YUKON SNOW SURVEY BULLETIN & WATER SUPPLY FORECAST

April 1, 2021

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 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.

March weather conditions for 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). Complementary meteorological and hydrological data are presented for each basin through a series of five graphs, depending on data availability:

- **Figure A**: Cumulative Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) data over the course of the winter 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 (1980-2020 period of record) from a specific climate station in the watershed, complementing the information presented in Figure B.
- **Figure D**: Cumulative 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.
- **Figure E**: Current, estimated daily discharge or measured water level, compared with historical data.

Information about the bulletin, snowpack conditions, or streamflow projections can be obtained by contacting:

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This bulletin, as well as earlier editions, are available online at:
https://yukon.ca/snow-surveys-and-water-supply-forecasts#snow-and-water-supply-data

Historical data in .csv format are available online at:
https://open.yukon.ca/data/datasets/yukon-snow-survey-network

ISSN 1705-883X

Reference to this report should be made in the following form:
Yukon Snow Survey Bulletin and Water Supply Forecast, April 1, 2021

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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. Other agencies that contribute significantly to the Snow Survey Program by providing data, assistance and information for the bulletin are:

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

Agencies cooperating with the Government of Yukon's Department of Environment in the Snow Survey Program are:

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

DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

YUKON TERRITORY WEATHER AND SNOWPACK CONDITIONS

Fall and winter 2020-21 temperatures varied greatly from month to month. Generally, the months of October, November, February, and March were colder than the historical average[1] in most regions of the territory while December and January were warmer than the historical average. Precipitation anomalies were substantial in November, December, February and March, with some regional contrasts between the much wetter conditions in the south and a drier winter in the far north. Heavy snowfall in November set the stage for above normal snowpack conditions observed in the majority of the territory.

October

October was drier than normal in southeastern, southwestern and northern Yukon while the Carmacks region received more precipitation than normal. Temperatures were two to three degrees colder than normal for central and southern Yukon and slightly warmer than normal in Old Crow.

November

The beginning of the month saw significant precipitation in southern and central Yukon with likely record-breaking snowfall in Whitehorse on November 2 (also high snowfall in Carcross, Atlin, Teslin, Dawson, Mayo & Watson Lake). Monthly average temperatures were two to four degrees colder than normal for much of the territory. By contrast, there was lower than average precipitation and close to normal temperatures in the far north (Old Crow, Eagle Plains) and the northern Kluane region (Beaver Creek and Burwash Landing).

December

December began with the incursion of an atmospheric river in southwestern Yukon; following substantial snowfall on December 1, unseasonably warm weather and rain resulted in significant snowmelt. Whitehorse and Carcross reported more than twice the normal amount of precipitation for December and a winter storm on December 14 brought closures to both the Haines and White Passes. By contrast, northern regions were drier than normal in December. Temperatures were substantially warmer than normal across all of south and central Yukon from Watson Lake to Beaver Creek to Stewart Crossing. Northern regions experienced slightly above normal temperatures.

January

Most areas of Yukon received less precipitation than normal in January. Only Carcross and Haines Junction stations reported more precipitation than normal. A January 18 winter storm closed both the Haines and White Passes as well as the Alaska Highway on January 19. January saw a continuation of the much warmer than normal weather throughout Yukon, with temperatures ranging from four to seven degrees above normal.

February

Precipitation varied throughout Yukon in February. Some areas in south and central Yukon reported well above normal precipitation. February 21-22 brought an atmospheric river that resulted in a multi-day closure of the White and Haines Passes. The far north region was drier than normal. February was, overall, colder than normal with stations reporting temperatures ranging from four to eight degrees below normal.

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[1] Historical temperature, precipitation, snow water equivalent and discharge or water level records are not always long enough to establish a state-of-the-art “normal”, which implies 30 years of data. Therefore, this document refers to historical average, or more simply, average. Historical records considered in this bulletin are always long enough to be representative of recent hydro-meteorological conditions.

March

Most weather stations recorded wetter than normal conditions in March. Precipitation in the Southern Lakes region and Teslin Lake drainage were above to well above normal. Precipitation anomalies were also high in Central Yukon. Farther North, Eagle Plains was much drier, while Old Crow was slightly wetter than normal. March was slightly colder than normal across the territory, two degrees below normal on average. The Kluane region and Mayo had more pronounced temperature anomalies, four degrees below normal in both areas.

Snowpack

The April 1 snow survey typically represents peak snowpack in most parts of the territory. While the snowpack may still increase in early April, it is typically lower on May 1 in most regions. All basins, except the Lower Yukon, had higher snowpack as of April 1 compared to March 1. It is possible that some of the decrease in Lower Yukon is due to wind transport and may not represent a real loss over the basin as a whole. The Upper Yukon River Basin, again, had the highest basin-averaged estimated snowpack since 1980 with multiple snow courses setting all-time records going back even earlier. There is a clear trend of wetter to drier from south to north with the Porcupine being the only basin estimated to be below average.

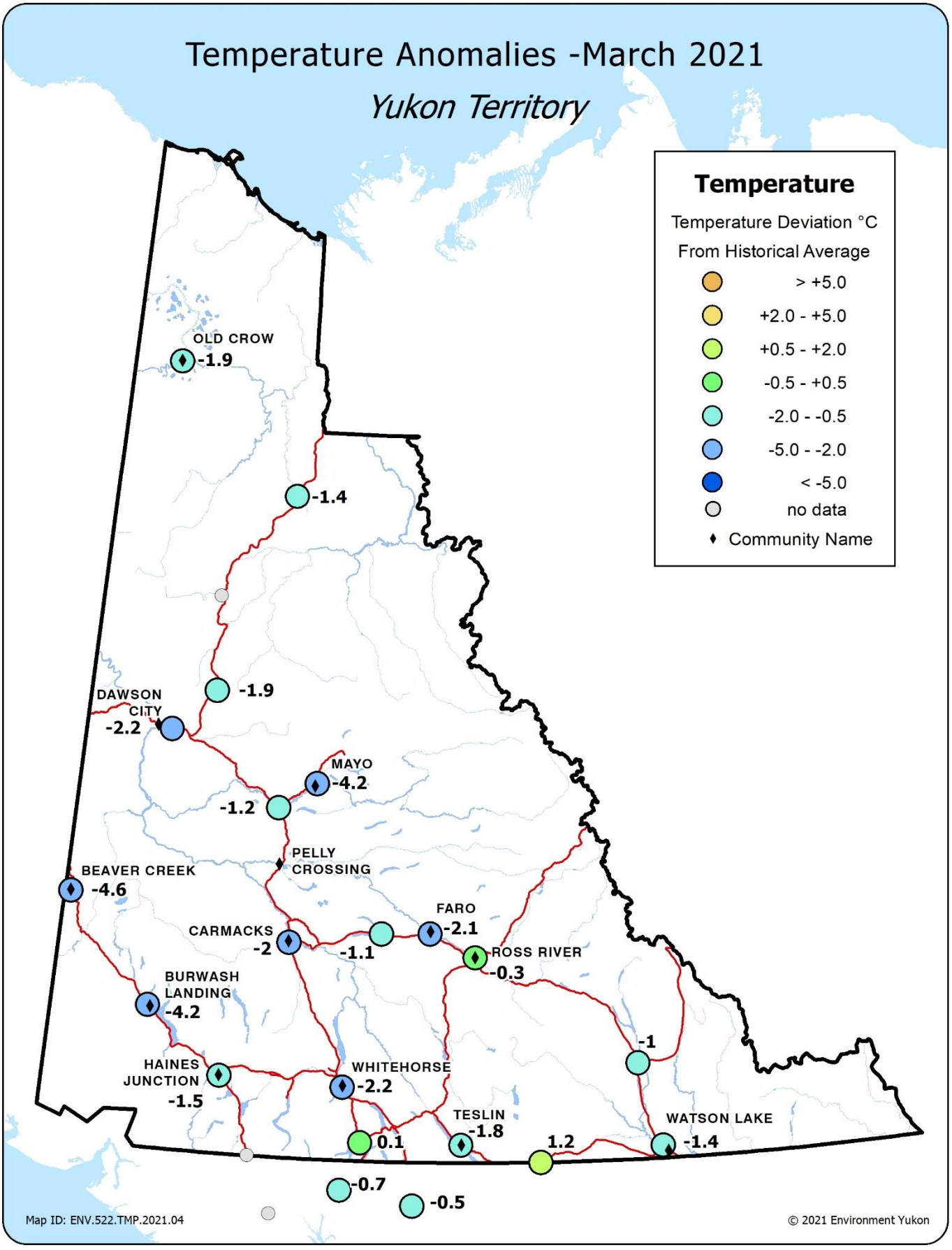
YUKON TERRITORY FLOW CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

At the time of this bulletin, some river monitoring stations were still offline and it should be noted that discharge estimates are provisional at all stations. The Water Survey of Canada is actively carrying out field operations to ensure the availability of monitoring station data during the breakup and freshet period.

River discharge is higher than average for this time of year in many rivers in the territory. The higher than median snowpack in many watersheds in the territory increases the probability for high spring freshet flows and higher than average lake levels this summer.

Peak spring freshet flows will depend on spring weather patterns. A sudden sustained rise in air temperature or significant rainfall could generate high runoff rates, resulting in high May and June peak flows in streams and rivers. A sudden transition to warmer temperatures in April or early May could also be conducive to ice jamming in some rivers, including the Yukon River at Dawson and the Porcupine River at Old Crow.

Weather conditions over the spring and summer will influence peak flows and lake levels in watersheds influenced by glacial melt: the Upper Yukon, White, and Alsek River Basins. Warm and/or wet weather anomalies during the next four months could generate high peak flows and lake levels in these basins.


