

Measuring Sierra Snow From Above

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NASA-MODIS
satellite image

Tonight's talk

1. Why does this matter?
2. Measuring Snow, the Past
3. Measuring Snow, the Future

Water Cycle

Climate and Weather

The physics of light

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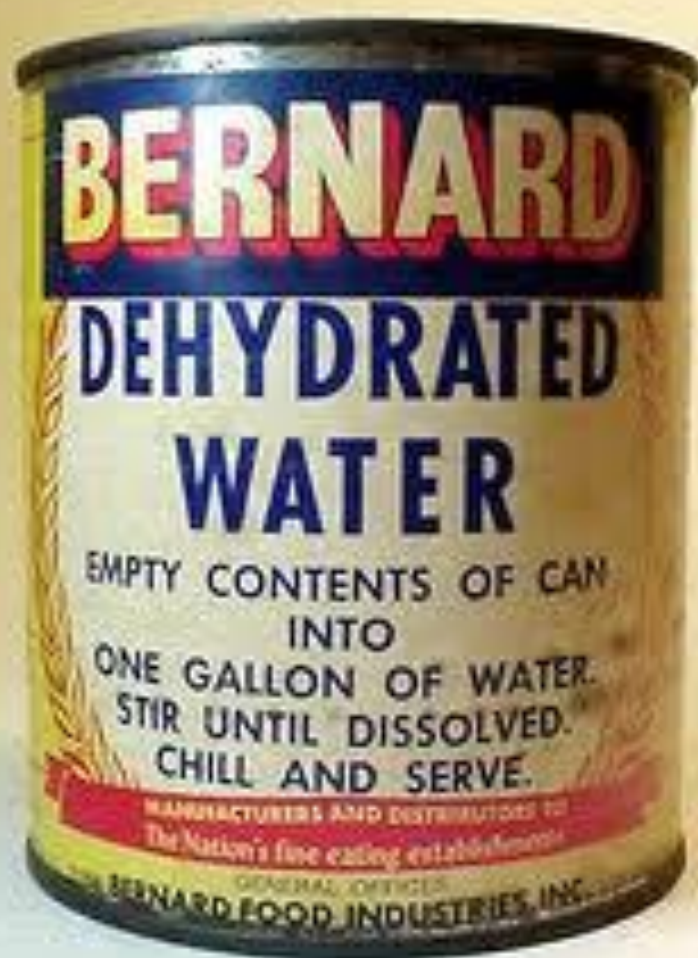
Climate and Weather

The physics of light



35 %

65 %





Discussing Water Rights, A Western Pastime

Frequently there's not enough

Flooding Prompts Visalia to Declare Local Emergency

Dec 19, 2010

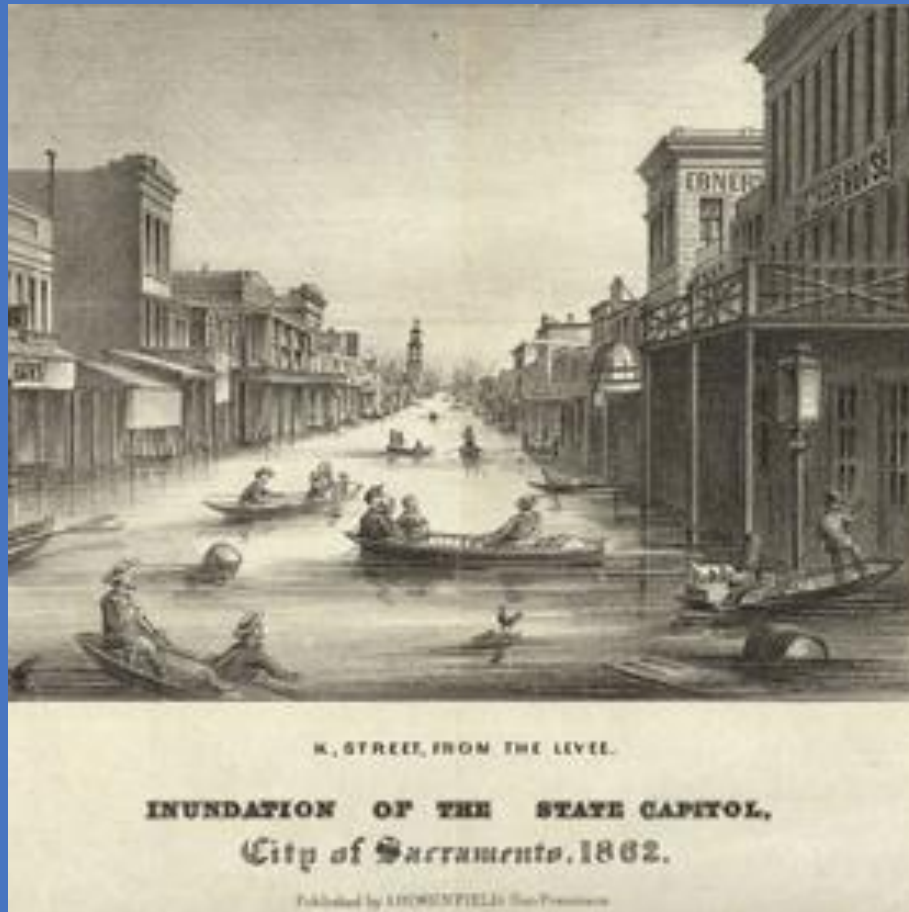


Sometimes there's too much



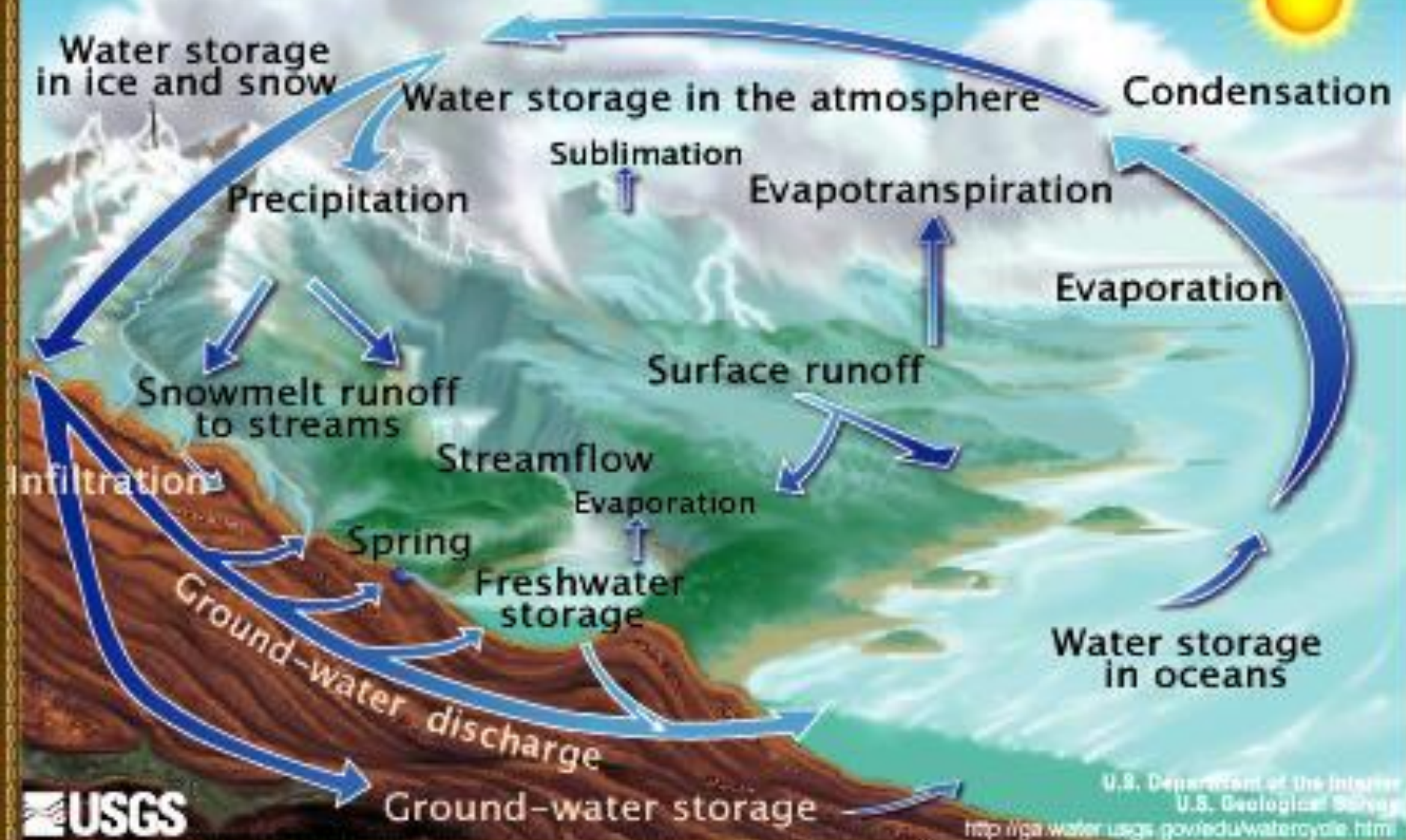
Dec 22nd, 1955
Tulare co. library





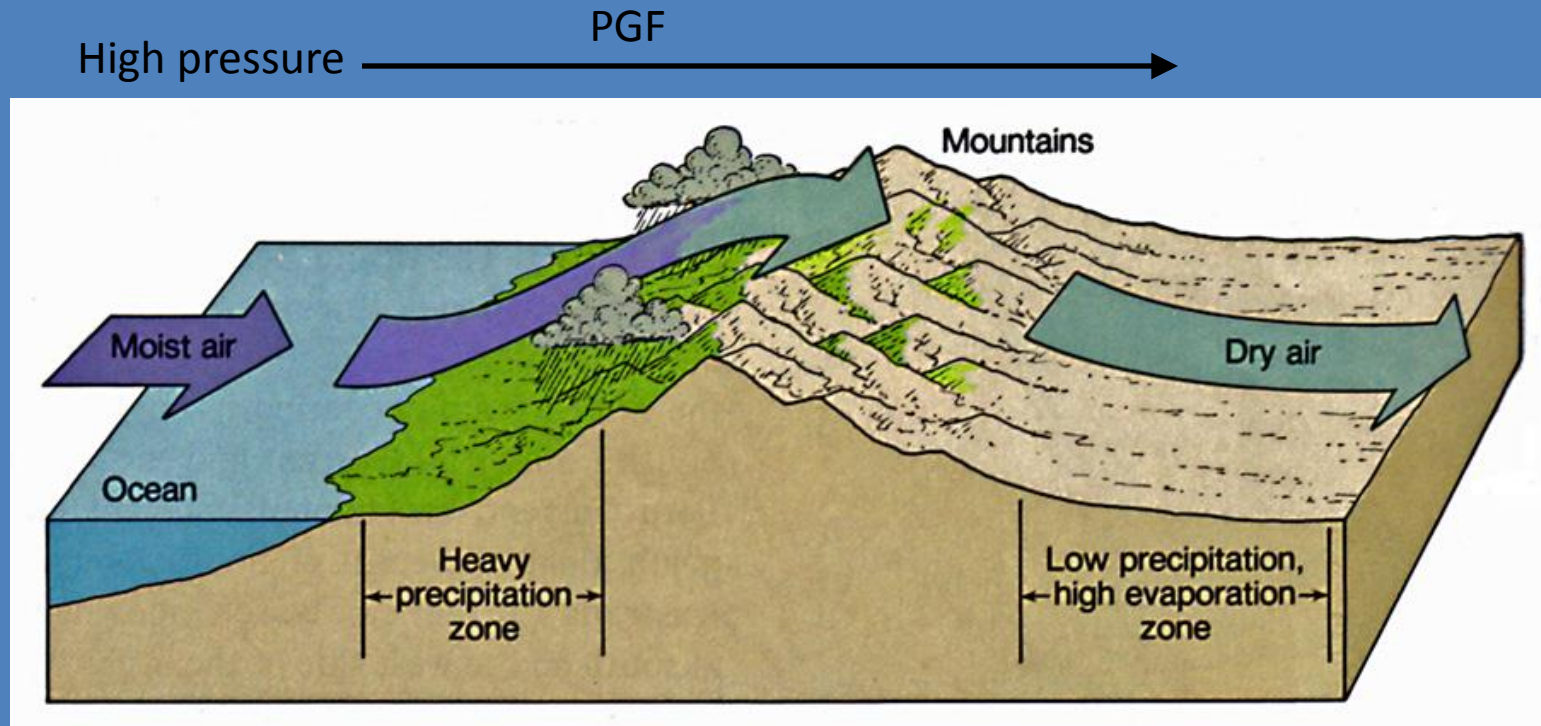
43 day megastorm started in December 1861 and left much of the state flooded for months

The Water Cycle

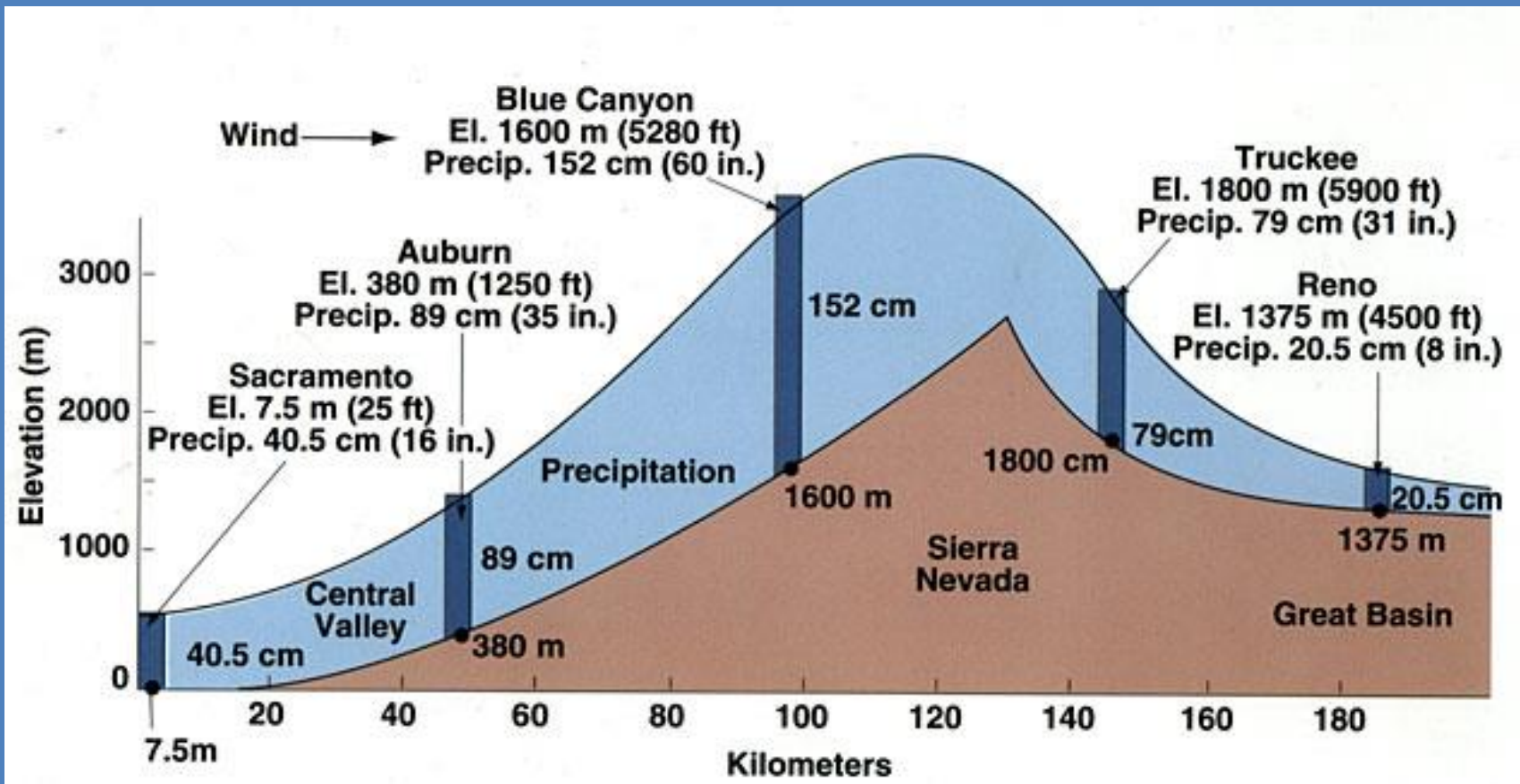


Mechanisms that cool air to generate precipitation; Orographic lifting

- Pressure-gradient force large enough to drive air up and over a mountain range



Orographic precipitation in the Sierra Nevada



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*THE PROGRESS OF MOUNT ROSE
OBSERVATORY, 1906-1912*

MOUNT ROSE OBSERVATORY, although the youngest of the meteorological observatories in America, has an environment so unique that its staff has not only obtained a series of problems of prime importance to pure science and to agriculture but has also found such abundant material that rapid progress has been possible in their solution. A brief statement of plans and progress at this observatory may, therefore, not be without interest to workers in the meteorological field.

