

# Snowmelt and groundwater in mountainous streams and plants

## A modeling approach in a snow-dominated catchment

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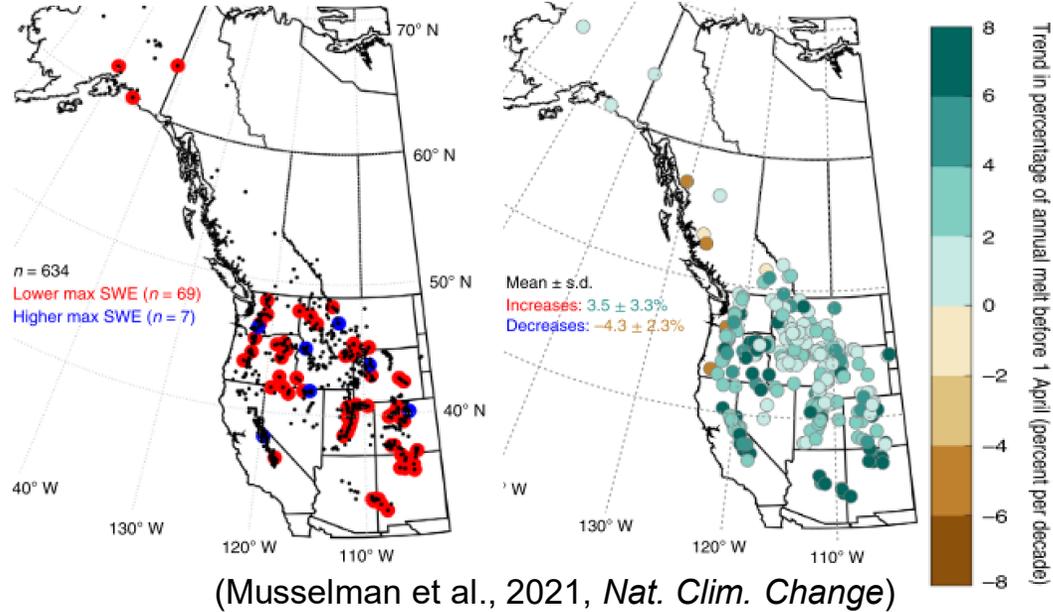


**EARTH &  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
SCIENCES**

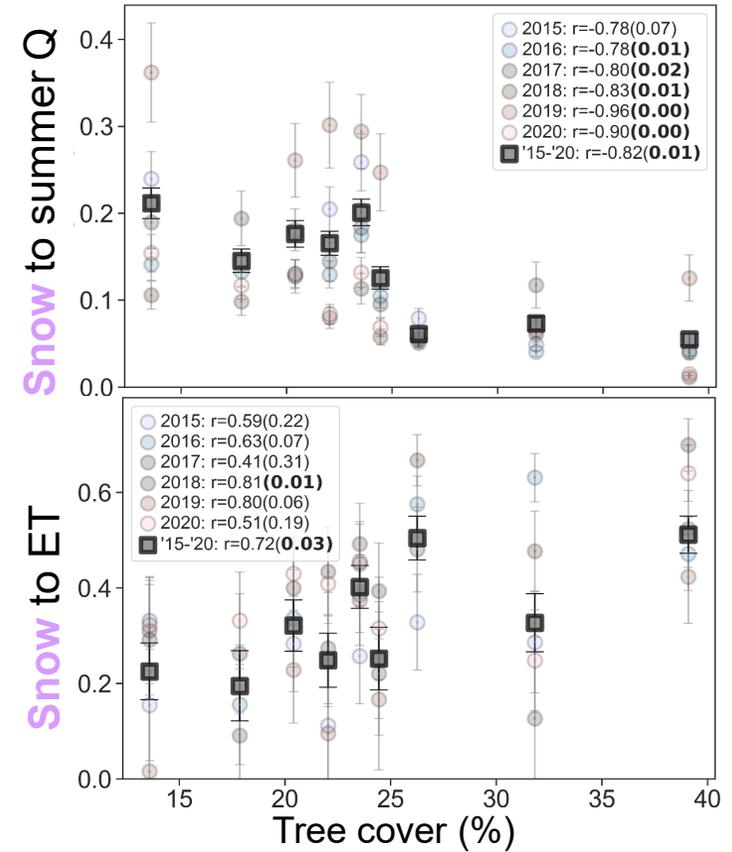


# Mountainous water resources under rapid change

## Snowpacks are getting thinner and melting earlier



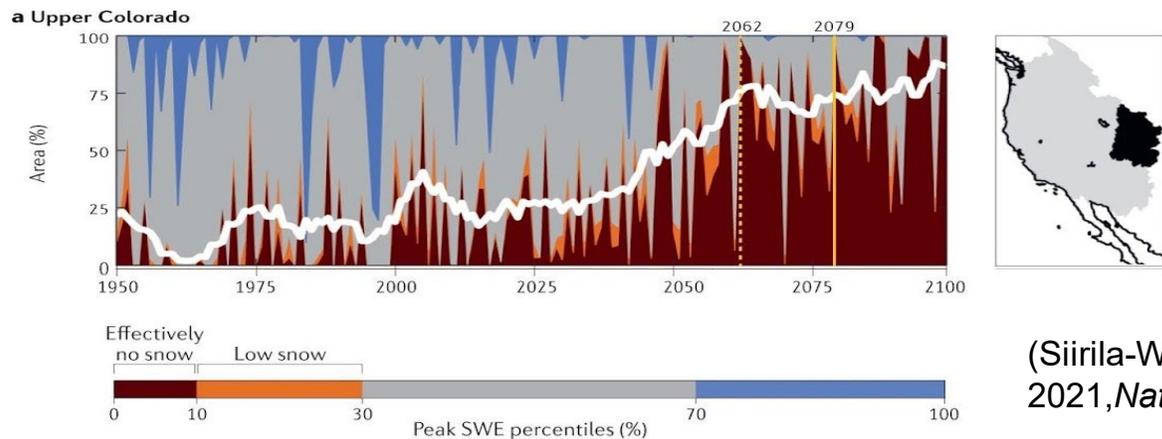
## Vegetation cover is a major driver of precipitation partitioning



