

## Pan-European Mountain Tourism Meteorological and Snow Indicators

# as part of the C3S Sectoral Information System "European Tourism"

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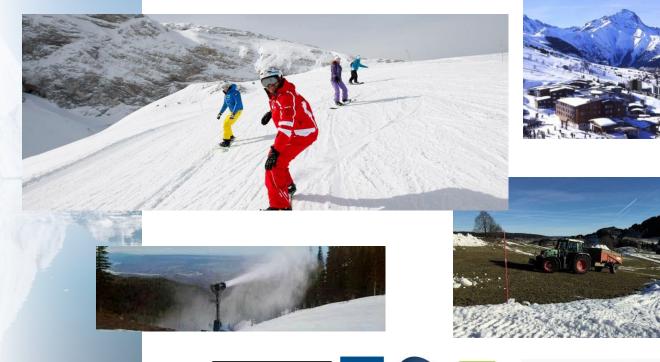
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## High climate sensitivity of mountain (winter) tourism









## **Need to account for snow management !**

One major limitation that has been criticized in many publications of the last decade (e.g. Scott et al., 2003; Scott et al., 2006; Steiger, 2010; Steiger & Stötter, 2013) is the omission of snowmaking. This is akin to modelling the impact of climate change on an irrigated crop, without the irrigation. Where snowmaking is an integral component of contemporary ski



Steiger et al., 2017

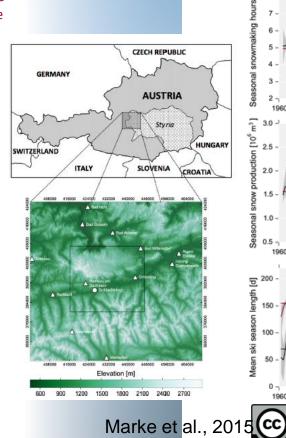
variable ski seasons, a contraction in the number of operating ski areas, altered competitiveness among and within regional ski markets, and subsequent impacts on employment and the value of vacation properties (Steiger et al., 2017). Studies that continue to omit snowmaking do not reflect the operating realities of most ski areas and overestimate impacts at  $1.5-2^{\circ}$ C. In all regional markets, the extent and timing of these impacts depend on the magnitude of climate change and the types of adaptive responses by the ski industry, skiers

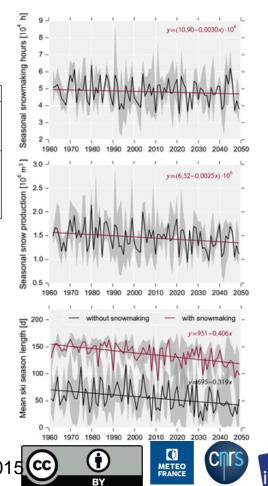
IPCC 2018, SR15



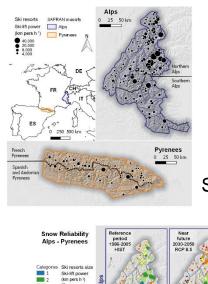


### Local-scale studies

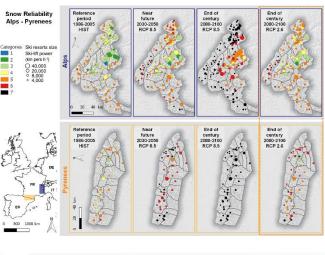




**CNRM UMR 3589** 



#### Spandre et al., in press







## **Need for pan-European studies for:**

- Large scale sectoral assessments
- Comparisons between local markets

## **Recent study (Damm et al.) at European scale**



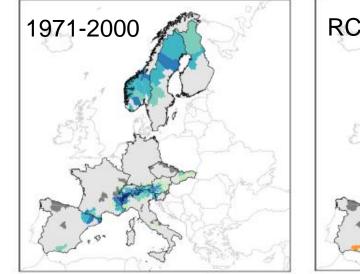
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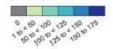


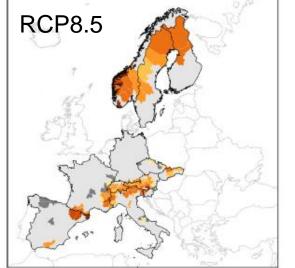
## Damm et al. 2017:

- Only natural snow
- Only partial coverage of European mountain regions
  - Use coarse resolution observation data base (E-OBS)
- 4 RCP8.5 GCM/RCM pairs (2 RCP2.6, 5 RCP4.5)



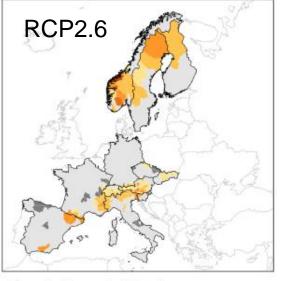
Ski season length (Number of days with SWE > 120 mm) 1971-2000 (median) | SWE measured at mean altitude of ski areas



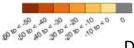


Change in ski season length [days] mean over RCP8.5 | 2026-2055 compared to 1971-2000





Change in ski season length [days] mean over RCP2.6 | 2071-2100 compared to 1971-2000

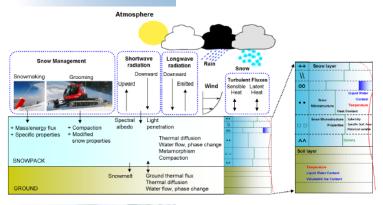


#### Damm et al., 2017

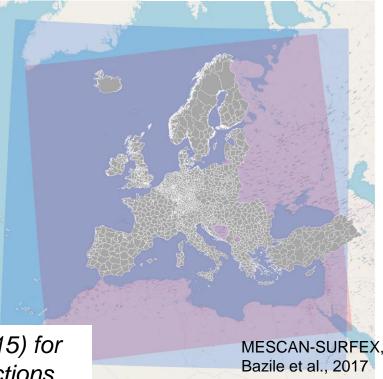
CNRM UMR 3589



## Pan-European Mountain Tourism Meteorological and Snow Indicators



Use of a snowpack model accounting for snow management (Crocus-Resort, Spandre et al., 2016) Legend
INUTS3 level
UERRA 5.5km grid
EUR11 grid
OpenStreetMap tile
COpenStreetMap contributors



European

ECMWF

Use of UERRA 5.5 km reanalysis (1960-2015) for adjustment of EUROCORDEX 12 km projections (ADAMONT method, Verfaillie et al., 2017)



#### **NUTS-3** regions

- Steps of 100 m, flat terrain.
- Case-by-case identification of "mountain" NUTS-3, within which the elevation range needs to be specified (taking into account terrain information, but also climate data availability)
- Selection of 6584 points from the UERRA 5.5 km, corresponding to NUTS-3 areas and elevation levels.

