Alaska Snow Survey Report

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

April 1, 2026

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- Mantanuska-Susitna Borough School District
- Eagle School, Gateway School District

Canada

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

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

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Cover Photo: NRCS snow surveyors overnight at the Devils Pass Cabin under the northern lights. The Resurrection Pass snow course was measured with 36 inches of depth and 8.9 inches of snow water, 87% of the 1991-2020 April 1 median. Photo by Lauren Austin.

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General Overview

The April 1 snow surveys are the largest snow data collection effort of the year in Alaska. Snow Survey staff along with 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 winter and marks the shift from solid precipitation to the water supplied by the melting of solid precipitation. On April 1, 2026, snowpack is a mix of robust, paltry, normal and record breaking, on both extremes.

Before breaking down what is happening in Alaska, it's worth acknowledging the conditions in the NRCS Snow Survey network outside of Alaska. At the time of this writing Snow Survey staff across the country are fielding many questions regarding the absolutely dire snow situation going on in the American Mountain West. Questions like "How many stations/basins have melted out?" and "How many days early is peak Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) and/or melt out?" For most of the Snow Survey network the answers to these ques-tions are remarkable. For Alaska NRCS the answer is zero. The winter of 2026 in Alaska was cold, for almost the entire state, for almost the entire winter. March was particularly cold. While there are a few record low snowpack values, these are attributed to low snowfall rather than warm temperatures.

Record low snowpack was measured at a few locations in Southcentral Alaska. Most heart breakingly for Snow Survey Staff in Palmer is the record low measurements along the road to Hatcher Pass. This April, Fishhook Basin, a snow course at 3400 feet above sea level (ASL) that has been measured continuously since 1964, edged out 1969 as the lowest SWE on record. Couple the dismal snowpack in the local range with the near constant reminder that the Matanuska is very efficient channel to dump cold air from the Interior into the Gulf of Alaska, and you have a recipe for unhappy snow survey staff. Record breaking low measurements were also taken at the foothills of the Alaska Range at Tokositna Valley SNOTEL and the Denali View course in the lower Susitna. Considerably below normal measurements are also being reported from stations in the Koyukuk.

In Southcentral Alaska, snow conditions are complex, with record low measurements occurring alongside areas of normal or above-normal snowpack. In stark contrast to 2025, the lowest elevations are reporting the most substantial snowpacks compared to normal. Higher than normal snowpack is found at low elevations around Cook Inlet, including Kincaid Park and the lower portion of Arctic Valley Road near Anchorage, as well as at Kenai Moose Pens, which is the only location on the Kenai Peninsula reporting above-normal snowpack. Conversely, measurements across the rest of the Kenai Peninsula, along with those from the Western Gulf, are well below normal, with many values ranking second only to the record low levels observed during the super El Niño season of 2015.

The trend of exceptional snowpack at lower elevations extends into Southeast Alaska, where March snowfall was robust and temperatures remained cold. Typically, the lowest elevation measurements on Douglas Island and around Petersburg experience a loss of snowpack over the month; however, this year, substantial gains were recorded, with these stations are reporting snowpack that is three to four times normal for the date. Measurements at upper elevations in these areas are closer to normal.

General Overview, Continued

The most significant deviations above normal within the Alaska snow survey network are in the Interior, particularly the Eastern Interior extending into Canada. Near-record snowpack values are noted at stations in the upper reaches of the Tanana, in the Wrangell Mountains, and at Yukon stations along the Alaska Highway toward Whitehorse. Notably, three snow courses in Yukon recorded period-of-record maximum SWE measurements on April 1.

March of 2026 will be talked about for some time. While a heat dome encased most of the NRCS Snow Survey network triggering record melt, Alaska sat in an ice box. March of 2026 went down as the coldest on record for Anchorage, Fairbanks, Delta Junction, Tok and Glennallen. While snow surveyors in the Lower 48 lamented exceptionally warm temperatures and rapidly melting snowpack, this snow surveyor felt the weight of a seemingly endless winter. Neither scenario is ideal, but the latter is more favorable for water supply.

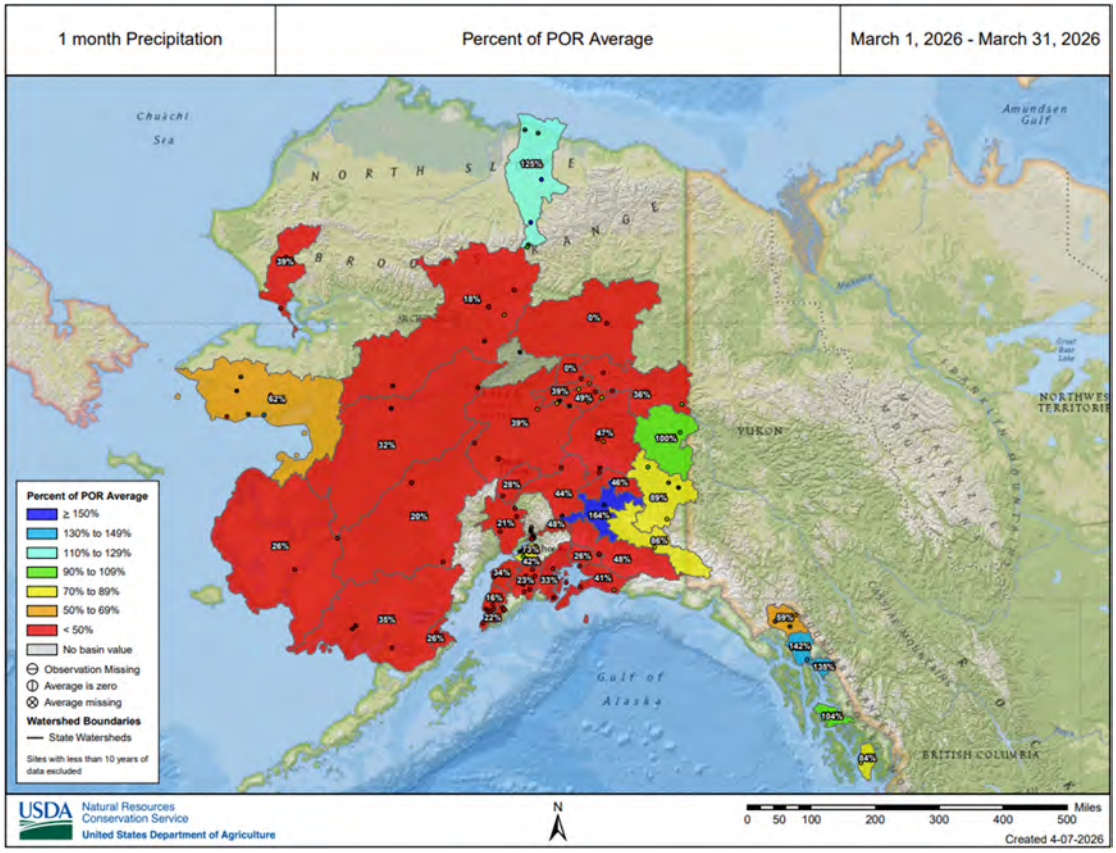
Precipitation:

For most of Alaska, March went down as exceptionally dry. The four NRCS Hydromet stations in Prince William Sound reported the driest March in their histories. Throughout Southcentral, Western, and much of the Interior, March was below the 1991-2020 median. In contrast, stations in the Eastern Interior and Southeast Alaska reported normal to considerably above normal precipitation for the month.

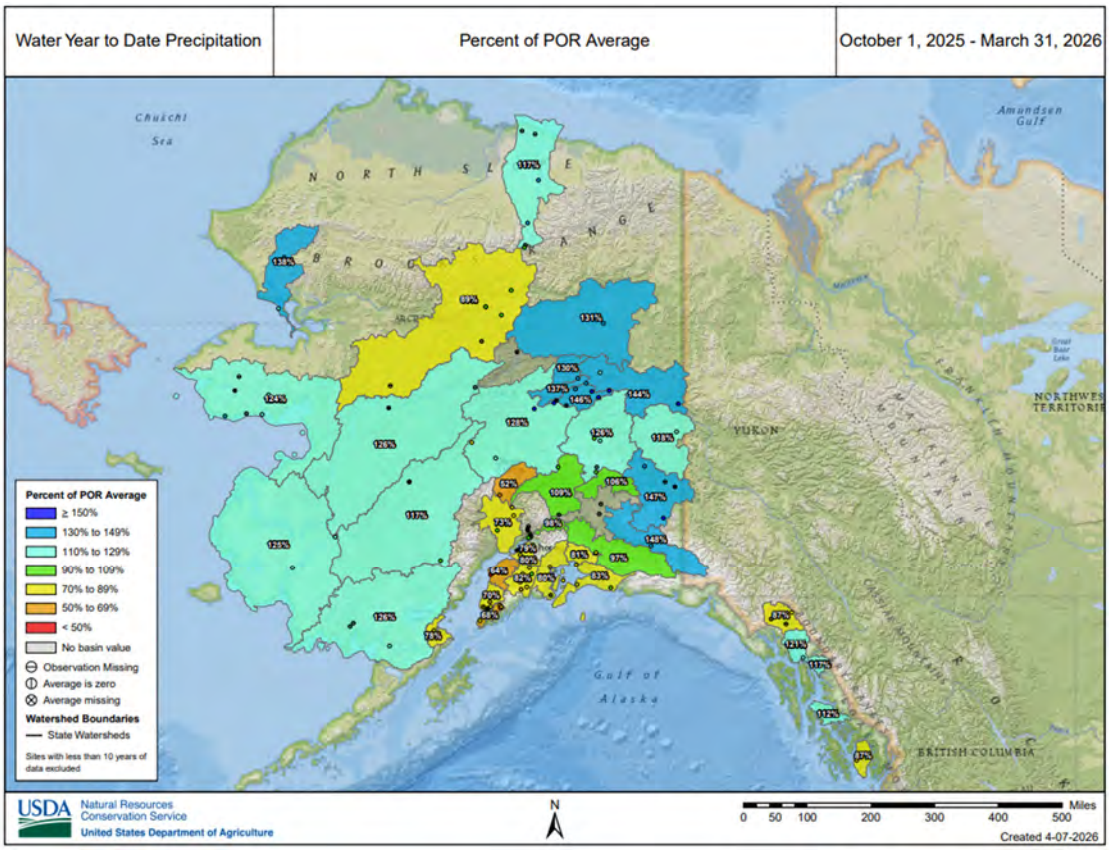
		Basin Index	
Alaska Statewide Snowpack	**# of Sites**	**Current Percent of Median**	**Last Year Percent of Median**
Upper Yukon Basin	36	133	92
Central Yukon Basin	28	126	127
Tanana Basin	30	130	133
Koyukuk Basin	9	76	126
Copper Basin	24	92	101
Matanuska-Susitna Basin	23	75	118
Northern Cook Inlet	14	76	93
Kenai Peninsula	25	51	60
Western Gulf of Alaska	12	60	75
Southeast Alaska	9	112	48

Alaska Statewide Precipitation Maps

Monthly Precipitation for March 2026

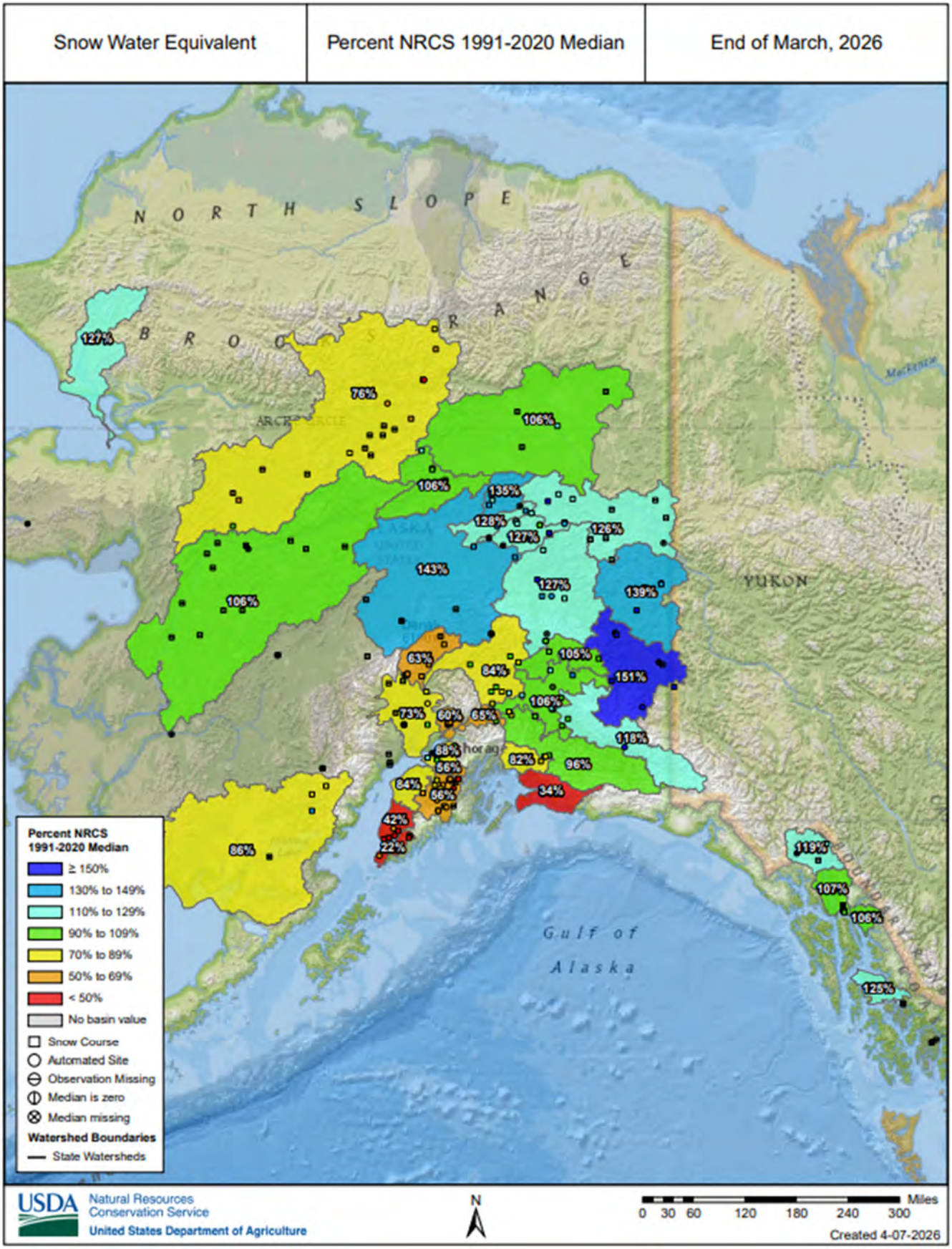


Water Year-to-date Precipitation



Alaska Statewide Snowpack Map

Based on April 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	124	April - July
Yukon River near Stevens Village	115	April - July
Tanana River at Fairbanks	115	April - July
Tanana River at Nenana	120	April - July
Little Chena River near Fairbanks	124	April - July
Chena River near Two Rivers	136	April - July
Salcha near Salchaket	127	April - July
Kuskokwim River at Crooked Creek	93	April - July
Sagvanirktok River near Pump Station 3	115	April - July
Kuparuk River near Deadhorse	112	April - July
Gulkana River at Sourdough	111	April - July
Little Susitna River near Palmer	73	April - July
Talkeetna River near Talkeetna	79	April - July
Ship Creek near Anchorage	80	April - July
Kenai River at Cooper Landing	78	April - July
Bradley Lake Inflow	91	April - July
Taiya River nr Skagway	110	April - July

HOW FORECASTS ARE MADE

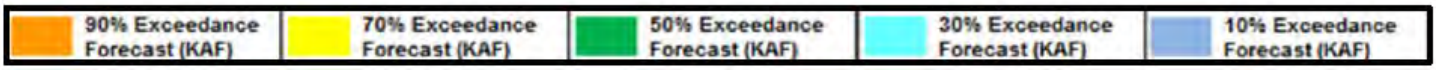
Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual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

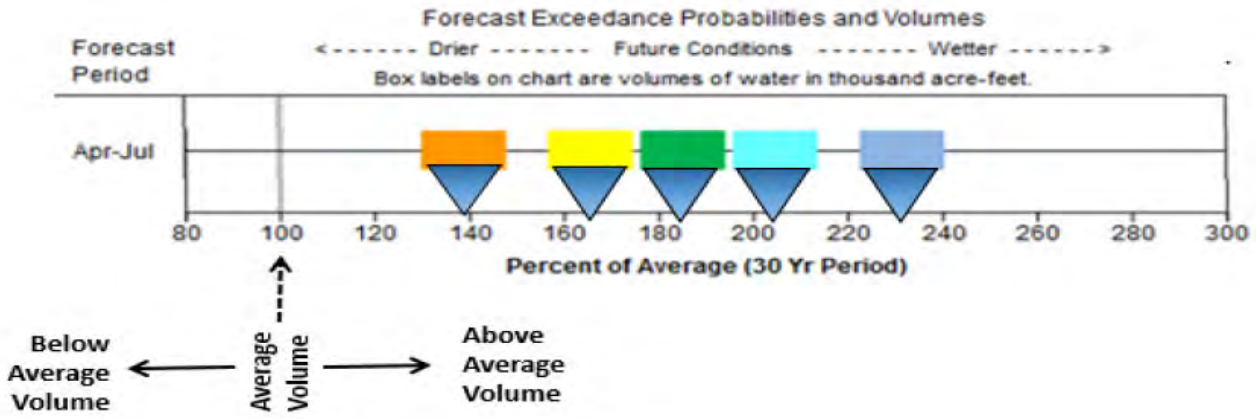
The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast.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

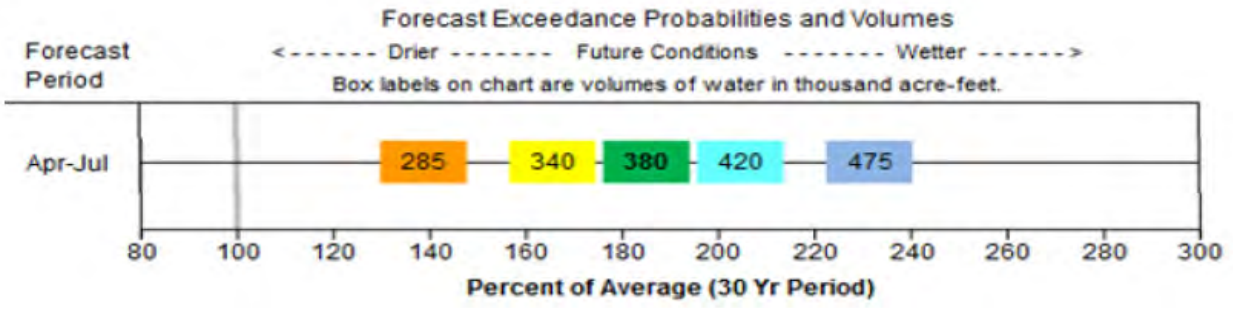
This graphic provides a visual alternative to the forecast tables the NRCS has presented for years. It gives both the volume and percent of average of each of the five forecast exceedances.



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.



