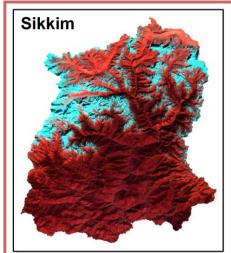
SNOW COVER ATLAS OF SIKKIM

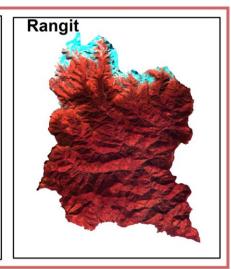
Sub basins: Sikkim, Tista and Rangit

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

Year: 2013-2014











Space Applications Centre (ISRO)
Ahmedabad-380015
&
Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology
Govt. of Sikkim, Gangtok - 737101

March 2015

SNOW COVER ATLAS OF SIKKIM

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

Year: 2013-14



Space Applications Centre (ISRO)
Ahmedabad-380015

&

Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology Govt. of Sikkim, Gangtok - 737101

March 2015

SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE (ISRO), AHMEDABAD - 380015 DOCUMENT CONTROL AND DATA SHEET

Report Number	SAC/EPSA/GSAG/GSD/SGP/SN/ 105 /2015
Month and year of publication	March 2015
Title	Snow cover Atlas of Sikkim
Type of Report	Scientific Report
No. of pages	76
No. of figures, Charts & Tables	53, 9, 6
Authors	Team member
No. of References	9
Originating Unit	Geo Sciences Division, Marine, Geo-Sciences and Applications Group, Earth, Ocean, Atmosphere, Planetary Sciences and Applications area, Space Applications Centre (ISRO), Ahmedabad-15
Abstract	This atlas gives subbasin-wise distribution of snow cover in the Tista basin from October 2013 to June 2014. The subbasins included in this report are Tista, and Rangit. 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, Tista, and Rangit basins.
Security Classification	Unrestricted
Distribution	Among concerned

Authors (Team Members)

Space Applications centre (ISRO)

Ahmedabad - 380015

B. P. Rathore

S. K. Singh

I. Bahuguna

A. S. Rajawat

Sikkim State Council of Science & Technology

Govt. of Sikkim, Gangtok - 737101

Pranay Pradhan

Narpati Sharma

D. G. Shrestha

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
	SIKKIM	7
	TISTA BASIN	30
	RANGIT 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 Sikkim state and two sub basins of the Tista basin. These are Tista and Rangit sub basins. Locations of these basins are shown in Figure 1.

3. Data used:

AWiFS data from October 2013 to June 2014 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. Since three consecutive cloud free scenes are not available, two corresponding data scenes have been merged to analyze maximum snow cover. This gives a composite snow cover extent for the mean date. For instance, 12 October scene is the product of 7 and 17 October. 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, state and basin-wise snow cover statistics, maps, and seasonal depletion curves have been provided from October 2013 to June 2014. Snow ablation pattern was estimated for Sikkim state, Tista and Rangit basins in the Sikkim Himalaya. In Sikkim, maximum areal extent of 52% snow was observed in the month of May 2014 in cloud cover data of 29 May 2014, and 50%

snow was observed in cloud free data in the month of February 2014. The highest snow extent of 59 % observed in Tista basin in the months of February, and March with cloud free data and in the month of June in cloudy data. In Rangit basins, maximum areal extent of snow of 28% and 23% observed in the month of May 2014 and October 2013 with cloudy data and 21% snow with cloud free data in February 2014 respectively. In Sikkim, the lowest snow recorded in the month of October with 9% snow followed by 25% snow in December in cloud free data. Similarly, the lowest areal extent of snow of 10% in Tista basin and 3% in Rangit basin recorded in the same month of October 2013.

Acknowledgements

This investigation was jointly carried out by Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad and Sikkim State council of Science and Technology, Gangtok. The project was jointly financed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Department of Space (DOS). The authors are grateful to Shri Tapan Mishra, Director, Space Applications Centre, Ahmedabad for continuous guidance and encouragement during the investigation. Authors would like to thank Dr. P. K. Pal, Deputy Director, EPSA, and Dr Manab Chakraborty GD, GSAG/EPSA SAC for their suggestions and comments on the atlas.

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.

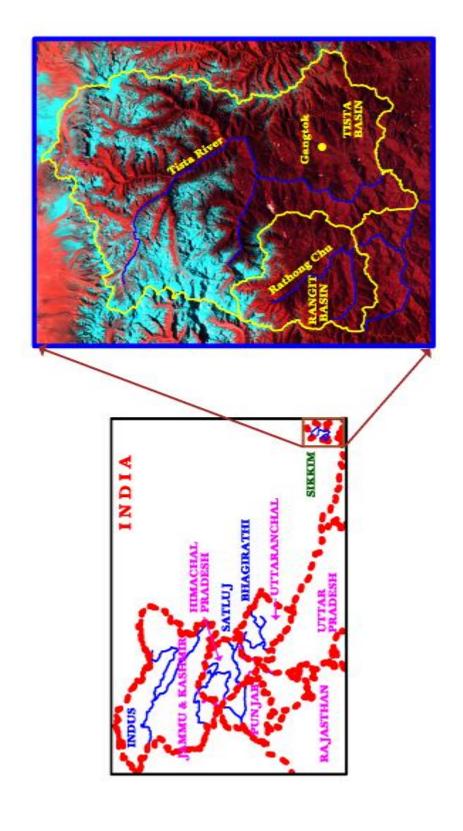
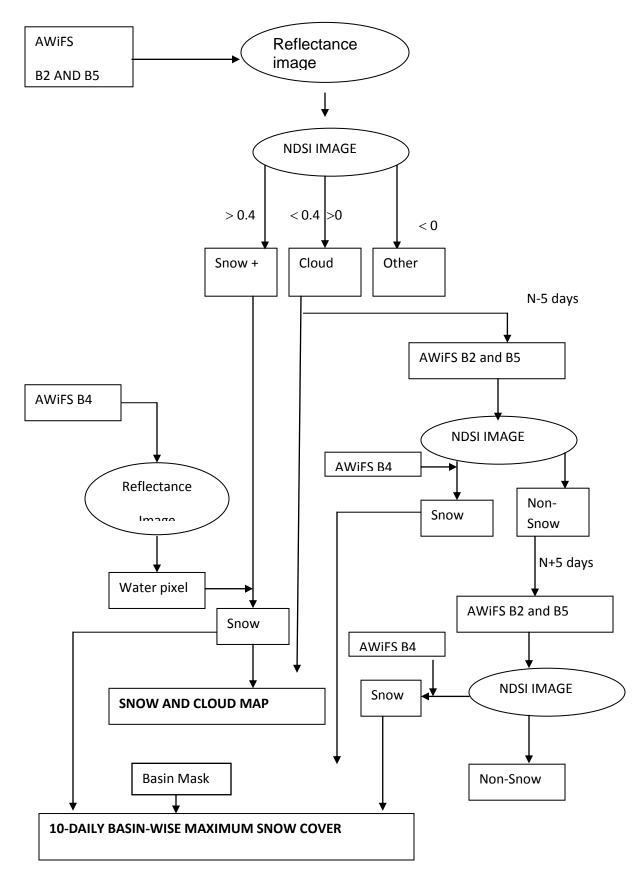


Figure 1: Location map of Tista and Rangit sub-basins (Part of Tista basin)

Figure 2: Algorithm for snow cover mapping using AWiFS data



SIKKIM

AREAL EXTENT OF SNOW (5 DAILY)

STATE: SIKKIM AREA: 7096 Km²

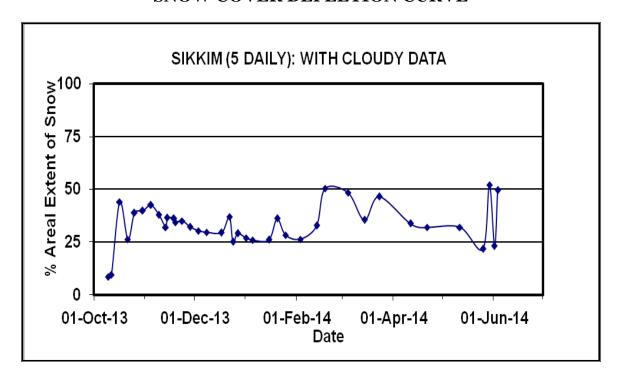
S		Snow	Snow	S		Snow Cover	Snow
No	Date	Cover Km ²	Cover %	No	Date	Km ²	Cover %
	= ****		, , ,				
October 2013							
1	09-Oct-13	608	9	2	11-Oct-13	675	10
3	16-Oct-13	3124	44	4	21-Oct-13(PC)	1858	26
5	25-Oct-13(PC)	2756	39	6	30-Oct-13(C)	2822	40
November 2013							
7	04-Nov-13	3017	43	8	09-Nov-13(PC)	2680	38
9	13-Nov-13(C)	2269	32	10	14-Nov-13	2587	36
11	18-Nov-13	2565	362	12	19-Nov-13	2434	34
13	23-Nov-13	2481	35	14	24-Nov-13	608	9
15	28-Nov-13	2284	32				
December 2013							
16	03-Dec-13	2151	30	17	08-Dec-13	2104	30
18	17-Dec-13	2090	29	19	22-Dec-13	2619	37
20	24-Dec-13	1783	25	21	27-Dec-13	2062	29
			Januai	ry 201 4	ļ		
22	01-Jan-14	1908	27	23	05-Jan-14(PC)	1845	26
24	15-Jan-14(PC)	1854	26	25	20-Jan-14	2564	36
26	25-Jan-14	2005	28				
			Februa	rv 201	4		
27	03-Feb-14	1869	26	28	13-Feb-14(PC)	2323	33
29	18-Feb-14	3571	50		· /		
			Marcl	h 2014			
30	04-Mar-14(PC)	3431	48	31	14-Mar-14	2513	35
32	23-Mar-14(PC)	3306	47				
April 2014							
33	11-Apr-14(PC)	2399	34	34	21-Apr-14	2264	32
	1 (- /	<u> </u>			1	l	
35	11-May-14(PC)	2269	32	2014 36	25-May-14(C)	1539	22
37	29-May-14(PC)	3696	52	30	25 may 17(C)	1007	
38	01-Jun-14(PC)	1641	June 23	39	03-Jun-14(C)	3517.45	50
20	or vali i (i C)	1011			05 Juli 17(C)	5517.75	50

