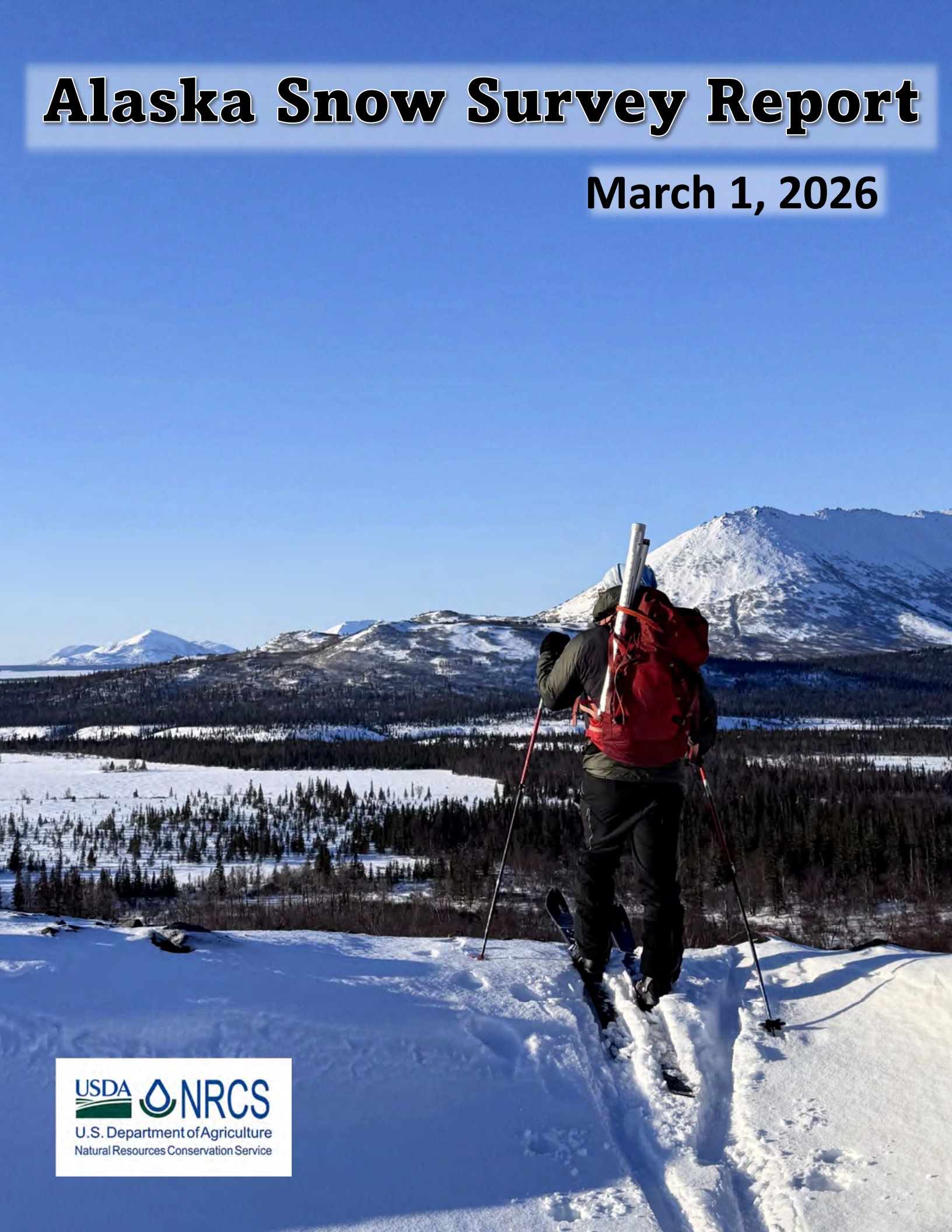
Alaska Snow Survey Report

March 1, 2026



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Natural Resources Conservation Service

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- Ministry of the Environment
  - British Columbia
- Department of the Environment
  - Government of the Yukon

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NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

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Cover Photo: Snow Surveyor Tony DeMarco skis to the Snake Lake SNOLITE outside of Dillingham. The station was measured with 27 inches of snow depth and 6.4 inches of snow water on February 19th, 2026. This station was installed in the summer of 2025 and will help fill a gap for snow data in Southwest Alaska. Photo by Lauren Austin.

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General Overview

Snowpack Overview

March signals the return of the sun. Days are rapidly getting longer. The snow is deep [in places]. Spring is here. But in Alaska on March 1, 2026, it didn't feel very spring like. Nearly the entire Alaska Snow Survey network reported temperatures below 0 degrees Fahrenheit, with much of the Interior wrapped in a deep cold that exceeded -40°F, and at two locations, -50°F. Even the relatively warm Southeast region was reporting temperatures in the teens. It was a cold start to spring.

The snowpack map on March 1 is a variable mosaic of hues signifying vast differences in Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) compared to the 1991-2020 Median (hereto referred to as normal). It's a stark contrast from the mostly abysmal, and in many cases record-low, values being reported by our compatriots in the lower 48, although there are places in Alaska with very low snowpack. The southern Kenai Peninsula around Homer, as well as the lower elevations of the Central Kenai, are flirting with historically low measurements. The Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL, located at the largest ski area in the state, is reporting the third-lowest SWE in its robust history, and less than half of normal for the date. Mt. Eyak, also located at a ski area near Cordova, is reporting near-record low SWE for the date. Snowpack in the Little Susitna and Chulitna basins are very low for the date, as well. Similarly, the stations in the upper Koyukuk are reporting SWE below normal.

On the other side of the spectrum, many stations in the central and eastern portions of the state are reporting higher-than-normal snowpack. Deviation from normal falls along a west-to-east gradient, where the stations west of Fairbanks are near normal, trending to considerably above further East. The two SNOTELS in the Wrangell Mountains, May Creek and Chisana, are near their period-of-record maximum SWE and 75% more than normal for March 1. This trend continues along the Alaska Highway, where our friends in the Yukon measured SWE at Whitehorse and Burwash Airstrip at the highest levels in their robust histories.

February precipitation was outstanding in places and abysmal in others. In Northwest Alaska, Kelly Station SNOTEL, gained nearly four inches of SWE over the month, both a station record and roughly three times the snowfall this station usually sees in February. The month included an all-time daily record for SWE increase and doubled the amount of snow at this station. It also brought this station from a considerably below-normal snowpack in February to one that is considerably above in March.

General Overview, Continued

Snowpack Continued

All along the west coast of Alaska, February precipitation was massive, with stations from Utqiaġvik to King Salmon reporting totals two to three times normal. This trend continues east into the Central Interior, with monthly record SWE increases noted at Galena, and at many locations around Fairbanks and Delta Junction.

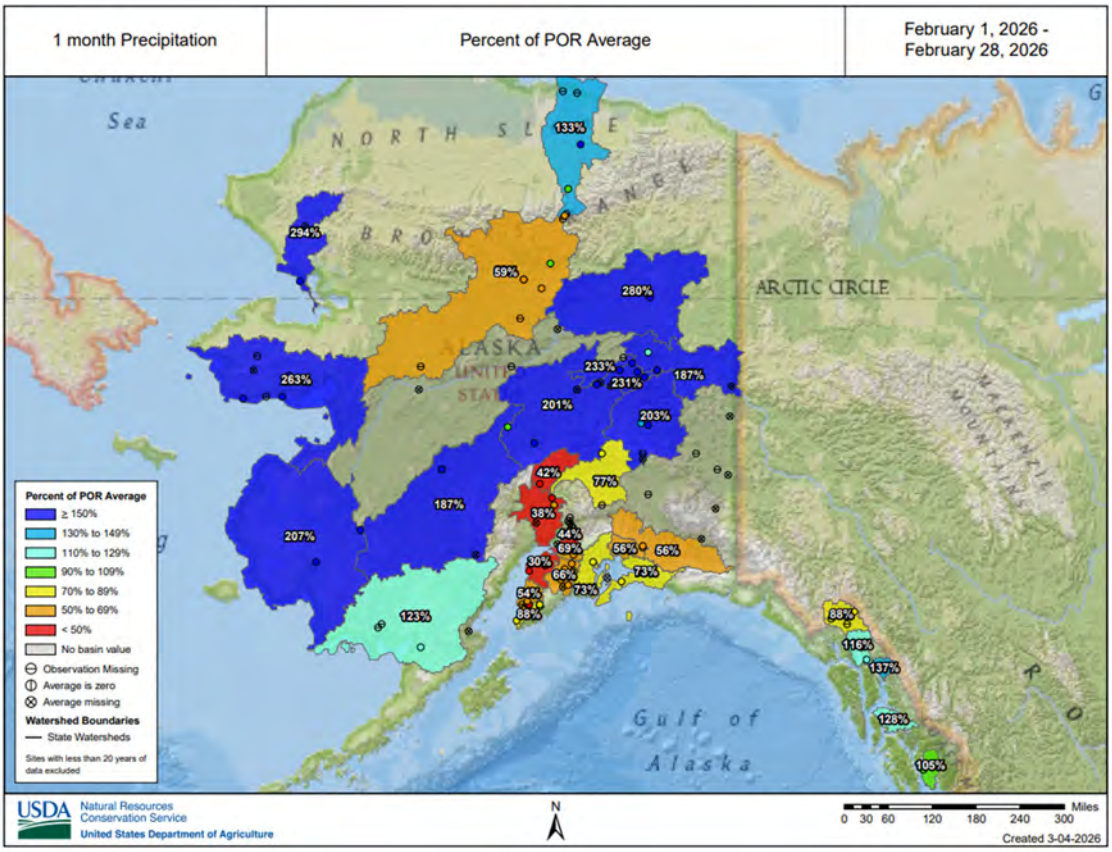
The trend of above normal February snowfall fizzles out in south central Alaska, with most of the network reporting much-below-normal snowfall for the month. The Kenai Peninsula in particular had a very poor month with the nearly the whole region reporting a dry month. A few stations lost SWE with rain that was recorded in the early part of the month.

There is an English proverb that says if March comes in like a lion, it goes out like a lamb. In Alaska March came in like a frigid polar lion. Time will tell if it goes out like a lamb. Stay tuned, April is right around the corner.

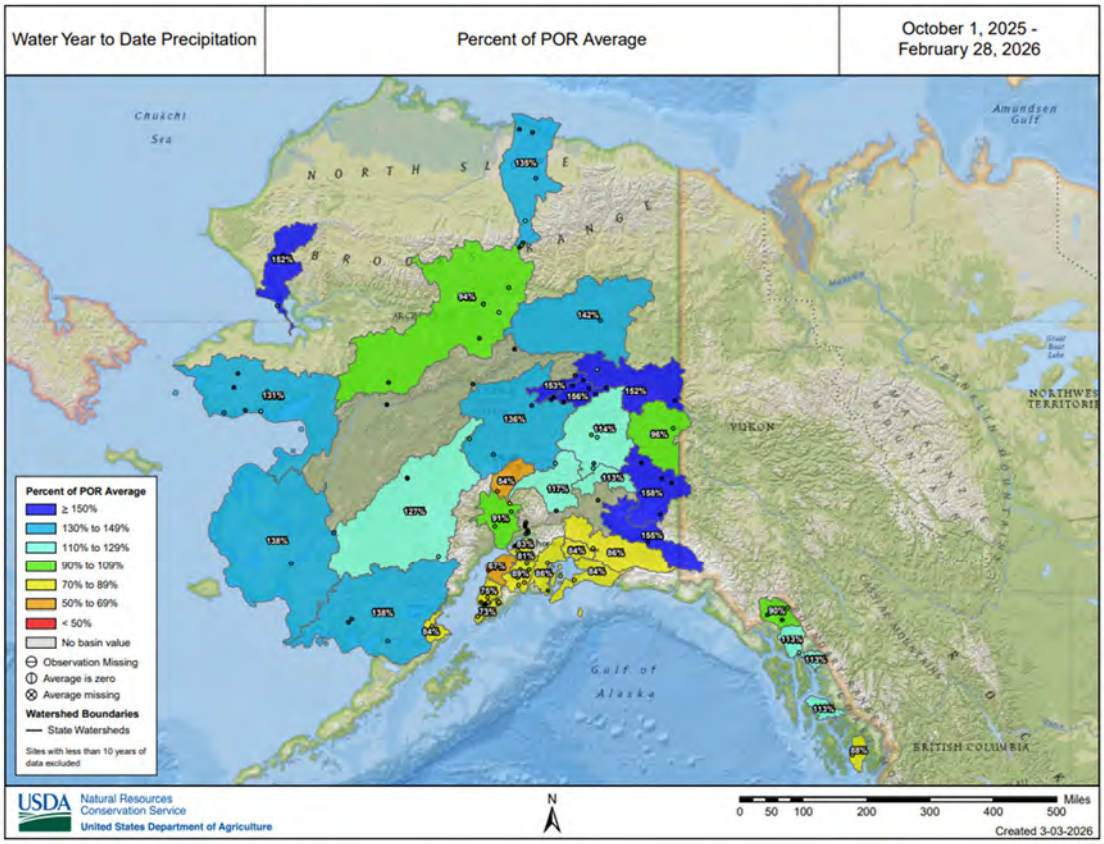
		Basin Index	
Alaska Statewide Snowpack	**# of Sites**	**Current Percent of Median**	**Last Year Percent of Median**
Upper Yukon Basin	25	134	97
Central Yukon Basin	12	137	132
Tanana Basin	20	140	132
Koyukuk Basin	9	84	131
Copper Basin	22	86	103
Matanuska-Susitna Basin	22	75	108
Northern Cook Inlet	13	66	65
Kenai Peninsula	19	56	63
Western Gulf of Alaska	8	73	87
Southeast Alaska	10	95	52

Alaska Statewide Precipitation Maps

Monthly Precipitation for February 2026

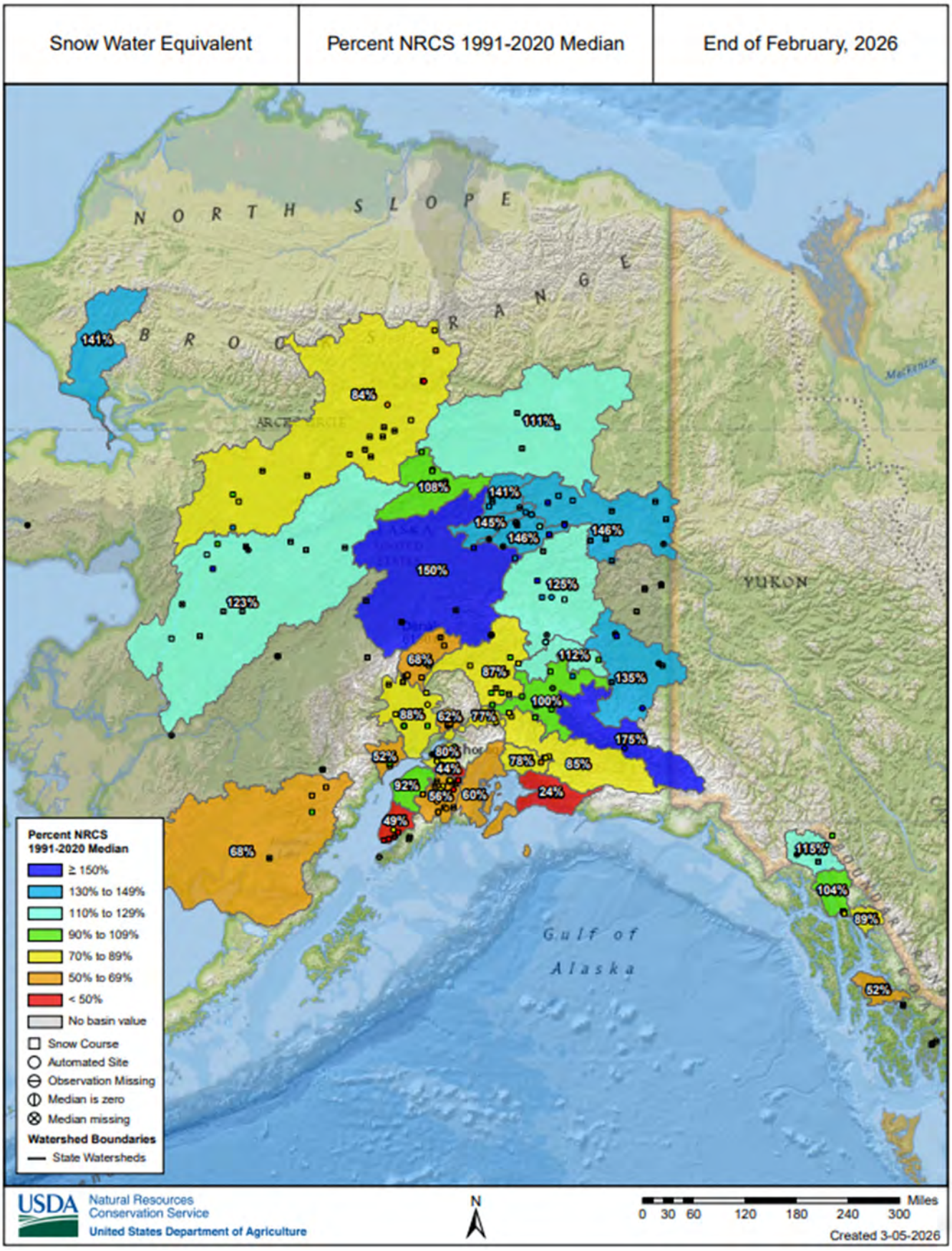


Water Year-to-date Precipitation



Alaska Statewide Snowpack Map

Based on March 1st, 2026 Snow Water Equivalent



Streamflow Forecasts

FORECAST POINT*	Percent of Ave. Flow	Period
Yukon River at Eagle	118	April - July
Porcupine River nr Int'l Boundary	115	April - July
Yukon River near Stevens Village	115	April - July
Tanana River at Fairbanks	119	April - July
Tanana River at Nenana	127	April - July
Little Chena River near Fairbanks	130	April - July
Chena River near Two Rivers	139	April - July
Salcha near Salchaket	126	April - July
Kuskokwim River at Crooked Creek	93	April - July
Sagvanirktok River near Pump Station 3	110	April - July
Kuparuk River near Deadhorse	115	April - July
Gulkana River at Sourdough	106	April - July
Little Susitna River near Palmer	76	April - July
Talkeetna River near Talkeetna	83	April - July
Ship Creek near Anchorage	83	April - July
Kenai River at Cooper Landing	85	April - July
Bradley Lake Inflow	94	April - July
Taiya River nr Skagway	110	April - July

HOW FORECASTS ARE MADE

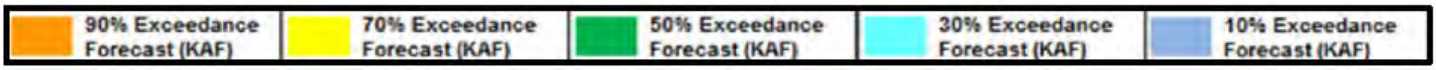
Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual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

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

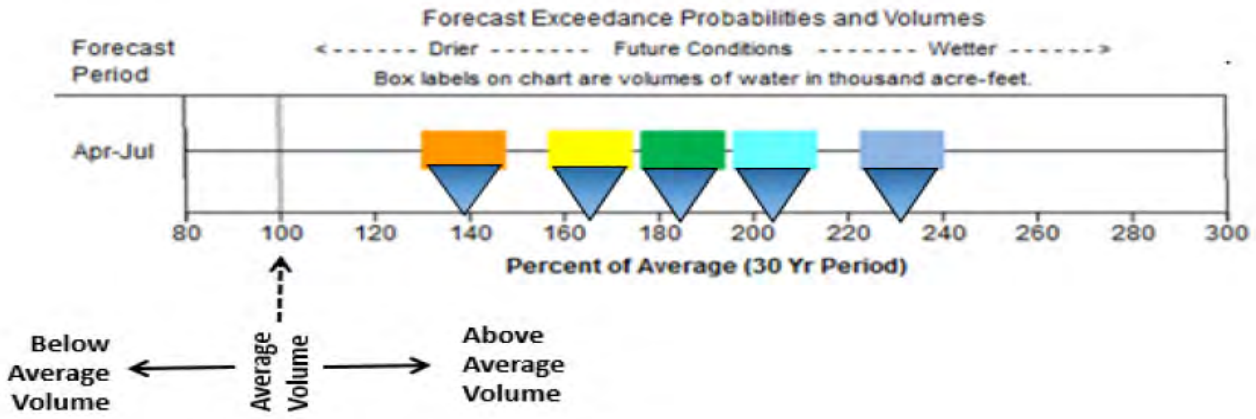
The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast.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

How to Interpret the Streamflow Forecast Graphic:

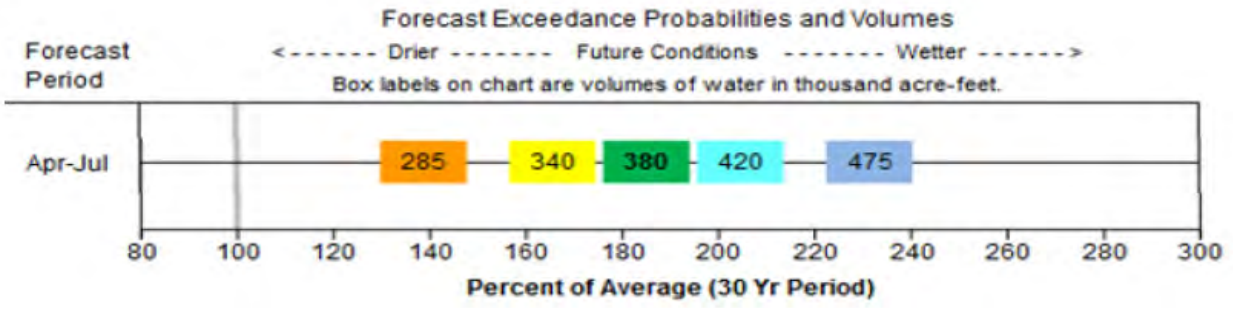
This graphic provides a visual alternative to the forecast tables the NRCS has presented for years. It gives both the volume and percent of average of each of the five forecast exceedances.



