

Land-surface-snow-cloud climate coupling

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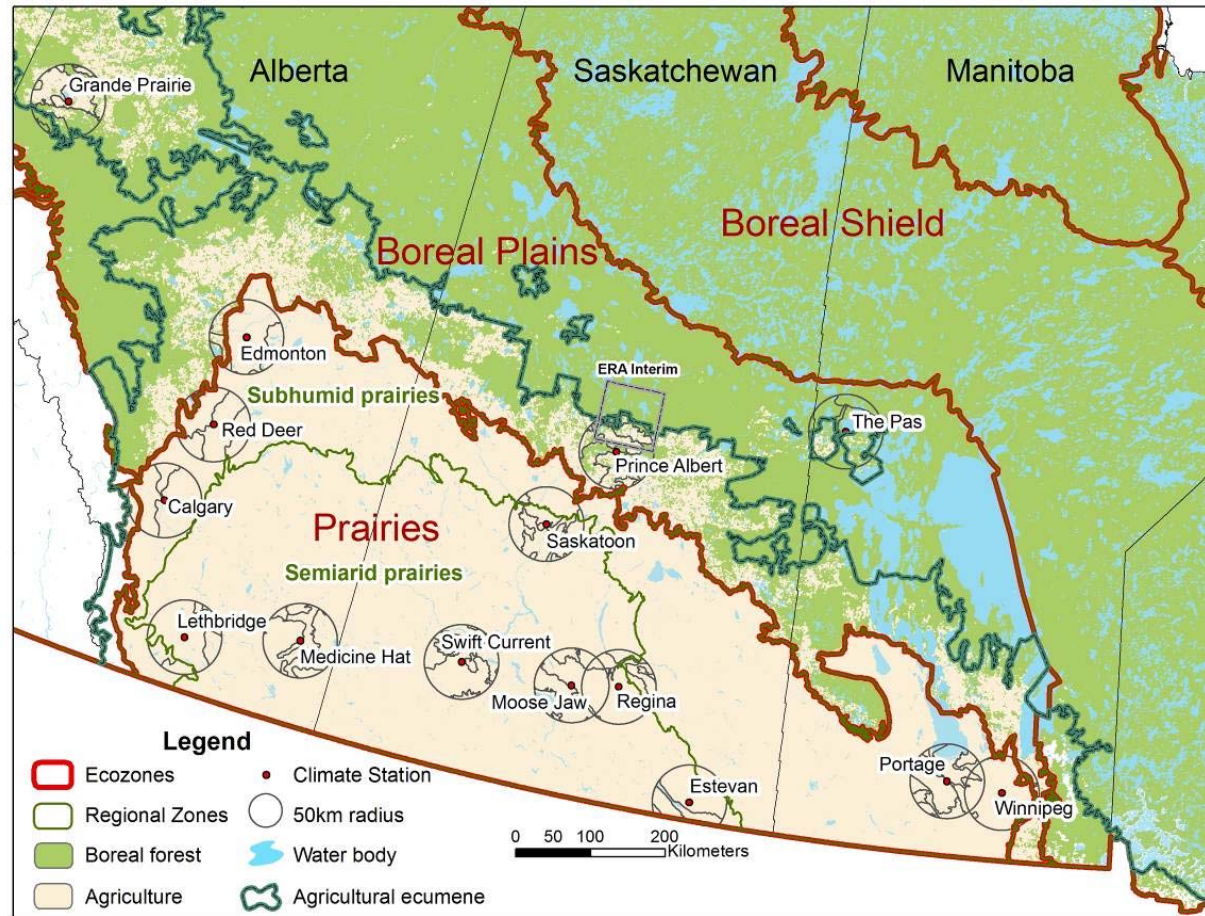
NCAR

41th Northeastern Storm Conference

Saratoga, NY

March 6, 2016

14 Prairie stations: 1953-2011



- *Hourly* p, T, RH, WS, WD, Opaque Cloud by level, (SW_{dn} , LW_{dn})
- *Daily* precipitation and snowdepth
- Ecodistrict crop data since 1955
- Albedo data (MODIS/CCRS: 250m, after 2000)

