

# Combining high resolution atmospheric simulations and land-surface modelling to understand high elevation snow processes in an Himalayan catchment

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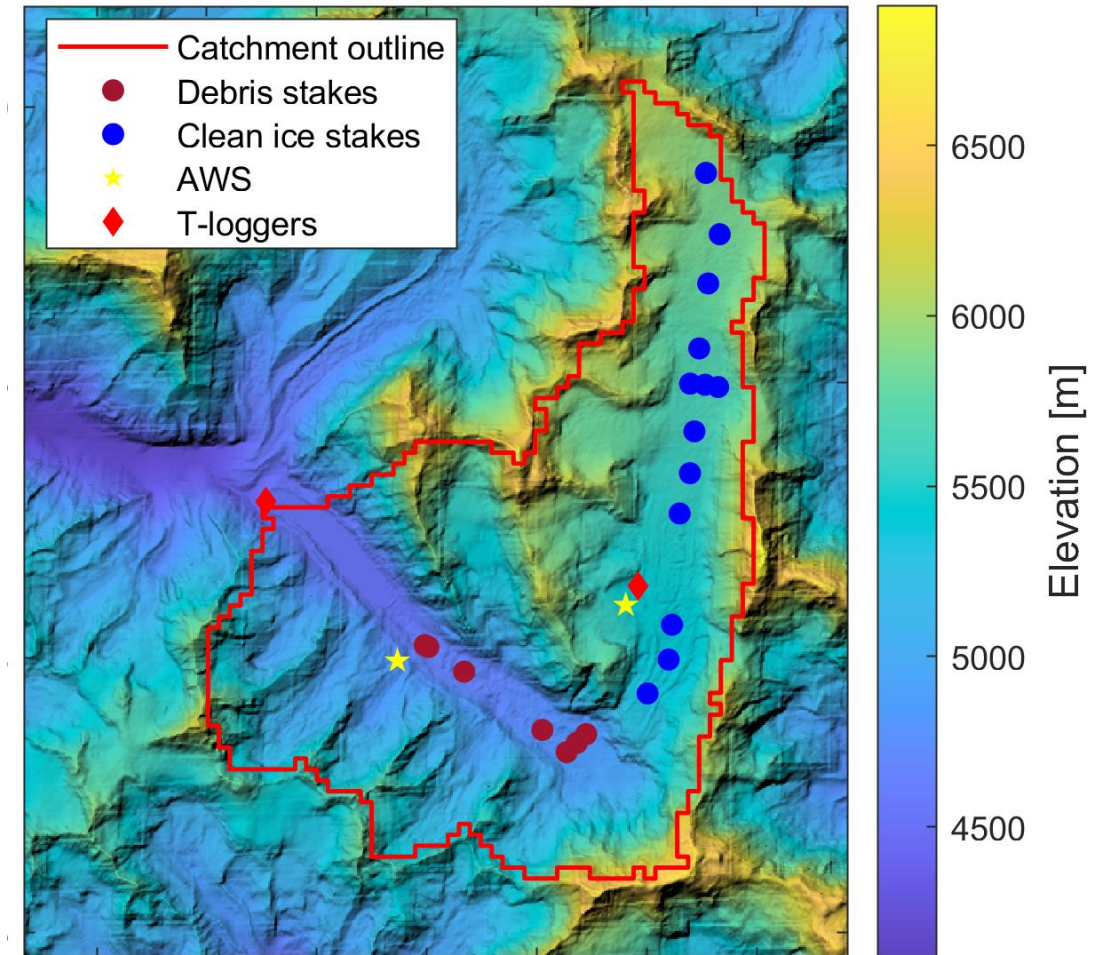
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# Study site

## Trakarding–Trambau Glacier system in Nepalese Himalaya



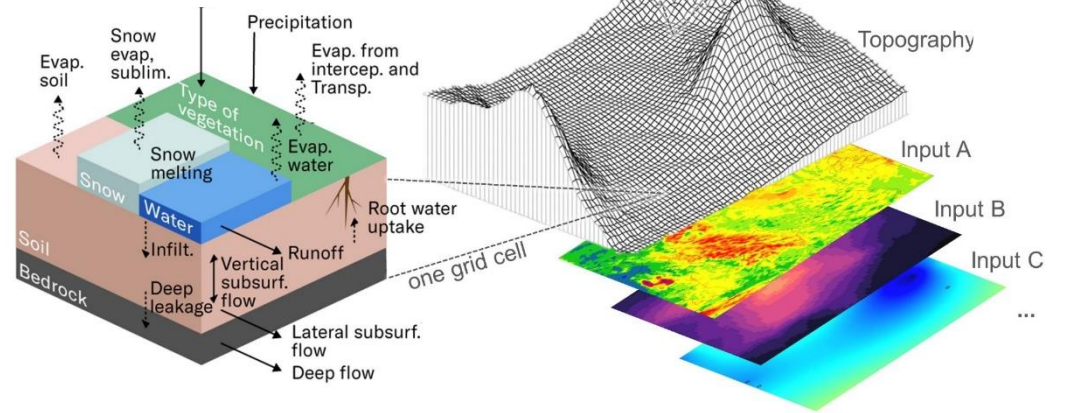
Catchment area:  $\sim 77 \text{ km}^2$

Elevation range: 4500 – 6700m a.s.l.



