YUKON SNOW SURVEY BULLETIN & WATER SUPPLY FORECAST

March 1, 2026

Prepared and issued by:
Water Science and Stewardship
Department of Environment

Yukon

PREFACE

The Department of Environment, Water Science and Stewardship 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.

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

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Yukon Snow Survey Bulletin forms part of the Yukon Snow Survey Program administered by Water Science and Stewardship, Department of Environment, Government of Yukon. Water Science and Stewardship (WSS) 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 several partners. We would 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*
- *Chief 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 the Department of Environment 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*
- *Yukon Energy Corporation, Plant Operations*

WHAT'S NEW IN THIS BULLETIN

Name change

- Water Resources Branch is now Water Science and Stewardship (WSS) to better represent the work of the branch as water specialists and our role (alongside our partners) as water stewards. Please note that this change does not impact operations and we can continue to be contacted at 867-667-3171 or by emailing waterscience@yukon.ca for general inquiries and waterlevels@yukon.ca for forecasting-related inquiries.

Data availability

- In January 2026, WSS launched the Water Data Explorer, where users can access and visualize water data from our monitoring networks, as well as those of our partners. This complements the Water Conditions application, which allows users to check snow, water level and flow conditions for monitoring stations through a simple, easy to use interface. Both are accessible from the Flood Hub web page under the Water data tab.
- The most recent snow water equivalent map is now available on the Flood Hub web page under the Forecasting tab. The map is interactive and allows users to click on basins or sample locations (including snow pillows) to see absolute values in millimetres of snow water equivalent, and as a percentage of historical values.

Station changes

- In 2025, new snow pillows were installed at Montana Mountain (09AA-M3) and Tagish (09AA-M1) meteorological stations. The Montana Mountain station was established in 2023 in collaboration with Carcross/Tagish First Nation. The Tagish snow pillow replaced existing equipment to continue a decades-long continuous snow water equivalent record.
- A new meteorological station, Fishing Branch (09FA-M1), was established within Ni'iinlii Njik Territorial Park in September 2025, and includes continuous snowpack monitoring.
- A new snow course was established on Crow Mountain (09FD-SC02) near Old Crow in 2025.
- Snow courses with two distinct sampling locations are now displayed as one composite record. Four snow courses are affected by this change: Whitehorse Airport (09AB-SC02), Twin Creeks (09BA-SC02), Mayo Airport (09DC-SC01), and Hyland River (10AD-SC01). Footnotes in Table 1 provide further explanations on methods used to compile each composite record and which historical records were transformed to account for variation between the paired locations, thereby improving historical comparisons.
- The Log Cabin meteorological station (09AA-M2) was installed in June 2023 (Figure A3). The snow pillow historical ranges have been augmented by extending the time-series backward in time using composite estimates from two proxy records:
    1. SWE series between March 1 and May 1 (or May 15 whenever available) were created by linear interpolation of the discrete snow survey results at the adjacent Log Cabin snow course from 1980 to 2023;

2. SWE series for earlier snow accumulation (October 1 to March 1) and spring melt (May 1 to June 15) were derived from estimates of average historical snow densities observed at the Log Cabin snow course and the continuous snow depth series from the Fraser Meteorological Station operated by Avalanche Canada between November 2019 and June 2023.

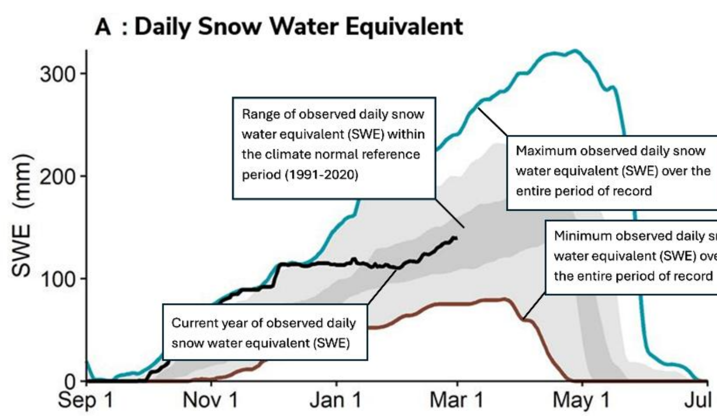
Bulletin changes

- A climate normal reference period is now calculated for all parameters. The normal is the median of the current reference period, fall 1990 to spring 2020. The reference period uses "water years" as opposed to calendar years. This is important as snowpack begins accumulating in the fall and influences the following summer water levels and flows. The normal range is represented by the grey shaded areas within plots. Historical maximum and minimum bounds are also included.
- A new section, *How to Read This Bulletin*, is included with annotated figures to help readers interpret the information presented in each figure.

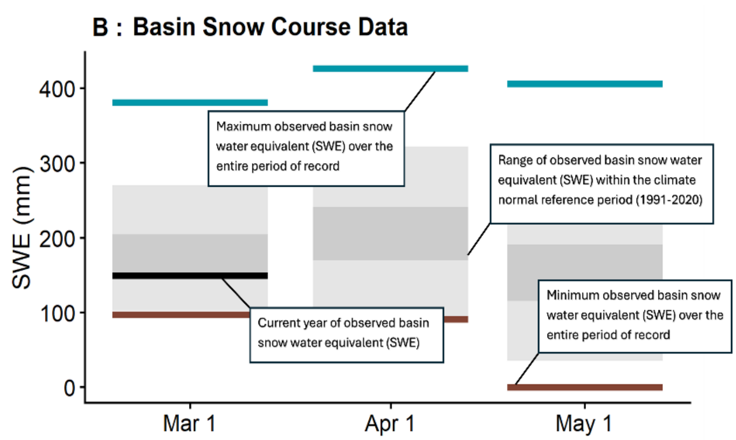
HOW TO READ THIS BULLETIN

Weather conditions for the winter to date are presented in two maps, one showing temperature anomalies (deviation from normal), and another showing precipitation anomalies (percent of normal). Territory-wide snowpack data are presented in a third map showing Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) as a percent of normal 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. Normals are the calculated median of a fixed reference period from fall 1990 to spring 2020. The gray shaded areas represent data within the reference period: top light gray band (above average range), dark gray band (average range), lower gray band (below average range).

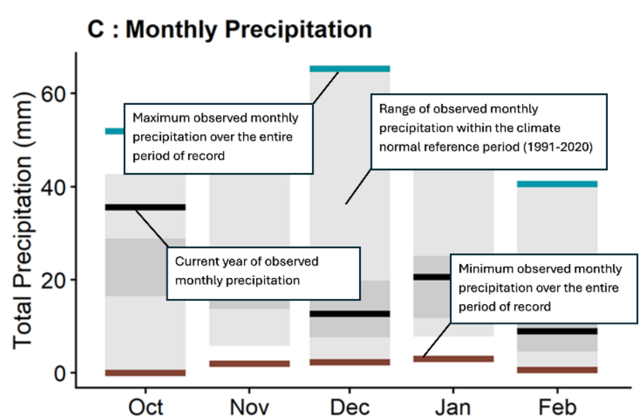
- **Figure A:** Daily SWE data starting in September at one specific location in the watershed, showing the current winter snowpack evolution (black line) compared with historical data from the fall 1990 to spring 2020 reference period (grey shaded areas) augmented with historical maximum and minimum bounds (blue and brown lines, respectively) over the entire period of record.



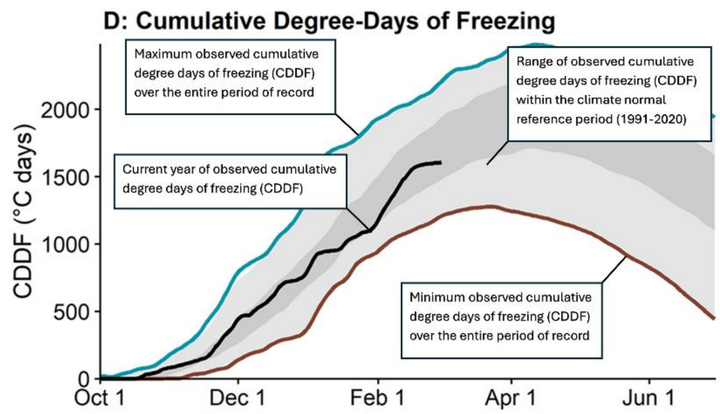
- **Figure B:** Current, basin-averaged estimated SWE from snow survey data (black line) compared with historical data from the fall 1990 to spring 2020 reference period (grey shaded areas) augmented with historical maximum and minimum bounds (blue and brown lines, respectively) over the entire period of record, serving as an indicator of potential runoff volumes in the spring (acknowledging that snow sublimation, evapotranspiration, rain and glacier melt also significantly affect runoff).



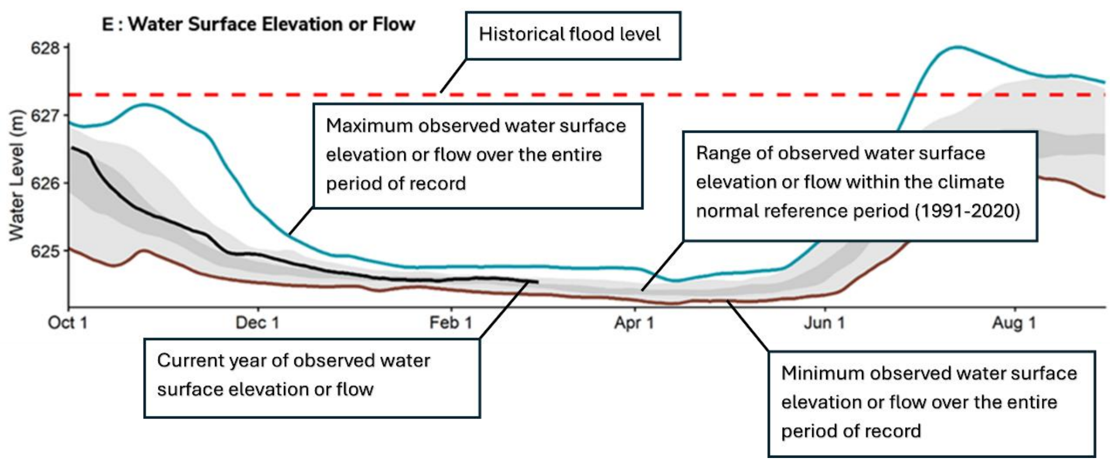
- **Figure C:** Monthly winter precipitation (rain and/or snow; black line) compared with historical data from the fall 1990 to spring 2020 reference period (grey shaded areas) augmented with historical maximum and minimum bounds (blue and brown lines, respectively) over the entire period of record, complementing the information presented in Figure B.



- **Figure D:** Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF, sum of negative daily temperatures; black line) compared with historical data from the fall 1990 to spring 2020 reference period (grey shaded areas) augmented with historical maximum and minimum bounds (blue and brown lines, respectively) over the entire period of record, 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 (black line) compared with historical data from the fall 1990 to spring 2020 reference period (grey shaded areas) augmented with historical maximum and minimum bounds (blue and brown lines, respectively) over the entire period of record, representing an overview of the watershed hydrological conditions. The flood level refers to the lowest elevation at which flood impacts are estimated to occur.



YUKON TERRITORY WEATHER AND SNOWPACK CONDITIONS

The winter of 2025-2026 has been one of dramatic shifts. The winter started extremely warm and relatively dry through October and November, but winter roared into December with a spell of extreme cold not seen in decades, combined with record breaking snowfall across the southern Yukon. The snowpack and the cumulative degree days of freezing quickly caught up to, and surpassed, normals, breaking records along the way. Temperatures moderated in January, although many areas continued to experience above normal snowfall, a pattern which continued into February. The highest relative snowpack seems to occur from the Tintina Trench southward, with the Stewart Basin notably less affected by the high snowfalls. Low elevation sites seem to have higher relative snowpack than higher elevation sites.

October

An upper atmospheric ridge remained in place over the territory for much of October, leading to warmer than normal temperatures. In terms of precipitation, drier conditions were observed over much of the territory, except in Burwash and Dawson, where near normal and wetter conditions were observed, respectively.

November

Warm air from the south continued to flow into the territory, keeping temperatures warmer than normal throughout the Yukon. In the second week of November, a low pressure system over the Gulf of Alaska dumped snow in the southern Yukon. However, relatively dry conditions persisted for the remainder of the month. Regarding precipitation anomalies, Watson Lake, Burwash, and Mayo recorded drier than normal conditions, with about 42%, 40%, and 46% of the total normal precipitation, respectively.