Outline

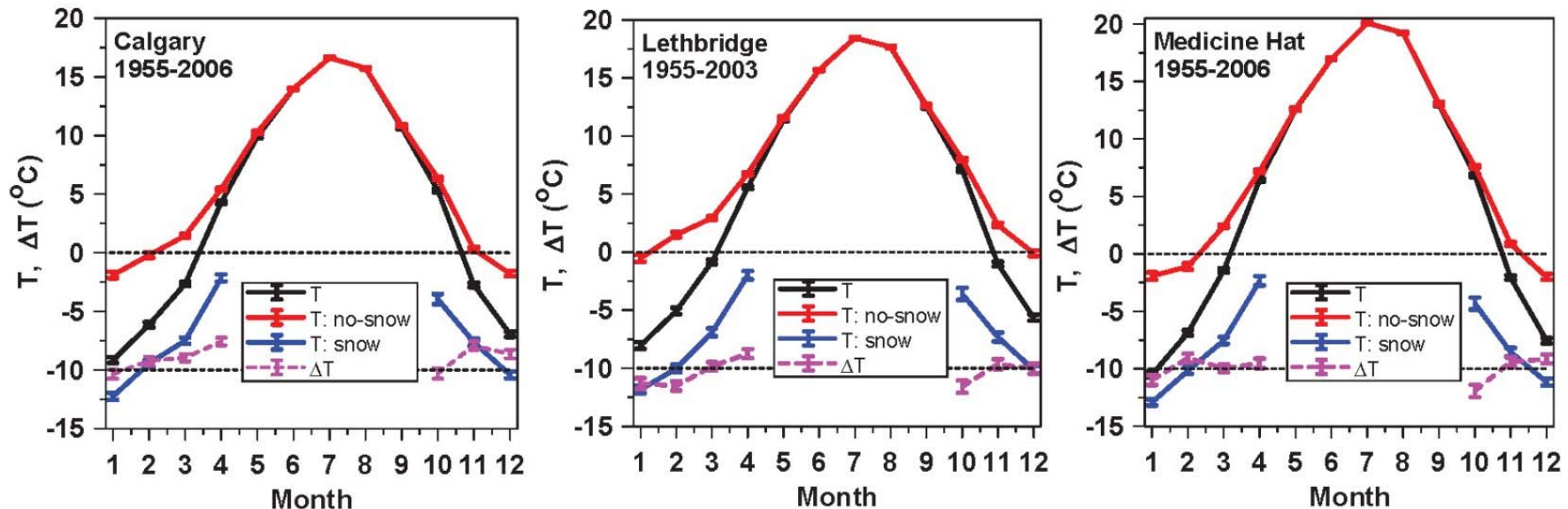
- **Distinct warm and cold season states**
- **Snow cover is a “climate switch”**
- Canadian Prairies: $\Delta T = -10^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Vermont: $\Delta T = -6^{\circ}\text{C}$
- **Distinct cloud coupling to climate**
 - **No-snow ‘Warm when clear’ - convective BL**
 - **Snow ‘Cold when clear’ - stable BL**

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References

- Betts, A.K., R. Desjardins and D. Worth (2013a), Cloud radiative forcing of the diurnal cycle climate of the Canadian Prairies. *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 118, 1–19, doi:10.1002/jgrd.50593
- Betts, A. K., R. Desjardins, D. Worth, and D. Cerkowniak (2013), Impact of land use change on the diurnal cycle climate of the Canadian Prairies, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 118, 11,996–12,011, doi:10.1002/2013JD020717.
- Betts, A.K., R. Desjardins, D. Worth, S. Wang and J. Li (2014), Coupling of winter climate transitions to snow and clouds over the Prairies. *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 119, doi:10.1002/2013JD021168
- Betts, A.K., R. Desjardins, D. Worth and B. Beckage (2014), Climate coupling between temperature, humidity, precipitation and cloud cover over the Canadian Prairies. *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.* 119, 13305-13326, doi:10.1002/2014JD022511
- Betts, A.K., R. Desjardins, A.C.M. Beljaars and A. Tawfik (2015). Observational study of land-surface-cloud-atmosphere coupling on daily timescales. *Front. Earth Sci.* 3:13. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3389/feart.2015.00013>
- Betts, AK and A.B. Tawfik (2016) Annual Climatology of the Diurnal Cycle on the Canadian Prairies. *Front. Earth Sci.* 4:1. doi: 10.3389/feart.2016.00001

