Alaska Snow Survey Report

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

May 1, 2023

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Cover Photo: Look Eyrie SNOLITE snow depth sensor measured a peak snow depth of 160" of snow. It was manually measured on April 20th this year with 148" of snow depth and 62.6" of water content. Photo by NRCS Hydrologic Technician Keegan Krantz.

Table of Contents

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

If it feels like winter is dragging on . . . it is! On May 1, 2023, a snowpack that was robust on April 1 remains mostly intact. Typically, the snowpack in the majority of Alaska Snow Survey's monitoring network records a decrease during April. However, snowpack this year bucks that trend and in many areas melt-out has been delayed by several weeks. This is primarily a function of remarkable cold. April 2023 saw two historic cold snaps. In early to mid-April cold took aim at Western Alaska. Pargon Creek SNOTEL reported a low of -43 degrees Fahrenheit on both April 8 and 10. This is more than five degrees Fahrenheit colder than any previous

		Basin Index	
		Current	Last Year
Alaska Statewide Snowpack	# of Sites	Percent of Median	Percent of Median
Upper Yukon Basin	35	173	215
Central Yukon Basin	13	147	180
Tanana Basin	28	270	321
Koyukuk Basin	12	176	112
Kuskokwim Basin	0	—	—
Lower Yukon	4	185	149
Copper Basin	16	186	193
Matanuska-Susitna Basin	13	150	177
Northern Cook Inlet	7	138	151
Kenai Peninsula	20	140	134
Western Gulf of Alaska	8	147	146
Southeast Alaska	9	126	148

April temperature in the station's history. Towards the end of the month the cold moved to the Interior. On April 22, Eagle Summit reported a high of 0 degrees Fahrenheit. This is both the latest the station has a recorded high of zero or lower and more than 15 degrees Fahrenheit colder than the previous lowest high temperature for the date in the station's history. The month of April went down colder than Normal for the entirety of the state. The largest departures from Normal were in the Northern and Western regions, with Southeast Alaska as the only region in the state with temperatures approaching - albeit, still slightly below - Normal.

Regarding the snowpack on May 1, its easier to talk about the places that don't have an above Normal snowpack than the places that do. The places with the least snowpack in relation to Normal are some of

General Overview, Continued

SnowPack Continued

Normal are some of Southcentral Alaska's most popular places for snow enthusiasts to recreate. The biggest negative departures from Normal are south of Anchorage at Mount Alyeska and Turnagain Pass. Both are reporting numbers for Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) that are roughly twenty percent lower than Normal for the date. Valdez is reporting a below Normal snowpack as well. As is the very upper reaches of the Chulitna basin. Everywhere else in the State is somewhere between above median and historic highs.

The places with a historic May 1 snowpack are varied. The majority of the records are in the Copper River. Most of the basin had a historic April 1 snowpack and then cold temperatures and above Normal snowfall through the month have preserved the records. In Southcentral Alaska, there are two May 1 snowpack records, and they are both at elevations of 300 feet above sea level (ASL) or less. Kenai Moose Pens and Kincaid Park were both measured with the deepest snowpacks in their periods-of-record. These records were the product of a robust season leading up to April, and a month that was both wetter and colder than Normal. The other records in the state are in Northwest Alaska where Kelly Station SNOTEL and the Aerial Markers around the Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge are reporting period-of-record maximums. The rest of the State has a snowpack that is somewhere between above and exceptionally above Normal.

Precipitation

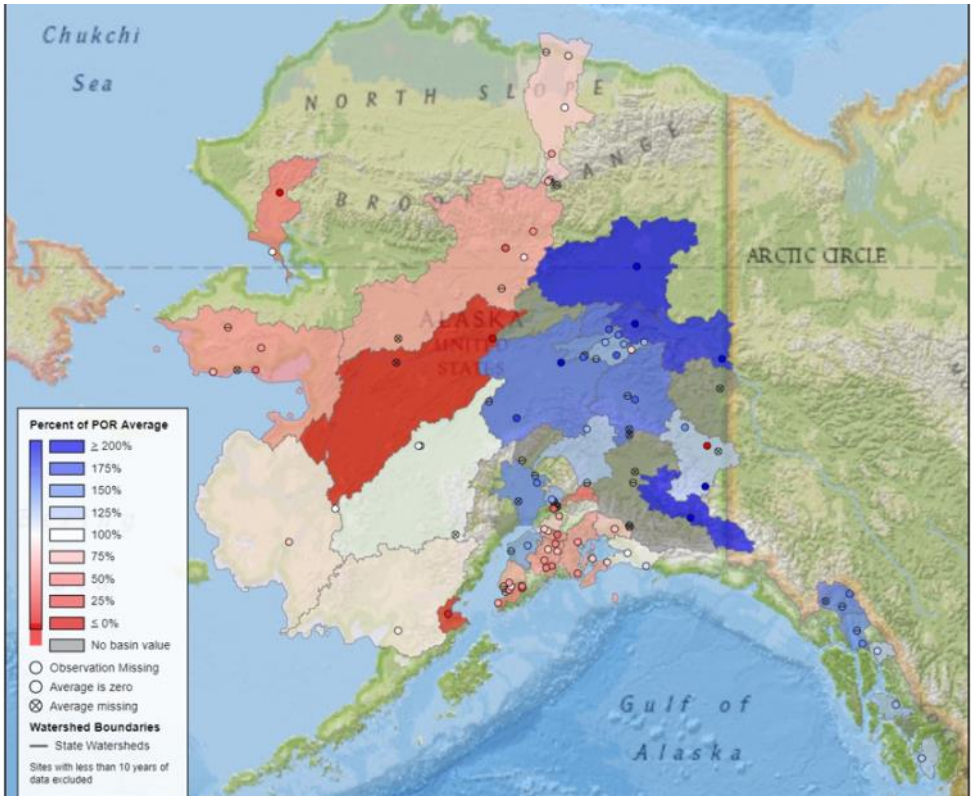
Alaska precipitation patterns in April vary by region. In the Interior, precipitation favored the east Interior with most locations recording more than double Normal for the month. It should be noted that April is usually one the driest months of the year for the region and median monthly precipitation is less than half an inch for the month in many of these locations. Western Alaska is split, the region from the Yukon north reporting very little precipitation while the Kuskokwim south reporting above Normal precipitation.

In Southcentral Alaska, the storm patterns in April behaved like February and December, with the Western Kenai, Anchorage and the Susitna Valley benefitting from the storm track. With colder than Normal temperatures this was mostly recorded as snowfall. On April 12, Susitna Valley High SNOTEL got more than double its Normal monthly precipitation in a single day. All Southeast Alaska recorded more than Normal Precipitation. Western Kenai and Prince William Sound reported below Normal precipitation for the month.

Alaska Statewide Precipitation Maps

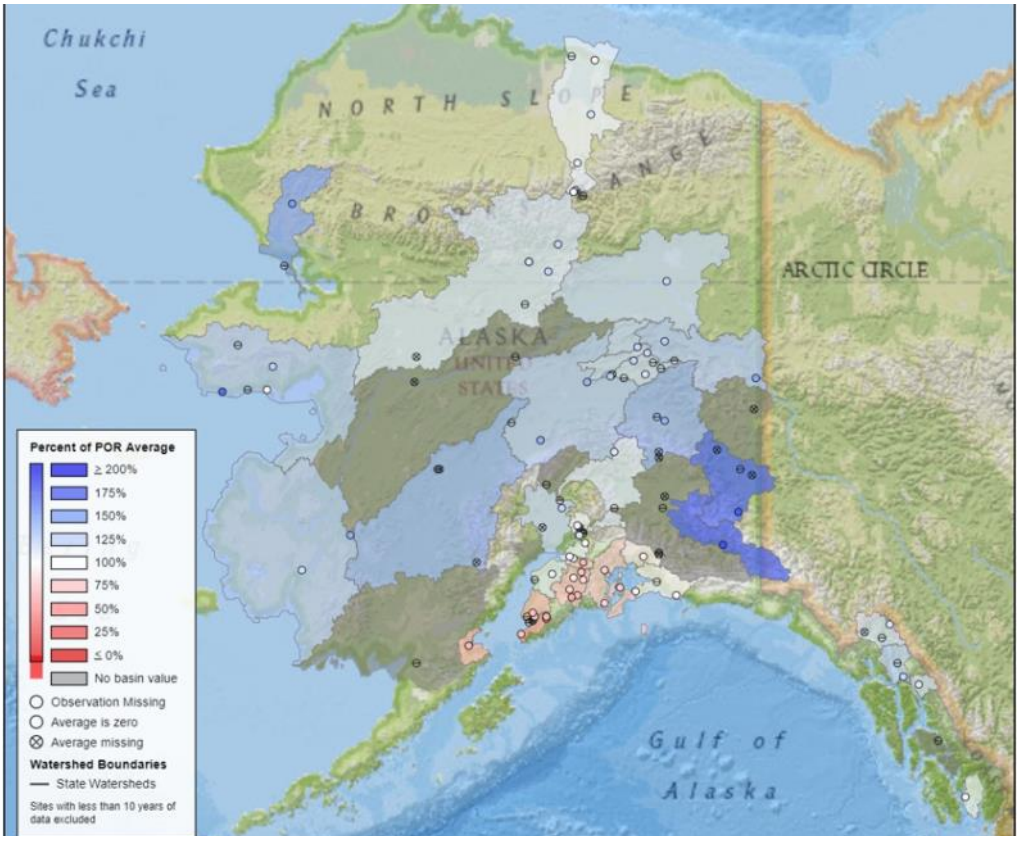
Monthly Precipitation for April 2023

(% of Period of Record Average)



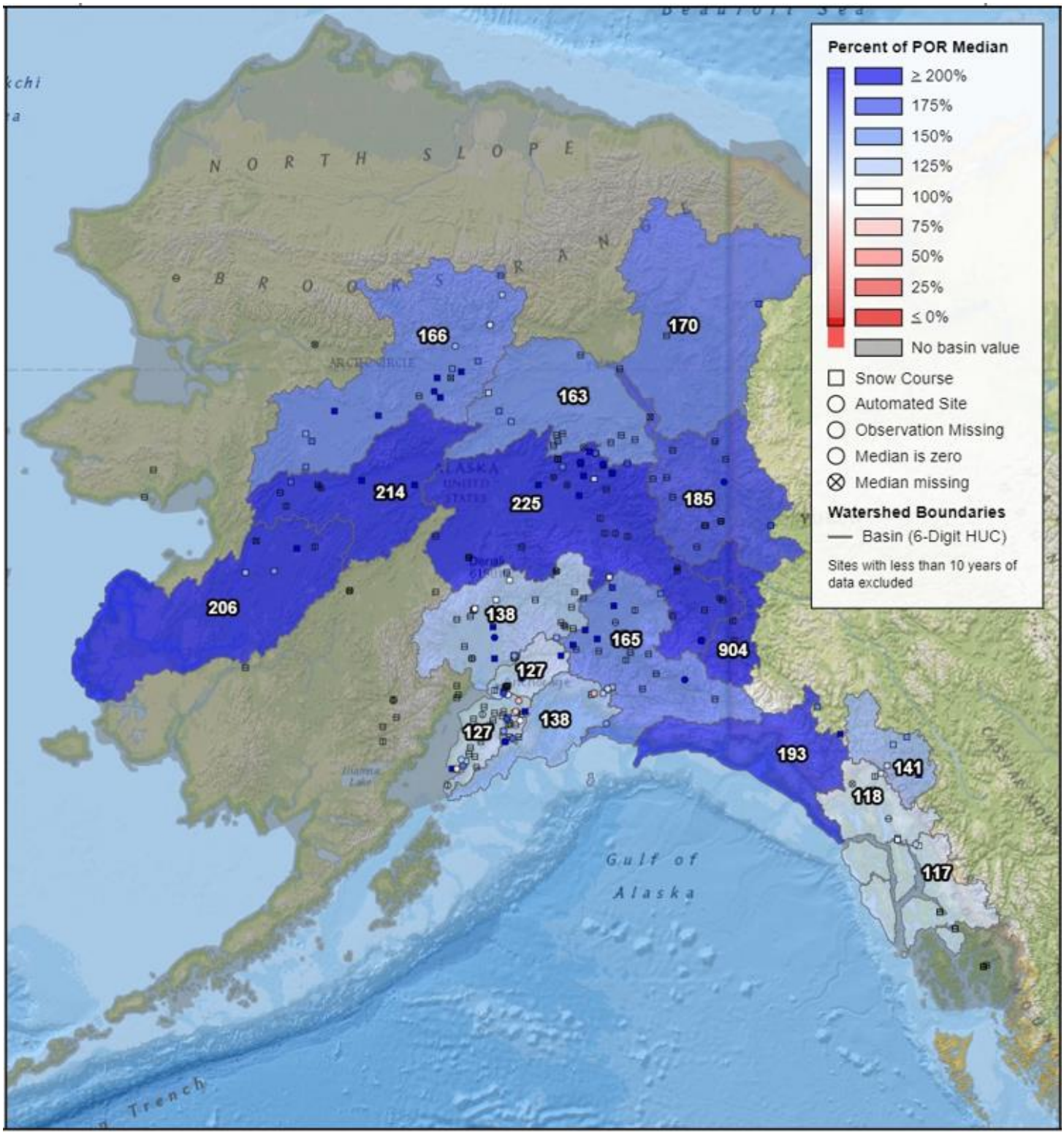
Water Year-to-date Precipitation (Oct. 1, 2022-April 31st, 2023)

(% of Period of Record Average)



Alaska Statewide Snowpack Map

Based on May 1st, 2023 Snow Water Equivalent



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Streamflow Forecasts

FORECAST POINT*	Percent of Ave. Flow	Period
Yukon River at Eagle	130	April - July
Porcupine River nr Int'l Boundary……	120	April - July
Yukon River near Stevens Village	125	April - July
Tanana River at Fairbanks	130	April - July
Tanana River at Nenana	131	April - July
Little Chena River near Fairbanks	149	April - July
Chena River near Two Rivers	154	April - July
Salcha near Salchaket	161	April - July
Kuskokwim River at Crooked Creek	145	April - July
Sagvanirktok River near Pump Station 3	103	April - July
Kuparuk River near Deadhorse	115	April - July
Gulkana River at Sourdough	188	April - July
Little Susitna River near Palmer	121	April - July
Talkeetna River near Talkeetna	125	April - July
Ship Creek near Anchorage	120	April - July
Kenai River at Cooper Landing	100	April - July
Bradley Lake Inflow		April - July
Taiya River nr Skagway	107	April - July

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

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

Key:

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.

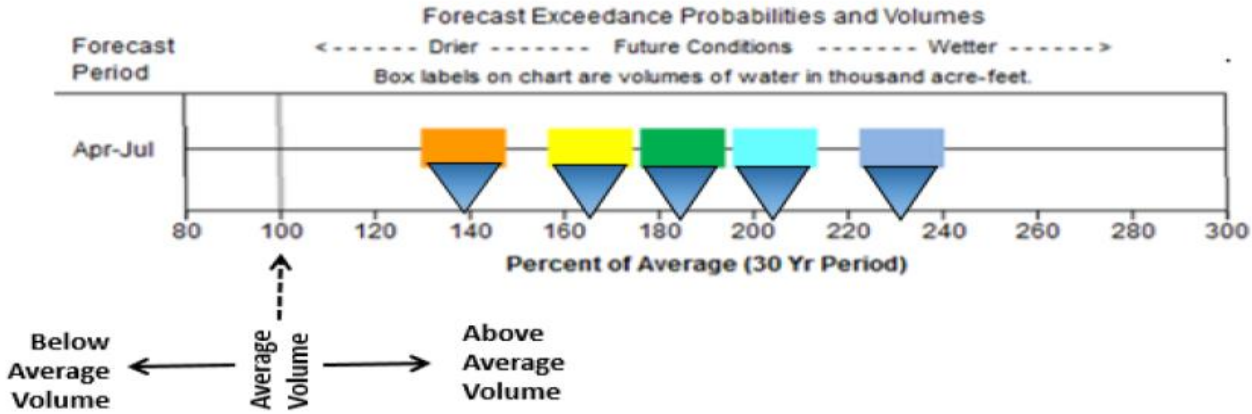
Forecasts of any kind, of course, are not perfect. Streamflow forecast uncertainty arises from three primary sources: (1) uncertain knowledge of future weather conditions, (2) uncertainty in the forecasting procedure, and (3) errors in the data. The forecast, therefore, must be interpreted not as a single 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.

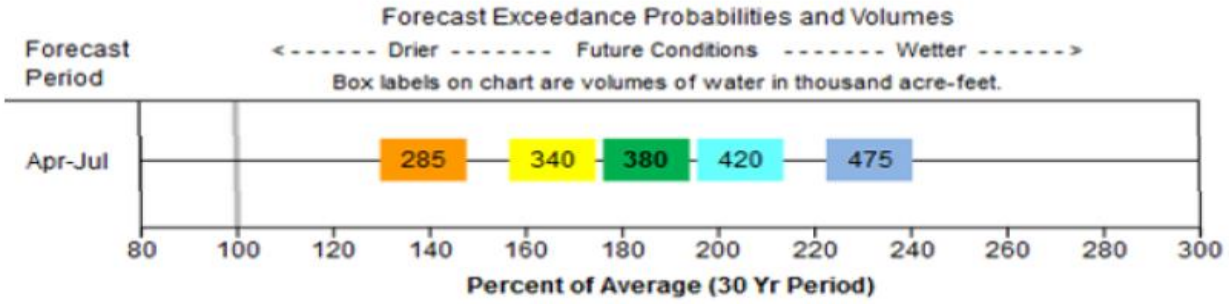
How to Interpret the Streamflow Forecast Graphic:

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.



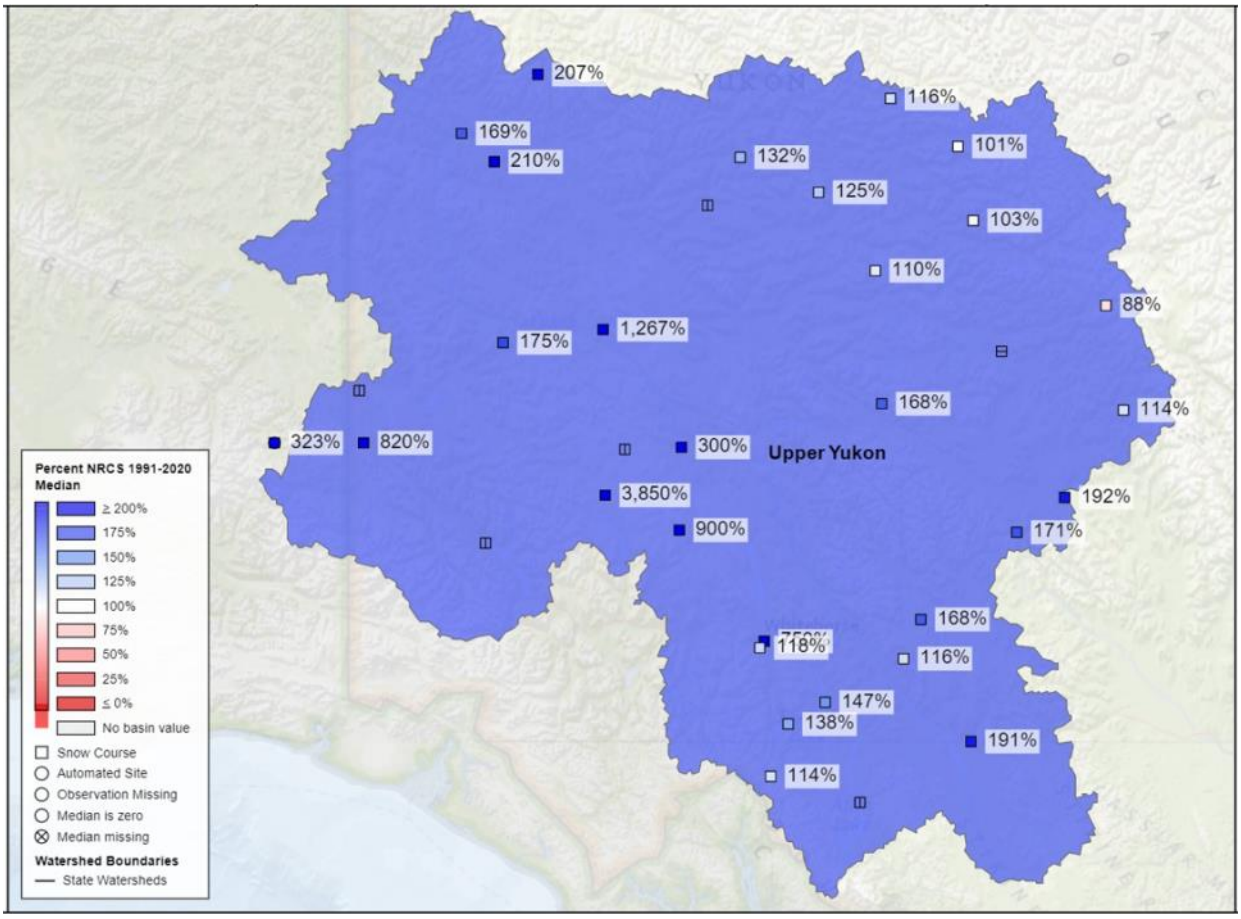
Boxes to the right of the gray 100% of average line represent above average volumes. Conversely, any boxes to the left of the gray 100% line represent below average volumes. In this case all forecast exceedances are for above average April-July volumes. Averages are based on the 1981-2010 period. The 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

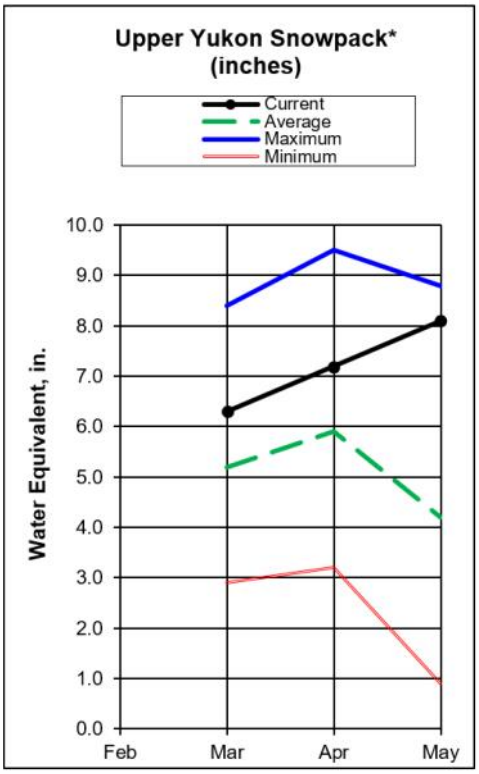


centered above 185% of average. Volumes decrease with drier future conditions (left of green box) and increase with wetter conditions (right of green box).
Forecast graphics for other basins are available at: https://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/wsf/Fcst_Chart/

Upper Yukon Basin

Upper Yukon Snowpack Map





Snowpack

Snowpack in the Upper Yukon on May 1 is above Normal. Of the thirty-nine measurements taken on the date, only one, Fuller Lake, is below Normal. Most of the measurements are considerably above Normal. There are four period-of-record maximums, all in the portion of the Yukon closest to the border with Alaska. Three of these sites - Beaver Creek, Burwash Airstrip and Macintosh - have more than forty-seven years of observation. The robust May 1 snowpack is driven by ample snow in the winter and a cold April. Normally, there is a decrease in SWE during April for the majority of Upper Yukon measurements. There were very few decreases measured in 2023. Almost all measurements showed an increase over the month, and six of these measurements were April period-of-record maximums. The Basin Index is considerably above Normal, reporting 173% for the thirty-five stations measured on May 1.

