
USDA
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Alaska Snow Survey Report
April 1, 2025

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service cooperates with the following organizations in snow survey work:

Federal

U.S. Depart of Agriculture - U.S. Forest Service
- Chugach National Forest
- Tongass National Forest

U.S. Department of Commerce
- NOAA, Alaska Pacific RFC

U.S. Department of Defense
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

U.S. Department of Interior
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Geological Survey
- U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service

Municipalities
- Anchorage
- Juneau

Private
- Alaska Electric, Light and Power, Juneau
- Alyeska Resort, Inc.
- Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
- Anchorage Municipal Light and Power
- Chugach Electric Association
- Copper Valley Electric Association
- Homer Electric Association
- Ketchikan Public Utilities
- Prince William Sound Science Center

State of Alaska
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
- Alaska Department of Natural Resources
  - Division of Parks
  - Division of Mining and Water
  - Division of Forestry
- Alaska Energy Authority
- Alaska Railroad
- Soil and Water Conservation Districts
  - Homer SWCD
  - Fairbanks SWCD
  - Salcha-Delta SWCD
- University of Alaska
  - Geophysical Institute
  - Water and Environment Research

Alaska Public Schools
- Mantanuska-Susitna Borough School District
- Eagle School, Gateway School District

Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued by:
Aubrey Bettencourt, Chief
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Washington, D.C.

Released by:
Alan McBee
State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Palmer, Alaska

Published by:
Daniel Fisher, Snow Survey Program Manager
Tony DeMarco, Water Supply Specialist
Lauren Austin, Data Collection Officer
Austin Hart, Hydrologist
Joseph Vorderbruggen, Hydrologist
Keegan Krantz, Hydrologic Technician
Snow, Water and Climate Staff
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Palmer, Alaska

Cover Photo: Looking towards Thompson Pass on the access road to Upper Tsaina SNOTEL in the Chugach Mountains. Photo by: Daniel Fisher.

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

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, skis, planes, helicopters, and snowmachines to collect snow information that is invaluable for a vast state with very limited infrastructure. This date is typically close to the maximum snowpack for the data collection office and marks the shift from solid precipitation to the water supplied by the melting of solid precipitation. On April 1, 2025, the Alaska snowpack is a mix of robust, paltry, and normal.

The most hearty snowpacks, compared to Normal, are found in the center of the state. If Fairbanks and the surrounding hills are Alaska's bullseye, then Ullr was hitting the mark this winter. Stations in the Chena Basin are reporting Snow Water Equivalents (SWE) that are roughly fifty percent higher than what is usually found this time of year. The Mount Ryan SNOTEL is reporting the fifth-highest SWE in its forty-three-year record, with around sixty percent of its snowpack coming from three storms this winter. The first storm started the season with a bang in late October, the second during the warm, wet, and wild storms of late January, and the third as the April 1 snow survey data collection effort was getting underway.

Well above Normal snowpack is encountered as one heads west, with robust measurements reported from stations south of the Brooks Range on the Dalton Highway, as well as from the aerial markers flown from Galena in the Koyukuk and Lower Yukon Basins. Heading east from Fairbanks, measurements trend toward Normal.

The snow situation in Southcentral Alaska is complex, with large variations occurring over relatively small distances and a strong relationship to elevation. The Resurrection Pass Snow Course is a unique data collection effort conducted from the Snow Survey office in Palmer. Every April 1, snow surveyors travel the Resurrection Pass trail from Hope into the Kenai Mountains to measure two snow courses, a roughly 35-mile round trip. Many years, this is a highlight of winter fieldwork, with miles of kick-and-glide and a Forest Service cabin to rest the legs. This winter required creativity. The first seven miles of the trail were largely snow-free and were traveled using a fat tire bike with cross-country skis strapped to the frame. Once snow was encountered, the bike was no longer the best mode of transportation, and cross-country skis were employed. At an elevation of 2,350 feet above sea level (ASL), the Resurrection Pass Snow Course was measured with 13.2 inches of SWE, 129% of Normal.

General Overview, Continued

SnowPack Continued

The correlation between elevation and snowpack was noted around Anchorage and the Matanuska Valley, with low to no snow conditions encountered at lower elevations and snowpack increasing with elevation. Near Anchorage, the snow free elevation is roughly 1,000 feet ASL. Kincaid Park, the lower Hillside, and the snow courses on the lower portion of Arctic Valley Road are snow-free on April 1, but the Indian Pass SNOTEL at 2,400 feet ASL is 115% of its 1991-2020 Median for the date. A similar trend is found near Hatcher Pass in the Talkeetna Mountains, with 60% of the Normal snowpack for the date at the Willow Snow Course (at 210 feet ASL), but 121% at Independence Mine (at 3,450 feet ASL).

This relationship with elevation falls apart near Valdez, where the snowpack at sea level is nearly as robust as the snowpack at the top of Thompson Pass, compared to what is expected this time of year. It also falls apart in Southeast Alaska, where there isn't a single measurement at any elevation that approaches Normal. Put simply, Southeast Alaska had a very poor snow winter.

The success of the Alaska Snow Survey program depends on participation from our cooperators. In a data collection area as large as that overseen by the Alaska data collection office, it would be impossible to provide the products we offer without manual snow course measurements. We very much appreciate the effort our surveyors put into their measurements, as well as the risk they take to get to these places. As we wind down another successful April 1 cooperative snow survey, we want to express our sincere gratitude.

Precipitation

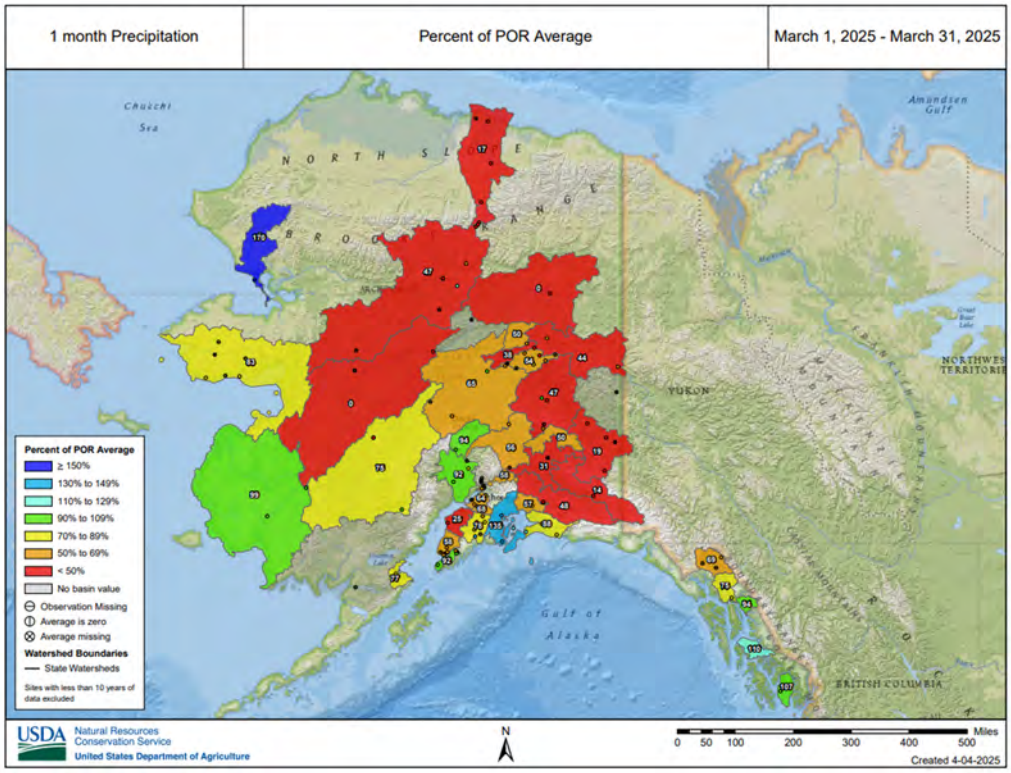
Precipitation in March across the state was variable. Western Alaska was considerably wetter than Normal over the month. Interior Alaska, north of the Yukon was above Normal. So were stations in the Copper, Susitna and the Western Gulf. Stations in Southeast Alaska, the Eastern Kenai and Interior Alaska between the Alaska Range and the Yukon reported below Normal March precipitation.

		Basin Index	
		Current	Last Year
Alaska Statewide Snowpack	**# of Sites**	**Percent of Median**	**Percent of Median**
Upper Yukon Basin	34	94	92
Central Yukon Basin	18	120	116
Tanana Basin	21	127	101
Koyukuk Basin	17	126	117
Kuskokwim Basin	-	-	-
Copper Basin	16	98	143
Matanuska-Susitna Basin	16	116	115
Northern Cook Inlet	12	68	136
Kenai Peninsula	21	59	118
Western Gulf of Alaska	10	75	139
Southeast Alaska	12	51	87

Alaska Statewide Precipitation Maps

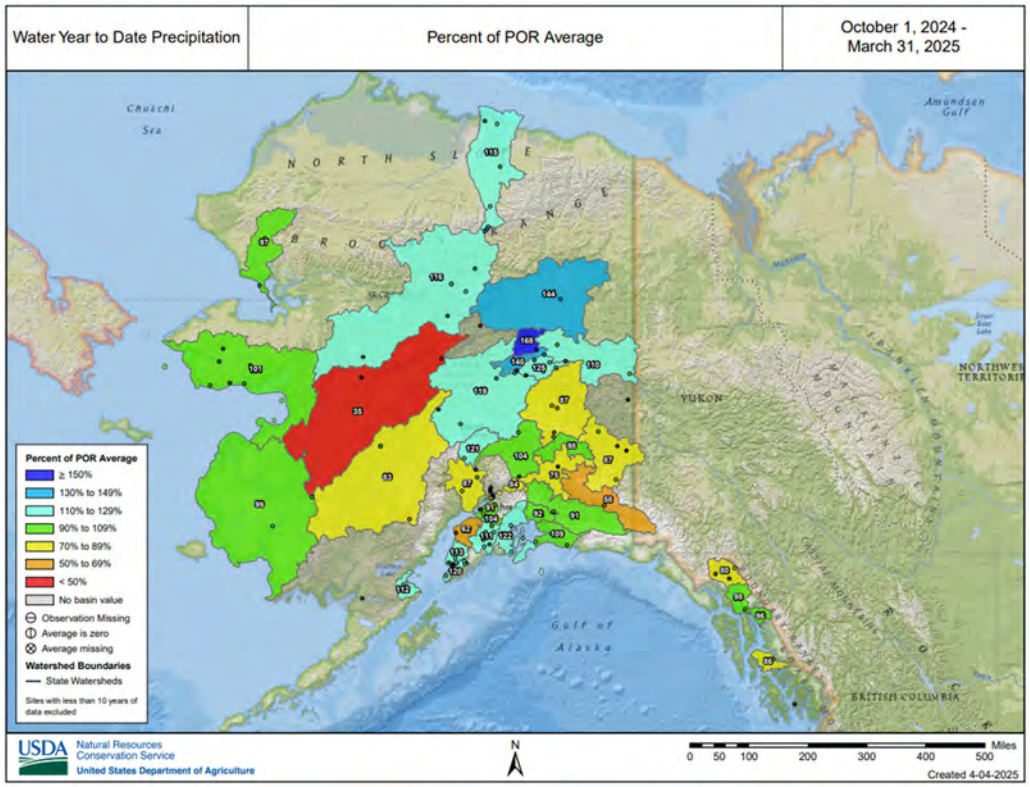
Monthly Precipitation for March 2025

(% of Period of Record Average)



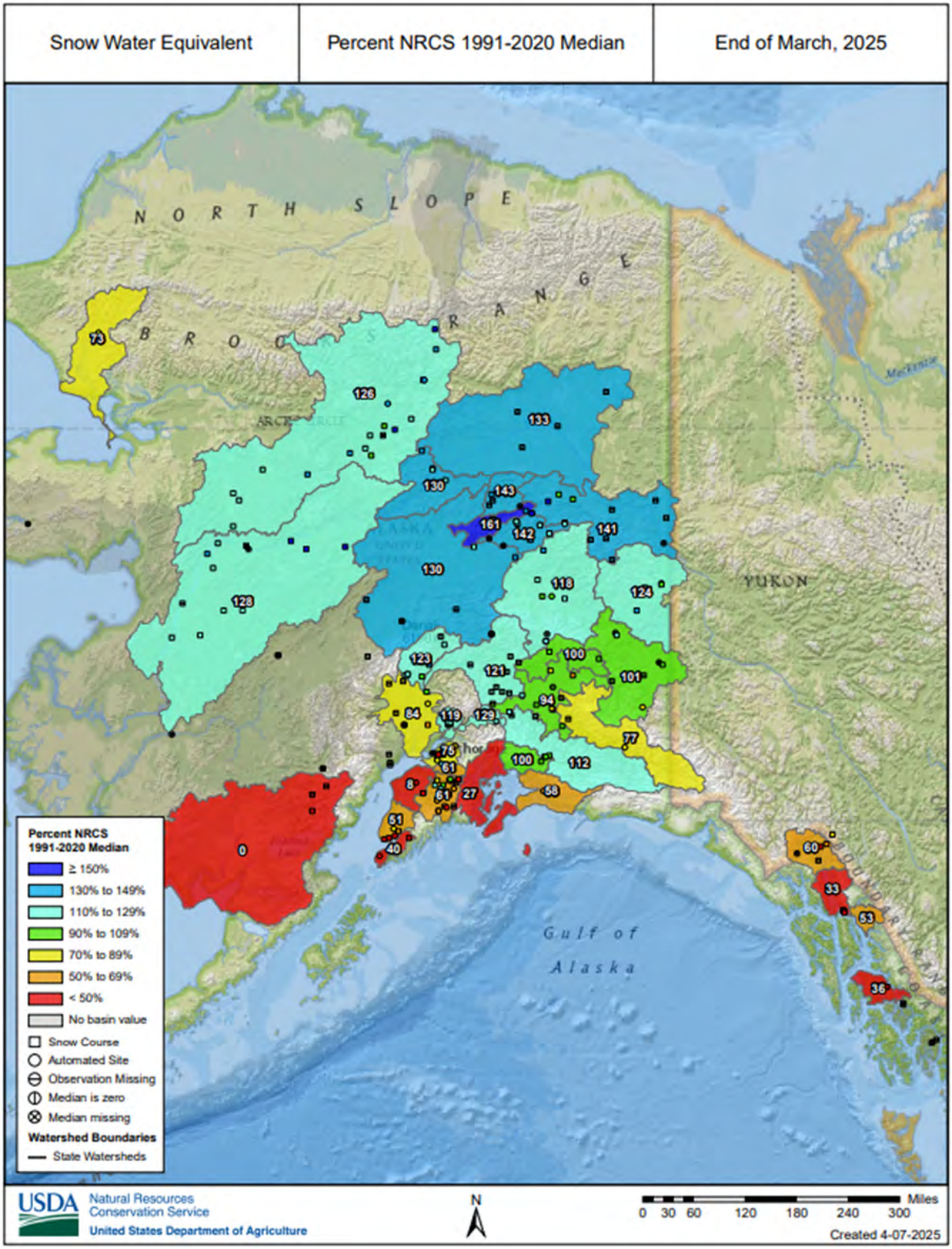
Water Year-to-date Precipitation

(% of Period of Record Average)



Alaska Statewide Snowpack Map

Based on April 1st, 2025 Snow Water Equivalent



Streamflow Forecasts

FORECAST POINT*	50% Exceedance as % of Median	Period
Yukon River at Eagle	102	April - July
Porcupine River nr Int'l Boundary……	104	April - July
Yukon River near Stevens Village	99	April - July
Tanana River at Fairbanks	105	April - July
Tanana River at Nenana	106	April - July
Little Chena River near Fairbanks	118	April - July
Chena River near Two Rivers	120	April - July
Salcha near Salchaket	103	April - July
Kuskokwim River at Crooked Creek	82	April - July
Sagvanirktok River near Pump Station 3	112	April - July
Kuparuk River near Deadhorse	125	April - July
Gulkana River at Sourdough	98	April - July
Little Susitna River near Palmer	132	April - July
Talkeetna River near Talkeetna	108	April - July
Ship Creek near Anchorage	105	April - July
Kenai River at Cooper Landing	99	April - July
Bradley Lake Inflow	—	April - July
Taiya River nr Skagway	100	April - July

New NRCS Water Supply Forecast System for Alaska

This year, the NRCS begins using a new water supply forecast (WSF) system, the Multi-Model Machine-Learning Metasystem, or M^4. In comparison to the historic singular WSF model, the new system creates a mean value from six different forecast models. Using the mean of the ensemble of models harnesses the strengths of each technique while insulating against potential individual model vulnerabilities. The original NRCS WSF model remains as part of the suite of ensemble models. Testing shows that the ensemble mean generally equals or exceeds the performance of any individual model member.

The Alaska Streamflow forecasts in this report contain forecasts derived from both the legacy regression models and the new M^4 forecast model.

Application of NRCS water supply probabilistic forecasts remains unchanged.

Contact:

Angus Goodbody, angus.goodbody@usda.gov, Lead Forecast Hydrologist**,** USDA NRCS Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting Program

Additional reading:

Assessing the new NRCS water supply forecast model for the American West

A Machine Learning Metasystem for Robust Probabilistic Nonlinear Regression-Based Forecasting

HOW FORECASTS ARE MADE

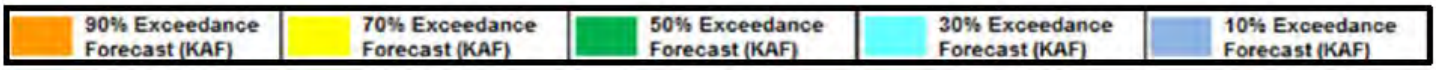
Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual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

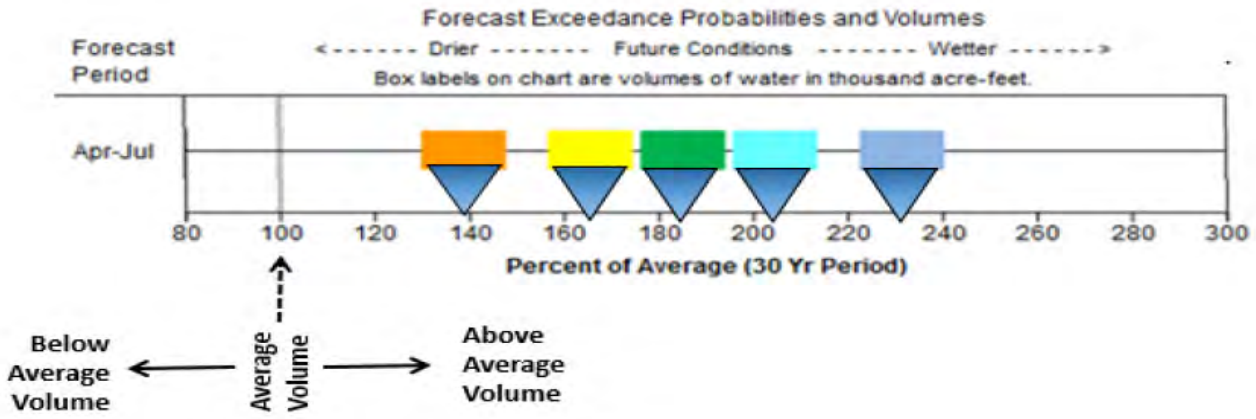
The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast. 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:

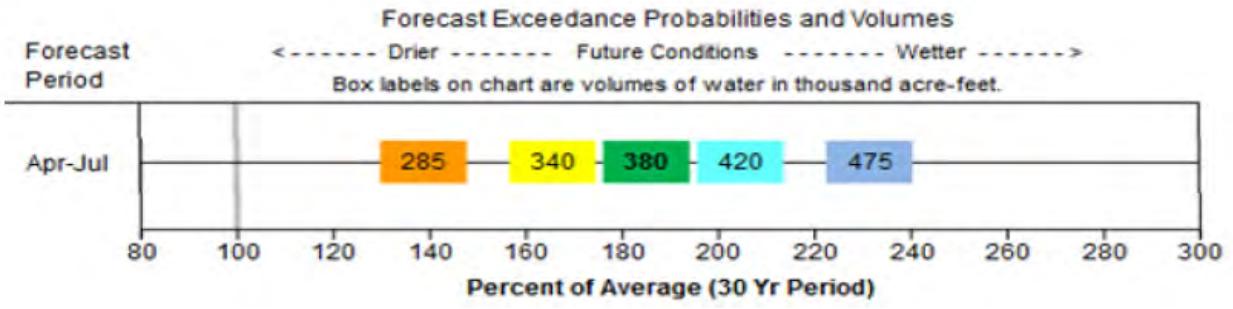
This graphic provides a visual alternative to the forecast tables the NRCS has presented for years. It gives both the volume and percent of average of each of the five forecast exceedances.



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.



