

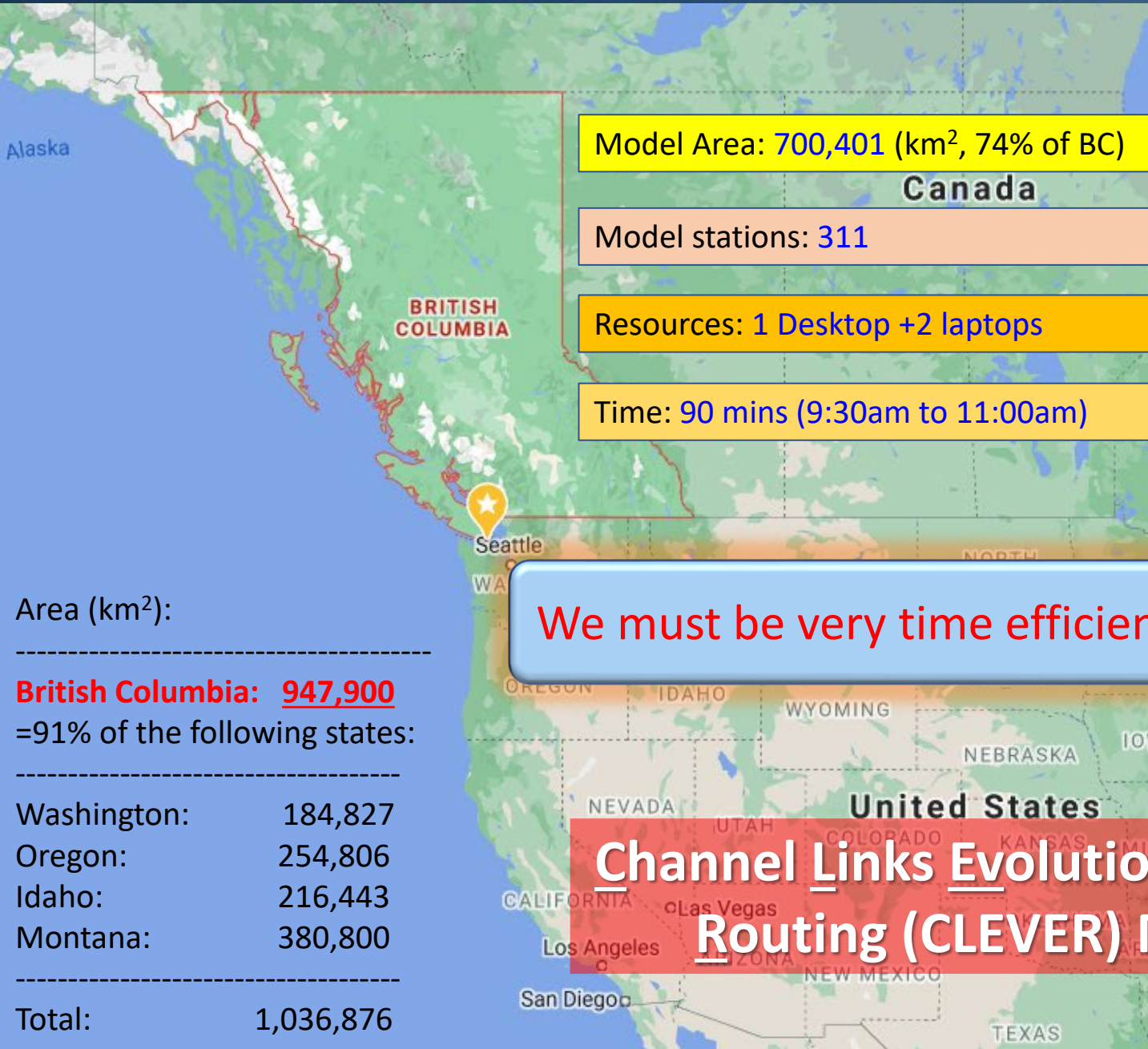
An Improved Temperature-index Snowmelt Model on a Watershed Scale Using an Hourly Time Step for Real-time Flood Forecasting in British Columbia, Canada