December

December saw a significant weather swing in the Yukon as an Arctic high settled over the territory, resulting in persistent extreme cold. Specifically, the average monthly temperature in Whitehorse was 12.8 degrees below normal, while Faro and Mayo recorded 14.2 and 14.6 degrees below normal temperatures, respectively. At times, this cold was accompanied by moist air from the Gulf of Alaska, overriding the surface cold air mass, and resulting in significant snowfall in the southern Yukon. As a result, Whitehorse, Watson Lake, and Burwash recorded 418%, 324%, and 220% of their usual monthly precipitation totals for December, respectively. In contrast, Dawson and Old Crow saw near normal precipitation anomalies, while Mayo experienced drier conditions, with only 38% of the total monthly precipitation.

January

Temperatures in January returned to normal to warmer than normal across the Yukon, as the Arctic ridge retreated. Precipitation-wise, wetter than normal conditions were observed over much of the territory, with Dawson reporting 283% of the total normal precipitation. In contrast, drier conditions were reported in Burwash, with only 78% of the total normal precipitation.

February

In February, temperatures remained normal over the Yukon, with Mayo reporting colder than normal conditions. Precipitation conditions remained wet across much of the central and southern Yukon, with Old Crow receiving near normal precipitation.

Snowpack

Territory-wide snowpack data are presented in Map 3 below, showing snow water equivalent (SWE) as a percent of normal for each station, as well as the basin-averaged estimated SWE for 11 watersheds (or river basins). New for 2026, snow survey results are compared to historical data from a normal reference period (referred to as the 1991-2020 reference period). The normal is the median of the reference period from fall 1990 to spring 2020, noting that the reference period uses "water years" as opposed to calendar years. This is important as snowpack begins accumulating in the fall and influences the following summer water levels and flows.

The March 1 snow survey found that the snowpack ranges from close to average in the Stewart River basin to well above average in the Teslin / Big Salmon River Basin.

The Teslin / Big Salmon (153%), Central Yukon (Carmacks area) (147%), White (147%), Liard (146%) and Lower Yukon (Dawson/Klondike area) (136%) basin snowpacks are all well above normal for March 1. The Upper Yukon (Southern Lakes/Whitehorse area) (130%), Peel (127%), Pelly (122%) and Alsek (110%) basin are all above normal. The Stewart River Basin (98%) is close to normal. Although poor weather conditions prevented the collection of enough snow measurements in the headwaters of the Porcupine River Basin to inform a March 1 basin-averaged snowpack estimate, the Old Crow snow survey returned a normal snowpack and climate modelling suggests close to normal snowpack for the basin.

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.

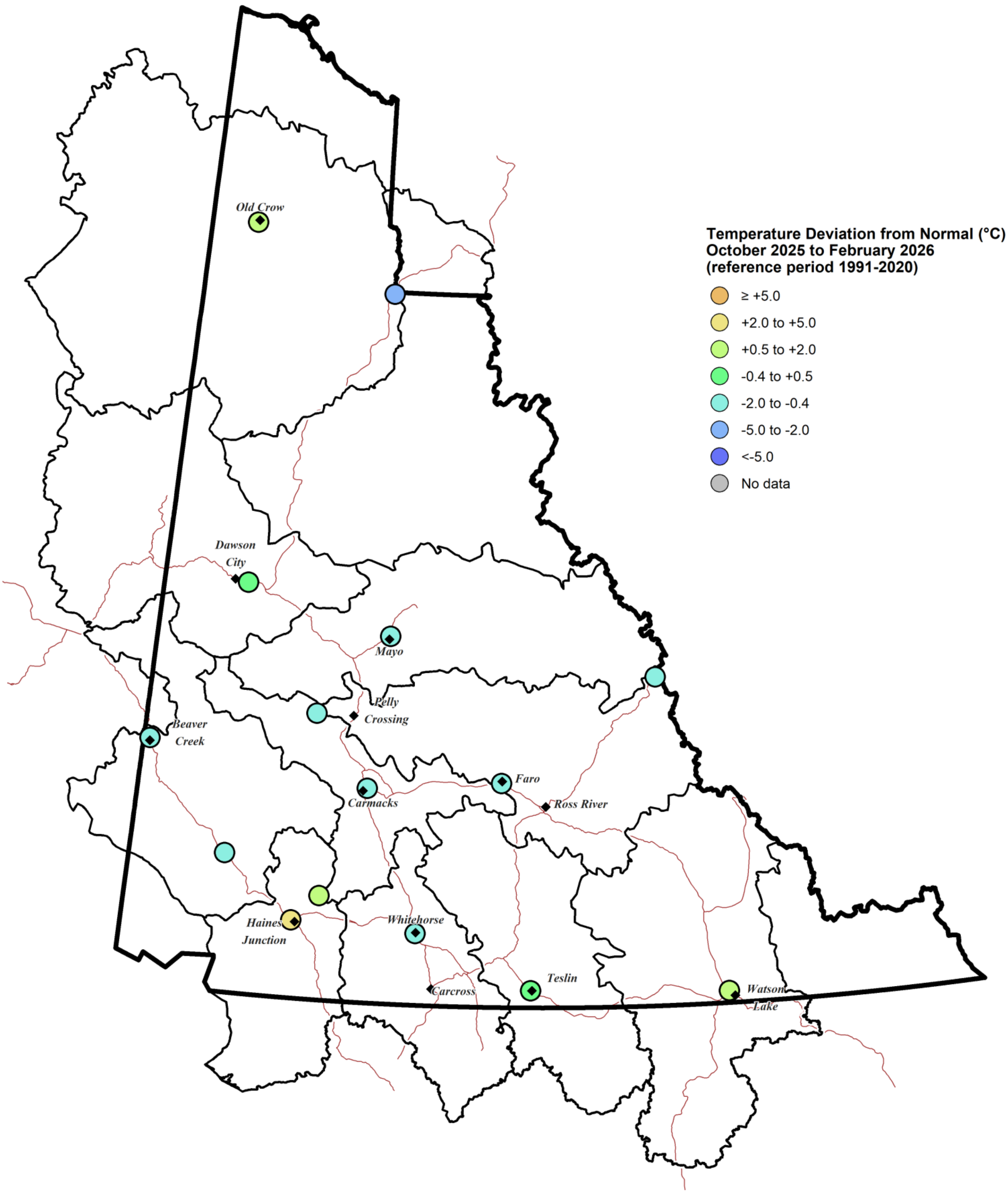
Winter river discharge or lake water levels are presented at one or two important indicator sites within each basin. Winter discharge and water levels are affected by many factors including the previous year's snowpack, annual rainfall, pre-existing groundwater conditions, freeze-up timing, and landscape changes. Increasing winter baseflow is an observed trend across the territory and is documented in the Yukon's State of the Environment Report. The Yukon's climate is predicted to trend wetter over time, but permafrost degradation may also be contributing to greater groundwater recharge, resulting in more winter baseflow.

Winter discharge, or baseflow is currently estimated to be well above normal in most of the Yukon River Basin with the exception being the Nordenskiold River near Carmacks, which is below normal. Water level in Marsh Lake is also below normal. The Alsek, Peel and Porcupine rivers are also well above normal. The Liard River is the exception, with below normal baseflow for this time of year.

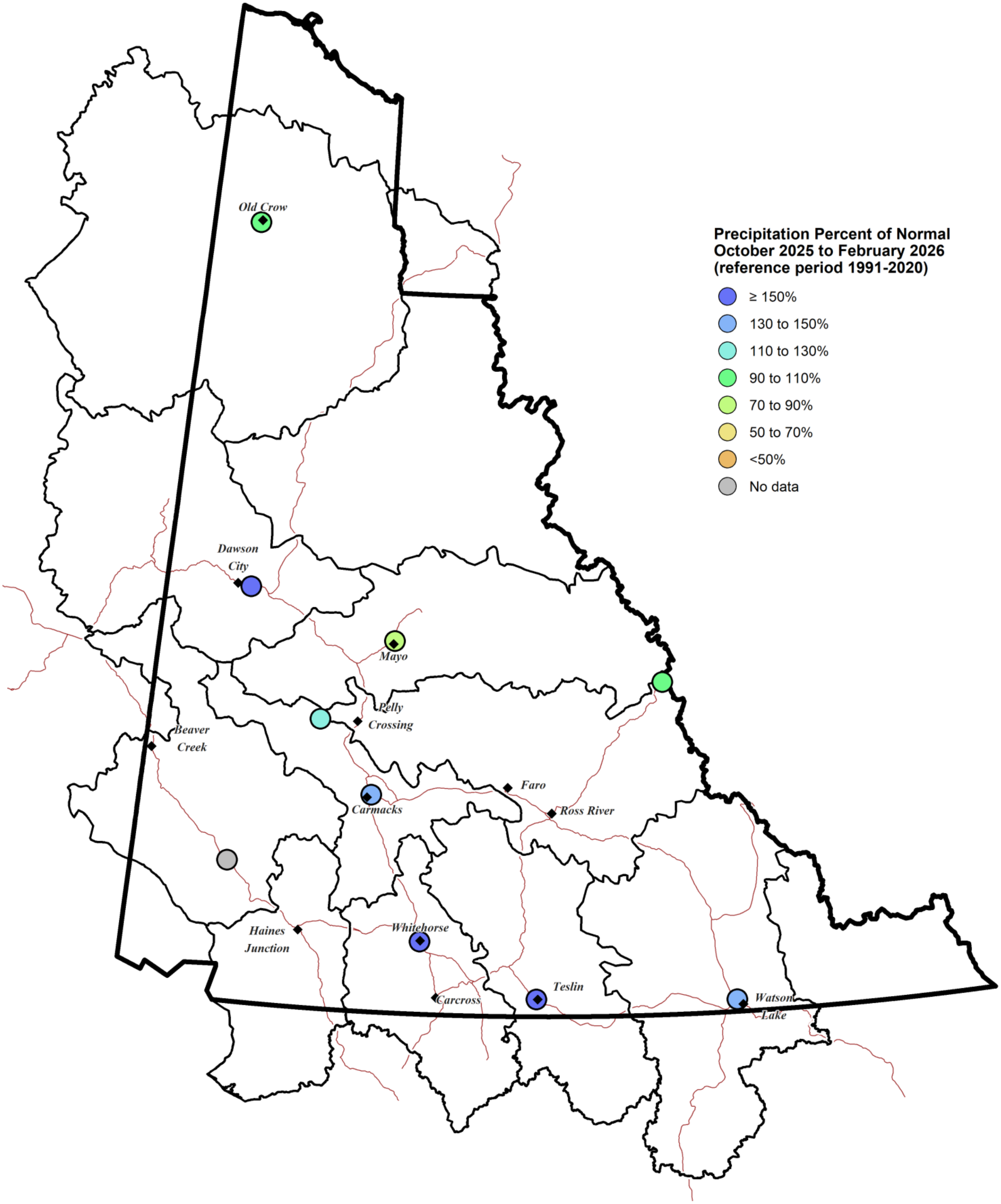
Given the current above normal snowpack, most of the territory is expected to experience freshet volumes ranging from a little above normal to well above normal. The exception is the Stewart and Mayo rivers, and their tributaries, which are trending to close to normal freshet volumes.

The April 1 snow survey typically captures the highest snow water equivalent value of the winter and is the most robust predictor of freshet flood potential. However, current snowpack conditions suggest above average freshet flood potential for small creeks in the Teslin / Big Salmon, Central Yukon, White, Liard, Lower Yukon, and Upper Yukon (Southern Lakes/Whitehorse area) basins. There is an elevated flood risk for the communities of Teslin, Carmacks, Upper Liard and the Klondike Valley. The Southern Lakes snowpack is well above normal in the lower basin, but the high elevation mountain snowpack is closer to normal. While the above normal snowpack increases flood potential for the Southern Lakes, the timing of snowmelt, summer precipitation and glacial melt act together to drive flooding, making flood potential more uncertain compared to other communities. Consistently below average water level in Marsh Lake through the winter indicates lower groundwater levels as well, reinforced by real-time groundwater monitoring in several areas of the region.

