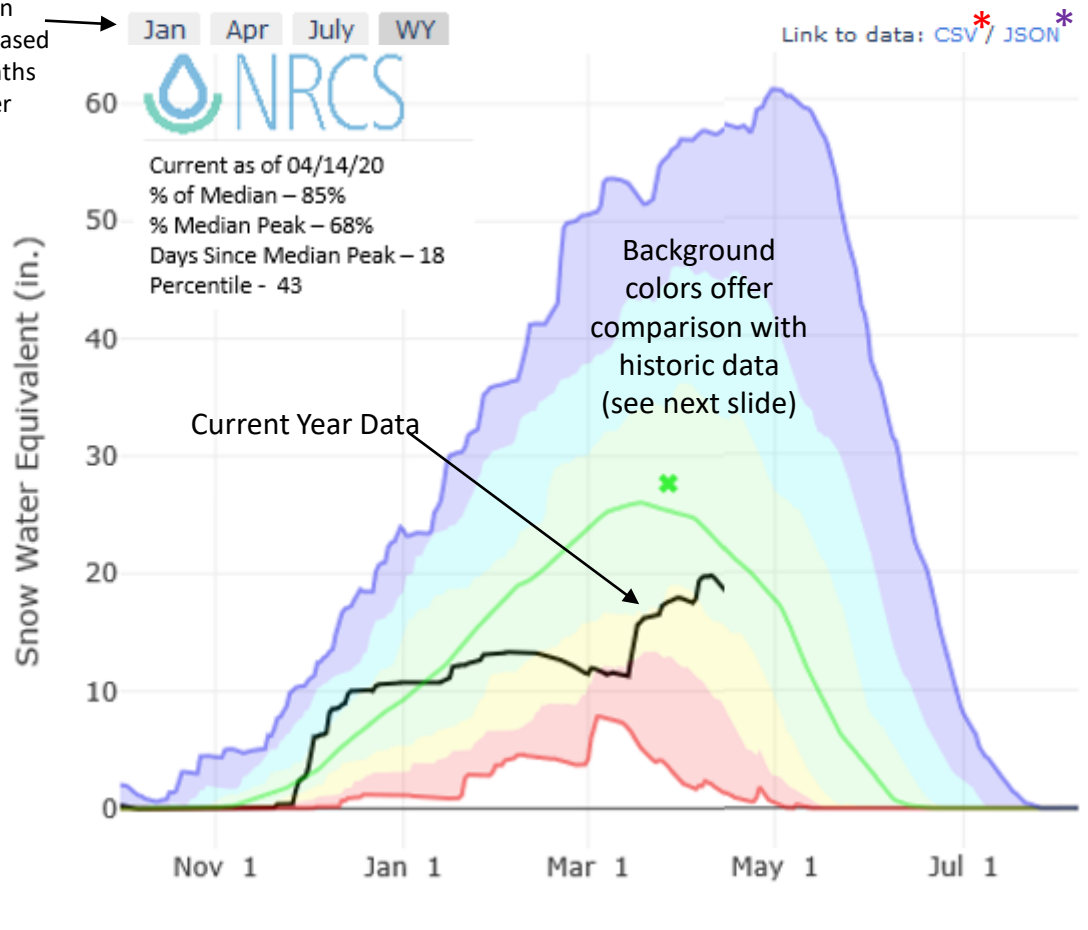
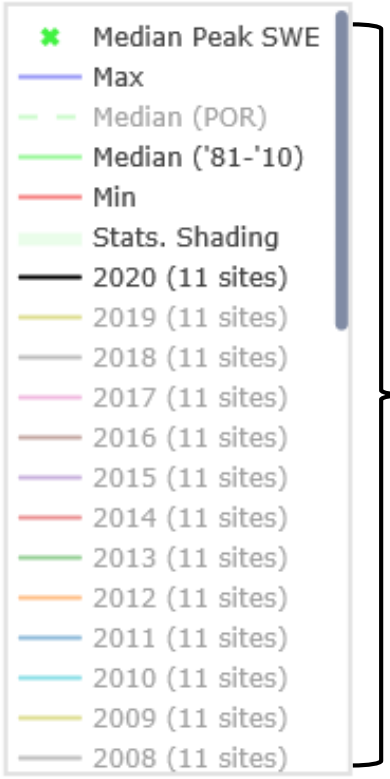
Interactive Chart - Main Features

The basic concepts also apply to precipitation, temperature and soil moisture charts

Change zoom on x-axis based on months or water year





Station List links to metadata report showing which SNOTELs are used in basin graphs