Western Snow Conference 2021
April 14 Poster Presentation Room 6

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Model Area: 700,401 (km², 74% of BC)

Canada

Model stations: 311

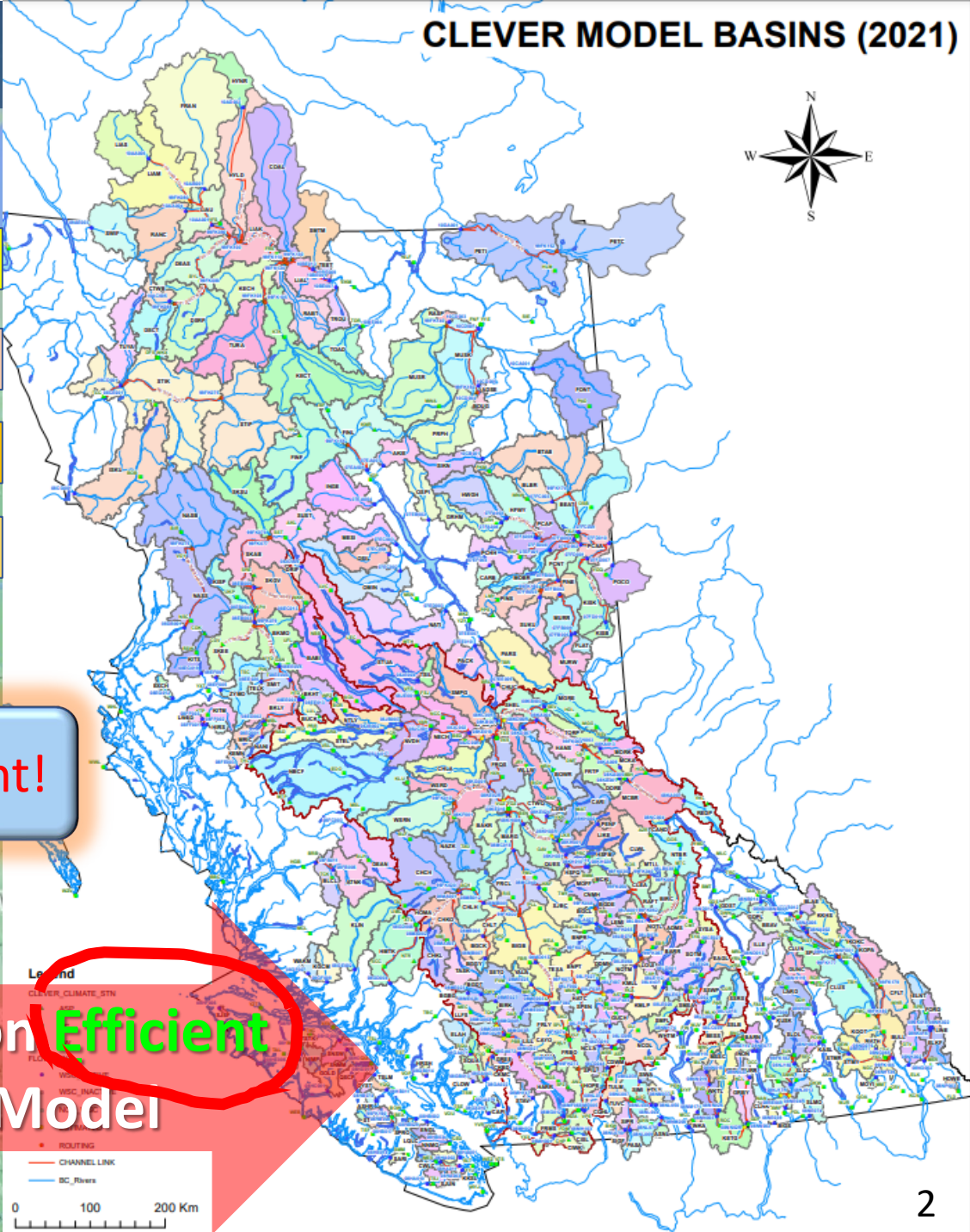
Resources: 1 Desktop +2 laptops

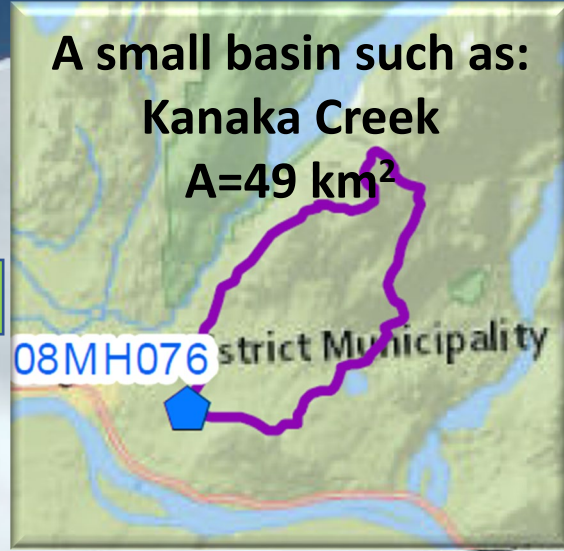
Time: 90 mins (9:30am to 11:00am)

We must be very time efficient!

Channel Links Evolution
Routing (CLEVER) Model

Efficient





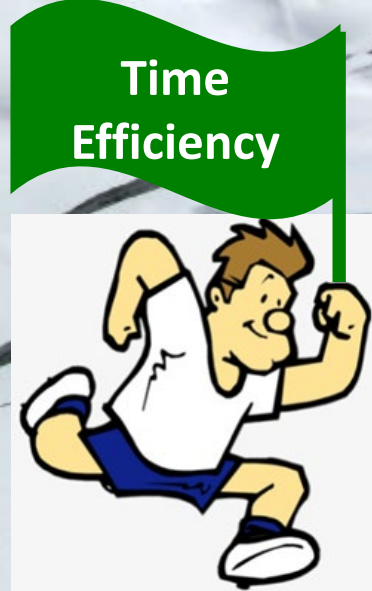