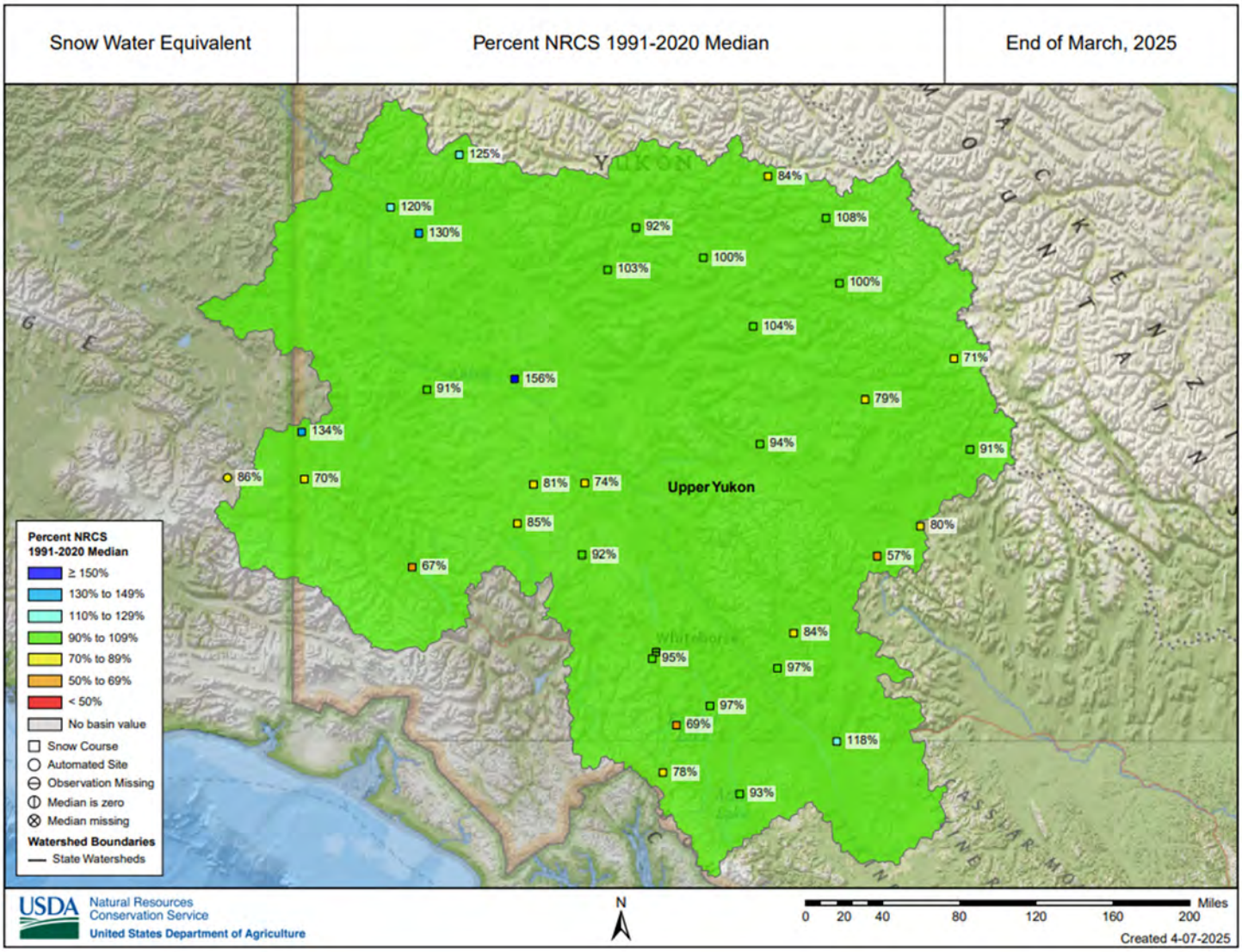
Boxes to the right of the gray 100% of average line represent above average volumes. Conversely, any boxes to the left of the gray 100% line represent below average volumes. In this case all forecast exceedances are for above average April-July volumes. Averages are based on the 1981-2010 period. The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



Snowpack

Snowpack in the Upper Yukon is near Normal on April 1, 2025. There are pockets of higher snowpack, like King Solomon Dome, where the 9.0 inches of SWE is the fifth highest in fifty-one years of observation, and pockets of lower snowpack, like the Hoole River, where the 3.3 inches of SWE is the fourth lowest in forty-five years of observation. As a whole, the thirty-four stations used to calculate the basin index are reporting 94% of the 1991-2020 Median.

Upper Yukon Basin

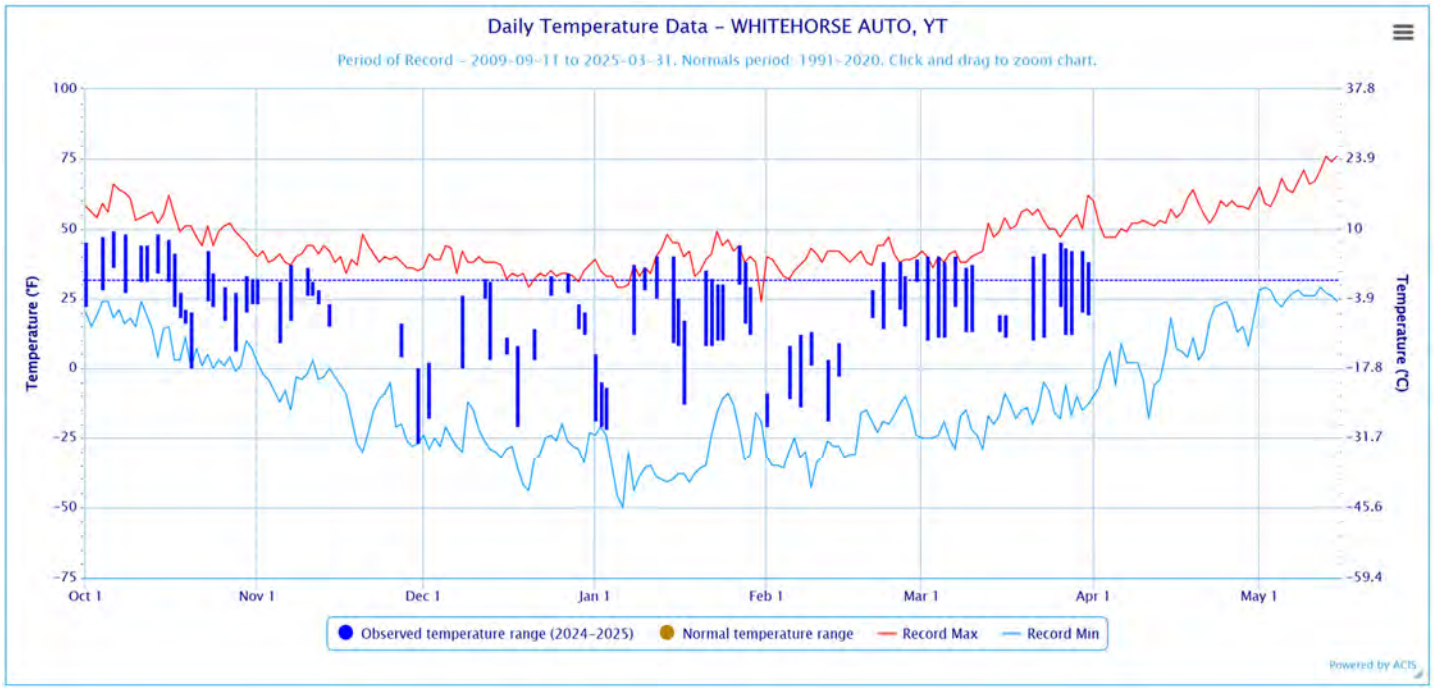
Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Atlin Lake	2395	18	17	4.1	4.4	93%
Beaver Creek	2150	20	21	4.3	3.5	134%
Blackstone River	1020	28	26	4.7	5.8	---
Burns Lake	3650	39	33	8.0	8.2	91%
Burwash Airstrip	2660	10	0	1.2	0.0	67%
Calumet	4300	32	27	6.7	5.7	92%
Casino Creek	3495	27	25	4.8	4.8	91%
Chair Mountain	3500	17	16	2.8	3.0	70%
Chisana SNOTEL	3320	13	20	3.0	4.1	86%
Edwards Lake	2720	33	24	6.0	4.5	100%
Finlayson Airstrip	3240	20	19	3.5	4.1	80%
Francis River	730	29	26	5.2	5.4	---
Fuller Lake	3695	29	32	5.4	7.0	71%
Grizzly Creek	3200	33	36	8.5	8.5	125%
Hoole River	3400	21	25	3.3	6.1	57%
Hyland	855	35	31	7.3	7.0	---
Jordan Lake	3050	24	22	4.3	4.6	84%
King Solomon Dome	3540	38	34	9.0	7.5	130%
Log Cabin B.C.	2900	42	56	12.4	16.8	78%
Macintosh	3805	18	18	3.3	3.3	85%
Mayo Airport	1770	20	13	3.8	2.0	103%
Meadow Creek	4050	44	36	10.9	9.5	97%
Midnight Dome	2805	33	34	7.7	7.6	120%
Montana Mtn.	3350	20	25	4.0	5.6	69%
Morley Lake	2700	28	28	6.6	7.3	118%
Mt. Berdoe	3395	22	23	3.4	3.1	74%
Mt. Mcintyre B	3600	27	25	6.1	5.9	95%
Mt. Nansen	3350	15	15	2.6	2.4	81%
Ogilvie River	550	23	30	4.4	7.4	---
Pelly Farm	1550	23	15	5.0	2.4	156%
Pine Lake Airstrip	995	37	33	9.1	8.8	---
Plata Airstrip	2725	34	27	7.4	5.6	100%
Rackla Lake	3410	33	35	6.1	7.6	84%
Rose Creek Faro	1080	24	20	4.5	4.6	94%
Russell Lake	3480	41	32	8.6	6.4	104%
Satasha Lake	3630	18	15	3.5	2.5	92%
Summit	985	37	44	10.1	11.4	133%
Tagish	3540	28	28	5.8	5.4	97%
Twin Creeks	2950	30	32	5.7	7.2	79%
Watson Lake Airport	685	27	22	4.8	5.0	---
Williams Creek	3000	21	---	3.7	---	97%
Withers Lake	3200	38	35	9.1	8.2	108%

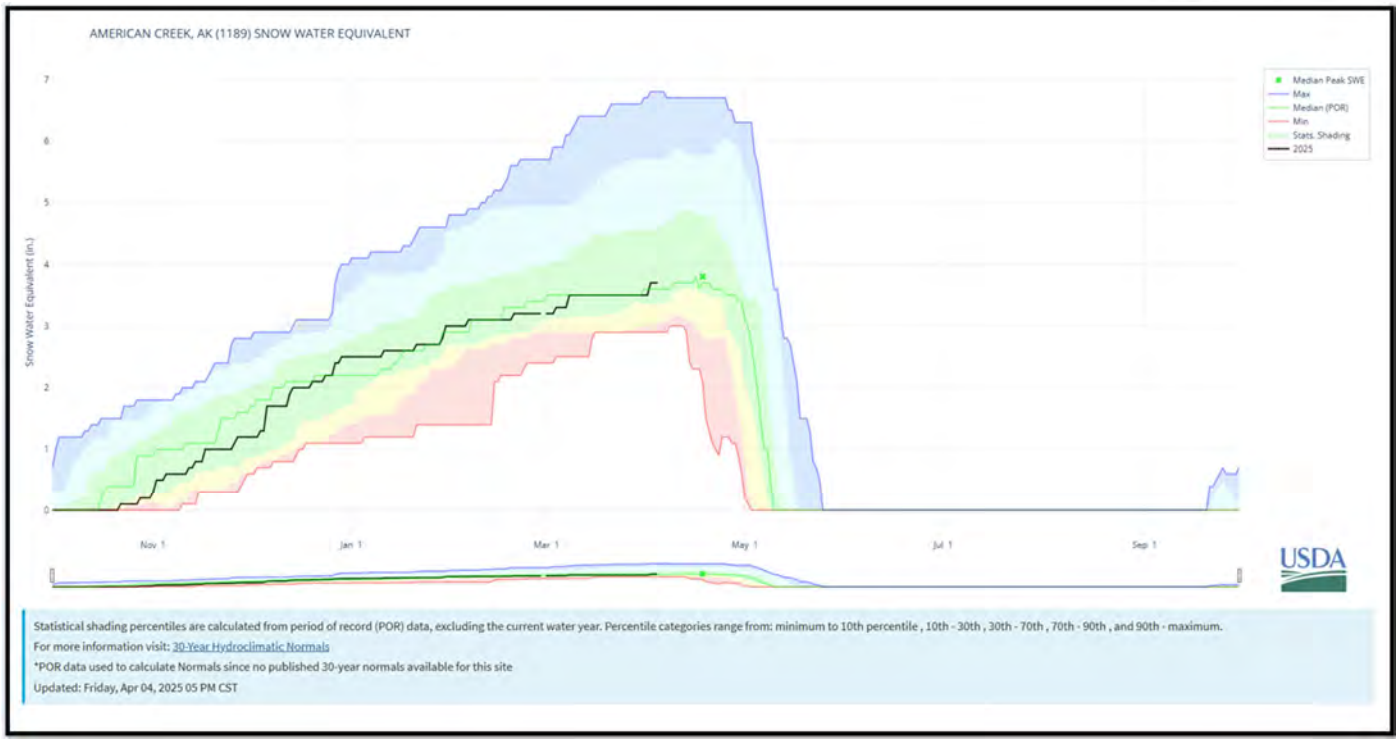
Upper Yukon Basin

Temperature Chart

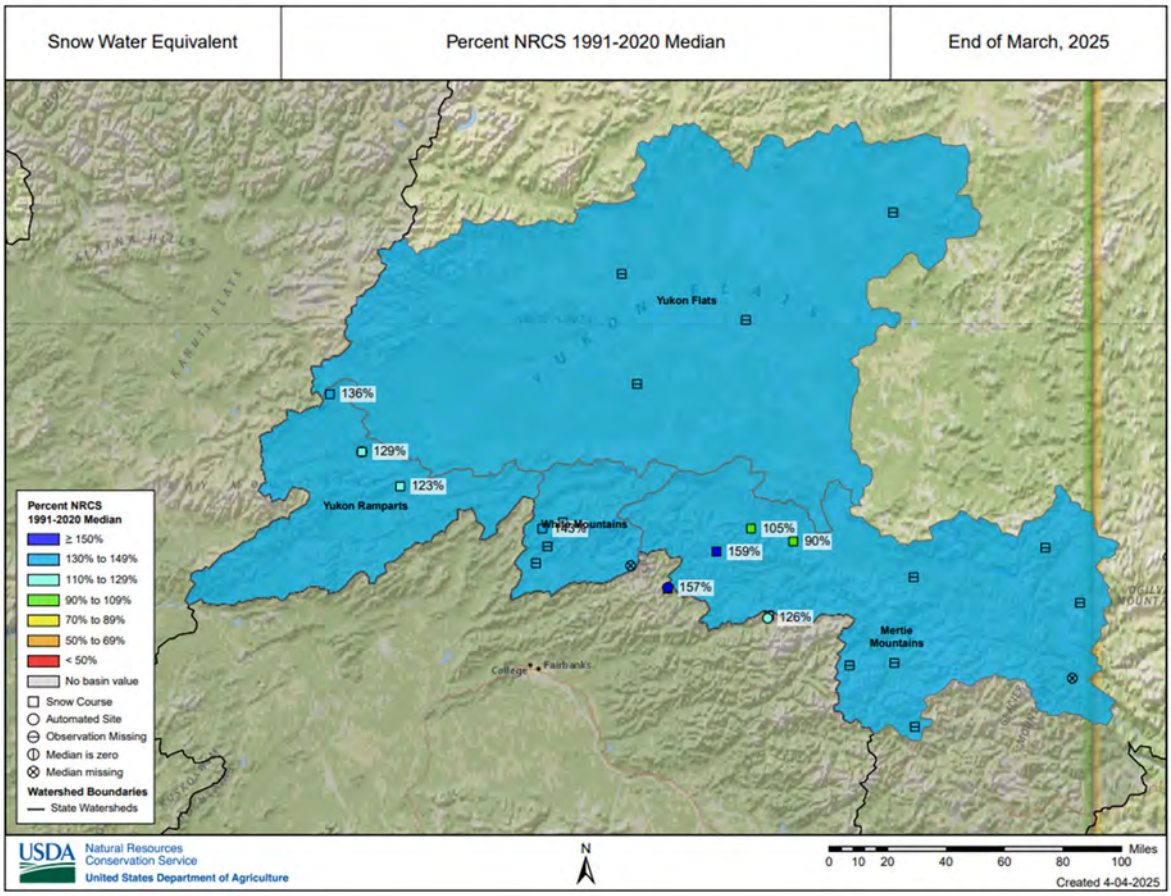
Source: NOAA ACIS



Central Yukon Basin



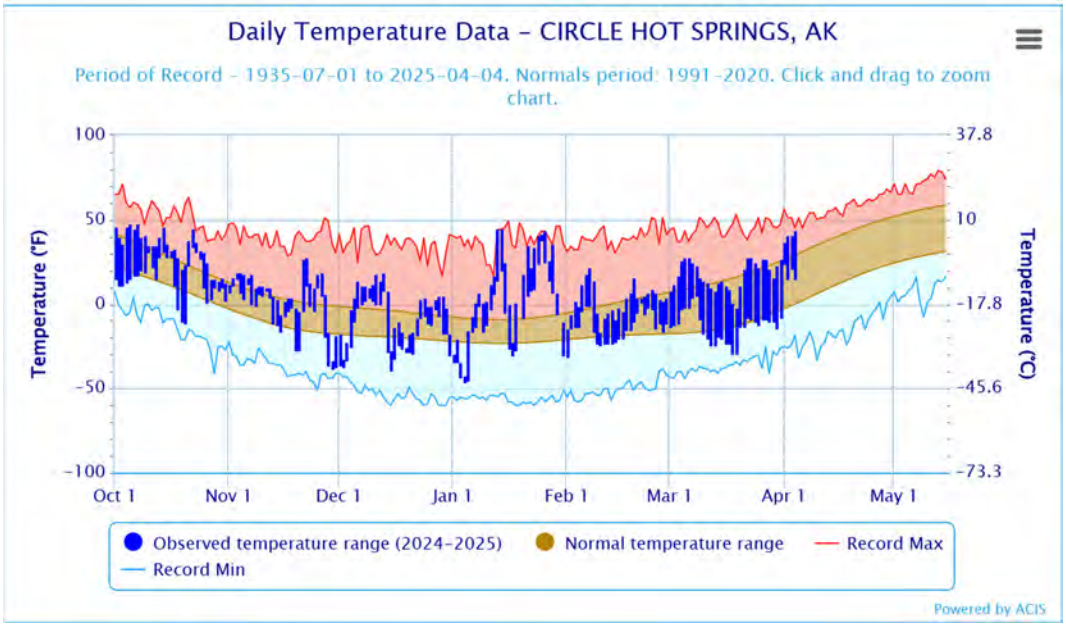
Snowpack Map



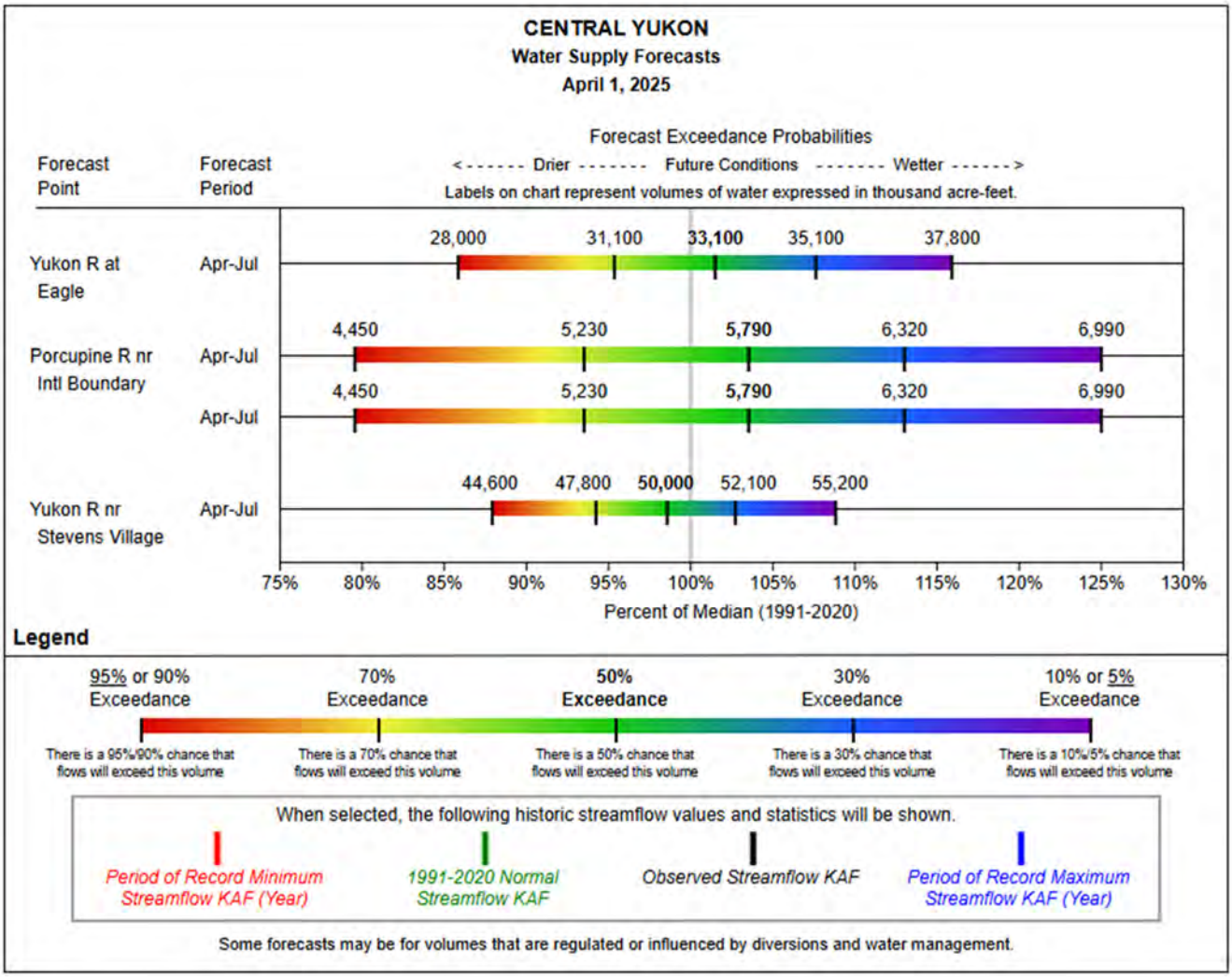
Central Yukon Basin

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Central Yukon Basin

Snowpack

Snowpack in the Central Yukon is mostly above Normal on April 1, 2025. Generally, the most robust snowpack is found in the uplands that divide the Yukon and the Tanana. Measurements decline downslope, toward the Yukon. Like other regions in the state, there are large variations in snowpack over relatively small geographic distances. For example, the Ptarmigan Creek Snow Course at 2,230 feet ASL is 149% of Normal, while the Circle Hot Springs Snow Course, roughly 20 miles and 1,500 feet lower in elevation, is 90% of its 1991-2020 Median. As a whole, the eighteen stations that index the Central Yukon are at 120% of the 1991-2020 Median.

