

Alaska Snow Survey Report



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Cover Photo: Snow Surveyor Braden Pitcher “skis” through a Hemlock forest to measure Congahbuna Lake Snow Course. Photo by Tony DeMarco

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General Overview

SnowPack

Ah, March in Alaska. The part of winter we've all been waiting for. The days are long, the snow is deep, and the people are happy. But for the populated portions of Southern Alaska, the snow is not deep. Alaska's premier dog sled race, the Iditarod, was rerouted from its typical starting point near Willow to Fairbanks for the fourth time in the history of the race. The closest snow measurement to the usual official starting point, Willow Airstrip Snow Course, recorded the second-lowest Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) in sixty-one years of records. Fairbanks, the 2025 official starting point for the race, has ample snow. Many March 1 snow measurements were 150% of what they would usually be at this time of year.

The central portion of the state has the most robust snowpack compared to the 1991-2020 Median. The White Mountains, outside of Fairbanks, contain the most outstanding measurements in the state, with several snow measurements approaching double what is usual for the area. The trend continues through western Alaska into the Koyukuk and Lower Yukon Basins, where March 1 snowpack is well above Normal. East of Fairbanks, values trend toward Normal for the date, and this trend continues into the Yukon, as measured by our good friends in Canada.

In stark contrast to the interior, the snowpack in the lower elevations of Southern Alaska is abysmal. Near Anchorage, a fifty-three-year record was broken with less than an inch of SWE measured at the South Campbell Creek Snow Course. The Kincaid Snow Course was measured as snow-free on March 1 for the third time in its thirty-four-year history. This statistic is not lost on Anchorage Nordic skiers. The Tour of Anchorage, Alaska's premier Nordic ski race, is usually a point-to-point race that goes from the Anchorage Hillside through downtown Anchorage on fifty kilometers of perfectly groomed corduroy made from the previous few months' snowfall. This year, the race was held as a 5km loop on manmade snow near the snow-free Kincaid Snow Course.

In Southcentral Alaska, the low snowpack is mostly limited to the lower elevations. Even around Anchorage, one does not need to travel far to reach Normal snow conditions. Ground truthing the Indian Pass SNOTEL is usually a highlight of winter fieldwork. In March, the trail is usually a well-traveled ski track that's steep enough to be fun on the descent yet gentle enough to kick and glide all the way to the pass. This year, the trail was a sheet of ice that required spikes on shoes and skis and boots on backpacks for the first three miles of the trail. Once snow was encountered, it built quickly. The SNOTEL, at 2,400 feet above sea level (ASL), was measured with 21.6 inches of SWE, 127% of the 1991-2020 median for the date.

This trend of low to no snow in the lowlands and something closer to Normal in the mountains continues south through the Kenai Peninsula, through much of the Gulf of Alaska region, but falls apart in Southeast Alaska. Put simply, Southeast Alaska has had a bad winter for snow. There isn't a single measurement in Southeast Alaska that approaches Normal, with many March 1 measurements reported as less than 50% of what is Normal for the date.

General Overview, Continued

SnowPack Continued

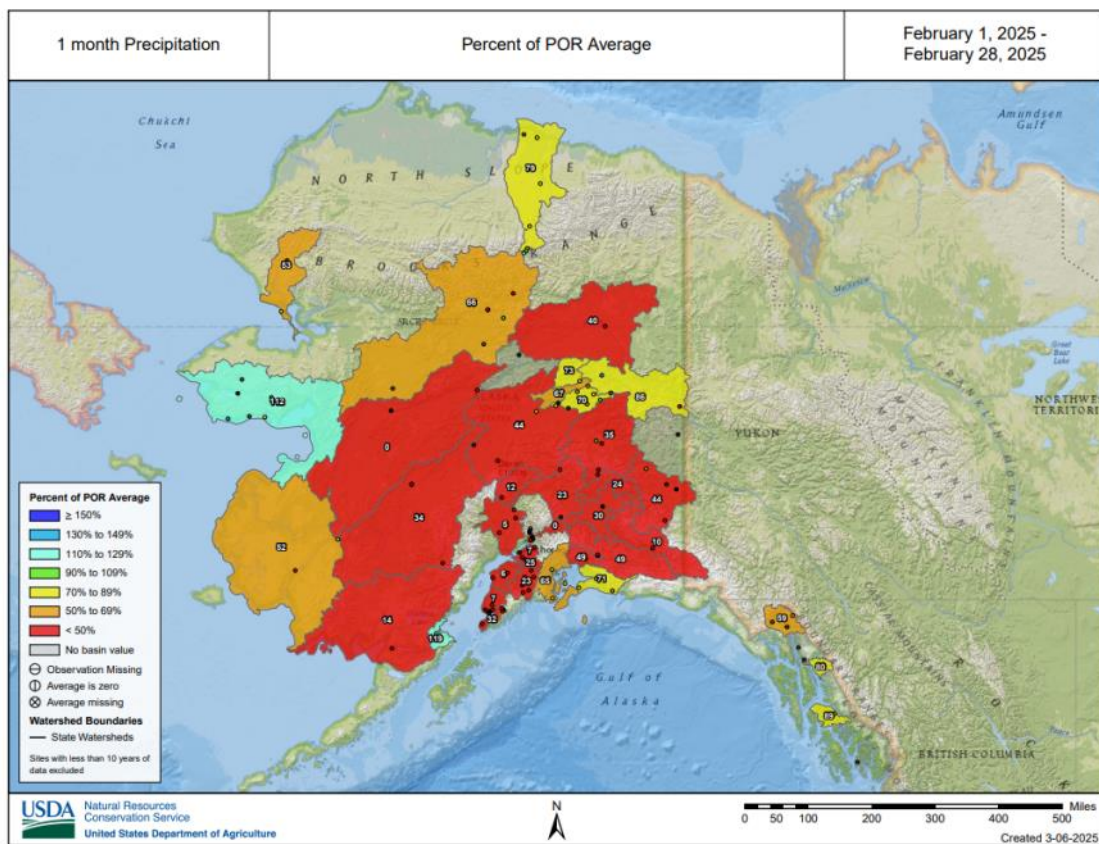
Alaska Statewide Snowpack	# of Sites	Basin Index	
		Current	Last Year
		Percent of Median	Percent of Median
Upper Yukon Basin	31	101	92
Central Yukon Basin	22	132	126
Tanana Basin	23	132	108
Koyukuk Basin	15	131	125
Copper Basin	22	103	148
Matanuska-Susitna Basin	23	107	124
Northern Cook Inlet	15	73	138
Kenai Peninsula	20	63	123
Western Gulf of Alaska	8	83	149
Southeast Alaska	12	52	99

Precipitation

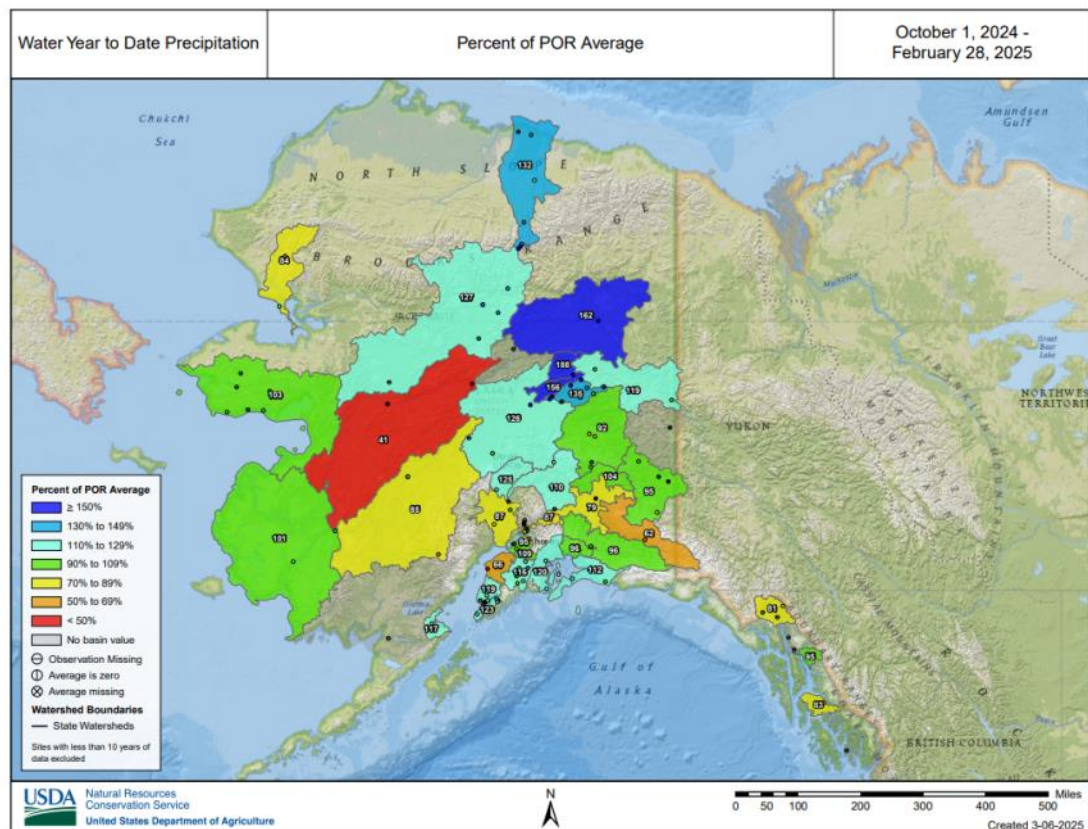
For most of Alaska, the month of February went down as warm and dry. In Southcentral Alaska, the lack of precipitation over the month was remarkable, with stations around Homer, Anchorage, and Palmer reporting the lowest February precipitation totals in their records. This trend of lower-than-usual precipitation continues through the interior all the way to the North Slope. In the coastal parts of Southern Alaska, there were some stations that reported a Normal to above-Normal month for February precipitation. In most parts of the state, precipitation since October 1 is still above Normal, in large part thanks to the above-Normal precipitation months of October and January.

Alaska Statewide Precipitation Maps

Monthly Precipitation for February 2025

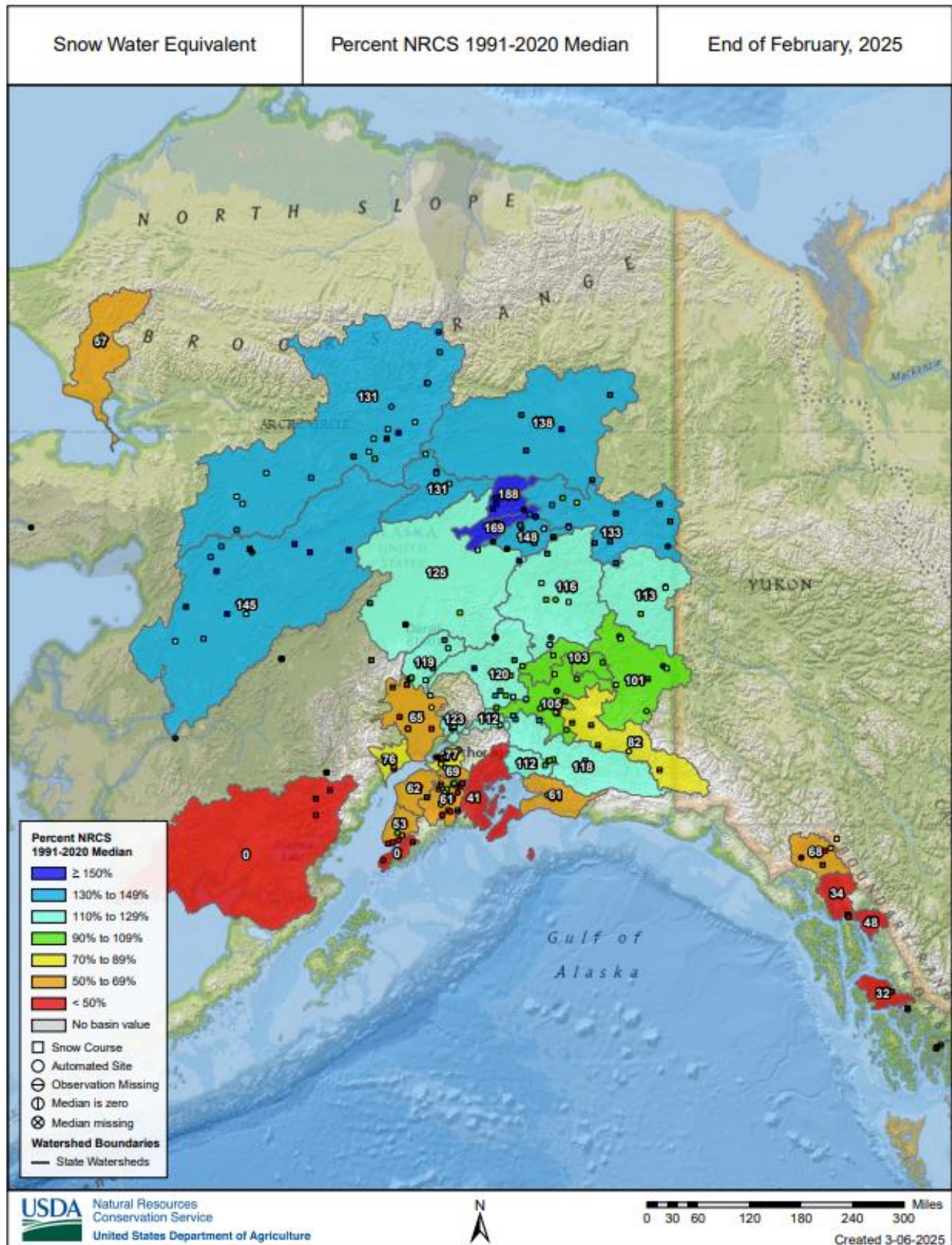


Water Year-to-date Precipitation (Oct. 1, 2024-Feb 28, 2025)



Alaska Statewide Snowpack Map

Based on March 1st, 2025 Snow Water Equivalent



Streamflow Forecasts

FORECAST POINT*	Percent of Ave. Flow	Period
Yukon River at Eagle	106	April - July
Porcupine River nr Int'l Boundary.....	105	April - July
Yukon River near Stevens Village	100	April - July
Tanana River at Fairbanks	104	April - July
Tanana River at Nenana	104	April - July
Little Chena River near Fairbanks	138	April - July
Chena River near Two Rivers	121	April - July
Salcha near Salchaket	106	April - July
Kuskokwim River at Crooked Creek	97	April - July
Sagvanirktok River near Pump Station 3	121	April - July
Kuparuk River near Deadhorse	116	April - July
Gulkana River at Sourdough	96	April - July
Little Susitna River near Palmer	135	April - July
Talkeetna River near Talkeetna	120	April - July
Ship Creek near Anchorage	112	April - July
Kenai River at Cooper Landing	104	April - July
Bradley Lake Inflow	—	April - July
Taiya River nr Skagway	102	April - July

HOW FORECASTS ARE MADE

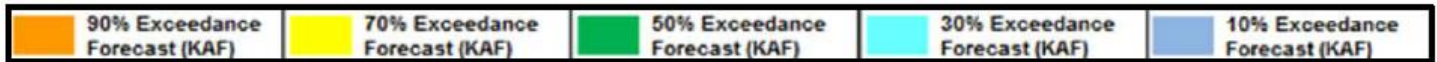
Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual snow courses and automated SNOTEL sites, along with precipitation, antecedent streamflow, and indices of the El Niño / Southern Oscillation are used in computerized statistical and simulation models to prepare runoff forecasts. These forecasts are coordinated between hydrologists in the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Weather Service. Unless otherwise specified, all forecasts are for flows that would occur naturally without any upstream influences.

Forecasts of any kind, of course, are not perfect. Streamflow forecast uncertainty arises from three primary sources: (1) uncertain knowledge of future weather conditions, (2) uncertainty in the forecasting procedure, and (3) errors in the data. The forecast, therefore, must be interpreted not as a single value but rather as a range of values with specific probabilities of occurrence. The middle of the range is expressed by the 50% exceedance probability forecast, for which there is a 50% chance that the actual flow will be above, and a 50% chance that the actual flow will be below, this value. To describe the expected range around this 50% value, four other forecasts are provided, two smaller values (90% and 70% exceedance probability) and two larger values (30%, and 10% exceedance probability). For example, there is a 90% chance that the actual flow will be more than the 90% exceedance probability forecast. The others can be interpreted similarly.

The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast. Users should take this uncertainty into consideration when making operational decisions by selecting forecasts corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to assume about the amount of water to be expected. If users anticipate receiving a lesser supply of water, or if they wish to increase their chances of having an adequate supply of water for their operations, they may want to base their decisions on the 90% or 70% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. On the other hand, if users are concerned about receiving too much water (for example, threat of flooding), they may want to base their decisions on the 30% or 10% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. Regardless of the forecast value users choose for operations, they should be prepared to deal with either more or less water. (Users should remember that even if the 90% exceedance probability forecast is used, there is still a 10% chance of receiving less than this amount.) By using the exceedance probability information, users can easily determine the chances of receiving more or less water.

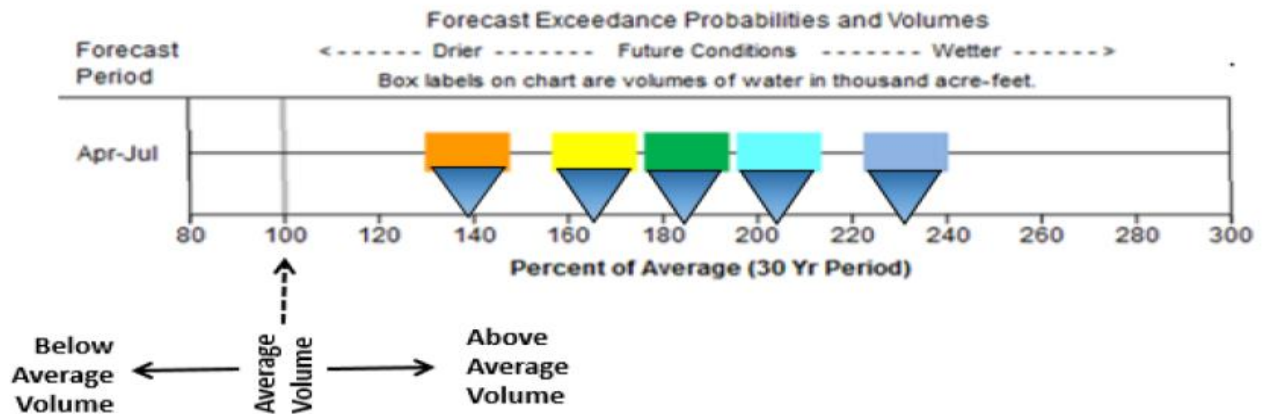
How to Interpret the Streamflow Forecast Graphic:

This graphic provides a visual alternative to the forecast tables the NRCS has presented for years. It gives both the volume and percent of average of each of the five forecast exceedances.

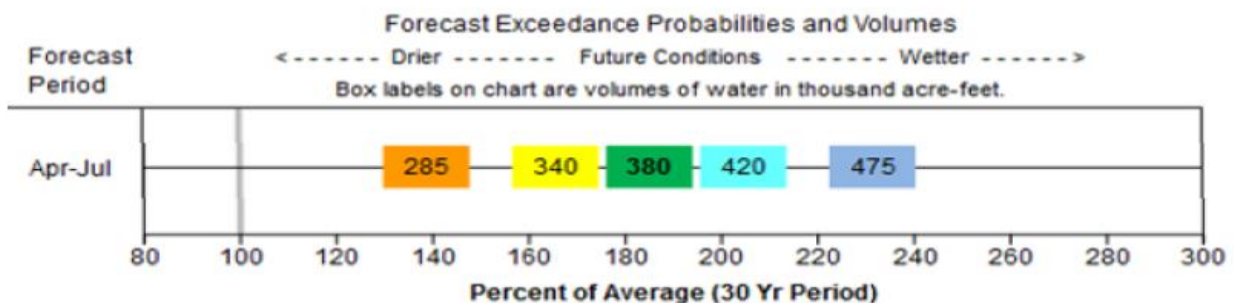


The five colored boxes represent each forecast's five exceedances.

The center of each forecast exceedance box corresponds to that exceedance's percent of average on the horizontal axis. In this case the green 50% exceedance forecast box is centered over 185% of average streamflow. If drier future conditions occur the orange box (90% exceedance) is 139% of average. If wetter future conditions occur the darker blue box (10% exceedance) is 232% of average. In some cases when exceedance volumes are similar, the width of the colored boxes gets squeezed. Still use the center of the box to determine its percent of average. The width of the box is irrelevant.