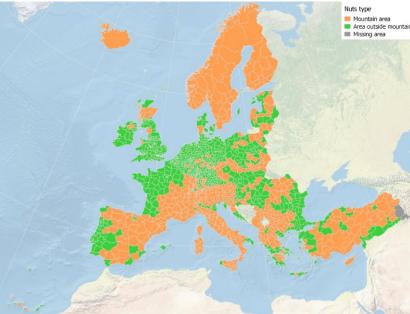
#### 9 GCM/RCM pairs for RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, incl. 2 for RCP2.6

**39** annual-scale indicators (snow cover duration, beginning/end of season, peak SWE for natural snow, groomed snow and managed snow, temperature, snowmaking hours, precipitation)

Computation of **aggregated indices** (20-yrs time periods), mean/stdev and quantiles (Q10, Q20, Q50, Q80 and Q90).



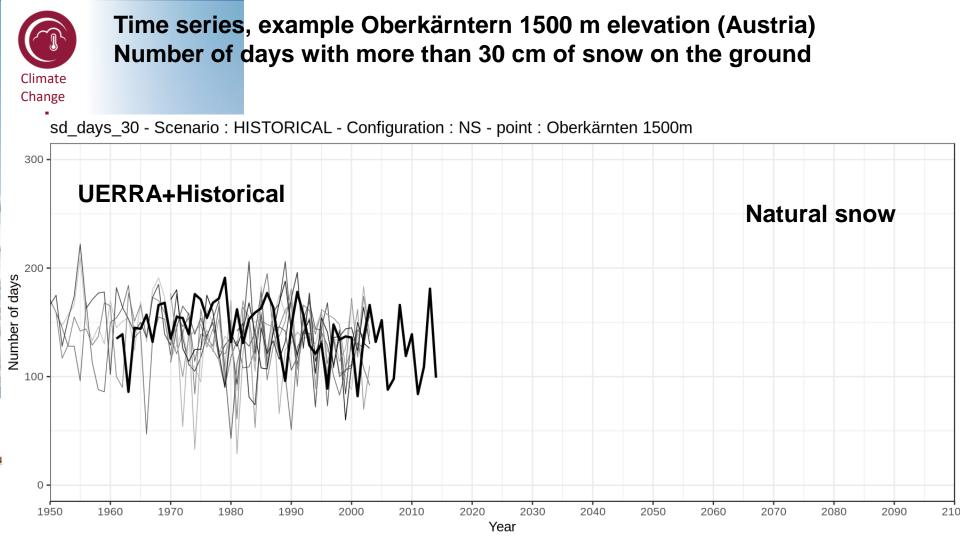
**NETEC** 



5652 mountain points
3 snow model configurations (natural, groomed & managed snow)
2305 model.years (RCM+UERRA)
91065 annual scale indicators
3276 aggregated indicators



