



Image: <http://ais.wetter.de/masters/514430/switzerland-snowfarming.jpg>

Feasibility of Over-Summer Snow Storage in Craftsbury, VT

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Introduction

- Warming climate creates necessity for adaptation
- Ski industry is highly sensitive to climatic changes



“Skiers embrace the warm temperatures during the first weekend of the 2015-2016 ski season at Mount Snow Resort in West Dover, Vt. on Friday. (Photo: Kristopher Radder/AP)”

Image from: Burlington Free Press, “Whiff of Winter interrupts warm spell”, 2015

Introduction

→ Problems:

- Less snowfall
- Warmer winters
- Thawing from added heat
- Winter begins later
- Winter ends earlier

→ Adaptation strategy:

- over-summer snow storage (a.k.a. “snow-farming”)
- Successful in nordic resorts at high elevation, high latitude locations

“Skiers embrace the warm temperatures during the first weekend of the 2015-2016 ski season at Mount Snow Resort in West Dover, Vt. on Friday. (Photo: Kristopher Radder/AP)”

Image from: Burlington Free Press, “Whiff of Winter interrupts warm spell”, 2015

Snow-storage

- Traditional approach:
 - Make snow at beginning of season
- Snow-storage approach:
 - 1) Make large pile of snow in late winter
 - 2) Store beneath insulating layers (ie. woodchips) throughout summer
 - 3) Uncover in late fall, spread along trails



Image from: "Snowfarming – weisse Weihnachten auch ohne Schneefall", 2014, www.srf.ch

The Craftsbury Outdoor Center

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From: frozen-1920s-version.html



Ice Houses

From: <http://www.moosriverhandcrafts.com/>

Goal: Can we keep snow over the summer at Craftsbury?

Duration of project: June, 2017 through May, 2020

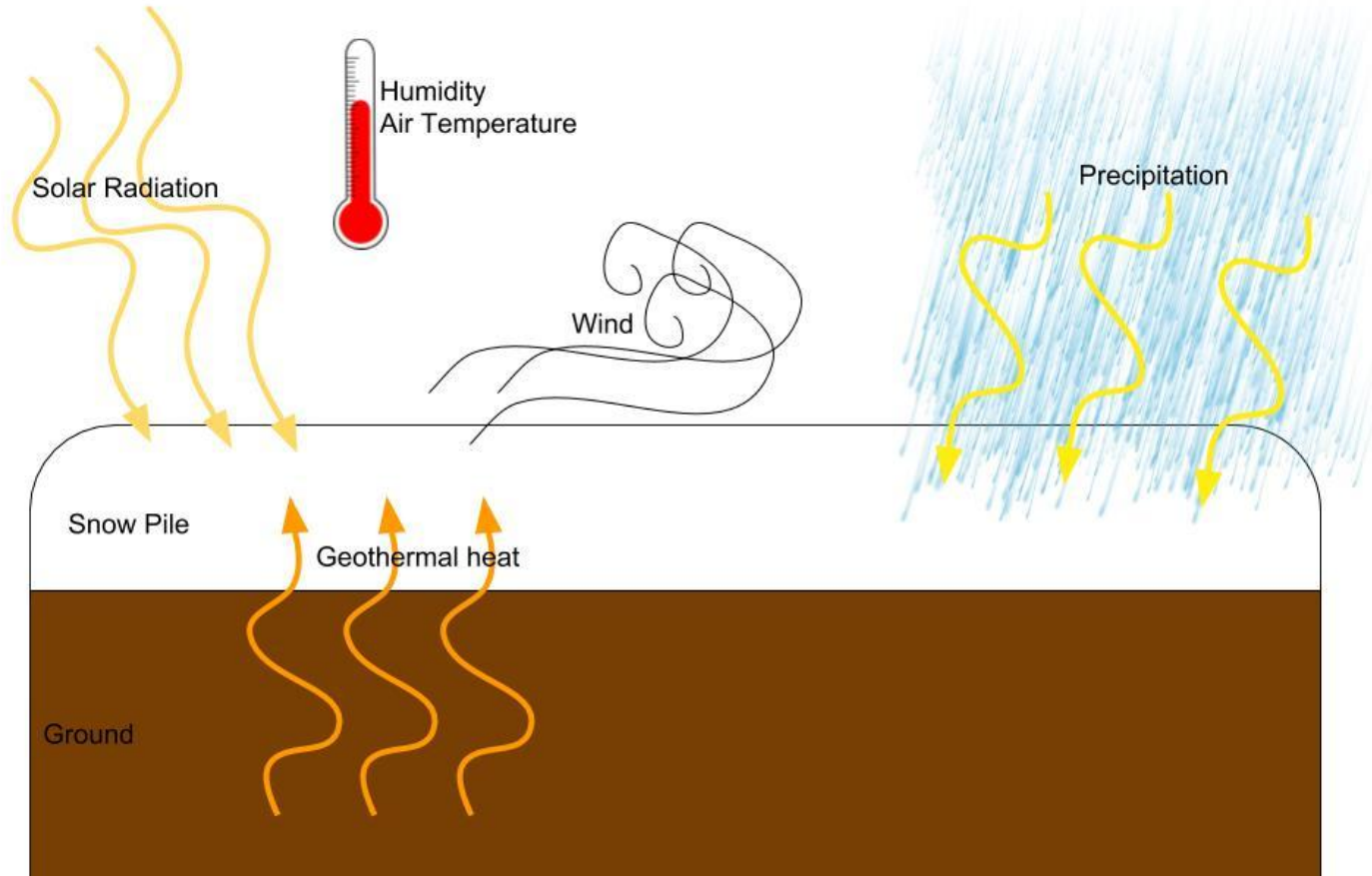
Long-Term Objectives

1. Gather current, local weather and soil temperature data at the Craftsbury Center for undergraduate research
2. Use data to create computer models of summer snow-melt
3. Use models and previous century's climate data to predict snow melt rate in varying conditions
4. Run cost/energy analysis based on melt-rate to determine feasibility of snow-farming