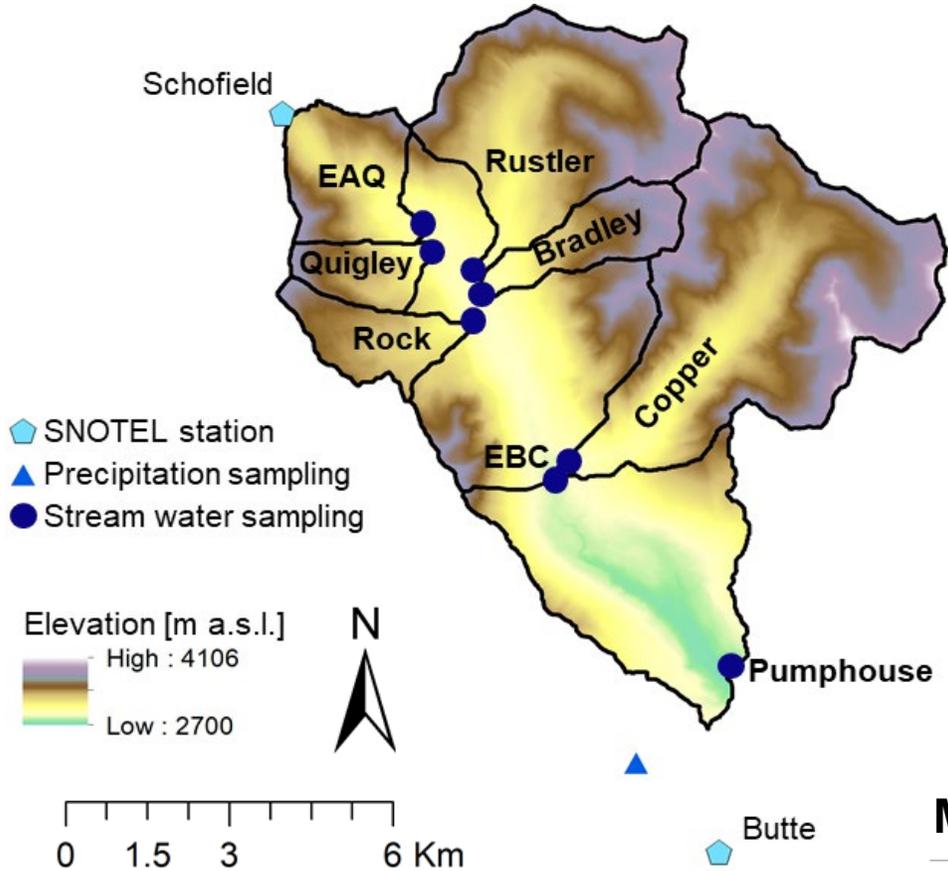
(Sprengr et al., 2022, *WRR*)

How will / do snow dynamics interplay with green water use (ET) to control groundwater recharge & streamflow?

## Transition to low- or no-snow conditions within decades



# Study site: East River Catchment



(Sprenger et al., 2022, *WRR*)



**Headwaters of Colorado River**  
85 km<sup>2</sup>

## Snow-dominated

~80% of water input is snowfall (Oct. – May)  
~20% is summer monsoon (July-Sept.)

Montane (<3000 m)

dominated by shrubs, grasses, & forbs

Subalpine (3000-3700 m)

dominated by conifer forest

Alpine (>3700 m)

