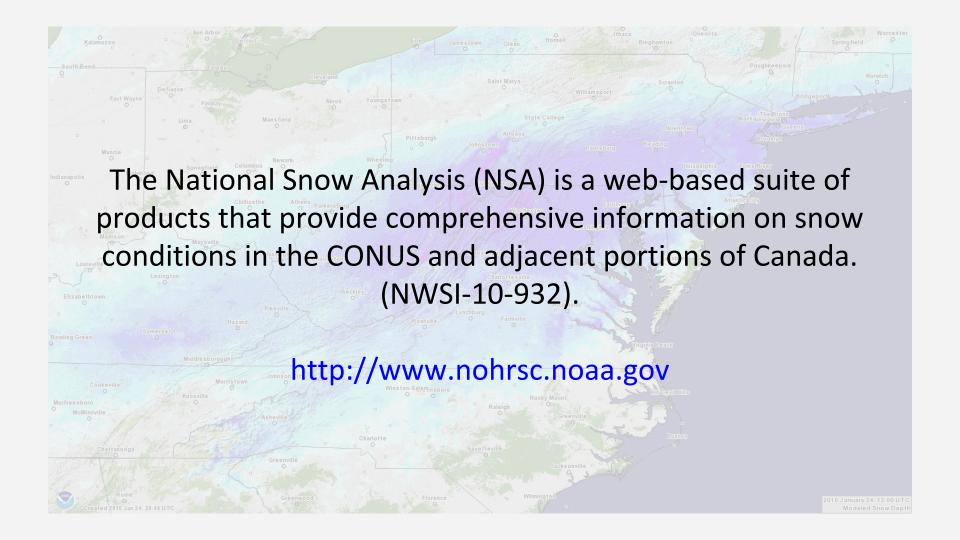
# National Snow Analysis: 13 Years of Operations

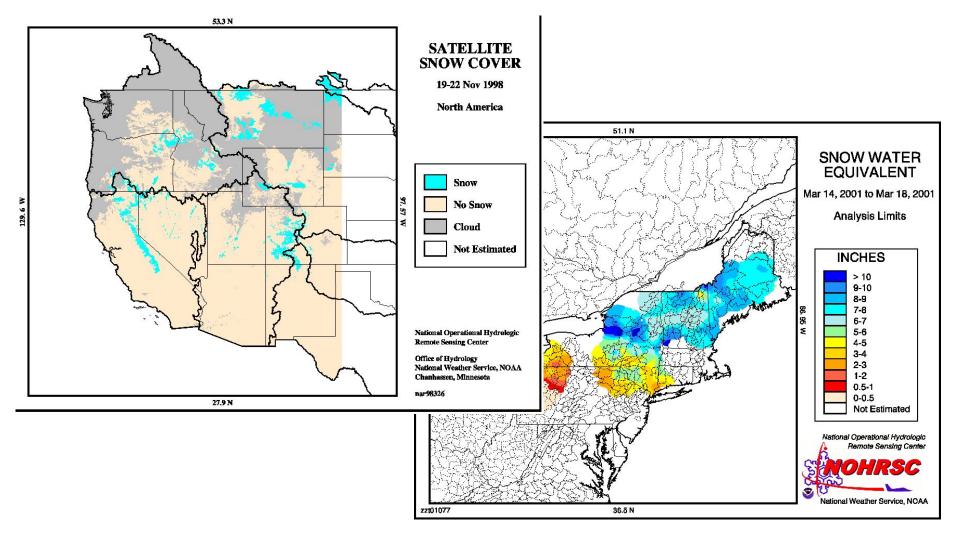
Greg Fall, NSA Operations Lead

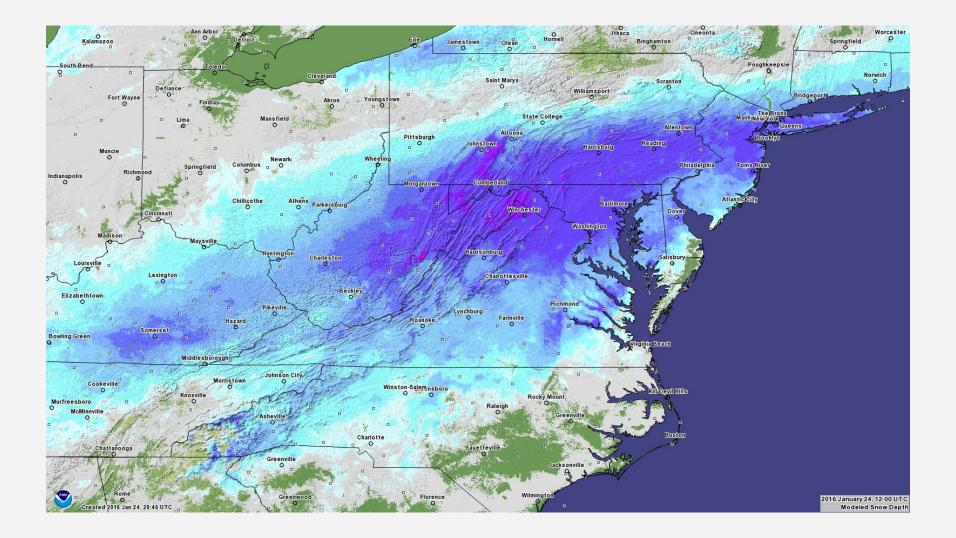
Office of Water Prediction—Chanhassen, MN (NOHRSC)

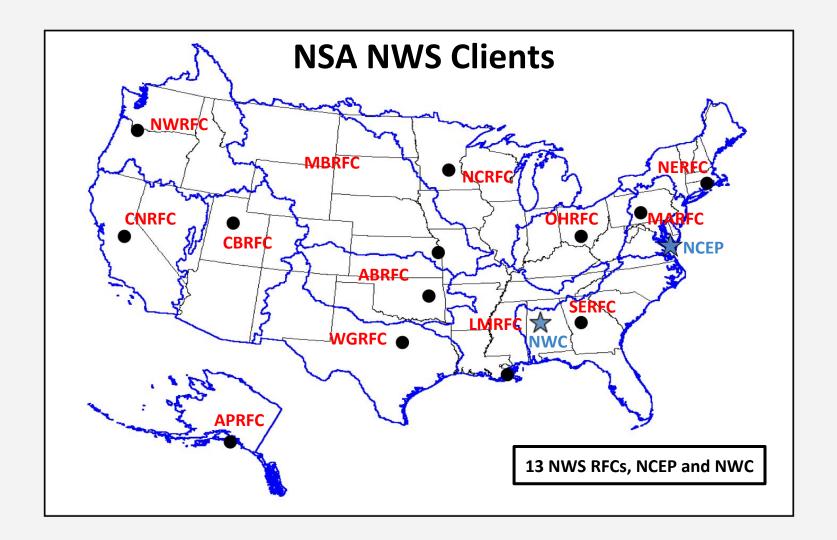
#### **NSA Operations Team:**

Shawn Carter, Sanian Gaffar, Anders Nilsson, Carrie Olheiser, Kent Sparrow, Tim Szeliga









