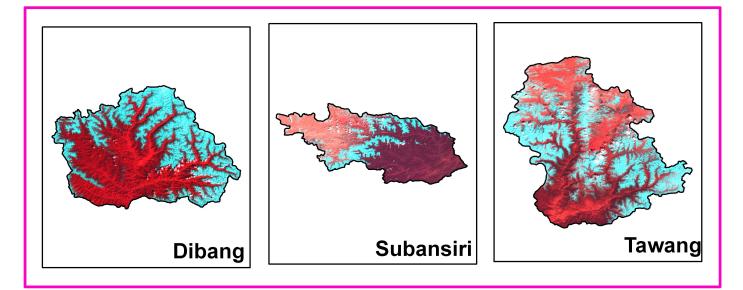
# **SNOW COVER ATLAS OF BRAHMAPUTRA BASIN**

# Sub basins: Dibang, Subansiri and Tawang

# (A Joint Project of Indian Space Research Organisation and Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India)

# Year: 2009-10





Space Applications Centre (ISRO) Ahmedabad - 380015

# December 2012

# SNOW COVER ATLAS OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA BASIN

Sub-basins: Dibang, Subansiri and Tawang

(A Joint Project of Indian Space Research Organization and Ministry of Environment and Forests, Govt. of India)

Year: 2009-10



Space Applications Centre (ISRO) Ahmedabad-380015

December 2012

# SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE (ISRO), AHMEDABAD - 380015

## DOCUMENT CONTROL AND DATA SHEET

Report Number	SAC/RESA/MESG/SGP/SN/ 76 /2012
Month and year of publication	December 2012
Title	Snow cover Atlas of Brahmaputra basin
Type of Report	Scientific Report
No. of pages	76
No. of figures, Charts & Tables	56, 9 & 6
Authors	B. P. Rathore, S. K. Singh, I. Bahuguna, A. S. Rajawat and Ajai
No. of References	9
Originating Unit	Geo Sciences Division, Marine, Geo and Planetary Sciences Group, Earth, Ocean, Atmosphere, Planetary Sciences and Applications area, Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad-15
Abstract	This atlas gives sub basin-wise distribution of snow cover in the Brahmaputra basin from October 2009 to June 2010. The sub basins included in this report are Dibhang, Subansiri and Tawang. The areal extent of snow cover was estimated in fully automatic mode using Normalized Difference Snow Index (NDSI) based algorithm. For this purpose AWiFS sensor of Resourcesat satellite was used. This atlas gives snow cover products, statistics and seasonal snow depletion curve. It is expected that this data will be useful for hydrological and climatological applications.
Key words	Snow cover, NDSI, AWiFS, depletion curve, Dibhang, Subansiri and Tawang basins.
Security Classification	Unrestricted
Distribution	Among concerned

### CONTENTS

		Page No.
1.	INTRODUCTION	1
2.	STUDY AREA	2
3.	DATA USED	2
4.	NORMALISED DIFFERENCE SNOW INDEX	2
5.	SNOW COVER MONITORING ALGORITHM	3
6.	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS	4
	DIBANG BASIN	8
	SUBANSIRI BASIN	31
	TAWANG BASIN	54

#### 1. Introduction

Snow covers almost 40 per cent of the Earth's land surface during Northern Hemisphere winter. This makes albedo and areal extent of snow as important component of the Earth's radiation balance (Foster and Chang, 1993). In addition, large areas in the Himalayas are also covered by snow during winter. Area of snow can change significantly during winter and spring. This can affect stream flow for rivers originating in the higher Himalayas. All the rivers originating from higher Himalayas receive almost 30-50 % of annual flow from snow and glacier melt run off (Agarwal et al., 1983). In addition, snow pack ablation is highly sensitive to climatic variation. Increase in atmospheric temperature can influence snowmelt and stream runoff pattern (Kulkarni et al., 2002). Therefore, mapping of the areal extent and reflectance of snow are important parameter for various climatological and hydrological applications. In addition, extent of snow cover can also be used as input for numerous other applications.

Mapping and monitoring of seasonal snow cover using field methods are normally very difficult in a mountainous terrain, like the Himalayas. Therefore, remote sensing techniques have been extensively used for snow cover monitoring. Snow cover monitoring using satellite images were started by using the TIROS-1 satellite from April 1960 (Singer and Popham 1963). Since then, the potential for operational satellite-based mapping has been enhanced by the development of higher temporal frequency and satellite sensors with higher spatial resolution. In addition, satellites with better radiometric resolutions, such as NOAA have been used successfully for snow mapping (Hall et al., 1995). This is possibly due to the distinct spectral reflectance characteristics of snow in visible and near infrared regions. India has launched series of Indian Remote Sensing satellite (IRS) to study the different earth resources. Previously launched satellites have flown with many sensors having different spatial, temporal and spectral resolutions. Recently launched RESOURCESAT-1 satellite has three different sensors namely LISS III, LISS IV & AWiFS with different spatial, temporal and spectral resolutions as desired for different applications. AWiFS (Advanced Wide Field Sensor) is an advanced version of earlier Indian satellite sensor WiFS (Wide Field Sensor) with improved spectral and spatial resolutions maintaining the same repetivity. There are a series of other polar orbiting satellites, like Landsat, NOAA and MODIS etc., which have provided information on different aspects of snow. Geo-stationary satellites also proved their utility in mapping/monitoring the snow-covered regions. Information generated from satellite observations has been extensively used for snowmelt runoff modeling (Kulkarni et al., 1997).

#### 2. Study Area:

This Atlas gives distribution of snow cover in three subbasins of the Brahmaputra basin. These are Dibang, Subansiri and Tawang sub basins. Locations of these basins are shown in Figure 1.

#### 3. Data used:

AWiFS data from October 2009 to June 2010 were used in this study.

#### 4. Normalised Difference Snow Index (NDSI):

In general, the reflectance of snow is high at the red end of the visible spectrum. It tends to decline in the near-infrared region until 1090 nm, where slight gain in reflectance occurs and gives a minor peak at approximately 1090 to 1100 nm. One of the important difficulties in snow cover monitoring is the presence of cloud cover. Cloud has strong reflectivity in visible, NIR and SWIR regions while snow absorbs in SWIR, and this difference can be utilized for snow/cloud discrimination. Normalized Difference Snow Index (NDSI) utilize the normalized ratio of green and SWIR and is used as an automated approach for snow mapping addressing the shadow and cloud problems in snow bound areas.

Normalized Difference Snow Index was calculated using the ratio of green wavelength (band 2) and SWIR (band 5) of AWiFS sensor:

Normalized Difference Snow Index(NDSI) = 
$$(band 2 - band 5)/(band 2 + band 5)$$
 ...(1)

To estimate NDSI, DN numbers were converted into reflectance. This involves conversion of digital numbers into the radiance values, known as sensor calibration, and then estimation of

reflectance from these radiance values. Various parameters needed for estimating spectral reflectance are maximum and minimum radiances and mean solar exo-atmospheric spectral irradiances in the satellite sensor bands, satellite data acquisition time, solar declination, solar zenith and solar azimuth angles, mean Earth-Sun distance etc. (Markham and Barker, 1987; Srinivasulu and Kulkarni, 2004).

#### 5. Snow cover monitoring algorithm

An algorithm is developed to provide changes in the areal extent of snow (Kulkarni et. al., 2006). Snow extent is estimated at an interval of 5-days and 10-days, depending upon availabilities of AWiFS data. In 5-daily product, snow extent is generated scene-wise. In this product, snow and cloud extents are given. Estimate of cloud is important because, at times, snow is covered by cloud and this may be classified as non-snow area, leading to erroneous conclusions. In 10-daily product, three scenes are analyzed, if available. For example, 10 March product data of 5, 10 and 15 March was used. If any pixel is identified as snow on any one date then this pixel will be classified as snow on final product. This provides snow cover at an interval of 10 days, an important requirement in hydrological applications. Therefore, this product is generated basinwise. Since this product is using three scenes, probability becomes high that at least in one scene, pixel may be cloud-free and this helps in overcoming problem associated with snow under cloud cover. If three consecutive scenes are not available, then all available scenes in 10 days window was used in the analysis. Differentiation between water and snow is difficult using NDSI image. In addition, separation of snow and water pixels is also difficult based on reflectance due to mountain shadow. Therefore, in the present algorithm, water bodies are marked in pre-winter season and are masked in the final products during winter. Flow diagram of the algorithm is given in Figure 2.

#### 6. Results and discussions

In this atlas, basin-wise snow cover statistics, maps, and seasonal depletion curves have been provided from October 2009 to June 2010. Snow ablation pattern varies from basin to basin, depending on area altitude distribution in the basins. In the Tawang river basin, accumulation and ablation pattern of snow is not prominent up to February 08, 2010. For example on March 04, 2010, 59 percent area was covered by seasonal snow. This was reduced to 31 percent by May 01, 2010. May onwards data was cloudy. Dibang sub-basin also shows accumulation and ablation of snow throughout the winter season and snow depletion pattern is similar. Subansiri sub-basin also shows accumulation and ablation of snow throughout the winter season but percentage areal extent snow is very less compare to Tawang and Dibang sub-basins.

#### Acknowledgements

This investigation was carried out under Snow and Glacier Studies Project, a joint initiative of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) and Department of Space (DOS). The authors are grateful to Shri A. S. Kiran Kumar, Director, Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad for continuous guidance and encouragement during the investigation. Authors would like to thank Dr. J. S. Parihar, Deputy Director, EPSA, SAC for their suggestions and comments on the manuscript.

#### References

Agarwal, K. G., Kumar, V. and T. Das, 1983, Melt runoff for a subcatchment of Beas basin. In Proceedings of the First National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, April 28-30, 43 p.

Foster, J. L. and Chang, A. T. C., 1993, Snow cover, in Atlas of satellite observations related to global change. R. J. Gurney, C.L. Parkinson and J. L. Foster (eds.), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 361-370.

Hall, D. K., Riggs, G. A. and Salomonson, V. V., 1995, Development of methods for mapping global snow cover using moderate resolution Image Spectroradiometer data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 54, pp. 127-140.

Kulkarni, A. V., Mathur, P., Rathore, B. P., Alex, S., Thakur N. and Kumar, M. 2002, Effect of global warming on snow ablation pattern in the Himalayas. Current Science, 83(2), pp 120-123.

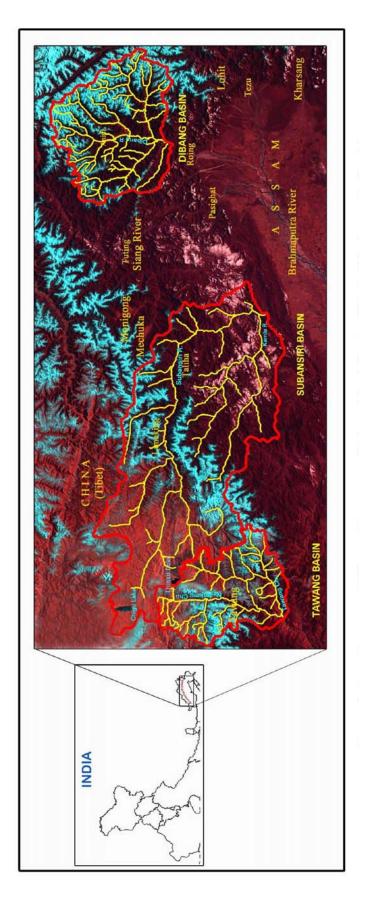
Kulkarni A. V., Singh, S. K., Mathur, P. and Mishra, V. D., 2006, Algorithm to monitor snow cover using AWiFS data of RESOURCESAT for the Himalayan region. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 27(12), pp 2449-2457.

Kulkarni, A. V., Randhawa, S. S. and Sood, R. K., 1997, A stream flow simulation model in snow covered areas to estimate hydro-power potential: a case study of Malana nala, H.P. Proc. of the First international Conference on Renewable Energy- Small Hydro, Hyderabad, pp 761-770.

Markham, B. L. and Barker, J. L., 1987, Thematic Mapper bandpass solar exoatmospheric irradiances. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 8(3), pp 517-523.

Singer, F. S. and Popham, R. W., 1963. Non-meteorological observations from satellite. Astronautics and Aerospace Engineering 1(3), 89-92.

Srinivasulu, J. and Kulkarni, A. V., 2004, A satellite based spectral reflectance model for snow and glacier studies in the Himalayan terrain. Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science (Earth and Planetary Science), 113 (1), pp. 117-128.





