YUKON SNOW SURVEY BULLETIN & WATER SUPPLY FORECAST

April 1, 2022

Prepared and issued by:
Water Resources Branch
Department of Environment

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.

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

- **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 (1980-2021 period of record), 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.

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- *Meteorologist, Wildland Fire Management, Yukon Department of Community Services*
- *Officer in Charge, Water Survey of Canada, Whitehorse office*
- *Water Management Engineer, Yukon Energy Corporation*
- *Research Technologists, McMaster University*

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- *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, Information Management and Technology Branch*
- *Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation*

DISCLAIMER AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

YUKON TERRITORY WEATHER AND SNOWPACK CONDITIONS

After a dry start to the winter in October, the pattern shifted to above-normal precipitation across most of the territory through February. Watson Lake stands out, having exceeded record monthly totals in November, January, February and March. February precipitation was significant in many communities, setting new monthly total records in Watson Lake, Dawson City, and Mayo while challenging the record in all other communities except Old Crow. March precipitation was again significant in Dawson and Watson Lake. While the October through March average temperature anomaly was close to or slightly above normal[1] across the territory, there were periods of extreme cold in December and January that saw lows rarely experienced in recent years.

October

October brought mild temperatures across the territory, with all long-term weather stations recording slightly warmer than normal values. Precipitation was more varied and exhibited a clear north-south divide: northern and central Yukon recorded near or slightly above normal rain and snow for the month, while southern Yukon was closer to 50% of normal, and Watson Lake recorded only 20% of normal. Notable weather events included significant freezing rain mid-month in Dawson City that resulted in a multi-hour highway closure.

November

November brought generally stormy weather to central and southern Yukon as the storm track moved northwards after a relatively calm October. While most storms were relatively weak, bringing near-normal precipitation, Watson Lake recorded just over 90 mm for the month, which is 330% of normal. Temperatures were generally within 2 to 3 degrees above or below normal with no regional trends.

December

The story for December was snowfall: all stations with reliable long-term records reported above to well above normal precipitation. While multiple days with 5 to 10 cm of snow is not a notable event in southern Canada, in the Yukon it can challenge or break monthly records. The second half of the month brought such days to much of central and southern Yukon and the month ended with Burwash reporting 380% of normal and Whitehorse at 290%. Temperatures, while not as notable as snowfall, were also colder than normal throughout most of the territory thanks to frequent and persistent bouts of cold arctic air. This cold air was the cause of much of the snowfall as it clashed with the warmer, humid air coming from the Gulf of Alaska.

January

The most-reported weather of January was the frigid arctic air that blanketed the territory to start the month, however it did not last long and the majority of stations ended up with a monthly mean temperature that was very close to the long-term normal. Above-normal snowfall continued throughout southern and central Yukon, aided by warm Pacific air overrunning the frigid arctic air early in the second week of the month. Watson Lake was once again notable, reporting 99 mm, or 320% of normal January precipitation.

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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.

February

The territory's February weather can be characterized as "wet and warm" as a predominantly stormy westerly pattern yielded to even warmer air from southern Canada later in the month. With the exception of Old Crow and Mayo areas, the territory was 3 to 7 degrees warmer than normal and precipitation was 250% to 430% of normal with the exceptions of Old Crow (110%) and Carcross (90%). The precipitation anomalies do deserve a caveat, as normal February precipitation ranges from 10 to 20 mm.

March

The trend of greater than normal precipitation continued throughout most of the Yukon again in March, most notably in the Dawson and Watson Lake areas with 300-450% of normal. Old Crow was the sole community reporting below normal precipitation for the month, coming in at closer to 40%. A caveat is necessary in that normal March precipitation in the Yukon ranges from 10 to 15 mm, or 10 to 15 cm of snow, and one good snowfall will drive monthly values over 100%. Temperatures were slightly warmer than normal in all communities thanks in part to some sunny days and cloudy nights that kept temperatures from dipping too far below the freezing mark.

Snowpack

The April 1 snowpack throughout the Yukon is well above normal. Individual snow courses in many regions reported record snowpack – 33 of the 57 stations challenged or exceeded their record for historical maximum snowpack.

Basin-averaged snowpack estimates range from a low of 140% of median in the Alsek River Basin to 200% in the Central Yukon River Basin. Eight of the eleven monitored basins had the highest basin snowpack estimates ever recorded:

- Central Yukon River Basin (Carmacks region) (200%);
- Lower Yukon River Basin (Dawson region) (199%);
- White River Basin (194%);
- Liard River Basin (188%);
- Teslin River Basin (172%);
- Pelly River Basin (169%);
- Peel River Basin (150%); and
- Stewart River Basin (147%).

The Upper Yukon River Basin (Southern Lakes / Whitehorse) (145%), the Porcupine River Basin (144%), and the Alsek River Basin (140%) were above the historical median.

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.

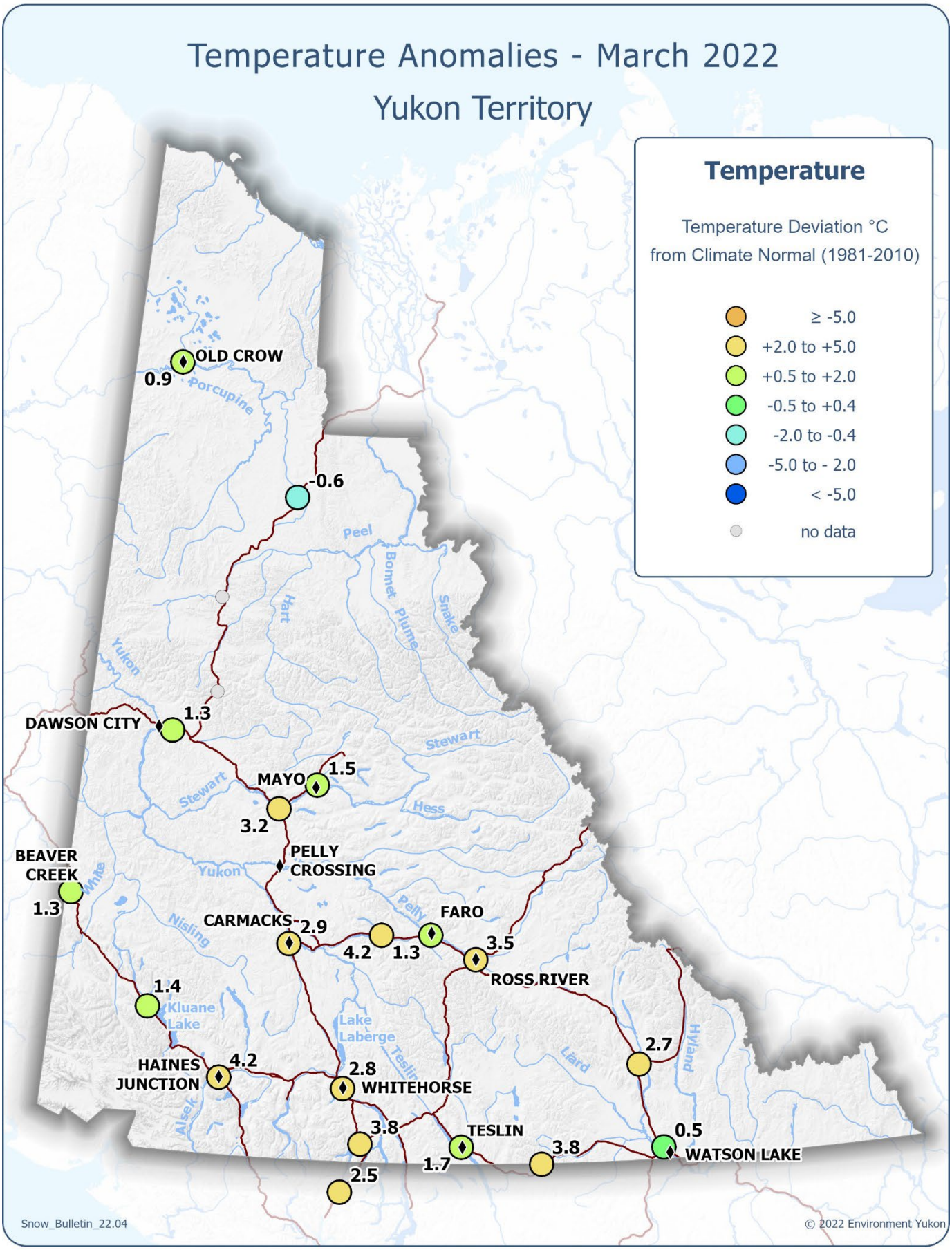
YUKON TERRITORY FLOW CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

Winter discharge is estimated based on a combination of periodic winter measurements as well as historic data and regional trends. However, not all sites have been visited recently and it should be noted that discharge estimates are provisional at all stations.

Estimated discharge and water level at basin indicator stations range from below average to at or near historical maximum for April 1. The Alsek, Yukon River at White River and Liard Rivers are estimated to be near historical maximums while Teslin Lake, Pelly River, and White River are above average. Stewart River is near average while the Porcupine and Peel Rivers are below average. Marsh Lake is tracking below average, which is the result of Yukon Energy's management strategy going into freshet.

The record setting snowpack in many watersheds in the territory increases the probability of high freshet flows and lake levels. During the snowmelt period, small watercourses peak earlier than larger streams and rivers. Significant flows are expected in small watercourses during freshet across the territory, including many road crossings.

The timing and magnitude of peak spring freshet flows will depend on spring weather patterns. A sudden transition to warmer temperatures in April or early May could be conducive to ice jamming in some rivers. A delayed melt followed by a 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. Weather conditions over both the spring and summer will influence peak flows and lake levels in watersheds influenced by glacial melt.