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



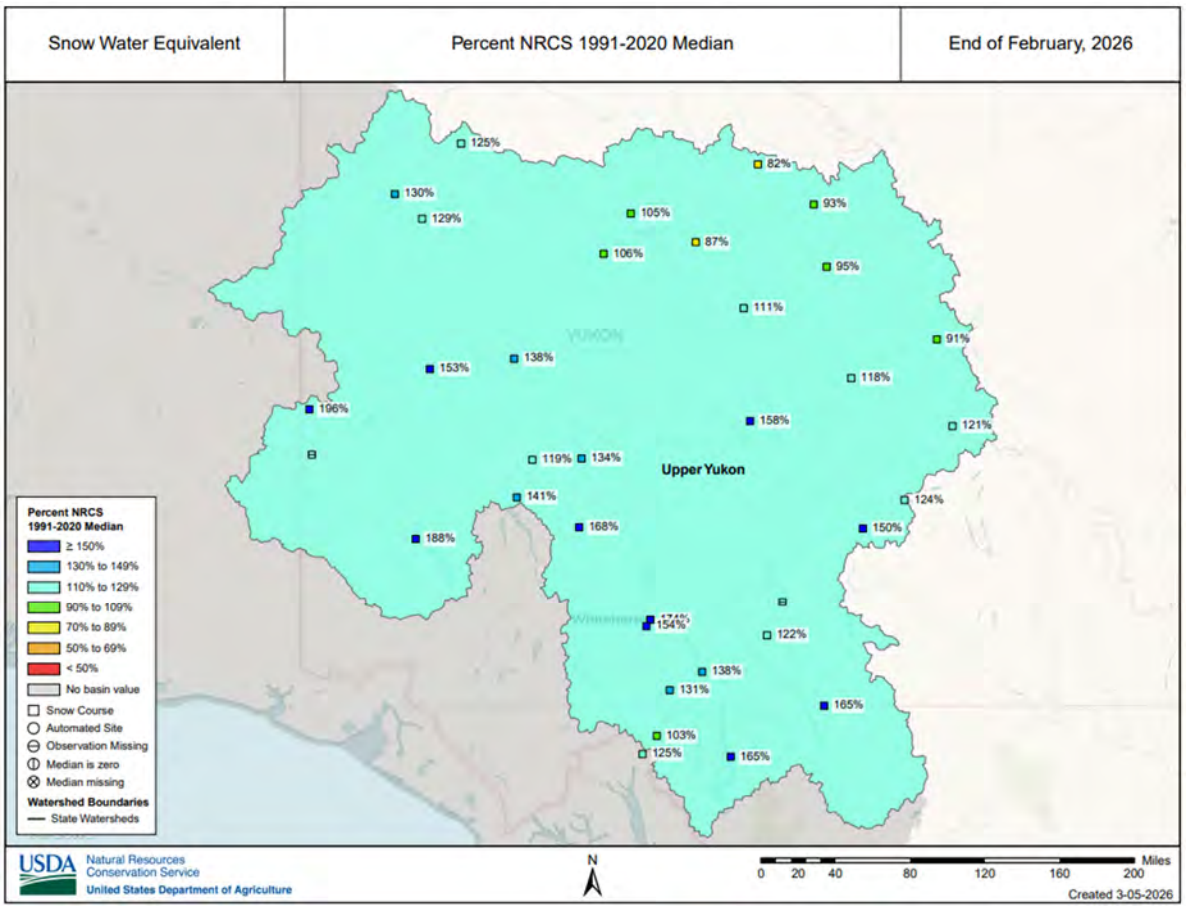
Boxes to the right of the gray 100% of average line represent above average volumes. Conversely, any boxes to the left of the gray 100% line represent below average volumes. In this case all forecast exceedances are for above average April-July volumes. Averages are based on the 1981-2010 period. The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



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

Upper Yukon Basin

Snowpack Map

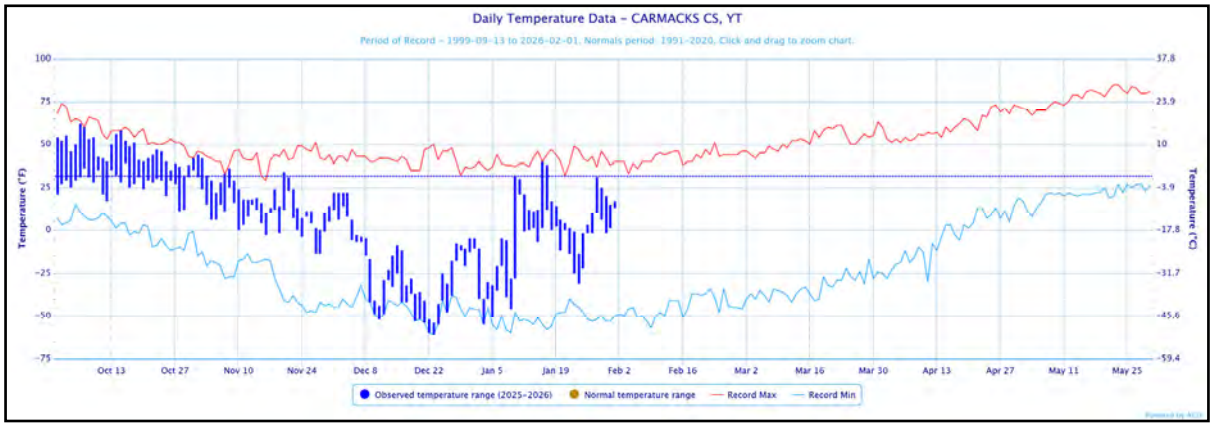


Snowpack

Snowpack in the Upper Yukon is much above the 30-year March 1 median. At stations along the Alaska Highway corridor, snowpack deviates the most from normal, and several SWE measurements rank in the top five for the date. The 6.6 inches of SWE at the Whitehorse Airport is a sixty-one-year record. The 3.2 inches of SWE measured at Burwash Airstrip tied the 1991 reading which is the highest in its nearly fifty-year record. Measurements approaching the border with the Northwest Territories are closer to the normal value for the date.

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



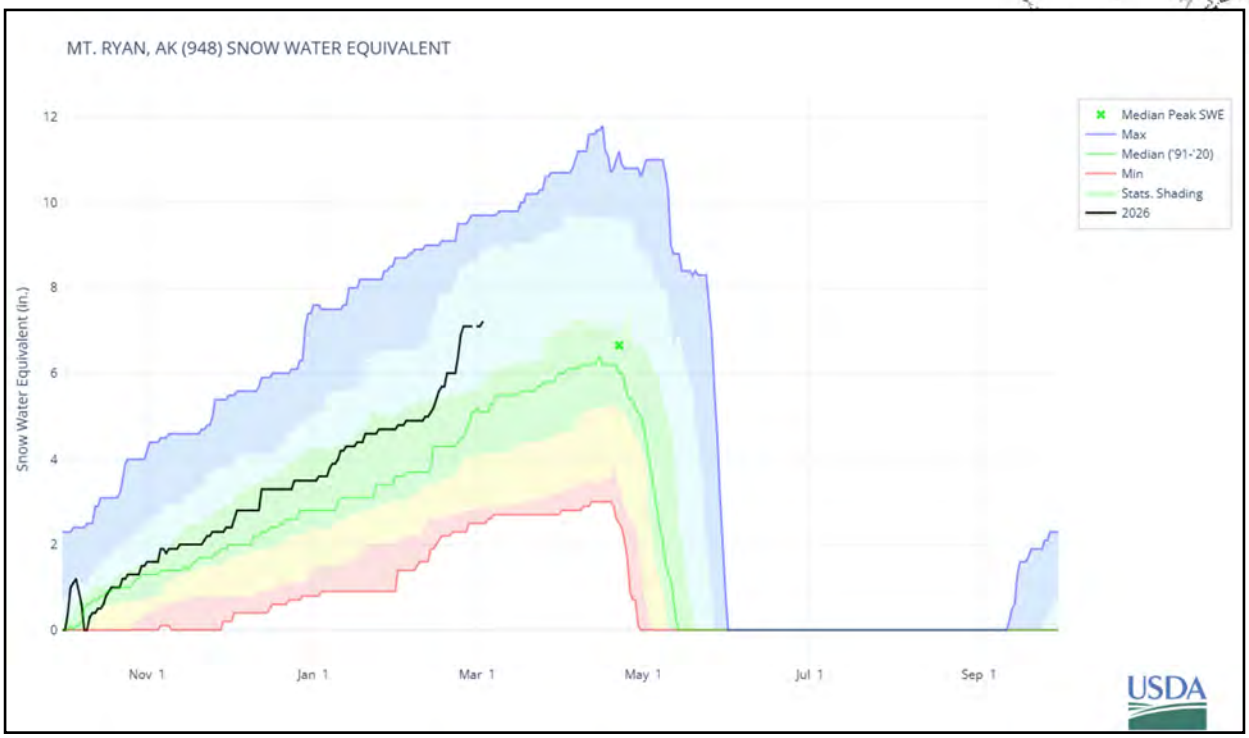
Upper Yukon Basin

Snowpack Data

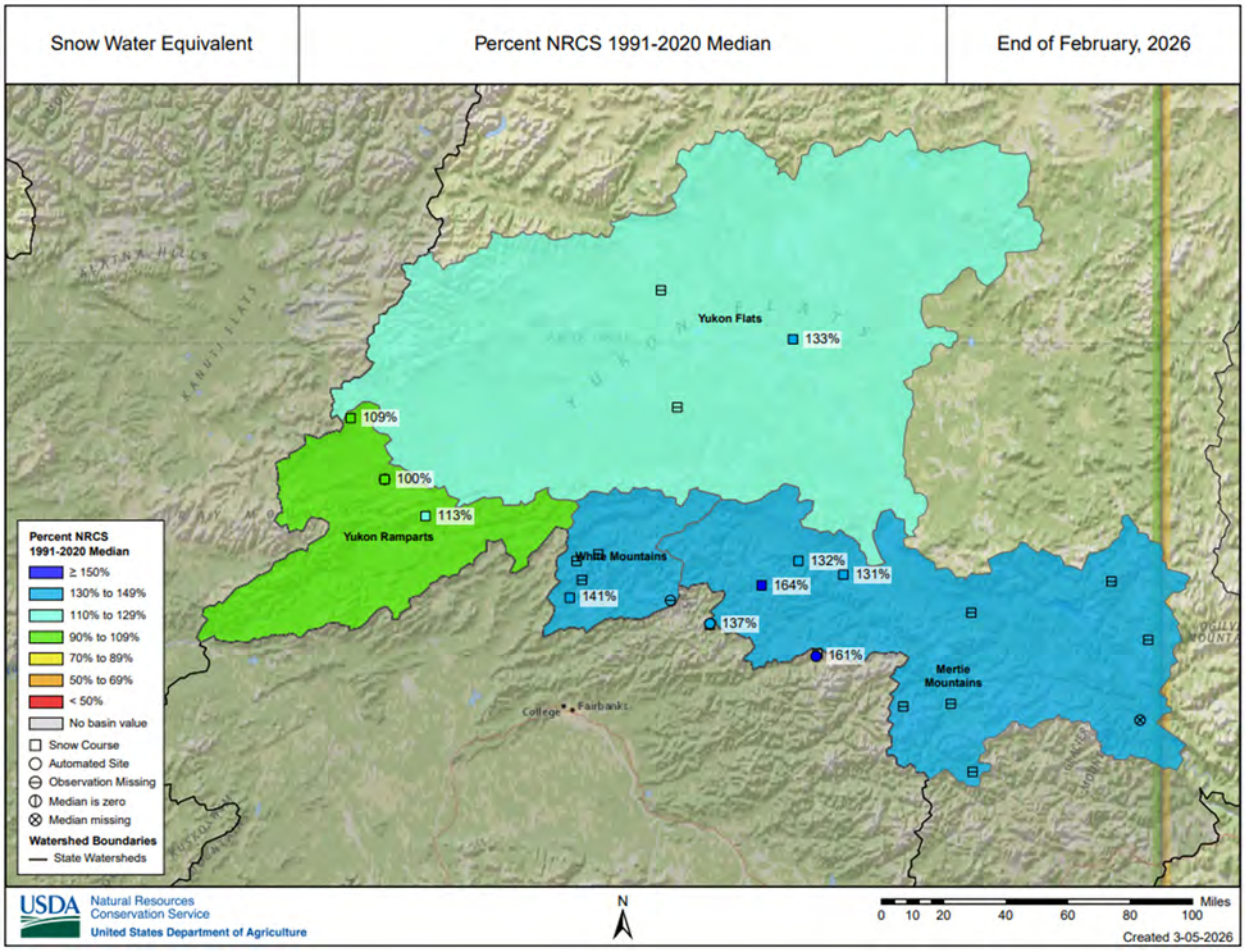
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Atlin Lake	2395	27	19	6.1	3.8	165%
Beaver Creek	2150	33	19	5.3	3.7	196%
Blackstone River	1020	32	22	5.3	3.9	---
Burns Lake	3650	48	---	9.2	---	121%
Burwash Airstrip	2660	18	10	3.2	1.3	188%
Canyon Mine	1160	23	---	3.7	---	---
Casino Creek	3495	37	27	6.6	4.9	153%
Chisana SNOTEL	3320	27	13	5.6*	2.9	175%
Finlayson Airstrip	3240	30	20	4.7	2.8	124%
Francis River	730	38	27	7.9	4.6	---
Fuller Lake	3695	35	30	6.2	5.2	91%
Hoole River	3400	39	20	7.2	3.0	150%
Hyland	855	41	32	10.1	5.6	---
Log Cabin B.C.	2900	54	44	14.6	11.9	103%
Macintosh	3805	27	19	4.8	3.0	141%
Meadow Creek	4050	52	40	12.9	9.4	122%
Midnight Dome	2805	36	33	7.3	7.3	130%
Montana Mtn.	3350	31	20	7.1	3.3	131%
Morley Lake	2700	37	27	8.1	6.5	165%
Mt. Berdoe	3395	28	23	5.5	3.3	134%
Mt. Mcintyre B	3600	39	26	8.3	5.9	154%
Mt. Nansen	3350	21	15	3.2	2.3	119%
Ogilvie River	550	33	20	6.1	3.9	---
Pelly Farm	1550	20	24	4.0	4.8	138%
Pine Lake Airstrip	995	48	36	12.2	8.0	---
Rose Creek Faro	1080	35	23	6.0	4.4	158%
Russell Lake	3480	45	42	8.2	8.6	111%
Satasha Lake	3630	26	19	5.2	3.4	168%
Summit	985	34	37	8.0	9.2	108%
Tagish	3540	35	---	7.2	---	138%
Twin Creeks	2950	41	30	7.2	5.7	118%
Watson Lake Airport	685	37	28	8.0	5.0	---
Whitehorse Airport	2300	32	---	6.6	---	174%
Williams Creek	3000	25	22	4.7	3.7	152%

**Estimate*

Central Yukon Basin



Snowpack Map



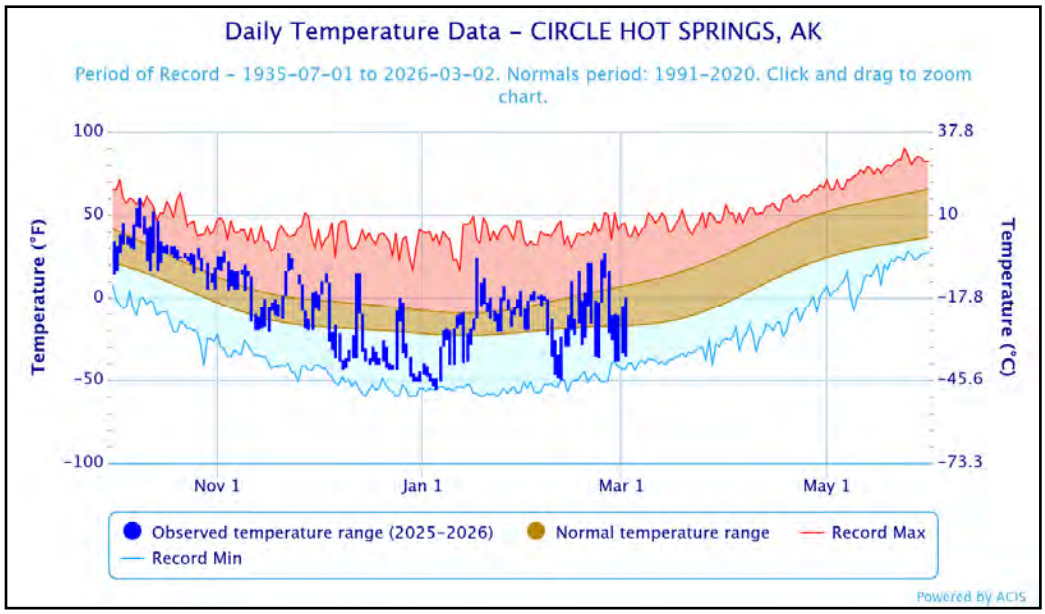
Central Yukon Basin

Snowpack

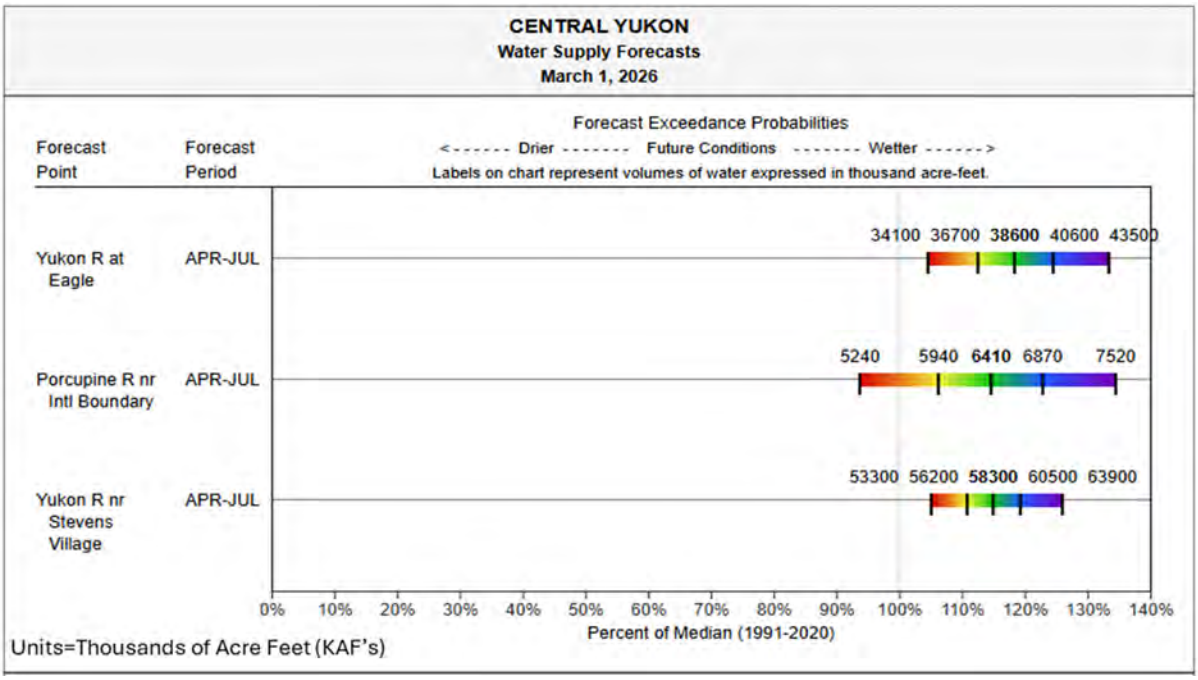
Snowpack in the Central Yukon is mostly above normal on March 1, 2026. The most robust snow measurements are found near Chena, along the divide with the Tanana, and on the drive to Circle Hot Springs. In the upper Porcupine basin, avalanches closed the Dempster Highway limiting measurement to the single Old Crow snow course, which was measured at its 30-year average SWE for date. On the other side of the region, the snow courses along the Dalton Highway near the Yukon crossing were also reporting near-normal SWE.