Temperature Anomalies -March 2021
Yukon Territory
Temperature
Temperature Deviation °C
From Historical Average
> +5.0
+2.0 - +5.0
+0.5 - +2.0
-0.5 - +0.5
-2.0 - -0.5
-5.0 - -2.0
< -5.0
no data
Community Name
OLD CROW
-1.9
-1.4
DAWSON CITY
-2.2
-1.9
MAYO
-4.2
-1.2
PELLY CROSSING
BEAVER CREEK
-4.6
FARO
-2.1
CARMACKS
-2
-1.1
ROSS RIVER
-0.3
BURWASH LANDING
-4.2
-1
HAINES JUNCTION
-1.5
WHITEHORSE
-2.2
TESLIN
-1.8
WATSON LAKE
-1.4
0.1
1.2
-0.7
-0.5
Map ID: ENV.522.TMP.2021.04
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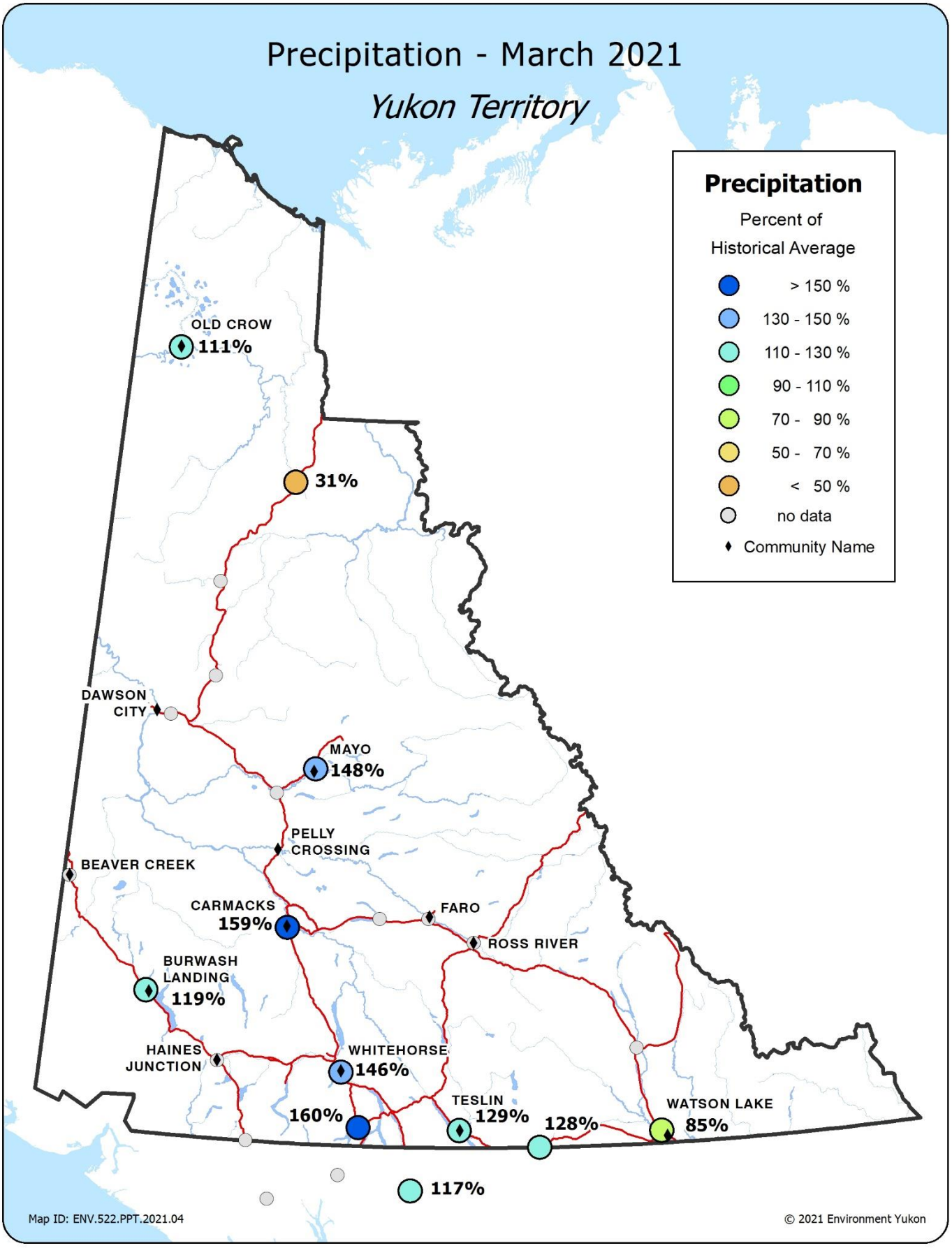
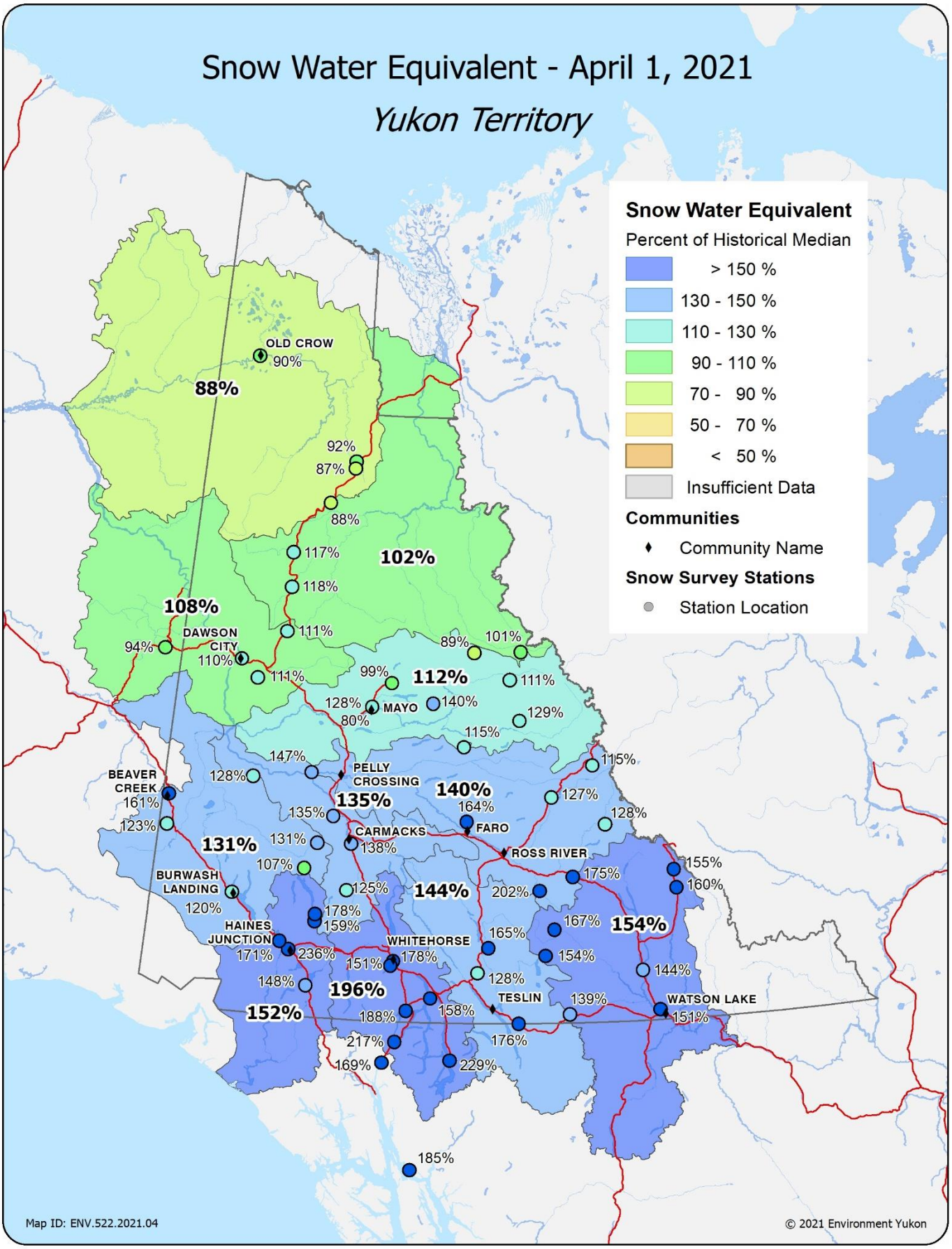

Precipitation - March 2021
Yukon Territory
Precipitation
Percent of
Historical Average
> 150 %
130 - 150 %
110 - 130 %
90 - 110 %
70 - 90 %
50 - 70 %
< 50 %
no data
Community Name
OLD CROW
111%
31%
DAWSON CITY
MAYO
148%
PELLY CROSSING
BEAVER CREEK
CARMACKS
159%
FARO
ROSS RIVER
BURWASH LANDING
119%
HAINES JUNCTION
WHITEHORSE
146%
160%
TESLIN
129%
128%
WATSON LAKE
85%
117%
Map ID: ENV.522.PPT.2021.04
© 2021 Environment Yukon