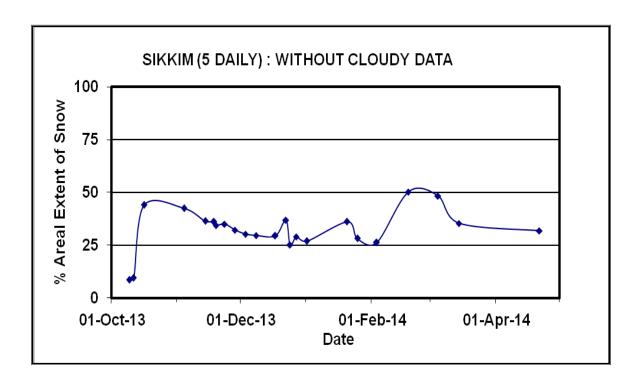
COMPOSITE SNOW COVER EXTENT OF SIKKIM

STATE: SIKKIM AREA: 7096 Km²

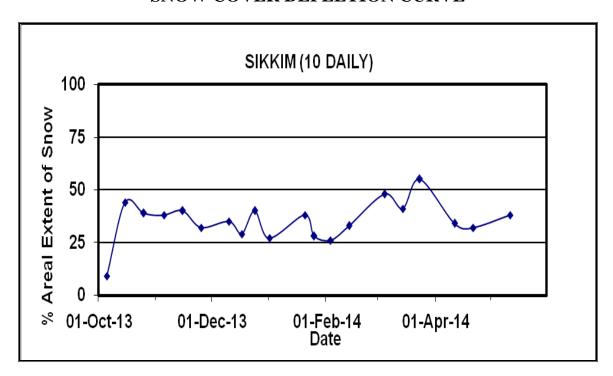
S No	Data used	Mean Date	Snow cover (Km ²)	Snow cover					
October 2013									
1	09-Oct-13	09-Oct-13	608	9					
	11-Oct-13	16-Oct-13	3125	44					
	16-Oct-13								
3	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	2756	39					
_	November 2013								
4	09-Nov-13	09-Nov-13	2680	38					
_	14-Nov-13	10.37	1010						
5	18-Nov-13	18-Nov-13	1018	14					
	19-Nov-13	22 N 12	2204	22					
6	23-Nov-13	23-Nov-13	2284	32					
	0.0 5 4.4	December 2013		T					
7	03-Dec-14	08-Dec-13	2474	35					
0	08-Dec-14	17 D 10							
8	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-13	2090	29					
0	22-Dec-14	24 D 12	2811	40					
9	24-Dec-14 27-Dec-14	24-Dec-13							
	27-DCC-14	January 2014							
10	01-Jan-14	01-Jan-14	1908	27					
	15-Jan-14								
11	20-Jan-14	20-Jan-14	2728	38					
12	25-Jan-14	25-Jan-14	2005	28					
		February 2014		-I					
13	03-Feb-14	03-Feb-14	1869	26					
14	13-Feb-14	13-Feb-14	2323	33					
		March 2014							
15	04-Mar-14	04-Mar-14	3431	48					
	14-Mar-14								
16	18-Mar-14	14-Mar-14	2942	41					
4-	23-Mar-14	22.35	3888	55					
17	18-Feb-14	23-Mar-14							
April 2014									
18	11-Apr-14	11-Apr-14	2399	34					
19	21-Apr-14	21-Apr-14	2264	32					
May 2014									
20	11-May-14	11-May-14	2684	38					
11	<i>J</i>	<u> </u>	L	1					

