

Snow cover heterogeneity and its impact on the Climate and Carbon cycle of Arctic regions (SnowC²)

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SOCIAL NETWORKS

@LalandeMickael

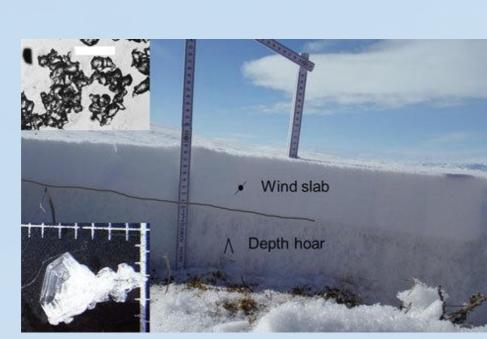
in @mickaellalande

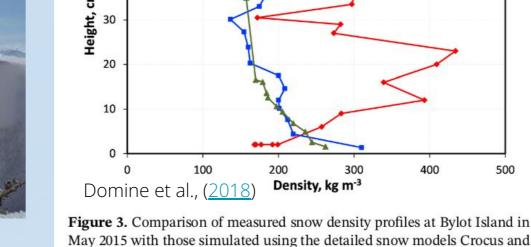
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Problematic

- The Arctic has warmed 2 to 3 times faster than the global average (e.g., Cohen et al., <u>2014</u>); nearly four times faster than the globe since 1979 (Rantanen et al., <u>2022</u>)
- Impacts on ecosystems and human activities such as transportation, resource extraction, water supply, land use and infrastructure among others.
- Current snow models fail to capture essential aspects of Arctic snowpacks (depth hoar + wind slab + spatial heterogeneity).





SNOWPACK. Crocus runs of 6 May are shown because Crocus simulates

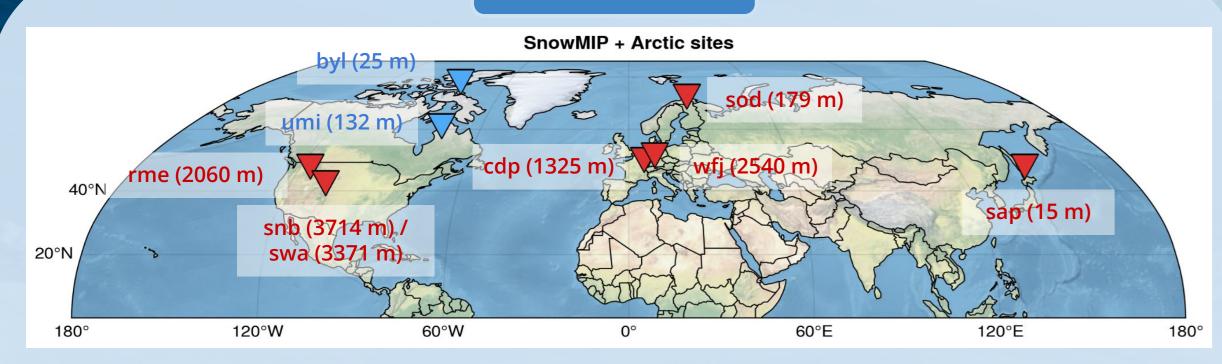
melting on 7 May, and this extra process makes comparisons irrelevant on

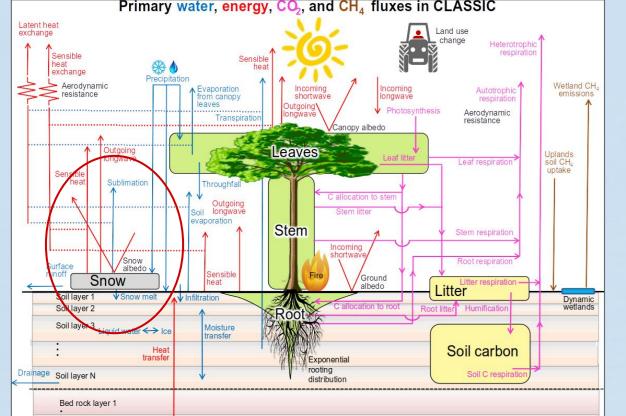
Objectives

- This poster: adapt the current snow model of the Canadian Land Surface Scheme Including Biogeochemical Cycles (CLASSIC) LSM to the Arctic
- Next work: include new snow cover fraction parameterizations + Arctic adaptations in spatial Arctic simulations → use of ESA CCI data (snow, land type, etc.) to calibrate and assess these new developments
- Produce improved Arctic simulations with new snowpack (snow, energy/carbon fluxes, etc.)