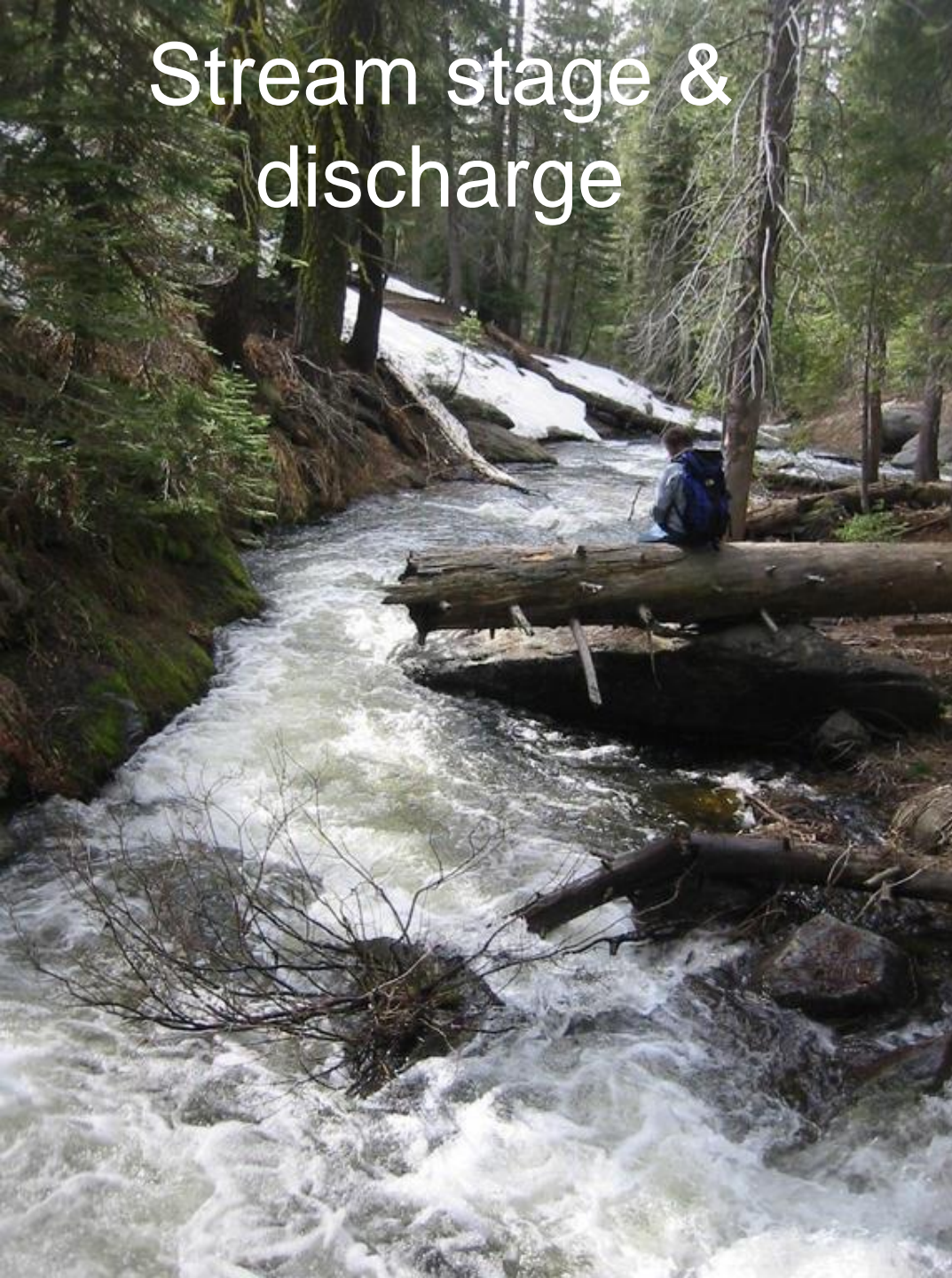
Mount Rose is a peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains at the western edge of the Great Plateau. The observatory on the summit, which is 3,292 meters above sea level, at present is the highest meteorological station in the United States, and was established privately for the purpose of ascertaining the winter



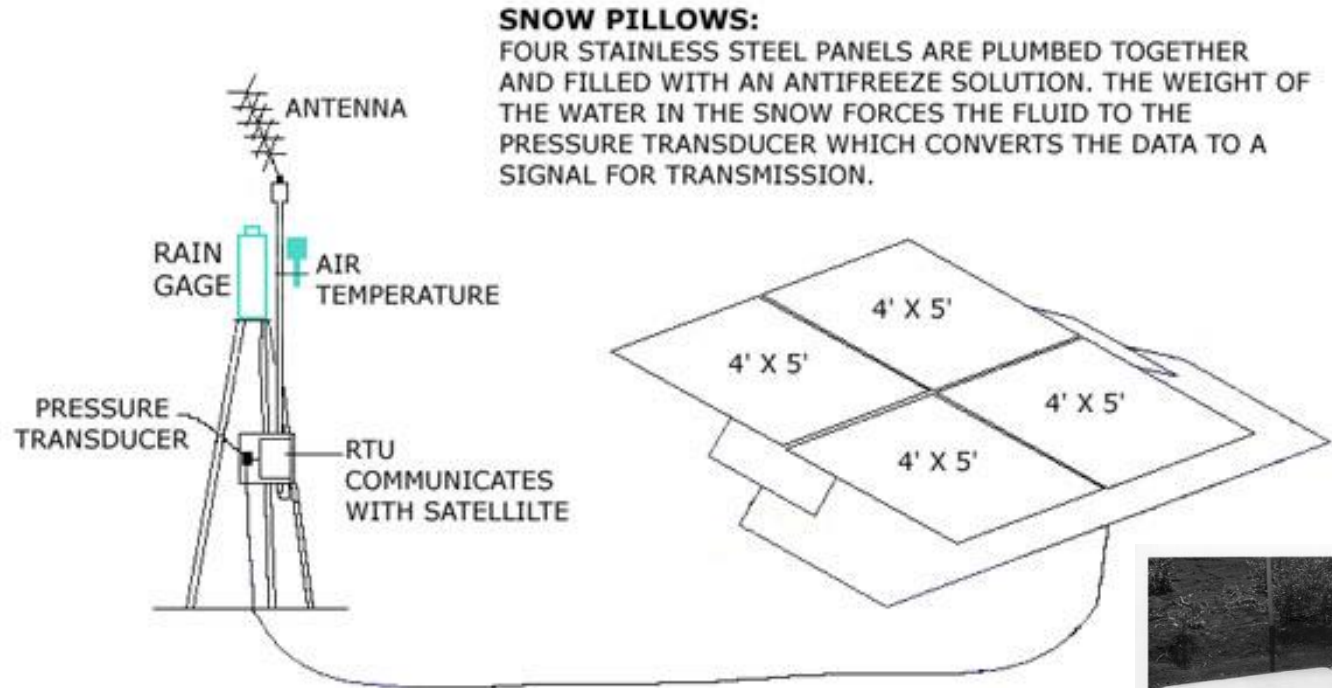
Manual measurement of SWE



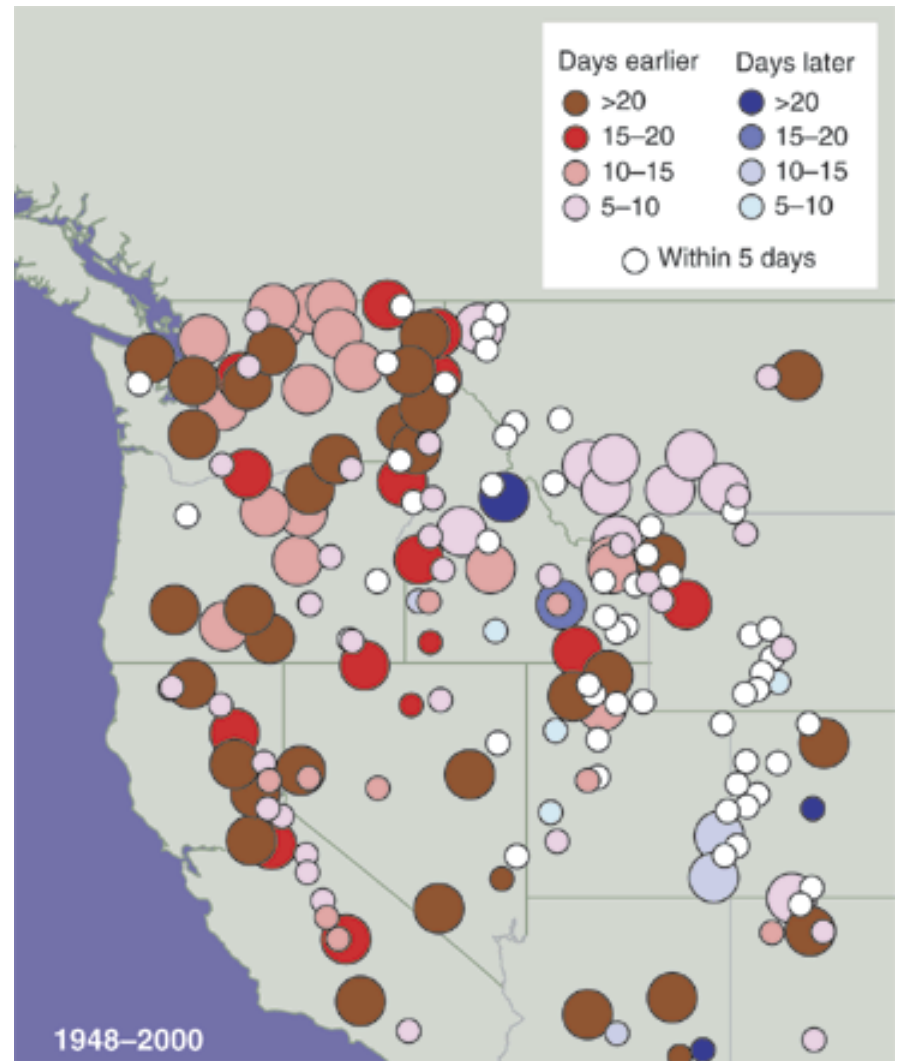
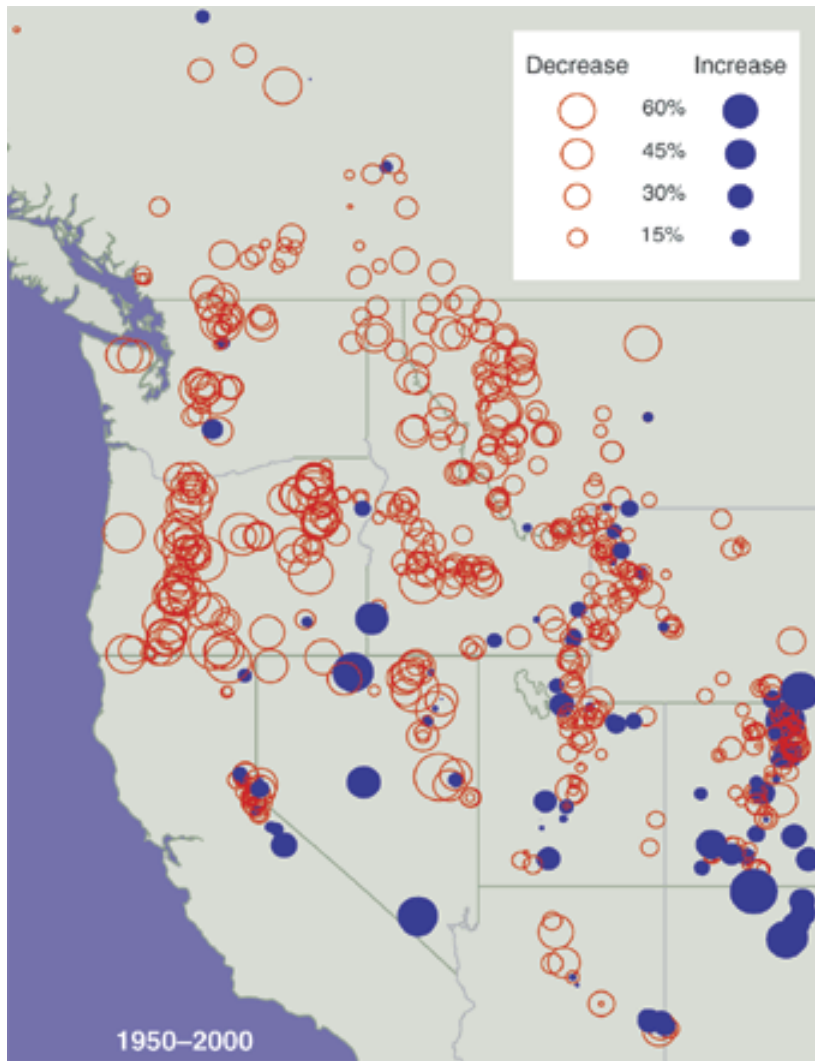
Stream stage & discharge



Automated measurement with snow pillow



A changing western snowpack?



Less snow?

Earlier melt?

Service, R. F., [As the West goes dry](#), *Science*, 20 Feb 2004

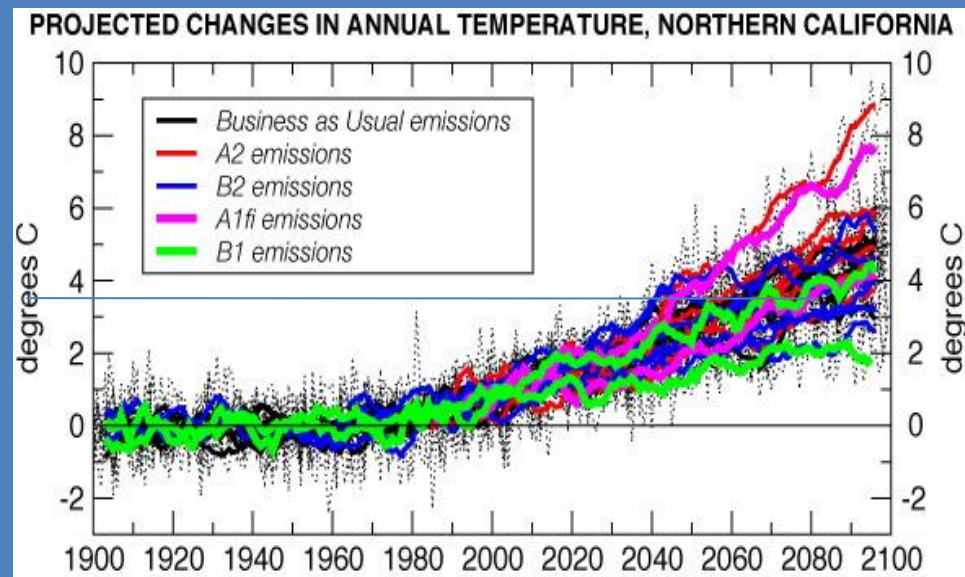
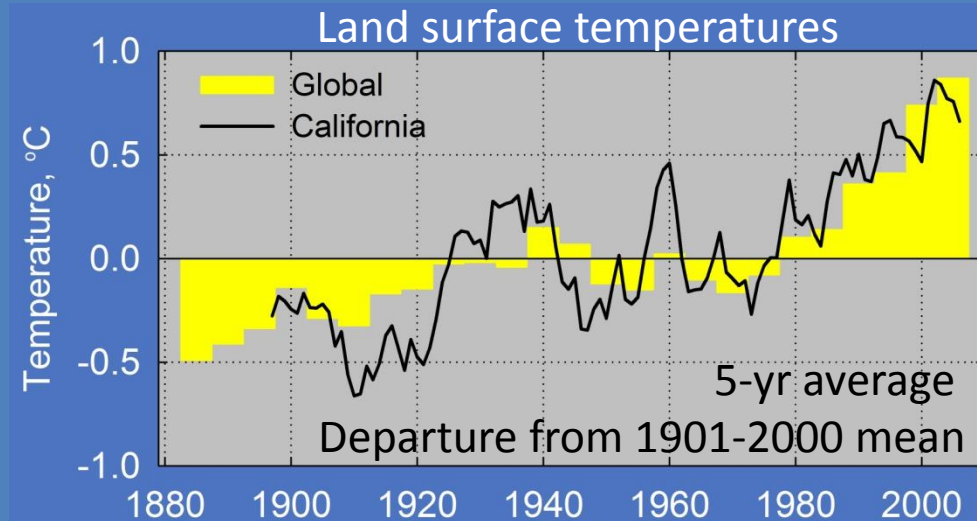
Mountain water cycle & climate change

