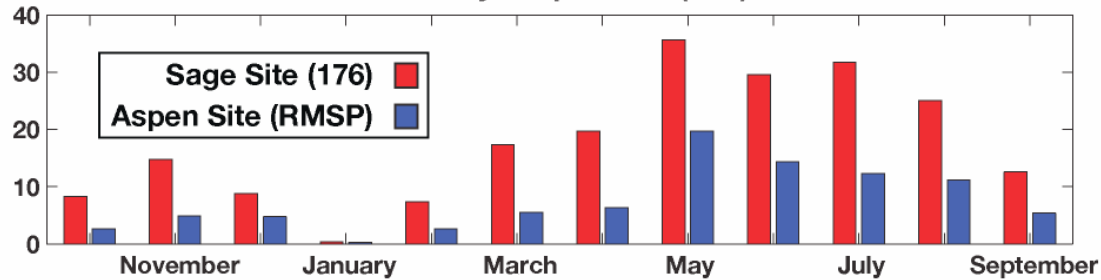
WY 2005 Monthly EC-Measured H & L_vE Over Sage and Below Aspen:



WY 2005 Monthly EC-Measured CO₂ & ET Over Sage and Below Aspen:

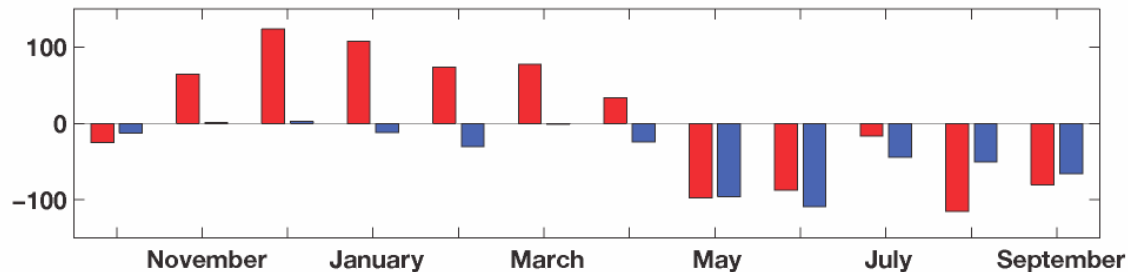
Monthly Evaporation and CO₂ Flux (WY 2005):

Monthly Evaporation (mm)



	Over Sage:	Below Aspen:
Growing Season (May-Oct) Total:	143 mm	66 mm
Winter Season (Nov-Apr) Total:	68 mm	24 mm
Annual Total:	211 mm	90 mm

Monthly CO₂ Flux (g/m²)



	Over Sage:	Below Aspen:
Growing Season (May-Oct) Total:	-422 g/m ²	-378 g/m ²
Winter Season (Nov-Apr) Total:	+480 g/m ²	-63 g/m ²
Annual Total:	+59 g/m ²	-441 g/m ²

Note: Positive flux is to the atmosphere, negative flux is to the surface

Preliminary Conclusions

- First full-year measurements of evaporation/transpiration
 - ~33% (211 mm) of 2005 deposition (630 mm) lost to ET over sage
 - ~10% (90 mm) of 2005 deposition (879 mm) lost to ET below aspen
- First measurements of Carbon flux
 - Sage site close to balance, but lost carbon to atmosphere
 - Below aspen site took carbon from the atmosphere
 - **Critical to get Above Aspen Data**
- Data only for 2005 water year; add 2004 & 2006 data

Scale effects on snowcover accumulation and melt modelling:

Determining the minimum complexity required to capture essential features of snowmelt over large regions with complex terrain

DANNY MARKS

PhD project, ADAM WINSTRAL
(University of Reading, UK)

Northwest Watershed Research Center
USDA-Agricultural Research Service
Boise, Idaho
USA

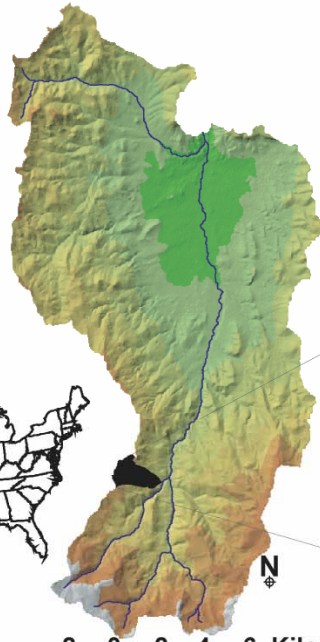
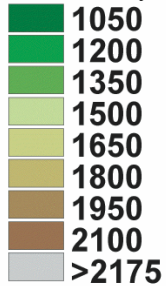
Scaling Issues

- **Distributing Forcing Data Over Large Areas**
 - **Orography (Pacific NW & BC - ROS events)**
 - Mixed phase precipitation events: Rain vs Snow
 - Dew point temperature as an indicator of phase
 - **Terrain & canopy-induced variability**
- **Linkages between forcing & energy state**
- **Measurement & Validation**

Johnston Draw Study Catchment (1.8 km² , 380 m relief)

Johnston Draw:
Reynolds Creek
Experimental Watershed
1.8 km², 380 m relief

Elevation (m)

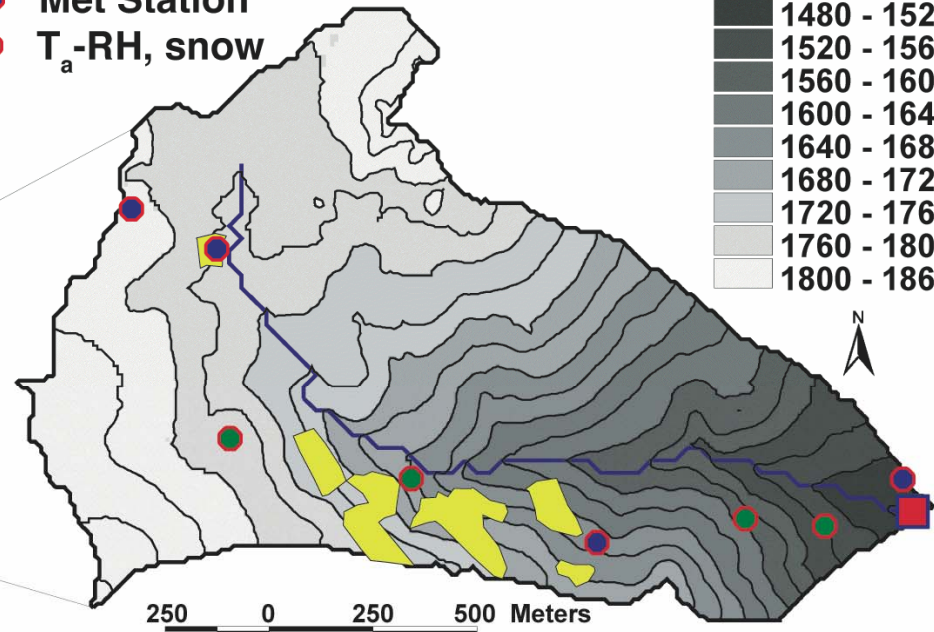
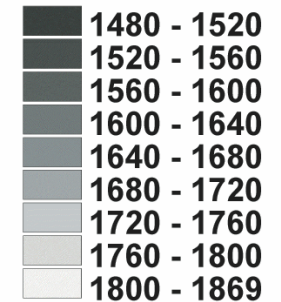


