

Alaska Snow Survey Report



USDA **NRCS**
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

"The Perils of Snow Surveying"

April 1, 2023

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Cover Photo: A hapless NRCS Snow Surveyor struggles to right himself after a slip.

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General Overview

Updated 1991-2020 Snow Survey and Water Supply Normals

Every 10 years, The NRCS's Snow Survey and Water supply Forecasting Program (SSWSF) produces new 30-year central tendency statistics. These are often call the site Normals. The new 1991-2020 Normals have been developed and are being used in this publication. A detailed discussion can be found on the National Water and Climate Center's website [here](#). The main take away is that "100% of Normal" this winter is not likely to be the same as it was last decade. A side-by-side comparison of the new and old Alaska snowpack Normals for February can be found [here](#).

SnowPack

The April 1 surveys are the largest snow data collection effort of the year in Alaska. Snow Survey staff and a diverse group of cooperators head out on foot, ski, plane, helicopter and snowmachine to collect snow information that is invaluable for a giant state with very limited infrastructure. April 1st is typically close to maximum snowpack for snowpacks around state and is when attention is shifted from solid precipitation to the water supplied from the melting of solid precipitation. It is also the point of the year that the residents of Alaska diverge most on their relationship to snow. Snow enthusiasts can rejoice as we head into spring this year, snowpack across the state is mostly well above Normal for the date. For the rest of the people sit back and enjoy mud season. It should be extra muddy this year.

The Alaska snowpack in 2023 shares some similarities with that of April 2022. The places that are usually the most snowy in terms of quantity of Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) are the least exceptional compared to Normal. The Interior is reporting the most exceptional snowpack, although it pales in comparison to last year, when nearly a quarter of the April 1 measurements were period-of-record maximums. This year's records are confined to three points in the Copper River Basin. In the Upper Susitna and Tanana there are several measurements that rank second to last year. To the East, in the Yukon Territory, there are many top five measurements. In the Interior there isn't a single measurement below Normal. The mosquitos should be happy this summer.

In Western Alaska there is a tremendous lack of snow data, and even less historic data associated with these points, to make conclusive statements about this year's snowpack compared to Normal. Year-to-date precipitation data in Bethel, Nome and Kotzebue says it's been exceptionally wet out there. SWE data from a handful of stations suggests there may be pockets of historic snowpack in Northwest Alaska, and exceptional snowpack in the upper Kuskokwim, but these statements are hard to verify.

In Southern Alaska, the most exceptional snow measurements on April 1 were in the lower elevations. These measurements were bolstered by snow to sea level storms in December and February, and a March that didn't result in too much loss in snowpack. Southeast and most of Southcentral Alaska are reporting above Normal snowpack. The only SWE data in the state that's below Normal comes from the Valdez side of Thompson Pass, the measurements in Chulitna Basin, Mount Alyeska, and a few points on the Kenai Peninsula.

As Alaska heads into break up, all river forecast points are forecasted to have above Normal flows.

General Overview, Continued

SnowPack Continued

Alaska Statewide Snowpack	# of Sites	Basin Index	
		Current Percent of Median	Last Year Percent of Median
Upper Yukon Basin	33	113	164
Central Yukon Basin	27	122	188
Tanana Basin	30	138	210
Koyukuk Basin	15	134	146
Kuskokwim Basin	1	150	150
Lower Yukon	10	141	153
Copper Basin	23	138	154
Matanuska-Susitna Basin	26	111	162
Northern Cook Inlet	12	125	141
Kenai Peninsula	24	106	118
Western Gulf of Alaska	9	107	118
Southeast Alaska	11	123	136

Precipitation

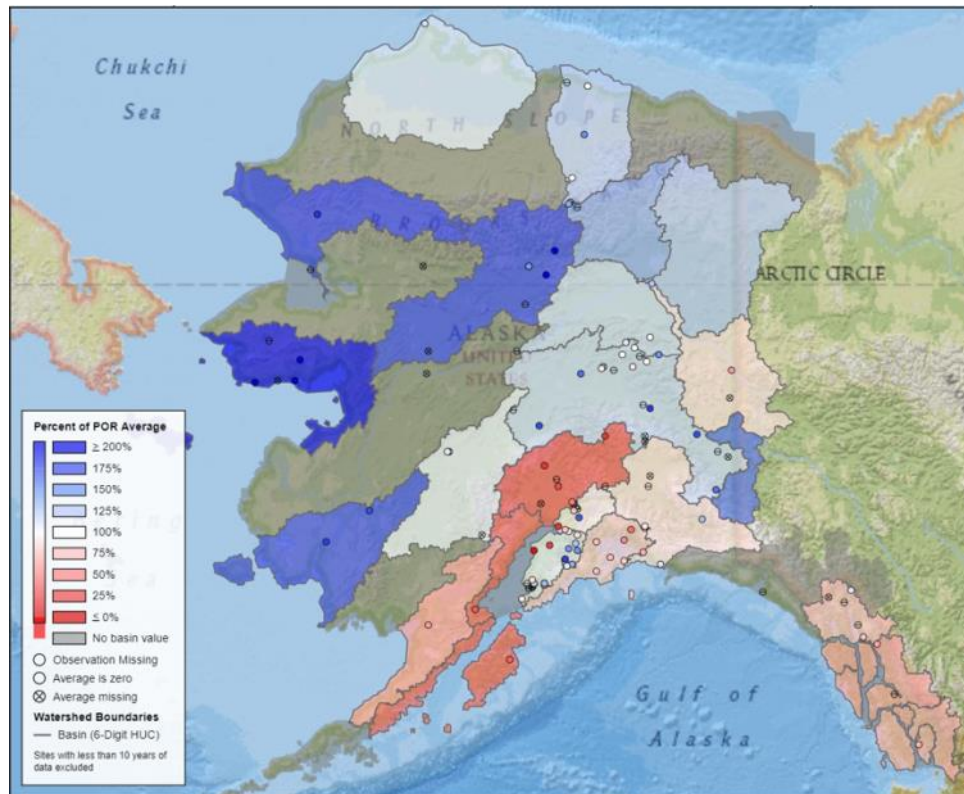
March is normally a fairly quiet month for precipitation in Alaska. For almost the entire state March and April are the driest months of the year. Precipitation in March of 2023 in Western Alaska was not quiet. It made national headlines. From March 4 – 7 an atmospheric river pointed directly at Western Alaska and came with exceptionally warm temperatures, wind, and a lot of precipitation. Daily precipitation records were broken in Nome and Kotzebue. March monthly precipitation in Nome and Bethel was near record, mostly from this event. In the SNOTEL network, Kelly Station recorded nearly an inch of precipitation from these storms and ended with rain, which is not Normal for a station well above the Arctic Circle. The remnants of this storm brought warm temps and rain to Aniak and McGrath. All stations in Western Alaska, as well as every station north of the Alaska Range, reported March precipitation that was above Normal.

In the middle of the month a series of storms took aim at the Western Prince William Sound and the Eastern Kenai. For most of the stations in the region, these storms contributed to a March which was above Normal, albeit not exceptionally so. They did trigger some large avalanches and numerous avalanche warnings from the local Avalanche Center. In the central Kenai, these storms resulted in historic March snow gains for two Snow Course measurements. With the exception of this part of the Kenai and much of the Copper River Basin, March precipitation south of the Alaska range was mostly below Normal.

Alaska Statewide Precipitation Maps

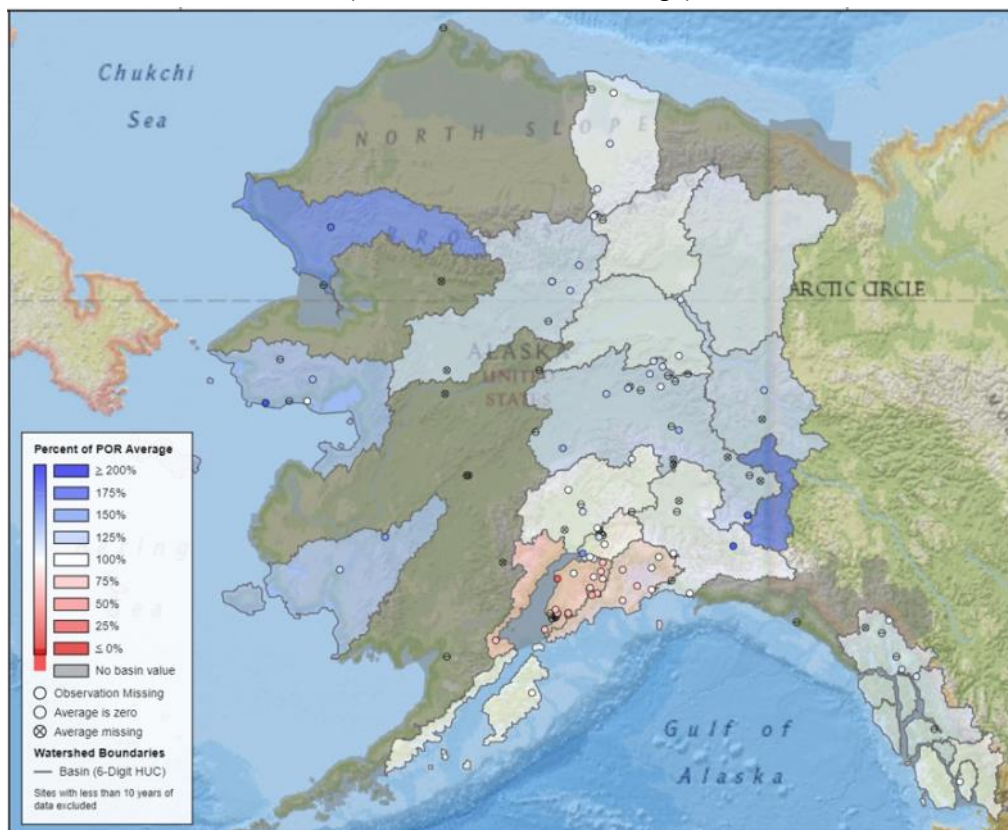
Monthly Precipitation for March 2023

(% of Period of Record Average)



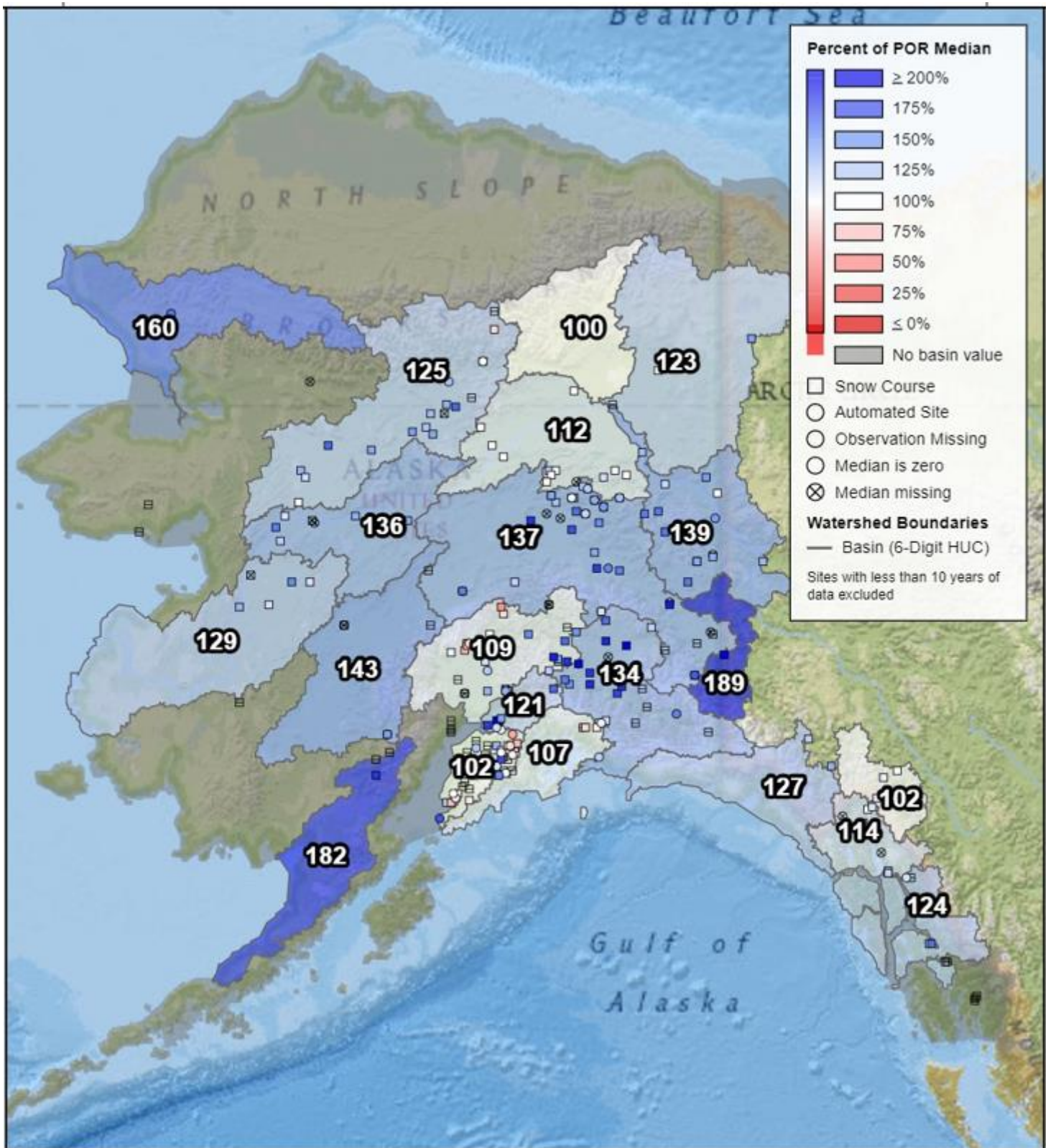
Water Year-to-date Precipitation (Oct. 1, 2022-March 31st, 2023)

(% of Period of Record Average)



Alaska Statewide Snowpack Map

Based on April 1st, 2023 Snow Water Equivalent



Streamflow Forecasts

FORECAST POINT*	Percent of Ave. Flow	Period
Yukon River at Eagle	111	April - July
Porcupine River nr Int'l Boundary.....	111	April - July
Yukon River near Stevens Village	106	April - July
Tanana River at Fairbanks	119	April - July
Tanana River at Nenana	120	April - July
Little Chena River near Fairbanks	118	April - July
Chena River near Two Rivers	113	April - July
Salcha near Salchaket	127	April - July
Kuskokwim River at Crooked Creek	119	April - July
Sagvanirktok River near Pump Station 3	101	April - July
Kuparuk River near Deadhorse	111	April - July
Gulkana River at Sourdough	171	April - July
Little Susitna River near Palmer	117	April - July
Talkeetna River near Talkeetna	102	April - July
Ship Creek near Anchorage	117	April - July
Kenai River at Cooper Landing	98	April - July
Bradley Lake Inflow		April - July
Taiya River nr Skagway	103	April - July

Snowmelt Runoff Index (SRI): for streams which no longer have stream gauging

FORECAST POINT	INDEX	Key:
Koyukuk River at Hughes.....	0.0	
MF Koyukuk R near Wiseman	1.0	
Slate Creek at Coldfoot.....	-0.5	
Beaver Creek above Victoria Creek.....	-0.5	
Birch Creek below South Fork.....	-0.5	-2 to -3
Caribou Creek at Chatanika.....	1.0	
Susitna River near Gold Creek.....	1.5	
Chulitna River near Talkeetna.....	-2.5	
Deshka River at mouth near Willow.....	1.0	
Montana Creek at Parks Highway.....	-0.5	-1 to -2
Willow Creek near Willow.....	0.5	
Skwentna River at Skwentna.....	—	
Chuitna River near Tyonek.....	—	
Campbell Creek near Spenard.....	1.5	-1 to +1
Indian Creek at Indian.....	-2.5	
Bird Creek at Bird Creek	-2.5	
Glacier Creek nr Girdwood	-1.5	+1 to +2
Six Mile Creek near Hope.....	1.0	
Resurrection Creek near Hope.....	1.0	
Grouse Ck at Grouse Lake Outlet nr Seward	0.5	
Anchor River near Anchor Point	-2.0	+2 to +3
Deep Creek near Ninilchik.....	-1.5	
Ninilchik River near Ninilchik.....	-2.0	
Fritz Creek near Homer.....	-1.0	
Skagway River at Skagway.....	1.0	
Municipal Watershed C nr Petersburg	1.0	
Gold Creek near Juneau.....	2.0	

Index

-2 to -3 much below average snowmelt runoff

-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 average snowmelt runoff

HOW FORECASTS ARE MADE

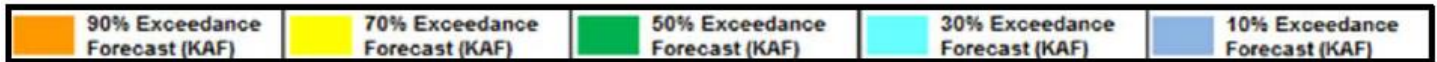
Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual 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.

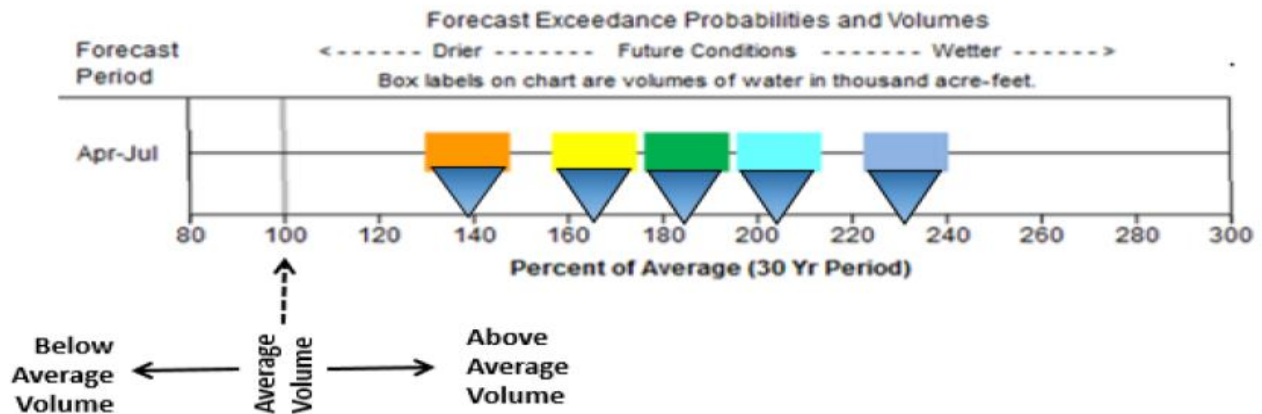
How to Interpret the Streamflow Forecast Graphic:

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.

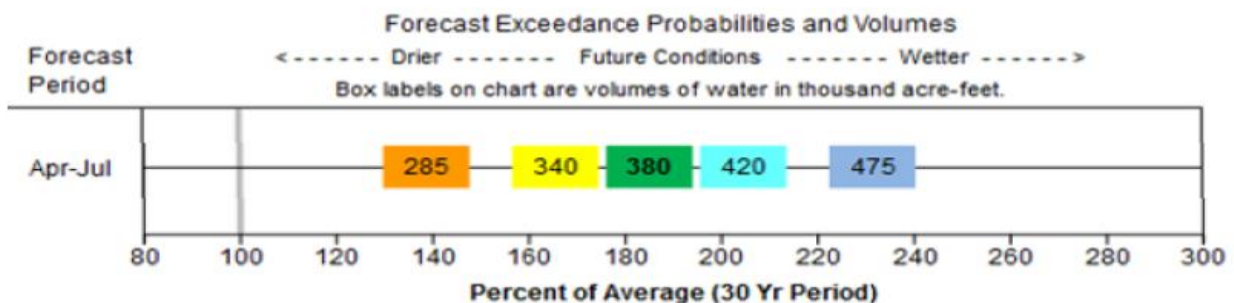


The five colored boxes represent each forecast's five exceedances.

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

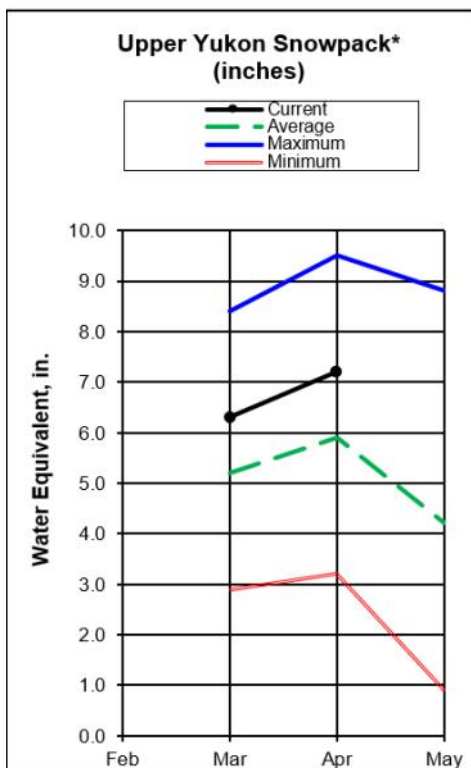
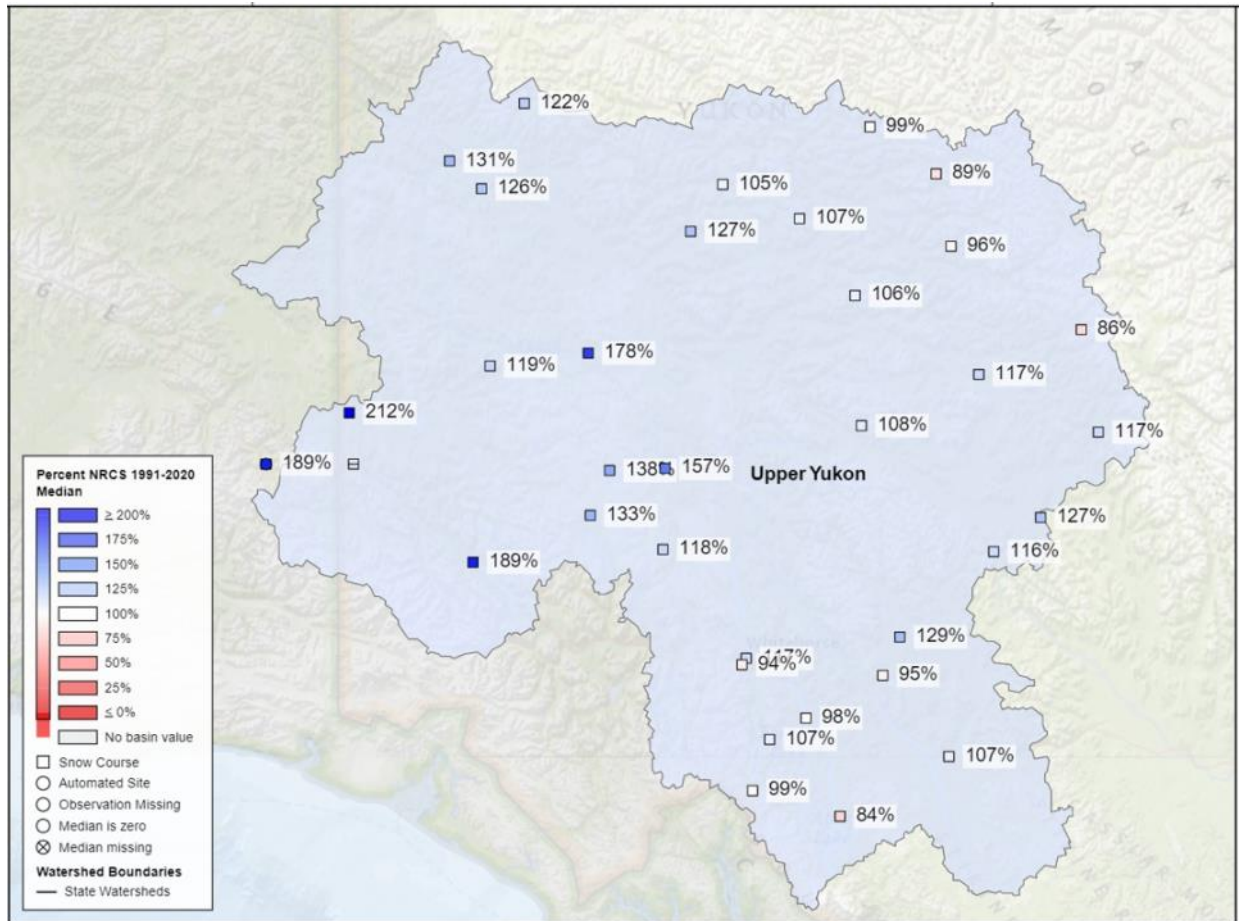


centered above 185% of average. Volumes decrease with drier future conditions (left of green box) and increase with wetter conditions (right of green box).