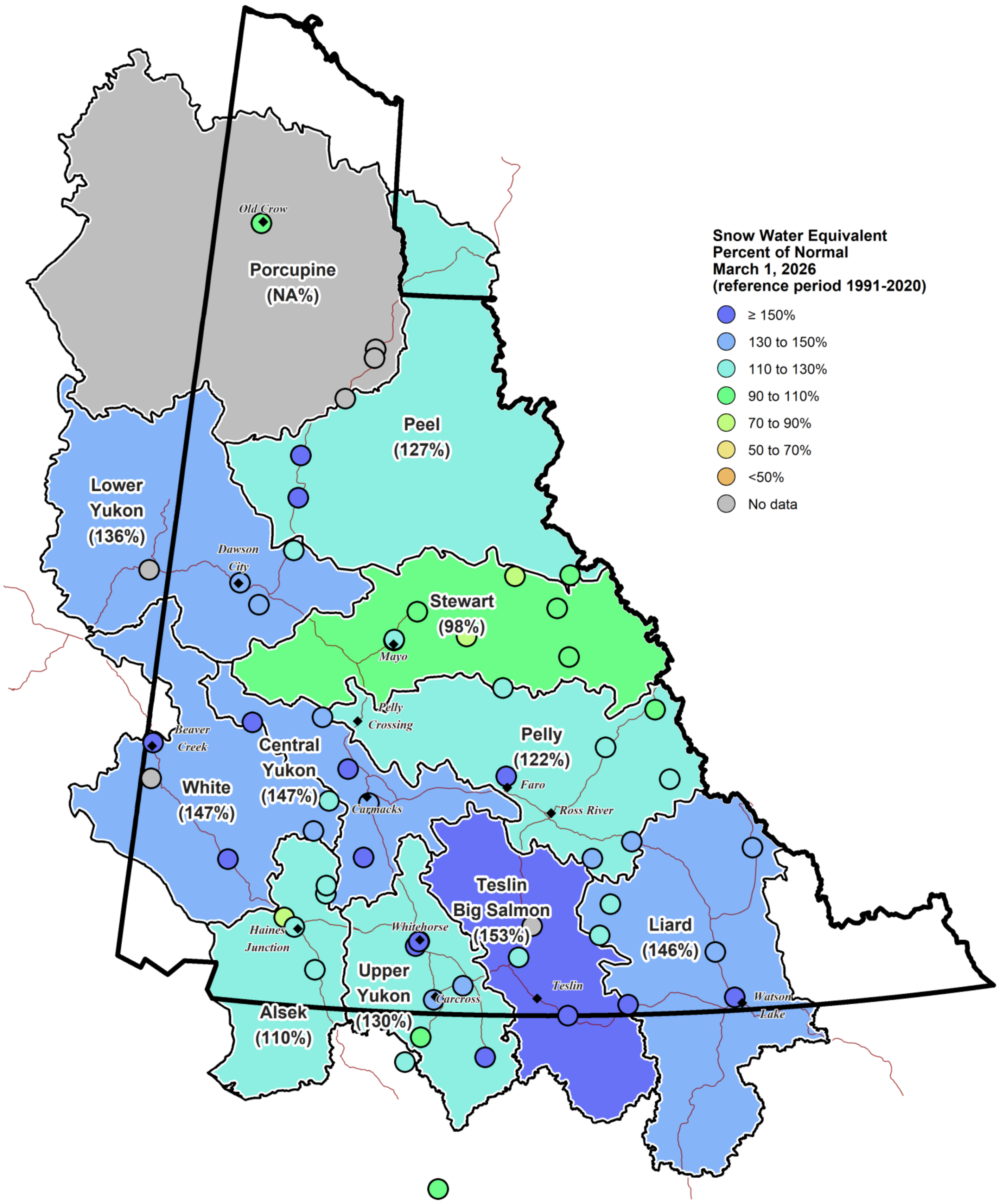
MAP 1. TEMPERATURE



MAP 2. PRECIPITATION

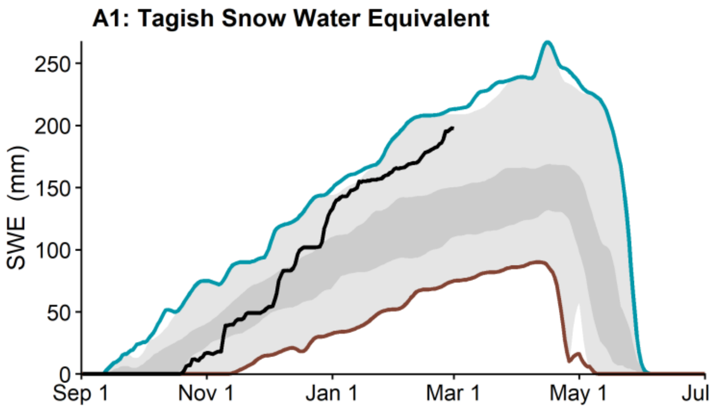


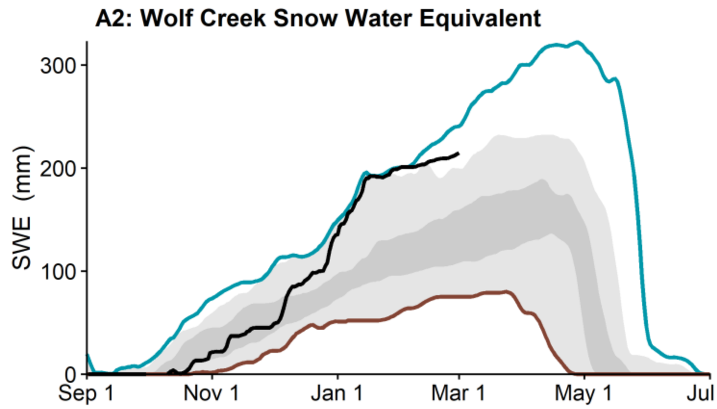
MAP 3. SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT

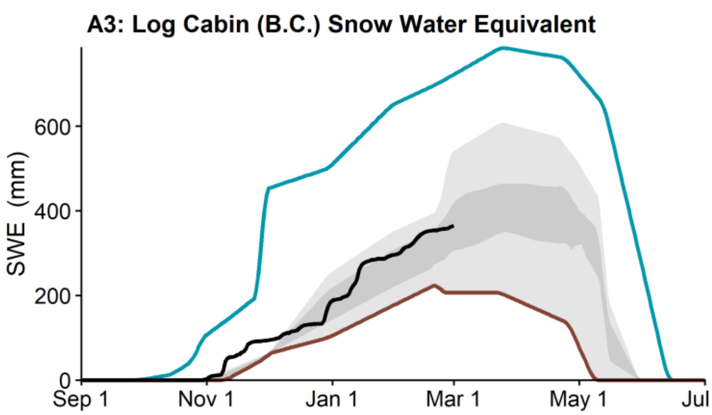


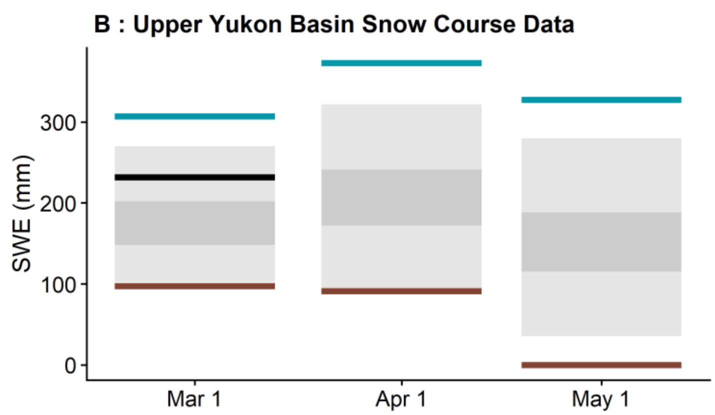
UPPER YUKON RIVER BASIN (SOUTHERN LAKES/WHITEHORSE)

The Upper Yukon River Basin snowpack is **above normal**. At Tagish Meteorological Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **148%** of normal (Figure A1) while at Wolf Creek Subalpine Meteorological Station, SWE is estimated to be **154%** of normal (Figure A2). Established in 2023, Log Cabin Meteorological Station registered SWE at **101%** of normal when compared with the manual snow survey record for that site (Figure A3). The Upper Yukon basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **130%** of normal, with **227 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

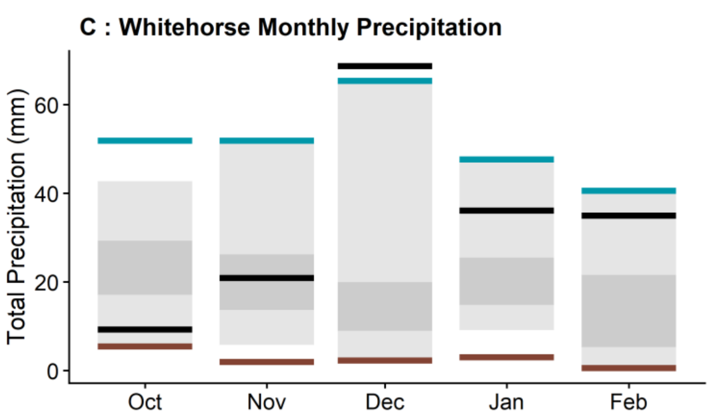


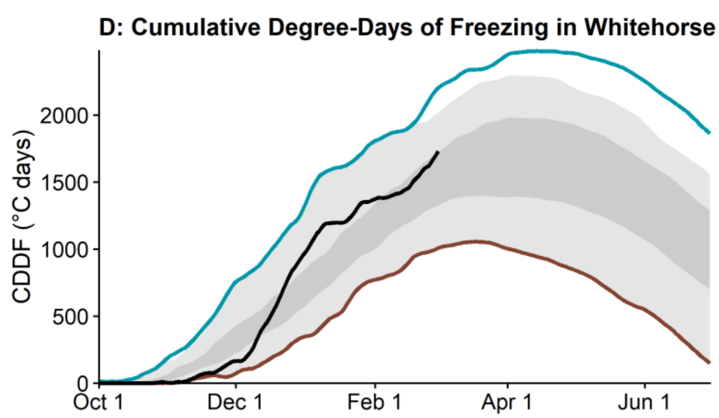




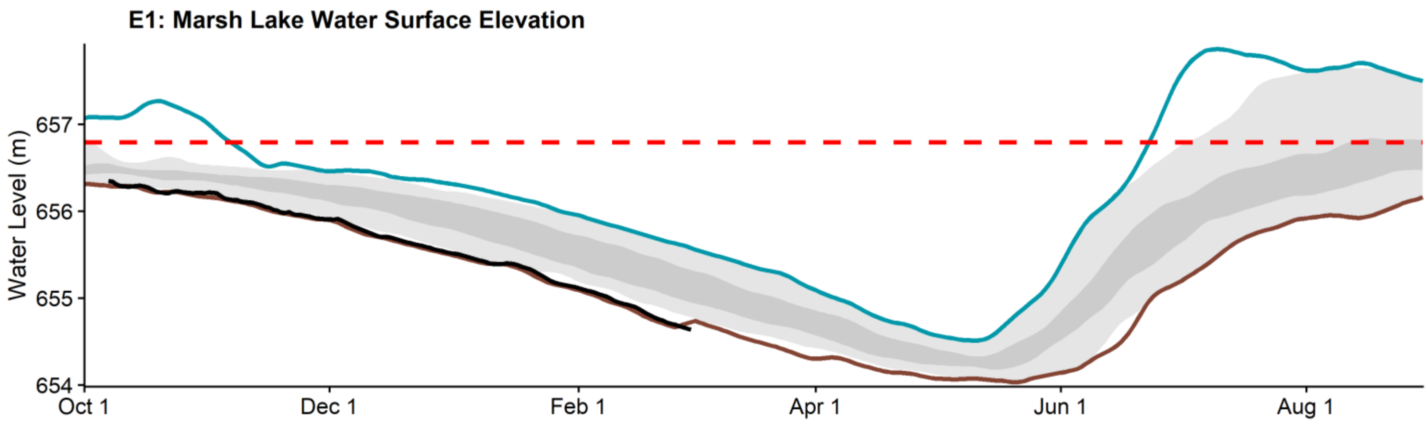


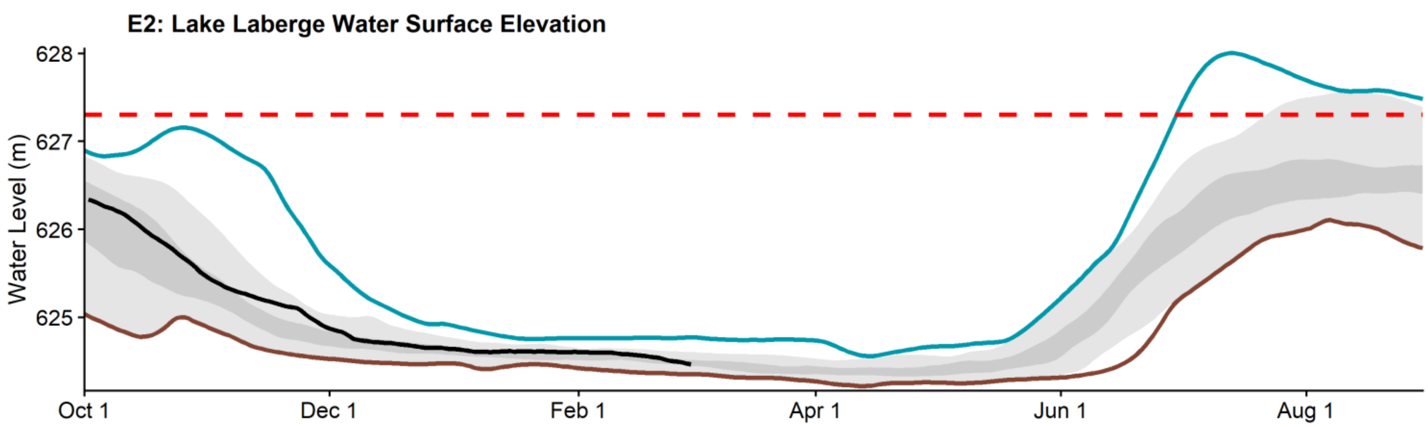
Whitehorse precipitation has been **well above normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **187%** of normal on March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **119%** of normal, with **1729°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests thicker than normal ice thickness on rivers and lakes of the region.





