**07 February 2012**

* The snow density map on 07 February 2012 data shows that snow density is in the range of 0.2- 0.35g/ccm.
* This is well setteled snow pack
* This is possible by the increasing of grain size to 1.5 mm from the 1mm within a span of 12 hrs.
* This may be because of the wind speed (4m/hr) and the above freezing temperature (2 deg).
* The snow has started to melt and frozen by the recorded snow temperature (-2 Deg) during this descending pass data acquisition.
* The snow condition is a melted freez (wet)
* This melted refrozen caused for the observed density over the study area.

**08 February 2013**

* On 08th February 2013, the field measurements were conducted around Bhang observatory,
* The satellite data was a descending pass acquisition (6.14 AM)
* The temperature recorded is -3 degree
* The standing snow is around 58 cm
* The overall snow density in the range of 0.18-0.25

**Solang**

* The temperature is -7.5 degree
* Standing snow is around 140 cm
* There is no fresh snow fall

**Dhundhi**

* The temperature is -7 Degree
* Standing snow is 227 cm

**18 February 2014**

* On 18th February 2014 the in-situ measurements were collected at Bhang, The satellite data I an ascending pass (6.29 PM)
* The temperature recorded is around 17 degree
* Standing snow is 34 cm
* Within a day around 6 cm snow has melted because of this higher temperature
* The overall snow density in the range of 0.25-0.35

**Solang**

* The temperature recorded is 14 degree
* Standing snow is 106 cm
* Within a day around 11 cm snow has melted

**Dhundhi**

* The temperature recorded is 8 degree
* Standing snow is 213 cm
* Around 7 cm snow has melted within a day

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/met.40/pdf