YUKON SNOW SURVEY BULLETIN & WATER SUPPLY FORECAST

March 1, 2024

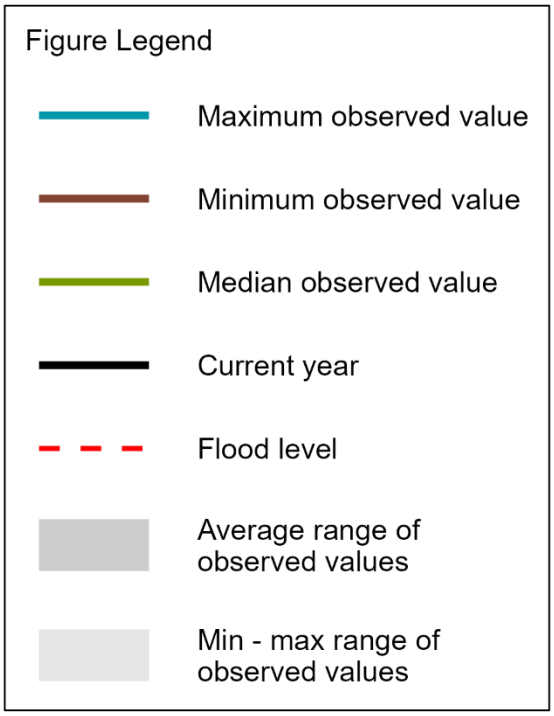
Prepared and issued by:
Water Resources Branch
Department of Environment

Yukon

PREFACE

The Department of Environment's Water Resources Branch issues the Yukon Snow Survey Bulletin and Water Supply Forecast three times annually – early March, April and May. The bulletin provides a summary of winter meteorological and streamflow conditions for the Yukon, as well as current snow depth and snow water equivalent observations for 57 locations. This information is used to evaluate the potential for spring flooding caused by both breakup ice jams and large spring snowmelt (freshet) flows. It is important to note that other processes such as summer rain and glacier melt can significantly influence maximum annual water levels in specific Yukon basins. Weather conditions for the Yukon are presented in two maps, one showing temperature anomalies (deviation from climate normals), and another showing precipitation anomalies. Territory-wide snowpack data are presented in a third map showing snow water equivalent (SWE) as a percent of historical median for each station, as well as the basin averaged estimated SWE for 11 watersheds (or river basins). Where available, complementary meteorological and hydrological data are presented for each basin through a series of plots, detailed below. Not all basins contain the instrumentation to support all five figure types.

- **Figure A:** Daily Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) data starting in September at one specific location in the watershed, showing an overview of winter snowpack evolution.
- **Figure B:** Current, basin-averaged, estimated Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) from snow survey data, compared with historical data, serving as an indicator of potential runoff volumes in the spring (acknowledging that snow sublimation, evapotranspiration, rain and glacier melt also significantly affect runoff).
- **Figure C:** Monthly winter precipitation (rain and/or snow) compared with historical data, complementing the information presented in Figure B.
- **Figure D:** Cumulated degree-days of freezing (CDDF, sum of negative daily temperatures) compared with historical data, functioning as an indicator of winter coldness and overall river ice thickness; variables that influence river ice breakup scenarios in the spring.
- **Figure E:** Current, estimated daily discharge or measured water level, compared with historical data, representing an overview of the watershed hydrological conditions. The flood level refers to the lowest elevation at which flood impacts are estimated to occur.



For information about the bulletin, snowpack conditions, or streamflow projections please email waterlevels@yukon.ca

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Yukon Snow Survey Bulletin forms part of the Yukon Snow Survey Program administered by the Water Resources Branch, Department of Environment, Government of Yukon. The Water Resources Branch (WRB) strives for water stewardship in the Yukon and is committed to responsible and collaborative monitoring to inform the management and protection of waters.

We are grateful to monitor snow and water across the territories of all fourteen Yukon First Nations and to work in partnership with many First Nations in different aspects of our work. Though the findings expressed in this report are based primarily on field observations and relevant scientific data, we acknowledge the deep and longstanding connection to, and knowledge of, snow and water held by Yukon First Nations.

Gathering snow measurements and data from across our vast territory requires working together with a number of partners. We'd like to recognize the following agencies/individuals for their significant contributions to the snow survey bulletin:

- *Data Collection Officer, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture*
- *Meteorologist, Wildland Fire Management, Yukon Department of Community Services, Whitehorse*
- *Officer in Charge, Water Survey of Canada, Whitehorse*
- *Water Management Engineer, Yukon Energy Corporation*
- *Research Technologists, McMaster University*

Agencies cooperating with Environment Yukon in the Snow Survey Program are:

- *B.C. Ministry of Environment, Water Stewardship Division*
- *Parks Canada, Kluane National Park and Reserve*
- *Yukon Department of Highways and Public Works*
- *Yukon Department of Energy Mines and Resources, Compliance Monitoring and Inspections Branch*
- *Yukon Department of Environment, Client, Business and Technology Solutions*
- *Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation*

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YUKON TERRITORY WEATHER AND SNOWPACK CONDITIONS

The Yukon experienced another warm wet fall in 2023. The warmer than average weather continued until January switched things around and brought colder than average temperatures overall. Temperatures remained low in February but big swings in temperatures were enough to bring temperatures close to average. Overall, temperatures add up to warmer than normal for the winter to date. Precipitation has been variable with more snow falling in the earlier part of the winter rather than later. The north received above average precipitation with the Porcupine basin being the most notable. Residents of Old Crow have reported challenging travel due to the deep snowpack and the snow survey results agree.

October

The long summer of 2023 continued to be felt into mid-October with warm temperatures dominating the territory for the first half of the month, and greater than normal precipitation, falling mostly as rain, keeping northern and much of central Yukon wetter than normal for the month. A blast of Arctic air swept down from the north in late October, bringing a sudden end to the warm temperatures and ushering in a short period of wintery weather.

November

Warmth returned for November, with most communities recording temperatures 3-5 degrees above long-term normals. A series of small, short-lived storms brought snowfall to all points of the territory and made the Yukon one of the few places in western Canada to receive normal November precipitation.

December

Warm air reigned once again except in the far North, with all but Old Crow and northern sections of the Dempster highways registering temperatures up to 7 degrees higher than usual for December, brought on primarily by a strong and persistent jet stream pushing relatively warm air from the Pacific into central and southern Yukon. A similar pattern persisted with snowfall, where Old Crow and Eagle Plains areas recorded double the normal snowfall amounts for the month. Dawson City was likewise a winter wonderland with 200% of normal snowfall.

January

In a month of contrasts, the far north and much of central Yukon experienced a relatively rare colder-than-normal month as persistent arctic air entrenched itself over the territory. The latter part of the month brought the most significant of the season's mid-winter warm spells with much of the south enjoying, or cursing, above-freezing temperatures and sunny skies. Precipitation, including some rainfall in southern Yukon, was close to normal with the exception of Teslin and Watson Lake, which both recorded near 170% of normal precipitation as several storms snuck along the BC-Yukon border.

February

February brought a little bit of everything with arctic air and warmer Pacific air in a see-saw battle. Temperatures across the territory were within 1-2 degrees of long-term climate normals while snowfall was rare in most areas, coming in at 30-50% of normal amounts except along some portions of the Dempster where another month of 200% of normal was recorded.

Taking late fall and winter as a whole, the entire territory was 1-3 degrees warmer than long-term normals, which itself has been a relatively normal occurrence over the past decade. More notably, precipitation ranged from 90%-120% of normal in southern and central regions, and from 120%-150% of normal in Dawson, Old Crow and the northern Dempster.

Snowpack

The March 1 snow survey revealed that the snowpack in most of the southern half of the territory is close to or slightly below average and above average in the northern half of the Yukon.

Basin-averaged snowpack estimates range from a low of 76% of median in the Stewart River Basin to 174% in the Porcupine River Basin. The Stewart (76%), Pelly (79%), and Central Yukon (Carmacks) (80%) Basins were all below the historical median. The Alsek Basin (90) Upper Yukon Basin (Southern Lakes) (104%), Teslin River Basin (97%), Liard River Basin (98%), and White River Basin (101%) are all close to normal. The Porcupine Basin (174%), Peel River Basin (138%), and Lower Yukon Basin (Dawson) (124%) are all above normal for this time of year.

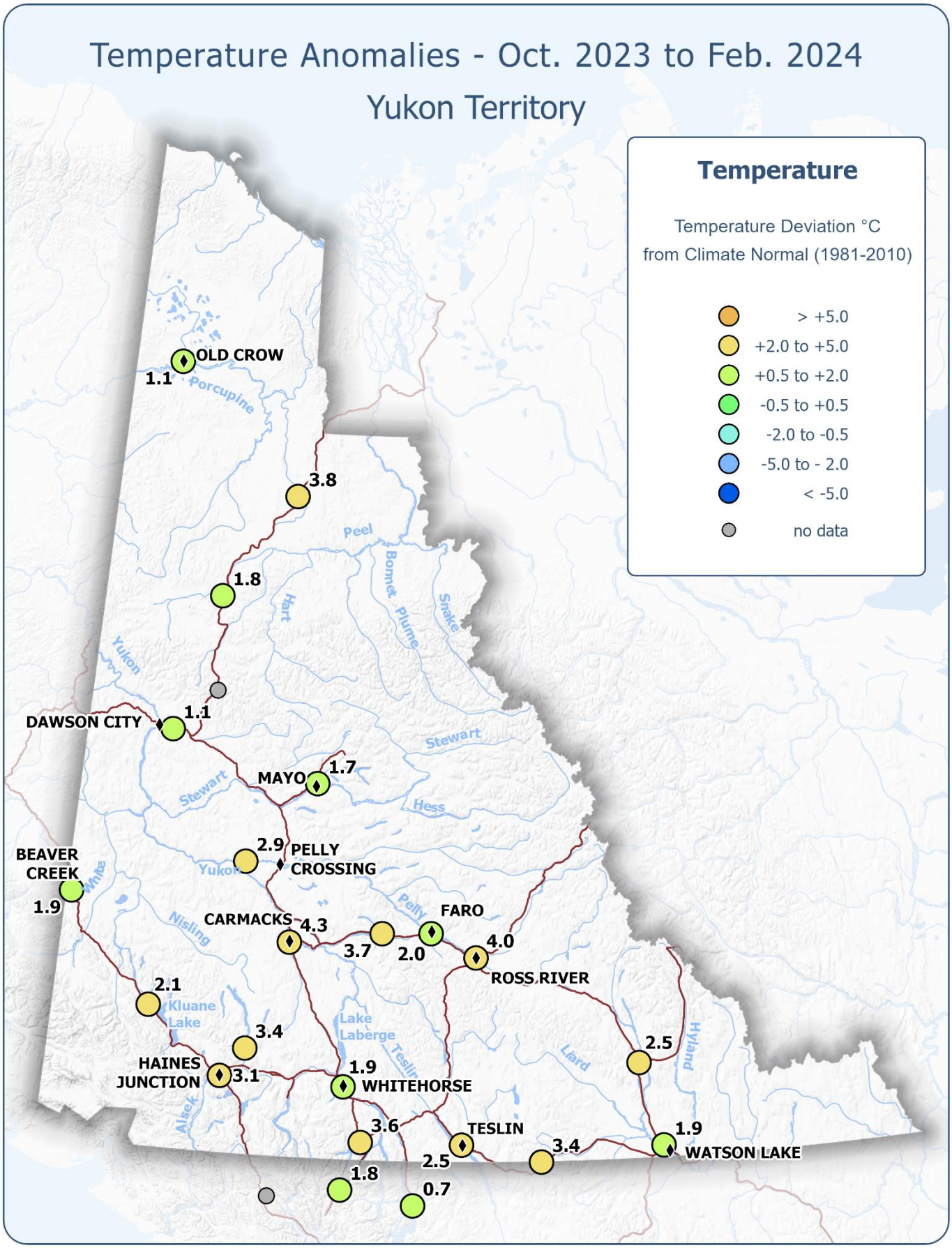
On average, approximately 85% of the annual snowpack has accumulated by March 1.

