

A Comprehensive Snow Density Model for Integrating Lidar-Derived Snow Depth Data into Spatial Snow Modeling

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The Holy Grail of Remote Sensing & Snow Hydrology

$$SWE = z_s \times \rho_s$$

Mechanisms that determine Snow Density:

- 0) Temperature and Humidity conditions during snowfall
- 1) Mechanical compaction due to wind)
- 2) Temperature aging
- 3) Overburden Pressure - Compaction due to Snow Load
- 4) Addition of Liquid Water due to Melt or Rain

Equations derived from experimental work done 50 years ago:

Understanding Snow Density:

Equations derived from careful experimental work
done 30 - 50 years ago:

Foundational References:

Yosida, Z., et al., 1963 (1955); Mellor, M., 1964; Kojima & Kenji, 1967; Anderson, E.A., 1968; Mellor, M., 1975; Colbeck et al., 1978; Herron, M., and C. Langway Jr., 1980; Davis, R., J. Dozier, E. LaChapelle and R. Perla, 1985;

Synthesis References:

Anderson, E.A., 1976; Yamazaki, T., J. Kondo, T. Sakuraoka and T. Nakamura, 1993; Shapiro, L., J. Johnson, M. Sturm and G. Blaisdell, 1997; Oleson, K.W., & others, 2013;

Two Density Modeling Processes:

1) New Snow Density

2) Density increases over time

Natures Gift to Science:

Oroville Dam Spillway, March 3, 2017



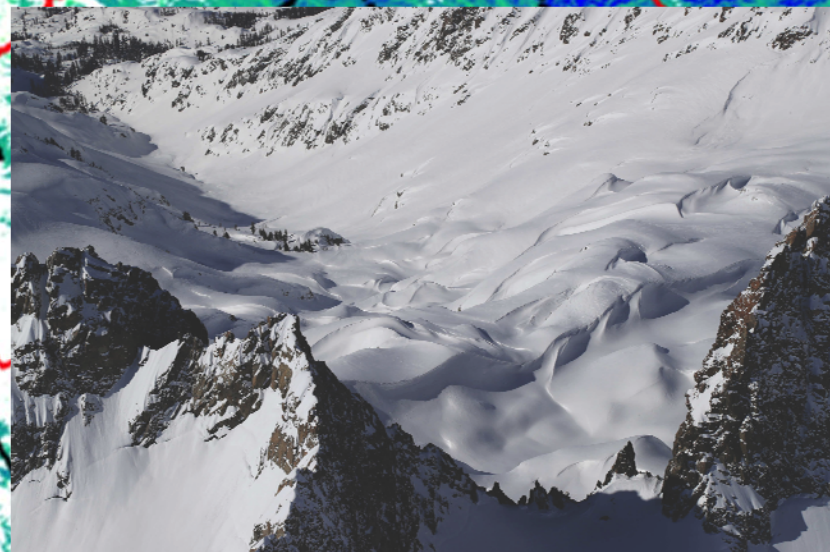
Shasta Lake
February 3, 2014



Shasta Lake
October 5, 2014

Shasta Lake, 2014 & 2015

Upper San Joaquin, March 17, 2017



Model Behavior: Tuolumne River Basin, 50m Resolution, 2017 Snow Season

ρ_s vs
 z_s & Elevation

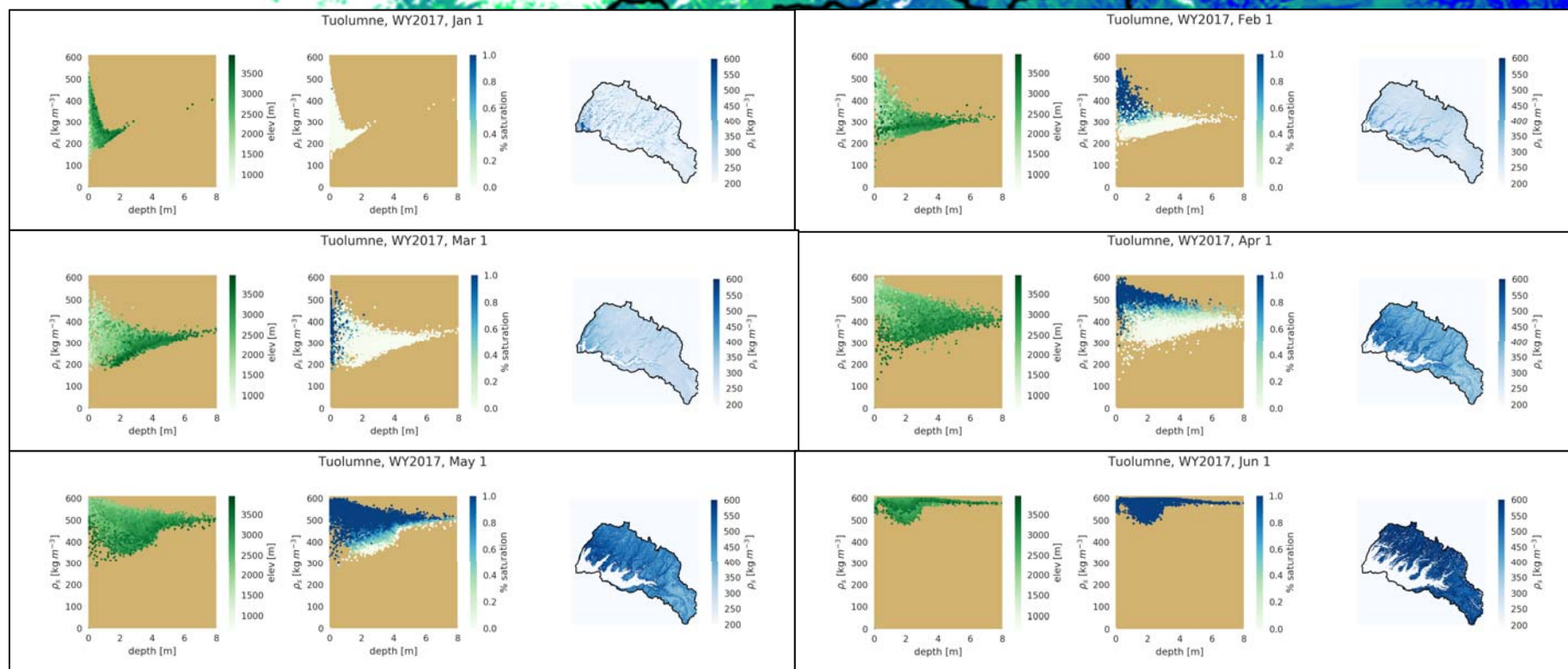
ρ_s vs
 z_s & Liquid Water

Basin ρ_s Distribution

ρ_s vs
 z_s & Elevation

ρ_s vs
 z_s & Liquid Water

Basin ρ_s Distribution



Validating the Density Model:

1) Need range of snow conditions and elevations

2) Continuous measurements of SWE and z_s

Desirable: Snow Pillows (SWE) with co-located depth sensors (z_s)

Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed, Idaho:

