

Montana Water Supply Outlook Report

February 1, 2026



Enroute to maintain sensors at the Divide SNOTEL site, a snow survey hydrologist avoids tufts of sagebrush that have yet to be buried under a winter snowpack. Snow accumulation stalled in January, while temperatures stayed unseasonably warm. Most basins are now reporting below normal snowpack, no longer padded by high elevation snowpack surpluses. On February 1, Divide SNOTEL reported 70% of median snow water equivalent (SWE), while 1000 ft lower and 15 miles away Short Creek SNOTEL reported 47% of median, mirroring the same elevational pattern as December. Snowpack at Divide usually peaks in late April. There is still time for the snowpack to recover, and with any luck from the shadow of Punxsutawney Phil, the grasses and shrubs of the Snowcrest Range may finally disappear for the winter. (Photo: Javier Colton – January 29, 2026)

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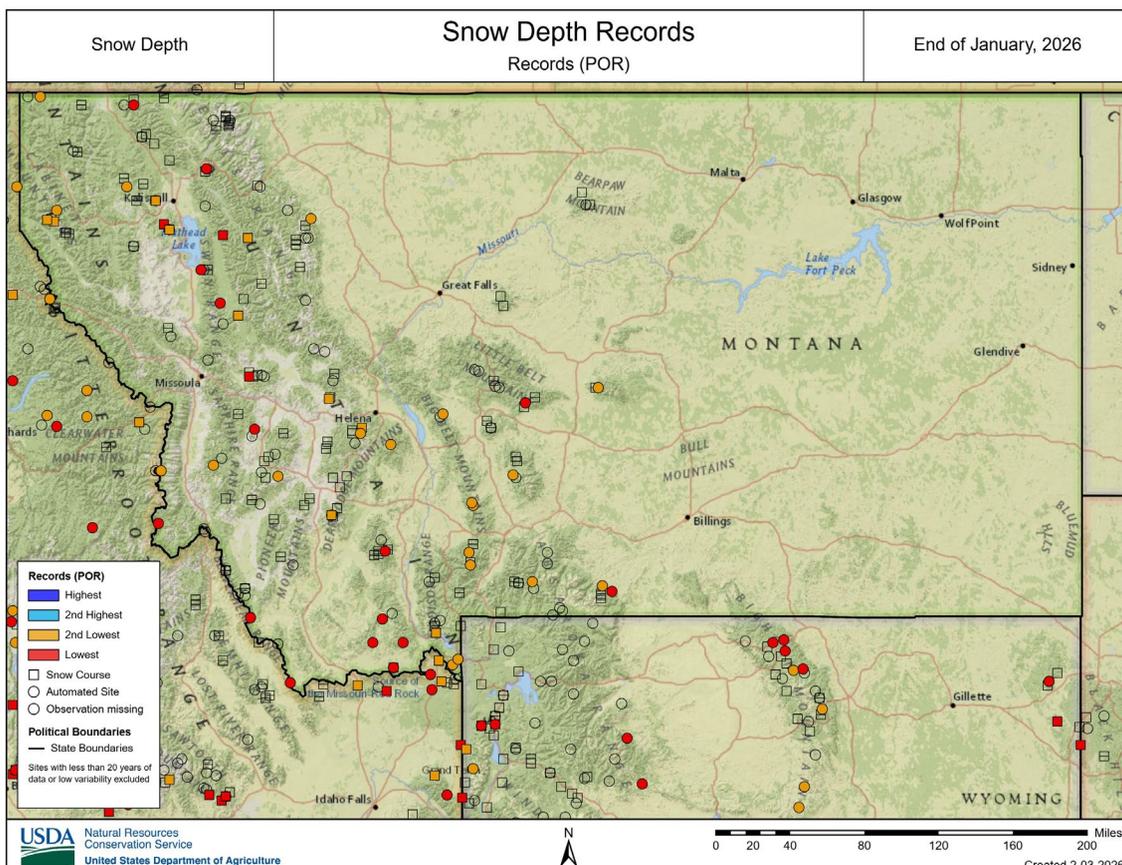
Statewide Overview

Summary

Despite a strong start and a handful of minor storms later in the month, snowpack accumulation slowed in January. Montana snowpack's snow water equivalent (SWE) ranges from around 45-100% of median for February 1, with the Bears Paw Mountains reporting the lowest percentage, and the basins centered around Yellowstone National Park reporting the highest.

Monthly precipitation totals ranged from 50% to 75% of median while temperatures remained mostly above normal. Like December, the rain snow line was often too high for meaningful snow accumulation at low elevations. Unlike December, there was not an abundance of moisture to offset low elevation deficits with high elevation surpluses. Many individual SNOTEL sites that reported near median snowpack last month are now reporting below normal snowpack this month. Water-year-to-date precipitation remains above normal due to the wet fall and early winter. Snowpack continues to be minimal in the valleys and at low elevation SNOTEL sites. Lack of snow in the valleys is not well reflected in basin totals. The SNOTEL network is designed to estimate the water stored in mountainous regions that contribute the most to summer stream flows. Although important, low elevation snowpack contributes less to runoff than mid and high elevation sites. Regardless, the combination of low snow at low elevations and languishing totals at high elevations indicate a less than favorable water supply at the moment.

The map below shows stations with record low February 1 snow depth. Thirty SNOTEL sites are experiencing their lowest snow depth on record (red) while 44 snow courses are experiencing their second lowest (orange). Note: snow depth is not the same as SWE. Divide SNOTEL, mentioned on the cover, is experiencing its lowest snow depth on record at 16". However, just because the snow is shallow, does not mean there is no water stored in the snow. Divide sat at 4.3" of SWE on February 1, meaning that although water content is low, it is not record-breaking. Increased settlement from warmer temperatures, like those in January, can contribute to higher densities.



Statewide Overview

Precipitation

Most of Montana experienced low precipitation in January, with nine sites having the lowest January precipitation totals on record. In contrast, December had above normal precipitation levels across the state. For example, in December all basin precipitation totals were well above median, with the lowest ranking being the Tongue River basin having about 170% of median precipitation. In January, the Madison River basin received the most precipitation at around 75% of median, while the Lower Clark Fork reported the lowest in the state with about 50% of median. Despite an abnormally dry month, high December precipitation kept water-year-to-date basin precipitation levels above normal across all Montana basins.

Hoodoo Basin, a SNOTEL site in the Lower Clark Fork basin that normally vies for most snowfall in the state, received about 65% of normal January precipitation (5.2 inches), and had a 10-inch increase in snow depth from December to January. Most of the snow came from a five-day period, January 4 to 9, which brought around 28 inches of snow to the site. Since that storm cycle, the snowpack both settled and melted about 18 inches over the rest of the month. Most of the state saw this pattern, with low precipitation in the second half of January.

Across Montana SNOTEL sites, the water-year-to-date percent is about 120% of median, ranging from 100-150% of median across state basins. However, the percent of median precipitation for the month of January was only 50-75% of median. Three of the five sites at 100% or more of median precipitation for January reside near or in Yellowstone, with Madison Plateau experiencing 130% of median precipitation (5.2 inches), Two Ocean Plateau recording 116% (5.1 inches) of its January median, and Whiskey Creek at 106% or 3.7 inches of precipitation. Sites with the lowest percent of median precipitation are dispersed throughout the state and are especially prevalent at low elevations. Three SNOTEL sites sit below 30% of normal January precipitation.

January - Highest Total Accumulated Precipitation - SNOTEL/SNOLITE

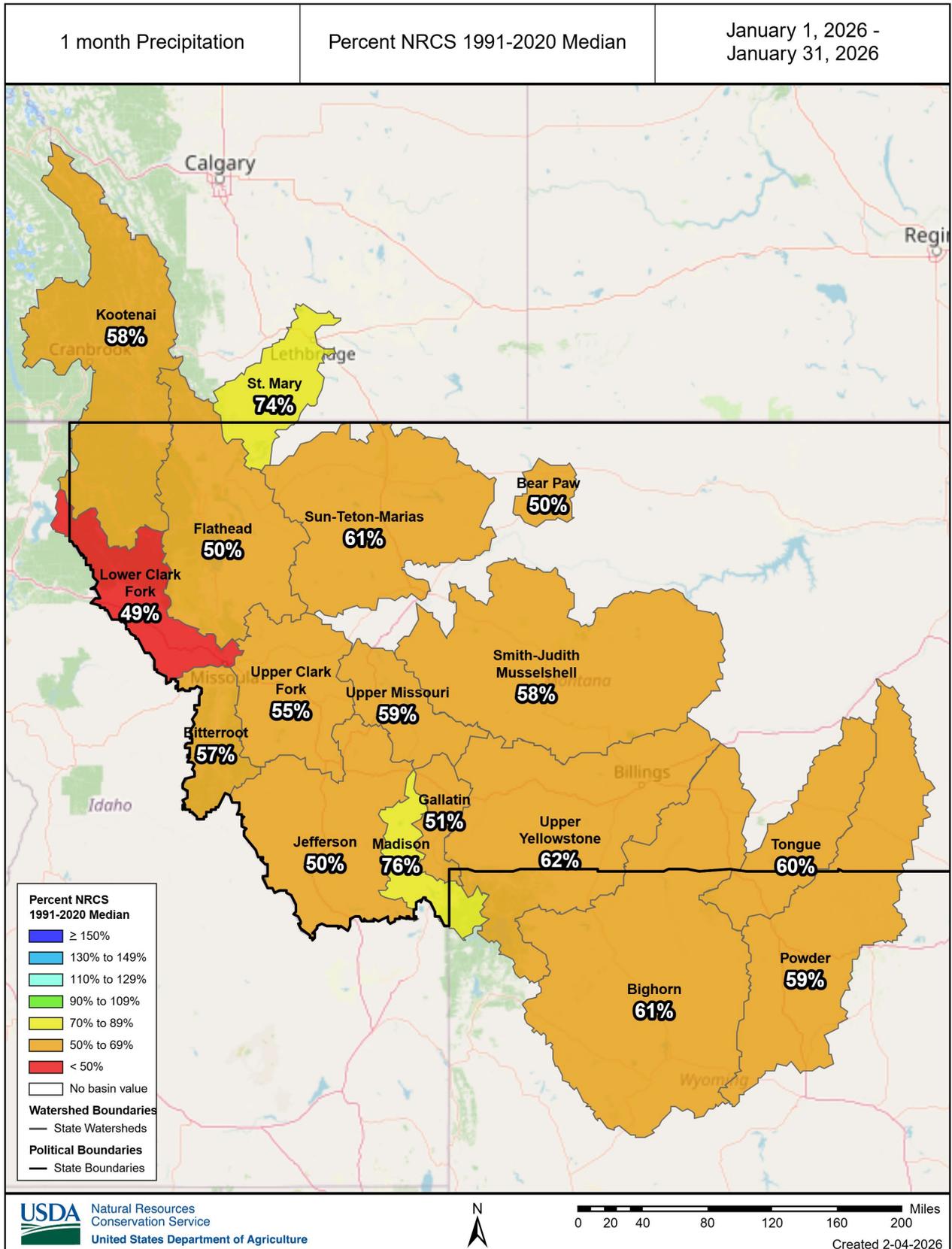
Station	Precipitation (Inches)	Median (Inches)	Elevation	Basin
Flattop Mtn.	7.3	9.6	6280	Flathead
Bear Mountain	6.7	12.0	5460	Kootenai
Black Bear	6.0	6.8	8160	Madison
Hoodoo Basin	5.2	7.9	6060	Lower Clark Fork
Madison Plateau	5.2	4.0	7710	Madison

January - Lowest Total Accumulated Precipitation- SNOTEL/SNOLITE

Station	Precipitation (Inches)	Median (Inches)	Elevation	Basin
St. Lawrence Alt	0.2	-	8610	Bighorn
Castle Creek	0.2	0.9	8410	Bighorn
Hansen Sawmill	0.4	1.0	8360	Powder
Owl Creek	0.4	0.5	8990	Bighorn
Marquette	0.4	0.9	8800	Bighorn

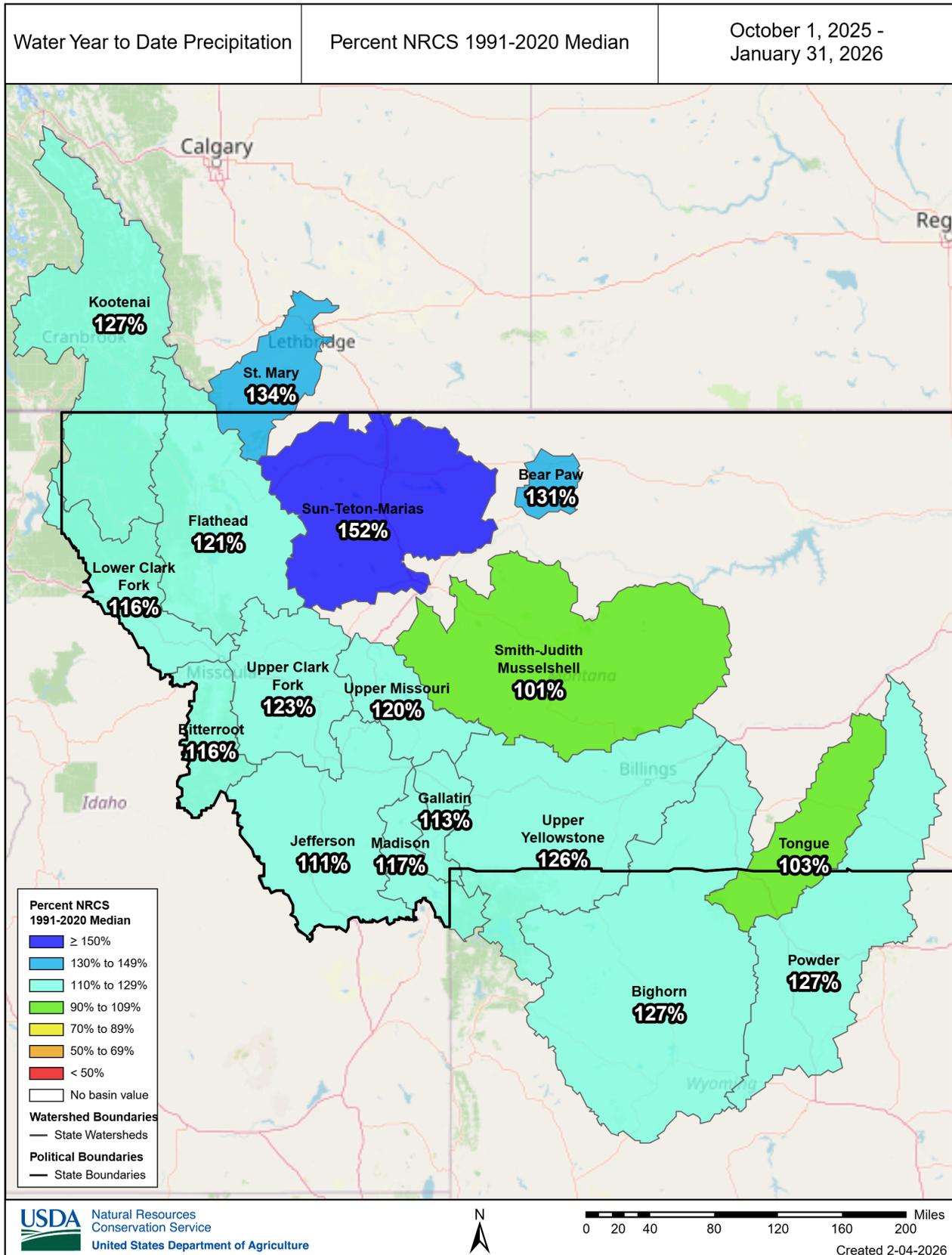
Statewide Overview

Precipitation (Continued)



Statewide Overview

Precipitation (Continued)



Statewide Overview

Snowpack

Well below normal January precipitation eroded the near to above normal snowpack conditions observed on January 1. On January 1, most major basins ranged between 80-120% of median snowpack. By February 1, most basins decreased by 10-30%, landing at 65-100% of median snowpack. The Bears Paw Mountains currently have around 45% of median SWE, while the Upper Yellowstone and Bighorn Basins are the only basins in the state hovering around 100% of median snowpack.

In January, most NRCS snow monitoring stations received up to 4" of SWE. Some lower elevation stations lost up to an inch of SWE to melt, while some higher elevation stations gained as much as 7" of SWE. For most stations this was well below normal January SWE accumulation. Statewide, SWE totals on February 1 ranged from tenths of an inch at lower elevations, to 20-30" at higher elevations in northwest Montana and the greater Yellowstone region. Individual snow monitoring stations ranged from 15-130% of median February 1 SWE, following regional and elevational trends. This resulted in most stations reporting 1-8" deficits from normal February 1 SWE totals. A few higher elevation stations have retained up to a 5" surplus. Statewide mountain snow depths range from several inches to 50-85" at higher elevations.

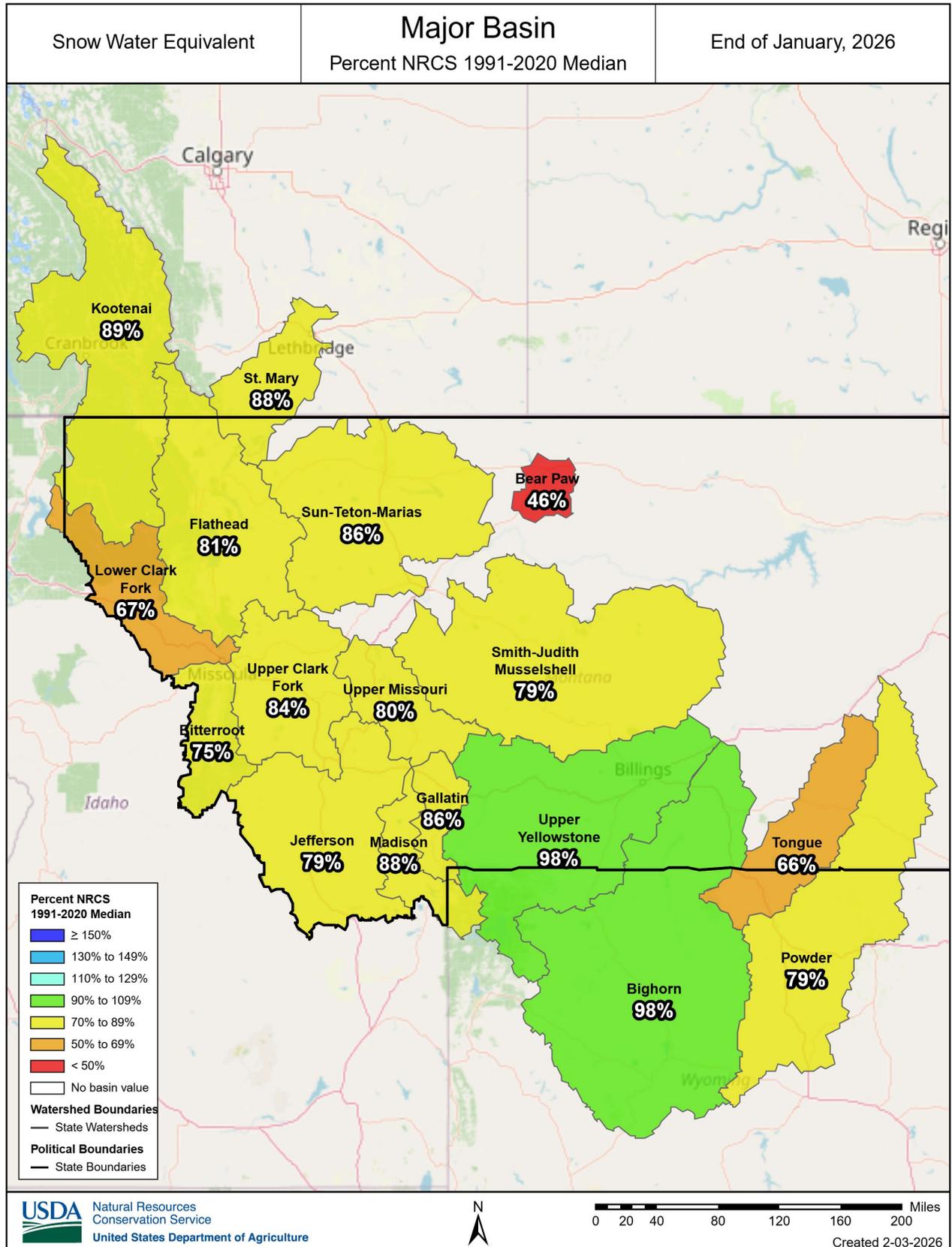
Montana's mountains typically reach peak snowpack accumulation between late March and early May. Snowpack conditions at that time will influence summer streamflow far more than a February 1 snapshot. Currently, most sites have accumulated less than half of their median peak SWE for the season, though some higher elevation sites have reached 50-70% of median peak SWE. With two to three months remaining in the snowpack accumulation season, a return of winter and continued snowfall will be crucial to catch up current snowpack deficits. While current snowpack deficits can still be recovered, the larger they grow, and the shorter the time to catch up, the less likely full recovery becomes.