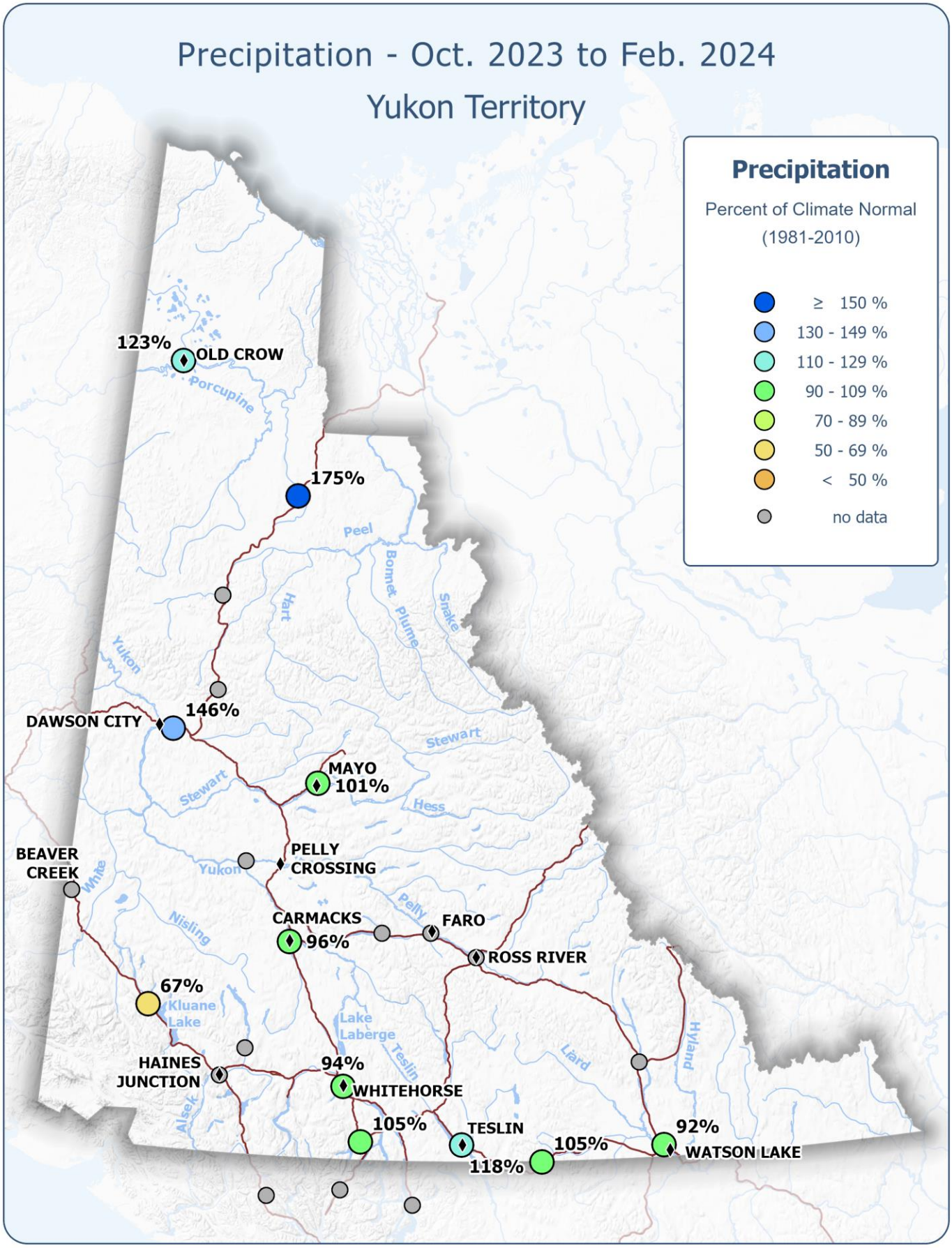
YUKON TERRITORY FLOW CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

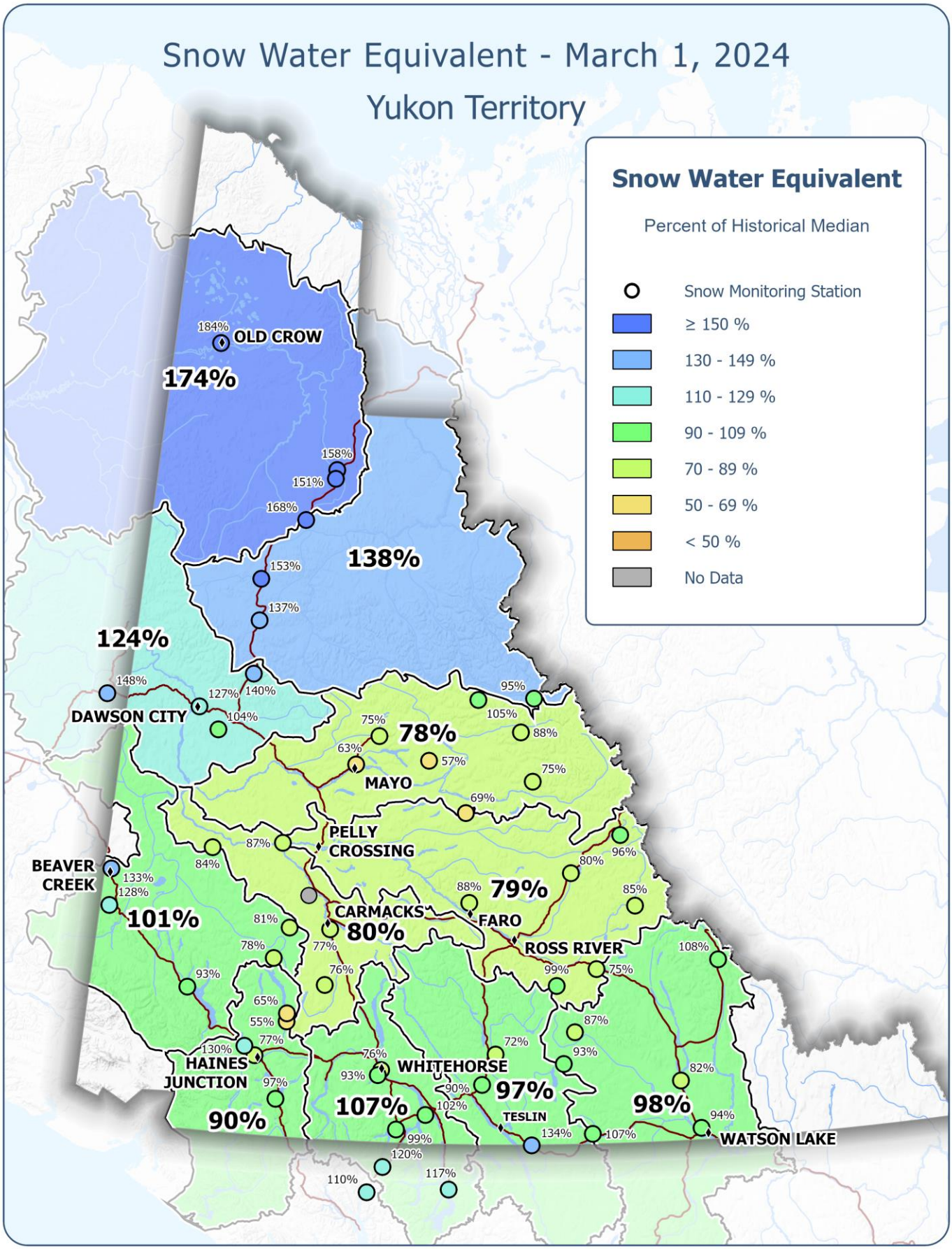
Winter discharge (or baseflow) is estimated based on a combination of periodic winter measurements as well as historic data and regional trends. While most sites have had recent measurements it should be noted that discharge estimates are provisional at all stations.

Estimated discharge and water level, presented in the hydrographs below, are generally above average and above the 75th percentile of the historic record. Increased winter baseflows are a trend that is expected to continue as the climate warms. The Yukon Government also monitors groundwater levels around the territory. In most observations wells water levels remained high in the fall of 2023 though most wells were lower than at the same time in 2022 except for wells in the Klondike region which were higher.

Given a steady increase in air temperatures during the freshet period most areas of the Yukon can expect flows to range around the average. The notable exceptions are the Porcupine, Klondike and Peel basins. The Porcupine River basin has a record high snowpack which will lead to above average freshet flow volumes, but even before that, the extra water can lead to increased water levels associated with ice jams or conversely cause fewer ice jams to occur, depending on the timing of breakup and the strength of the ice. Similarly, the potential for open water flooding will greatly depend on the timing and intensity of the freshet period. The highest flows on record are not always associated with high snowpacks in the Porcupine. The same factors are at play in the Klondike, but the addition of a high freeze-up ice jam at the Klondike Highway bridge has increased the flood risk in that area specifically. The Peel River basin can also expect high freshet flows this spring which may have implications for communities in the Northwest Territories.

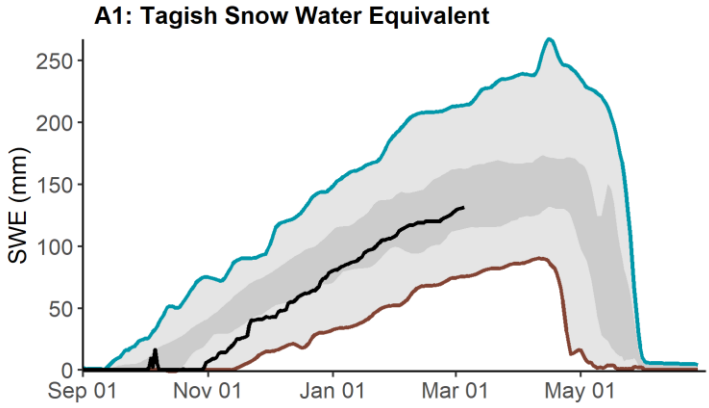

Temperature Anomalies - Oct. 2023 to Feb. 2024
Yukon Territory
Temperature
Temperature Deviation °C
from Climate Normal (1981-2010)
> +5.0
+2.0 to +5.0
+0.5 to +2.0
-0.5 to +0.5
-2.0 to -0.5
-5.0 to - 2.0
< -5.0
no data
OLD CROW
1.1
3.8
1.8
DAWSON CITY
1.1
MAYO
1.7
2.9
PELLY CROSSING
BEAVER CREEK
1.9
CARMACKS
4.3
3.7
2.0
FARO
4.0
ROSS RIVER
2.1
Kluane Lake
3.4
HAINES JUNCTION
3.1
1.9
WHITEHORSE
2.5
3.6
TESLIN
3.4
1.9
WATSON LAKE
2.5
1.8
0.7
Porcupine
Peel
Bonnet Plume
Snake
Hart
Yukon
Stewart
Stewart
Hess
Yukon
White
Nisling
Pelly
Lake Laberge
Teslin
Liard
Hyland
Alsek