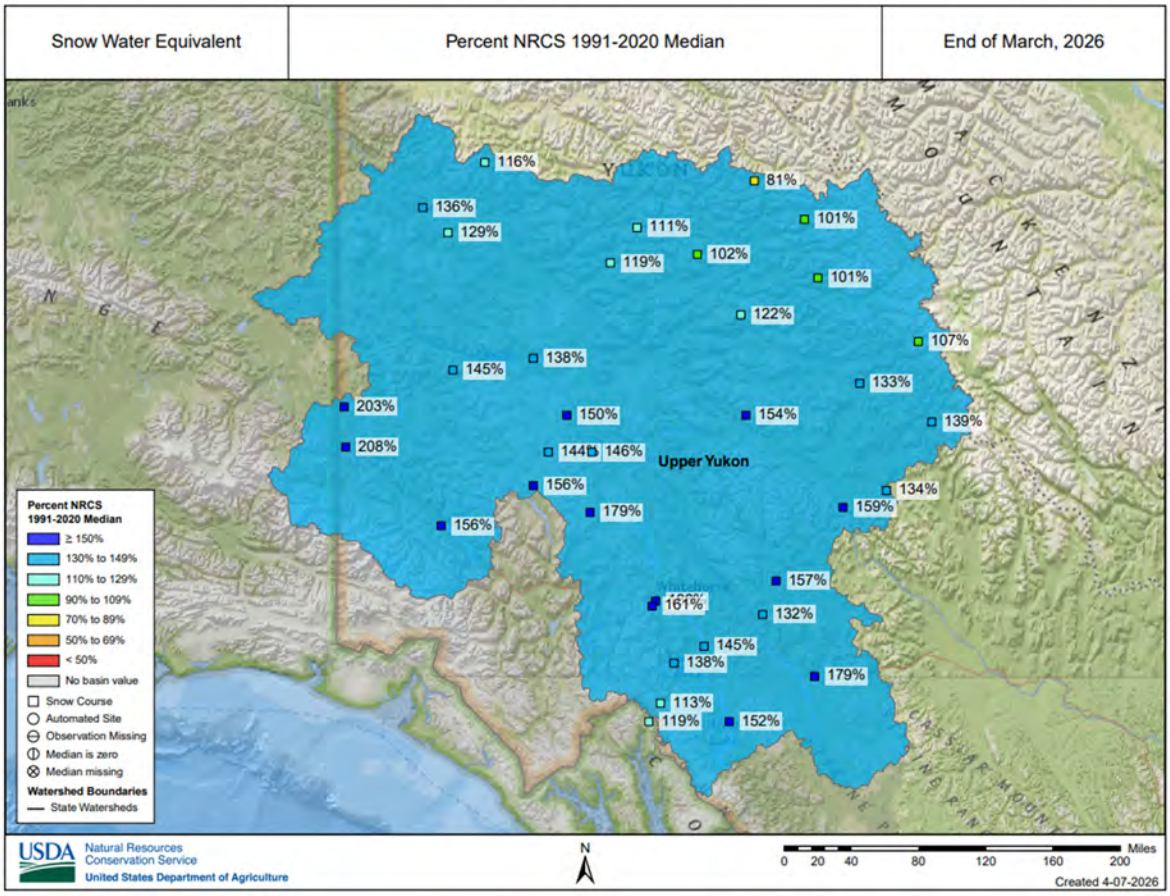
Boxes to the right of the gray 100% of average line represent above average volumes. Conversely, any boxes to the left of the gray 100% line represent below average volumes. In this case all forecast exceedances are for above average April-July volumes. Averages are based on the 1981-2010 period. The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

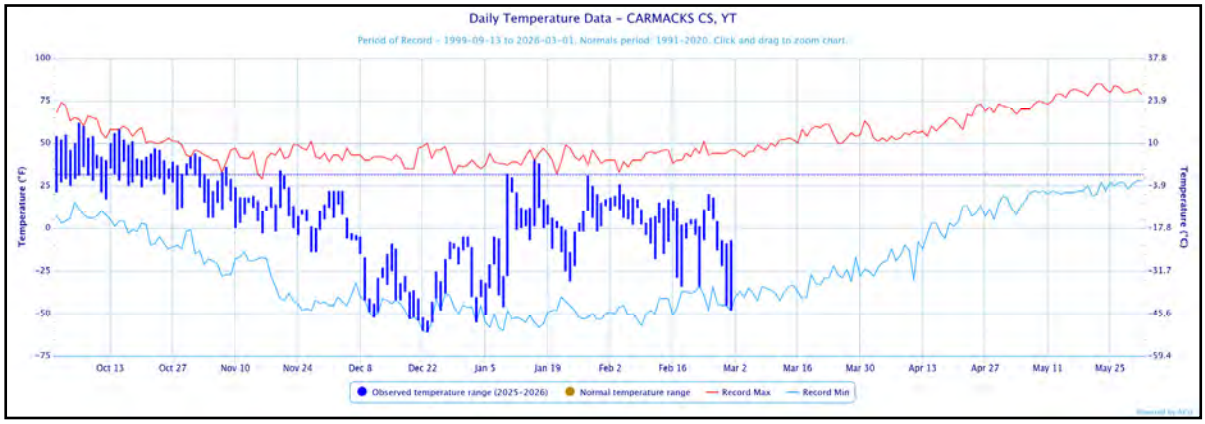


Snowpack

Snowpack in the Upper Yukon is well above the 30-year April 1 median, with several stations reporting record maximum values. The measurement from Morley Lake, near Teslin, is a thirty-nine year record. Stasha Lake, near Whitehorse, is also a thirty-nine year record. Chair Mountain, on the Alaska Highway near the border with Alaska, is likewise reporting a record high. The Whitehorse snow course is reporting the second highest SWE in its fifty-nine year record. Measurements moderate toward normal in the northeastern portion of the territory in the Stewart River Basin. Rackla Lake was measured with SWE below the 1991–2020 median, making it the only measurement in this region where this is the case.

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



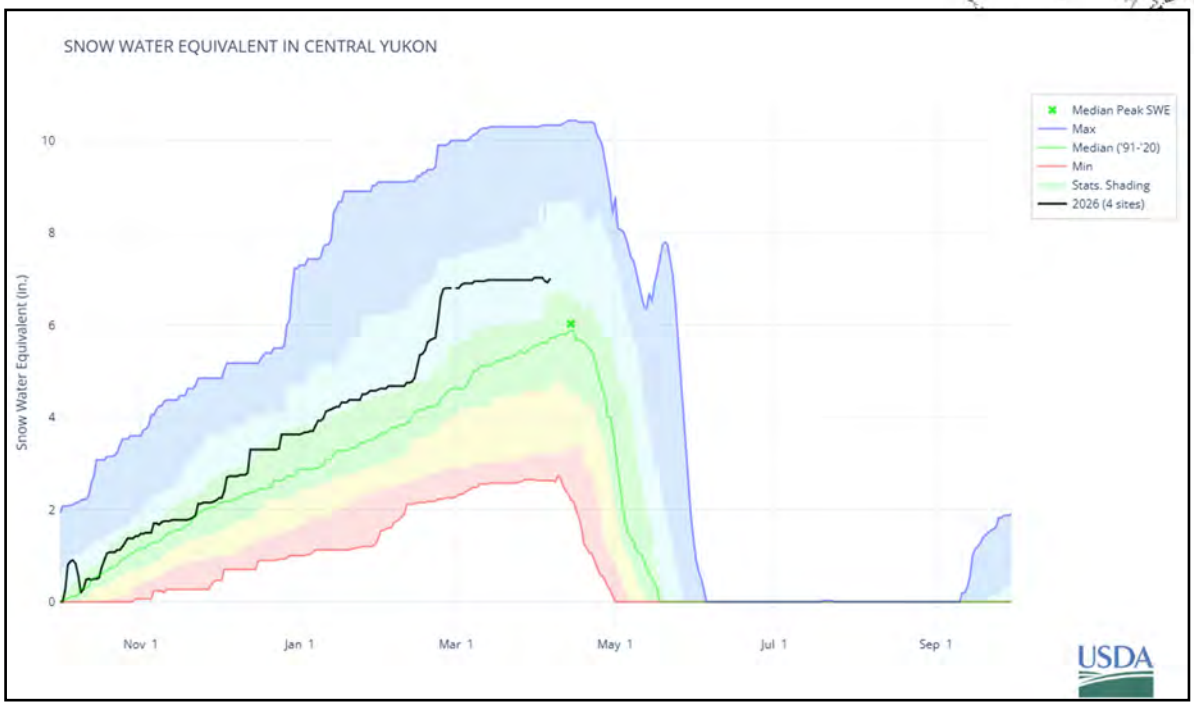
Upper Yukon Basin

Snowpack Data

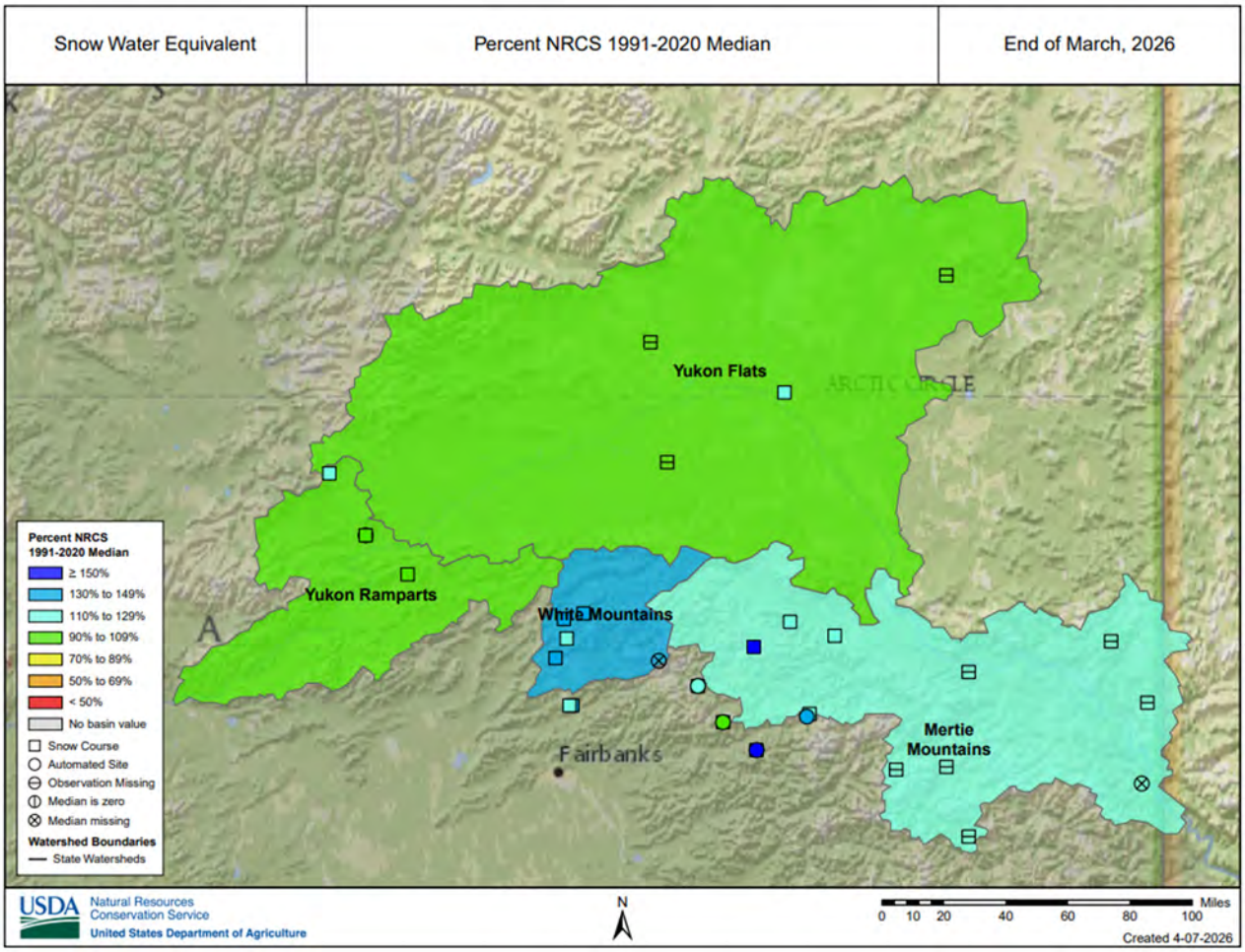
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Atlin Lake	2395	32	18	6.7	4.1	152%
Beaver Creek	2150	33	20	6.5	4.3	203%
Blackstone River	1020	31	28	6.8	4.7	---
Burns Lake	3380	48	39	12.2	8.0	139%
Burwash Airstrip	2660	16	10	2.8	1.2	156%
Casino Creek	3890	35	27	7.7	4.8	145%
Chair Mountain	3380	34	17	8.3	2.8	208%
Chisana	3300	26	---	4.3	---	119%
Chisana SNOTEL	3320	27	13	6.1	3.0	174%
Finlayson Airstrip	3110	29	20	5.9	3.5	134%
Francis River	730	39	29	9.3	5.2	---
Fuller Lake	3690	35	29	8.1	5.4	107%
Hoole River	3440	42	21	9.2	3.3	159%
Hyland	855	44	35	10.6	7.3	---
Jordan Lake	3050	35	24	8.0	4.3	157%
Log Cabin B.C.	2950	61	42	18.1	12.4	113%
Macintosh	3805	31	18	6.1	3.3	156%
Meadow Creek	4030	56	44	14.8	10.9	132%
Midnight Dome	2790	37	33	8.7	7.7	136%
Montana Mtn.	3350	35	20	8.0	4.0	138%
Morley Lake	2730	40	28	10.0	6.6	179%
Mt. Berdoe	3300	31	22	6.7	3.4	146%
Mt. Mcintyre B	3600	39	27	10.3	6.1	161%
Mt. Nansen	3260	23	15	4.6	2.6	144%
Ogilvie River	550	33	23	7.3	4.4	---
Pelly Farm	1530	20	23	4.4	5.0	138%
Pine Lake Airstrip	995	50	37	13.5	9.1	---
Rose Creek Faro	3540	35	24	7.4	4.5	154%
Russell Lake	3480	45	41	10.1	8.6	122%
Satasha Lake	3630	31	18	6.8	3.5	179%
Summit	985	42	37	10.1	10.1	133%
Tagish	3540	39	28	8.7	5.8	145%
Twin Creeks	2910	41	30	9.6	5.7	133%
Watson Lake Airport	685	38	27	9.1	4.8	---
Whitehorse Airport	2440	32	---	7.8	---	186%
Williams Creek	2900	27	21	5.7	3.7	150%

**Estimate*

Central Yukon Basin



Snowpack Map



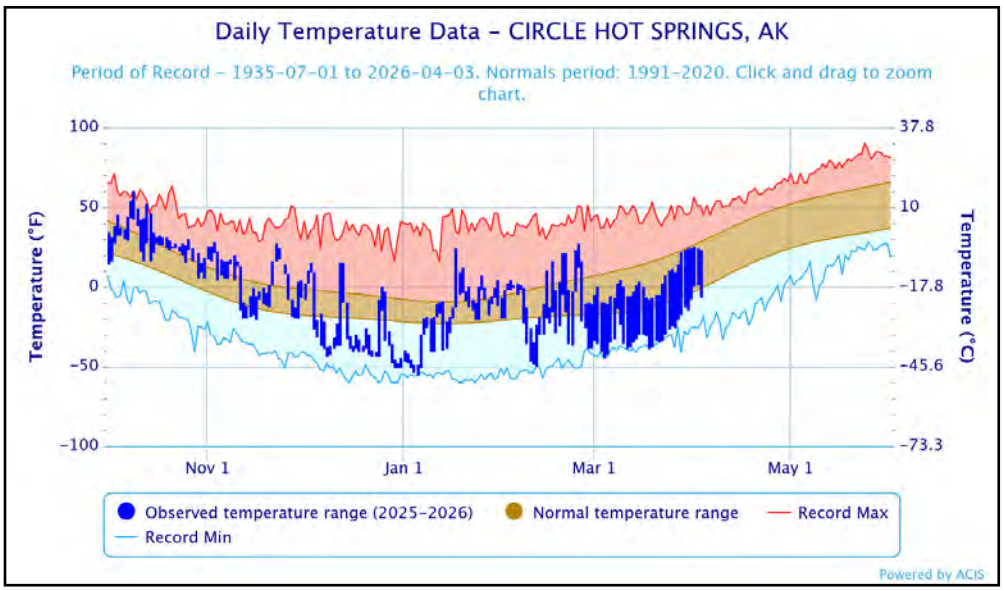
Central Yukon Basin

Snowpack

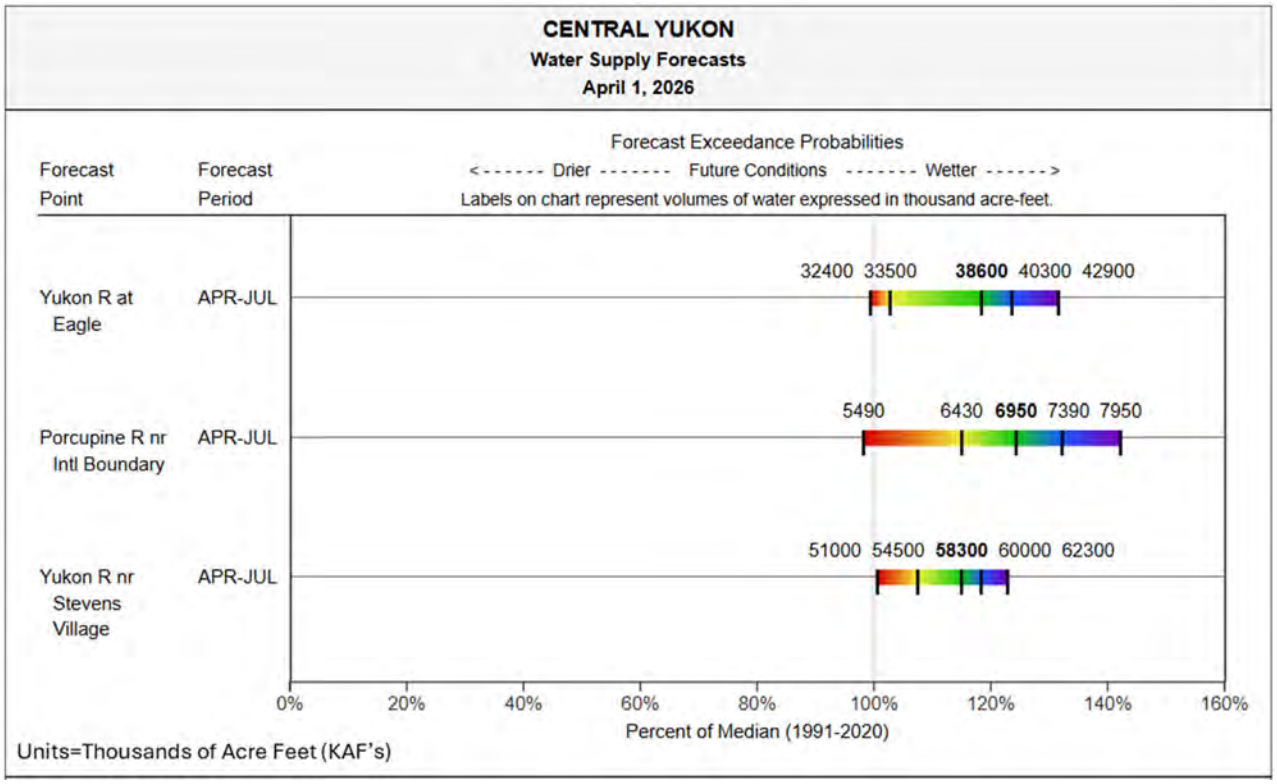
Snowpack in the Central Yukon ranges from near normal on the Dalton Highway to well above normal in other areas as of April 1, 2026. The most exceptional measurements are found near the divide with the Tanana. The Mt. Fairplay snow course recorded 7.2 inches of SWE, which is the second highest value in fifty-five years of observation. Considerably above normal values were also measured in the White Mountains, along the Steese Highway, as well as in the snow courses in the upper Porcupine, measured by our colleagues in Canada.

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Central Yukon Basin

Snowpack Data

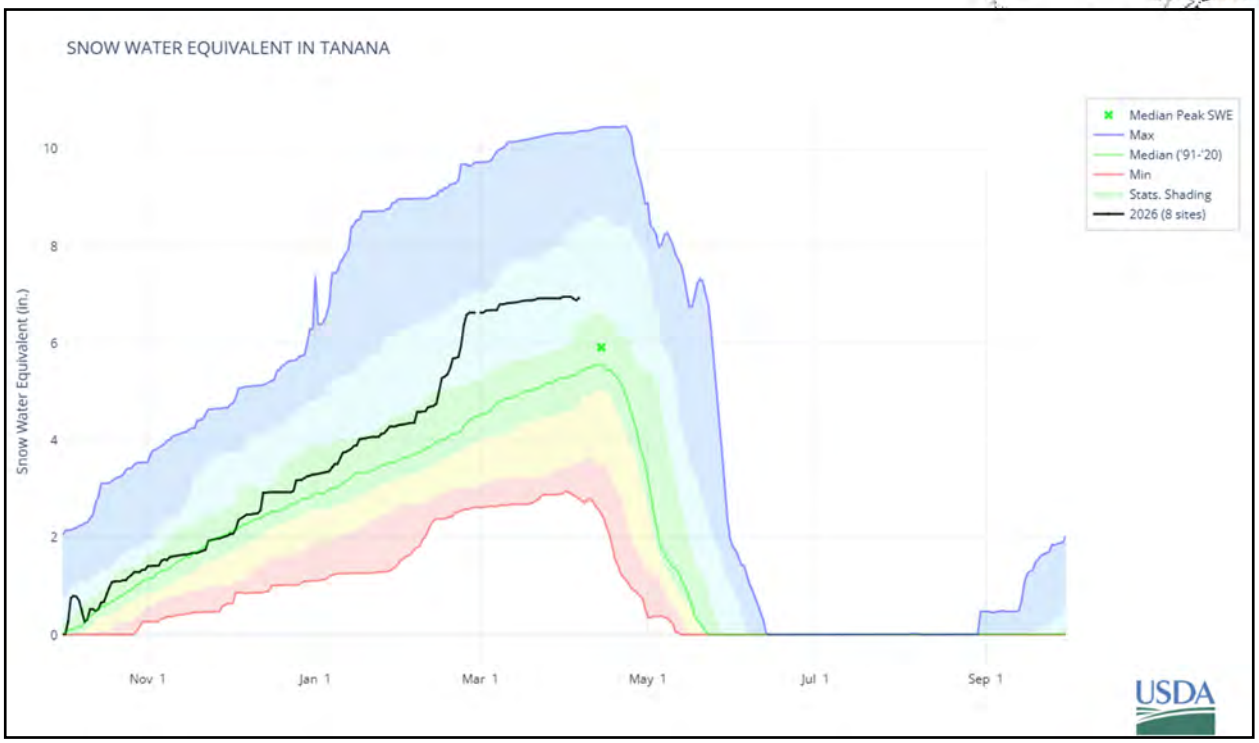
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
American Creek SNOTEL	1020	26	19	5.9	3.5	---
Atigun Pass SNOTEL	4780	31	44	---	---	---
Borealis	1360	33	---	7.4	---	142%
Boundary	3550	33	28	7.8	5.9	142%
Chicken Airstrip	1610	18	18	3.6	4.1	113%
Circle Hot Springs	870	28	16	5.0	3.6	125%
Eagle Plains	2330	34	30	7.8	6.5	120%
Eagle River	1100	32	24	7.2	5.0	138%
Eagle Summit SNOTEL	3630	26	34	---	---	---
Fort Yukon	440	25	---	4.0	---	111%
Fort Yukon SNOTEL	440	21	21	---	---	---
Fossil	1330	30	---	6.5	---	127%
Hess Creek	1020	28	32	5.6*	6.4	108%
Jack Wade Jct SNOTEL	3660	35*	28	6.5	5.1	---
Monument Creek	1840	29	44	5.6	6.9	108%
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1840	26	28	5.7	6.4	106%
Mt. Fairplay	3290	31	31	7.2	6.1	153%
Mt. Ryan	2750	38	50	8.0	11.5	129%
Mt. Ryan SNOTEL	2750	34	40	7.3*	9.4	122%
Old Crow	890	27	28	5.9	5.1	113%
Ptarmigan Creek	2230	34	32	6.8	7.0	155%
Riffs Ridge	2020	33	21	8.0	4.7	133%
Seven Mile	570	25	31	5.0	6.7	96%
Seven Mile SNOTEL	660	25	28	---	6.1	---
Stack Pup Creek	1660	27	21	4.2	4.0	111%
Thirty Mile	1390	31	39	7.4*	9.0	112%
Upper Chena	3020	40	45	9.4	10.5	127%
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2790	40	41	8.9	8.6	131%
Upper Nome Creek SNOTEL	2500	20	41	4.6	10.1	---
Windy Gap	1900	36	---	8.4	---	142%
Wolf	1200	29	31	6.2	6.6	135%