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Central Yukon Basin

Snowpack Data

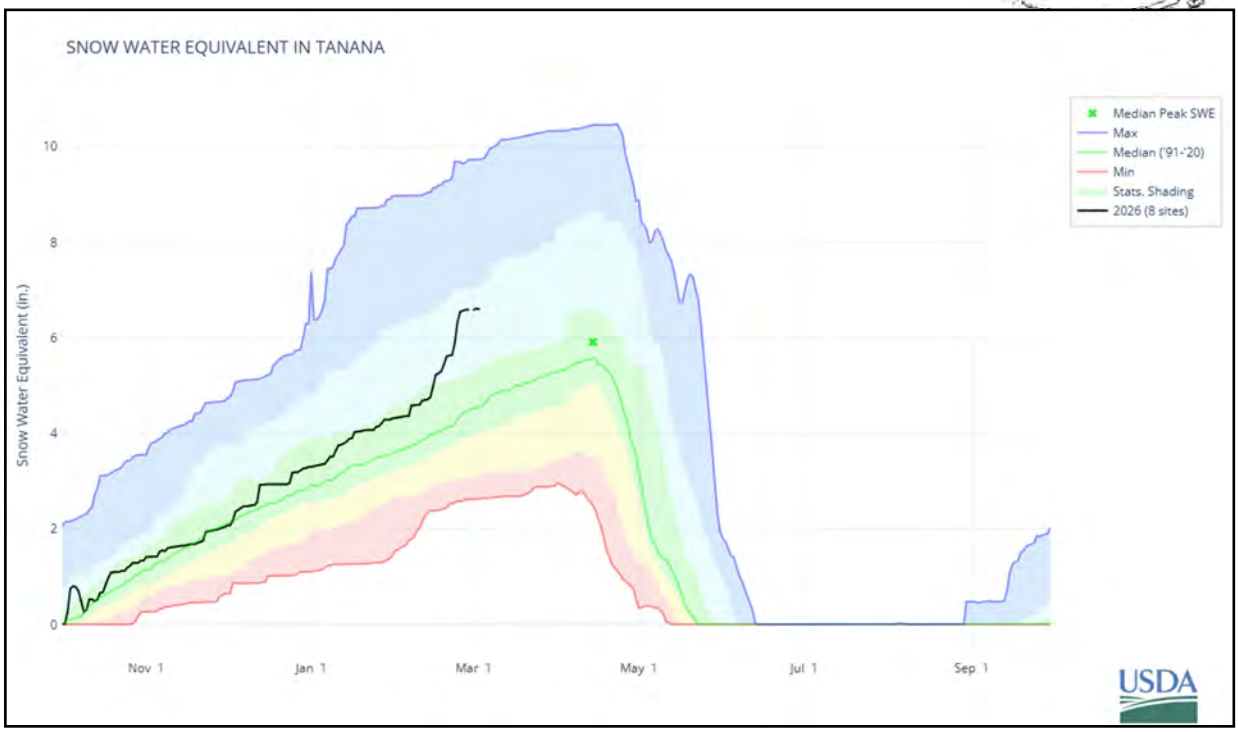
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
American Creek SNOTEL	1020	24*	17	5.5	3.2	---
Atigun Pass SNOTEL	4780	31	43	---	---	---
Borealis	1360	36	33	6.2	7.4	141%
Circle Hot Springs	870	28	16	4.6	2.5	131%
Eagle Summit SNOTEL	3630	26*	36	---	---	---
Fort Yukon	440	28	25	4.0	4.7	133%
Fort Yukon SNOTEL	440	24	21	---	---	---
Hess Creek	1020	30	32	5.3	6.0	113%
Jack Wade Jct SNOTEL	3660	---	25	5.8	4.6	---
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1840	31	25	5.6*	5.9	122%
Mt. Ryan SNOTEL	2750	38	38	7.1	9.1	137%
Old Crow	980	25	27	4.4	4.6	98%
Ptarmigan Creek	2230	41	29	6.4	5.6	164%
Seven Mile	570	28	32	4.6	6.4	100%
Seven Mile SNOTEL	660	26	28	---	5.4	---
Stack Pup Creek	1660	26	21	4.5	3.4	132%
Thirty Mile	1390	35	38	7.3	8.6	109%
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2790	44	35	8.7	7.8	161%

**Estimate*

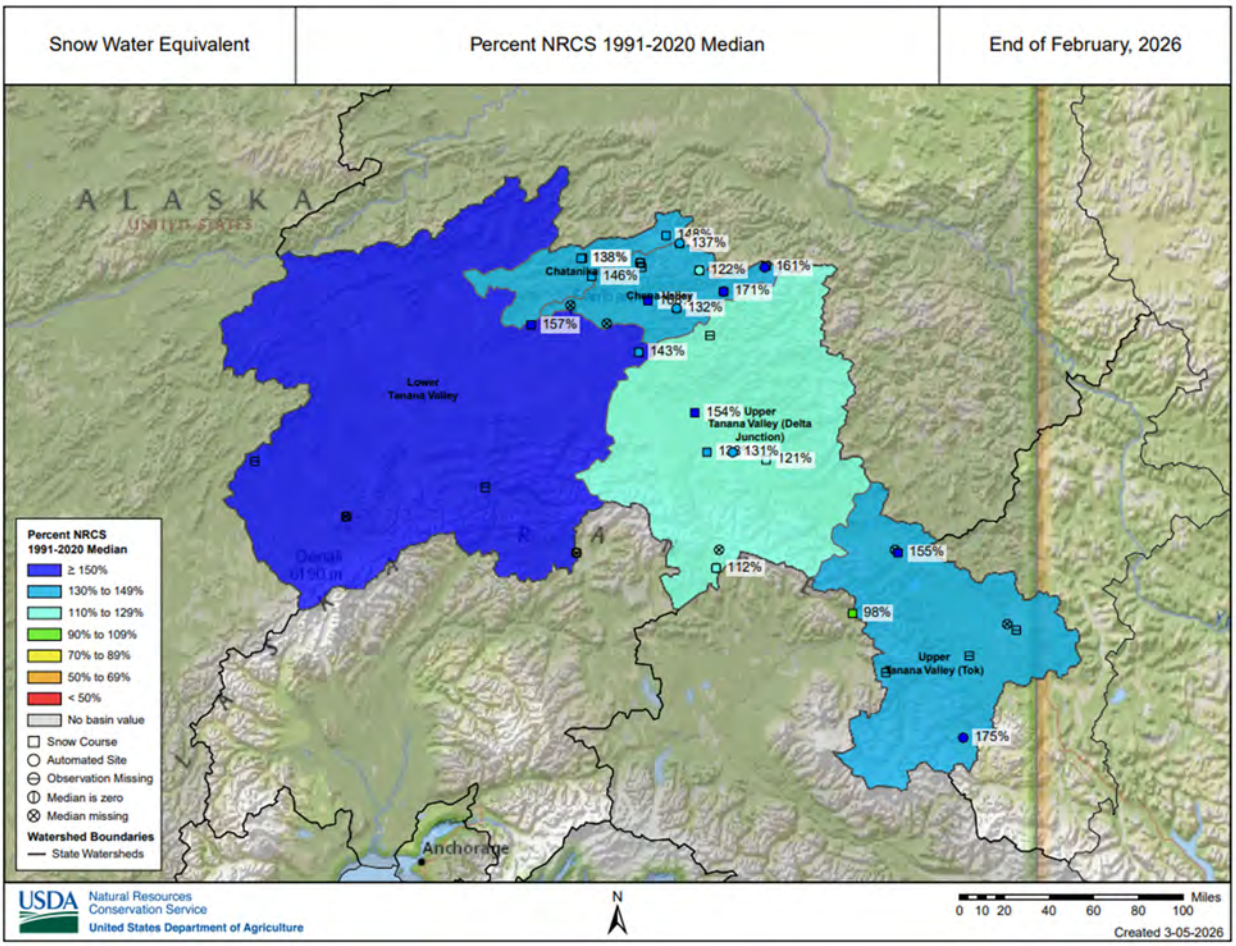
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
American Creek	1020	5.9	3.4	---	---
Atigun Pass	4780	4.3	7.3	4.8	90%
Eagle Summit	3630	6.2	4.7	4.4	141%
Fort Yukon	440	4.7	5.2	3.1	152%
Jack Wade Jct	3660	4.7	4.6	---	---
Monument Creek	1840	8.9	7.1	5.2	171%
Mt. Ryan	2750	8.1	8.1	4.4	184%
Seven Mile	660	5.2	5.9	---	---
Upper Chena	2790	10.6	---	5.3	200%

Tanana Basin



Snowpack Map



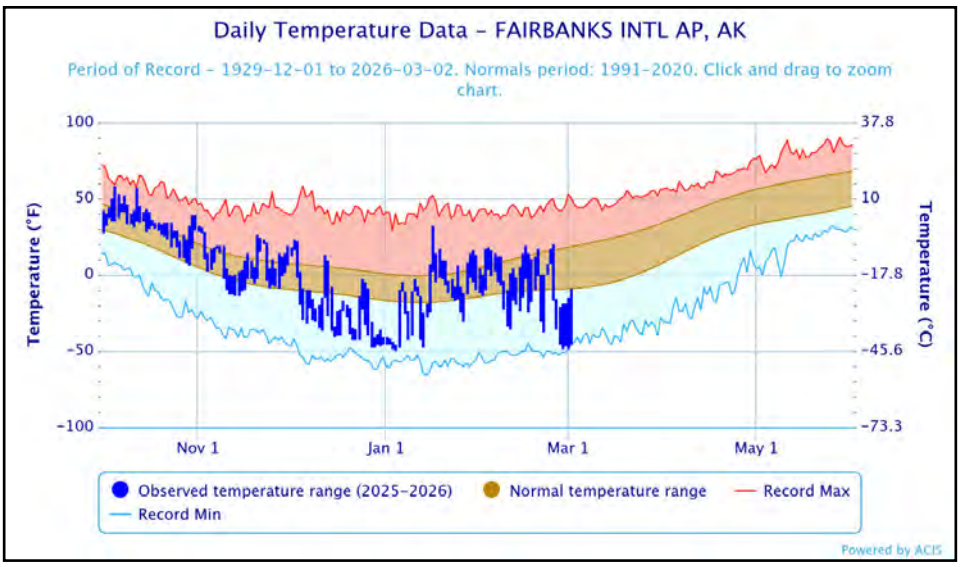
Tanana Basin

Snowpack

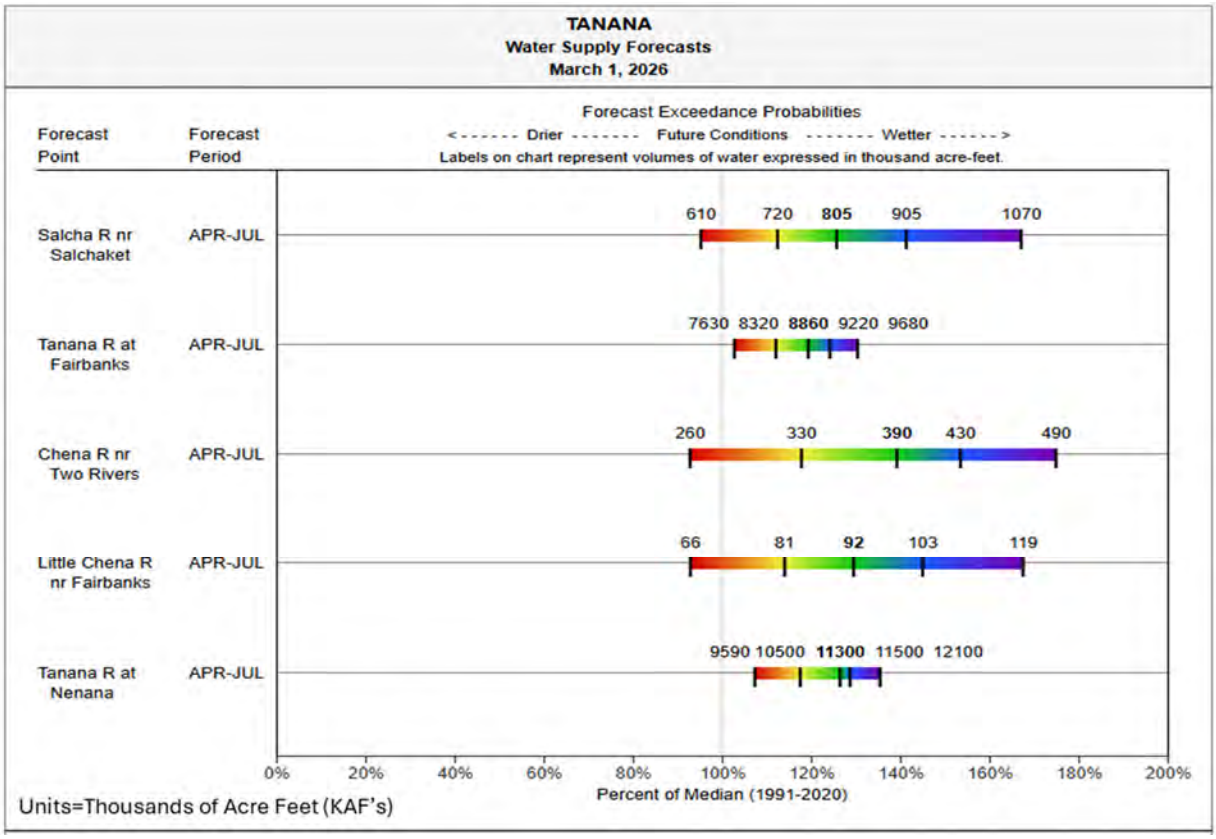
Snowpack in the Tanana is above Normal on March 1, 2026, bolstered by exceptional February snowfall. Normal February SWE increase at the Granite Creek SNOTEL is 0.5 inches. The three inches the station recorded, mostly at the end of the month, is a thirty-six-year record and three and half times normal February snowfall. Record February increases were also measured at many snow courses in the basin, including a sixty-five-year record at French Creek.

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow



Tanana Basin

Snowpack Data

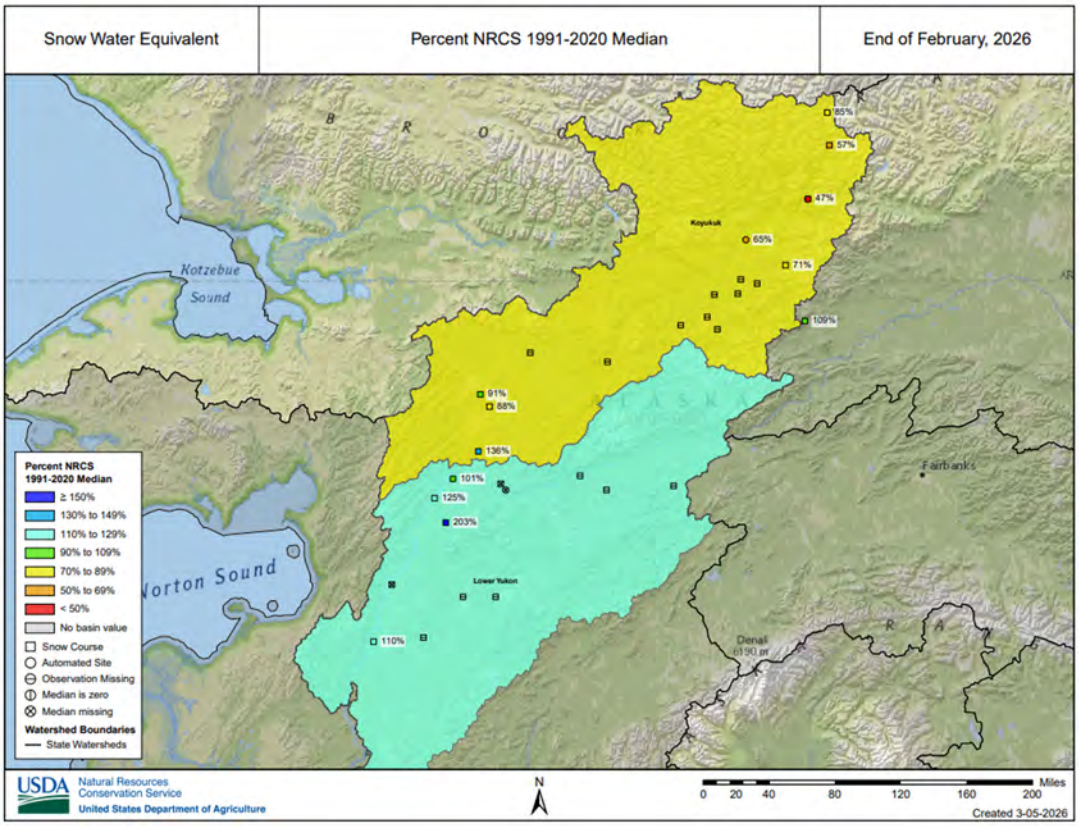
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Bonanza Creek	1120	42	24	7.2	5.4	157%
Caribou Creek	1230	36	27	5.8	6.9	138%
Caribou Snow Pillow	940	38	28	6.1	7.0	161%
Chena Lakes SNOTEL	500	26	17	5.0	4.2	---
Chisana SNOTEL	3320	27	13	5.6*	2.9	175%
Cleary Summit	2250	46	38	7.6	9.2	146%
Colorado Creek	650	36	22	6.2*	4.6	168%
Creamers Field SNOTEL	440	26	19	5.3	4.8	---
Faith Creek	1710	38	26	6.2	6.0	148%
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	27	39	6.9*	9.5	---
Fielding Lake	3010	44	44	9.6	10.4	112%
Fort Greely	1470	25	14	4.0	3.1	138%
French Creek	1940	37	30	6.6	7.4	143%
Gerstle River	1180	23	15	3.4	3.6	121%
Granite Crk SNOTEL	1250	19	13	4.2	3.0	131%
Kantishna SNOTEL	1590	35	18	5.8	4.7	---
Little Chena Ridge SNOTEL	2150	31	27	---	6.0	---
Look Eyrie SNOTEL	5040	79	111	28.0	40.8	---
Mentasta Pass	2470	29	26	4.9	4.6	98%
Monahan Flat SNOTEL	2690	27	35	5.5	7.2	---
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1840	31	25	5.6*	5.9	122%
Mt. Ryan SNOTEL	2750	38	38	7.1	9.1	137%
Munson Ridge SNOTEL	3020	47	39	9.1	9.8	132%
Nenana SNOTEL	370	39	15	---	---	---
Paradise Hill SNOTEL	2010	27	17	4.7*	3.4	---
Shaw Creek Flats	960	25	14	4.0	3.2	154%
Teuchet Creek SNOTEL	1560	28	21	5.8	---	171%
Tok SNOTEL	1640	18	17	3.8*	3.5	---
Tok Junction	1680	30	21	4.8	3.6	155%
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2790	44	35	8.7	7.8	161%

**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Chena Lakes	500	6.6	5.2	---	---
Chisana	3320	5.7	2.9	3.2	178%
Creamers Field	440	6.9	5.7	---	---
Fielding Lake	3000	11.0	9.9	---	---
Granite Crk	1250	4.7	2.8	3.4	138%
Kantishna	1590	7.4	5.9	5.0	148%
Little Chena Ridge	2150	7.6	7.5	4.4	173%
Monahan Flat	2690	8.2	7.7	6.9	119%
Monument Creek	1840	8.9	7.1	5.2	171%
Mt. Ryan	2750	8.1	8.1	4.4	184%
Munson Ridge	3020	9.9	8.8	6.4	155%
Nenana	370	8.2	7.2	---	---
Paradise Hill	2010	5.2	3.0	---	---
Teuchet Creek	1560	6.7	4.4	3.8	176%
Upper Chena	2790	10.6	---	5.3	200%

Western Interior Basins



Snowpack

Koyukuk

Snowpack in the Upper Koyukuk is below the 1991–2020 March 1 median. The SWE being reported at Coldfoot SNOTEL is less than half of what is normal for the date and the fourth lowest in its record. Less-than-normal snowpack is also being reported from Bettles and the southern Brooks Range snow courses. Exceptional February gains made in Galena, Dahl Creek, and around Fairbanks were largely missed at these stations, but did clip the portion of the basin near the confluence with the Yukon. Near-normal snowpack is being reported by the Cloverleaf and Colville Bend aerial markers, and above-normal snowpack at JR Slough.

Kuskokwim

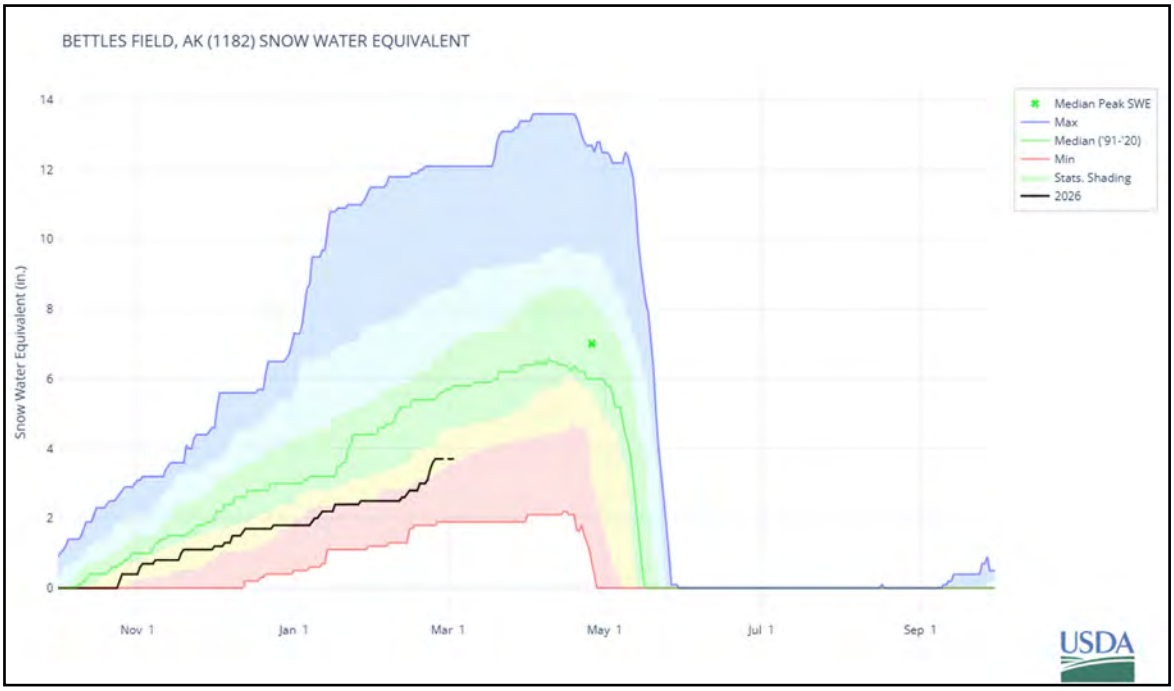
Data points in the Kuskokwim are a mixed bag regarding snowpack on March 1, 2026. Telaquana Lake SNOTEL gained more than two inches of SWE during February and is now reading above the thirty-year median for the discontinued snow course. McGrath made less exceptional February gains and continues to report the lowest SWE in its limited seven-year record. Comparison to its historic snow course indicates a slightly below-normal snowpack. Snow depth sensors in Bethel and Aniak indicate that the lower Kuskokwim has above-normal snow for the date.

