

# OSHER LIFELONG LEARNING INSTITUTE

The Osher Lifelong Learning Institute at Boise State University is a membership-based lifelong learning program. We offer a wide variety of college-level, non-credit programs designed for intellectually curious adults age 50 and over.

This talk & more posted at:  
[https://snowweatherandflow  
.blog/](https://snowweatherandflow.blog/)

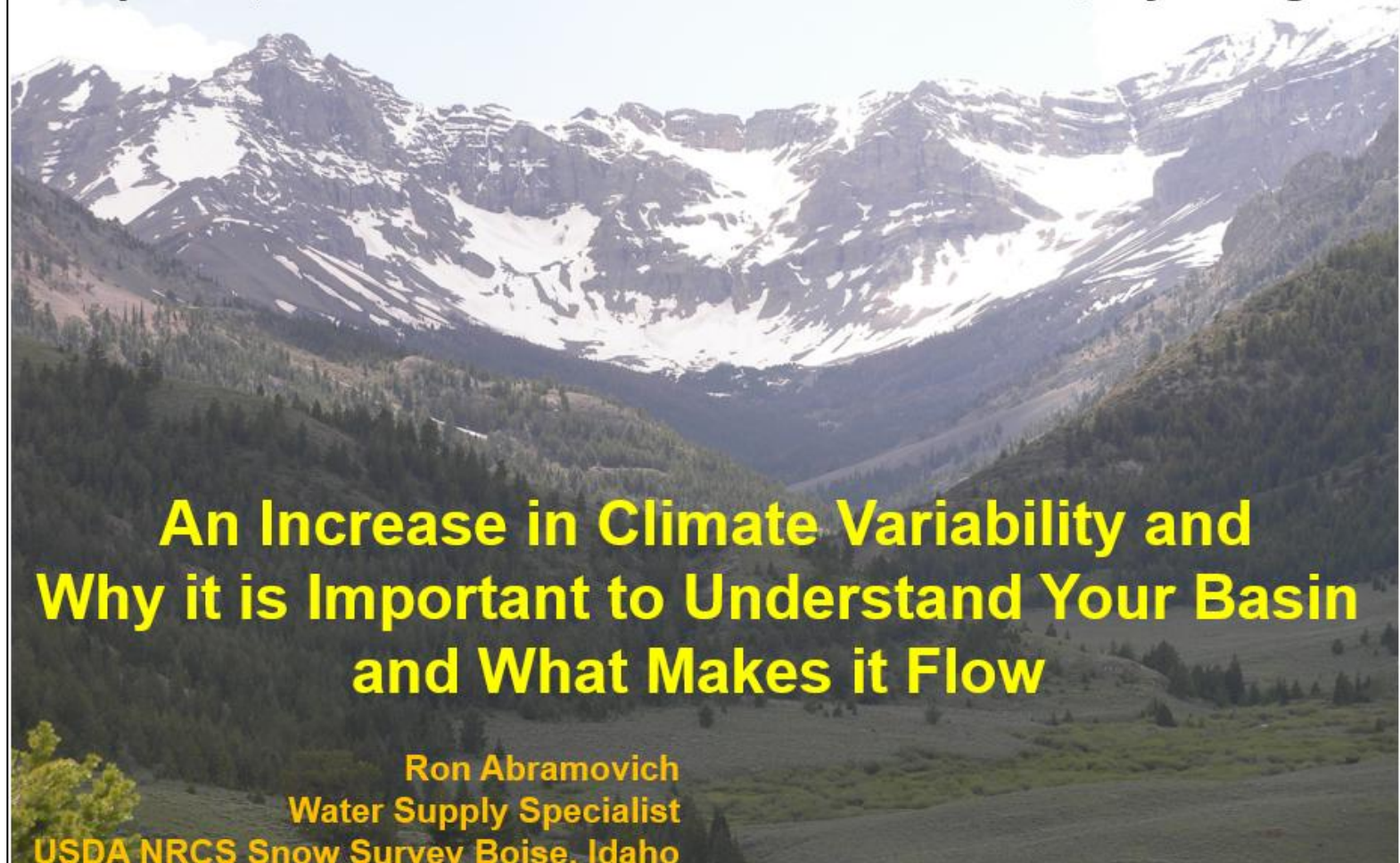
**Ron Abramovich**  
Mostly retired  
and still watching  
the weather...

## Snow: Idaho's Frozen Liquid Gold (Hybrid) Part I April 22, 2026

**81<sup>st</sup> Annual Meeting of the Western Snow Conference**  
"Wild Weather in the Wild West"

April 16, 2013

Jackson, Wyoming



**An Increase in Climate Variability and  
Why it is Important to Understand Your Basin  
and What Makes it Flow**

**Ron Abramovich**  
Water Supply Specialist  
USDA NRCS Snow Survey Boise, Idaho

## **Snow: Idaho's Frozen Liquid Gold (Hybrid)**

This course will discuss the building of Idaho's mountain snowpack as it reaches its peak in early April and current water supply outlook.

We'll examine the history of snow surveys and the usefulness of water supply information as well as current snow levels and water supply outlook.

We also will explore the importance of understanding your watershed and what makes it flow, current snow levels, water supply outlook, and key snow, flow and weather relationships to watch as our rivers rise.

***PLEASE NOTE:*** *The first session of this course will meet on February 18, and the second session will meet on April 22.*

**Presenter: Ron Abramovich**, retired Water Supply Specialist, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

**Dates and time:** **Session One:** Wed., Feb. 18, 1:30-3:30 p.m.  
**Session Two: Wed., Apr. 22, 1:30-3:30 p.m.**

Watch a preview of this program here: [\*\*Snow: Idaho's Frozen Liquid Gold\*\*](#)

## Topics:

- **Increase in Climate Variability Leads to Importance to Understand your Basin and What Makes it Flow**
- **Key Snow 2 Flow Relationships to Watch**
  - **Snow Covered Area**
  - **Key Precipitation Thresholds**
  - **Key Temperature Relationships**
- **Past Research**
- **Current Snow Conditions and Water Supply Outlook – how dry is it ?**
- **2026-2027 Super El Nino is Brewing**

**April 13, 2026**

**18" in 24 Hours**

**20" in 28 Hours**

**2.4" of SWE**

**2" of total precipitation**

**Temps around 30 F.**



## **Relationships have been around a long time...**

**June 1806, Nez Perce told Lewis & Clark you can't get over Lolo Pass until the rivers come up for 2 weeks, then the snow at Lola Pass will be melted.**

From Vernon Preston book published by the American Meteorological Society  
***Lewis & Clark, Weather and Climate Data from the Expedition Journals, 2006***

***June 17, 1806 A skier's dream vacation - an expedition's curse - heavy snows in the bitterroots***

**The Expedition is forced to retrograde back towards the Weippe Prairie in Idaho as the numerous storms during the winter of 1805-1806 dumped upwards of 10-18 feet of snow.<sup>3, 4, 5</sup>**

**The party had to request assistance from Nez Perce guides and wait until June 24 to continue their trek over the Lolo Trail.**

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**The party had to request assistance from Nez Perce guides and wait until June 24 to continue their trek over the Lolo Trail.**

**Lewis & Clark  
and crew had an  
extended stay  
vacation in  
Kamiah, Idaho  
May 14 - June 10,  
1806 before  
returning home.**

**Deepest snow  
NRCS measured  
at Lolo Pass was  
10.5 ft deep.**

**Key is:**

**Snow falls, accumulates and melts consistent year to year, decade to decade, & century to century (?)**

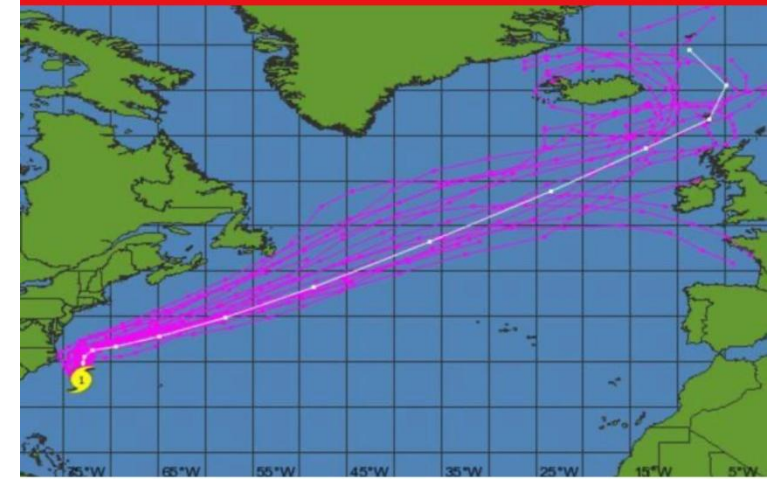
**Idaho's Most Popular Snow 2 Flow Relationship:**

- **Banner Summit SNOTEL Site melt relationship with timing of MF Salmon River snowmelt peak flow**
  - **Works in high years, low years, and even after all the major fires in the basin**

**More about this later...**

Our weather is always changing to create our climate.

Key is figuring out the driving forces & relationships to make better decisions to mitigate impacts in a changing climate. **And understand what is pushing what?**



News > Scottish News

### **STORM WARNING** Hurricane Lee path – where is the storm now and how will it affect Scotland’s weather?

Lee has been upgraded to a Category 2 storm as it moves across the North Atlantic and forecasters have warned Brits to be prepared for strong winds and heavy rain

← Daily

September 2023 →



# Past Research



**May Showers over Driggs, Idaho taken from Grand Targhee SNOTEL Site, 9260 ft**

*Tom.Pagano@por.usda.gov*

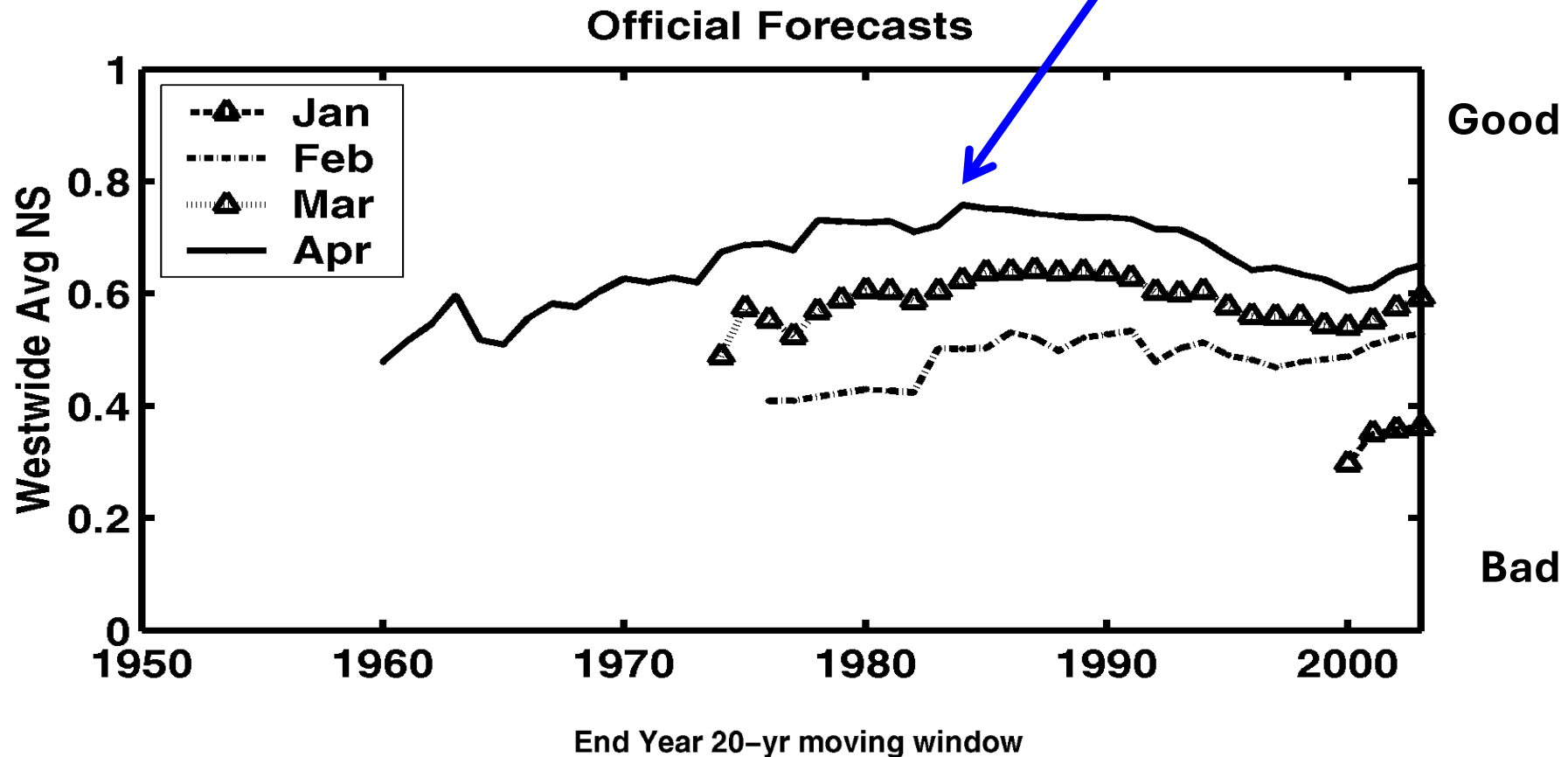
## *Long-term Trends in Water Supply Forecast Skill*

**Are there any long-term trends in April 1  
water supply forecast skill?**

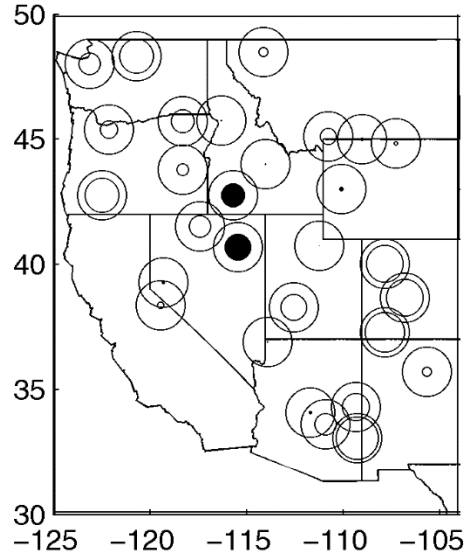
**If so, where, when and why?**

**Average skill of all forecasts over 20-yr moving window for the West, as a whole.**

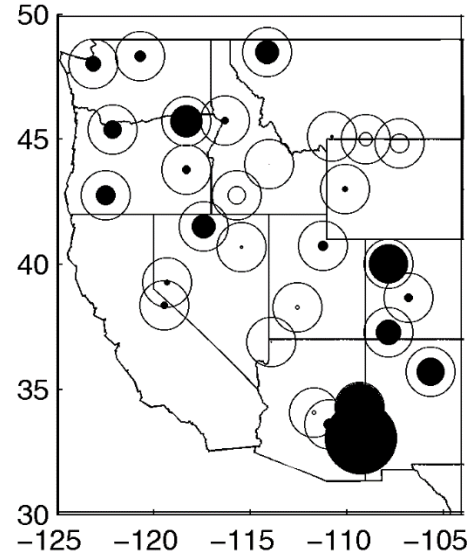
**April 1 forecast skill peaked around 1985 then slumped afterwards**



**1961-80**



**1981-00**



**Calm**



**Typical**



**Extreme**

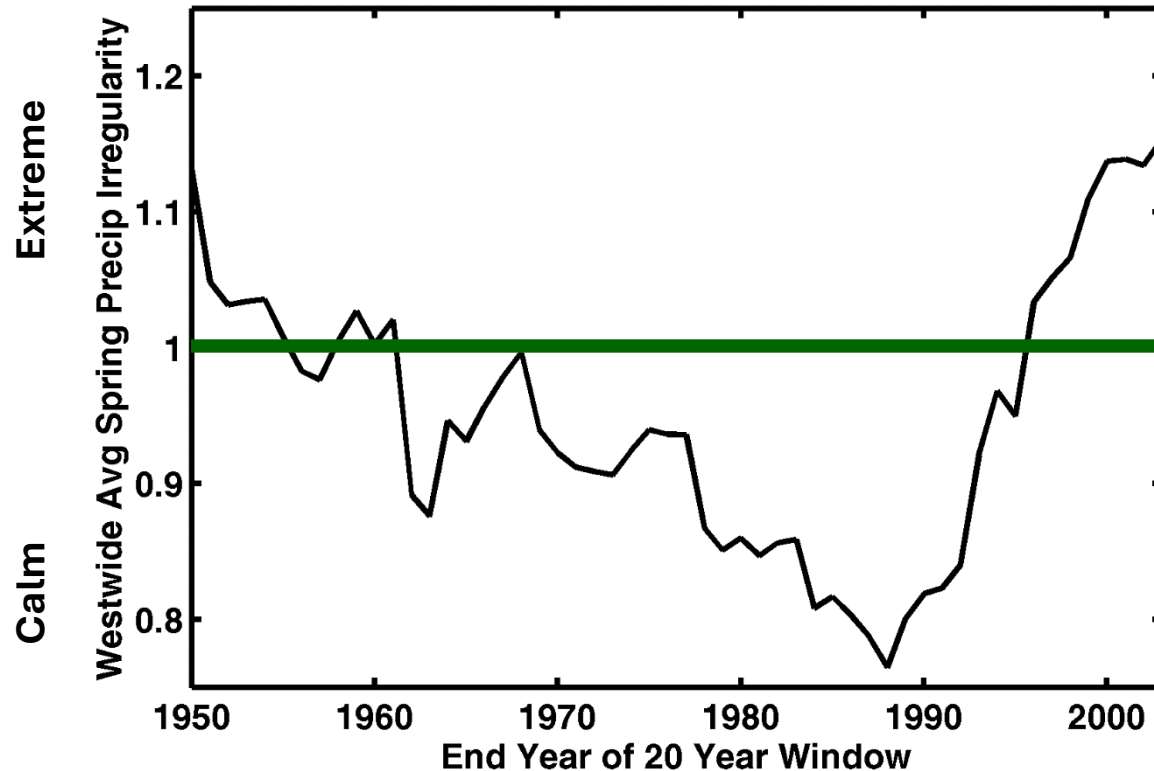
**Where is spring  
precipitation  
more irregular?**

**Now, especially in  
PNW  
and Southwest,  
whereas before it was  
very calm**

**This matches decline  
in forecast skill**

**20-year moving  
window  
Spring precipitation  
“irregularity”**

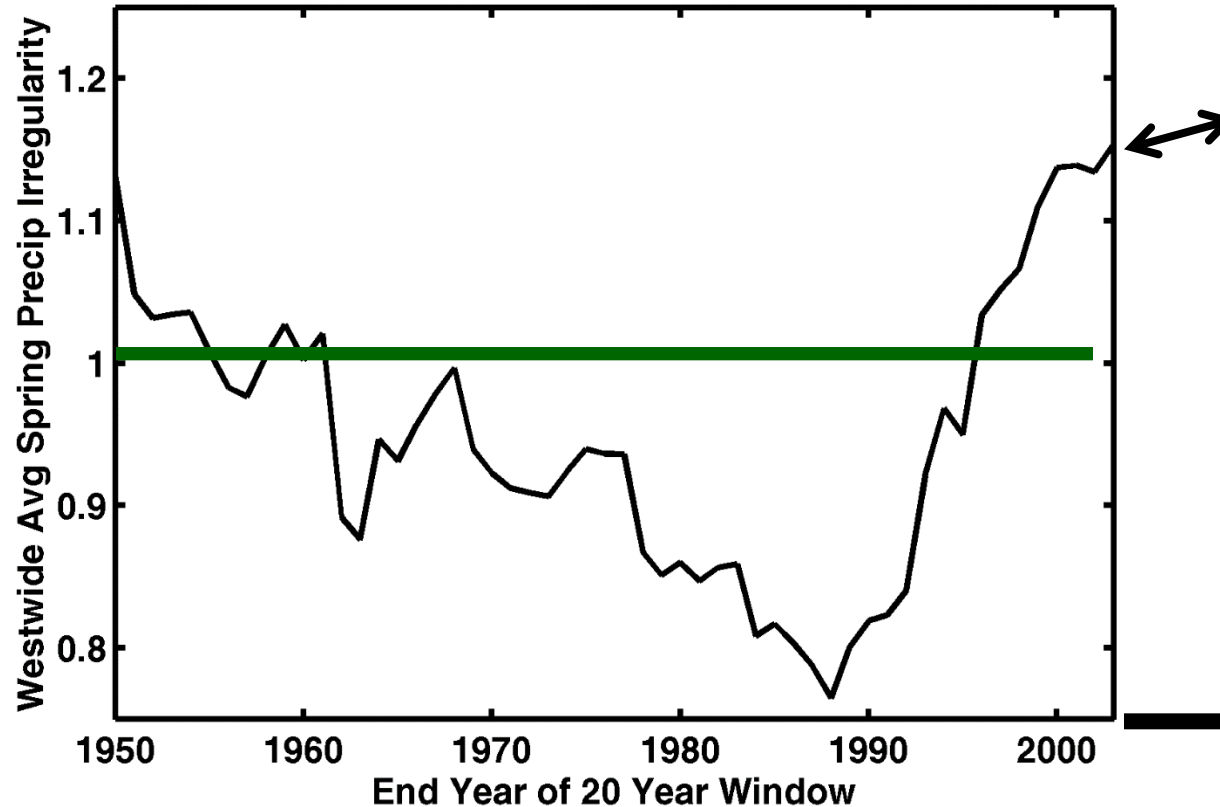
Westwide average of 29 basins



**More than 1 =  
more extreme  
than usual**

**Less than 1 =  
Calm, reliably  
near-normal**

**The question is:**



**Will trend  
continue**

**or**

**Return to normal?**

**Based on events since  
mid-2000s, it seems like  
trend is continuing...**

# **Old Timer Relationships**

## **What do you see in the snow?**



**Hint – it is Not a blue BSU Bronco**



# It's the Big Lost White Stallion

And when you see it, means the peak flow has occurred.

Picture taken June 8, 2006

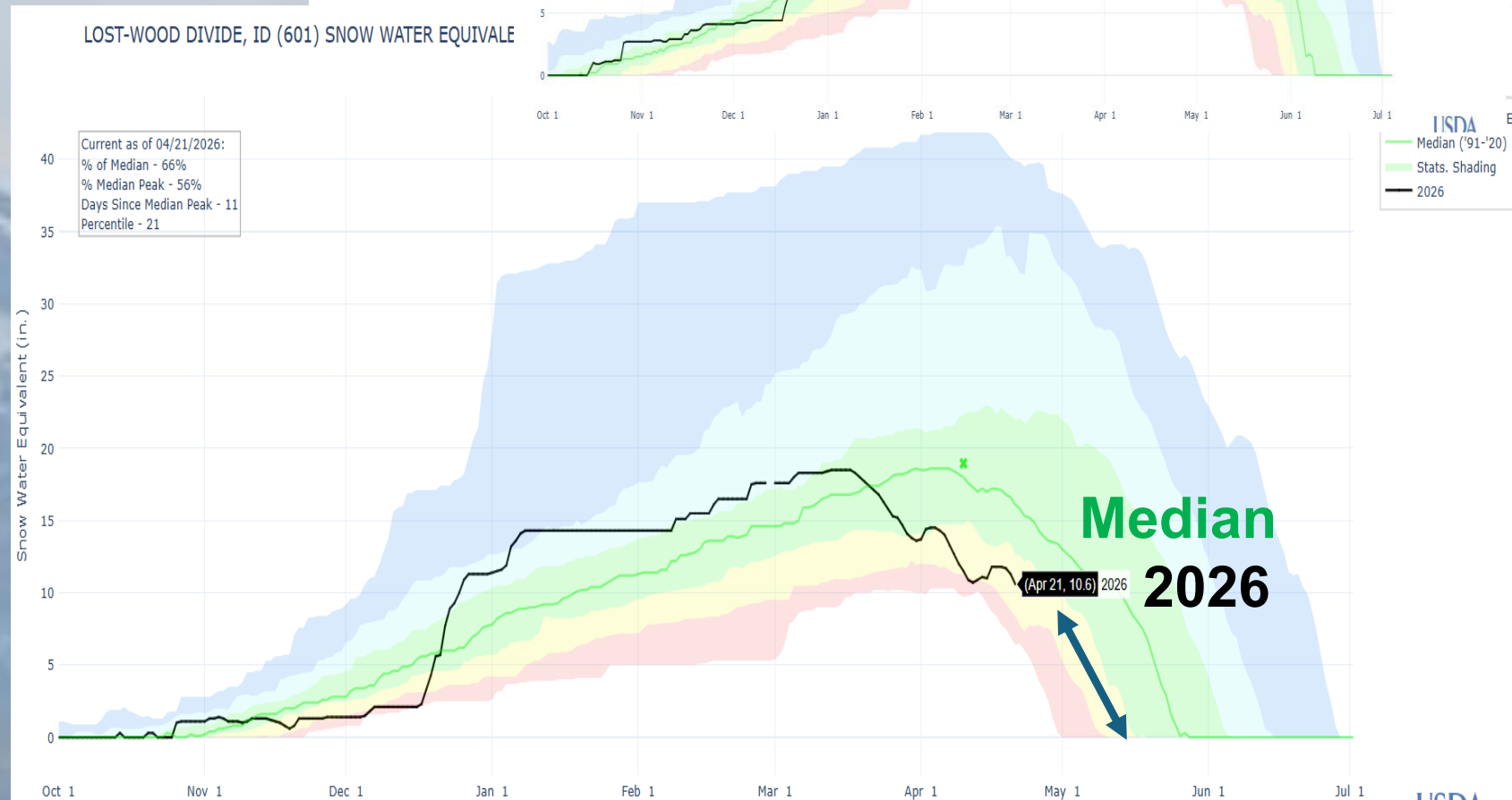
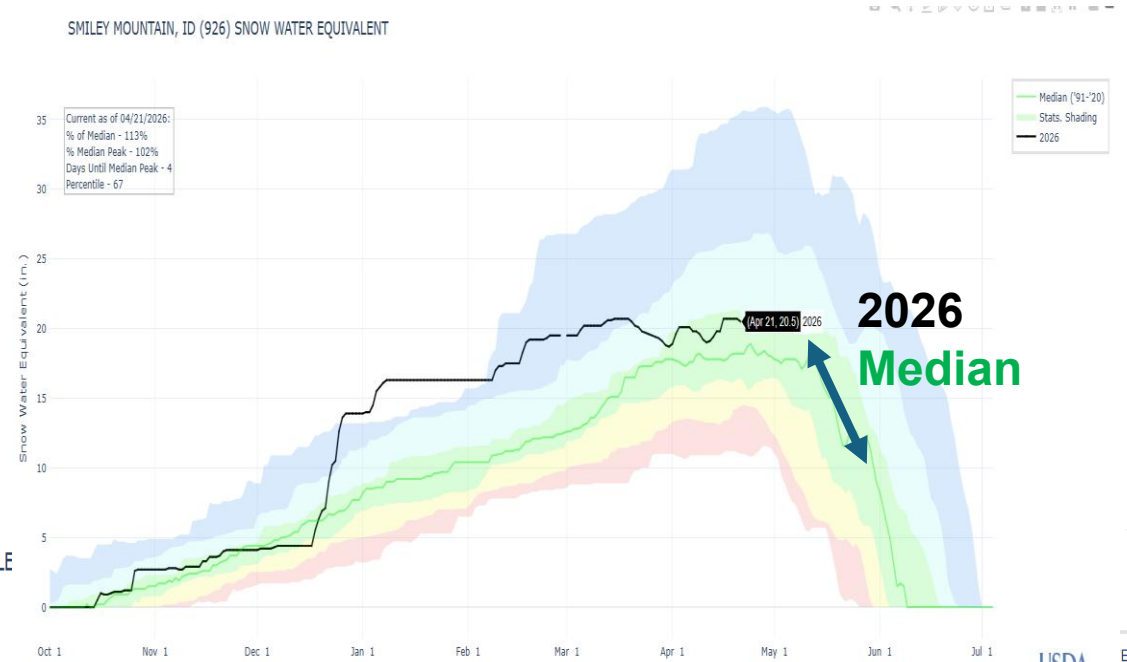
- First day melted out was Lost-Wood Divide and had SWE of 0.0"
- Snow2 Flow Relationship shows Big Lost River snowmelt peak flow occurs just after melt out.



# It's the Big Lost White Stallion

## And when you see it, means the peak flow has

- Snow2Flow Relationship shows Big Lost River snowmelt peak flow occurs just after melt out for Lost Wood-Divide & when Smiley Mountain is half melted.



## Big Wood Basin Key Indicators

**Dollarhide Summit - Key Site** represents high snow on north facing slopes.

Point data that represented 160 square miles of the 640 m<sup>2</sup> in Big Wood basin / model.

**But Burned in 2013**



Dollarhide Summit SNOTEL 8420 feet



## Key Snow Indicators

**Dollarhide Summit** - If you have snow on the pillow, you can still have another streamflow increase.

**Galena Summit SNOTEL Site --- No Snow No Flood**

Big Wood River has never been at flood stage, 4100 cfs, after Galena Summit melts out.

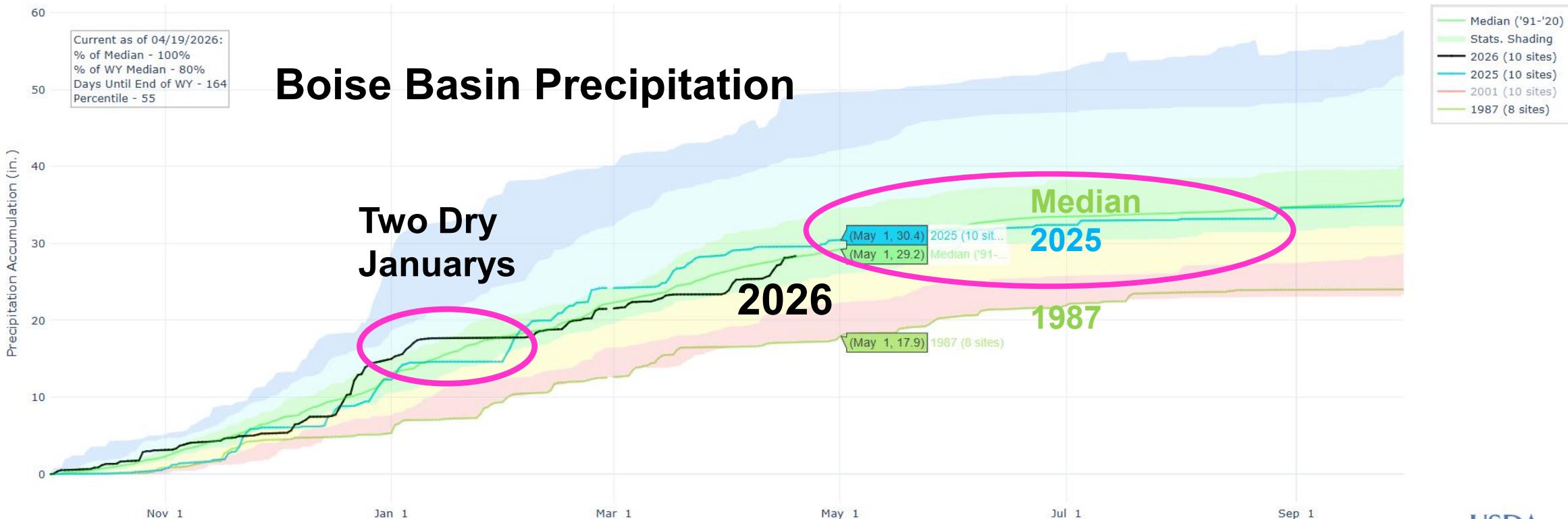
# Key Precipitation Relationships:

- **Big Wood Basin: Spring Precipitation - need 3/4 inch to prime soils & 1/3 inch the next day to produce runoff**
- **Precipitation Trends in Summer & Winter**  
1-2 months of below normal precip in winter vs. 2-3 of below normal precip in summer

# Idaho Precipitation Concerns

- Idaho – Winter rain-on-snow events typically happen mid-Nov to mid-Feb below 5,000 feet
- Summer - extended period of rain free days has greater influence on fires than low winter snowfall.
- Summer Monsoons Aug 2016 => 3-5” fell over the weekend – near Twin Falls

PRECIPITATION ACCUMULATION IN BOISE



# Troy Magney paper – Spatial and Seasonal Changes in Idaho’s Max Daily Prec Events: Implications for Ag



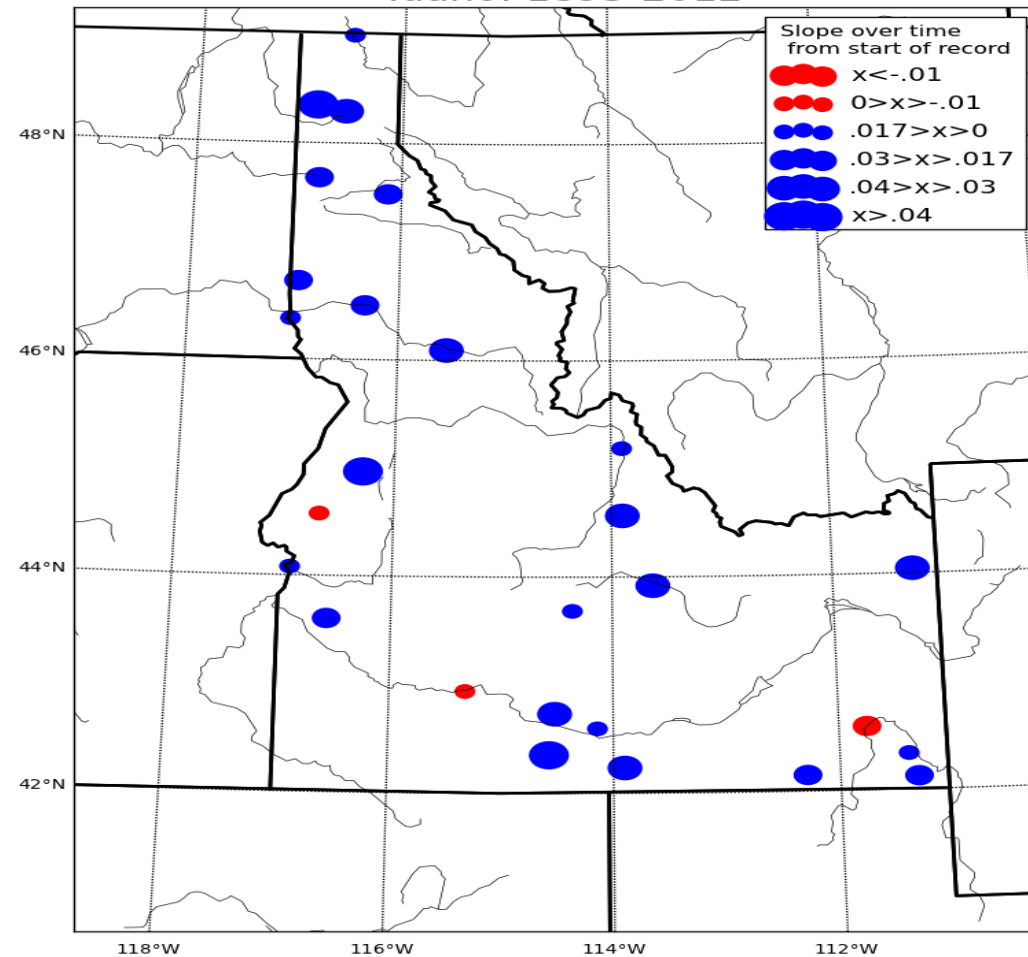
## Spatial and Seasonal Changes in Idaho’s Maximum Daily Precipitation Events

Troy Magney<sup>1,2,4</sup>, John Abatzoglou<sup>3</sup>, P. Zion Klos<sup>4</sup>, Jan Eitel<sup>1,2</sup>, Lee Vierling<sup>1,2</sup>, Von Walden<sup>3</sup>



- **Observed warming has led to an intensification of the largest precipitation events, primarily in spring/summer<sub>2</sub>**

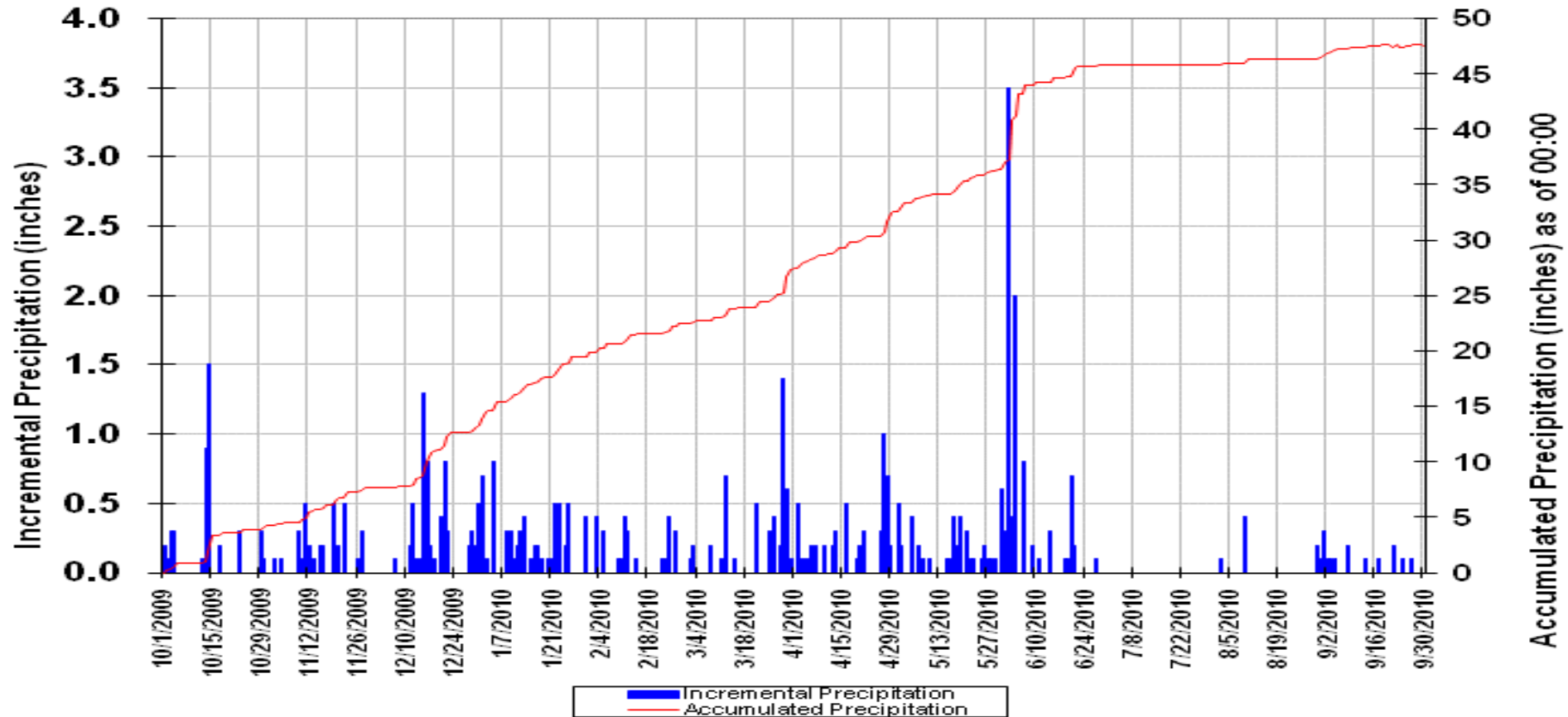
Degree of Change in Extreme Precipitation Events Idaho: 1895-2012



## Key Precipitation Events:

- **Eastern Idaho: May 2010 ~1.5”** in 24 hours with snow on valley floor produced flood event.
- **Payette Basin: Jan 1997 & May 2010: 3.0+”** in 24 hours is Key Indicator for Brundage Reservoir SNOTEL near McCall that led to major flooding when snow present.
  - June 2, 2010 spring event of 3.5” without snow on valley floor did not produce major flood.

