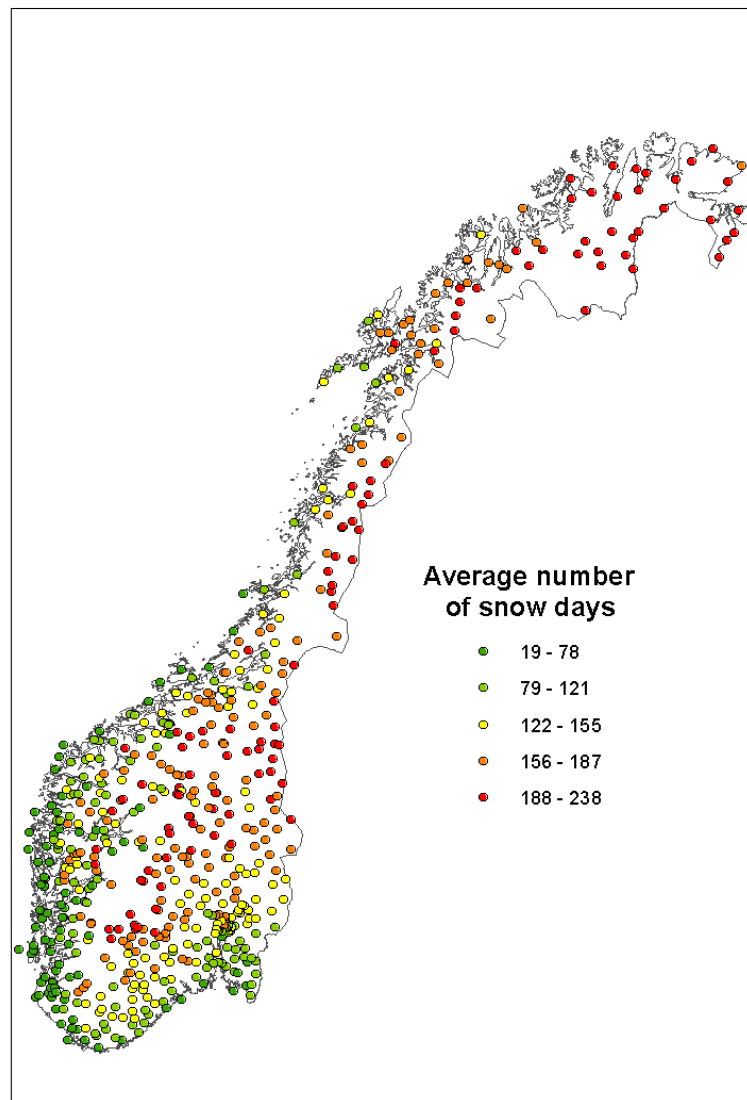




Trend analysis of number of snow days per winter season in Norway

Anita Verpe Dyrørdal



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Abstract Trends in number of days with partly or full snow cover have been evaluated at 585 stations in Norway. The country was divided into 9 snow regions, based on typical climate regions and the geographic distribution of average number of snow days. A general decrease in the number of snow days is seen, particularly in the south-eastern part of the country, and along the entire southern coast. Negative trends are statistically significant at 247 stations, and the slope typically becomes steeper after 1990. Trends after 1961 have been compared to the www.senorge.no dataset at 323 of the stations, and reveal overestimation of snow days many places. The difference in real and model elevation is known to affect the results, but even where this difference is minimal we see serious estimation errors of up to 131 in average number of snow days. At stations experiencing the largest overestimation, there is an obvious link to exaggerated precipitation probably associated with inaccurate interpolation.	
Keywords Snow days, snow, Norway, snow cover	

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1 Introduction

Snow cover is of great importance to the climate system, primarily due to its albedo - and insulation properties. One way of studying snow cover during the winter season is to look at days with partly or full snow cover, - or snow days. Changes in the number of snow days per winter season is a relevant concern to both winter activity enthusiasts, and when it comes to more serious aspects such as flooding and hydropower production. According to Vikhamar-Schuler et al (2006) the duration of the snow season is projected to be shorter almost everywhere in Norway, and the decrease is more moderate with increasing altitude and distance from the sea. In some areas along the western fjords the number of snow days might decrease by more than 80 days in the period 2071-2100 compared to the normal period 1961-1990.

In the present study we evaluate observed trends in the number of snow days at 585 stations all over Norway. Trends are studied for entire observational periods, which differ from station to station. In addition, we compare the number of snow days with simulations from the senorge.no grids for selected stations (323 of the 585 stations).

2 Dataset and analysis

2.1 Number of snow days

The number of snow days per winter season was computed by counting the days with 50% or more snow cover or snow depth larger or equal to 1 cm. This is the same definition used in Dyrrdal and Vikhamar-Schuler (2009). In the evaluation of observed trends, snow cover observations were used, while snow depth was used in the comparison with www.senorge.no, as in this dataset snow cover is not simulated. A simple linear trend analysis is performed, and slopes are evaluated at the 95% confidence level. In addition, a 10 year gauss filter is computed and a Mann-Kendall trend test is carried out for each station. In the comparison with senorge.no, correlation coefficients and root mean squared errors are computed to evaluate the goodness of fit of the snow senorge.no snow model. In addition, graphs with observed and simulated time series plotted on top of each other, including linear trends, are presented. Stations revealing a difference in real and model elevation greater than 100 meters are excluded from the last part of the study, since it's likely that inconsistency between observations and simulations are mostly due to this elevation difference.

2.2 Snow regions

We divided the country into 9 snow regions (figure 1) based on typical temperature – and precipitation regions and geographical patterns in the average number of snow days (figure 2). The purpose was to recognize any regional patterns in the trends, and also easier evaluate the performance of the senorge.no snow model in the different parts of the country. The regions are presented in table 1 below.

Region	Name	# of stations (part I)	# of stations (part II)
1	South-eastern region, coast	95	57
2	South-eastern region, inland	64	44
3	Mountain region	103	65
4	South-western region	97	42
5	Western region	104	55
6	“Nordland” region, inland	26	18
7	“Nordland” region, coast	37	20
8	“Troms” region	30	11
9	“Finnmark” region	29	11

Table 1: Snow region and the number of stations in each region. Part I is the trend analysis of observed snow days, and part II is the comparison with senorge.no.



Figure 1: Location of the 9 snow regions.

3 Results

3.1 Observed trends

The trend periods studied varies from station to station. Figure 2 presents a histogram showing the number of stations with the same time series length, and figure 3 shows the distribution of station series over time. We see from both figures that observational data is digitalized back to 1957 at many stations and several of them run until 2007, giving a large number at a time series length equal to 51 years. Most other time series have shorter lengths. We can also see from figure 3 that few time series are available before 1957.

Figure 4 and figure 5 show the observed average number of snow days and the maximum number of snow days, respectively, at all 585 stations studied. There is a clear geographical distribution, depending on topography and latitude, where the greatest number of snow days is found in mountainous areas inland, and in the northern part of the country. The coastal areas in the southwest show average values as low as 15-16 snow days, while the most snow rich areas have average values up to 238 snow days. Maximum values range from 67 to 276 snow days per winter season, illustrating the great differences in snow season length throughout the country.

Linear trend analysis of observational time series shows a general decrease in the number of snow days in the entire country; however, there is a stronger tendency in the southeast and along the southern coast. Results from this analysis are presented in figures 7 and 8. Only 10 stations reveal statistically significant positive trends at the 95 % confidence level, compared to 247 statistically significant negative trends. Positive trends are mostly found inland, in high elevations or where the temperature stays low throughout the winter season. The Mann-Kendall trend test revealed a steeper negative trend in the recent decades, typically from 1990 until today. This is consistent with the observed warming associated with anthropogenic climate change. Also, most of the time series revealing strong positive trends end before 1990. Figure 6 presents examples from a station showing a negative trend and station showing a positive trend in the number of snow days.

Figure 9 shows the relationship between station elevation and the nature of the observed trends. There is a weak tendency to a less negative slope at higher elevated stations, which is expected. However, we have to keep in mind that the limited number of stations in these areas might affect the results. This plot also illustrates the dominance of negative slopes, confirming the decrease in the number of snow days at most stations around the country.

Distribution of timeseries length

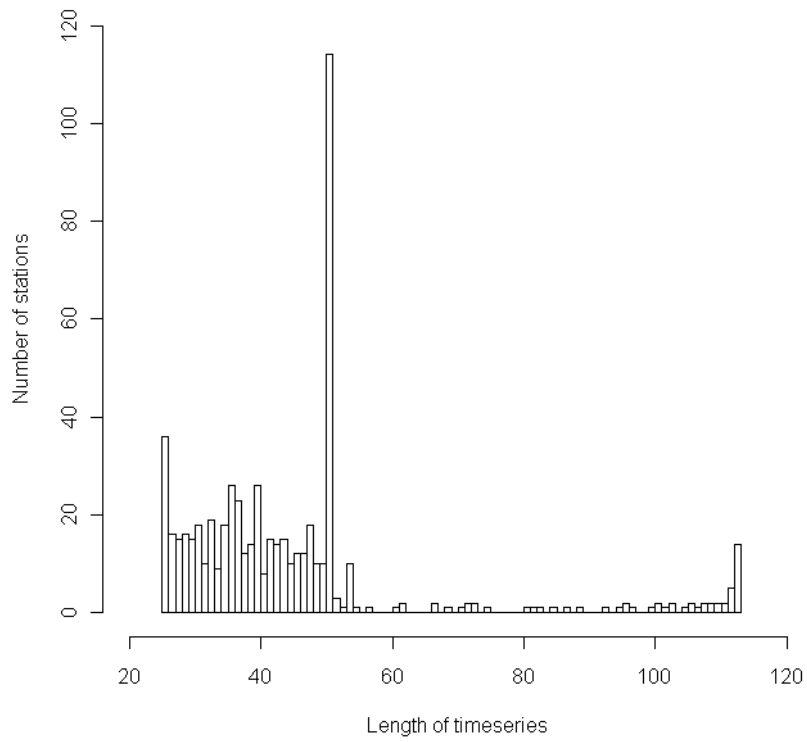


Figure 2: Number of stations with a certain time series length.

Number of timeseries per year

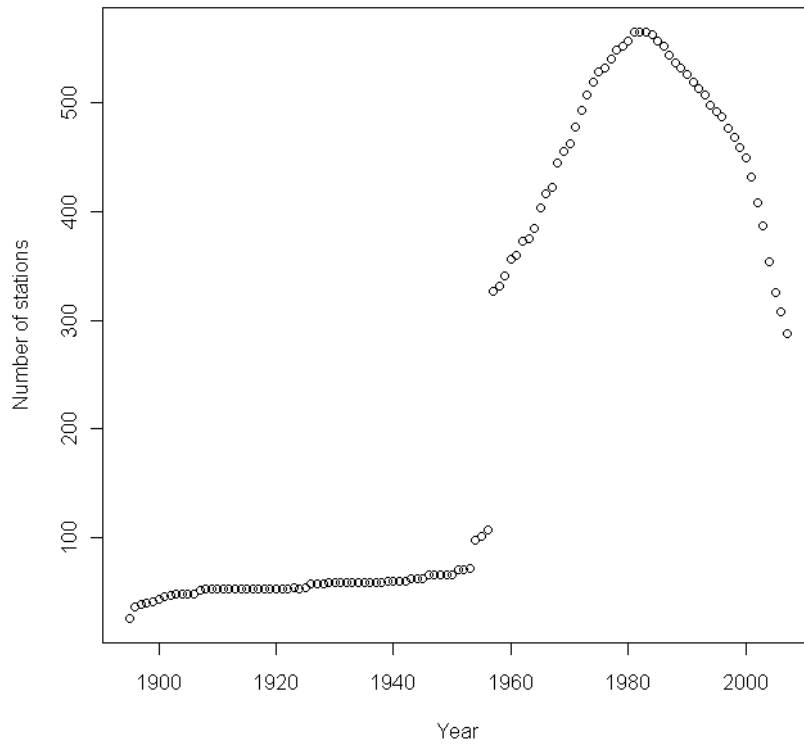


Figure 3: Number of time series studied each year.

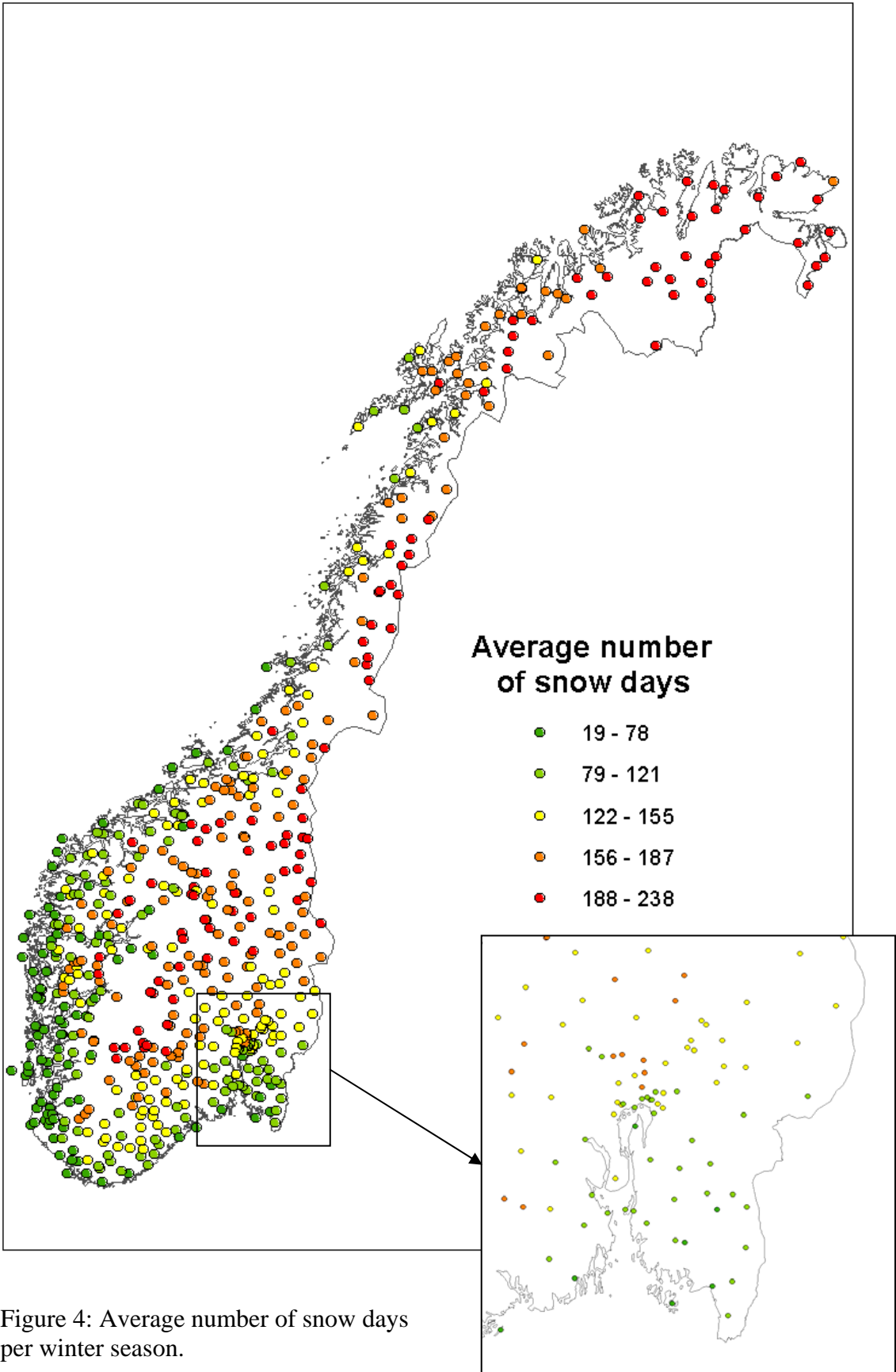


Figure 4: Average number of snow days per winter season.

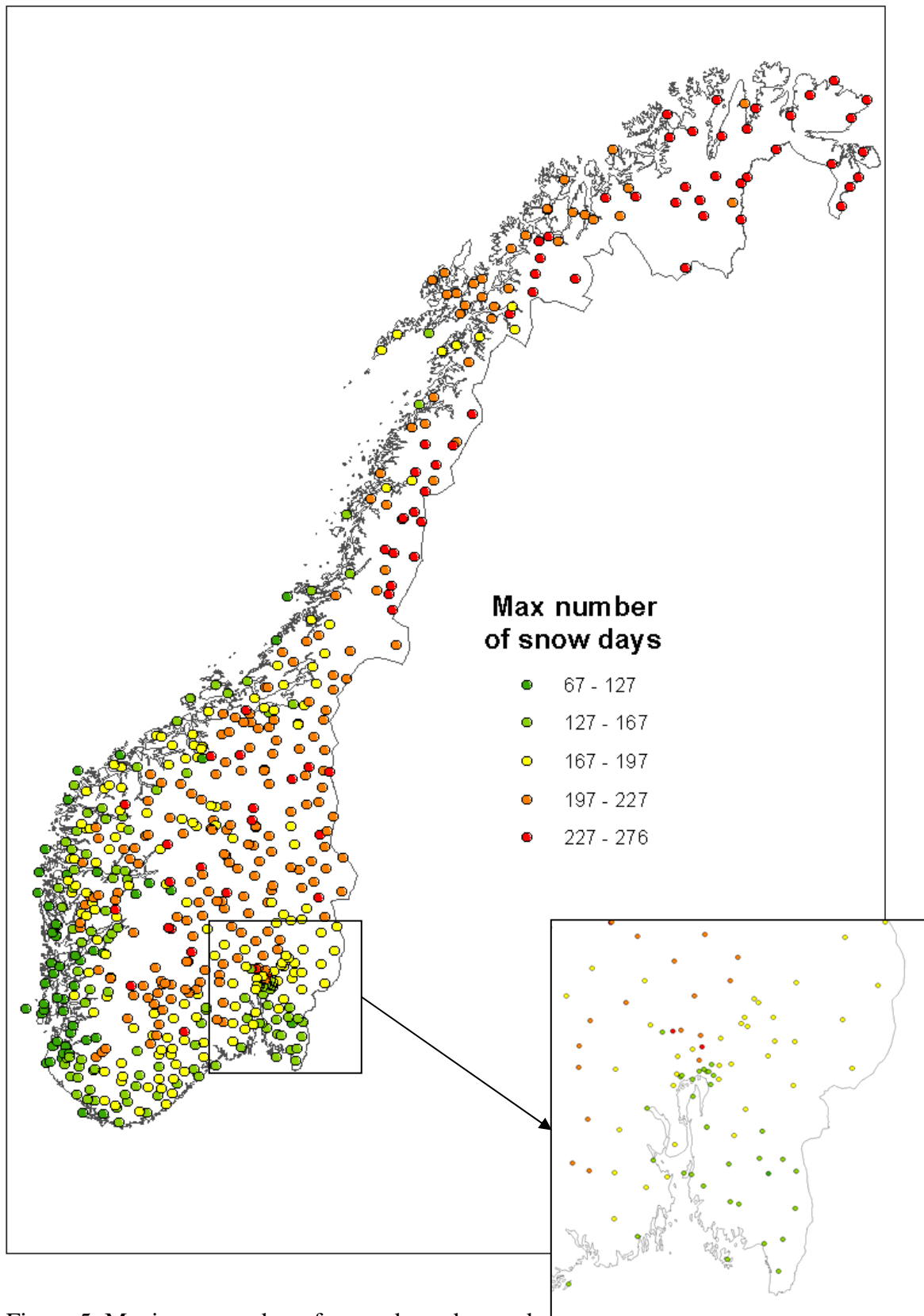
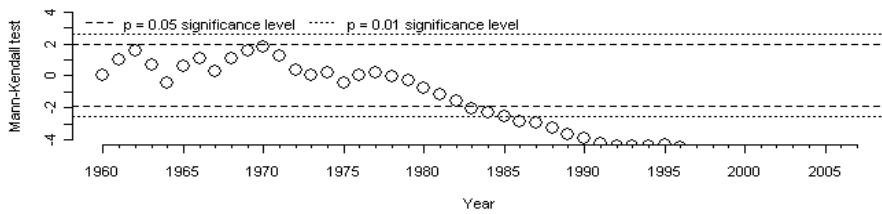
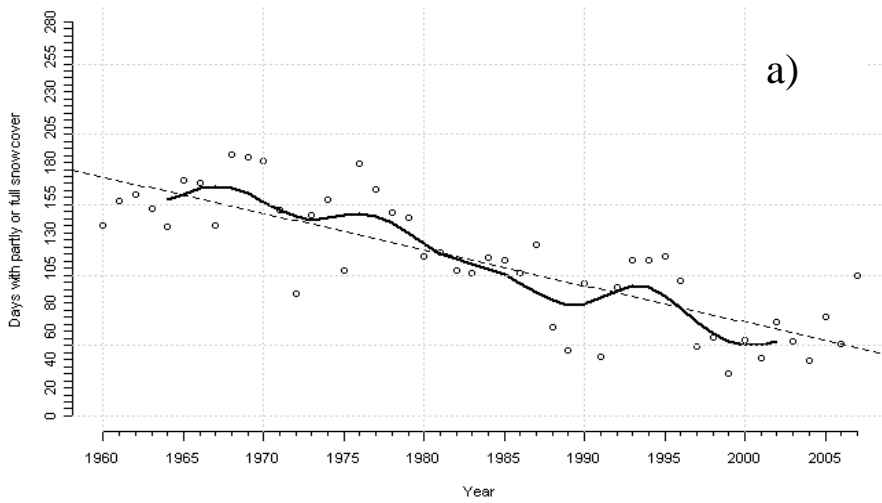


Figure 5: Maximum number of snow days observed at each station.

Observed snow days at Station 31850



Observed snow days at Station 700

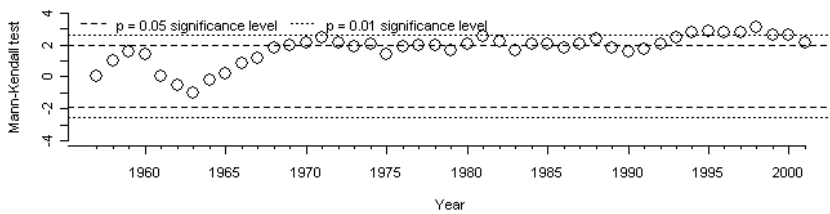
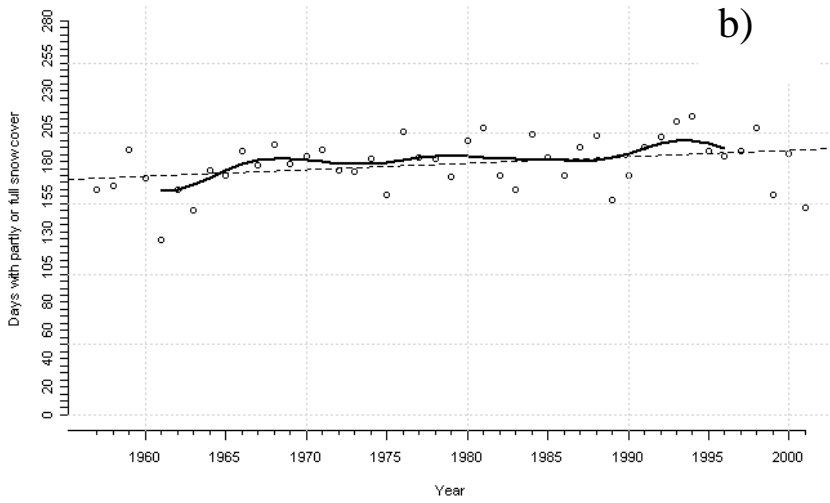


Figure 6: Observed number of snow days at stations a) 31850 Hjartdal in Telemark County and b) 700 Drevsjø in Hedmark County. The lowermost graphs show a Mann-Kendall trend test.

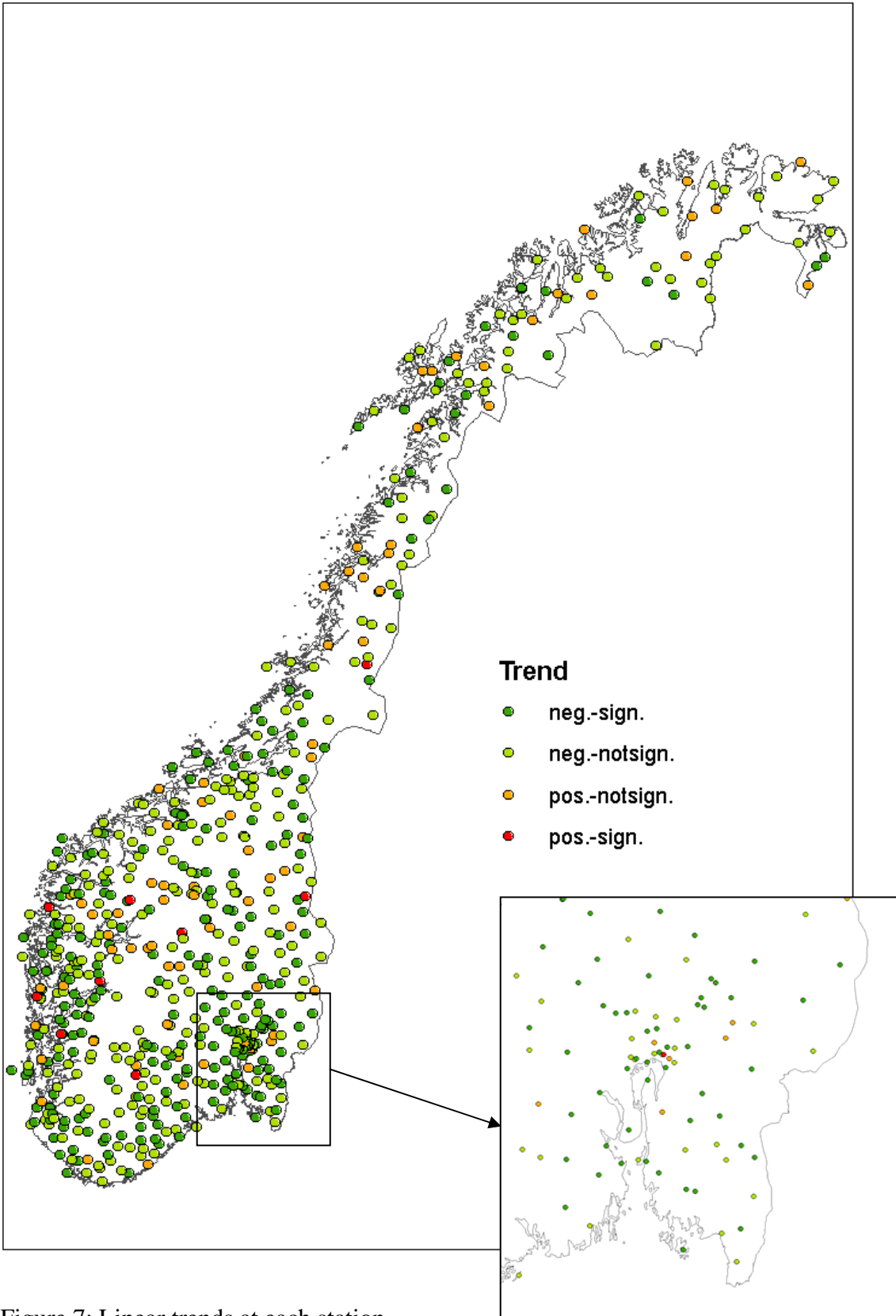


Figure 7: Linear trends at each station.
neg. (pos.) = negative (positive) trend,
sign. (notsign.) = trend is (not) significant at the 95% confidence level.

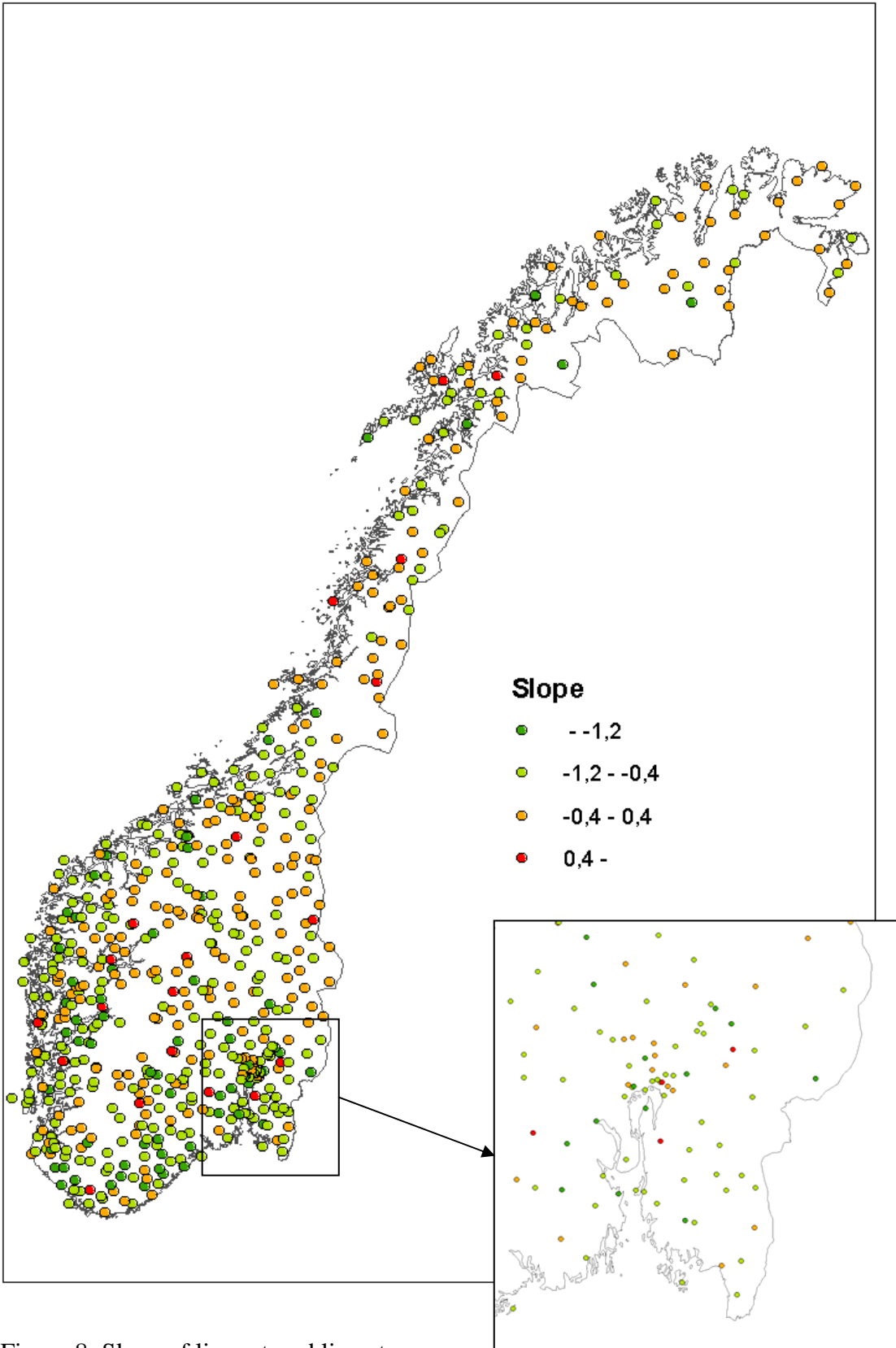


Figure 8: Slope of linear trend line at each station.

Trend in the number of snow days vs. elevation

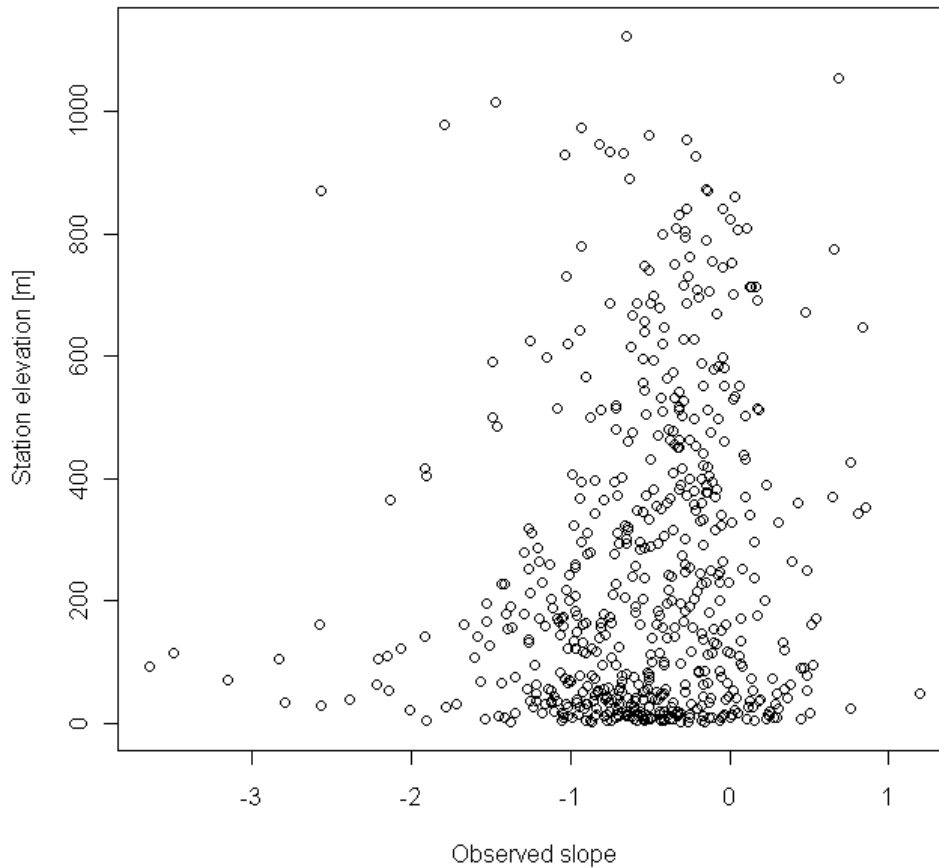
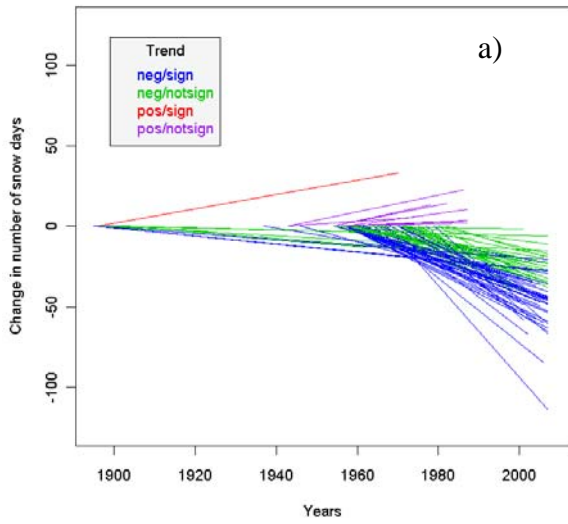


Figure 9: Slope for observed number of snow days versus station elevation.

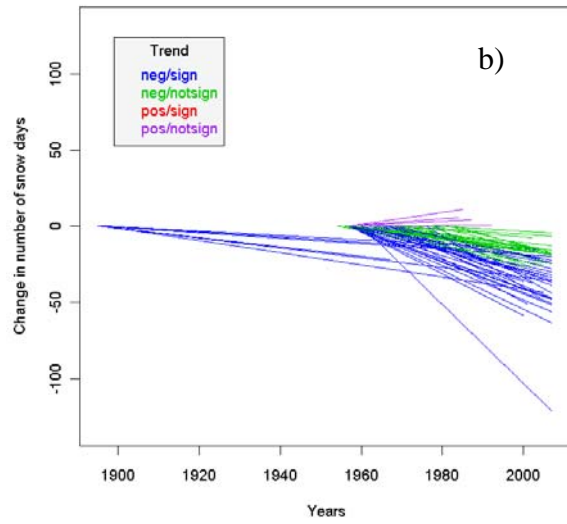
3.1.1 Snow regions

Figure 10 below present results from the linear trend analysis in the different snow regions. Again, it is evident that most trends are negative, and a large number of them are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (blue lines). The southernmost regions (1, 2 and 4) show the highest percentage of significant negative trends, closely followed by Region 6 located in central Norway, inland. Regions 7 and 9 show the lowest percentage, while in Regions 3, 5 and 8 about 1/3 of the stations show significant negative trends. There are a few stations with significant positive trends in Regions 3-5, which includes the mountain areas in southern Norway. The figure also provides information on the time series periods, which differ significantly between the stations. Most of the longest series show a moderate slope compared to series after 1950. This is because they include greater cycles which incorporate both periods of increase and decrease in the snow, whereas there has mainly been a decrease in snow most places in the last part of the century. This decrease has also been more pronounced after 1970, contributing to the steeper slopes. However, according to properties of statistical significance testing, the longer the time series the gentler the slope needed for the trend to be significant. Trends after 1960 are further investigated in section 3.2. In addition, both observed and simulated time series are plotted and shown in the appendix, which allows for a more direct comparison of trends at different stations.

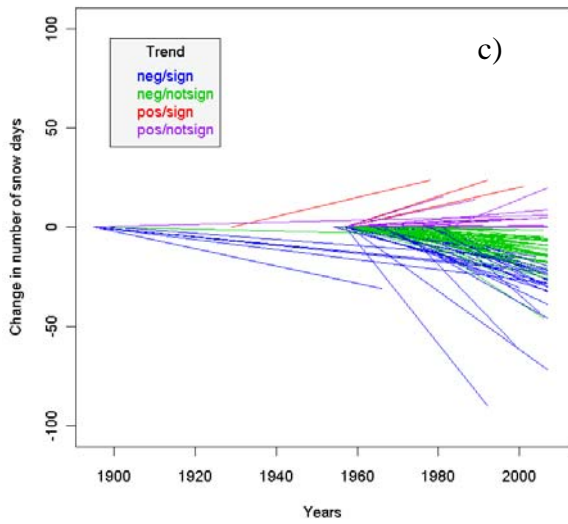
Region 1: Trend slopes for number of snow days



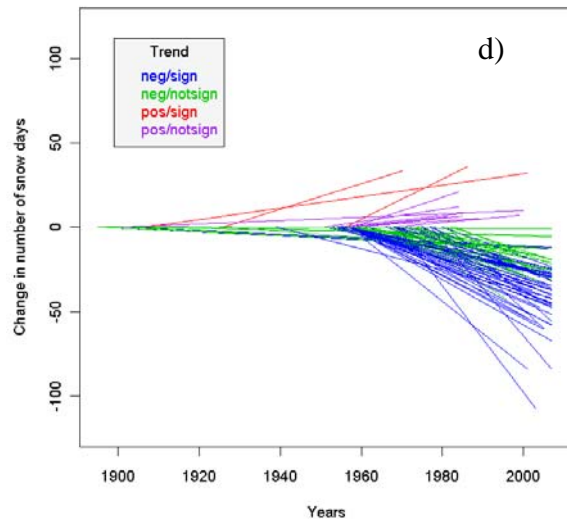
Region 2: Trend slopes for number of snow days



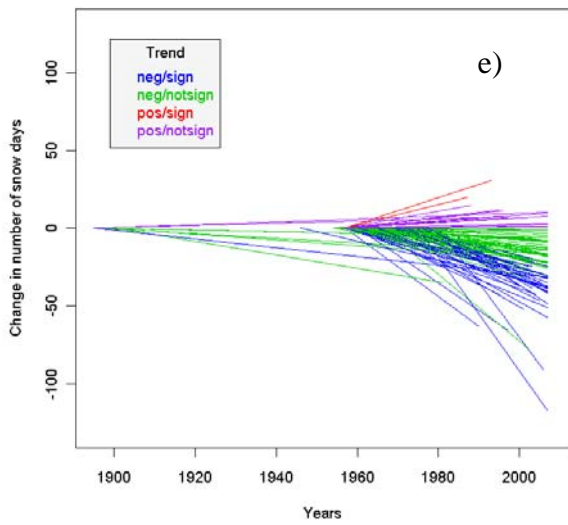
Region 3: Trend slopes for number of snow days



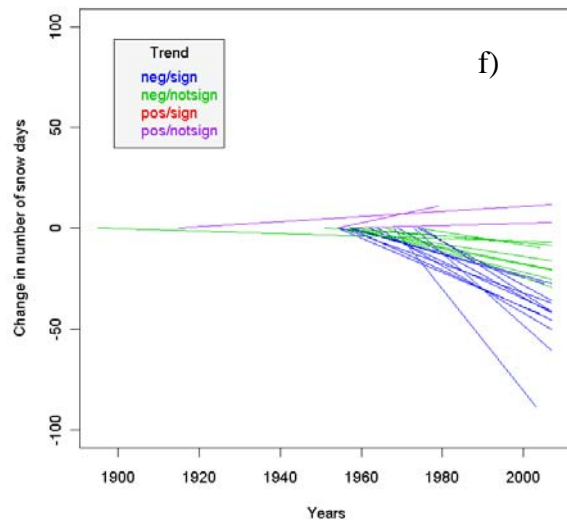
Region 4: Trend slopes for number of snow days



Region 5: Trend slopes for number of snow days



Region 6: Trend slopes for number of snow days



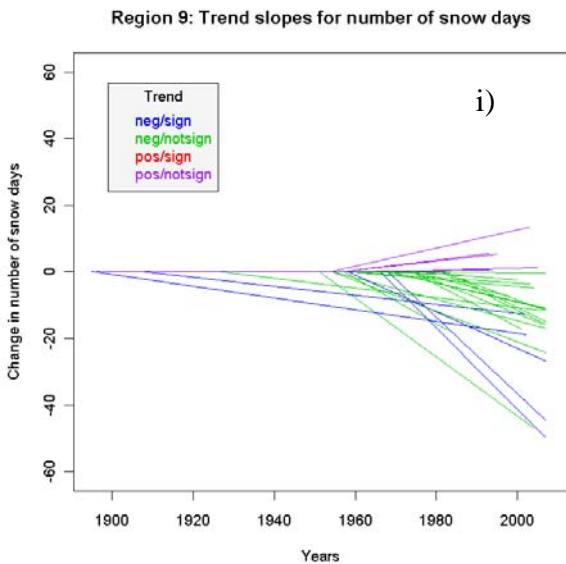
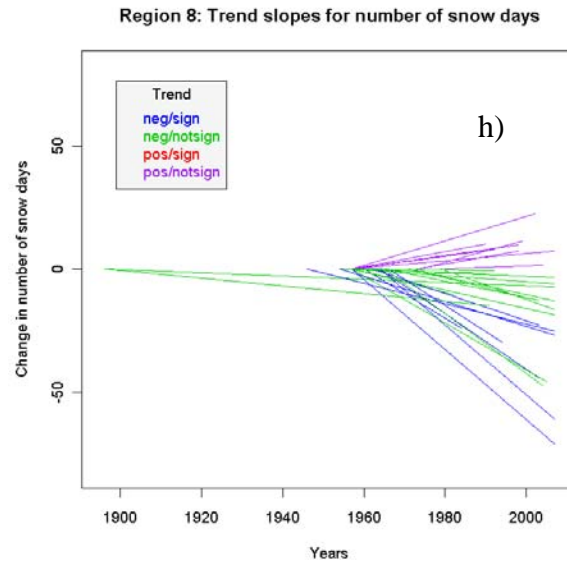
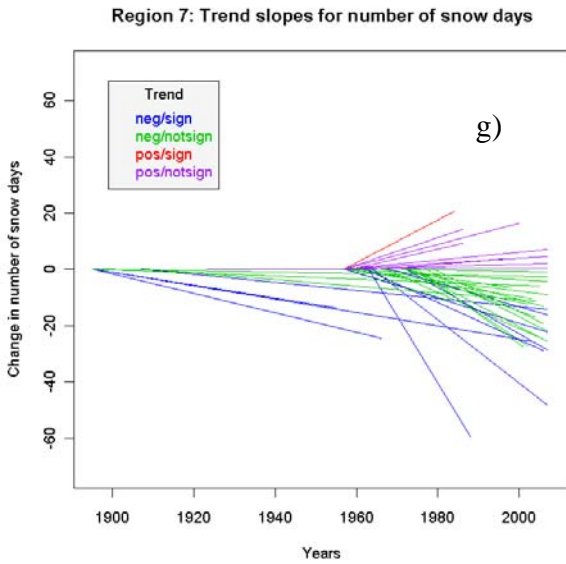


Figure 10: Linear trend slopes with color code, indicating positive (pos) or negative (neg) trend, and whether the trend is statistically significant (sign) or not (notsign) at the 95% confidence level.

