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Article

Changes in Snow Phenology from 1979 to 2016 over the Tianshan Mountains, Central Asia

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Abstract: Snowmelt from the Tianshan Mountains (TS) is a major contributor to the water resources of the Central Asian region. Thus, changes in snow phenology over the TS have significant implications for regional water supplies and ecosystem services. However, the characteristics of changes in snow phenology and their influences on the climate are poorly understood throughout the entire TS due to the lack of in situ observations, limitations of optical remote sensing due to clouds, and decentralized political landscapes. Using passive microwave remote sensing snow data from 1979 to 2016 across the TS, this study investigates the spatiotemporal variations of snow phenology and their attributes and implications. The results show that the mean snow onset day (D_o), snow end day (D_e), snow cover duration days (D_d), and maximum snow depth (SD_{max}) from 1979 to 2016 were the 78.2nd day of hydrological year (DOY), 222.4th DOY, 146.2 days, and 16.1 cm over the TS, respectively. D_d exhibited a spatial distribution of days with a temperature of $<0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ derived from meteorological station observations. Anomalies of snow phenology displayed the regional diversities over the TS, with shortened D_d in high-altitude regions and the Fergana Valley but increased D_d in the Ili Valley and upper reaches of the Chu and Aksu Rivers. Increased SD_{max} was exhibited in the central part of the TS, and decreased SD_{max} was observed in the western and eastern parts of the TS. Changes in D_d were dominated by earlier D_e , which was caused by increased melt-season temperatures (T_m). Earlier D_e with increased accumulation of seasonal precipitation (P_a) influenced the hydrological processes in the snowmelt recharge basin, increasing runoff and earlier peak runoff in the spring, which intensified the regional water crisis.

Keywords: climate change; snow cover duration; snow depth; passive microwave remote sensing; runoff; Tianshan Mountains

1. Introduction

Snow plays a critical role in regional and global water cycles, as well as in climate systems [1–3]. Snow cover influences land surface energy budgets and atmospheric circulation patterns due to its high surface albedo and good thermal insulation [4–8]. Snow phenology, i.e., the snow onset day, snow end day, and snow cover duration, is essential in the representation of snow variability and has

direct implications on the growth of vegetation, snowmelt timing, freshwater supply, and irrigation in snowmelt-dominated basins [5,9–14]. Therefore, it is necessary and meaningful to investigate the spatiotemporal variability of snow phenology.

Compared with the sparse observations of meteorological stations, remote sensing is an effective way to monitor snow dynamics of past decades on regional and global scales [4,8,15–17]. Optical remote sensing uses the normalized difference snow index (NDSI) to identify the snow cover extent with a high resolution [18,19]. Snow phenology conditions are mainly influenced by the variability of the snow cover extent [8,20,21]. Increasing temperatures have shortened the snow cover duration (D_d) [6,22], delayed the snow onset day (D_o) [23], and resulted in an earlier snow end day (D_e) [24]. In contrast, enhanced mid-latitude westerlies have caused an enlarged snow cover extent in High Asia and Tibet with prolonged D_d , earlier D_o , and later D_e [25–27]. However, the cloud mask and lack of snow depth detection methods limit the application of snow products from optical remote sensing [28–31]. Passive microwave remote sensing based on the microwave spectral gradient method provides a potential way to monitor the spatiotemporal variations of snow depth and snow cover under cloudy conditions [32–34]. The snow depth products retrieved from passive microwave sensors have been successfully applied in vegetation phenology [35–37], snow climatology, and snow hydrology [12,31,38–40].

Situated in inland Eurasia and far away from the oceans, the Tianshan Mountains (TS) are called the water tower of Central Asia. The main rivers that are recharged by glacier/snow melt water (e.g., the Ili River, Syr Darya River, Amu Darya River, Tarim River, and Chu River) originate from the TS, forming one of the largest irrigated zones in the world [41–43]. Previous studies indicated that the TS have experienced a significant warming trend over the past few decades [44–46]. The snowfall/precipitation ratio showed a decreasing trend accompanied by increasing temperatures in the TS [47], which intensified glacier and snow melt [2], leading to increasing runoff and earlier peak runoff from glacier/snow melt in these recharging river basins [45,48–50]. Several studies have investigated the impact of glacier change on water resources in the TS [42,51–53], but only a few studies have addressed the snow cover changes with optical remote sensing [54,55]. In addition, different moisture sources cause diverse climate zones in the TS [56,57], but most studies have focused on only a part of the TS, especially on the areas within China [43,58]. Research on the snow phenology concerning the entire TS and its response to the different climate types in the sub-regions is lacking. Therefore, it is necessary to survey the spatiotemporal variability of snow phenology and its potential influencing factors throughout the entire TS.

This study investigated the variability of snow phenology from 1979 to 2016 based on passive microwave snow depth data from the TS. The objectives of this study were as follows: (1) to derive snow phenology, including D_o , D_e , D_d , and SD_{max} from daily snow depth data; (2) to analyze the spatiotemporal distributions and trends of snow phenology, as well as their potential influencing factors; and (3) to discuss the potential impact of the changes of snow phenology on water resources. This is the first study to describe snow phenology using passive microwave snow depth data for the entire TS. The results will help to improve the understanding of snow phenology and lead to better management of the regional water resources.

