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Interactive comment on "Assessing the application of a laser rangefinder for determining snow depth in inaccessible alpine terrain" by J. L. Hood and M. Hayashi

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C759



Figure 1. A. Opabin watershed map with locations of laser surveys (1-lower talus, 2-validation slope, 3 upper talus), laser position (a-lower talus, b-validation slope, c-upper talus) and inaccessible area. Contour interval 25m. B. Opabin watershed slope map.



Fig. 2.

C761



Figure 3. Validation slope A. Snow covered (18 April 2009) B. Distribution of laser points (April) C. Snow free (30 Sept 2009) D. Laser snow depth (black dots show locations of manual snow depth measurements)





Fig. 4.

C763



Figure 5. Scatter plot of manually measured versus laser snow depth at the validation slope. Error bars show the variation in measured snow depth.



Fig. 6.

C765



Figure 7. Lower talus slope A. Snow covered (28 April 2009) B. Snow-free (30 Sept 2009) C. Distribution of laser points (20 April 2008) D. Distribution of laser points (18 April 2009) E. Laser snow depth (2008) F. Laser snow depth (2009)



Figure 8. Profiles of snow depth accumulation A. Lower talus, 2008 B. Lower talus, 2009 C. Upper talus, 2008. Grey lines are extracted snow depth profiles. Black lines are the mean snow depths of the extracted snow depth profiles.

Fig. 8.

C767