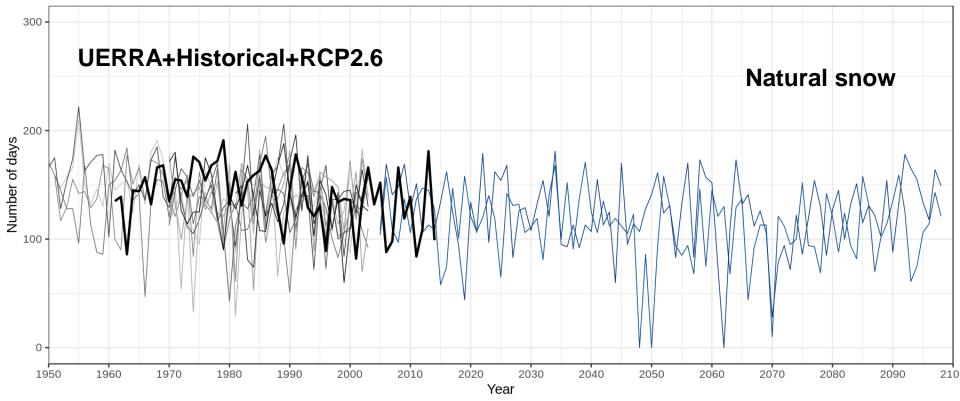


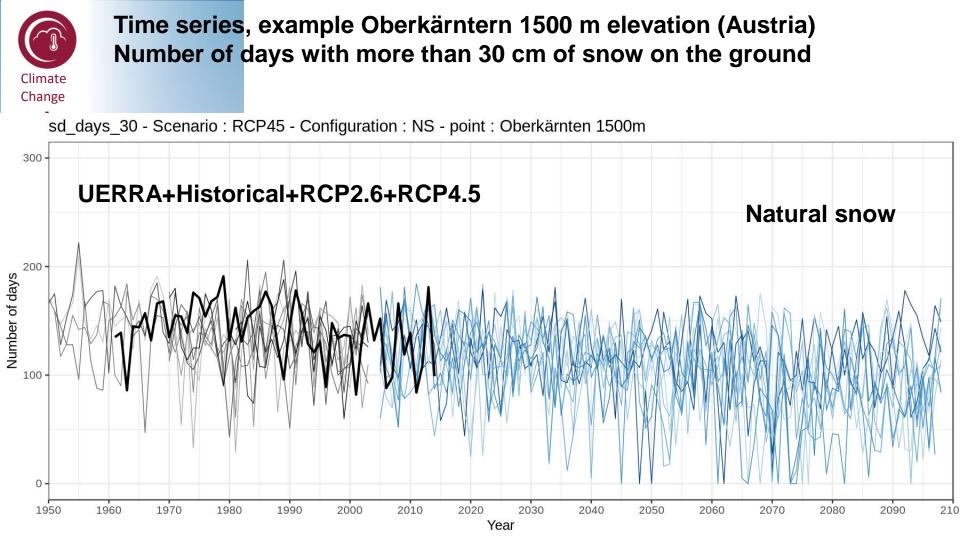


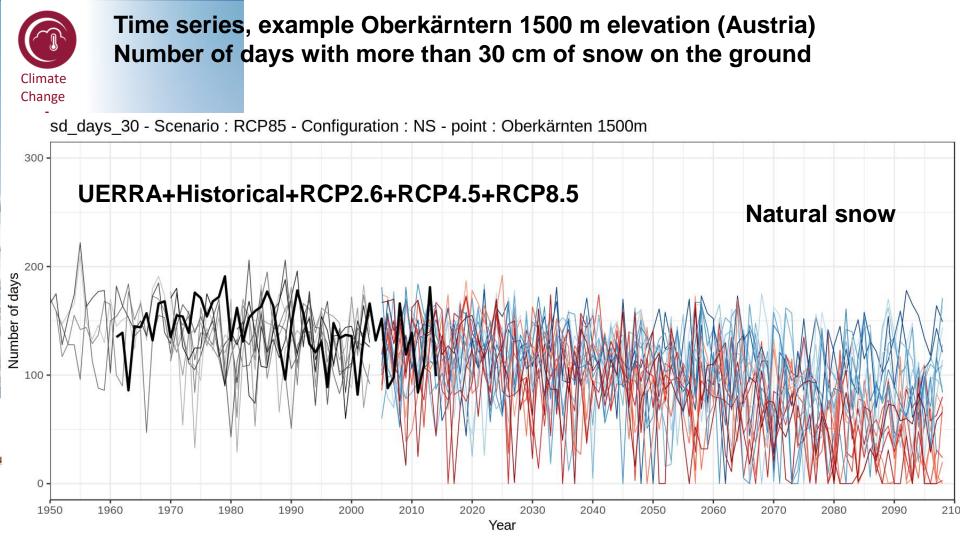


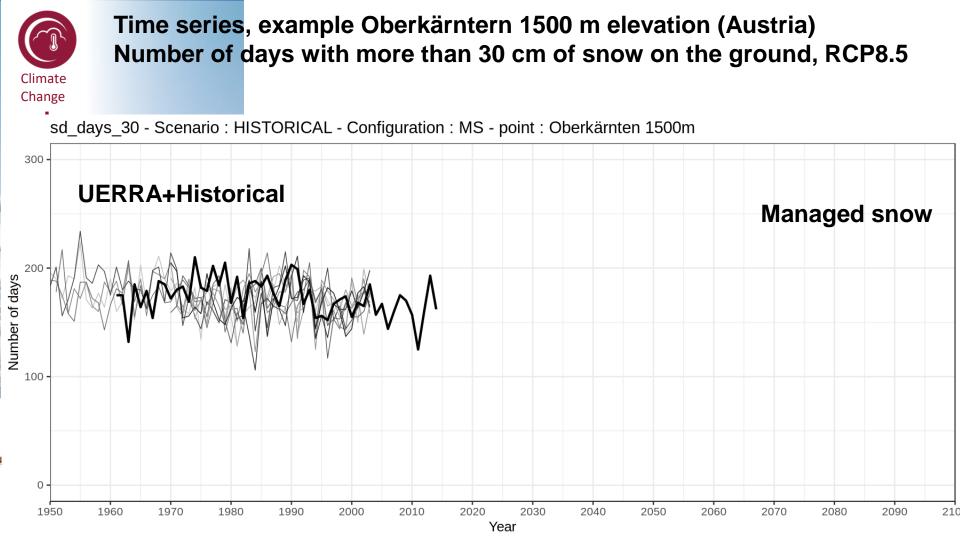
## Time series, example Oberkärntern 1500 m elevation (Austria) Number of days with more than 30 cm of snow on the ground

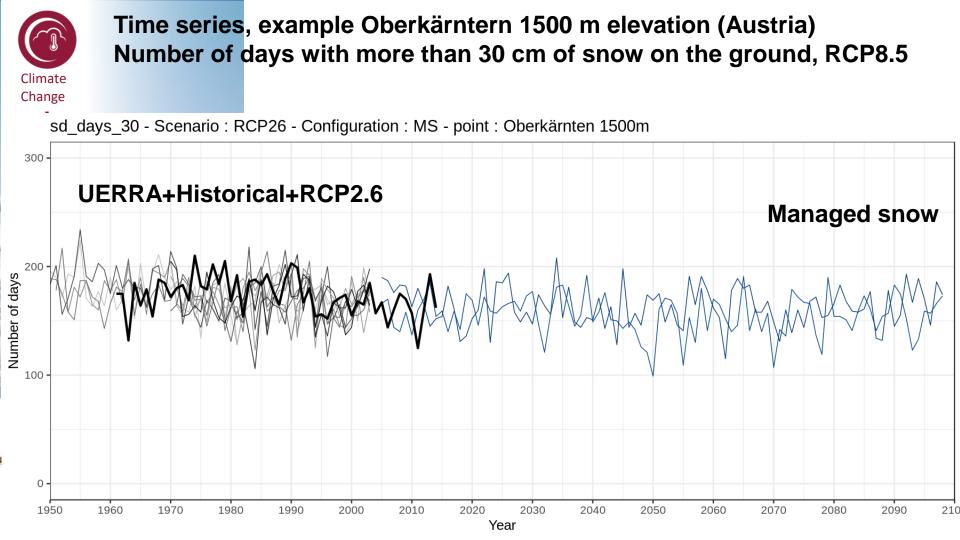
sd\_days\_30 - Scenario : RCP26 - Configuration : NS - point : Oberkärnten 1500m