Snowpack Data

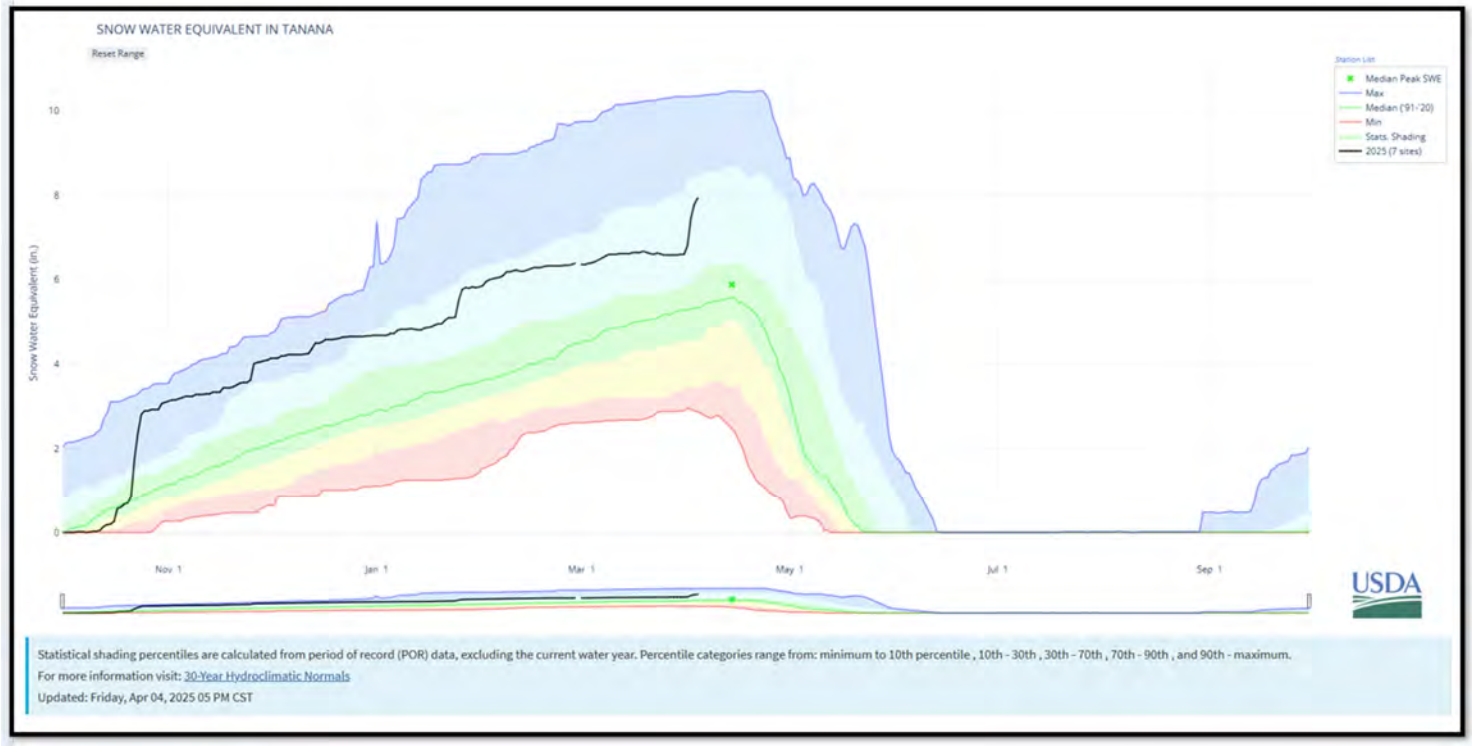
		Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
Site Name	Elev.	Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
American Creek SNOTEL	1020	19	26	3.5	5.7	---
Atigun Pass SNOTEL	4780	44	38	---	---	---
Boundary	3550	28	34	5.9	7.9	107%
Chicken Airstrip	1610	18	20	4.1	4.4	128%
Circle Hot Springs	870	16	20	3.6	3.2	90%
Eagle Plains	2330	30	41	6.5	9.8	100%
Eagle River	1115	24	37	5.0	7.6	96%
Eagle Summit SNOTEL	3630	34	16	---	---	---
Fort Yukon SNOTEL	440	21	20	---	---	---
Hess Creek	1020	32	28	6.4	5.8	123%
Jack Wade Jct SNOTEL	3660	28	---	5.1	---	---
Lost Chicken Hill	2100	22	22	4.9	4.6	136%
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1840	28	---	6.4	---	119%
Mt. Fairplay	3290	31	28	6.1	5.9	130%
Mt. Ryan SNOTEL	2750	40	27	9.4	5.7	157%
Old Crow	980	28	33	5.1	8.2	98%
Ptarmigan Creek	2230	32	27	7.0	4.8	159%
Riffs Ridge	2130	21	42	4.7	10.0	78%
Seven Mile	570	31	28	6.7*	5.2	129%
Seven Mile SNOTEL	660	28	---	4.1*	---	---
Stack Pup Creek	1660	21	22	4.0	3.9	105%
Thirty Mile	1390	39	35	9.0*	7.5	136%
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2790	41	35	8.6	---	126%
Upper Nome Creek SNOTEL	2500	41	28	10.1	5.0	---
Wolf	1200	31	---	6.6	---	143%

**Estimate*

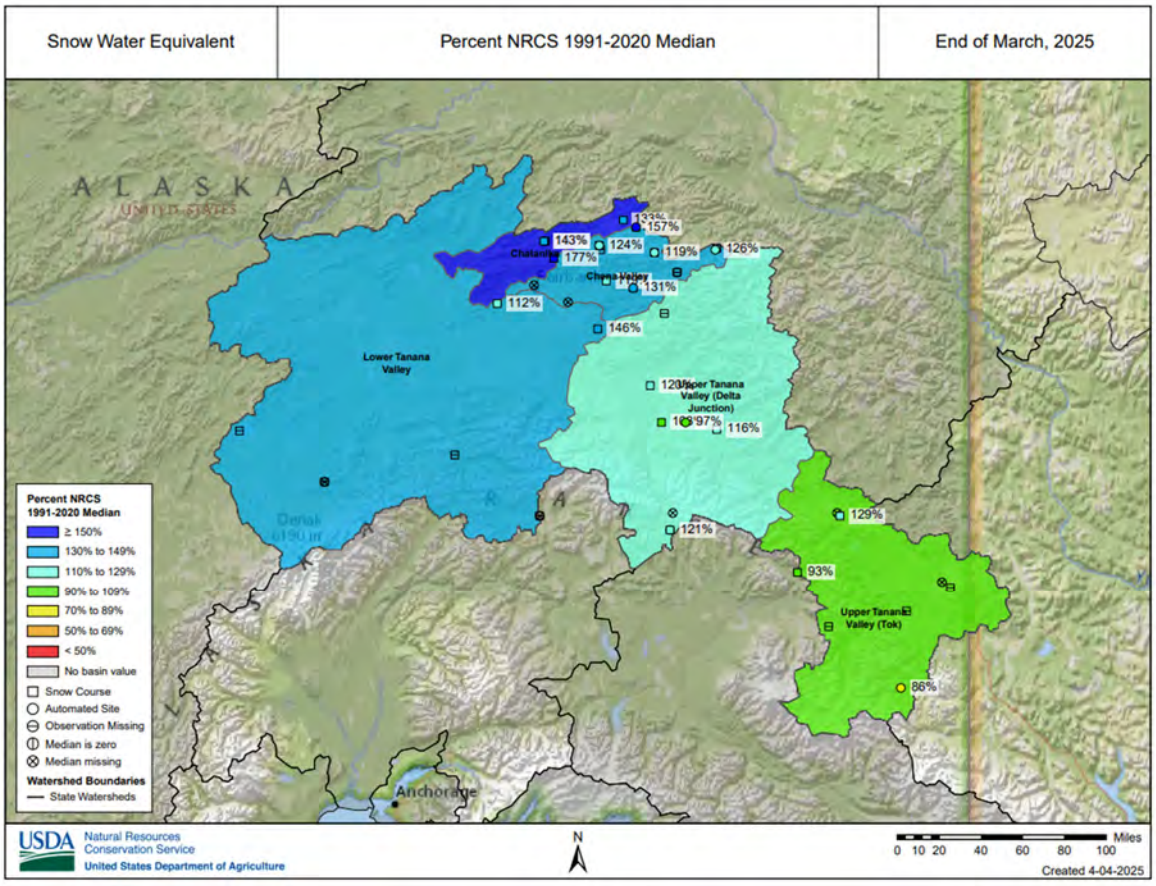
Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
American Creek	1020	3.6	5.7	---	---
Atigun Pass	4780	7.5	7.4	5.5	136%
Eagle Summit	3630	5.0	4.8	5.0	100%
Fort Yukon	440	5.2	3.9	3.6	144%
Jack Wade Jct	3660	5.1	---	---	---
Monument Creek	1840	7.4	---	5.8	128%
Mt. Ryan	2750	8.4	5.0	5.5	153%
Seven Mile	660	6.2	---	---	---
Upper Nome Creek	2500	12.8	6.3	6.6	194%

Tanana Basin



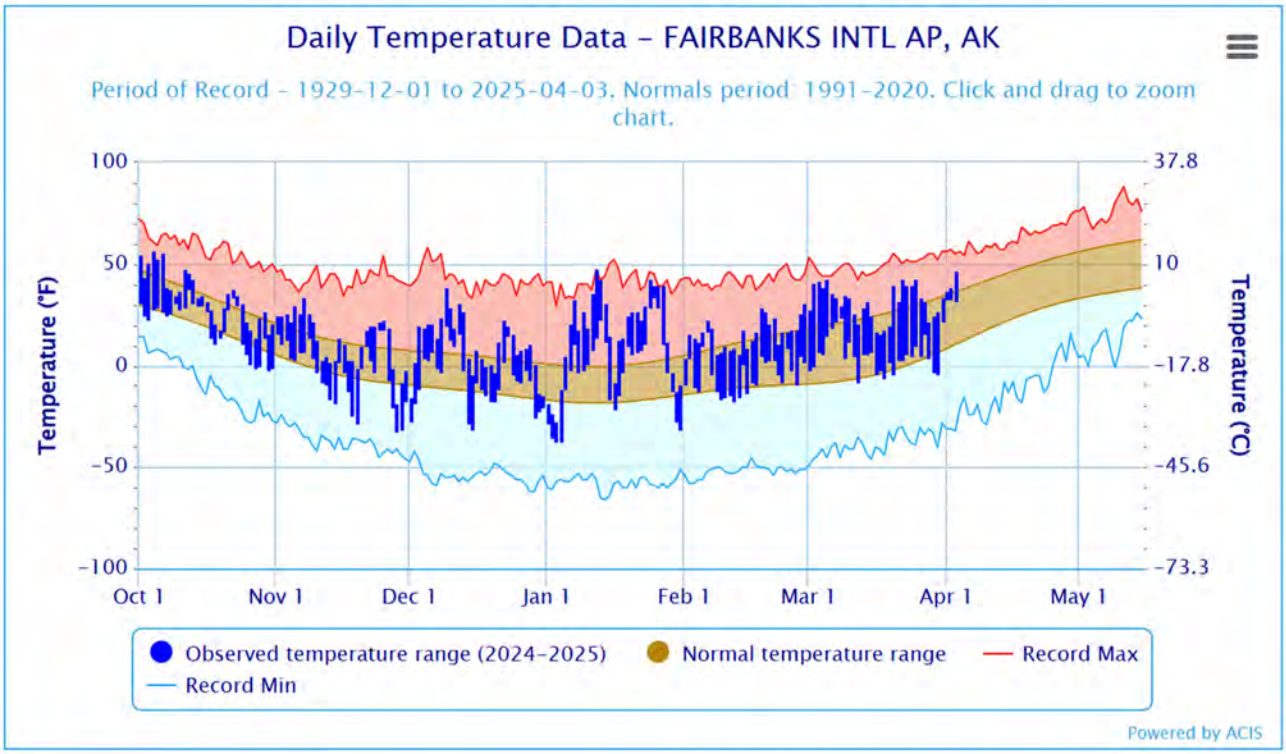
Snowpack Map



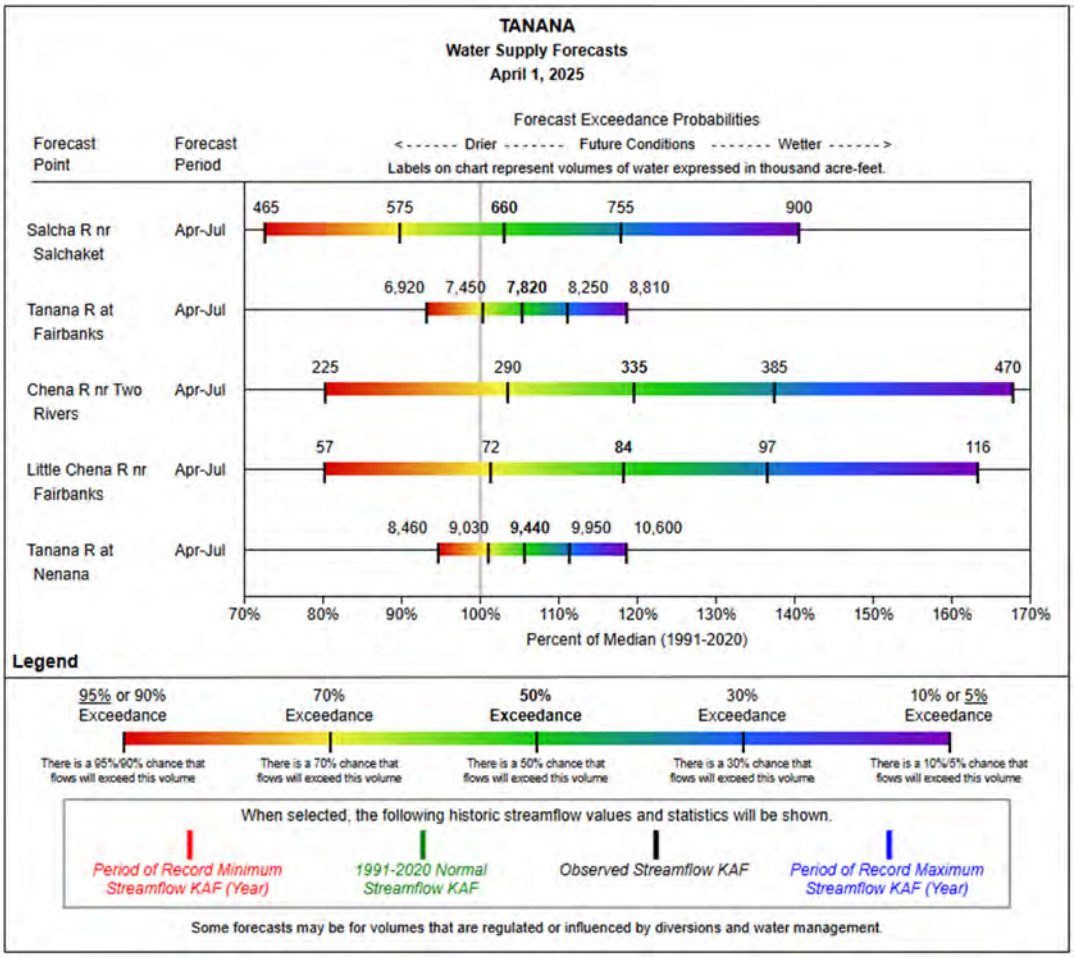
Temperature Chart

Tanana Basin

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Tanana Basin

Snowpack

Snowpack on April 1, 2025, in the Tanana is above Normal, with the basin index for the thirty stations used in the calculation reporting 126% Normal for the date. The most outstanding snowpacks are found in the Chena Basin where several sites are reporting SWE values over 50% higher than what is usually measured on the date. Snowpack trends towards Normal further upstream in the Tanana.

Snowpack Data

		Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
Site Name	Elev.	Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Bonanza Creek	1120	23	21	5.4	5.0	113%
Caribou Creek	1230	26	14	6.7	3.6	143%
Caribou Snow Pillow	940	28	23	7.2	4.9	157%
Chena Lakes SNOTEL	500	20	10	4.7	3.4	---
Chisana SNOTEL	3320	13	20	3.0	4.1	86%
Cleary Summit	2250	48	30	11.0	5.7	177%
Colorado Creek	650	23	20	5.0	3.8	119%
Creamers Field SNOTEL	440	20*	15	5.0	4.0	---
Faith Creek	1710	33	23	6.4	4.4	133%
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	39	39	10.2*	10.7	---
Fielding Lake	3010	44	46	12.1	11.5	121%
Fort Greely	1470	17	18	3.5	3.5	103%
French Creek	1940	31	24	7.6	5.5	146%
Gerstle River	1180	16	21	3.6	3.9	116%
Granite Crk SNOTEL	1250	15	21	3.5	4.5	97%
Kantishna SNOTEL	1590	24	20	5.3	6.1	---
Little Chena Ridge SNOTEL	2150	28	10	6.2	2.1	124%
Look Eyrie SNOTEL	5040	109	141	43.0	---	---
Mentasta Pass	2470	25	28	5.6	6.2	93%
Monahan Flat SNOTEL	2690	34	36	7.7	7.6	---
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1840	28	---	6.4	---	119%
Mt. Ryan SNOTEL	2750	40	27	9.4	5.7	157%
Munson Ridge SNOTEL	3020	44	34	10.5	7.1	131%
Nenana SNOTEL	370	14	12	---	---	---
Paradise Hill	2180	19	---	3.4	---	100%
Paradise Hill SNOTEL	2010	18	13	3.7	3.4	---
Shaw Creek Flats	960	16	11	3.6	2.8	120%
Teuchet Creek SNOTEL	1560	24	---	---	5.4	---
Tok SNOTEL	1640	18	15	3.6*	3.6	---
Tok Junction	1680	21	22	4.4	4.4	129%
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2790	41	35	8.6	---	126%
Upper Nome Creek SNOTEL	2500	41	28	10.1	5.0	---

**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Chena Lakes	500	5.6	3.7	---	---
Chisana	3320	3.1	4.1	3.4	91%
Creamers Field	440	5.9	3.9	---	---
Fielding Lake	3000	10.6	10.8	---	---
Granite Crk	1250	2.9	5.0	3.7	78%
Kantishna	1590	6.4	5.3	5.3	121%
Little Chena Ridge	2150	7.9	5.0	4.9	161%
Monahan Flat	2690	8.2	8.6	7.6	108%
Monument Creek	1840	7.4	---	5.8	128%
Mt. Ryan	2750	8.4	5.0	5.5	153%
Munson Ridge	3020	9.5	6.6	7.5	127%
Nenana	370	7.6	4.0	3.7	205%
Paradise Hill	2010	3.2	3.4	---	---
Teuchet Creek	1560	4.7	4.4	4.2	112%
Tok	1640	3.6	4.3	---	---
Upper Nome Creek	2500	12.8	6.3	6.6	194%

Western Interior Basins

Snowpack

Koyukuk

Snowpack in the Koyukuk is above Normal on April 1, 2025. The most robust snowpack is being reported by the stations in the Brooks Range. The Table Mountain Snow Course was measured with 7.4 inches of SWE, which is the fourth-highest measurement in fifty-one years of observation. Measurements moderate traveling downstream, with several near Normal readings from the Kanuti Refuge Aerial Markers. The basin index for the Koyukuk is 121% of the 1991-2020 Median.

Kuskokwim

Data points in the Kuskokwim are few and far between. The only measurement taken this month with a robust enough history to calculate a Normal is the Telaquana Lake Snow Course, and it is snow-free. The McGrath SNOTEL is only six years old, but the calculated Normal from the no longer measured McGrath Snow Course would indicate that the snowpack in McGrath is near Normal. Water-year-to-date precipitation at Aniak and Bethel is above Normal in the basin on April 1, 2025.

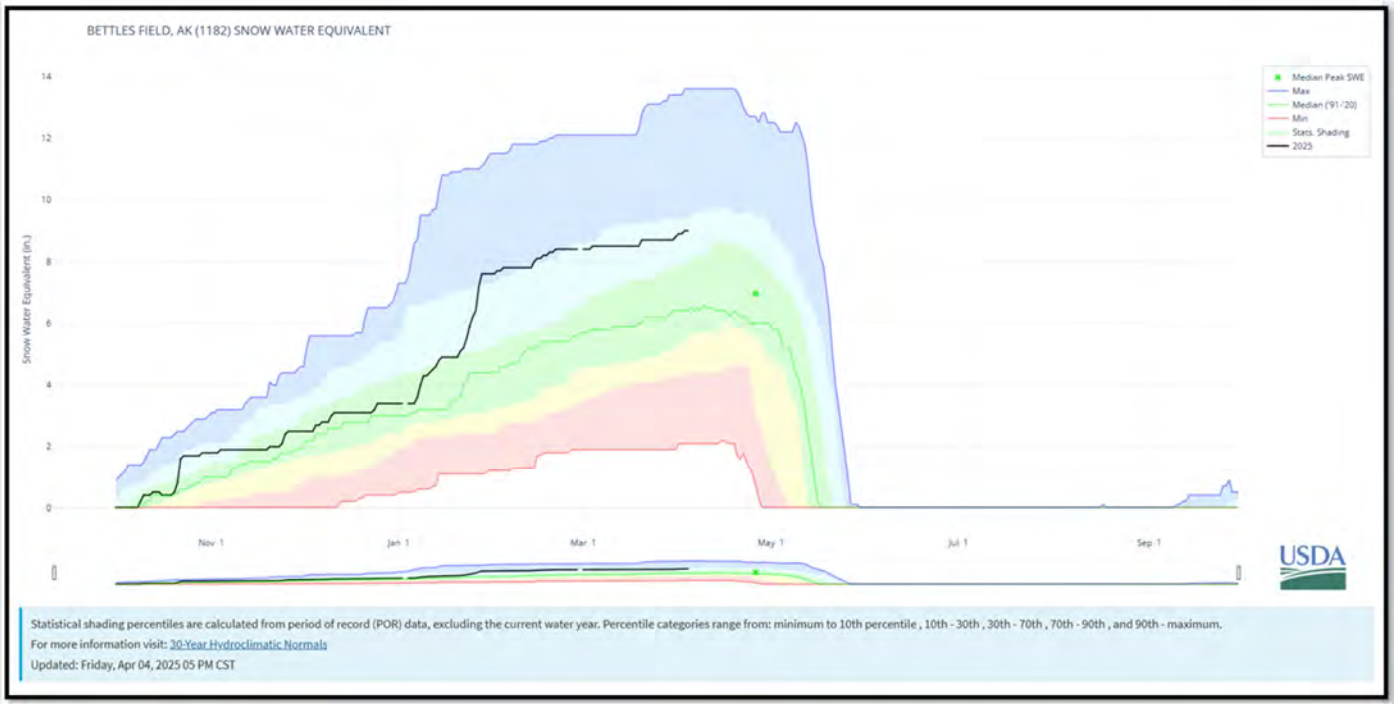
Lower Yukon

Snowpack in the Lower Yukon is above Normal. The most outstanding measurements were noted in the aerial markers upstream of Galena. Heading downstream, readings moderate, but the basin index is 123% of the 1991-2020 Median for the ten stations measured.