- a) Snow region 1
- b) Snow region 2
- c) Snow region 3
- d) Snow region 4
- e) Snow region 5
- f) Snow region 6
- g) Snow region 7
- h) Snow region 8
- i) Snow region 9

3.2 Comparison between simulations and observations

In this section we present the results from the comparison between observed number of snow days with the number of snow days simulated by the senorge.no snow model (Engeset et al., 2004a) at 323 of the 585 stations. Plots from every station are shown in the appendix. The slopes are compared for the same period based on available observations after the year 1961, when simulations start. It is known that elevation from the terrain model used in senorge.no differs from real elevation. At some stations this difference is large, and might have a significant effect on the snow simulations. Figure 11 illustrates the influence of this elevation difference on the difference between simulated and observed average number of snow days. There is a slight bias towards higher elevations in the model, but we see no clear pattern indicating whether greater elevation differences generate less accurate number of snow days. In order to isolate the stations where elevation difference clearly is not the main factor for inaccurate simulations, we looked at stations where elevation difference is less or equal to 50 meters. 72 stations show a difference in number of snow days greater or equal to 20 days, where 52 of them reveal overestimation of snow days. 16 stations show a difference in number of snow days greater or equal to 50 days, and all except one show overestimation of snow days.

The following stations demonstrate the greatest difference in number of snow days: 58480 Briksdal (131 days), 57390 Skei I Jølster (130 days), 61850 Eikesdal (103 days), and 53700 Aurland (95 days). There is overestimation of snow days at all these four stations, while station 55550 Hafslo reveal the greatest underestimation of snow days with a difference of 63 days. To further investigate the reason for the exaggerated over- and underestimation, we plotted accumulated winter (January through March) precipitation at the five before mentioned stations (Figure 12). All stations experience overestimation of precipitation, including at 55550 Hafslo, where snow days are underestimated. However, at this station there is only an overestimation of precipitation of approximately 100 mm on average, which is probably a result of the correction due to gauge undercatch. At the other stations the overestimation is greater (approximately 500 mm on average at 57390 Skei i Jølster and 58480 Briksdal). Among these stations, it is also seen that the larger the overestimation of snow days, the larger the overestimation of precipitation. From this we conclude that inaccurate interpolation of precipitation can explain some of the differences we see between simulated and observed number of snow days.

Figure 13 shows the correlation coefficient between the time series of observed and simulated number of snow days. The strongest correlations are found in the southeast and along the entire south coast, while lower correlations are found inland and in central Norway up to Troms County. Most of Finnmark, also show relatively high correlations. The root mean squared error (RMSE) of the average (figure 14) and the slope (figure 15) also reveal very good results in the southeast, while weak results are found in the mountain areas in Sogn og Fjordane and Møre og Romsdal Counties. One exception from the good results seen in the southeast is station 1650 Strømsfoss sluse (indicated in figure 14), where we see great overestimation in the number of snow days. Figure 16 shows the difference between simulated and observed average number of snow days. At more than 90 stations the simulated average is higher than the observed average, while a little more than 50 stations show a lower simulated average. We notice that overestimation of the number of snow days occurs mostly inland, and is probably linked to snow melt not being simulated accurately. One known problem with the senorge.no snow model is overestimation of precipitation in high altitudes, caused by an exaggerated elevation gradient (Engeset et al, 2004b). Due to the lack of stations in these areas, this is not seen in our study. To the contrary, underestimation of the number of snow days occurs along the coast in the southeast and in the western part of southern Norway. This is supported by figure 17, showing that most of the underestimation takes place in low elevations (coast). Other factors, such as misrepresentation of melting in the model or erroneous correction for gauge undercatch (Førland et al., 1996), might be the reason for this underestimation along the southern coast.

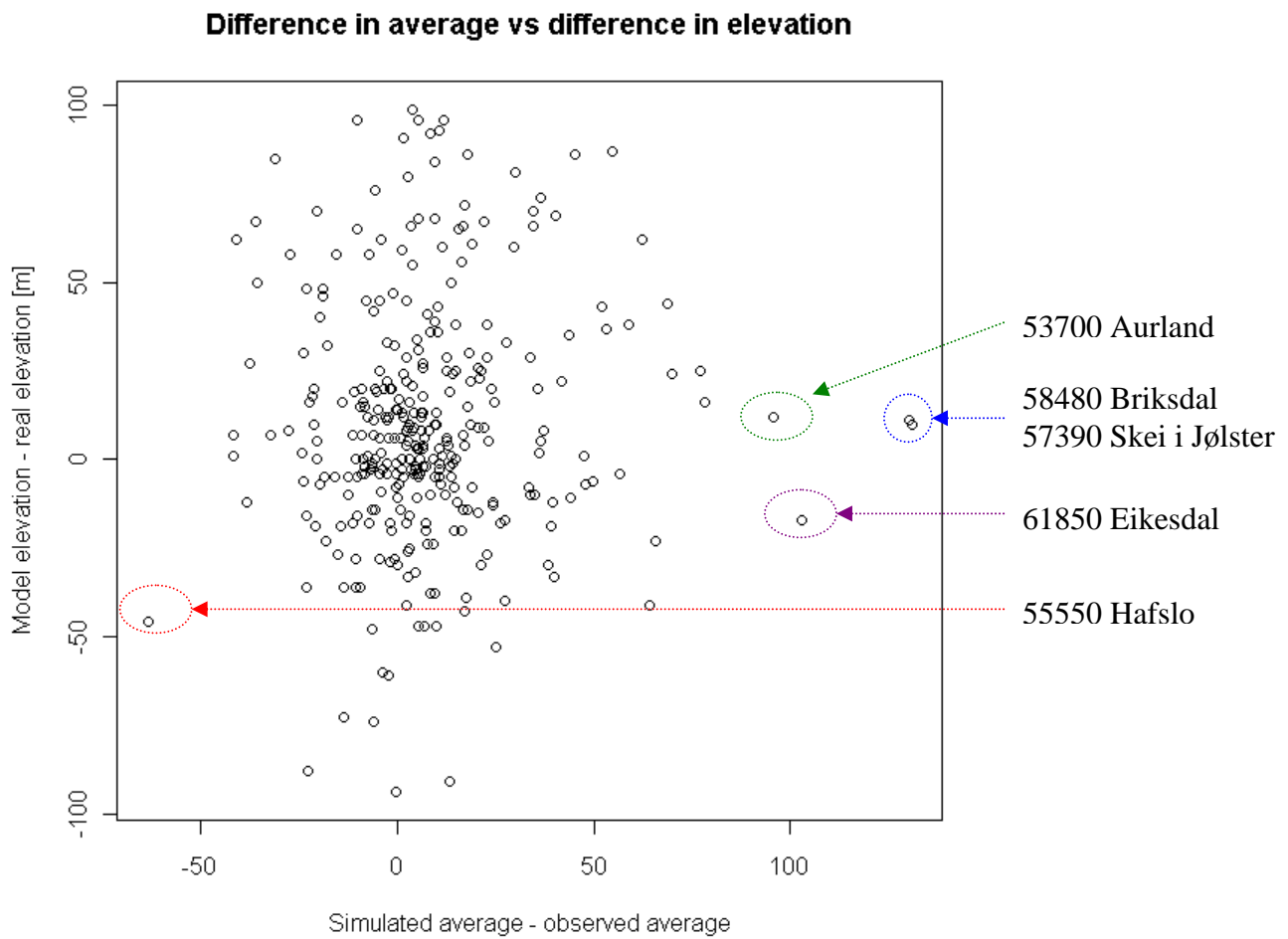
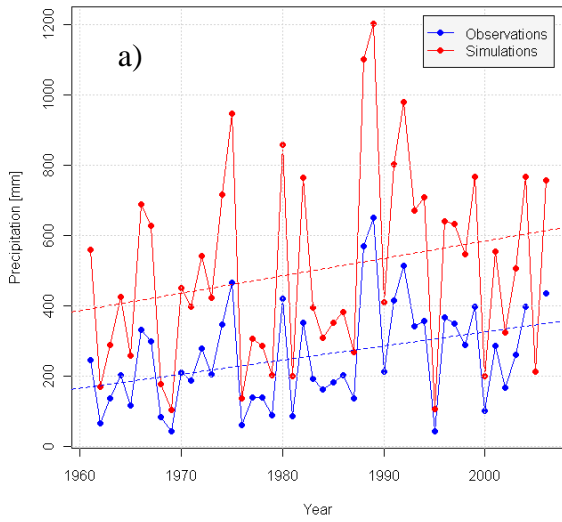
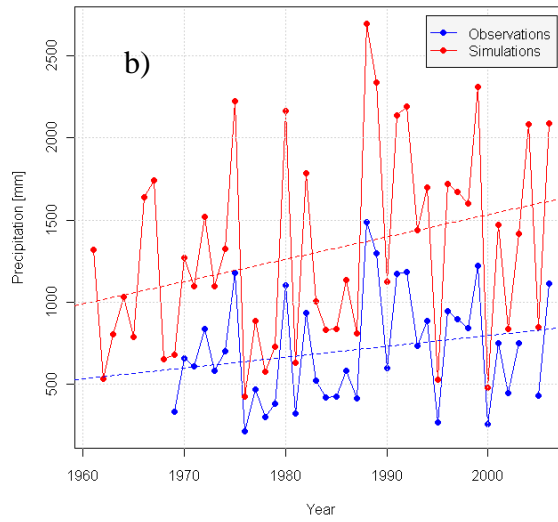


Figure 11: Difference between simulated and observed average number of snow days versus difference between model and real station elevation. The stations with greatest differences are indicated.

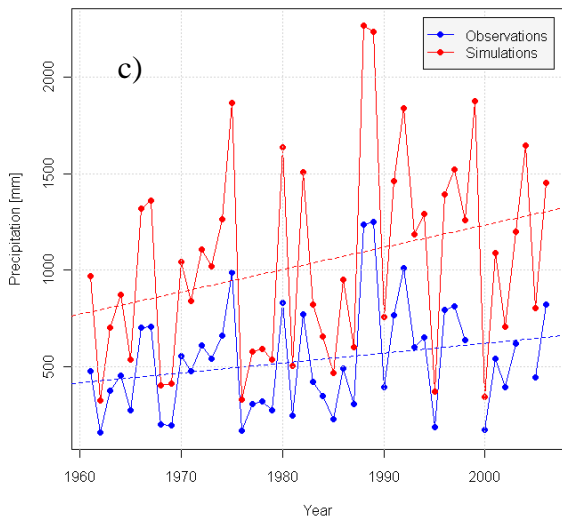
Accumulated winter precipitation at Station 53700



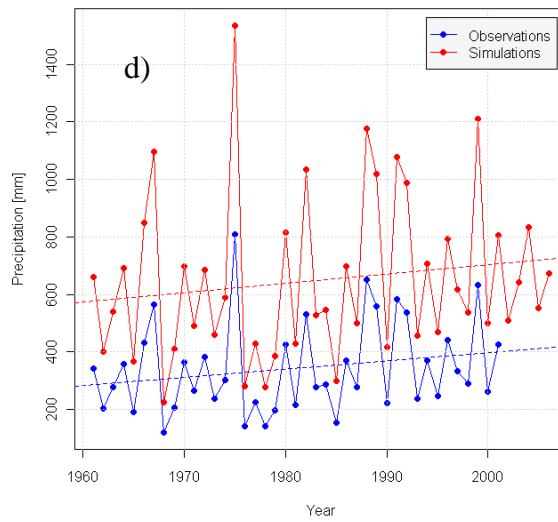
Accumulated winter precipitation at Station 57390



Accumulated winter precipitation at Station 58480



Accumulated winter precipitation at Station 61850



Accumulated winter precipitation at Station 55550

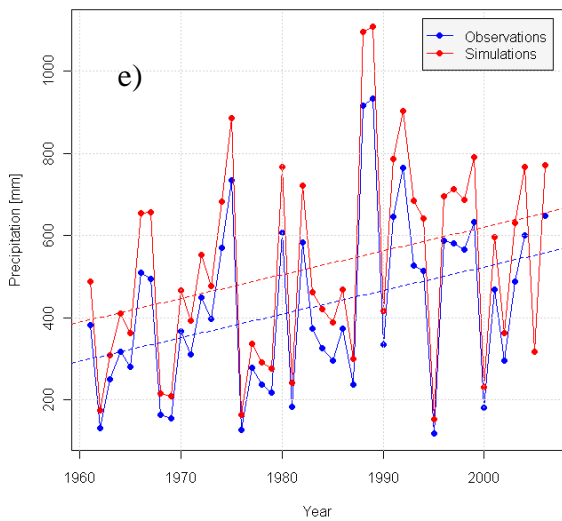


Figure 12: Accumulated observed and simulated winter (DJFM) precipitation at

- a) 53700 Aurland
- b) 57390 Skei i Jølster
- c) 58480 Briksdal
- d) 61850 Eikesdal
- e) 55550 Hafslo

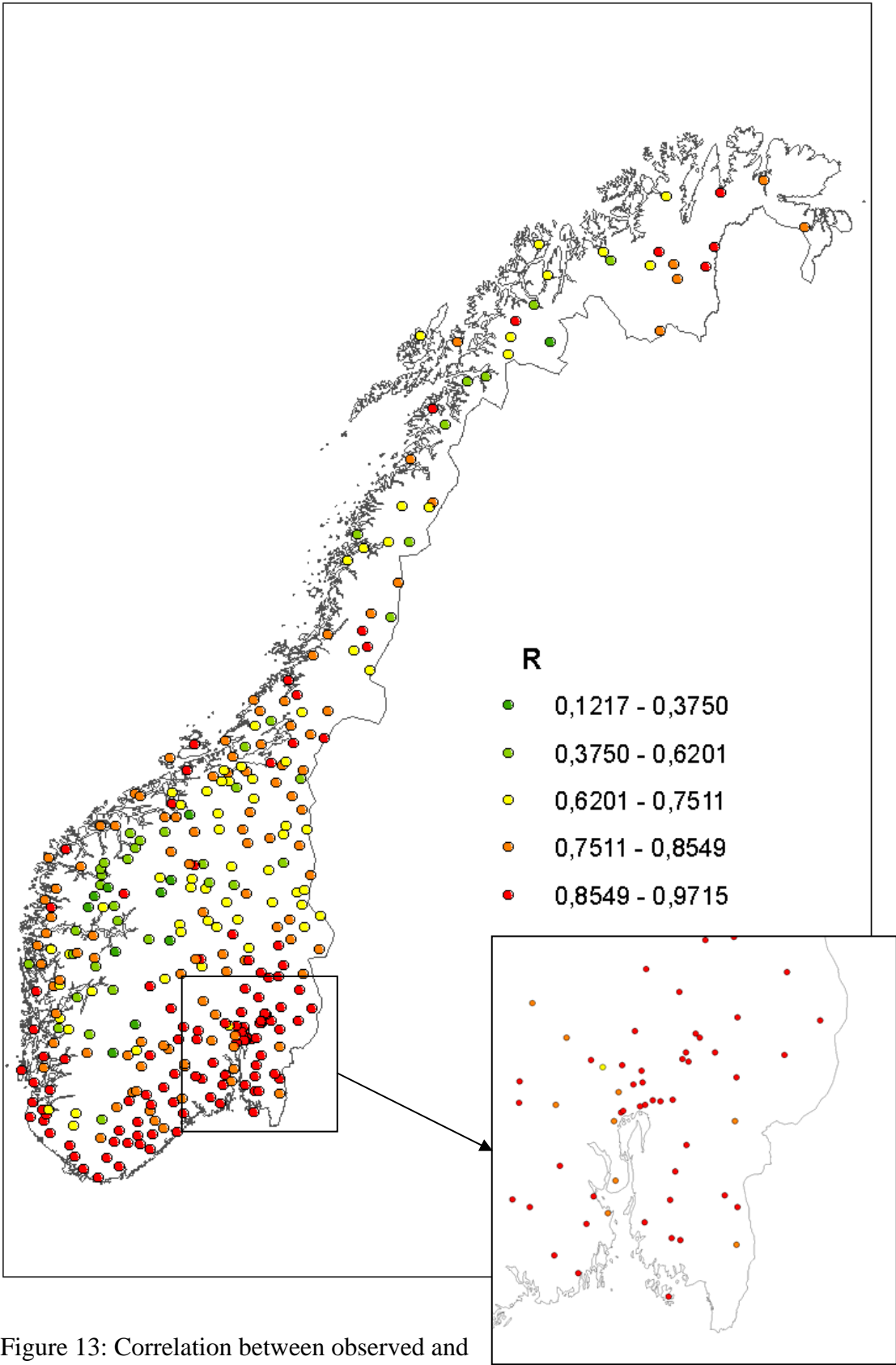


Figure 13: Correlation between observed and simulated number of snow days per winter season.
 R = correlation coefficient.

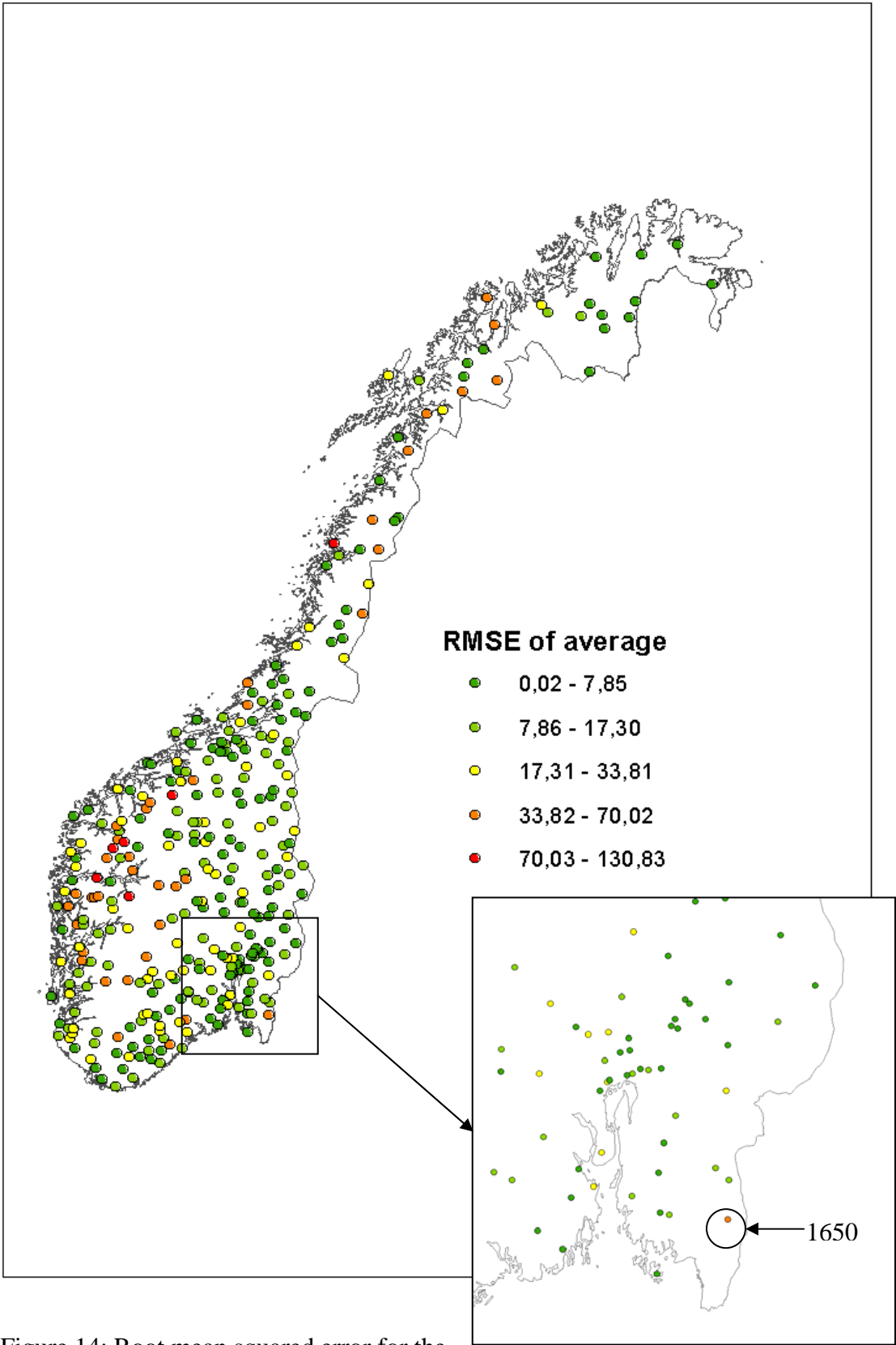


Figure 14: Root mean squared error for the average number of snow days per winter season. The circle indicates the station 1650 Strømsfoss sluse, where comparison results are poorer than at surrounding stations.

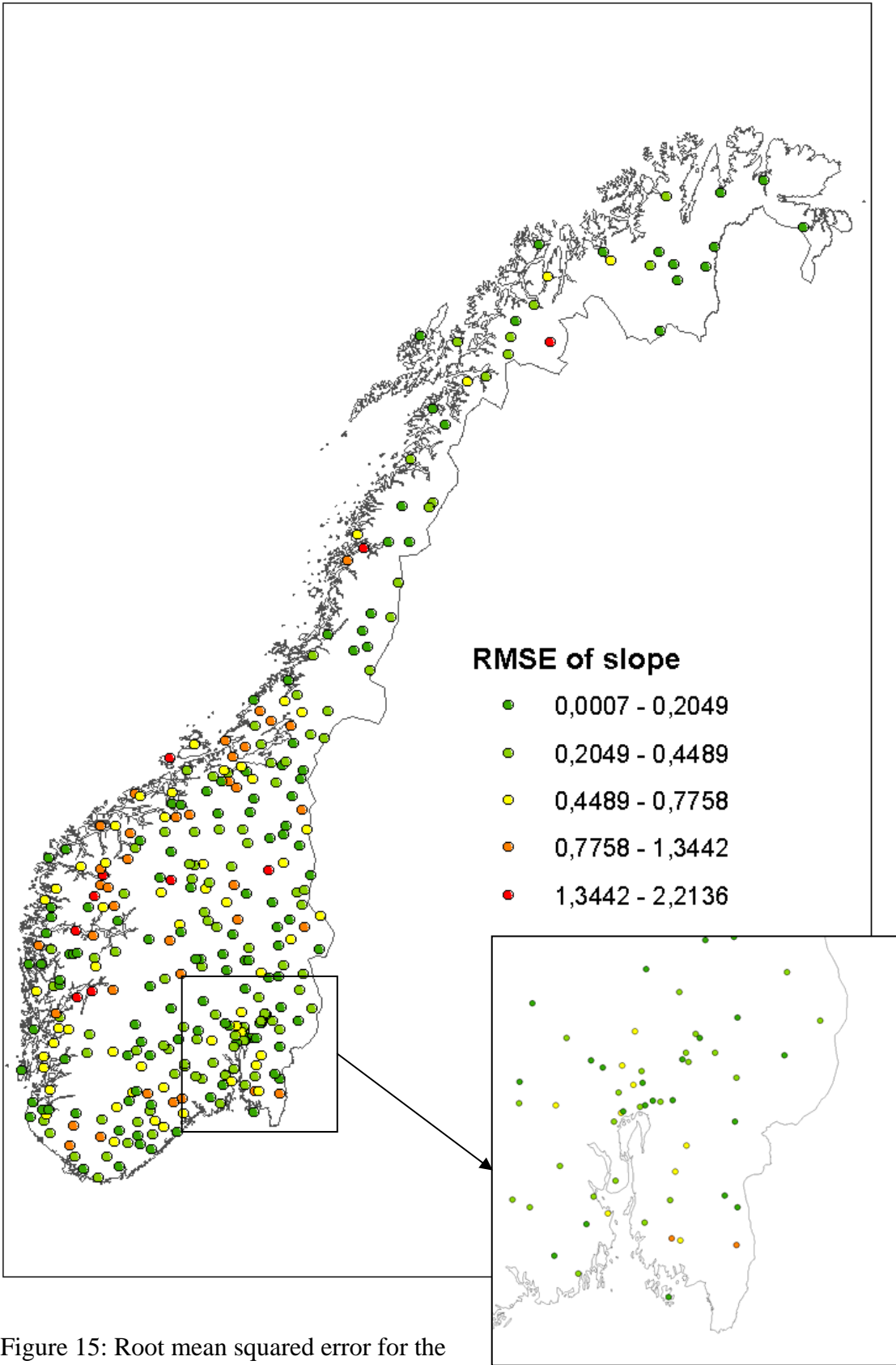


Figure 15: Root mean squared error for the trend slope in the number of snow days per winter season.

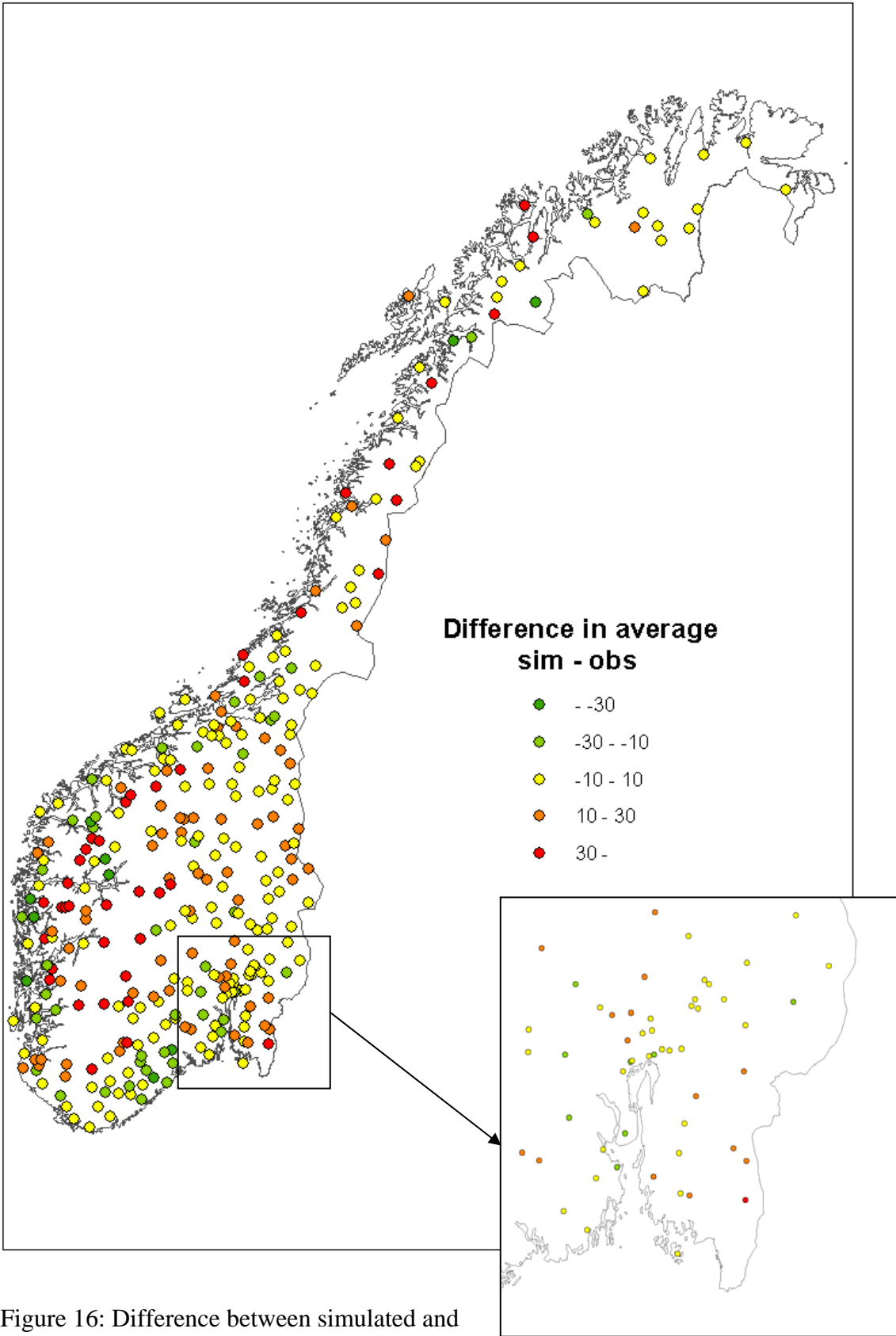


Figure 16: Difference between simulated and observed average in number of snow days.

Difference in average number of snow days vs. elevation

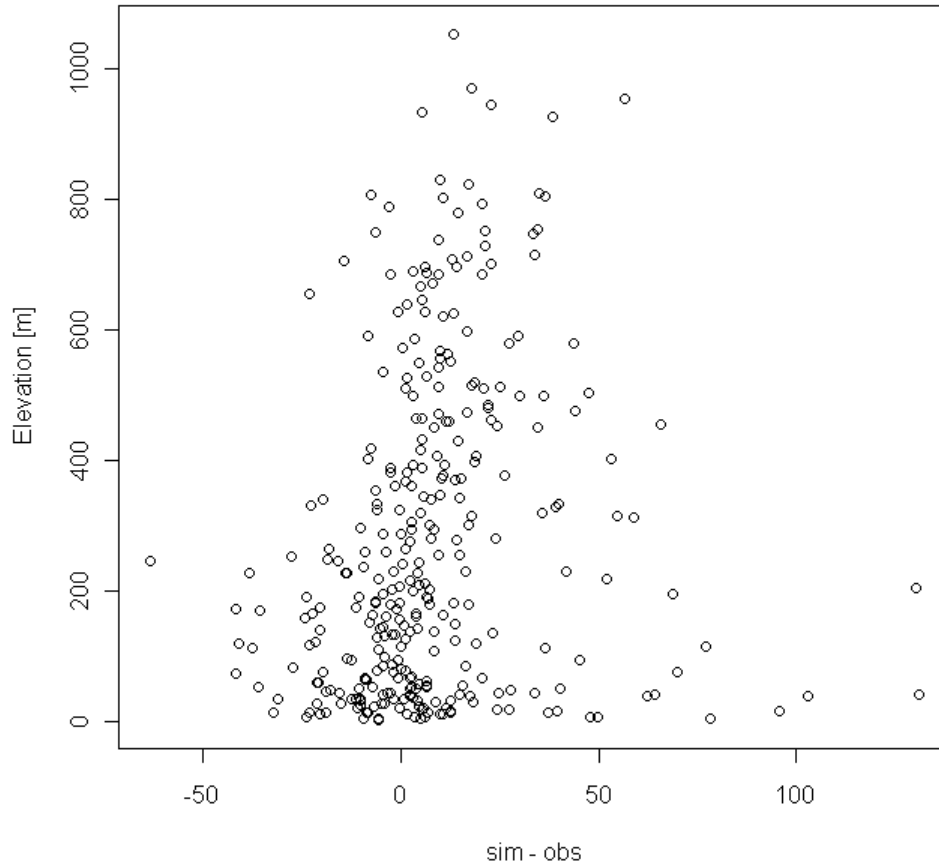


Figure 17: Difference between simulated and observed average number of snow days versus station elevation.

3.2.1 Snow regions

In table 2 we see that the highest correlation between observed and simulated number of snow days is found in Region 1, South-eastern region, coast, with $R^2 = 0.7864$. The average root squared errors are also relatively low here. Region 2, South-eastern region, inland, also shows good results ($R^2 = 0.7374$). Lowest correlation ($R^2 = 0.4030$) is found in Region 8, “Troms” region, which also shows rather high root squared errors. Region 5, Western region, follows closely with $R^2 = 0.4155$, and very high root squared errors. In general, we find the best results in the south-eastern regions, and decent results in Finnmark County (Region 9), while the rest of northern Norway and down to central Norway show weaker results.

	Reg1	Reg2	Reg3	Reg4	Reg5	Reg6	Reg7	Reg8	Reg9
R²	0.7864	0.7374	0.5176	0.6399	0.4155	0.6485	0.4986	0.4030	0.6611
RMSEave	12.06	8.37	14.58	18.89	27.80	13.62	21.67	22.66	3.76
RMSEslope	0.3781	0.2597	0.3260	0.4332	0.5992	0.6324	0.3684	0.4456	0.1750

Table 2: Coefficient of determination (R^2) between observed and simulated number of snow days, and the mean root squared errors of the average and the slope for each region.

4 Conclusions

In this study, trends in the number of snow days were evaluated at 585 meteorological stations, 232 of which were compared to simulations from the senorge.no snow model. A majority of the stations show negative trends, and at 247 of the 585 stations studied, the negative trend is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. In general there is a steeper negative trend after 1990, consistent with observed positive trends in temperature which directly shortens the snow season. Significant positive trends were found at no more than 10 stations. These stations were mostly located in elevated areas inland, characterized by low temperatures, and might be related to an increase in precipitation. The southernmost snow regions, including Regions 1, 2 and 4, show the largest fraction of stations with significant negative trends in the number of snow days.

It is seen that the senorge.no snow model performs best in the southeast, including snow regions 1 and 2, while central and northern Norway up to Troms County show weaker results, especially in Region 8. There are a greater number of stations in the southeast, and interpolation is based on more stations, which might explain the good results here. In Finnmark (Region 9), however, the snow model performs relatively well even with few stations, suggesting that other factors also play a role in the model performance. We found that the model employs elevations that differ with variable degree from real station elevations, but this does not seem to have a consistent influence on the results. We see a tendency of overestimation of snow days at a lot of the stations. This might partly be explained by inaccurate interpolation of precipitation, which is one of two inputs in the snow model, along with temperature. However, other factors such as is the snow model not handling melting correctly, and correction for gauge undercatch. It is clear that the model does not perform satisfactory in many areas, even where elevation differences are minimal. The stations demonstrating great differences in average number of snow days regarding small elevation differences are located below 300 meters, and should not be affected significantly by an exaggerated precipitation gradient.

5 Acknowledgements

Thanks to Eirik Førland for editorial reading and suggestions, and to Dagrund Vikhamar-Schuler for supplying R-scripts.

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APPENDIX

Table 3 below presents all the stations applied in part II of this analysis, where observed number of snow days is compared to simulated number of snow days from the senorge.no dataset. The table contains the station number (met.no), station name, real station elevation, elevation used in the snow model, first year of comparison, last year of comparison, and the snow region where the station is located. In addition, a plot of simulated and observed number of snow days for each station is shown, including the coefficient of determination (R^2), the number of years compared (n), and whether the linear trends are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. “both” means that both observed and simulated trends are significant, “sim” means only the simulated trend is significant, “obs” means only the observed trend is significant, and “none” mean neither observed or simulated trend is significant.

