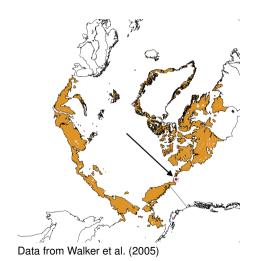


Soil temperature and thaw depth differences associated with tundra vegetation types at Trail Valley Creek, NWT, Canada

Inge Grünberg, Sofia Antonova, William L. Cable, Stephan Lange, Julia Boike

#### Study site





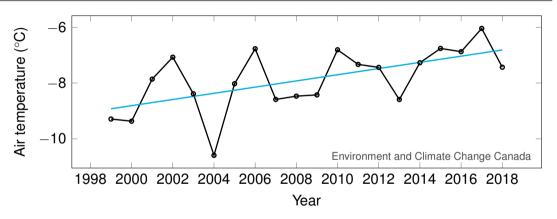
Trail Valley Creek

- ► 68.74 °N, 133.50 °E
- North-West Canada
- Low Arctic, tree line
- ► Annual temperature: -7.9°C
- Active layer depth: 25 cm to 100 cm
- Permafrost depth: 100 m to 150 m

Marsh et al. (2008)

#### Air temperature trend





- ► Trend of the annual mean temperature: 1.1 °C/decade
- ► Strongest trend in May: 2.8 °C/decade

HELMHOLTZ

# Vegetation types





# Vegetation types











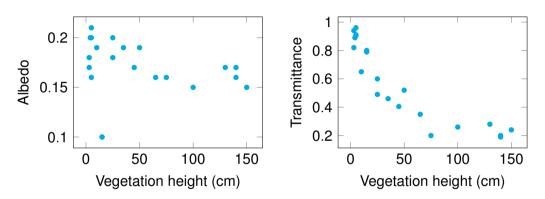






#### Vegetation – radiation relationship

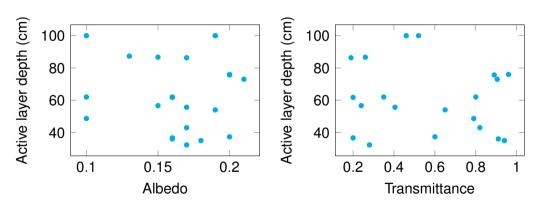




- Lowest albedo at water logged conditions
- ► Tall vegetation shades the soil and reduces the albedo

### Radiation – active layer relationship





Apparently no connection

#### Field measurements







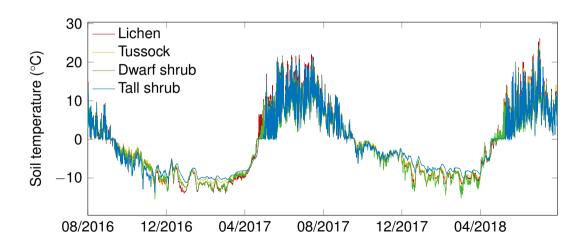




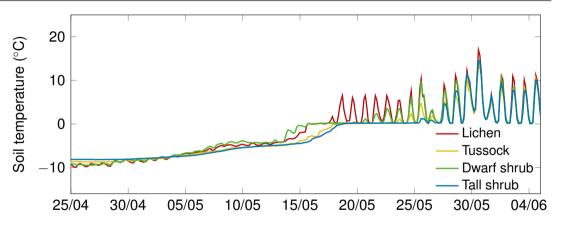
- ▶ 68 iButton temperature sensors just below the soil/lichen/moss surface
- Below different vegetation within a 600 m radius
- August 2016 to August 2018
- Snow depth measurements April 2017, active layer depth August 2018

# Top soil temperature



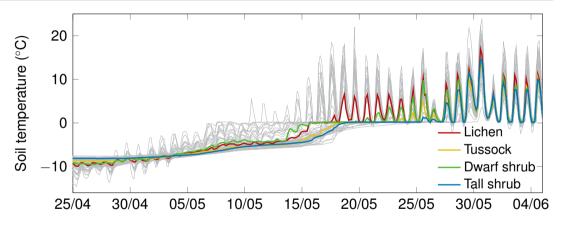






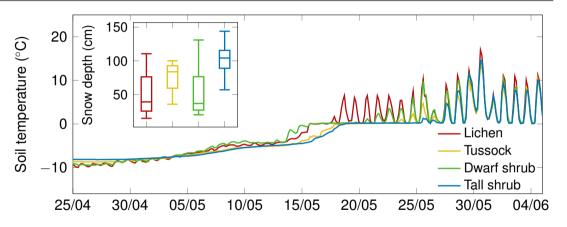
- ▶ Tall shrubs trap snow: warm soil in winter and cold top soil in spring
- Lichen and dwarf shrub tundra are similar in winter





