Effect of the new snow module on snow runoff soil temperatures

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Outline

- 1. Before we start...
- 2. Snow
- 3. Runoff
- 4. Soil
- 5. Conclusion





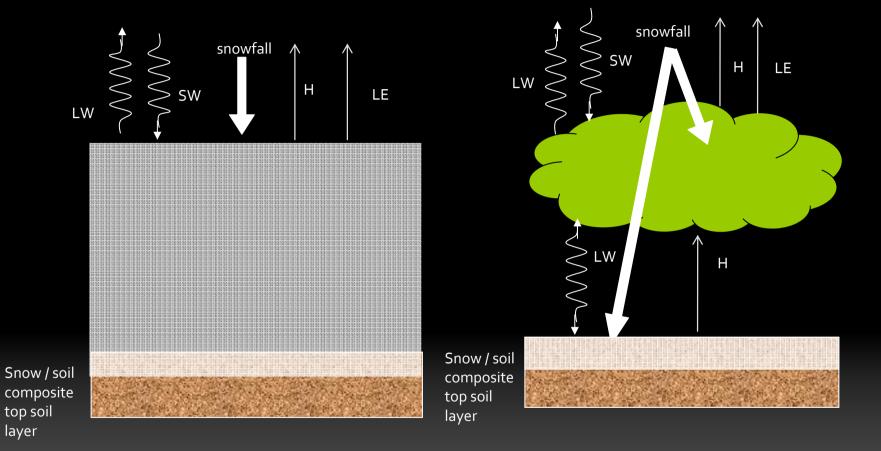
1. Before we start....

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can_model	integer 1, 2, 3 or 4	Choice of canopy model for vegetation:
	1,2,0	1: No canopy. 2: Radiative canopy with no heat capacity. 3: Radiative canopy with heat capacity. 4: As 3 but with a representation of snow beneath the canopy.
		NB can_model=1 does not mean that there is no vegetation canopy. It means that the surface is represented as a single entity, rather than having distinct surface and canopy levels for the purposes of radiative processes.





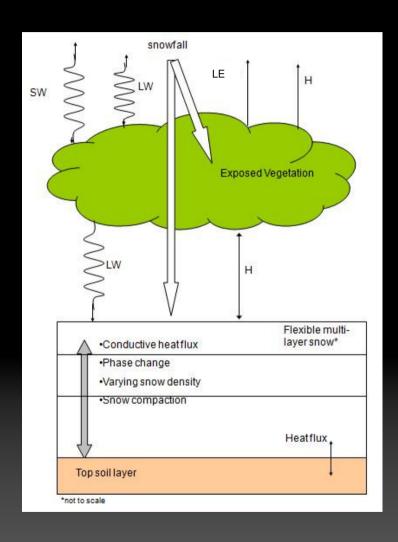
1. Before we start....







What is in the new snow module?

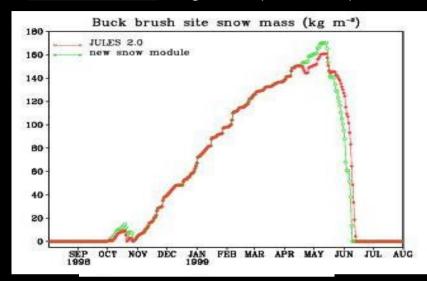


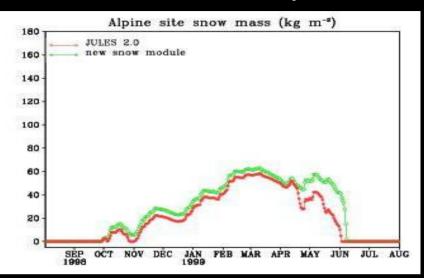
- Multiple snow layers
- Varying snow density
- Separate temperature
- Liquid water storage

