

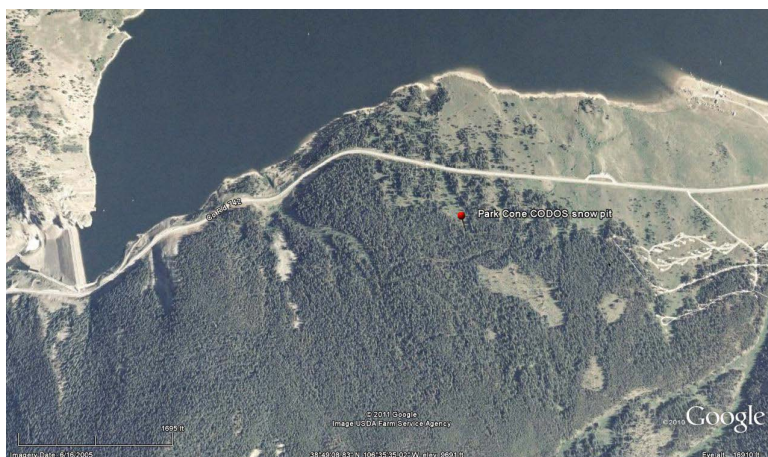
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CODOS UPDATE FOR PARK CONE SITE: MARCH 28, 2012

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SUMMARY

Colorado's substantially sub-par reservoir of SWE now contains two significant (D5 and D4) and one minor (D6) dust layers at/near the snowpack surface statewide, and is vulnerable to continued prolonged periods of dry, sunny weather combined with reduced snow albedo. This Update presents site-by-site and [summary](#) analyses of snowmelt rates at CODOS and other Snotel sites for Water Years 2006-2011.



Upper Gunnison Basin snowpack conditions are likely still mixed, with cold content persisting in the highest alpine terrain and even on northerly aspects in sub-alpine terrain at the same time that isothermal snow in the lowest snowcovered portions of the Basin has begun releasing snowmelt runoff. The Park Cone Snotel site has shown small recent only very small declines in SWE. Stream gauges show two recent surges associated with reduced snow albedo. Should dry weather continue to dominate this spring season, and dust-enhanced snowmelt rates approach the average or maximum rates discussed below, snow all gone (SAG) may occur early Park Cone and throughout the Upper Gunnison Basin producing early peak streamflows, early passage of runoff center of mass, and steep descending limbs on Basin hydrographs.

SNOWPACK DISCUSSION

We have no new first-hand snowpack observations to present. Our next visit to the Park Cone site will be in early April, as weather and dust conditions dictate.

MELT RATE

The [table below](#) presents Water Year analyses of snowmelt behavior at the Snotel station adjoining this CODOS site beginning with WY 2006. The date of Peak SWE and subsequent number of days to "snow all gone" (SAG) are shown for each Water Year. Then, the amount of additional SWE received *after* the date of Peak SWE is added to Peak SWE to calculate an "adjusted daily mean loss [of] SWE" rate during the snowmelt season that Year. Finally, the mean air temperature during the period from Peak SWE to SAG, as measured at the Snotel site, is shown for each Water Year. A [current Snotel plot](#) is presented below the table. The intent of this table is to refresh memories of snowmelt rates during the past several dust-influenced Spring seasons, and to assess this year's snowpack conditions in light of those past years.