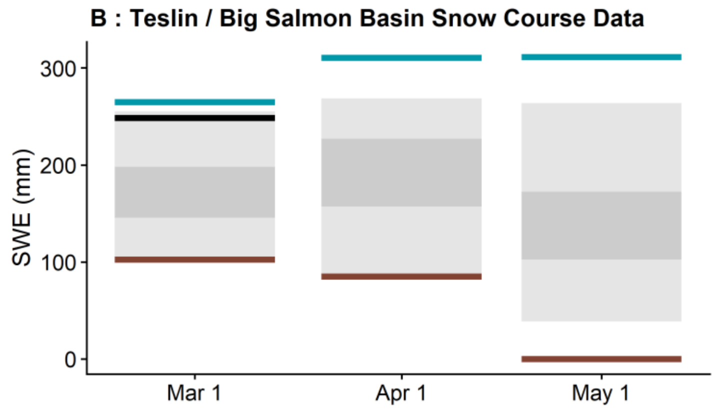
The measured water surface elevation (relative to sea level) in Marsh Lake is currently **well below normal** (Figure E1). The current snow and groundwater conditions suggest that water levels will be **above normal** this summer. However, weather conditions over the spring and summer will determine 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 water surface elevation is currently **normal** (Figure E2). Lake Laberge follows a similar summer pattern to the upper Southern Lakes and is expected to experience **above normal** water levels this summer.



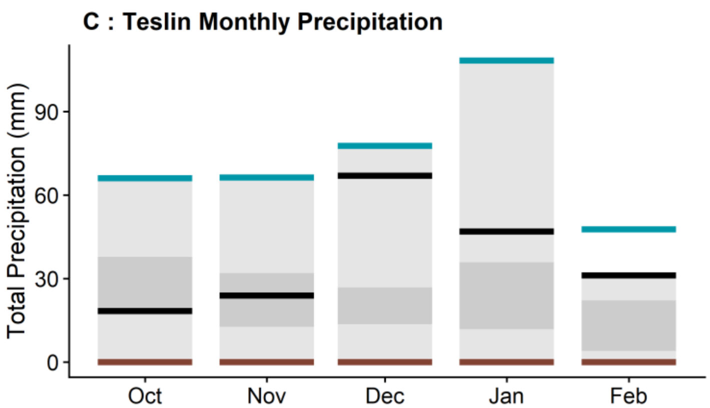


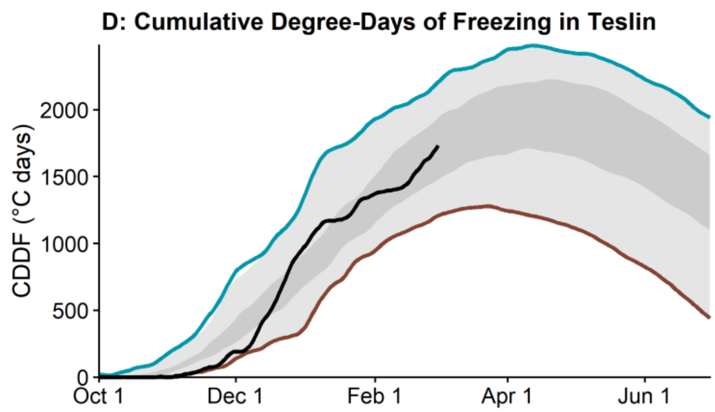
TESLIN / BIG SALMON RIVER BASIN

The Teslin / Big Salmon River Basin snowpack is **well above normal**. The basin-averaged Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated at **153%** of normal, with **248 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

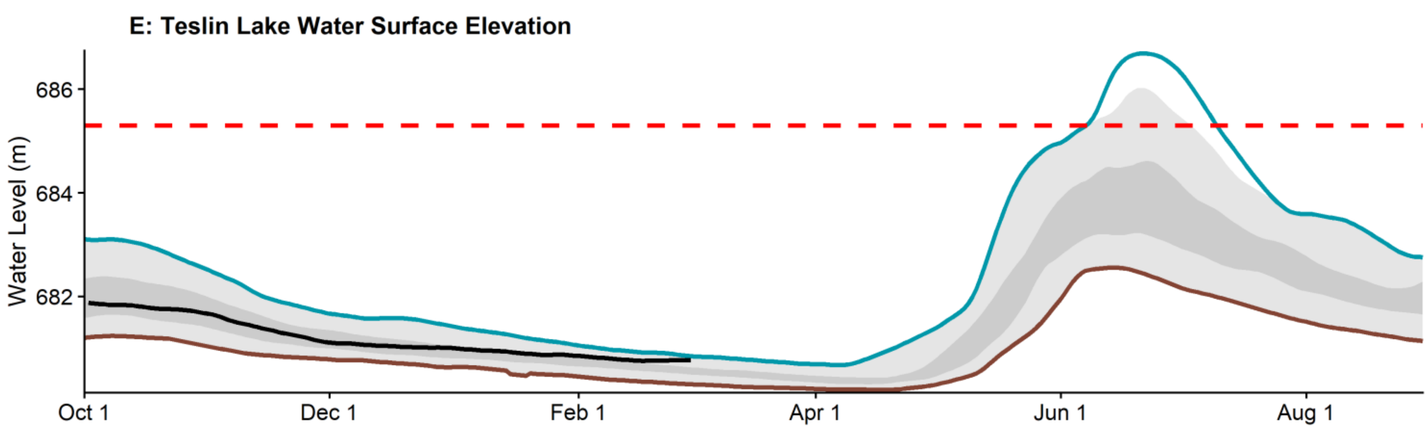


Teslin precipitation has been **well above normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **170%** of normal on March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **106%** of normal, with **1733°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests close to normal ice thickness on rivers and lakes of the region.



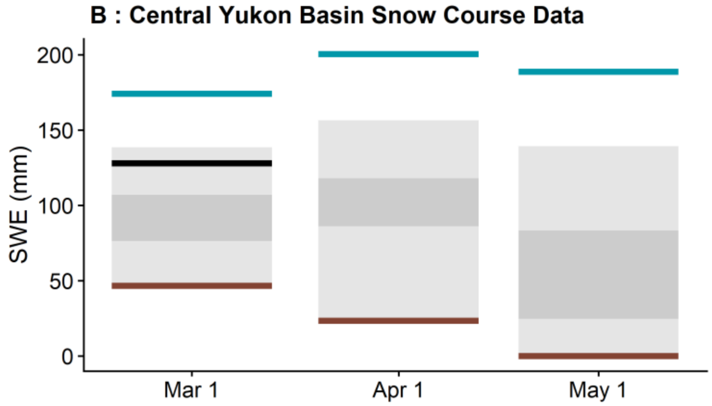


The measured water surface elevation (relative to sea level) in Teslin Lake is currently **well above normal** (Figure C). Teslin Lake typically peaks in late June and is predominantly snowmelt driven. The **well above normal** snowpack and **well above normal** water level suggest that summer water levels will be **well above normal**. Peak water levels will depend on spring weather patterns.

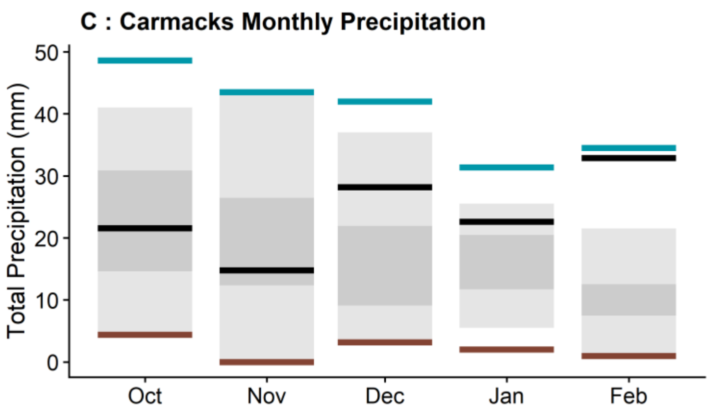


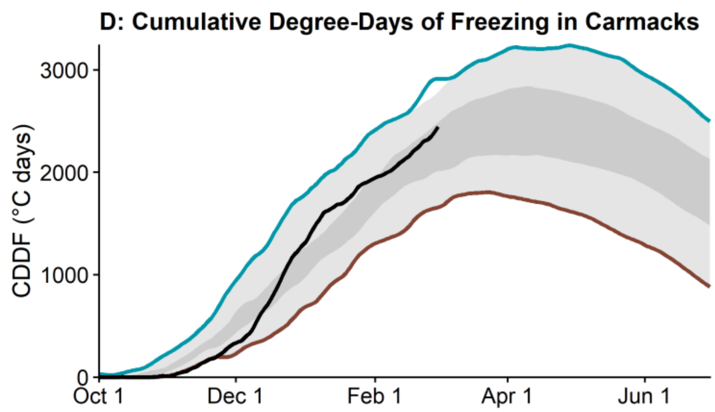
CENTRAL YUKON RIVER BASIN (CARMACKS)

The Central Yukon River Basin snowpack is **well above normal**. The basin-averaged Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **147%** of normal, with **128 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

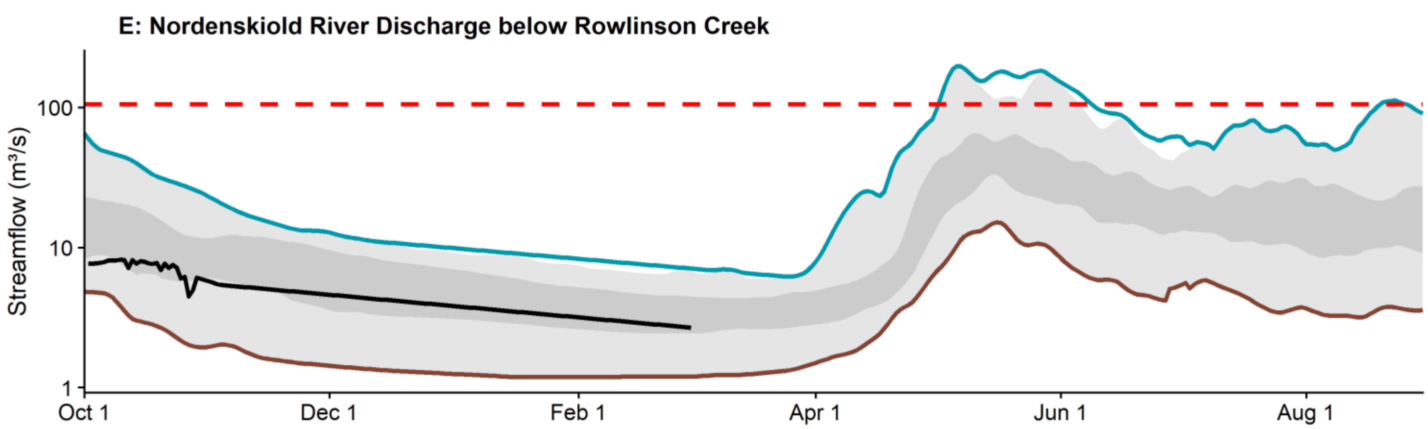


Carmacks precipitation has been **well above normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **142%** of normal on March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **106%** of normal, with **2443°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests close to normal ice thickness on rivers and lakes of the region.



