

This bachelor thesis analyzes the impact of canopy interception on snow accumulation. In the first part of the thesis, available literature about interception of snowfall on forest canopy is reviewed. In the second part of thesis, the reader is acquainted with the analysis concerning the effects of forest cover on snow accumulation. The thesis compares snow water equivalent under forest stands with different canopy density, under a disturbed forest due to bark beetle forest with snow water equivalent in adjacent open areas. Snow water equivalent in accumulation period in forest is 28% lower than snow water equivalent in open area. Ratio of snow water equivalent in forest to snow water equivalent in open area during accumulation period does not significantly change. Linear regression was used to describe the relationship between snow water equivalent and canopy density. The findings obtained from the regression show that snow water equivalent decreases with increasing canopy density.