#### **NSA Stakeholders**

#### National Weather Service

- River Forecast Centers
- Weather Forecast Offices
- Weather Prediction Center
- National Water Center

## Federal and State Agencies

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Bureau of Reclamation
- New York Department of Environmental Protection
- Natural Resources
   Conservation Service
- Department of Transportation
- Montana Department of Emergency Services
- San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
- University of Albany ASRC/CESTM
- University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute
- National Snow and Ice Data Center
- Federal Emergency Management Administration

#### **Private Sector**

- Baron Advanced
   Meteorological Systems, LLC
- The Weather Channel
- Meterorlogix, Inc.
- WeatherBell
- Merrill Lynch
- Weather Decision
   Technologies, Inc.
- SnowStreet
- AccuWeather
- Snow Plot Operators
- Oppenheimer
- Campbell Soup Company
- Snowmobile outfitters
- Mountaineers
- Skiers
- General Public

#### **International (Canada)**

- Manitoba Department of Natural Resources
- New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources
- Alberta Environment
- BC Hydro
- British Columbia Ministry of Environment
- Environment Canada
- Saint John River Basin Commission

Multisensor **Snow Observations** Ground **Airborne** Satellite

Snow Modeling and Data Assimilation (SNODAS)

**Numerical Weather Prediction Inputs** (Forcing Engine) **Mass/Energy Balance** Model + Snow **Assimilation Gridded Snow Characteristics:** CONUS + S. Canada 1 km<sup>2</sup> Spatial Resolution **1 Hour Temporal Resoution** 

Snow Information (Products)

**Downloadable Maps** 

**Interactive Mapping** 

**Text Products** 

**Gridded Binary Files** 

**Time Series Plots** 

**Text Discussions** 

# Multisensor **Snow Observations** Ground Airborne Satellite

#### National Weather Service

- First-order stations
- Cooperative observers

#### • Federal and State Agencies

- NRCS SNOTEL and Snow Courses
- USACE New England District Snow Surveys
- Federal Aviation Administration
- California Department of Water Resources

#### Regional Mesonets and Surveys

- State Mesonets
- CoCoRaHS
- MesoWest

#### • International Agencies

- St. John River Basin
- Environment Canada
- BC Hydro

#### Ingest:

Data from IDS/DDPLUS (LDM); HADS; MADIS; METAR

#### **Processing:**

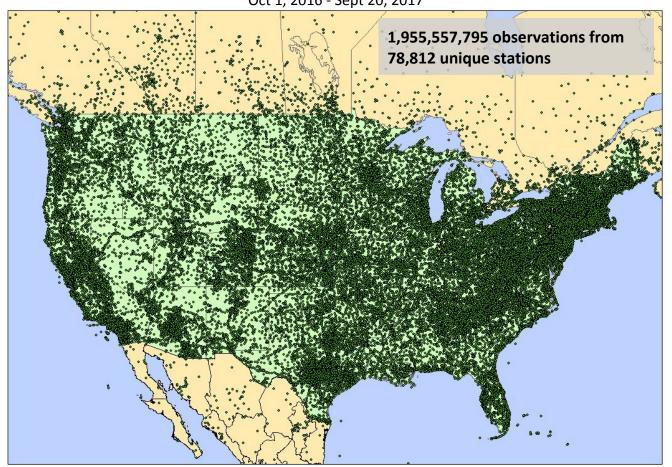
SHEF/MADIS/METAR decoders; SNODAS grid sampling

#### Storage:

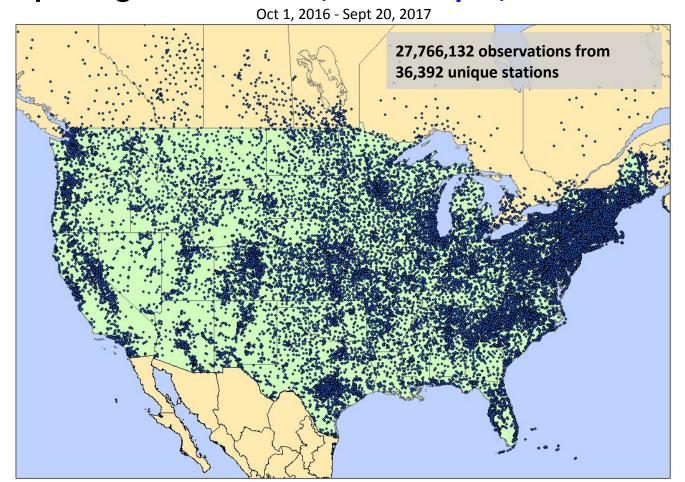
PostgreSQL databases (data from ~2002, >75,000 reporting stations)