**Estimate*

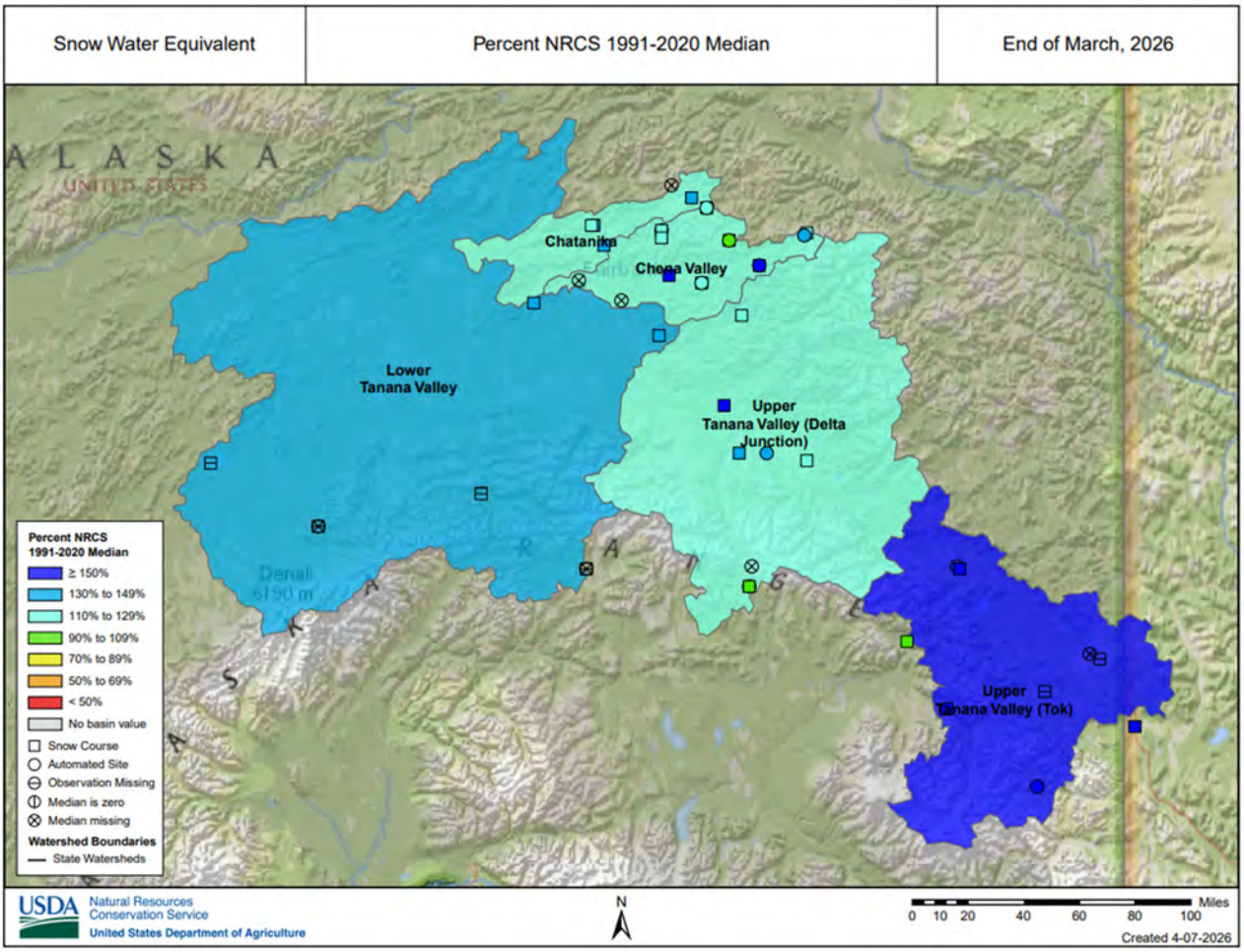
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
American Creek	1020	6.6	3.6	---	---
Atigun Pass	4780	5.1	7.5	5.5	93%
Eagle Summit	3630	6.8	5.0	5.0	136%
Fort Yukon	440	4.7	5.2	3.6	131%
Jack Wade Jct	3660	6.6	5.1	---	---
Monument Creek	1840	9.3	7.4	5.8	160%
Mt. Ryan	2750	8.5	8.4	5.5	155%
Seven Mile	660	5.9	6.2	---	---
Upper Chena	2790	10.9	---	6.9	158%
Upper Nome Creek	2500	10.0	12.8	6.6	152%

Tanana Basin



Snowpack Map

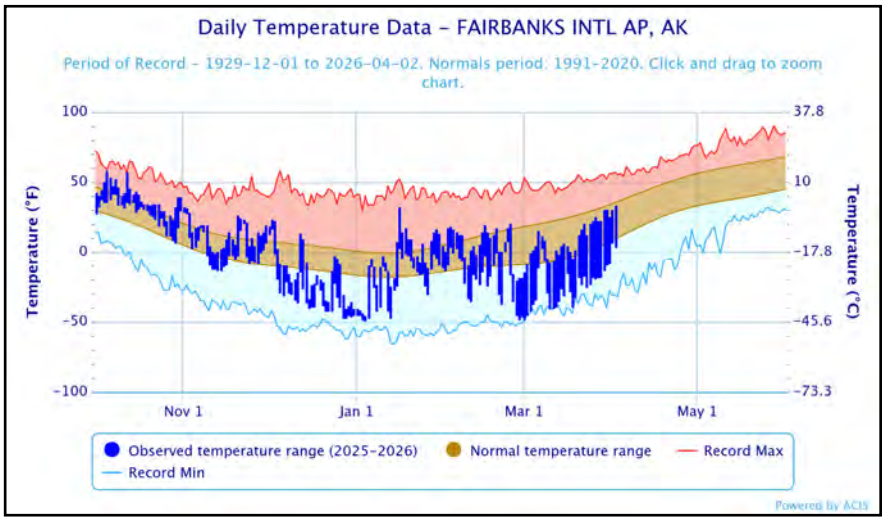


Tanana Basin

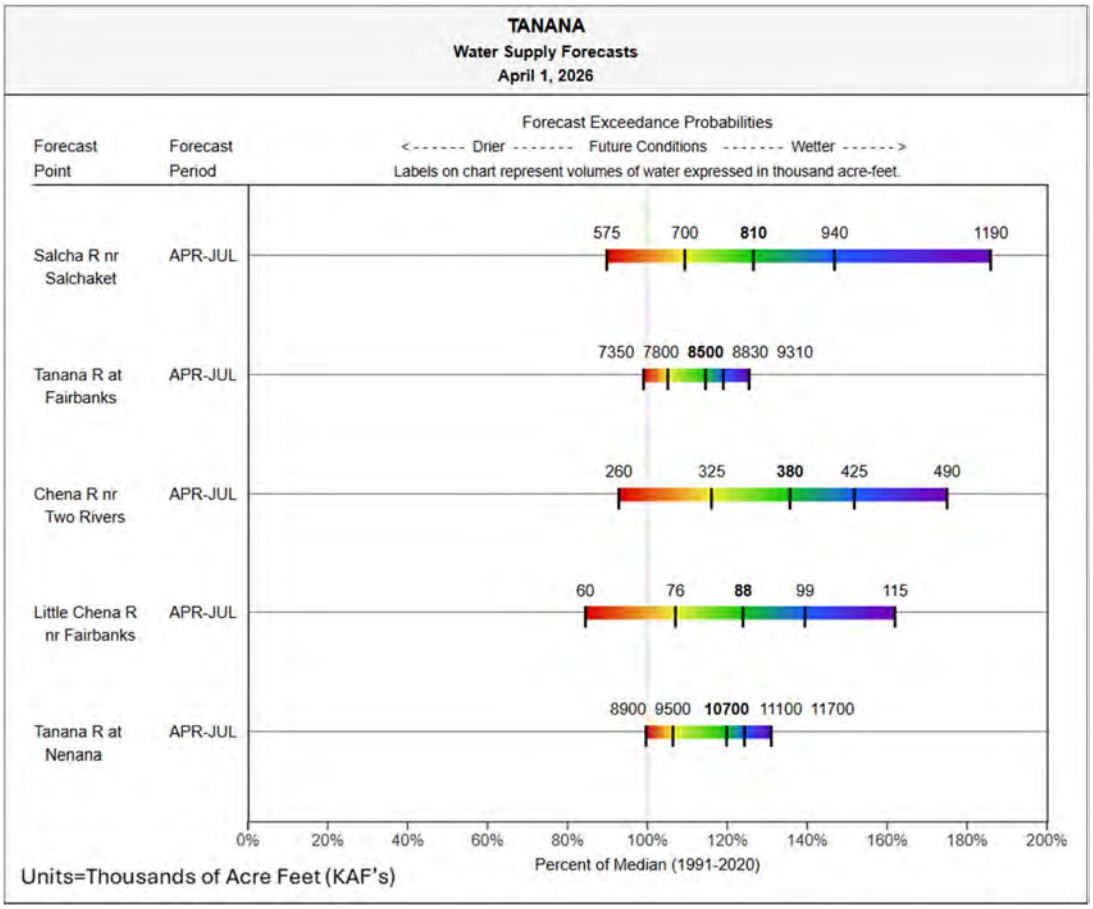
Snowpack

The Tanana is the standout basin for snowpack in Alaska as of April 1, 2026. The most exceptional values are being reported from the upper reaches of the basin. The 6.1 inches of SWE reported at Chisana is considerably above normal for the date and the second highest value in its eighteen-year history. At the Tok snow course, the 5.8 inches of SWE measured represent the fourth highest value in sixty-seven years of observation. Measurements downstream moderate somewhat but remain above normal. Notably, there is not a single station in the basin reporting SWE below its 1991–2020 median.

Temperature



Streamflow Forecasts



Tanana Basin

Snowpack Data

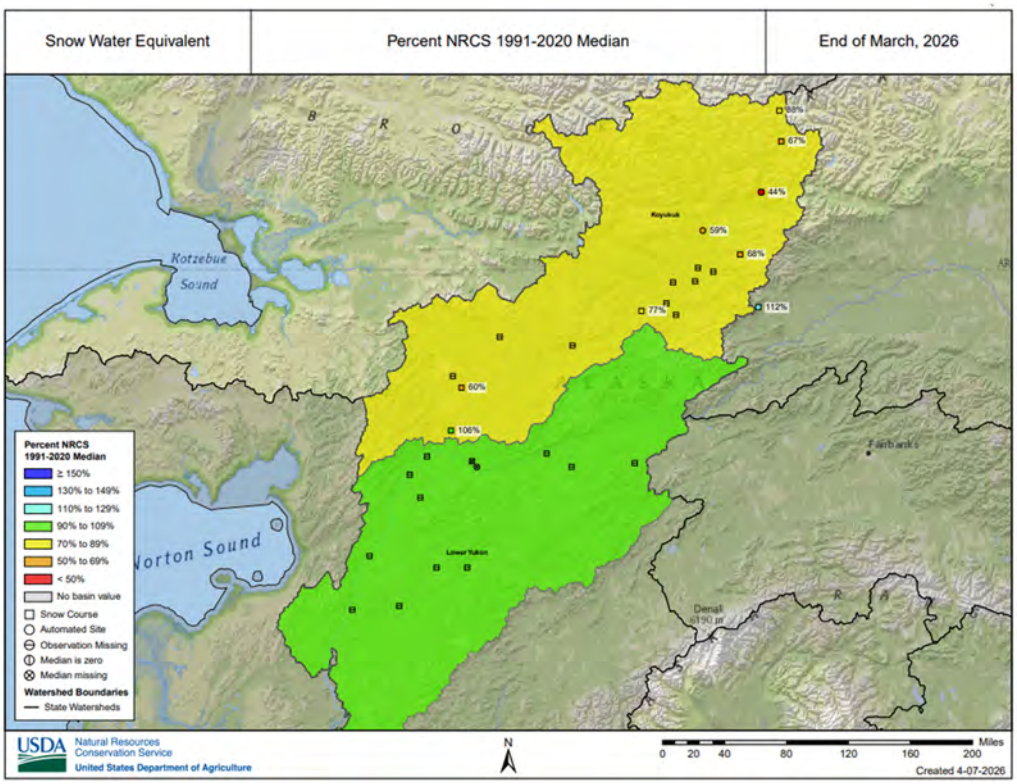
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Bonanza Creek	1120	35	23	7.0	5.4	146%
Caribou Creek	1230	28	26	6.0	6.7	128%
Caribou Mine	1140	32	35	5.7	6.7	112%
Caribou Snow Pillow	940	31	28	6.0	7.2	130%
Chena Lakes SNOTEL	500	22	20	5.2*	4.7	---
Chisana SNOTEL	3320	27	13	6.1	3.0	174%
Cleary Summit	2250	39	48	8.2	11.0	132%
Colorado Creek	650	30	23	6.6	5.0	157%
Creamers Field SNOTEL	440	23	20	5.4*	5.0	---
Faith Creek	1710	32	33	6.3	6.4	131%
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	26	39	6.7	10.2	---
Fielding Lake	3010	43	44	10.6	12.1	106%
Fort Greely	1470	24	17	4.5	3.5	132%
French Creek	1940	33	31	7.3	7.6	140%
Gerstle River	1180	22	16	3.8	3.6	123%
Granite Crk SNOTEL	1250	19	15	4.7	3.5	131%
Kantishna SNOTEL	1590	29	24	6.2	5.3	---
Little Chena Bottom	1080	27	27	5.2	5.7	124%
Little Chena Ridge	2150	28	40	5.6	8.4	110%
Little Chena Ridge SNOTEL	2150	26	28	---	6.2	---
Look Eyrie SNOTEL	5040	79	109	28.2	43.0	---
Lost Creek	3110	23	---	5.0	---	156%
Mentasta Pass	2470	25	25	5.8	5.6	97%
Monahan Flat SNOTEL	2690	28	34	6.0	7.7	---
Monument Creek	1840	29	44	5.6	6.9	108%
Monument Creek SNOTEL	1840	26	28	5.7	6.4	106%
Mt. Ryan SNOTEL	2750	34	40	7.3*	9.4	122%
Mt. Ryan	2750	38	50	8.0	11.5	129%
Munson Ridge SNOTEL	3020	41	44	9.8*	10.5	123%
Munson Ridge	3020	45	61	10.4	12.6	132%
Nenana SNOTEL	370	32	14	---	---	---
Paradise Hill SNOTEL	2010	24	18	4.8	3.7	---
Shaw Creek Flats	960	24	16	4.5	3.6	150%
Teuchet Creek SNOTEL	1560	24	24	6.0	4.9	150%
Teuchet Creek	1530	29	27	5.8	4.9	132%
Tok SNOTEL	1640	19	18	4.1*	3.6	---
Tok Junction	1680	28	21	5.8	4.4	171%
Upper Chena SNOTEL	2790	40	41	8.9	8.6	131%
Upper Chena	3020	40	45	9.4	10.5	127%
Upper Nome Creek SNOTEL	2500	20	41	4.6	10.1	---

**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Chena Lakes	500	6.9	5.6	---	---
Chisana	3320	6.2	3.1	3.4	182%
Creamers Field	440	7.1	5.9	---	---
Fielding Lake	3000	11.6	10.6	---	---
Granite Crk	1250	5.0	2.9	3.7	135%
Kantishna	1590	7.6	6.4	5.3	143%
Little Chena Ridge	2150	8.1	7.9	4.9	165%
Monahan Flat	2690	8.6	8.2	7.6	113%
Monument Creek	1840	9.3	7.4	5.8	160%
Mt. Ryan	2750	8.5	8.4	5.5	155%
Munson Ridge	3020	11.2	9.5	7.5	149%
Nenana	370	8.4	7.6	3.7	227%
Paradise Hill	2010	5.6	3.2	---	---
Teuchet Creek	1560	7.2	4.7	4.2	171%
Tok	1640	5.5	3.6	---	---
Upper Chena	2790	10.9	---	6.9	158%
Upper Nome Creek	2500	10.0	12.8	6.6	152%

Western Interior Basins



Snowpack

Koyukuk

Snowpack in the Koyukuk is low as of April 1, 2026. With the exception of one aerial marker near the confluence with the Lower Yukon, every SWE measurement is below the 1991–2020 median value for the date. With no recorded precipitation over March at the Bettles and Coldfoot SNOTELS, the trends noted on March 1 are further magnified on April 1. The 2.7 inches of SWE measured at Coldfoot is less than half of normal and the third lowest value in its thirty-two year record. Well below normal snowpack is similarly noted at the other proximate measurements in this basin.

Kuskokwim

Data points in the Kuskokwim present a mixed picture regarding snowpack as of April 1. All stations received very little precipitation over the course of the month. Telaquana Lake SNOTEL continues to reflect the impact of massive February snowfall, reporting SWE above the 30-year median for the adjacent snow course. McGrath, on the other hand, continues to report the lowest SWE in its limited seven-year record, and comparison to its historic snow course indicates a slightly below-normal snowpack for the date.

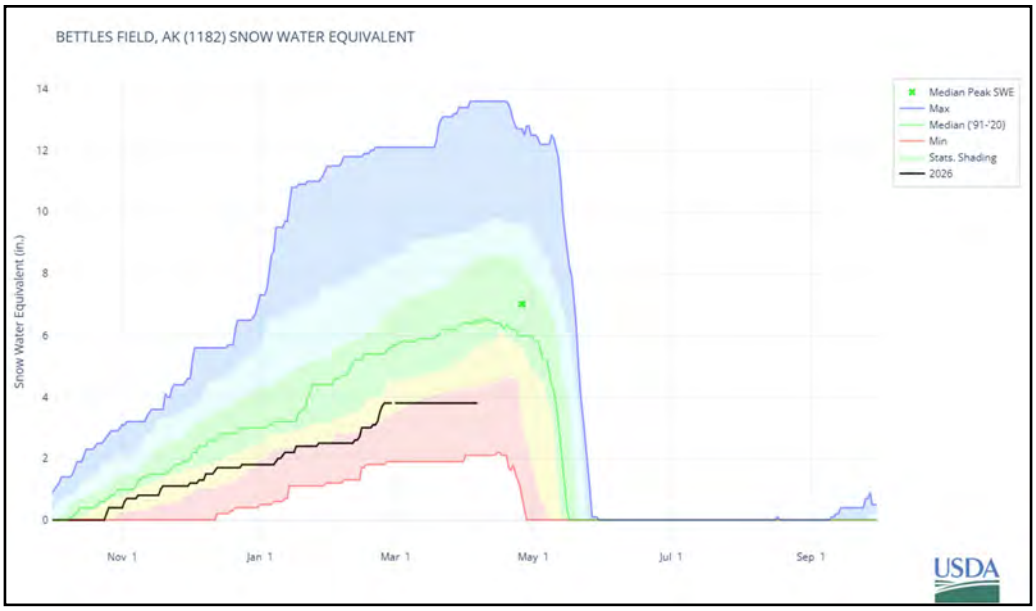
Snow depth sensors in Bethel and Aniak indicate that the lower Kuskokwim has above-normal snow depth for the date, offering a contrasting picture to the conditions observed further upstream.

Lower Yukon

Snowpack in the Lower Yukon is believed to be near normal as of April 1. Very little snowfall was observed at the Galena SNOTEL over the course of the month; however, SWE measurements on April 1 at both the SNOTEL and the Galena Ecological Site snow course are near their limited period-of-record median. The only station in the region with sufficient data to calculate a 30-year normal is the JR Slough aerial marker, which is situated on the Koyukuk River slightly upstream from its confluence with the Yukon. This station is reporting near normal snowpack for the date.