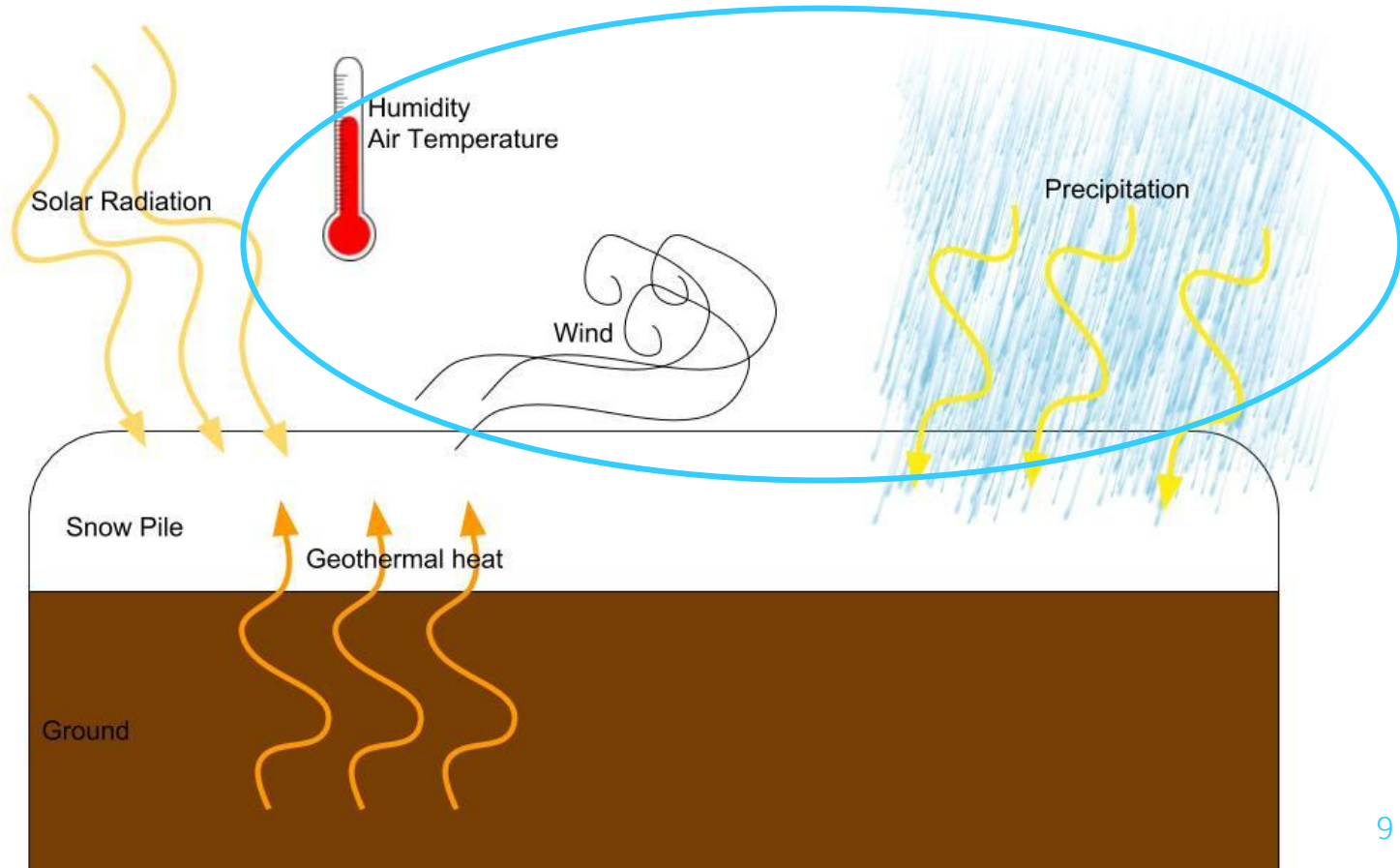
MASTER'S THESIS WORK



What affects snowmelt?



What affects snowmelt?