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 mostly above Normal. Like last month, the stations closest to the border with Interior Alaska have the most robust snowpacks. Just east of the border on the Alcan Highway the 6.8 inches of SWE measured at Beaver Creek is more than double median and the third highest in forty-nine years of observation. The highest measurement on record was last year at this time when Beaver Creek, and most of the other measurements in the Upper Yukon were measured at all-time maximums. Travelling east towards the Mackenzie Mountains and Southeast towards British Columbia snowpacks become less robust with some stations reporting below Normal SWE for this date. As a whole the Basin Index is above Normal, reporting 114% for the thirty-four stations measured on April 1.

Upper Yukon Basin

Snowpack Data

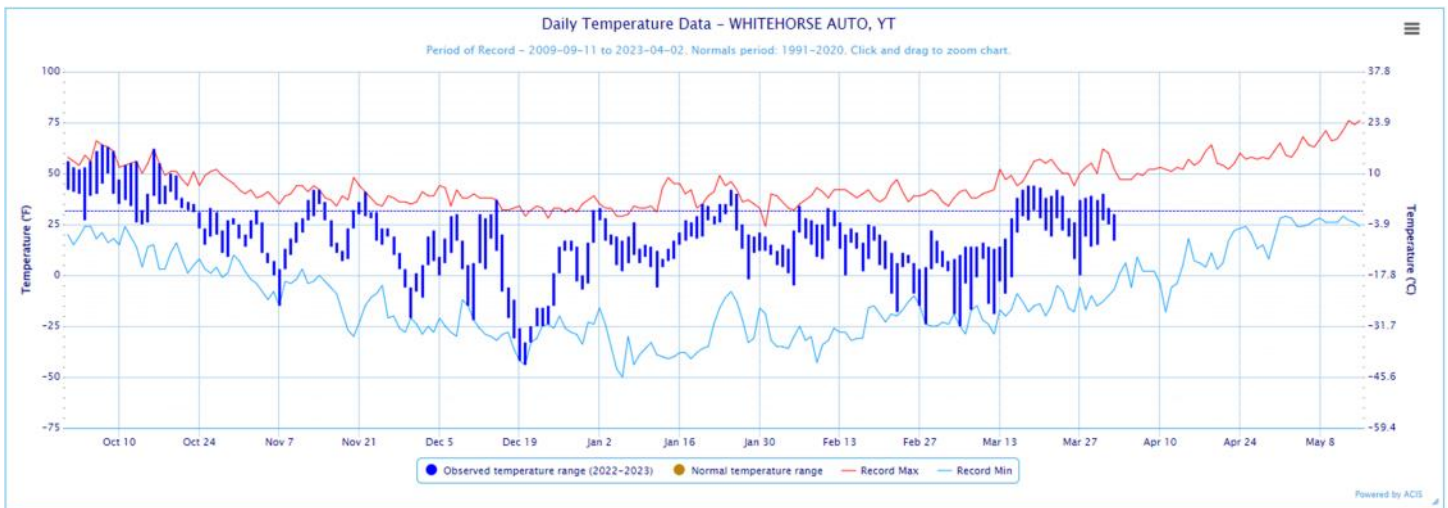
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Atlin Lake	2395	13	21	20	3.7	5.4	4.4
Beaver Creek	2150	28	36	18	6.8	8.4	3.2
Blackstone River	1020	30	34	---	6.0	7.2	---
Burns Lake	3650	43	56	38	10.3	15.6	8.8
Burwash Airstrip	2660	20	18	10	3.4	3.7	1.8
Calumet	4300	41	46	35	7.7	10.8	7.3
Canyon Mine	1160	26	---	---	4.1	---	---
Casino Creek	3495	34	45	26	6.3	11.0	5.3
Edwards Lake	2720	32	43	28	6.4	10.2	6.0
Finlayson Airstrip	3240	27	34	20	5.6	8.6	4.4
Francis River	730	31	48	---	6.8	11.4	---
Fuller Lake	3695	32	44	33	6.5	10.3	7.6
Grizzly Creek	3200	36	39	31	8.3	9.8	6.8
Hoole River	3400	31	37	28	6.7	8.9	5.8
Hyland	855	34	46	---	7.0	11.9	---
Jordan Lake	3050	30	37	24	6.6	9.2	5.1
King Solomon Dome	3540	37	53	32	8.7	14.6	6.9
Log Cabin B.C.	2900	50	59	50	15.9	19.1	16.0
Macintosh	3805	30	33	22	5.2	7.8	3.9
Mayo Airport	1770	26	29	18	4.7	6.6	3.7
Meadow Creek	4050	41	67	46	10.6	18.5	11.2
Midnight Dome	2805	35	49	30	8.4	12.0	6.4
Montana Mtn.	3350	24	28	26	6.2	7.0	5.8
Morley Lake	2700	24	35	26	6.0	9.8	5.6
Mt. Berdoe	3395	35	---	24	7.2	---	4.6
Mt. McIntyre B	3600	28	42	28	6.0	10.4	6.4
Mt. Nansen	3350	25	28	19	4.4	6.3	3.2
Ogilvie River	550	30	35	---	6.1	6.9	---
Pelly Farm	1550	24	27	16	5.7	7.2	3.2
Pine Lake Airstrip	995	32	56	---	8.0	15.8	---
Plata Airstrip	2725	33	46	33	7.1	12.1	7.4
Rackla Lake	3410	37	45	35	7.2	9.6	7.3
Rose Creek Faro	1080	24	35	24	5.2	8.3	4.8
Russell Lake	3480	42	57	37	8.8	15.1	8.3
Satasha Lake	3630	24	29	20	4.5	6.7	3.8
Summit	985	42	44	30	10.6	11.6	7.6
Tagish	3540	29	32	27	5.9	8.0	6.0
Twin Creeks	2950	37	51	32	8.4	13.6	7.2
Watson Lake Airport	685	23	49	---	4.1	12.3	---
Whitehorse Airport	2300	22	27	20	4.9	7.2	4.2
Williams Creek	3000	28	35	20	5.3	8.0	3.8
Withers Lake	3200	34	47	36	7.5	11.3	8.4

*Estimate

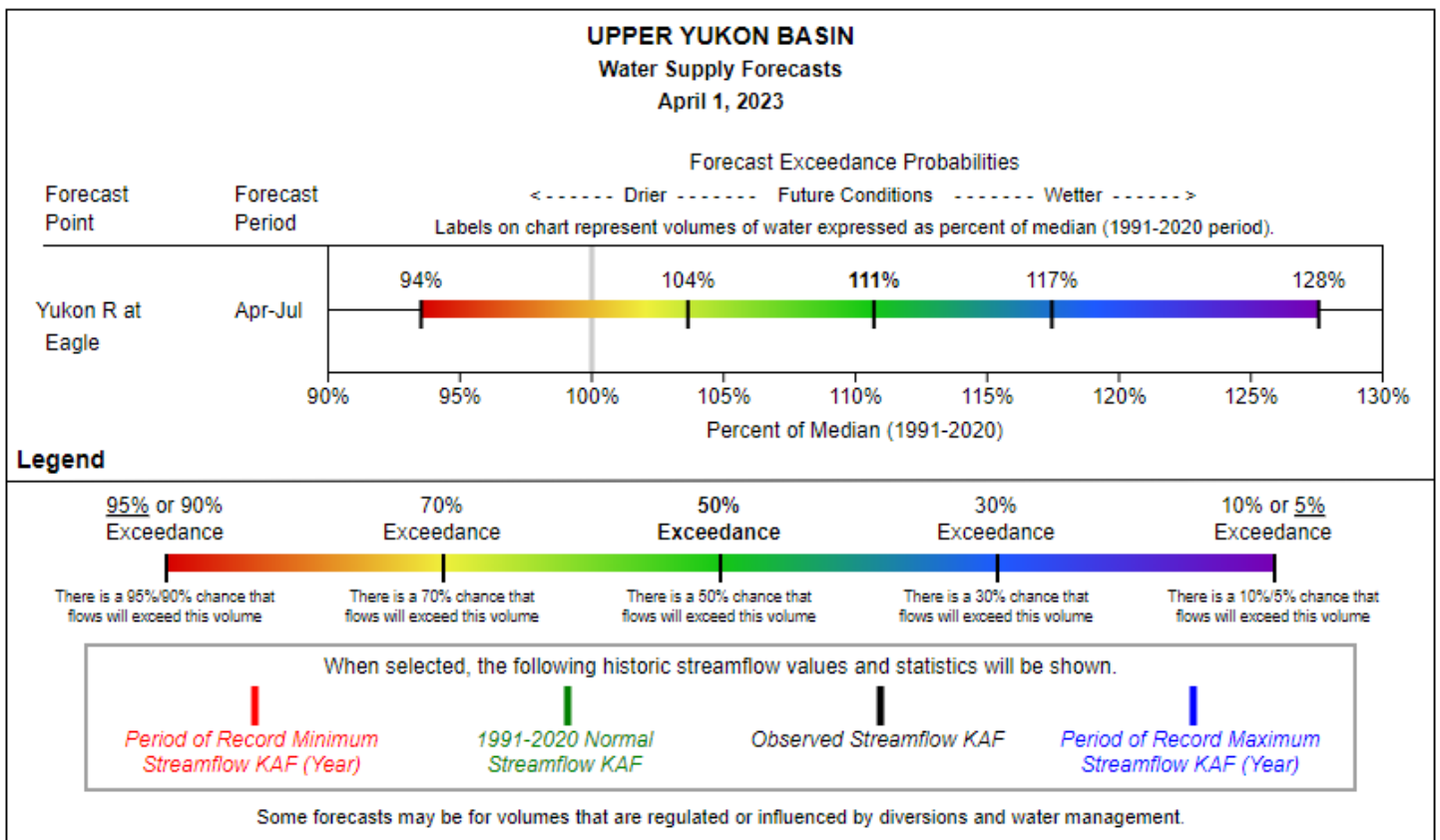
Upper Yukon Basin

Temperature Chart

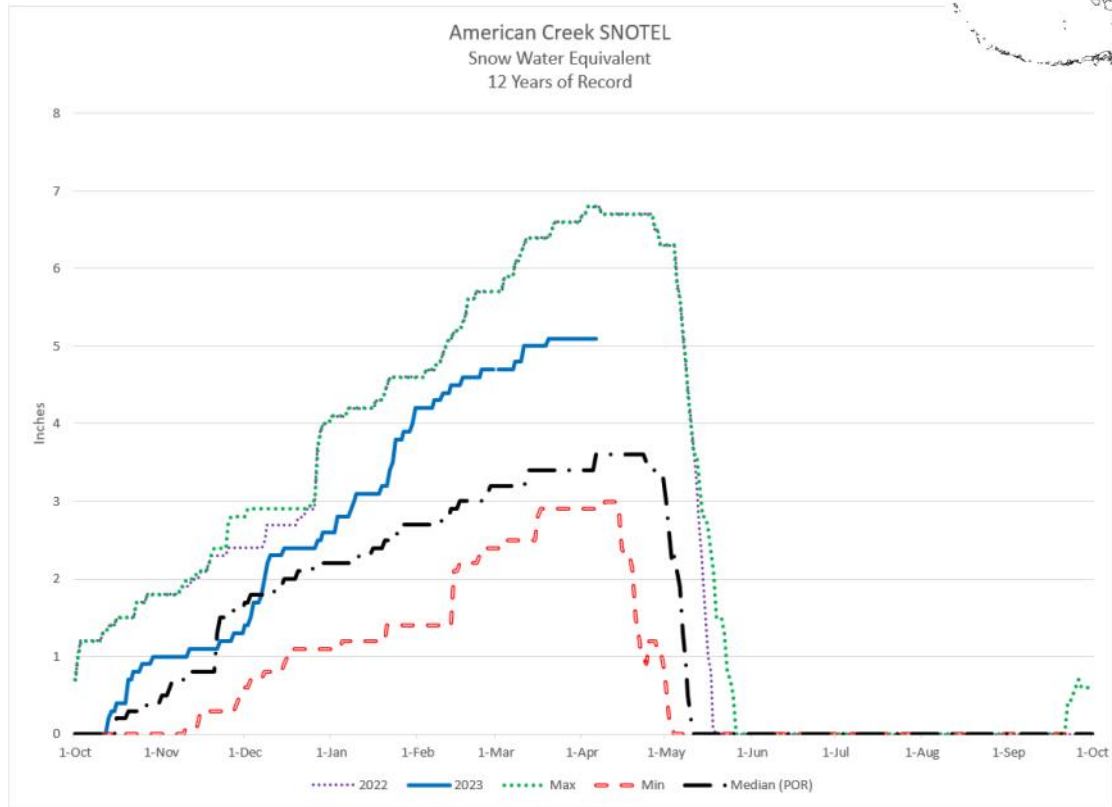
Source: NOAA ACIS



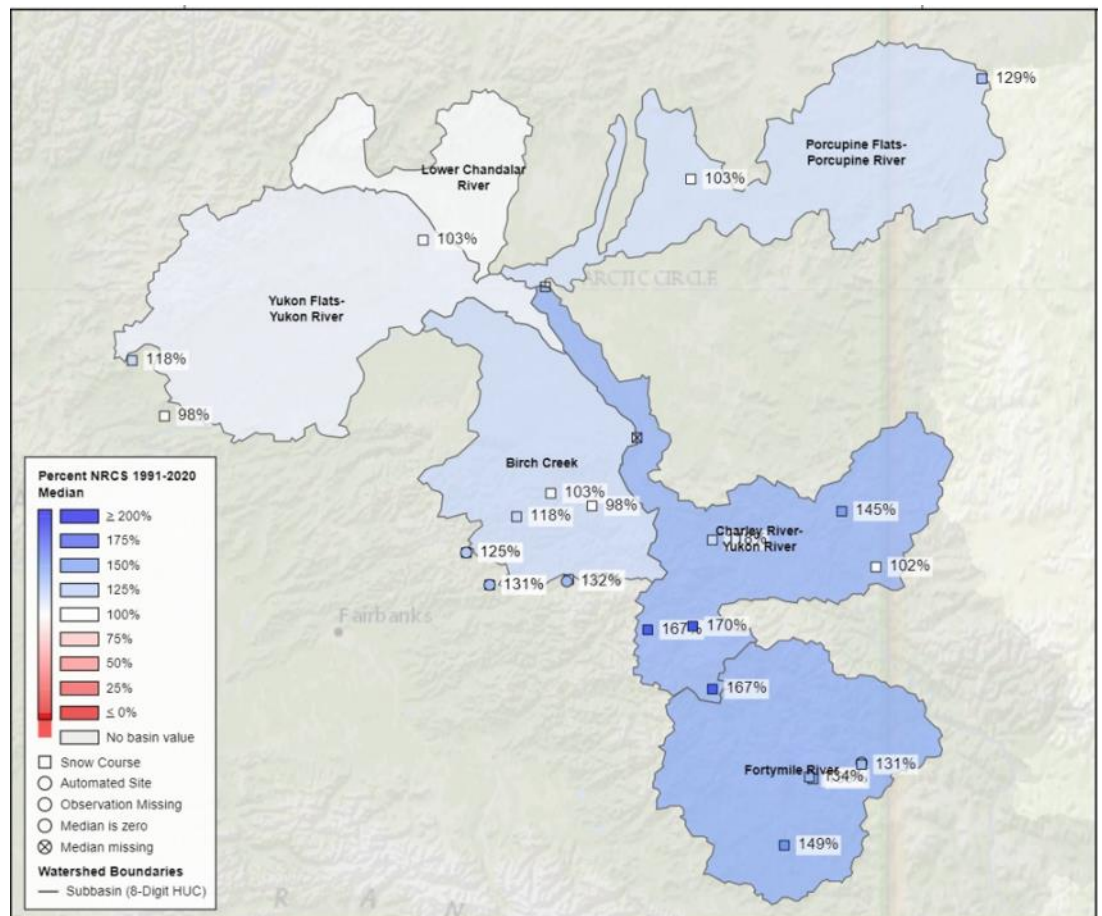
Streamflow Forecasts



Central Yukon Basin



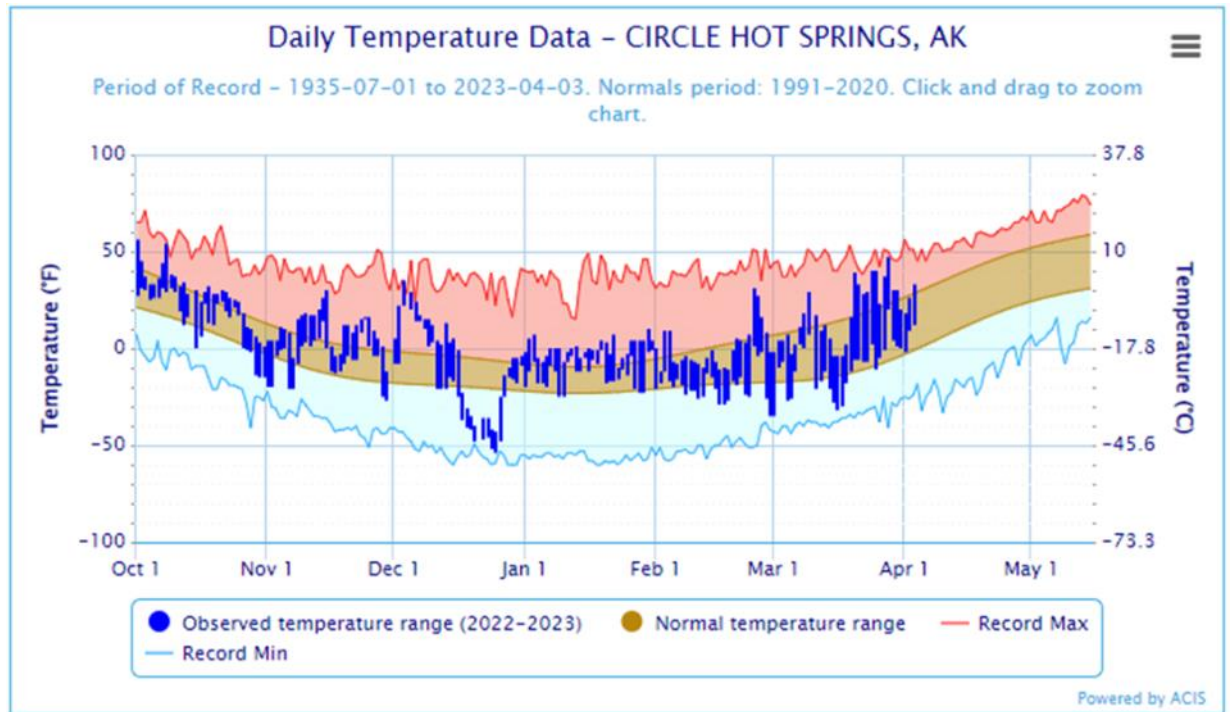
Snowpack Map



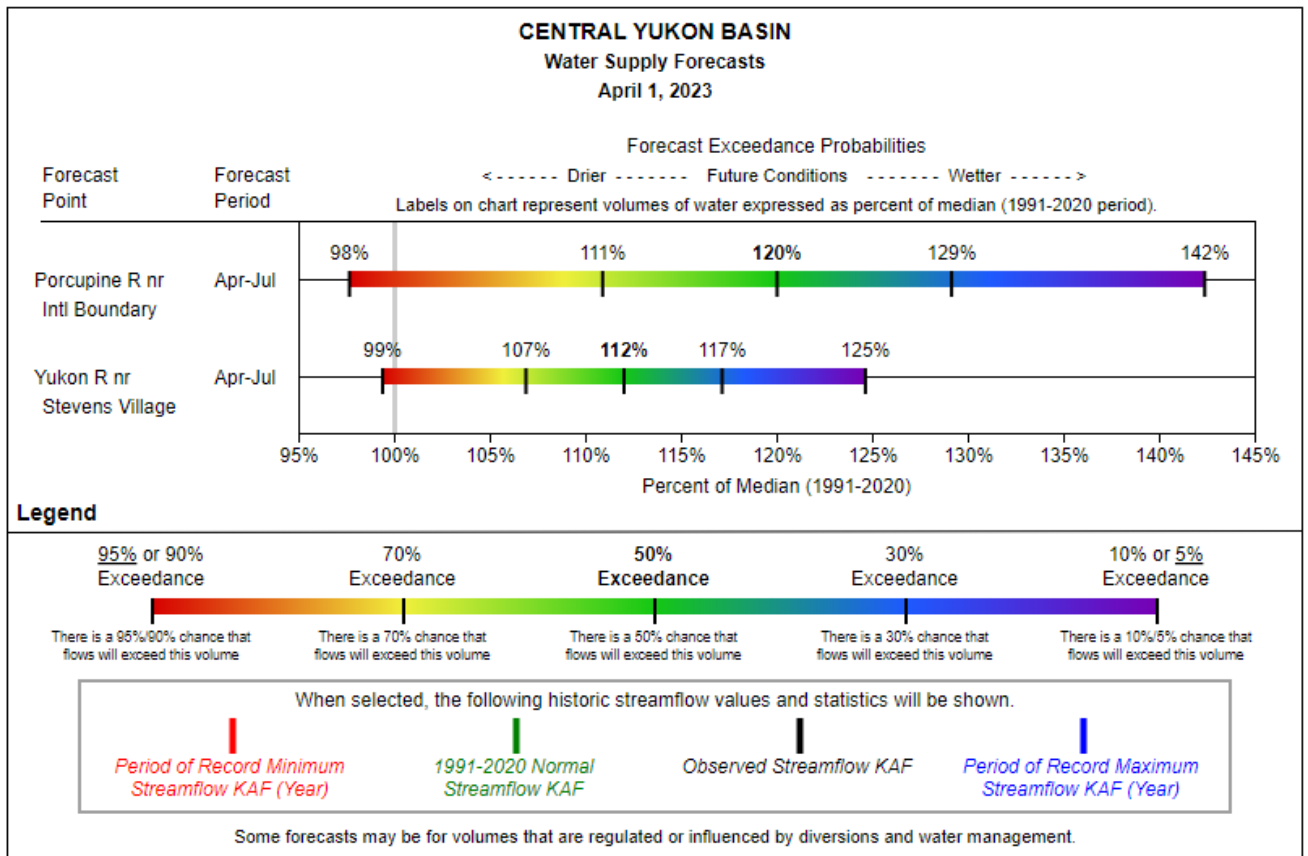
Central Yukon Basin

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Central Yukon Basin

Snowpack

The snowpack in the Central Yukon is above Normal. Like last month, the sites most above median are in the upper reaches. Dissimilar to last month, however, are the all-time maximums which were being reported in the Forty Mile region. Below Normal March gains were made and record snowpack at these stations, last month, is now something more modest. Period-of-record maximum for this region still belongs to last year. March gains were higher downstream and Normal to above Normal snowpack was measured at all reporting stations in the Central Yukon. The Basin Index is 122% for the thirty-three measurements on April 1.