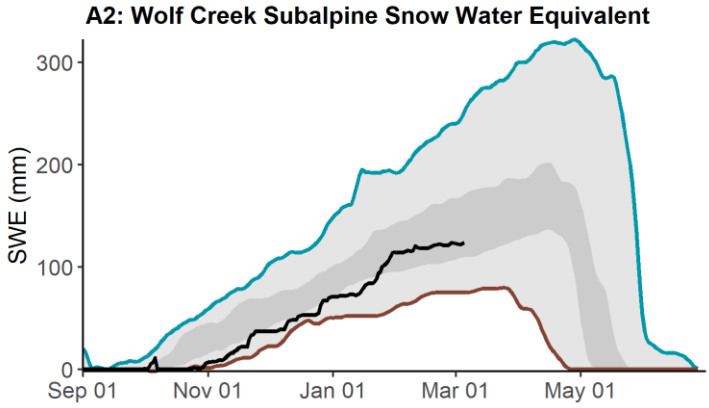

Precipitation - Oct. 2023 to Feb. 2024
Yukon Territory
Precipitation
Percent of Climate Normal
(1981-2010)
≥ 150 %
130 - 149 %
110 - 129 %
90 - 109 %
70 - 89 %
50 - 69 %
< 50 %
no data
123%
OLD CROW
175%
146%
DAWSON CITY
MAYO
101%
PELLY
CROSSING
BEAVER
CREEK
CARMACKS
96%
FARO
ROSS RIVER
67%
Kluane
Lake
HAINES
JUNCTION
94%
WHITEHORSE
105%
TESLIN
118%
105%
92%
WATSON LAKE
Porcupine
Peel
Hart
Bonnet
Plume
Snake
Yukon
Stewart
Stewart
Hess
White
Yukon
Nisling
Pelly
Lake
Laberge
Teslin
Liard
Hyland
Alsek

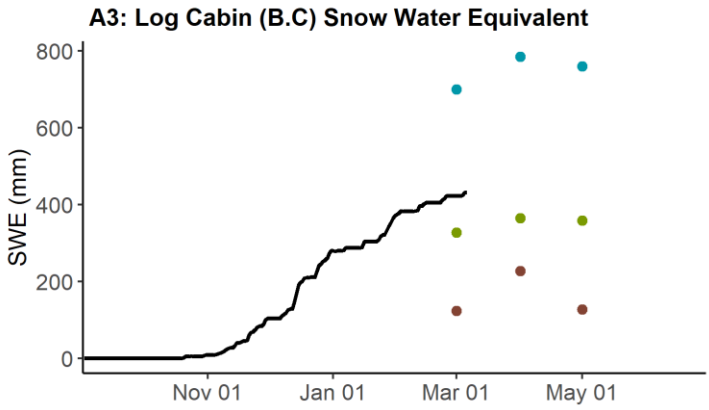

Snow Water Equivalent - March 1, 2024
Yukon Territory
Snow Water Equivalent
Percent of Historical Median
Snow Monitoring Station
≥ 150 %
130 - 149 %
110 - 129 %
90 - 109 %
70 - 89 %
50 - 69 %
< 50 %
No Data
OLD CROW
184%
174%
158%
151%
168%
153%
138%
137%
124%
148%
127%
140%
DAWSON CITY
104%
95%
105%
88%
75%
78%
63%
57%
MAYO
75%
69%
PELLY
CROSSING
87%
84%
96%
80%
BEAVER
CREEK
133%
128%
101%
88%
79%
85%
CARMACKS
81%
80%
FARO
78%
77%
ROSS RIVER
108%
76%
99%
75%
93%
65%
55%
87%
77%
72%
130%
76%
93%
82%
HAINES
JUNCTION
97%
WHITEHORSE
93%
90%
97%
98%
102%
94%
90%
TESLIN
107%
134%
107%
WATSON LAKE
99%
120%
110%
117%

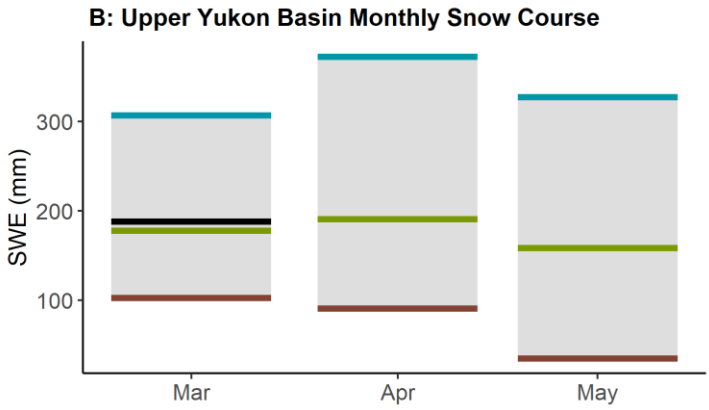
UPPER YUKON RIVER BASIN (SOUTHERN LAKES/WHITEHORSE)

The Upper Yukon River Basin snowpack is **close to average**. At the Tagish Meteorological Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **94%** of the historical median (Figure A1), while at Wolf Creek Subalpine Meteorological Station, SWE is estimated to be **97%** of the historical median (Figure A2). Established in 2023, the Log Cabin Meteorological Station registered Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) at **122%** of the historical median when compared with the manual snow survey record for that site (Figure A3). The Upper Yukon basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **107%** of the historical median, with **189 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

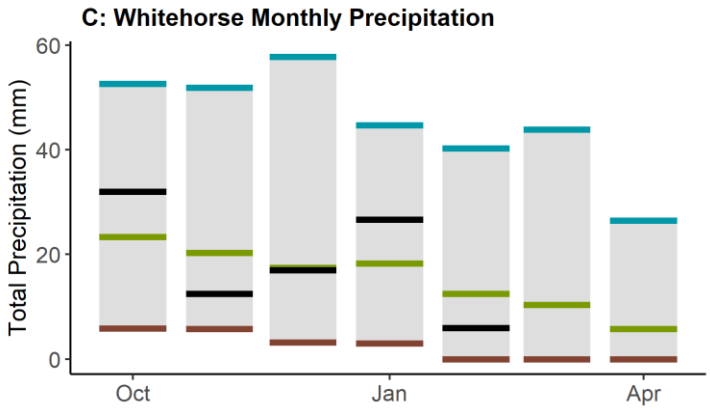


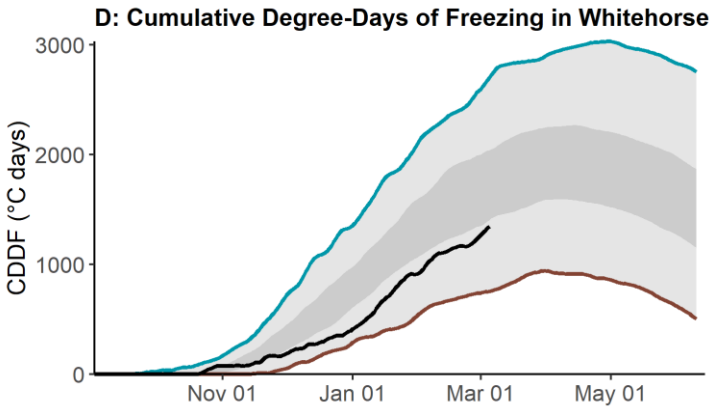




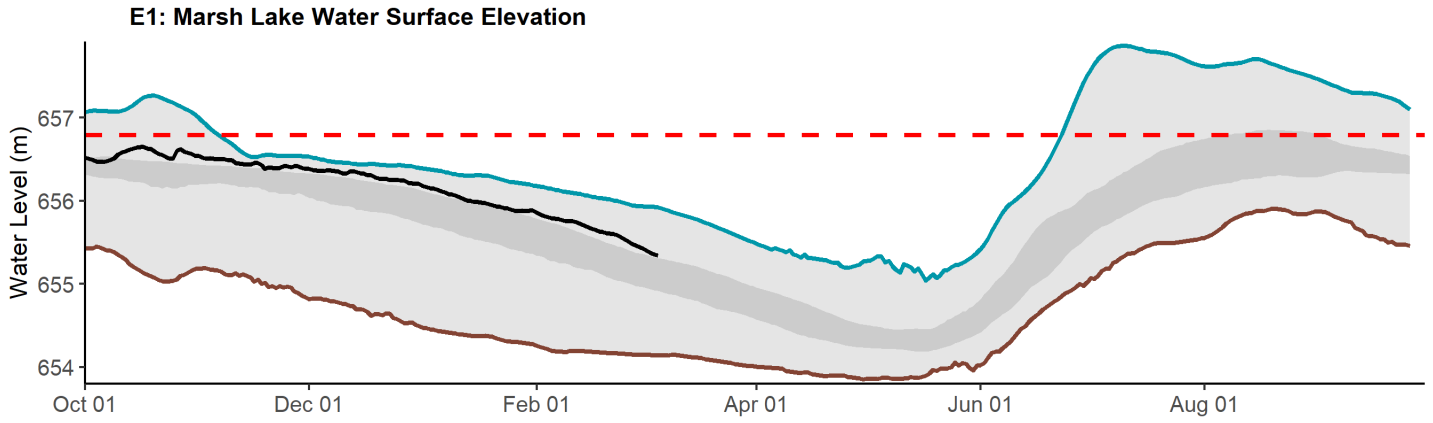


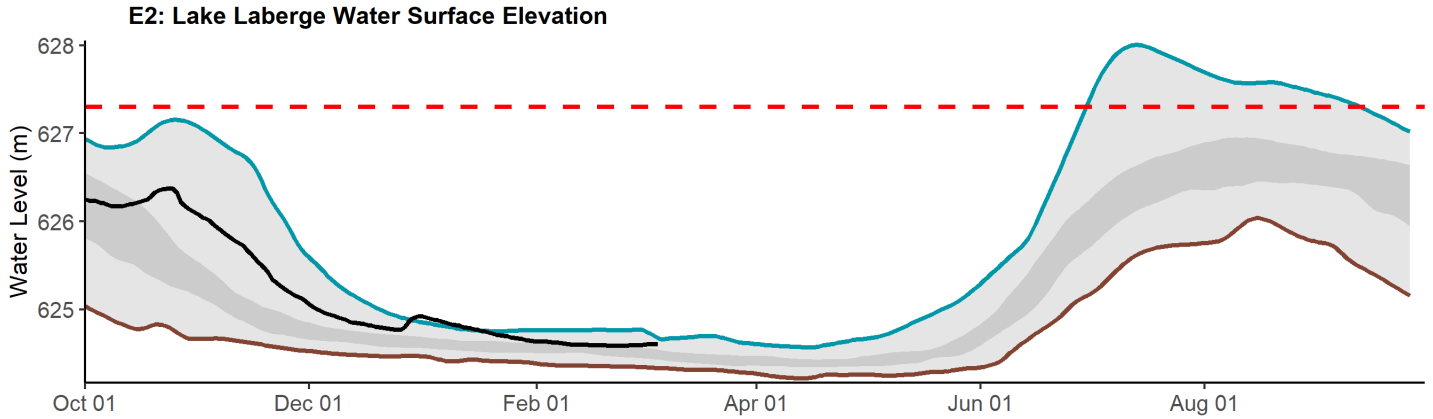
Whitehorse precipitation was **close to normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **94%** of normal as of March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **79%** of historical median, with **1266°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests thinner than normal ice cover on rivers and lakes of the region.