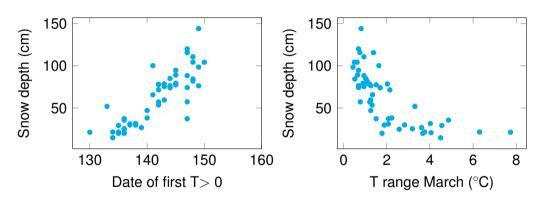
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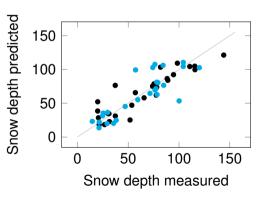


- Date of snow melt is strongly related to snow depth
- ► Top soil temperatures in March and April are related to snow depth

#### Statistical model for snow depth



Snow depth ~ End date of thawing + T range March + T range April

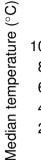


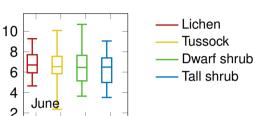
- Calibration data
- Validation data

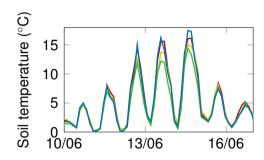
$$R^2 = 0.82, 0.72$$

Mean absolute error: 11.3 cm, 12.5 cm





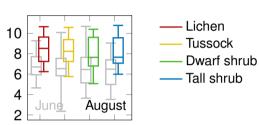


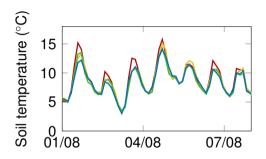


June temperatures are similar for all types





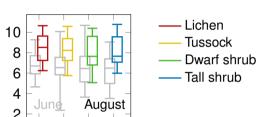


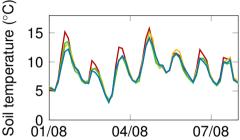


- ▶ June temperatures are similar for all types
- August temperatures are cooler below shrubs

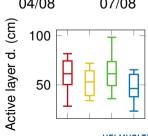




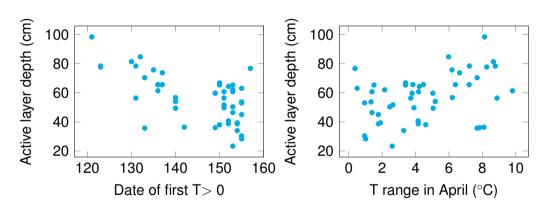




- ▶ June temperatures are similar for all types
- August temperatures are cooler below shrubs
- ► Tall shrubs reduce the active layer depth





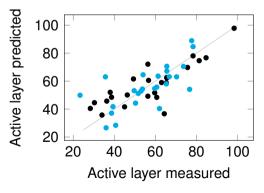


- Snow melt date influences end of season active layer depth
- ▶ Weak relationship with the range of temperatures in April

#### Statistical model for active layer depth



Active layer depth ~ End date of thawing + Median T January
+ T range May



- Calibration data
- Validation data

$$R^2 = 0.68, 0.49$$

Mean absolute error: 8.1 cm, 8.1 cm

#### Take home messages



- Uncertainty due to irregular soil surface
- Top soil temperatures indicate the spatial snow depth variability
- Top soil temperatures after snow melt have no connection with active layer development

Vegetation has an influence but cannot be used as main indicator

# Thank you — Questions?



#### Literature



Marsh, P., et al. (2008), Snowmelt Processes and Runoff at the Arctic Treeline: Ten Years of MAGS Research, 97–123, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, Heidelberg.

Walker, D. A., et al. (2005), Journal of Vegetation Science, 16(3): 267–282.

### Vegetation map of Trail Valley Creek



- Published LiDAR dataset of 2016:
  - Mean and maximum vegetation height
  - DTM: slope, aspect, roughness, topographic index, topographic position index
- Canadian aerial imagery
- Resolution 10 m
- 87% accuracy at validation data set
- ▶ User and producer accuracy of all classes >75%

Vegetation map of Trail Valley Creek





Vegetation map of Trail Valley Creek