Warming by +2 to +6°C
drives significant
changes:

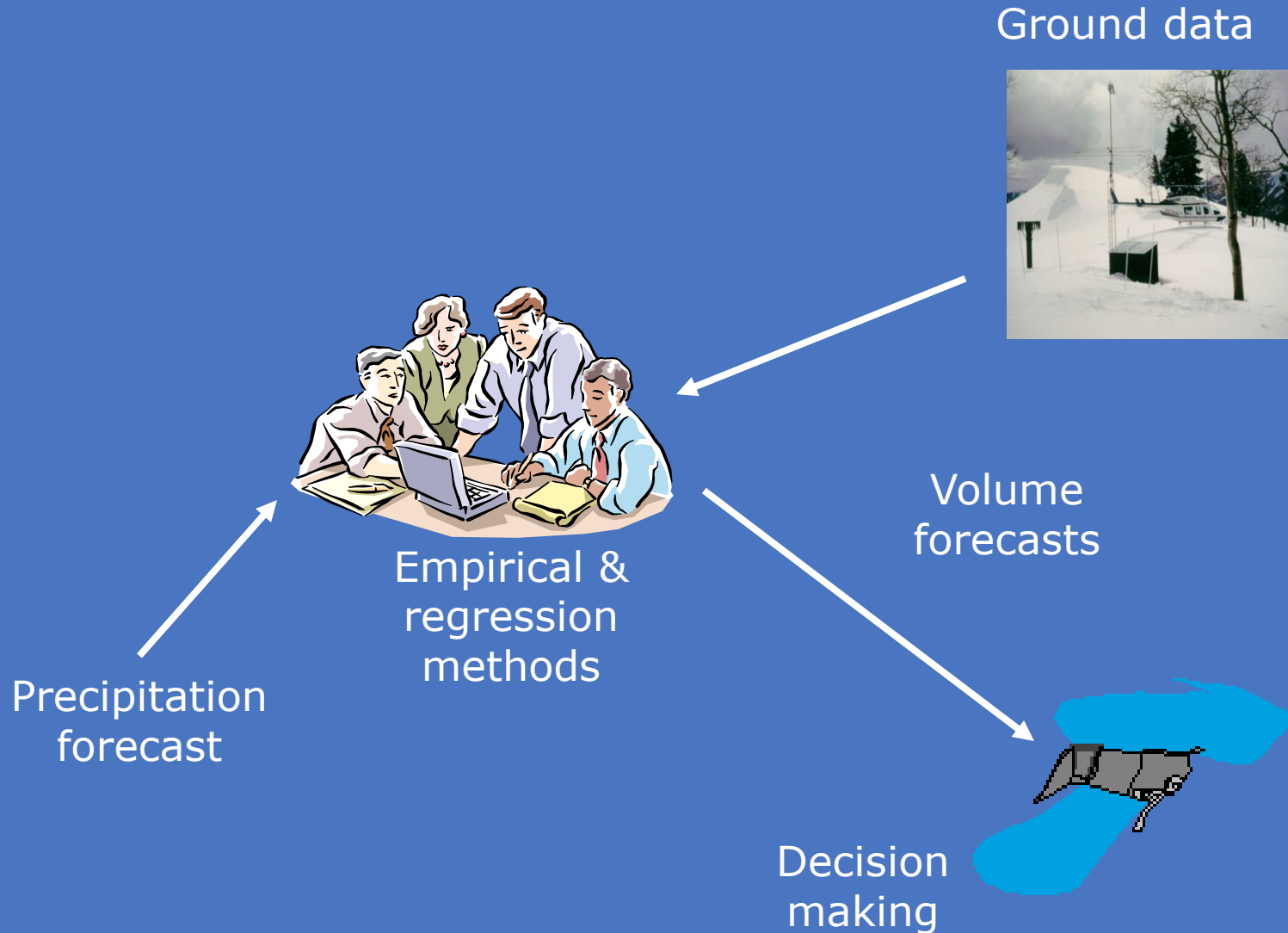
- rain-vs-snow storms *
- snowpack amounts *
- snowmelt timing *
- flood risk
- streamflow timing *
- growing seasons *
- groundwater recharge

Precipitation changes are
uncertain

Already observed (*)



Enhancing seasonal water-supply forecasting



Tonight's talk

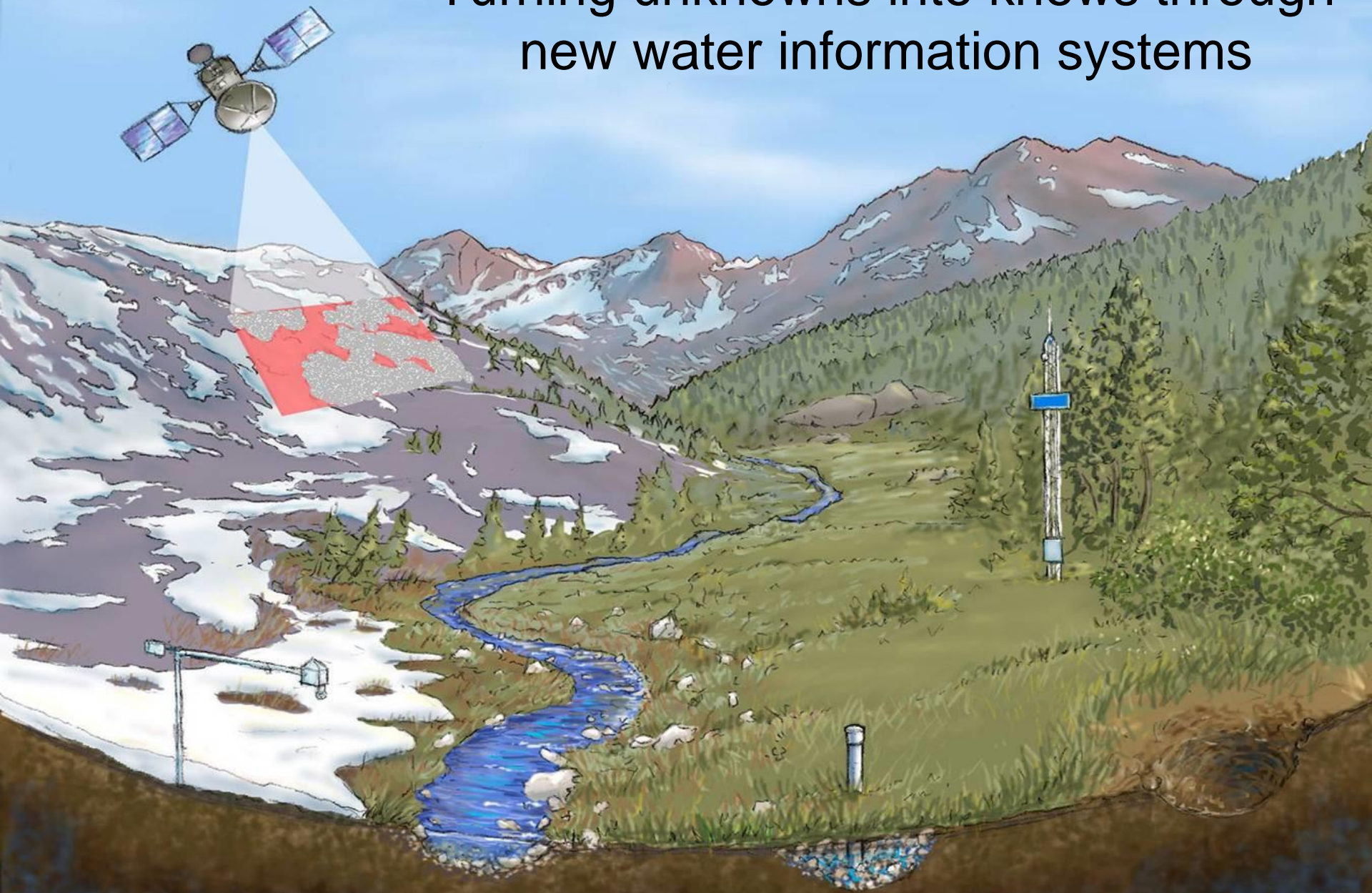
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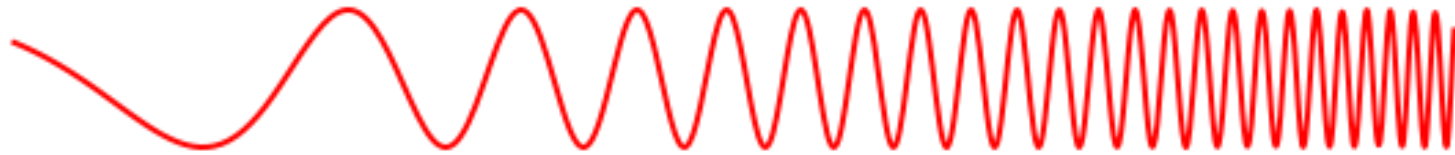
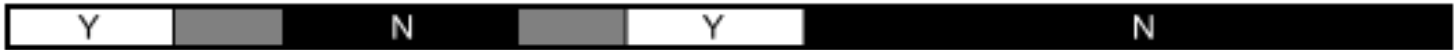
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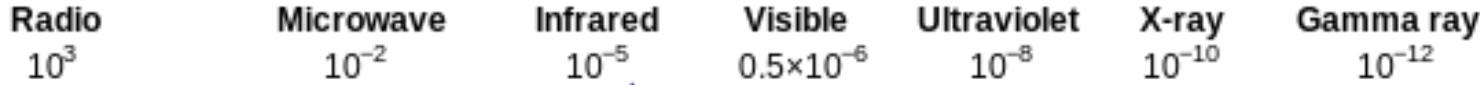
Turning unknowns into knows through new water information systems



Penetrates Earth's Atmosphere?



Radiation Type
Wavelength (m)

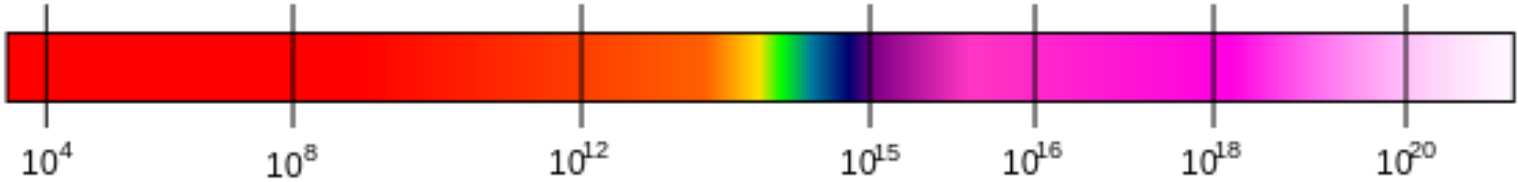


Approximate Scale
of Wavelength

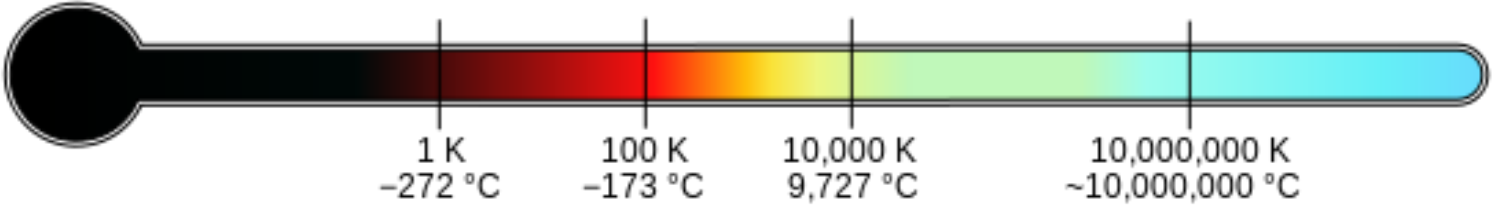


Buildings Humans Butterflies Needle Point Protozoans Molecules Atoms Atomic Nuclei

Frequency (Hz)

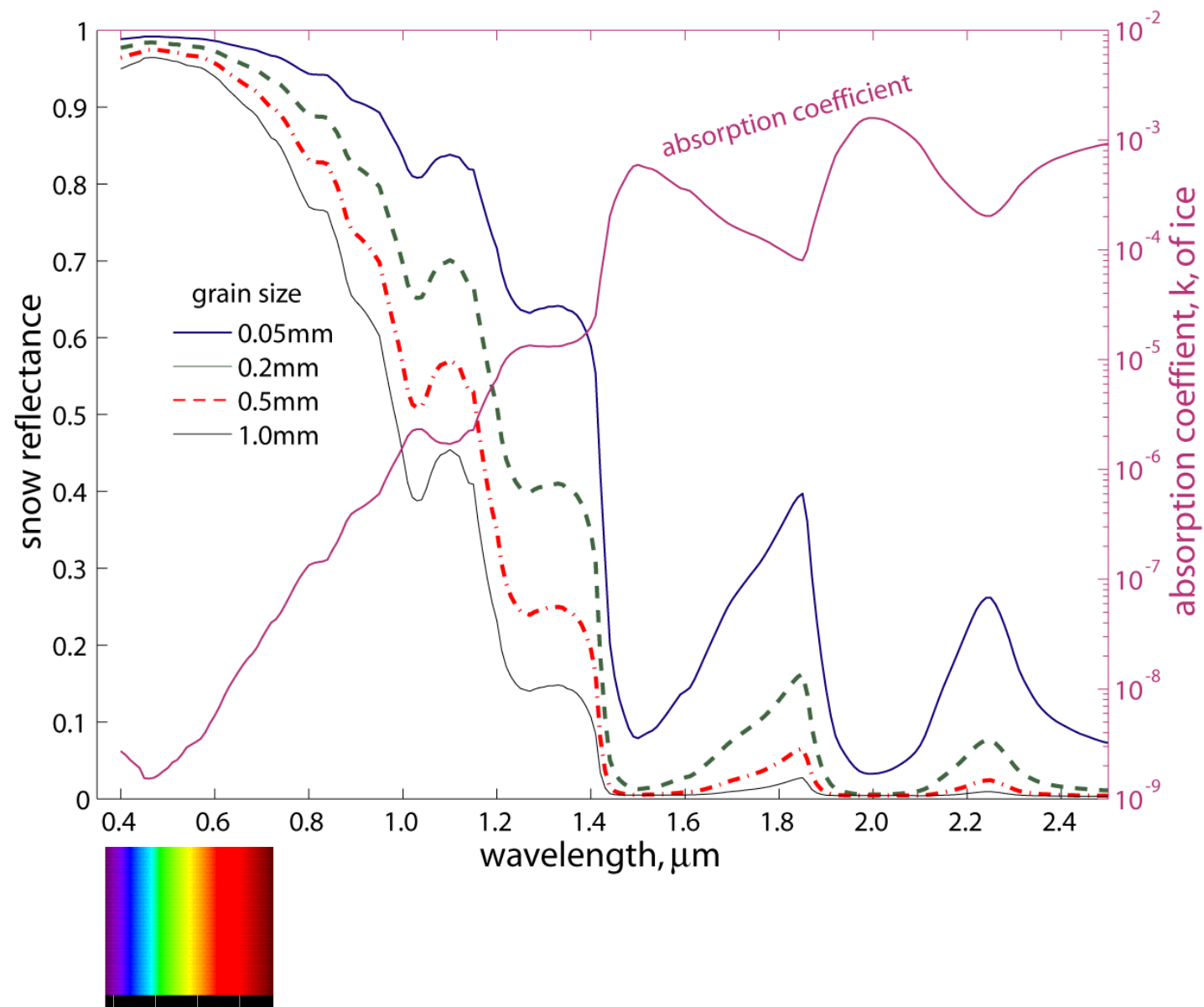


Temperature of
objects at which
this radiation is the
most intense
wavelength emitted