above treeline

## Multiple data sets

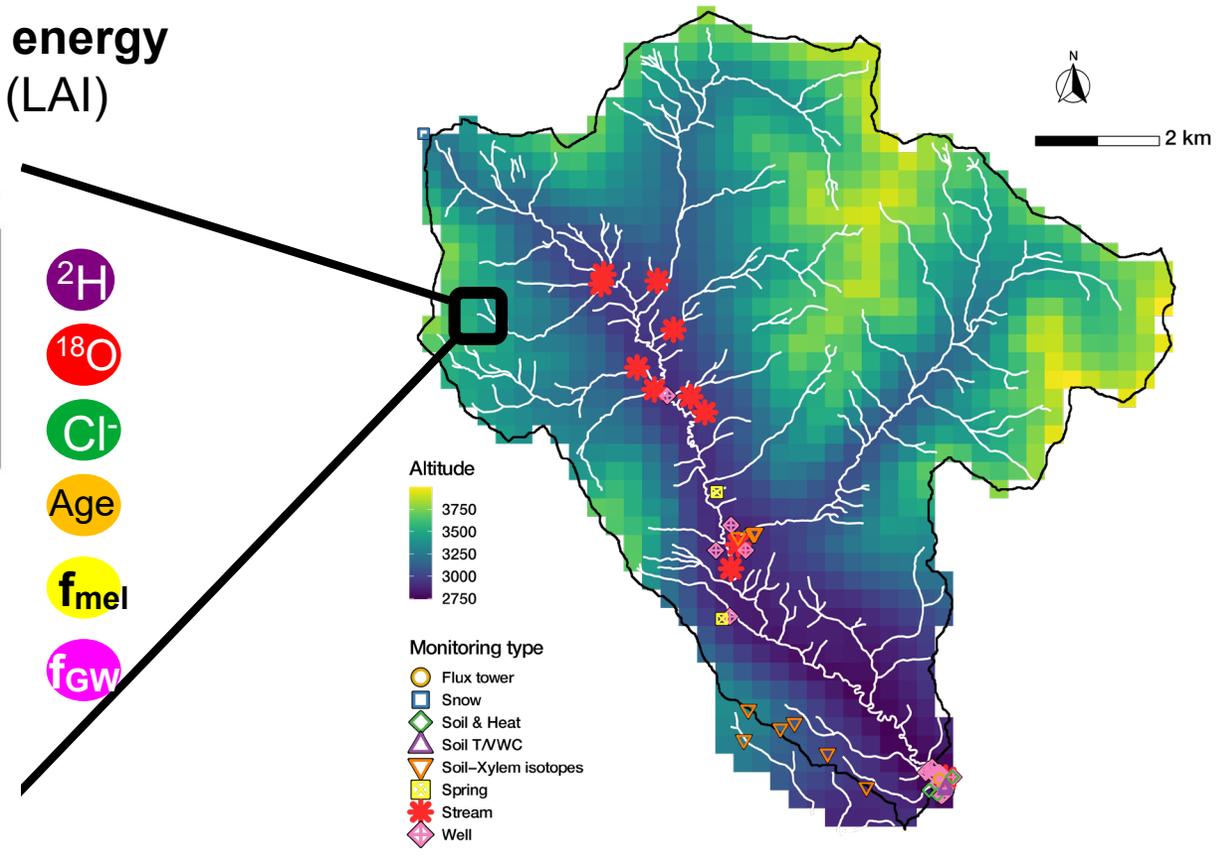
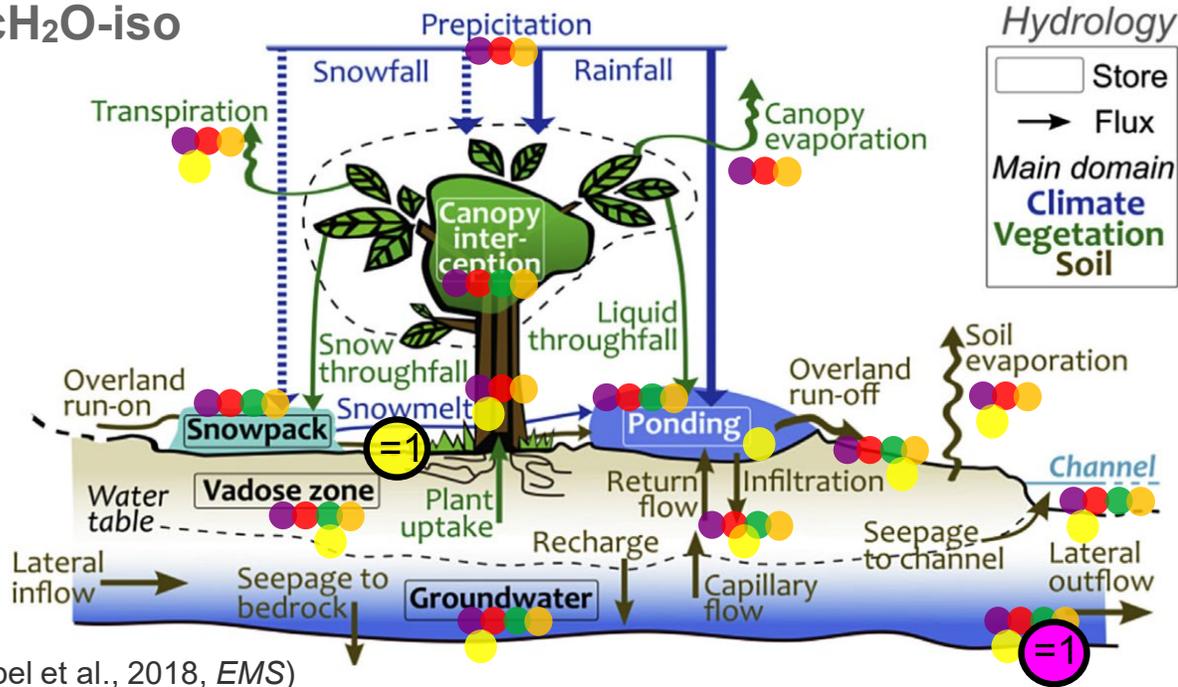
- **Discharge** (several outlets)
- **Snowpack** (SNOTEL sites)
- **Energy balance** (latent heat evaporation, sensible heat) & **ET** @ eddy covariance tower
- **Groundwater levels**
- **Soil moisture**
- **Stable isotopes** (stream water, precipitation, snowpack snowmelt, groundwater, soil, plant xylem)

# Modelling ecohydrological fluxes, stores & tracers



◆ **Spatially-distributed modelling** coupling process-based **energy balance & 3D water routing** with forced plant phenology (LAI)

**EcH<sub>2</sub>O-iso**



(Kuppel et al., 2018, *EMS*)