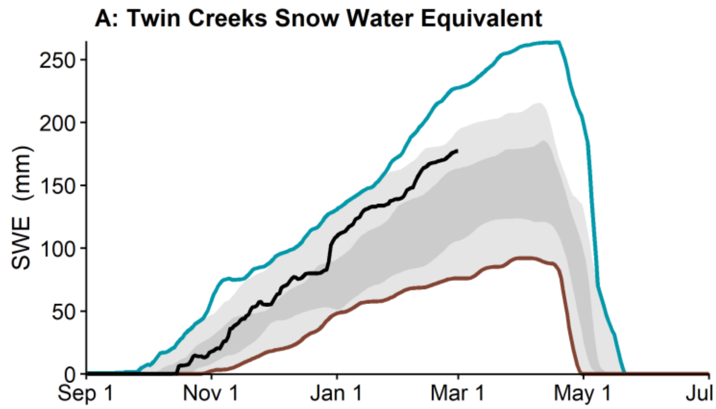


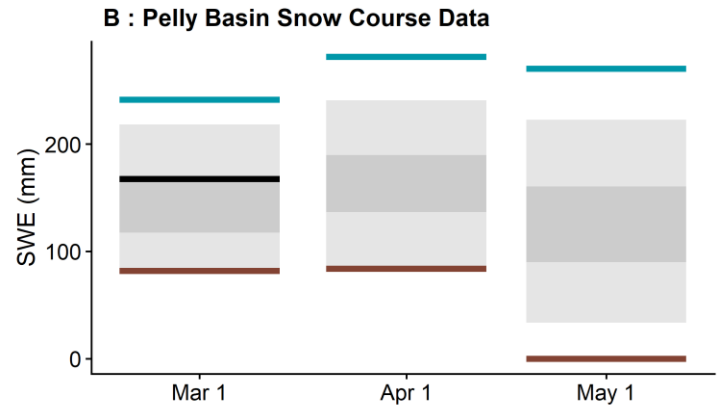
The estimated Nordenskiold River discharge is currently **below normal** (Figure E). The **well above normal** snowpack combined with **below normal** winter flows in the watershed suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **well above normal**. Weather patterns leading up to breakup and spring freshet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



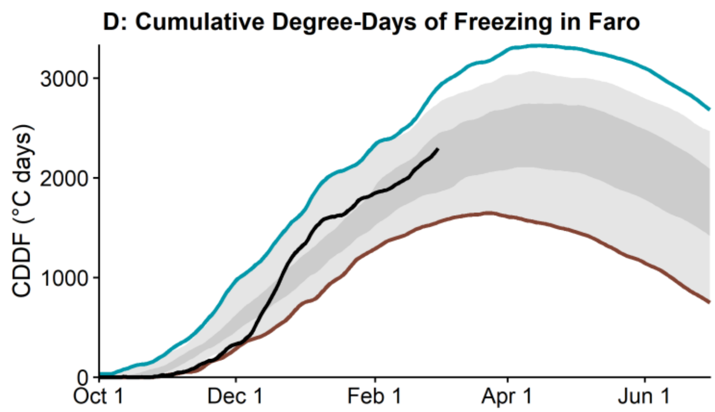
PELLY RIVER BASIN

The Pelly River Basin snowpack is **above normal**. At Twin Creeks Meteorological Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **145%** of normal (Figure A). The basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **122%** of normal, with **168 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

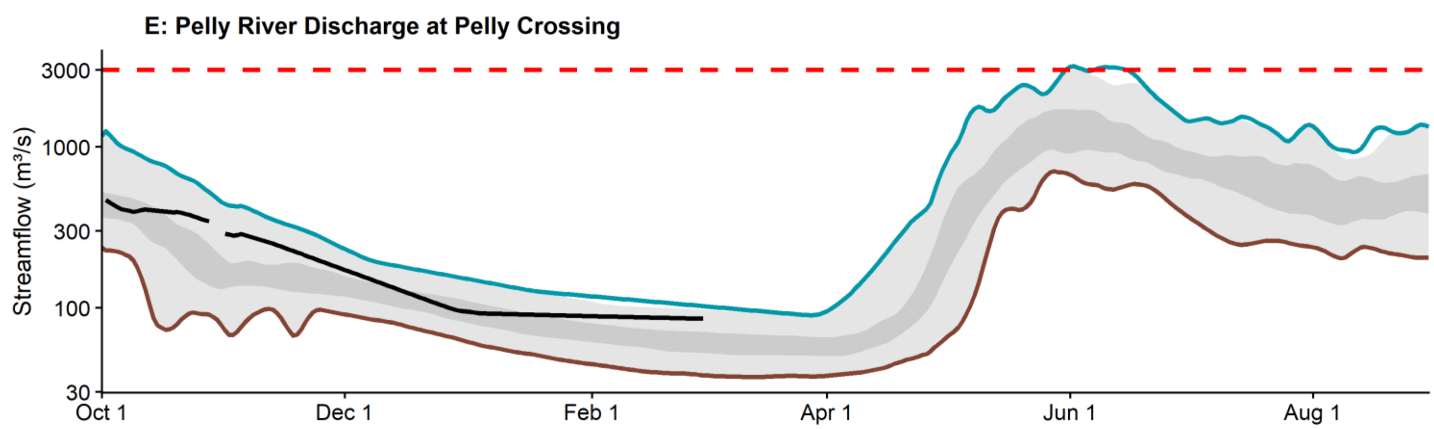




There are no precipitation data available at Faro but the snowpack data indicate that winter precipitation has been **above normal**. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **108%** of normal, with **2294°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests close to normal ice thickness on rivers and lakes of the region.

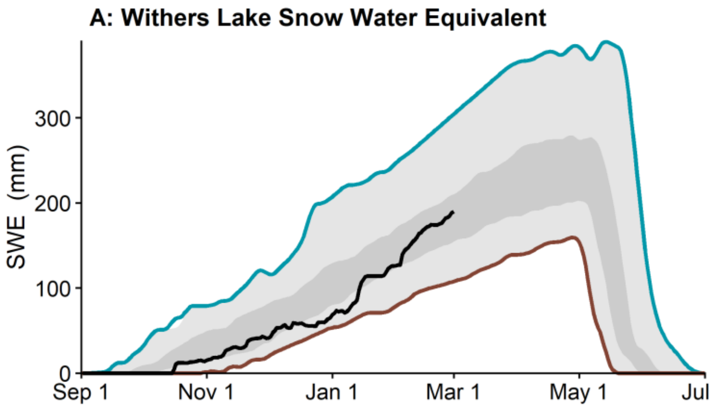


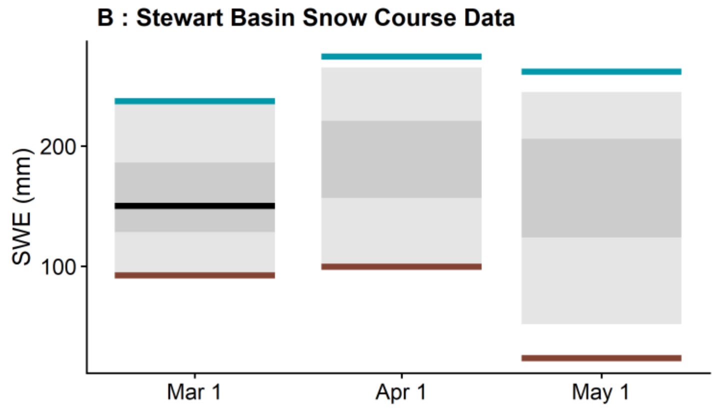
The estimated Pelly River discharge at Pelly Crossing is currently **well above normal** (Figure E). The **above normal** snowpack combined with **well above normal** winter flows in the watershed suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **above normal**. Weather patterns leading up to breakup and spring freshet will play a critical role in determining potential ice jam severity and peak water levels.



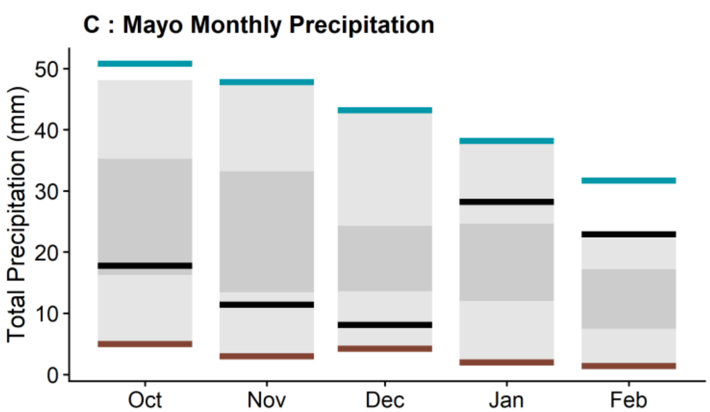
STEWART RIVER BASIN

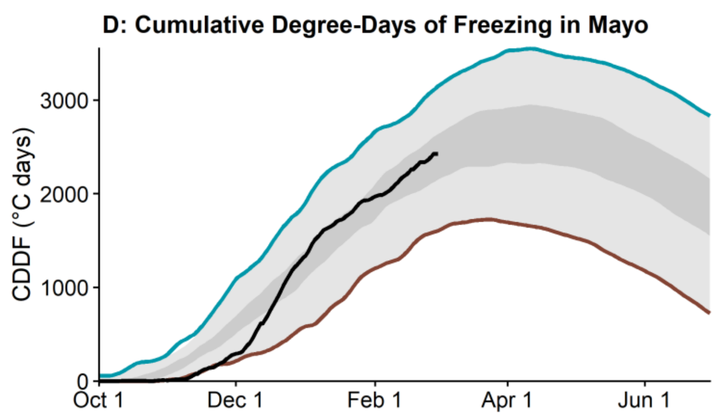
The Stewart River Basin snowpack is **normal**. At Withers Lake Meteorological Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **110%** of normal (Figure A). The basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **98%** of normal, with **150 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).



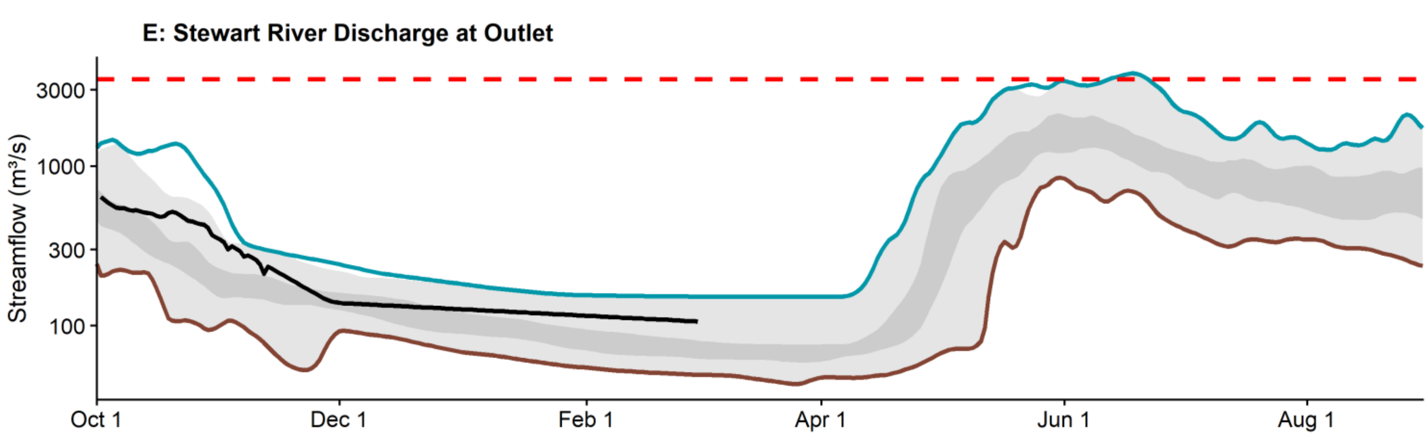


Mayo precipitation has been **below normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **89%** of normal on March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **98%** of normal, with **2424°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests normal ice thickness on rivers and lakes of the region.



