

State Institute for Environment, Measurements and Nature Conservation Baden-Wuerttemberg / Flood Forecasting Centre (HVZ)

Workshop on European Satellite Snow Monitoring Perspectives

Darmstadt, 4-5 December 2012

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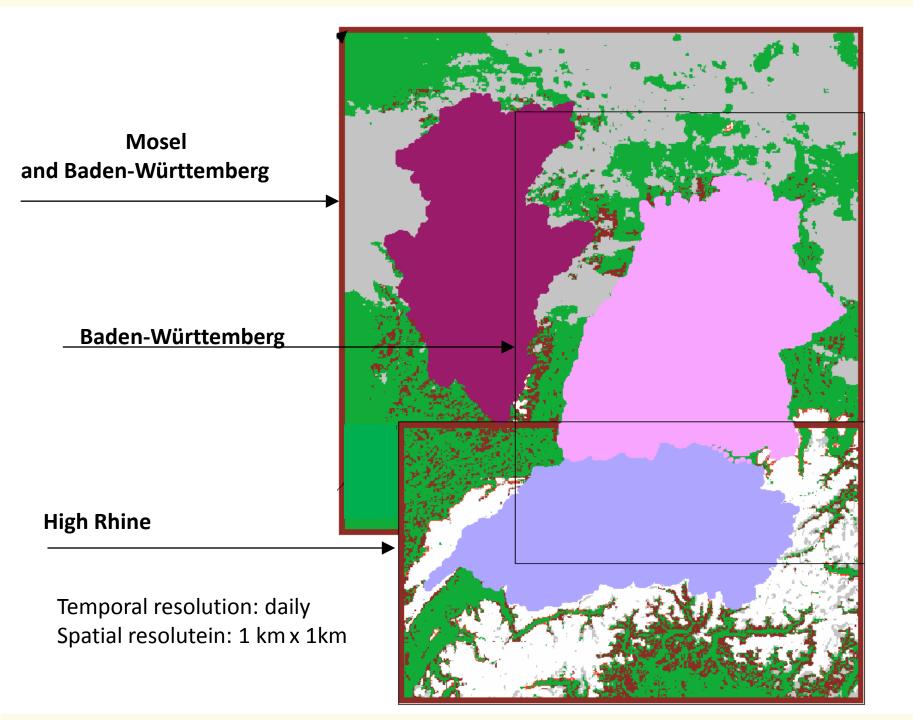




Landesanstalt für Umwelt, Messungen und Naturschutz Baden-Württemberg

Baden-Württemberg

- Area 35 752 km²
- Population 10.5 Mio.
- 35 Rural and 9 Urban Districts
- 1110 local authorities
- 291 Inhabitants / km²

