

Snow and Lake Hydrology at the Forest/Tundra Transition in the Western Canadian Arctic: Processes, Parameterization, and Modelling

Philip Marsh

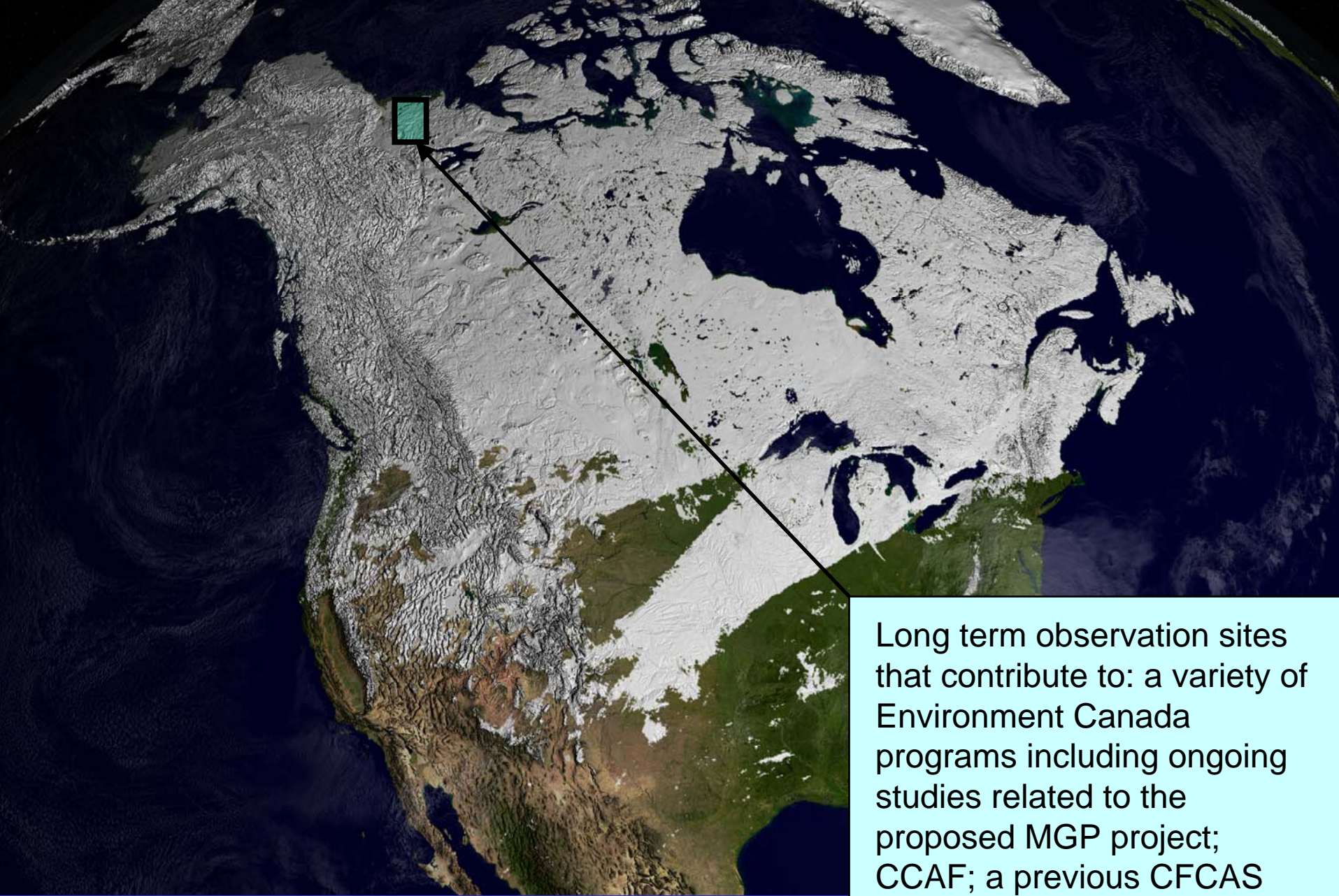
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Main Themes of this project

- Will consider:
 - snow accumulation, melt and runoff at a variety of scales
 - the role of lakes in the hydrological cycle
 - understanding processes and developing parameterization
 - a variety of terrain and vegetation types at the northern forest/tundra transition zone, including: forest, shrubs, tundra and lakes
 - use a variety of models. In addition to CRHM, CLASS, and MESH, we use a variety of process models, small scale hydrological models, and snow models.