Precipitation Data

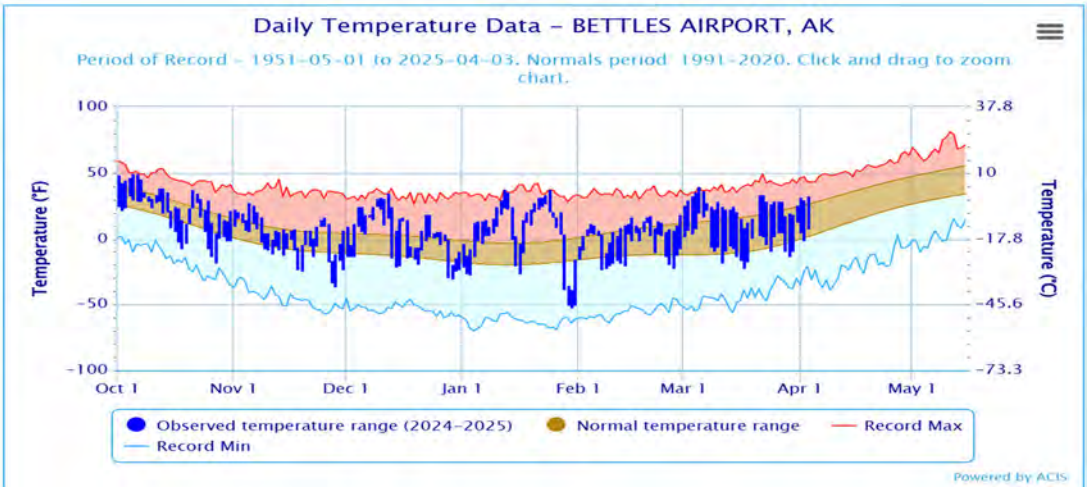
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Koyukuk					
Bettles Field	640	8.2	6.6	6.6	124%
Coldfoot	1070	8.2	5	5.8	141%
Gobblers Knob	2040	8.2	7.2	5.8	141%
Kuskokwim					
Aniak	90	8.7	10.4	5.6	155%
McGrath	340	9.1	7.8	---	---
Telaquana Lake	1250	5.1	5.6	---	---
Lower Yukon					
Galena AK	340	6.5	6.8	---	---

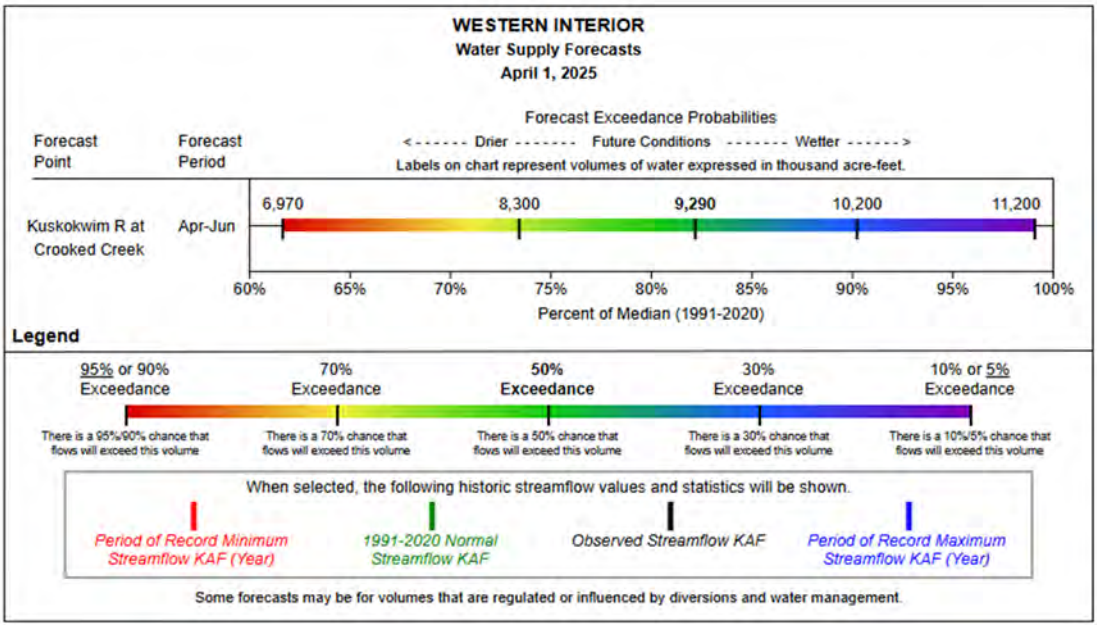
Western Interior Basins



Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS





Streamflow Forecasts

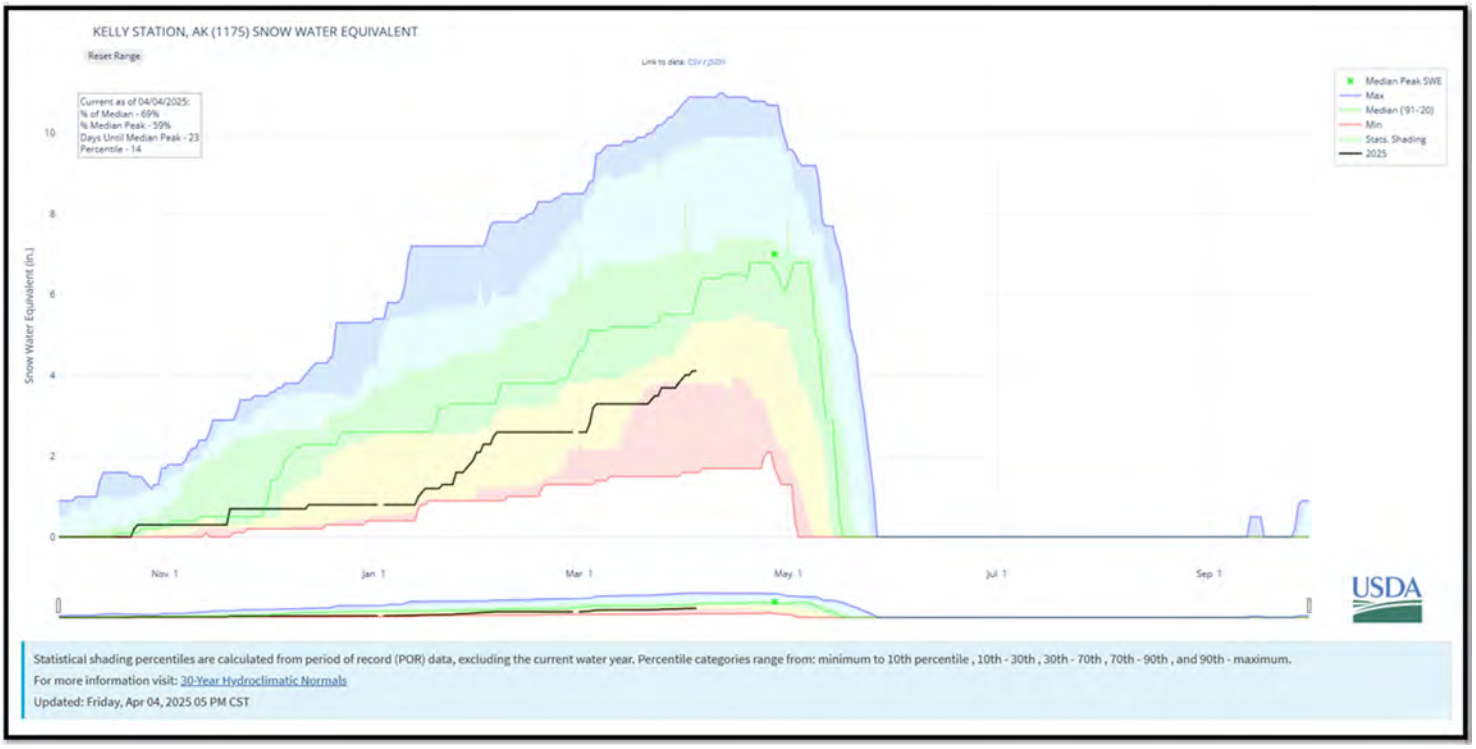
Western Interior Basins

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Koyukuk						
Bettles Field SNOTEL	640	35	32	8.9	7.8	139%
Bonanza Forks	1050	28	30	6.2*	6.8	111%
Cloverleaf	160	24	24	6.3	7.0	111%
Coldfoot SNOTEL	1070	36	25	8.4	5.1	135%
Coldfoot	1060	39	28	8.2	5.4	---
Colville Bend	150	25	30	6.7	7.9	112%
Disaster Creek	1560	29	21	6.1	3.8	145%
East Chalatna	610	23	---	5.2*	---	---
Gobblers Knob SNOTEL	2040	7	1	---	---	---
Huggins Creek	270	34	33	8.3	8.5	134%
Jr Slough	140	31	33	7.5	8.6	114%
Kaldoyeit	740	40	---	8.7*	---	158%
Kanuti Chalatna	700	29	---	6.4*	---	110%
Kanuti Kilolitna	580	20	---	4.6*	---	100%
Lake Todatonten	580	32	31	7.6	6.6	133%
Minnkokut	510	29	---	7.2*	---	100%
Nolitna	610	32	---	7.1	---	127%
Table Mountain	2210	30	22	7.4	3.6	172%
Thirty Mile	1390	39	35	9.0*	7.5	136%
Treat Island	190	26	24	5.8	7.2	116%
Kuskokwim						
Aniak SNOTEL	90	9	18	3.0	---	---
McGrath SNOTEL	340	22	28	6.5*	7.6	---
Telaquana Lake SNOTEL	1250	0*	7	0.0*	2.1	---
Lower Yukon						
Deer Creek	170	41	43	10.3*	11.1	158%
Galena AK SNOTEL	340	26	25	6.3*	6.9	---
Galena Ecological Site	150	26	26	4.6	6.6	---
Hozatka Lake SNOTEL	220	23	18	---	---	---
Little Mud River	880	29	25	7.0*	6.6	152%
Lower Nowitna River	200	29	31	7.6*	7.5	152%
Middle Innoko	90	30	42	9.1	10.6	114%
Ninemile Island	120	33	54	8.7	13.2	132%
Pike Trap Lake	110	13	15	3.9	4.4	126%
Squirrel Creek	130	36	45	9.3	10.9	122%
Upper Innoko	140	31	25	8.8	7.2	119%
Wapoo Hills	110	35	42	9.3	10.6	116%
Yankee Slough	100	41	53	10.2	12.9	111%

**Estimate*

Arctic and Kotzebue Sound



Snowpack

Arctic

Making a statement about the snowpack in the Arctic on April 1, 2025, based on the available data, is difficult. Water-year-to-date precipitation at the stations along the Dalton Highway is above Normal. Snow depths at these stations are near Normal, but snow is notoriously difficult to measure in this environment.

Kotzebue

The Kotzebue region has few points that provide snow and precipitation data. Kelly Station SNOTEL is reporting below Normal snowpack on April 1, 2025. The 4.0 inches of SWE the station is reporting is approximately three-quarters of Normal snowpack for the date. Dahl Creek SNOTEL was installed two years ago and is reporting nearly the same snowpack as it did at this date in 2023. It is believed that this is a deep snowpack for the region. The airport in Kotzebue has collected well above-average precipitation for the year, although rain is included in this total. All we can say for certain about the snowpack around Kotzebue is that the snowpack at Kelly Station is below Normal on April 1, 2025.

Arctic and Kotzebue Sound

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Arctic						
Atigun Pass SNOTEL	4780	44	38	---	---	---
Imnaviat Creek SNOTEL	3060	31	32	---	---	---
Prudhoe Bay SNOTEL	50	11	20	---	---	---
Sagwon SNOTEL	1000	15	26	---	---	---
Kotzebue Sound						
Dahl Creek SNOTEL	250	47	35	12.0	8.5	---
Kelly Station SNOTEL	300	22	18	4.0	4.2	73%

**Estimate*

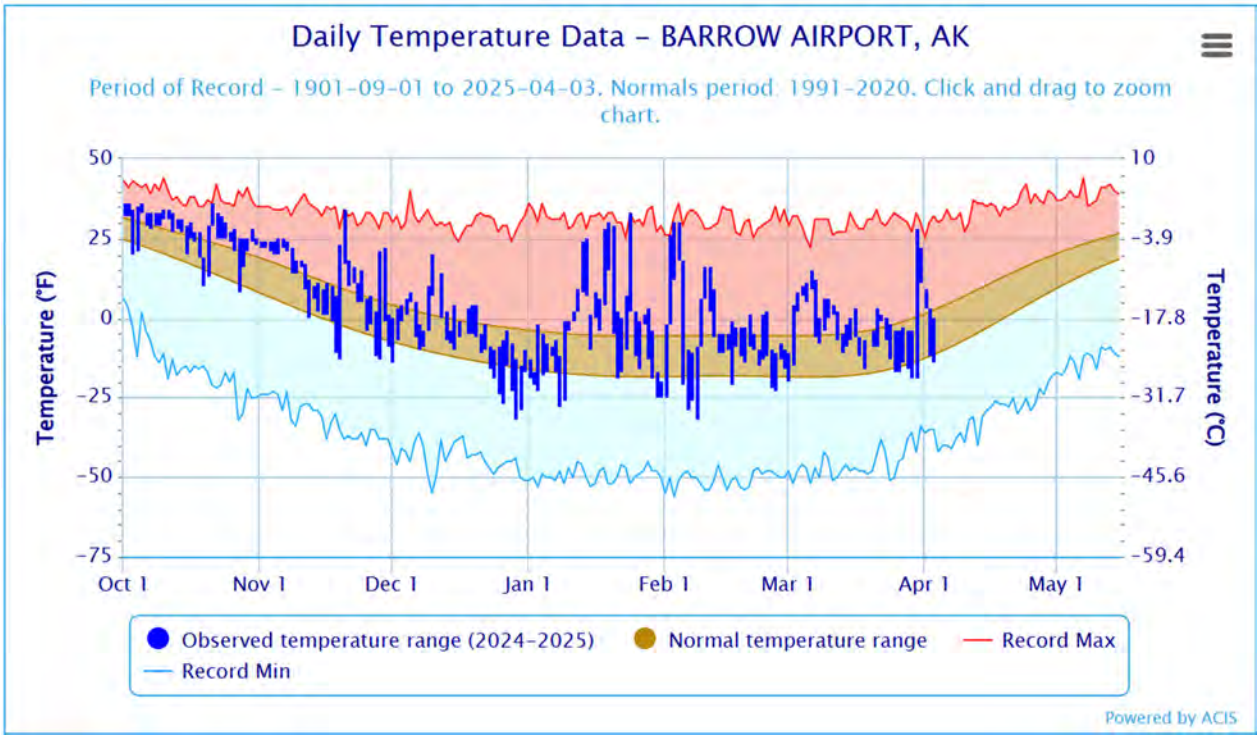
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Arctic					
Atigun Pass	4780	7.5	7.4	5.5	136%
Imnaviat Creek	3060	3.6	3.7	2.9	124%
Prudhoe Bay	50	4.2	5.3	3.1	135%
Sagwon	1000	3.0	4.0	2.8	107%
Kotzebue Sound					
Dahl Creek	250	11.5	8.1	---	---
Kelly Station	300	5.0	5.2	6.9	72%

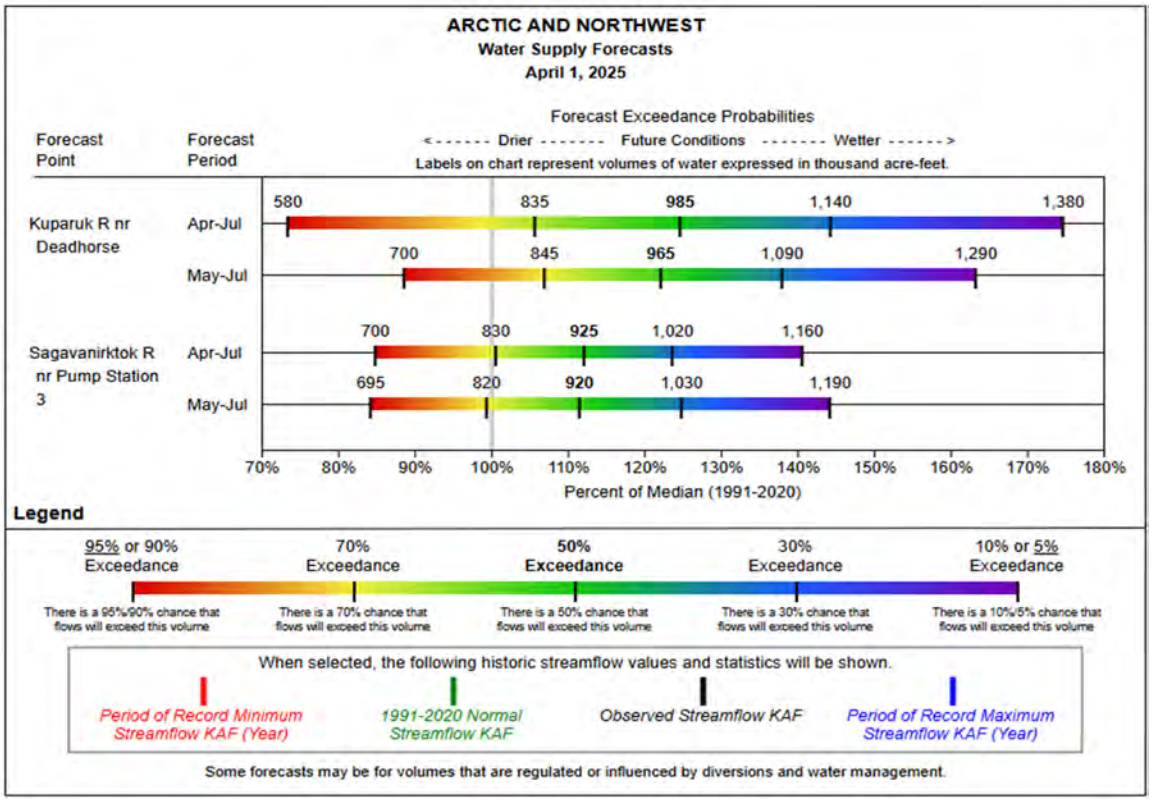
Arctic and Kotzebue Sound

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts

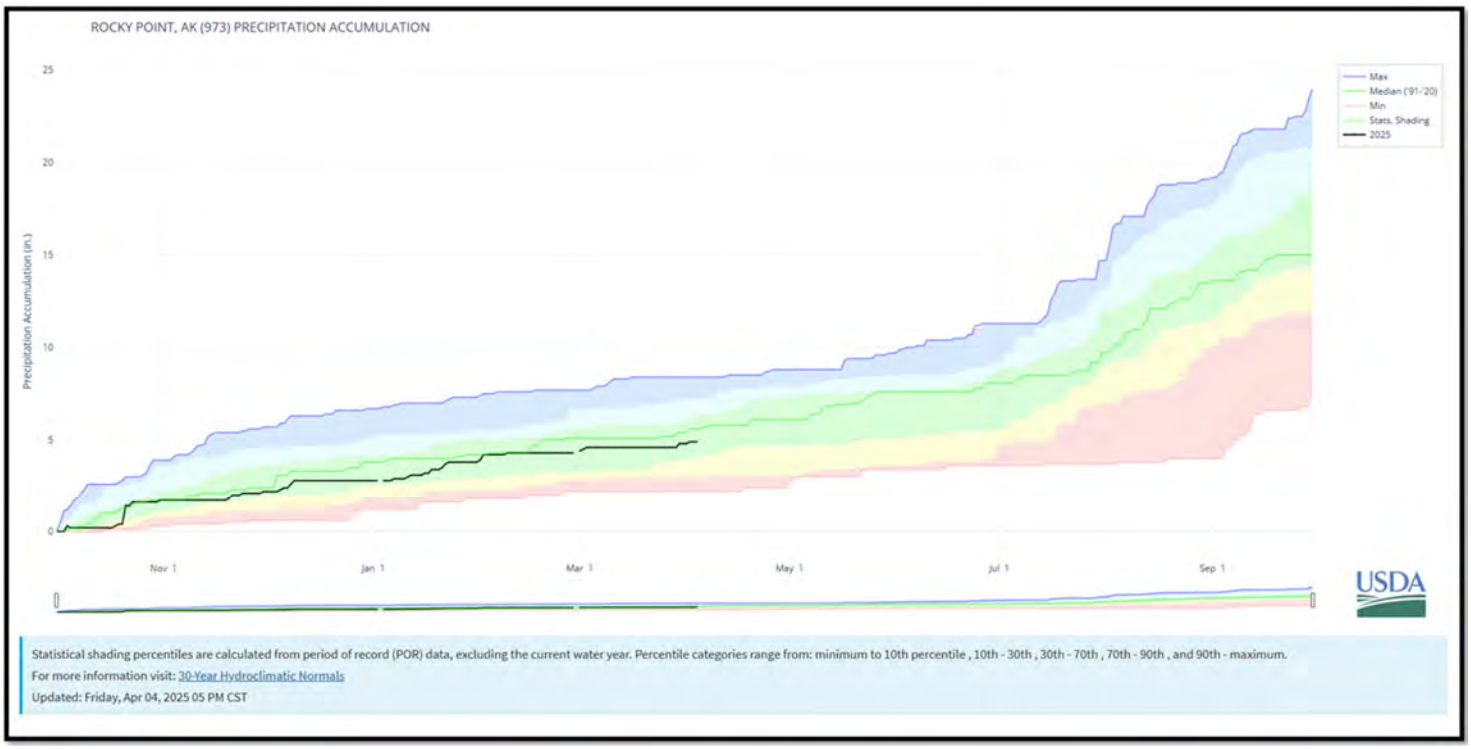


Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay

Snowpack

Precipitation sites on the Seward Peninsula are near Normal, with both Nome Airport and Rocky Point reporting near Normal water-year-to-date precipitation. Snow depth sensors at both Rocky Point and Pargon Creek indicate an average snowpack at these sites.

In the lowlands around Southwest Alaska, there are large swaths of snow-free land. Snow depth readings taken from King Salmon and Port Alsworth were snow-free on April 1. Around Bethel and Aniak, there is snow that is near Normal for the date.



Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay

Precipitation Data

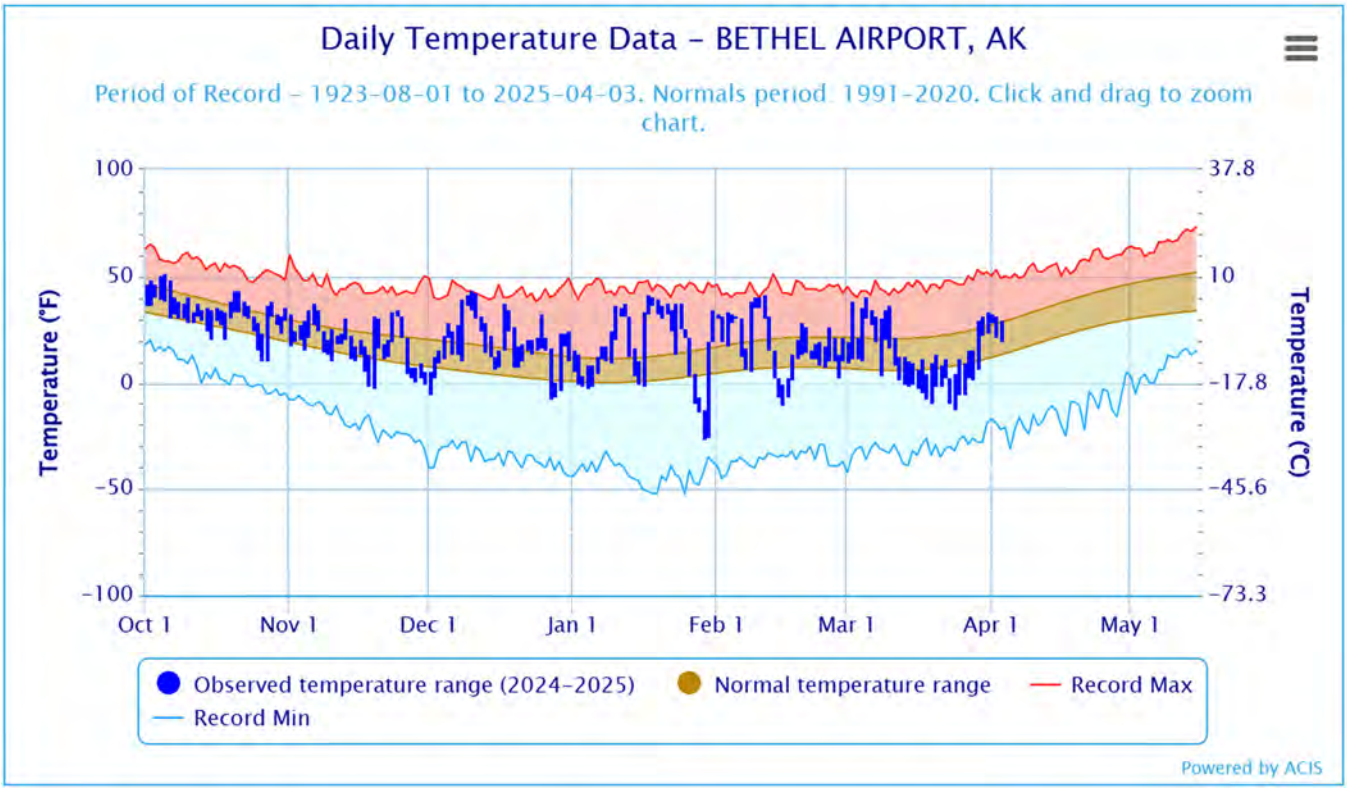
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Aniak	90	8.7	10.4	5.6	155%
Pilgrim Hot Springs	20	7.7	---	---	---
Rocky Point	180	4.8	4.0	5.4	89%

Snowpack Data

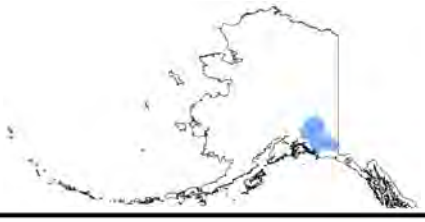
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Aniak SNOTEL	90	9	18	3.0	---	---
Pargon Creek SNOTEL	90	15	16	---	---	---
Pilgrim Hot Springs SNOTEL	20	17	---	3.6	---	---
Port Alsworth	300	0	6	0.0	1.5	0%
Rocky Point SNOTEL	180	24	38	---	---	---

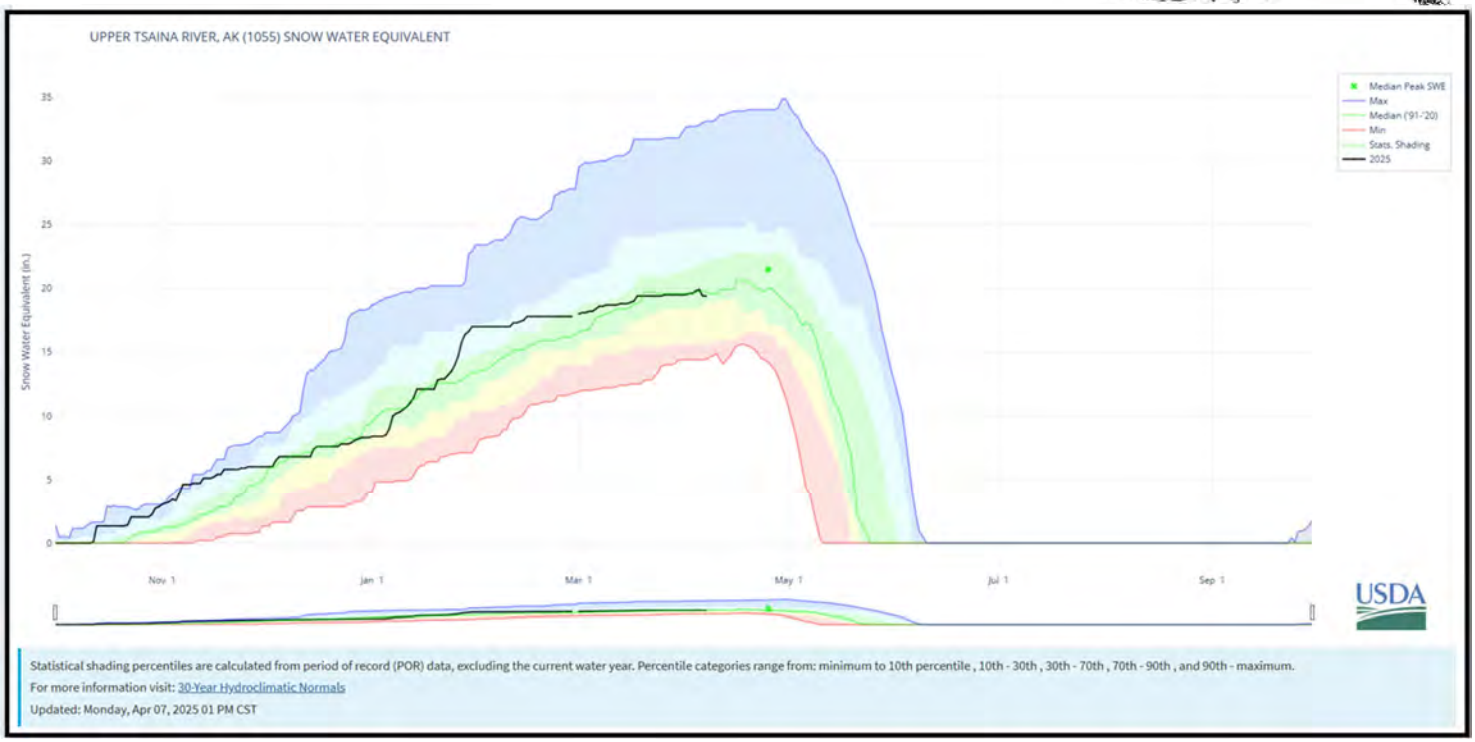
Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS

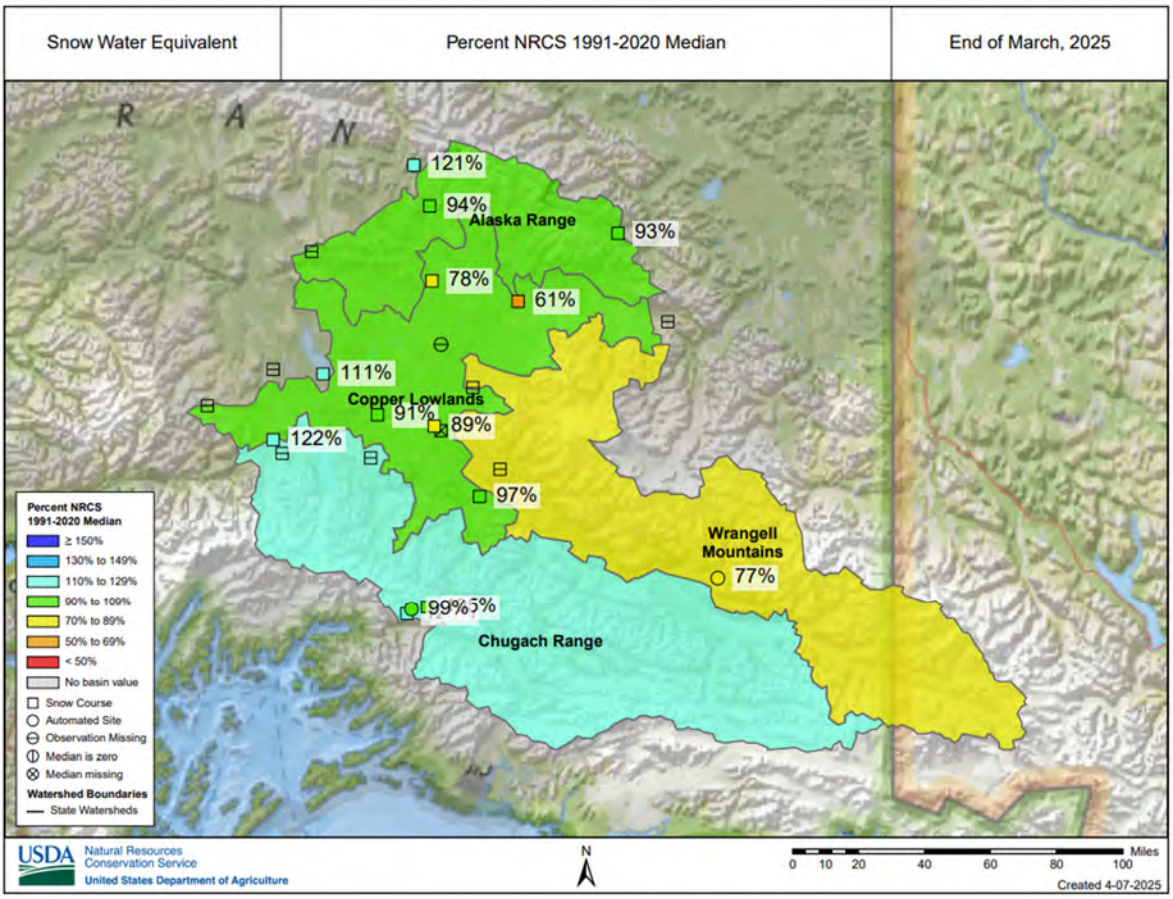


Copper Basin





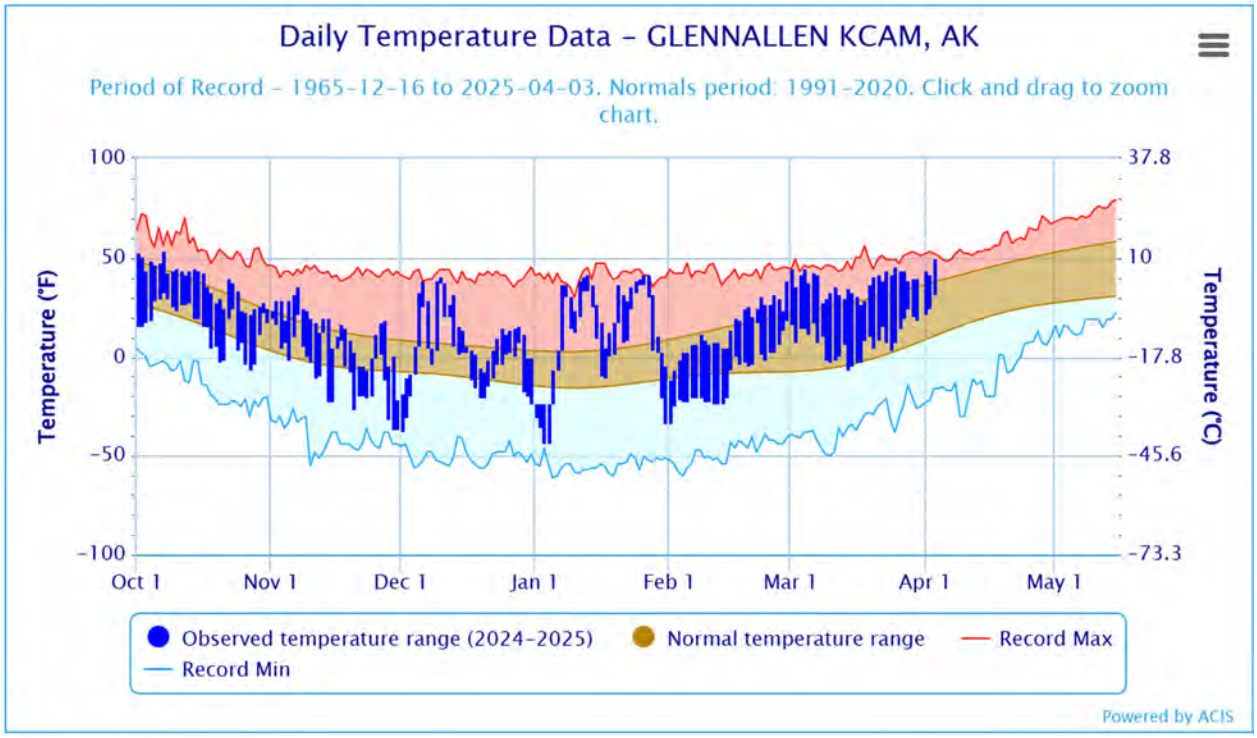
Snowpack Map



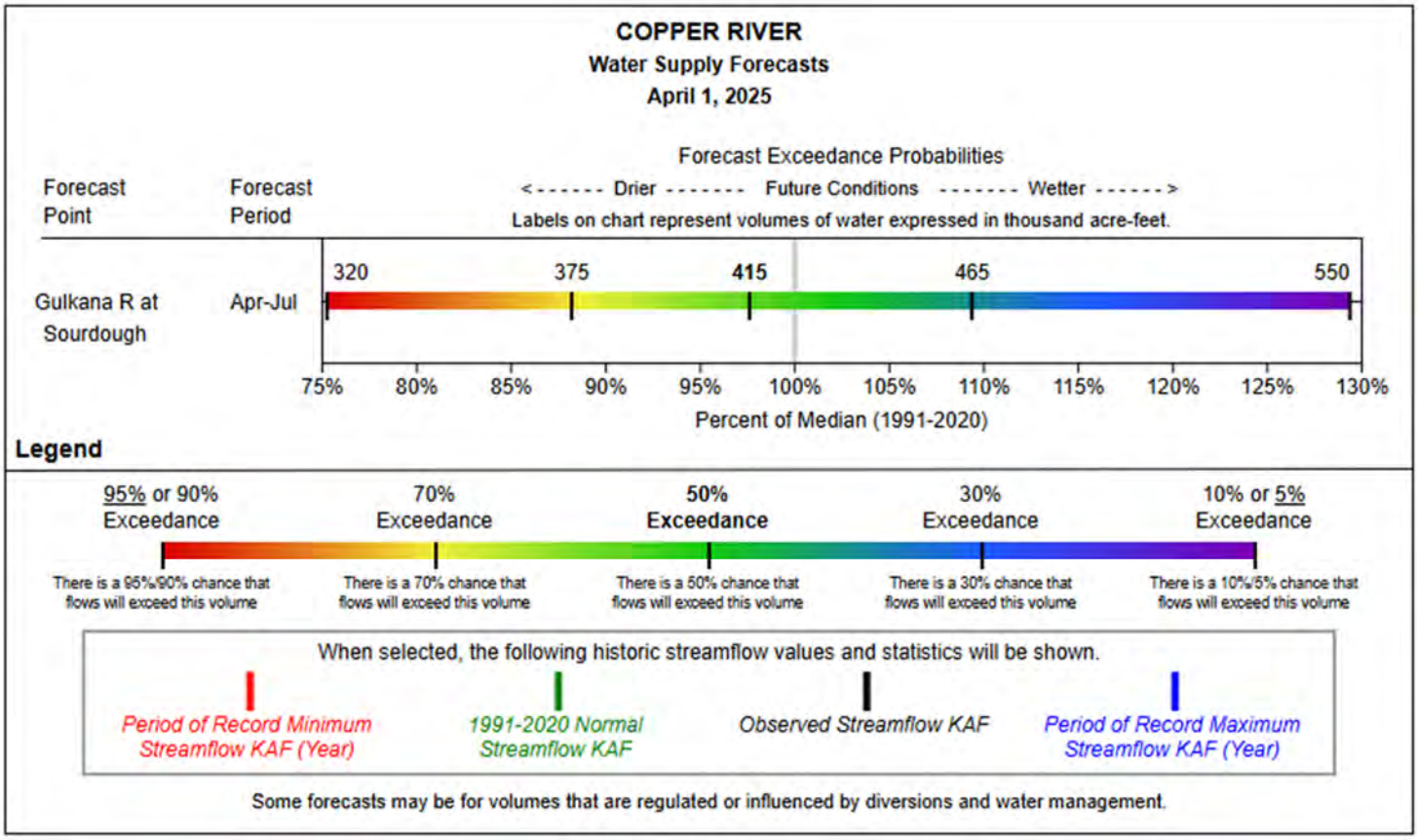
Copper Basin

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Copper Basin

Snowpack

Snowpack in the Copper River Basin is a mixed bag on April 1, 2025. The most outstanding snowpack in the basin is towards Thompson Pass, where the 30.1 inches of SWE measured at the Worthington Glacier Snow Course is 125% of Normal for the date. On the other end of the spectrum, the 2.2 inches of SWE measured at the Chistochina Snow Course is the second lowest April reading in its forty-one-year record. Taken as a whole, the region is near Normal for the date.

Snowpack Data

		Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
Site Name	Elev.	Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Chistochina	1940	11	22	2.2	4.4	61%
Copper Center	1300	17	31	4.3	7.9	---
Fielding Lake	3010	44	46	12.1	11.5	121%
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	39	39	10.2*	10.7	---
Gulkana River SNOTEL	1830	16	30	---	6.6	---
Haggard Creek	2450	25	39	4.5	8.4	78%
Horsepasture Pass SNOTEL	4220	28	33	---	---	---
Kenny Lake School	1270	15	26	3.6	6.3	97%
Lake Louise	2400	22	26	5.2	6.2	111%
Little Nelchina	2660	24	28	6.1	6.5	122%
Lowe River	550	47	72	16.8	25.5	108%
May Creek SNOTEL	1550	16	31	3.6	8.2	77%
Mentasta Pass	2470	25	28	5.6	6.2	93%
Mt. Eyak SNOTEL	1450	36	84	13.5	29.0	58%
Nicks Valley SNOTEL	4230	133	168	---	---	---
Paxson	2620	32	41	6.4	10.3	94%
Tazlina	1240	11	25	3.4	6.4	89%
Tolsona Creek	2060	19	30	3.9	7.5	91%
Tsaina River	1590	55	76	16.1	24.9	105%
Upper Tsaina River SNOTEL	1730	69	101	19.5*	32.6	99%
Worthington Glacier	2080	76	104	30.1	37.4	125%

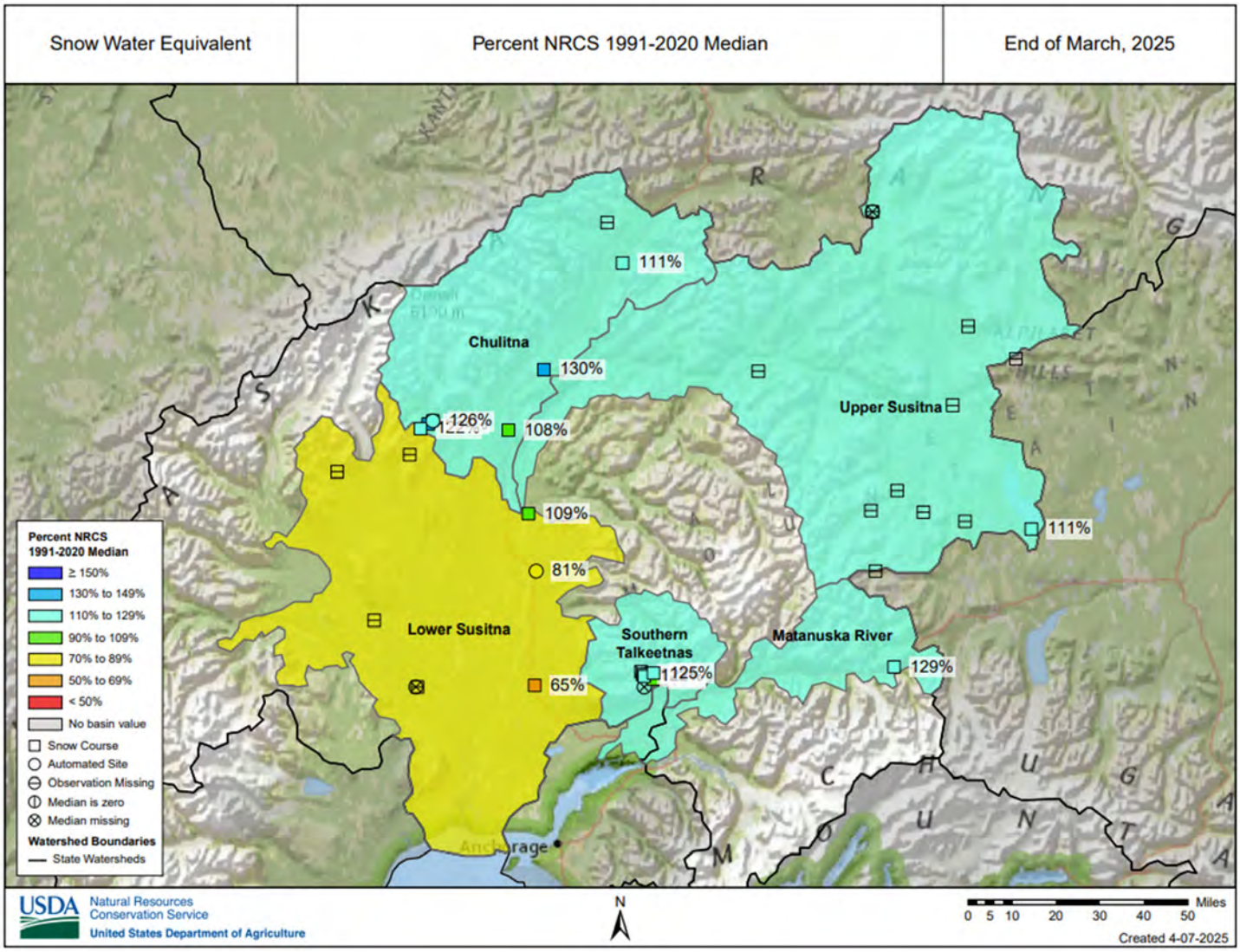
**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Fielding Lake	3000	10.6	10.8	---	---
Gulkana River	1830	3.2	8.1	---	---
May Creek	1550	4.1	10.7	6	68%
Mt. Eyak	1450	69.9	84.5	68.4	102%
Upper Tsaina River	1730	23.2	32.8	25.9	90%