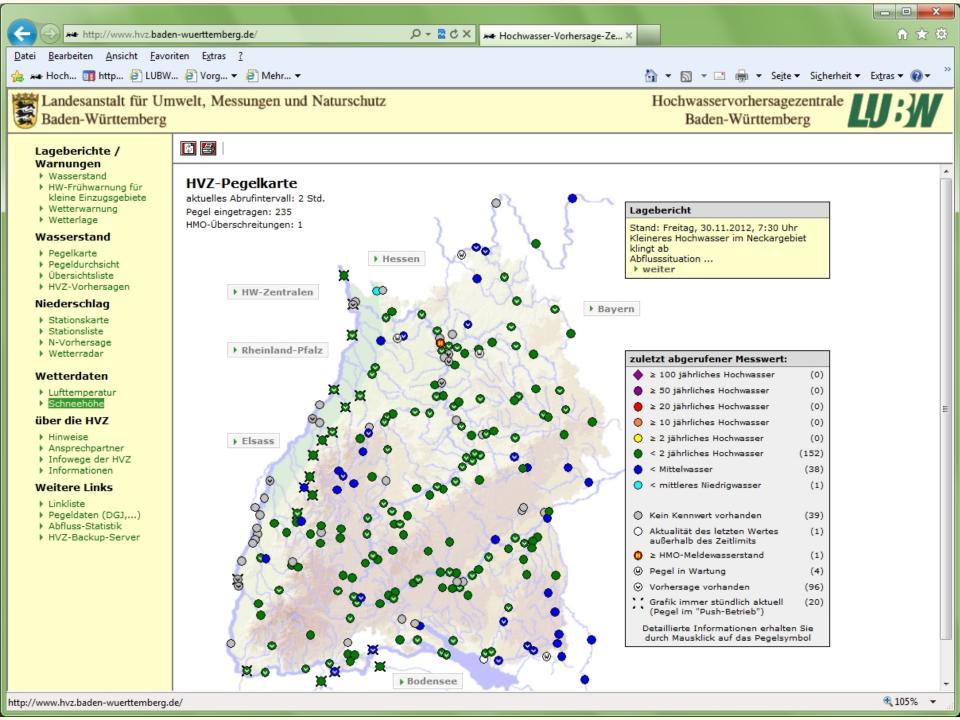


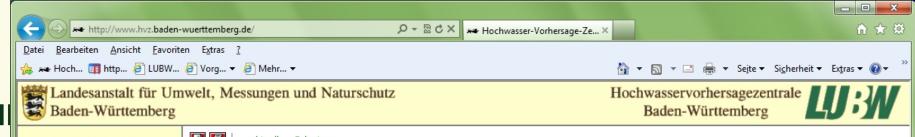


- Information about the snow coverage
- about the snow-free regions and the
- snow-line
- Gained from Snow-Cloud-Classification from NOAA
- Provided via FTP
- Used in the Flood Forecasting Center Baden-Württemberg, which provides forecasts for about 90 river gauges
- Remote Sensing Data since 2005



- We receive the data via FTP
- Special format, compatible to our flood forecasting models





Lageberichte / Warnungen

- Wasserstand
- HW-Frühwarnung für kleine Einzugsgebiete
- Wetterwarnung
- Wetterlage

Wasserstand

- Pegelkarte
- Pegeldurchsicht
- Übersichtsliste
- HVZ-Vorhersagen

Niederschlag

- Stationskarte
- Stationsliste
 N-Vorhersage
- Wetterradar

Wetterdaten

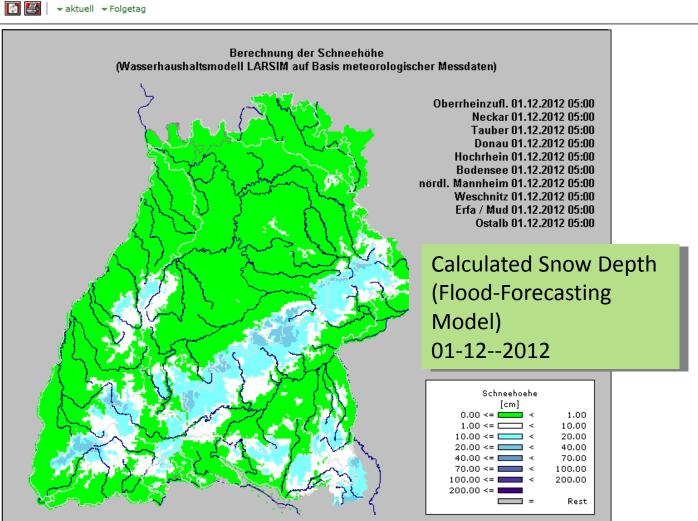
- Lufttemperatur
- Schneehöhe

über die HVZ

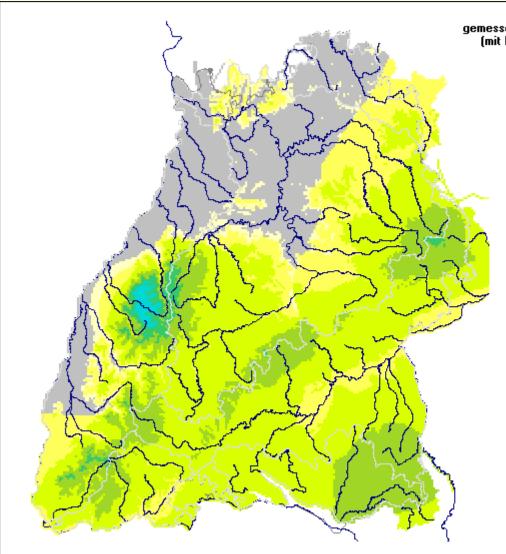
- Hinweise
- Ansprechpartner
- Infowege der HVZ
- Informationen

