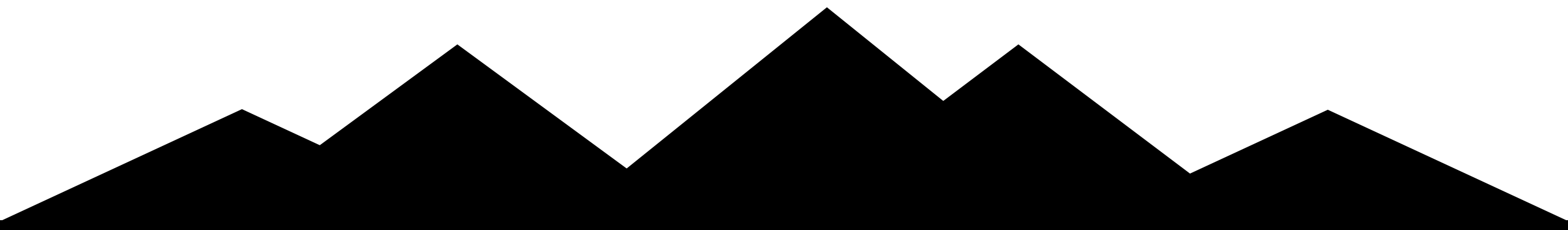
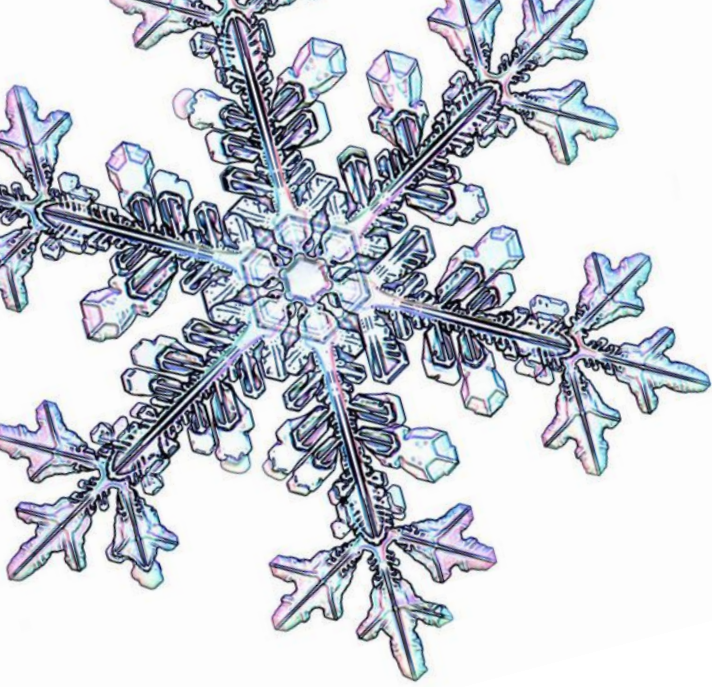


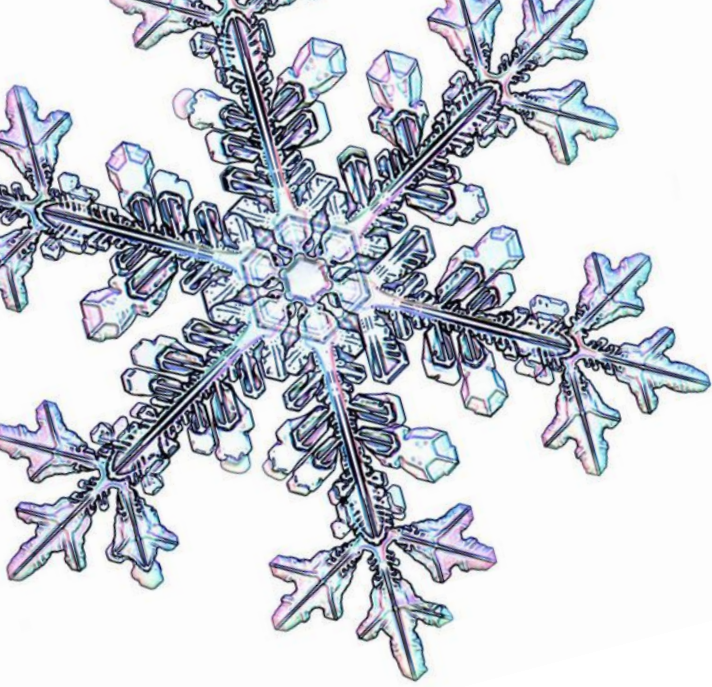
# The influence of mountain-ridge scale snow precipitation processes on the local snow distribution



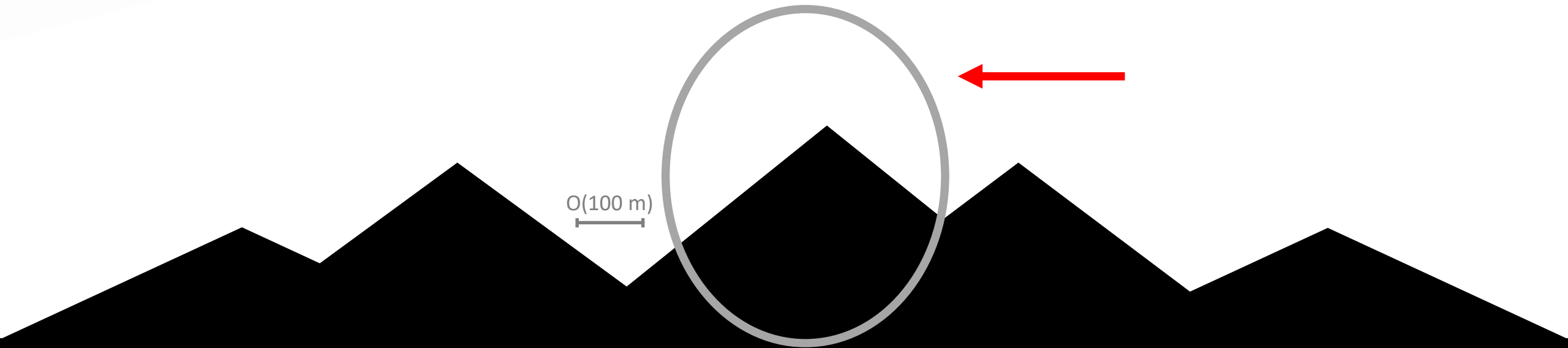


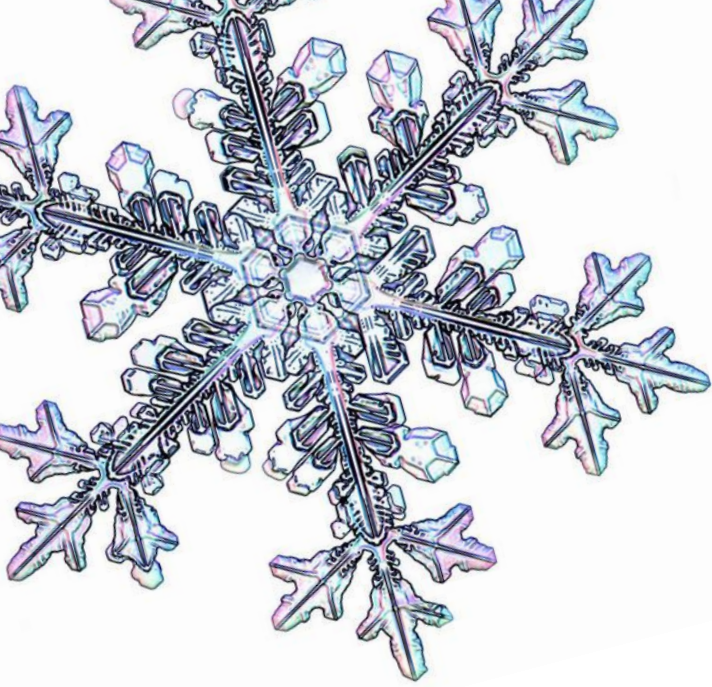
# The influence of **mountain-ridge scale** snow precipitation processes on the local snow distribution

O(100 m)