Water Year 2026 - Major Basin - Snowpack Percent of Normal ('91-'20)

Basin	Nov 1	Dec 1	Jan 1	Feb 1	Mar 1	Apr 1	May 1	Jun 1
Kootenai	198	68	107	89	-	-	-	-
Flathead	208	93	109	81	-	-	-	-
Upper Clark Fork	161	60	101	84	-	-	-	-
Bitterroot	116	29	90	75	-	-	-	-
Lower Clark Fork	266	51	86	67	-	-	-	-
Jefferson	73	40	93	79	-	-	-	-
Madison	97	43	96	88	-	-	-	-
Gallatin	110	53	107	86	-	-	-	-
Upper Missouri	116	58	99	80	-	-	-	-
Smith-Judith-Musselshell	66	57	100	79	-	-	-	-
Sun-Teton-Marias	182	75	116	86	-	-	-	-
St. Mary	155	76	117	88	-	-	-	-
Upper Yellowstone	99	58	120	98	-	-	-	-
Bighorn	80	50	111	98	-	-	-	-
Powder	126	49	89	79	-	-	-	-
Tongue	40	28	71	66	-	-	-	-
Bear Paw	-	122	100	46	-	-	-	-

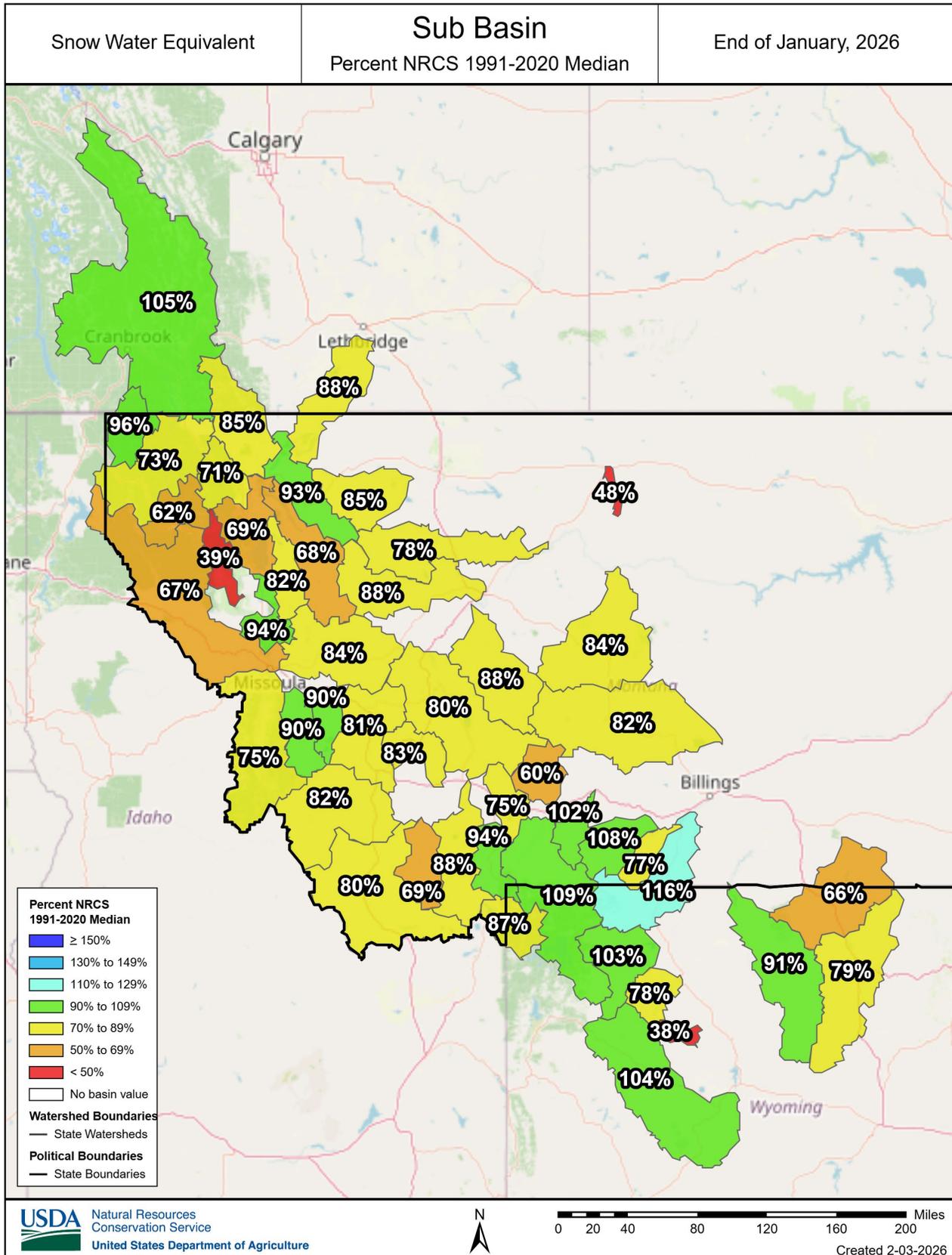
Statewide Overview

Snowpack (Continued)



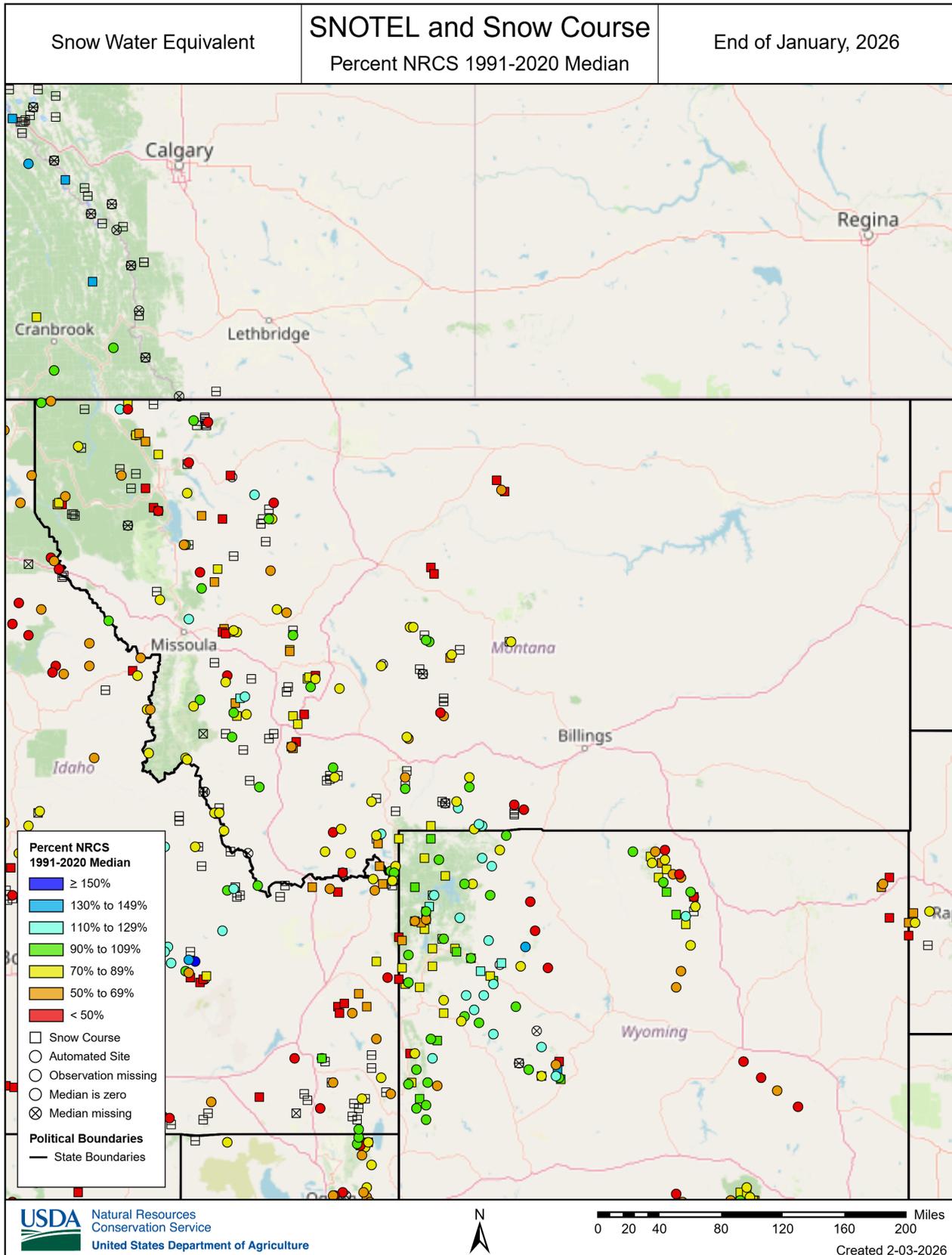
Statewide Overview

Snowpack (Continued)



Statewide Overview

Snowpack (Continued)



Statewide Overview

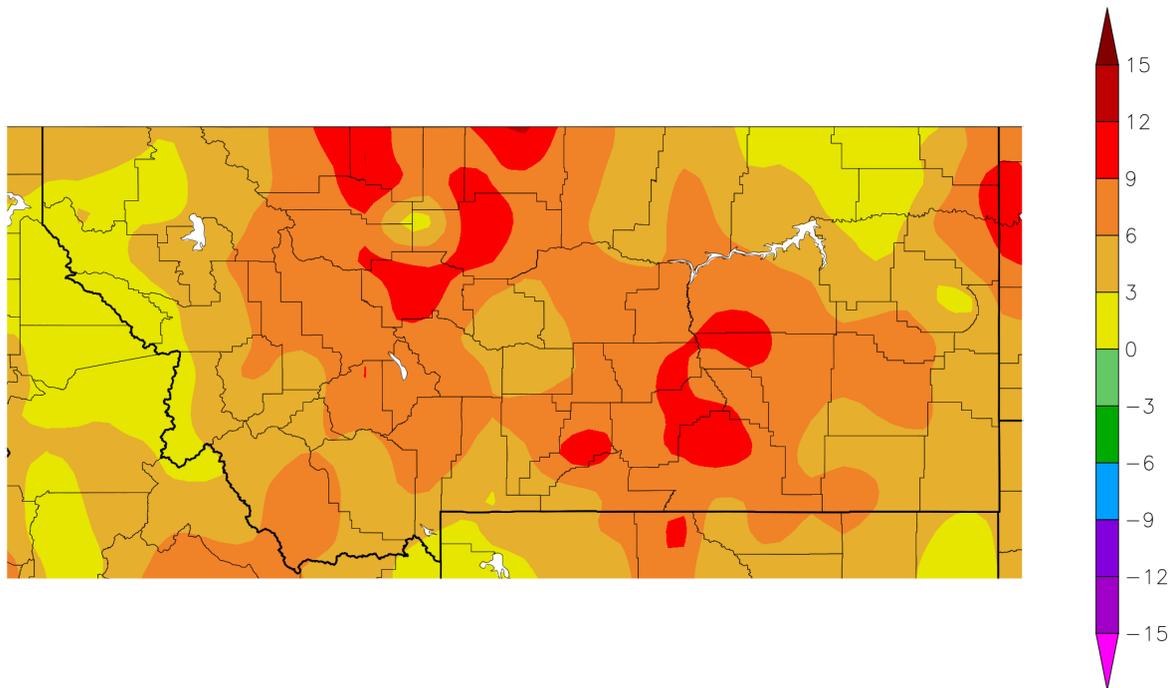
Temperature

January temperatures were above normal statewide. Departures from normal varied across the state. Most areas experienced temperatures 3 to 9 °F above normal, with some areas reaching 9 to 12 °F above normal. The western and northeast regions of the state experienced only slightly above normal temperatures in the 0 to 3 °F range.

Although monthly temperatures averaged above normal, SNOTELs across the state experienced temporary drops to near or below normal temperatures. Temperatures started the month well above normal, then dipped to near normal around January 8. Temperatures climbed back above normal until January 16. From January 16 to 21, temperatures hovered around normal. Temperatures briefly dipped to below normal in a cold snap from January 21 to 26. Temperatures climbed back to above normal for the end of the month and into February.

The map of January temperatures represents the trends seen in Montana SNOTEL data. Above normal temperatures in the mountainous areas of the state affected snowpack conditions. Snowpack density increased since January 1 at most stations. Lower elevation stations experienced some snowmelt due to the above normal temperatures. In the following months, near or below normal temperatures will be critical for delaying further snowmelt.

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
1/1/2026 – 1/31/2026



Generated 2/2/2026 using provisional data.

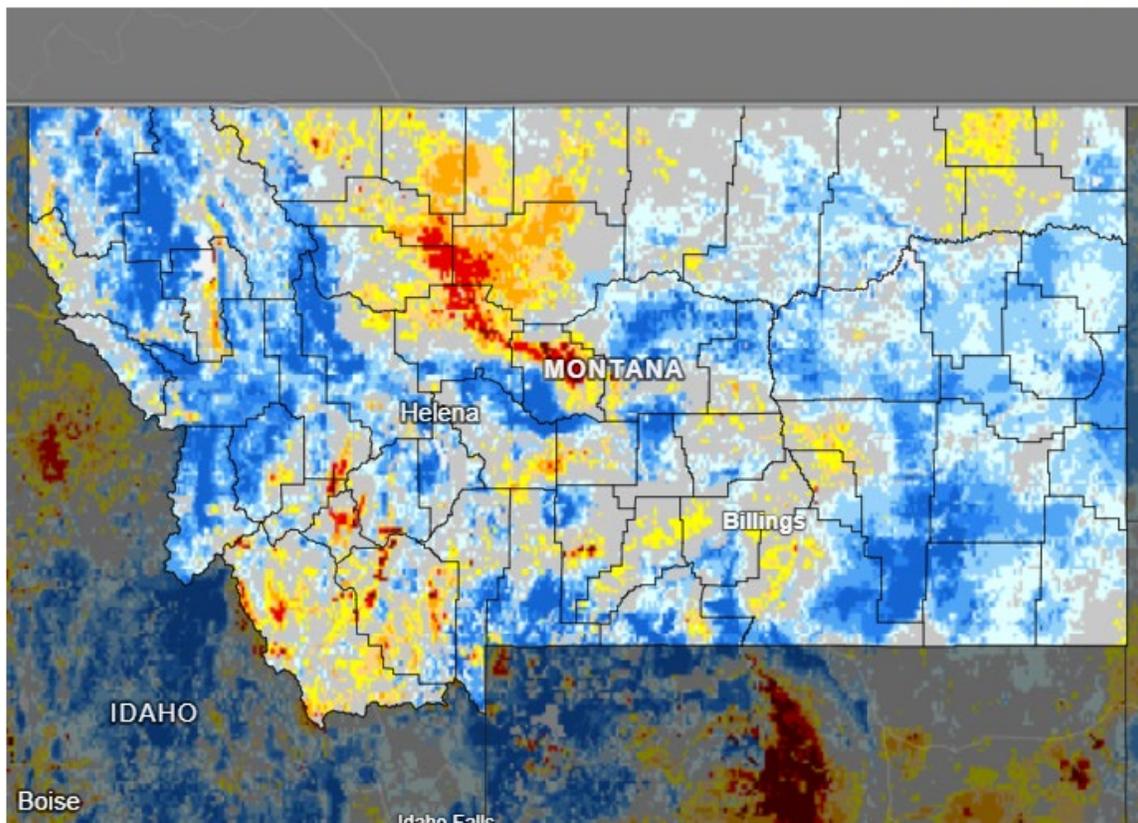
ACIS Web Services

Statewide Overview

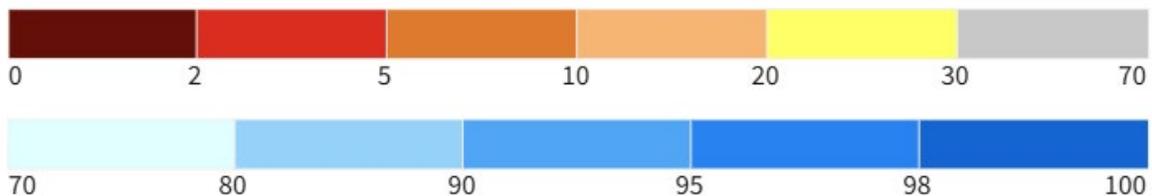
Soil Moisture

Soil moisture in the top 0-100 cm varies across Montana, with scattered regions of above normal, below normal and near normal conditions. Regions of above normal soil moisture, above the 70th percentile, retained moisture from fall and early winter precipitation. However, many areas lost some of this soil moisture as a result of the dry January and minimal snow cover. The Hi-Line, southwest, and central Montana, have near normal soil moisture, with pockets of below normal soil moisture. Regions of below normal soil moisture expanded in Daniels County and the Sun, Teton, Marias, Bear Paw, Judith, Jefferson, Madison, and Middle Missouri basins. Additional precipitation, ideally in the form of snow, is needed to maintain and improve upon current soil moisture. How soil moisture will influence spring runoff efficiency remains to be seen.

NASA SPoRT-LIS 0-100 cm Soil Moisture Percentile



0-100 cm Soil Moisture Percentile



Source(s): NASA
Data Valid: 02/02/26

Drought.gov

Statewide Overview

Drought Monitor

Low precipitation and lack of snow cover degraded drought conditions across Montana. The Golden Triangle region and area east of the Rocky Mountain Front are still in severe to extreme drought conditions. The central and southwest portions of the state have widespread abnormally dry and moderate drought areas. This extends east along the Milk River basin as well. A portion of the northwestern part of state has changed from no drought conditions to abnormally dry since last month. The percentage of the state experiencing drought conditions is 63.27%, an over 10% increase from last month. The southeastern portion of the state is the largest area with no drought conditions. Portions of the northwest part of the state and the Clark Fork basin remain drought free as well. The following months will shape drought conditions for spring and summer. Increases in precipitation and snowpack accumulation will be vital for drought conditions to improve and be mitigated.

U.S. Drought Monitor Montana

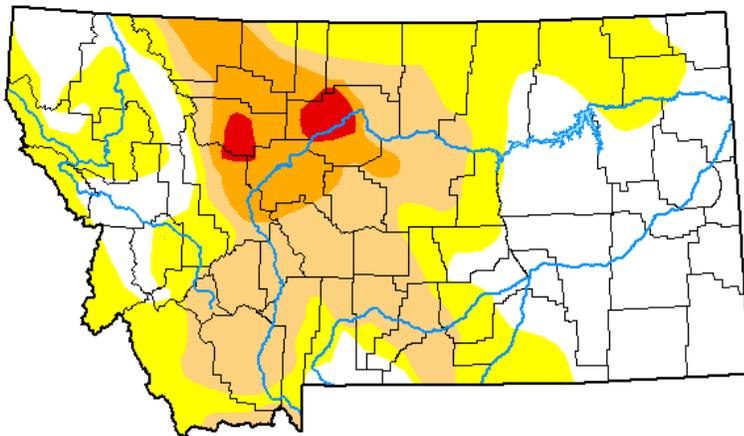
February 3, 2026

(Released Thursday, Feb. 5, 2026)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	36.73	63.27	31.29	9.70	1.46	0.00
Last Week <i>01-27-2026</i>	43.42	56.58	22.85	9.70	1.46	0.00
3 Months Ago <i>11-04-2025</i>	31.45	68.55	53.44	32.06	1.32	0.00
Start of Calendar Year <i>01-06-2026</i>	48.61	51.39	19.79	8.08	1.46	0.00
Start of Water Year <i>09-30-2025</i>	27.06	72.94	40.74	31.81	8.55	0.00
One Year Ago <i>02-04-2025</i>	8.44	91.56	53.27	23.95	4.58	0.00



Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

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National Drought Mitigation Center



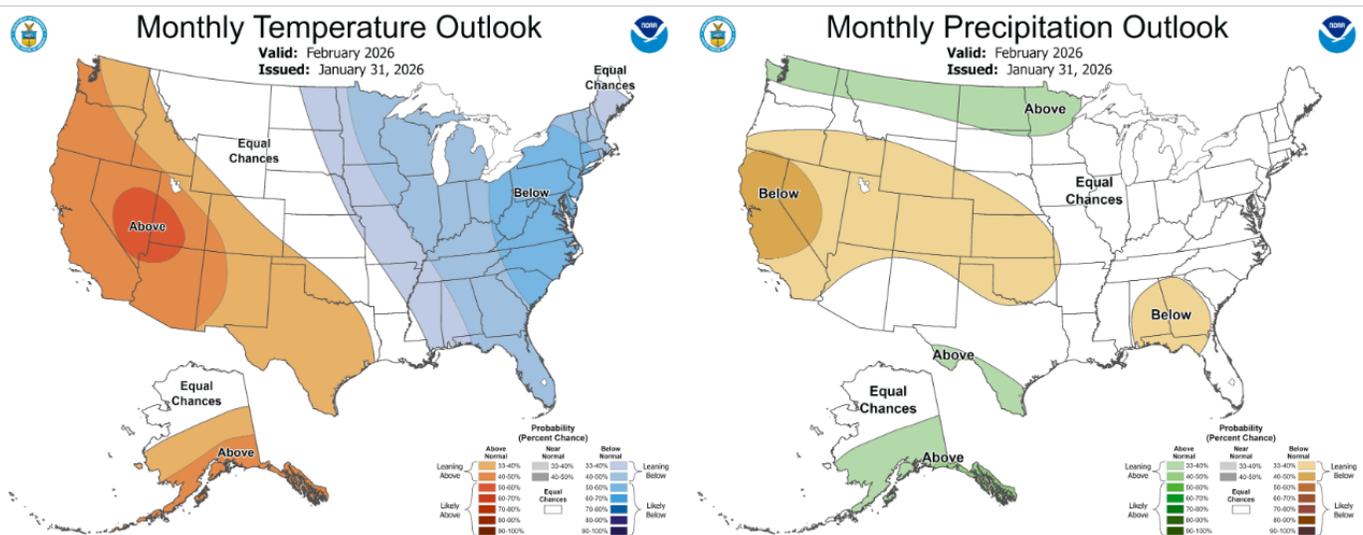
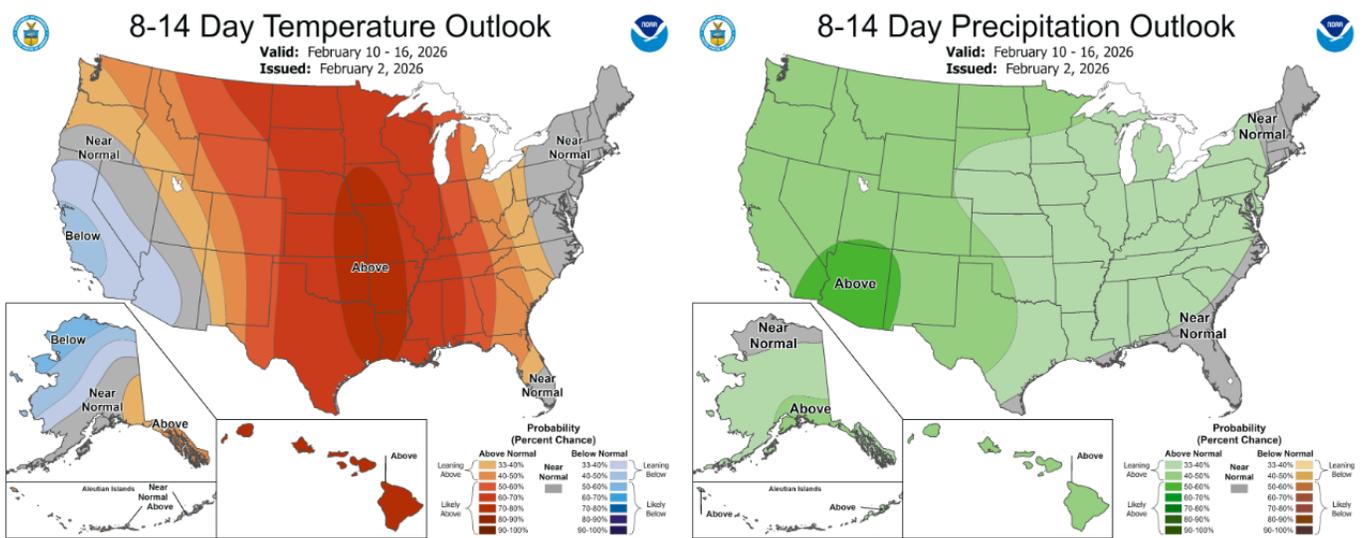
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Statewide Overview

Weather Outlook

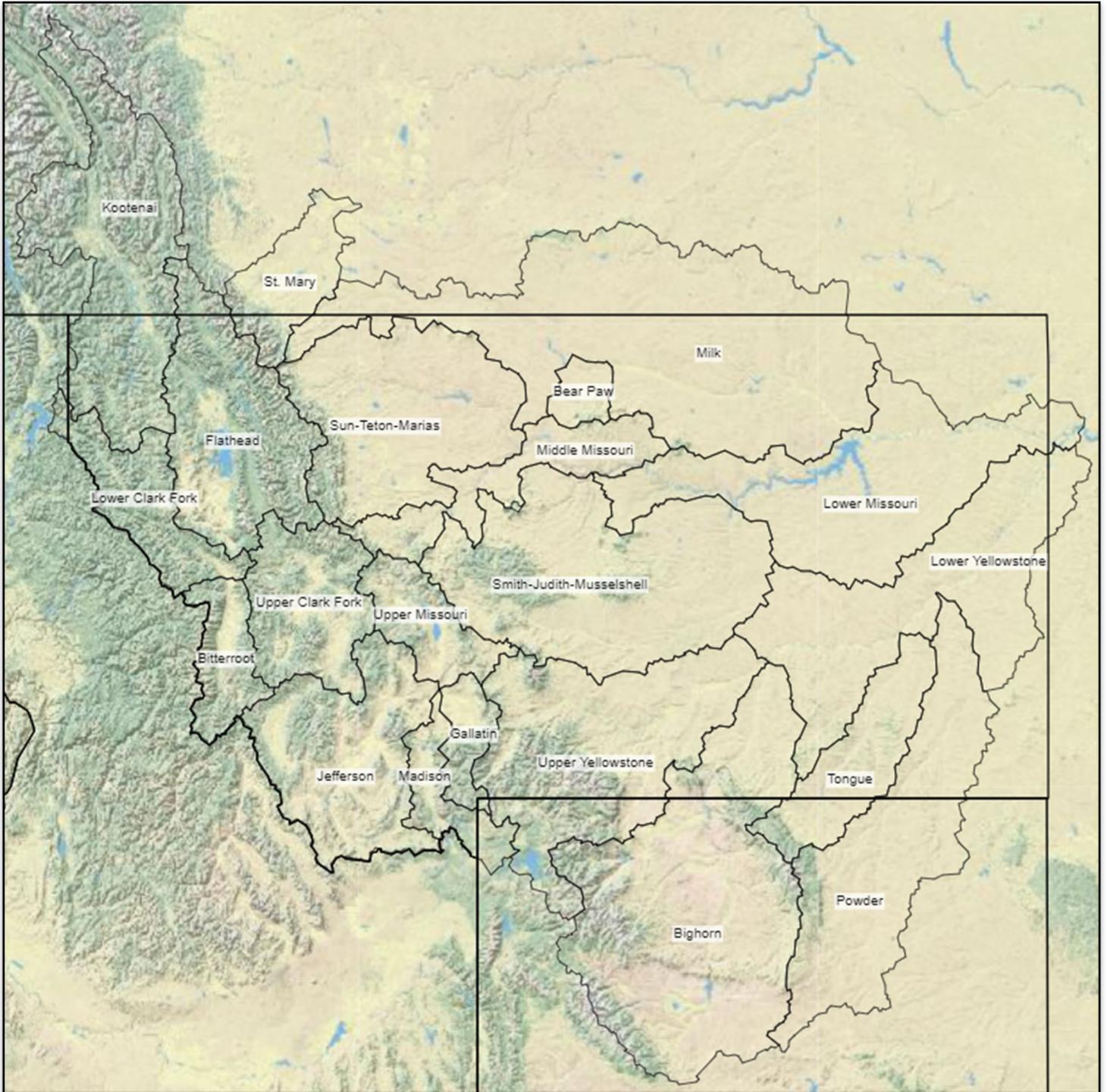
According to the NOAA Climate Prediction Center, temperatures are likely to be above normal over the next 8-14 days across Montana, with chances of above normal temperatures increasing from west to east. The entire state leans towards above normal precipitation during the first two weeks of February.