Upper Yukon Basin

Snowpack Data

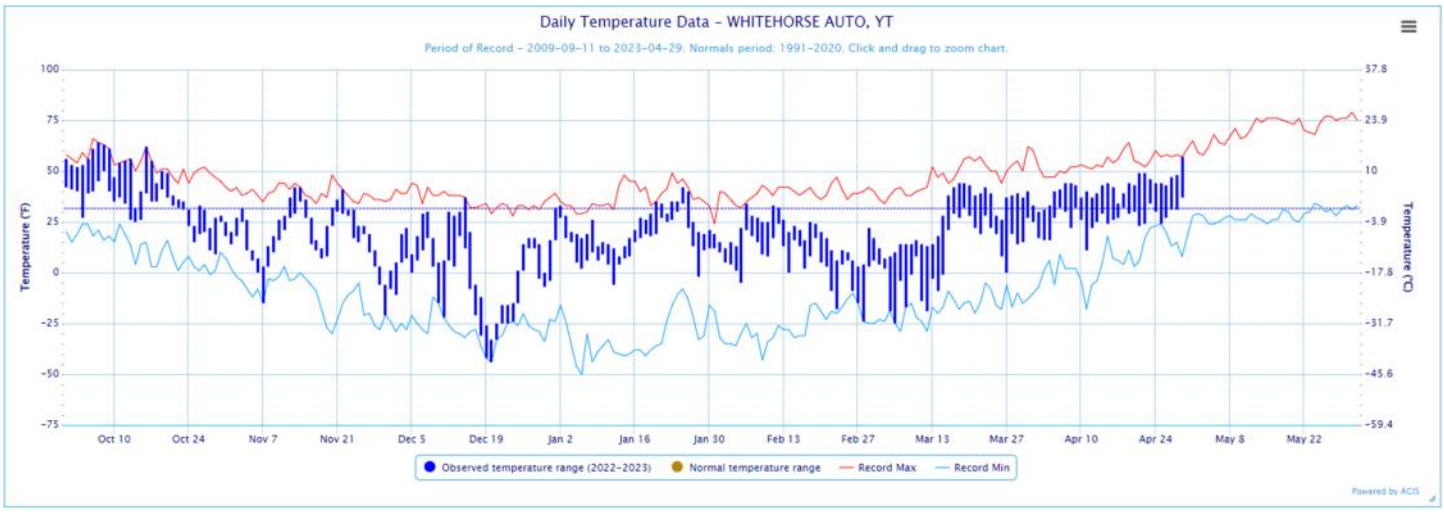
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Atlin Lake	2395	13	21	20	3.7	5.4	4.4
Beaver Creek	2150	28	36	18	6.8	8.4	3.2
Blackstone River	1020	30	34	---	6.0	7.2	---
Burns Lake	3650	43	56	38	10.3	15.6	8.8
Burwash Airstrip	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

UPPER YUKON BASIN
Water Supply Forecasts
May 1, 2023

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities

< ------ Drier ------- Future Conditions ------- Wetter ------ >

Labels on chart represent volumes of water expressed in thousand acre-feet.

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	95% or 90% Exceedance	70% Exceedance	**50% Exceedance**	30% Exceedance	10% or 5% Exceedance
Yukon R at Eagle	May-Jul	34,700	37,900	**40,100**	42,300	45,500

110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%

Percent of Median (1991-2020)

Legend

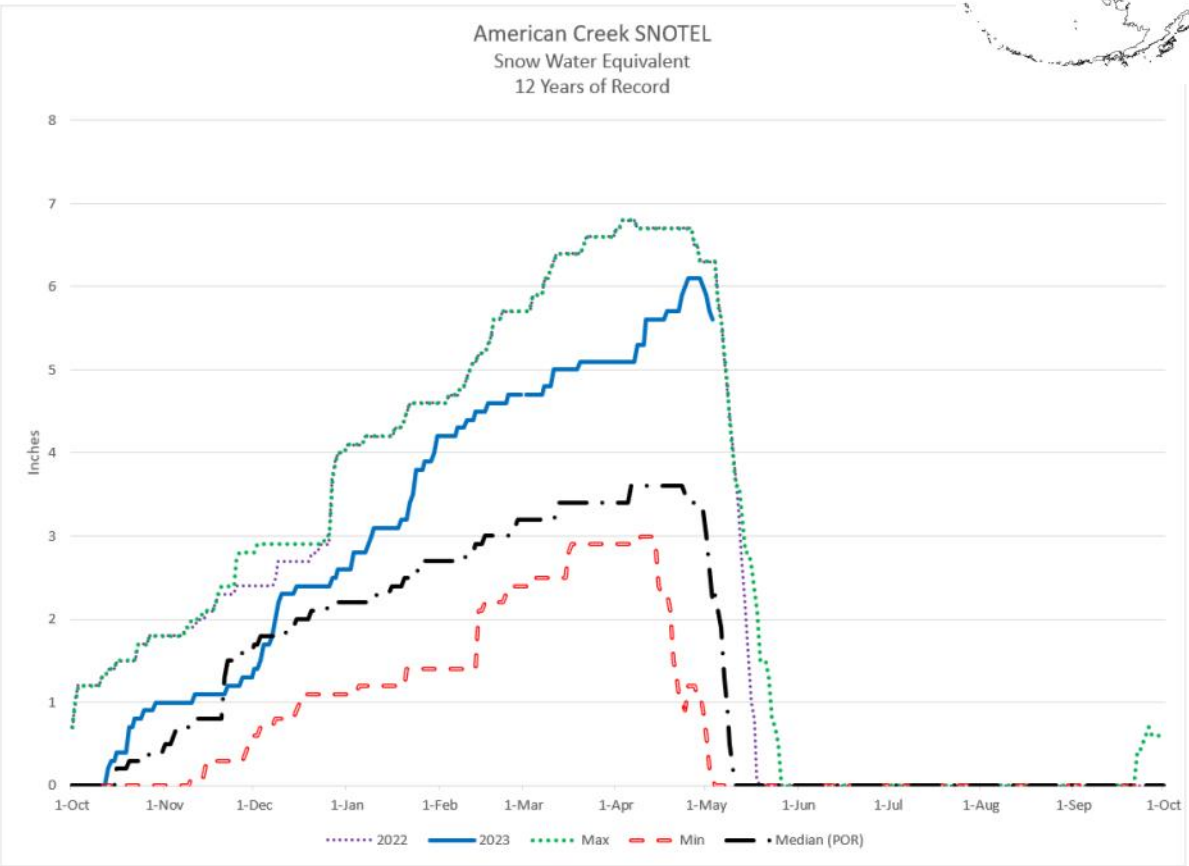
95% or 90% Exceedance	70% Exceedance	**50% Exceedance**	30% Exceedance	10% or 5% Exceedance
There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

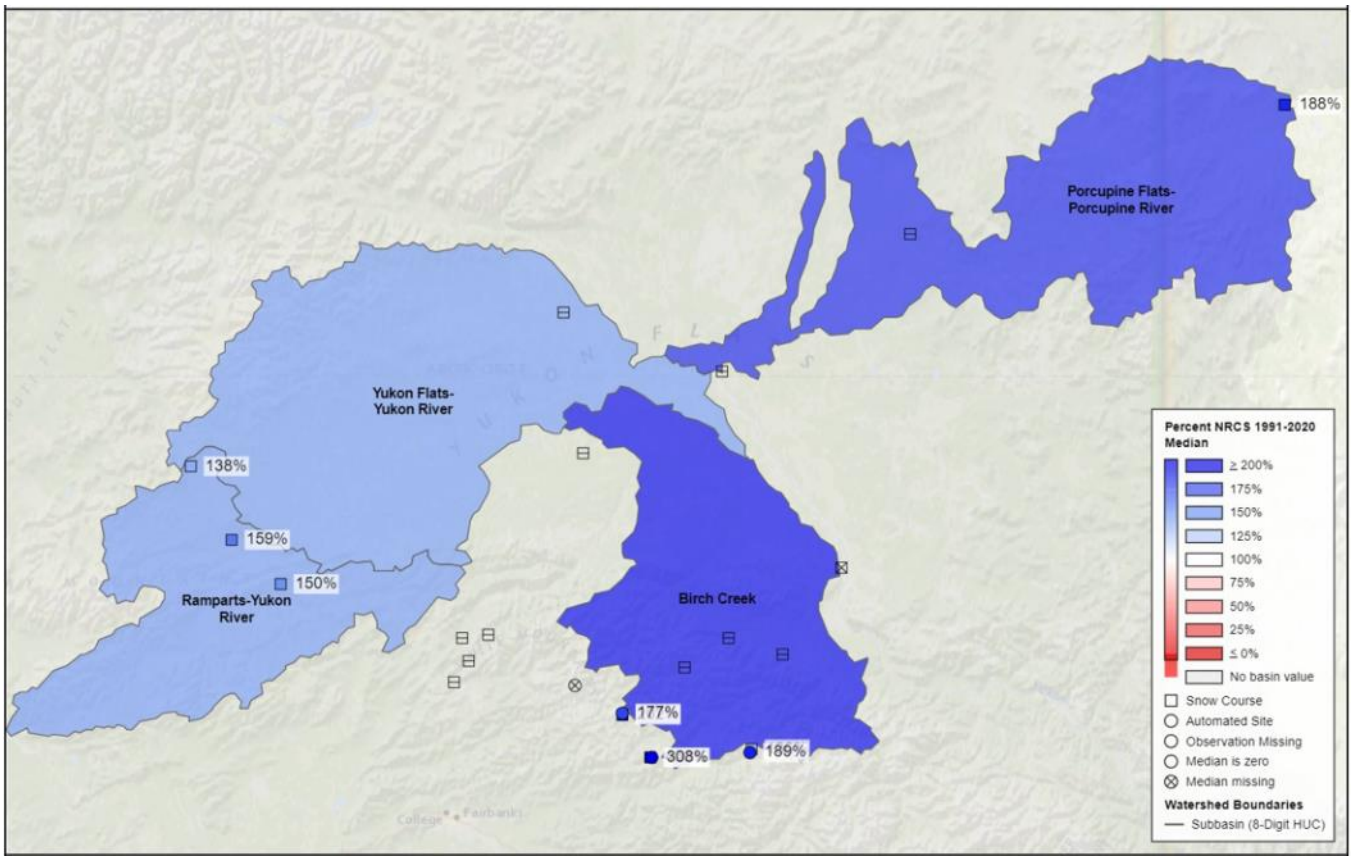
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)	*1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF*	*Observed Streamflow KAF*	*Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)*

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

Central Yukon Basin



Snowpack Map



Central Yukon Basin

Snowpack

The snowpack in the Central Yukon on May 1 is considerably above normal. All SWE measurements for the basin are above Normal. The Central Yukon basin had an above Normal snowpack on April 1, and April precipitation was above Normal. Temperatures for the month were also considerably colder than Normal. The Basin Index is significantly above Normal, reporting 174% for the thirteen stations measured on May 1.

Snowpack Data

		Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
Site Name	**Elev.**	**Current**	**Last Year**	**1991-2020 Normal**	**Current**	**Last Year**	**1991-2020 Normal**
American Creek	1050	23	22	---	5.7	6.3	---
Atigun Pass	4800	39	38	---	---	---	---
Circle City	600	21	---	---	6.4	---	---
Eagle Plains	2330	35	30	22	7.8	8.9	5.8
Eagle River	1115	27	26	18	5.4	6.1	4.2
Eagle Summit	3650	15	17	---	---	---	---
Fort Yukon	430	13	8	---	---	---	---
Hess Creek	1000	26	24	15	6.0 *	5.5 *	4.0
Jack Wade Jct	3585	36	35	---	7.7	8.3	---
Old Crow	980	36	22	19	7.5	5.9	4.0
Riffs Ridge	2130	40	28	18	8.9	7.6	5.2
Seven Mile	600	26	16	12	5.4 *	4.2 *	3.4
Thirty Mile	1350	34	32	23	8.0 *	8.0 *	5.8
Upper Nome Creek	2520	29	21	---	7.0	6.0	---

**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

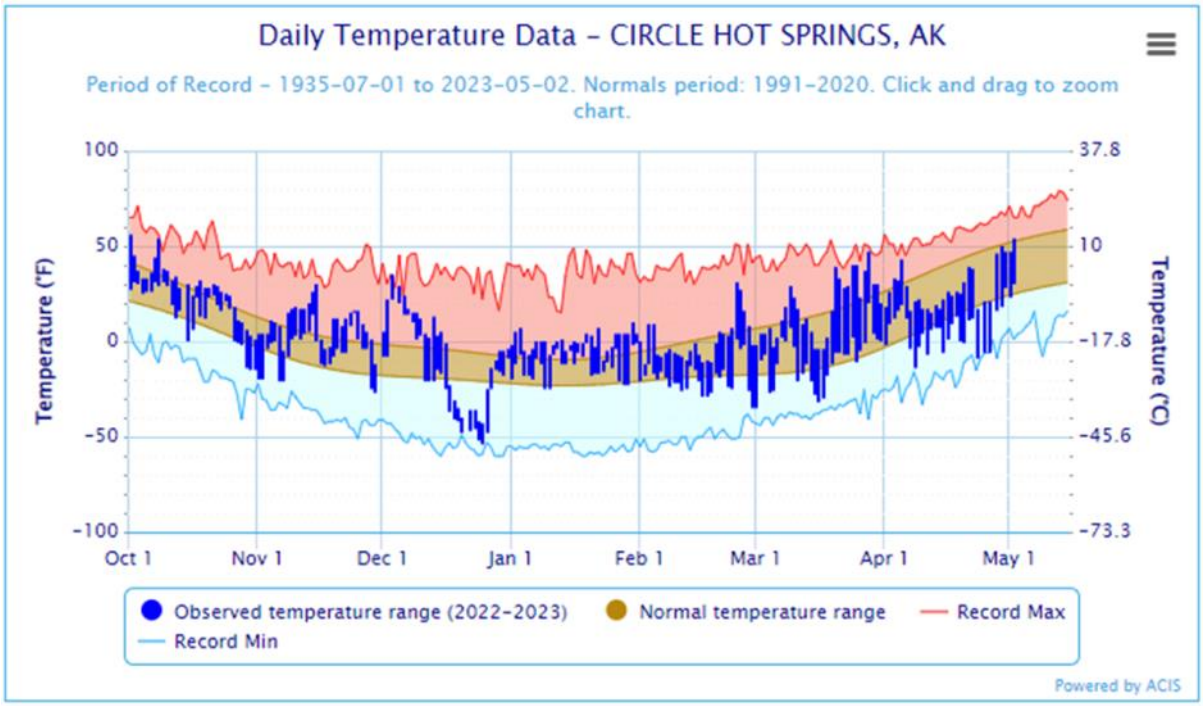
Inches Accumulated since October 1st

Site Name	**Elev.**	**This Year**	**Last Year**	**1991-2020 Normal**	**% of Normal**
American Creek	1050	6.3	5.5	---	---
Atigun Pass	4800	6.7	6.2	6.6	102%
Eagle Summit	3650	7.5	9.7	5.8	129%
Fort Yukon	430	4.6	4.4	3.8	121%
Jack Wade Jct	3585	8.2	6.8	---	---
Upper Nome Creek	2520	10.1	10.0	7.0	144%

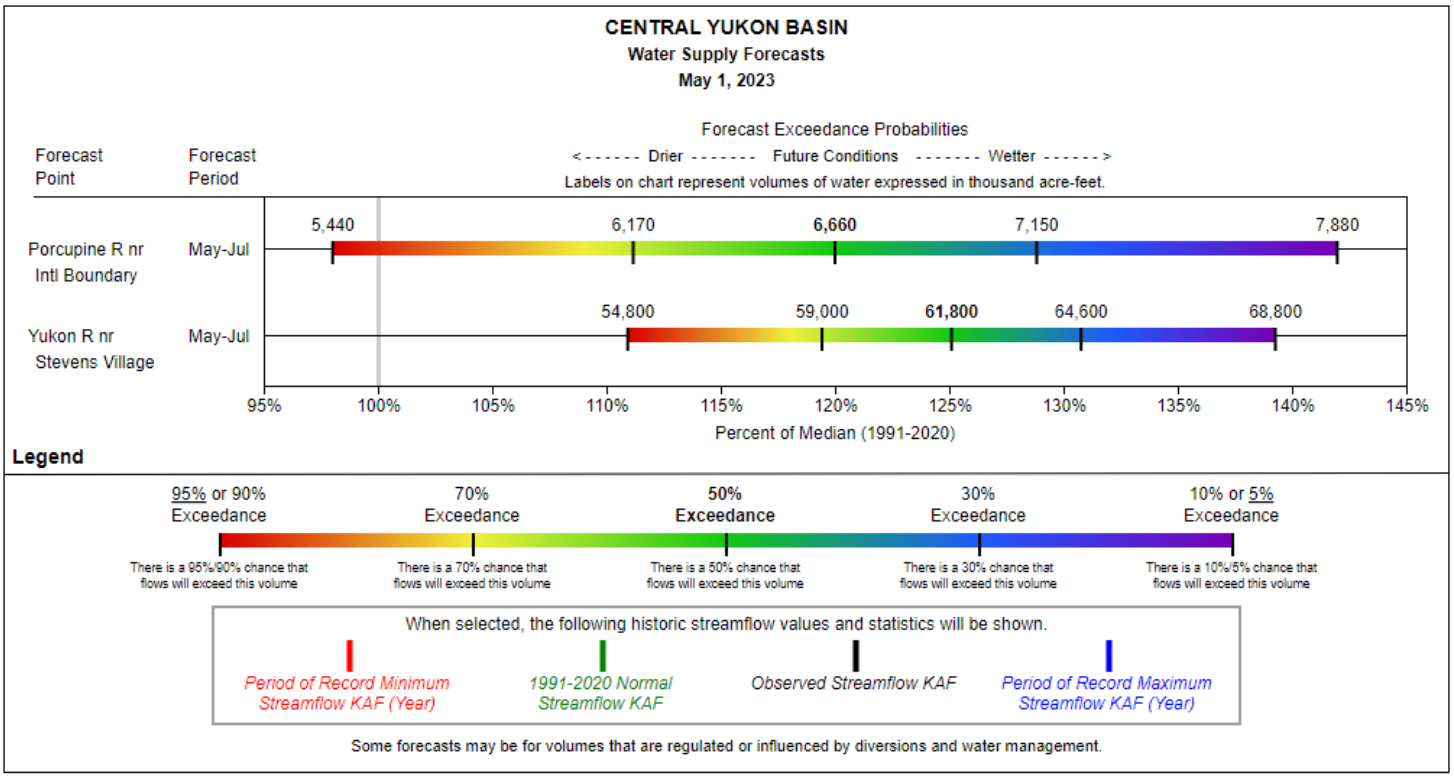
Central Yukon Basin

Temperature Chart

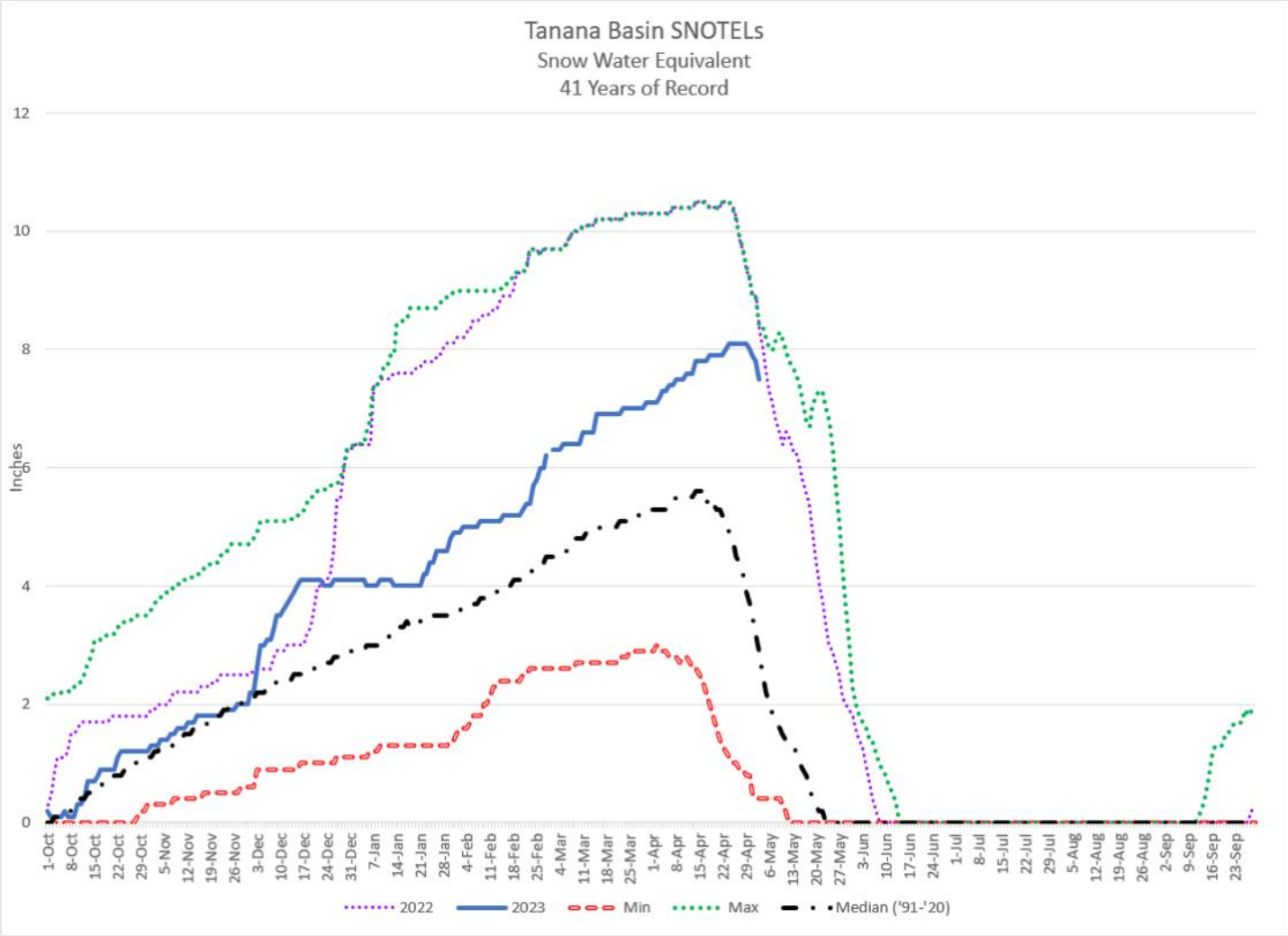
Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Tanana Basin