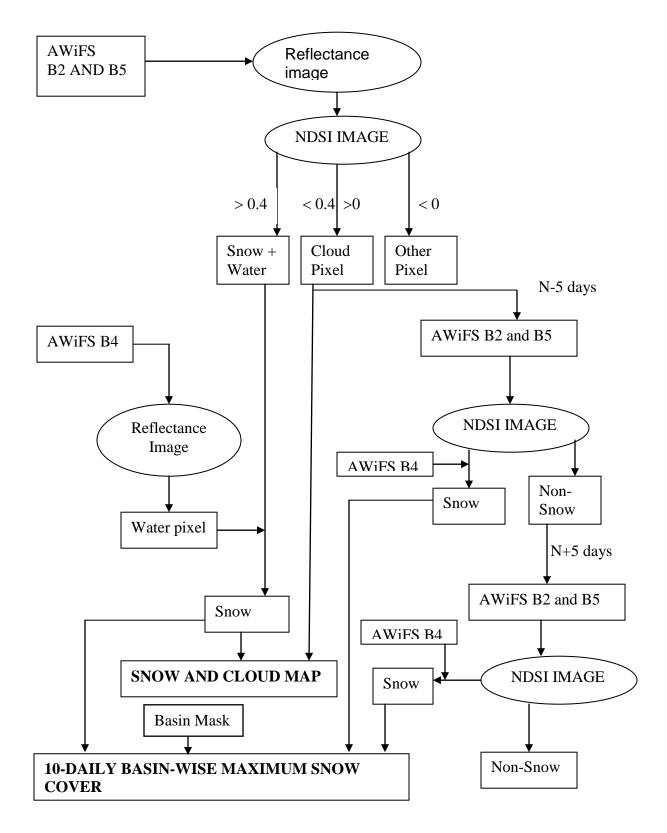


Figure 2: Algorithm for snow cover mapping using AWiFS data

#### 1. Introduction

Snow covers almost 40 per cent of the Earth's land surface during Northern Hemisphere winter. This makes albedo and areal extent of snow as important component of the Earth's radiation balance (Foster and Chang, 1993). In addition, large areas in the Himalayas are also covered by snow during winter. Area of snow can change significantly during winter and spring. This can affect stream flow for rivers originating in the higher Himalayas. All the rivers originating from higher Himalayas receive almost 30-50 % of annual flow from snow and glacier melt run off (Agarwal et al., 1983). In addition, snow pack ablation is highly sensitive to climatic variation. Increase in atmospheric temperature can influence snowmelt and stream runoff pattern (Kulkarni et al., 2002). Therefore, mapping of the areal extent and reflectance of snow are important parameter for various climatological and hydrological applications. In addition, extent of snow cover can also be used as input for numerous other applications.

Mapping and monitoring of seasonal snow cover using field methods are normally very difficult in a mountainous terrain, like the Himalayas. Therefore, remote sensing techniques have been extensively used for snow cover monitoring. Snow cover monitoring using satellite images were started by using the TIROS-1 satellite from April 1960 (Singer and Popham 1963). Since then, the potential for operational satellite-based mapping has been enhanced by the development of higher temporal frequency and satellite sensors with higher spatial resolution. In addition, satellites with better radiometric resolutions, such as NOAA have been used successfully for snow mapping (Hall et al., 1995). This is possibly due to the distinct spectral reflectance characteristics of snow in visible and near infrared regions. India has launched series of Indian Remote Sensing satellite (IRS) to study the different earth resources. Previously launched satellites have flown with many sensors having different spatial, temporal and spectral resolutions. Recently launched RESOURCESAT-1 satellite has three different sensors namely LISS III, LISS IV & AWiFS with different spatial, temporal and spectral resolutions as desired for different applications. AWiFS (Advanced Wide Field Sensor) is an advanced version of earlier Indian satellite sensor WiFS (Wide Field Sensor) with improved spectral and spatial resolutions maintaining the same repetivity. There are a series of other polar orbiting satellites, like Landsat, NOAA and MODIS etc., which have provided information on different aspects of snow. Geo-stationary satellites also proved their utility in mapping/monitoring the snow-covered regions. Information generated from satellite observations has been extensively used for snowmelt runoff modeling (Kulkarni et al., 1997).

#### 2. Study Area:

This Atlas gives distribution of snow cover in three subbasins of the Brahmaputra basin. These are Dibang, Subansiri and Tawang sub basins. Locations of these basins are shown in Figure 1.

#### 3. Data used:

AWiFS data from October 2009 to June 2010 were used in this study.

#### 4. Normalised Difference Snow Index (NDSI):

In general, the reflectance of snow is high at the red end of the visible spectrum. It tends to decline in the near-infrared region until 1090 nm, where slight gain in reflectance occurs and gives a minor peak at approximately 1090 to 1100 nm. One of the important difficulties in snow cover monitoring is the presence of cloud cover. Cloud has strong reflectivity in visible, NIR and SWIR regions while snow absorbs in SWIR, and this difference can be utilized for snow/cloud discrimination. Normalized Difference Snow Index (NDSI) utilize the normalized ratio of green and SWIR and is used as an automated approach for snow mapping addressing the shadow and cloud problems in snow bound areas.

Normalized Difference Snow Index was calculated using the ratio of green wavelength (band 2) and SWIR (band 5) of AWiFS sensor:

Normalized Difference Snow Index(NDSI) = 
$$(band 2 - band 5)/(band 2 + band 5)$$
 ...(1)

To estimate NDSI, DN numbers were converted into reflectance. This involves conversion of digital numbers into the radiance values, known as sensor calibration, and then estimation of

reflectance from these radiance values. Various parameters needed for estimating spectral reflectance are maximum and minimum radiances and mean solar exo-atmospheric spectral irradiances in the satellite sensor bands, satellite data acquisition time, solar declination, solar zenith and solar azimuth angles, mean Earth-Sun distance etc. (Markham and Barker, 1987; Srinivasulu and Kulkarni, 2004).

#### 5. Snow cover monitoring algorithm

An algorithm is developed to provide changes in the areal extent of snow (Kulkarni et. al., 2006). Snow extent is estimated at an interval of 5-days and 10-days, depending upon availabilities of AWiFS data. In 5-daily product, snow extent is generated scene-wise. In this product, snow and cloud extents are given. Estimate of cloud is important because, at times, snow is covered by cloud and this may be classified as non-snow area, leading to erroneous conclusions. In 10-daily product, three scenes are analyzed, if available. For example, 10 March product data of 5, 10 and 15 March was used. If any pixel is identified as snow on any one date then this pixel will be classified as snow on final product. This provides snow cover at an interval of 10 days, an important requirement in hydrological applications. Therefore, this product is generated basinwise. Since this product is using three scenes, probability becomes high that at least in one scene, pixel may be cloud-free and this helps in overcoming problem associated with snow under cloud cover. If three consecutive scenes are not available, then all available scenes in 10 days window was used in the analysis. Differentiation between water and snow is difficult using NDSI image. In addition, separation of snow and water pixels is also difficult based on reflectance due to mountain shadow. Therefore, in the present algorithm, water bodies are marked in pre-winter season and are masked in the final products during winter. Flow diagram of the algorithm is given in Figure 2.

#### 6. Results and discussions

In this atlas, basin-wise snow cover statistics, maps, and seasonal depletion curves have been provided from October 2009 to June 2010. Snow ablation pattern varies from basin to basin, depending on area altitude distribution in the basins. In the Tawang river basin, accumulation and ablation pattern of snow is not prominent up to February 08, 2010. For example on March 04, 2010, 59 percent area was covered by seasonal snow. This was reduced to 31 percent by May 01, 2010. May onwards data was cloudy. Dibang sub-basin also shows accumulation and ablation of snow throughout the winter season and snow depletion pattern is similar. Subansiri sub-basin also shows accumulation and ablation of snow throughout the winter season but percentage areal extent snow is very less compare to Tawang and Dibang sub-basins.

#### Acknowledgements

This investigation was carried out under Snow and Glacier Studies Project, a joint initiative of Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) and Department of Space (DOS). The authors are grateful to Shri A. S. Kiran Kumar, Director, Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad for continuous guidance and encouragement during the investigation. Authors would like to thank Dr. J. S. Parihar, Deputy Director, EPSA, SAC for their suggestions and comments on the manuscript.

#### References

Agarwal, K. G., Kumar, V. and T. Das, 1983, Melt runoff for a subcatchment of Beas basin. In Proceedings of the First National Symposium on Seasonal Snow Cover, New Delhi, India, April 28-30, 43 p.

Foster, J. L. and Chang, A. T. C., 1993, Snow cover, in Atlas of satellite observations related to global change. R. J. Gurney, C.L. Parkinson and J. L. Foster (eds.), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 361-370.

Hall, D. K., Riggs, G. A. and Salomonson, V. V., 1995, Development of methods for mapping global snow cover using moderate resolution Image Spectroradiometer data. Remote Sensing of Environment, 54, pp. 127-140.

Kulkarni, A. V., Mathur, P., Rathore, B. P., Alex, S., Thakur N. and Kumar, M. 2002, Effect of global warming on snow ablation pattern in the Himalayas. Current Science, 83(2), pp 120-123.

Kulkarni A. V., Singh, S. K., Mathur, P. and Mishra, V. D., 2006, Algorithm to monitor snow cover using AWiFS data of RESOURCESAT for the Himalayan region. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 27(12), pp 2449-2457.

Kulkarni, A. V., Randhawa, S. S. and Sood, R. K., 1997, A stream flow simulation model in snow covered areas to estimate hydro-power potential: a case study of Malana nala, H.P. Proc. of the First international Conference on Renewable Energy- Small Hydro, Hyderabad, pp 761-770.

Markham, B. L. and Barker, J. L., 1987, Thematic Mapper bandpass solar exoatmospheric irradiances. International Journal of Remote Sensing, 8(3), pp 517-523.

Singer, F. S. and Popham, R. W., 1963. Non-meteorological observations from satellite. Astronautics and Aerospace Engineering 1(3), 89-92.

Srinivasulu, J. and Kulkarni, A. V., 2004, A satellite based spectral reflectance model for snow and glacier studies in the Himalayan terrain. Proceedings of the Indian Academy of Science (Earth and Planetary Science), 113 (1), pp. 117-128.

# DIBHANG BASIN

### AREAL EXTENT OF SNOW (5 DAILY)

#### **BASIN NAME: DIBANG**

## BASIN AREA: 9171 sq km

S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km)	Snow cover (%)	S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km)	Snow cover (%)		
			Octobe	r 2009					
1	26-Oct-09	97	1						
November 2009									
2	5-Nov-09	3072	33	4	14-Nov-09	65	1		
3	10-Nov-09	16	1	5	29-Nov-09	2851	31		
			Decemb	er 2009					
6	4-Dec-09	1778	19	9	22-Dec-09	907	10		
7	9-Dec-09	3685	40	10	23-Dec-09	758	8		
8	13-Dec-09	1632	18	11	28-Dec-09	3672	40		
			Januar	y 2010			_		
12	2-Jan-10	3821	42	15	16-Jan-10	2776	30		
13	6-Jan-10	3571	39	16	21-Jan-10	2536	28		
14	11-Jan-10	951	10	17	25-Jan-10	1493	16		
			Februa	ry 2010					
18	4-Feb-10	569	6	20	23-Feb-10	304	3		
19	9-Feb-10	917	10						
			March	<b>2010</b>					
21	10-Mar-10	3692	40	23	29-Mar-10	3721	41		
22	19-Mar-10	4419	48						
		1	April	2010	•	1	•		
24	7-Apr-10	4389	48	27	27-Apr-10	4775	52		
25	8-Apr-10	4056	44	26	12-Apr-10	2167	24		
May 2010									
28	1-May-10	2029	22						
			L J	2010					
			June	2010					

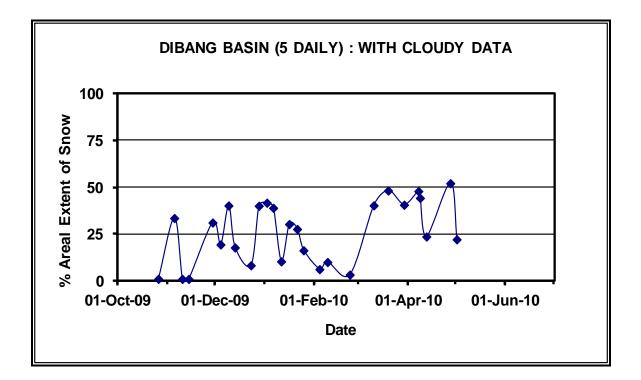
### AREAL EXTENT OF SNOW (10 DAILY)

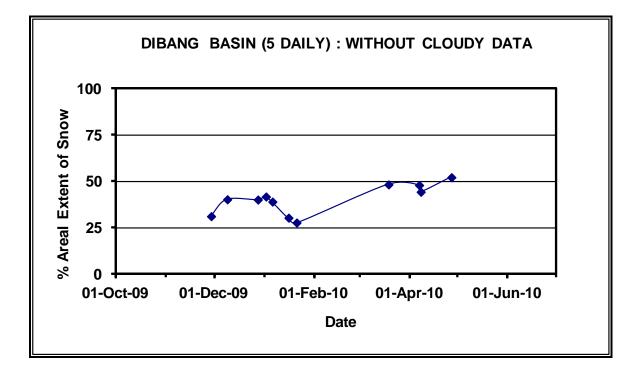
#### **BASIN NAME: DIBANG**

# BASIN AREA: 9171 Sq km

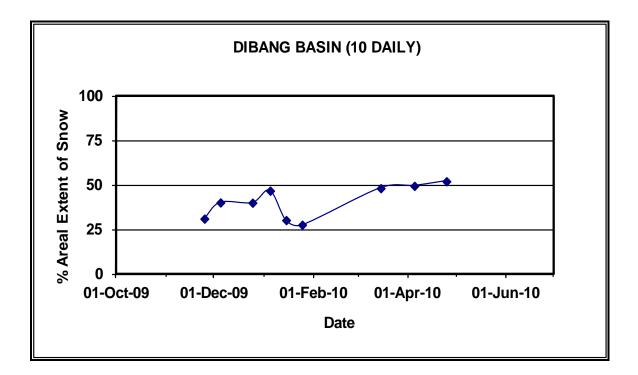
S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km )	Snow cover (%)	S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km )	Snow cover (%)
October 2009		November 2009					
				1	25-Nov-09	2851	31
	December 2009 January 2010				ary 2010		
2	59-Dec-09	3685	40	4	5-Jan-10	4290	47
3	25-Dec-09	3672	40	5	15-Jan-10	2776	30
				6	25-Jan-10	2536	28
	February 2010			March 2010			
				7	15-Mar-10	4419	48
April 2010			May 2010				
8	5-Apr-10	4538	49				
9	25-Apr-10	4775	52				
	Ju	ine 2010					