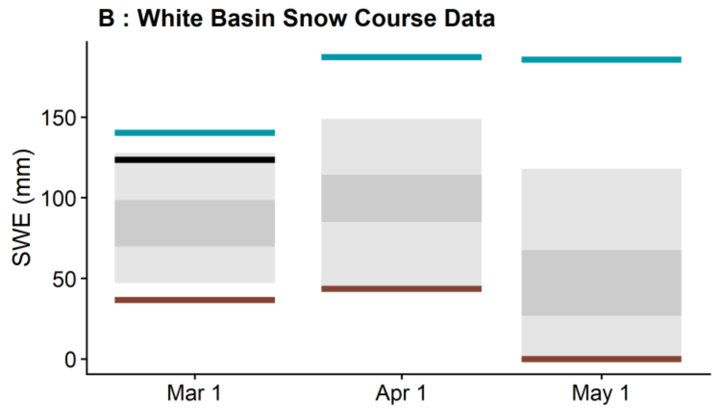


The estimated Stewart River discharge at the outlet is currently **well above normal** (Figure E). The **normal** snowpack combined with **well above normal** winter flows in the watershed suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **close to normal**. Weather conditions in March and April will determine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

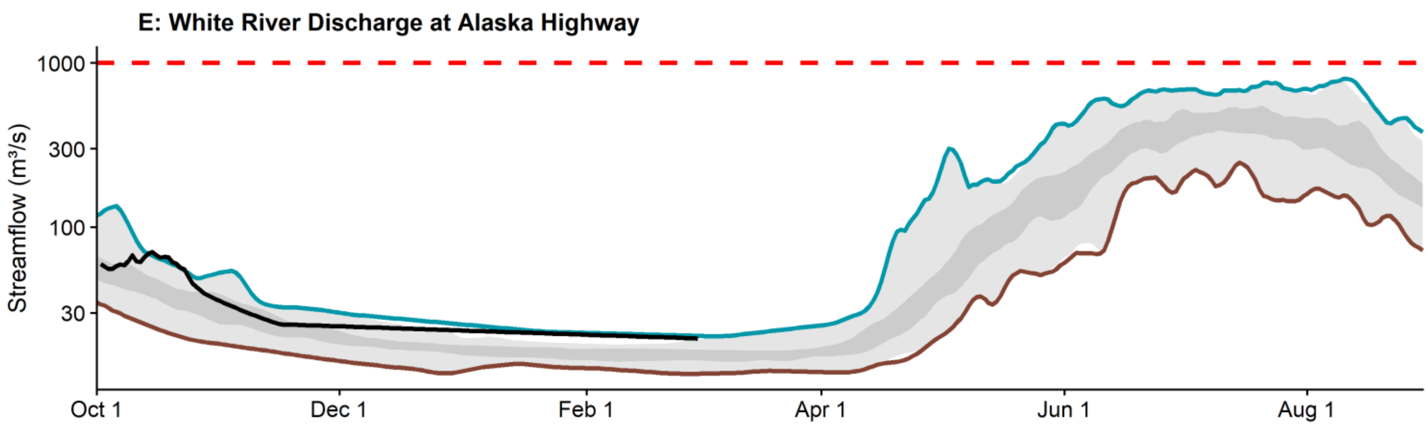


WHITE RIVER BASIN

The White River Basin snowpack is **well above normal**. The basin-averaged Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **147%** of normal, with **124 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

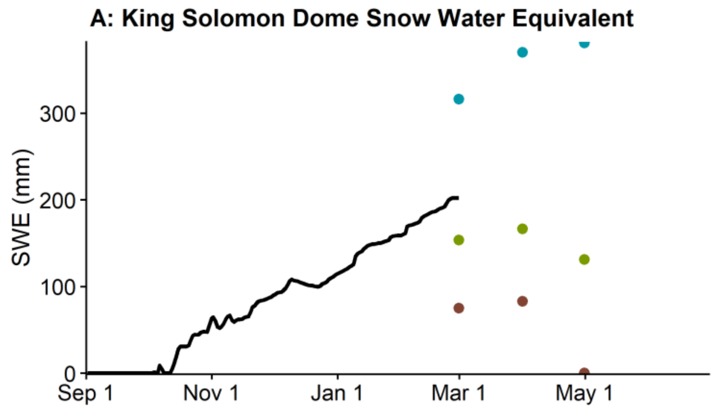


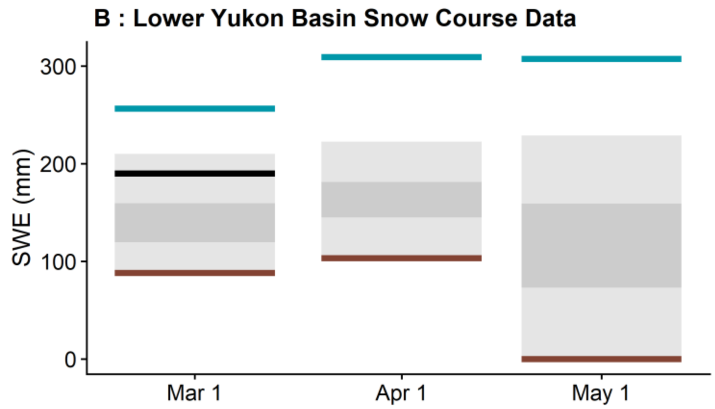
The estimated White River discharge at the Alaska Highway is currently **well above normal** (Figure E). In this watershed, high flows are dominated by mountain snowmelt and glacial melt that are largely influenced by summer temperatures and precipitation. The **well above normal** snowpack combined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



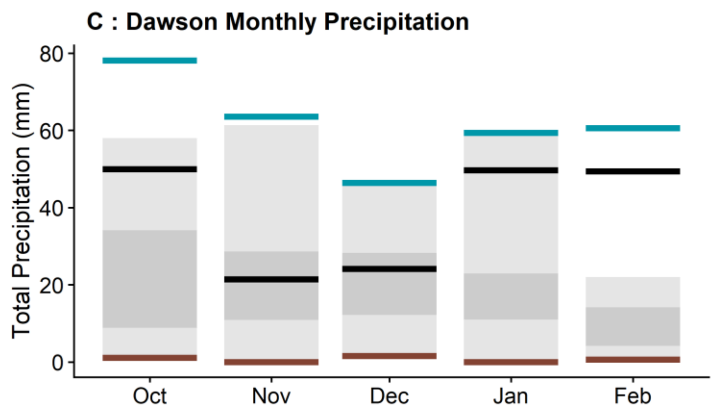
LOWER YUKON RIVER BASIN (DAWSON/KLONDIKE)

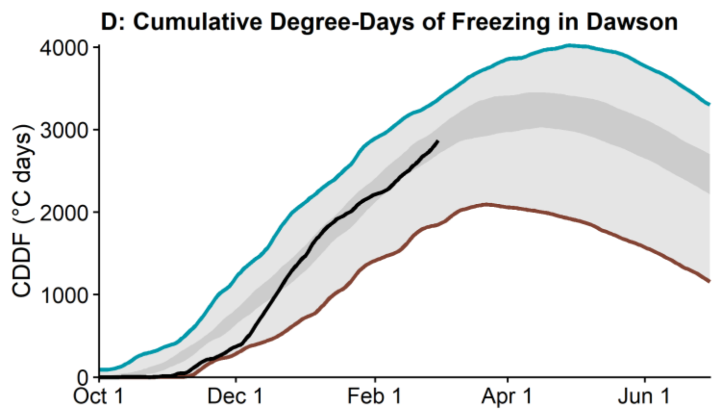
The Lower Yukon River Basin snowpack is **well above normal**. Established in 2022, King Solomon Dome Meteorological Station registered Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) at **129%** of normal when compared with the manual snow survey record for that site (Figure A). The basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **136%** of normal, with **190 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).



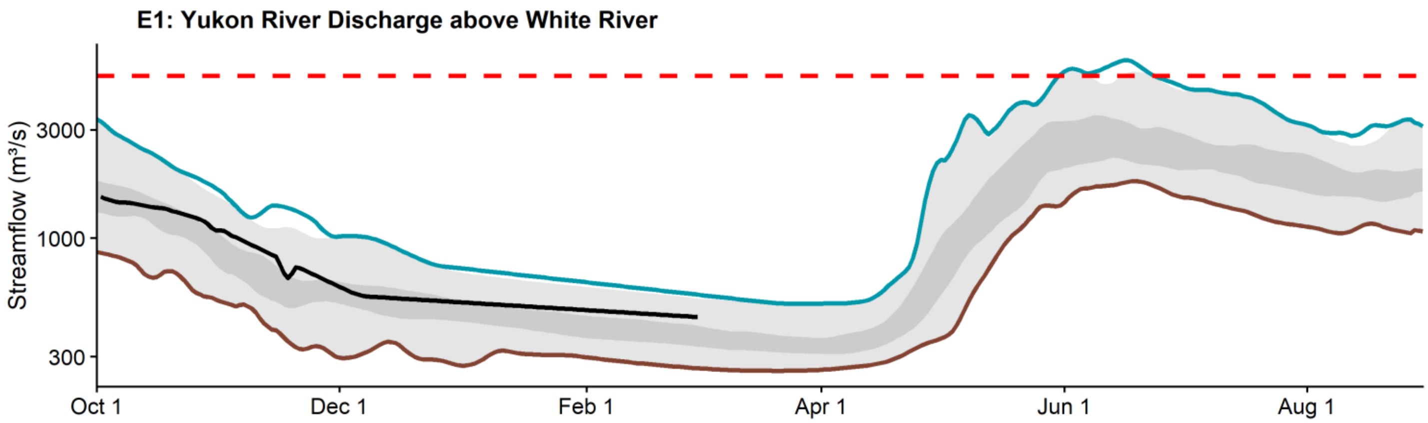


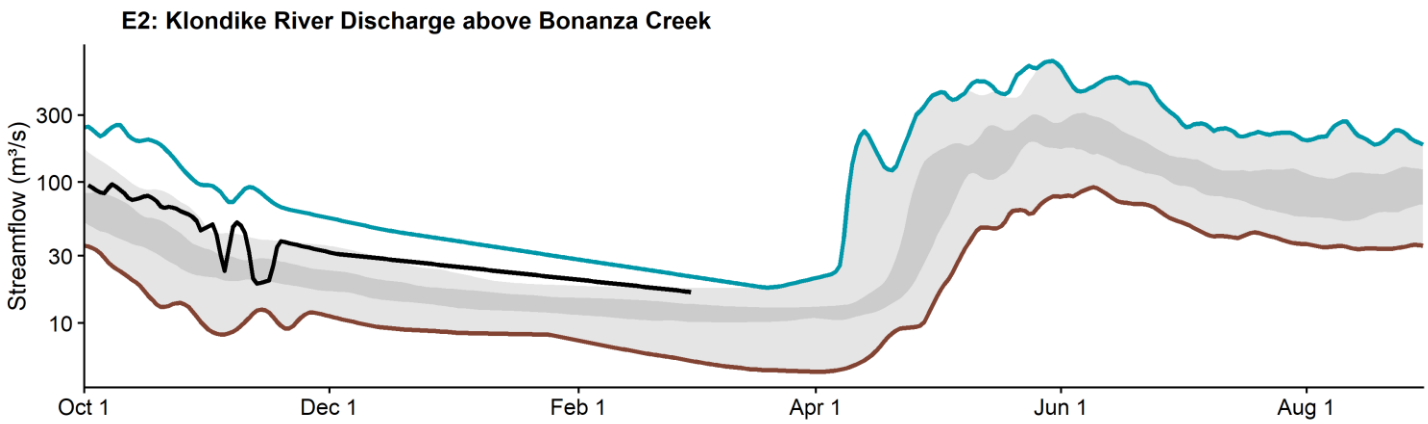
Precipitation at Dawson Airport has been **well above normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **202%** of normal on March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **101%** of normal, with **2866°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests normal ice thickness on rivers and lakes of the region.





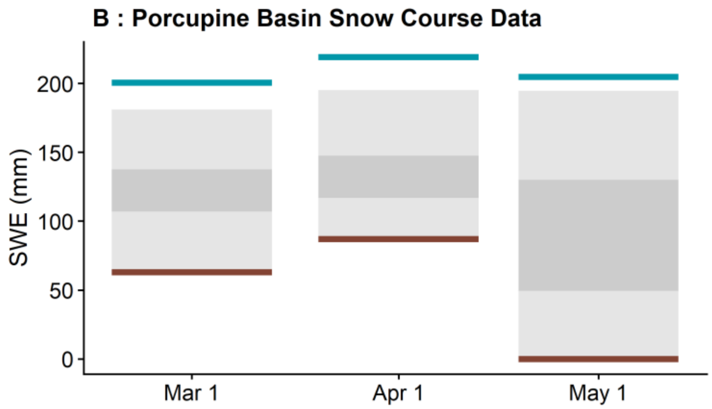
The estimated Yukon River discharge above White River is currently **well above normal** (Figure E1) while the estimated Klondike River discharge above Bonanza Creek is currently **well above normal** (Figure E2). The **above normal** upstream snowpack combined with **well above normal** winter flows suggests spring freshet flow volumes on the Yukon River will be **above normal**. The **well above normal** snowpack in the Klondike River Basin suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **well above normal**. Weather patterns leading up to breakup and spring freshet will play a critical role in determining potential ice jam severity and peak water levels.