Snow Water Equivalent - April 1, 2021
Yukon Territory
Snow Water Equivalent
Percent of Historical Median
> 150 %
130 - 150 %
110 - 130 %
90 - 110 %
70 - 90 %
50 - 70 %
< 50 %
Insufficient Data
Communities
Community Name
Snow Survey Stations
Station Location
OLD CROW
90%
88%
92%
87%
88%
117%
102%
118%
108%
DAWSON CITY
94%
110%
111%
111%
89%
101%
99%
112%
111%
128%
MAYO
140%
80%
129%
115%
147%
115%
BEAVER CREEK
128%
PELLY CROSSING
140%
161%
135%
164%
127%
135%
128%
123%
CARMACKS
FARO
131%
131%
138%
ROSS RIVER
107%
155%
175%
BURWASH LANDING
160%
125%
144%
202%
120%
178%
167%
154%
159%
HAINES JUNCTION
165%
WHITEHORSE
171%
236%
151%
178%
154%
144%
148%
128%
196%
TESLIN
139%
WATSON LAKE
152%
188%
158%
151%
217%
176%
169%
229%
185%
Map ID: ENV.522.2021.04
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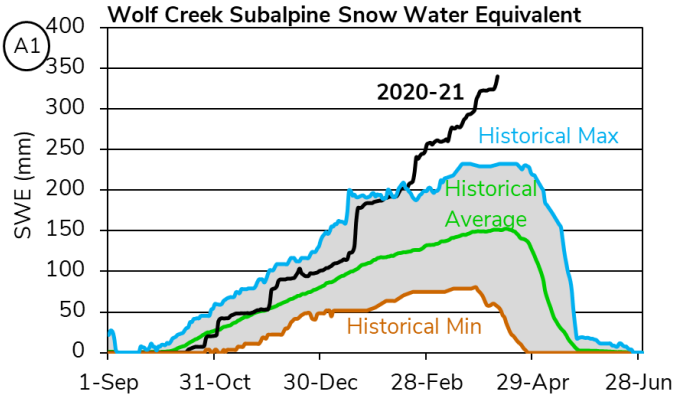
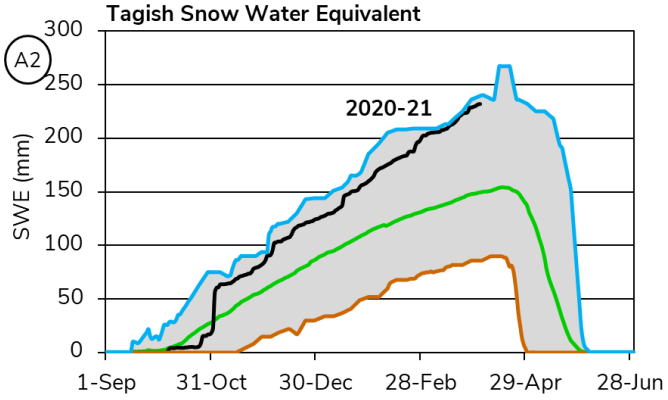
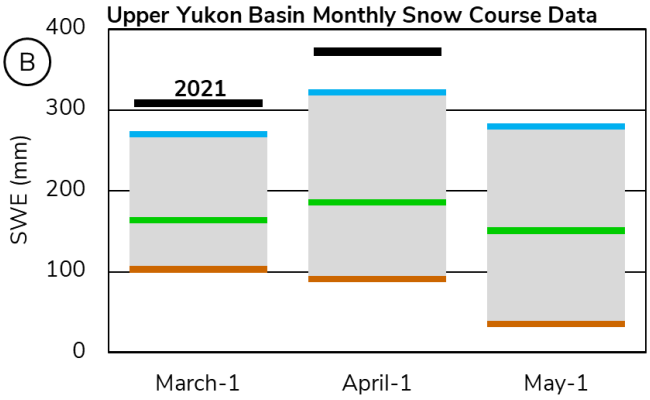
UPPER YUKON RIVER BASIN (SOUTHERN LAKES / WHITEHORSE)

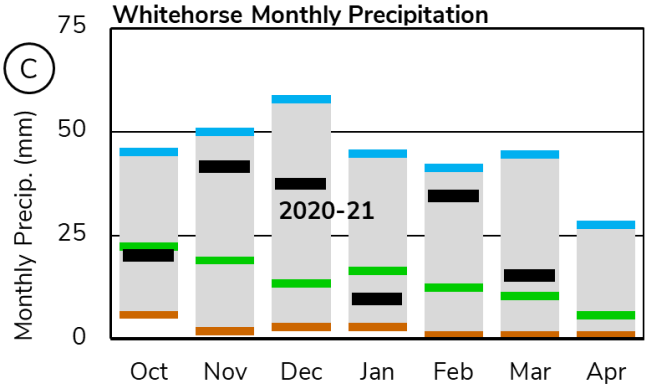
At Wolf Creek Subalpine Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **234%** of the **historical average** (Figure A1), while at Tagish Station, SWE is estimated to be **155%** of the **historical average** (Figure A2). It should be noted that in high snowpack years such as this, the Wolf Creek snow pillow is subject to drifting events that may result in it reporting higher SWE compared to actual precipitation. The Upper Yukon basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **196%** of the **historical median**, with **372 mm** on April 1 (Figure B). This is the **highest basin snowpack estimate on record** (record extends back to 1980).

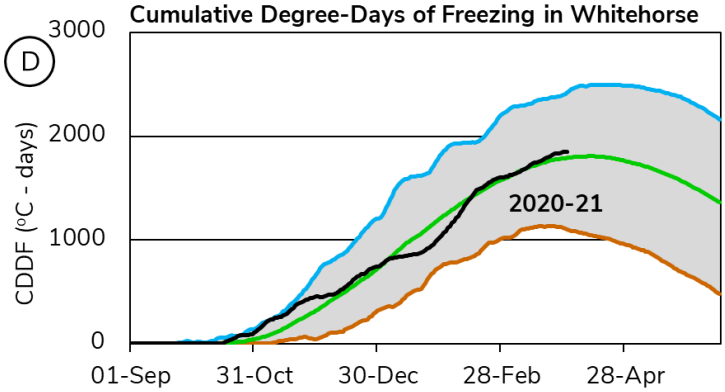




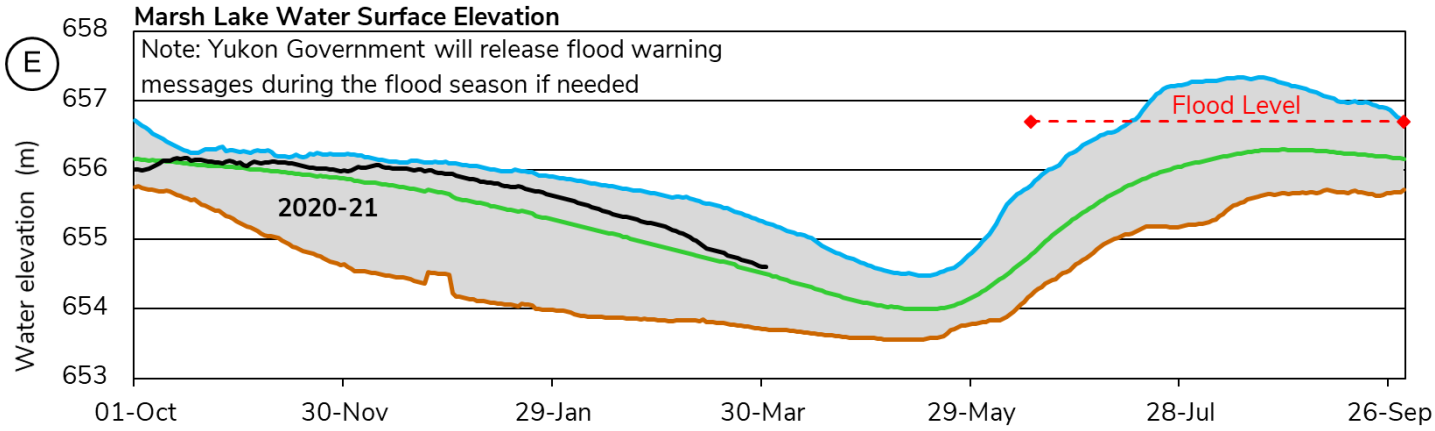


Precipitation at Whitehorse Airport for the month of March was **above average** (Figure C), resulting in total winter precipitation being **well above average** on April 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **close to average**, with 1850 °C-Days as of April 1 (Figure D), which suggests that the thickness of the ice cover on rivers and lakes of the region is likely **close to normal**. Ice cover degradation is still minimal.



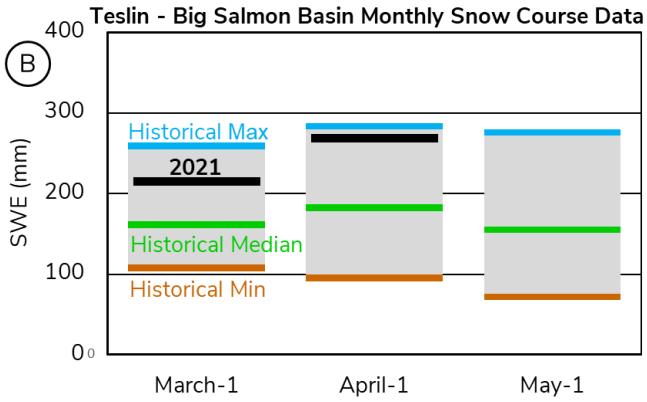


The measured water surface elevation (relative to sea level) in Marsh Lake is currently **close to average** (Figure E). Water levels in the Southern Lakes are driven by a combination of snowmelt, summer precipitation and glacier melt. Current snow conditions suggest that water levels will be **higher than average** this summer. Weather conditions in the next four months will influence this early-season forecast.