Temperature Anomalies - March 2022
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 +0.4
-2.0 to -0.4
-5.0 to - 2.0
< -5.0
no data
OLD CROW
0.9
Porcupine
-0.6
Peel
Bonnet
Plume
Snake
Hart
Yukon
DAWSON CITY
1.3
Stewart
MAYO
1.5
Stewart
3.2
Hess
PELLY
CROSSING
BEAVER
CREEK
1.3
White
Yukon
Pelly
FARO
CARMACKS
2.9
Nisling
4.2
1.3
3.5
ROSS RIVER
1.4
Kluane
Lake
Lake
Laberge
Teslin
Liard
2.7
Hyland
HAINES
JUNCTION
4.2
2.8
WHITEHORSE
Alsek
3.8
TESLIN
0.5
3.8
WATSON LAKE
1.7
2.5
Snow_Bulletin_22.04
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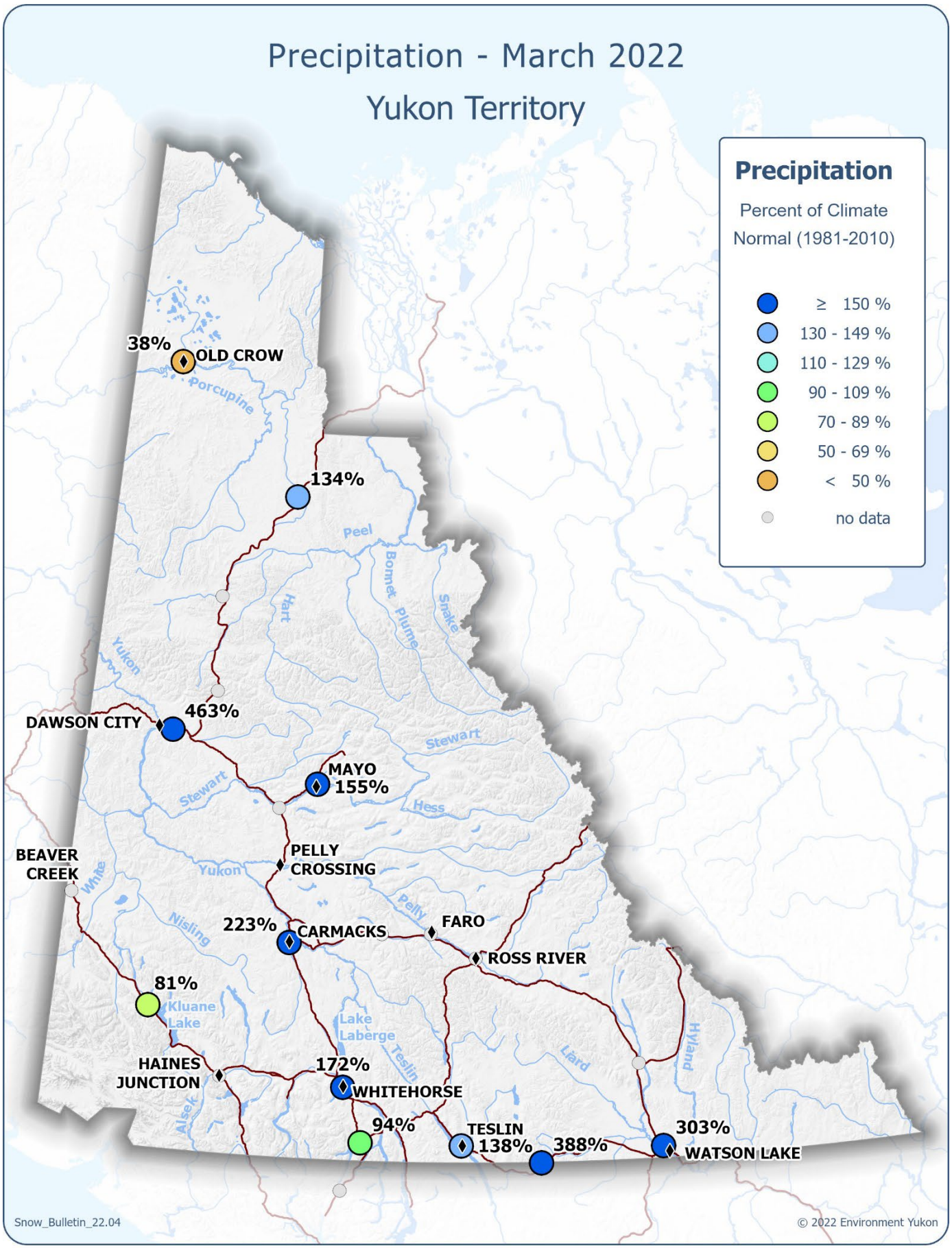
Precipitation - March 2022
Yukon Territory
Precipitation
Percent of Climate Normal (1981-2010)
≥ 150 %
130 - 149 %
110 - 129 %
90 - 109 %
70 - 89 %
50 - 69 %
< 50 %
no data
38%
OLD CROW
Porcupine
134%
Peel
Bonnet Plume
Snake
Hart
Yukon
463%
DAWSON CITY
Stewart
MAYO
155%
Stewart
Hess
BEAVER CREEK
White
Yukon
PELLY CROSSING
Pelly
Nisling
223%
CARMACKS
FARO
ROSS RIVER
81%
Kluane Lake
Lake Laberge
Teslin
Liard
Hyland
HAINES JUNCTION
172%
WHITEHORSE
Alsek
94%
TESLIN
138%
388%
303%
WATSON LAKE
Snow_Bulletin_22.04
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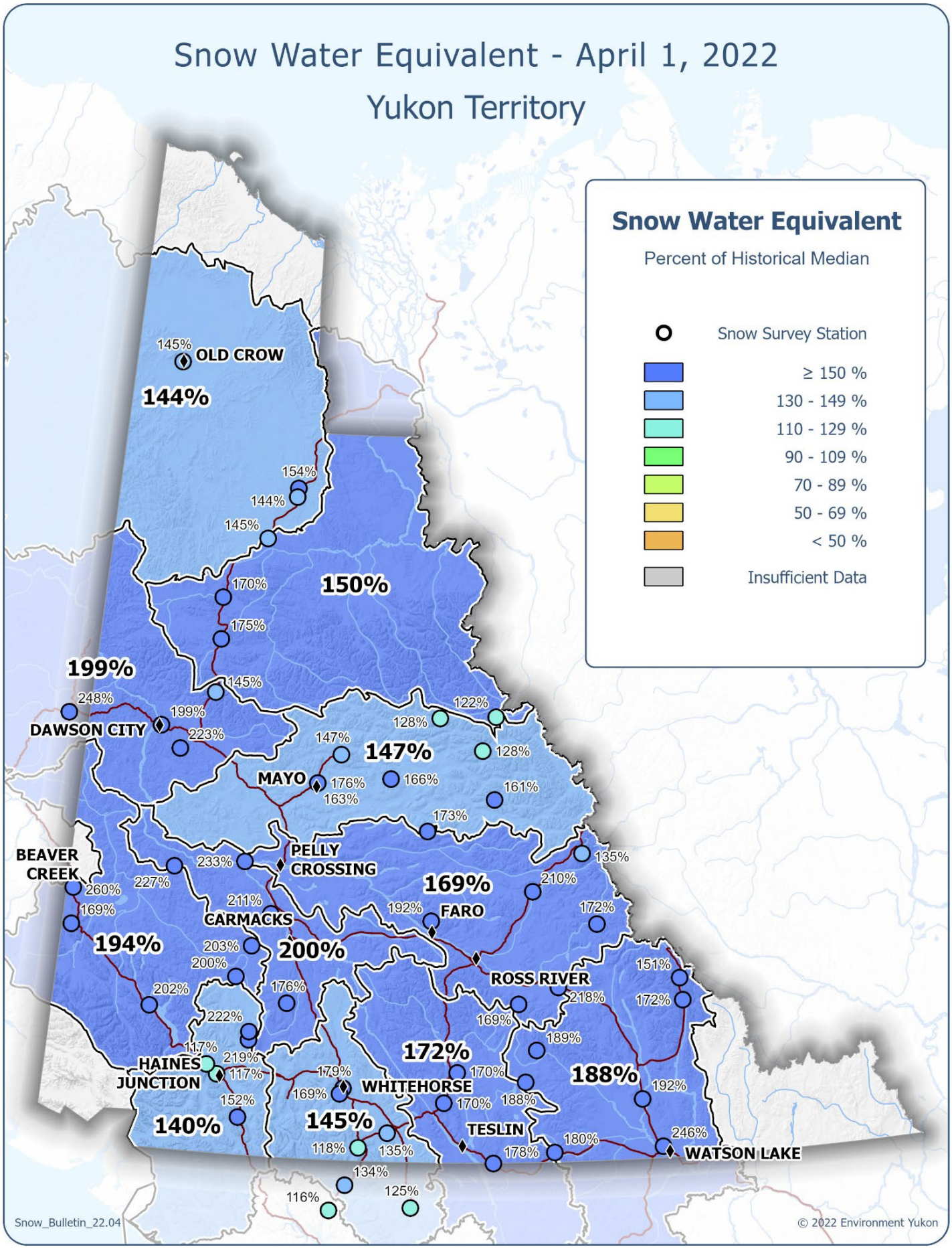
Snow Water Equivalent - April 1, 2022
Yukon Territory
Snow Water Equivalent
Percent of Historical Median
Snow Survey Station
≥ 150 %
130 - 149 %
110 - 129 %
90 - 109 %
70 - 89 %
50 - 69 %
< 50 %
Insufficient Data
OLD CROW
145%
144%
154%
144%
145%
150%
170%
175%
199%
145%
248%
199%
DAWSON CITY
223%
122%
128%
147%
147%
128%
MAYO
176%
166%
163%
161%
173%
BEAVER CREEK
233%
PELLY CROSSING
135%
227%
260%
169%
169%
210%
211%
CARMACKS
192%
FARO
172%
194%
203%
200%
200%
ROSS RIVER
151%
202%
176%
218%
172%
222%
169%
189%
117%
219%
172%
HAINES JUNCTION
117%
179%
170%
188%
WHITEHORSE
192%
152%
169%
170%
188%
140%
145%
TESLIN
246%
118%
135%
180%
178%
WATSON LAKE
134%
116%
125%
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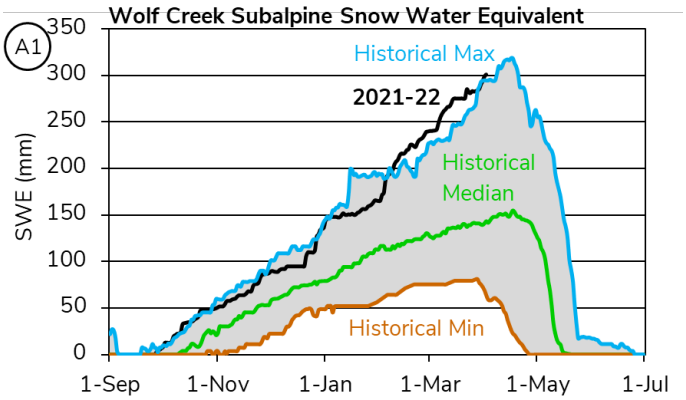
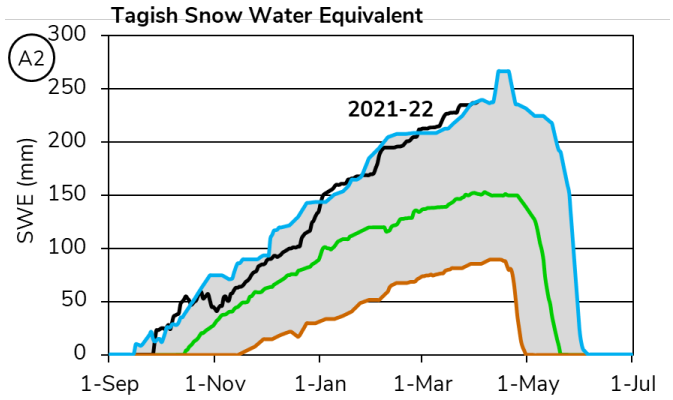
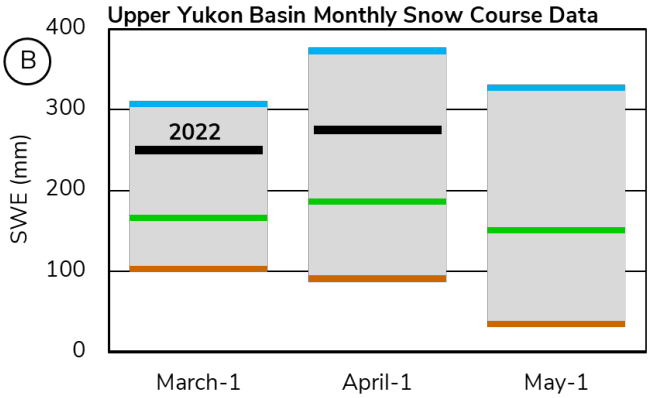
UPPER YUKON RIVER BASIN (SOUTHERN LAKES / WHITEHORSE)

