



Real-Time Spatial Estimates of Snow-Water Equivalent (SWE) Sierra Nevada Mountains, California February 8, 2026

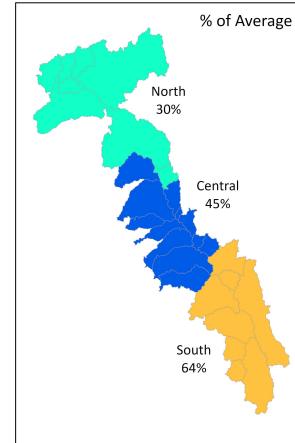
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Summary of current conditions

The regional summary map above shows the mean SWE above 5000' elevation for three major regions of the Sierra Nevada, percent of average is calculated from a long-term average of 2001-2025. Detailed SWE maps (in JPG format) and summaries of SWE (in Excel format) by individual basin and elevation band accompany the report and are publicly available on our website [here](#).

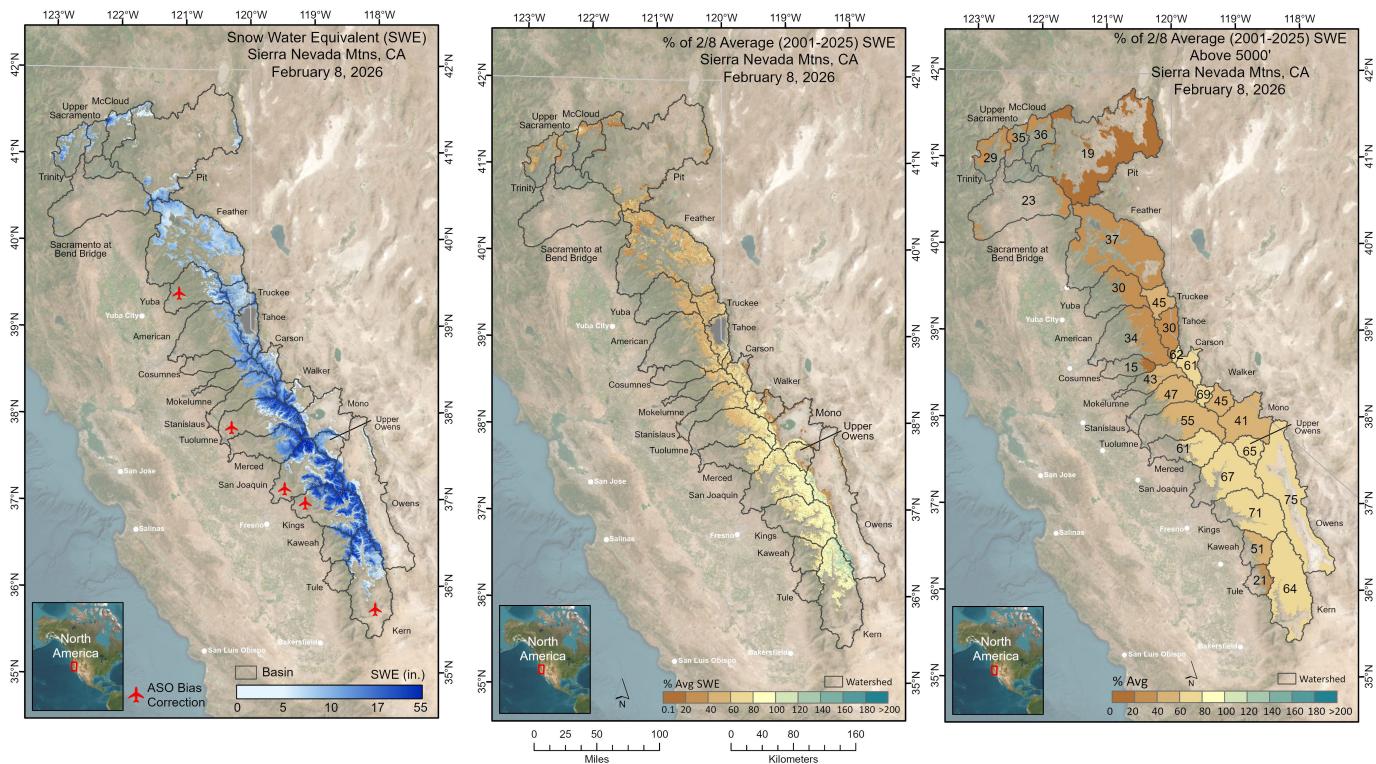


Figure 1. Estimated SWE and % of Average SWE across the Sierra Nevada, Current Report. SWE amounts with red airplane markers indicating upper basin areas where the model was bias-corrected by Airborne Snow Observatories data (left), and percent of average (2001-2025) SWE for the Sierra Nevada, calculated for each pixel (middle) and basin-wide (right). Basin-wide percent of average is calculated across all model pixels >5000' elevation.

Location of Reports and Excel Format Tables

<https://github.com/CU-Mountain-Hydrology/SierraNevada>

About this report

This is an experimental research product that provides near-real-time estimates of snow-water equivalent (SWE) at a spatial resolution of 500 meters for the Sierra Nevada in California from mid-winter through the melt season. The report is typically released within a week of the date of data acquisition at the top of the report. A similar report covering the entire Western United States is available and is distributed to water managers across the Western U.S.

The spatial SWE-fusion analysis method for the Sierra Nevada uses the following data as inputs:

- In-situ SWE from all operational CA and NV snow pillow sensor sites and CoCoRaHS SWE values when available and applicable
- Fractional snow-covered area (fSCA) data from recent cloud-free satellite images or model
- Physiographic information (elevation, latitude, upwind mountain barriers, slope, etc.)
- Historical daily SWE patterns (1985-2021) retrospectively generated using historical fSCA data and an energy-balance model that back-calculates SWE given the fSCA time-series and meltout date for each pixel
- Satellite-observed daily mean fractional snow-covered area (DMFSCA)

For more details on the estimation method see the *Methods* section below. Please be sure to read the *Data Issues / Caveats* section for a discussion of persistent challenges or uncertainties of the SWE product.

Data availability in this report

There are a total of 131 snow pillow sites in the Sierra Nevada network that are used by the SWE-fusion model and when applicable there are typically 10-20 CoCoRaHS measurements that can be used. Sites that are recording SWE, offline sites, sites recording zero, and CoCoRaHS measurements are shown in Figure 7, on the left map (shown in black, red, yellow, and green respectively).

The value of spatially explicit estimates of SWE

Snowmelt makes up the large majority (~60-85%) of the annual streamflow in the Sierra Nevada. The spatial distribution of snow-water equivalent (SWE) across the landscape is complex. While broad aspects of this spatial pattern (e.g., more SWE at higher elevations and on north-facing exposures) are fairly consistent, the details vary a lot from year to year, influencing the magnitude and timing of snowmelt-driven runoff.

SWE is operationally monitored at more than 130 snow pillow sensor sites spread across the Sierra Nevada, providing a critical first-order snapshot of conditions, and the basis for runoff forecasts from the CA DWR, NRCS, and NOAA. However, conditions at snow pillow sites (e.g., percent of normal SWE) may not be representative of conditions in the large areas between these point measurements, and at elevations above and below the range of the sensor sites. The spatial snow analysis creates a detailed picture of the spatial pattern of SWE using snow sensors, satellite, and other data, extending beyond the snow sensor sites to unmonitored areas.

Interpreting the spatial SWE estimates in the context of snow pillows

The spatial product estimates SWE for every pixel where the fSCA product identifies snow-cover. Comparatively, snow sensor samples 8-20 points per basin within a narrower elevation range. Thus, the basin-wide percent of average from the spatial SWE estimates is not directly comparable with the snow sensor basin-wide percent of average. A better comparison might be made with the percent of average in the elevation bands (Table 2) that contain snow sensor sites.