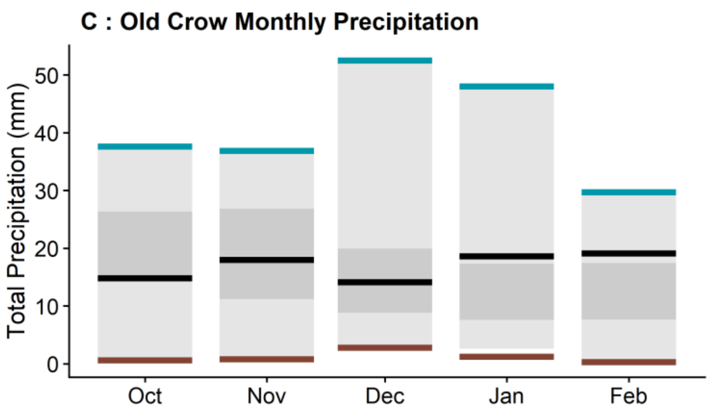


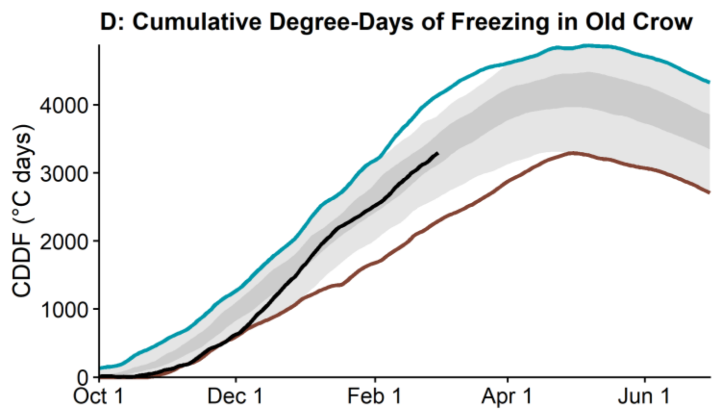
PORCUPINE RIVER BASIN

The Porcupine River Basin snowpack cannot be estimated for March 1 due to a lack of data (Figure B). Avalanches on the Dempster Highway prevented access to key basin snow courses. However, the Old Crow snow survey returned a snowpack of 102% of normal and climate modelling suggests close to normal snowpack for the basin.

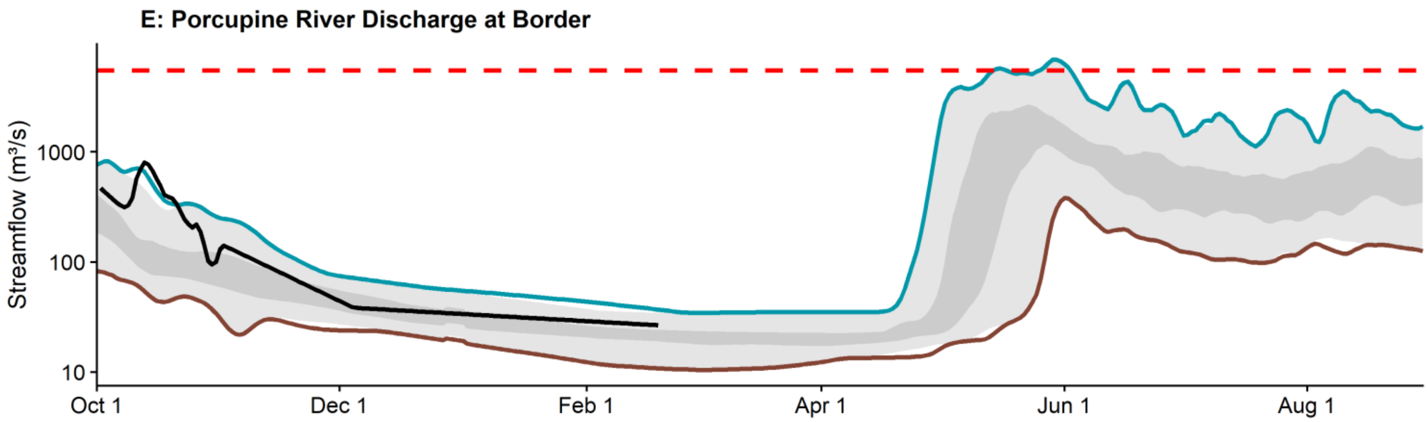


Precipitation at Old Crow Airport has been **close to normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **105%** of normal on March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **98%** of normal, with **3296°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests normal ice thickness on rivers and lakes of the region.



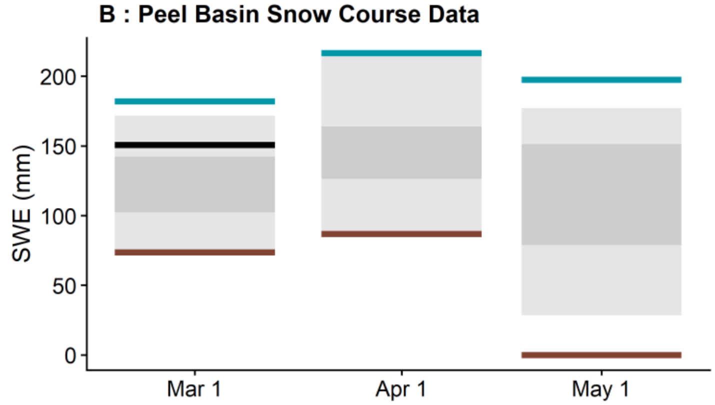


The estimated Porcupine River discharge is currently **well above normal** (Figure E). The available data suggest that the snowpack is **close to normal** and will result in **close to normal** freshet flows. April 1 snowpack data in combination with winter flows will make estimates of spring freshet scenarios possible for the next bulletin. Weather patterns leading to breakup and the spring freshet will play a critical role in determining potential ice jam severity and peak water levels.

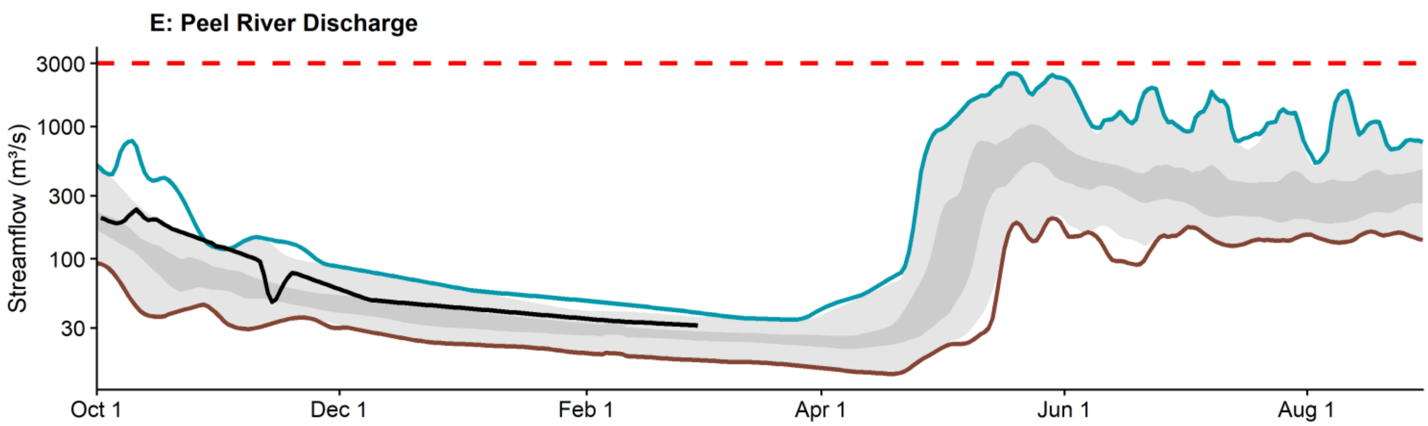


PEEL RIVER BASIN

The Peel River Basin snowpack is **above normal**. The basin-averaged Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **127%** of normal, with **151 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).

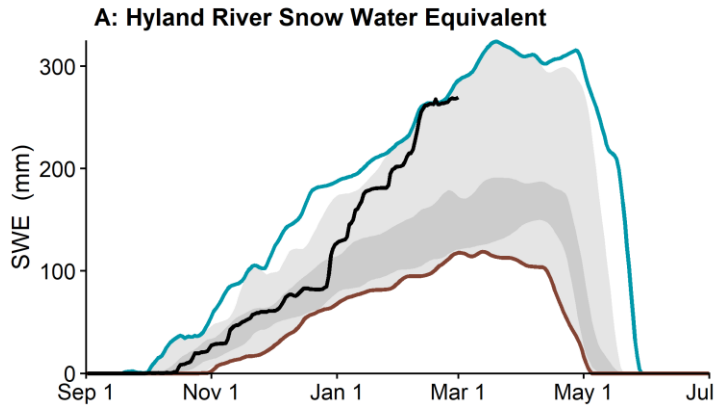


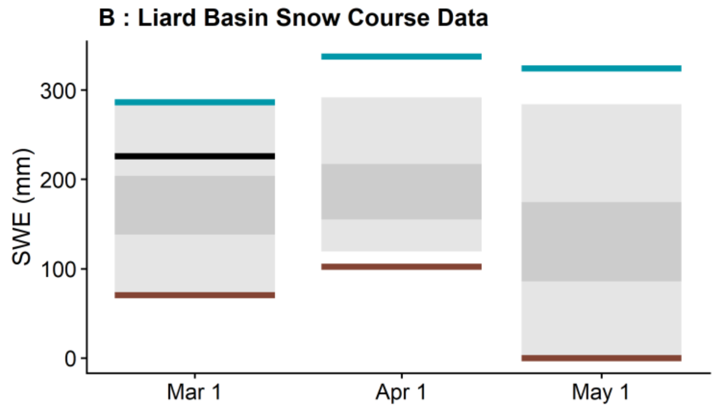
The estimated Peel River discharge is currently **well above normal** (Figure E). The **above normal** snowpack combined with **well above normal** winter flows suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **above normal**. Weather conditions in March and April will determine the most probable spring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



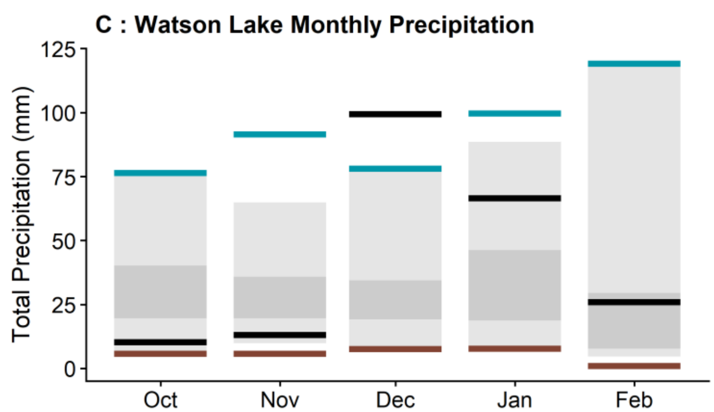
LIARD RIVER BASIN

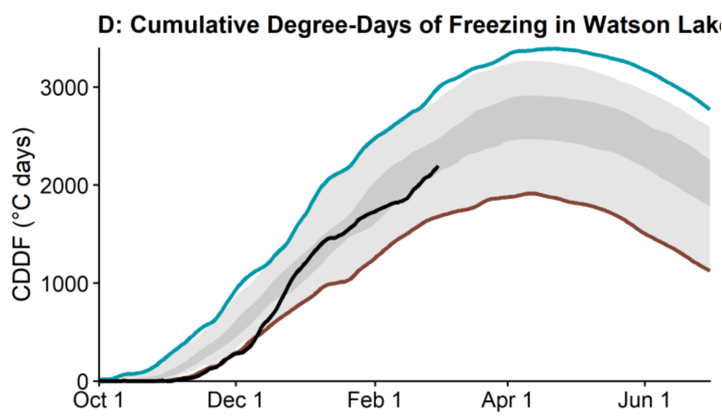
The Liard River Basin snowpack is **well above normal**. At Hyland Meteorological Station, Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **218%** of normal (Figure A). The basin-averaged SWE is estimated to be **146%** of normal, with **226 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).