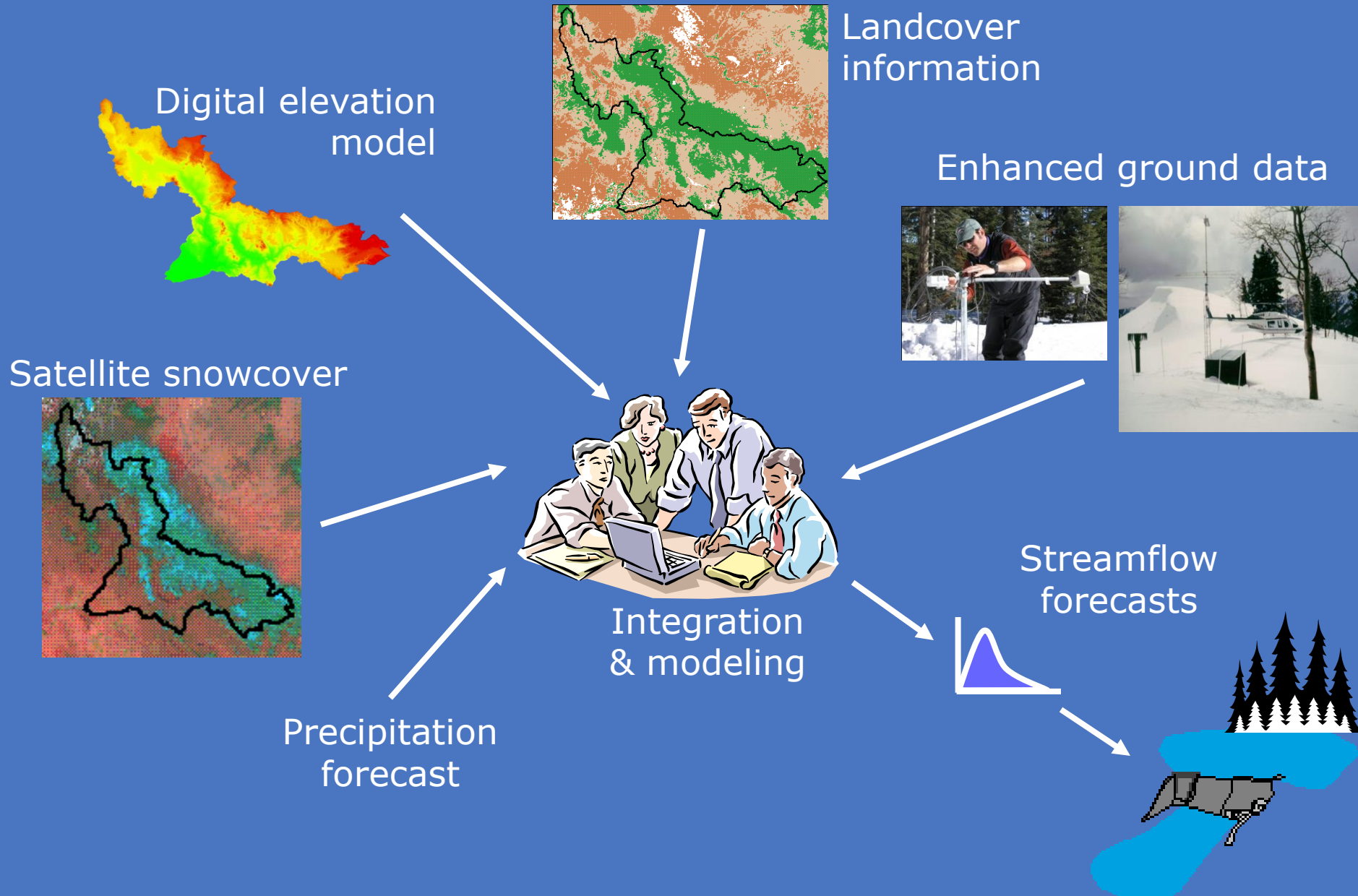
Snow is a
collection of
scattering
grains





Snow spectral reflectance

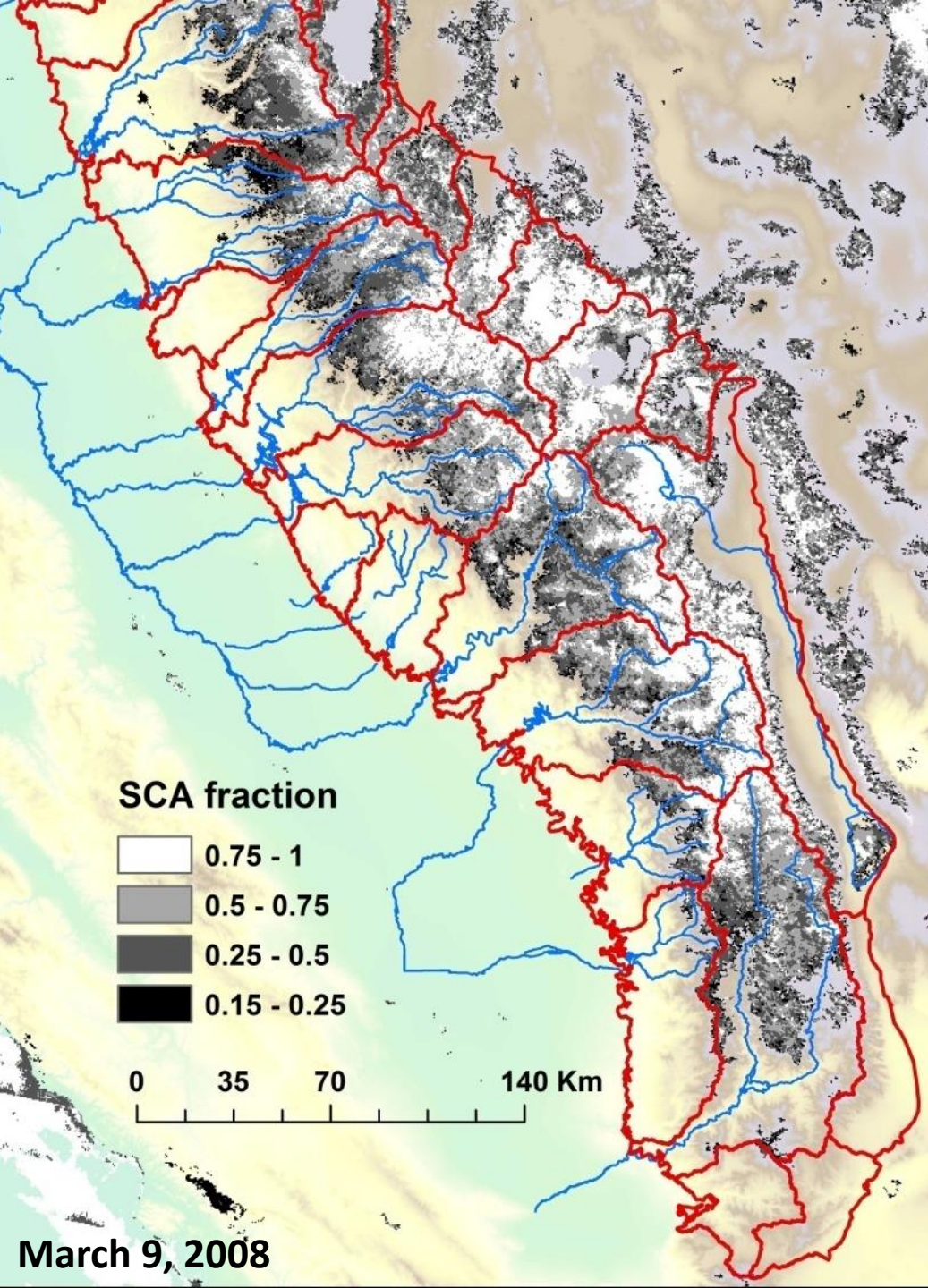
Enhancing seasonal water-supply forecasting



A satellite image of the Sierra Nevada mountain range. The left side shows green, forested slopes, while the right side shows brown, snow-covered mountain peaks and ridges. A black line runs diagonally across the image, separating the green area from the snow-covered area. Two small, dark, irregular shapes are visible on the snow-covered slopes, likely representing lakes or reservoirs. The text "Satellite remote sensing of snowpack" is overlaid in the top right corner.

Satellite remote
sensing of
snowpack

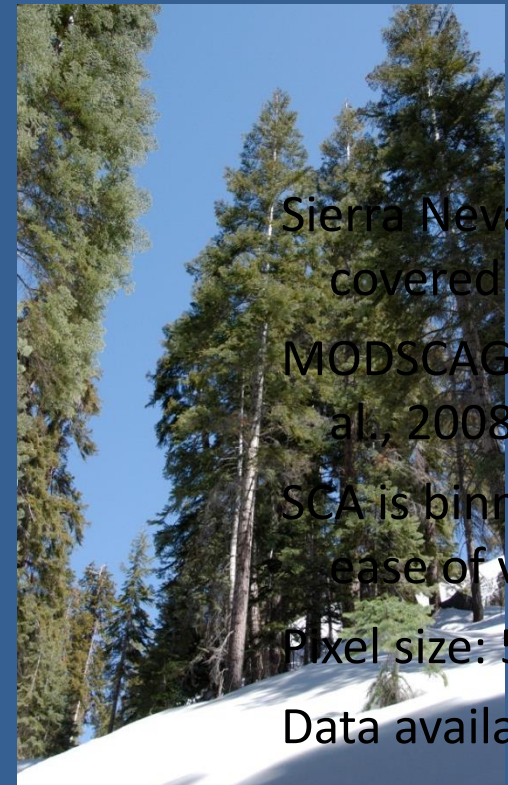
Satellite data provide a
spatially continuous time series
of Sierra Nevada snowpack –
but how accurate is an issue



-Sierra Nevada fractional snow covered area (SCA) from MODIS, MODSCAG

(Painter et al., 2008)

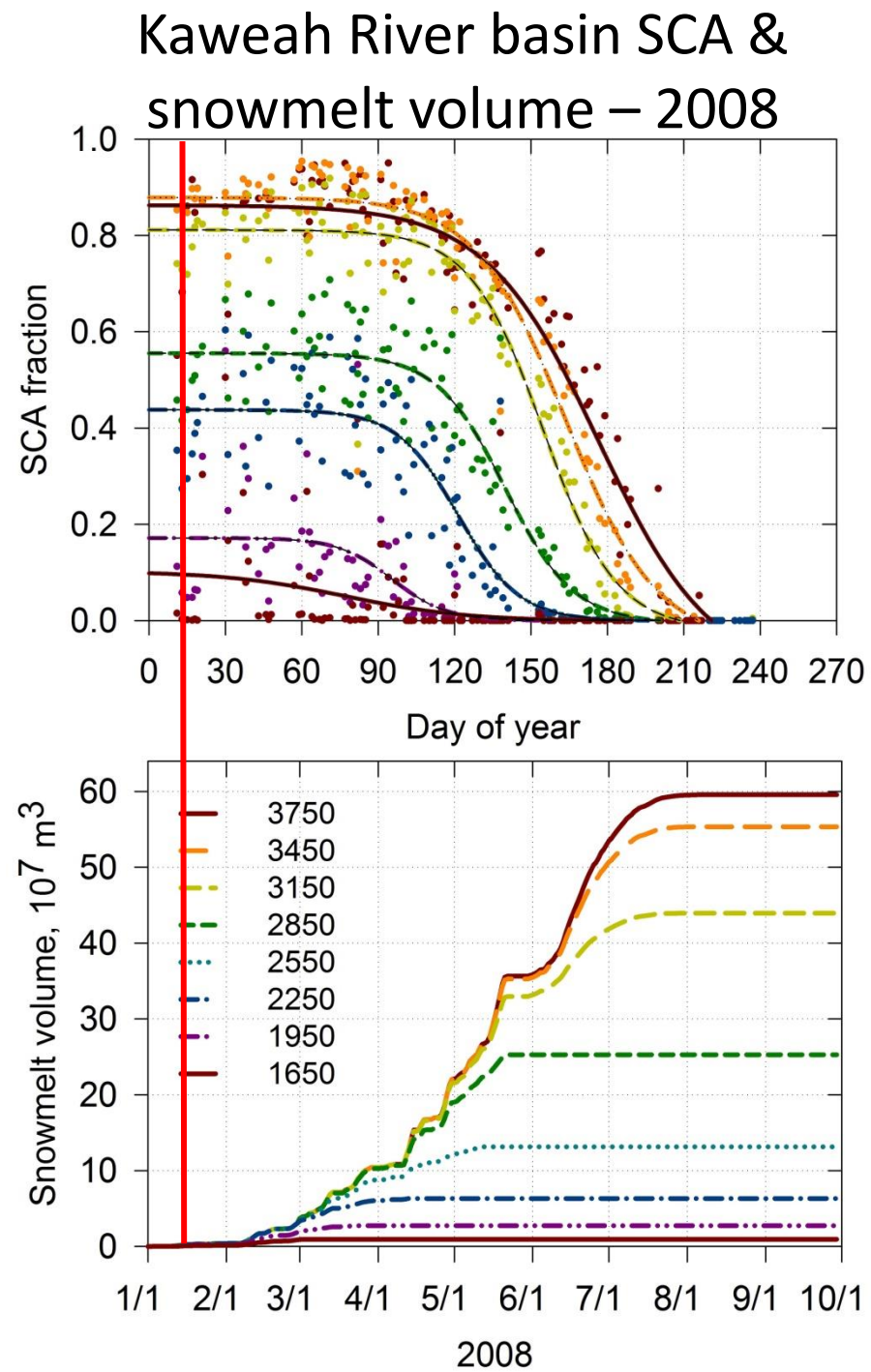
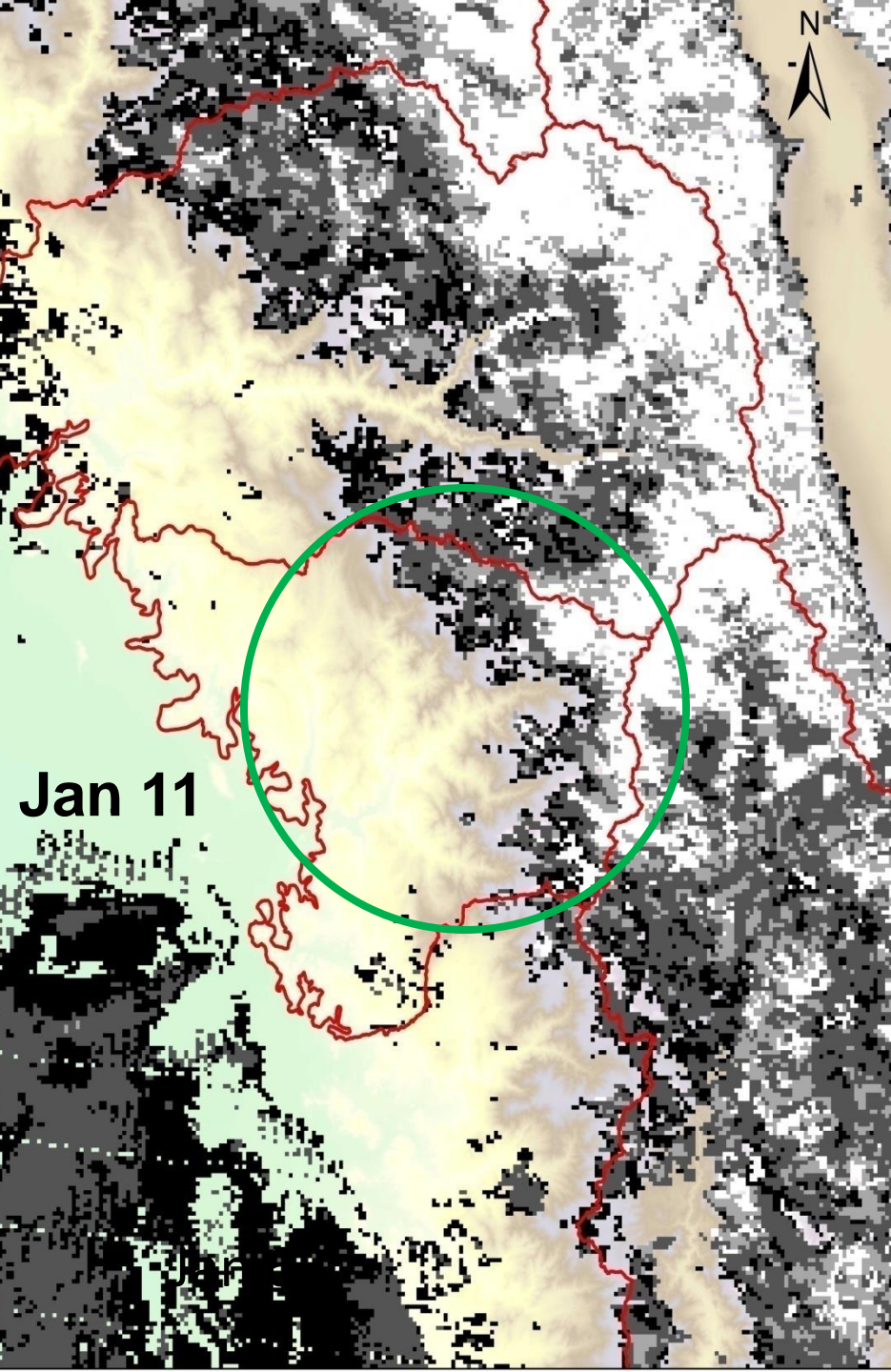
-SCA is binned into 4 classes for ease of viewing pixel size 500 m