Click legend titles to turn comparison years and statistics on and off

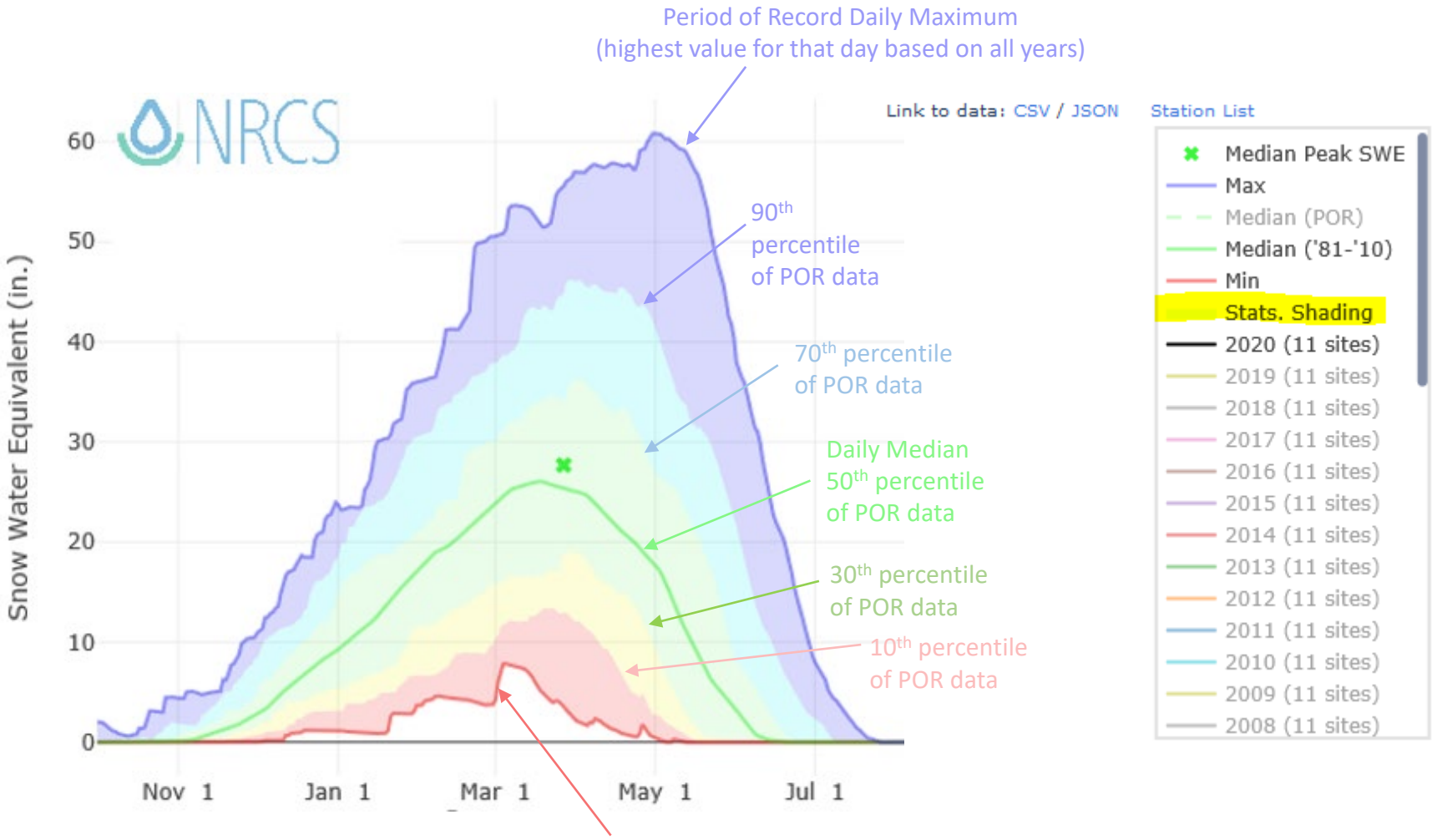
Scroll legend down for earlier years

* CSV – Links to comma separated file containing period of record data.
In basin graphs the data represent basin averaged data.
Download works best with Chrome or Firefox.