Temperature-index method:
 $M = M_f(T_i - T_b)$
 M : snowmelt
 M_f : melt factor
 T_i : air temperature
 T_b : base temperature snow starts to melt



$$x=y$$



Simple



Large portion of radiation absorbed by vegetation for photosynthesis

Hourly time step shorter than time needs for snow to melt as estimated

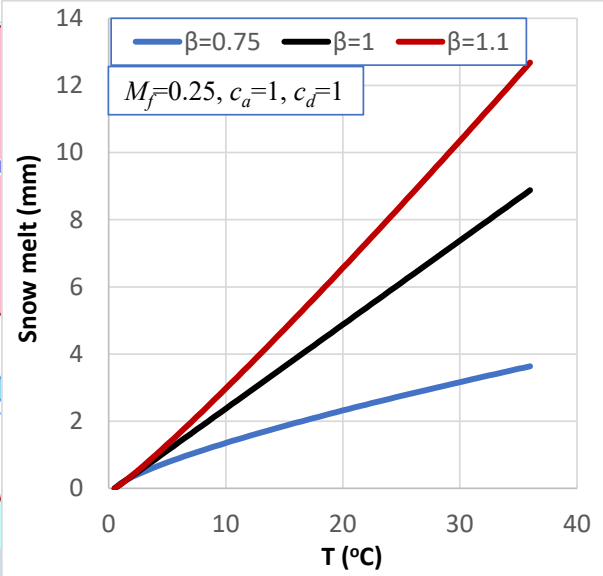
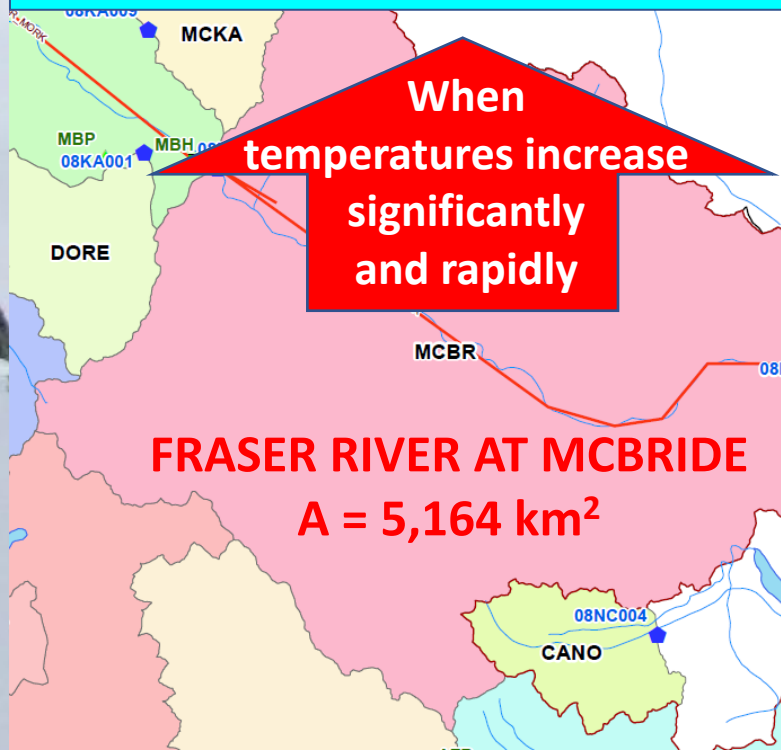
T usually lags and attenuate in daytime