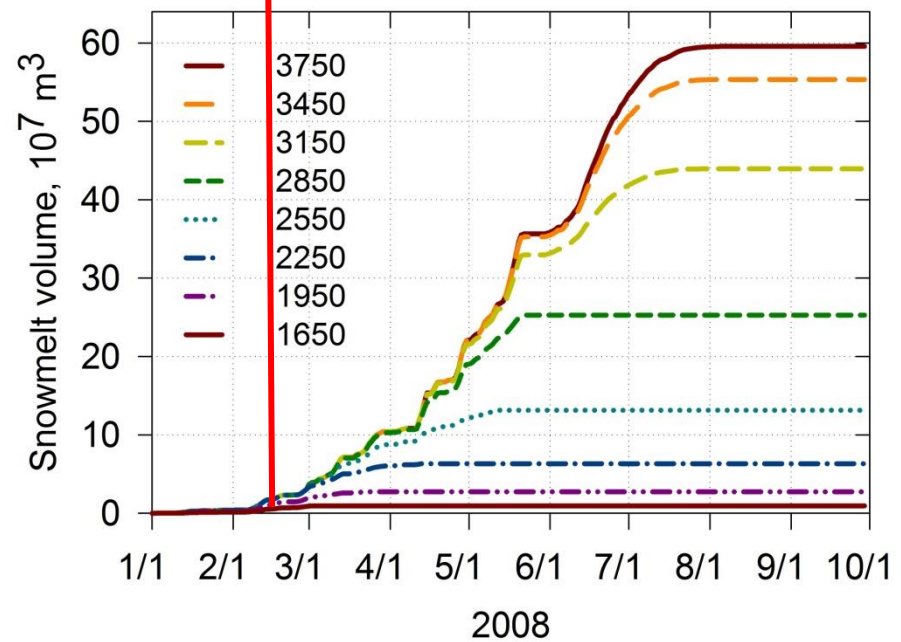
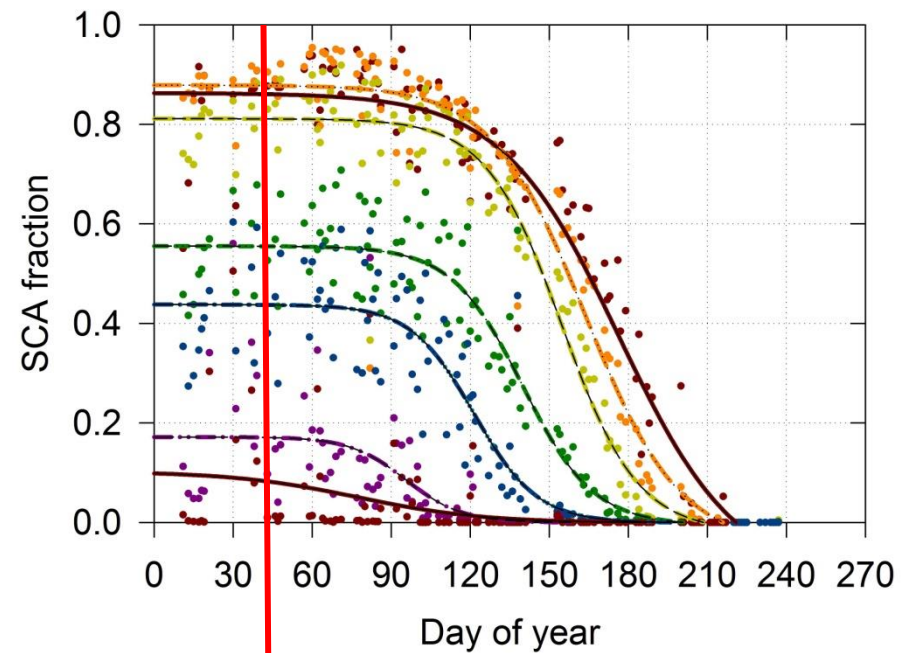
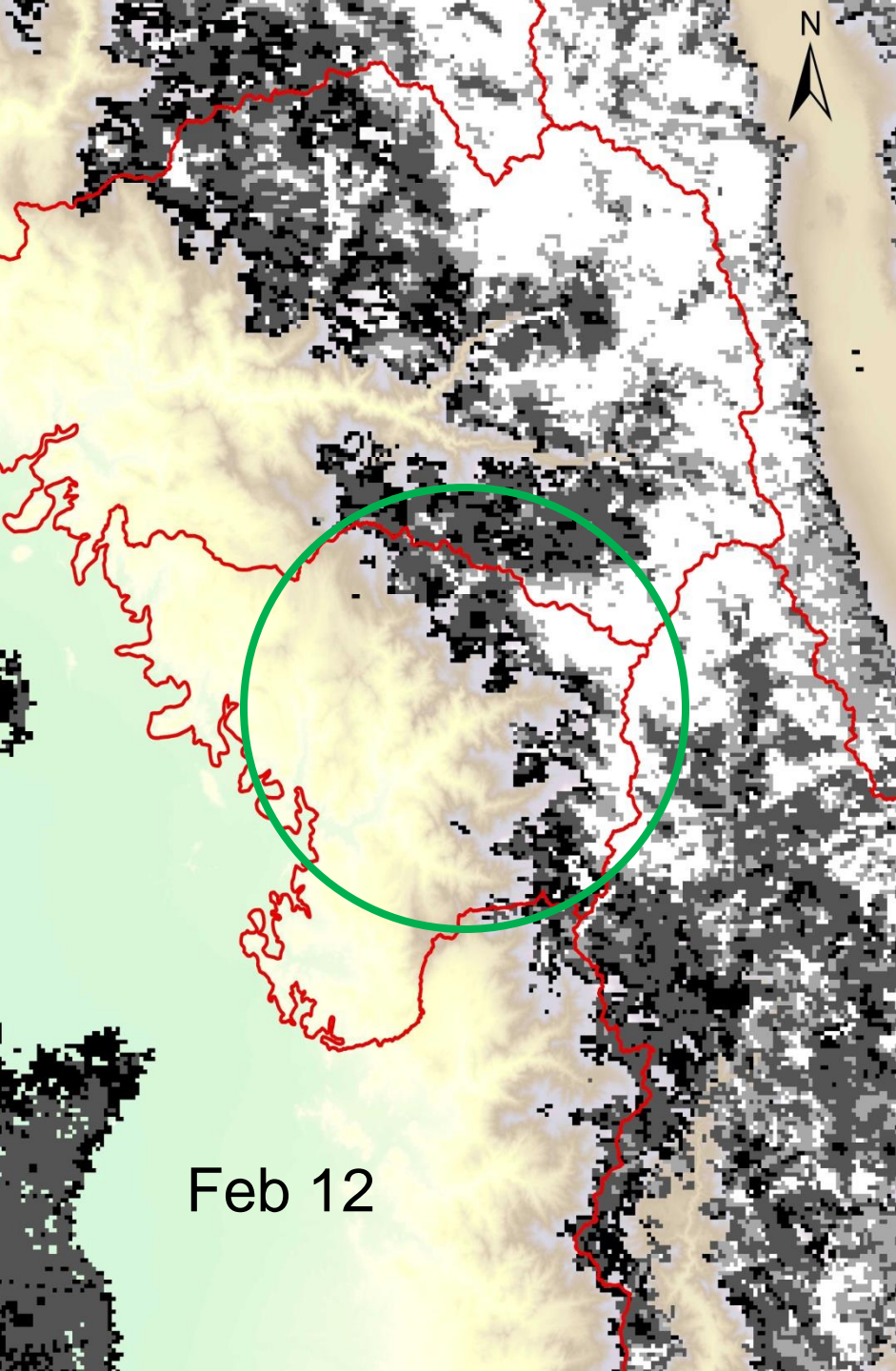


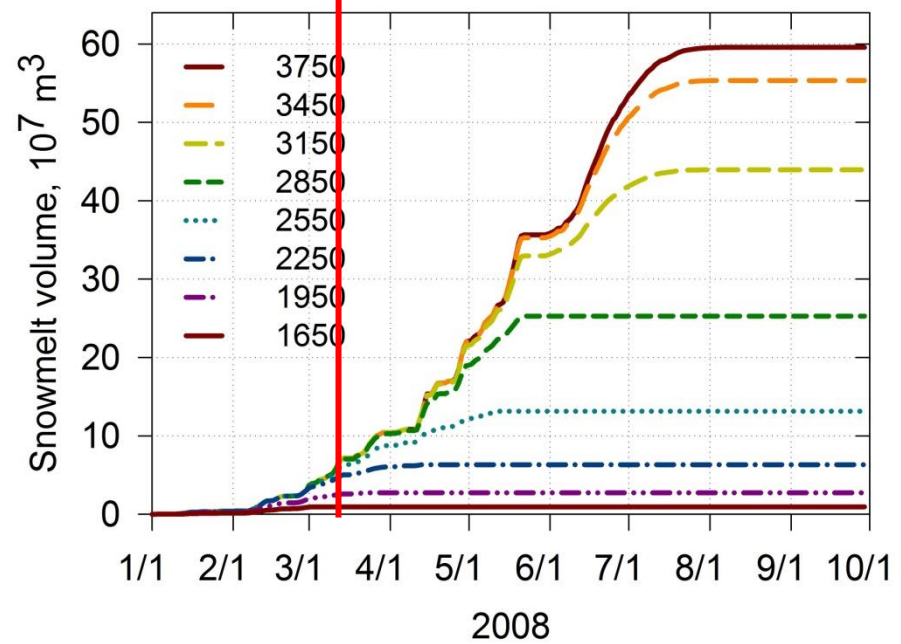
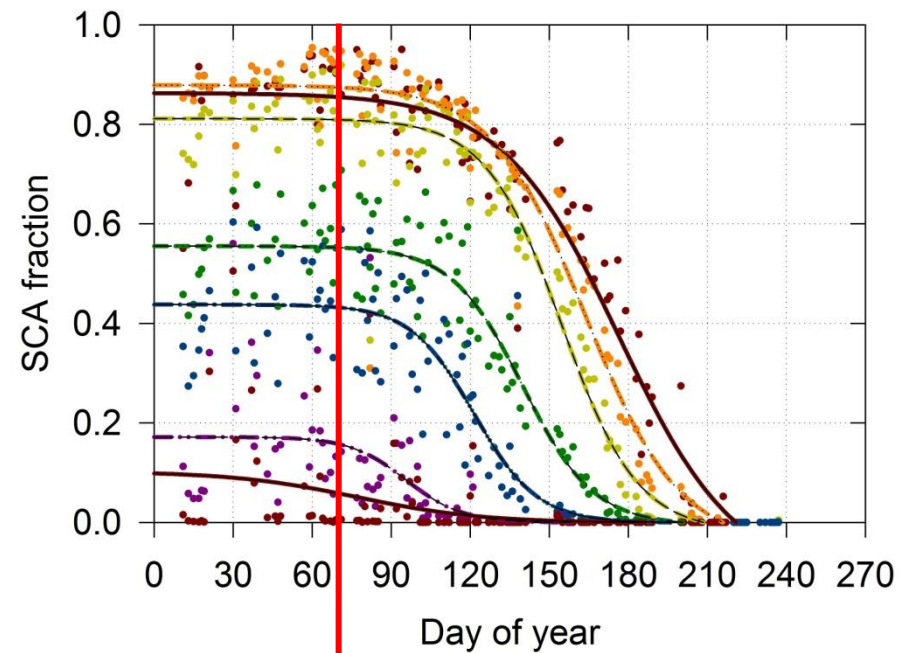
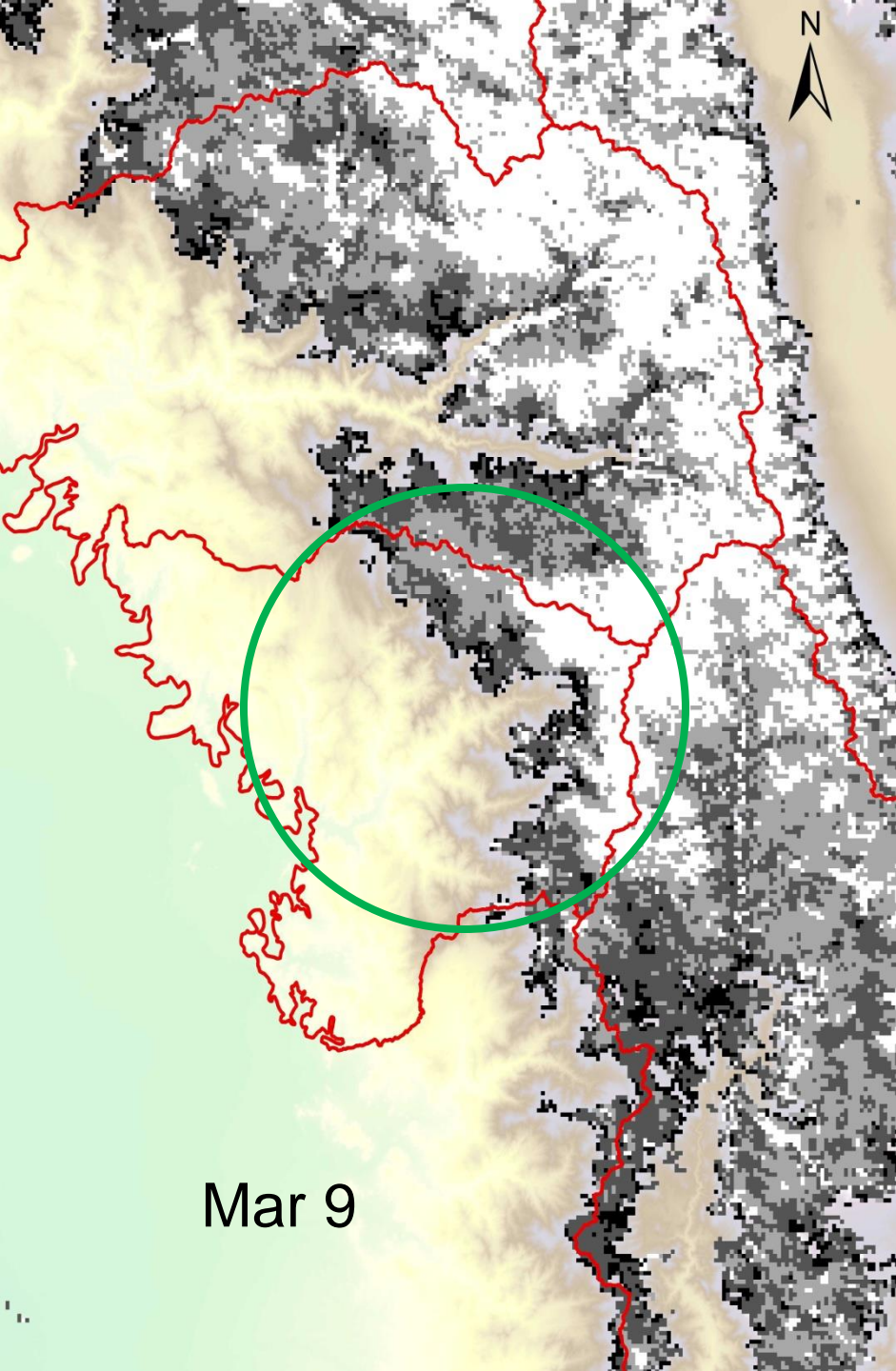
Sierra Nevada fractional snow covered area (SCA) from MODIS, MODSCAG algorithm (Painter et al., 2008)