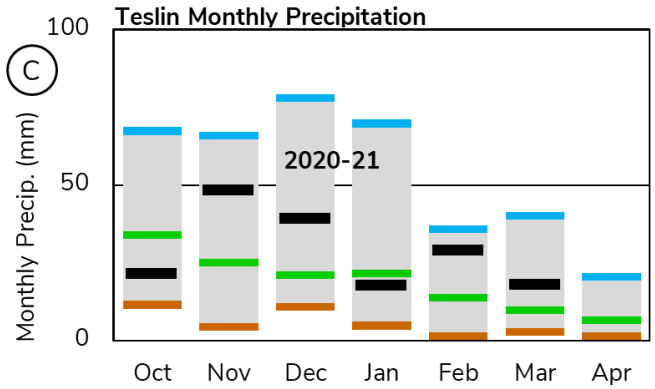


TESLIN RIVER BASIN

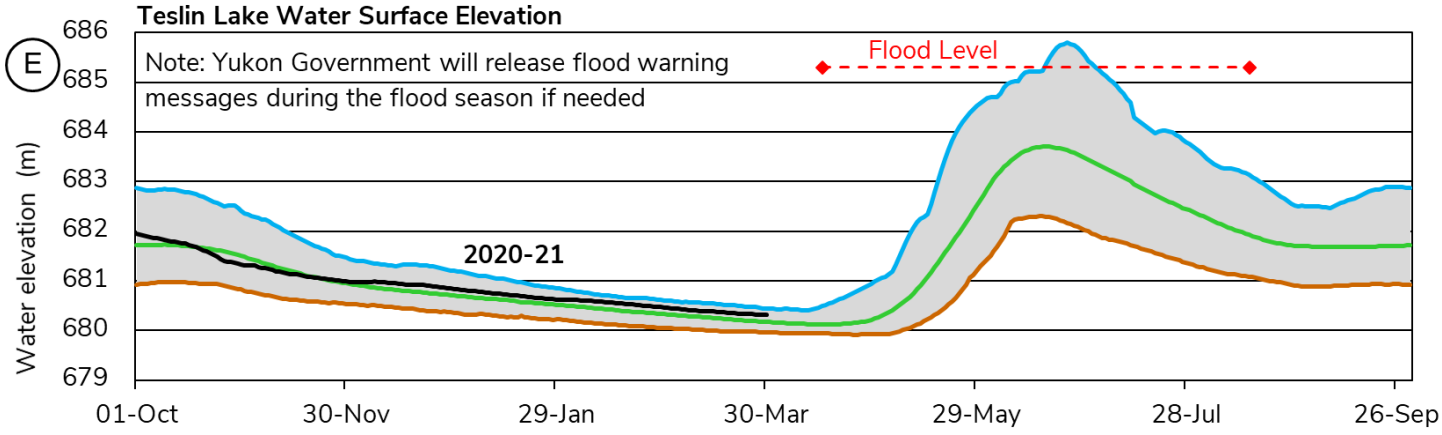
The Teslin River basin-averaged SWE is estimated at **144%** of the **historical median**, with **269 mm** on April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a significant snowpack for the area.



Teslin precipitation for the month of March was **above average** (Figure C), with total winter precipitation being **above average** on April 1.

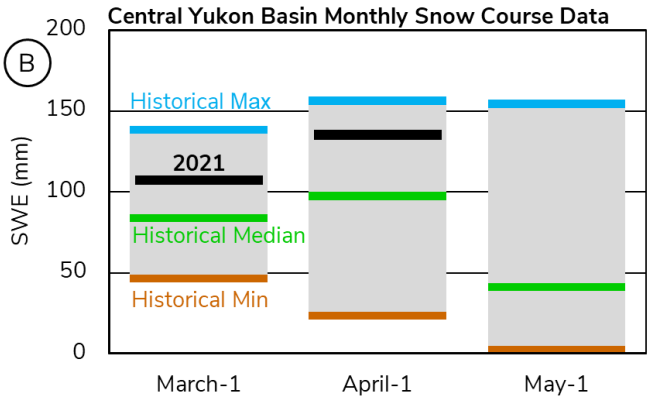


The measured water surface elevation (relative to sea level) in Teslin Lake is currently **close to average** (Figure E). The **higher than median** snowpack and the **close to average** water level suggest that summer water levels will be **higher than average**. Peak water levels will depend on spring weather patterns. Warm and/or wet weather will generate **high runoff rates and water levels**, including in rivers and streams crossing the Alaska Highway and the South Canol Road.

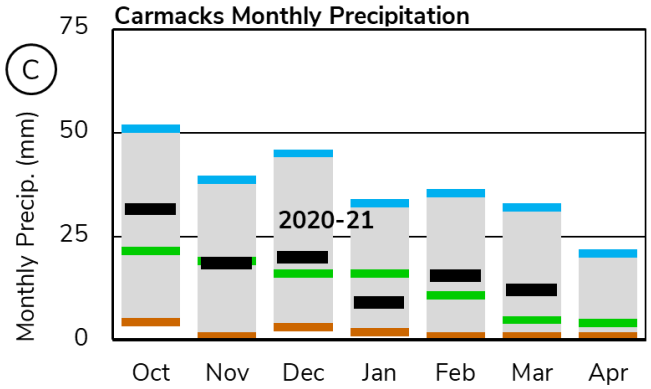


CENTRAL YUKON RIVER BASIN (CARMACKS AREA)

The Central Yukon basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **135%** of the **historical median**, with **135 mm** on April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a significant snowpack for the area.



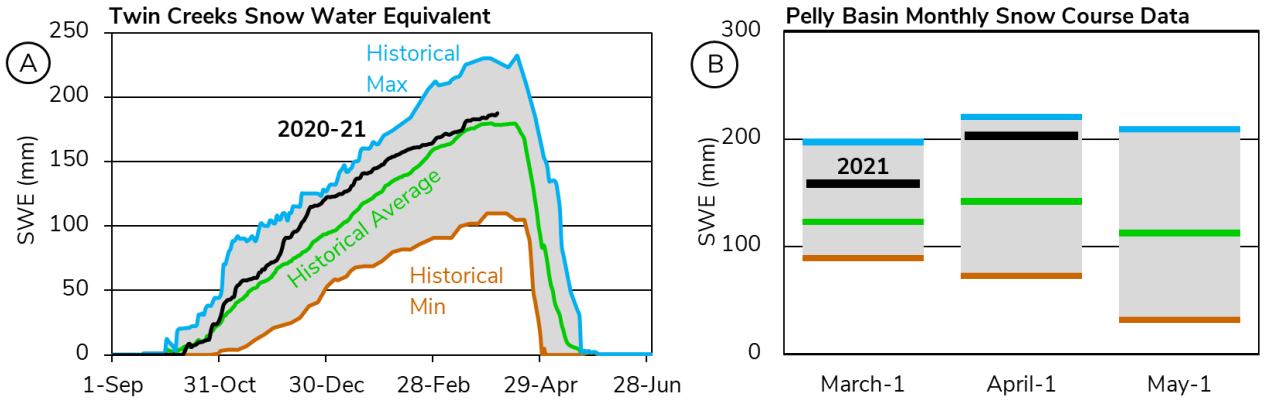
Carmacks precipitation for the month of March was **above average** (Figure C), with total winter precipitation being **above average** on April 1.



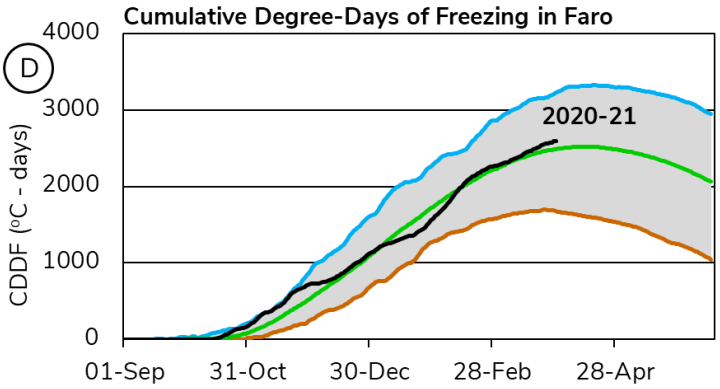
Water levels in Carmacks area rivers are expected be **higher than average** this spring and summer.

PELLY RIVER BASIN

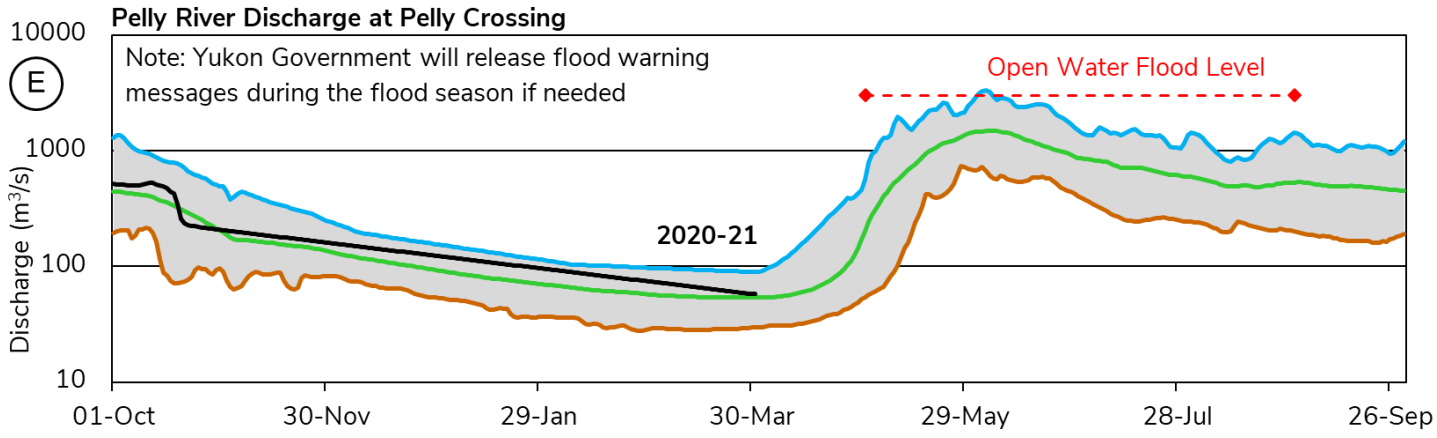
At Twin Creeks weather station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **105%** of the **historical average** (Figure A). The Pelly River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **140%** of the **historical median**, with **203 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a significant snowpack for the area.



Precipitation at Faro has not been recorded, but snowpack observations indicate values are **above average**. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) at Faro are **close to average** at 2600 °C-Days (Figure D), which suggests that the thickness of the ice cover on lakes and rivers in the region is likely **close to normal**. Ice cover degradation has not initiated yet.