Snowpack Data

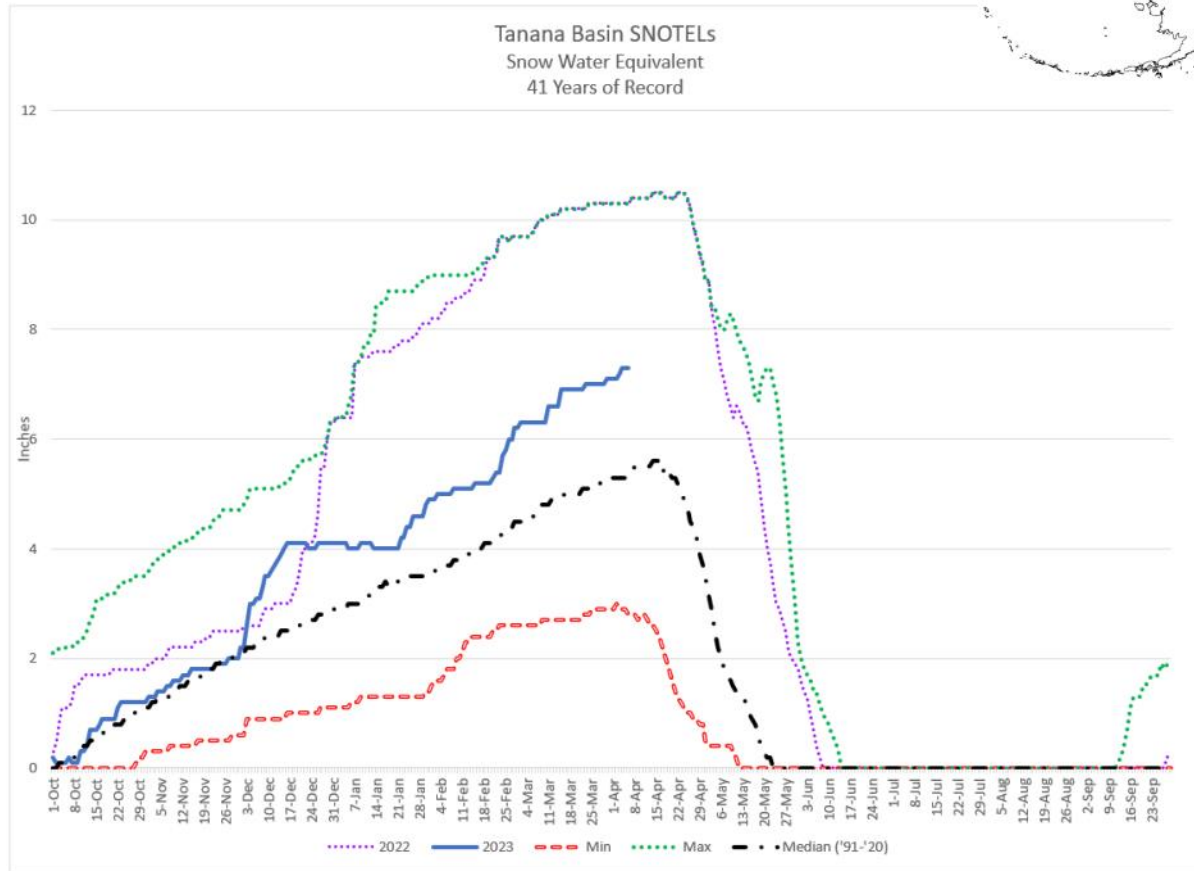
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
American Creek	1050	24	30	---	5.1	6.7	---
Atigun Pass	4800	41	39	---	---	---	---
Borealis	1330	29	33	25	5.3	8.6	5.2
Boundary	3500	32	43	24	7.2	12.3	5.5
Cathedral Creek	1800	28	36	26	6.0 *	8.2 *	5.9
Chicken Airstrip	1650	22	24	15	4.3	6.1	3.2
Circle City	600	25	33	---	5.8	7.0	---
Circle Hot Springs	860	21	38	22	3.9	7.5	4.0
Coal Creek	1000	24	38	20	4.6	8.8	3.9
Copper Creek	2000	24	26	15	5.1 *	5.8 *	3.0
Crescent Creek	2600	28	39	16	6.0 *	10.9 *	3.6
Eagle Plains	2330	34	42	31	7.4	9.4	6.5
Eagle River	1115	27	36	26	5.6	8.1	5.2
Eagle Summit	3650	16	18	---	---	---	---
Fort Yukon	430	18	21	---	---	---	---
Fossil	1400	27	31	24	5.1	8.0	5.1
Graphite Lake	600	21	---	19	3.9 *	---	3.8
Hess Creek	1000	27	32	26	5.2	7.6	5.2
Jack Wade Jct	3585	36	42	---	6.7	8.5	---
Lost Chicken Hill	2150	23	30	17	4.9	7.3	3.6
Lower Beaver Creek	400	30	---	28	5.8 *	---	5.6
Mt. Fairplay	3100	33	---	21	7.0	---	4.7
Old Crow	980	34	29	26	6.7	6.7	5.2
Ptarmigan Creek	2270	28	35	24	5.2	8.5	4.4
Riffs Ridge	2130	37	39	30	8.3	8.4	6.0
Seven Mile	600	26	32	26	5.1	7.3	5.2
Stack Pup Creek	1620	22	34	22	3.9	7.0	3.8
Step Mountain	2850	39	46	28	8.7 *	12.4 *	6.0
Thirty Mile	1350	38	44	30	7.8	10.9	6.6
Three Fingers	3350	46	51	28	10.5 *	14.3 *	6.3
Upper Nome Creek	2520	31	34	---	6.0	8.4	---
Vunzik Lake	500	20	---	20	3.8 *	---	3.7
Windy Gap	1900	34	35	26	6.5	9.8	5.9
Wolf	1200	28	---	23	6.0	---	4.6

*Estimate

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
American Creek	1050	5.2	5.4	---	---
Atigun Pass	4800	6.0	5.8	5.5	109%
Eagle Summit	3650	5.6	9.6	5.0	112%
Fort Yukon	430	4.0	4.4	3.6	111%
Jack Wade Jct	3585	6.9	6.7	---	---
Upper Nome Creek	2520	8.4	9.9	6.6	127%

Tanana Basin

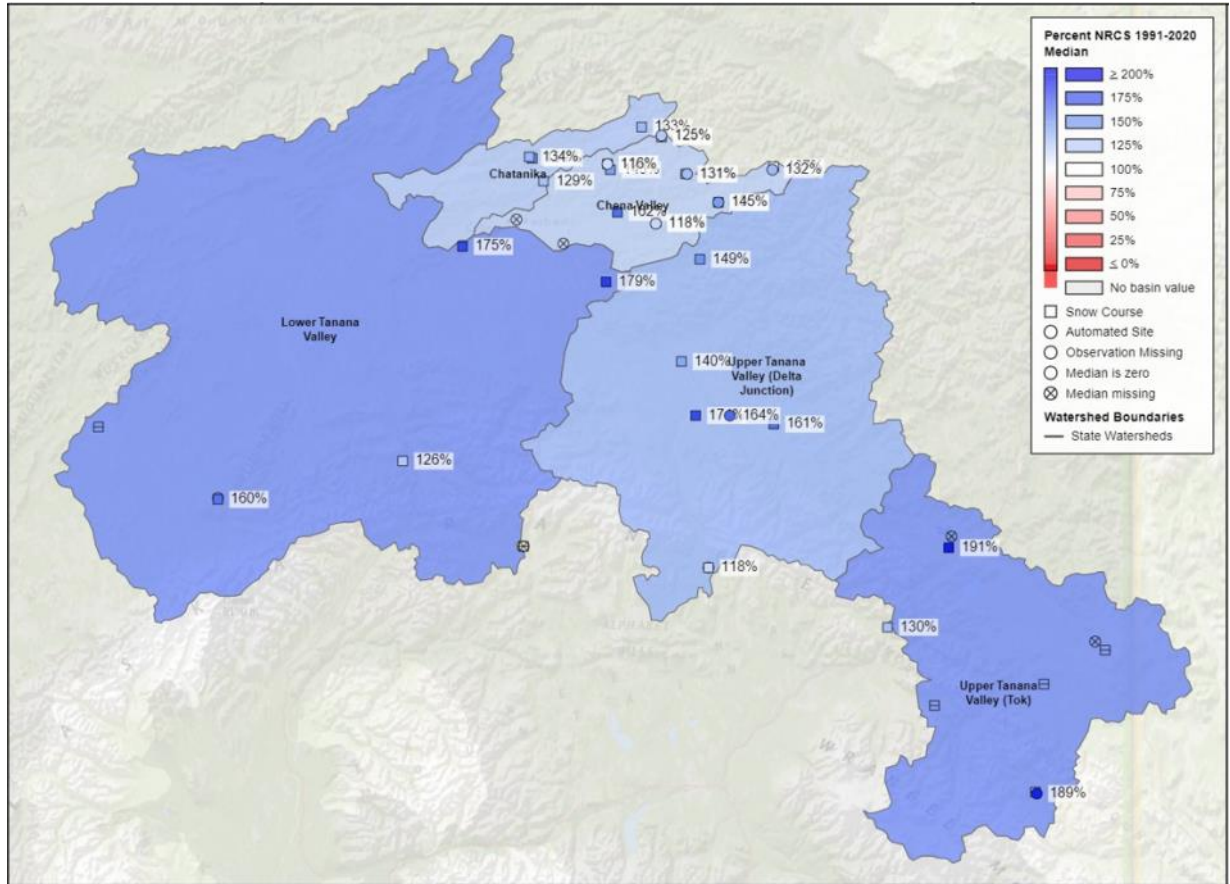


Snowpack

The Tanana has a robust snowpack. All reporting stations were measured with above Normal snowpack for the date. March increases were above median for the basin, but with March being one of the driest months of the year it doesn't take much snowfall to beat the March Normal. The Tok snow course is reporting its second highest April 1 SWE in 64 years of observation. Tok's highest observation was last year when most of the stations in this basin reported period-of-record maximums. Interestingly, the Chisana SNOTEL, with a modest 15 years of record, is reporting its highest SWE this year. This is a function of early season storms that favored the upper reaches of the basin. The Tanana Basin Index is 137% of Normal for April 1.

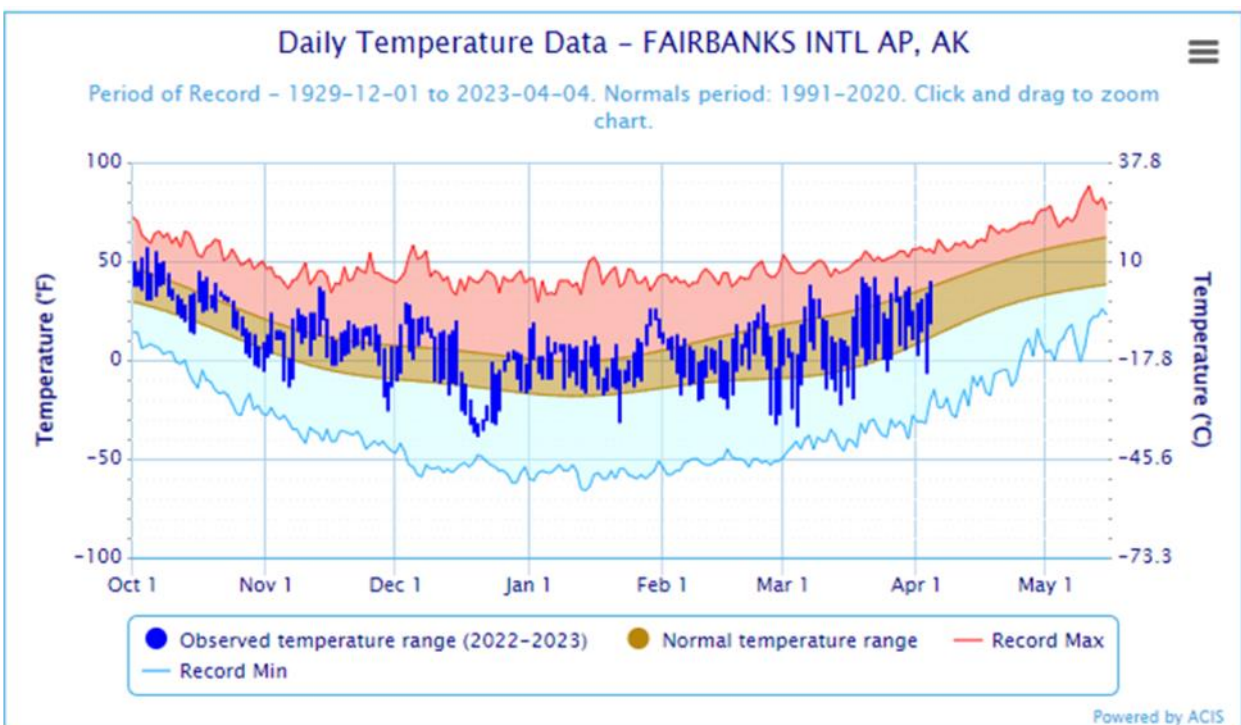
Tanana Basin

Snowpack Map



Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Tanana Basin

Snowpack Data

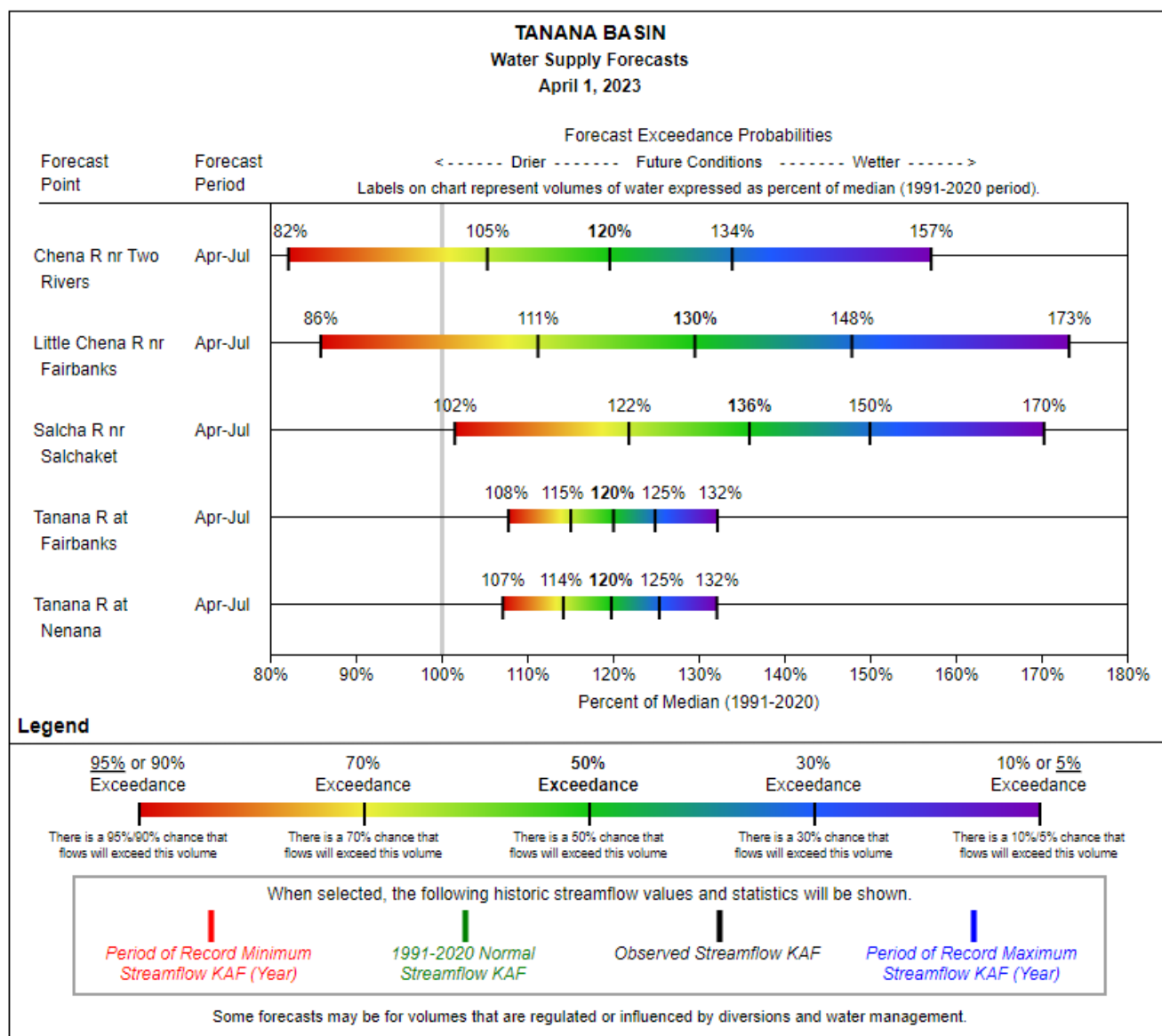
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Bonanza Creek	1150	23	38	21	8.4	10.2	4.8
Caribou Creek	1250	19	29	22	6.3	7.6	4.7
Caribou Snow Pillow	900	20	32	23	6.9	8.7	4.6
Chena Lakes	500	24	26	---	5.9	8.2	---
Chisana	3320	29	22	---	6.6	4.8	3.5
Cleary Summit	2230	37	45	30	8.0	12.2	6.2
Colorado Creek	700	31	34	23	6.8	8.8	4.2
Creamers Field	440	20	26	---	5.2	6.9	---
Faith Creek	1750	31	34	26	6.4	8.5	4.8
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	35	52	---	9.4	13.9	---
Fielding Lake	3000	44	64	40	11.8	18.0	10.0
Fort Greely	1500	30	37	16	5.9	8.4	3.4
French Creek	1800	40	50	25	9.3	13.6	5.2
Gerstle River	1200	27	33	17	5.0	7.8	3.1
Granite Crk	1240	27	35	---	5.9	10.1	3.6
Kantishna	1550	38	37	---	7.9	9.9	---
Kantishna	1550	36	36	23	7.5 *	7.9	4.7
Little Chena Bottom	1100	28	30	21	6.0	7.4	4.2
Little Chena Ridge	2000	30	36	23	6.4	11.2	5.1
Little Chena Ridge SNOTEL	2000	23	27	---	5.8	8.9	5.0
Mentasta Pass	2430	34	46	27	7.8	11.6	6.0
Monument Creek	1850	31	42	26	6.8	11.1	5.2
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1850	29	41	---	7.1	12.2	5.4
Mt. Ryan	2800	33	38	---	7.5	9.8	6.0
Mt. Ryan	2800	36	42	30	8.0	11.3	6.2
Munson Ridge	3100	41	60	37	9.0	20.1	7.9
Munson Ridge SNOTEL	3100	38	60	---	9.4	17.6	8.0
Nenana	415	25	26	---	---	---	---
Paradise Hill	2010	24	33	---	5.2	8.4	---
Rock Creek Bottom	2250	24	47	20	5.1	10.0	4.0
Shaw Creek Flats	980	25	40	15	4.2	9.8	3.0
Teuchet Creek	1640	27	38	24	6.0	8.8	4.4
Teuchet Creek SNOTEL	1640	24	36	---	5.8	8.9	4.0
Tok	1630	---	27	---	6.0	6.2	---
Tok Junction	1650	32	38	20	6.5	8.8	3.4
Upper Chena	3000	36	47	32	7.9	15.0	7.4
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2850	38	48	---	9.0	---	6.8

Tanana Basin

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Chisana	3320	6.6	4.5	3.4	194%
Creamers Field	440	4.4	8.8	---	---
Fielding Lake	3000	11.7	15.1	---	---
Granite Crk	1240	5.7	9.0	3.7	154%
Kantishna	1550	8.6	12.6	5.3	162%
Little Chena Ridge	2000	6.6	8.7	4.9	135%
Monument Creek	1850	6.5	10.4	5.8	112%
Mt. Ryan	2800	6.8	9.6	5.5	124%
Munson Ridge	3100	8.5	15.4	7.5	113%
Nenana	415	6.5	9.0	3.7	176%
Paradise Hill	2010	5.8	8.2	---	---
Teuchet Creek	1640	5.7	8.9	4.2	136%
Tok	1630	6.4	7.0	---	---
Upper Chena	2850	7.6	8.1	6.9	110%

Streamflow Forecasts



Western Interior Basins



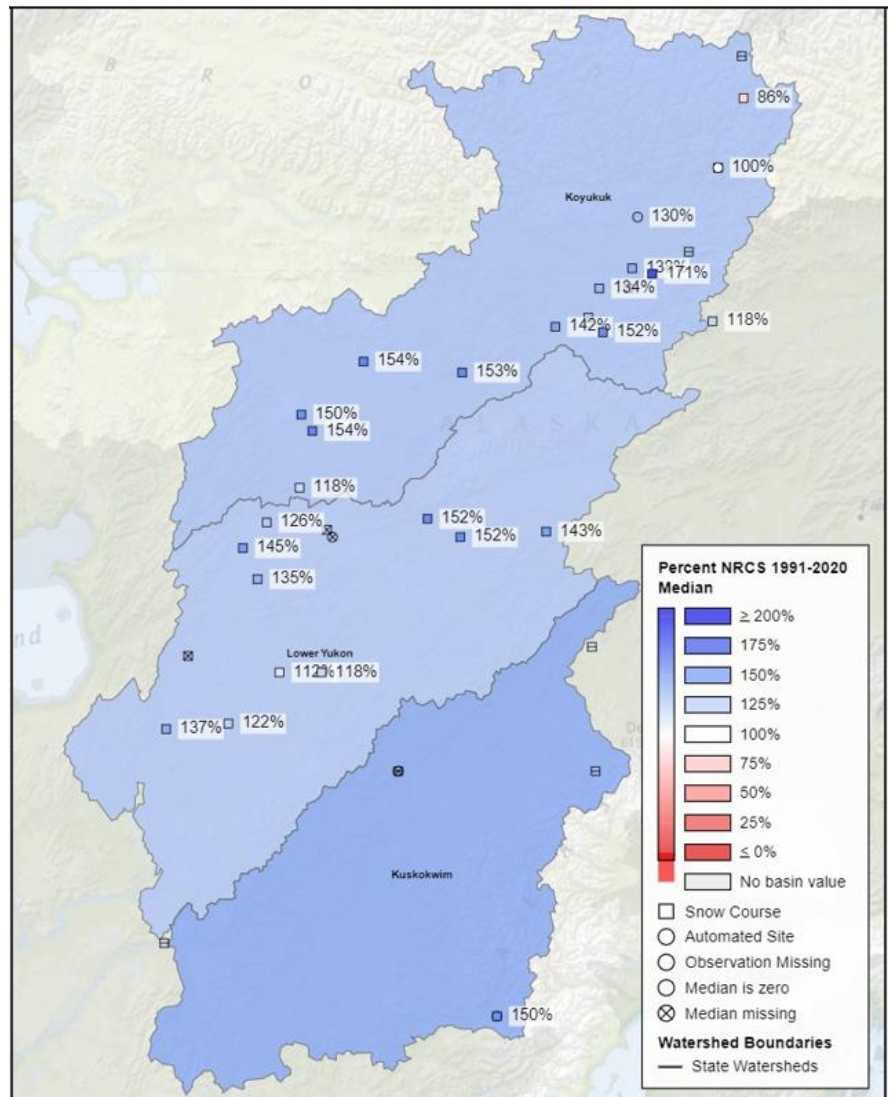
Snowpack

Koyukuk

Snow in the Koyukuk basin is mostly above Normal. Storms have favored the lower reaches of the basin all winter. However, March precipitation bucked this trend and favored the upper reaches of the Koyukuk. The 1.2 inches of SWE Coldfoot SNOTEL received over the month is more than double Normal and brought the station's snowpack up to Normal for the date. Even though March gains favored the upper reaches of the basin, the lower measurements were the deepest in the basin. The Koyukuk Basin Index is 131% Normal on April 1.