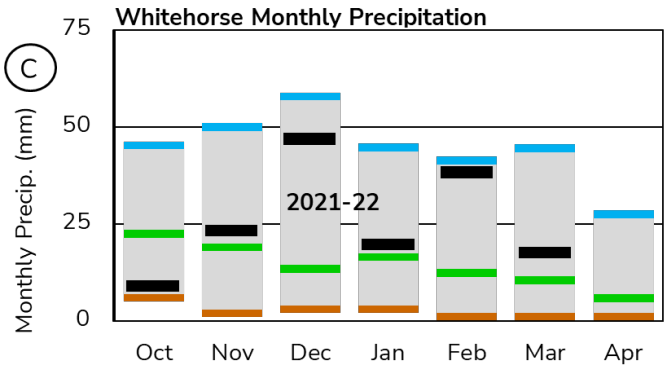
At Wolf Creek Subalpine Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **253%** of the **historical median** (Figure A1), while at Tagish Station, SWE is estimated to be **157%** of the **historical median** (Figure A2). It should be noted that in high snowpack years such as this, the Wolf Creek 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 **145%** of the **historical median**, with **275 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a **significant snowpack** for the region.

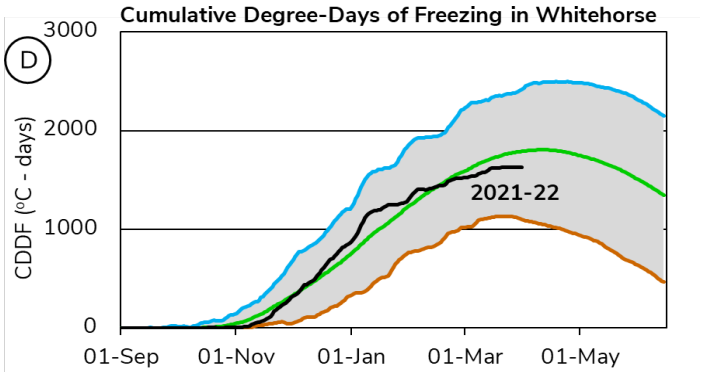




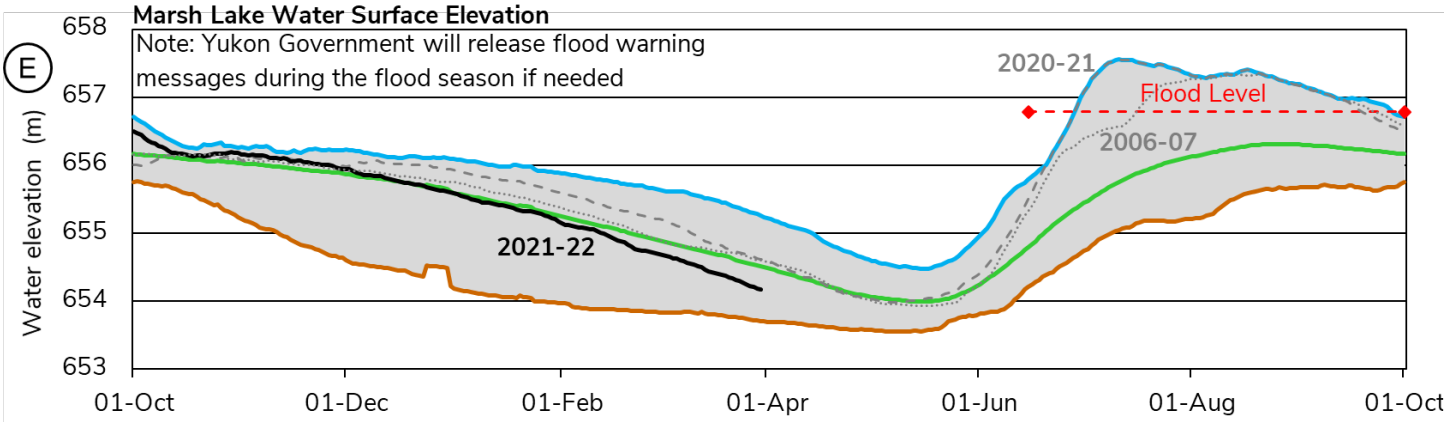


Following a **dry** October, monthly precipitation at Whitehorse Airport has been **above median** all winter (Figure C). Cumulative precipitation was **well above median** on April 1, and **156%** of the climate normal for the October to March period. Cumulated degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **slightly below average**, with 1630 °C-Days (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.



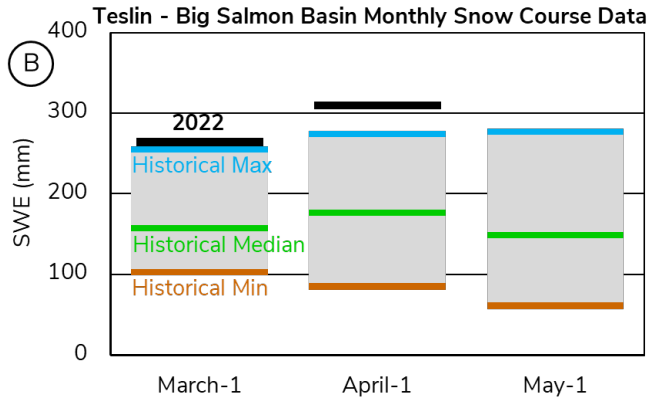


The measured water surface elevation (relative to sea level) in Marsh Lake is currently **below average** (Figure E), which is the result of Yukon Energy's management strategy going into freshet. Water levels in the Southern Lakes are driven by a combination of snowmelt, summer precipitation and glacier melt. Current snow conditions suggest that water levels will be **higher than average** this summer. Weather conditions 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. Warm and/or wet weather will generate **high runoff rates and peak flows**, including in rivers and streams crossing the Alaska Highway, the North Klondike Highway and other roads in the Whitehorse area.

