

# Special aspects of snow cover formation in Siberia

Yuliya V. Martynova

Institute of Monitoring of Climatic and Ecological Systems SB RAS, Tomsk, Russia

E-mail: FoxyJ13@gmail.com

Skype: foxyj13

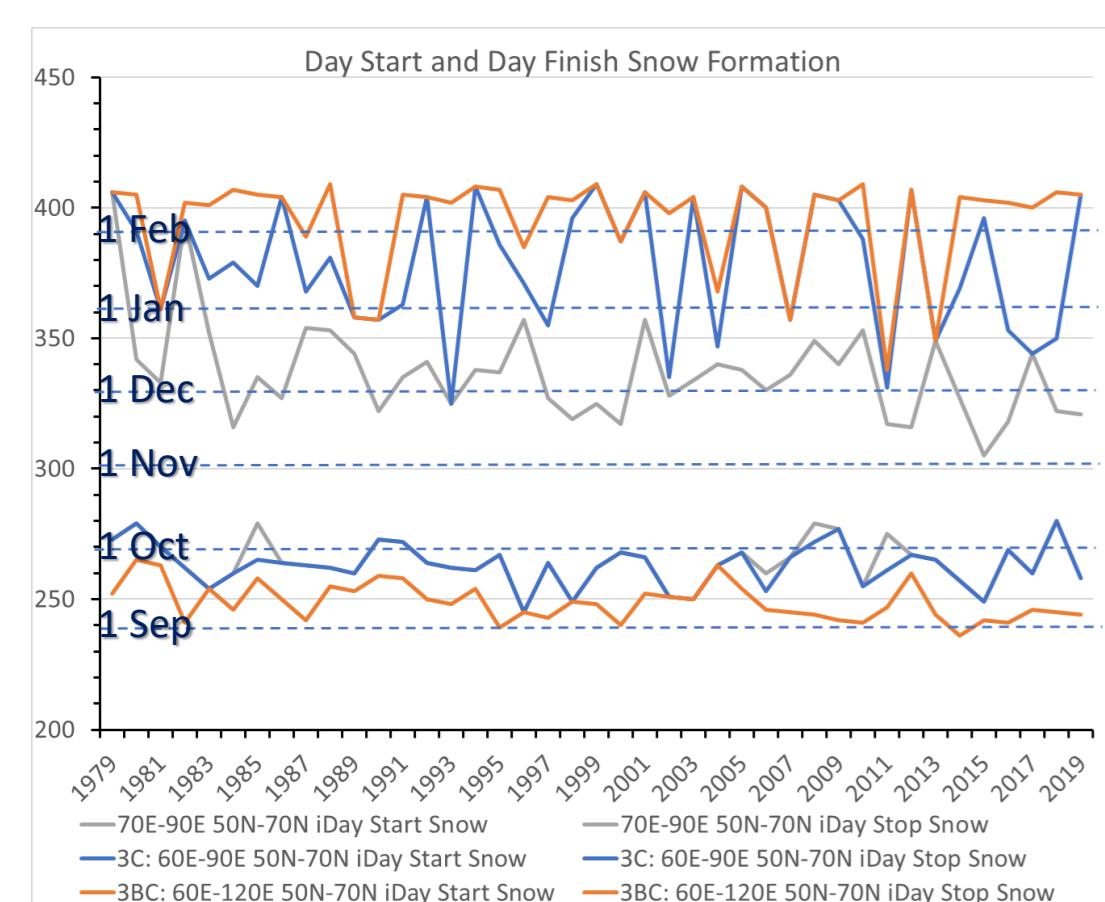


## Introduction

There are a number of studies on the behavior of snow cover (SC). In some, the attention of researchers is concentrated on the territory of Eurasia as a whole. For example, it has been shown that in general for Eurasia, the duration of the cold season and duration of the period with a stable SC decrease [1, 2]. Other studies, considering individual regions, rely on datasets previously selected as the best, but for a large territory [3-5]. There are also works devoted to the comparison of various datasets of SC [6, 7]. However, such comparisons were carried out for rather large territories.