## **Reporting Stations: All Fields**

Oct 1, 2016 - Sept 20, 2017

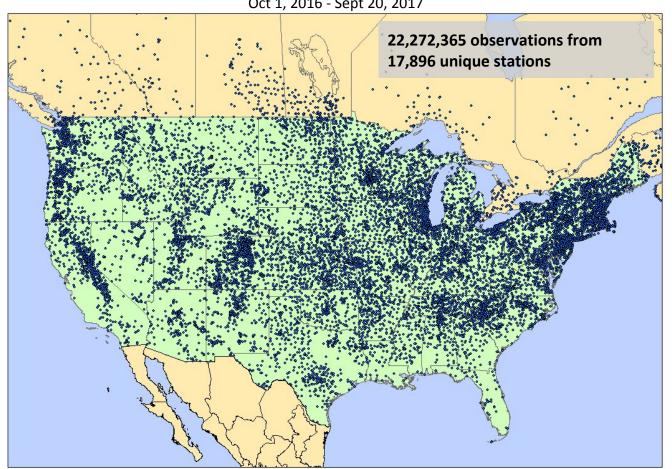


#### Reporting Stations: SWE, Snow Depth, and Snowfall



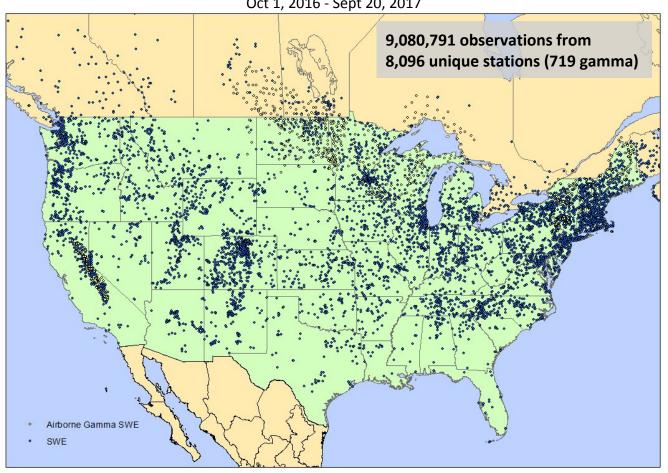
#### **Reporting Stations: SWE and Snow Depth**

Oct 1, 2016 - Sept 20, 2017



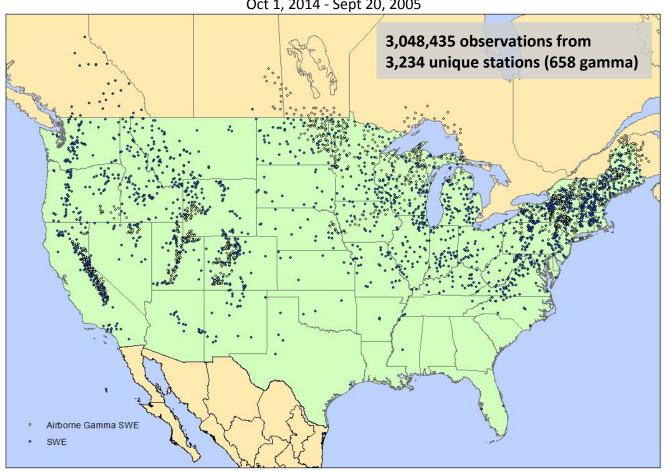
#### **Reporting Stations: SWE**

Oct 1, 2016 - Sept 20, 2017



## **Reporting Stations: SWE**

Oct 1, 2014 - Sept 20, 2005



## Multisensor Snow Observations







- The Airborne Snow and Soil Moisture program estimates snow water equivalent (SWE) and soil moisture by measuring the attentuation by water of naturally occurring terrestrial gamma radiation (K, U, Th isotopes).
- Uses 3 gamma detection systems deployed in NOAA aircraft.
- Primary motivations for Airborne surveys:
  - Augmenting gaps in surface networks and surveys;
  - Measuring snow where no surface observations exist.
- Uses of Airborne SWE observations:
  - Assimilated directly into SNODAS;
  - Guidance for RFC flood forecast models;
  - Key users include USACE, NYC DEP, APRFC
- Coverage includes 2,568 flight lines in 37 states and 9 provinces.
- Typically 1,500 lines are flown each year.

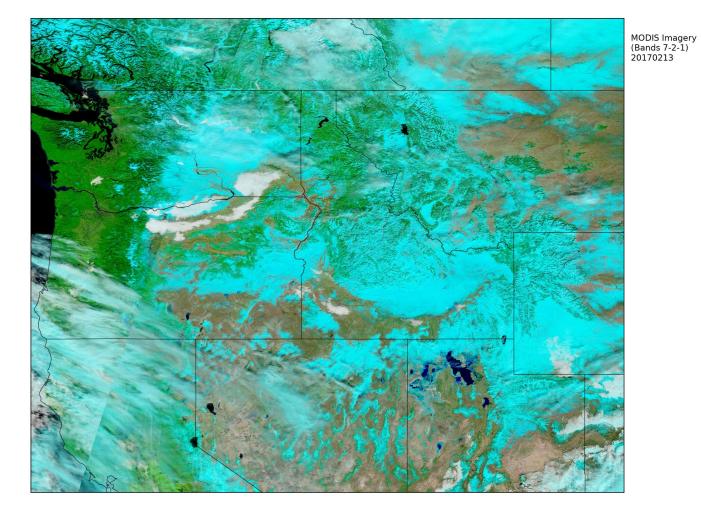
#### Multisensor Snow Observations

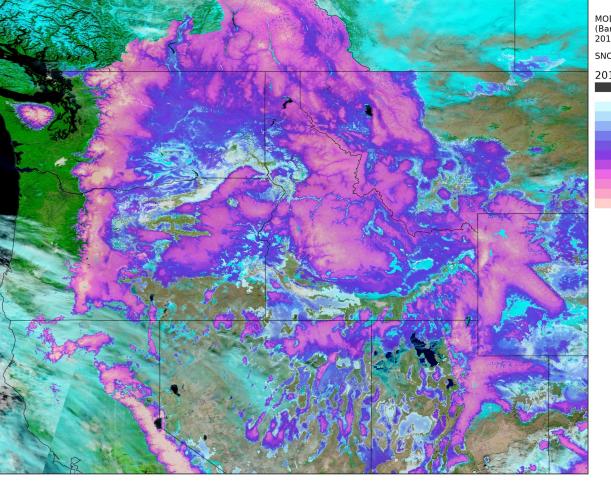
Ground

Airborne (Snow Survey)

**Satellite** 

- MODIS snow cover (bands 7-2-1) provides binary snow cover guidance in SNODAS assimilation.
  - Satellite snow cover may be used to directly delineate the snow/no-snow boundary.
  - Provides qualitative guidance (a sanity check) on assim.
- GOES-16 and GOES-S will provide
  - More timely snow cover data
  - Fractional snow cover products





