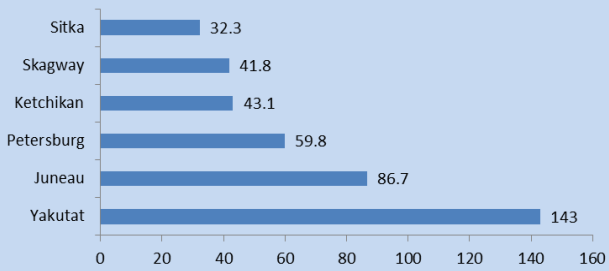
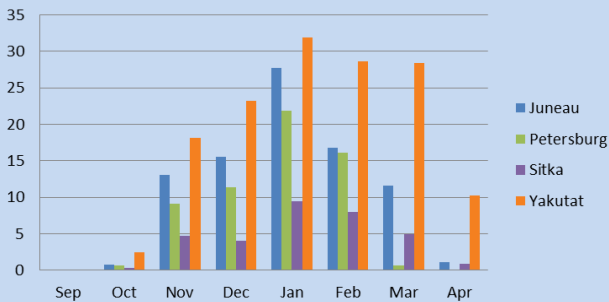


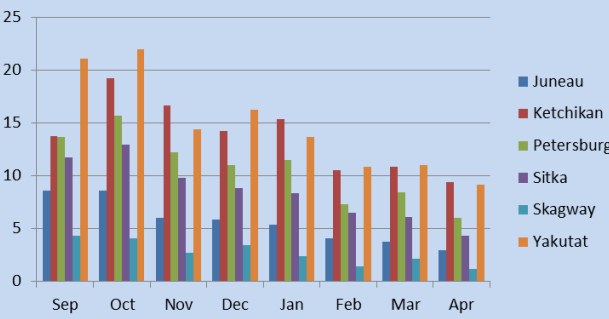
Average Annual Snowfall in Inches (September 1 - April 30)



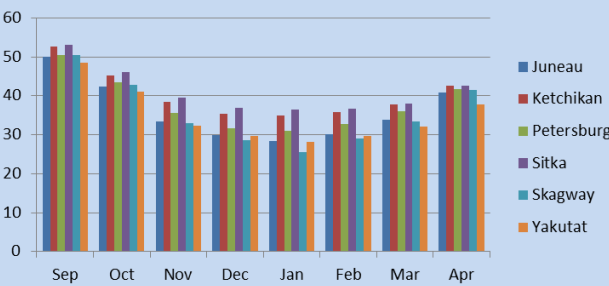
Average Monthly Snowfall



Average Monthly Precipitation



Average Monthly Temperature (Fahrenheit)



DAYS BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 1st AND MAY 1st WHEN:

ALL TIME LOWEST TEMPERATURES

Canyon Island	January 29, 1996	-28 ⁰
Yakutat	December 30, 1964	-24 ⁰
Skagway	February 2, 1947	-24 ⁰
Juneau	January 12, 1972	-22 ⁰
Petersburg	January 30, 1947	-19 ⁰
Ketchikan	January 24, 1916	-8 ⁰
Sitka	February 1, 1917	-4 ⁰

GREATEST SNOWFALL IN ONE DAY

Haines	February 1, 1991	38"
Juneau	January 10, 1972	31"
Yakutat	March 11, 1960	30"
Ketchikan	January 14, 1911	24"
Skagway	February 6, 1993	23"
Petersburg	March 2, 2007	21"
Sitka	December 17, 1961	15"

NOTE: The data provided is obtained from recorded weather data through 2015. Data collection for Juneau begins in 1890, Skagway in 1898, Sitka in 1900, Ketchikan in 1902, Petersburg in 1940, and Yakutat in 1948.

TO OBTAIN WEATHER INFORMATION:

Recorded Weather Statewide Menu
Within Alaska 800-472-0391
Anchorage 266-5145
Juneau 790-6850

Recorded Marine Forecasts:
Cordova (907) 424-3333
Juneau (907) 586-3997
Sitka (907) 747-6011
Wrangell (907) 874-3232
Yakutat (907) 784-3654

National Weather Service Offices:
Annette/Ketchikan (907) 886-3241
Juneau (907) 790-6800
Yakutat (907) 784-3322

WINTER CLIMATE GUIDE TO SOUTHEAST ALASKA

**DATA FOR JUNEAU,
KETCHIKAN,
PETERSBURG, SITKA,
SKAGWAY, AND YAKUTAT**



Gerri Swanson
NOAA/NWS



(907) 790-6800
www.weather.gov/juneau

Yakutat fact: A record seasonal snowfall occurred the winter of 1975-76 with a total accumulation of 402.8". That's over 33 feet!