Boxes to the right of the gray 100% of average line represent above average volumes. Conversely, any boxes to the left of the gray 100% line represent below average volumes. In this case all forecast exceedances are for above average April-July volumes. Averages are based on the 1981-2010 period. The number inside or above each colored box represents the volume of that exceedance forecast in thousand acre-feet (KAF). In this case the green 50% exceedance forecast volume is 380 KAF which is

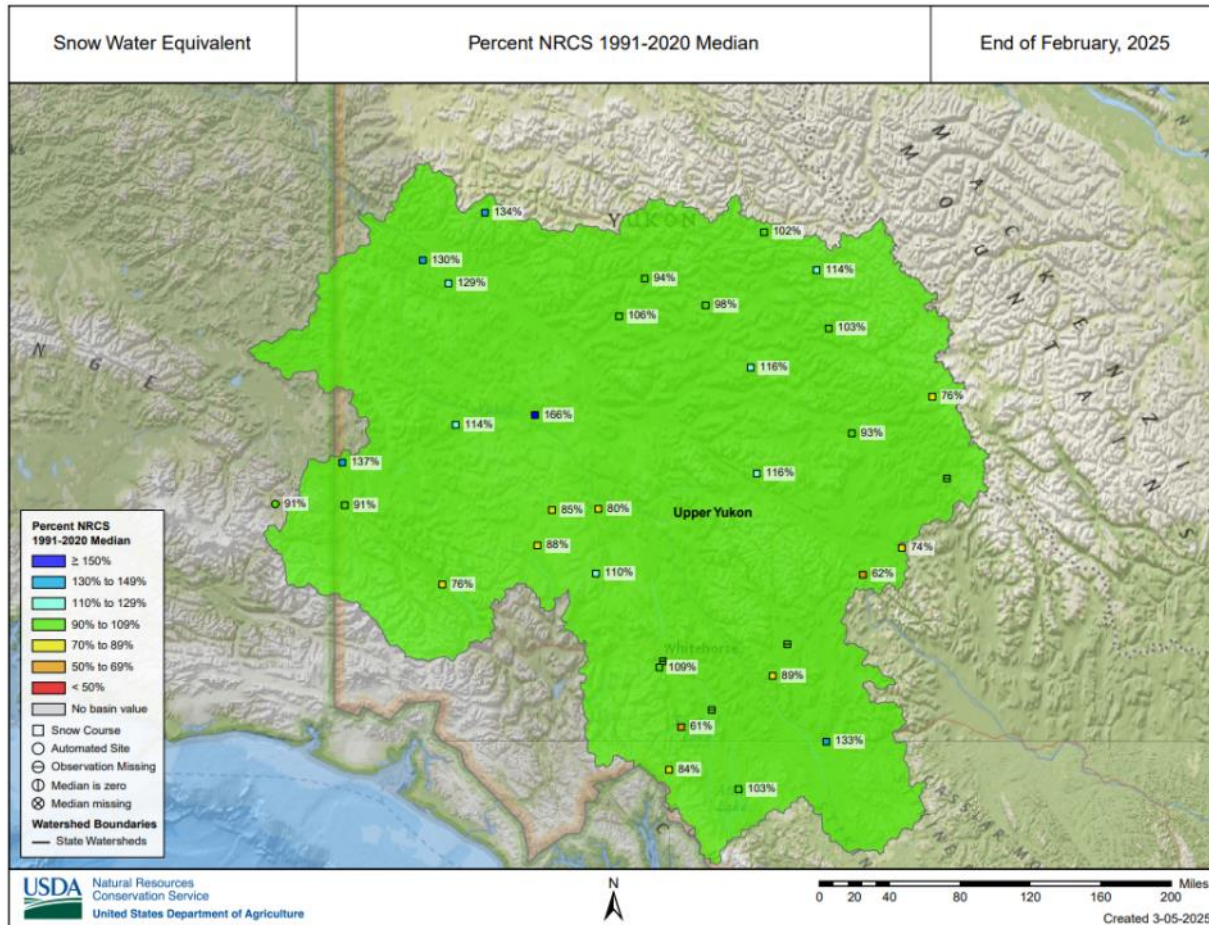


centered above 185% of average. Volumes decrease with drier future conditions (left of green box) and increase with wetter conditions (right of green box).

Forecast graphics for other basins are available at: https://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/wsf/Fcst_Chart/

Upper Yukon Basin

Upper Yukon Snowpack Map

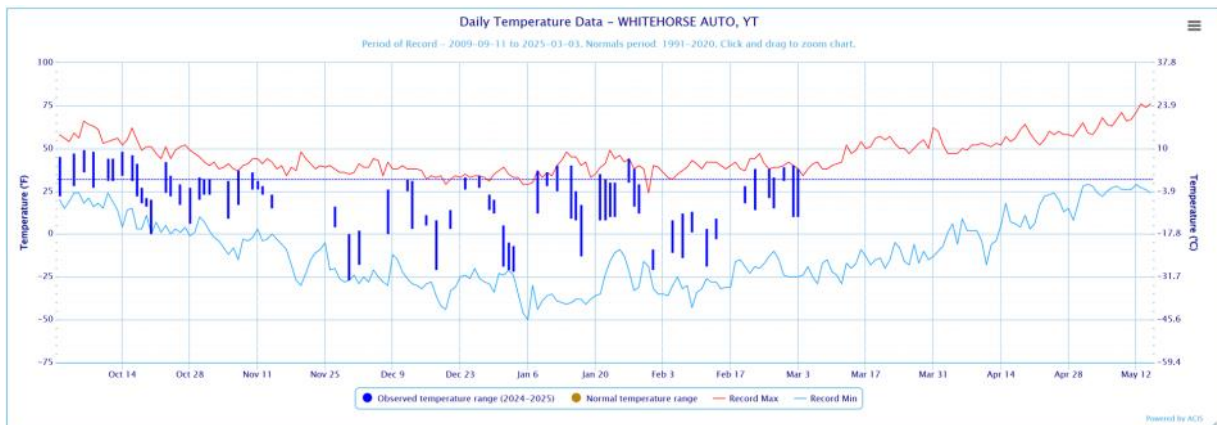


Snowpack

Snowpack in the Upper Yukon is near Normal on March 1, 2025. Similar to the trends noted around Alaska, the northern reaches have the most substantial snowpacks in comparison to Normal, and the southern part of the basin is reporting the most measurements below Normal. Taken as a whole, the basin index for the Upper Yukon is 101% of the 1991-2020 Median.

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



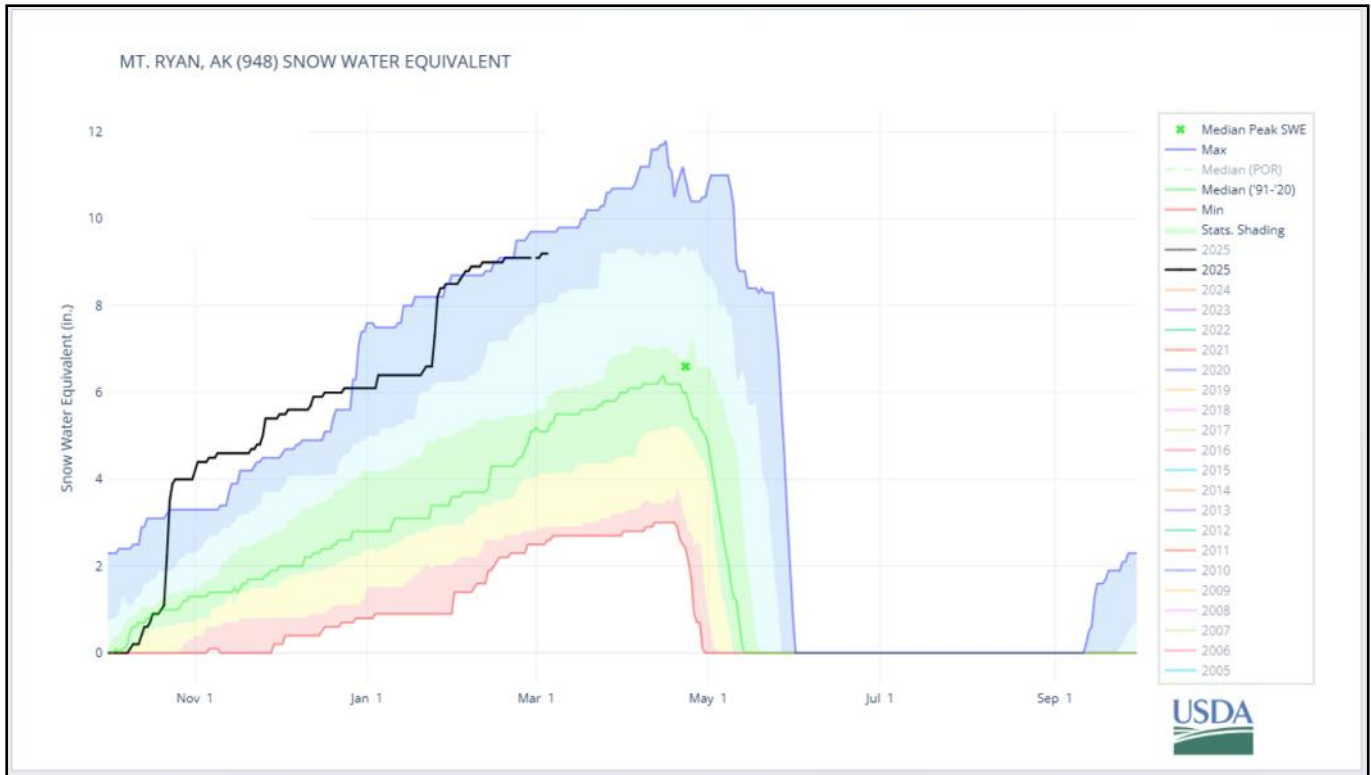
Upper Yukon Basin

Snowpack Data

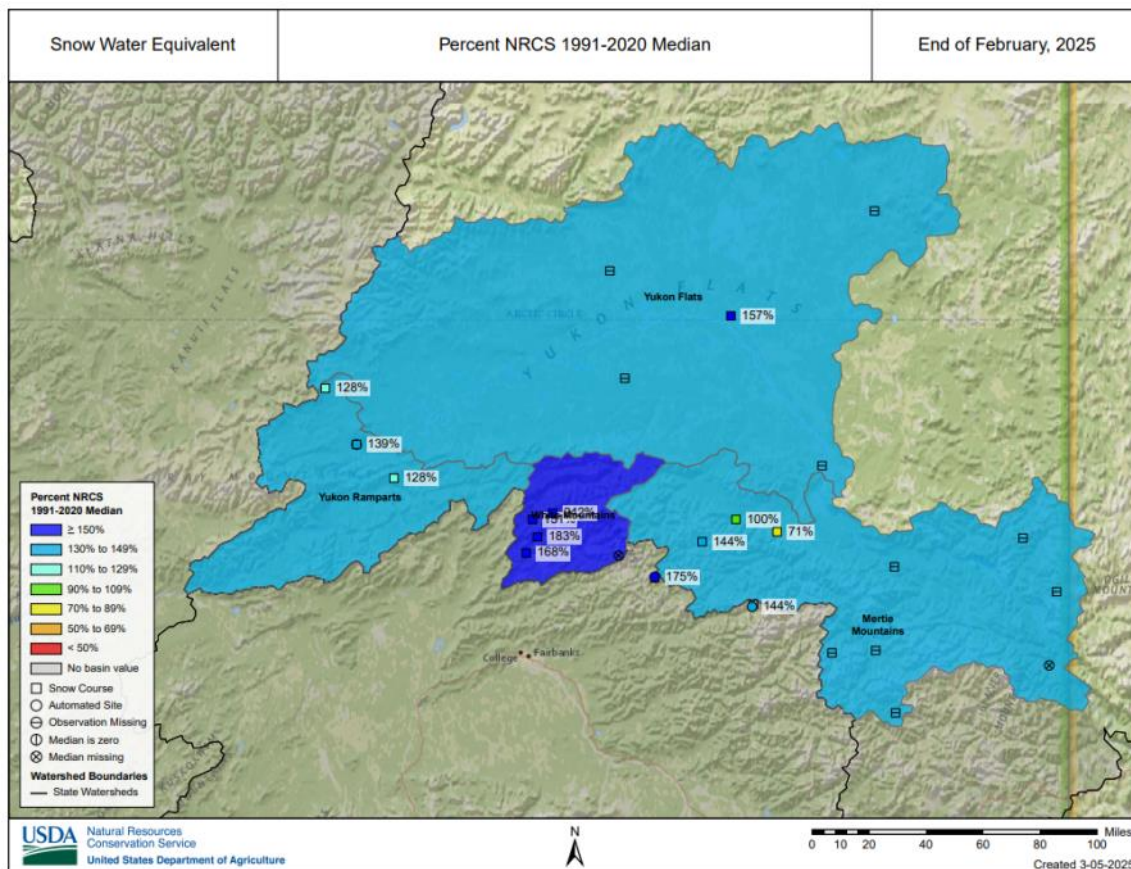
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Atlin Lake	2395	19	20	3.8	4.6	103%
Beaver Creek	2150	19	19	3.7	3.3	137%
Blackstone River	1020	22	26	3.9	4.6	---
Burwash Airstrip	2660	10	10	1.3	1.5	76%
Calumet	4300	29	28	6	5	94%
Casino Creek	3495	27	23	4.9	3.6	114%
Chair Mountain	3500	16	21	2.9	3.9	91%
Chisana SNOTEL	3320	13	15	2.9	3.2	91%
Edwards Lake	2720	30	23	5.2	3.1	98%
Finlayson Airstrip	3240	20	20	2.8	2.7	74%
Francis River	730	27	28	4.6	4.6	---
Fuller Lake	3695	30	33	5.2	6.4	76%
Grizzly Creek	3200	36	38	7.9	8.3	134%
Hoole River	3400	20	26	3	4.6	63%
Hyland	855	32	32	5.6	7.4	---
King Solomon Dome	3540	37	30	8	6.1	129%
Log Cabin B.C.	2900	44	56	11.9	15.4	84%
Macintosh	3805	19	16	3	2.5	88%
Mayo Airport	1770	20	14	3.8	2.5	106%
Meadow Creek	4050	40	36	9.4	8.7	89%
Midnight Dome	2805	33	32	7.3	6.9	130%
Montana Mtn.	3350	20	26	3.3	5.2	61%
Morley Lake	2700	27	30	6.5	6.7	133%
Mt. Berdoe	3395	23	21	3.3	3	80%
Mt. McIntyre B	3600	26	24	5.9	4.9	109%
Mt. Nansen	3350	15	15	2.3	2.2	85%
Ogilvie River	550	20	29	3.9	5.4	---
Pelly Farm	1550	24	14	4.8	2.6	166%
Pine Lake Airstrip	995	36	32	8	7.9	---
Plata Airstrip	2725	37	28	6.3	4.8	103%
Rackla Lake	3410	35	35	6.3	6.6	102%
Rose Creek Faro	1080	23	23	4.4	3.4	116%
Russell Lake	3480	42	31	8.6	5.2	116%
Satasha Lake	3630	19	15	3.4	2.4	110%
Summit	985	37	41	9.2	11.8	124%
Twin Creeks	2950	30	27	5.7	4.2	93%
Watson Lake Airport	685	28	26	5	4.4	---
Williams Creek	3000	22	---	3.7	---	119%
Withers Lake	3200	43	35	8.4	6.5	114%

**Estimate*

Central Yukon Basin



Snowpack Map



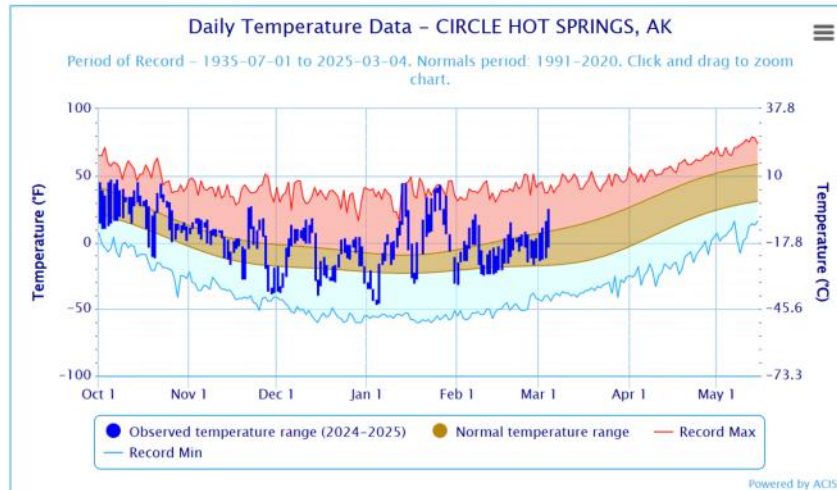
Central Yukon Basin

Snowpack

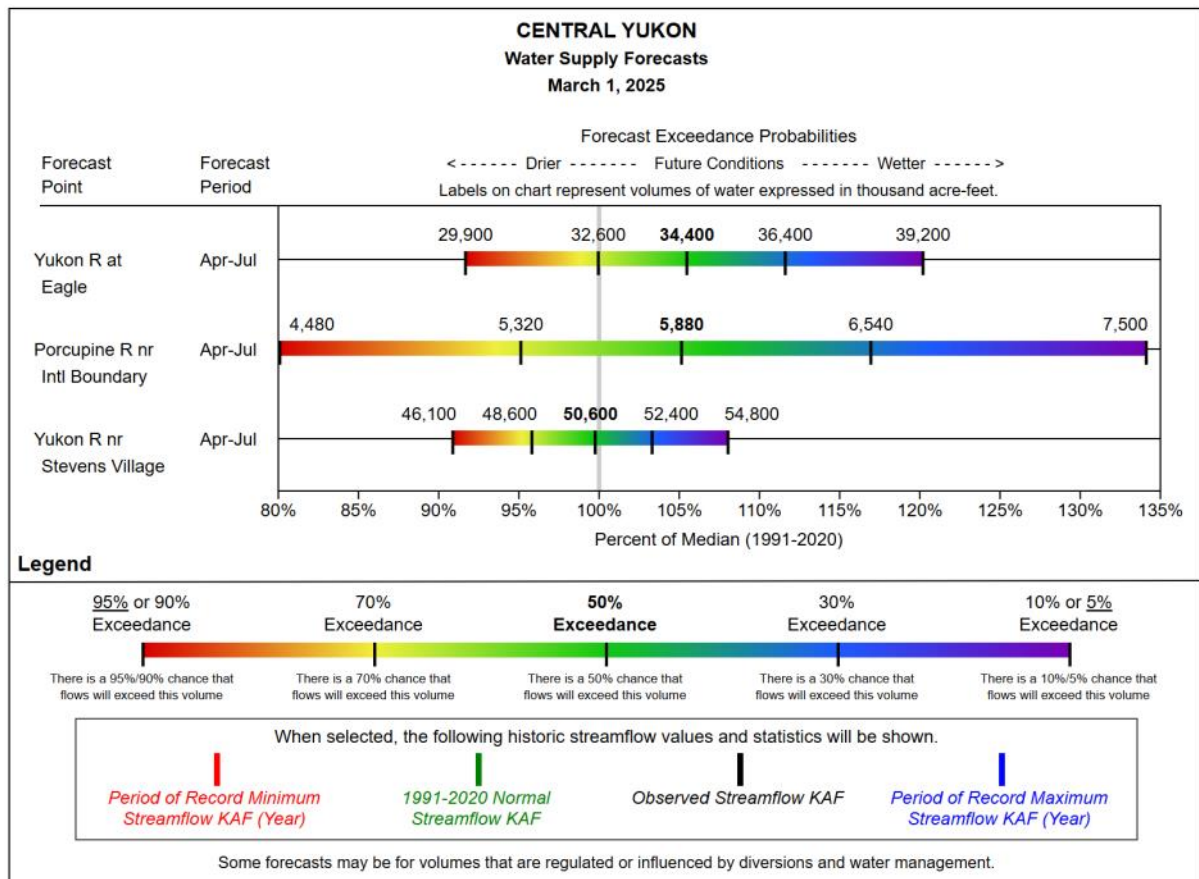
The snowpack in the Central Yukon is above Normal on March 1, 2025. The most exceptional snowpack is in the White Mountains, where several snow courses are in the top five measurements on record. The Windy Gap Snow Course was measured with the highest SWE in twenty-nine years of observation. Most of the other measurements in the area are above Normal, with the basin index at 132% of the 1991-2020 Median.