# Model

Tethys-Chloris



Simulation period: Oct 2018 – Sep 2019

No model calibration has been done

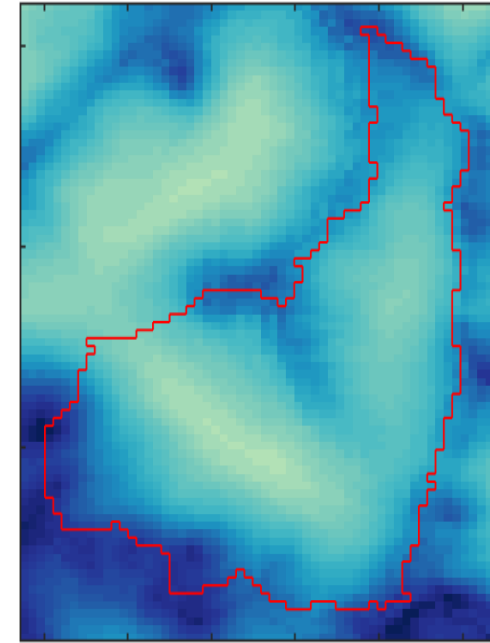
# Question

Can high resolution atmospheric simulations unravel the spatial and seasonal snow dynamics of high elevation catchments?

# Input

NHM

- 200m resolution