1 Pillow site,
(2067 m)
WY2009

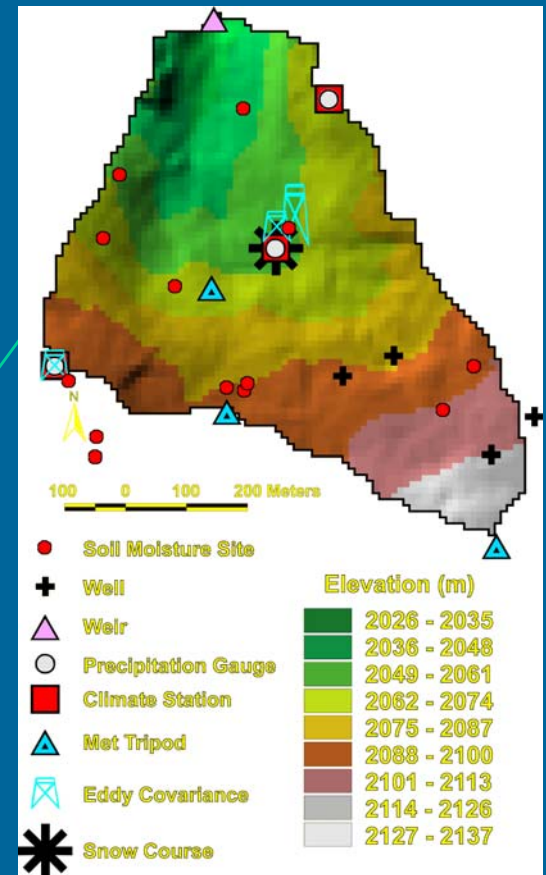
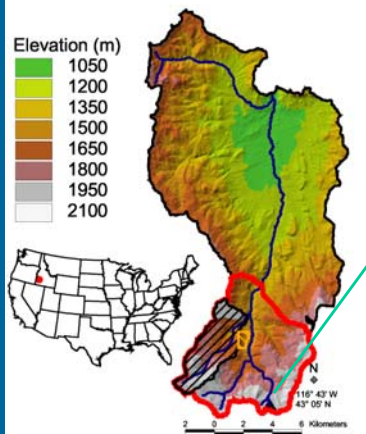
Coordinated
Lidar, Radar,
field survey &
snow course

Reynolds Mountain East:

0.38 km², 118m relief

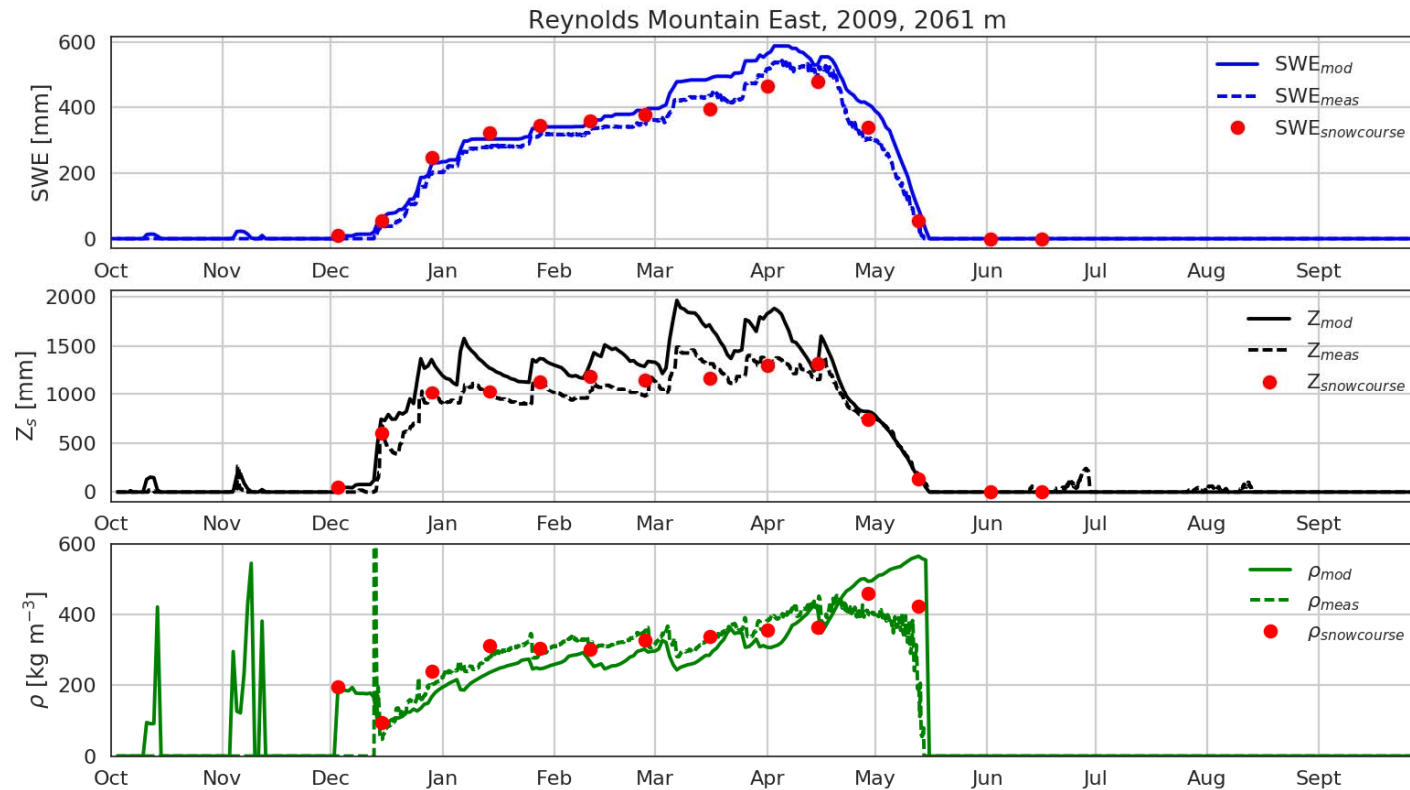
- Primary Snow Research Basin
- HEAVILY! Instrumented
 - 7 climate & EB, 3 precipitation stations
 - 6 GW wells, 12 SM sites, 3 soil profile sites
 - 3 EC systems
- Intensive Snow Surveys 2000 - 2007
- Model Testing and Development Site