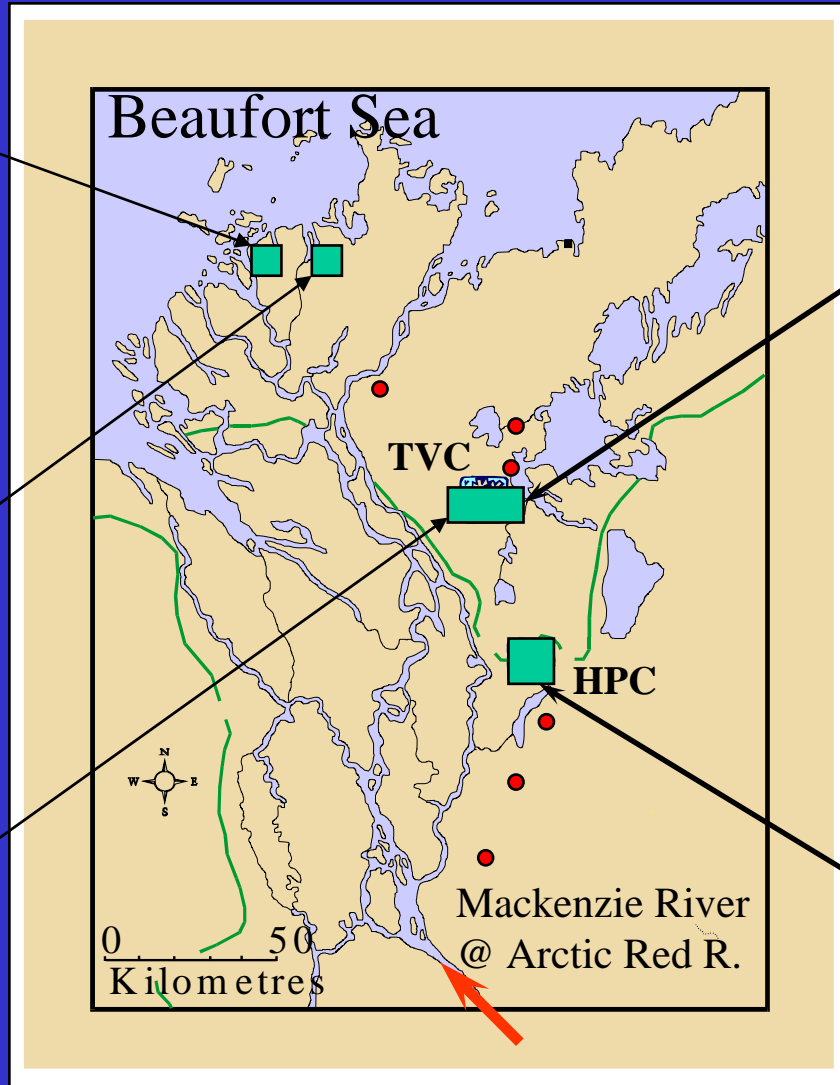
Long term observation sites that contribute to: a variety of Environment Canada programs including ongoing studies related to the proposed MGP project; CCAF; a previous CFCAS project; and MAGS for example