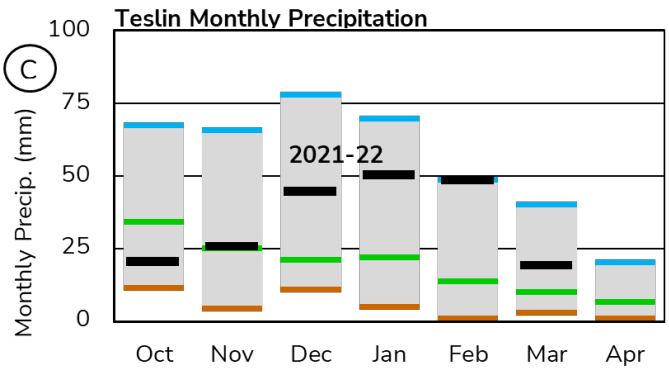


TESLIN RIVER BASIN

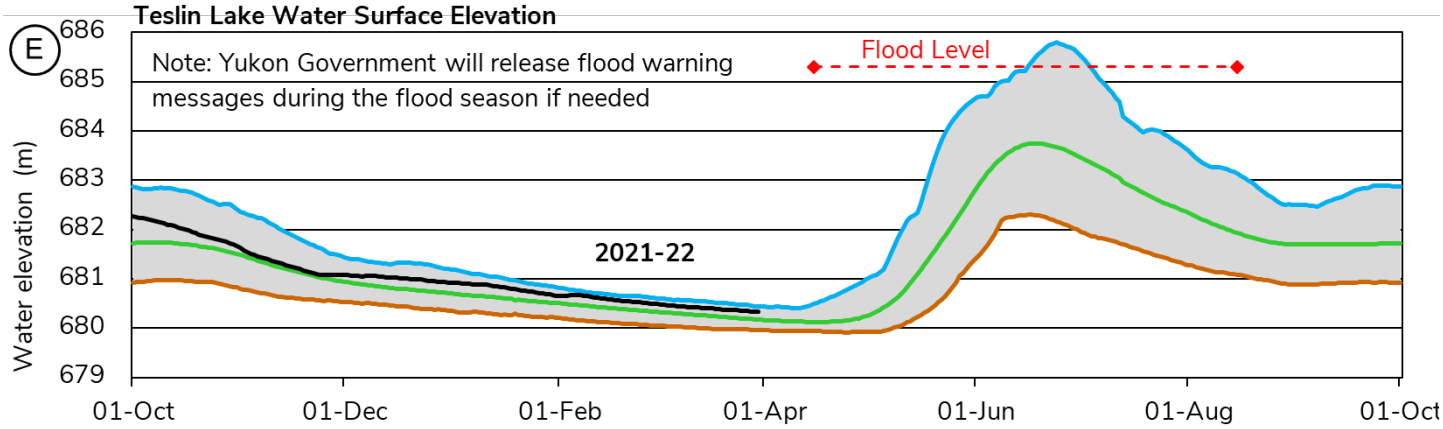
The Teslin River basin-averaged SWE is estimated at **172%** of the **historical median**, with **310 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is the **highest basin snowpack estimate on record** (record extends back to 1980).



Teslin monthly precipitation has been **above median** since December (Figure C). Cumulative precipitation was **above median** on April 1, and **142%** of the climate normal for the October to March period.

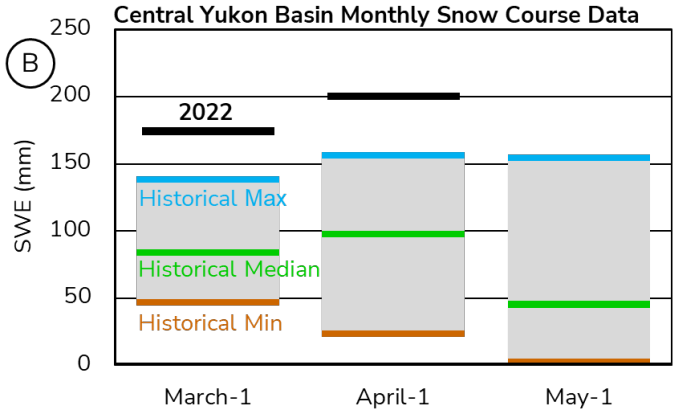


The measured water surface elevation (relative to sea level) in Teslin Lake is currently **above average** (Figure E). Teslin Lake typically peaks in late June and is predominantly snowmelt driven. The **record high** snowpack and the **above average** water level suggest that summer water levels will be **well above average**. Peak water levels will depend on spring weather patterns. Warm and/or wet weather will generate **high runoff rates and peak flows**, including in rivers and streams crossing the Alaska Highway and the South Canol Road.

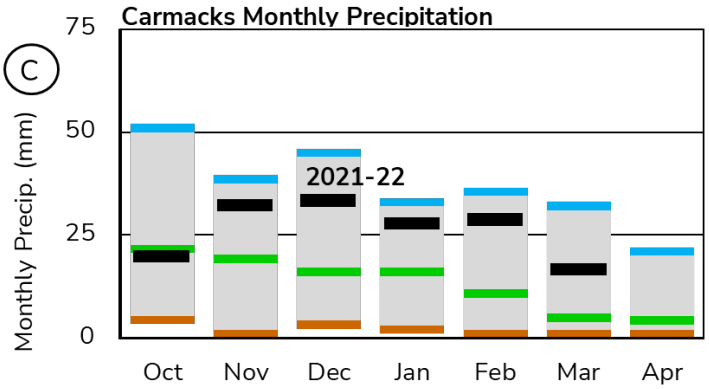


CENTRAL YUKON RIVER BASIN (CARMACKS AREA)

The Central Yukon basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **200%** of the **historical median**, with **200 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is the **highest basin snowpack estimate on record** (record extends back to 1980).



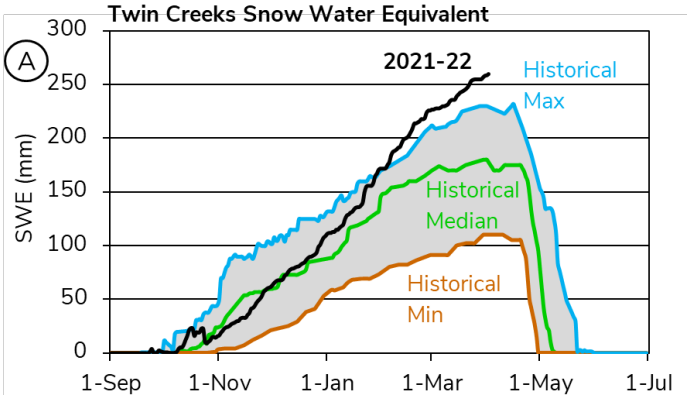
Carmacks monthly precipitation has been **above median** since November (Figure C). Cumulative precipitation was **well above median** on April 1, and **223%** of the climate normal for the October to March period.

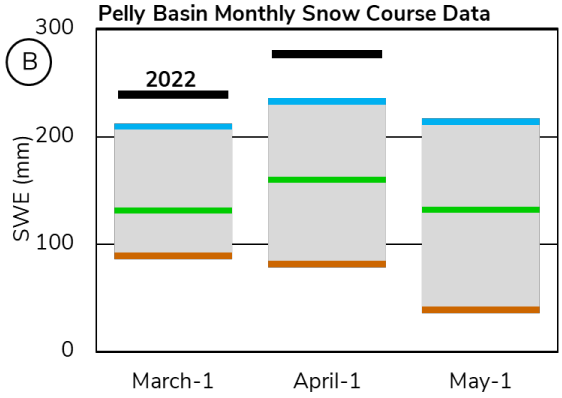


Water levels in Carmacks area rivers are likely to be **well above average** this spring and summer with a **high potential** **for significant May and June peak flows,** including in rivers and streams crossing the North Klondike and Robert Campbell Highways. A sudden sustained rise in air temperature in April or early May could be **conducive to ice jamming**.

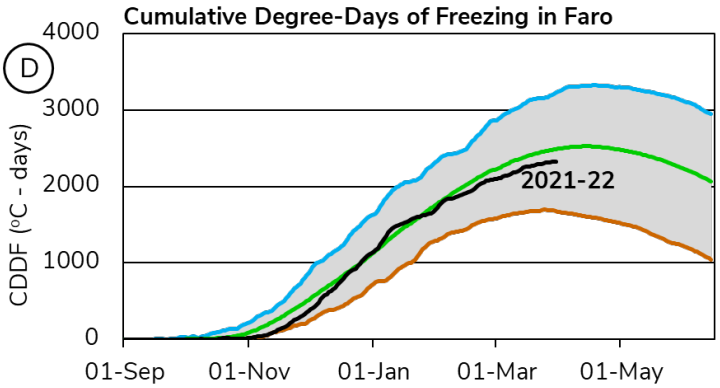
PELLY RIVER BASIN

At Twin Creeks weather station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **146%** of the **historical median** (Figure A). The Pelly River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **169%** of the **historical median**, with **276 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is the **highest basin snowpack estimate on record** (record extends back to 1980).

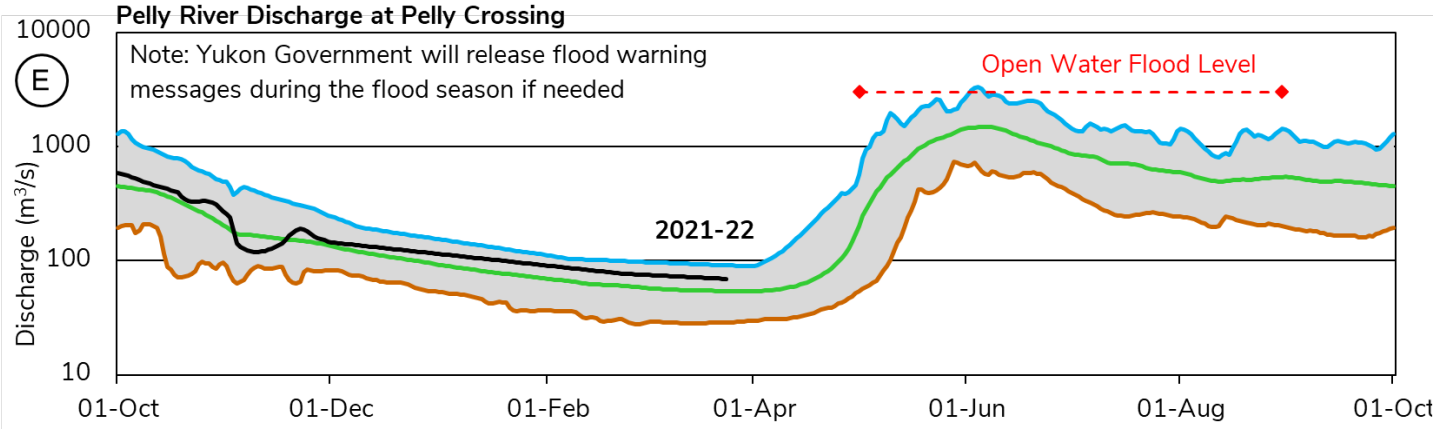




Precipitation at Faro has not been recorded, but snowpack observations indicate values are **above** the **climate normals**. Cumulated degree-days of freezing (CDDF) at Faro are **slightly below average** at 2330 °C-Days (Figure D), which suggests that the thickness of the ice cover on rivers and lakes of the region is likely **close to normal**. Ice cover degradation has not initiated yet.