- Hourly
- Basin coverage
- 2018-2019



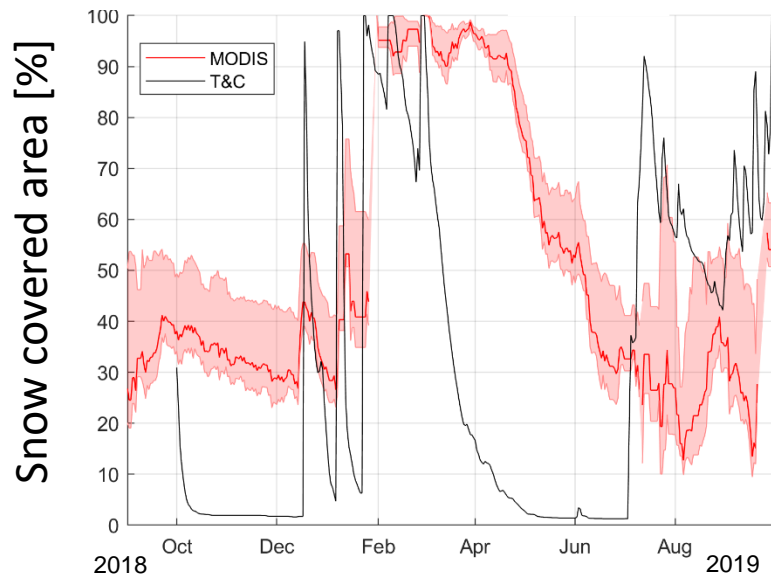
ERA5-Land

- 9km resolution
- downscaled to 200m
- Hourly
- Global coverage
- 1950-present

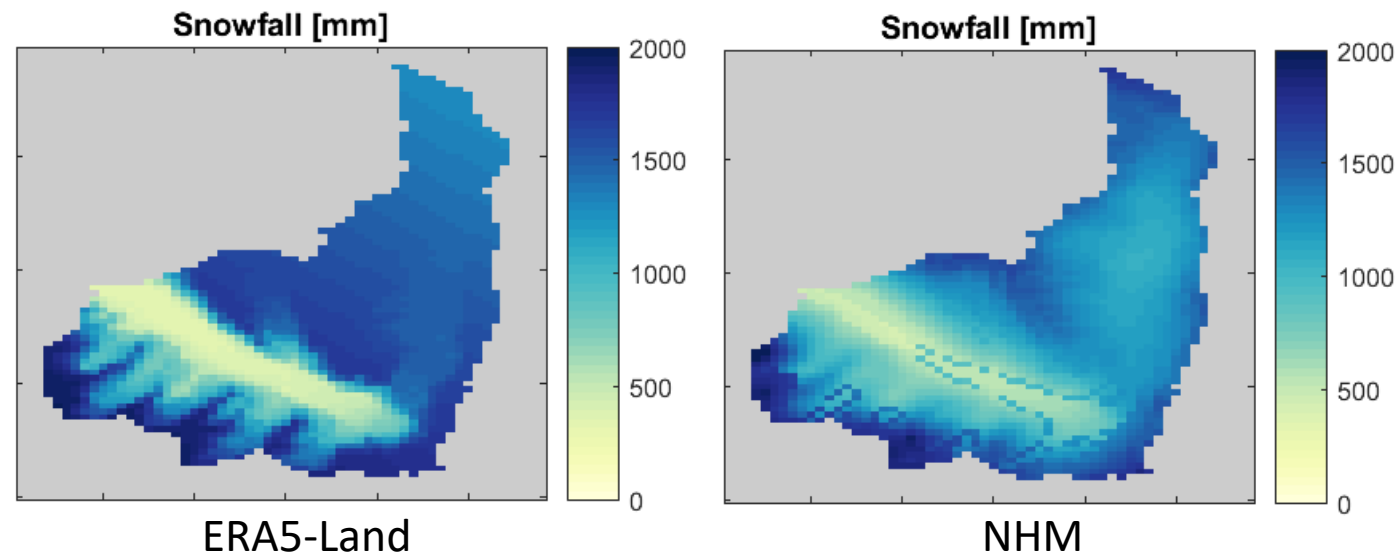
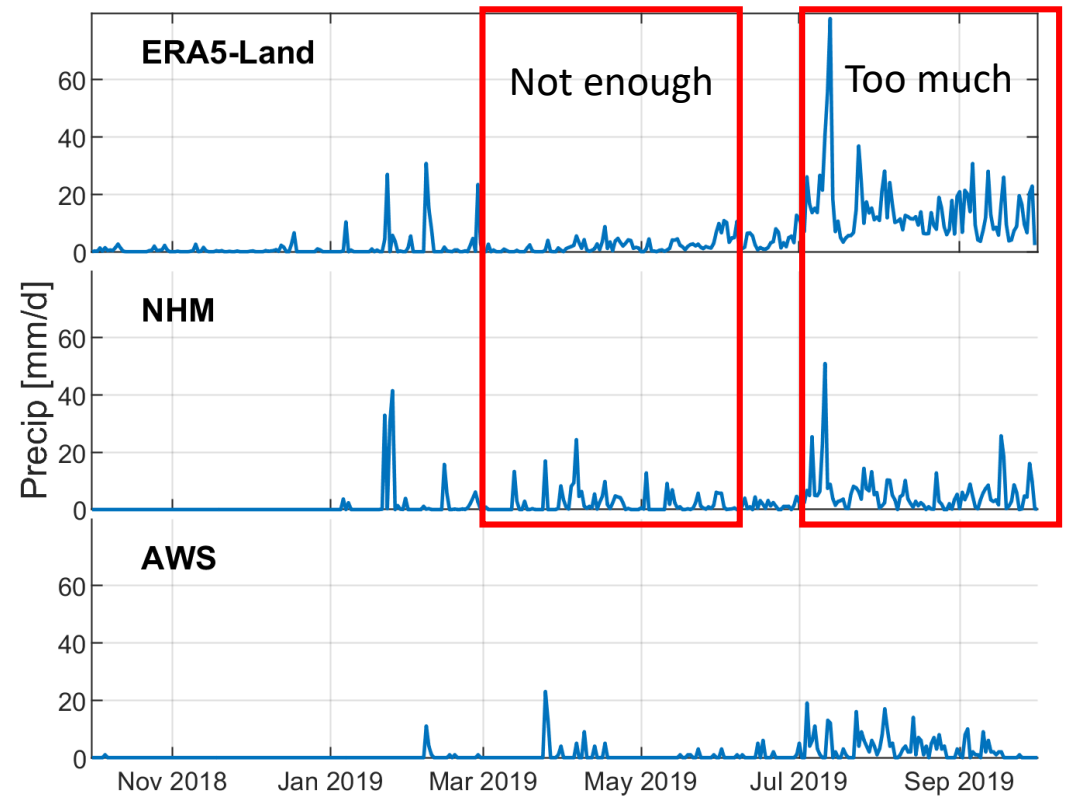
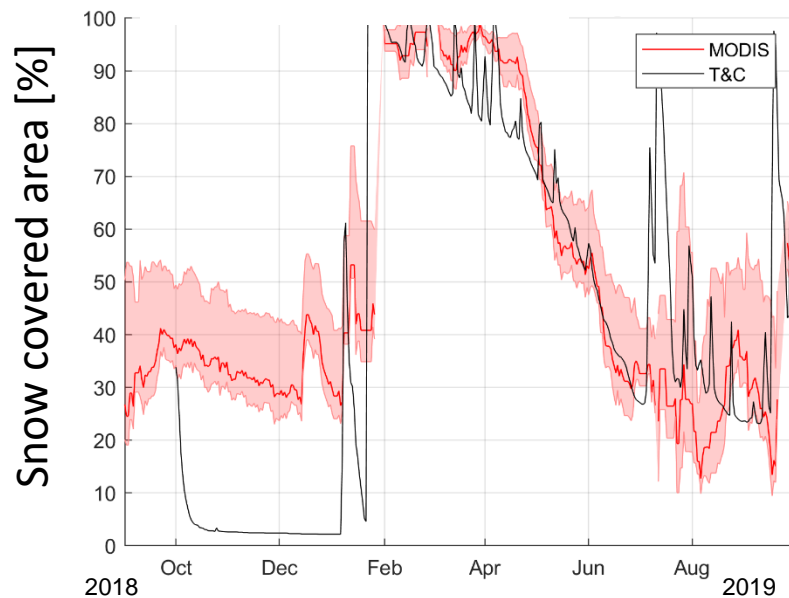