# The influence of mountain-ridge scale **snow precipitation processes** on the local snow distribution





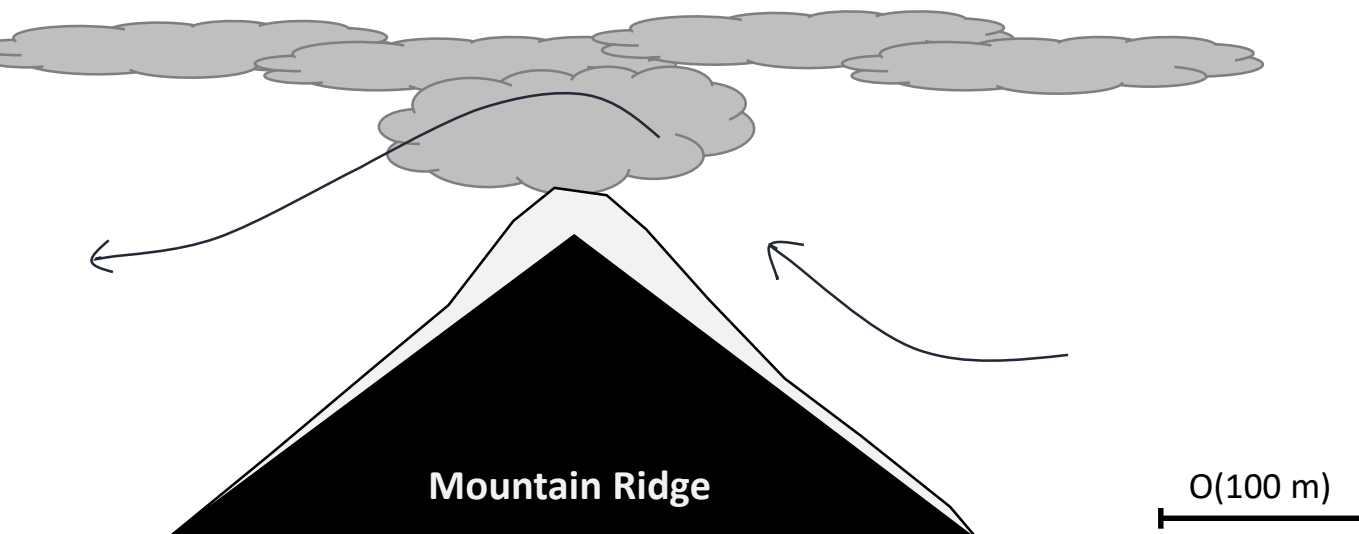
# The influence of mountain-ridge scale snow precipitation processes on the **local snow distribution**

O(100 m)

# Mountain ridge-scale snow precipitation processes

- Small-scale/Local orographic enhancement

e.g. Seeder-Feeder mechanism

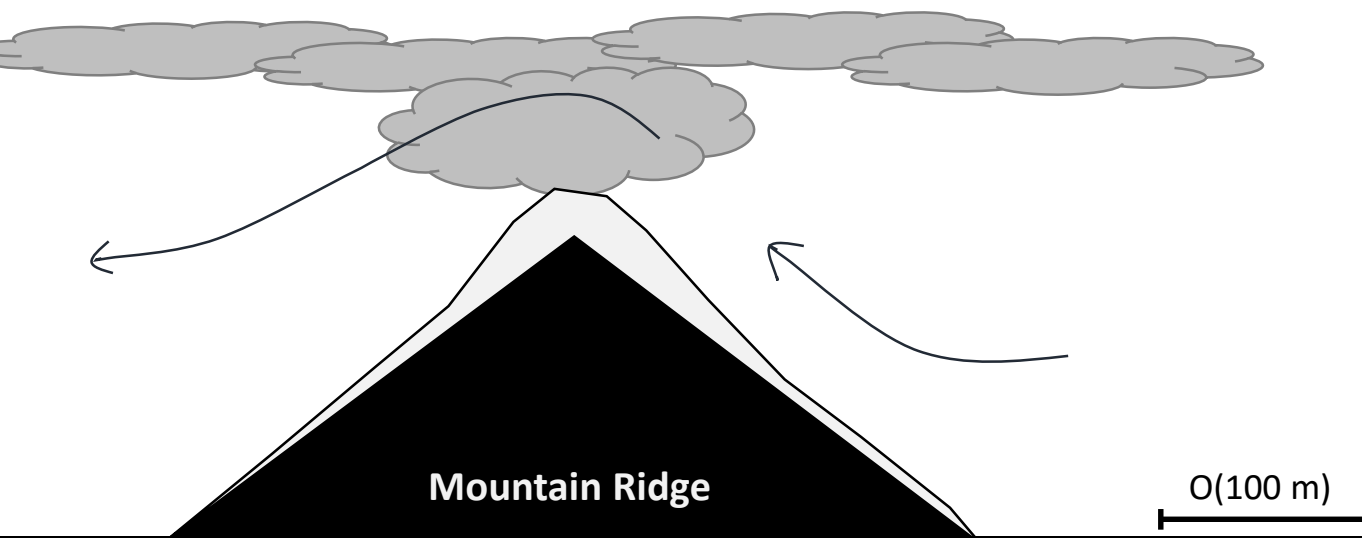




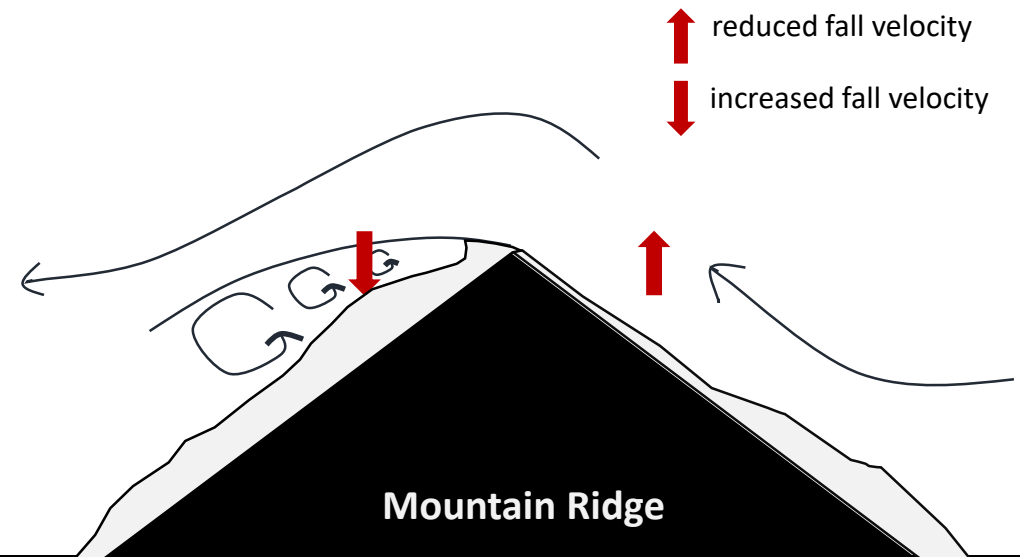
# Mountain ridge-scale snow precipitation processes