- Flux-store tracking of stable isotopes, water ages & chloride (full mixing in sub-timestep between pixel-scale compartments) (Kuppel et al., 2018, *GMD* ; Douinot et al., 2019, *HP*)
- New virtual tracers of snowmelt & lateral GW fluxes

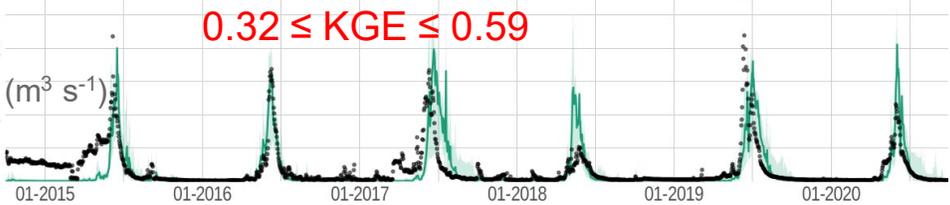
- 300m-cell and daily steps (2014-2020) in 100m-deep domain
- Multi-objective calibration fitting 20 non-isotopic datasets (74 parameters, Monte Carlo / LHS sampling, rank-based KGE)
- 30 “best” simulations used for evaluation and analysis

# Simulations of discharge across the catchment

Measured discharge timing and amplitude are consistently reproduced across the catchment

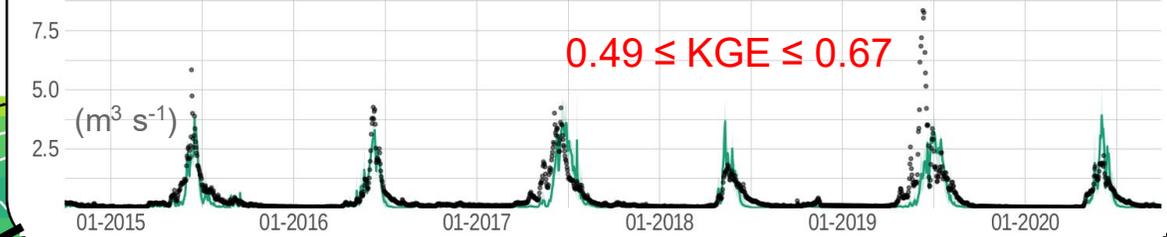
East River headwaters (5.3 km<sup>2</sup>)

$0.32 \leq KGE \leq 0.59$



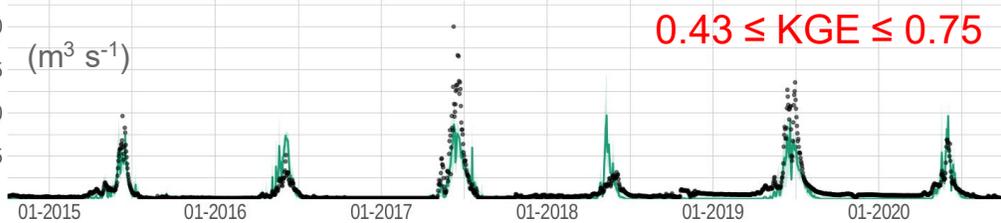
Rustler subcatchment (14.8 km<sup>2</sup>)

$0.49 \leq KGE \leq 0.67$



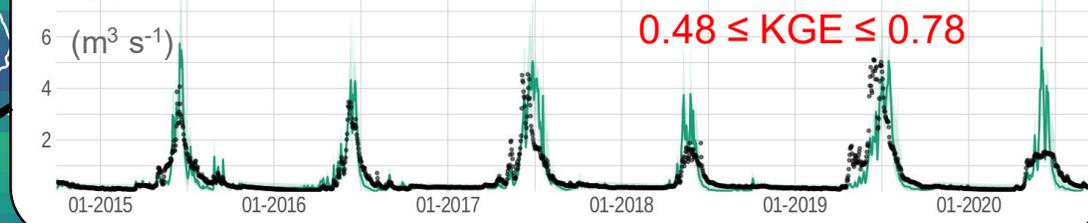
Rock subcatchment (3.6 km<sup>2</sup>)

$0.43 \leq KGE \leq 0.75$



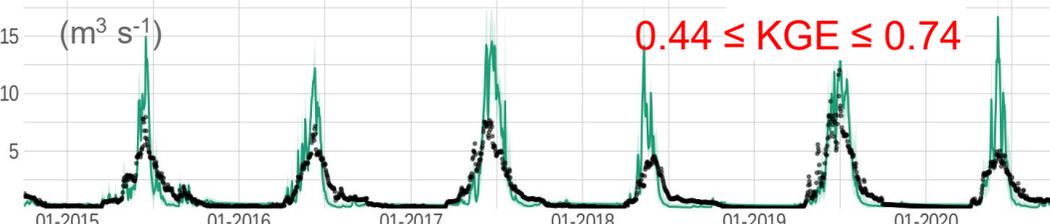
Copper subcatchment (23.7 km<sup>2</sup>)

$0.48 \leq KGE \leq 0.78$



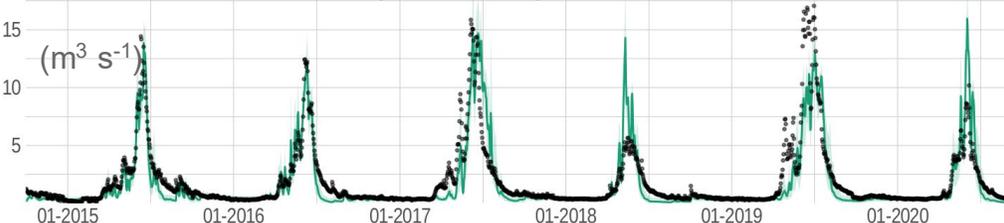
East river below Copper (70 km<sup>2</sup>)