2010 Daily Precipitation for Brundage Reservoir SNOTEL




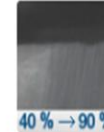







# Key Temperature Relationships for Big Wood & Salmon Falls Rivers

- Trends** - Boise high temperatures of 70-75 degrees F for several (days 5-7 days) days will initiate significant rise in streams.

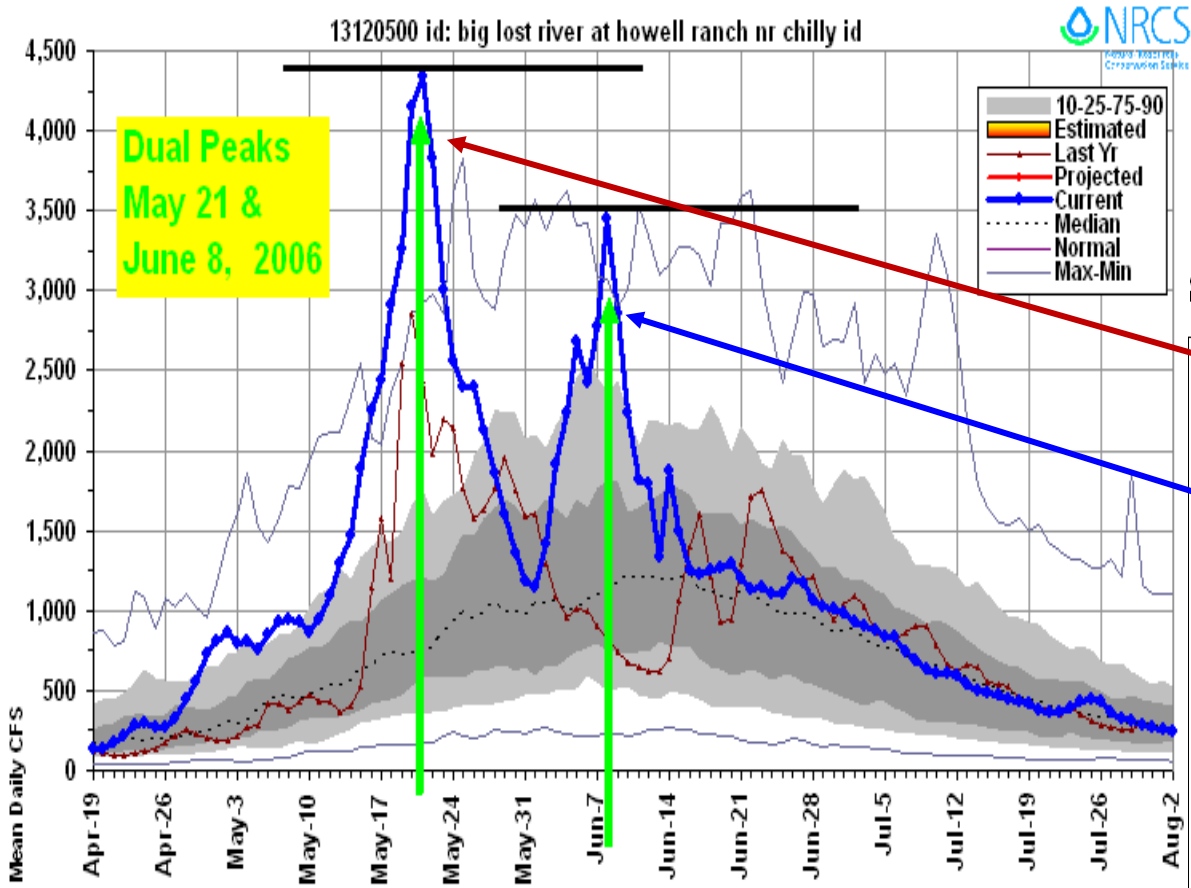
Extended Forecast for  
3 Miles ESE Boise Municipal ID

## Boise yo-yo like temps this week

Today	Tonight	Tuesday	Tuesday Night	Wednesday	Wednesday Night	Thursday	Thursday Night	Friday
								
High: 81 °F	Low: 49 °F	High: 79 °F	40% → 90%	100%	70% → 30%	20%		
Mostly Sunny	Mostly Clear	Sunny	Chance Showers then Showers	Showers	Showers Likely then Chance Showers	Mostly Cloudy then Slight Chance Showers	Partly Cloudy	Sunny

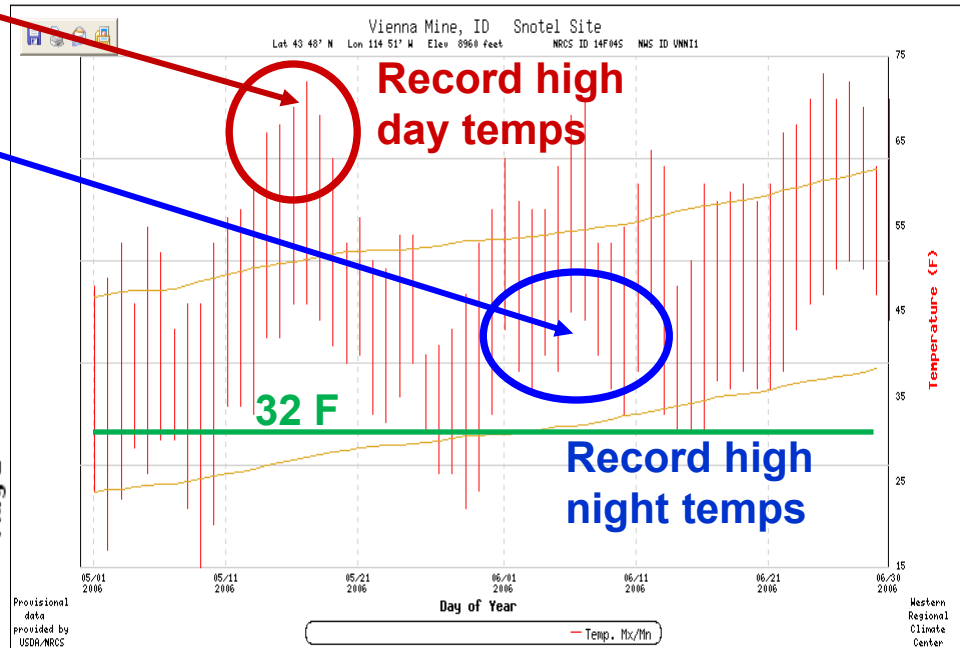
# Key Temperature Relationships for Big Wood & Salmon Falls Rivers

- **Trends** - Boise high temperatures of 70-75 degrees F for several (days 5-7 days) days will initiate significant rise in streams.
- **Signs to watch** - record high day/night temps if snow is melting snow 24/7



**May 2006 record heat was predicted 7-10 days in advance BUT without snow cover, it is a non-event. 2<sup>nd</sup> peak was from record high night temps.**

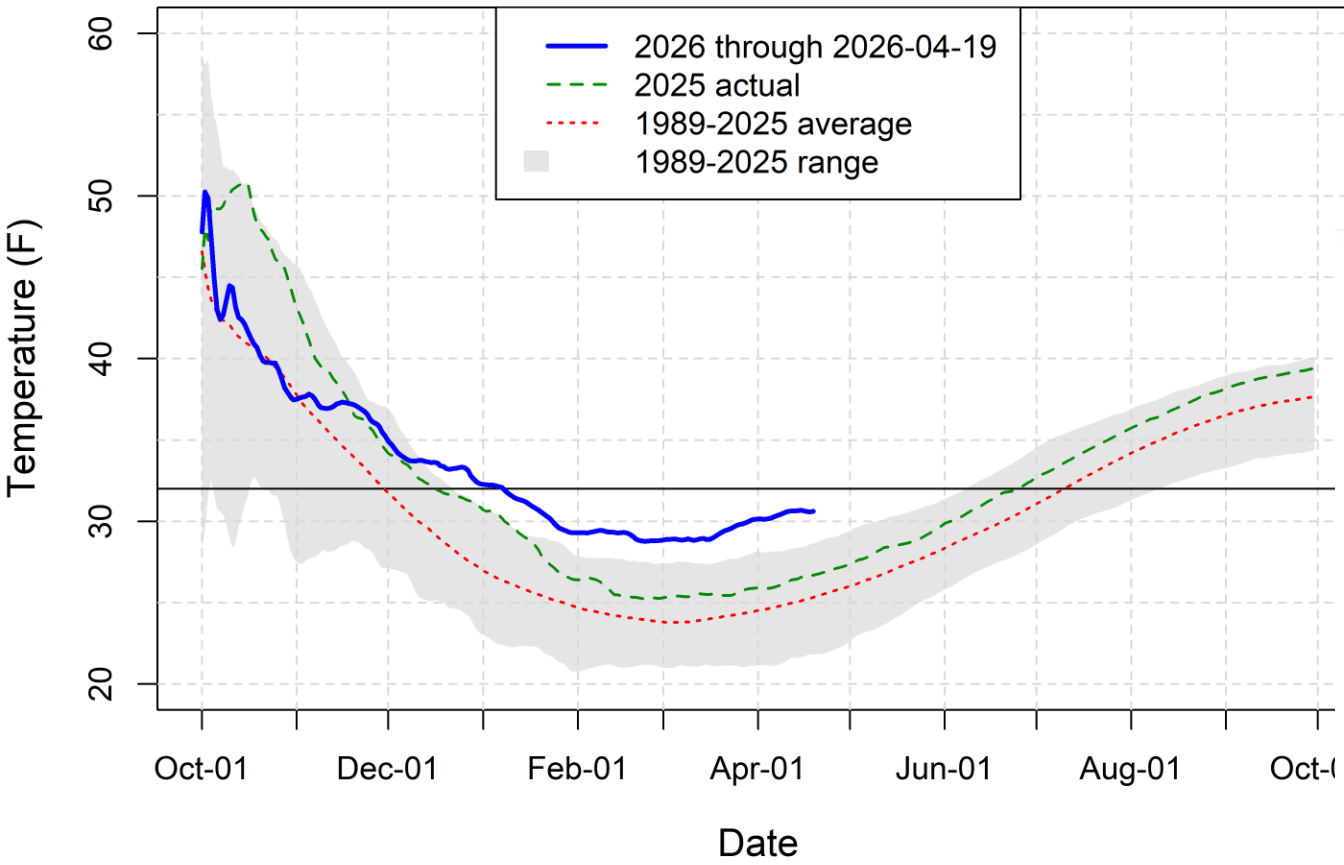
Snotel Graph 2006 Daily Temps



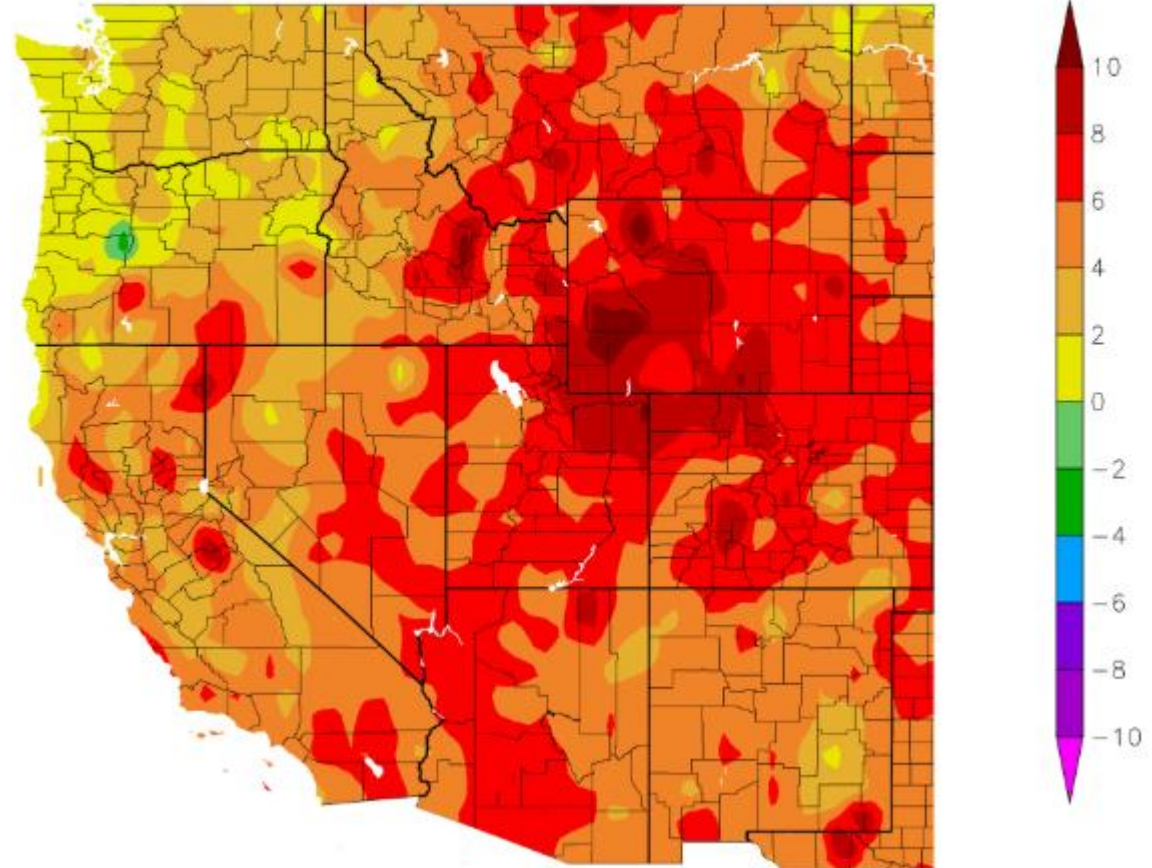
Provisional data provided by USDR/NRCS

Western Regional Climate Center

# Henry's Fork Watershed Mean Temperature to Date



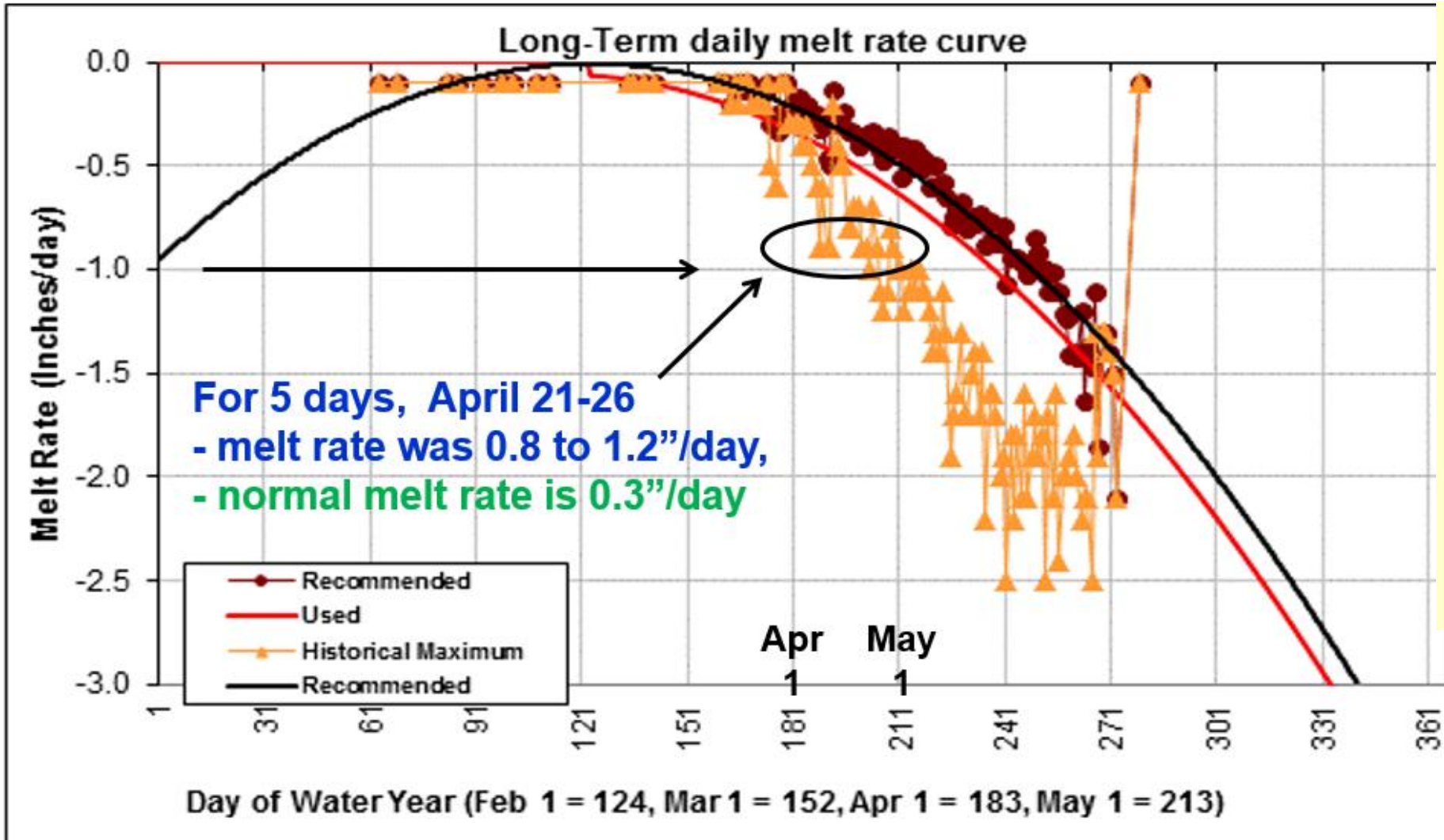
## Departure from Normal Temperature (F) 1/1/2026 - 4/20/2026



## Key Snowmelt Indicators

- Understand snow melt rates for the given day:
  - 1" of RECORD high melt rate in April is different from 1" of melt in May

## Jackson Peak SNOTEL Boise Basin 7070 feet



Need to look at when event occurs:

- If outside snowmelt season - becomes a non-event
- If during snowmelt season - what are impacts?

## Impacts from Forest Canopy Loss in Watershed

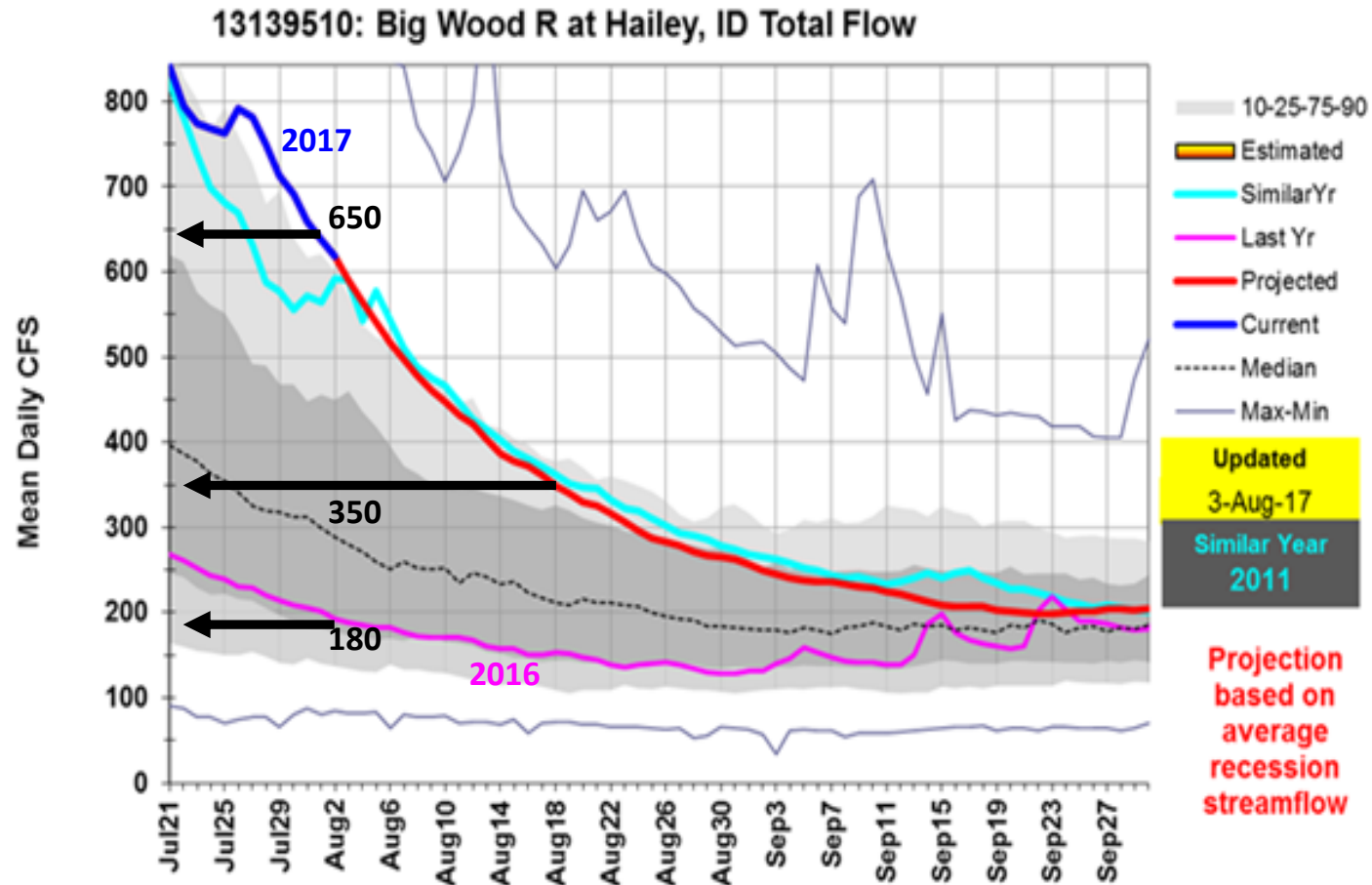
**Dollarhide Summit SNOTEL after 2013 Beaver Creek Fire**  
**Higher daily snow melt rates, pushing 2" a day in 2017**

**Atlanta Summit SNOTEL – melts out after 7 to 14 days earlier**  
**after the fire – less water available in later summer months**



# What are Critical Flow levels that impact users?

**Water Right Cutoff Date Prediction  
provides for wise planning**



**Key is understanding critical flow levels and what happens if they are reached in your basin.**

**What are impacts?  
Has the potential has passed?**

# Key Snowmelt Indicators:

- Snow 2 Flow Relationship to predict snowmelt peak flows
- Know what the Relationships are telling you AND if the potential for higher flows from snowmelt has past

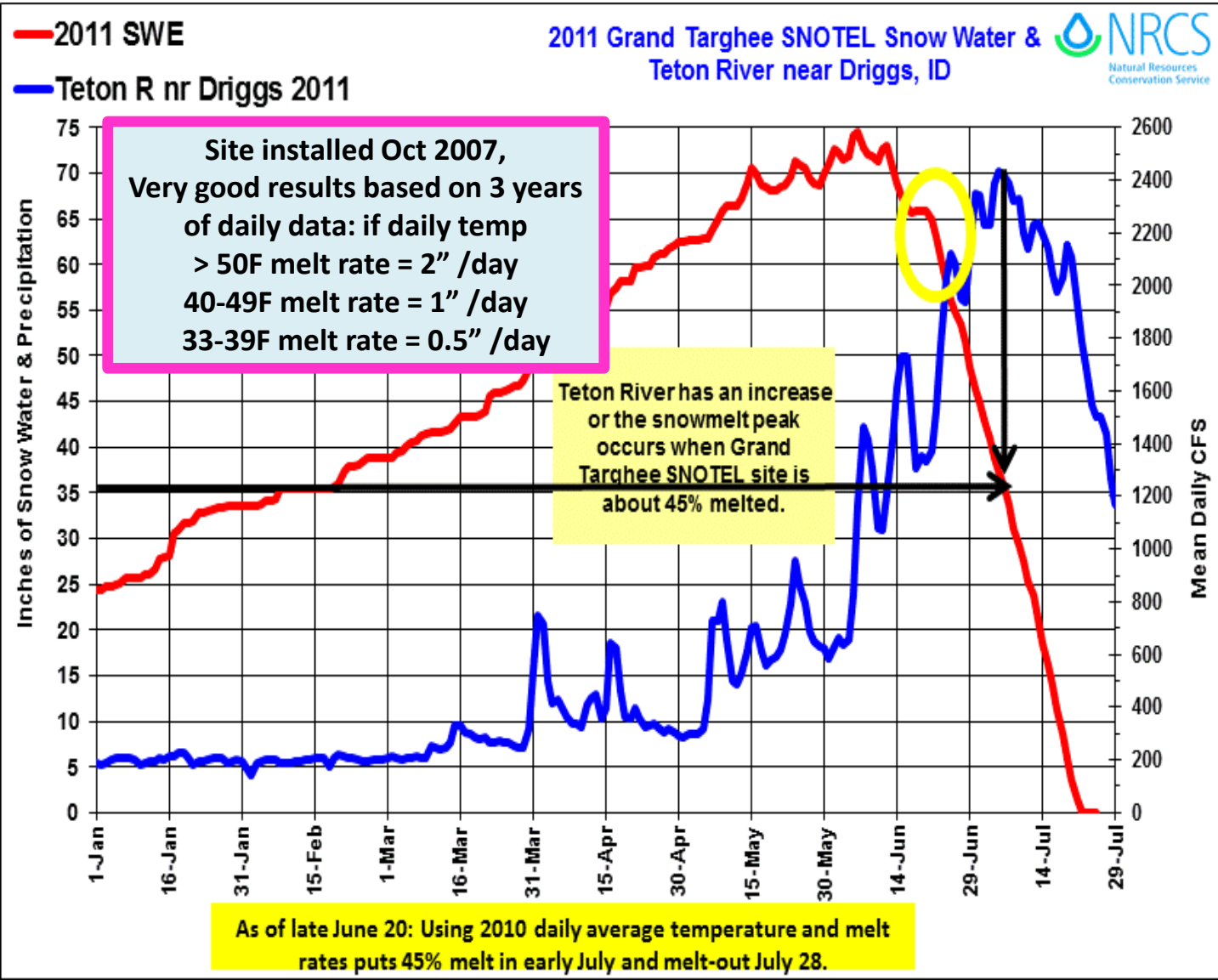
## TETON RIVER AND GRAND TARGHEE SNOTEL SITE

On average, peak streamflow for the Teton River above Leigh Creek near Driggs, Idaho occurs when Grand Targhee SNOTEL is 50% melted (half-melt).

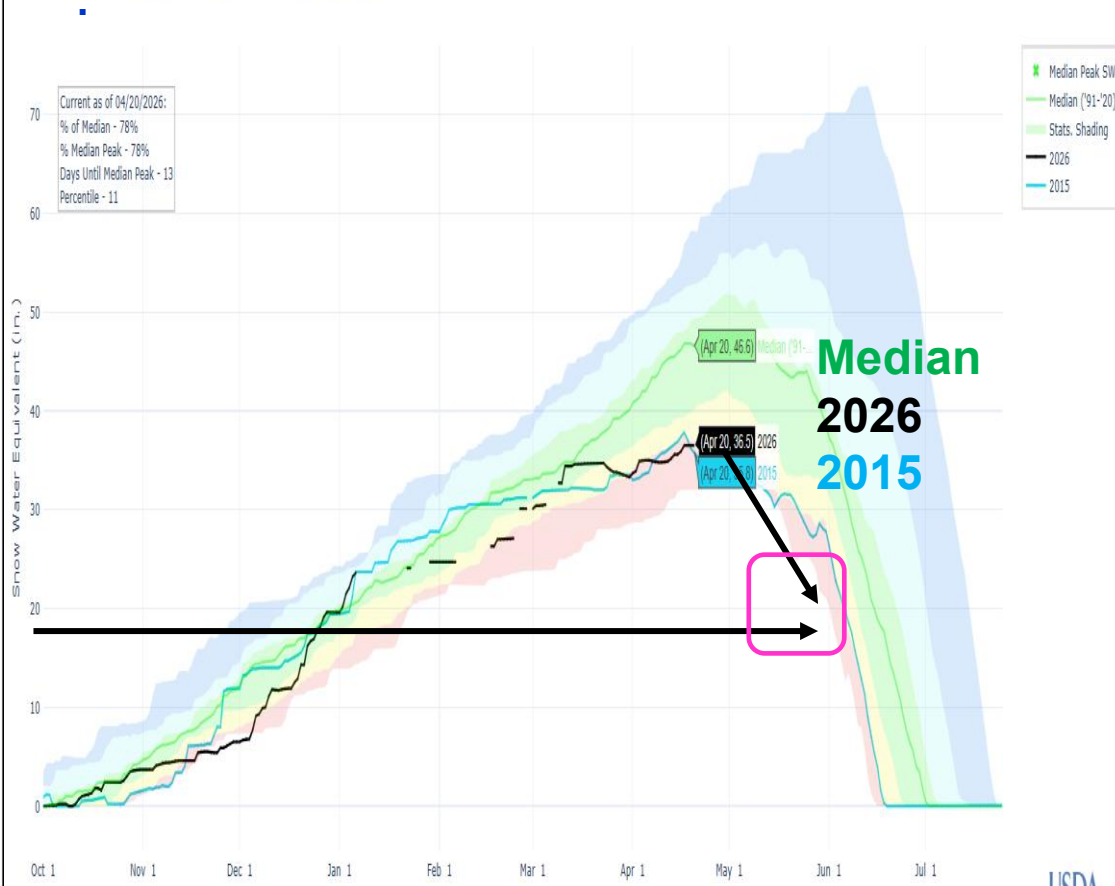
2026 Grand Targhee peak SWE ~ 36.5"

50% melted is 18" of SWE remains

Which shows a snowmelt flow increase still to come in May.



GRAND TARGHEE, WY (1082) SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT



# Key Basin Indicators to Understand What Makes Your Basin Flow

- **Snow Covered Area**
- **Key Precipitation Thresholds**
- **Key Temperature Relationships**
- **Thresholds may not be reached each year, but when they are... what are impacts?**
- **Engage local knowledge & observations**

**April 11, 2026 north of Mountain Home**



**Spring  
Temperatures  
Drive  
Snowmelt**

**Spring  
Precipitation  
is the Wild  
Card**



**Yesterday**



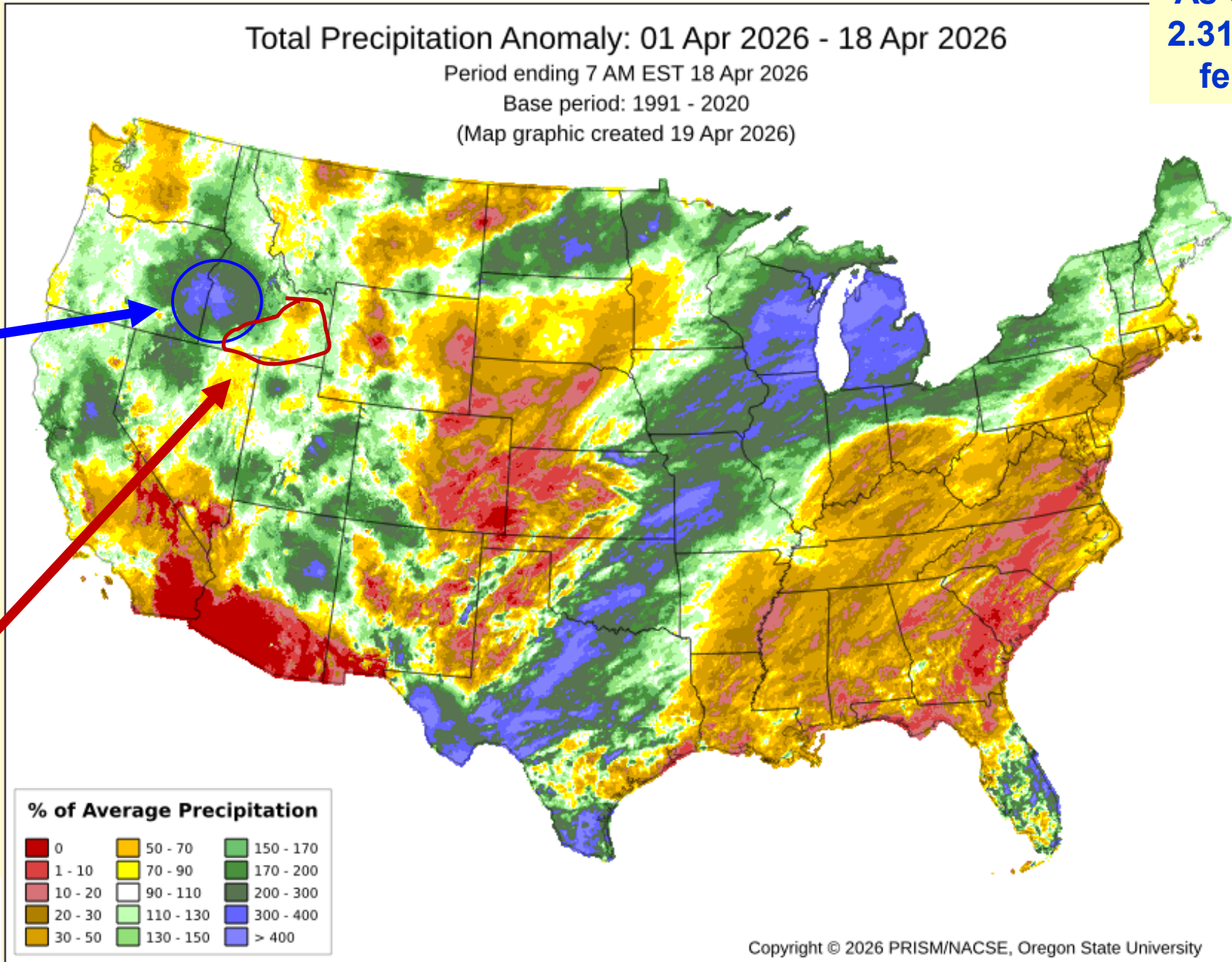
**April 2, 2026**



# April 1-18 Precipitation

As of April 18,  
these basins  
have received  
100-150% of  
normal April  
totals.

While these  
basins have  
only received  
40-50% of  
normal April  
totals.