Station number	Station name	Real elevation [m]	Model elevation [m]	Start year	End year	Region
60	LINNES	564	660	1968	2007	2
100	PLASSEN	333	340	1968	2007	3
290	TÅGMYRA	557	593	1966	2007	3
420	HEGGERISET - NORDSTRAND	481	490	1968	2007	3
600	GLØTVOLA	696	720	1960	1997	1
700	DREVSJØ	672	680	1960	2001	3
730	VALDALEN	794	820	1968	2007	2
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900	LANGEN	685	680	1968	2000	2
1080	HVALER	17	20	1960	2007	2
1650	STRØMSFOSS SLUSE	113	118	1960	2007	2
1950	ØRJE	123	118	1960	2007	2
2610	BJØRKELANGEN II	135	140	1962	2007	2
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3200	BATERØD	31	60	1960	2007	2
3500	SVARVERUD I EIDSBERG	182	180	1960	2005	2
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4050	ENEBAKK	163	160	1960	1996	3
4260	SKEDSMO - HELLERUD	141	160	1972	2001	3
4730	FURUSMO	200	200	1965	2000	3
4740	UKKESTAD	187	140	1965	2007	3
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6620	ELVERUM - FAGERTUN	230	250	1978	2007	5
7010	RENA - HAUGEDALEN	240	233	1960	2007	3
7250	OSSJØEN	450	440	1960	2004	3
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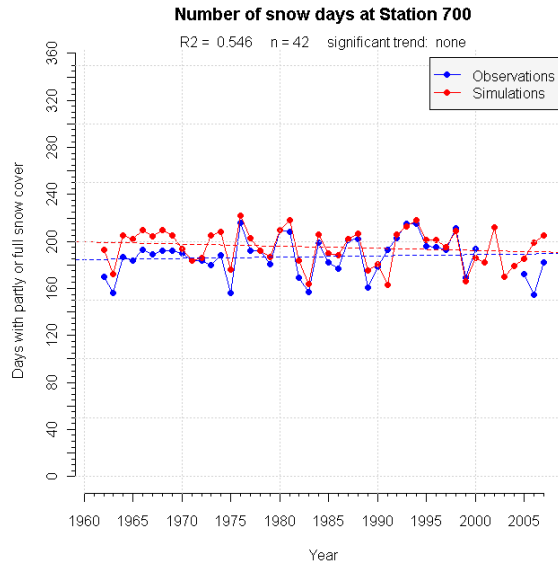
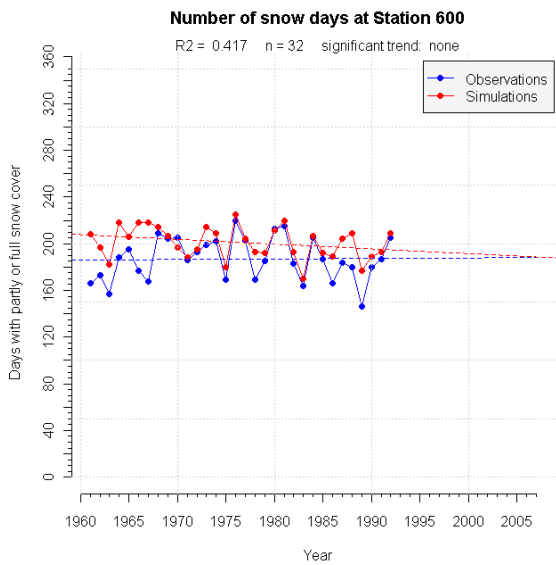
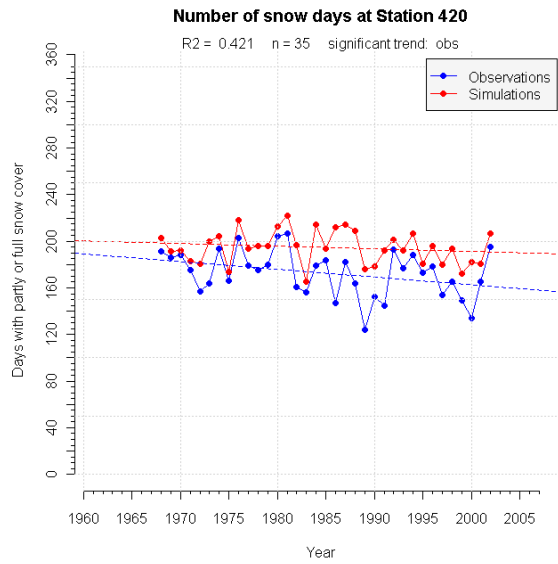
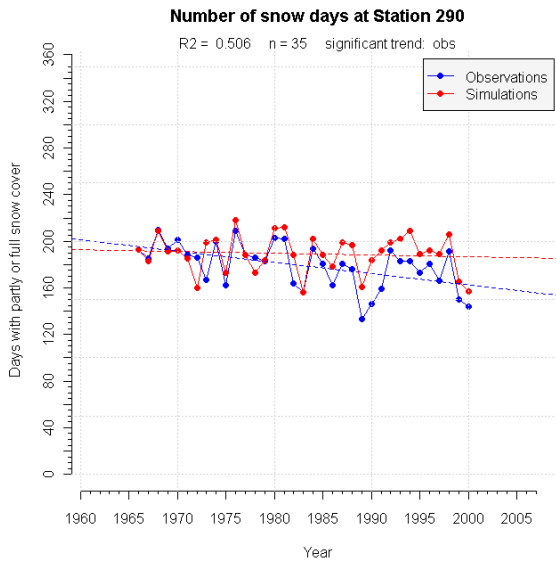
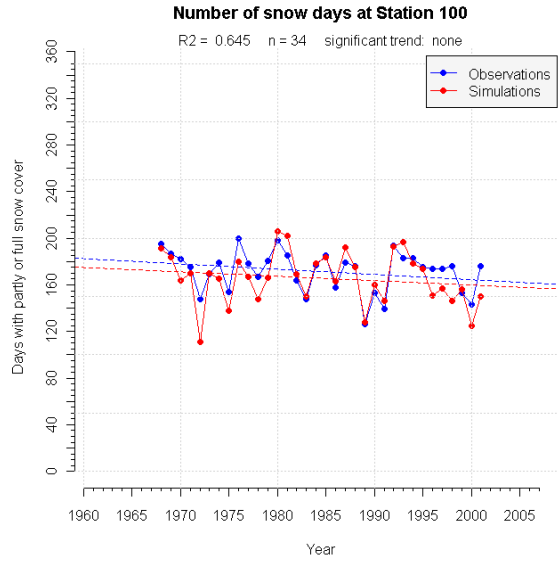
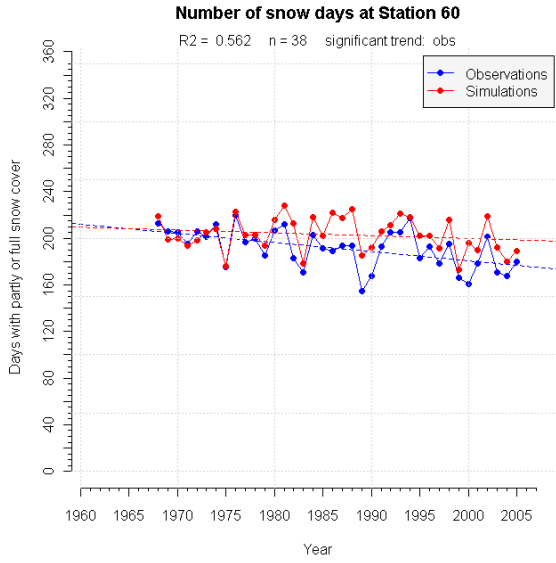
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37300	FJALESTAD	344	340	1965	2007	4
37750	FYRESDAL	315	330	1960	2005	4
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38800	TOVDAL	227	240	1960	2007	4
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39690	BYGLANDSFJORD - SOLBAKKEN	212	220	1970	2007	2
39840	AUSTAD - EKRON	207	203	1973	2004	4
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42810	TONSTAD - NETTFED	55	120	1972	2007	4
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44560	SOLA	7	19	1960	2007	5
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49750	LISET	748	740	1975	2007	5
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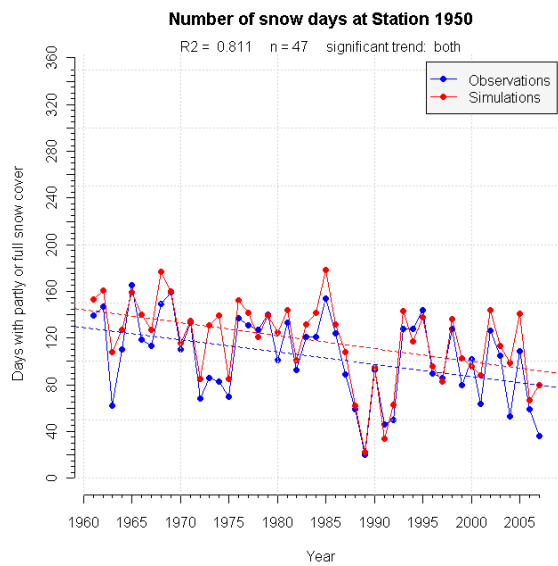
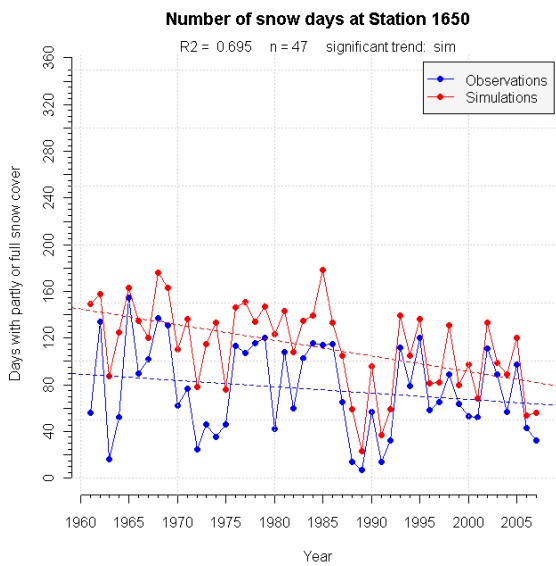
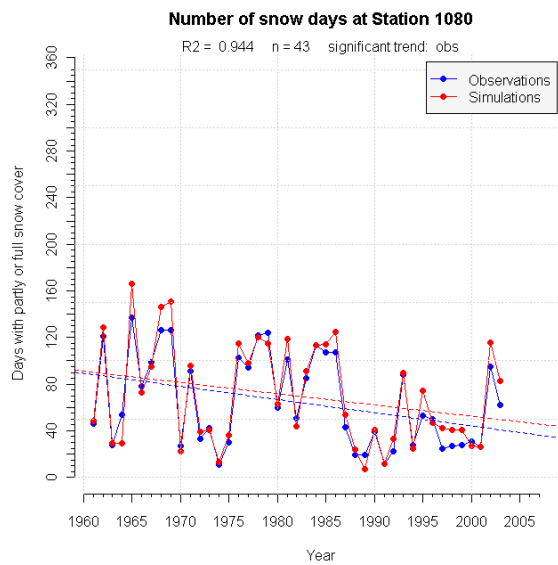
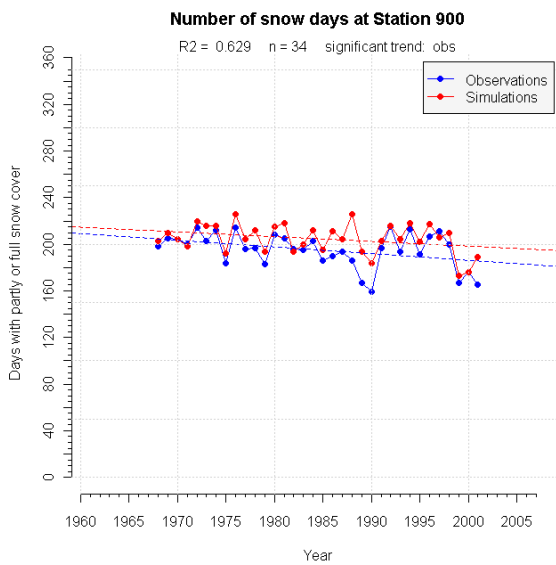
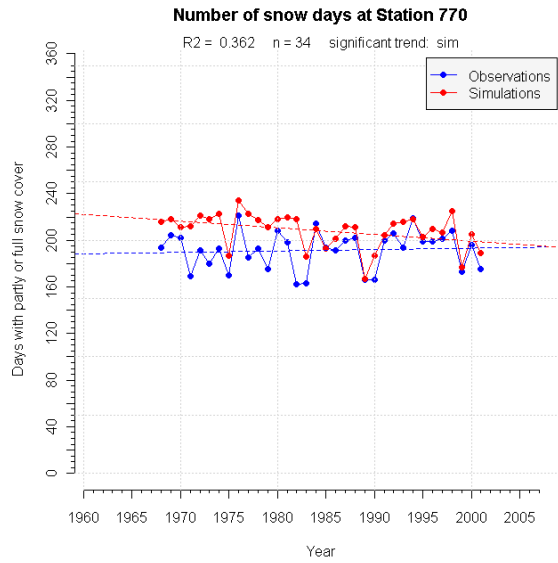
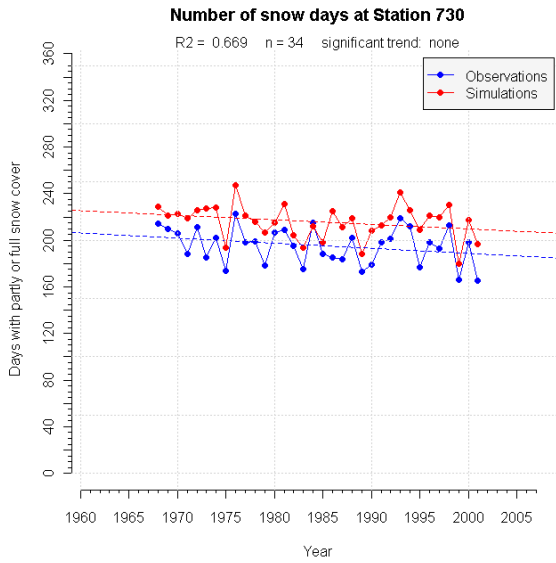
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52400	EIKANGER - MYR	72	73	1968	2007	5
52440	HOLSNØY - LANDSVIK	27	0	1975	2004	5
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54600	MARISTOVA	806	880	1960	2007	3
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64460	HALSAFJORD II	12	60	1960	2007	3
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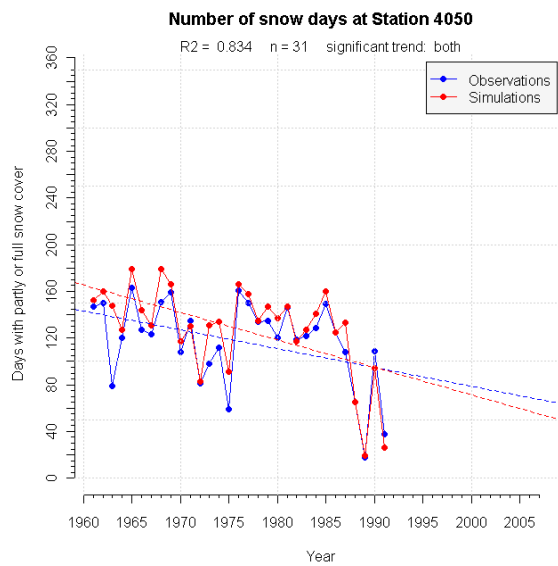
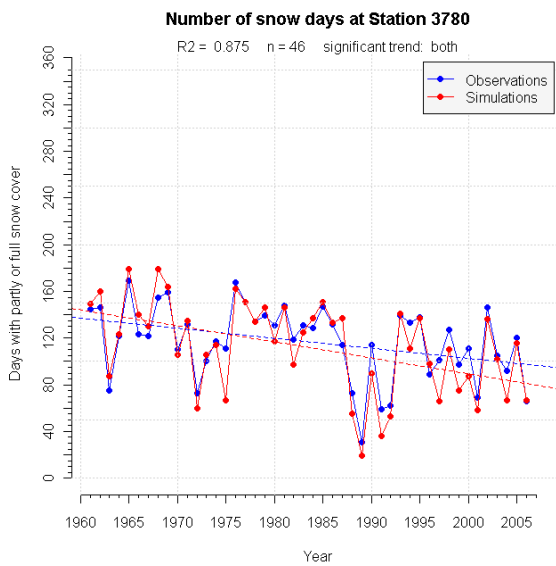
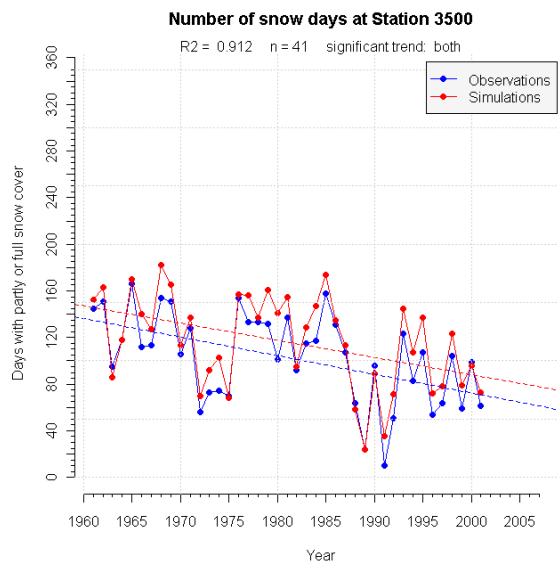
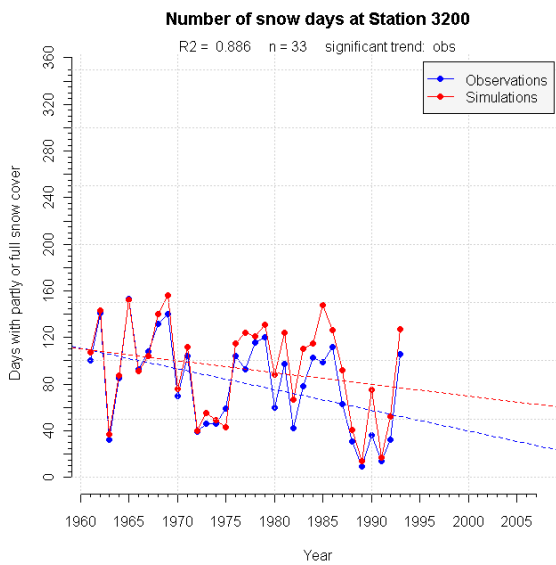
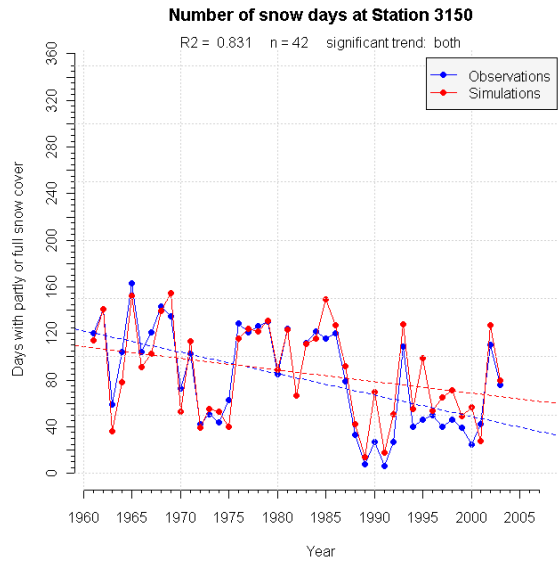
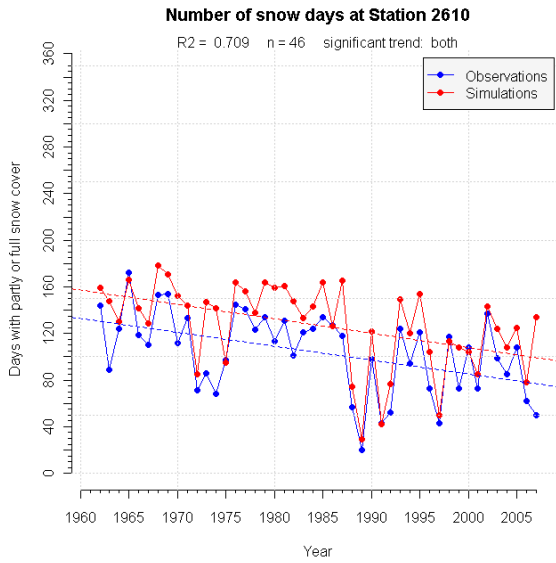
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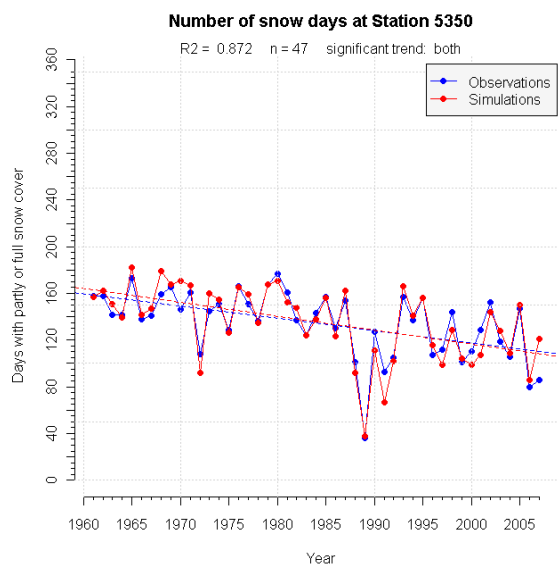
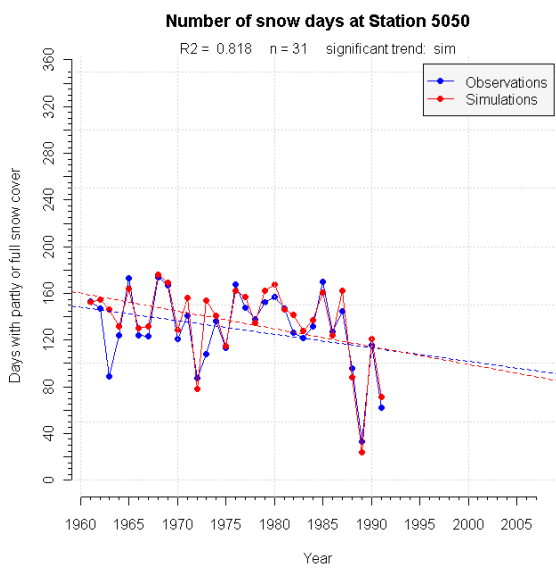
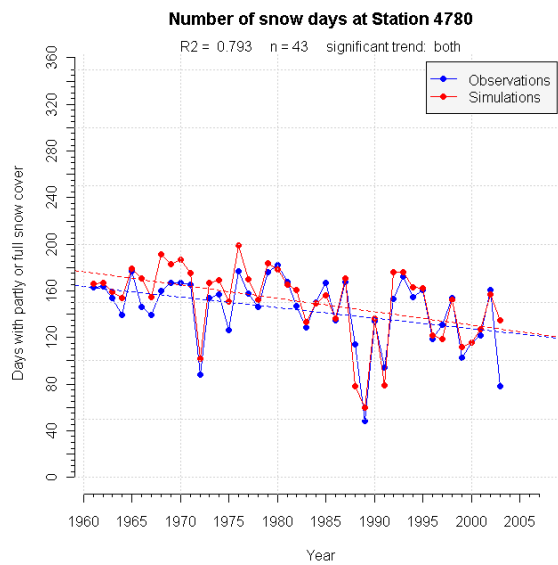
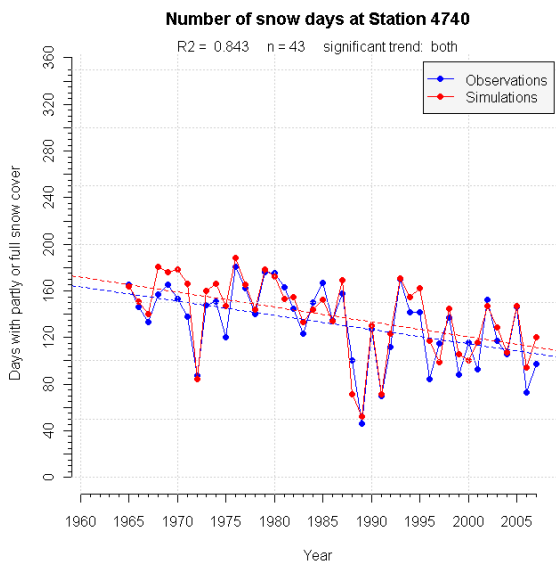
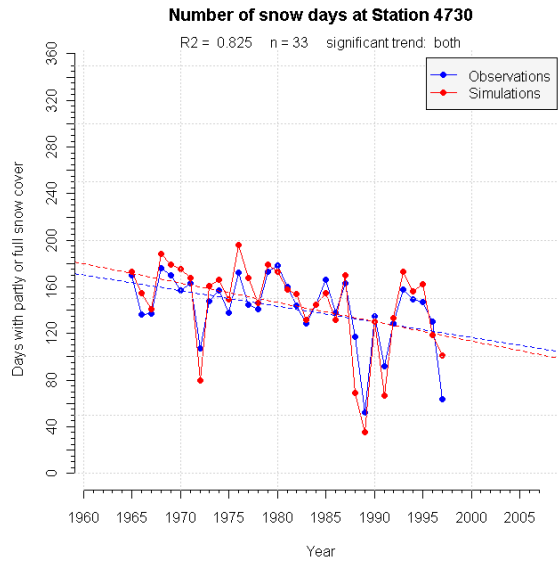
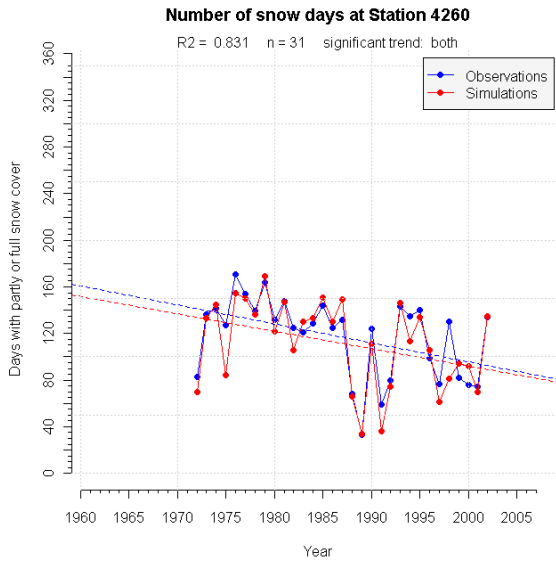
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83550	FINNØY I HAMARØY	53	111	1972	2004	3
84070	BJØRKÅSEN	53	120	1964	2007	8
84450	ANKENES	249	244	1960	2004	8
86950	ALSVÅG I VESTERÅLEN II	18	5	1960	2007	8
87550	ERVIK	14	10	1960	1998	8
88100	BONES I BARDU	230	252	1960	2007	8
89350	BARDUFOSS	76	47	1960	2007	3
89500	SÆTERMOEN II	114	84	1960	2007	8
89950	DIVIDALEN	228	216	1960	2007	8
90200	STORSTEINNES I BALSFJORD	27	89	1960	2007	3
90650	GRUNNFJORD - STAKKEN	7	0	1971	2007	8
91110	ULLSFJORD II	6	0	1962	2003	8
92210	KVÆNANGSBOTN II	65	85	1960	1992	8
92350	NORDSTRAUM I KVÆNANGEN	6	0	1965	2007	9
93300	SUOLOVUOPMI	377	380	1960	2002	9
93500	JOTKAJAVRE	389	400	1960	2006	9
93900	SIHCCAJAVRI	382	394	1960	2007	9
94180	SKAIDI	62	80	1968	2007	9
95950	KUNES	22	20	1968	2005	9
96800	RUSTEFJELBMA	10	5	1960	2007	9
97150	VALJOK	132	144	1960	2004	9
97250	KARASJOK	129	140	1960	2003	9
97350	CUOVDDATMOHKKI	286	300	1966	2007	9
97580	MOLLESJOHKA	382	381	1974	2006	3
99330	VEINES I NEIDEN	44	64	1960	2007	9

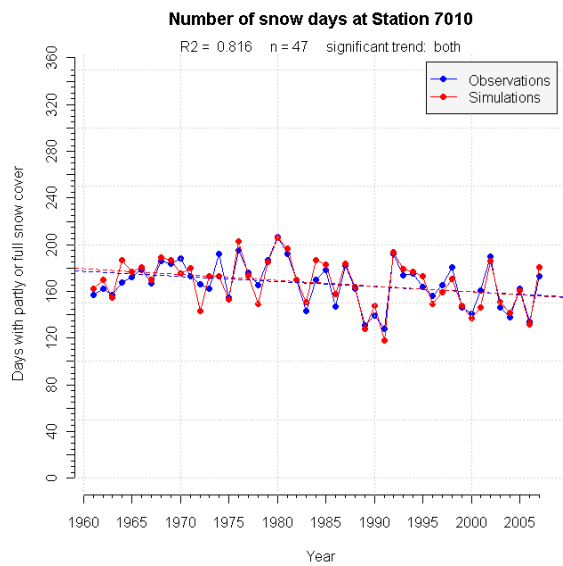
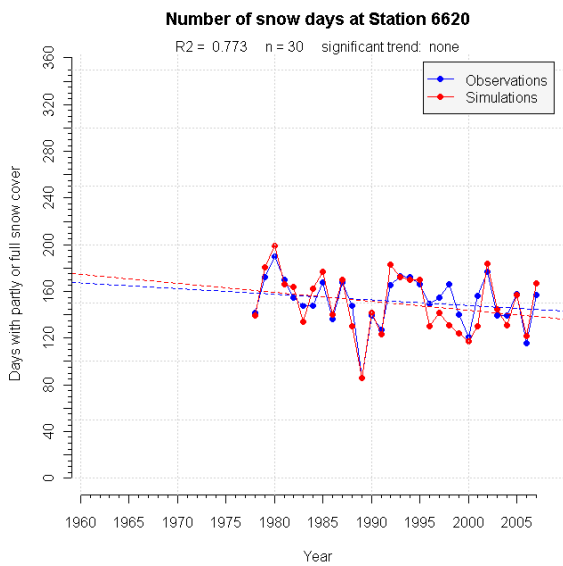
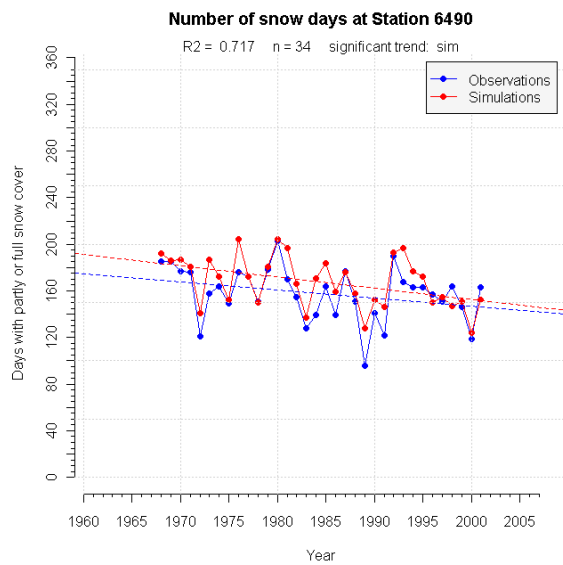
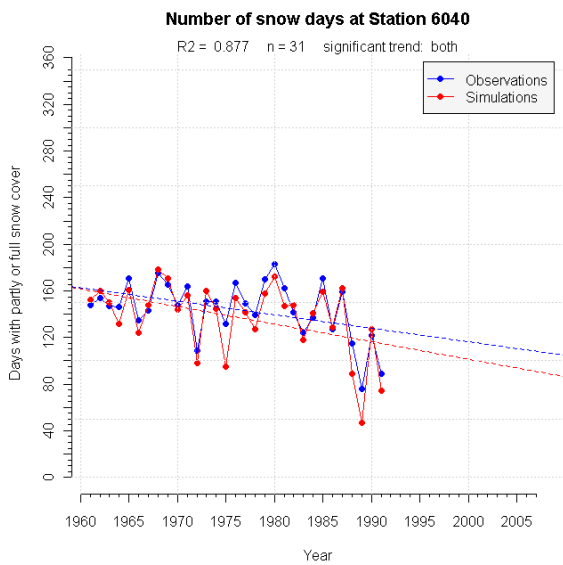
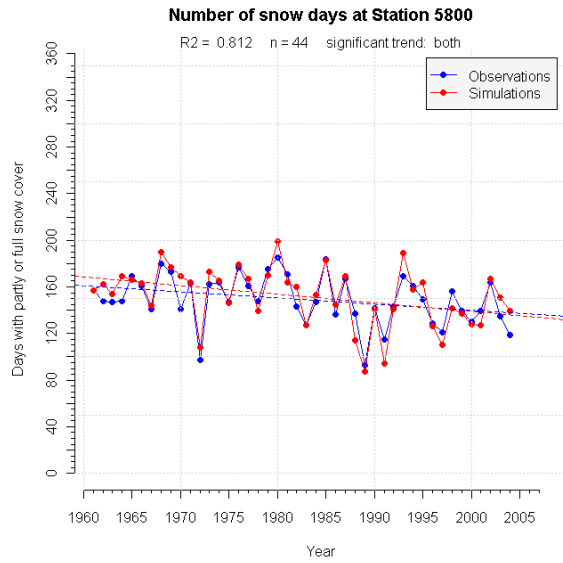
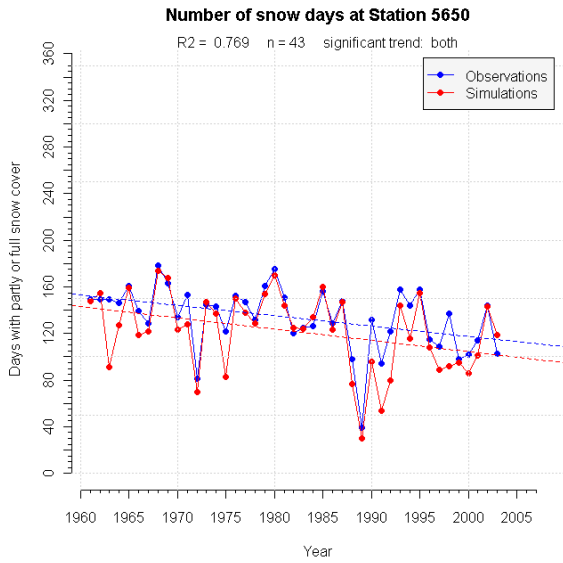
Table 3: Stations used in comparison between simulated and observed number of snow days.

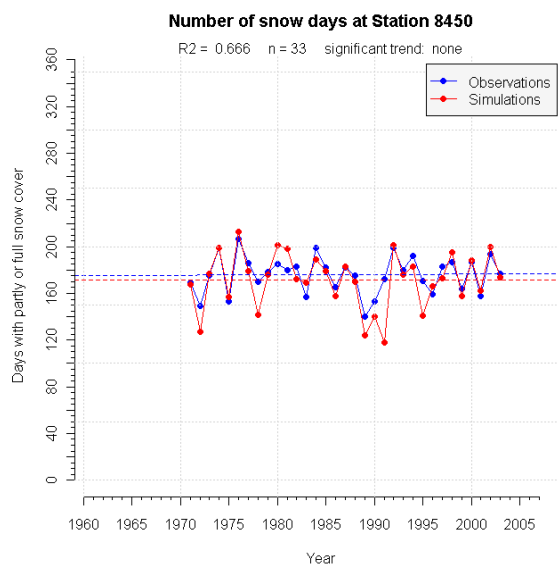
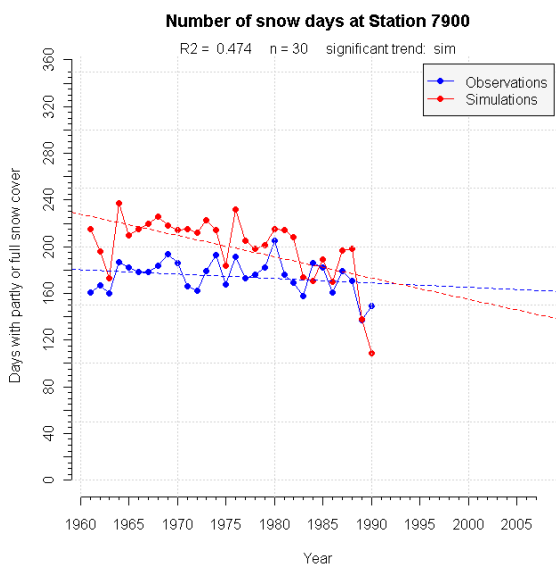
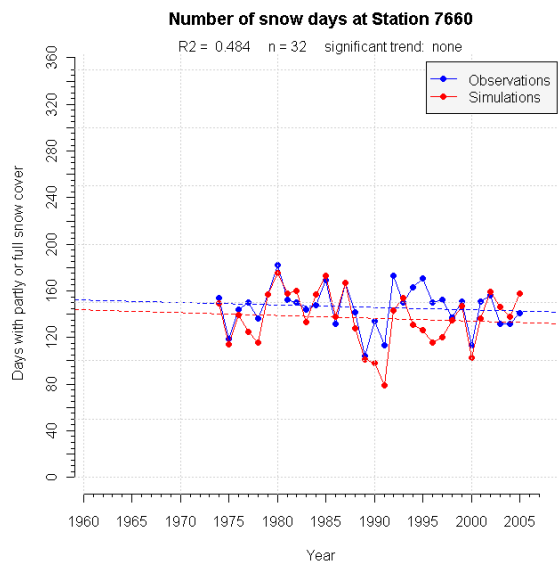
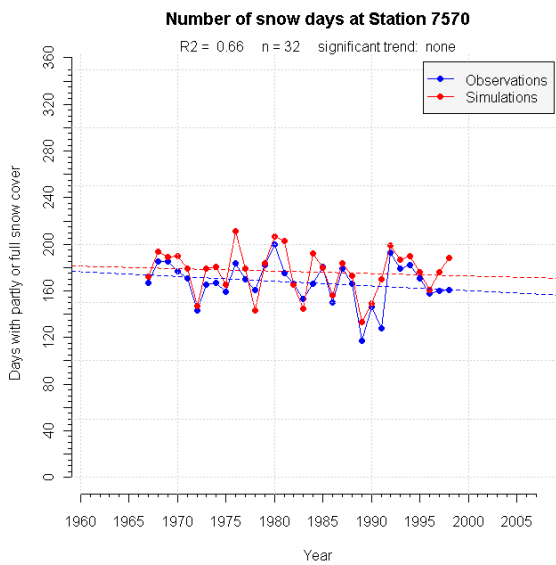
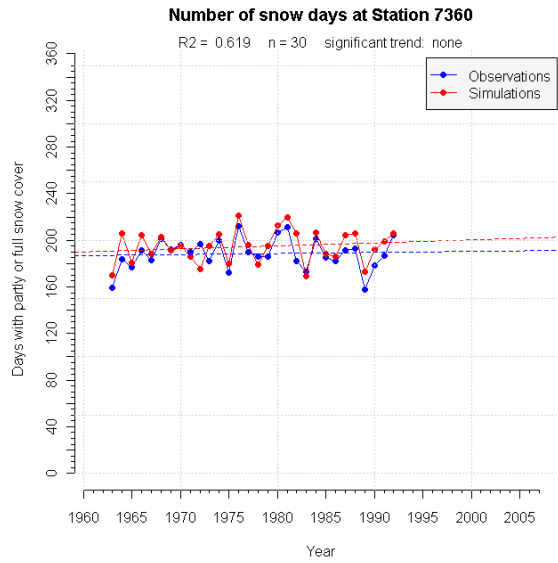
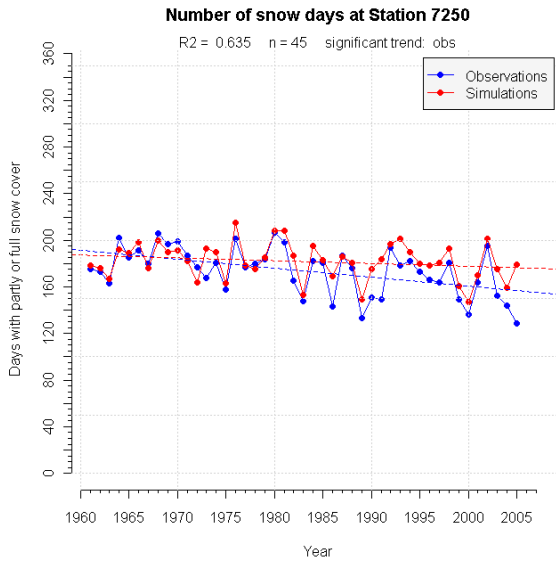


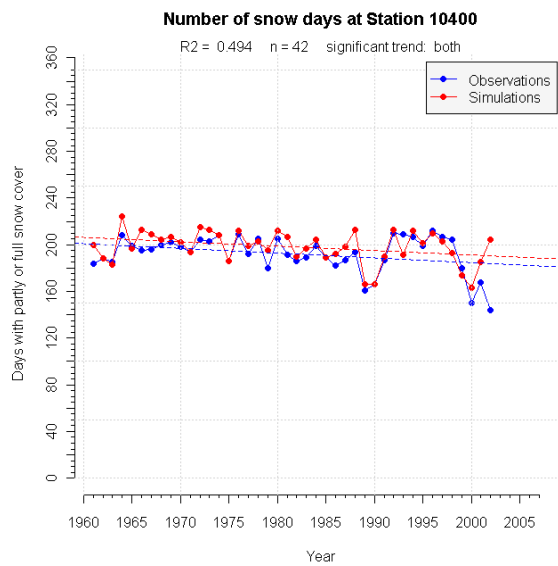
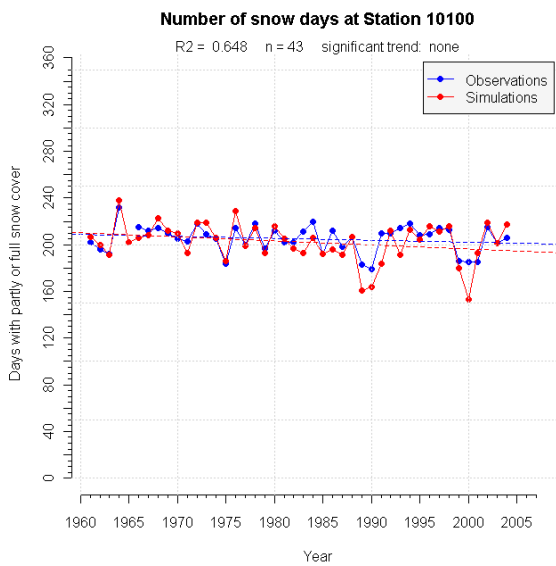
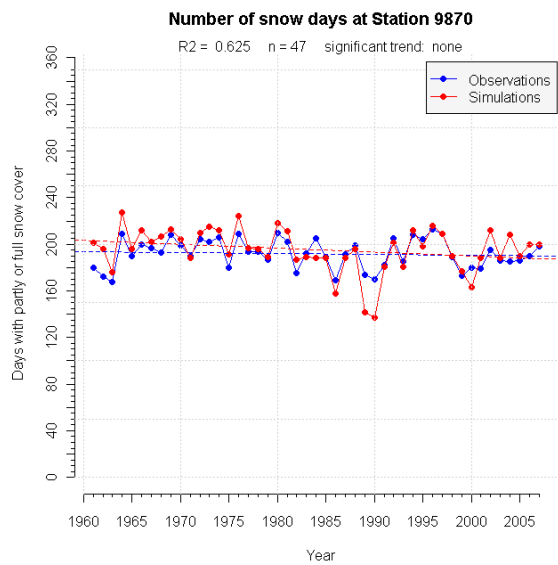
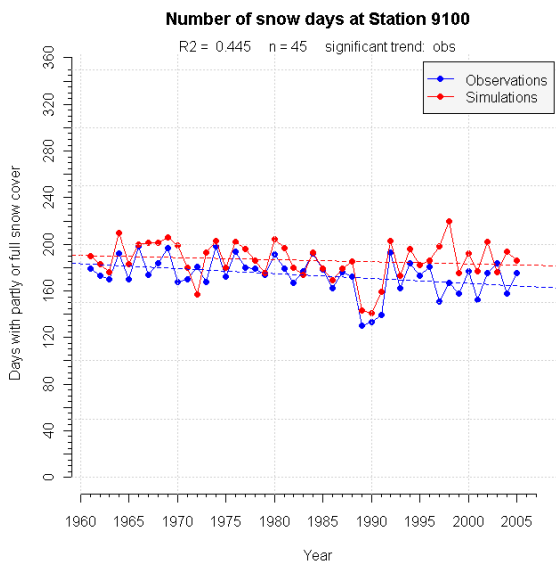
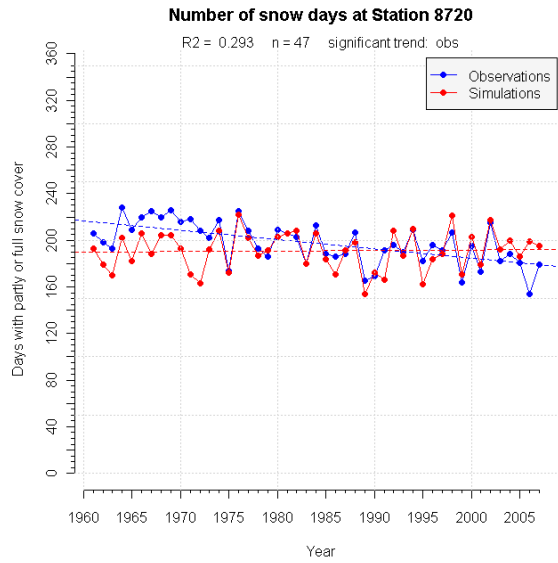
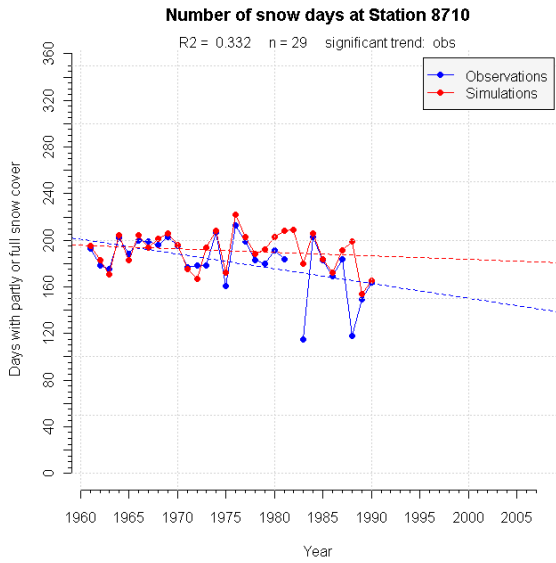


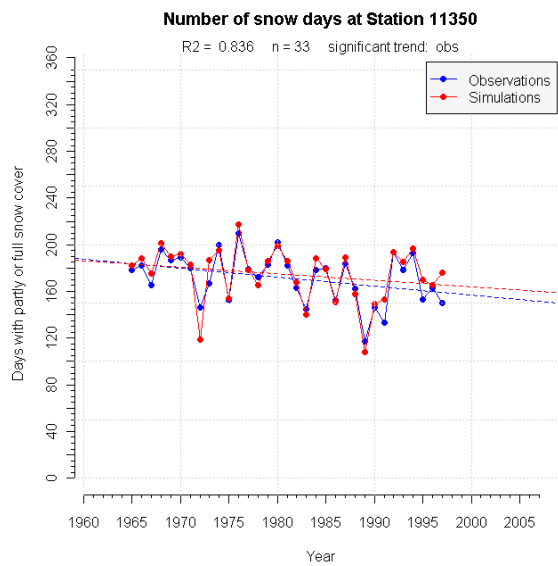
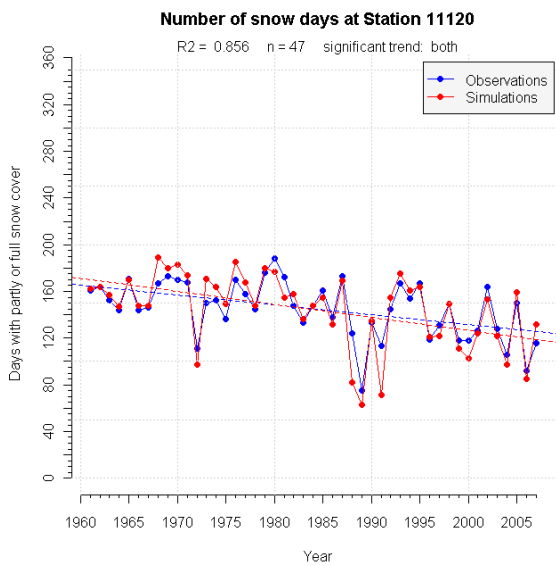
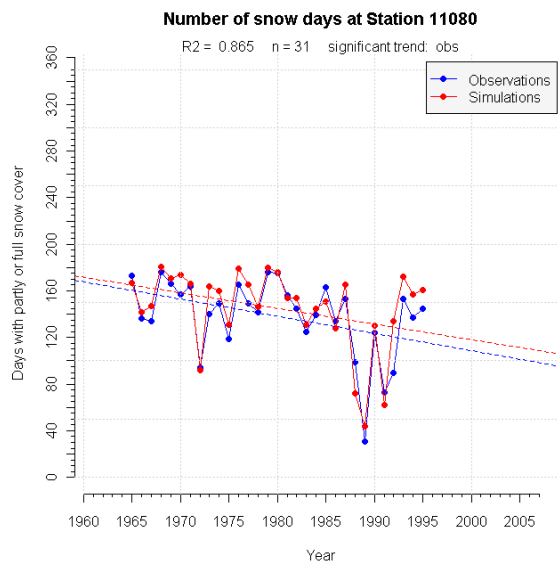
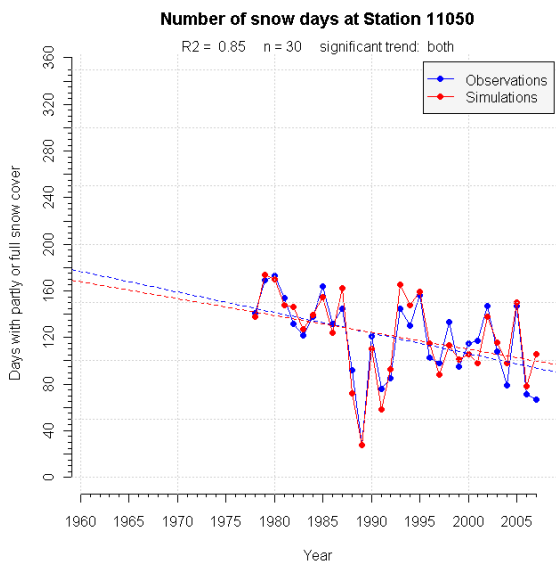
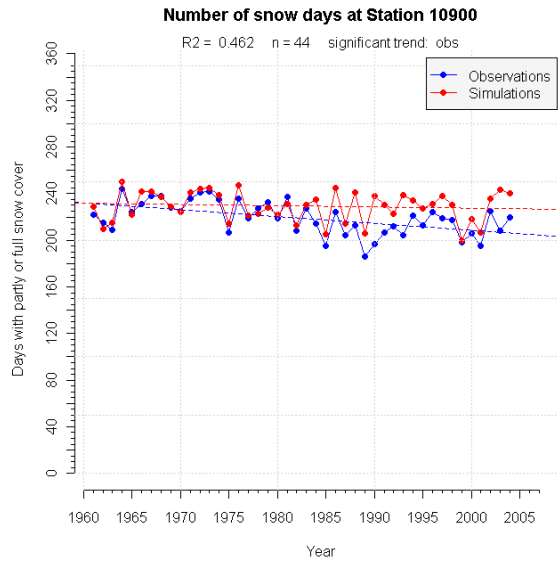
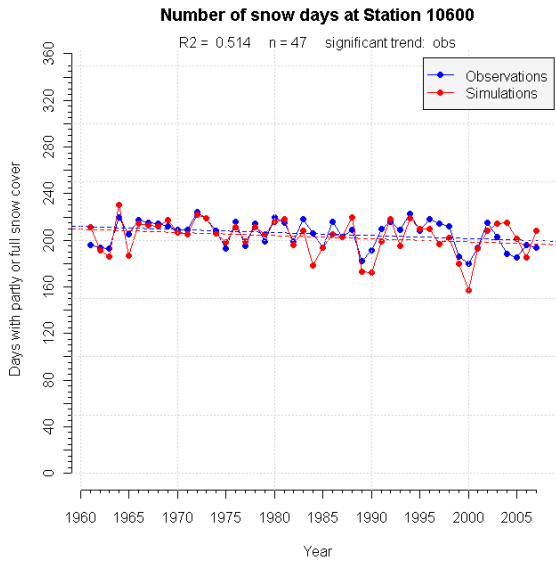


