

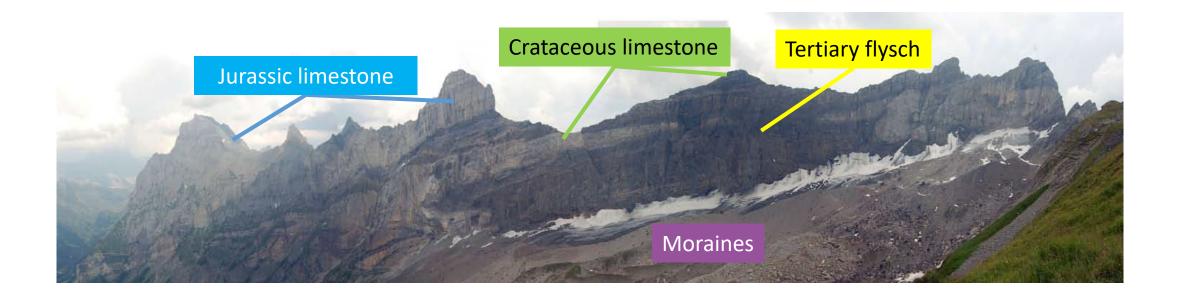
Methods

• Stable isotopes of water: rainfall, snow, springs, streamflow

• Electrical conductivity: stream & springs

Continuous automatic sampling, 3 years

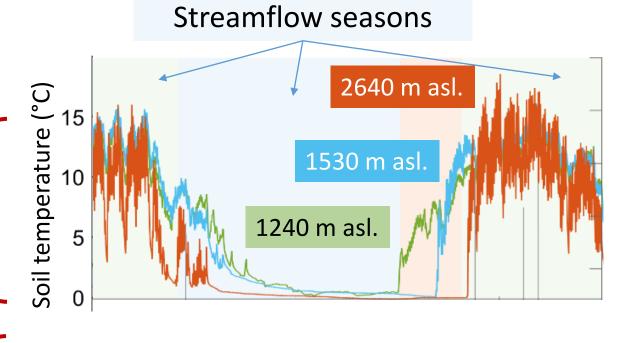
• Temperature: soil & springs

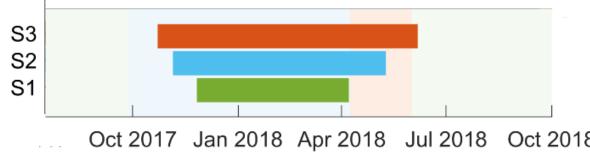


Snow cover dynamics from soil temperature

Soil temperature obs. at different elevations

Snow cover duration derived from soil temperature

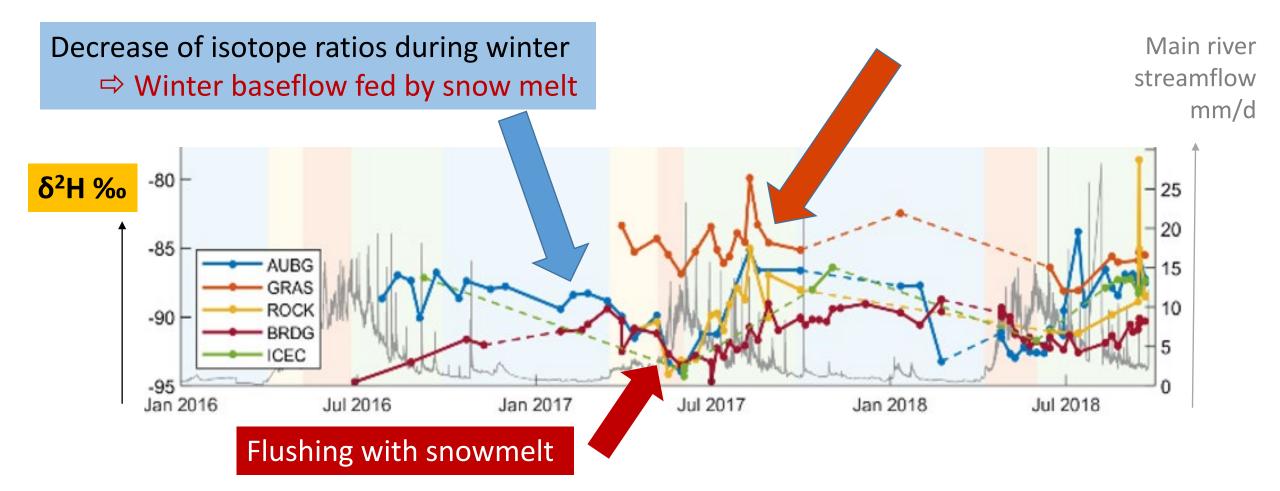




Spring water isotope dynamics

Very different dynamic at similar elevation

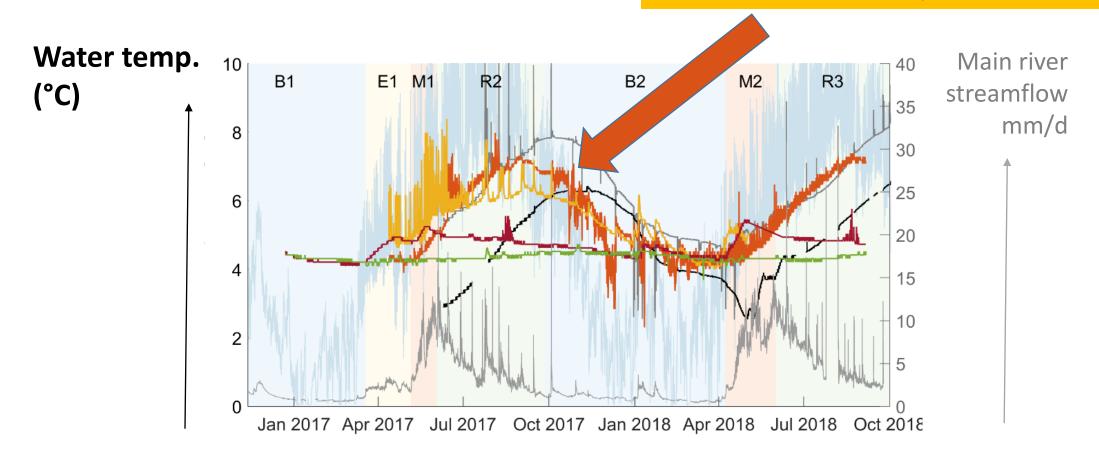
⇒ Different connectivity to snowmelt



Spring water temperature dynamics

Spring with unique isotope dynamics:

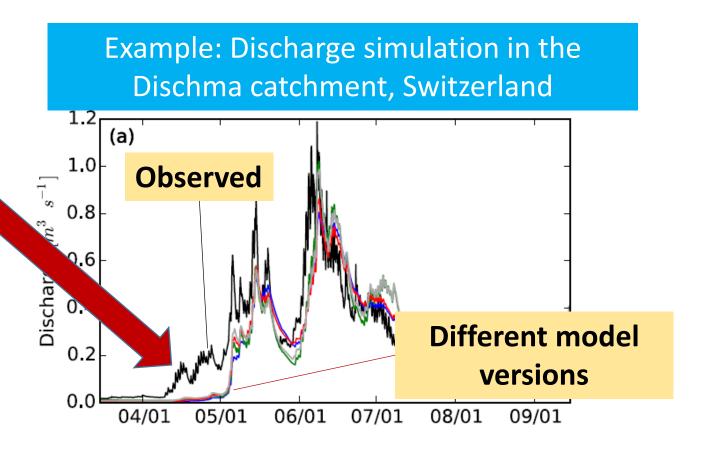
- Strong temperature dynamics
- ⇒ shallow flow depth



Why relevant?

Snow hydrological models struggle with early melt

Better representation of subsurface!



Brauchli, T., Trujillo, E., Huwald, H., & Lehning, M. (2017). Influence of slopescale snowmelt on catchment response simulated with the Alpine3D model. WRR, 10.1002/2017WR021278

Conclusion https://zenodo.org/record/5

Data set on Zenodo:

940044#.YozkYFRBx4E

Preprint:

https://hess.copernicus.org /preprints/hess-2022-48/

- Dynamics of stable water isotope ratios
 - interplay surface & subsurface snowmelt inputs ⇒ Input during winter base flow
- Spring temperature dynamics:
 - flow path depths
- Soil temperature dynamics
 - snow cover duration
- Outlook: added value of δ^{17} O data?