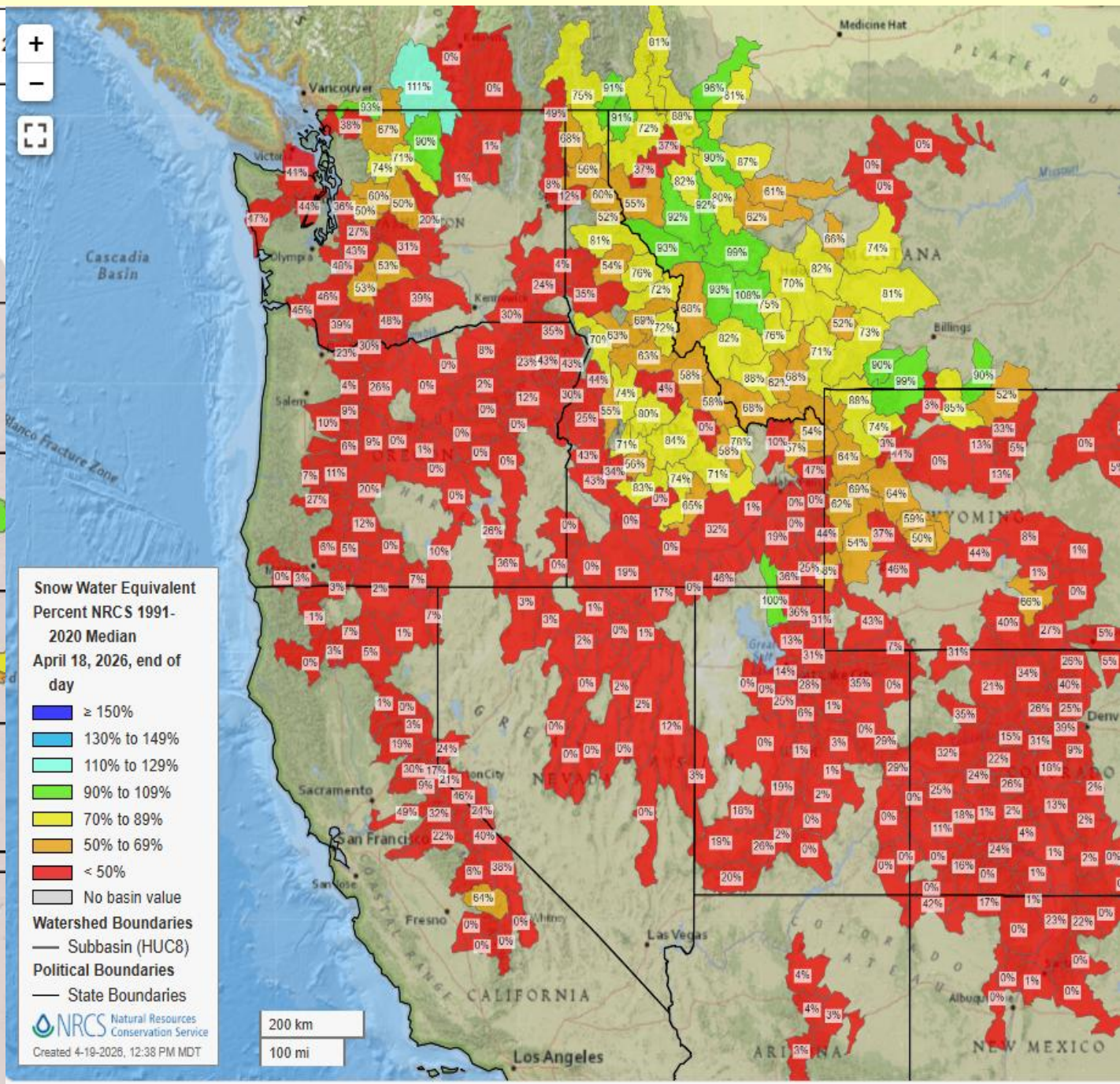
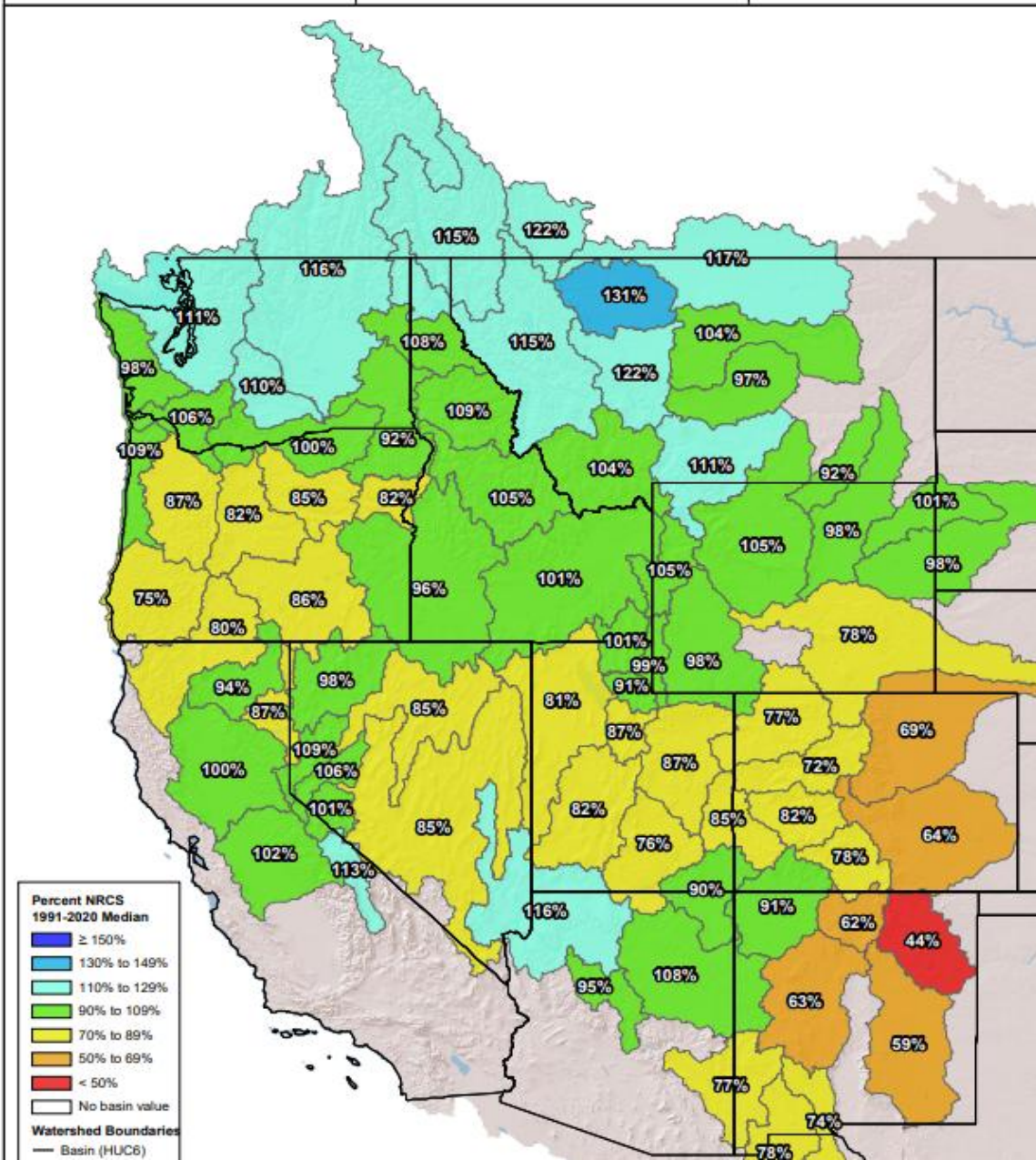
As of Noon April 21:  
2.31" in my backyard  
fell in April so far



# Westwide Water Year to Date Precipitation Oct 1 – Apr 18

# Snowpack April 18, 2026

Water Year to Date Precipitation      Westwide SNOTEL  
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median      October 1, 2025 - April 18, 2026

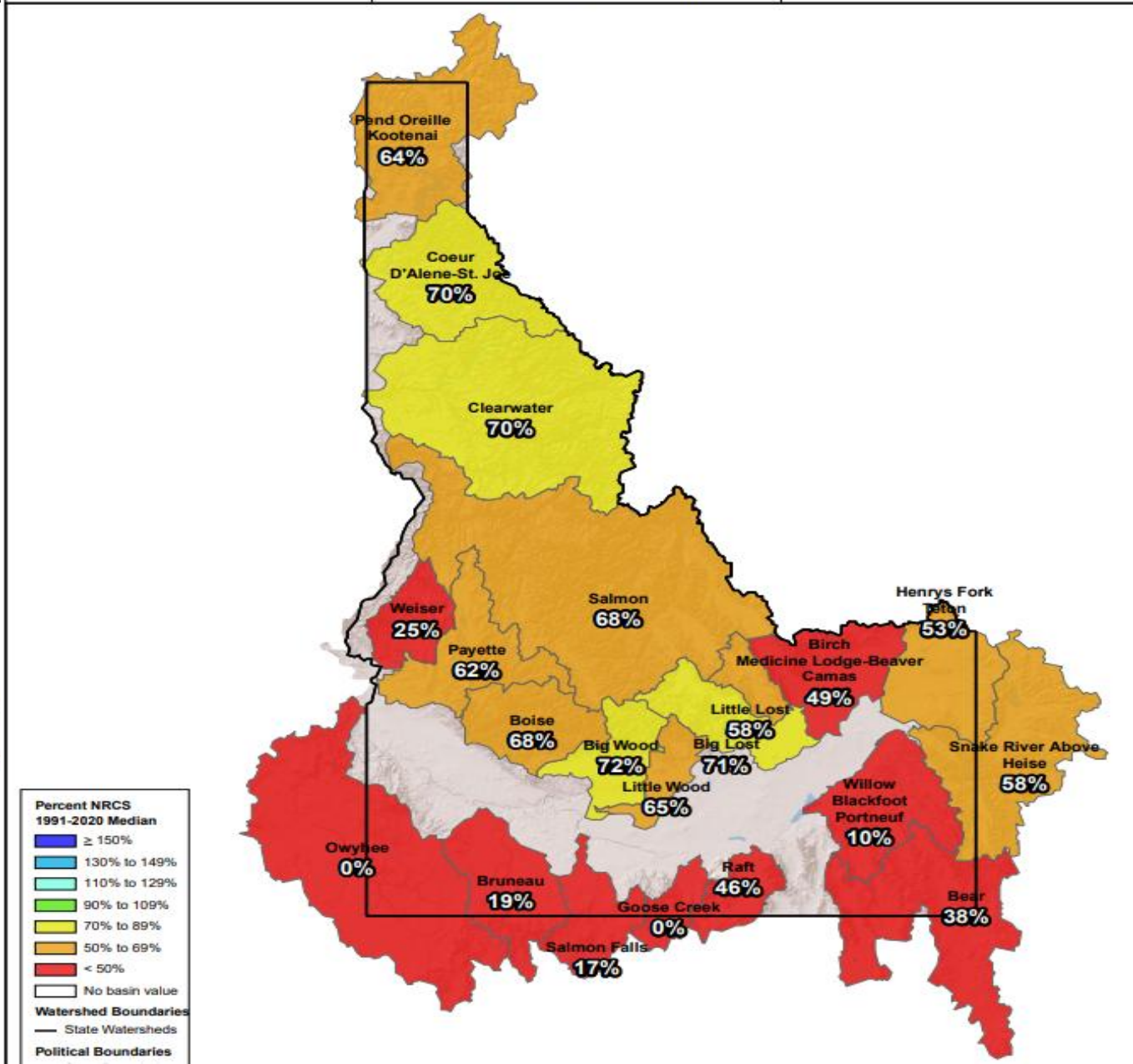
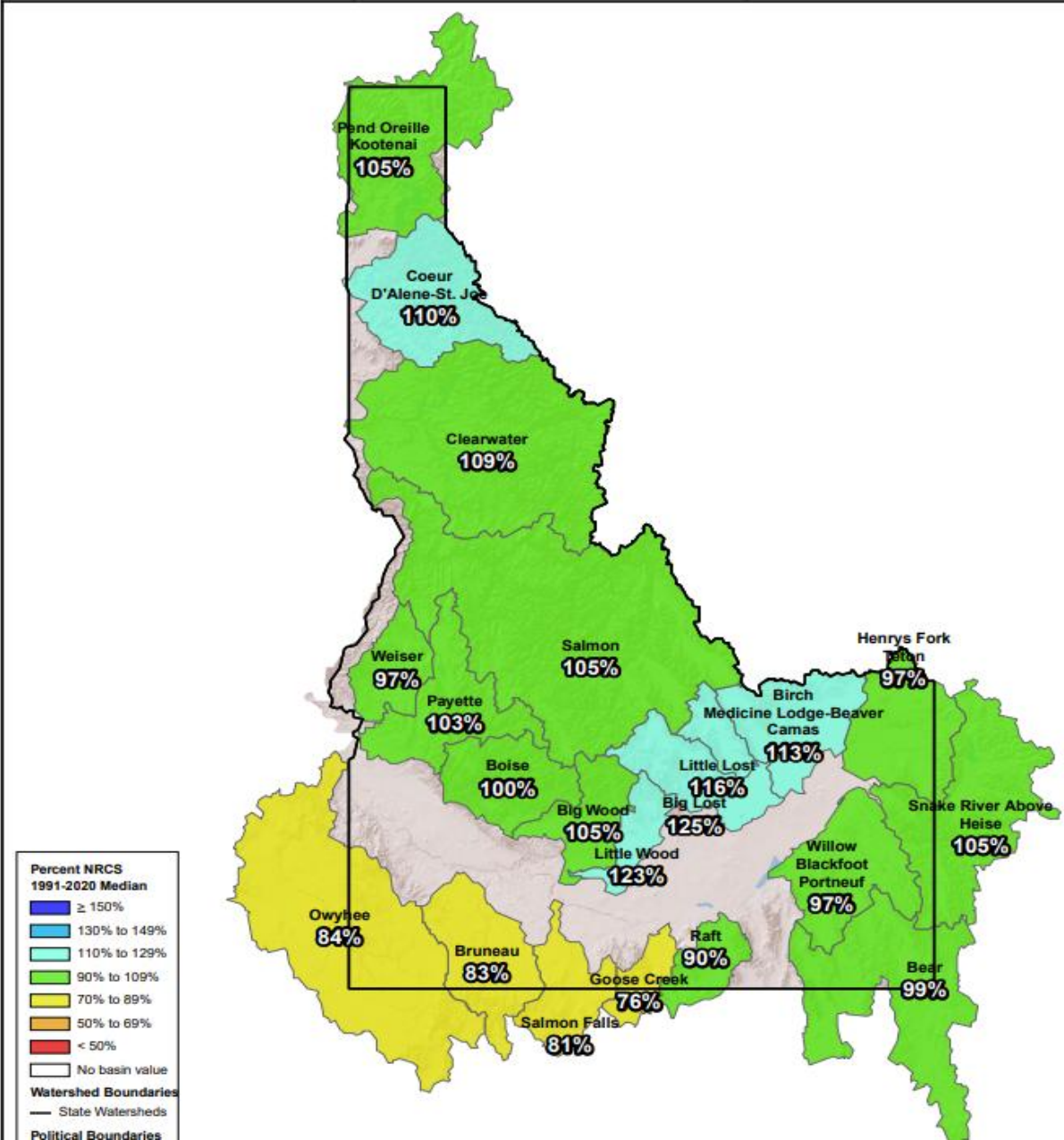


# Idaho Water Year to Date Precipitation Oct 1 – April 18

# Snowpack Apr 18, 2026

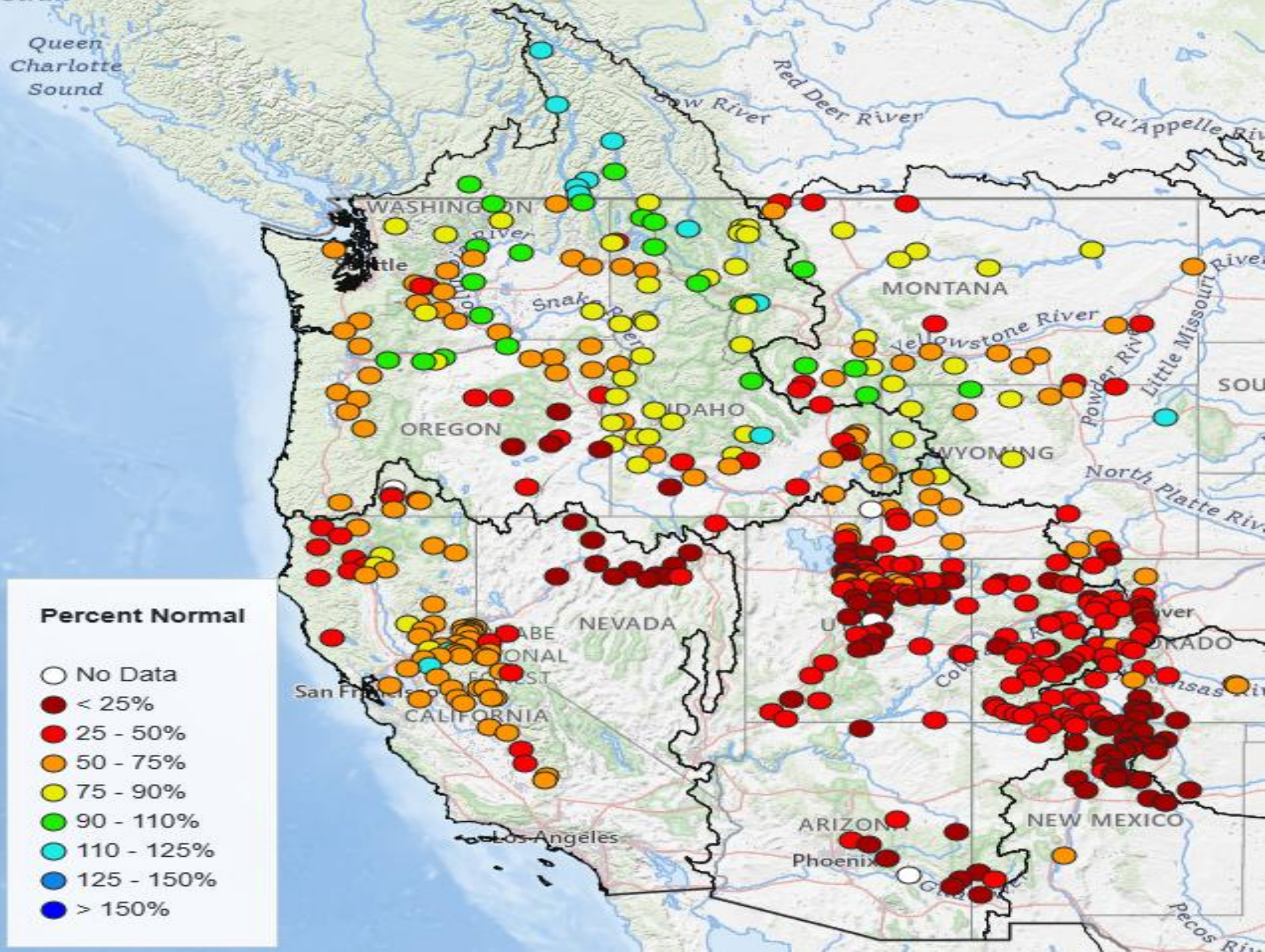
Water Year to Date Precipitation  
 Idaho SNOTEL  
 Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median  
 October 1, 2025 - April 18, 2026

Snow Water Equivalent  
 Idaho SNOTEL  
 Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median  
 April 18, 2026, end of day



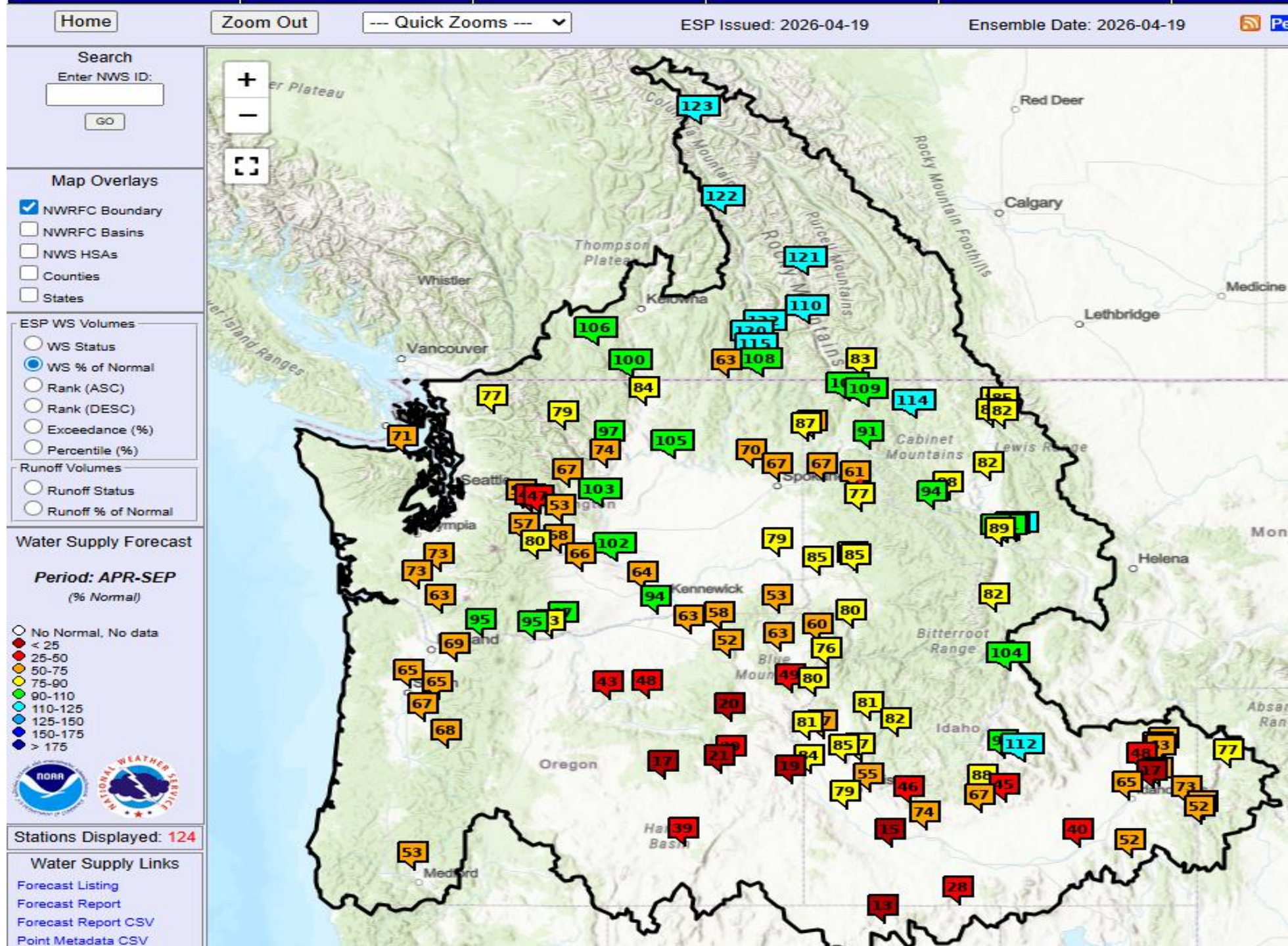
April 19,  
2026

Streamflow  
Forecasts  
for Apr-Sep  
as % of  
Normal



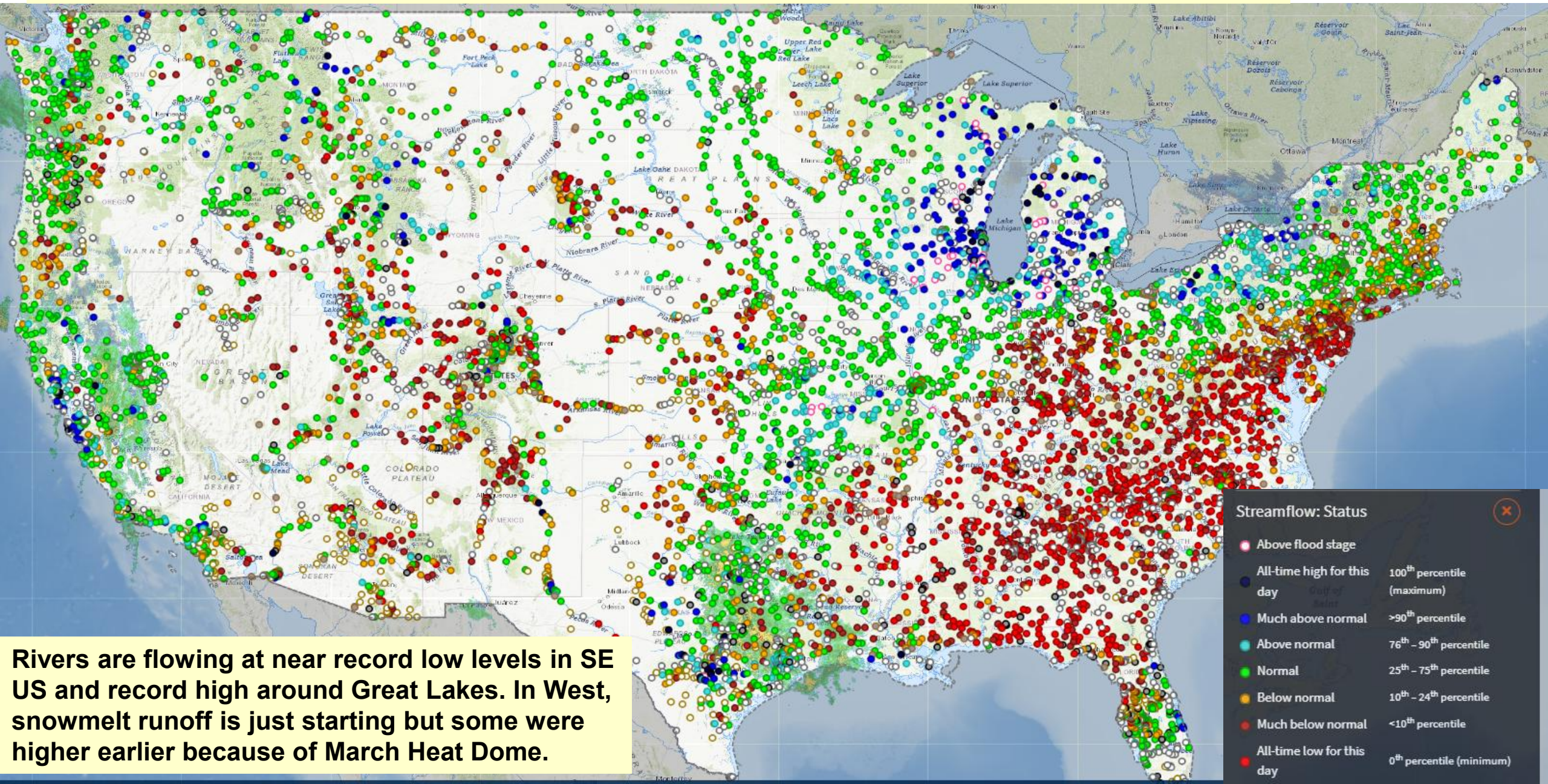
**April 19,  
2026**

**Streamflow  
Forecasts  
for Apr-Sep  
as % of  
Normal**



# Snapshot of Current River Flow for April 21, 2026

Red Much Below or Record Low --- Blue Much Above Avg --- Black Record High



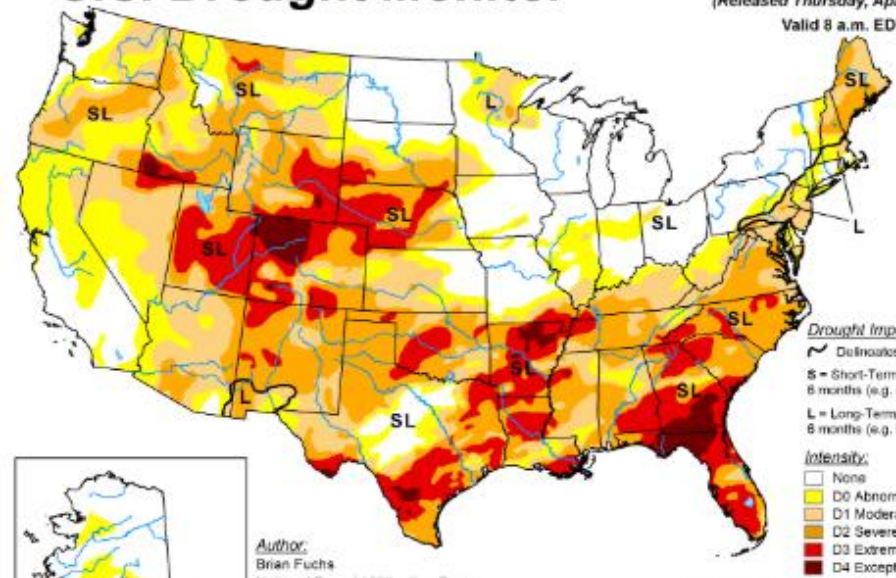
**Streamflow: Status**

- Above flood stage
- All-time high for this day (100<sup>th</sup> percentile (maximum))
- Much above normal (>90<sup>th</sup> percentile)
- Above normal (76<sup>th</sup> - 90<sup>th</sup> percentile)
- Normal (25<sup>th</sup> - 75<sup>th</sup> percentile)
- Below normal (10<sup>th</sup> - 24<sup>th</sup> percentile)
- Much below normal (<10<sup>th</sup> percentile)
- All-time low for this day (0<sup>th</sup> percentile (minimum))

Rivers are flowing at near record low levels in SE US and record high around Great Lakes. In West, snowmelt runoff is just starting but some were higher earlier because of March Heat Dome.

# U.S. Drought Monitor

April 14, 2026  
(Released Thursday, Apr. 16, 2026)  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



**Drought Impact Types:**  
 ~ Delineates dominant impacts  
 S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grassland)  
 L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

**Intensity:**  
 None  
 D0 Abnormally Dry  
 D1 Moderate Drought  
 D2 Severe Drought  
 D3 Extreme Drought  
 D4 Exceptional Drought

Author:  
Brian Fuchs  
National Drought Mitigation Center

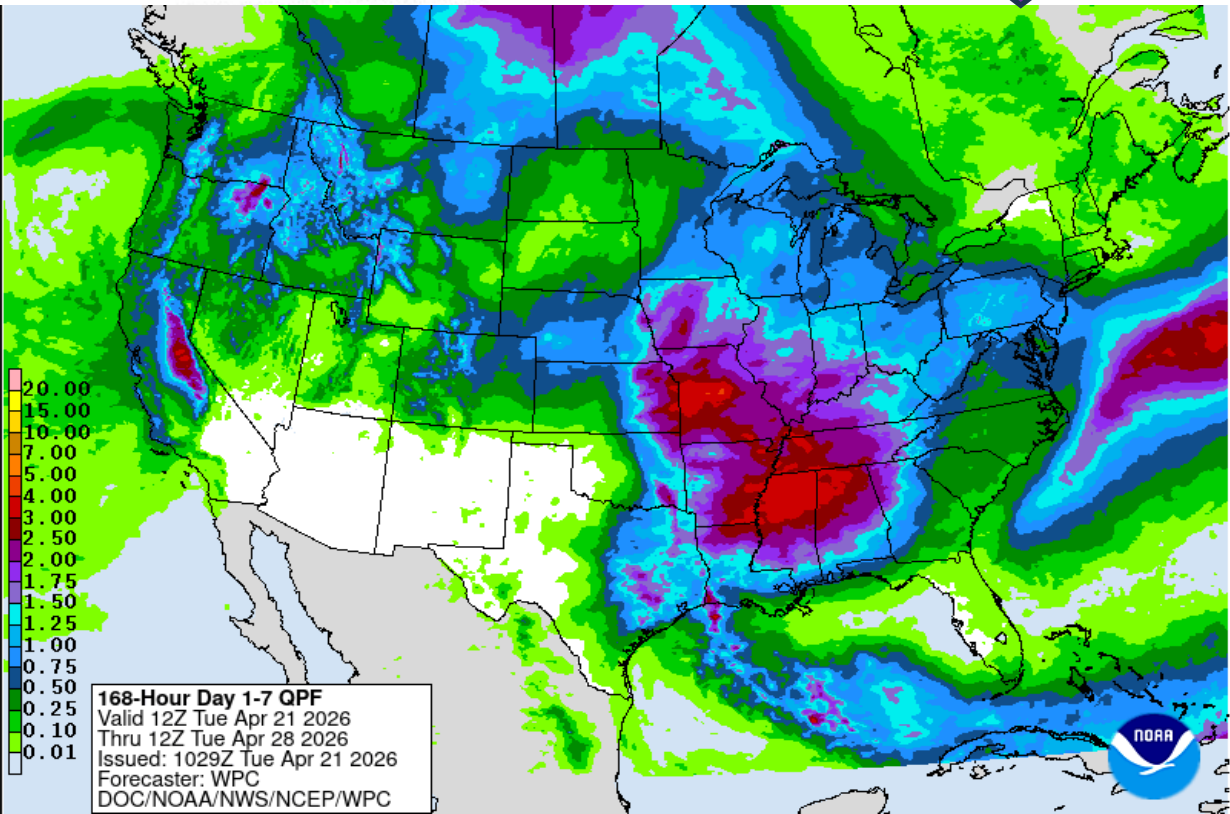
**Current Drought Monitor**



**Snow this week !**



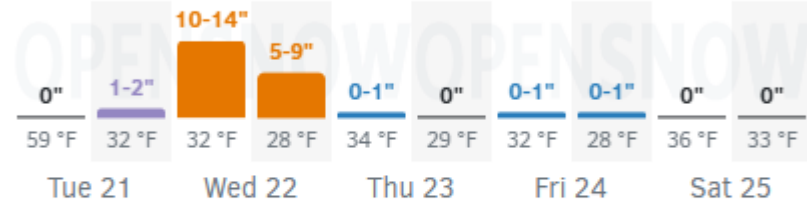
**7-Day Total Precipitation below**



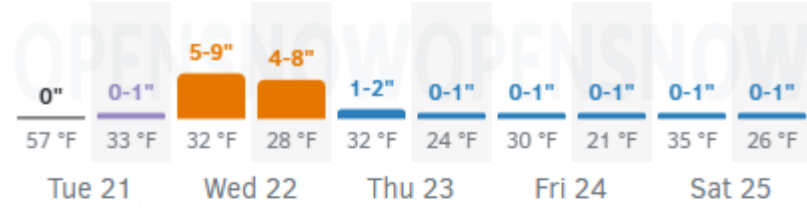
**168-Hour Day 1-7 QPF**  
 Valid 12Z Tue Apr 21 2026  
 Thru 12Z Tue Apr 28 2026  
 Issued: 1029Z Tue Apr 21 2026  
 Forecaster: WPC  
 DOC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP/WPC



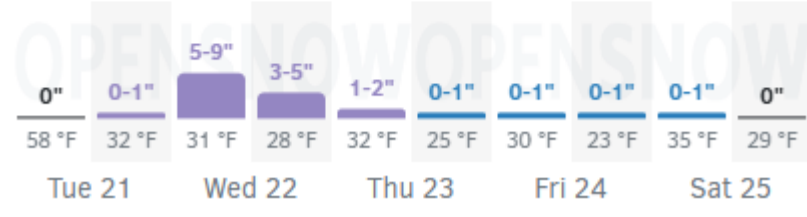
**Bogus Basin**  
6,604 ft • Idaho • United States



**Brundage**  
6,650 ft • Idaho • United States

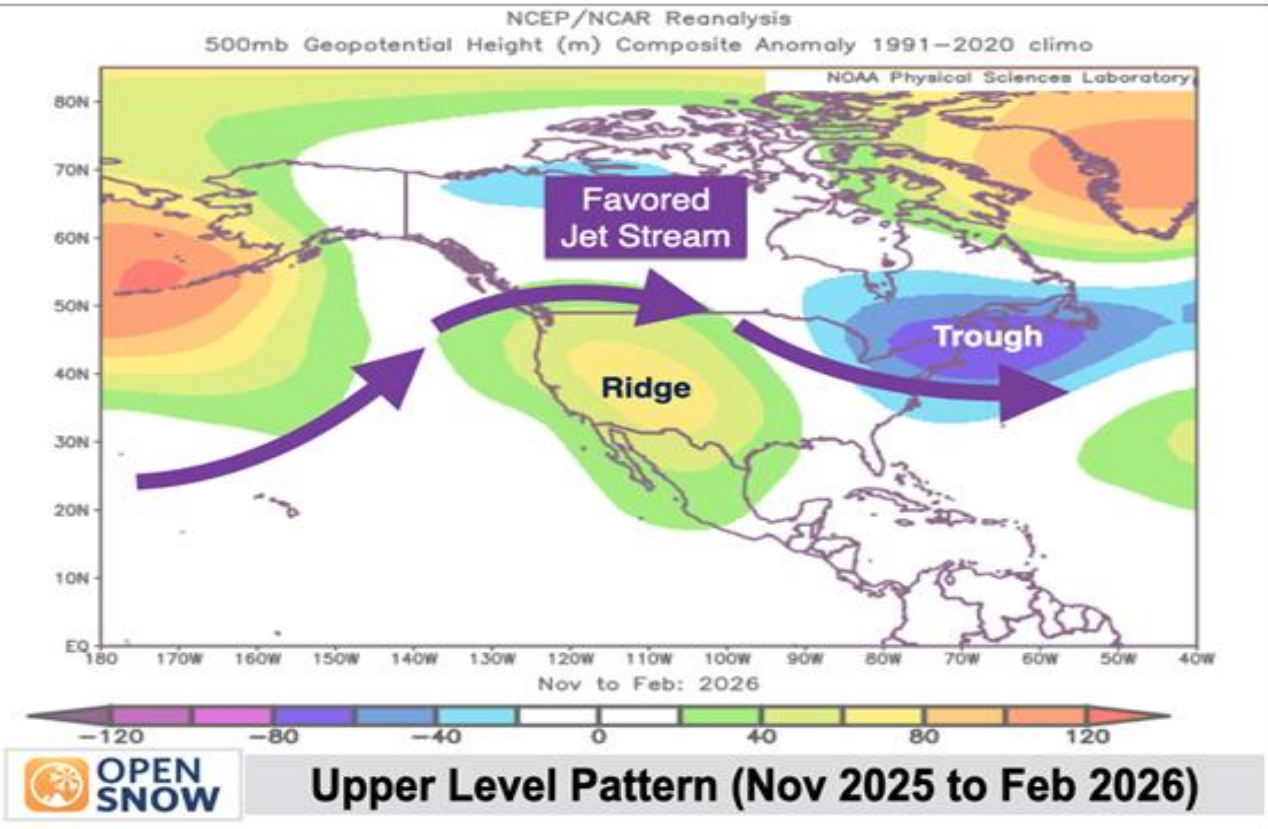


**Tamarack**  
6,709 ft • Idaho • United States



# Good explanation of how we got here and looks like trend will continue rest of April and into May....

In the map below, brighter colors (green, yellow, red) indicate upper level ridging, and darker colors (blue, purple) indicate upper level troughing. The base period in the map below is November to February, as March reanalysis from NOAA are not available at this time.

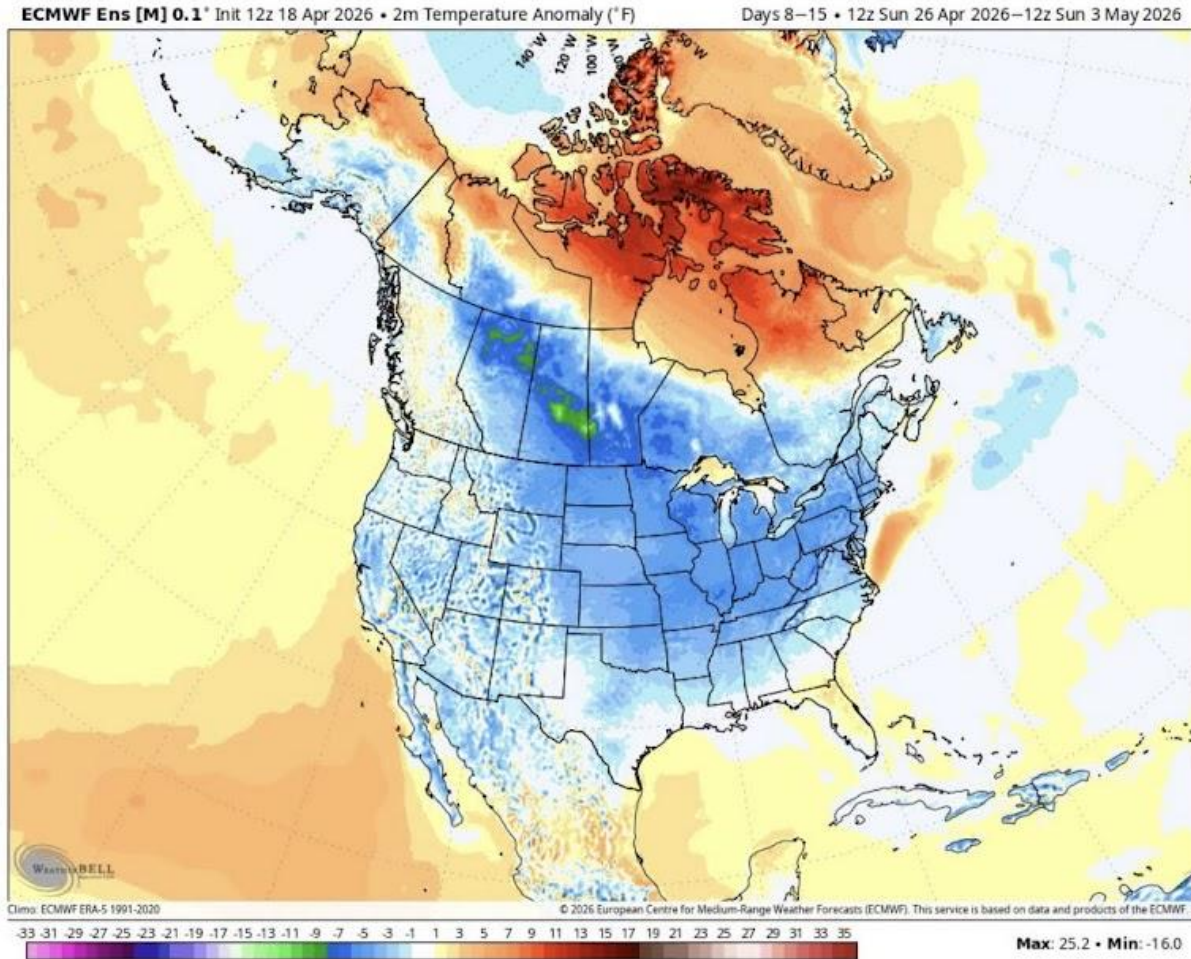


In the West, the average jet stream was along the northern periphery of the ridge across Southern BC and Alberta where more consistent precipitation and snow fell this winter, though occasional dips in the jet stream brought substantial precipitation events to portions of the Western U.S. (warm atmospheric rivers with high snow levels were common).



Meteorologist Eric Sn...  
Suggested for you · 3h ·

I feel like we're going to have to get used to this. The longer range pattern leans chilly as April gives way to May.