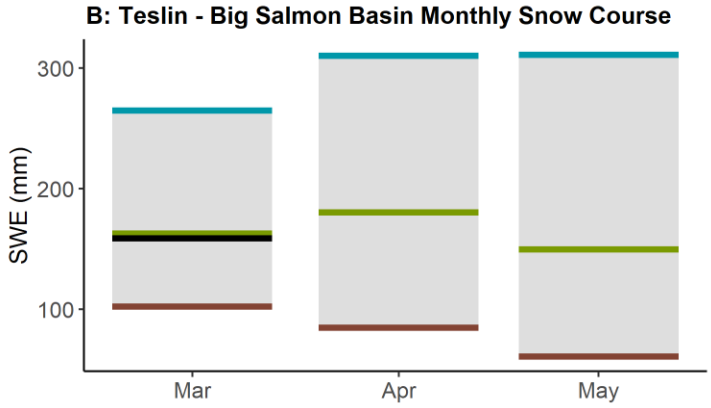
The measured water surface elevation (relative to sea level) in Marsh Lake is currently **above average** (Figure E). The current snow and groundwater conditions suggest that water levels will be **close to average** this summer. However, weather conditions over the spring and summer will determine the peak water level in Marsh Lake, which typically occurs in late summer in response to peak glacial runoff and large precipitation events. Lake Laberge level is currently **close to average** (Figure E2). Lake Laberge follows a similar summer pattern to the upper Southern Lakes and is expected to experience **close to average** water levels this summer.



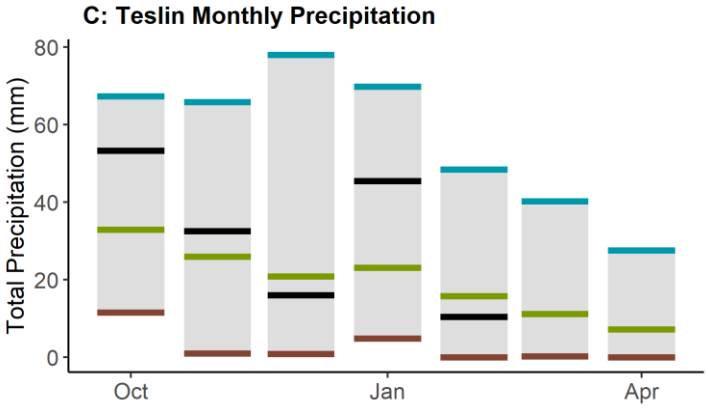


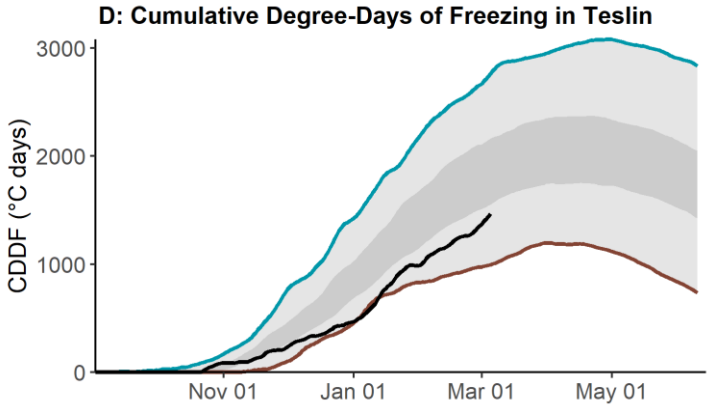
TESLIN RIVER BASIN

The Teslin River Basin snowpack is **close to average**. The basin-averaged SWE is estimated at **97%** of the historical median, with **159 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

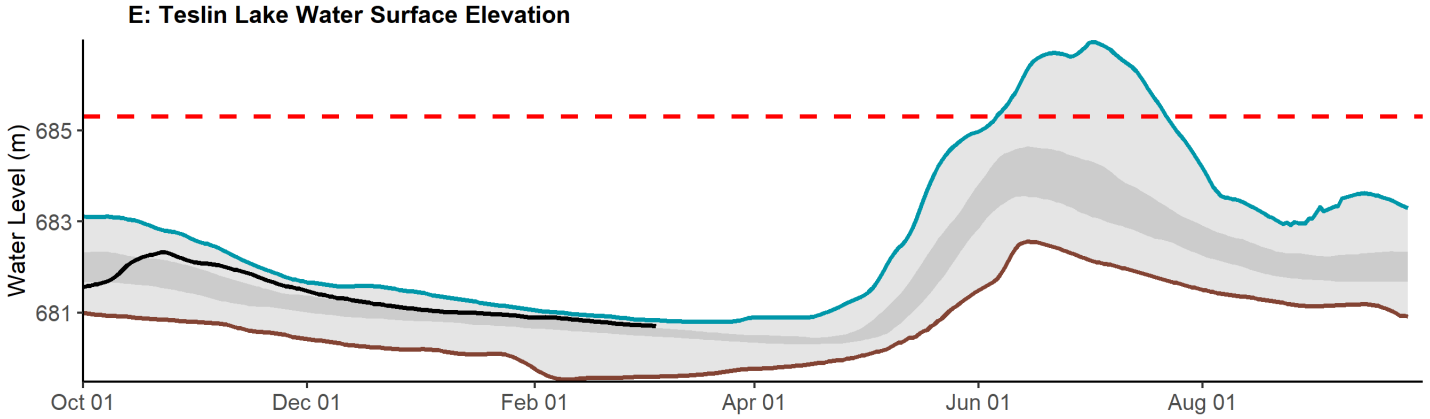


Teslin precipitation has been **slightly above normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **118%** of normal as of March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **77%** of historical median, with **1372°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests thinner than normal ice cover on rivers and lakes of the region.



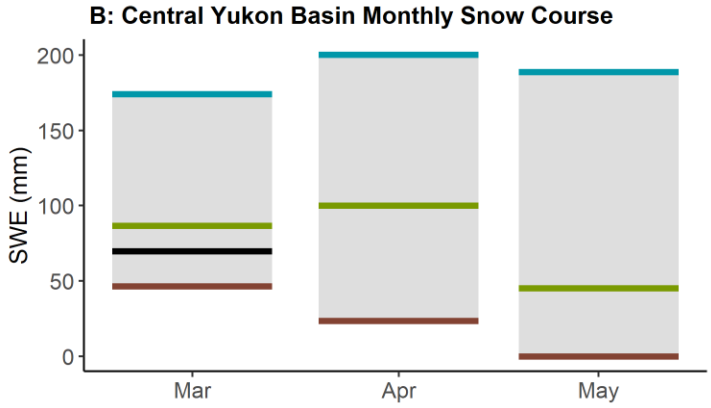


The measured water surface elevation (relative to sea level) in Teslin Lake is currently **above average** (Figure E). The **close to average** snowpack and **above average** water level suggest that summer water levels will be **close to average**.

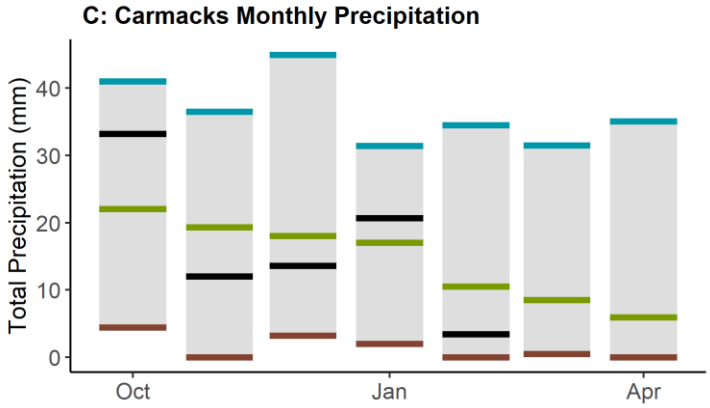


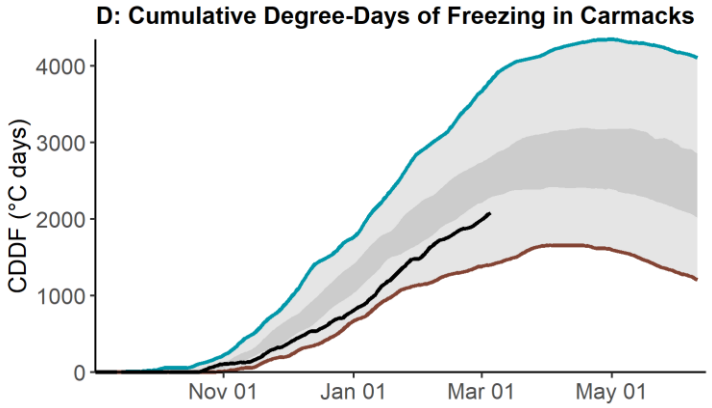
CENTRAL YUKON RIVER BASIN (CARMACKS AREA)

The Central Yukon River Basin snowpack is **below average**. The basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **80%** of the historical median, with **70 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).



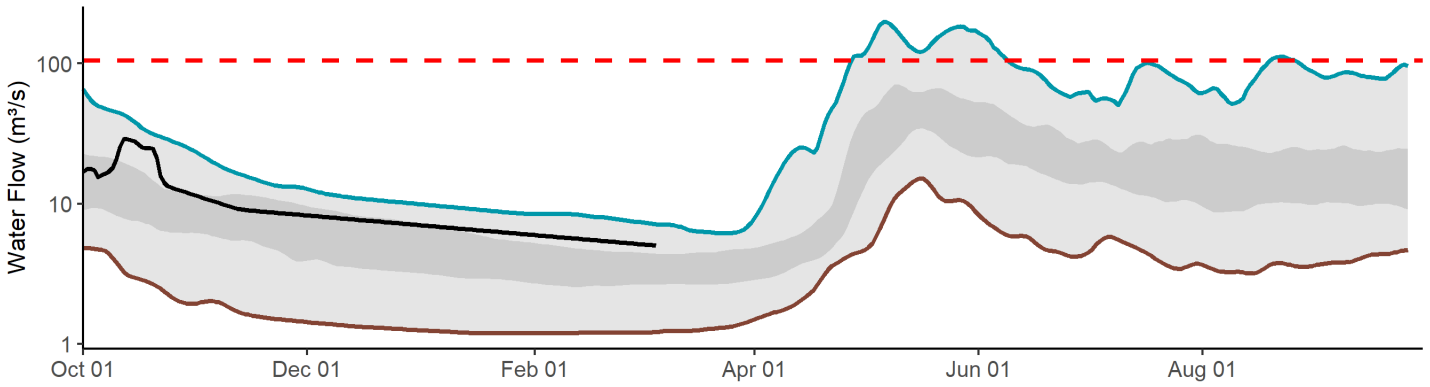
Carmacks precipitation has been **close to normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **96%** of normal as of March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **84%** of historical median, with **1996°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests thinner than normal ice cover on rivers and lakes of the region.





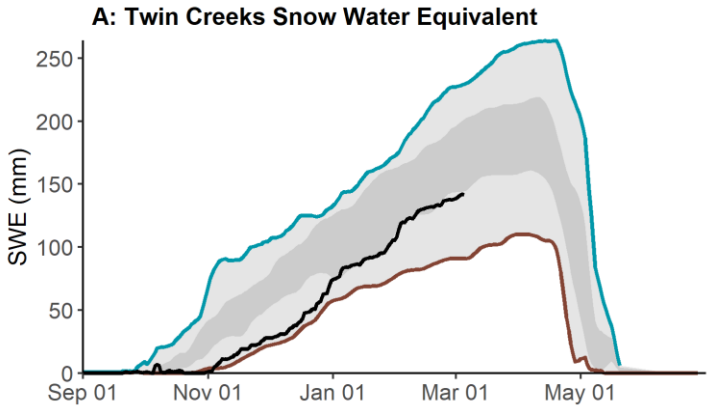
The estimated Nordenskiold River discharge is currently above average (Figure E). The **below average** snowpack combined with **above average** winter flows in the watershed suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **close to average**. Weather conditions in March and April will determine the most probable spring scenario.