Kuskokwim

Snow in the upper Kuskokwim is likely considerably above Normal. There is a remarkable dearth of reporting stations for a basin that ranks as one of the largest rivers in the country. Half of the points were not measured this month. The only point in the network with enough data to calculate Normal from is the Telaquana Lake Snow Course. The 6.6 inches of SWE measured on April 1 is 150% Normal, and the fifth highest in twenty-five years of observation. The 10.6 inches reported by the McGrath SNOTEL is likely considerably above Normal as well. The Median April 1 SWE for the discontinued McGrath snow course is 5.9 inches. March precipitation was considerably above Normal. Downstream, the Bethel Airport reported more than double Normal precipitation during March, a considerable portion which fell as rainfall. McGrath also boasted considerably above Normal monthly precipitation, which came with rain, albeit much less than was recorded downstream.

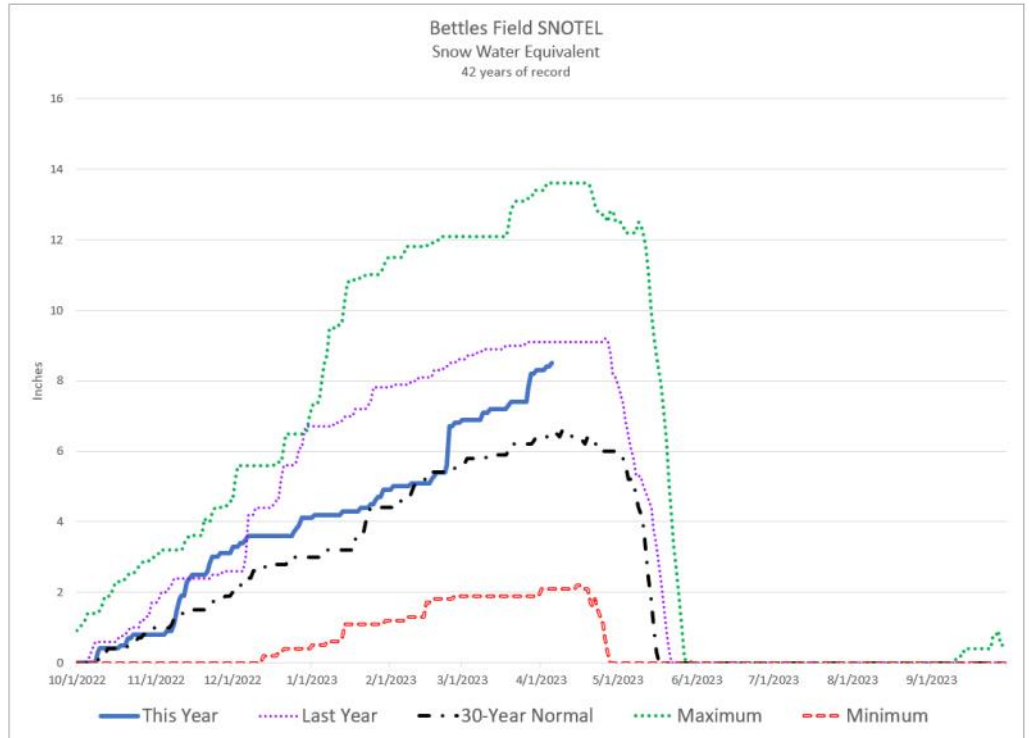


Lower Yukon

The Lower Yukon snowpack is well above Normal. There isn't a single measurement below Normal. Most of the Aerial Markers were read with the second or third highest snow depth, and estimated SWE, in eighteen years of observation. The Basin Index for the Lower Yukon is 128% of Normal on April 1.

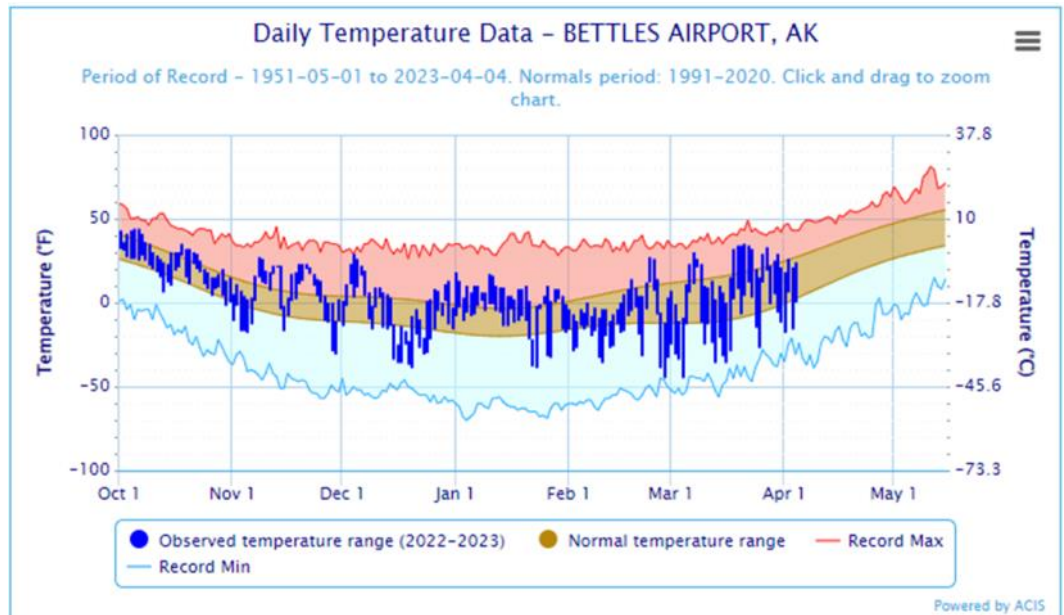
Western Interior Basins

Snowpack Chart

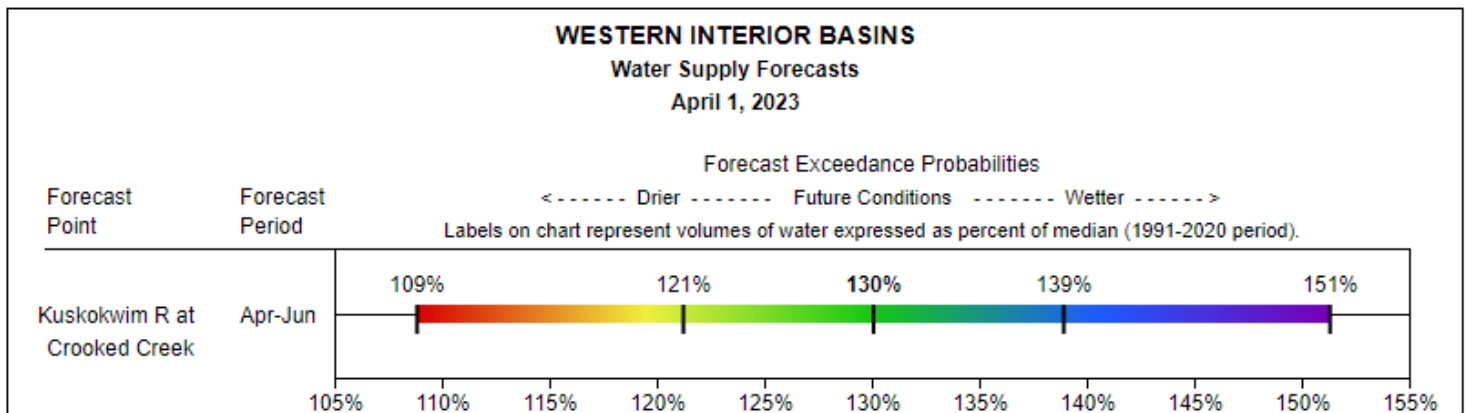


Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Western Interior Basins

Snowpack Data

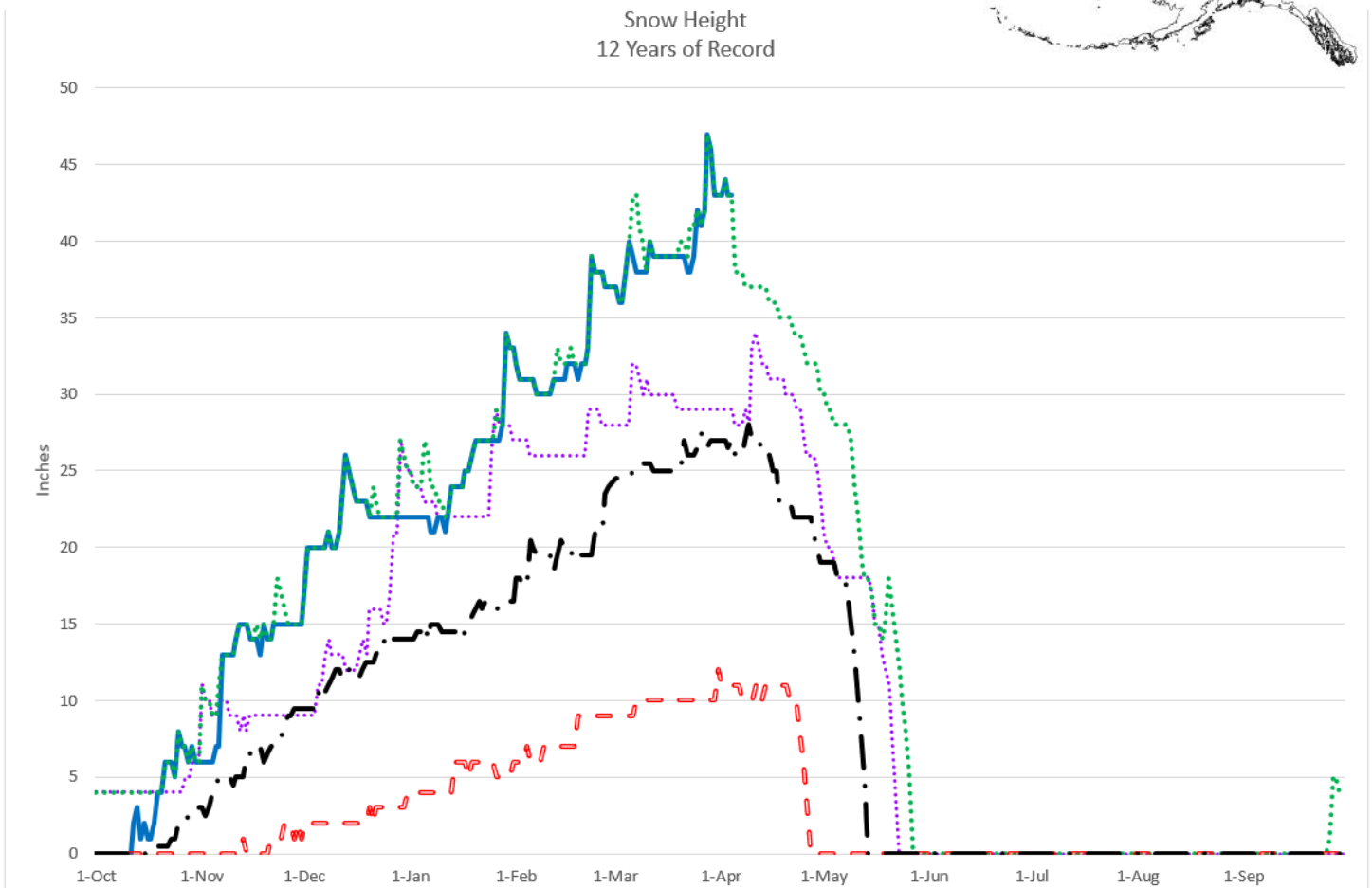
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Koyukuk							
Bettles Field	640	35	35	---	8.3	9.1	6.4
Cloverleaf	170	33	29	26	7.6 *	7.6 *	5.7
Coldfoot	1040	33	30	---	6.2	7.1	6.2
Colville Bend	170	36	29	29	8.4 *	8.1 *	6.0
Disaster Creek	1550	21	24	22	3.6	4.5	4.2
East Chalatna	430	22	36	---	5.1 *	8.6 *	---
Gobblers Knob	2030	12	1	---	---	---	---
Huggins Creek	290	44	38	30	10.4 *	10.2 *	6.2
Jr Slough	160	30	31	27	6.9 *	8.0 *	6.6
Kaldoyeit	750	39	42	24	9.4 *	10.3 *	5.5
Kanuti Chalatna	670	33	32	26	7.8 *	7.9 *	5.8
Kanuti Kilolitna	550	30	28	22	7.0 *	7.5 *	4.6
Kanuti Lake	524	31	---	---	---	---	---
Minnkokut	580	41	36	34	9.9 *	8.9 *	7.2
Treat Island	190	36	27	22	8.4 *	8.5 *	5.0
Kuskokwim							
McGrath	340	42	35	---	10.6	11.8	---
Telaquana Lake	1550	30	20	19	6.6 *	6.1	4
Telaquana Lake	1275	26	16	---	7.0	4.8	---
Lower Yukon							
Bullfrog	100	42	45	---	10.5 *	13.0 *	---
Deer Creek	195	42	42	31	9.9 *	12.1 *	6.5
Galena AK	410	26	29	---	6.5	7.1	---
Galena Ecological Site	128	29	31	---	5.4	6.7	---
Hozatka Lake	206	28	23	---	---	---	---
Little Mud River	855	29	24	21	6.6 *	7.2 *	4.6
Lower Nowitna River	205	33	33	24	7.6 *	9.4 *	5.0
Middle Innoko	150	39	38	34	9.8 *	12.1 *	8.0
Ninemile Island	140	42	35	30	9.6 *	9.0 *	6.6
Pike Trap Lake	130	18	21	15	4.2 *	5.5 *	3.1
Squirrel Creek	150	42	36	32	9.6 *	9.7 *	7.6
Upper Innoko	180	35	29	32	8.7 *	9.3 *	7.4
Wapoo Hills	220	39	41	37	9.0 *	13.3 *	8.0
Yankee Slough	100	50	45	41	12.6 *	13.3 *	9.2

*Estimate

Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Koyukuk					
Bettles Field	640	8.2	8.5	6.6	124%
Coldfoot	1040	7.6	6.1	5.8	131%
Gobblers Knob	2030	8.2	6.2	5.8	141%
Kuskokwim					
Aniak	80	13.5	16.5	5.6	241%
McGrath	340	11.5	12.2	---	---
Telaquana Lake	1275	8.1	12.2	---	---
Lower Yukon					
Galena AK	410	7.2	7.5	---	---
Hozatka Lake	206	7.5	6.0	---	---

Arctic and Kotzebue Sound



Snowpack

Arctic

Water year-to-date precipitation recorded at the North Slope stations along the Dalton highway is above Normal. Historically, most of the precipitation recorded since October 1st should be snow, so it is likely the snowpack in this region is slightly above Normal.

Kotzebue

Snowpack in the basins that feed into Kotzebue sound is well above Normal on April 1. The snowpack at the beginning of March was already robust and the storm train kept rolling through the month. March started with an atmospheric river that pointed directly at western Alaska and made headlines for the onslaught of wind and precipitation that battered Kotzebue. Later in the month, at Dahl Creek SNOTEL near Kobuk, a quick shot of intense snowfall dropped nearly two feet of snow and more than two inches of SWE in less than 24 hours. This station is less than one year old, but it is likely that this 24-hour total will be a record for years to come. The 12.1 inches of SWE reported by the station on April 1 is almost certainly above Normal for the area and is likely historic.

Arctic and Kotzebue Sound

Snowpack Data

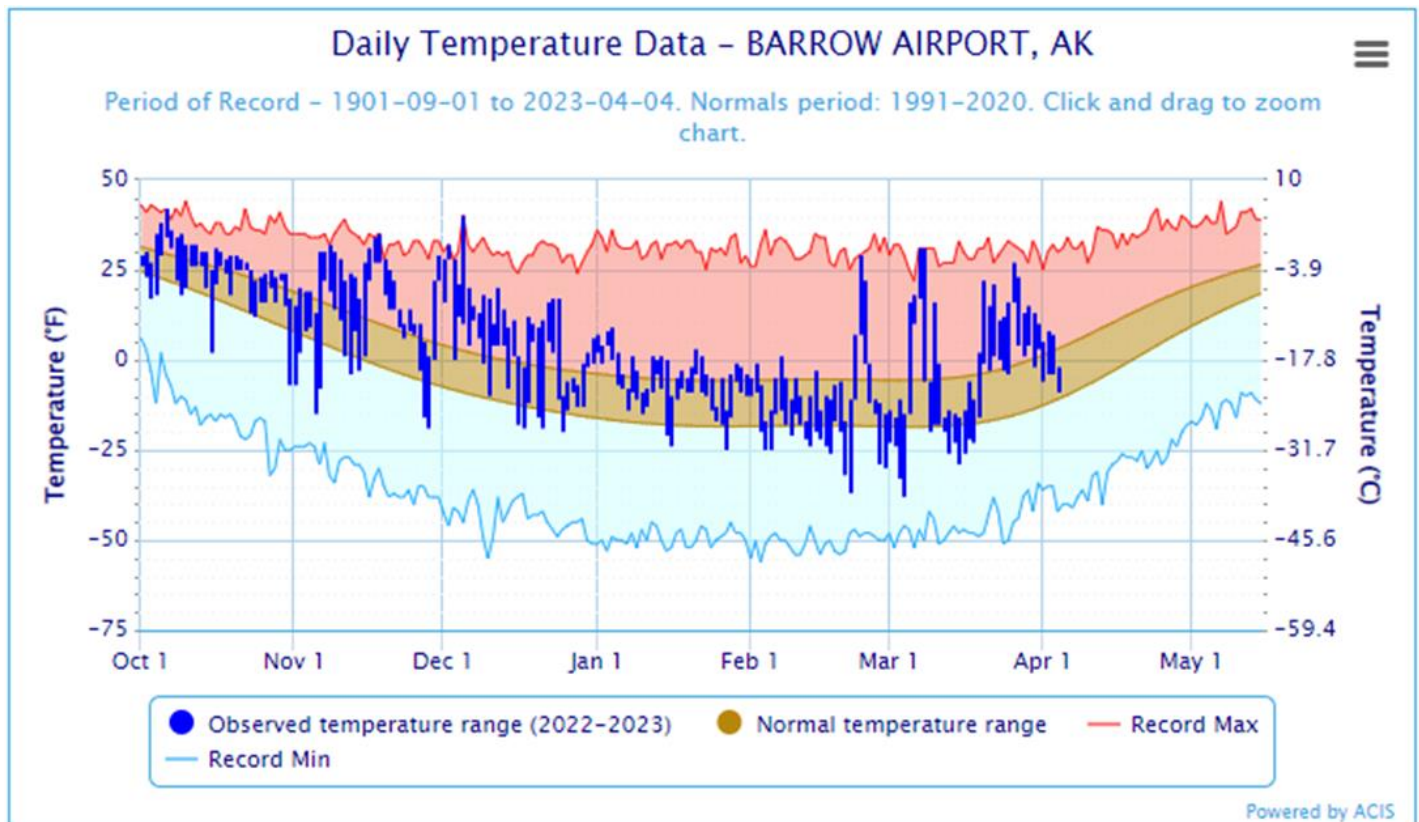
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Atigun Pass	4800	41	39	---	---	---	---
Dahl Creek	260	54	---	---	12.1	---	---
Imnaviat Creek	3050	19	18	---	---	---	---
Kelly Station	310	43	29	---	9.6	6.8	5.5
Prudhoe Bay	30	12	19	---	---	---	---
Sagwon	1000	12	14	---	---	---	---

Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Arctic					
Atigun Pass	4800	6.0	5.8	5.5	109%
Dahl Creek	260	12.9	---	---	---
Imnaviat Creek	3050	3.5	2.9	2.9	121%
Prudhoe Bay	30	3.2	---	3.1	103%
Sagwon	1000	3.4	3.2	2.8	121%
Kotzebue Sound					
Kelly Station	310	10.6	5.3	6.9	154%