The monthly outlook has equal chances of above or below normal temperatures across the state. The north half of the state is leaning towards above normal precipitation for the month while the southern half of the state has equal chances of above or below normal precipitation. For context, according to NOAA climate normals, the average temperature in Seeley Lake is about 25 °F in February and around 18 °F in Cooke City. Median February precipitation across Montana SNOTELs ranges from 1-7" of water.



Basin Overview

Montana River Basin Definitions

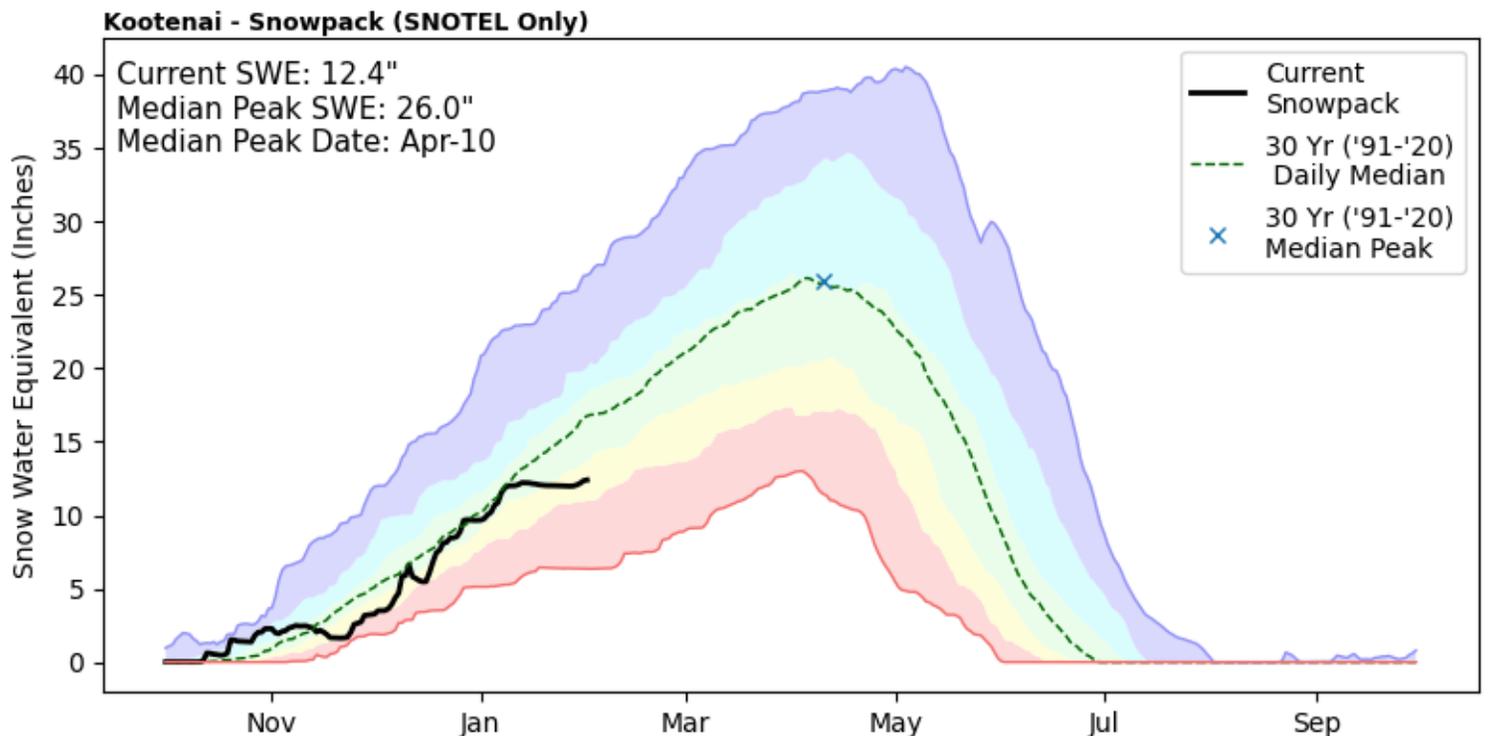
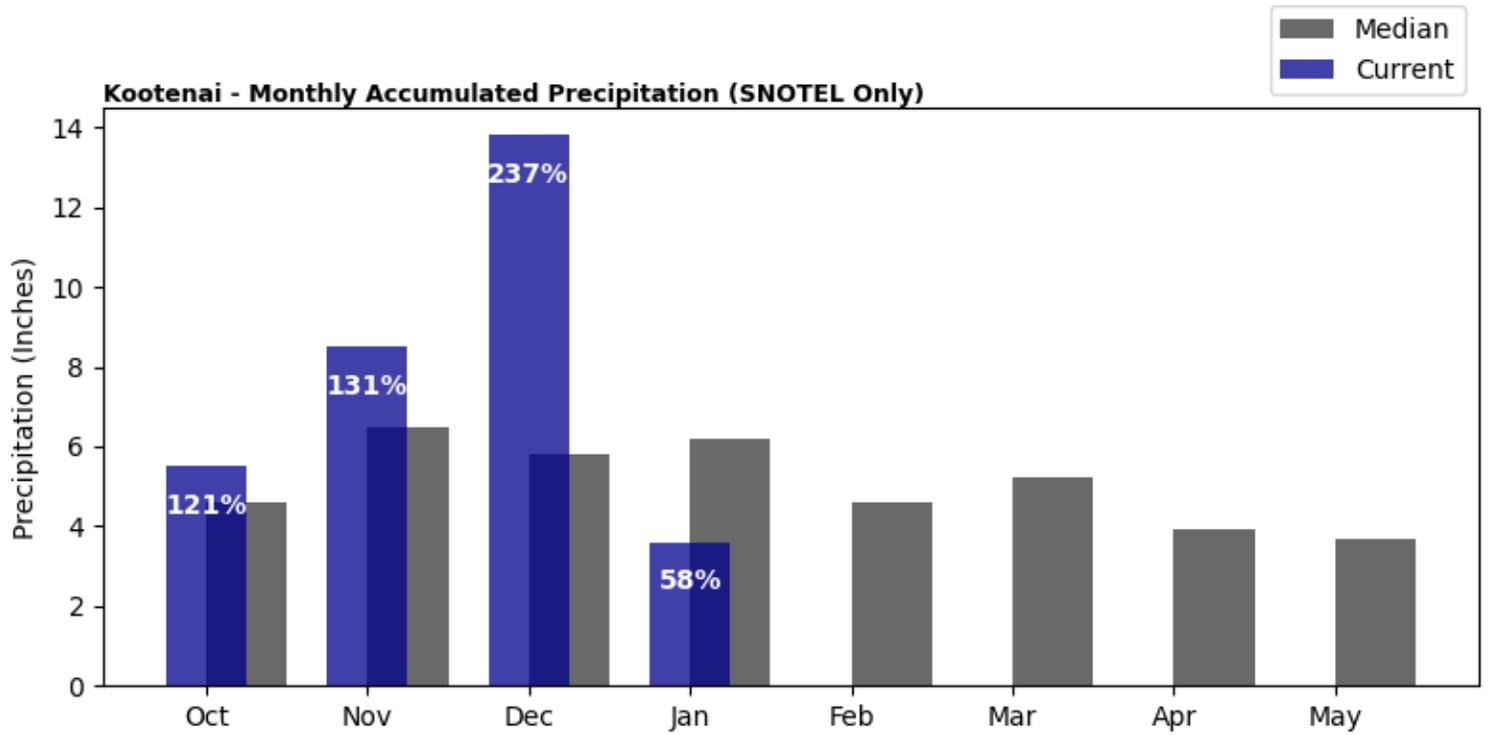


The following basin overview sections only include basins that have SNOTEL sites. For example, there is no basin overview for the Lower Yellowstone, because there are no SNOTEL sites associated with that basin. Water supply information for basins not included in the following sections can be found at <https://nwcc-apps.sc.egov.usda.gov/>

Basin Overview

Kootenai

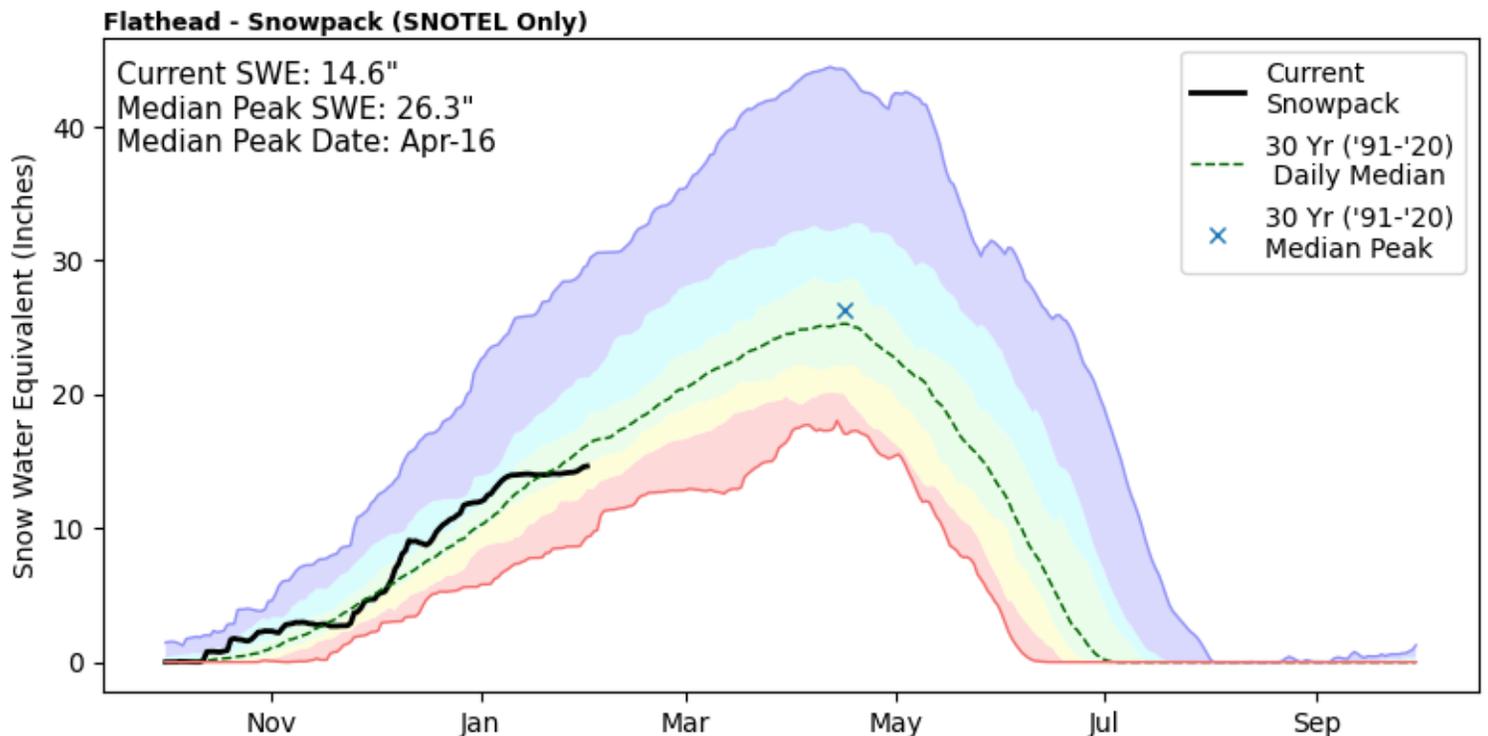
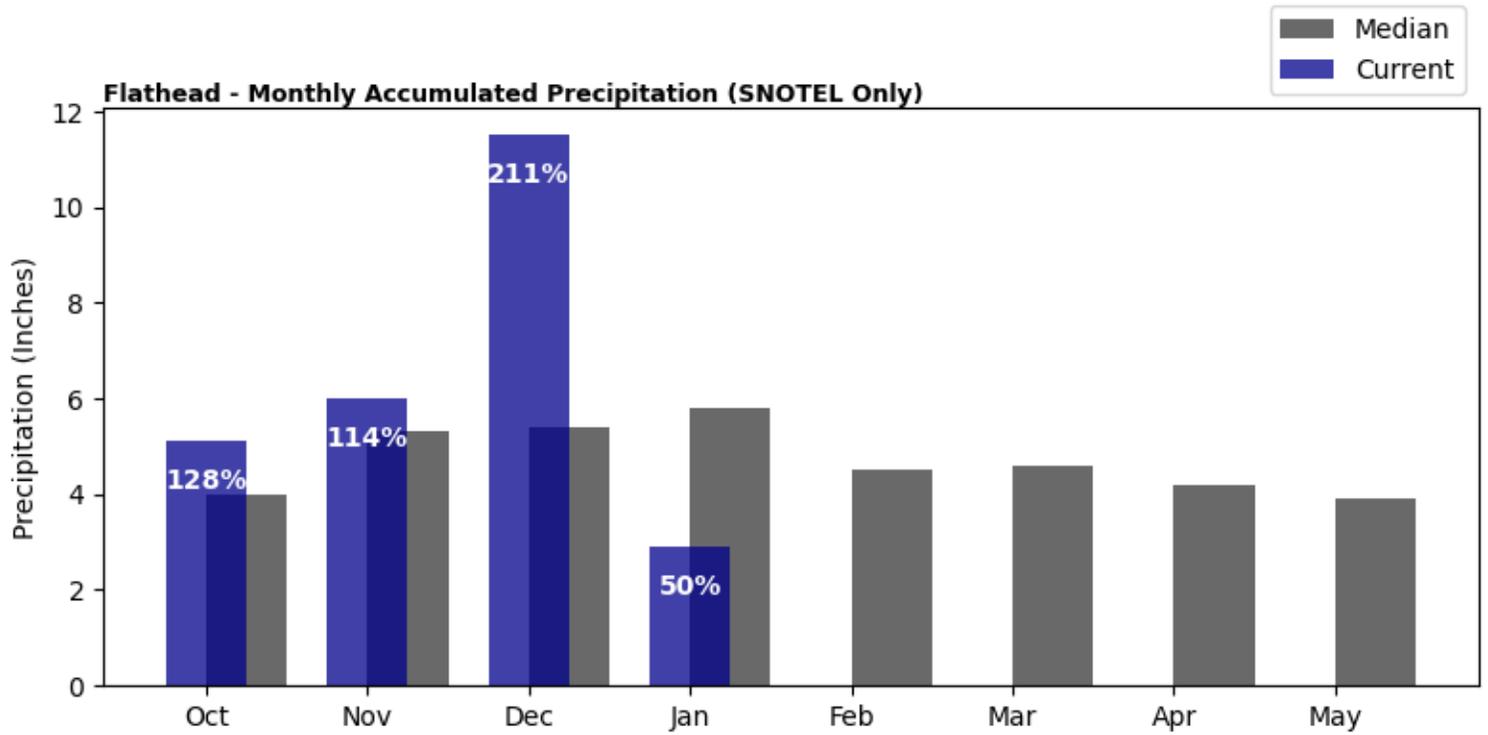
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 58%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 127% of median. The snowpack in the Kootenai is below normal at 89% of median, compared to 80% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Flathead

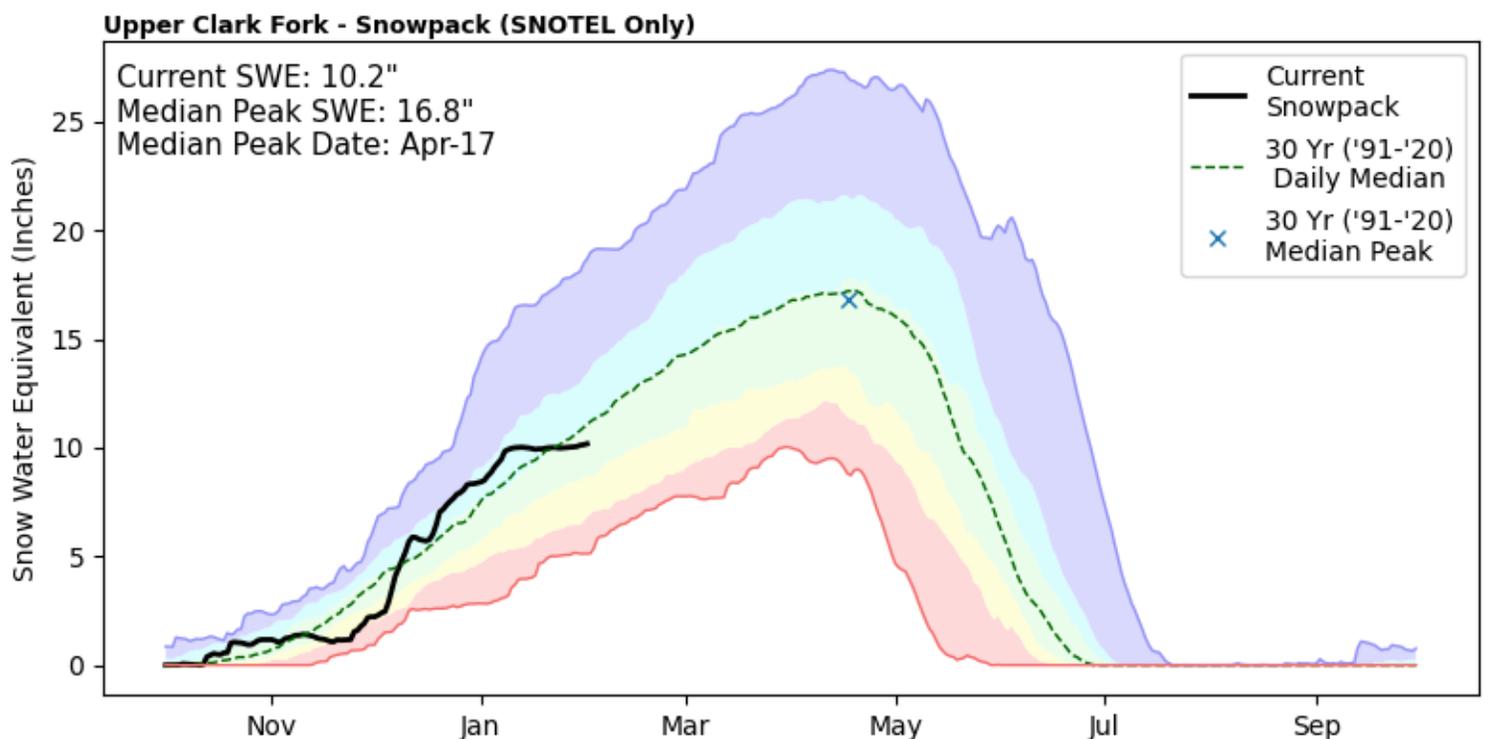
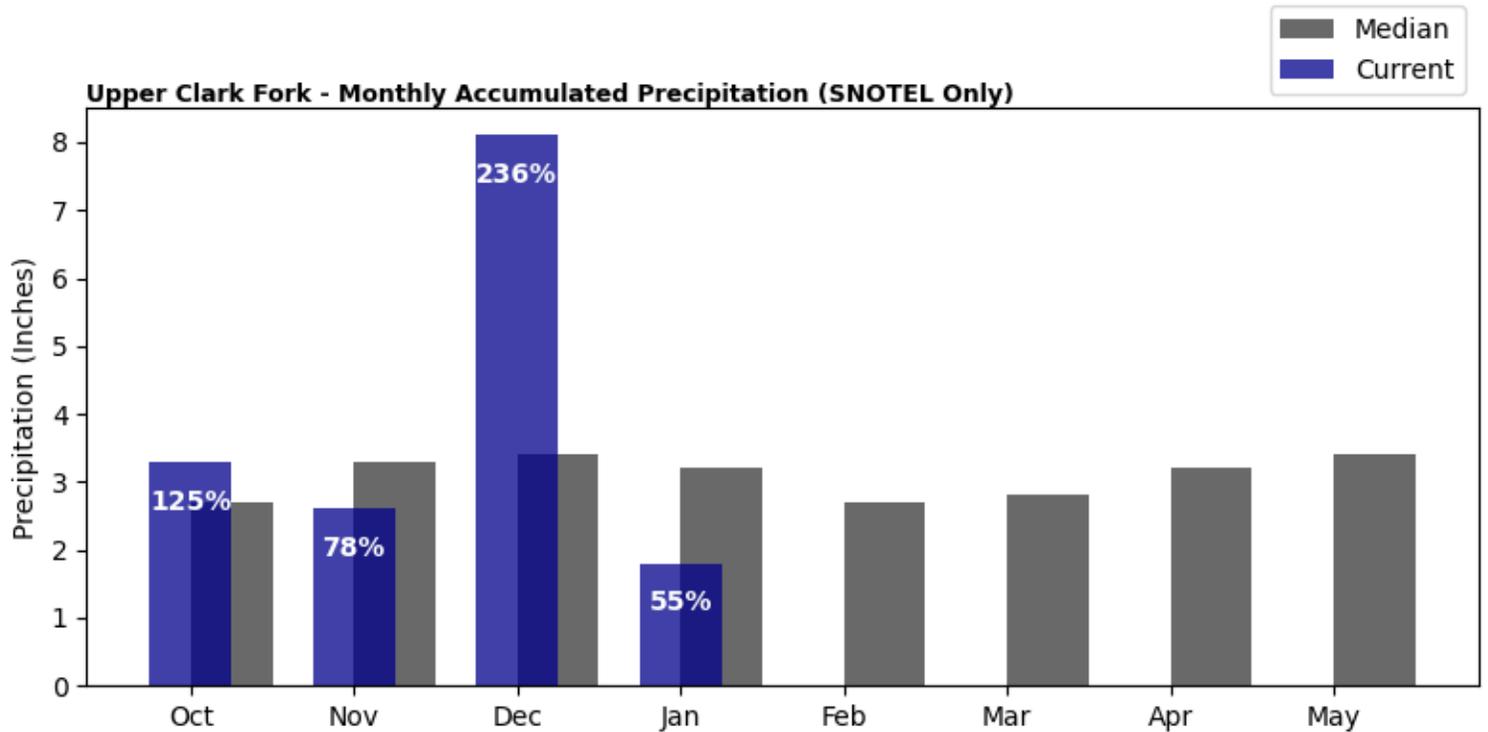
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 50%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 121% of median. The snowpack in the Flathead is below normal at 81% of median, compared to 79% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Upper Clark Fork