2 0 2 4 6 Kilometers

- Weir
- Met Station
- T_a-RH, snow

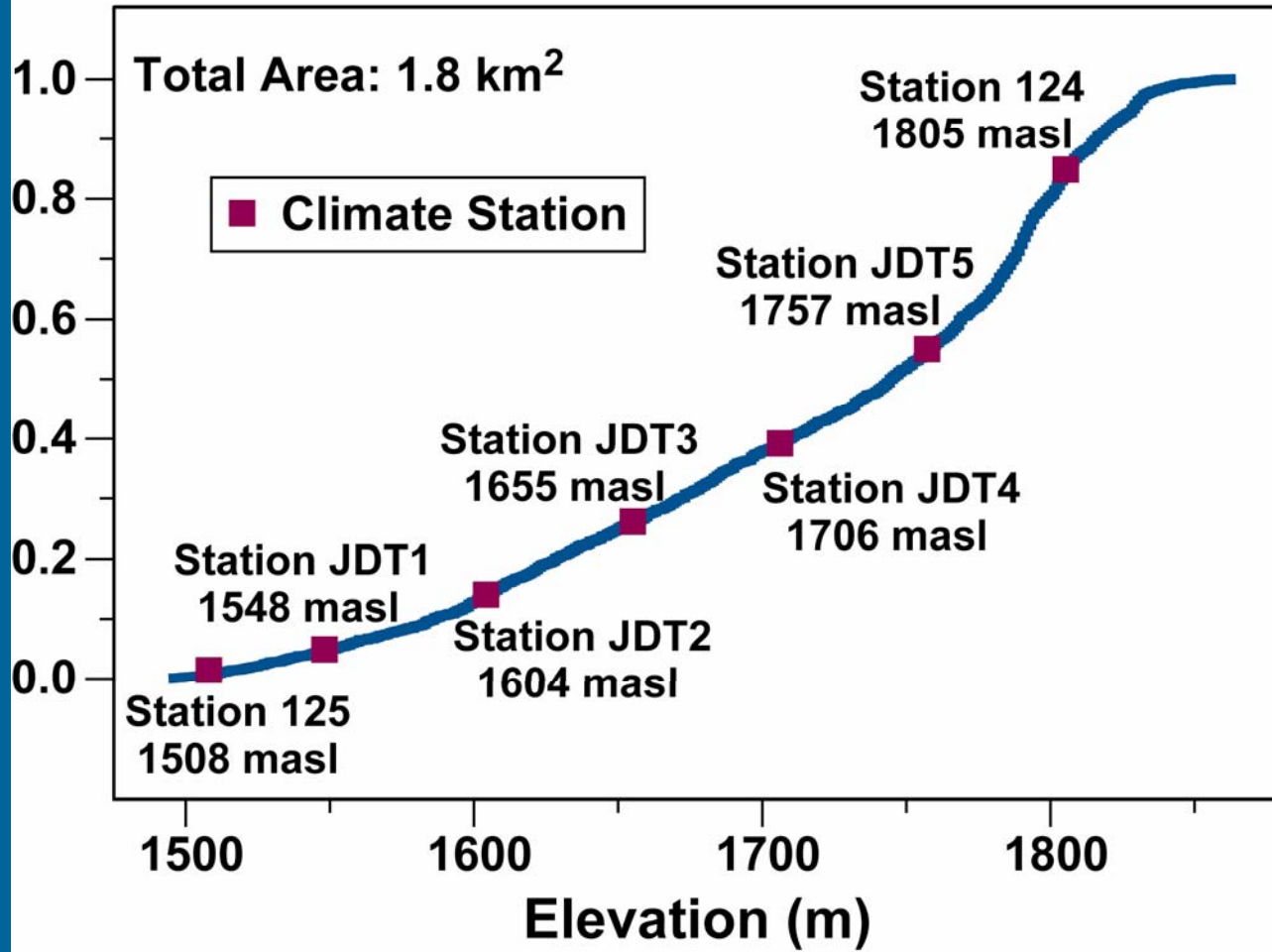
■ Aspen

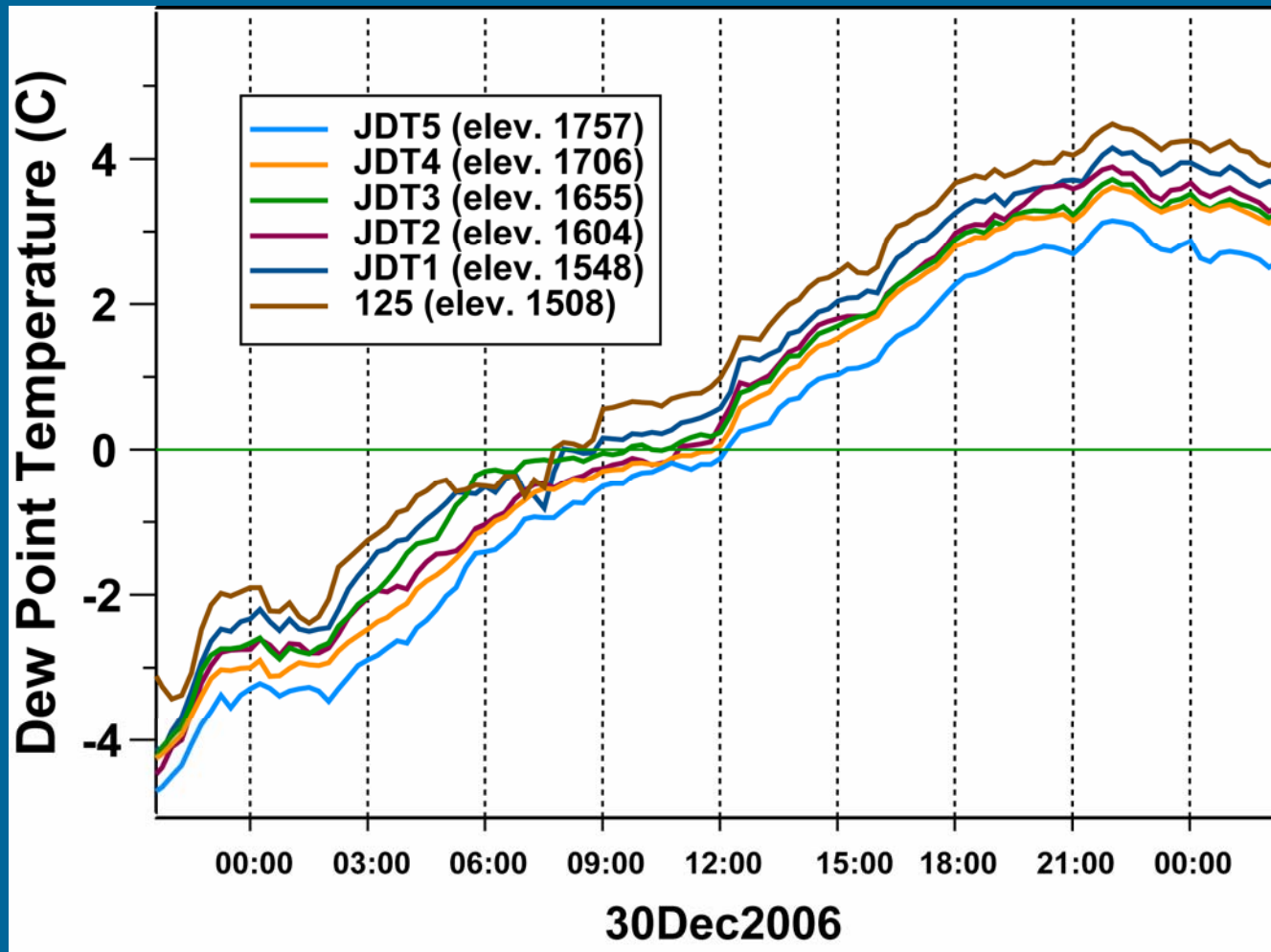
Elevation (m)

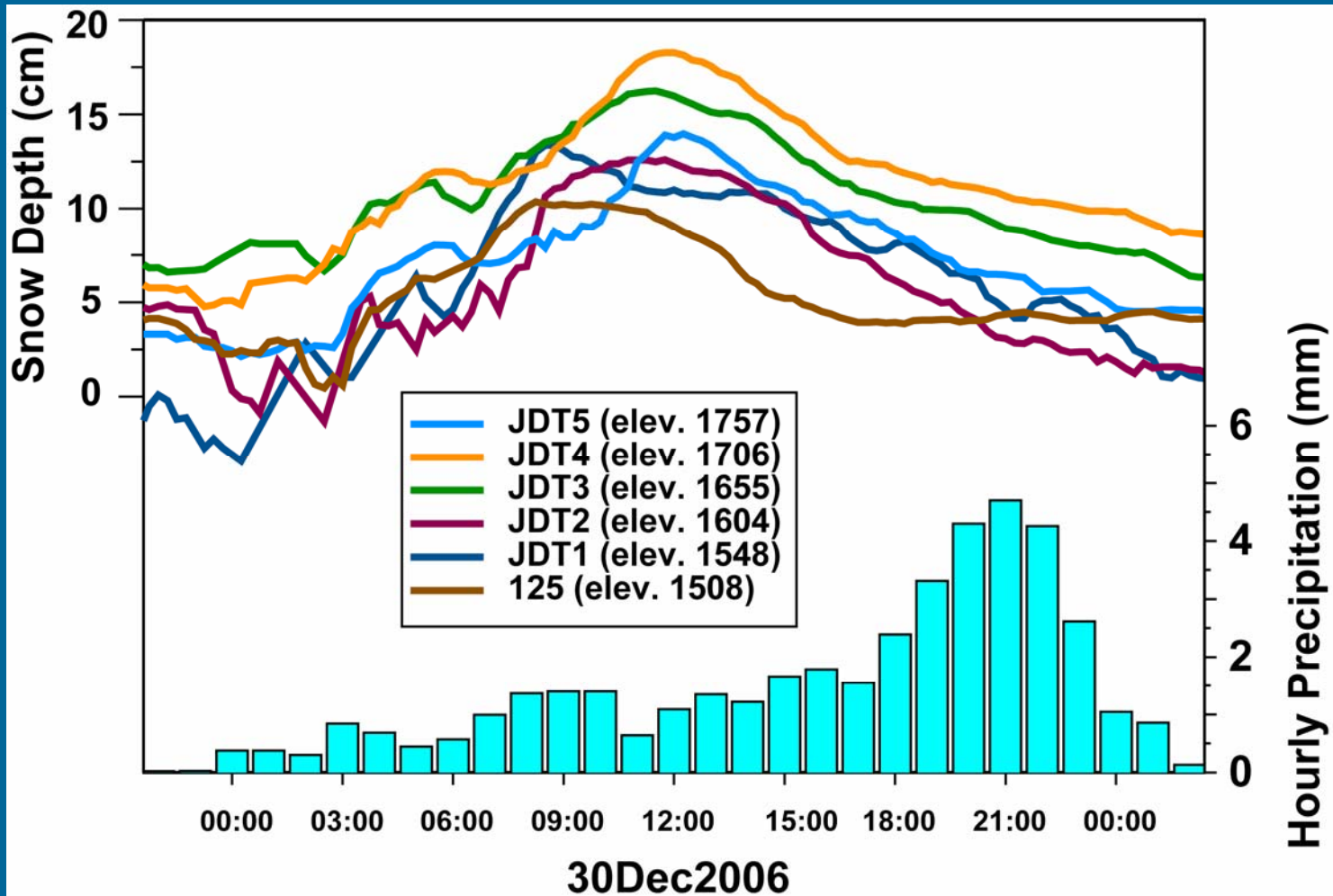


250 0 250 500 Meters

Johnston Draw Hypsometric Curve







Preliminary Conclusions

- Dew Point Temperature is a reliable predictor of precipitation phase.
- Need second year of data, and additional events for validation
- Need data from additional sites (Klamath River basin, Oregon; BC?)
- Summer Precipitation (Kananaskis, Wolf Creek)

A Scalable Shading Model for Radiation at the Forest Floor, using LiDAR-derived Canopy Parameters

RICHARD ESSERY

(University of Wales, Aberystwyth)