SNOW COVER DEPLETION CURVE

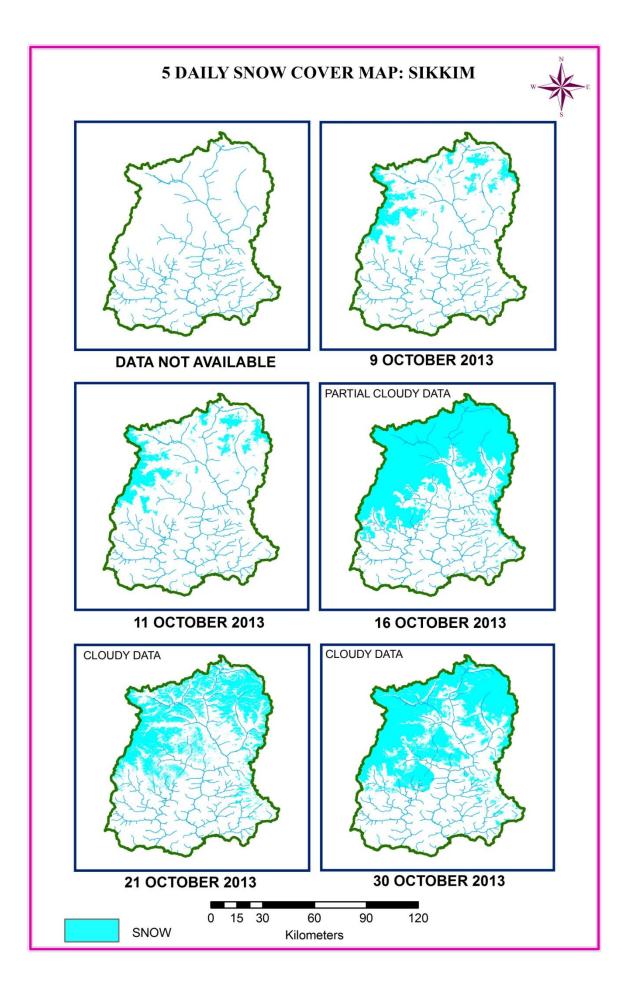


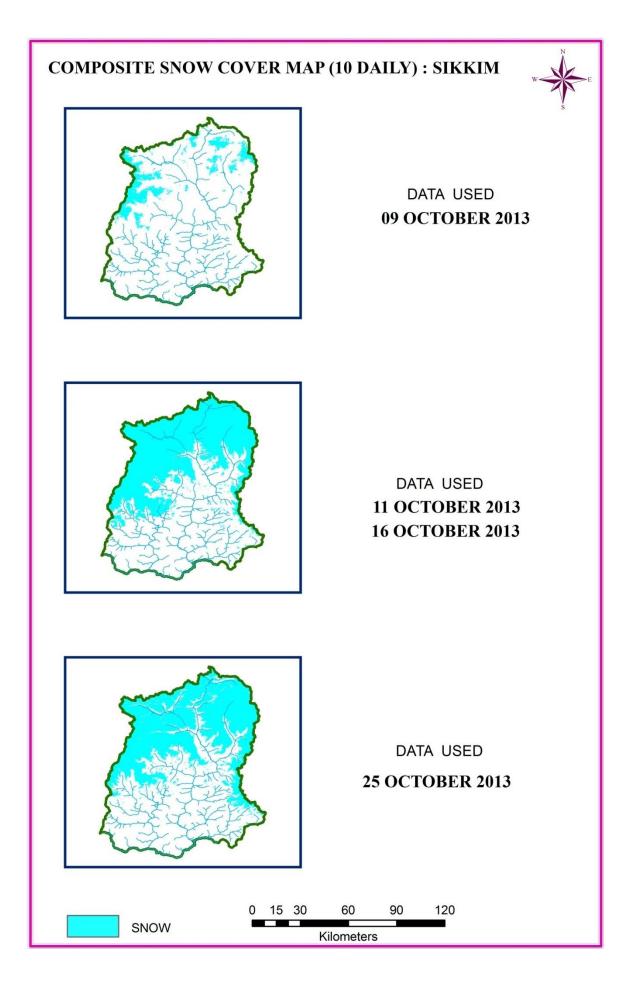


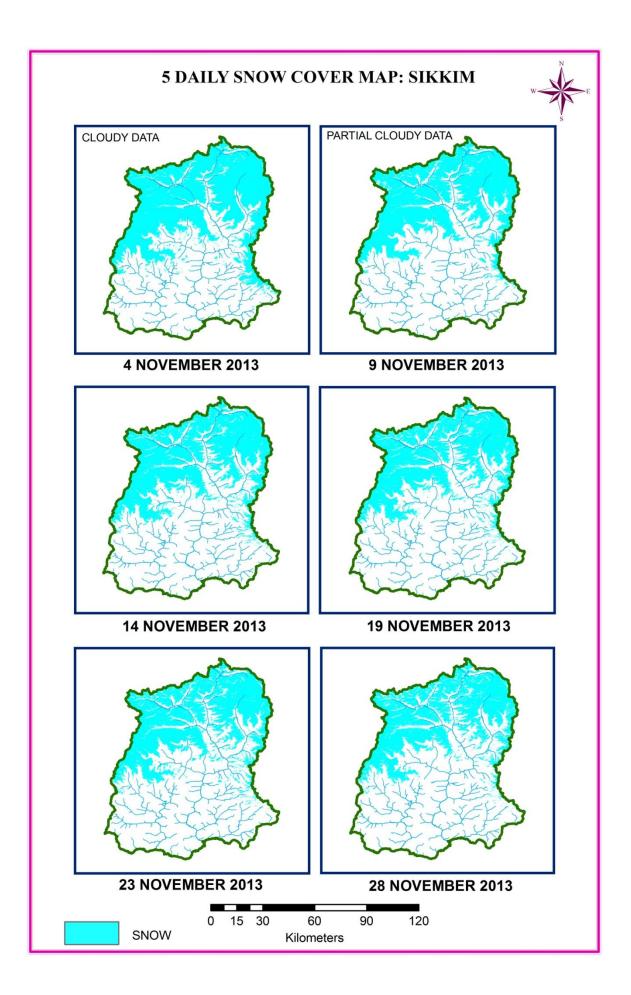
SNOW COVER DEPLETION CURVE

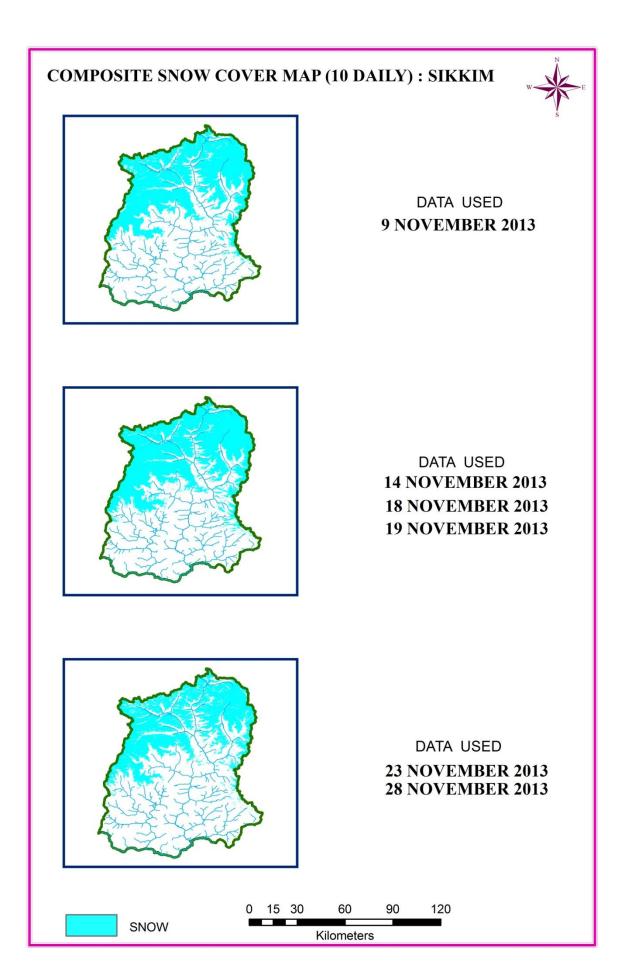


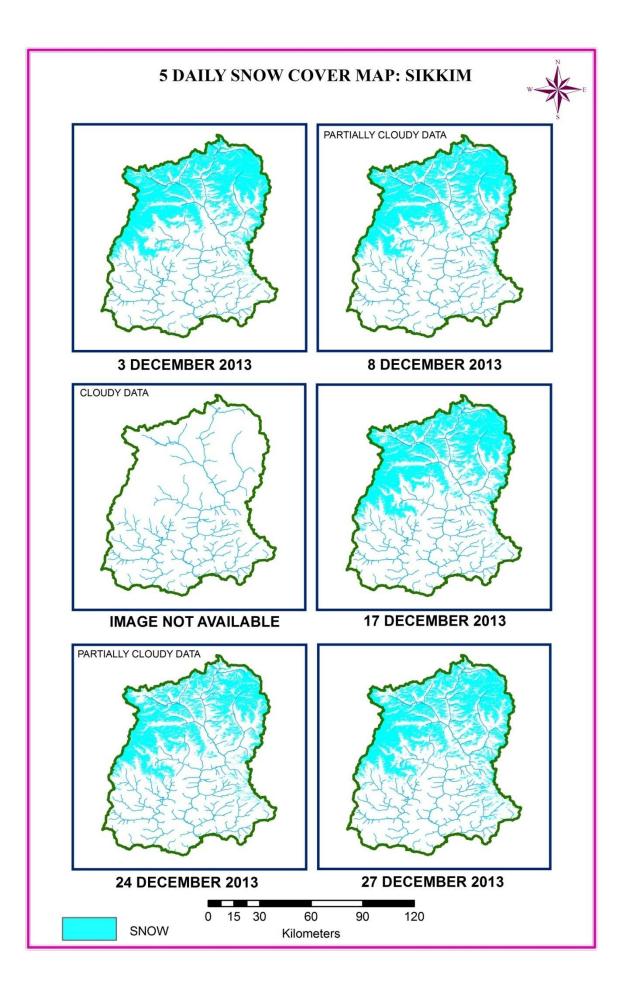
SNOW COVER MAP



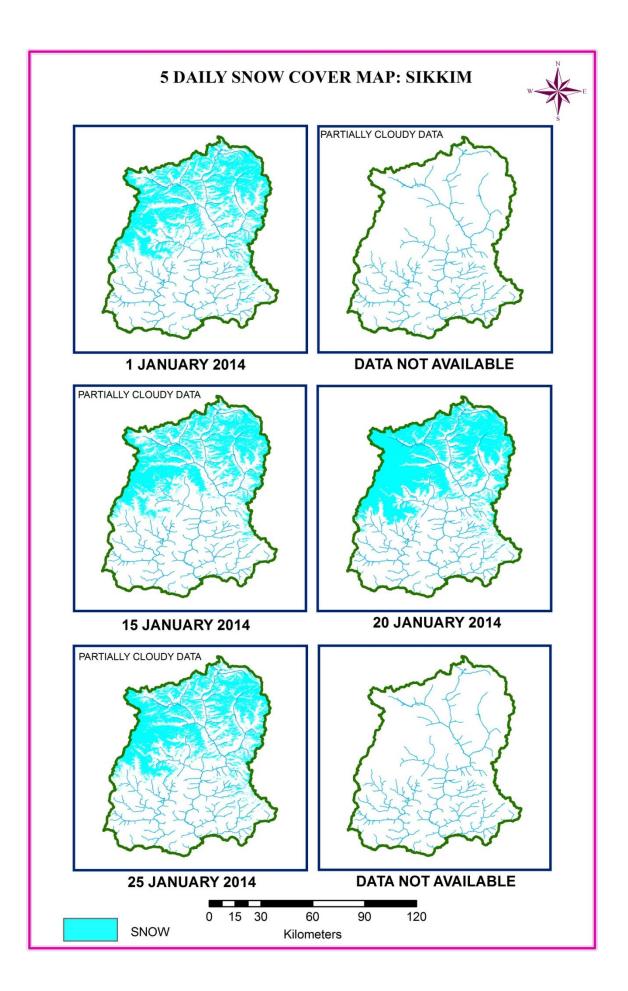


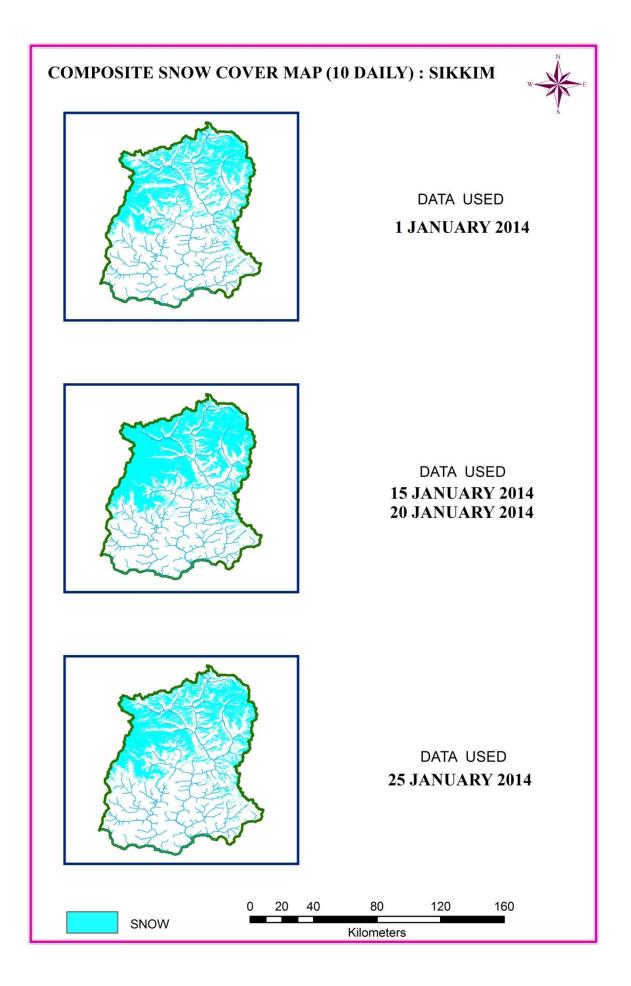


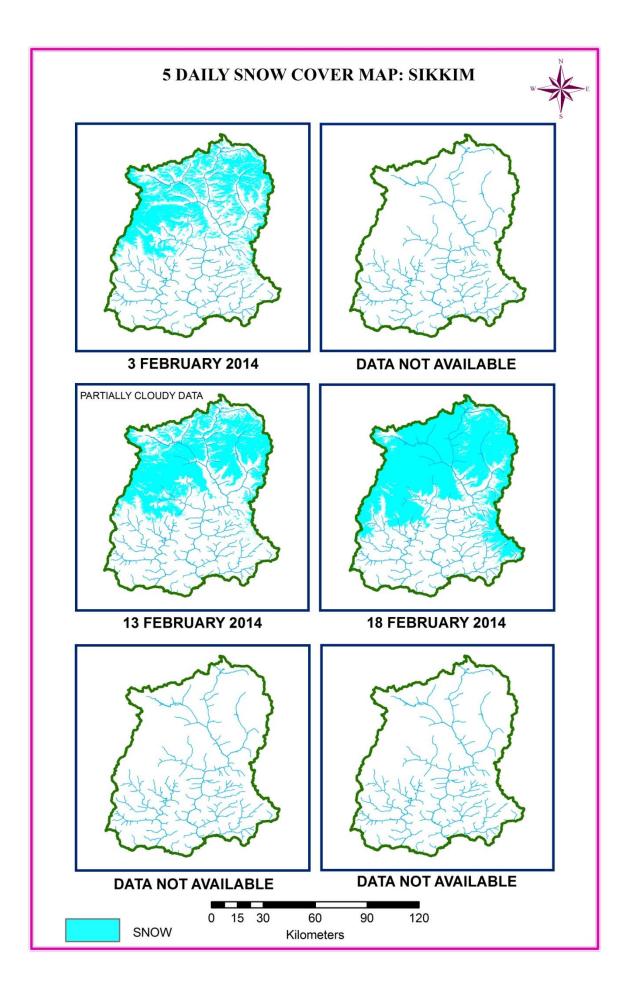


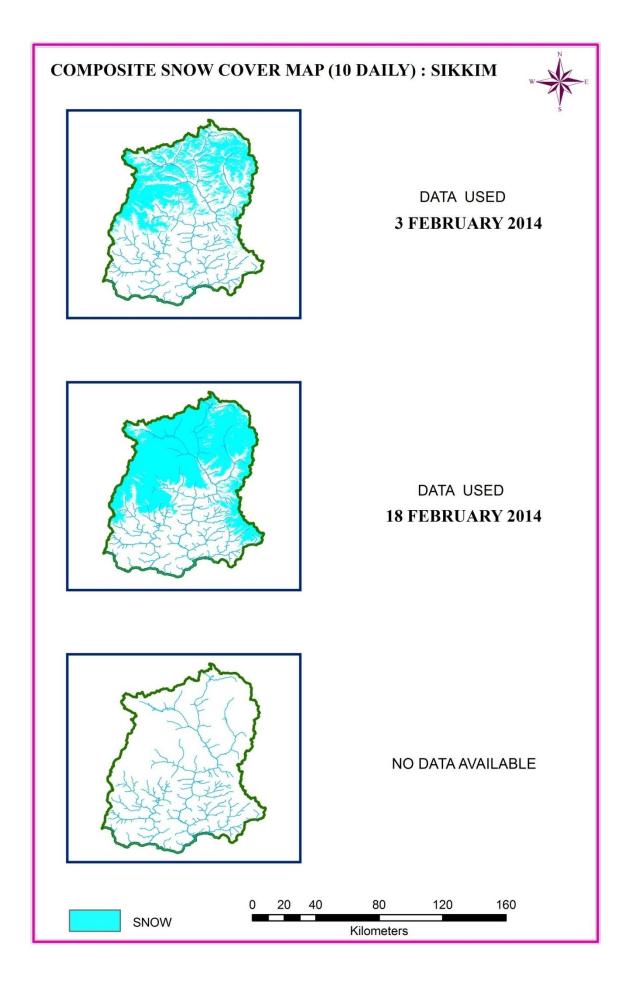


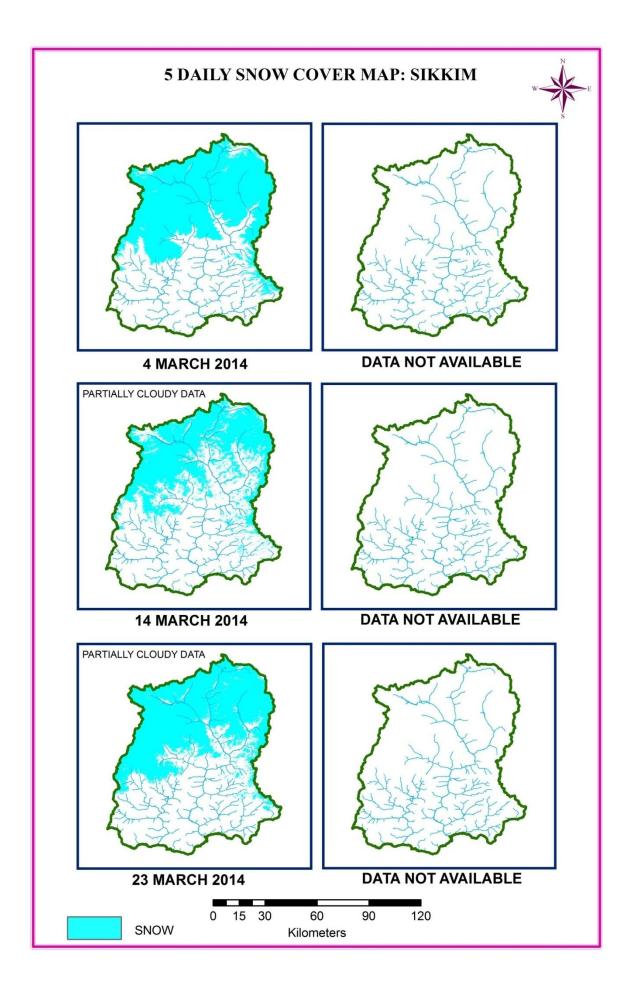
COMPOSITE SNOW COVER MAP (10 DAILY): SIKKIM DATA USED **3 DECEMBER 2013 8 DECEMBER 2013** DATA USED **17 DECEMBER 2013** DATA USED **22 DECEMBER 2013 24 DECEMBER 2013 27 DECEMBER 2013** 20 40 80 120 160 **SNOW** Kilometers