Energy for melt is nonlinear to T

Overestimate slope of rise (steeper)

Underestimate slope of rise (flatter)

Improved



Temperature-index on watershed-scale using hourly time step:

$$M = c_a c_d M_f (T_i - T_b)^\beta$$

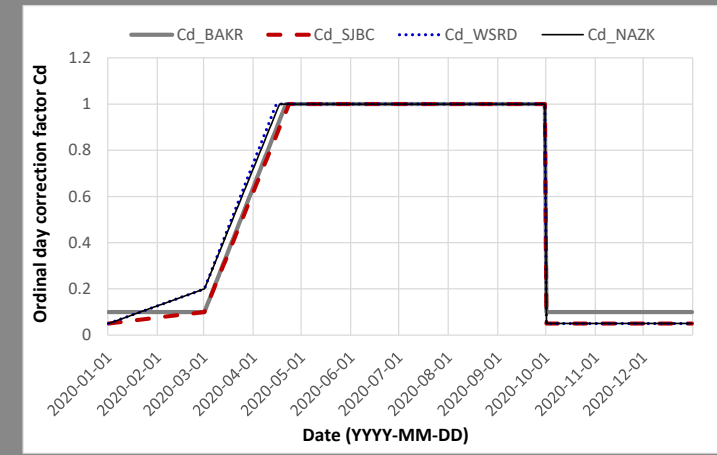
c_a : snow covering correction factor during the snowpack receding period (≤ 1):

