

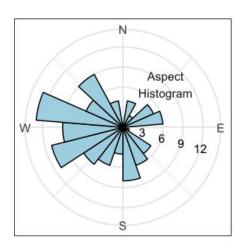


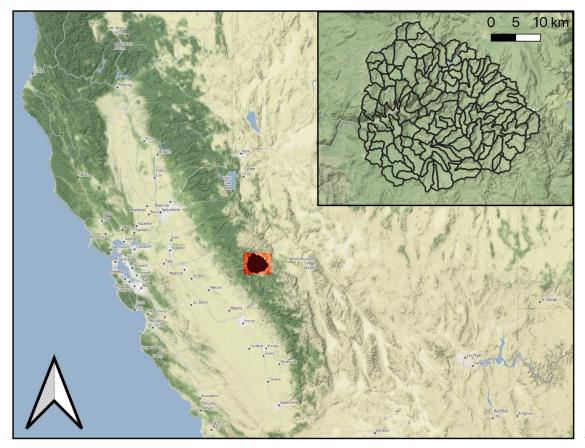
- **Goal:** improve snow representation in National Water Model (v4.0+)
- Modify: Noah-OWP-Modular
 - Correct incoming shortwave radiation for slope and aspect (Noah-MP assumes flat domain)
 - Add wet bulb temperature (T_w) threshold to split rain and snow (Noah-MP is air temperature only)
- Run: Next Generation Water Resources Modeling Framework
 - 2007-10-01 through 2019-09-30
- Compare: baseline output (NWM config) with scenario output
 - SWE = snow water equivalent
 - SCD = snow cover duration
 - Differences shown as modification minus baseline

Merced River headwaters, western Sierra Nevada, USA

Sub-basin info:

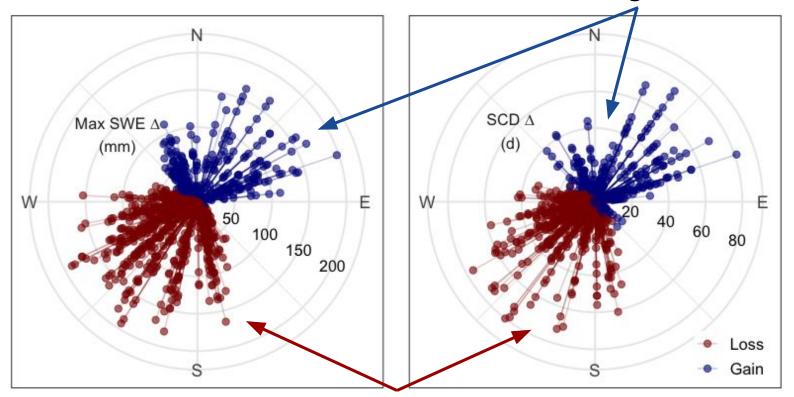
- 1714 m to 3484 m elevation
- 850 mm to 1270 mm annual precipitation
- 44.4% to 94.4% annual snowfall fraction
- 7.9° to 36.6° slopes





Slope and aspect modify maximum SWE and SCD

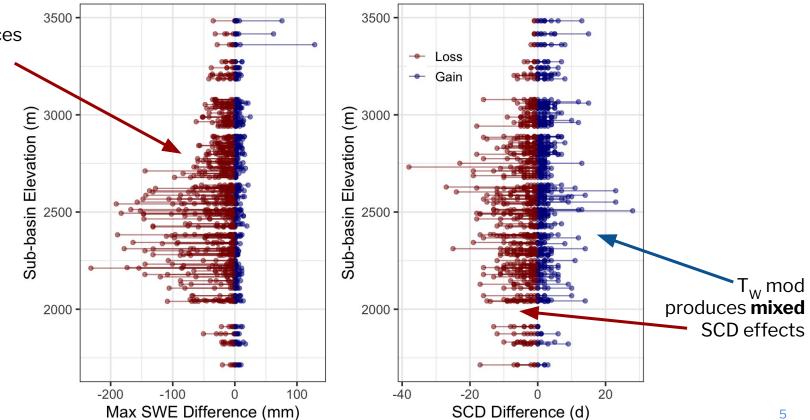
S&A mod produces **more** SWE and **longer** SCD on N-facing slopes





Varying patterns of SWE and SCD loss and gain by $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{w}}$ method

T_w mod produces less SWE at mid-elevations (generally)







Findings and next steps

- Noah-OWP-Modular modifications affect simulated SWE and SCD
 - Less snow for less time on south-facing slopes
 - Wet bulb temperature method produces less snow at mid elevations
- Evaluate additional basin configurations
- Analyze effect of modifications on simulated streamflow
 - Conceptual Functional Equivalent
 - TOPMODEL
- Further refinements and improvements
- Snow-17 as additional snow module
- Community input wanted!