Methods

→ Local past decade of weather conditions:

- a. Weather station at Craftsbury Outdoors Center monitors:
 - i. Air Temp
 - ii. Precipitation
 - iii. Humidity
 - iv. Wind Speed

→ Statewide past 134 years of weather conditions:

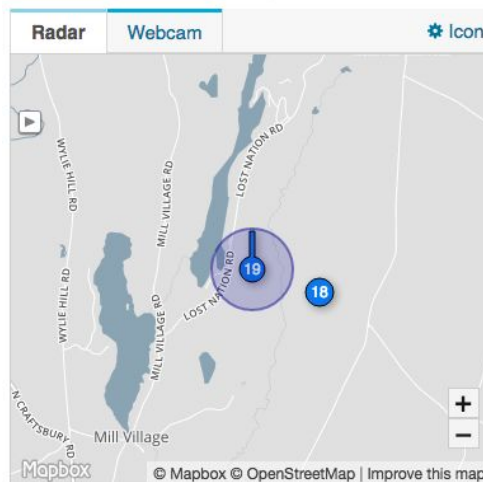
- a. Fairbanks Museum's "The Northern New England Weather Center Records, 1894 - 1997, ongoing"

☞ Craftsbury Outdoor Center **KVTCRAFT2** [About this PWS](#)

Forecast for Craftsbury Common, VT > 44.682 -72.359 > 1100 ft

PWS Data PWS Widgets WunderStation

PWS viewed 285 times since March 1, 2018



Current Conditions

18.5 °F

Feels Like 18.5 °F

Dew Point: 14 °F

Humidity: 81%

Precip Rate: 0 in/hr

Precip Accum: 0.00 in

Pressure: 29.68 in

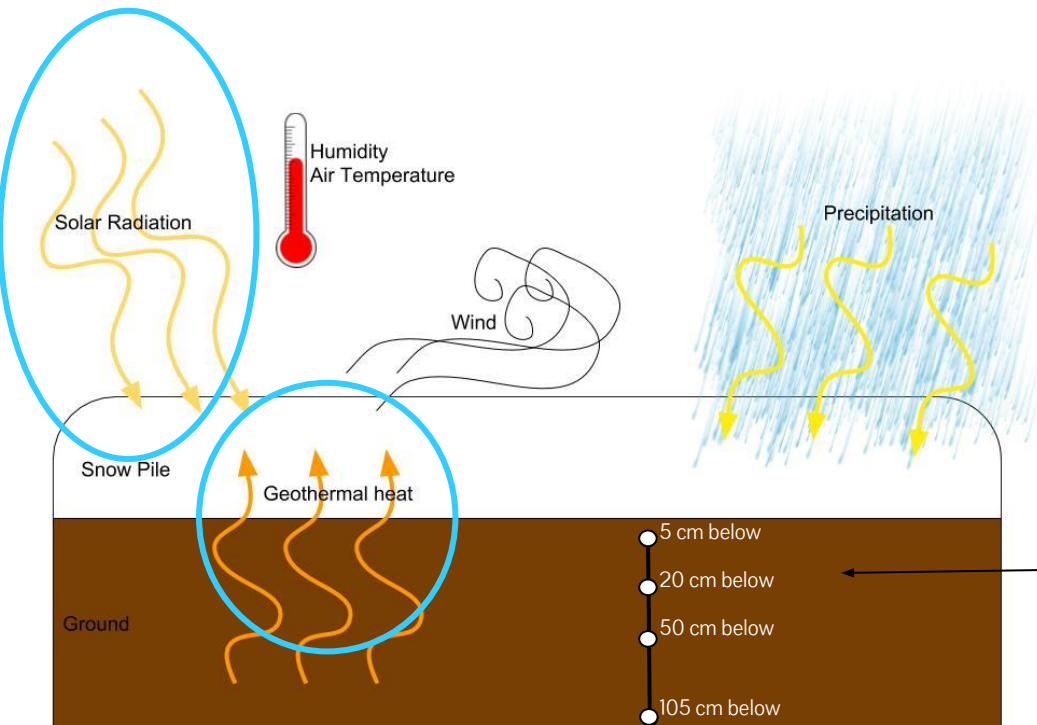
6:59 AM 6:56 PM

Waning Crescent | 0% Illum



FAIRBANKS
MUSEUM
& planetarium

Methods



→ How to measure Solar Radiation?

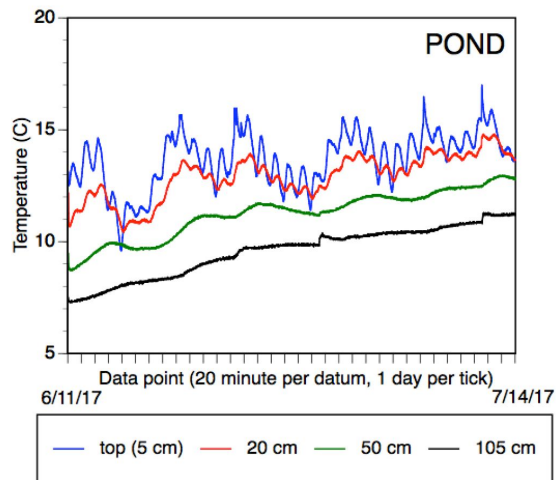


→ How to measure Ground Temperature?