# Importance of meteorological forcing

ERA5

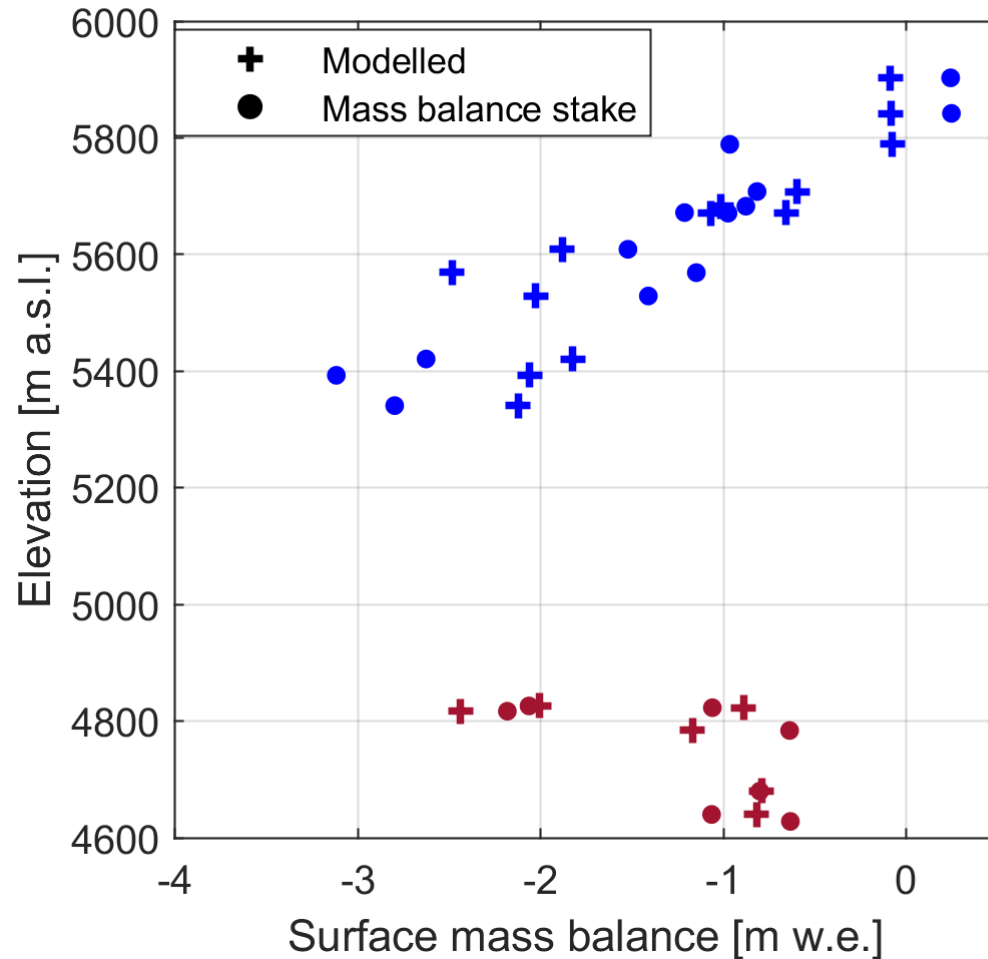


NHM

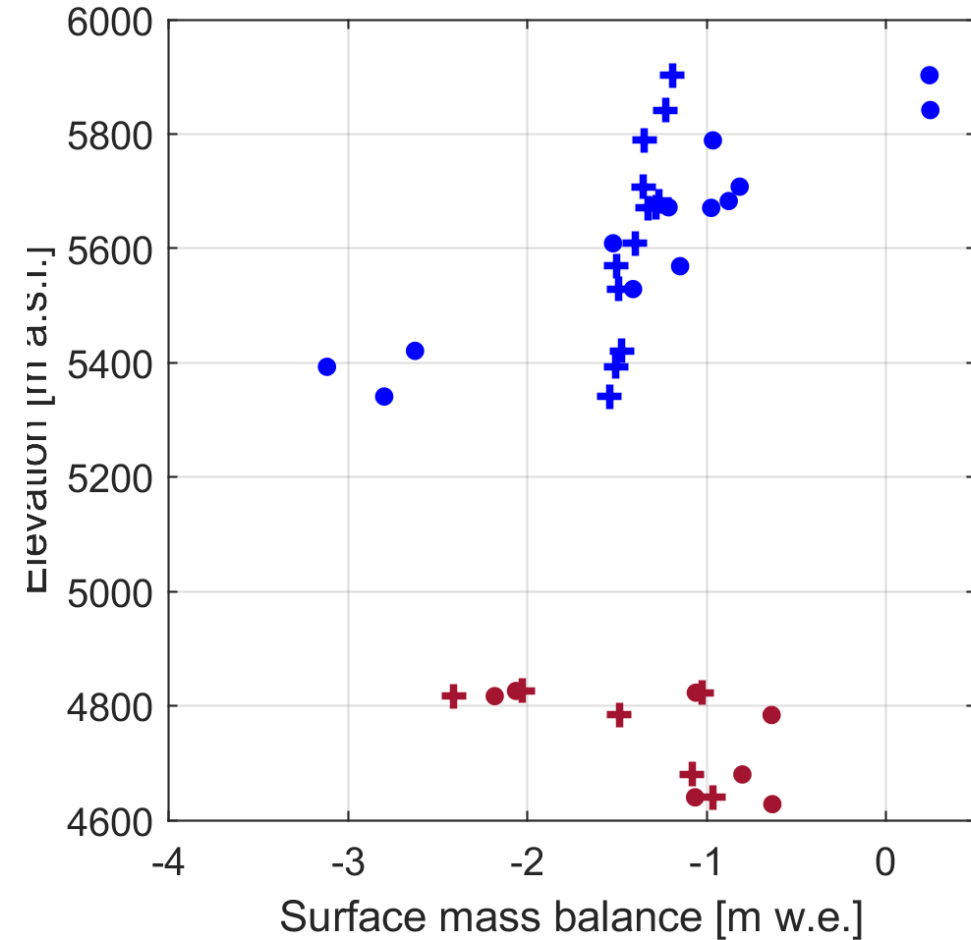


# Better representation of high