Weitere Links

- Linkliste
- Pegeldaten (DGJ,...)
- Abfluss-Statistik
- HVZ-Backup-Server



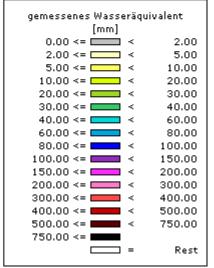




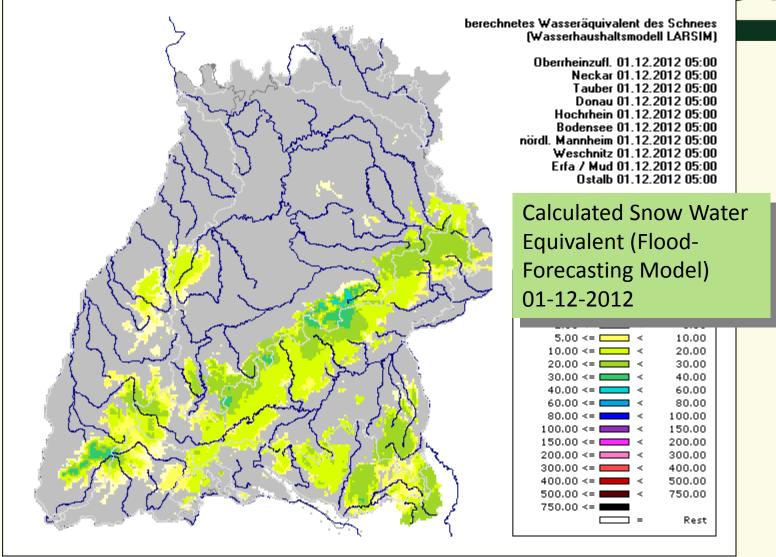
gemessenes Wasseräquivalent des Schnees (mit HVZ_SnowRegio interpolierte Daten)