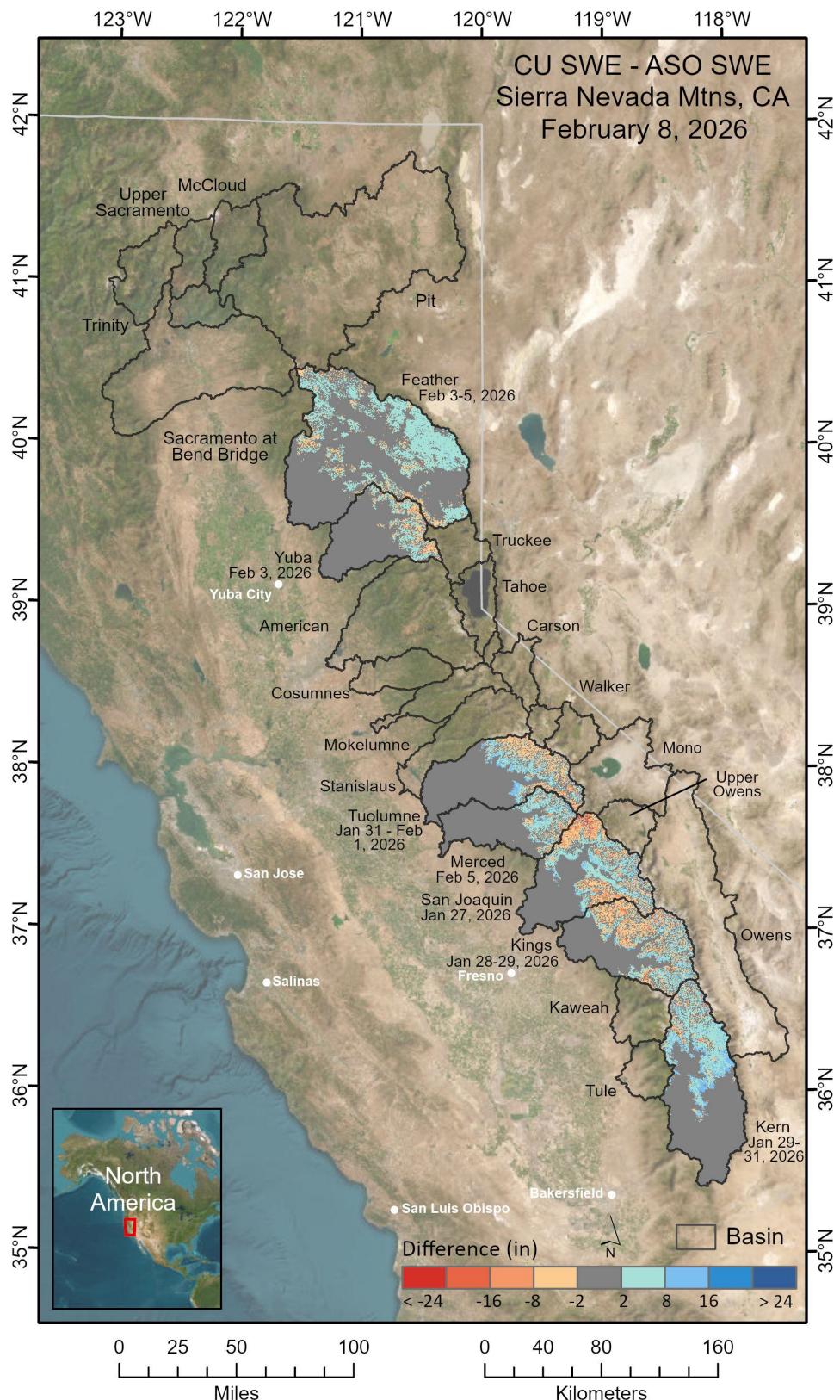


Figure 2. Comparison to ASO, Sierra Nevada. The difference in SWE amounts between the CU SWE-fusion model runs and Airborne Snow Observatories (ASO) lidar-derived SWE are shown for available basins flown this year. The date referenced to each basin, corresponds to the most recent ASO flight date where data has been released and is then compared to the CU SWE-fusion model run is that closest to the ASO flight date. Red colors show where CU SWE is lower than ASO SWE and blue colors show where CU SWE is higher than ASO SWE. This map will be updated as new ASO data becomes available. ASO data from current and sometimes past years are used to bias-correct our model data.

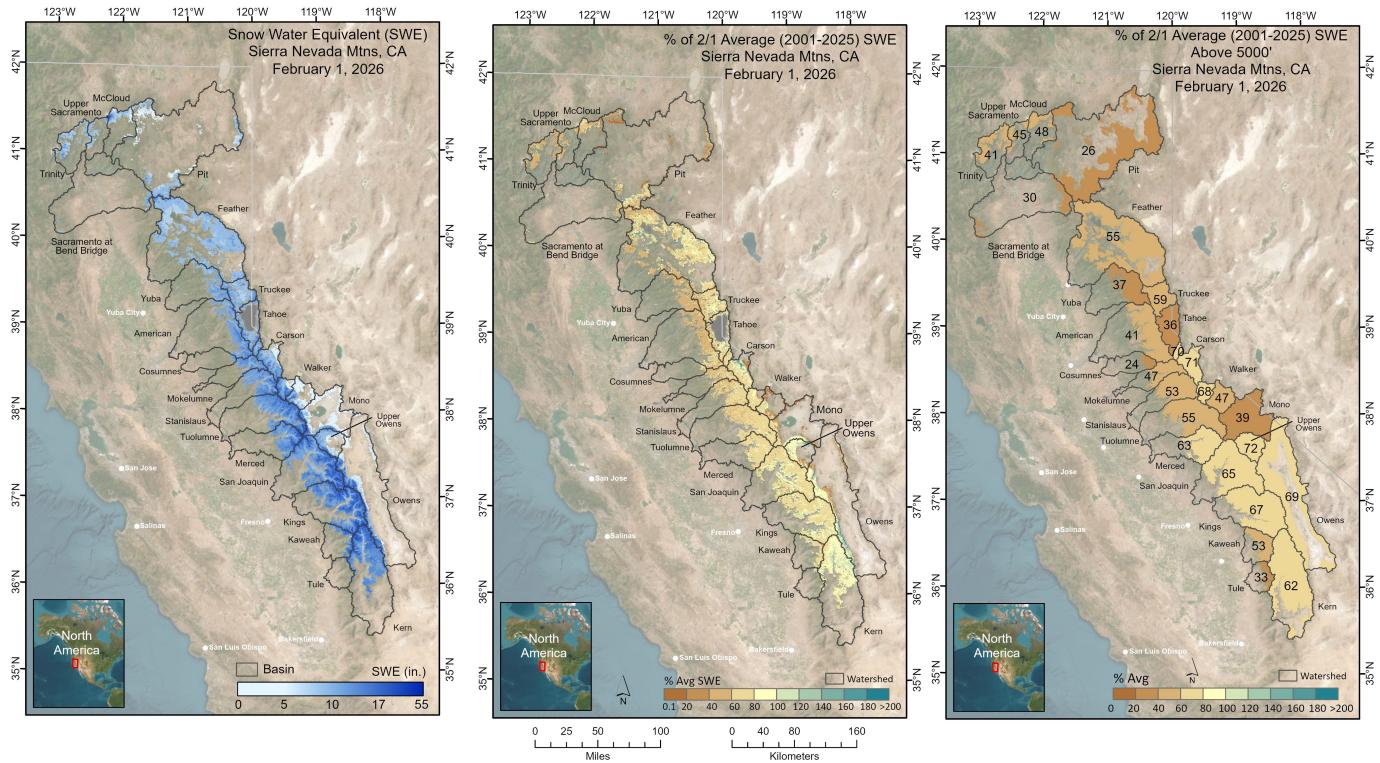


Figure 3. Estimated SWE and % of Average SWE across the Sierra Nevada, Past Report. SWE amounts (left), and percent of average (2001-2025) SWE for the Sierra Nevada, calculated for each pixel (middle) and basin-wide (right). Basin-wide percent of average is calculated across all model pixels >5000' elevation for the previous report.