2. Data and Method

2.1. Study Area

As the largest mountain system in Central Asia, the TS are approximately 250–350 km wide and over 2500 km long, spanning from Uzbekistan to Kyrgyzstan, southeastern Kazakhstan, and Xinjiang (China) with 800,000 km² (Figure 1a) [59]. The TS have abundant precipitation due to westerly circulation and unique topography, exhibiting heavily glaciated and snow-covered regions [42,60]. The people living in the surrounding areas are heavily dependent on glacier/snow melt water for their fresh water supply [41,61,62]. The TS are geographically divided into four parts: I. the Western Tianshan Mountains (WTS), II. The Northern Tianshan Mountains (NTS), III. The Central Tianshan

Mountains (CTS), and IV. The Eastern Tianshan Mountains (ETS) [41,43]. The annual mean precipitation across the TS is 329.3 mm, which is concentrated between April and June, and the annual mean temperature is 4.6 °C (Figure 1c). The WTS and NTS are characterized by a relatively humid climate, while the CTS and ETS have a typical continental climate [63]. The maximum precipitation in the NTS and ETS occurs in the spring and early summer, which is later than that in the WTS (from late winter to early spring) but earlier than that in the CTS (summer) [59].

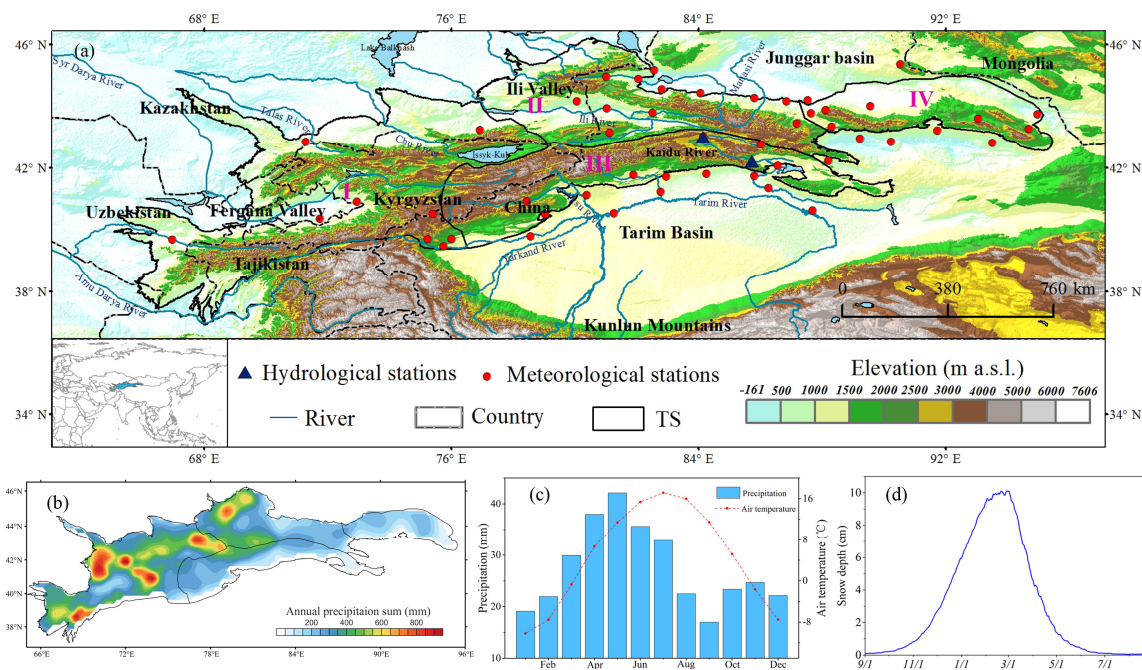


Figure 1. (a) Location of the Tianshan Mountains (TS) and the distribution of the meteorological stations. (b) Annual precipitation over the TS from 1979 to 2016 (Global Precipitation Climatology Centre products (GPCC)). (c) Monthly distribution of precipitation and temperature in the TS during 1979–2016 (GPCC and Global Historical Climatology Network 2 and Climate Anomaly Monitoring System (GHCN_CAMS)). (d) Averaged snow depth time series over the TS during 1979–2016.

2.2. Datasets

2.2.1. Remote Sensing Snow Depth Products

The passive microwave snow depth dataset, within the range from 60–140°E and 15–55°N at 25 km spatial resolution (<http://westdc.westgis.ac.cn>), which is derived from the brightness temperature data from the National Snow and Ice Data Center (NSIDC), including the scanning multichannel radiometer (SMR) (1978–1987), special sensor microwave/imager (SSM/I) (1987–2007), and special sensor microwave imager/sounder (SSM/I/S) (2008–2016), was employed in this study. The time consistency of this dataset was improved by cross calibration of the light temperatures of different sensors [64]. This daily database was developed through a modified Chang algorithm, which was based on the in situ snow data of China, taking the impact of forest cover, liquid water content in snow layer, and surface water body into consideration [11,30,64,65]. Compared with the snow depth from SSM/I and SSM/I/S, this dataset has high accuracy and low biases in China [65] and allows the successful investigation of snow depth in China, the Tibetan Plateau, northeastern China, and Xinjiang [11,27,30,31].