Climatological Impact of Snow

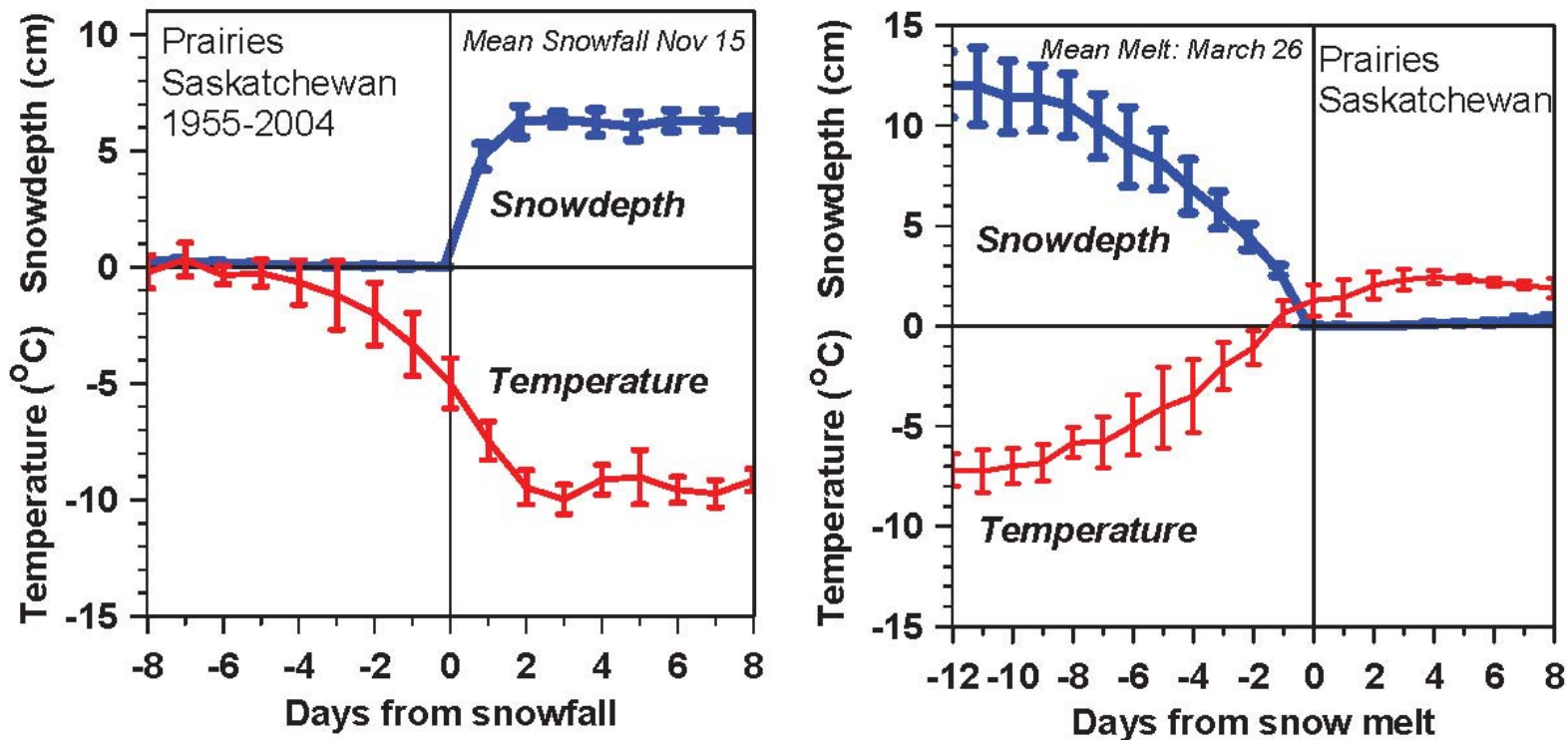


Separate mean climatology into days
with no-snow and Snowdepth: SD>0

$$\Delta T = T:\text{no-snow} - T:\text{snow} = -9.8(\pm 0.8)^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Snowfall and Snowmelt

Winter and Spring transitions



- Temperature falls/rises about 10K with first snowfall/snowmelt
- *Snow reflects sunlight; shift to cold stable BL*
 - Local climate switch between warm and cold seasons