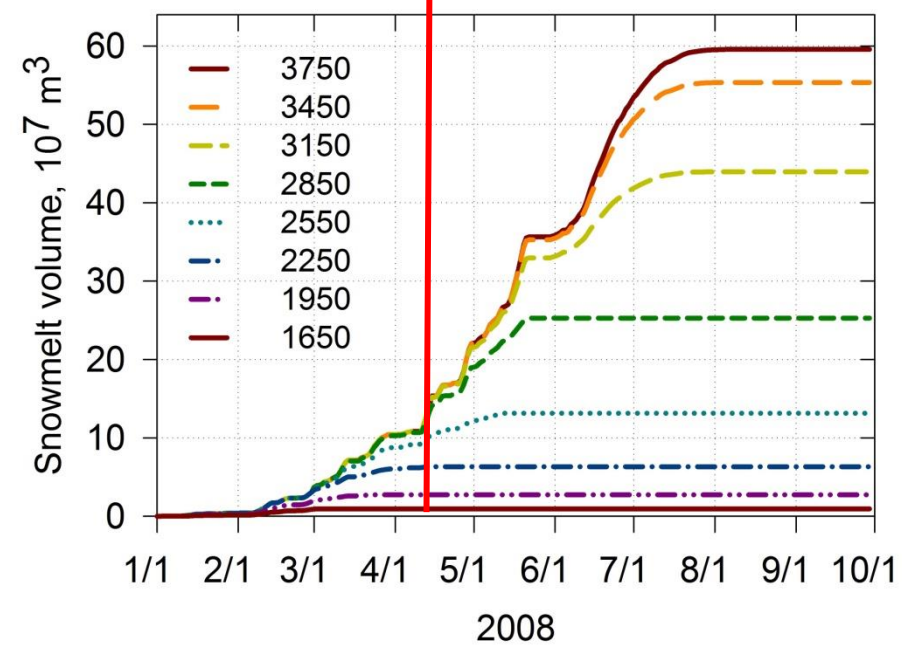
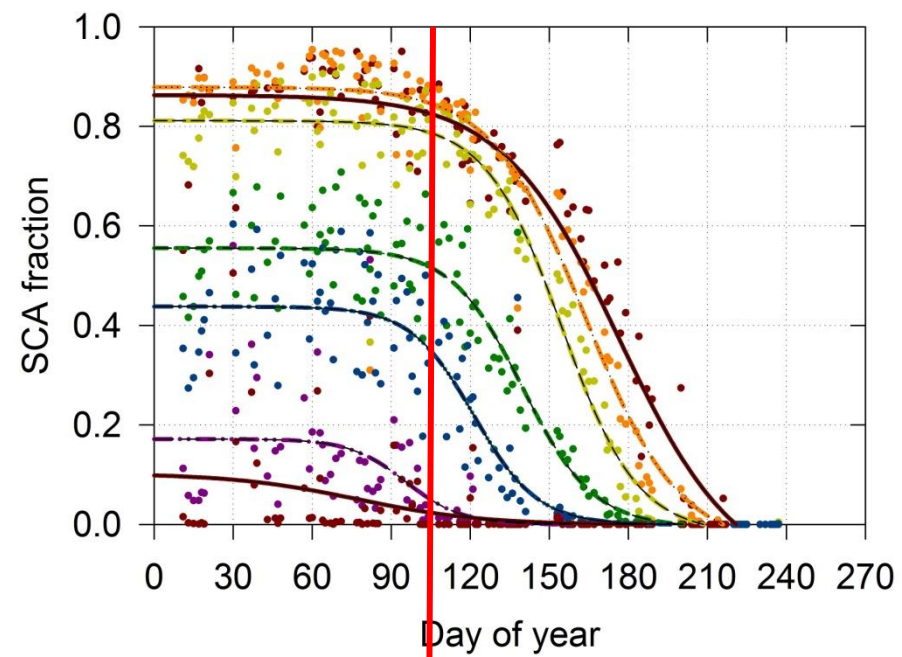
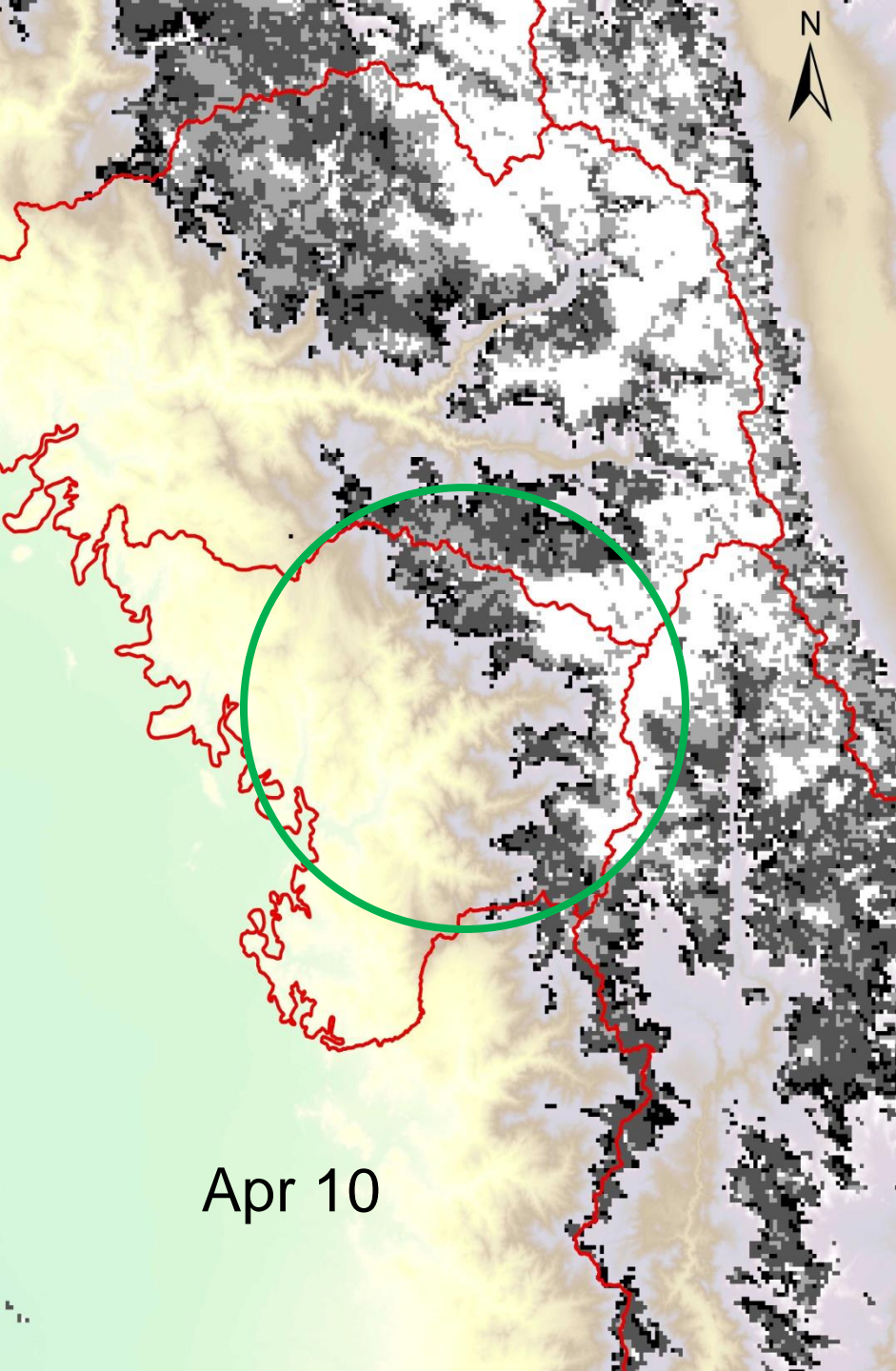
SCA is binned into 4 classes for ease of viewing pixel size: 500 m

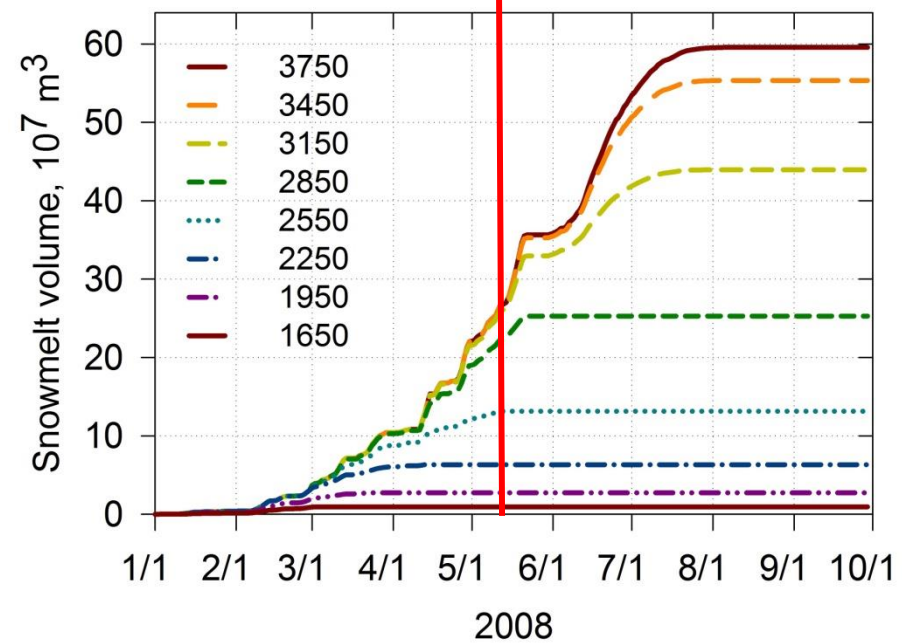
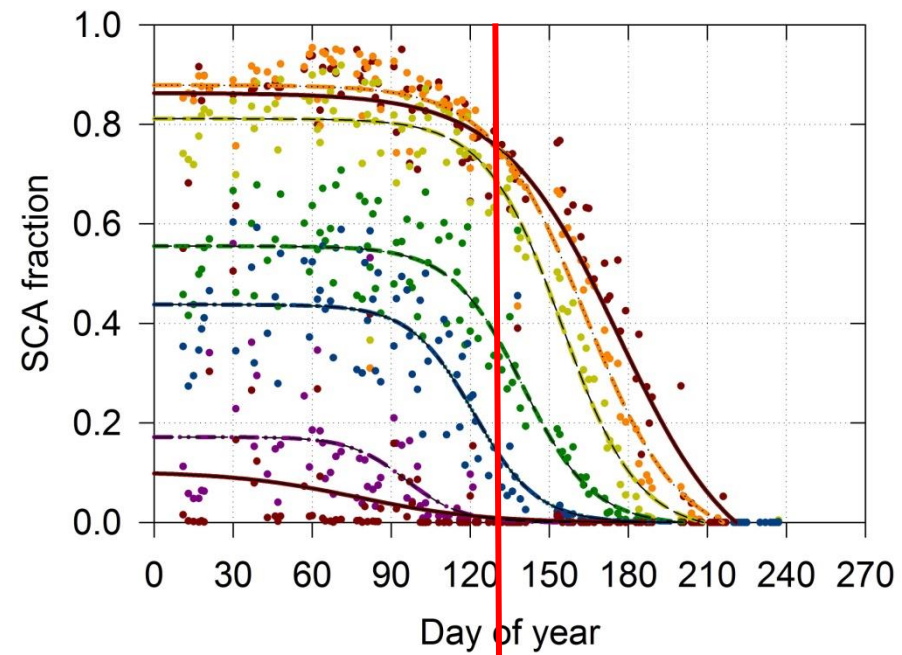
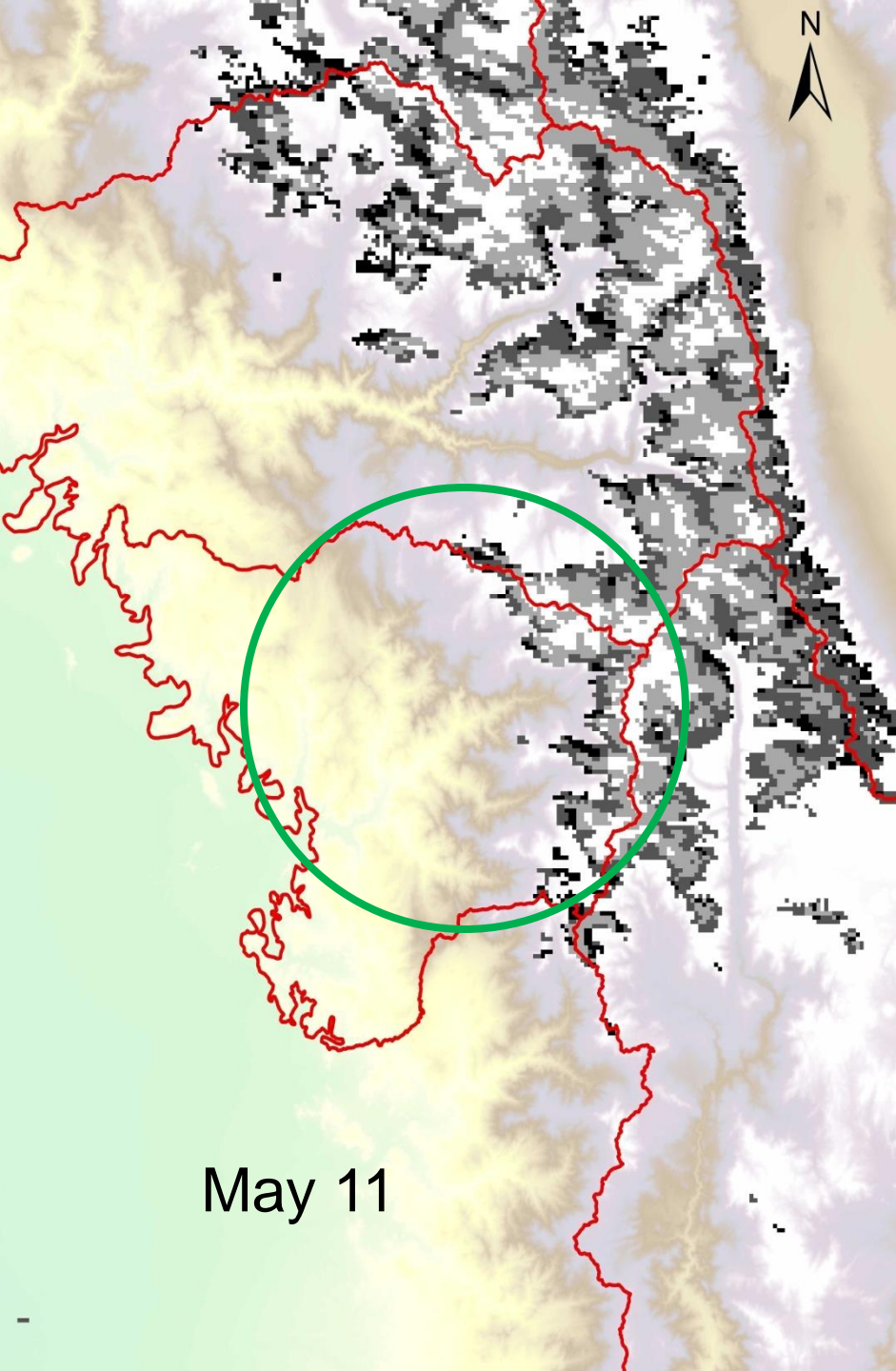
Data available for