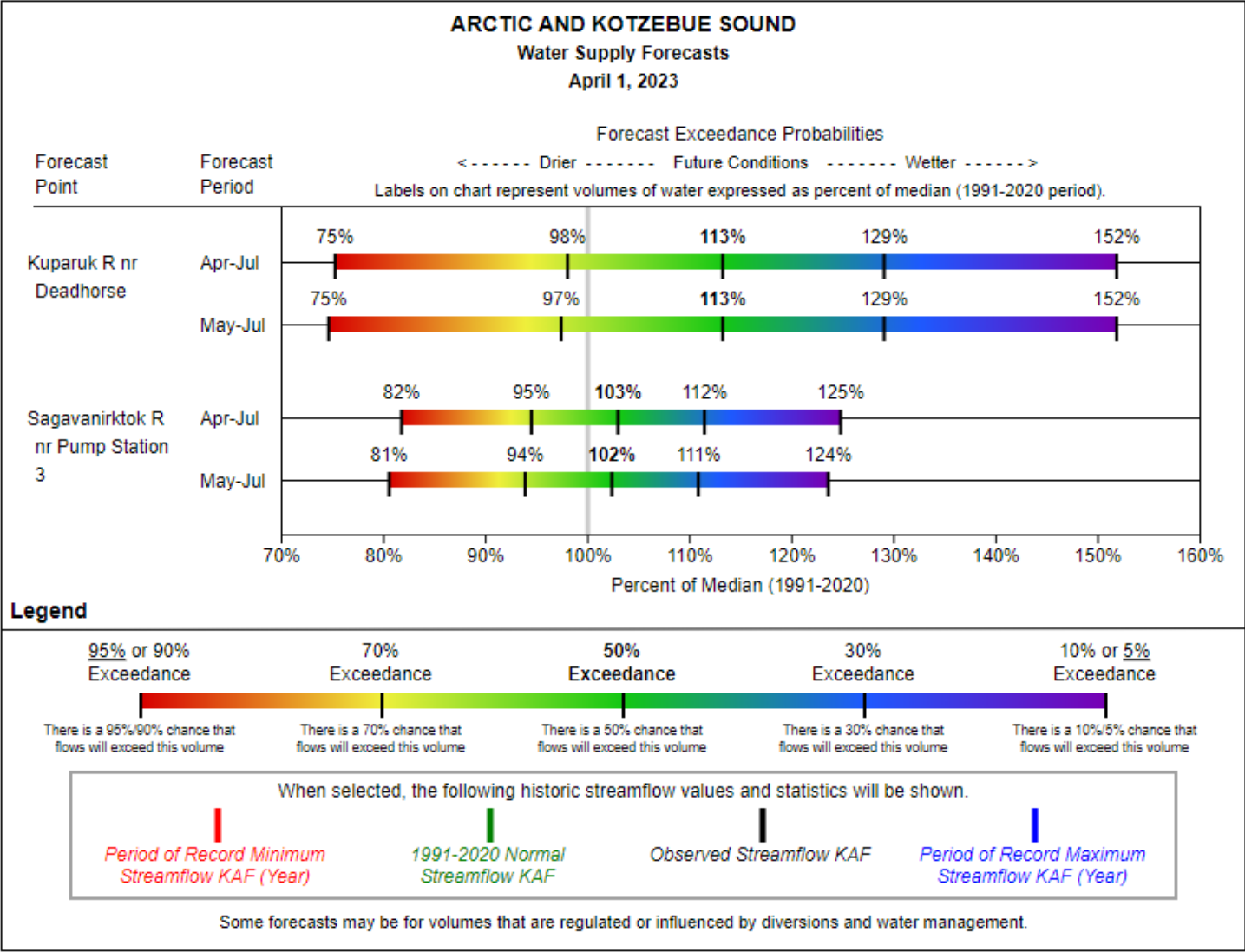
Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS

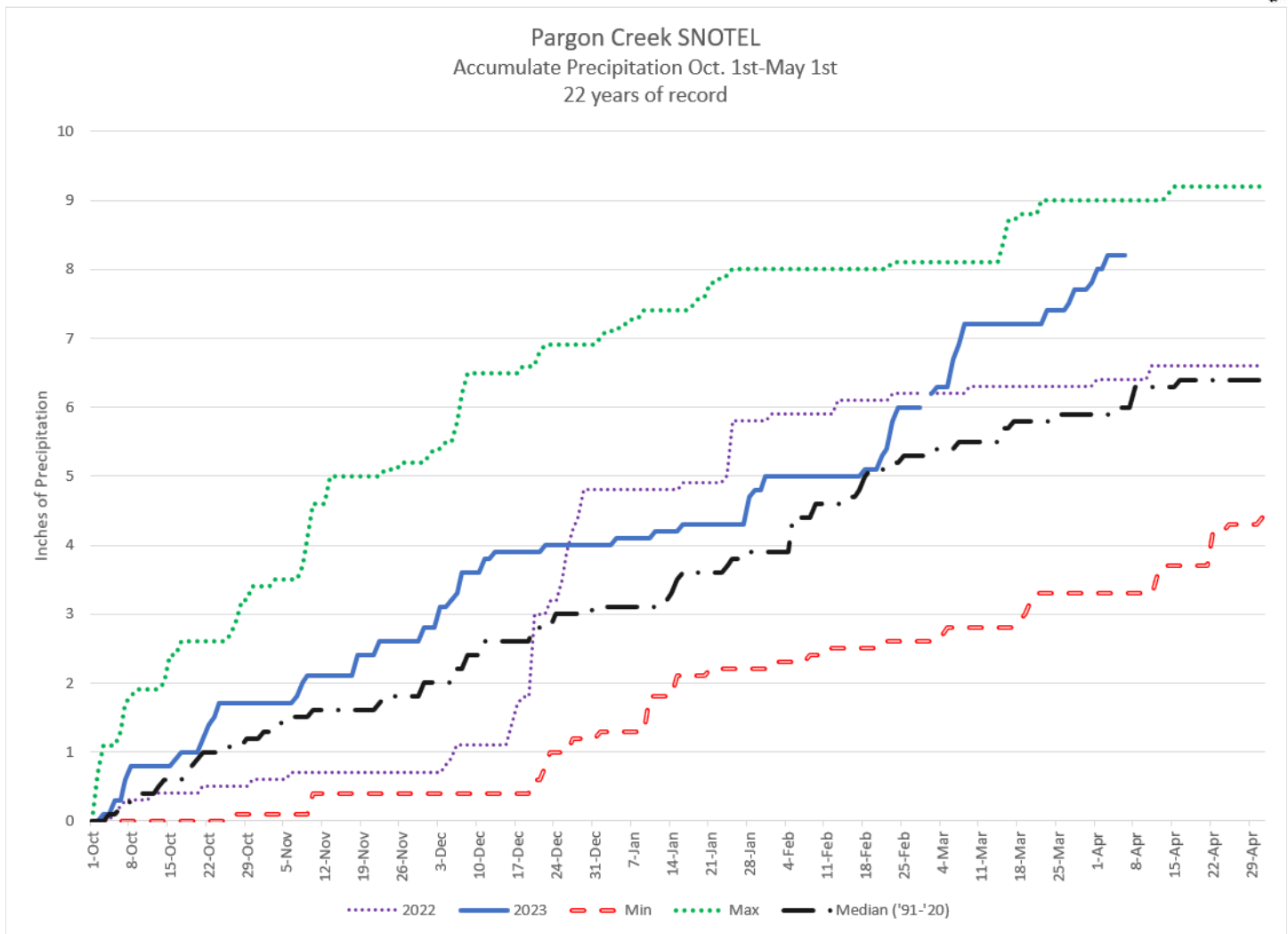


Arctic and Kotzebue Sound

Streamflow Forecasts



Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay



Snowpack

Precipitation, and likely snowpack, on the Seward Peninsula is above Normal on April 1. Precipitation was above Normal before March, and March precipitation approached historic, heavily weighted towards the atmospheric river event that battered the region in the early part of the month. The 2.6 inches of precipitation reported at the Nome airport is the second highest March total in 109 years of observation. The highest total for the month was in 1935 when the station was in a different location. The Pargon Creek SNOTEL reported its highest March precipitation in twenty-two years of observation. Snow depths at both Rocky Point and Pargon Creek are in the top 3 highest in their records for the date. In the wind-battered, treeless terrain these stations are located in, there isn't a great correlation between snow depth and precipitation, but between the two statistics it is likely that the region has considerably above, possibly approaching historic, snowpack for the date.

Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay

Precipitation Data

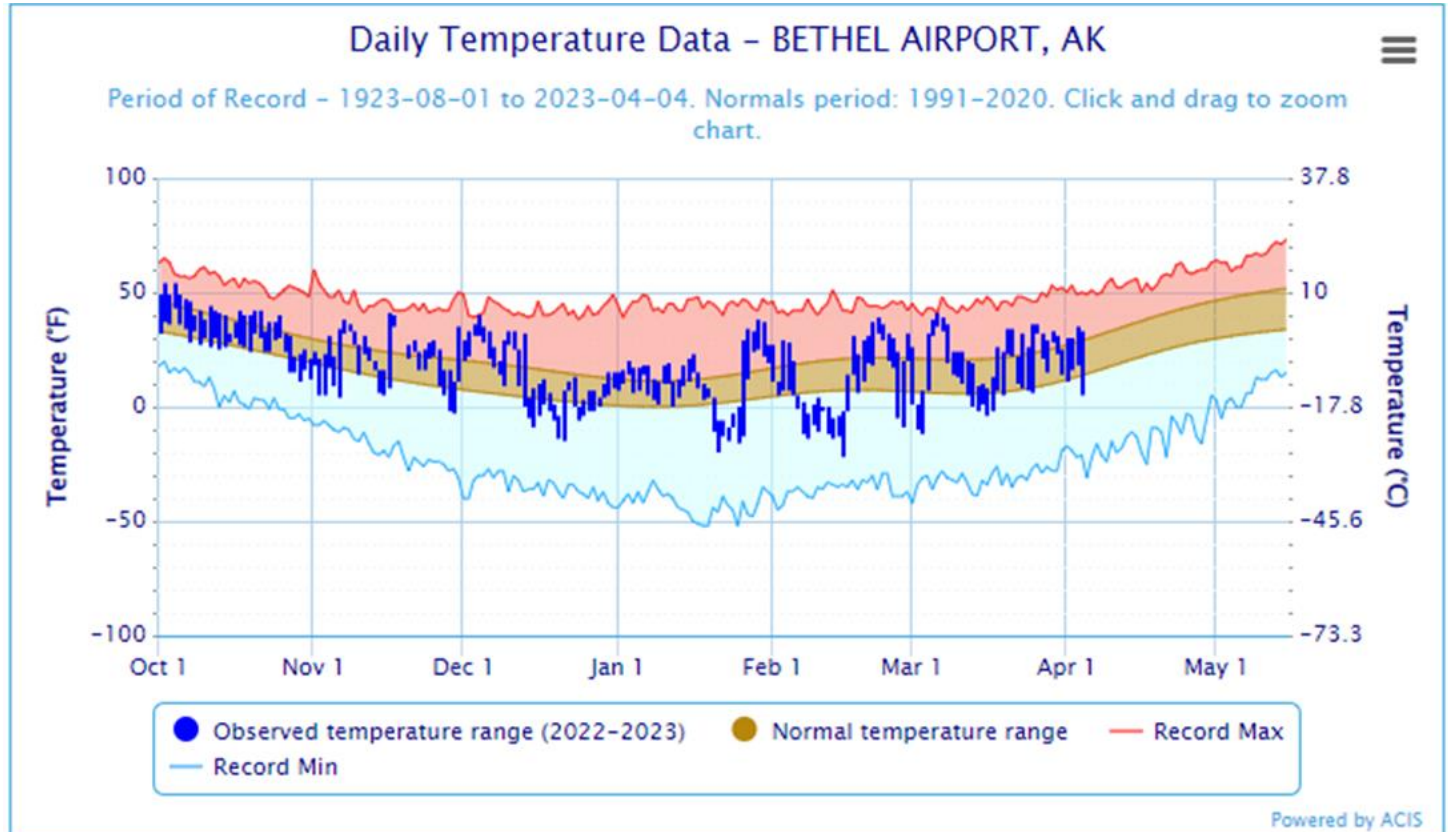
		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Norton Sound					
Pargon Creek	100	8.0	6.4	5.9	136%
Rocky Point	250	5.2	5.2	5.4	96%

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Johnsons Camp	25	23	---	---	---	---	---
Pargon Creek	100	25	15	---	---	---	---
Rocky Point	250	41	24	---	---	---	---

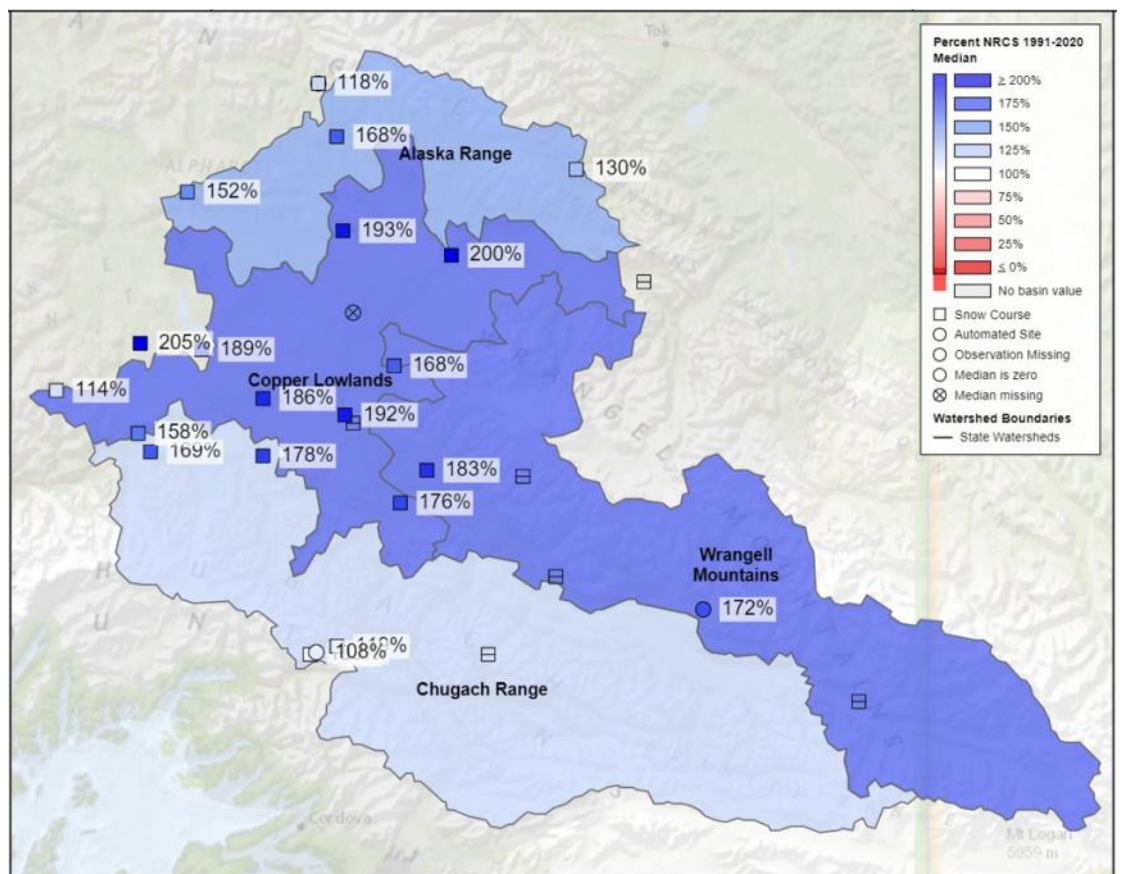
Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS





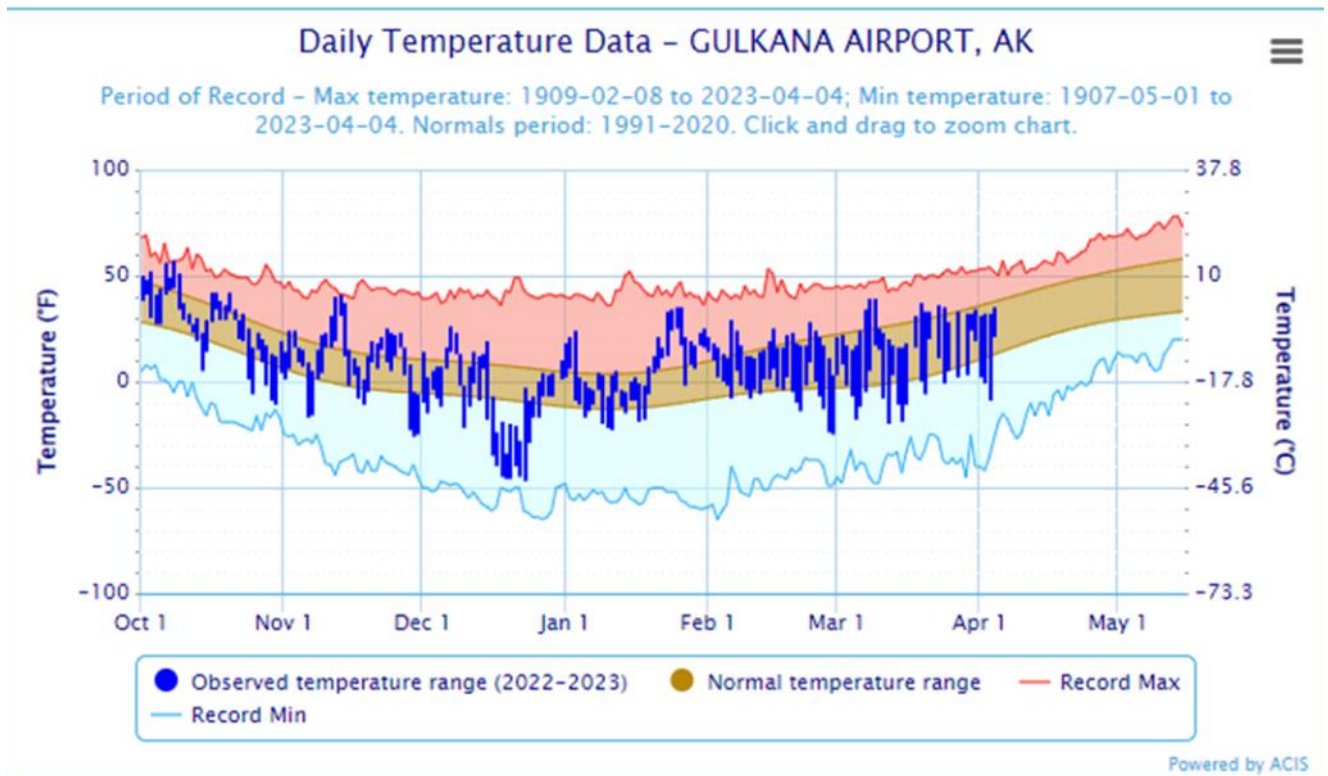
Snowpack Map



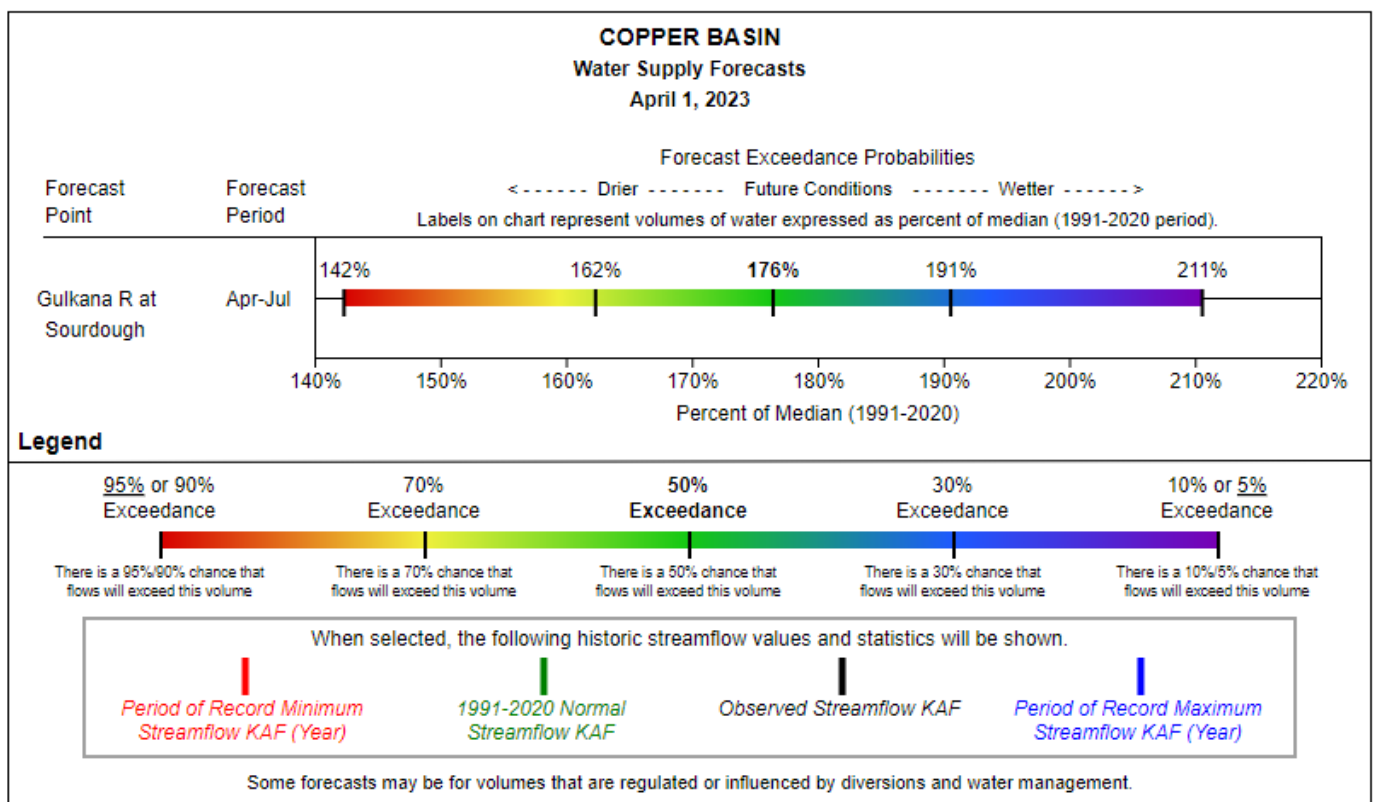
Copper Basin

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Copper Basin

Snowpack

The Copper River basin snowpack is well above Normal. There are three period-of-record high SWE measurements this month in Alaska and they are all in this basin. Tolsona Creek, Tazlina and Kenny Lake edged out the measurements taken last year at this time as all-time highs, and there are no measurements below Normal in the basin. Continuing the theme from last year, and every month this winter, the locations with the most snow have the lowest deviation from Normal. The 24.7 inches of SWE measured at the Worthington Glacier snow course near Thompson pass is slightly above Normal. With only a quarter of the snow, the 6.5 inches of SWE measured at Kenny Lake School is an all-time record, a testament to the diversity of weather patterns in the basin. The Copper River Basin Index is 133% Normal for the date.