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Central Yukon Basin

Snowpack Data

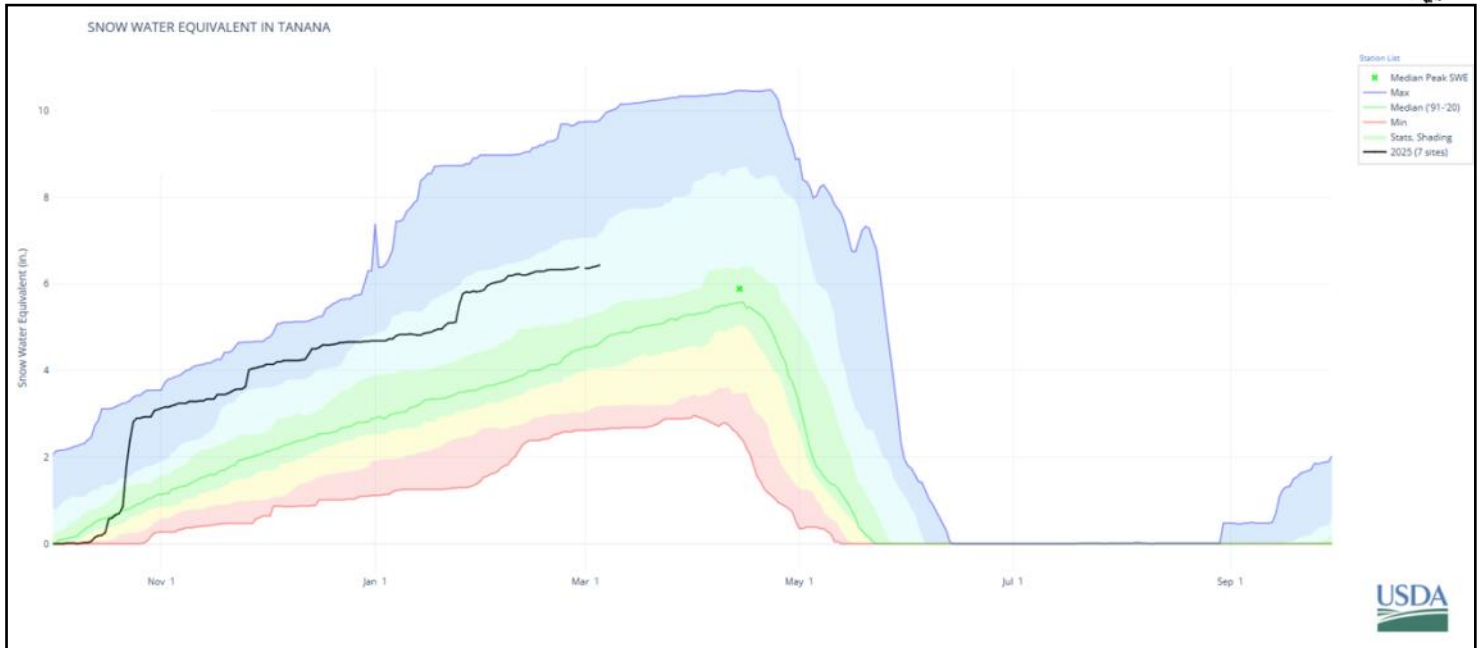
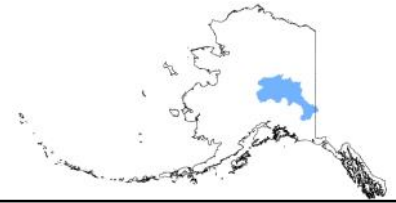
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
American Creek SNOTEL	1020	17	24	3.2	5	---
Atigun Pass SNOTEL	4780	43	31	---	---	---
Borealis	1360	33	---	7.4	---	168%
Boundary	3550	27	32	5.2	6.8	113%
Chicken Airstrip	1610	18	22	3	3.9	107%
Circle Hot Springs	870	16	18	2.5	2.5	71%
Eagle Plains	2330	27	38	5.1	8.6	91%
Eagle River	1115	24	36	4.2	7	105%
Eagle Summit SNOTEL	3630	36	17	---	---	---
Fort Yukon	440	25	25	4.7	4	157%
Fort Yukon SNOTEL	440	21	---	---	---	---
Fossil	1330	36	---	7.7	---	183%
Hess Creek	1020	32	25	6	4.9	128%
Jack Wade Jct SNOTEL	3660	25	---	4.6	---	---
Lost Chicken Hill	2100	20	24	4.5	4.4	132%
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1840	25	---	5.9*	---	128%
Mt. Fairplay	3290	23	26	4	5.2	100%
Mt. Ryan SNOTEL	2750	38	23	9.1	5	175%
Old Crow	980	27	33	4.6	7.8	102%
Ptarmigan Creek	2230	29	24	5.6	3.9	144%
Riffs Ridge	2130	20	39	3.8	8.8	73%
Seven Mile	570	32	27	6.4	4.2	139%
Seven Mile SNOTEL	660	28	---	3.9*	---	---
Stack Pup Creek	1660	21	20	3.4	3.1	100%
Thirty Mile	1390	38	33	8.6	7.2	128%
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2790	35	30	7.8	---	144%
Upper Nome Creek SNOTEL	2500	39	24	9.8	4.8	---
Windy Gap	1900	44	---	11.6	---	242%
Wolf	1200	31	---	6.2	---	151%

*Estimate

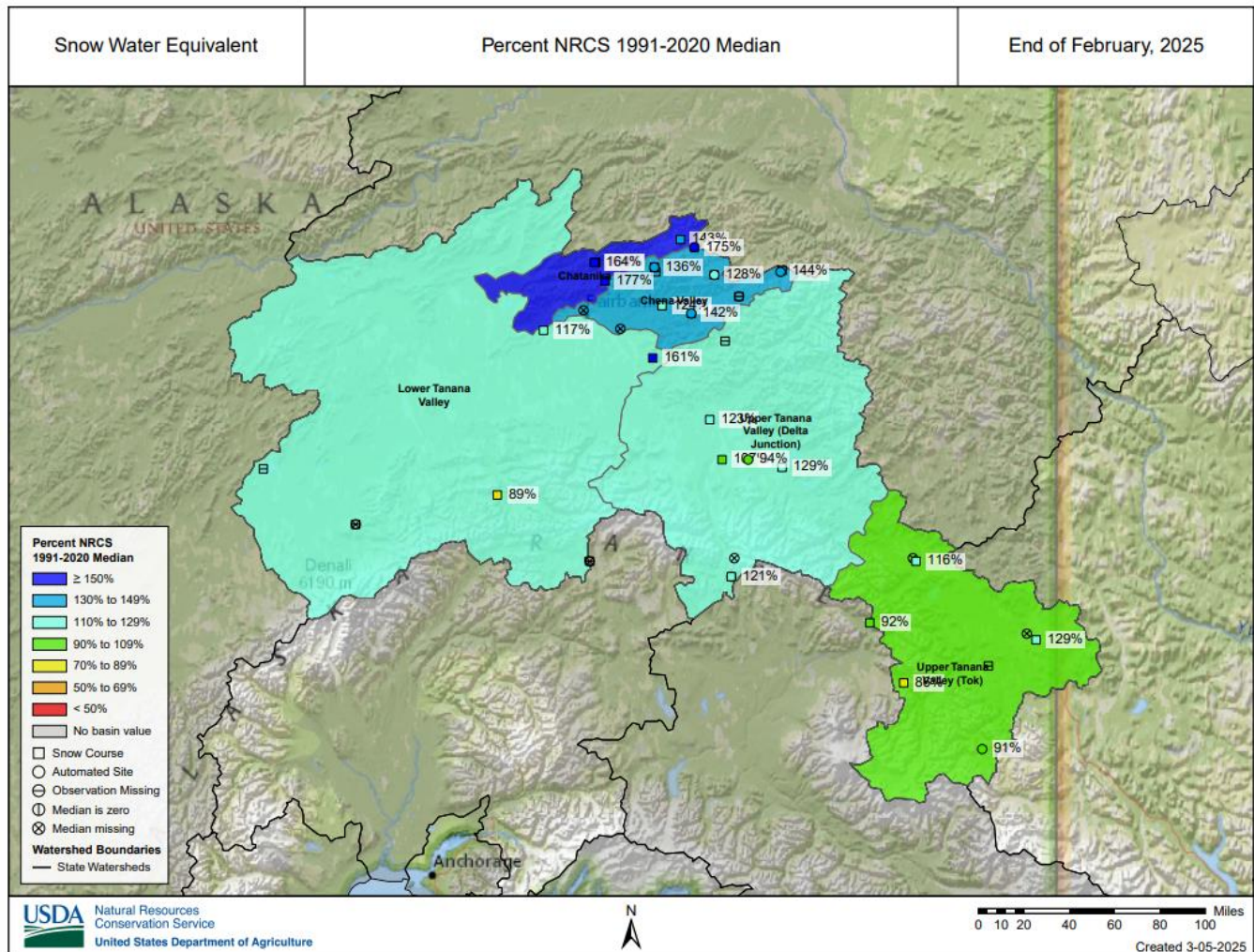
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
American Creek	1020	3.4	5.2	---	---
Atigun Pass	4780	7.4	6.1	4.8	154%
Eagle Summit	3630	4.7	4.2	4.4	107%
Fort Yukon	440	5.2	3.1	3.1	168%
Jack Wade Jct	3660	4.6	---	---	---
Monument Creek	1840	7.1	---	5.2	137%
Mt. Ryan	2750	8.1	4.6	4.4	184%
Seven Mile	660	5.9	---	---	---
Upper Nome Creek	2500	12.4	5.6	5.4	230%

Tanana Basin



Snowpack Map



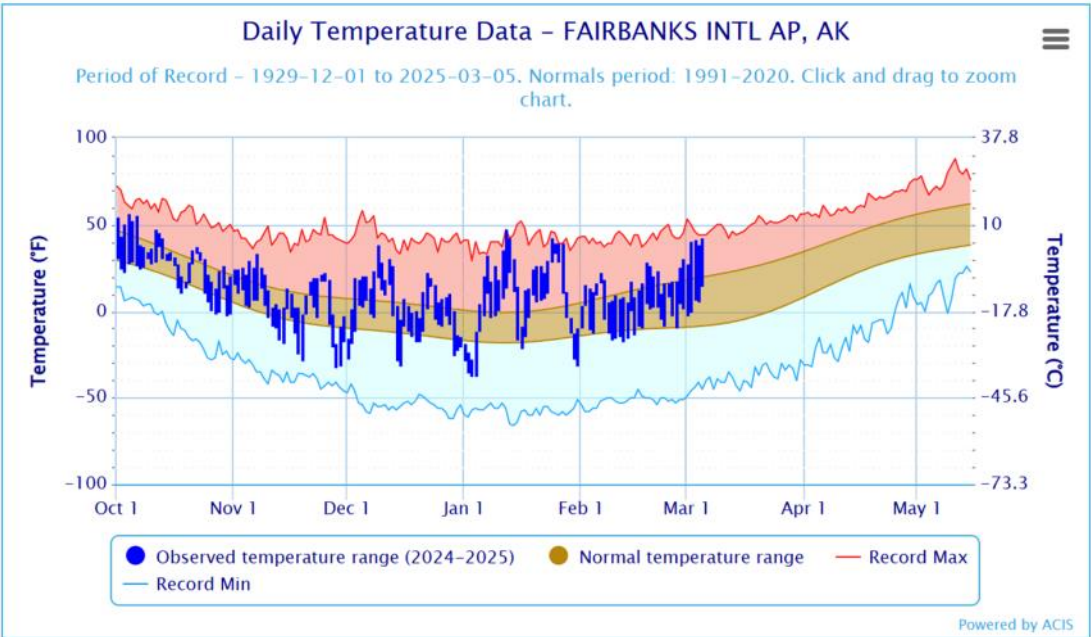
Snowpack

Tanana Basin

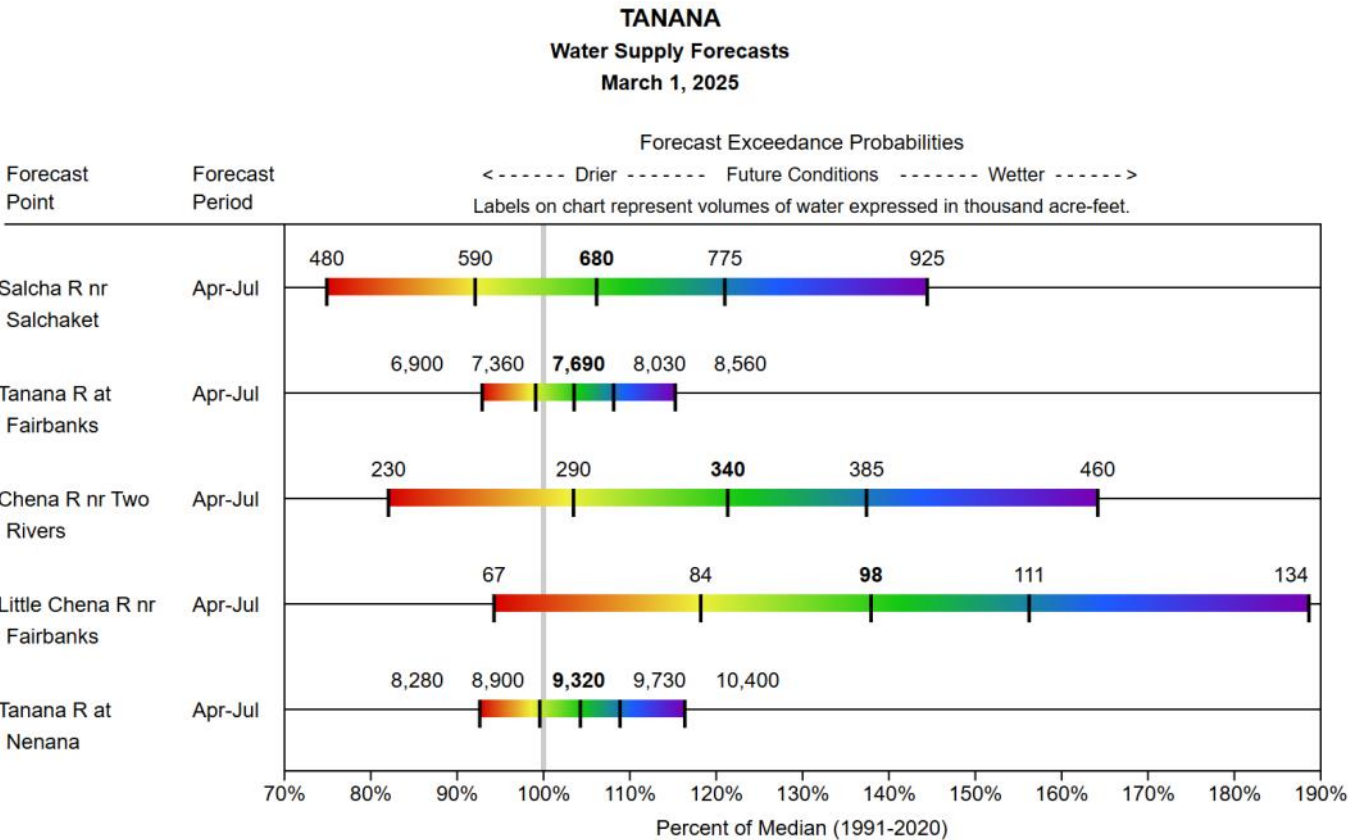
Snowpack in the Tanana Basin is above Normal on March 1, 2025. The most outstanding snowpack is in the Chena Basin, where stations continue to be bolstered by fantastic gains made in October and January. Upstream of the Chena River, heading towards Tok, measurements are approaching Normal

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Tanana Basin

Snowpack Data

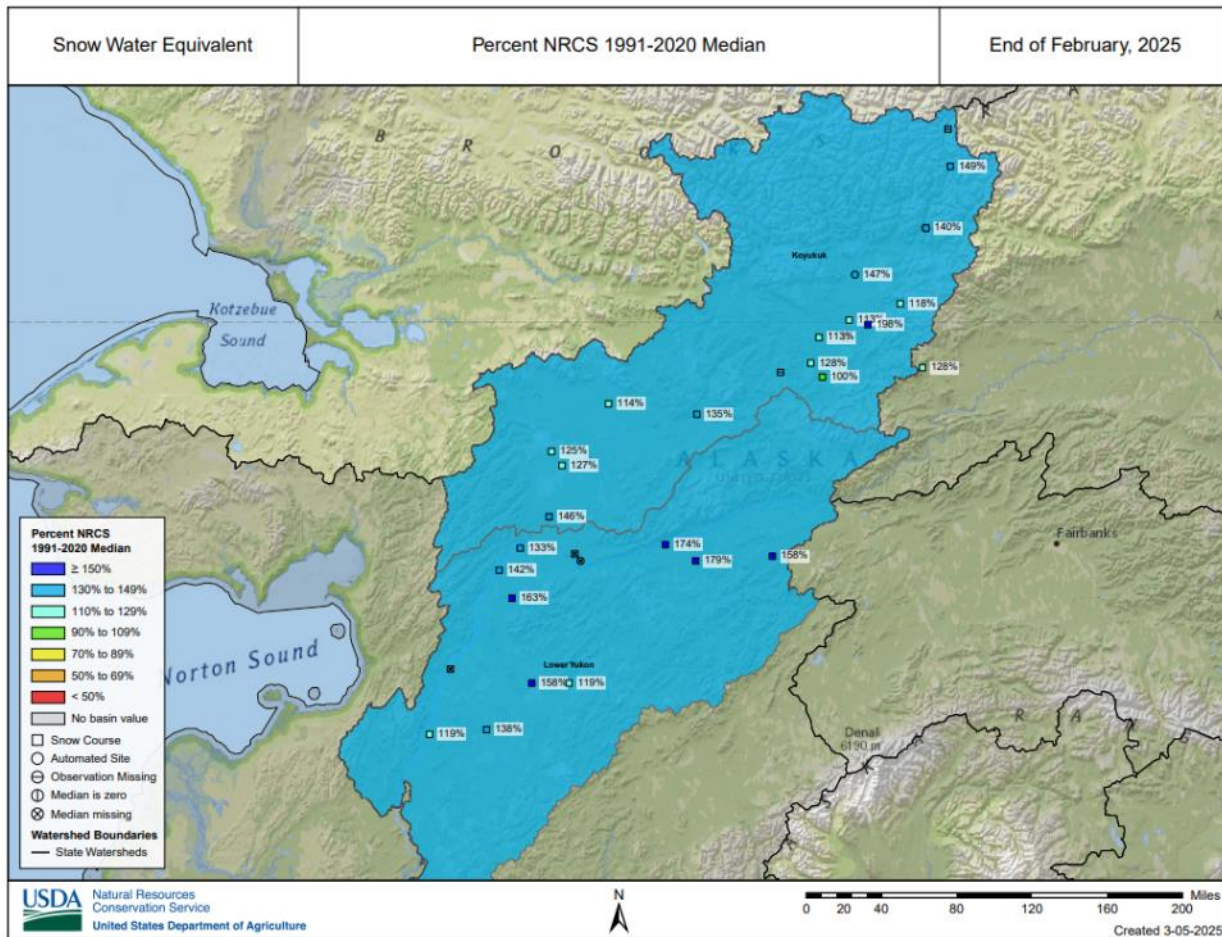
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020
Bonanza Creek	1120	24	21	5.4	4.4	117%
Caribou Creek	1230	27	20	6.9	3.9	164%
Caribou Snow Pillow	940	28	23	7	4.5	184%
Chena Lakes SNOTEL	500	17	14	4.4	3.2	---
Chisana SNOTEL	3320	13	15	2.9	3.2	91%
Cleary Summit	2250	38	27	9.2	5.1	177%
Colorado Creek	650	22	24	4.6	4.3	124%
Creamers Field SNOTEL	440	19	17	4.8	3.6	---
Faith Creek	1710	26	24	6	4	143%
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	39	35	9.5	9.5	---
Fielding Lake	3010	44	45	10.4	11.2	121%
Fort Greely	1470	14	22	3.1	3.8	107%
French Creek	1940	30	25	7.4	5	161%
Gerstle River	1180	15	23	3.6	3.8	129%
Granite Crk SNOTEL	1250	13	23	3	4.3	94%
Kantishna SNOTEL	1590	18	30	4.7	5.9	---
Little Chena Ridge SNOTEL	2150	27	15	6	2.2	136%
Look Eyrie SNOTEL	5040	111	109	40.8	---	---
Lost Creek	3110	14	15	2.5	2.7	86%
Mentasta Pass	2470	26	27	4.6	5.8	92%
Monahan Flat SNOTEL	2690	35	33	7.2	6.9	---
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1840	25	---	5.9*	---	128%
Mt. Ryan SNOTEL	2750	38	23	9.1	5	175%
Munson Ridge SNOTEL	3020	39	30	9.8*	6.6	142%
Nenana SNOTEL	370	15	19	---	---	---
Paradise Hill	2180	18	---	3.6	---	129%
Paradise Hill SNOTEL	2010	17	15	3.4	2.8	---
Rock Creek Bottom	2180	20	---	3.4	---	89%
Shaw Creek Flats	960	14	18	3.2	3	123%
Teuchet Creek SNOTEL	1560	21	---	---	4.8	---
Tok SNOTEL	1640	17	17	3.5*	3.6	---
Tok Junction	1680	21	24	3.6	4	116%
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2790	35	30	7.8	---	144%
Upper Nome Creek SNOTEL	2500	39	24	9.8	4.8	---

*Estimate

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Chena Lakes	500	5.2	3.3	---	---
Chisana	3320	2.9	3.2	3.2	91%
Creamers Field	440	5.7	3.7	---	---
Fielding Lake	3000	9.9	9.3	---	---
Granite Crk	1250	2.8	5	3.4	82%
Kantishna	1590	5.9	5.1	5	118%
Little Chena Ridge	2150	7.5	4.7	4.4	170%
Monahan Flat	2690	7.7	7.9	6.9	112%
Monument Creek	1840	7.1	---	5.2	137%
Mt. Ryan	2750	8.1	4.6	4.4	184%
Munson Ridge	3020	8.8	5.8	6.4	138%
Nenana	370	7.2	3.8	---	---
Paradise Hill	2010	3	3.1	---	---
Teuchet Creek	1560	4.4	4.1	3.8	116%
Tok	1640	3.6	3.7	---	---
Upper Nome Creek	2500	12.4	5.6	5.4	230%

Western Interior Basins



Snowpack

Koyukuk

Snowpack in the Koyukuk is well above Normal. Bolstered by massive gains in January, the basin snowpack remains well above Normal despite very little snowfall in February. There are no records in this basin, but most measurements are solidly in the top ten. The 8.4 inches of SWE at the Bettles Field SNOTEL is the eighth highest in forty-five years of observation and 147% of its 1991-2020 SWE Median value for March 1.

Kuskokwim

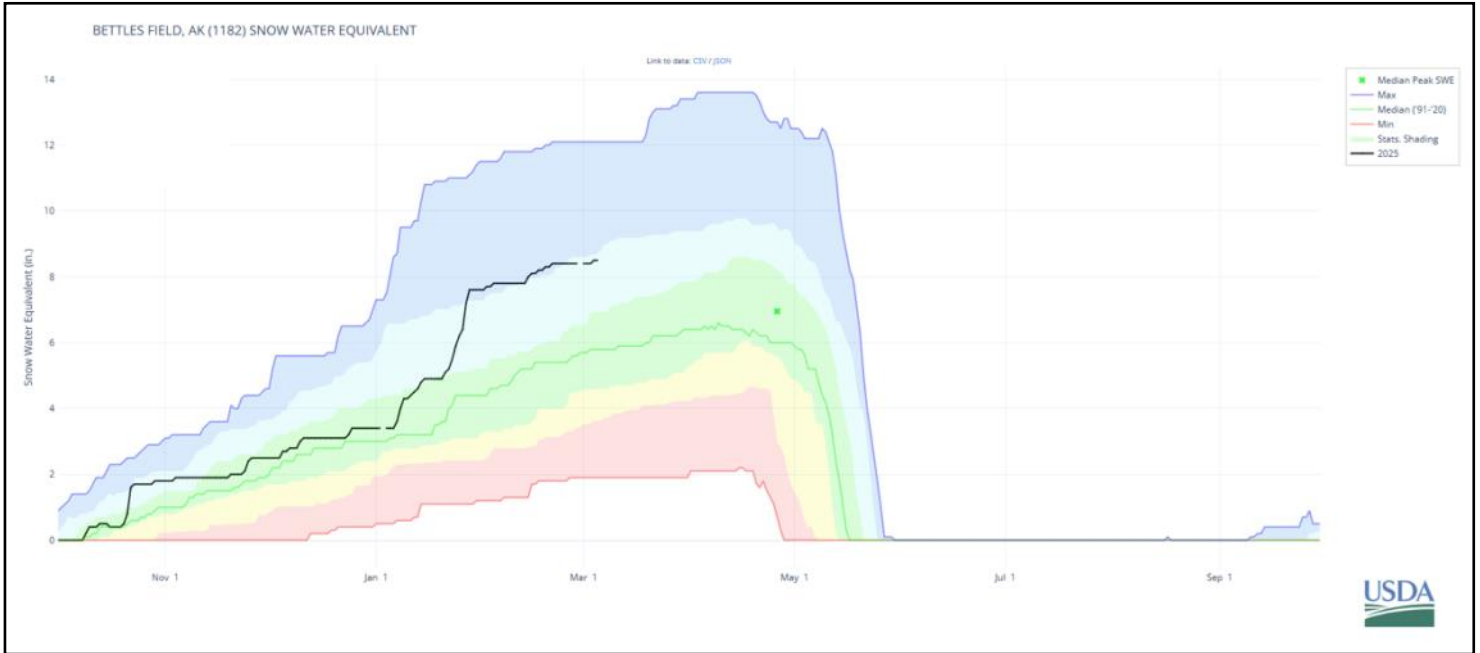
Data points in the Kuskokwim are a mixed bag regarding snowpack on March 1, 2025. The snow pillow at Telaquana Lake SNOTEL is snow-free on March 1 for the first time in its limited record. The old Telaquana Lake Snow Course has been snow-free on March 1 in 2014 and 2003. Comparing the value at the McGrath SNOTEL against the historic McGrath snow courses indicates above-Normal snowpack in McGrath.