- Small-scale/Local orographic enhancement
- Preferential deposition

e.g. Seeder-Feeder mechanism



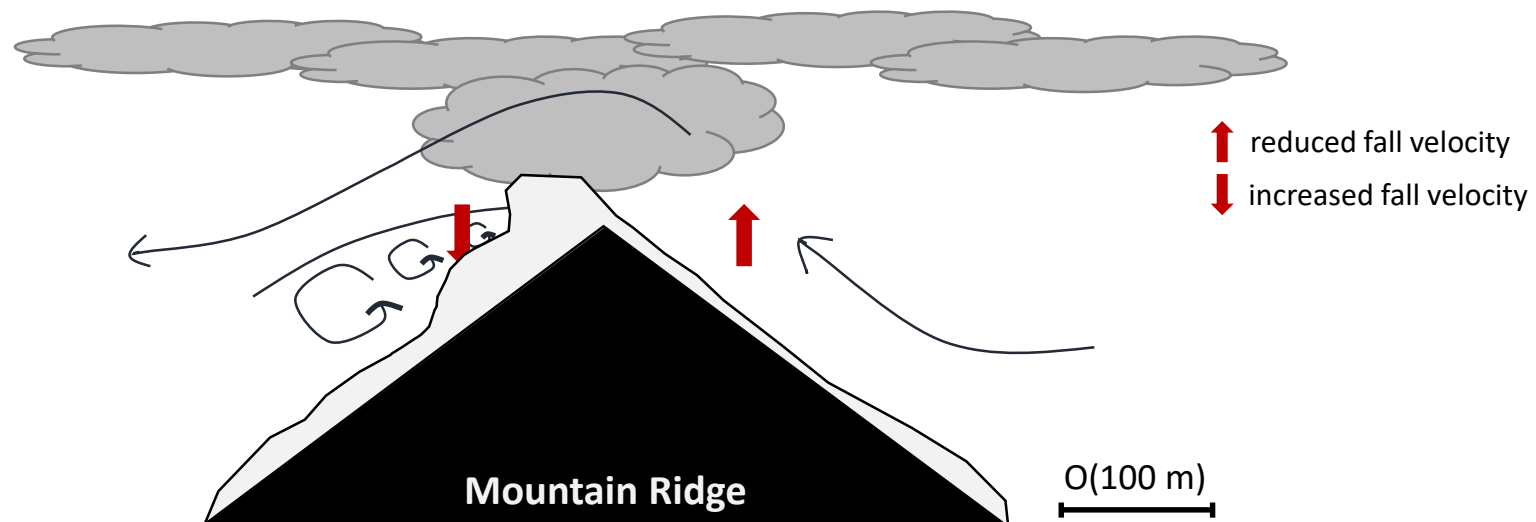
e.g. Preferential deposition



# Mountain ridge-scale snow precipitation processes

- Small-scale/Local orographic enhancement
- Preferential deposition

Combined effect – Asymmetric snow distribution across mountain ridge



# Motivation

Tourism



Avalanches



Ecology



Hydropower

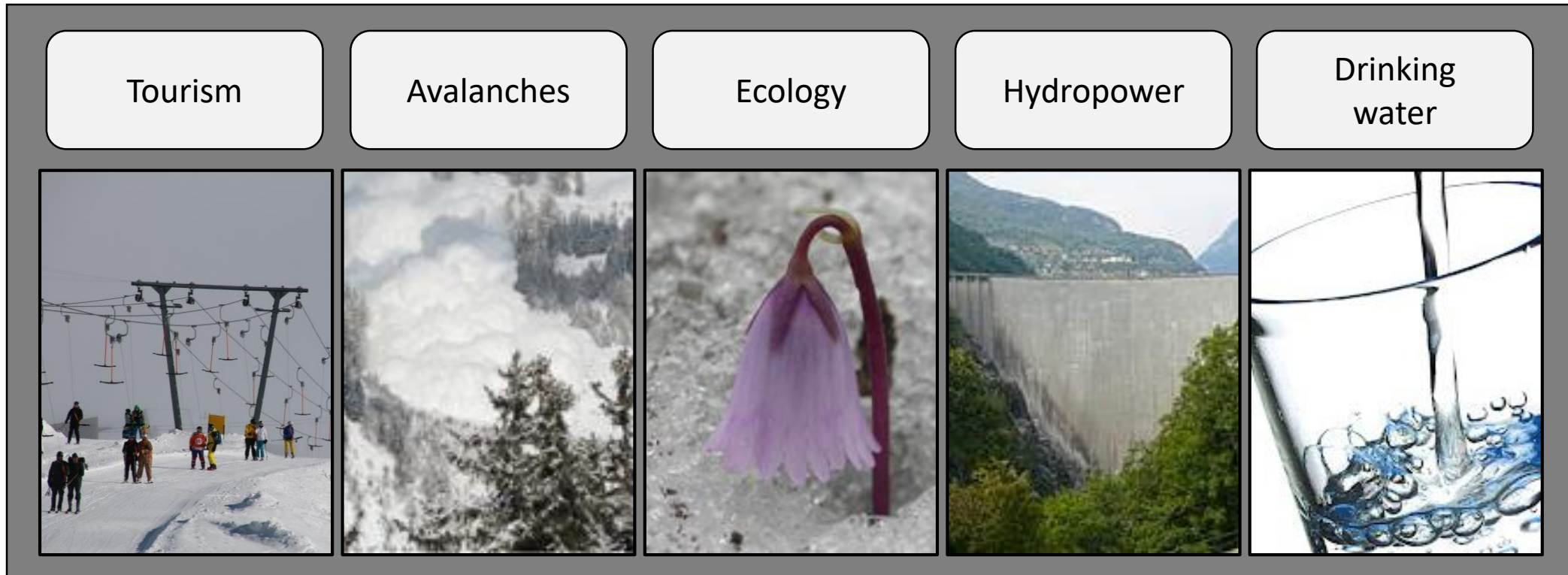


Drinking water

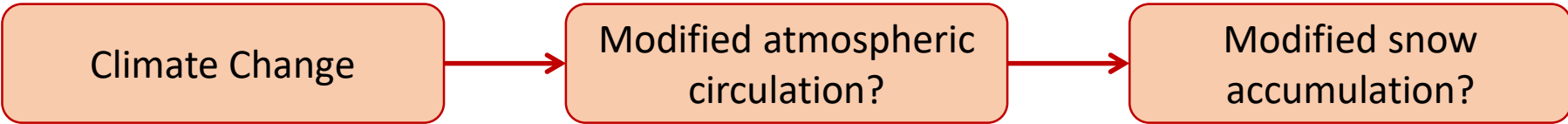




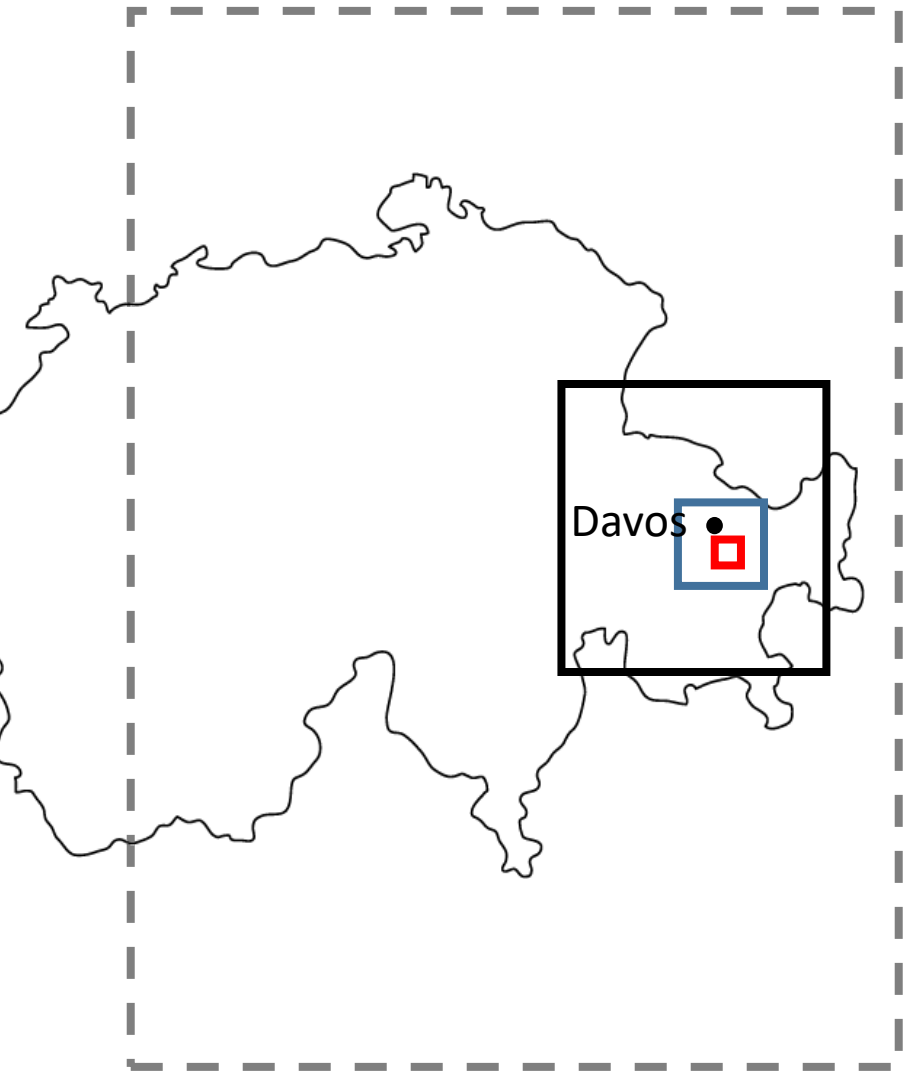
# Motivation



Model validation



# Simulation setup

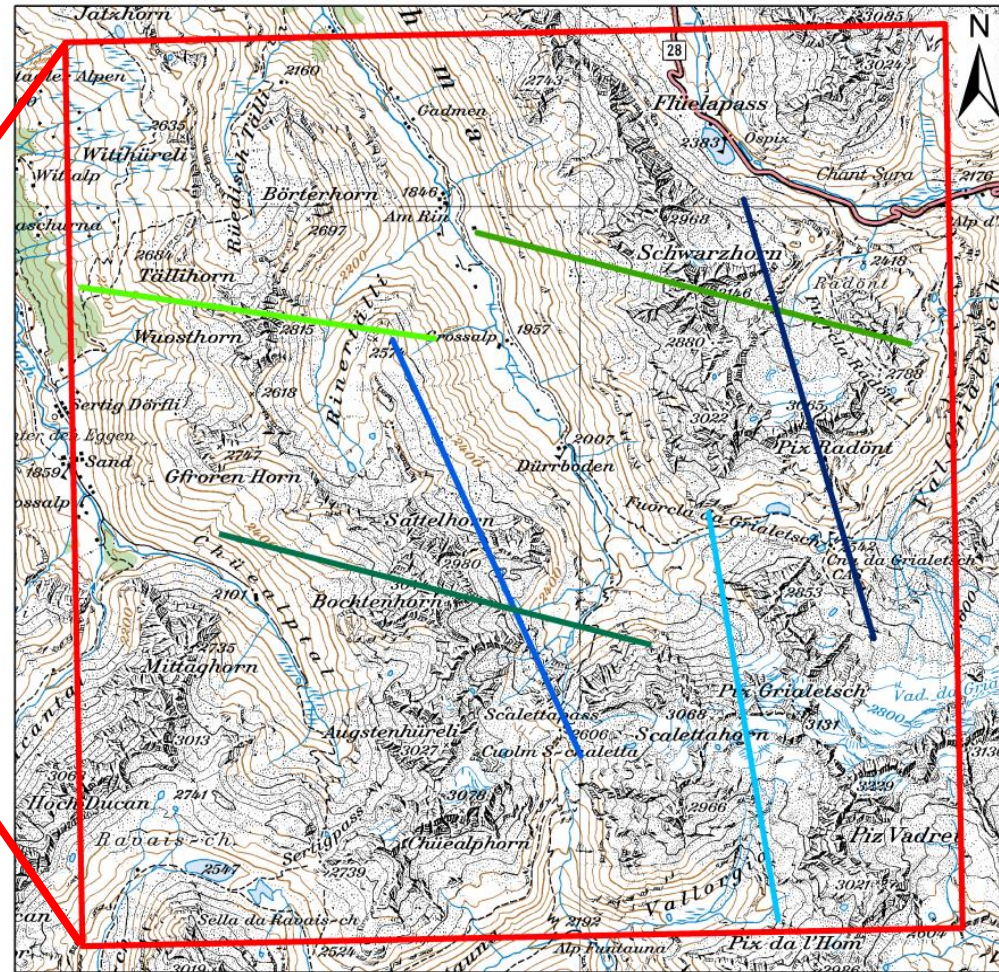
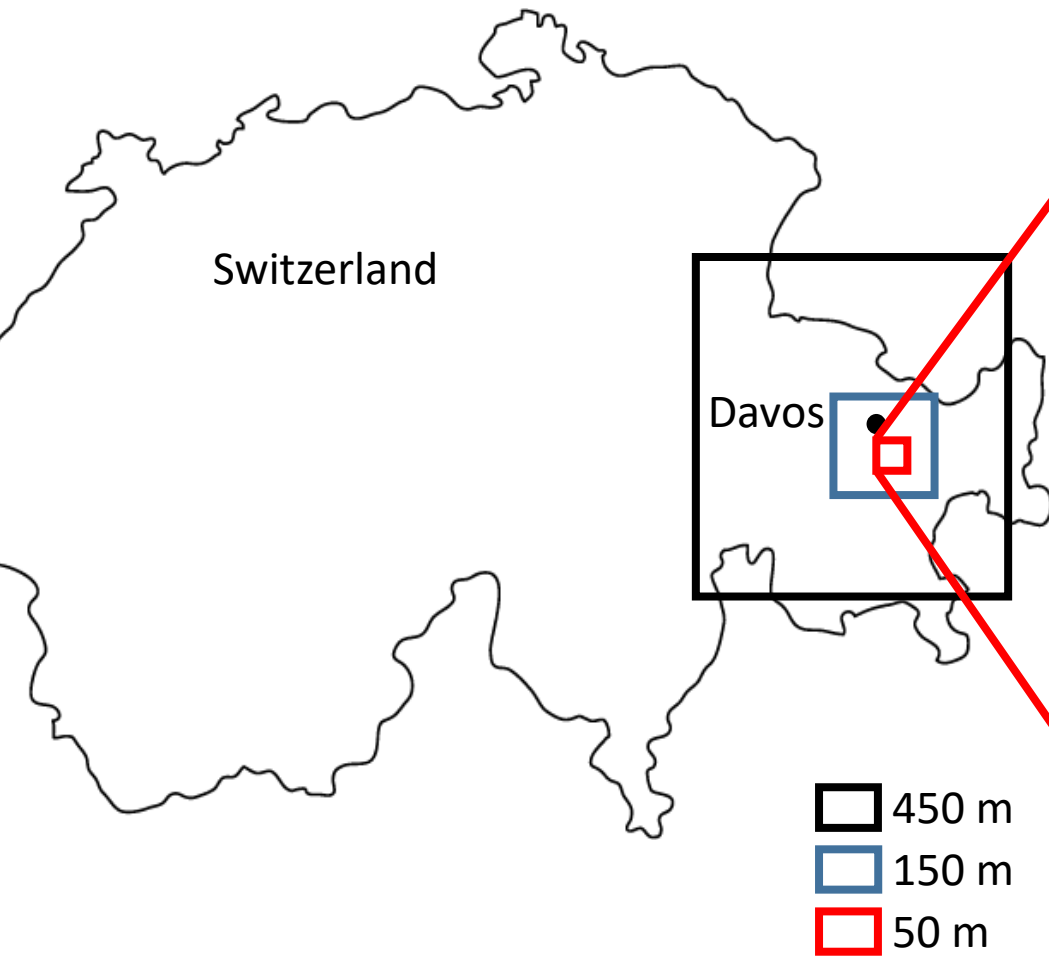


- WRF at very high resolution
