



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Snow measurement activities & facilities in **Estonia**

Kairi Vint

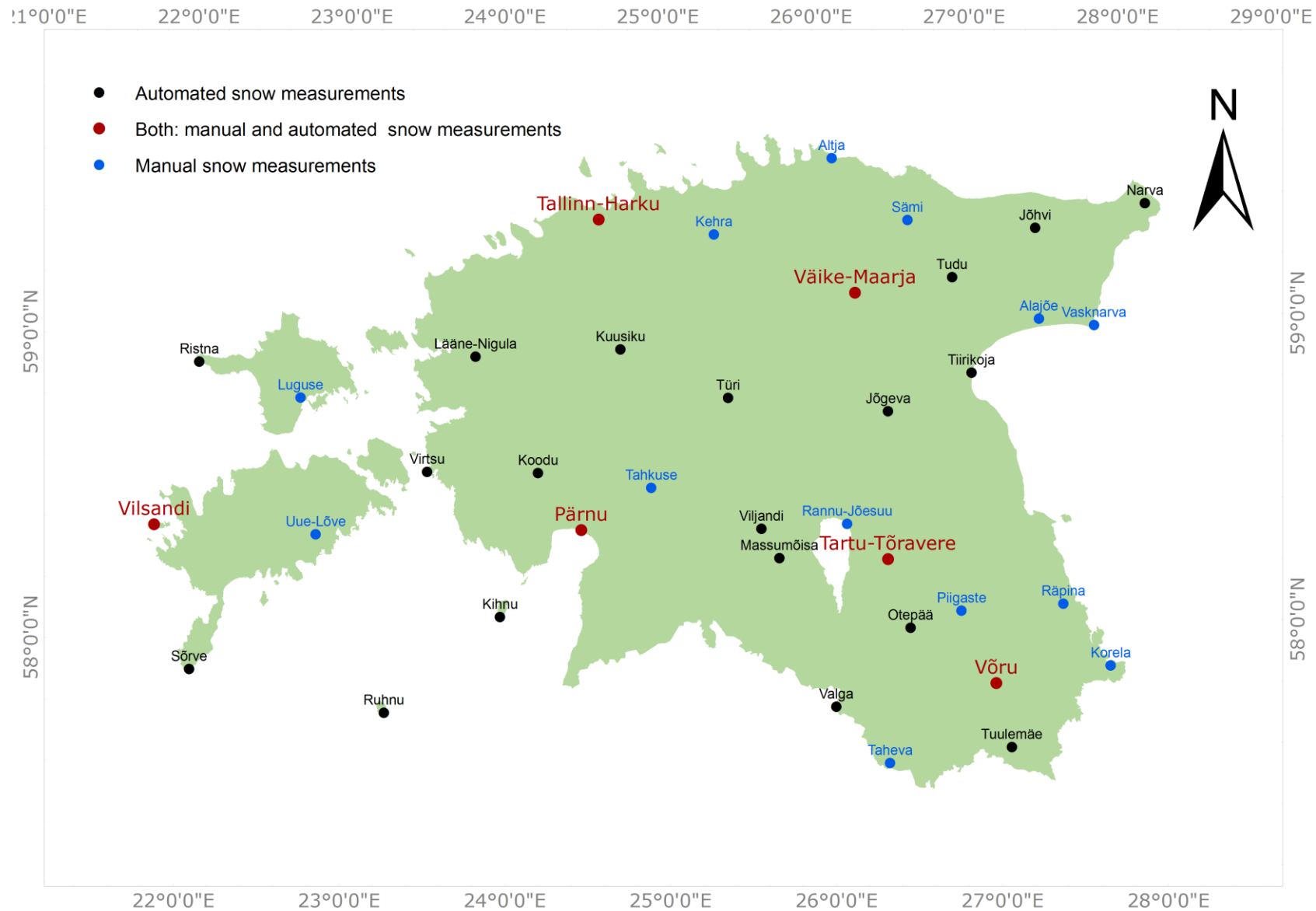
Meteorological observation department

Küllil Loodla

Meteorological observation department

Helsinki, 03.12.2015

In-situ measurements in the meteorological field



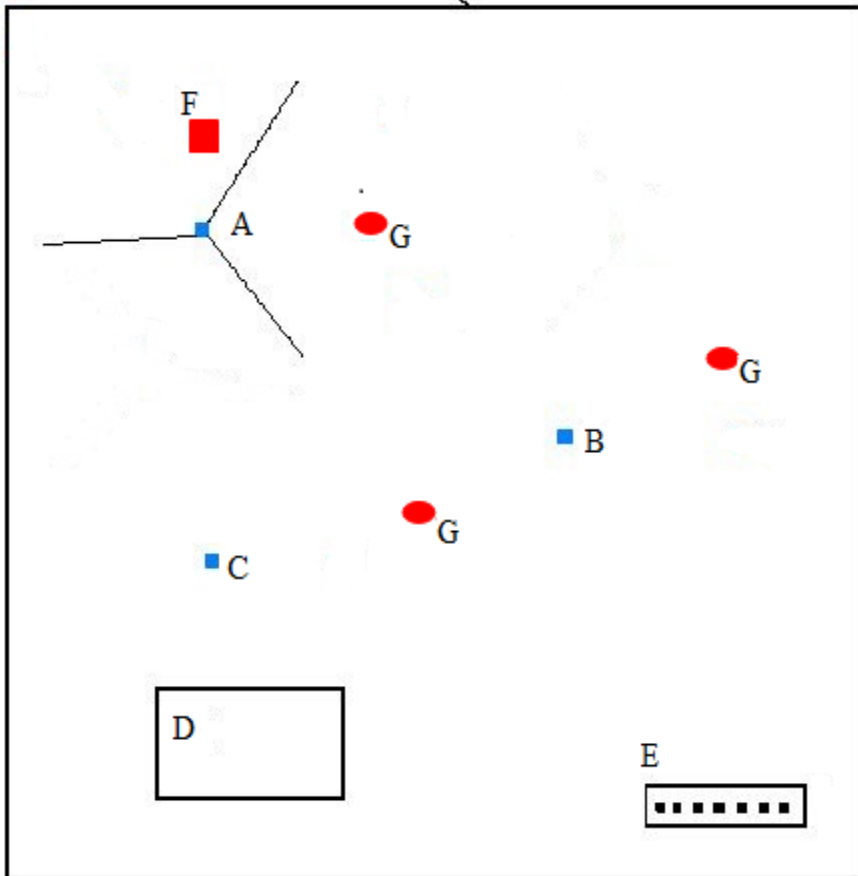
The snow depth: automatic sensor

- Snow sensor USH-8 (Sommer Messtechnik), ultrasonic snow depth sensor