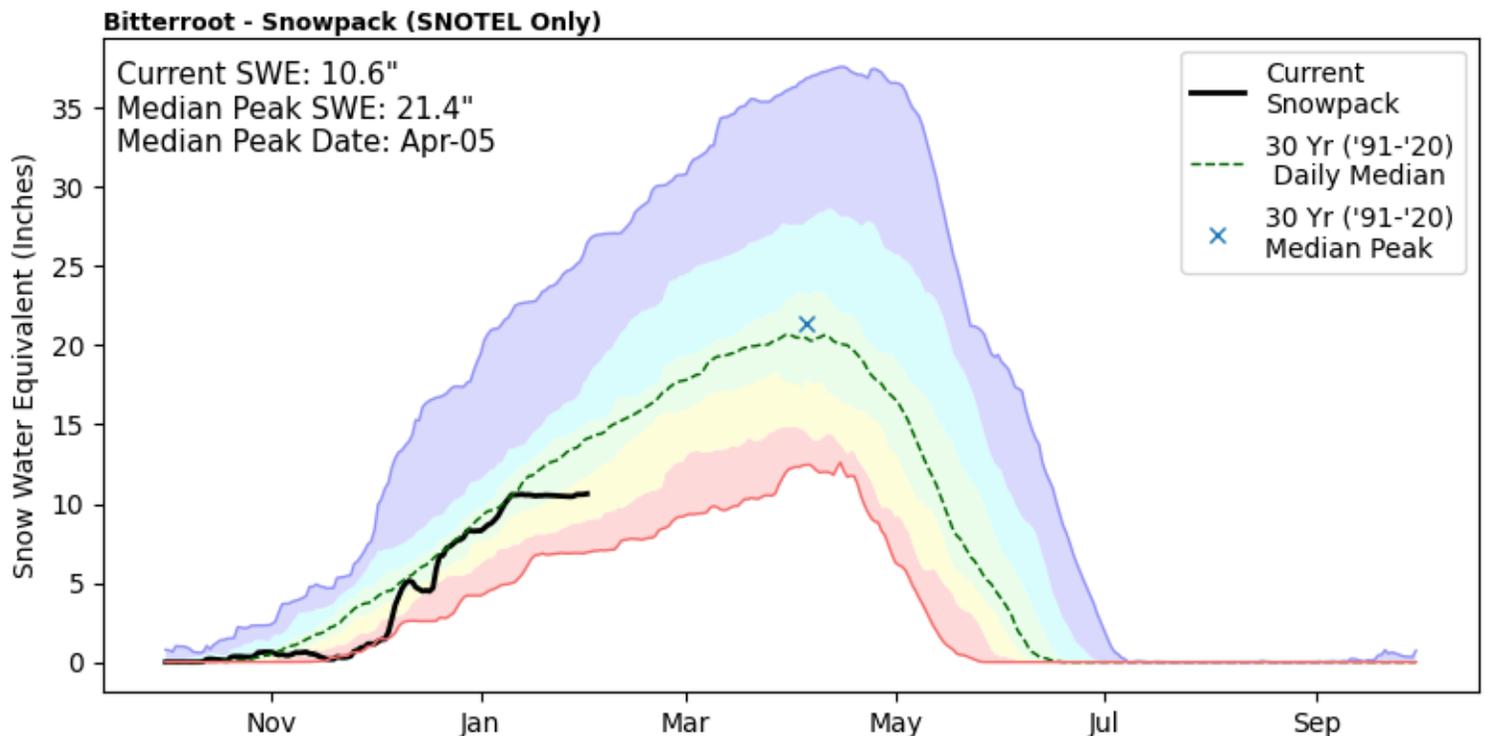
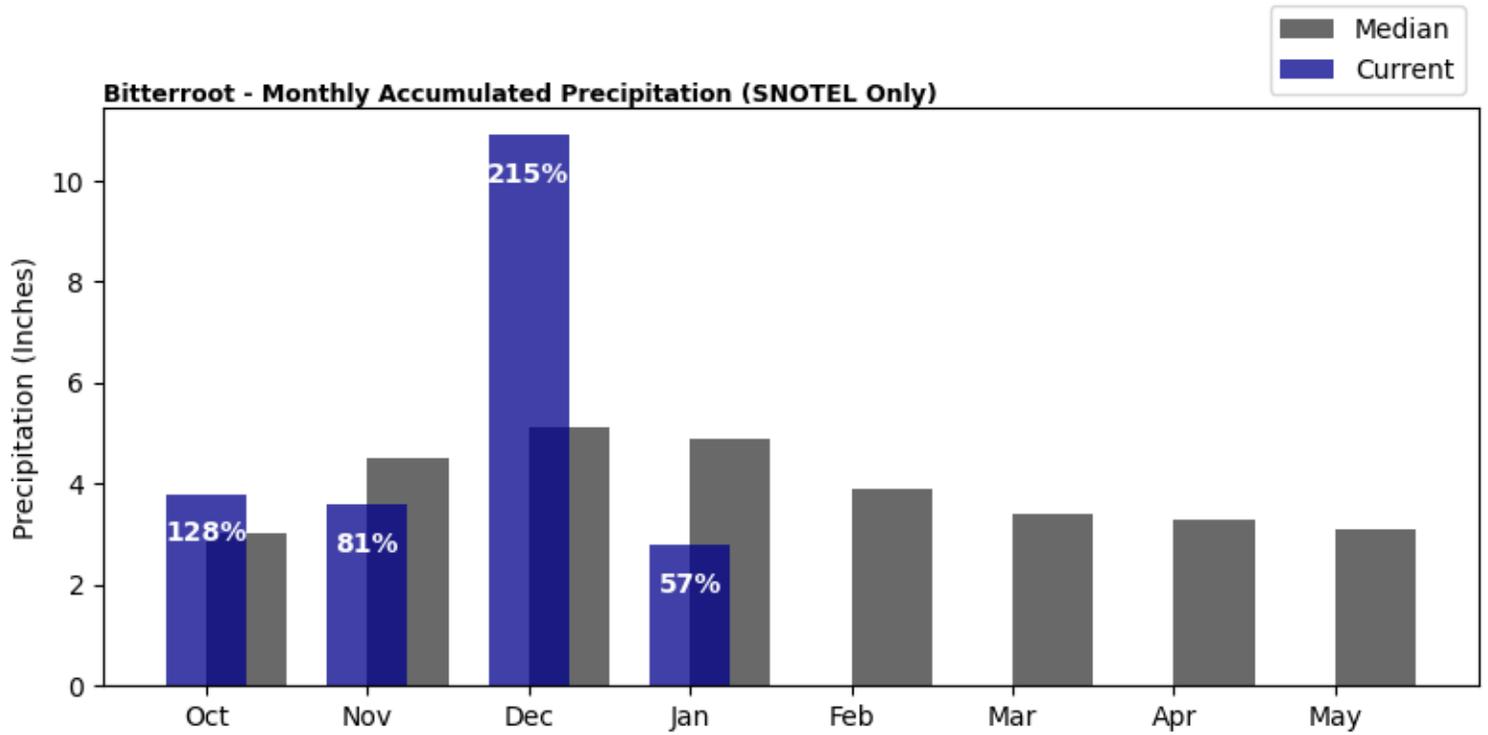
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 55%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 123% of median. The snowpack in the Upper Clark Fork is below normal at 84% of median, compared to 78% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Bitterroot

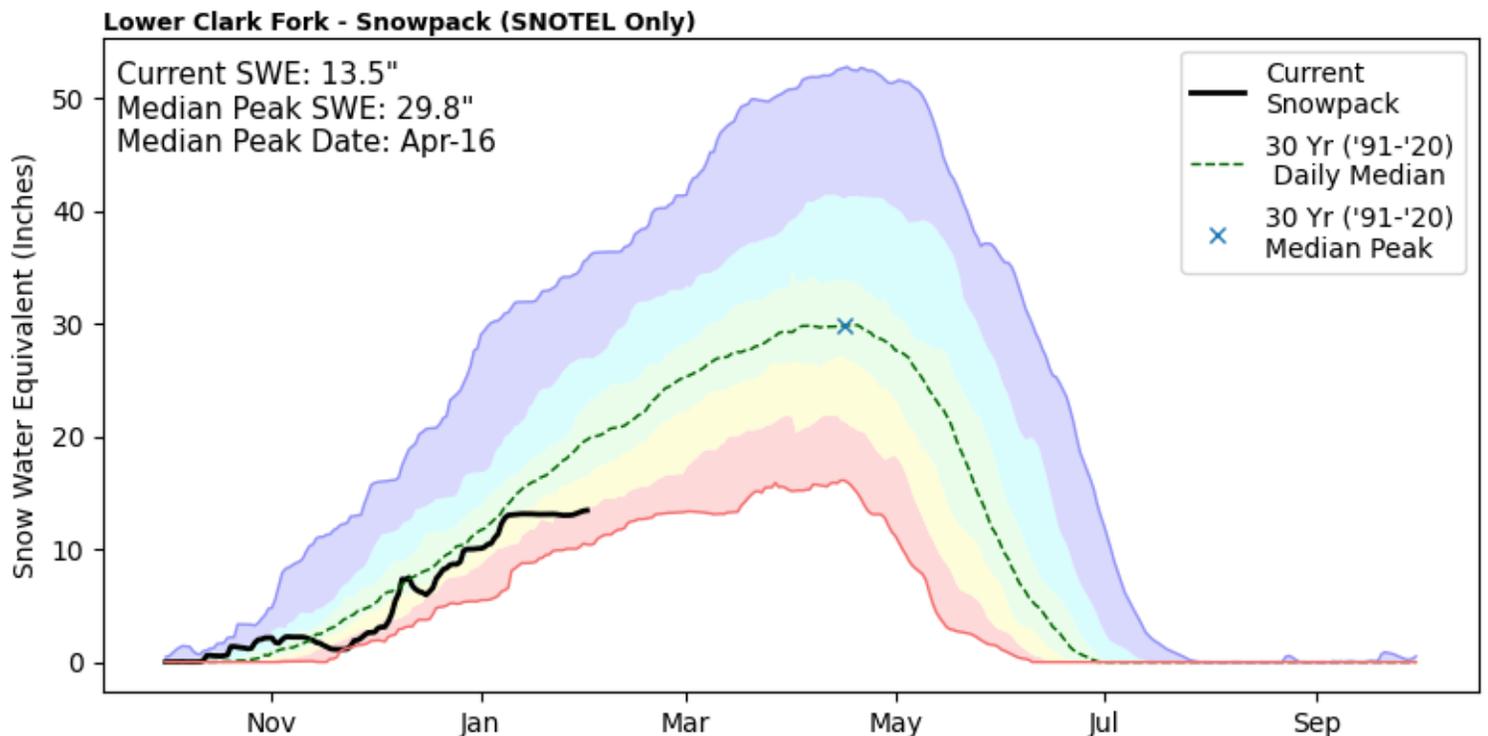
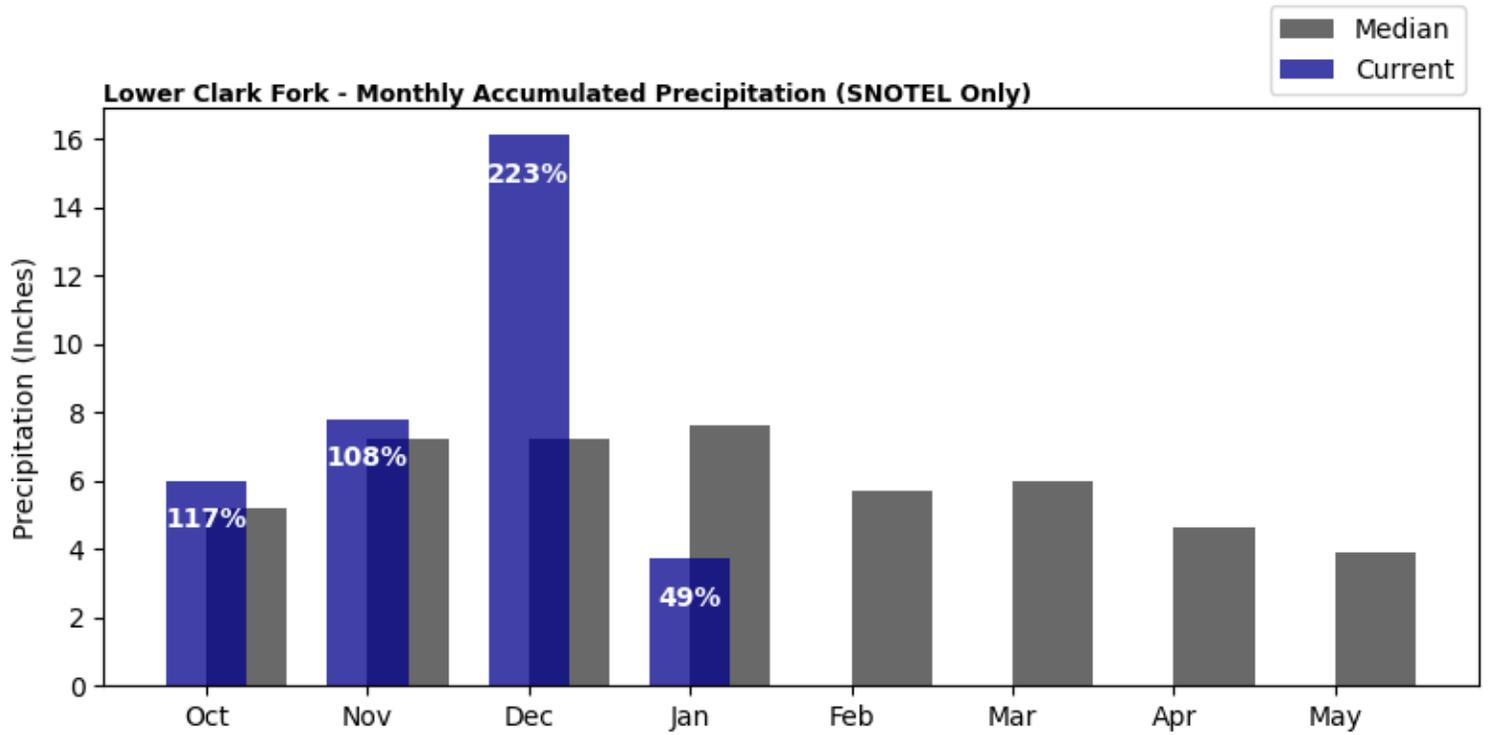
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 57%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 116% of median. The snowpack in the Bitterroot is well below normal at 75% of median, compared to 80% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Lower Clark Fork

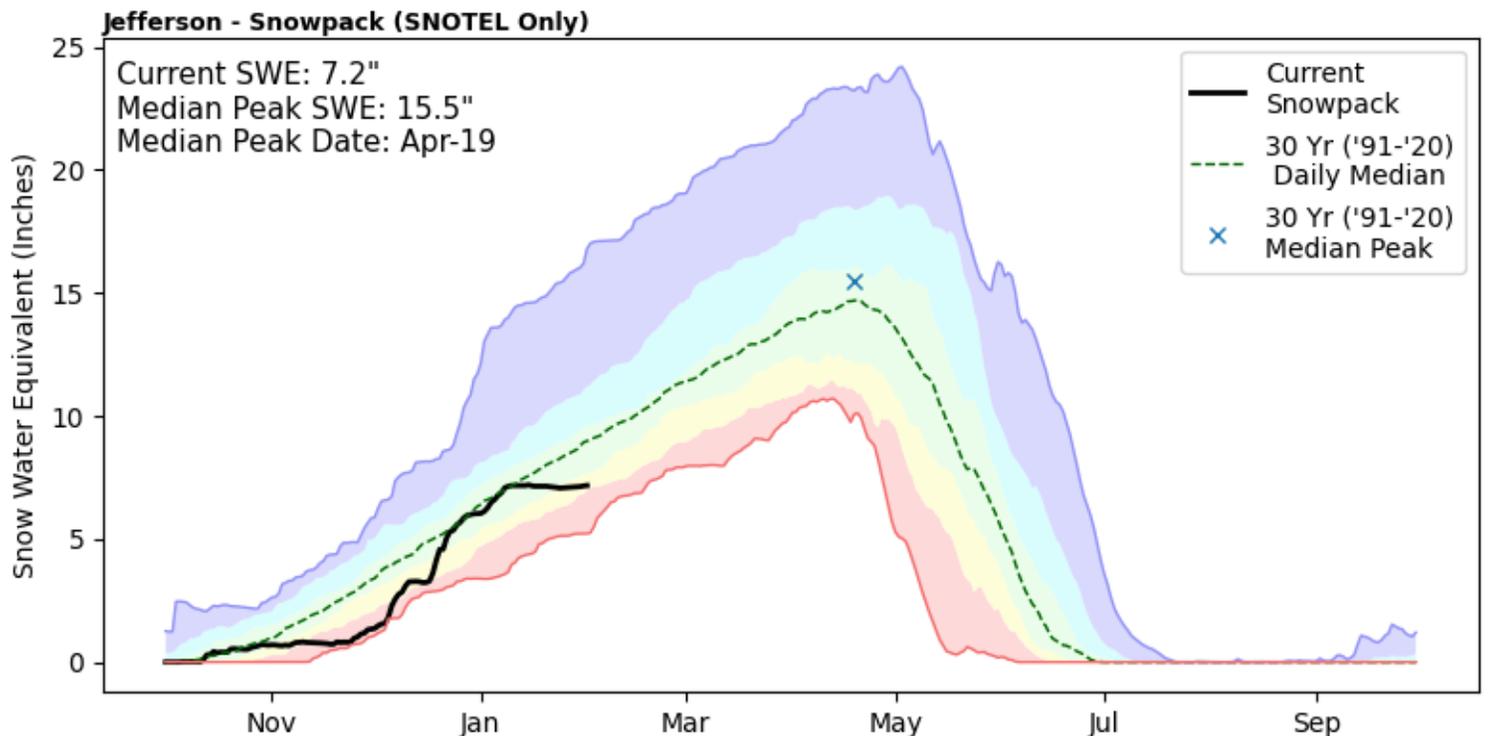
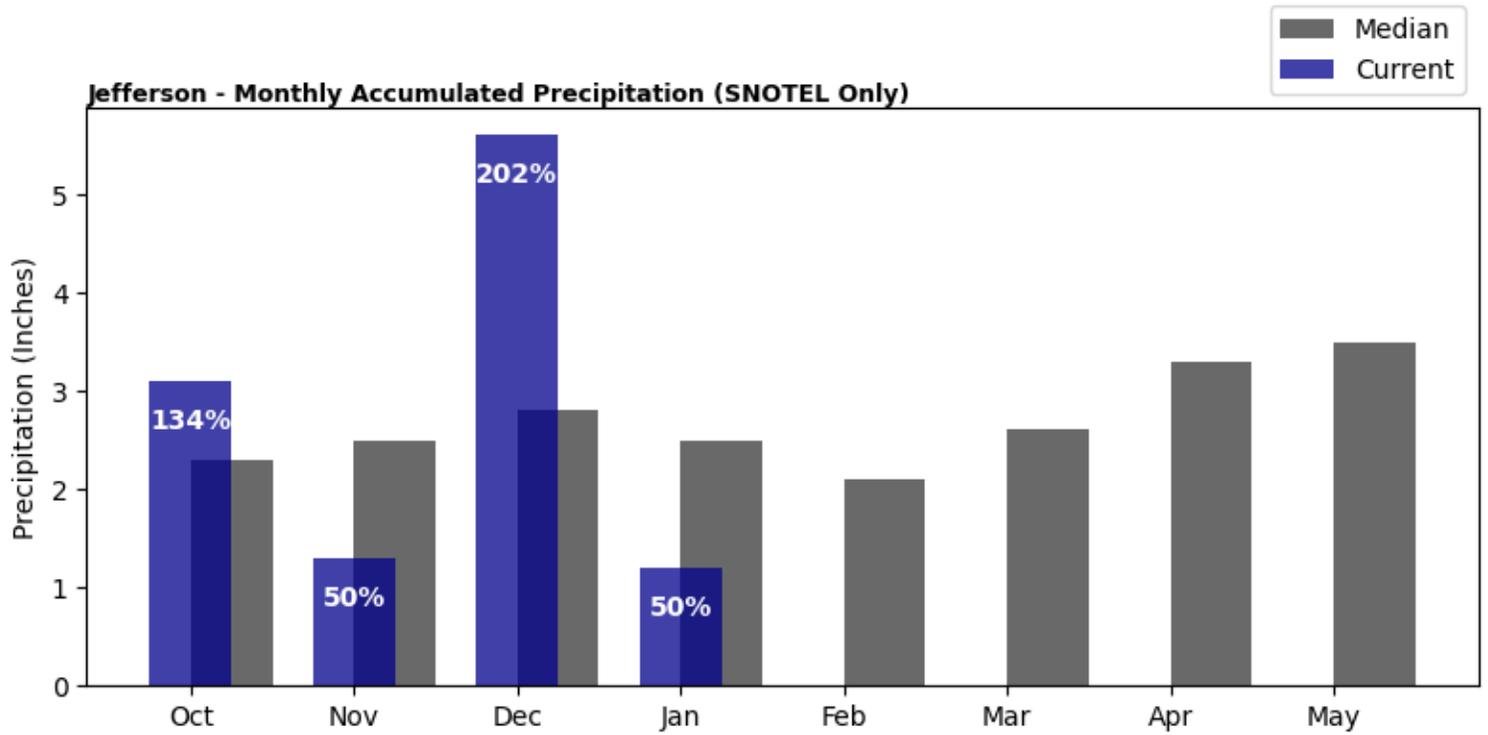
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 49%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 116% of median. The snowpack in the Lower Clark Fork is well below normal at 67% of median, compared to 80% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Jefferson

