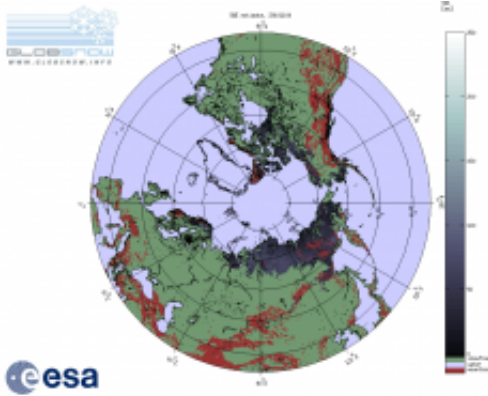


Use satellites to know your snow

5 November 2010



Example of a snow water equivalent map for 4 November 2010, generated by GlobSnow in near-real time for the northern hemisphere. Credits: FMI/ESA GlobSnow



This image of Trans-Labrador Highway, located in Canada's province of Newfoundland and Labrador, shows a heavy excavator bucket and a snow plow clearing snow from the road. Credits: A. Khan, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

(PhysOrg.com) -- As winter approaches, northern dwellers will get assistance from space to help them face the harsh weather. Satellite information on snow cover is now available through ESA's GlobSnow project soon after it snows.

GlobSnow, led by the Finnish Meteorological Institute, overcomes these limitations to improve information on snow characteristics in the northern hemisphere by using European and US Earth observation satellites.

As well as posing a hazard to communities through transportation shutdowns and floods, [snow cover](#) is one of the most important elements influencing the planet's climate, meteorology and water systems. Understanding snow conditions helps us to predict floods and advance climate studies.

The one-year, near-real time demonstration service makes information about snow cover and snow amount publicly available online on the GlobSnow website.

Seasonal changes in snow cover mostly occur in the northern hemisphere. The average winter expanse in these regions affects 20-40 million sq km, with an equivalent water volume of 2000-3000 cubic km - about 1 000 000 000 Olympic-sized swimming pools.

A number of northern institutes will test the data for use in hydrological modelling, flood forecasting and water resources management.

GlobSnow is also using this state-of-the-art process, developed in Europe, to generate 30 years of snow data for climate research.

The sparseness of meteorological networks on the ground, especially in the remote areas of Eurasia and North America, makes it difficult to map and quantify the amount of snow.

Having access to continuous satellite information of these regions over long periods of time is important for scientists to identify and analyse long-term climatic trends and changes.

To mark the start of winter in some northern

regions, GlobSnow has released a film drawing on satellite data to show changes in snow cover in these areas over the past 28 years.

Provided by European Space Agency

APA citation: Use satellites to know your snow (2010, November 5) retrieved 16 September 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2010-11-satellites.html>

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