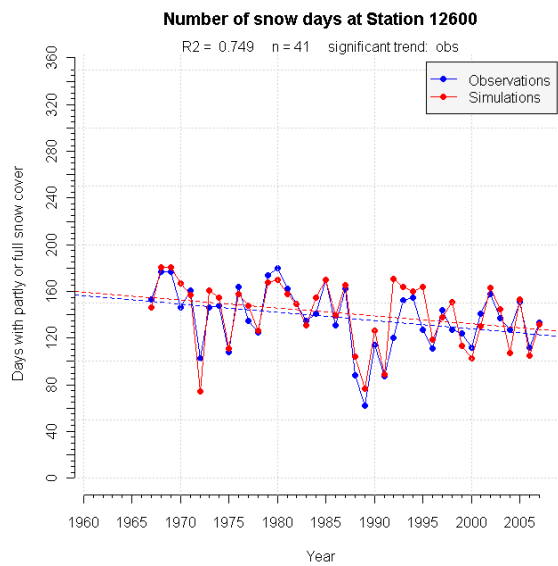
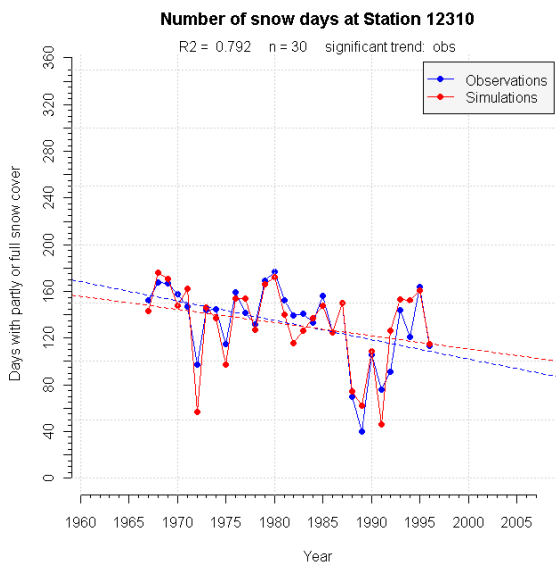
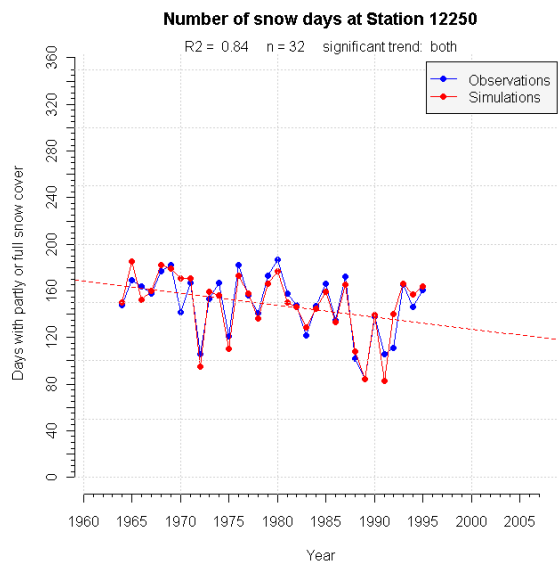
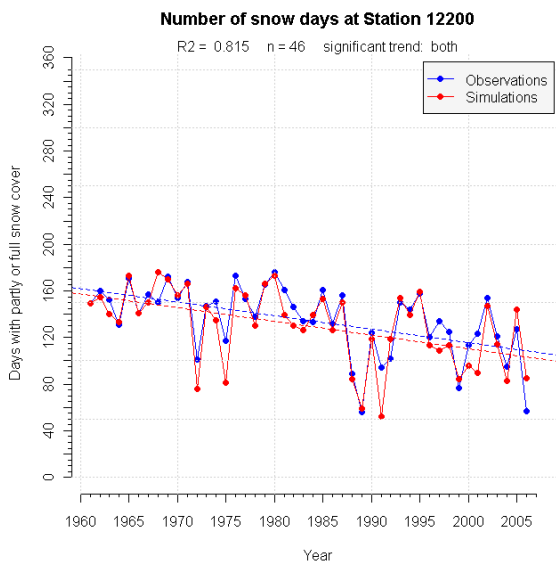
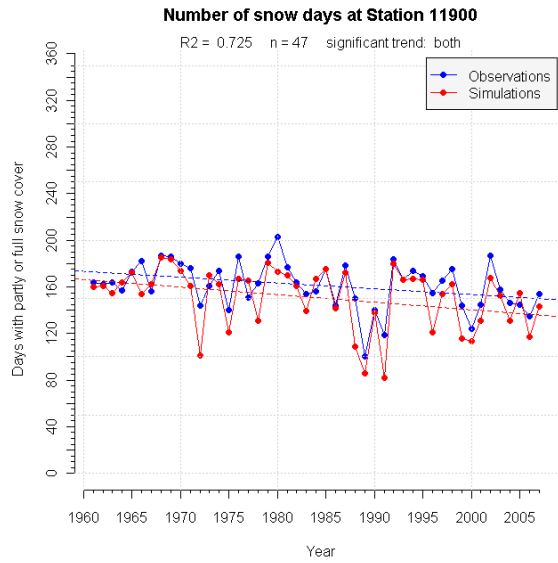
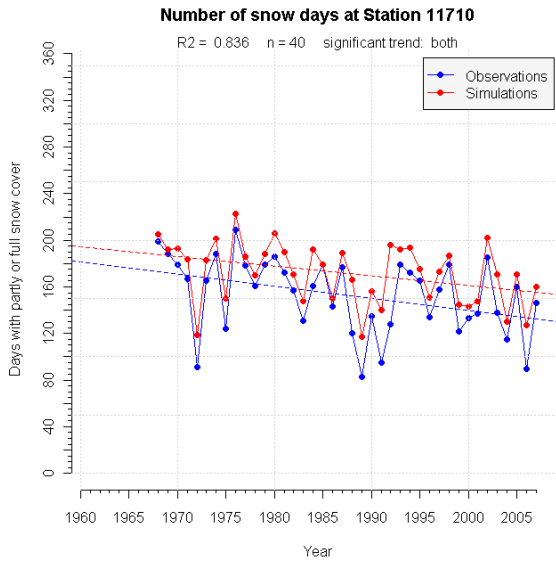


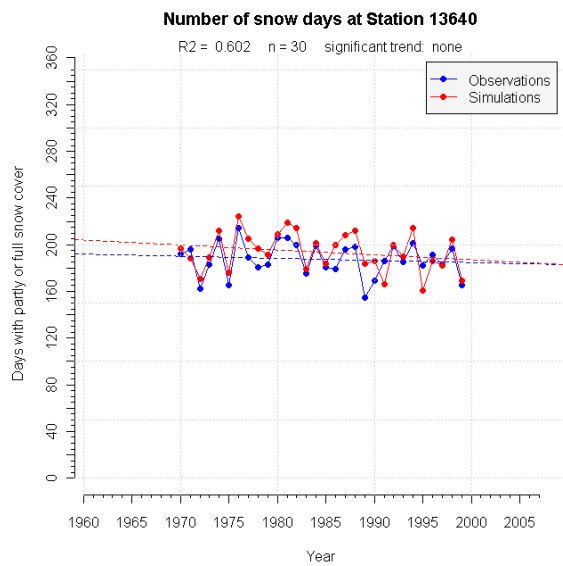
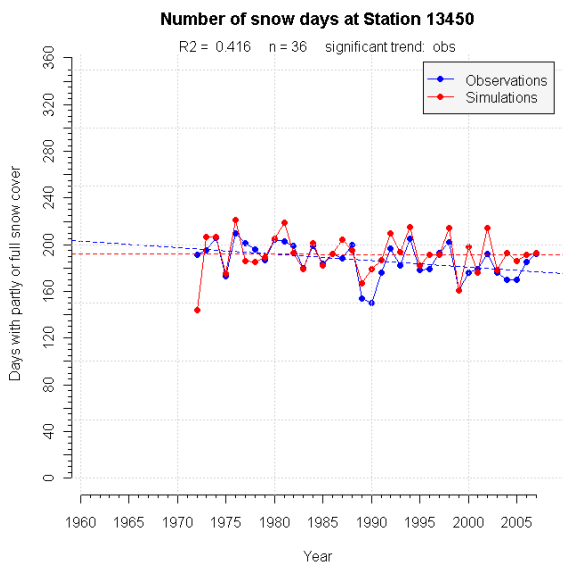
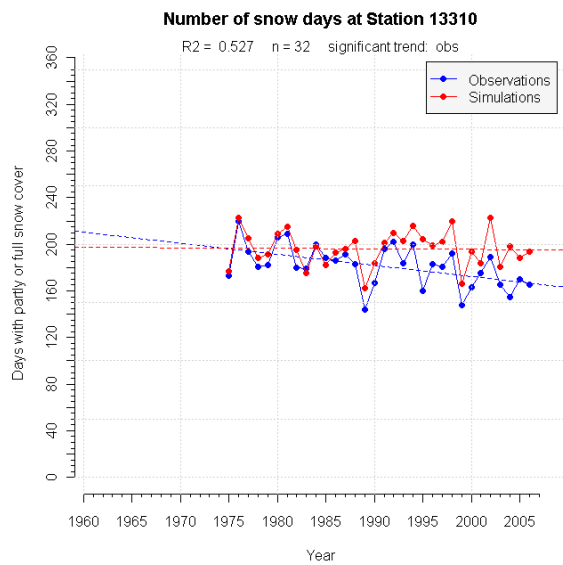
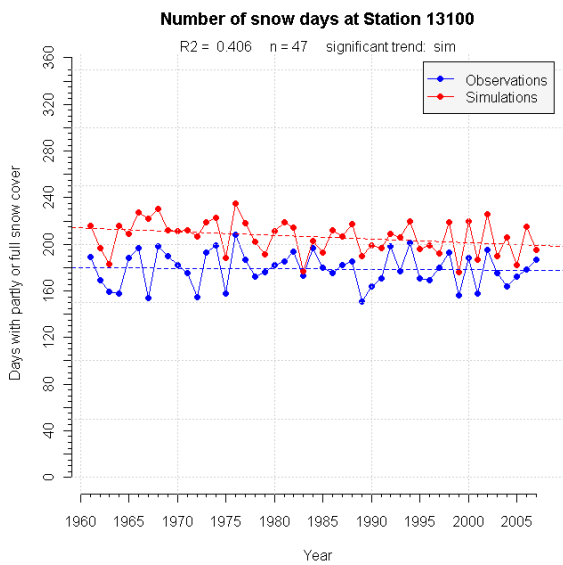
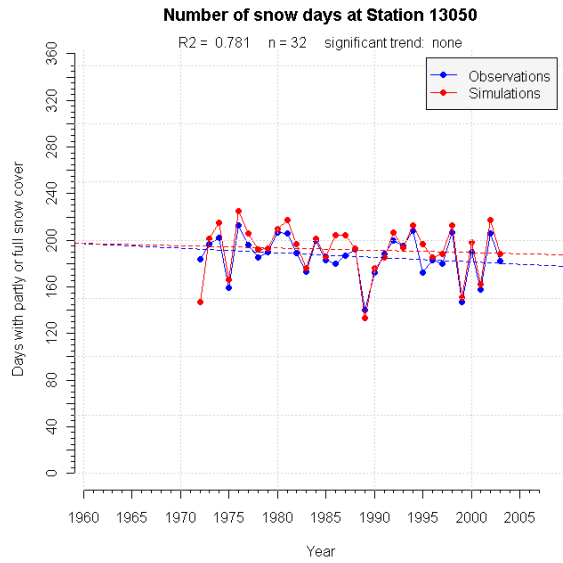
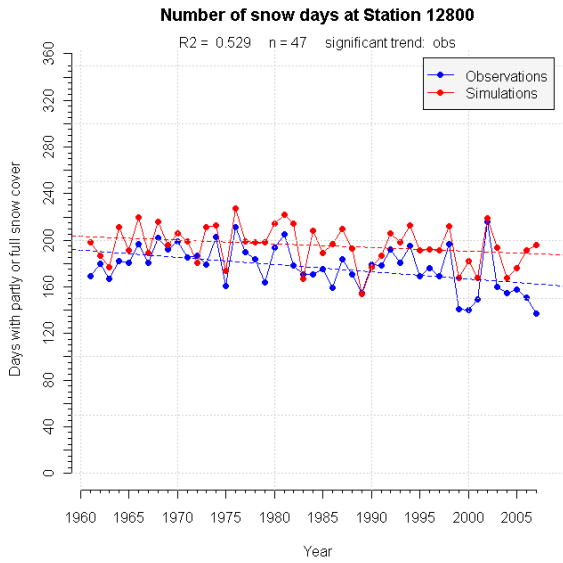


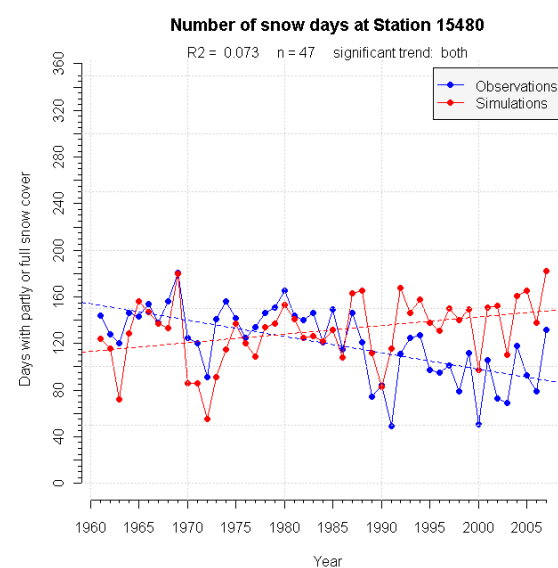
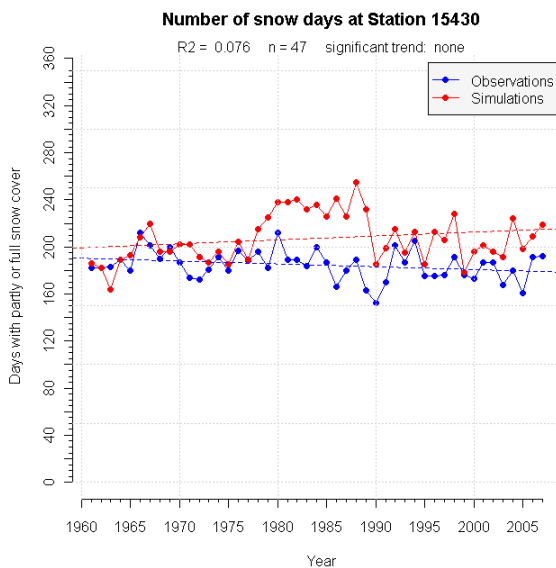
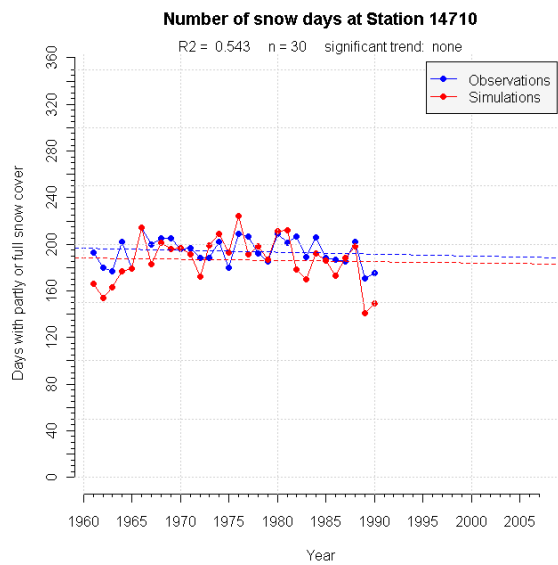
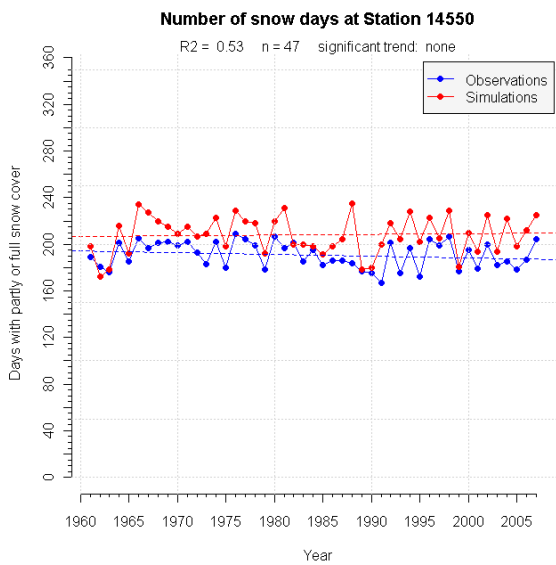
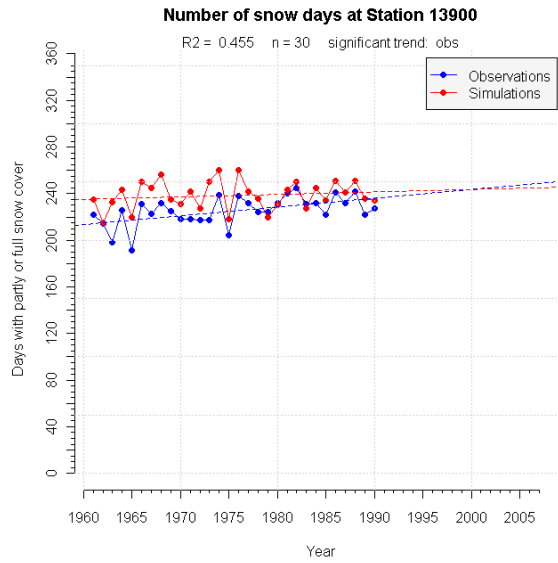
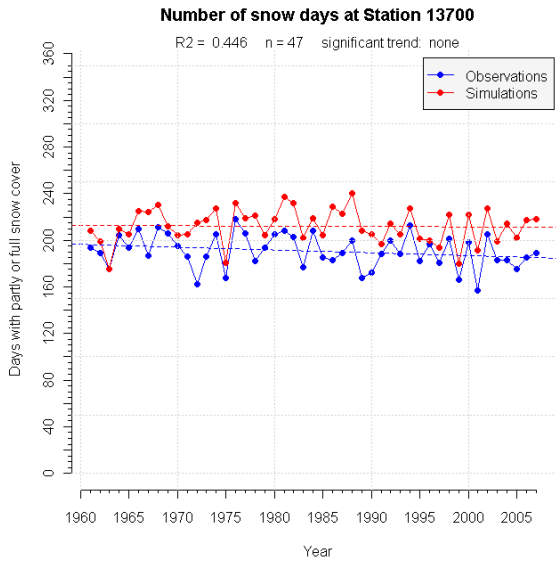


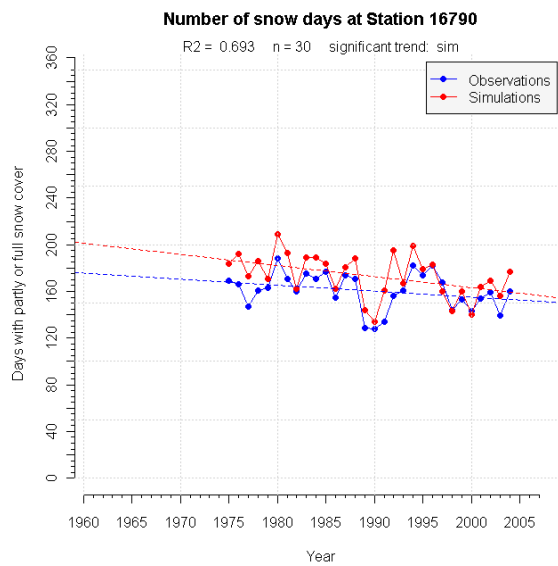
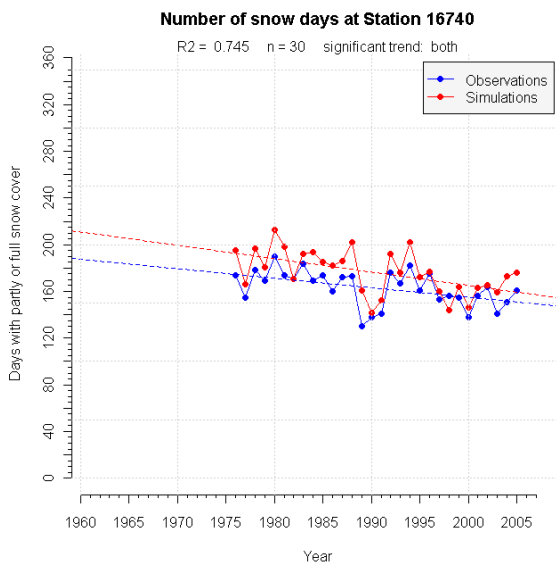
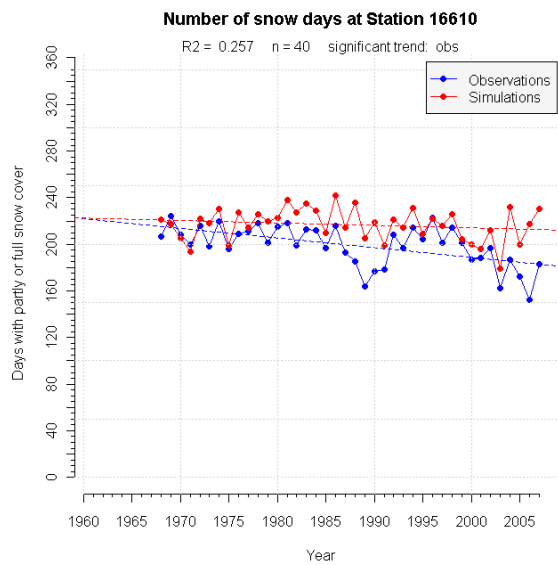
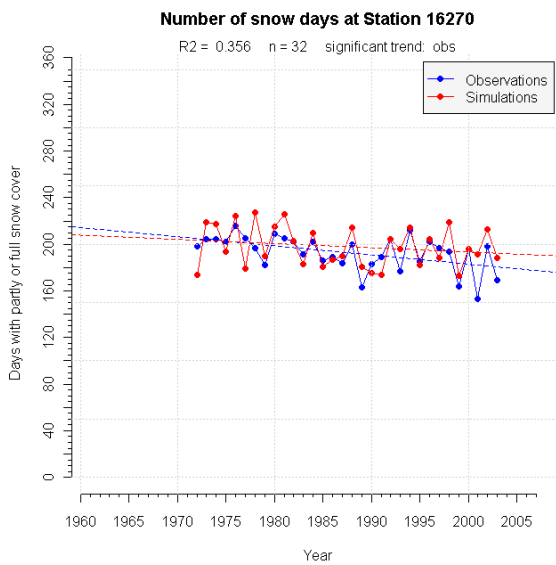
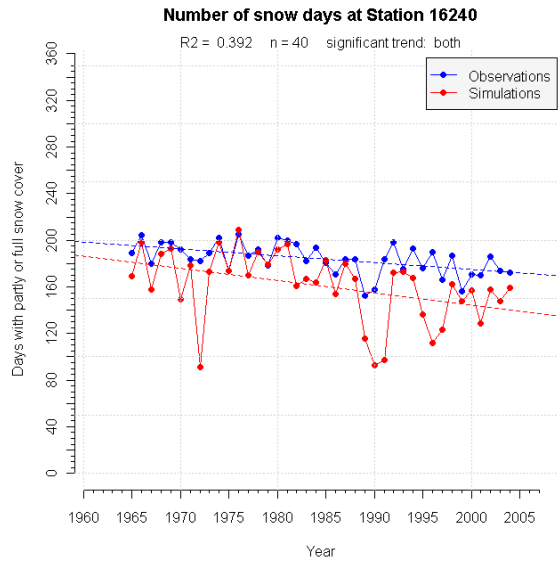
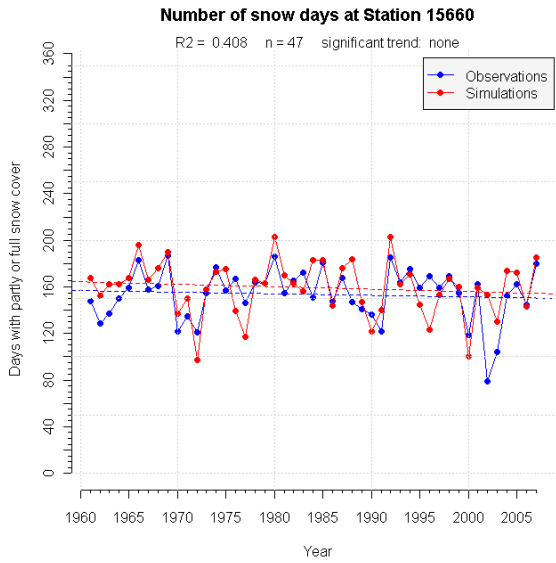


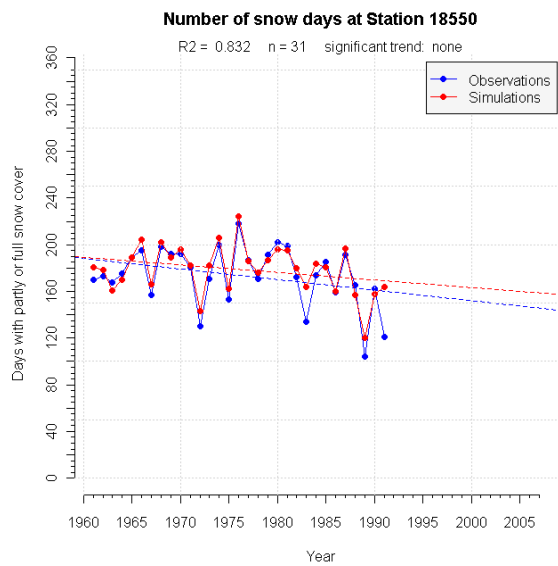
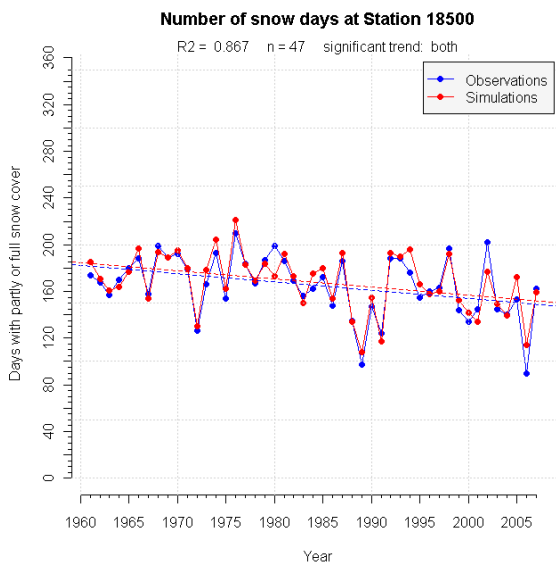
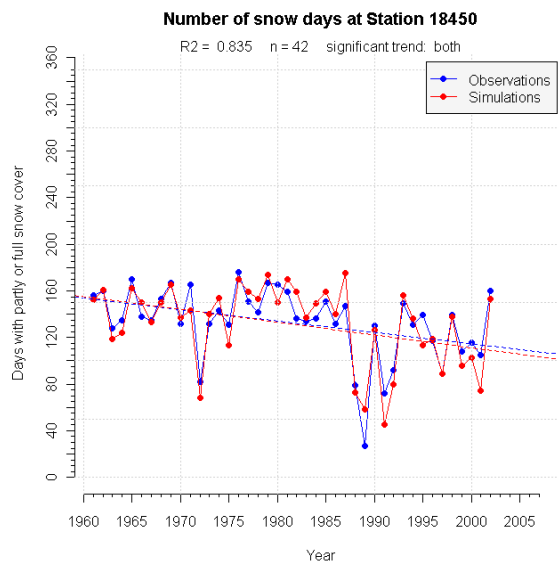
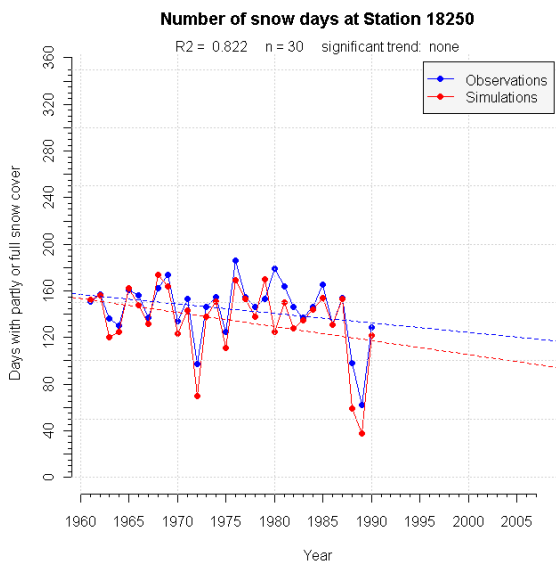
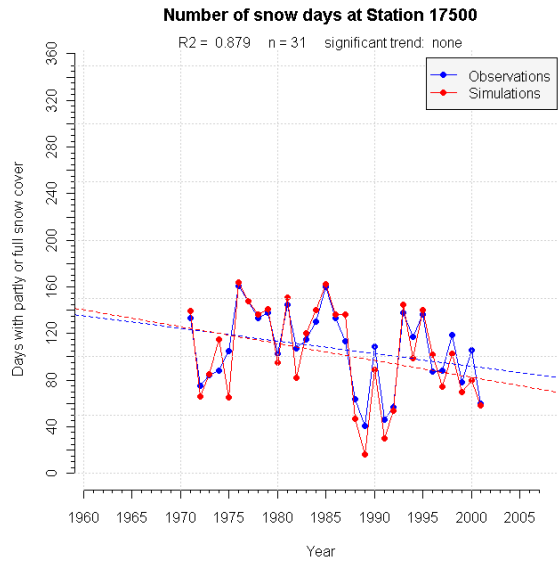
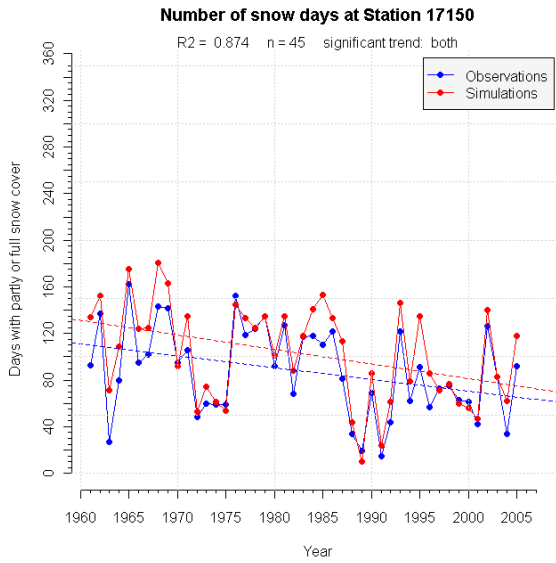


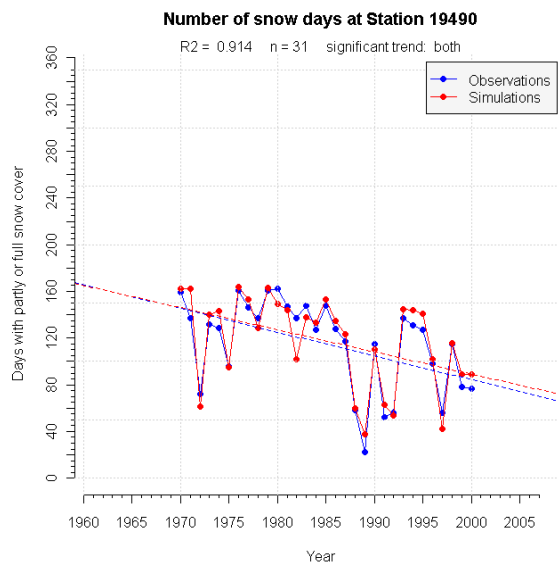
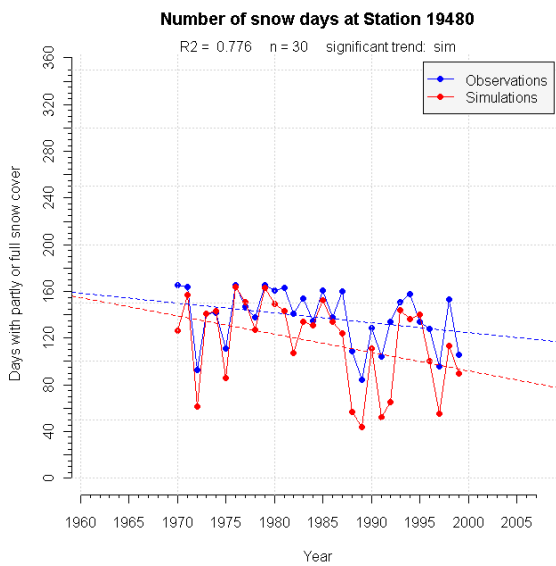
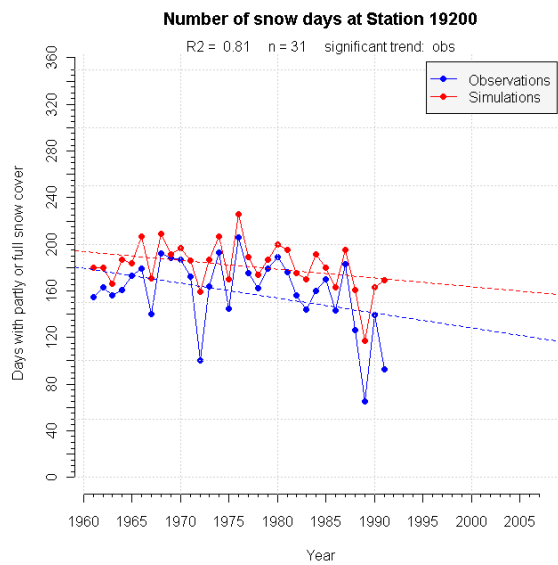
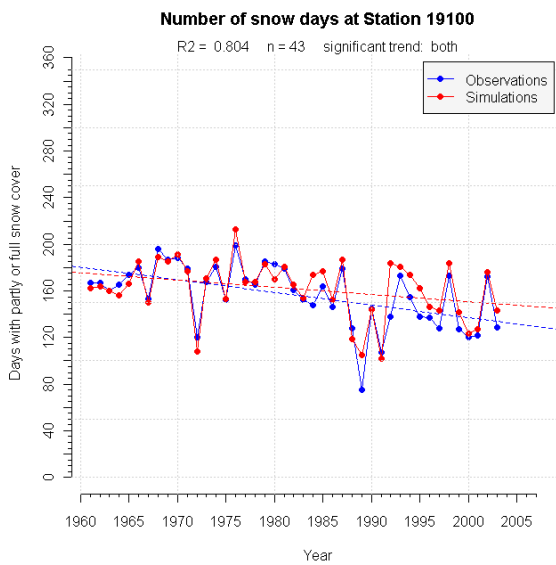
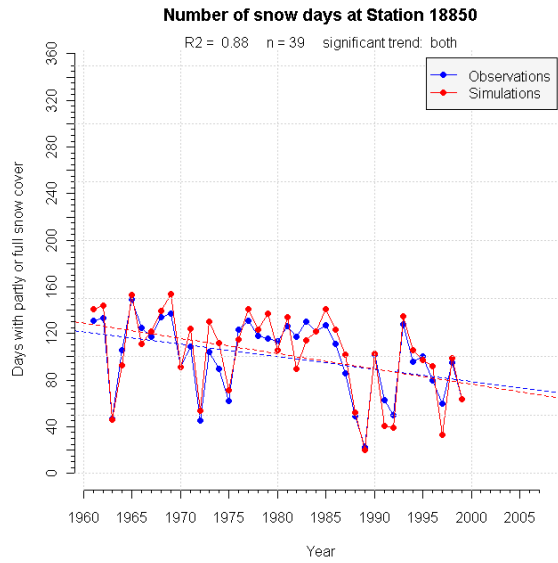
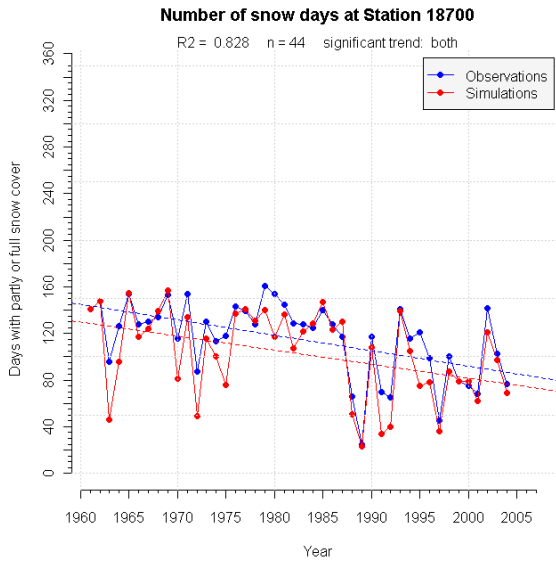


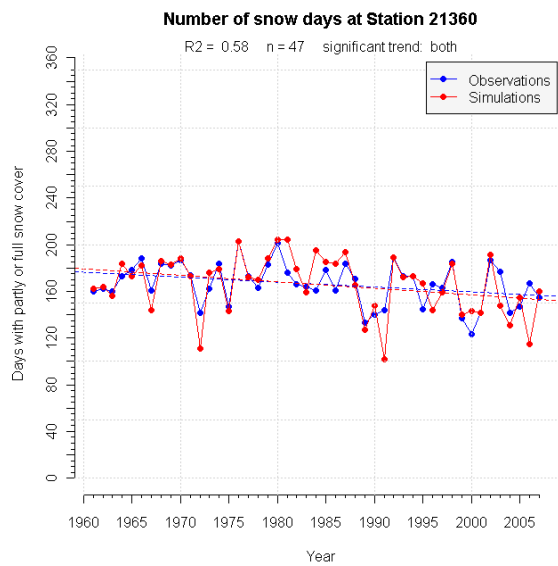
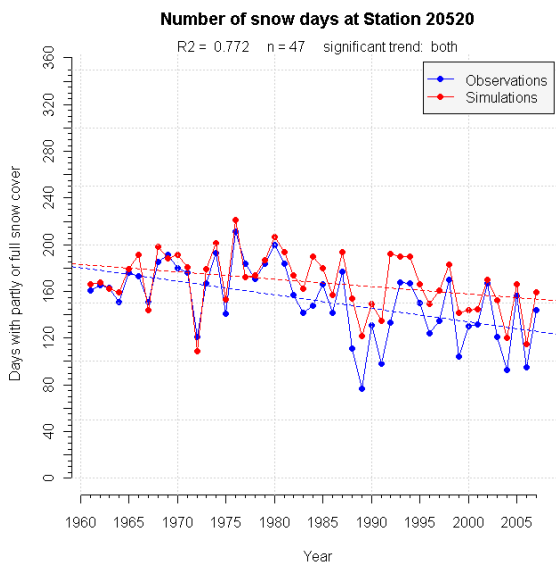
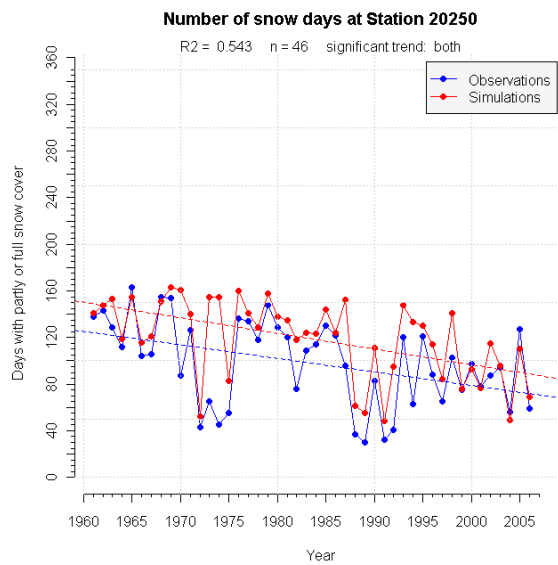
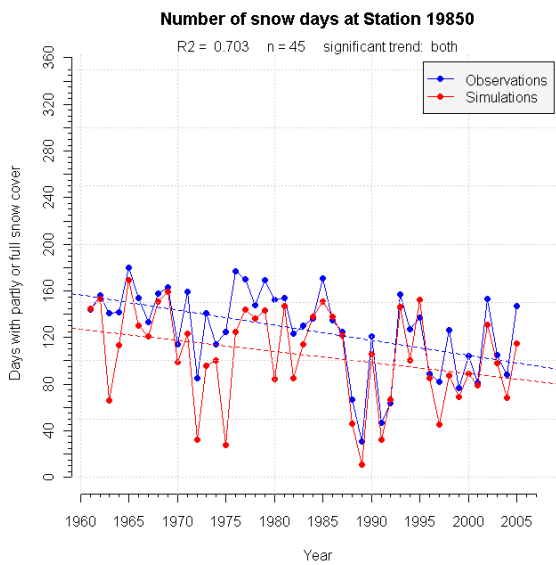
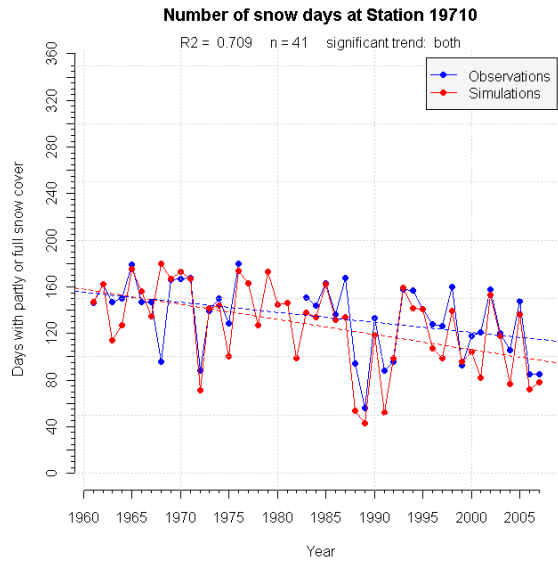
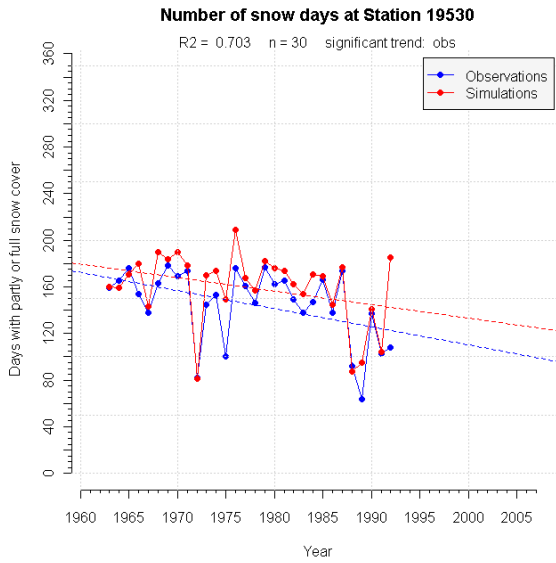


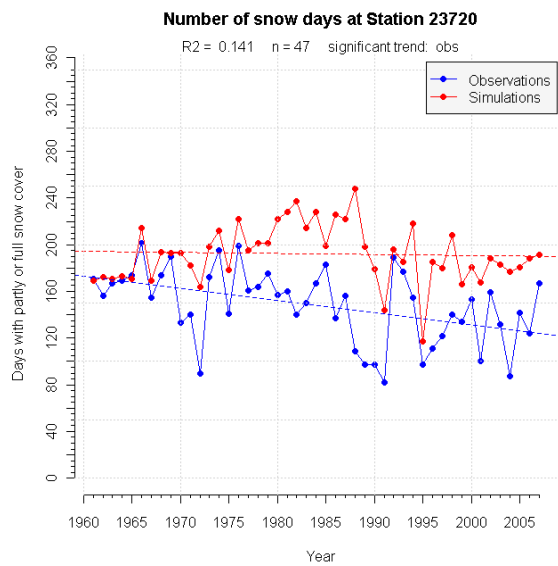
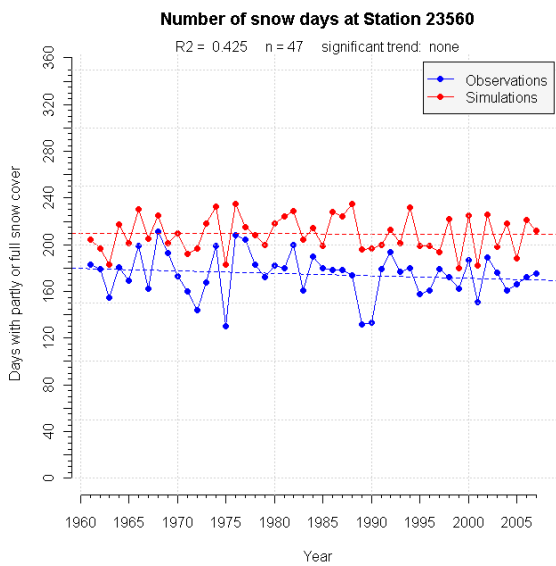
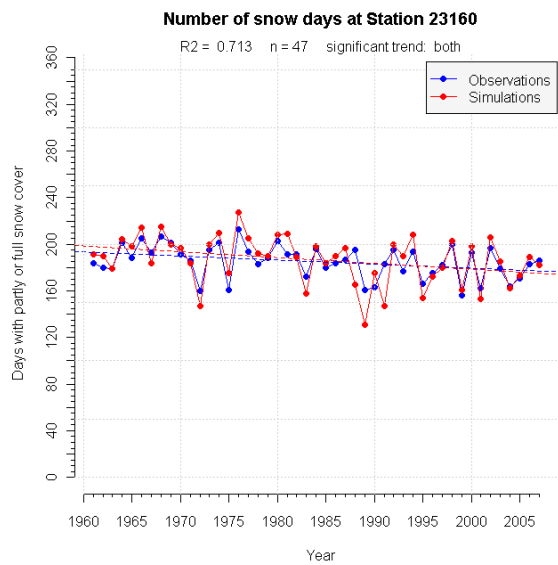
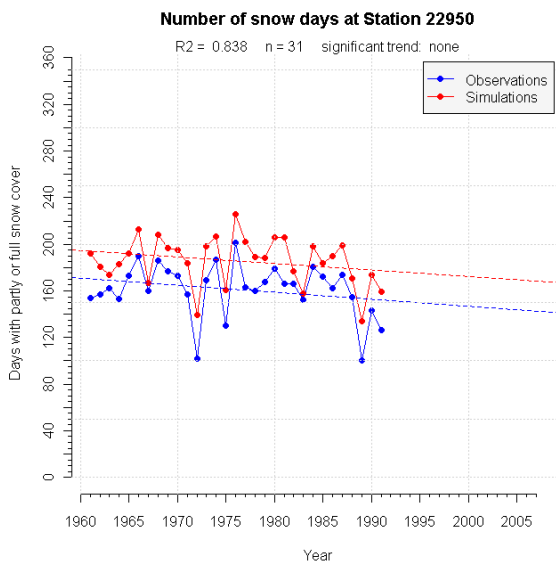
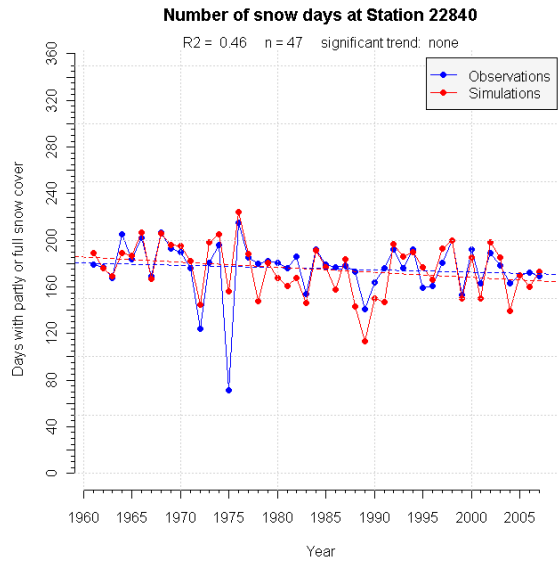
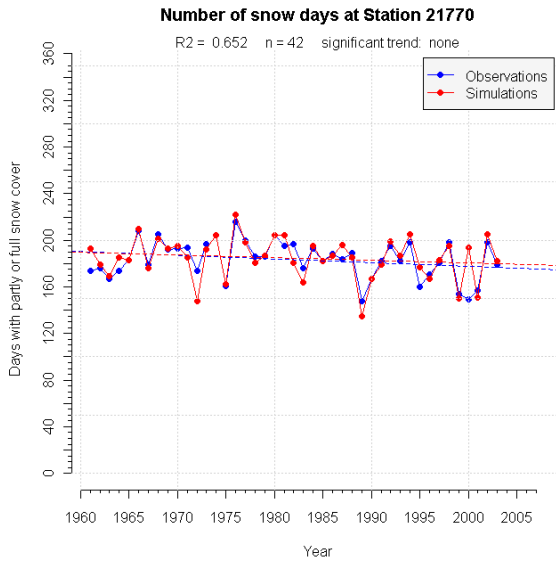