elevation mass balance

## NHM



## ERA5-Land

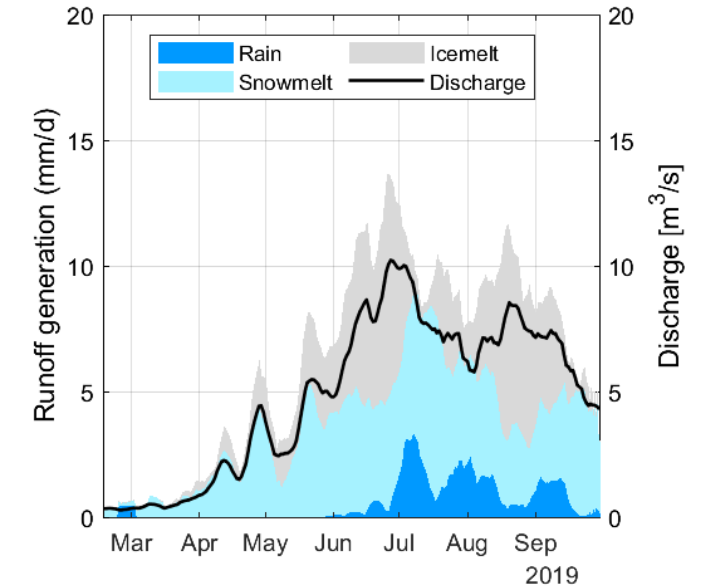
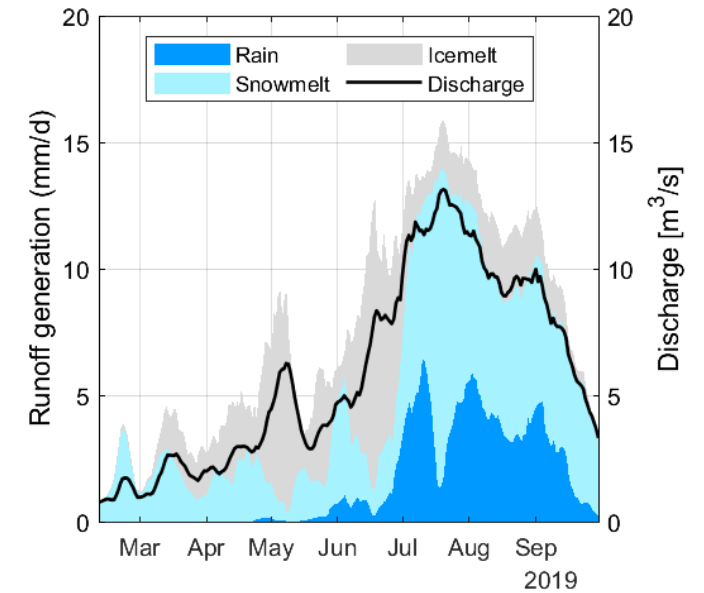
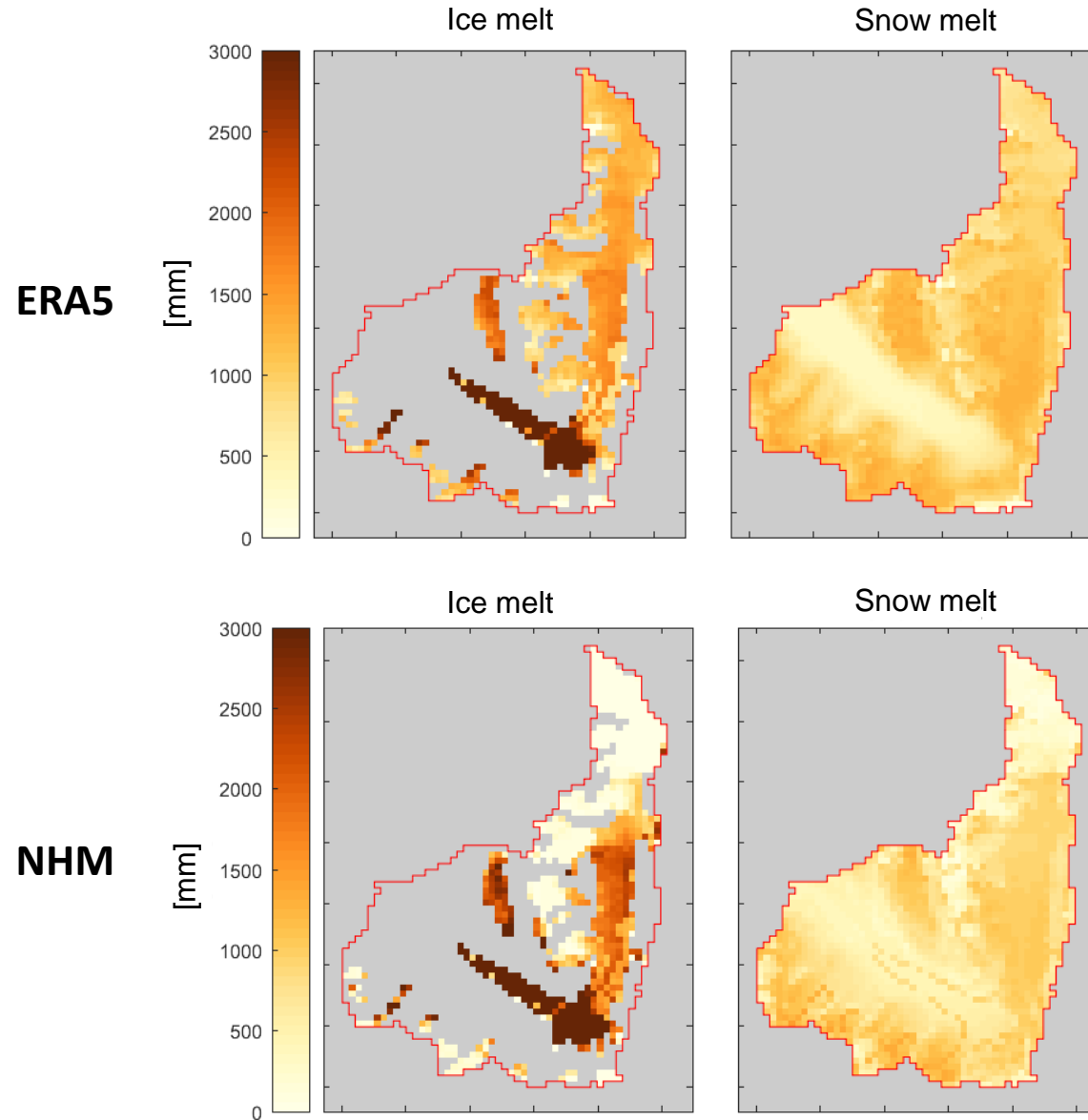