## Results

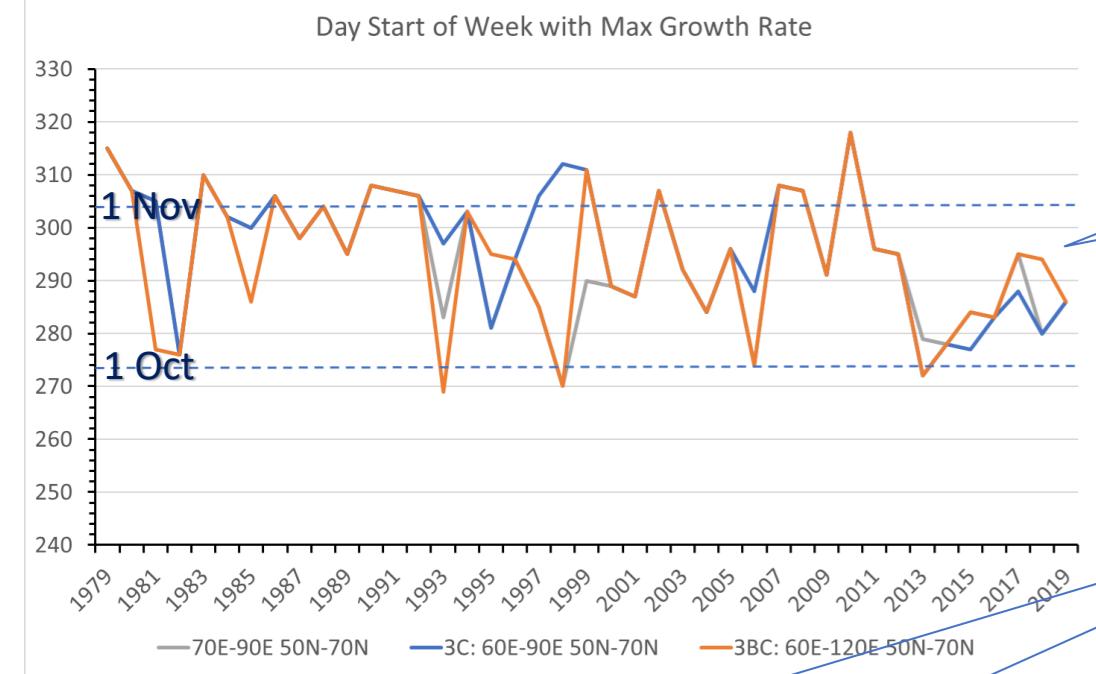
### Dates and Duration of SC Establishing



- Dates of SC formation start are the same for WS and small WS for most of the years.
- For WES SC formation starts earlier.
- Dates of SC formation end from region to region vary significantly.

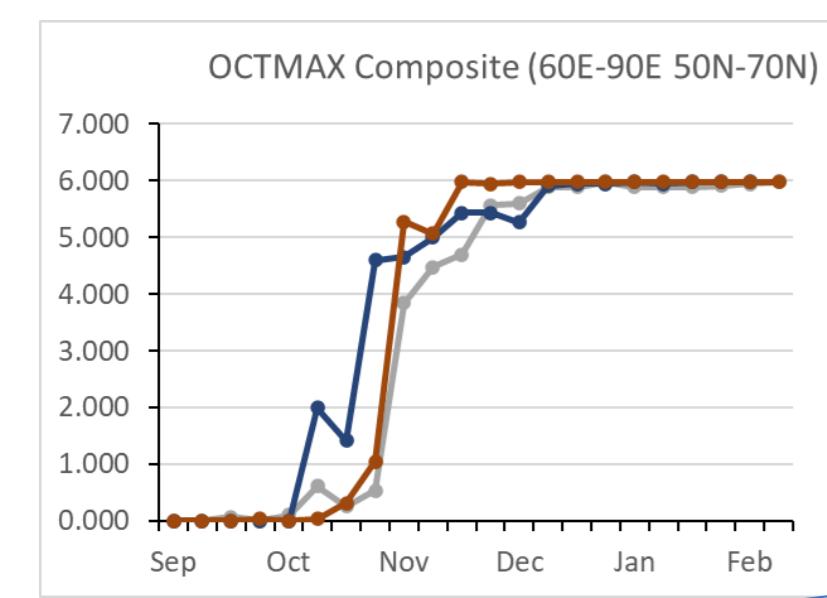
- The longest time period of the SC formation was obtained for WES. For WS SC establishes faster up to about 5 weeks.

### Week with MAX of Fall SC Growth Rate



- Trend to earlier appearing of the week with max fall SC growth rate.