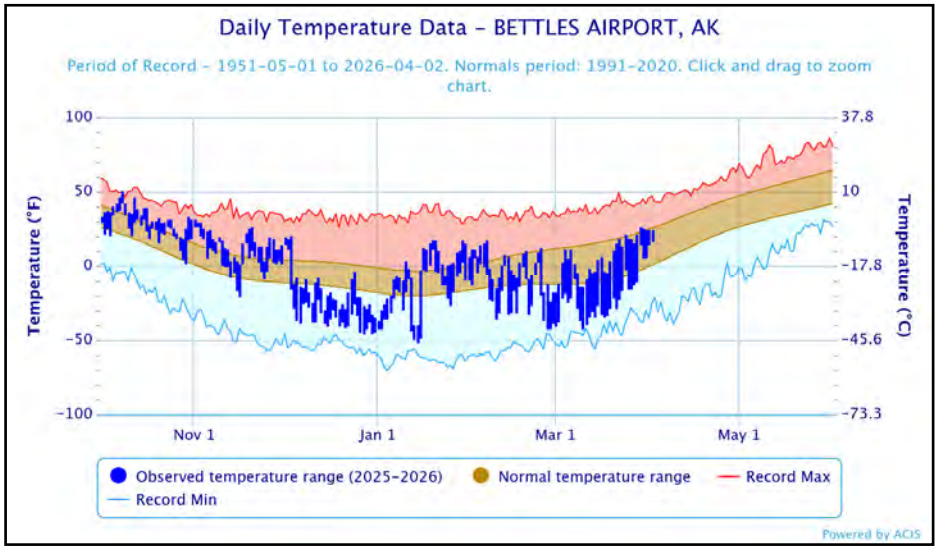
Western Interior Basins

Snowpack Chart

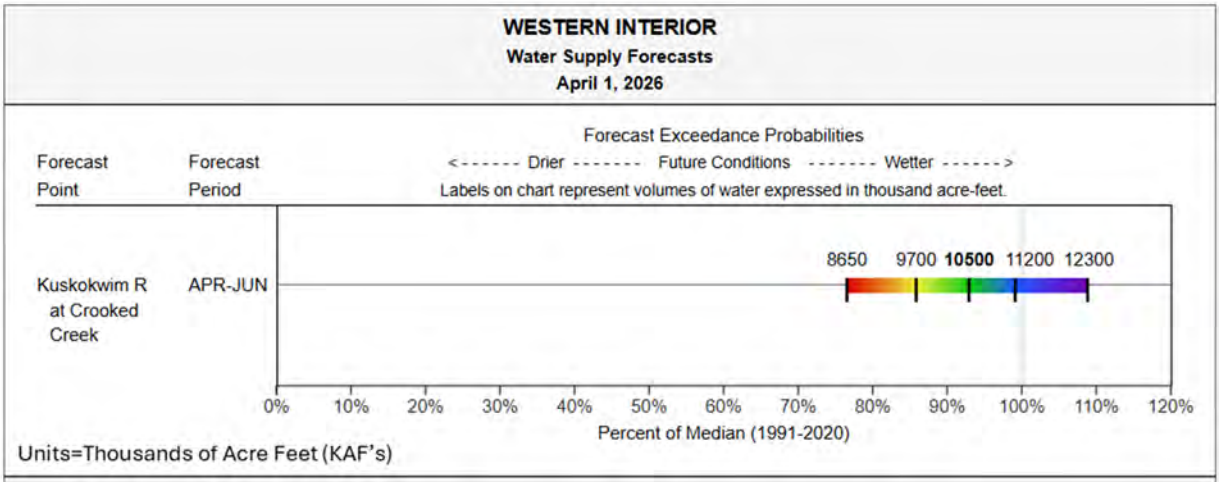


Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Western Interior Basins

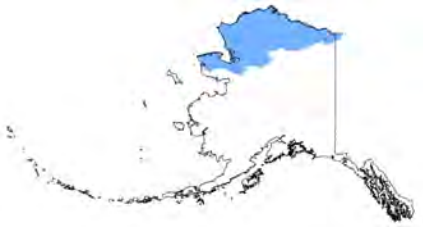
Snowpack Data

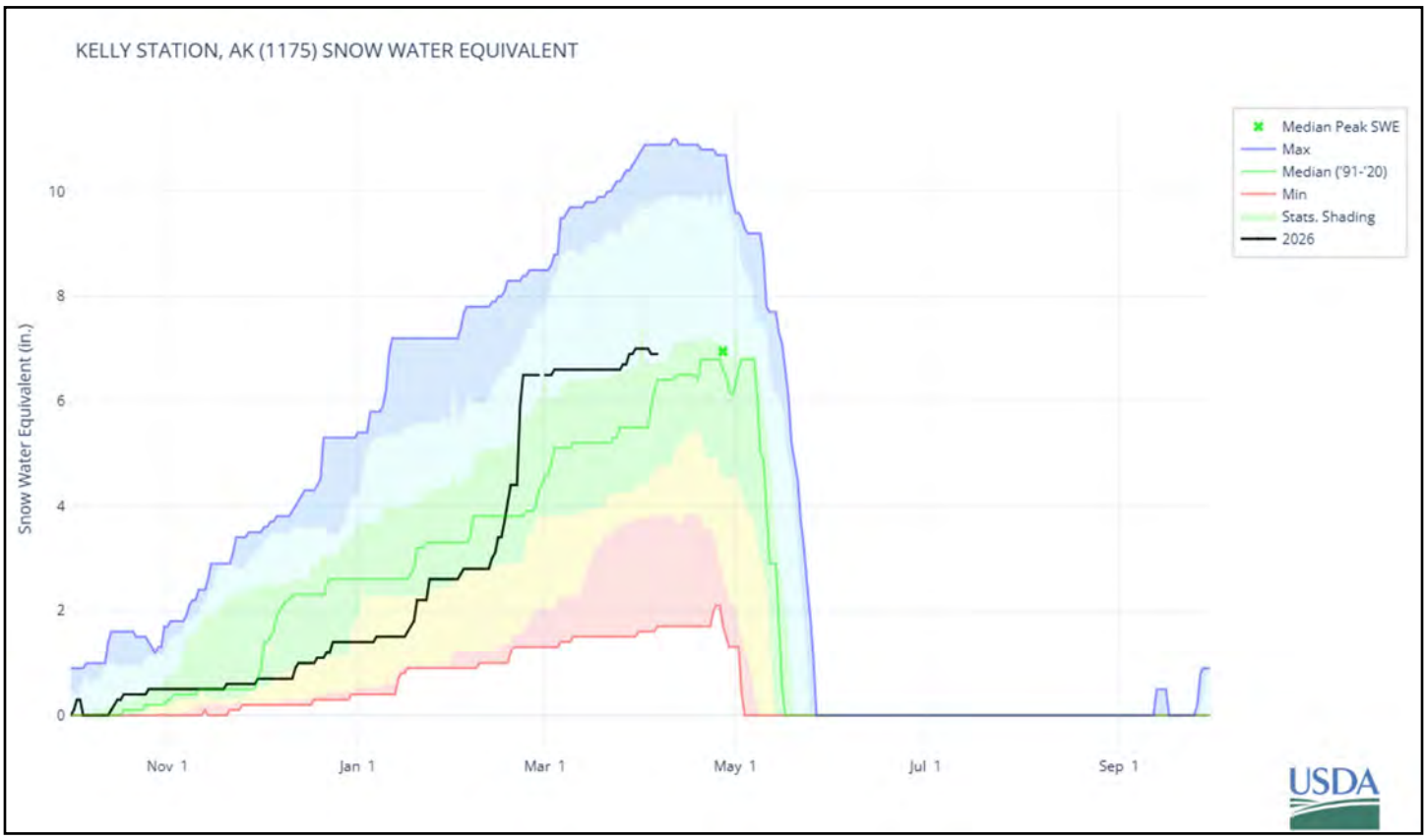
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Koyukuk						
Bettles Field SNOTEL	640	17	35	3.8	8.9	59%
Bonanza Forks	1050	21	28	3.1	6.2	55%
Coldfoot SNOTEL	1070	16	36	2.7	8.4	44%
Coldfoot	1060	17	39	1.9	8.2	---
Disaster Creek	1560	16	29	2.8	6.1	67%
Gobblers Knob SNOTEL	2040	2	7	---	---	---
Lake Todatonten	580	23	32	4.4	7.6	77%
Table Mountain	2210	19	30	3.8	7.4	88%
Thirty Mile	1390	31	39	5.0	9.0	76%
Kuskokwim						
Aniak SNOTEL	90	20	9	5.8*	3.0	---
McGrath SNOTEL	340	25	22	4.9	6.5	---
Telaquana Lake SNOTEL	1250	22	0	5.6*	0.0	---
Lower Yukon						
Galena AK SNOTEL	340	27	26	5.9	6.3	---
Galena Ecological Site	150	33	26	6.2	4.6	---
Hozatka Lake SNOTEL	220	23	23	---	---	---
**Estimate*						

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Koyukuk					
Bettles Field	640	6.1	8.2	6.6	92%
Coldfoot	1070	5.6	8.2	5.8	97%
Gobblers Knob	2040	7.4	8.2	5.8	128%
Kuskokwim					
Aniak	90	12.2	8.7	5.6	218%
McGrath	340	7.5	9.1	---	---
Telaquana Lake	1250	8.4	5.1	---	---
Lower Yukon					
Galena AK	340	7.0	6.5	---	---

Arctic and Kotzebue Sound





Snowpack

Following substantial snowfall in February, March presented a relatively quiet month for the stations around Kotzebue Sound. Kelly Station reported monthly snowfall that was less than half of March's normal; however, the snowpack at the station remains considerably above the 30-year median for April 1.

In contrast, above-normal monthly precipitation was observed at the SNOTEL sites on the North Slope, along the Dalton Highway. These stations are reporting snow depths at their maximum for the period of record, indicating a robust snowpack in the North Slope 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	44	---	---	---
Imnaviat Creek SNOTEL	3060	35	31	---	---	---
Prudhoe Bay SNOTEL	50	22	11	---	---	---
Sagwon SNOTEL	1000	20	15	---	---	---
Kotzebue Sound						
Dahl Creek SNOTEL	250	25	47	5.2	12.0	---
Kelly Station SNOTEL	300	31	22	7.0	4.0	127%
**Estimate*						

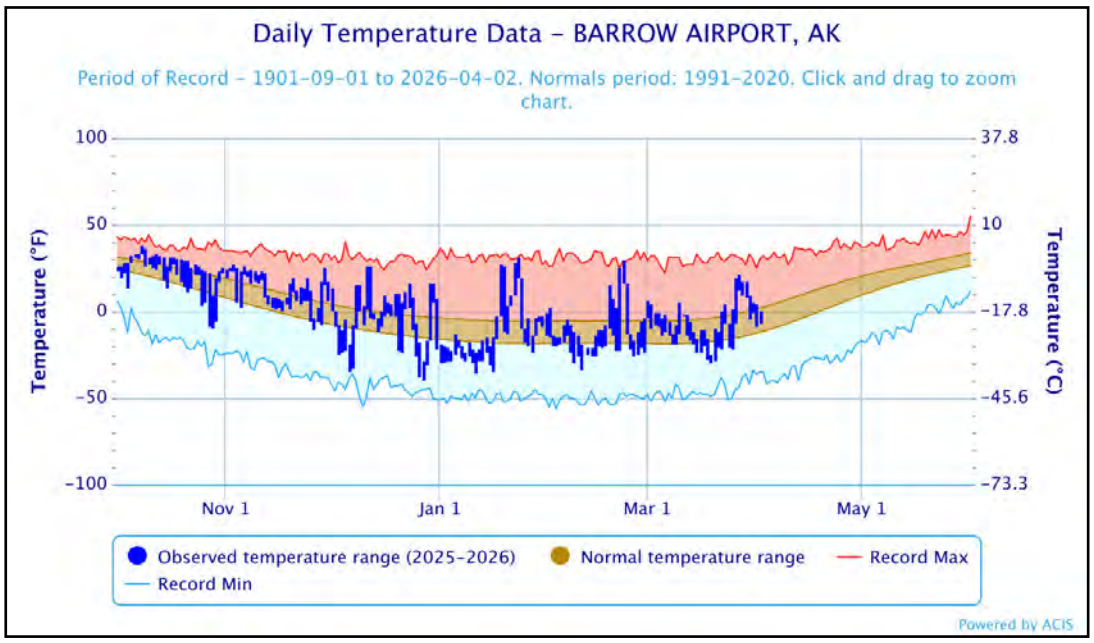
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Arctic					
Atigun Pass	4780	5.1	7.5	5.5	93%
Imnaviat Creek	3060	4.1	3.6	2.9	141%
Sagwon	1000	4.4	3.0	2.8	157%
Kotzebue Sound					
Dahl Creek	250	8.9	11.5	---	---
Kelly Station	300	9.4	5.0	6.9	136%

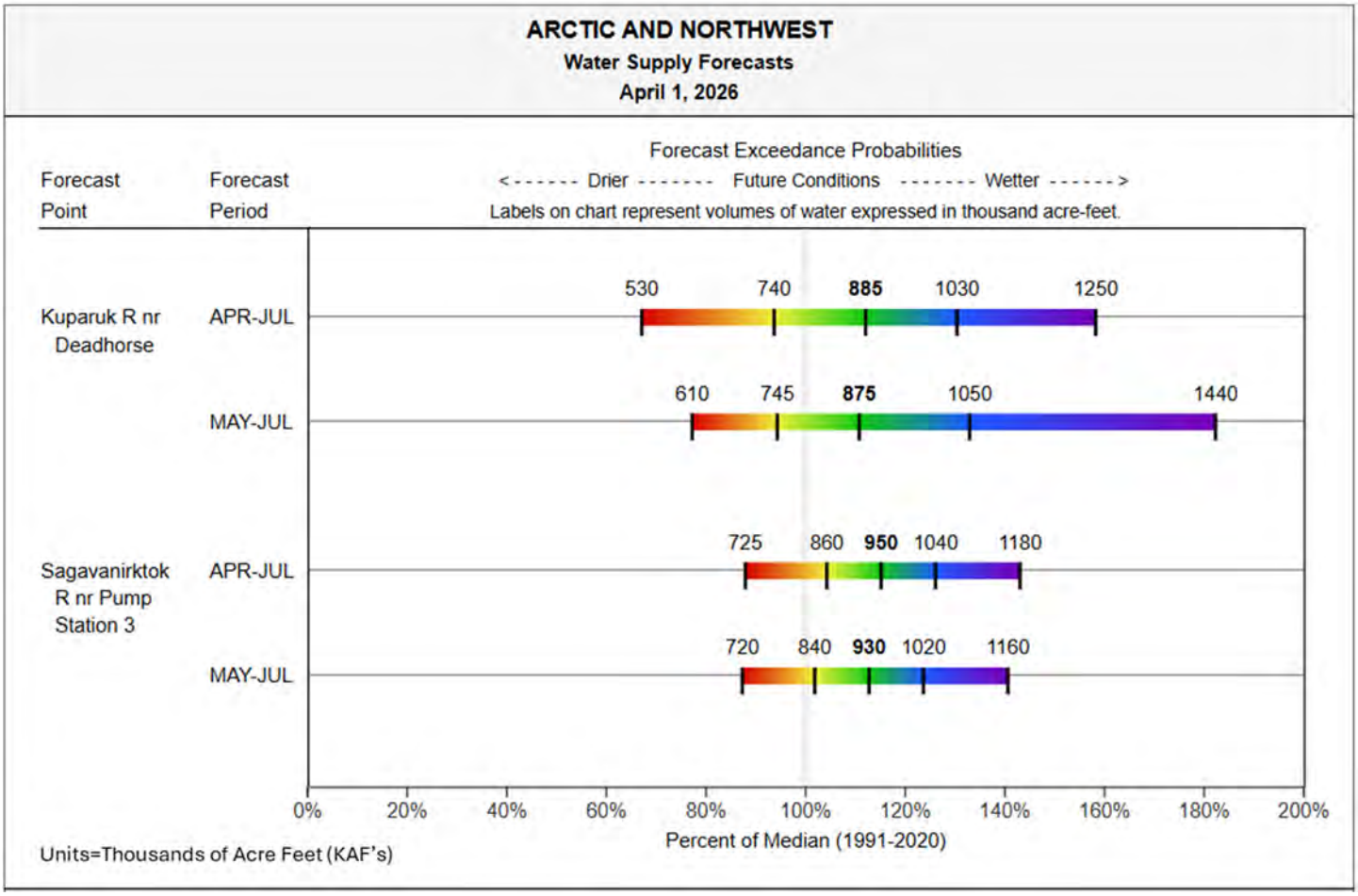
Arctic and Kotzebue Sound

Temperature Data

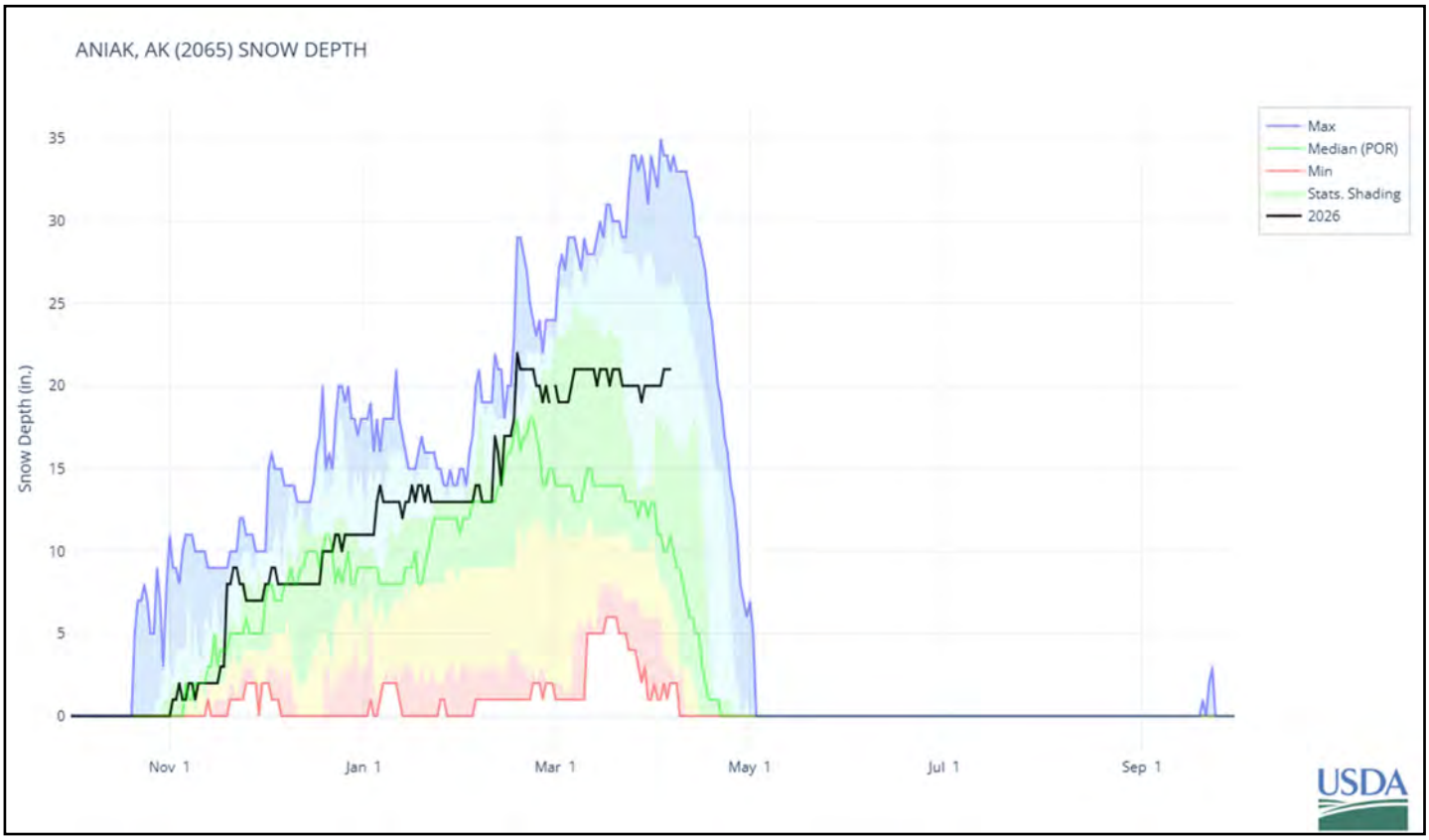
Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay



Snowpack

Making a statement about snowpack in the western portion of coastal Alaska on April 1 continues to be challenging. Very little precipitation was reported on the Seward Peninsula, as well as in Bethel and Aniak, which means that the trends noted on March 1 largely persisted through April 1. Snow depth sensors across the area indicate above-normal snowpack levels for the date. Outside of Dillingham, the recently installed stations at Snake Lake and Aleknagik recorded modest snowfall at the end of the month. This additional snowfall is believed to contribute positively to what is already a healthy snowpack for the Wood River region. As data from these stations continue to be collected, they will enhance our understanding of snowpack dynamics in the area moving forward.

