



Supplement of

Improving snow simulations through improved representations of vegetation conditions: insights from high resolution simulations over California

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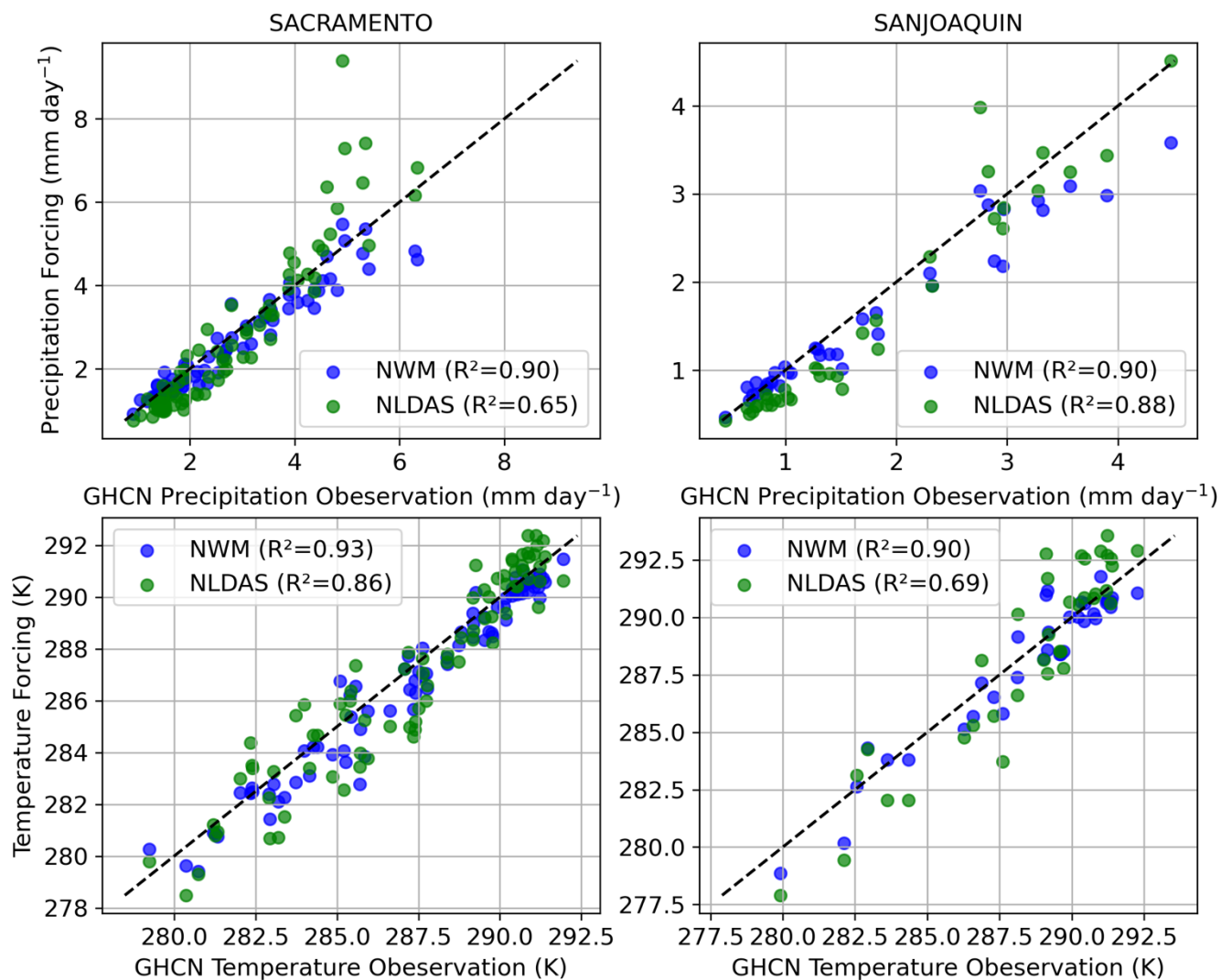


Figure S1. Downscaled 1 km NLDAS-2 and AORC (NWM) precipitation (mm day^{-1}) and temperature (K) compared to GHCN station data using scatter plot over the Sacramento (left panel) and San Joaquin River Basins (right panel).