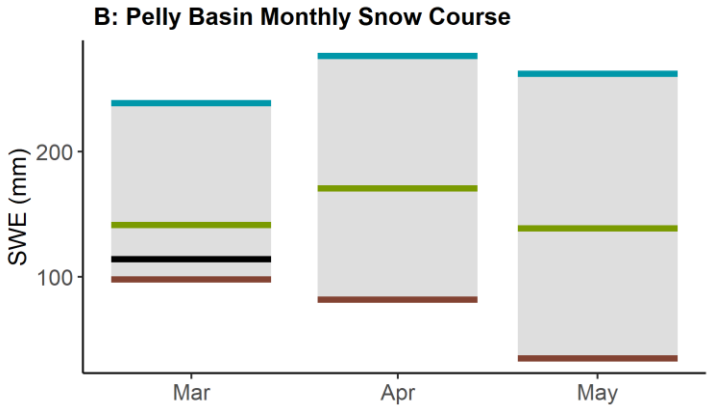
E: Nordenskiold River Discharge below Rowlinson Creek



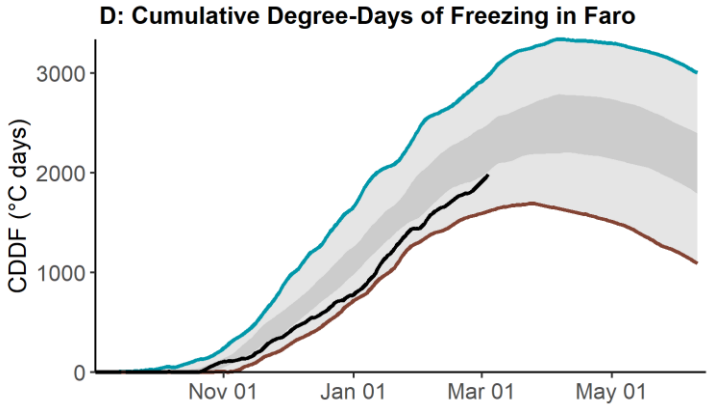
PELLY RIVER BASIN

The Pelly River Basin snowpack is **below average**. At Twin Creeks Meteorological Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **82%** of the historical median (Figure A). The Pelly River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **79%** of the historical median, with **114 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).



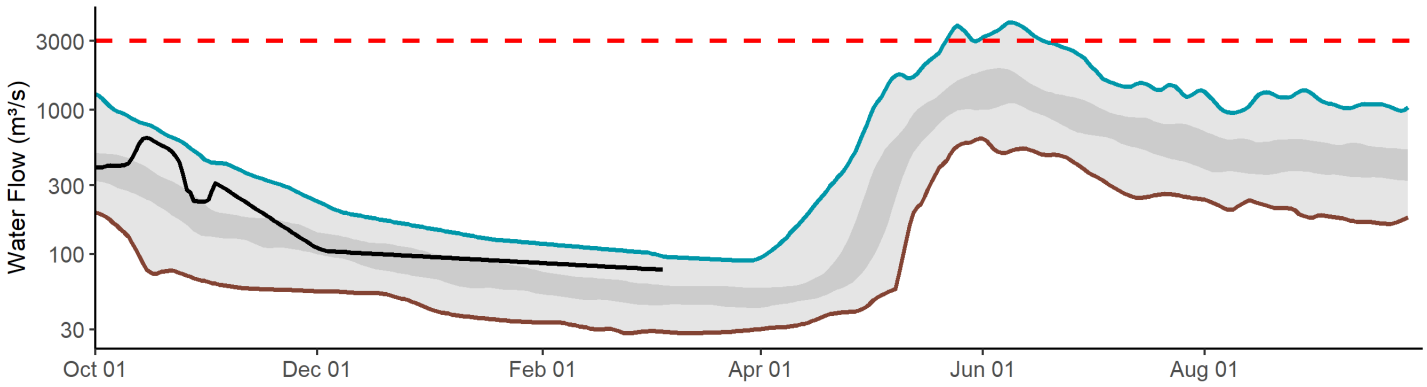


There are no precipitation data available at Faro but the snowpack data suggests it has been **below** climate normals. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **86%** of historical median, with **1915°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests thinner than normal ice cover on rivers and lakes of the region.



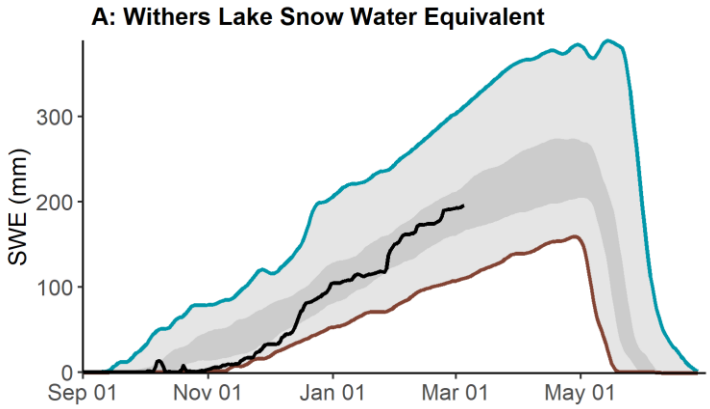
The estimated Pelly River discharge at Pelly Crossing is currently **above average** (Figure E). The **below average** snowpack combined with **above average** winter flows in the watershed suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **close to average** or **slightly below**. Weather conditions in March and April will determine the most probable spring scenario.

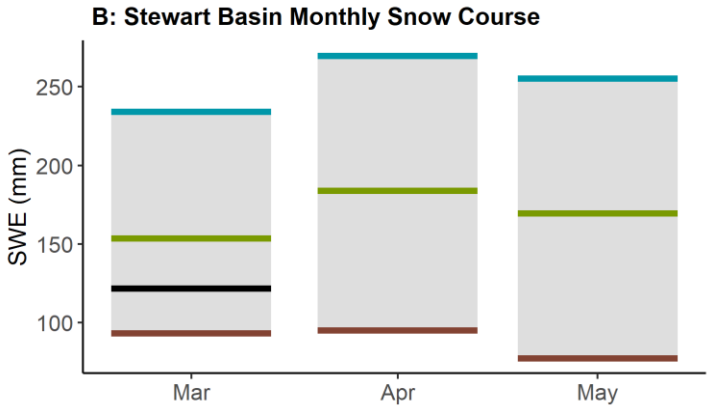
E: Pelly River Discharge at Pelly Crossing



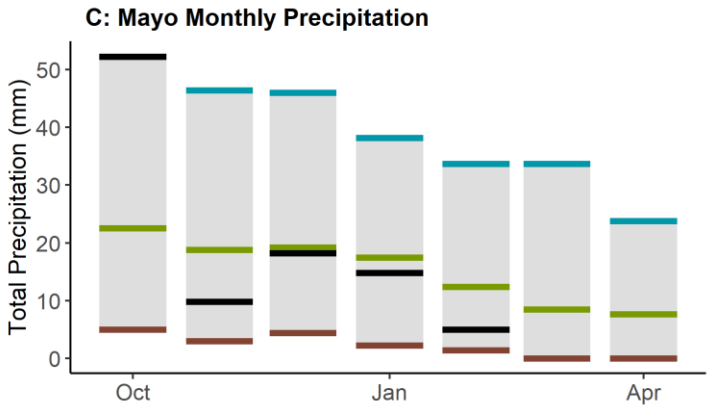
STEWART RIVER BASIN

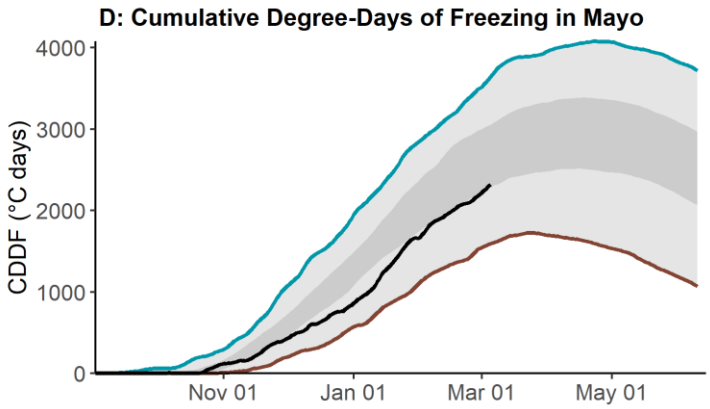
The Stewart River Basin snowpack is **below average**. At Withers Lake Meteorological Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **111%** of the historical median (Figure A). The Stewart River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **78%** of the historical median, with **122 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).



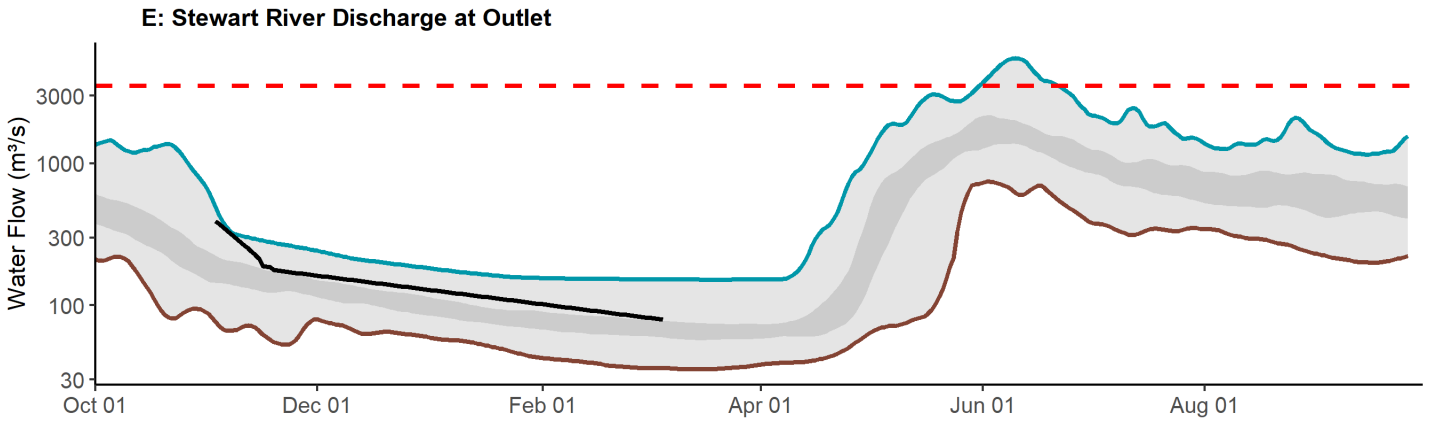


Mayo precipitation has been **close to normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **101%** of normal as of March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **88%** of historical median, with **2220°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests thinner than normal ice cover on rivers and lakes of the region.



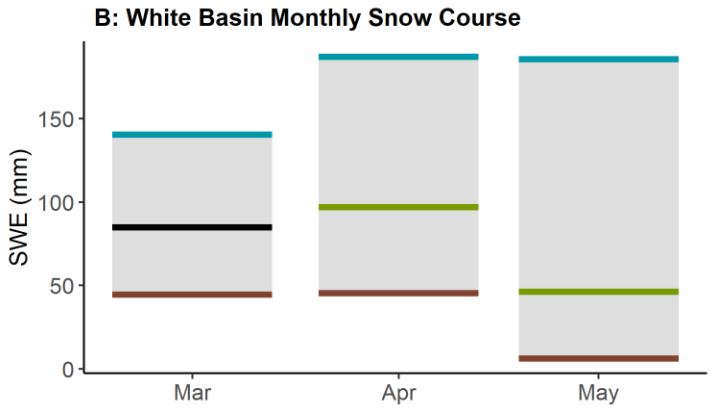


The estimated Stewart River discharge at the outlet is currently **above average** (Figure E). The **below average** snowpack combined with **above average** winter flows suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **slightly below average**. Weather conditions in March and April will determine the most probable spring scenario.