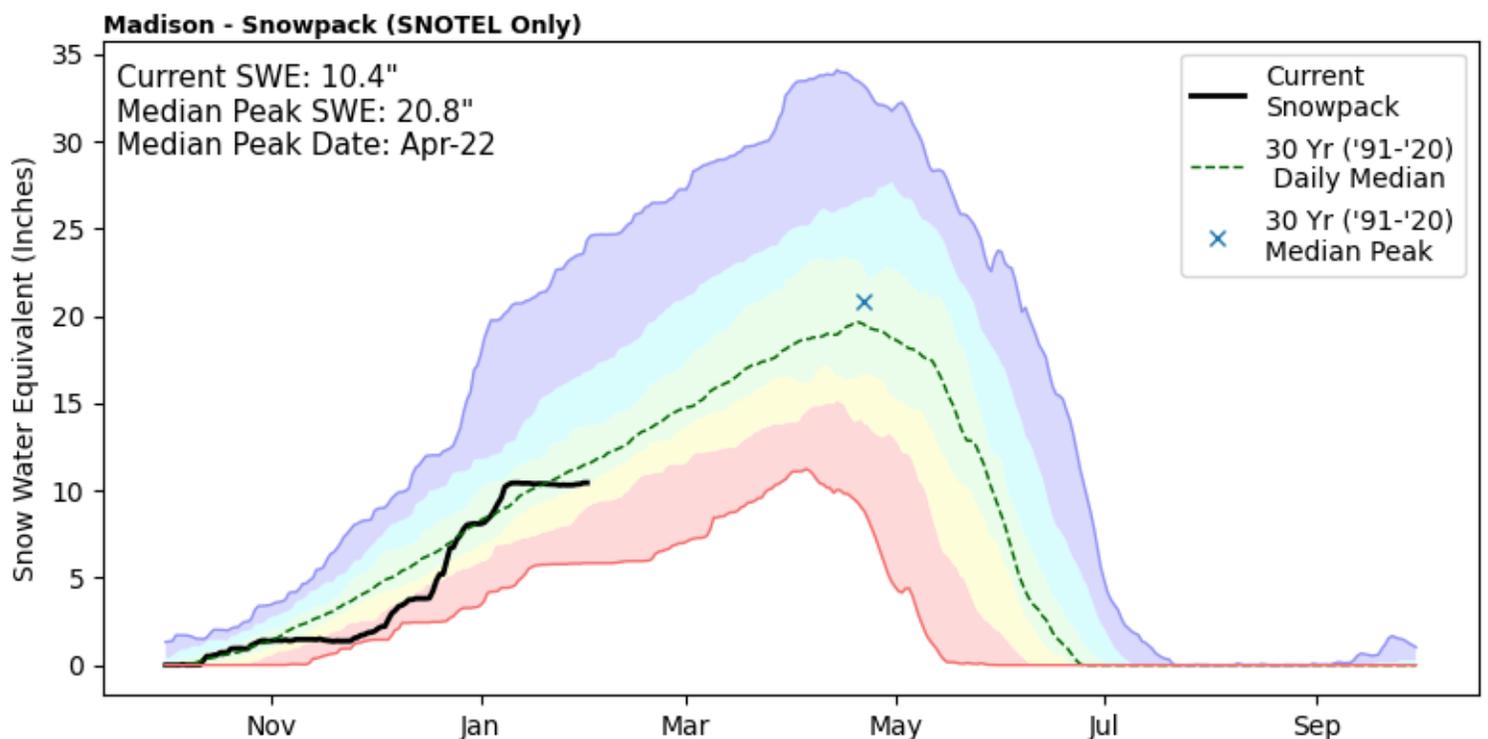
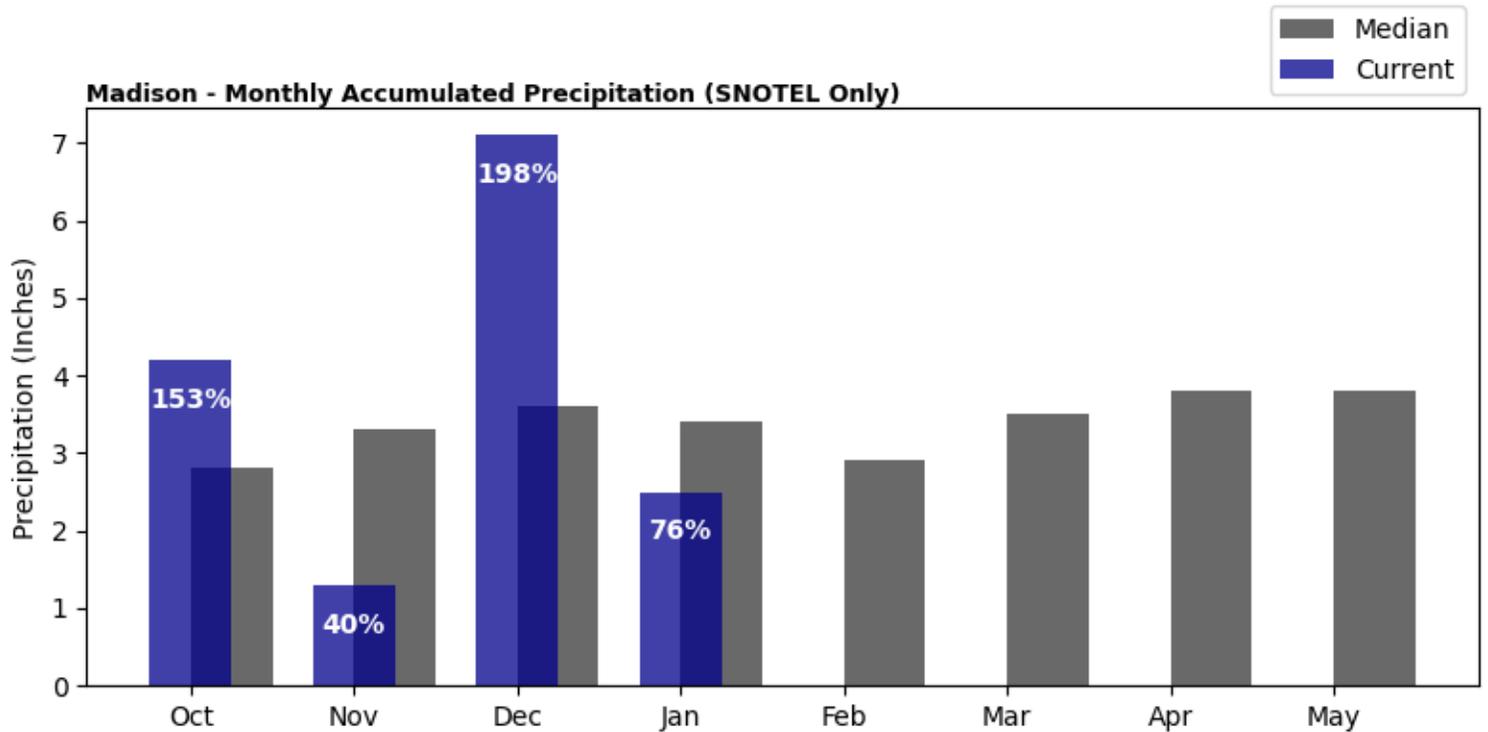
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 50%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 111% of median. The snowpack in the Jefferson is well below normal at 79% of median, compared to 82% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Madison

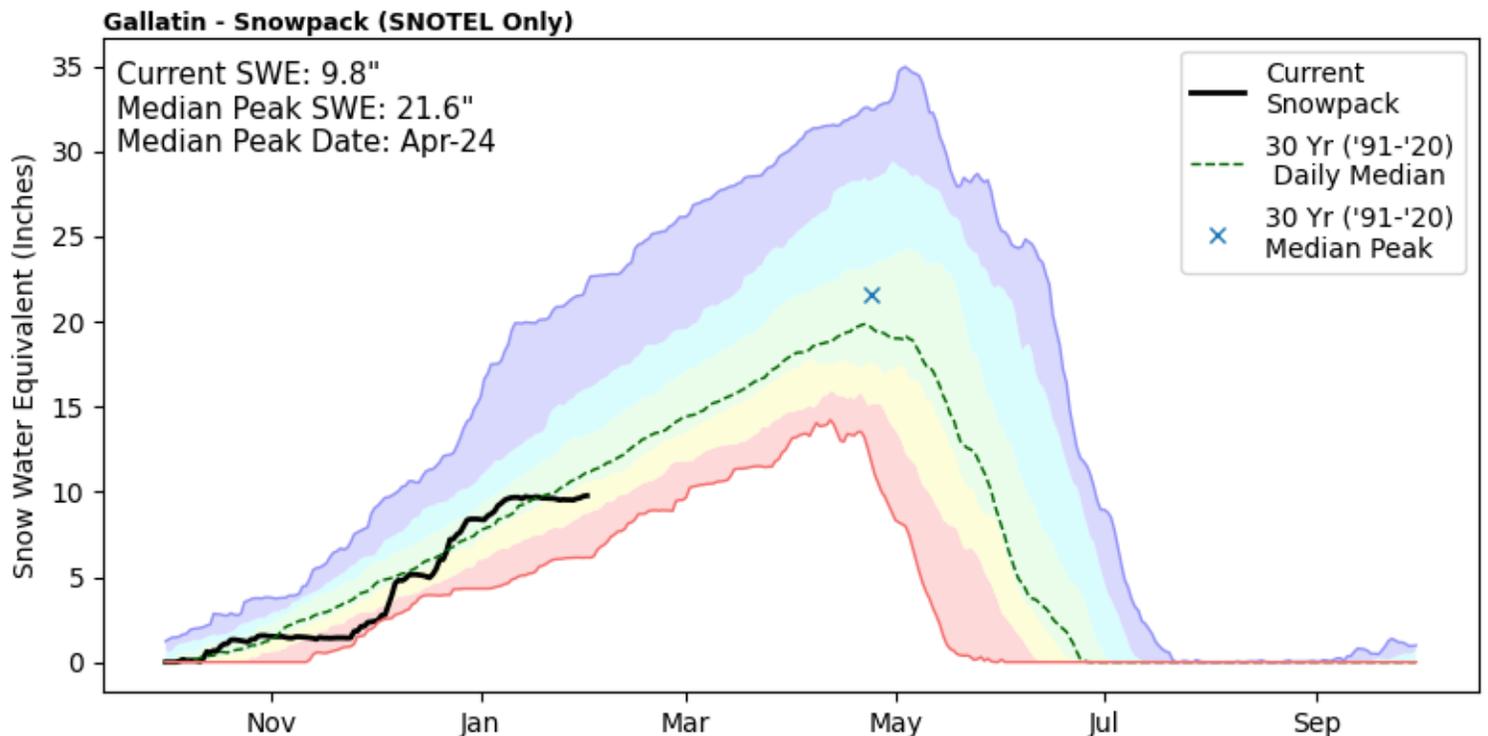
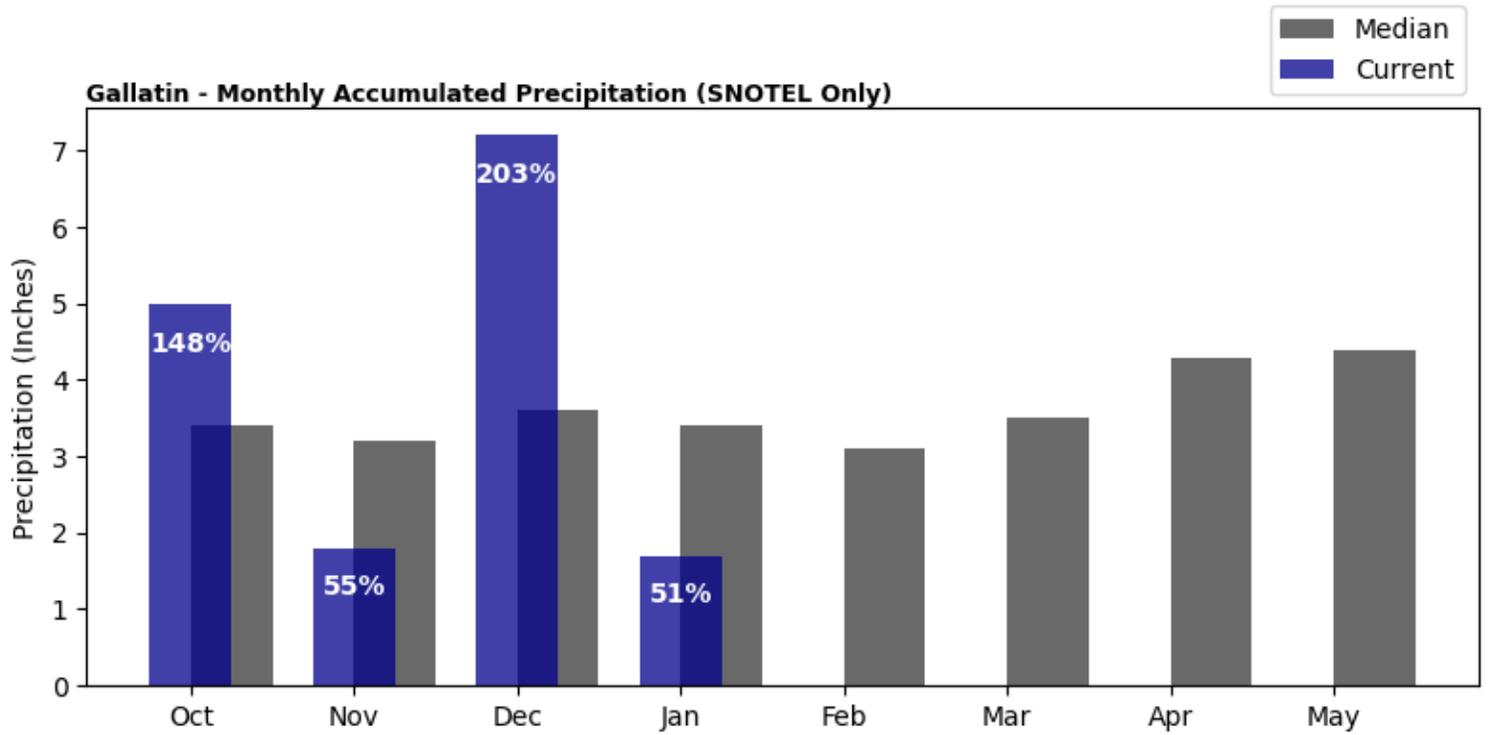
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 76%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 117% of median. The snowpack in the Madison is below normal at 88% of median, compared to 80% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Gallatin

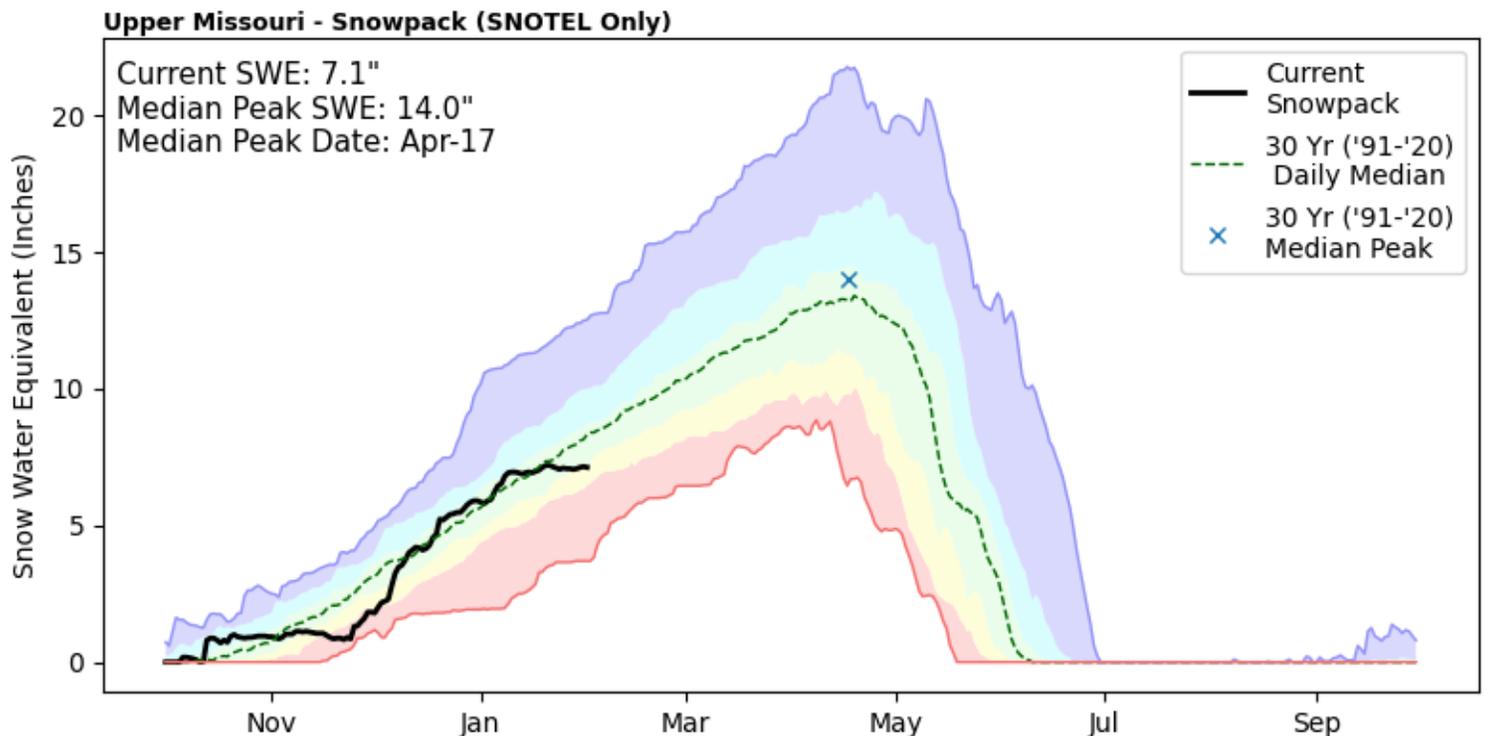
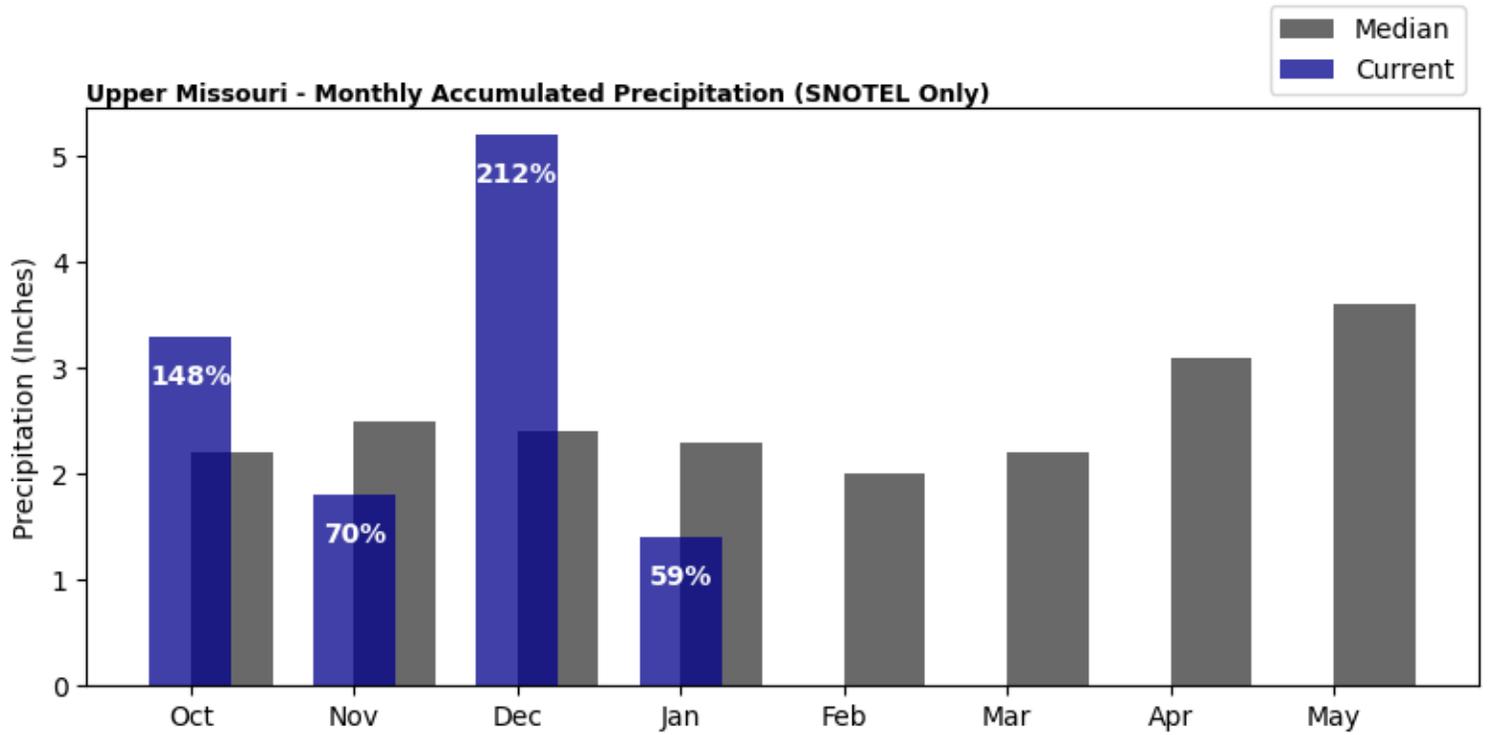
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 51%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 113% of median. The snowpack in the Gallatin is below normal at 86% of median, compared to 92% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Upper Missouri

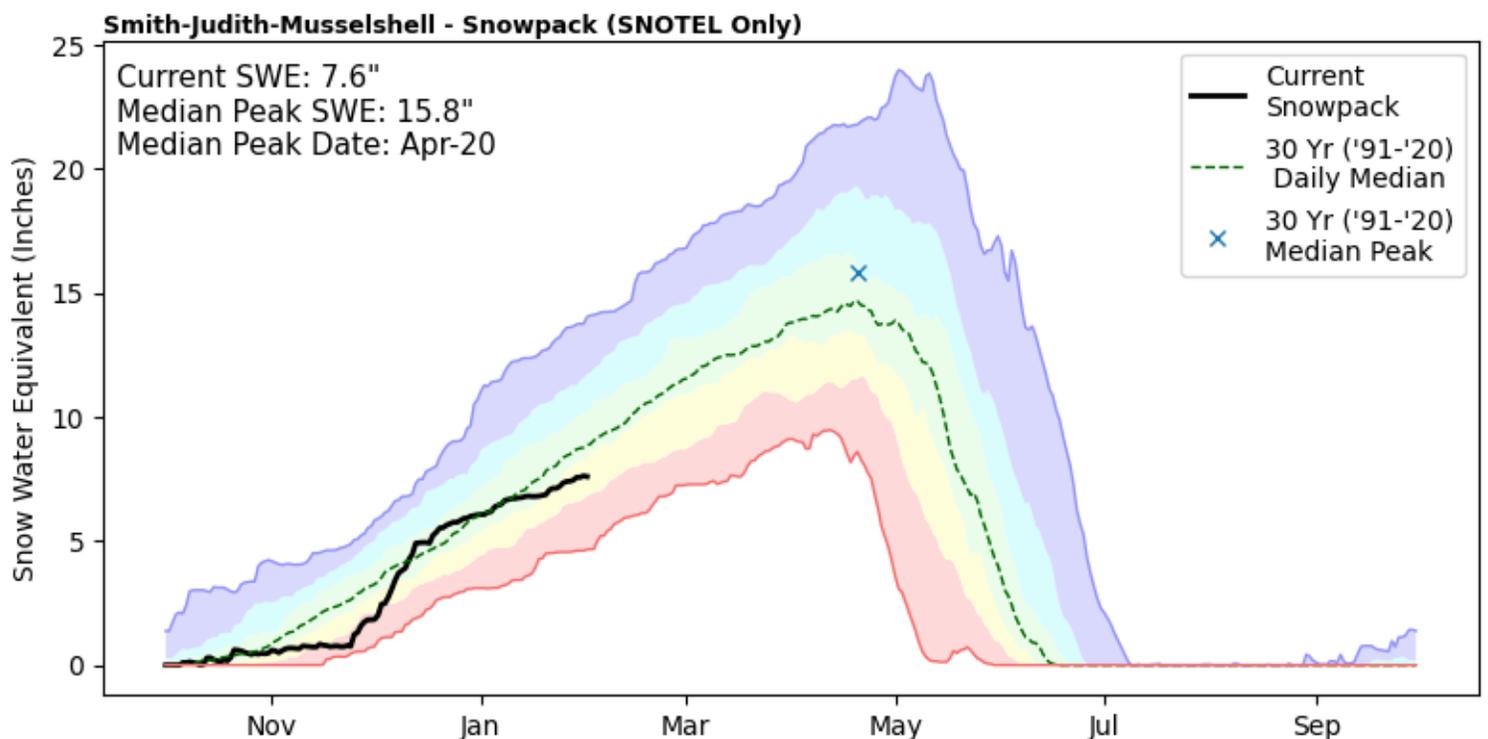
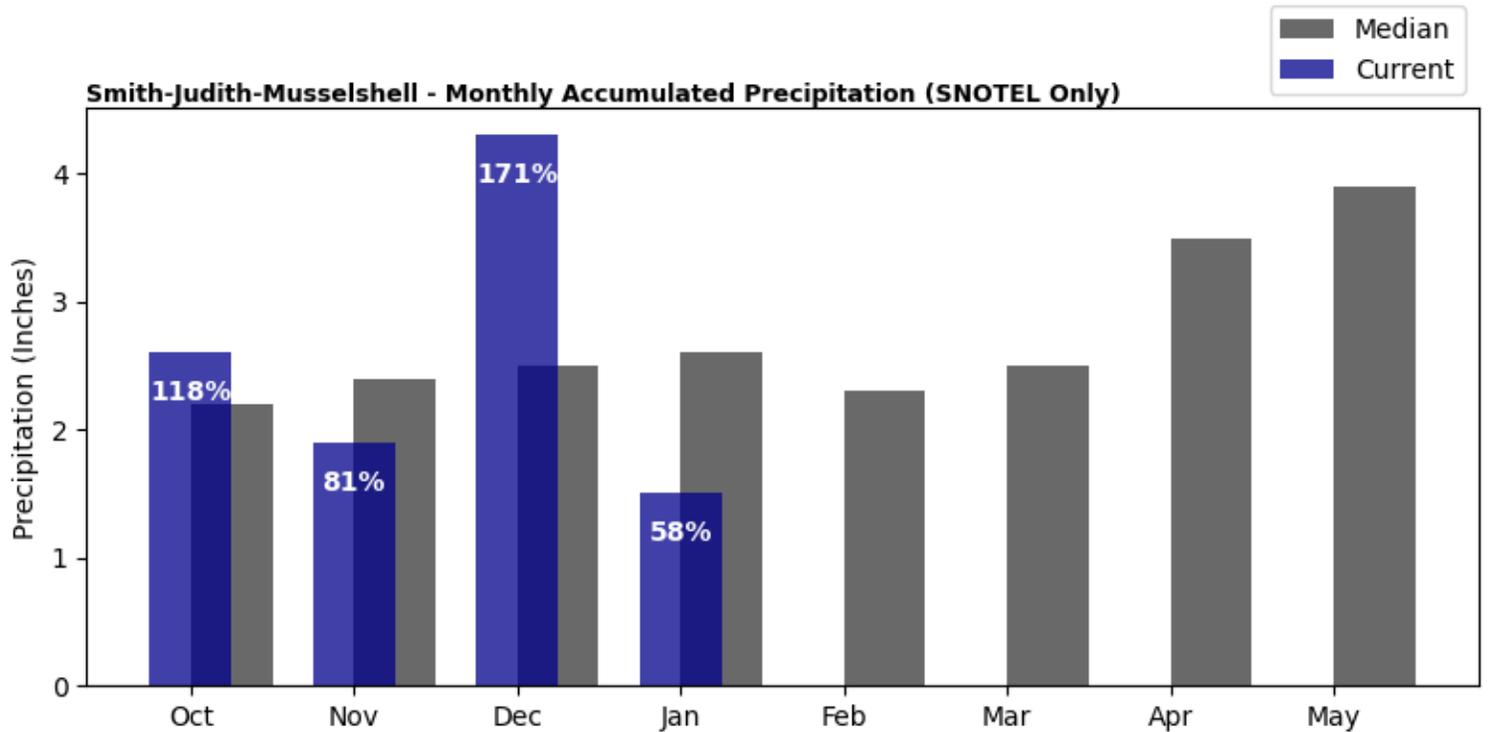
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 59%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 120% of median. The snowpack in the Upper Missouri is below normal at 80% of median, compared to 77% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Smith-Judith-Musselshell