Matanuska—Susitna Basin

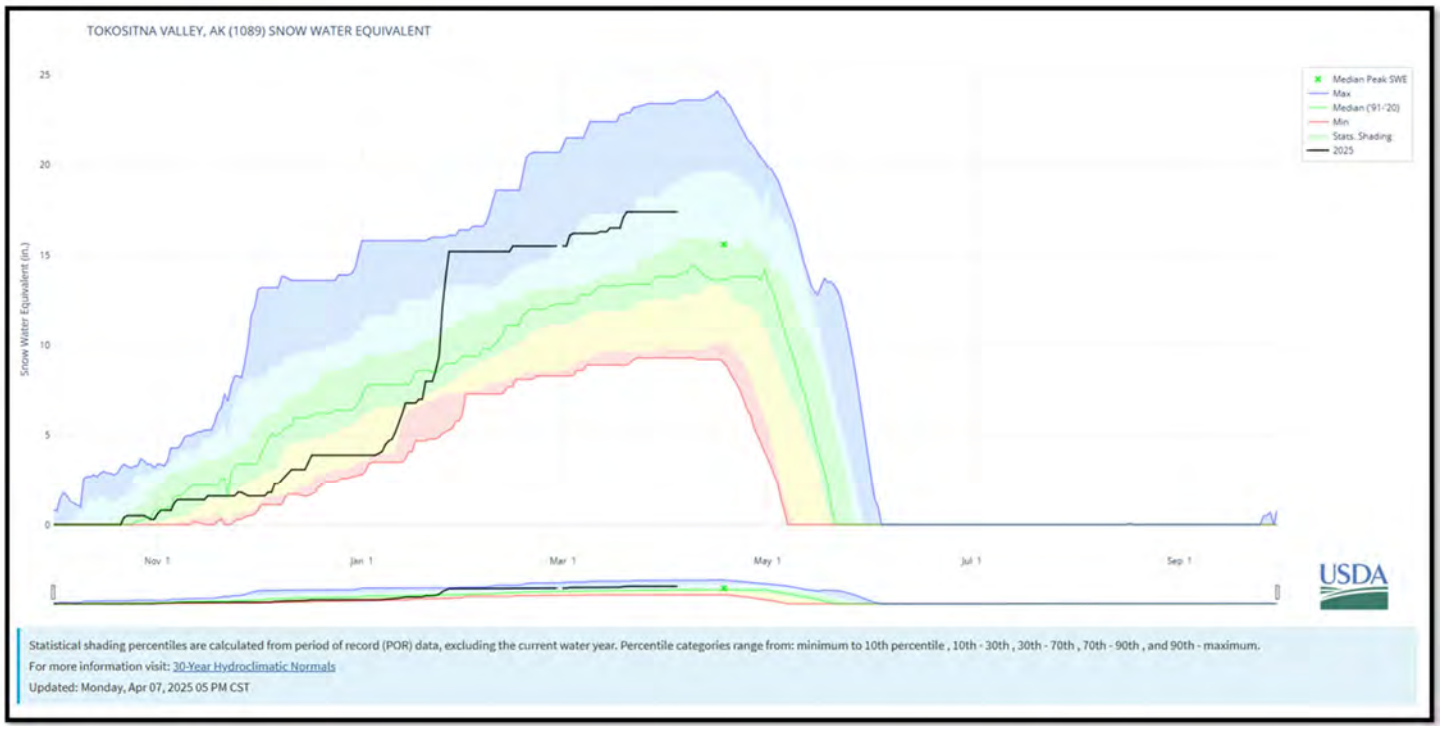
Snowpack Map



Snowpack

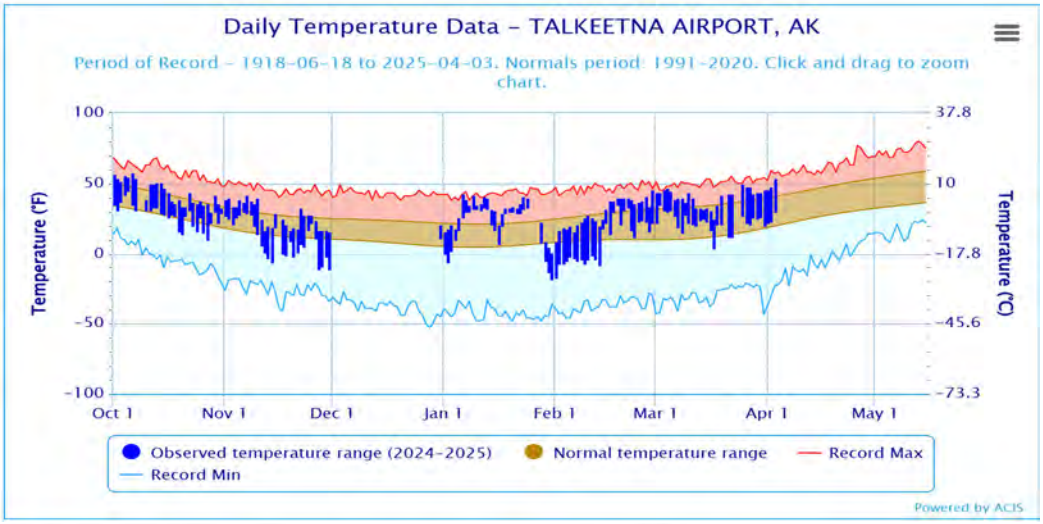
With the exception of the lower elevations proximal to Cook Inlet, snowpack in the Matanuska-Susitna region is above Normal on April 1, 2025. Moderate March snowpack increases were reported at most stations in this region. Still, the snowpack measurements at Willow and the lowest Hatcher Pass Snow Course (Little Susitna) were measured as below Normal. Upslope from these measurements, stations are reporting numbers moderately above Normal. The sole measurement in the Matanuska Basin, Sheep Mountain Snow Course, was measured as 129% of its 1991-2020 Normal.

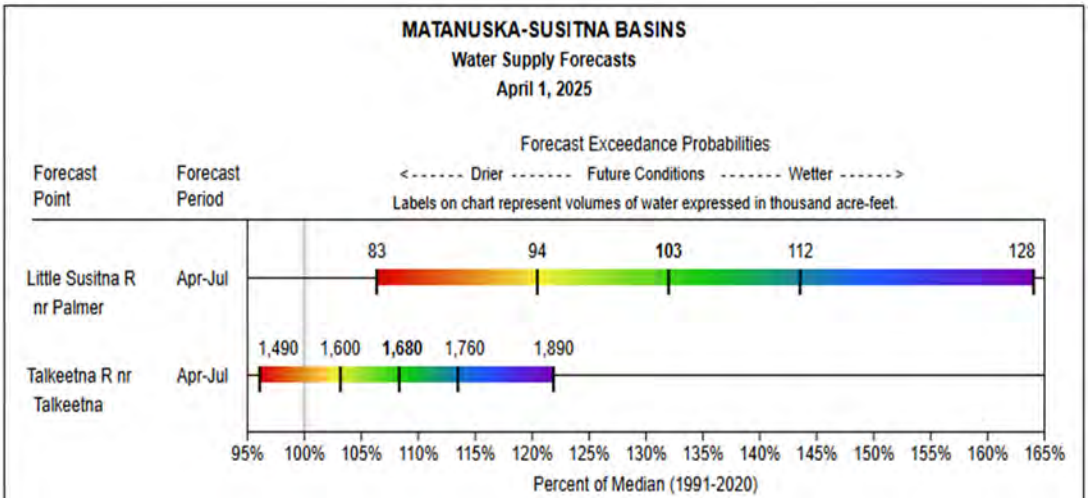
Matanuska—Susitna Basin



Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS





Streamflow Forecasts

Matanuska—Susitna Basin

Snowpack Data

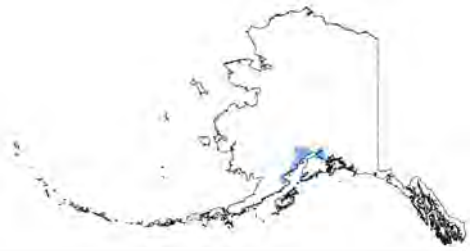
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Alexander Lake SNOTEL	170	14	33	4.6*	10.6	---
Archangel Road	2280	47	42	14.2	13.3	125%
Birthday Pass	4010	81	75	30.4	28.4	---
Blueberry Hill	1220	58	48	17.0	14.7	130%
Denali View	750	37	35	11.0	11.0	108%
Dutch Hills	3200	82	---	29.9	---	122%
E. Fork Chulitna	1750	50	49	13.6	13.8	111%
Fishhook Basin	3400	60	56	21.8	18.3	122%
Frostbite Bottom SNOTEL	2690	46	54	15.5*	16.8	---
Horsepasture Pass SNOTEL	4220	28	33	---	---	---
Independence Mine	3450	70	64	25.6	22.4	125%
Independence Mine SNOTEL	3450	61	76	21.7*	21.0	---
Lake Louise	2400	22	26	5.2	6.2	111%
Little Susitna	1730	36	38	9.1	11.9	91%
Monahan Flat SNOTEL	2690	34	36	7.7	7.6	---
Moraine SNOTEL	2010	18	33	4.7*	8.7	73%
Ramsdyke Creek	2170	76	---	26.3	---	137%
Sheep Mountain	2860	23	28	6.7	6.9	129%
Spring Creek SNOTEL	590	0*	1	---	---	---
Susitna Valley High SNOTEL	360	19	28	6.4*	9.6	81%
Talkeetna	360	23	23	7.0	6.1	109%
Tokositna Valley SNOTEL	840	57	59	17.4*	15.7	126%
Willow Airstrip	210	14	26	4.4	7.1	65%

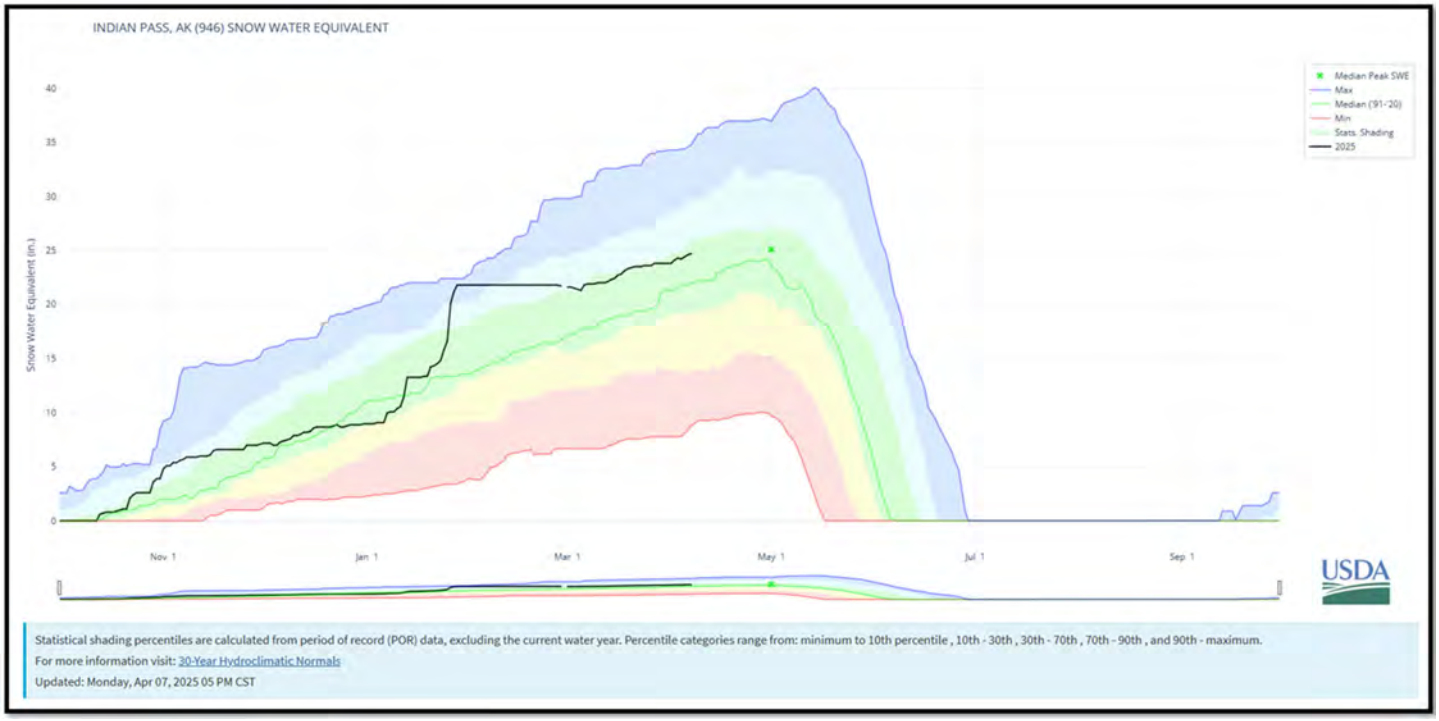
**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

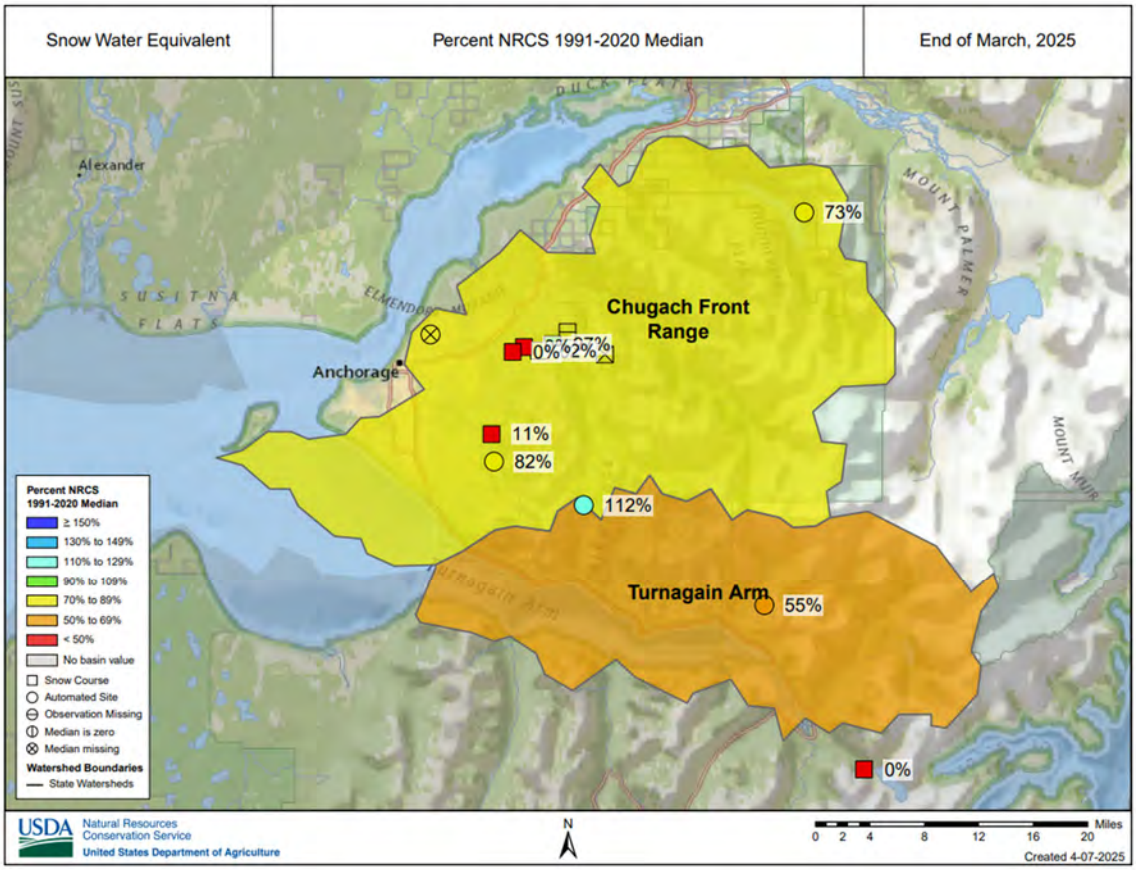
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Alexander Lake	170	11.9	15.7	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2690	16.8	18.6	---	---
Independence Mine	3450	17.2	19.9	16.4	105%
Monahan Flat	2690	8.2	8.6	7.6	108%
Moraine	2010	8.6	12.8	10.5	82%
Spring Creek	590	5.5	8.9	---	---
Susitna Valley High	360	12.0	12.3	11.6	103%
Tokositna Valley	840	25	19.5	20.8	120%

Northern Cook Inlet





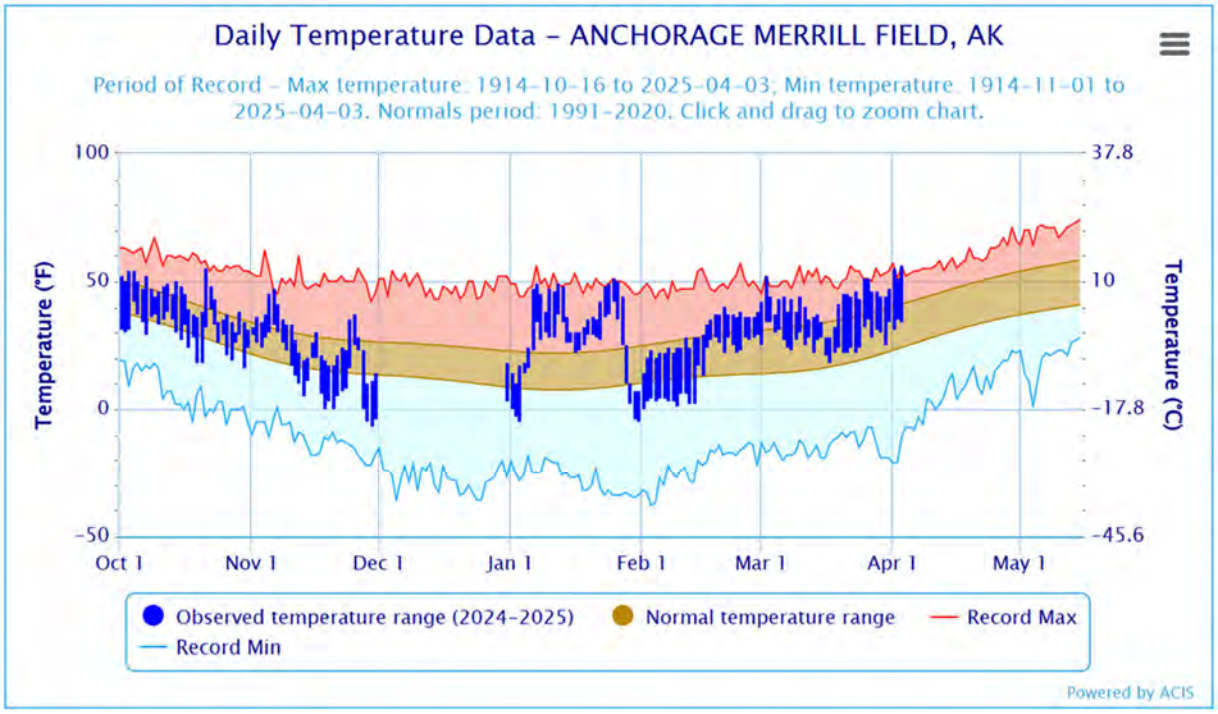
Snowpack Map



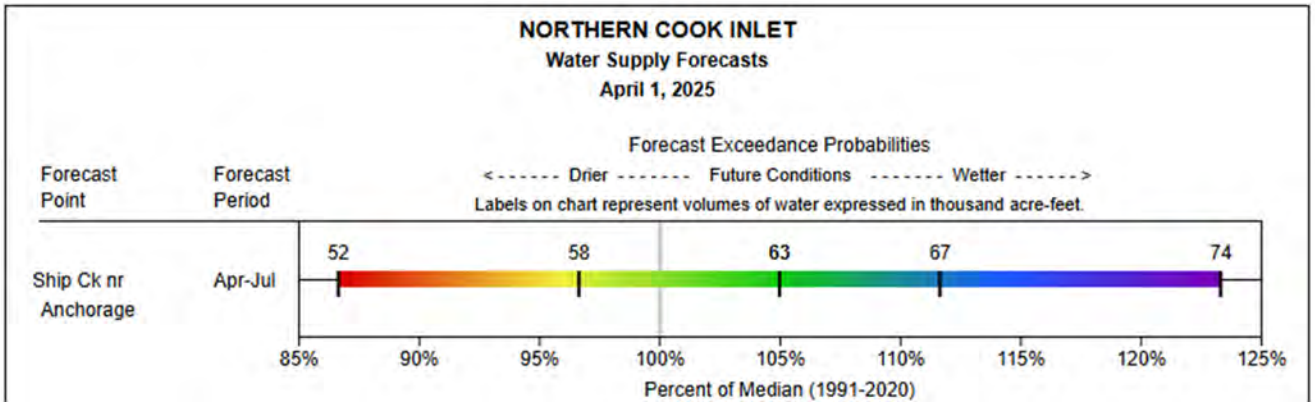
Northern Cook Inlet

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Anchorage Hillside	1910	12	18.5	14.3	84%
Elmendorf Field	170	4.8	---	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2690	16.8	18.6	---	---
Indian Pass	2400	26.0	31.3	25.4	102%
Mcneil River SGS	110	55.1	---	---	---
Moraine	2010	8.6	12.8	10.5	82%
Mt. Alyeska	1500	47.6	42.0	42.0	113%
Spring Creek	590	5.5	8.9	---	---

Northern Cook Inlet

Snowpack

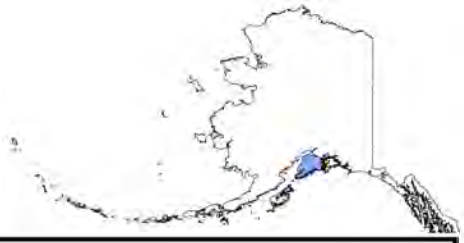
The snowpack around Cook Inlet on April 1, 2025, varies based on elevation. Below 1,000 feet ASL, the snowpack is nearly nonexistent. Kincaid Park and the lower Arctic Valley Snow Courses are snow-free on April 1 for the first time since 2016. Approaching 2,000 feet ASL, the higher Arctic Valley snow courses, as well as Anchorage Hillside and Moraine SNOTELs, are reporting near Normal snowpack. And at 2,400 feet ASL, Indian Pass is the sole measurement in the region with a higher-than-average snowpack. The 23.8 inches of SWE at Indian Pass is 112% of its 1991-2020 Median.