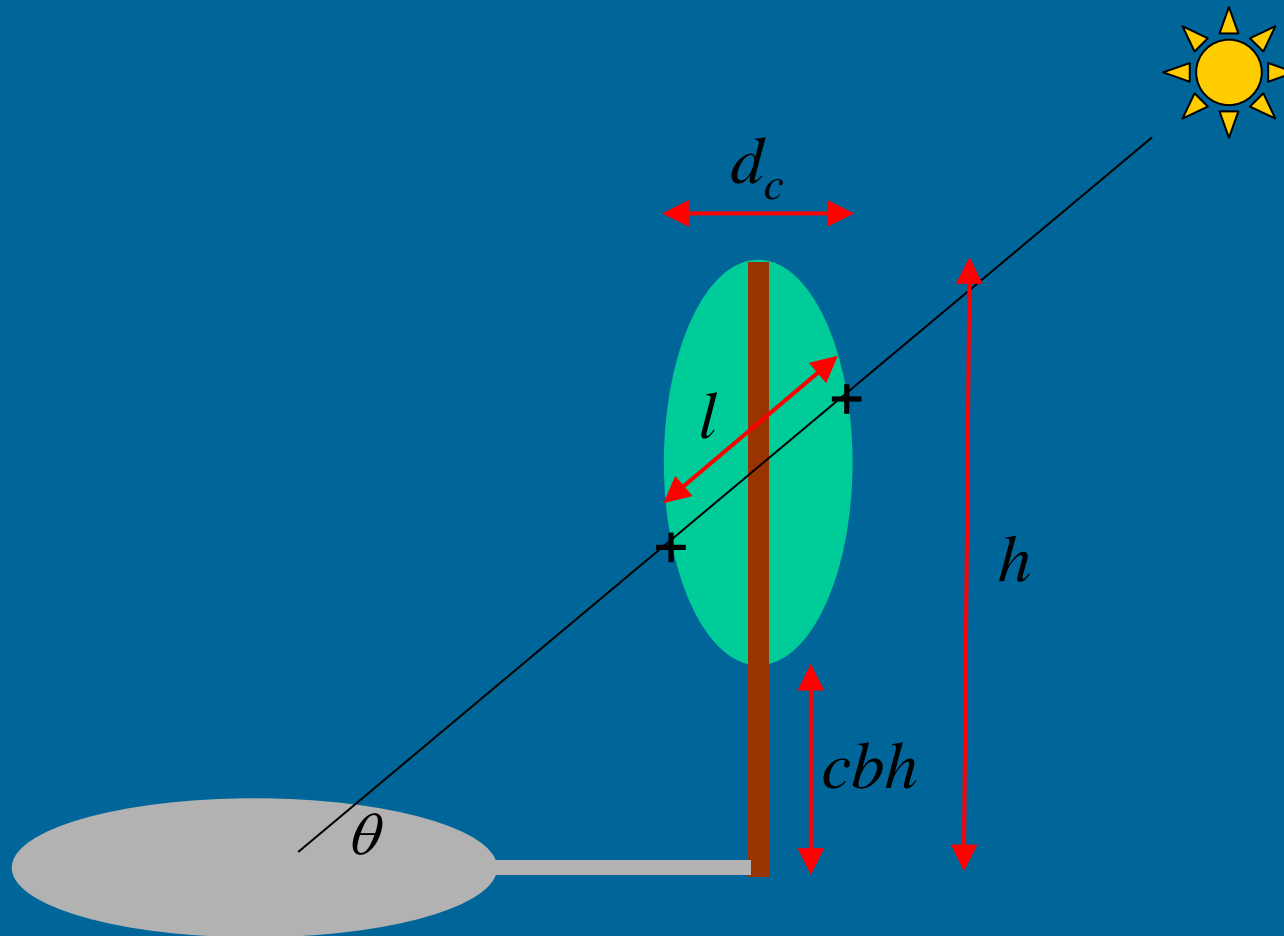
DANNY MARKS

(USDA-ARS Northwest Watershed Research Center)

See: Essery, Bunting, Hardy, Link, Marks, Melloh, Pomeroy, Rowlands and Rutter, 2007, in review, *Journal of Hydrometeorology*;

Pomeroy, Rowlands, Hardy, Link, Marks, Essery, Sicart and Ellis, 2007, in review, *Journal of Hydrometeorology*

Geometric shading model

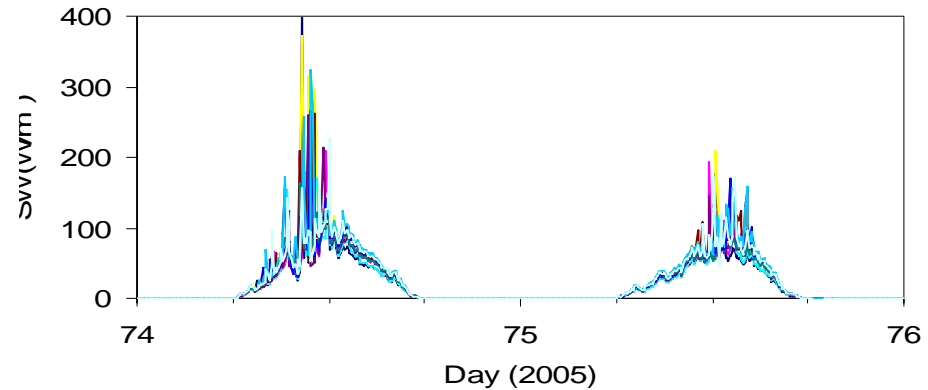
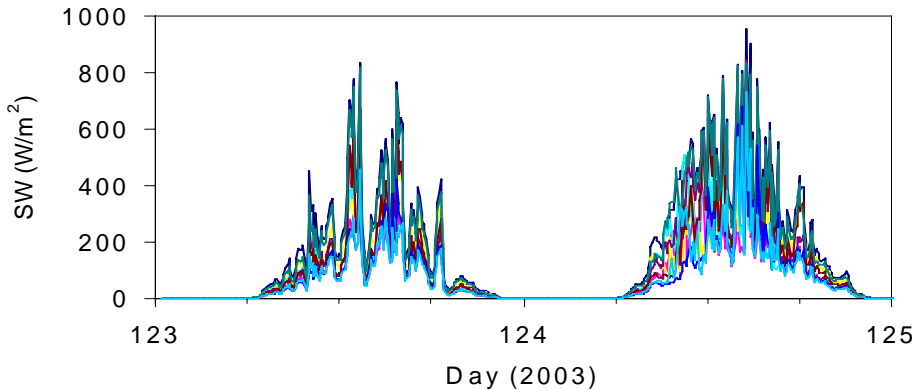