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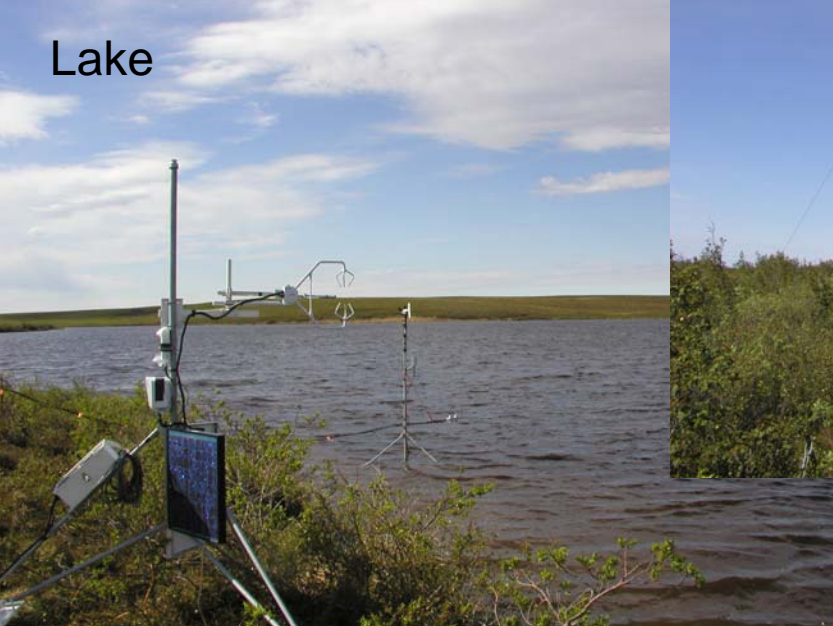
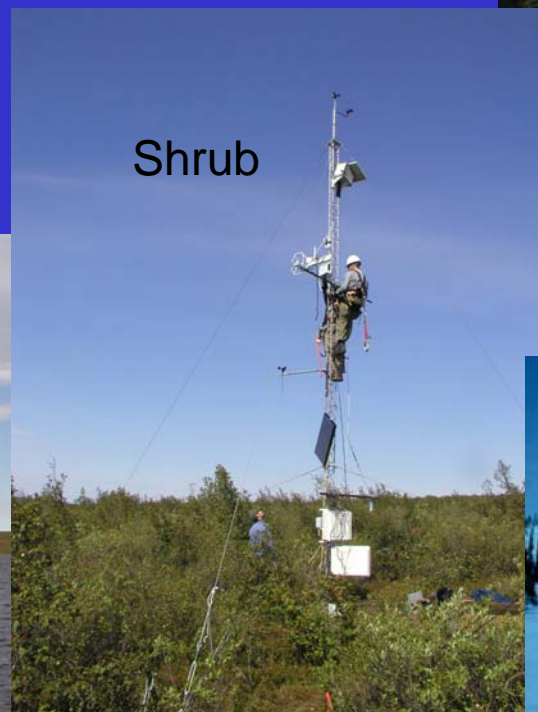
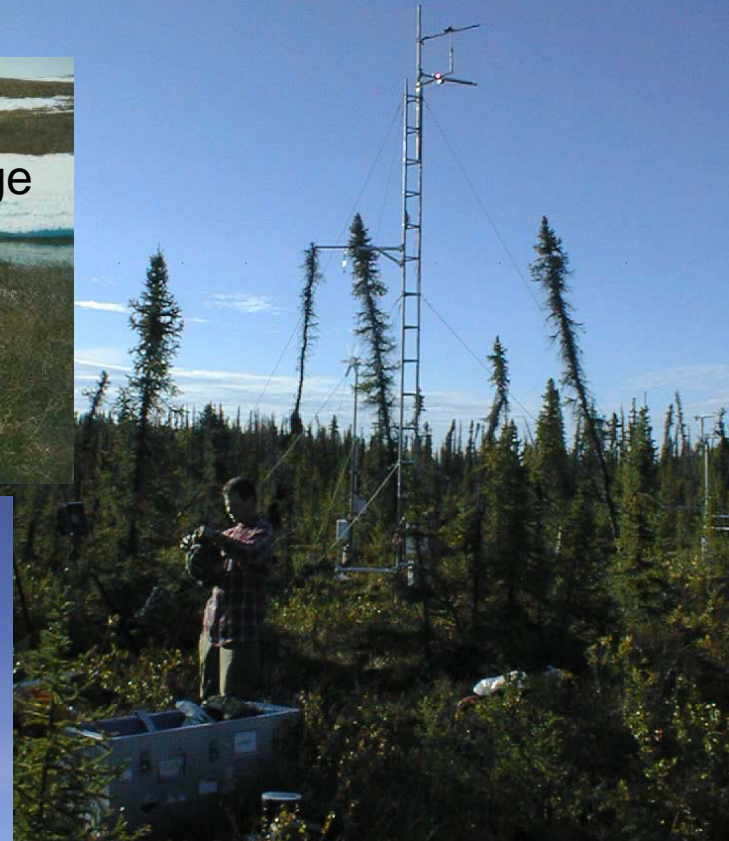
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Existing Field Sites - Inuvik, NWT area