Ground Temperature

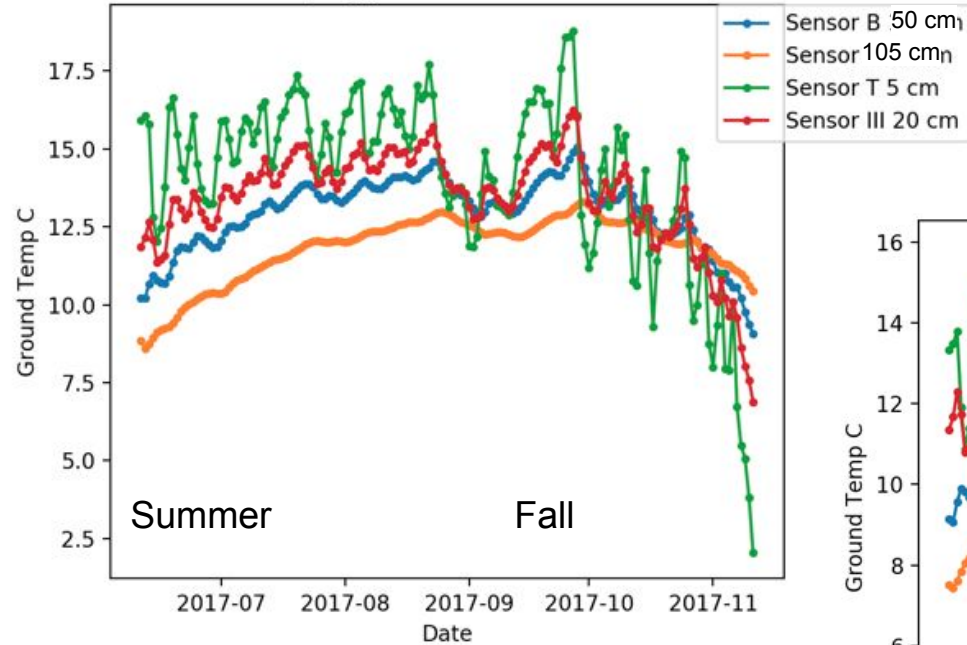
→ June, 2017 to present:



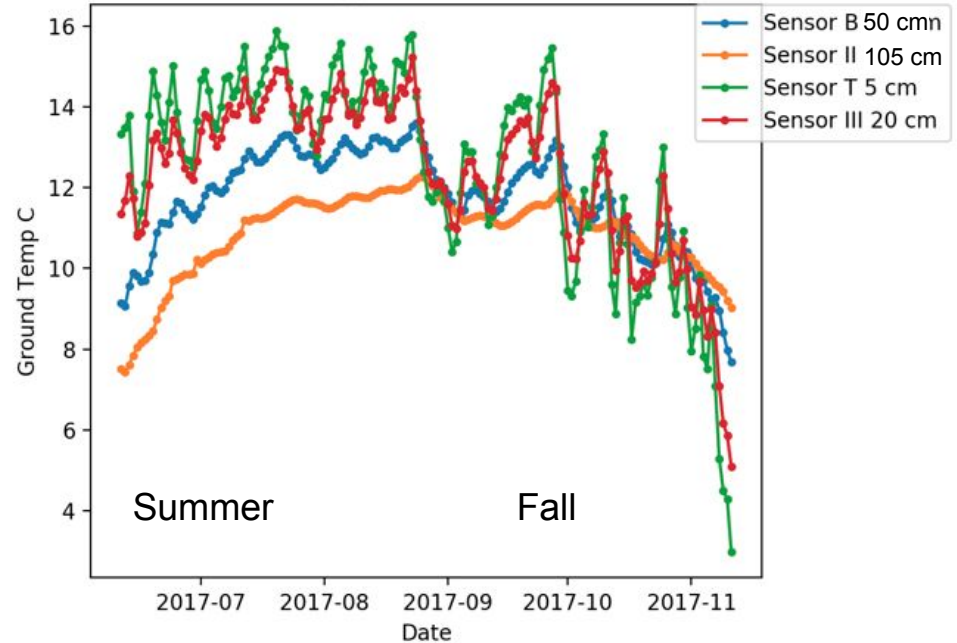
- 5 cm below surface
- 20 cm below surface
- 50 cm below surface
- 105 cm below surface