Norton Sound/Y-K Delta/Bristol Bay

Precipitation Data

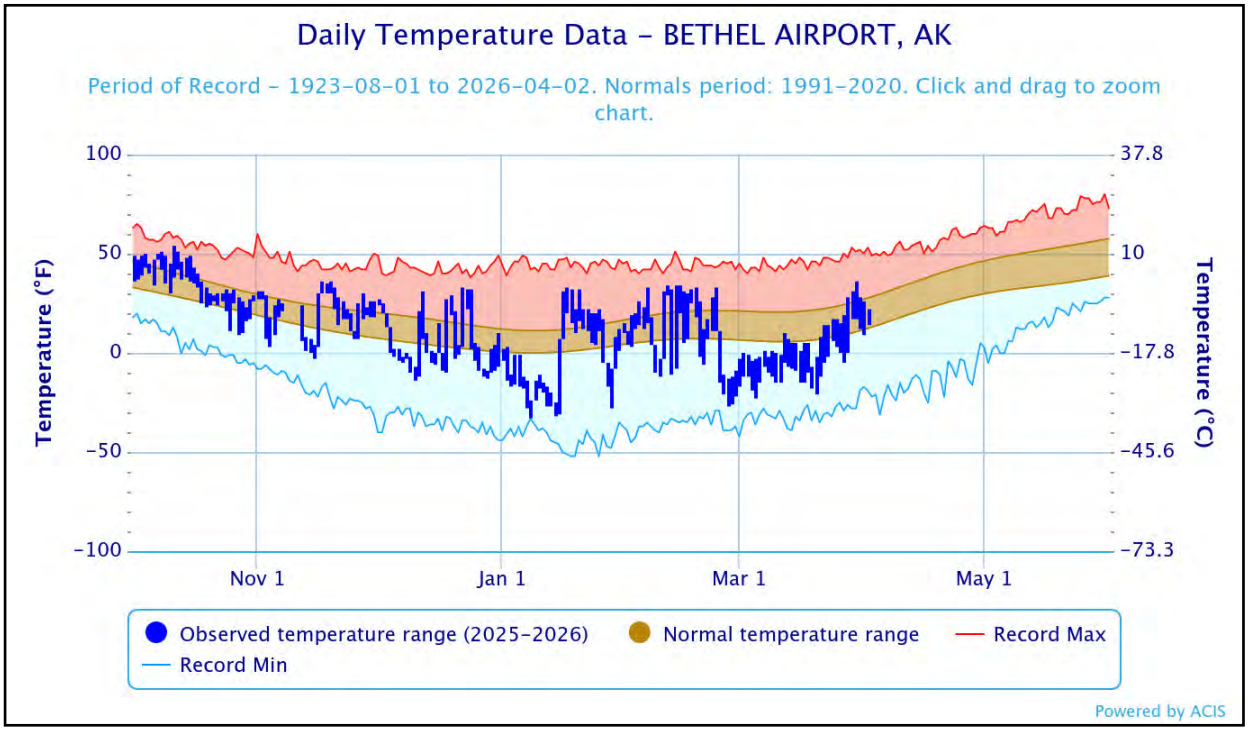
Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Aniak	90	12.2	8.7	5.6	218%
Pargon Creek	90	7.7	---	5.9	131%
Pilgrim Hot Springs	20	7.8	7.7	---	---
Rocky Point	180	5.8	4.8	5.4	107%

Snowpack Data

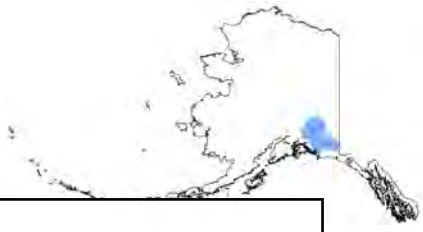
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Aleknagik SNOTEL	190	29	---	---	---	---
Aniak SNOTEL	90	20	9	5.8*	3.0	---
Fishtrap Lake	1660	33	---	6.5	---	73%
Igiugig	90	16	---	3.6	---	---
Johnsons Camp SNOTEL	10	8	---	---	---	---
Pargon Creek SNOTEL	90	17	15	---	---	---
Pilgrim Hot Springs SNOTEL	20	14	17	4.3*	3.6	---
Port Alsworth	300	20	0	4.0	0.0	133%
Rocky Point SNOTEL	180	37	24	---	---	---
Snake Lake SNOTEL	230	34	---	---	---	---
Upper Twin Lakes	2010	23	---	5.5	---	82%
**Estimate*						

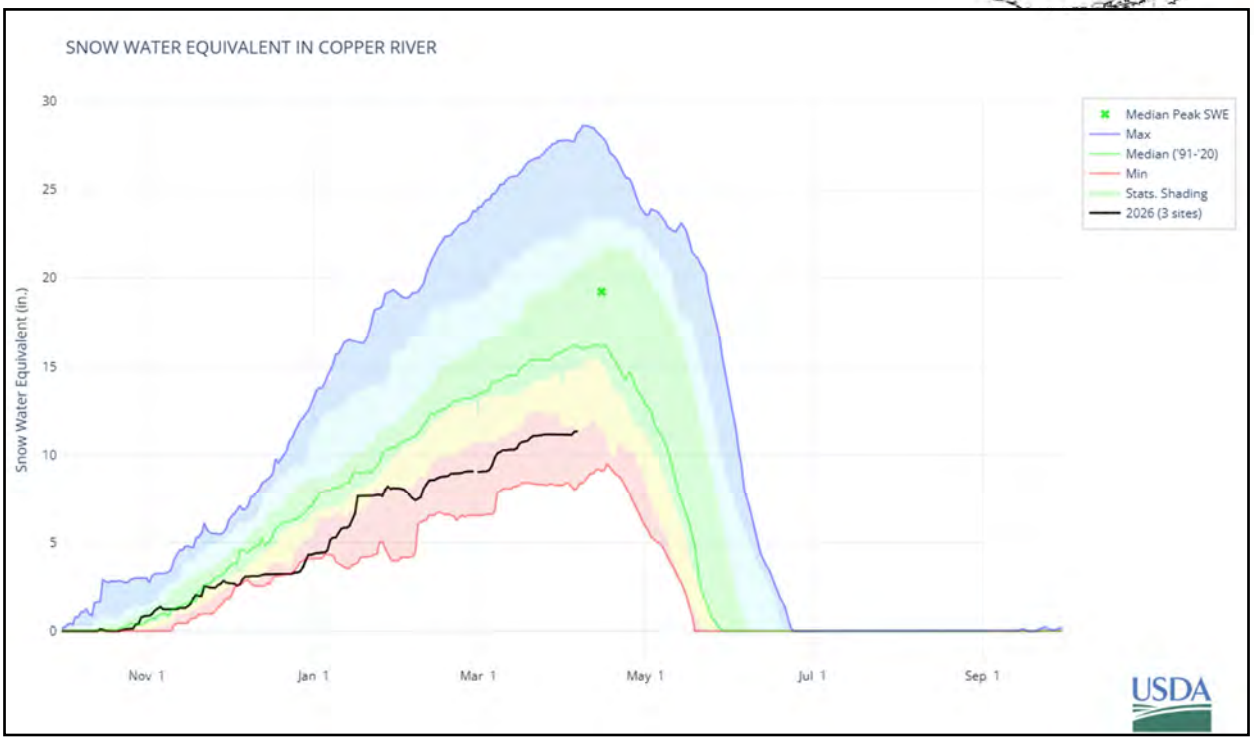
Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS

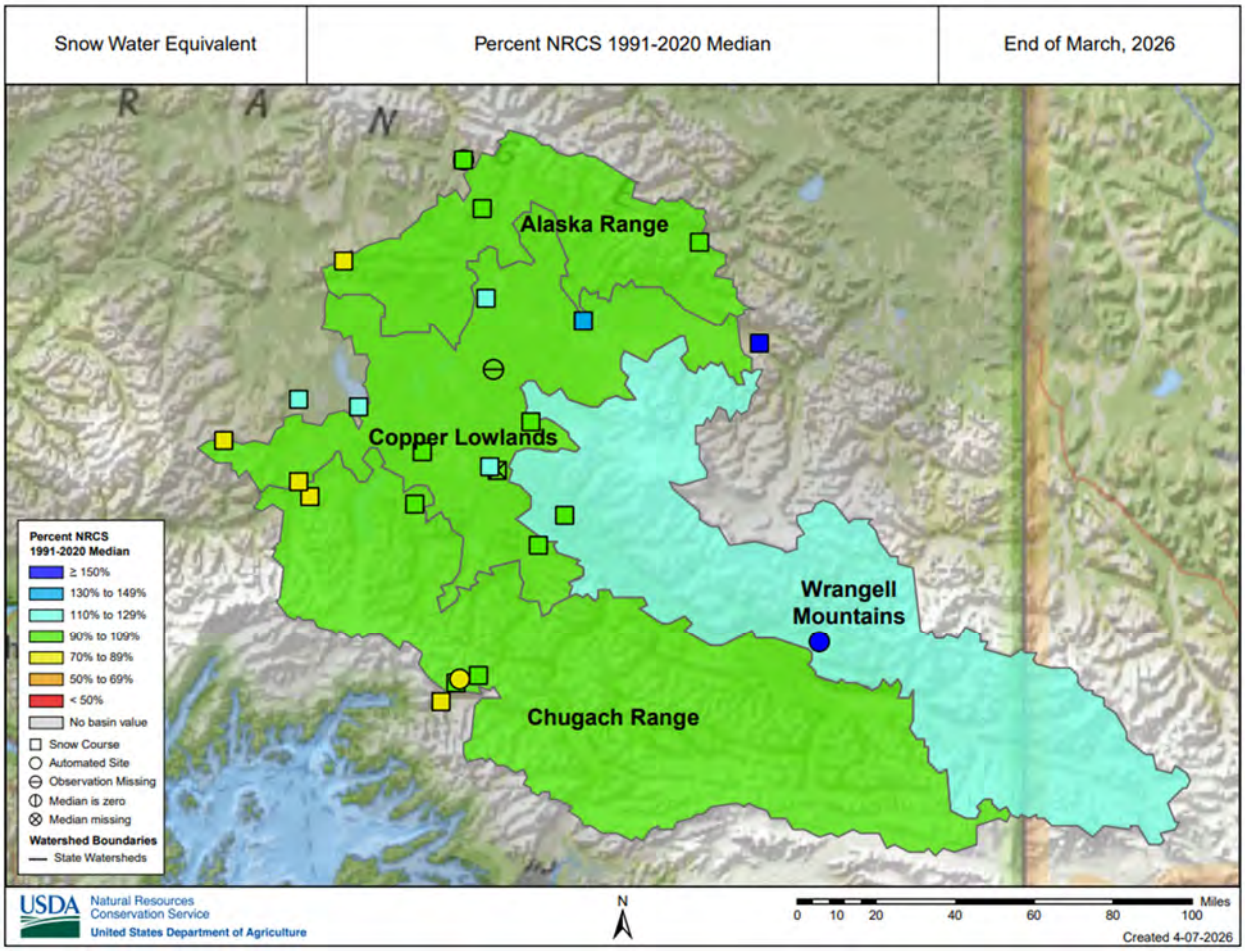


Copper Basin





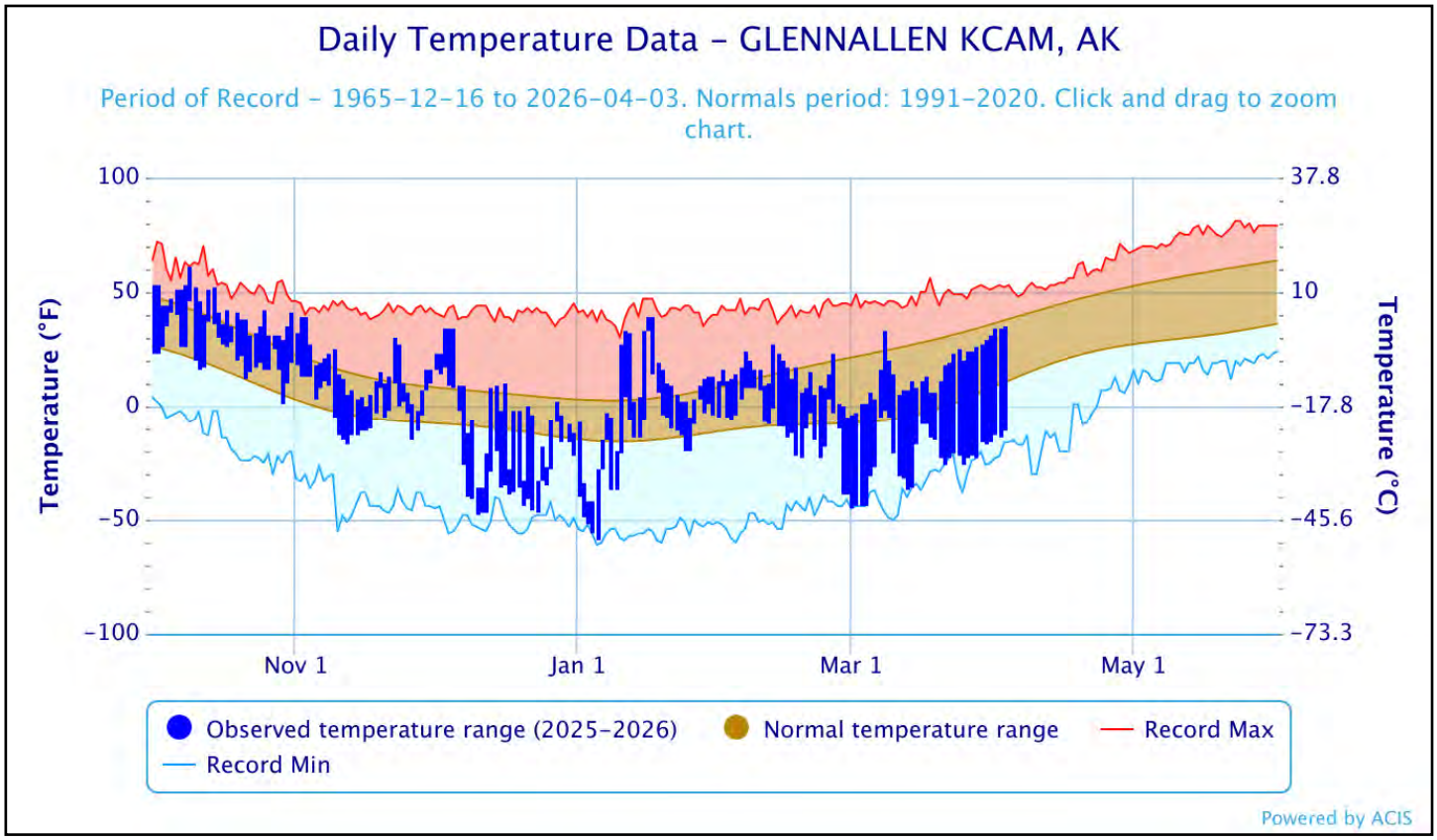
Snowpack Map



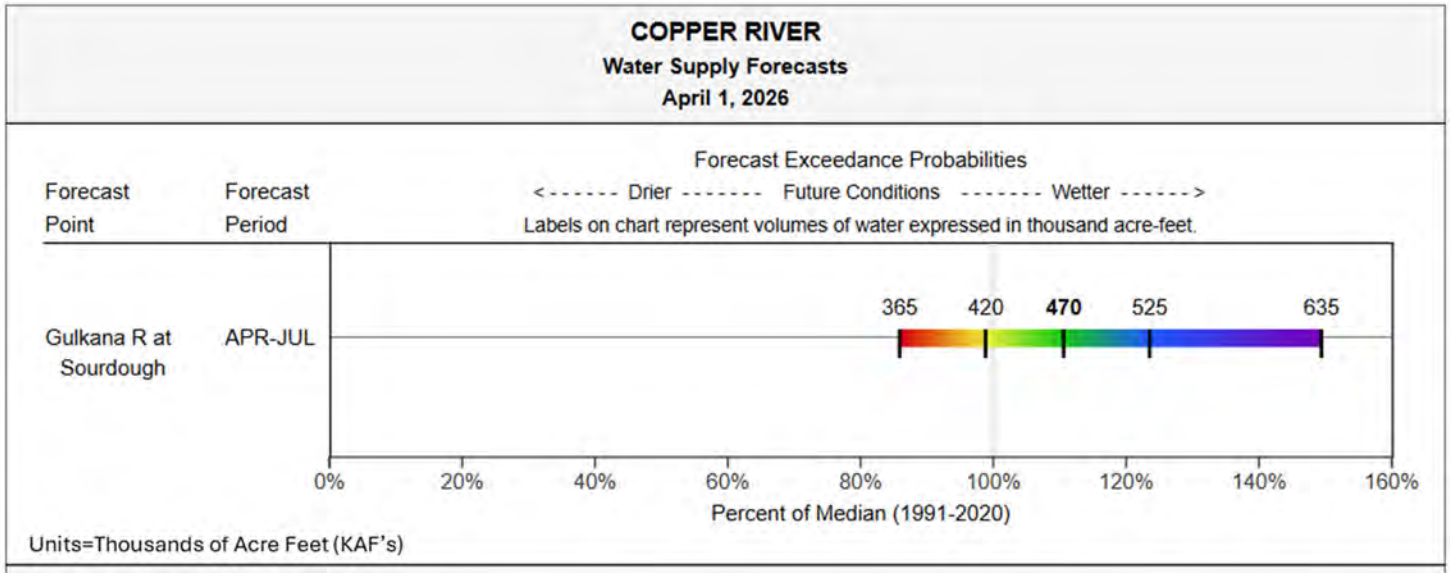
Copper Basin

Temperature Chart

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Copper Basin

Snowpack

Snowpack in the Copper River Basin ranges from considerably above normal in the Wrangell Mountains to SWE measurements that are slightly below the 30-year median in the Chugach Range. The stations in the lowlands around the Richardson Highway are near normal on April 1. May Creek SNOTEL, which was reporting a period of record maximum on March 1, made nominal gains over the month and is now reporting the 3rd highest SWE in its nineteen-year record.

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Chistochina	1940	24	11	4.8	2.2	133%
Copper Center	1300	22	17	4.3	4.3	---
Curtis Lake	2870	21	25	4.5*	5.5	110%
Dadina Lake	2160	28	26	5.8	5.7	92%
Fielding Lake	3010	43	44	10.6	12.1	106%
Fielding Lake SNOTEL	3000	26	39	6.7	10.2	---
Gulkana River SNOTEL	1830	26	16	---	---	---
Haggard Creek	2450	33	25	6.8	4.5	117%
Horsepasture Pass	4220	25	33	5.5*	7.9	80%
Horsepasture Pass SNOTEL	4220	21	28	---	---	---
Kenny Lake School	1270	19	15	3.7	3.6	100%
Lake Louise	2410	24	22	5.4	5.2	115%
Little Nelchina	2660	23	24	4.2	6.1	84%
Lost Creek	3110	23	---	5.0	---	156%
Lowe River	560	42	47	12.3	16.8	79%
May Creek SNOTEL	1550	35	16	8.4	3.6	179%
Mentasta Pass	2470	25	25	5.8	5.6	97%
Monsoon Lake	3060	27	31	5.4*	7.1	84%
Mt. Eyak SNOTEL	1450	26	36	7.9	13.5	34%
Nicks Valley SNOTEL	4230	67	133	---	---	---
Paxson	2620	33	32	7.0	6.4	103%
Sanford River	2270	31	24	6.2	5.2	109%
St. Anne Lake	1980	26	26	5.0	6.5	100%
Tazlina	1240	23	11	4.9	3.4	129%
Tolsona Creek	2060	23	19	4.3	3.9	100%
Tsaina River	1590	46	55	15.6	16.1	101%
Twin Lakes	2370	26	30	4.6	7.5	88%
Upper Tsaina River SNOTEL	1730	62	69	17.2	19.5	88%
Worthington Glacier	2080	62	76	23.2	30.1	97%

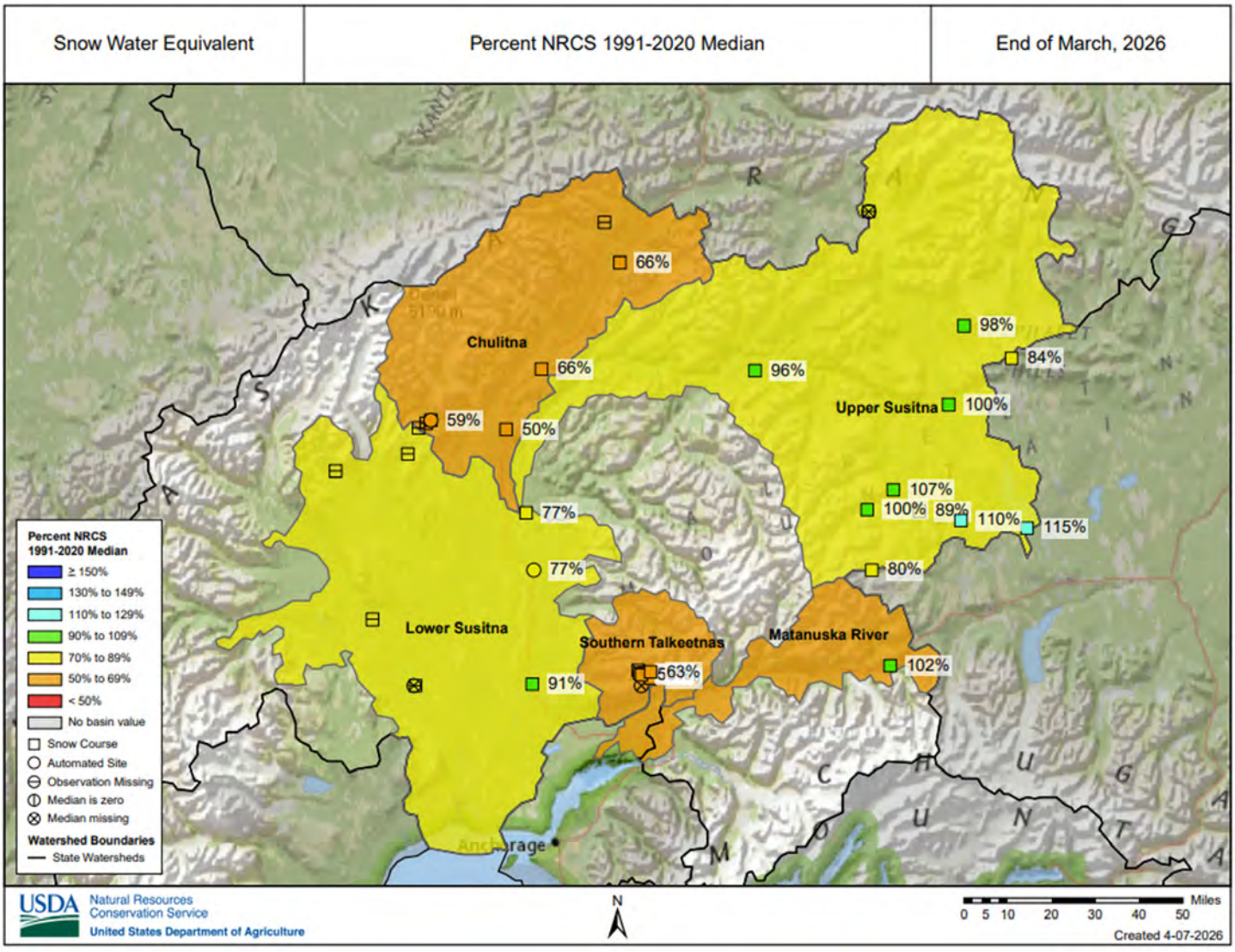
**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Fielding Lake	3000	11.6	10.6	---	---
May Creek	1550	10.8	4.1	6.0	180%
Mt. Eyak	1450	59.6	69.9	68.4	87%
Upper Tsaina River	1730	20.6	23.2	25.9	80%