- Large eddy simulation (LES) mode
- Driven by COSMO-2 (2 km resolution)
- 2 case studies
  - January 31/March 5, 2016

- 1350 m
- 450 m
- 150 m
- 50 m

WRF: Weather Research and Forecasting model  
COSMO: Consortium for Small-Scale Modeling

# Study area



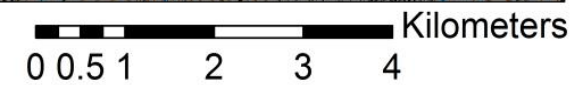
31 January 2016

- Wuosthorn
- Schwarzhorn
- Bocktenhorn

5 March 2016

- Scaletta-Grialetsch
- Sattelhorn Ridge
- Piz Radönt

d04



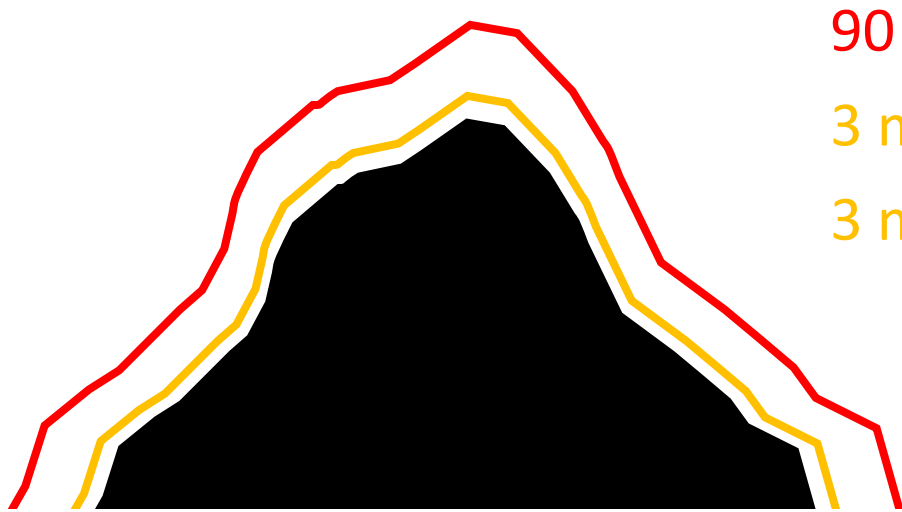
# Process distinction

## **Assumption:**

- Cloud dynamics → negligible in the lowest 90 m ag
- Preferential deposition → dominant in lowest 90 m ag



# Process distinction



90 m ag:

Cloud dynamics + mean advection

3 m ag:

All effects

3 m ag – 90 m ag:

Near-surface preferential deposition

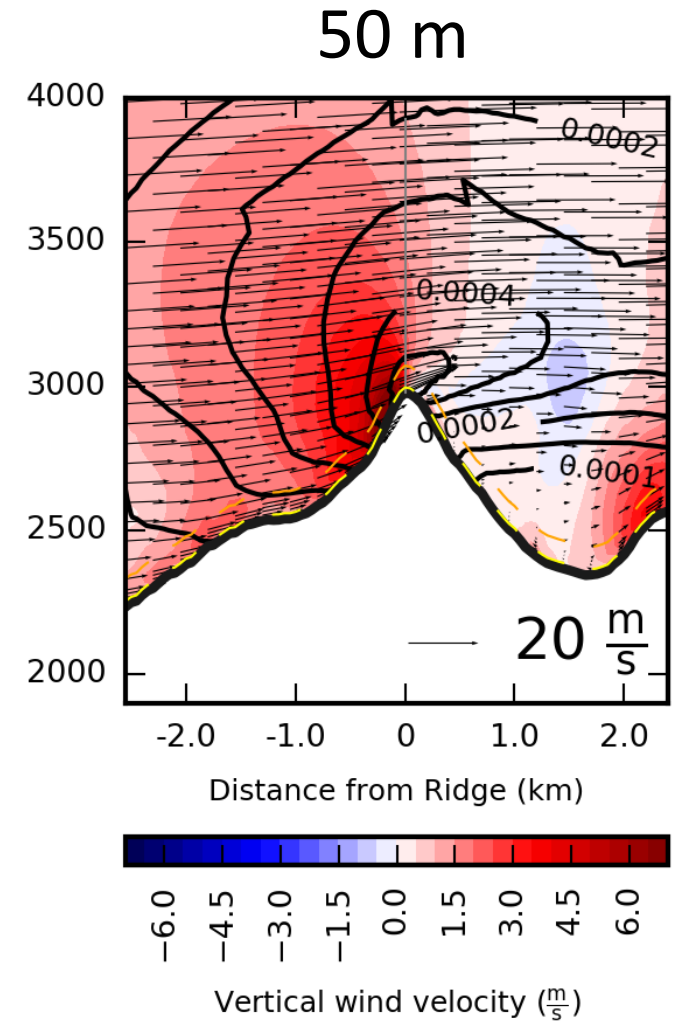
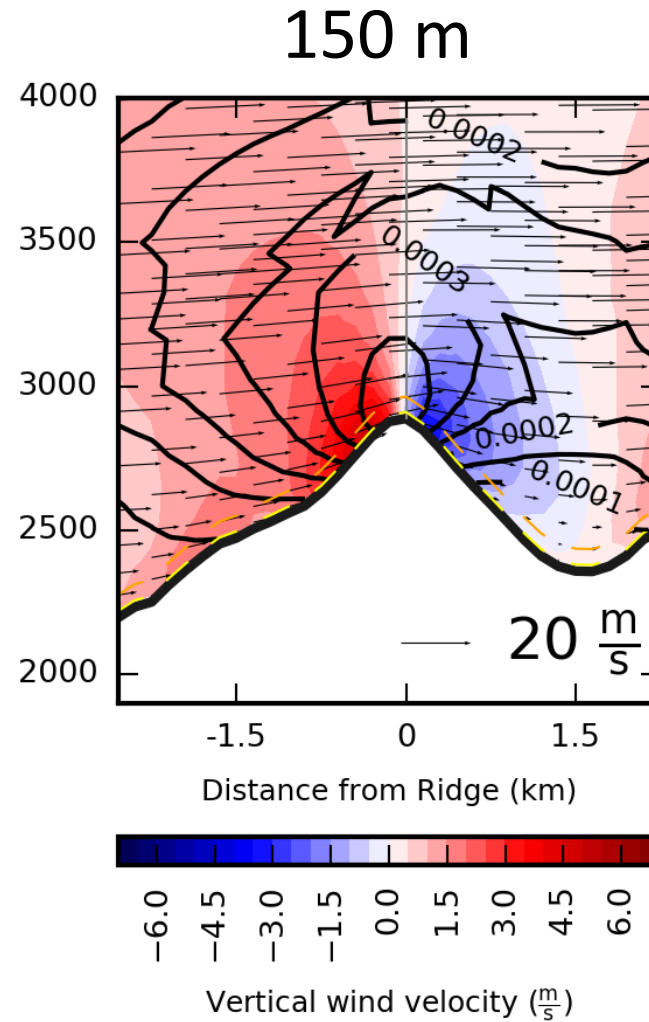
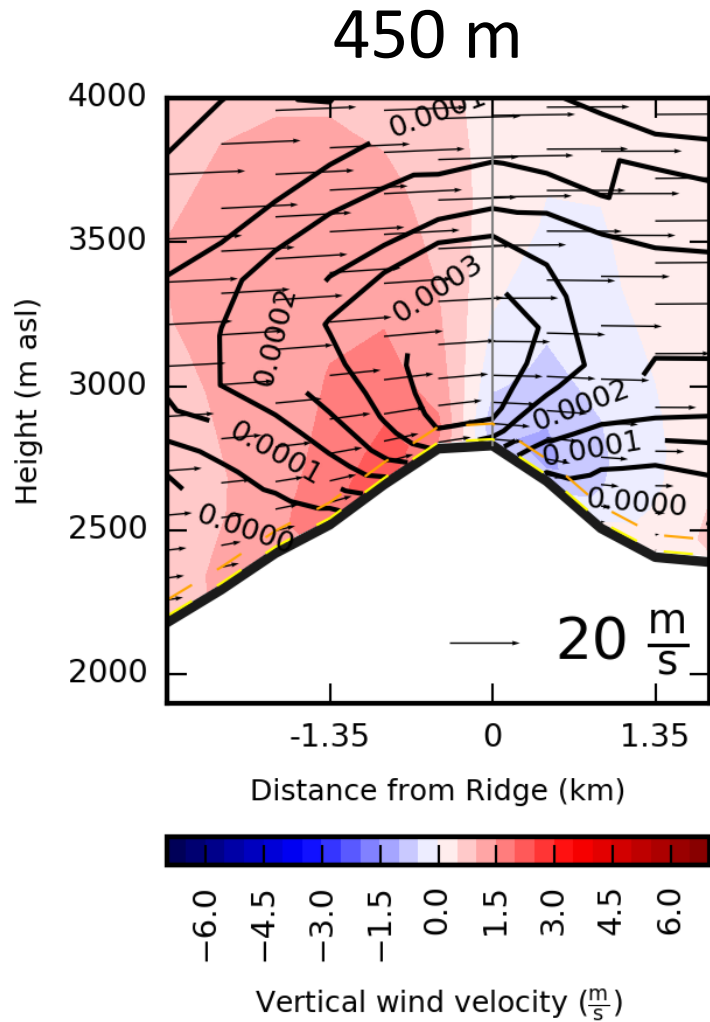
m ag: meter above ground

## Assumption:

- Cloud dynamics
- Preferential deposition

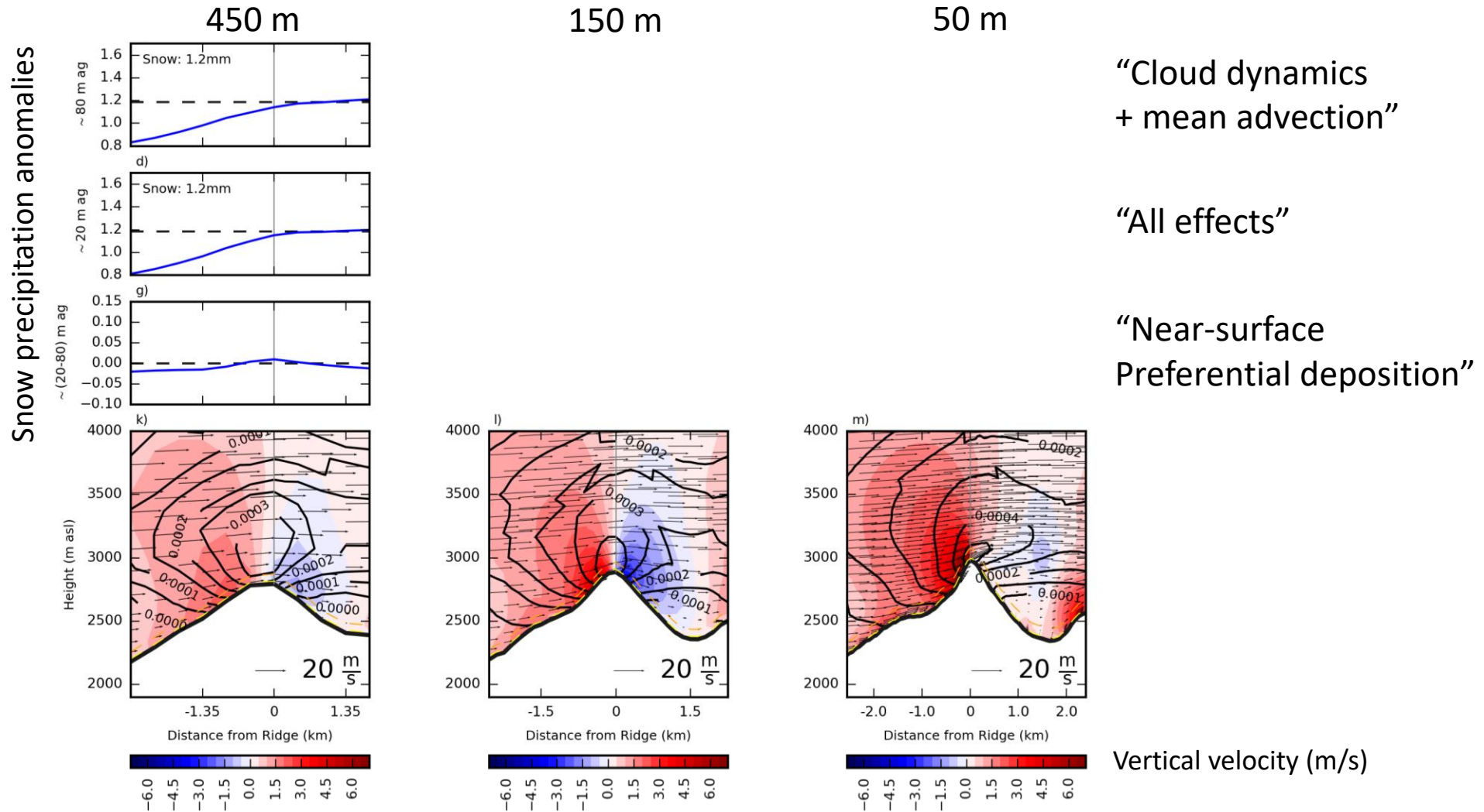
→ negligible in the lowest 90 m ag  
→ dominant in lowest 90 m ag

