



Evolution of snow and ice thickness in Lake Orajärvi, northern Finland

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We aim to carry out sustainable snow and ice observations in lake Orajärvi, in the vicinity of the Arctic Research Centre of FMI, Sodankylä monitoring facilities in northern Finland. The objectives of this ongoing research are as follows:

- - to investigate snow and ice mass balance and temperature regimes.
 - - to improve snow and ice thermodynamic model HIGHTSI.
 - - to validate results of numerical weather prediction model (e.g. HIRLAM) .
 - - to test a prototype snow and ice mass balance buoy in a lake environment.
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- Observations
 - Modelling

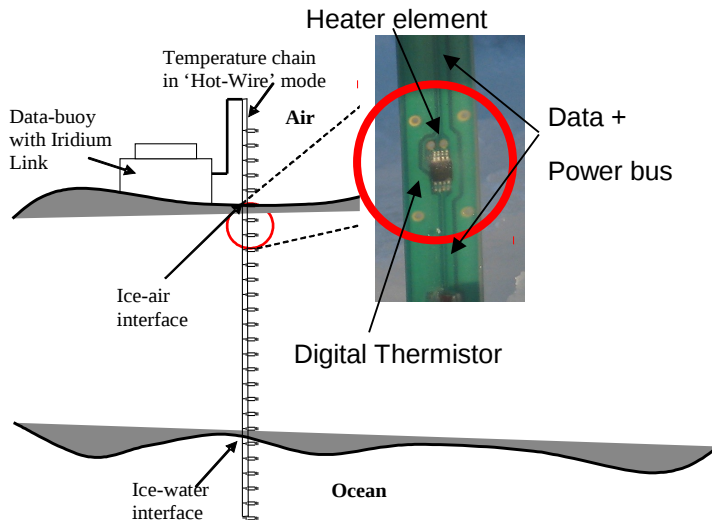


Ice mass balance buoys

invented by SAMS (Scottish Association for Marine Science)

Continuous measurements at one location

Monitor high resolution temperature profile (sensor interval: 2cm)

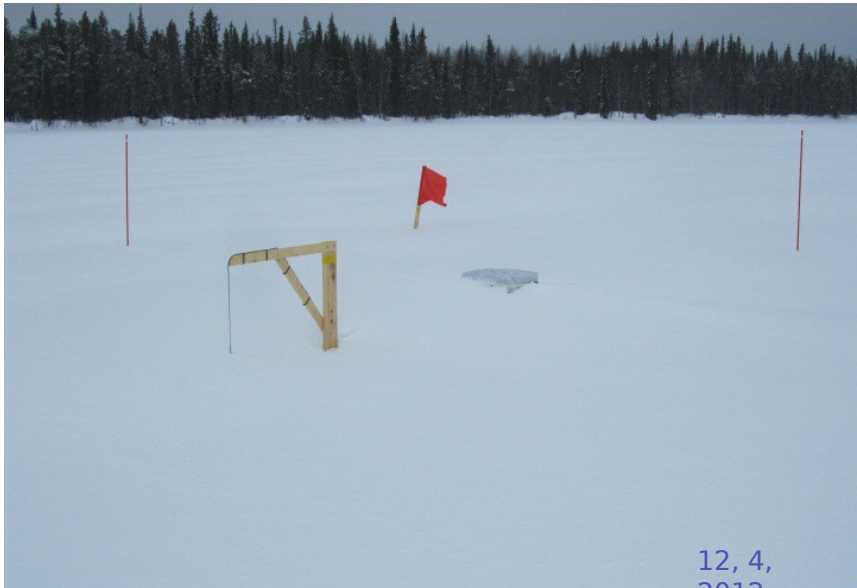
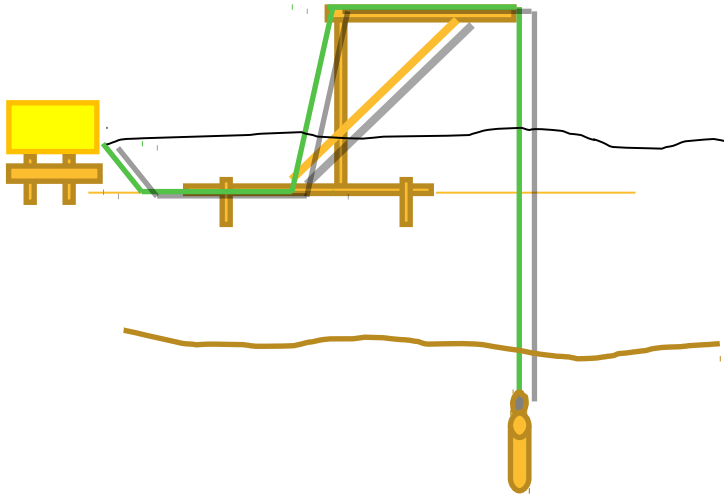


Schematic of the temperature chain used to measure the ice-air and ice-water interface.(by Jeremy Wilkinson)





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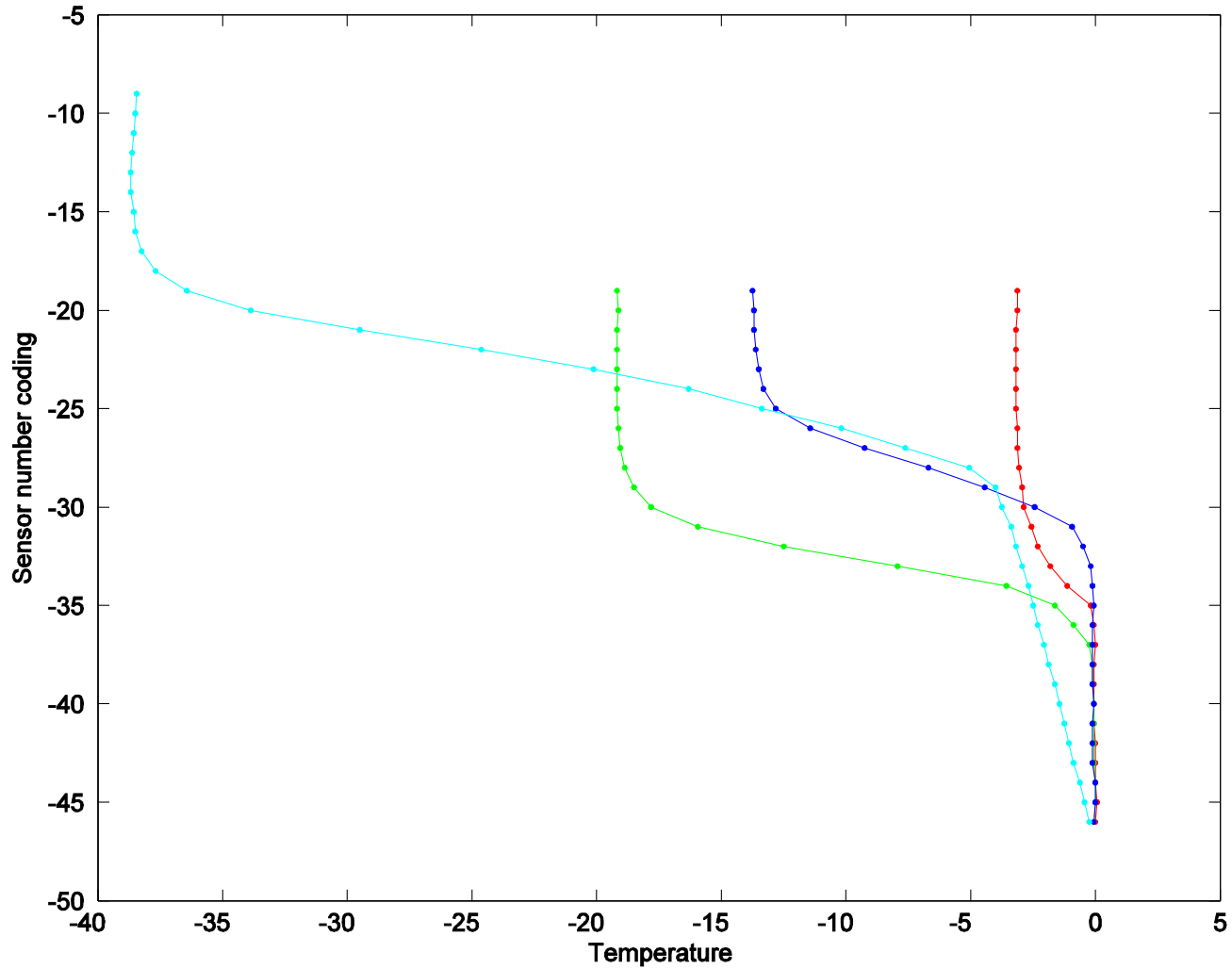
12, 4,
2012