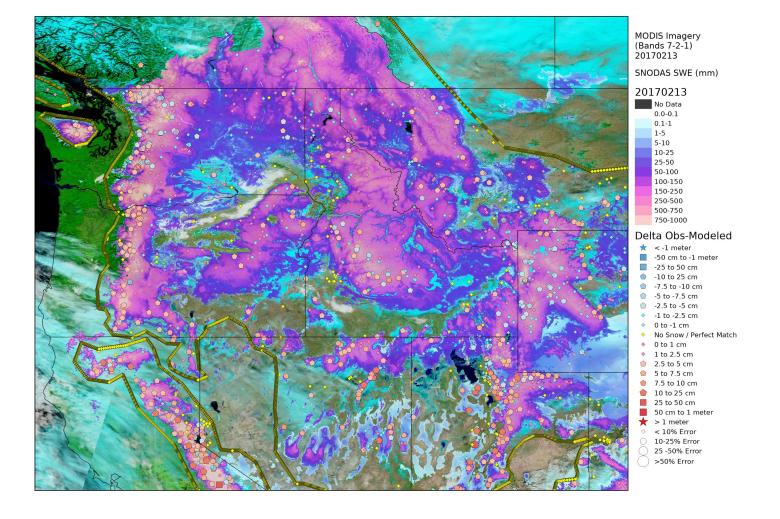
MODIS Imagery (Bands 7-2-1) 20170213

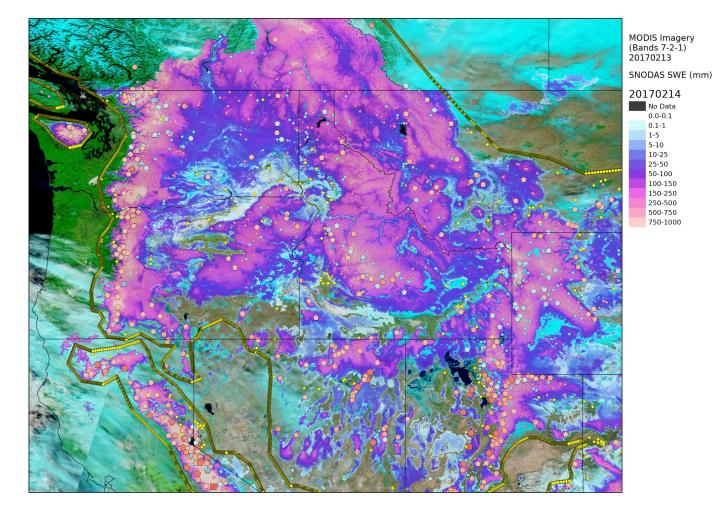
SNODAS SWE (mm)

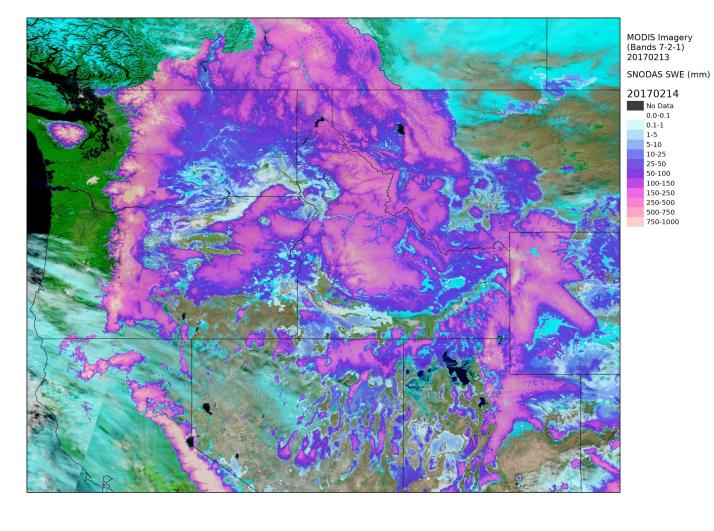
#### 20170213



- 0.0-0.1
- 1-5 5-10
- 10-25 25-50
- 25-50 50-100
- 100-150 150-250
- 250-500 500-750
- 750-1000







Multisensor **Snow Observations** Ground **Airborne** Satellite

Snow Modeling and Data Assimilation (SNODAS)

**Numerical Weather Prediction Inputs** (Forcing Engine) **Distributed Mass/Energy Balance Model + Snow Assimilation Gridded Snow Characteristics:** CONUS + S. Canada 1 km<sup>2</sup> Spatial Resolution **1 Hour Temporal Resolution** 

Snow Information (Products)