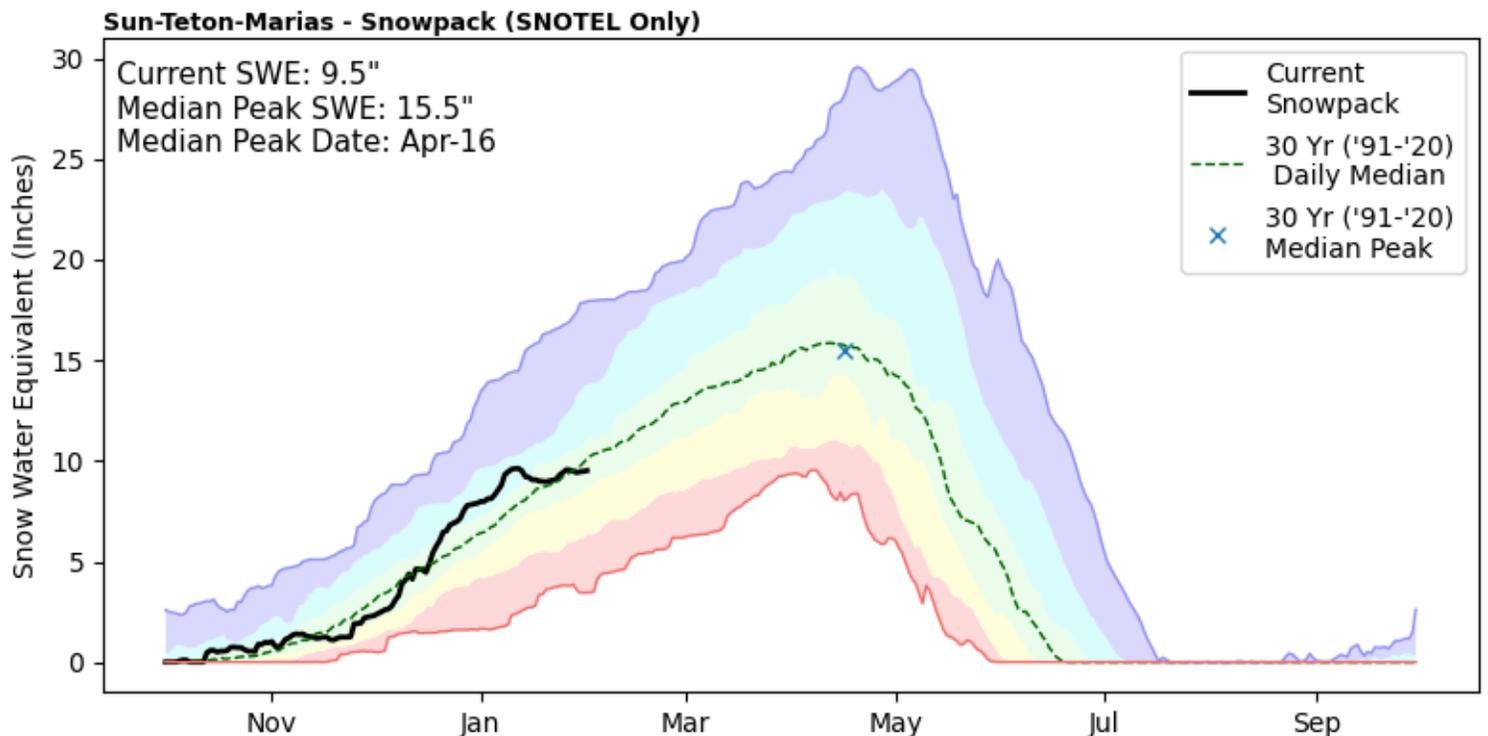
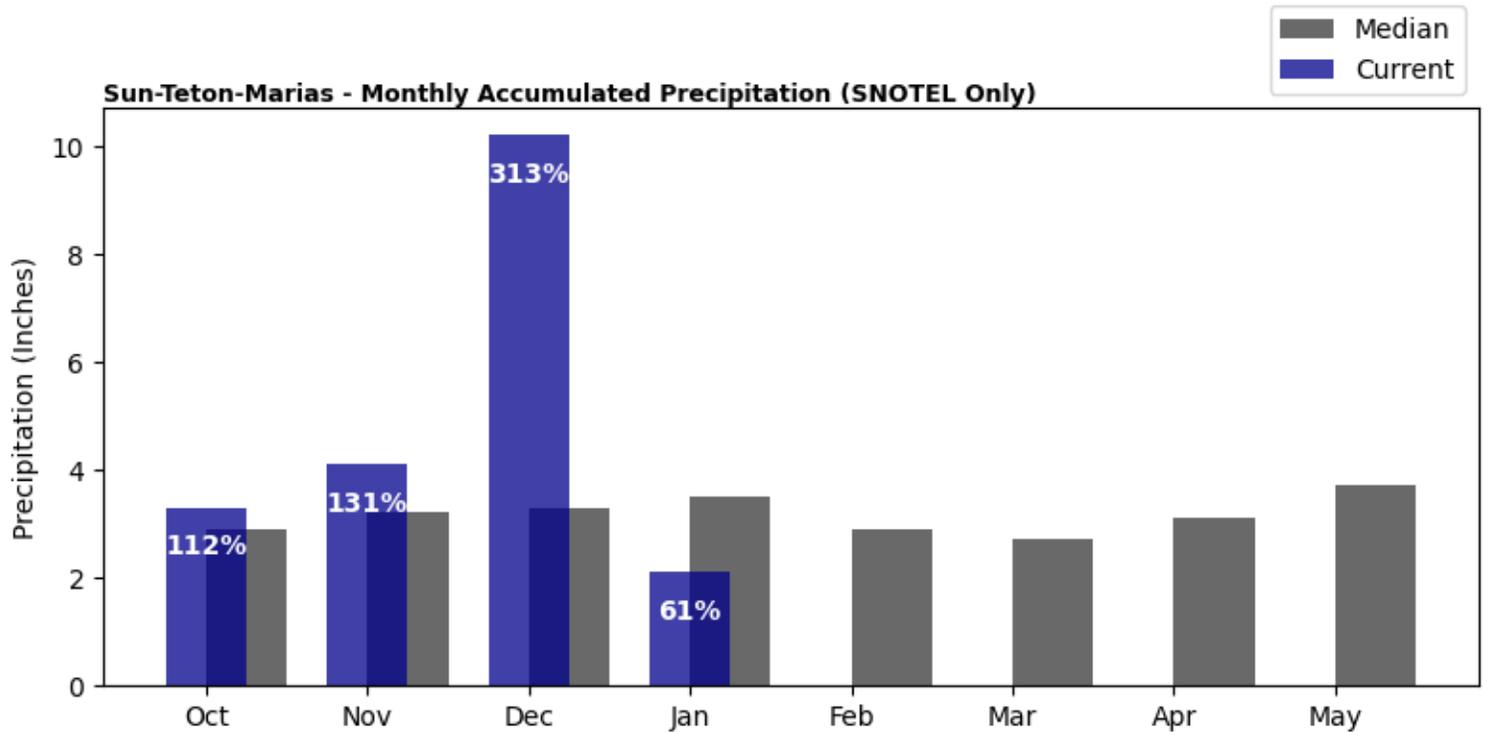
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 58%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 101% of median. The snowpack in the Smith-Judith-Musselshell is well below normal at 79% of median, compared to 131% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Sun-Teton-Marias

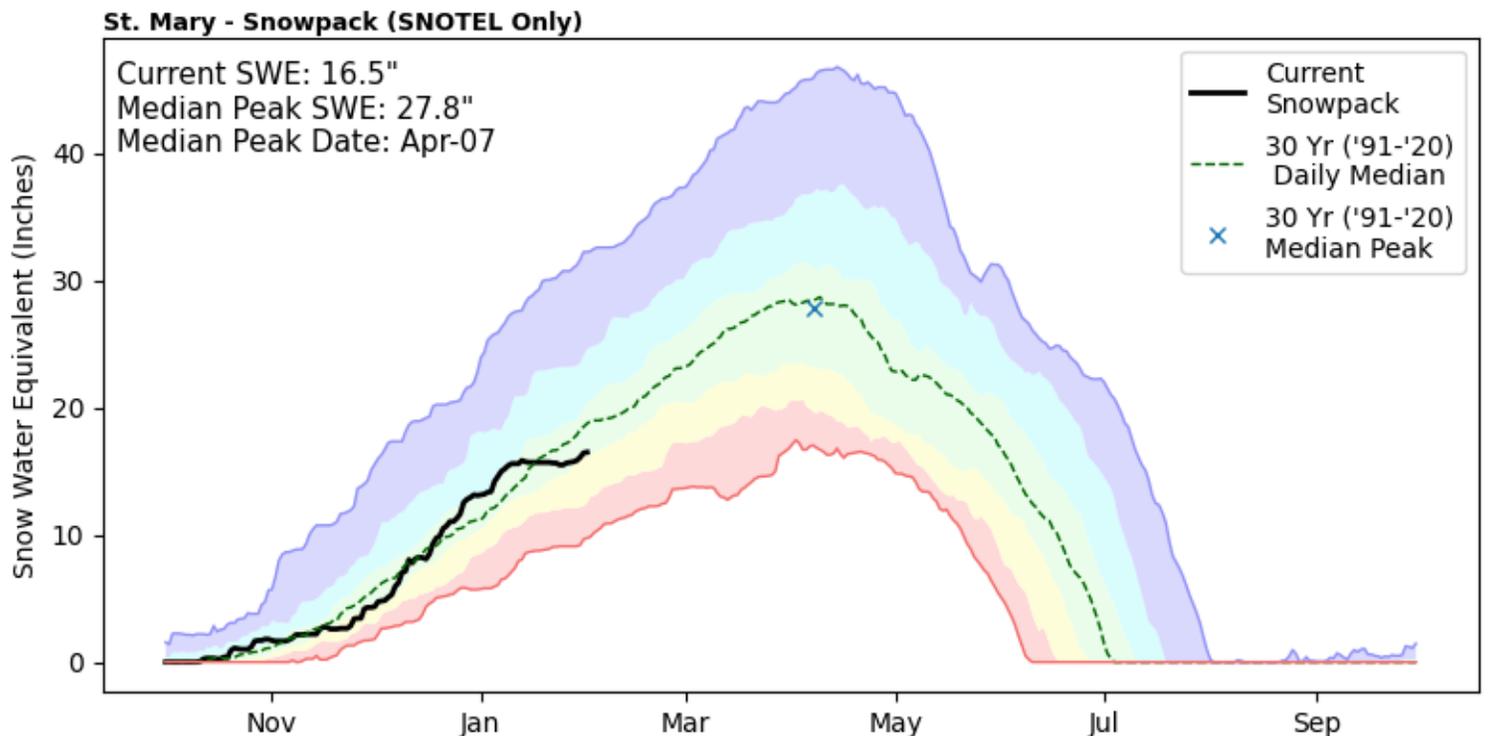
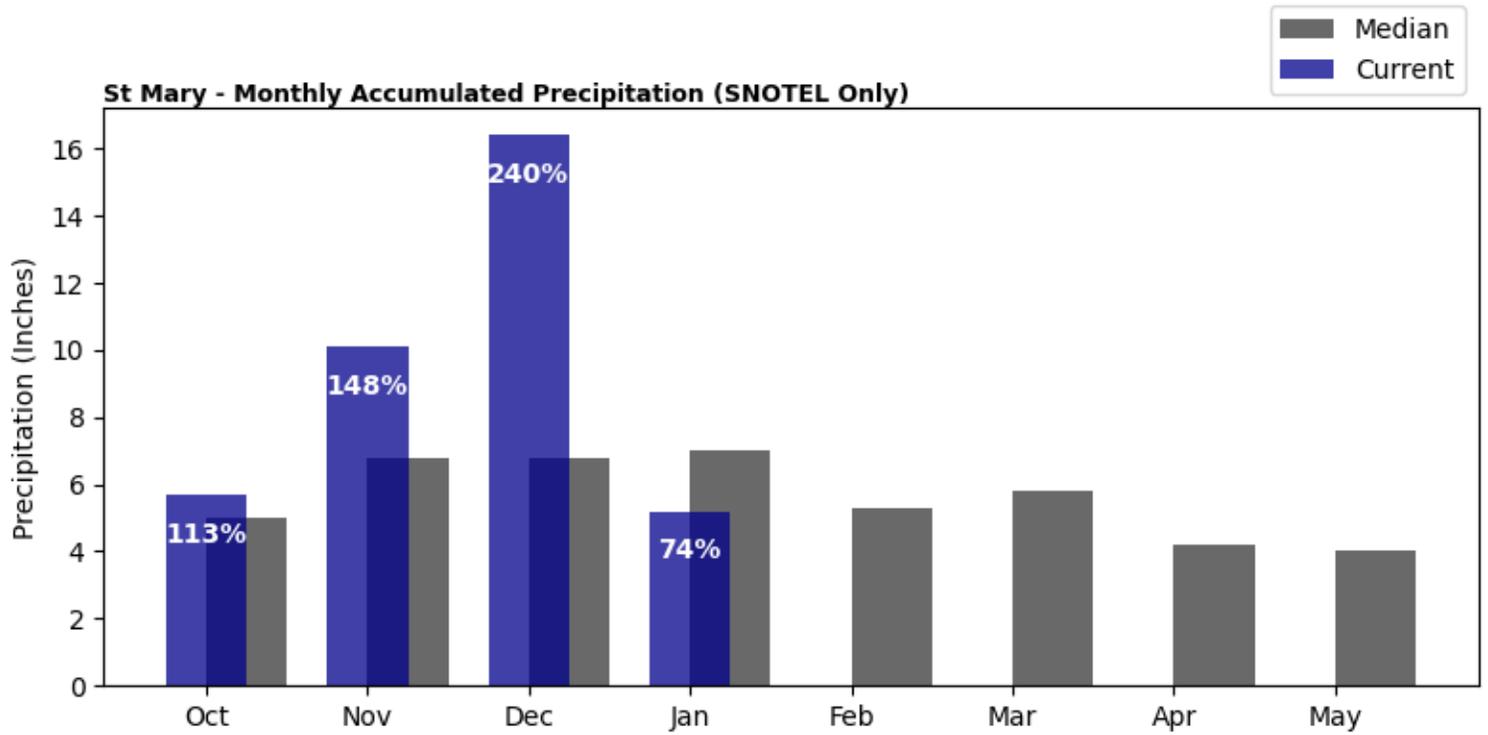
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 61%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 152% of median. The snowpack in the Sun-Teton-Marias is below normal at 86% of median, compared to 56% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

St. Mary

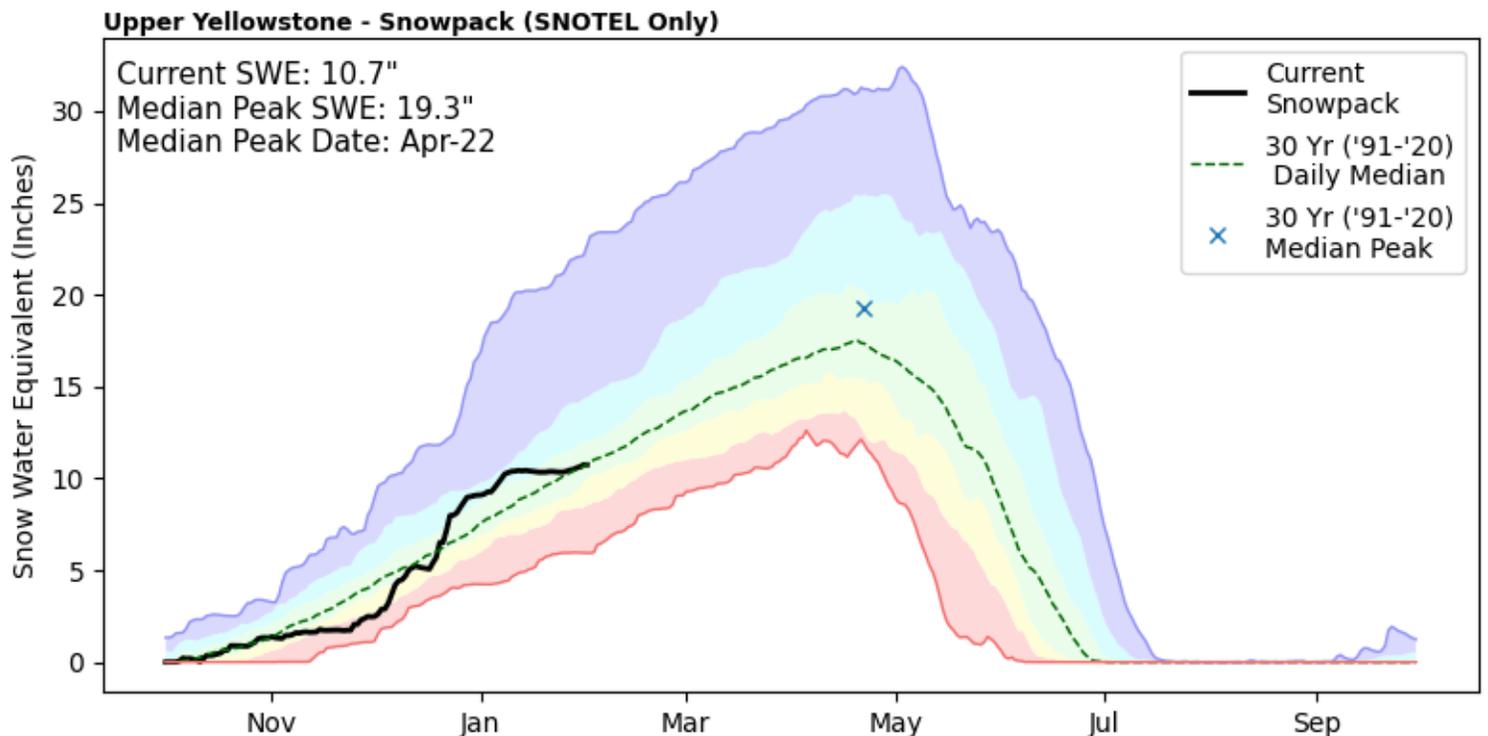
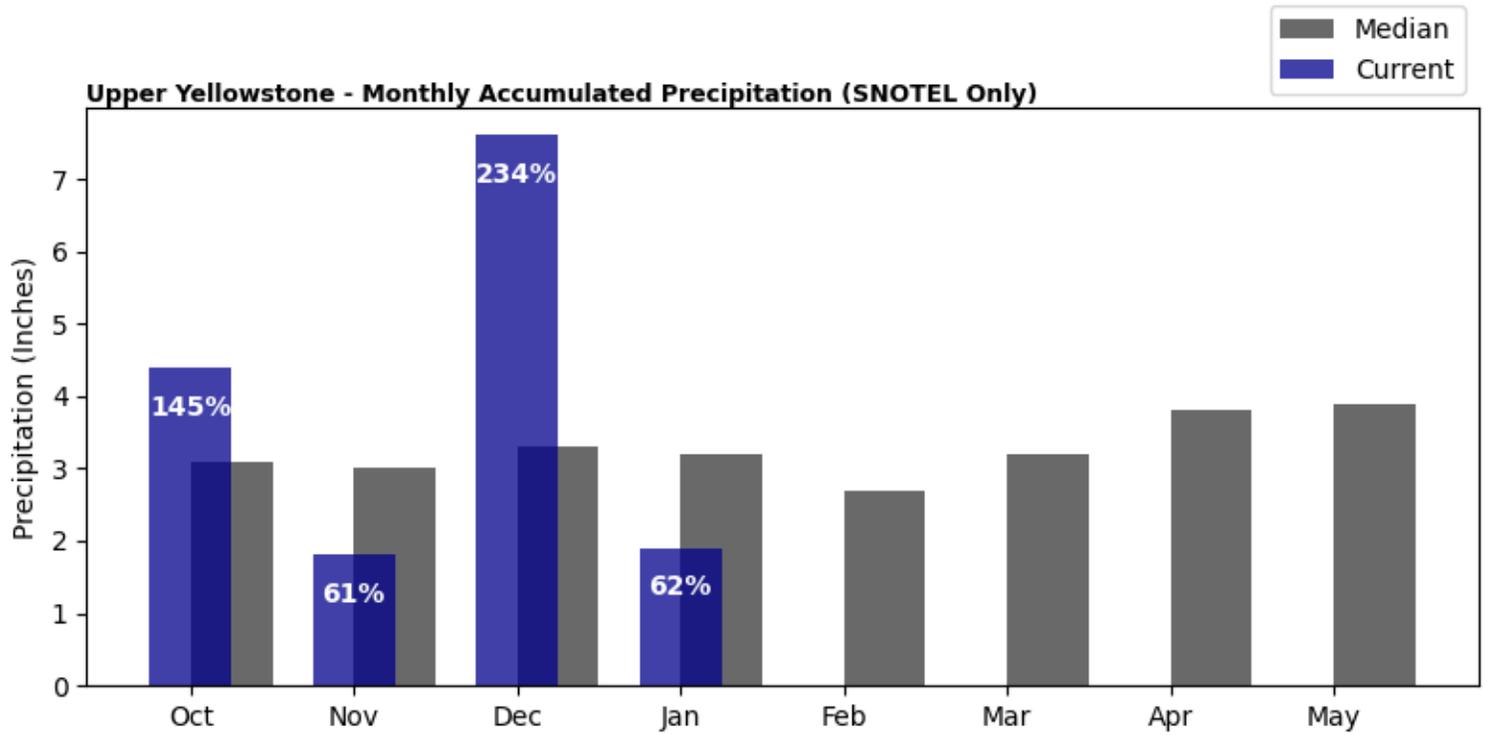
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 74%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 134% of median. The snowpack in the St. Mary is below normal at 88% of median, compared to 67% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Upper Yellowstone

