The International Network for Alpine Research Catchment Hydrology (INARCH) and its Common Observing Period Experiment (COPE), 2022–2024 https://inarch.usask.ca/ Chris DeBeer























INARCH Basins

Austria 1. Rofental Open Air Laboratory (OpAL);

Canada 2. Marmot Creek Research Basin; 3. Peyto Glacier; 4.

Fortress Mountain Snow Observatory; 5. Quesnel River Research

Basin: 6. Wolf Creek Research Basin:

Chile 7. Valle Hermoso, Upper Diguillín River Basin; 8. Estero Las

Bayas, Upper Maipo River Basin;

China 9. Nam Co Monitoring and Research Station for Multisphere Interactions; 10. Qomolangma Atmospheric and Environmental Observation and Research Station; 11. Southeast Tibet Observation and Research Station for the Alpine Environment; 12. Upper Heihe River Basin; 13. Yala Shampo Cryosphere Hydro-Ecological Station*;

14. Changdu Ecological Monitoring Station*;

France 15. Arve Catchement; 16. Col de Porte Experimental Site; 17. Col du Lac Blanc Experimental Site;

Germany 18. Schneefernerhaus and Research Catchment;

Italy **19.** Torgnon Ecosystem Station*;

Morocco 20. Rheraya Catchment, High Atlas Mountains*;

Nepal 21. Langtang Catchment; 22. Hidden Valley, Himalayas*

New Zealand 23. Brewster Glacier;

Norway 24. Finse Alpine Research Centre;

Peru 25. Salcca-Sibinacocha Catchment*;

Russia 26. Djankuat Research Basin;

Spain 27. Izas Research Basin; 28. Guadalfeo Monitoring Network;

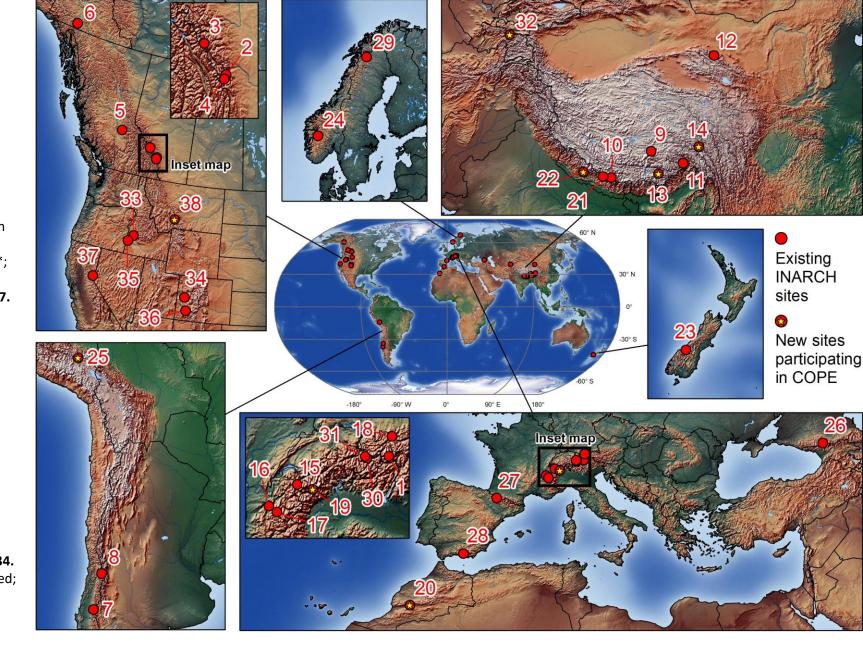
Sweden 29. Tarfala Research Catchment;

Switzerland **30.** Dischma Research Catchment; **31.** Weissfluhjoch Snow Study Site;

Tajikistan 32. Kyzylsu Glacier and Monitoring Sites*;

United States of America 33. Dry Creek Experimental Watershed; 34. Grand Mesa Study Site; **35.** Reynolds Creek Experimental Watershed;

36. Senator Beck Basin Study Area; **37.** Sagehen Creek, Sierra



https://inarch.usask.ca/science-basins/research-basins.php

Nevada; 38. Bridger Range*. *new sites participating in the Common Observing Period Experiment (COPE)