19, 12,
2011

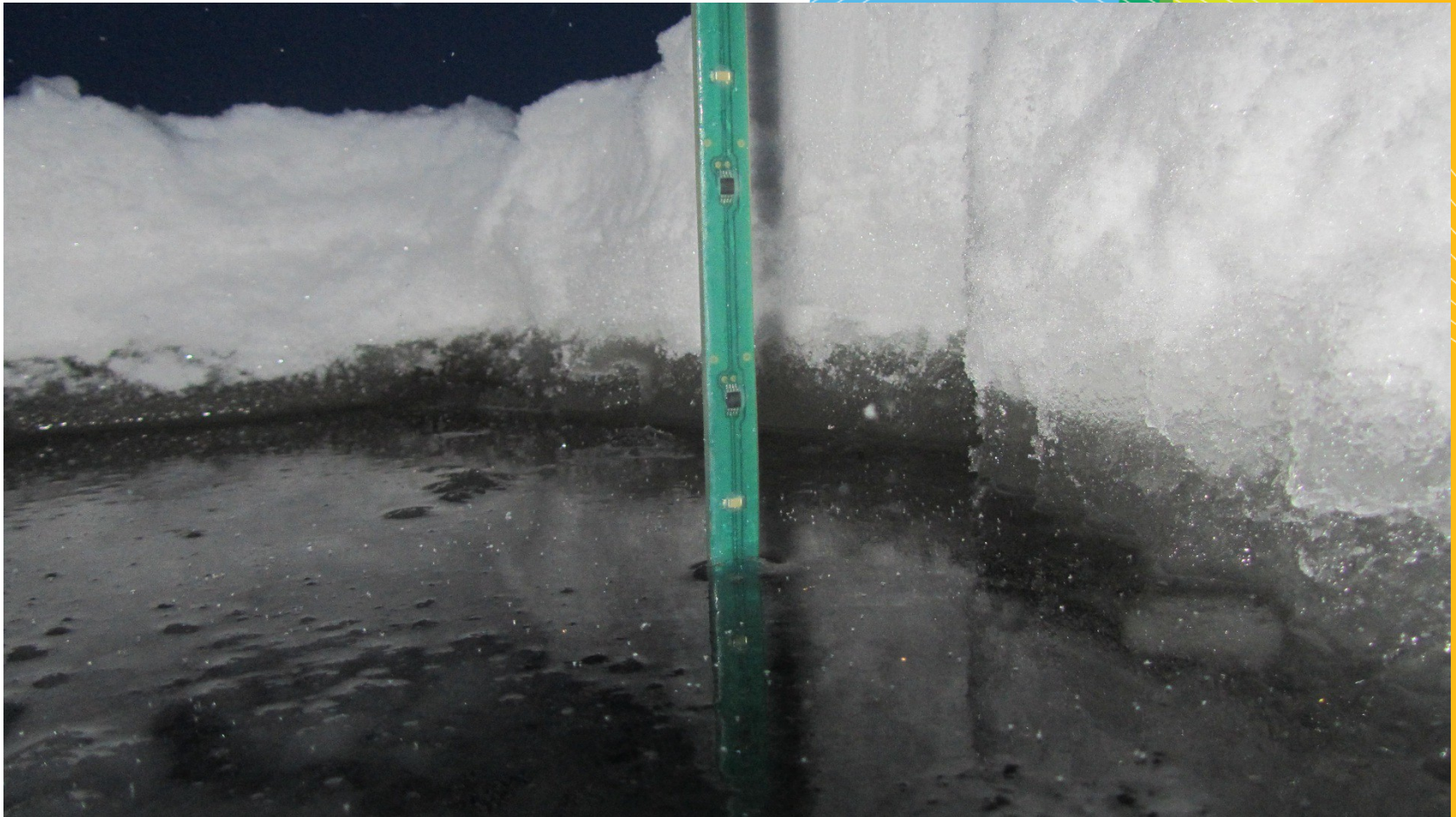


22, 2,
2012





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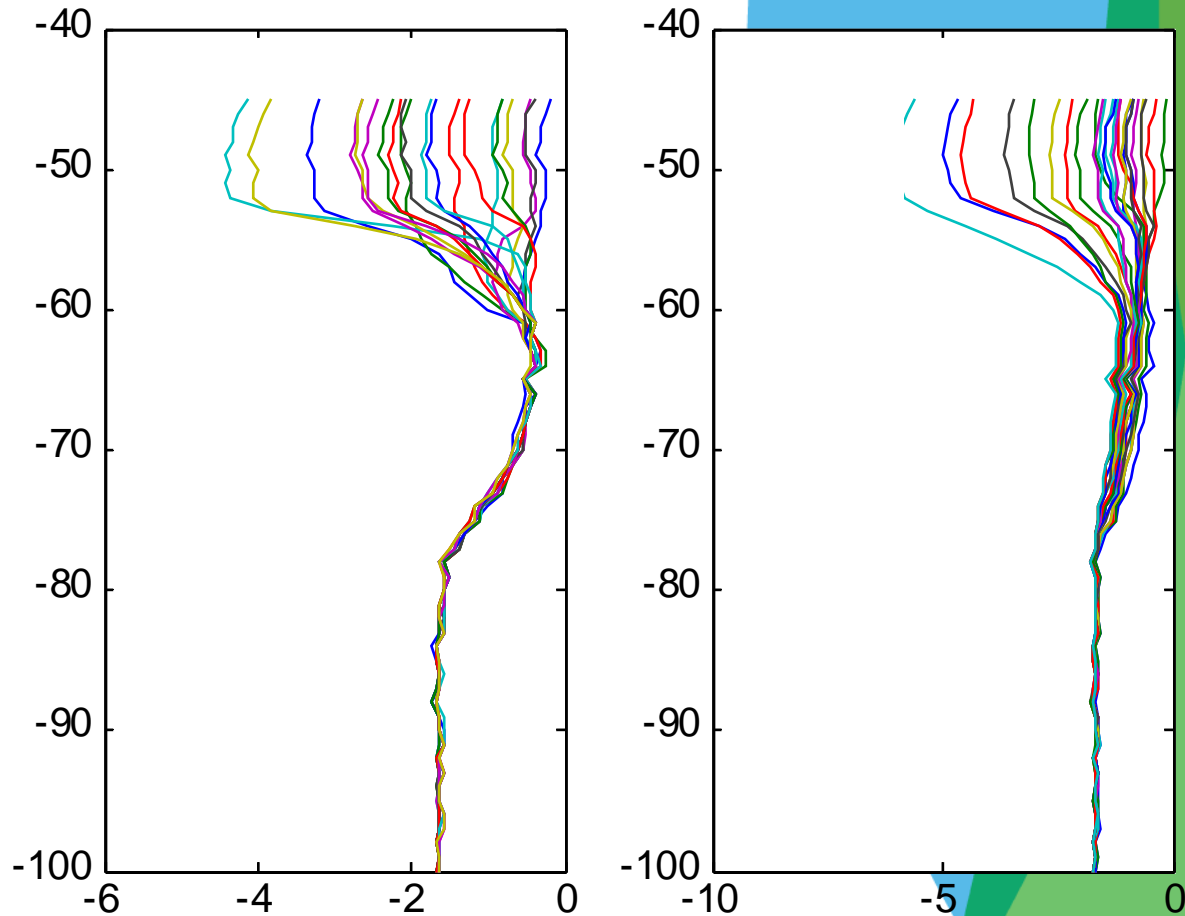
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FMI 4 MAP

