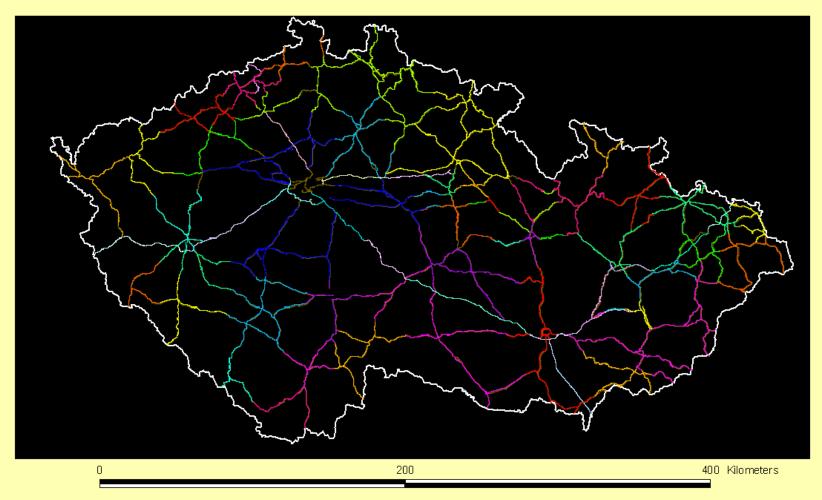
Experiences with snow level estimation for spatial analysis of new snow depth based on precipitation data

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Introduction 1

 Special routine application of Winter road maintenance index has been used since 2004-2005 winter season for roads/highways in about 100 regions of the Czech Republic by the Dept. of General Climatology



Introduction 2

- Winter road maintenance index is provided for CROSS company for processing and then delivered to Road and Motorway Directorate
- The Index is rated as an excellent instrument of objective indication both road maintenance winter severity and retrograde supervision of selected road winter maintenance performances adequacy
- It is very important for economic rating of winter maintenance centres

Introduction 3

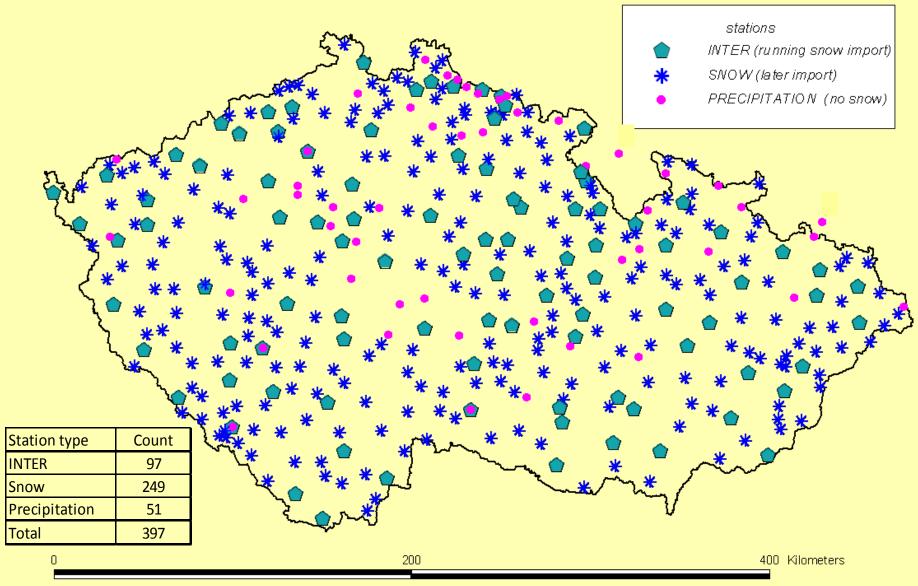
- Winter road maintenance index is based on daily values of selected meteorological parameters such as snow, icy road conditions (black ice, glaze, frost deposit) and snow drifts
- New snow depth values are essential parameter for computation of the index
- Computation of the index is based on spatial interpolation of station data

Motivation I

- Only smaller part of stations send snow data every day to the CHMI's central database ("INTER")
- The larger part of snow data is available with delay, usually around 10th of the next month ("Snow")
- Furthermore, some precipitation stations don't measure snow data ("Precipitation")