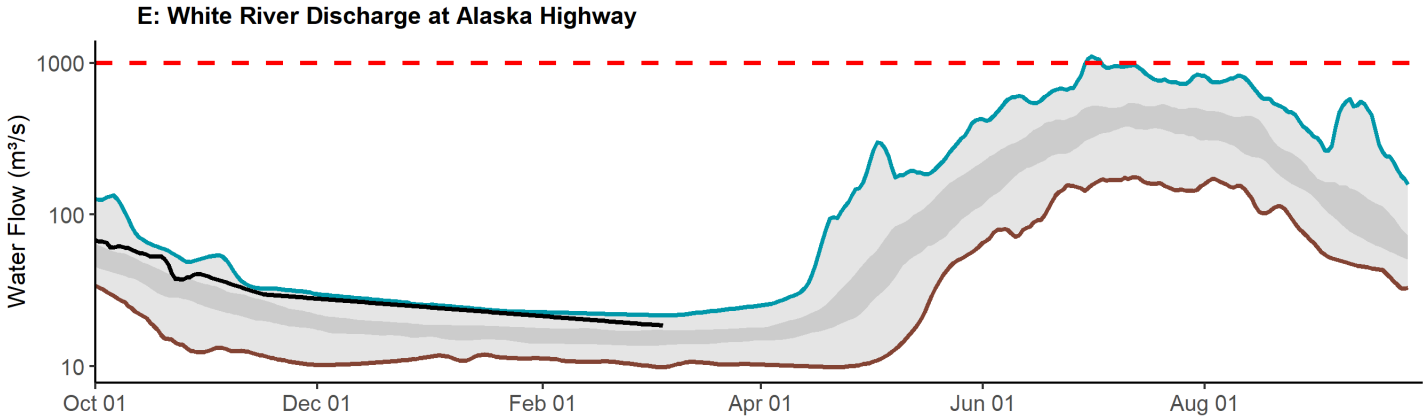


WHITE RIVER BASIN

The White River Basin snowpack is **close to average**. The basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **101%** of the historical median, with **85 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

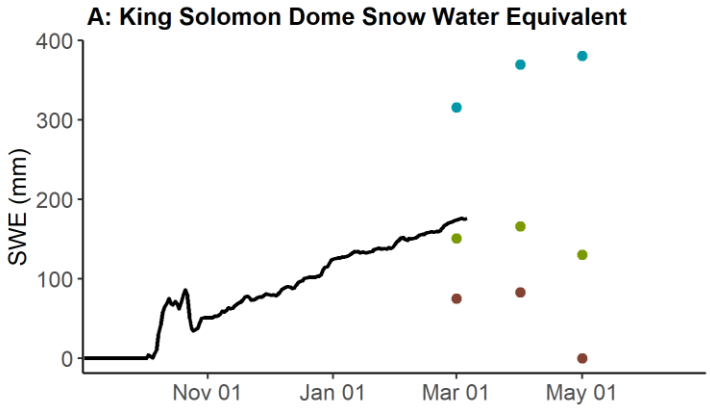


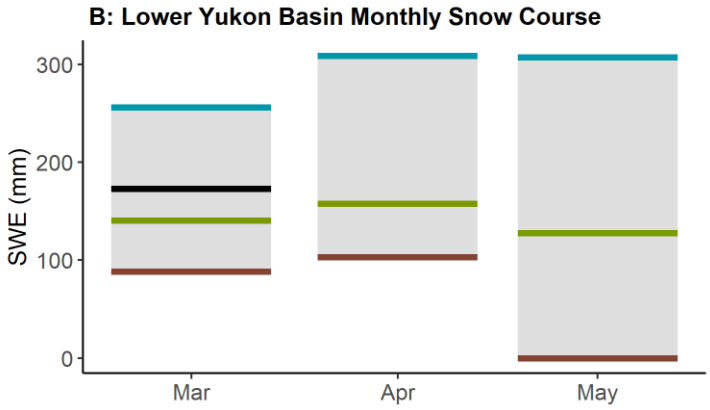
The estimated White River discharge at the Alaska Highway is currently **above average** (Figure E). In this watershed, high flows are dominated by mountain snowmelt and glacial melt which are largely influenced by summer temperatures and precipitation. The **average** snowpack combined with **above average** winter flows suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **close to average**. Weather conditions over the spring and summer will determine peak flows.



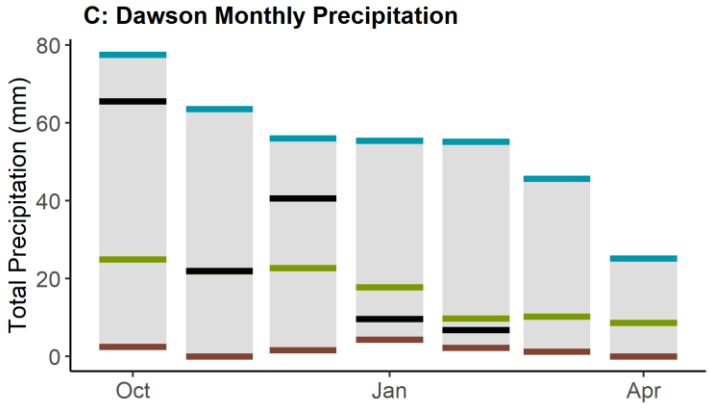
LOWER YUKON RIVER BASIN (DAWSON AREA)

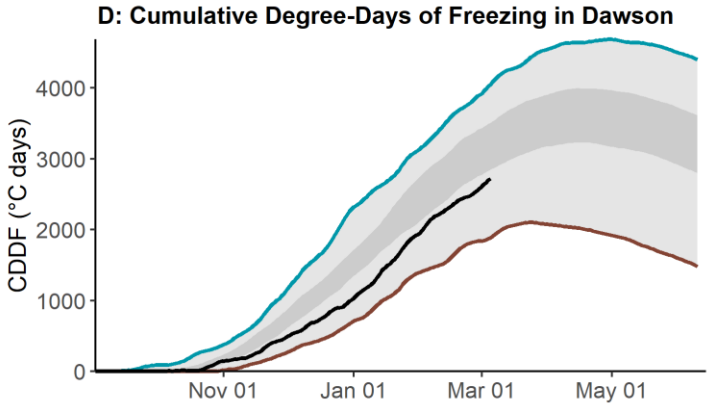
The Lower Yukon River Basin snowpack is **above average**. Established in 2022, the King Solomon Dome Meteorological Station registered Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) at **107%** of the historical median when compared with the manual snow survey record for that site (Figure A). The Lower Yukon basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **124%** of the historical median, with **173 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).





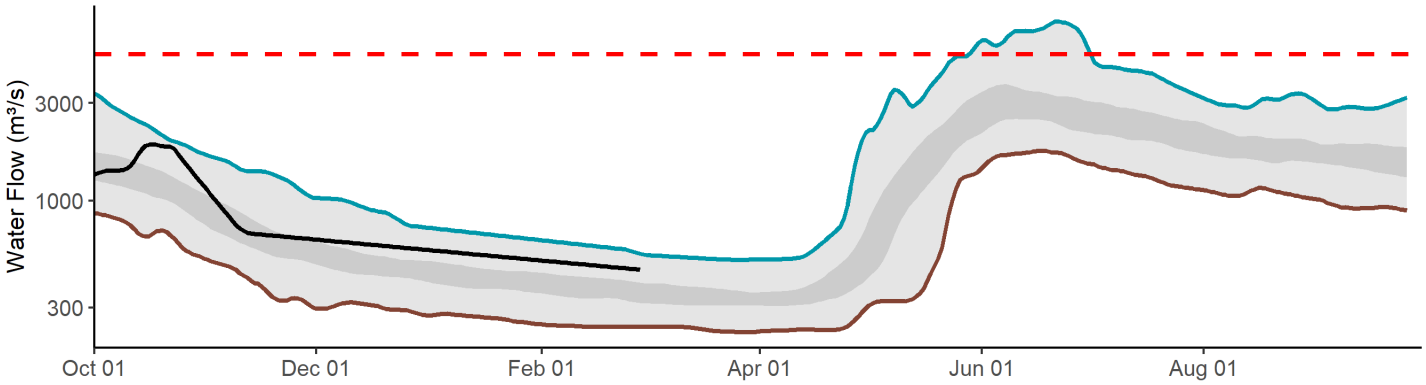
Precipitation at Dawson Airport has been **well above normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **146%** of normal as of March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **87%** of historical median, with **2612°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests thinner than normal ice cover on rivers and lakes of the region.





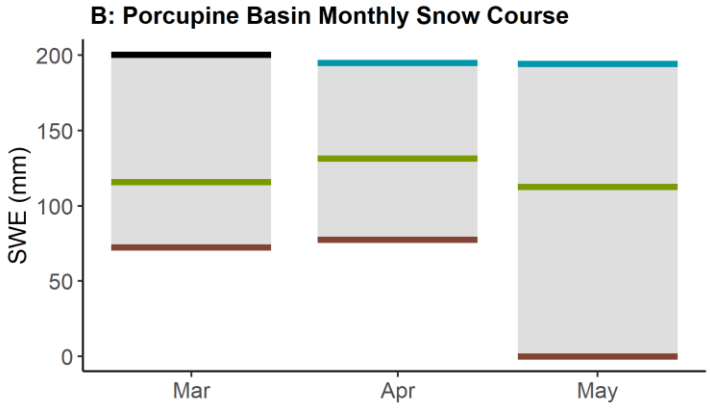
The estimated Yukon River discharge at the White River is **above average** (Figure E). The **close to average** upstream snowpack combined with **above average** winter flows suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **close to average** or **slightly above**. The **above average** snowpack in the Klondike River Basin suggest spring freshet flow volumes will be above average with a high potential for **high** spring freshet water levels. Weather conditions in March and April will determine the most probable spring scenario.

E: Yukon River Discharge at White River

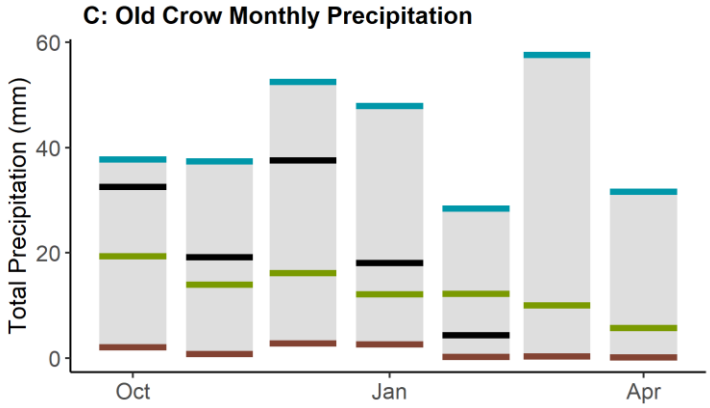


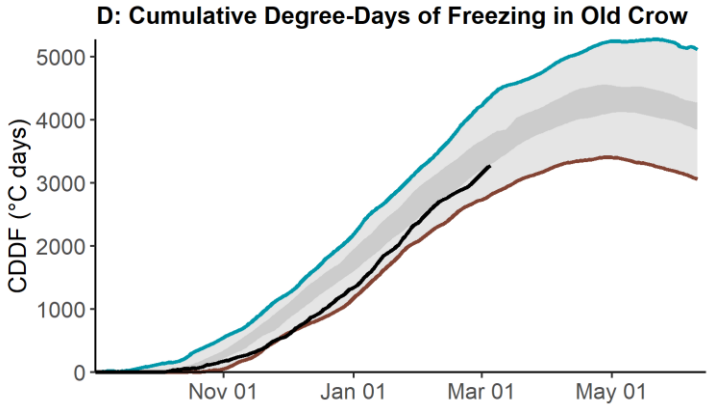
PORCUPINE RIVER BASIN

The Porcupine River Basin snowpack is **well above normal**. The basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **174%** of the historical median, with **201 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).