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Chistochina	1950	31	43	18	7.2	11.4	3.6
Dadina Lake	2160	46	40	28	11.5 *	11.7	6.3
Fielding Lake	3000	44	64	40	11.8	18.0	10.0
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	35	52	---	9.4	13.9	---
Gulkana River	1830	36	36	---	8.8	10.7	---
Haggard Creek	2540	43	56	28	11.2	15.6	5.8
Kenny Lake School	1300	27	21	16	6.5	5.6	3.7
Little Nelchina	2650	36	34	24	7.9	7.8	5.0
May Creek	1610	34	36	---	8.1	9.3	4.7
Mentasta Pass	2430	34	46	27	7.8	11.6	6.0
Monsoon Lake	3100	38	51	28	9.7 *	14.3 *	6.4
Paxson	2650	44	56	32	11.4	15.5	6.8
Sanford River	2280	39	45	25	9.6 *	14.0	5.7
St. Anne Lake	1990	38	31	24	8.9 *	7.4	5.0
Tazlina	1250	30	26	16	7.3	6.7	3.8
Tolsona Creek	2000	34	30	22	8.0	7.3	4.3
Tsaina River	1650	63	51	53	18.3	16.0	15.4
Twin Lakes	2400	40	34	24	8.8 *	7.3	5.2
Upper Tsaina River	1750	72	56	---	21.2	16.0	19.6
Worthington Glacier	2100	74	72	73	24.7	21.6	24.0

*Estimate

Precipitation Data

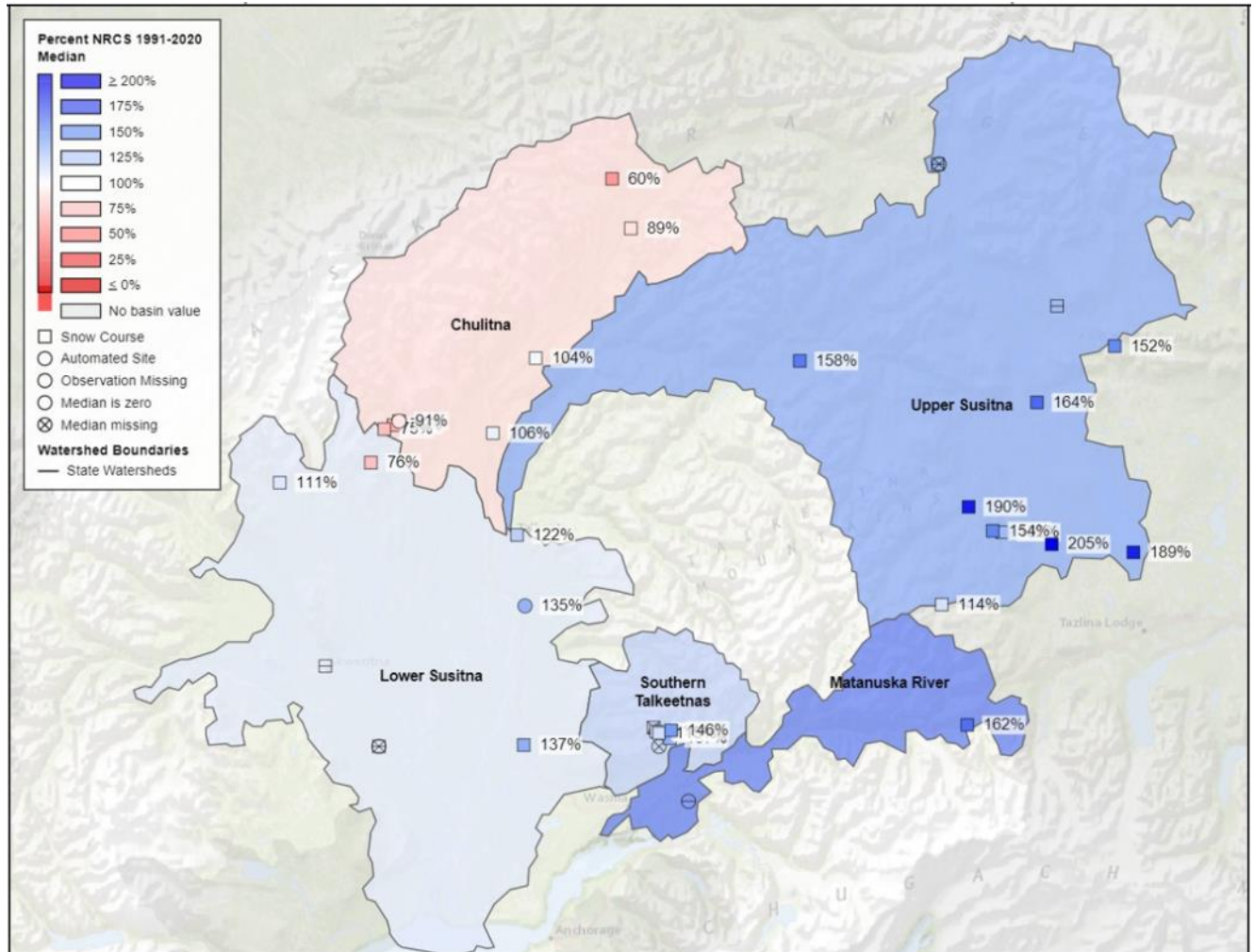
Inches Accumulated since October 1st

Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Fielding Lake	3000	11.7	15.1	---	---
Gulkana River	1830	9.3	9.7	---	---
May Creek	1610	11.8	8.8	6.0	197%
Upper Tsaina River	1750	26.1	17.8	25.9	101%

Matanuska—Susitna Basin



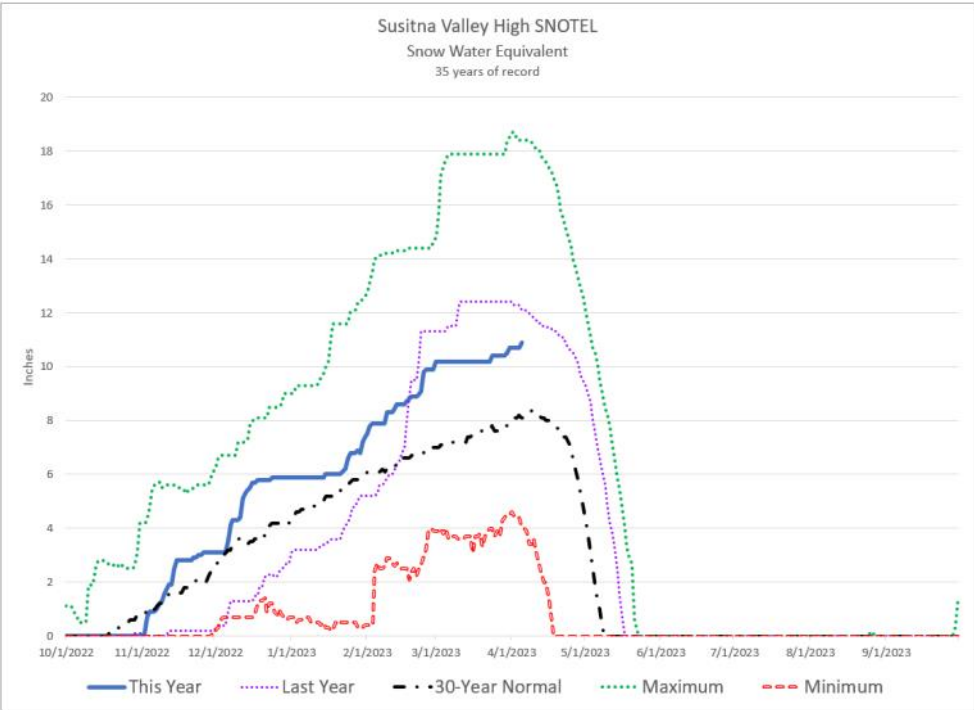
Snowpack Map



Snowpack

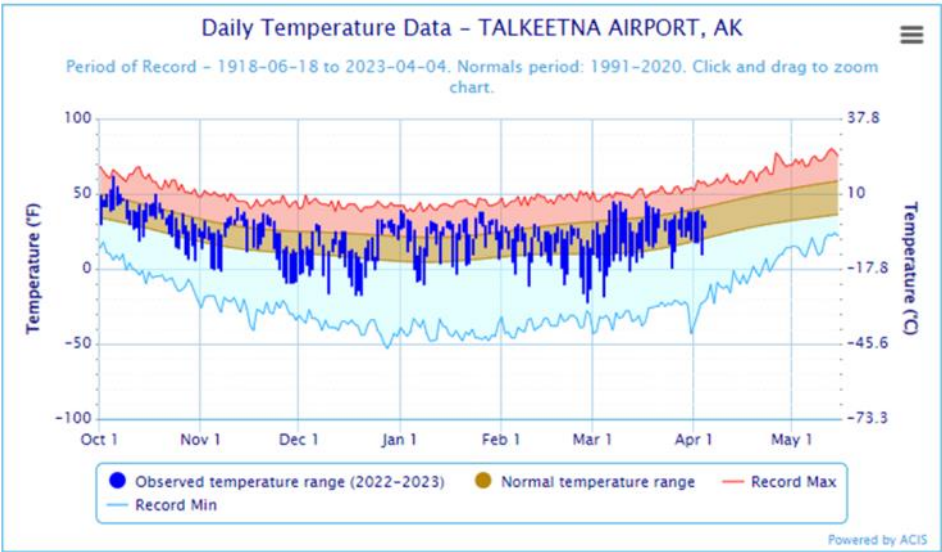
The snowpack in the Matanuska and Susitna is mostly above average. Like last month, the snowpack most above median is in the Upper Susitna, on the east side of the Talkeetna Mountains, where the weather systems and snowpack behave more like the Copper River basin than the Lower Susitna. The 8.9 inches of SWE measured at Lake Louise is just shy of last year's sixty-year record and almost double April's Normal. On the Parks Highway side of the Susitna, the measurements in the Chulitna basin are below Normal - one of the few regions of the state with below Normal snowpack. The rest of the measurements in the Susitna are above Normal. In the Matanuska basin the sole snow measurement in the database, Sheep Mountain, was measured at 167% Normal and the sixth highest in sixty-six years of observation.

Matanuska—Susitna Basin



Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS

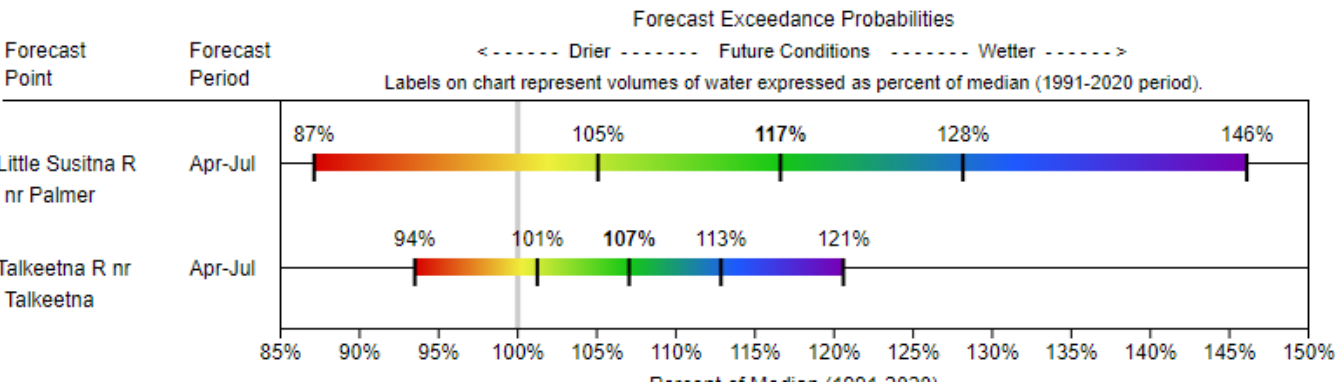


MATANUSKA - SUSITNA BASINS

Water Supply Forecasts

April 1, 2023

Streamflow Forecasts



Matanuska—Susitna Basin

Snowpack Data

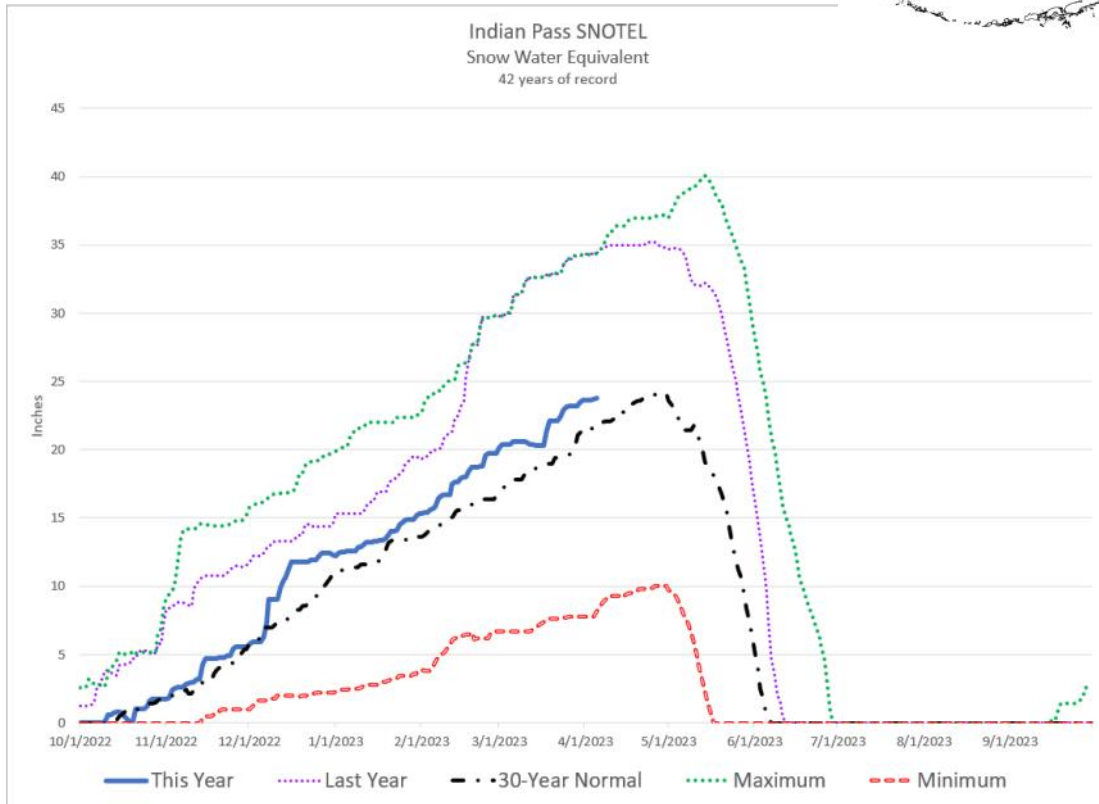
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Alexander Lake	160	34	39	---	8.8	11.8	---
Archangel Road	2200	54	---	42	16.7	---	11.4
Birthday Pass	4020	90	120	---	30.7	42.0	---
Blueberry Hill	1200	50	60	46	13.6	19.6	13.1
Chelatna Lake	1450	42	47	38	11.0 *	14.2 *	9.9
Curtis Lake	2850	35	38	22	8.4 *	8.5	4.1
Denali View	700	40	50	38	10.8	15.1	10.2
Dunkle Hills	2700	21	48	33	5.3 *	14.7 *	8.8
Dutch Hills	3100	63	90	75	18.3 *	31.5 *	24.5
E. Fork Chulitna	1770	44	55	45	11.0	16.5	12.3
East Palmer	230	23	17	---	---	---	---
Fishhook Basin	3300	65	90	56	20.5	31.0	17.8
Fog Lakes	2120	33	43	24	7.9 *	12.3	5.0
Frostbite Bottom	2700	53	72	---	16.5	24.5	---
Horsepasture Pass	4300	33	36	30	7.9 *	9.1 *	6.9
Independence Mine	3550	69	98	65	22.6	34.9	20.4
Independence Mine	3550	63	90	---	22.2	32.8	---
Lake Louise	2400	37	37	24	8.9	9.2	4.7
Little Susitna	1700	48	59	37	13.7	18.8	10.0
Monahan Flat	2710	30	---	---	6.1	12.0	---
Nugget Bench	2010	40	63	46	10.5 *	19.5 *	13.8
Ramsdyke Creek	2220	50	81	62	13.5 *	27.1 *	19.2
Sheep Mountain	2900	34	32	25	8.4	7.8	5.2
Spring Creek	580	0	14	---	---	---	---
Square Lake	2950	33	39	21	8.0 *	7.9	4.2
Susitna Valley High	375	37	40	---	10.7	12.4	7.9
Talkeetna	350	32	38	26	7.8	11.8	6.4
Tokositna Valley	850	48	60	---	12.5	18.9	13.8
Tyone River	2400	30	41	21	7.2 *	10.7 *	4.4
Upper Oshetna River	3150	30	40	22	7.1 *	10.1 *	4.6
Upper Sanona Creek	3100	31	39	28	7.4 *	9.7 *	5.6
Willow Airstrip	200	36	40	28	9.3	12.9	6.8

*Estimate

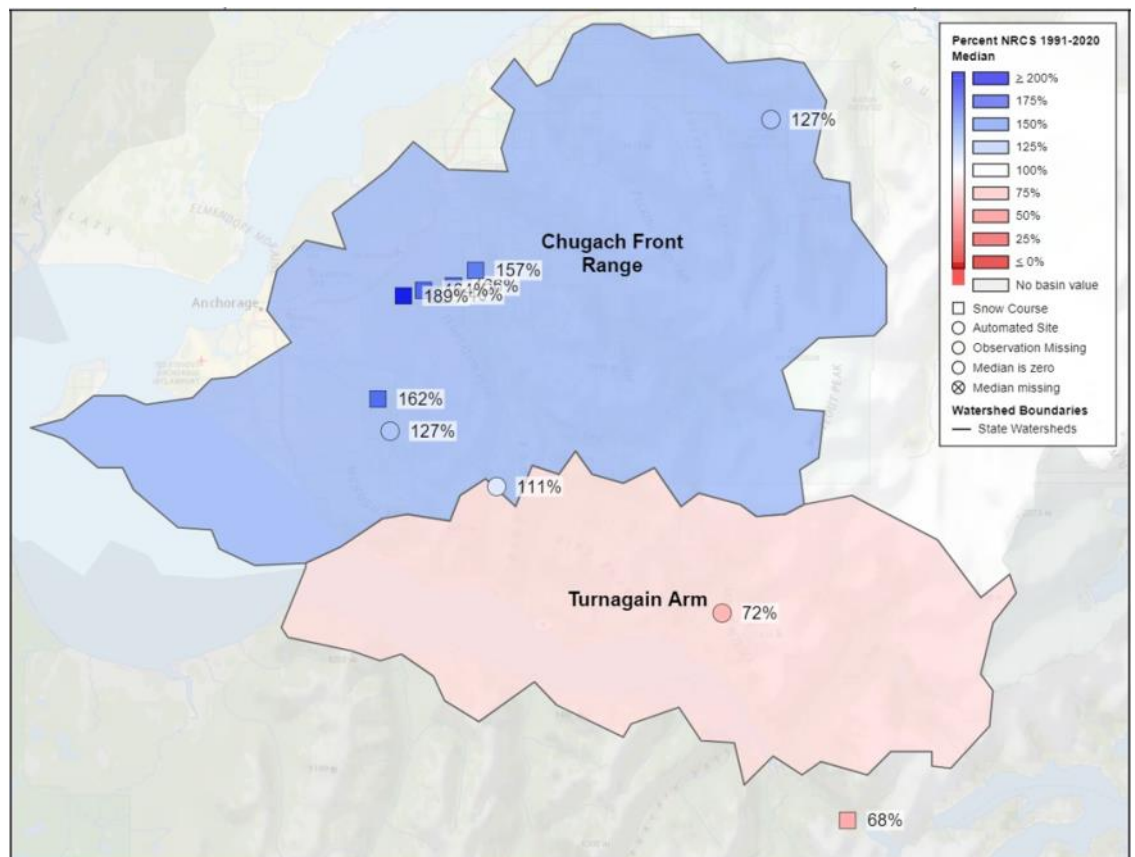
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Alexander Lake	160	14.7	18.0	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2700	17.9	22.8	---	---
Independence Mine	3550	20.0	27.3	16.4	122%
Monahan Flat	2710	8.5	---	7.6	112%
Spring Creek	580	8.8	11.1	---	---
Susitna Valley High	375	14.2	16.9	11.6	122%
Tokositna Valley	850	20.4	21.6	20.8	98%