- For WS for some years more than 50% of SC establishes during this week



Years with the fastest and the sharpest snow cover growth rate. Most of the area forms during one week in October

### References

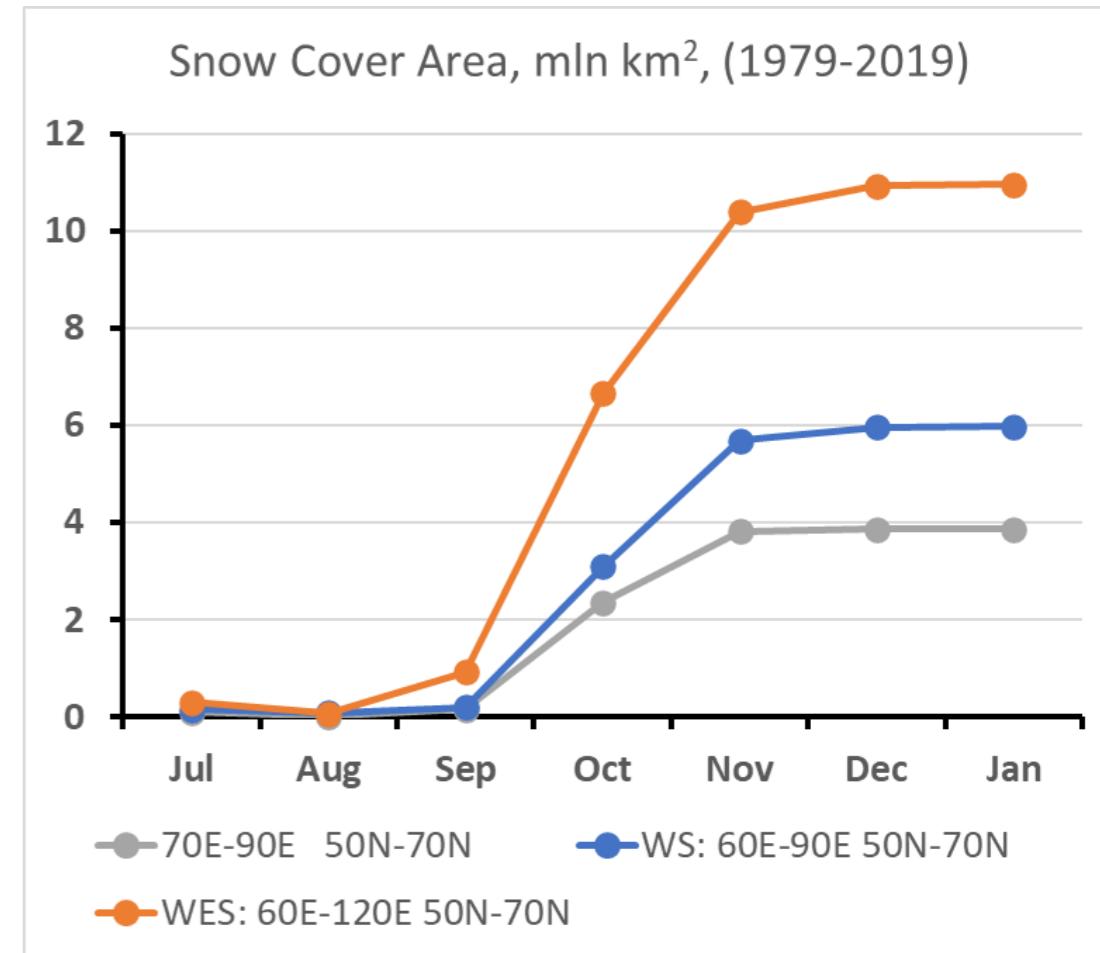
- Попова В. В., Полякова И. А. изменение сроков разрушения устойчивого снежного покрова на севере Евразии в 1936–2008 гг.: влияние глобального потепления и роль крупномасштабной атмосферной циркуляции // Лёд и снег. 2013. № 2 (122). С. 29–39.
- Попова В. В., Морозова П. А., Ширяева А. В. Сроки установления снежного покрова на севере Евразии: прямые и обратные связи с крупномасштабной атмосферной циркуляцией // Лёд и снег. 2014. № 3. С. 39–49.
- Титкова Т.Б., Китаев Л.М., Виноградова В.В. Короткопериодная изменчивость сроков залегания снежного покрова по данным MODIS на севере Евразии в условиях современного климата // Современные проблемы дистанционного зондирования Земли из космоса. 2017. Т. 14. № 5. С. 223–238.
- Титкова Т.Б., Виноградова В.В. Сроки залегания снежного покрова на территории России в начале XXI в. по спутниковым данным // Лёд и Снег. 2017. Т. 57, № 1, С. 25–33.
- Попова В.В., Ширяева А.В., Морозова П.А. Изменения характеристики снежного покрова на территории России в 1950–2013 годах: региональные особенности и связь с глобальным потеплением // Криосфера Земли. 2018. Т. XXII, № 4. С. 65–75.
- Brown R.D., Derksen C. Is Eurasian October snow cover extent increasing? // Environment Research Letters. 2013. V. 8, № 2. 024006. doi: 10.1088/1748-9326/8/2/024006.
- Mudryk L.R., Derksen C., Kushner P.J., Brown R. Characterization of Northern Hemisphere snow water equivalent datasets, 1981–2010 // Journal of Climate. 2015. V.28, No. 20, P.8037-8051.

