**SNOWPYLOT: A PYTHON LIBRARY FOR WORKING WITH SNOWPILOT DATA**

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##### ABSTRACT

SnowPilot (snowpilot.org) is free, open-source software designed to help users graph, record, and store snowpit data (Chabot, Kahrl and Earl, 2016). The SnowPilot database currently contains data from over 65,000 snowpits, collected by snow recreationists and professionals around the world. It is particularly popular among avalanche professionals in the United States.

Despite SnowPilot’s widespread use to graph and record snowpit data, the SnowPilot database has been underutilized as a research resource. This is due, in part, to the complexity of the data and lack of available tools for accessing specific snowpit properties.

To address these challenges and improve accessibility to the database, we developed SnowPylot. SnowPylot is an open-source Python library that enables researchers to import and structure data from the SnowPilot database within Python, facilitating the use of Python tools and methods for analysis. Users can export CAAML.xml files from SnowPilot, on an individual or batch scale, and use SnowPylot to process the files in Python.

(Keywords: SnowPilot, SnowPylot, CAAML, Python, Snow Pit, data science)

##### INTRODUCTION

Snow pit observations are fundamental to both avalanche and hydrologic forecasting, providing critical information about snowpack structure and stability. Since its inception, SnowPilot has served as a powerful platform for collecting and sharing these observations within the avalanche community. However, while SnowPilot has successfully amassed a vast database of snow pit observations (over 65,000), the tools for accessing and analyzing the data have remained limited.

This paper presents SnowPylot v1.1.0, an opensource Python library for accessing and analyzing snow pit data from the SnowPilot database. This library, designed to work with files exported in the Canadian Avalanche Association Markup Language (CAAML) format (Canadian Avalanche Association, n.d.) enables researchers and practitioners to process snow pit observations at both individual and large-scale levels.

The information in the CAAML files is parsed into Python objects with a structure that mirrors the CAAML format. Users can leverage Python tools and libraries for analysis and make it possible to examine patterns and trends across thousands of snow pit observations, potentially revealing new insights about snowpack behavior and avalanche activity. In this paper, we demonstrate the library's capabilities through an example analysis of snow pit observations from the 2020-2024 water years, showcasing its ability to handle large datasets and extract meaningful insights.

##### DATA STRUCTURE AND SAMPLE DATASET

The SnowPylot Python library implements an object-oriented design that mirrors the CAAML data structure. Additional details are available in the README.md and other package documentation on GitHub and PyPI (Connelly & Verplanck, 2025a).

For data analysis, the library provides methods that operate at individual and batch scales. At the individual pit level, users can examine and analyze individual layers or stability test results. For larger datasets, the library supports batch processing capabilities, allowing for multiple pit parsing, statistical aggregation, and temporal and spatial analysis. The library also supports conversion to pandas DataFrames and export to common formats like CSV, facilitating integration with other analysis tools.

For the purposes of demonstration, we exported CAAML.xml files from SnowPilot for the 2020-2024 water years and used the SnowPylot library to aggregate summary statistics about the snow pits in the dataset. A Jupyter notebook called “demo\_2020-2024.ipynb” contains the full analysis and is in the “demos” folder of the SnowPylot repository on GitHub (Connelly & Verplanck, 2025b).

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Snow Pit

The SnowPit class serves as the container for all snow pit observations and consists of four main components: core\_info, snow\_profile, stability\_tests and whump\_data. Each CAAML.xml file in the dataset is parsed into a SnowPit object.

Core Info

The core\_info class encapsulates Core attributes of a snow pit, including the pit's identification details (pit\_id, pit\_name), temporal information (date), and descriptive elements (comment, caaml\_version). There are additional nested objects within the core\_info class including a user object that holds information about the person who created the profile (Table 1), a location object that contains geographical and environmental details of where the snow pit was dug (Table 2), and a weather\_conditions object that describes the atmospheric conditions at the time of the profile creation.

Table 1. Summary of some core\_info.user attributes for the 2020-2024 dataset

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total pits | 31,170 |
| Unique Users | 3,854 |
| Pits submitted by Avalanche Professionals | 19,891 |
| Pits submitted by non-professionals | 11,279 |

Table 2. Summary of some core\_info.location attributes for the 2020-2024 dataset

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Unique Countries | 30 |
| Pits Near and Avalanche | 945 |
| Pit on Avalanche Crown | 480 |
| Pits on Avalanche Flank | 240 |

Snow Profile

The snow\_profile class contains basic profile information like measurement direction, profile depth, and height of the snowpack. The class also contains information about snow pit layers (stored in a list of layer objects), temperature observations (stored in a list of temp\_obs objects), and density observations (stored in a list of density\_obs objects). In addition, this class houses a subclass containing information about the surface conditions (surface\_condition) and indicates the layer of concern if specified.