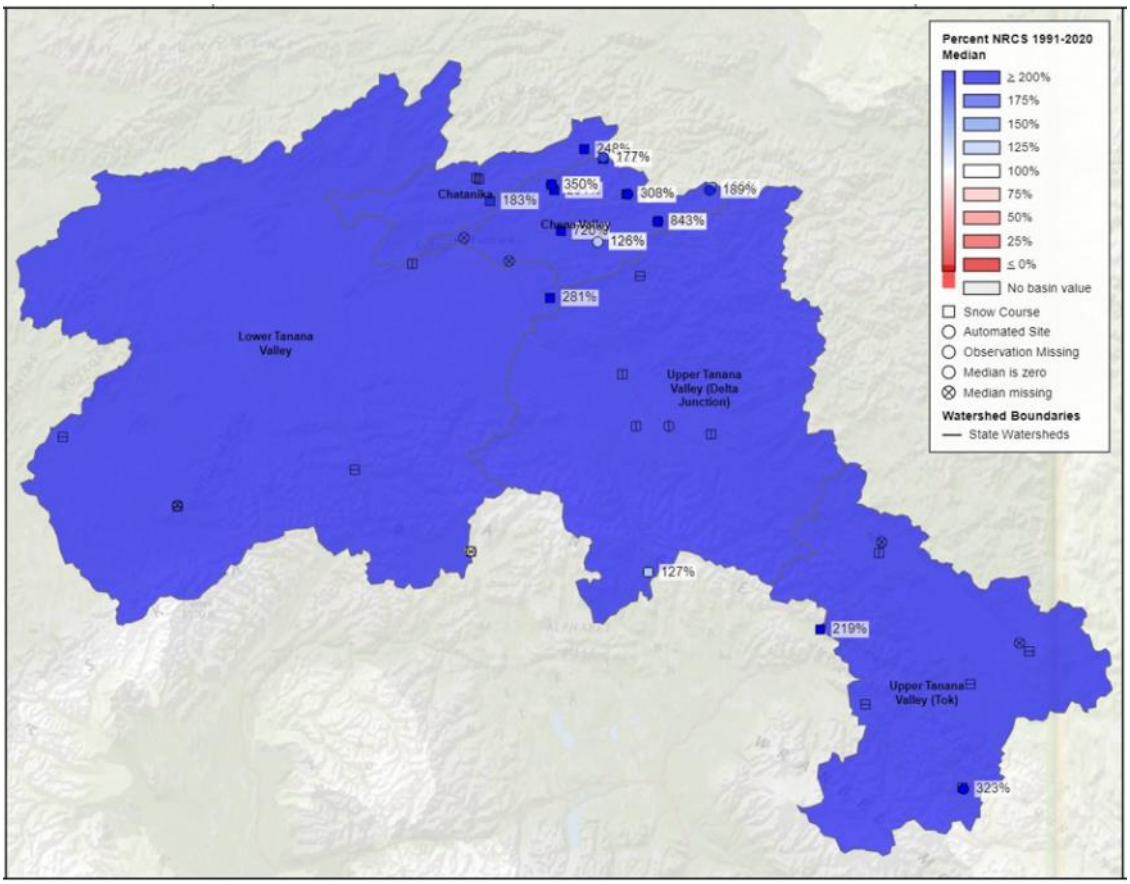


Snowpack

The snowpack in the Tanana basin, on May 1, is robust. All stations are reporting considerably more SWE than Normal for the date. Monthly precipitation was above Normal and temperatures were below Normal in the basin. Normally most SWE measurements decrease over the month of April. In the places were decreases were measured, the decreases were modest. And there were many measurements that increased over the month. Chisana SNOTEL, in the upper reaches of the basin reported its period-of-record maximum for the date, the only record in the basin. There are many top five May 1 measurements. The 6.4 inches of SWE measured at the Tok Junction Snow Course is the second highest in sixty-three years of observation. Last year's measurement of 7.4 inches remains the highest. The Basin Index is considerably above Normal, reporting 222% for the twenty-eight stations measured on May 1.

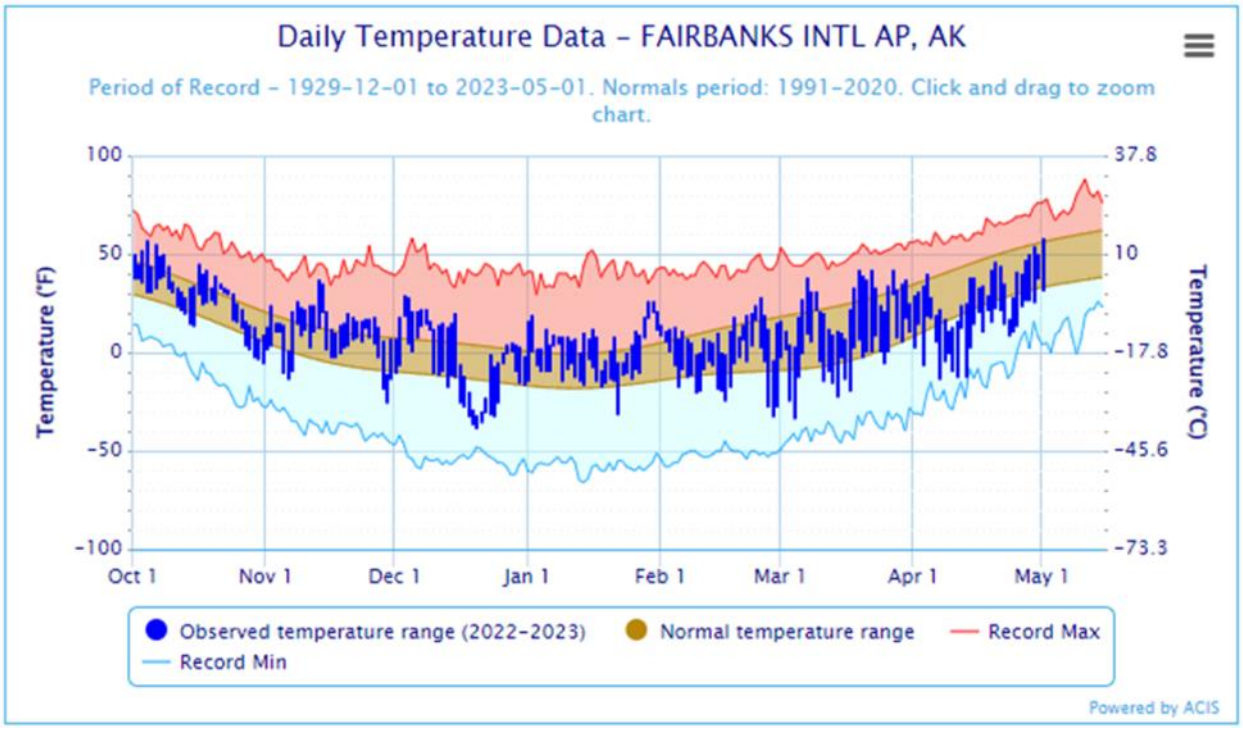
Tanana Basin

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	28	30	0	8.1	8.8	0.0
Caribou Creek	1250	17	4	0	5.6	1.3	0.0
Caribou Snow Pillow	900	19	15	0	6.6	5.2	0.0
Chena Lakes	500	9	1	---	4.2	0.9	---
Chisana	3320	27	14	---	7.1	4.5	2.2
Cleary Summit	2230	38	38	20	9.5	11.6	5.2
Colorado Creek	700	29	23	4	7.2	7.2	1.0
Creamers Field	440	10	6	---	4.0	2.3	---
Faith Creek	1750	31	23	10	7.7	7.2	3.1
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	34	42	---	10.3	13.9	---
Fielding Lake	3000	46	51	32	12.4	17.9	9.8
Fort Greely	1500	22	27	0	5.4	7.4	0.0
French Creek	1800	37	39	14	10.1	12.2	3.6
Gerstle River	1200	17	22	0	4.8	6.5	0.0
Granite Crk	1240	20	21	---	6.5	9.1	0.0
Kantishna	1550	35	22	---	8.8	7.8	---
Little Chena Bottom	1100	23	18	9	6.4	6.4	2.2
Little Chena Ridge	2000	27	21	8	7.2	7.8	2.4
Little Chena Ridge SNOTEL	2000	19	14	---	5.6	5.0	1.6
Mentasta Pass	2430	31	31	12	7.0	10.6	3.2
Monument Creek	1850	29	25	8	7.6	9.3	1.9
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1850	25	23	---	7.4	8.7	2.4
Mt. Ryan	2800	34	24	---	8.5	8.7	4.8
Mt. Ryan	2800	36	29	17	9.3	9.1	4.6
Munson Ridge	3100	42	55	30	10.5	18.2	7.8
Munson Ridge SNOTEL	3100	40	52	---	11.0	17.4	8.7
Nenana	415	16	4	---	---	---	---
Paradise Hill	2010	14	15	---	5.0	6.2	---
Shaw Creek Flats	980	13	27	0	3.6	8.5	0.0
Teuchet Creek	1640	18	23	5	4.9	6.5	1.2
Teuchet Creek SNOTEL	1640	16	17	---	5.9	6.5	0.7
Tok	1630	---	11	---	3.8	3.4	---
Tok Junction	1650	29	27	0	6.4	7.4	0.0
Upper Chena	3000	37	39	22	9.0	11.6	6.6
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2850	38	36	---	10.2	11.2	5.4

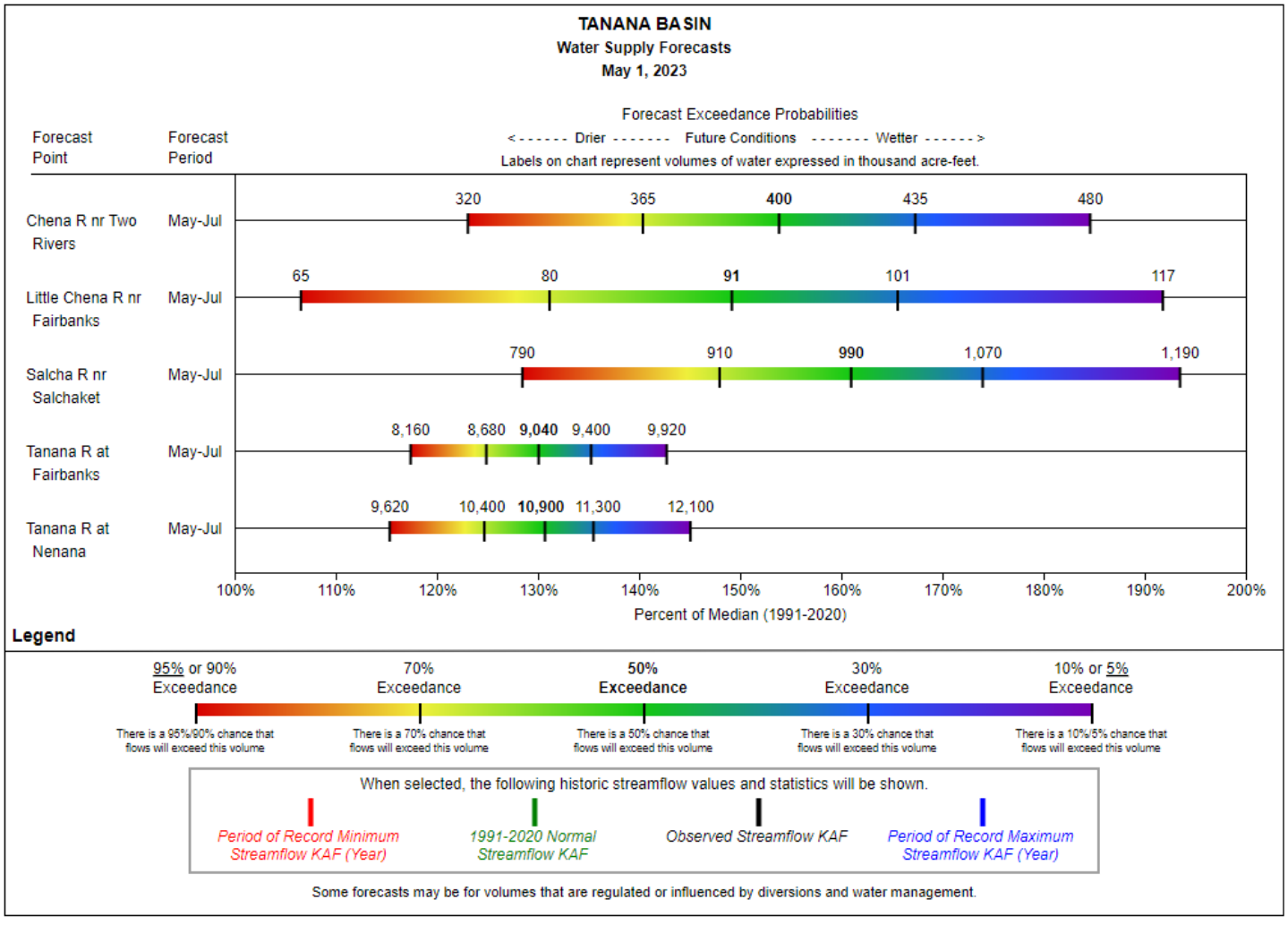
Tanana Basin

Precipitation Data

Inches Accumulated since October 1st

Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Chisana	3320	7.2	4.5	3.8	189%
Creamers Field	440	4.8	8.8	---	---
Fielding Lake	3000	12.9	15.5	---	---
Granite Crk	1240	6.2	9.0	4.2	148%
Kantishna	1550	9.5	12.7	5.8	164%
Little Chena Ridge	2000	7.7	8.9	6.1	126%
Monument Creek	1850	7.5	10.4	6.4	117%
Mt. Ryan	2800	7.9	9.6	6.2	127%
Munson Ridge	3100	10.2	15.6	8.8	116%
Nenana	415	7.3	9.0	3.9	187%
Paradise Hill	2010	6.5	8.2	---	---
Teuchet Creek	1640	6.2	9.0	5.2	119%
Tok	1630	6.7	7.0	---	---
Upper Chena	2850	9.1	8.3	7.8	117%

Streamflow Forecasts

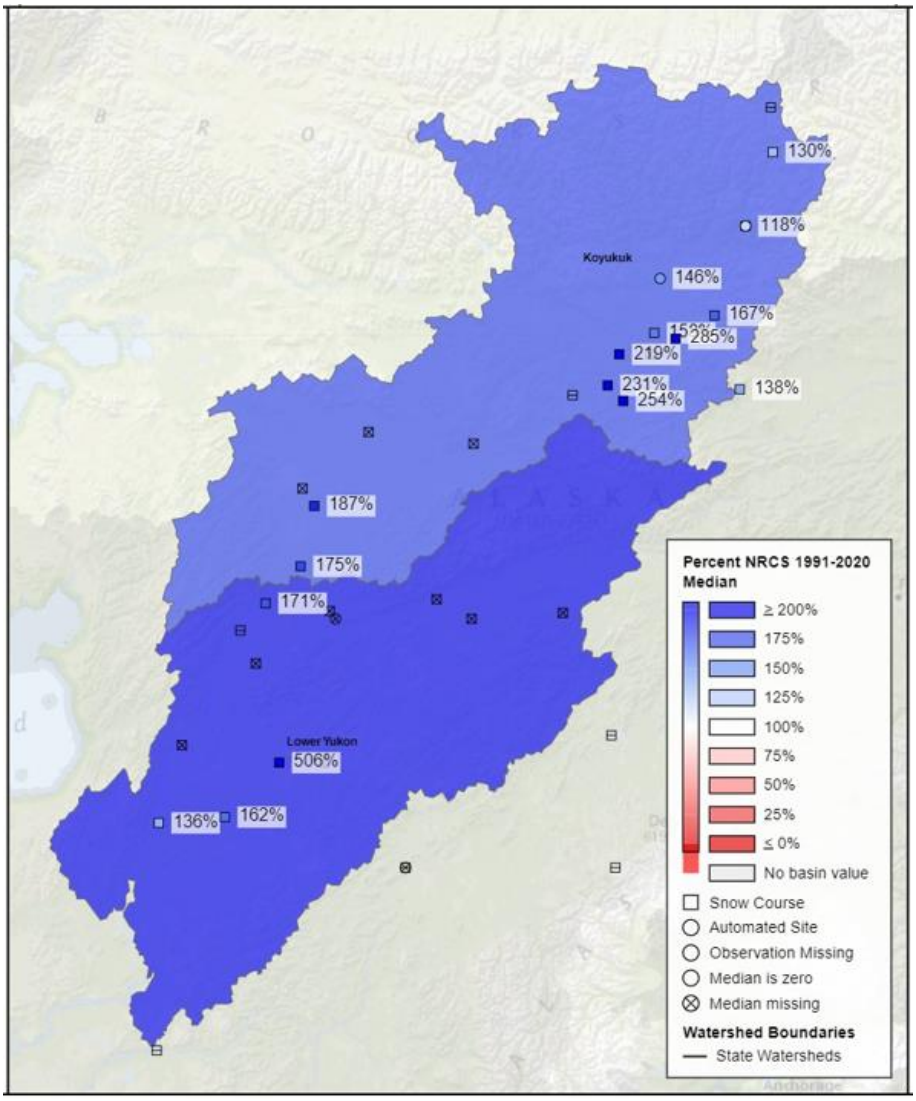


Western Interior Basins

Snowpack

Koyukuk

Snow in the Koyukuk is above Normal. Throughout most of the winter storms have favored the lower reaches of the basin. As such, these measurements are the most robust on May 1. The Aerial Markers around the Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge were measured as the highest or second highest in twenty-one years of observation. Heading upstream the measurements that were the least outstanding in comparison to Normal last month made modest gains and are now considerably above normal for the date. Precipitation in April was less than Normal. So was temperature. Typically, the measurements on May 1 are less than what they were on April 1. This year there were no losses at any of the measurements in the basin. The Basin Index is considerably above Normal, reporting 183% for the twelve stations measured on May 1.



Kuskokwim

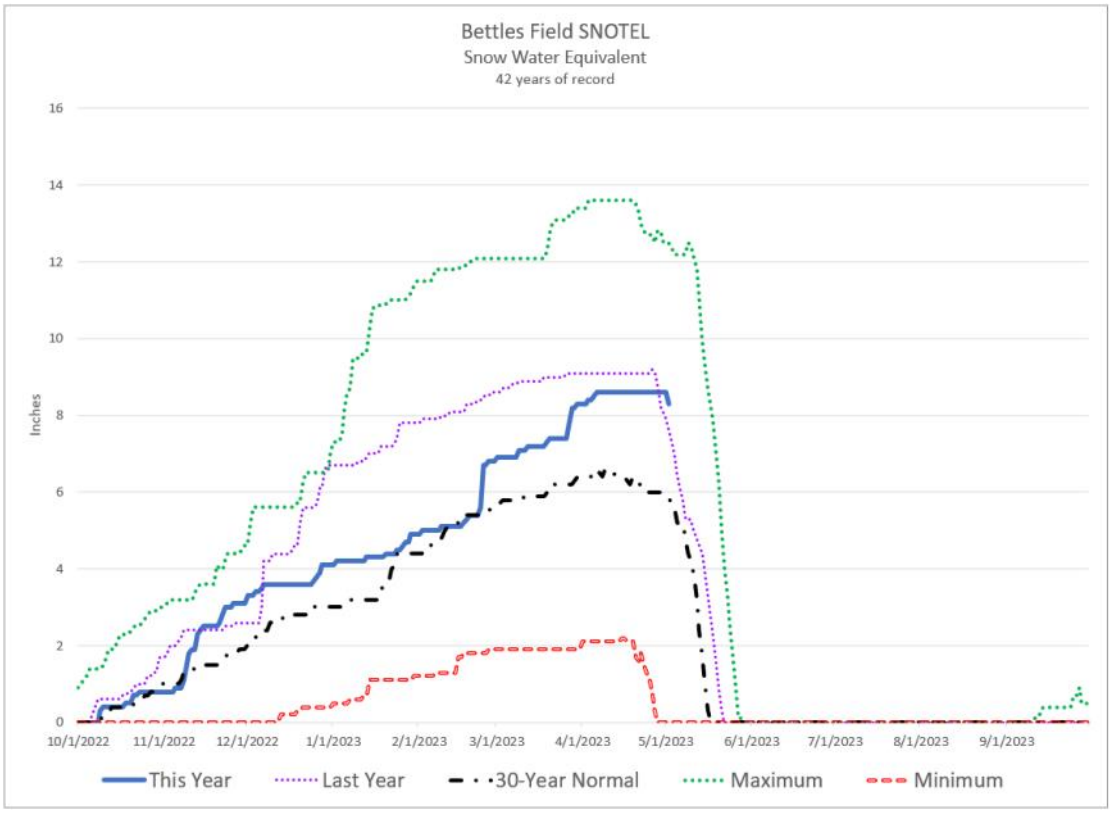
Snow in the upper Kuskokwim is likely considerably above Normal. Reporting stations in this basin are few and far between. The 10.5 inches reported by the Mcgrath SNOTEL is likely considerably above normal. The normal May 1 SWE for the discontinued McGrath snow course is 2.8 inches. Telaquana Lake SNOTEL reported 5.5 inches of SWE, the only nonzero May 1 reading since it was installed in 2014. April precipitation was near Normal. Temperatures were considerably below normal and included a historic cold snap over April 5-12. Aniak and McGrath both posted temps of -30 degrees Fahrenheit during this period. The Bethel airport reported a high of 0 degrees Fahrenheit, which is the coldest high temperature recorded at this station since 1985.