2.2.2. Precipitation and Temperature Datasets

The daily surface air temperature and precipitation data from 50 meteorological stations in the TS for 1979–2016 were collected from the China Meteorological Administration (CMA)

(<http://data.cma.cn>) and National Climate Data Center (NCDC) (<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov>). The data from meteorological stations were applied to analyze the number of days during which the temperature was below 0 °C in the study area. Monthly gridded surface air temperature (1979–2016) was derived from the Global Historical Climatology Network 2 and Climate Anomaly Monitoring System (GHCN_CAMS, <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/psd/>). The gridded 2 m temperature datasets were merged from two large individual datasets of station observations with 0.5° × 0.5° spatial resolution [66]. The gridded surface air temperature data were resampled to 0.25° × 0.25° spatial resolution for resolution consistency. The Global Precipitation Climatology Centre products (GPCC, <https://www.dwd.de/EN/ourservices/gpcc/gpcc.html>) were more suitable for precipitation research in Central Asia when compared with the climatic research unit (CRU) and Willmott and Matsuura (WM) precipitation data [67]. Therefore, monthly precipitation gridded data at 0.25° × 0.25° spatial resolution from 1979 to 2016 were derived from the GPCC (V2018), which were based on data from more than 79,000 stations [68]. The gridded data concerning air temperature and precipitation were used to investigate the relationship between snow phenology changes and climate variations in the TS. As a typical snowmelt-dominated river in the TS, the Kaidu River was chosen to discuss the variability of snow phenology impacts on water resources. The daily runoff data in the Kaidu River from 1979 to 2011 were collected from the Xinjiang Hydrological Bureau.

2.3. Methodology

2.3.1. Snow Phenology Calculation

To investigate the variability of snow phenology over the TS, this study defined the period from September to the following August as a snow hydrological year. The snow cover onset day (D_o) for the hydrological year was defined as the first day of the first five consecutive snow cover days on each grid to reduce the influence of instantaneous snow on the snow phenology computations [27]. The snow cover end day (D_e) for the hydrological year was defined as the last day of the last five consecutive snow cover days on each grid. The snow cover duration (D_d) for the hydrological year was calculated from D_o to D_e . The period from September to the following February was defined as the accumulation season, and the period from March to August was defined as the melt season, with the maximum snow depth (SD_{max}) peaking around March (Figure 1d).

2.3.2. Sensitivity Analysis of Snow Phenology

The mean monthly air temperature (T_a) and total monthly precipitation (P_a) during the accumulation season, maximum snow depth (SD_{max}), mean monthly air temperature (T_m), and total monthly precipitation (P_m) during the melt season were applied to quantify their contributions to snow phenology over the TS. According to Peng et al. [1,69] and Chen et al. [1,69], a multiple linear regression model (Equation (1)) can be used to analyze the variability of D_o , which was mainly driven by T_a and P_a .

$$D_o = \beta_1 \times T_a + \beta_2 \times P_a + \beta_3 \quad (1)$$

where the regression coefficients β_1 and β_2 were defined as the sensitivity of D_o to T_a and the sensitivity of D_o to P_a , respectively.

D_e was mainly determined by the T_m and SD_{max} , and the SD_{max} in the snow season was dependent on T_a and P_a [1,69]. Thus, Equations (2) and (3) were employed in the sensitivity analysis of SD_{max} and D_e , respectively.

$$SD_{max} = \beta_4 \times T_a + \beta_5 \times P_a + \beta_6 \quad (2)$$

$$D_e = \beta_7 \times T_m + \beta_8 \times SD_{max} + \beta_9. \quad (3)$$

The regression coefficients β_4 and β_5 in Equation (2) were defined as the sensitivity of SD_{max} to T_a and SD_{max} to P_a . Similarly, the regression coefficients β_7 and β_8 in Equation (3) were defined as the

sensitivity of D_e to T_m and D_e to SD_{max} . β_3 , β_6 , and β_9 are the residual error. Therefore, the sensitivity analysis was performed based on Equations (1)–(3) to detect the attributes of the snow phenology changes over the TS.

2.3.3. Trend Analysis and Statistical Analysis

The trends in snow phenology, air temperature, and precipitation were calculated by the Mann–Kendall (M-K) test [70,71], which is a nonparametric method of monotonic trends that has successfully been applied to detect trends in a time series [72,73]. The Sen method was used to estimate the slope of the trend [74]. The significance of a trend was assumed if the Z (M-K) value was unequal to zero with a significance level of less than 0.05. The variations in snow phenology and its relationship with air temperature and precipitation were investigated by correlation analysis and linear regression.

2.3.4. Contributions of D_o and D_e to D_d

The standardized z-score was used to quantify the contributions of D_o and D_e to D_d anomalies. The standard score of a raw score x [75] can be defined as follows:

$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (4)$$

where μ is the mean of D_o , D_e , and D_d over the TS from 1979 to 2016 and σ is the standard deviation of D_o , D_e , and D_d in the corresponding period. By regressing the z-scores of D_d against the z-scores of D_o and D_e , the contributions of D_o and D_e to D_d anomalies can be derived from the regression coefficients.

3. Results

3.1. Climatology of Snow Phenology over the TS

Spatial distributions of D_o , D_e , D_d , and SD_{max} over the TS during 1979–2016 are shown in Figure 2. The mean D_o , D_e , D_d , and SD_{max} across the TS during 1979–2016 were the 78.2nd day of the hydrological year (DOY; i.e., 17 November), 222.4th DOY (i.e., 10 April), 146.2 days, and 16.1 cm, respectively. Snow cover appeared earlier in the upper reaches of the Syr Darya, Aksu, Kaidu, and Ili Rivers and later in the Ili Valley, Fergana Valley, and edge of the TS (Figure 2a). On the other hand, the spatial distribution of D_e was opposite to the pattern of D_o (Figure 2b): later D_e corresponded to earlier D_o , and vice versa. Combining the patterns of D_o and D_e , the spatial distribution of D_d displayed a longer period in the upper reaches of the Aksu and the Kaidu Rivers, but a shorter period in the Ili Valley, Fergana Valley, and edge of the TS (Figure 2c). The large values in SD_{max} occurred in the upper reaches of the Syr Darya, Aksu, and Kaidu Rivers, as well as the Ili Valley, while the small values occurred in the Fergana Valley, southern edge of the TS, eastern ETS, and lower part of the Ili Valley (Figure 2d).