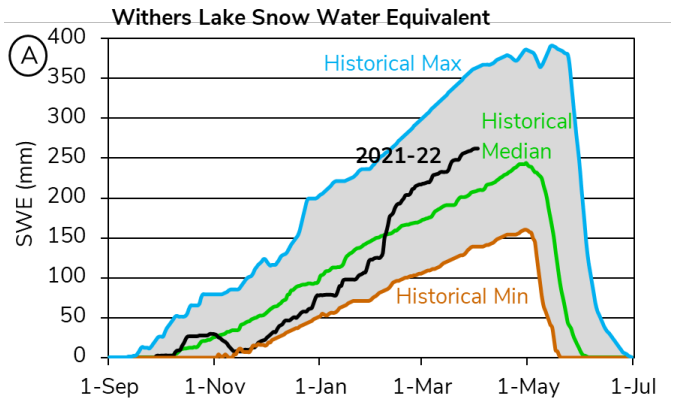


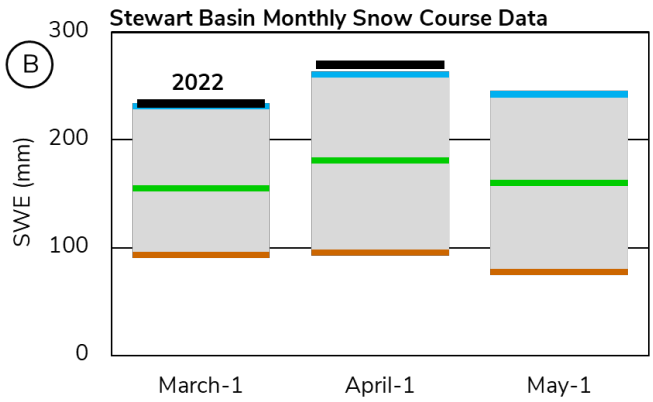
The estimated Pelly River discharge at Pelly Crossing is currently **above average** (Figure E). The **record high** snowpack in the watershed suggests a **high potential** **for significant May and June peak flows,** including in rivers and streams crossing the Robert Campbell Highway and Canol Road. A sudden sustained rise in air temperature in April or early May could also be **conducive to ice jamming**.



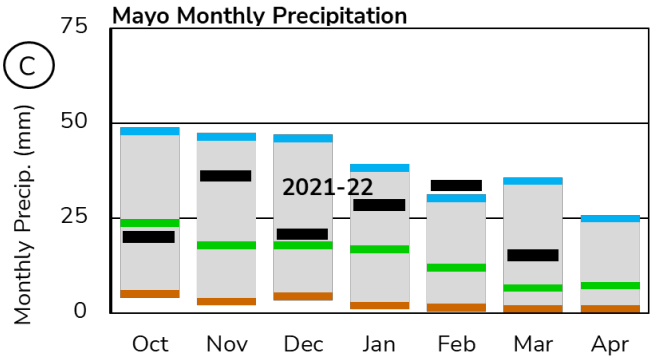
STEWART RIVER BASIN

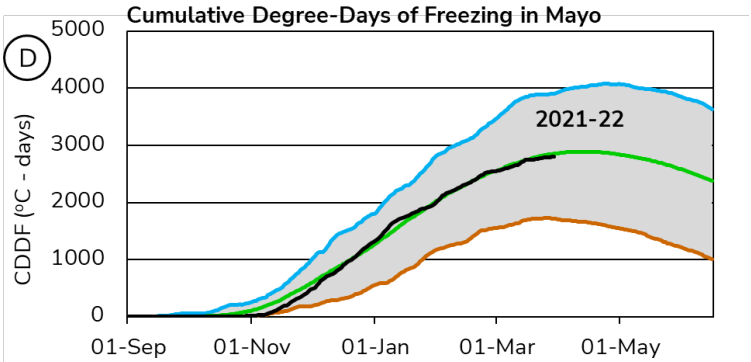
At Withers Lake Meteorological station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **125%** of the **historical median** (Figure A). The Stewart River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **147%** of **historical median**, with **270 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is the **highest basin snowpack estimate on record** (record extends back to 1980).



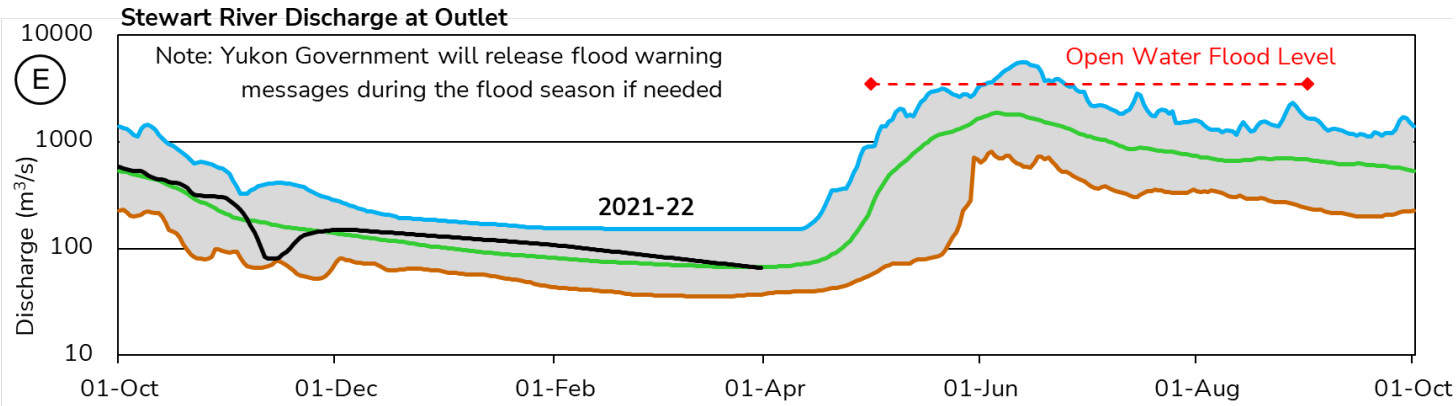


Monthly precipitation at Mayo Airport has been **above median** since November, including a **record wet** February (Figure C). Cumulative precipitation was **above median** on April 1, and **142%** of the climate normal for the October to March period. Cumulated degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **close to average**, with 2800 °C-Days (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 has not initiated yet.



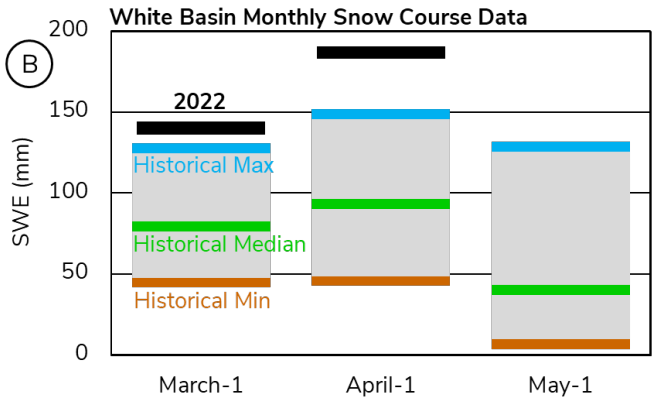


The estimated Stewart River discharge at the outlet is currently **near average** (Figure E). The **record high** snowpack in the watershed suggests a **high potential** **for significant May and June peak flows**, including rivers and streams crossing the Silver Trail Highway and other local roads. A sudden sustained rise in air temperature in April or early May could also be **conducive to ice jamming**.

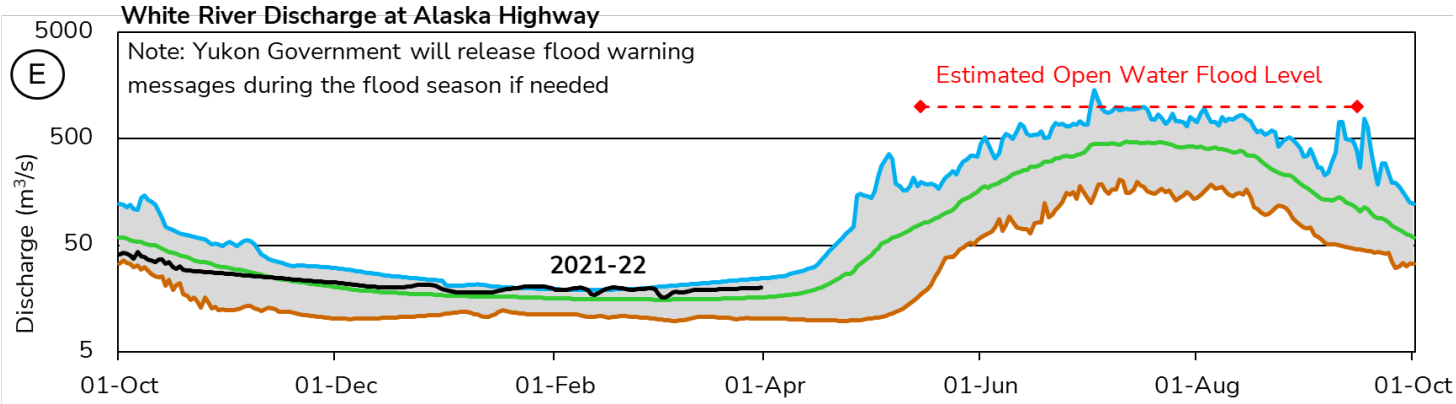


WHITE RIVER BASIN

The White River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **194%** of the **historical median**, with **187 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is the **highest basin snowpack estimate on record** (record extends back to 1980).