Lower Yukon

The Lower Yukon snowpack is well above Normal. There isn't a single measurement below Normal. The Basin Index for the Lower Yukon is 210% of normal on April 1.

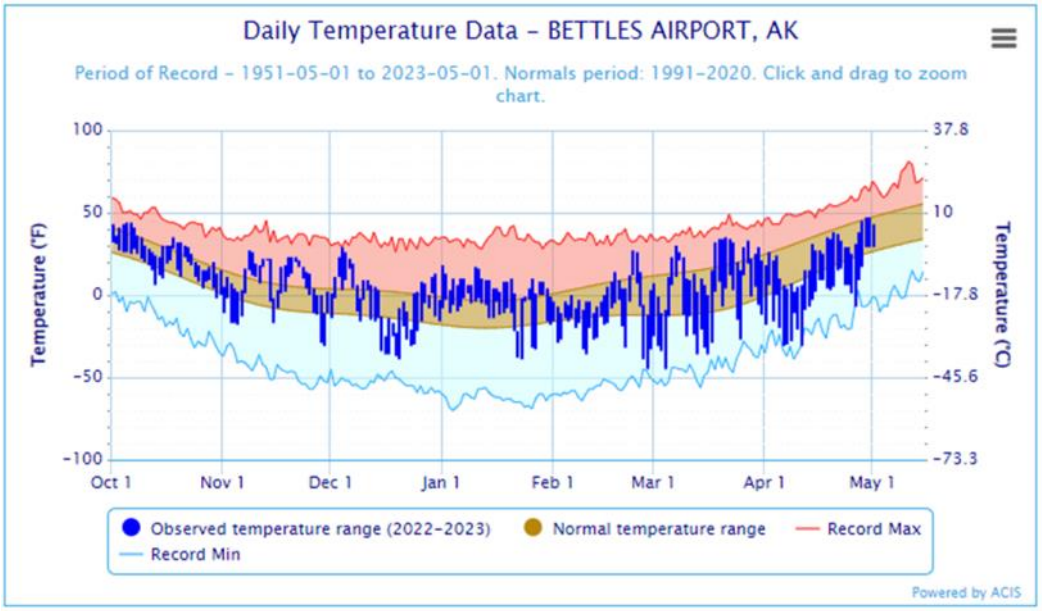
Western Interior Basins

Snowpack Chart

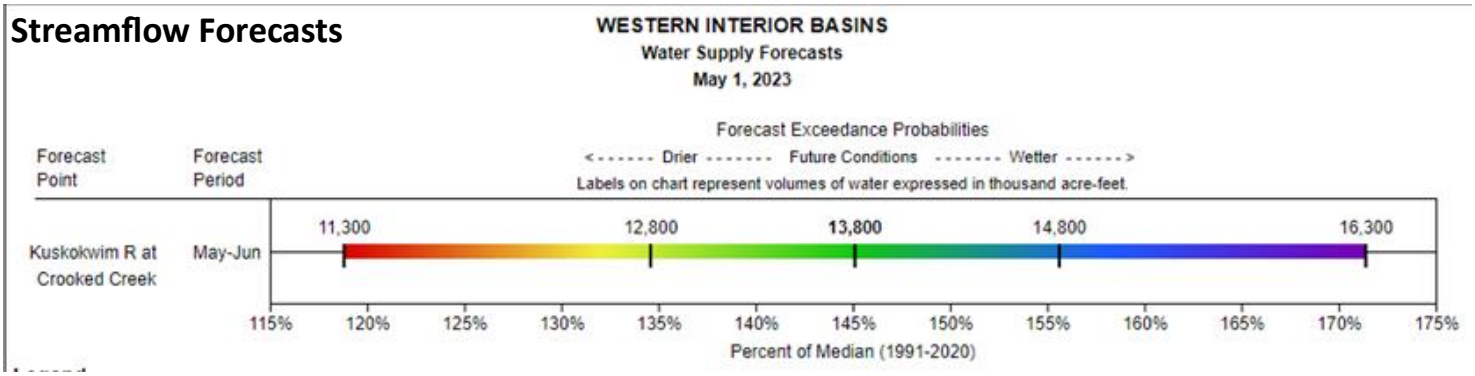


Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Western Interior Basins

Snowpack Data

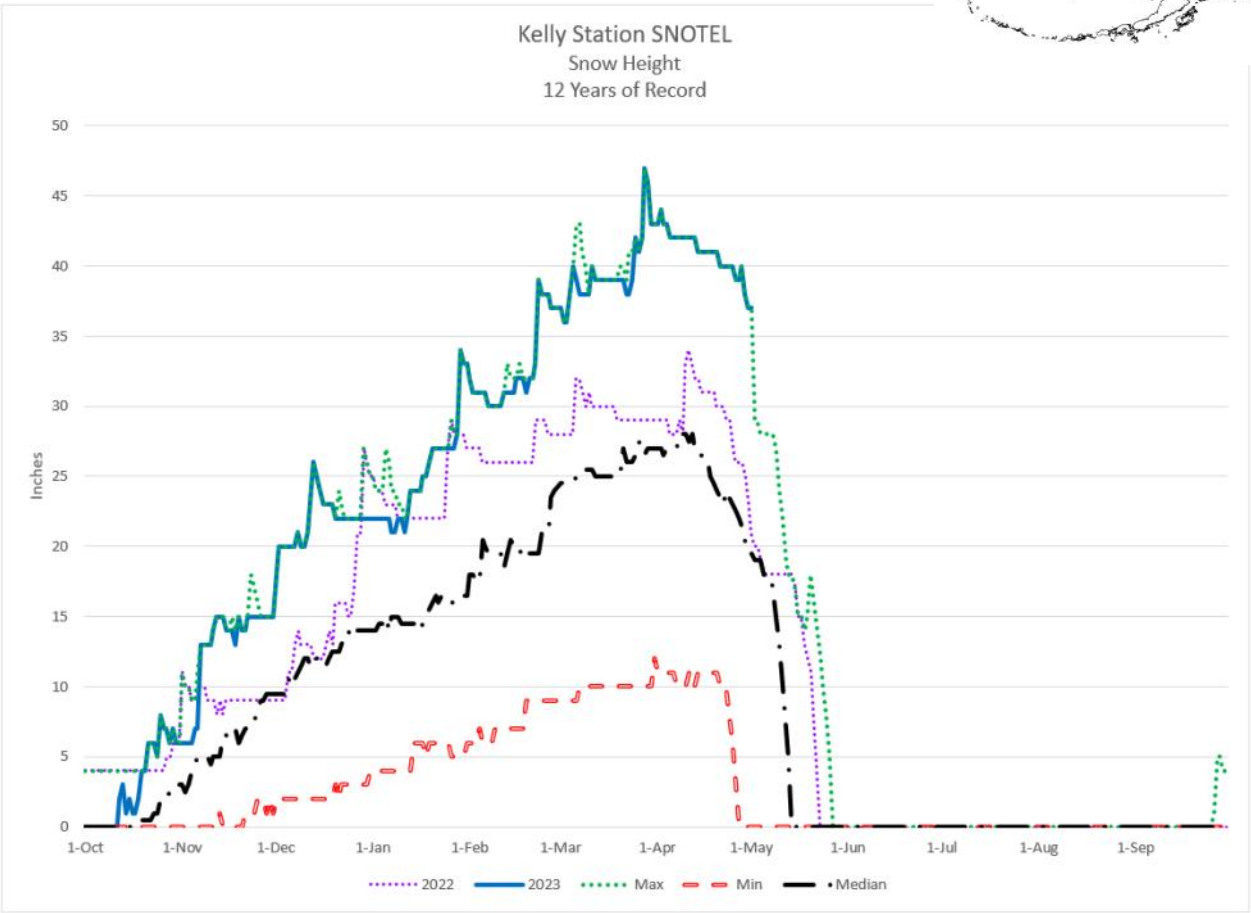
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Koyukuk							
Bettles Field	640	30	20	---	8.6	7.9	5.9
Bonanza Forks	1200	29	0	14	6.5 *	0.0 *	3.9
Cloverleaf	170	21	15	12	7.1 *	5.1 *	3.8
Coldfoot	1040	27	18	---	6.5	5.6	5.5
Colville Bend	170	24	18	---	7.8 *	6.1 *	---
Disaster Creek	1550	20	9	12	3.9 *	2.9 *	3.0
East Chalatna	430	21	---	---	5.4 *	---	---
Gobblers Knob	2030	7	0	---	---	---	---
Huggins Creek	290	27	21	---	9.1 *	6.7 *	---
Jr Slough	160	24	15	14	7.7 *	4.9 *	4.4
Kaldoyeit	750	40	21	12	9.7 *	5.5 *	3.4
Kanuti Chalatna	670	28	13	16	7.9 *	3.5 *	3.6
Kanuti Kilolitna	550	25	14	9	7.1 *	3.9 *	2.8
Kanuti Lake	524	29	---	---	---	---	---
Minnkokut	580	37	20	24	10.1 *	5.2 *	6.4
Nolitna	560	45	23	14	9.7 *	6.4 *	4.2
Table Mountain	2200	23	11	18	5.3 *	3.2 *	4.6
Treat Island	190	21	15	---	6.8 *	5.2 *	---
Kuskokwim							
McGrath	340	34	18	---	10.5	9.4	---
Telaquana Lake	1550	26	---	---	5.1	---	---
Telaquana Lake SNOTEL	1275	15	0	---	5.5	0.0	---
Lower Yukon							
Bullfrog	100	27	21	---	9.0 *	7.4 *	---
Deer Creek	195	29	18	---	9.9 *	6.3 *	---
Galena AK	410	21	18	---	6.5	6.1	---
Galena Ecological Site	128	17	---	---	5.2 *	---	---
Hozatka Lake	206	21	9	---	---	---	---
Little Mud River	855	18	6	---	5.5 *	2.1 *	---
Lower Nowitna River	205	21	12	---	7.1 *	4.2 *	---
Middle Innoko	150	27	24	15	9.7 *	8.6 *	6.0
Ninemile Island	140	27	19	---	8.7 *	6.2 *	---
Pike Trap Lake	130	0	0	---	0.0	0.0	---
Squirrel Creek	150	30	18	17	9.6 *	5.8 *	5.6
Upper Innoko	180	24	---	0	8.5 *	---	0.0
Wapoo Hills	220	30	27	6	9.1 *	9.2 *	1.8
Yankee Slough	100	30	21	22	10.2 *	7.5 *	7.5

**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Koyukuk					
Bettles Field	640	8.5	8.5	7.5	113%
Coldfoot	1040	8.0	6.1	6.2	129%
Gobblers Knob	2030	8.8	6.2	6.4	138%
Kuskokwim					
Aniak	80	14.2	16.6	5.9	241%
McGrath	340	12.7	12.5	---	---
Telaquana Lake	1275	8.8	12.4	---	---
Lower Yukon					
Galena AK	410	7.5	7.8	---	---
Hozatka Lake	206	7.8	7.0	---	---

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 first 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 May 1. The snowpack was robust on April 1. There was very little precipitation over the month, but very little precipitation is normal for the month of April. The temperatures were lower than Normal over the month and included a cold snap that set records in the region. Kelly Station SNOTEL reported a low temperature of -35 degrees Fahrenheit on April 11. The 9.6 inches of SWE estimated on May 1 at Kelly Station is the same reported in 2018 and 2019 and would be the largest May 1 reading in thirteen years of observation.

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
Arctic							
Atigun Pass	4800	39	38	---	---	---	---
Dahl Creek	260	44	---	---	12.3	---	---
Imnaviat Creek	3050	21	17	---	---	---	---
Prudhoe Bay	30	17	20	---	---	---	---
Sagwon	1000	15	13	---	---	---	---
Kotzebue Sound							
Kelly Station	310	37	21	---	9.6*	6.6	6.3

**Estimate*

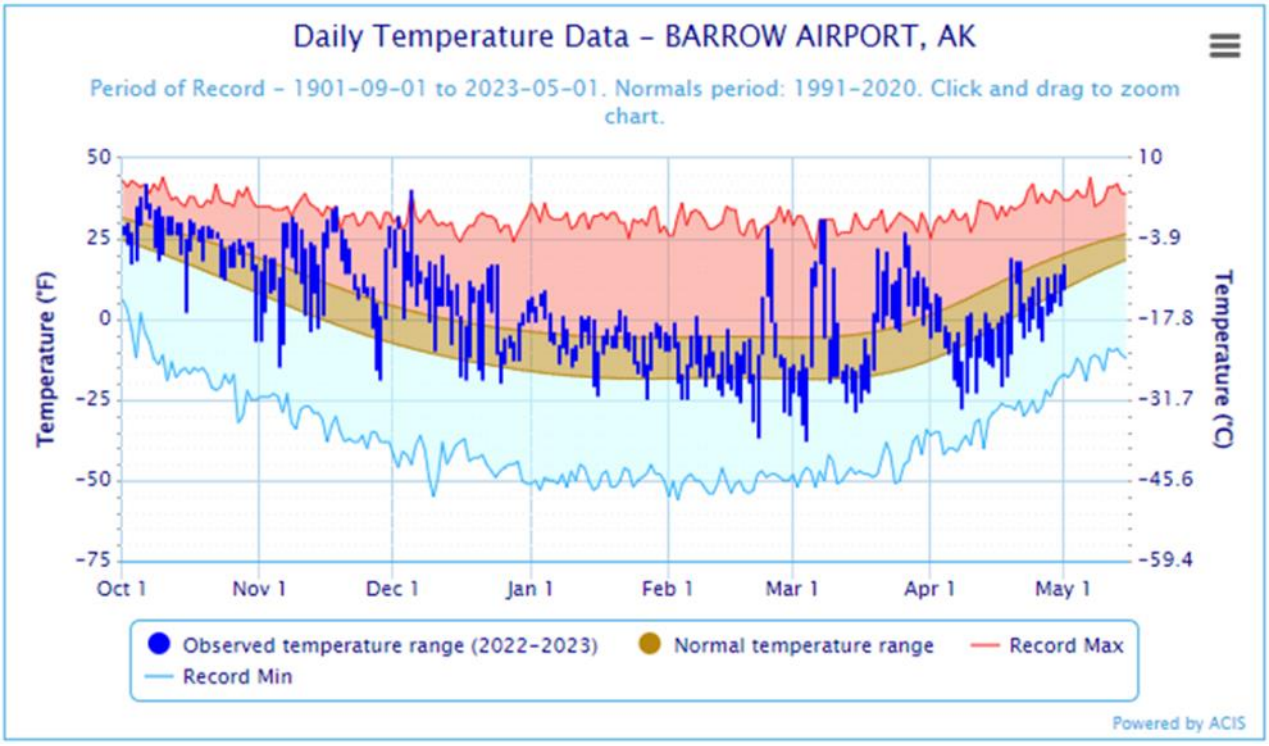
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Arctic					
Atigun Pass	4800	6.7	6.2	6.6	102%
Dahl Creek	260	13.8	---	---	---
Imnaviat Creek	3050	3.8	3.0	3.3	115%
Prudhoe Bay	30	3.7	4.5	3.7	100%
Sagwon	1000	3.8	3.4	3.2	119%
Kotzebue Sound					
Kelly Station	310	10.4	5.6	7.9	132%

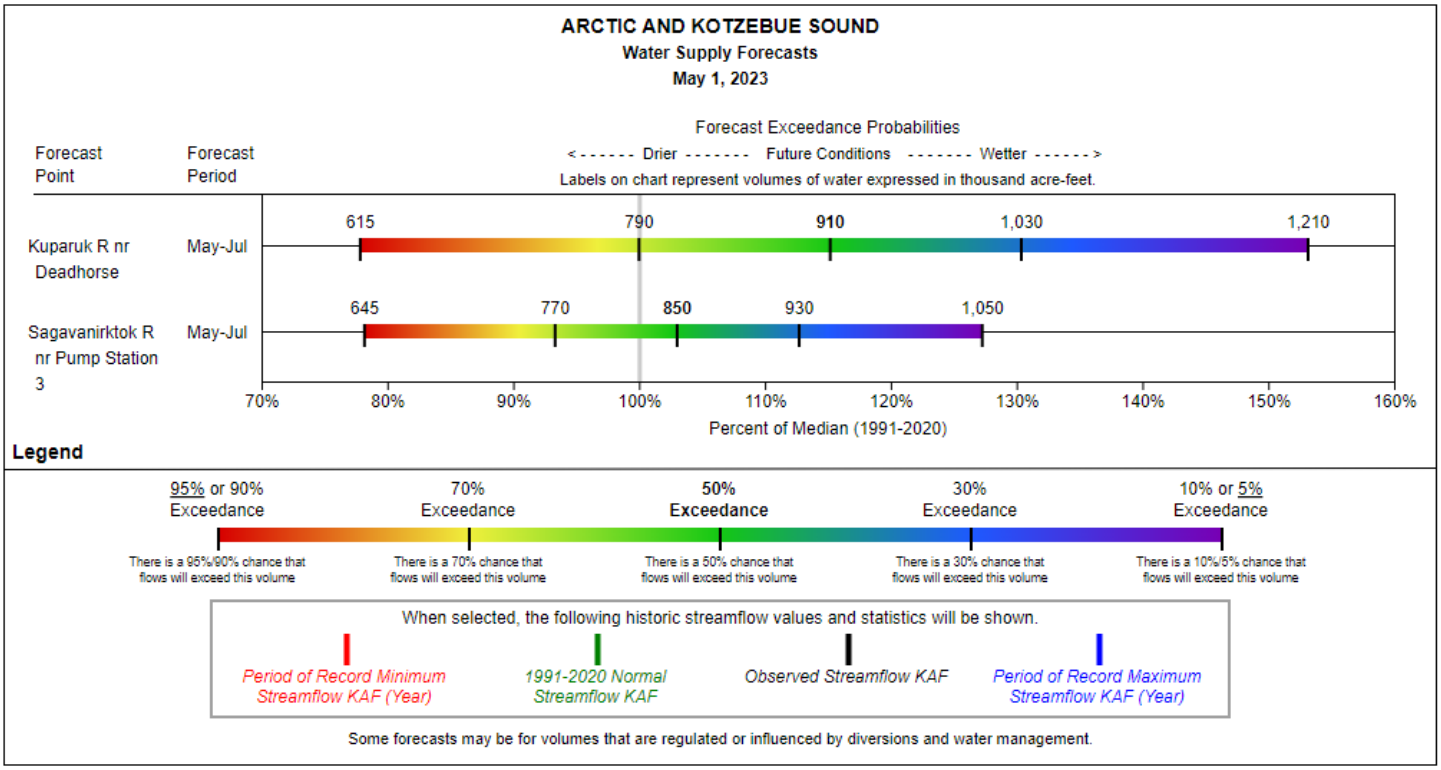
Arctic and Kotzebue Sound

Temperature Data

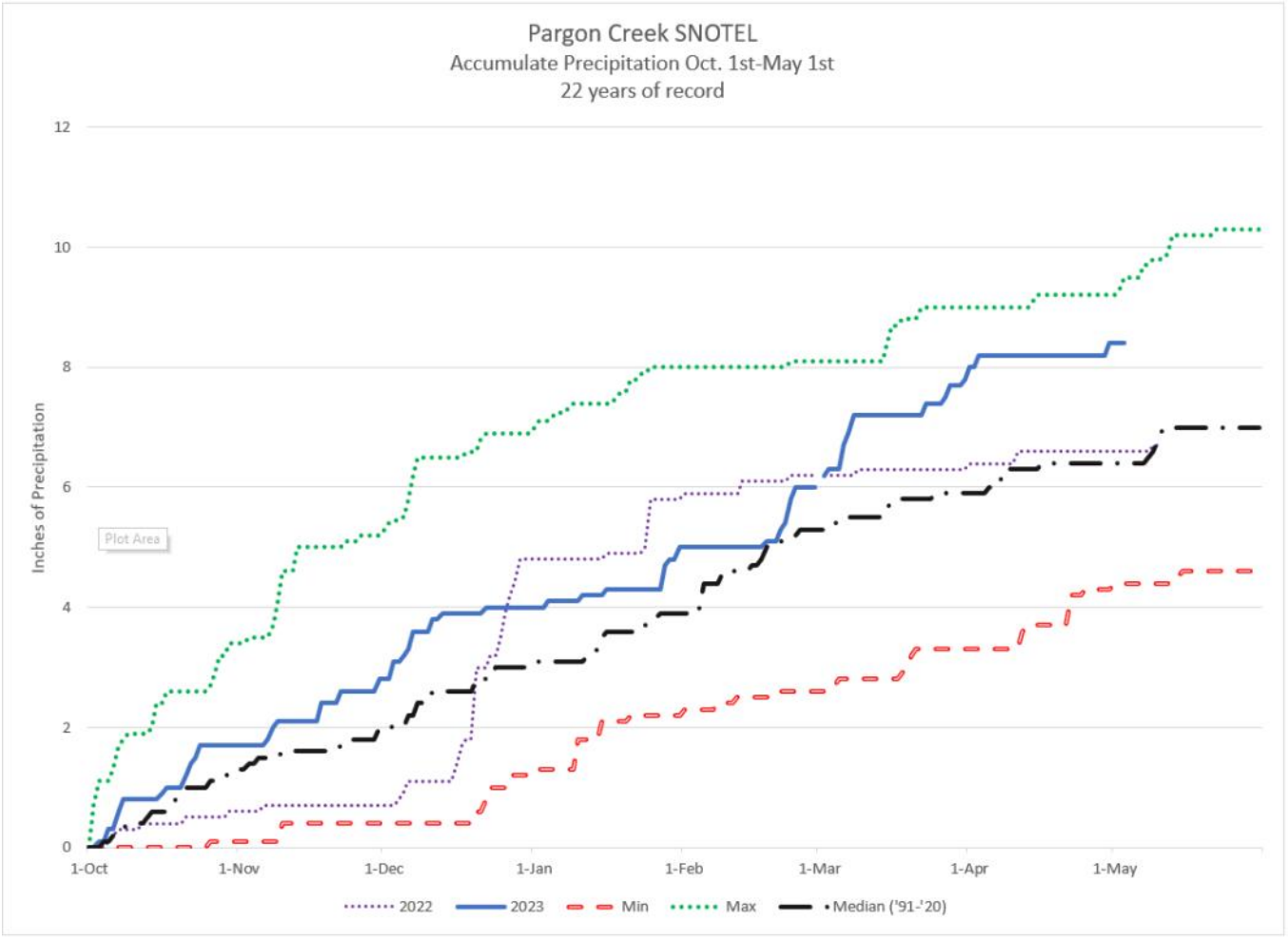
Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay



Snowpack

Water year-to-date precipitation, and likely snowpack, on the Seward Peninsula is above Normal on May 1. April precipitation was below Normal, but temperatures were also below Normal. The historic cold snap that gripped western Alaska in early to mid-April included a low of -43 degrees Fahrenheit on April 10 at Pargon Creek. This is the lowest temperature recorded at any station during this cold snap. Snow depths at both Rocky Point and Pargon Creek are the highest on record for the date. In the wind-battered, treeless terrain these stations are located there isn't a great correlation between snow depth and precipitation, but between the two statistics it is likely that the region has a considerably above, possibly approaching historic, snowpack for the date.