Lower Yukon

Snowpack in the Lower Yukon is above normal on March 1. SWE at the eight-year-old Galena AK SNOTEL increased more than two inches in February, the largest February increase in its limited record. This increase brought it from the lowest SWE in its record to near its period-of-record average. Nearby aerial markers in the region were also measured with higher-than-normal snowpack for the date.

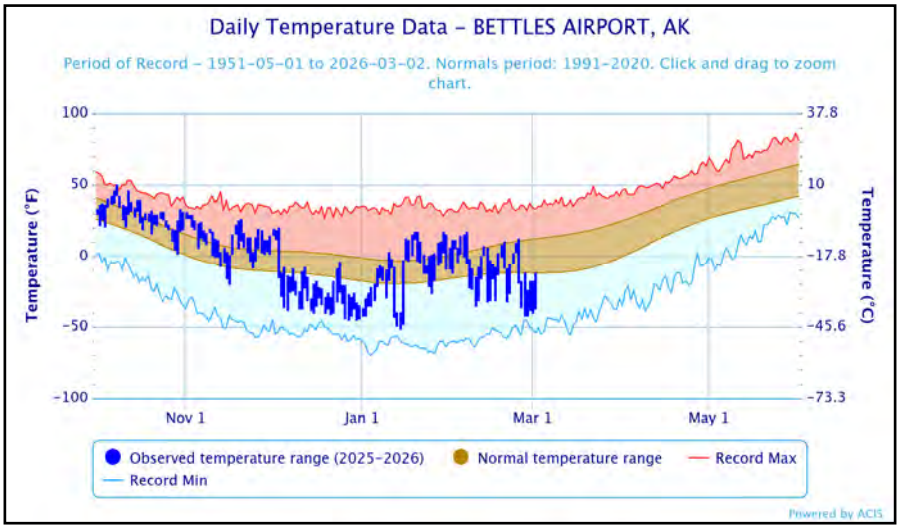
Western Interior Basins

Snowpack Chart

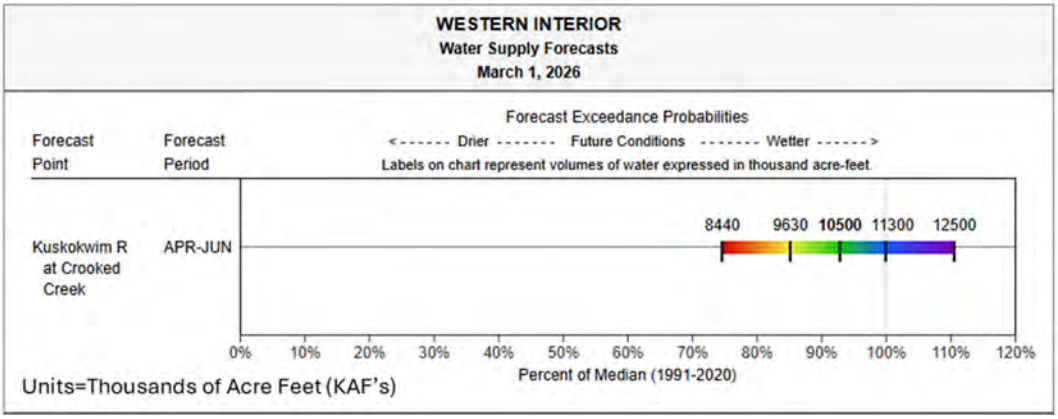


Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Western Interior Basins

Snowpack Data

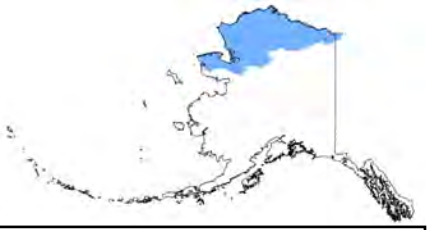
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Koyukuk						
Bettles Field SNOTEL	640	20	34	3.7	8.4	65%
Bonanza Forks	1050	24	30	3.6	6.0	71%
Cloverleaf	160	20	31	4.2*	6.1	88%
Coldfoot SNOTEL	1070	17	35	2.7	8.1	47%
Coldfoot	1060	20	36	3.0	8.0	---
Colville Bend	150	24	33	4.8*	6.6	91%
Disaster Creek	1560	17	30	2.1	5.5	57%
Gobblers Knob SNOTEL	2040	6	10	---	---	---
Jr Slough	140	36	36	6.8*	7.3	136%
Table Mountain	2210	20	---	3.4	---	85%
Thirty Mile	1390	35	38	7.3	8.6	109%
Kuskokwim						
Aniak SNOTEL	90	20	11	5.2	2.5	---
McGrath SNOTEL	340	28	22	4.6	7.3	---
Telaquana Lake SNOTEL	1250	22	2	5.4	0.0	---
Lower Yukon						
Bullfrog	100	48	44	9.1*	9.4	---
Galena AK SNOTEL	340	31	26	5.6	5.9	---
Galena Ecological Site	150	36	27	5.3	4.4	---
Hozatka Lake SNOTEL	220	29	24	---	---	---
Ninemile Island	120	44	45	7.5*	8.5	125%
Pike Trap Lake	110	33	26	6.1*	4.9	203%
Squirrel Creek	130	38	44	6.8*	8.9	101%
Yankee Slough	100	43	46	9.1*	9.9	110%

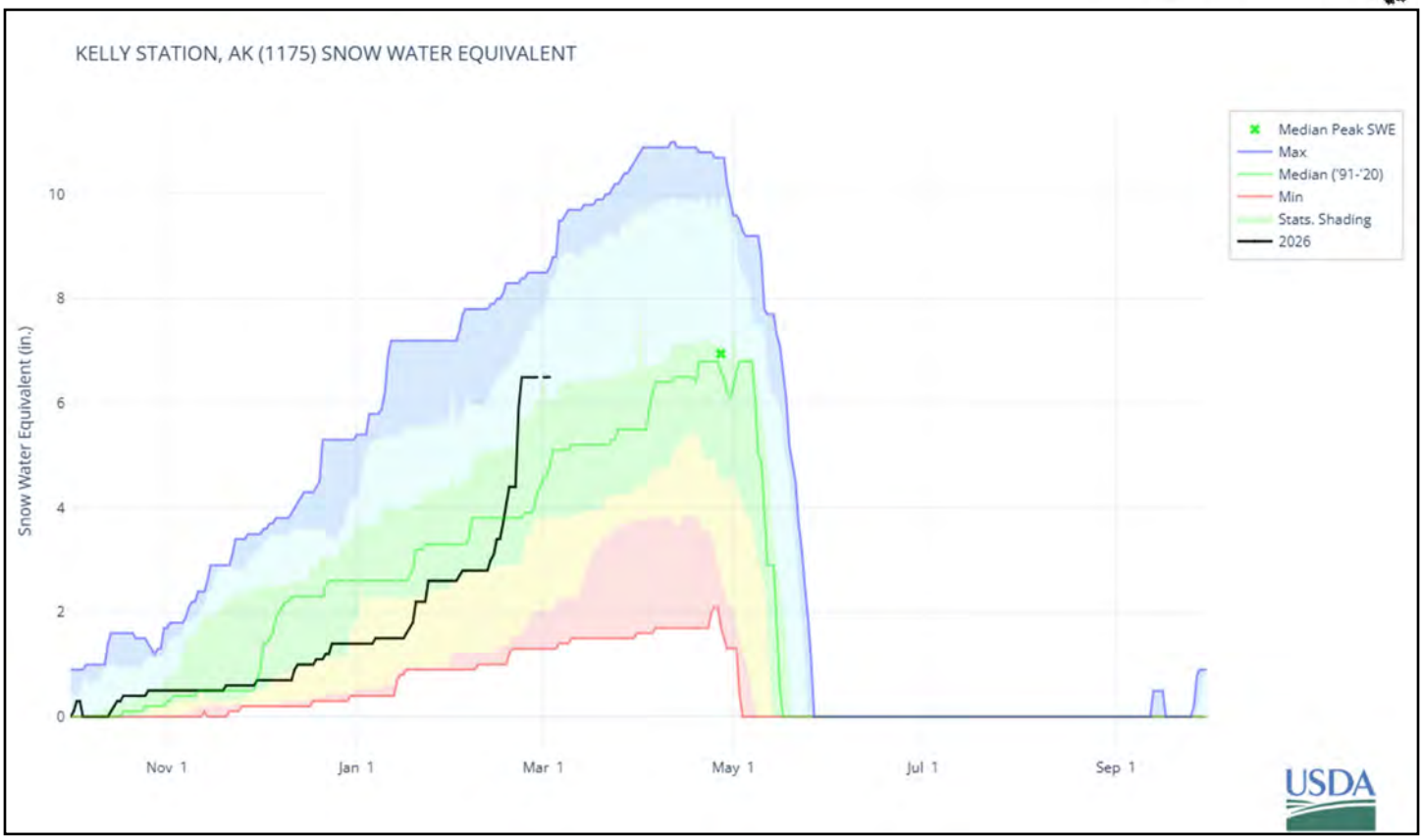
**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Koyukuk					
Bettles Field	640	5.4	7.8	6.2	87%
Coldfoot	1070	5.6	7.9	4.8	117%
Gobblers Knob	2040	6.6	7.3	5.5	120%
Kuskokwim					
Aniak	90	11.6	7.7	4.7	247%
McGrath	340	7.4	8.6	---	---
Telaquana Lake	1250	8.2	4.2	---	---
Lower Yukon					
Galena AK	340	6.8	6.2	---	---

Arctic and Kotzebue Sound





Snowpack

Stations in Kotzebue Sound were absolutely hammered with snowfall in February. Kelly Station picked up nearly four inches of SWE during the month, three times the normal February amount. At the beginning of the month the station was reporting a much-below-normal snowpack, but that is no longer the case. Dahl Creek also reported healthy February snowfall; however, this station continues to report its period-of-record (limited) low value for the date. This station is only four years old. Precipitation data in the Arctic is above normal and hints at above-normal snowpack across the region.

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	31	43	---	---	---
Imnaviat Creek SNOTEL	3060	33	28	---	---	---
Prudhoe Bay SNOTEL	50	17	11	---	---	---
Sagwon SNOTEL	1000	20	9	---	---	---
Kotzebue Sound						
Dahl Creek SNOTEL	250	27	41	5.1	10.7	---
Kelly Station SNOTEL	300	37	15	6.5	2.6	141%

**Estimate*

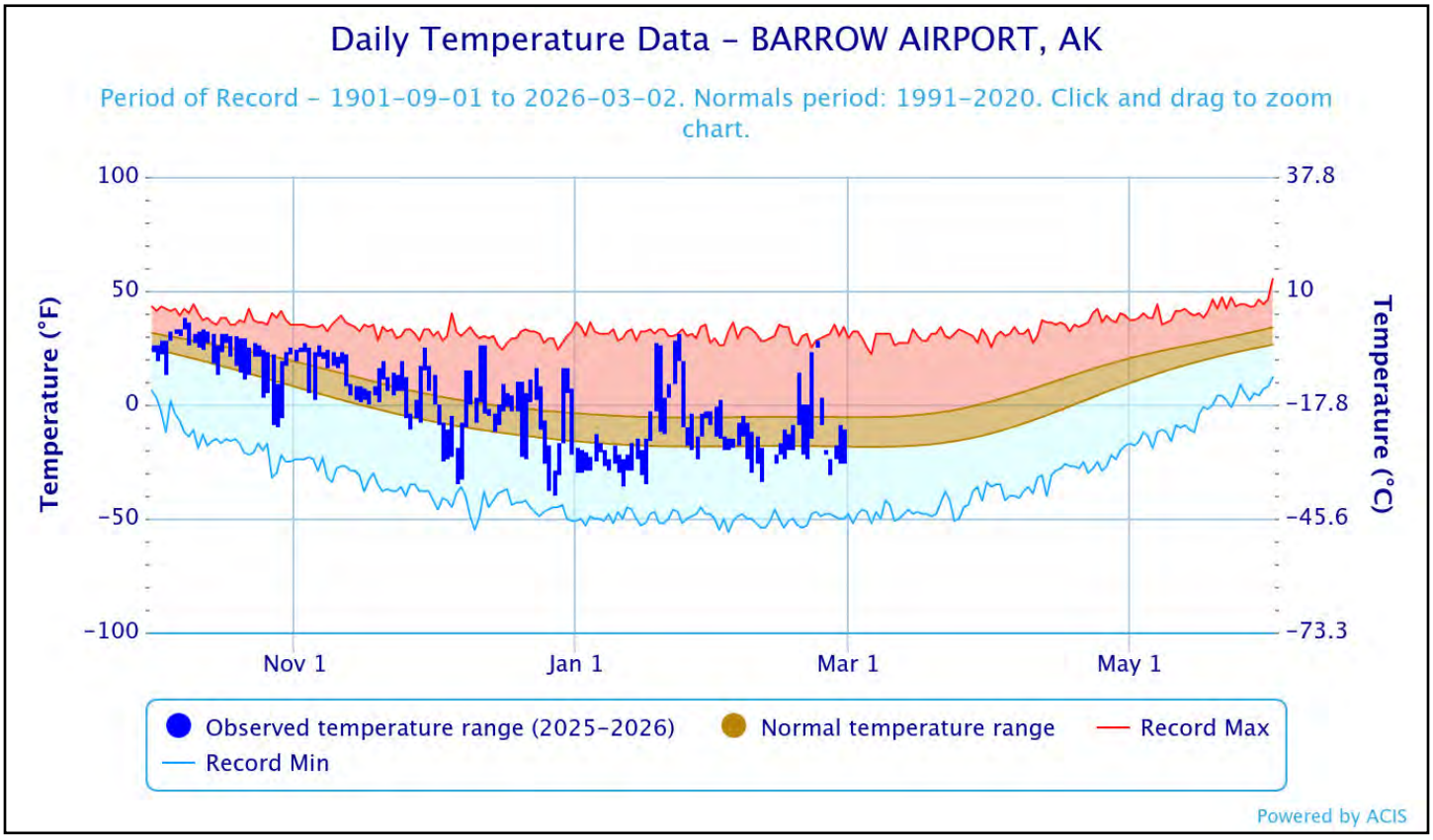
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Arctic					
Atigun Pass	4780	4.3	7.3	4.8	90%
Imnaviat Creek	3060	3.5	3.5	2.4	146%
Sagwon	1000	3.8	3.0	2.5	152%
Kotzebue Sound					
Dahl Creek	250	8.8	10.5	---	---
Kelly Station	300	8.9	3.7	5.1	175%

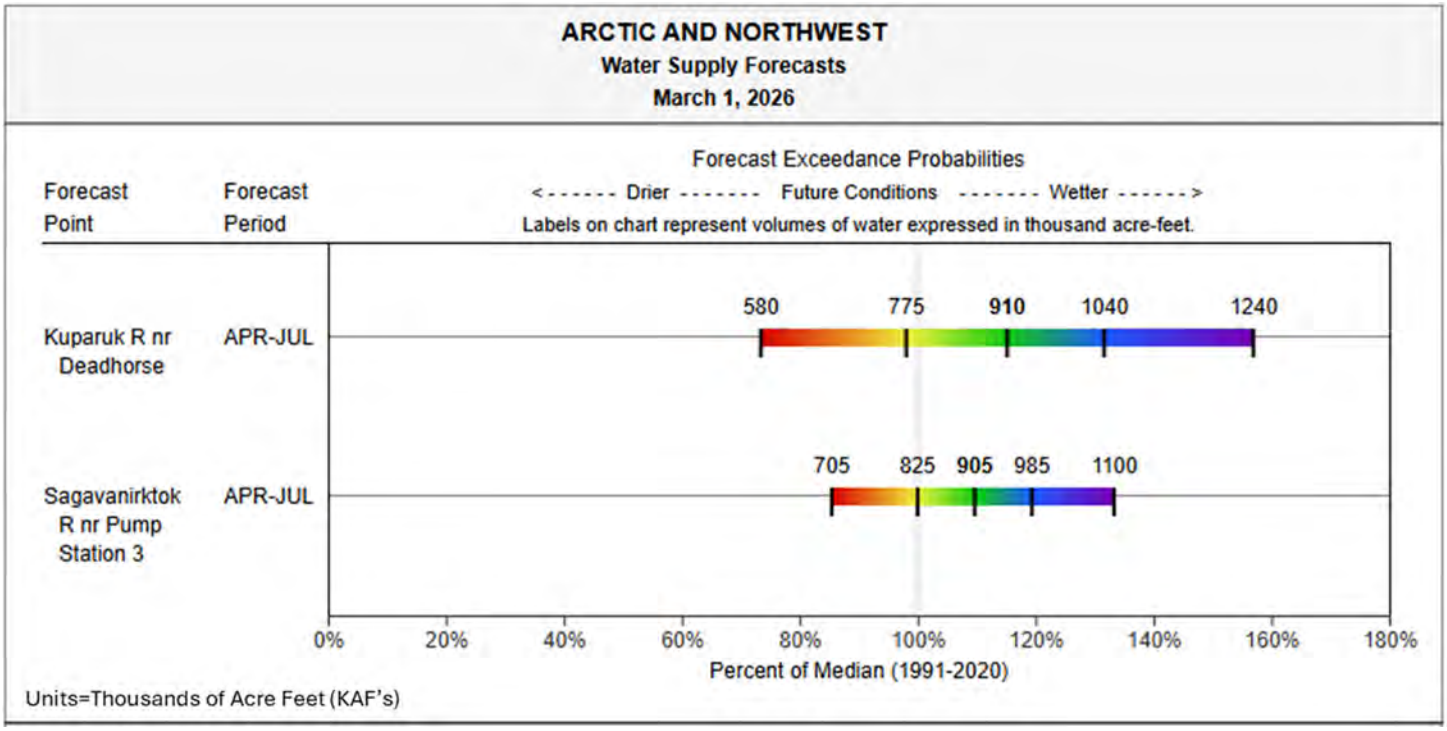
Arctic and Kotzebue Sound

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay

Snowpack

Making a statement about snowpack on the western portion of coastal Alaska in March continues to be difficult. February was a very stormy month. The precipitation gauges on the Seward Peninsula reported February precipitation two to three times the 30-year median, with nearly three inches received at the Nome Airport, the third-highest February total in its 110-year record. Aniak and Bethel both reported twice normal precipitation for the month. Snow depth sensors at these stations suggest above-normal snowpack for the date.

Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay

Precipitation Data

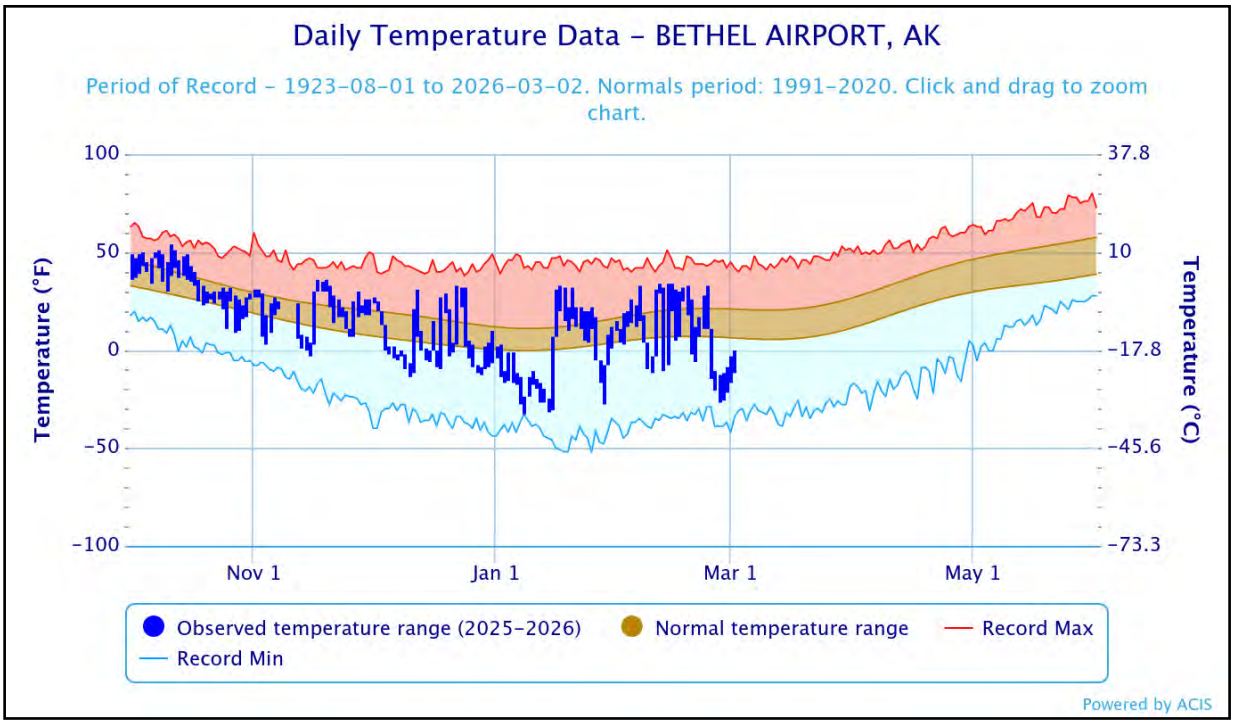
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Aniak	90	11.6	7.7	4.7	247%
Pargon Creek	90	7.4	---	5.3	140%
Pilgrim Hot Springs	20	7.6	6.8	---	---
Rocky Point	180	5.1	4.4	5.1	100%

Snowpack Data

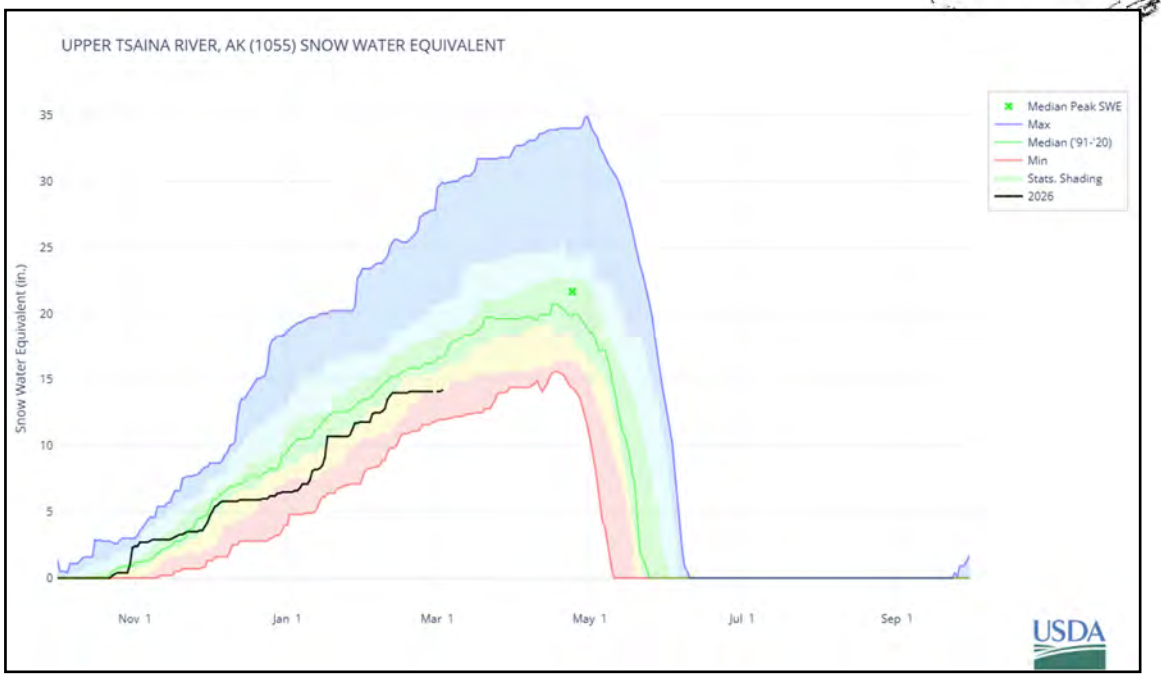
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Aleknagik SNOTEL	190	23	---	---	---	---
Aniak SNOTEL	90	20	11	5.2	2.5	---
Fishtrap Lake	1660	33	---	6.2	---	65%
Igiugig	90	14	---	2.7	---	---
Johnsons Camp SNOTEL	10	8	---	---	---	---
Pargon Creek SNOTEL	90	19	9	---	---	---
Pilgrim Hot Springs SNOTEL	20	14	13	3.1*	2.5	---
Port Alsworth	300	18	0	3.3	0.0	100%
Rocky Point SNOTEL	180	38	20	---	---	---
Snake Lake SNOTEL	230	28	---	---	---	---
Upper Twin Lakes	2010	21	---	3.6	---	56%
**Estimate*						

Temperature Data

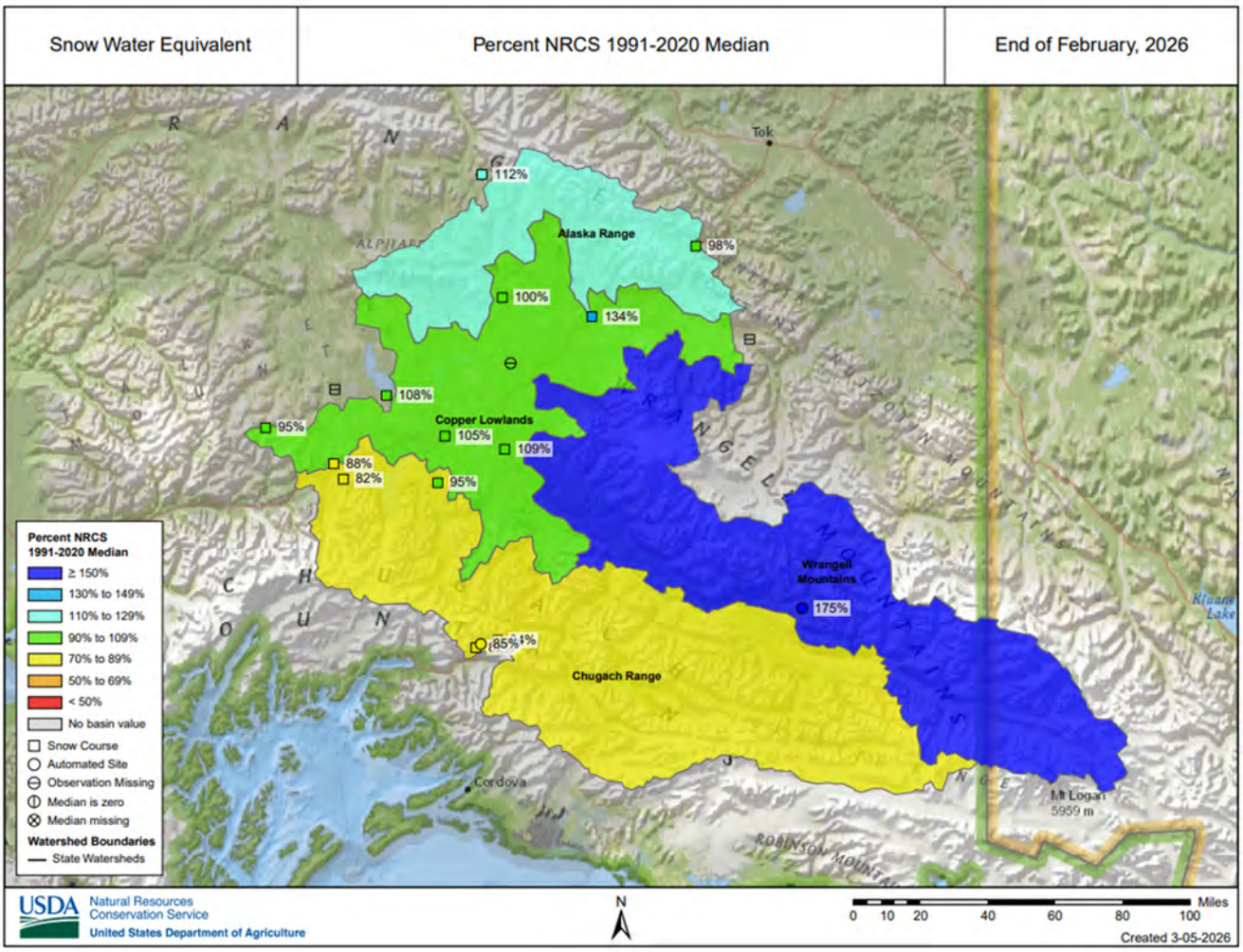
Source: NOAA ACIS



Copper Basin



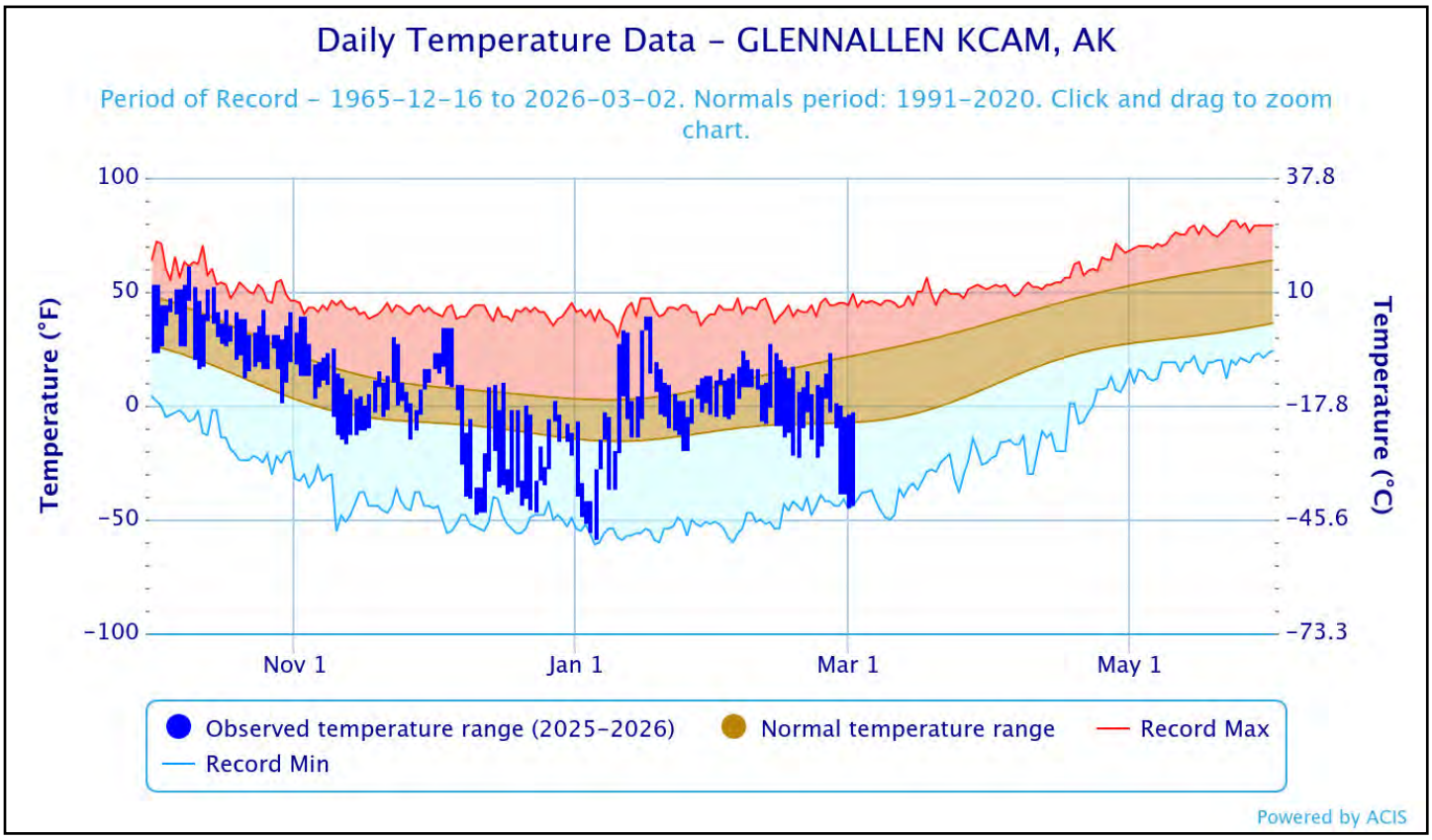
Snowpack Map



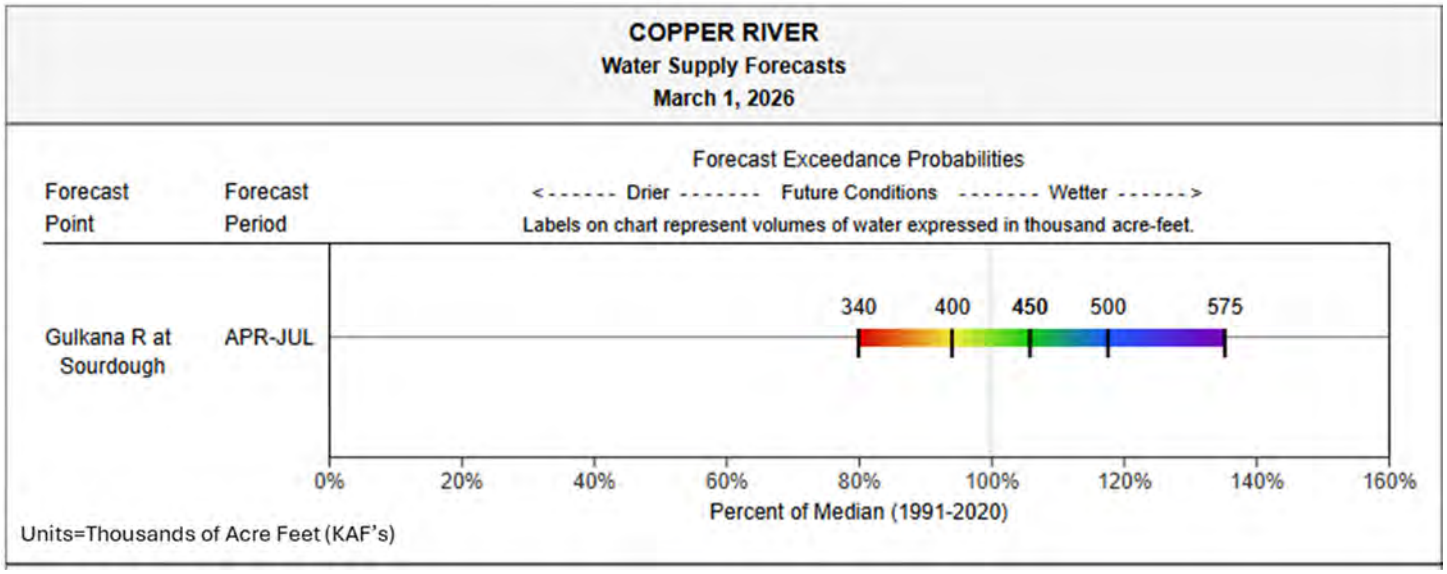
Copper Basin

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Copper Basin

Snowpack

Snowpack in the Copper Basin is variable on March 1, 2026. The 7.7 inches of SWE at May Creek SNOTEL is a nineteen-year record and indicates considerably above-normal snowpack in the Wrangell Mountains. On the other hand, the measurements on the north side of the eastern Chugach are all below normal on March 1. The stations in the Copper Lowlands split the difference, with all stations reporting values near the 1991–2020 median.

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Chistochina	1940	27	13	4.3	2.2	134%
Copper Center	1300	19	18	3.8	3.7	---
Dadina Lake	2160	28	---	5.4	---	100%
Fielding Lake	3010	44	44	9.6	10.4	112%
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	27	39	6.9*	9.5	---
Gulkana River SNOTEL	1830	25	17	---	---	---
Haggard Creek	2450	33	22	5.2	4.1	100%
Horsepasture Pass	4220	24	29	5.3	5.3	95%
Horsepasture Pass SNOTEL	4220	19	29	---	---	---
Kenny Lake School	1270	19	17	3.1	3.4	97%
Lake Louise	2410	21	24	4.3	4.7	108%
Little Nelchina	2660	21	27	3.8	5.7	88%
Lowe River	560	39	52	10.1	15.7	69%
May Creek SNOTEL	1550	35	17	7.7	3.6	175%
Mentasta Pass	2470	29	26	4.9	4.6	98%
Monsoon Lake	3060	24	28	4.2	5.7	76%
Mt. Eyak SNOTEL	1450	14	34	4.6*	11.7	24%
Nicks Valley SNOTEL	4230	67	142	---	---	---
Paxson	2620	35	31	5.8	6.1	100%
Sanford River	2270	30	---	6.0	---	115%
St. Anne Lake	1980	23	27	4.2	5.7	95%
Tazlina	1240	22	12	3.8	2.9	109%
Tolsona Creek	2060	23	19	4.2	3.4	105%
Tsaina River	1590	45	60	11.4	13.9	84%
Twin Lakes	2370	23	33	4.1	6.9	82%
Upper Tsaina River SNOTEL	1730	55	74	14.1	18.0	85%
Worthington Glacier	2080	59	80	17.7	27.2	82%

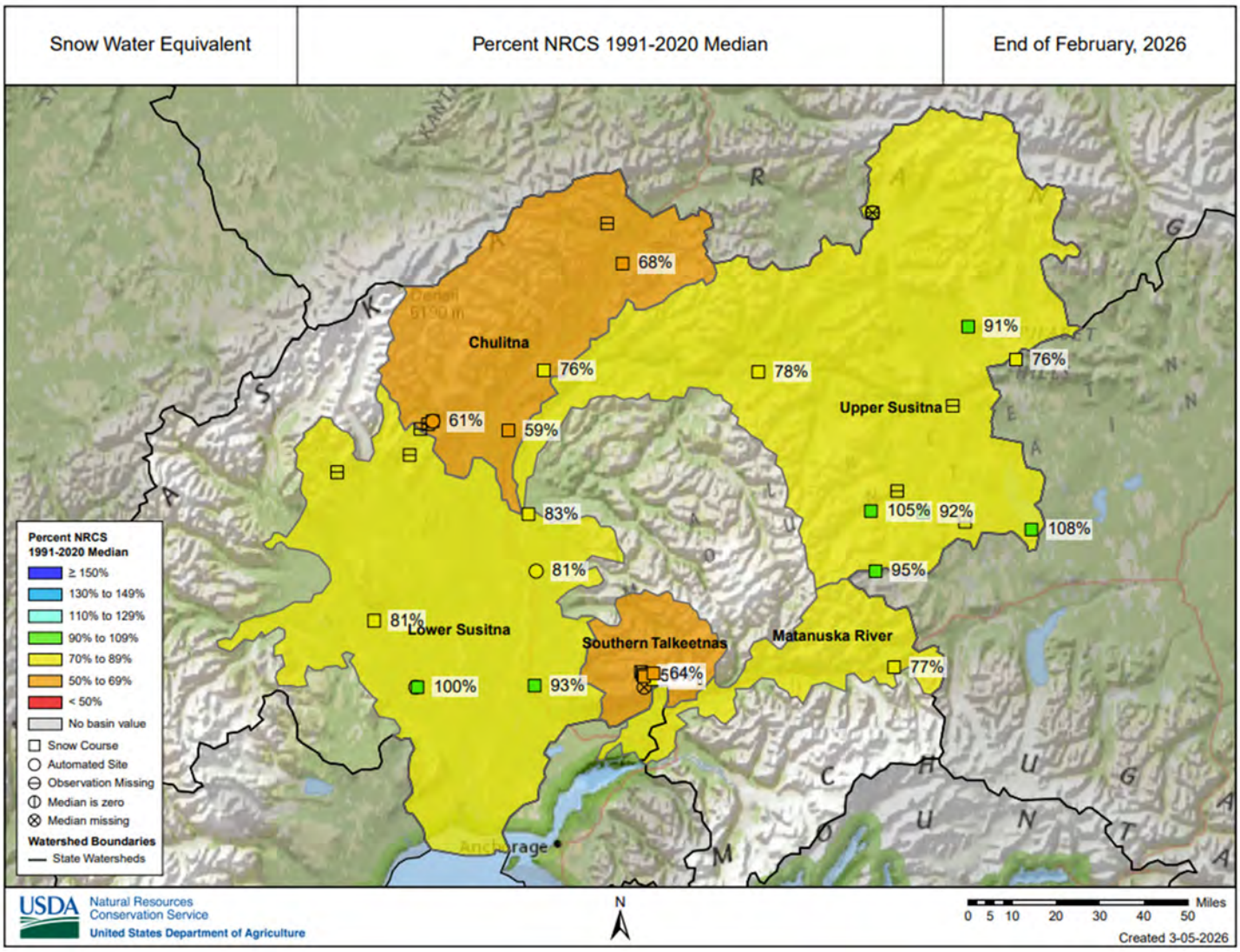
**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Fielding Lake	3000	11	9.9	---	---
May Creek	1550	10.2	4.0	5.8	176%
Upper Tsaina River	1730	19.8	22.1	23.5	84%