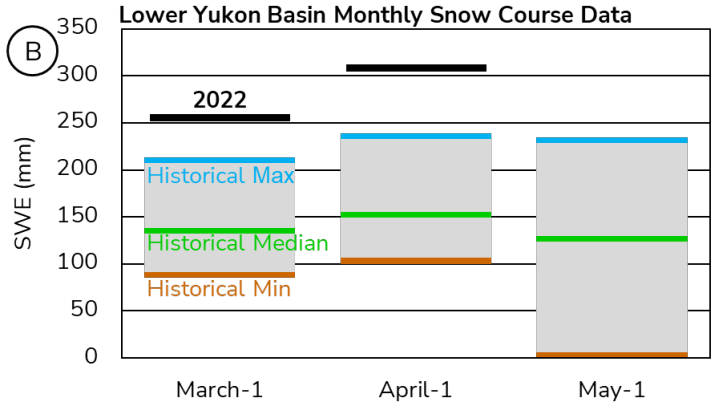


The estimated White River discharge at the Alaska Highway is currently **above average** (Figure E). High flows in this watershed are dominated by mountain snowmelt and glacial melt that are largely influenced by summer temperature and precipitation. The **record high** snowpack is likely to generate **well above 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.

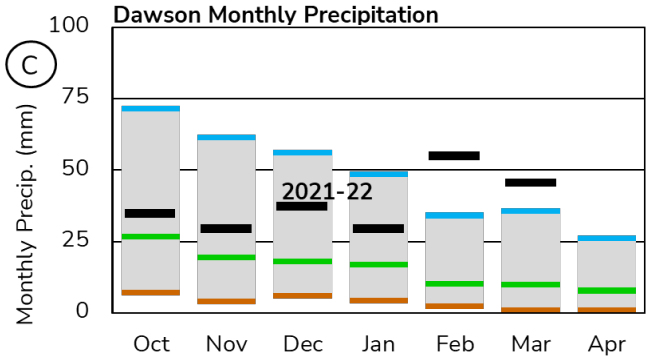


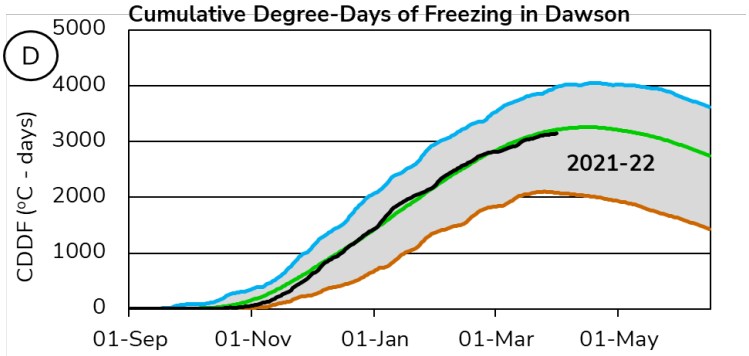
LOWER YUKON RIVER BASIN (DAWSON AREA)

The Lower Yukon basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **199%** of the **historical median**, with **309 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is the **highest basin snowpack estimate on record** (record extends back to 1980).

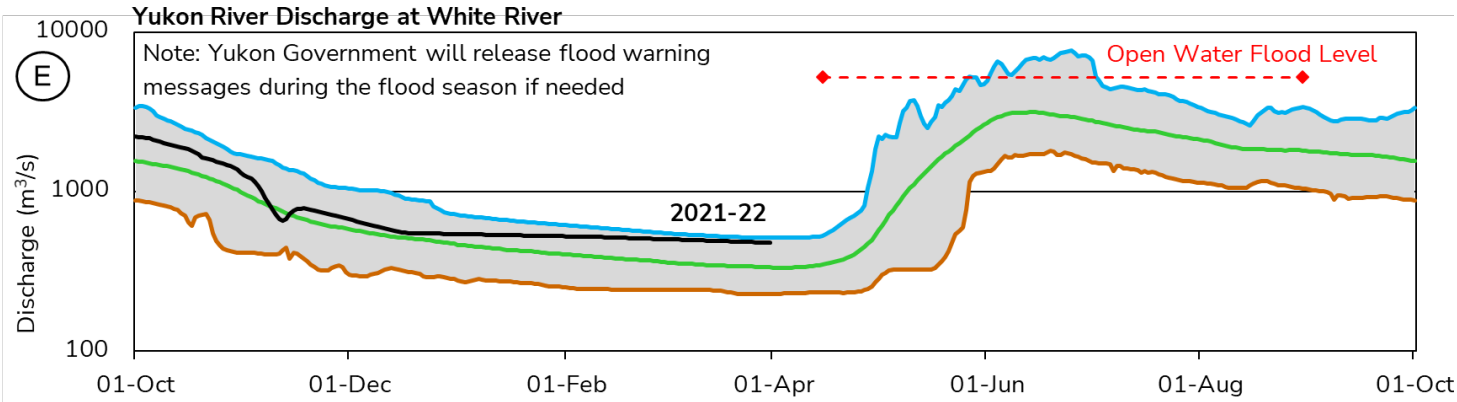


Monthly precipitation at Dawson Airport has been **above median** all winter and set **new wet records** for both February and March (Figure C). Cumulative precipitation was **well above median** on April 1, and **193%** of the climate normal for the October to March period. Cumulated degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **close to average**, with 3150 °C-Days (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 has not initiated yet.



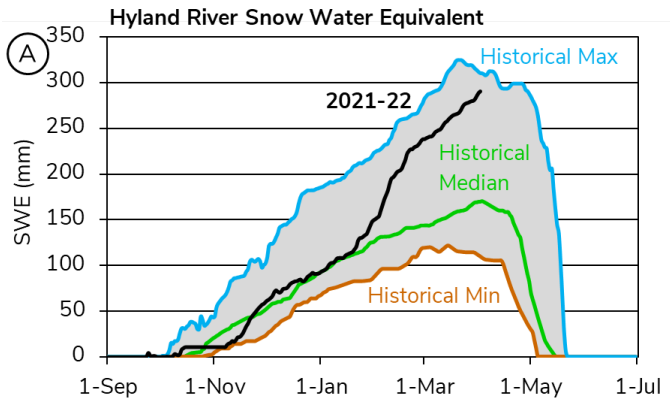


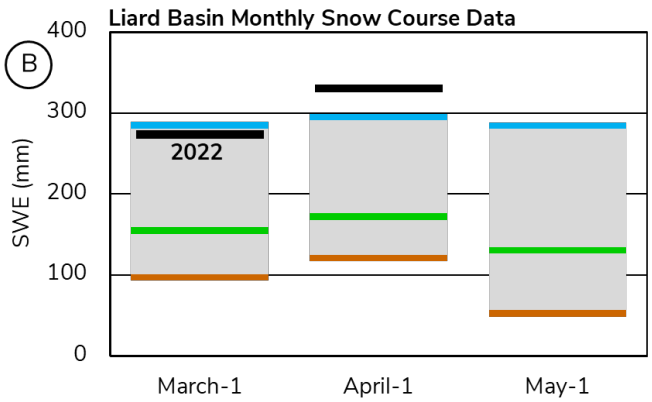
The estimated Yukon River discharge at the White River is **well above average** (Figure E). The **well above median** to **record high** snowpack in upstream basins suggests a **high potential for significant May and June peak flows**, including rivers and streams crossing the Klondike, Dempster and Top of the World Highways. Prior to that, a sudden sustained rise in air temperature could be **conducive to severe ice jamming**. These statements also apply to the Klondike River.



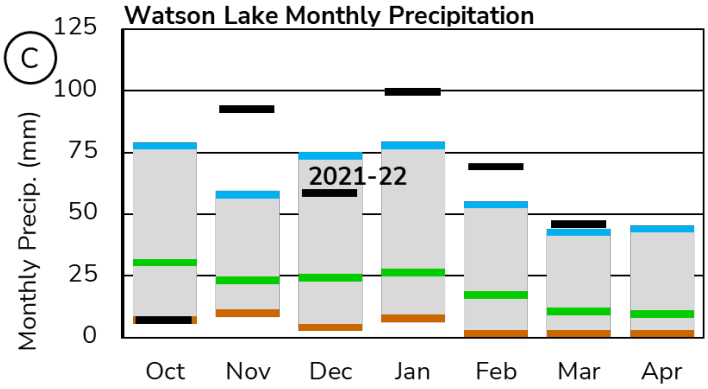
LIARD RIVER BASIN

At Hyland meteorological station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **171%** of the **historical median** (Figure A). The Liard River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **188%** of the **historical median**, with **331 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is the **highest basin snowpack estimate on record** (record extends back to 1980).