Clean ice

Debris-covered ice

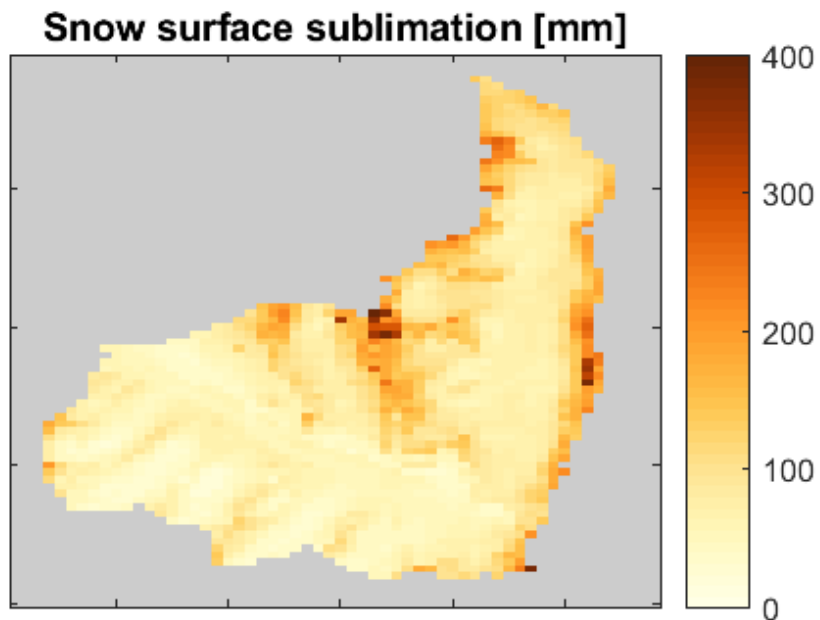
# Hydrological implications

Differences in  
discharge timing,  
magnitude and  
runoff contributions

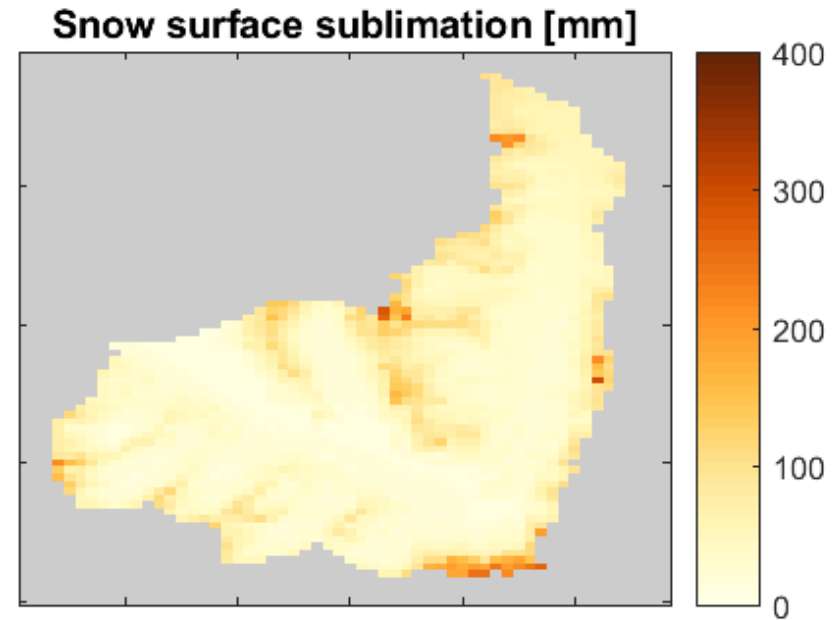


## Key messages

- Good model performance of land-surface model forced with high resolution atmospheric simulation
- Promising to quantify high elevation snow processes in remote areas