# Resolution dependency

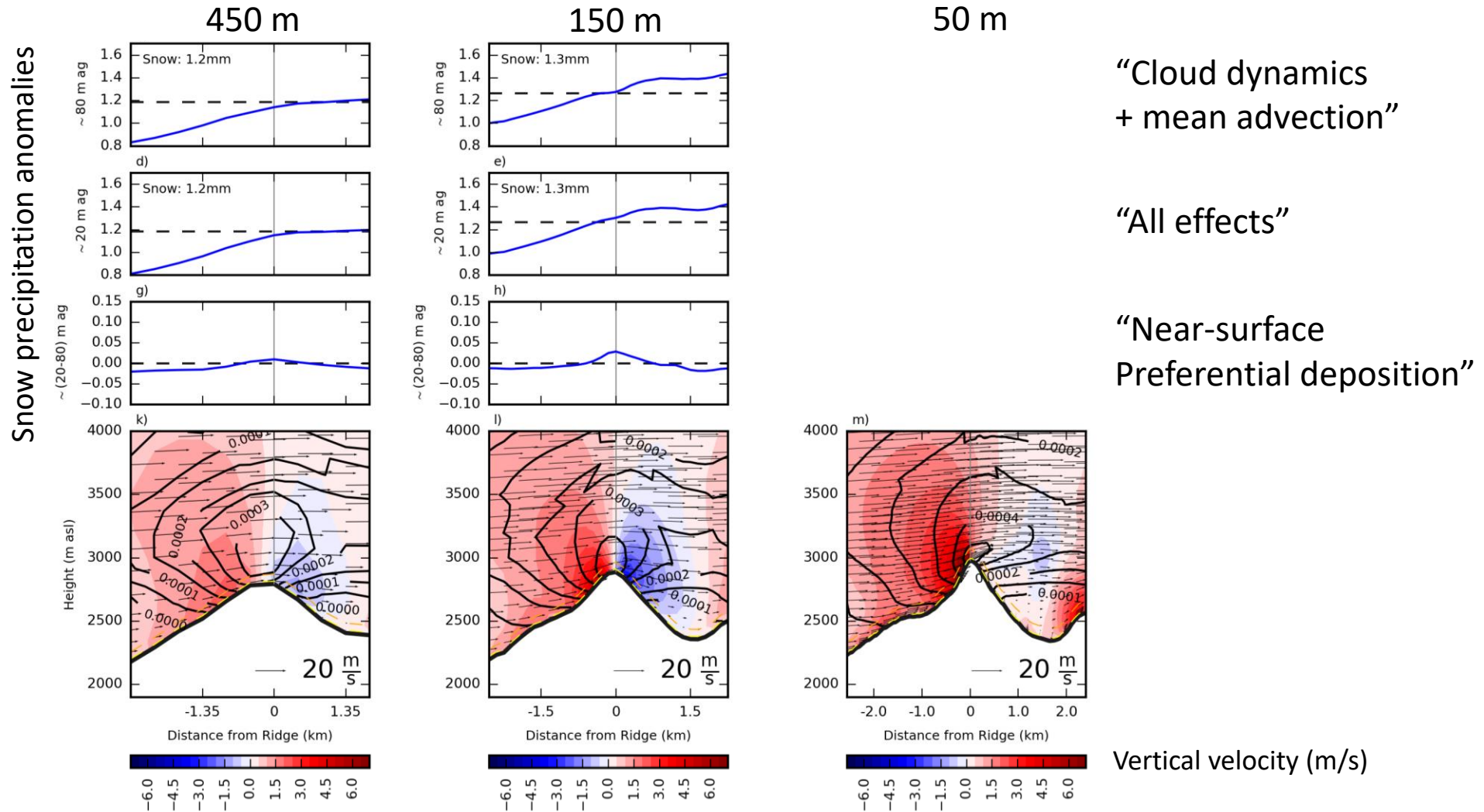




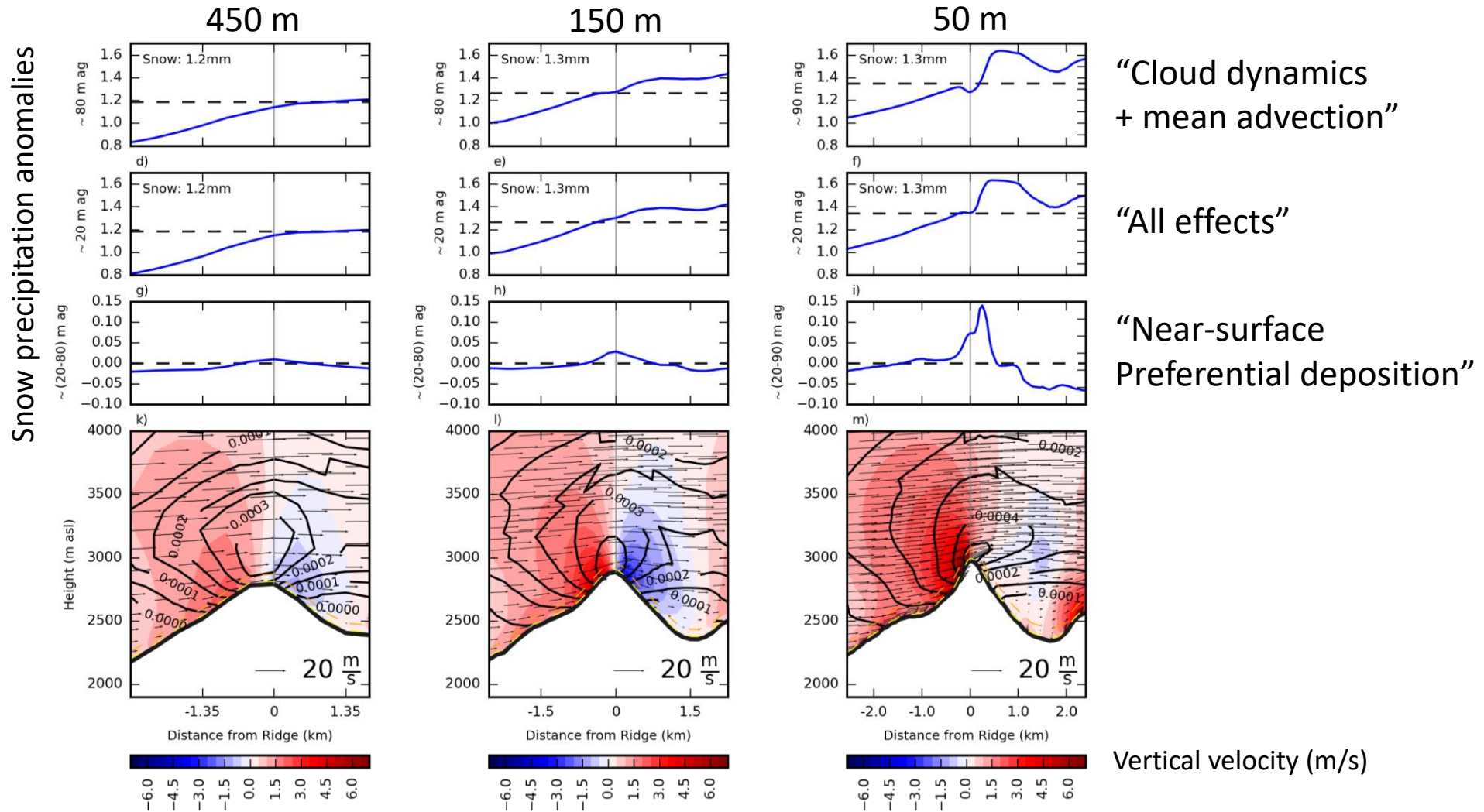
# Resolution dependency



# Resolution dependency



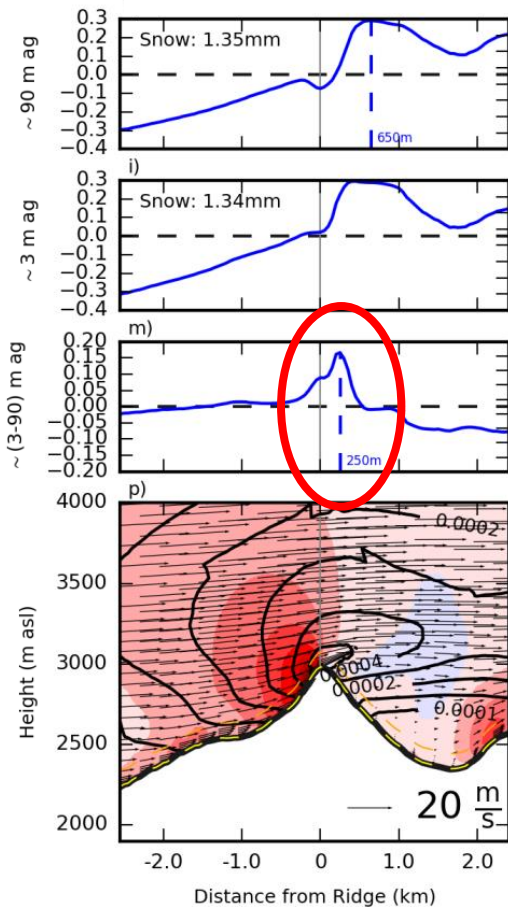
# Resolution dependency



# Processes

Snow precipitation anomalies

31 January 2016

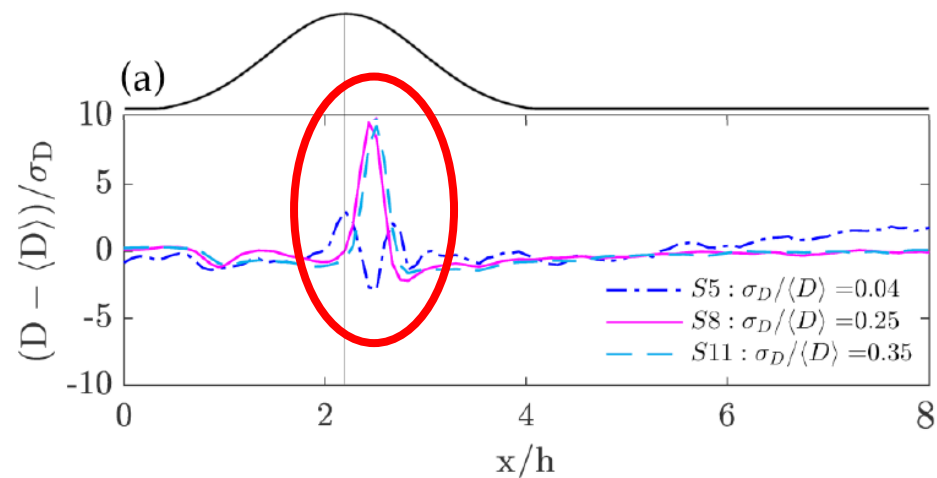


“Cloud dynamics + mean advection”

“All effects”

“Near-surface Preferential deposition”

- · — Round with inertia
- Dendritic with inertia
- - - Inertialess



Comola et al., 2019: Preferential deposition of snow and dust over hills: governing processes and relevant scales, JGR Atmospheres, accepted.