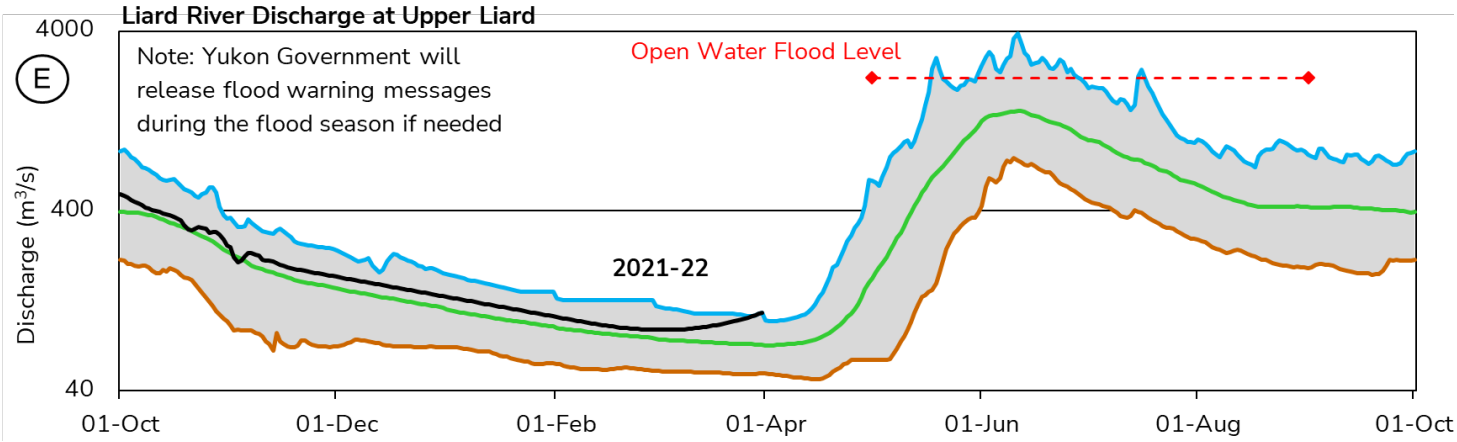




Following a **record dry** October, new **wet records** were set at Watson Lake Airport in November, January, February and March (Figure C). Cumulative precipitation was **well above median** on April 1, and **234%** of the climate normal for the October to March period.

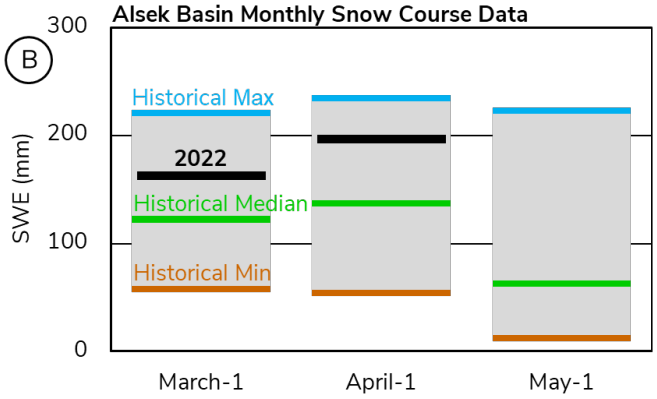


The estimated Liard River discharge at Upper Liard is currently **well above average** (Figure E). The **record high** snowpack in the watershed suggests a **high potential** **for significant May and June peak flows,** including in rivers and streams crossing the Alaska and Robert Campbell Highways.

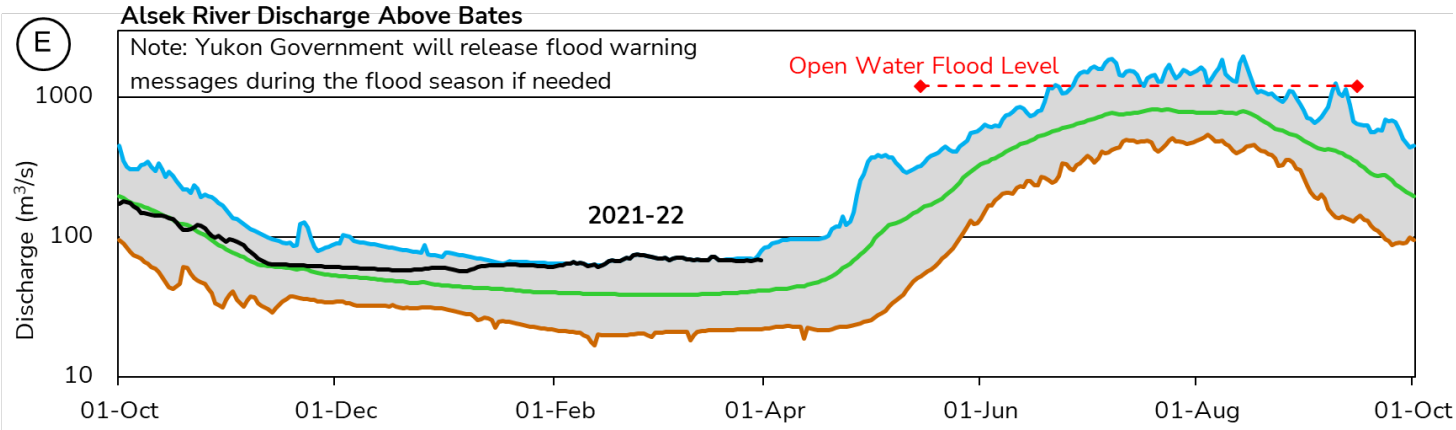


ALSEK RIVER BASIN

The Alsek River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **140%** of the **historical median**, with **196 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a **significant snowpack** for the region.

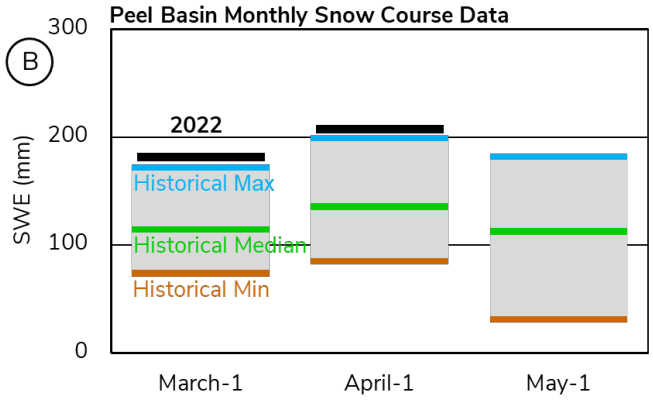


The estimated Alsek River discharge is currently **well above average** (Figure E). High flows in this watershed are dominated by mountain snowmelt and glacial melt that are largely influenced by summer temperature and precipitation. The snowpack in the St. Elias Range is likely to generate **higher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

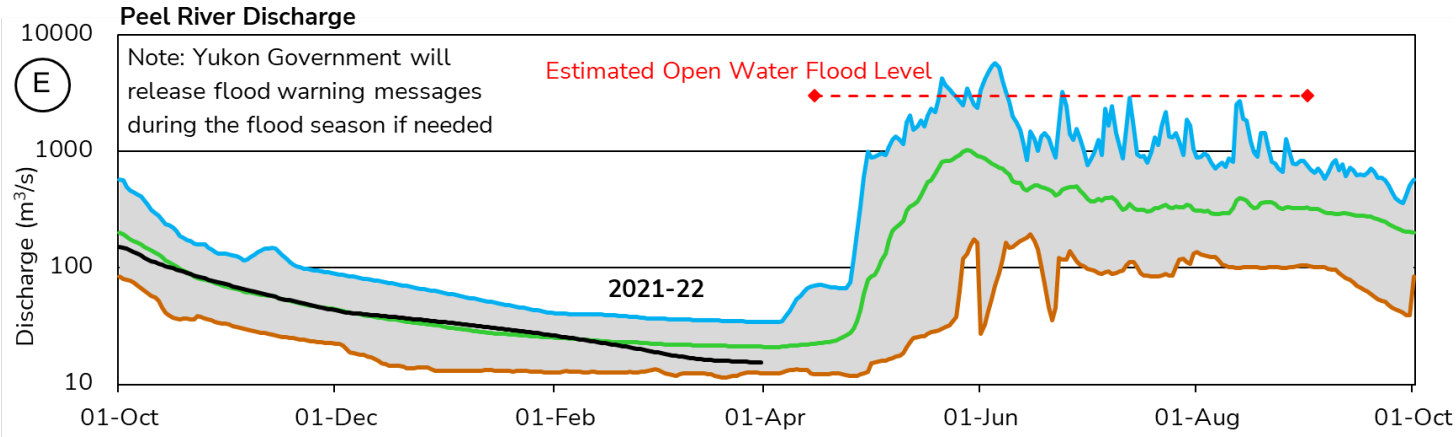


PEEL RIVER BASIN

The Peel River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **150%** of the **historical median**, with **208 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is the **highest basin snowpack estimate on record** (record extends back to 1980).

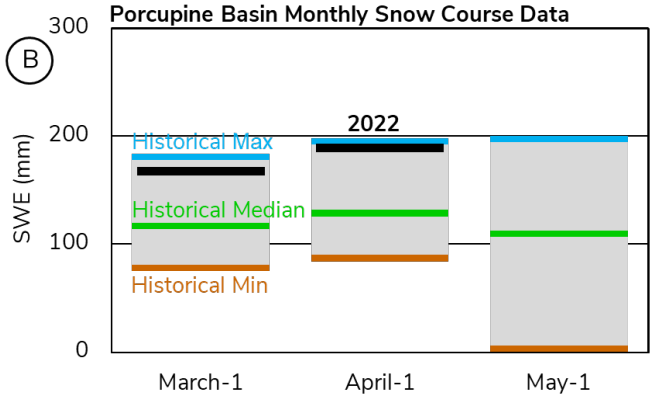


The estimated Peel River discharge is **below average** (Figure E). The **record high** snowpack in the watershed suggests a **high potential for significant freshet flows**, including in rivers and streams crossing the Dempster Highway.