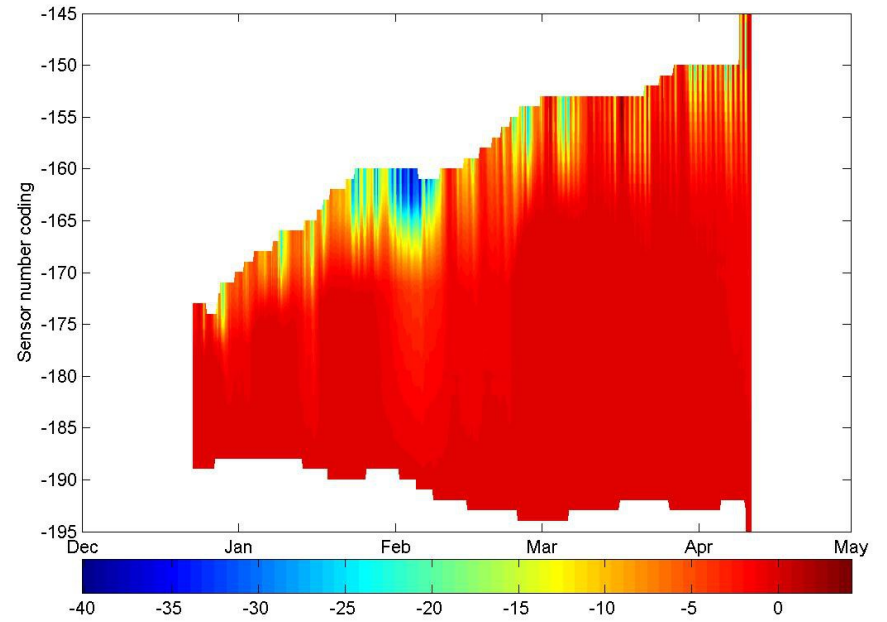
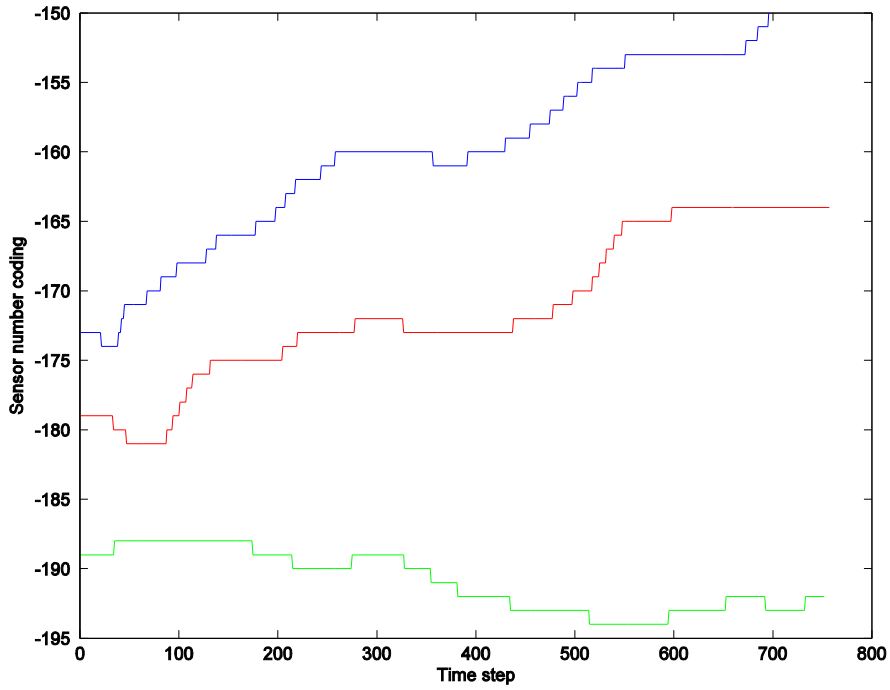


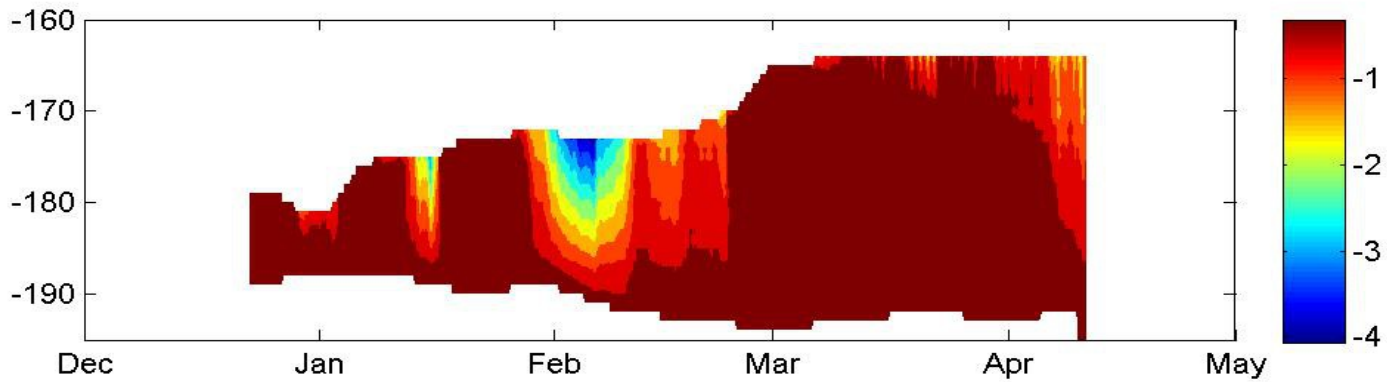
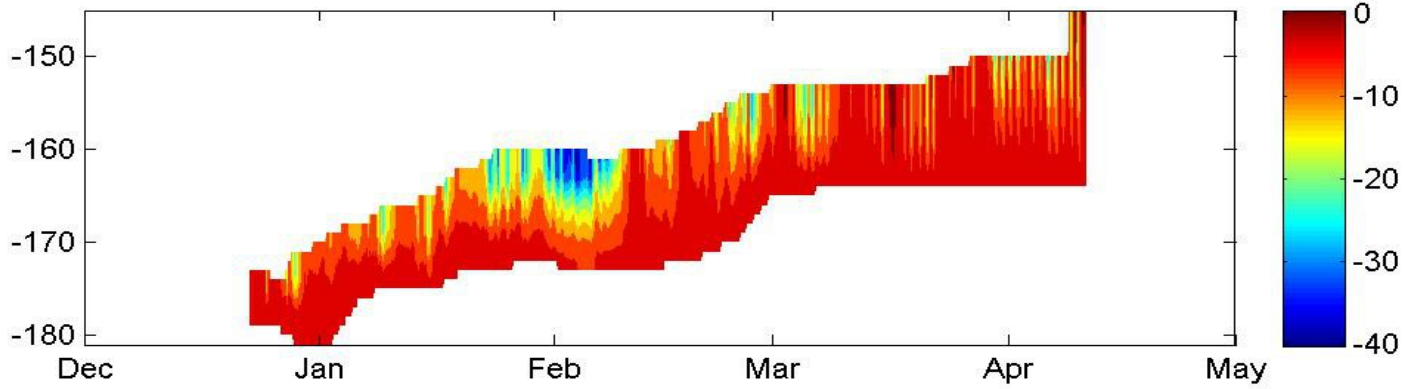
Map updated **04:47 hours ago**