## Snow cover depletion curve

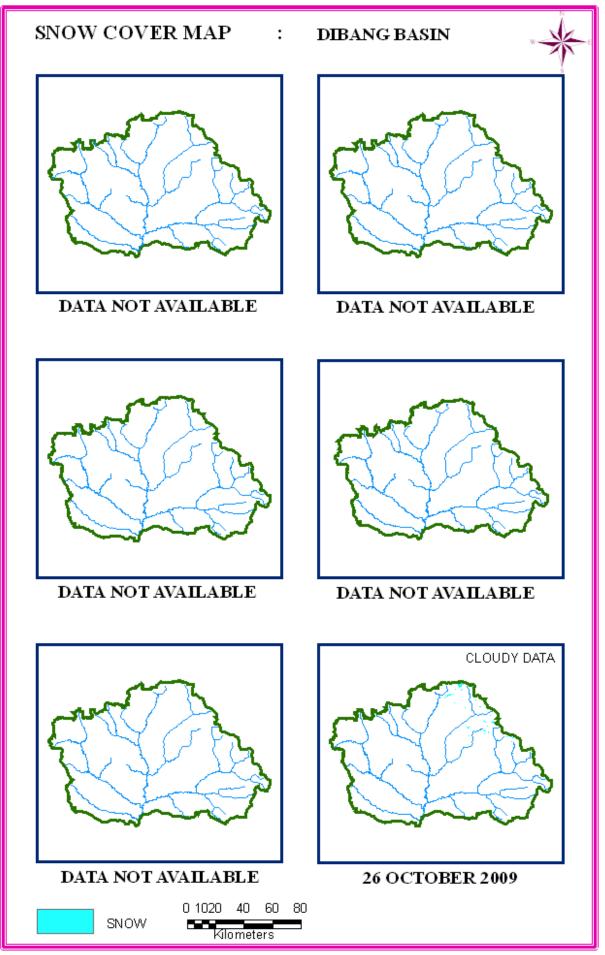


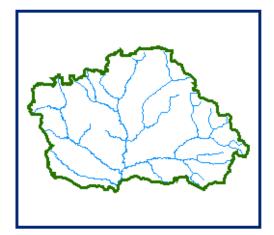


# **Snow cover depletion curve**



# SNOW COVER MAP

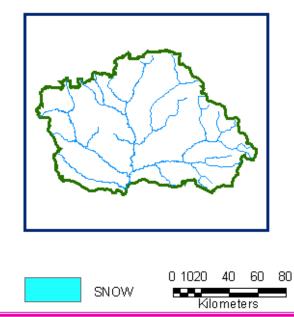




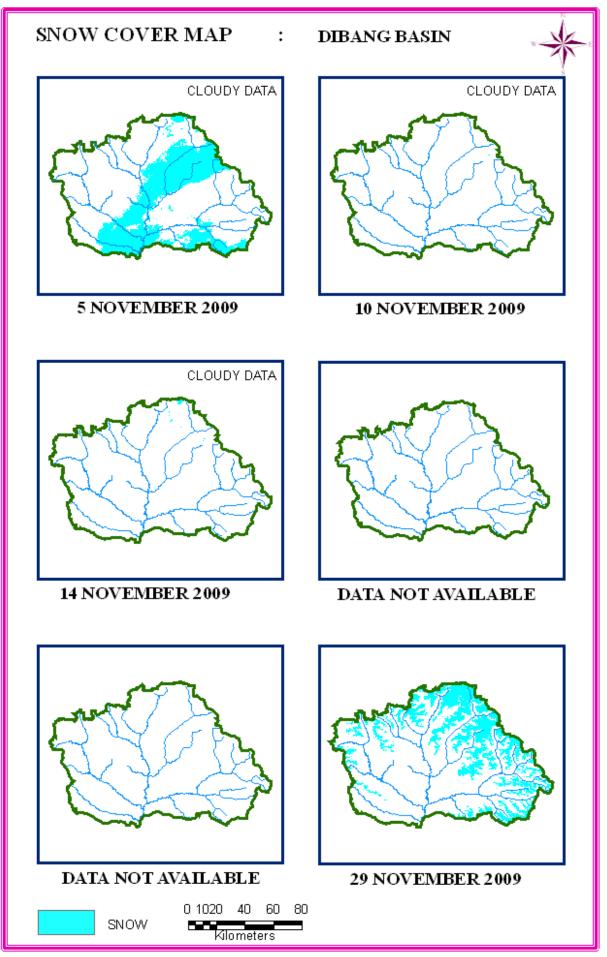
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

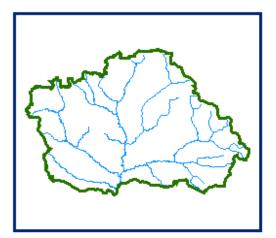


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

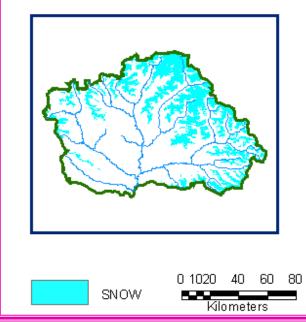




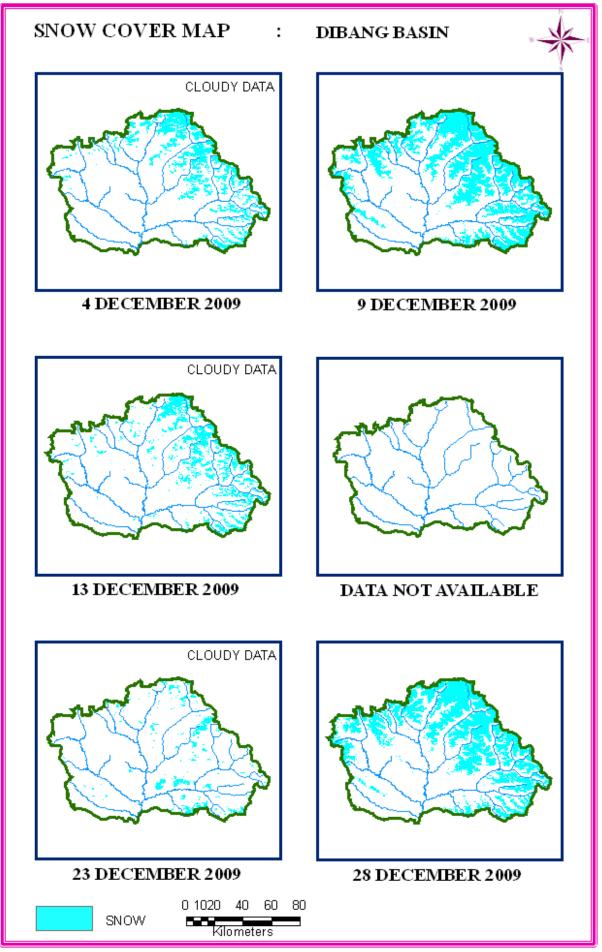
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

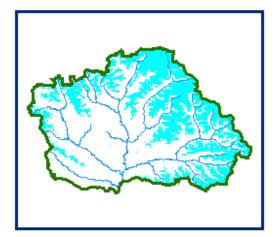


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



DATA USED 29 November 2009

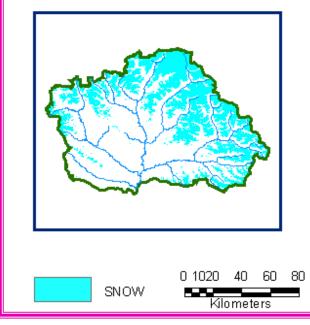




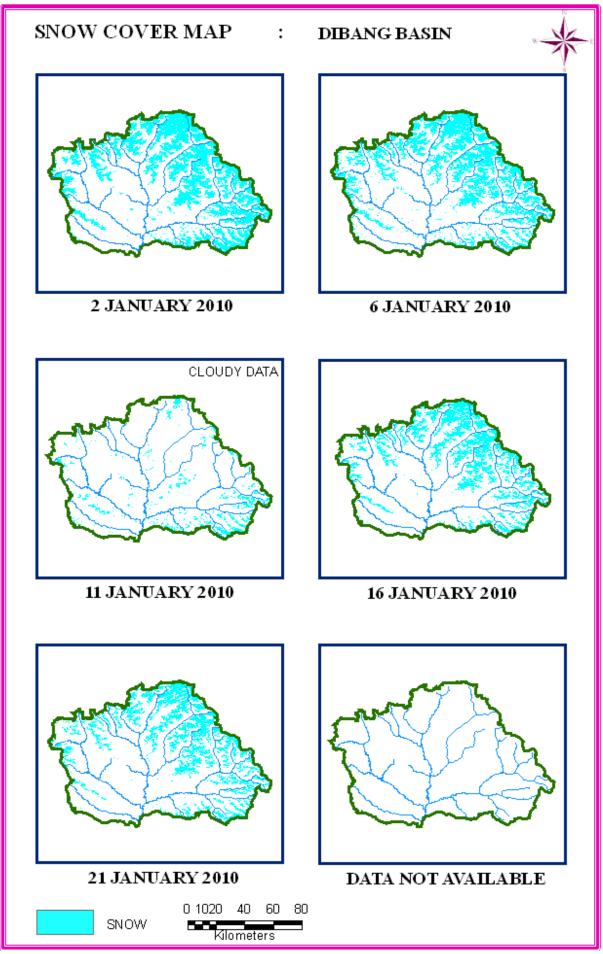
DATA USED 9 DECEMBER 2009



DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



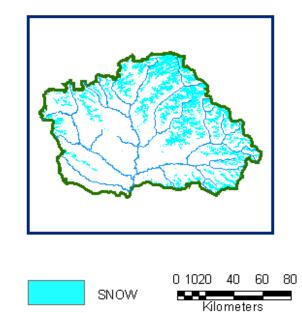
DATA USED 28 DECEMBER 2009



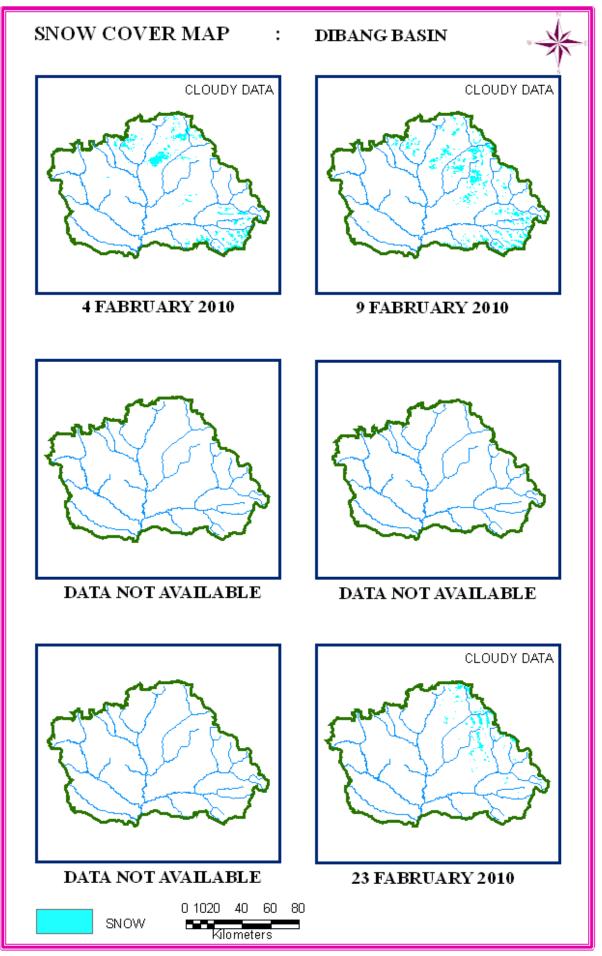


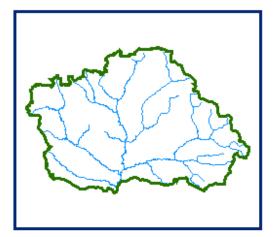
DATA USED 2 JANUARY 2010 6 JANUARY 2010

DATA USED 16 JANUARY 2010



DATA USED 21 JANUARY 2010

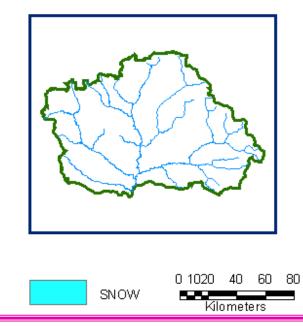




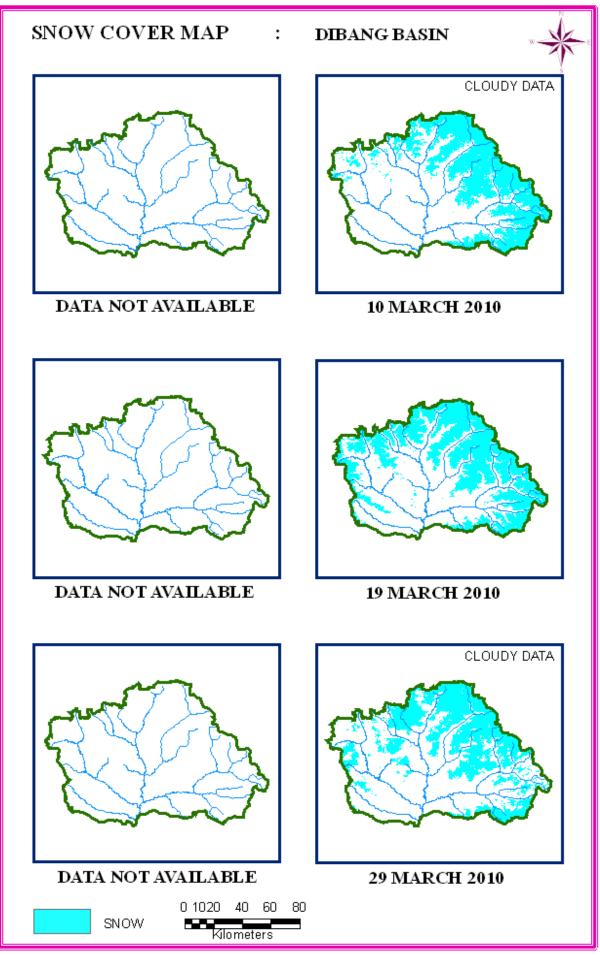
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