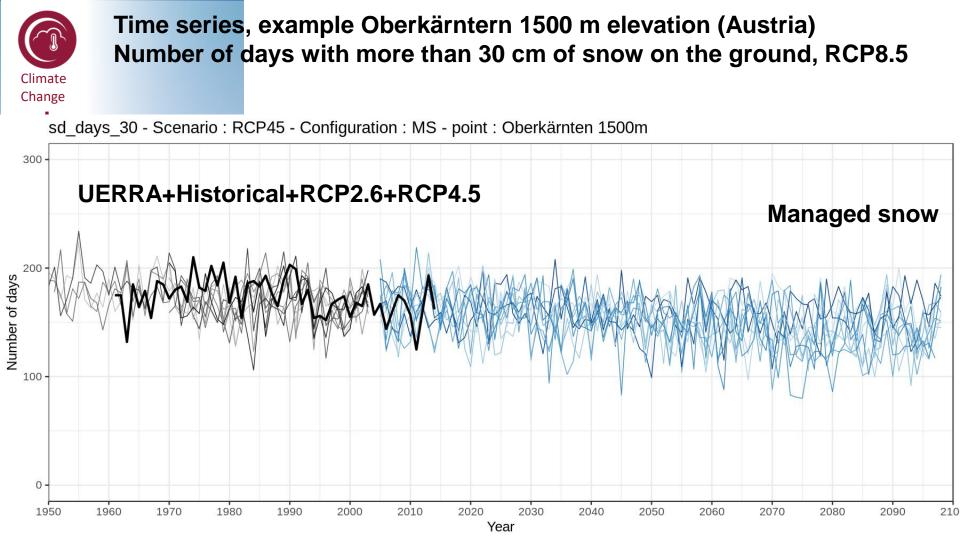


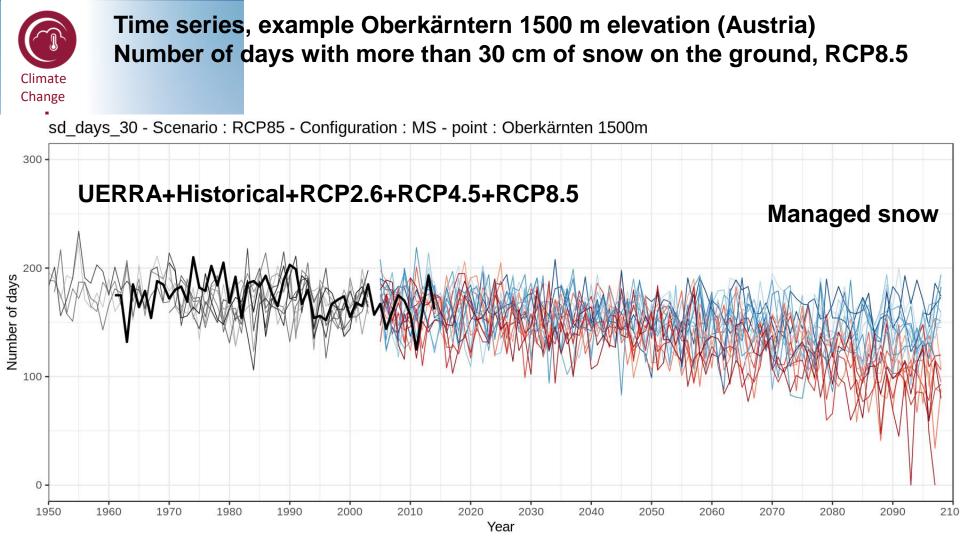


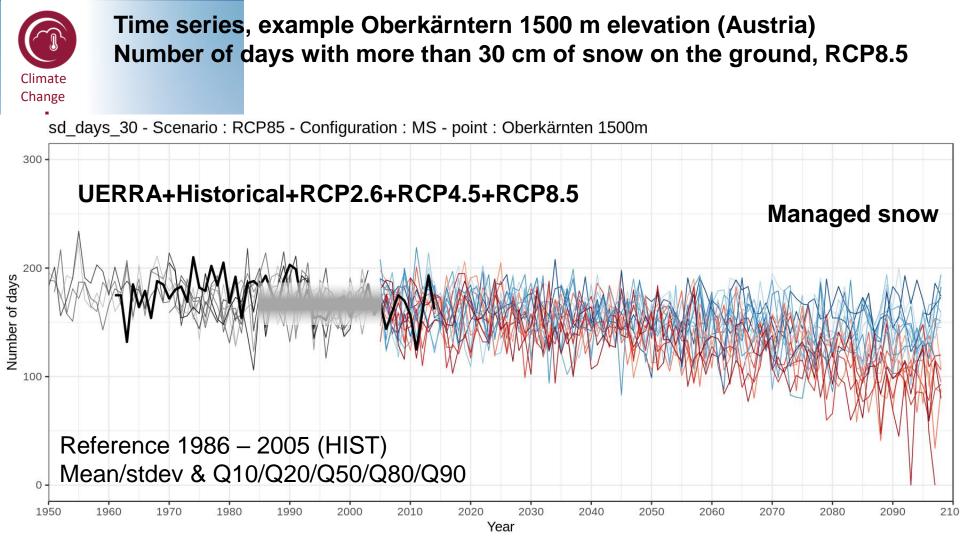


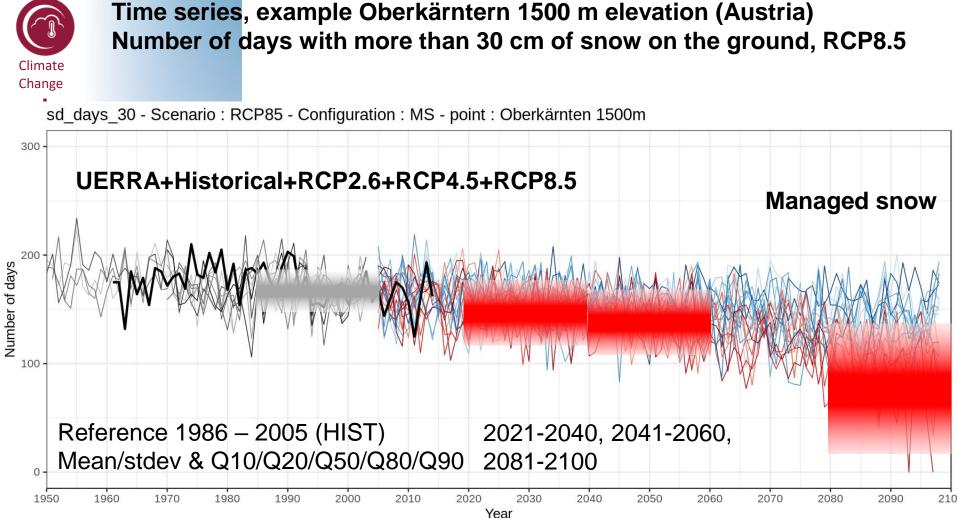


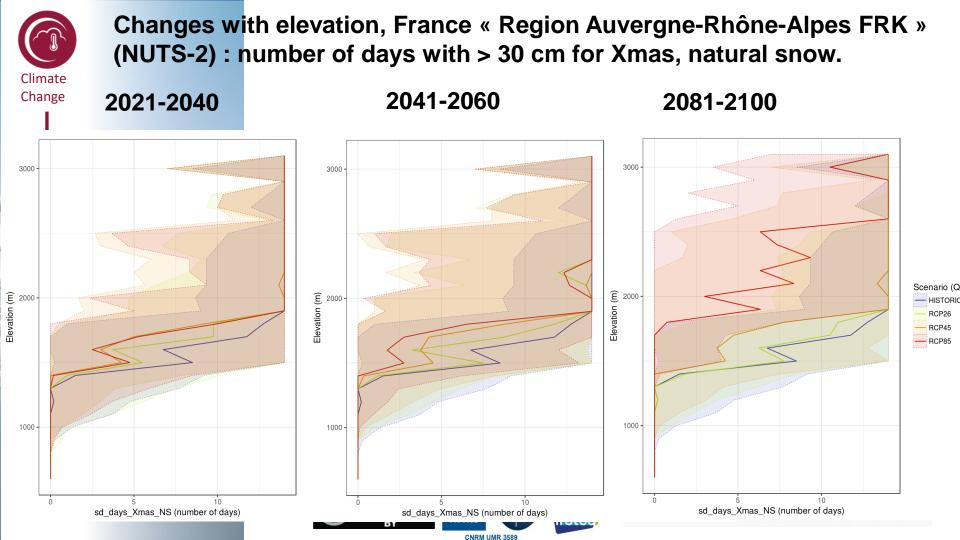


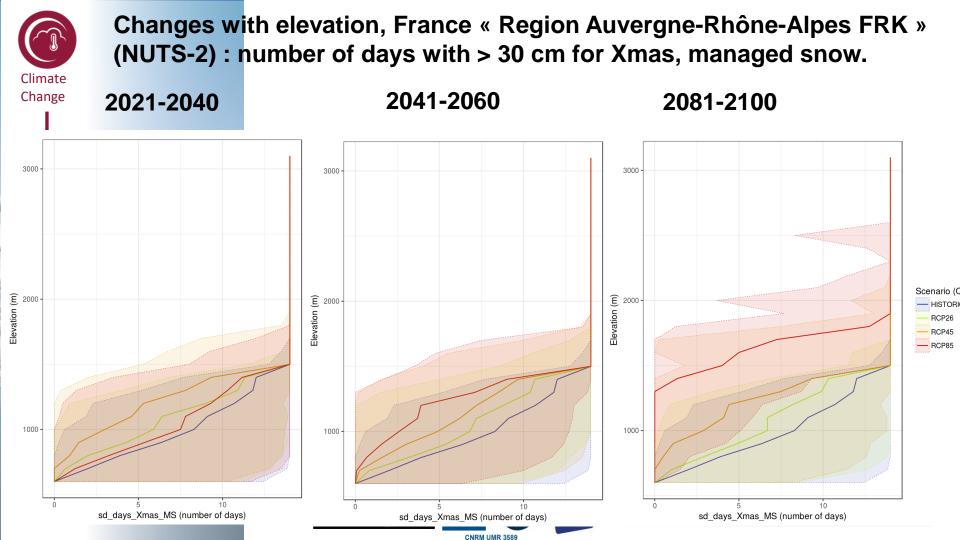