Lower Yukon

Snowpack in the Lower Yukon is above Normal on March 1, 2025. Similar to the Koyukuk, measurements are the result of massive storm totals in January, with very little increase through February. There are also no records here, but measurements are all solidly above the 1991-2020 Median for the date.

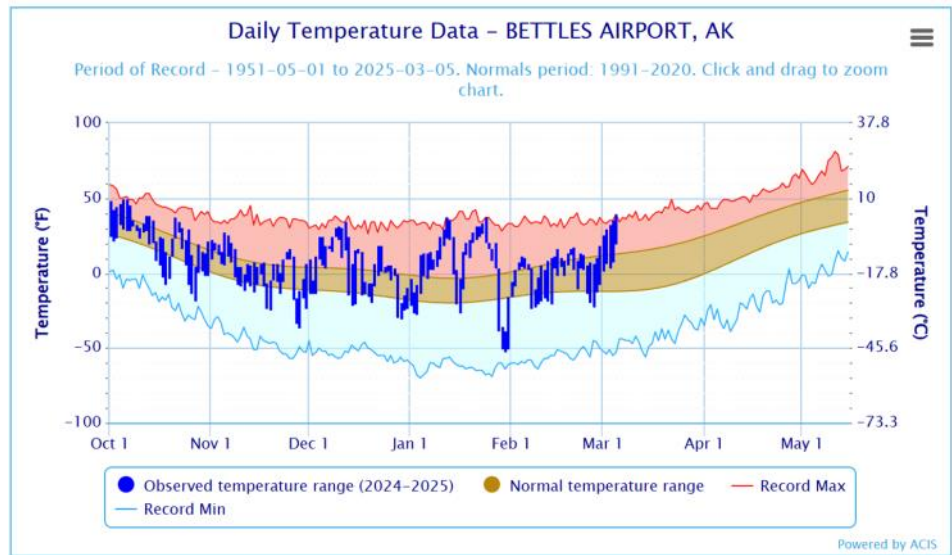
Western Interior Basins

Snowpack Chart

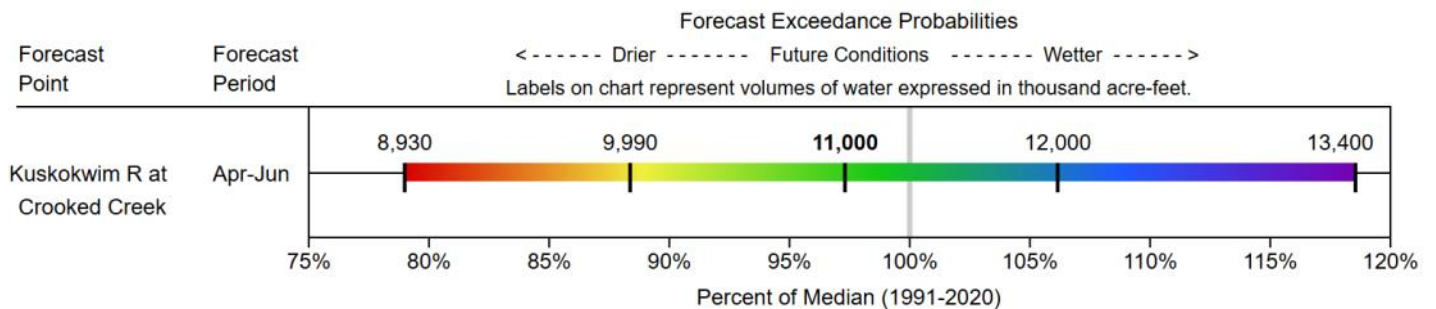


Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Snowpack Data

Western Interior Basins

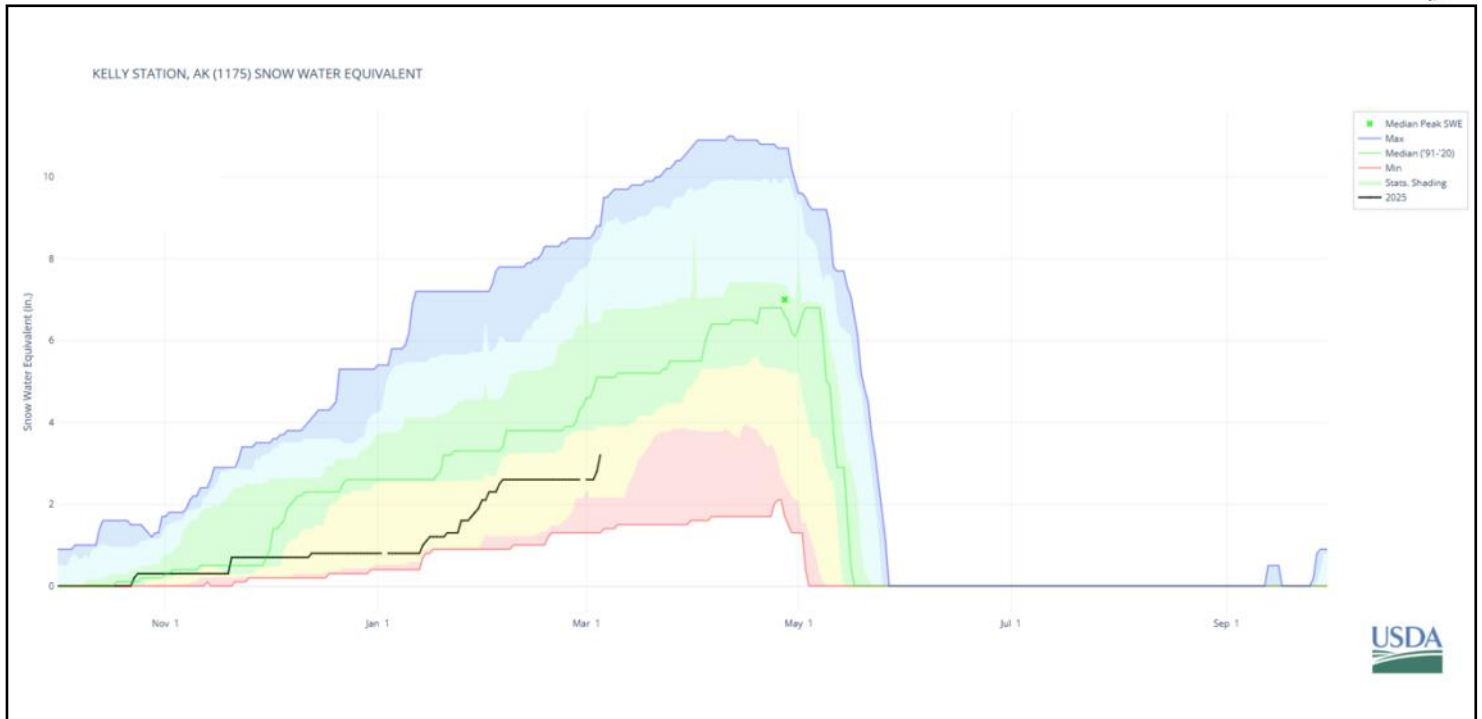
		Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
Site Name	Elev.	Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Koyukuk						
Bettles Field SNOTEL	640	34	30	8.4	7.2	147%
Bonanza Forks	1050	30	30	6	6.2	118%
Cloverleaf	160	31	31	6.1*	7.2	127%
Coldfoot SNOTEL	1070	35	24	8.1	4.6	140%
Coldfoot	1060	36	27	8	4.6	---
Colville Bend	150	33	33	6.6*	7.3	125%
Disaster Creek	1560	30	22	5.5	3	149%
East Chalatna	610	24	18	5.0*	3.8	---
Gobblers Knob SNOTEL	2040	10	0	---	---	---
Huggins Creek	270	39	36	8.1	8.3	135%
Jr Slough	140	36	39	7.3*	8.2	146%
Kaldoyeit	740	38	36	8.3*	7.5	198%
Kanuti Chalatna	700	30	31	6.1*	6.2	113%
Kanuti Kilolitna	580	21	24	4.6*	4.8	100%
Minnkokut	510	32	37	7.0*	7.5	113%
Nolitna	610	33	38	6.9*	7.9	128%
Thirty Mile	1390	38	33	8.6	7.2	128%
Treat Island	190	27	29	5.6*	7.4	114%
Kuskokwim						
Aniak SNOTEL	90	11	23	2.5	---	---
McGrath SNOTEL	340	22	32	7.3	6.8	---
Telaquana Lake SNOTEL	1250	2	14	0	4.3	---
Lower Yukon						
Bullfrog	100	44	54	9.4*	11.6	---
Deer Creek	170	48	49	10.1*	10.7	174%
Galena AK SNOTEL	340	26	24	5.9	5.9	---
Galena Ecological Site	150	27	---	4.4	---	---
Hozatka Lake SNOTEL	220	24	21	---	---	---
Little Mud River	880	29	25	6.8*	4.8	158%
Lower Nowitna River	200	33	33	7.5*	7.1	179%
Middle Innoko	90	42	45	9.4*	9.5	138%
Ninemile Island	120	45	60	8.5*	12.3	142%
Pike Trap Lake	110	26	24	4.9*	6.1	163%
Squirrel Creek	130	44	49	8.9*	10.2	133%
Upper Innoko	140	36	31	8.6*	6.7	119%
Wapoo Hills	110	41	54	9.1*	9.0	123%
Yankee Slough	100	46	55	9.9*	11.8	119%

*Estimate

Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Koyukuk					
Bettles Field	640	7.8	5.7	6.2	126%
Coldfoot	1070	8.0	4.6	4.8	167%
Gobblers Knob	2040	7.8	6.2	5.5	142%
Kuskokwim					
Aniak	90	7.7	8.9	4.7	164%
McGrath	340	8.6	6.8	---	---
Telaquana Lake	1250	4.2	5.6	---	---
Lower Yukon					
Galena AK	340	6.2	5.6	---	---

Arctic and Kotzebue Sound



Snowpack

Despite a dry February, the stations along the Dalton Highway are reporting above-Normal precipitation for the water year up to March 1, 2025. Prudhoe Bay SNOTEL has received 4.0 inches of precipitation since October 1 and is 154% of average. Since most precipitation since October 1 should be snowfall, it's likely this portion of the Arctic has above-average snow-pack.

Arctic and Kotzebue Sound

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Arctic						
Atigun Pass SNOTEL	4780	43	31	---	---	---
Dahl Creek SNOTEL	250	41	32	10.7	7.3	---
Imnaviat Creek SNOTEL	3060	28	28	---	---	---
Prudhoe Bay SNOTEL	50	11	18	---	---	---
Sagwon SNOTEL	1000	9	16	---	---	---
Kotzebue Sound						
Kelly Station SNOTEL	300	15	18	2.6*	3.8	57%

*Estimate

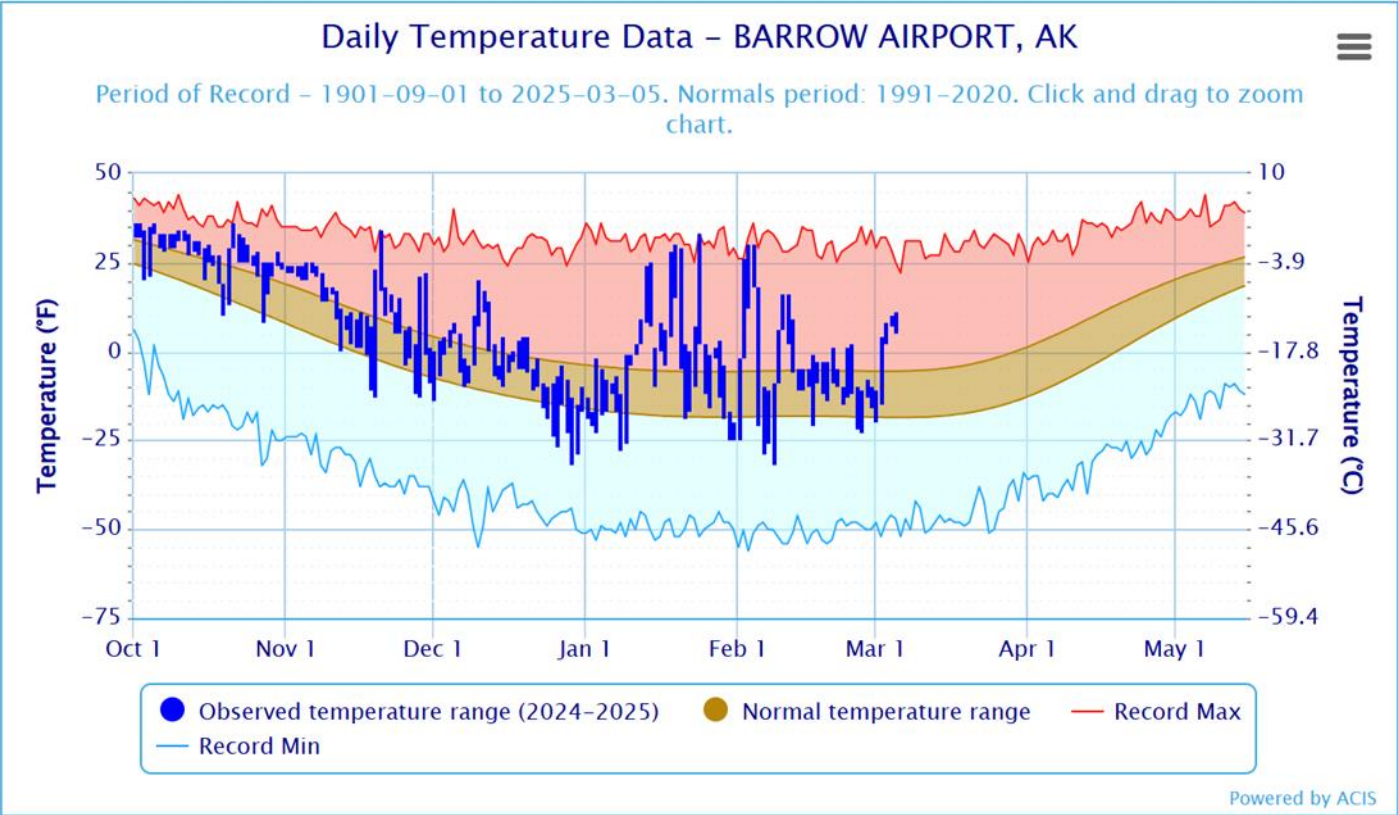
Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Arctic					
Atigun Pass	4780	7.4	6.1	4.8	154%
Dahl Creek	250	10.5	7	---	---
Imnaviat Creek	3060	3.5	3.3	2.4	146%
Prudhoe Bay	50	4	4.4	2.3	174%
Sagwon	1000	3	3.5	2.5	120%
Kotzebue Sound					
Kelly Station	300	3.7	4.7	5.1	73%

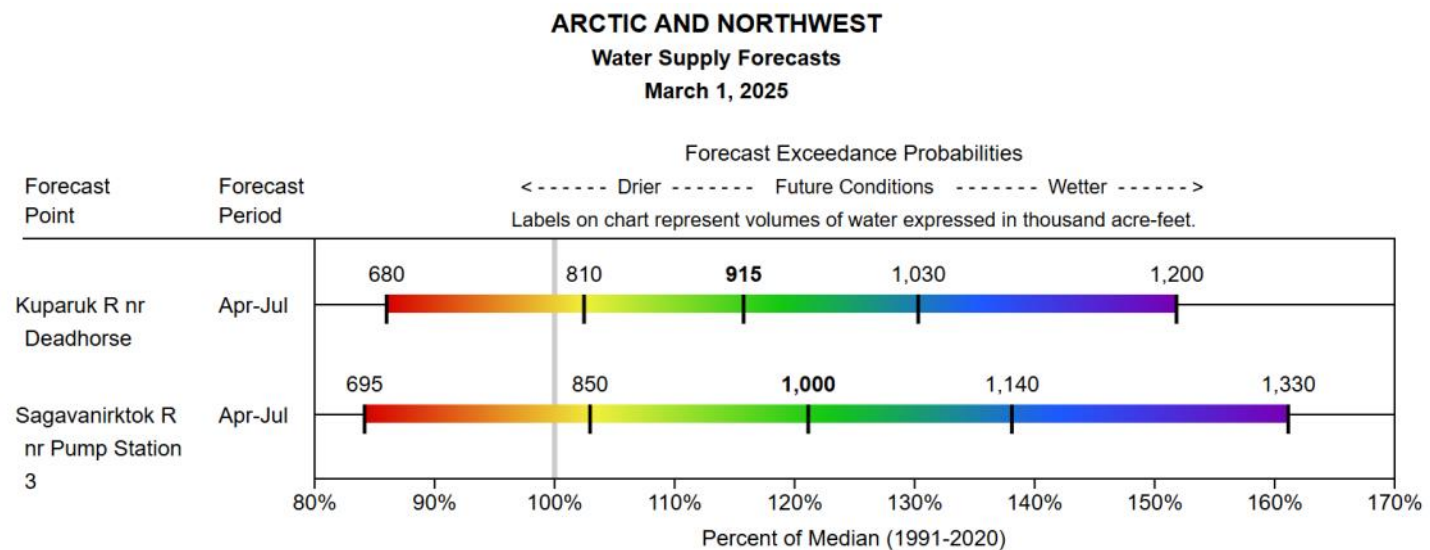
Arctic and Kotzebue Sound

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts

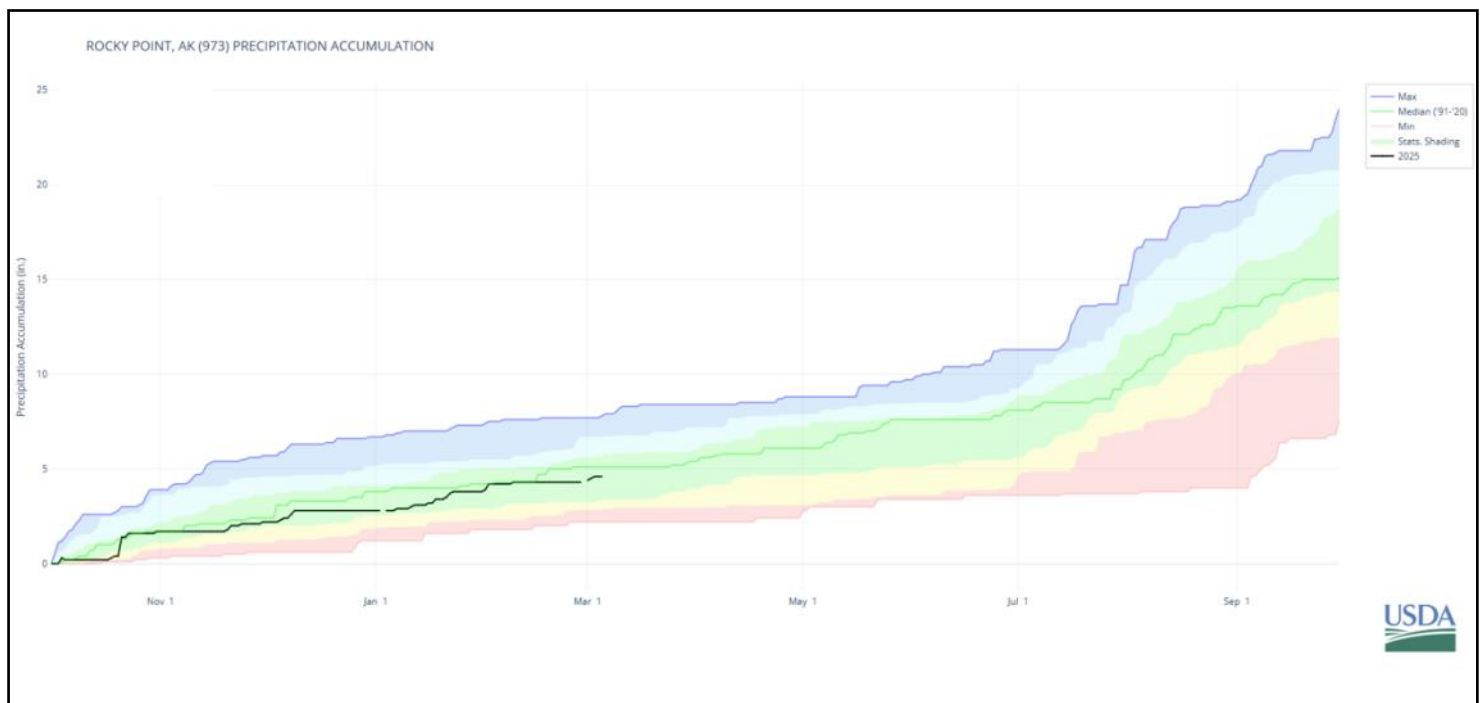


Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay



Snowpack

It is very difficult to make a statement about snow conditions on the Seward Peninsula. Snowpack on the lower Yukon is above Normal, and it's possible that this trend extends into the Seward Peninsula. The two precipitation sites with enough significant records are reporting near-Normal water-year-to-date precipitation. The brand-new Pilgrim Hot Springs SNOTEL is



Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay

Precipitation Data

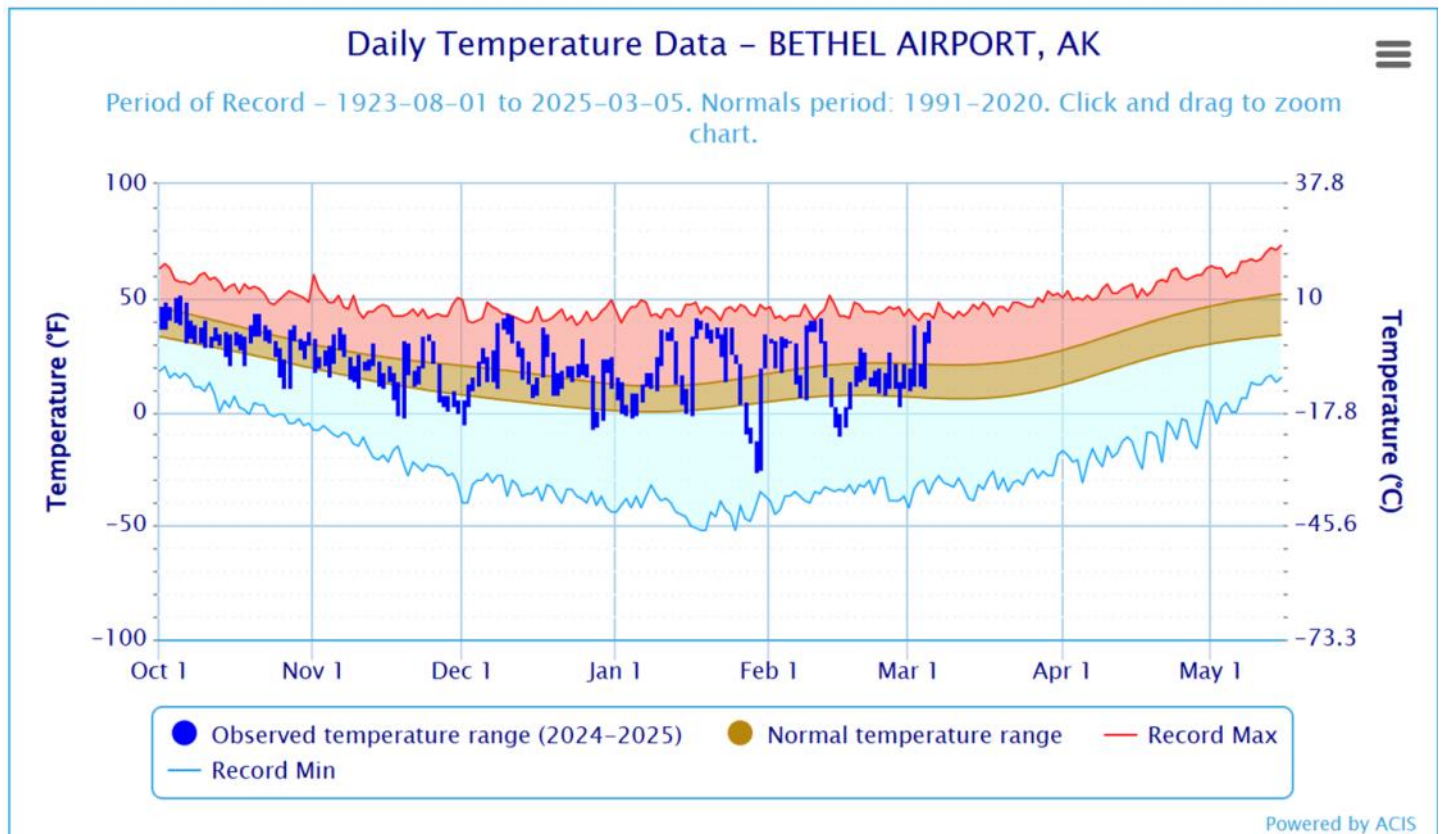
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Aniak	90	7.7	8.9	4.7	164%
Pilgrim Hot Springs	20	6.8	---	---	---
Rocky Point	180	4.4	3.1	5.1	86%

Snowpack Data

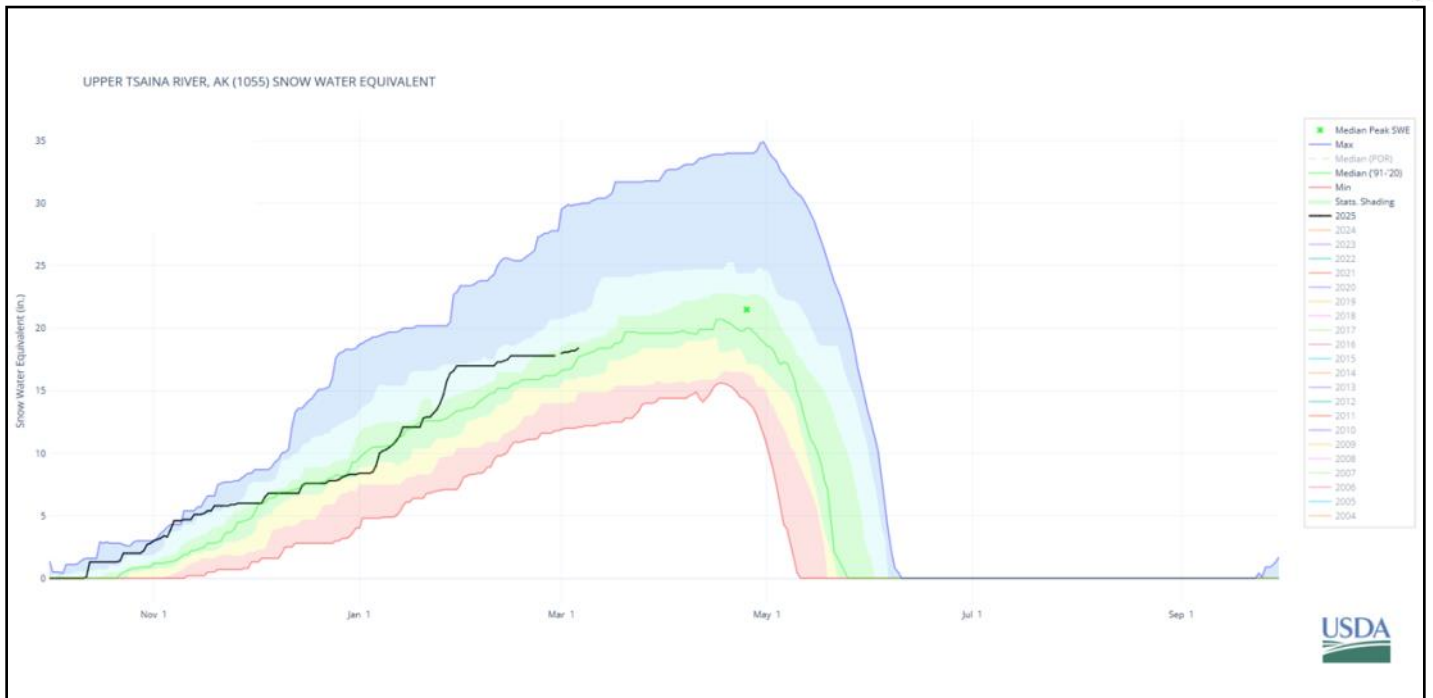
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Aniak SNOTEL	90	11	23	2.5	---	---
Pargon Creek SNOTEL	90	9	14	---	---	---
Pilgrim Hot Springs SNOTEL	20	13	---	2.5*	---	---
Rocky Point SNOTEL	180	20	30	---	---	---

Temperature Data

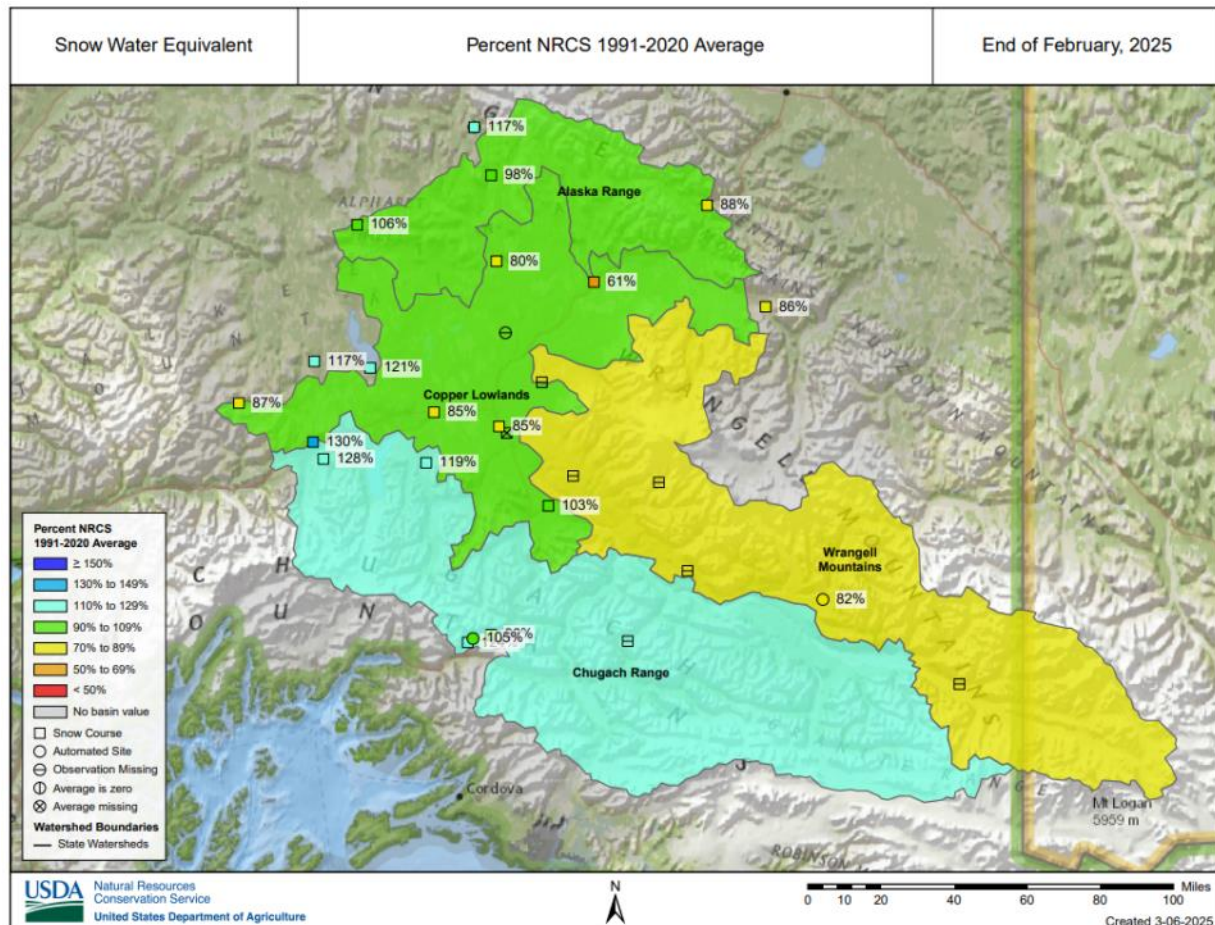
Source: NOAA ACIS



Copper Basin



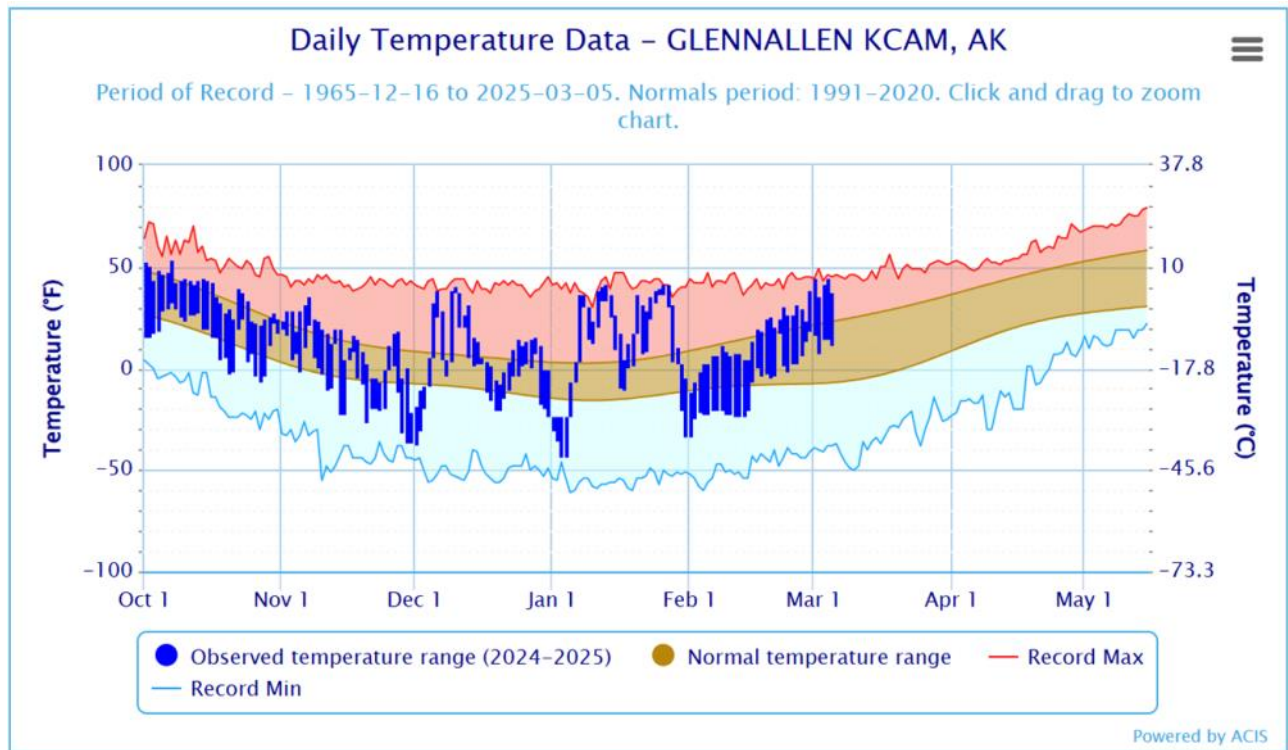
Snowpack Map



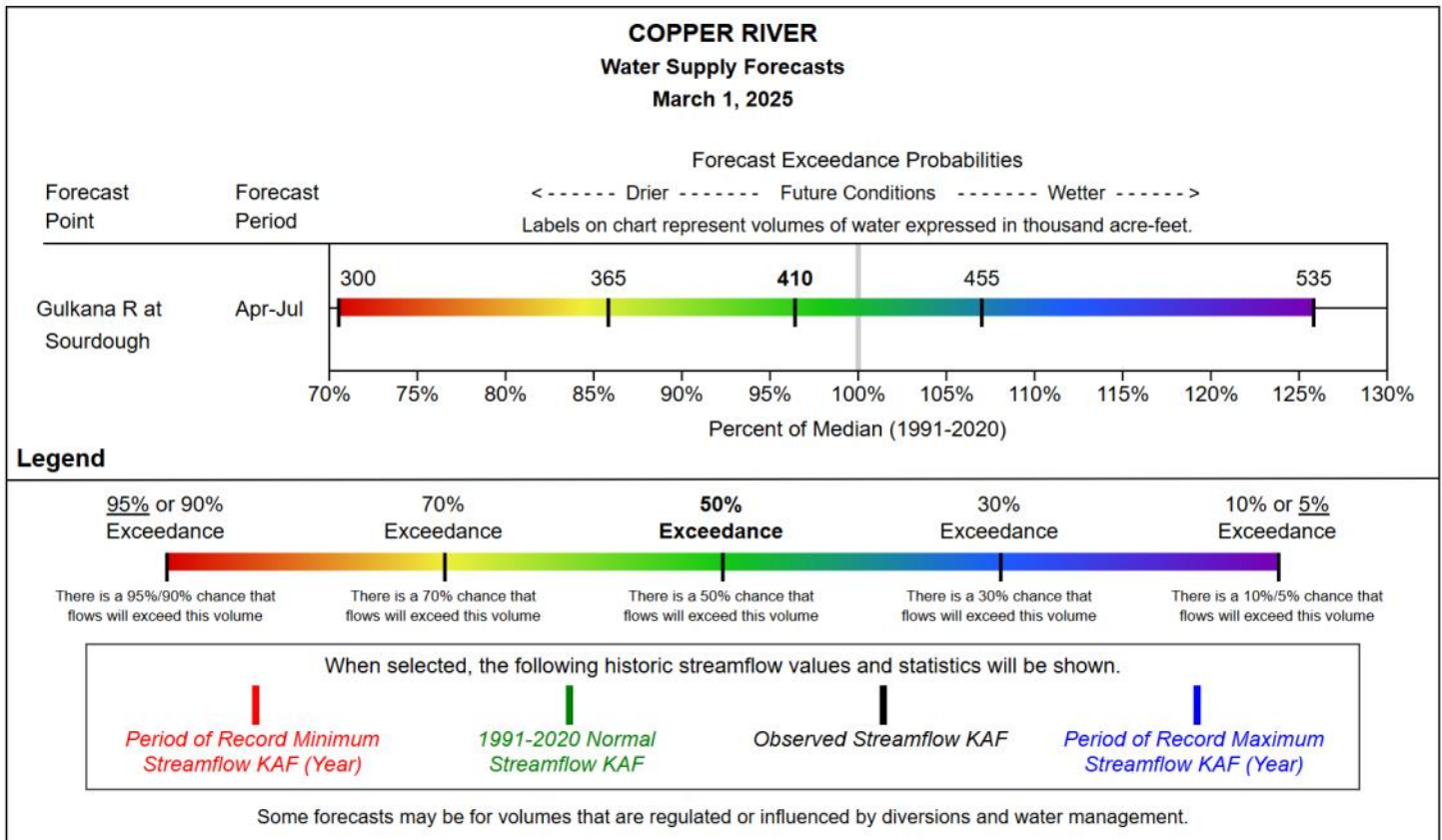
Copper Basin

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Copper Basin

Snowpack

Snowpack in the Copper Basin is near Normal on March 1, 2025. Generally, the mountains, particularly on the Chugach side, have above Normal snowpack, while the valleys are reporting values below their 1991-2020 median. The 18.0 inches of SWE reported at the Upper Tsaina SNOTEL is the eighth highest value in twenty-two years of record and 108% of Normal.

