Blowing Snow in the Cariboo Mountains of British Columbia





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Motivation/Background

- Blowing snow is important for glacier mass balance (e.g., Jaedicke 2002).
- Wind, snow conditions & topography strongly influence mass redistribution (Lehning 2000; Pomeroy et al. 1997).
- Requires either dense monitoring networks or high-resolution modelling to quantify it.



122" W

121" W

120° W

Photographic evidence of blowing snow in the Cariboo Mountains

30 June 2007



Evolution of daily snow accumulation & blowing snow frequency at upper Castle Creek Glacier



Evolution of daily winds, snow accumulation, & blowing snow frequency at Castle Creek Glacier



Extreme blowing snow events





Inner domain topography (m)



Surface wind speed (km/hr) November 19th 2006 1900Z



Model validation: Browntop Mtn.



Model validation: Spanish Mtn.



Surface wind divergence (1/s) November 19 2006 1900Z



Elevation & surface divergence field along south-north transect



Conclusions:

- Piektuk captures well blowing snow events, explaining rapid changes in snow depth at Castle Creek Glacier.
- RAMS simulates accurately the mesoscale environment of an extreme blowing snow event at Browntop Mtn in 2006.
- Next we will examine the spatial redistribution of snow along transect at Browntop Mtn using RAMS + Piektuk simulations.

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CAMnet on the web: http://cam.unbc.ca/