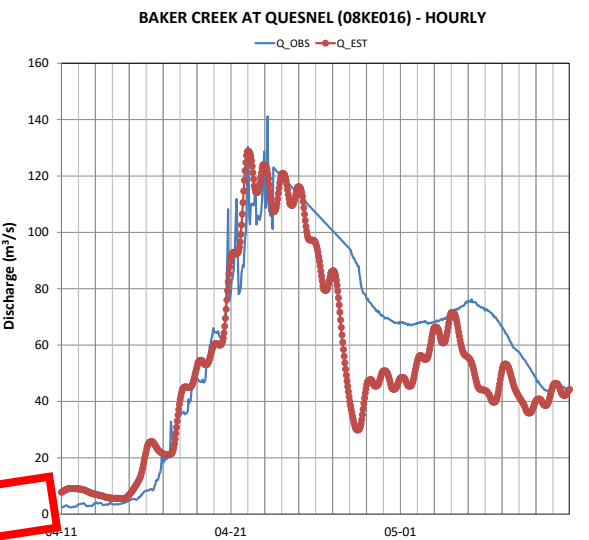
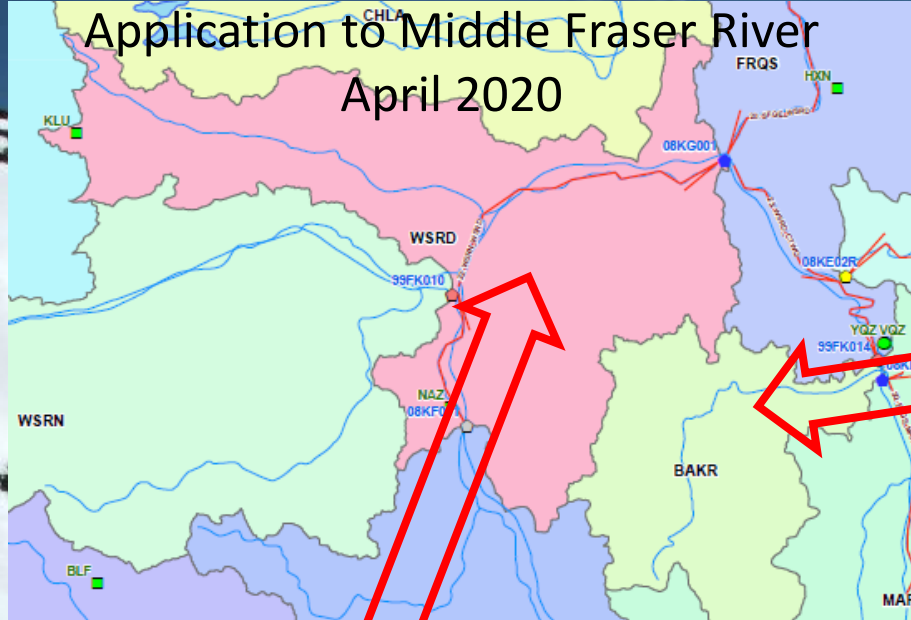
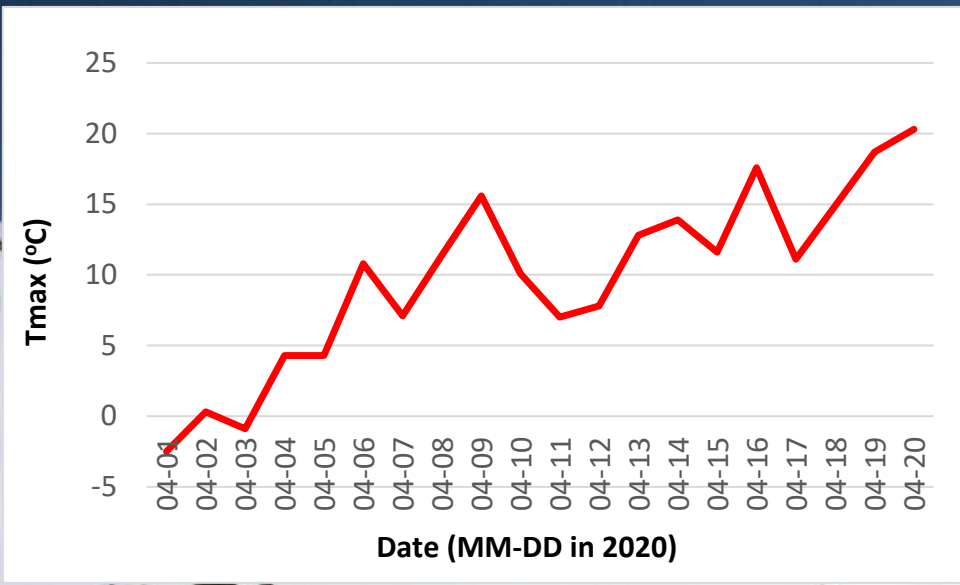
$$c_a = \left(\frac{SWE_i}{SWE_{max}} \right)^\alpha$$

c_d : Ordinal day correction factor (≤ 1)