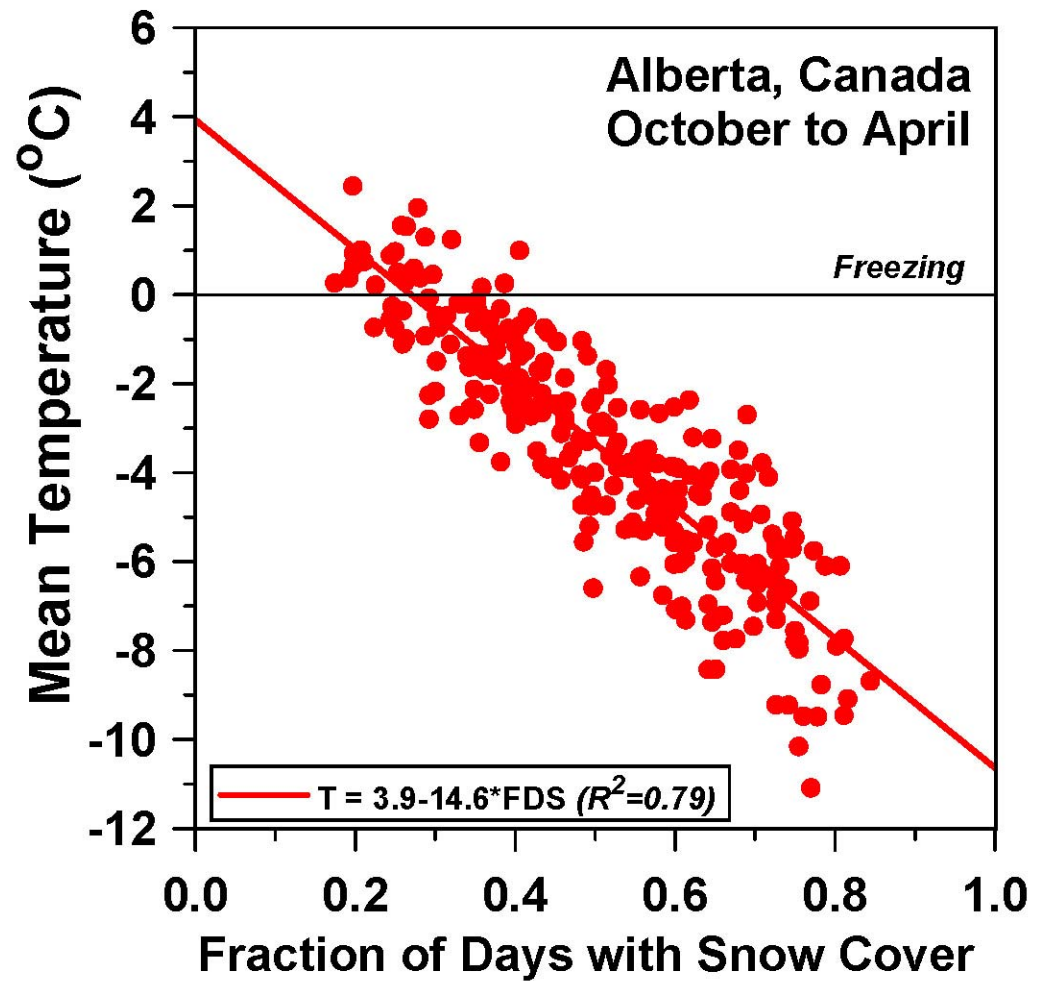
Betts et al. 2014

Interannual variability of T coupled to Snow Cover

- Alberta: 79% of variance
- Slopes T_m $-14.7 (\pm 0.6)$ K

10% fewer snow days
= 1.5K warmer
on Prairies

More snow cover - Colder temperatures



Diurnal cycle: Clouds & Snow

Canadian Prairies 660 station-years of data

Winter climatology

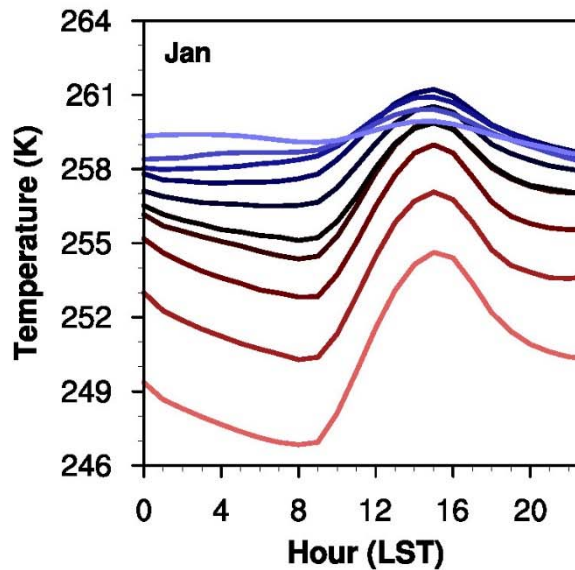
- Colder when clear
- LWCF dominant with snow

Summer climatology

- Warmer when clear
- SWCF dominant: no snow

Transition months:

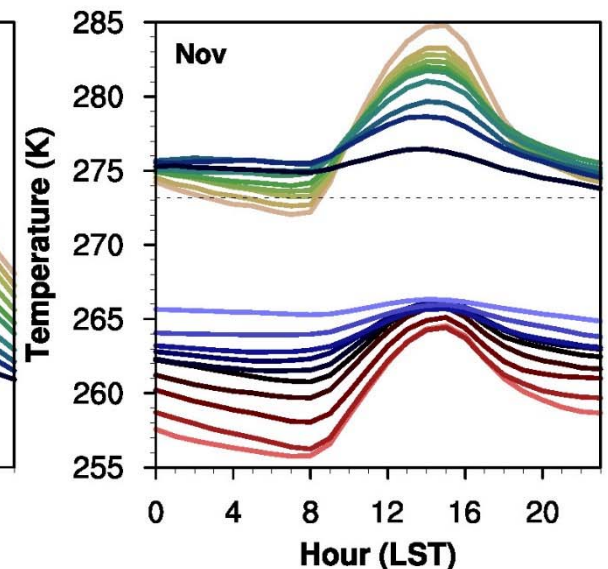
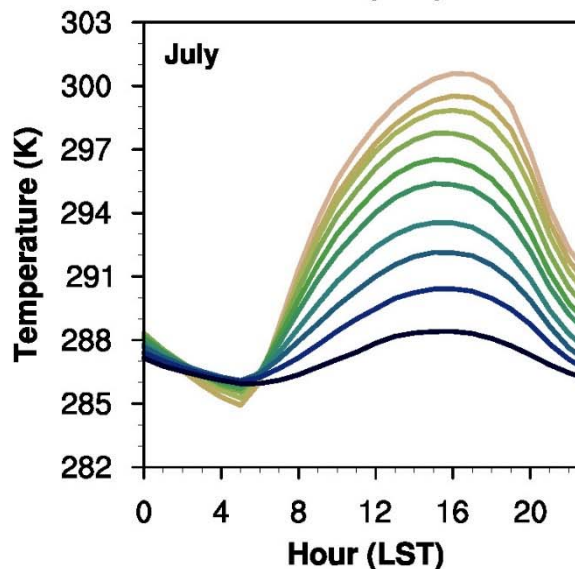
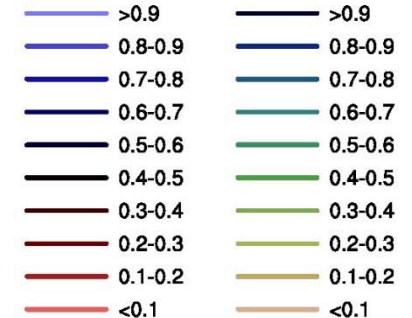
- Show both climatologies
- With 11K separation
- Fast transitions with snow
- Snow is “Climate switch”