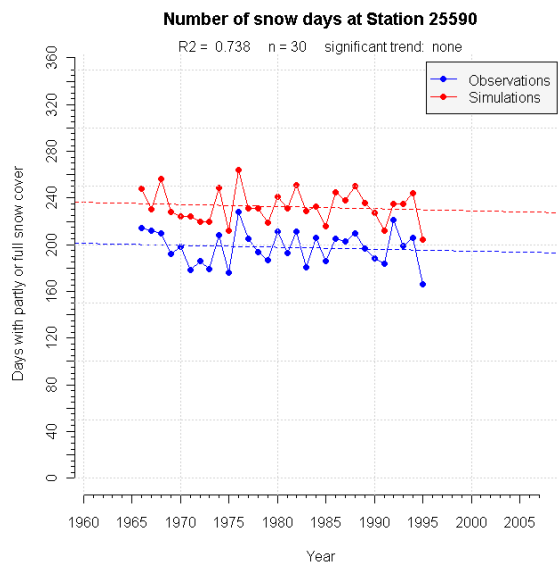
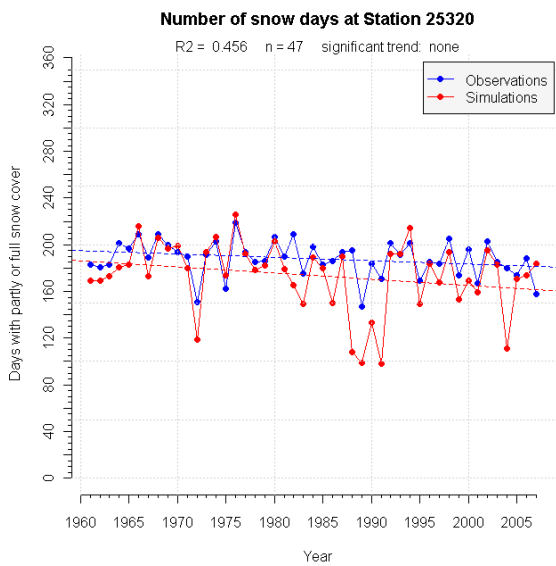
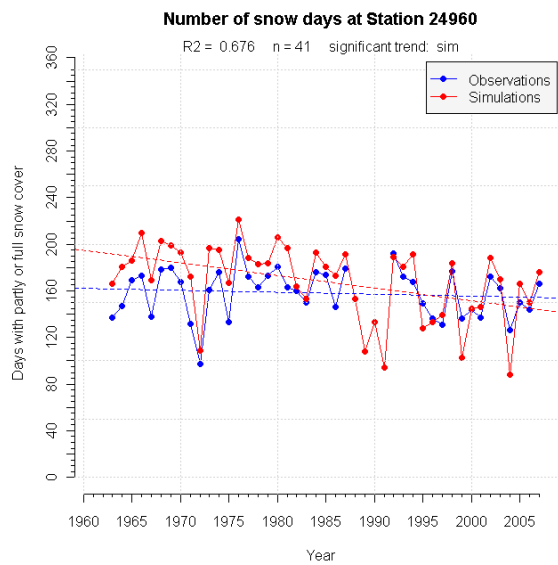
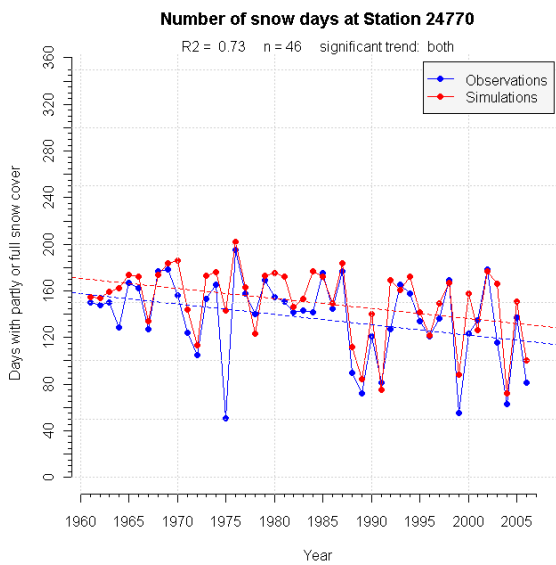
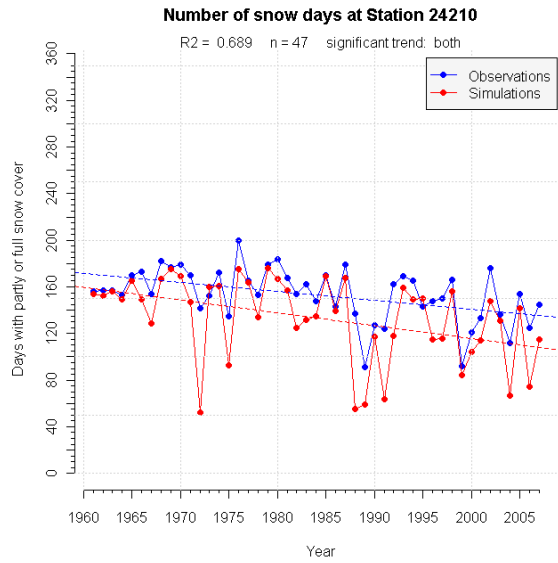
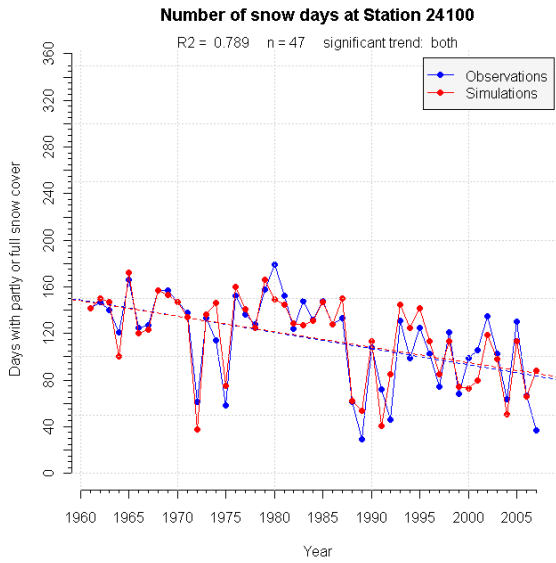


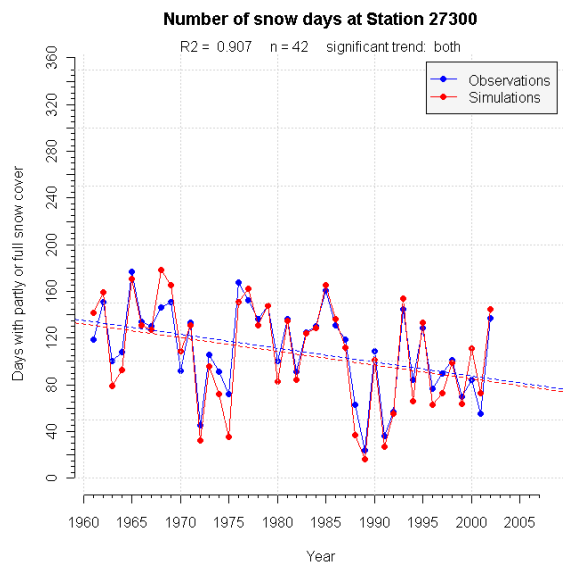
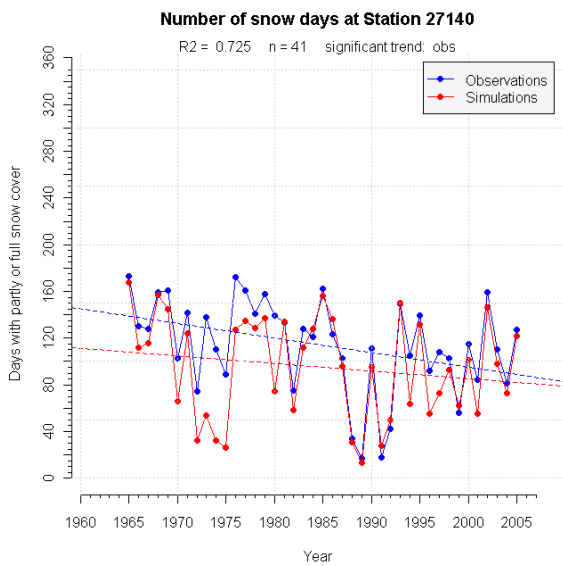
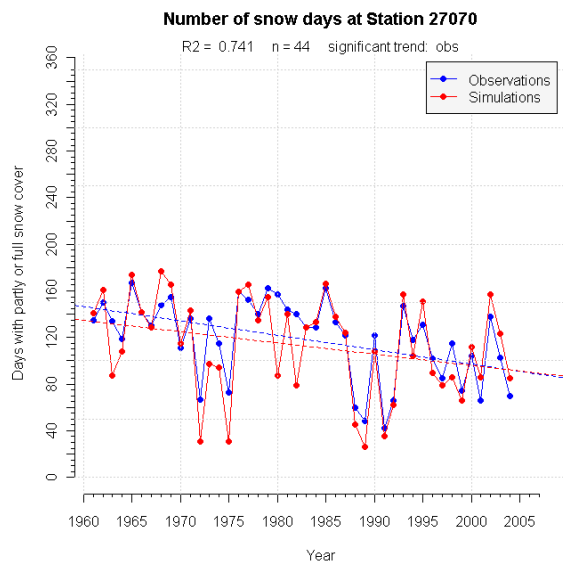
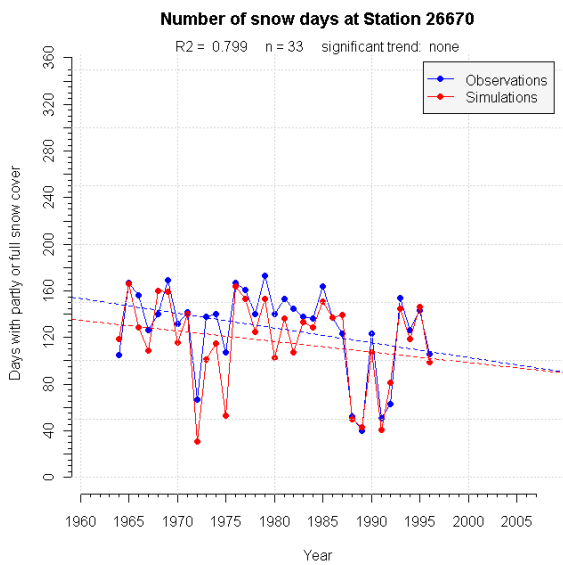
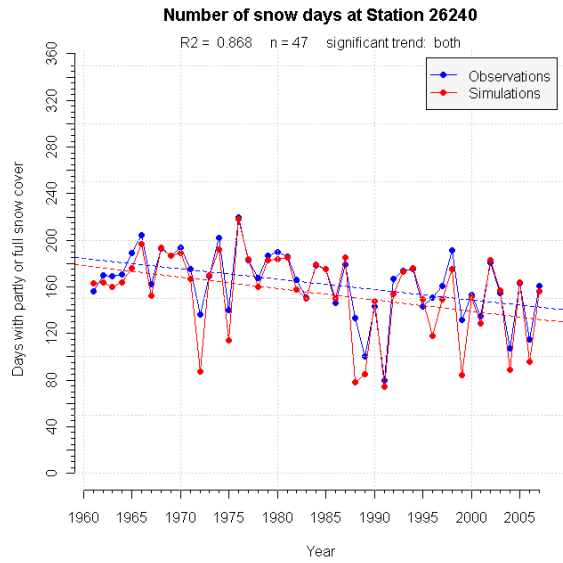
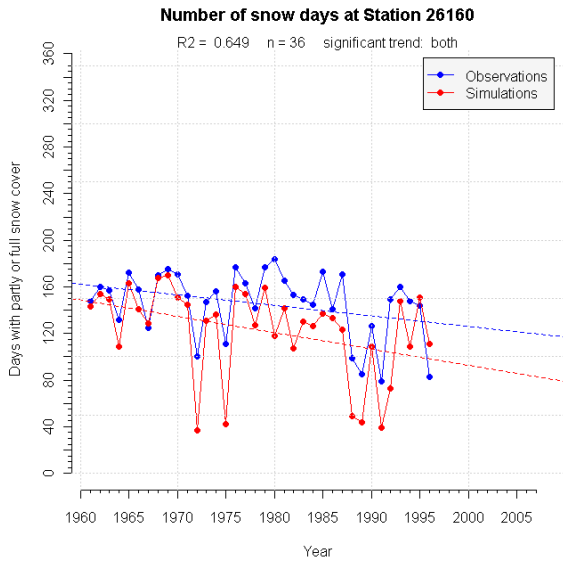


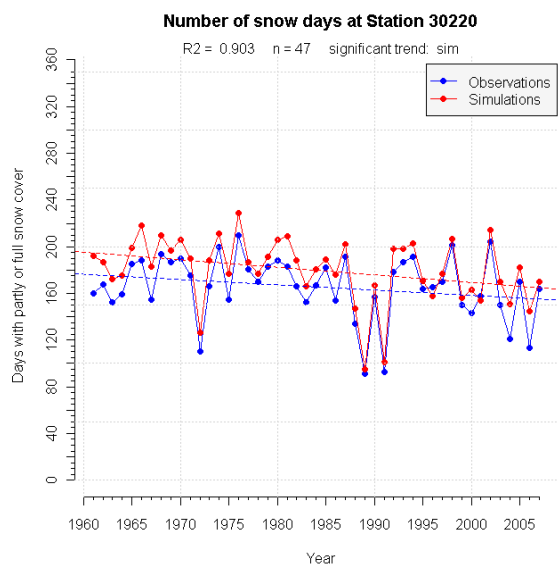
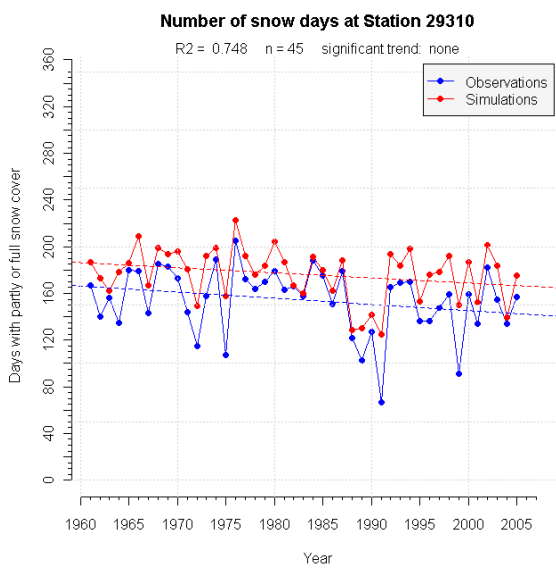
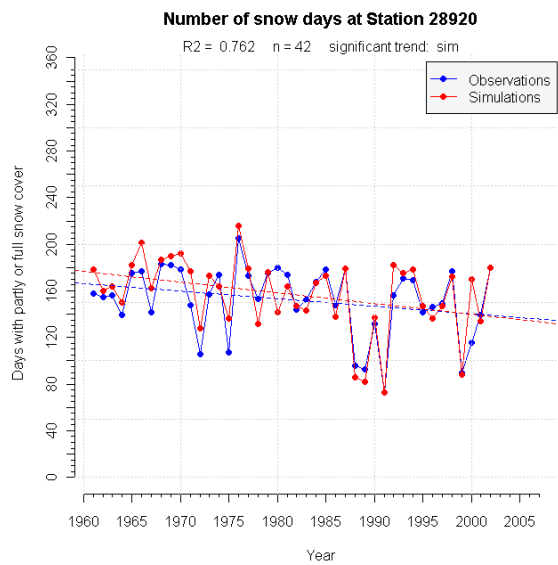
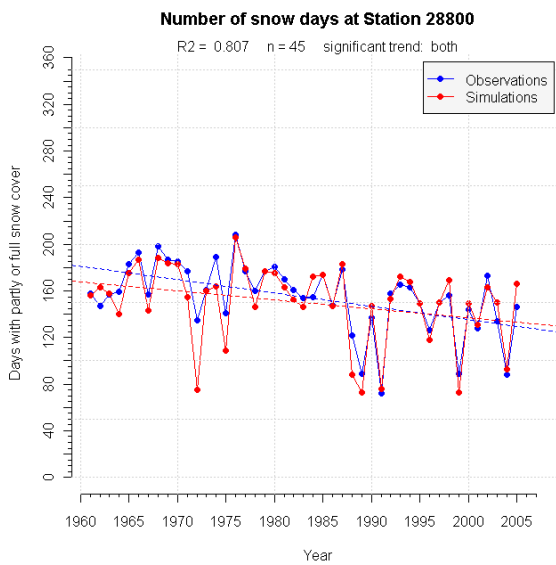
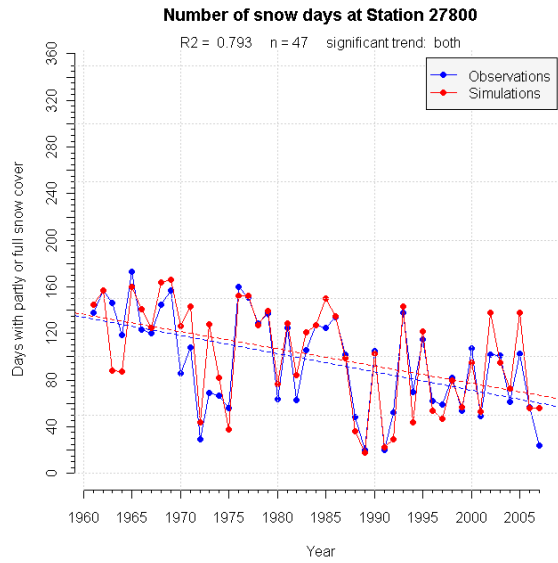
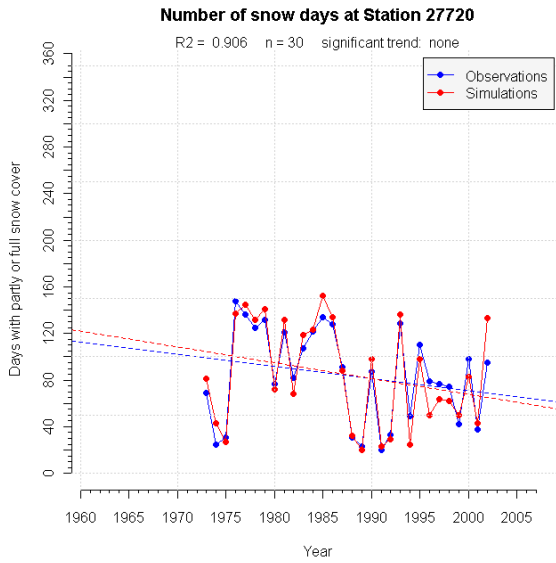


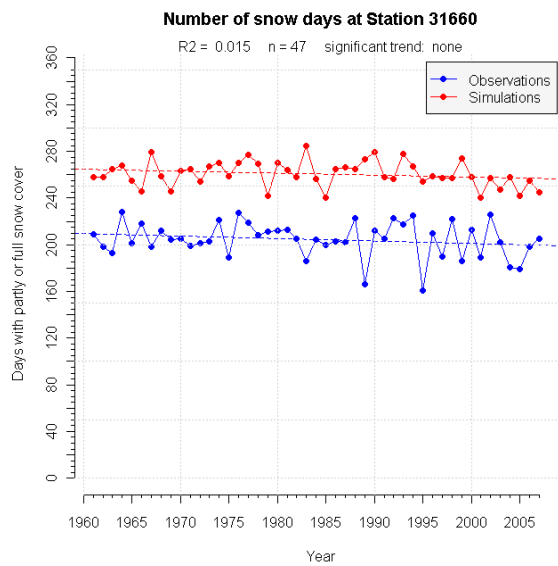
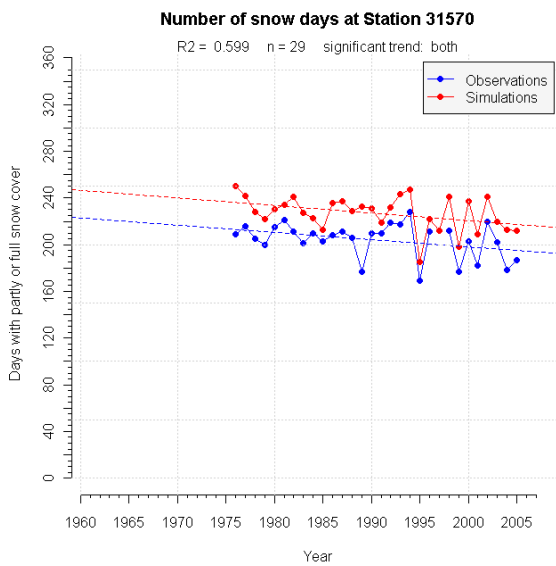
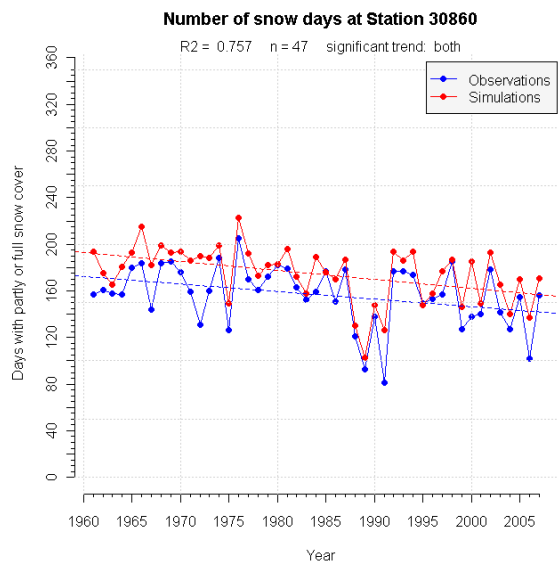
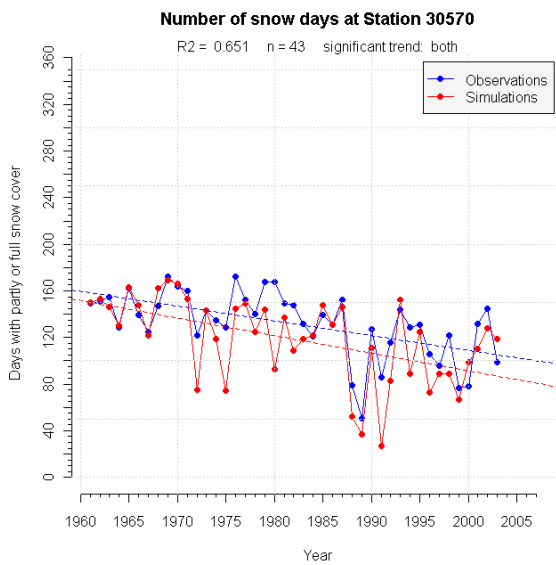
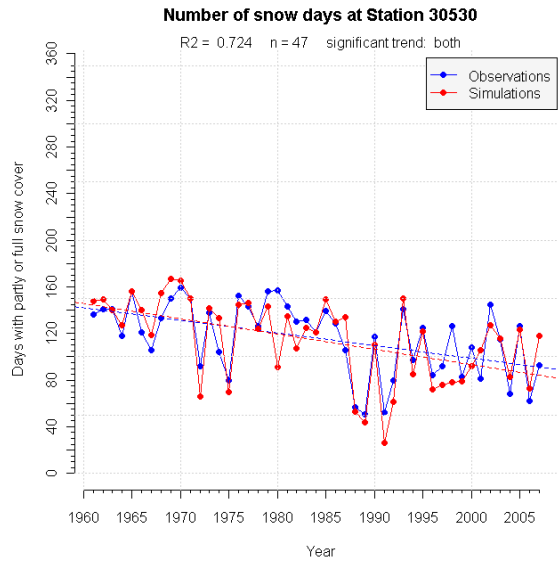
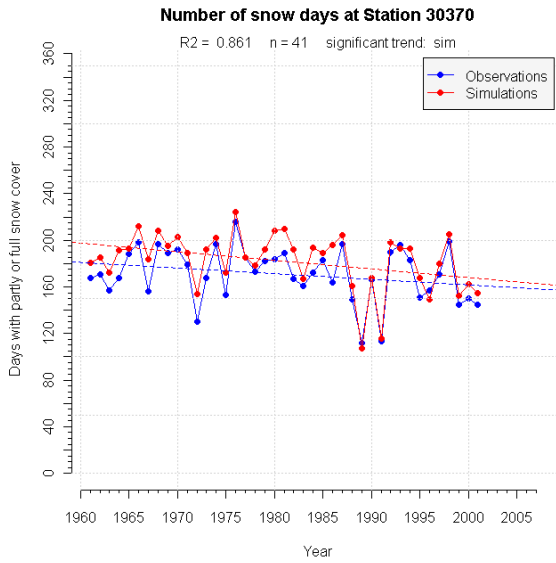


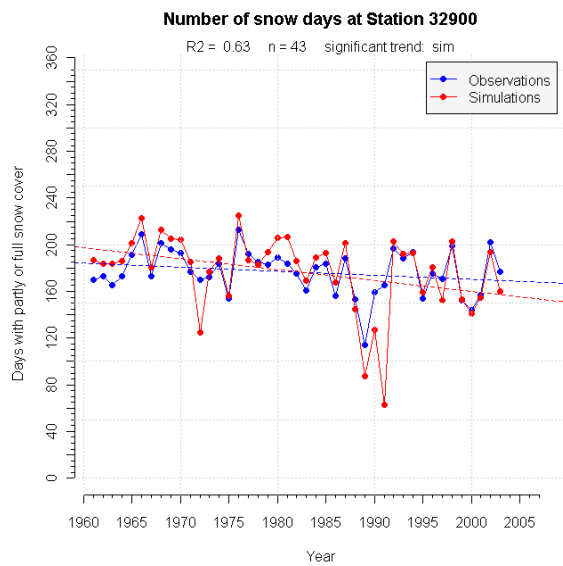
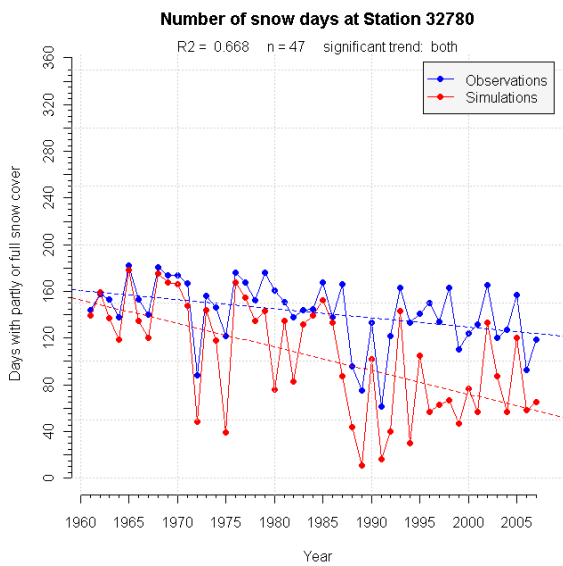
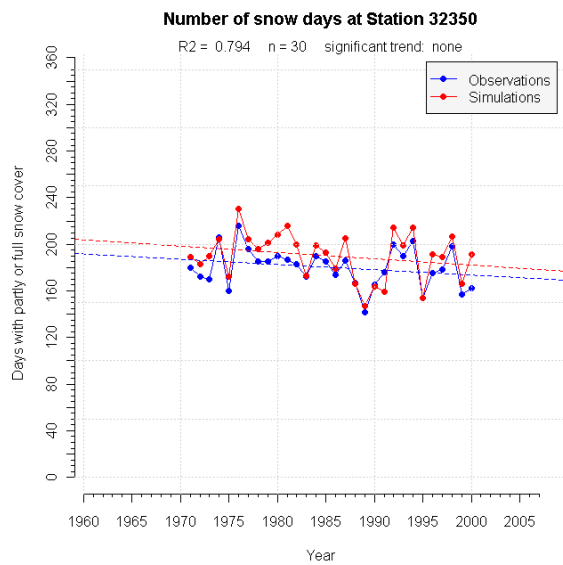
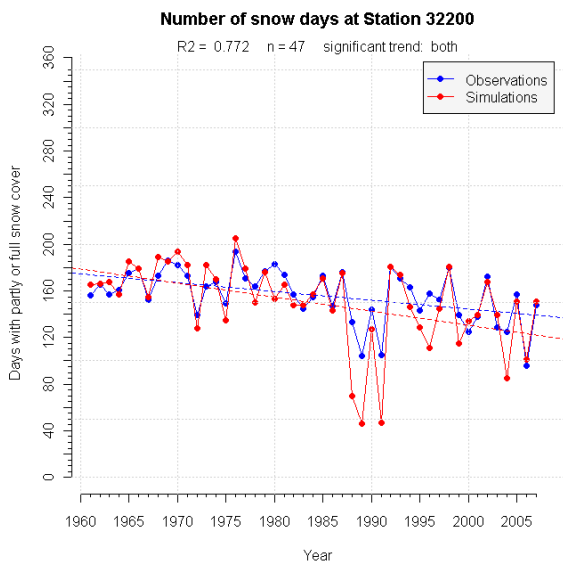
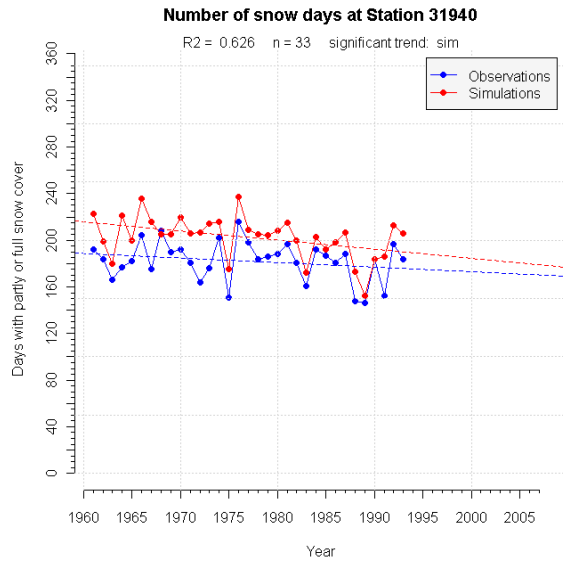
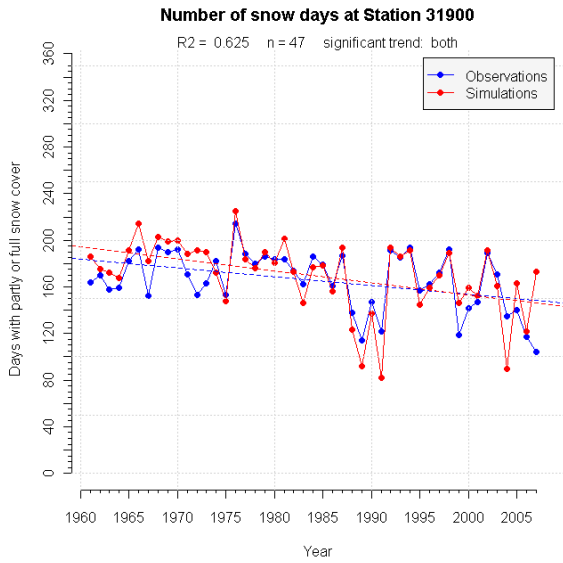


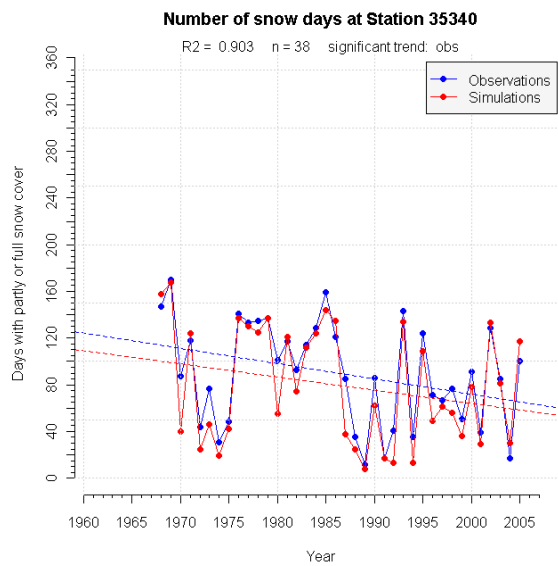
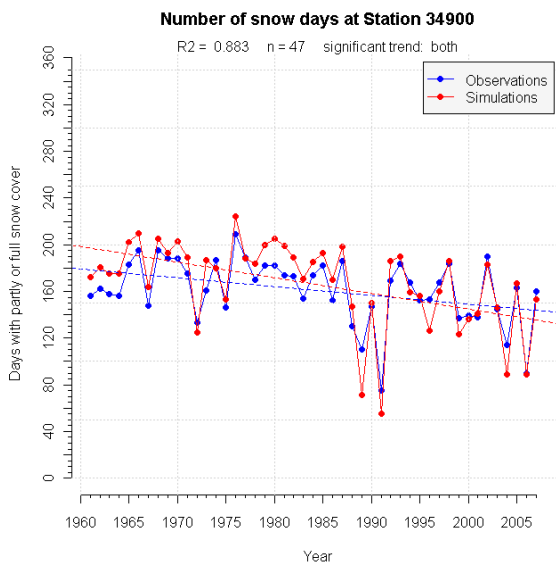
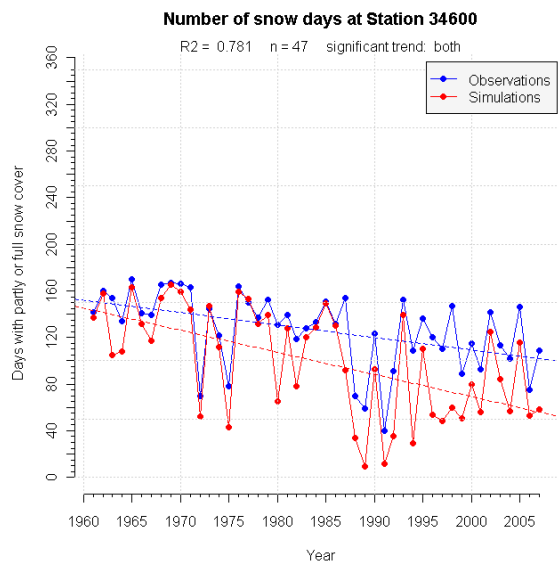
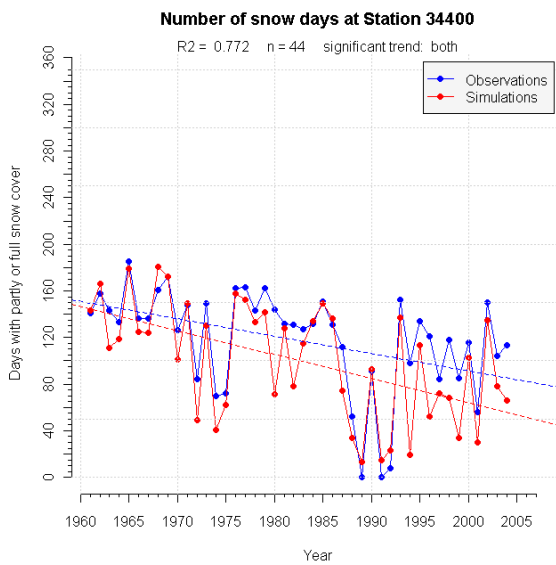
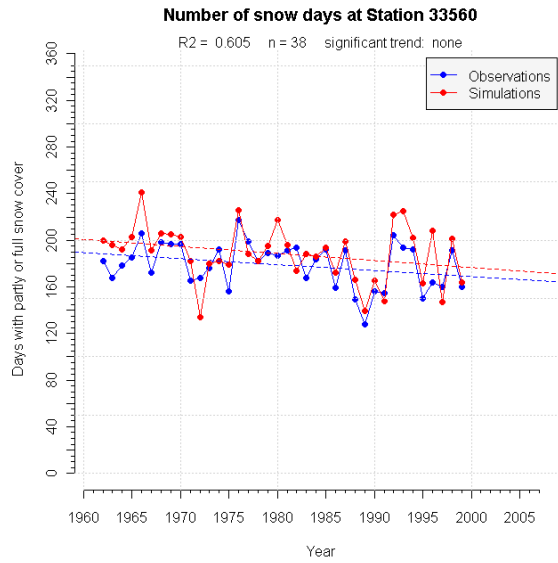
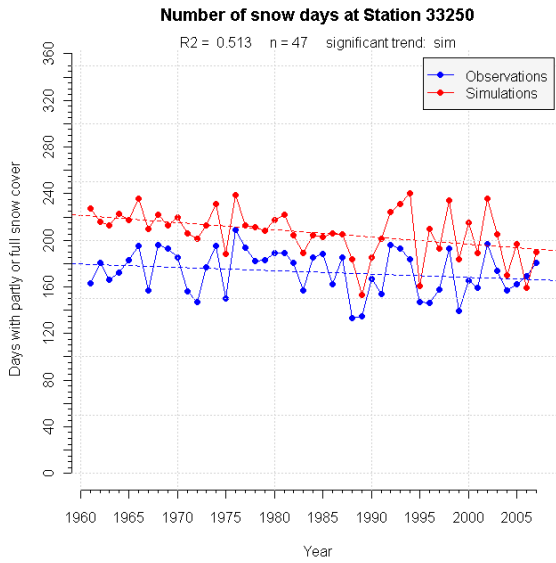






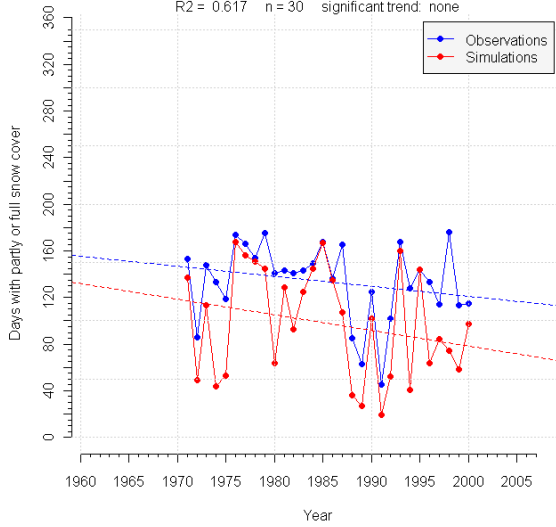






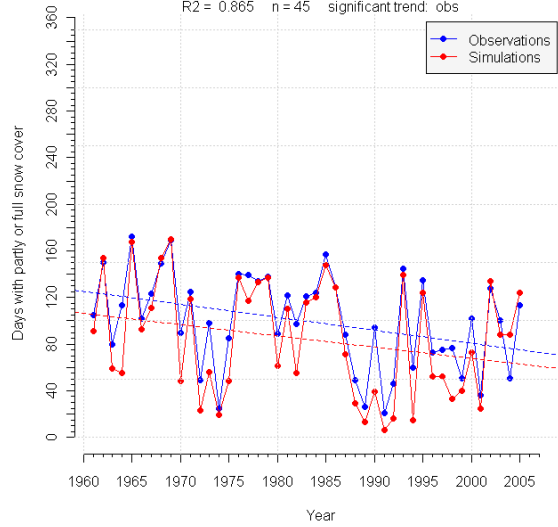
Number of snow days at Station 35590

R2 = 0.617 n = 30 significant trend: none



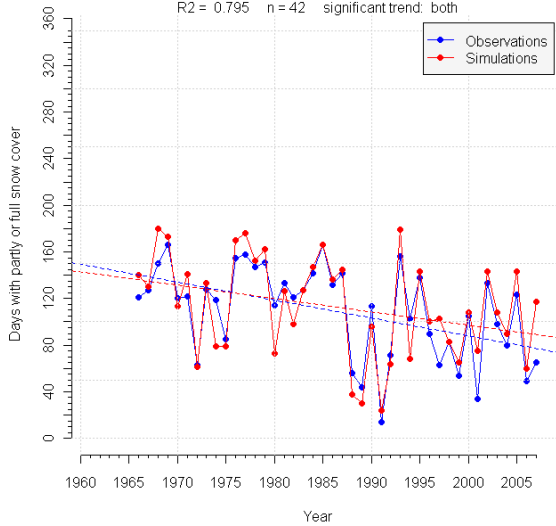
Number of snow days at Station 36300

R2 = 0.865 n = 45 significant trend: obs



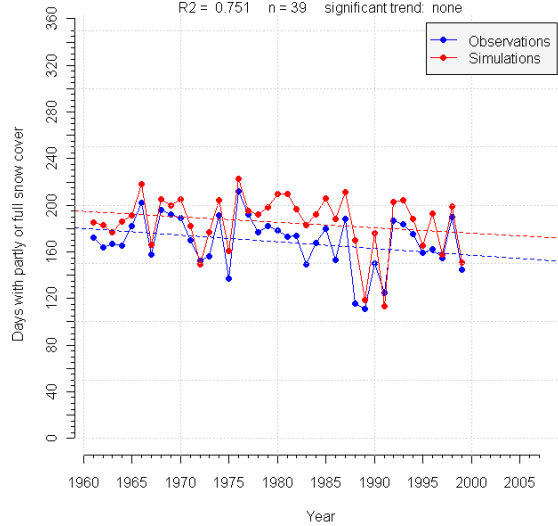
Number of snow days at Station 36560

R2 = 0.795 n = 42 significant trend: both



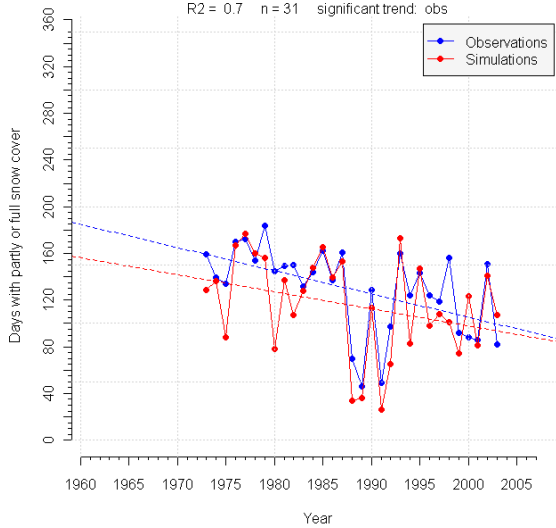
Number of snow days at Station 36970

R2 = 0.751 n = 39 significant trend: none



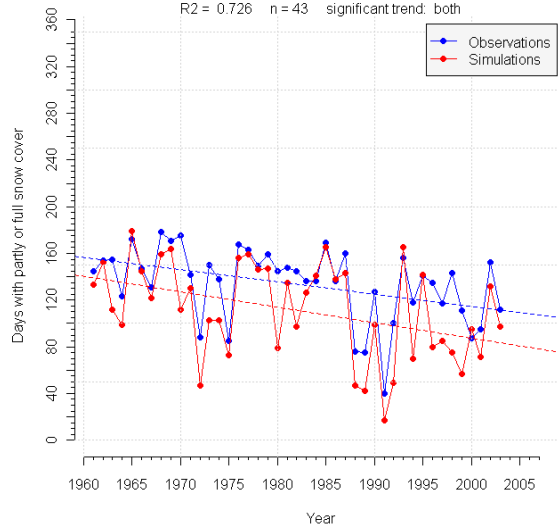
Number of snow days at Station 37040

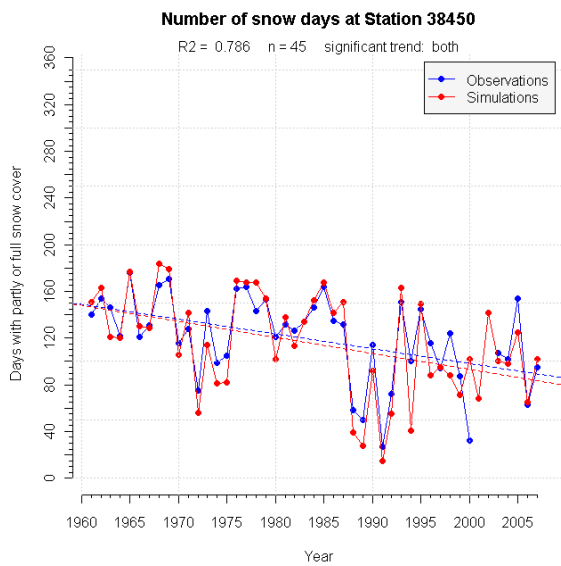
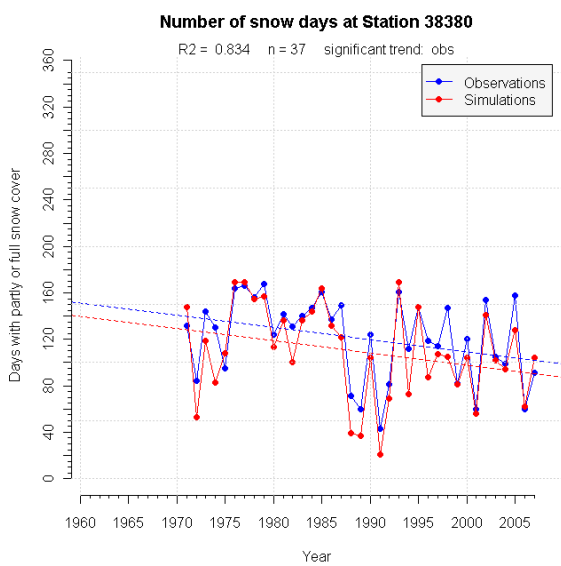
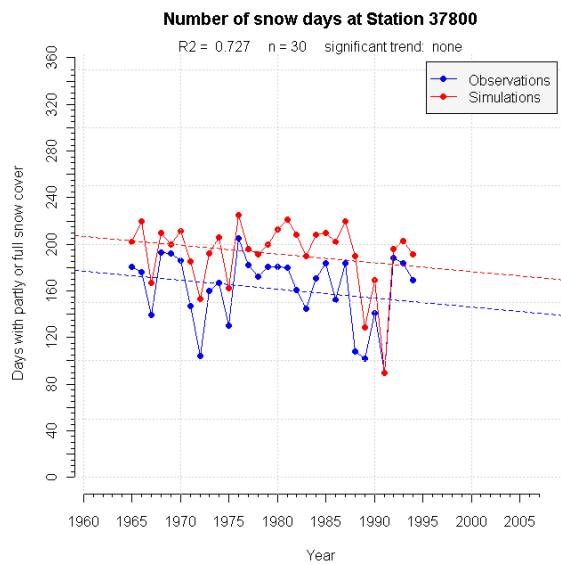
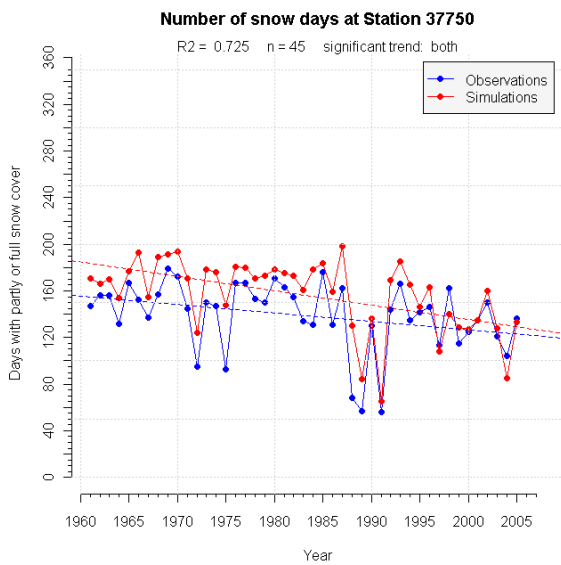
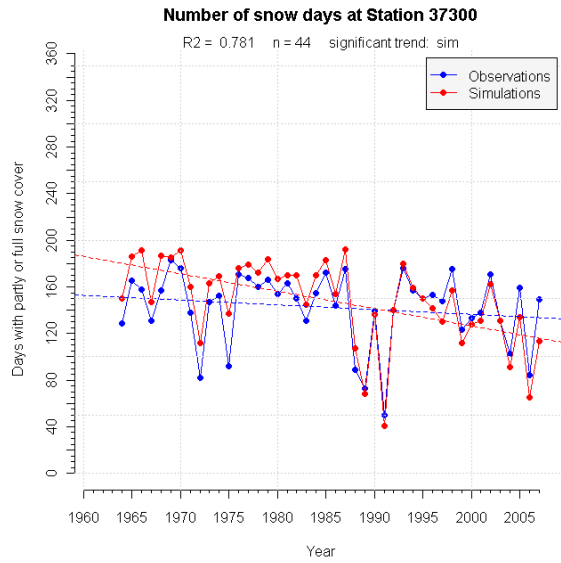
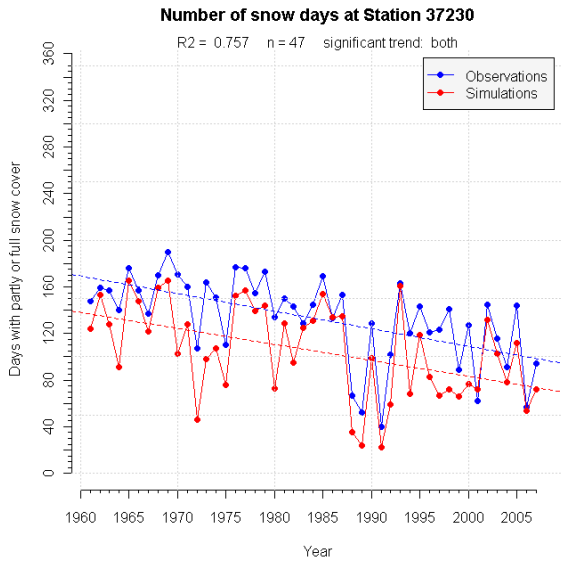
R2 = 0.7 n = 31 significant trend: obs