# Break for Part II ?

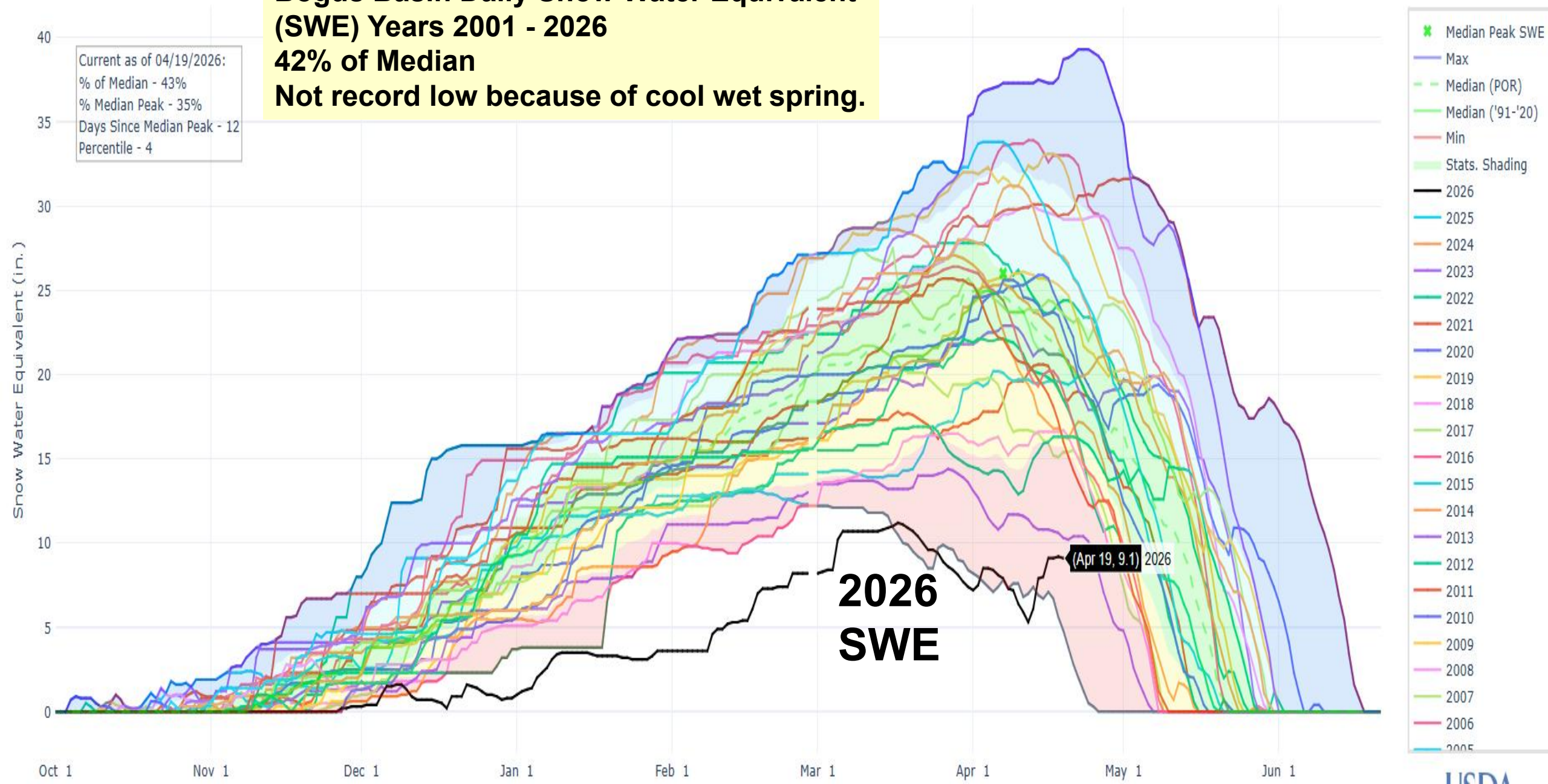
## Spring Weather in Boise April 2, 2026

Taken at 7:56PM and 18 minutes later



**Bogus Basin Daily Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Years 2001 - 2026**  
**42% of Median**  
**Not record low because of cool wet spring.**

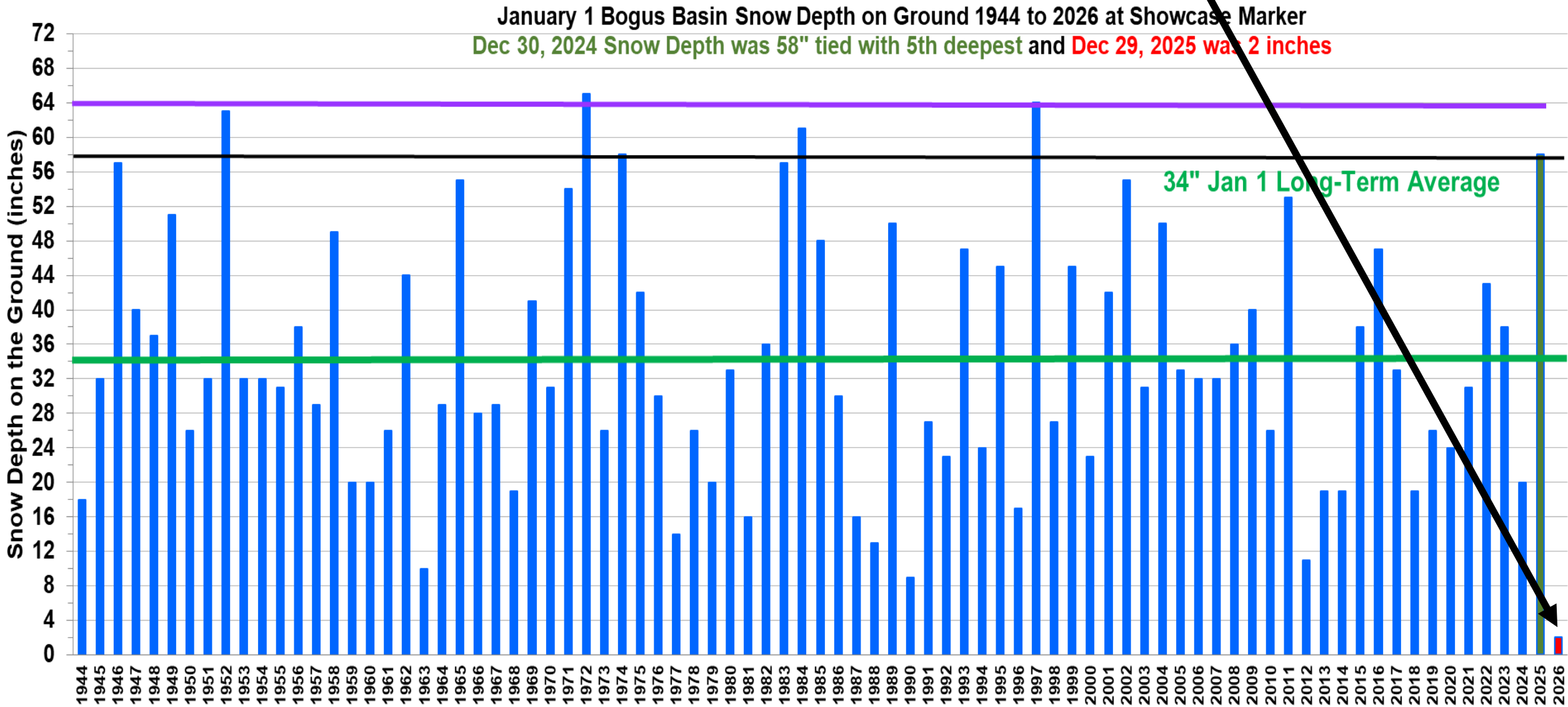
Current as of 04/19/2026:  
% of Median - 43%  
% Median Peak - 35%  
Days Since Median Peak - 12  
Percentile - 4



- Median Peak SWE
- Max
- Median (POR)
- Median ('91-'20)
- Min
- Stats. Shading
- 2026
- 2025
- 2024
- 2023
- 2022
- 2021
- 2020
- 2019
- 2018
- 2017
- 2016
- 2015
- 2014
- 2013
- 2012
- 2011
- 2010
- 2009
- 2008
- 2007
- 2006
- 2005

April 2025 - Bogus Basin reached 100" of snow depth for the 8<sup>th</sup> time since 1942.

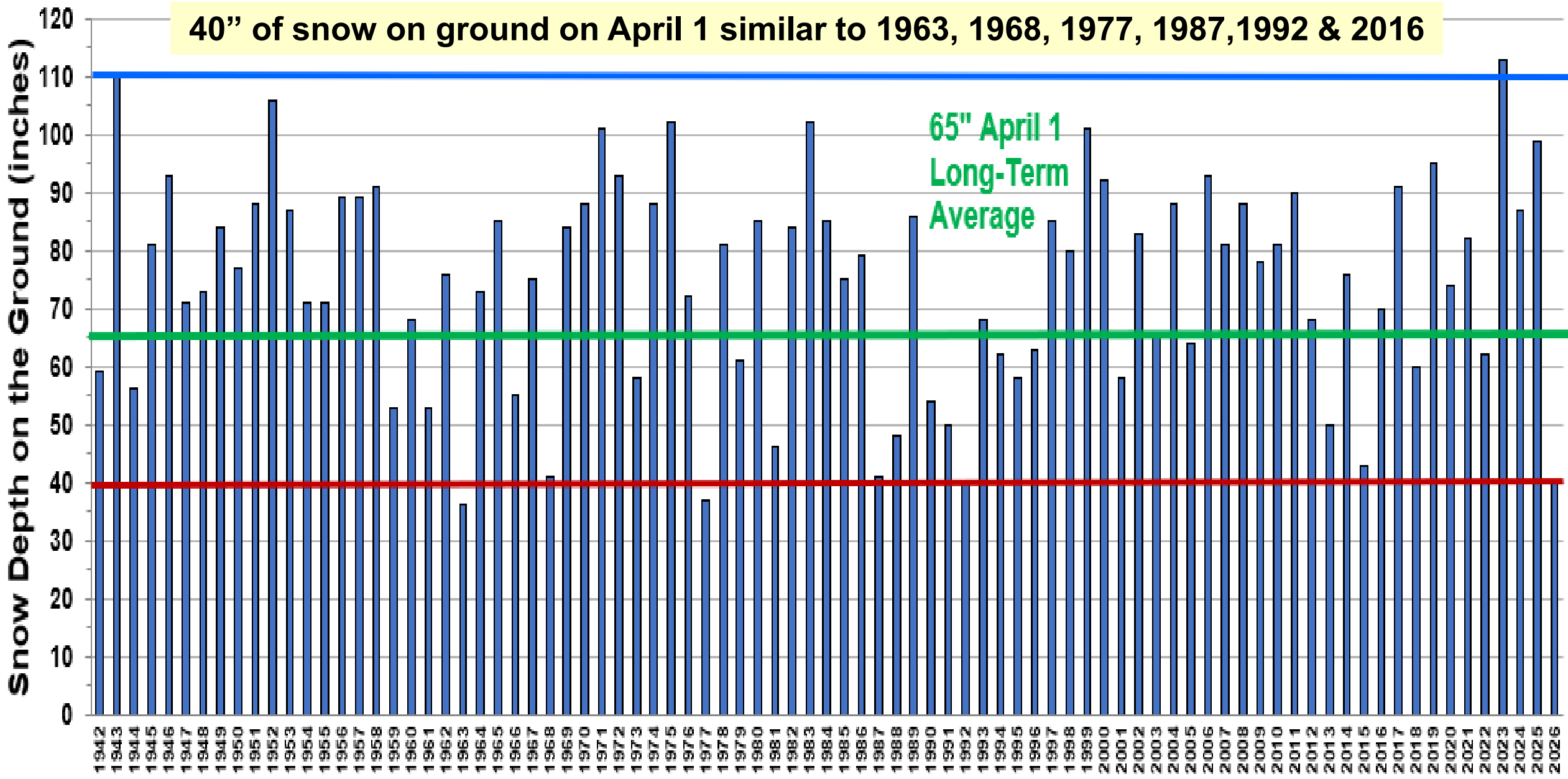
What a difference a year makes – Jan 2026 Bogus Basin Snow Depth was 2 Inches



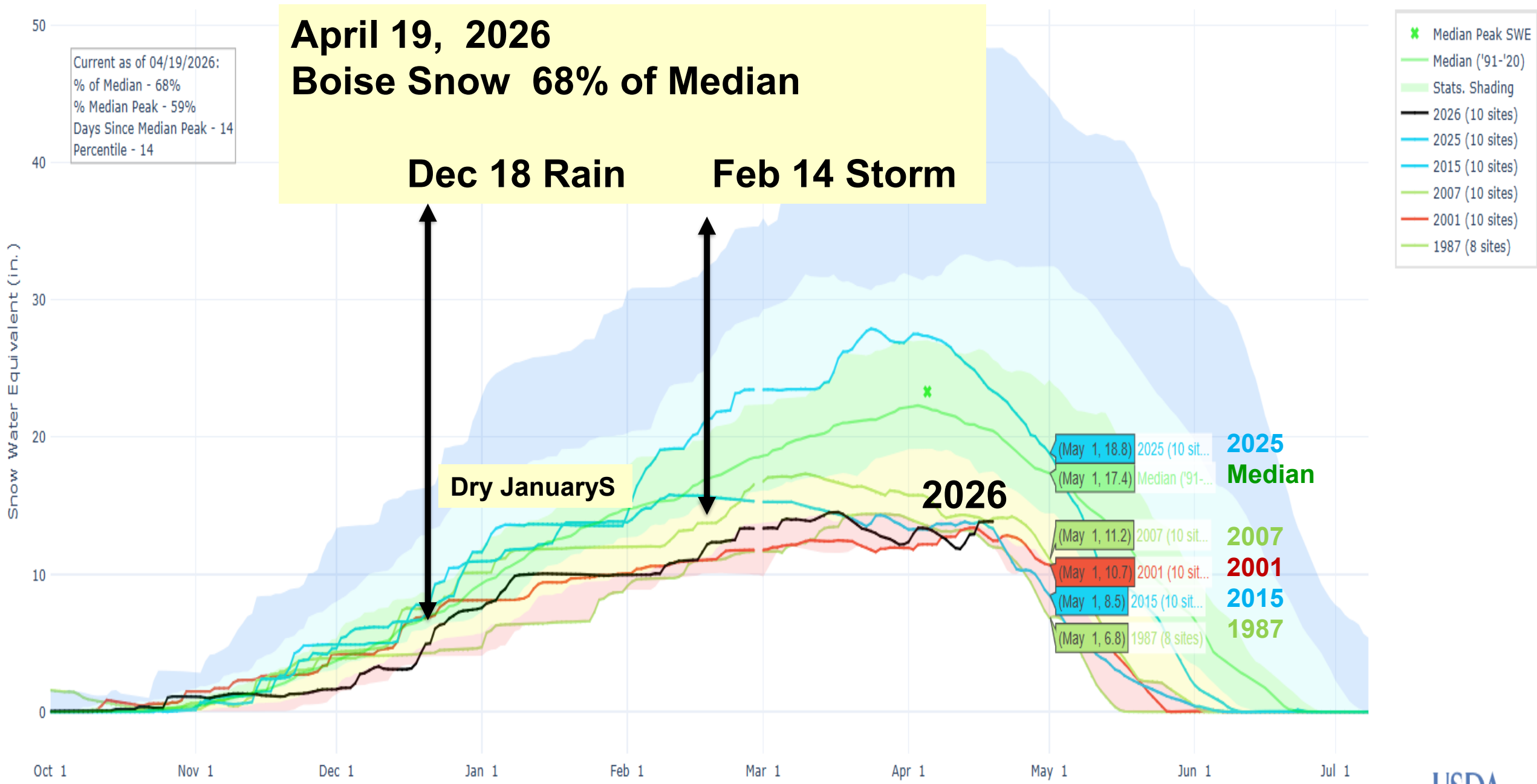
# Bogus Basin Maximum Snow Depth on Ground Years 1942 to 2026

40" of snow on ground on April 1 similar to 1963, 1968, 1977, 1987, 1992 & 2016

65" April 1  
Long-Term  
Average

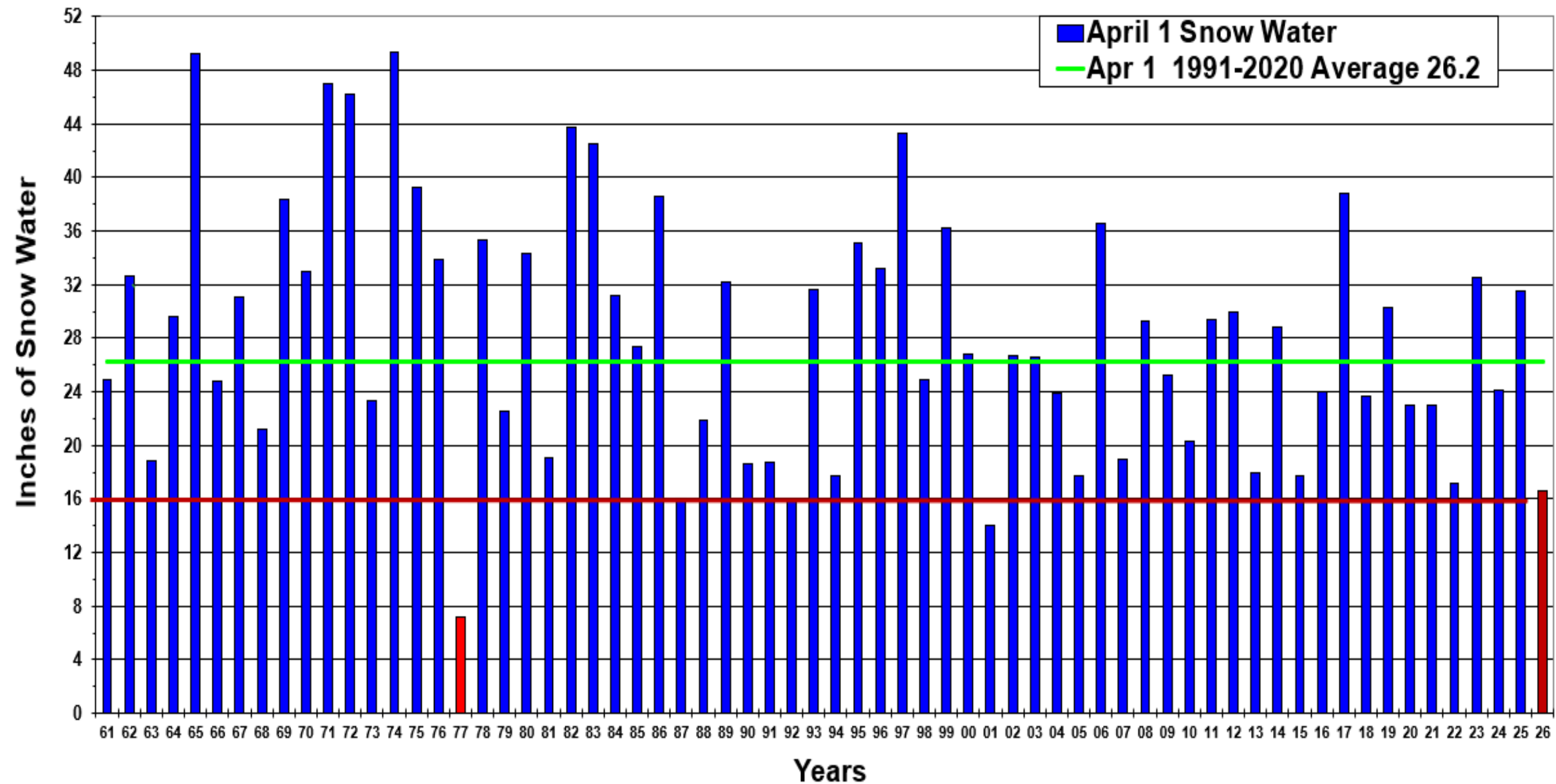


# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN BOISE



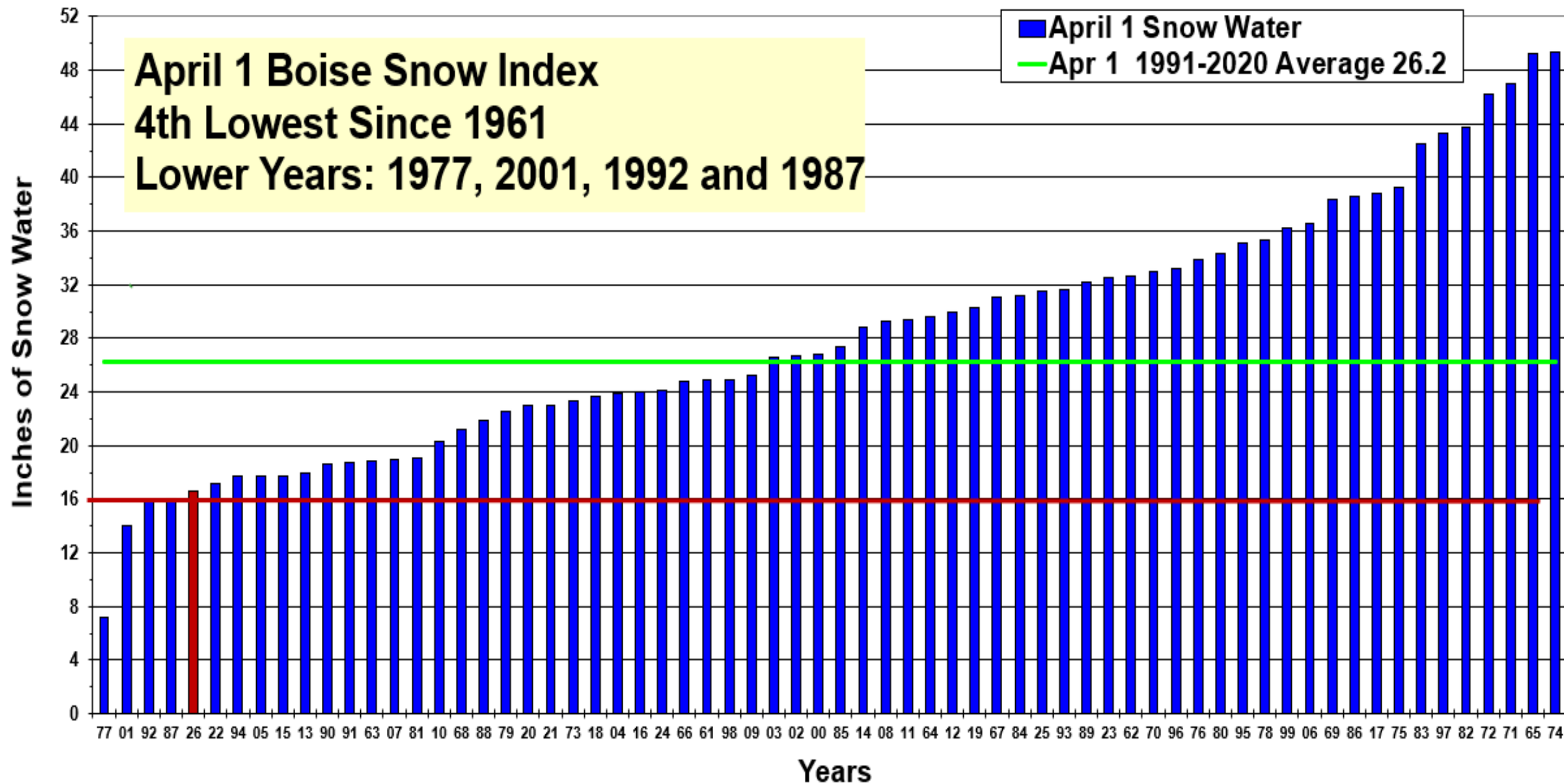
# April Boise Basin 7 Station Snow Index for Years 1961 - 2026

Atlanta, Dollarhide, Graham, Jackson, Mores Creek, Trinity Mountain, Vienna Mine



# April Boise Basin 7 Station Snow Index for Years 1961 - 2026

Atlanta, Dollarhide, Graham, Jackson, Mores Creek, Trinity Mountain, Vienna Mine



# Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region

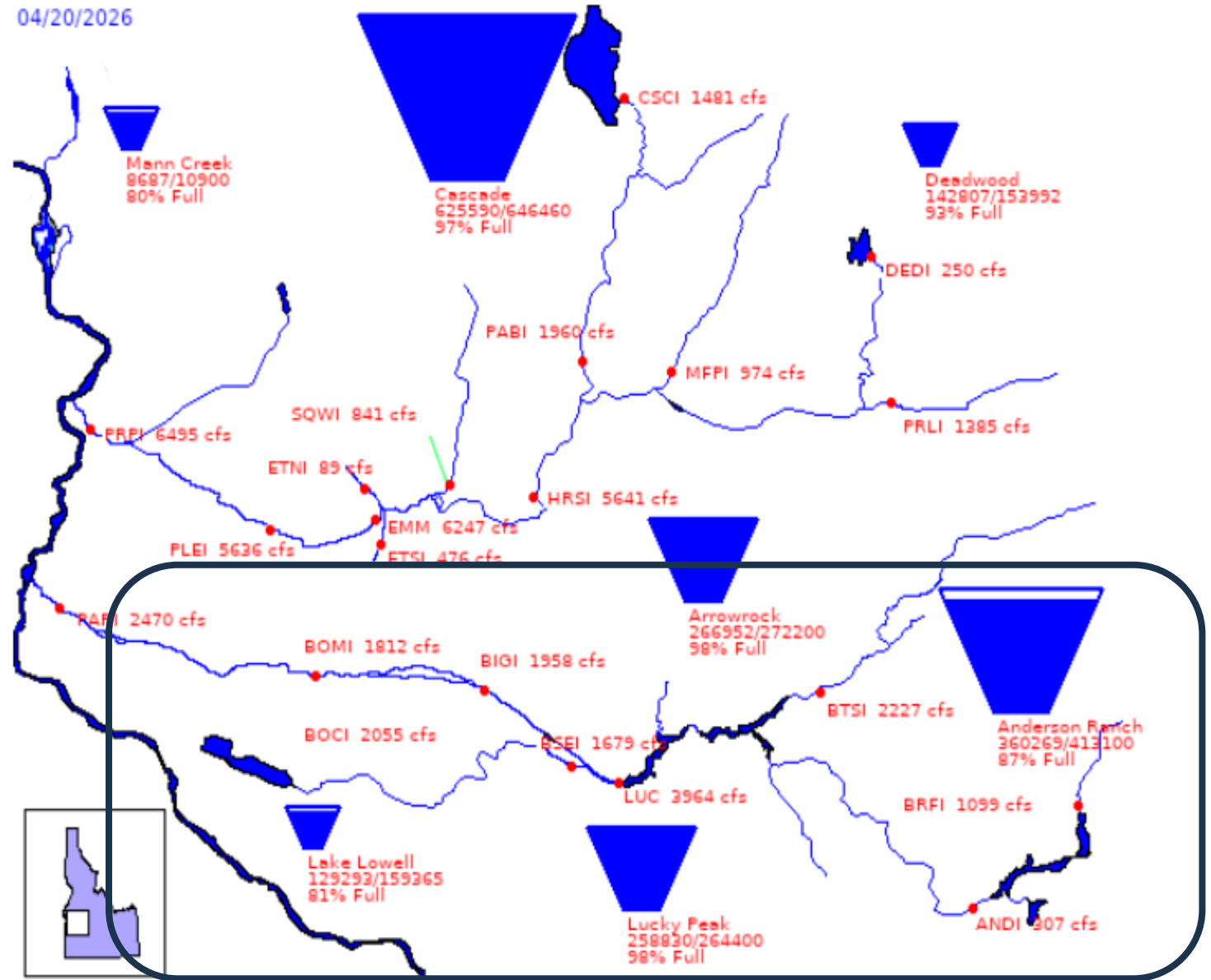
## Major Storage Reservoirs in the Boise & Payette River Basins

**Boise Reservoir System  
Anderson, Arrowrock and  
Lucky Peak are 93% Full**

**Releasing 4530 CFS from  
Lucky Peak**

**Diversions above Glenwood  
2030 CFS  
Glenwood Bridge 2500 CFS**

**Question is:  
Will additional water releases  
be needed based on  
remaining snow and future  
precipitation ??**

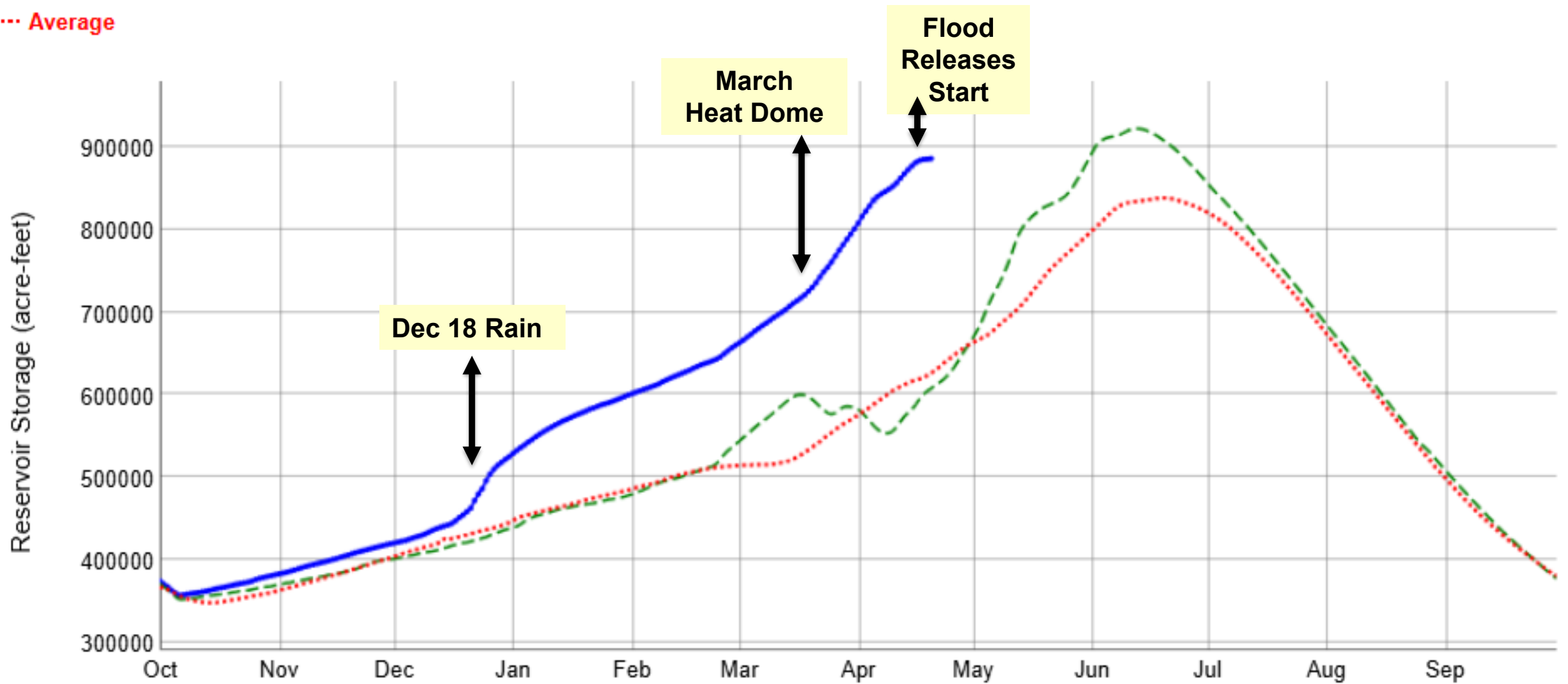


# Water Year Graph

**Boise River System Reservoir Storage**

**December bump in flows captured  
Arrowrock and Lucky Peak**

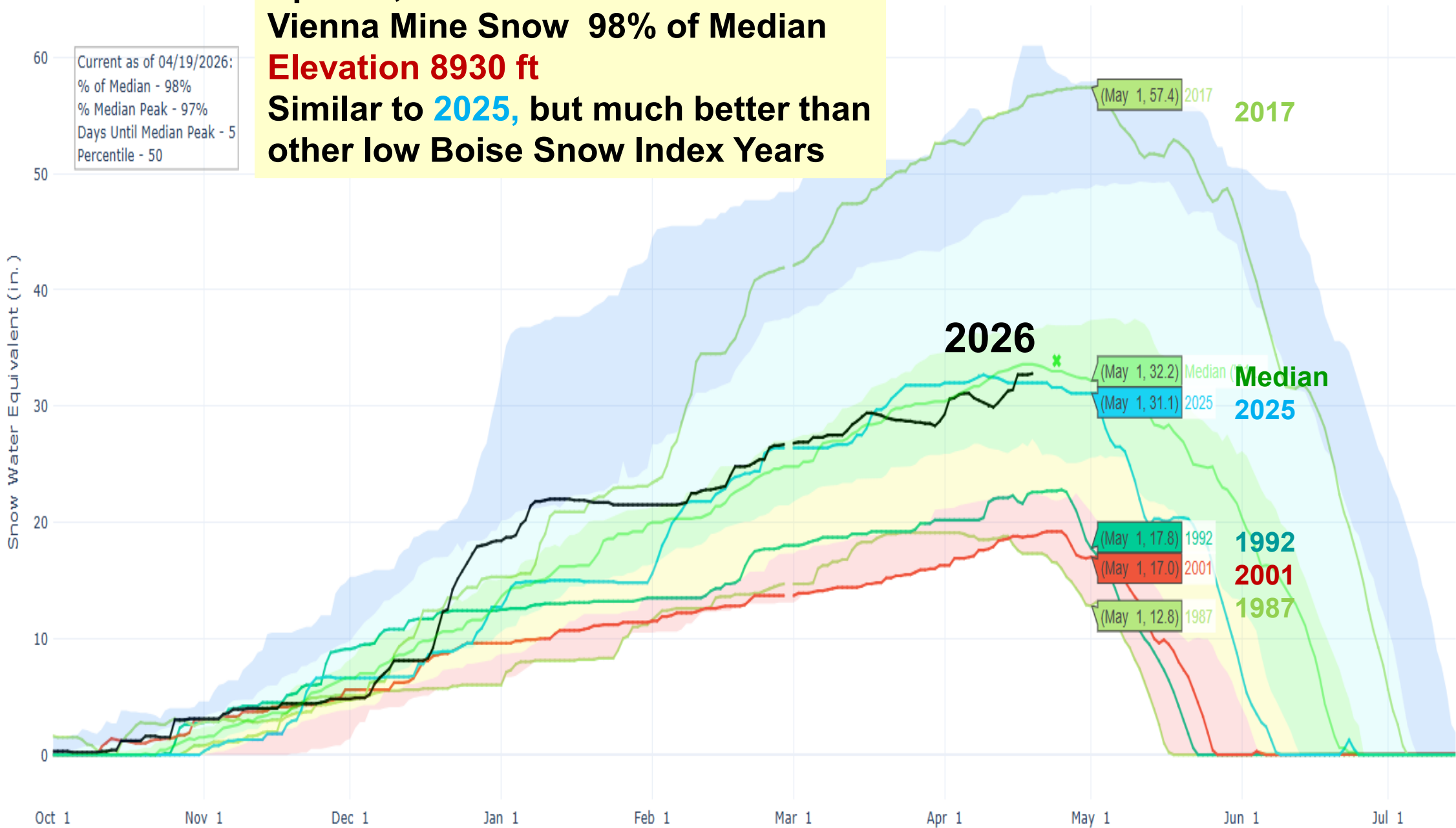
— Current Year  
- - Previous Year  
... Average



**April 19, 2026**  
**Vienna Mine Snow 98% of Median**  
**Elevation 8930 ft**  
**Similar to 2025, but much better than other low Boise Snow Index Years**

Current as of 04/19/2026:  
% of Median - 98%  
% Median Peak - 97%  
Days Until Median Peak - 5  
Percentile - 50

- \* Median Peak SWE
- Median ('91-'20)
- Stats. Shading
- 2026
- 2025
- 2017
- 2001
- 1992
- 1987



On average, peak streamflow for the SF Boise River near Featherville, Idaho occurs when Vienna Mine SNOTEL is between **13 and 35%** melted.

Summary by max SWE magnitude

Max SWE Category	Max SWE Magnitude (inches)	Number of Years in Analysis	Average percent melted at time of peak streamflow
<b>Below average</b>	<28	8	<b>35</b>
<b>Average</b>	27 - 42	17	<b>34</b>
<b>Above average</b>	>41	8	<b>13</b>

**2026 Vienna Mine Peak SWE is about 32.8” which indicates snowmelt peak occurs when about 34% melted, or about 22” of SWE remains.**

Note - this analysis uses all years available and did not eliminate potential non-snowmelt peaks

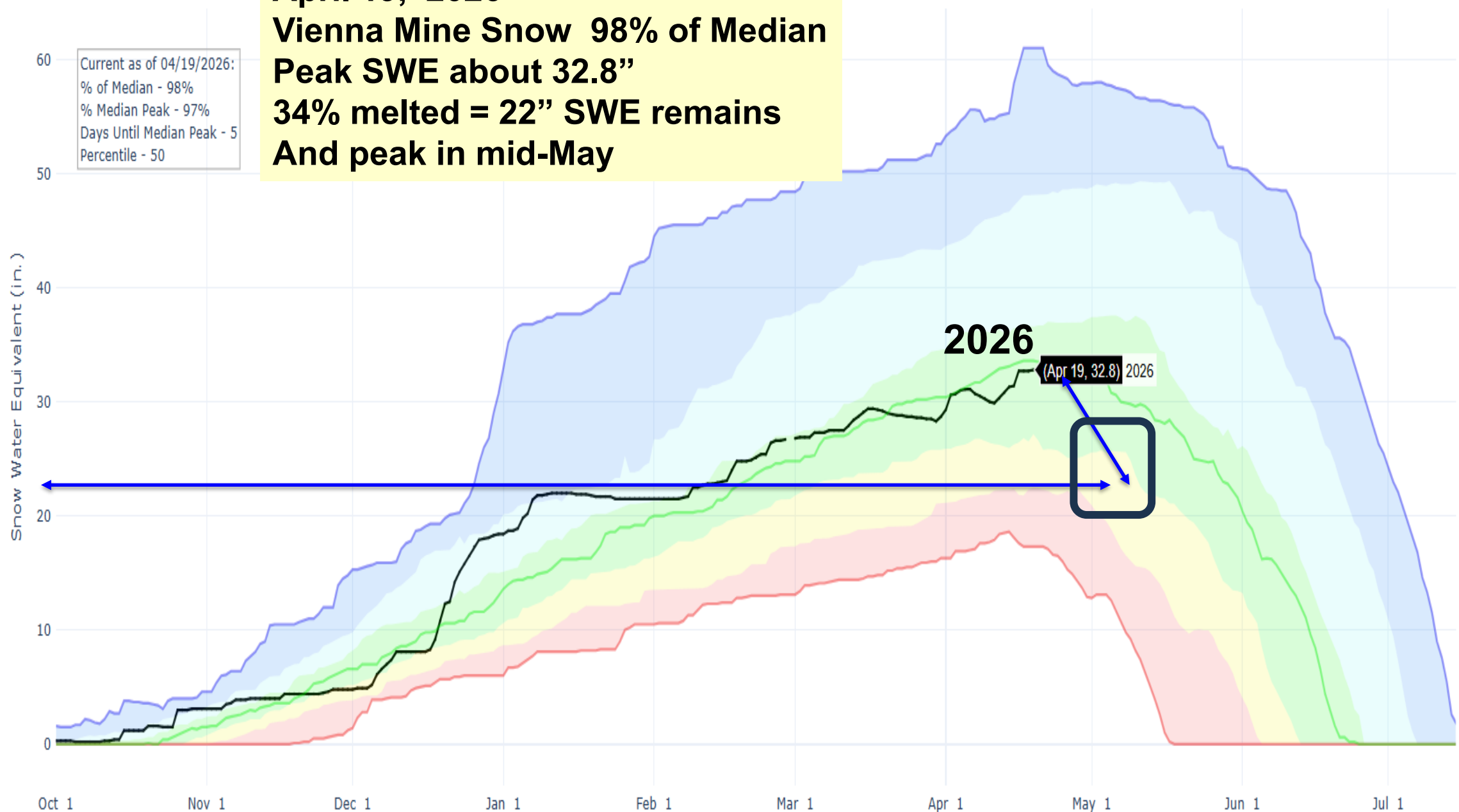
The average percent melted for the full 33-year period of record is 29% melted.