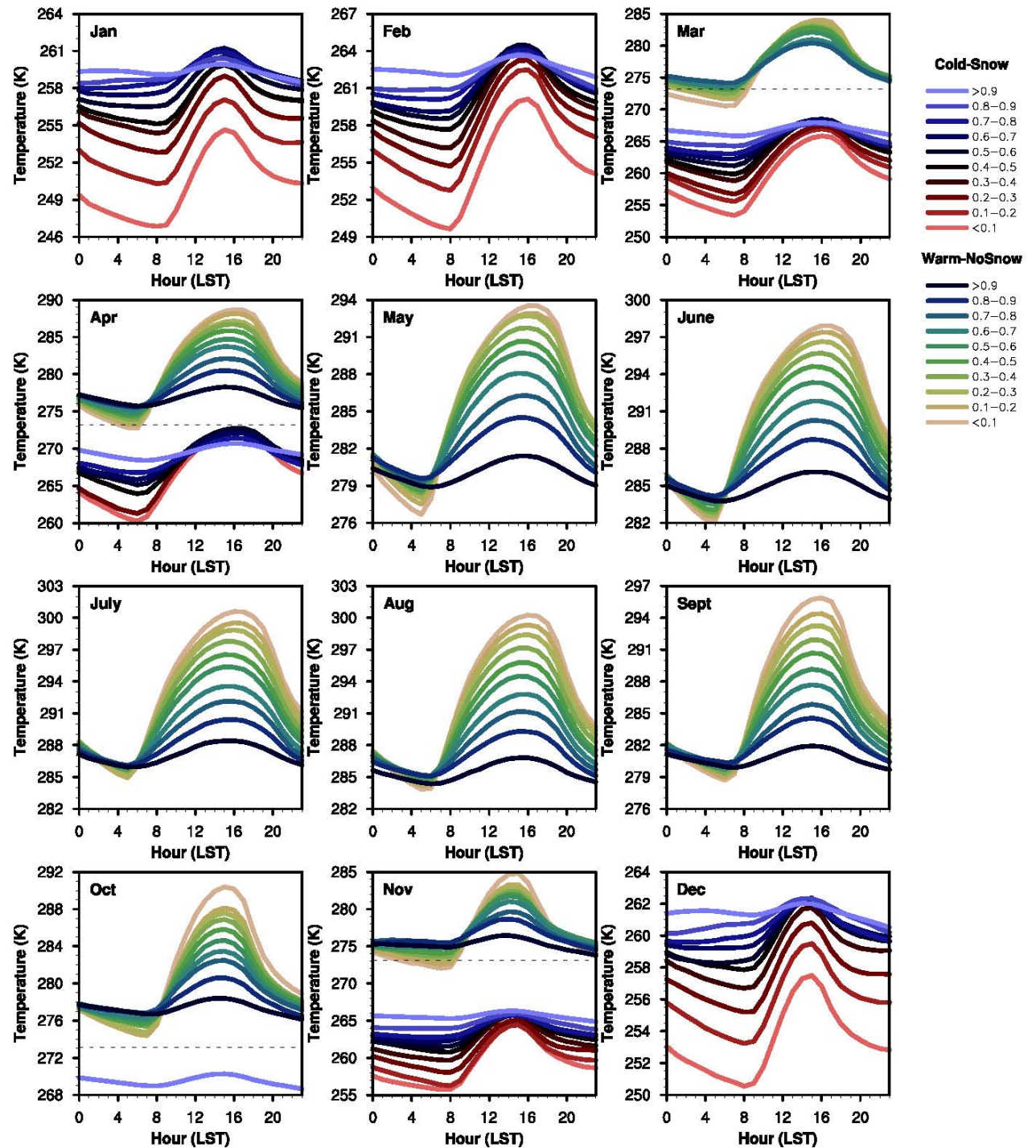
Opaque cloud fraction

Cold-Snow

Warm-NoSnow

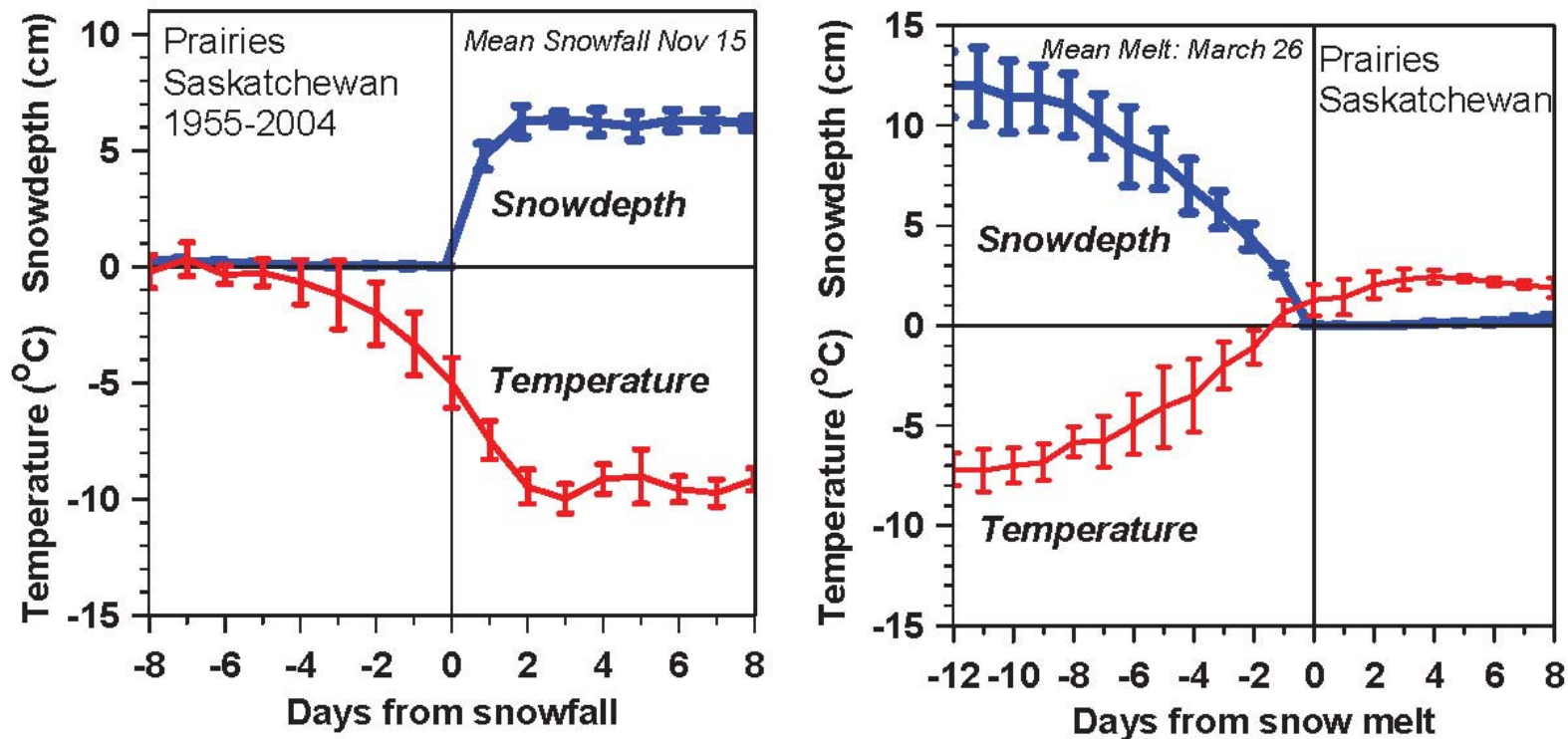


Monthly diurnal climatology (by snow and cloud)