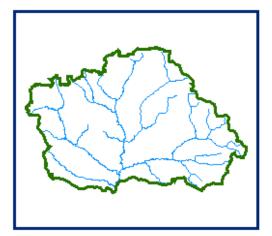


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

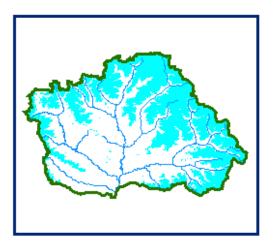


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

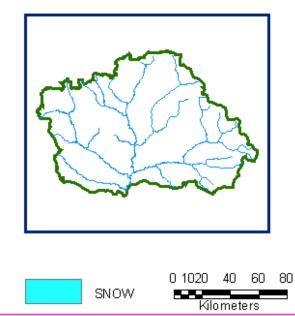




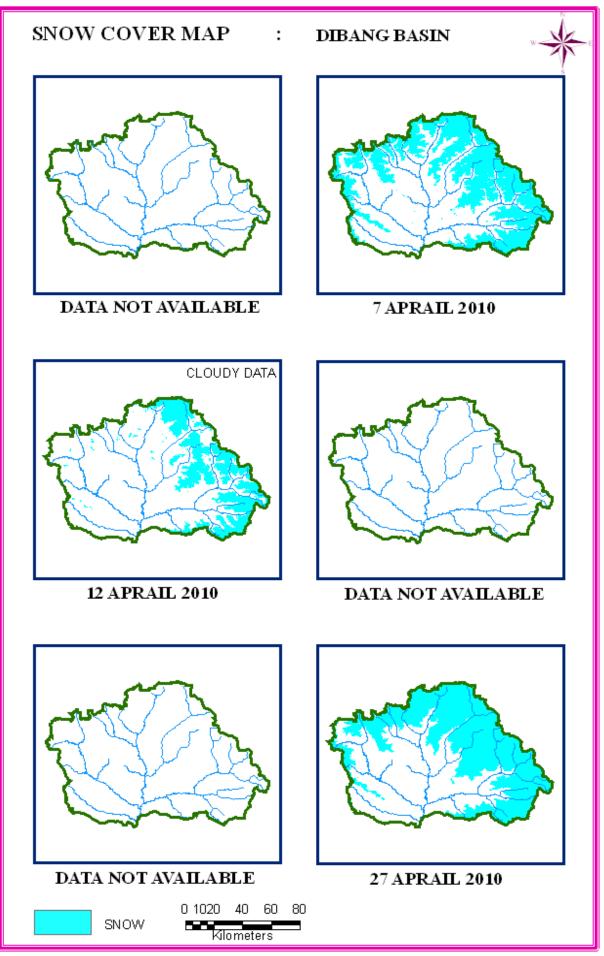
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

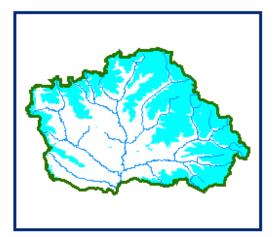


DATA USED 19 MARCH 2010

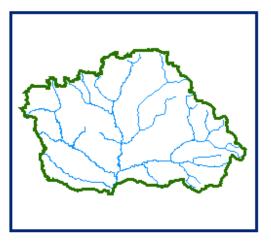


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

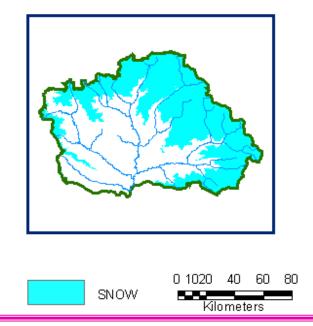




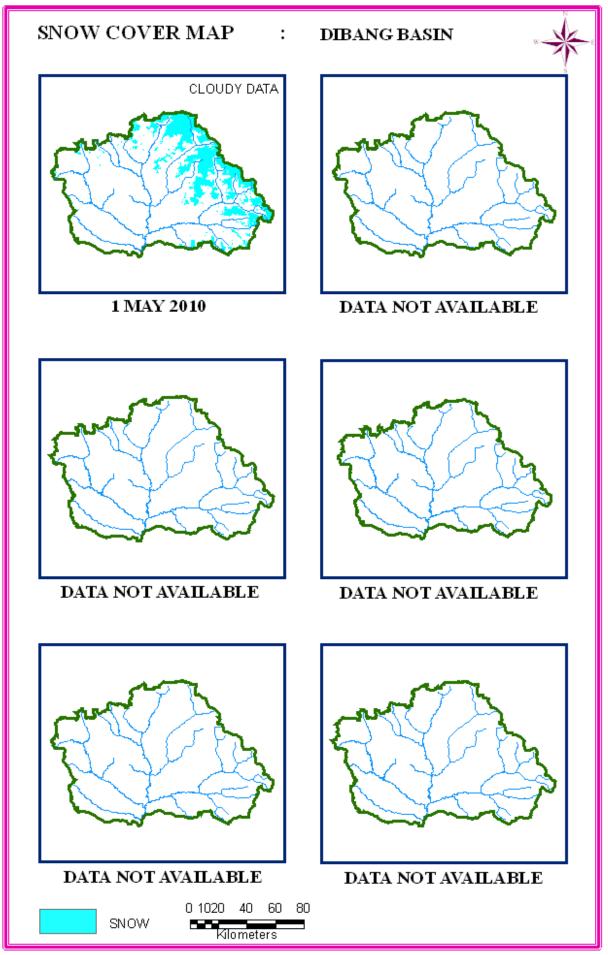
DATA USED 7 **APRAIL 2010** 8 **APRAIL 2010** 



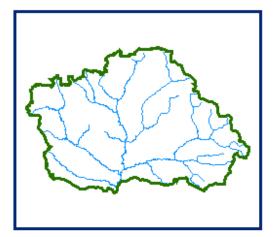
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



DATA USED 27 APRAIL 2010



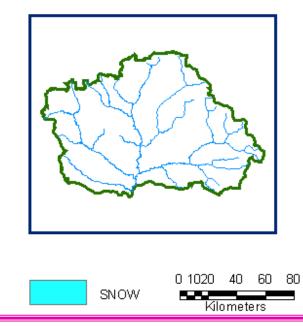
## 10 DAILY SNOW COVER MAP: DIBANG BASIN

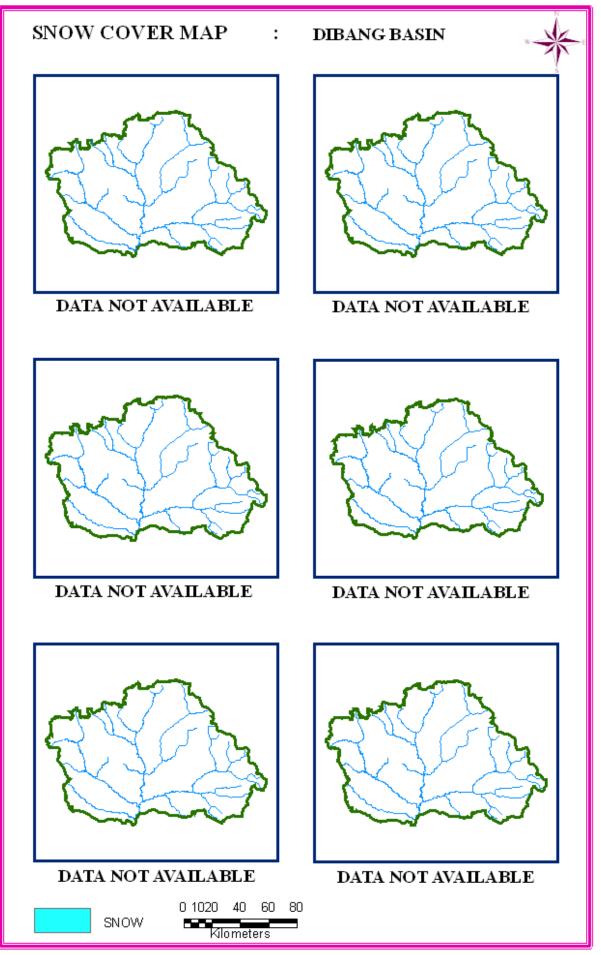


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

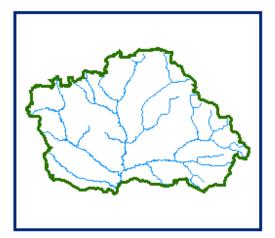


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE





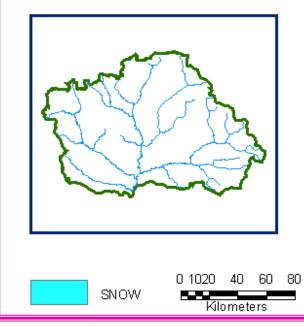
## 10 DAILY SNOW COVER MAP: DIBANG BASIN



DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



## SUBANSIRI BASIN

#### AREAL EXTENT OF SNOW (5 DAILY)

#### **BASIN NAME: SUBANSIRI**

#### BASIN AREA: 25329 sq km

S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km)	Snow cover (%)	S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km)	Snow cover (%)
			Octobe	r 2009			
1	16-Oct-09	713.7	3	2	26-Oct-09	681.6	3
			Novemb	er 2009			
3	4-Nov-09	966.0	4	5	14-Nov-09	820.3	3
4	9-Nov-09	1074.6	4	6	28-Nov-09	2264.7	9
			Decemb	er 2009			
7	3-Dec-09	1162.8	5	9	27-Dec-09	3900.7	15
8	22-Dec-09	1019.2	4				
		1	Januar	y 2010	1	1	1
10	1-Jan-10	9193.4	36	13	15-Jan-10	2372.2	9
11	6-Jan-10	2371.0	9	14	20-Jan-10	2044.2	8
12	11-Jan-10	936.1	4				
		-	Februa	ry 2010	•	1	
15	4-Feb-10	784.4	3	17	13-Feb-10	1320.9	5
16	8-Feb-10	2618.5	10	18	23-Feb-10	399.2	2
			March	2010			
19	4-Mar-10	2051.01	8	21	7-Apr-10	3095.6	12
20	19-Mar-10	3505.9	14				
			April	2010			
			May	2010			
				<b>4</b> VIV			
		1	June	2010	1	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

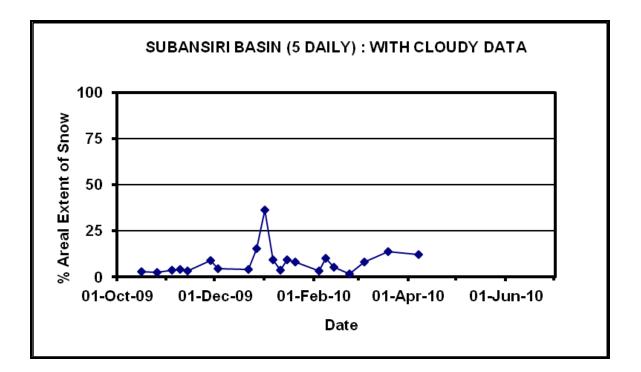
#### AREAL EXTENT OF SNOW (10 DAILY)