Matanuska—Susitna Basin

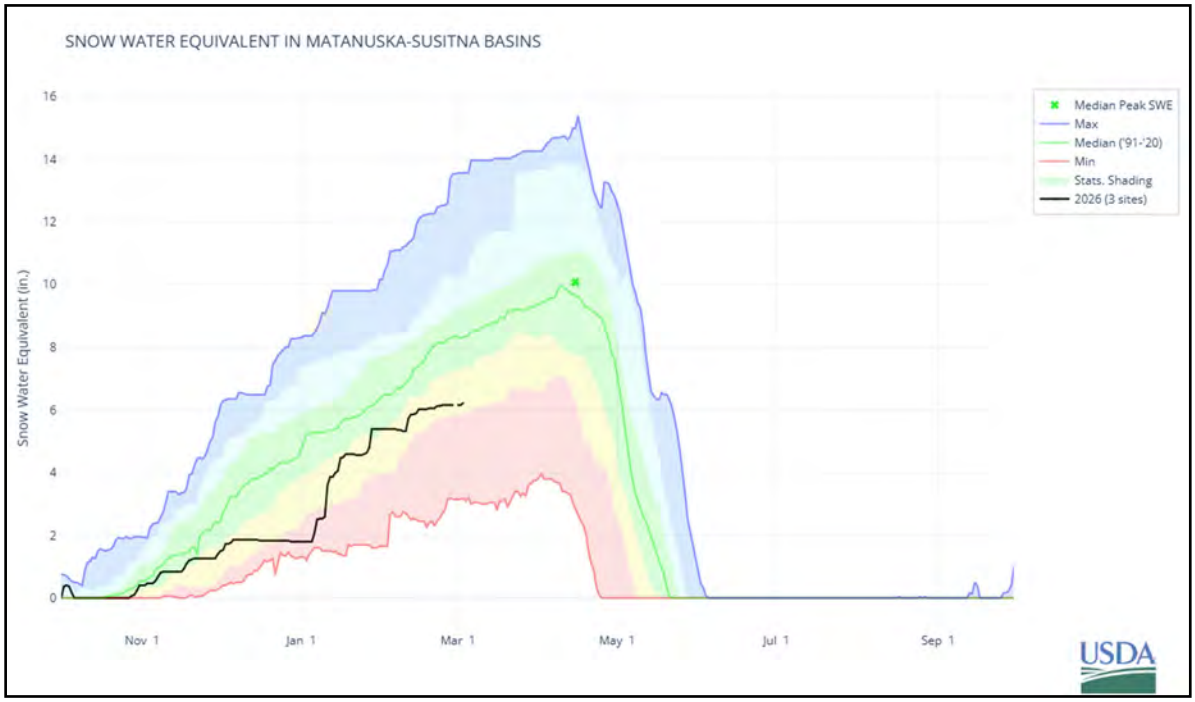
Snowpack Map



Snowpack

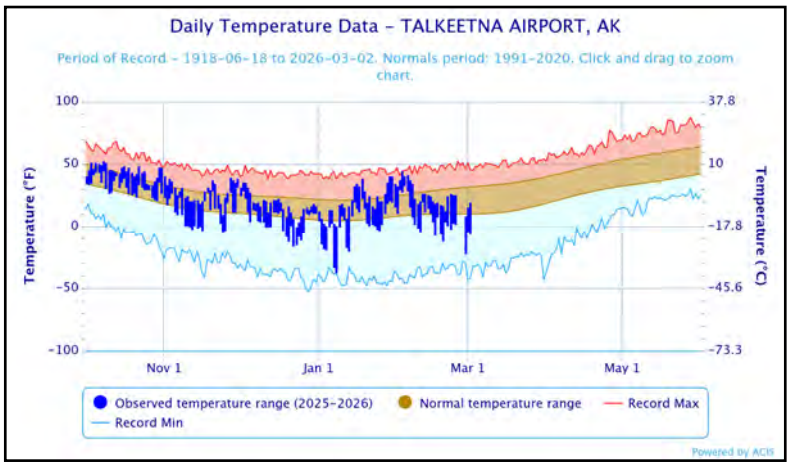
Snowpack in the Matanuska and Susitna regions is mostly below normal on March 1. In the Susitna Basin, the highest-elevation measurements near the divide with the Copper River and the lowest-elevation measurements at Willow and Alexander Lake are both near their 30-year median value, with everything in between much below normal for the date. The stations representing the Chulitna are particularly dismal, with Tokositna Valley reporting the lowest SWE in its nineteen-year history for the date. Measurements in the Little Susitna are also low. The 8.5 inches of SWE measured at Fishhook Basin is the third lowest in sixty-three years of observation. Sheep Mountain, the sole snow course in the Matanuska, was measured at three-quarters of the 1991–2020 median SWE for the date.

Matanuska—Susitna Basin

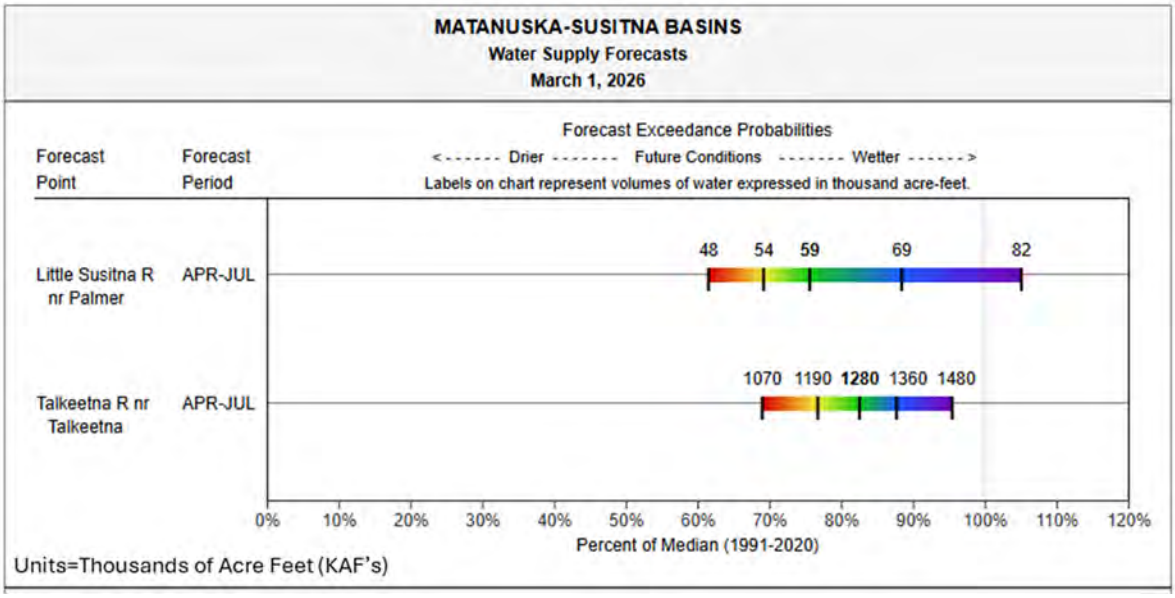


Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Matanuska—Susitna Basin

Snowpack Data

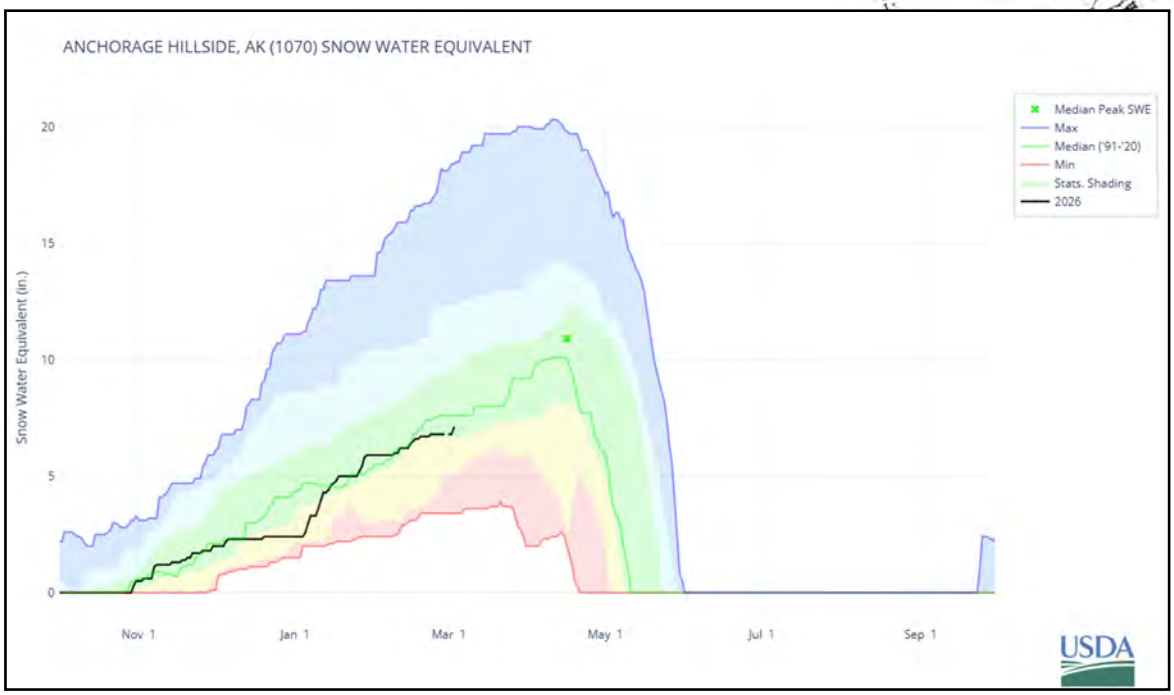
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Alexander Lake	150	38	17	9.4	4.8	100%
Alexander Lake SNOTEL	170	32	15	8.5*	4.0	---
Archangel Road	2280	29	44	6.9	13.1	64%
Birthday Pass	4010	45	79	13.8	28.0	---
Blueberry Hill	1220	38	56	8.8	15.1	76%
Clearwater Lake	2610	24	---	4.3*	---	91%
Denali View	750	26	35	5.4	10.8	59%
E. Fork Chulitna	1750	37	48	7.4	13.6	68%
Fishhook Basin	3400	33	60	8.5	20.8	56%
Fog Lakes	2230	22	36	3.5	7.1	78%
Frostbite Bottom SNOTEL	2690	25	45	6.9*	14.2	---
Horsepasture Pass	4220	24	29	5.3	5.3	95%
Horsepasture Pass SNOTEL	4220	19	29	---	---	---
Independence Mine	3450	41	69	11.6	24.1	61%
Independence Mine SNOTEL	3450	36	59	9.4*	20.0	---
Lake Louise	2410	21	24	4.3	4.7	108%
Little Susitna	1730	29	35	6.5	8.8	71%
Monahan Flat SNOTEL	2690	27	35	5.5	7.2	---
Monsoon Lake	3060	24	28	4.2	5.7	76%
Moraine SNOTEL	2010	22	15	5.3*	3.6	95%
Sheep Mountain	2870	21	26	3.7	5.4	77%
Skwentna	150	31	17	7.5	4.3	81%
Spring Creek SNOTEL	590	0	0	---	---	---
Square Lake	2920	20	---	---	---	---
Susitna Valley High SNOTEL	360	26	17	5.7*	5.7	81%
Talkeetna	360	26	22	5.0	7.1	83%
Tokositna Valley SNOTEL	840	36	50	7.5*	15.5	61%
Upper Oshetna River	3170	21	27	4.2*	5.5	105%
Upper Sanona Creek	3100	22	27	4.4*	5.2	92%
Willow Airstrip	210	28	14	5.3	2.3	93%

**Estimate*

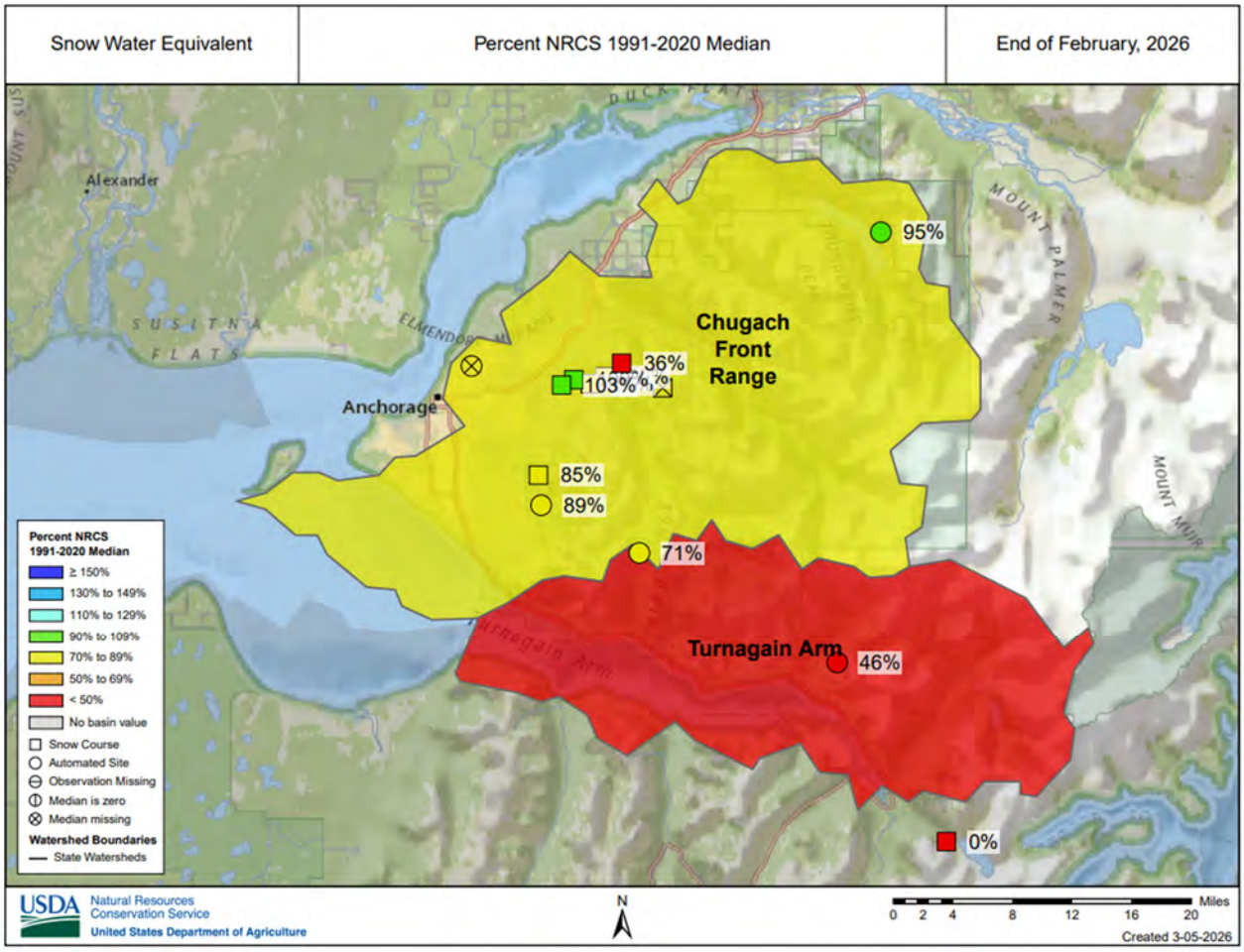
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Alexander Lake	170	12.9	10.5	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2690	12.9	15.7	---	---
Independence Mine	3450	15.8	15.9	15.0	105%
Monahan Flat	2690	8.2	7.7	6.9	119%
Spring Creek	590	5.8	5.1	---	---
Susitna Valley High	360	10.5	11.0	10.1	104%
Tokositna Valley	840	9.9	23.3	18.1	55%

Northern Cook Inlet



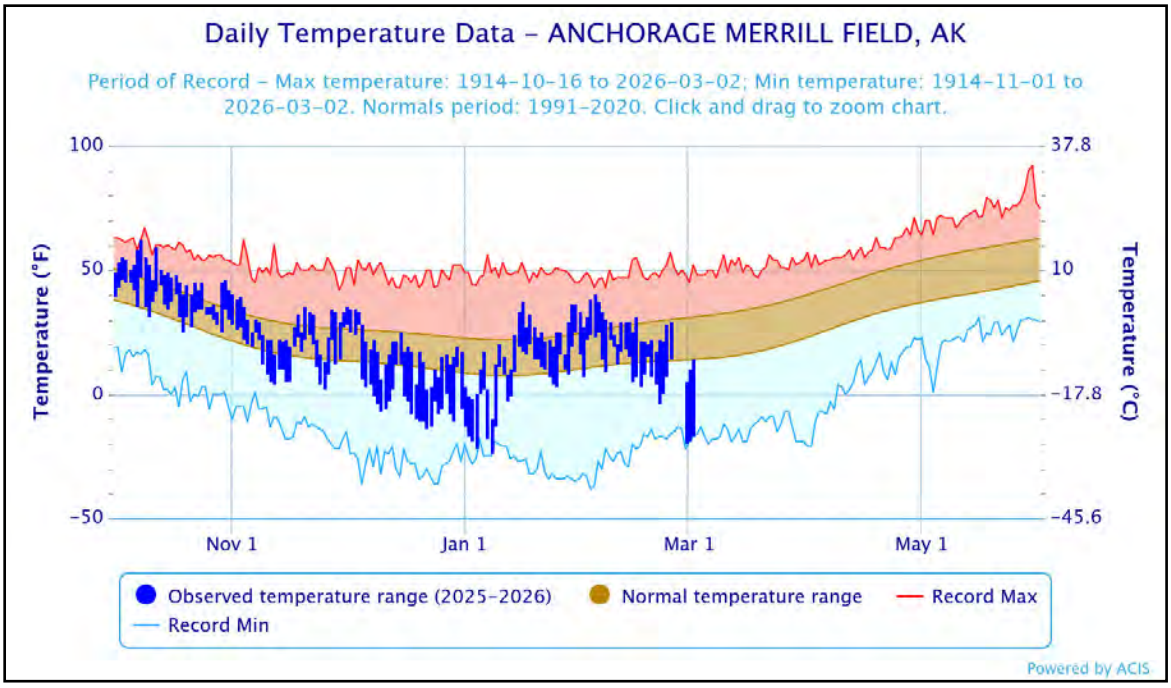
Snowpack Map



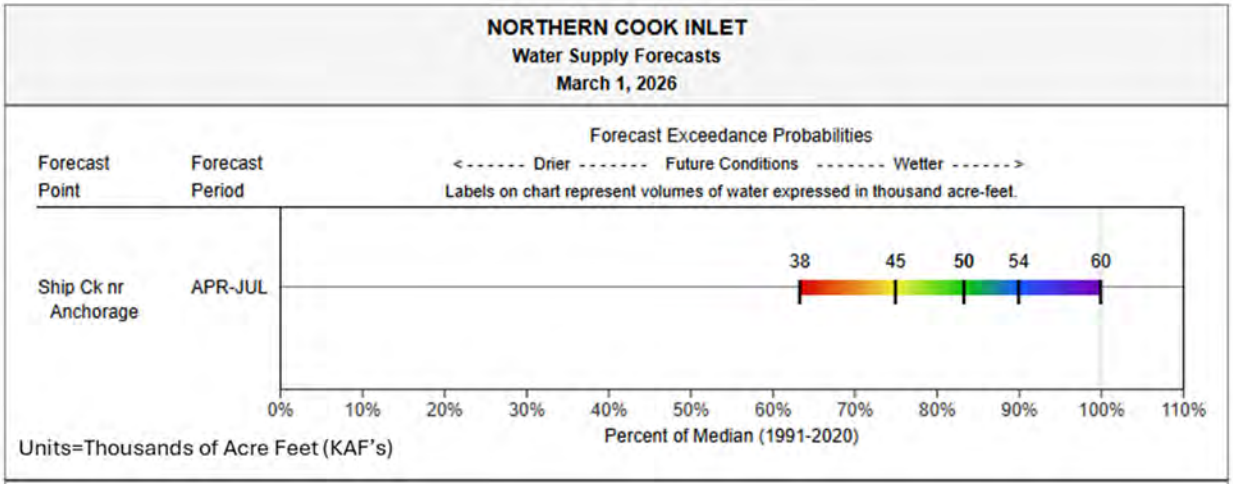
Northern Cook Inlet

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	10.4	11.1	12.1	86%
Elmendorf Field	170	8.5	4.2	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2690	12.9	15.7	---	---
Indian Pass	2400	18.0	24.1	21.6	83%
Mcneil River SGS	110	35.8	50.8	---	---
Mt. Alyeska	1500	31.7	43.3	37.6	84%
Spring Creek	590	5.8	5.1	---	---

Northern Cook Inlet

Snowpack

The North Cook Inlet region is a mixed bag of snowpack measurements, but the trend is toward normal to below normal on March 1, 2026. In stark contrast to this time last year, the highest measurements relative to normal are found at the lowest elevations. The 4.8 inches of SWE at the Kincaid Park snow course is 126% of the 30-year median for the date and is the standout measurement from the region. The low-elevation measurements along the Arctic Valley Road are also above normal for the date. Higher-elevation measurements around the region trend below their 30-year median. Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL is reporting the third-lowest March 1 SWE in its nearly fifty-year record.