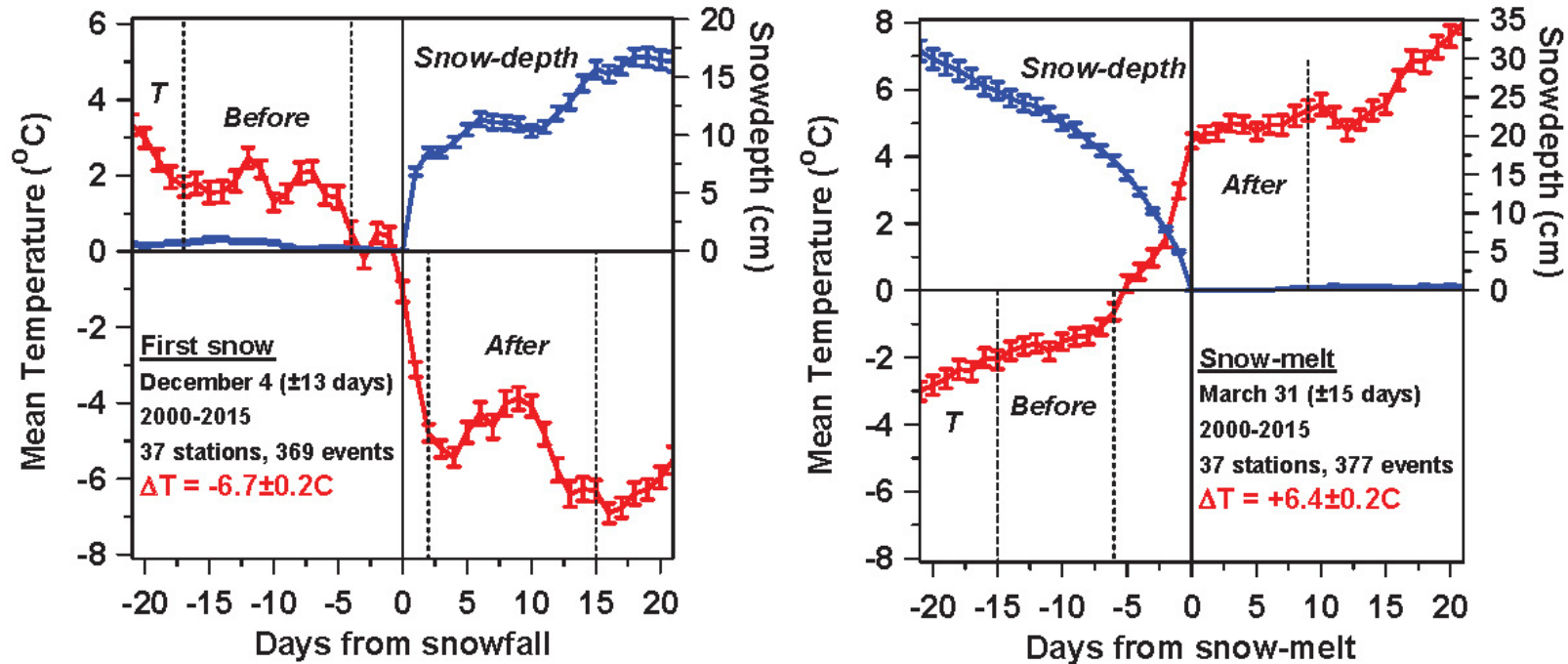
Snowfall and Snowmelt

ΔT Canadian Prairies



- Temperature falls/rises 10K with first snowfall/snowmelt
 - Local climate switch between warm and cold seasons