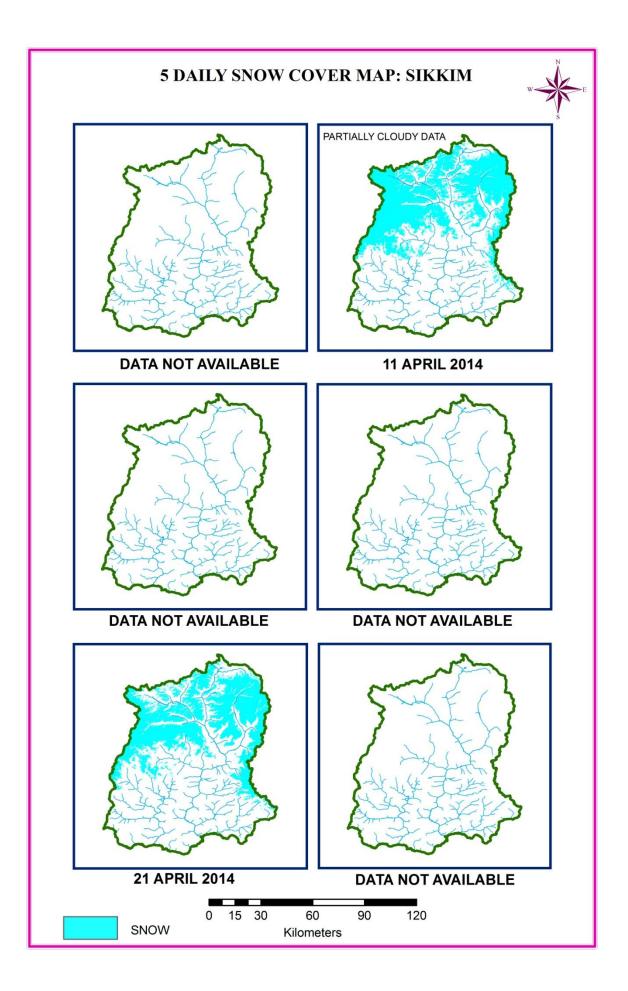


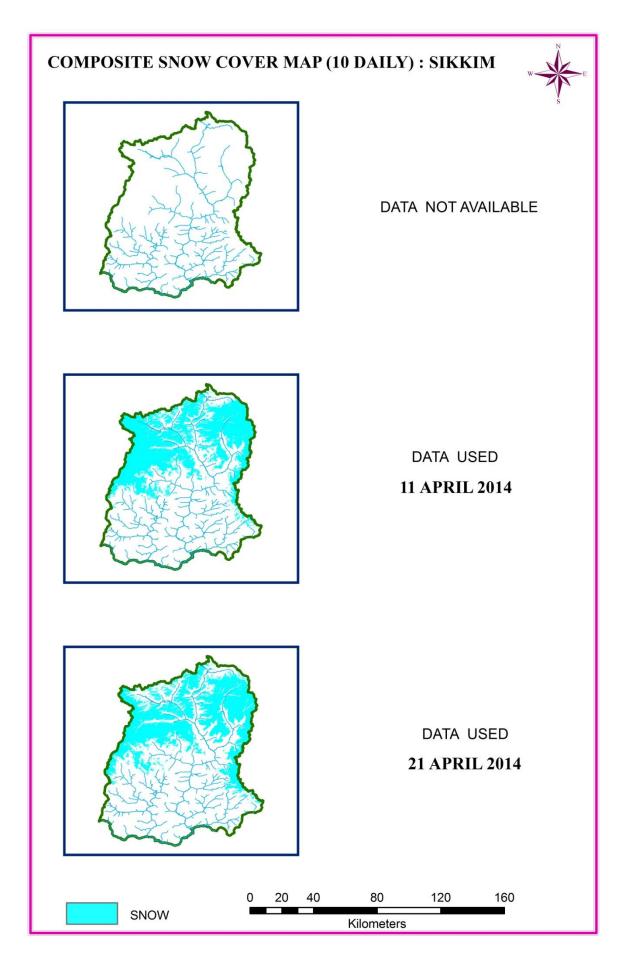


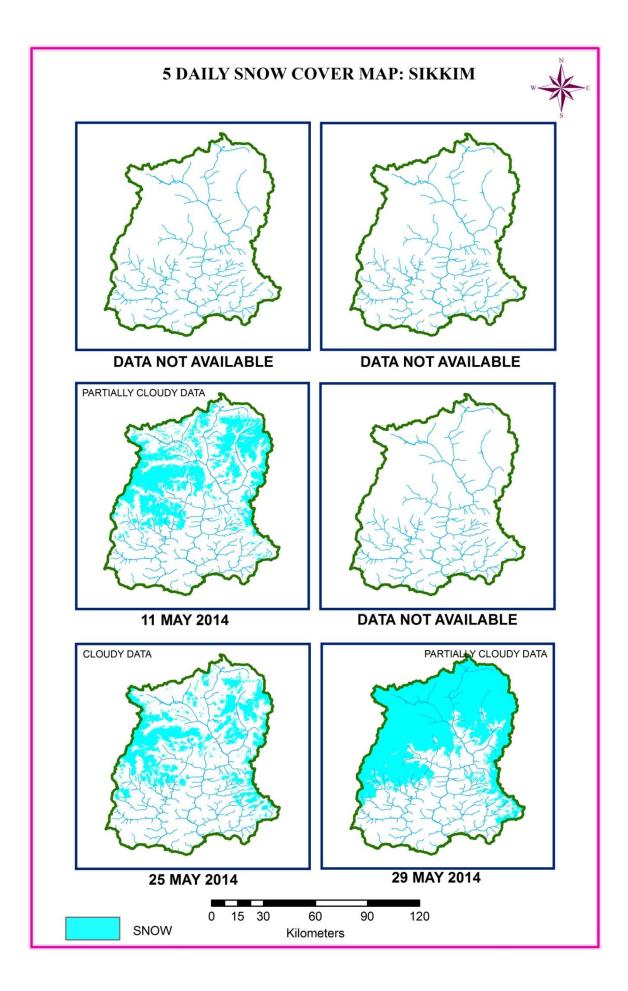


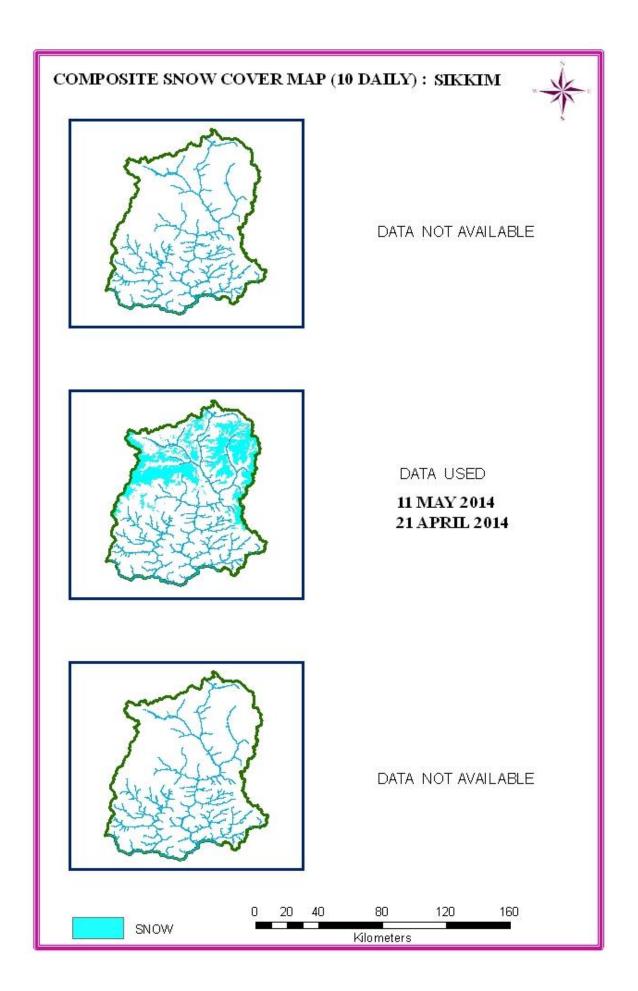


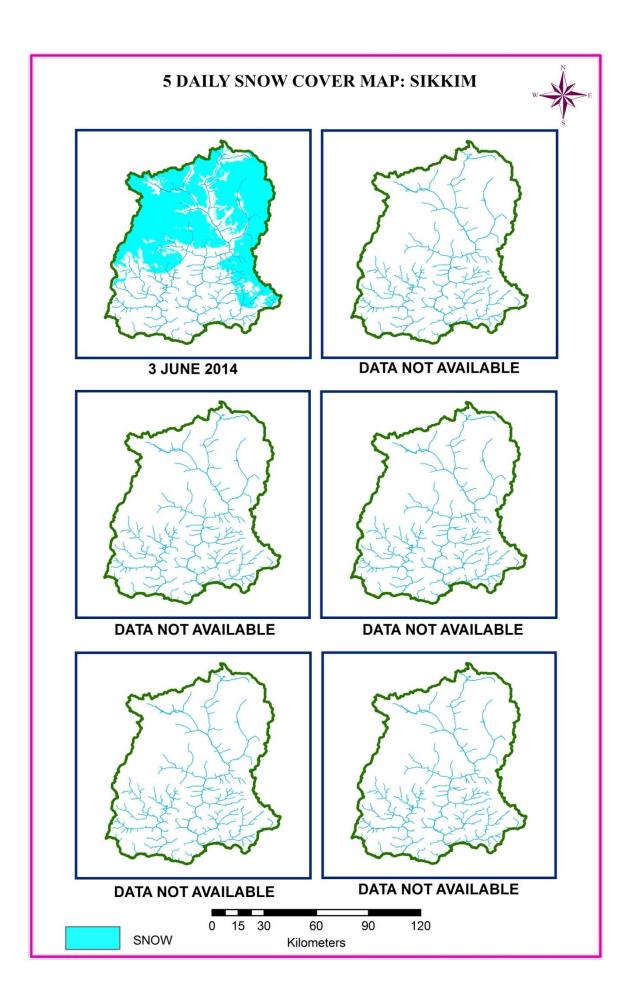
COMPOSITE SNOW COVER MAP (10 DAILY): SIKKIM DATA USED 4 MARCH 2014 DATA USED 14 MARCH 2014 **18 NOVEMBER 2013** DATA USED 23 MARCH 2014 **18 FEBRUARY 2014** 20 40 80 120 160 SNOW Kilometers











TISTA BASIN

AREAL EXTENT OF SNOW (5 DAILY)