Station type	Count
INTER	97
Snow	249
Precipitation	51
Total	397

Motivation II - Station types



Motivation III

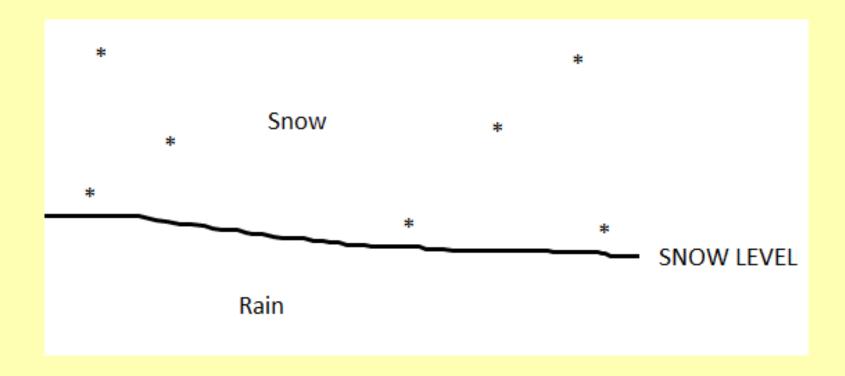
- Preliminary indices are issued every week with time resolution of 1 day
- These indices are based on accessible snow data in the current week
- Final indices are issued around 10th of the next month based on all climatological data (i.e. manual stations measurement, too)
- This can lead to discrepancies between preliminary and final winter maintenance indices

Estimation of missing new snow values

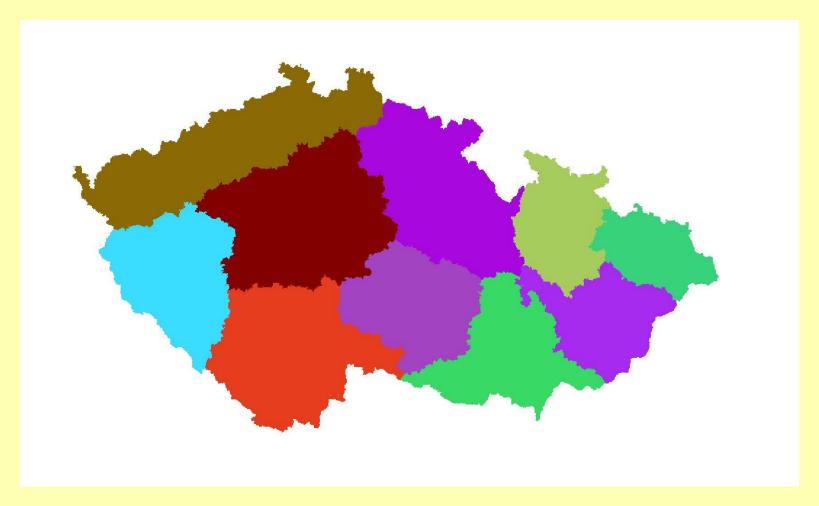
- We've tried to estimate missing or questionable New Snow values based on following steps:
 - Determination of snow level
 - Snow density estimation
 - New snow estimation

Step 1: Estimation of snow level

 SNOW level is specified as the altitude of the lowest station with SNO in defined surrounding (region)



10 regions have been defined for snow level estimation depending on the orographic features in the frame of the Czech Republic



Step 2: Snow density estimation

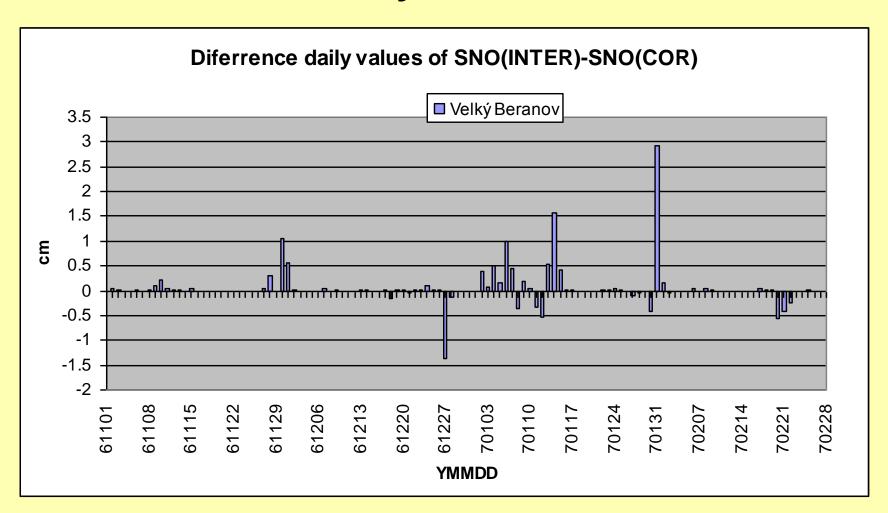
- SNO density = SNOref/SRAref from the nearest station (refstation) with the least altitude difference but still situated above the snow level
- (if SNOref<4 then SNO density =0.2 with respect to lower validity of SNO density in these cases)
- Note: SNO density is important both from a view of maintenance difficultness and for estimation of NEW SNOW value based on SRA (daily precipitation sum)