Results - Ground Temperature

Site CHIP, logger numbers 543 and 544

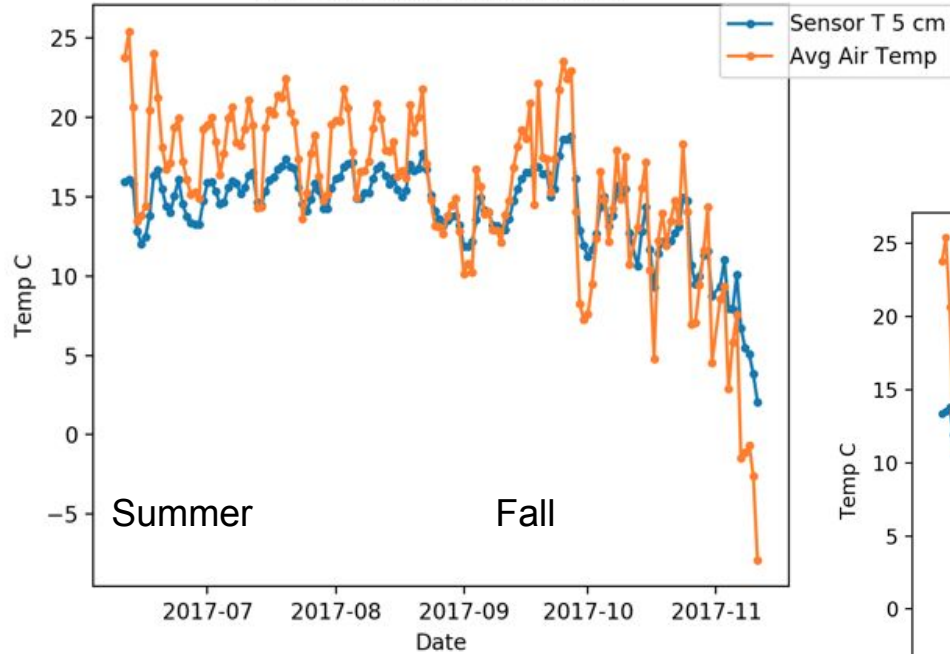


Site POND, logger numbers 541 and 542

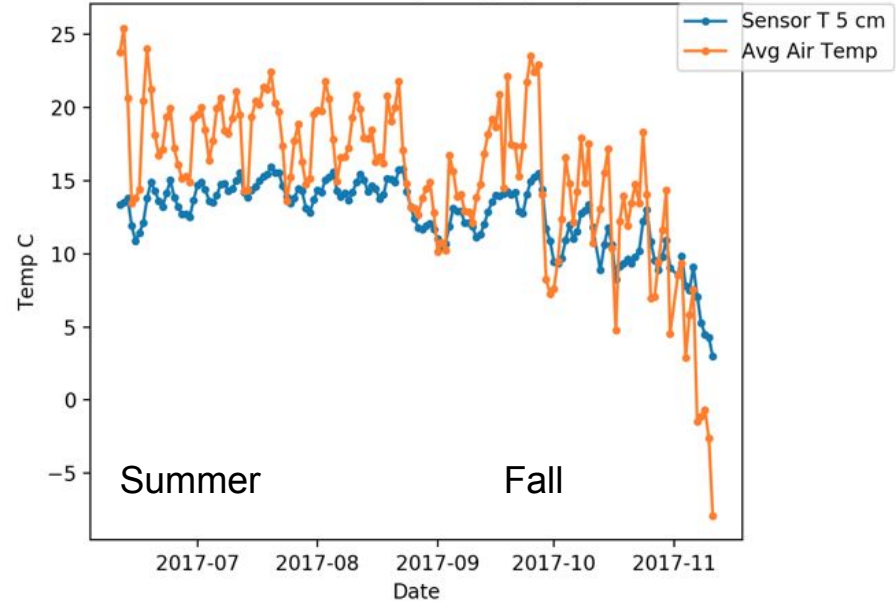


Results - Air vs Ground Temp

Site CHIP: Avg Temp by Day

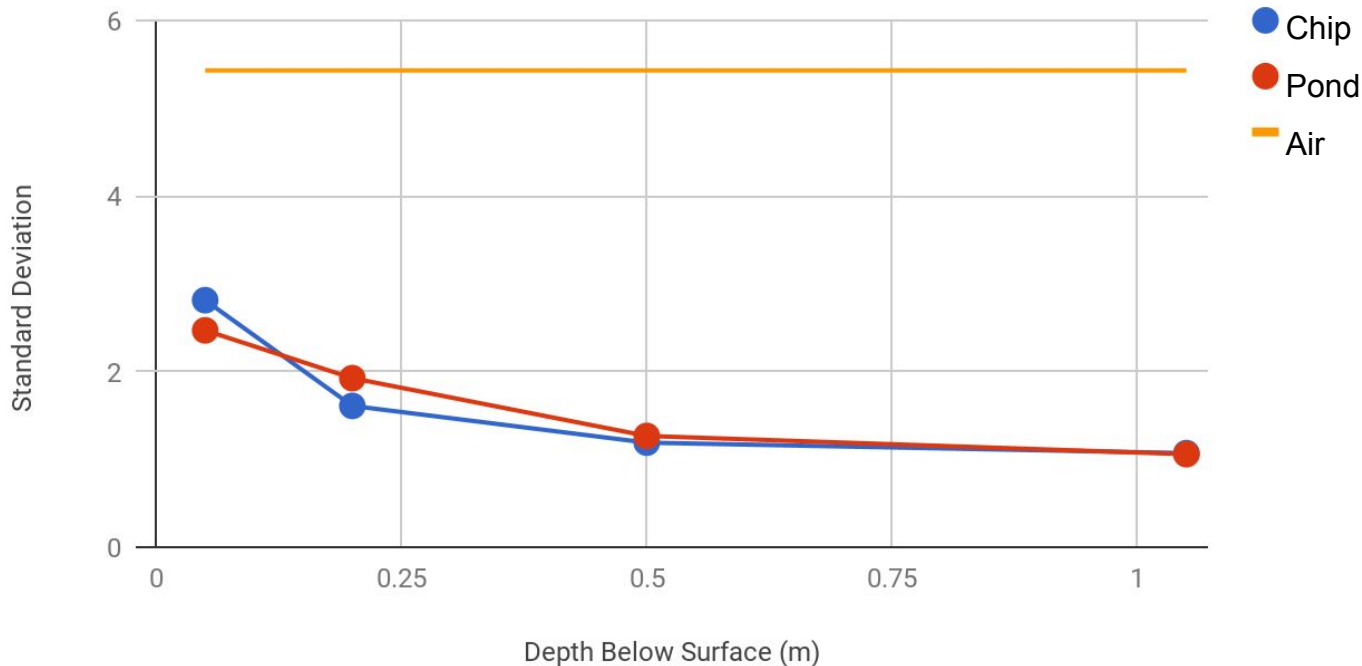