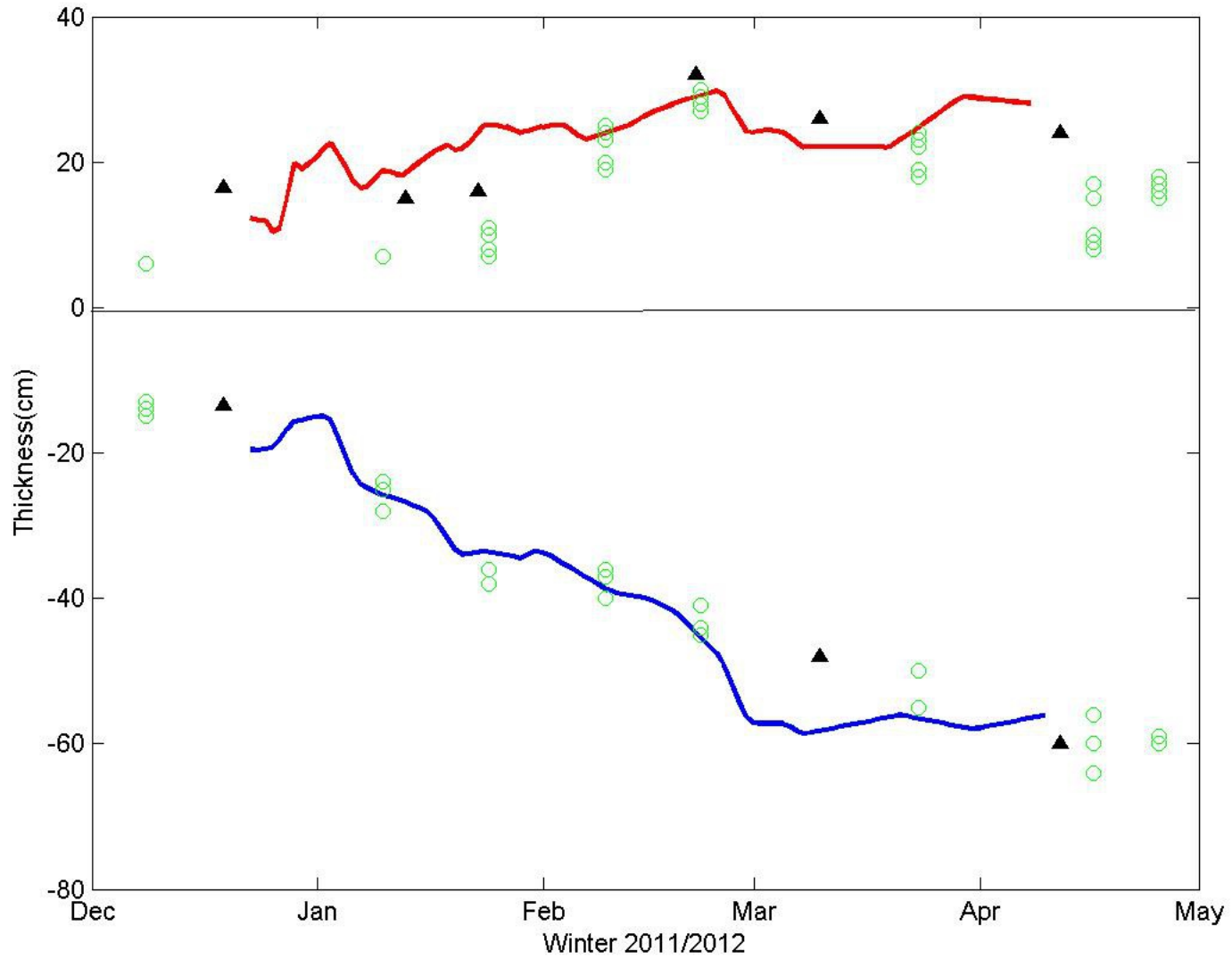
Sea Ice Extent Composite courtesy of [Polar View](#).

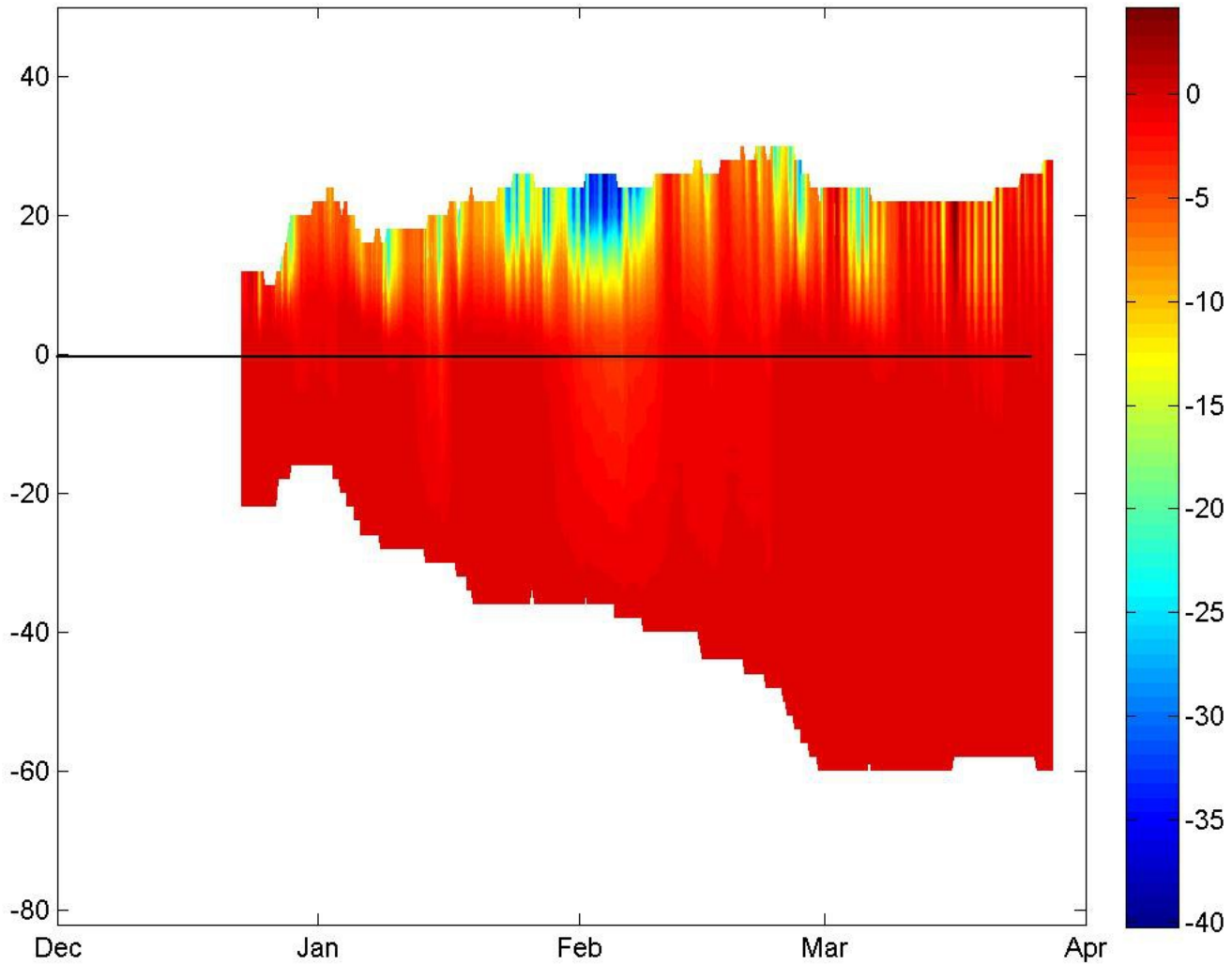


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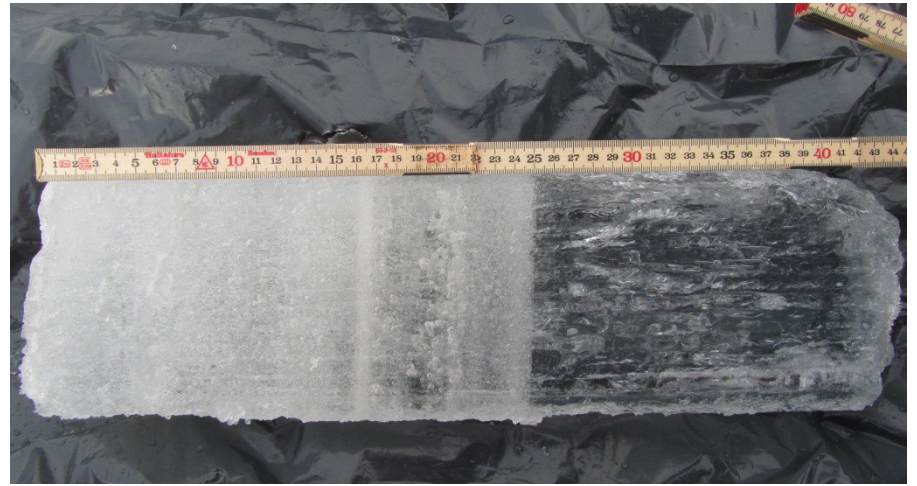