Some summary statistics about the 2020-2024 dataset using snow\_profile attributes are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of some snow\_profile data available for 2020-2024 dataset

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total Pits | 31,170 |
| Layers | 232,718 |
| Layers with Primary Grain Form | 190,805 |
| Layers with Primary Grain Size | 109,034 |
| Pits with Temperature Profile | 14,449 |
| Temperature Observations | 134,518 |
| Pits with Density Profile\* | 891 |
| Density Observations\* | 7,731 |
| Pits with Foot Penetration Observation | 19,811 |
| Pits with Ski Penetration Observation  \* This number only represents snow pits where a density profile was input separately from layer observations. | 11,061 |

stability\_tests

The StabilityTests class is a dataclass that serves as a container for different types of snow stability tests. It contains four lists as attributes, each representing a different type of stability test (Extended Column Test, Compression Test, Rutschblock Test and Propagation Saw Test). Some summary statistics about the 2020-2024 dataset using information from stability\_tests are shown in Table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4. Summary of some stability\_tests data available for 2020-2024 dataset

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total Pits | 31,170 |
| Pits with Stability Test Results | 28,151 |
| Percentage of Pits with Stability Test Results | 90.31% |

Table 5. Summary of some stability\_tests data available for 2020-2024 dataset by test type

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ECT | CT | PST | RBlock |
| Total Pits with Test Results | 21,092 | 18,022 | 3,102 | 121 |
| Total Test results | 29,247 | 32,150 | 3,719 | 134 |
| Percentage of Pits with Test Results | 67.67 | 57.82% | 9.95% | 0.39% |

Whumpf Data

Whumpf\_data is a custom, SnowPilot-specific set of fields that was created for a study and allows certain users to capture information about whumpf observations. At the time of this writing, there are 306 records in the SnowPilot database that contain whumpf\_data.

##### EXAMPLE ANALYSES

## Example 1: *How often is a Q1 fracture in a Compression Test (Johnson and Birkeland, 2002) associated with propagation on the same layer in an Extended Column Test?*

Steps in Analysis:

1. Parse all files in dataset into SnowPit objects
2. Find SnowPits that have CT and ECT results
3. For every combination of CT and ECT result, find pits where failure occurs on the same layer and ECT has propagation
4. Record fracture character for these pits
5. Map fracture character to common schema
6. Analyze and plot results

Results:

Our analysis shows an inconsistency in the SnowPilot data where two different schemas for fracture character were used (Jamieson, 1999; Johnson and Birkeland, 2002). To account for this, we mapped the fracture character to consistent shear quality groups, as shown in the tree map in Figure 1. The results found after this mapping are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Numerical Results for Example 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tests with CT failure on the same layer as ECTP | 3,442 |
| CT results with Q1 failure | 2,617 |
| **Percentage of Results with Q1 failure** | **76.03%** |

A screenshot of a computer screen

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

Figure 1. Tree Map of CT Shear Quality Results in Pits with ECTP Results where failure occurred on the same layer.

Example 2: What is the relationship between hand hardness and primary grain form (Greene et al., 2022) of snow pit layers?

Steps in Analysis:

1. Parse all files in dataset into SnowPit objects
2. Use SnowPit objects to create a list of layer objects for all layers in all pits
3. Record hand hardness and primary grain form for each layer
4. Map hand hardness to hand hardness group
5. Plot results

Results:

SnowPilot allows the user to enter hand hardness on a scale that includes +/- for each group, for example: F-, F, and F+. We found that the +/- designations were used less and chose to map all sub designations to the parent hand hardness group. Figure 2. shows a clear correlation between Hand Hardness and Primary Grain Form, which matches our understanding and observations in the field.

*A screenshot of a graph

AI-generated content may be incorrect.Figure 2. Heatmap of Hand Hardness Group and Primary Grain Form*

##### DATA AND CODE AVAILABILITY

SnowPylot is Open-Source, and all source code is available on Github (Connelly & Verplanck, 2025c). The CAAML XML files and the example notebooks used for the analyses in this paper are included in the “demos” fold of the Github repository (Connelly & Verplanck, 2025b). The CAAML XML files were downloaded from SnowPilot using the Aviscience Query (SnowPilot, n.d.) on 3/31/2025 and include snow pit observations from the 2020-2024 water years (October 1 to September 30). A small number of individual days are excluded from the dataset due to system errors during export.

##### DISCUSSION AND FUTURE WORK

By making these tools accessible to the broader avalanche and snow science community, we hope to enhance both research capabilities and practical applications for utilizing data collected in snow pits observations. Some potential applications include snow mechanics and avalanche research, model validation of tools like SNOWPACK (Lehning, 1999), and hydrology and water resource management.

While the available data in SnowPilot is extensive, the data is observational and unvalidated. In our example analysis we found instances where observations and input measurements appeared incorrect. For example, latitude and longitude coordinates that did not fall within the indicated country. While this is an expected challenge with community gathered data, we encourage users of SnowPylot to examine and filter data from the SnowPilot database as appropriate.

Future SnowPylot development will focus on expanding and refining the library’s capability. Planned additions include methods to query the SnowPilot database directly, rather than relying on exported files, and improved visualization tools. We encourage community involvement in this development process and invite anyone interested to reach out or submit a pull request from the GitHub repository.

We also plan to collaborate with SnowPilot to improve data quality and accessibility. For example, density measurements input as part of a snow pit layer are not currently included in the CAAML.xml export. Adding these measurements to the export will allow them to be accessed by SnowPylot and used for analysis.

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