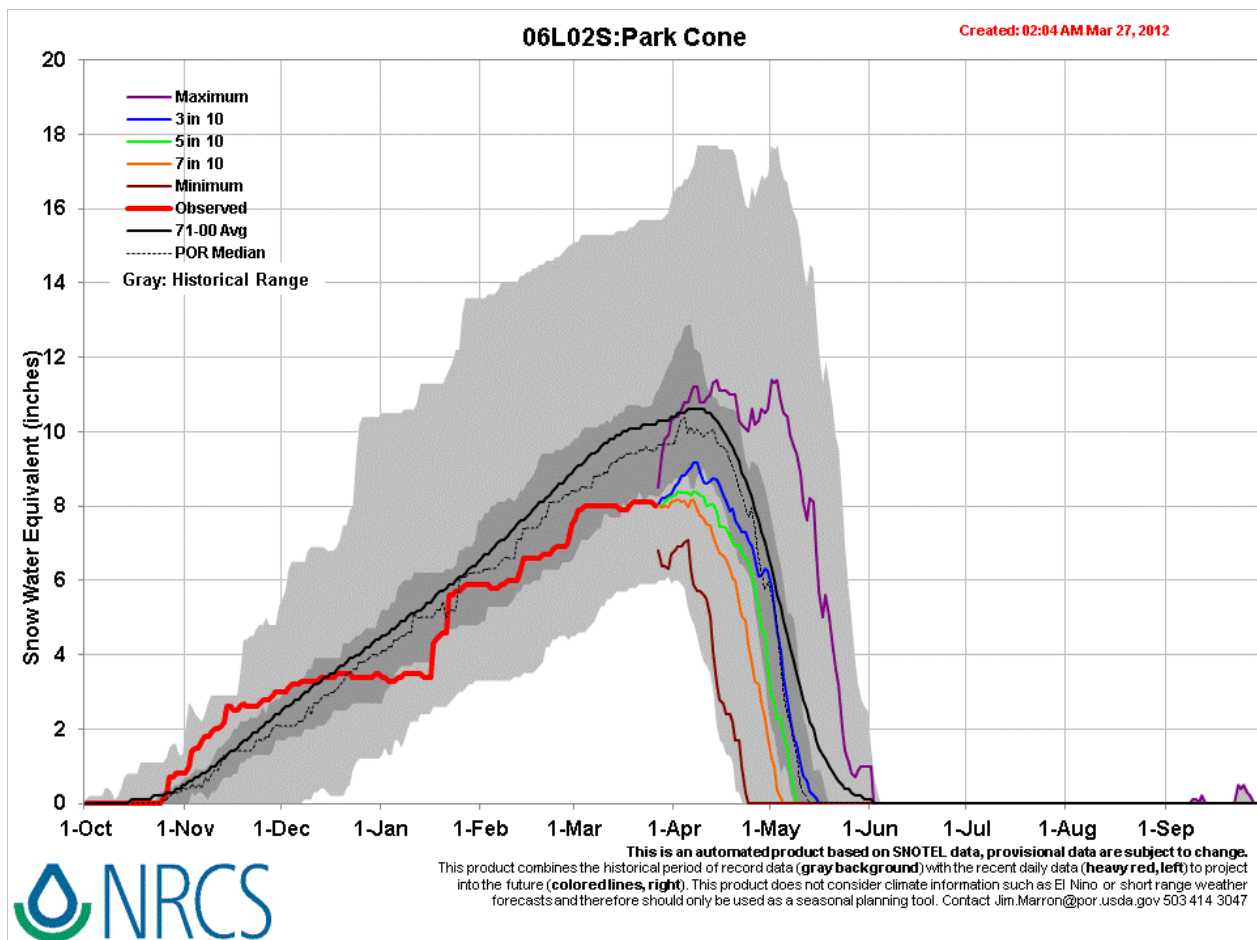
As of Tuesday, March 27, 2012, the Park Cone Snotel reports no loss of SWE since March 21, following the very small bump in SWE produced by the March 18 snowstorm that delivered D5. At zero, this recent melt rate falls well short of the mean daily loss rates shown in the table below, and very far short of the maximum SWE loss rate last Spring of 1.00" per day, over a 5-day period ending May 11, 2011.

Further, although we do not routinely visit the site, the **Schofield Pass Snotel** data (see [snowmelt analysis table](#) and [SNOTEL graph](#)) also reflects Gunnison Basin snowmelt behavior. As of March 27, this Snotel also reports only a small loss of 0.3" SWE since March 21st, also well short of the mean daily loss rates shown in the table, and very far short of the maximum SWE loss rate last Spring of 2.44" per day, over a 5-day period ending June 29, 2011.