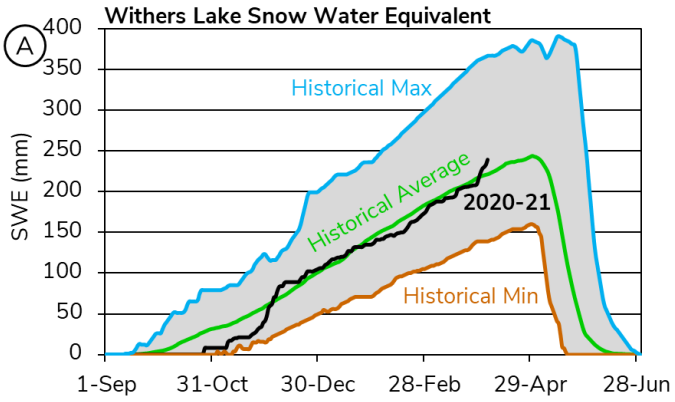


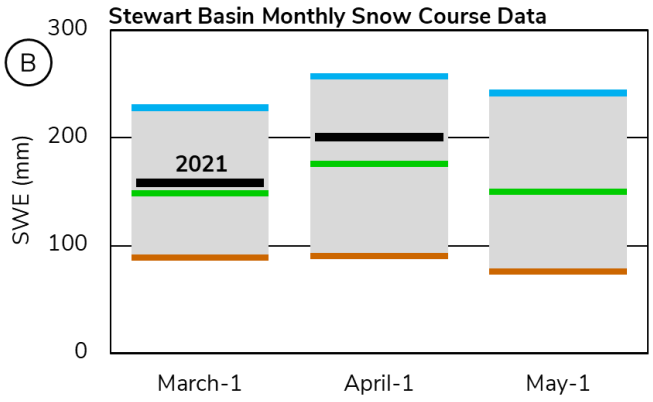
The estimated Pelly River discharge at Pelly Crossing is currently **close to average** (Figure E). The **higher than normal** snowpack in the watershed increases the probability of **high May and June peak flows,** including in rivers and streams crossing the Robert Campbell Highway and Canol Road. A sudden sustained rise in air temperature in April or early May could be **conducive to ice jamming**.



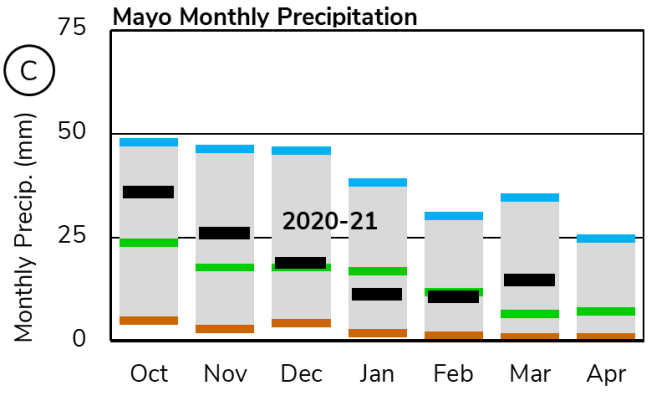
STEWART RIVER BASIN

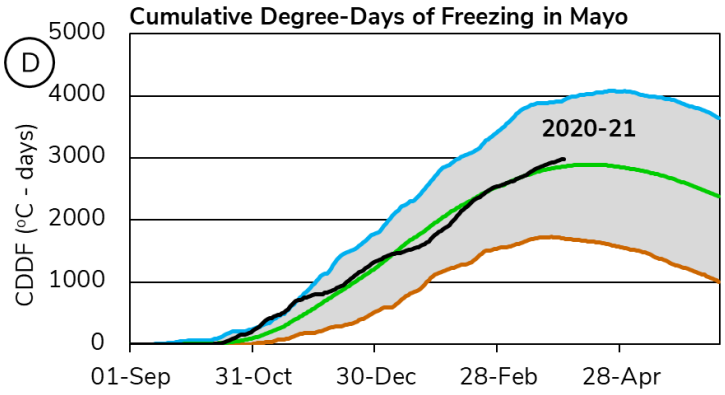
At Withers Lake Meteorological station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **108%** of the **historical average** (Figure A). The Stewart River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **112%** of **historical median**, with **201 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a normal snowpack for the area.



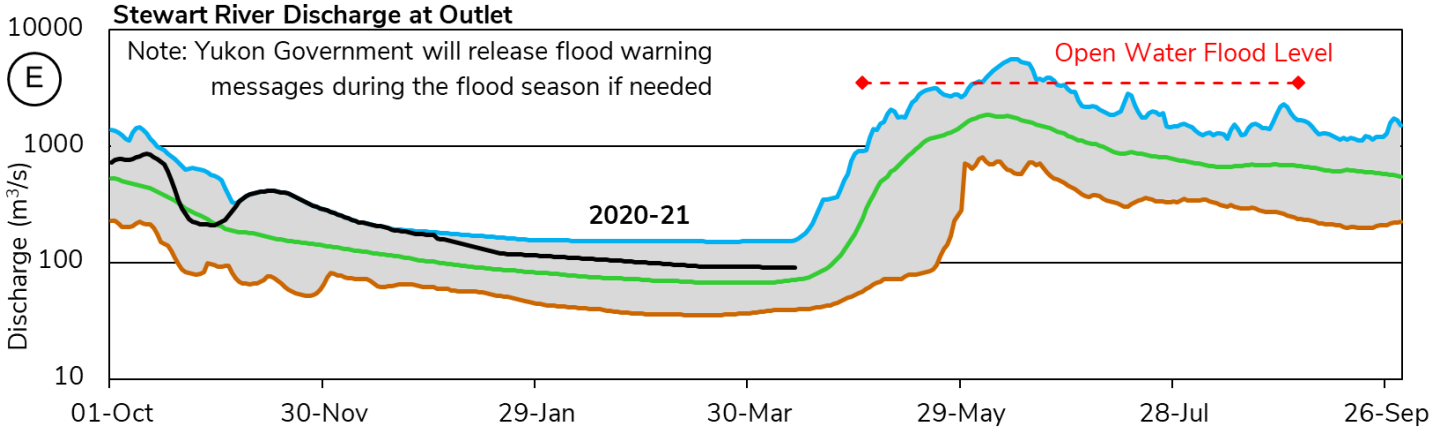


Precipitation at Mayo Airport for the month of March was **above average** (Figure C), with total winter precipitation being **close to average** on April 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **close to average**, with 2975 °C-Days (Figure D), which suggests that the thickness of the ice cover on rivers and lakes in the region is likely **close to normal**. Ice cover degradation has not initiated yet.



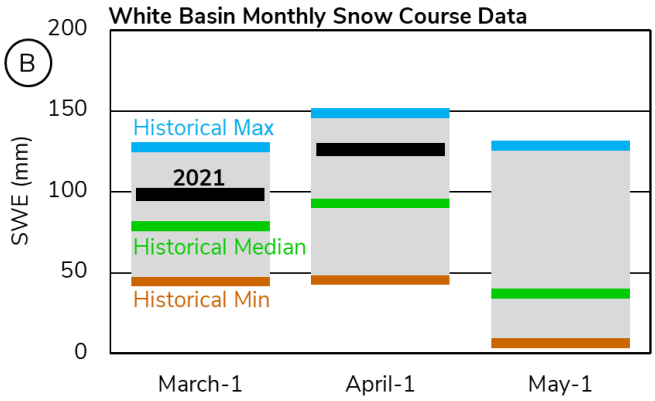


The estimated Stewart River discharge at the outlet is currently **slightly above average** (Figure E). The **near median** snowpack is likely to produce **close to average May and June peak flows**. A sudden sustained rise in air temperatures in April or early May could also be **conducive to ice jamming**.

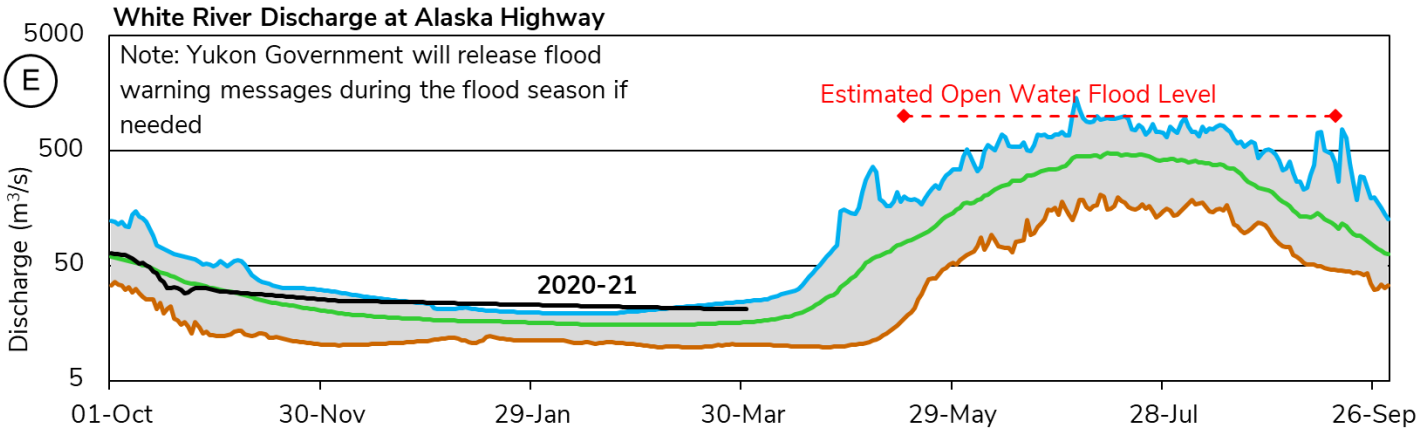


WHITE RIVER BASIN

The White River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **131%** of the **historical median**, with **126 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). The relative SWE (%) may be even higher in the St. Elias Range headwaters.