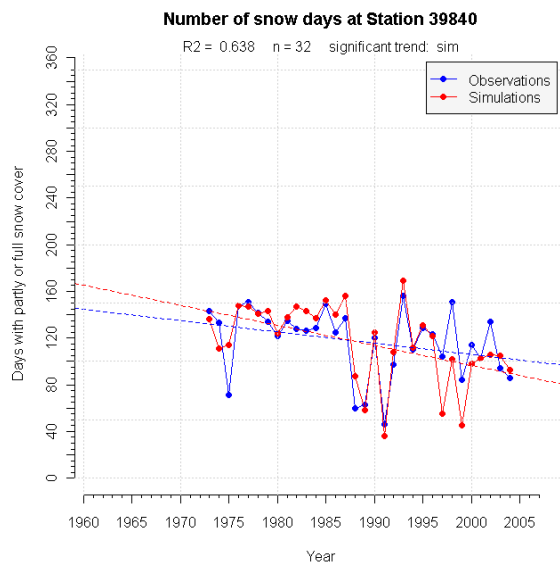
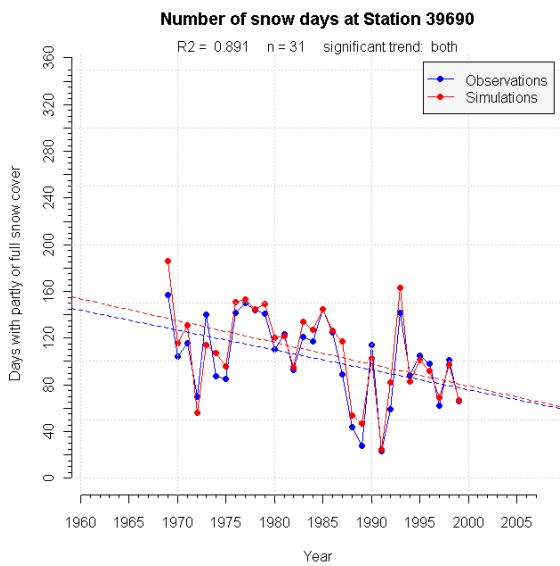
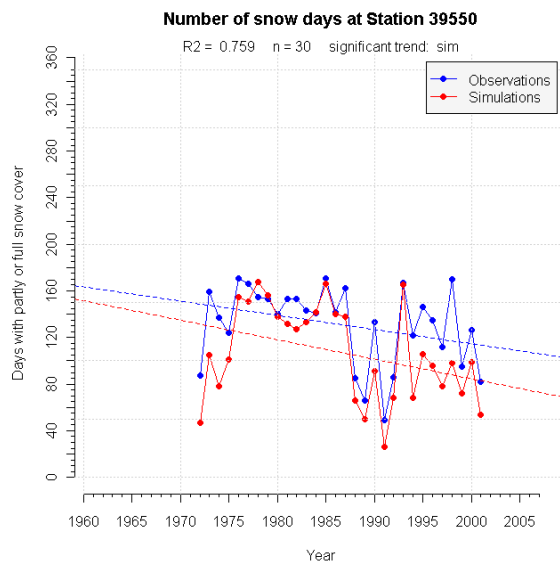
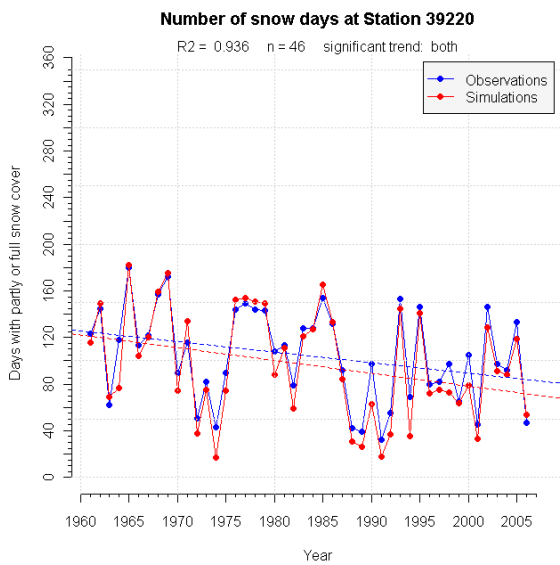
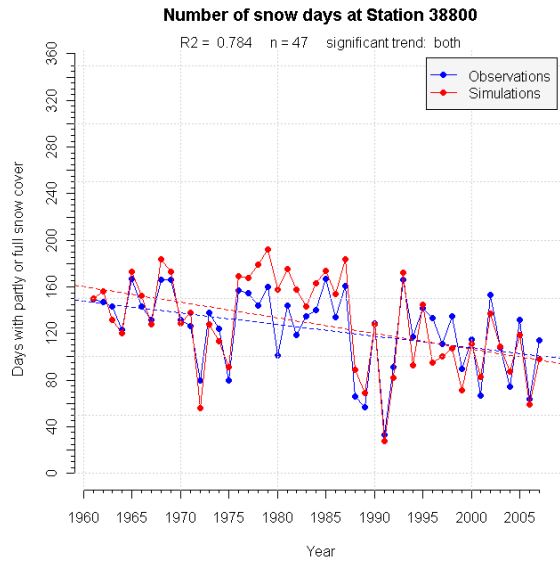
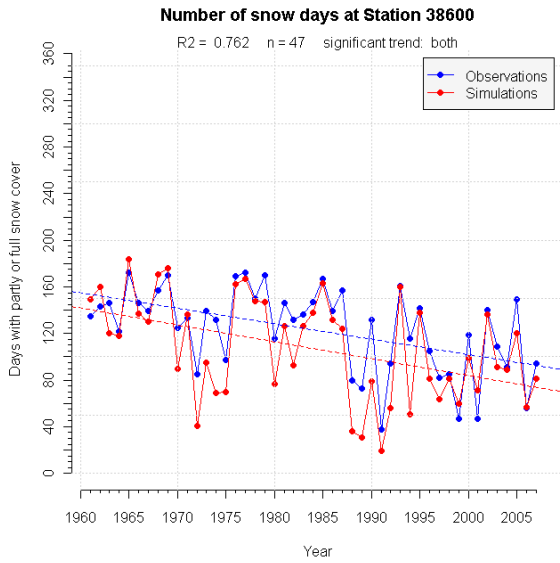


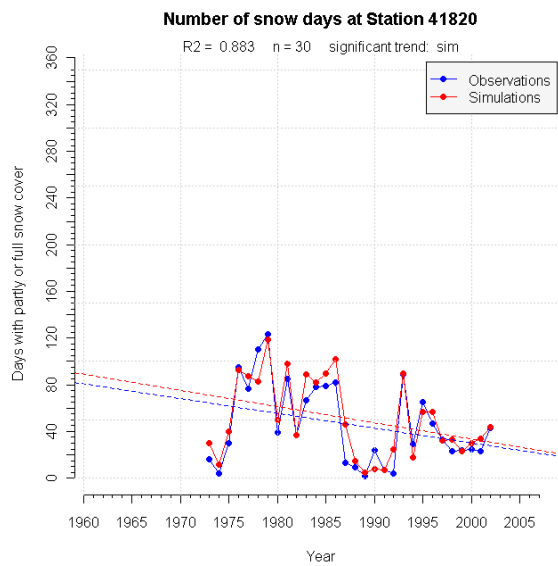
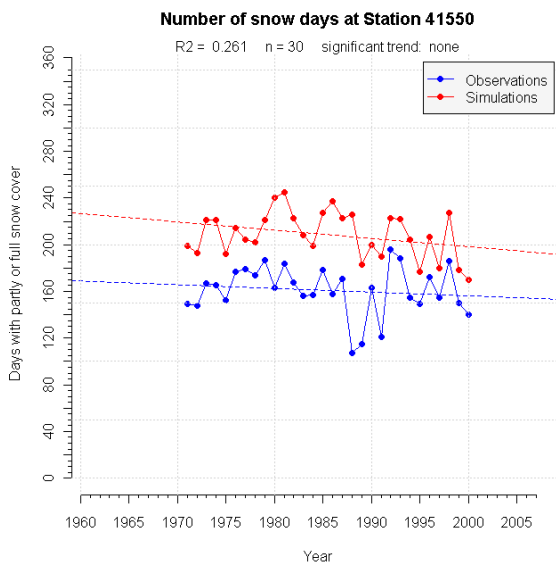
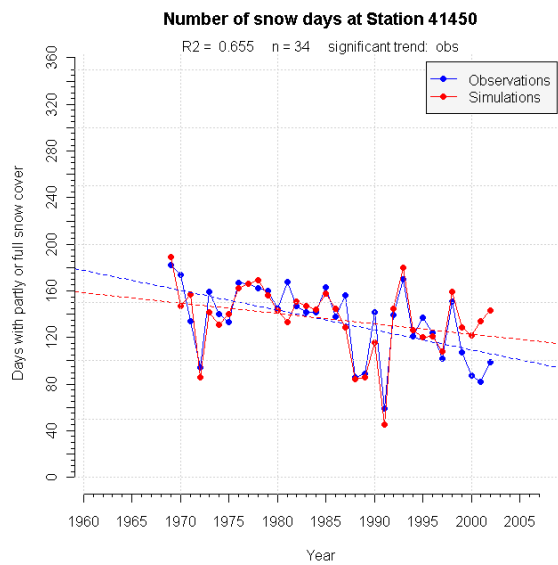
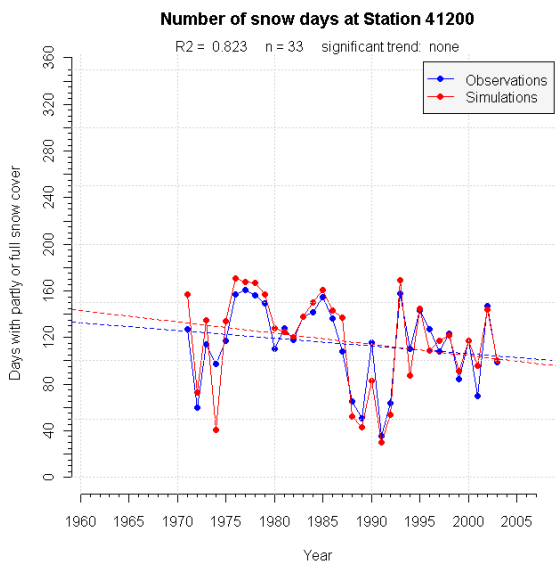
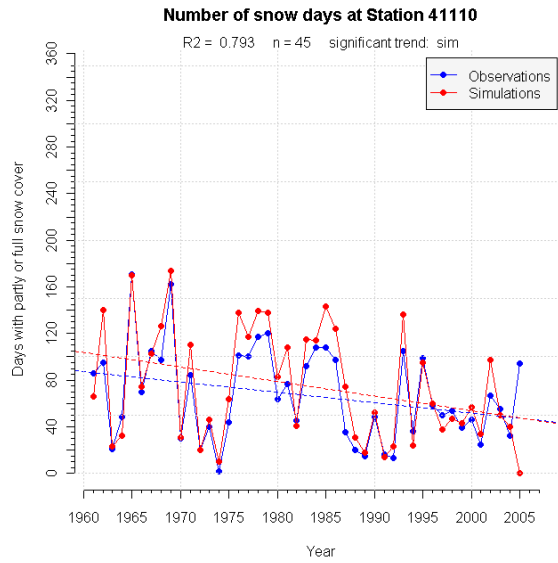
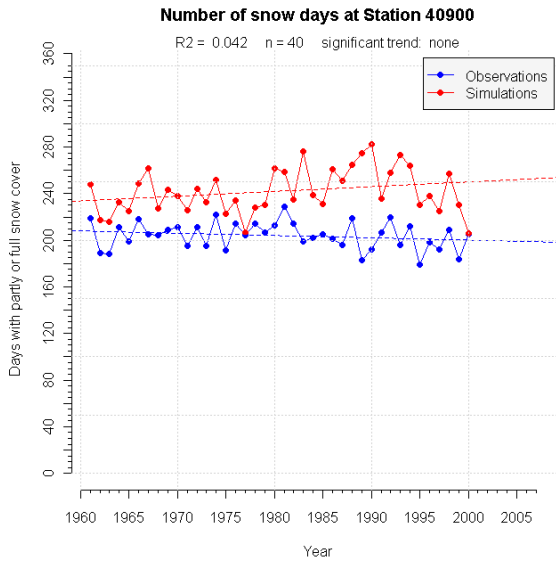
Number of snow days at Station 37090

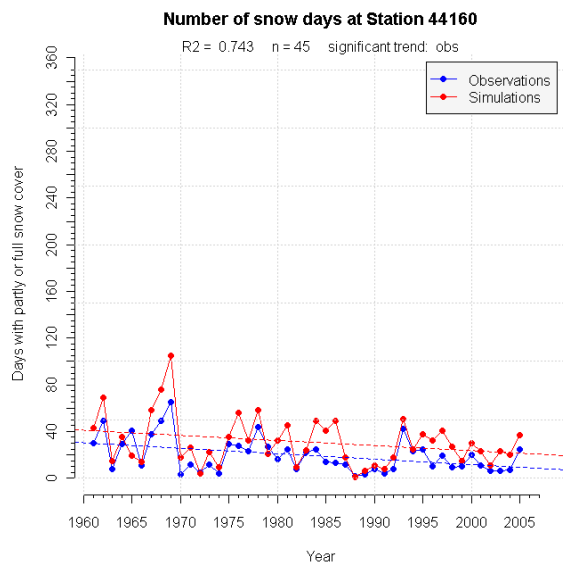
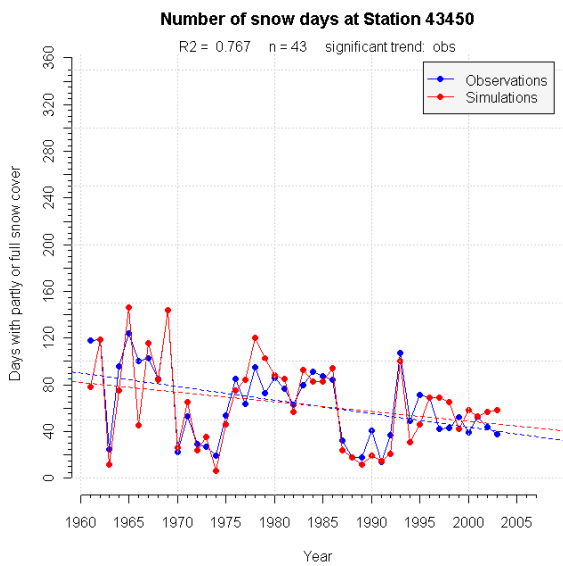
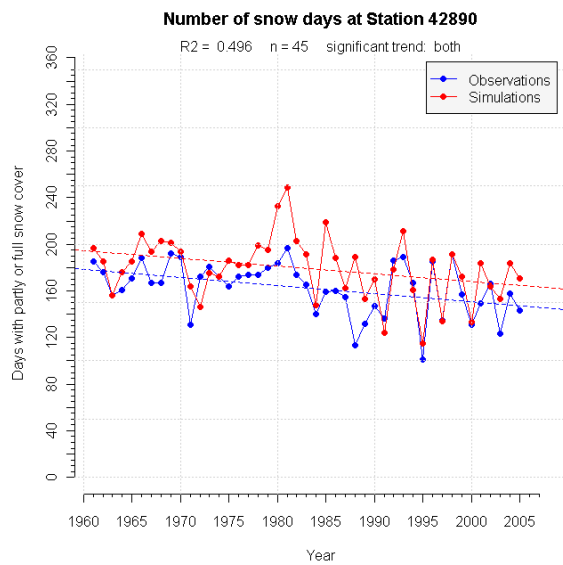
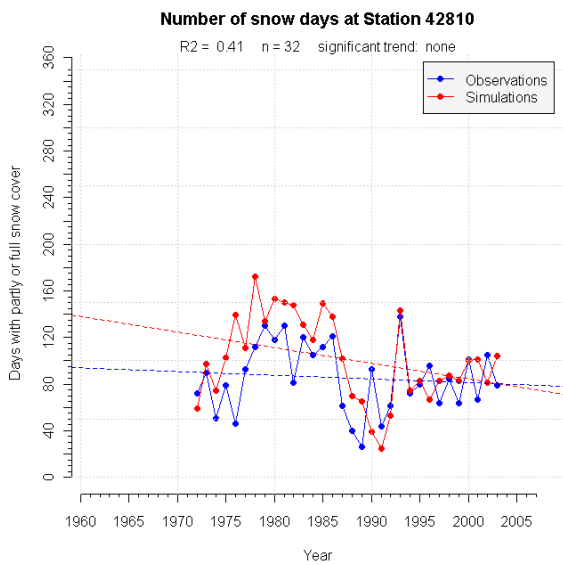
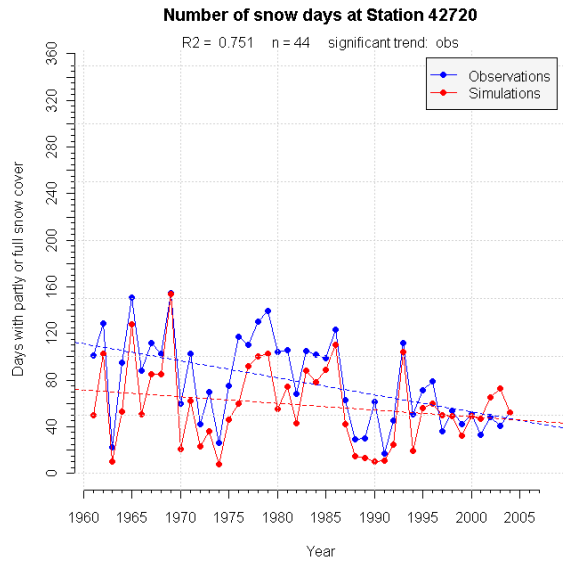
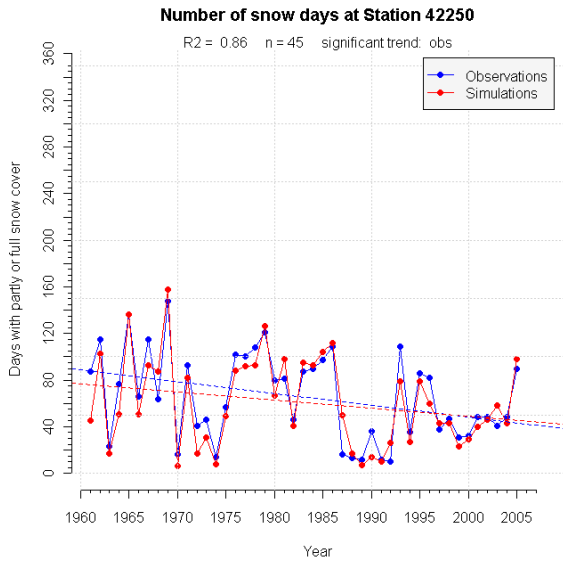
R2 = 0.726 n = 43 significant trend: both





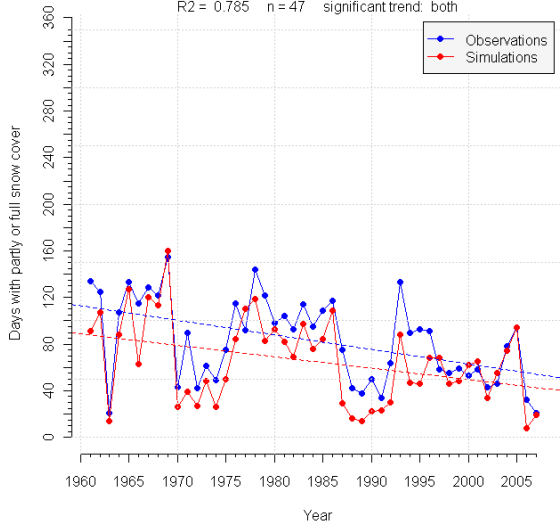






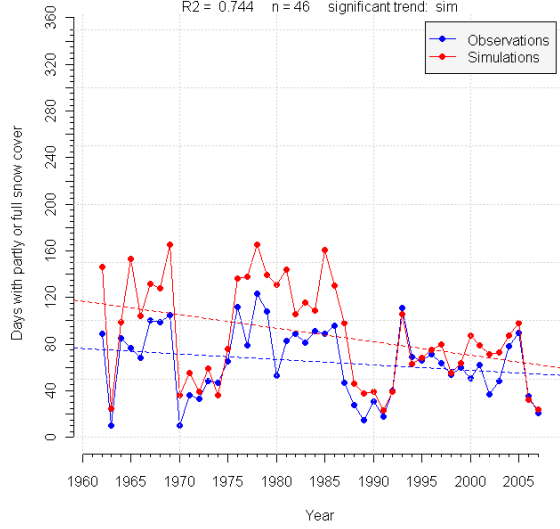
Number of snow days at Station 44480

R2 = 0.785 n = 47 significant trend: both



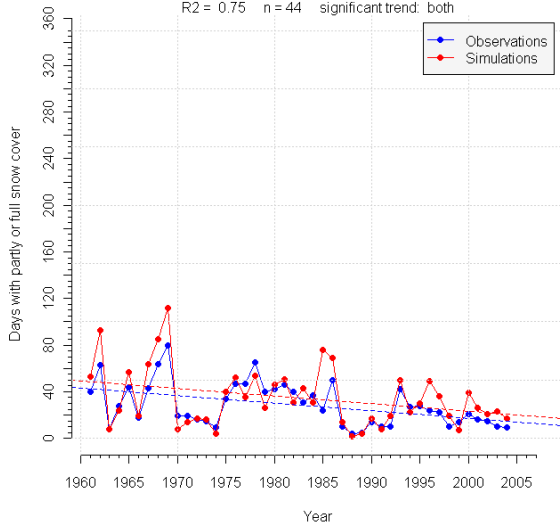
Number of snow days at Station 44520

R2 = 0.744 n = 46 significant trend: sim



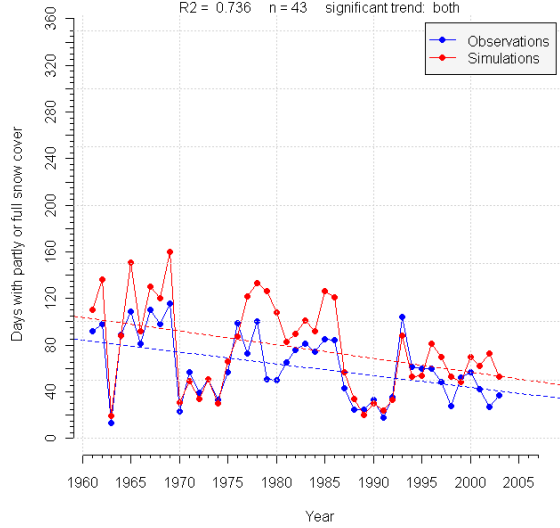
Number of snow days at Station 44560

R2 = 0.75 n = 44 significant trend: both



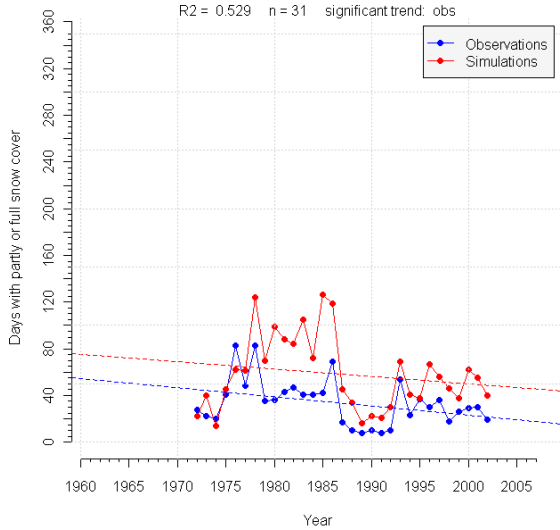
Number of snow days at Station 44800

R2 = 0.736 n = 43 significant trend: both



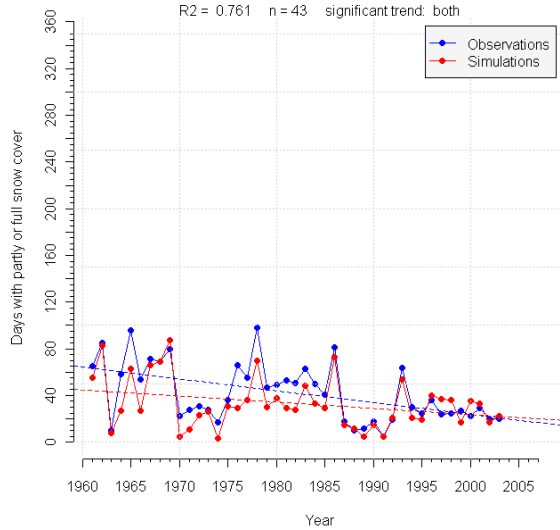
Number of snow days at Station 44900

R2 = 0.529 n = 31 significant trend: obs



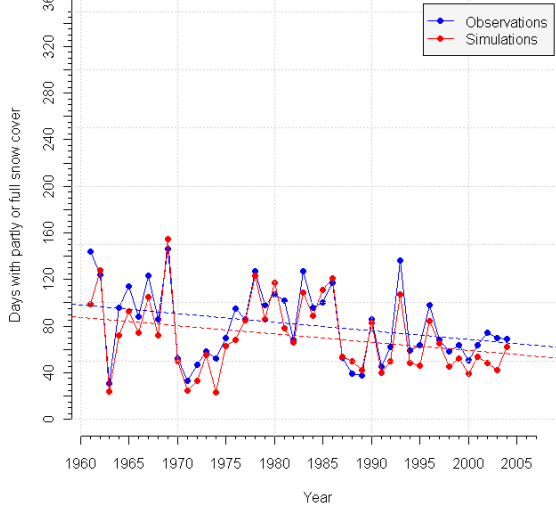
Number of snow days at Station 45600

R2 = 0.761 n = 43 significant trend: both



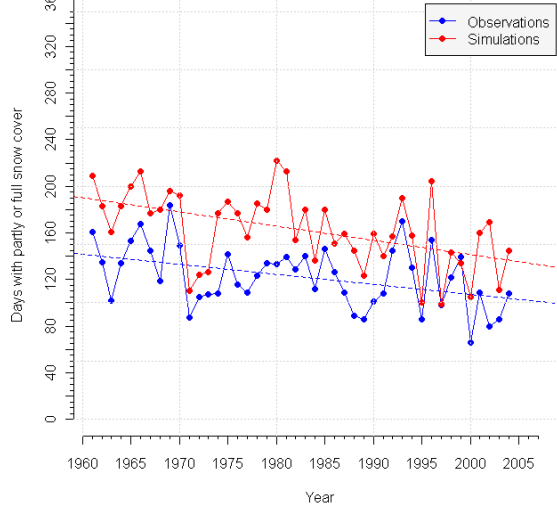
Number of snow days at Station 46150

R2 = 0.854 n = 44 significant trend: obs



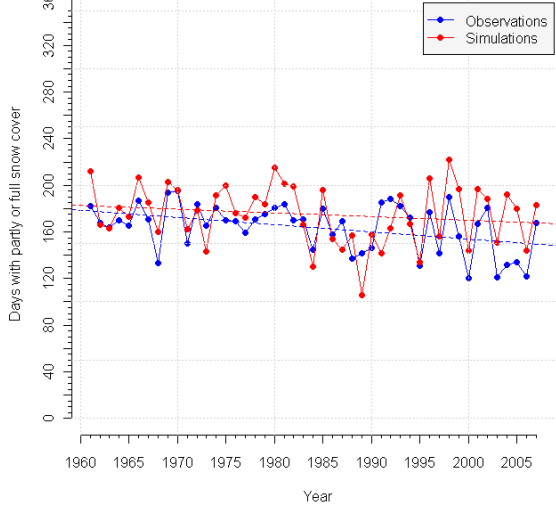
Number of snow days at Station 46300

R2 = 0.584 n = 44 significant trend: both



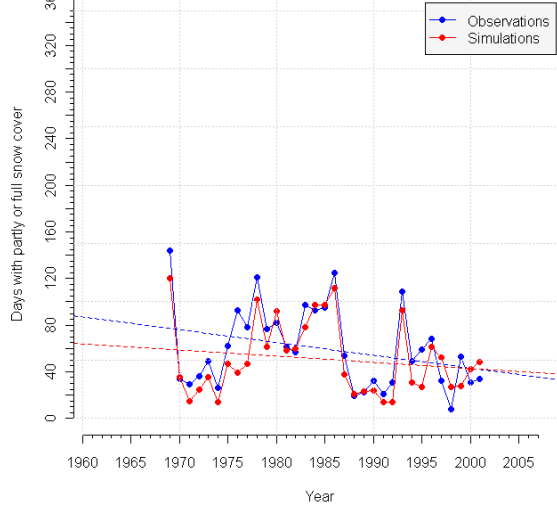
Number of snow days at Station 46450

R2 = 0.381 n = 47 significant trend: obs



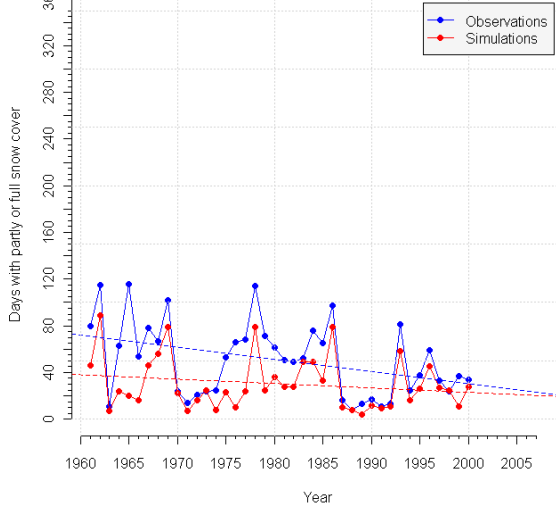
Number of snow days at Station 46910

R2 = 0.796 n = 33 significant trend: none



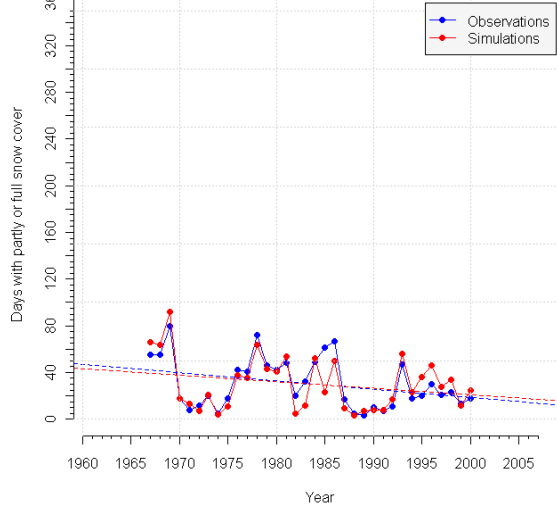
Number of snow days at Station 47020

R2 = 0.637 n = 40 significant trend: obs

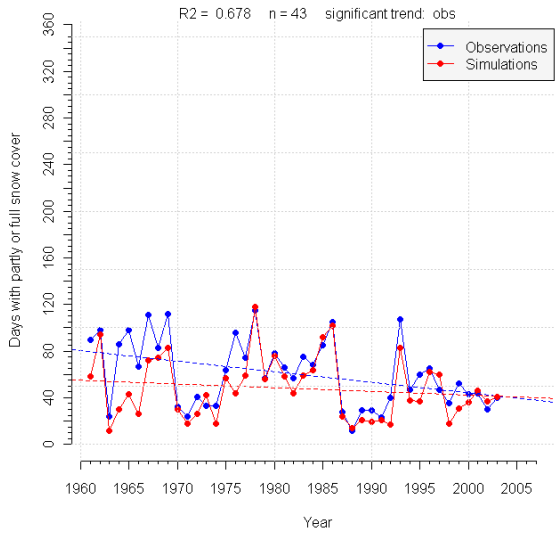


Number of snow days at Station 47240

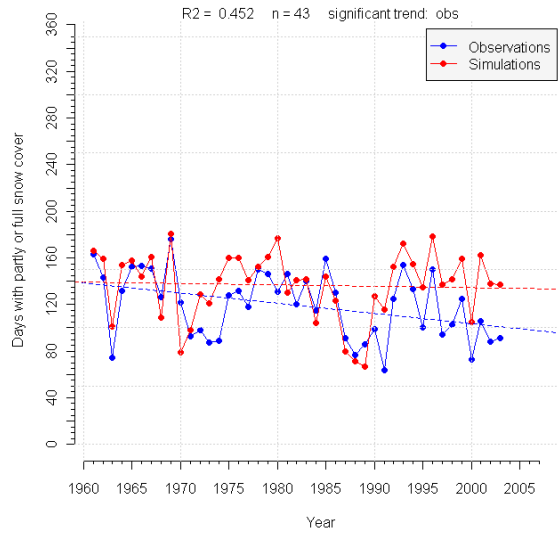
R2 = 0.768 n = 34 significant trend: none



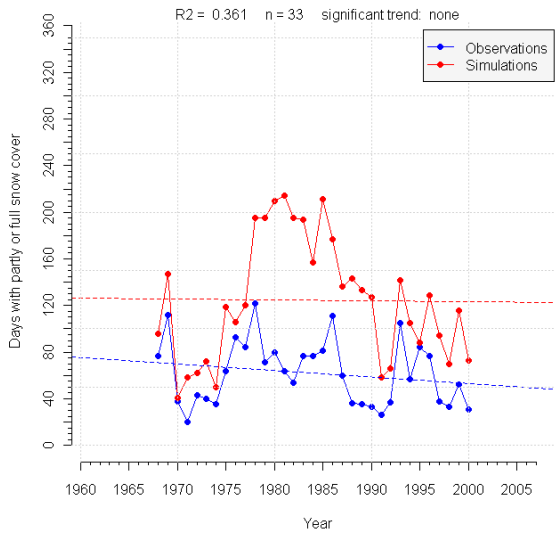
Number of snow days at Station 47500



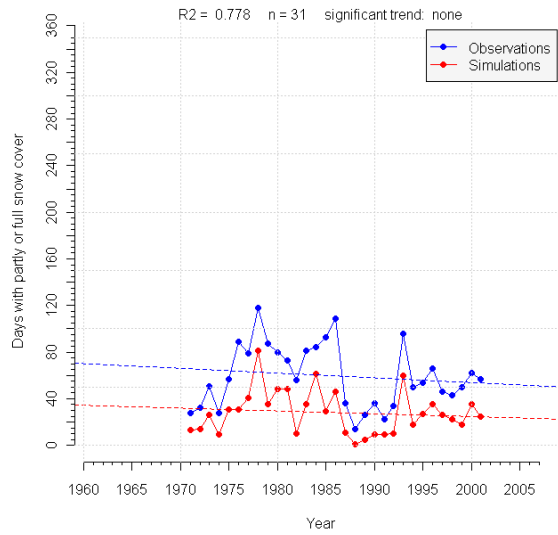
Number of snow days at Station 47820



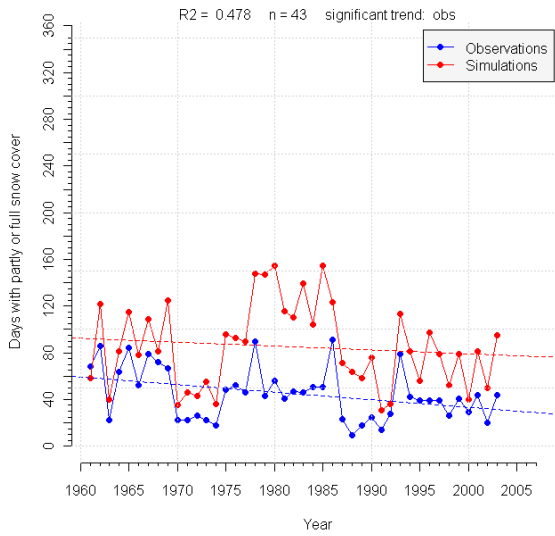
Number of snow days at Station 47890



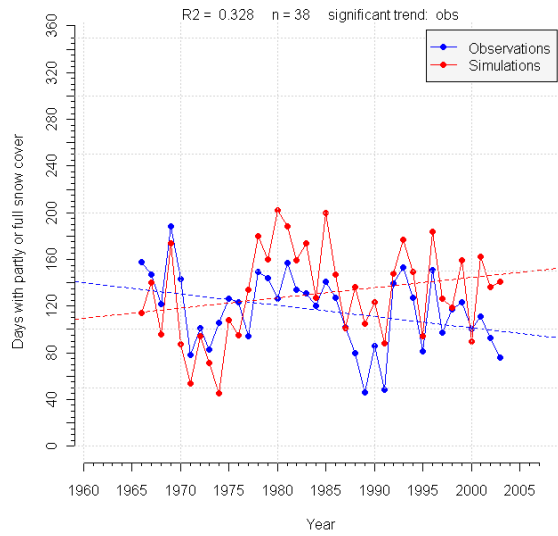
Number of snow days at Station 48090

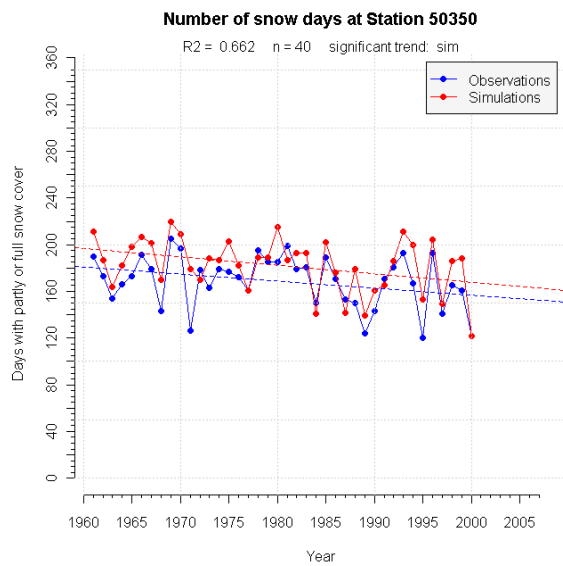
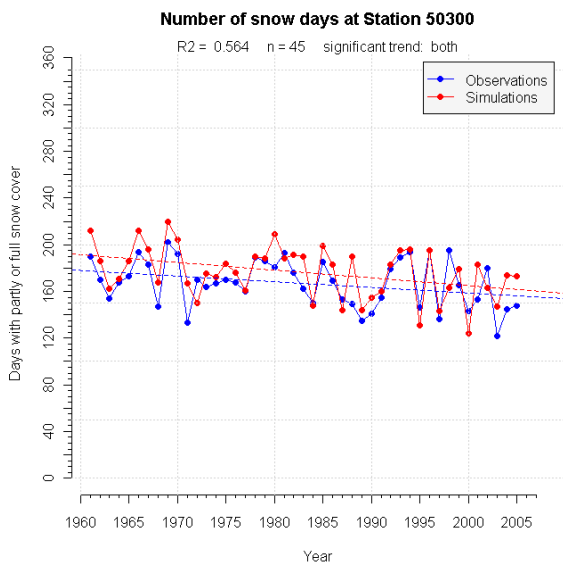
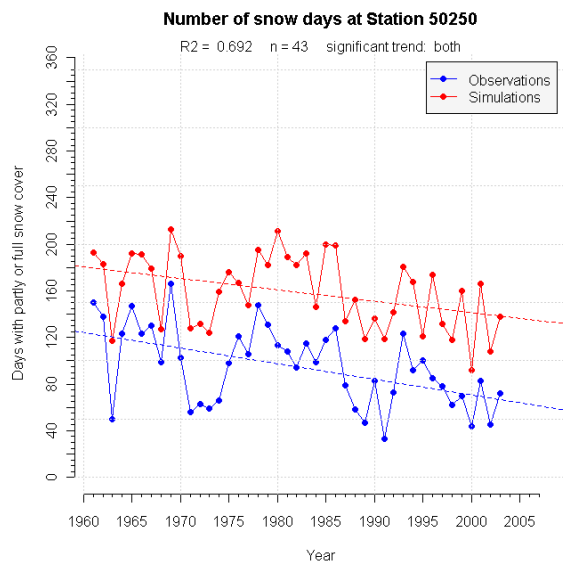
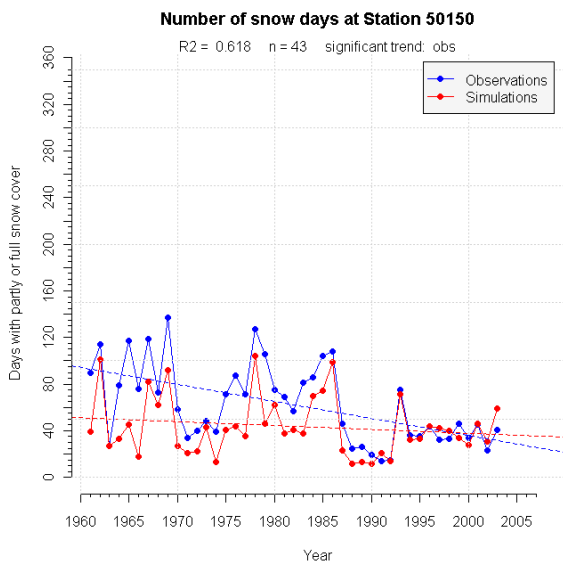
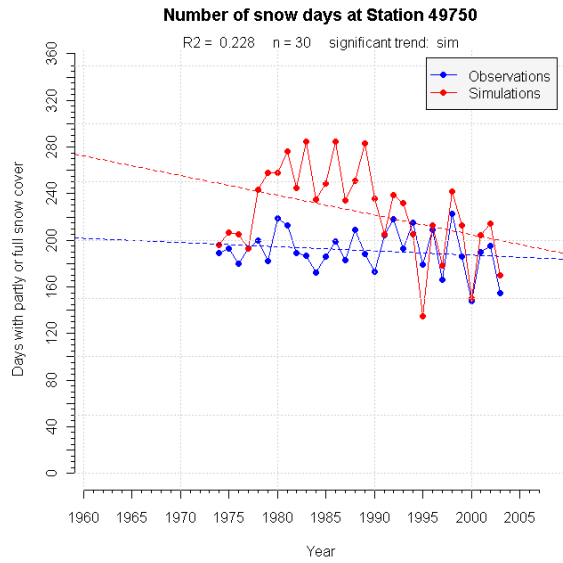
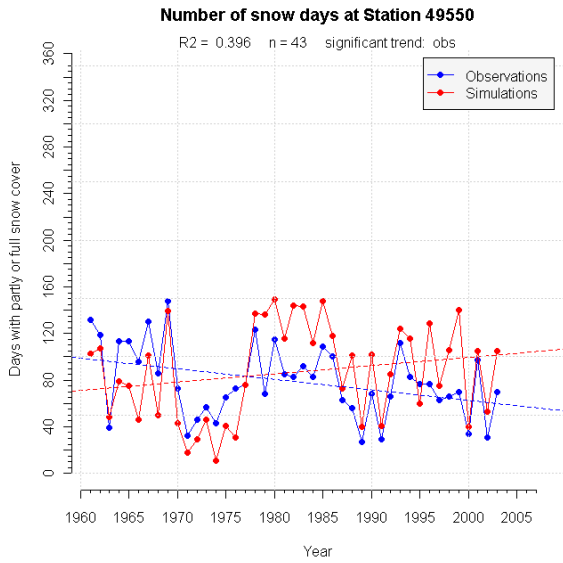