- Only snow depth measurements
- Measuring field is a square (1 x 1 m)
- 25 stations equipped with sensor
- Our sensors are connected to an analogue or a digital interface
- Sensor installed 2 m above the ground



The snow depth: manual measurements

- snow depth
- snow coverage



A - wind sensor, air temperature and humidity

B - rain gauge (VRG)

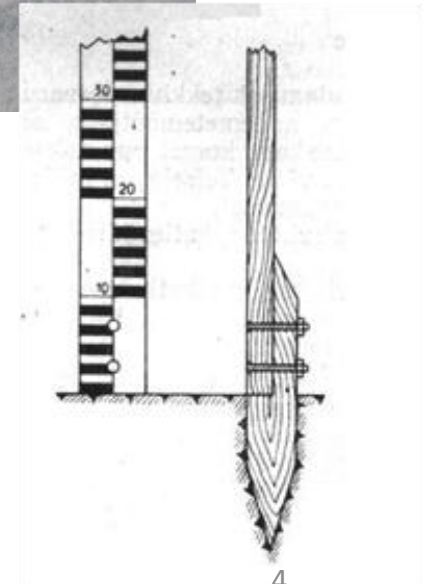
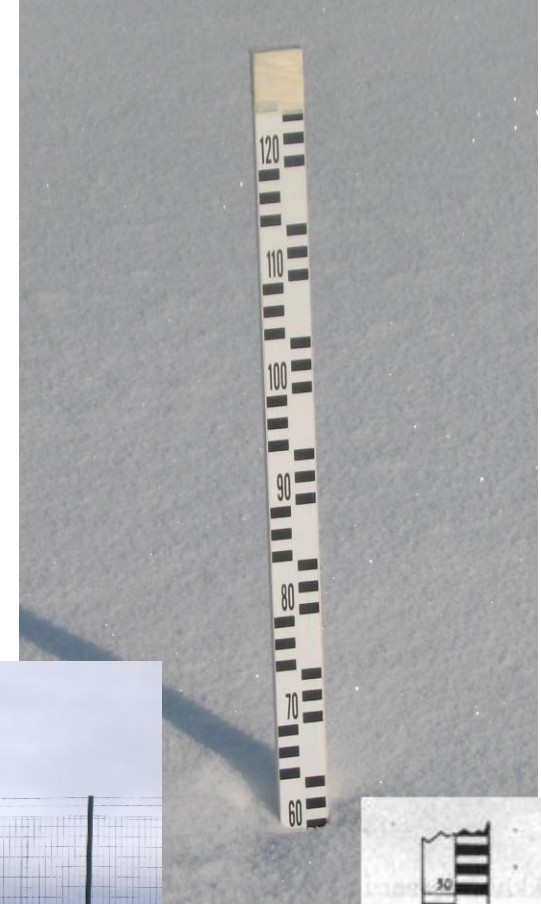
C - weather sensor