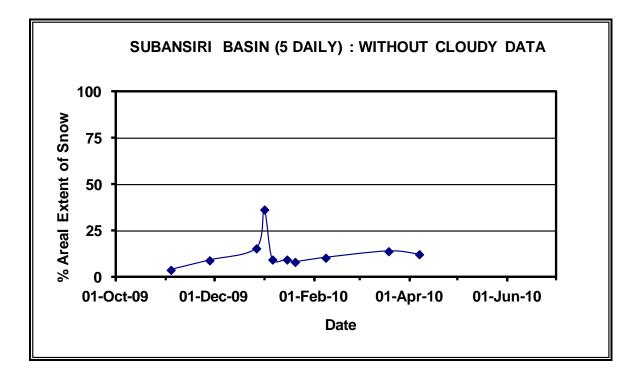
#### **BASIN NAME: SUBANSIRI**

## BASIN AREA: 25329 Sq km

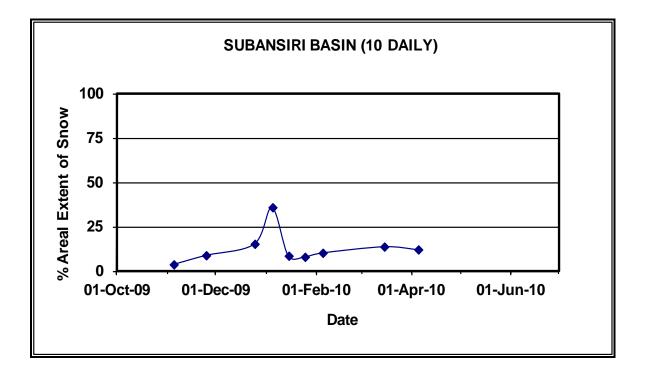
S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km )	Snow cover (%)	S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km )	Snow cover (%)		
October 2009					November 2009				
1	4-Nov-09	966.01	4						
2	28-Nov-09	2264.73	9						
	Dece	mber 2009		January 2010					
3	27-Dec-09	3900.80	15	4	1-Jan-10	3969.23	16		
				5	15-Jan-10	2200.87	9		
	February 2010				March 2010				
6	8-Feb-10	2618.50	10	7	19-Mar-10	3505.94	14		
April 2010				May 2010					
	Ju	ne 2010	1						

Snow cover depletion curve

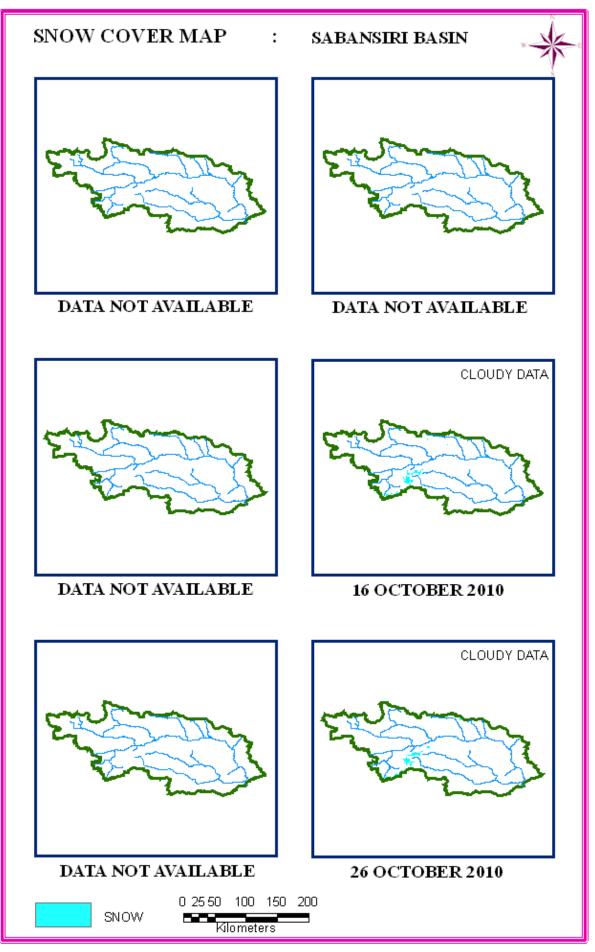


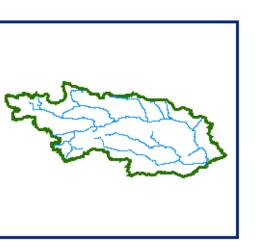


## **Snow cover depletion curve**



# SNOW COVER MAP

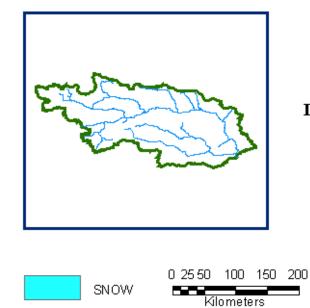


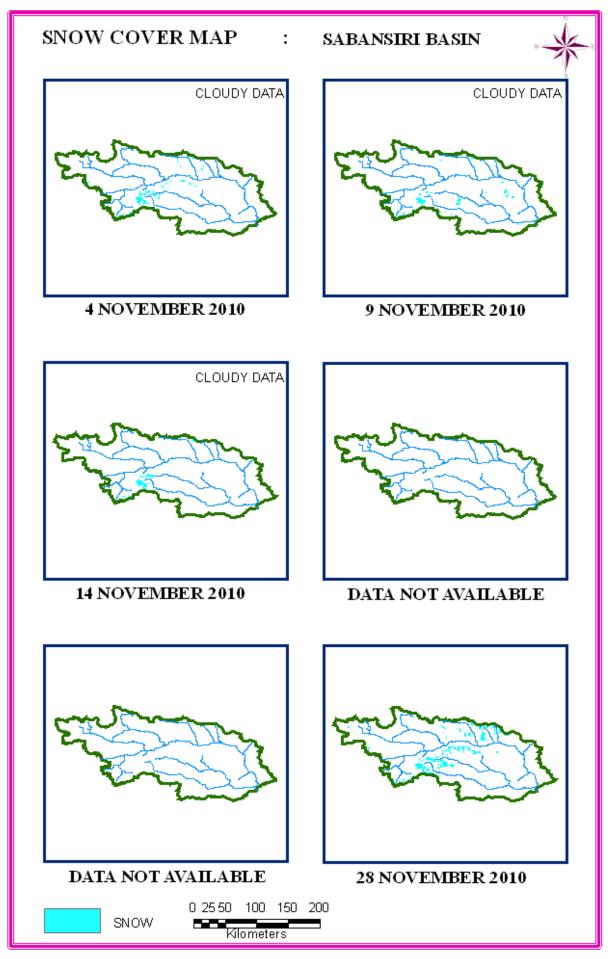


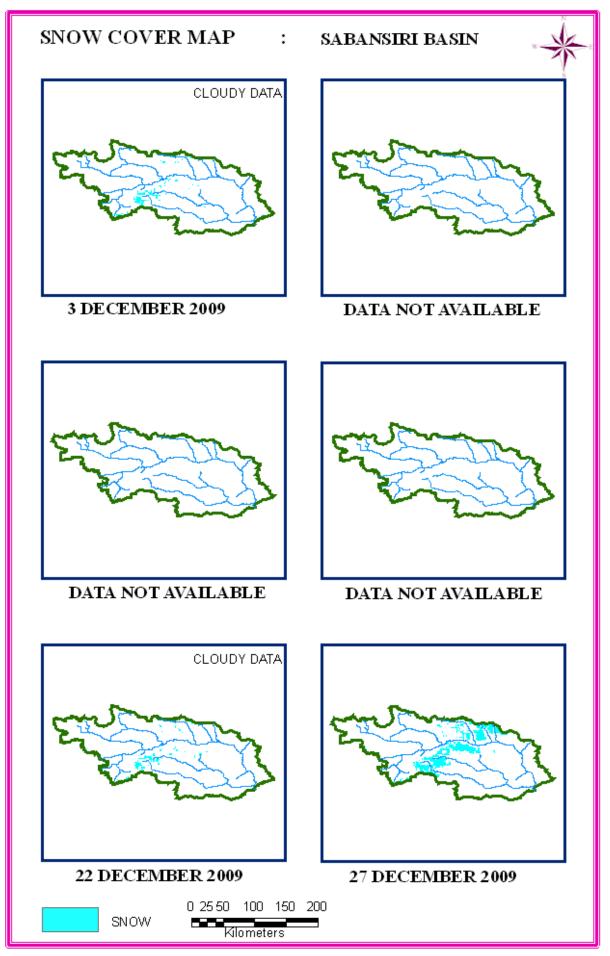
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

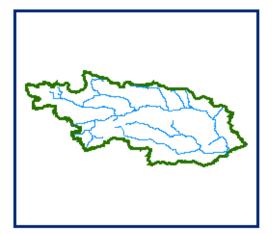


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

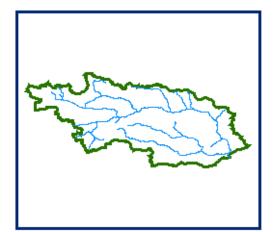




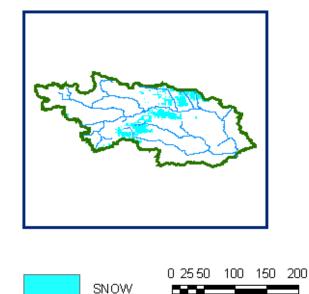




DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

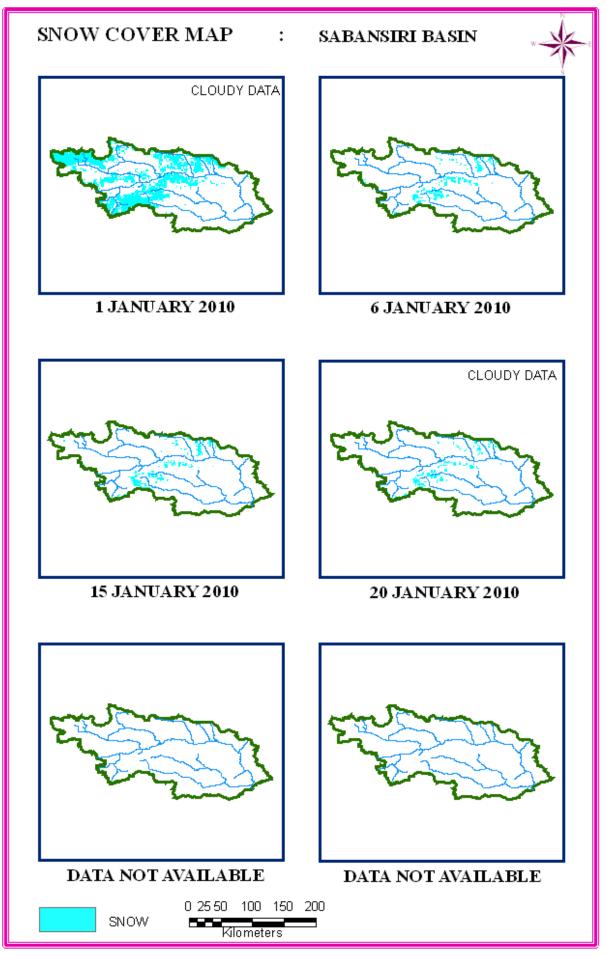


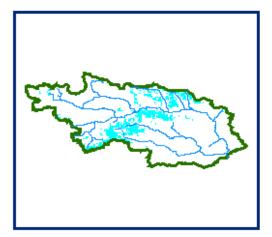
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



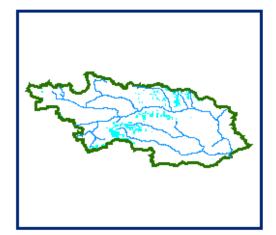
DATA USED 27 DECEMBER 2009

Kilometers

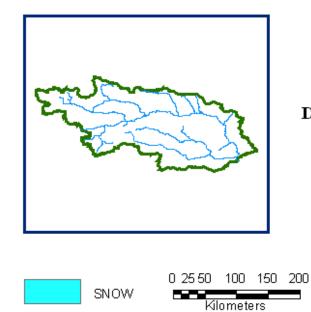


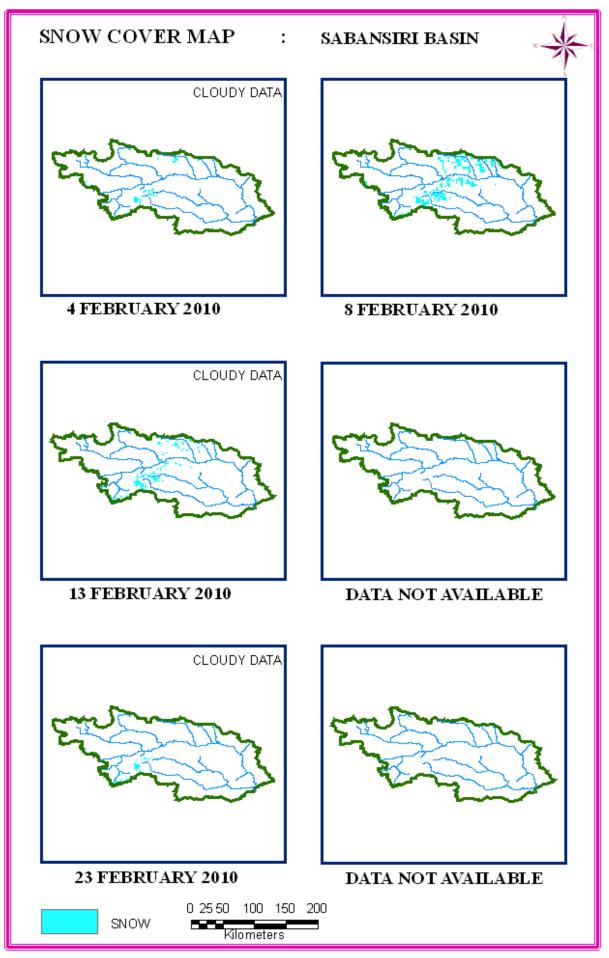


#### DATA USED 1 JANUARY 2010 6 JANUARY 2010



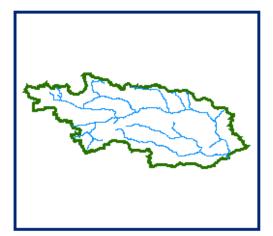
DATA USED 15 JANUARY 2010 20 JANUARY 2010