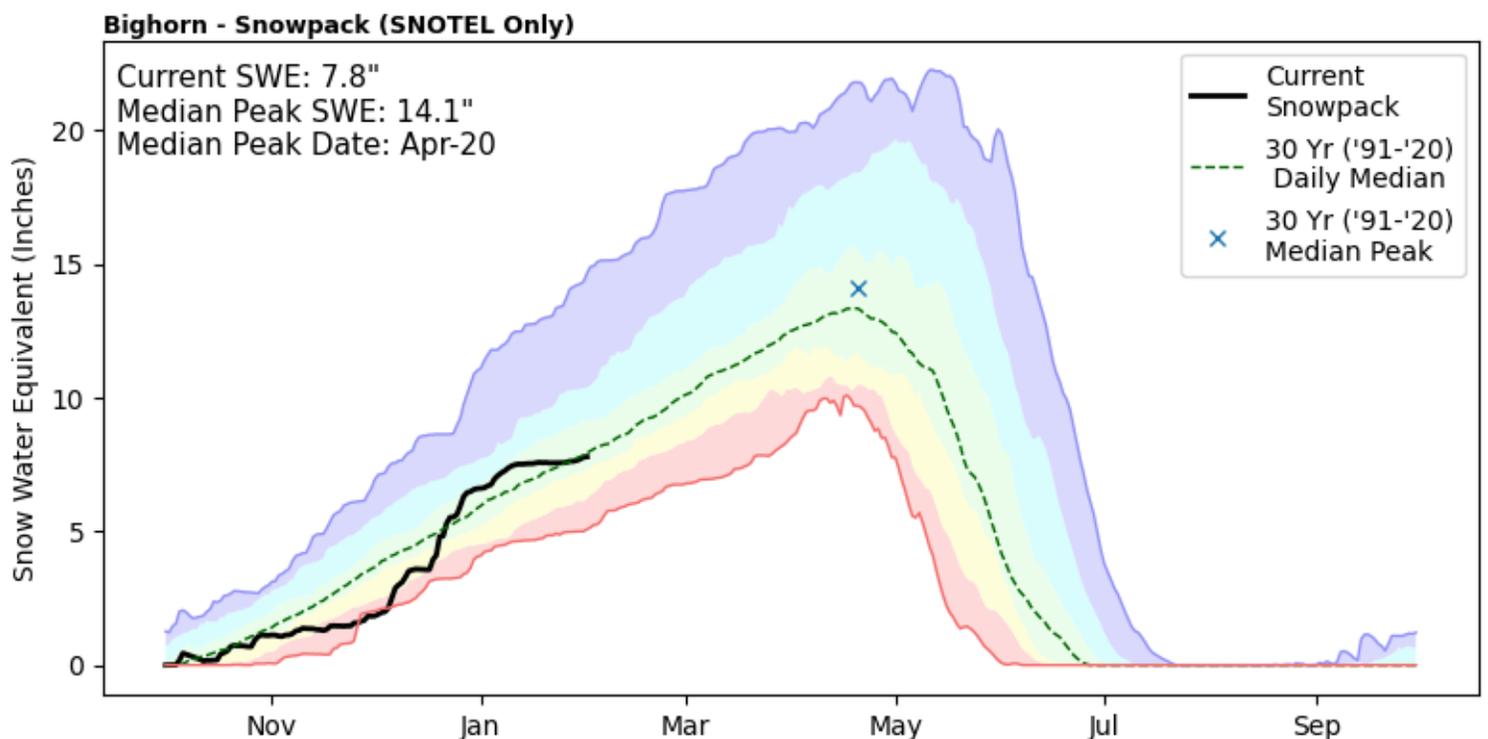
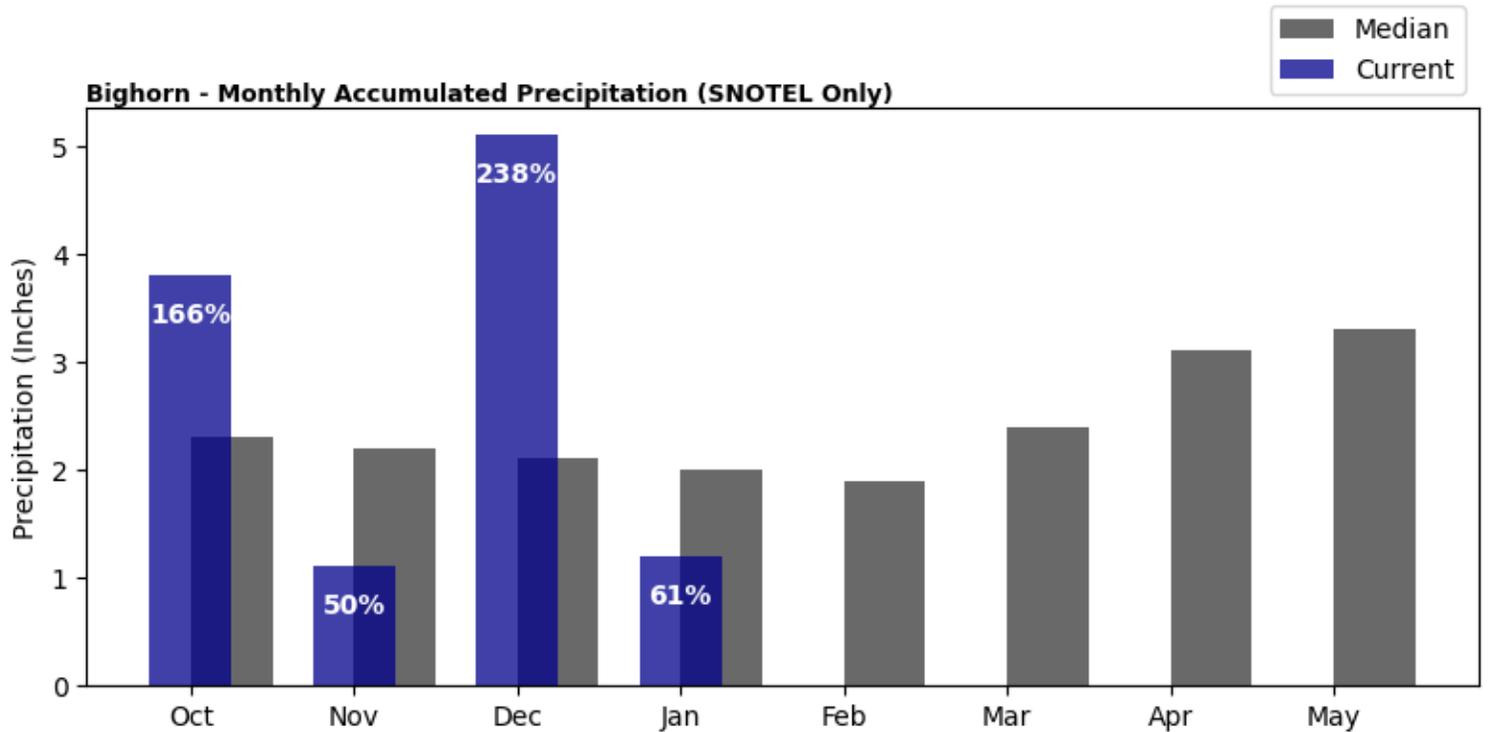
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 62%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 126% of median. The snowpack in the Upper Yellowstone is near normal at 98% of median, compared to 78% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Bighorn

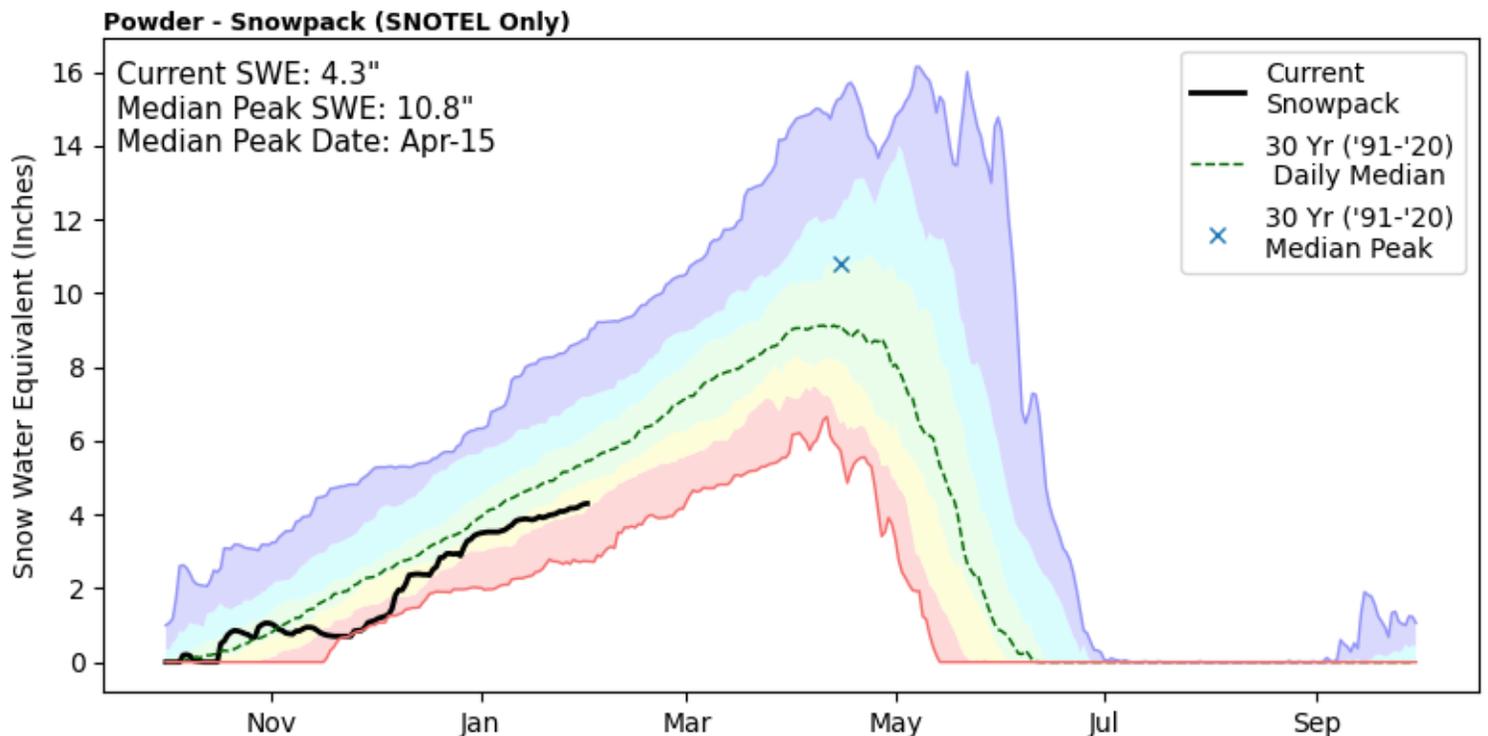
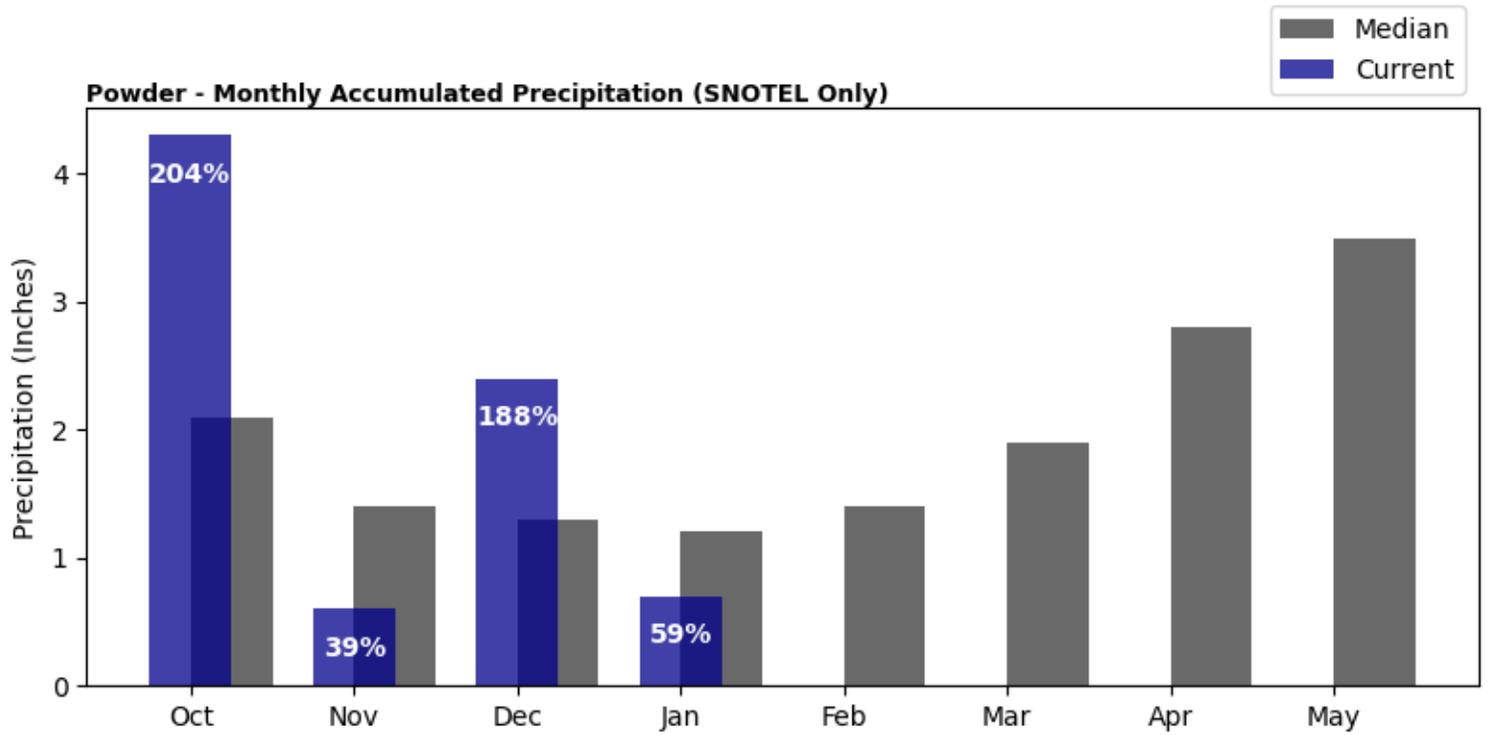
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 61%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 127% of median. The snowpack in the Bighorn is near normal at 98% of median, compared to 81% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Powder

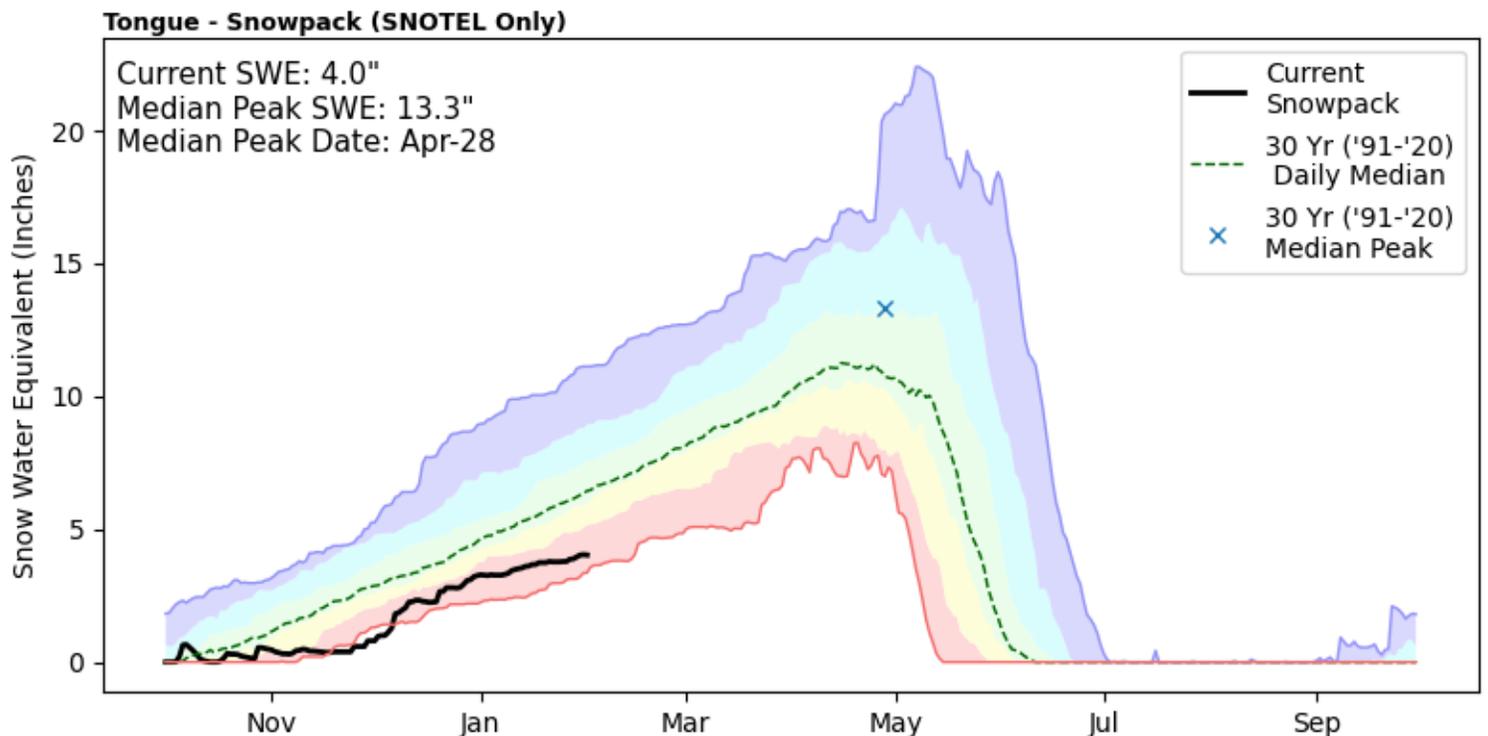
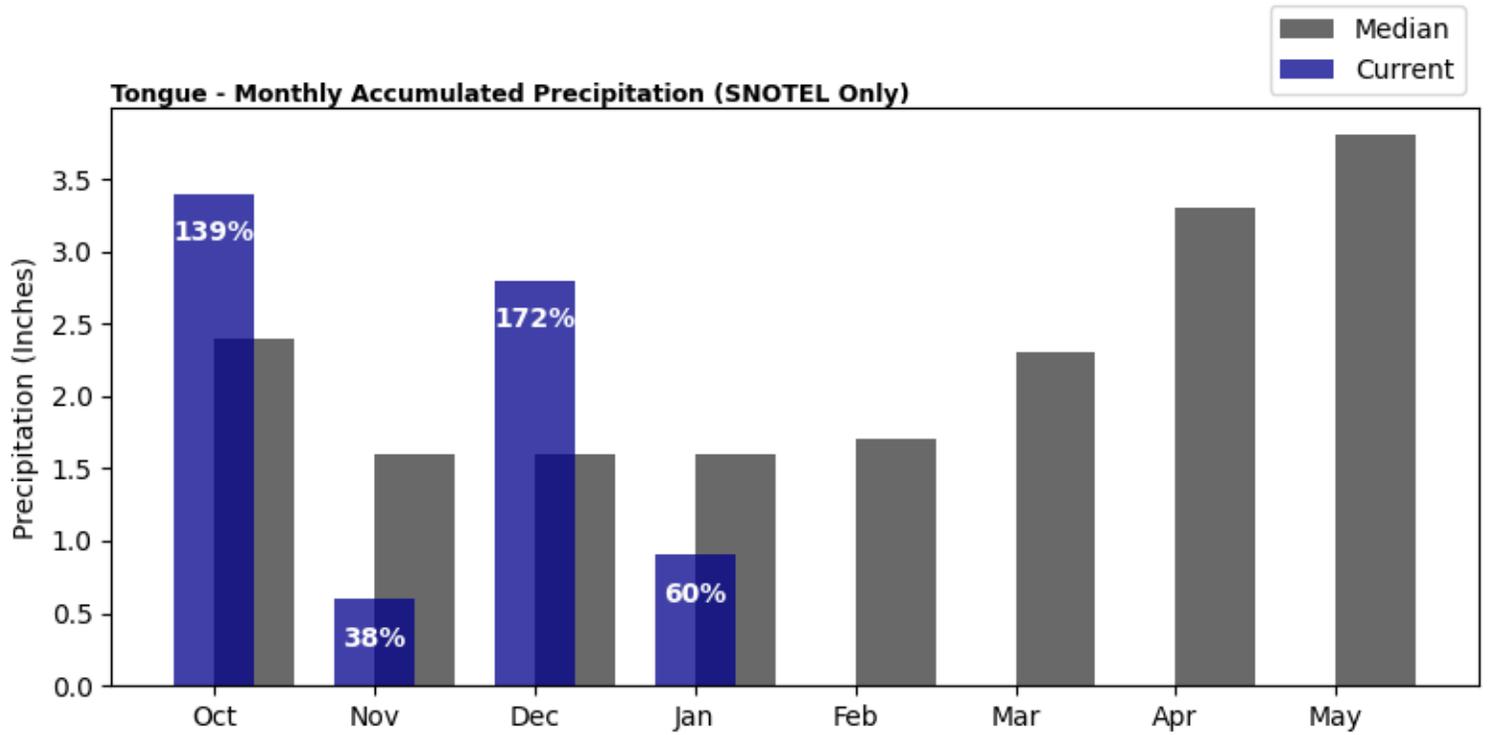
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 59%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 127% of median. The snowpack in the Powder is well below normal at 79% of median, compared to 81% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Tongue