Matanuska—Susitna Basin

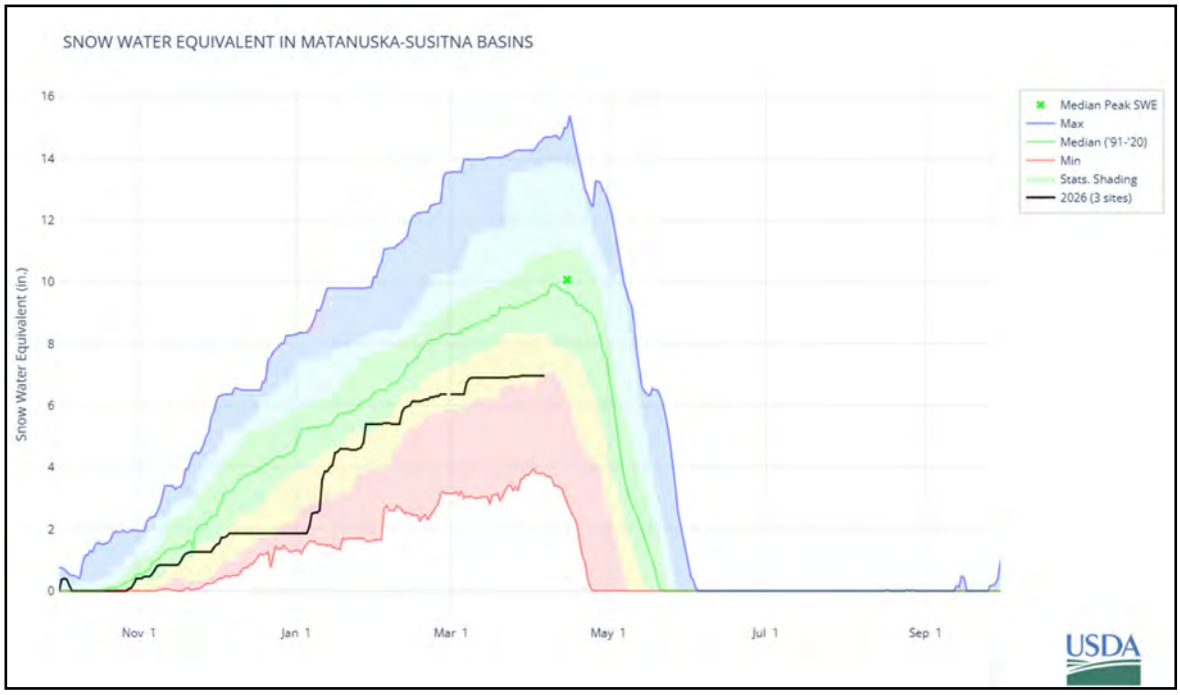
Snowpack Map



Snowpack

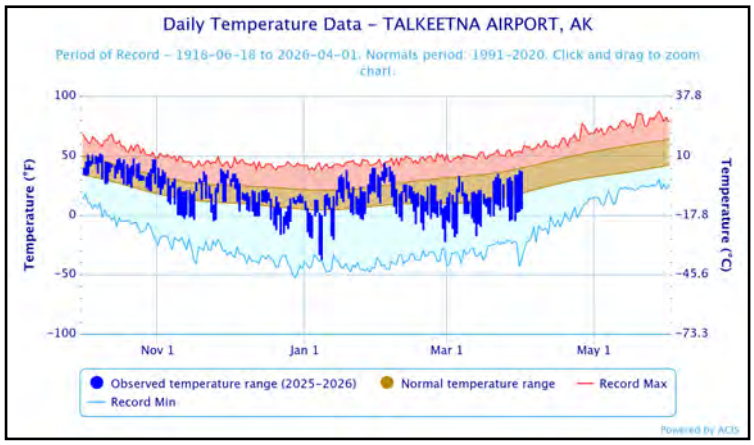
Snowpack in the Matanuska and Susitna regions is variable but mostly below normal as of April 1, 2026. This region has recorded several significant measurements for the month. Most notably, Fishhook Basin, the oldest measurement along the road to Hatcher Pass, recorded 9.4 inches of SWE, breaking a 64-year record for the lowest value in its history. Stations also reporting record low April 1 SWE levels include Archangel Road, Denali View, and Tokositna Valley SNOTEL. SWE measurements in the headwaters of the Susitna Basin, as well as at the lowest measurement point in the region, Willow Airstrip, are near normal for the date. Meanwhile, the sole measurement in the Matanuska Basin at Sheep Mountain was also recorded at a near normal level.

Matanuska—Susitna Basin

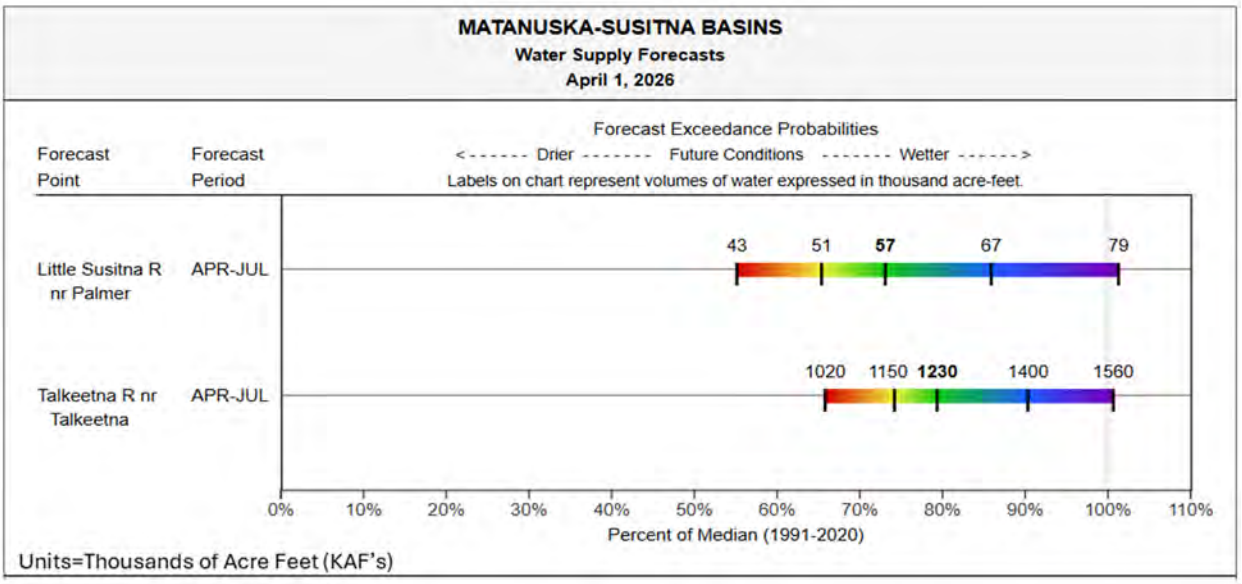


Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Matanuska—Susitna Basin

Snowpack Data

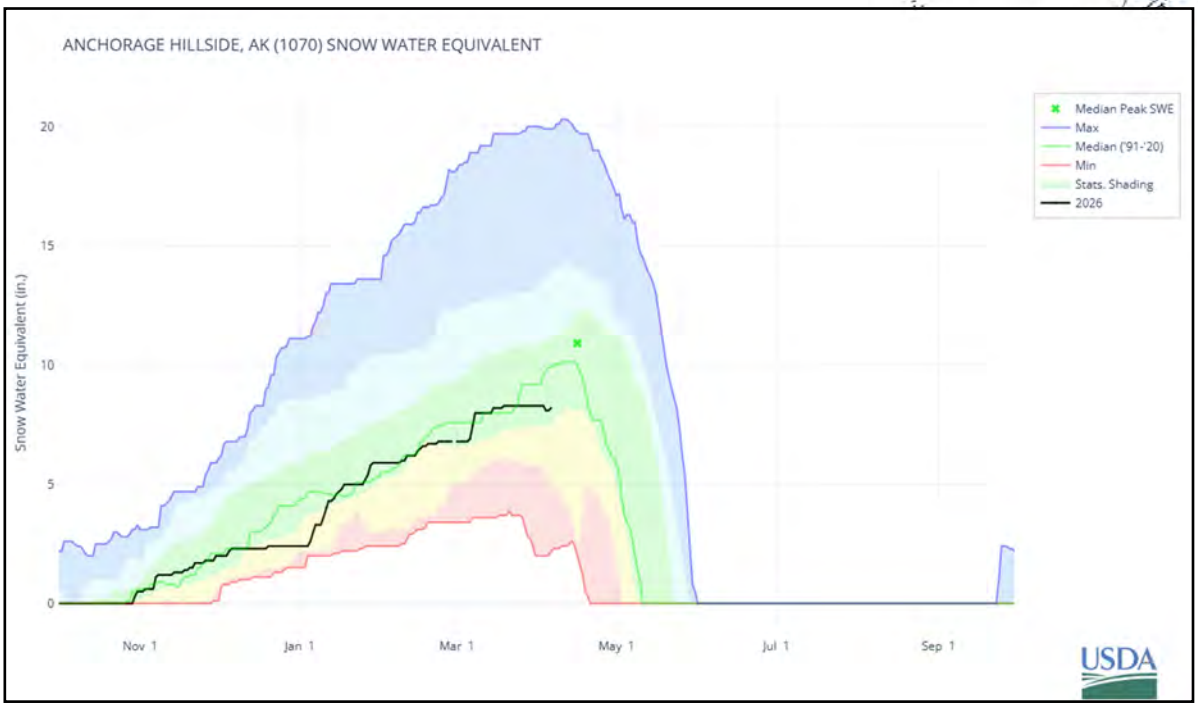
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Alexander Lake SNOTEL	170	31	14	9.0*	4.6	---
Archangel Road	2280	29	47	7.2	14.2	63%
Birthday Pass	4010	58	81	19.6	30.4	---
Blueberry Hill	1220	35	58	8.7	17.0	66%
Clearwater Lake	2610	26	---	5.1*	---	98%
Curtis Lake	2870	21	25	4.5*	5.5	110%
Denali View	750	24	37	5.1	11.0	50%
E. Fork Chulitna	1750	35	50	8.1	13.6	66%
Fishhook Basin	3400	34	60	9.4	21.8	53%
Fog Lakes	2230	23	34	4.8*	8.5	96%
Frostbite Bottom SNOTEL	2690	27	46	7.3*	15.5	---
Horsepasture Pass	4220	25	33	5.5*	7.9	80%
Horsepasture Pass SNOTEL	4220	21	28	---	---	---
Independence Mine	3450	42	70	12.5	25.6	61%
Independence Mine SNOTEL	3450	38	61	10.5	21.7	---
Lake Louise	2410	24	22	5.4	5.2	115%
Little Susitna	1730	29	36	6.7	9.1	67%
Monahan Flat SNOTEL	2690	28	34	6.0	7.7	---
Monsoon Lake	3060	27	31	5.4*	7.1	84%
Moraine SNOTEL	2010	26	18	6.6	4.7	103%
Sheep Mountain	2870	21	23	5.3	6.7	102%
Spring Creek SNOTEL	590	0*	0	---	---	---
Square Lake	2920	22	25	4.5*	6.2	107%
Susitna Valley High SNOTEL	360	25	19	6.1*	6.0	77%
Talkeetna	360	24	23	4.9	7.0	77%
Tokositna Valley SNOTEL	840	36	57	8.2	17.4	59%
Tyone River	2400	21*	21	4.4*	4.4	100%
Upper Oshetna River	3170	22	27	4.6*	6.2	100%
Upper Sanona Creek	3100	24	28	5.0*	6.2	89%
Willow Airstrip	210	29	14	6.2	4.4	91%

**Estimate*

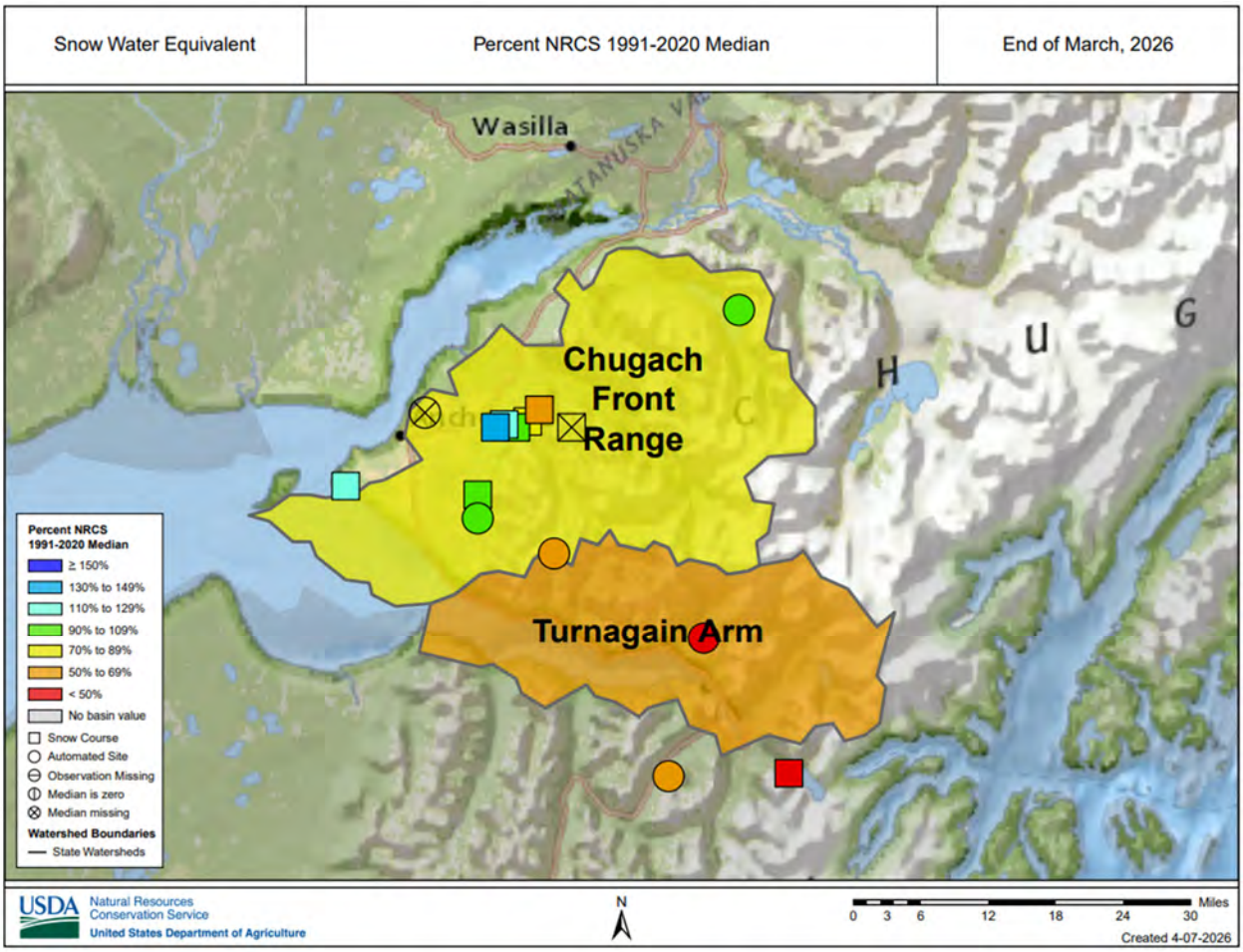
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Alexander Lake	170	13.4	11.9	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2690	13.4	16.8	---	---
Independence Mine	3450	16.3	17.2	16.4	99%
Monahan Flat	2690	8.6	8.2	7.6	113%
Moraine	2010	8.3	8.6	10.5	79%
Spring Creek	590	6.2	5.5	---	---
Susitna Valley High	360	10.6	12.0	11.6	91%
Tokositna Valley	840	10.4	25.0	20.8	50%

Northern Cook Inlet



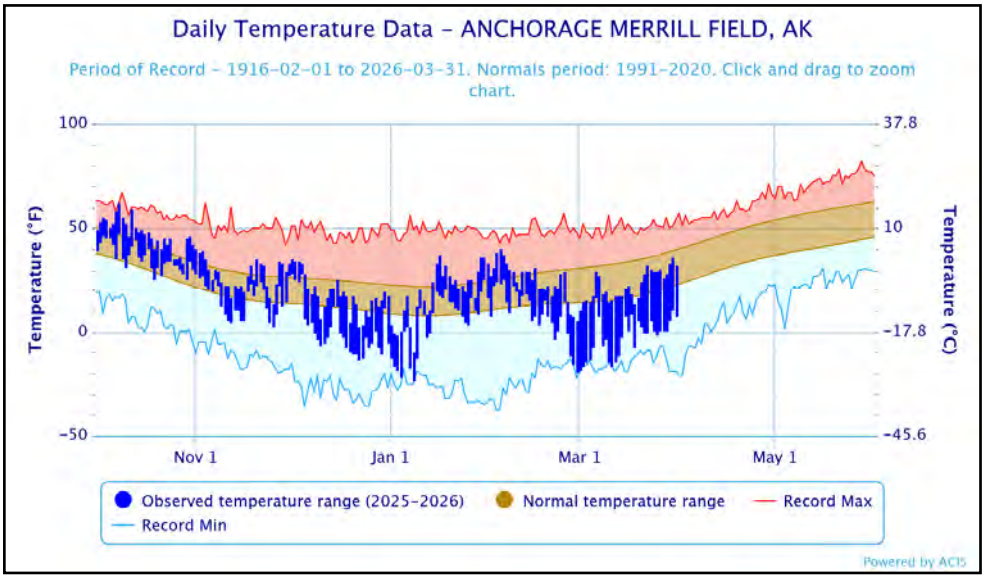
Snowpack Map



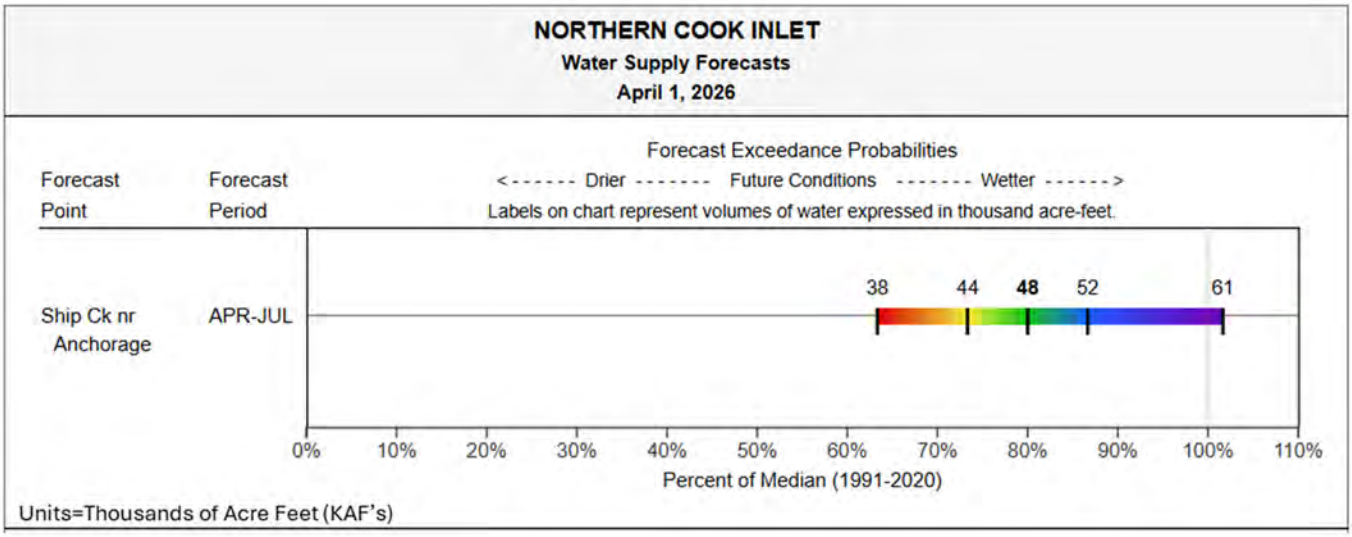
Northern Cook Inlet

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS



Streamflow Forecasts



Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Anchorage Hillside	1910	11.9	12.0	14.3	83%
Elmendorf Field	170	9.0	4.8	---	---
Frostbite Bottom	2690	13.4	16.8	---	---
Indian Pass	2400	20.1	26.0	25.4	79%
Mcneil River SGS	110	37.2	55.1	---	---
Moraine	2010	8.3	8.6	10.5	79%
Mt. Alyeska	1500	33.8	47.6	42.0	80%
Spring Creek	590	6.2	5.5	---	---

Northern Cook Inlet

Snowpack

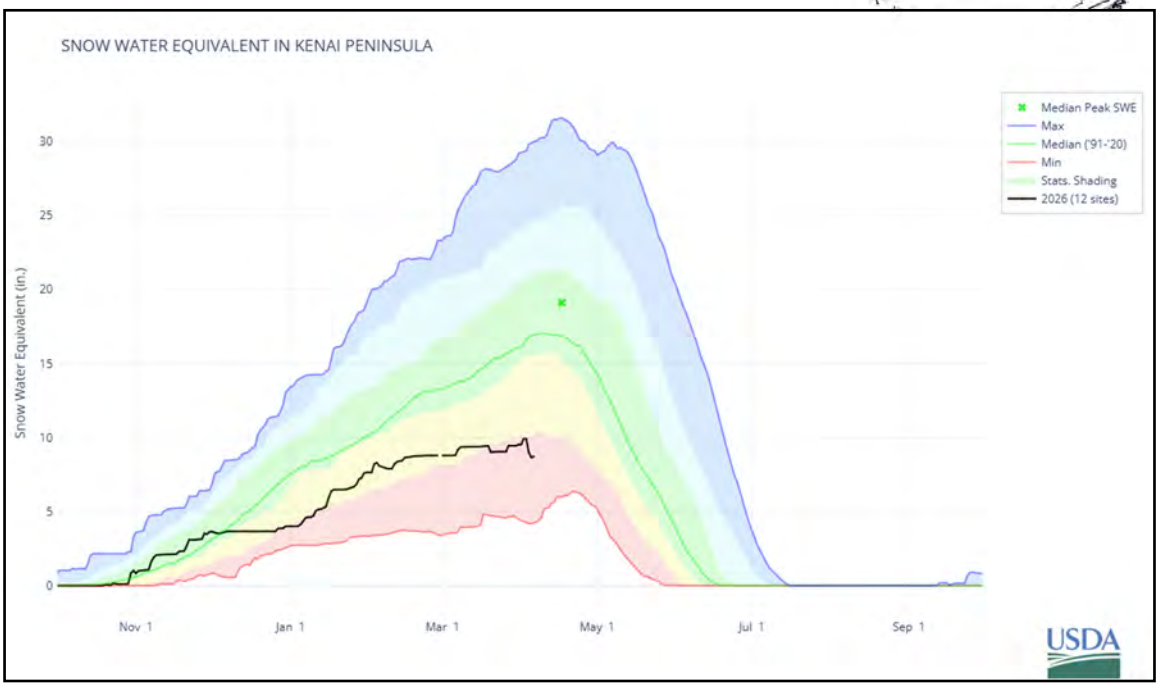
Snowpack conditions in the North Cook Inlet region are notably variable this year. The Mount Alyeska SNOTEL site reports the second lowest April 1 SWE in its history, with levels less than half of the normal for this date. In contrast, Indian Pass is measuring approximately two-thirds of the 30-year median SWE. Around Anchorage, low-elevation snowpack measurements are comparatively strong. Kincaid Park and Arctic Valley 1 show snowpack levels below 500 feet ASL at about 130% of normal for this time. However, as elevation increases, the snowpack values begin to decline in relation to normal. Measurements at roughly 2000 feet ASL at Anchorage Hillside and Arctic Valley 4, indicate a snowpack near 90% of normal for the date.