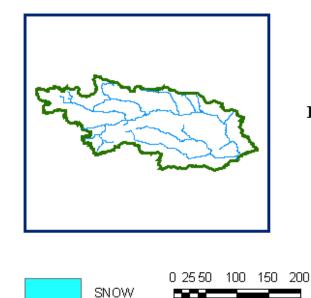




DATA USED 8 FABRUARY 2010

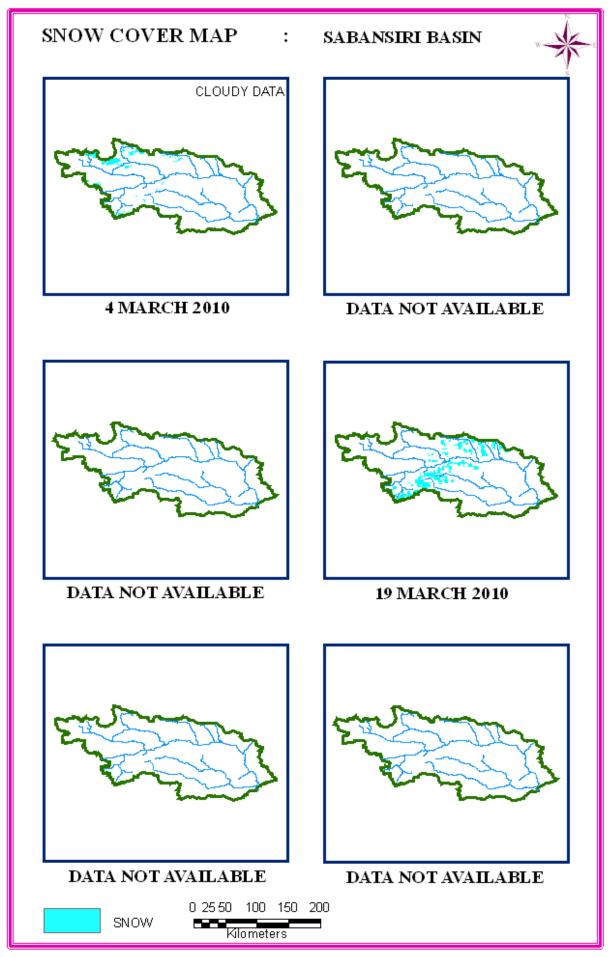


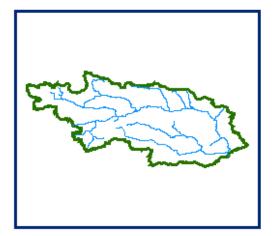
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



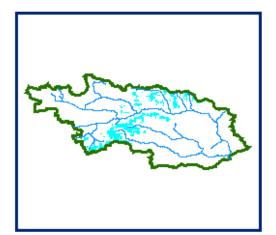
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Kilometers

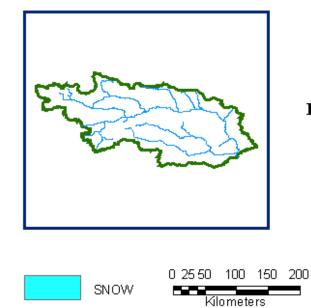


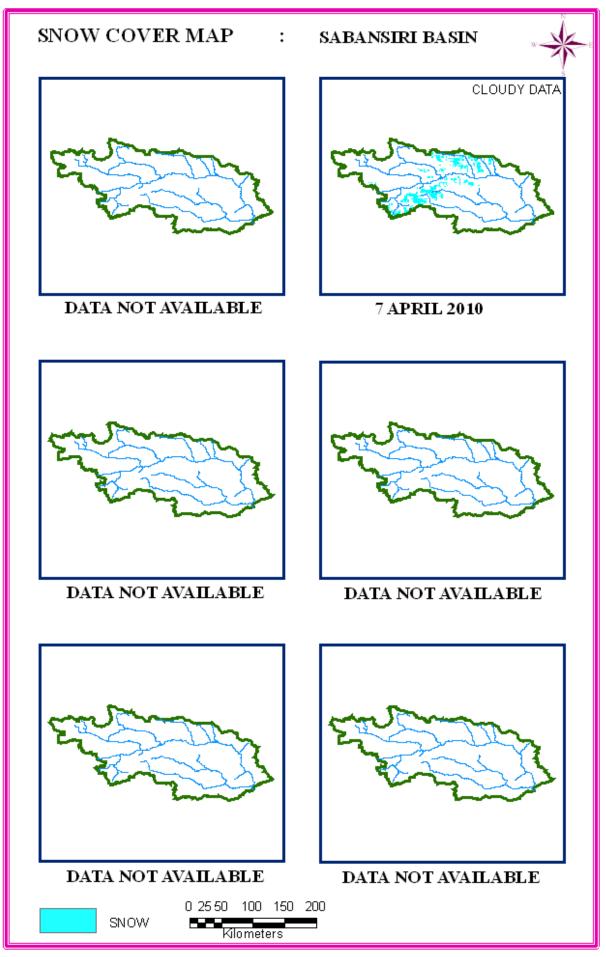


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



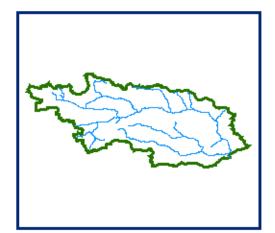
DATA USED 19 MARCH 2010



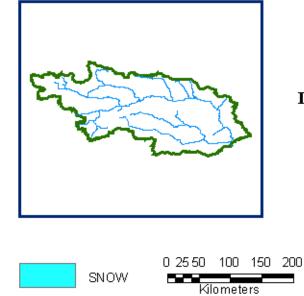


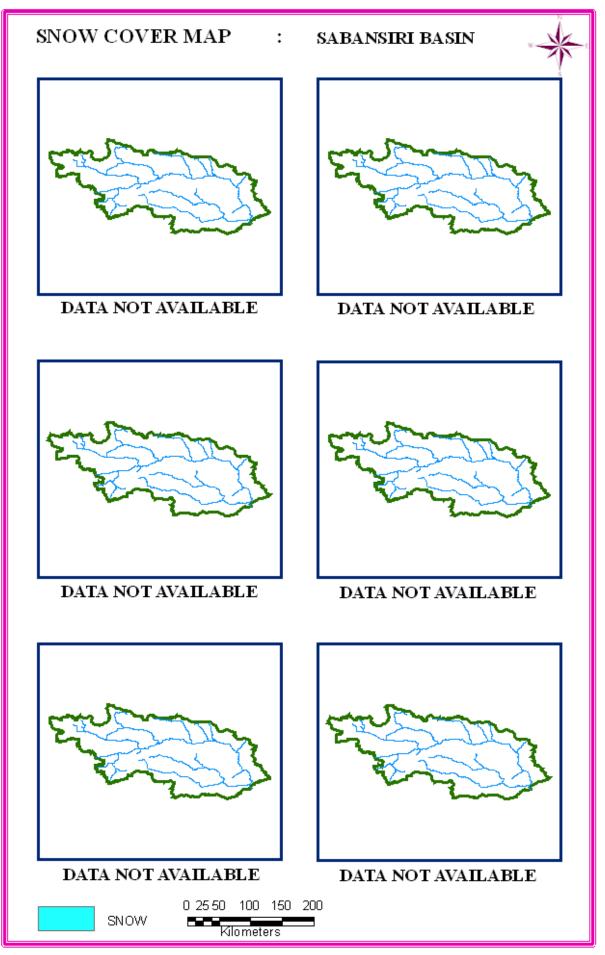


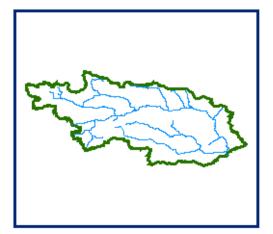
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



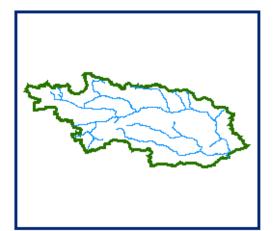
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



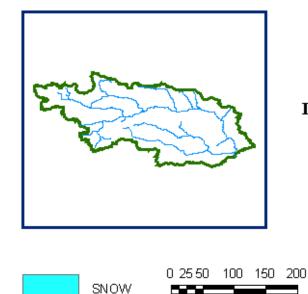




DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

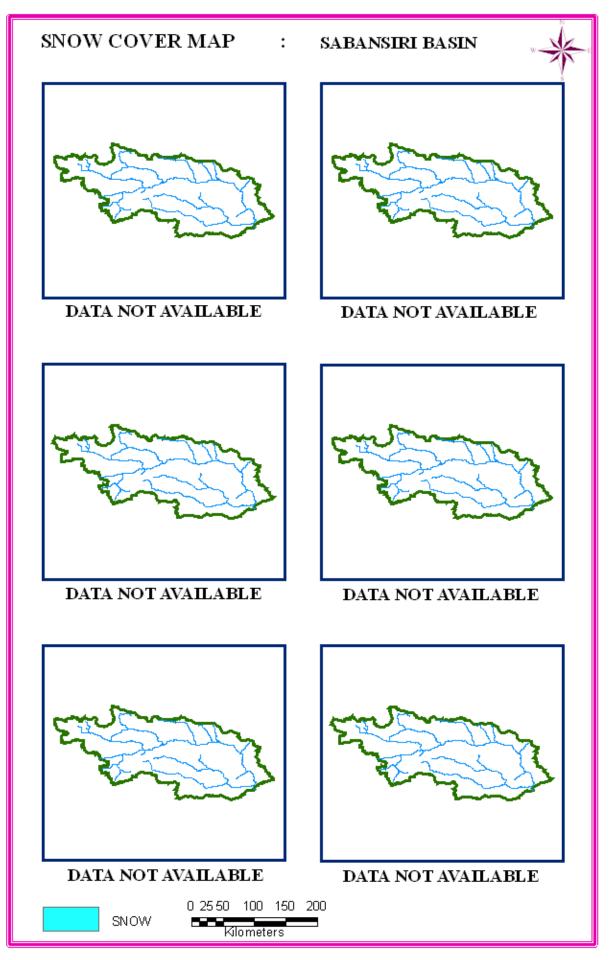


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



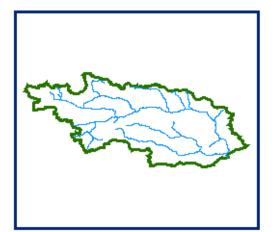
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

Kilometers

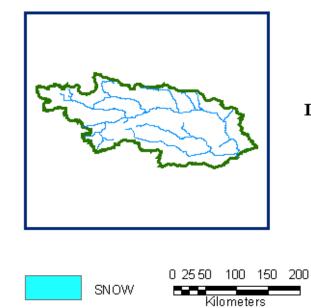




DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



# TAWANG BASIN

#### AREAL EXTENT OF SNOW (5 DAILY)

#### **BASIN NAME: TAWANG**

#### BASIN AREA: 6725 sq km

S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km)	Snow cover (%)	S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km)	Snow cover (%)
			Octobe	er 2009			
1	16-Oct-09	710	11	2	26-Oct-09	445	7
			Novemb				
3	4-Nov-09	407	6	6	24nov09	574	9
4	9-Nov-09	426	6	7	28-Nov-09	498	7
5	14-Nov-09	354	5				
			Decemb	er 2009			
8	3-Dec-09	437	6	10	27-Dec-09	587	9
9	22-Dec-09	488	7				
		T	Januar	y 2010	I	T	1
11	6-Jan-10	528	8	13	15-Jan-10	492	7
12	11-Jan-10	426	6	14	20-Jan-10	438	7
		1	Februa	ry 2010		T	
15	4-Feb-10	411	6	17	13-Feb-10	2061	31
16	8-Feb-10	474	7	18	23-Feb-10	593	9
			March	n 2010			
19	4-Mar-10	3307	49	20	19-Mar-10	2477	37
			April	2010			
21	7-Apr-10	3122	46				
		·	May	2010	·	·	•
22	1-May-10	1268	19				
		-	June	2010	·	-	

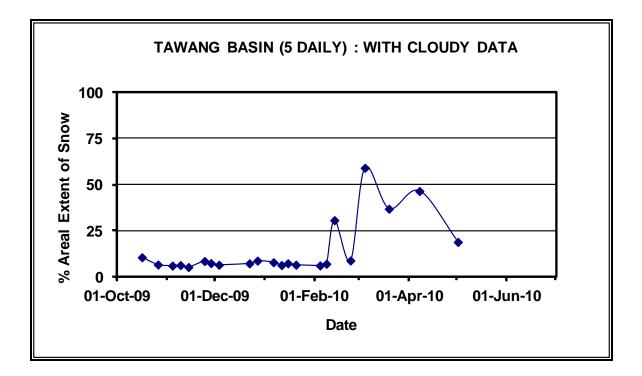
#### AREAL EXTENT OF SNOW (10 DAILY)