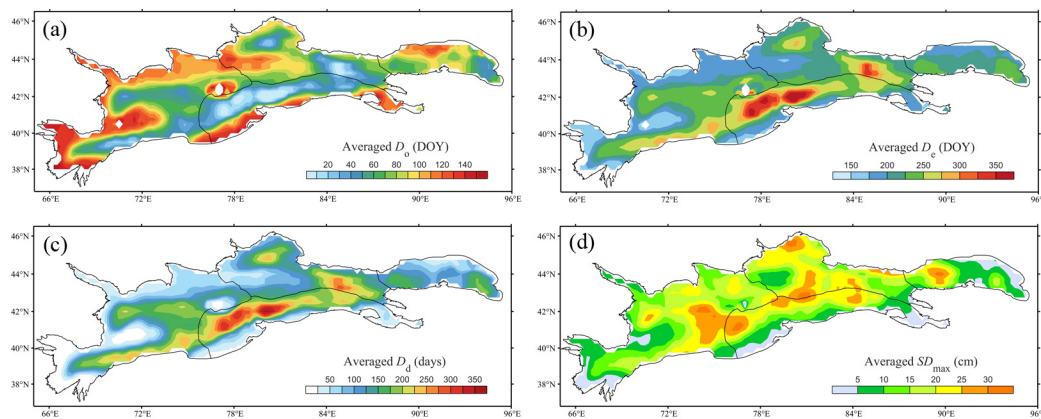


Figure 2. Averaged snow phenology over the period of 1979–2016: (a) snow onset day D_o , (b) snow end day D_e , (c) snow cover duration D_d , and (d) maximum snow depth SD_{max} .

3.2. Changes in Snow Phenology over the TS

D_e and D_d in the TS experienced a significant downward trend at the 0.05 significance level (Figure 4a). Spatial distributions of temporal trends in mean D_o , D_e , D_d , and SD_{max} over the TS during 1979–2016 are displayed in Figure 3. D_o was earlier in the Ili Valley and the upper reaches of the Chu and Syr Darya Rivers but delayed on the southern slope of the TS; in particular, it was significantly later in the high-altitude regions of the Aksu, Kaidu, and Ili Rivers, the ETS, and the Fergana Valley (Figure 3a). Compared with the changes in D_o , D_e was earlier across almost all of the TS; in particular, it was significantly earlier in the high-altitude regions of the Aksu, Kaidu, and Ili Rivers, the ETS, and the Fergana Valley but delayed in sporadic regions (Figure 3b). Combined with the variations of D_o and D_e , D_d decreased in the high-altitude regions of the Aksu, Kaidu, and Ili Rivers, the northern slope of the ETS, and the Fergana Valley but increased in the upper reaches of the Chu River and the Ili Valley (Figure 3c). The SD_{max} in the upper reaches of the Kaidu, Ili, and Syr Darya Rivers, and the eastern ETS showed a significant downward trend (Figure 3d). The areas with a significant increase in SD_{max} were located in the Ili Valley and the upper reaches of the Aksu and Chu Rivers.

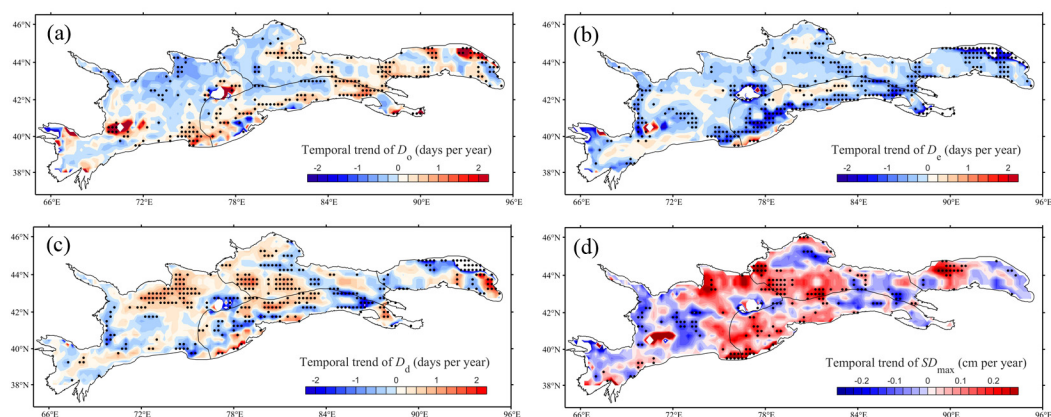


Figure 3. Temporal trends in snow phenology: (a) snow onset day D_o , (b) snow end day D_e , (c) snow cover duration D_d , and (d) maximum snow depth SD_{max} . The black dots in Figure 3 indicate that the trends were significant (significance level at 0.05).

3.3. Contributions of D_o and D_e to D_d

The contributions of D_o and D_e to D_d were estimated by their normalized values over the TS from 1979 to 2016 (Figure 4). Changes in D_e accounted for 52.8% of changes in D_d over the TS during 1979–2016 (Figure 4b), while changes in D_o accounted for 47.2% of the changes in D_d .