Site POND: Avg Temp by Day



Results

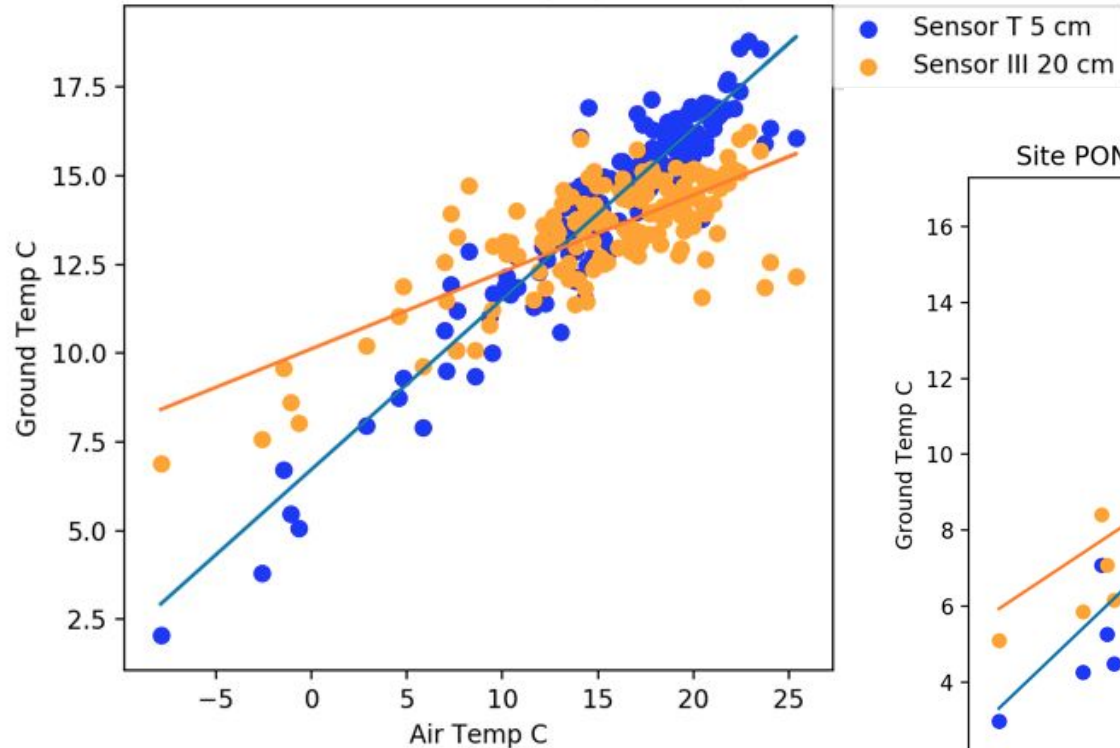
Depth Below Surface vs Standard Deviation



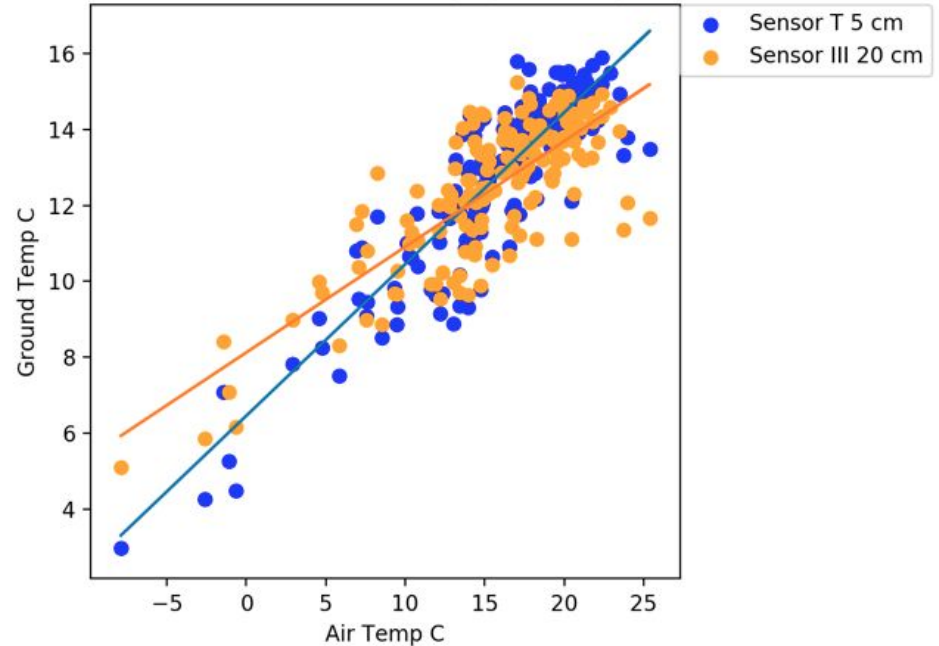
- SD of air is twice as large as SD for shallowest sensors
- SD similar for both sites
- SD decreases with soil depth