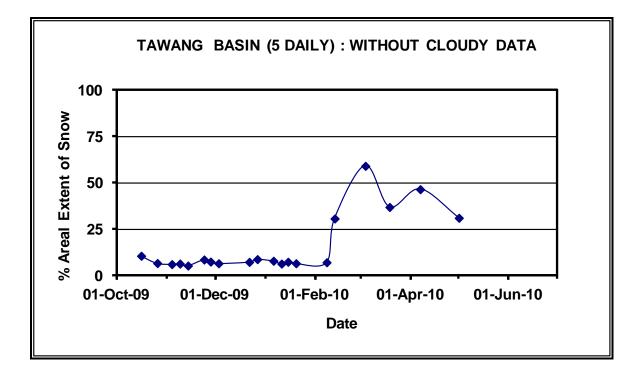
#### **BASIN NAME: TAWANG**

## BASIN AREA: 6725 sq km

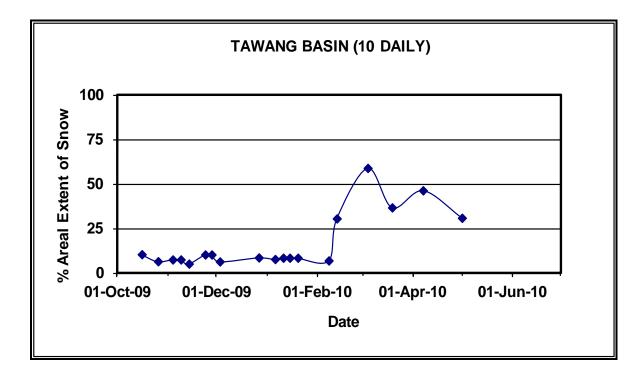
S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km )	Snow cover (%)	S No	Date	Snow cover (sq km )	Snow cover (%)	
	Octo	ober 2009	(, , ,	November 2009				
1	16-Oct-09	710	11	3	4-Nov-09	511	8	
2	26-Oct-09	445	7	4	14-Nov-09	354	5	
				5	24-Nov-09	699	10	
December 2009					Janu	ary 2010		
6	3-Dec-09	437	6	8	6-Jan-10	528	8	
7	27-Dec-09	587	9	9	15-Jan-10	577	9	
	Febr	uary 2010		March 2010				
10	8-Feb-10	474	7	12	19-Mar-10	2477	37	
11	13-Feb-10	2061	31					
	Ар	oril 2010		May 2010				
13	7-Apr-10	3122	46	14	01-May-10	2061	31	
June 2010								

#### Snow cover depletion curve

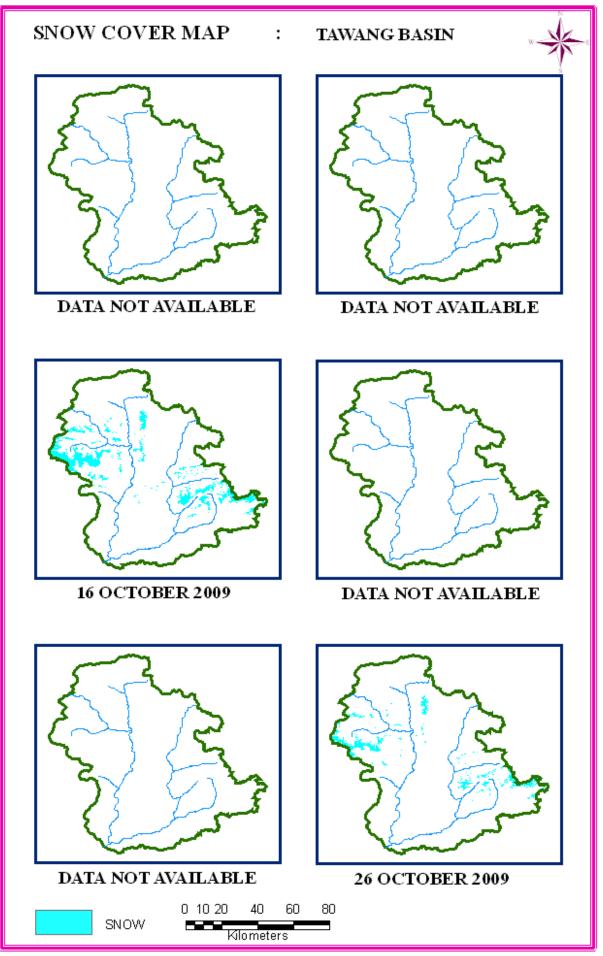




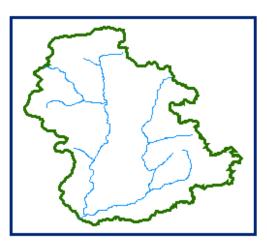
## Snow cover depletion curve



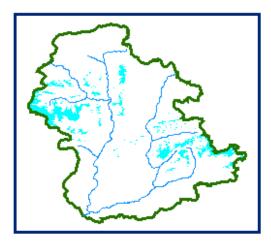
# SNOW COVER MAP



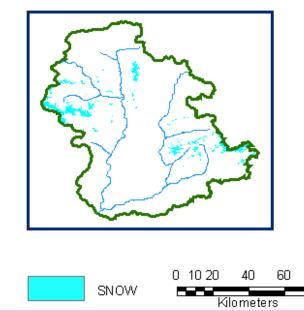
## 10 DAILY SNOW COVER MAP: TAWANG BASIN



DATA USED 16 October 2009

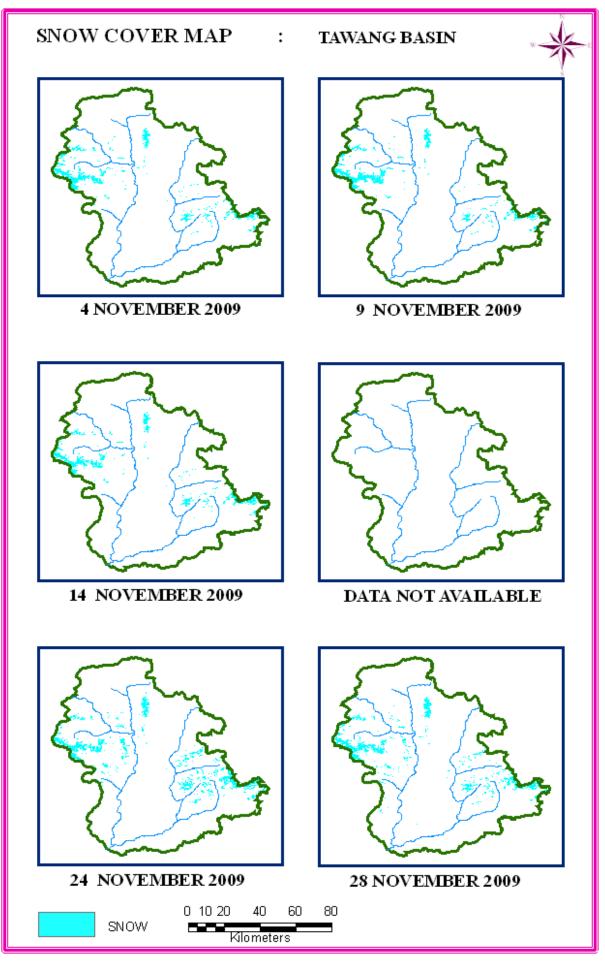


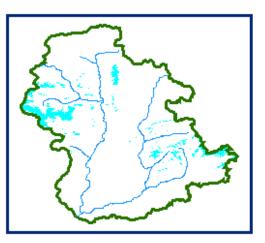
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



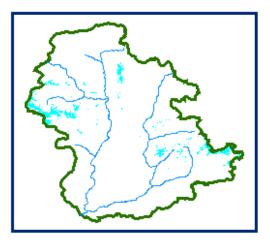
DATA USED 16 October 2009

80

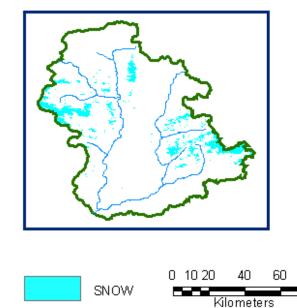




### DATA USED 4 November 2009 9 November 2009

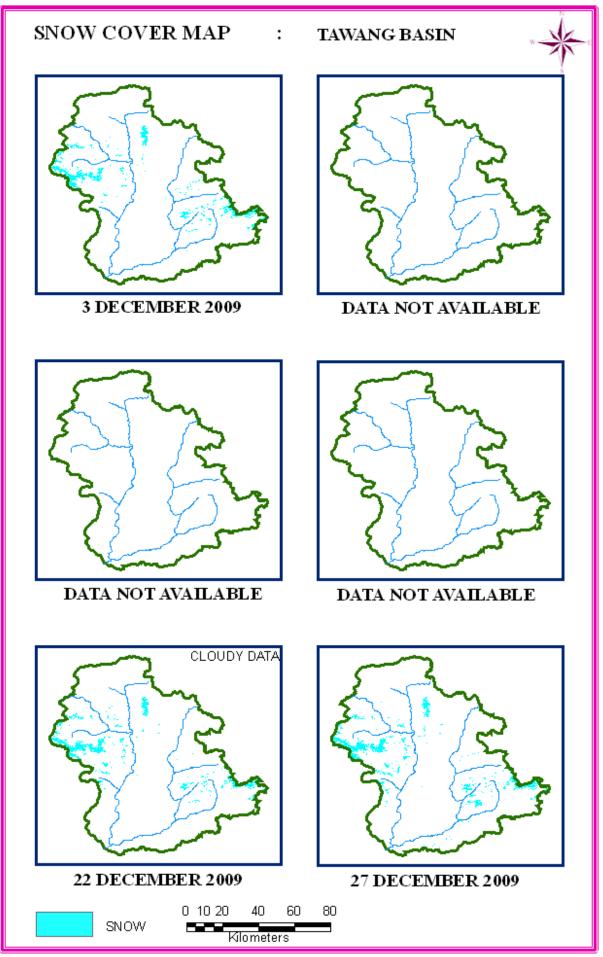


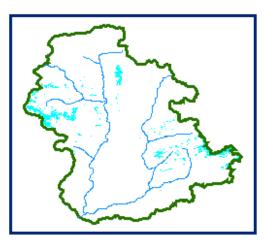
#### DATA USED 14 November 2009



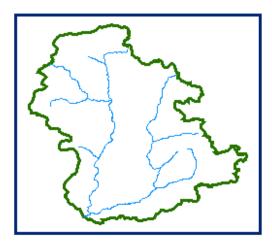
DATA USED 24 November 2009 28 November 2009

80

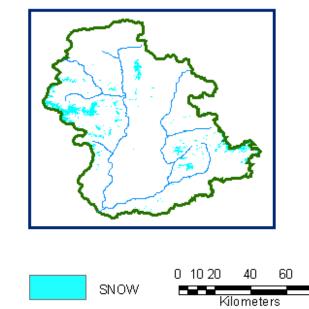




DATA USED 3 DECEMBER 2009

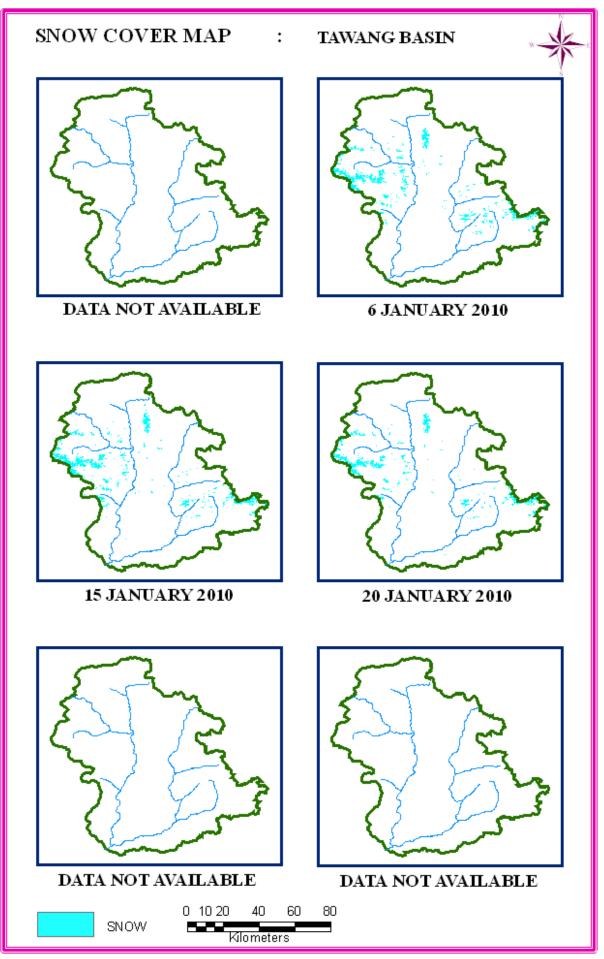


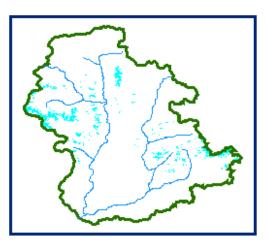
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