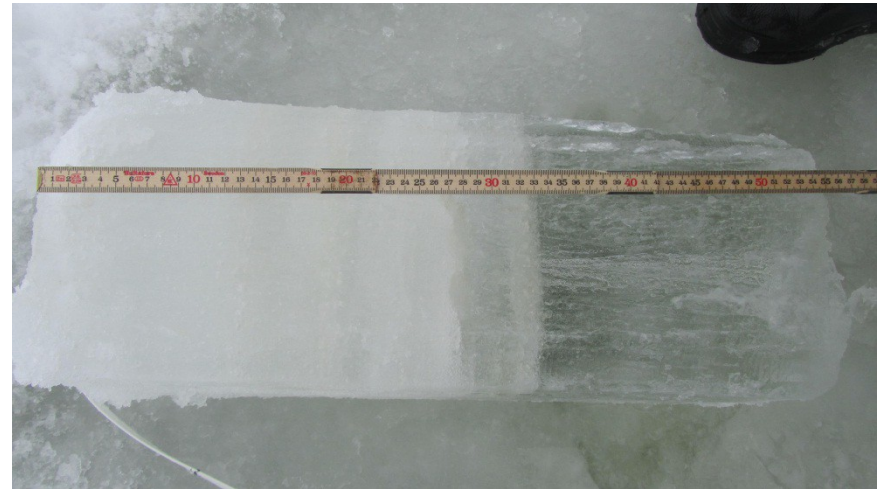
11,3,201

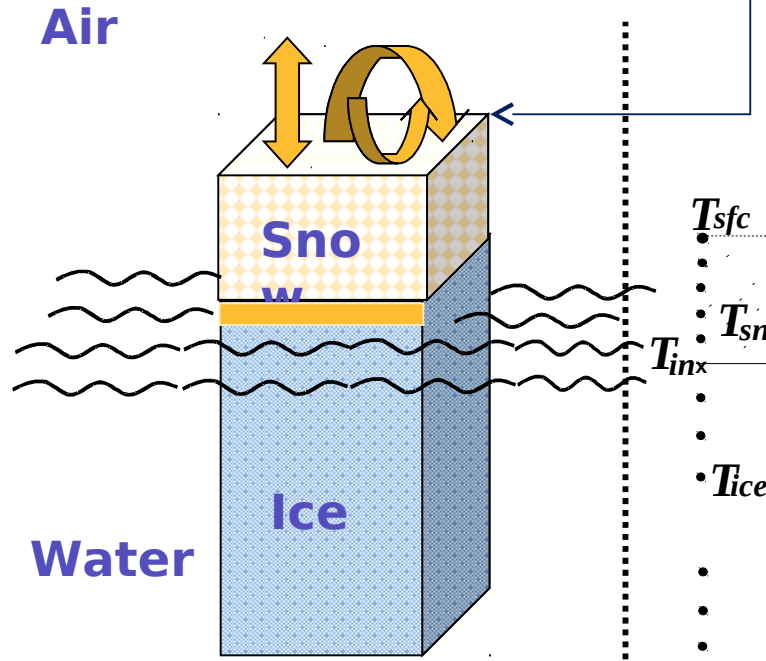
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12,4,201

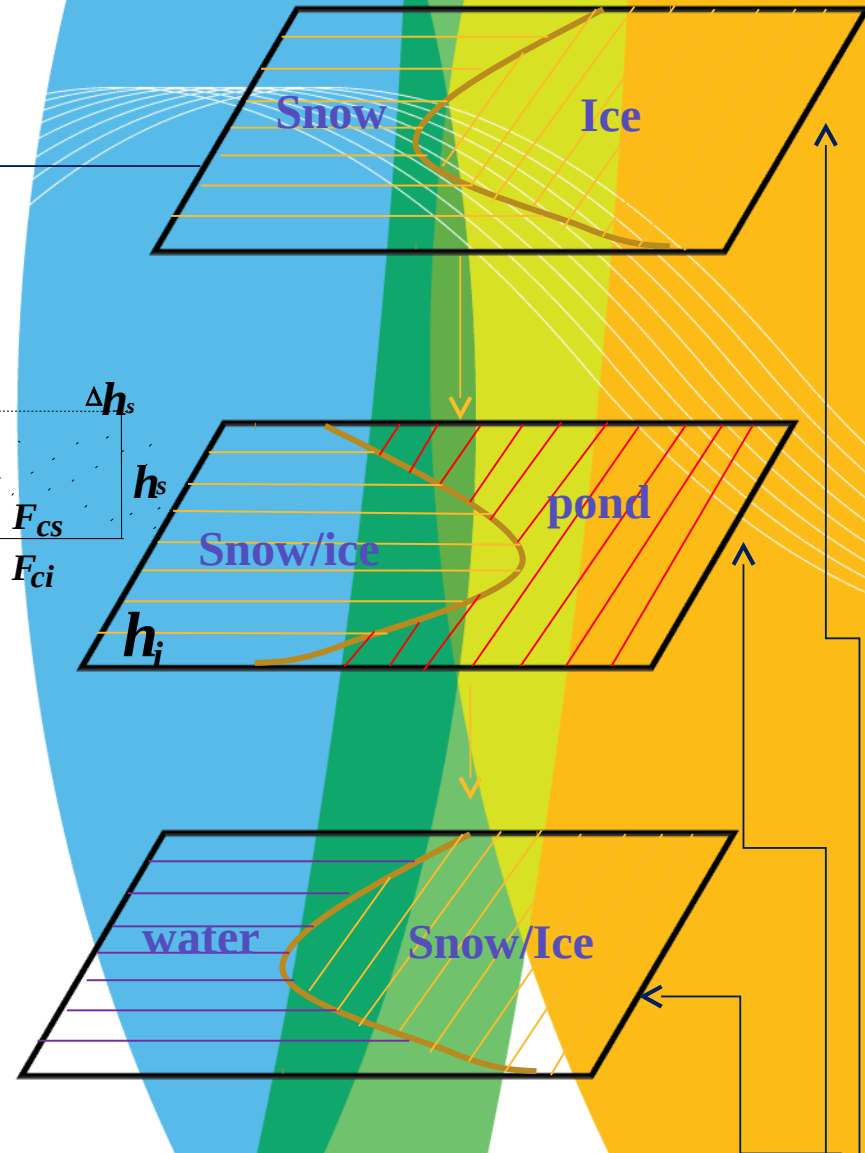
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HIGHTSI: One dimensional snow/ice thermodynamic model considered in a horizontal unit area

External forcing: NWP models (HIRLAM/ECMWF)
Result: Snow and ice thickness; surface temperature



Open water/ice concentration information (SAR, AMSR_E, MODIS)



Doronin (1971)

$h_s = 0$ for $h_i < 5$ cm

$h_s = 0.05h_i$ for $5 \text{ cm} \leq h_i \leq 20$ cm

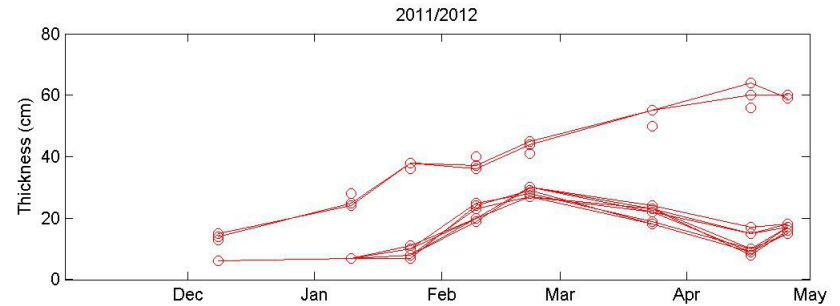
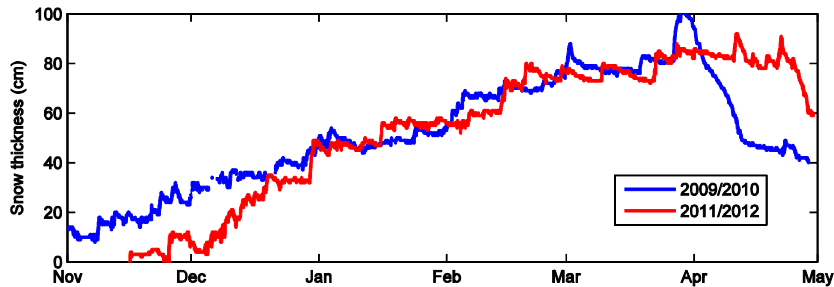
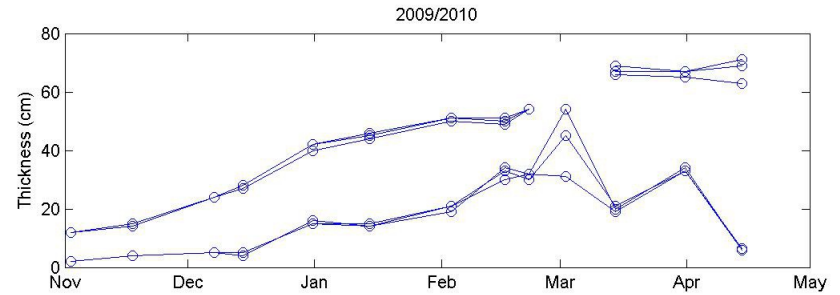
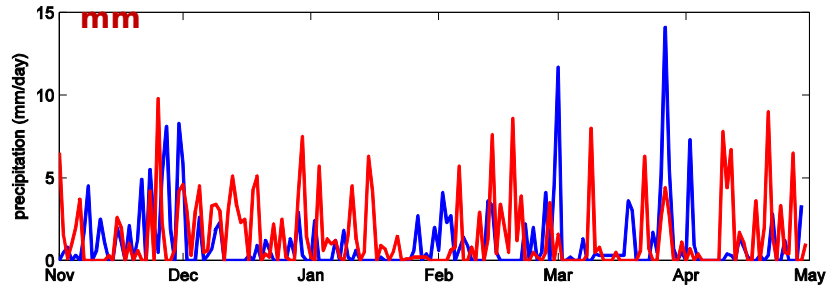
$h_s = 0.1h_i$ for $h_i > 20$ cm