“Standard” hydrological research observations

Forest



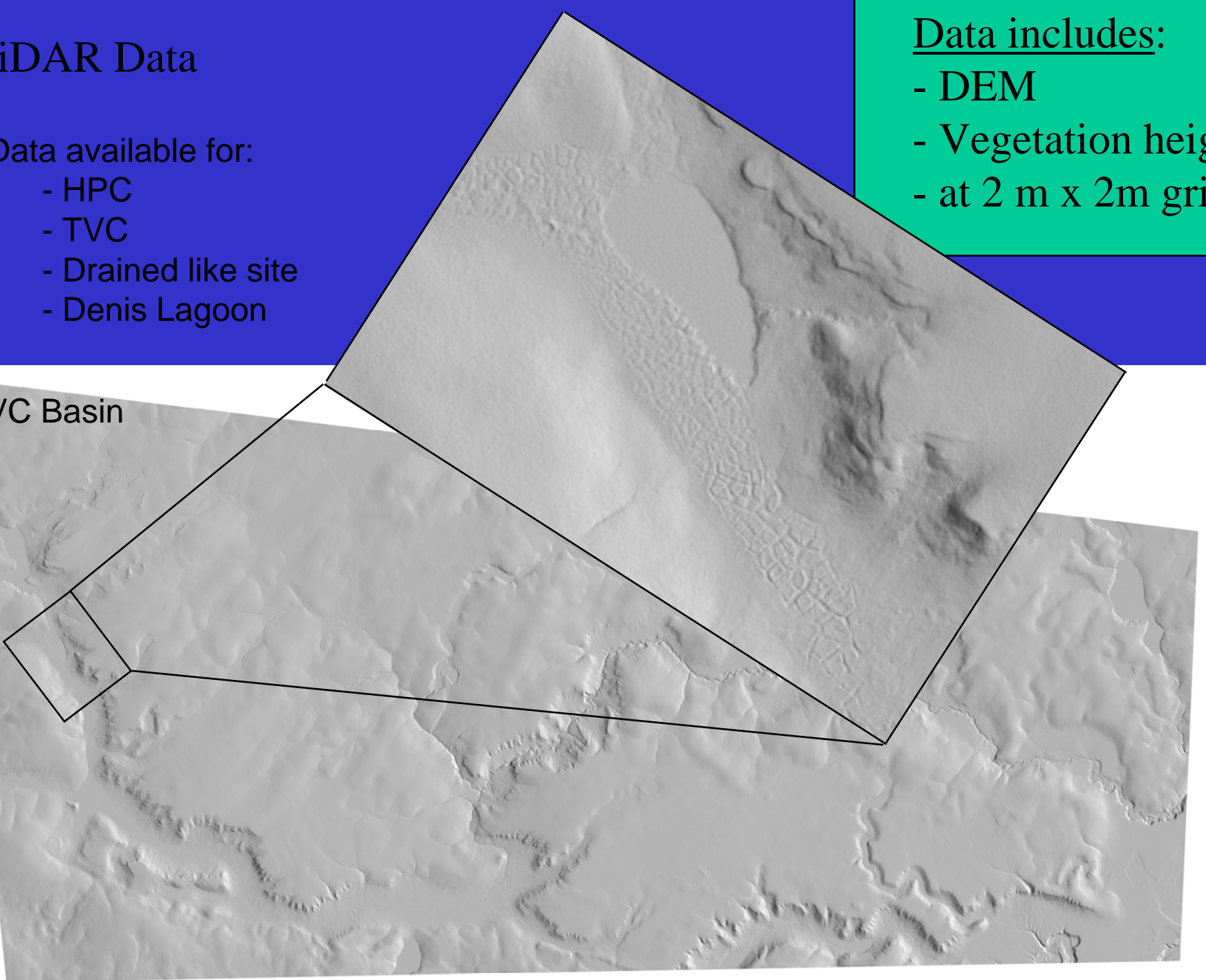
LiDAR Data

- Data available for:
 - HPC
 - TVC
 - Drained like site
 - Denis Lagoon

Data includes:

- DEM
- Vegetation height
- at 2 m x 2m grids

TVC Basin



NRC Twin Otter Aircraft

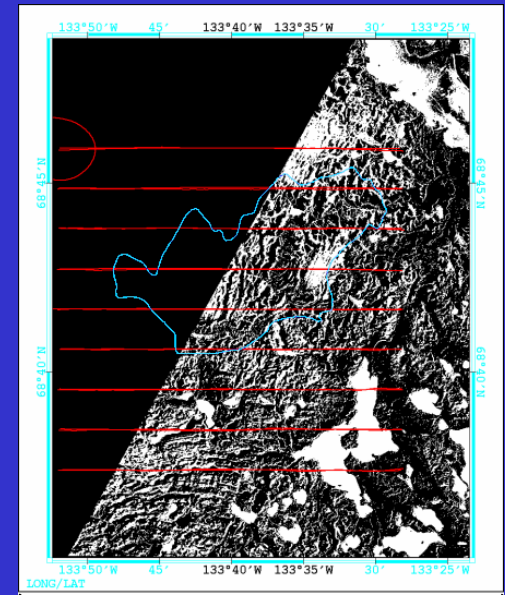
aircraft observations - 1999



TVC
Tower

99 5 27

- aircraft eddy correlation measurements provide an estimate of basin average measurement of spatial variability at a 2 km resolution



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This combination of data sets helps us understand how to scale upwards from a point to a region

- *Larger Scale*

- 20 km: aircraft flux measurements
- 2 km: aircraft flux measurements
- 100 m: tower based flux measurements
- **Point**: measurements of micromet, snow accumulation and melt

- *Smaller Scale*



Experience with a variety of models used to upscale and to test parameterizations

- *Larger Scale*

- CRCM
- MESH
- CLASS
- CRHM

- TOPOFLOW
- SNOWMODEL
- “Pohl” model (collection of radiation, wind, advection, melt models)
- **Process models**

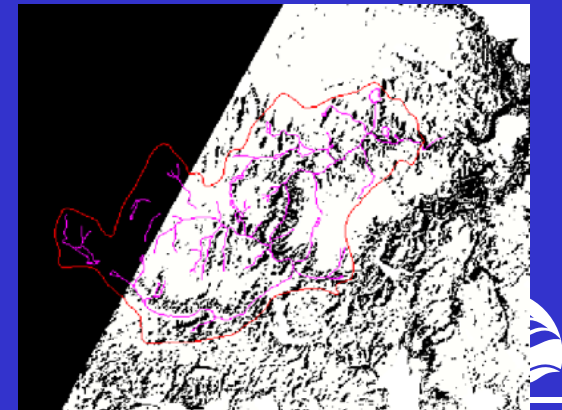
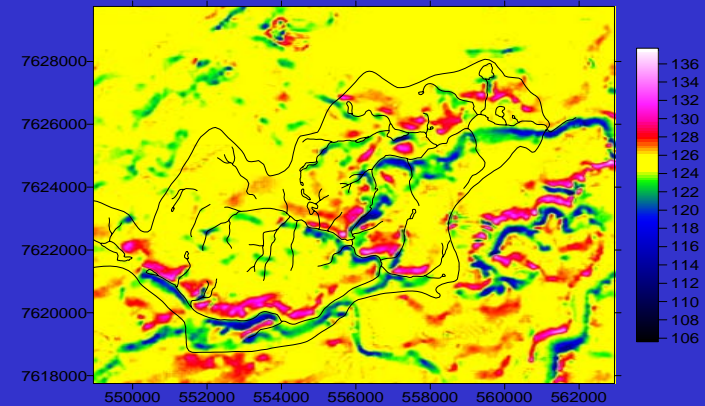
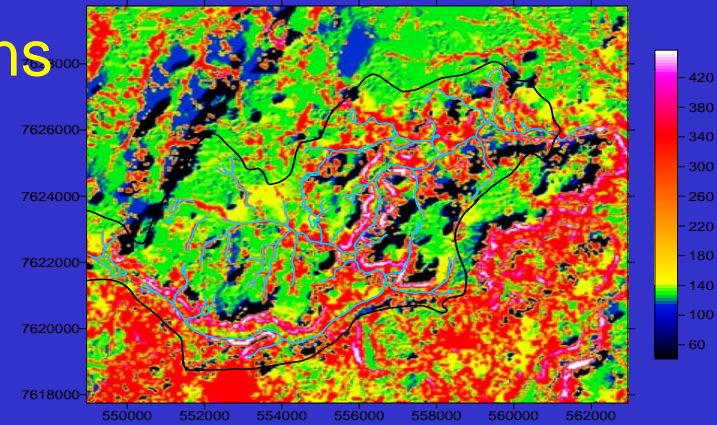
- *Smaller Scale*