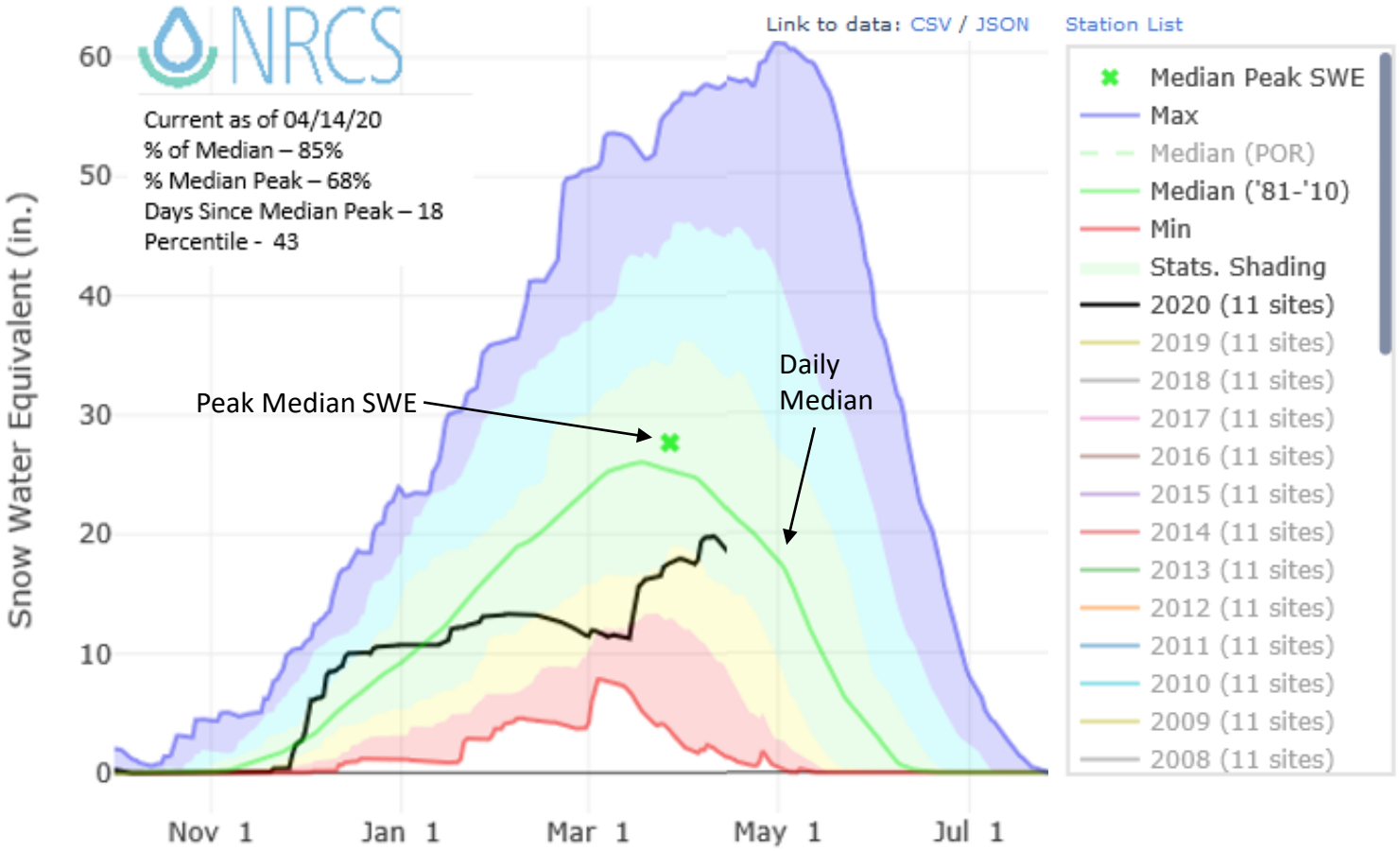
* JSON – Links to JavaScript Object Notation data-interchange format. This format is easy for humans to read and easy for machines to parse.

Statistical Shading and Min and Max Lines

The color change of background shows statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th and 90th percentiles.