Snowpack Data

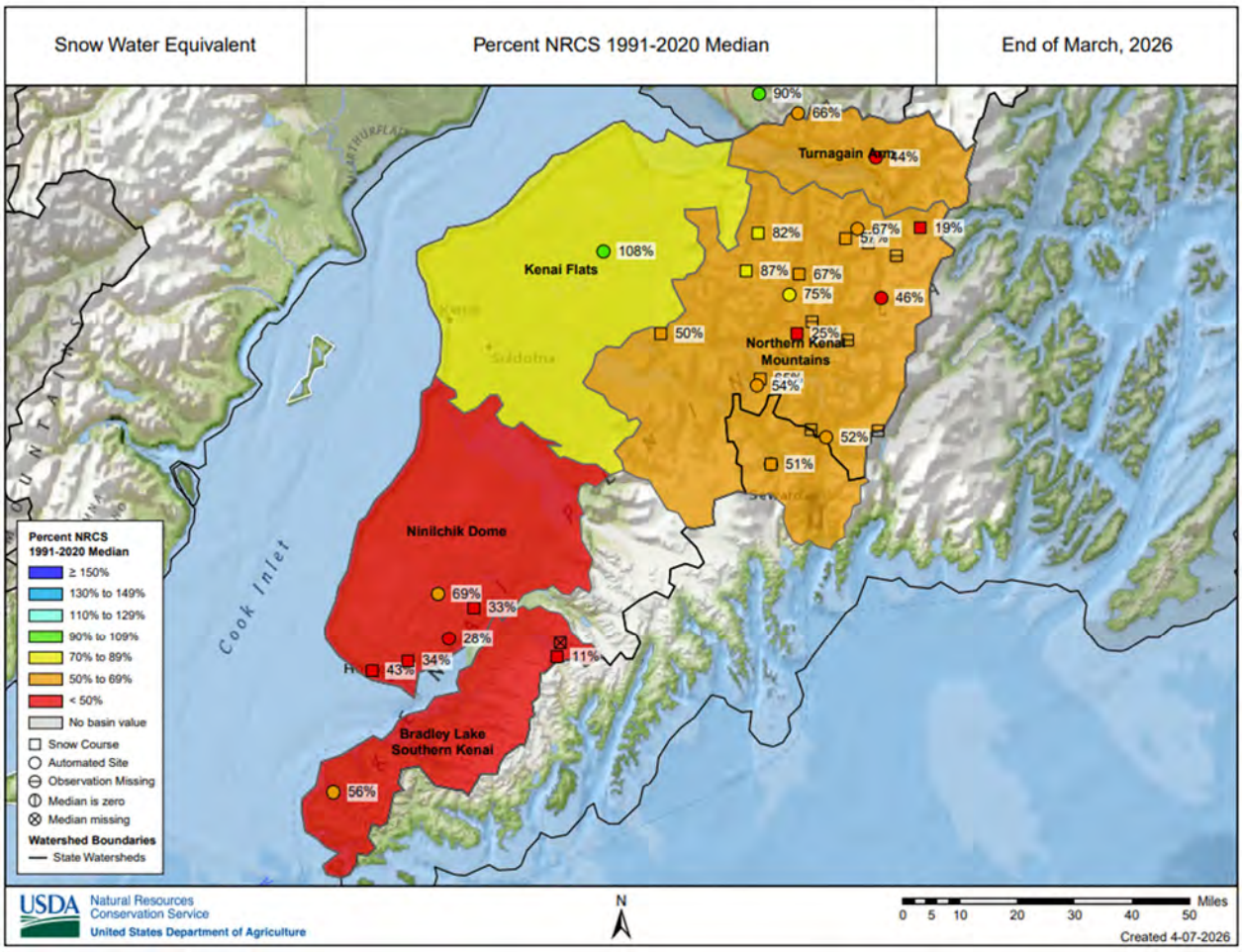
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Anchorage Hillside SNOTEL	1910	30	25	8.3*	7.5	90%
Anchorage WFO	130	25	---	5.3	---	---
Arctic Ski Bowl	2890	26	---	7.4	---	64%
Arctic Valley 1	580	20	0	4.9	0.0	136%
Arctic Valley 2	1030	26	0	6.2*	0.0	124%
Arctic Valley 3	1440	29	16	7.2	5.8	101%
Arctic Valley 4	1960	26	22	6.1	6.8	87%
Elmendorf Field SNOTEL	170	18	0	5.0	0.0	---
Frostbite Bottom SNOTEL	2690	27	46	7.3*	15.5	---
Indian Pass SNOTEL	2400	53	65	14.0*	24.3	66%
Kincaid Park	280	23	0	5.5	0.0	128%
Little Susitna	1730	29	36	6.7	9.1	67%
Mcneil River SGS SNOTEL	110	34	10	---	---	---
Moraine SNOTEL	2010	26	18	6.6	4.7	103%
Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL	1500	44	53	12.7*	15.8	44%
Portage Valley	90	10	0	2.9	0.0	19%
South Campbell Creek	1240	27	3	5.5	0.7	90%
South Fork Eagle River	2160	28	14	7.2	5.3	---
Spring Creek SNOTEL	590	0*	0	---	---	---

**Estimate*

Kenai Peninsula



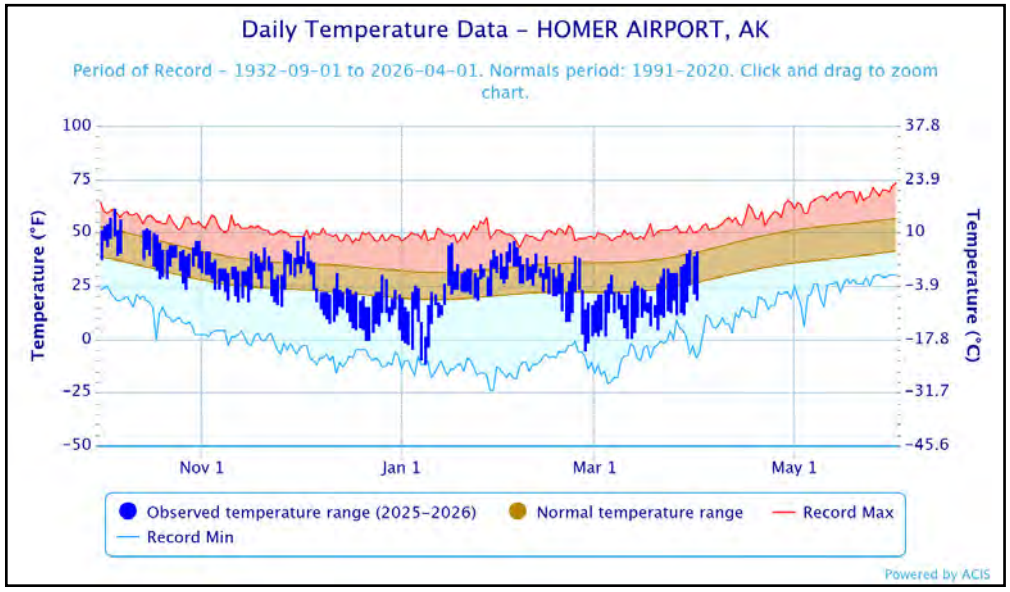
Snowpack Map



Kenai Peninsula

Temperature Chart

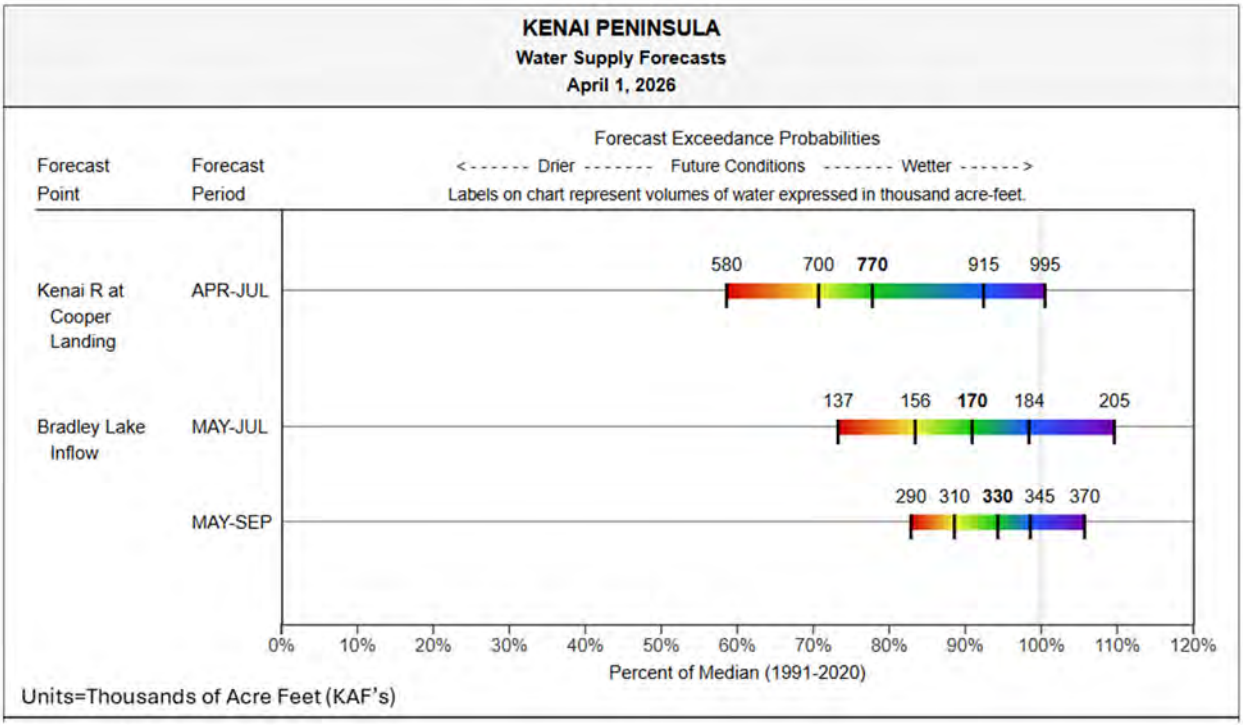
Source: NOAA ACIS



Snowpack

With the exception of the Kenai Moose Pens on the Kenai Flats near Sterling, every SWE measurement on the Kenai Peninsula is below the 30-year median. With cold temperatures in place to preserve the snowpack and most stations reporting March precipitation of less than one-third of what is normal for the month, many of the same trends noted on March 1 are evident on April 1. Homer remains on the short end of the snow stick, with the two SWE measurements on East End Road flirting with 2015 for the lowest on record. Across Kachemak Bay, Nuka Glacier edged out 2015 for that dubious honor, with the 3.6 inches of SWE measured being the lowest in thirty-four years of observation. Outside of Kenai Moose Pens, Resurrection Pass has the distinction of having the closest to normal snowpack, with the measured 8.9 inches of SWE being 87% of normal. The rest of the region was measured well below normal for this date.

Streamflow Forecasts



Kenai Peninsula

Snowpack Data

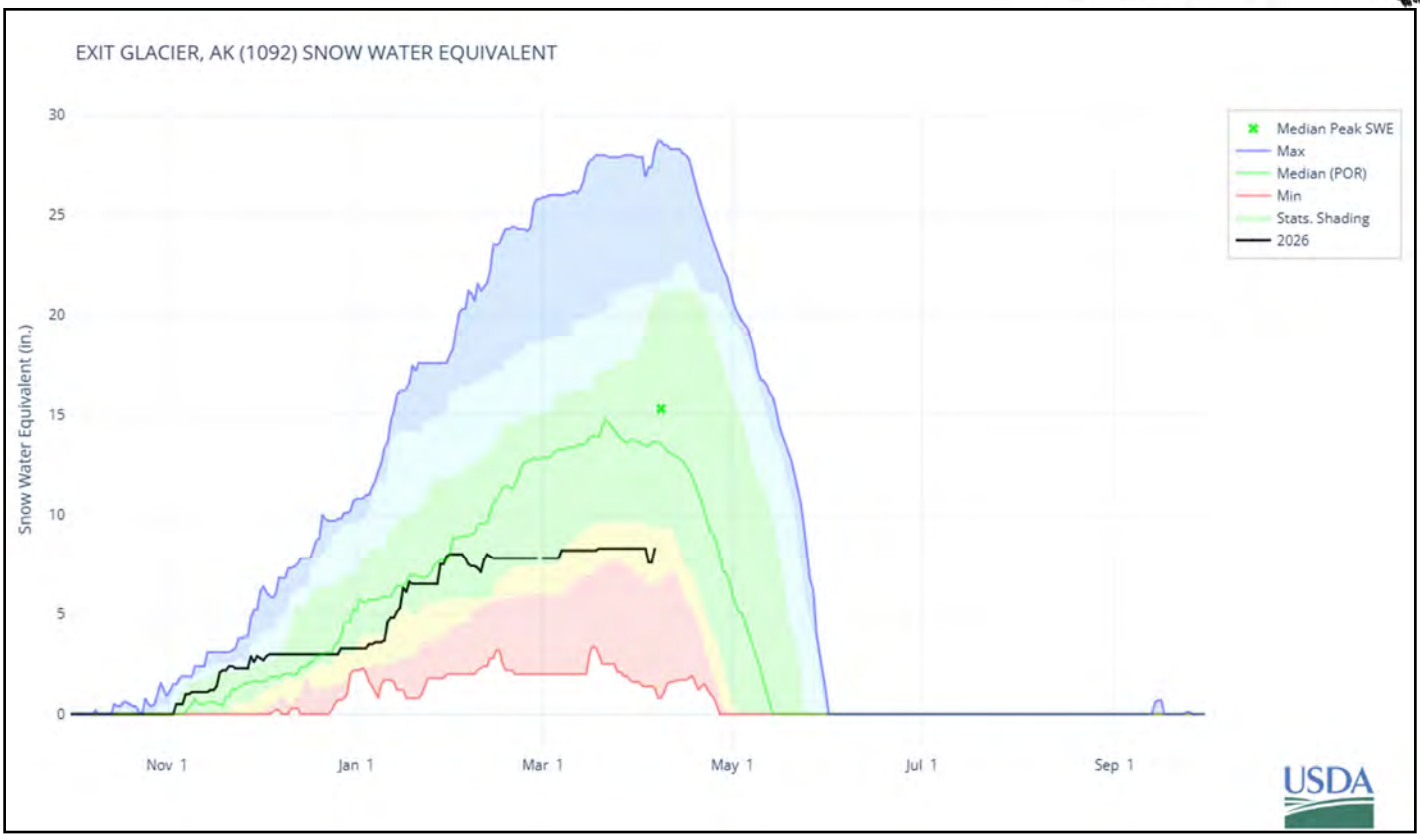
Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Anchor River Divide SNOTEL	1650	30	30	8.1*	10.4	69%
Bertha Creek	880	33	27	9.0	8.4	57%
Bridge Creek	1330	14	15	3.7	5.2	34%
Cooper Lake SNOTEL	1150	28	26	7.5*	8.3	54%
Demonstration Forest	670	12	2	3.1	0.6	43%
Eagle Lake	1410	17	19	3.8	7.0	33%
Exit Glacier	360	33	16	8.0	8.2	51%
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	360	32	19	8.3*	6.2	---
Grandview SNOTEL	1070	42	47	13.8*	15.6	46%
Grouse Creek Divide SNOTEL	720	26	14	8.6*	4.5	52%
Indian Pass SNOTEL	2400	53	65	14.0*	24.3	66%
Jean Lake	680	10	0	2.0	0.0	50%
Kenai Moose Pens SNOTEL	290	23	2	5.4*	0.7	108%
Kenai Summit	1280	38	36	9.5	13.6	67%
Lower Kachemak	1950	38	---	15.4	---	---
Lower Kachemak Creek SNOTEL	1960	31	55	---	---	---
Mcneil Canyon SNOTEL	1350	10	7	2.6*	2.7	28%
Middle Fork Bradley SNOTEL	2330	32	45	---	---	---
Moose Pass	680	9	0	1.5	0.0	25%
Mt. Alyeska SNOTEL	1500	44	53	12.7*	15.8	44%
Nuka Glacier SNOTEL	1230	12	40	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier	1230	9	38	3.6*	15.6	11%
Pass Creek	1140	29	24	7.4	7.8	82%
Port Graham SNOTEL	270	---	0	3.9*	0.0	56%
Portage Valley	90	10	0	2.9	0.0	19%
Primrose SNOTEL	2030	74	97	---	---	---
Resurrection Pass	2350	36	44	8.9	13.2	87%
Snug Harbor Road	410	9	0	2.8	0.0	65%
Summit Creek SNOTEL	1340	31	35	7.8*	11.9	75%
Tincan SNOTEL	3370	94	108	---	---	---
Turnagain Pass SNOTEL	1860	70	84	20.6*	28.9	67%

**Estimate*

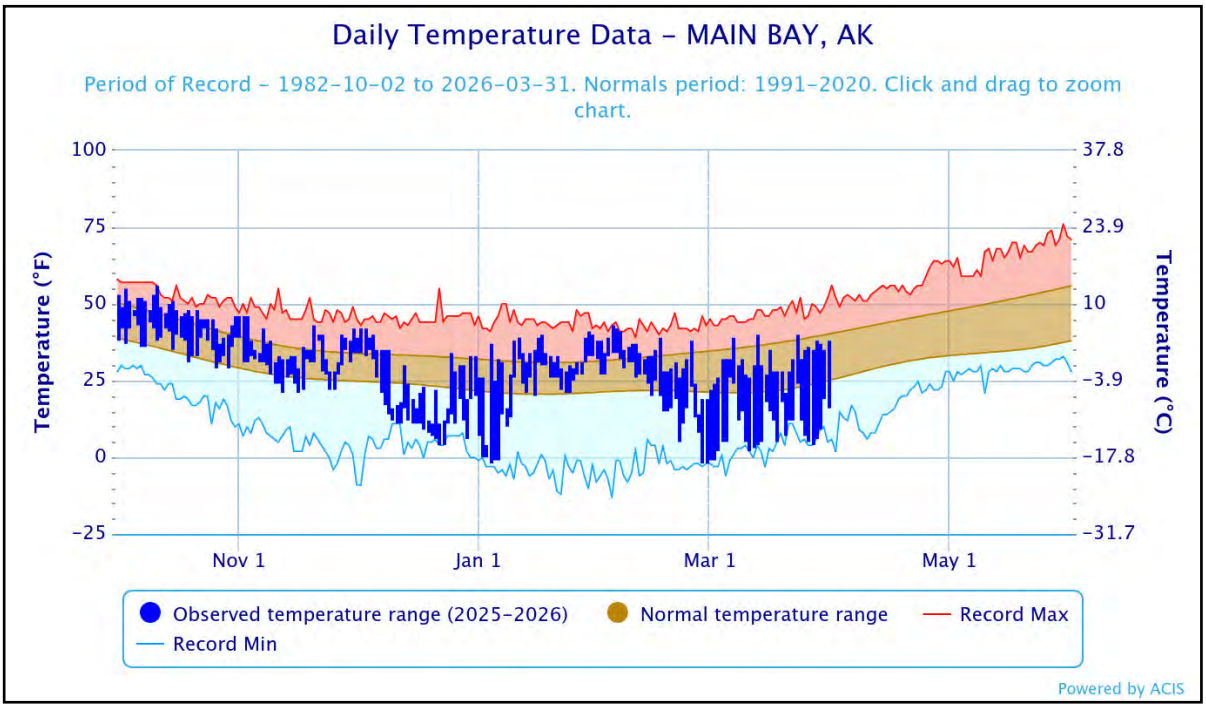
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Anchor River Divide	1650	11.9	20.4	17.4	68%
Cooper Lake	1150	19.5	24.6	24.0	81%
Exit Glacier	360	33.6	56.0	---	---
Grandview	1070	39.9	50.2	40.0	100%
Grouse Creek Divide	720	28.9	---	35.6	81%
Indian Pass	2400	20.1	26.0	25.4	79%
Kenai Moose Pens	290	7.9	6.9	8.4	94%
Lower Kachemak Creek	1960	23.4	46.6	---	---
Mcneil Canyon	1350	11.6	18.1	16.4	71%
Middle Fork Bradley	2330	21.9	40.3	30.4	72%
Moose Inc	110	12.6	23.5	---	---
Mt. Alyeska	1500	33.8	47.6	42.0	80%
Nuka Glacier	1230	33.2	65.4	49.8	67%
Port Graham	270	34.8	52.2	48.4	72%
Schor Garden	380	12.0	19.8	---	---
Summit Creek	1340	14.8	18.9	16.5	90%
Turnagain Pass	1860	33.5	42.8	38.1	88%