Park Cone SNOTEL Snowmelt Season Summary Data

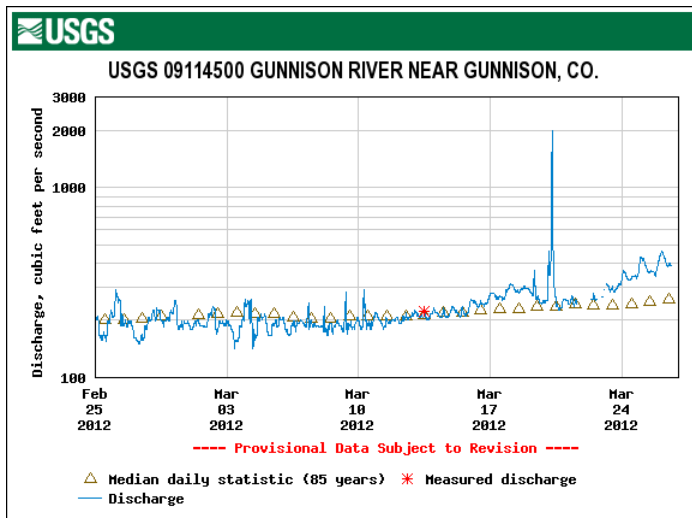
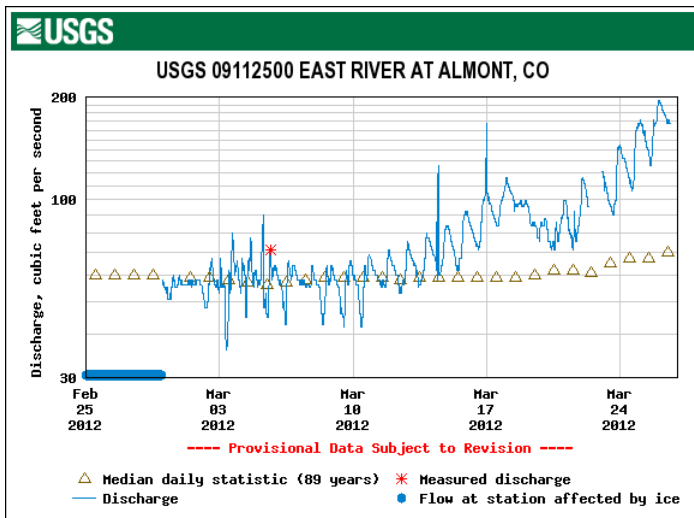
	Date	Peak	Days	Post-Peak	Adjusted	Period
	Peak SWE	SWE	to SAG	Added	Daily	Mean
				SWE	Mean Loss	Temp
					SWE	
WY 2006	4/7/2006	11.3	31	0.9	0.39	3.7
WY 2007	4/18/2007	7.8	17	0.5	0.49	4.5
WY 2008	4/14/2008	17.7	47	2.8	0.44	3.8
WY 2009	4/6/2009	13.2	38	1.4	0.38	3.5
WY 2010	4/10/2010	10.8	41	2.4	0.32	3.1
WY 2011	4/7/2011	14.5	54	4.1	0.34	3.0
Max	4/18	17.7	54	4.1	0.49	4.5
Min	4/6	7.8	17	0.5	0.32	3.0
Range	13	9.9	37	3.6	0.17	1.5

Adjusted Daily Mean Loss SWE rates include additional SWE received after date of Peak SWE



STREAM FLOWS

Streamflow data reflect a variety of processes influencing runoff rates, but recent data from the USGS's Gunnison River near Gunnison and East River at Almont gauges do include the influence of the reduction of snow albedo by D4 and very warm temperatures from March 7-17, a restoration of higher snow albedo (with cooler weather) on March 18 for a brief period, and then the subsequent warmup and reduction in snow albedo as D5 emerged and merged with D4. Event D6 may also be contributing to the most recent data.



FORECAST

As of Tuesday afternoon forecasters at the Grand Junction National Weather Service anticipate continued warm and generally dry weather through the remainder of this week, with the warmest temperatures of the week on Saturday. The northern mountains may experience some light showers and more cloudiness than the southern half of the state. Snowmelt rates are likely to continue to increase through Saturday.

By Saturday afternoon an approaching trough and associated cold front are expected to generate another episode of strong pre-frontal SW'ly winds for the State. Winds will sustain and become W'ly on Sunday. Dust source areas in the Colorado Plateau may yield to these SW'ly and W'ly winds and produce another dust event beginning Saturday afternoon. This weekend's cold front may, once again, *not* deliver a significant winter storm. However, a return to cooler, more seasonable temperatures by Sunday/Monday does seem likely. In the absence of new snow with this weekend cold front, a dry D7 event, should it occur, would generally fall directly onto already exposed and merged D6/D5/D4 dust, further reducing snowpack albedo throughout the Colorado mountains.