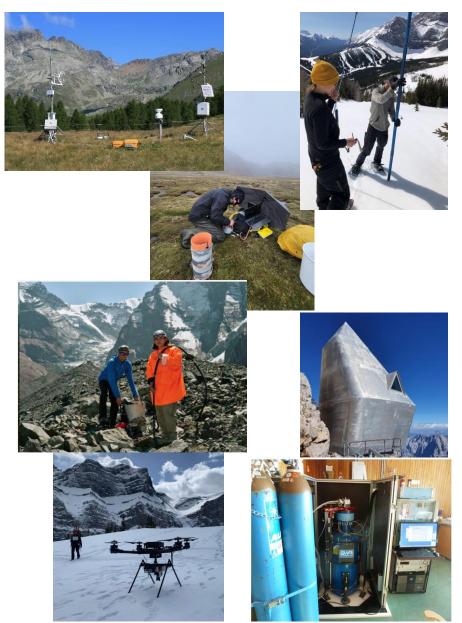
Other/new basins reported in COPE

- Grand Mesa, Colorado, USA
- Fuglebekken Catchment, Svalbard, Norway
- Mount Lebanon
- East River Basin, Colorado, USA
- Tuolumne River Basin, California, USA
- Tenderfoot Creek Experimental Forest (TCEF); Bozeman Creek Watershed (BCW), Montana, USA
- Tombstone Waters Observatory, Yukon, Canada
- Atwater Study Plot / Little Cottonwood Canyon, USA
- Senator Beck Basin, USA
- Sangvor, Tajikistan
- Snowy Mountains, Australia

Common Observing Period Experiment (COPE)

2022-2024

- INARCH held field observation phase of COPE
- focusing on obtaining high-quality measurements,
- ensure all sensors are working,
- enhance observations at our mountain research basins,
- fly supplementary UAV acquisitions,
- run high resolution models and
- work together for comparison of processes, data sharing, and model testing in challenging environments
- https://inarch.usask.ca/science-basins/cope.php



COPE modelling activities

- we plan to take a variety of different models and apply them in different basins to
 - see how they work,
 - make sure we have the proper forcing information,
 - try different forcing, at different scales,
 - see what corrections are needed for those forcings,
 - calculate snow and ice dynamics and hydrological dynamics at the surface, and
 - look at these diagnostically with available measurements from ice and snow changes, to soil moisture, streamflow, and turbulent fluxes, as available.
- This has not been done globally in alpine regions and could be potentially very powerful.

Common Observing Period Experiment (COPE) 2022–2024

Hydrological, Meteorological, Glaciological Models

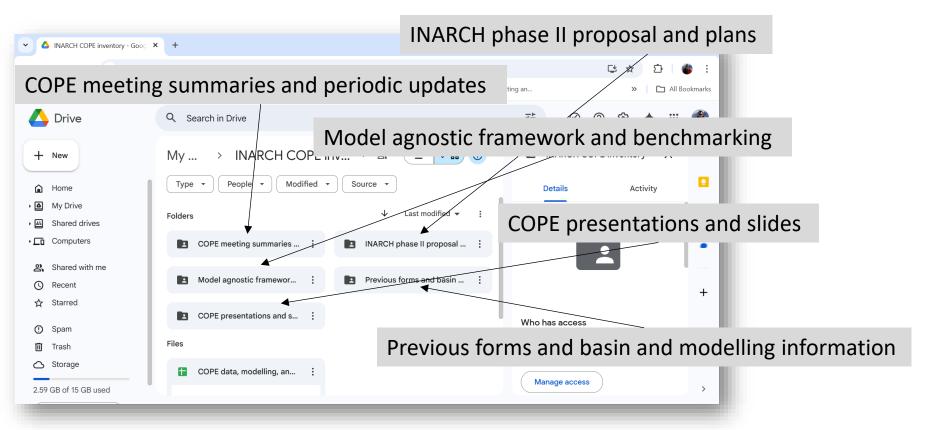
- Thethys-Chloris CRHM 13. AWSM/iSnobal openAMUNDSEN SPHY 14. FSM-OSHD OGGM (open global glacier 9. AMelt 15. S3M model) 10. SNOWPACK/Alpine3D 16. TopoPyScale Cosipy 4. 11. Canadian Hydrological Model 17. SURFEX-Crocus WRF\NoaaMP\CLM\LES (CHM) 18. SnowMet models
- 6. FSM2
- Details of these models are available at https://inarch.usask.ca/science-basins/cope.php

12. SnowModel

 Application of these models in as many places as possible to look at differences in results seen with elevation, vegetation structures, climate, etc.