Solar Radiation to Snow beneath Shrubs and Trees

Tall Shrubs, Wolf Creek

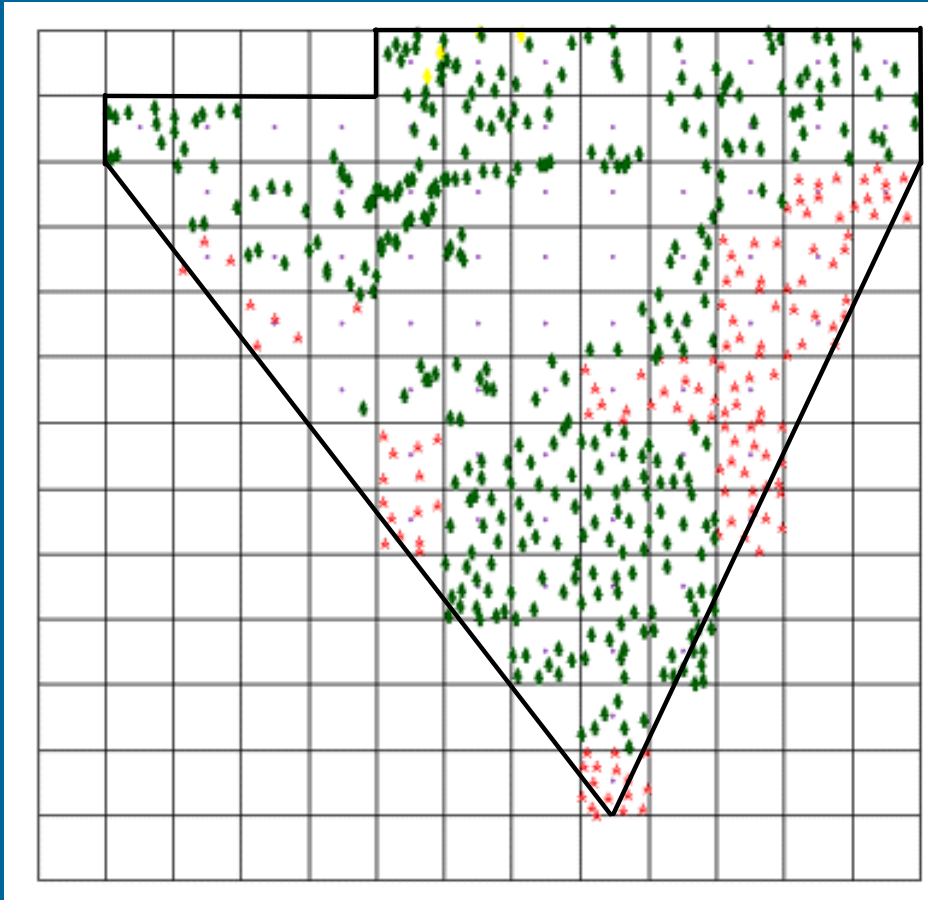


Marmot Creek level forest

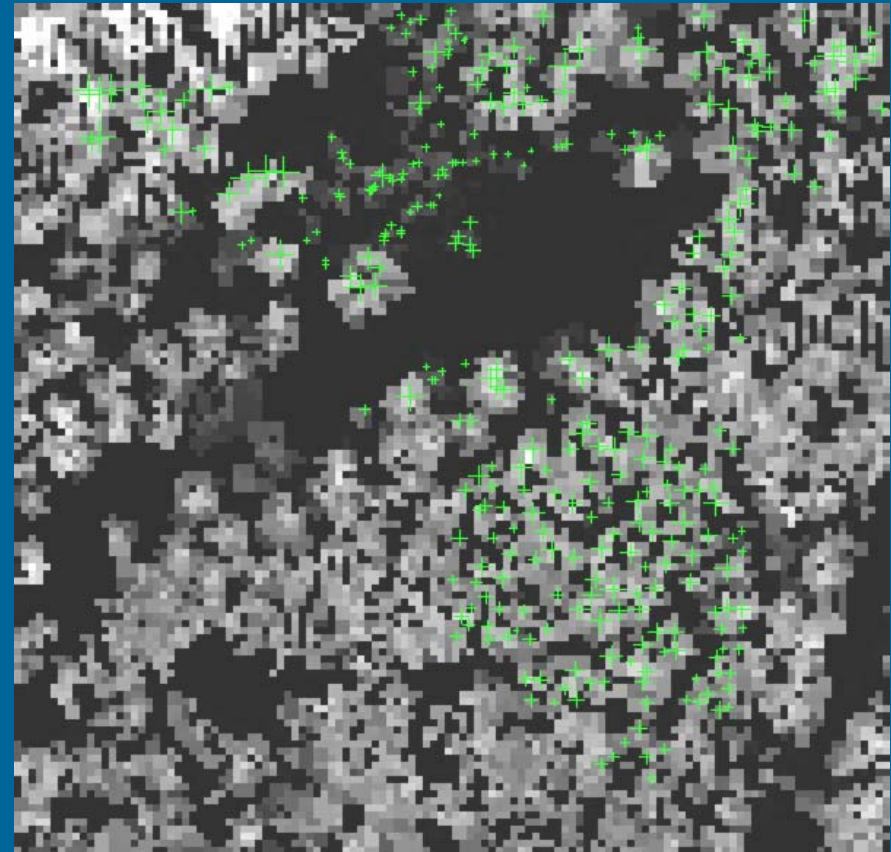


See: Pomeroy, *et al.*, in review, 2007, *Journal of Hydrometeorology*;
Bewley *et al.*, 2007, in press, *Arctic, Antarctic and Alpine Research*;
Link, Marks and Hardy, 2004, *Hydrological Processes*