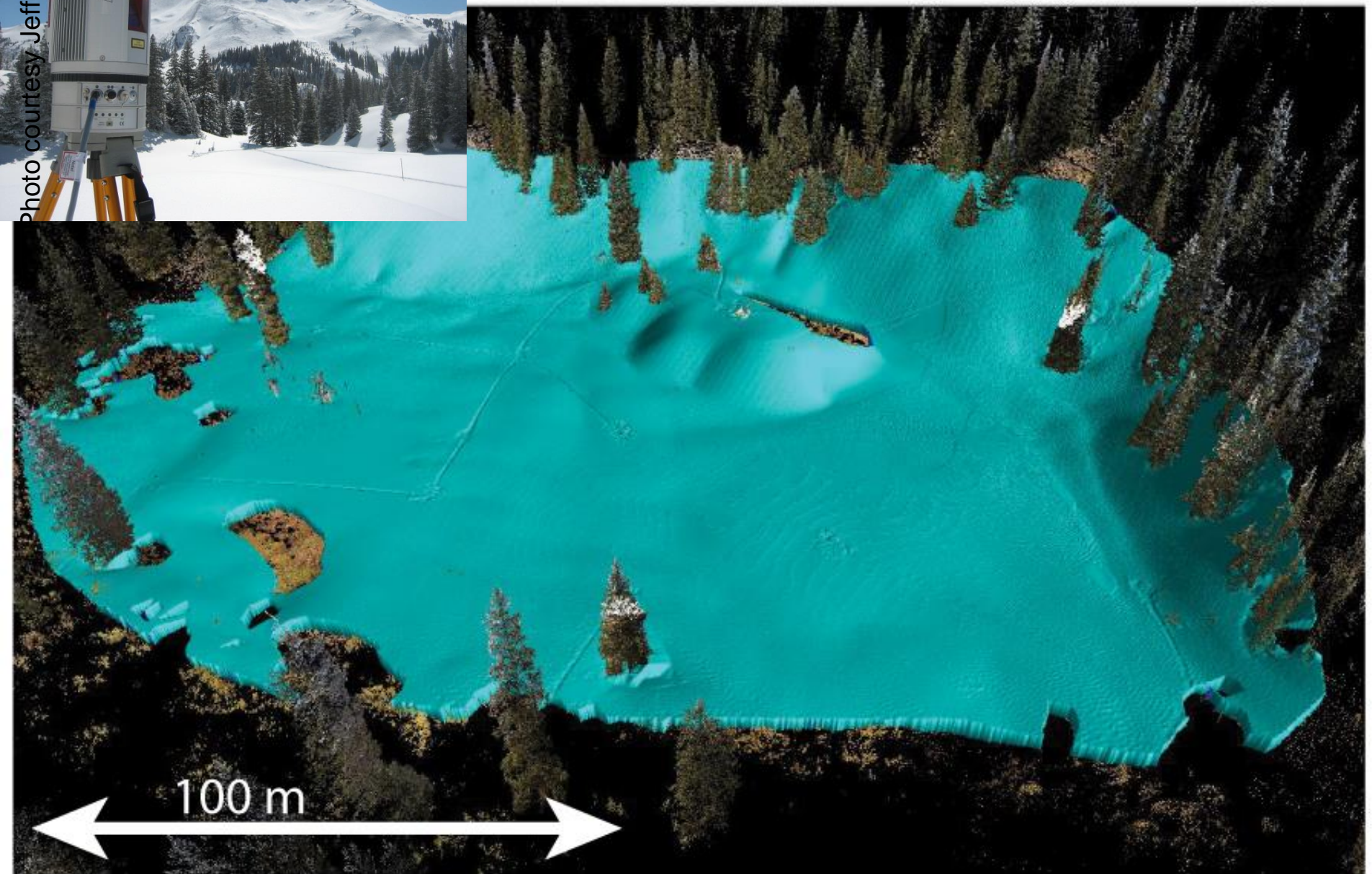




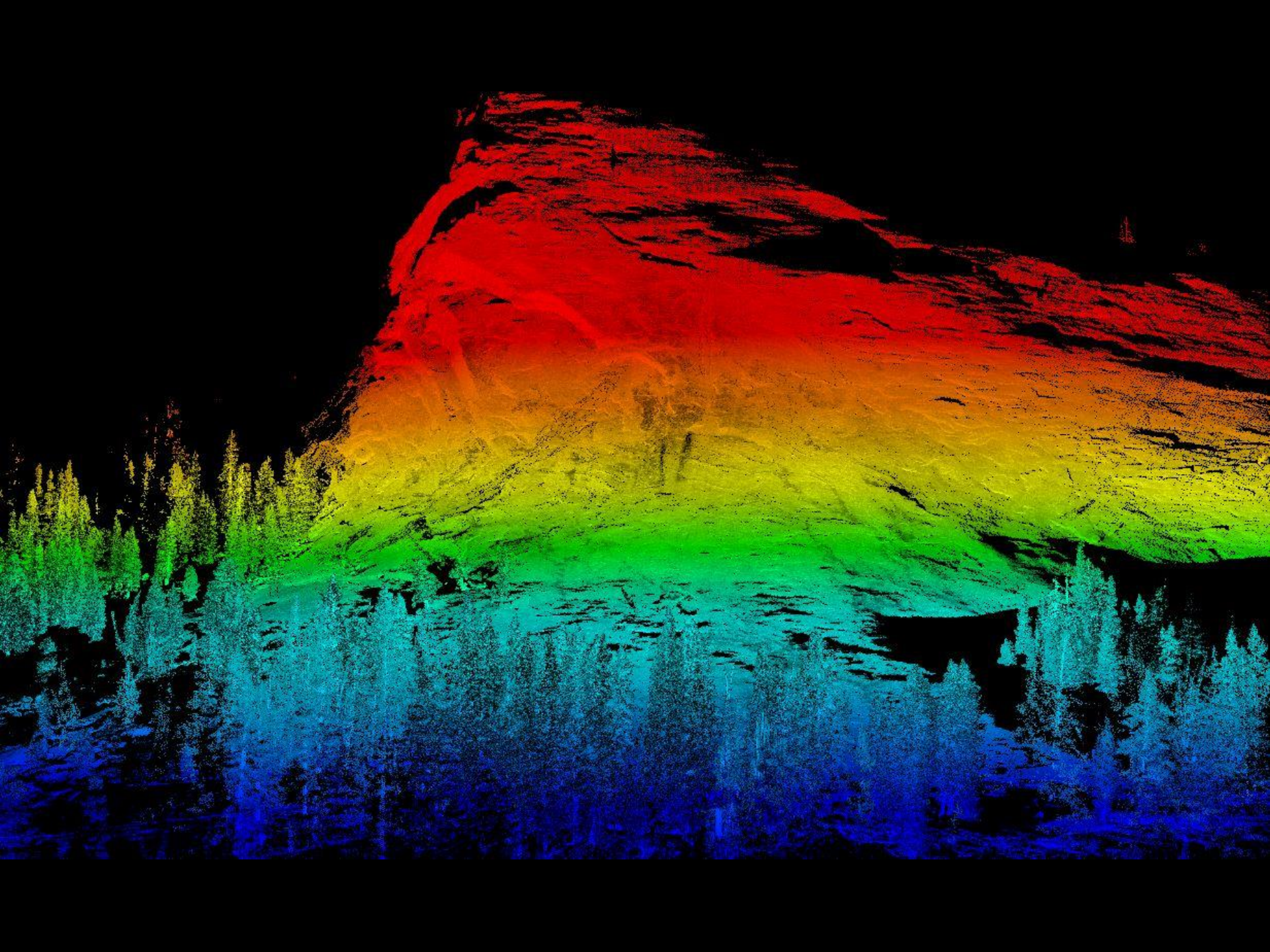


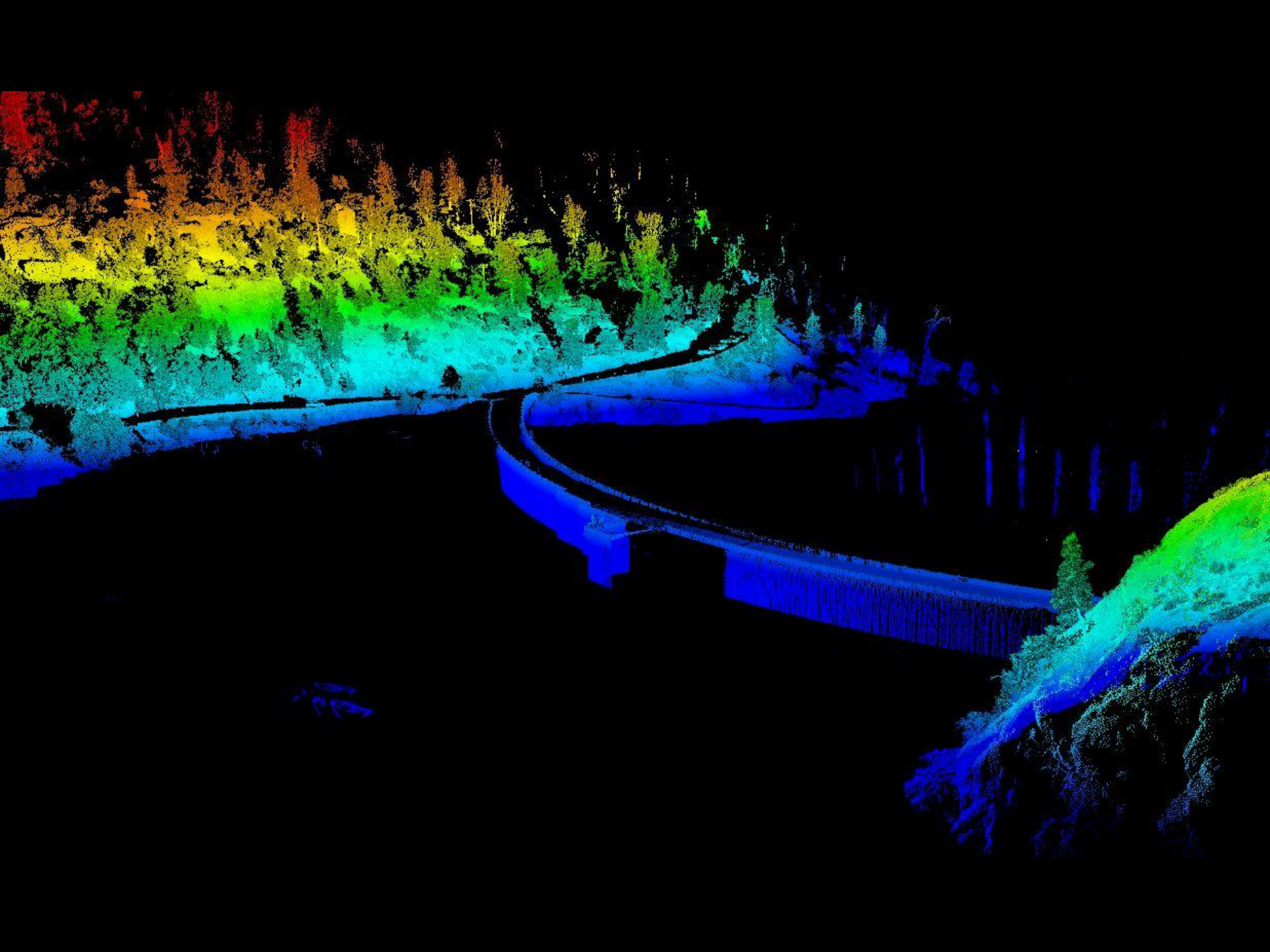






100 m





LiDAR Scanner - Laser pulses at up to 167kHz and receives up to 4 returns per pulse, measuring a range and intensity for each.



Airborne GPS/INS - Measures the location and altitude of the aircraft at up to 300 times per second.

Ground GPS - Records GPS data at up to 10Hz during flights to improve accuracy to CM level 1.

vertical accuracy 5 to 10 cm
horizontal accuracy 10 to 70 cm, dependent on altitude