Northern Cook Inlet



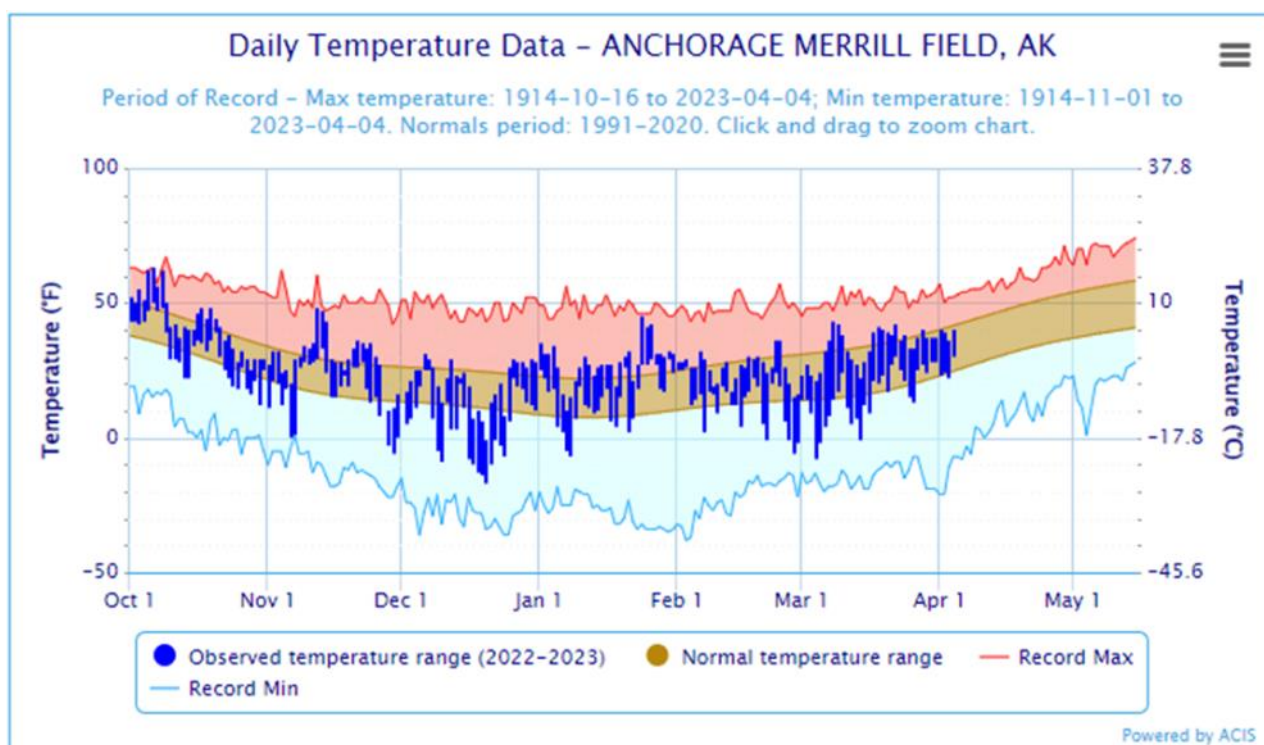
Snowpack Map



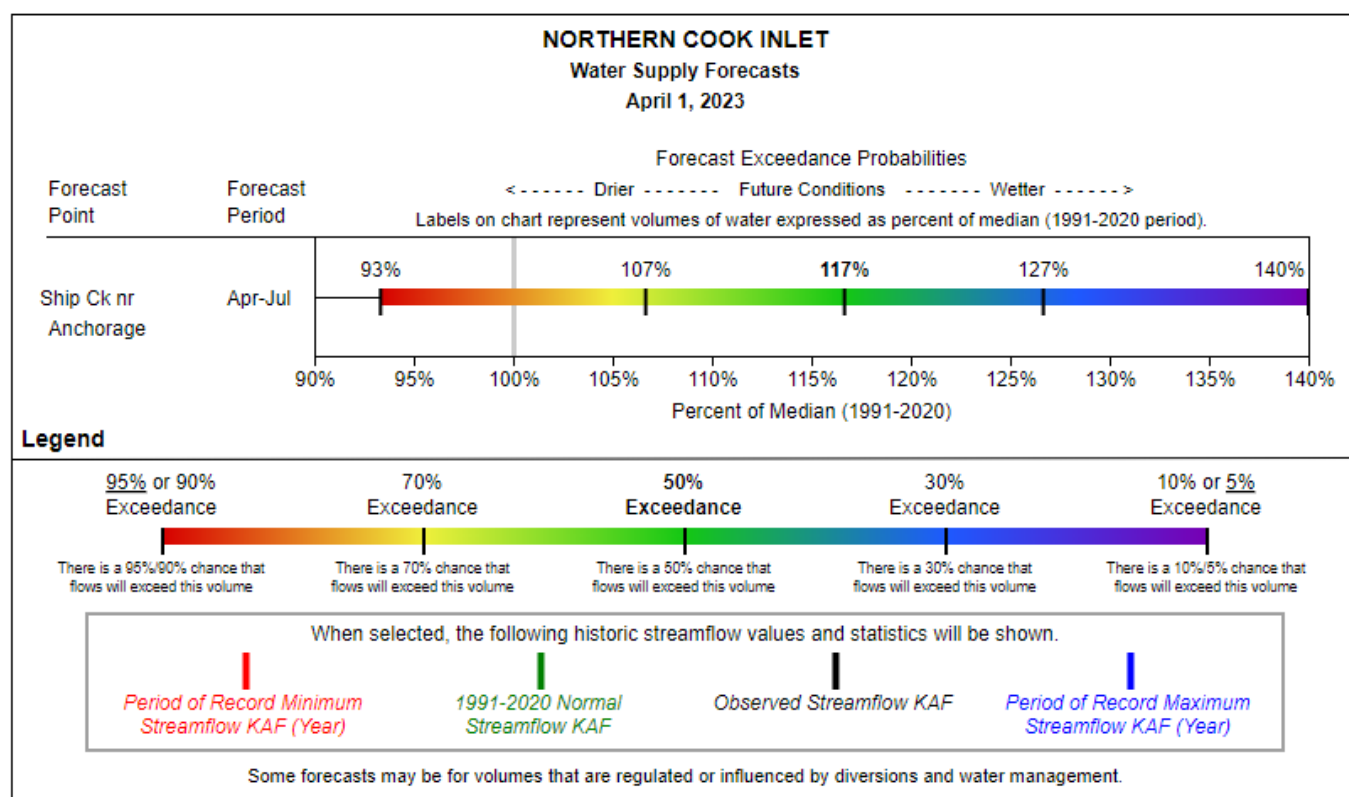
Northern Cook Inlet

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Northern Cook Inlet

Snowpack

The snowpack of Northern Cook Inlet is mostly above Normal. The most outstanding measurements, compared to Normal, are in the lower elevations around Anchorage. At 250 feet elevation, Kincaid Parks Snow Course's 7.9 inches SWE is the fourth highest in 32 years of observation. The lowest Arctic Valley Snow Course, at 500 feet ASL, is the fifth highest in sixty years of observation. These high measurements are primarily the result of big snow to sea level events in December and February. Storm patterns changed during March, resulting in only modest snowfall around Anchorage for the month. The stations that reported the most snow during month were Moraine and Mount Alyeska. The 2.1 inches of SWE gain reported at Moraine is the third highest March increase in its 20-year record. Mount Alyeska SNOTEL received more March precipitation than Normal, but included rain so SWE increases for the month were below Normal. This station is the only one in the region reporting below Normal snowpack for the date.

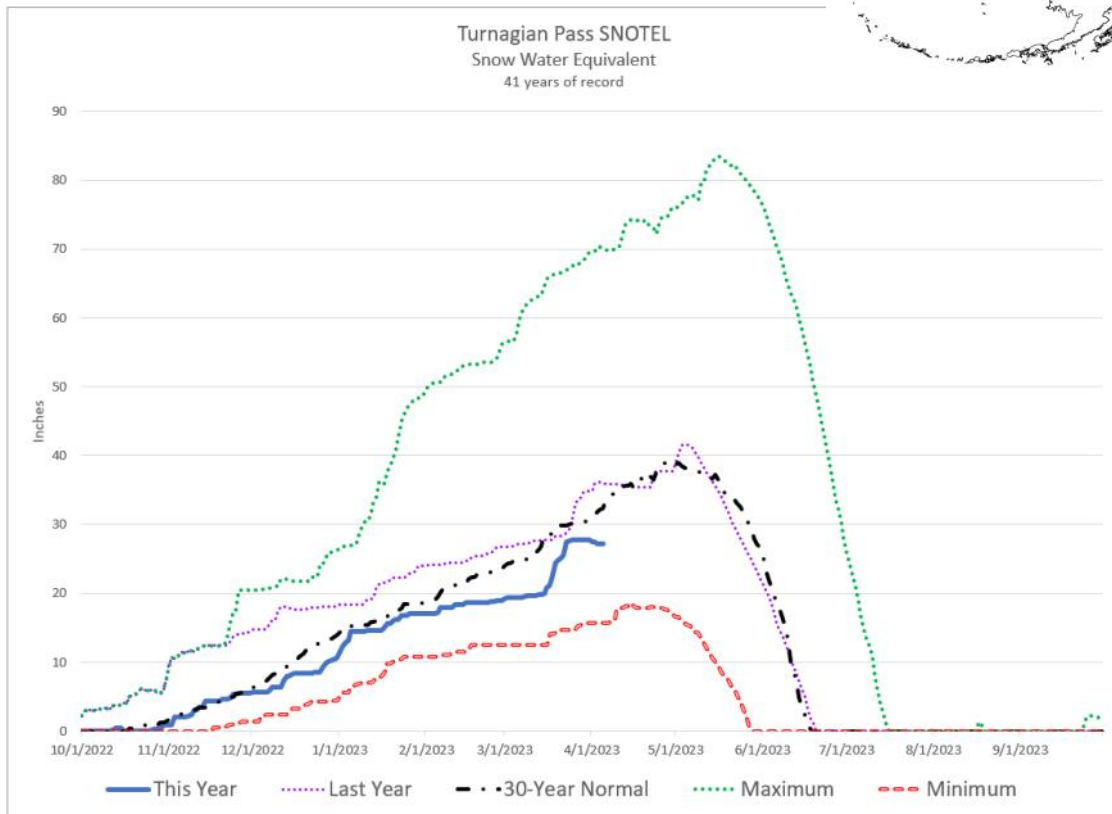
Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Anchorage Hillside	2080	42	44	---	11.7	13.8	9.2
Arctic Ski Bowl	3000	52	40	38	18.0	13.4	11.5
Arctic Valley 1	500	24	12	14	6.8	3.6	3.6
Arctic Valley 2	1000	32	22	20	8.2	6.5	5.0
Arctic Valley 3	1450	38	41	29	10.4	12.7	7.1
Arctic Valley 4	2030	40	39	28	11.6	11.4	7.0
East Palmer	230	23	17	---	---	---	---
Indian Pass	2350	74	94	---	23.6	34.3	21.3
Kincaid Park	250	28	22	16	7.9	5.7	4.3
Moraine	2100	36	36	---	8.1	10.8	6.4
Mt. Alyeska	1540	70	94	---	20.8	32.1	28.8
Portage Valley	50	36	37	45	10.4	15.5	15.2
South Campbell Creek	1200	35	25	26	9.9	6.9	6.1
SF Eagle River	2165	53	41	---	13.9	15.0	---
Spring Creek	580	0	14	---	---	---	---

Precipitation Data

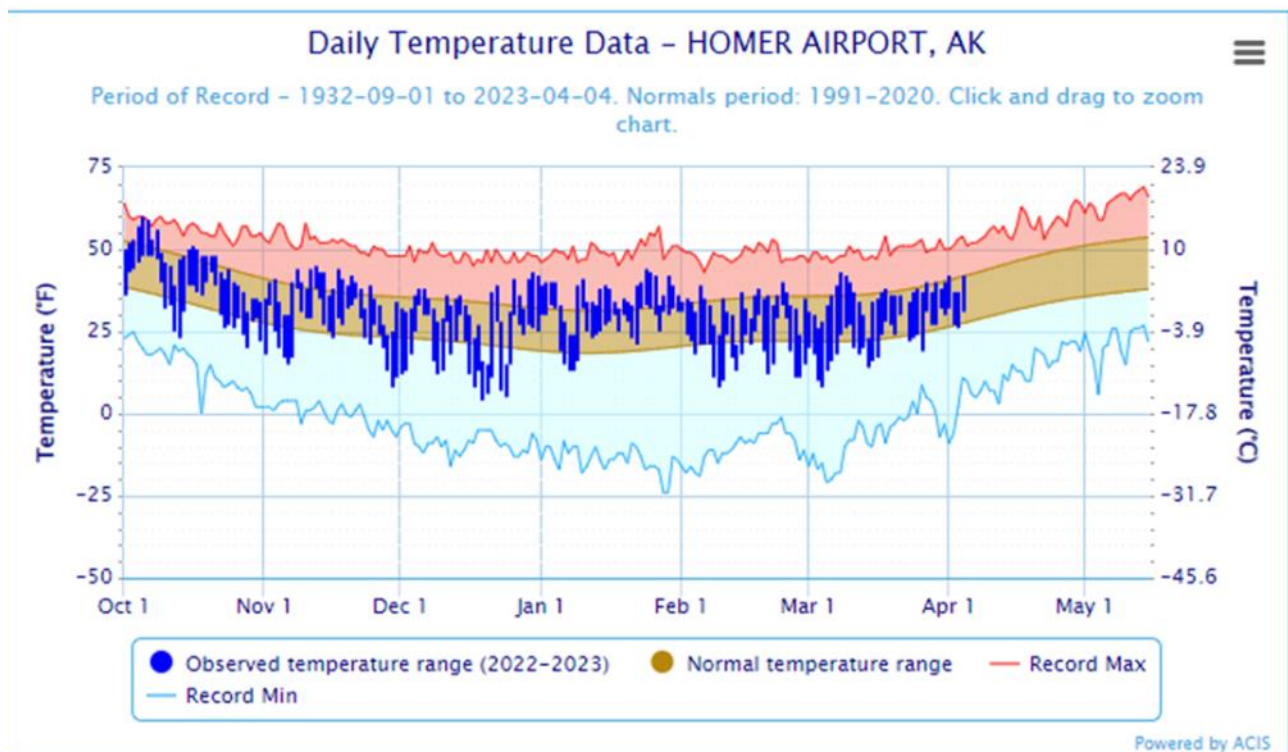
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Anchorage Hillside	2080	14.6	17.3	14.3	102%
Indian Pass	2350	28.6	32.4	25.4	113%
Moraine	2100	10.8	14.2	10.5	103%
Mt. Alyeska	1540	34.1	52.6	42.0	81%
Spring Creek	580	8.8	11.1	---	---

Kenai Peninsula



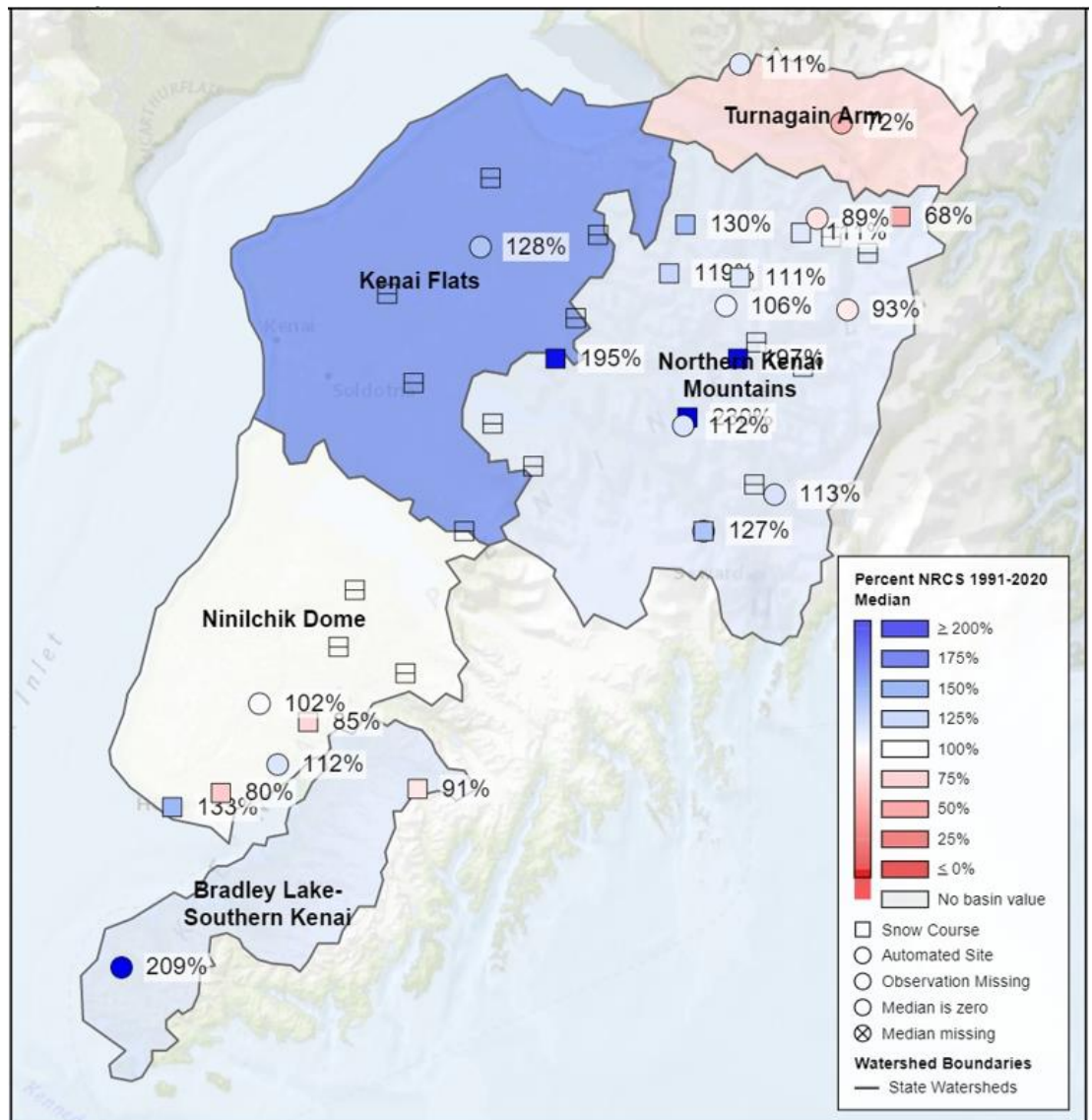
Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Kenai Peninsula

Snowpack Map



Snowpack

Like last month, snowpack on the Kenai Peninsula is a mixed bag. There are stations on either end of the peninsula that are reporting below Normal SWE for April 1. And there is a swath in the middle of the peninsula that is reporting exceptionally above Normal SWE. The storm track that produced above Normal snowpack on the western Kenai most of the year switched to storms that favored the eastern Kenai in March. Turnagain Pass, Summit Creek, Grandview, Cooper Lake and Grouse Creek Divide all reported above average snowfall for the month. This snowfall was concentrated in a 10-day period in the middle of the month. For the northern stations this snowfall was above Normal but not exceptionally so. In the central Kenai, however, March snowfall was exceptional. The Snug Harbor Snow Course reported its highest March SWE gain in forty-two years of observation. Jean Lake reported it's second highest monthly gain in fifty-four years of observation. These stations, as well as Moose Pass, are reporting April 1 SWE's that are double Normal for the date. Snowfall in the Homer region has been variable all year. March snowfall was above Normal, but the snowpack-to-date is mixed, with some reporting above Normal, and some below Normal on April 1. The Basin Index for the Kenai Peninsula is 106% of Normal for the date.

Kenai Peninsula

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Anchor River Divide	1653	45	41	---	11.9	12.1	11.7
Bertha Creek	950	61	57	50	17.6 *	18.4	15.8
Bridge Creek	1300	35	43	38	8.6	12.9	10.8
Cooper Lake	1200	57	45	---	15.5	13.6	13.8
Demonstration Forest	780	36	37	26	9.6	11.6	7.2
Eagle Lake	1400	40	44	40	9.9	11.3	11.6
Exit Glacier	400	65	61	47	19.9	21.2	15.7
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	400	67	61	---	21.0	17.7	---
Grandview	1100	88	81	---	27.8	27.4	30.0
Grouse Creek Divide	700	62	62	---	18.5	19.0	16.4
Jean Lake	620	29	6	16	7.8	2.0	4.0
Kenai Moose Pens	300	24	19	---	6.4	6.3	5.0
Kenai Summit	1390	57	50	48	15.7 *	14.4	14.2
Lower Kachemak Creek	1915	57	60	---	---	---	---
Mcneil Canyon	1320	39	36	---	10.3	11.8	9.2
Middle Fork Bradley	2300	49	54	---	---	---	---
Moose Pass	700	43	37	20	11.8	12.0	6.0
Mt. Alyeska	1540	70	94	---	20.8	32.1	28.8
Nuka Glacier SNOTEL	1250	85	114	---	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier	1250	64	100	74	29.2	35.8	32.0
Pass Creek	1200	45	36	33	11.7	10.5	9.0
Port Graham	300	---	42	---	14.6	16.8	7
Portage Valley	50	36	37	45	10.4	15.5	15.2
Resurrection Pass	2250	45	46	38	12.1	13.9	10.2
Snug Harbor Road	500	34	13	16	9.9	3.8	4.3
Summit Creek	1400	47	41	---	11.0	11.4	10.4
Turnagain Pass	1880	94	116	---	27.5	34.9	30.8

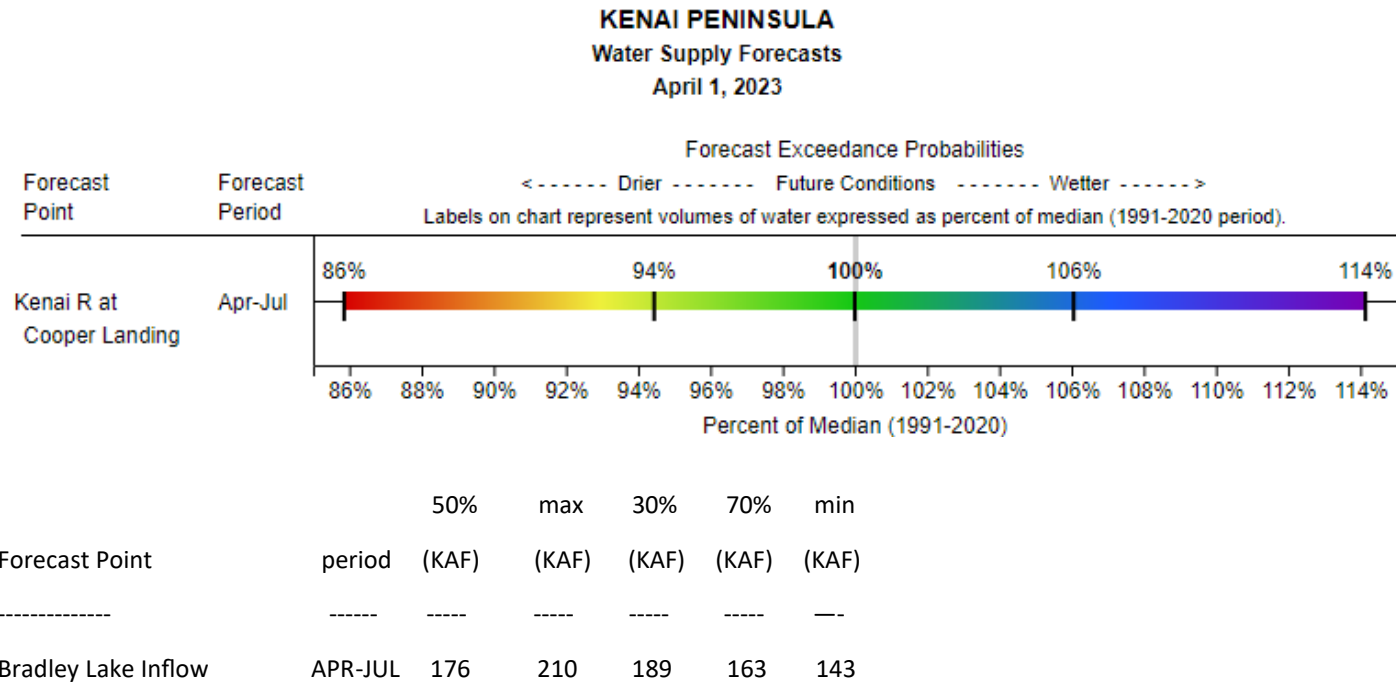
*Estimate

Precipitation Data

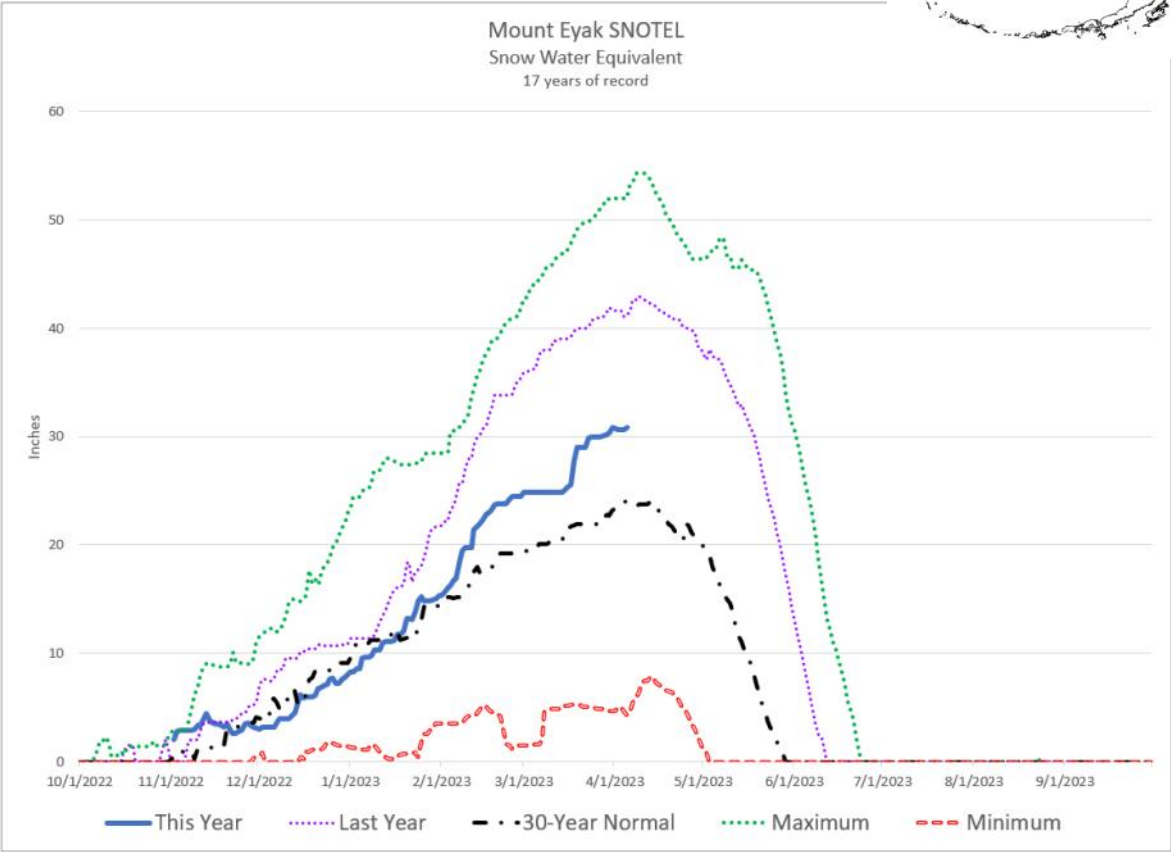
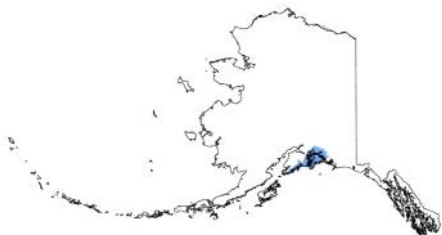
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Anchor River Divide	1653	13.8	20.0	17.4	79%
Cooper Lake	1200	21.3	27.5	24.0	89%
Exit Glacier	400	34.8	47.6	---	---
Grandview	1100	36.1	43.8	40.0	90%
Grouse Creek Divide	700	28.9	37.6	35.6	81%
Kenai Moose Pens	300	8.6	9.7	8.4	102%
Lower Kachemak Creek	1915	25.0	32.9	---	---
Mcneil Canyon	1320	11.9	15.9	16.4	73%
Middle Fork Bradley	2300	23.4	30.0	30.4	77%
Mt. Alyeska	1540	34.1	52.6	42.0	81%
Nuka Glacier	1250	30.4	41.2	49.8	61%
Port Graham	300	36.0	---	48.4	74%
Summit Creek	1400	15.5	18.8	16.5	94%
Turnagain Pass	1880	31.6	40.8	38.1	83%