Model experiments			Coastal ice stations						
Snow thickness parameterization			V	I	S	V̄i	D	M	U
			I	S1	No snow		X	X	X
	S2	$h_s = 0$, if $h_i < 0.05$; $h_s = 0.05h_i$, if $0.05 \leq h_i \leq 0.2$; $h_s = 0.09h_i$, if $h_i \geq 0.2$ (Mäkynen and others this issue)		X	X	X	X	X	X
	S3	$h_{s_input}(t) = P_{snow} / \rho_{s0}$; Snow precipitation = Snow accumulation snow heat conductivity k_s is from Sturm and others, (1997)		X	X	X	X	X	X
	S4	$h_{s_input}(t) = P_{snow} / \rho_{s0}$; $h_{s_input}(t) = 0.2 \cdot (Prec / \rho_{s0})$, if $h_i < 0.3$ $h_{s_input}(t) = 0.9 \cdot (P_{snow} / \rho_{s0})$, if $h_i \geq 0.3$; k_s : Sturm and others (1997)		X	X	X	X	X	X
	S5	same as case 4, but apply effective snow heat conductivity (k_{seff}) according to Semmler and others (2012)		X	X	X	X	X	X
II	S6	$h_{s_input}(t) = P_{snow}(Land\ ob) / \rho_{s0}$, k_{seff}	X				X		
	S7	$h_{s_input}(t) = 0.4 \times h_s(Land\ ob)$, k_{seff}	X				X		

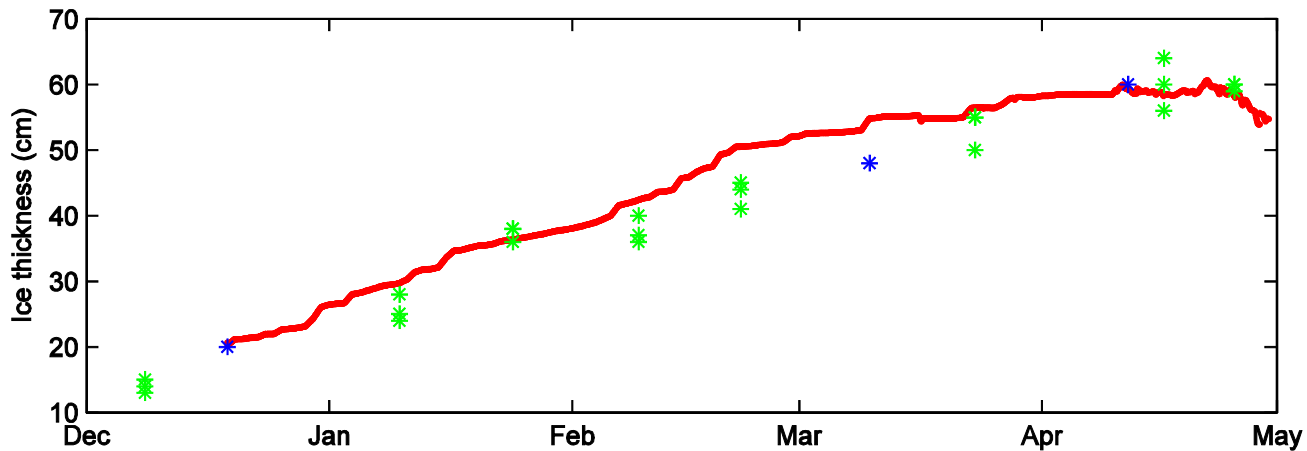
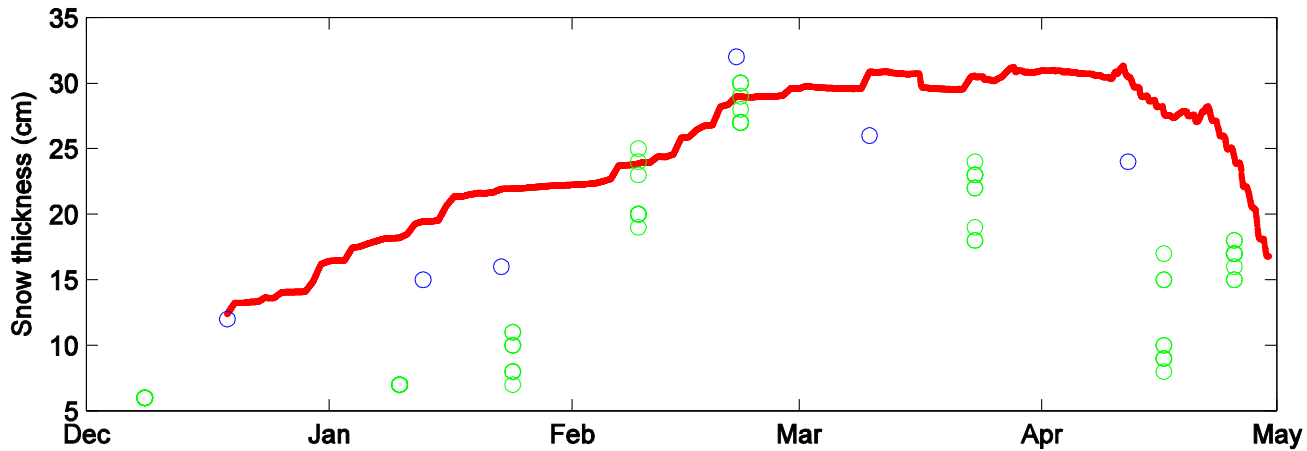
Cheng et al, Annals of Glaciology, 2012