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		1991-2020 % of Normal
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	
Chistochina	1940	13	22	2.2	3.8	69%
Copper Center	1300	18	30	3.7	6.5	---
Curtis Lake	2870	28*	35	4.9*	7.1	123%
Fielding Lake	3010	44	45	10.4	11.2	121%
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	39	35	9.5	9.5	---
Gulkana River SNOTEL	1830	17	27	---	---	---
Haggard Creek	2450	22	36	4.1	8	79%
Horsepasture Pass	4220	29*	33	5.3*	6.3	95%
Horsepasture Pass SNOTEL	4220	29	32	---	---	---
Kenny Lake School	1270	17	23	3.4	4.7	106%
Lake Louise	2400	24	27	4.7	5.4	118%
Little Nelchina	2660	27	29	5.7	6.3	133%
Lost Creek	3110	14	15	2.5	2.7	86%
Lowe River	550	52	69	15.7	22.9	108%
May Creek SNOTEL	1550	17	29	3.6*	7.4	82%
Mentasta Pass	2470	26	27	4.6	5.8	92%
Monsoon Lake	3060	28	30	5.7*	6.2	104%
Mt. Eyak SNOTEL	1450	34	---	11.7	23.7	61%
Nicks Valley SNOTEL	4230	142	136	---	---	---
Paxson	2620	31	37	6.1	8.1	105%
St. Anne Lake	1980	27	32	5.7*	6.6	130%
Tazlina	1240	12	28	2.9	6.1	83%
Tolsona Creek	2060	19	30	3.4	6.8	85%
Tsaina River	1590	60	77	13.9	23.2	103%
Twin Lakes	2370	33	33	6.9*	7.2	138%
Upper Tsaina River SNOTEL	1730	74	97	18	29.5	108%
Worthington Glacier	2080	80	94	27.2	31.4	126%
*Estimate						

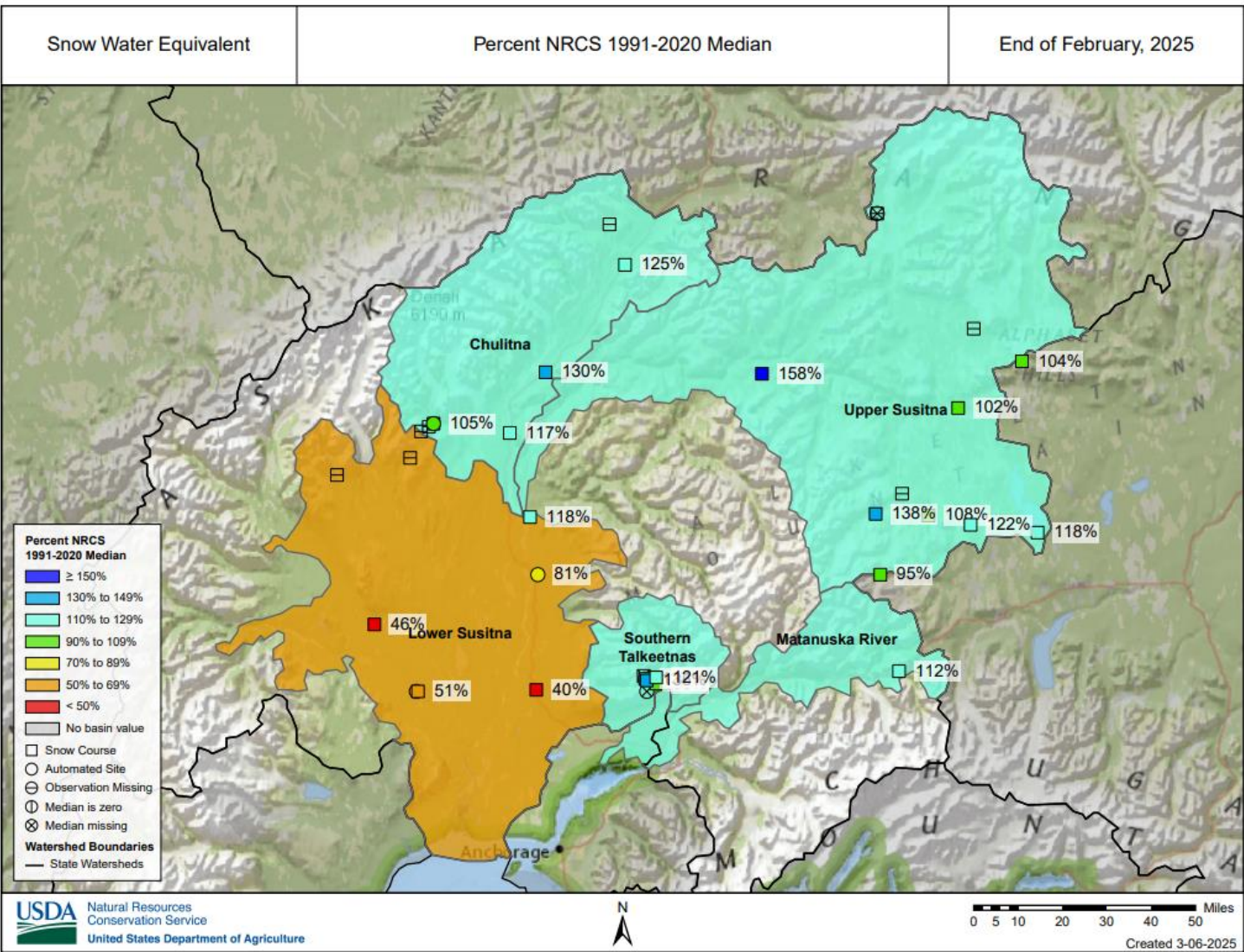
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Fielding Lake	3000	9.9	9.3	---	---
Gulkana River	1830	3.1	7.1	---	---
May Creek	1550	4	9.8	5.8	69%
Mt. Eyak	1450	65.4	75.9	63.6	103%
Upper Tsaina River	1730	22.1	30	23.5	94%

Matanuska—Susitna Basin



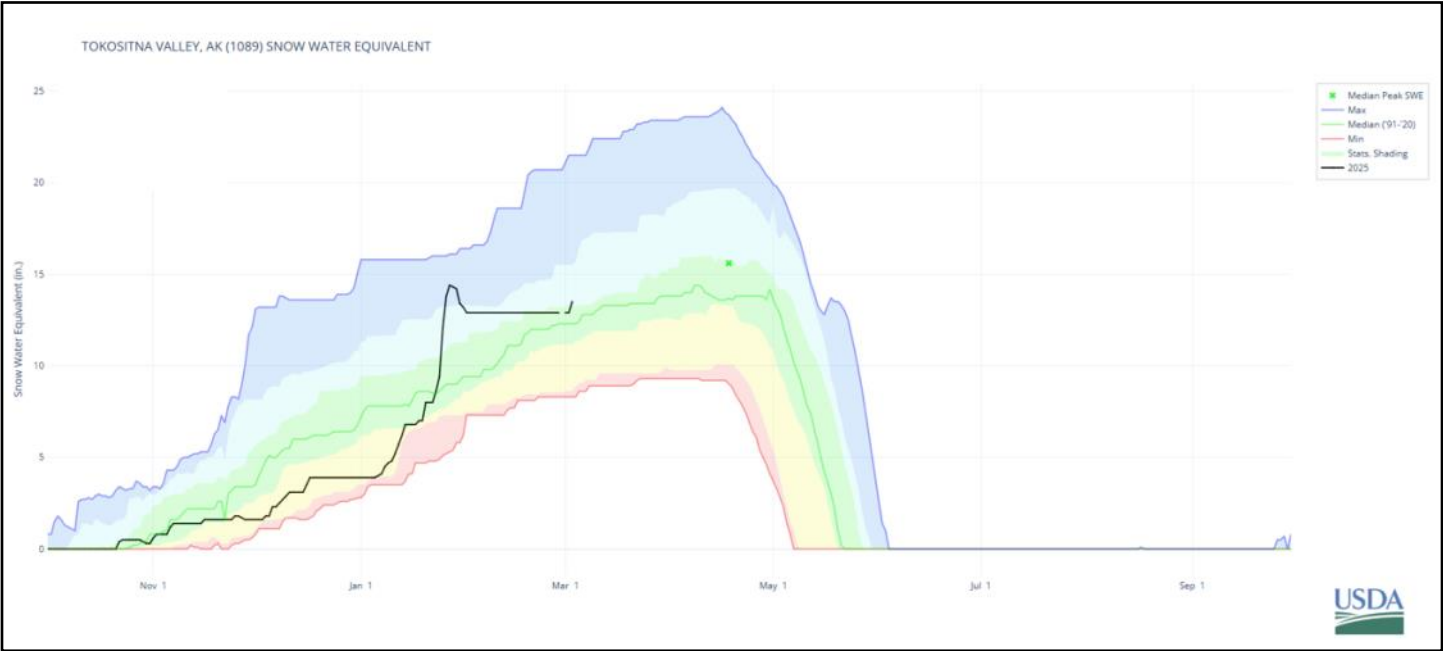
Snowpack Map



Snowpack

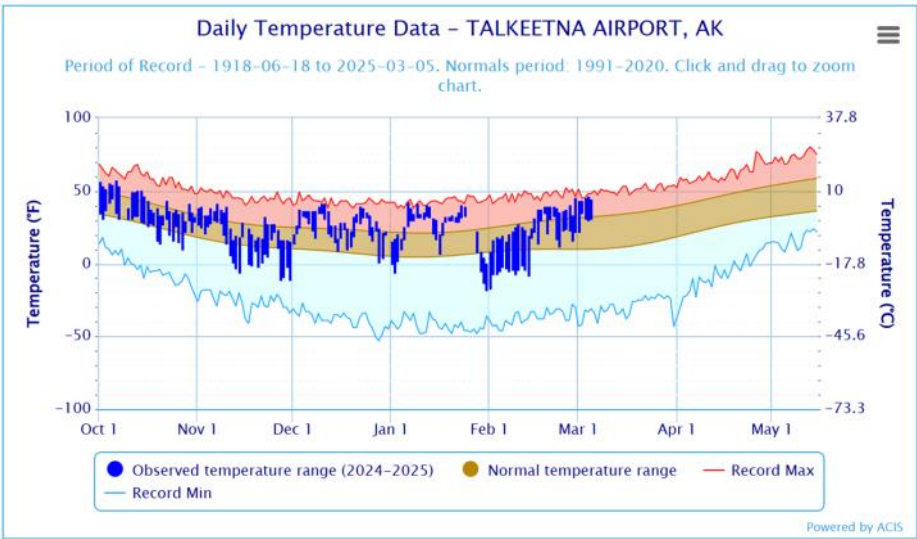
The snowpack around the Matanuska and Susitna Basins is driven predominantly by elevation. Below 300 feet in elevation, the Willow Airstrip, Skwentna, and Alexander Lake Snow Courses are less than half of what is usually measured on March 1. Traveling up the Susitna Basin, snow measurements begin to exceed Normal around Talkeetna and continue that trend all the way to Lake Louise. The snow measurements ascending Hatcher Pass mirror this trend, with the lowest measurement slightly below Normal and the highest measurements well above Normal. Sheep Mountain, the sole measurement in the Matanuska Basin, is above Normal for the date.

Matanuska—Susitna Basin

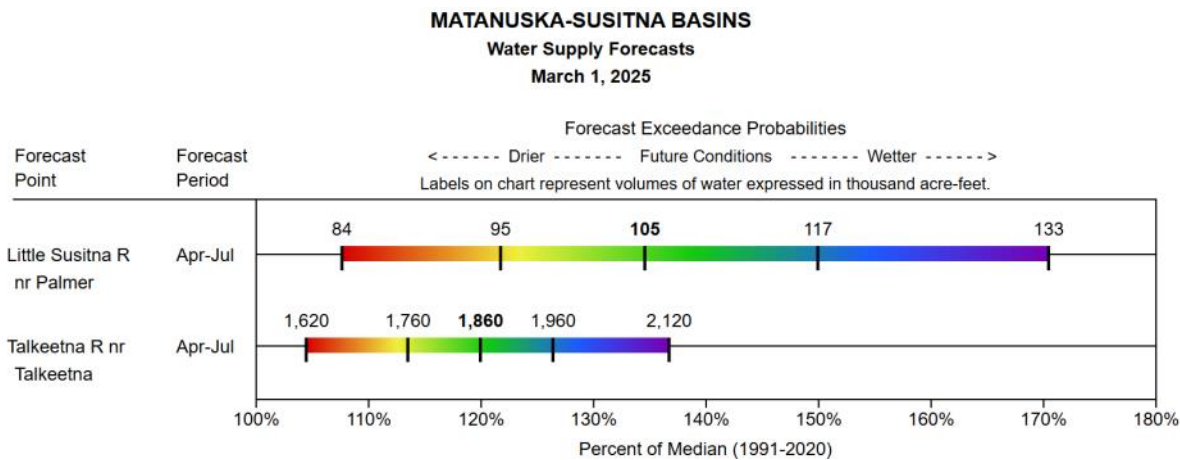


Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Matanuska—Susitna Basin

Snowpack Data

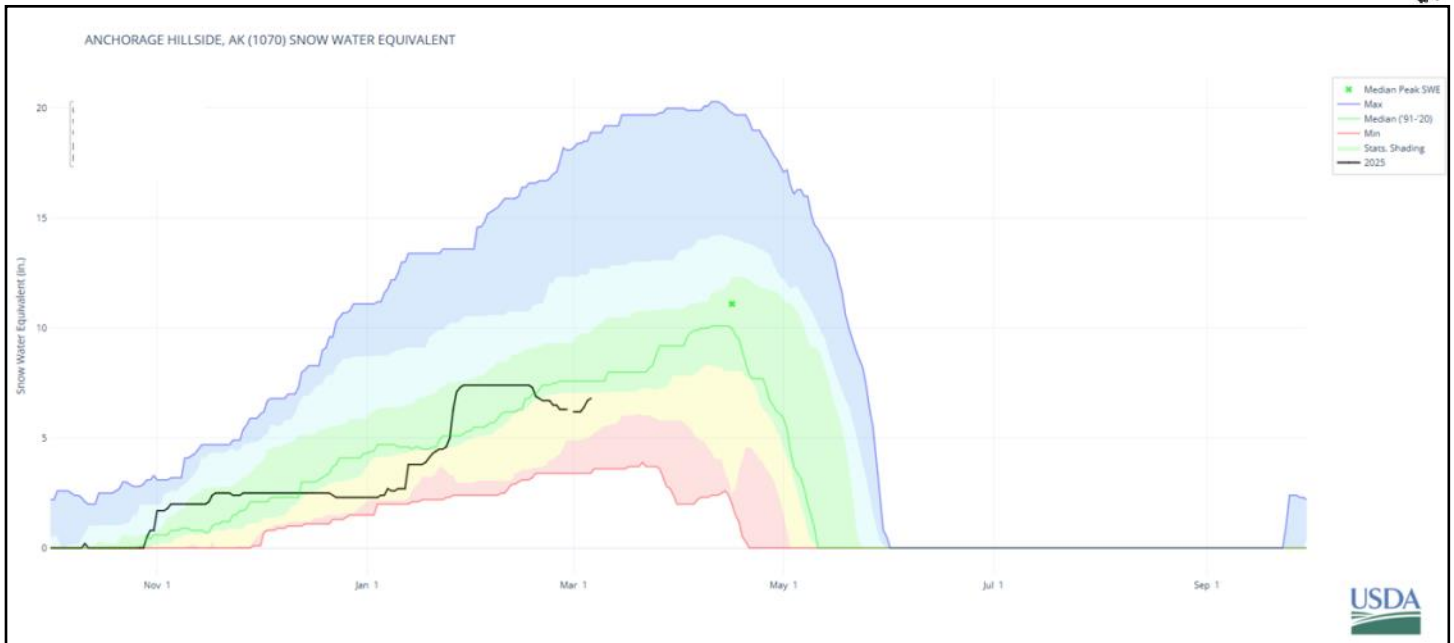
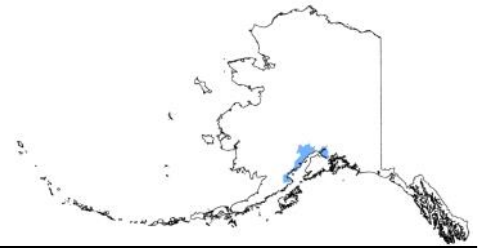
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Alexander Lake	150	17	46	4.8	11.4	51%
Alexander Lake SNOTEL	170	15	39	4.1*	9.3	---
Archangel Road	2280	44	47	13.1	13.2	121%
Birthday Pass	4010	79	100	28	32	---
Blueberry Hill	1220	56	50	15.1	13.2	130%
Curtis Lake	2870	28*	35	4.9*	7.1	123%
Denali View	750	35	41	10.8	10.2	117%
E. Fork Chulitna	1750	48	49	13.6	12.9	125%
Fishhook Basin	3400	60	59	20.8	18.2	136%
Fog Lakes	2230	36	23	7.1	4.1	158%
Frostbite Bottom SNOTEL	2690	45	51	14.2	15.3	---
Horsepasture Pass	4220	29*	33	5.3*	6.3	95%
Horsepasture Pass SNOTEL	4220	29	32	---	---	---
Independence Mine	3450	69	68	24.1	20.9	127%
Independence Mine SNOTEL	3450	59	56	20.0*	18.5	---
Lake Louise	2400	24	27	4.7	5.4	118%
Little Susitna	1730	35	45	8.8	12	96%
Monahan Flat SNOTEL	2690	35	33	7.2	6.9	---
Monsoon Lake	3060	28	30	5.7*	6.2	104%
Moraine SNOTEL	2010	15	35	3.6*	8.8	64%
Sheep Mountain	2860	26	30	5.4	7	113%
Skwentna	150	17	51	4.3	13.3	46%
Spring Creek SNOTEL	590	0*	0	---	---	---
Susitna Valley High SNOTEL	360	17	30	5.7*	8.8	81%
Talkeetna	360	22	31	7.1	7.4	118%
Tokositna Valley SNOTEL	840	50	---	12.9	13	105%
Tyone River	2400	22	30	4.5	6.6	102%
Upper Oshetna River	3170	27	29	5.5*	5.8	138%
Upper Sanona Creek	3100	27	32	5.2*	5.6	108%
Willow Airstrip	210	14	32	2.3	7.3	40%

*Estimate

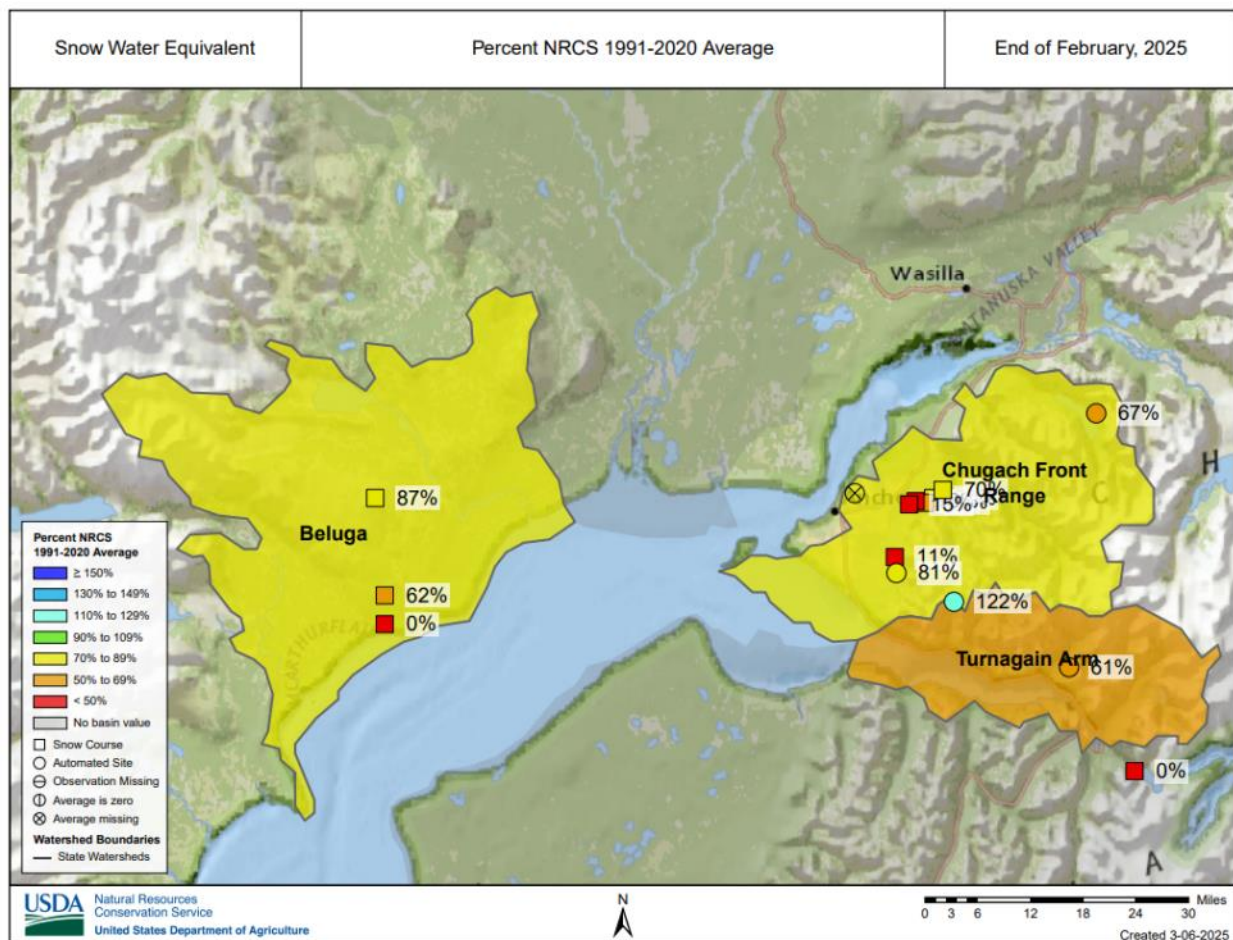
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Alexander Lake	170	10.5	13.7	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2690	15.7	17.1	---	---
Independence Mine	3450	15.9	18	15	106%
Monahan Flat	2690	7.7	7.9	6.9	112%
Moraine	2010	7.5	12.3	9.3	81%
Spring Creek	590	5.1	8.7	---	---
Susitna Valley High	360	11	11.1	10.1	109%
Tokositna Valley	840	23.3	16.2	18.1	129%

Northern Cook Inlet



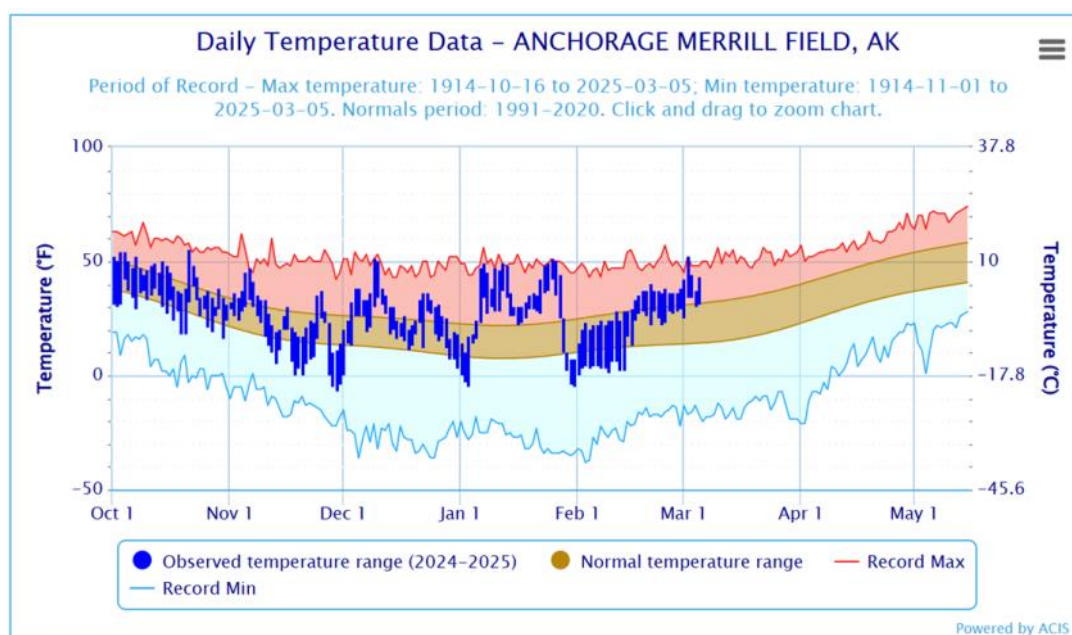
Snowpack Map



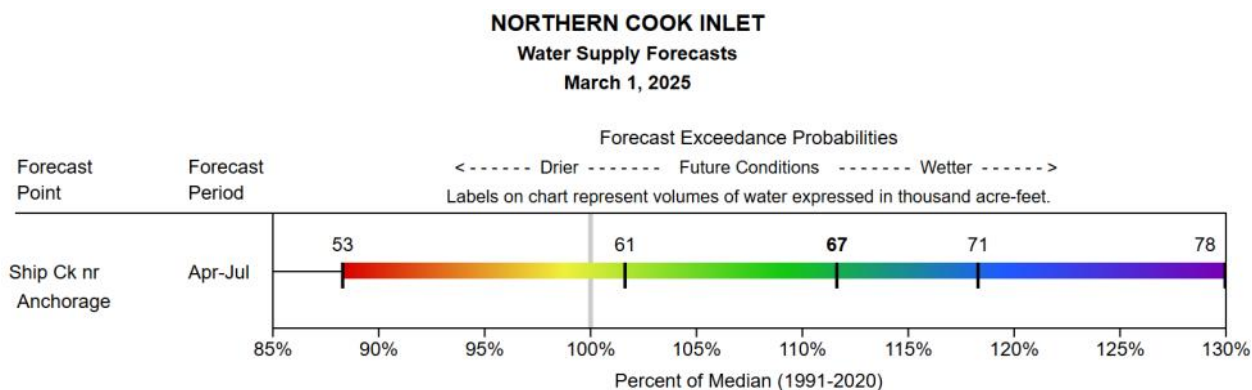
Northern Cook Inlet

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Anchorage Hillside	1910	11.1	17	12.1	92%
Elmendorf Field	170	4.2	---	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2690	15.7	17.1	---	---
Indian Pass	2400	24.1	27.6	21.6	112%
Mcneil River SGS	110	50.8	---	---	---
Moraine	2010	7.5	12.3	9.3	81%
Mt. Alyeska	1500	43.3	35.9	37.6	115%
Spring Creek	590	5.1	8.7	---	---

Northern Cook Inlet

Snowpack

The snowpack around Anchorage on March 1 is abysmal. The 0.6 inches of SWE measured at the South Campbell Creek Snow Course is a fifty-three-year low. The Kincaid Park snow course is snow-free on March 1 for the third time in its thirty-four-year record; previous snow free March measurements were made in 2003 and 2016. The snow courses that travel the Arctic Valley Road range from less than twenty percent of Normal at 590 feet ASL to around eighty percent near 2000 feet ASL. The Indian Pass SNOTEL is the sole measurement in the region with above-Normal snowpack for the date.