In addition, the correlation analysis between D_o , D_e and D_d indicated that both D_o and D_e had a significant (at 0.01 significance level) relationship with D_d (Figure 4c,d) during the period of 1979–2016. However, this relationship between D_e and D_d ($R^2 = 0.68$) was more significant than that between D_o and D_d ($R^2 = 0.39$). The above results revealed that changes in D_e caused the most variations in the snow season over the TS during 1979–2016.

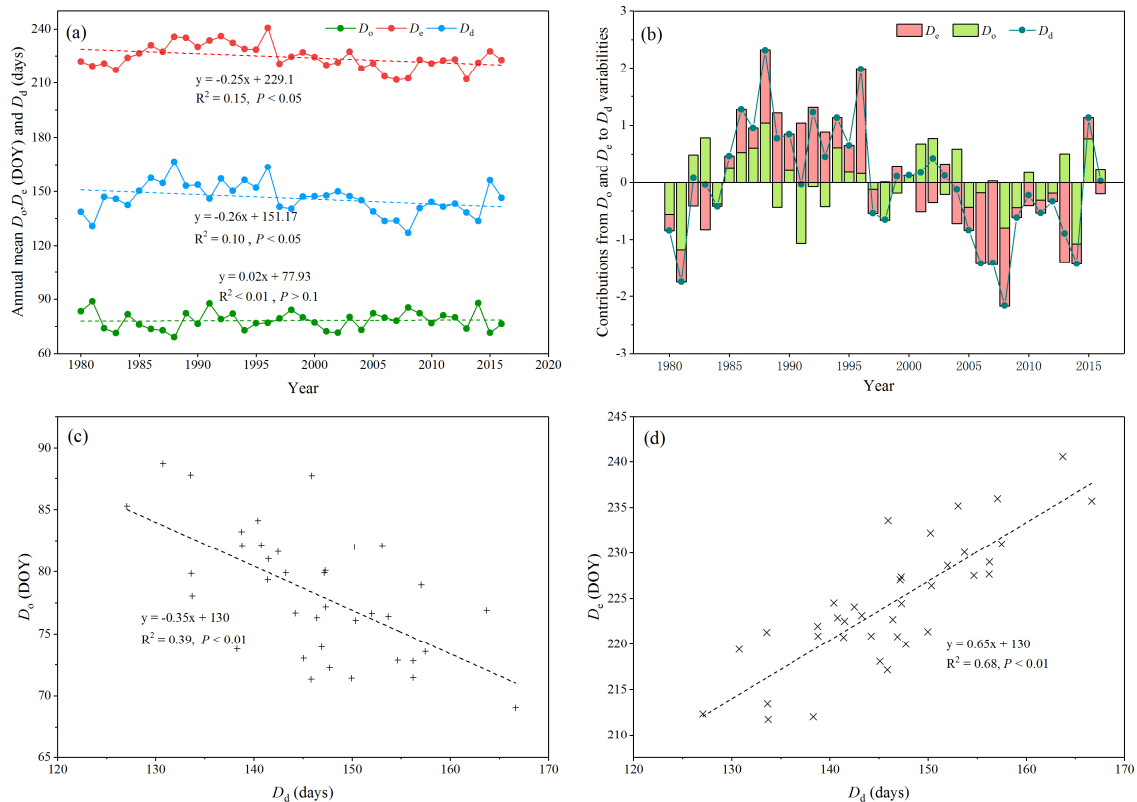


Figure 4. (a) Annual variations of snow onset day D_o , snow end day D_e , and snow cover durations D_d from 1979 to 2016 over the TS; (b) Contributions from D_o and D_e to D_d across the TS during 1979–2016 (normalized values); (c) Relationship between D_o and D_d ; (d) Relationship between D_e and D_d . R^2 is the coefficient of determination.

3.4. Spatiotemporal Variations of Temperature and Precipitation over the TS

This study calculated the number of days with mean air temperatures below 0 °C from meteorological station observations over the TS from 1979 to 2016 to compare the results of D_d derived from passive microwave instruments. Small values for days with a mean air temperature <0 °C occurred (<120 days) at the southern edge of the TS, in the Ili Valley, and in the WTS (Figure 5a). This pattern was generally consistent with the spatial distribution of D_d (Figure 2c). Days with a mean air temperature <0 °C at all the stations showed a downward trend, and the significantly decreasing (significance level at 0.05) stations were located in the Aksu and Kaidu Rivers, Ili Valley, and ETS (Figure 5b).