α : snowpack covering area receding power

β : temperature power, which could be $>, =, < 1$

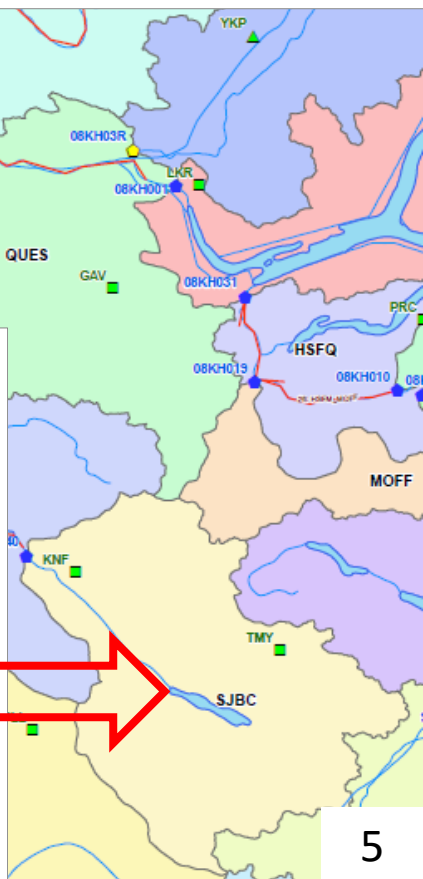
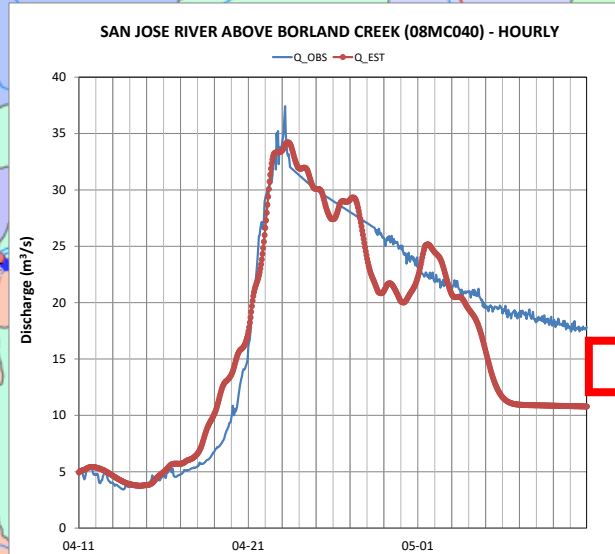
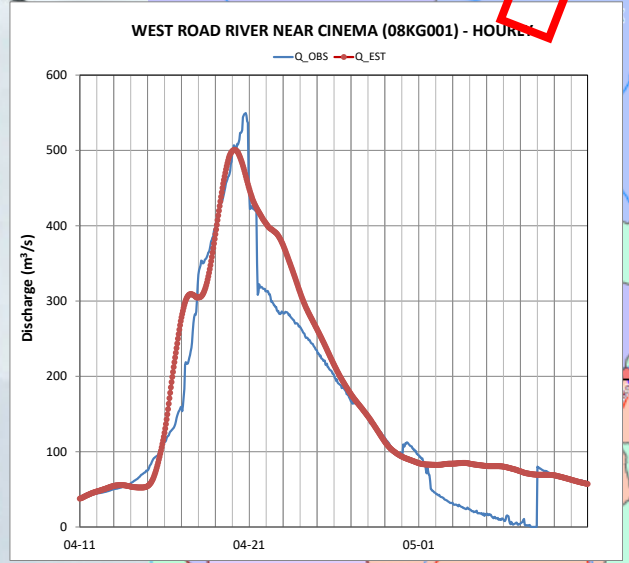




Basin	A (km ²)	M _f	α	β
BAKR	1,567	0.33	0.30	0.90
SJBC	2,180	0.10	0.30	1.10
WSRD	12,432	0.35	0.50	0.75



$$M = c_a c_d M_f (T_i - T_b)^\beta$$





Thank you!
And questions?

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CLEVER Model 10-day Forecast of Discharges and Return Periods:

http://bcrfc.env.gov.bc.ca/freshet/map_clever.html