conditions (1D simulations)

Methods





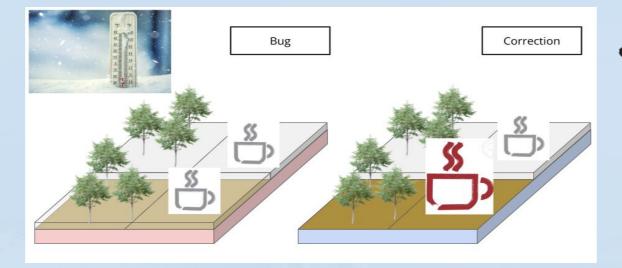
- CLASSIC v1.0 LSM (Melton et al.,
- → couples CLASS 3.6.2 (physics energy/water fluxes; Verseghy et al., 2017) and CTEM 2.0 (photosynthesis, carbon cycle, etc.; Melton & Arora, 2016)
- → single layer snow model (quadratic temperature profile, percolation and refreezing, interception, etc.) + one of the best snow model (Menard et al., 2021)

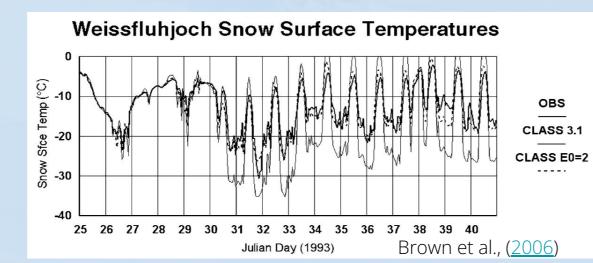
Melton et al. (2020)

Bed rock layer N

• **used operationally** within the Canadian Earth System Model (CanESM; Swart et al., 2019) for climate change impact assessment (CMIP6, SnowMIP, Global Carbon Project, etc.)

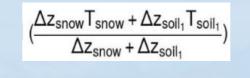
Model improvements

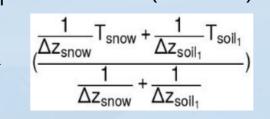




Physics improvements

- Soil conductivity under snow (bug)
- Bottom snow temperature (TSNB)

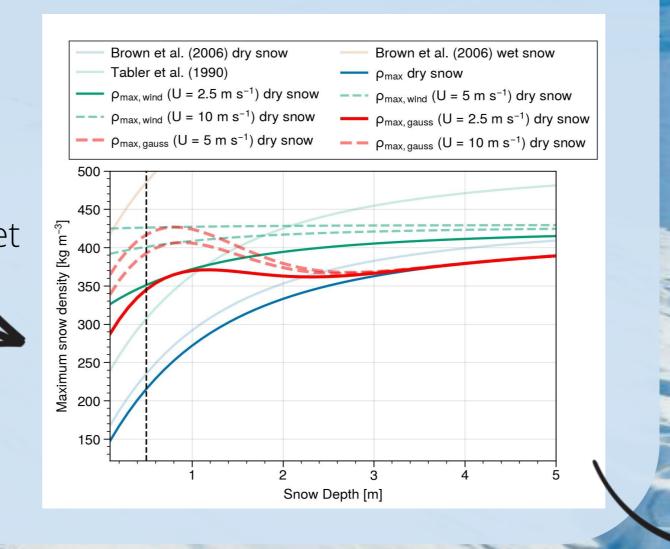




Windless exchange coefficient (EZERO)