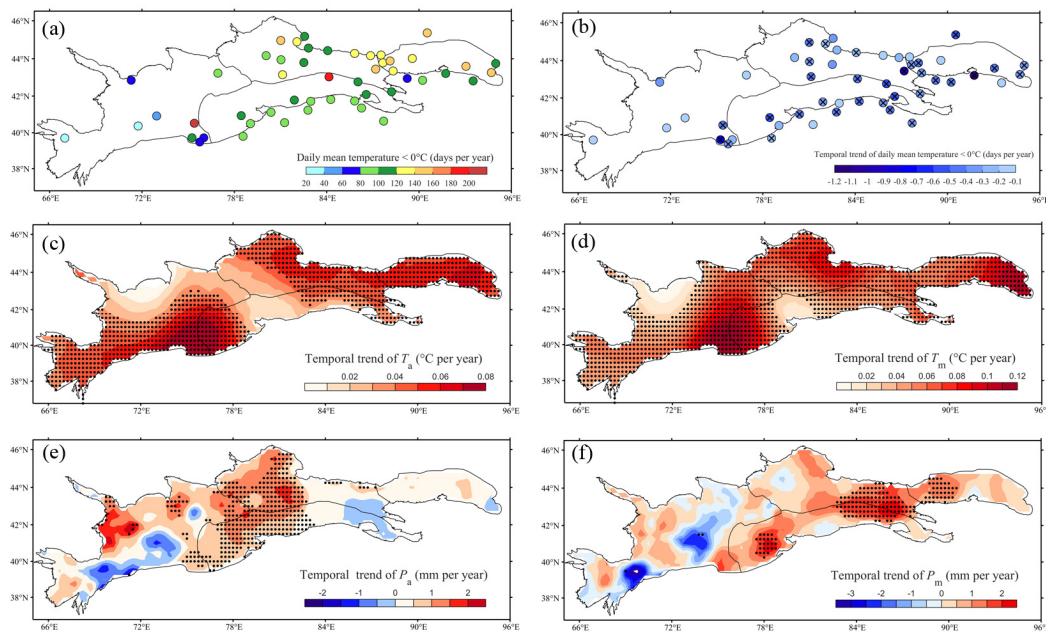


Figure 5. Spatial distribution of changes in temperature and precipitation over the TS from 1979 to 2016. The spatial pattern of (a) days with a mean temperature of $<0^{\circ}\text{C}$ and (b) changes from meteorological observations. The variations of (c) annual mean T_a , (d) T_m , (e) P_a , and (f) P_m . The black crosses and dots in Figure 5 indicate that the trends were significant (significance level at 0.05).

As displayed in Figure 5c,d, the T_a and T_m experienced a significant increase in almost all of the regions over the TS (significance level at 0.05). Moreover, both the rising rates of T_a and T_m in the upper reaches of the Syr Darya, Aksu River, NTS, and ETS reached 0.07°C per year. The increasing rate in T_m was larger than that in T_a over the TS. P_a and P_m in all regions over the TS from 1979–2016 showed an upward trend, except for the upper reaches of the Syr Darya River (Figure 5e,f). P_a with significant increase was observed in the upper reaches of the Aksu River, Ili Valley, and the northern WTS, where the increase rate was above 1 mm per year. In contrast to P_a , P_m showed significant increase in the western area of the ETS and the upper reaches of the Aksu, Ili, and Kaidu Rivers. Although significantly increased winter temperatures over the TS were reported [43,44,47], strengthened westerlies brought more air moisture flux [25,76,77] and increased snowfall, which was beneficial to snow cover accumulation [47,78]. The increasing rate of precipitation was more profound in the west TS during winter and spring and in the east TS during summer [43].

3.5. Sensitivity Analysis of Snow Phenology over the TS

Sensitivity analysis was performed based on Equations (1)–(3) to detect the attributes of the snow phenology changes over the TS, and the results are shown in Figure 6. The results showed a positive sensitivity of D_o to T_a at $0.91\text{ days }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ across the TS from 1979 to 2016, which indicated that the D_o would be delayed 0.91 days, with T_a increased by 1°C . In contrast, the significant negative sensitivity of D_o to P_a was $-0.11\text{ days mm}^{-1}$ (significance level at 0.01), which indicated that D_o would be advanced 0.11 days, with P_a increased by 1 mm. The results indicated that the increased T_a would hinder the increase of SD_{\max} ($-0.67\text{ cm }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$), but the increased P_a would promote the significant increase of SD_{\max} (0.04 cm mm^{-1} , significance level at 0.05). Compared with the sensitivity of D_e to SD_{\max} (0.29 days cm^{-1}), the magnitude of sensitivity of D_e to T_m ($-5.36\text{ days }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$, significance level at 0.01) was significantly larger (Figure 6e,f).