**Downloadable Maps** 

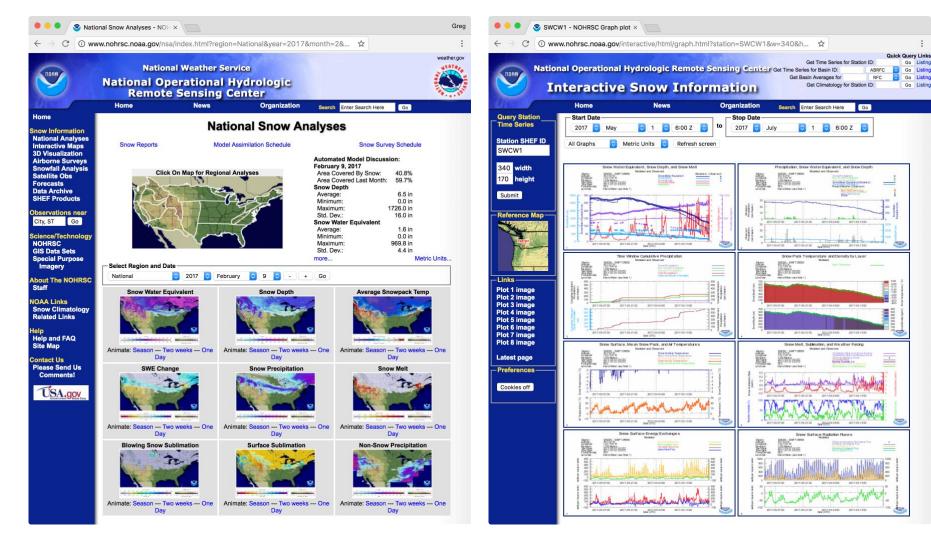
**Interactive Mapping** 

**Text Products** 

**Gridded Binary Files** 

**Time Series Plots** 

**Text Discussions** 

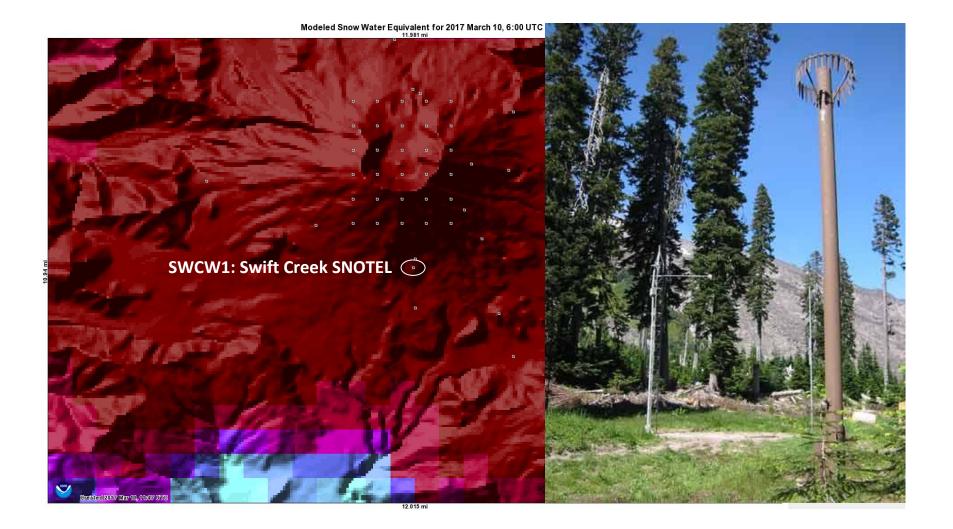


Go Listing

Go Listing

Go Listing

Go Listing



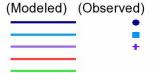
#### Snow Water Equivalent, Snow Depth, and Snow Melt

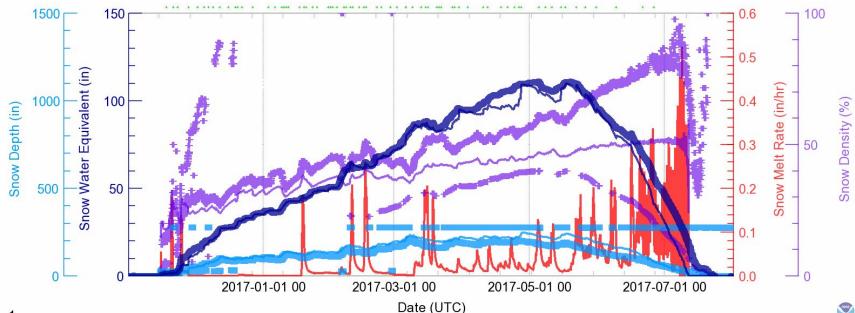
#### Modeled and Observed

SWCW1 - SWIFT CREEK Station: Latitude: 46.1637 N 122.1841 W Longitude: Elevation: 4491 Feet 2016-11-01 06 UTC Start Date: 2017-08-01 06 UTC Stop Date: Forest Density: Land Use: 59%

Inland Water (see Note 1)