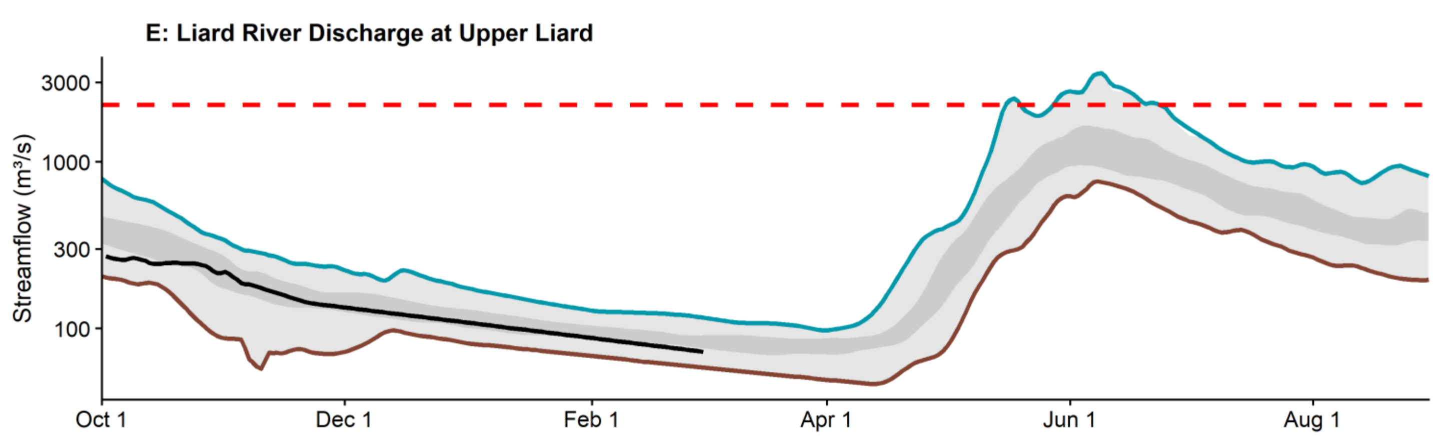


Precipitation at Watson Lake Airport has been **well above normal** from October through February (Figure C). Cumulative winter precipitation was **147%** of normal on March 1. Cumulative degree-days of freezing (CDDF) are **97%** of normal, with **2196°C-Days** on March 1 (Figure D), which suggests close to normal ice thickness on rivers and lakes of the region.



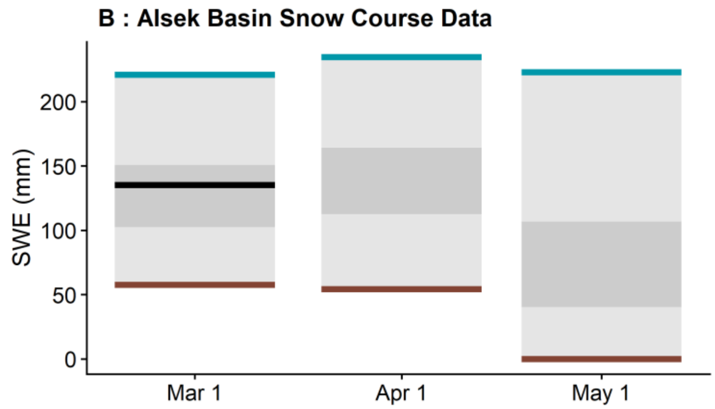


The estimated Liard River discharge at Upper Liard is currently **below normal** (Figure E). The **well above normal** snowpack in the watershed combined with **below normal** winter flows suggests spring freshet flow volumes will be **well above normal**. Weather conditions in March and April will determine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



ALSEK RIVER BASIN

The Alsek River Basin snowpack is **above normal**. The basin-averaged Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) is estimated to be **110%** of normal, with **135 mm** as of March 1 (Figure B).



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

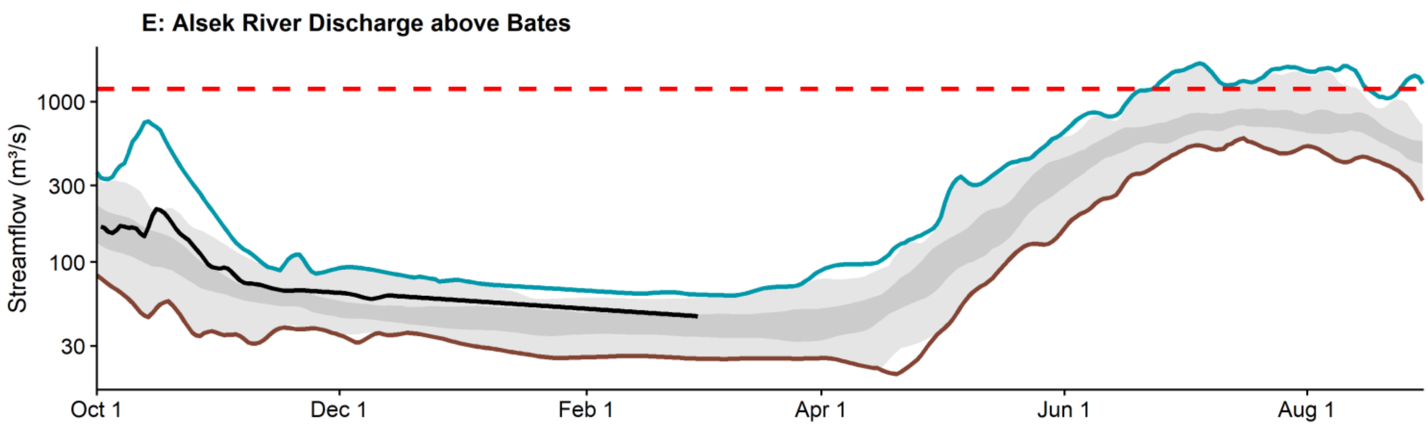


TABLE 1. SNOW SURVEY RESULTS BY DRAINAGE BASIN

Name	Identifier	Elevation (m)	Date of Survey (mm-dd)	Snow depth (cm)	Water content (SWE) (mm)	% of median SWE	Last year SWE (mm)	Median historical SWE (mm)	Years of record
Upper Yukon River Basin									
Tagish	09AA-SC01	1,080	02-24	90	184	143	117	129	50
Montana Mountain	09AA-SC02	1,020	02-24	79	180	135	85	133	51
Log Cabin (B.C.)	09AA-SC03	884	02-25	136	371	113	302	328	65
Atlin (B.C.)	09AA-SC04	730	02-23	68	154	156	96	99	61
Mt McIntyre B	09AB-SC01B	1,097	02-27	98	211	156	150	135	51
Whitehorse Airport	09AB-SC02	745	02-27	80	168	181	99	93 C	61 C
Teslin / Big Salmon River Basin									
Meadow Creek	09AD-SC01	1,235	02-25	131	328	137	238	240	50
Jordan Lake	09AD-SC02	930	N.S.	-	-	-	N.S.	122	34
Morley Lake	09AE-SC01	824	02-27	93	206	162	166	127	39
Central Yukon River Basin									
Mount Berdoe	09AH-SC01	1,035	02-26	70	140	147	85	95	49
Satasha Lake	09AH-SC03	1,106	02-26	67	133	164	87	81	37
Williams Creek	09AH-SC04	914	02-26	64	120	146	93	82	29
Pelly River Basin									
Twin Creeks	09BA-SC02	896	02-25	104	182	113	159	161 C	47 C
Hoole River	09BA-SC03	1,036	02-25	98	182	156	75	117	47
Burns Lake	09BA-SC04	1,112	02-25	122	233	120	N.S.	194	36
Finlayson Airstrip	09BA-SC05	988	02-25	76	119	131	71	91	39
Fuller Lake	09BB-SC03	1,126	02-24	90	158	93	132	169	3736
Russell Lake	09BB-SC04	1,060	02-24	115	209	108	219	194	38
Rose Creek	09BC-SC01	1,080	02-26	90	152	155	111	98	31
Pelly Farm	09CD-SC03	472	02-26	51	102	134	121	76	39
Stewart River Basin									
Plata Airstrip	09DA-SC01	830	02-24	92	148	92	160	161	45
Withers Lake	09DB-SC01	975	02-24	97	176	94	213	188	38
Rackla Lake	09DB-SC02	1,040	02-24	84	129	81	160	160	35
Edwards Lake	09DC-SC02	830	02-24	82	118	87	132	135	36
Calumet	09DD-SC01	1,310	02-23	83	171	102	153	167	49
Mayo Airport	09DC-SC01	548	02-25	62	96	107	80	90 C	56 C
White River Basin									
Mount Nansen	09CA-SC01	1,021	02-26	53	82	122	59	67	49
MacIntosh	09CA-SC02	1,160	02-26	70	121	155	77	78	49
Burwash Airstrip	09CA-SC03	810	02-24	45	81	202	32	40	49
Beaver Creek	09CB-SC01	655	02-25	85	134	209	93	64	51
Chair Mountain	09CB-SC02	1,067	N.S.	-	-	-	73	78	32
Casino Creek	09CD-SC01	1,065	02-26	94	169	155	124	109	46

Name	Identifier	Elevation (m)	Date of Survey (mm-dd)	Snow depth (cm)	Water content (SWE) (mm)	% of median SWE	Last year SWE (mm)	Median historical SWE (mm)	Years of record
Lower Yukon River Basin									
King Solomon Dome	09EA-SC01	1,070	02-26	97	204	134	209	152	51
Grizzly Creek	09EA-SC02	975	02-27	93	189	123	200	154	50
Midnight Dome	09EB-SC01	855	02-24	91	186	133	185	140	50
Boundary (Alaska)	09EC-SC02	1,005	N.S.	-	-	-	132	117	49
Porcupine River Basin									
Riffs Ridge	09FA-SC01	650	N.S.	-	-	-	97	133	39
Eagle Plains	09FB-SC01	710	N.S.	-	-	-	130	145	43
Eagle River	09FB-SC02	340	N.S.	-	-	-	107	112	42
Old Crow	09FD-SC01	299	02-27	63	113	102	117	111	36
Crow Mountain	09FD-SC02	437	02-27	65	135	-	149	-	1
Peel River Basin									
Blackstone River	10MA-SC01	929	02-27	80	136	156	98	87	50
Ogilvie River	10MA-SC02	595	02-27	85	154	171	98	90	50
Bonnet Plume Lake	10MB-SC01	1,120	02-24	89	143	99	140	144	35
Liard River Basin									
Watson Lake Airport	10AA-SC01	685	02-28	93	203	172	127	118	61
Tintina Airstrip	10AA-SC02	1,067	02-25	111	232	126	152	184	45
Pine Lake Airstrip	10AA-SC03	995	02-26	122	310	165	204	188	50
Ford Lake	10AA-SC04	1,110	02-25	104	187	115	125	162	36
Frances River	10AB-SC01	730	02-27	97	200	145	117	138	50
Hyland River	10AD-SC01	880	02-27	105	257	176	143	172 C	50 C
Alsek River Basin									
Canyon Lake	08AA-SC01	1,160	02-24	59	93	116	76	80	49
Alder Creek	08AA-SC02	768	02-26	90	171	128	143	134	45
Aishihik Lake	08AA-SC03	945	02-24	55	86	126	64	68	31
Haines Junction Farm	08AA-SC04	610	02-24	48	100	120	108	83	27
Summit	08AB-SC03	1,000	02-24	88	204	88	233	232	46
Coastal South-East Alaska Snow Courses									
Eaglecrest	08AK-SC01	305	03-02	135	404	93	94	434	43
Moore Creek Bridge	08AK-SC02	700	02-27	152	533	115	318	465	32

Date notes:

N.S. - No survey

B - Survey date is outside of valid sampling range

SWE notes:

E - Estimate

R - New record

Median historical SWE and Years of record notes:
C - Composite historical record. Current location measurements are combined with historical record from another nearby location. Historical median from composite can include adjustments to account for variation between the paired sampling locations:

- **Whitehorse Airport** (09AB-SC02) combines records from the old Whitehorse Airport snow course located within the airport grounds with new measurements taken a few hundred meters to the west of the airport. Two years of overlapping records exist (2023-2024). The new snow course uses historical SWE records from the old location (1965-2022) without any adjustments.
- **Twin Creeks** (09BA-SC02) record is based primarily on measurements at Twin Creeks A snow course located at the west end of the Twin Creeks air strip since 1977 up to now. Concurrent measurements taken at the east end of the air strip (Twin Creeks B) fill a 2017-2020 data gap. Six years of overlapping records (2016 and 2021-2025) are used to adjust the historical SWE transferred from course B into course A (a correction factor of 1.201 applies to 2017-2020 SWE data).
- **Mayo Airport** (09DC-SC01) consists of a union of two five-point courses. Current results consist of a simple average of both courses. Historical median is composed of the following results: 1968-1986 records come solely from 09DC-SC01A (Mayo Airport A); 1987-2025 records come from the average of 09DC-SC01A and 09DC-SC01B (Mayo Airport B).
- **Hyland River** (10AD-SC01) combines records from the old Hyland River snow course located near the Hyland River air strip with new measurements taken 6 kilometers to the north of the old station since 2018. Five years of overlapping records (2018-2022) were used to adjust the historical SWE transferred from the old location into the new one (a correction factor of 1.092 applies to the 1976-2017 SWE results).

MAP 4. SNOW COURSE LOCATIONS