Imaging Spectrometer
0.35-1.05 μm
2 m spatial resolution from 4000 m
AGL

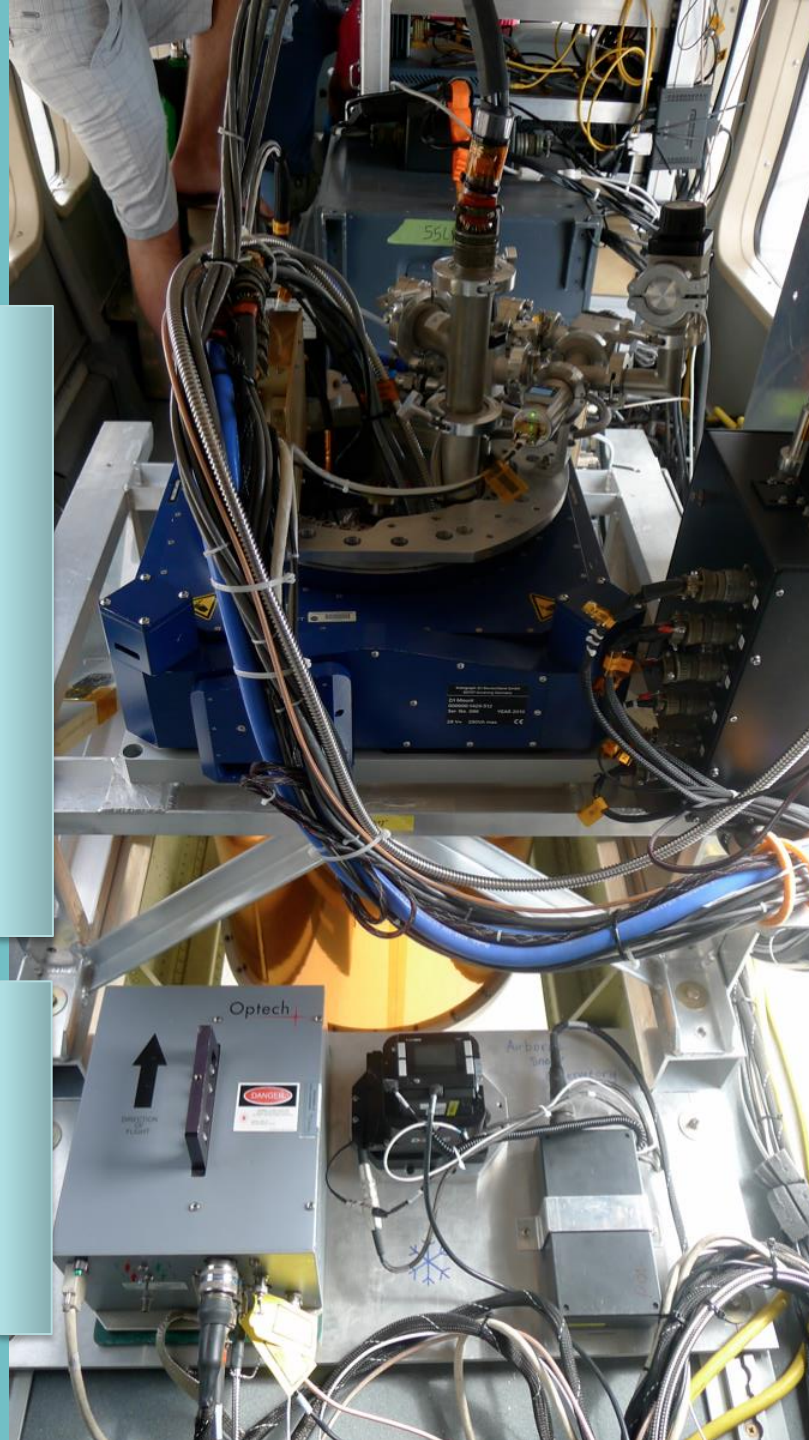
Albedo

Uncertainty < 2%

3D Scanning LiDAR
1064 nm
1 m spatial resolution

SWE

Uncertainty < 5 cm





Color Composite



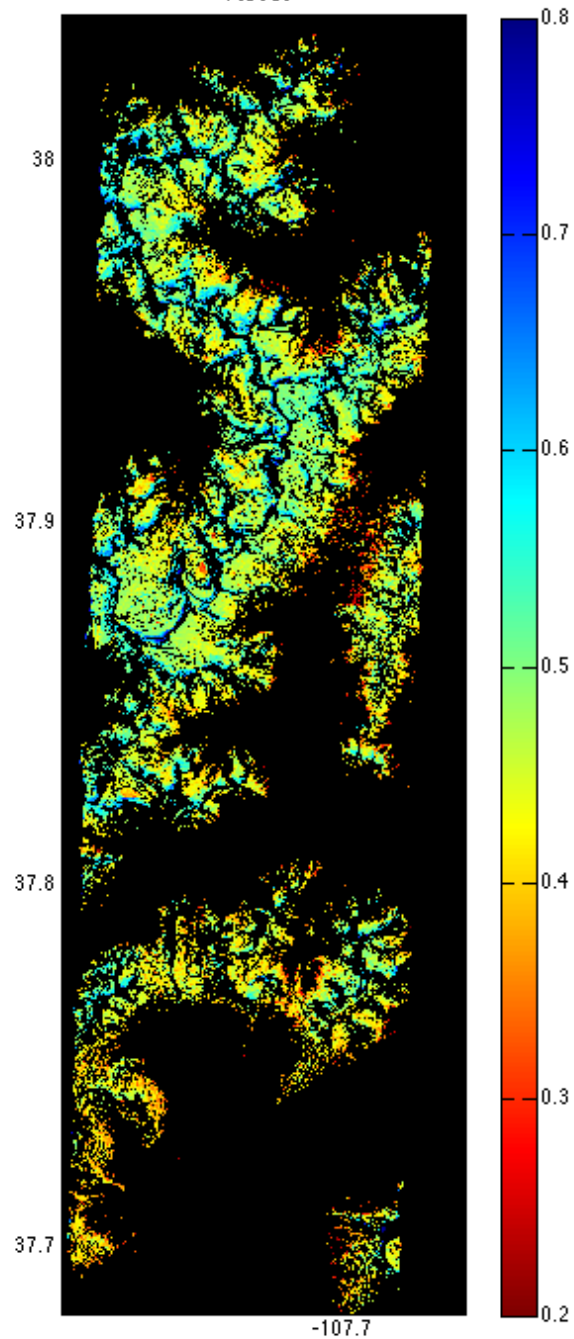
Direct Irradiance



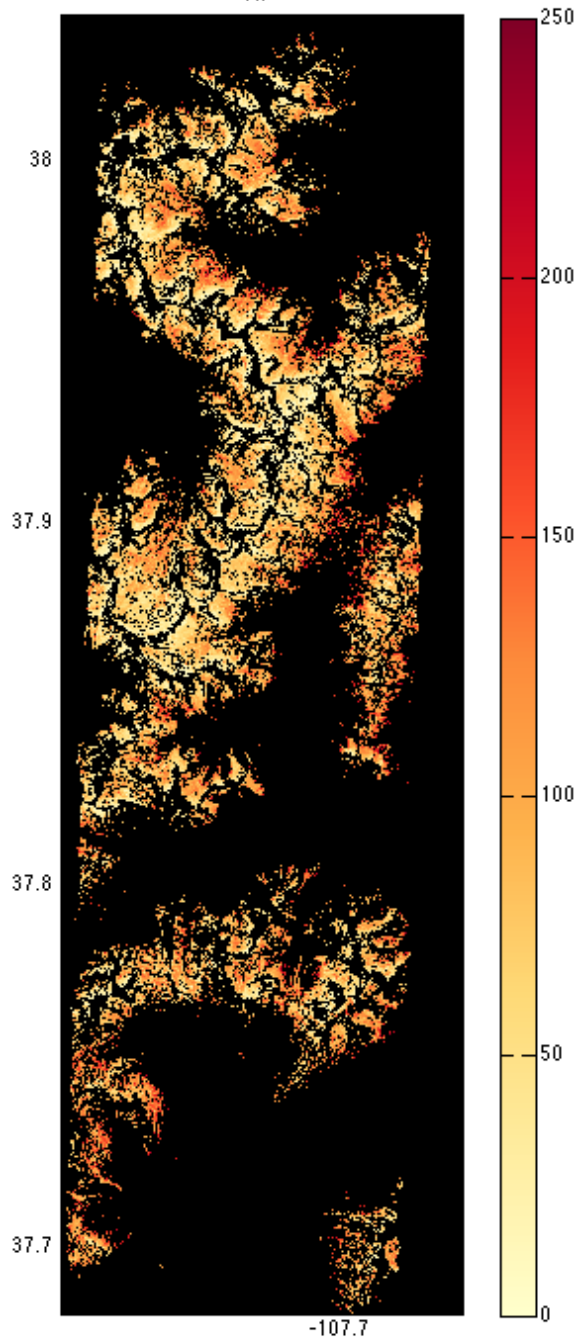
Diffuse Irradiance



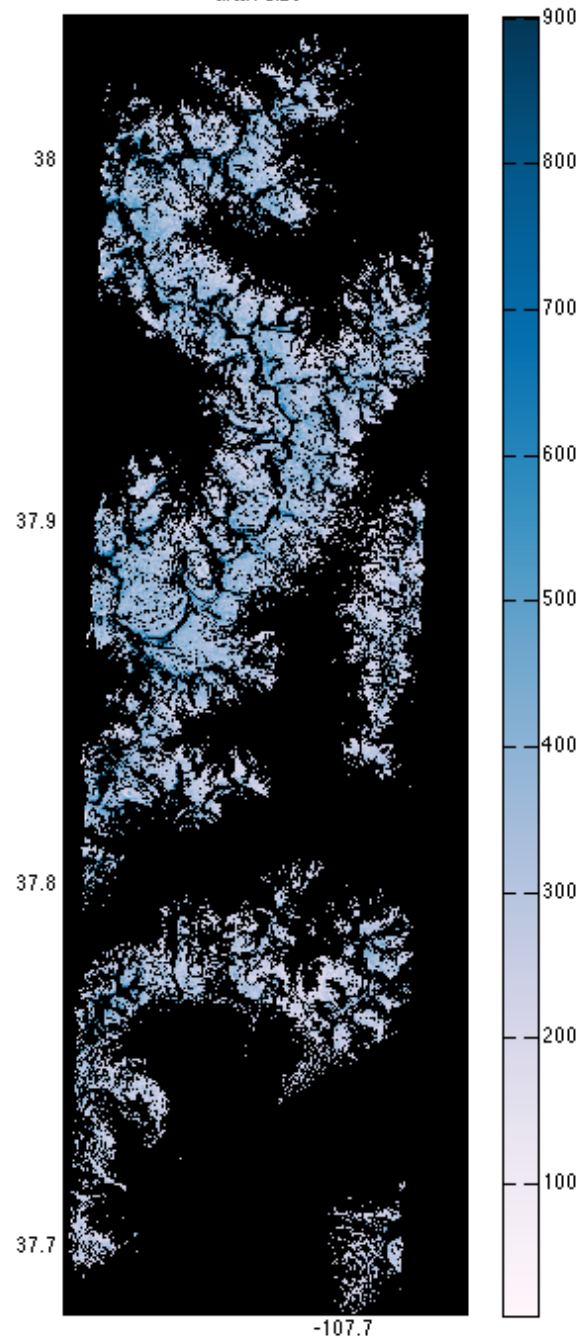
Albedo



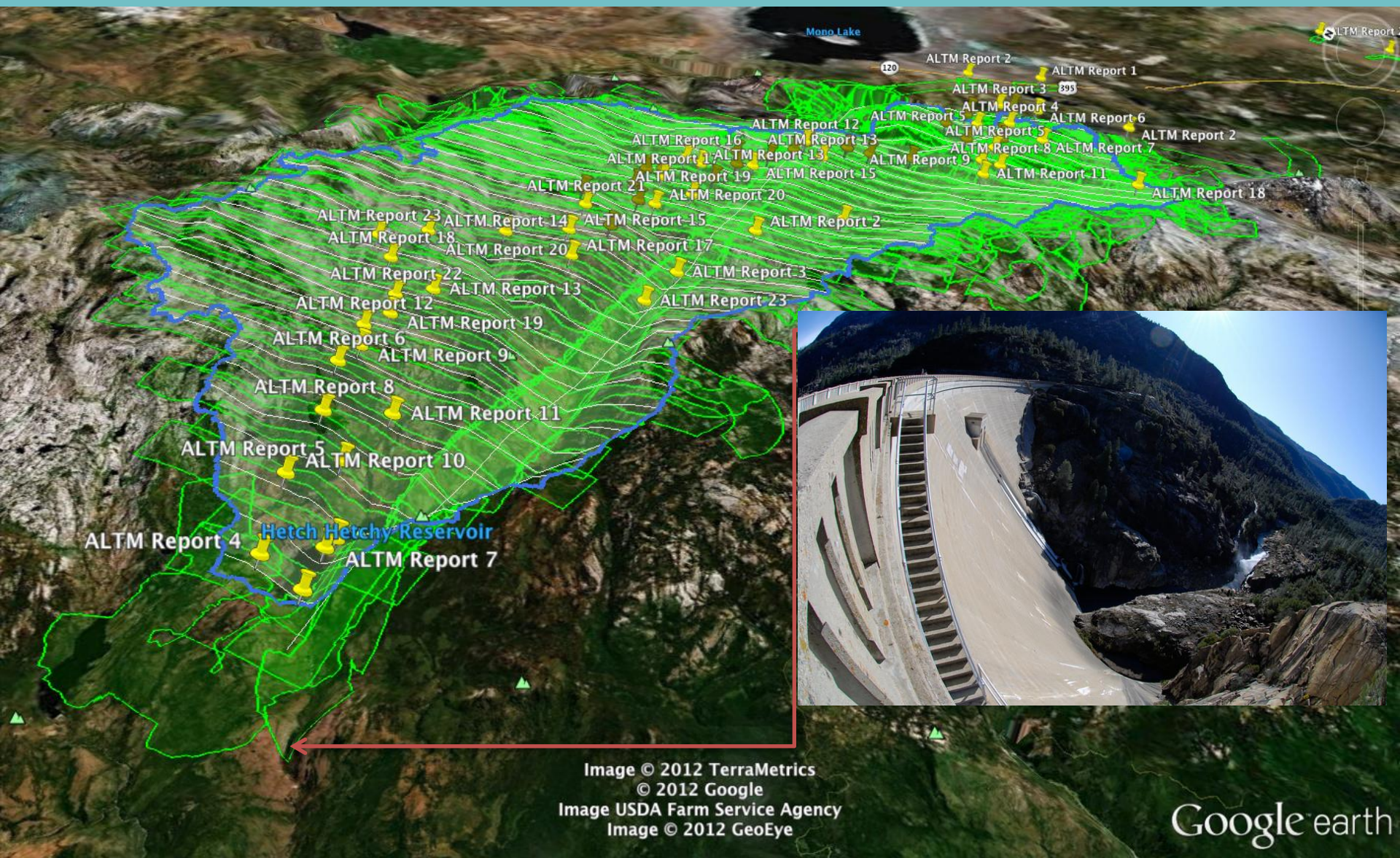
RF



Grain Size

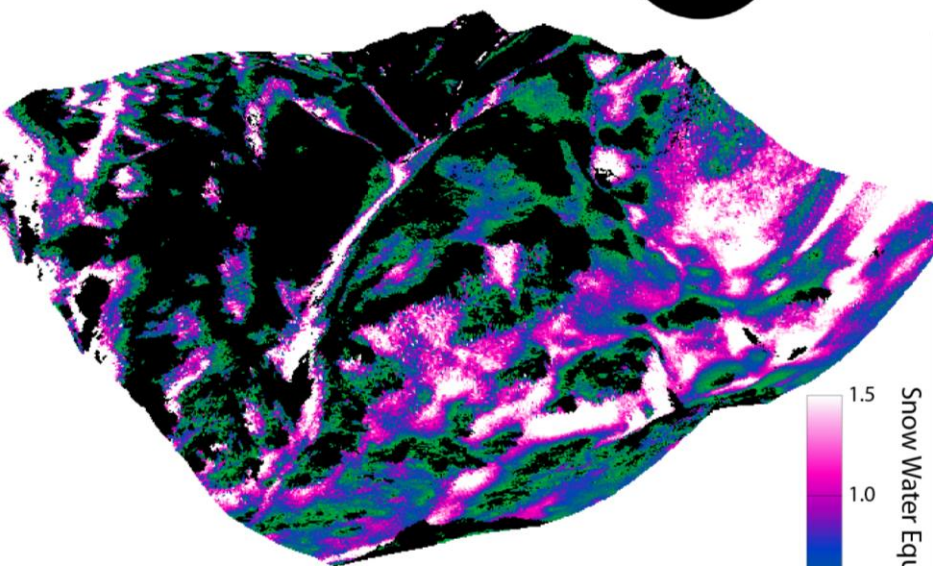


Tuolumne River Basin – ASO snow-free





Airborne Snow Observatory

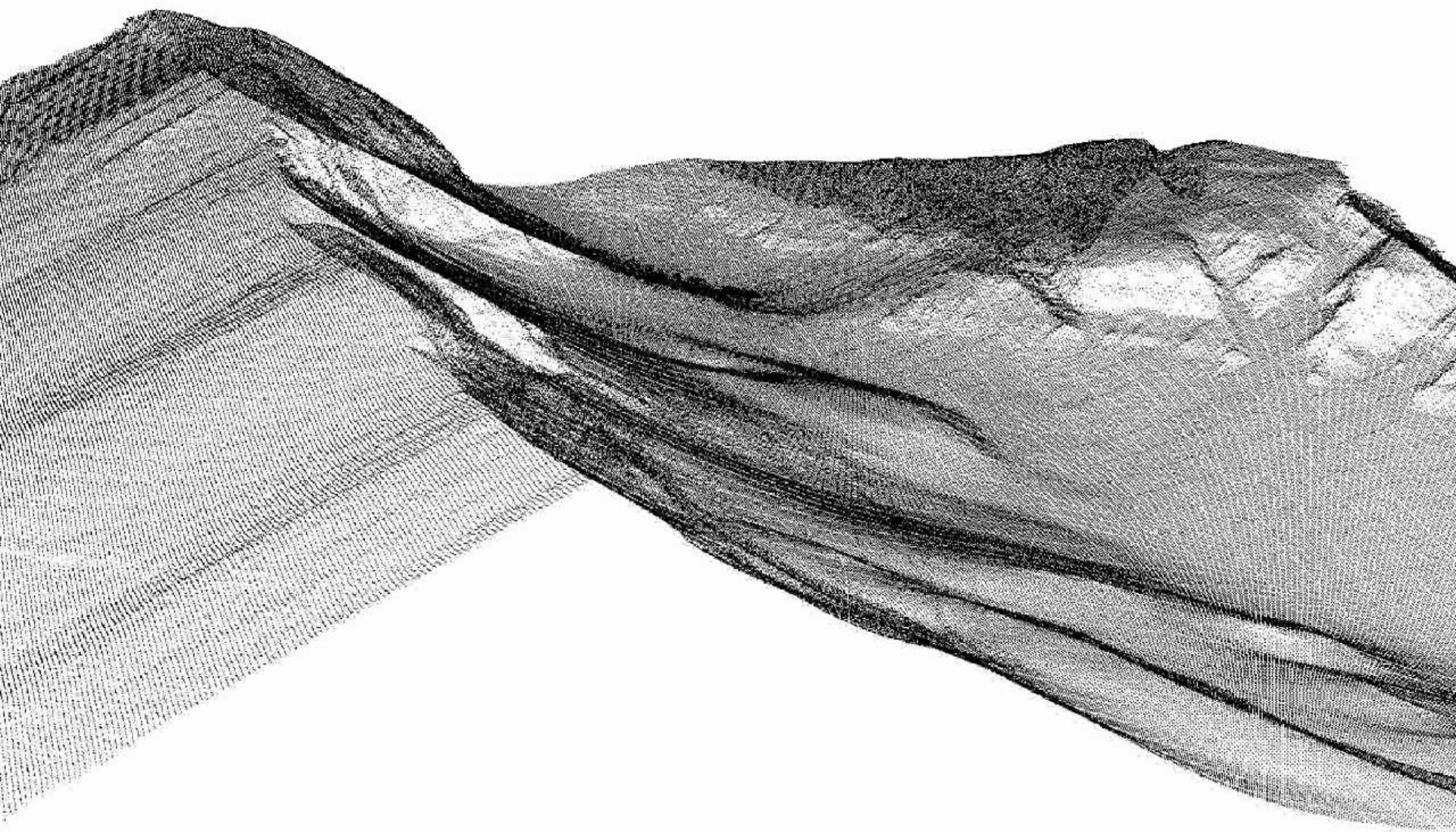


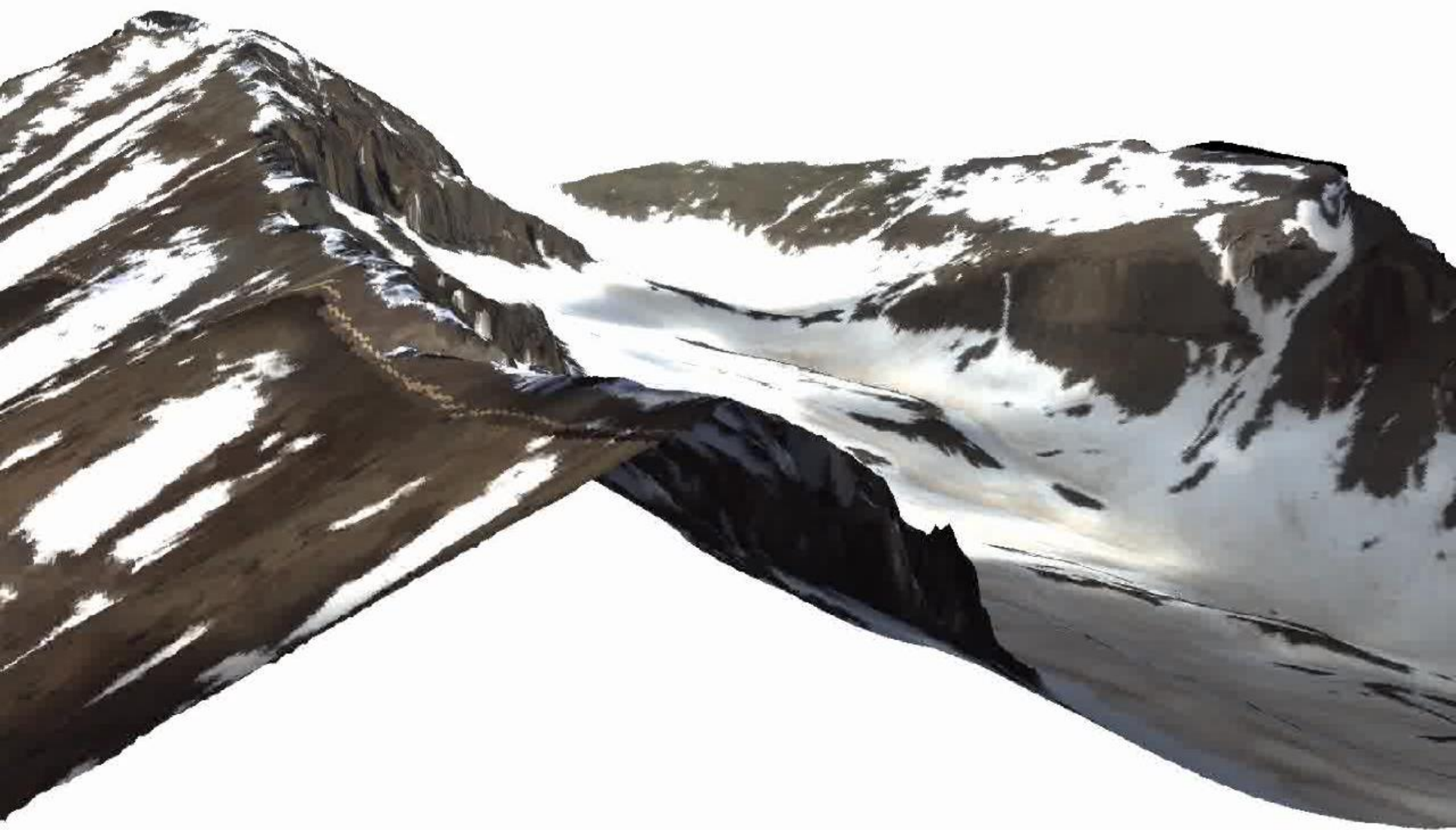
Snow water equivalent
San Juan Mountains
11 May 2012

Snow Water Equivalent (m)
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0



AVIRISng color composite
San Juan Mountains
11 May 2012







Questions