Snow Water Equivalent Snow Depth Snow Density Snow Melt Rate Assimilation

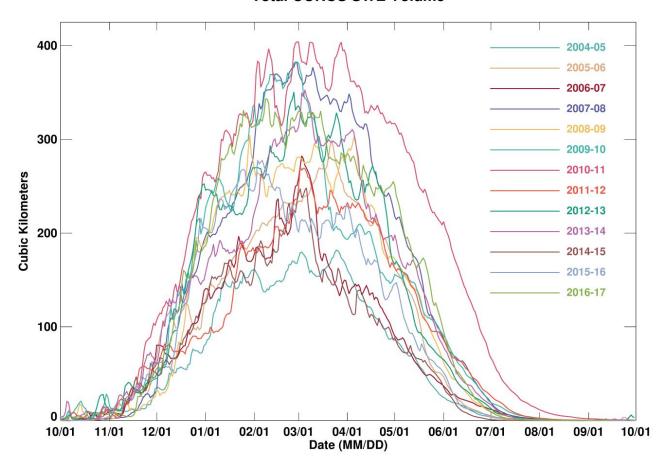




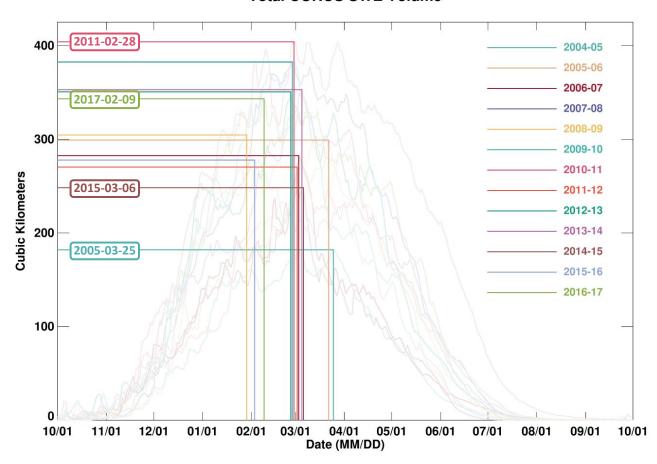




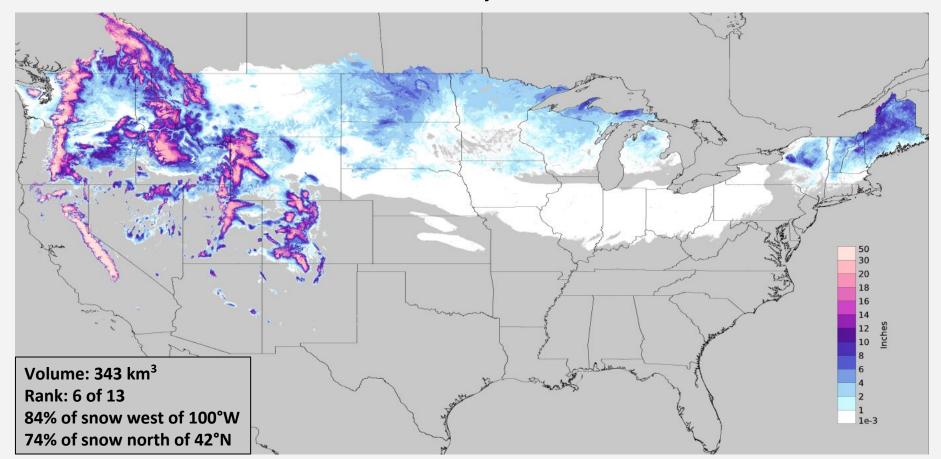
#### **Total CONUS SWE Volume**



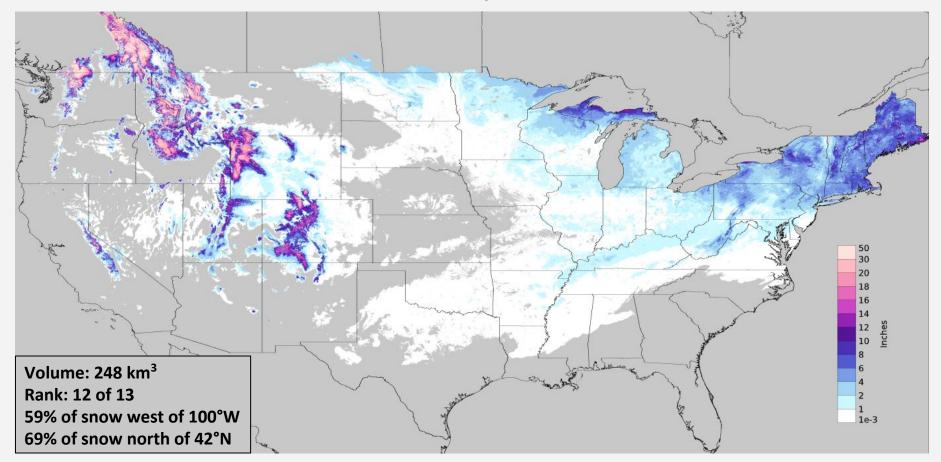
#### **Total CONUS SWE Volume**



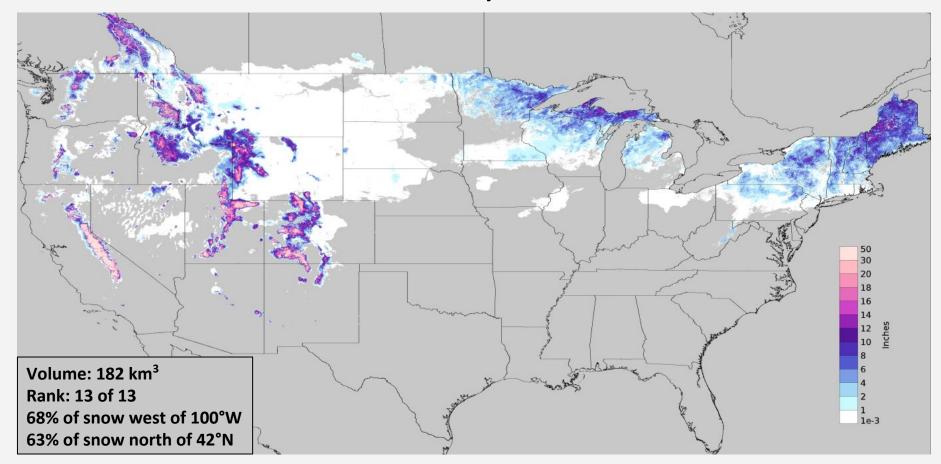
## Modeled SWE, 2017-02-09



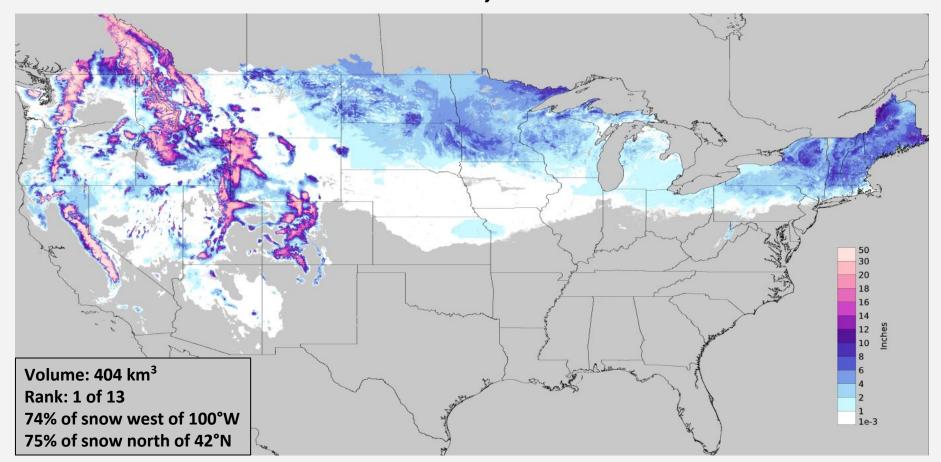
## Modeled SWE, 2015-03-06

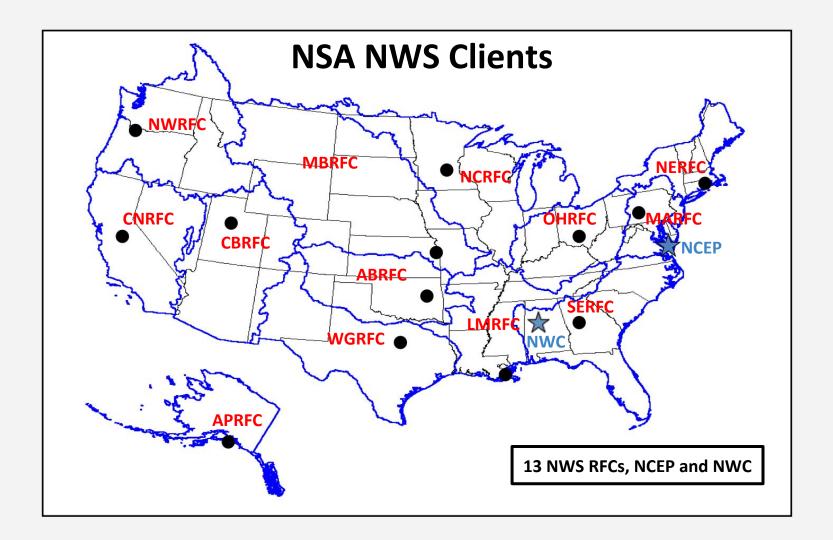


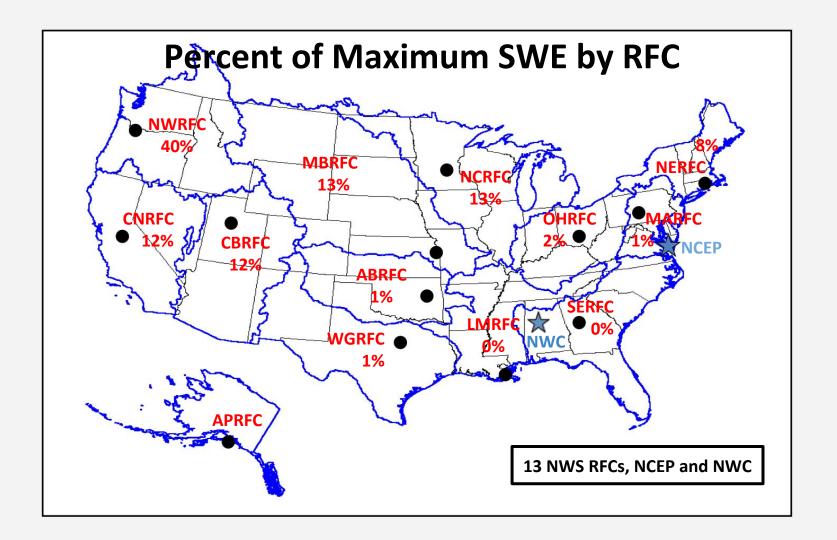
## Modeled SWE, 2005-03-25



## Modeled SWE, 2011-02-28

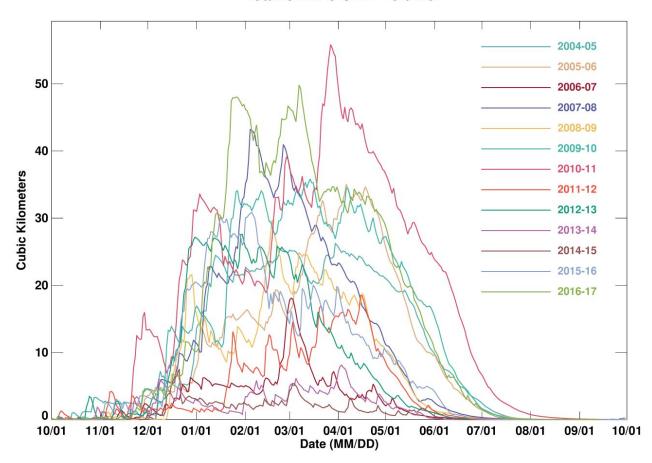




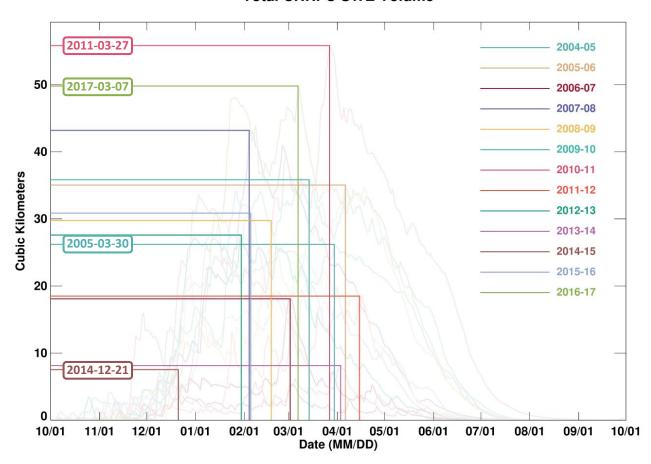


Rank	National			CNRFC			NWRFC		
	Year	Max. SWE (km³)	Date	Year	Max SWE (km³)	Date	Year	Max SWE (km³)	Date
1	2010-11	404	02/28	2010-11	56	03/27	2010-11	198	04/22
2	2009-10	383	02/27	2016-17	50	03/07	2016-17	181	03/10
3	2007-08	382	02/27	2007-08	43	02/04	2011-12	179	04/07
4	2013-14	353	03/05	2009-10	36	03/14	2007-08	173	04/01
5	2012-13	351	02/26	2005-06	35	04/06	2013-14	156	04/02
6	2016-17	343	02/09	2015-16	31	02/05	2008-09	155	04/04
7	2008-09	305	01/29	2008-09	30	02/18	2005-06	152	03/20
8	2005-06	299	03/22	2012-13	28	01/30	2012-13	149	03/24
9	2006-07	282	03/03	2004-05	26	03/30	2015-16	143	03/30
10	2015-16	278	02/03	2011-12	18	04/14	2006-07	128	03/03
11	2011-12	270	03/01	2006-07	18	03/02	2009-10	117	04/14
12	2014-15	248	03/06	2013-14	8	04/03	2014-15	86	03/03
13	2004-05	182	03/25	2014-15	8	12/21	2004-05	51	03/31

