

MAY

Snowpack

SNOTEL Station	Collection Date	Snow Depth (in)	SWE (in)	SWE % Avg	Avg. SWE (in)
Sacajawea	May 3, 2017	20	8.1	91	8.9
	May 3, 2016	9	4.8	54	6.5
Lick Creek	May 3, 2017	35	8.9	105	о г
	May 3, 2016	20	7.7	91	8.5

- As of May 3rd, Sacajawea snowpack is slightly below average. This time last year, Sacajawea snowpack was also below average.
- Lick Creek snowpack is above average.

Shower Falls	May 3, 2017	80	25.4	102	25
	May 3, 2016	57	21.7	87	25
Carrot Basin	May 3, 2017	106	35.9	125	20.0
	May 3, 2016	65	25.3	88	28.8

- As of May 3rd, Shower Falls snowpack is above average. This time last year, Shower Falls snowpack was below average.
- Carrot Basin snowpack is above average.

Understanding the Data

Snow Depth — The amount of snow, typically reported in inches, received in a location

Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) — The amount of water contained within the snowpack. SWE is a product of snow depth and snow density. It can be thought of as the theoretical depth of water that would result if all of the snowpack at a given site melted instantly (Source: <u>NASA</u>)

SWE Percent of Average — The current SWE value compared to the average, or normal, SWE value for that site (Source: <u>NRCS</u>)

Average SWE — The average SWE value, calculated from the period of 1981 to 2010

ノチャンション		What is SNOTEL?
Manhattan	Sacajawea, 6550 ft.	SNOTEL (SNOwpack TELemetry) is a
Belgrade		method of collecting snowpack data,
Bozeman		including snow depth, snow density, and
the second second	The second se	snow water equivalent values. SNOTEL
1 - Colorador	Lick Creek, 6860 ft.	data is hosted and collected by the Nat-
Lee:Metcalf.	Shower Falls, 8100 ft.	ural Resource Conservation Service
Wilderness Area	3	(NRCS) to develop products like water
		supply forecasts and support agencies in
		other resource management activities.
S. J. Start B. C. S. S. P.		SNOTEL sites are typically located in
	Carrot Basin, 9000 ft.	mountainous areas and are made up of
		various sensors that measure snow and
		weather conditions. The NRCS also hosts
West		an interactive map that allows users to
Yellowstone Yellowstone National Park		select specific SNOTEL sites and view
		that site's data. For more information
	2	about SNOTEL, visit the NRCS Snow Sur-
Fr and the The	1	vey and Water Supply webpage.
Map illustrating SNOTEL sites for Gallatin and		

Map illustrating SNOTEL sites for Gallatin and surrounding counties (Source: NRCS SNOTEL Interactive Map)

Streamflow

USGS Stream Gage Site Number	Site Name	Collection Date	Discharge (ft ³ /s)	Gage Height (ft)	Temperature (°F)
06052500	Gallatin River at Logan, MT	May 3, 2017	1,310	5.41	44.6
		May 3, 2016	1060		55.8
06048650	E Gallatin R ab Water Recla- mation Fa nr Bozeman, MT	May 3, 2017	393	5.11	
		May 3, 2016	217		

USGS Stream Gage Site Number	Site Name	Collection Date	Discharge (ft ³ /s)	Gage Height (ft)	Temperature (°F)
06043500	06043500 Gallatin River near Gallatin Gateway, MT	May 3, 2017	745	1.96	
		May 3, 2016	1090		

Reservoir

DNRC Water Project Name	Collection Date	Reservoir Elevation (ft)	Reservoir Volume (acre-ft)	% Capacity	% Avg (for April)
Middle Creek	May 3, 2017	6,704.3	6,621	64	102
Dam (Hyalite)		0,704.3	0,021	77 (2016)	148 (<i>2016</i>)
30-Yr Avg for April (acre-ft)		6,406			

Understanding Streamgage Data

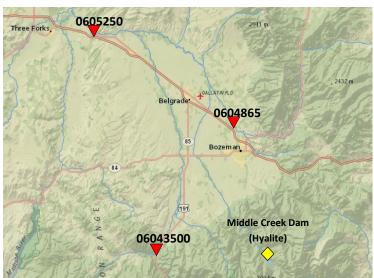
Discharge — the volume of water flowing past a given point in a stream in a given period of time (<u>USGS</u>)

Gage Height — the height of the water in the stream above a reference point (USGS)

Temperature — the temperature of a stream, in degrees Fahrenheit, recorded at a reference point

What is a streamgage?