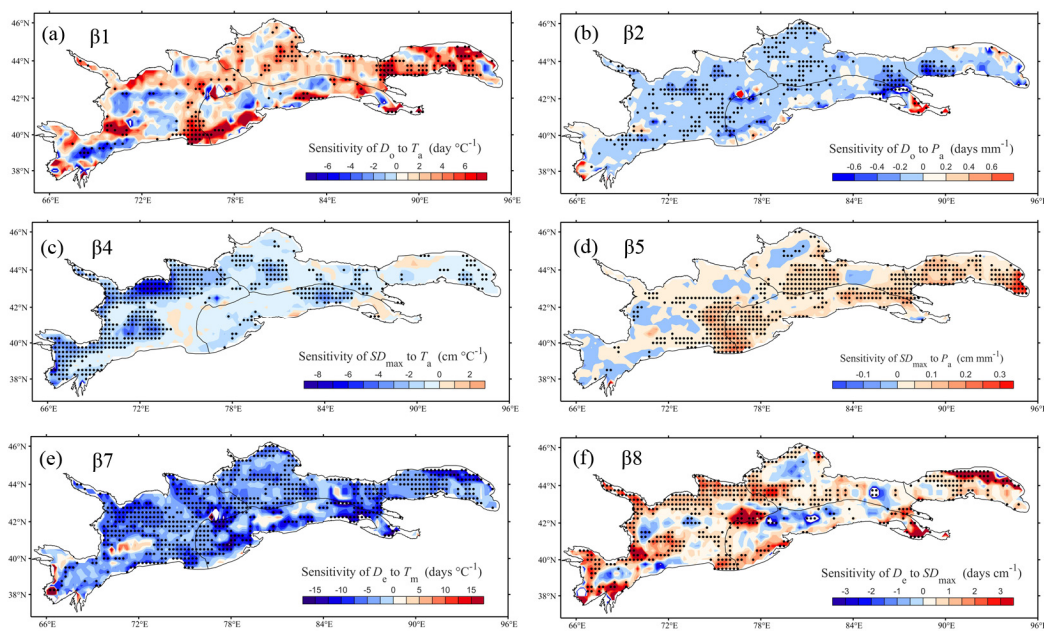


Figure 6. (a) Sensitivity of D_0 to T_a (days $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$), (b) sensitivity of D_0 to P_a (days mm^{-1}), (c) sensitivity of SD_{\max} to T_a (cm $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$), (d) sensitivity of SD_{\max} to P_a (cm mm^{-1}), (e) sensitivity of D_e to T_m (days $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$), and (f) sensitivity of D_e to SD_{\max} (days cm^{-1}). The black dots in Figure 6 indicate that the correlation was significant (significance level at 0.05).

4. Discussion

4.1. Factors Driving Snow Phenology Changes over the TS

Changes in air temperature and precipitation played a key role in the variations in the snow phenology over the TS. D_0 was more sensitive to T_a than P_a , which could be explained by the delayed D_0 over the TS (Figure 4a). D_0 was earlier in the Ili Valley and the upper reaches of the Chu and Syr Darya Rivers due to the significantly increased P_a and negative sensitivity of D_0 to P_a (Figures 3a, 5e and 6b). The significantly increased T_a and highly positive sensitivity of D_0 to T_a caused the significantly delayed D_0 in the high-altitude regions of the Aksu, Kaidu, and Ili Rivers, the ETS, and the Fergana Valley (Figures 3a, 5e and 6a). The significantly increased T_m and highly negative sensitivity of D_e to T_m resulted in the significantly earlier D_e over the TS, especially in high altitude regions of the Aksu, Kaidu, and Ili Rivers, the northern ETS, and the Fergana Valley. The significantly increased SD_{\max} and highly positive sensitivity of D_e to SD_{\max} promoted the delayed D_e . Previous studies proved that high net radiation with thin snow cover in spring across the Northern Hemisphere created a high sensitivity of D_e to temperature, which resulted in earlier D_e over Eurasia [6,69,79].

Although the magnitude of sensitivity of SD_{\max} to T_a was larger than P_a (Figure 6c,d), the increased rate of P_a was larger than T_a (Figure 5c,e). For example, areas with significantly increased SD_{\max} , such as the central part of the ETS and the east of the WTS, as well as the west of the NTS and CTS, were caused by the significantly increased P_a and highly positive sensitivity of SD_{\max} to P_a (Figures 3d, 5e and 6d). The significantly increased T_a and highly negative sensitivity of SD_{\max} to T_a were attributed to the significantly decreased SD_{\max} in the eastern ETS and the upper reaches of the Kaidu, Ili, and Syr Darya Rivers (Figures 3d, 5c and 6c).

The increased SD_{\max} and earlier D_0 caused longer D_d in the upper reaches of the Chu River and the Ili Valley (Figure 3c). The significantly increased T_m advanced the D_e and subsequently shortened D_d in the high-altitude regions of the Aksu, Kaidu, and Ili Rivers, the northern ETS, and the Fergana Valley. D_e dominated the snow season variations due to the higher T_m across the TS, which was coincidental with the studies in the Northern Hemisphere [6,69,79]. However, the D_0 in the Tibetan Plateau controlled the variability of snow phenology [27]. In contrast, decreased T_a , which was

driven by the Pacific Ocean's surface cooling in winter and amplified Arctic warming effects [80–82], resulted in earlier D_o in the Tibetan Plateau (2001–2014) [27,79].

4.2. Potential Impact of Snow Phenology Changes on Water Resources

Snow melt is an important recharge source for the TS rivers [83], which means that the variability of snow phenology significantly impacted the local runoff regimes. The Kaidu River is a typical snowmelt runoff river in the TS [48,84], where spring runoff from the Bayanbulak and Dashankou stations increased by 36.5% and 11.21%, respectively, and the runoff peak advanced between the 1980s and 2000s (Figure 7a,b). Although D_d and SD_{max} showed downward trends in the Kaidu River, the increased P_m and advanced D_e caused runoff changes. The advanced D_e , with increased precipitation in the upper reaches of the Aksu, Syr Darya, Kaidu, and the Ili Rivers contributed to increased snowmelt earlier in spring. The maximum runoff peak in the snowmelt-dominated rivers over the TS showed an advanced trend, but the runoff in summer changed insignificantly [45]. The runoff pattern of the Syr Darya River shifted from spring and early summer to late winter and early spring due to climate warming [45]. In the Toshkan River, an important tributary of the Aksu River, snowmelt runoff in the cold season increased by 65% and 56% due to the rising temperatures during the periods from 1960 to 1997 and from 1998 to 2015 [45,85], respectively. In addition, some studies indicated that the snowfall/precipitation ratio was expected to decrease in the 21st century over the TS, which could reduce the snow cover area and aggravate snow melt [1,86]. The runoff shift in snowmelt-dominated rivers has a big impact on water resource management, which may increase the risk of spring flooding and cause a time mismatch between irrigation watering and crop growth, considering population growth and climate warming.