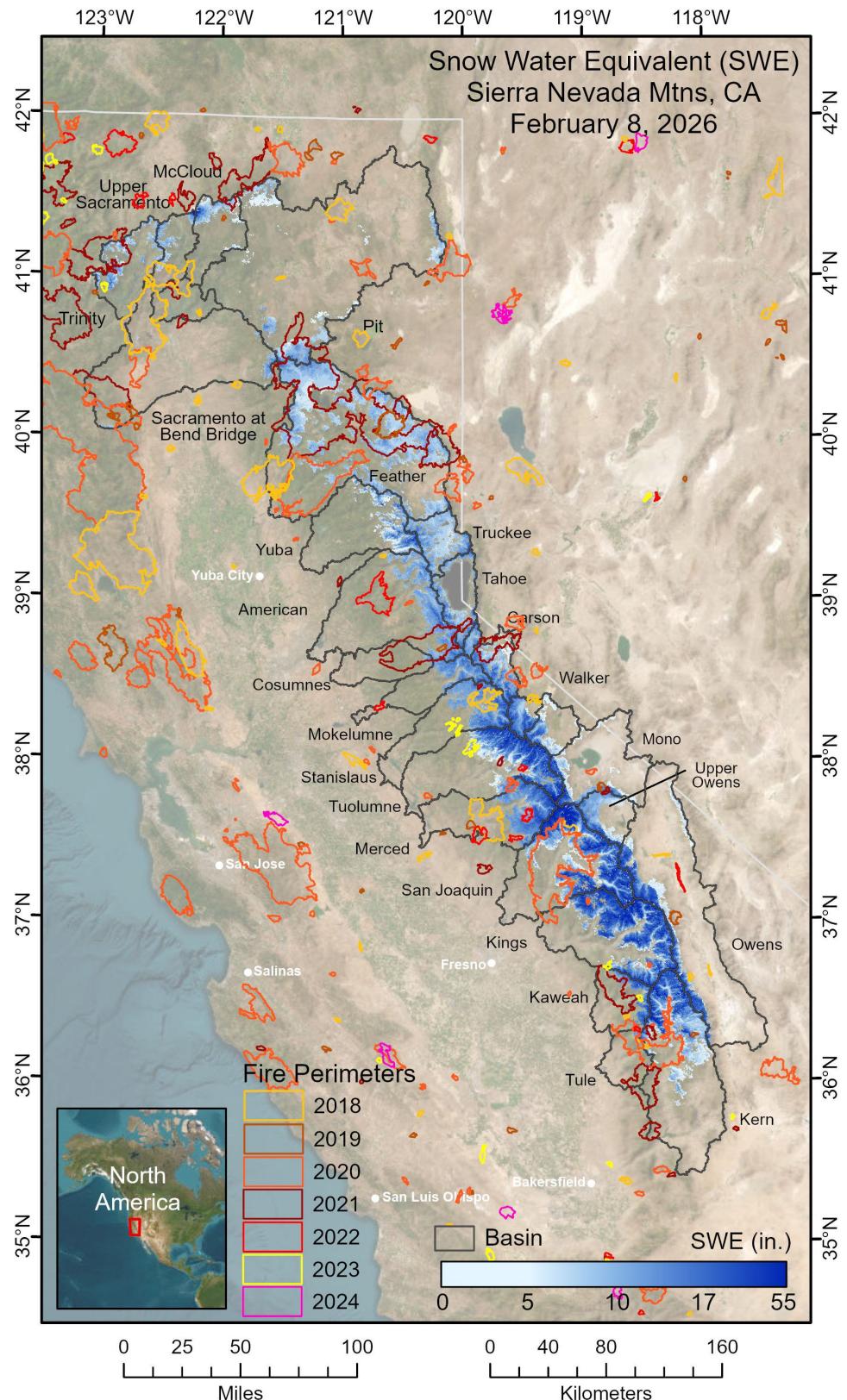


Figure 4. Estimated SWE with Fire Perimeters, Sierra Nevada. SWE amounts are shown with fire perimeters from 2018-2024 (colored from yellow to red, and magenta for the most recent).

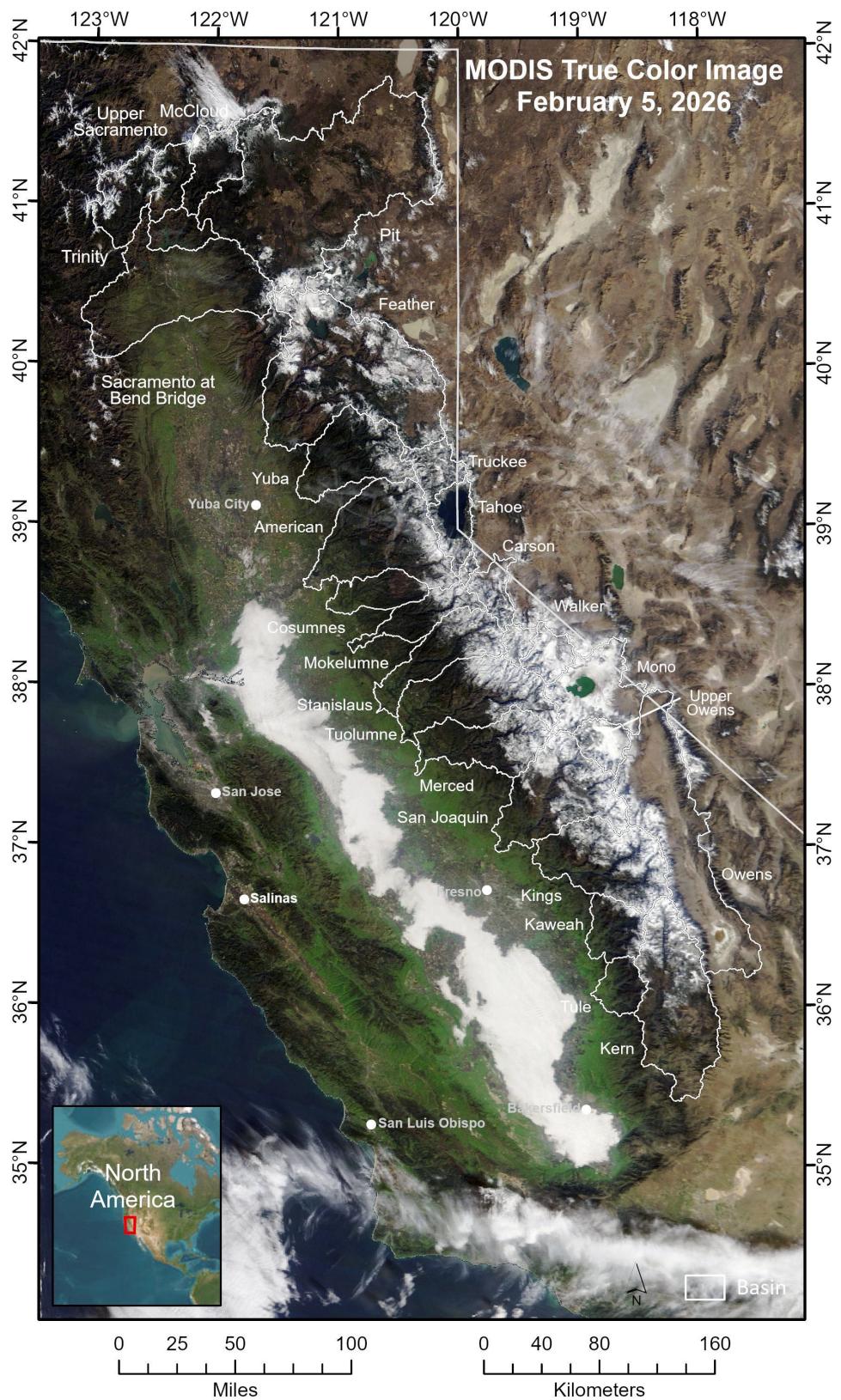


Figure 5. MODIS image, Sierra Nevada. The most recent cloud-free true-color MODIS image, showing the Sierra Nevada as close to the model run as possible. Model input fractional snow-covered area (fSCA) was derived from the MODIS Snow Today product (Rittger, et al. 2019) which was calculated using the SPIRES algorithm (Bair, et al. 2021) and from the MODIS cloud-gap-filled product (Hall, et al. 2019).