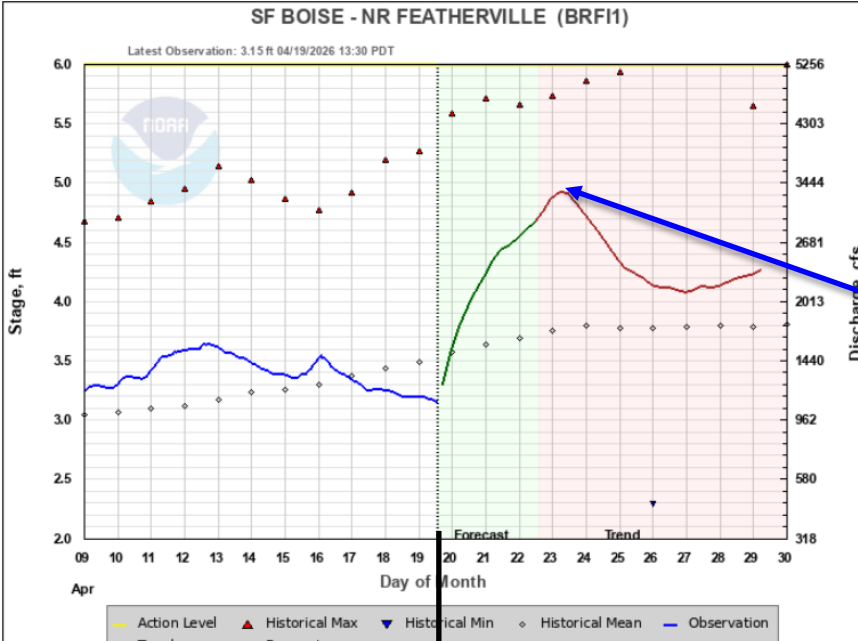
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**April 19, 2026**  
**Vienna Mine Snow 98% of Median**  
**Peak SWE about 32.8"**  
**34% melted = 22" SWE remains**  
**And peak in mid-May**

Current as of 04/19/2026:  
% of Median - 98%  
% Median Peak - 97%  
Days Until Median Peak - 5  
Percentile - 50

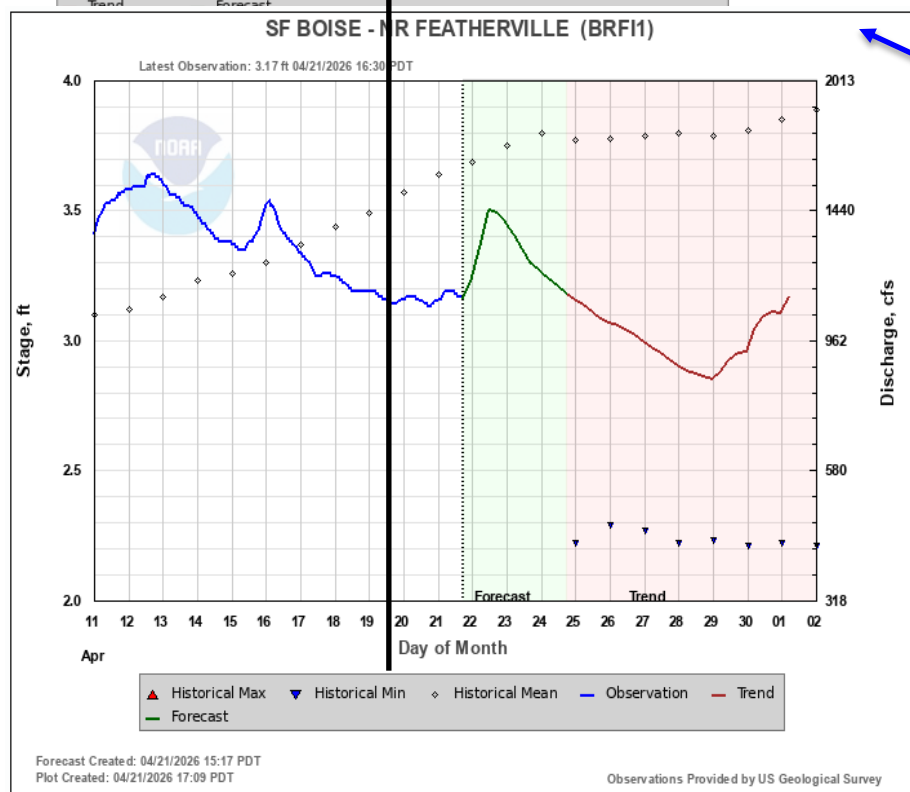
- Max
- Median ('91-'20)
- Min
- Stats. Shading
- 2026





**SF BOISE--NR FEATHERVILLE (BRF1)**  
Forecasts for Water Year 2026  
Ensemble Date: 2026-04-19  
Forecast Period: April 19 to August 1

Exceedence Probability	Stage feet	Discharge CFS	Probable Date of Peak
95 %	4.92	3310	2026-04-23
90 %	4.92	3310	2026-04-23
70 %	4.92	3310	2026-04-23
50 %	4.92	3310	2026-04-23
30 %	4.92	3310	2026-04-23
10 %	4.94	3348	2026-05-03
05 %	5.06	3545	2026-05-25

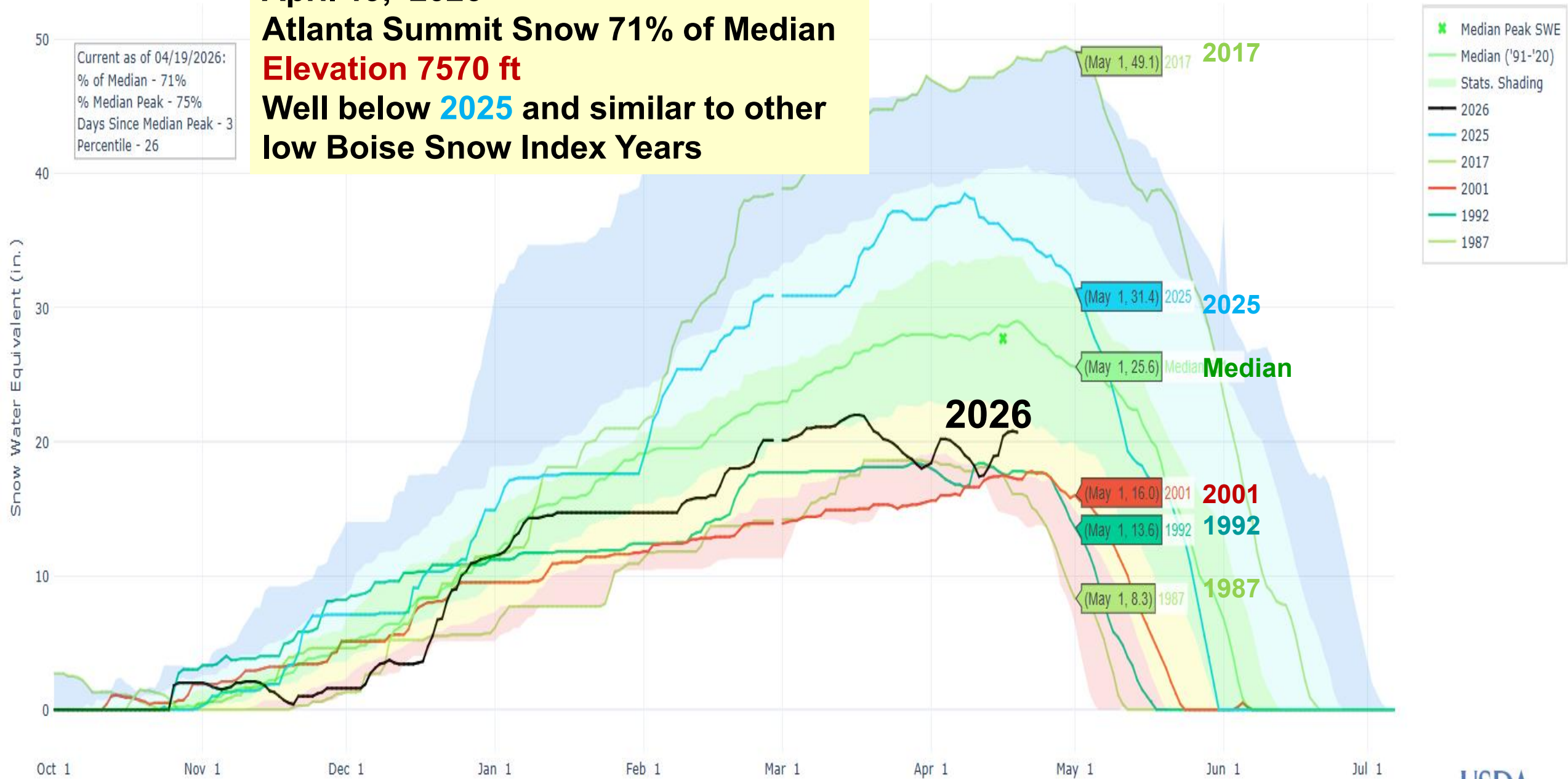


**SF BOISE--NR FEATHERVILLE (BRF1)**  
Forecasts for Water Year 2026  
Ensemble Date: 2026-04-21  
Forecast Period: April 21 to August 1

Exceedence Probability	Stage feet	Discharge CFS	Probable Date of Peak
95 %	4.20	2262	2026-05-02
90 %	4.20	2262	2026-05-02
70 %	4.22	2296	2026-05-02
50 %	4.29	2392	2026-05-05
30 %	4.46	2623	2026-05-12
10 %	4.91	3303	2026-05-26
05 %	5.05	3530	2026-06-04

**April 19, 2026**  
**Atlanta Summit Snow 71% of Median**  
**Elevation 7570 ft**  
**Well below 2025 and similar to other**  
**low Boise Snow Index Years**

Current as of 04/19/2026:  
 % of Median - 71%  
 % Median Peak - 75%  
 Days Since Median Peak - 3  
 Percentile - 26



# Snow2Flow for Boise River near Twin Springs

## NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS BOISE RIVERS ATLANTA SUMMIT SNOTEL

On average, peak streamflow for the Boise River near Twin Springs, Idaho occurs when Atlanta Summit SNOTEL is between **22 and 62%** melted.

Summary by max SWE magnitude

Max SWE Category	Max SWE Magnitude (inches)	Number of Years in Analysis	Average percent melted at time of peak streamflow
<b>Below average</b>	<23	8	<b>62</b>
<b>Average</b>	22 – 38	17	<b>43</b>
<b>Above average</b>	>37	8	<b>22</b>

**2026 Atlanta Summit Peak SWE about 21” which indicates snowmelt peak flow occurs when about 62% melted, or about 8” of SWE remains.**

Note - this analysis uses all years available and did not eliminate potential non-snowmelt peaks, however, elimination of non-snowmelt peaks did not change the average percent melted

**The average percent melted for the full 33-year period of record is 45% melted.**

# ATLANTA SUMMIT, ID (306) SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT

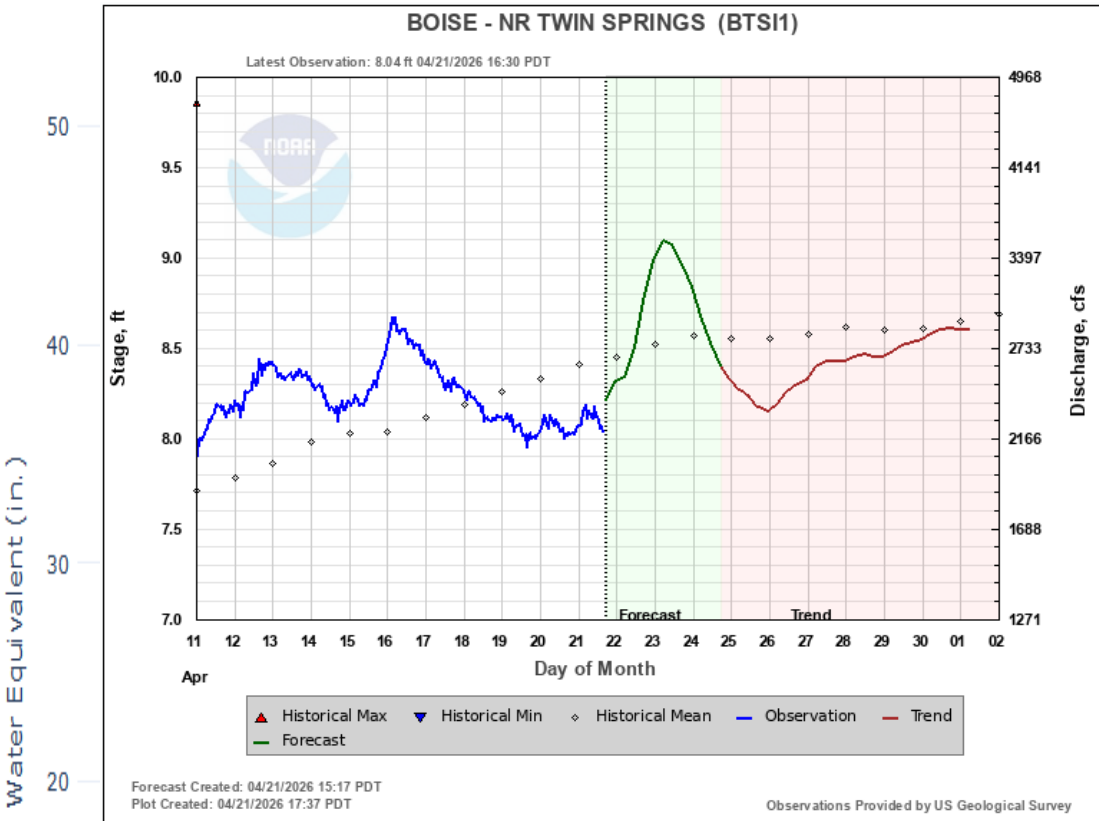
April 19, 2026

Atlanta Summit Snow 71% of Median

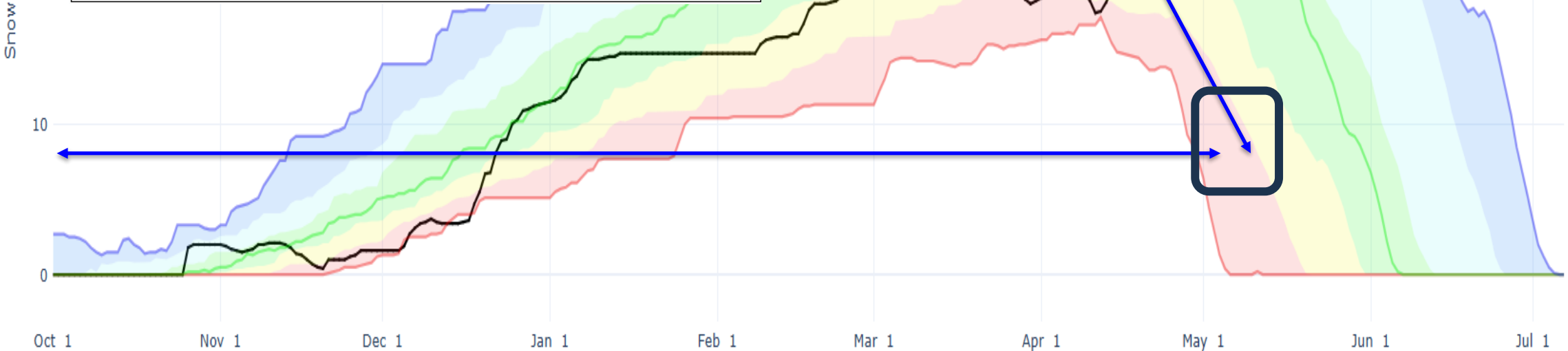
Peak SWE about 21"

62% melted is when ~8" SWE remains

Mid-May peak too



- Median Peak SWE
- Max
- Median ('91-'20)
- Min
- Stats. Shading
- 2026



# Use of Combined Index: Reservoir Storage + Forecasted Volume = Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI)

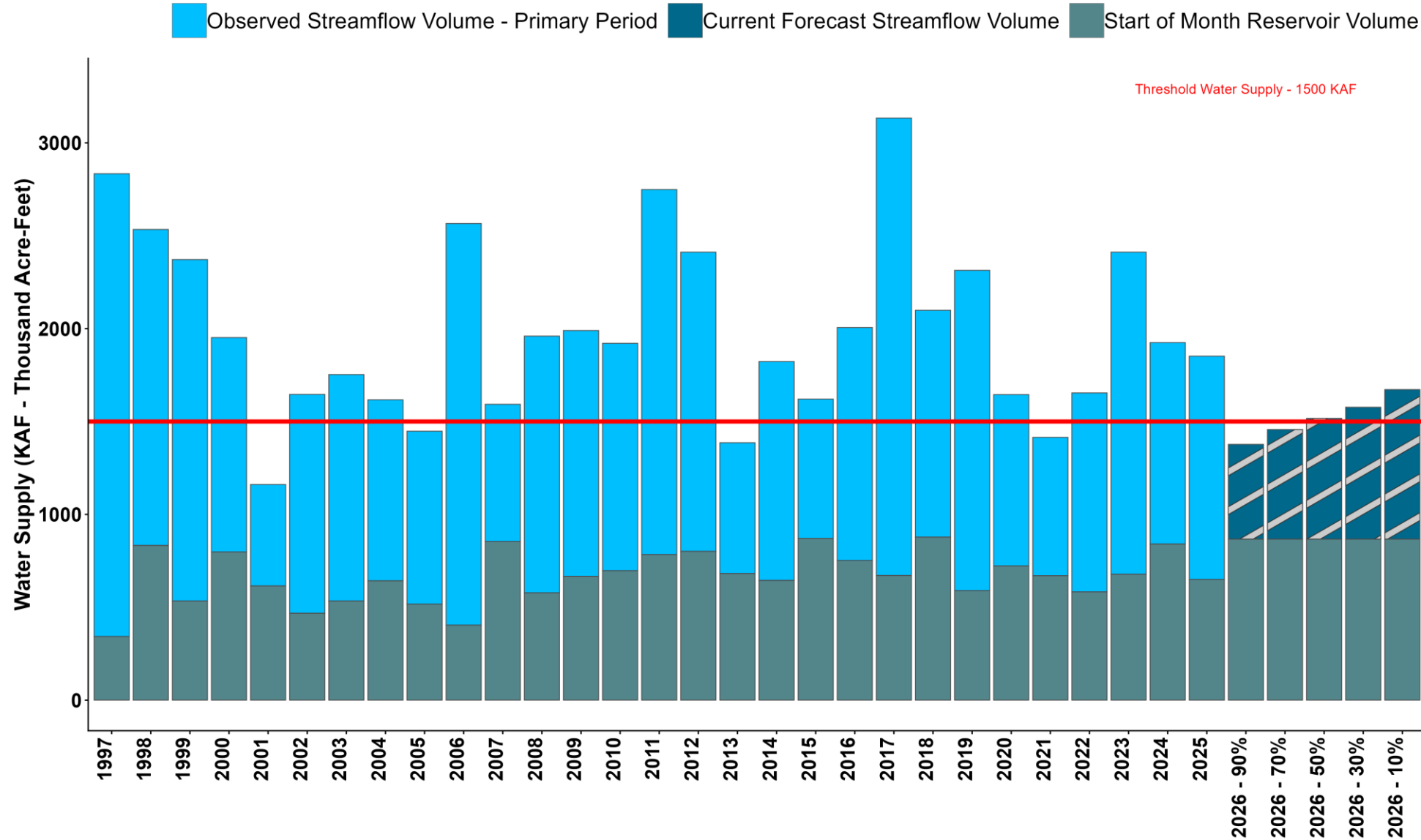
**Boise Basin SWSI**  
**April 1**

**Uses:**

- Crop Insurance
- Bank Loans
- Mint Contractors
- Water Banks
- Surplus Water for Recharge
- Cloud Seeding

**Suspension Criteria**

April 01, 2026 - Historic and Forecasted Surface Water Supply  
Boise River Basin

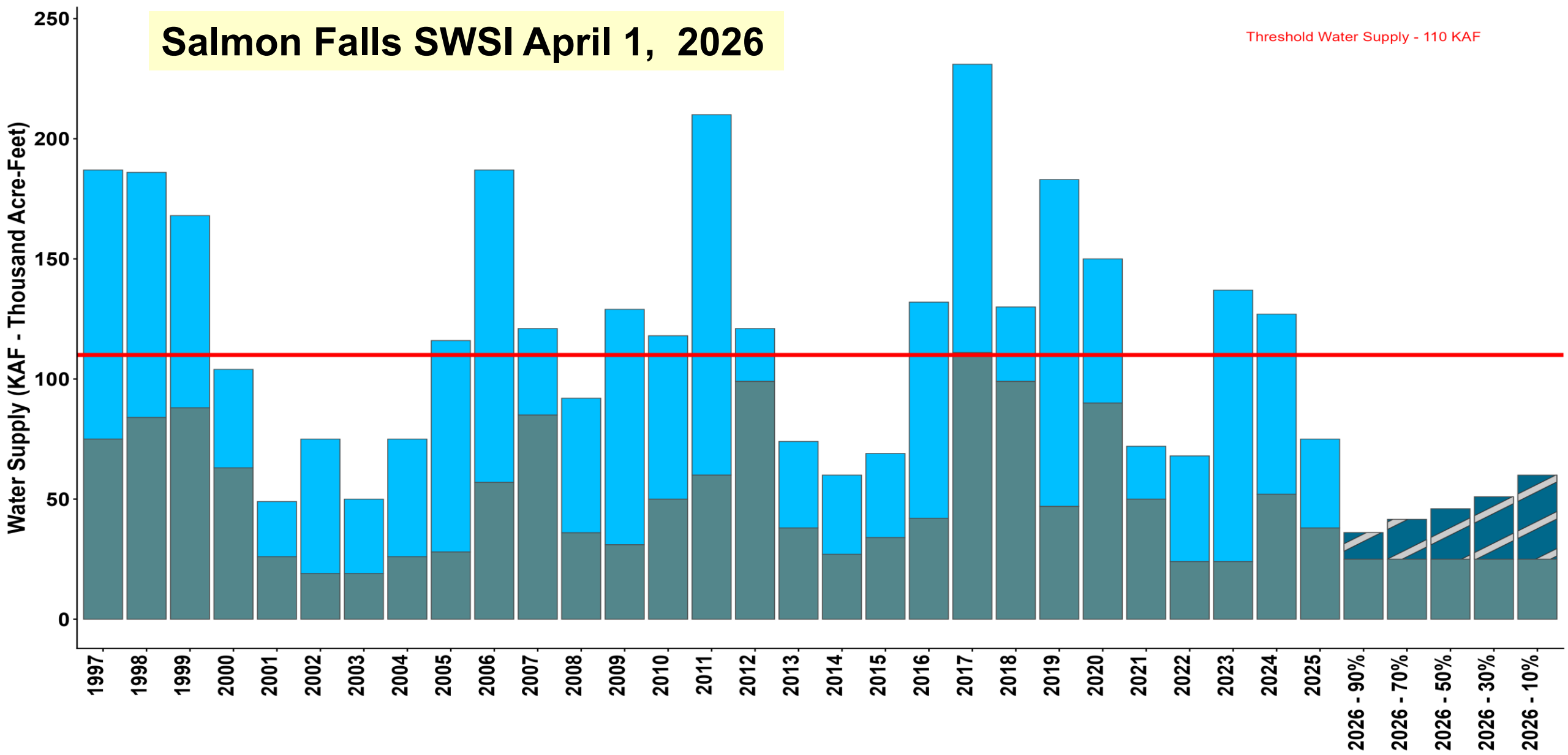


# April 01, 2026 - Historic and Forecasted Surface Water Supply Salmon Falls Creek Basin

■ Observed Streamflow Volume - Primary Period
 ■ Current Forecast Streamflow Volume
 ■ Start of Month Reservoir Volume

**Salmon Falls SWSI April 1, 2026**

Threshold Water Supply - 110 KAF



POLE CREEK R.S., NV (698) SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT

Salmon Falls Creek and Pole Creek SNOTEL SITE

On average, the Salmon Falls Creek near San Jacinto, NV peak streamflow occurs when Pole Creek RS SNOTEL is approximately 20% melted.

Current as of 04/20/2026:  
 % of Median - 45%  
 % Median Peak - 42%  
 Days Until Median Peak - 1  
 Percentile - 0

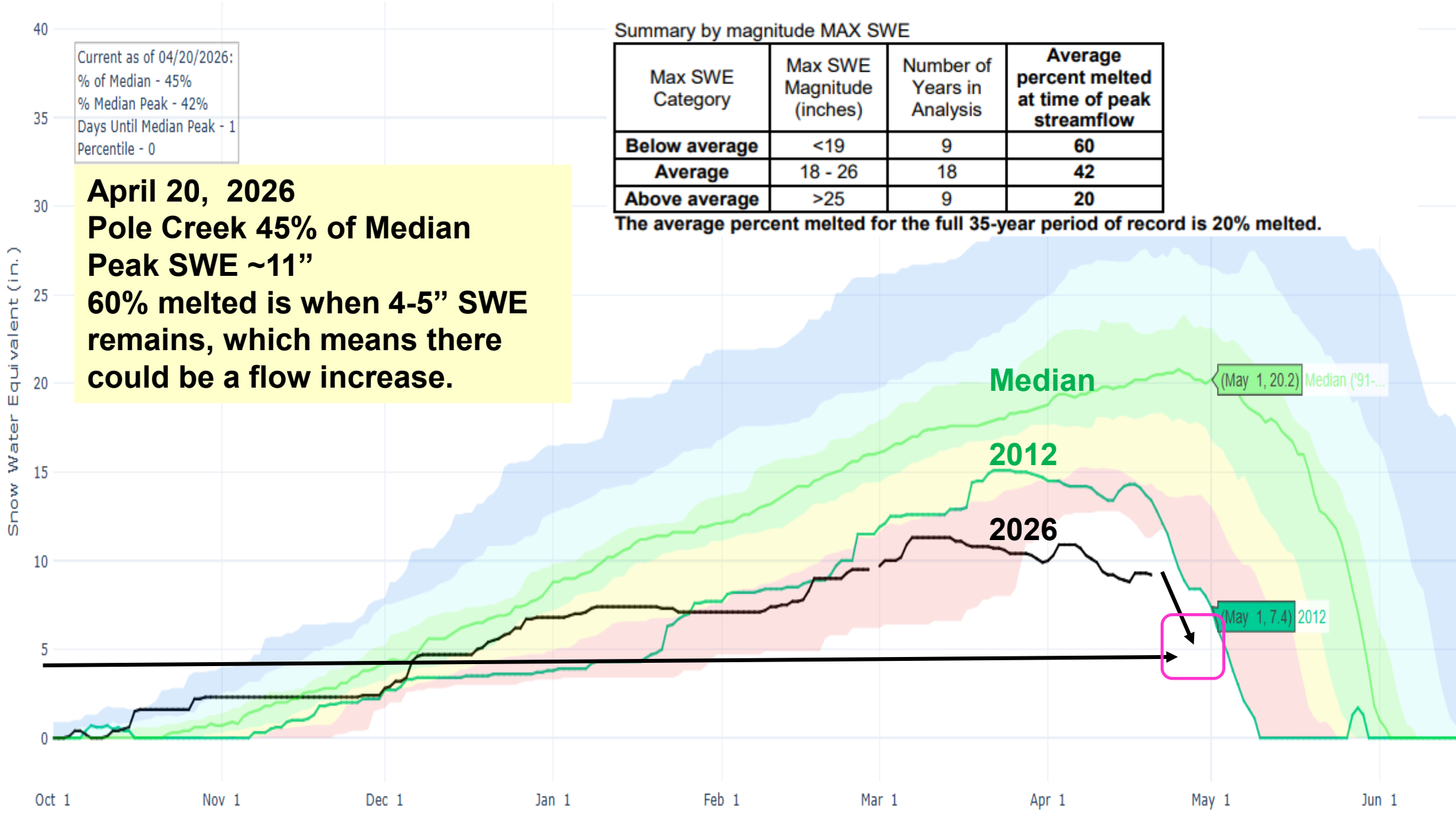
**April 20, 2026**  
**Pole Creek 45% of Median Peak SWE ~11"**  
**60% melted is when 4-5" SWE remains, which means there could be a flow increase.**

Summary by magnitude MAX SWE

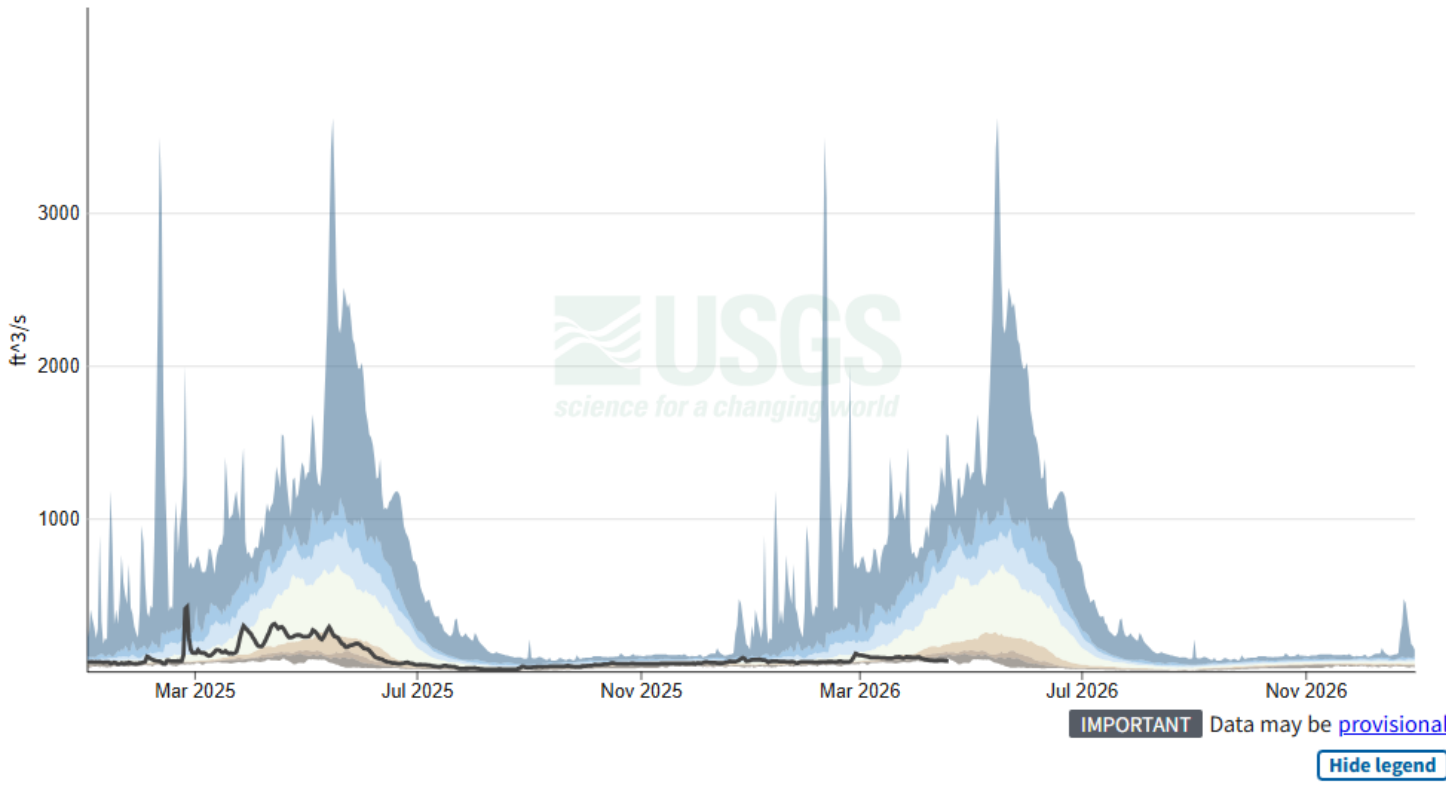
Max SWE Category	Max SWE Magnitude (inches)	Number of Years in Analysis	Average percent melted at time of peak streamflow
Below average	<19	9	60
Average	18 - 26	18	42
Above average	>25	9	20

The average percent melted for the full 35-year period of record is 20% melted.

- \* Median Peak SWE
- Median ('91-'20)
- Stats. Shading
- 2026
- 2012



January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2026  
 Discharge, cubic feet per second



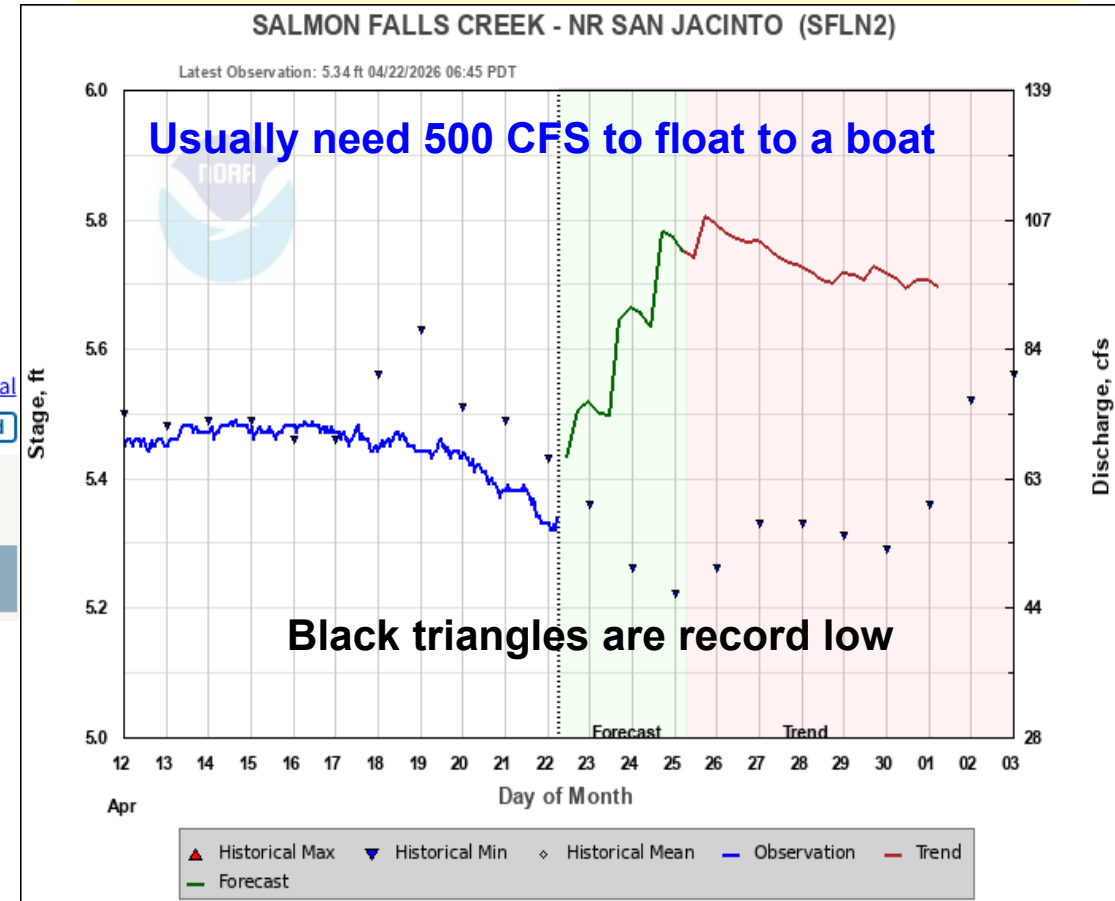
— Daily average (mean) for Discharge, cubic feet per second

Percentile ranges for daily averages (means) for each day of a year (with comparison to normal)

0-5 Extremely below	5-10 Much below	10-25 Below normal	25-75 Normal	75-90 Above normal	90-95 Much above	95-100 Extremely above
------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------	-----------------	-----------------------	---------------------	---------------------------

**April 19, 2026**  
**Current flow of 50cfs is record low**  
**since records starts in 1913.**

**Flow increase could happen from rain**  
**and/or snowmelt at Pole Creek but**  
**won't be much.**



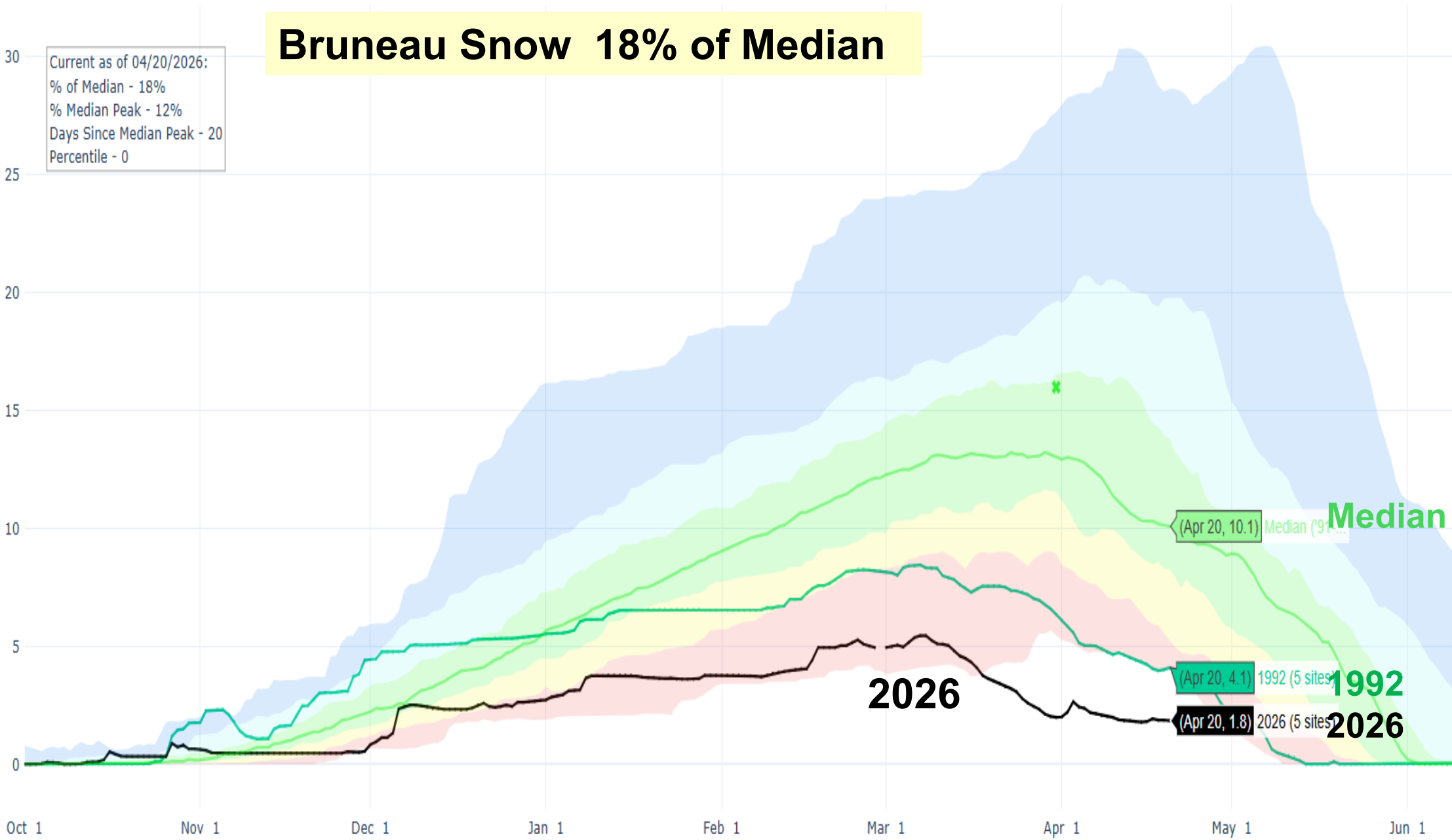
# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN BRUNEAU

**Bruneau Snow 18% of Median**

Current as of 04/20/2026:  
% of Median - 18%  
% Median Peak - 12%  
Days Since Median Peak - 20  
Percentile - 0

- ✱ Median Peak SWE
- Max
- Median ('91-'20)
- Min
- Stats. Shading
- 2026 (5 sites)
- 1992 (5 sites)

Snow Water Equivalent (in.)