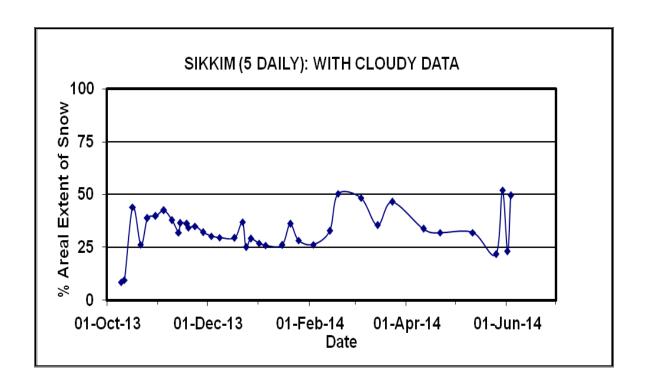
BASIN NAME: TISTA AREA: 5466 Km²

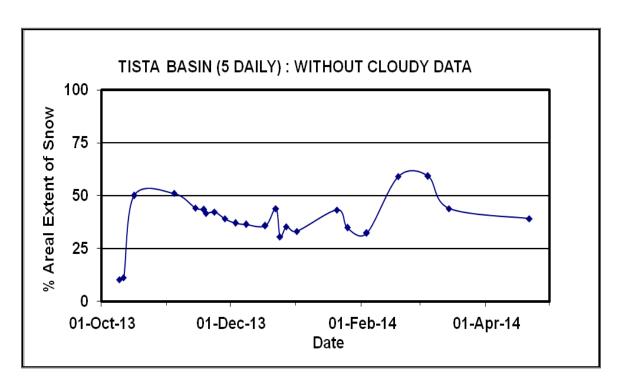
1 _ 1		Snow				Snow	Snow
S	D-4-	Cover	Snow Cover %	S	D-4-	Cover	Cover
No	Date	(Km ²)		No or 2013	Date	(Km^2)	%
October 2013							
1	09-Oct-13	564	10	2	11-Oct-13	613	11
3	16-Oct-13	2740	50	4	21-Oct-13(PC)	1727	32
5	25-Oct-13(PC)	2461	45	6	30-Oct-13(C)	2523	46
November 2013							
7	04-Nov-13	2792	51	8	09-Nov-13(PC)	2500	46
9	13-Nov-13	2078	38	10	14-Nov-13	2413	44
11	18-Nov-13	2375	43	12	19-Nov-13	2276	42
13	23-Nov-13(C)	2317	42	14	24-Nov-13	564	10
15	28-Nov-13	2135	39				
December 2013							
16	03-Dec-13	2027	37	17	08-Dec-13	1989	36
18	17-Dec-13	1955	36	19	22-Dec-13	2400	44
20	24-Dec-13	1670	31	21	27-Dec-13	1936	35
January 2014							
22	01-Jan-14	1809	33	23	05-Jan-14(PC)	1722	31
24	15-Jan-14(PC)	1765	32	25	20-Jan-14	2369	43
26							
			Februa	ry 201	4		
27	03-Feb-14	1765	32	28	13-Feb-14(PC)	2221	41
29	18-Feb-14	3232	59				
March 2014							
30	04-Mar-14(PC)	3240	59	31	14-Mar-14	2401	44
32	23-Mar-14(PC)	3012	55				
April 2014							
33	11-Apr-14(PC)	2259	41	34	21-Apr-14	2139	39
May 2014							
35	11-May-14(PC)	2139	39	36	25-May-14(C)	1322	24
37	29-May-14(PC)	3218	59				
June 2014							
38	01-Jun-14(PC)	1570	29	39	03-Jun-14(C)	3257	60

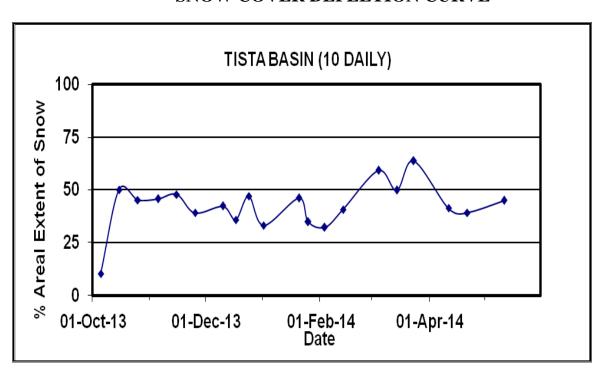
COMPOSITE SNOW COVER EXTENT OF SIKKIM

BASIN NAME: TISTA AREA: 5466 Km²

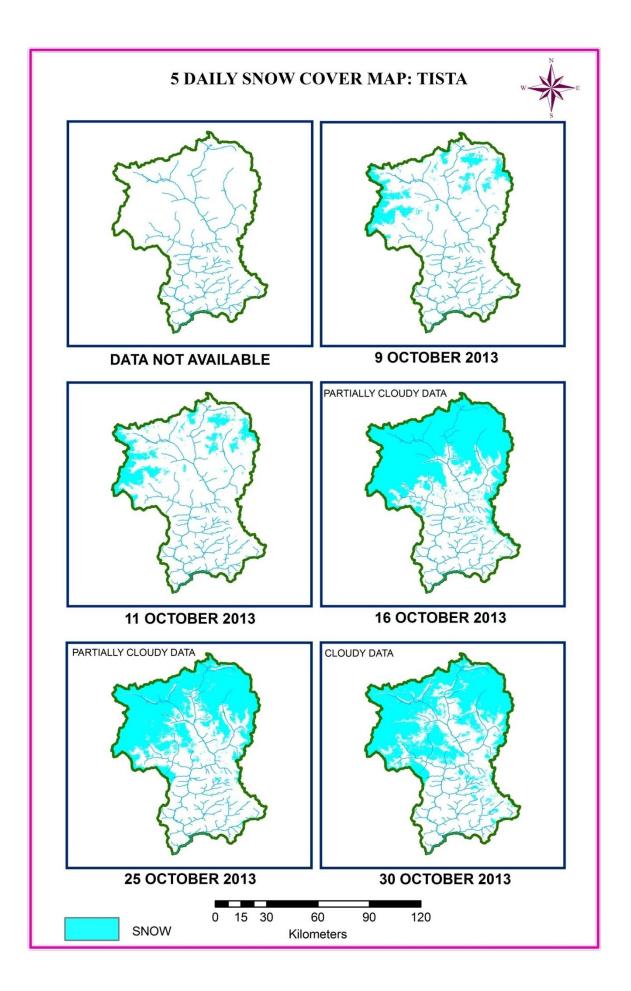
S No	Data used	Mean Date	Snow cover (km ²)	Snow cover
		October 2013		
1	09-Oct-13	09-Oct-13	564	10
2	11-Oct-13 16-Oct-13	16-Oct-13	2740	50
3	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	2465	45
	•	November 2013		•
4	09-Nov-13	09-Nov-13	2500	46
5	14-Nov-13 18-Nov-13 19-Nov-13	18-Nov-13	2616	48
6	23-Nov-13	23-Nov-13	2135	39
		December 2013		
7	03-Dec-14 08-Dec-14	08-Dec-13	2311	42
8	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-13	1955	36
9	22-Dec-14 24-Dec-14 27-Dec-14	24-Dec-13	2568	47
	,	January 2014		
10	01-Jan-14	01-Jan-14	1809	33
11	15-Jan-14 20-Jan-14	20-Jan-14	2518	46
12	25-Jan-14	25-Jan-14	1904	35
	1	February 2014		•
13	03-Feb-14	03-Feb-14	1765	32
14	13-Feb-14	13-Feb-14	2221	41
		March 2014		
15	04-Mar-14	04-Mar-14	3240	59
16	14-Mar-14 18-Mar-14	14-Mar-14	2722	50
17	23-Mar-14 18-Feb-14	23-Mar-14	3487	64
		April 2014		
18	11-Apr-14	11-Apr-14	2259	41
19	21-Apr-14	21-Apr-14	2139	39
		May 2014	•	•
20	11-May-14	11-May-14	2440	45
	·	-	•	•