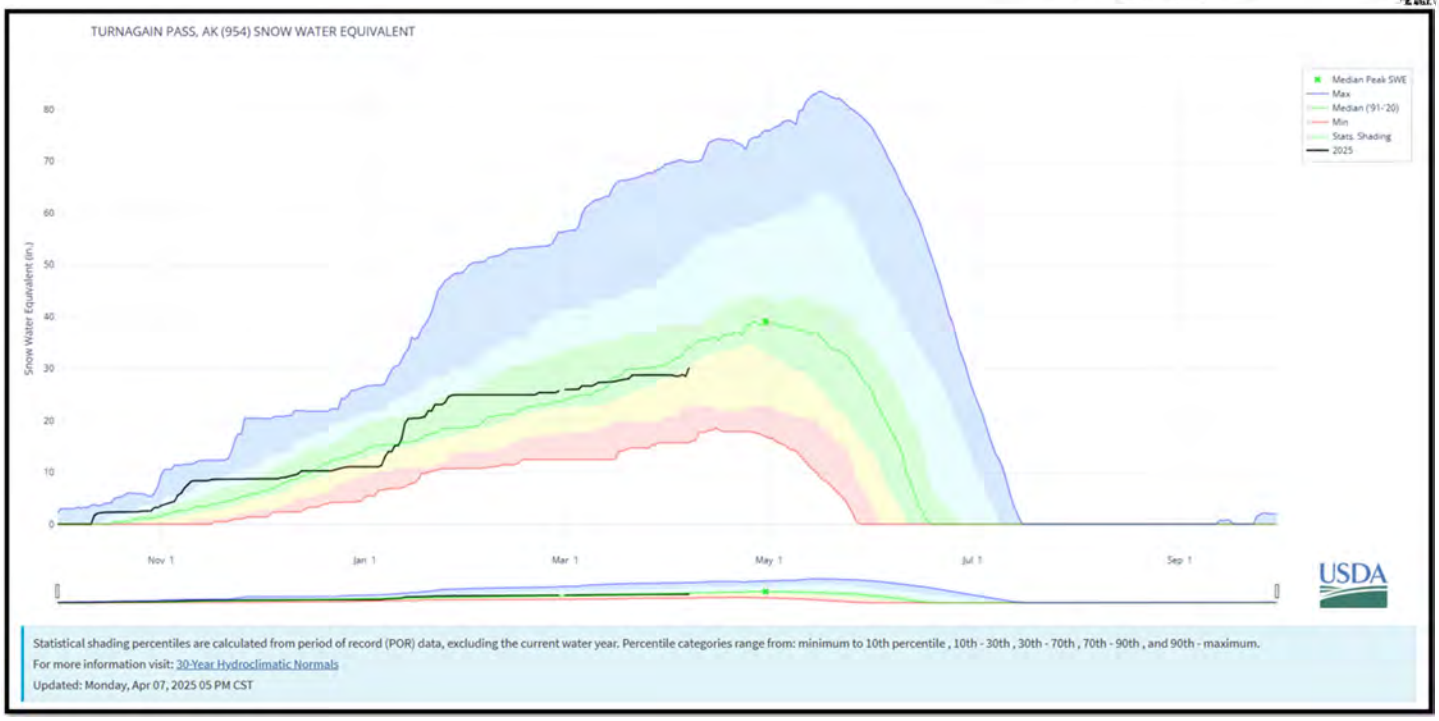
Snowpack Data

		Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
Site Name	Elev.	Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Anchorage Hillside SNOTEL	1910	25	48	7.5*	13.5	82%
Arctic Valley 1	590	0	18	0.0	6.0	0%
Arctic Valley 2	1030	0	27	0.0	9.3	0%
Arctic Valley 3	1450	16	35	5.8	11.2	82%
Arctic Valley 4	1960	22	34	6.8	10.1	97%
Elmendorf Field SNOTEL	170	0	---	0.0	---	---
Frostbite Bottom SNOTEL	2690	46	54	15.5*	16.8	---
Indian Pass SNOTEL	2400	65	85	23.8	24.3	112%
Kincaid Park	280	0	23	0.0	7.1	0%
Little Susitna	1730	36	38	9.1	11.9	91%
Mcneil River SGS SNOTEL	110	10	21	---	---	---
Moraine SNOTEL	2010	18	33	4.7*	8.7	73%
Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL	1500	53	97	15.8*	33.1	55%
Portage Valley	90	0	41	0.0	15.0	0%
South Campbell Creek	1240	3	35	0.7	11.5	11%
South Fork Eagle River	2160	14	43	5.3	10.9	---
Spring Creek SNOTEL	590	0*	1	---	---	---

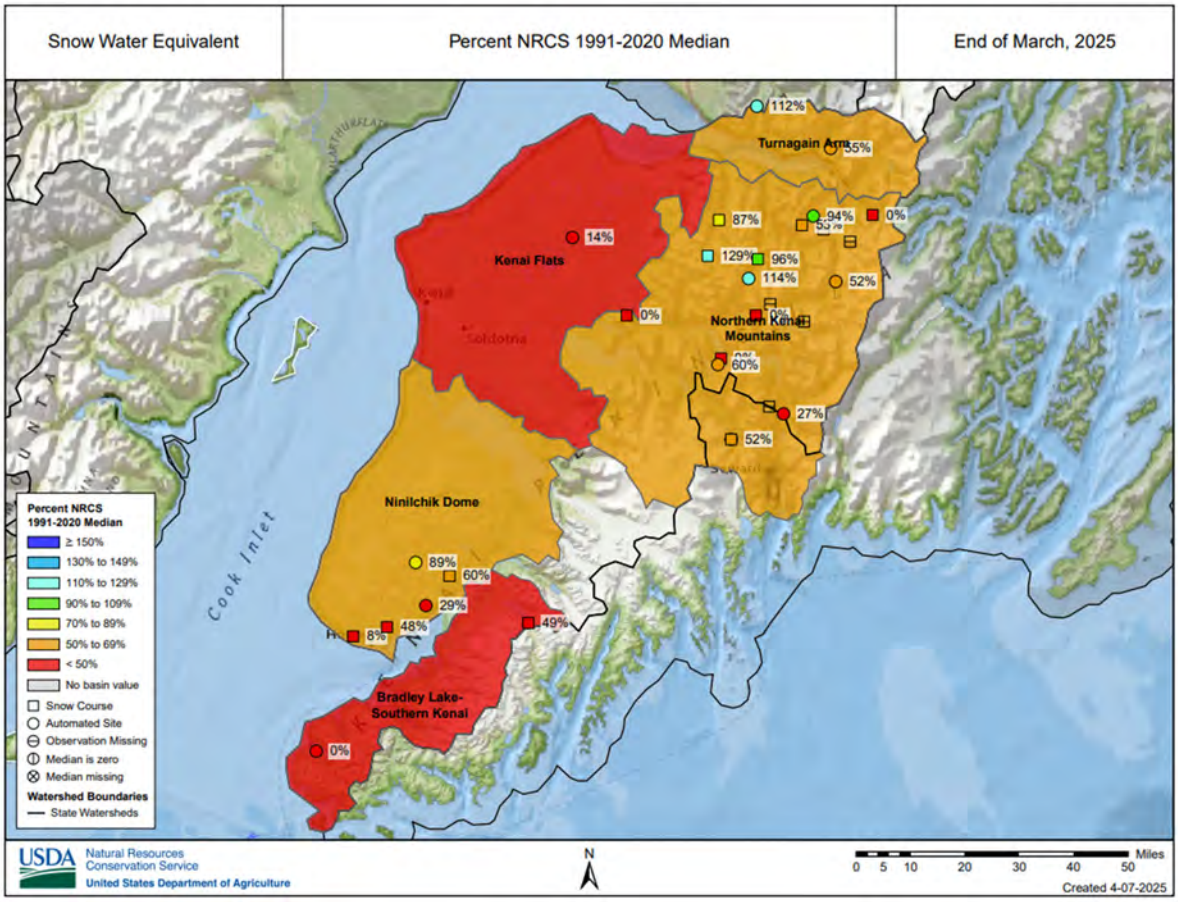
**Estimate*

Kenai Peninsula





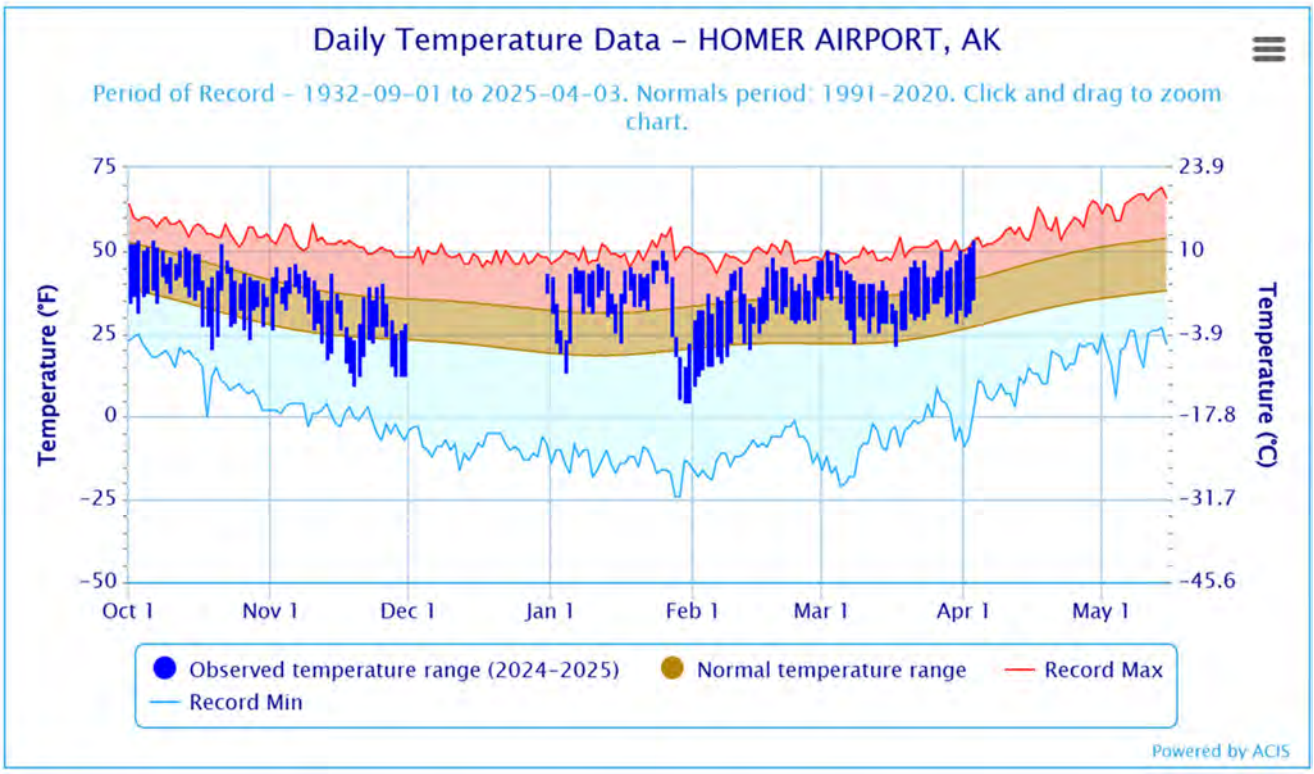
Snowpack Map



Kenai Peninsula

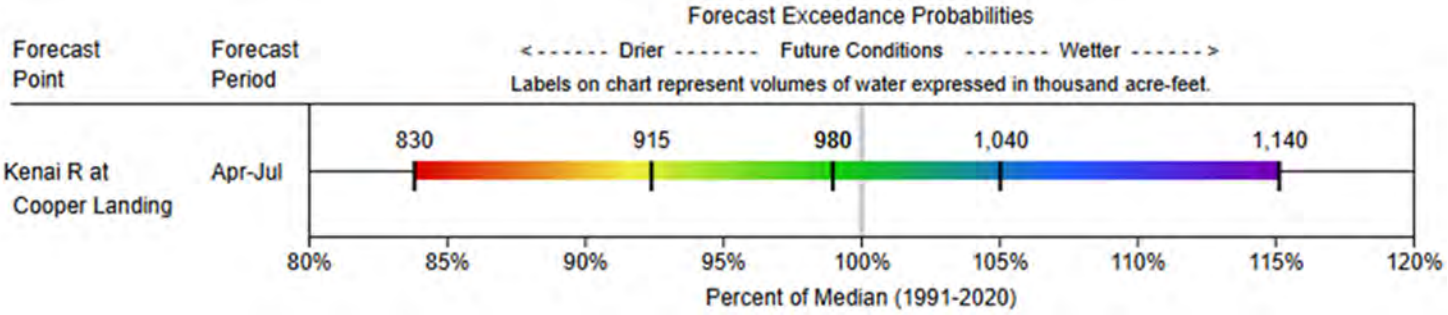
Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts

KENAI PENINSULA
Water Supply Forecasts
April 1, 2025



Kenai Peninsula	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Bradley Lake Inflow	MAY-JUL	157	174	189		205	225	

Kenai Peninsula

Snowpack

Snowpack on the Kenai Peninsula ranges from nonexistent to above Normal on April 1, 2025. The measurements with above average snowpack are limited to the Central Kenai Mountains, where the Summit Creek SNOTEL and the Resurrection Pass Snow Course are both above the Normal value for the date. Head towards the coast in any direction, and values decrease. The Portage Valley, Snug Harbor, Moose Pass, and Jean Lake Snow Courses were all measured without snow this month - as was the Port Graham SNOTEL. The remainder of the network in this region is somewhere in between these extremes, with the basin index for the region being well below the 1991-2020 Median.

Snowpack Data

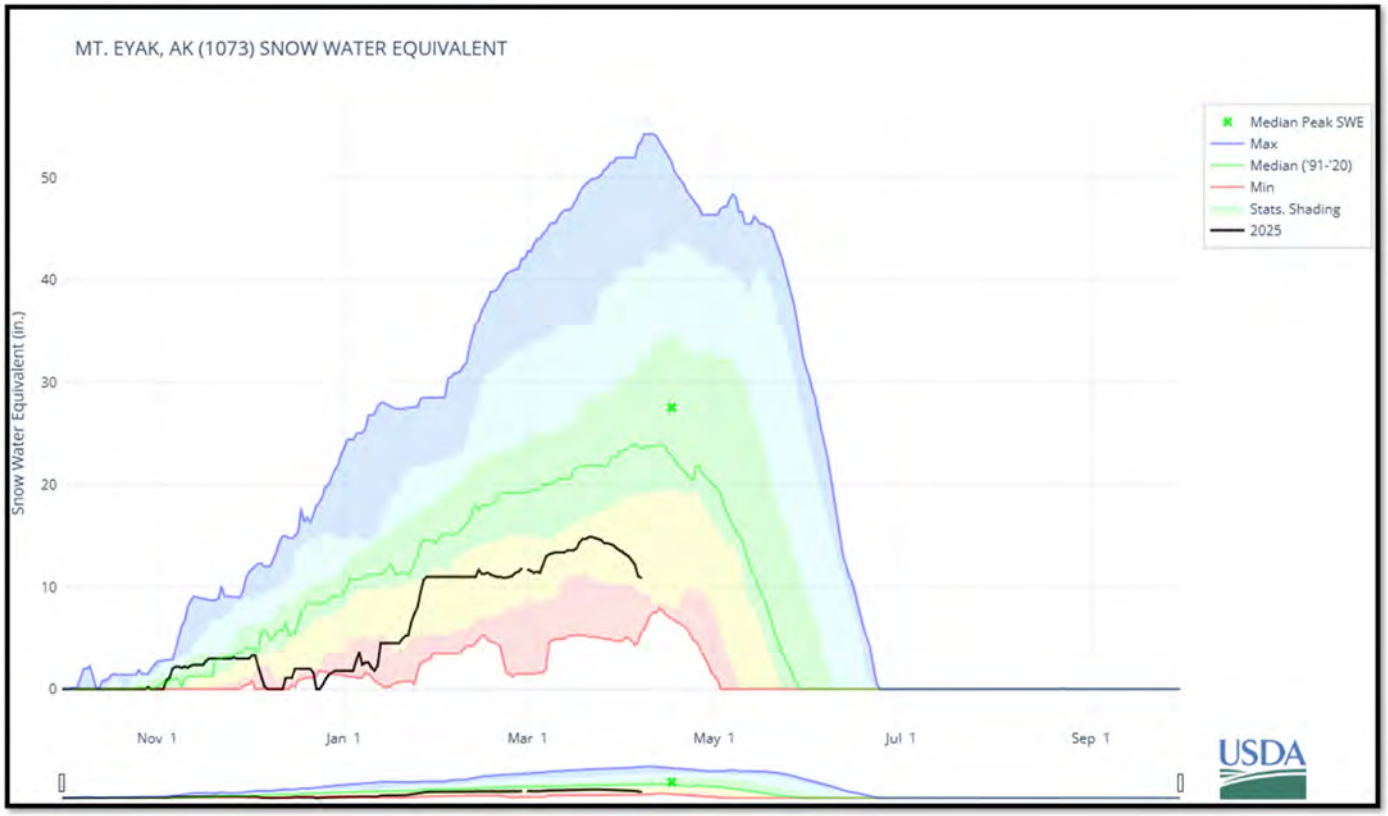
		Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
Site Name	Elev.	Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Anchor River Divide SNOTEL	1650	30	41	10.4*	13.3	89%
Bertha Creek	880	27	56	8.4	20.2	53%
Bridge Creek	1330	15	30	5.2	10.0	48%
Cooper Lake SNOTEL	1150	26	50	8.3	19.4	60%
Demonstration Forest	670	2	29	0.6	8.4	8%
Eagle Lake	1410	19	36	7.0	10.6	60%
Exit Glacier	360	16	60	8.2	20.7	52%
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	360	19	63	6.2	19.6	---
Grandview SNOTEL	1070	47	81	15.6	31.9	52%
Grouse Creek Divide SNOTEL	720	14*	70	4.5*	25.4	27%
Indian Pass SNOTEL	2400	65	85	23.8	24.3	112%
Jean Lake	680	0	17	0.0	3.8	0%
Kenai Moose Pens SNOTEL	300	2*	19	0.7*	5.6	14%
Kenai Summit	1280	36	47	13.6	16.9	96%
Lower Kachemak Creek SNOTEL	1960	55	56	---	---	---
Mcneil Canyon SNOTEL	1350	7	33	2.7*	10.1	29%
Middle Fork Bradley SNOTEL	2340	45	56	---	---	---
Moose Pass	680	0	35	0.0	12.9	0%
Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL	1500	53	97	15.8*	33.1	55%
Nuka Glacier SNOTEL	1230	40	80	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier	1230	38	77	15.6	34.5	49%
Pass Creek	1140	24	36	7.8	11.1	87%
Port Graham SNOTEL	270	0	---	0.0*	7.7	0%
Portage Valley	90	0	41	0.0	15.0	0%
Primrose SNOTEL	2030	97	---	---	---	---
Resurrection Pass	2350	44	43	13.2	13.0	129%
Snug Harbor Road	410	0	31	0.0	8.8	0%
Summit Creek SNOTEL	1340	35	45	11.9*	13.2	114%
Tincan SNOTEL	3370	108	---	---	---	---
Turnagain Pass SNOTEL	1860	84	98	28.9	31.6	94%