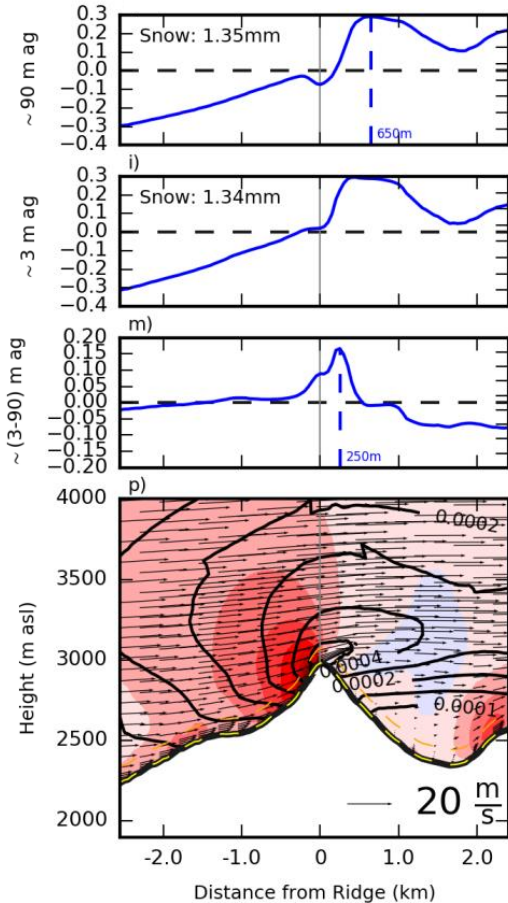
Vertical velocity (m/s)



# Processes

Snow precipitation anomalies

31 January 2016



“Cloud dynamics  
+ mean advection”

“All effects”

“Near-surface  
Preferential deposition”

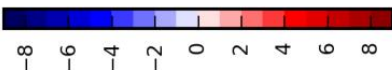
31 January 2016

14-21 %

26-28 %

8-12 %

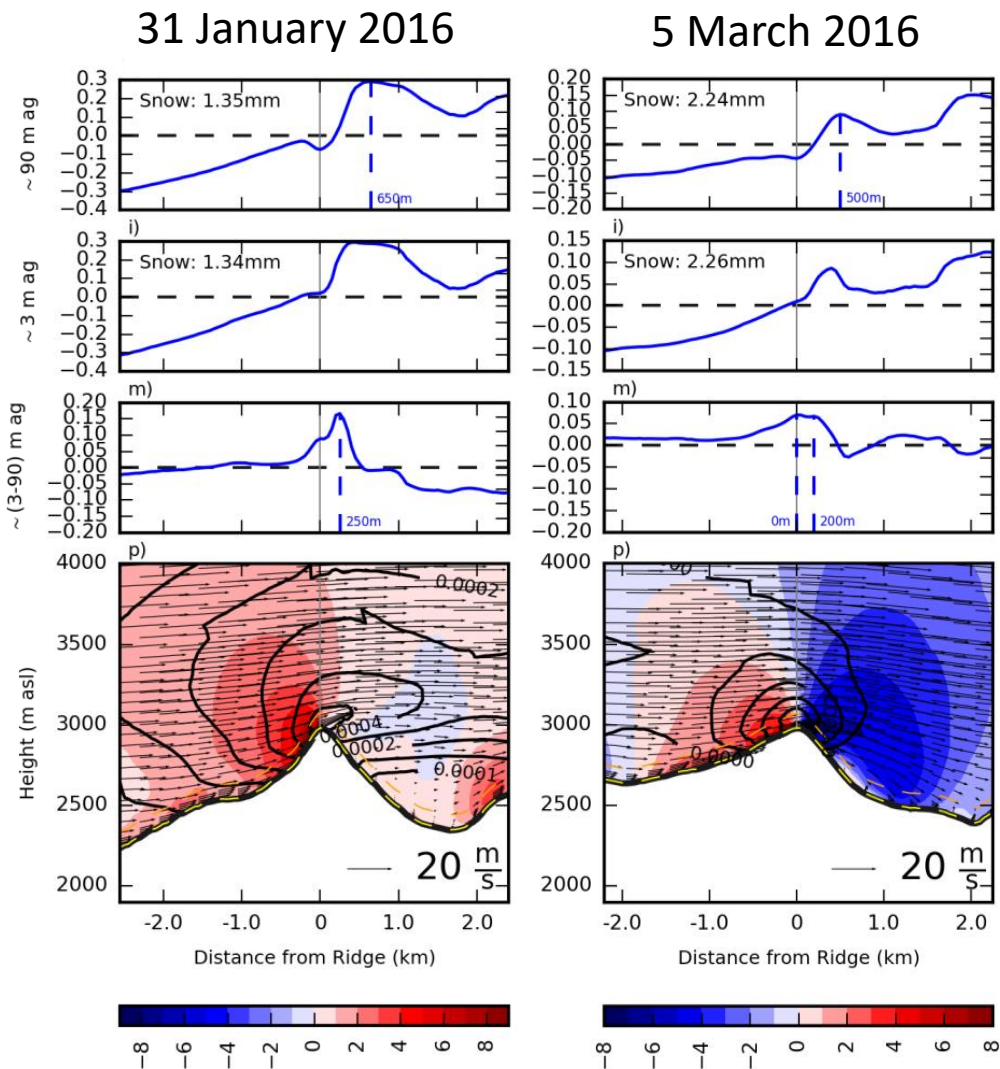
Vertical velocity (m/s)





# Processes

Snow precipitation anomalies



“Cloud dynamics + mean advection”

**14-21 %**

**0.5-7 %**

“All effects”

**26-28 %**

**-2.2-6 %**

“Near-surface Preferential deposition”

**8-12 %**

**3%**

Vertical velocity (m/s)

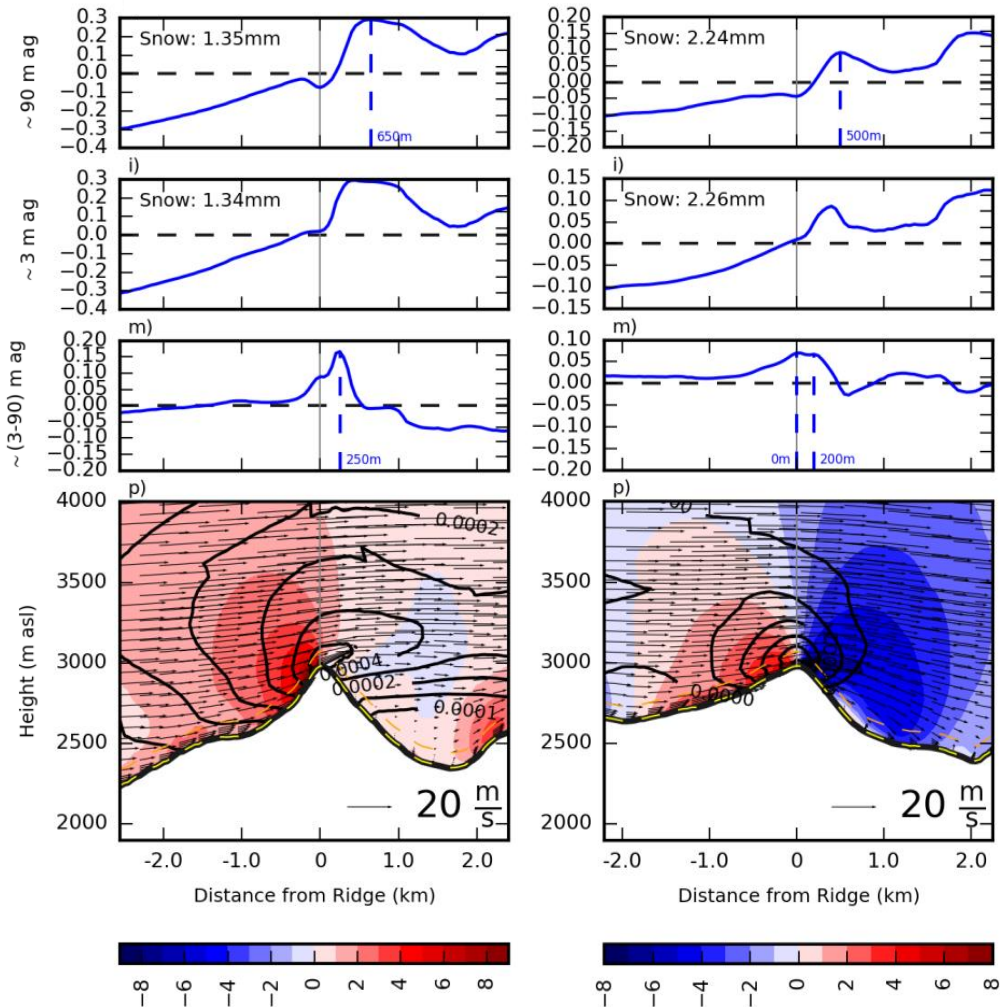


# Processes

Snow precipitation anomalies

31 January 2016

5 March 2016



“Cloud dynamics + mean advection”

“All effects”

“Near-surface Preferential deposition”