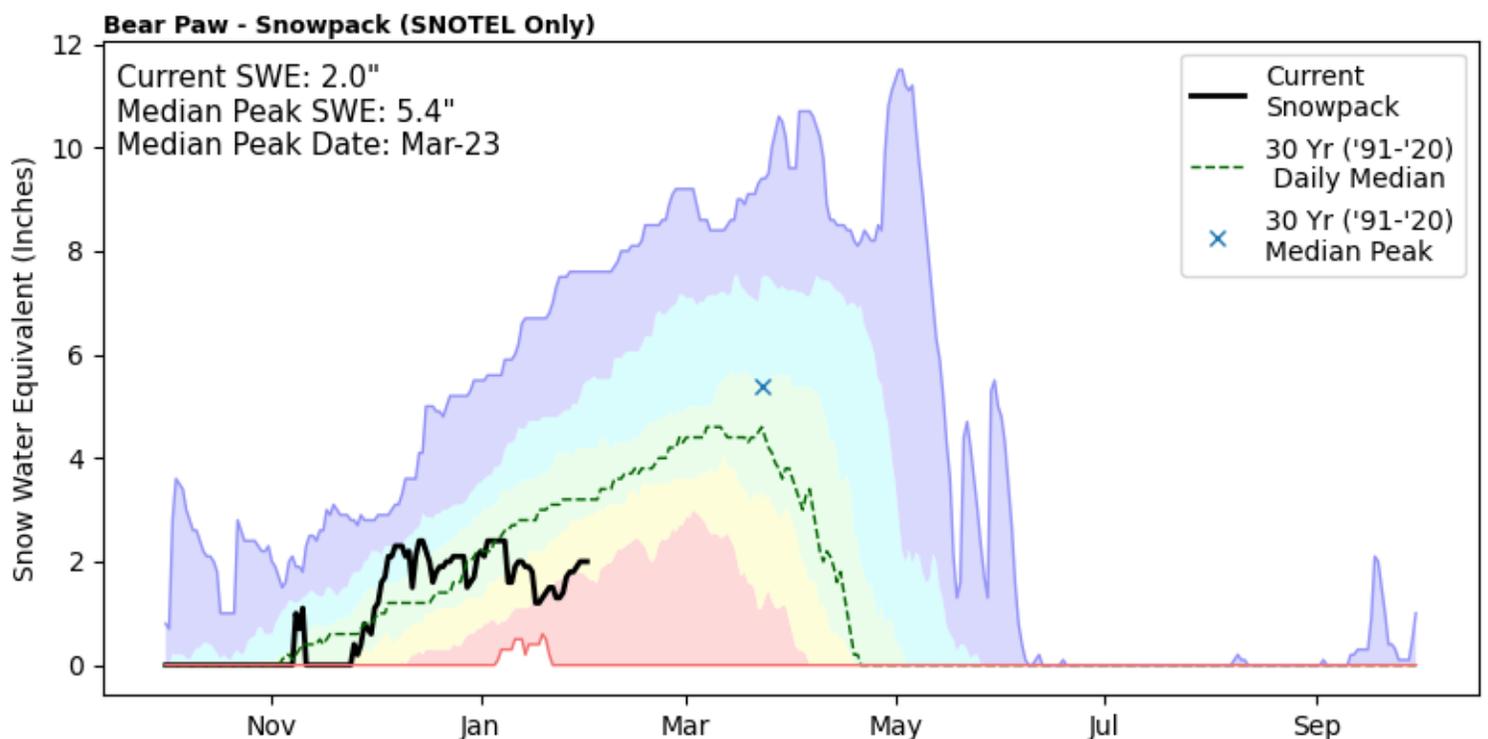
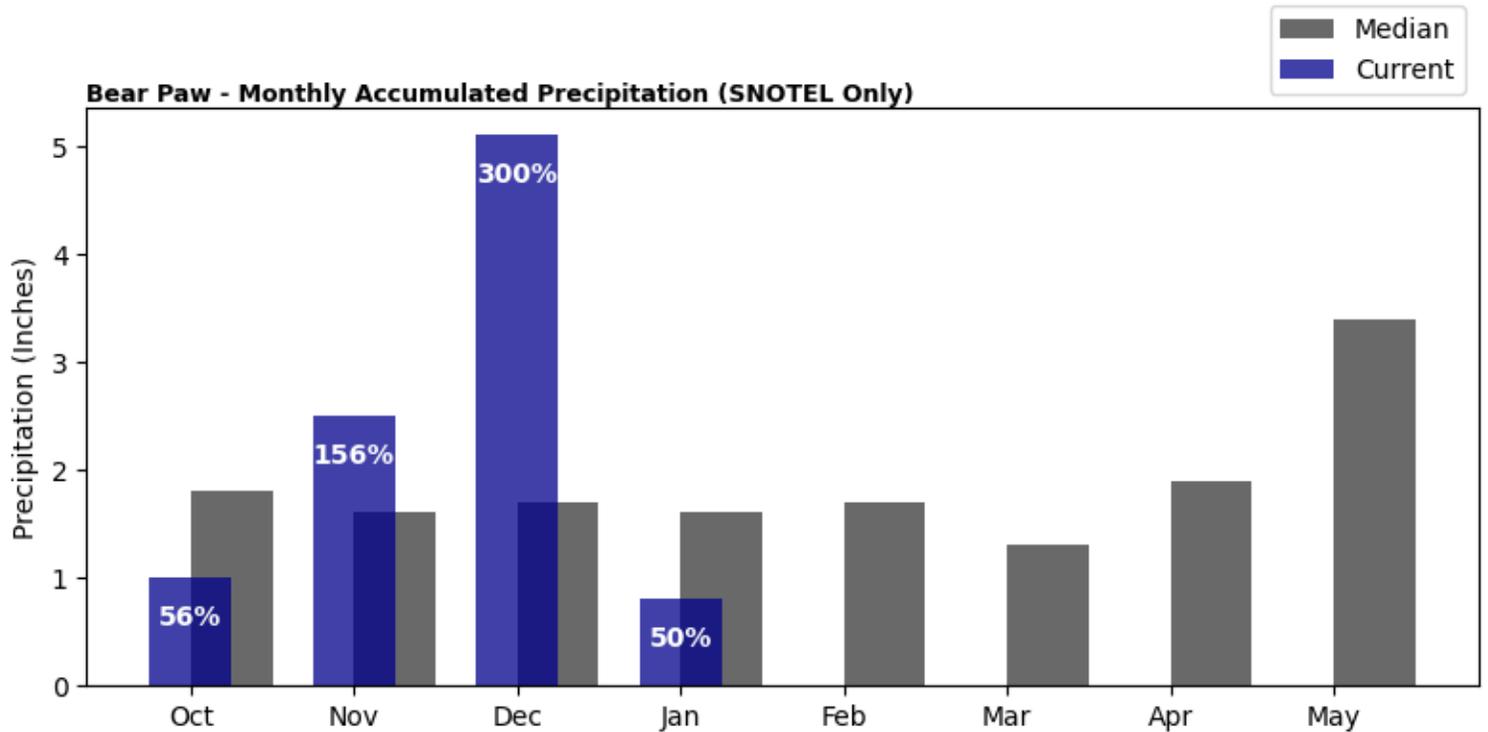
Precipitation in January was well below normal at 60%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 103% of median. The snowpack in the Tongue is well below normal at 66% of median, compared to 95% at this time last year.



Basin Overview

Bear Paw

Precipitation in January was well below normal at 50%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 131% of median. The snowpack in the Bear Paw is well below normal at 46% of median, compared to 228% at this time last year.



Appendix

Water Supply Forecast Information

Most of the annual streamflow in the Western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated high in the mountains during winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Predictions are based on careful measurements of snow water equivalent at selected index points. Precipitation, temperature, soil moisture and antecedent streamflow data are combined with snowpack data to prepare runoff forecasts.

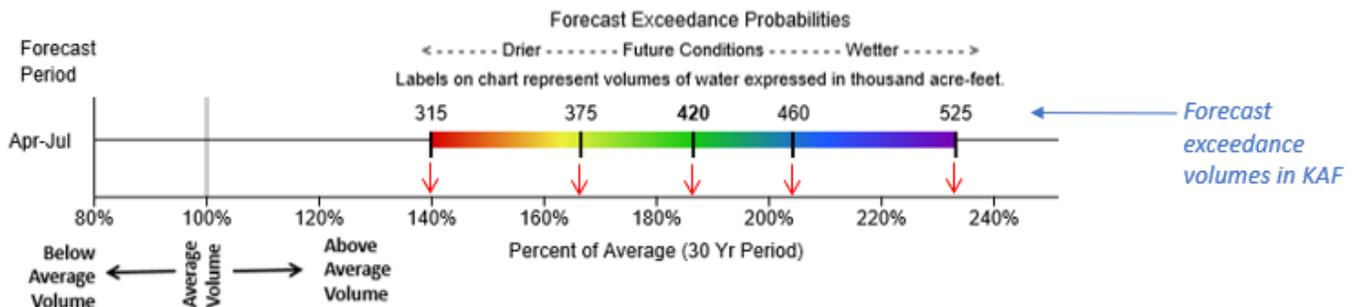
Forecast uncertainty originates from two sources: (1) uncertainty of future hydrologic and climatic conditions, and (2) error in the forecasting procedure. To express the uncertainty in the most probable forecast, four additional forecasts are provided. The actual streamflow can be expected to exceed the most probable forecast 50% of the time. Similarly, the actual streamflow volume can be expected to exceed the 90% forecast volume 90% of the time. The same is true for the 70%, 30%, and 10% forecasts. Generally, the 90% and 70% forecasts reflect drier than normal hydrologic and climatic conditions in the coming months; the 30% and 10% forecasts reflect wetter than normal conditions. As the forecast season progresses, a greater portion of the future hydrologic and climatic uncertainty will become known, and the additional forecasts will move closer to the most probable forecasts.

Interpreting Water Supply Forecast Charts

Typically, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has presented streamflow forecasts as a table format showing the five exceedance probabilities compared to the 30-year average as follows:

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast							
Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
APR-JUL	315	375	420	187%	460	525	225

The Forecast Chart provides a visual alternative to the table. The forecast range is represented by a colored bar. Vertical lines on the bar signify the five forecast exceedances. Below is an example. The numbers above the forecast bar are the five exceedance probability volumes in thousand acre-feet (KAF). Each exceedance forecasts percent of median can be estimated by looking at the horizontal axis. The gray line centered above 100% on the horizontal axis represents the 1991-2020 historical median streamflow for the forecast period.



In the example, the entire forecast bar is shifted right of the gray line indicating a forecast for above normal streamflow. The 50% exceedance is represented by the black line in the green portion of the colored bar. This represents a forecast volume of 420KAF which is ~185% of average. If drier than normal future conditions occur the 70% exceedance forecast may be more likely (375KAF or ~165% of average). If future conditions turn wetter than normal, the 30% exceedance forecast may be more likely (460KAF or ~205% of average). Water users are encouraged to consider the range of forecast exceedances instead of relying solely only on the 50% forecast.

Appendix

Monitoring Station Overview

SNOTEL

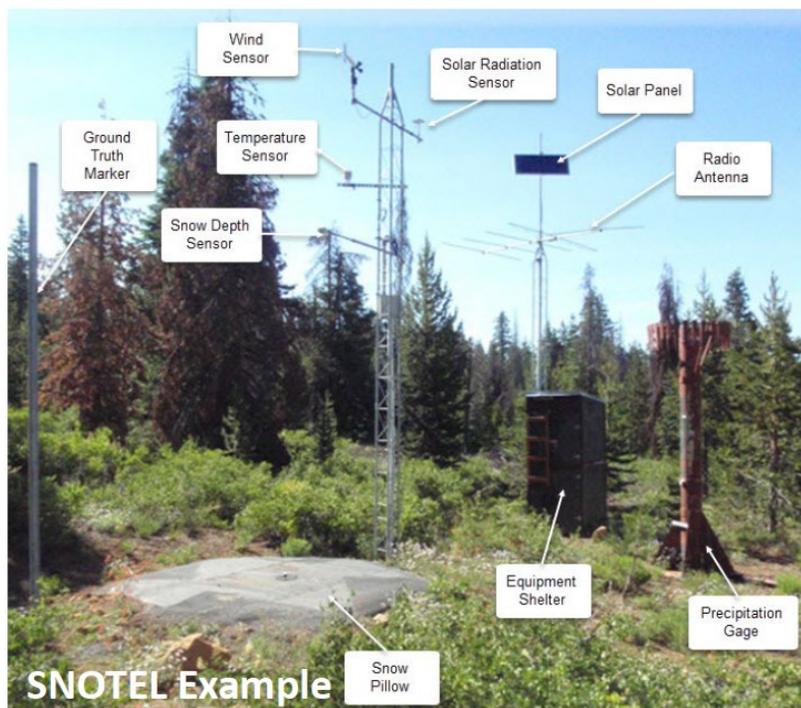
The NRCS operates an extensive, automated data collection network called SNOTEL (short for Snow Telemetry). SNOTEL sites are designed to operate unattended in remote mountain locations. Data are collected and transmitted hourly and available on the internet. Daily data (midnight values) are quality checked by NRCS hydrologists on at least a weekly basis. SNOTEL sites provide snowpack water content data via a pressure-sensing snow pillow. Other data include snow depth, water year precipitation accumulation, air temperature with daily maximums, minimums, and averages. The earliest NRCS SNOTEL sites have data back to the mid-1970s.

Snow Course

Snow courses are measurement transects where snow tubes are used by snow surveyors during the winter season to determine the depth and water content of the snowpack. Hollow snow tubes are used to vertically core the snowpack. The tubes are then weighed to determine the water content of the snow. Generally, snow courses are situated in meadows or forest openings protected from the wind. A snow course measurement is the average of a number of sample points, typically 5 or 10. Snow courses are measured on a monthly basis typically between January 1 and June 1. Snow courses provide a longer record than SNOTEL. The earliest snow courses in the Montana have data back to the 1920s.

Snow Water Equivalent (SWE)

Sometimes also called snow water content, this is the amount of water contained within the snowpack. It can be thought of as the depth of water (in inches) that would result if you melted the snowpack. For example, if a snowpack containing 12 inches of SWE melted instantaneously, there would be a puddle of water 12 inches deep on the ground.



SWE measurements made by snow pillows or snow tubes rely on the fact that water weighs the same whether it is liquid or frozen.



Weight of frozen water = Weight of liquid water



Snow core inside snow tubes

Appendix

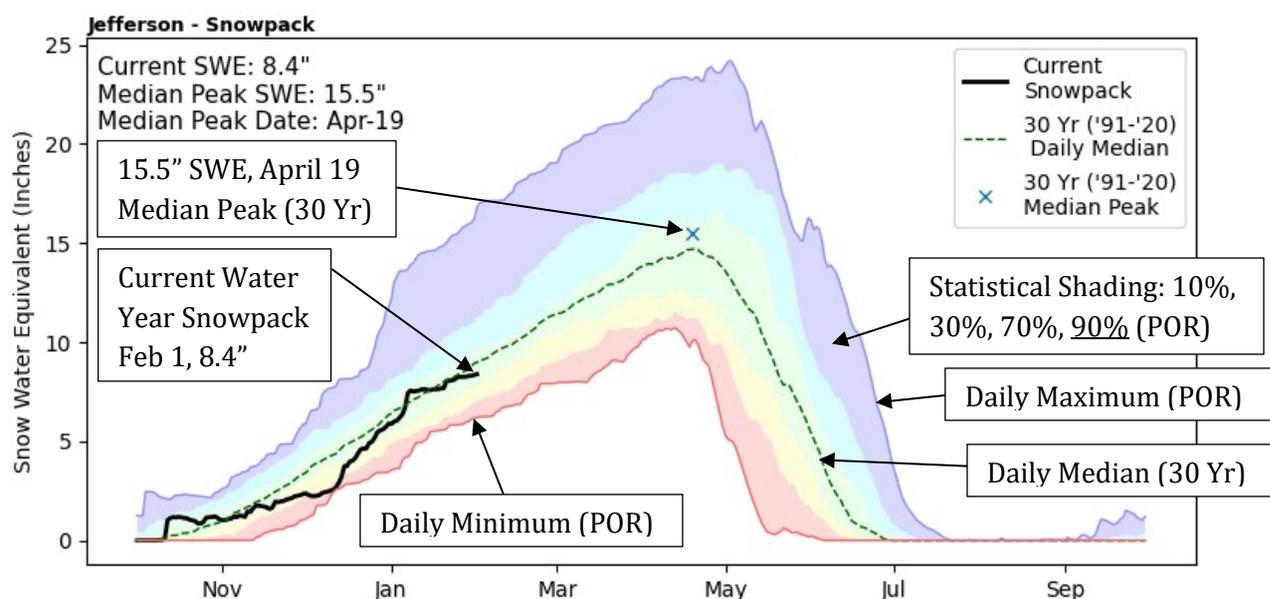
Additional Information

Climatic and Hydrologic Normals

The Snow Survey and Water Supply Forecasting (SSWSF) normals are site-specific measures of central tendency (either the median or average) for a data type, such as snow water equivalent (SWE). The statistics are calculated over a 30-year period and updated each decade, in agreement with World Meteorological Organization (WMO) standards. This 30-year reference period was chosen to characterize the current hydroclimatology at each station. The most recent medians and averages have been updated to include data for the water years 1991-2020. The National Water and Climate Center (NWCC) also provides medians and averages for the 1981-2010 and 1971-2000 reference periods for stations with sufficient data. The normals available from the NWCC include the median and average for SWE, snow depth (snow courses only), precipitation, volumetric streamflow, and reservoir storage. Values are calculated from data collected by NRCS-managed stations and external agencies such as the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Weather Service (NWS), state agencies, and private organizations. Normal is calculated for various durations including daily, month-to-date, semi-monthly, monthly, seasonal, and annual based on the data type. More information is available here: <https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/data-and-reports/climatic-and-hydrologic-normals>

Interpreting Snowpack Charts

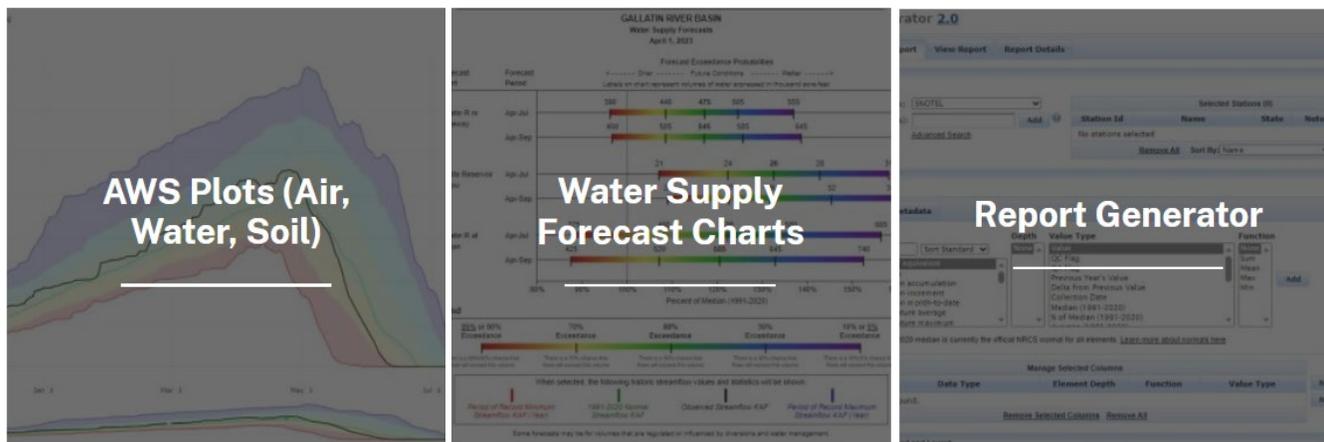
Snowpack charts displayed in this report are created using daily (midnight) snow water equivalent (SWE) values at SNOTEL sites determined to represent the basin. Snow Course data is not included. Plotted lines are the average of each SNOTEL's individual values. For example, the "Current Snowpack" on January 1st is the average all SNOTEL SWE values in that basin for that day. The "30 Yr. ('91-'20) Daily Median" is the average of each SNOTEL's median SWE value for a given day. The upper and lower extent (blue/red lines) show the maximum/minimum daily SWE values, which is determined using the "Current Snowpack" SWE value for all days in the period of record (POR). Snowpack peak SWE dates differ from season to season, as a result the high point on the "30 Yr. ('91-'20) Daily Median" line is not the true median peak SWE. The point "X" is plotted by calculating the median peak date and median peak value independently. Similar charts with other basin definitions are available here: <https://nwcc-apps.sc.egov.usda.gov/basin-plots/#mt>



Appendix

Links and Resources

Products and Reports (click image)



Interactive Map Predefined Links

Snow

- Snow Water Equivalent > Daily > Percent of 1991-2020 Median > [Stations](#) | [Basins](#)
- Snow Water Equivalent > End of Previous Month (SNOTEL and Snow Course) > Percent of 1991-2020 Median > [Stations](#) | [Basins](#)
- Snow Depth > Daily > [Stations](#)
- Snow Density > End of Previous Month (SNOTEL and Snow Course) > [Stations](#)

Precipitation

- Month-to-Date > Daily > [Stations](#)
- Water Year-to-Date > Daily > Percent of 1991-2020 Median > [Stations](#) | [Basins](#)
- Previous Month > Percent of 1991-2020 Median > [Stations](#) | [Basins](#)
- Previous 3 Months > Percent of 1991-2020 Average > [Stations](#) | [Basins](#)

Streamflow

- Observed (Adjusted Volume) > Previous Month > Percent of 1991-2020 Median > [Stations](#) | [Basins](#)
- Forecast (Adjusted Volume) > Most Recent (Available March 1 through June 1) > Percent of 1991-2020 Median > [Stations](#) | [Basins](#)

Reservoir Storage

- End of Previous Month > Percent of 1991-2020 Median > [Stations](#)

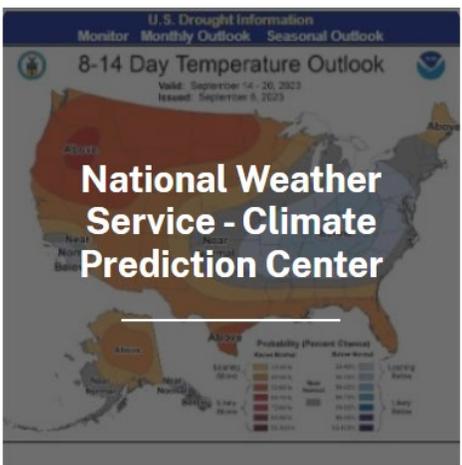
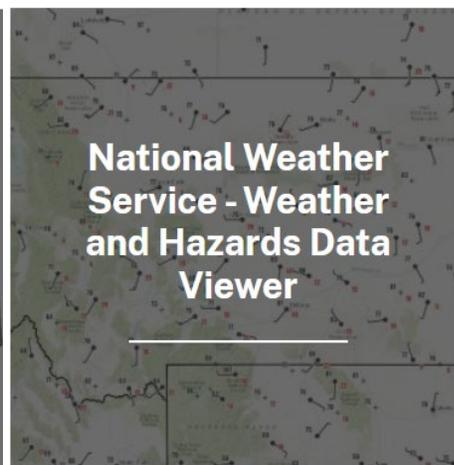
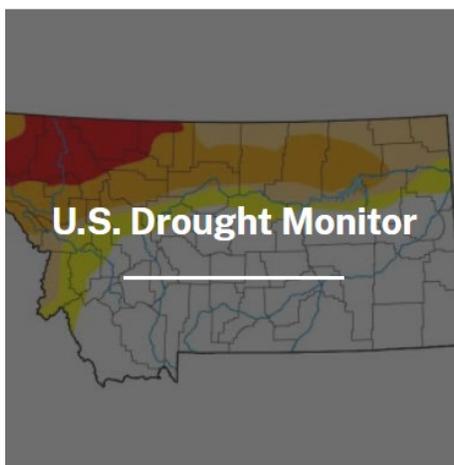
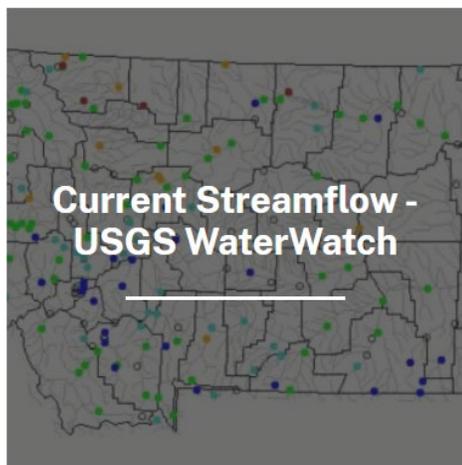
Other

- Snow Water Equivalent > Daily > Compared to POR > [Stations](#)
- Snow Water Equivalent > End of Previous Month (SNOTEL and Snow Course) > Percentile > [Stations](#)
- Water Year-to-Date Precipitation > Daily > Compared to POR > [Stations](#)

Appendix

Links and Resources (Continued)

External Agencies (click image)



Additional Drought Information

- [U.S. Drought Monitor](#)
- [National Integrated Drought System \(Drought.gov\)](#)
- [USDA Drought Portal \(News and Resources\)](#)
- [Farm Services Agency Montana \(Information on Programs and Deadlines\)](#)
- [Farm Services Agency Disaster Assistance Programs](#)
- [Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation Drought Management](#)

Snow Survey Program FAQ

[Frequently Asked Snow Survey Questions - Montana | Natural Resources Conservation Service \(usda.gov\)](#)

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