Step 3: New Snow Estimation

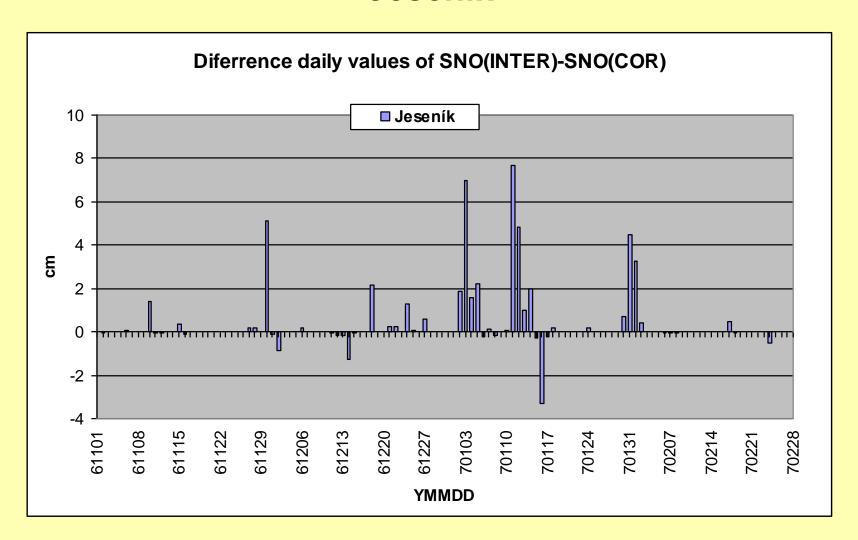
Following steps are applied:

- 1) Spatial interpolation of SRA (daily precipitation sum)
- 2) Spatial interpolation of SNO (daily new snow depth)
- 3) Estimation of missing or questionable New Snow values in pixels:
 - If (SRA=0) then SNO=0
 - If SNO <= 0 in given pixel and SRA>0, then
 if (Altitude of pixel < Snow level) then SNO=0
 else SNO=SRA*SNOdensity
- 4) Daily averages over pixel values for each maitenance center were done

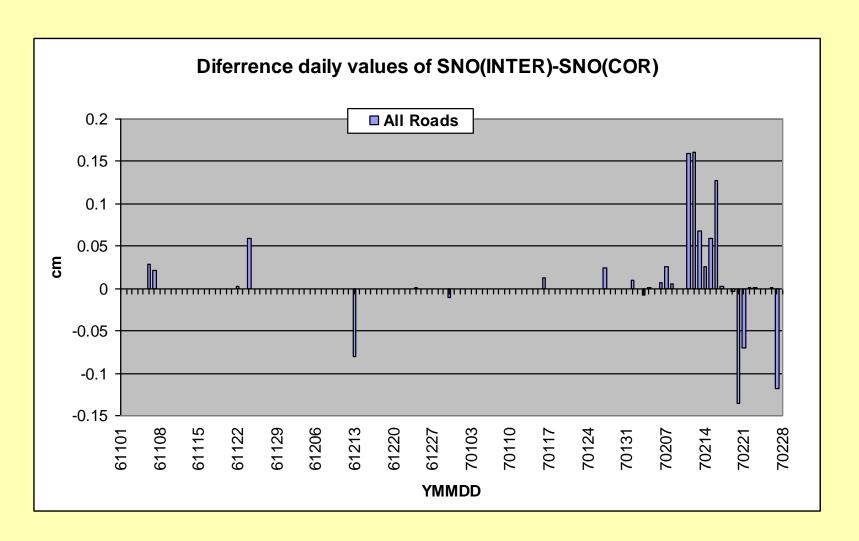
Results for winter maintenance centre Velký Beranov



Results for winter maintenance centre Jeseník



All roads and motorways



Conclusion

- According to CROSS company evaluation the Winter road maintenance index (preliminary values) based on corrected values of new snow cover provides better results than without this correction
- Further results verification is planned
- Based on this verification, further development of this method is underway

Map of seasonal index of plowing (period 1961-2010)

