

As Leaf Area Index (LAI) decreases with the thinning treatments, snow accumulation on the ground will increase, while evapotranspiration (ET) and snow retention in late spring will decrease.

A change in snow accumulation may be seen in the stream hydrograph as a change in the magnitude of the peak flow during peak snow melt.

Changes in snow retention, may translate to a change in timing of the recession limb of the hydrograph and the soil moisture curves.

Changes in ET may effect both the timing (how quickly base flow is reached or soil dries out) and the magnitude of late season base flow in the streams.

Meteorological Data

Wind Speed/Direction

Solar Radiation

Temperature

Relative Humidity

Precipitation

Snow Depth

Barometric Pressure

Hillslope Data

Snow Depth

Soil Moisture

Water Quality Data

Chemical

Conductivity

Dissolved Oxygen

Grab Samples

Automated Samples

Physical

Stream Stage  Discharge

Turbidity

Bank Erosion

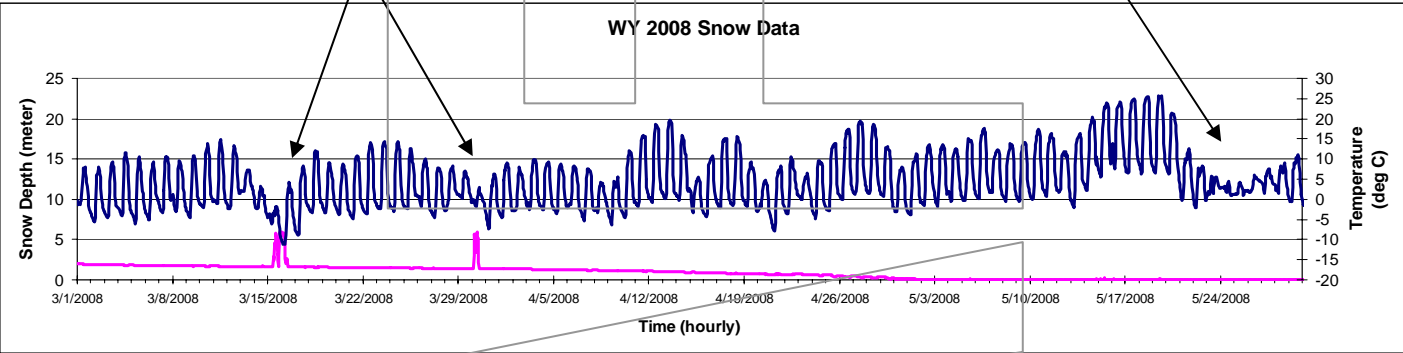
Bedload Scour

Spring Snowmelt Data – Big Sandy Met

Snow Storms

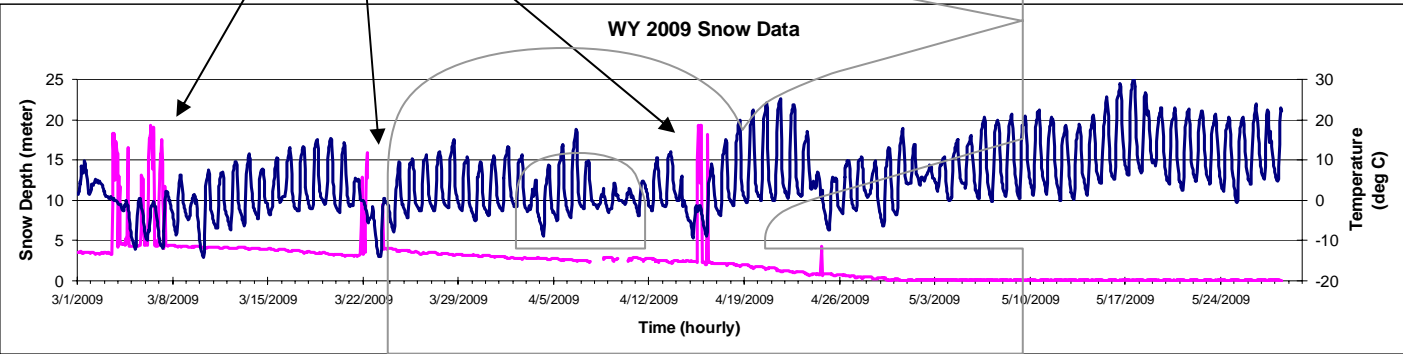
Cold Front

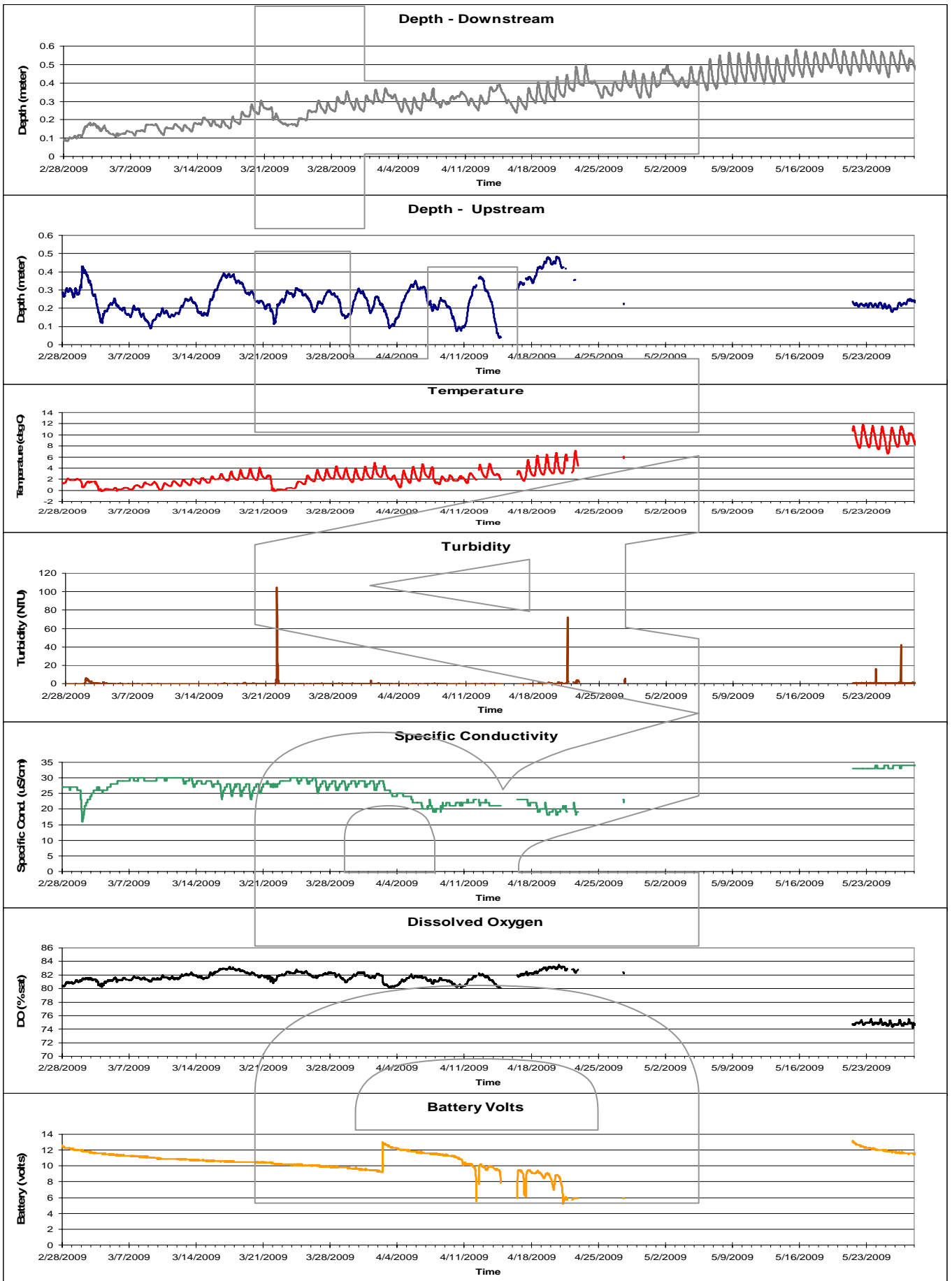
WY 2008 Snow Data



Snow Storms

WY 2009 Snow Data





Storm-Melt Sequence