Kenai Peninsula

Streamflow Forecasts

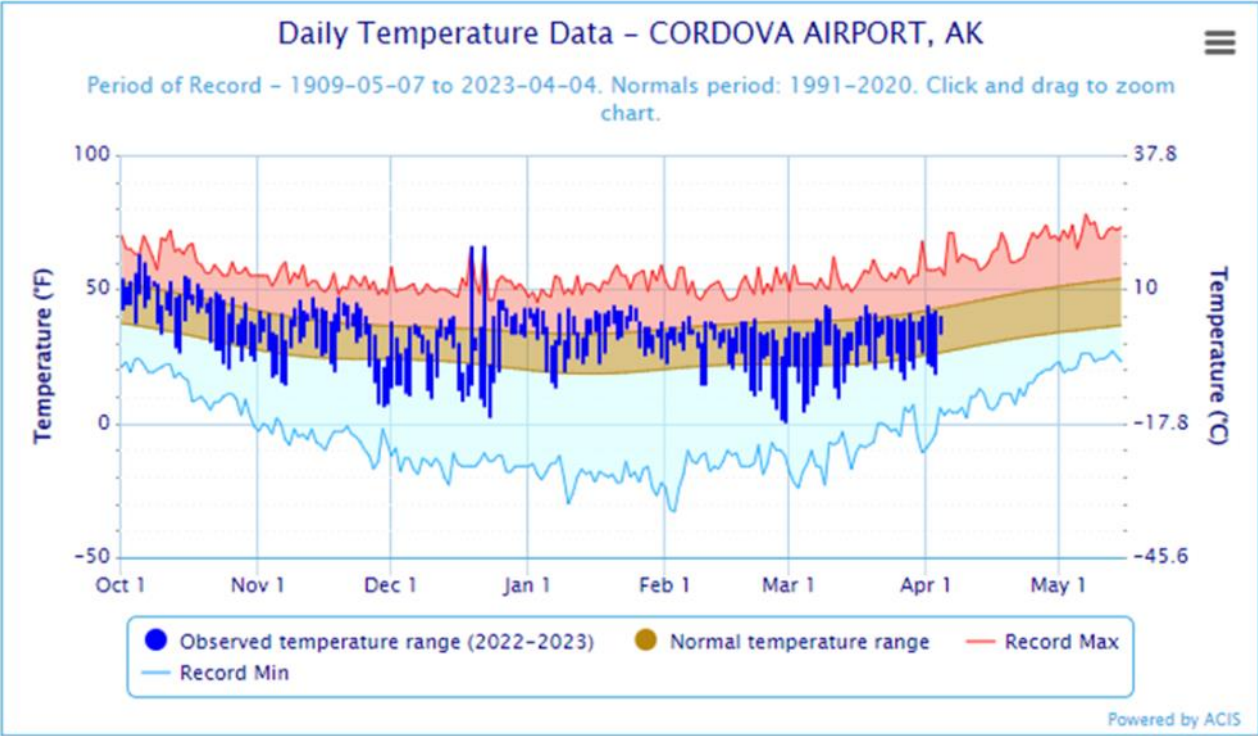


Western Gulf – Prince William Sound



Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS

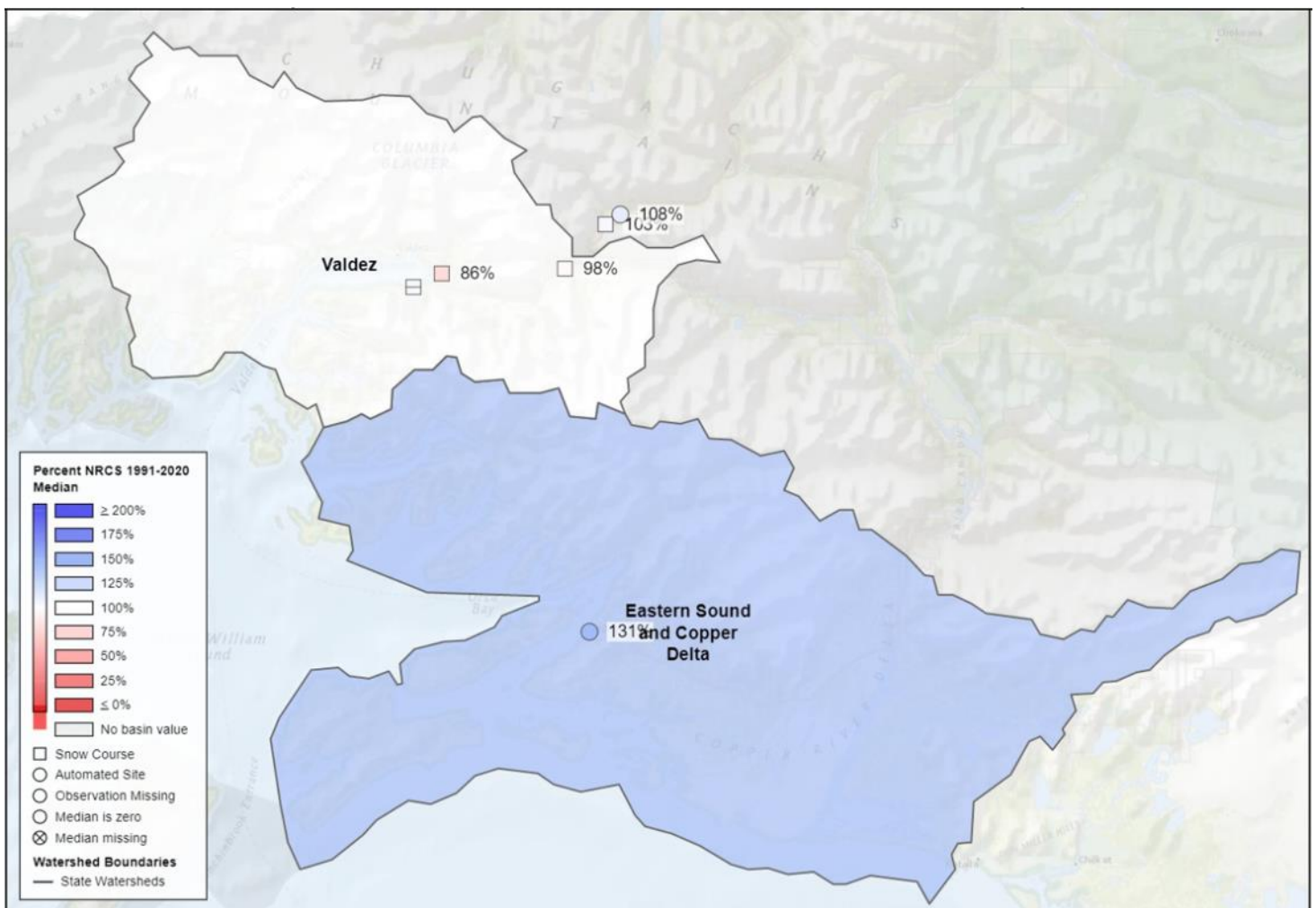


Western Gulf – Prince William Sound

Snowpack

Snowpack in the Western Gulf region is mixed. Like last month and last year at this time, Mt. Eyak has the most robust snowpack in the region. The 30.7 inches SWE reported on April 1 is 129% of Normal. March precipitation patterns favored Eastern Prince William Sound, with the stations around Seward reporting above Normal precipitation for the month. Sugarloaf, near Valdez, reported less than half Normal March precipitation. This continues a trend seen all winter and the snow courses near Valdez remain below Normal on April 1.

Snowpack Map



Western Gulf — Prince William Sound

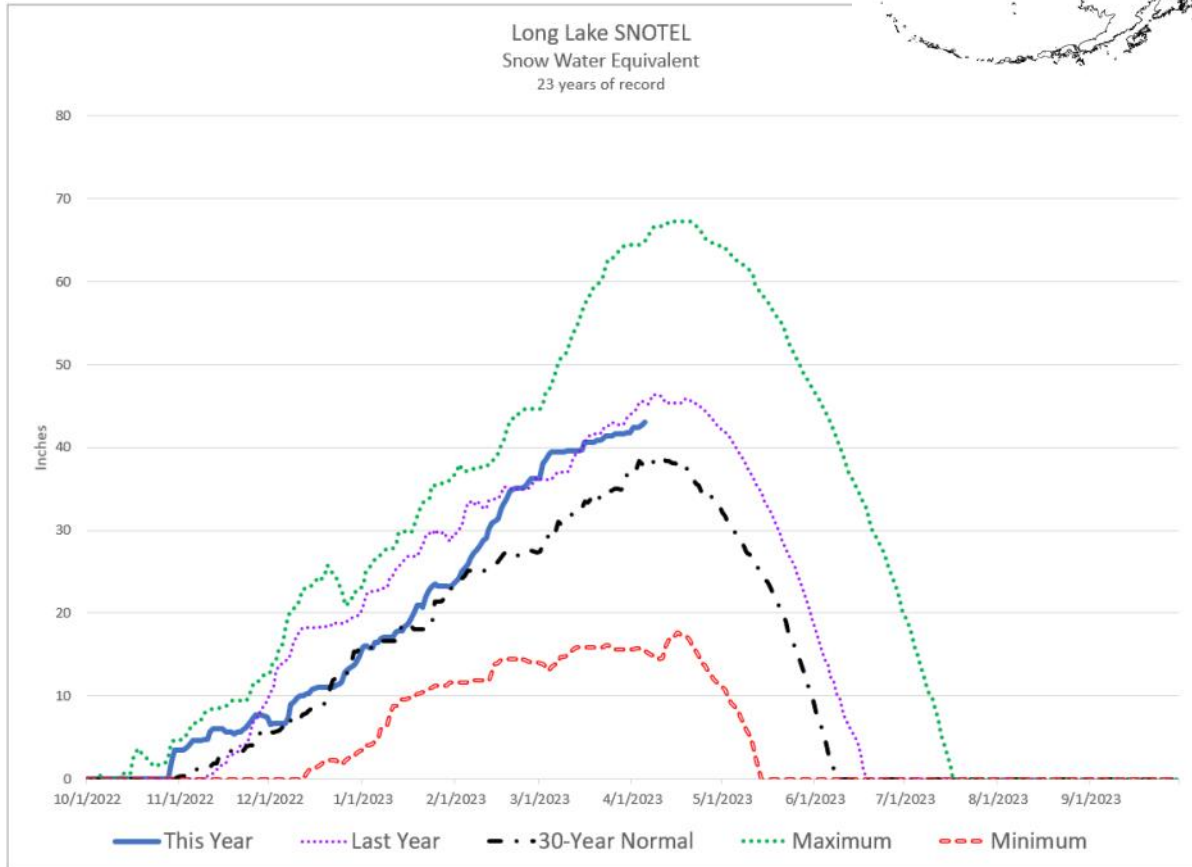
Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Esther Island	50	48	50	---	---	---	---
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	400	67	61	---	21.0	17.7	---
Exit Glacier	400	65	61	47	19.9	21.2	15.7
Grouse Creek Divide	700	62	62	---	18.5	19.0	16.4
Lowe River	600	51	52	48	15.3	17.2	15.6
Mt. Eyak	1405	79	113	---	30.7	41.6	23.4
Nicks Valley	4280	93	116	---	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier	1250	64	100	74	29.2	35.8	32.0
Tsaina River	1650	63	51	53	18.3	16.0	15.4
Upper Tsaina River	1750	72	56	---	21.2	16.0	19.6
Valdez	50	41	61	46	13.2	21.0	15.4
Worthington Glacier	2100	74	72	73	24.7	21.6	24.0

Precipitation Data

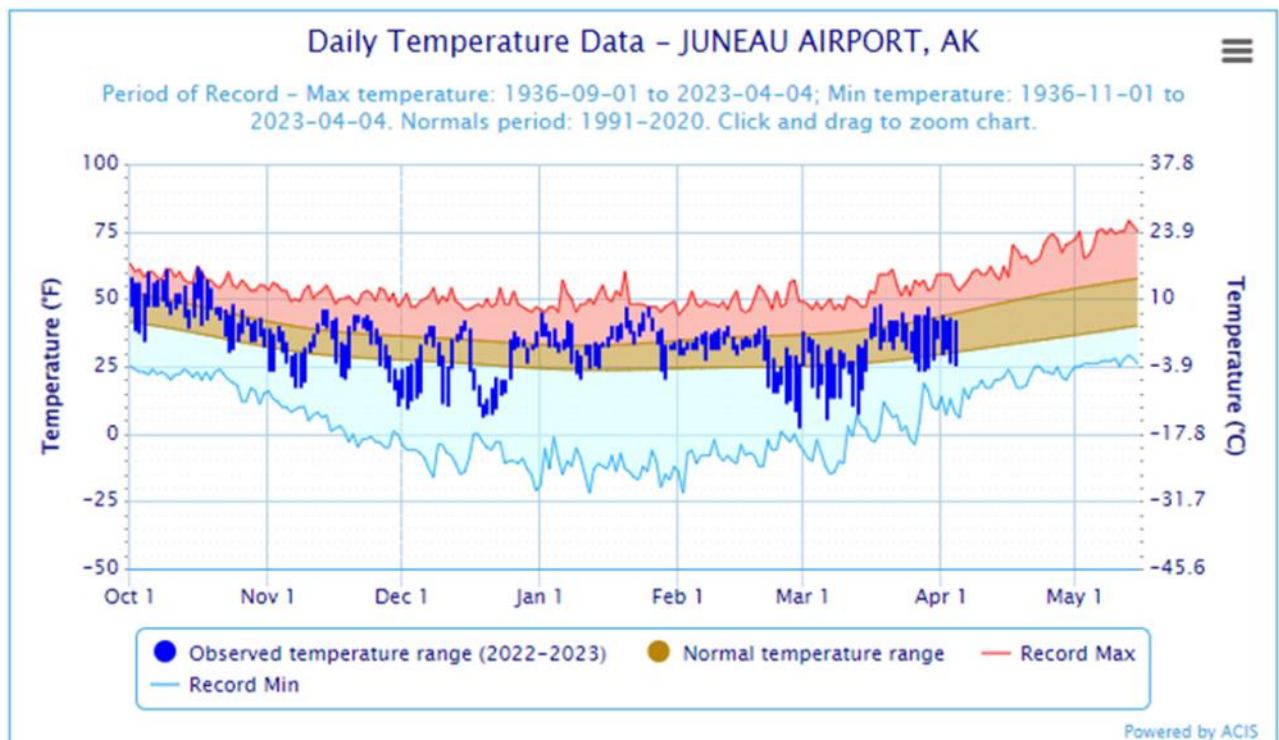
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Esther Island	50	71.4	93.8	79.6	90%
Exit Glacier	400	34.8	47.6	---	---
Grouse Creek Divide	700	28.9	37.6	35.6	81%
Mt. Eyak	1405	75.4	70.4	68.4	110%
Nicks Valley	4280	6.9	0.5	---	---
Nuchek	50	78.2	94.3	---	---
Port San Juan	50	64.8	77.1	---	---
Seal Island	20	31.0	39.7	---	---
Strawberry Reef	30	44.9	46.4	---	---
Tatitlek	50	46.9	46.8	---	---
Upper Tsaina River	1750	26.1	17.8	25.9	101%

Southeast



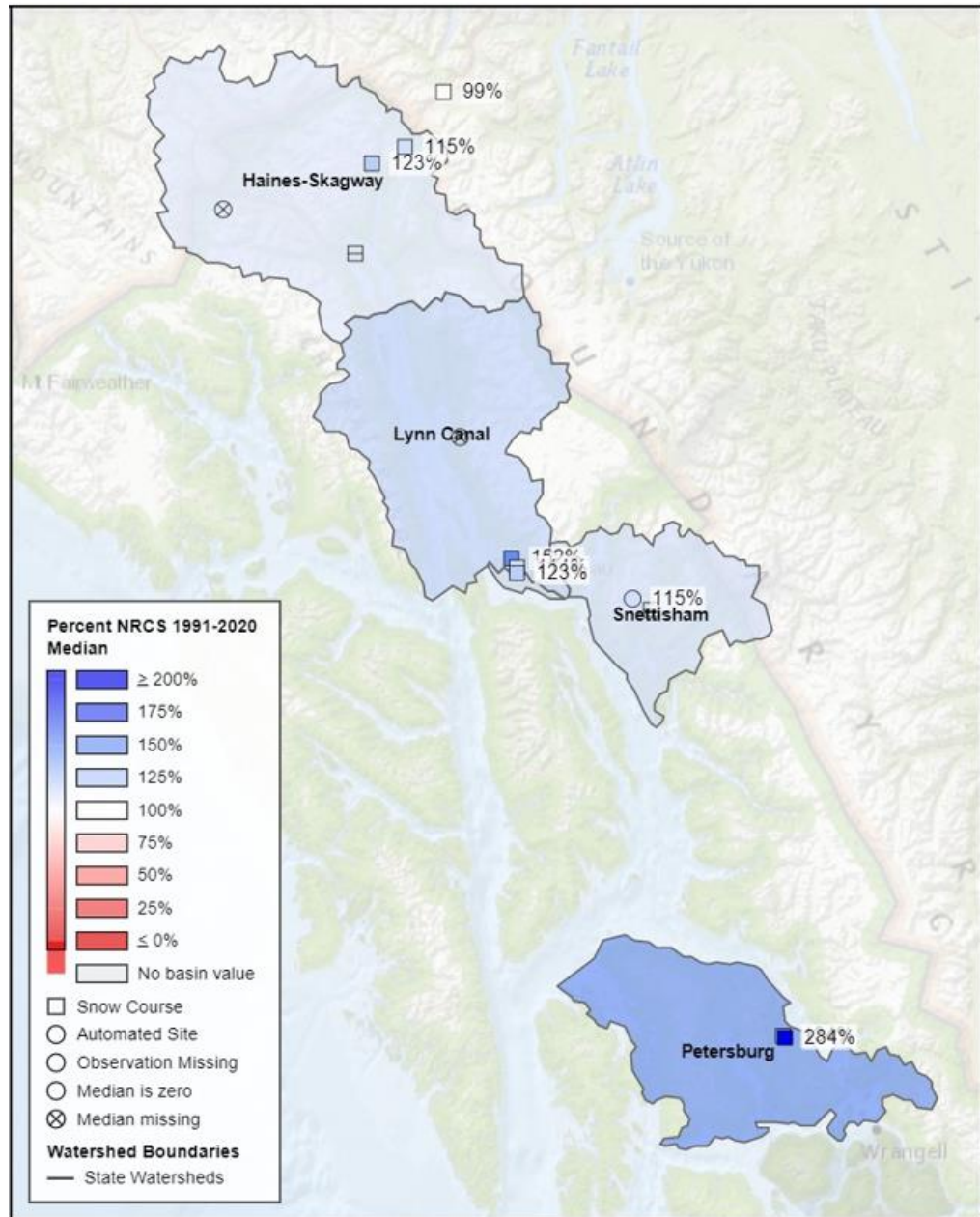
Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Southeast

Snowpack Map



Streamflow Forecasts

Forecast Point	period	50% (KAF)	% of med (%)	max (KAF)	30% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	min (KAF)	30-yr median (KAF)
Taiya River	APR-JUL	495	106	555	520	470	435	465

Southeast

Snowpack

All SWE measurements in Southeast Alaska are above Normal on April 1. March precipitation favored the Northern Panhandle, with the measurements around Skagway making the most exceptional gains over the month. The 5.3 inch March SWE increase at Moore Creek Bridge is the third largest monthly gain in thirty-three years of record. Further South, March precipitation was below Normal and included rain, which resulted in loss of snowpack for the low elevation measurements on Douglas Island and around Petersburg. These Snow Courses are still riding high from considerable gains in February and remain much above Normal for the date.

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Cropley Lake	1650	83	126	84	36.3	49.7	29.4
Eagle Crest	1200	58	72	54	21.2	28.2	18.6
Fish Creek	500	9	6	8	4.1	2.1	2.7
Heen Latinee	2065	68	92	---	21.8	30.8	---
Long Lake	850	112	103	---	42.4	44.2	37
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	65	76	61	22.6	23.1	19.7
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	62	79	---	---	---	---
Mount Ripinsky	2500	182	---	---	---	---	---
Petersburg Reservoir	550	28	16	9	9.1	6.6	3.2
Petersburg Ridge, S.	1650	88	95	71	33.4 *	31.2	24.9
West Creek	475	27	21	24	9.5	7.7	7.7

**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Long Lake	850	107.5	113.8	96.2	112%
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	29.6	25.0	27.3	108%

For further information contact:

NRCS Alaska web site: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/ak/snow/>

NRCS Water and Climate Center web site: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/wcc/home/>

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