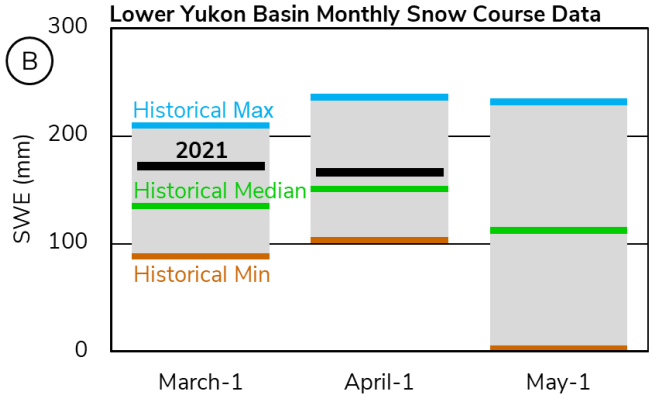


The estimated White River discharge at the Alaska Highway is currently **above average** (Figure E). In this watershed, high flows are dominated by mountain snowmelt and glacial melt that are largely influenced by summer temperatures and precipitation. The **above median** snowpack is likely to generate **higher than average freshet volumes**. Warm and/or wet weather anomalies during the next four months will likely generate **high peak flows**, including in rivers and streams crossing the Alaska Highway in the Kluane region.

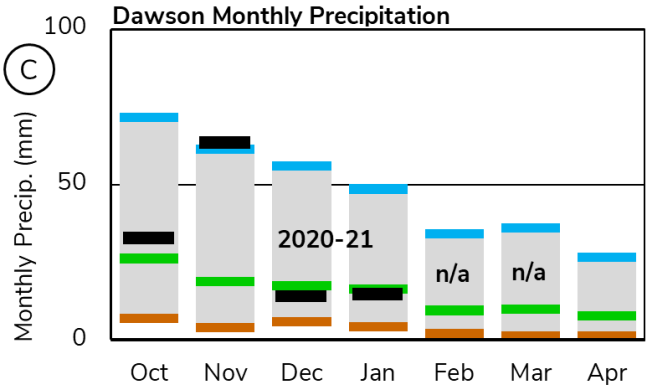


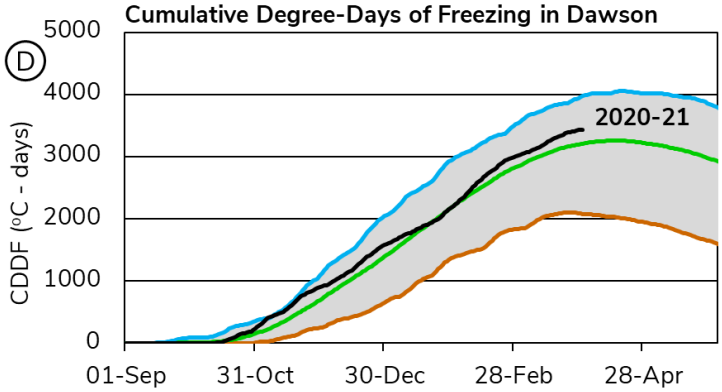
LOWER YUKON RIVER BASIN (DAWSON AREA)

The Lower Yukon basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **108%** of the **historical median**, with **166 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a normal snowpack for the area.

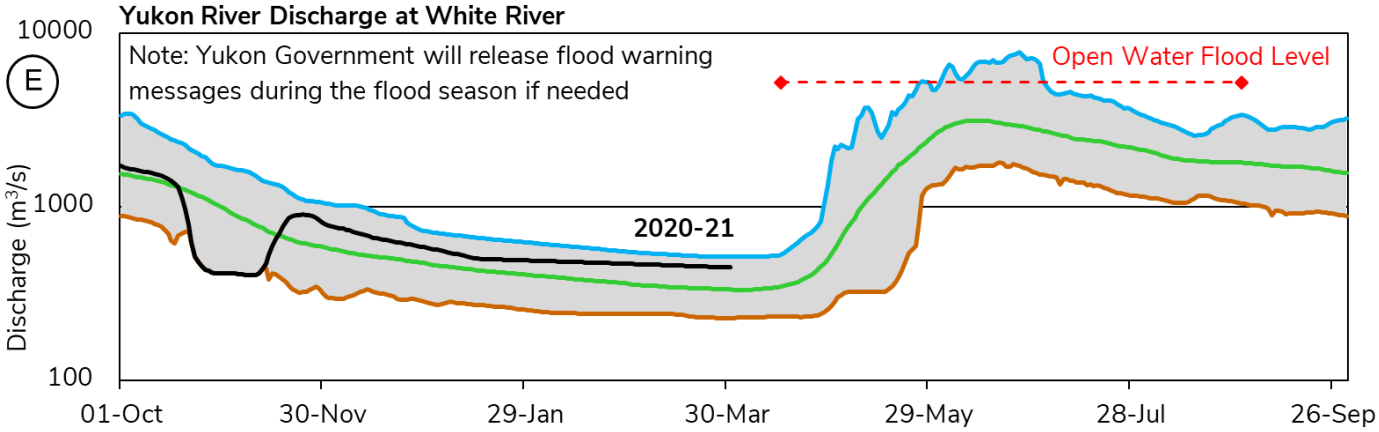


The precipitation recorded at Dawson Airport (Figure C) is suspected to be in error due to a malfunctioning gauge, but was likely close to average in March. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **above average**, with 3440 °C-Days (Figure D), which suggests that the thickness of the ice cover on rivers and lakes of the region is likely **close to** or **slightly above normal**. Ice cover degradation has not initiated yet.



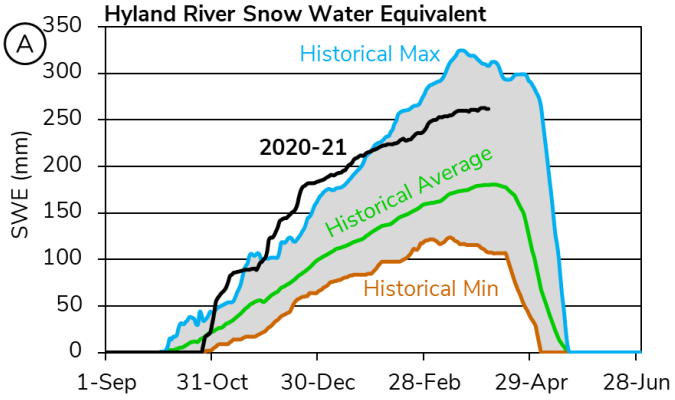


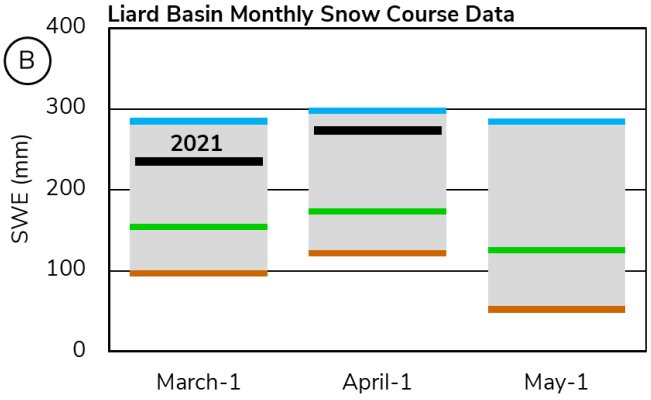
The estimated Yukon River discharge at the White River is **well above average** (Figure E). The **above to well above median** snowpack in all upstream basins suggests a **high potential** **for significant spring freshet flows**. Prior to that, a delayed melt followed by a sudden sustained rise in air temperature could be **conducive to severe ice jamming**. These statements also apply to the Klondike River.



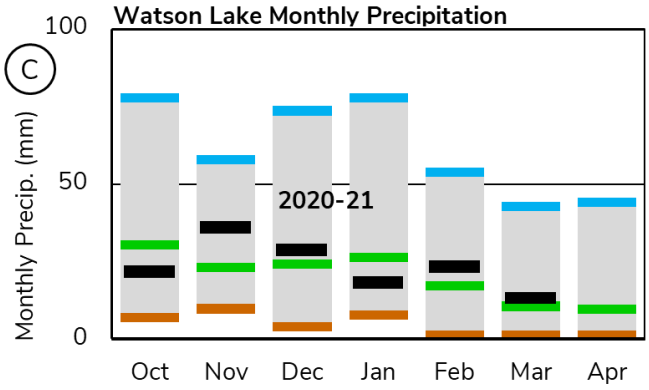
LIARD RIVER BASIN

At Hyland meteorological station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **145%** of the **historical average** (Figure A). The Liard River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **154%** of the **historical median**, with **274 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a significant snowpack for the area.