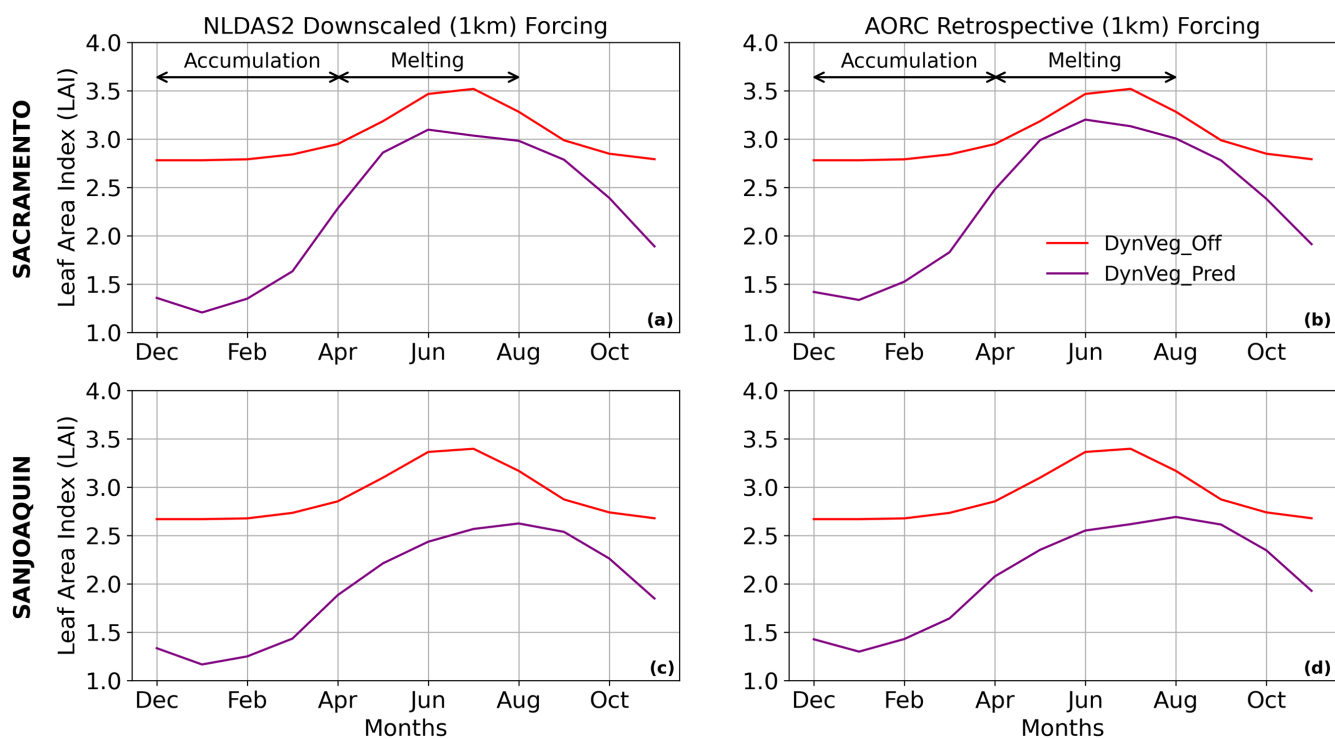


Figure S2. Leaf area index (LAI) using different atmospheric forcing data (left panels: NLDAS-2; right panels: AORC) under prescribed vegetation (DynVeg_Off) and dynamic vegetation (DynVeg_Pred) in the Sacramento (upper two panels) and San Joaquin (lower two panels) River Basins. A SWE threshold of 0.1 mm/day has been applied to mask the region.