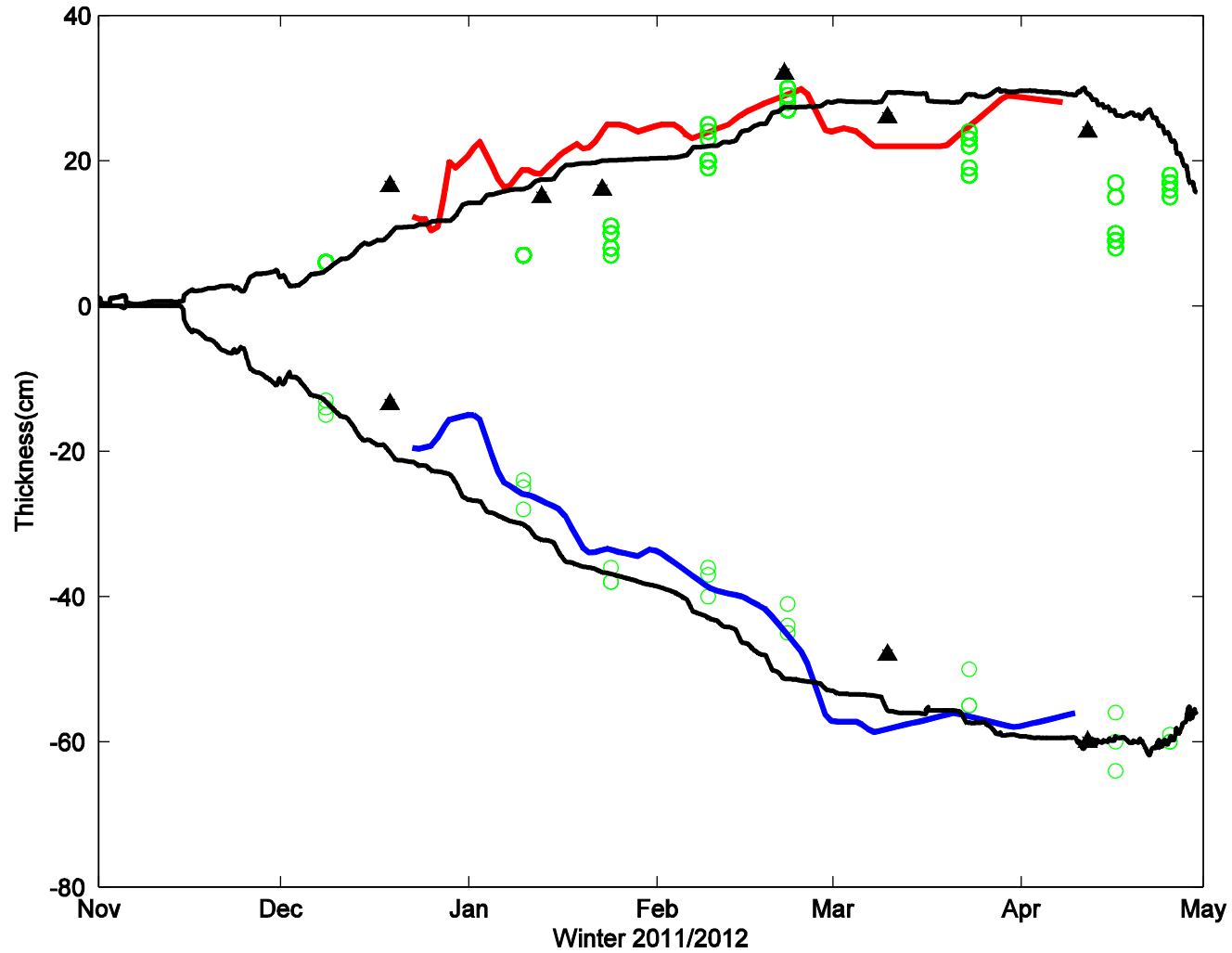
SWE: 09/10: 192mm; 11/12: 271

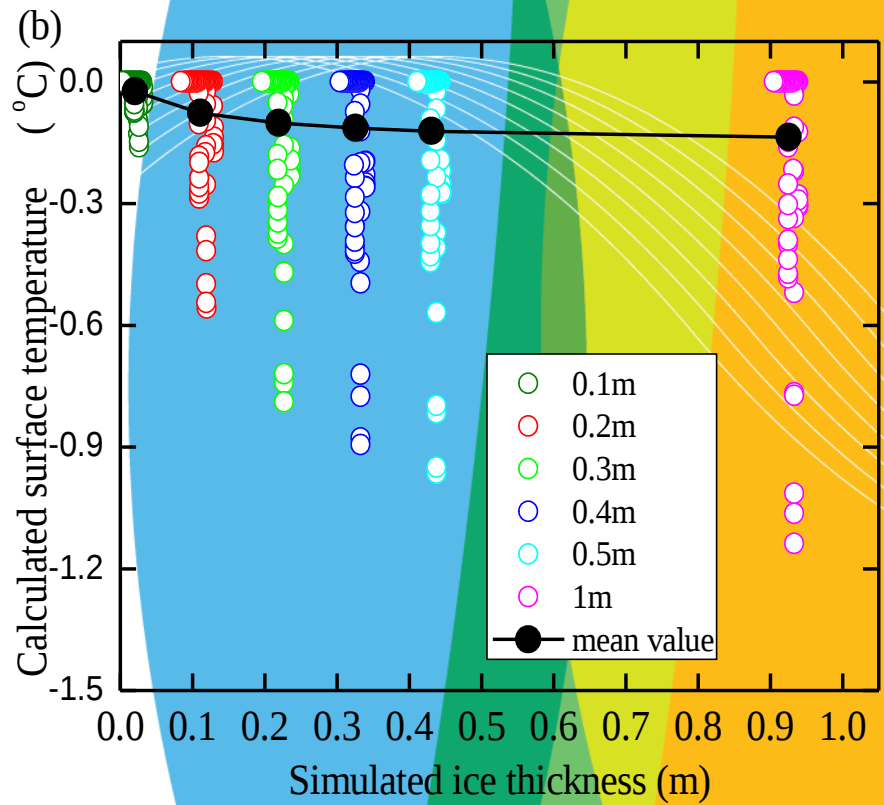
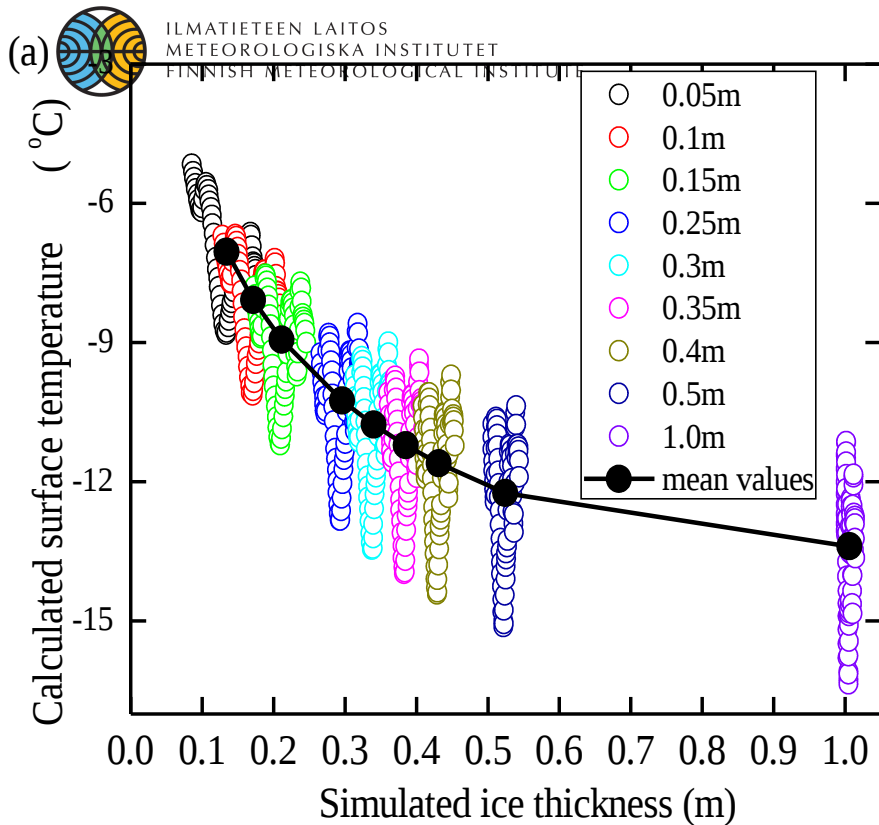


The daily precipitation and accumulated thickness on land, and snow and ice thicknesses measured on Lake Orajärvi for winters 2009/2010 and 2011/2012.



HIGHTSI modelled snow and ice thickness for winter 2011/2012. The external forcing was *in situ* observations. The green circles and blue dots mark *in situ* observations made in two different locations on Lake Orajärvi.





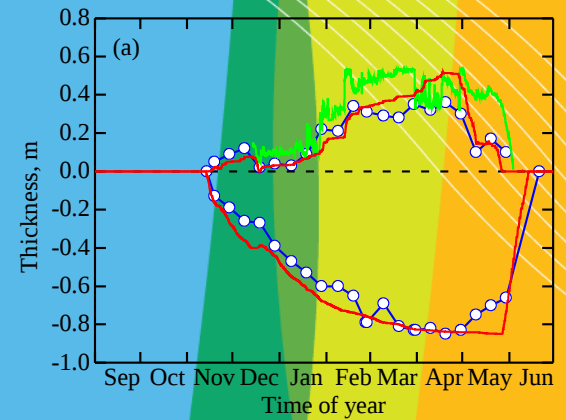
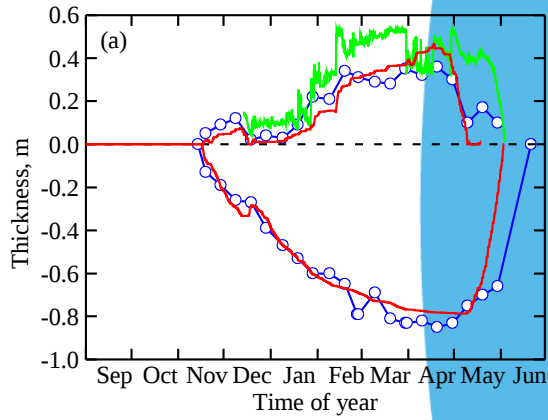
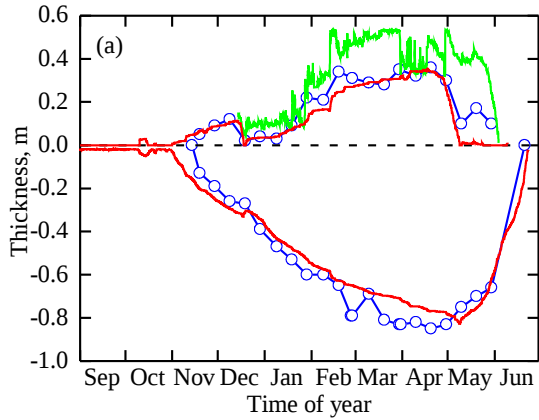
Surface temperature versus different ice thickness category:

(a) a cold period between 3 Jan 0:00 - 5 Jan 23:00 (b) a warm period between 8 April 0:00 - 11 April 13:00 (Yang et al, 2012, Tellus)

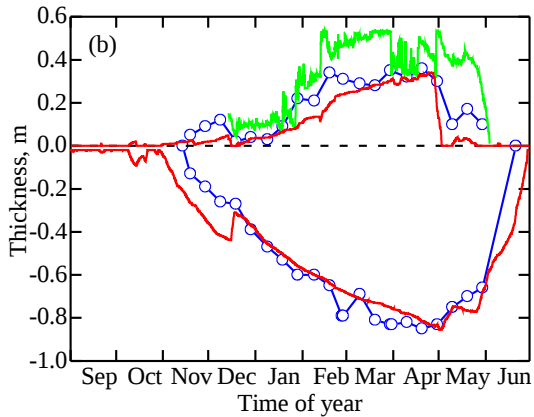
Surface temperature response strongly for thin ice category (<0.5m) in cold condition



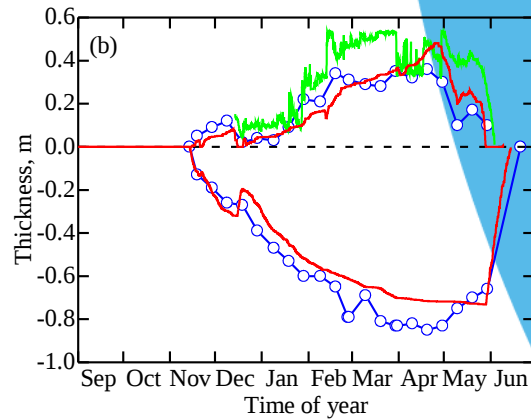
Local forcing



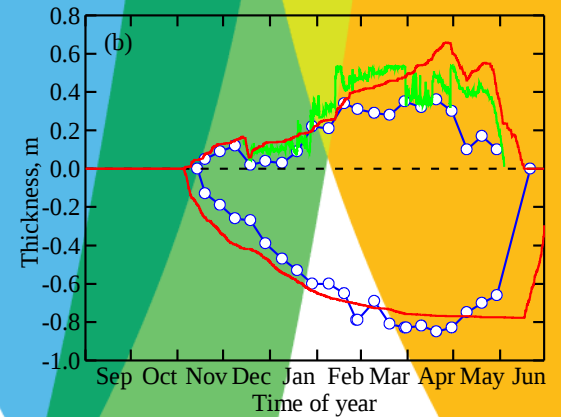
HIGHTSI Flake



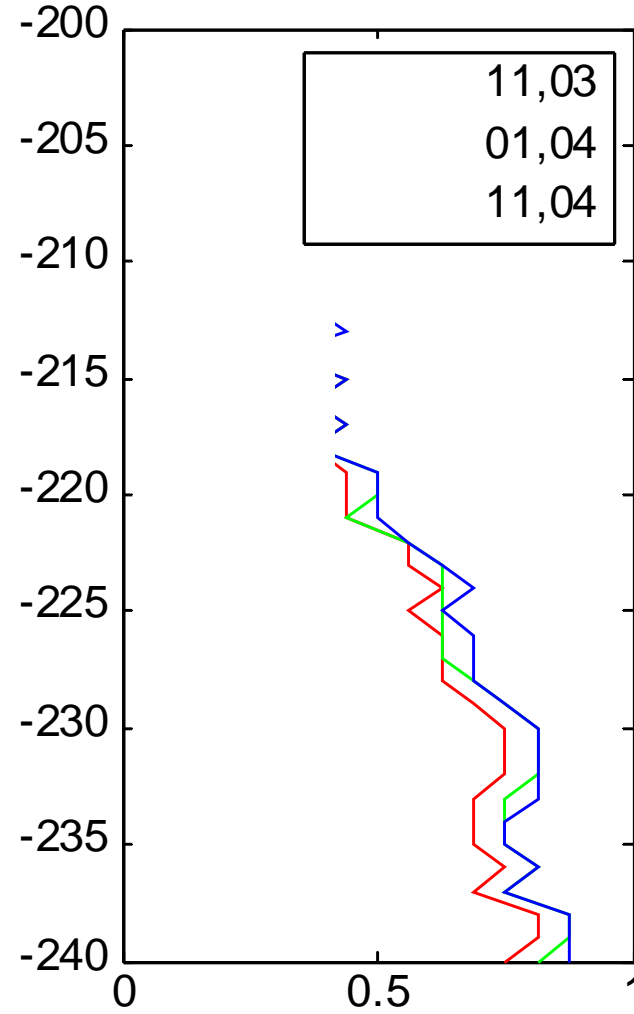
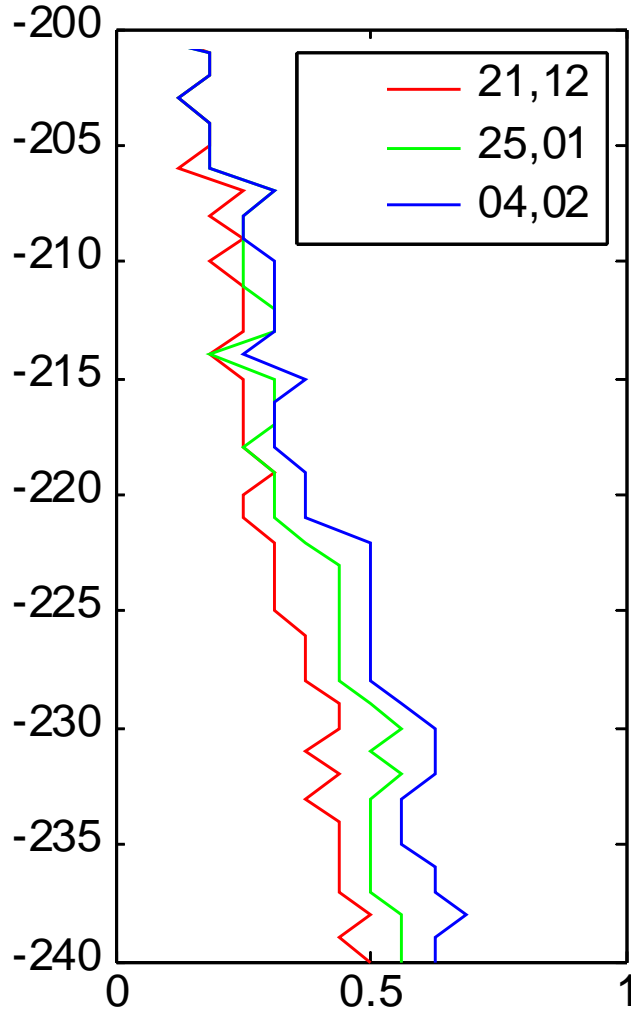
SURFEX_Flake



Stand-alone



Hirlam (forecasts) forcing





The following work has been carried and **will be carried out**:

- snow and ice measurements on Lake Orajärvi in winters 2009/2010, 2010/2011 and 2011/2012.
- The prototype ice mass balance buoys deployed in winters 2009/2010 and 2011/2012.
- The HIRLAM operational forecasts compared with *in situ* measurements for 2009/2010.
- HIGHTSI simulation for winter 2009/2010 applying *in situ* observations and HIRLAM forecasts as external forcing.
- HIGHTSI simulation for winter 2011/2012 applying *in situ* observations as external forcing.
- Continue field measurement; HIGHTSI modeling with HIRLAM 2011/2012 data**
- HIGHTSI now casting modelling**
- HIGHTSI + ECMWF ensemble data**