A USGS streamgage is an active, continuously functioning measuring device located in the field that computes or estimates a mean daily streamflow or other set of unit values. USGS streamgages measure the elevation of water in a river or stream (the stage) which is then converted to a streamflow (discharge) using a curve that relates the elevation to a set of actual discharge measurements. The stage is typically measured every 15 minutes and data is transmitted to the USGS every 1 to 4 hours, after which stage and streamflow data is calculated and put on to the USGS website. For more information, visit the USGS webpage on streamgages.

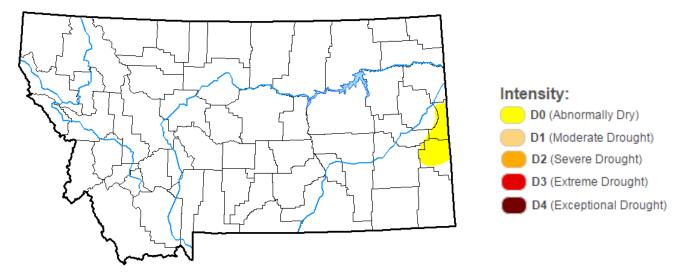


Map illustrating select USGS streamgage sites and Middle Creek Dam site for Gallatin County (Source: USGS, MT DNRC)

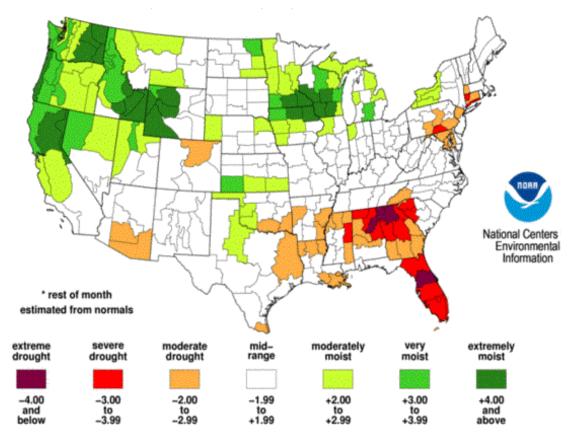
Middle Creek Dam (Hyalite)

Middle Creek Dam (Hyalite), completed in 1951, is owned by the Montana DNRC and managed by the State Water Projects Bureau through a U.S. Forest Service Special Use Permit.

The reservoir stores 10,184 acre-feet of water and provides irrigation water for 73 farms and ranches and drinking water for 2,000 households. The reservoir is also used for recreational purposes. For more information, <u>visit the Montana DNRC State Water</u> <u>Projects Bureau webpage.</u>



U.S. Drought Monitor—Montana - displays areas experiencing drought conditions (current as of May 2). The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying <u>text summary</u> for forecast statements. **Author(s)**: Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center. **Source**: <u>U.S. Drought Monitor</u>



Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDSI) - current as of April 29, 2017. The PDSI uses temperature and precipitation data to estimate relative dryness through a standardized index ranging from –4 (dry) to +4 (wet). **Source:** <u>Climate Data Guide</u>

If you are interested in receiving any more information on snowpack, stream flow, and drought resiliency contact Madison Boone, *Big Sky Watershed Corps Member*, at MSU Extension in Gallatin County. <u>madison.boone@montana.edu</u> OR (406) 582-3287 The Gallatin County Drought Resiliency Index can be found online at <u>http://www.msuextension.org/gallatin/NaturalResourcesDroughtIndex.html</u>. All map and graph data can also be accessed by clicking on the image.



Gallatin County Extension Office

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