D - ground temperature

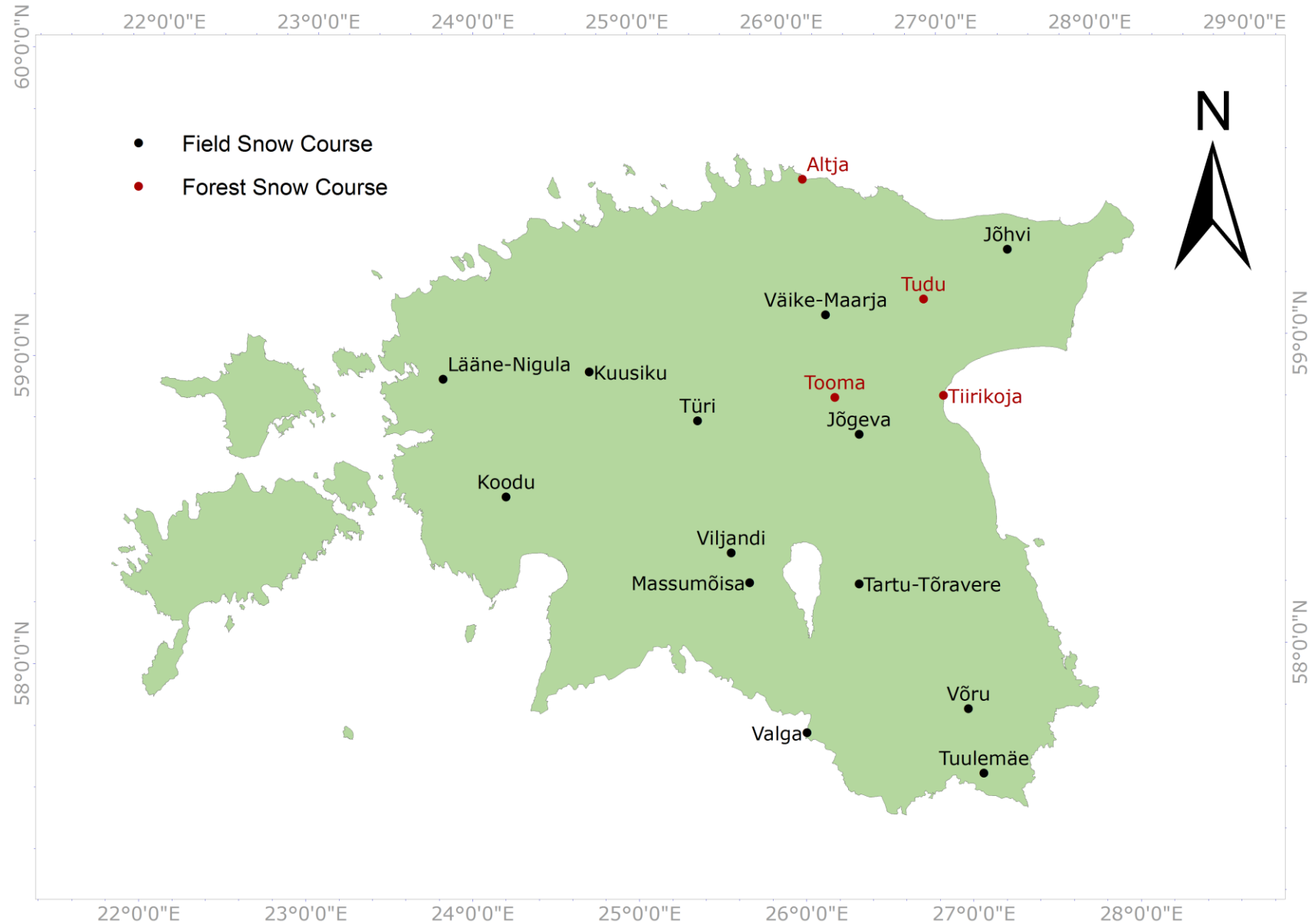
E - soil temperature

F - snow depth sensor

G - snow stick