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
Norton Sound					
Pargon Creek	100	8.4	6.6	6.4	131%
Rocky Point	250	5.4	5.4	6.1	89%

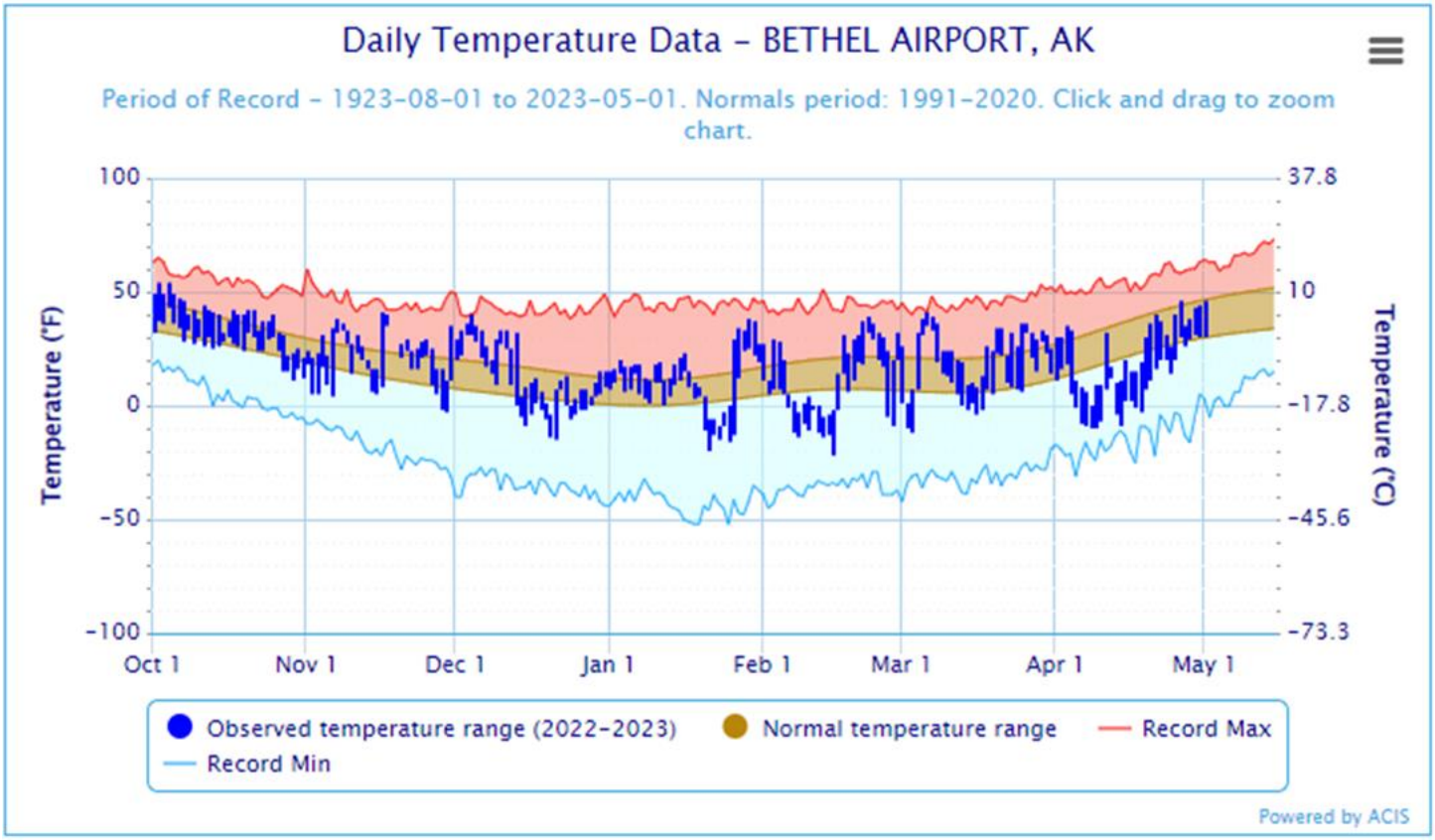
Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in): Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Water Content (in): Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Norton Sound							
Johnsons Camp	25	21	---	---	---	---	---
Pargon Creek	100	22	0	---	---	---	---
Rocky Point	250	43	11	---	---	---	---
Bristol Bay							
Port Alsworth	270	17 *	---	0	3.3 *	---	0

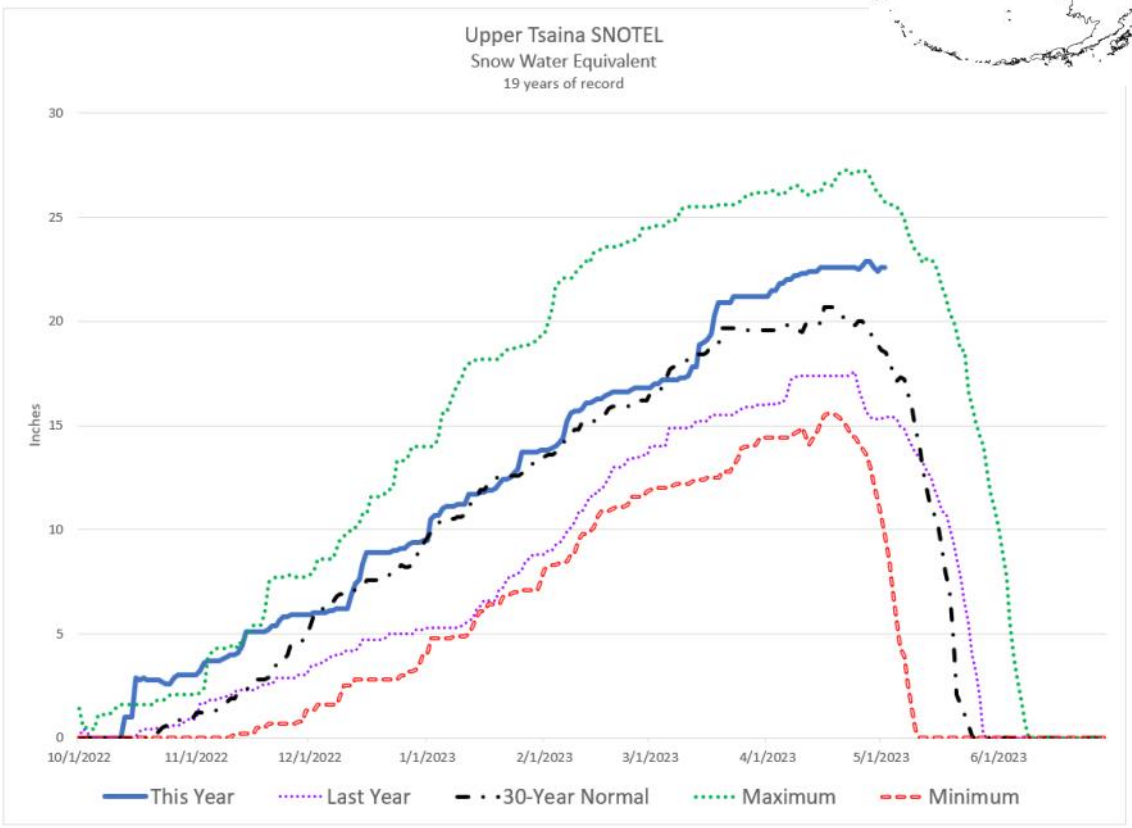
**Measured 5/3/23*

Temperature Data

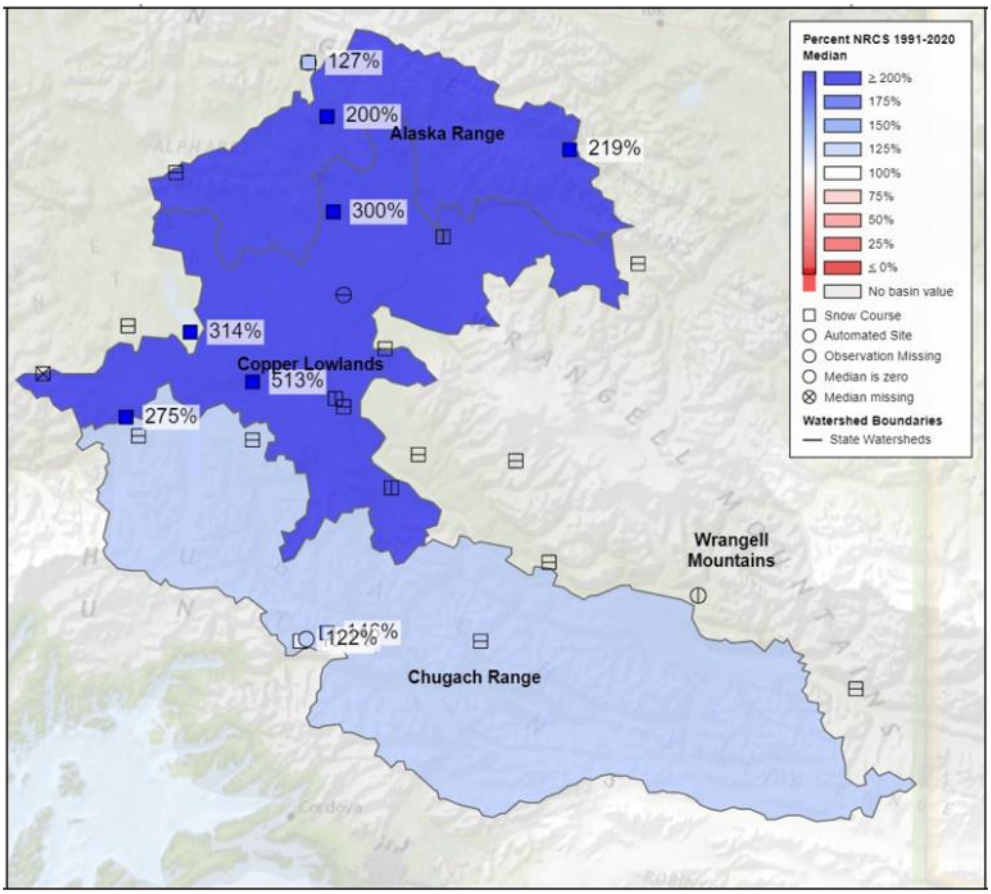
Source: NOAA ACIS



Copper Basin



Snowpack Map



Copper Basin

Snowpack

Snowpack in the Copper River basin is exceptionally above Normal on May 1. The basin includes five period-of-record maximum SWE measurements, Kenny Lake School, Little Nelchina, May Creek SNOTEL, Tazlina, and Tolsona Creek. Chistochina, Haggard Creek and Paxson measurements are in the top 3 for the date. The Chugach Mountain side of the basin has the least outstanding values in comparison to Normal, but all measurements are above Normal on May 1. The Basin Index is considerably above Normal, reporting 179% for the sixteen stations measured on May 1.

Snowpack Data

		Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
Site Name	**Elev.**	**Current**	**Last Year**	**1991-2020 Normal**	**Current**	**Last Year**	**1991-2020 Normal**
Chistochina	1950	23	30	0	6.5	10.4	0.0
Fielding Lake	3000	46	51	32	12.4	17.9	9.8
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	34	42	---	10.3	13.9	---
Gulkana River	1830	26	21	---	---	8.5	---
Haggard Creek	2540	42	43	12	11.4	15.4	3.8
Kenny Lake School	1300	20	12	0	6.3	4.0	0.0
Little Nelchina	2650	33	24	12	8.8	7.6	3.2
May Creek	1610	24	21	---	8.8	7.9	0.0
Mentasta Pass	2430	31	31	12	7.0	10.6	3.2
Paxson	2650	44	48	21	12.2	16.4	6.1
Tazlina	1250	18	12	0	6.7	4.8	0.0
Tolsona Creek	2000	29	21	5	7.7	7.0	1.5
Tsaina River	1650	52	43	36	18.3	16.0	12.5
Upper Tsaina River	1750	63	44	---	22.6	15.3	18.6
Worthington Glacier	2100	65	64	62	25.2	24.8	23.5

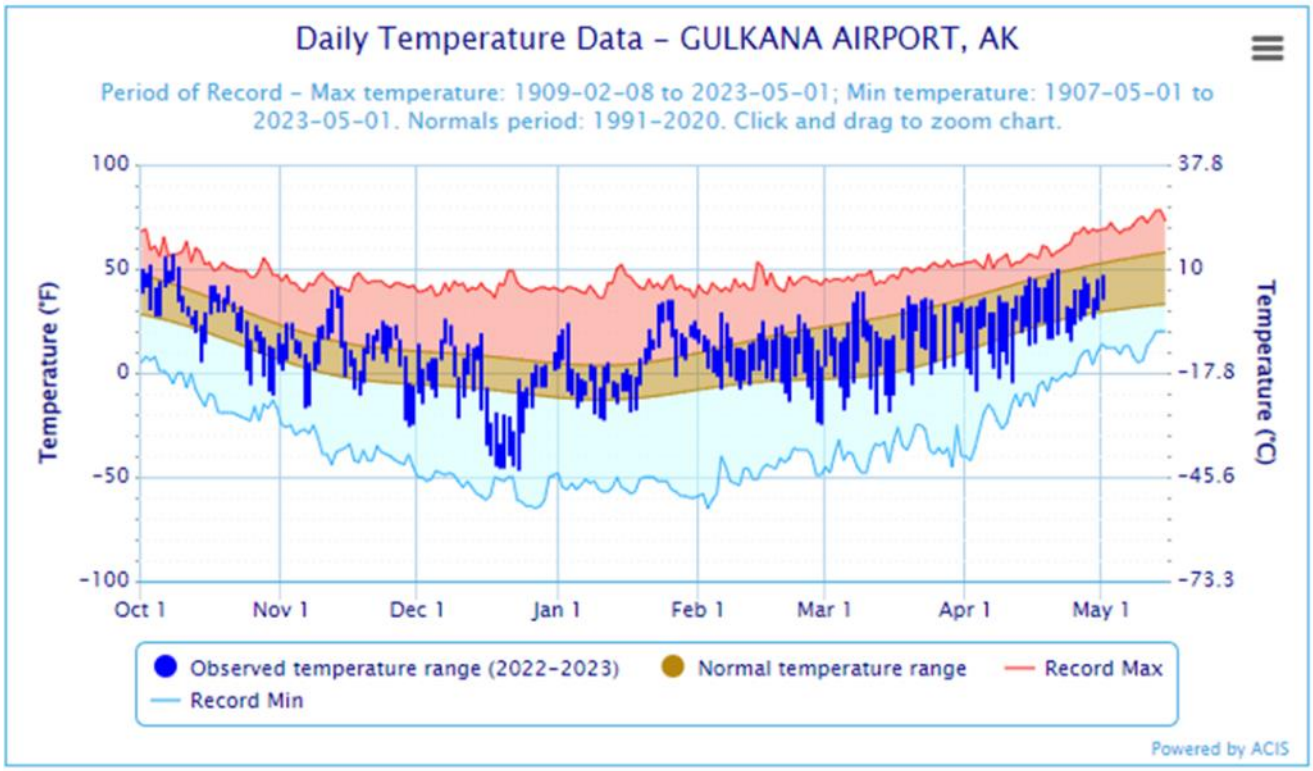
Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	**Elev.**	**This Year**	**Last Year**	**1991-2020 Normal**	**% of Normal**
Fielding Lake	3000	12.9	15.5	---	---
Gulkana River	1830	10.4	9.9	---	---
May Creek	1610	12.6	8.8	6.2	203%
Upper Tsaina River	1750	27.5	19.3	26.7	103%

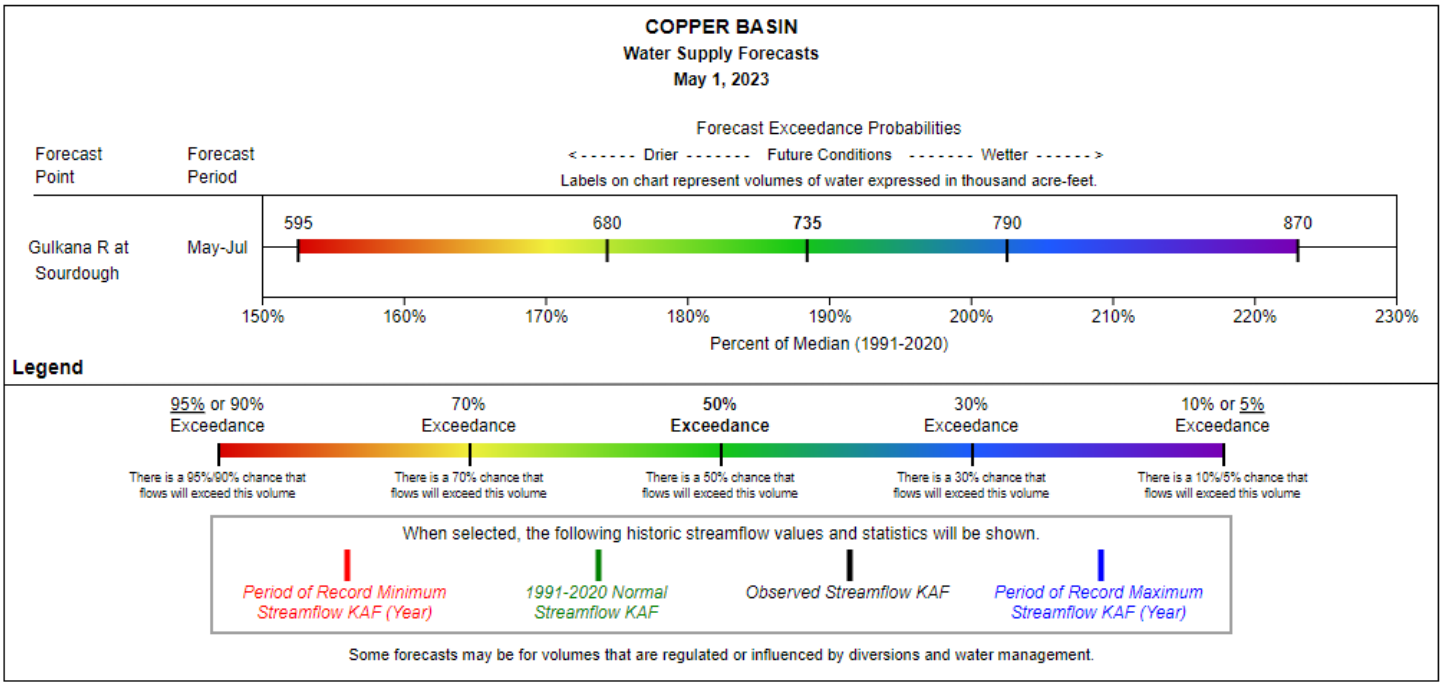
Copper Basin

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS

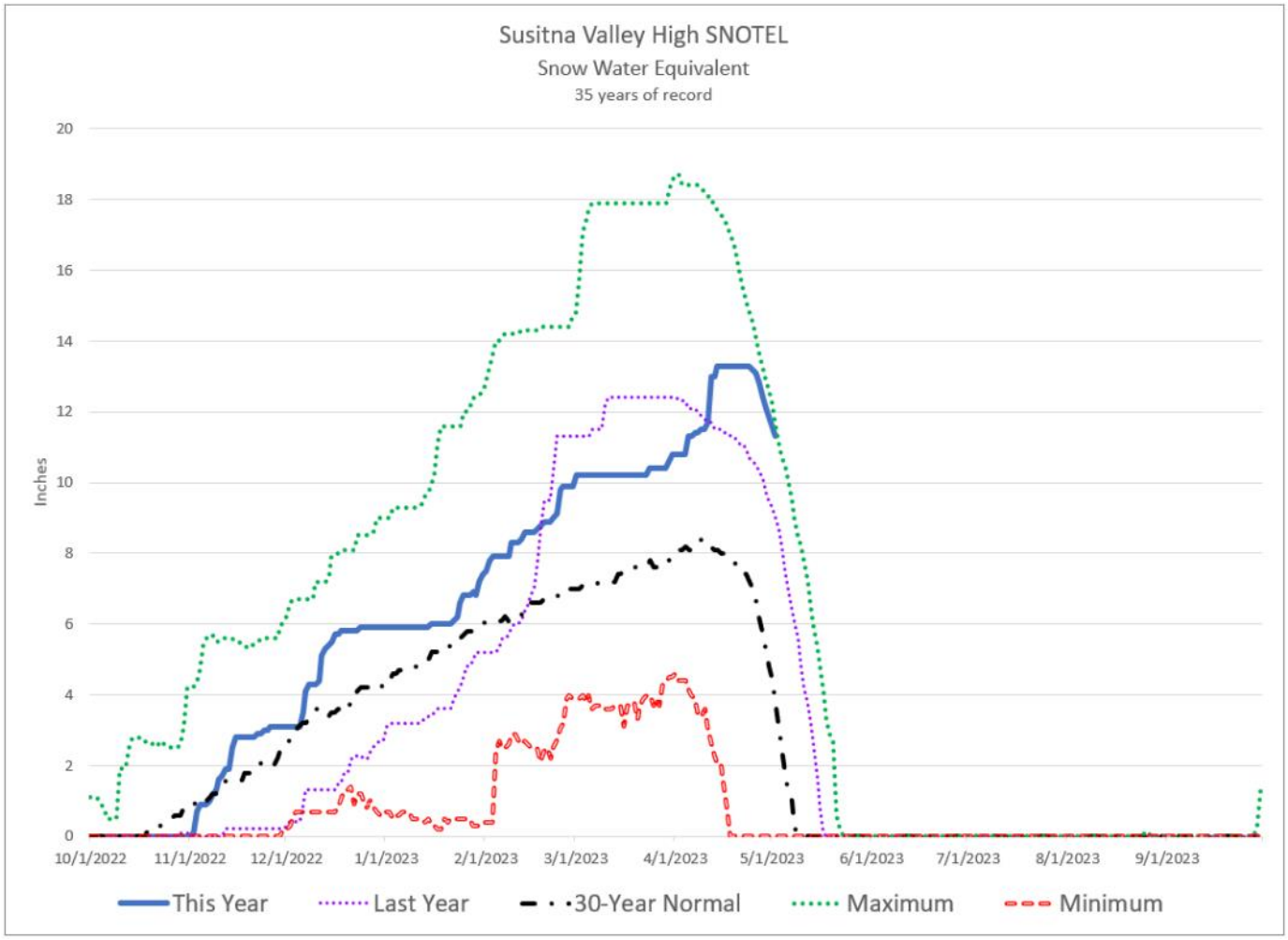


Streamflow Forecasts



Matanuska—Susitna Basin

Snowpack Map



Snowpack

The snowpack in the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys is mostly above Normal. Like March and April, the highest deviation from Normal is in the Upper Susitna where the weather systems and snowpack behave more like the Copper River basin than the Lower Susitna. The 9.1 inches of SWE measured at Lake Louise is a fifty-seven-year record, and almost triple the Normal value measured on May 1. On the Parks Highway side of the Susitna, the measurements from the Chulitna basin contain a few measurements that are slightly below Normal. 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 as the third highest in sixty-four years of observation. This south facing Snow Course is normally well on its way to melt out on May 1. The modest decrease over the month is a testament to the lower-than-normal temperatures recorded over the month.