**Bruneau River is lowest since records start in 1939. Without spring rains, it might be a year that the Bruneau hardly peaks, similar to 1992.**

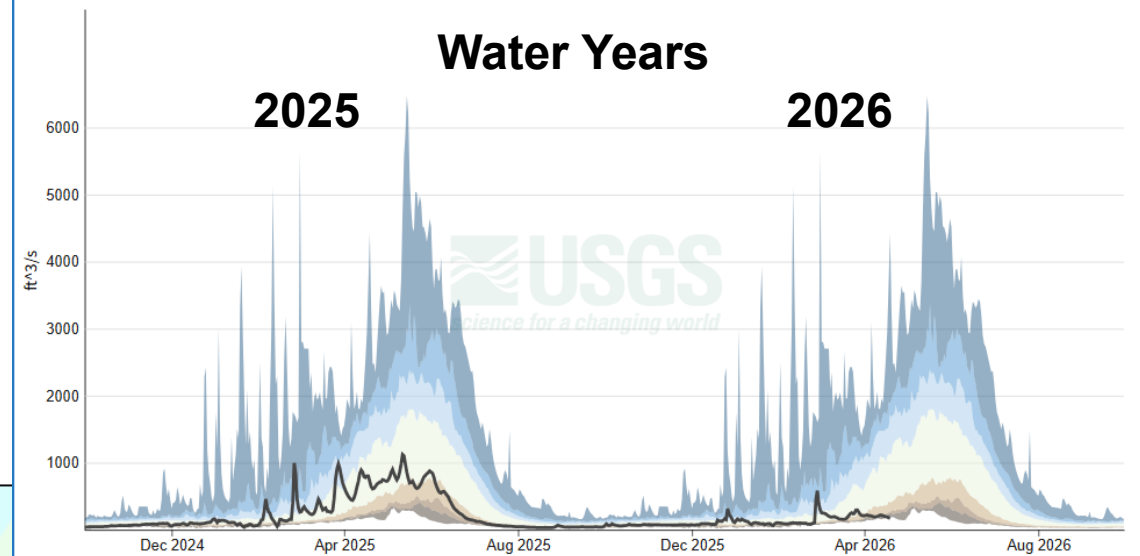
Bruneau River NR Hot Spring ID - USGS-13168500

October 1, 2024 - September 30, 2026  
Discharge, cubic feet per second

**Water Years**

**2025**

**2026**



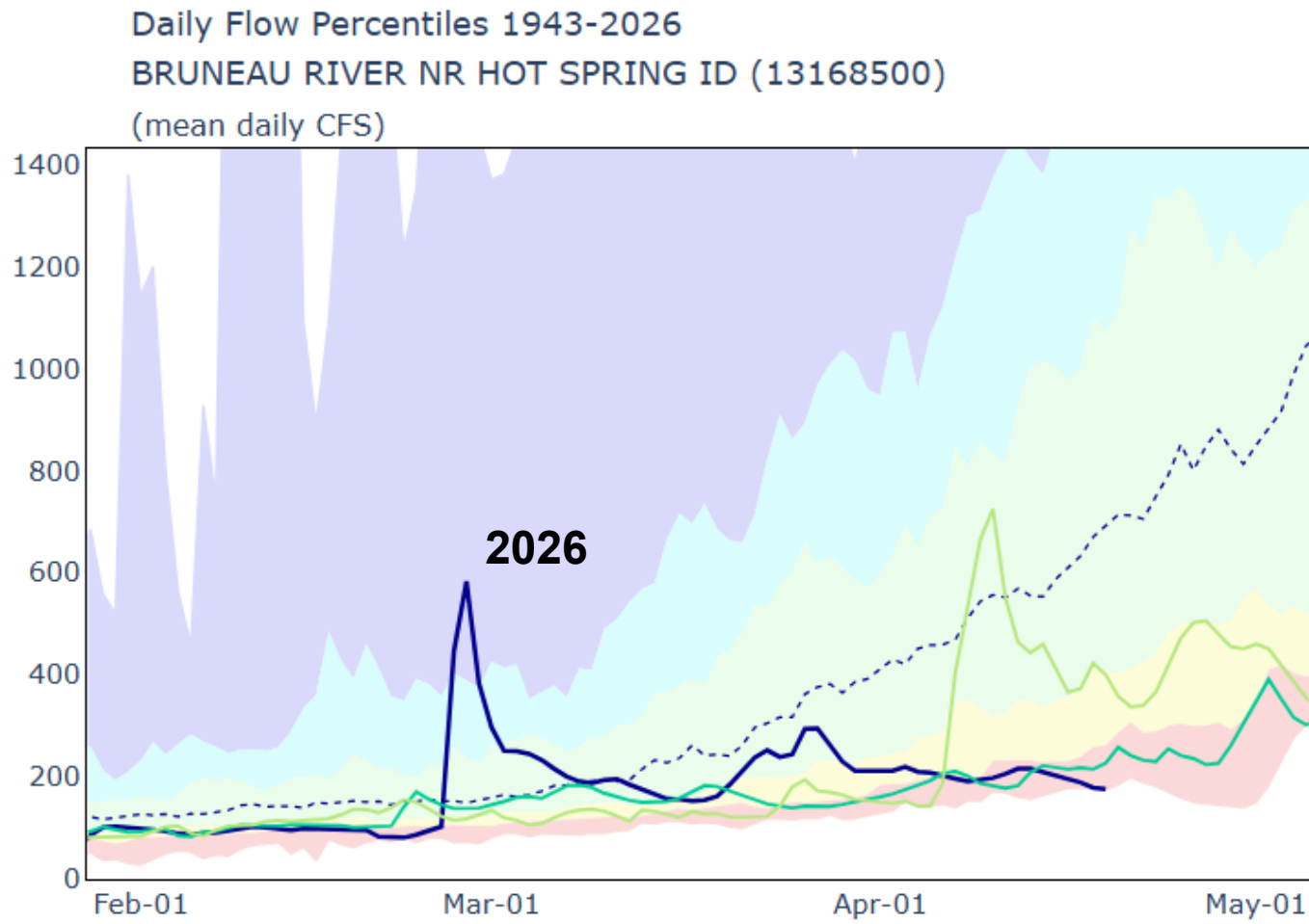
**IMPORTANT** Data may be [provisional](#)

[Hide legend](#)

— Daily average (mean) for Discharge, cubic feet per second

Percentile ranges for daily averages (means) for each day of a year (with comparison to normal)

0-5	5-10	10-25	25-75	75-90	90-95	95-100
Extremely below	Much below	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above	Extremely above



**Jun-18**

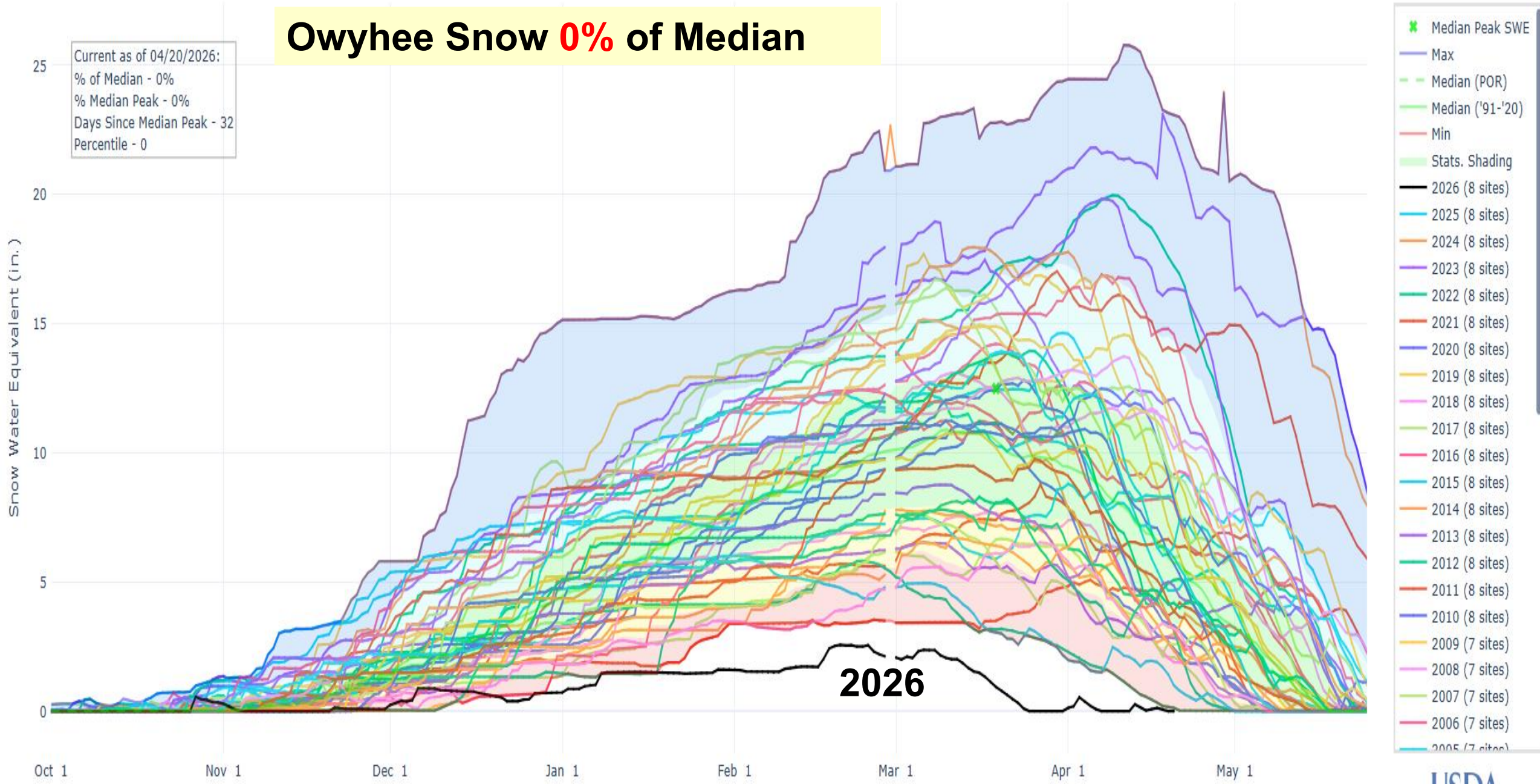
- Max : 3370
- Median : 724.5
- Min : 96

— 1992 : 96  
— 1977 : 530

- 0th-10th
- Median
- Current Yr
- 2025
- 2024
- 2023
- 2022
- 2021
- 2020
- 2019
- 2018

# Owyhee Snow 0% of Median

Current as of 04/20/2026:  
% of Median - 0%  
% Median Peak - 0%  
Days Since Median Peak - 32  
Percentile - 0

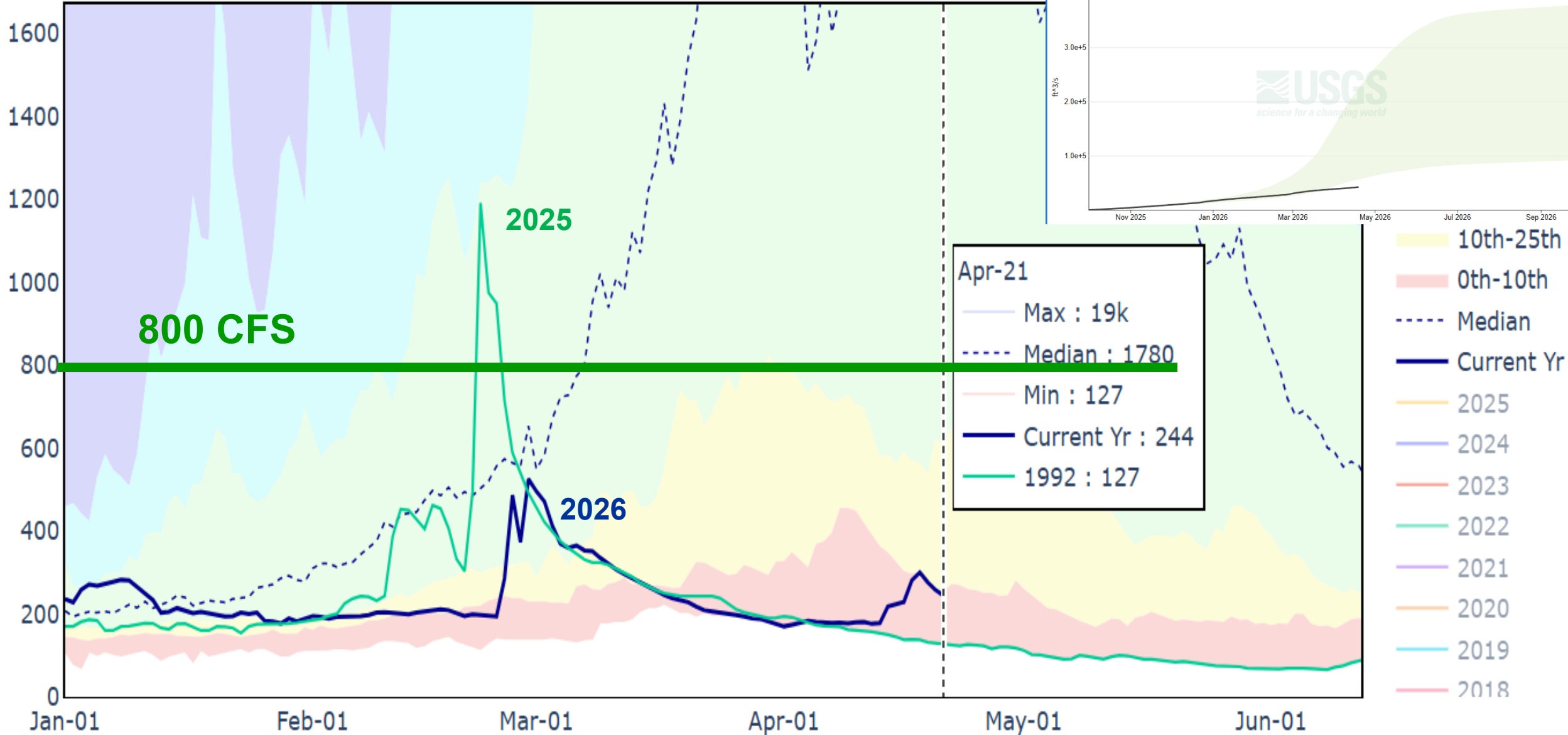
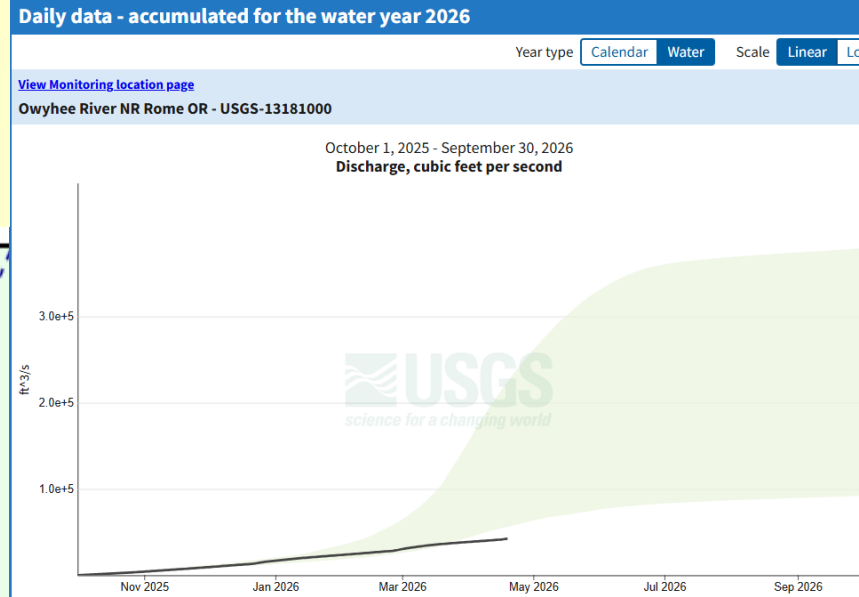


# Daily Flow Percentiles 1949-2026

OWYHEE RIVER NR ROME OR (13181000)

(mean daily CFS)

**Interesting Water Year 2026**  
**Flow Accumulation shows**  
**lowest total flow since**  
**records start in 1950**



# Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region Major Storage Reservoirs in the Upper Snake River Basin

From Rob Van Kirk Henrys Fork  
Foundation April 20, 2026

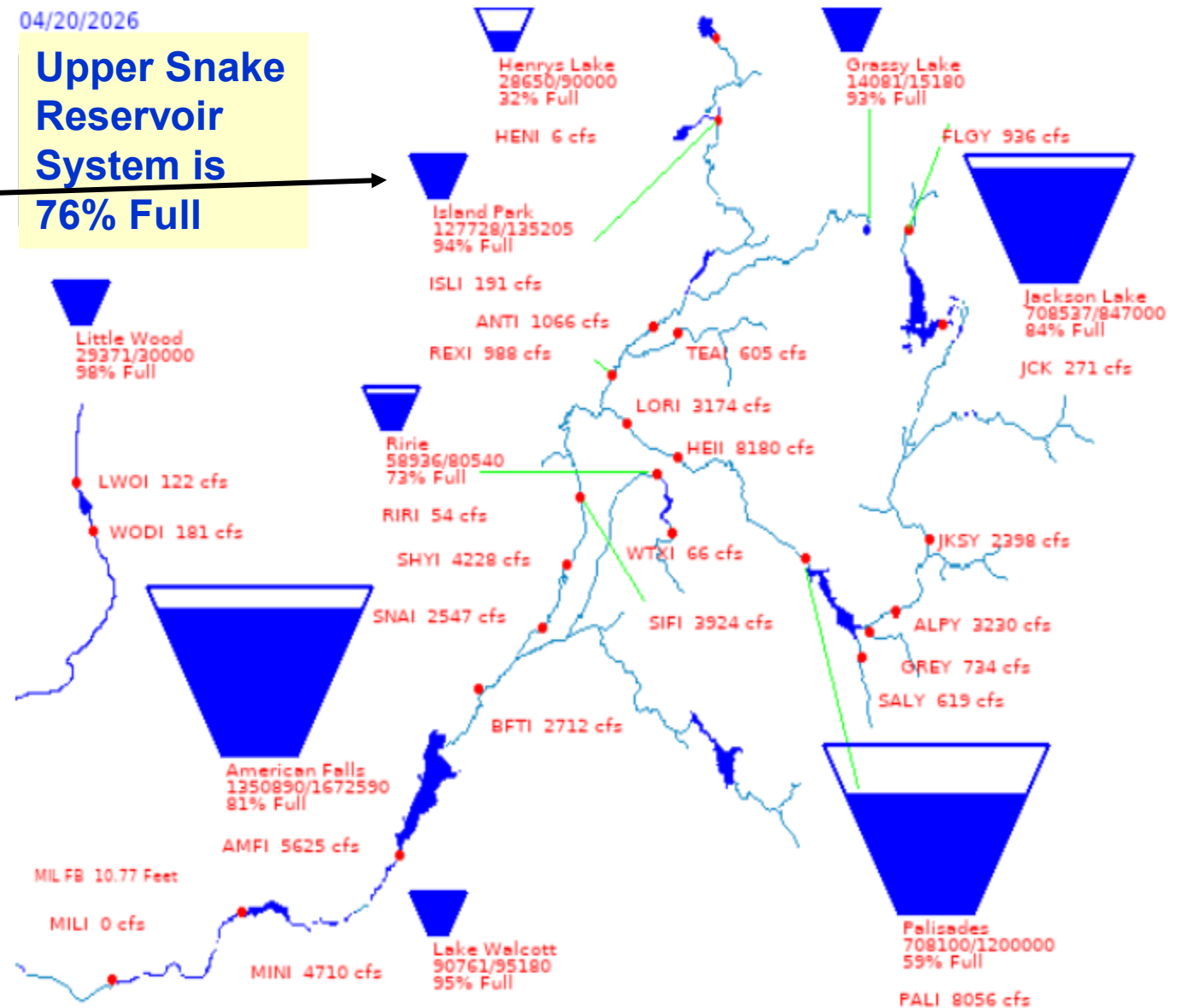
One interesting thing that happened late last week is that Island Park filled to the top of the concrete spillway, at roughly 126,000 ac-ft of volume.

Normally, the reservoir would still be covered with ice, and additional fill would not be possible until ice melted.

However, this year, ice melted on March 31, so the reservoir has continued to fill without need for any outflow adjustments to accommodate the ice constraint.

04/20/2026

Upper Snake  
Reservoir  
System is  
76% Full



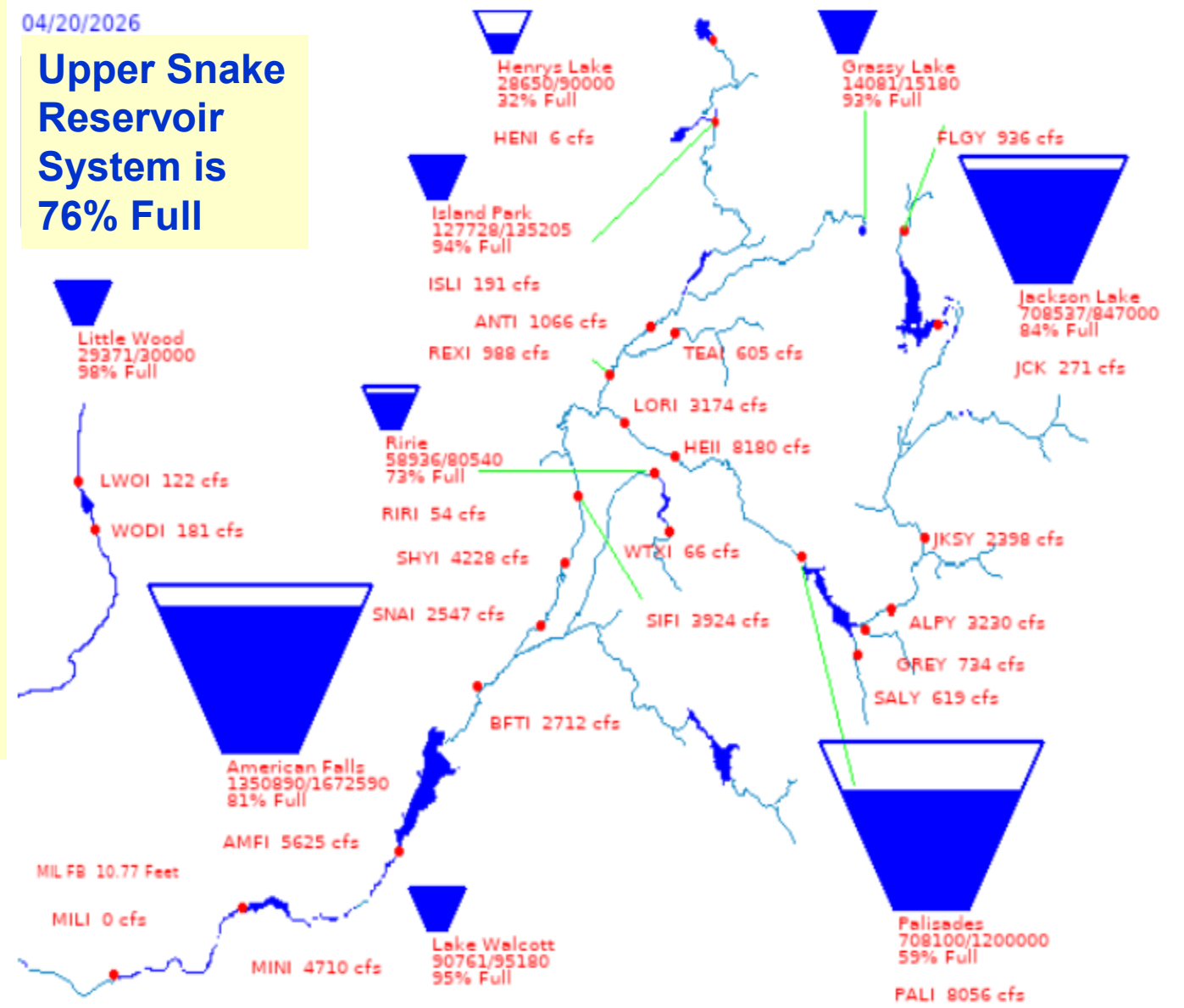
From Rob Van Kirk Henrys Fork Foundation  
April 20, 2026

Water quality and aquatic ecology:  
Water temperatures rebounded over the weekend, keeping hatch timing at 28 days ahead of average at the watershed scale...

Normally, low-elevation runoff would be happening right now, leading to naturally high turbidity values, but that already happened back in March.

Overall, water quality is good to excellent, although biological and physical processes in Island Park Reservoir are already one month ahead, which will ultimately lead to poor water quality in the outflow one month earlier than usual this summer.

# Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region Major Storage Reservoirs in the Upper Snake River Basin



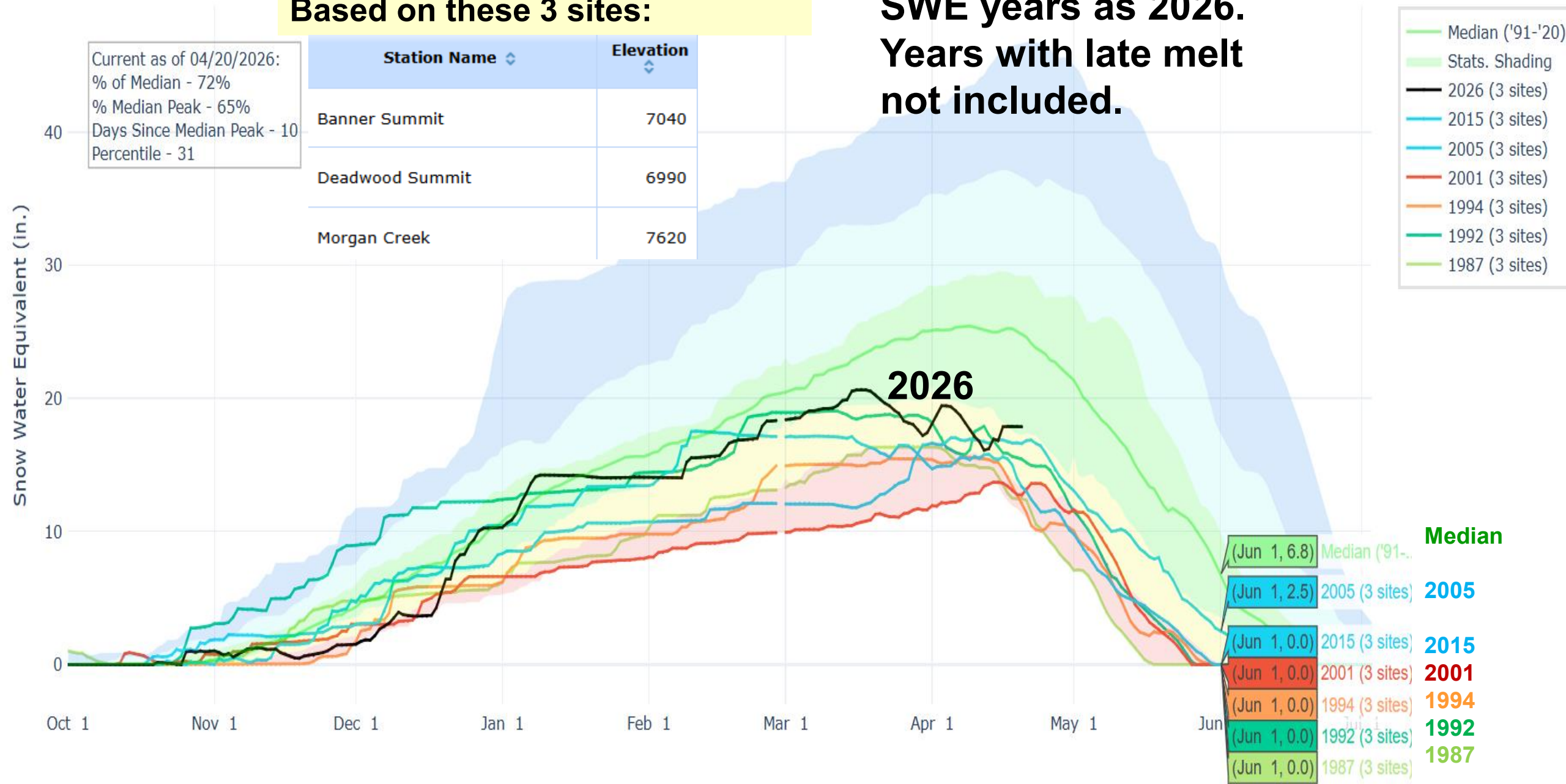
# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN MIDDLE FORK SALMON

**MF Salmon Snow 72% of Median  
Based on these 3 sites:**

Current as of 04/20/2026:  
 % of Median - 72%  
 % Median Peak - 65%  
 Days Since Median Peak - 10  
 Percentile - 31

Station Name	Elevation
Banner Summit	7040
Deadwood Summit	6990
Morgan Creek	7620

**Other similar or low  
SWE years as 2026.  
Years with late melt  
not included.**



**Median**

**2005**

**2015**

**2001**

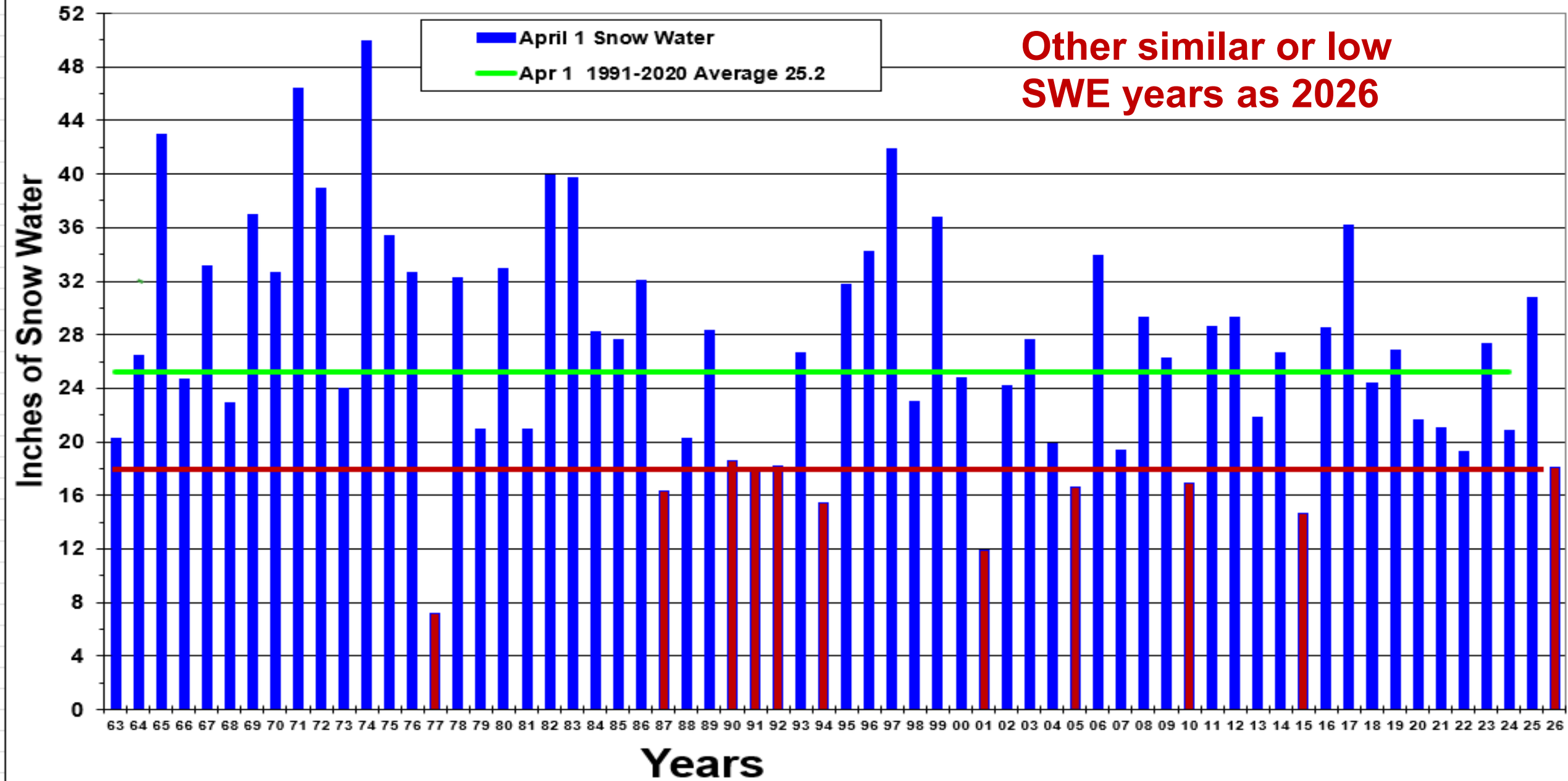
**1994**

**1992**

**1987**

# April 1 MF Salmon River Basin 3 Station Snow Index for Years 1963 - 2026

## Banner Summit, Deadwood Summit, Morgan Creek

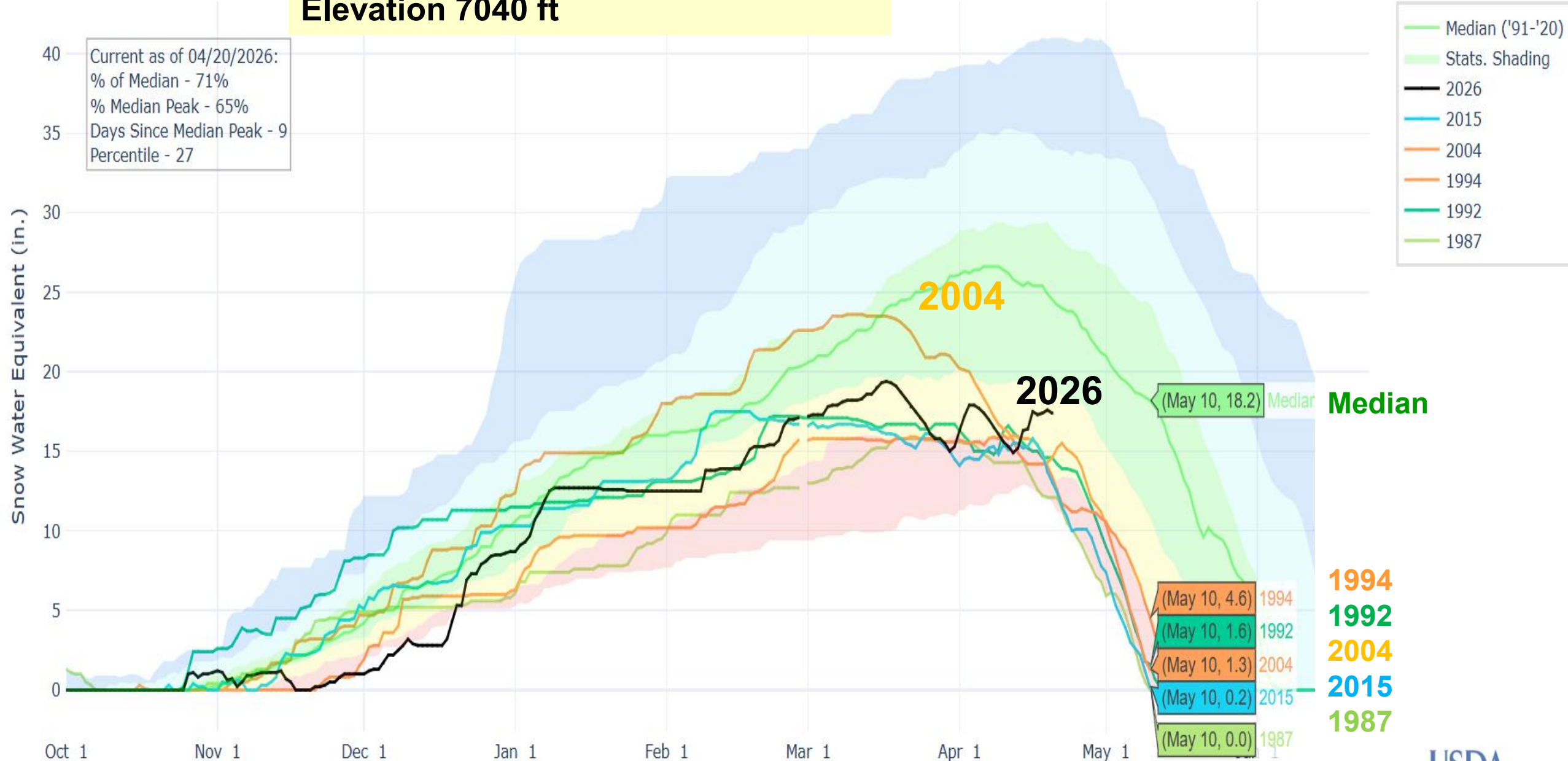


# BANNER SUMMIT, ID (312) SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT

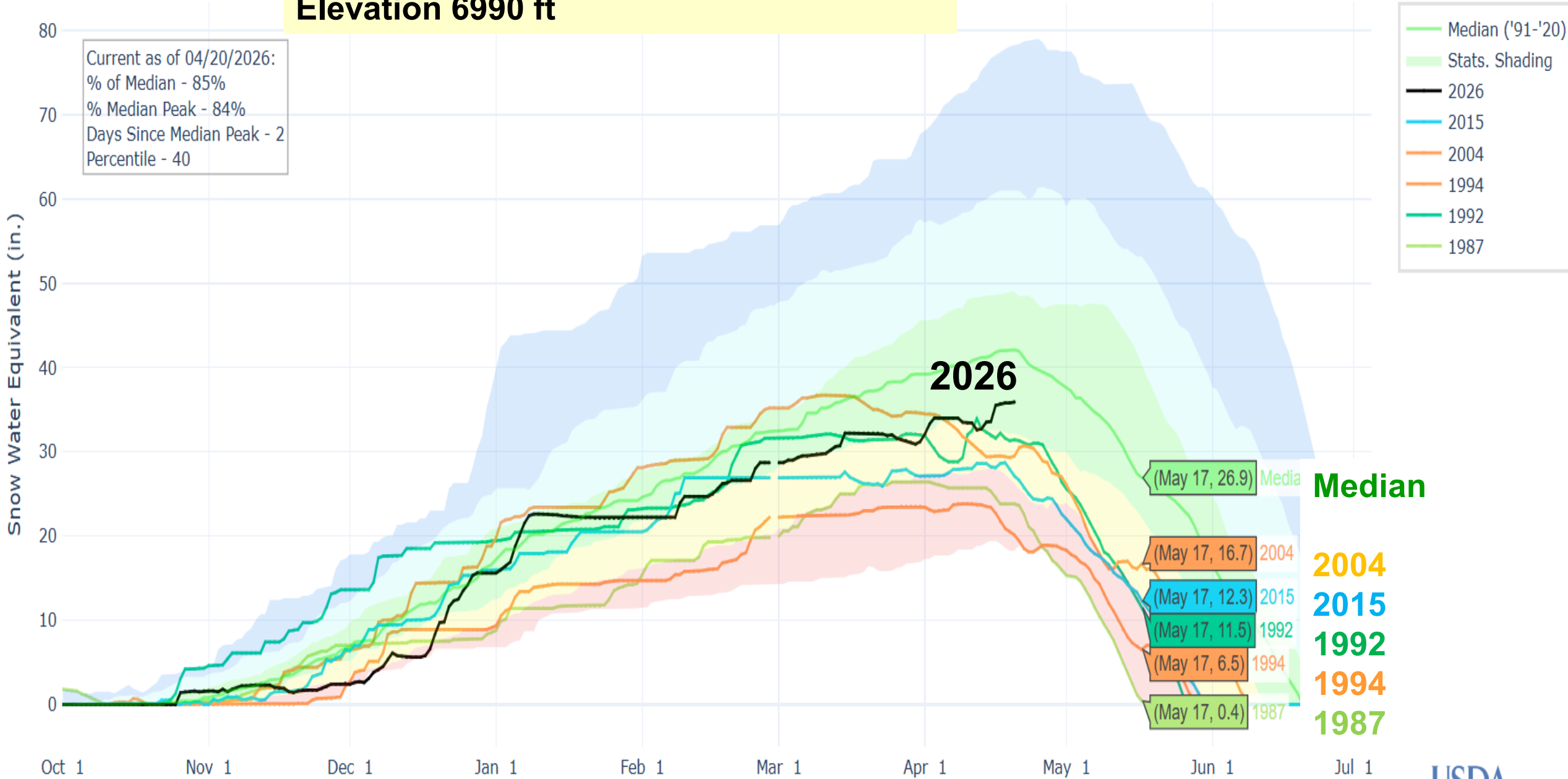
**Banner Summit Snow 71% of Median  
Elevation 7040 ft**

Current as of 04/20/2026:  
% of Median - 71%  
% Median Peak - 65%  
Days Since Median Peak - 9  
Percentile - 27