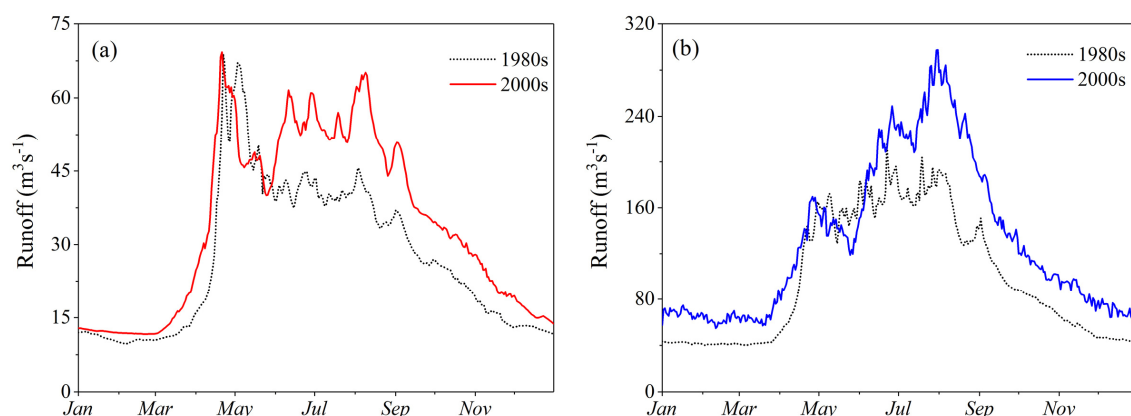


Figure 7. Runoff time series from (a) Bayanbulak hydrological station (84°08', 43°01') and (b) Dashankou hydrological station (85°44', 42°13') in the Kaidu River. The 1980s and 2000s represent the average of the periods of 1980–1989 and 2000–2009, respectively.

4.3. Limitation and Outlook

The passive microwave data could provide effective and long series of daily snow depth data to monitor the snow phenology over the TS from 1979 to 2016. However, there is uncertainty in snow depth retrieval at high-altitude regions in the study area where in situ observations are lacking. This uncertainty also leads to limitations in the separation of the snow accumulation season and snow melt season by the maximum snow depth in high-altitude regions. Several studies pointed out that passive microwave remote sensing has a limited ability to detect wet snow during the snow melt season, which may underestimate the D_d [87–90]. Meanwhile, misclassification and error in deriving snow cover were attributed to relatively coarse spatial resolution, as well as the complexity of snow characteristics and topography [91–94]. Combined with optical remote sensing, passive microwave remote sensing and a land surface model can effectively improve the

monitoring accuracy of snow phenology and snow depth [95]. In addition, five consecutive snow cover days in each grid for calculating D_o and D_e can reduce the influence of instantaneous snow on snow phenology computations. However, this method may also cause later D_o and earlier D_e , consequently underestimating the D_d . It neglects the spatial heterogeneity of snow by using a fixed day to define the snow melt season and snow accumulation season in each grid, bringing uncertainty into the sensitivity analysis of the snow phenology. Sensitivity analysis based on the monthly precipitation and air temperature cannot discriminate between the effect of snow and rain on snow phenology due to the insufficient daily in situ observations. A comprehensive equation, which considers the change rate for sensitivity analysis based on the daily data, will be more quantitatively capable of describing the change in the snow phenology parameters over the years. The daily data from the climate model simulations and satellite products can be used for further study. Other climate variables (such as relative humidity and wind) and complex topography also have an important impact on snow, which require intensive observation networks and large amounts of field survey data. Alpine vegetation plays a crucial role in a mountain ecosystem, so the variability of snow phenology and snow depth have been reported to significantly influence vegetation growth [24,96,97]. For example, a shorter D_d would lead to an earlier start and longer growing season on the Tibetan Plateau [10,37]. The snow water equivalent and D_d play an equal role in the growth of grassland and sparse vegetation [98]. Moreover, the mean snow depth significantly regulates desert vegetation growth by persistently impacting soil moisture [36]. The TS has plenty of vegetation and well-developed animal husbandry [99]. Therefore, the relationships between the variations in snow phenology and vegetation growth over the TS need further research.

5. Conclusions

This study investigated the spatiotemporal variability of snow phenology and snow depth over the TS using a passive microwave daily snow depth dataset from 1979 to 2016, as well as exploring the impacts and attributes of snow changes. The main findings of the study are as follows:

1. The snow end day and snow cover duration across the TS experienced a significant decrease, and the snow end day dominated the variability of snow season. The snow end day was earlier across the TS with increasing air temperatures during the melt season, especially in the high-altitude regions and the Fergana Valley.
2. Increasing precipitation during the accumulation season may result in increased maximum snow depth in the Ili Valley and the upper reaches of the Aksu and Chu Rivers, subsequently causing a longer snow cover duration. The snow cover duration was shortened in the upper reaches of the Kaidu River basin, high-altitude regions of the Aksu and Ili Rivers, northern ETS, and Fergana Valley due to the fact that the increasing temperatures delayed the snow onset day and caused the occurrence of an earlier snow end day.
3. The earlier snow end day with increased precipitation during the accumulation season in the snowmelt-dominated river basins contributed to increased snowmelt and advanced the runoff peak to earlier in spring. The increased snowmelt will increase the risk of floods. The shifted runoff peak will introduce temporal mismatch between the water supply and the crop-growing season, increasing the difficulties of the regional reservoir and agriculture management and intensifying contradictions for the planning and utilization of water in neighboring countries.

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