Matanuska—Susitna Basin

Snowpack Data

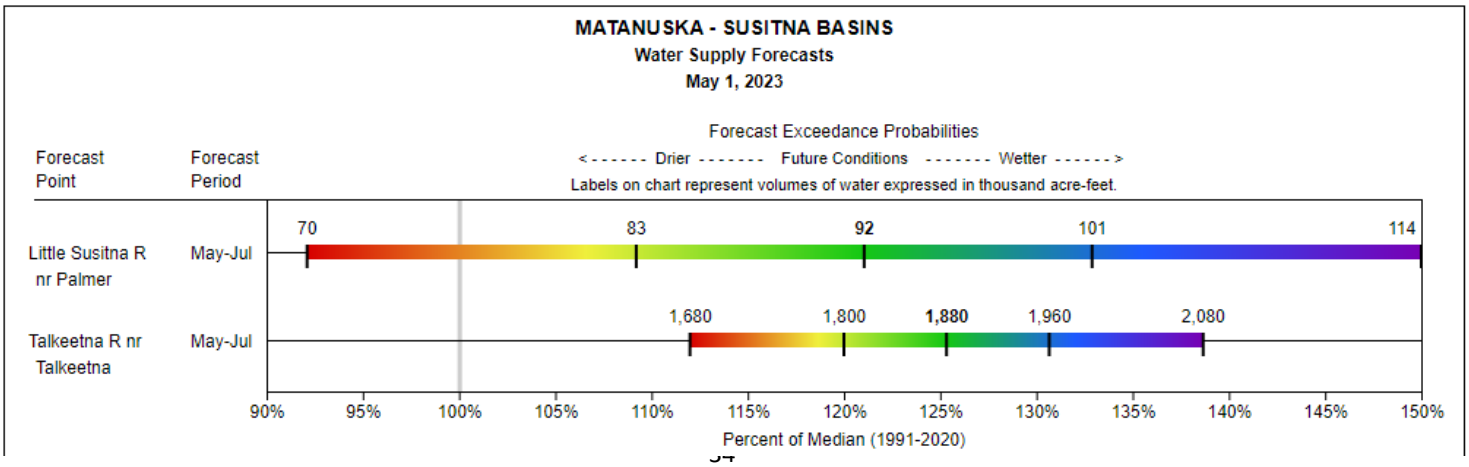
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal
Alexander Lake	160	17	17	---	4.6	4.8	---
Archangel Road	2200	50	---	31	17.6	---	11.6
Birthday Pass	4020	93	102	---	34.9	43.2	---
Blueberry Hill	1200	47	47	38	14.7	18.0	12.9
Denali View	700	32	34	26	10.1	13.6	8.7
E. Fork Chulitna	1770	46	45	40	12.3	16.1	12.6
East Palmer	230	1	0	---	---	---	---
Fishhook Basin	3300	67	80	54	24.6	30.9	19.1
Frostbite Bottom	2700	51	60	---	17.8	24.9	---
Horsepasture Pass	4300	36	---	---	9.4	---	---
Independence Mine	3550	73	87	63	27.0	34.7	22.6
Independence Mine SNOTEL	3550	66	73	---	25.2	33.4	---
Lake Louise	2400	33	26	10	9.1	8.5	2.9
Little Susitna	1700	37	40	18	13.4	15.7	6.1
Monahan Flat	2710	29	36	---	6.7	---	---
Sheep Mountain	2900	27	21	4	8.0	6.6	1.2
Spring Creek	580	0	0	---	---	---	---
Susitna Valley High	375	29	25	---	11.6	9.3	4.4
Talkeetna	350	27	22	12	8.5	8.5	3.4
Tokositna Valley	850	39	44	---	12.8	18.6	13.6
Willow Airstrip	200	32	26	8	9.7	9.6	2.0

Precipitation Data

Inches Accumulated since October 1st

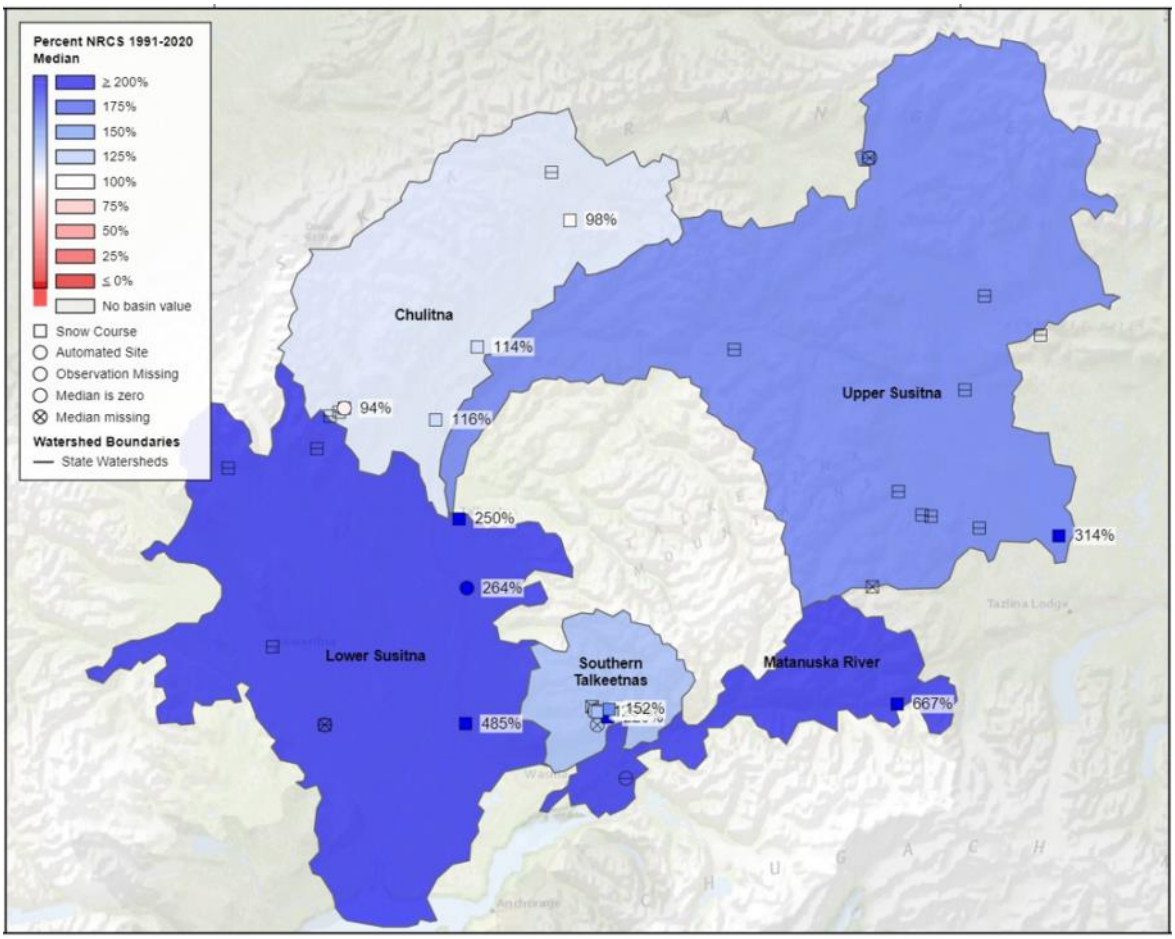
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Alexander Lake	160	15.4	18.2	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2700	19.9	23.1	---	---
Independence Mine	3550	23.2	27.9	19.4	120%
Monahan Flat	2710	9.3	12.4	7.8	119%
Spring Creek	580	9.3	11.3	---	---
Susitna Valley High	375	16.4	17.2	12.8	128%

Streamflow Forecasts



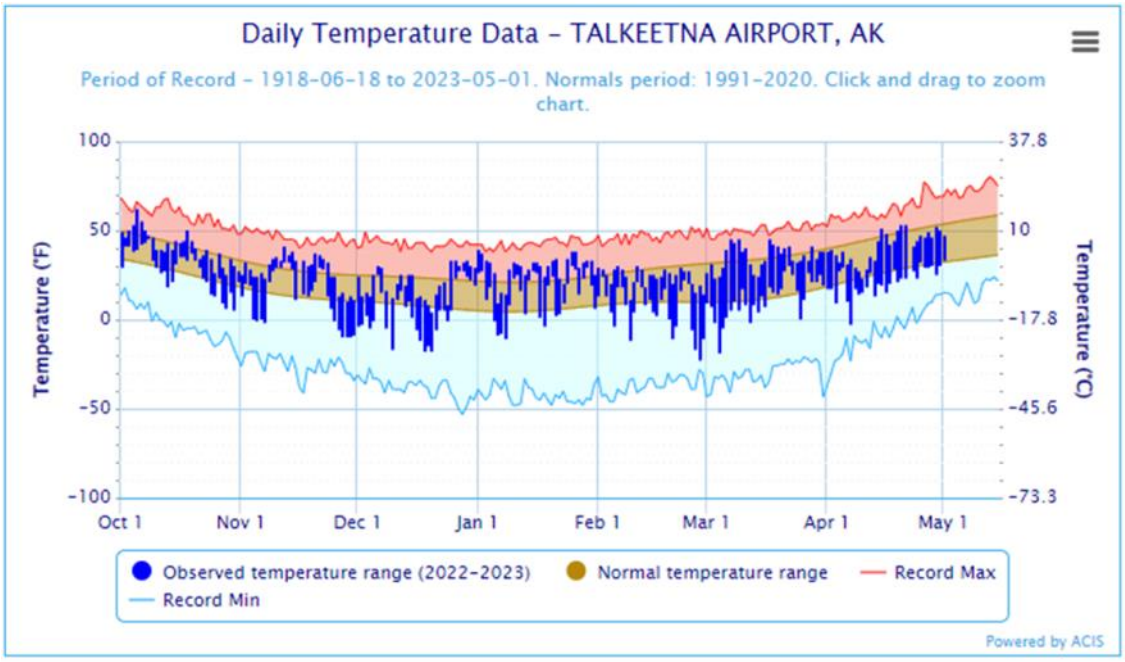
Matanuska—Susitna Basin

Snowpack Map

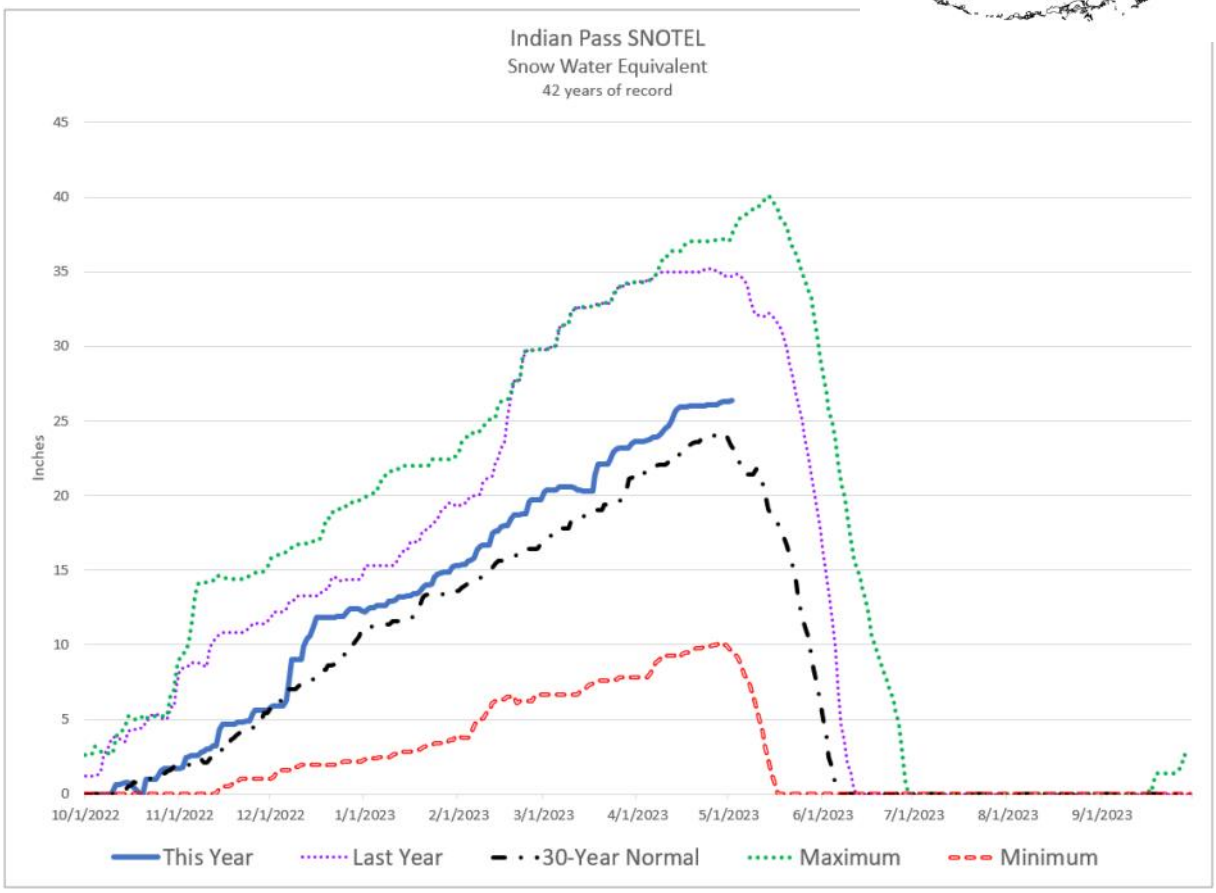


Temperature Data

Source: NOAA



Northern Cook Inlet

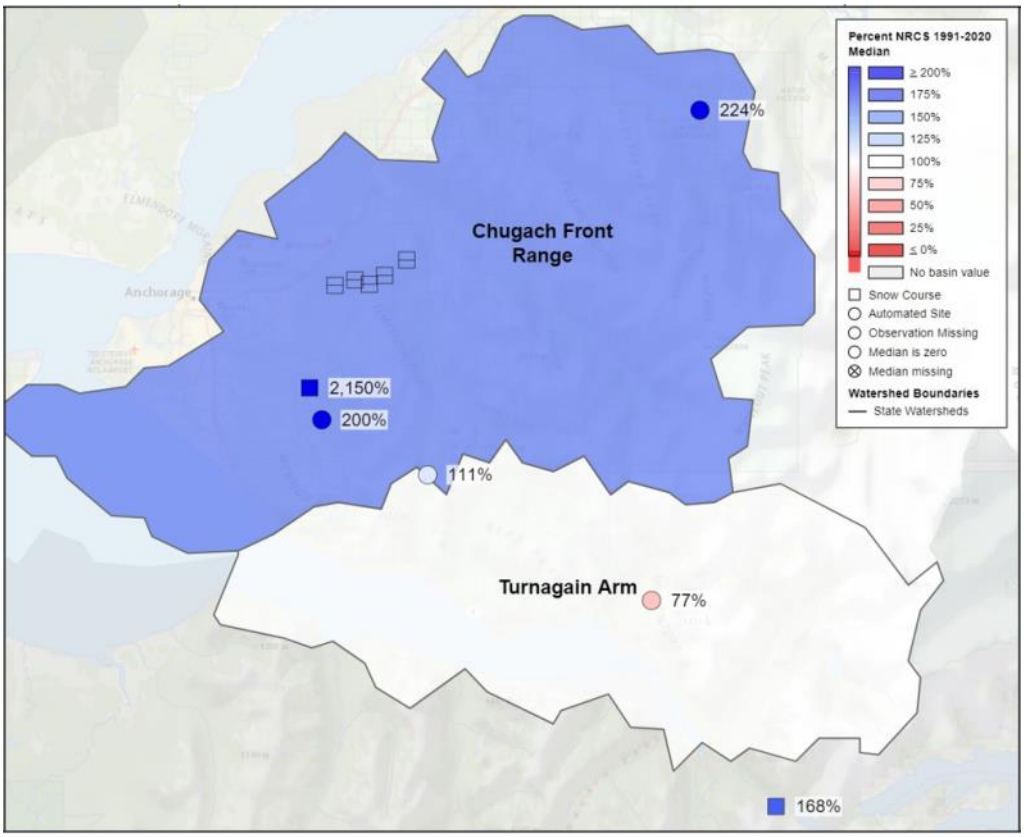


Snowpack

The snowpack in the Northern Cook Inlet region is mostly above Normal. The most outstanding measurements are in the lower elevations around Anchorage. The 5.4 inches of SWE measured at 250 feet ASL at Kincaid Park is the highest measurement in twenty-nine years of record. Median SWE for this date is zero. At 1,200 feet, the 8.6 inches of SWE measured at South Campbell Creek is more than double Normal and the fourth highest in fifty-seven-years of observation. These records are a testament to the colder than Normal temperatures for the month. Precipitation over the month was below Normal. South of Anchorage, Mt. Alyeska is the only measurement in the region, and one of the very few in the state, that is below Normal on May 1.