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	24	25	6.8	6.4	89%
Arctic Ski Bowl	2890	15	26	3.4	7.9	36%
Arctic Valley 1	580	18	2	4.0	0.6	103%
Arctic Valley 2	1030	23	3	4.9	0.5	109%
Arctic Valley 3	1440	25	20	5.7	4.8	86%
Arctic Valley 4	1960	22	21	5.1	5.2	80%
Congahbuna Lake	540	30	18	8.0	5.5	94%
Elmendorf Field SNOTEL	170	17	0	4.7*	0.0	---
Frostbite Bottom SNOTEL	2690	25	45	6.9*	14.2	---
Indian Pass SNOTEL	2400	47	66	12.0*	22.5	71%
Kincaid Park	280	22	0	4.8	0.0	126%
Little Susitna	1730	29	35	6.5	8.8	71%
Lone Ridge	1630	31	68	8.7*	22.1	37%
Mcneil River SGS SNOTEL	110	29	10	---	---	---
Moraine SNOTEL	2010	22	15	5.3*	3.6	95%
Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL	1500	35	54	10.9*	14.2	46%
Portage Valley	90	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
South Campbell Creek	1240	22	4	4.6	0.6	85%
South Fork Eagle River	2160	22	13	6.0	4.6	---
Spring Creek SNOTEL	590	0	0	---	---	---

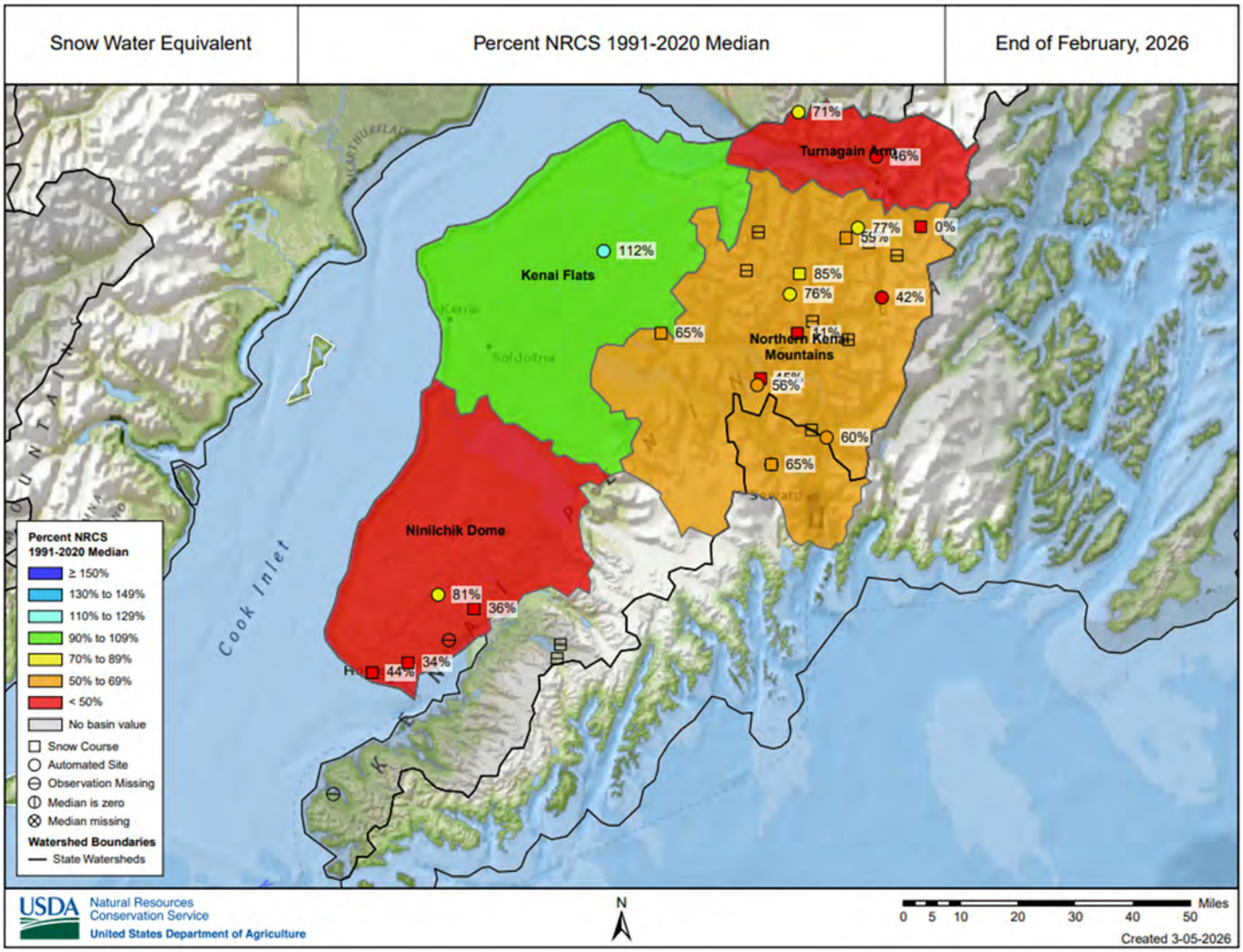
**Estimate*

Kenai Peninsula

Snowpack

Snowpack on the Kenai Peninsula ranges from abysmal to near normal on March 1, 2026, with most of the region reporting values well below their 30-year median. The low-elevation measurements around Homer and the central Kenai are the most depressed. The 3.2 inches of SWE measured at Bridge Creek is roughly one-third of what is normally measured at this time of year and the fourth-lowest measurement in fifty-four years of observation. Measurements below roughly 1,000 feet of elevation on the central Kenai are similarly depressed. The higher elevations in the region are also low, but closer to 70–80% of normal rather than below 50%. The sole above-normal measurement comes from Kenai Moose Pens in the Kenai Flats, where 4.5 inches of SWE is 112% of the 1991–2020 median.

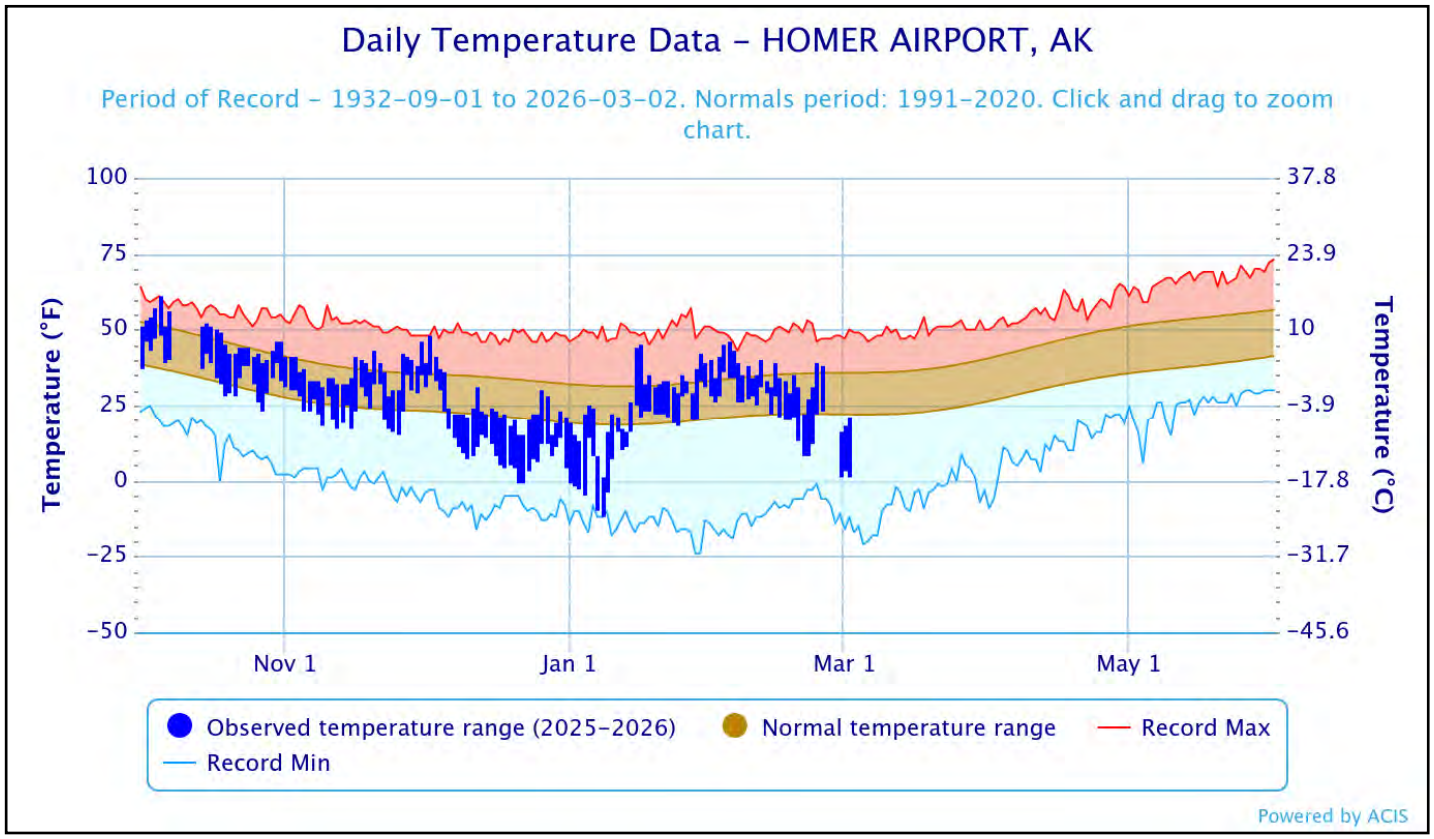
Snowpack Map



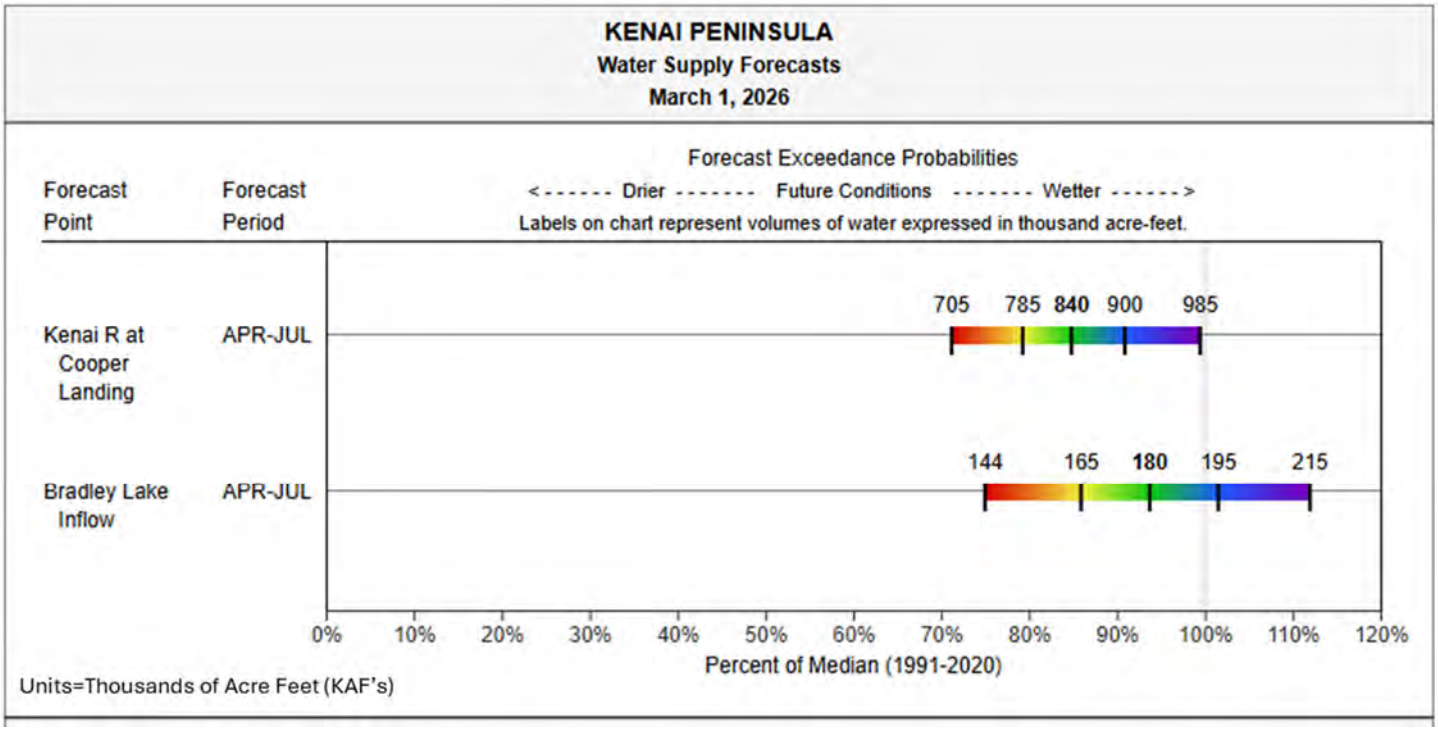
Kenai Peninsula

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Kenai Peninsula

Snowpack Data

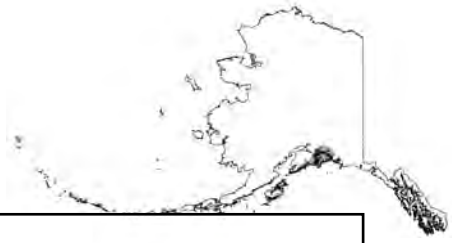
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Anchor River Divide SNOTEL	1650	28	30	7.9*	10.0	81%
Bertha Creek	880	28	24	8.2	8.2	59%
Bridge Creek	1330	13	15	3.2	4.2	34%
Cooper Lake SNOTEL	1150	25	26	7.0*	7.1	56%
Demonstration Forest	670	12	2	2.8	0.6	44%
Eagle Lake	1410	16	20	3.6	5.8	36%
Exit Glacier	360	31	12	8.4	4.7	65%
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	360	31	14	8.0*	5.8	---
Grandview SNOTEL	1070	32	40	10.2*	11.6	42%
Grouse Creek Divide SNOTEL	720	19	13	7.9*	5.4	60%
Indian Pass SNOTEL	2400	47	66	12.0*	22.5	71%
Jean Lake	680	9	0	2.0	0.0	65%
Kenai Moose Pens SNOTEL	290	21	7	4.5*	2.5	113%
Kenai Summit	1280	33	38	10.4	13.0	85%
Lower Kachemak Creek SNOTEL	1960	32	53	---	---	---
Mcneil Canyon SNOTEL	1350	8	9	---	3.0	---
Middle Fork Bradley SNOTEL	2330	31	39	---	---	---
Moose Pass	680	2*	0	0.6*	0.0	11%
Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL	1500	35	54	10.9*	14.2	46%
Nuka Glacier SNOTEL	1230	12	32	---	---	---
Portage Valley	90	0	0	0.0	0.0	0%
Primrose SNOTEL	2030	69	94	---	---	---
Snug Harbor Road	410	8	0	1.9	0.0	45%
Summit Creek SNOTEL	1340	28	37	7.0*	11.7	76%
Tincan SNOTEL	3370	88	98	---	---	---
Turnagain Pass SNOTEL	1860	62	89	18.4*	26.0	77%

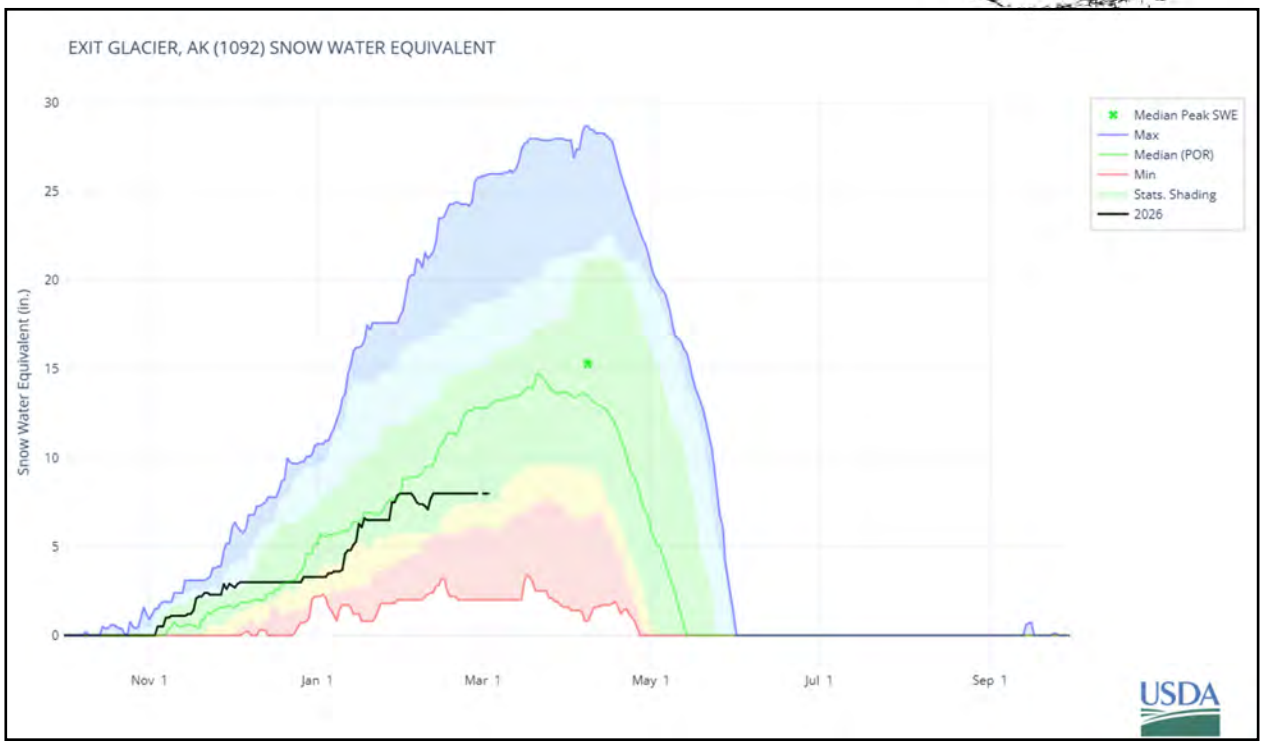
**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Anchor River Divide	1650	11.5	19.3	16.4	70%
Cooper Lake	1150	18.9	23.0	22.4	84%
Exit Glacier	360	32.9	49.2	---	---
Grandview	1070	38.5	46.6	35.7	108%
Grouse Creek Divide	720	28.1	38.8	32.8	86%
Indian Pass	2400	18.0	24.1	21.6	83%
Kenai Moose Pens	290	7.4	6.6	7.4	100%
Lower Kachemak Creek	1960	22.8	44.1	---	---
Mcneil Canyon	1350	11.2	17.2	15.2	74%
Middle Fork Bradley	2330	21.0	38.4	27.3	77%
Moose Inc	110	12.5	22.7	---	---
Mt. Alyeska	1500	31.7	43.3	37.6	84%
Nuka Glacier	1230	32.8	59.8	44.8	73%
Port Graham	270	33.2	47.6	42.4	78%
Schor Garden	380	12.0	19.0	---	---
Summit Creek	1340	14.2	18.3	15.0	95%
Turnagain Pass	1860	32.5	39.9	31.6	103%