NHM: 86 mm



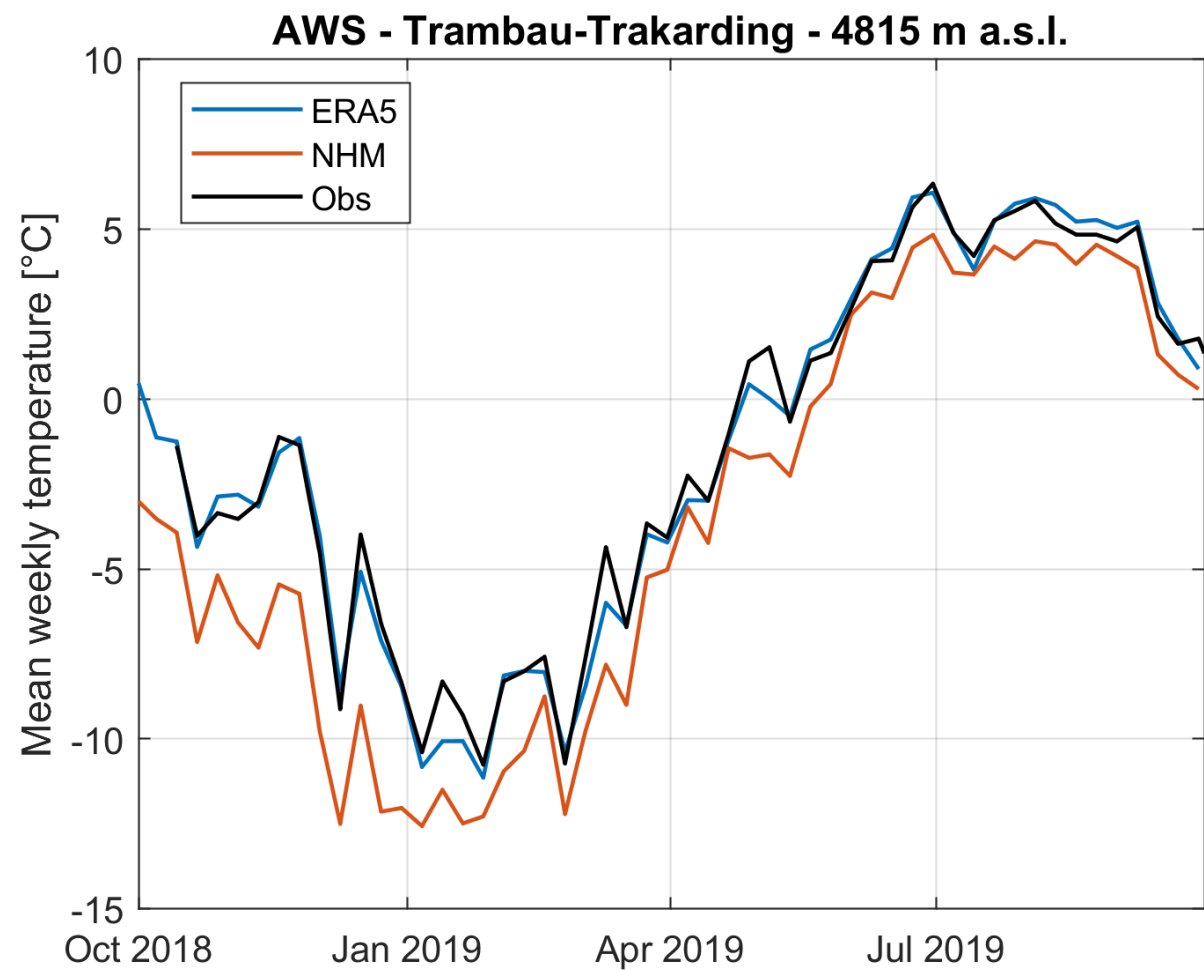
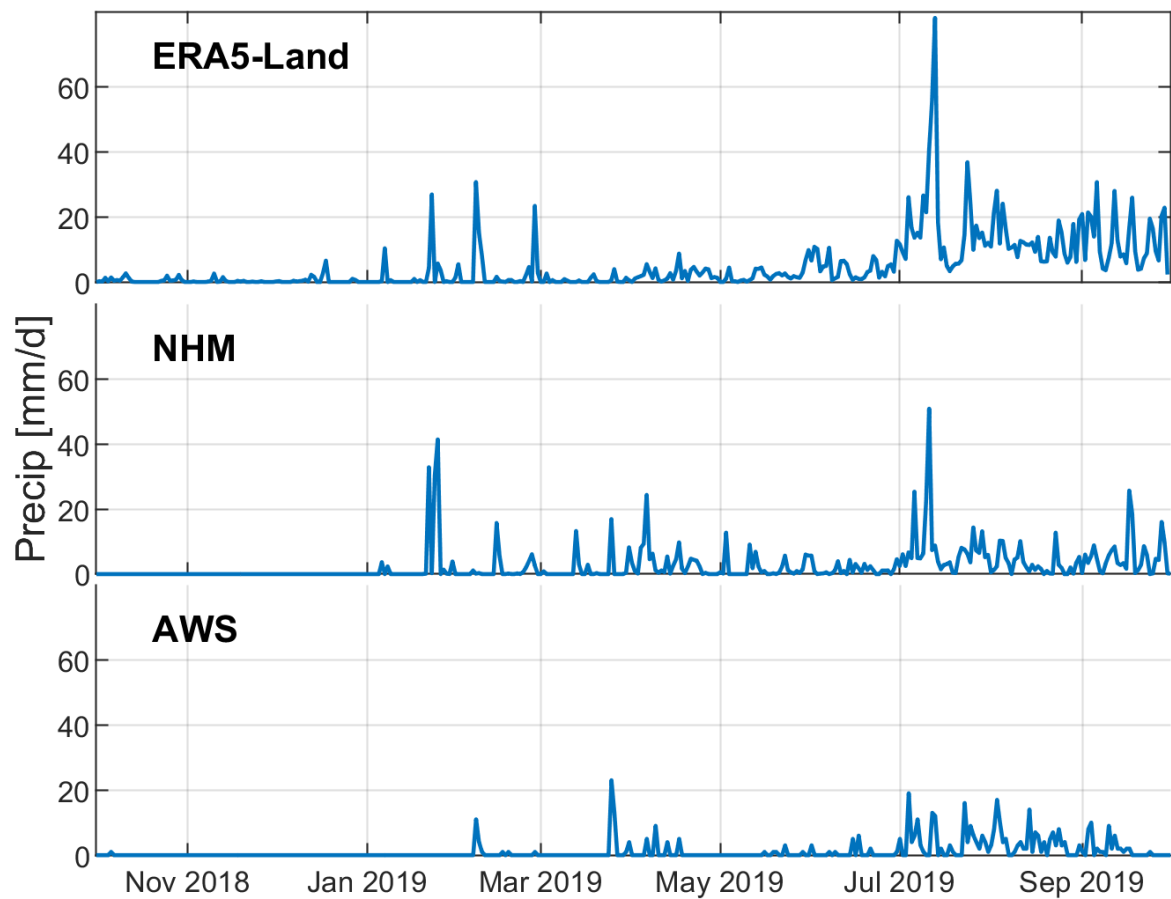
ERA5-Land: 48 mm