Inventory map



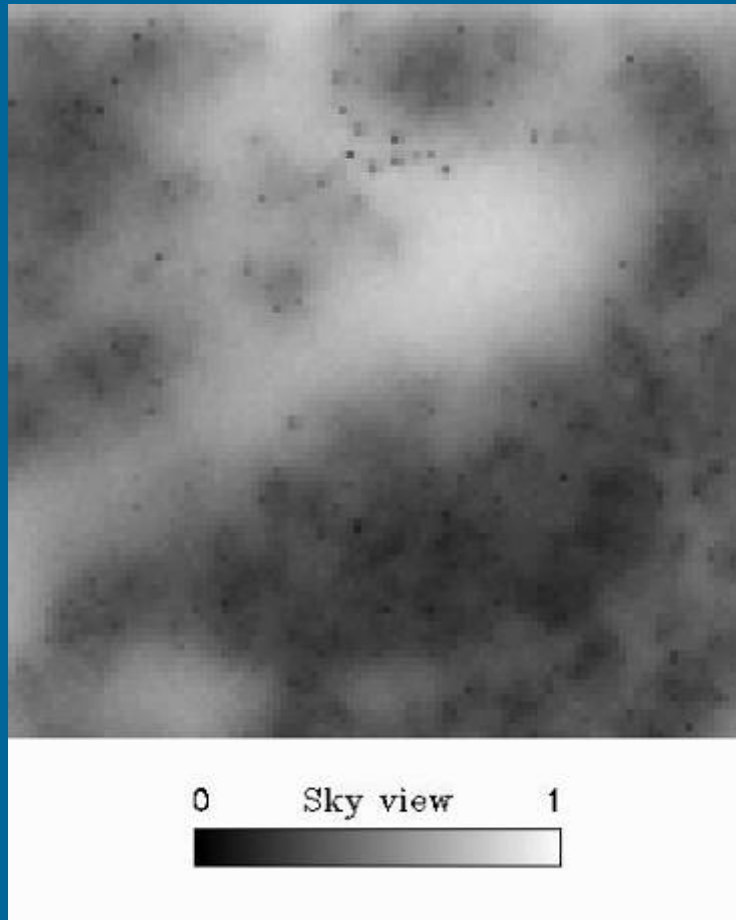
LiDAR + tree map



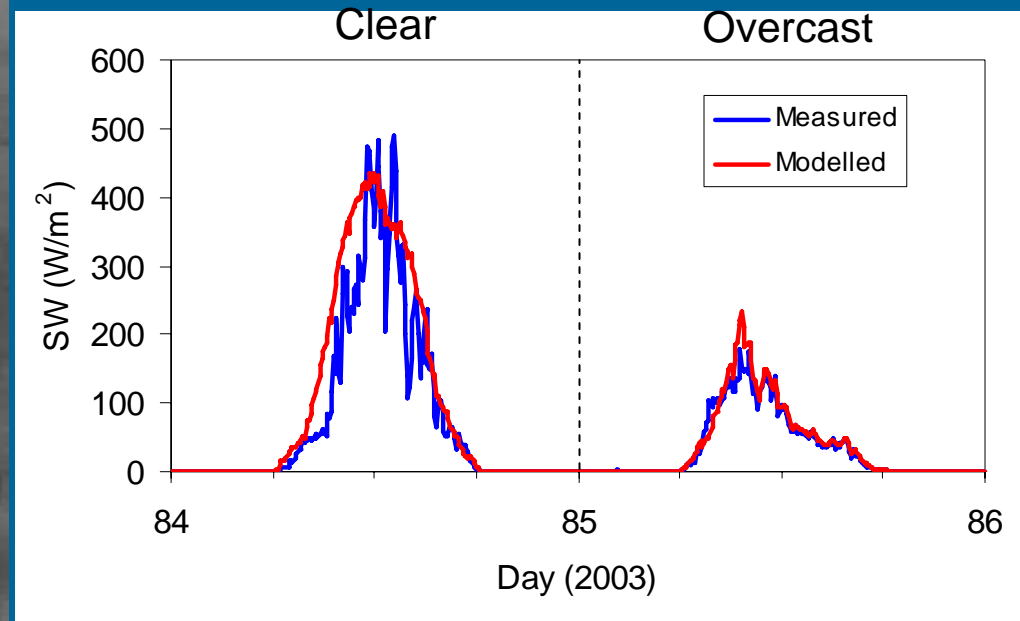
100 m

Stand Scale Modelling of Solar Radiation

Simulated sky view

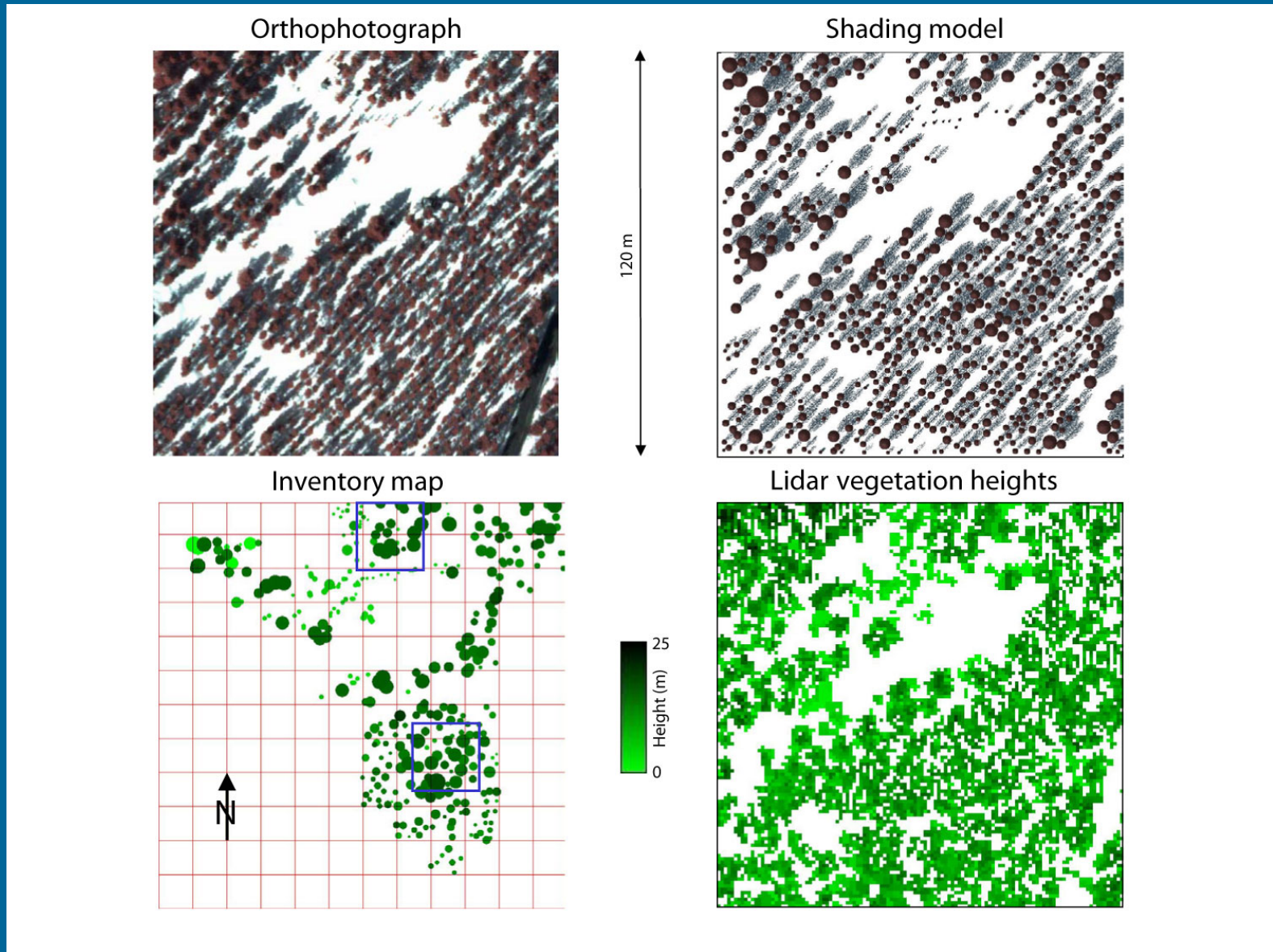


Simulated sky view