Reynolds Creek
Experimental Watershed



Reynolds Mtn East, 2009 Snow Season:

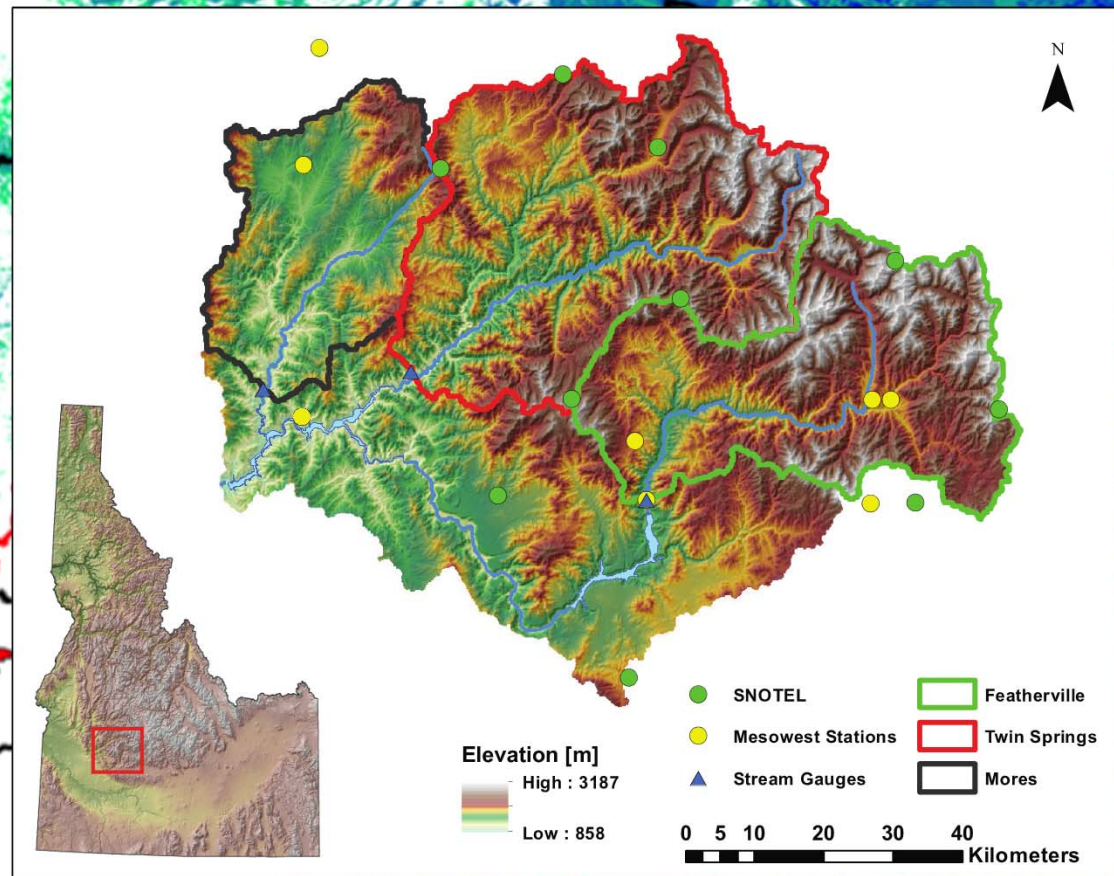
measured & modeled depth, SWE, density, temperature and liquid water