Results - Air vs. Ground Temp

Site CHIP: Ground Temp by Air Temp



Site POND: Ground Temp by Air Temp



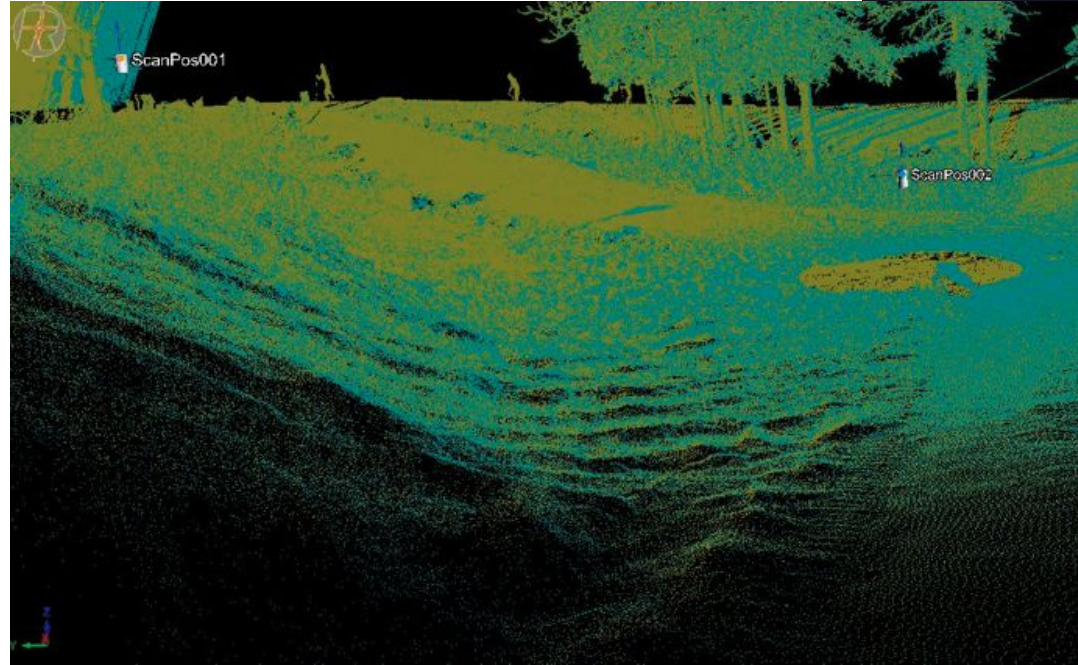
Results

- Strong correlation between air temp and shallowest sensor
- Lesser correlation between air temp and 20 cm below surface sensor

Identification	Value
CHIP: 5cm Slope	0.48
CHIP: 5cm R ² -value	0.88
CHIP: 20 cm Slope	0.22
CHIP: 20 cm R ² -value	0.55
POND: 5cm Slope	0.40
POND: 5cm R ² -value	0.79
POND: 20cm Slope	0.28
POND: 20cm R ² -value	0.62

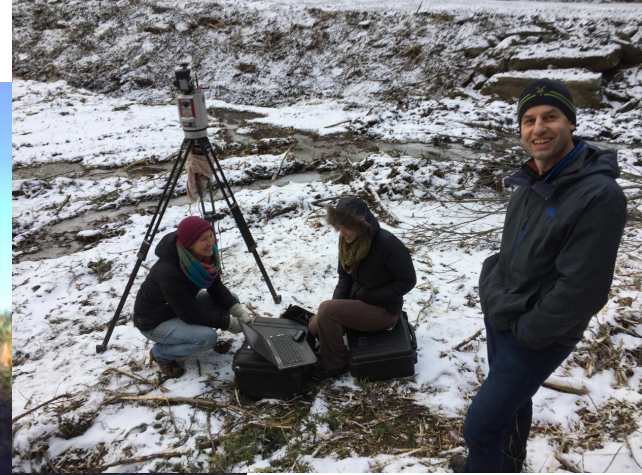
Methods

→ Fall 2017: LiDAR



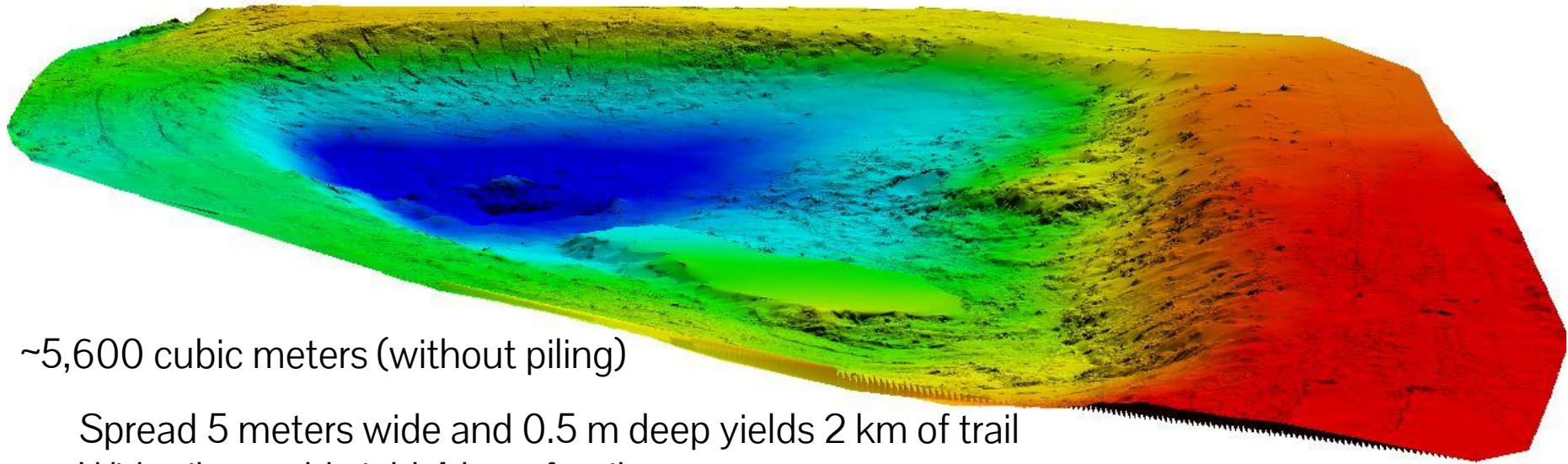
- Used to measure snowpile volume
- Collects 80,000 survey points in 3 minutes