- Median ('91-'20)
- Stats. Shading
- 2026
- 2015
- 2004
- 1994
- 1992
- 1987



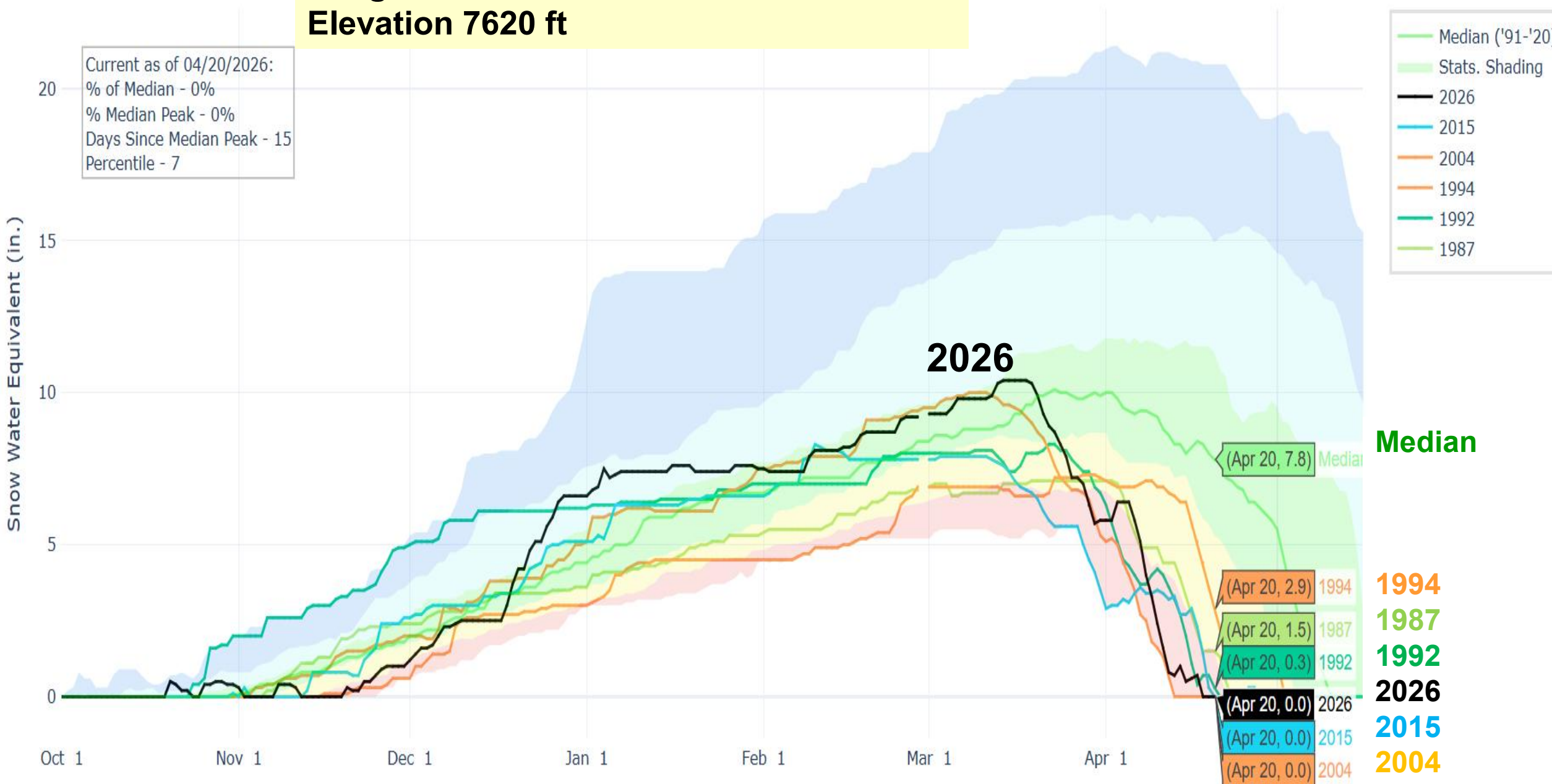
**Deadwood Summit Snow 85% of Median  
Elevation 6990 ft**



**Morgan Creek Snow 4% of Median  
Elevation 7620 ft**

Current as of 04/20/2026:  
 % of Median - 0%  
 % Median Peak - 0%  
 Days Since Median Peak - 15  
 Percentile - 7

- Median ('91-'20)
- Stats. Shading
- 2026
- 2015
- 2004
- 1994
- 1992
- 1987



**Median**

**1994**

**1987**

**1992**

**2026**

**2015**

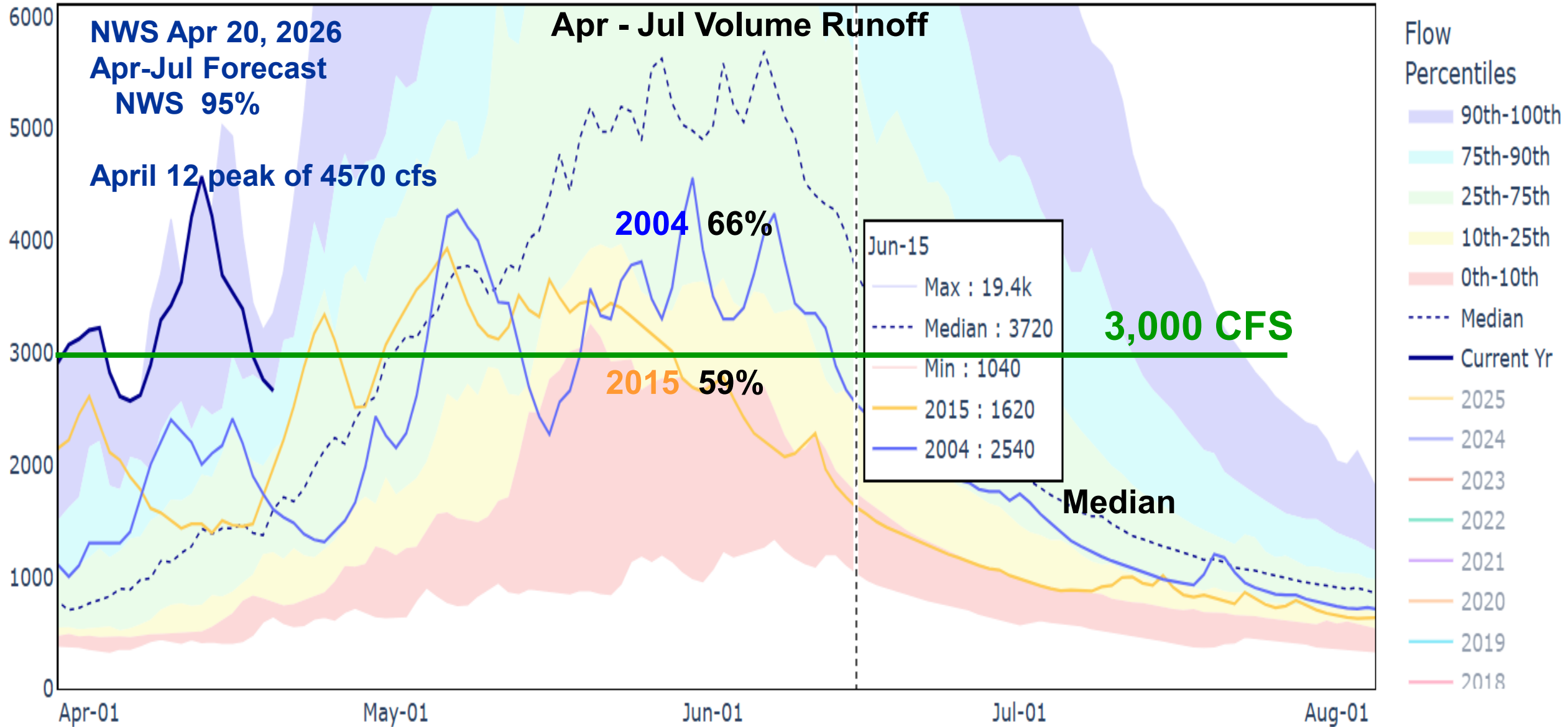
**2004**



# Daily Flow Percentiles 1973-2026

MF SALMON RIVER AT MF LODGE NR YELLOW PINE ID (13309220)

(mean daily CFS)



# Salmon River Basin

## MF SALMON RIVER AND BANNER SUMMIT SNOTEL SITE

Discharge Data Years used in analysis: 1981, 1999 - 2016

Gage Height Data Years used in analysis: 1982 -1984, 1986, 1988 -1998

Using combined DISCHARGE and GAGE HEIGHT years, on average, peak streamflow for the MF Salmon at MF Lodge near Yellow Pine Idaho occurs when Banner Summit SNOTEL is between **66 and 90%** melted.

Summary of combined DISCHARGE and GAGE HEIGHT years categorized by max SWE magnitude.

Max SWE Category	Max SWE Magnitude (inches)	Number of Years in Analysis	Average percent melted at time of peak streamflow
<b>Below average</b>	<21	9	<b>90</b>
<b>Average</b>	20 – 31	16	<b>61</b>
<b>Above average</b>	>30	9	<b>66</b>

Note - this analysis uses all years available and did not eliminate potential non-snowmelt peaks

Using DISCHARGE ONLY years, on average, peak streamflow for the MF Salmon at MF Lodge near Yellow Pine Idaho occurs when Banner Summit SNOTEL is between **64 and 81%** melted.

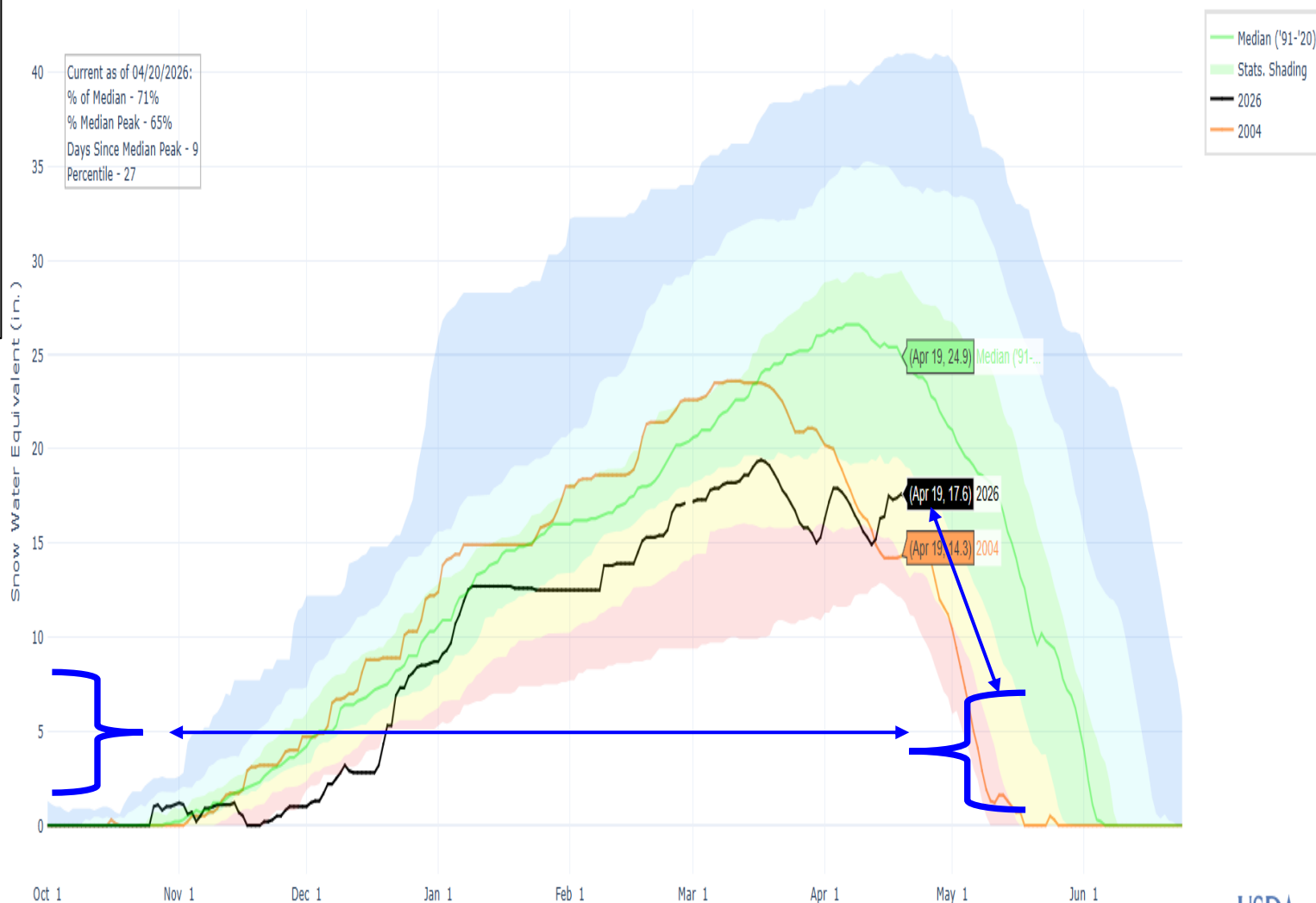
**With multiple Banner SWE peaks around 18-20", we'll use both 61% and 90% melted analysis to indicate when a MF snowmelt peak may occur. This puts remaining SWE at 8 to 2" of SWE.**

**This flow increase May or May Not exceed the Apr 12 peak of 4570 cfs.**

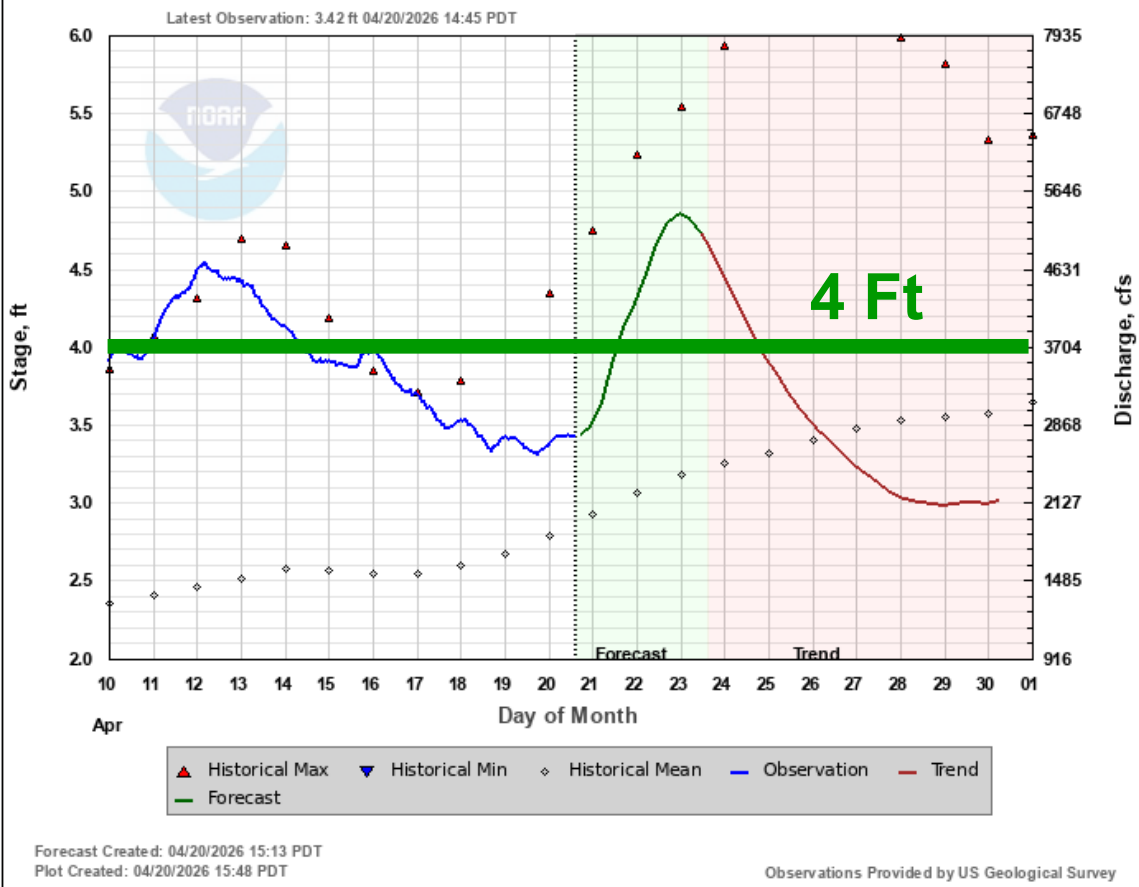
**With future rains, all bets are off.**

# Back 2 Banner Snow2Flow Relationship with MF Salmon River

BANNER SUMMIT, ID (312) SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT



### MF SALMON - MIDDLE FORK LODGE (MIDI1)



Interesting NWS Peak Flow Analysis with 50% chance of peak on May 24.

Keep an eye on these as I don't usually watch 'em.

### SALMON--AT WHITEBIRD (WHBI1)

Forecasts for Water Year 2026

Ensemble Date: 2026-04-20

Forecast Period: April 20 to August 1

Exceedence Probability	Stage feet	Discharge CFS	Probable Date of Peak
95 %	21.57	31857	2026-05-11
90 %	22.11	34350	2026-05-13
70 %	22.92	38284	2026-05-19
50 %	23.39	40705	2026-05-24
30 %	23.80	42831	2026-05-31
10 %	25.49	52289	2026-06-06
05 %	26.03	55529	2026-06-10

### MF SALMON--MIDDLE FORK LODGE (MIDI1)

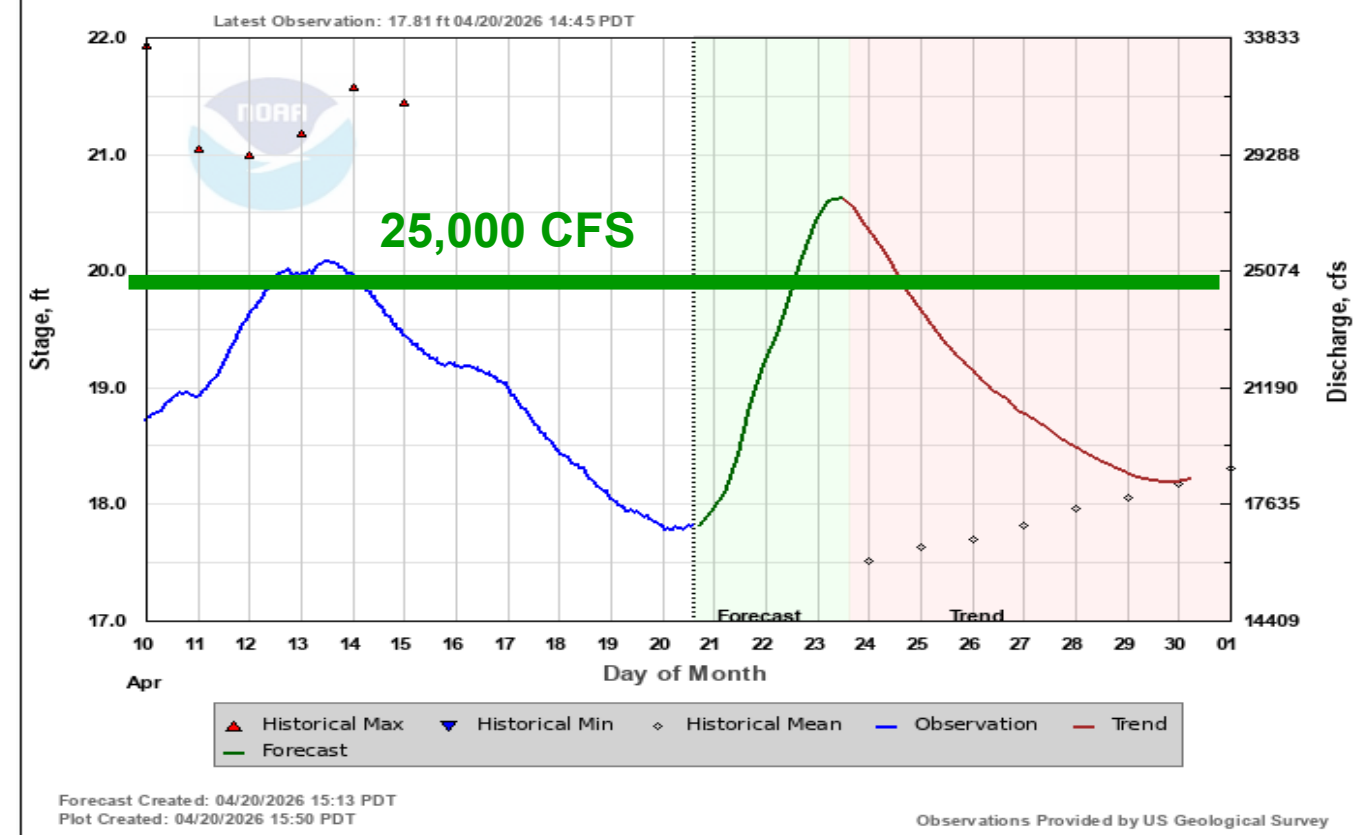
Forecasts for Water Year 2026

Ensemble Date: 2026-04-20

Forecast Period: April 20 to August 1

Exceedence Probability	Stage feet	Discharge CFS	Probable Date of Peak
95 %	5.38	6466	2026-05-09
90 %	5.50	6737	2026-05-11
70 %	5.76	7361	2026-05-19
50 %	6.03	8007	2026-05-24
30 %	6.21	8462	2026-05-31
10 %	6.72	9801	2026-06-07
05 %	7.30	11399	2026-06-11

### SALMON - AT WHITEBIRD (WHBI1)

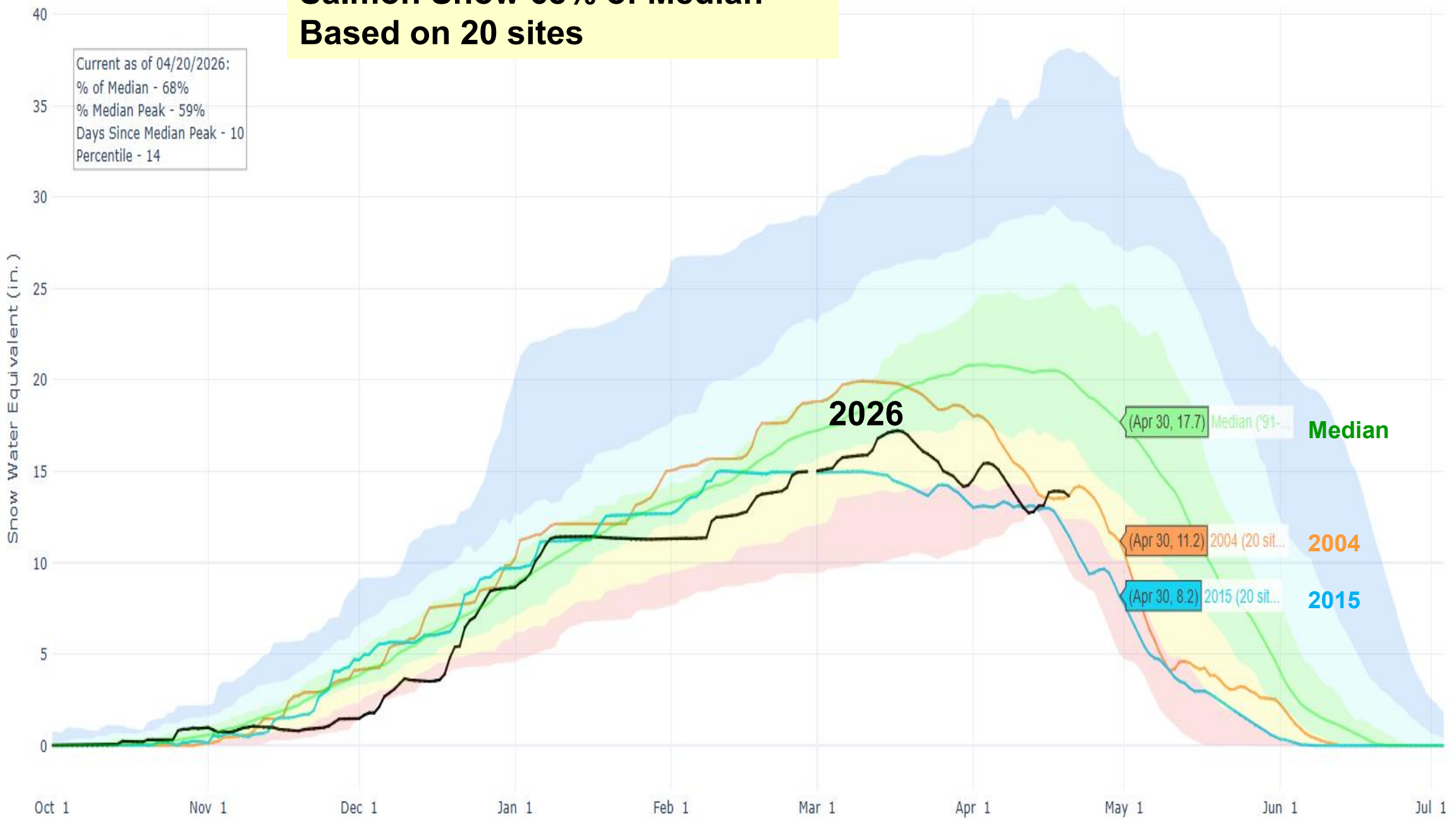


# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN SALMON

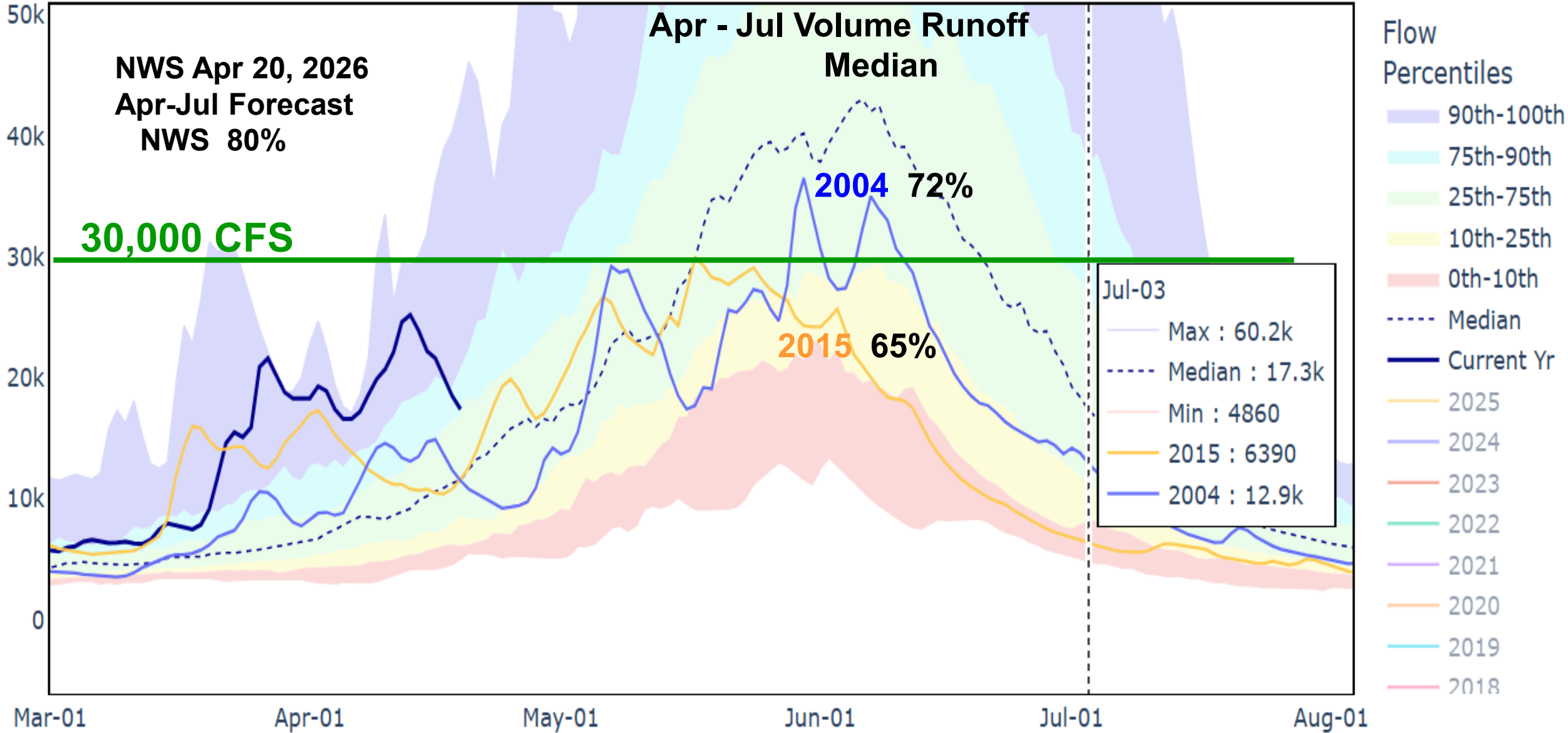
**Salmon Snow 68% of Median  
Based on 20 sites**

Current as of 04/20/2026:  
% of Median - 68%  
% Median Peak - 59%  
Days Since Median Peak - 10  
Percentile - 14

- Median ('91-'20)
- Stats. Shading
- 2026 (20 sites)
- 2015 (20 sites)
- 2004 (20 sites)



Daily Flow Percentiles 1926-2026  
 SALMON RIVER AT WHITE BIRD ID (13317000)  
 (mean daily CFS)

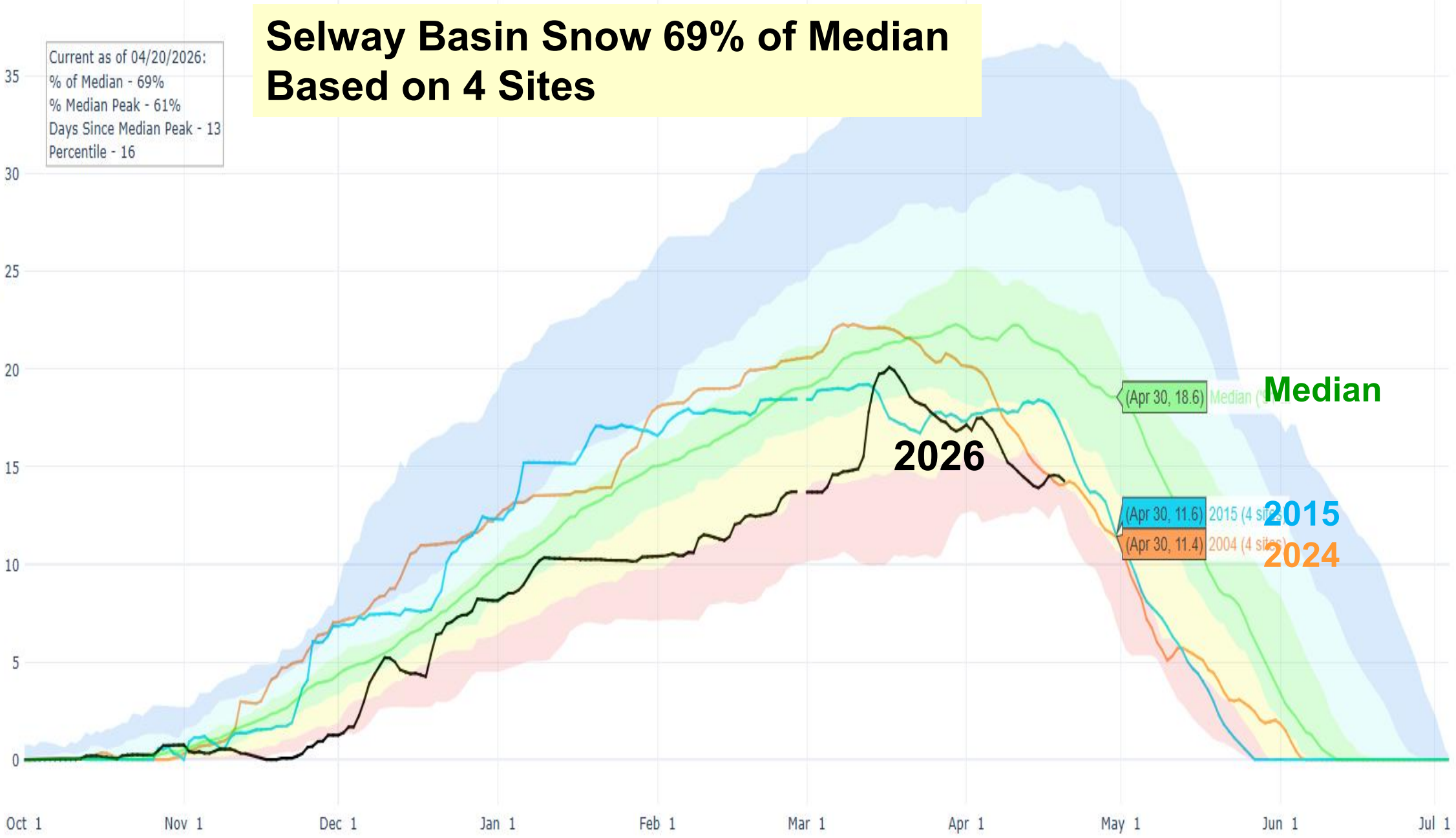


# Selway Basin Snow 69% of Median Based on 4 Sites

Current as of 04/20/2026:  
% of Median - 69%  
% Median Peak - 61%  
Days Since Median Peak - 13  
Percentile - 16

- Median ('91-'20)
- Stats. Shading
- 2026 (4 sites)
- 2015 (4 sites)
- 2004 (4 sites)

Snow Water Equivalent (in.)



**Median**

**2026**

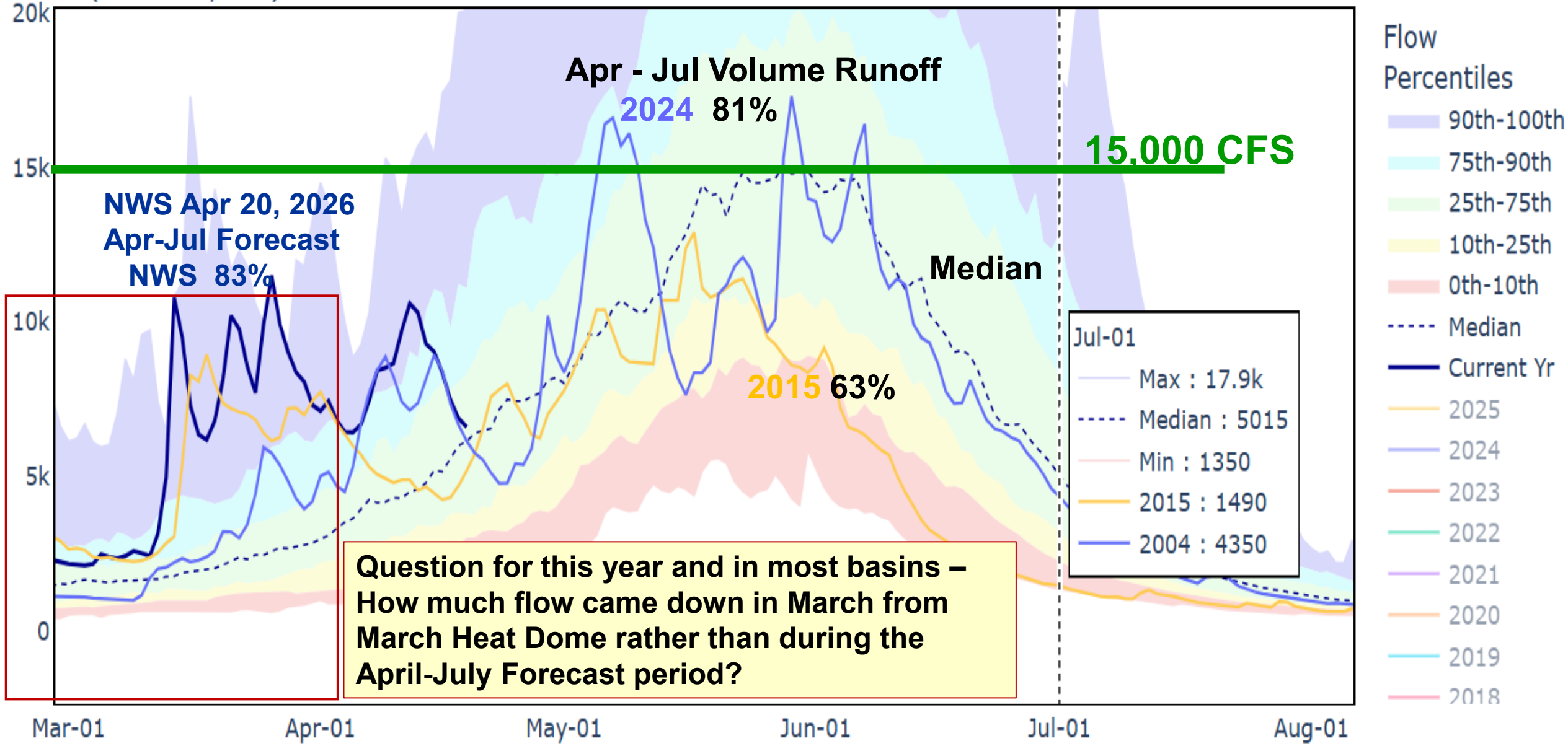
**2015**

**2024**

# Daily Flow Percentiles 1929-2026

SELWAY RIVER NR LOWELL ID (13336500)

(mean daily CFS)

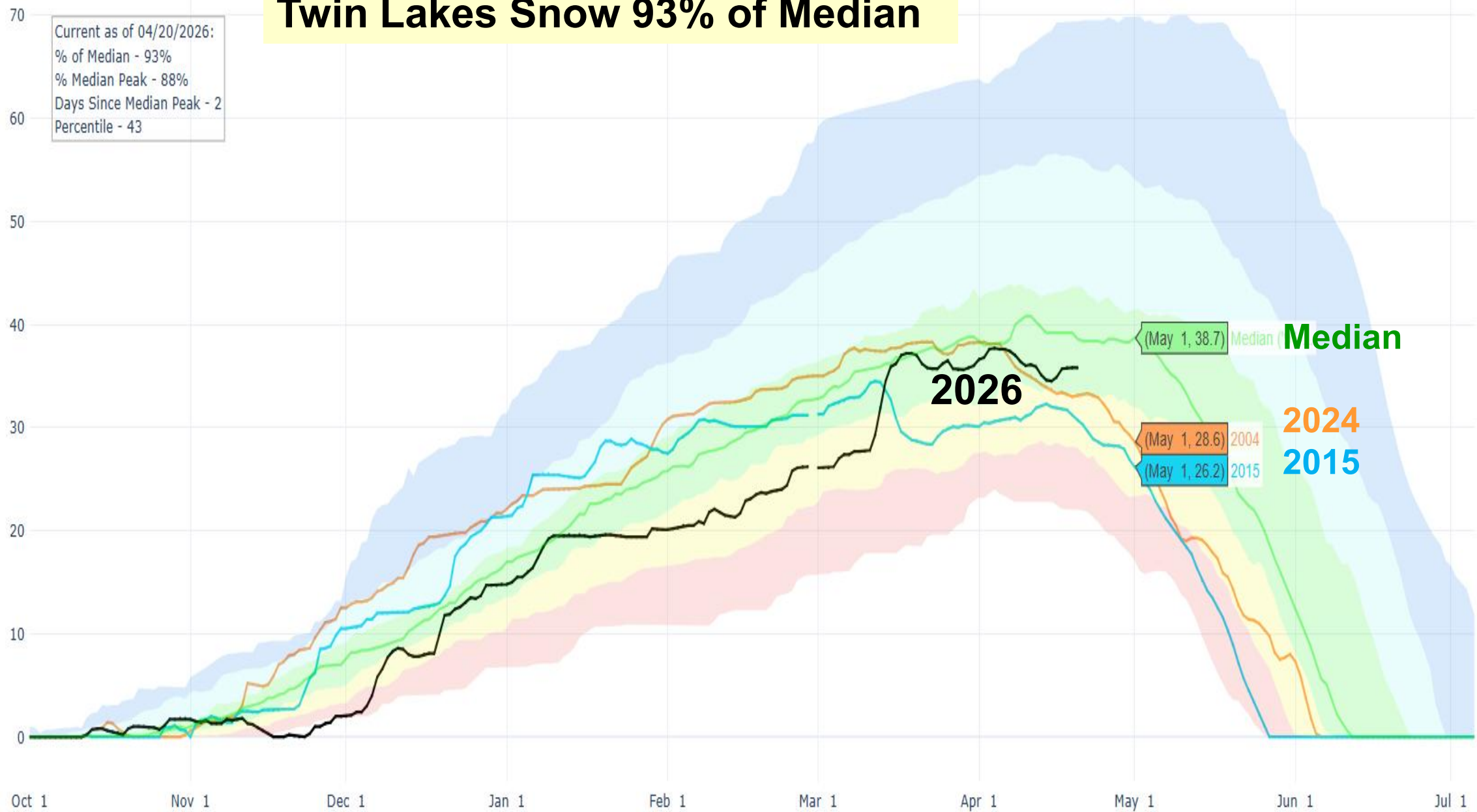


# Twin Lakes Snow 93% of Median

Current as of 04/20/2026:  
% of Median - 93%  
% Median Peak - 88%  
Days Since Median Peak - 2  
Percentile - 43

- Median ('91-'20)
- Stats. Shading
- 2026
- 2015
- 2004

Snow Water Equivalent (in.)