Snowfall and Snowmelt ΔT Vermont

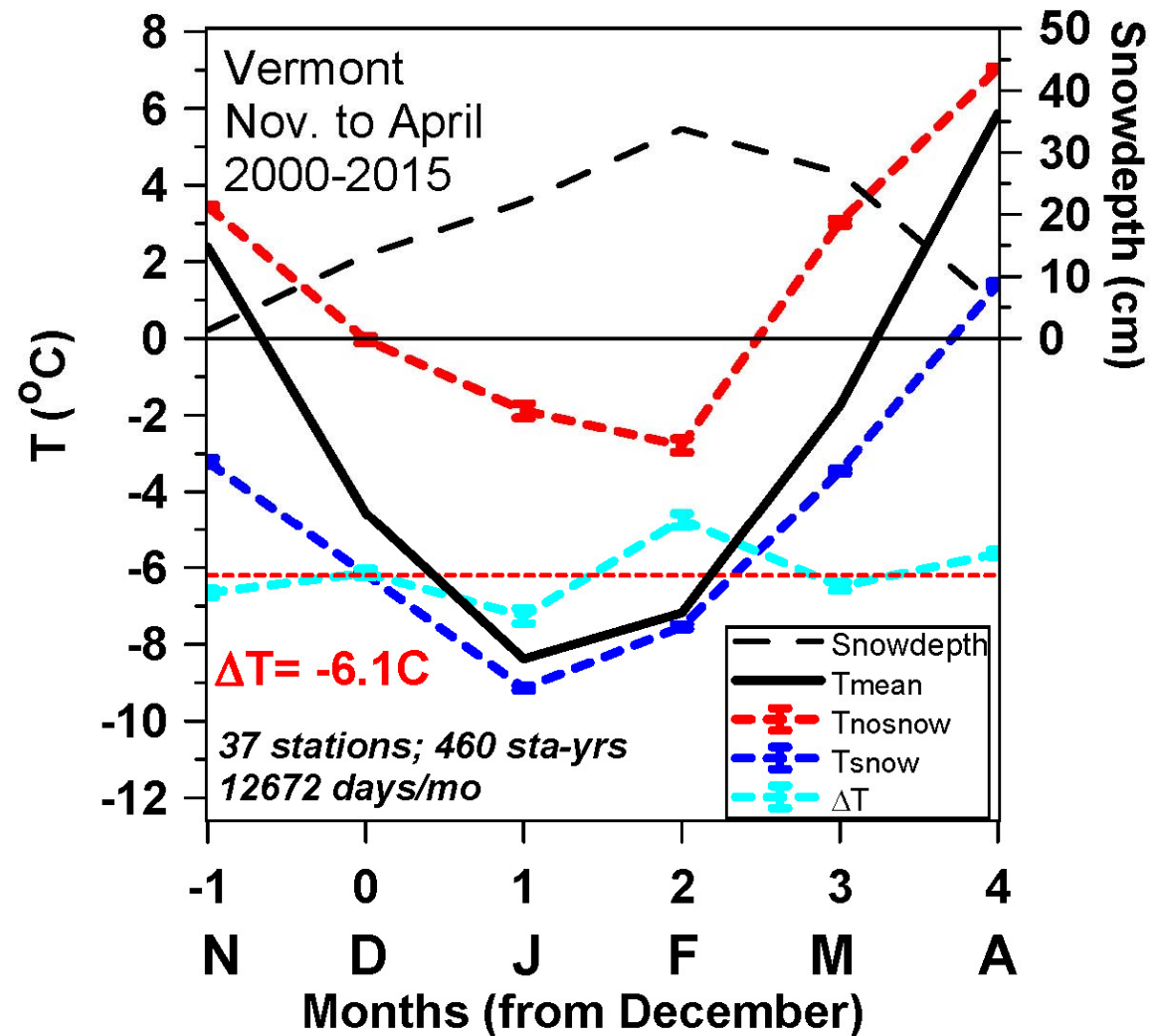


- Temperature falls/rises 6.5 °C with first snowfall/snowmelt
- Albedo with snow less than Prairies

Climatological Impact of Snow: Vermont

Separate mean climatology into days with no-snow and with snow

Difference $\Delta T = -6.1(\pm 0.7)^{\circ}\text{C}$



Summary

- **Distinct warm and cold season states**
- **Snow cover is a “climate switch”**
- **Prairies: $\Delta T = -10^{\circ}\text{C}$ (winter albedo = 0.7)**
- **Vermont: $\Delta T = -6^{\circ}\text{C}$ (winter albedo 0.3 to 0.4)**
- **Snow transforms BL cloud coupling**
 - **No-snow ‘Warm when clear’ - convective BL**
 - **Snow ‘Cold when clear’ - stable BL**

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