$0.44 \leq KGE \leq 0.74$



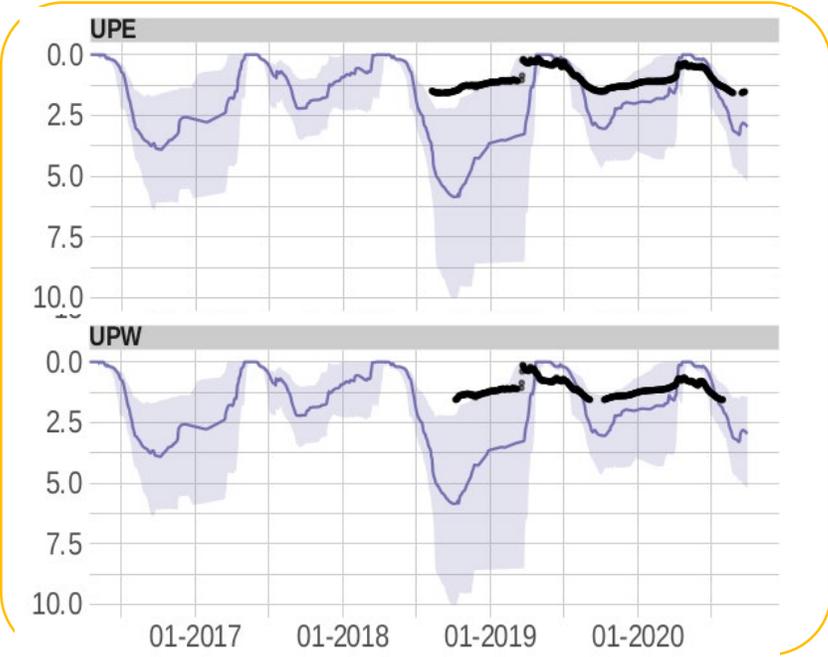
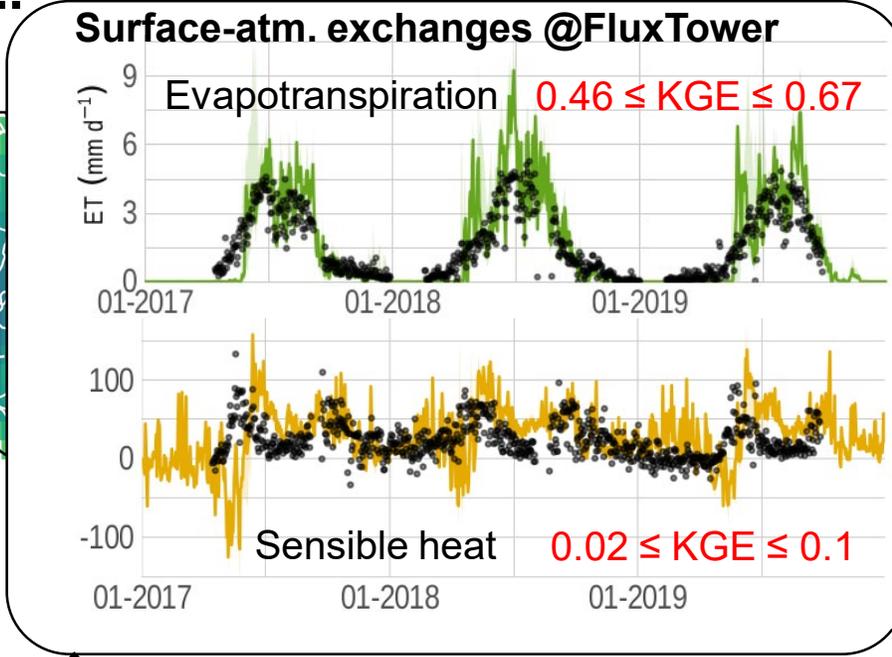
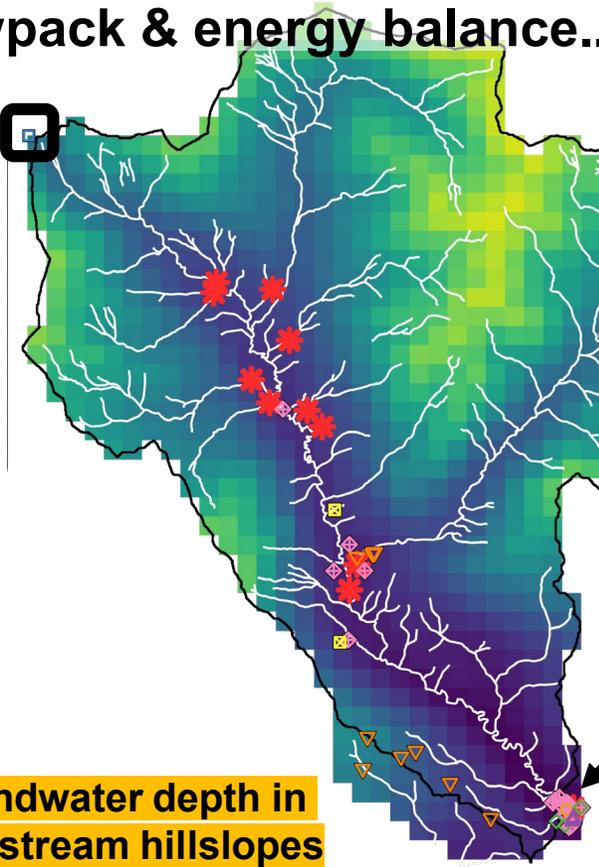
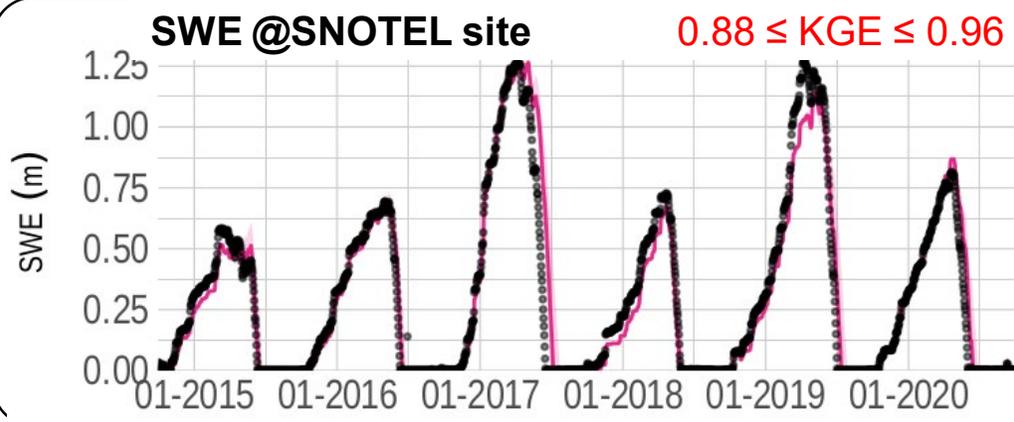
East river outlet (84 km<sup>2</sup>)