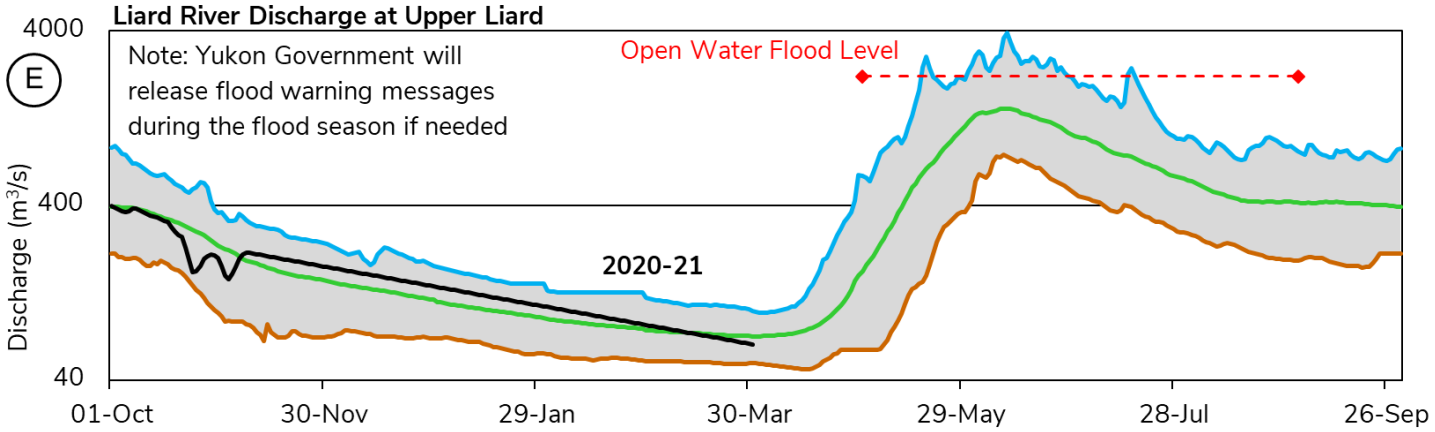




March precipitation at Watson Lake Airport was **slightly above average** (Figure C), with total winter precipitation being **near average** on April 1, but this only applies to the southern portion of the Liard watershed. Concurrent snowpack measurements taken at the Watson Lake Airport meteorological station and snow survey course suggest that the precipitation gauge likely underestimated snowfall this winter.

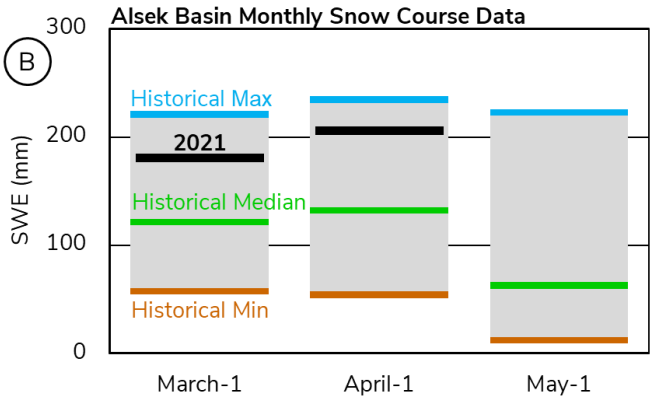


The estimated Liard River discharge at Upper Liard is currently **near average** (Figure E). The **well above median** snowpack in the watershed increases the probability of **high spring freshet flows,** including in rivers and streams crossing the Alaska Highway and Robert Campbell Highway.

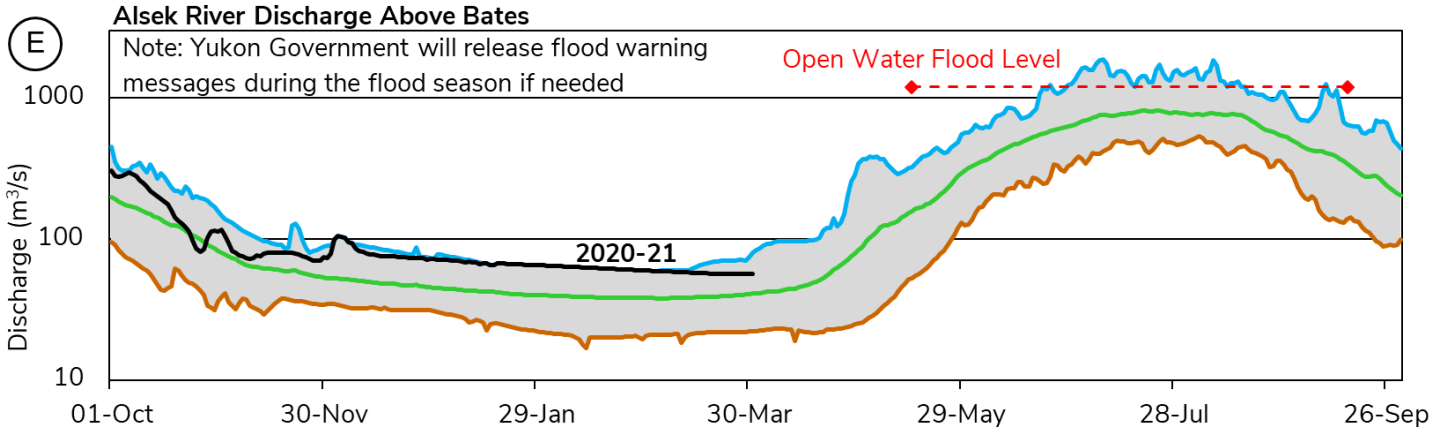


ALSEK RIVER BASIN

The Alsek River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **152%** of the **historical median**, with **206 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). These data are from the Kluane and Aishihik Lake areas while the snowpack in the St. Elias Range may be higher. This is considered a significant snowpack for the area.

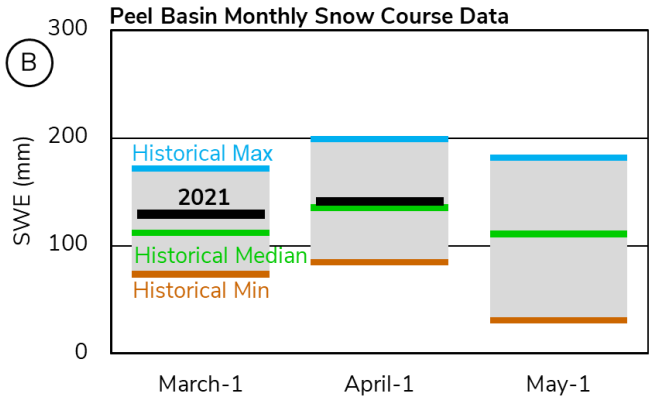


The estimated Alsek River discharge is currently **above average** (Figure E). Peak flows in this watershed are dominated by mountain snowmelt and glacial melt that are largely influenced by summer temperatures and precipitation. The **well above median** snowpack is likely to generate **significantly higher than average freshet volumes.** Warm and/or wet weather anomalies during the next four months will likely generate **high peak flows.**

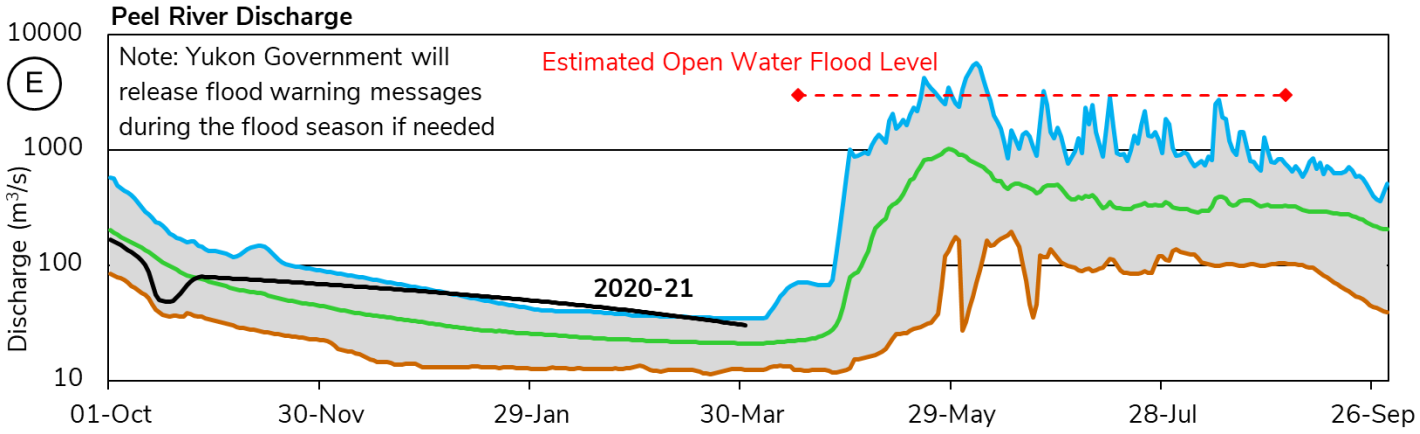


PEEL RIVER BASIN

The Peel River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **102%** of the **historical median**, with **141 mm** on April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a normal snowpack for this time of year.

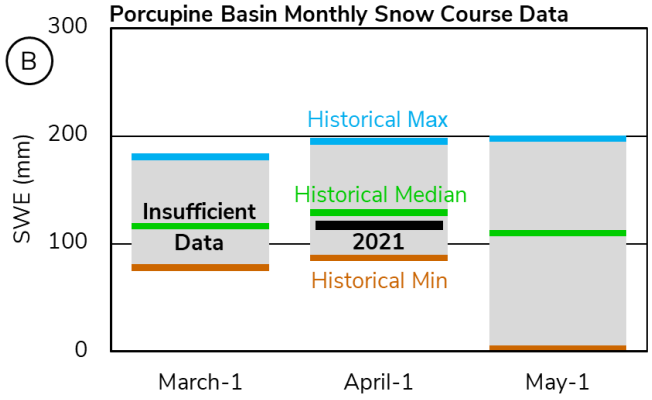


The estimated Peel River discharge is **well above average** (Figure E). The **near median** snowpack suggests **close to average** freshet flows are likely. Significant temperature or rainfall anomalies could still generate **high peak flows** this spring and summer, including in rivers and streams crossing the Dempster Highway.