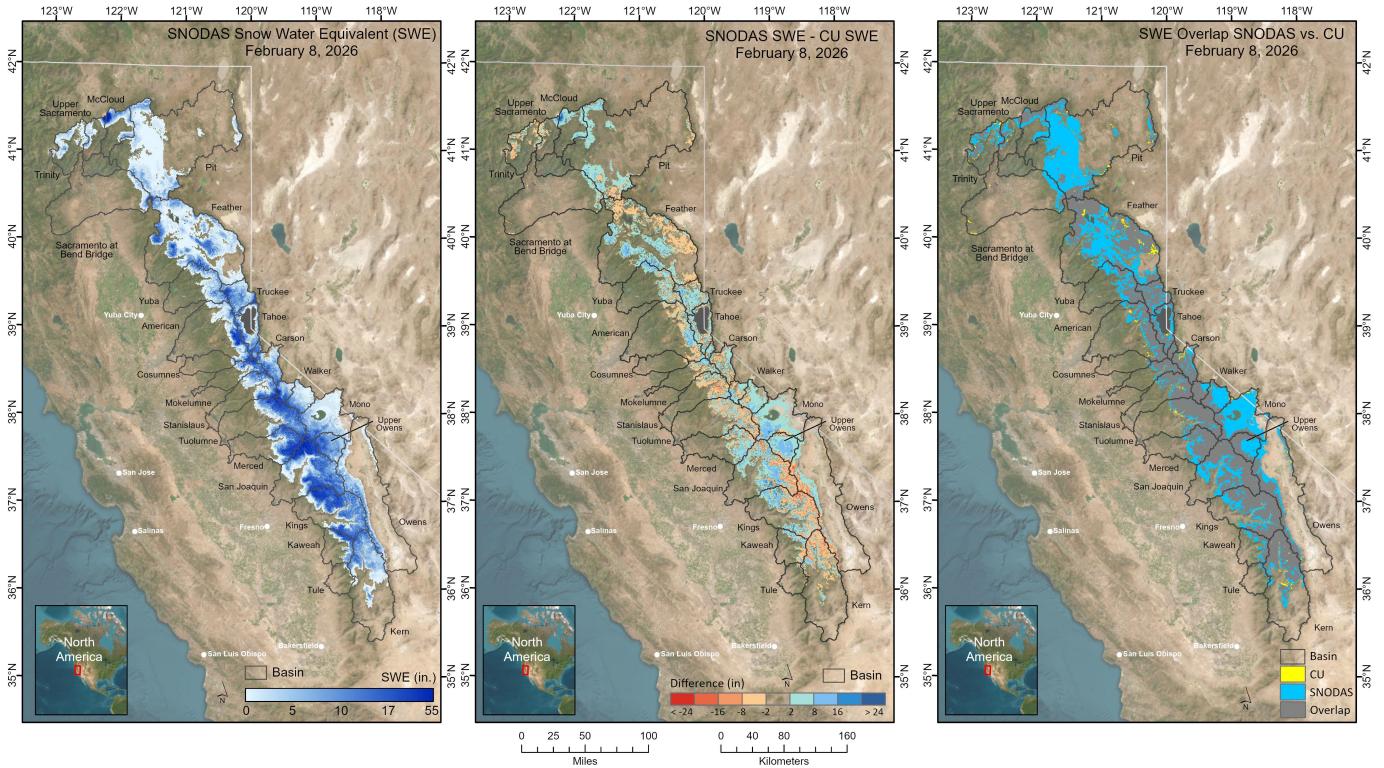


Figure 6. Comparison of CU regression SWE product and SNODAS SWE for the Sierra Nevada. The map on the left shows estimated SWE from the NOAA National Weather Service's National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center (NOHRSC) SNOW Data Assimilation System (SNODAS). The middle map shows the difference between the SNODAS SWE estimate and CU SWE-fusion estimate. Red pixels denote areas where SNODAS SWE is less than CU SWE and blue pixels show areas where SNODAS SWE is higher than CU SWE. The map on the right shows the snow-cover extent of SNODAS and CU SWE estimates. Yellow pixels show where the location of CU snow extends beyond the location of the SNODAS snow extent. Blue pixels show where the SNODAS snow extends beyond the CU snow extent. Gray areas indicate regions where both products agree on the snow-cover extent.

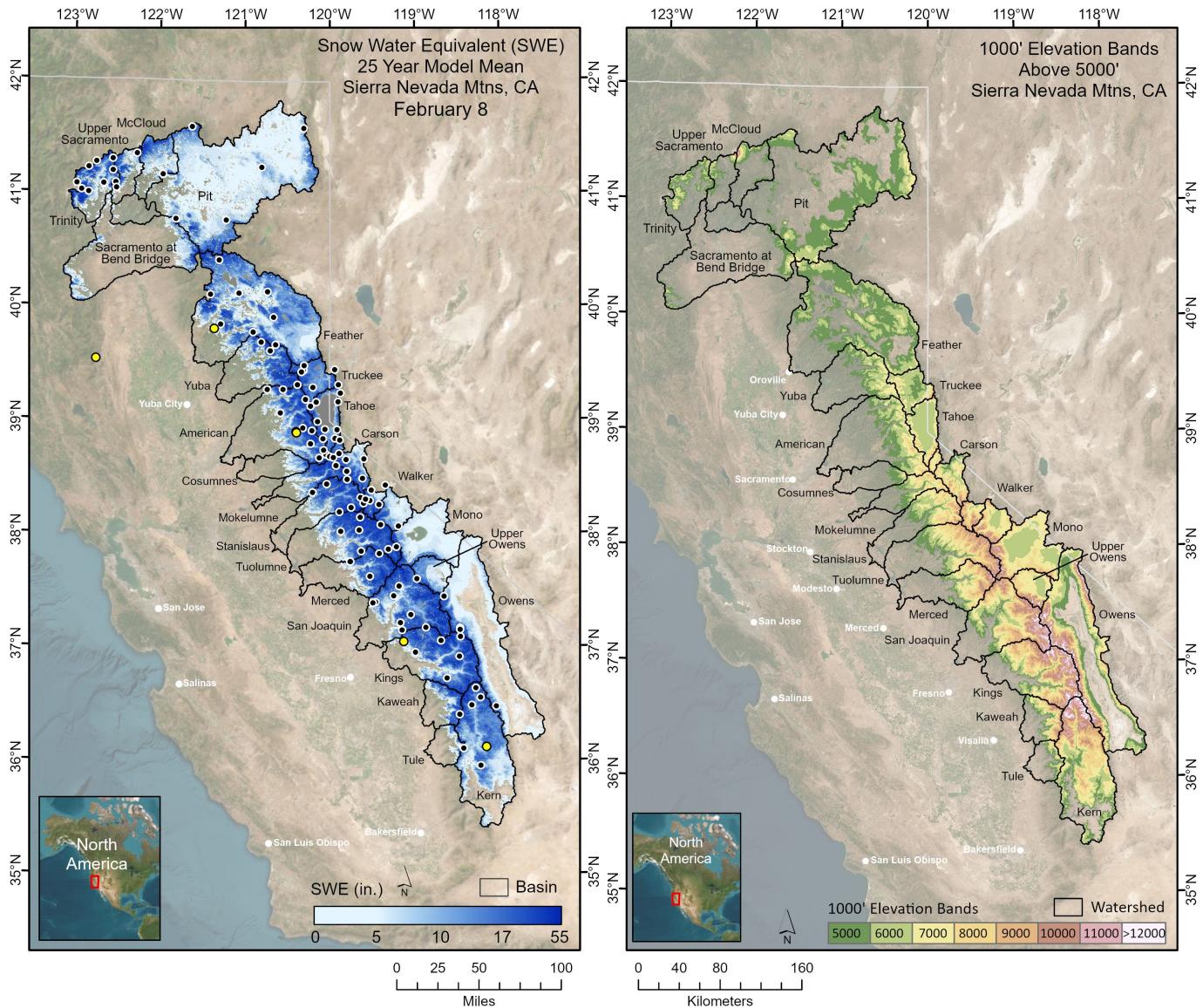


Figure 7. Historical average CU SWE and Elevation Bands for the Sierra Nevada. Long-term (2001-2025) average CU SWE (left), and the Banded Elevation map (right) identifies basins used in this report (black boundaries) and 1000' elevation bands (colored shading) that match those used in (Table 1) and (Table 2). Map on left shows snow pillow sensor sites recording SWE (black), sites that were offline are shown in red, and sites recording zero are shown in yellow. CoCoRaHS observations if applicable are shown in green and zero values are shown in yellow.