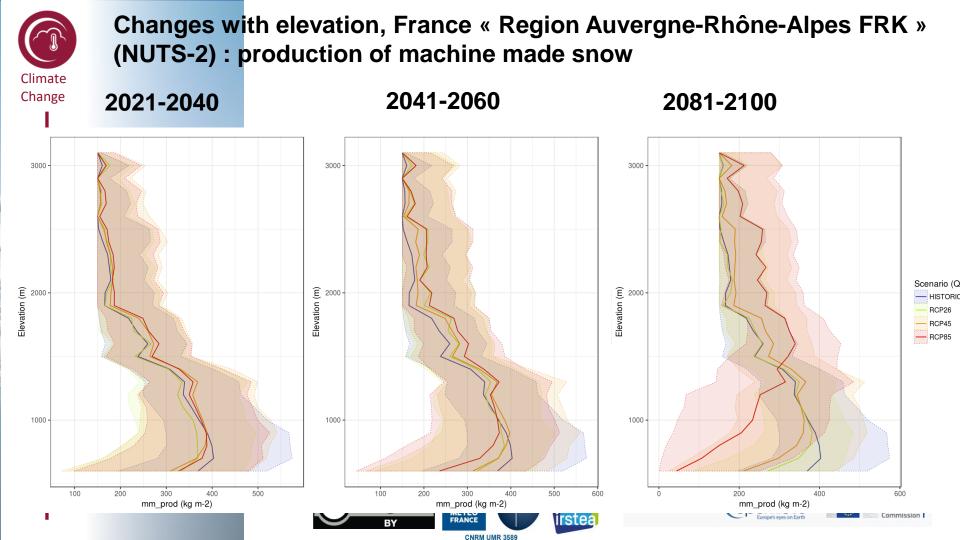


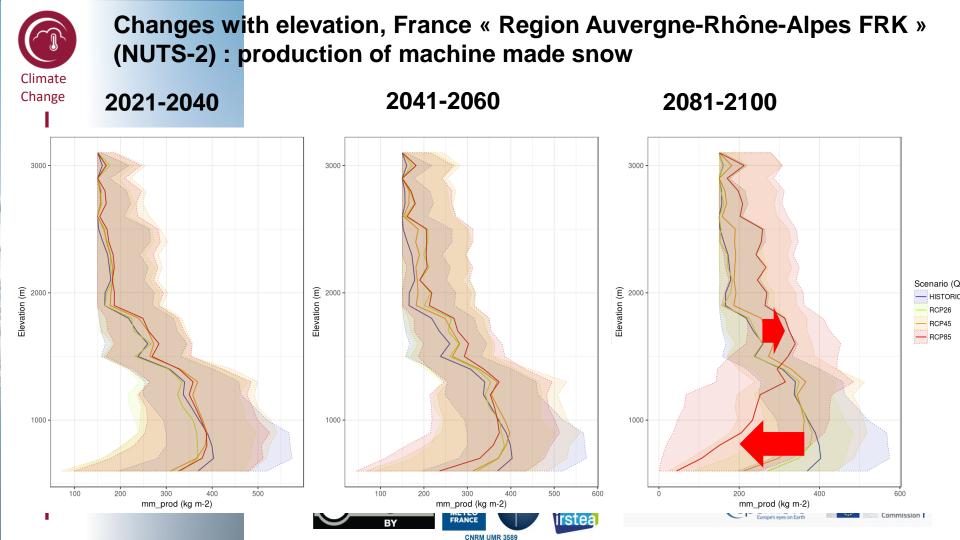






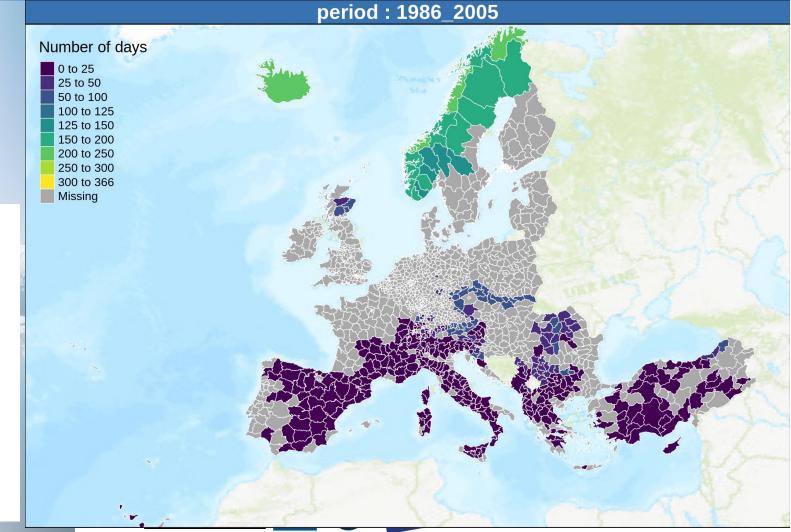






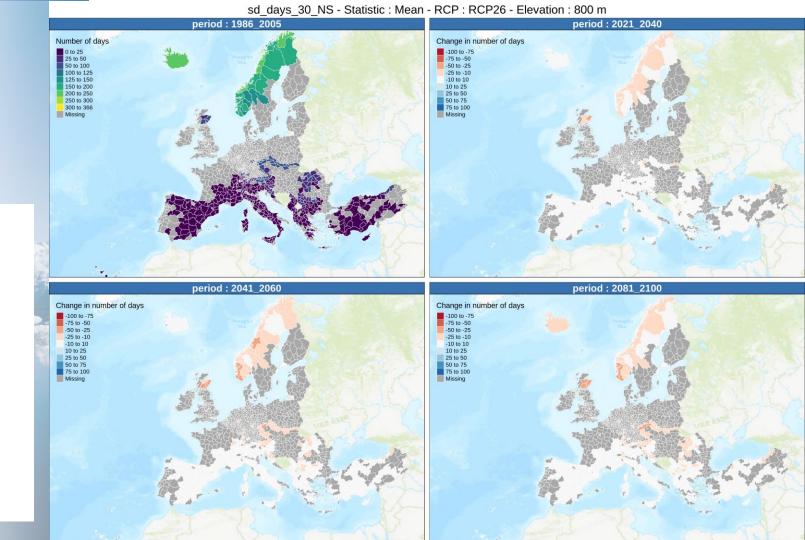


## Maps for a given elevation (800 m, number of days with more than 30 cm of natural snow)



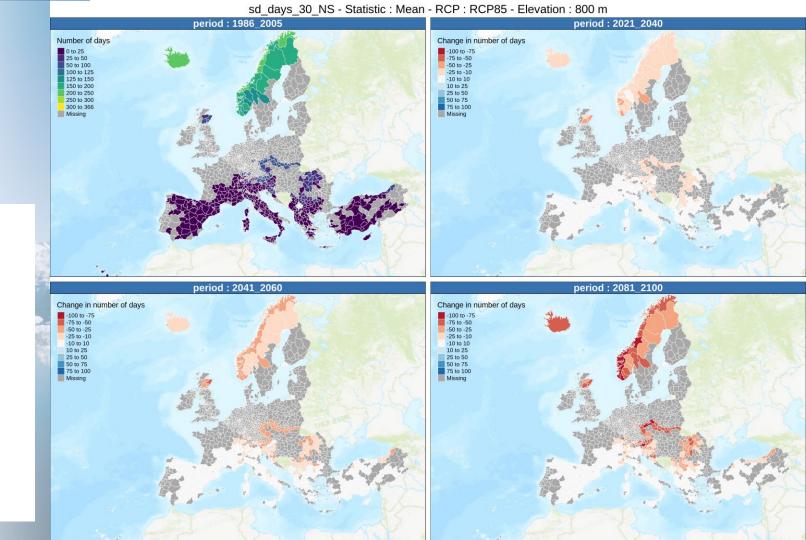