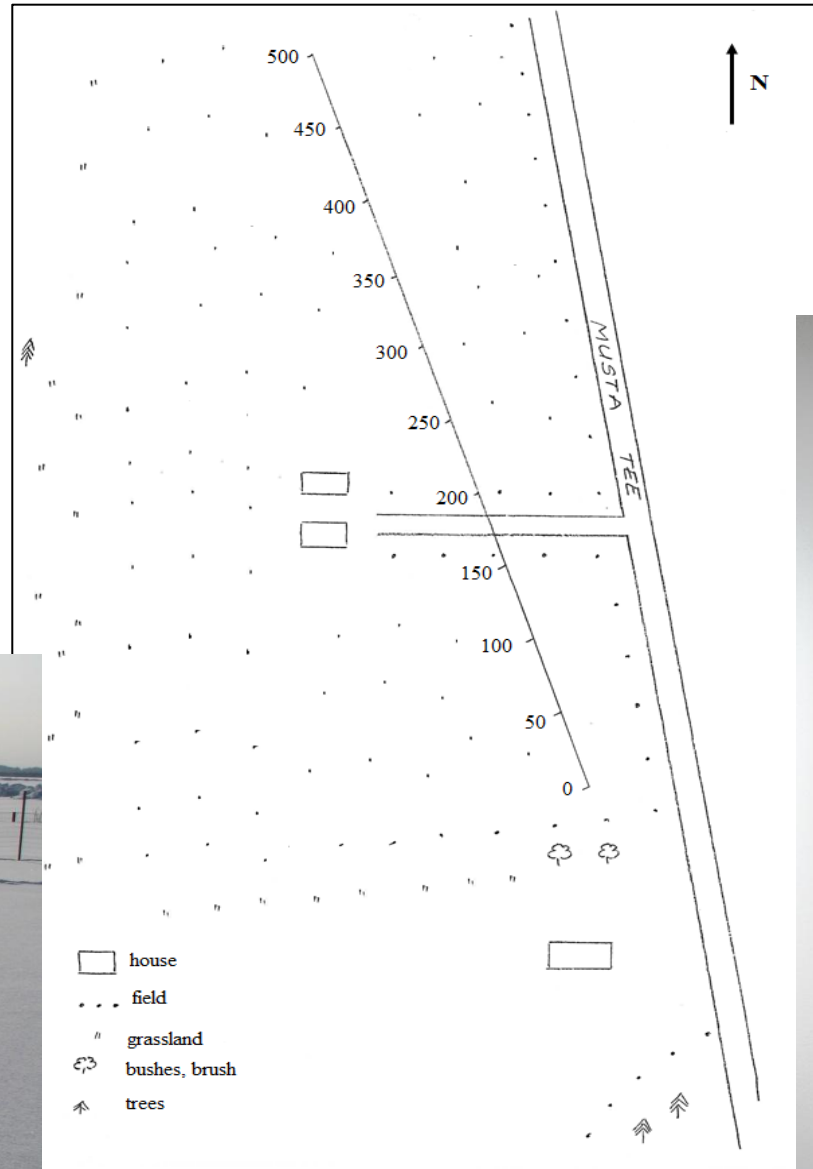


Snow course measurements in Estonia



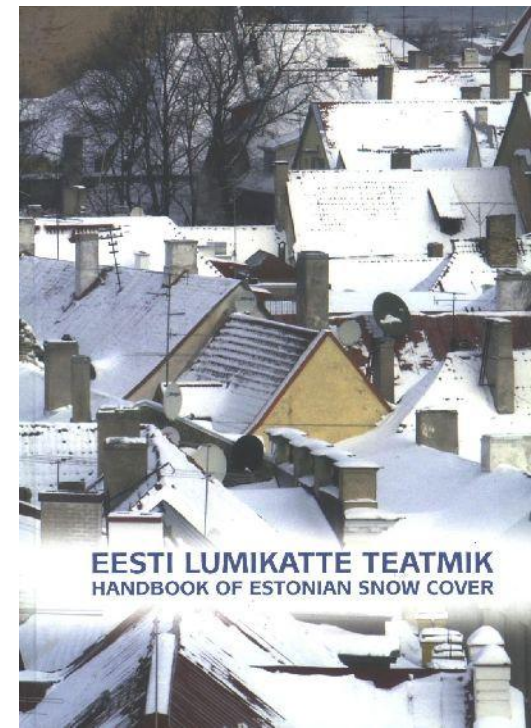
Snow course measurements:

- depth
- cover
- density
- water equivalent of snow
- snow character data

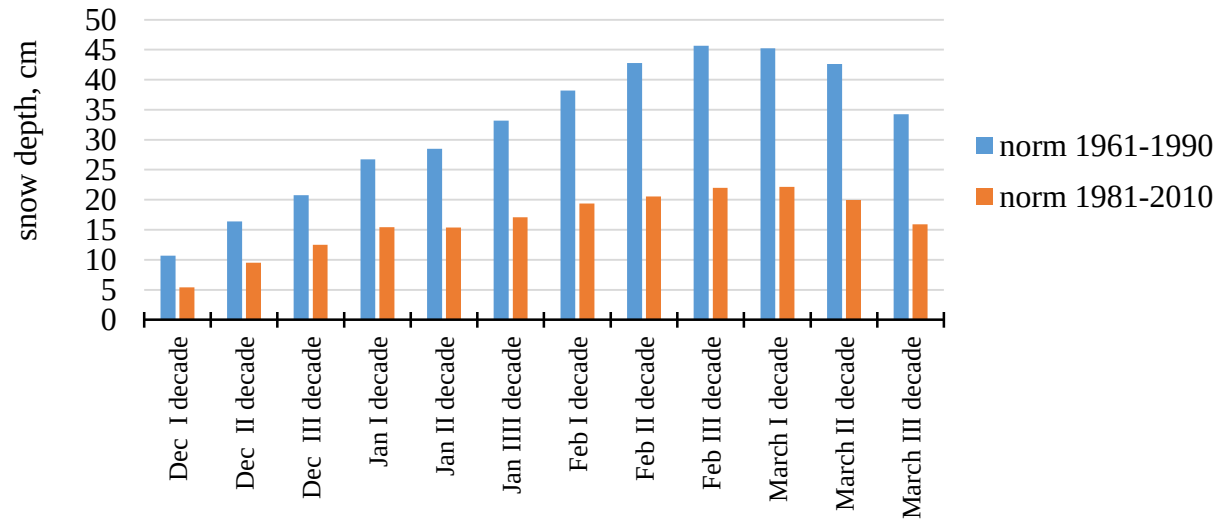


Data and outputs

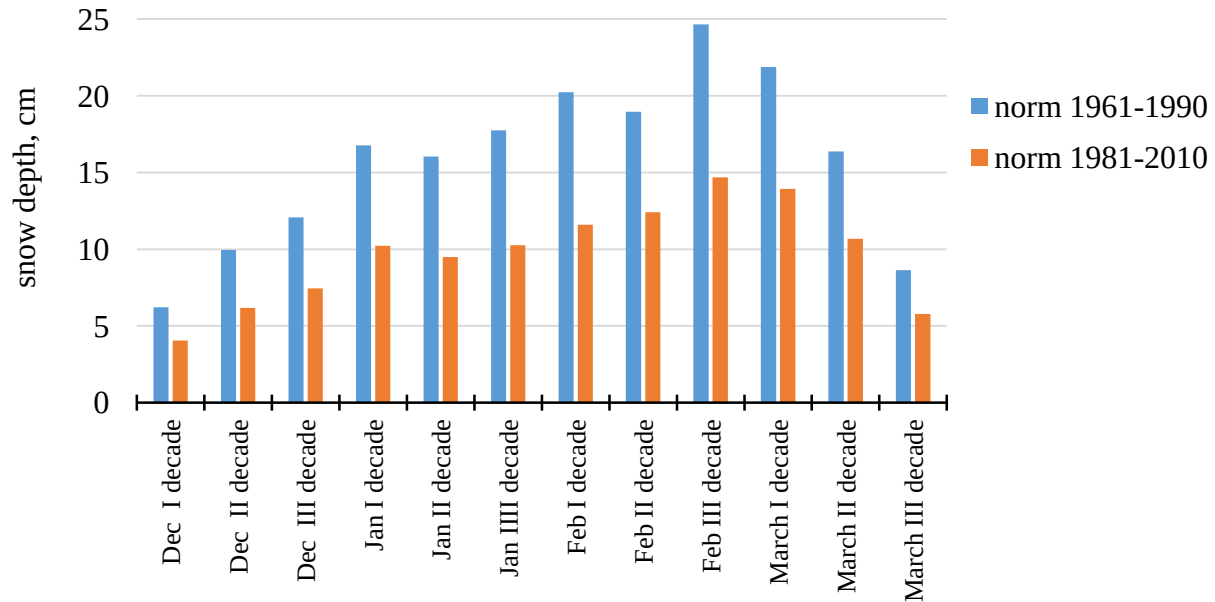
- The oldest digitized snow depth data since 1920
- The oldest digitized snow course data since 1991
- Data collection, checking and different calculations
- Different parameters: decade average snow depth, day with snow, duration of snow cover, climatological normals
- On the website: snow map and table of snow course measurements
- Handbook of Estonian Snow Cover (issue: 2006)