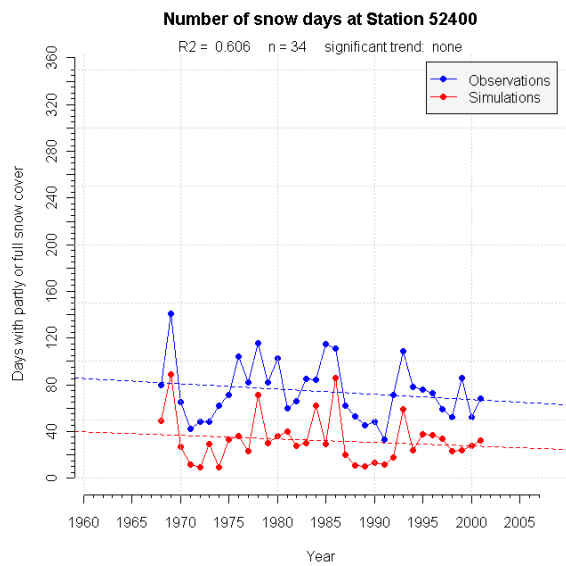
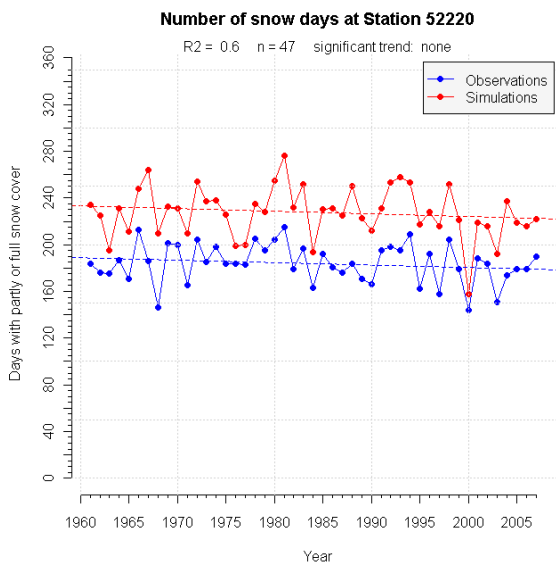
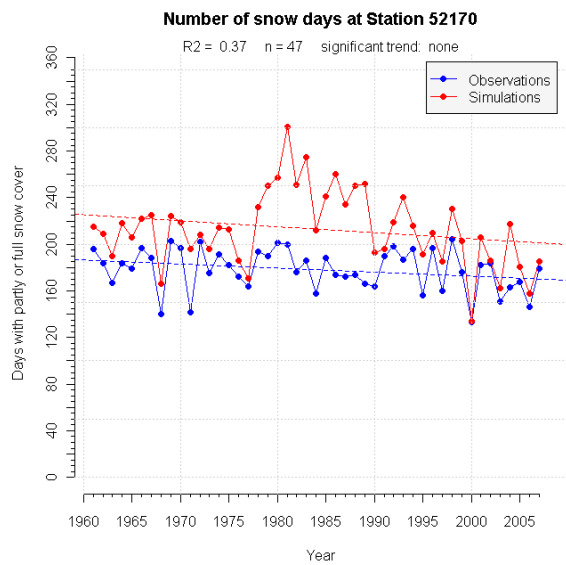
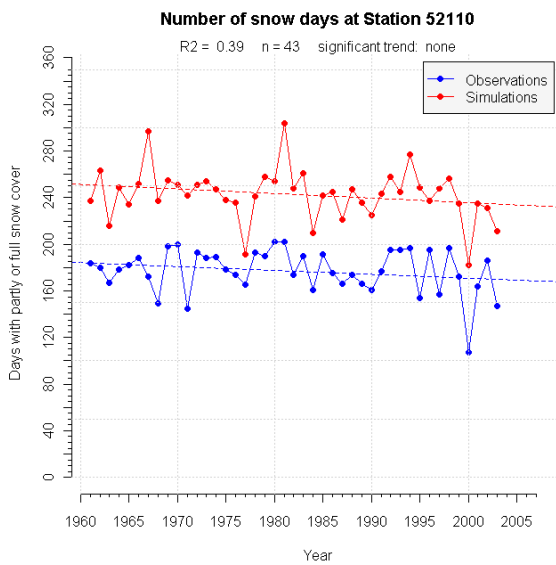
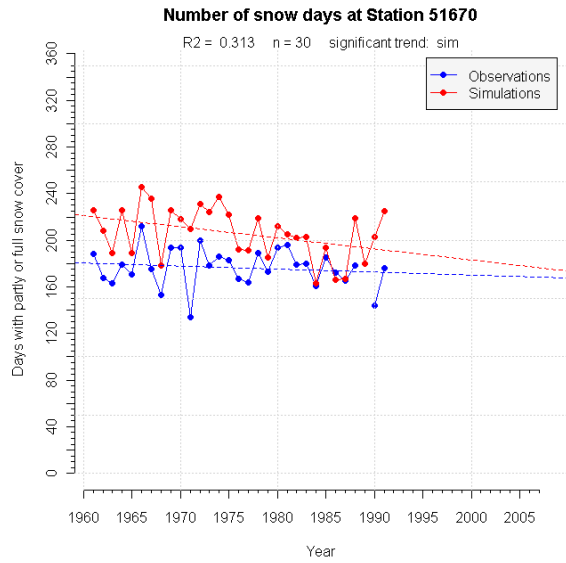
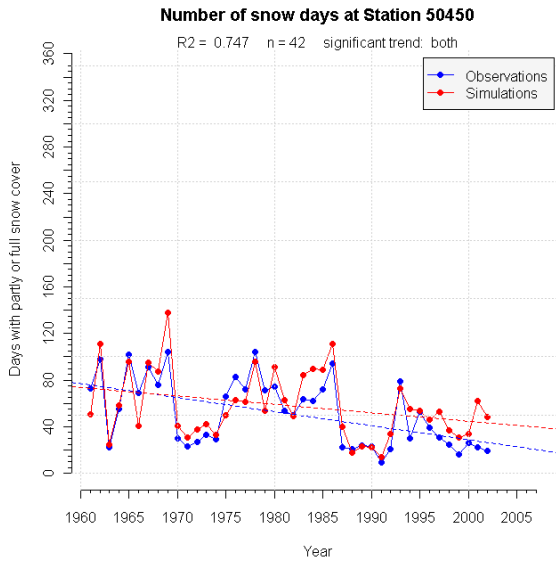
Number of snow days at Station 48500

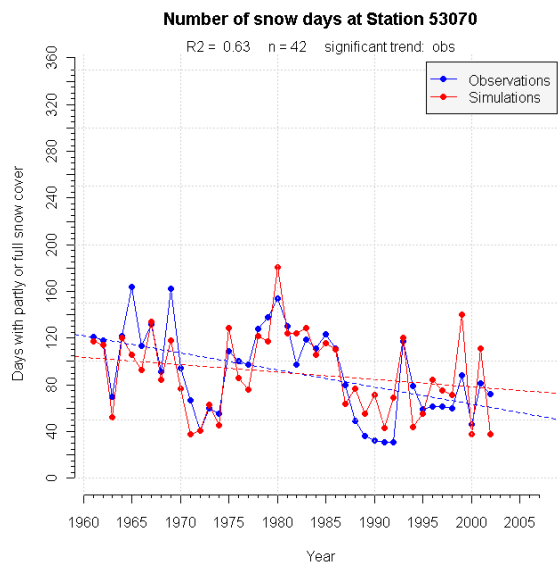
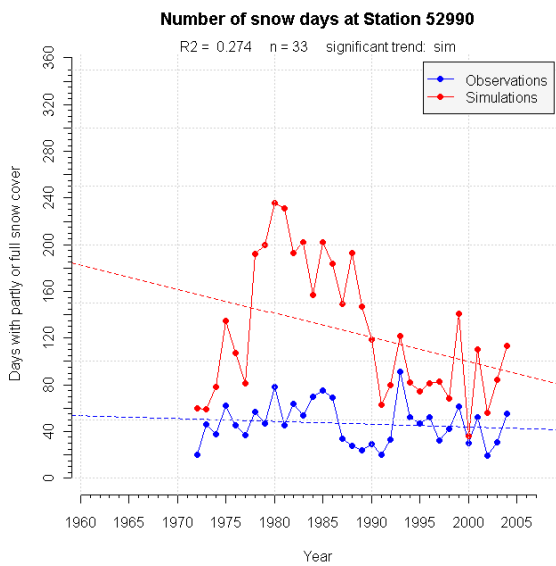
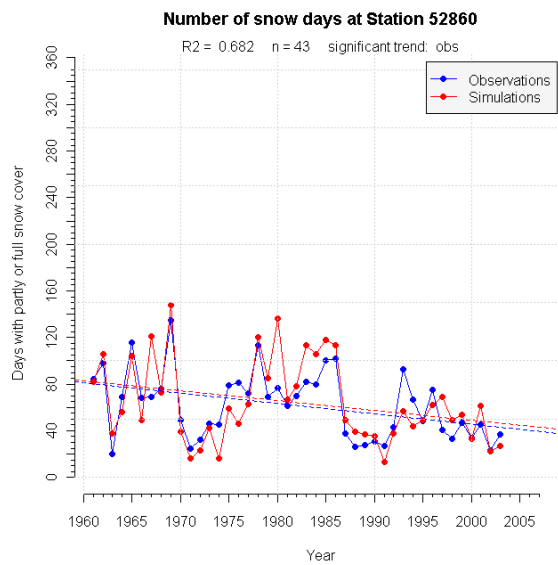
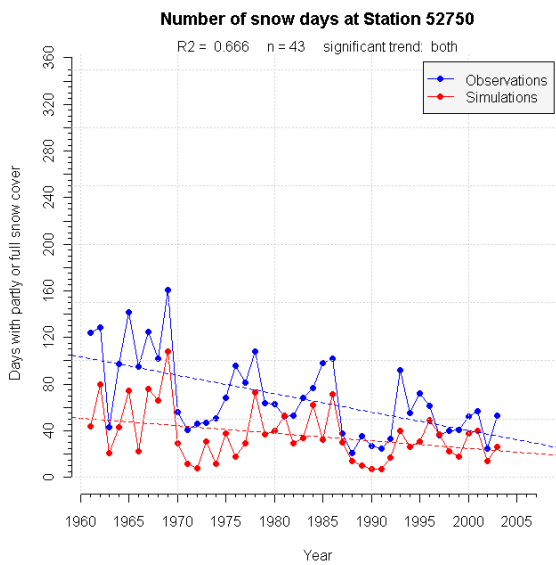
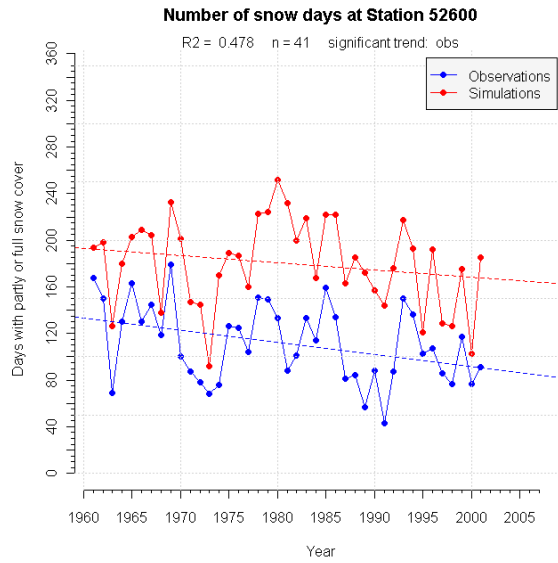
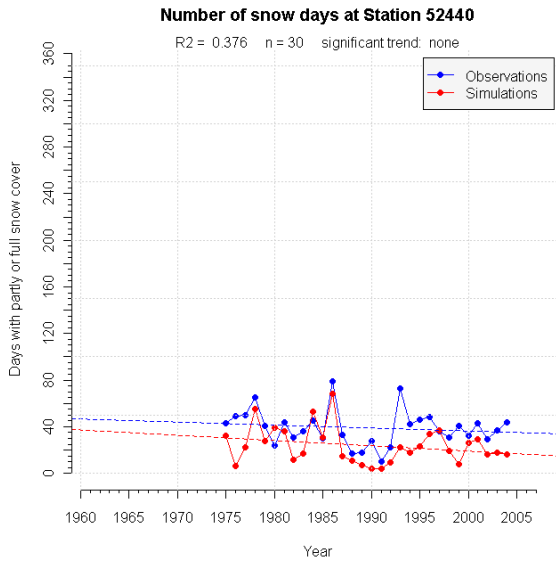


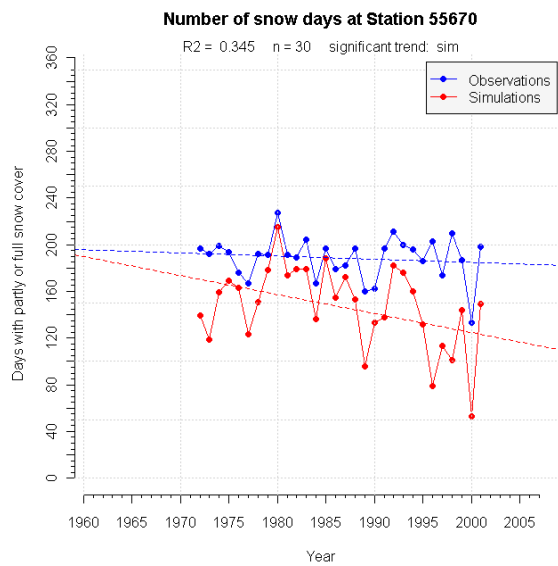
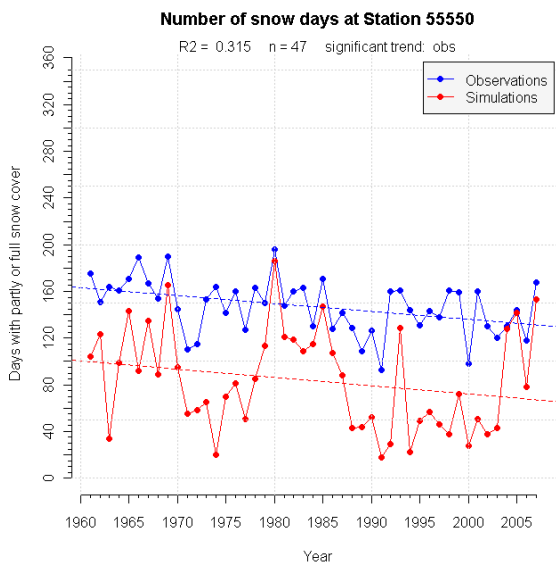
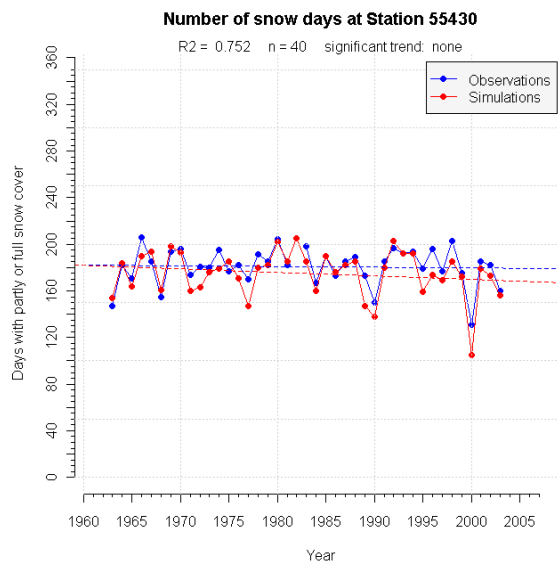
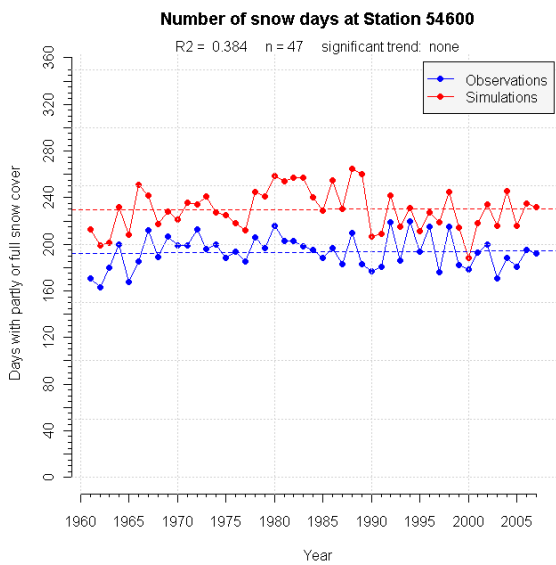
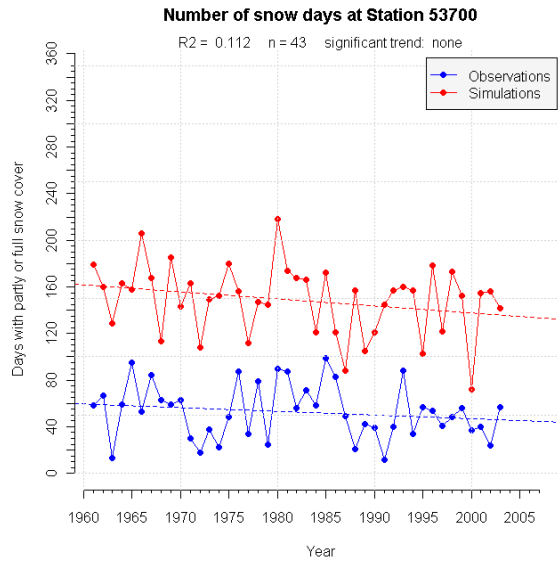
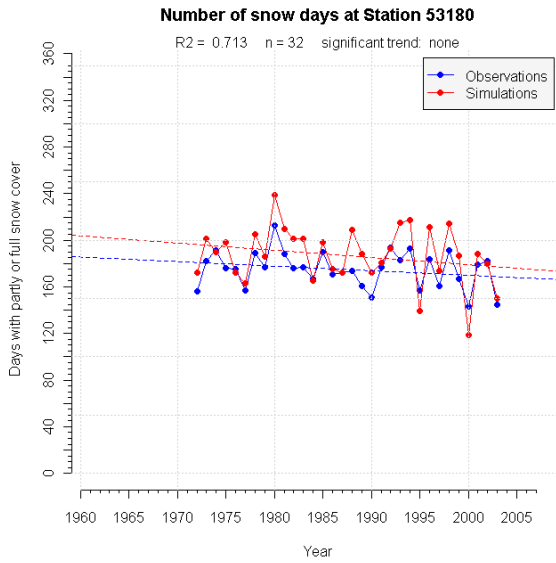
Number of snow days at Station 49070

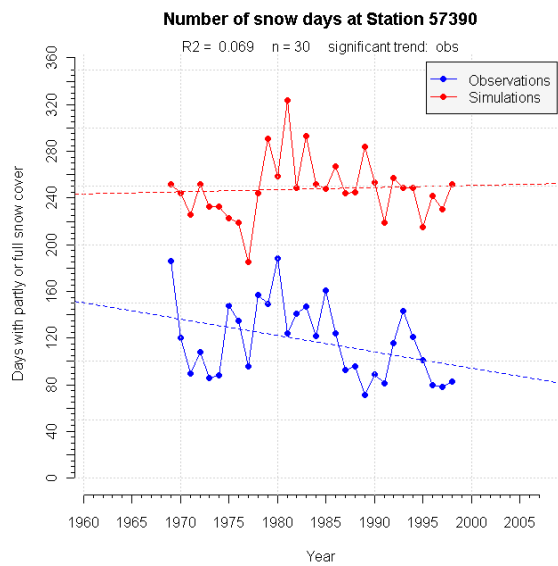
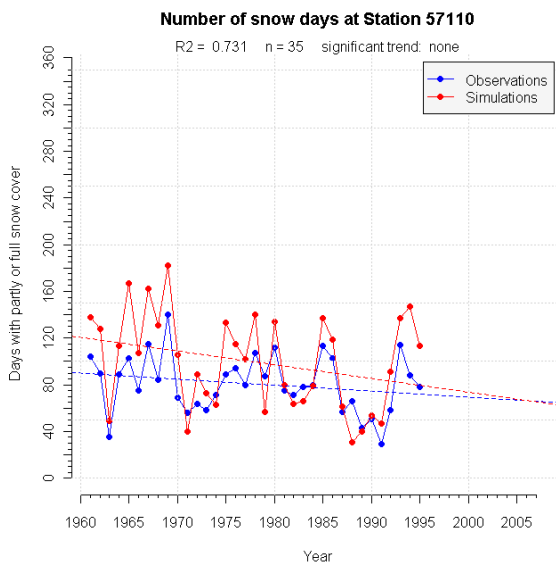
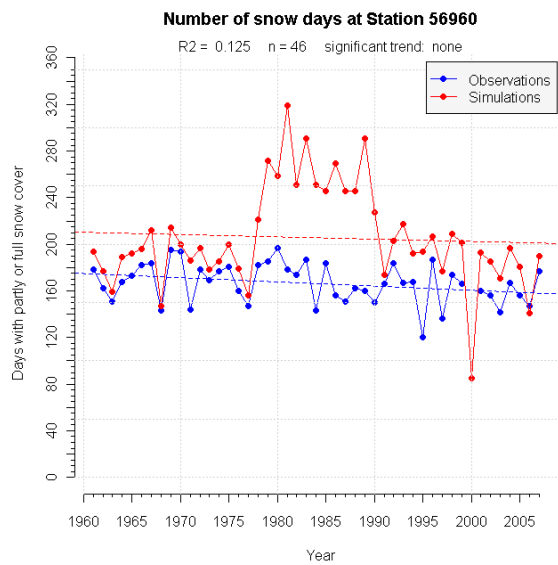
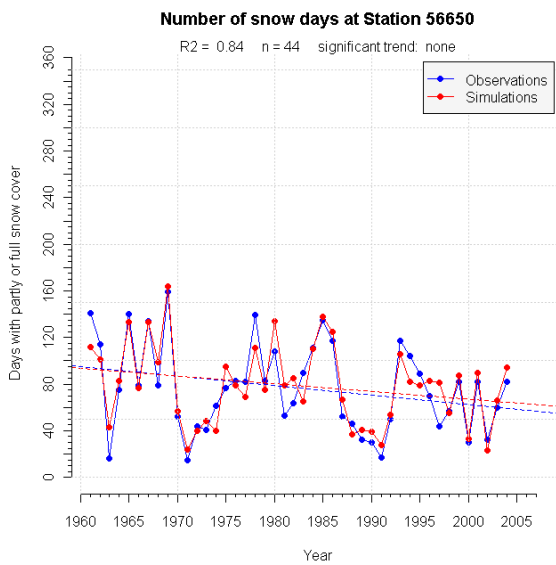
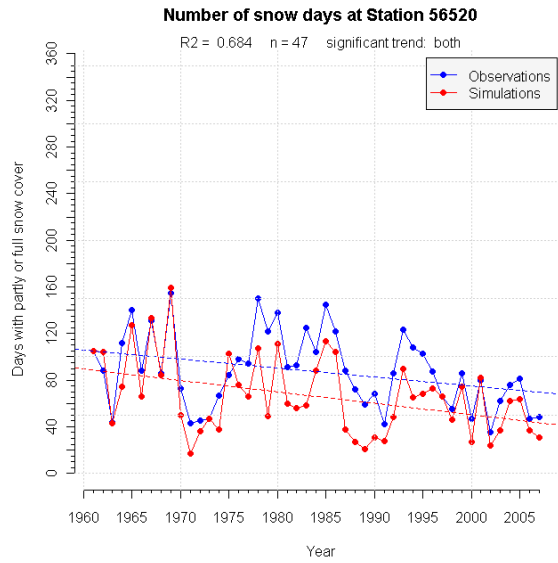
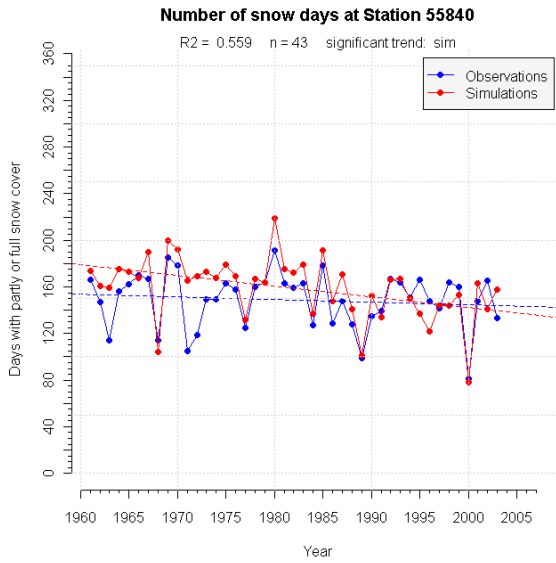


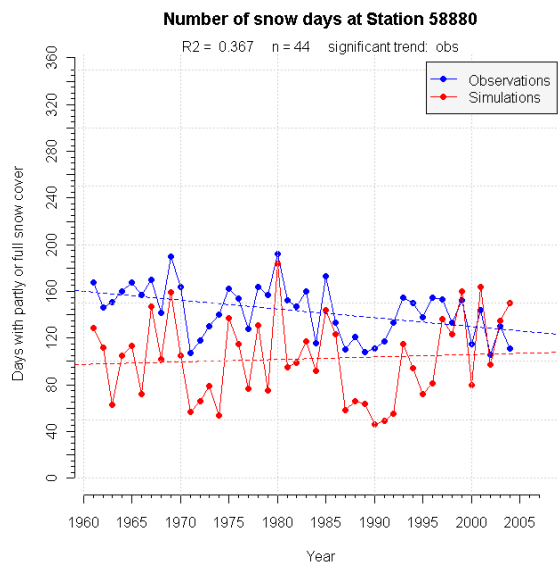
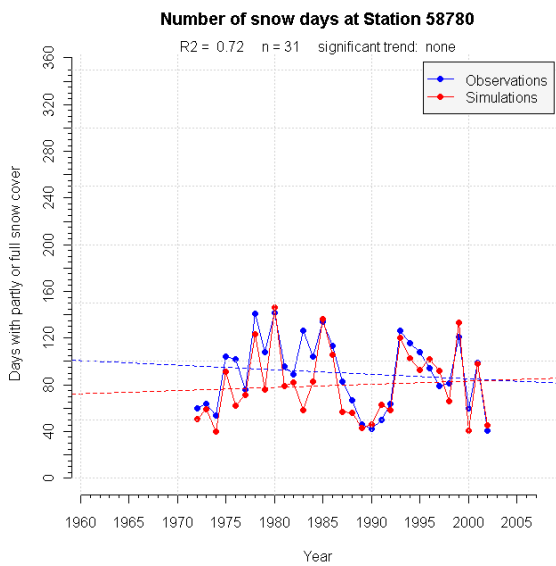
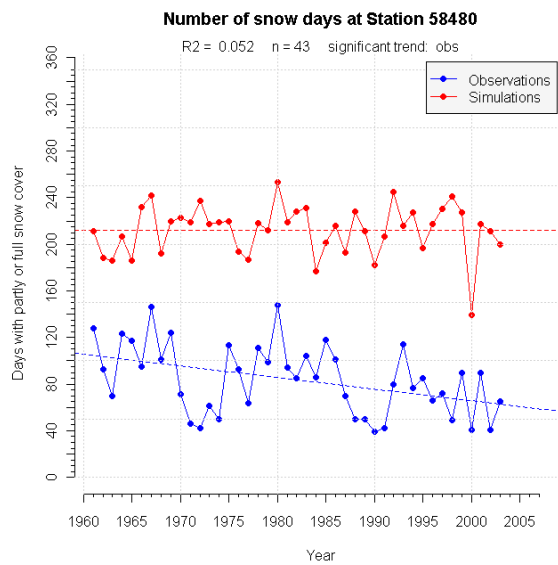
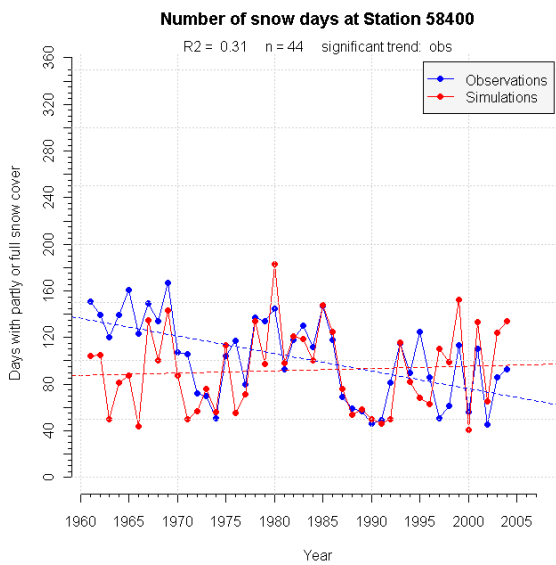
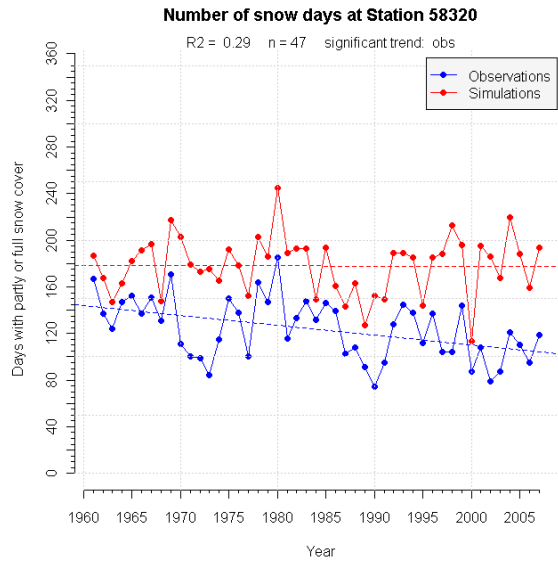
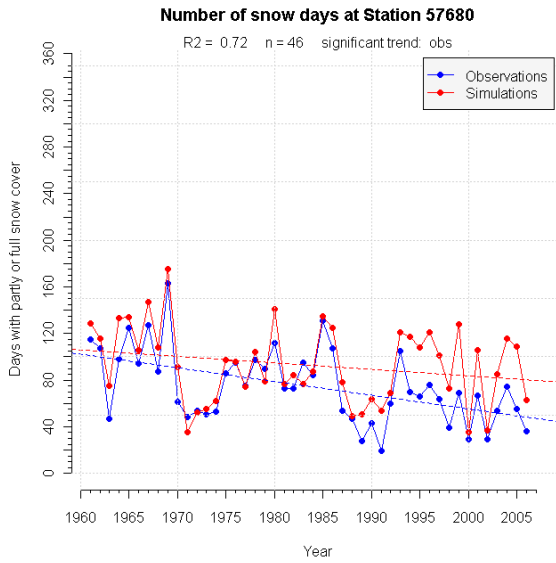




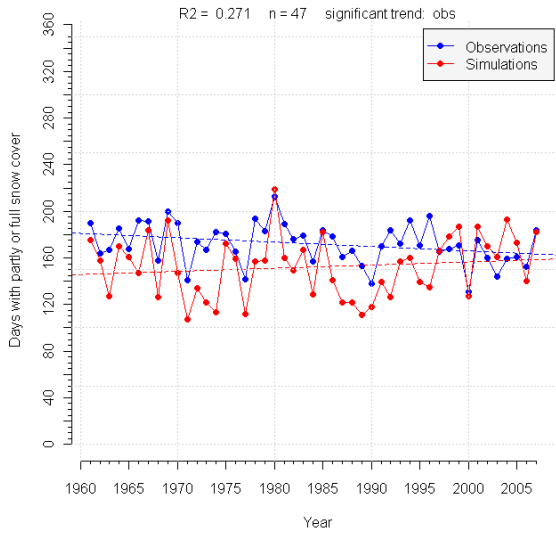




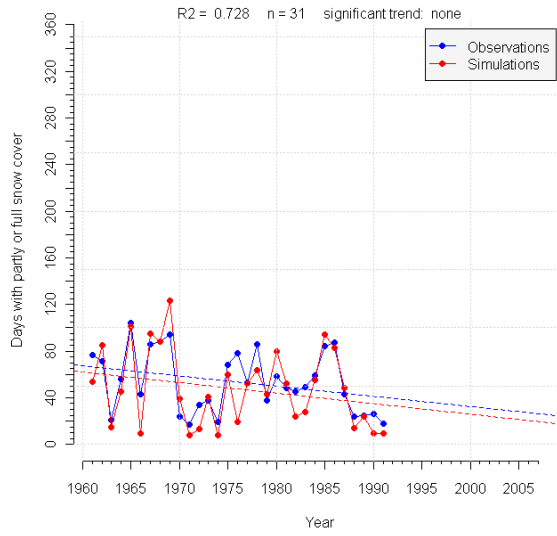




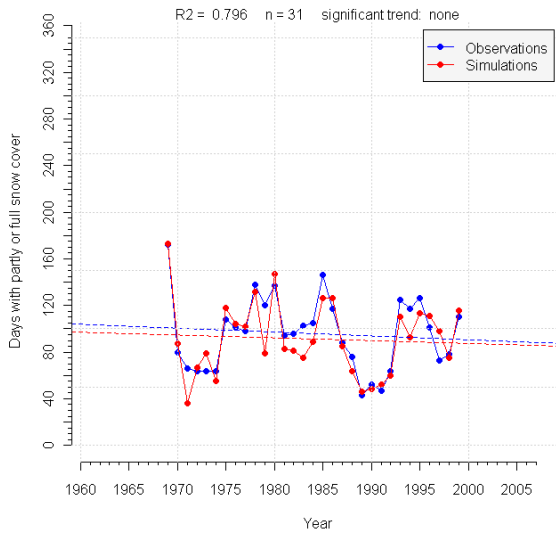
Number of snow days at Station 58960



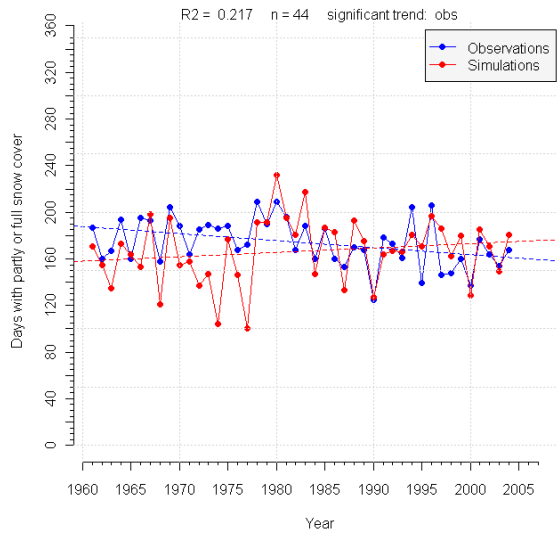
Number of snow days at Station 59200



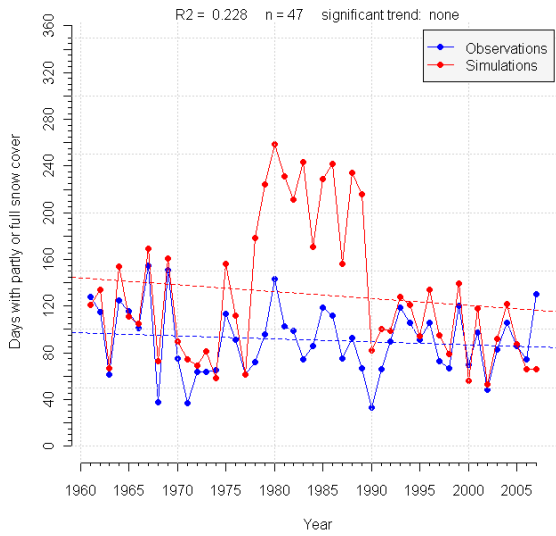
Number of snow days at Station 59610



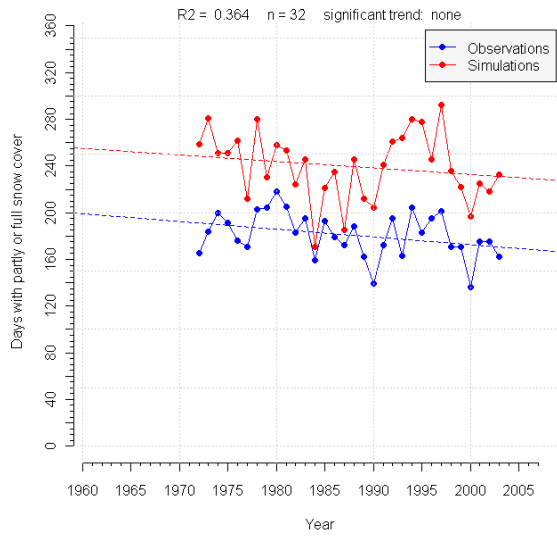
Number of snow days at Station 60300

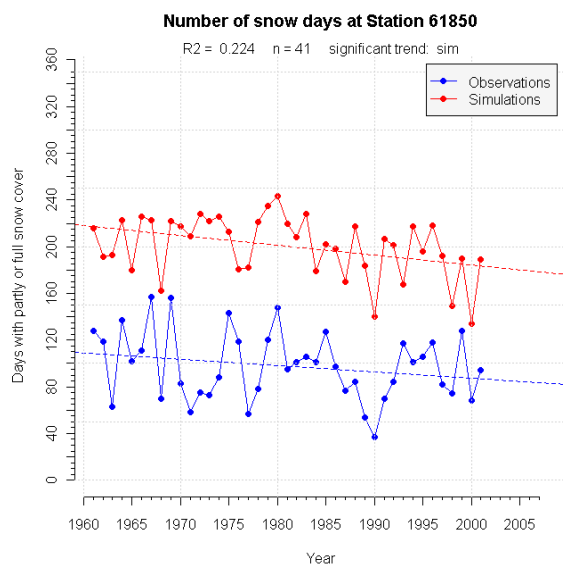
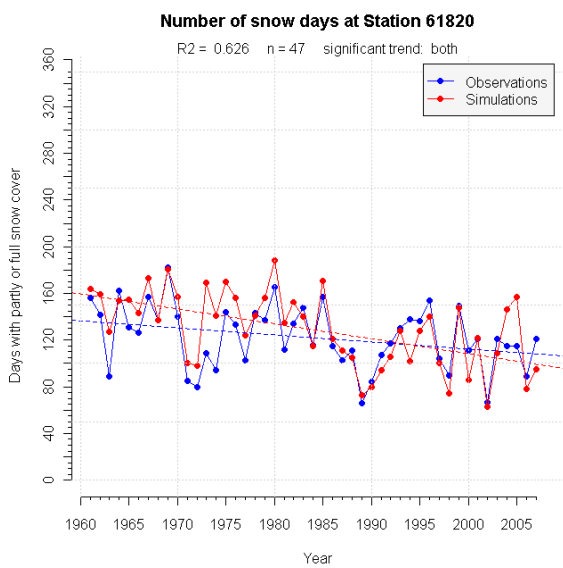
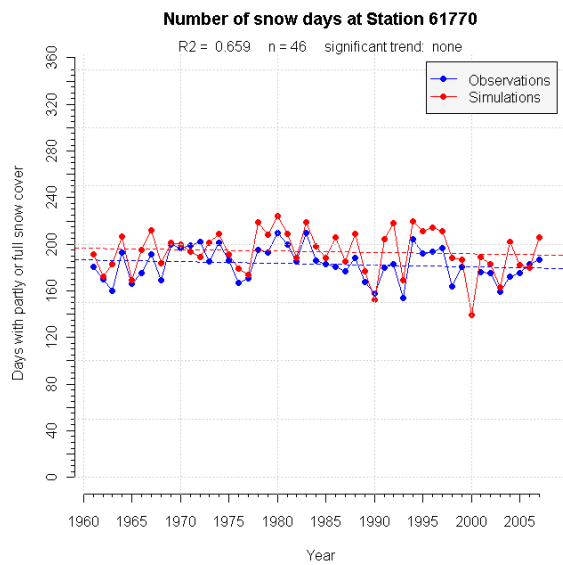
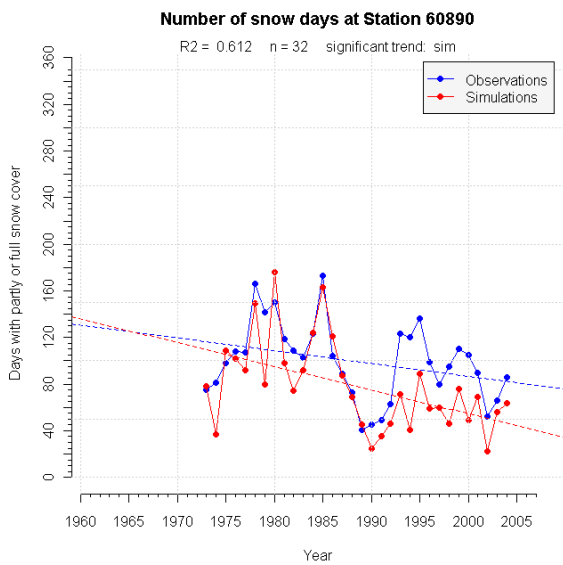
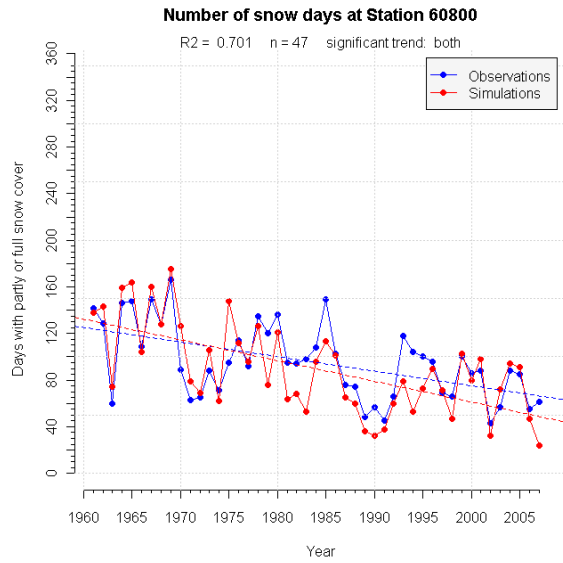
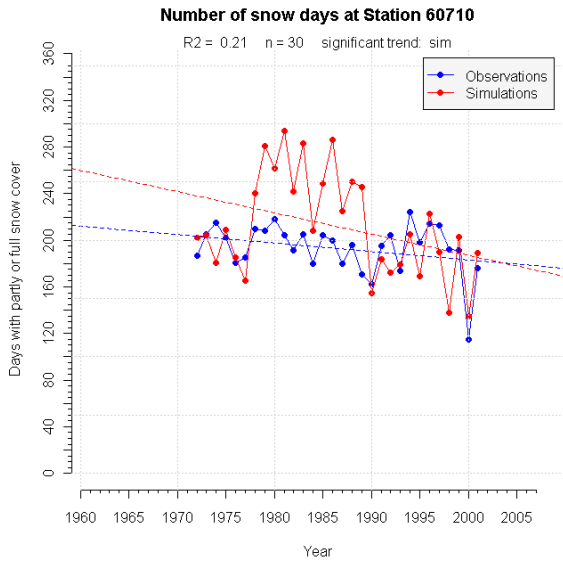