Snow Processes and Parameterizations

Will build upon work by our research group to consider:

- Spatial variability in
 - snow accumulation
 - turbulent fluxes
 - incident radiation
 - advection
 - snowmelt
 - change in SWE and fractional area
- include aircraft flux data for validation
- utilize Lidar DEM and vegetation data
- include multiple years of data
- improved incorporation of the role of shrubs using ongoing work with Murray Mackay using observations and CLASS



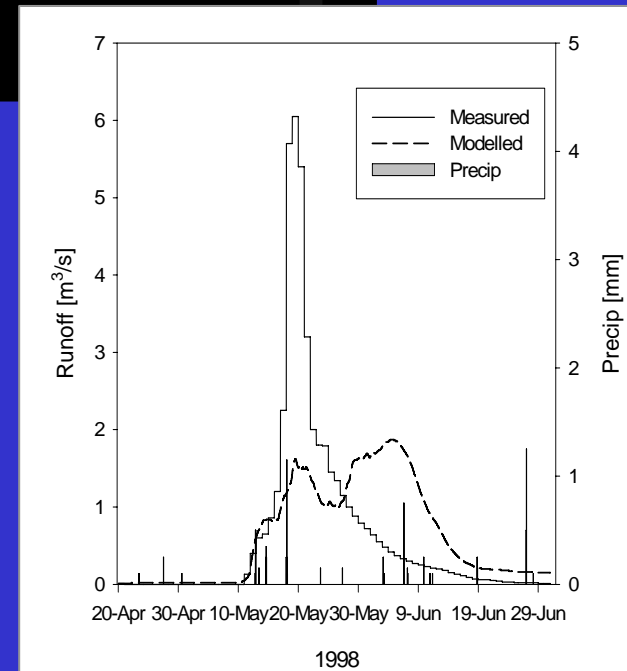
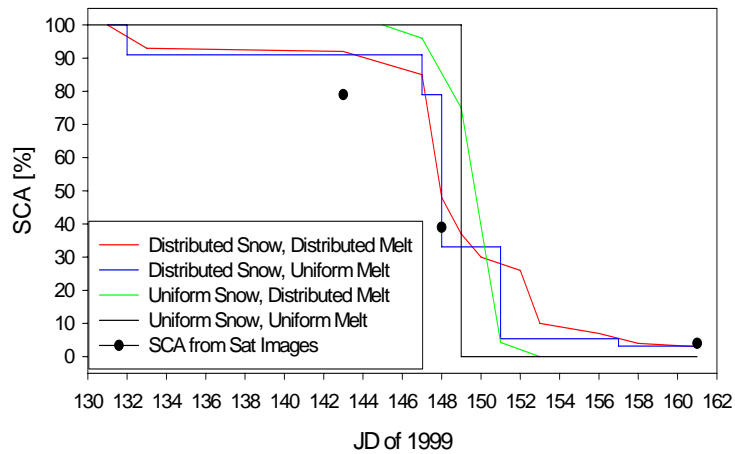
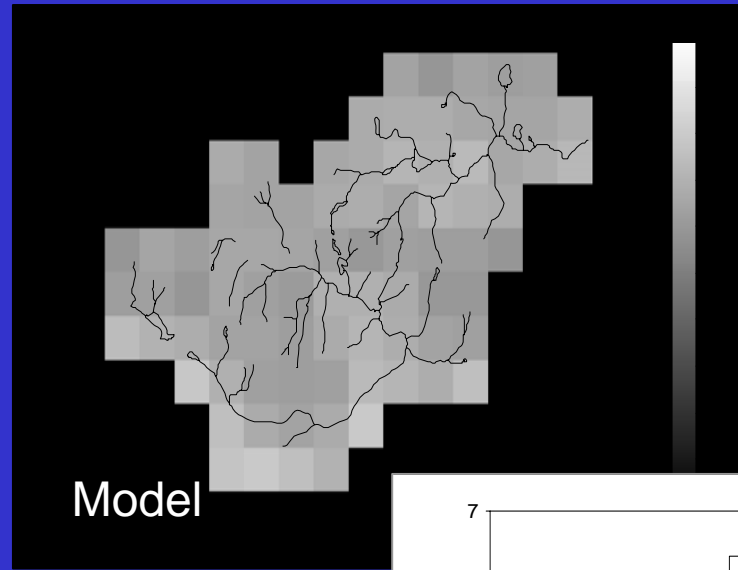
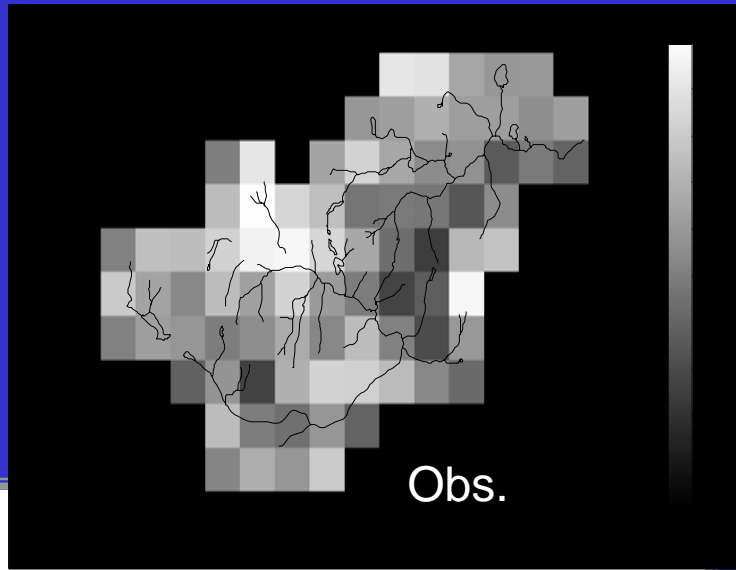
Lake Processes and Parameterization