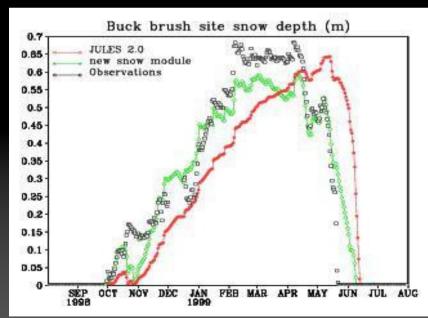


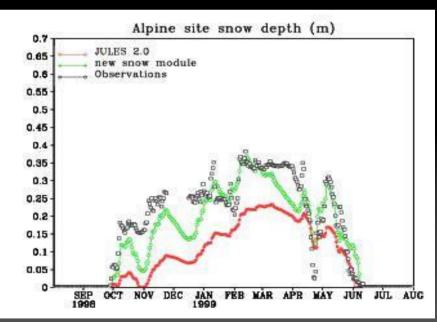


Evaluation data: Vegetated (tall shrubs) & bare soil sites in Wolf Creek, Yukon Territory, Canada





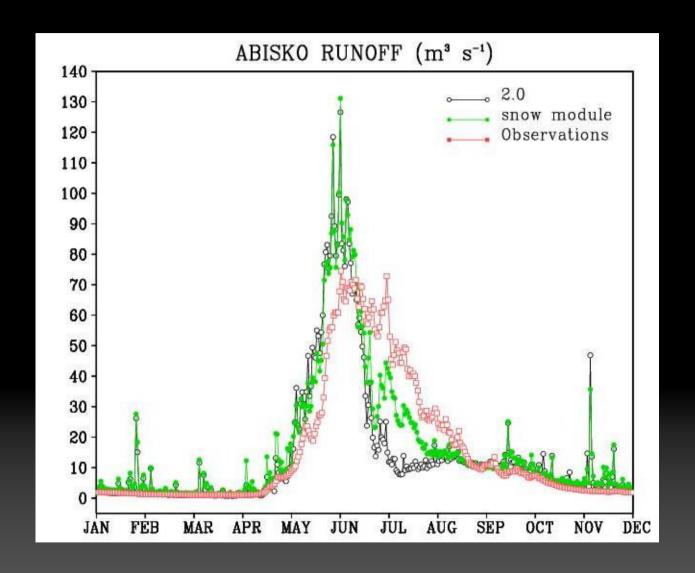








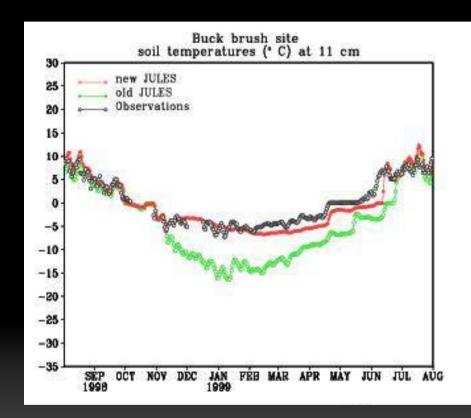
Evaluation data: Daily climatological runoff, Abisko catchment, Sweden

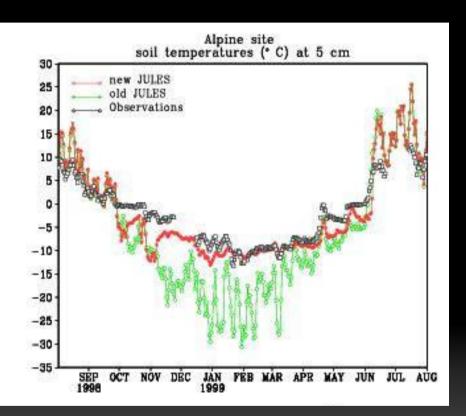






Soil temperatures at a vegetated (tall shrubs) site & a bare soil site in Wolf Creek, Yukon Territory, Canada









Conclusion:

Effect of the new snow module on:

- Snow Good!
- Soil temperatures ——— Very good!
- Runoff Not too bad





Reference (canopy model 4):

• Essery *et al*, 2003, Sublimation of snow from coniferous forests in a climate model, *Journal of Climate*, **16**, 1855:1864



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