$0.63 \leq KGE \leq 0.85$

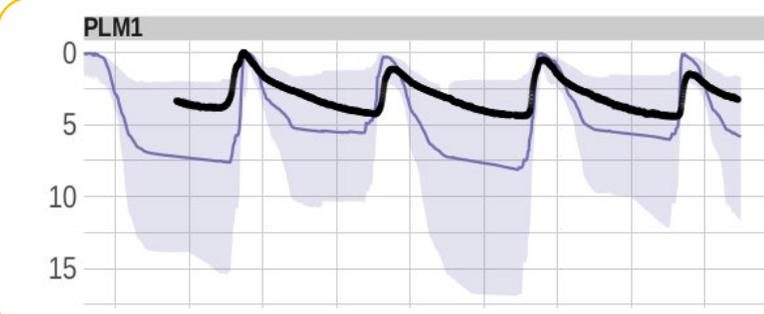


# Simulations of other water & energy components

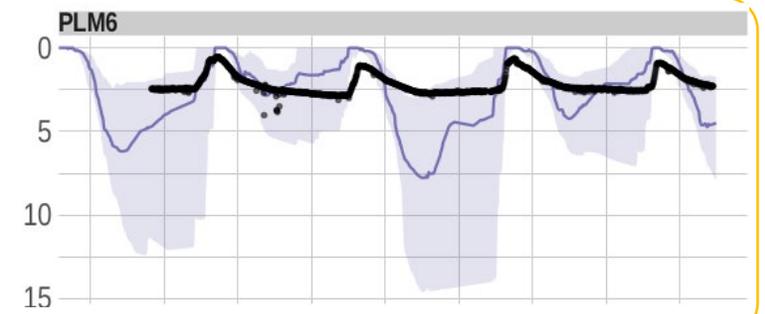
Consistent discharge from robust snowpack & energy balance...