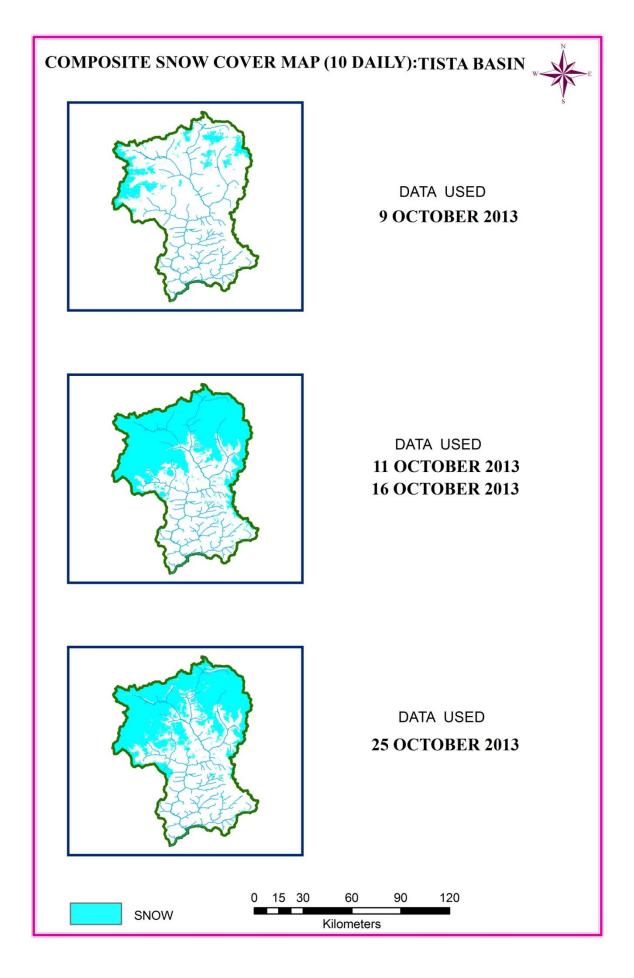


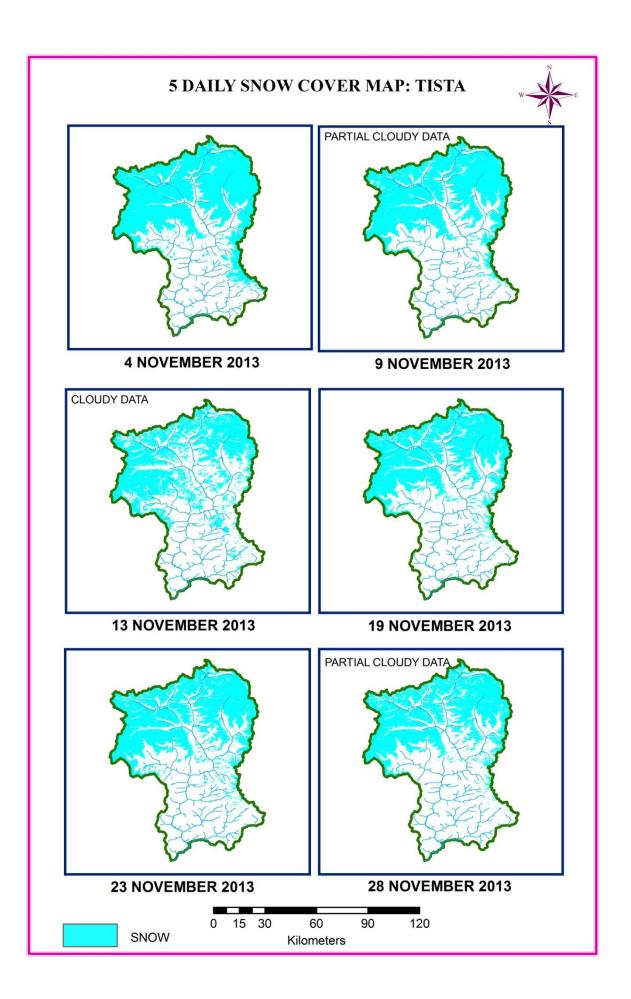




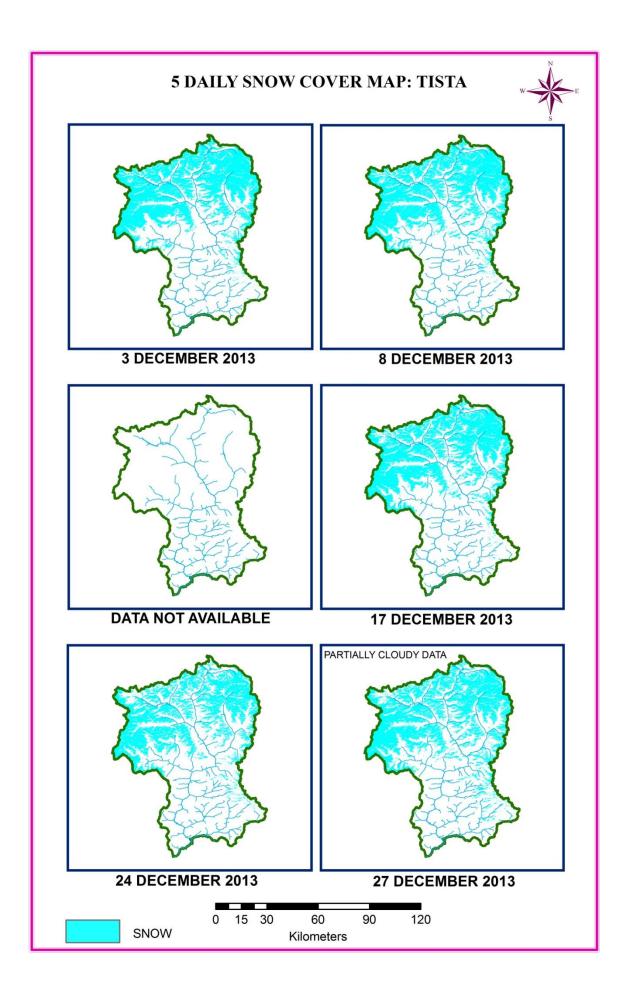
SNOW COVER MAP

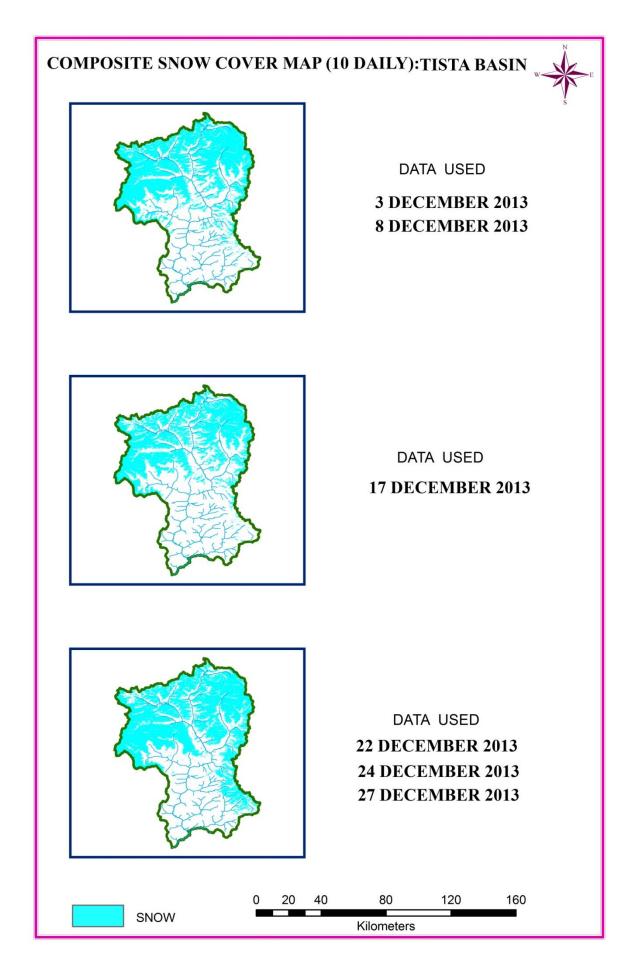


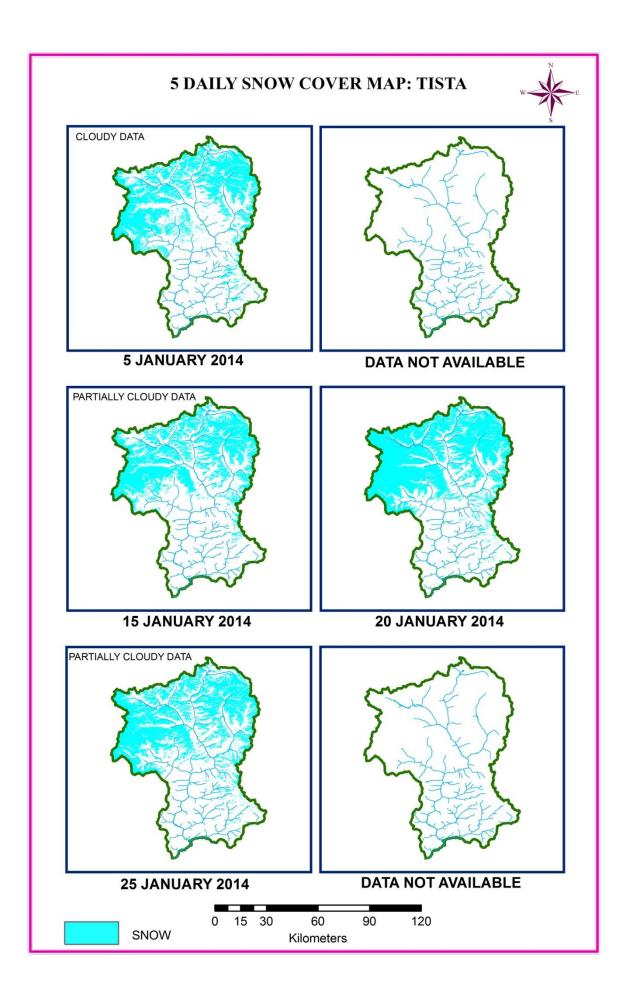


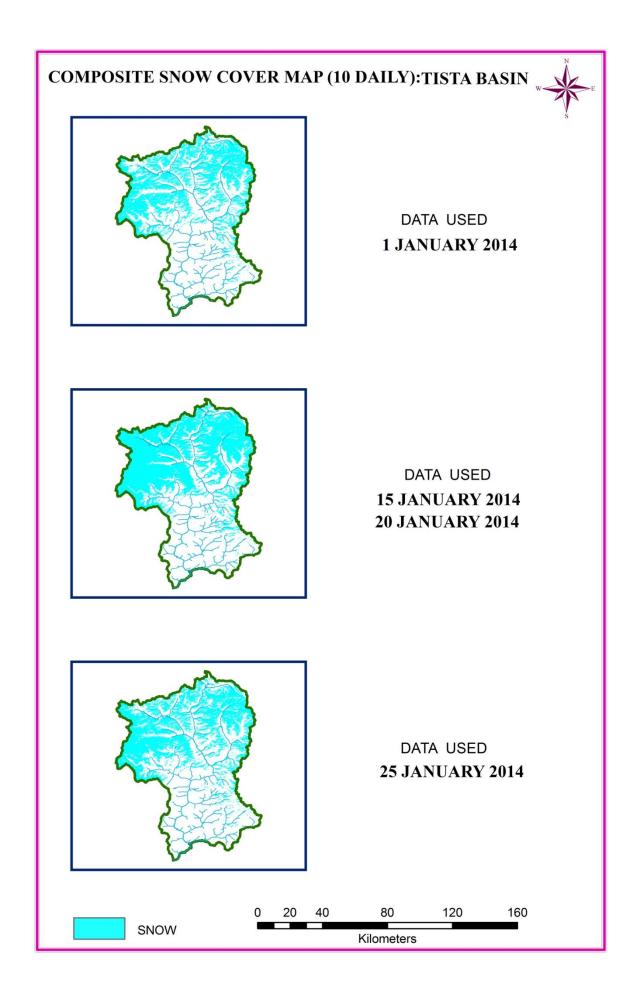


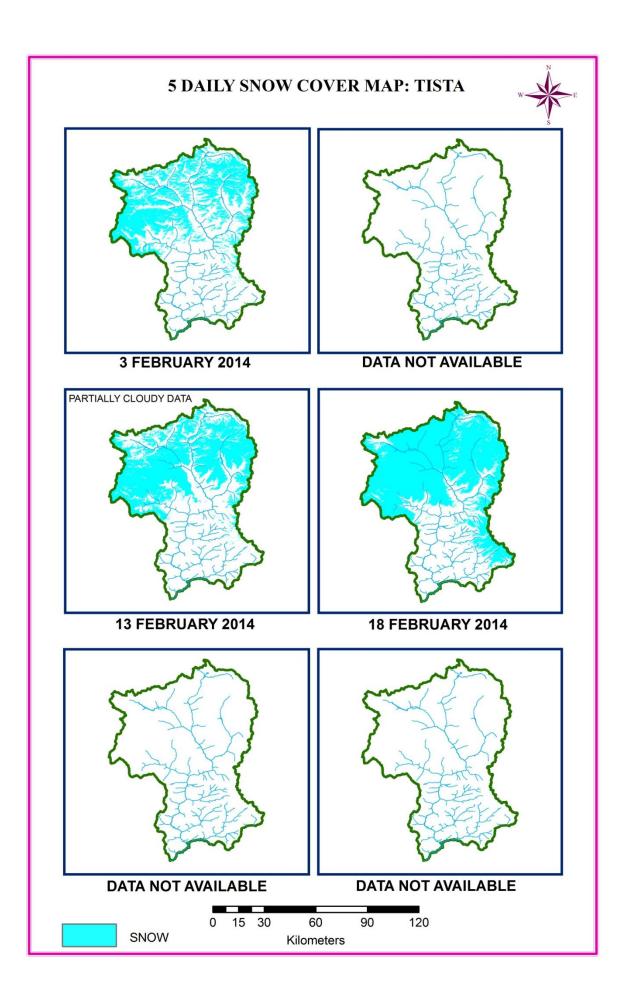
COMPOSITE SNOW COVER MAP (10 DAILY):TISTA BASIN DATA USED 9 NOVEMBER 2013 DATA USED **14 NOVEMBER 2013 18 NOVEMBER 2013 19 NOVEMBER 2013** DATA USED **23 NOVEMBER 2013 28 NOVEMBER 2013** 20 40 80 120 160 **SNOW** Kilometers