**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

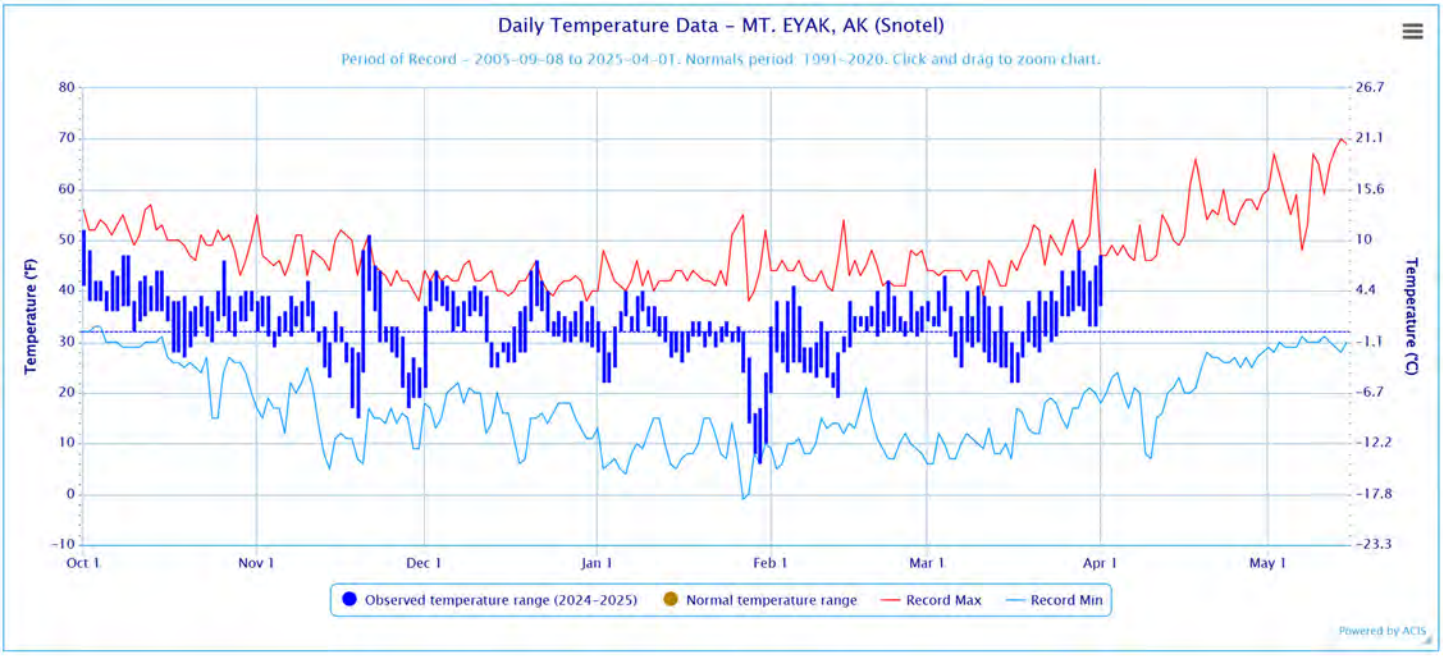
		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Anchor River Divide	1650	20.4	14.9	17.4	117%
Cooper Lake	1150	24.6	25.0	24.0	103%
Exit Glacier	360	56.0	45.0	---	---
Grandview	1070	50.2	36.4	40.0	126%
Indian Pass	2400	26.0	31.3	25.4	102%
Kenai Moose Pens	300	6.9	9.1	8.4	82%
Lower Kachemak Creek	1960	46.6	25.1	---	---
Mcneil Canyon	1350	18.1	14.3	16.4	110%
Middle Fork Bradley	2340	40.3	27.5	30.4	133%
Moose Inc	110	23.5	---	---	---
Mt. Alyeska	1500	47.6	42.0	42.0	113%
Nuka Glacier	1230	65.4	30.6	49.8	131%
Port Graham	270	52.2	42.6	48.4	108%
Schor Garden	380	19.8	---	---	---
Summit Creek	1340	18.9	17.6	16.5	115%
Turnagain Pass	1860	42.8	33.9	38.1	112%

Western Gulf – Prince William Sound



Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS

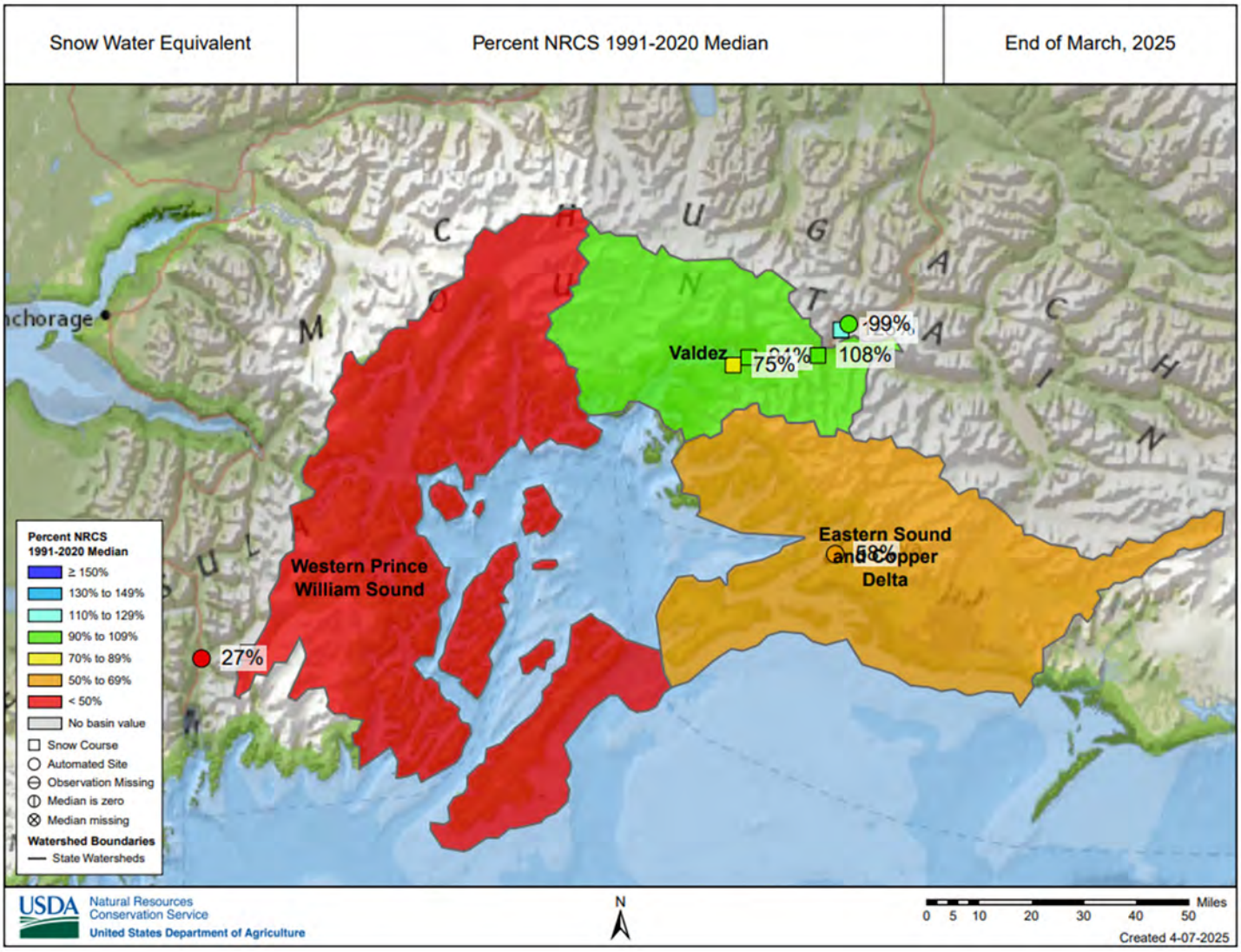


Western Gulf – Prince William Sound

Snowpack

The snowpack around Valdez remains an outlier for low-elevation snowpack in Southern Alaska. The Valdez Snow Course, at 40 feet ASL, was measured with 14.5 inches of SWE, 94% of the 1991-2020 Median for April 1. Heading up the road from Valdez, snowpack becomes more substantial, both in absolute numbers and in comparison to Normal. This snowpack is an outlier for Southern Alaska, but also compared to other measurements in the Western Gulf. The measurements around both Seward and Cordova are paltry.

Snowpack Map



Western Gulf — Prince William Sound

Snowpack Data

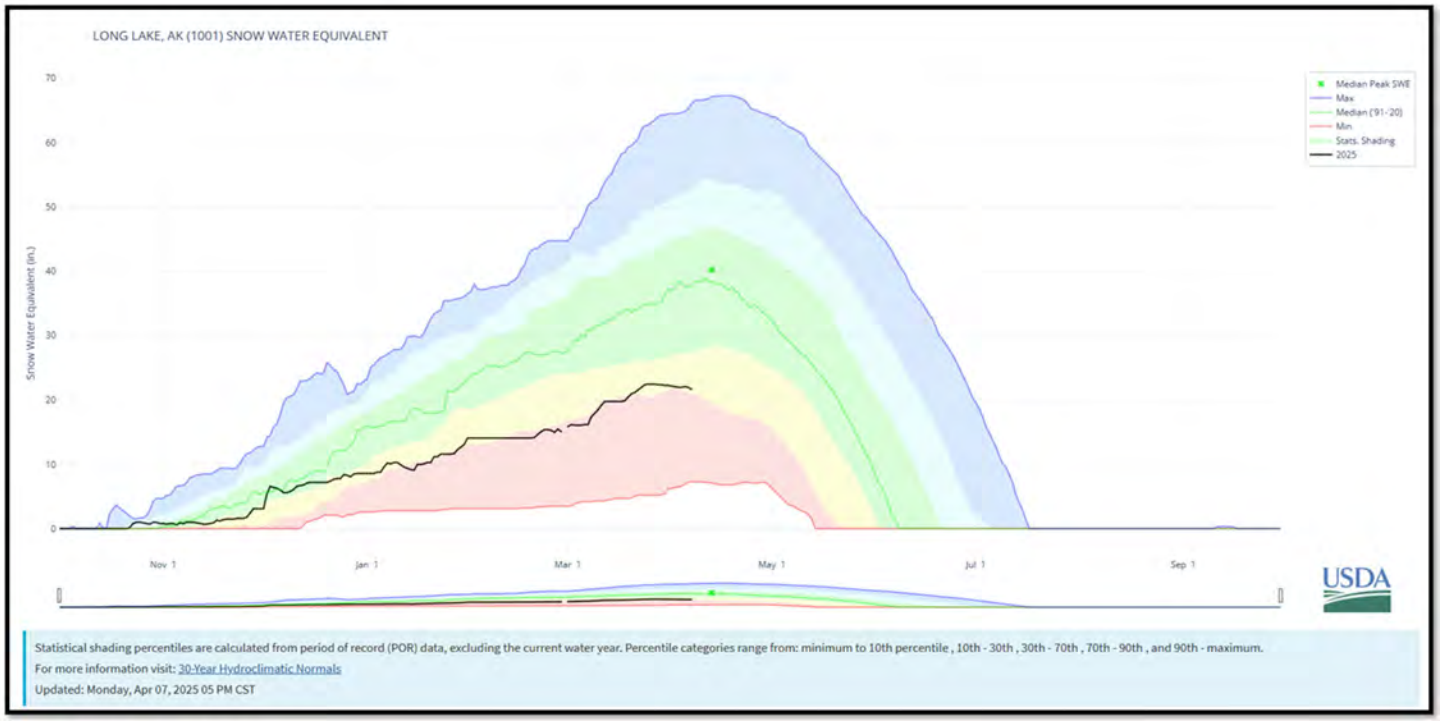
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Cooper Lake SNOTEL	1150	26	50	8.3	19.4	60%
Esther Island SNOTEL	50	0	39	---	---	---
Exit Glacier	360	16	60	8.2	20.7	52%
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	360	19	63	6.2	19.6	---
Grouse Creek Divide SNOTEL	720	14*	70	4.5*	25.4	27%
Lowe River	550	47	72	16.8	25.5	108%
Mt. Eyak SNOTEL	1450	36	84	13.5	29.0	58%
Nicks Valley SNOTEL	4230	133	168	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier SNOTEL	1230	40	80	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier	1230	38	77	15.6	34.5	49%
Sugarloaf Mountain	520	62	105	19.8	34.0	75%
Sugarloaf Mtn SNOTEL	530	61	99	---	---	---
Tsaina River	1590	55	76	16.1	24.9	105%
Upper Tsaina River SNOTEL	1730	69	101	19.5*	32.6	99%
Valdez	40	40	63	14.5	23.5	94%
Worthington Glacier	2080	76	104	30.1	37.4	125%

**Estimate*

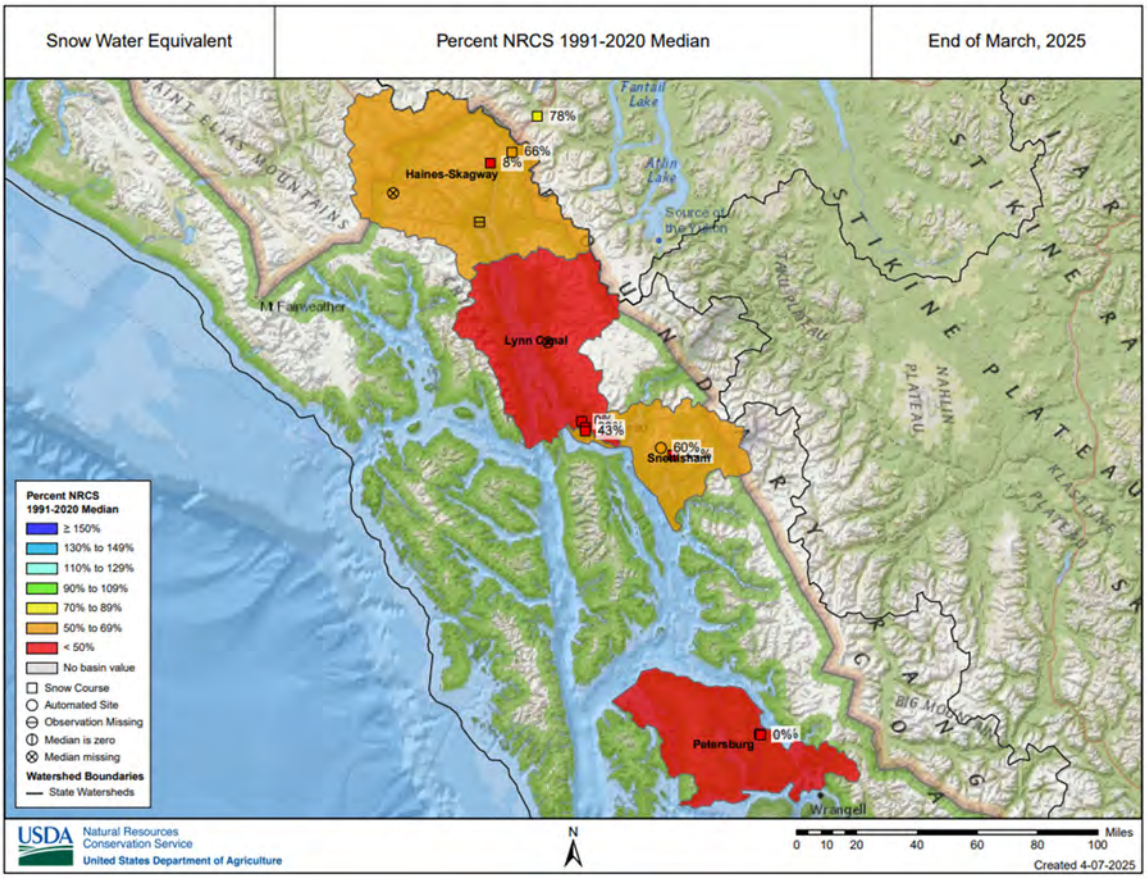
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Cooper Lake	1150	24.6	25.0	24.0	103%
Esther Island	50	108.4	84.3	79.6	136%
Exit Glacier	360	56.0	45.0	---	---
Mt. Eyak	1450	69.9	84.5	68.4	102%
Nuka Glacier	1230	65.4	30.6	49.8	131%
Sugarloaf Mtn	530	40.4	50.2	41.1	98%
Upper Tsaina River	1730	23.2	32.8	25.9	90%

Southeast



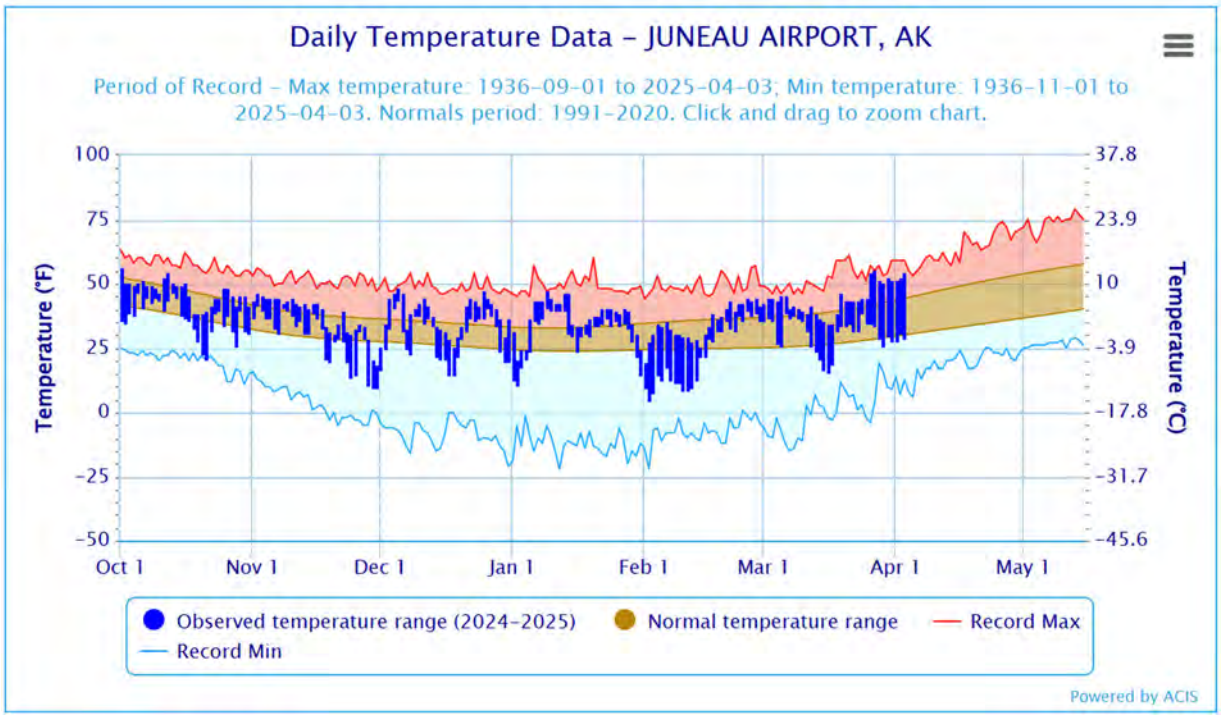
Snowpack Map



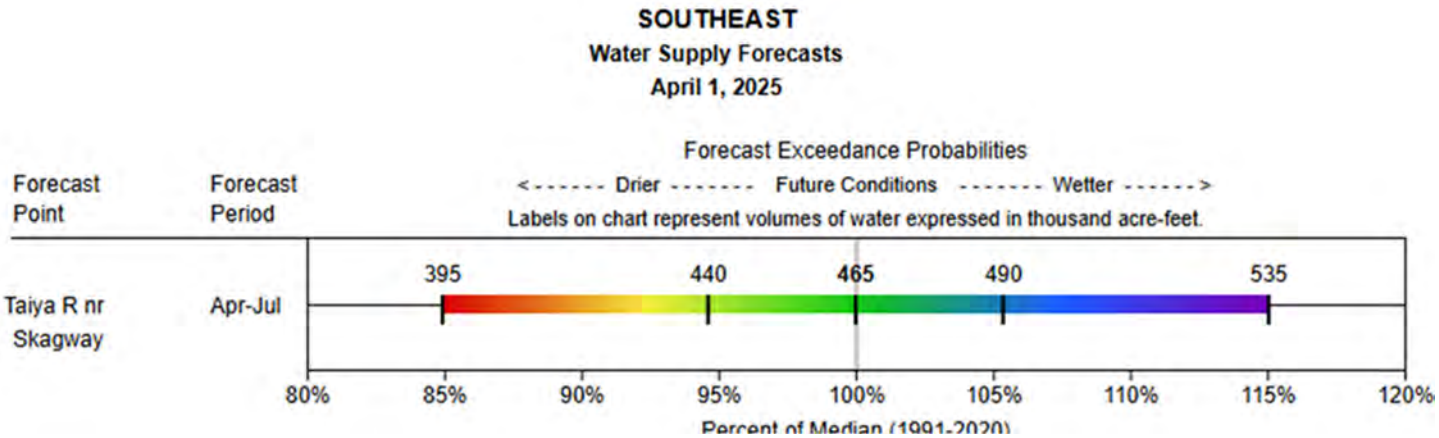
Southeast

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Stream Runoff Index:

Forecast Point: Skagway River: **-1.0**

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

Southeast

Snowpack

The snowpack in Southeast Alaska is abysmal on April 1, 2025. Unlike other regions of Southern Alaska, there is no elevation within the monitoring network reporting above Normal snowpack. On Douglas Island, the highest elevation measurement, Cropley Lake Snow Course at 1,770 feet ASL, was measured with a meager 43% of its 1991-2020 Median and the third-lowest measurement in its forty-eight-year record. Similar measurements were made in the upper elevations around Petersburg and Skagway. The lower elevation measurements in these locations were snow-free or nearly snow-free in the case of Skagway.

Snowpack Data

		Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
Site Name	Elev.	Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Cropley Lake	1770	35	60	12.6	22.8	43%
Eagle Crest	1220	12	40	4.2	13.4	23%
Fish Creek	520	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
Flower Mountain SNOTEL	2540	68	86	22.5	31.5	---
Heen Latinee SNOTEL	2100	39	45	14.2*	---	---
Hoonah SNOTEL	1520	33	61	13.4	26.5	---
Log Cabin B.C.	2900	42	56	12.4	16.8	78%
Long Lake SNOTEL	840	60	90	22.2	36.0	60%
Moore Creek Bridge SNOTEL	2250	52	67	---	---	---
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	45	57	13.0	23.7	66%
Mount Ripinsky SNOTEL	2580	97	124	---	---	---
Petersburg Reservoir	450	0	2	0.0	0.6	0%
Petersburg Ridge, S.	1680	30	38	10.1	14.4	41%
Speel River	200	28	64	11.9	27.2	44%
Summit	985	37	44	10.1	11.4	133%
West Creek	460	2	19	0.6	6.6	8%
Williams Creek	3000	21	---	3.7	---	97%

**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

		Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
Site Name	Elev.	This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Heen Latinee	2100	33.2	---	---	---
Hoonah	1520	40.4	48.3	---	---
Long Lake	840	93.1	122.6	96.2	97%
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	21.8	34.4	27.3	80%

For further information contact:

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

NRCS Snow Survey Office
Daniel Fisher, Alaska Snow Survey Program Manager
800 East Palmer-Wasilla Highway, Suite 100
Palmer, Alaska 99645
Telephone: (907) 761-7746
Facsimile: (907) 761-7790
E-mail: Daniel.Fisher**2**@usda.gov

Fairbanks Hub Office
Elizabeth Bezinque, District Conservationist
Telephone: (907) 479-3159 x 1010
Facsimile: (855) 833-8625
E-mail: Elizabeth.Bezinque@usda.gov

Homer Work Unit
Karin Sonnen, Range Management Specialist
Telephone: (907) 235-8177 x 103
Facsimile: (855)711-9098
E-mail: Karin.Sonnen@usda.gov

Central Hub Office
Troy Hildreth, District Conservationist
Telephone: (907) 373-6492
Facsimile: (855) 705-9788
E-mail: Troy.Hildreth@usda.gov

Southeast Hub Office
Samia Savell, District Conservationist
Telephone: (907) 586-7220 x 100
Facsimile: (855) 711-9099
E-mail: samia.savell@usda.gov