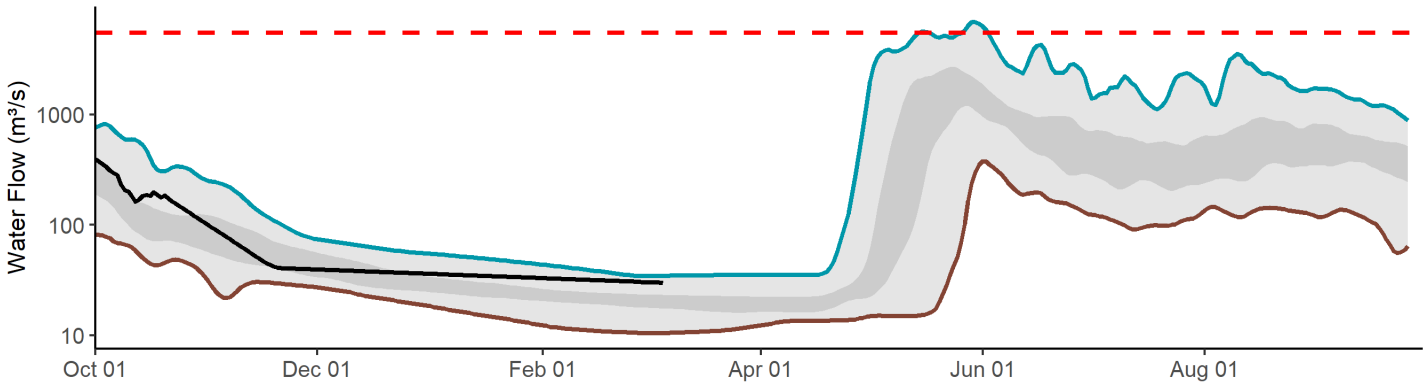
Precipitation at Old Crow Airport has been **above normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **123%** of normal as of March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **94%** of historical median, with **3149°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests close to average ice thickness on rivers and lakes of the region.





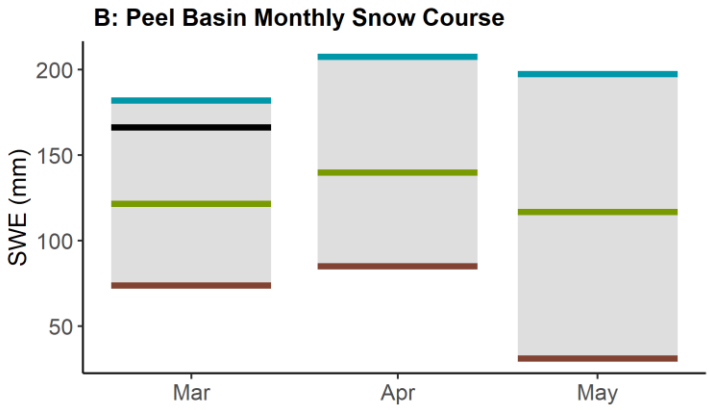
The estimated Porcupine River discharge is **above average** (Figure E). The **well above average** snowpack in the watershed suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **well above average** with a high potential for **well above normal** spring freshet water levels. Weather patterns leading to breakup and the spring freshet will play a critical role in determining potential ice jam severity and peak water levels.

E: Porcupine River Discharge at Border

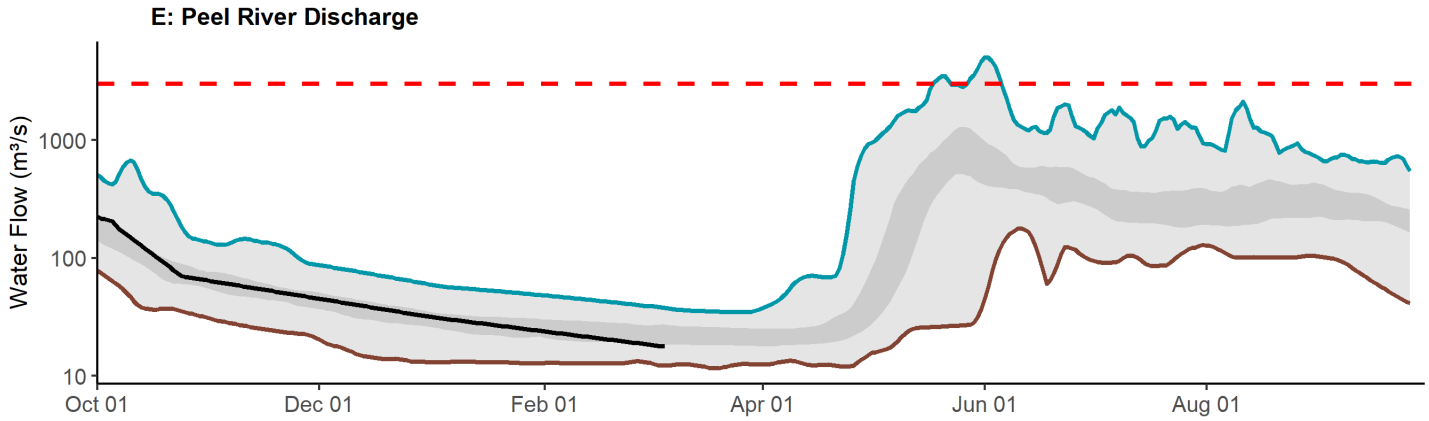


PEEL RIVER BASIN

The Peel River Basin snowpack is **above average**. The basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **138%** of the historical median, with **166 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

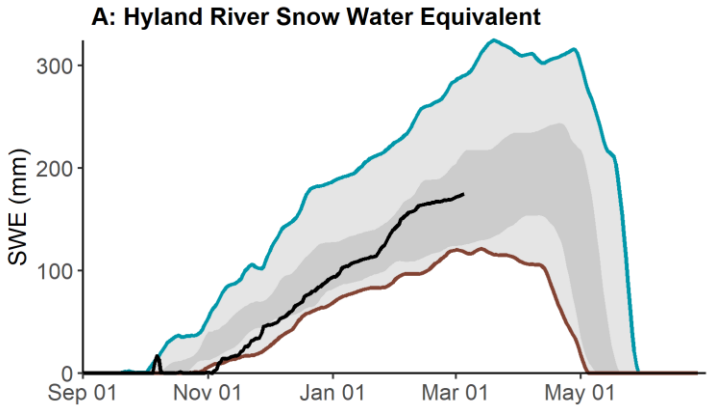


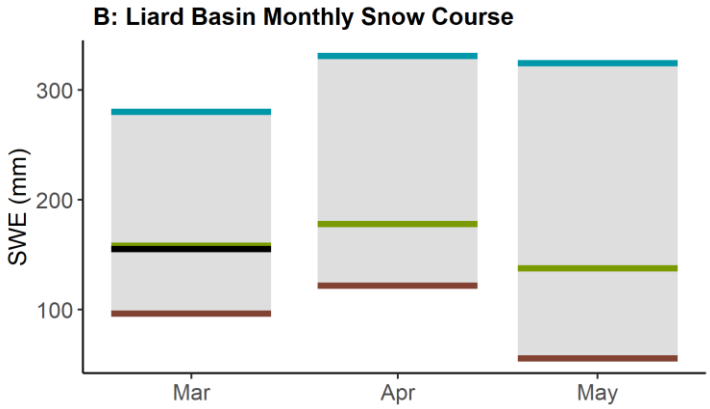
The estimated Peel River discharge is **below** average (Figure E). The **above average** snowpack suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **above average** with a potential for **above normal** spring freshet water levels, including rivers and streams crossing the Dempster Highway. Weather conditions in March and April will determine the most probable spring scenario.



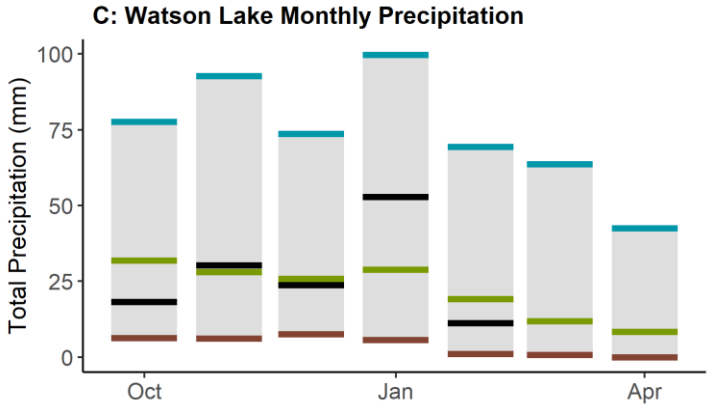
LIARD RIVER BASIN

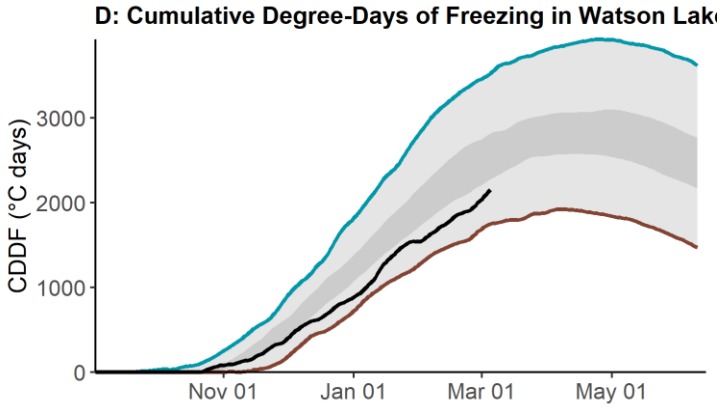
The Liard River Basin snowpack is **close to average.** At Hyland Meteorological Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **103%** of the historical median (Figure A). The Liard River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **98%** of the historical median, with **155 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).





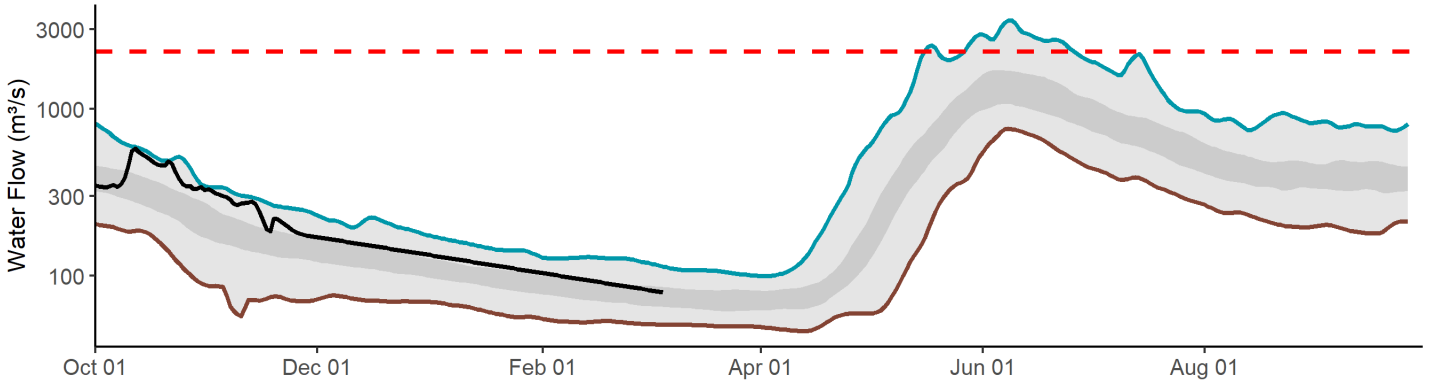
Precipitation at Watson Lake Airport has been **close to normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **92%** of normal as of March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **85%** of historical median, with **2042°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D).