Northern Cook Inlet

Snowpack Map



Snowpack Data

		Snow Depth (in)			Water Content (in)		
Site Name	**Elev.**	**Current**	**Last Year**	**1991-2020 Normal**	**Current**	**Last Year**	**1991-2020 Normal**
Anchorage Hillside	2080	34	33	---	11.8	12.0	5.9
East Palmer	230	1	0	---	---	---	---
Indian Pass	2350	67	78	---	26.3	34.7	23.6
Kincaid Park	250	17	0	0	5.4	0.0	0.0
Moraine	2100	25	22	---	7.6	9.3	3.4
Mt. Alyeska	1540	64	75	---	23.4	30.4	30.4
Portage Valley	50	30	10	14	11.4	5.4	6.8
SF Eagle River	2165	41	24	---	13.7	8.3	---
South Campbell Creek	1200	24	8	1	8.6	3.2	0.4
Spring Creek	580	0	0	---	---	---	---

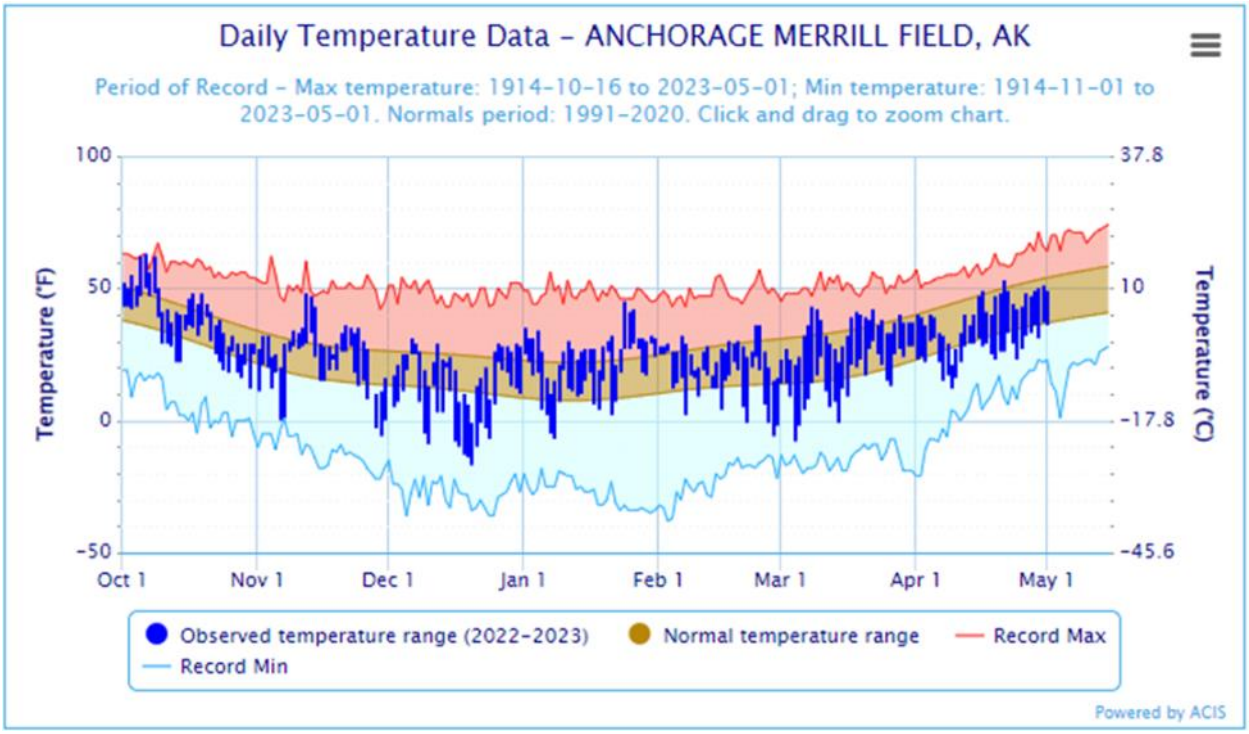
Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	**Elev.**	**This Year**	**Last Year**	**1991-2020 Normal**	**% of Normal**
Anchorage Hillside	2080	15.7	17.8	16.1	98%
Indian Pass	2350	31.0	33.0	28.2	110%
Moraine	2100	11.4	14.6	11.2	102%
Mt. Alyeska	1540	36.5	54.8	47.7	77%
Spring Creek	580	9.3	11.3	---	---

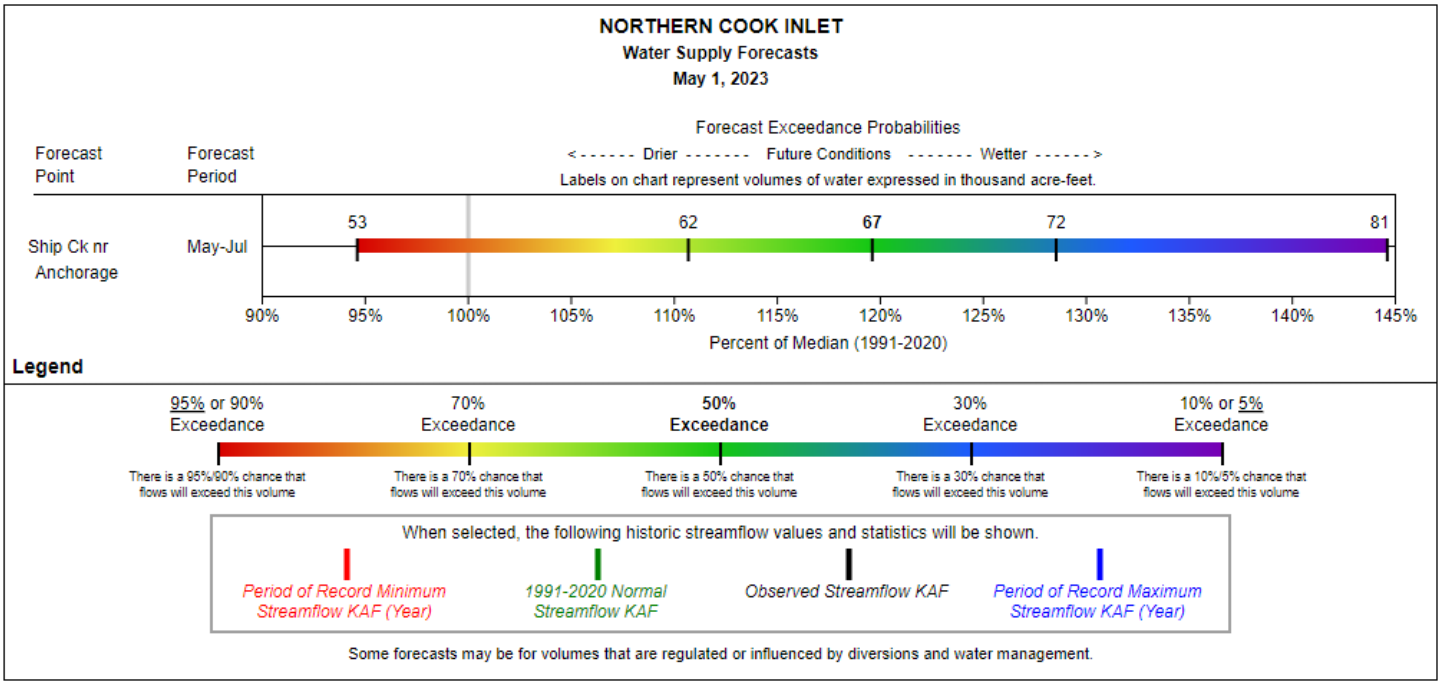
Northern Cook Inlet

Temperature Data

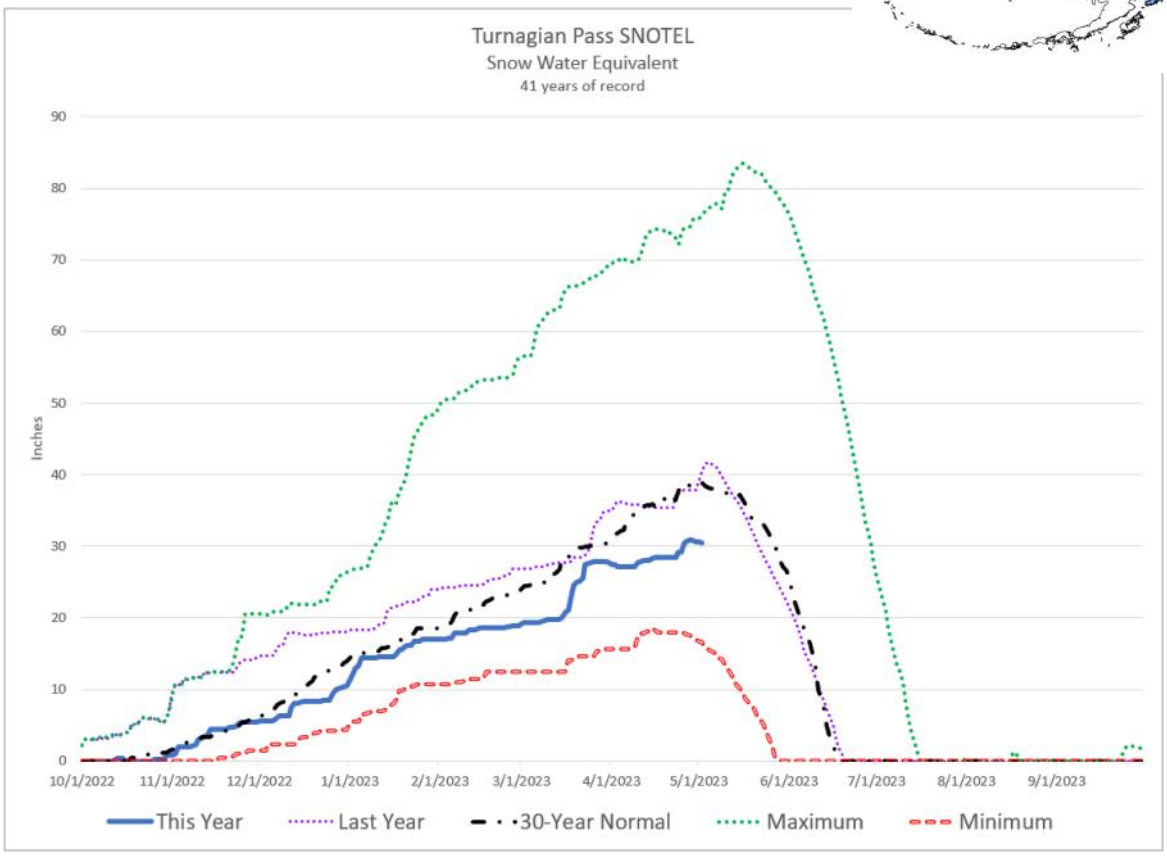
Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts

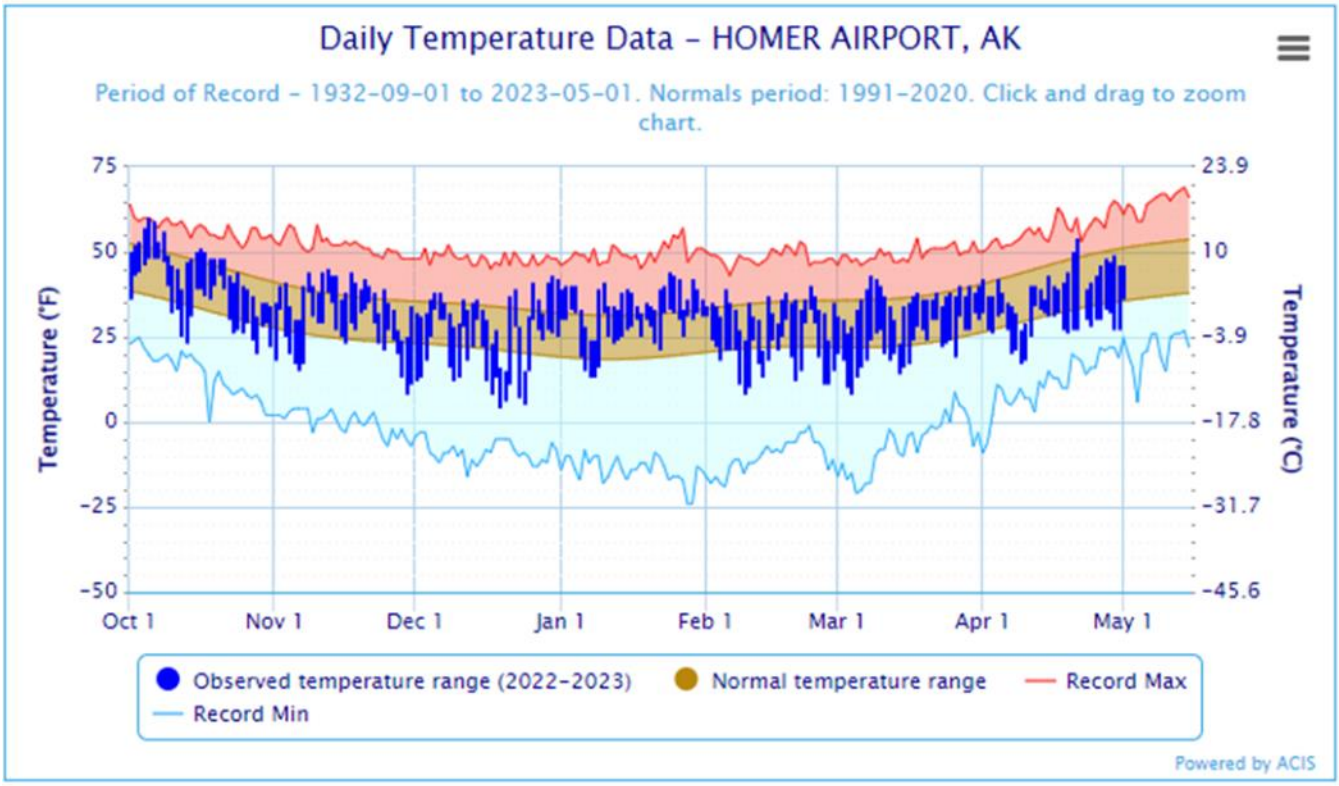


Kenai Peninsula



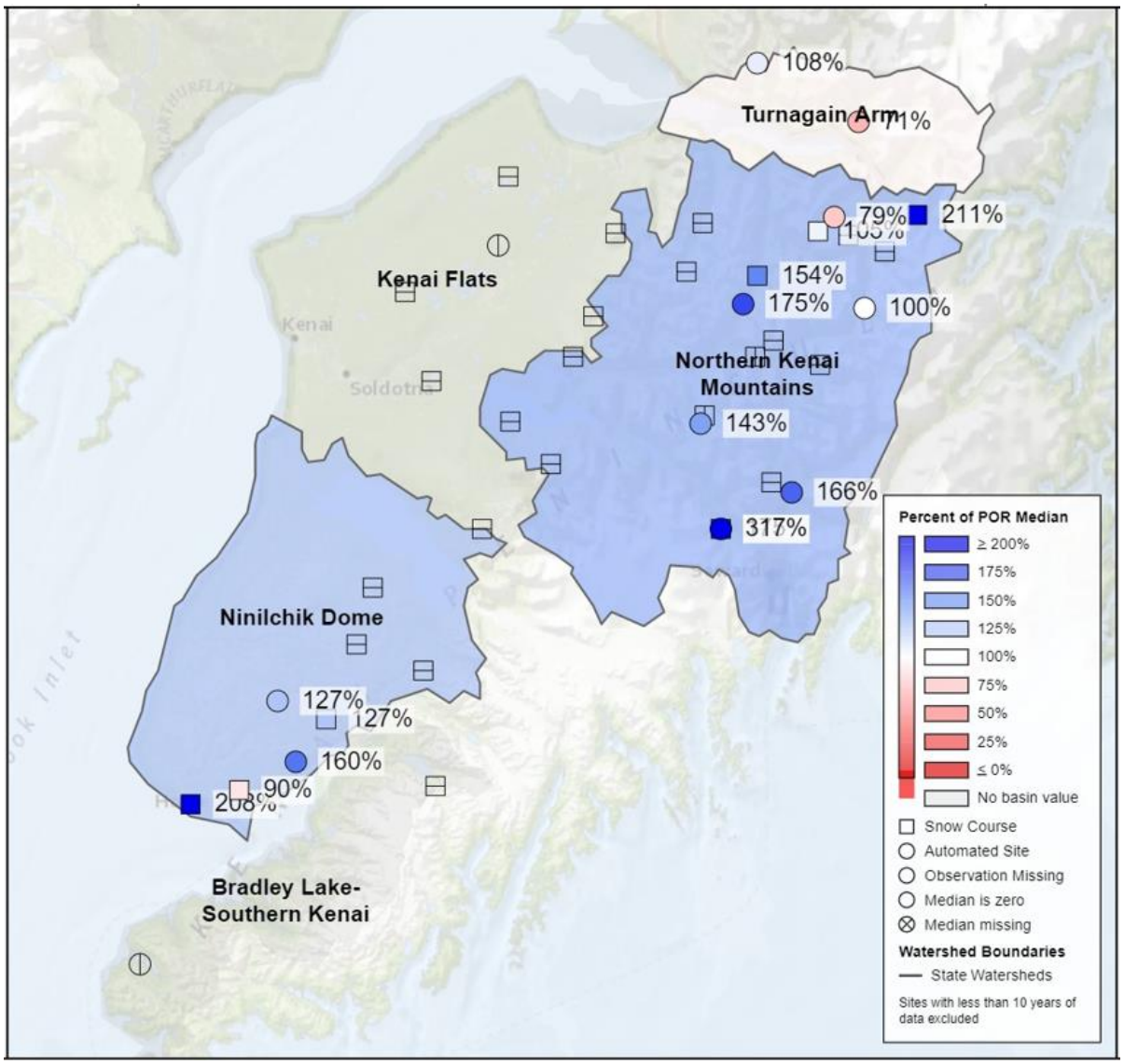
Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Kenai Peninsula

Snowpack



Snowpack

The snowpack on the Kenai Peninsula went from a hodgepodge of below Normal, Normal and above Normal snowpack on April 1 to a snowpack that was measured above Normal at almost every recording station on May 1. Like other regions in the state this is more of a function of cold temps preserving the snowpack than April precipitation, as April precipitation was below Normal for almost every station on the Kenai Peninsula. Many measurements that typically show a decrease in SWE over the month of April, showed an increase last month. The Portage Valley Snow Course, at 50 feet ASL, normally loses around eight inches of SWE over the month. This year it gained an inch. There are several remarkable measurements on the Peninsula. Kenai Moose Pens was measured with its highest May 1 SWE in thirty-five years of observation. The 11.8 inches of SWE measured at Moose Pass is the second highest May 1 reading in fifty-two years of observation. The lone below normal SWE measurement on the Kenai Peninsula is Turnagain Pass. This station, at 1800 feet ASL, is a station that normally gains SWE over the month. April's gains were below Normal, like the months leading up to it, and the May 1 reading is more than twenty percent lower than Normal, an outlier in the state. The Basin Index for the Kenai Peninsula is above Normal, reporting 140% for the twenty stations measured on May 1.

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	35	28	---	12.3	9.9	9.3
Bertha Creek	950	56	48	45	18.2	20.4	16.8
Bridge Creek	1300	32	38	26	9.5	12.9	9.2
Cooper Lake	1200	42	29	---	15.7	11.3	8.2
Demonstration Forest	780	25	26	6	8.1	10.0	2.0
Eagle Lake	1400	34	32	17	10.8	10.1	5.8
Exit Glacier	400	51	43	22	17.9	17.3	8.6
Exit Glacier	400	48	38	---	18.7	13.5	---
Grandview	1100	87	71	---	33.2	29.9	33.4
Grouse Creek Divide	700	50	47	---	19.3	16.2	10.8
Kenai Moose Pens	300	17	4	---	6.5	1.5	0.0
Kenai Summit	1390	45	33	25	17.2	12.8	9.2
Lark Valley∆	3340	88	99	---	34.8	46.5	---
Lower Kachemak Creek	1915	48	50	---	---	---	---
Mcneil Canyon	1320	31	22	---	12.0	9.5	4.4
Middle Fork Bradley	2300	41	---	---	---	---	---
Moose Pass	700	35	21	0	11.8	6.8	0.0
Mt. Alyeska	1540	64	75	---	23.4	30.4	30.4
Port Graham	300	---	25	---	12.8	11.1	0
Portage Valley	50	30	10	14	11.4	5.4	6.8
Primrose∆	2140	93	96	---	42.6	44.3	---
Snug Harbor Road	500	18	0	0	4.2	0.0	0
Spencer Bench∆	2430	116 *	145	---	52.2 *	65.0	---
Summit Creek	1400	34	26	---	11.7	10.6	6.4
Tincan∆	3370	114 *	133	---	50.2 *	70.8	---
Turnagain Pass	1880	81	99	---	30.6	39.1	38.6
Upper Mills Creek∆	3470	98	94	---	40.7	45.1	---

**Estimate*

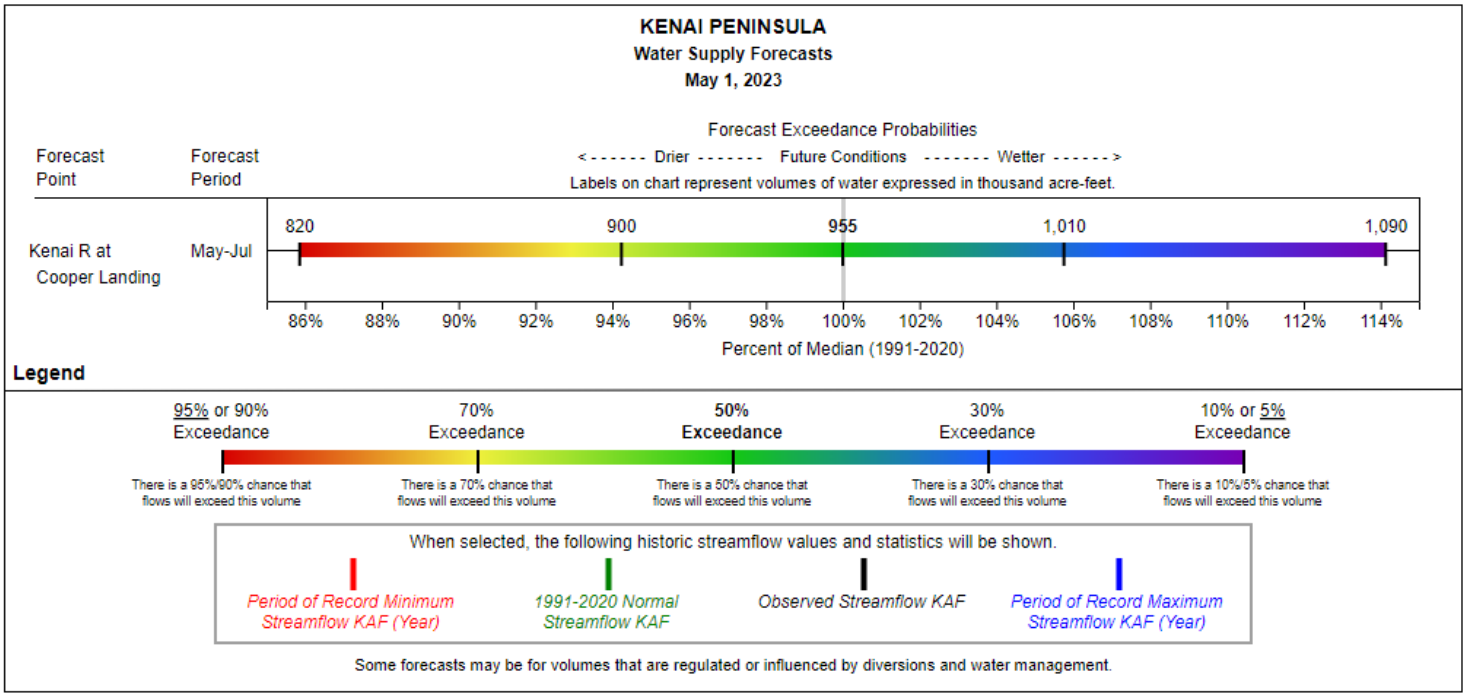
∆ *measured 5/5/23*

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%

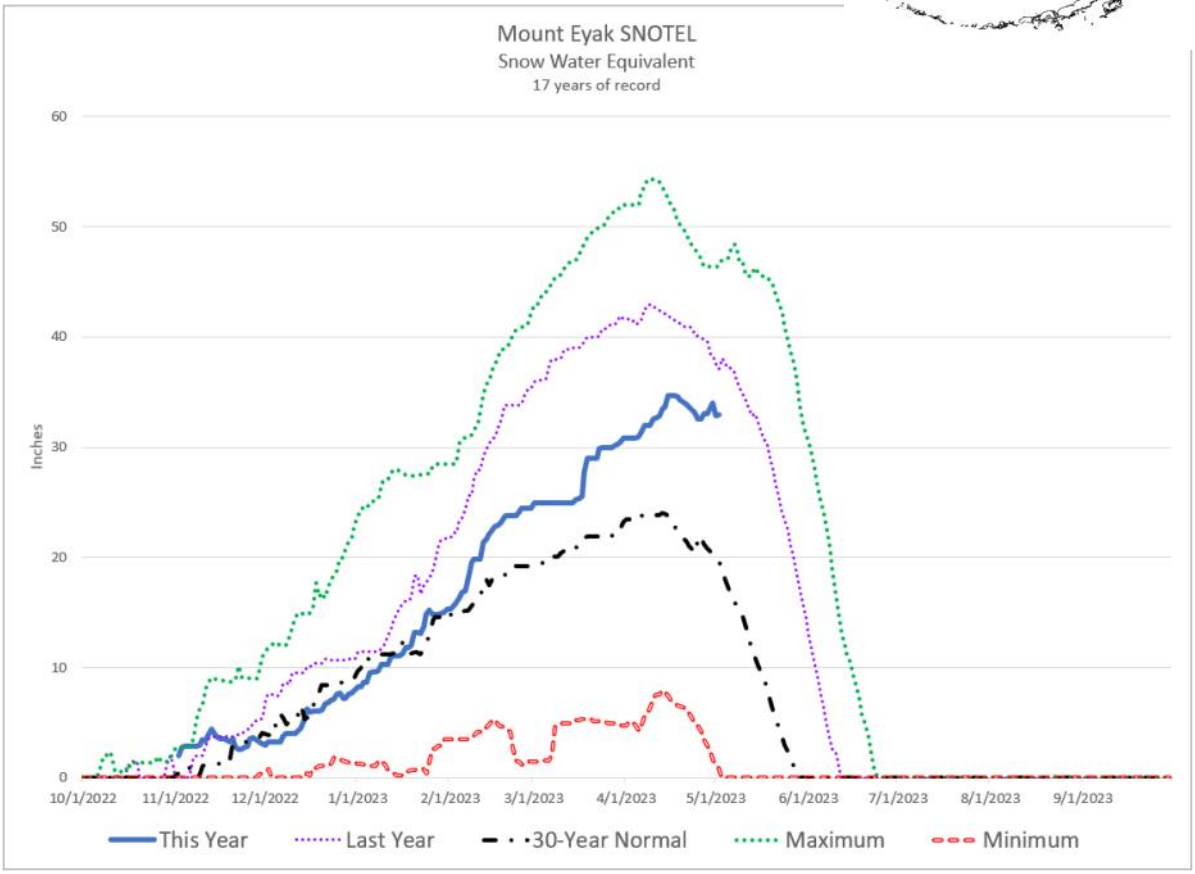
Kenai Peninsula

Streamflow Forecasts



Forecast Point	period	50% (KAF)	max (KAF)	30% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	min (KAF)
Bradley Lake Inflow	MAY-JUL	175	205	188	162	143