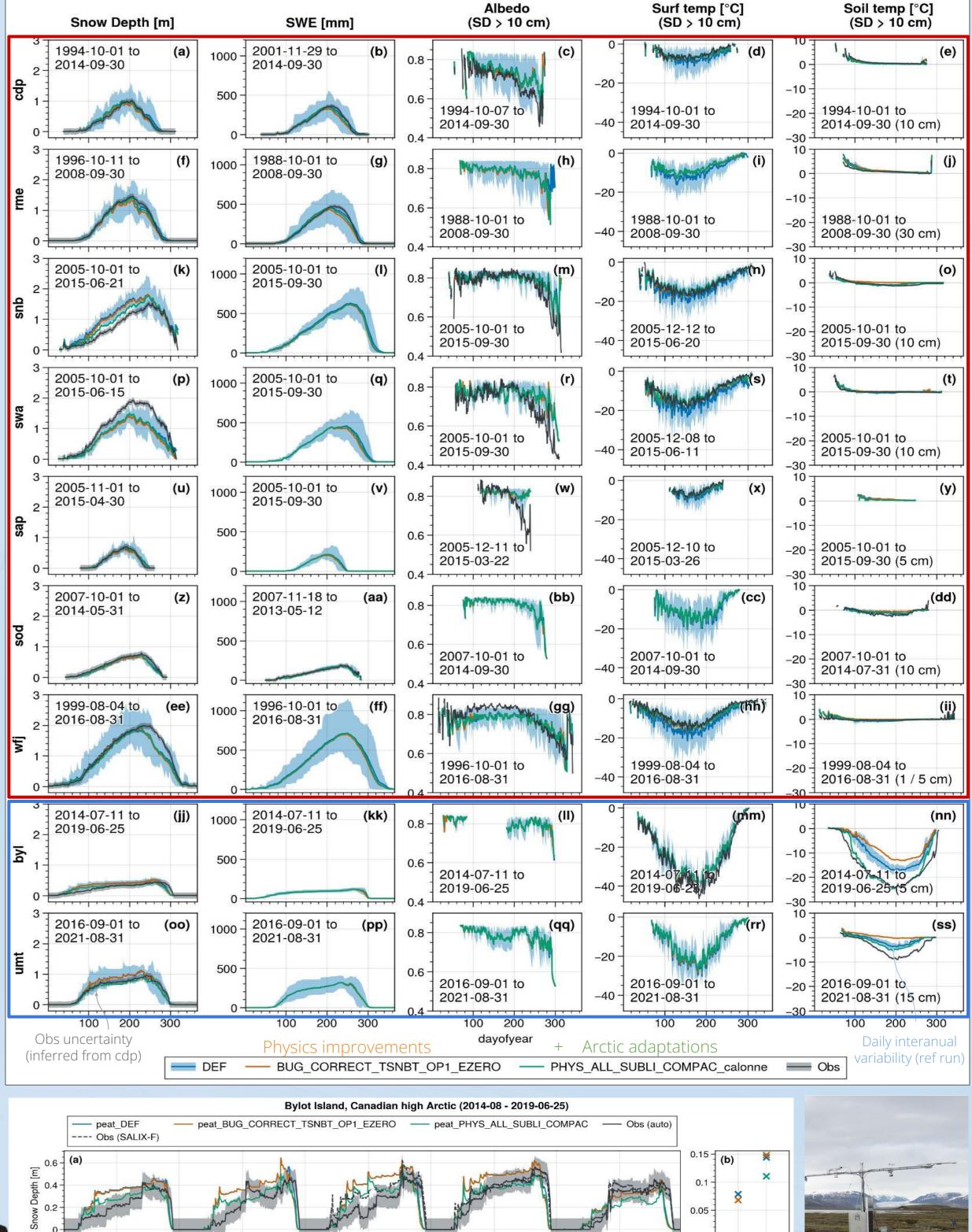
Arctic adaptation

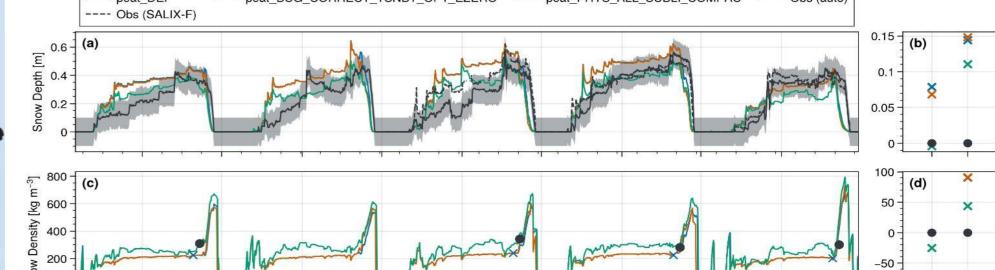
- Blowing snow sublimation losses (Gordon et al., 2006
- Wind effect on snow compaction
- Snow conductivity (Sturm et al., <u>1997</u> → Calonne et al., <u>2011</u>)



UQTA

Results: in-situ model assessment





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