Maps for a given elevation (800 m, number of days with more than 30 cm of natural snow) **RCP2.6** 



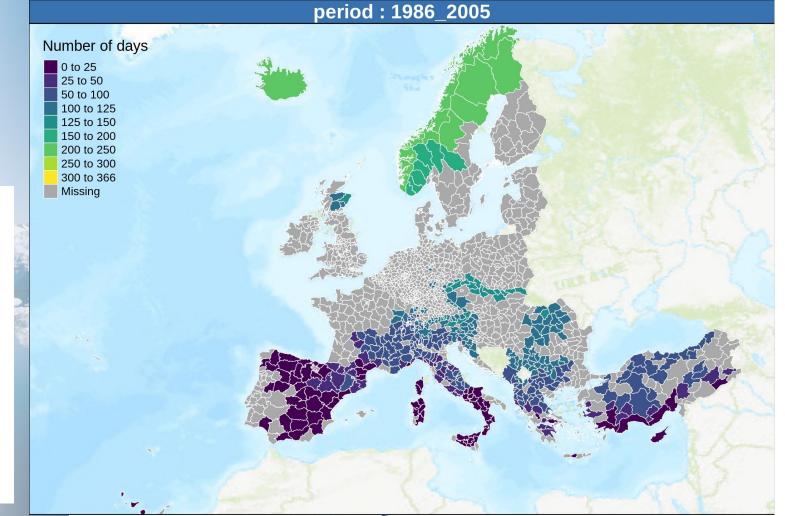


Maps for a given elevation (800 m, number of days with more than 30 cm of natural snow) **RCP8.5** 