Results - LiDAR POND Site



Pond site sensors

Results - LiDAR POND Site



~5,600 cubic meters (without piling)

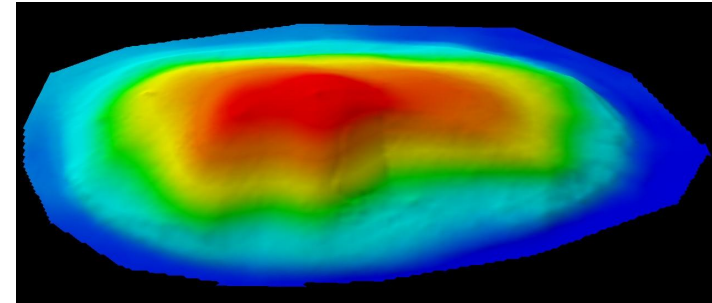
Spread 5 meters wide and 0.5 m deep yields 2 km of trail

With pile, could yield 4 km of trail

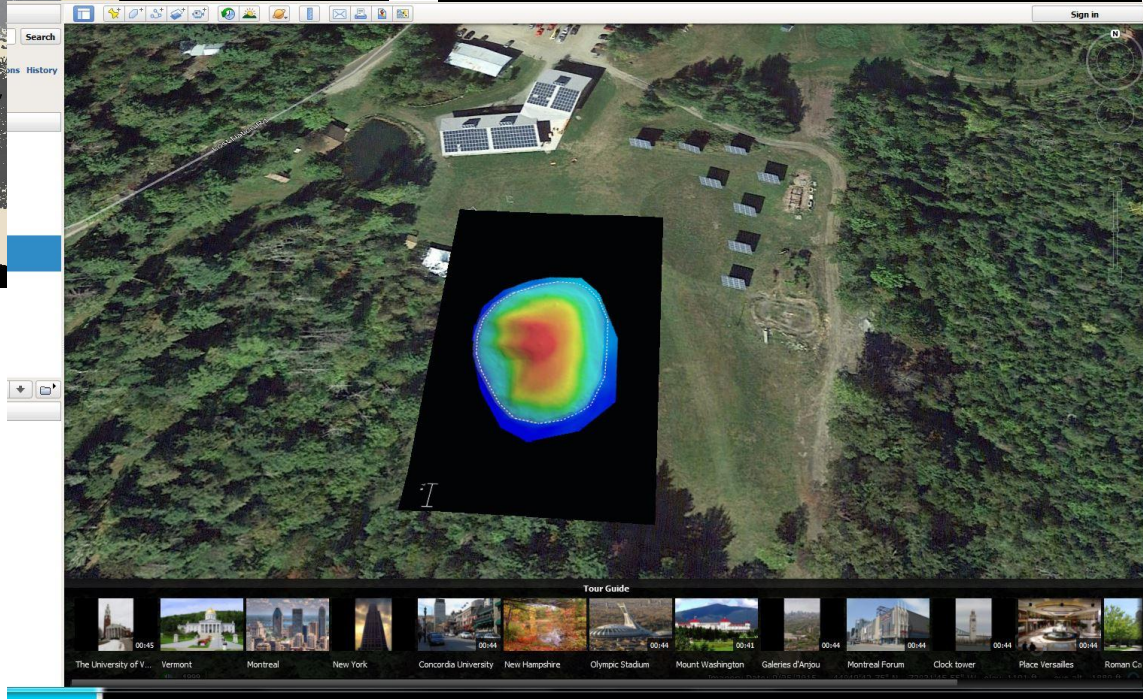
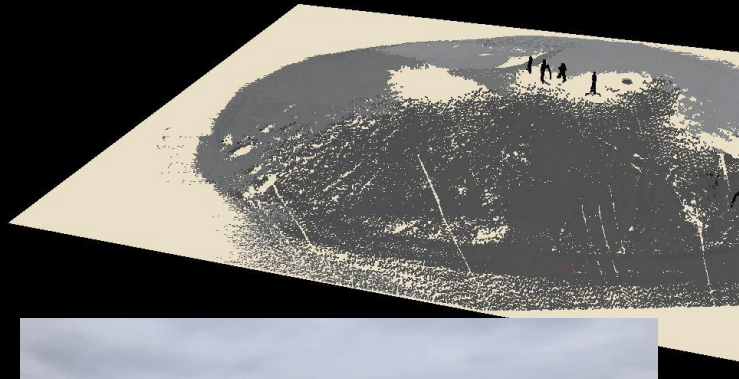
4 km of trail is enough for major races

Q: How much will melt?

Snow pile imaging



Calculator
+ - × ÷
2355.645264 Volume002
Σ 2355.645264
Units: m²



Conclusions

- We have the first year-long soil temperature data collection in New England
- We have data to model snowmelt over summer in piles and will test model against reality in summer 2018



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Thank you to:

- UVM Geology Department
- UVM Engineering Department
- UVM Spatial Analysis Lab
- UVM Office of Undergraduate Research
- Craftsbury Outdoors Center