**Groundwater depth in downstream hillslopes**



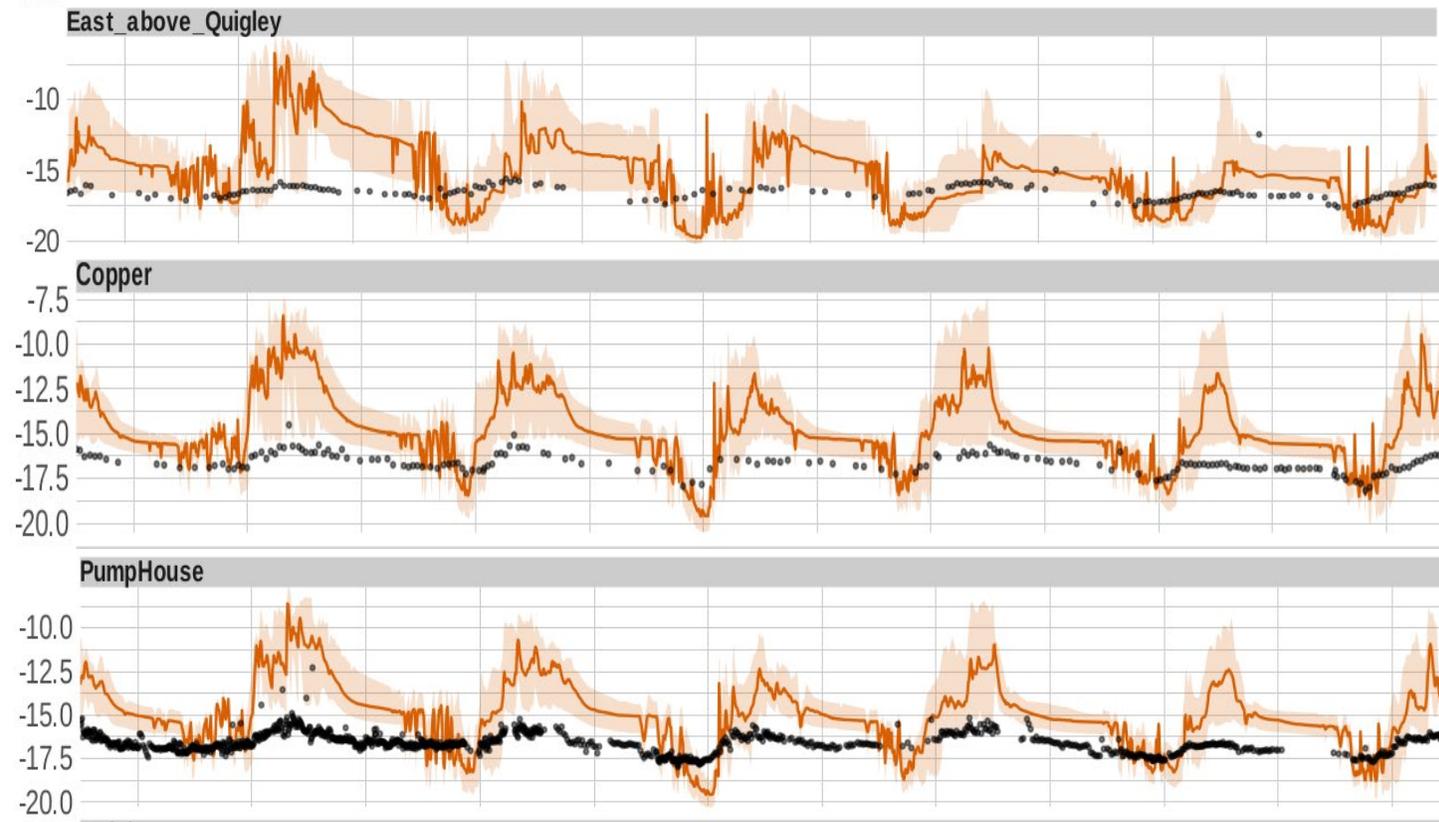
**...but groundwater dynamics are overestimated**



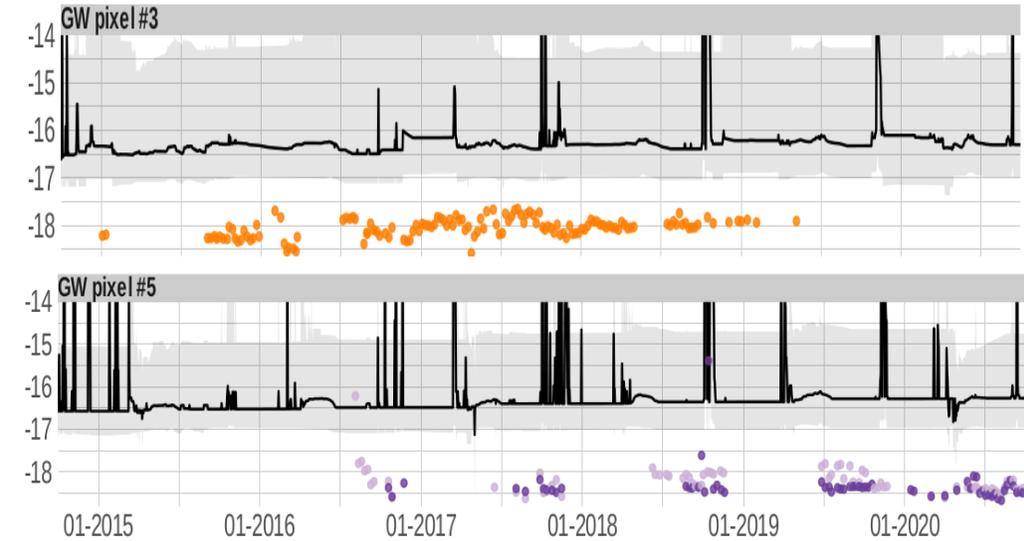
# Less of model-data agreement for tracers!



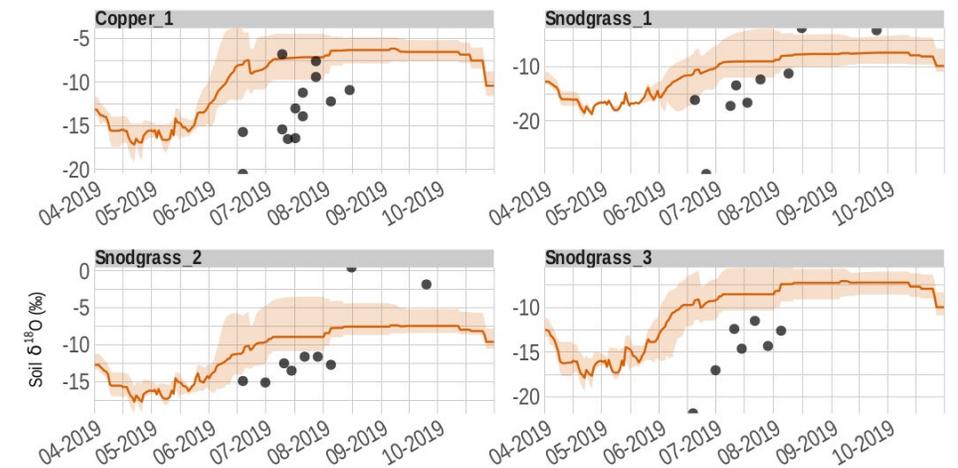
## $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ in stream water (‰)