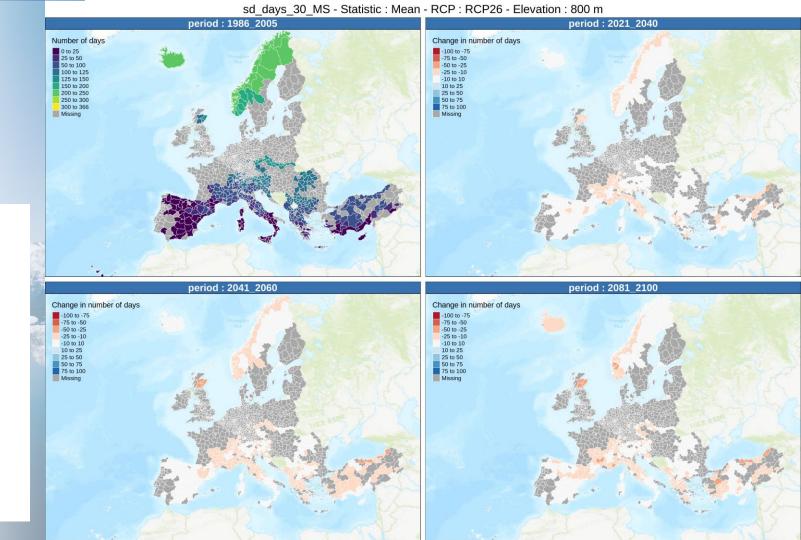


## Maps for a given elevation (800 m, number of days with more than 30 cm of managed snow)



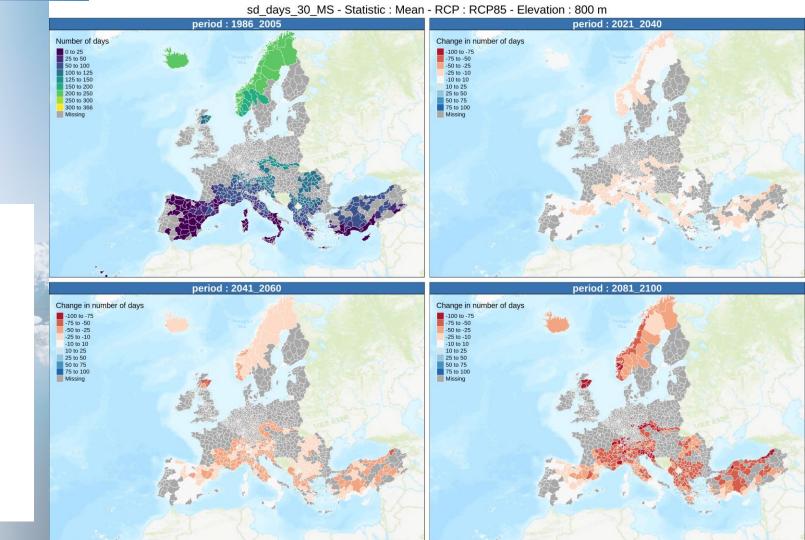


Maps for a given elevation (800 m, number of days with more than 30 cm of managed snow) **RCP2.6** 



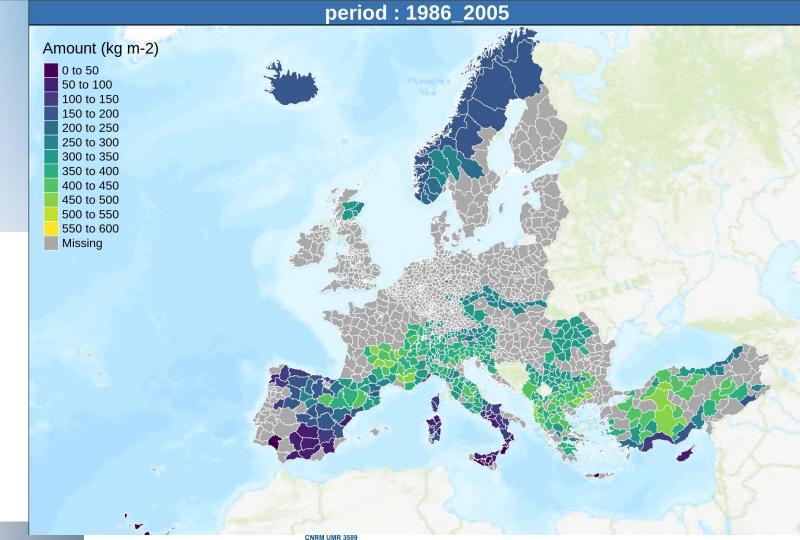


Maps for a given elevation (800 m, number of days with more than 30 cm of managed snow) **RCP8.5** 



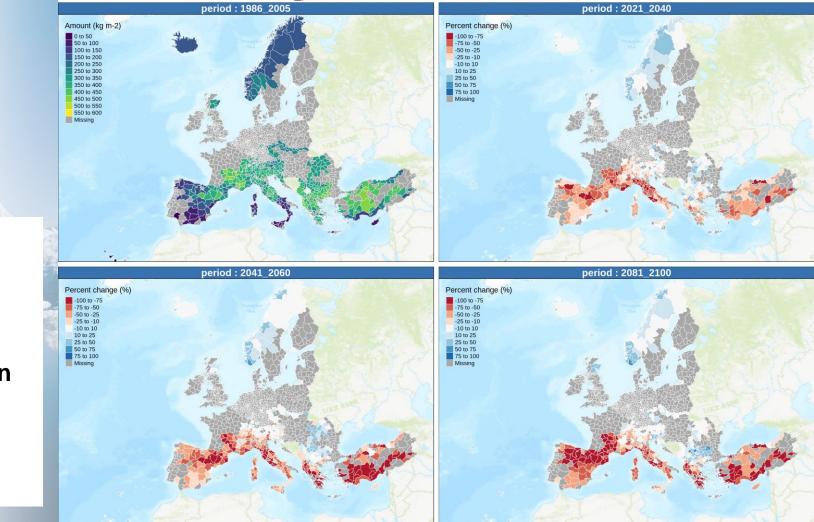


Snow production amount at 800 m elevation





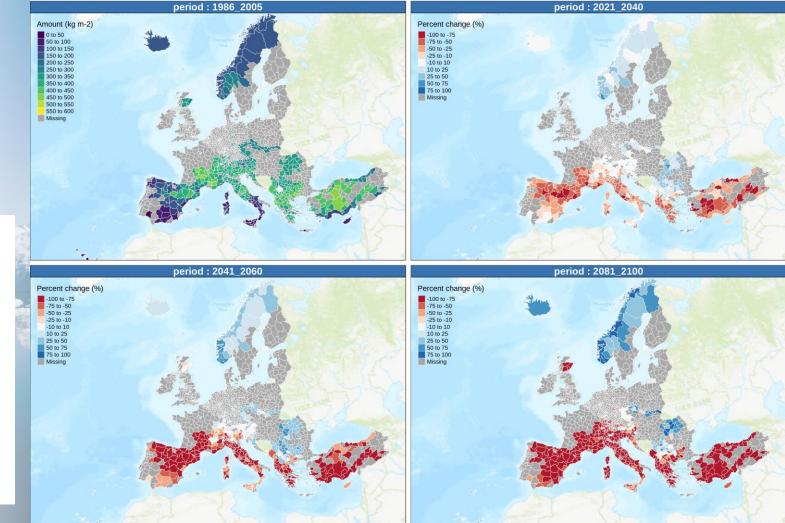
mm\_prod - Statistic : Mean - RCP : RCP26 - Elevation : 800 m