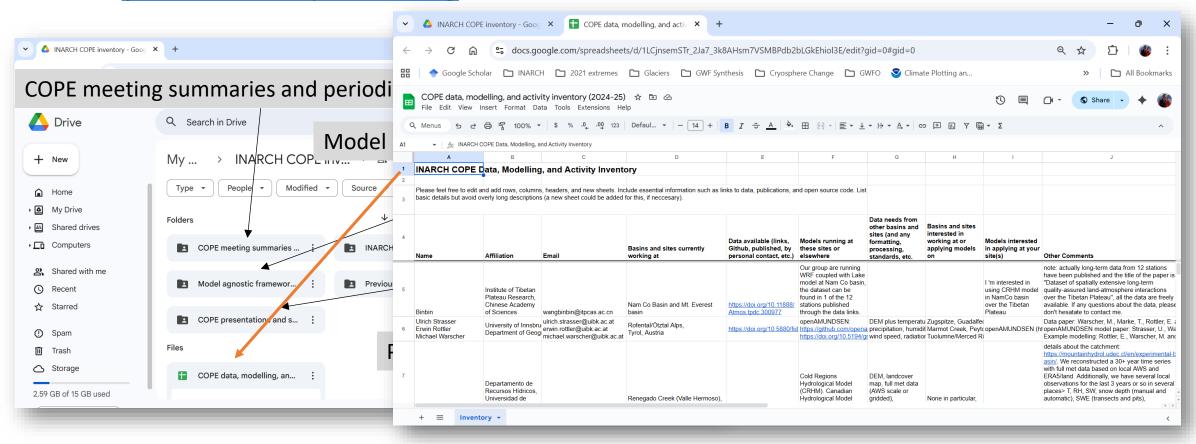
INARCH COPE inventory – Google Drive

 https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1PRZpNKhGwrdvs08Pgj nWlc yiBsolJZK?usp=sharing