**Thank you for your attention**

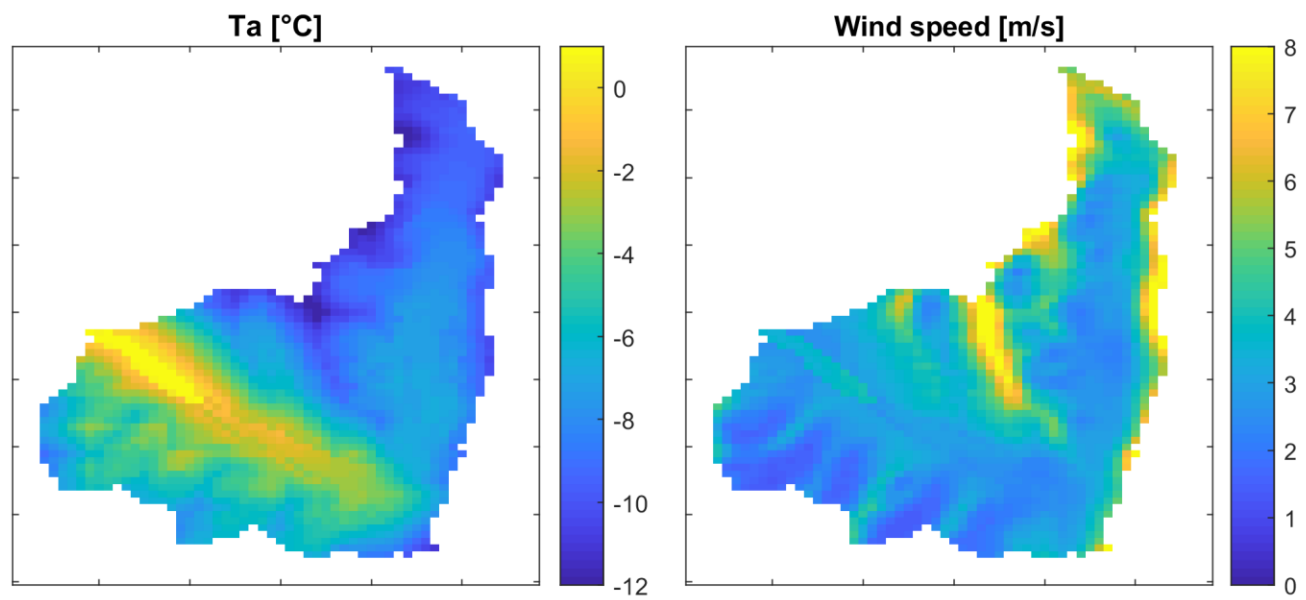
**Questions ?**



**Back-up slides**



**NHM**



**ERA5-Land**