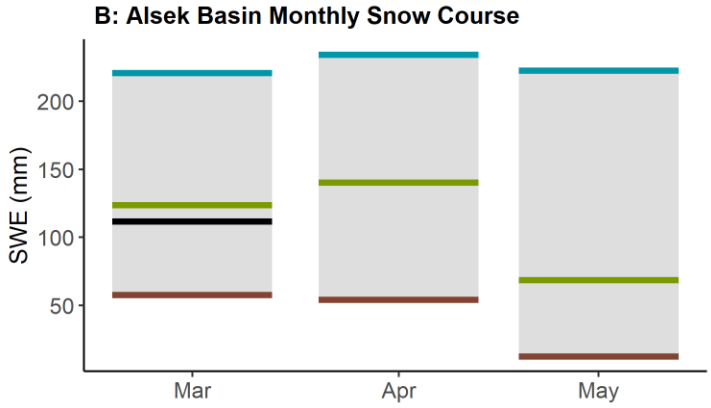
The estimated Liard River discharge at Upper Liard is **above average** (Figure E). The **near average** snowpack in the watershed combined with **above average** winter flows suggests spring freshet flows and levels will be slightly **above average**. Weather conditions in March and April will determine the most probable spring scenario.

E: Liard River Discharge at Upper Liard

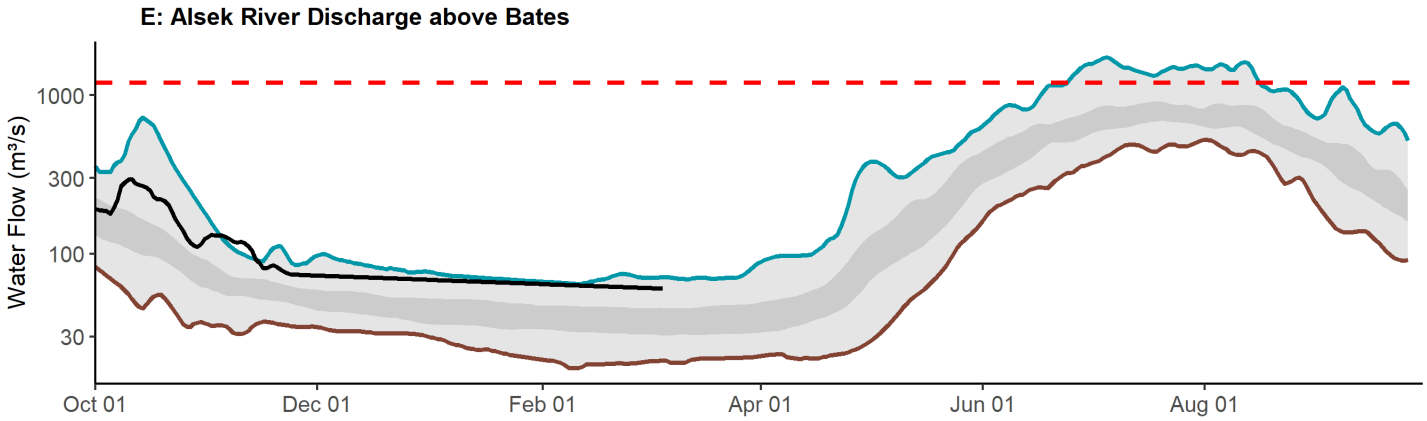


ALSEK RIVER BASIN

The Alsek River Basin snowpack is **close to average**. The basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **90%** of the historical median, with **112 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).



The estimated Alsek River discharge is currently **above average** (Figure E). High flows in this watershed are dominated by mountain snowmelt and glacial melt which are largely influenced by summer temperatures and precipitation. The snowpack in the St. Elias Range is likely to generate **close to average** freshet volumes. Weather conditions over the spring and summer will determine peak flows.



DRAINAGE BASIN AND SNOW COURSE

Name	Number	Elevation (m)	Date of Survey	Snow depth (cm)	Water content (SWE) (mm)	Last year SWE (mm)	Median historical SWE (mm)	Years of record
Upper Yukon River Basin								
Tagish	09AA-SC01	1080	2024-02-27	65	132	151	129	49
Montana Mountain	09AA-SC02	1020	2024-02-27	65	133	135	134	49
Log Cabin	09AA-SC03	884	2024-02-29	142	392	328	328	63
Atlin (B.C)	09AA-SC04	730	2024-02-26	52	116	75	99	59
Mt McIntyre B	09AB-SC01B	1097	2024-02-29	60	125	132	134	49
Whitehorse Airport	09AB-SC02	700	2024-02-28	36	71	117	93	60
Teslin Big Salmon River Basin								
Meadow Creek	09AD-SC01	1235	2024-02-27	91	222	236	246	48
Jordan Lake	09AD-SC02	930	2024-03-01	56	89	150	123	34
Morley Lake	09AE-SC01	824	2024-02-29	75	170	118	127	36
Central Yukon River Basin								
Mount Berdoe	09AH-SC01	1035	2024-02-26	54	75	N.S.	97	48
Satasha Lake	09AH-SC03	1106	2024-02-27	37	62	N.S.	82	36
Williams Creek	09AH-SC04	914	N.S.	-	-	122	81	27
Pelly River Basin								
Twin Creeks B	09BA-SC02B	900	2024-03-01	67	107	162	134	46
Hoole River	09BA-SC03	1036	2024-03-01	66	117	145	118	46
Burns Lake	09BA-SC04	1112	2024-03-01	86	165	220	195	36
Finlayson Airstrip	09BA-SC05	988	2024-03-01	51	69	122	92	38
Fuller Lake	09BB-SC03	1126	2024-02-29	84	163	144	170	35
Russell Lake	09BB-SC04	1060	2024-02-29	79	133	191	194	37
Rose Creek	09BC-SC01	1080	2024-02-27	58	86	122	98	30
Pelly Farm	09CD-SC03	472	2024-02-26	37	66	121	76	38
Stewart River Basin								
Plata Airstrip	09DA-SC01	830	2024-02-29	70	123	163	164	43
Withers Lake	09DB-SC01	975	2024-02-29	89	165	174	188	37
Rackla Lake	09DB-SC02	1040	2024-02-29	89	168	184	160	34
Mayo Airport A	09DC-SC01A	540	2024-02-29	35	64	112	92	54
Mayo Airport B	09DC-SC01B	540	2024-02-29	36	62	104	98	36
Edwards Lake	09DC-SC02	830	2024-02-29	57	78	130	136	35
Calumet	09DD-SC01	1310	2024-02-28	70	128	150	171	47

Code "E" - Estimate, Code "B" - Survey date is outside of valid sampling range, “N.S.” – No survey, “R” – New record.

Name	Number	Elevation (m)	Date of Survey	Snow depth (cm)	Water content (SWE) (mm)	Last year SWE (mm)	Median historical SWE (mm)	Years of record
White River Basin								
Mount Nansen	09CA-SC01	1021	2024-02-27	38	55	97	68	48
MacIntosh	09CA-SC02	1160	2024-02-27	41	63	117	81	48
Burwash Airstrip	09CA-SC03	810	2024-02-28	27	37	49	40	48
Beaver Creek	09CB-SC01	655	2024-02-28	49	85	136	64	49
Chair Mountain	09CB-SC02	1067	2024-02-28	52	100	133	78	31
Casino Creek	09CD-SC01	1065	2024-02-27	59	92	155	109	45
Lower Yukon River Basin								
King Solomon Dome	09EA-SC01	1070	2024-02-29	75	156	202	150	50
Grizzly Creek	09EA-SC02	975	2024-02-27	95	210	199	150	49
Midnight Dome	09EB-SC01	855	2024-02-28	82	174	201	137	49
Boundary (Alaska)	09EC-SC02	1005	2024-02-29	81	173	170	114	46
Porcupine River Basin								
Riffs Ridge	09FA-SC01	650	2024-02-27	99	223	197	133	38
Eagle Plains	09FB-SC01	710	2024-02-27	97	219	179	145	42
Eagle River	09FB-SC02	340	2024-02-27	91	177	128	112	41
Old Crow	09FD-SC01	299	2024-02-29	83	199 R	137	108	30
Peel River Basin								
Blackstone River	10MA-SC01	920	2024-02-27	65	118	126	86	49
Ogilvie River	10MA-SC02	595	2024-02-27	73	138	136	90	49
Bonnet Plume Lake	10MB-SC01	1120	2024-02-29	80	141	159	148	34
Liard River Basin								
Watson Lake Airport	10AA-SC01	685	2024-02-29	65	111	98	118	60
Tintina Airstrip	10AA-SC02	1067	2024-03-01	82	164	227	188	44
Pine Lake Airstrip	10AA-SC03	995	2024-02-28	82	200	160	187	48
Ford Lake	10AA-SC04	1110	2024-03-01	80	151	177	163	35
Frances River	10AB-SC01	730	2024-02-29	70	116	156	142	49
Hyland River B	10AD-SC01B	880	2024-02-27	82	187	167	173	49
Alsek River Basin								
Canyon Lake	08AA-SC01	1160	2024-02-26	30	44	74	80	47
Alder Creek	08AA-SC02	768	2024-02-28	75	130	114	134	44
Aishihik Lake	08AA-SC03	945	2024-02-26	28	45	50	69	31
Haines Junction Farm	08AA-SC04	610	2024-03-01	51	64	64	83	25
Summit	08AB-SC03	1000	2024-03-01	103	299	193	230	45
Alaska Snow Courses								
Eaglecrest	08AK-SC01	305	2024-02-29	127	335 E	493	444	42
Moore Creek Bridge	08AK-SC02	700	2024-02-29	137	513 E	439	465	32

Code "E" - Estimate, Code "B" - Survey date is outside of valid sampling range, “N.S.” – No survey, “R” – New record.


Location of Water Resources Snow Courses
Snow Survey Site
Snow Water Equivalent Basins
0 50 100 200 Kilometers
09FD-SC01
OLD CROW
Porcupine
09FB-SC02
09FB-SC01
09FA-SC01
10MA-SC02
Peel
Bonnet
Plume
Snake
Hart
10MA-SC01
09DD-SC01
09DC-SC01B
09DC-SC01A
09EA-SC02
Yukon
09DB-SC02
09EC-SC02
09EB-SC01
09EA-SC01
DAWSON CITY
10MB-SC01
Stewart
09DB-SC01
09DC-SC02
09CD-SC03
09CD-SC01
09CB-SC01
MAYO
09DA-SC01
Hess
09BB-SC04
09BB-SC03
PELLY CROSSING
09BA-SC02B
09BA-SC02A
BEAVER CREEK
White
09BC-SC01
09AH-SC04
09CB-SC02
09CA-SC01
Nisling
CARMACKS
FARO
09BA-SC04
Pelly
09AH-SC01
09CA-SC02
ROSS RIVER
09BA-SC05
09AH-SC03
09BA-SC03
09CA-SC03
10AD-SC01B
Kluane Lake
10AD-SC01
08AA-SC03
Lake Laberge
08AA-SC01
10AA-SC02
HAINES JUNCTION
Teslin
Liard
Hyland
09AD-SC02
08AB-SC03
10AA-SC04
08AA-SC04
WHITEHORSE
10AB-SC01
Alsek
TESLIN
10AA-SC01
WATSON LAKE
08AA-SC02
09AB-SC02
09AB-SC01B
09AA-SC02
09AA-SC03
08AK-SC02
09AA-SC01
09AD-SC01
09AA-SC04
10AA-SC03
09AE-SC01
08AK-SC01