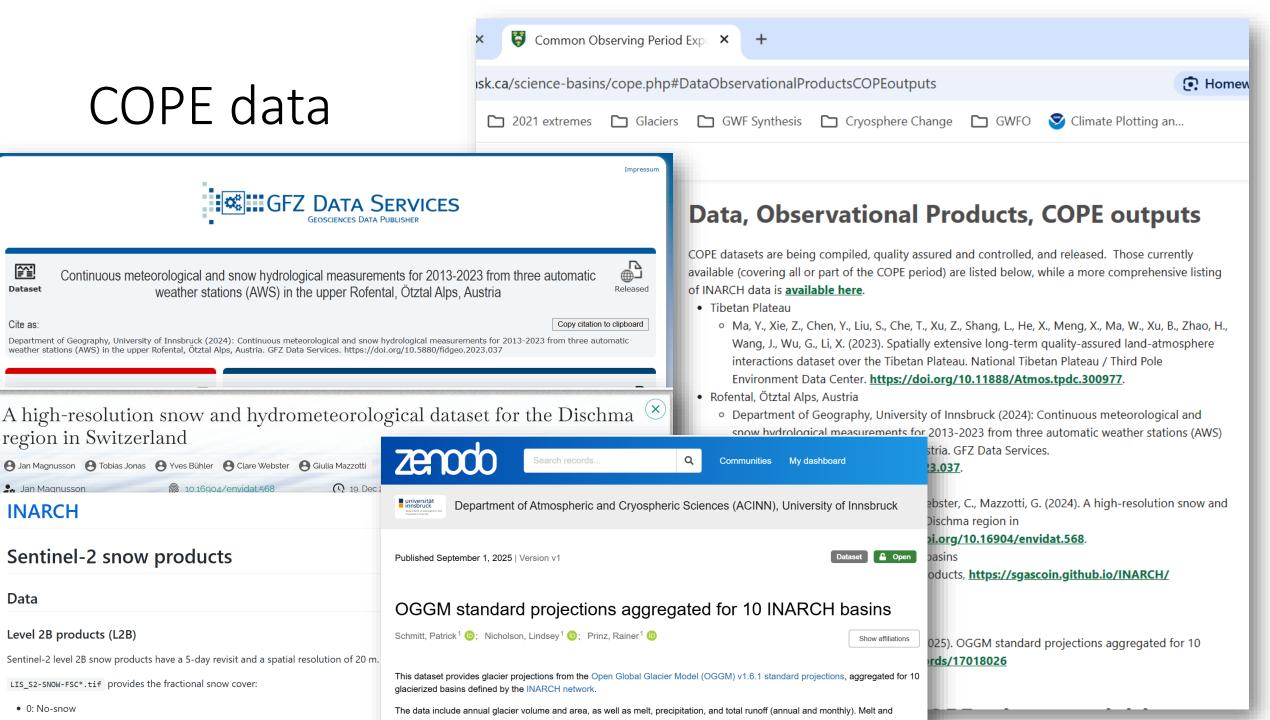


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COPE data



Level 2B products (L2B) Sentinel-2 level 2B snow products have a 5-day revisit and a spatial resolution of 20 m. LIS_S2-SNOW-FSC*.tif provides the fractional snow cover: • 0: No-snow

Sentinel-2 snow products

A Jan Magnusson A Tobias Jonas A Yves Bühler A Clare Webster A Giulia Mazzotti

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region in Switzerland

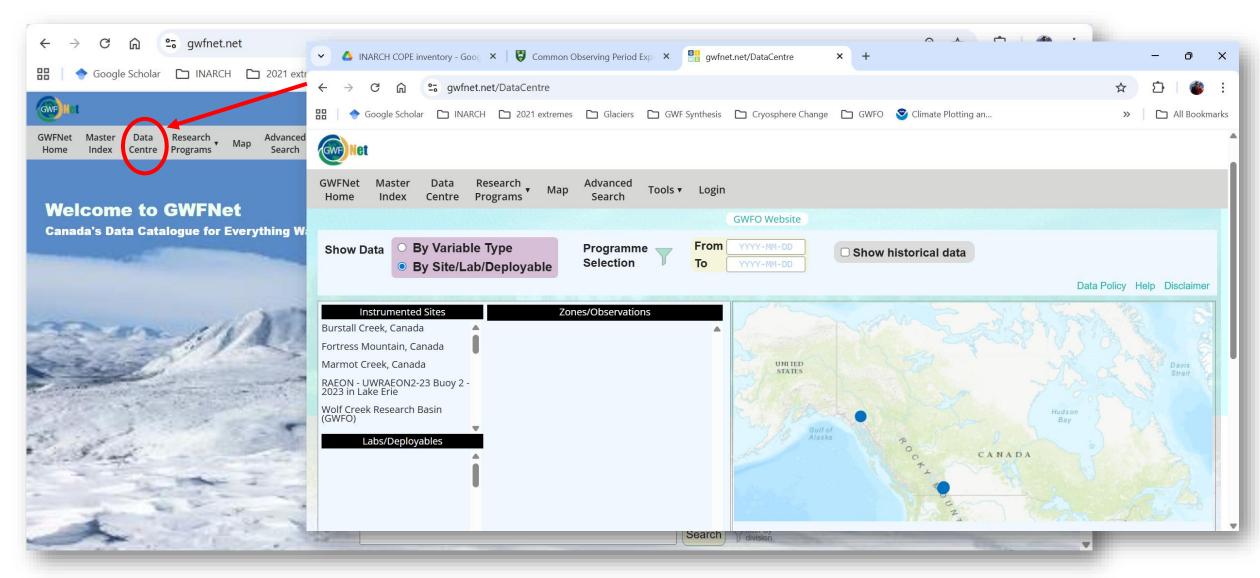
Jan Magnusson

INARCH

Data

Dataset

Data management system - GWFNet



INARCH Phase II Science Questions



- 1. How different are the observation and measurement approaches amongst INARCH basins and do we expect distinctive differences in our understanding of basin response and hydrological predictability because of the sampling schemes, and data quality and quantity?
- 2. How do the predictability, uncertainty and sensitivity of energy and water exchanges vary with changing atmospheric thermodynamics, ecosystem structure and water management in various high mountain regions of the Earth?
- 3. What improvements to high mountain energy and water exchange predictability are possible through improved physics in, coupling of, and downscaling of models in complex terrain, and improved and expanded approaches to data collection and assimilation?
- 4. To what extent do existing model routines have global validity, are transferable, and meaningful in different mountain environments for providing service to society?
- 5. Can mountain systems be predicted and managed to find solutions to help achieve water sustainability in river basins under climate change?