Methods

The spatial SWE-fusion estimation method is described in Yang, et al. (2022) and Schneider and Molotch (2016). The method uses a generalized linear regression in which the dependent variable is derived from the operationally measured in situ SWE from all online snow pillow sensor sites in the domain. The gridded model output is then scaled by the fractional snow-covered area (fSCA). The fSCA is a combination of a near-real-time gap-filled and cloud-free MODIS satellite image which has been processed using the Snow Today algorithm (Rittger, et al. 2019, <https://nsidc.org/snow-today>), the SPIReS algorithm (Bair, et al. 2021), and the MODIS cloud-gap-filled algorithm (Hall, et al. 2019).

The following independent variables (predictors) enter into the generalized linear regression model:

- Physiographic variables that affect snow accumulation, melt, and redistribution, including elevation, latitude, upwind mountain barriers, slope, and others. See Table 1 in Yang, et al. (2022) for the full set of these variables.
- The historical daily SWE pattern (1985-2021) retrospectively generated using historical Landsat data, and an energy

balance model that back-calculates SWE given the fractional snow-covered area (fSCA) time series and meltout date for each pixel. See Fang, et. al., (2022) for details. (For computational efficiency, only one image during the 1985-2021 period that best matches the real-time snow pillow-observed pattern is selected as an independent variable.)

The real-time regression SWE-fusion model for this date has been validated by cross-validation, whereby 10% of the snow pillow data are randomly removed and the model prediction is compared to the measured value at the removed snow pillow stations. This is repeated 12 times to obtain an average R^2 value, which denotes how closely the model fits the snow pillow data. During development of this regression method, the model was also validated against independent historical SWE data collected in snow surveys at 9 locations in Colorado, and an intensive field survey in north-central Colorado. Data utilized to generate this report change to optimize model performance. To maintain consistency across the historical record, the percent of average values are based on our baseline algorithm and therefore there can be discrepancies between absolute SWE values and corresponding percent of averages.

List of All Known Data Issues/Caveats – any of these could apply to this model run

- SATELLITE FSCA – Recent snowpack accumulation may be under-estimated due to issues with satellite-observed fSCA.
- NEW AVERAGE CALCULATIONS – Average calculations are based on 2001-2025 model values, which includes both drought years (2012-2016) and the 2023 record snow year. This can impact our percent of averages in comparison to other products.
- RECENT SNOWFALL – There are occasionally problems with lower-elevation SWE estimates due to recent snowfall events that result in extensive snow-cover extending to valley locations where measurements are not available. This scenario results in an over-estimation of lower-elevation SWE.
- LIMITED SNOW PILLOW DATA – When snow at the snow pillow sites melts out, but remains at higher elevations, the model tends to underestimate SWE at the under-monitored upper elevations. This issue typically occurs late in the melt season, resulting in less accurate SWE prediction at higher elevations compared to earlier in the snow season.
- CLOUD COVER – Cloud cover can obscure satellite measurements of snow-cover. While careful checks are made, occasionally the misclassification of clouds as snow or vice versa may result in the mischaracterization of SWE or bare ground.
- POOR QUALITY SNOW SENSOR DATA – Although data QA/QC is performed, occasional sensor malfunction may result in localized SWE errors.
- ANOMALOUS SNOW PATTERNS – Anomalous snow years or snow distributions may cause SWE error due to the model design to search for similar SWE distributions from previous years. If no close seasonal analogue exists, the model is forced to find the most similar year, which may result in error.
- DENSE FOREST COVER – Dense forest cover at lower elevations where snow-cover is discontinuous can cause the satellite to underestimate the snow-cover extent, leading to underestimation of SWE.
- MISSING SWE VALUES – Data omitted due to inconsistencies with independent SWE estimates.
- PERCENT OF AVERAGE CALCULATIONS – Data utilized to generate this report change to optimize model performance. To maintain consistency across the historical record, the percent of average values are based on our baseline algorithm and therefore there can be discrepancies between absolute SWE values and corresponding percent of averages.
- MODELING METHODS – We work to generate the best SWE estimates for each reporting date. Our methods can change from one report to another. Sometimes data changes between reports is an artifact of method changes.

Table 1. Estimated SWE by basin. The basin-wide SWE values and averages, are across all pixels at elevations >5000'. Shown are percent of current average SWE (between 2001-2025 as derived from the regression model), mean SWE, percent of snow-covered area, water volume (acre-feet), the area (mi^2) inside each basin that contains data pixels (not including cloud-covered pixels, lakes or other satellite no data pixels), survey data, and snow pillow data, for those areas collected, summarized for each basin. The last column shows mean SWE by basin from SNODAS*.

Sierra Nevada SWE Report for 2/8/2026											
Basin	% of Average SWE (in)						Pillows		SNODAS* (in)		
	2/1	2/8	2/1	2/8	SCA Vol. (AF) [‡]	Area (mi^2)	2/1	2/8	2/8	2/8	
0. Trinity	41	29	4.9	4.7	54.5	79,760	321.4	4.4 (7)	4.1 (7)	2.5	
1. Upper Sacramento	45	35	5.5	5.5	61.5	33,538	115.2	9.9 (2)	7.9 (2)	5.8	
2. McCloud	48	36	4.9	4.8	73.1	42,135	164.9	9.7 (1)	9.6 (1)	11.2	
3. Pit	26	19	1.3	1.1	16.8	118,669	2,086.20	6.3 (5)	6.5 (5)	1.6	
4. Sacramento at Bend Bridge	30	23	2.3	2.1	23.2	27,277	240	NA	NA	3.2	
5. Feather	55	37	4.8	4	57.9	455,139	2,117.50	9.6 (7)	8.7 (7)	4.8	
6. Yuba§	37	30	4.5	3.8	45.9	105,299	525.6	11.9 (4)	11.7 (4)	5.7	
7. American	41	34	5.4	4.8	46.9	206,411	807	8.0 (13)	7.7 (13)	4.9	
8. Cosumnes	24	15	2	1.3	13.5	6,267	91.9	NA	NA	0.8	
9. Mokelumne	47	43	6.1	5.9	47.6	100,265	317.9	11.4 (3)	11.1 (3)	6.2	
10. Stanislaus	53	47	6.8	6.6	52.8	197,800	562.9	11.8 (4)	13.8 (4)	5.5	
11. Tuolumne§	55	55	7.7	8.1	54	396,601	915	9.7 (8)	9.5 (8)	7.6	
12. Merced	63	61	7.8	8.1	59.1	233,809	539.4	16.3 (2)	16.6 (2)	10.0	
13. San Joaquin§	65	67	8.5	9.5	61.8	623,707	1,225.40	9.9 (7)	9.5 (7)	10.9	
14. Kings§	67	71	8.9	9.7	59.9	630,428	1,213.40	14.4 (7)	15.2 (7)	10.0	
15. Kaweah	53	51	5.3	5.1	33.8	85,900	314.4	11.7 (1)	11.4 (1)	5.8	
16. Tule	33	21	1.6	1	8	7,339	137.6	2.3 (1)	1.7 (1)	0.8	
17. Kern§	62	64	5.3	3.9	33.8	350,603	1,682.80	11.5 (5)	10.9 (5)	3.1	

* This is a comparison to the SNODAS (SNOW Data Assimilation System) nationwide product from the National Weather Service.