Snow production amount at 800 m elevation RCP2.6



mm\_prod - Statistic : Mean - RCP : RCP85 - Elevation : 800 m

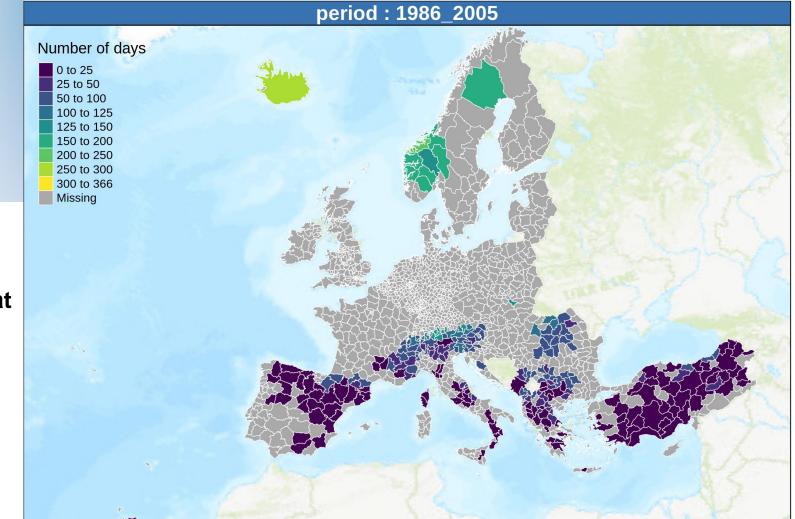


Snow production amount at 800 m elevation RCP8.5



Number of days with more than 100 kg m<sup>-2</sup> at 1400 m elevation (mean)

(natural snow)

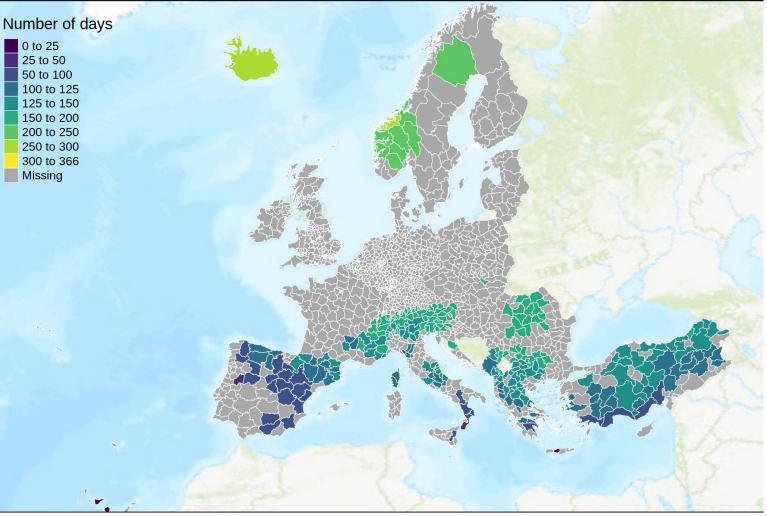




Number of days with more than 100 kg m<sup>-2</sup> at 1400 m elevation (mean)

(managed snow)

#### period : 1986\_2005

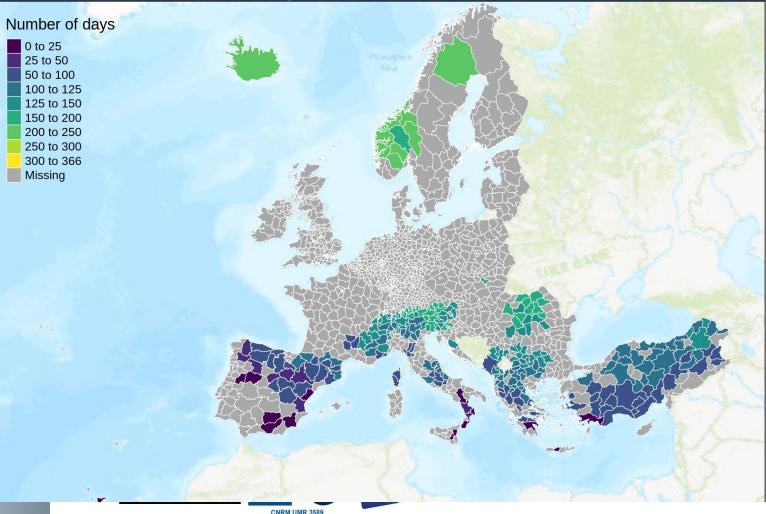




Number of days with more than 100 kg m<sup>-2</sup> at 1400 m elevation (Q10)

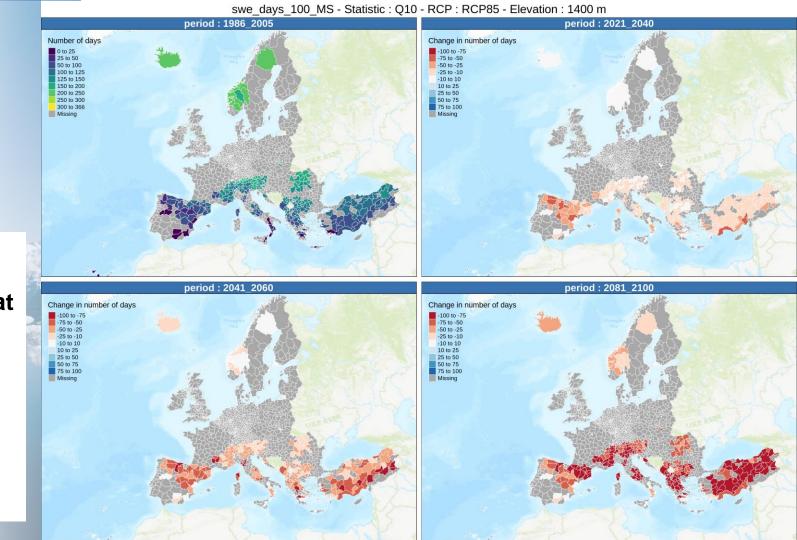
(managed snow)

#### period : 1986\_2005





## Number of days with more than 100 kg m<sup>-2</sup> at 1400 m elevation (Q10) under **RCP8.5** (managed snow)





## Conclusions

### https://climate.copernicus.eu/european-tourism

A new Europan-wide set of climate change impact indicators for addressing climate change impacts on mountain tourism (and beyond) accounting consistently for natural and managed snow conditions (incl. water requirements).

Projection of major declines in snow reliability in European mountains, depending on time horizon, elevation and emission scenario – and snow management configuration.

Data available within a few weeks/months on the C3S Data Store (CDS) as part of the Sectoral Information System « European Tourism », including online visualization tool, open for broad exploitation (scientific and for consulting/planning studies, see case studies online).

Does not replace local, high resolution studies accounting for fine-scale topography and ski resort characteristics