31 January 2016

5 March 2016

14-21 %

0.5-7 %

26-28 %

-2.2-6 %

8-12 %

3%

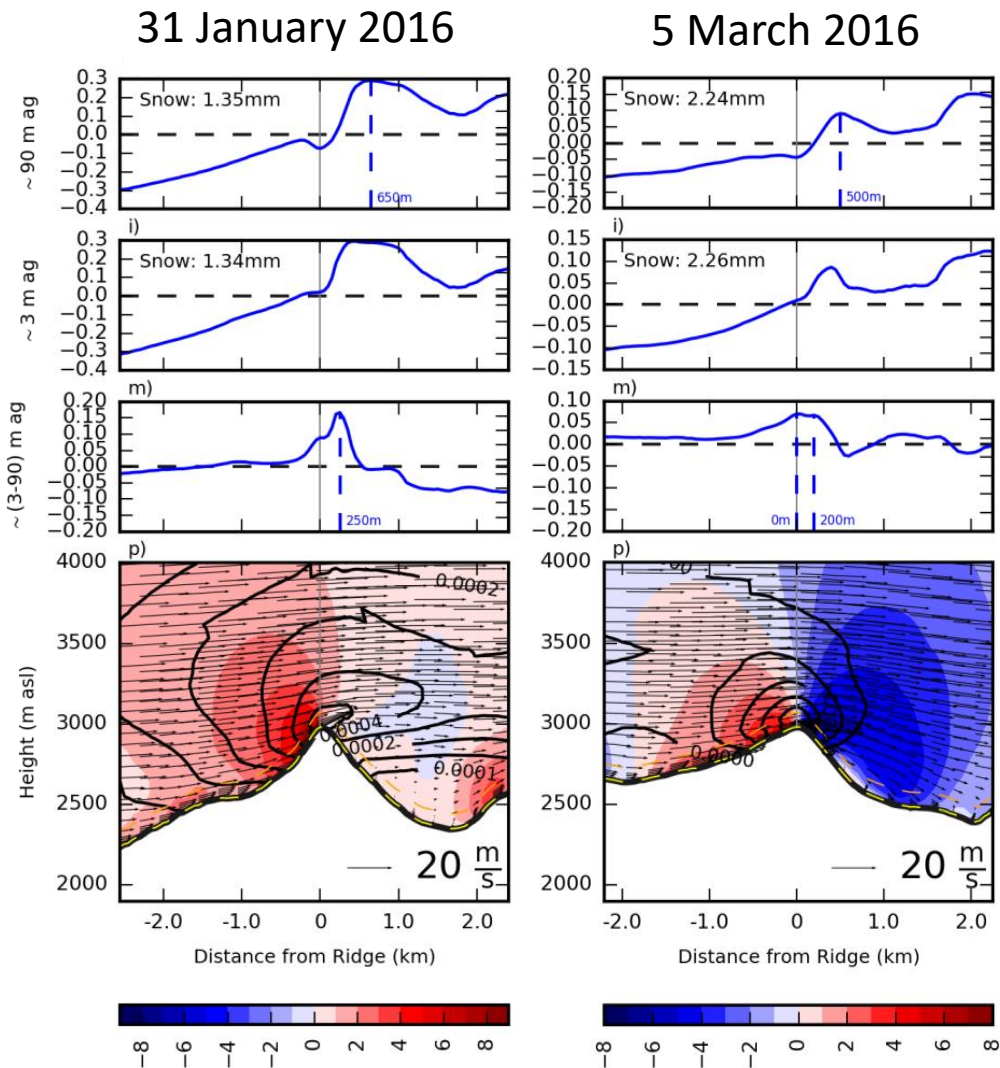


This case study  
Drier atmosphere = weaker effect

Vertical velocity (m/s)

# Processes

Snow precipitation anomalies



“Cloud dynamics + mean advection”

“All effects”

“Near-surface Preferential deposition”

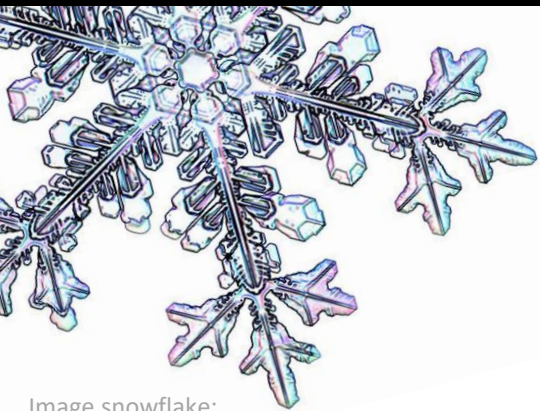
	31 January 2016	5 March 2016
“Cloud dynamics + mean advection”	14-21 %	0.5-7 %
“All effects”	26-28 %	-2.2-6 %
“Near-surface Preferential deposition”	8-12 %	3%

This case study  
**Drier atmosphere = weaker effect**

- Model validation with measurements
- Passive tracer experiment

Vertical velocity (m/s)

# Conclusion



- **Mountain-ridge scale precipitation:  $\leq 50$  m res.**

Image snowflake:  
<https://www.srf.ch/sendungen/einstein/einstein/schneeflocken-die-welt-der-himmlichen-kristalle>,  
Kenneth Libbrecht

Gerber, F., R. Mott, M. Lehning  
(2019): The Importance of Near-Surface Winter Precipitation Processes in Complex Alpine Terrain, *Journal of Hydrometeorology*, 30, 177–196, doi:10.1175/JHM-D-18-0055.1.

O(100 m)

# Conclusion

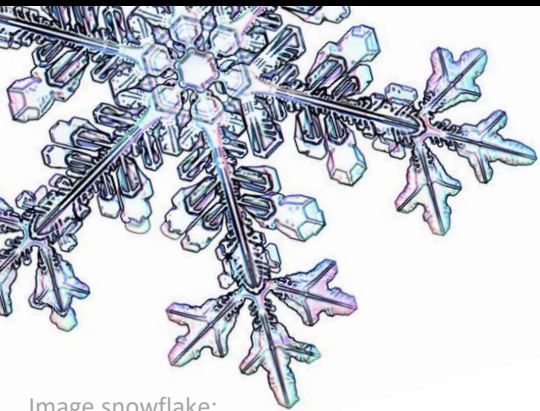


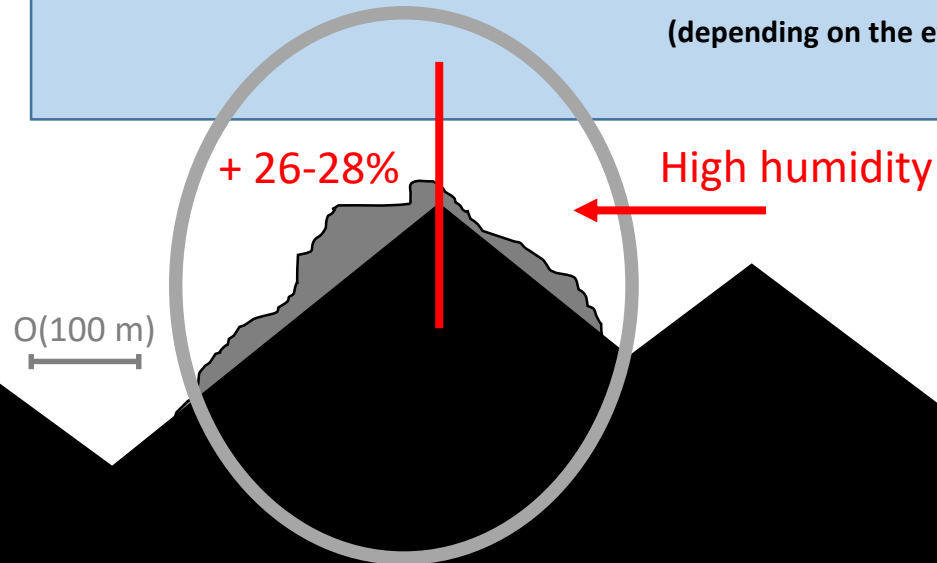
Image snowflake:  
<https://www.srf.ch/sendungen/einstein/einstein/schneeflocken-die-welt-der-himmlichen-kristalle>,  
Kenneth Libbrecht

Gerber, F., R. Mott, M. Lehning  
(2019): The Importance of Near-Surface Winter Precipitation Processes in Complex Alpine Terrain, *Journal of Hydrometeorology*, 30, 177–196, doi:10.1175/JHM-D-18-0055.1.

- **Mountain-ridge scale precipitation:**  $\leq 50$  m res.
- **Cloud dynamics and mean advection:**  $O(20 \%)$
- **Near-surface preferential deposition:**  $O(5-10 \%)$

**26-28 % enhanced precipitation on leeward side**

(depending on the event)



# Questions?



Image snowflake:  
<https://www.srf.ch/sendungen/einstein/einstein/schneeflocken-die-welt-der-himmlichen-kristalle>,  
Kenneth Libbrecht

Gerber, F., R. Mott, M. Lehning  
(2019): The Importance of Near-Surface Winter Precipitation Processes in Complex Alpine Terrain, *Journal of Hydrometeorology*, 30, 177–196, doi:10.1175/JHM-D-18-0055.1.

- **Mountain-ridge scale precipitation:**  $\leq 50$  m res.
- **Cloud dynamics and mean advection:**  $O(20 \%)$
- **Near-surface preferential deposition:**  $O(5-10 \%)$

**26-28 % enhanced precipitation on leeward side**

(depending on the event)