‡ For volume totals above Shasta Lake add Upper Sac, McCloud and Pit volumes. For volume totals above Bend Bridge add Upper Sac, McCloud, Pit and Sac at Bend Bridge volumes.

§ Data in all ASO-collected basins have been bias-corrected using ASO data and therefore the SWE changes might not represent snowmelt/accumulation but rather an update to the SWE estimates based on airborne data.

Sierra Nevada SWE Report for 2/8/2026

Basin	% of Average SWE (in)						Pillows		SNODAS* (in)	
	2/1	2/8	2/1	2/8	SCA Vol. (AF)‡	Area (mi²)	2/1	2/8	2/8	2/8
18. Truckee	59	45	6.6	6.1	72.1	139,139	425.4	9.7 (6)	9.2 (6)	8.7
19. Tahoe	36	30	4.1	3.9	37.1	106,781	508.3	9.0 (7)	8.8 (7)	7.4
20. W Carson	70	62	9.1	9.5	85.7	33,152	65.3	12.3 (3)	12.3 (3)	12.0
21. E Carson	71	61	6.6	6.4	71.4	121,286	355.2	7.7 (4)	7.2 (4)	7.1
22. W Walker	68	69	8.4	9.5	86.9	91,009	179.8	13.1 (4)	12.8 (4)	11.0
23. E Walker	47	45	3.1	3	84.7	56,247	356.3	9.9 (1)	9.9 (1)	5.6
24. Mono	39	41	1.7	1.6	62	92,794	1,085.80	NA	NA	4.5
25. Upper Owens	72	65	4.7	5	82.8	101,133	382.7	13.2 (1)	19.5 (1)	10.0
26. Owens	69	75	2.5	2.7	28.4	254,573	1,772.90	8.7 (4)	8.9 (4)	2.1

* This is a comparison to the SNODAS (SNOw Data Assimilation System) nationwide product from the National Weather Service.

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Table 2. Estimated SWE by basin and elevation band. The basin-wide SWE values and averages, are across all pixels at elevations >5000'. Elevation bands begin at 5000' and extend past the highest point in the basin. Note that the area of the highest 2-5 bands is typically much smaller than the lower bands. Shown are percent of current average SWE (between 2001-2025 as derived from the regression model), mean SWE, percent of snow-covered area, water volume (acre-feet), the area (mi^2) inside each basin that contains data pixels (not including cloud-covered pixels, lakes or other satellite no data pixels), survey data, and snow pillow data, for those areas collected, summarized for each 1000' elevation band inside each basin. The last column shows mean SWE from SNODAS*.

Elevation Banded SWE Report for 2/8/2026												
Basin	Elevation Band	% of Average		SWE (in)				Pillows		SNODAS* (in)		
		2/1	2/8	2/1	2/8	SCA	Vol. (AF)‡	Area (mi^2)	2/1	2/8	2/8	
0. Trinity	5,000-6,000'	28	13	2.5	1.7	30.7	14,214	152.3	2.5 (2)	1.5 (2)	2.2	
	6,000-7,000'	49	36	6.5	6.4	74.3	45,147	133	5.2 (5)	5.1 (5)	2.8	
	7,000-8,000'	50	49	9.1	10.5	81.7	19,600	35.1	NA	NA	2.5	
	8,000-9,000'	54	64	13.3	15.5	78.8	800	1	NA	NA	3.0	
1. Upper Sacramento	5,000-6,000'	38	23	3.6	3.1	47.7	10,469	64.1	4.9 (1)	2.8 (1)	3.3	
	6,000-7,000'	50	39	6.4	6.8	75.8	13,050	36.2	14.9 (1)	13.0 (1)	4.8	
	7,000-8,000'	55	49	8.6	9.5	87.9	4,454	8.8	NA	NA	10.5	
	8,000-9,000'	57	54	10	11.3	92.2	1,395	2.3	NA	NA	22.2	
	9,000-10,000'	60	69	14.3	16.3	79.1	1,511	1.7	NA	NA	37.4	
	10,000-11,000'	61	83	19.1	22	75.4	1,019	0.9	NA	NA	39.3	
	>11,000'	59	87	22	26.5	74.3	1,639	1.2	NA	NA	35.3	
2. McCloud	5,000-6,000'	37	24	3.1	2.6	63.8	13,420	96.8	9.7 (1)	9.6 (1)	6.8	
	6,000-7,000'	56	35	5.6	5.4	84.3	11,904	41.7	NA	NA	9.5	
	7,000-8,000'	59	48	7.8	8.5	84.3	6,426	14.2	NA	NA	19.7	
	8,000-9,000'	64	62	10.1	11.9	94.3	4,103	6.5	NA	NA	34.0	
	9,000-10,000'	63	70	12.9	15.5	94.8	2,557	3.1	NA	NA	39.4	
	10,000-11,000'	60	81	16.9	21.3	91.1	1,647	1.4	NA	NA	48.0	
	>11,000'	57	94	27.8	33.6	88.2	2,078	1.2	NA	NA	44.7	
3. Pit	5,000-6,000'	14	7	0.5	0.3	7.4	21,173	1,428.20	9.8 (1)	10.8 (1)	1.2	
	6,000-7,000'	31	22	2.2	1.9	30.5	52,735	507.2	8.0 (2)	8.1 (2)	2.2	
	7,000-8,000'	44	39	5.1	5	56.9	34,359	129.4	2.9 (2)	2.9 (2)	3.4	
	8,000-9,000'	63	58	9	8.8	77.3	9,157	19.4	NA	NA	5.5	
	>9,000'	65	66	11.7	12.1	74	1,245	1.9	NA	NA	10.5	
4. Sacramento at Bend Bridge	5,000-6,000'	10	5	0.5	0.3	4.8	2,702	156.3	NA	NA	1.8	
	6,000-7,000'	45	34	4.2	4	48.3	13,316	63.1	NA	NA	4.1	
	7,000-8,000'	57	52	9.1	9.5	87.4	7,946	15.6	NA	NA	8.8	
	8,000-9,000'	55	57	11.4	12.5	81.3	2,906	4.3	NA	NA	14.4	
	>9,000'	61	59	13.1	13.2	79	407	0.6	NA	NA	20.6	
5. Feather	5,000-6,000'	49	27	3.5	2.5	44.1	166,588	1,257.10	9.5 (1)	7.8 (1)	3.5	

* This is a comparison to the SNODAS (SNOW Data Assimilation System) nationwide product from the National Weather Service.

‡ For volume totals above Shasta Lake add Upper Sac, McCloud and Pit volumes. For volume totals above Bend Bridge add Upper Sac, McCloud, Pit and Sac at Bend Bridge volumes.