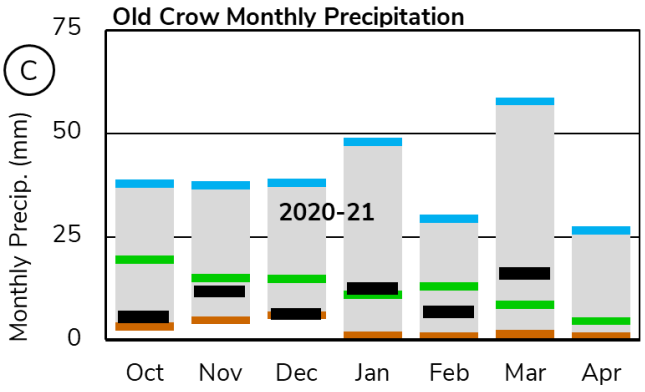


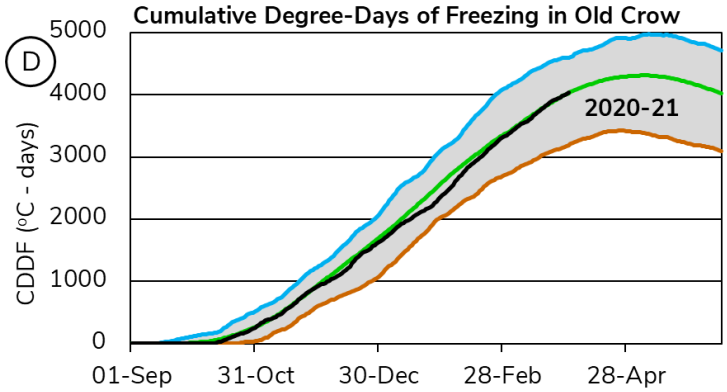
PORCUPINE RIVER BASIN

The Porcupine River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **88%** of the **historical median**, with **117 mm** on April 1 (Figure B).

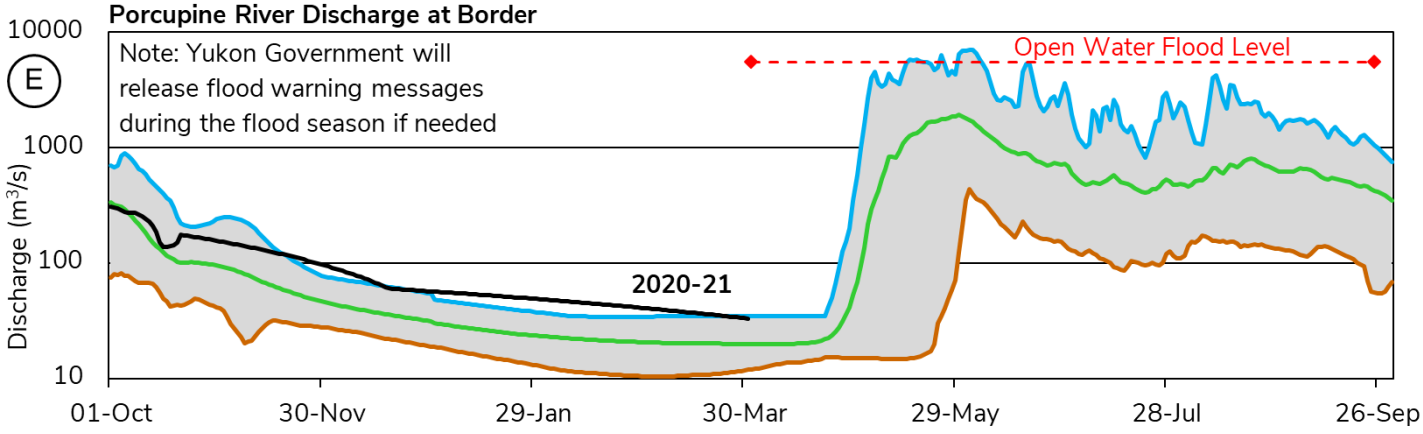


Precipitation at Old Crow shows overall **below average** monthly values during fall and winter (Figure C). Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are also **average**, with 4030 °C-Days as of April 1 (Figure D), which suggests a **normal** ice cover thickness on lakes and rivers in the region. Ice cover degradation has not initiated yet.





The estimated Porcupine River discharge is **near historically high winter flows** (Figure E). With the **below average** snowpack, spring freshet flows are likely to be **below average**. Prior to that, a sudden sustained rise in air temperature could be **conducive to severe ice jamming.**



DRAINAGE BASIN AND SNOW COURSE

For Sample Date: 2021-04-01

Name	Number	Elevation (m)	Date of survey	This year snow depth (cm)	Water content (SWE) (mm)	Last year (mm)	Median Historical SWE (mm)	Years of record
Alsek River Basin								
Canyon Lake	08AA-SC01	1160	2021-03-30	62	137	80	86	42
Alder Creek	08AA-SC02	768	2021-03-30	97	215	160	145	40
Aishihik Lake	08AA-SC03	945	2021-03-30	58	130	78 E	73	27
Haines Junction Farm	08AA-SC04	610	2021-03-29	75	190	78	81	20
Summit	08AB-SC03	1000	2021-03-29	139	428	208	251	38
Yukon River Basin								
Tagish	09AA-SC01	1080	2021-03-30	96	234	153	149	44
Montana Mountain	09AA-SC02	1020	2021-03-29	109	271	171	144	41
Log Cabin (B.C.)	09AA-SC03	884	2021-03-26	219	786	504	363	57
Atlin (B.C)	09AA-SC04	730	2021-03-26	90	240	70	105	55
Mt McIntyre B	09AB-SC01B	1097	2021-04-01	103	235	192	156	43
Whitehorse Airport	09AB-SC02	700	2021-03-30	79	180	124	101	54
Meadow Creek	09AD-SC01	1235	2021-03-29	139	354	344	276	43
Jordan Lake	09AD-SC02	930	2021-03-31	92	217	229	132	34
Morley Lake	09AE-SC01	824	2021-03-30	97	244	166	139	31
Mount Berdoe	09AH-SC01	1035	2021-03-29	84	139	161	101	44
Satasha Lake	09AH-SC03	1106	2021-03-29	67	120	122	96	34
Williams Creek	09AH-SC04	914	2021-03-29	70	128	146	95	26
Twin Creeks A	09BA-SC02A	900	2021-03-31	99	222	N.S.	185	39
Twin Creeks B	09BA-SC02B	900	2021-03-31	86	186	221	146	5
Hoole River	09BA-SC03	1036	2021-03-31	112	269	237	133	44
Burns Lake	09BA-SC04	1112	2021-03-31	121	293	319	229	35
Finlayson Airstrip	09BA-SC05	988	2021-03-31	76	171	173	98	34
Fuller Lake	09BB-SC03	1126	2021-03-30	101	221	249	193	34
Russell Lake	09BB-SC04	1060	2021-03-30	111	249	266	216	34
Rose Creek	09BC-SC01	1080	2021-04-01	82	174	168	106	27
Mount Nansen	09CA-SC01	1021	2021-03-29	56	101	113	77	45
MacIntosh	09CA-SC02	1160	2021-03-29	59	103	135	96	45
Burwash Airstrip	09CA-SC03	810	2021-03-31	33	54	64 E	45	42
Beaver Creek	09CB-SC01	655	2021-03-31	69	131 E	83	82	44
Chair Mountain	09CB-SC02	1067	2021-03-31	63	121 E	130	98	29
Casino Creek	09CD-SC01	1065	2021-03-29	82	154	185	120	43
Pelly Farm	09CD-SC03	472	2021-03-28	58	114	177	78	34
Plata Airstrip	09DA-SC01	830	2021-03-30	112	245	251	190	43
Withers Lake	09DB-SC01	975	2021-03-30	109	247	292	223	35
Rackla Lake	09DB-SC02	1040	2021-03-30	88	170	259	191	34

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

DRAINAGE BASIN AND SNOW COURSE

For Sample Date: 2021-04-01

Name	Number	Elevation (m)	Date of survey	This year snow depth (cm)	Water content (SWE) (mm)	Last year (mm)	Median Historical SWE (mm)	Years of record
Yukon River Basin								
Mayo Airport A	09DC-SC01A	540	2021-03-29	35	79 E	173	99	48
Mayo Airport B	09DC-SC01B	540	2021-04-01	64	138 E	166	108	31
Edwards Lake	09DC-SC02	830	2021-03-30	95	215	201	154	34
Calumet	09DD-SC01	1310	2021-03-31	100	184	305	186	40
King Solomon Dome	09EA-SC01	1070	2021-03-26	86	180 E	223	162	44
Grizzly Creek	09EA-SC02	975	2021-03-29	85	189	278	171	45
Midnight Dome	09EB-SC01	855	2021-03-26	85	168	252	153	46
Boundary (Alaska)	09EC-SC02	1005	2021-03-29	69	119	198 E	127	48
Porcupine River Basin								
Riff's Ridge	09FA-SC01	650	2021-03-29	70	129	180	147	33
Eagle Plains	09FB-SC01	710	2021-03-29	75	144	187	165	37
Eagle River	09FB-SC02	340	2021-03-29	73	123	135	133	35
Old Crow	09FD-SC01	299	2021-03-30	63	106	134 E	118	38
Liard River Basin								
Watson Lake Airport	10AA-SC01	685	2021-04-01	88	192	128	127	56
Tintina Airstrip	10AA-SC02	1067	2021-03-31	127	316	348	189	43
Pine Lake Airstrip	10AA-SC03	995	2021-03-30	123	304	332	219	43
Ford Lake	10AA-SC04	1110	2021-03-31	123	285	324	185	34
Frances River	10AB-SC01	730	2021-03-30	107	217	199	151	46
Hyland River	10AD-SC01	855	2021-03-31	115	280	284	175	44
Hyland River B	10AD-SC01B	880	2021-03-31	125	317	322	205	3
Peel River Basin								
Blackstone River	10MA-SC01	920	2021-03-29	65	123	165	104	45
Ogilvie River	10MA-SC02	595	2021-03-29	64	121	169	103	43
Bonnet Plume Lake	10MB-SC01	1120	2021-03-30	84	167	240	166	34
Alaska Snow Courses								
Eaglecrest	08AK-SC01	305	2021-04-01	257	907	762	490	39
Moore Creek Bridge	08AK-SC02	700	2021-04-01	251	856	620	508	28

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

Location of Water Resources Snow Courses