## $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ in groundwater (‰)



## $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ in topsoil (‰)



**Overestimated d18O range in simulated stream water**

→ **overenriched groundwater in baseflow?**

→ **overestimated snowmelt runoff in spring**

**+ underestimated baseflow?**

# Snowmelt & groundwater origins in catchment outputs



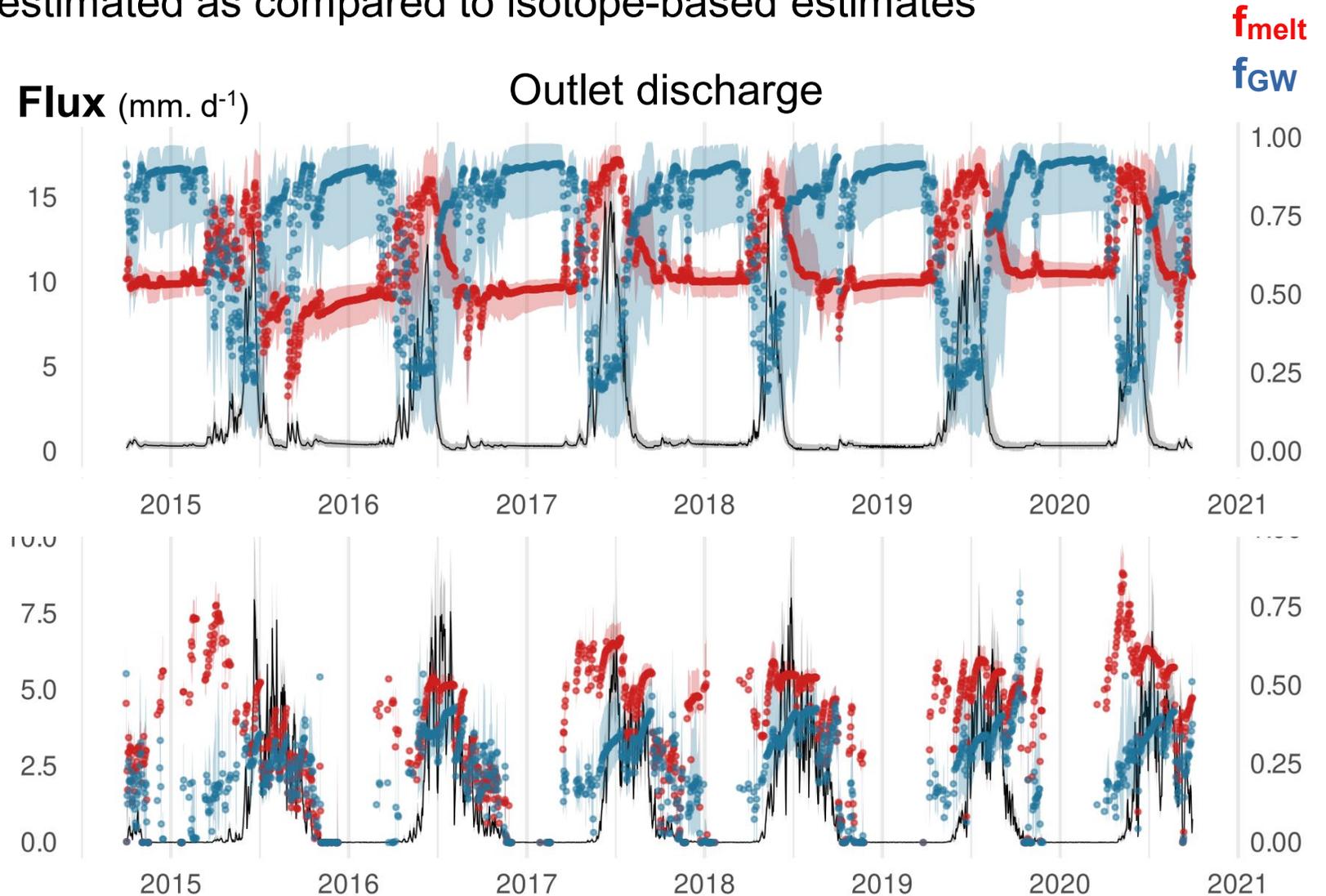
Only half (52-54%) of GW storage from **snowmelt** recharge → underestimated as compared to isotope-based estimates

## Outlet discharge budget

68-84% from **snowmelt origin**  
21-62% from **groundwater flow**

## Evapotranspiration budget

44-50% from **snowmelt origin**  
25-42% from **groundwater flow**



# Summary



- **Interplay of snowpack dynamics & green water use (ET) on GW recharge & streamflow** using tracer-enabled spatially-distributed modelling

Model calibrated using numerous hydrometric ecohydrological showed:

- **#1 Discharge, snowmelt & surface-atmosphere exchanges consistently captured** (timing and amplitude) **across the catchment**
- **#2 Groundwater depth dynamics overestimated**
- Validation with tracer data
- **#3 Overestimated stream water  $d^{18}O$  dynamics** (base flow enrichment → high-flow depletion)
- Likely **underestimation of snowmelt infiltration** & **overestimation of rainfall contributions to runoff**
- **Confirmed by first glance at virtual tracers** ← direct access to partitioning

→ **Further work needed!!**

# POSTDOC POSITION (2 years)

Deep critical zone contribution to nutrient budgets in 3 tropical environments (pristine forest, irrigated agriculture, agroforestry)



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