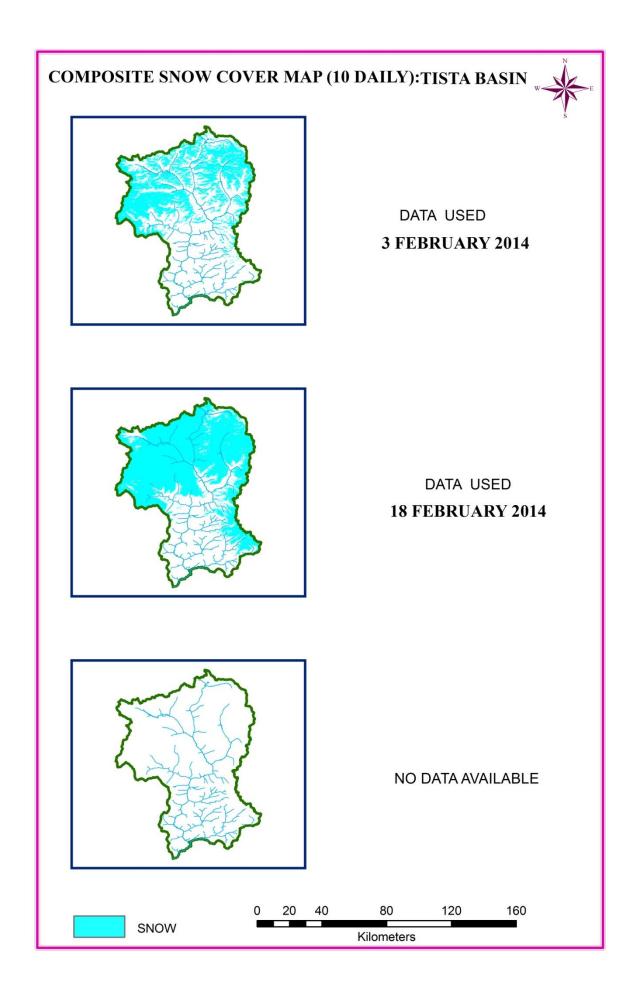


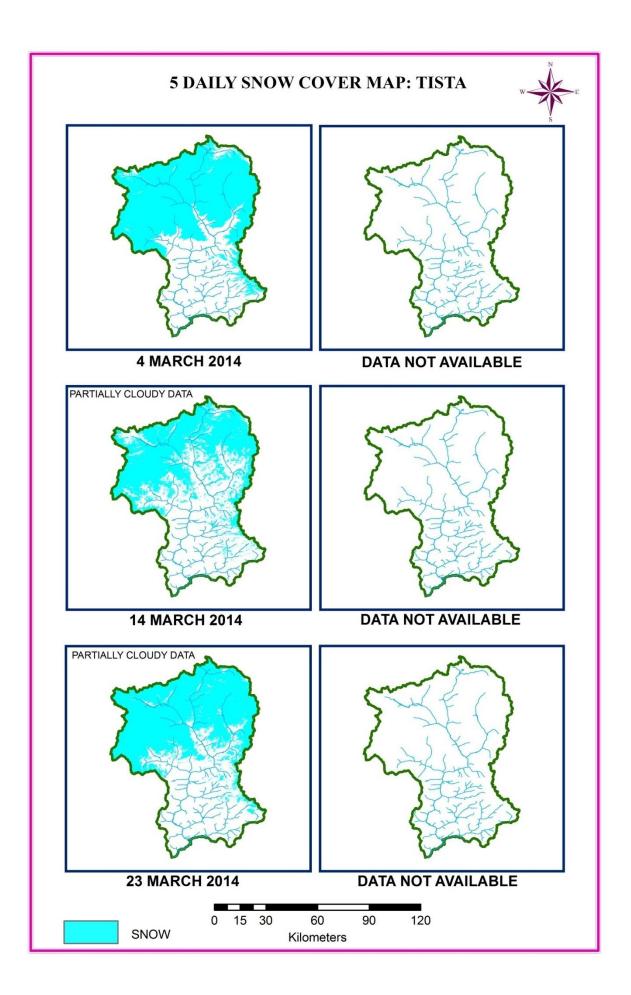


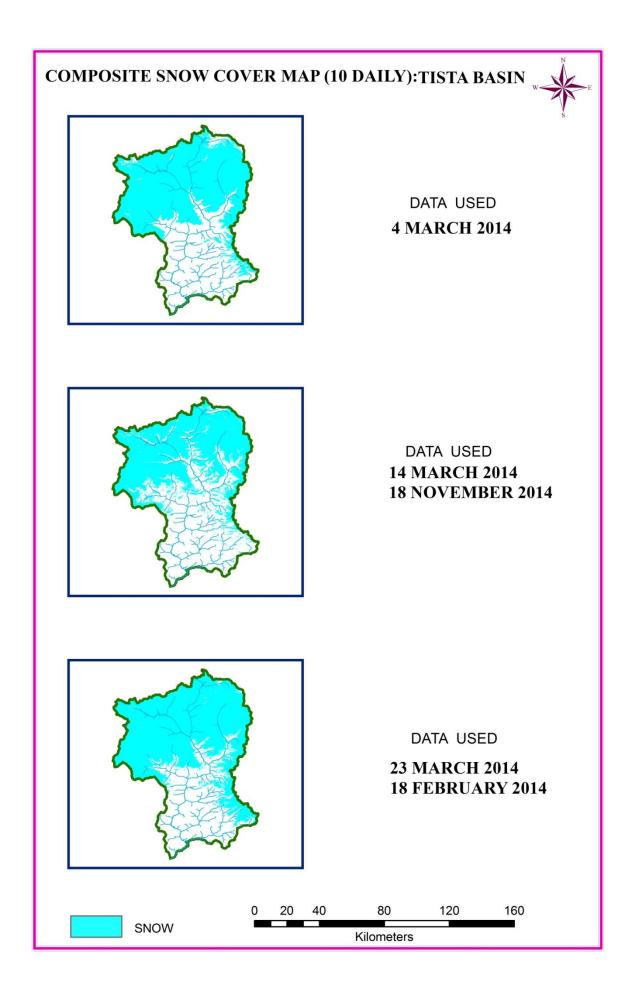


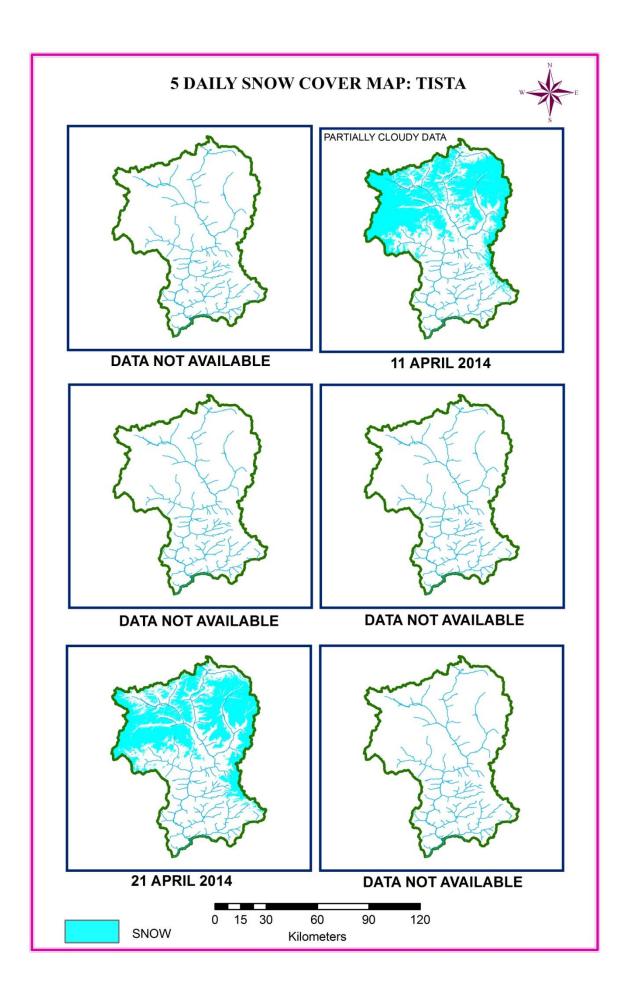


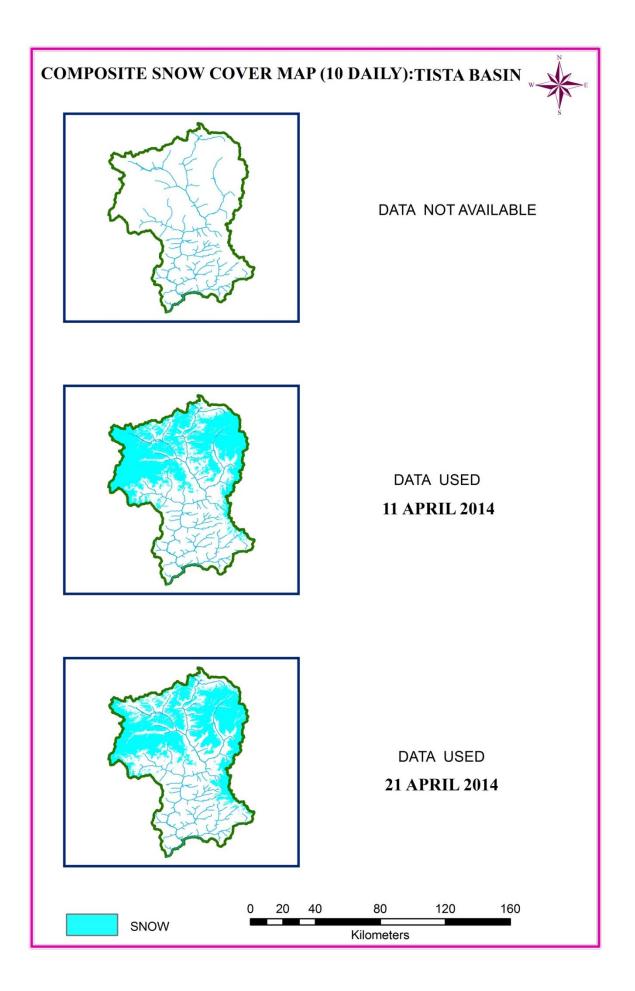


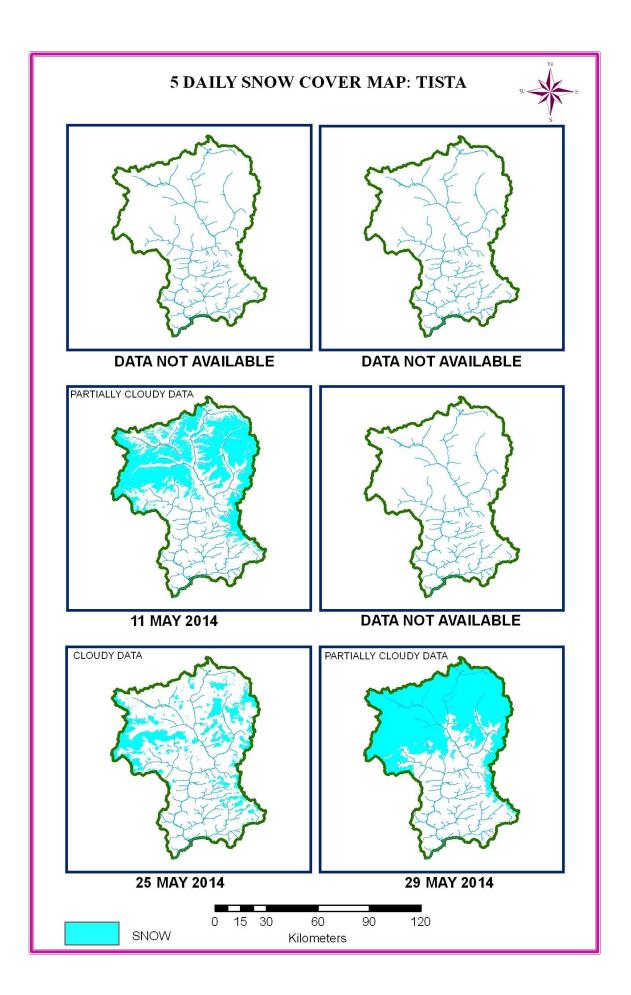


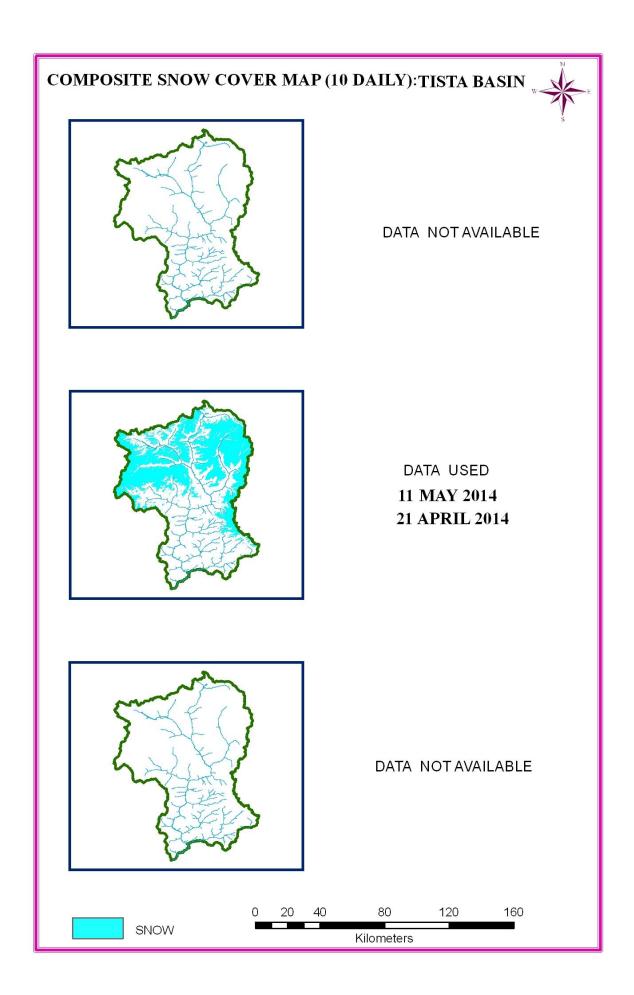


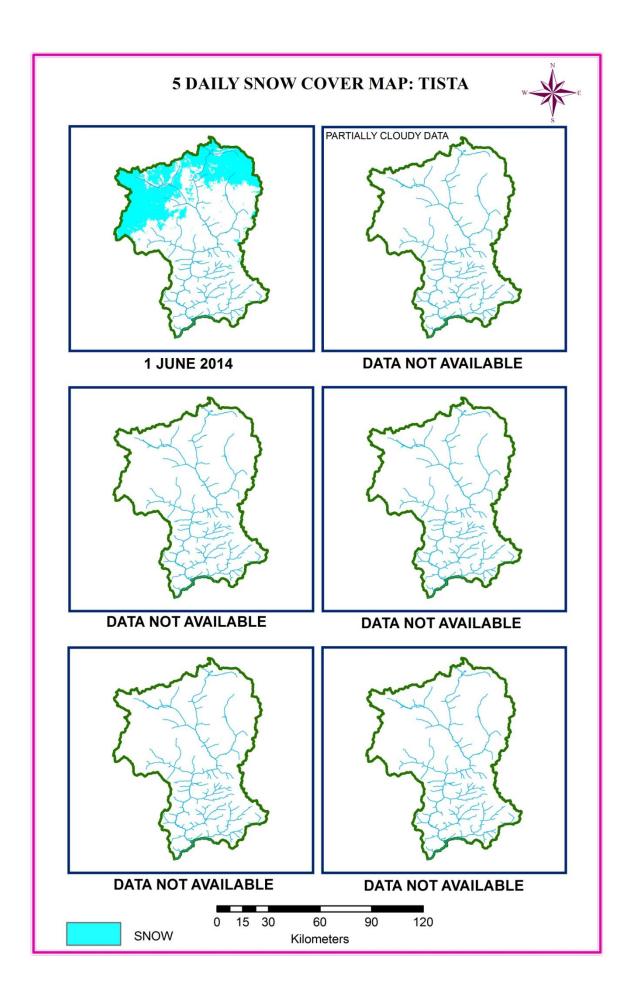












RANGIT BASIN

AREAL EXTENT OF SNOW (5 DAILY)

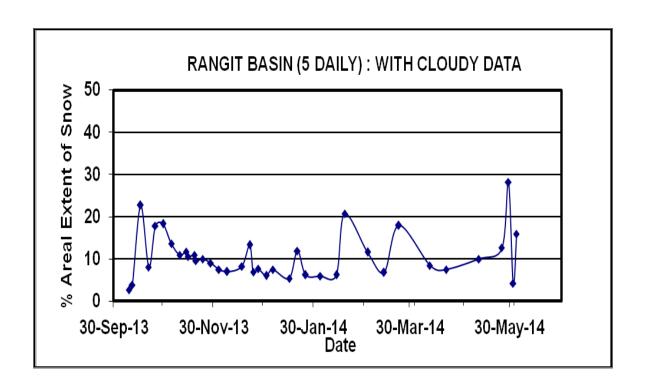
BASIN NAME: RANGIT AREA: 1630 Km²

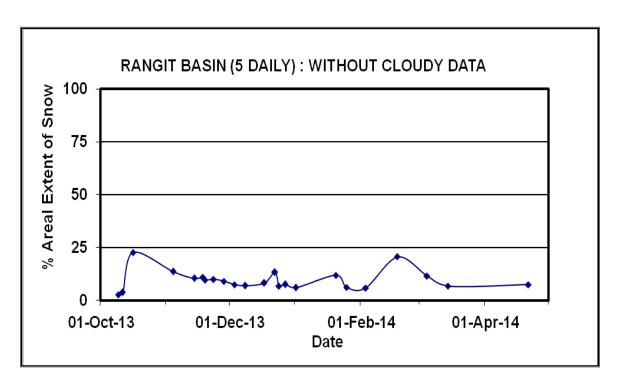
		ANOII				ARLA. 1030	
		Snow		_		Snow	Snow
\mathbf{S}		Cover	Snow	S		Cover	Cover
No	Date	Km ²	Cover %	No	Date	Km ²	%
October 2013							
1	09-Oct-13	44	3	2	11-Oct-13	62	4
3	16-Oct-13	370	23	4	21-Oct-13(PC)	131	8
5	25-Oct-13(PC)	194	12	6	30-Oct-13(C)	298	18
November 2013							
7	04-Nov-13	223	14	8	09-Nov-13(PC)	178	11
9	13-Nov-13	191	12	10	14-Nov-13	172	11
11	18-Nov-13	177	11	12	19-Nov-13	157	10
13	23-Nov-13(C)	163	10	14	24-Nov-13	44	3
15	28-Nov-13	147	9				
December 2013							
16	03-Dec-13	123	7	17	08-Dec-13	115	7
18	17-Dec-13	134	8	19	22-Dec-13	217	13
20	24-Dec-13	112	7	21	27-Dec-13	125	8
January 2014							
22	01-Jan-14	99	6	23	05-Jan-14(PC)	122	7
24	15-Jan-14(PC)	88	5	25	20-Jan-14	194	12
26	25-Jan-14	101	6				
February 2014							
27	03-Feb-14	97	6	28	13-Feb-14(PC)	101	6
29	18-Feb-14	337	21				
March 2014							
30	04-Mar-14(PC)	189	12	31	14-Mar-14	110	7
32	23-Mar-14(PC)	292	18				
April 2014							