**SELWAY RIVER AND TWIN LAKES SNOTELSITE**

On average, peak streamflow for the Selway River near Lowell, Idaho occurs when Twin Lakes SNOTEL is between **26 and 33%** melted.

Summary of all years by max SWE magnitude

Max SWE Category	Range of Max SWE Magnitude (inches)	Number of Years in Analysis	Average percent melted at time of peak streamflow
Below average	<35	11	33
<b>Average</b>	<b>34 – 49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>
Above average	>48	12	26

Note - this analysis uses all years available and did not eliminate potential non-snowmelt peaks

The average percent melted for the full 48-year period of record is 33% melted.

**With several SWE peaks around 37", we'll use 33% melted analysis to indicate when the Selway snowmelt peak may occur. This puts remaining SWE at about 25" of SWE, maybe mid-May.**

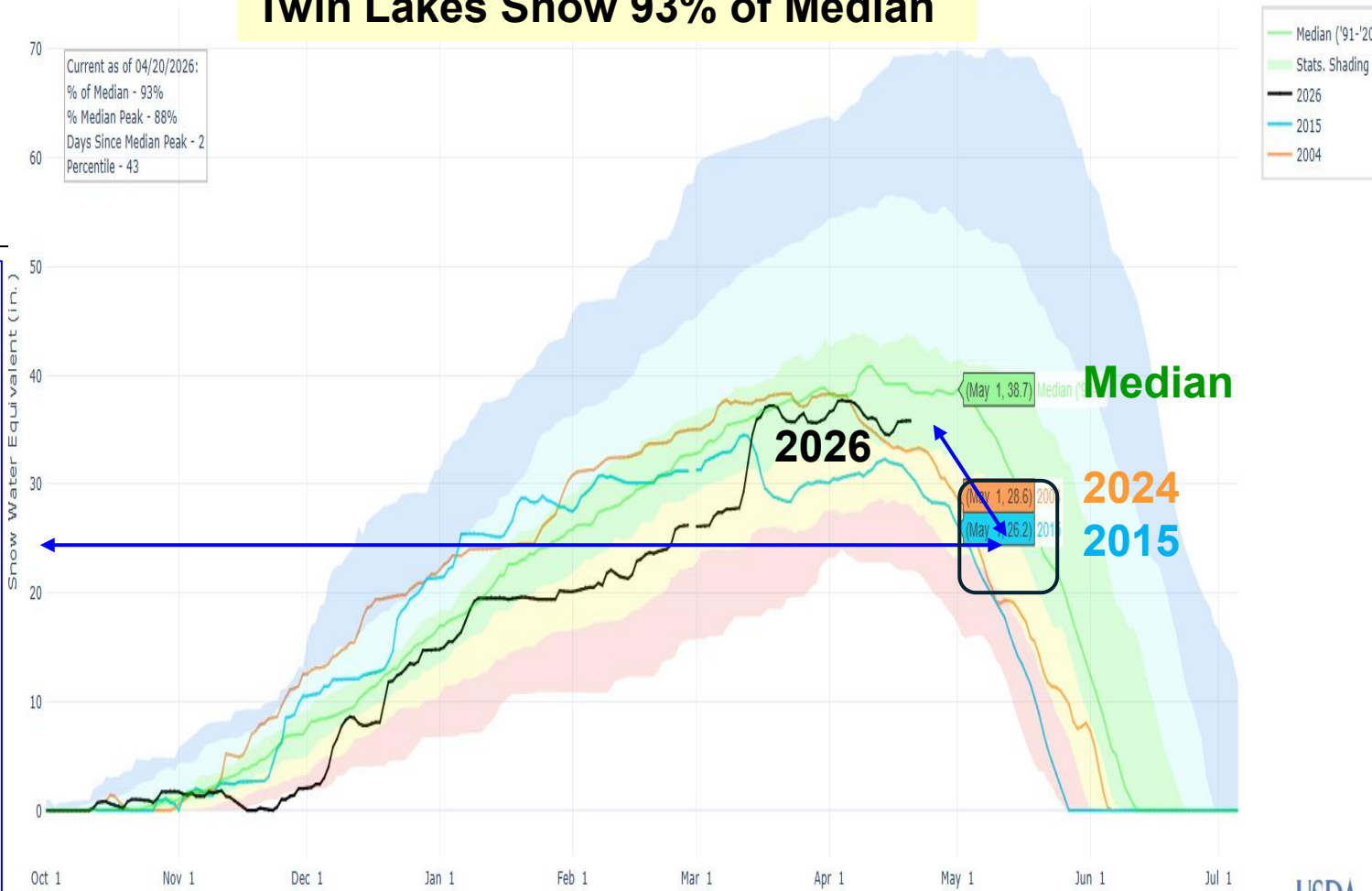
**Peak could occur earlier with less mid-snow to feed the tributaries and no guarantees future increase will exceed previous peak but is likely with better snow.**

**Keep in mind these Snow2Flow Relationships are to predicting timing not magnitude of peak – rain is not considered. If it rains, all bets are off.**

**Snow2Flow Relationship Twin Lakes and Selway River**

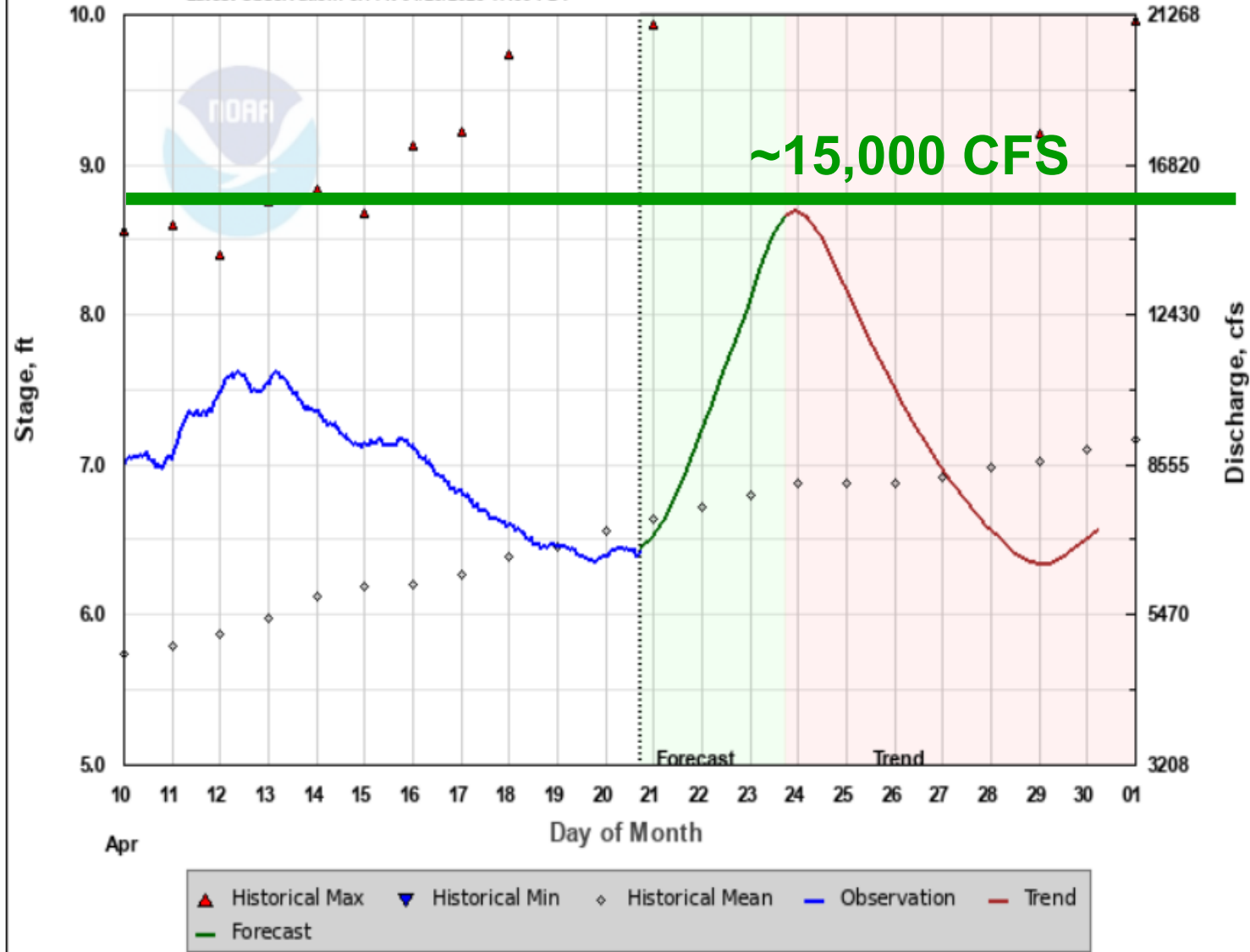
TWIN LAKES, MT (836) SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT

**Twin Lakes Snow 93% of Median**



# SELWAY - NEAR LOWELL (SEL1)

Latest Observation: 6.41 ft 04/20/2026 17:00 PDT



**Interesting NWS Peak Flow Analysis shows 50% chance of mid-May peak.**

## SELWAY--NEAR LOWELL

State: Idaho County: IDAHO  
 Latitude: 46 5' 12" North Longitude: 115 30' 46" West  
 Elevation: 1540 feet  
 Supporting WFO: Missoula  
 Action Stage: 13.5' Flood Stage: 14' Moderate Flood Stage: 16'  
 Major Flood Stage: 18'

**Forecasts are calculated from a forecast time series that approximates flow at a 6 hour time step interval. Observed instantaneous peaks can be higher than model forecast peaks.**

### SELWAY--NEAR LOWELL (SEL1)

Forecasts for Water Year 2026

Ensemble Date: 2026-04-20

Forecast Period: April 20 to August 1

Exceedence Probability	Stage feet	Discharge CFS	Probable Date of Peak
95 %	8.59	15018	2026-04-24
90 %	8.59	15018	2026-04-24
70 %	8.99	16794	2026-05-10
50 %	9.18	17591	2026-05-17
30 %	9.51	19083	2026-05-22
10 %	10.17	22035	2026-06-03
05 %	10.54	23808	2026-06-06

Forecast Created: 04/20/2026 15:12 PDT

Plot Created: 04/20/2026 17:16 PDT

Observations Provided by US Geological Survey



The Earth is almost never shown like this. This is our planet from the side of the Pacific Ocean.



Why we study the Pacific Ocean ? It's Huge!  
Pacific Ocean view you don't always see.

SOI Correlation Map with spring /summer runoff.  
Same relationship can be found with Sea Surface Temps.

Key is – what happens during July-Nov correlates with our winter snowfall and summer streamflow in Western US.

Southern Oscillation Index (SOI)  
measure of the Pacific Atmosphere

Correlation Map of SOI  
with Spring-Summer Streamflow

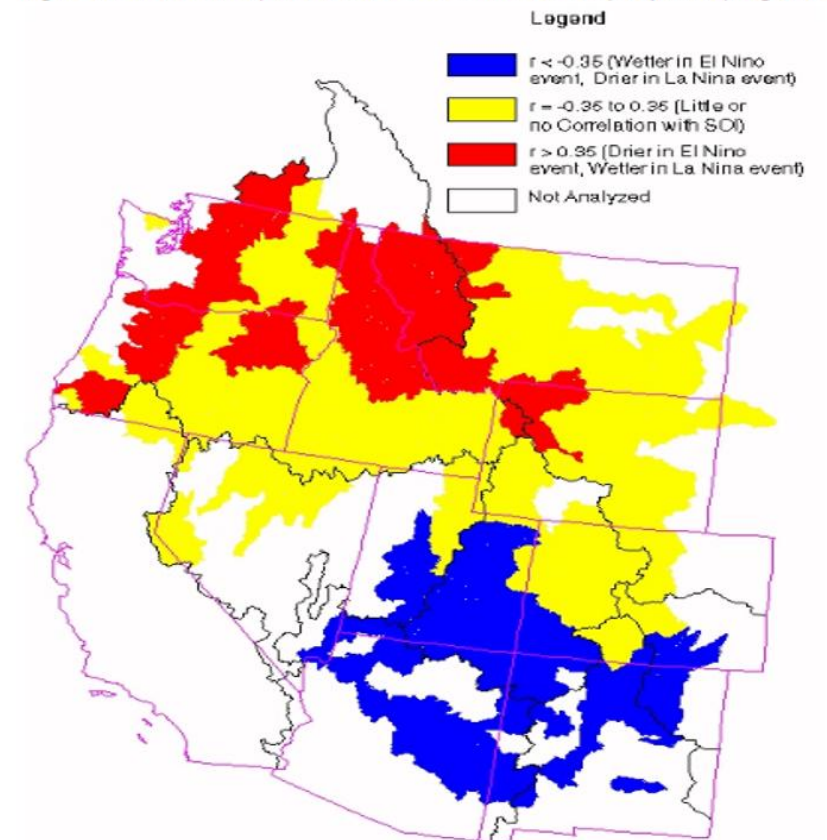
Red wetter in La Nina years.

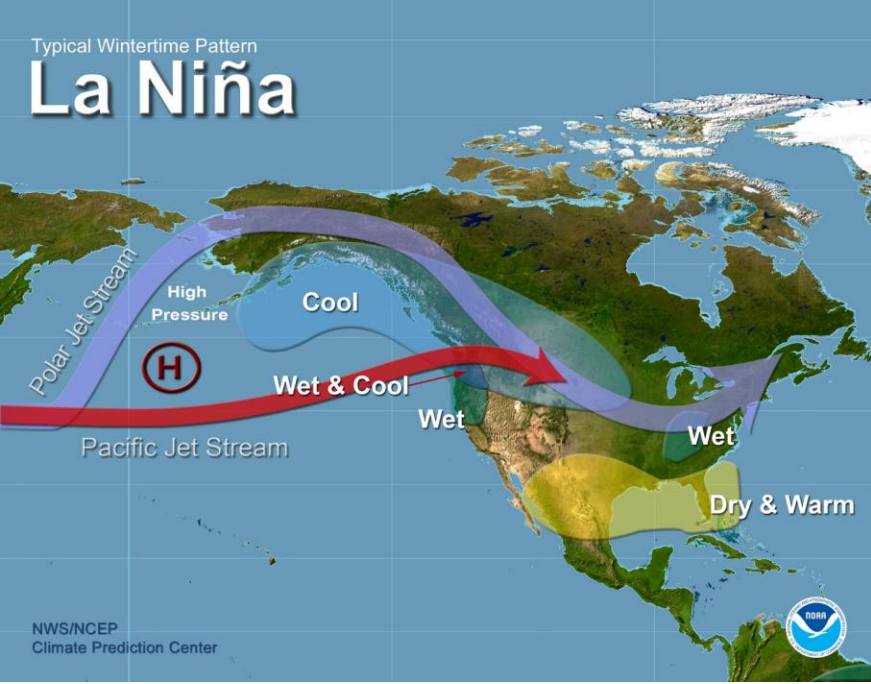
Blue wetter in El Nino years.

Key is – what happens July-Nov in Pacific correlates with snowfall and summer streamflow in Western US.

Clearwater Basin has correlation value of 0.67

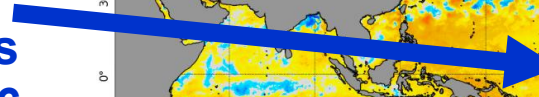
Figure 1. Correlation Map of the Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) with spring and summer streamflow in the Western US.



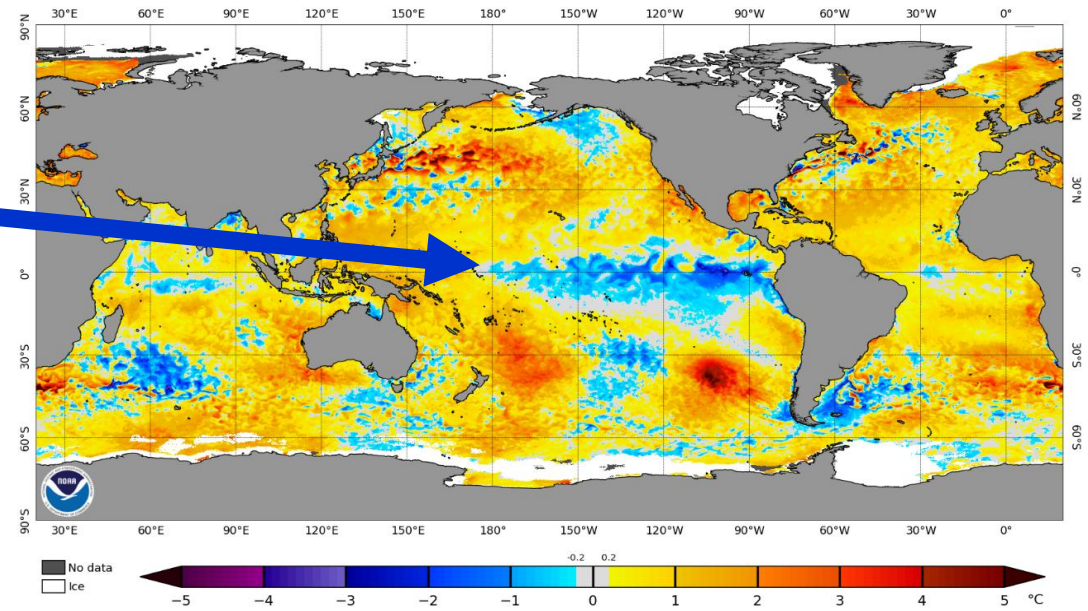


## Sea Surface Temperatures

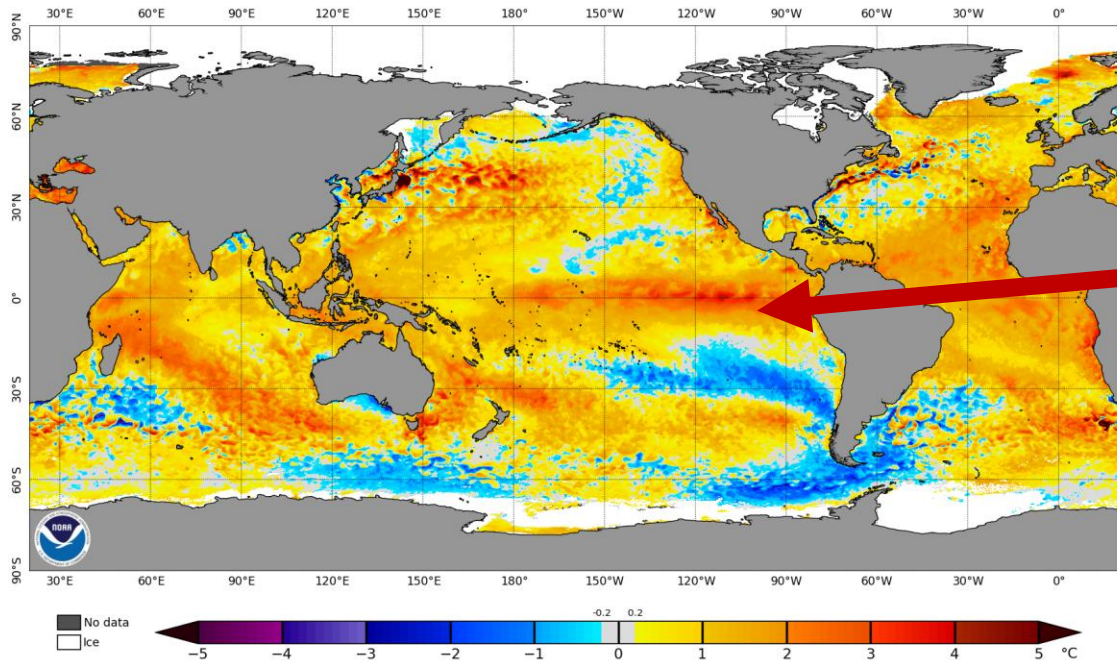
**La Nina  
Conditions  
Jan 4, 2026**



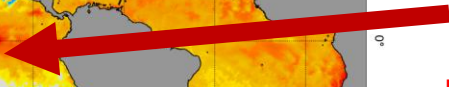
NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km SST Anomalies (v3.1) 4 Jan 2026



NOAA Coral Reef Watch Daily 5km SST Anomalies (v3.1) 1 Jan 2024



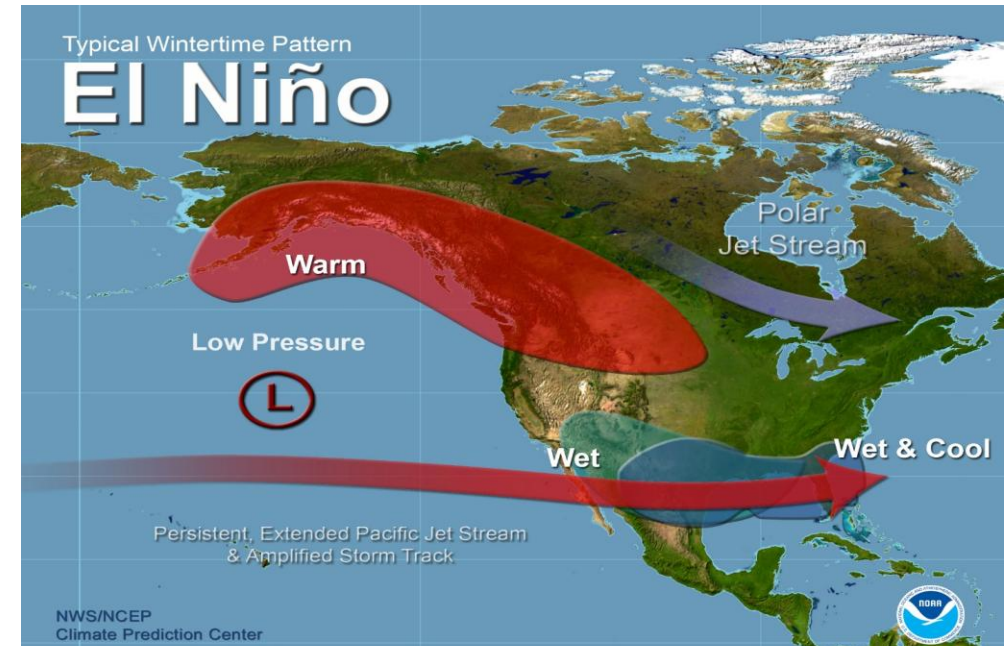
**El Nino  
Conditions  
Jan 1, 2024**



**El Nino  
brewing for  
2026-27  
Winter**

SST Anomaly Charts

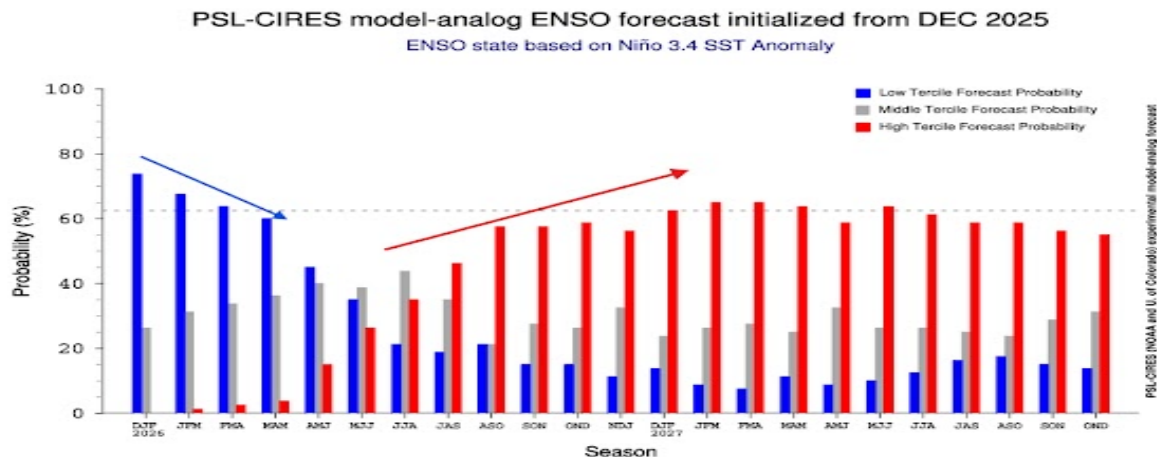
Typical Wintertime Pattern  
**El Niño**



Sep 2025

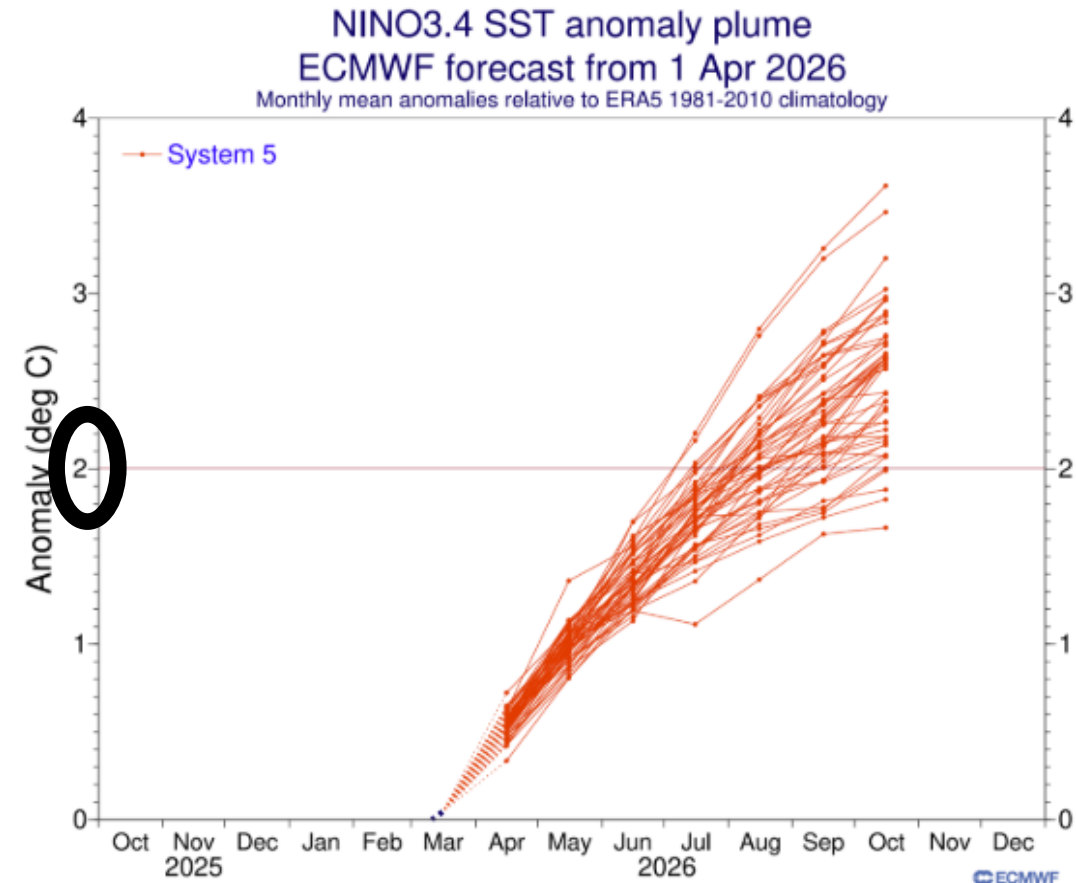
El Nino is setting up for Winter 2026-27. I've never seen them calling this out so early, so must be feeling confident.

The CPC official probabilistic ENSO forecast shows a clear shift into El Niño mode for 2026/2027, giving a full El Niño state by early Fall 2026. This shows the event peaking during Winter, potentially lasting for a second year. You can also see the rapid decline of the current La Niña event.



A Super El Niño is scientifically recognized when sea surface temperature anomalies in the Niño3.4 region exceed a threshold of **+2.0 or higher** above the long-term average. This identifies events of high intensity in which atmospheric coupling is strong enough to shift global weather patterns into a **high-impact state**.

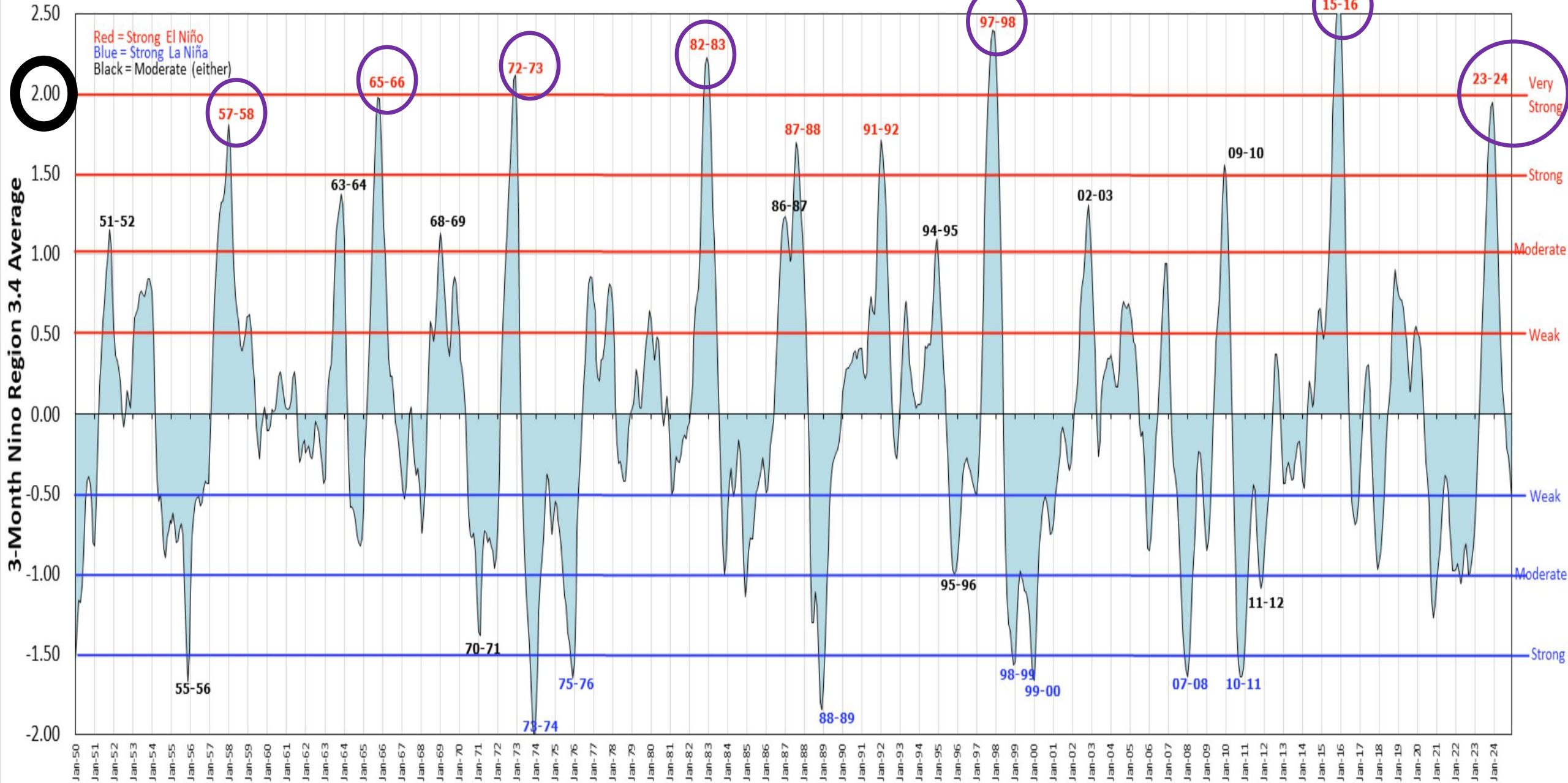
Below is also the latest ECMWF model forecast for the next few months. This also shows a strong El Niño developing into 2026, easily exceeding the +2 degrees threshold and pushing it into the Super event category. Most ensemble members exceed this boundary, aiming even higher for the later peak.



Strong El Niño Years

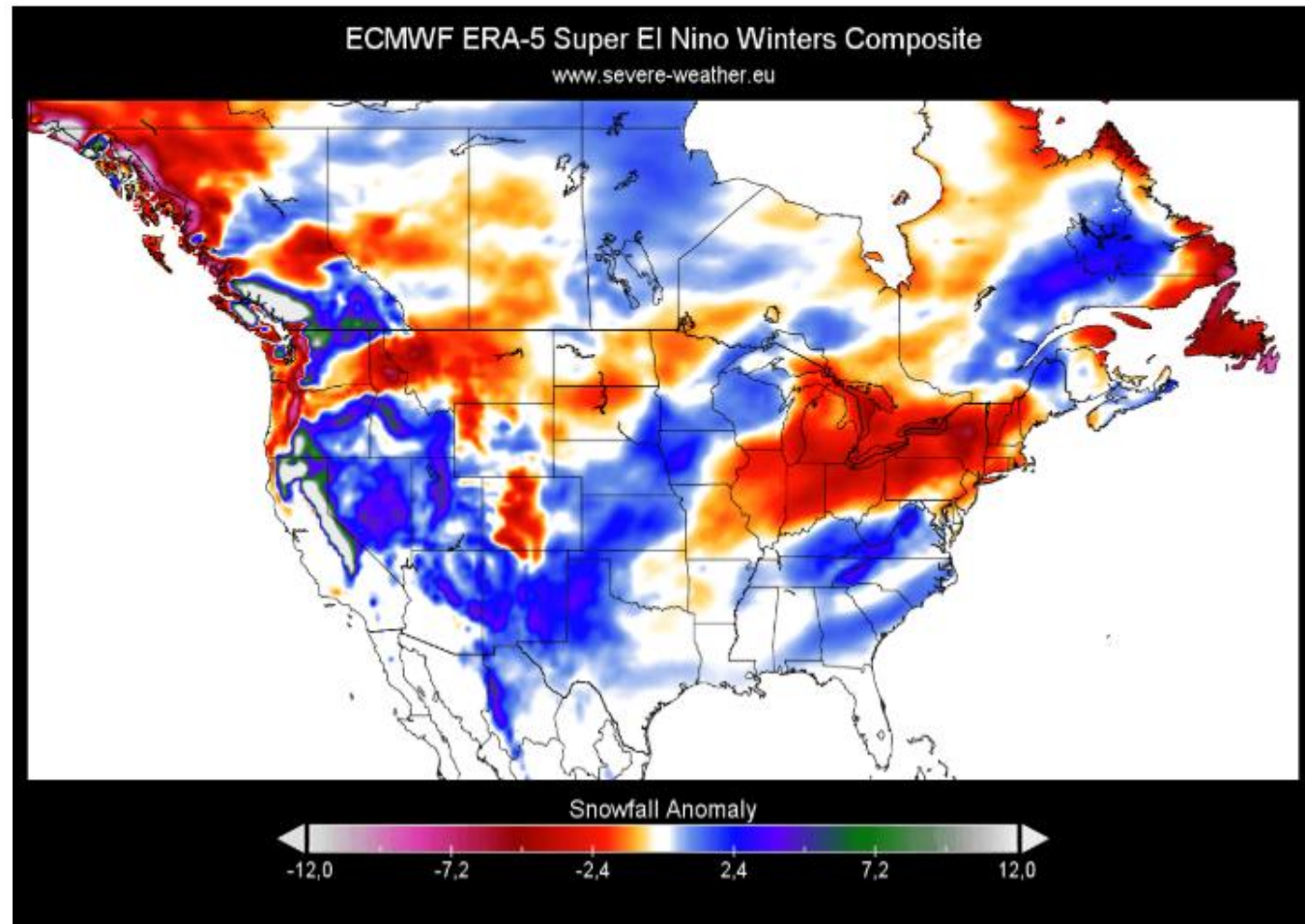
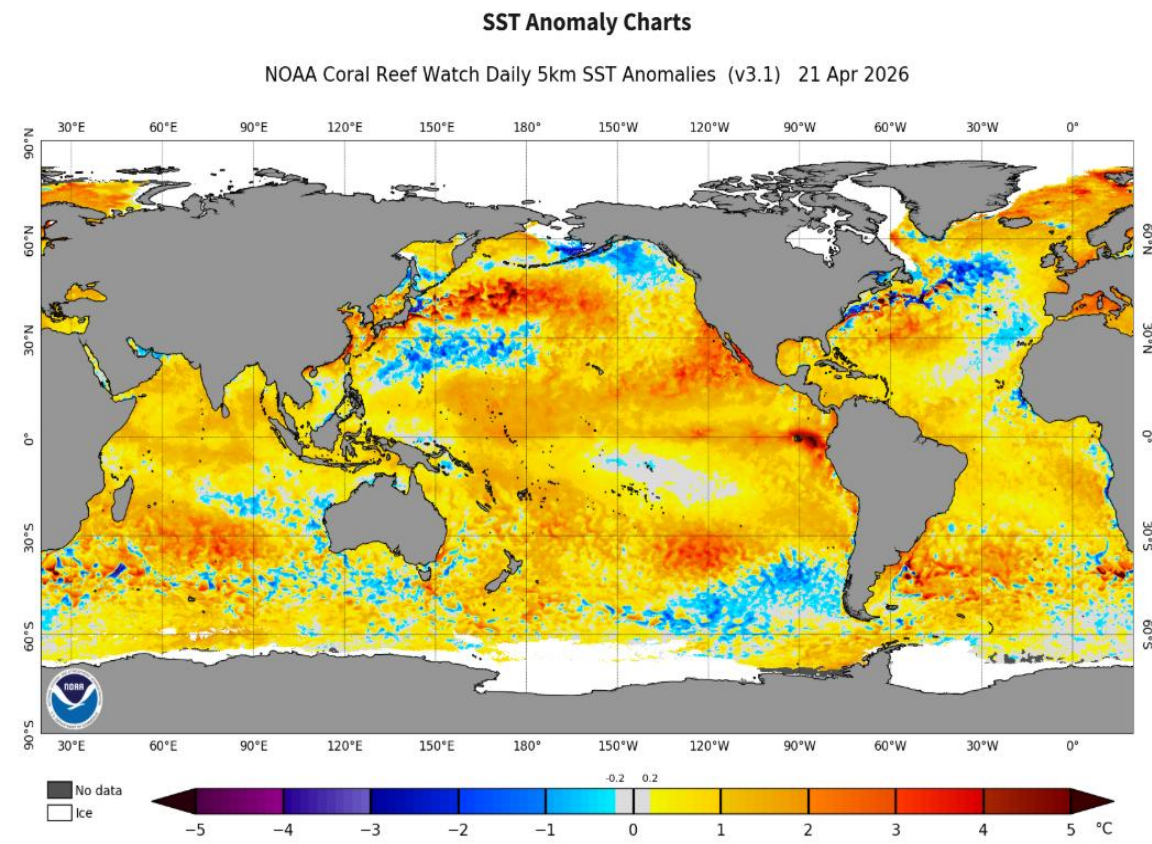
# Oceanic Niño Index (ONI)

[https://origin.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis\\_monitoring/ensostuff/ONI\\_v5.php](https://origin.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/ensostuff/ONI_v5.php)



El Niño events happen every few years. But Super events tend to occur once per decade or less. The last three such events were in 2015/16, 1997/98, and 1982/83.

An El Niño event also significantly alters **snowfall patterns**. Below is a snowfall analysis of all recent Super El Niño winters, combining their data to produce an average snowfall pattern for such winters. You can see increased snowfall in the western and southern United States during a Super El Niño, as well as over parts of the Southeast.



# Discussions, Questions, Comments, Corrections

15" at SNOTEL Site, 30F

As of 11:26 AM  
April 22, 2026  
3.24" in my  
backyard fell in  
April so far

Boise Max April is  
3.34" 1912