## The aim of the study:

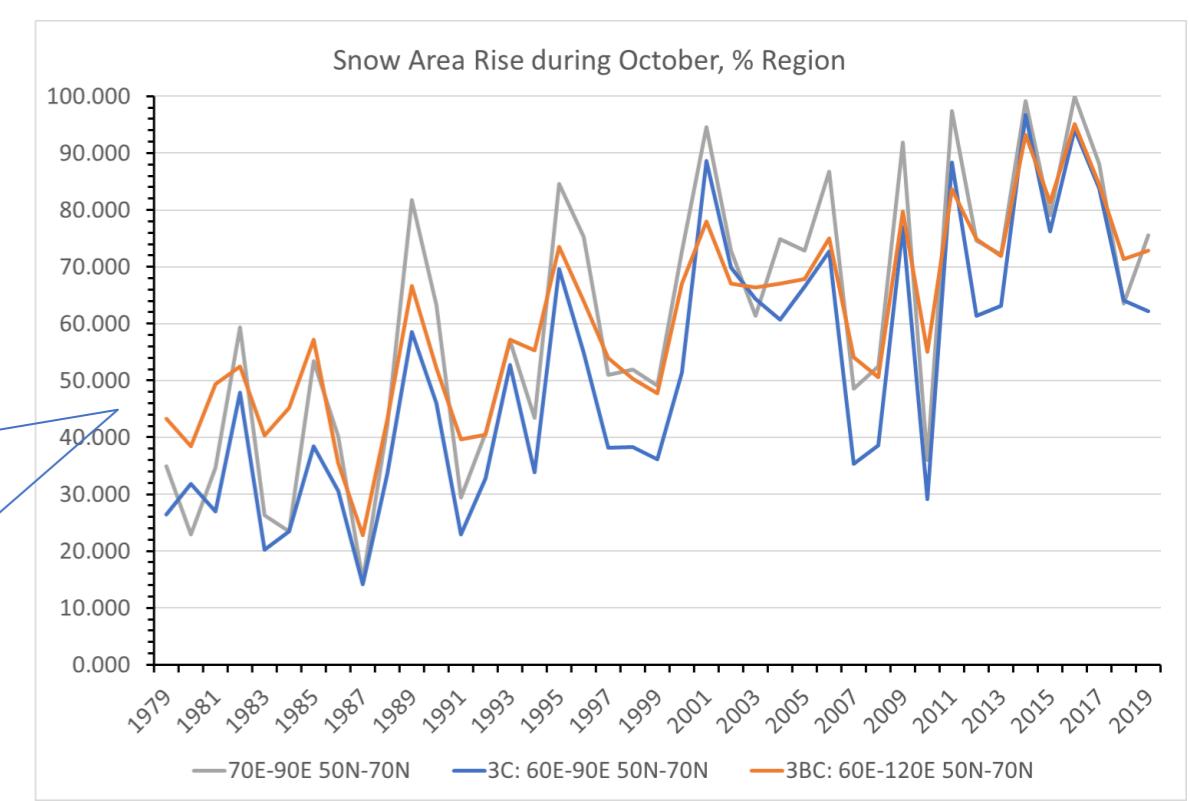
*to assess the interannual variation of the snow cover characteristics for Western and Eastern Siberia*