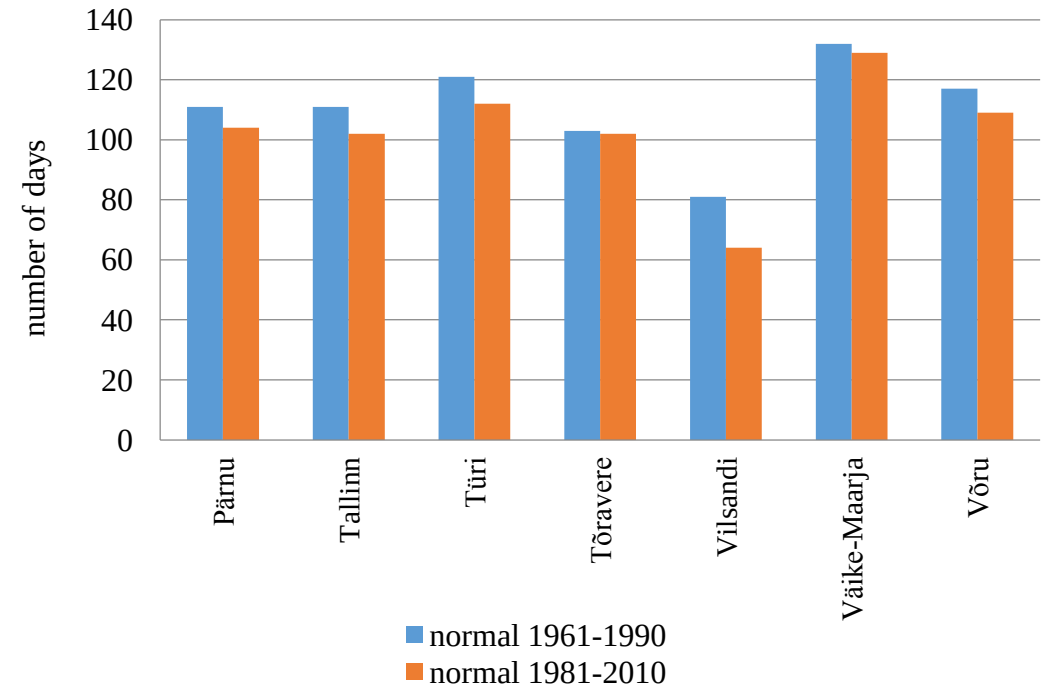
Decadal average snow depth in Väike-Maarja station



Decadal average snow depth in Võru station



Day with snow during winter



The map displays the Baltic Sea region with a color-coded chlorophyll concentration scale. The scale ranges from 0 to 27 cm, with colors transitioning from light blue to dark blue. The map includes a coordinate grid with latitude from 58°0'0"N to 59°0'0"N and longitude from 22°0'0"E to 29°0'0"E. Numerous data points are marked with black dots and labeled with numbers, indicating specific chlorophyll concentrations at those locations. The highest concentrations (22-27 cm) are found in the central and eastern parts of the sea, while the lowest (0-5 cm) are found in the western and northern parts.

Many questions have arisen over the last few years

EVALUATION OF THE SNOW DATA / QUALITY CONTROL

- Data accuracy: with or without a decimal point?
- The data fluctuation: allowed or not? If it is allowed, how large amplitude of fluctuation is allowed?

HOMOGENISATION

- Countries that have experienced snow data homogenisation? Methods?
- How to share the homogenisation experience within COST Action ES1404 ?



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Thank you for your attention

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