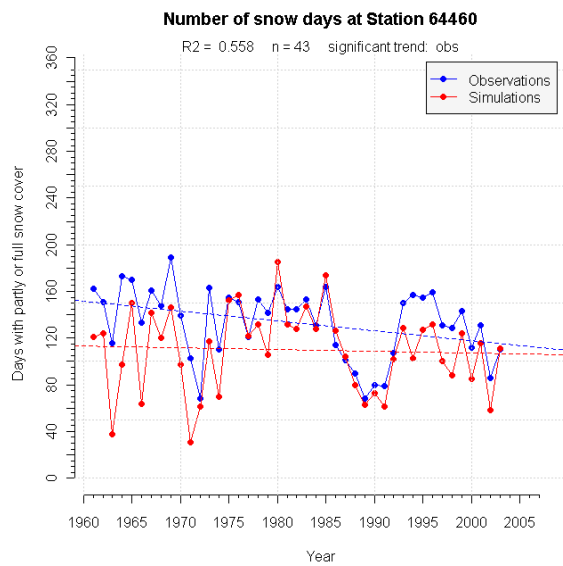
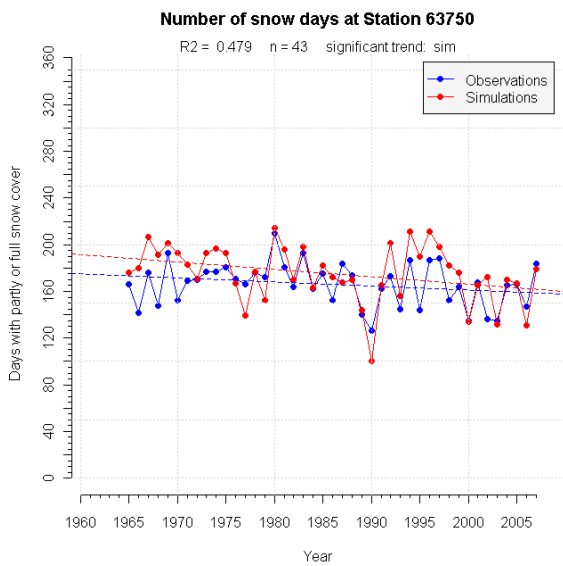
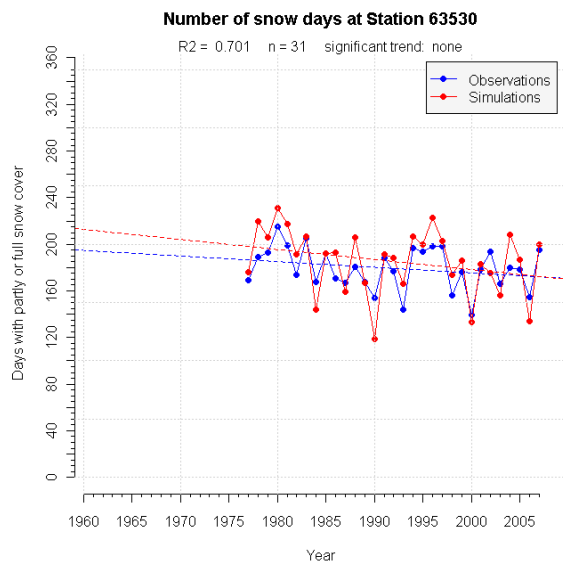
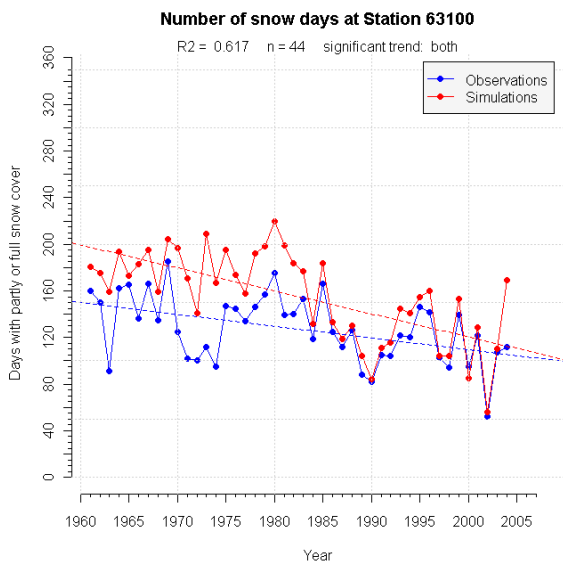
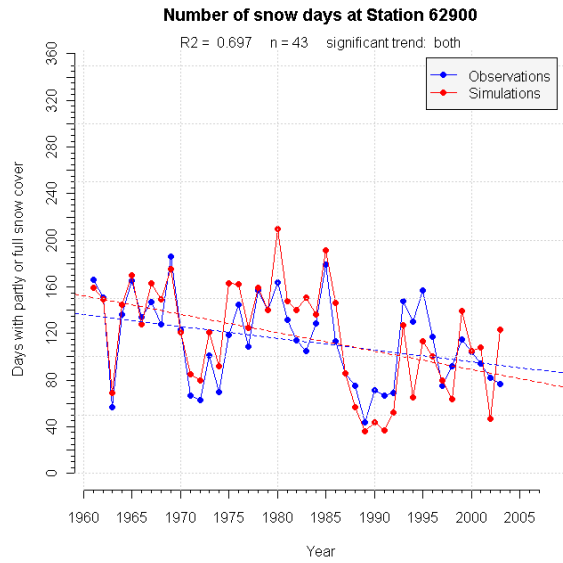
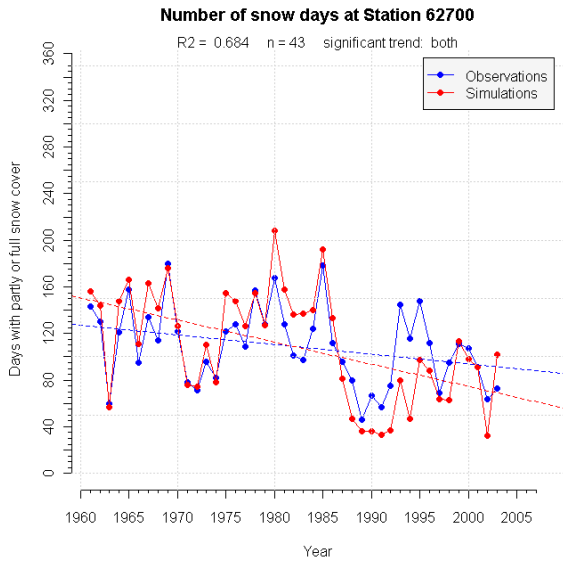
Number of snow days at Station 60500

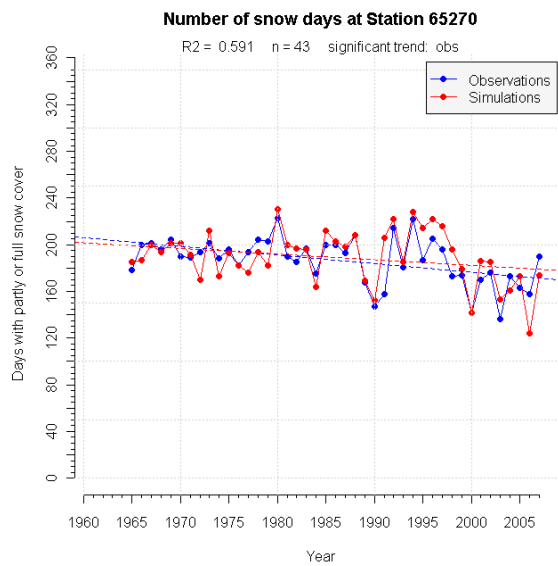
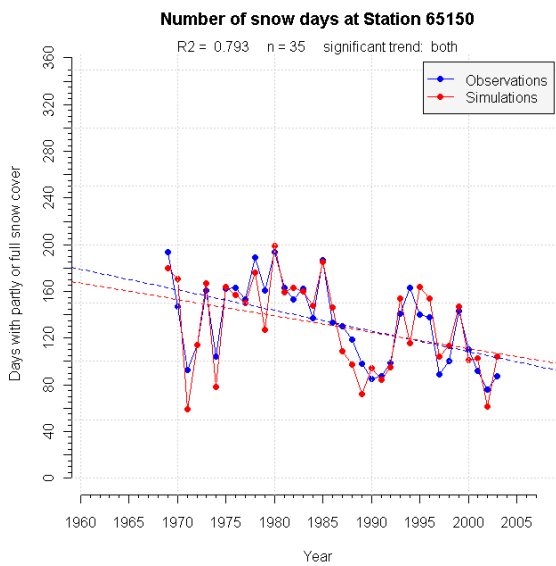
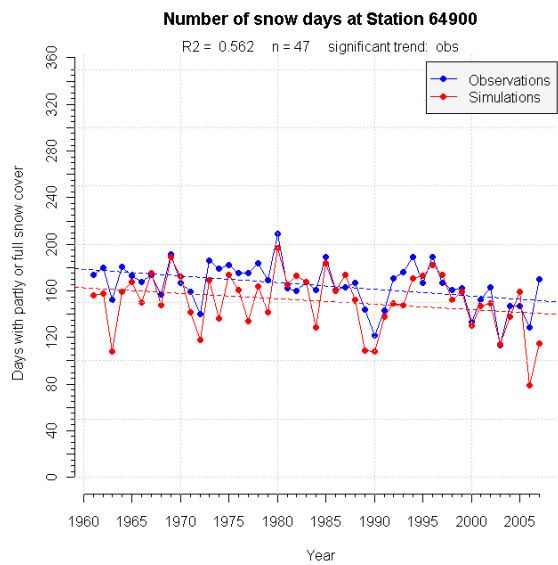
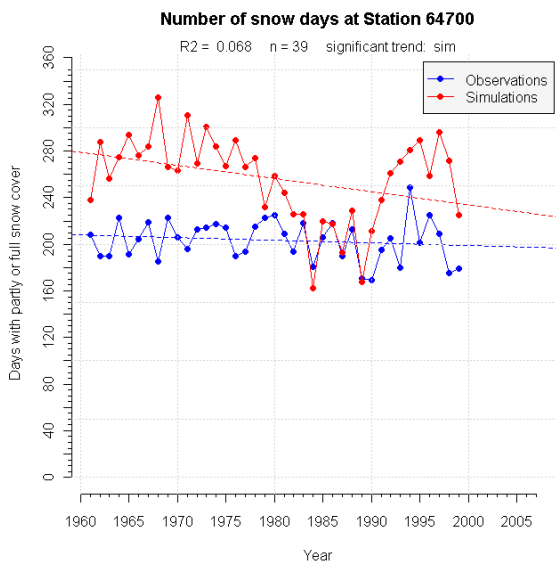
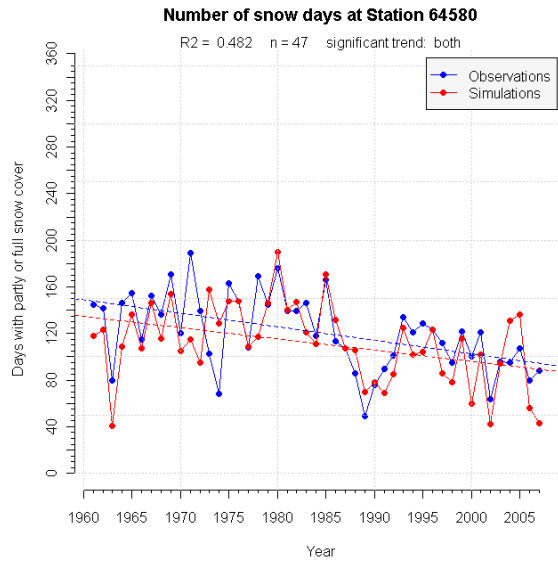
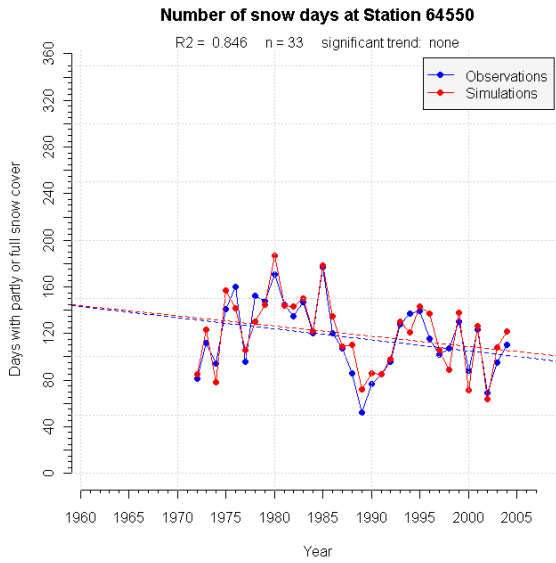


Number of snow days at Station 60620



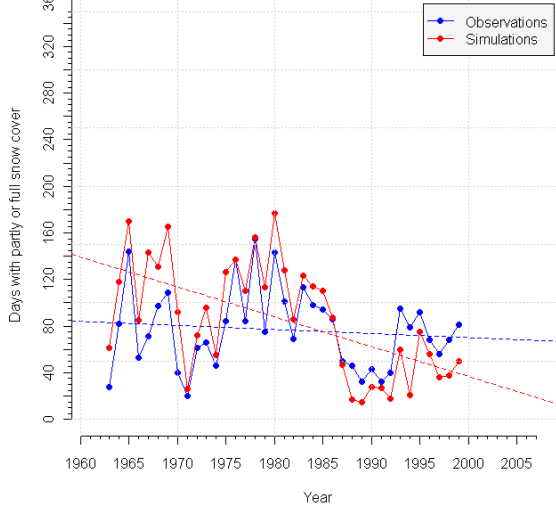






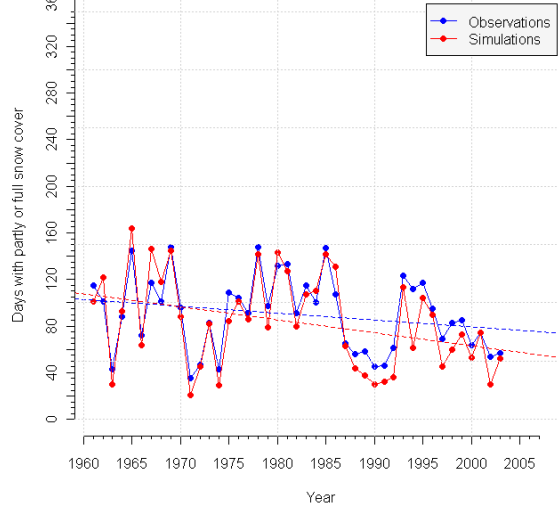
Number of snow days at Station 65370

R2 = 0.646 n = 37 significant trend: sim



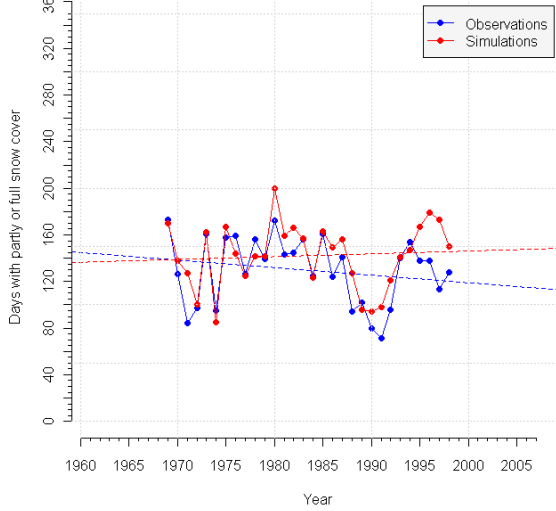
Number of snow days at Station 65600

R2 = 0.872 n = 43 significant trend: sim



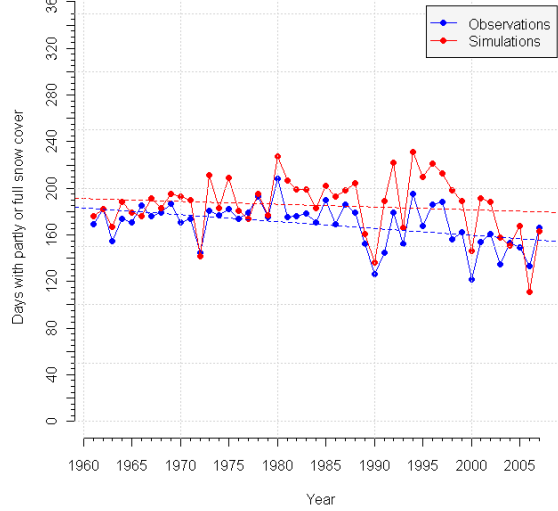
Number of snow days at Station 66030

R2 = 0.631 n = 30 significant trend: none



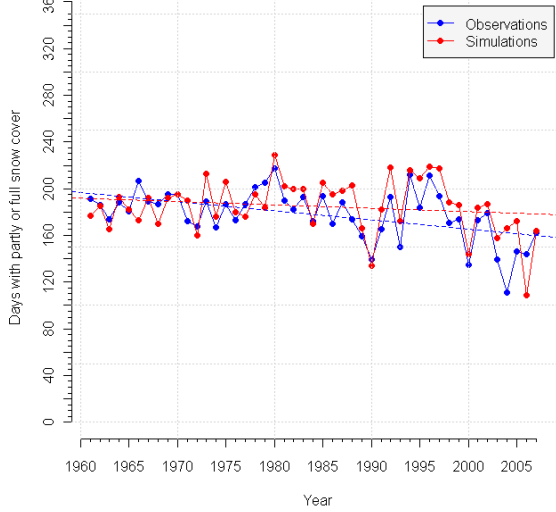
Number of snow days at Station 66070

R2 = 0.624 n = 47 significant trend: obs



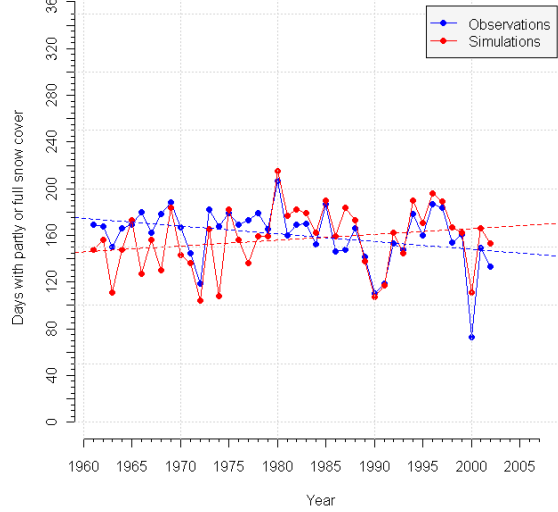
Number of snow days at Station 66100

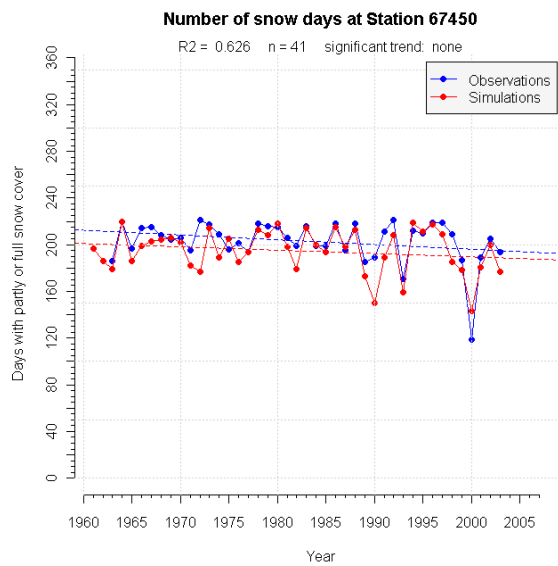
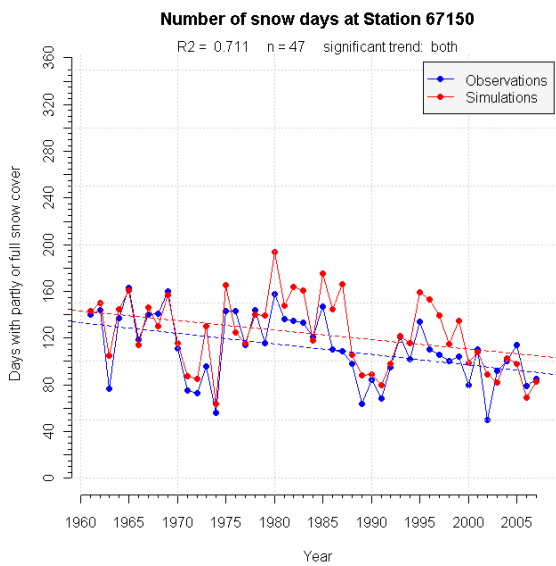
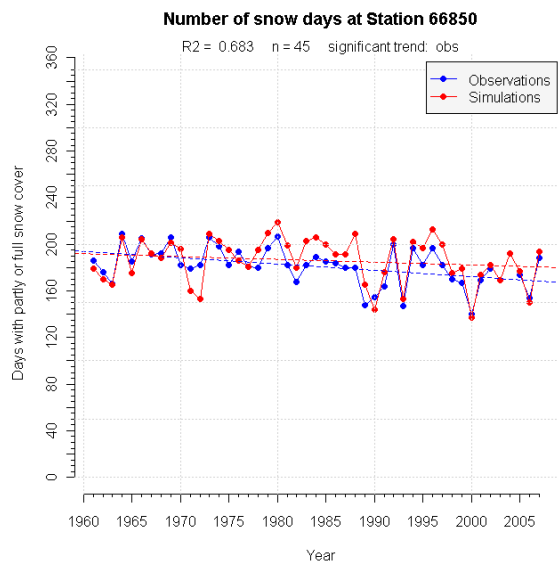
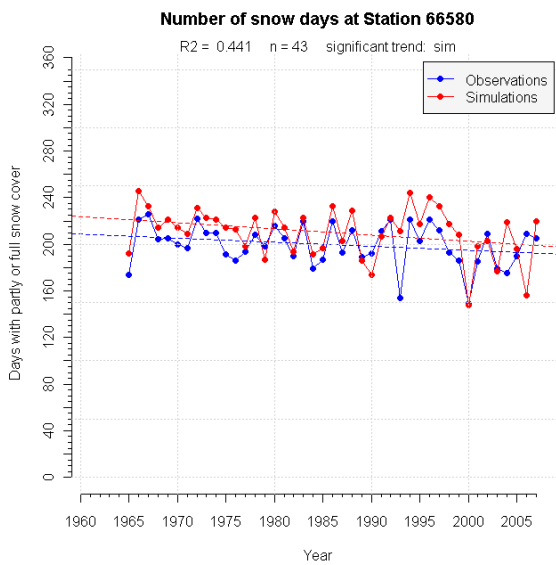
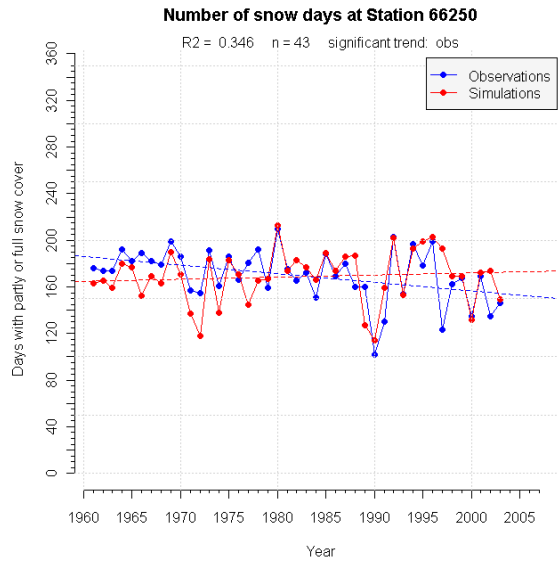
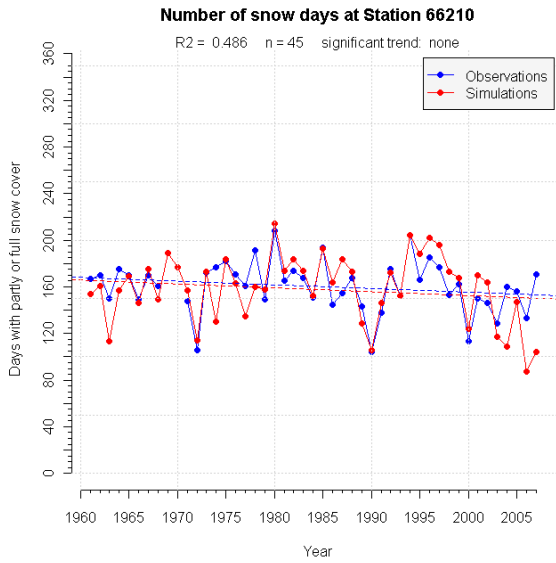
R2 = 0.535 n = 47 significant trend: obs

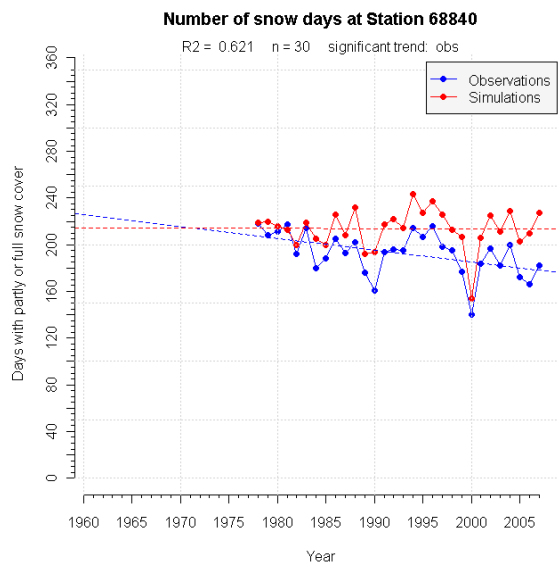
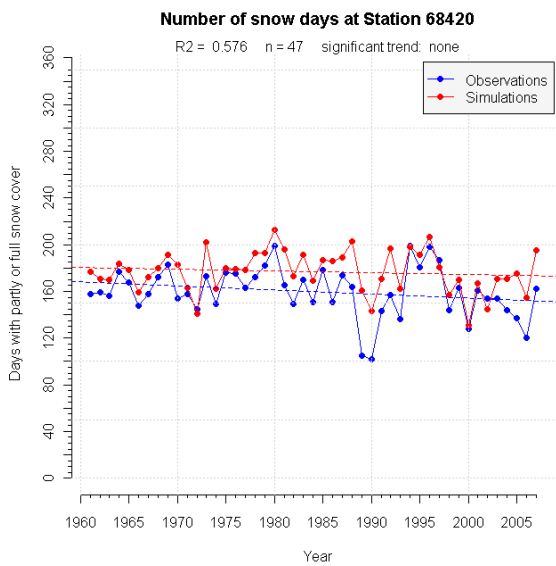
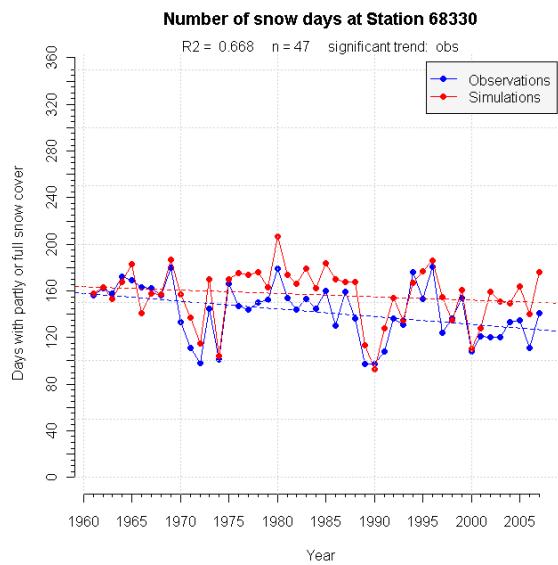
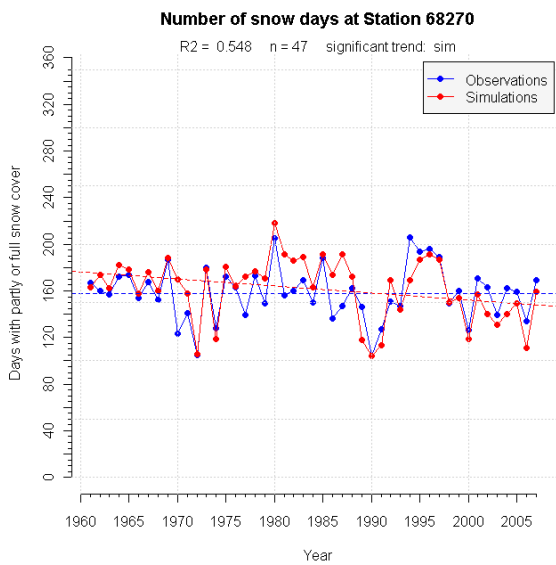
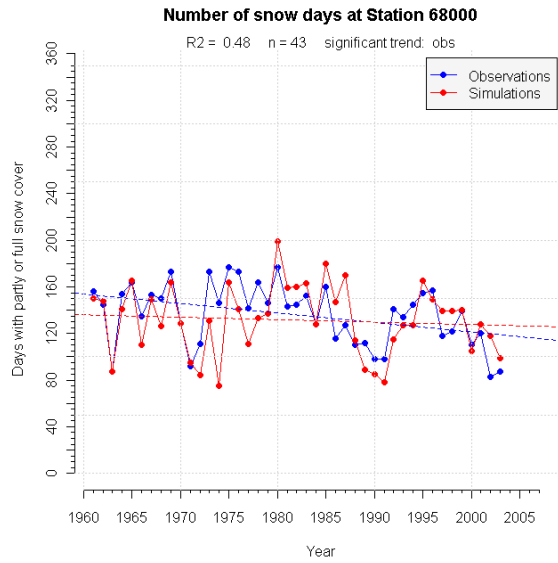
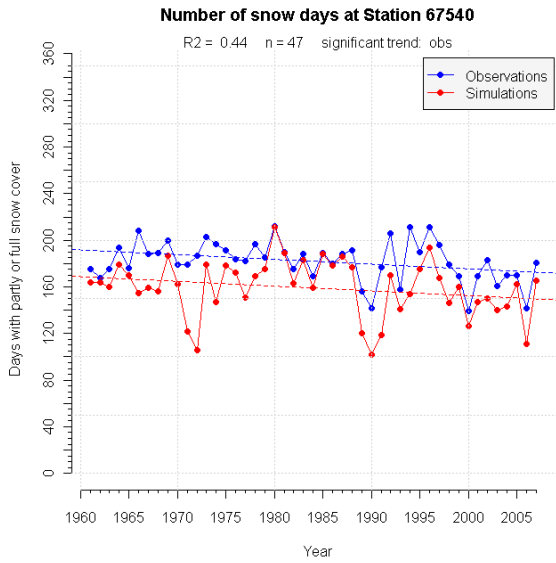


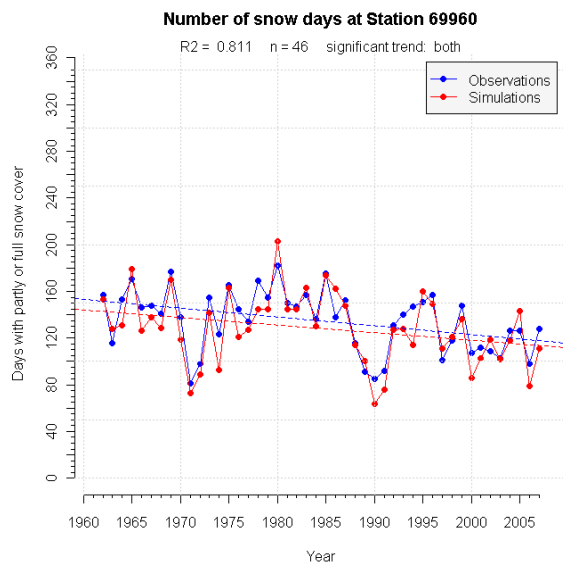
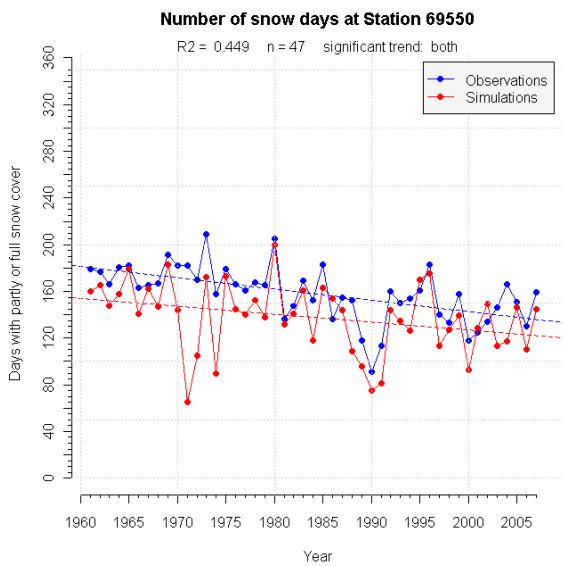
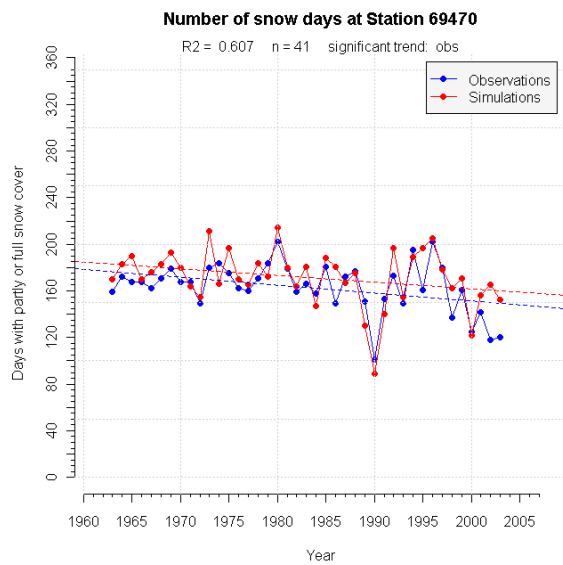
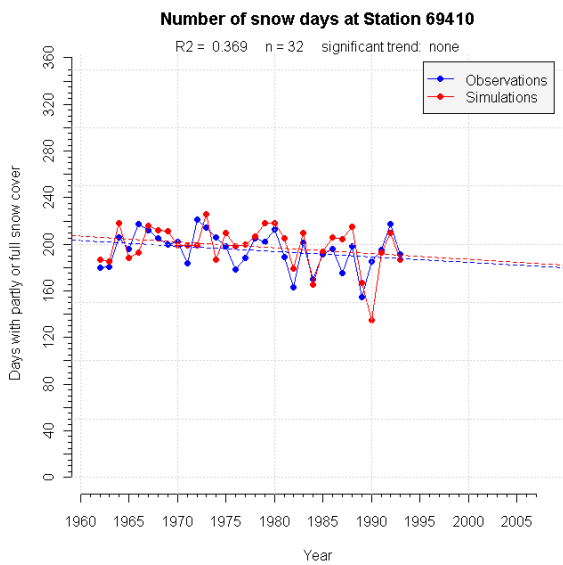
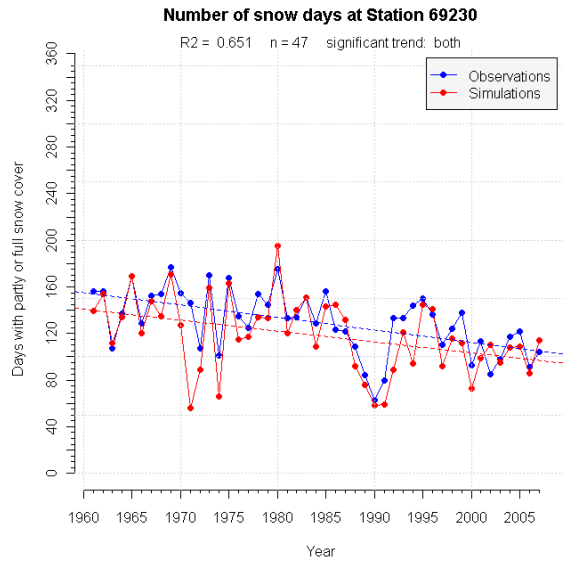
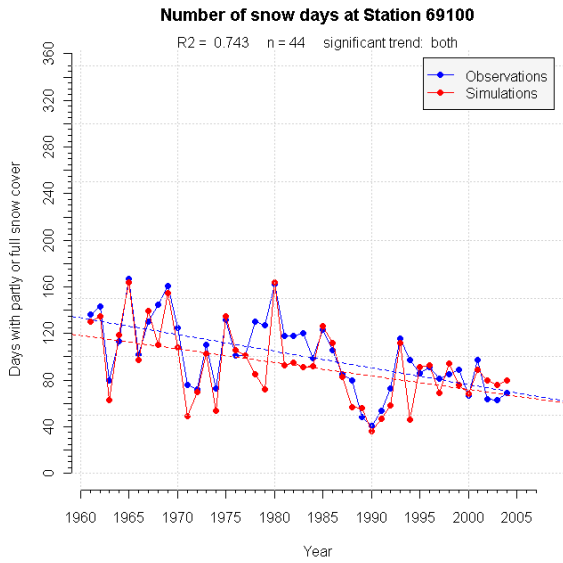
Number of snow days at Station 66190

R2 = 0.425 n = 42 significant trend: obs



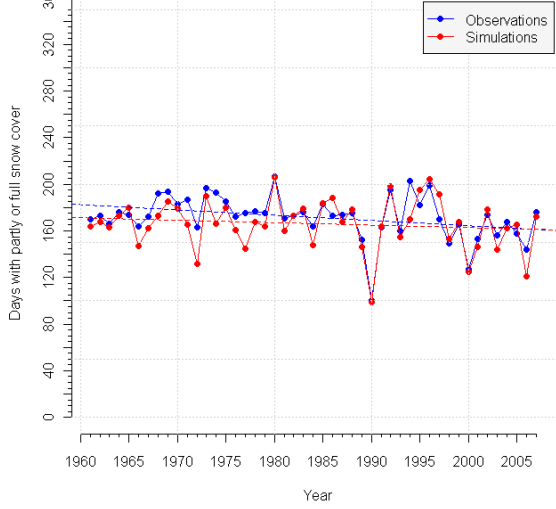






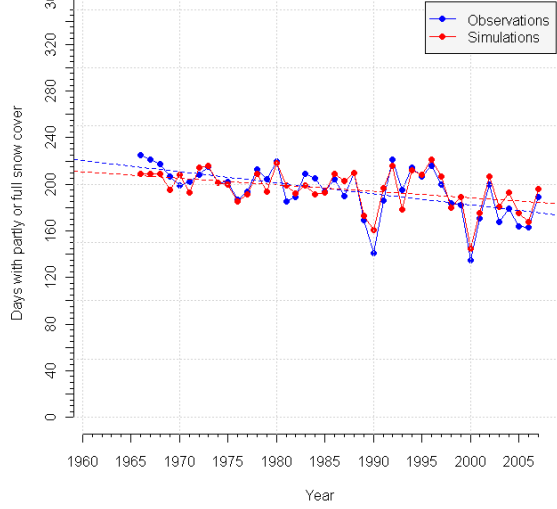
Number of snow days at Station 70480

R2 = 0.705 n = 47 significant trend: obs



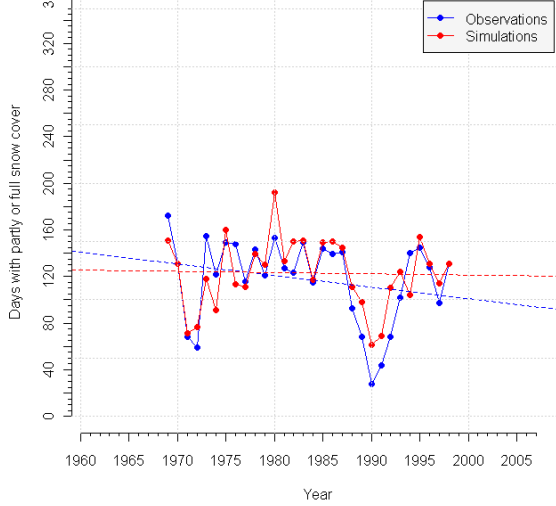
Number of snow days at Station 70500

R2 = 0.823 n = 42 significant trend: both



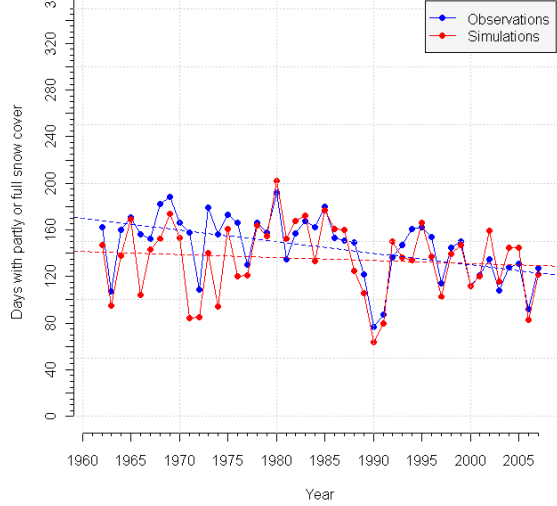
Number of snow days at Station 70670

R2 = 0.661 n = 30 significant trend: none



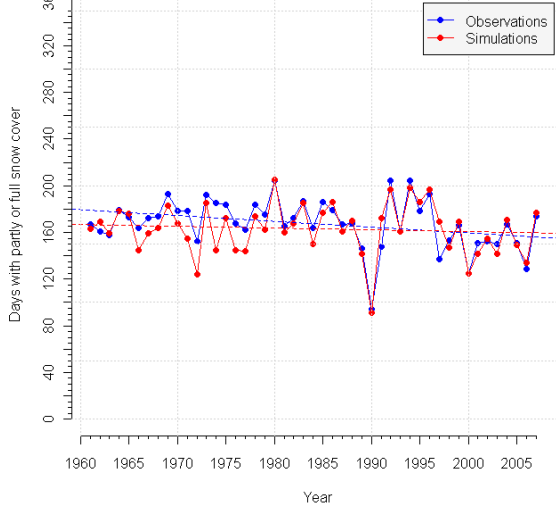
Number of snow days at Station 70820

R2 = 0.564 n = 46 significant trend: obs



Number of snow days at Station 70850

R2 = 0.711 n = 47 significant trend: obs



Number of snow days at Station 71150

R2 = 0.382 n = 44 significant trend: obs