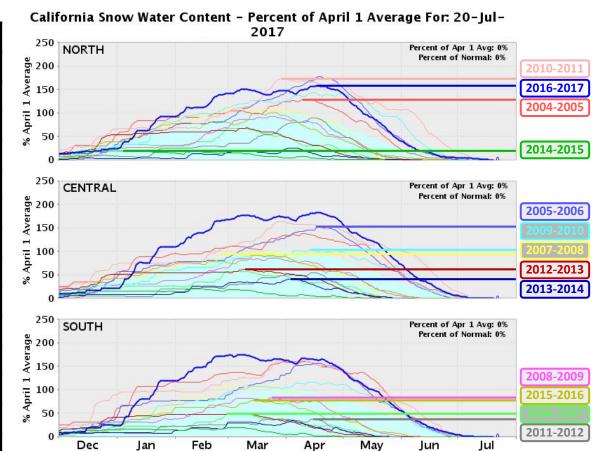
#### **Total CNRFC SWE Volume**



#### **Total CNRFC SWE Volume**

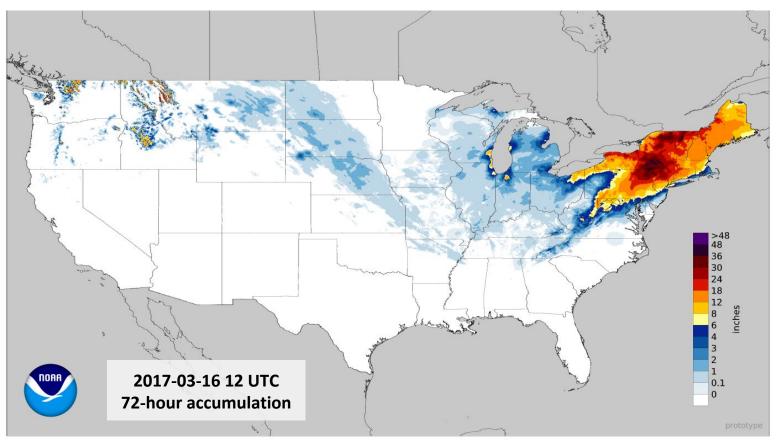


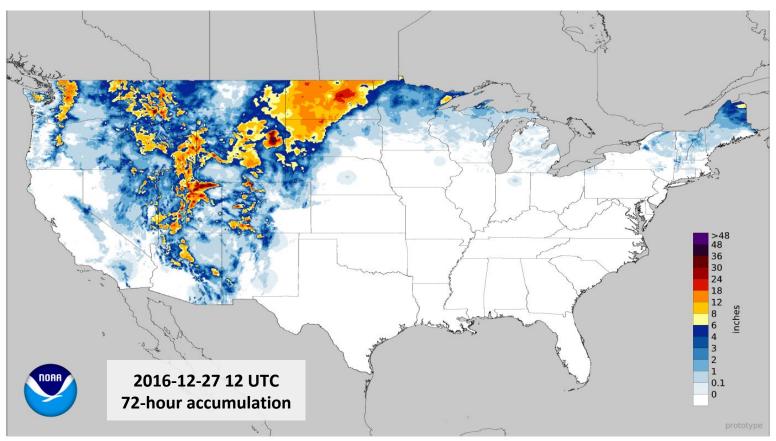
	CNRFC						
Rank	Year	Max SWE (km³)	Date				
1	2010-11	56	03/27				
2	2016-17	50	03/07				
3	2007-08	43	02/04				
4	2009-10	36	03/14				
5	2005-06	35	04/06				
6	2015-16	31	02/05				
7	2008-09	30	02/18				
8	2012-13	28	01/30				
9	2004-05	26	03/30				
10	2011-12	18	04/14				
11	2006-07	18	03/02				
12	2013-14	8	04/03				
13	2014-15	8	12/21				

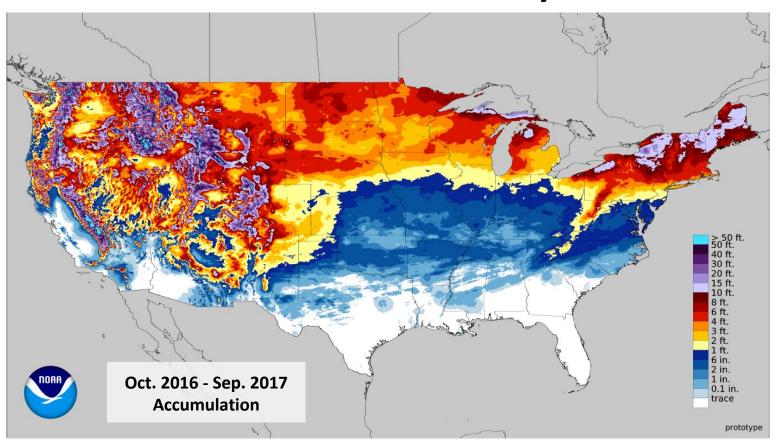


http://cdec.water.ca.gov/snowapp/swcchart.action

- Unsupported; "pre-experimental;" currently leverages NSA operations.
- 2x-daily (00 and 12 UTC), 4 km gridded variational analysis of observed 24-hour snowfall accumulation.
- Background analysis:
  - HRRR f03 snow:precipitation (WEASD:APCP) ratio;
  - Stage IV QPE;
  - Climatological Snowfall to liquid ratio (SLR) based on GHCN-D 1986-2015.
- Gauge QC module and subdivision module enable analyses outside of 12Z.
- Two ordinary kriging passes assimilate observed snowfall.
- First issuance appears about 45 minutes after the analysis time (00:45 or 12:45 UTC); repeated hourly for 96 following hours.
- 48-hour, 72-hour, and seasonal aggregations are performed in post-processing.
- Formats: PNG, GeoTIFF, NetCDF, GRIB2.
- Did I mention the analysis is unsupported?





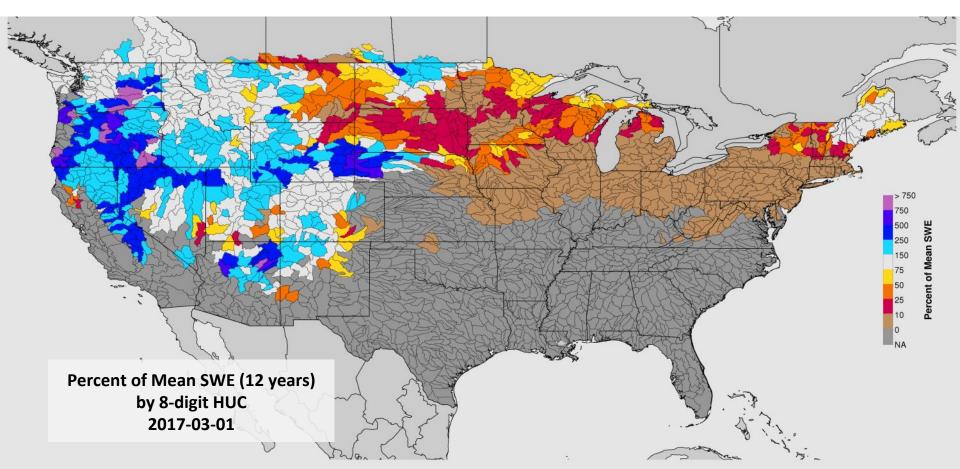


#### **NSA Period of Record Normals**

- Current period of record begins in October 2004 (full SNODAS operations) and includes all completed water years (currently 13).
- The period of record is not a climatology (yet).
- For each day of the water year (DOWY), period-of-record statistics (mean, median, etc.) are calculated, and present conditions are compared with those normals.
- Comparisons between daily SNODAS model states and period of record normals provides valuable situational awareness.

Percent of Mean SWE (12 years by 8-digit HUC 2017-02-09

## **NSA Period of Record Normals**



## **THANKS**