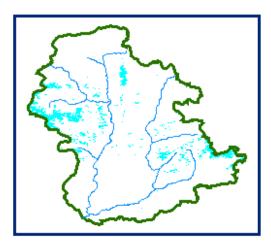
DATA USED 3 **December 2009** 

80

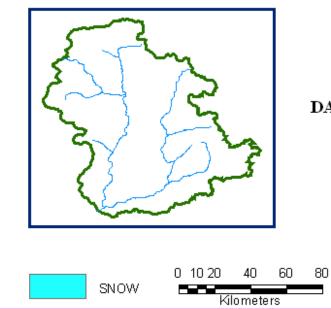


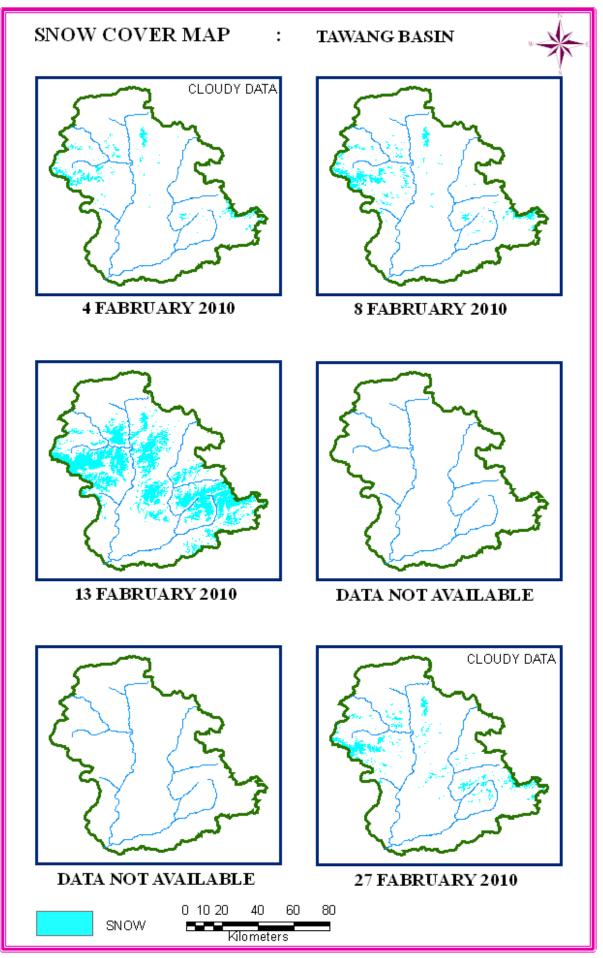


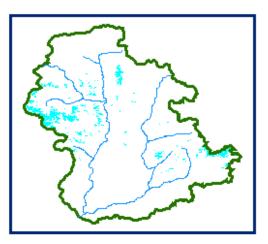
DATA USED 6 JANUARY 2010



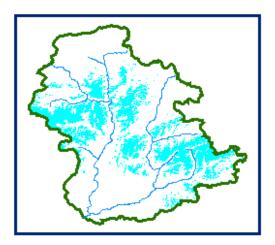
DATA USED 11 JANUARY 2010 15 JANUARY 2010 20 JANUARY 2010



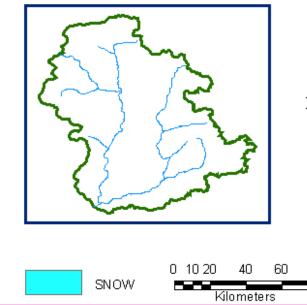




DATA USED 8 FABRUARY 2010

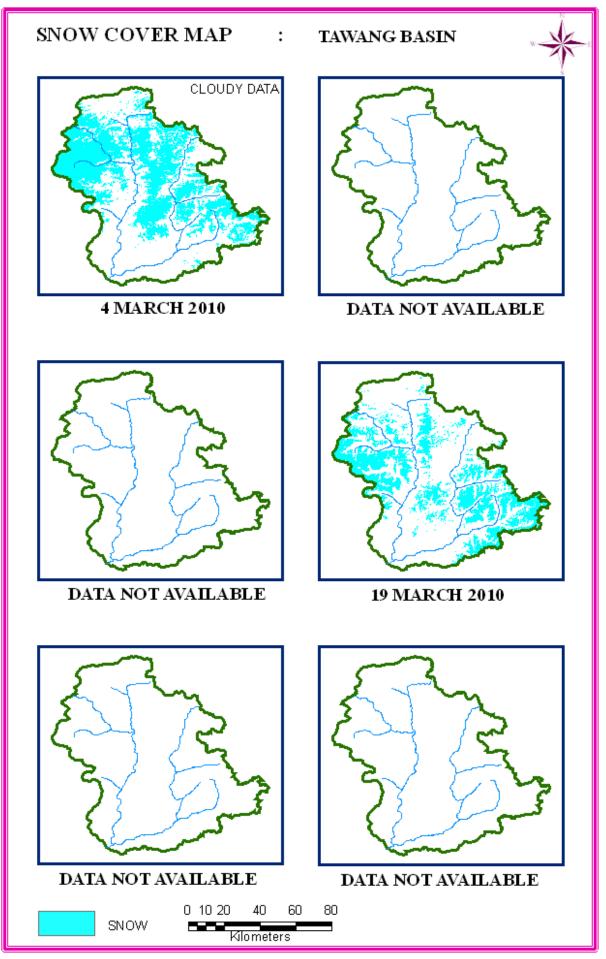


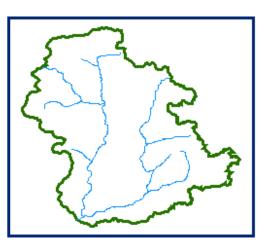
DATA USED 13 FABRUARY 2010



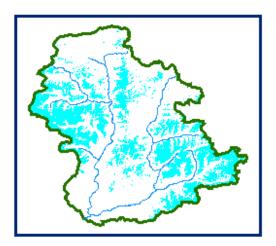
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

80

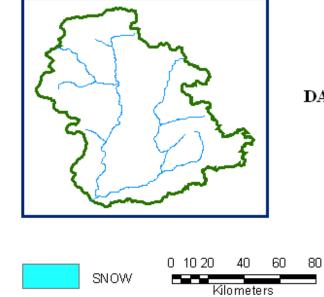


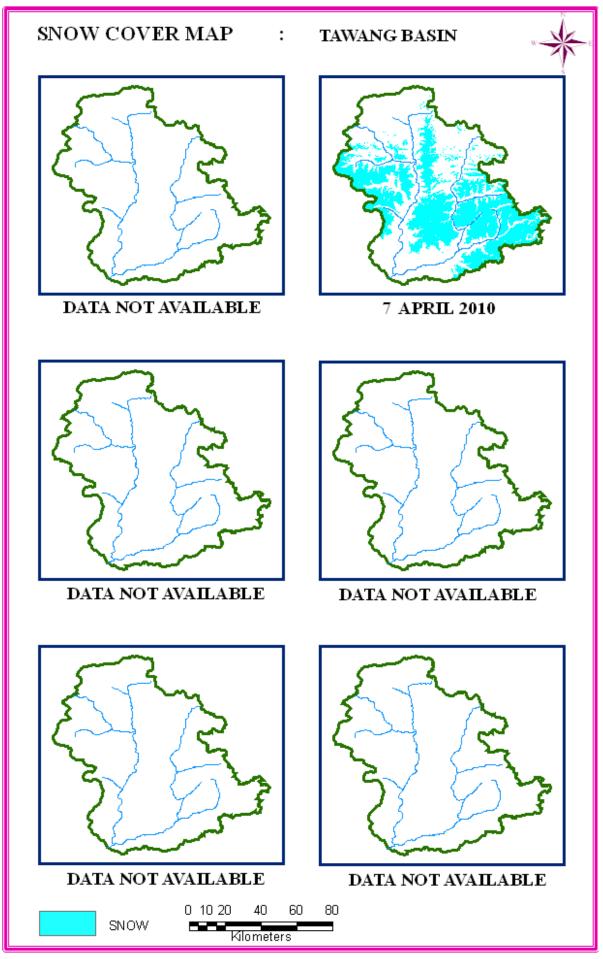


DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



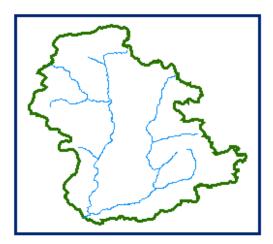
DATA USED 19 MARCH 2010



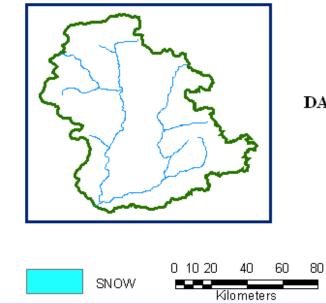


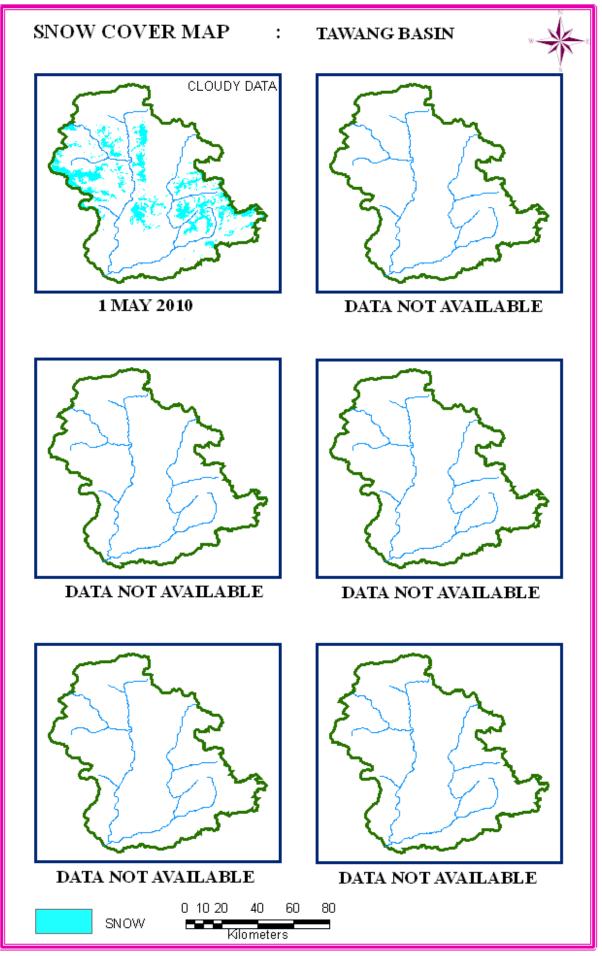


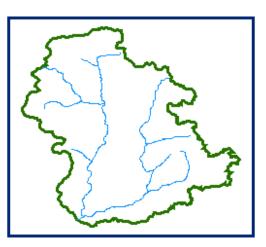
DATA USED 7 **APRAIL 2010** 



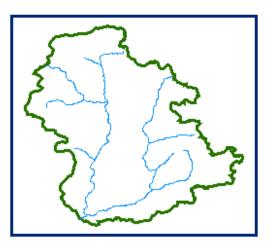
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



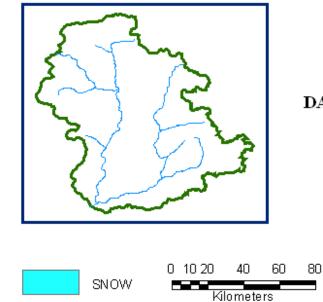


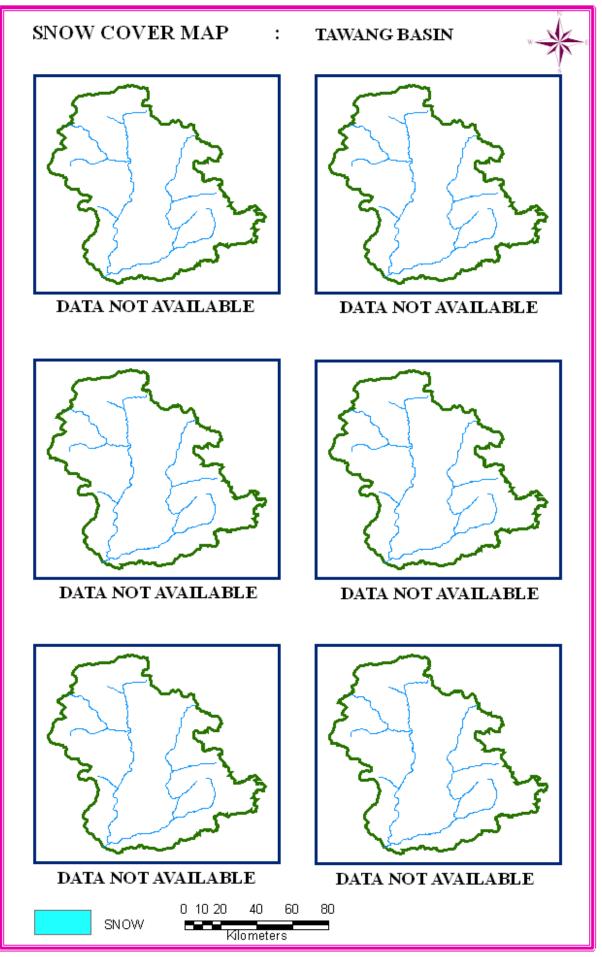


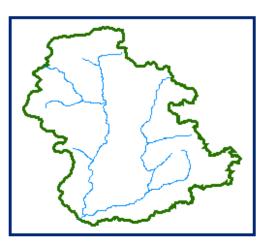
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



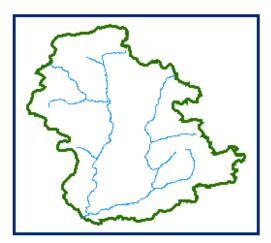
DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE







DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE



DATA USED DATA NOT AVAILABLE