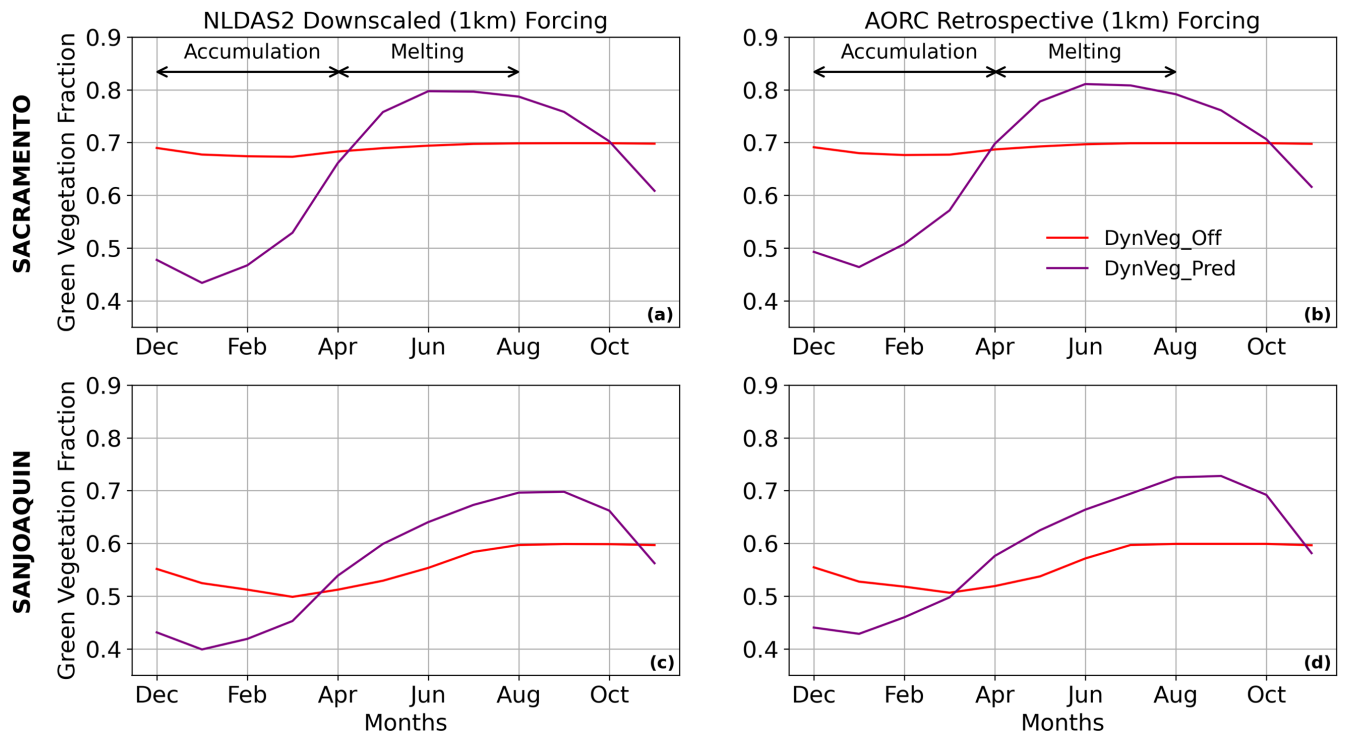


Figure S3. Green vegetation fraction (GVF) using different atmospheric forcing data (left panels: NLDAS-2; right panels: AORC) under prescribed vegetation (DynVeg_Off) and dynamic vegetation (DynVeg_Pred) in the Sacramento (upper two panels) and San Joaquin (lower two panels) River Basins. A SWE threshold of 0.1 mm/day has been applied to mask the region.

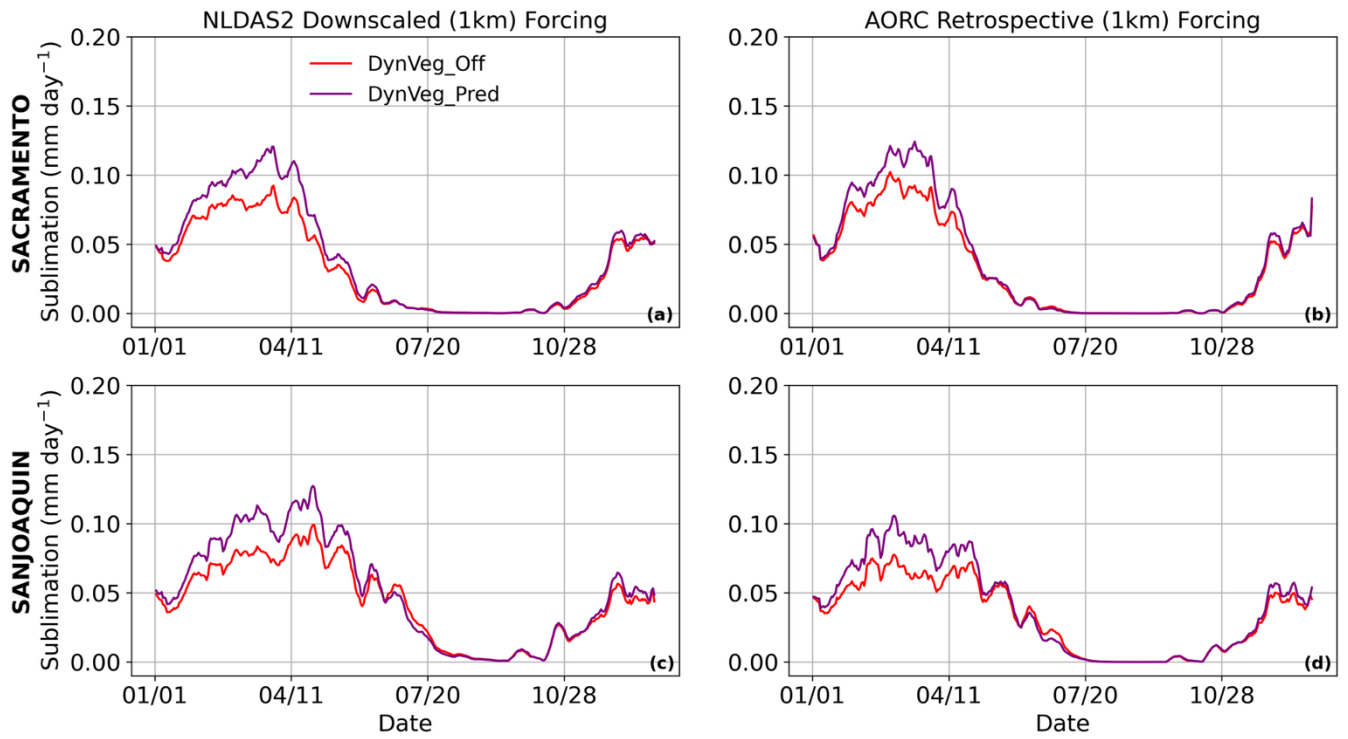


Figure S4. Snow sublimation rate using different atmospheric forcing data (left panels: NLDAS-2; right panels: AORC) under prescribed vegetation (DynVeg_Off) and dynamic vegetation (DynVeg_Pred) in the Sacramento (upper two panels) and San Joaquin (lower two panels) River Basins. A SWE threshold of 0.1 mm/day has been applied to mask the region.