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Basin	Elevation Band	% of Average		SWE (in)				Pillows			SNODAS* (in)	
		2/1	2/8	2/1	2/8	SCA	Vol. (AF)‡	Area (mi²)	2/1	2/8	2/8	2/8
5. Yuba§	6,000-7,000'	61	45	6.5	5.9	76.7	230,238	732.9	10.2 (5)	9.7 (5)	6.5	
	7,000-8,000'	59	52	8	8.4	85.2	54,953	122.6	6.2 (1)	4.7 (1)	6.7	
	8,000-9,000'	61	66	11.9	13.1	96.2	3,360	4.8	NA	NA	9.4	
6. Yuba§	5,000-6,000'	12	5	0.9	0.2	7.6	1,690	193.5	NA	NA	2.6	
	6,000-7,000'	42	32	5.6	3.5	60.5	39,810	213.6	11.9 (4)	11.7 (4)	6.6	
	7,000-8,000'	51	47	8.5	9.8	82.2	59,245	113.1	NA	NA	8.8	
	8,000-9,000'	56	57	11.3	16.1	83.4	4,554	5.3	NA	NA	15.3	
7. American	5,000-6,000'	7	2	0.6	0.2	2.5	2,911	294.8	1.4 (4)	0.8 (4)	0.4	
	6,000-7,000'	47	33	6.4	5	57.5	71,122	267.6	9.0 (2)	8.5 (2)	3.5	
	7,000-8,000'	58	52	9.5	9.3	90	83,493	168.1	10.3 (4)	10.2 (4)	10.4	
	8,000-9,000'	60	60	10.9	11.7	86.5	43,258	69.1	13.0 (3)	13.0 (3)	14.5	
	9,000-10,000'	61	68	12.7	14.2	81.1	5,628	7.4	NA	NA	17.0	
8. Cosumnes	5,000-6,000'	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	60.5	NA	NA	0.0	
	6,000-7,000'	39	18	4.3	2.2	24.6	2,732	23.7	NA	NA	1.0	
	7,000-8,000'	62	53	9.6	8.7	85.7	3,535	7.6	NA	NA	7.0	
9. Mokelumne	5,000-6,000'	2	0	0.1	0	0.2	44	82.5	NA	NA	0.0	
	6,000-7,000'	32	12	3.4	1.5	15.8	4,951	63.5	6.5 (1)	5.6 (1)	1.6	
	7,000-8,000'	59	53	9	8.8	80.8	40,657	86.4	NA	NA	8.3	
	8,000-9,000'	61	63	10.7	11.8	84.7	49,076	77.9	13.9 (2)	13.9 (2)	13.0	
	>9,000'	63	69	12.2	13.8	72	5,537	7.5	NA	NA	17.1	
10. Stanislaus	5,000-6,000'	3	0	0.2	0	0.2	74	105.6	NA	NA	0.0	
	6,000-7,000'	39	21	4.2	2.5	28.3	17,791	133.9	NA	NA	1.7	
	7,000-8,000'	62	51	8.6	7.9	77.1	60,612	143.8	9.0 (1)	8.6 (1)	6.0	
	8,000-9,000'	63	62	10.5	11.3	84.9	69,329	115.4	14.8 (2)	15.0 (2)	9.8	
	9,000-10,000'	63	70	12.3	14.1	77.9	38,780	51.6	8.6 (1)	16.6 (1)	13.3	
	10,000-11,000'	64	76	14.3	16.7	78.7	10,840	12.2	NA	NA	15.8	
	11,000-12,000'	71	87	15.1	18.1	73	373	0.4	NA	NA	12.1	
11. Tuolumne§	5,000-6,000'	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	NA	NA	0.0	
	6,000-7,000'	30	13	3.1	0.3	13.2	2,254	140.9	0.2 (1)	0.0 (1)	0.7	
	7,000-8,000'	60	49	8.7	4.8	67.9	38,035	149.1	9.2 (2)	8.1 (2)	5.5	
	8,000-9,000'	64	62	10.1	11.2	81.4	100,162	167.9	10.3 (3)	10.6 (3)	11.1	
	9,000-10,000'	65	70	11.3	15.3	80.5	143,686	176.1	14.1 (2)	13.9 (2)	14.8	
	10,000-11,000'	68	81	13.6	18.7	83.8	86,413	86.6	NA	NA	14.6	
	11,000-12,000'	71	90	15.4	18.9	87.1	24,219	24	NA	NA	11.8	
	12,000-13,000'	73	94	15.8	14.2	88.5	1,832	2.4	NA	NA	10.0	
12. Merced	5,000-6,000'	1	0	0	0	0	0	69.7	NA	NA	0.2	
	6,000-7,000'	23	12	1.7	1	10.6	4,170	78.3	NA	NA	2.2	

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Elevation Banded SWE Report for 2/8/2026											
Basin	Elevation Band	% of Average		SWE (in)				Pillows		SNODAS* (in)	
		2/1	2/8	2/1	2/8	SCA	Vol. (AF)‡	Area (mi²)	2/1	2/8	2/8
13. San Joaquin§	7,000-8,000'	67	54	8.2	7.2	68.7	50,861	131.9	NA	NA	8.7
	8,000-9,000'	70	66	10.1	10.5	83.8	69,249	123.4	16.3 (2)	16.6 (2)	14.1
	9,000-10,000'	70	73	11.9	13.4	85.7	60,092	84.1	NA	NA	17.1
	10,000-11,000'	68	81	14.2	16.9	84.3	35,714	39.7	NA	NA	17.2
	11,000-12,000'	66	85	16.6	20.1	85	11,876	11.1	NA	NA	16.4
	12,000-13,000'	66	95	20.9	25.6	88.9	1,845	1.4	NA	NA	16.2
14. Kings§	5,000-6,000'	0	0	0	0	0	0	137.2	NA	NA	0.5
	6,000-7,000'	39	19	3.1	0.6	20.8	5,878	177.6	6.2 (3)	5.4 (3)	3.8
	7,000-8,000'	72	56	7.8	4.6	69.5	52,858	214.2	11.5 (3)	11.4 (3)	10.3
	8,000-9,000'	71	64	9	10.3	75.7	107,144	195.3	NA	NA	16.1
	9,000-10,000'	70	73	10.8	15.3	80.7	163,910	201.4	16.1 (1)	16.3 (1)	16.8
	10,000-11,000'	72	85	13.5	18.8	85.6	157,930	157.5	NA	NA	14.8
	11,000-12,000'	71	89	14.8	18.3	88	111,696	114.6	NA	NA	11.2
	12,000-13,000'	75	100	17.2	16.7	90.2	23,325	26.2	NA	NA	7.8
	13,000-14,000'	83	112	17.4	12.5	92.4	967	1.4	NA	NA	5.2
15. Kaweah	5,000-6,000'	0	0	0	0	0	0	95.6	NA	NA	0.1
	6,000-7,000'	10	4	0.7	0.1	2.7	485	128.5	0.4 (1)	0.0 (1)	1.5
	7,000-8,000'	56	38	5.6	2.6	39.6	23,702	168.2	NA	NA	7.0
	8,000-9,000'	70	60	8.5	8.4	68.3	95,581	212.7	15.0 (1)	17.0 (1)	13.6
	9,000-10,000'	74	75	10.9	13.2	80.4	152,840	216.8	19.8 (2)	19.6 (2)	14.5
	10,000-11,000'	74	86	13.1	16.2	84.2	169,832	196.9	16.1 (2)	16.0 (2)	13.3
	11,000-12,000'	75	93	14.8	17.9	88.1	140,816	147.8	13.7 (1)	18.6 (1)	11.3
	12,000-13,000'	77	102	16.9	18.7	87.1	44,087	44.1	NA	NA	8.8
16. Tule	13,000-14,000'	83	114	18.5	20.7	89.8	3,086	2.8	NA	NA	6.0
	5,000-6,000'	0	0	0	0	0	0	55.5	NA	NA	0.0
	6,000-7,000'	3	0	0.1	0	0.2	40	59.5	NA	NA	0.5
	7,000-8,000'	41	23	3.7	2.1	20	6,846	60.1	NA	NA	4.3
	8,000-9,000'	54	45	7.1	6.2	50.5	18,665	56.8	NA	NA	9.1
	9,000-10,000'	67	67	10.9	11.3	73.4	26,123	43.4	11.7 (1)	11.4 (1)	11.9
	10,000-11,000'	69	80	13.9	15.7	85.9	25,009	29.8	NA	NA	13.2
17. Kern§	>11,000'	72	89	15.8	18.7	86.4	9,218	9.3	NA	NA	12.4
	5,000-6,000'	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.6	NA	NA	0.0
	6,000-7,000'	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	NA	NA	0.0
	7,000-8,000'	25	11	2.3	1	9.5	1,435	26.8	2.3 (1)	1.7 (1)	0.7
	8,000-9,000'	54	35	7.3	4.6	38.1	3,700	15.2	NA	NA	3.6
	9,000-10,000'	64	60	10.9	10.2	65.9	2,204	4.1	NA	NA	9.1
	5,000-6,000'	0	0	0	0	0	0	246.2	NA	NA	0.0
	6,000-7,000'	4	1	0.1	0	0.3	53	341.5	NA	NA	0.0