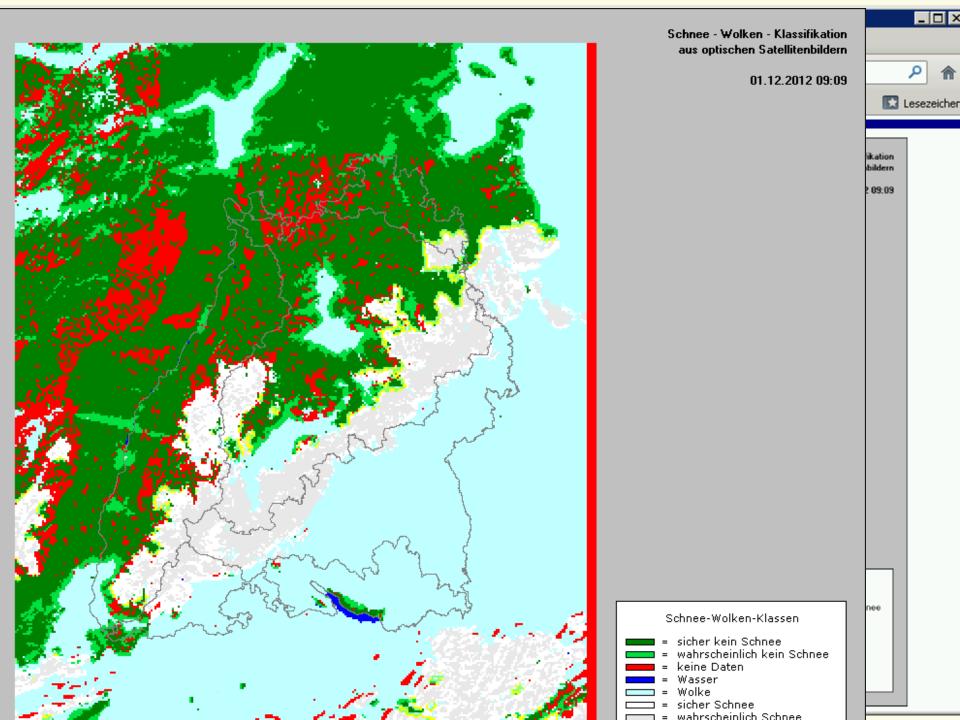
Zustand vom 01.12.2012 10:00

Interpolated Snow Water Equivalent (from ground measurements 01-12-2012







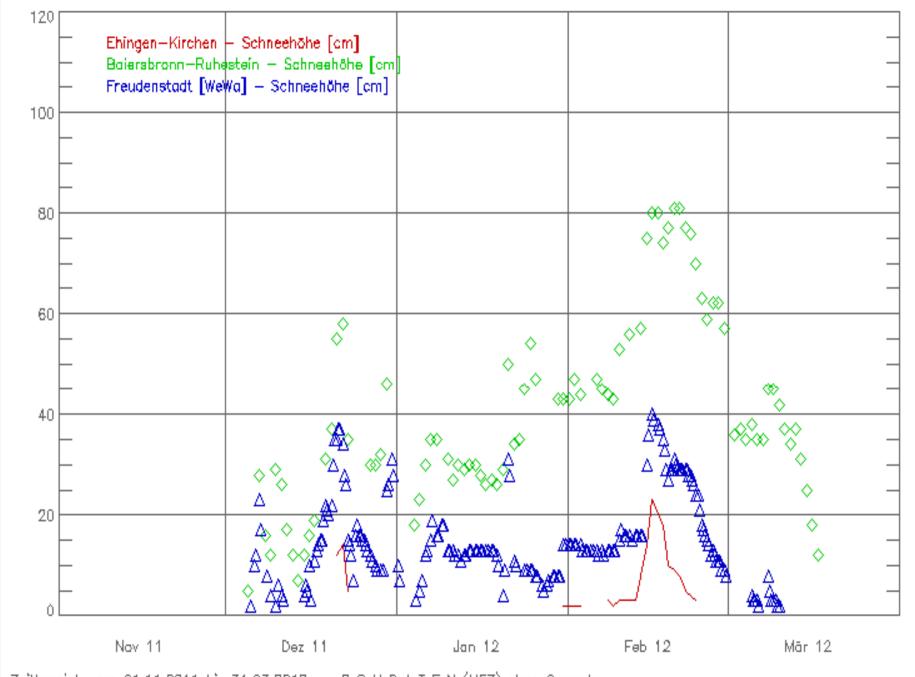




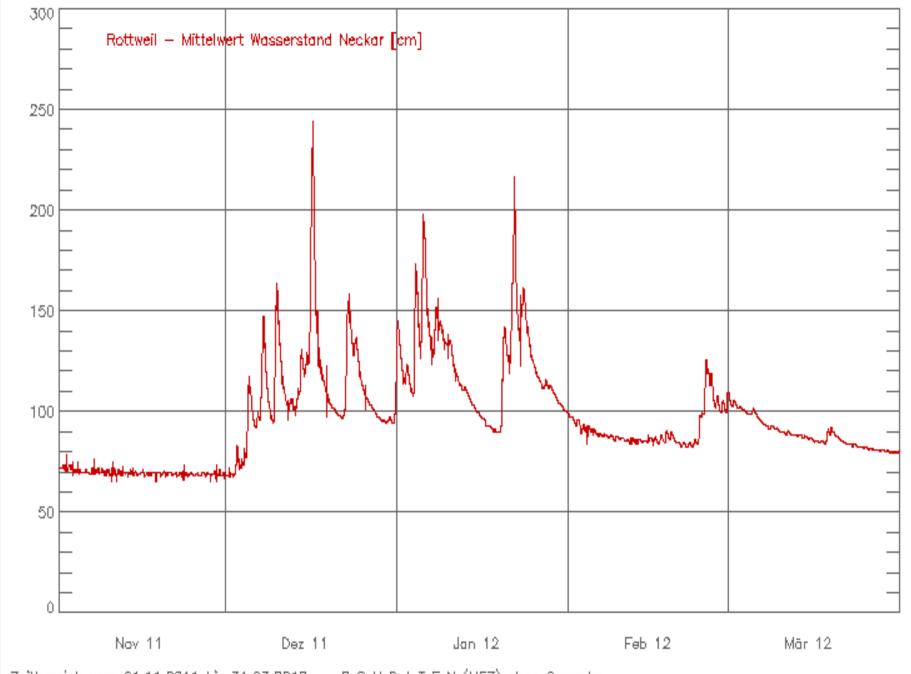
• The snow monitoring services deliver up to date information on the snow cover in Baden-Wuerttemberg and in the watershed of the High Rhine (including Alpine Rhine and Aare). The provided products are in a specified format, fitted for the use in our flood forecasting center. It covers the needed regions and is delivered daily.



 In our mountainous regions, the snow melt can induce a flood. Because the snow cover last only a short time, e.g. some weeks, most part of the snow cover melts down several times during a winter season. This means, we can get several floods in one winter, induced by snow melt. That is, why we need daily data (or even higher resolution during snow melt events)



Zeitbereich vom 01.11.2011 bis 31.03.2012 R O H D A T E N (MEZ) ohne Gewaehr Hochwasser-Vorhersage-Zentrale Baden-Wild*rttemberg, Freitag, 30. November 2012 12:16:52 MEZ



Zeitbereich vom 01.11.2011 bis 31.03.2012 ROHDATEN (MEZ) ohne Gewaehr Hochwasser-Vorhersage-Zentrale Baden-Will&rttemberg, Dienstag, 04. Dezember 2012 16:05:35 MEZ



- The products are used for the comparison with the calculated snow cover (from the flood-forecasting model) and the interpolated SWE (from station measurements).
 - Furthermore, they can be used for a reset of the model-calculated snow cover, if the comparison shows a greater difference between reality and computation.
 - Station measurements provide normally daily data and some of the stations deliver the SWE, so they are very important



High resolution

- in time (daily)
- and space (1 x 1 km)
- Prefering SWE for each Pixel
- Under any weather conditions?



We provide our forecasts and calculated snow-cover via internet

 The remote sensing products are useful to make our flood-forecasts more reliable. The service will be used in future, too.



Thank you for your Attention