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		1991-2020 % of Normal
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	
Anchorage Hillside SNOTEL	1910	25	45	6.2	12.5	82%
Arctic Ski Bowl	2890	26	37	7.9	13	83%
Arctic Valley 1	590	2	26	0.6	8.2	15%
Arctic Valley 2	1030	3	31	0.5	9.3	11%
Arctic Valley 3	1450	20	35	4.8	10.5	73%
Arctic Valley 4	1960	21	33	5.2	9.5	81%
Congahbuna Lake	540	18	---	5.5	---	65%
Elmendorf Field SNOTEL	170	0	---	0	---	---
Frostbite Bottom SNOTEL	2690	45	51	14.2	15.3	---
Granite Point	220	0	---	0	---	0%
Indian Pass SNOTEL	2400	66	68	21.6	20.6	127%
Kincaid Park	280	0	27	0	7.4	0%
Little Susitna	1730	35	45	8.8	12	96%
Lone Ridge	1630	68	85	22.1*	26.4	93%
Mcneil River SGS SNOTEL	110	10	16	---	---	---
Moraine SNOTEL	2010	15	35	3.6*	8.8	64%
Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL	1500	54	78	14.2	27.7	60%
Portage Valley	90	0	28	0	9.6	0%
South Campbell Creek	1240	4	37	0.6	9.5	11%
Spring Creek SNOTEL	590	0*	0	---	---	---

*Estimate

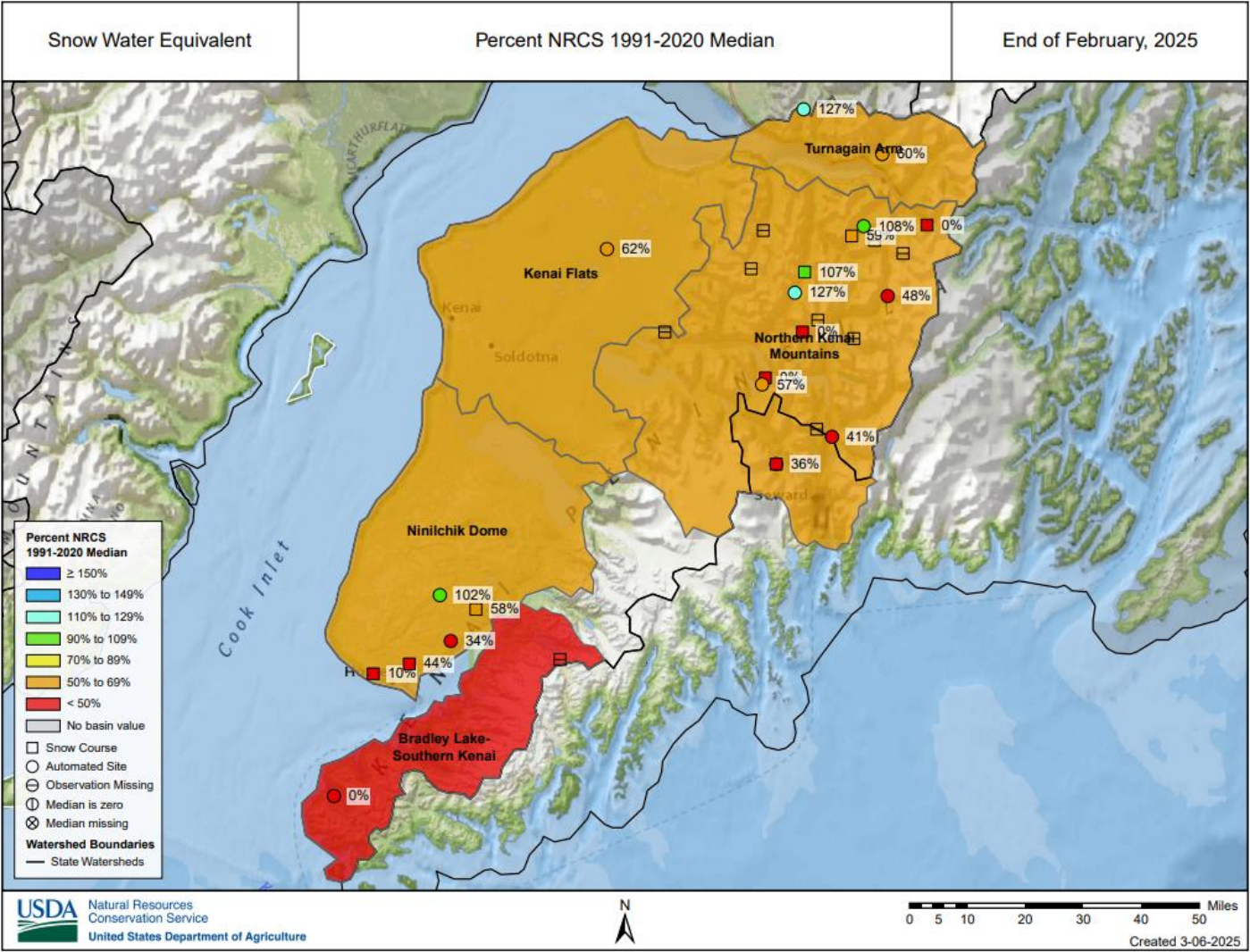
Kenai Peninsula



Snowpack

Similar to other regions of Southern Alaska, the snowpack on the Kenai Peninsula on March 1, 2025, is largely dependent on elevation. On the north side of the peninsula, the Portage Snow Course, near sea level, was measured without snow for the first time since 2016. The Berth Creek Snow Course at road level was measured at 59%, and the Turnagain Pass SNOTEL, at 1860 feet ASL, is slightly above Normal. This same trend is mirrored on the other side of the peninsula, with the Homer Demonstration Forest Snow Course, at 670 feet ASL, almost entirely snow-free, but the Anchor River Divide SNOTEL, at 1650 feet ASL, reporting near-Normal snowpack for the date.

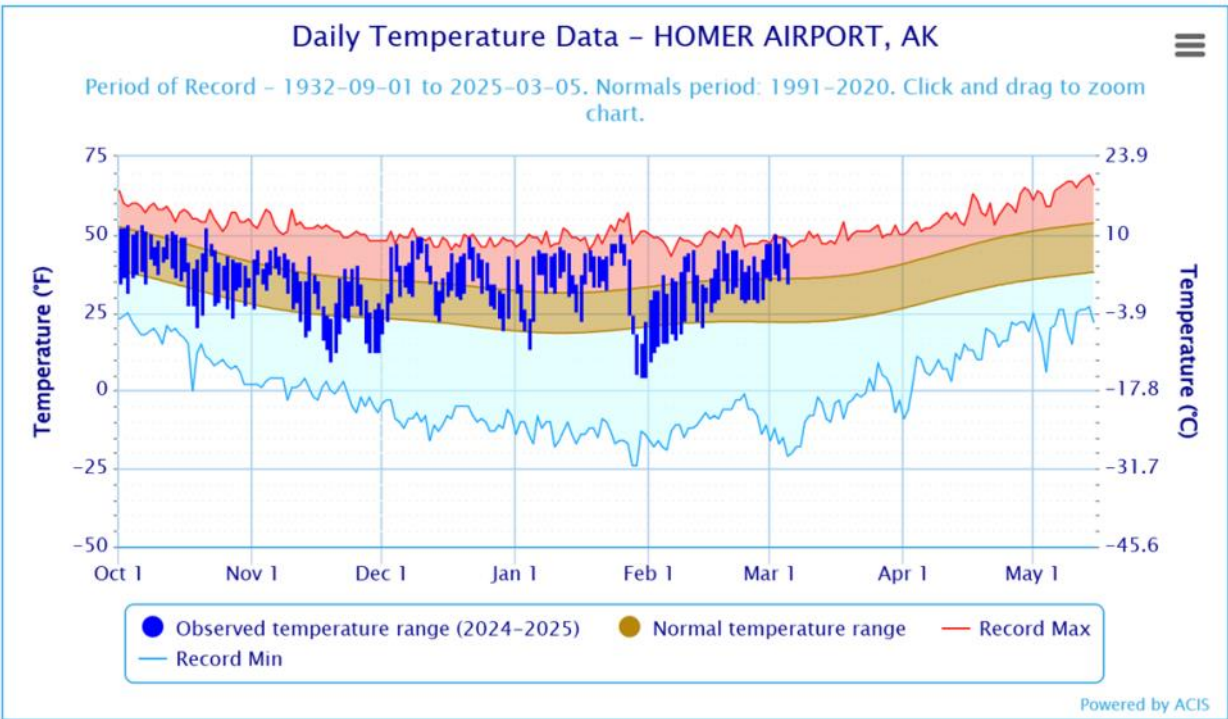
Snowpack Map



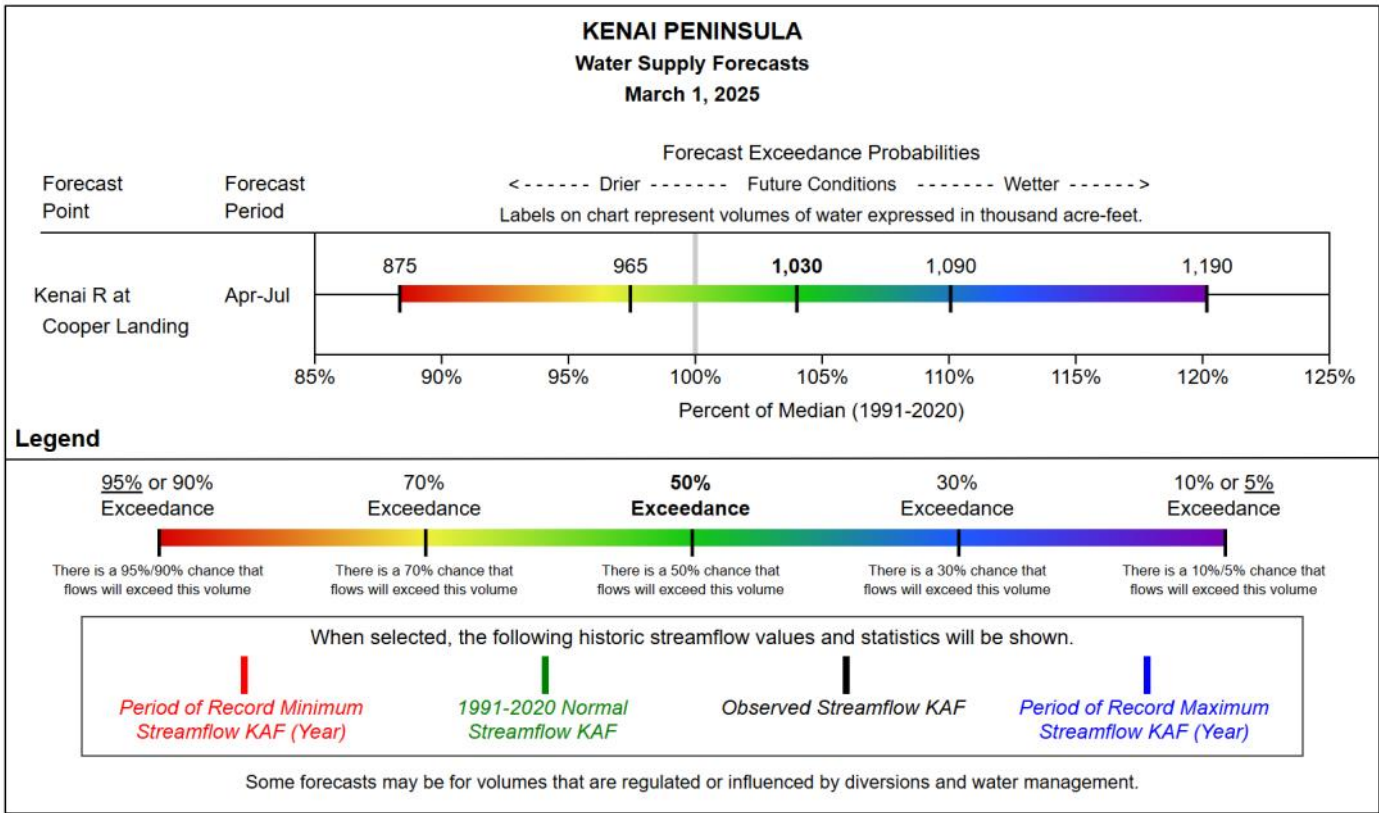
Kenai Peninsula

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Kenai Peninsula

Snowpack Data

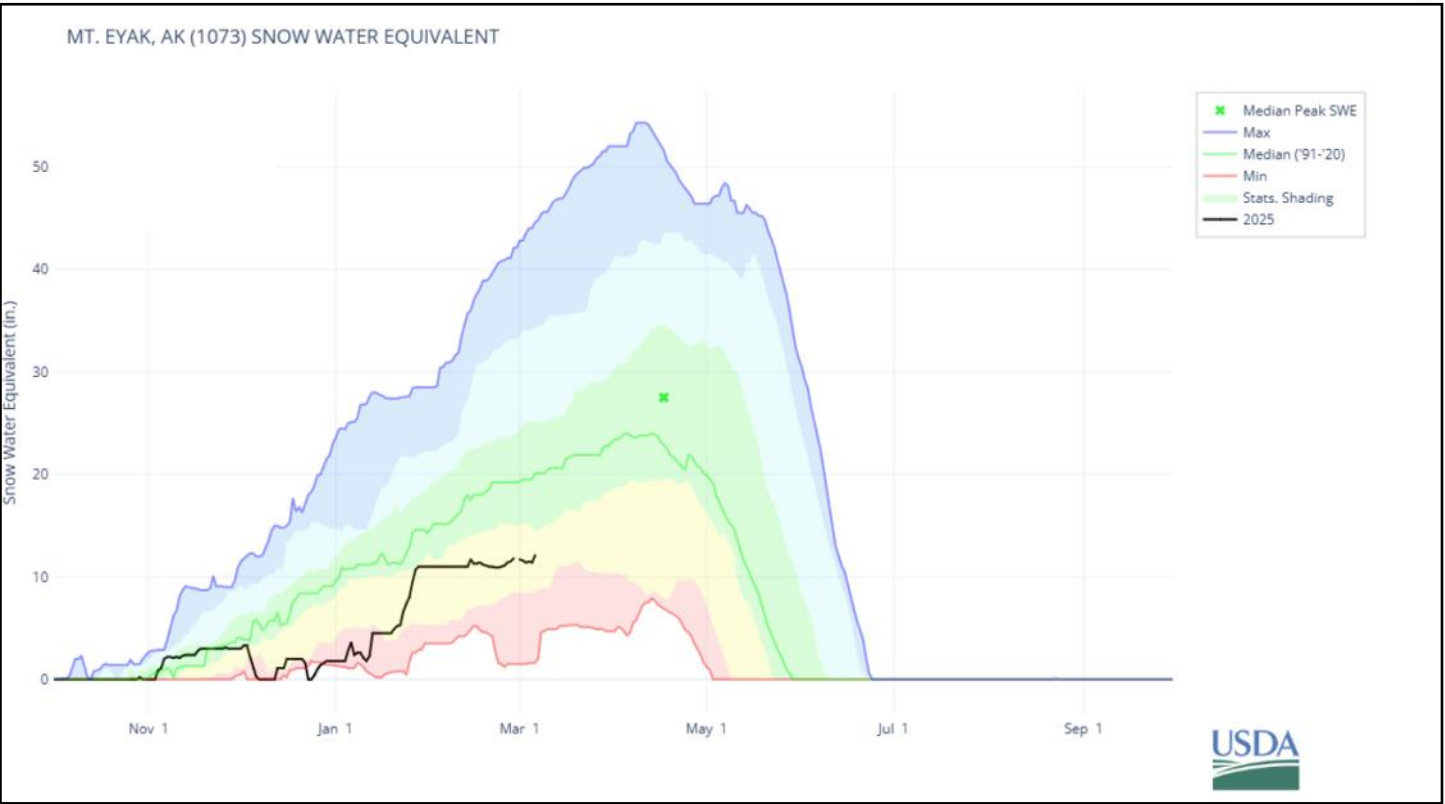
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Anchor River Divide SNOTEL	1650	30	44	10	12.3	102%
Bertha Creek	880	24	50	8.2	15.4	59%
Bridge Creek	1330	15	32	4.2	8.2	44%
Cooper Lake SNOTEL	1150	26	55	7.1	18.3	57%
Demonstration Forest	670	2	29	0.6	6.6	10%
Eagle Lake	1410	20	41	5.8	10.8	58%
Exit Glacier	360	12	57	4.7	18.8	36%
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	360	14	60	5.8	17.4	---
Grandview SNOTEL	1070	40	72	11.6	24.6	48%
Grouse Creek Divide SNOTEL	720	13	66	5.4*	19.7	41%
Indian Pass SNOTEL	2400	66	68	21.6	20.6	127%
Kenai Moose Pens SNOTEL	300	7	22	2.5*	6.1	63%
Kenai Summit	1280	38	53	13	15.3	107%
Lower Kachemak Creek SNOTEL	1960	53	50	---	---	---
Mcneil Canyon SNOTEL	1350	9	32	3.0*	10.2	34%
Middle Fork Bradley SNOTEL	2340	39	47	---	---	---
Moose Pass	680	0	41	0	11.4	0%
Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL	1500	54	78	14.2	27.7	60%
Nuka Glacier SNOTEL	1230	32	67	---	---	---
Port Graham SNOTEL	270	0*	17	0.0*	6.2	0%
Portage Valley	90	0	28	0	9.6	0%
Primrose SNOTEL	2030	94	---	---	---	---
Snug Harbor Road	410	0	26	0	7.8	0%
Summit Creek SNOTEL	1340	37	46	11.7*	12.5	127%
Tincan SNOTEL	3370	98	---	---	---	---
Turnagain Pass SNOTEL	1860	89	89	26.0*	27.9	108%