Western Gulf – Prince William Sound



Temperature Chart

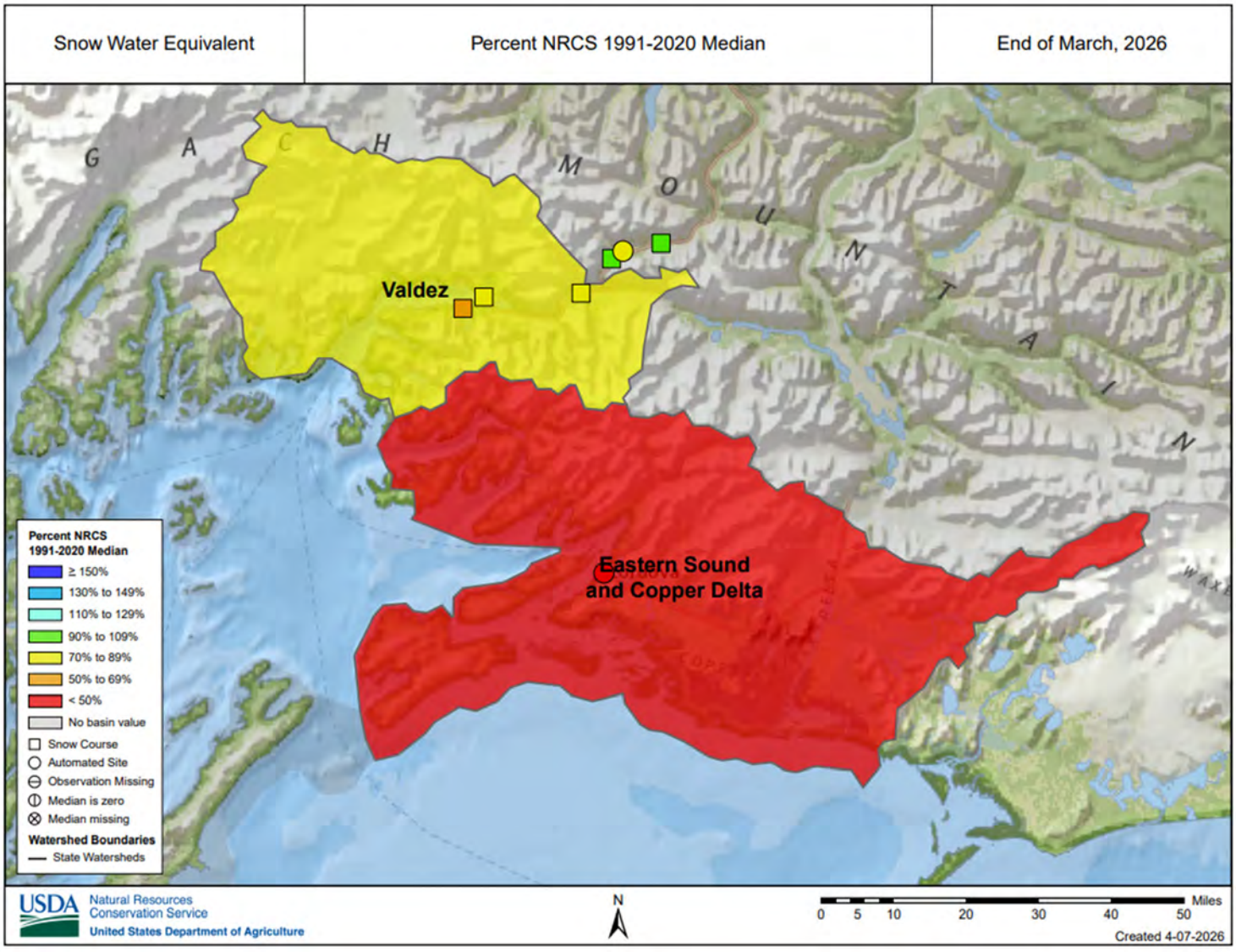


Western Gulf – Prince William Sound

Snowpack

Many stations in the Western Gulf reported the lowest March precipitation on record, indicating that the trend of below-normal snowpack noted last month has become even more pronounced as of April 1. Valdez remains the closest to normal area in the region, with 75% of the 30-year median measured at the Valdez snow course. Stations near Seward are reporting roughly half of normal levels. The sole SWE measurement near Cordova, at Mount Eyak, is approximately one-third of what is typically reported for this date and remains second to 2015 as the lowest measurement in its twenty-one-year history.

Snowpack Map



Western Gulf — Prince William Sound

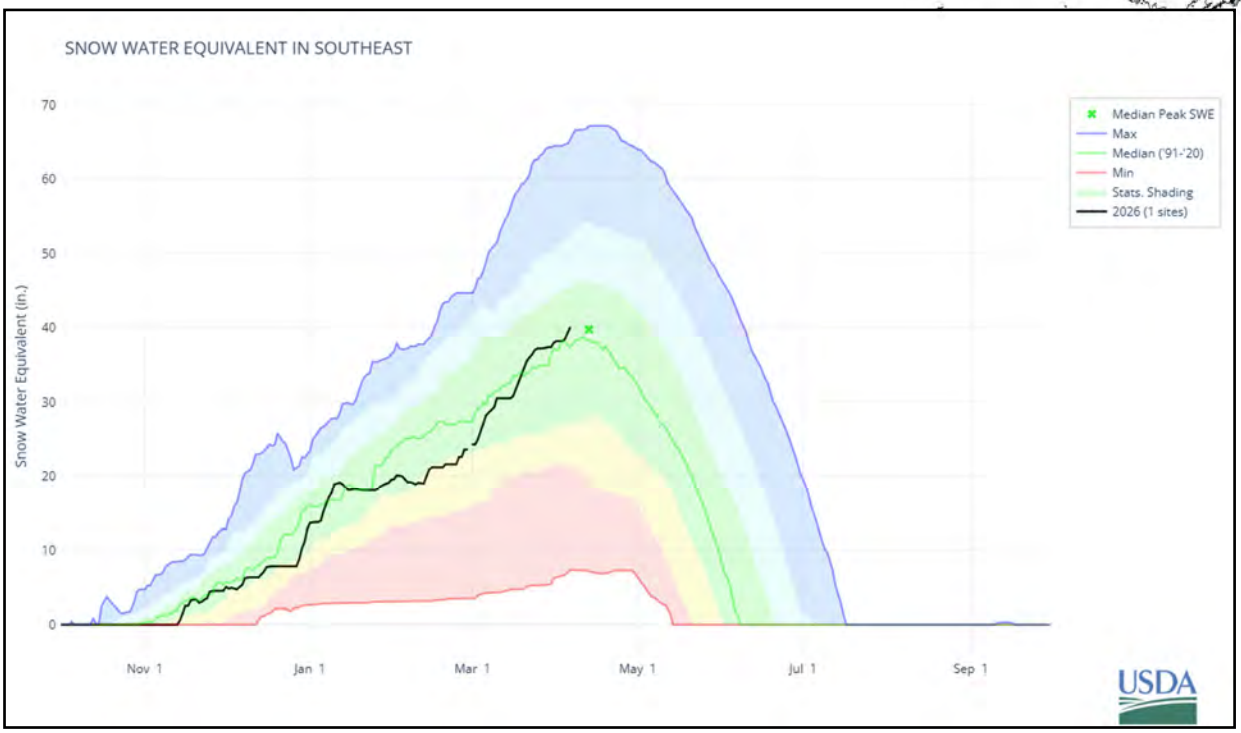
Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Cooper Lake SNOTEL	1150	28	26	7.5*	8.3	54%
Esther Island SNOTEL	50	11	0	---	---	---
Exit Glacier	360	33	16	8.0	8.2	51%
Exit Glacier SNOTEL	360	32	19	8.3*	6.2	---
Grouse Creek Divide SNOTEL	720	26	14	8.6*	4.5	52%
Lowe River	560	42	47	12.3	16.8	79%
Nicks Valley SNOTEL	4230	67	133	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier SNOTEL	1230	12	40	---	---	---
Nuka Glacier	1230	9	38	3.6*	15.6	11%
Sugarloaf Mountain	520	51	62	15.8	19.8	60%
Sugarloaf Mtn SNOTEL	530	53	61	---	---	---
Tsaina River	1590	46	55	15.6	16.1	101%
Upper Tsaina River SNOTEL	1730	62	69	17.2	19.5	88%
Valdez	40	39	40	11.5	14.5	75%
Worthington Glacier	2080	62	76	23.2	30.1	97%
**Estimate*						

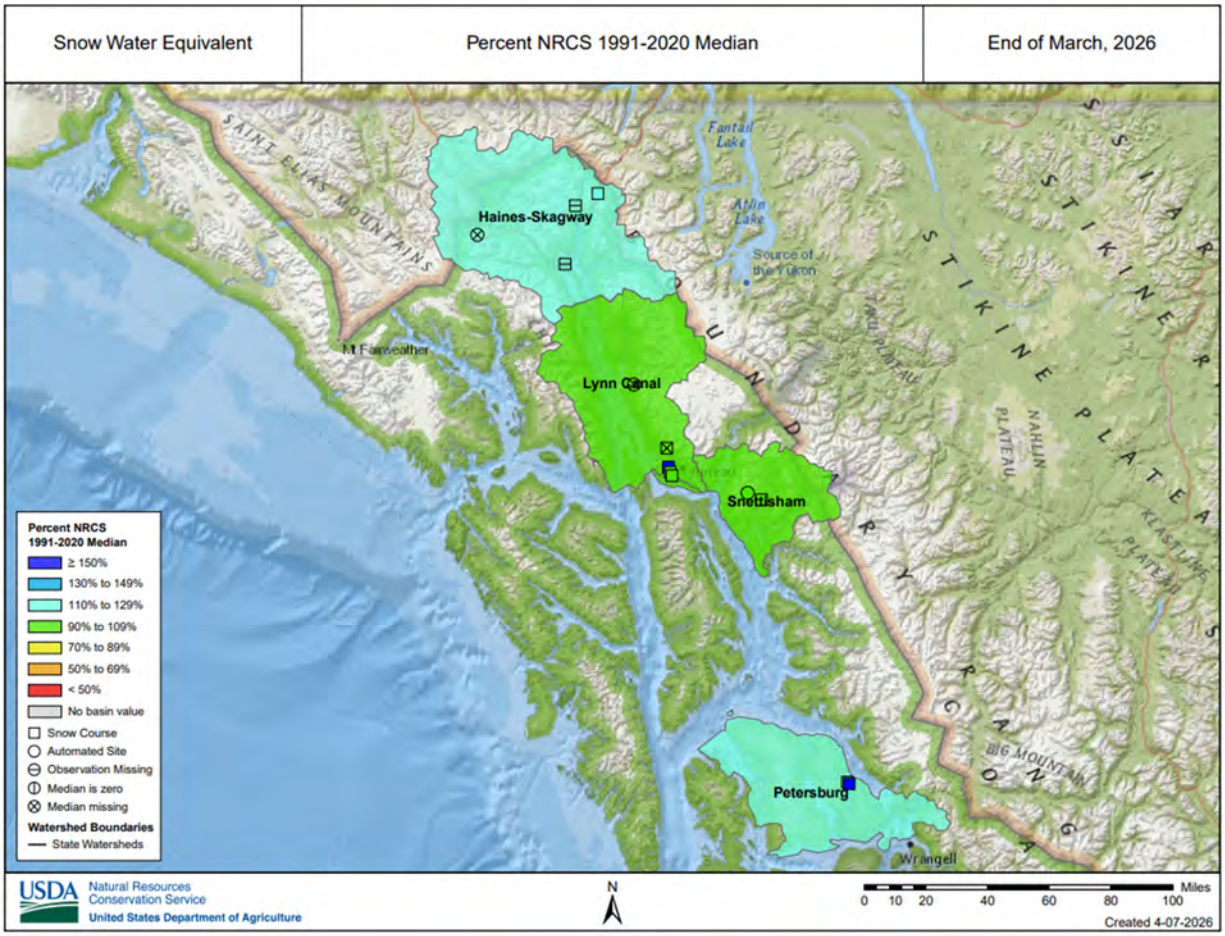
Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Cooper Lake	1150	19.5	24.6	24.0	81%
Esther Island	50	70.7	108.4	79.6	89%
Exit Glacier	360	33.6	56.0	---	---
Grouse Creek Divide	720	28.9	---	35.6	81%
Nuka Glacier	1230	33.2	65.4	49.8	67%
Sugarloaf Mtn	530	33.0	40.4	41.1	80%
Upper Tsaina River	1730	20.6	23.2	25.9	80%

Southeast



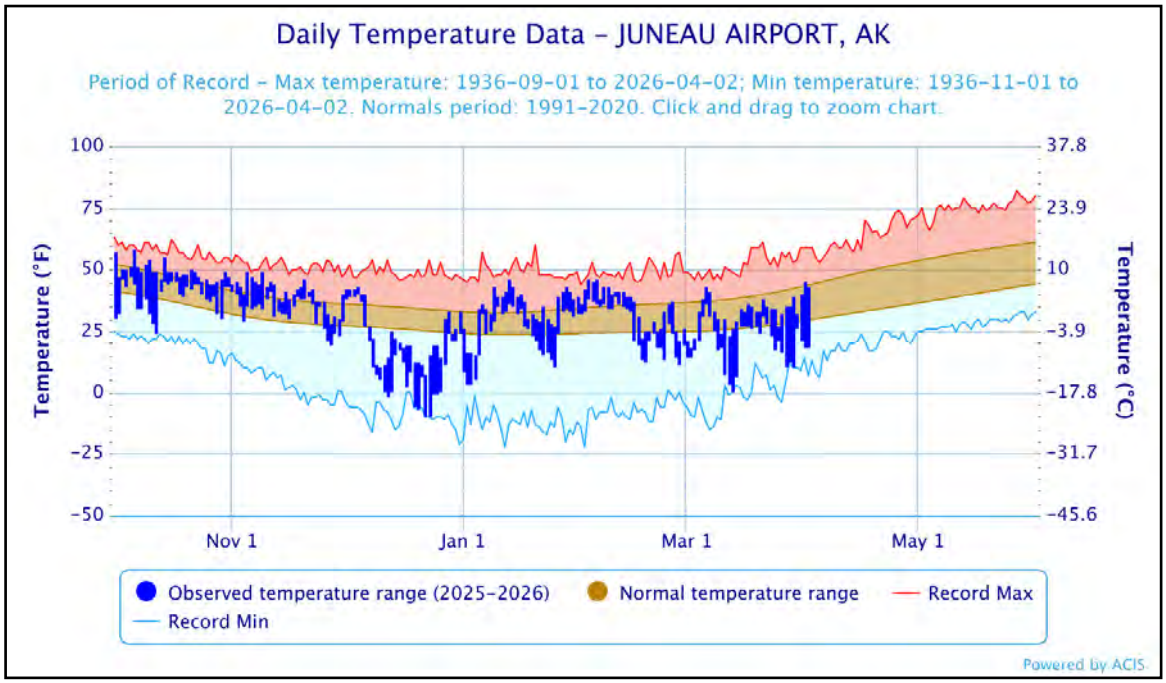
Snowpack Map



Southeast

Temperature Data

Source: NOAA ACIS

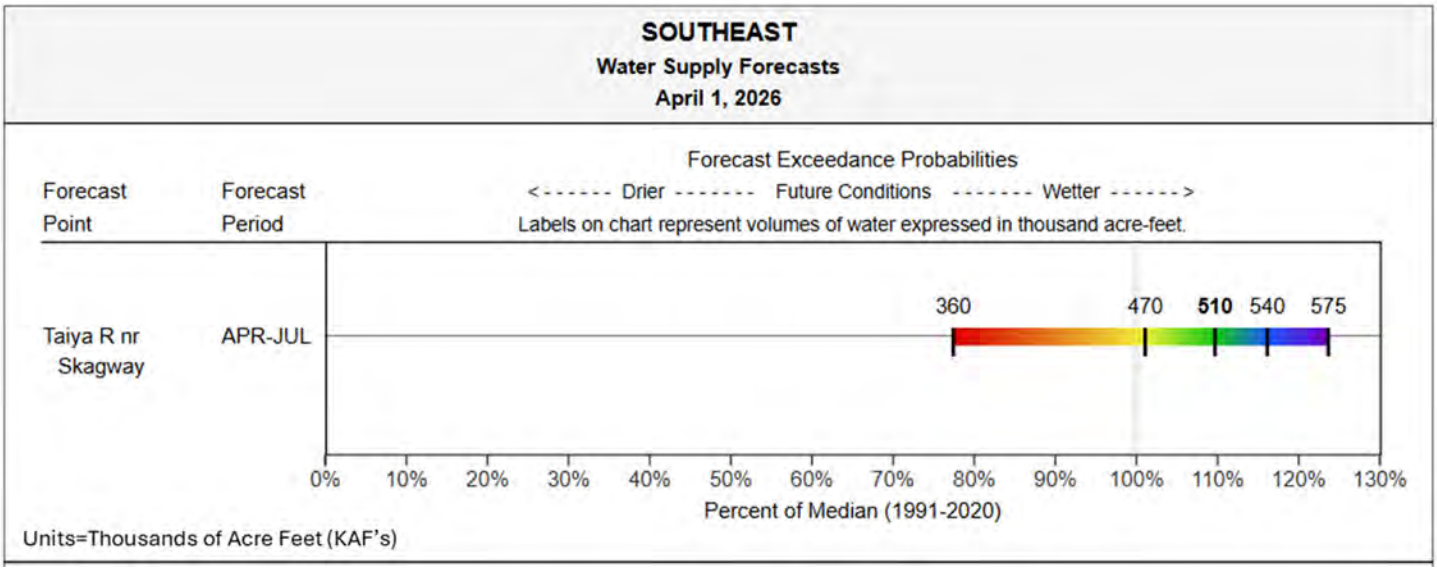


Streamflow Forecasts

Stream Runoff Index:

Forecast Point: **Skagway River: +2.5**

Index	
-2 to -3	much below average 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 average snowmelt run-off



Southeast

Snowpack

With the exception of the Haines-Skagway region, which is above normal at all elevations, the snowpack in Southeast Alaska is elevationally dependent as of April 1. This is typical for the region but in an uncharacteristic way, where the lowest elevations are reporting significantly above-normal measurements. The Petersburg Reservoir snow course, at 500 feet above sea level, was nearly snow-free on February 27th, but gained a record March total of nearly 12 inches of Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) over the month, and is now reporting a snowpack that is four times what is usually found there. The Petersburg Ridge snow course, at nearly 1,700 feet ASL, is slightly below normal for the date. Similarly, a comparable trend was observed on Douglas Island, with three times the normal snowpack at Fish Creek at 500 feet ASL, and slightly below normal snowpack at two measurements above 1,200 feet ASL.

Snowpack Data

Site Name	Elev.	Snow Depth (in)		Water Content (in)		
		Current	Last Year	Current	Last Year	1991-2020 % of Normal
Cropley Lake	1770	86	35	27.5*	12.6	94%
Eagle Crest	1220	60	12	18.1	4.2	97%
Fish Creek	520	33	0	8.9	0.0	330%
Flower Mountain SNOTEL	2540	93	68	31.4	22.5	---
Heen Latinee SNOTEL	2100	66	39	21.2	14.2	---
Hoonah SNOTEL	1520	68	33	19.7*	13.4	---
Juneau WFO	70	33	---	7.4	---	---
Log Cabin B.C.	2950	61	42	18.1	12.4	113%
Long Lake SNOTEL	840	117	60	38.2	22.2	103%
Moore Creek Bridge SNOTEL	2250	78	52	---	---	---
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	69	45	23.5	13.0	119%
Mount Ripinsky SNOTEL	2580	137*	97	---	---	---
Petersburg Reservoir	450	40	0	12.8	0.0	400%
Petersburg Ridge, S.	1680	70	30	22.3	10.1	90%
Speel River	200	91	28	28.5	11.9	105%
Summit	985	42	37	10.1	10.1	133%

**Estimate*

Precipitation Data

Site Name	Elev.	Inches Accumulated since October 1st			
		This Year	Last Year	1991-2020 Normal	% of Normal
Hoonah	1520	50.0	40.4	---	---
Long Lake	840	114.2	93.1	96.2	119%
Moore Creek Bridge	2250	23.7	21.8	27.3	87%

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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