



CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES

NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Sierra Nevada Snowpack Grew During First Half of March, But Dry Spell Leaves Water Content Still below Average

SACRAMENTO – California’s statewide snowpack usually reaches its peak depth and water content each year around the first of April, after which the snow begins to melt as the sun’s path across the sky moves a little further north each day. Therefore, conditions today were just about as good as they’re going to get this year when the Department of Water Resources (DWR) conducted its media-oriented snow survey at Phillips Station in the Sierra Nevada east of Sacramento.

The same is true for the statewide snowpack, which some had expected to benefit more than it has from El Niño conditions. Statewide, water content of the mountain snowpack today is only 87 percent of the March 30 historical average.

Frank Gehrke, chief of the California Cooperative Snow Surveys Program, and his survey team measured snow that was 58.4 inches deep at Phillips with a water content of 26 inches, just 97 percent of the long-term average there. The Phillips conditions for this time of year are dramatically improved compared to [2015’s zero depth and zero water content on April 1](#). Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. stood on bare ground that day when he mandated a 25-percent reduction in water use throughout California.

[The statewide readings](#) also are much better compared to last year, when the water content of the snowpack was only five percent of normal, the lowest dating back to 1950. Today, the statewide snowpack’s water content is 24.4 inches, 87 percent of average.

Gehrke’s message to the media today was essentially the same one he delivered four weeks ago at Phillips: “While for many parts of the state there will be both significant gains in both reservoir storage and stream flow, the effects of previous dry years will remain for now.”

Electronic readings of northern Sierra Nevada snow conditions found 28.1 inches of water content (97 percent of average for March 30), 25.2 inches in the central region (88 percent of average) and 19.3 inches in the southern region (72 percent of average).

In normal years, the snowpack supplies about 30 percent of California's water needs as it melts in the spring and early summer. The greater the snowpack water content, the greater the likelihood California's reservoirs will receive ample runoff as the snowpack melts to meet the state's water demand in the summer and fall.

Results of today's manual readings by DWR near Echo Summit are as follows:

Location	Elevation	Snow Depth	Water Content	% of Long-Term Average
Alpha	7,600 feet	75.5 inches	35.5 inches	106
Phillips Station	6,800 feet	58.4 inches	26 inches	97
Lyons Creek	6,700 feet	75.5 inches	30 inches	94
Tamarack Flat	6,550 feet	64 inches	28.8 inches	101

Electronic snowpack readings can be found at:

<http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cdecapp/snowapp/sweq.action>

For earlier readings, click the calendar icon below the map, select a date, then Refresh Data.

Detailed information on major reservoir storage is found here:

<http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cdecapp/resapp/getResGraphsMain.action>

Water Year 2016 precipitation is found at: http://cdec.water.ca.gov/snow_rain.html

Look in the right-hand column for the Northern Sierra 8-station index for updated rainfall readings in the critical northern portion of the state, as well as the San Joaquin 5-station and Tulare Basin 6-station links.

VIDEO NOTE: Raw video will be available for downloading at approximately 1 p.m. today at this website: <http://bit.ly/23NXgqe> Edited video will be posted around 2 p.m. here: <https://vimeo.com/calwater>

High-resolution photographs from today's survey will be posted here:

<http://bit.ly/1RkyYea>.

Governor Brown declared a drought State of Emergency on January 17, 2014 and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for water shortages. On April 1, 2015, when the statewide snowpack's water content was historically low at five percent of that date's average, Governor Brown mandated a 25-percent reduction in water use across the state.

Conservation – the wise, sparing use of water – remains California's most reliable drought management tool. Each individual act of conservation, such as letting the lawn go brown or replacing a washer in a faucet to stop a leak, makes a difference over time.

For a broader snapshot of current and historical weather conditions, see DWR's "Water Conditions" and "Drought" pages:

Water Conditions Page:

<http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/waterconditions.cfm>

Drought Page:

<http://www.water.ca.gov/waterconditions/index.cfm>

Everyday water conservation tips at Save Our Water:

<http://www.saveourwater.com>

Information on the State's turf and toilet rebate program:

<http://www.saveourwaterrebates.com/>

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Visit SaveOurWater.com to find out how everyone can do their part, and visit <http://drought.ca.gov> to learn more about how California is dealing with the effects of the drought. The Department of Water Resources operates and maintains the State Water Project, provides dam safety and flood control and inspection services, assists local water districts in water management and water conservation planning, and plans for future statewide water needs.