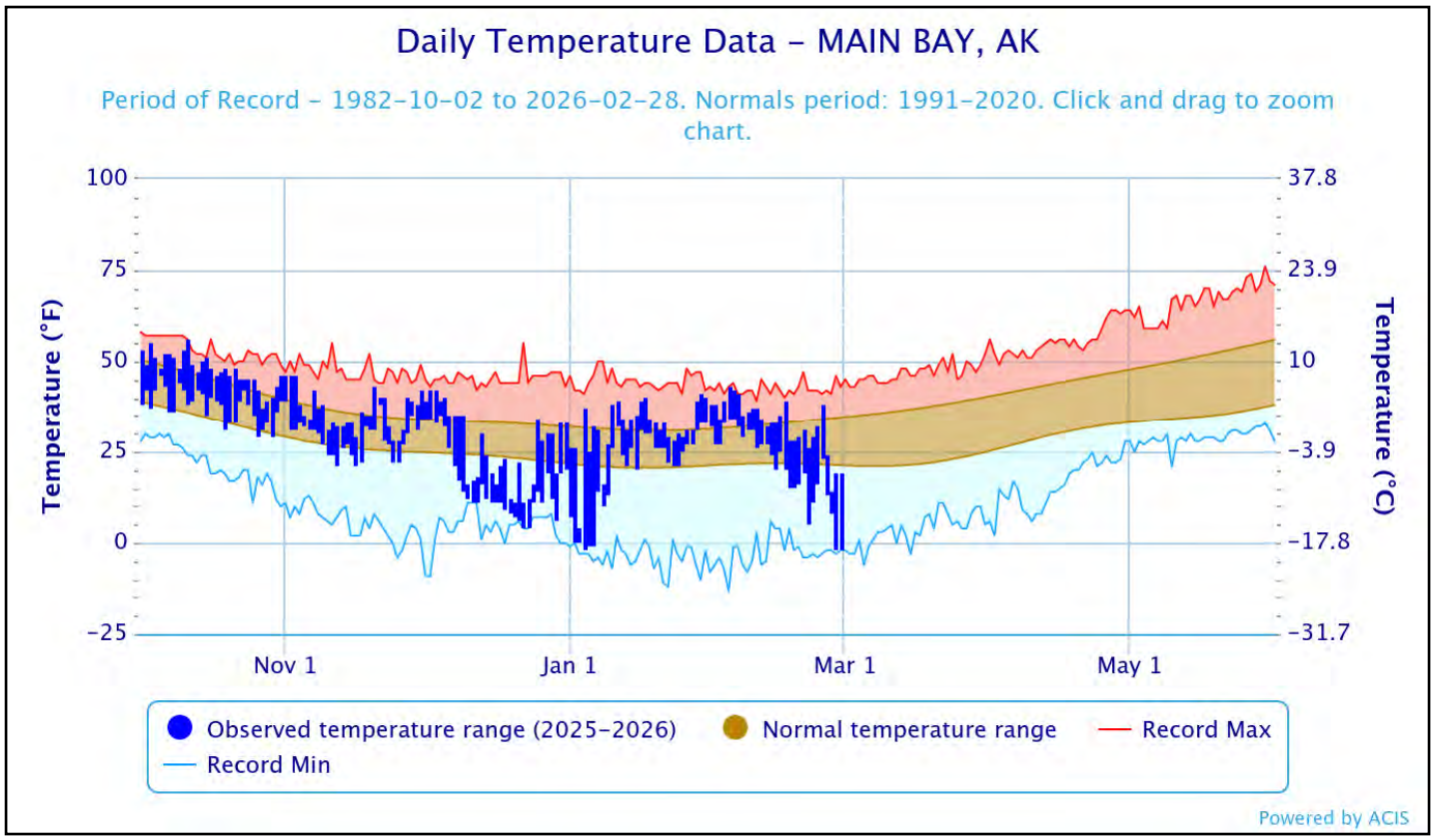
Western Gulf – Prince William Sound





Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS

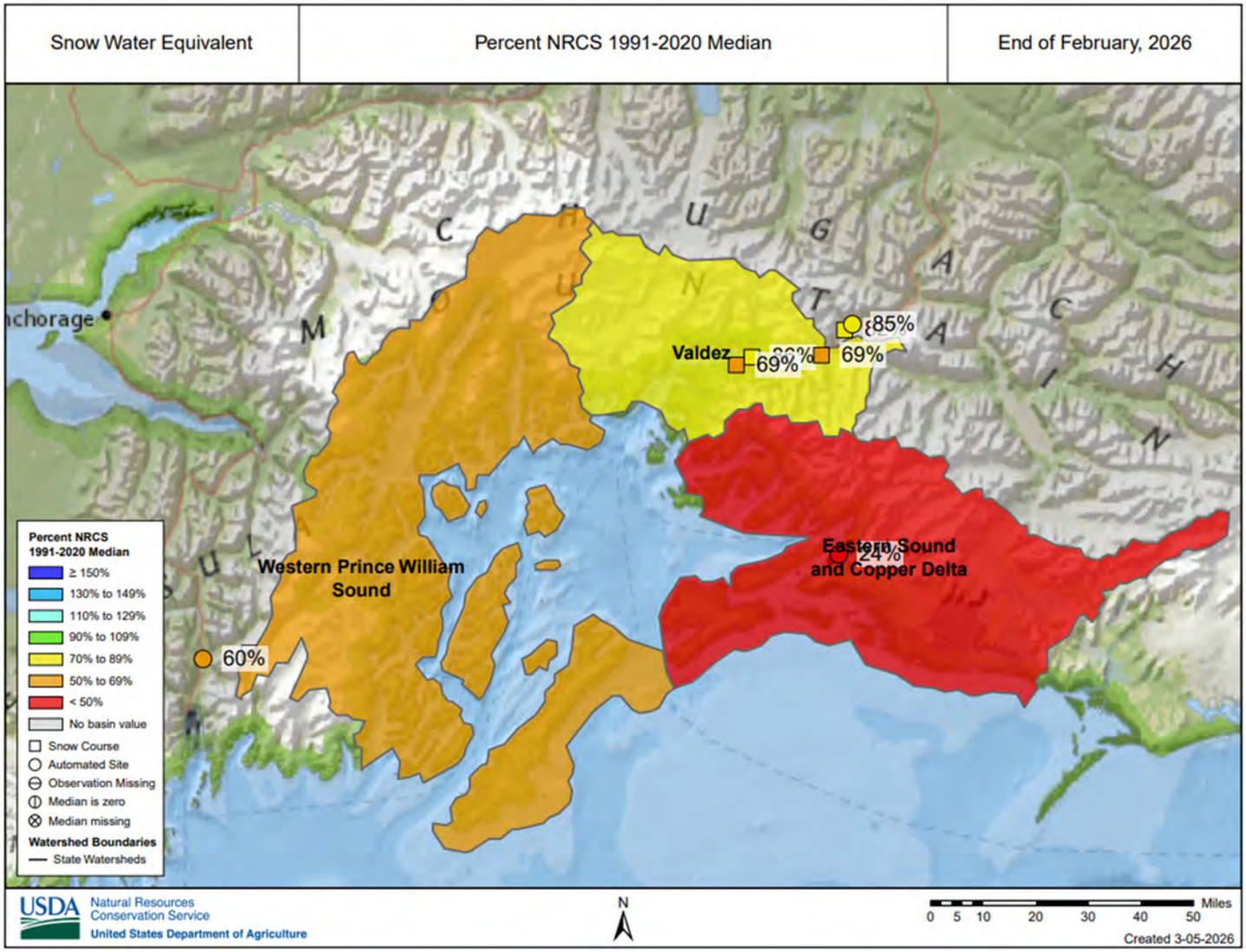


Western Gulf – Prince William Sound

Snowpack

All snow measurements in the Western Gulf region are below what is normally found on March 1. The closest to normal is near Valdez, where the Valdez snow course was measured at 86% of its 30-year median. Stations near Seward are closer to 60%. The sole measurement near Cordova, Mt. Eyak, is abysmal. The 4.6 inches of SWE reported on March 1 is roughly a quarter of normal and second only to 2015 as the lowest measurement in its twenty-one-year record.

Snowpack Map



Western Gulf — Prince William Sound

Snowpack Data

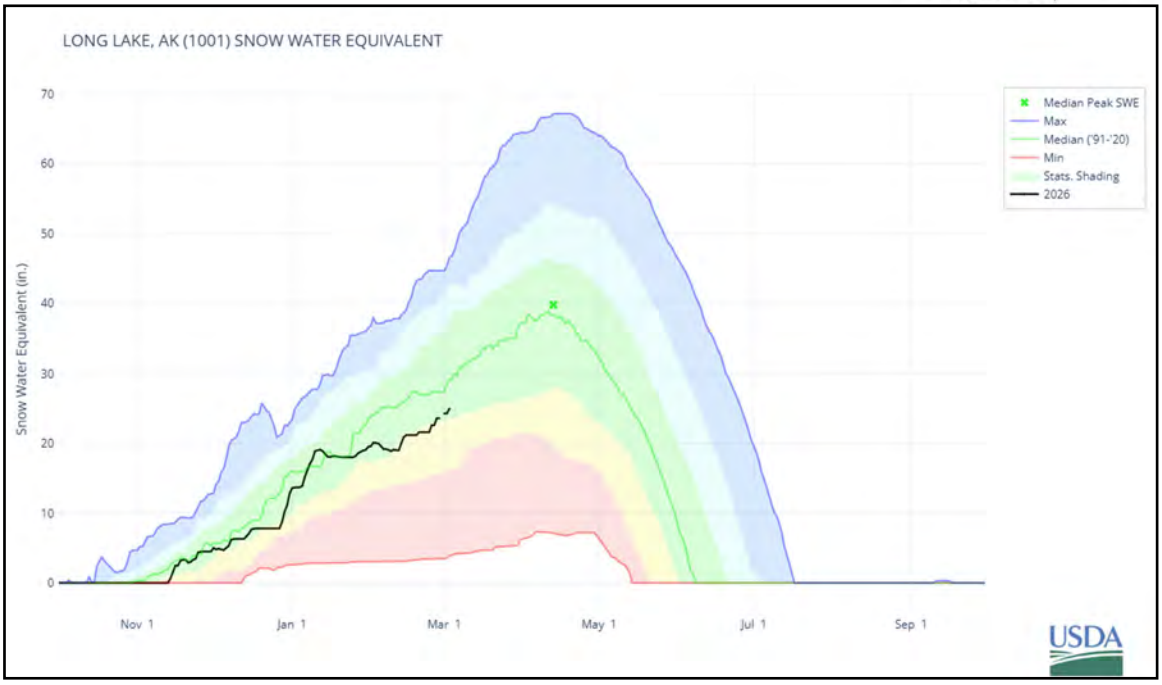
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Cooper Lake SNOTEL	1150	25	26	7.0*	7.1	56%
Esther Island SNOTEL	50	4	1	---	---	---
Exit Glacier	360	31	12	8.4	4.7	65%
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	360	31	14	8.0*	5.8	---
Grouse Creek Divide SNOTEL	720	19	13	7.9*	5.4	60%
Lowe River	560	39	52	10.1	15.7	69%
Nicks Valley SNOTEL	4230	67	142	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier SNOTEL	1230	12	32	---	---	---
Sugarloaf Mountain	520	50	---	13.6	---	69%
Sugarloaf Mtn SNOTEL	530	51	61	---	---	---
Tsaina River	1590	45	60	11.4	13.9	84%
Upper Tsaina River SNOTEL	1730	55	74	14.1	18.0	85%
Valdez	40	37	41	11.3	12.8	86%
Worthington Glacier	2080	59	80	17.7	27.2	82%

**Estimate*

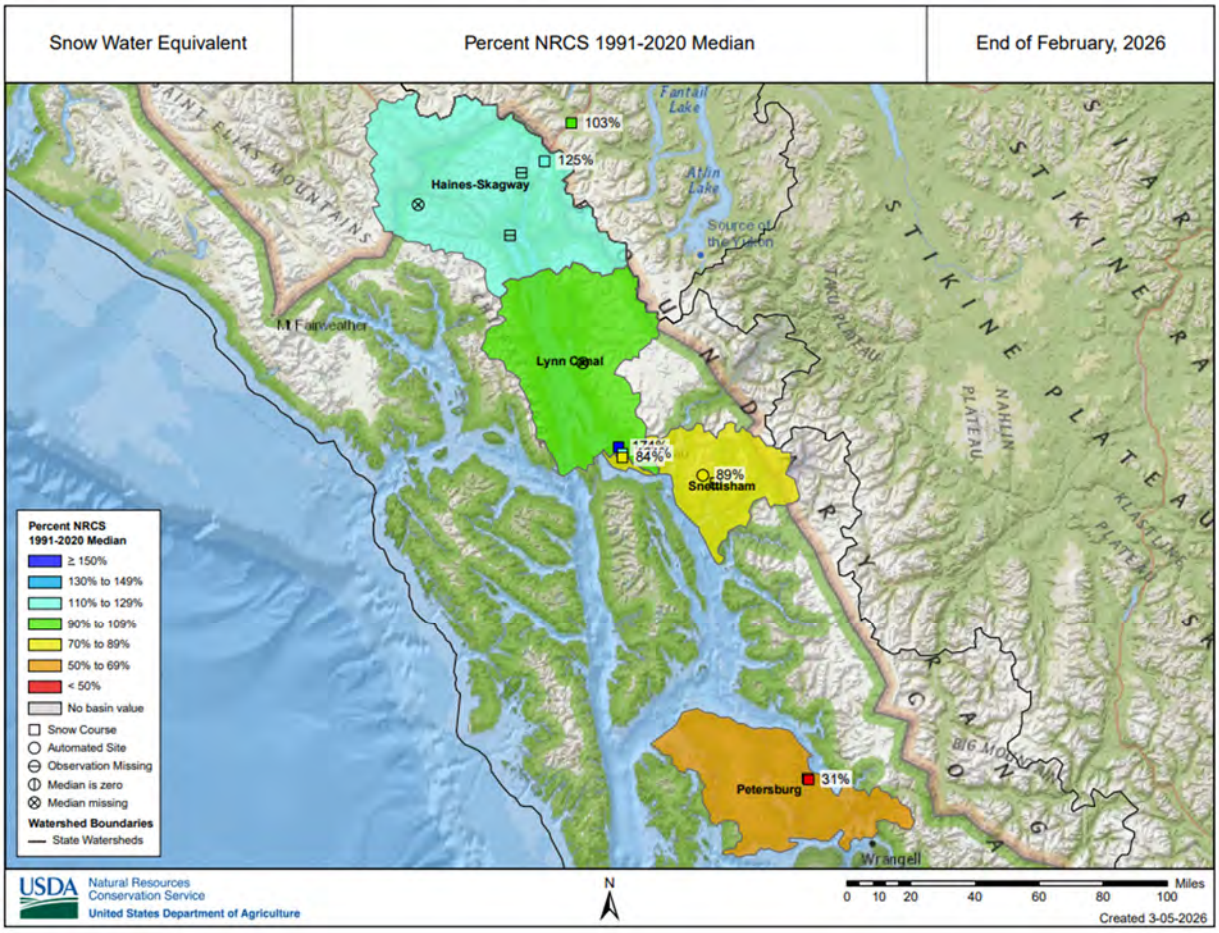
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Cooper Lake	1150	18.9	23.0	22.4	84%
Esther Island	50	68.4	96.0	76.4	90%
Exit Glacier	360	32.9	49.2	---	---
Grouse Creek Divide	720	28.1	38.8	32.8	86%
Nuka Glacier	1230	32.8	59.8	44.8	73%
Sugarloaf Mtn	530	31.8	37.7	36.6	87%
Upper Tsaina River	1730	19.8	22.1	23.5	84%

Southeast



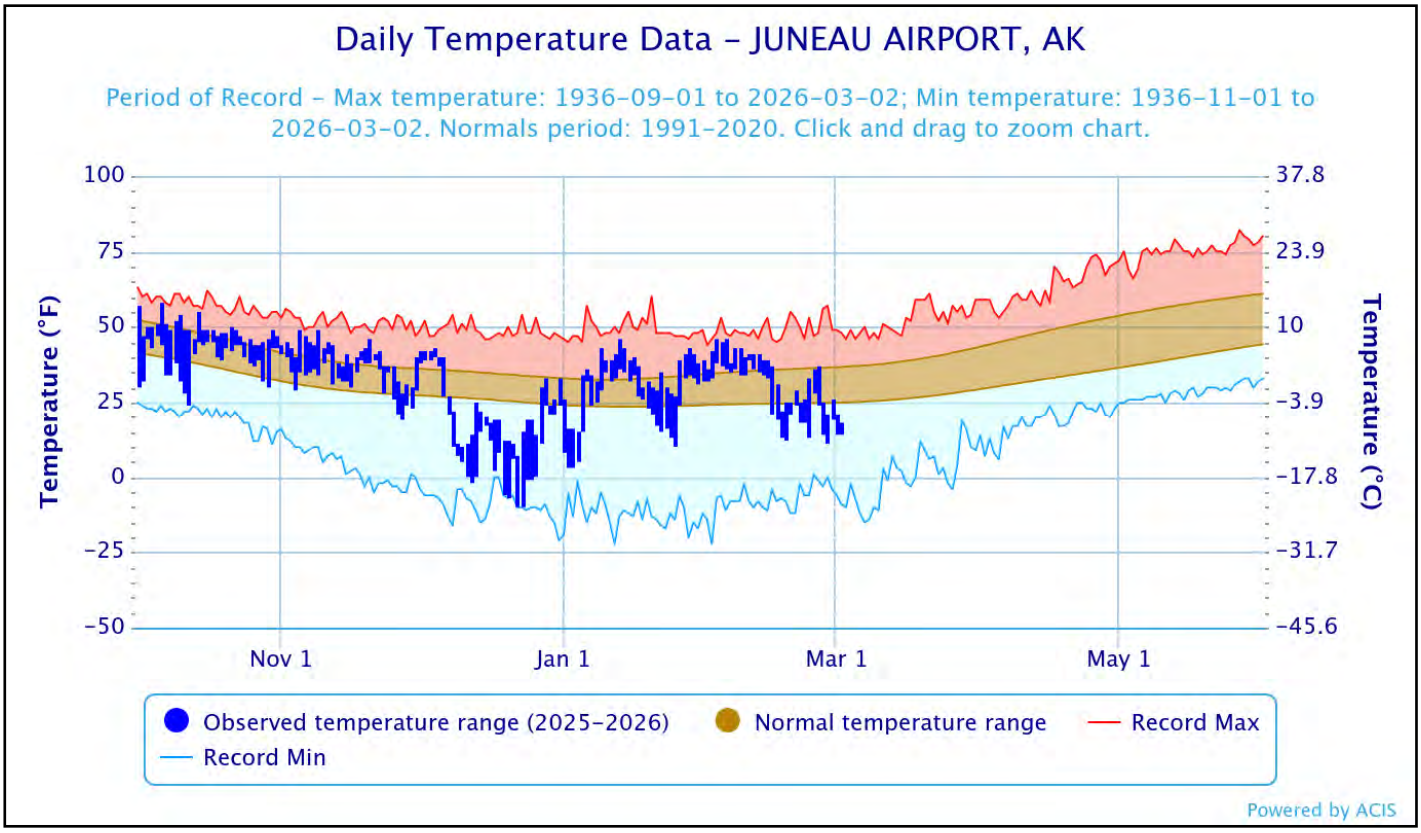
Snowpack Map



Southeast

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS

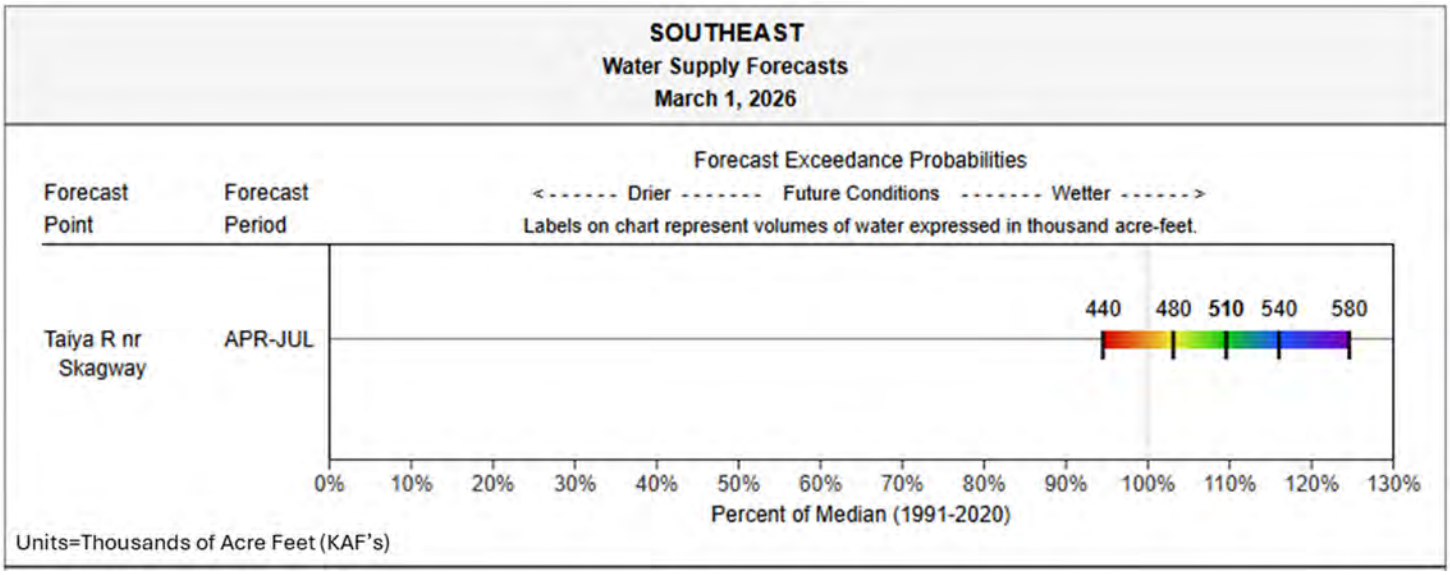


Streamflow Forecasts

Stream Runoff Index:

Forecast Point: Skagway River: +2

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 mirrors what was reported last month, with above-normal snow measurements in the Haines–Skagway region and at the lower-elevation measurements on Douglas Island. The highest measurement on Douglas, as well as the Long Lake SNOTEL, was measured slightly below normal. Measurements near Petersburg are substantially below normal.

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Cropley Lake	1770	72	27	19.4*	9.8	84%
Eagle Crest	1220	53	10	15.9*	3.7	121%
Fish Creek	520	26	0	5.4	0.0	174%
Flower Mountain SNOTEL	2540	81	74	28.2	19.4	---
Heen Latinee SNOTEL	2100	52	38	15.3*	11.2	---
Hoonah SNOTEL	1520	52	25	17.4*	9.3	---
Log Cabin B.C.	2900	54	44	14.6	11.9	103%
Long Lake SNOTEL	840	84	47	24.3*	15.9	89%
Moore Creek Bridge SNOTEL	2250	71	59	---	---	---
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	60	50	21.0	12.5	125%
Mount Ripinsky SNOTEL	2580	101	104	---	---	---
Petersburg Reservoir	450	10	0	1.5	0.0	31%
Petersburg Ridge, S.	1680	38	18	10.4	7.4	57%
Summit	985	34	37	8.0	9.2	108%
Williams Creek	3000	25	22	4.7	3.7	152%
**Estimate*						

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Hoonah	1520	43.0	35.3	---	---
Long Lake	840	99.3	82.8	85.3	116%
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	22.0	19.8	23.8	92%

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**

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