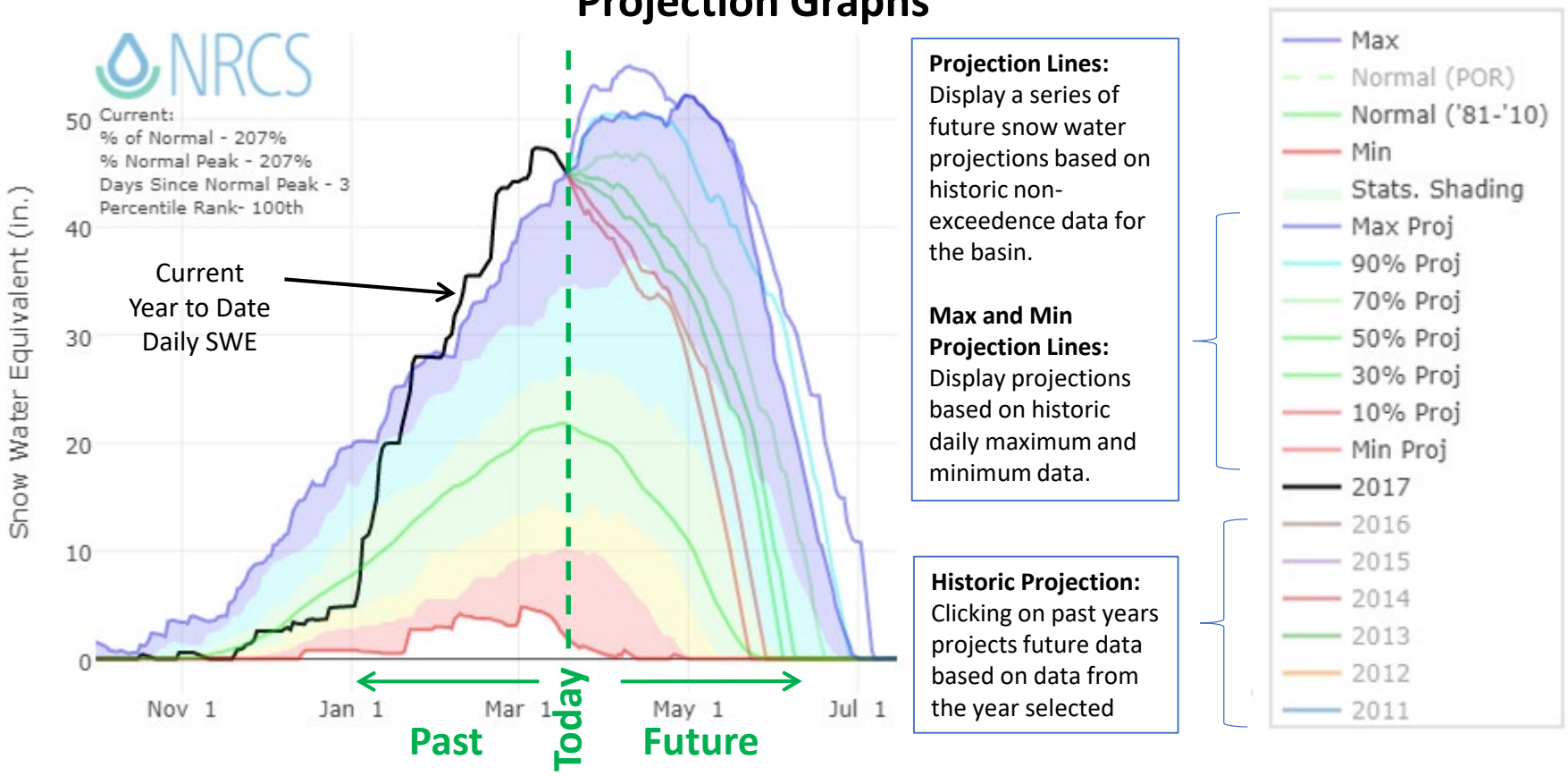
Daily Median vs Median Peak SWE



Daily median is the median (middle) value for each day of the water year. This statistic find the middle SWE values for for a specific date. The Percent of Median value is based on dividing today's SWE amount by the daily median for the date.

Median Peak SWE is the median of all years peak snow water equivalent (SWE) amount. The timing of peak SWE varies year to year. For example, sometimes the peak snow water happens in March while other years if may occur in April or May. This statistic finds the median based on using all years peak SWE amount. The date of median peak SWE is the median of all peak SWE dates. Since the median peak SWE is based on the highest values from each year's data, it is generally a few inches above the highest part of daily median SWE line. Percent of Median Peak is based on today's SWE divided by peak median SWE.

Projection Graphs



Projection graphs display how likely various changes in the current snowpack (or precipitation) are to occur based on historic data.

The non-exceedance scale goes from 1 to 99 with 1 being the driest future on record (least snow future) and 99 being the snowiest on record (most snow future). A value of 50 represents near normal (median) future conditions based on historic data. A non-exceedance projection of 90% shows a future with snow amounts that are greater than 90% of historic data and which have been exceeded by only 10% of the historic data. Statistically, only 1 out of every 10 years would exceed this line. A non-exceedance projection of 10% shows a future with snow amounts that are greater than 10% of historic data and which have been exceeded by all but 90% of the historic data. Statistically, 9 out of every 10 years would exceed this line.

In general terms, the non-exceedance projections can be divided as follows:

DRY (Min, 10%, 30%) – Drier than normal future followed by rapid melt based on historic data
NORMAL – 50% - Near normal future snow accumulation and melt based historic data
WET (70%, 90%, Max) – Wetter than normal future followed by delayed melt based on historic data