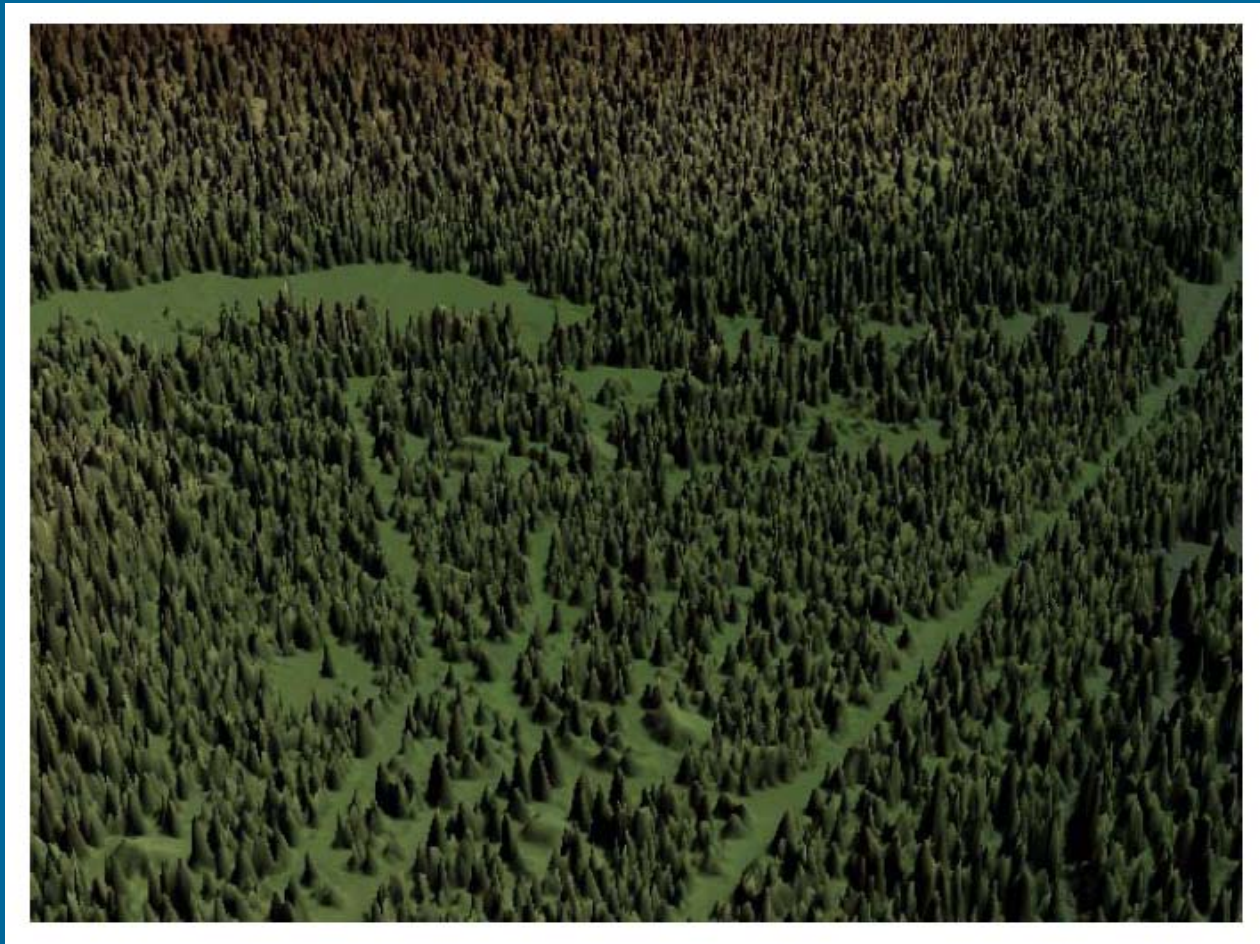
Essery *et al.* (2007). In review for *Journal of Hydrometeorology*.

Fine Scale Modelling of Sub-alpine Solar Radiation



Essery *et al.* (2007). In review for *Journal of Hydrometeorology*.