Skagway fact: On February 2, 1947 the temperature dropped to a bone chilling -24°.



● Yakutat

Haines ●

● Skagway

“Freezing spray is a water marine hazard in Southeast Alaska. Freezing spray occurs when strong winds and very cold air temperatures combine to cause ice build-up on ships. Significant icing can sink smaller vessels by creating a weight imbalance or making vessels too heavy to remain afloat.

On average, the Juneau Icefield receives 100 feet of snow each year.

● Juneau

Juneau fact: Although unofficial, wind speeds reached 223 mph at the south end of Salisbury Ridge, just south of downtown Juneau on January 8, 1975.

Taku” winds blow down the steep slopes of Salisbury Ridge near the mouth of the Taku River and hit Douglas with full force. Occurring an average of four times a year between October and April, Taku’s are strong enough to lift roofs off and toss about 10,000 pound freight containers. The damage caused by the Taku’s can be devastating.



National Park Service photo - Hubbard Glacier

Gap Winds

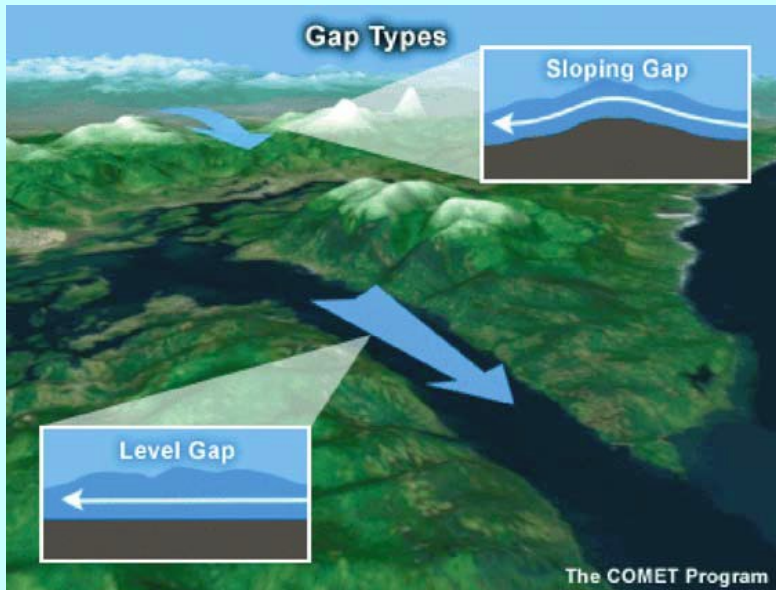
The term “gap winds” refers to locally strong winds accelerating through gaps in terrain. In Southeast Alaska, gap winds commonly occur in the winter at the mouths of large rivers such as the Taku and Stikine. Gap winds are generally caused when there is a large pressure difference across a range of mountains.

Petersburg fact: Starting February 4, 1972 it snowed on 18 consecutive days.

● Sitka

● Petersburg

● Wrangell



Sitka fact: The winter season of 1987-88 produced only 5 inches of snow. The average annual snowfall is 18.3 inches.

● Little Port Walter

Ketchikan fact: The latest snowfall occurred on June 26, 1902, when almost one inch fell.

● Ketchikan

Winter time precipitation in Southeast Alaska falls in many forms. Examples include rain, snow, sleet, and freezing rain. Sleet is small pieces of ice that bounce when they hit the ground. Freezing rain falls as liquid but freezes upon impact with the ground and exposed objects.

LOCATIONS CHOSEN
This pamphlet contains weather and climate information based on observations in Juneau, Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, Skagway, and Yakutat. Weather data from these cities represent the climatic variation across Southeast Alaska caused by its complex geography. Because of the geographical coverage referenced by these sites, as well as the varying terrain, information tallied from those cities encompasses the most indicative data for those curious about the winter climate of Southeast Alaska as a whole.