Western Gulf – Prince William Sound

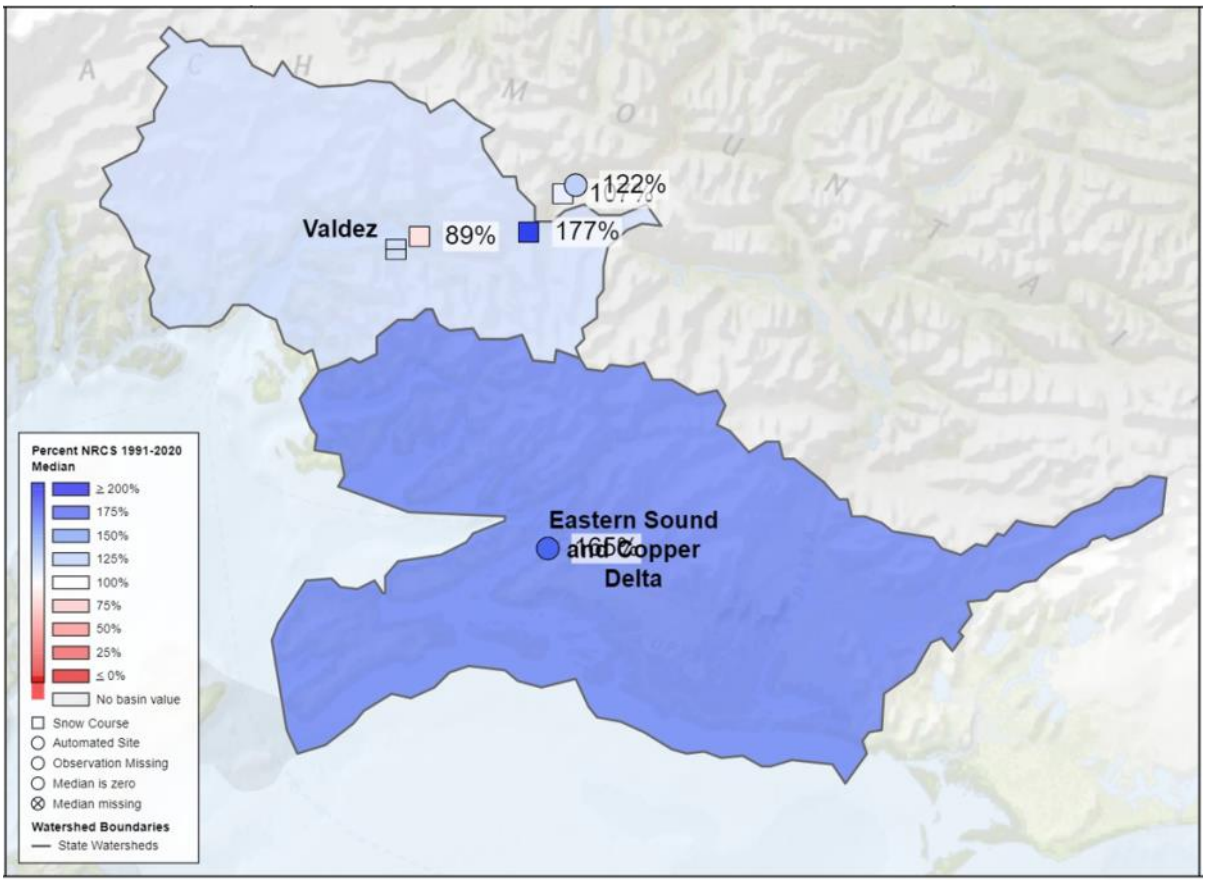


Snowpack

The snowpack in the Western Gulf is mostly above Normal on May 1. Similar to other regions in South Central Alaska, this is primarily a function of delayed snowmelt. Near Seward, Grouse Creek Divide and Exit Glacier would normally be rapidly melting by May 1. Grouse Creek Divide normally loses several inches of SWE over the month of April. April of 2023 showed a modest gain, and the station is reporting considerably more than Normal. Mount Eyak, near Cordova, also showed a modest gain over the month and above Normal. The only below normal measurement in the region is at the Valdez Snow Course, which lost more SWE than normal over the month.

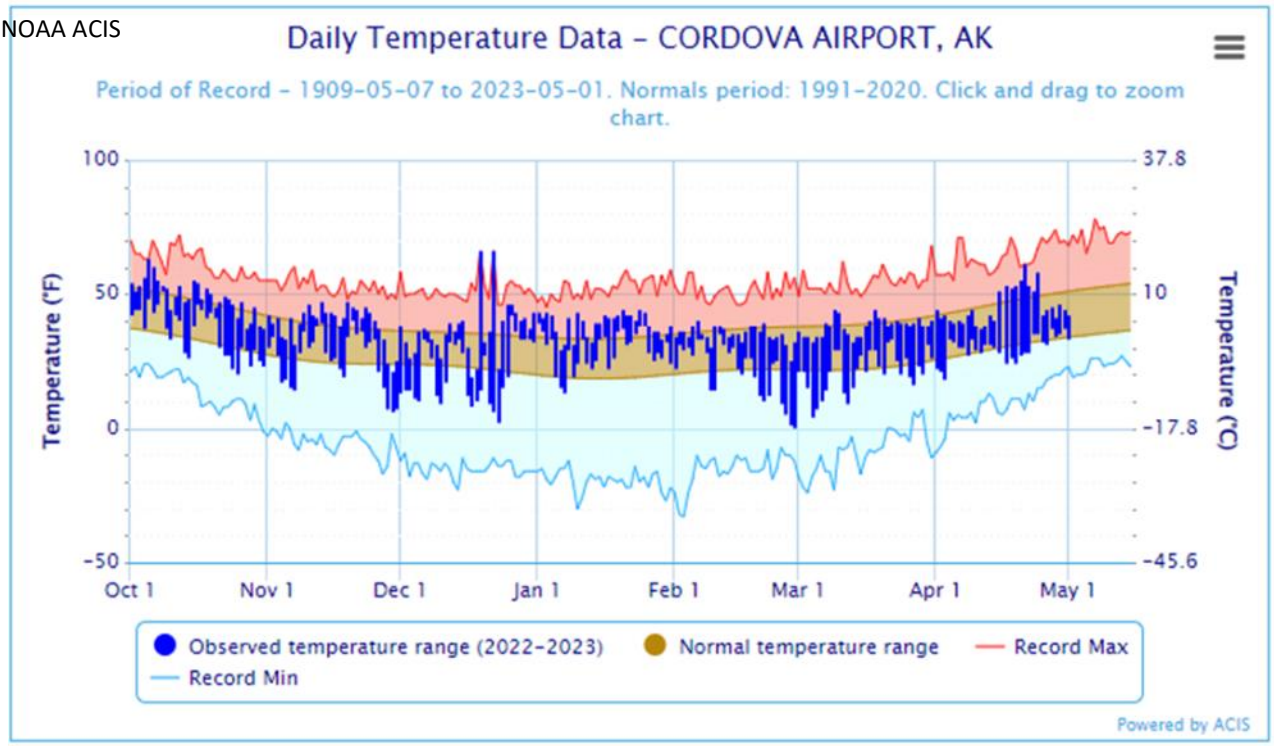
Western Gulf – Prince William Sound

Snowpack Map



Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



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	33	24	---	---	---	---
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	400	48	38	---	18.7	13.5	---
Exit Glacier	400	51	43	22	17.9	17.3	8.6
Grouse Creek Divide	700	50	47	---	19.3	16.2	10.8
Hidden Basin *		110			47.6		
Lowe River	600	35	39	22	15.2	15.1	8.6
Mt. Eyak	1405	73	96	---	32.8	37.6	19.9
Nellie Juan Tarn **	3110	106	115	---	45.8	56.1	---
Nicks Valley	4280	101	112	---	---	---	---
Shotgun *		91			37.6		
Terror Lake *		80			29.6		
Tsaina River	1650	52	43	36	18.3	16.0	12.5
Upper Tsaina River	1750	63	44	---	22.6	15.3	18.6
Valdez	50	19	44	20	7.4	18.2	8.3
Worthington Glacier	2100	65	64	62	25.2	24.8	23.5

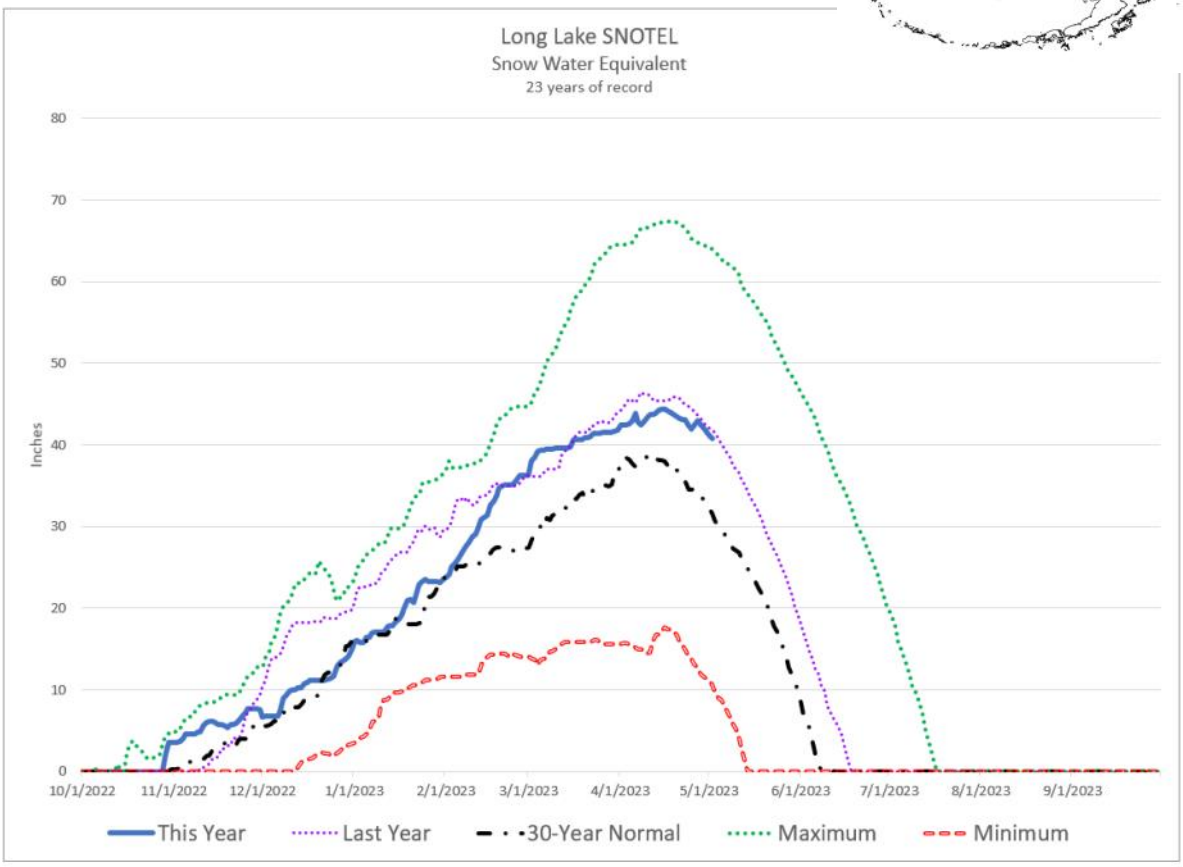
**Measured 4/18/23*

***Measured 5/5/23*

Precipitation Data

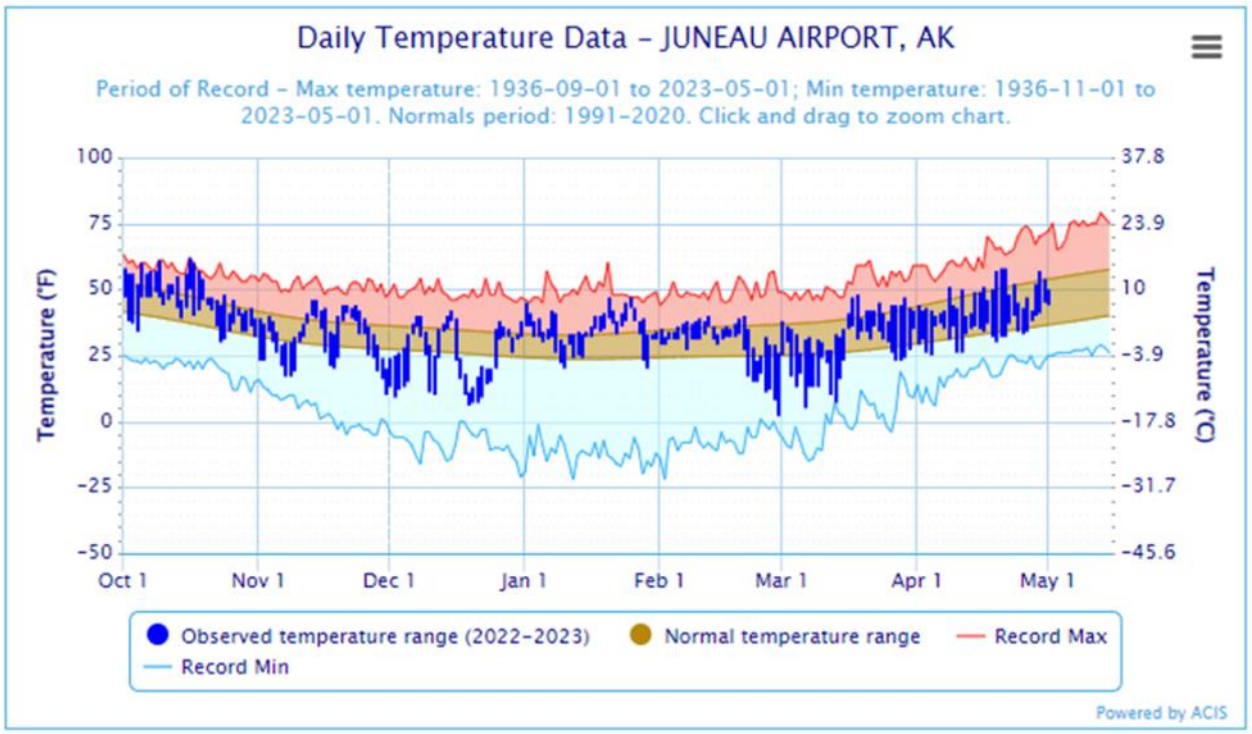
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Esther Island	50	76.5	97.1	92.5	83%
Exit Glacier	400	36.6	49.7	---	---
Grouse Creek Divide	700	30.8	40.2	41.6	74%
Mt. Eyak	1405	82.3	74.2	79.2	104%
Nicks Valley	4280	7.5	0.7	---	---
Nuchek	50	84.8	97.8	---	---
Port San Juan	50	69.2	80.9	---	---
Seal Island	20	34.2	40.8	---	---
Strawberry Reef	30	49.8	49.3	---	---
Tatitlek	50	49.4	48.2	---	---
Upper Tsaina River	1750	27.5	19.3	26.7	103%

Southeast



Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS

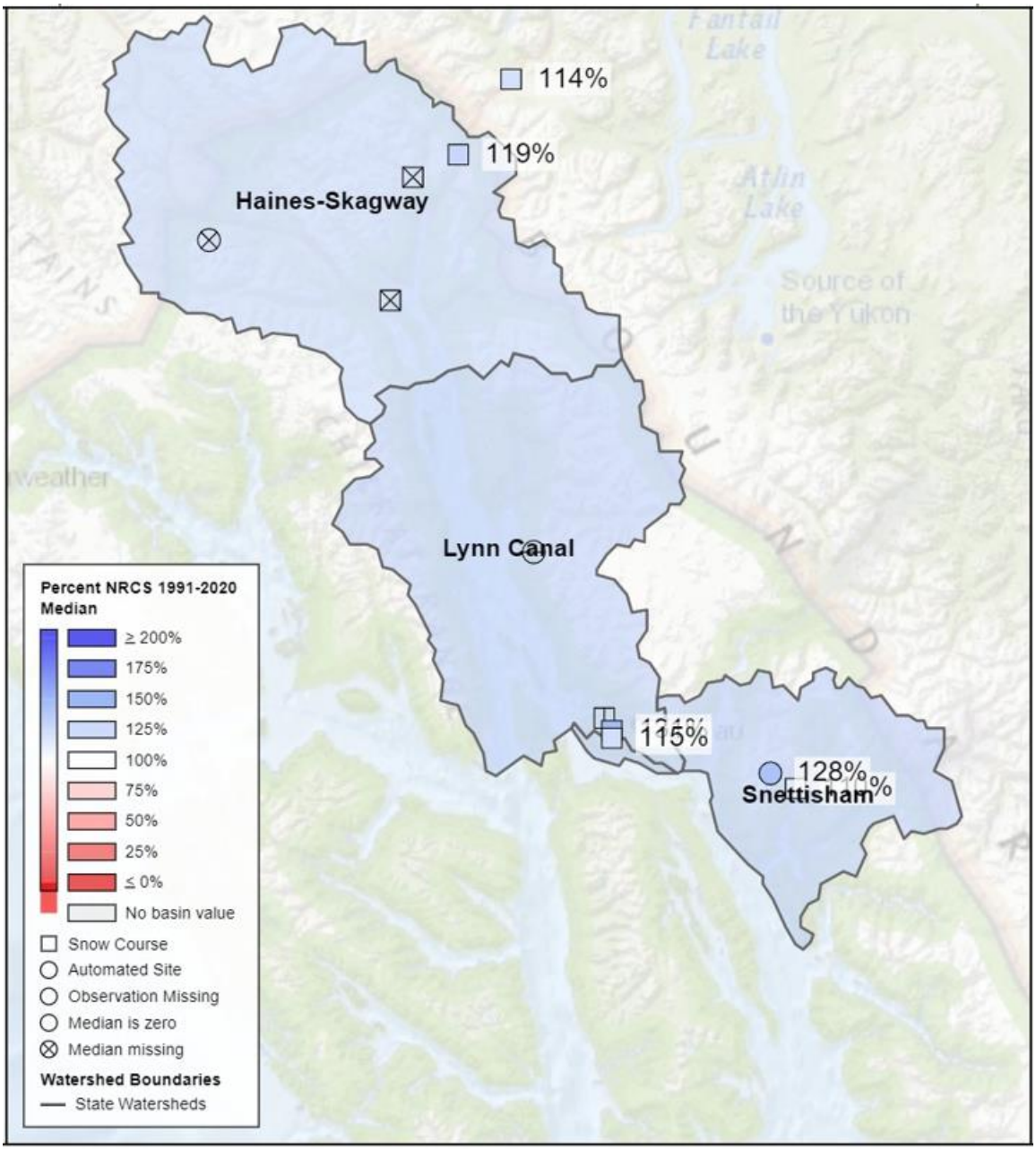


Southeast

Snowpack

In Southeast Alaska, the sites where snowpack is normally measured on May 1 SWE are above Normal. Temperatures were the closest to Normal for any region in the state, and meltout is progressing as expected. The low elevation snow courses West Creek and Fish Creek are melted out, which is typical for the date. At elevation, all measurements were moderately above Normal on May 1.

Snowpack Map



Southeast

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	95	105	70	34.5	46.4	30.0
Eagle Crest	1200	49	69	36	17.4	28.1	13.3
Fish Creek	500	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Heen Latinee	2065	57	78	---	---	31.3	---
Long Lake	850	95	90	---	41.1	42.1	32.2
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	61	63	50	23.8	27.0	20.0
Moore Creek Bridge SNOTEL	2250	55	66	---	---	---	---
Mount Ripinsky	2540	181	---	---	75.0	---	---
Mount Ripinsky SNOLITE	2500	176	---	---	---	---	---
Petersburg Reservoir	550	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Petersburg Ridge, S.	1650	93	83	50	35.3	36.2	21.8
Speel River	280	52	58	46	24.6	25.1	22.4
West Creek	475	0	0	---	0.0	0.0	---

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%

Streamflow Forecasts

Forecast Point	period	50% (KAF)	% of MED (KAF)	max (KAF)	30% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	min (KAF)	30-yr med (KAF)
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taiya River	MAY-JUL	480	107	530	500	460	430	450

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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