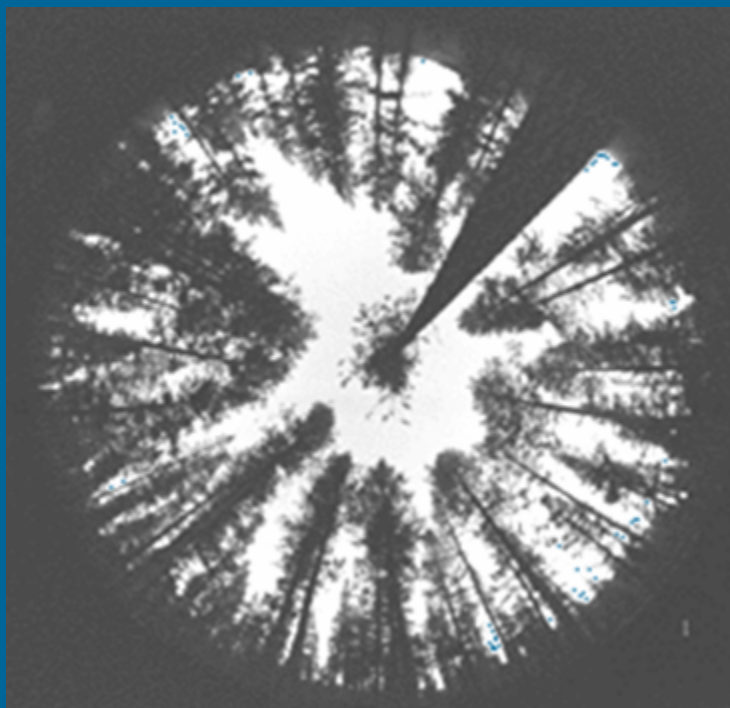
LiDAR Forest CSM & DEM Characterization



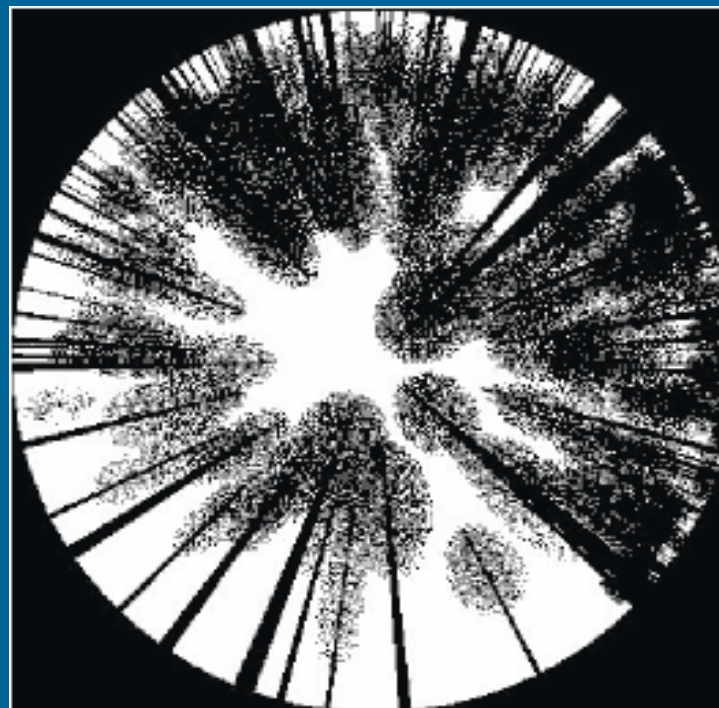
Pomeroy, *et al.*, in review, 2007, *Journal of Hydrometeorology*;
Essery *et al.* (2007). In review for *Journal of Hydrometeorology*

Sky view

From hemispherical
photographs

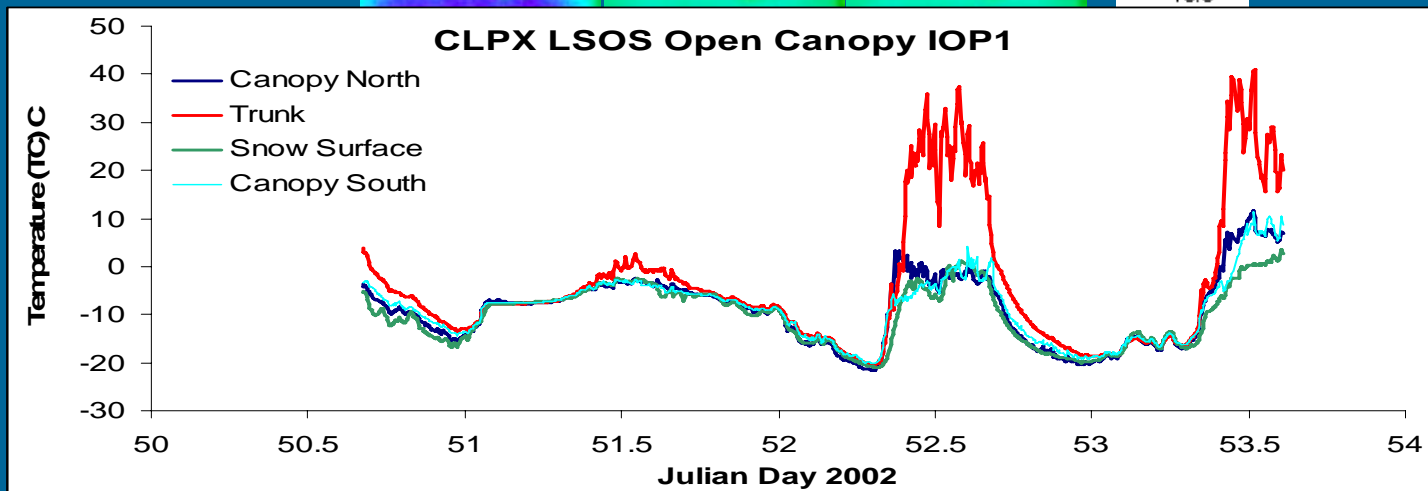
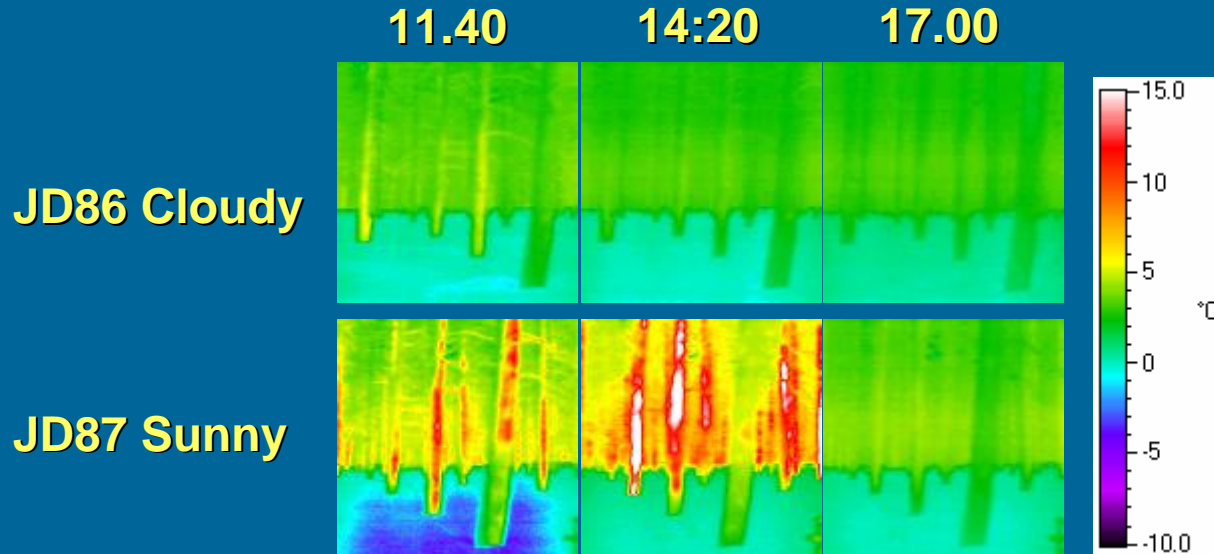


From LiDAR shading
model



Essery *et al.* (2007). In review for *Journal of Hydrometeorology*

The Longwave Radiation Problem: Hot Canopy and Trunks Increase Forest Longwave Radiation



Pomeroy, Marks, Ellis, et al., 2007, in prep, *Hydrological Processes*



Photo By Chris Figenshau