*Estimate

Precipitation Data

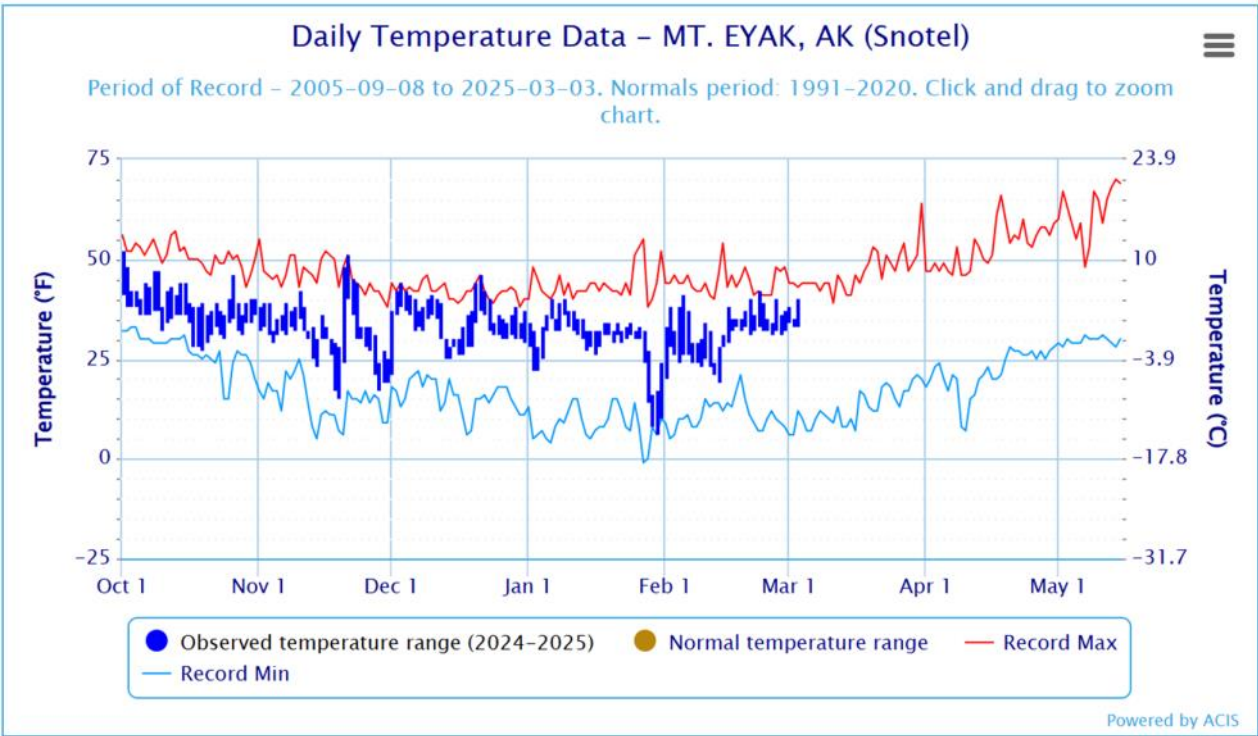
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Anchor River Divide	1650	19.3	13.7	16.4	118%
Cooper Lake	1150	23	23.4	22.4	103%
Exit Glacier	360	49.2	39.8	---	---
Grandview	1070	46.6	30.7	35.7	131%
Grouse Creek Divide	720	38.8	25	32.8	118%
Indian Pass	2400	24.1	27.6	21.6	112%
Kenai Moose Pens	300	6.6	8.4	7.4	89%
Lower Kachemak Creek	1960	44.1	23	---	---
Mcneil Canyon	1350	17.2	12.9	15.2	113%
Middle Fork Bradley	2340	38.4	25.2	27.3	141%
Moose Inc	110	22.65	---	---	---
Mt. Alyeska	1500	43.3	35.9	37.6	115%
Nuka Glacier	1230	59.8	29	44.8	133%
Port Graham	270	47.6	37.1	42.4	112%
Schor Garden	380	18.95	---	---	---
Summit Creek	1340	18.3	16.2	15	122%
Turnagain Pass	1860	39.9	28.6	31.6	126%

Western Gulf – Prince William Sound



Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS

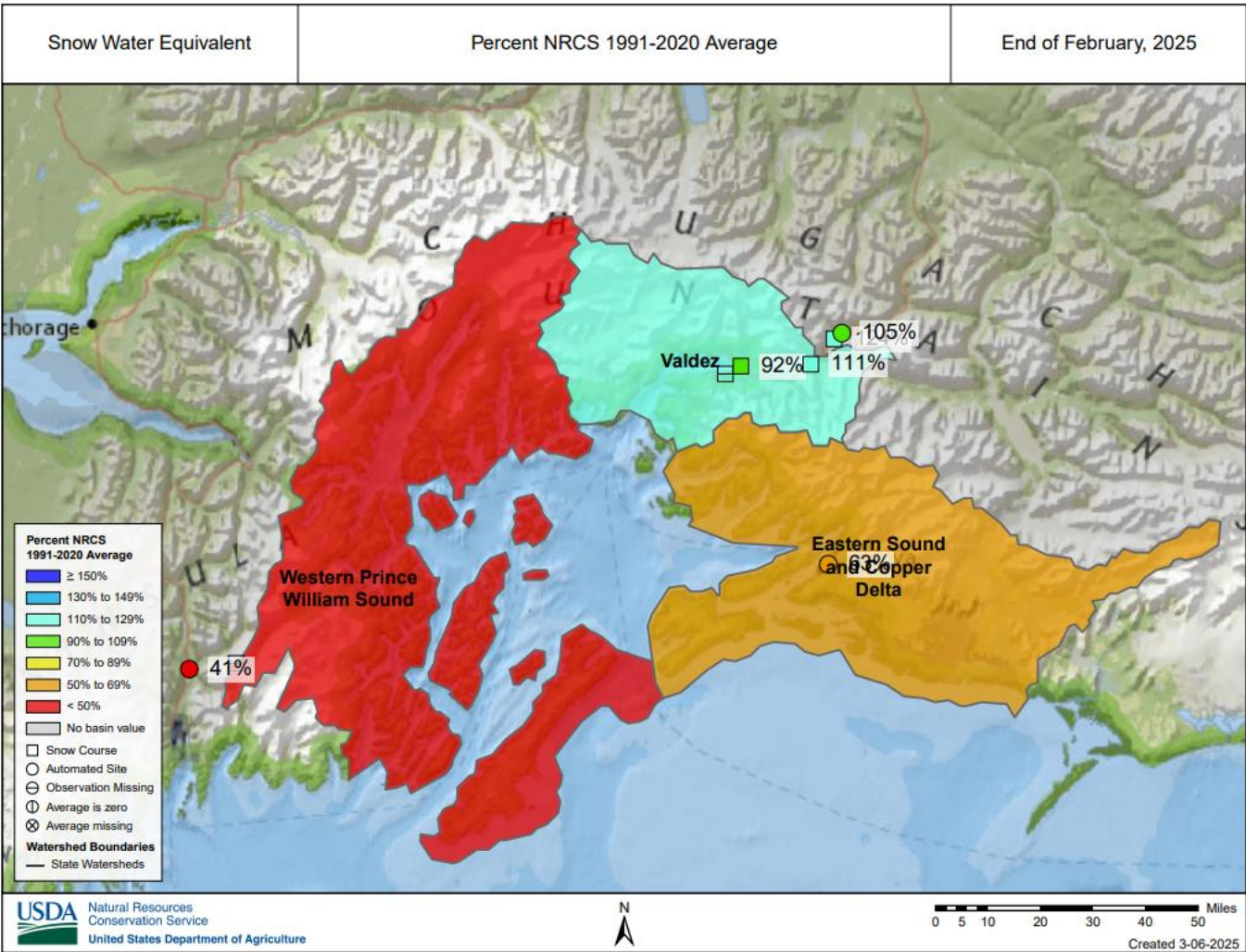


Western Gulf – Prince William Sound

Snowpack

Snowpack near the Western Gulf varies on March 1, 2025. Near Seward, the same elevational trend noted elsewhere in Southcentral Alaska holds true, with abysmal low-elevation snowpack. The Exit Glacier snow course is reporting a thirty-four-year low for the date. The snowpack near Valdez bucks the trend noted everywhere else in Southern Alaska, with a snowpack at sea level that is near Normal. Traveling towards Thompson Pass, values increase in both absolute value and relation to Normal. Near Cordova, the Mount Eyak SNOTEL is reporting 11.7 inches of SWE, 61% of Normal for the date.

Snowpack Map



Western Gulf — Prince William Sound

Snowpack Data

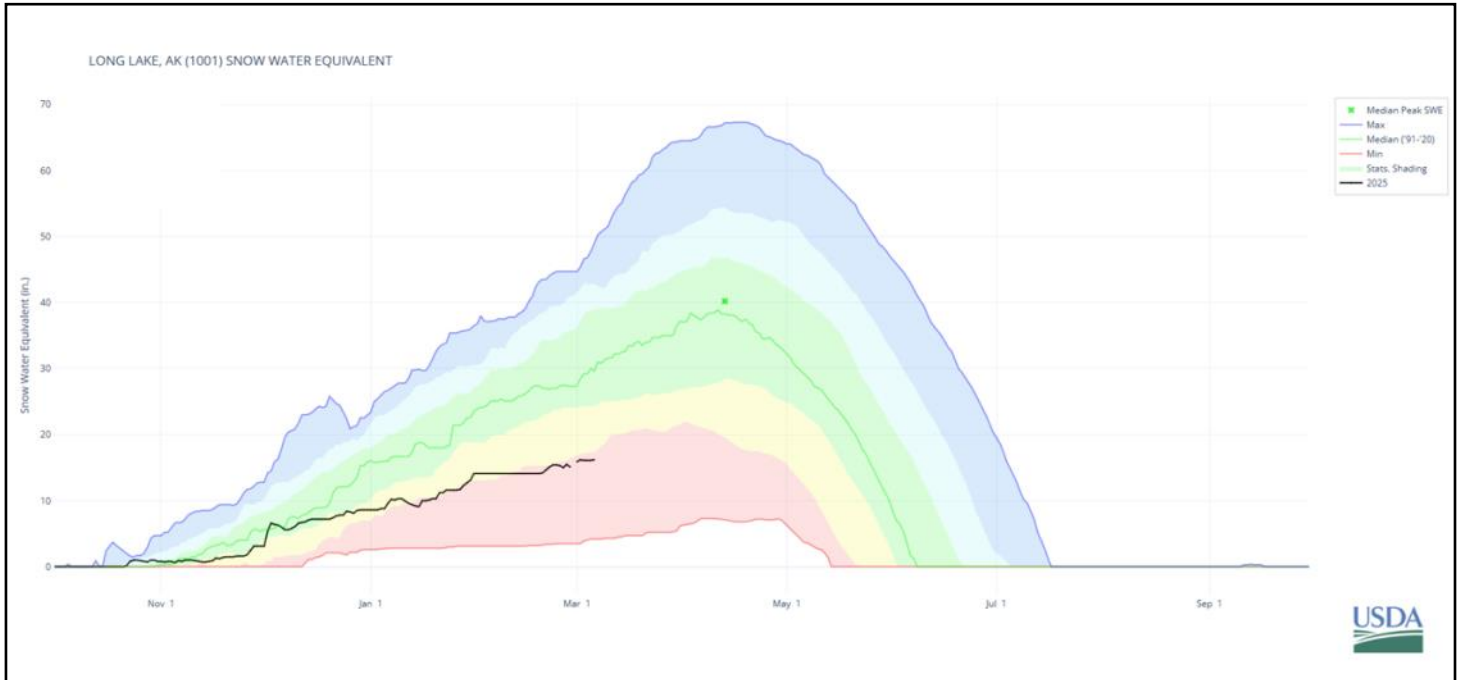
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Cooper Lake SNOTEL	1150	26	55	7.1	18.3	57%
Esther Island SNOTEL	50	1	39	---	---	---
Exit Glacier	360	12	57	4.7	18.8	36%
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	360	14	60	5.8	17.4	---
Grouse Creek Divide SNOTEL	720	13	66	5.4*	19.7	41%
Lowe River	550	52	69	15.7	22.9	108%
Mt. Eyak SNOTEL	1450	34	---	11.7	23.7	61%
Nicks Valley SNOTEL	4230	142	136	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier SNOTEL	1230	32	67	---	---	---
Sugarloaf Mtn SNOTEL	530	61	85	---	---	---
Tsaina River	1590	60	77	13.9	23.2	103%
Upper Tsaina River SNOTEL	1730	74	97	18	29.5	108%
Valdez	40	41	64	12.8	20.4	97%
Worthington Glacier	2080	80	94	27.2	31.4	126%

*Estimate

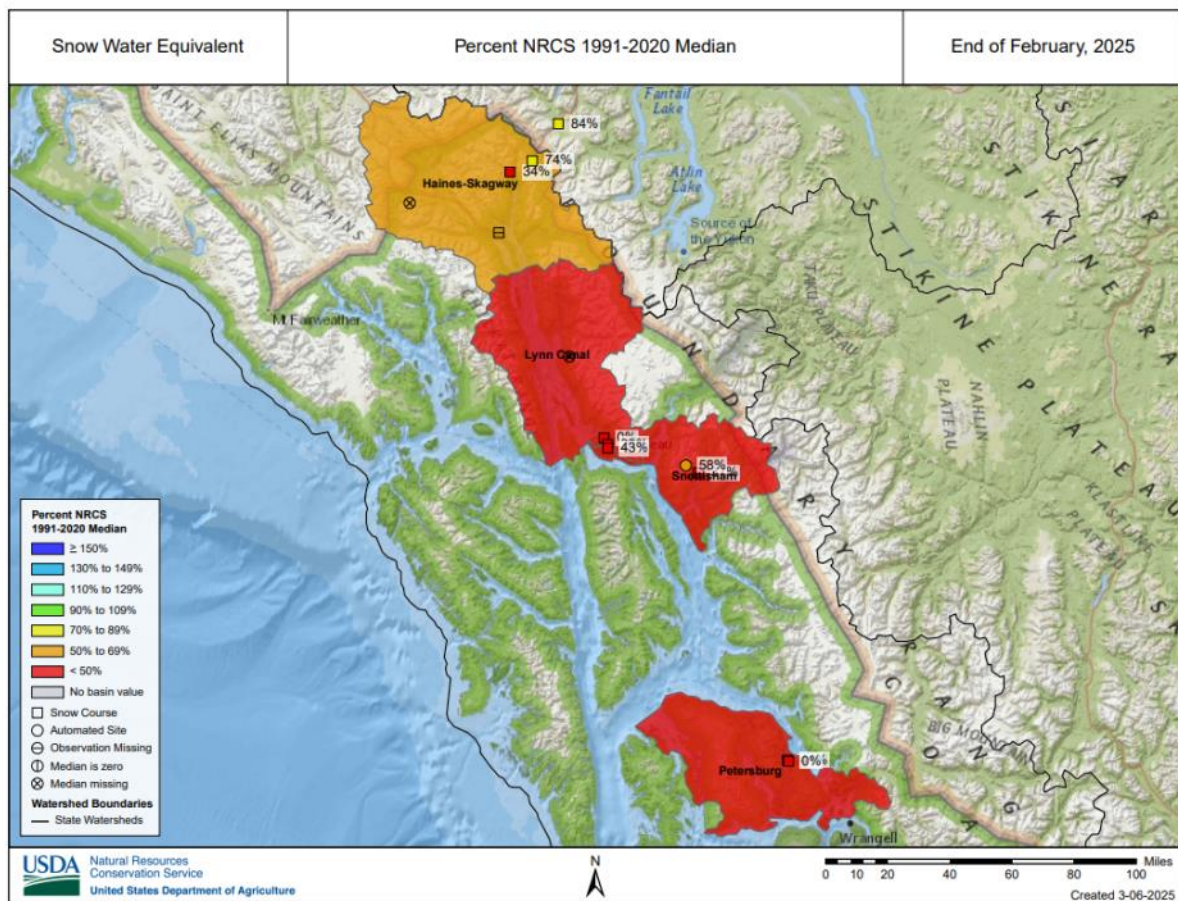
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Cooper Lake	1150	23	23.4	22.4	103%
Esther Island	50	96	73.6	76.4	126%
Exit Glacier	360	49.2	39.8	---	---
Grouse Creek Divide	720	38.8	25	32.8	118%
Mt. Eyak	1450	65.4	75.9	63.6	103%
Nuka Glacier	1230	59.8	29	44.8	133%
Sugarloaf Mtn	530	37.7	44.8	36.6	103%
Upper Tsaina River	1730	22.1	30	23.5	94%

Southeast



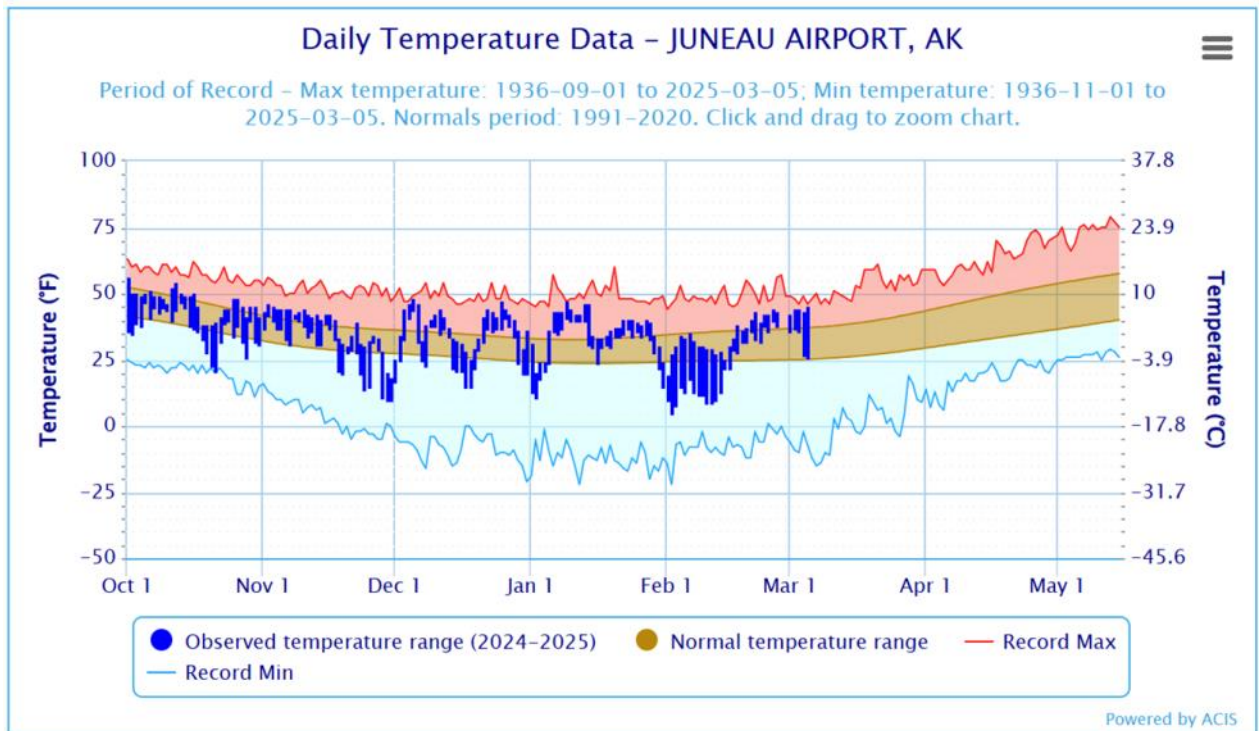
Snowpack Map



Southeast

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts

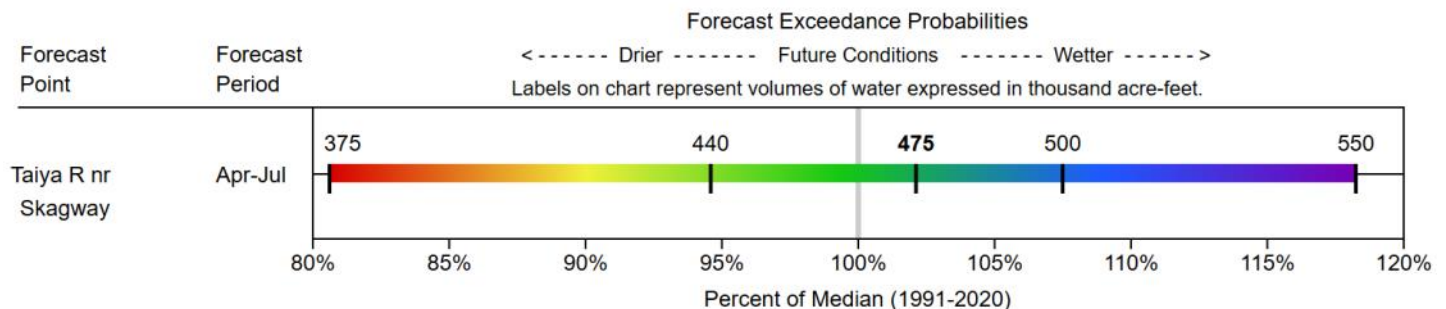
Stream Runoff Index:

Forecast Point: Skagway River: **+0.0**

Index

-2 to -3	much below aver-age snowmelt run-off
-1 to -2	below average snowmelt runoff
-1 to +1	average snowmelt runoff
+1 to +2	above average snowmelt runoff
+2 to +3	much above aver-age snowmelt run-off

SOUTHEAST Water Supply Forecasts March 1, 2025



Southeast

Snowpack

The snowpack in Southeast Alaska is the most meager in the state this year. Similar to other locations in Southern Alaska, snowpack in the lower elevations is largely nonexistent. However, there is not much relief as one climbs in elevation, at least in the places where snowpack is monitored. On Douglas Island, the Fish Creek Snow Course at 520 feet ASL is snow-free for the first time since 2016. At nearly 1800 feet ASL, Cropley Lake was measured with the third-lowest snowpack in forty-eight years of observation. Similar trends were noted near Snettisham, Petersburg, and Skagway, with little to no snow measured at low elevations, trending to less than Normal at higher elevations. Notably, the measurement at 200 feet ASL at the Speel River Snow Course is the second-lowest in sixty years of observation.

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Cropley Lake	1770	27	63	9.8	20.2	43%
Eagle Crest	1220	10	50	3.7	13.2	28%
Fish Creek	520	0	8	0	2.3	0%
Flower Mountain SNOTEL	2540	74	76	19.4	28.3	---
Heen Latinee SNOTEL	2100	38*	56	11.2	---	---
Hoonah SNOTEL	1520	25	77	9.3	24	---
Log Cabin B.C.	2900	44	56	11.9	15.4	84%
Long Lake SNOTEL	840	47	---	15.9	31.8	58%
Moore Creek Bridge SNOTEL	2250	59*	69	---	---	---
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	50	54	12.5*	20.2	74%
Mount Ripinsky SNOTEL	2580	104	107	---	---	---
Petersburg Reservoir	450	0	19	0	4.6	0%
Petersburg Ridge, S.	1680	18	52	7.4	12.9	41%
Speel River	200	25	70	9.8	23.2	37%
Summit	985	37	41	9.2	11.8	124%
West Creek	460	9	25	3.5	6.8	34%
Williams Creek	3000	22	---	3.7	---	119%

*Estimate

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Heen Latinee	2100	30.8	---	---	---
Hoonah	1520	35.3	43.5	---	---
Long Lake	840	82.8	114.2	85.3	97%
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	19.8	31.9	23.8	83%

For further information contact:

NRCS Alaska web site: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/alaska/snow-survey>

NRCS Water and Climate Center web site: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/sswsf-snow-survey-and-water-supply-forecasting-program/national-water-and>

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