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Elevation Banded SWE Report for 2/8/2026												
Basin	Elevation Band	% of Average		SWE (in)				Pillows		SNODAS* (in)		
		2/1	2/8	2/1	2/8	SCA	Vol. (AF)‡	Area (mi²)	2/1	2/8	2/8	
17. Sierra	7,000-8,000'	28	18	2.1	0.4	11.8	6,503	326.6	0.9 (1)	0.0 (1)	0.5	
	8,000-9,000'	76	64	8.2	3	50.1	49,907	314.7	NA	NA	3.5	
	9,000-10,000'	89	91	10.5	7.3	74.1	73,858	189.2	13.2 (1)	12.7 (1)	6.8	
	10,000-11,000'	87	100	12.4	13.7	84.8	94,231	129.2	11.6 (2)	10.8 (2)	9.2	
	11,000-12,000'	81	101	14.4	17.2	88.8	84,243	91.6	20.2 (1)	20.1 (1)	10.8	
	12,000-13,000'	83	112	16.3	18	90.2	36,318	37.8	NA	NA	9.0	
	>13,000'	94	127	17.4	17.5	89.4	5,490	5.9	NA	NA	6.2	
18. Truckee	5,000-6,000'	65	34	4.5	3.2	64.6	11,723	68.6	NA	NA	8.6	
	6,000-7,000'	60	42	6	5.2	70.4	57,079	206.5	8.7 (4)	8.0 (4)	7.3	
	7,000-8,000'	55	50	7.7	8	76.5	47,538	111.9	11.9 (2)	11.7 (2)	9.5	
	8,000-9,000'	59	58	10.1	10.6	81.8	17,310	30.5	NA	NA	14.1	
	9,000-10,000'	70	72	11.9	12.9	81.3	5,105	7.4	NA	NA	16.6	
	10,000-11,000'	75	81	13.2	14.9	80.2	384	0.5	NA	NA	18.5	
19. Tahoe	6,000-7,000'	19	12	1.5	1.1	16.9	19,060	312.6	6.7 (2)	6.8 (2)	4.1	
	7,000-8,000'	58	45	6.8	6.3	63.4	35,875	107.1	10.2 (4)	10.0 (4)	8.7	
	8,000-9,000'	63	62	9.6	10.3	75.9	39,118	70.9	8.6 (1)	8.4 (1)	11.2	
	9,000-10,000'	70	75	12	13.5	78	11,853	16.5	NA	NA	12.5	
	10,000-11,000'	77	87	13.1	15.4	90.6	875	1.1	NA	NA	10.7	
20. W Carson	5,000-6,000'	161	18	5.1	0.7	22.7	11	0.3	NA	NA	5.2	
	6,000-7,000'	89	39	5.3	3.1	57.7	316	1.9	NA	NA	8.3	
	7,000-8,000'	70	54	7.8	7.5	87.6	11,304	28.1	NA	NA	11.5	
	8,000-9,000'	69	66	10	10.9	87.3	16,159	27.8	12.3 (3)	12.3 (3)	12.8	
	9,000-10,000'	70	78	11.8	13.9	82	5,142	6.9	NA	NA	12.0	
	10,000-11,000'	72	75	12.6	14.3	86	221	0.3	NA	NA	12.3	
21. E Carson	5,000-6,000'	66	15	1.5	0.4	10.2	765	33.4	NA	NA	0.2	
	6,000-7,000'	93	47	4.2	2.7	57.5	11,401	79.4	2.5 (1)	1.0 (1)	3.7	
	7,000-8,000'	67	53	5.6	5.1	85.1	27,430	100.2	7.4 (1)	7.2 (1)	7.1	
	8,000-9,000'	67	64	8.8	9.4	86.7	48,751	97.3	10.4 (2)	10.4 (2)	10.1	
	9,000-10,000'	69	74	11.5	13	78.6	23,953	34.7	NA	NA	11.8	
	>10,000'	75	89	13.8	16.5	75.1	8,988	10.2	NA	NA	12.3	
22. W Walker	6,000-7,000'	66	35	2.4	1.7	75.5	651	7.3	NA	NA	4.7	
	7,000-8,000'	56	38	3	2.5	88	5,237	38.7	7.0 (1)	6.9 (1)	5.0	
	8,000-9,000'	67	60	7	7.3	91.1	17,860	46.1	9.0 (2)	8.5 (2)	8.8	
	9,000-10,000'	70	76	11.3	13.3	86.5	43,059	60.8	27.2 (1)	27.3 (1)	15.4	
	10,000-11,000'	70	85	13.9	16.9	82.4	22,401	24.9	NA	NA	15.5	
	11,000-12,000'	77	94	14.3	17.5	79.3	1,801	1.9	NA	NA	12.2	
23. E Walker	6,000-7,000'	2	1	0.1	0	80	44	60.6	NA	NA	3.1	

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		2/1	2/8	2/1	2/8	SCA	Vol. (AF)‡	Area (mi²)	2/1	2/8	2/8	
24. Mono	7,000-8,000'	26	16	0.9	0.5	86.6	3,245	111.7	NA	NA	3.6	
	8,000-9,000'	38	31	2.7	2	88	9,344	88.1	NA	NA	4.7	
	9,000-10,000'	59	59	6.8	6.9	85.6	19,821	53.9	9.9 (1)	9.9 (1)	9.5	
	10,000-11,000'	68	74	9.6	10.7	78.4	19,808	34.7	NA	NA	11.8	
	>11,000'	72	76	9.5	10.2	80.8	3,985	7.3	NA	NA	10.3	
25. Upper Owens	6,000-7,000'	0	0	0	0	32.9	0	374.9	NA	NA	2.3	
	7,000-8,000'	9	6	0.4	0.1	70.5	2,900	392.8	NA	NA	3.9	
	8,000-9,000'	42	36	2.5	1.8	86	17,385	178.9	NA	NA	5.1	
	9,000-10,000'	62	60	5.9	5.7	87.8	19,420	64.1	NA	NA	9.5	
	10,000-11,000'	69	77	10.2	11.7	83.6	29,384	47.2	NA	NA	12.9	
	11,000-12,000'	73	90	13	15.6	85.9	19,754	23.7	NA	NA	11.3	
	12,000-13,000'	76	97	14.1	17.4	87	3,951	4.2	NA	NA	10.5	
26. Owens	6,000-7,000'	47	18	0.8	0.5	75.9	1,711	68.6	NA	NA	8.5	
	7,000-8,000'	77	55	3	2.9	85.8	21,926	143.6	NA	NA	10.2	
	8,000-9,000'	83	73	6.8	7.3	84.9	29,305	75.4	NA	NA	11.3	
	9,000-10,000'	69	71	7.4	8.1	83.9	19,037	44.2	13.2 (1)	19.5 (1)	11.1	
	10,000-11,000'	67	74	8.8	9.7	79.5	16,833	32.4	NA	NA	9.9	
	11,000-12,000'	73	86	10.9	12.9	79.2	10,679	15.5	NA	NA	6.5	
	12,000-13,000'	74	87	9.6	10.6	84	1,643	2.9	NA	NA	3.5	
	>13,000'	94	117	12.4	14.7	86.8	7,179	9.2	NA	NA	3.2	

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Location of Reports and Excel Format Tables
<https://github.com/CU-Mountain-Hydrology/SierraNevada>

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