Boise River Basin (7,000 km²), Idaho:

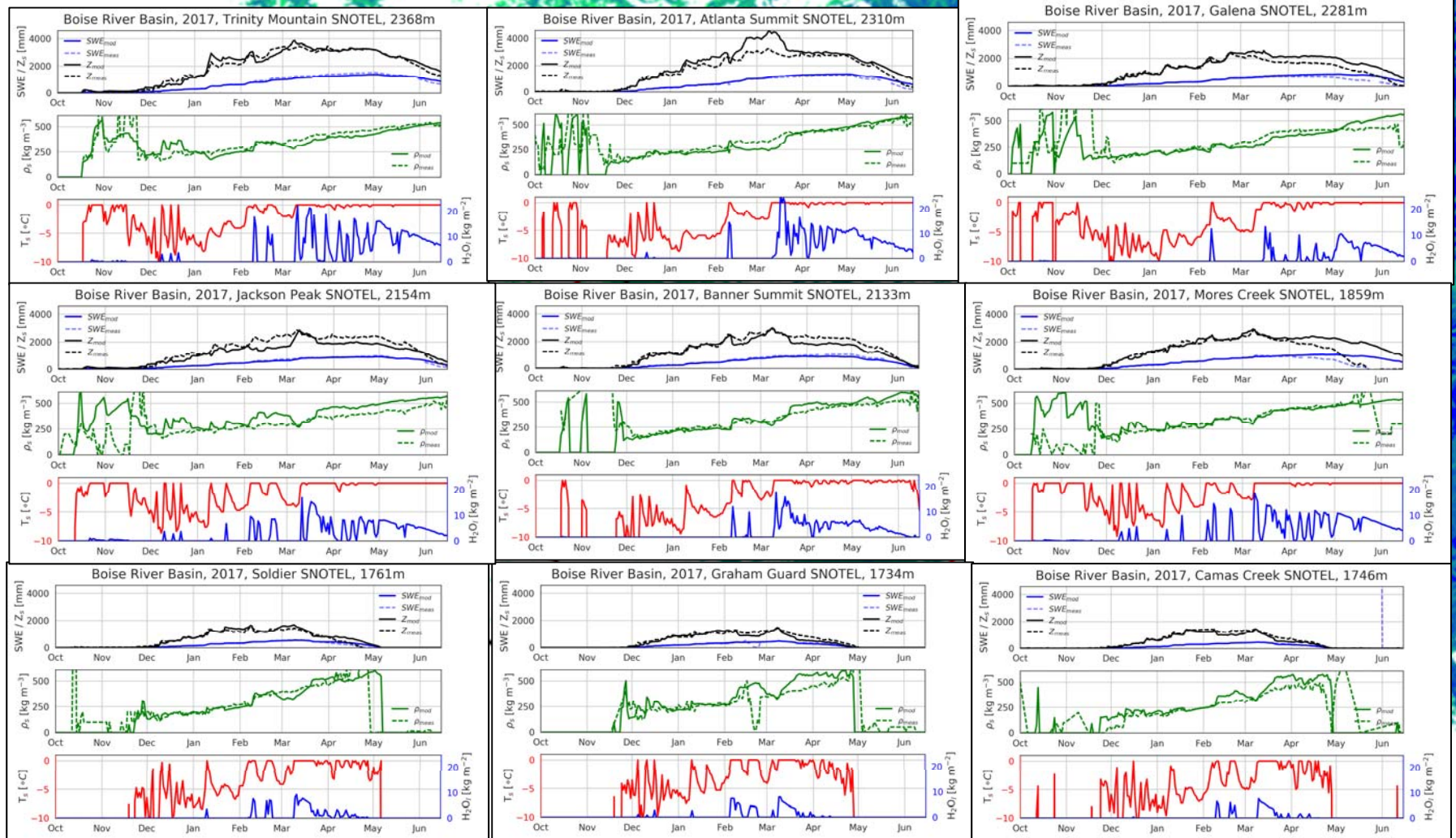
14 SNOTEL sites,
WY2017
1400 – 2600m

co-located pillow and
depth sensor



Boise River Basin, 2017 Snow Season:

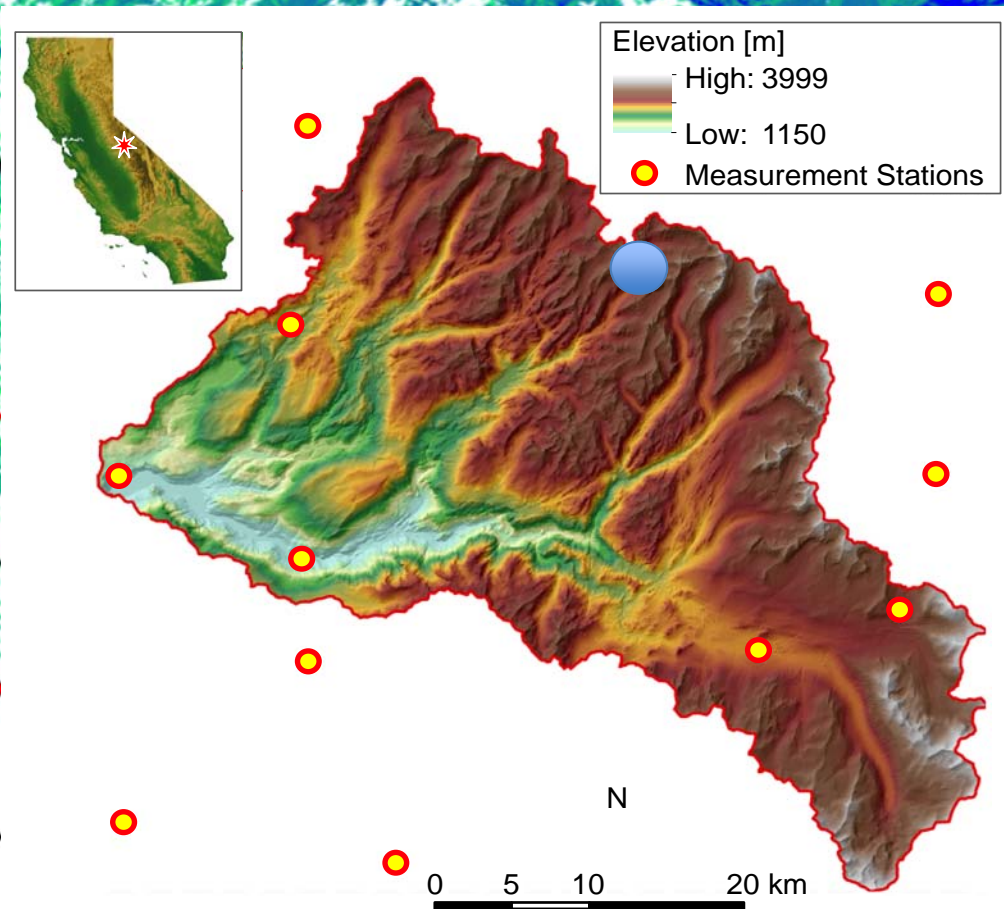
measured & modeled depth, SWE, density, temperature and liquid water



Tuolumne River Basin (1184 km²), Southern Sierra Nevada, California, USA

1 Pillow site:
Slide Mtn (2804)
WY2017

Only functional
site with
co-located pillow
& depth sensor



Tuolumne, Slide Canyon Site, 2017 Snow Season:

measured & modeled depth, SWE, density