33	11-Apr-14(PC)	138	8	34	21-Apr-14	121.34	8
May 2014							
35	11-May-14(PC)	163	10	36	25-May-14(C)	205.59	13
37	29-May-14(PC)	460	28				
June 2014							
38	01-Jun-14(C)	69	4	39	03-Jun-14(PC)	259	16
	()	I	1			1	-1

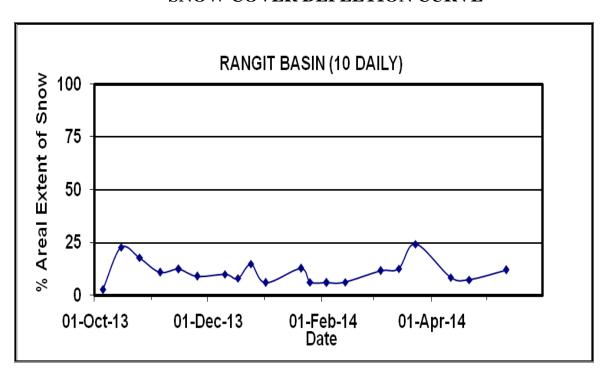
COMPOSITE SNOW COVER EXTENT OF SIKKIM

BASIN NAME: RANGIT AREA: 1630 Km²

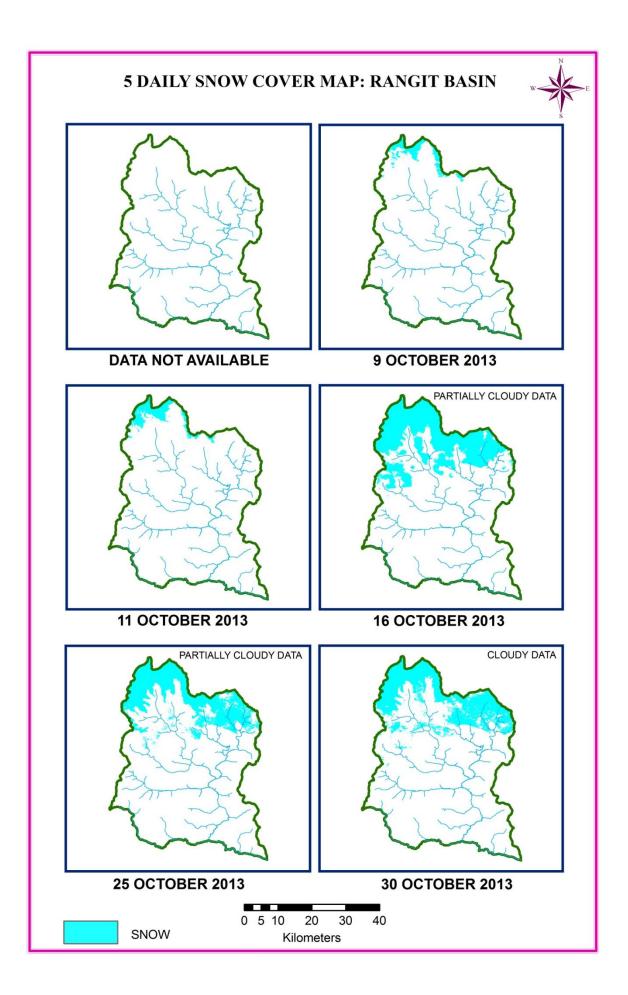
S No	Data used	Mean Date	Snow cover (km²)	Snow cover
		October 2013		
1	09-Oct-13	09-Oct-13	44	3
2	11-Oct-13 16-Oct-13	16-Oct-13	242	15
3	25-Oct-13	25-Oct-13	194	12
		November 2013	-	
4	09-Nov-13	09-Nov-13	178	11
5	14-Nov-13 18-Nov-13 19-Nov-13	18-Nov-13	204	12
6	23-Nov-13	23-Nov-13	147	9
	-	December 2013		1
7	03-Dec-14 08-Dec-14	08-Dec-13	162	10
8	17-Dec-14	17-Dec-13	134	8
9	22-Dec-14 24-Dec-14 27-Dec-14	24-Dec-13	241	15
		January 2014	'	1
10	01-Jan-14	01-Jan-14	99	6
11	15-Jan-14 20-Jan-14	20-Jan-14	209	13
12	25-Jan-14	25-Jan-14	101	6
		February 2014	•	
13	03-Feb-14	03-Feb-14	97	6
14	18-Feb-14	18-Feb-14	337	21
1		March 2014	•	
15	04-Mar-14	04-Mar-14	189	12
16	14-Mar-14 18-Mar-14	14-Mar-14	207	13
17	23-Mar-14 18-Feb-14	23-Mar-14	397	24
•		April 2014	•	
18	11-Apr-14	11-Apr-14	138	8
19	21-Apr-14	21-Apr-14	121	7
		May 2014		
20	11-May-14	11-May-14	201	12







SNOW COVER MAP



COMPOSITE SNOW COVER MAP (10 DAILY):RANGIT BASIN DATA USED **9 OCTOBER 2013** DATA USED **11 OCTOBER 2013 16 OCTOBER 2013** DATA USED **25 OCTOBER 2013** 10 20 40 60 80 SNOW Kilometers