Will consider:

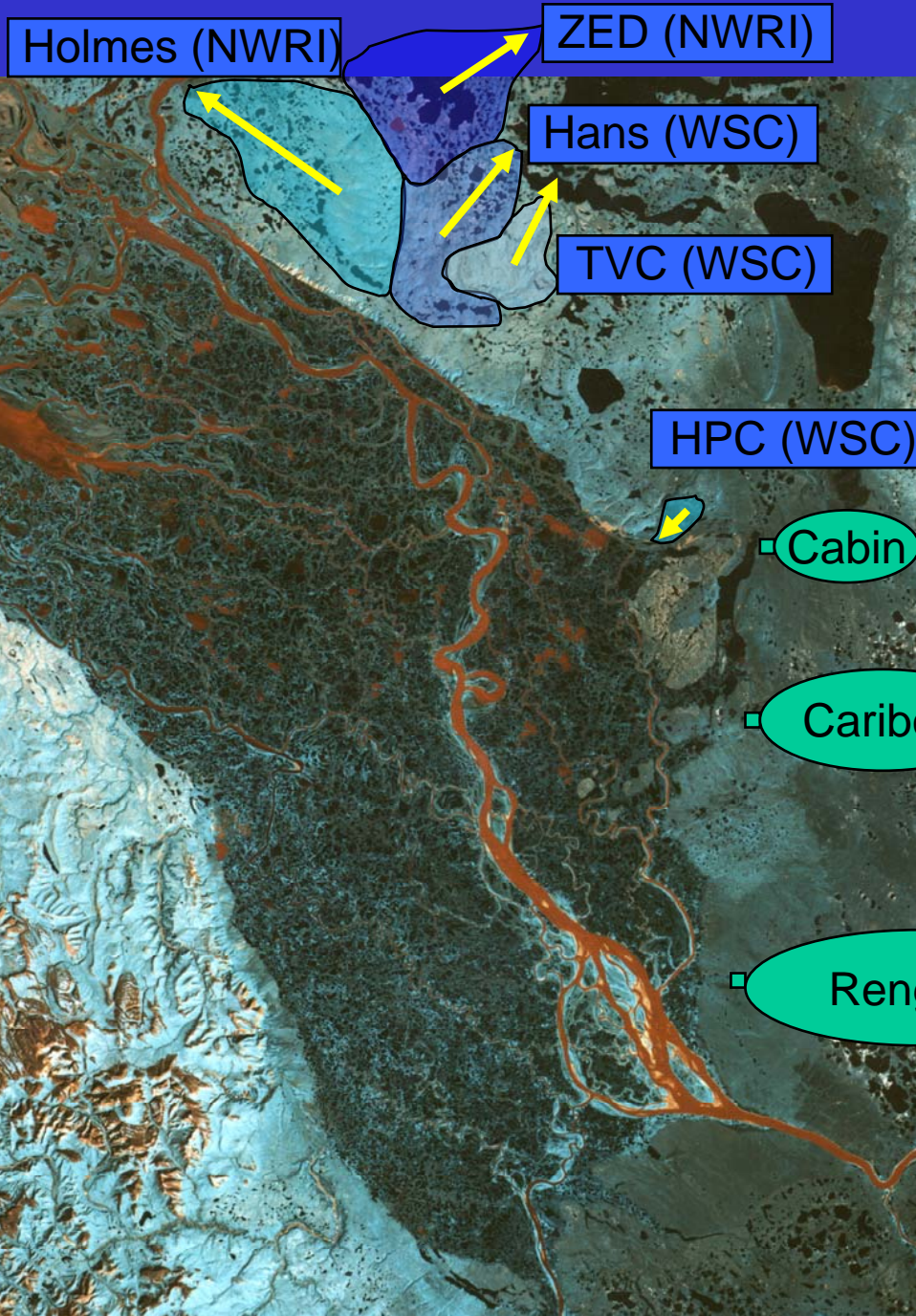
- lake ice
- open water evaporation
- energy and water balance
- runoff into/out of lake
- will work with Murray Mackay to test lake model
- will work with Raoul Granger to consider lake evaporation
- consider effects of sub-grid lakes on regional fluxes



Hydrological Model Testing



Discharge Stations



Larger scale
River: Anderson
River (WSC) to the
East of the delta

Caribou

Rengling

Schedule, milestones, and deliverables

- Year 1
 - T1: install and upgrade hydrometeorological network in research basins (**completed**)
 - T1: begin analysis of MAGS turbulent flux data (**tower data ongoing, aircraft data delayed until appropriate student found**)
 - T2: setup CRHM at test basins
 - T2: assess existing parameterizations mass and energy (**ongoing with comparison to CLASS with M. Mackay**)
 - T2: Assessment of MAGS aircraft for use in regional fluxes (**ongoing, but delayed due to reduced funding**)
- Year 2
 - T1: field sites operational
 - T1: ongoing analysis of radiation and turbulent transfer data from lake and snow experiments
 - T1: new and developing descriptions – CHRM
 - T2: evaluate MESH to mass and energy
 - T2: develop improved snow, melt parameterizations



Issues

- Recruiting 2 Ph.D. students to work on this project
- Aircraft flux data
 - Budget reduction has affected this aspect of the project
 - Discussions with Murray Mackay on how best to proceed



Why?

- Training of next generation of hydrologists
- Environment Canada
 - We require improved predictive models
 - For variety of major impact studies
 - Providing science required for EC to carry out the impact assessment and licensing of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project
- EC realizes that we must work in collaboration with our university colleagues to develop improved predictive methods





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