Eventually contribute to answering - How have mountain atmospheric-cryospheric-hydrological-ecosystem-human systems co-evolved to their current states and how will they respond to climate change over the next century?

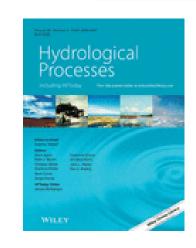
Common Observing Period Experiment (COPE) 2022–2024

Next steps

- Publish data in *Earth System Sciences Data* special issue, "Hydrometeorological data from mountain and alpine research catchments," https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/special issue871.html
- Call for papers in *Hydrological Processes* special issue, "Improving Measurement, Understanding, and Prediction of Alpine Cold Regions Hydrological Processes and Their Sensitivities to Global Change," https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/page/journal/10991085/homepage/call-for-papers/si-2024-001778
- International Mountain Conference 2025: INARCH will convene a focus session, FS 3.116

 <u>High mountain hydrology and cryosphere: observations, modelling, prospects</u> at IMC 2025, September 15, 2025.
 - 17 talks, 16 posters

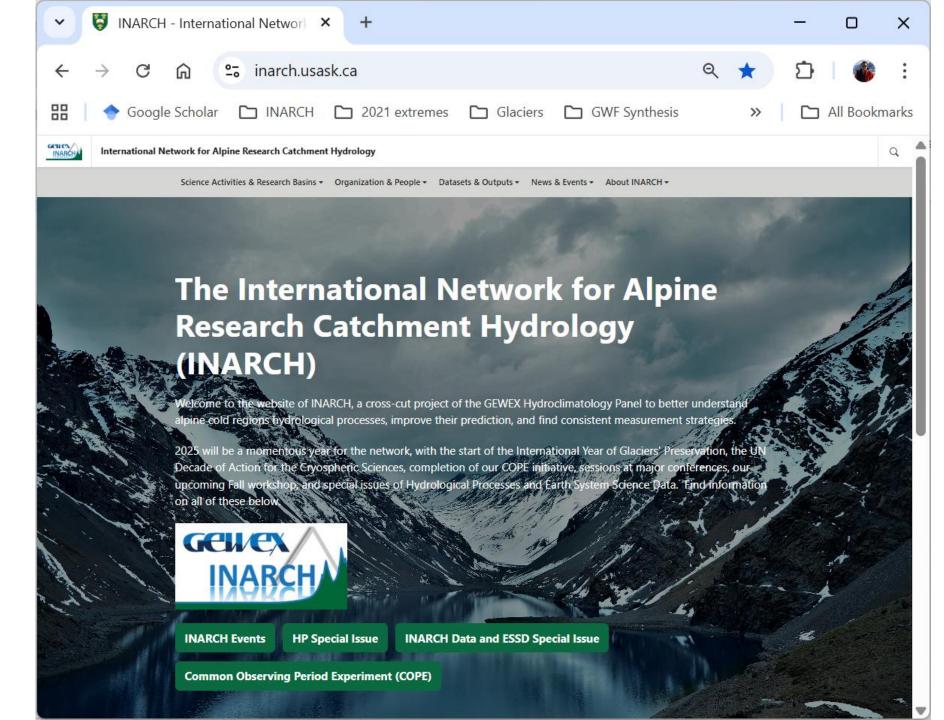






Website

 Please look at the website and let me know of changes, additions, more materials, etc.



In summary

- What COPE data already available/published?
 - Not much, need more, need to make it easily available across INARCH;
 perhaps eventually an overarching data publication with all COPE data in ESSD
 - We have GWFNet and the data portal. This can be an easy, central access point for metadata and to download data
- For all COPE activities, records, meeting notes, materials, lists and inventories there is a Google drive
 - The link can be shared with you. Please go there to access any materials you need and add/edit the inventory or other things
- Send Chris any other updates on publications or activities for the website and for our reporting to GEWEX