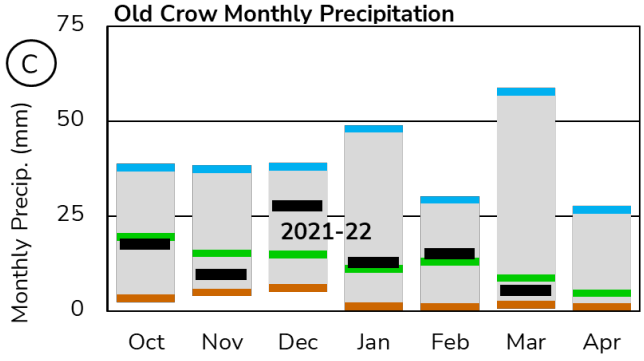


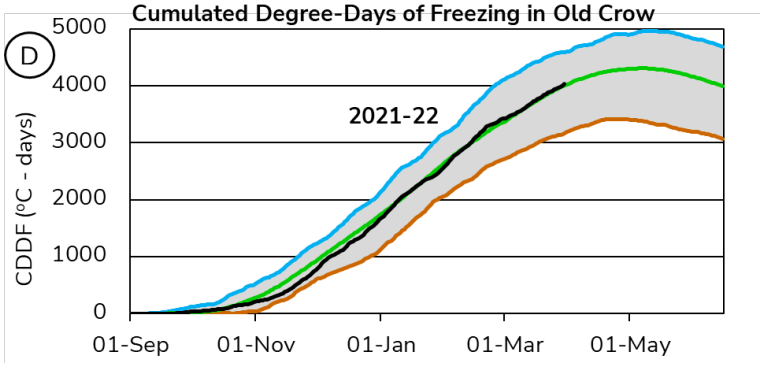
PORCUPINE RIVER BASIN

The Porcupine River basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **144%** of the **historical median**, with **189 mm** as of April 1 (Figure B). This is considered a **significant snowpack** for the region.

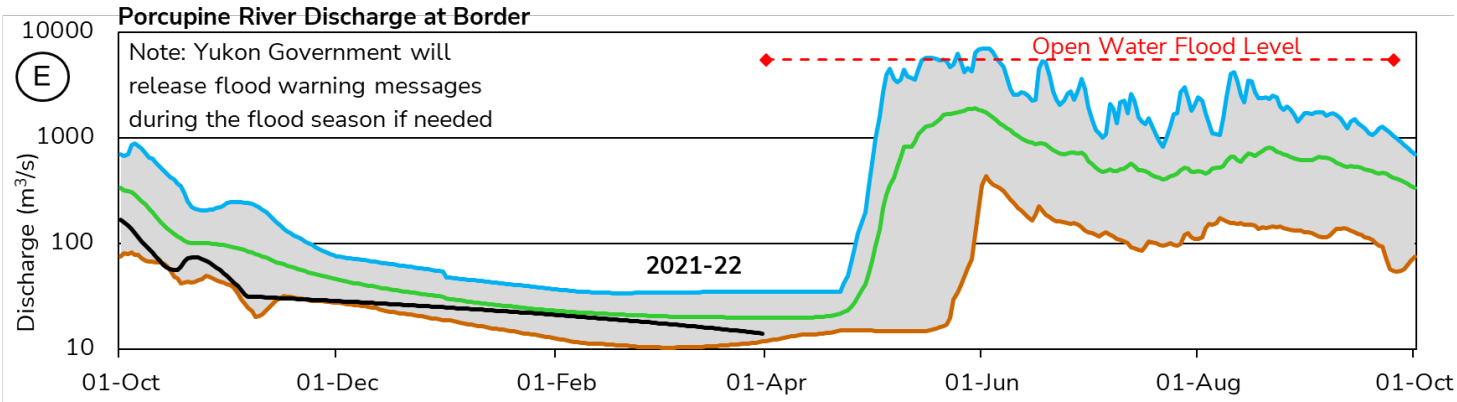


Cumulative precipitation at Old Crow Airport was **close to median** on April 1 (Figure C), and **90%** of the climate normal for the October to March period. Cumulated degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **close to average**, with 4050 °C-Days (Figure D), which suggests a **close to average** ice cover thickness on lakes and rivers in the region. Ice cover degradation has not initiated yet.





The estimated Porcupine River discharge is **below average** (Figure E). The **well above median** snowpack in the watershed increases the probability of **significant freshet flows.** 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: 2022-04-01

Name	Number	Eleva-tion (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	2022-03-28	69	**188 R**	137	86	43
Alder Creek	08AA-SC02	768	2022-03-31	84	222	215	146	41
Aishihik Lake	08AA-SC03	945	2022-03-28	60	**162 R**	130	73	28
Haines Junction Farm	08AA-SC04	610	2022-04-01	46	97	190	83	21
Summit	08AB-SC03	1000	2022-04-01	112	295	428	252	39
Yukon River Basin								
Tagish	09AA-SC01	1080	2022-03-31	81	203	234	150	45
Montana Mountain	09AA-SC02	1020	2022-03-30	72	171	271	145	42
Log Cabin (B.C.)	09AA-SC03	884	2022-03-28	150	485	786	363	58
Atlin (B.C)	09AA-SC04	730	2022-03-29	53	136	240	109	56
Mt McIntyre B	09AB-SC01B	1097	2022-03-30	107	**265 R**	235	157	44
Whitehorse Airport	09AB-SC02	700	2022-03-28	68	183	180	102	55
Meadow Creek	09AD-SC01	1235	2022-03-31	171	**470 R**	354	277	44
Jordan Lake	09AD-SC02	930	2022-03-30	93	226	217	133	35
Morley Lake	09AE-SC01	824	2022-03-28	90	**248 R**	244	139	32
Mount Berdoe	09AH-SC01	1035	N.S.			139	101	45
Satasha Lake	09AH-SC03	1106	2022-03-29	74	**169 R**	120	96	35
Williams Creek	09AH-SC04	914	2022-03-29	90	**203 R**	128	96	27
Twin Creeks B	09BA-SC02B	900	2022-03-30	119	**307 R**	186	146	6
Hoole River	09BA-SC03	1036	2022-03-30	95	225	269	133	45
Burns Lake	09BA-SC04	1112	2022-03-30	142	**395 R**	293	230	36
Finlayson Airstrip	09BA-SC05	988	2022-03-30	85	**218 R**	171	100	35
Fuller Lake	09BB-SC03	1126	2022-03-30	113	262	221	194	35
Russell Lake	09BB-SC04	1060	2022-03-31	145	**384 R**	249	222	35
Rose Creek	09BC-SC01	1080	2022-03-29	89	**210 R**	174	110	28
Mount Nansen	09CA-SC01	1021	2022-03-29	70	**159 R**	101	79	46
MacIntosh	09CA-SC02	1160	2022-03-29	83	**197 R**	103	99	46
Burwash Airstrip	09CA-SC03	810	2022-03-31	46	93	54	46	43
Beaver Creek	09CB-SC01	655	2022-03-31	91	**213 R**	131 E	82	45
Chair Mountain	09CB-SC02	1067	2022-03-31	81	168	121 E	100	30
Casino Creek	09CD-SC01	1065	2022-03-29	114	**280 R**	154	124	44
Pelly Farm	09CD-SC03	472	2022-03-29	69	**182 R**	114	78	35
Plata Airstrip	09DA-SC01	830	2022-03-31	118	**308 R**	245	192	44
Withers Lake	09DB-SC01	975	2022-03-31	120	287	247	224	36
Rackla Lake	09DB-SC02	1040	2022-03-31	114	243	170	190	35

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

DRAINAGE BASIN AND SNOW COURSE

For Sample Date: 2022-04-01

Name	Number	Eleva-tion (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	2022-04-01	74	167 E	79 E	95	49
Mayo Airport B	09DC-SC01B	540	2022-04-01	71	180	138 E	111	32
Edwards Lake	09DC-SC02	830	2022-03-31	109	**259 R**	215	156	35
Calumet	09DD-SC01	1310	2022-04-01	116	273	184	186	41
King Solomon Dome	09EA-SC01	1070	2022-03-28	135	**370 R**	180 E	166	45
Grizzly Creek	09EA-SC02	975	2022-03-29	100	249	189	172	46
Midnight Dome	09EB-SC01	855	2022-03-28	125	**306 R**	168	154	47
Boundary (Alaska)	09EC-SC02	1005	2022-04-02	114	**315 R**	119	127	49
Porcupine River Basin								
Riff's Ridge	09FA-SC01	650	2022-03-30	100	212	129	147	34
Eagle Plains	09FB-SC01	710	2022-03-30	107	238	144	165	38
Eagle River	09FB-SC02	340	2022-03-30	92	**204 R**	123	133	36
Old Crow	09FD-SC01	299	2022-03-29	74	171	106	118	39
Liard River Basin								
Watson Lake Airport	10AA-SC01	685	2022-03-28	125	**312 R**	192	127	57
Tintina Airstrip	10AA-SC02	1067	2022-03-30	136	**368 R**	316	195	44
Pine Lake Airstrip	10AA-SC03	995	2022-03-28	141	**400 R**	304	223	44
Ford Lake	10AA-SC04	1110	2022-03-30	131	**348 R**	285	185	35
Frances River	10AB-SC01	730	2022-03-28	123	290	217	151	47
Hyland River	10AD-SC01	855	2022-03-30	117	303	280	176	45
Hyland River B	10AD-SC01B	880	2022-03-30	123	311	317	206	4
Peel River Basin								
Blackstone River	10MA-SC01	920	2022-03-30	87	**183 R**	123	105	46
Ogilvie River	10MA-SC02	595	2022-03-30	88	176	121	104	44
Bonnet Plume Lake	10MB-SC01	1120	2022-03-31	100	203	167	166	35
Alaska Snow Courses								
Eaglecrest	08AK-SC01	305	2022-04-01	182	719 E	907	492	40
Moore Creek Bridge	08AK-SC02	700	2022-04-01	193	587	856	508	29

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