## Data and Regions

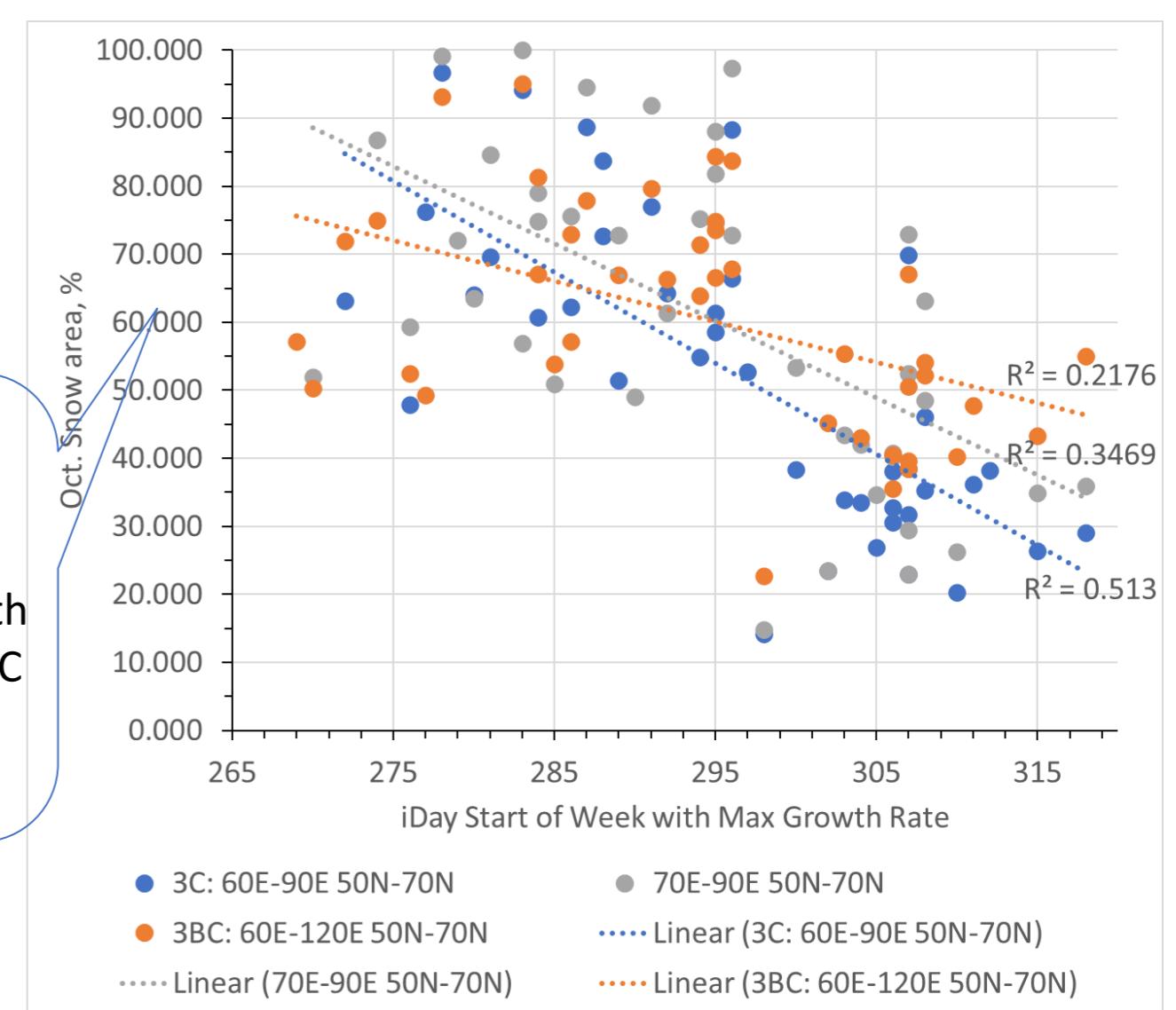
*NOAA weekly satellite data on snow cover from the Rutgers University Global Snow Lab (GSL) (Robinson, 2012)*



- Significant trend for all regions under consideration
- Some studies suggest the trend is an internal feature of this data [6]



October SC area correlate with the date of the week with the most intensive SC growth rate.



## Conclusion

- We show the trend to earlier appearing of the week with max fall SC growth rate. The trend is the same for regions under consideration.
- The October SC trend can be explained by an earlier appearance of the week with intensive SC growth.