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SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

ICE OBSERVATIONS 1980 - 81

AUGUST 1981

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ALASKA POWER AUTHORITY SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

TASK 3 - HYDROLOGY

ICE OBSERVATIONS 1980 - 81

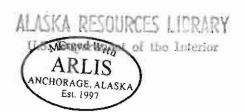
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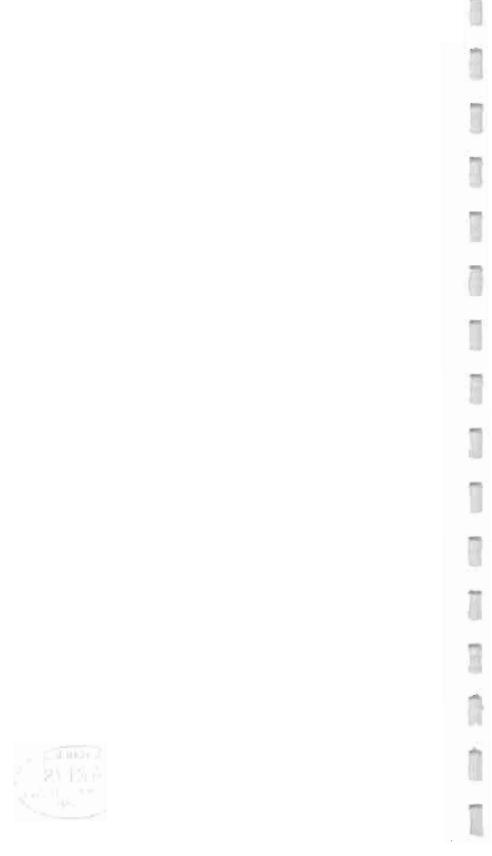
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ALASKA POWER AUTHORITY SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

TASK 3 - HYDROLOGY

ICE OBSERVATIONS - 1980-81

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
LIST OF TABLES LIST OF FIGURES LIST OF PLATES SUMMARY	iii iv v vi
1 - INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 - Field Study 1.2 - Review of Available Information	1-1 1-1
2 - CLIMATE CONDITIONS DURING THE WINTER OF 1980-81 FOR SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA	2-1
2.1 - Air Temperatures 2.2 - Precipitation	2-1 2-2
3 - ICE THICKNESS	3-1
4 - CHRONOLOGY OF FREEZEUP AND BREAKUP EVENTS ON THE SUSITNA RIVER	4-1
4.1 - Freezeup Observations	4-1
(a) Review of Historical Data(b) 1980 Freezeup Observations	4-1 4-1
4.2 - Breakup Observations	4-10
(a) Review of Historical Records(b) 1981 Breakup Observations	4-10 4-12
5 - REFERENCES	5-1

7

ALASKA POWER AUTHORITY SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

TASK 3 - HYDROLOGY

ICE OBSERVATIONS - 1980-81

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ATTACHMENT A - CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR TALKEETNA ALASKA PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

ATTACHMENT B - STREAMFLOW RECORDS FOR THE SUSITNA RIVER PROVIDED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ATTACHMENT C - SUMMARY OF BREAKUP OBSERVATIONS
DURING 1981 ON THE LOWER SUSITNA
RIVER AT THE DESHKA - SUSITNA RIVER
CONFLUENCE

PLATES

LIST OF TABLES

Number	<u>Title</u>	Page
3.1	Susitna River Ice Thickness Measurements	3-2
3.2	Historic Record of Ice Thickness Measurements on the Susitna River at Gold Creek & Cantwell (Vee site)	3-6
3.3	Historic Record of Ice Thickness Measurements on the Susitna River at Talkeetna & Trapper Creek	3-9
4.1	Occurrence of Ice at Selected Susitna River Sites, Dates Provided by the USGS	4-17
4.2	Water Temperature Records during Freezeup (1980) on the Susitna River	4 - 18
4.3	Ice Cover Progression on the Susitna River - Field Observations	4-19
4.4	Field Measurements of Water Surface Profiles on the Susitna River in the Vicinity of Chase	4-20
4.5	Field Measurements of Water Surfaces Profiles on the Susitna River near Cross-Section 29	4-21
4.6	National Weather Service Summary of Breakup Events on the Susitna & Talkeetna Rivers	4-22
4.7	Susitna River Breakup Observations (1980) Water Surface Elevations	4-27

LIST OF FIGURES

Number	<u>Title</u>	Page
2.1	Average Monthly Air Temperatures at Talkeetna: Historical versus 1980-81	2-3
4.1	Ice Cover Progression on the Susitna River above the Susitna-Chulitna Confluence	4-28
4.2	Water Surface Profiles on the Susitna River in the Vicinity of Chase	4-29
4.3	Water Surface Profiles on the Susitna River near Cross-section 29	4-30
4.4	Water Surface Profiles on the Susitna River in the Vicinity of Gold Creek	4-31
4.5	Water Surface Profiles on the Susitna River in the Vicinity of Curry	4-32

LIST OF PLATES

Number	Description
1-7	Summary of river ice conditions on the Susitna River from the Parks Hwy. Bridge to Watana Creek, October 11 - November 13, 1980.
8-14	Summary of river ice conditions on the Susitna River from the Parks Hwy Bridge to Watana Creek, November 29 - December 12, 1980.
15-18 —	Summary of ice conditions on the Susitna River from the Parks Hwy. Bridge to the Indian River, April 23 - May 8, 1981.

SUMMARY

The river ice conditions observed through the winter of 1980-1981 on the Susitna River are summarized in this report to provide description and data needed in further studies of the feasibility of hydropower development on the river. Emphasis in the ice studies was placed on the river reach from Talkeetna to Portage Creek since it was felt this reach would be most affected by proposed project development.

Climate conditions in the Susitna Basin varied significantly from normal during the study period, influencing the processes of ice cover formation and breakup on the river. In early December, as the ice cover was forming on the Susitna, air temperatures were well below normal. This was followed by unusually warm air temperatures in January after the ice cover had formed over the length of the river. During these early winter months, precipitation was low. Snow survey data showed that the snowpack in the Susitna Basin was 30-50% below normal through January. The combination of these factors resulted in an average ice thickness of 2.5 feet on the Susitna River at Gold Creek in January, close to the historical average at that site.

Beginning of the freezeup process on the Susitna River could be given as October 11 & 12 when frazil ice was first observed flowing in the river and water temperatures dropped to 32°F. However, formation of an ice cover did not begin until mid November. At that time an ice cover was forming on the river upstream from the confluence of Watana Creek. On November 11, the ice cover extended approximately 6 miles above Watana Creek.

In the river downstream of Devil Canyon, an ice cover did not begin to develop until early December. On November 29, an ice bridge was observed in the Susitna River at Talkeetna, but the river upstream to Portage Creek had not begun forming an ice cover.

However, on December 1, the Susitna - Chulitna confluence was bridged and an ice cover extended approximately six miles upstream on the Susitna. Over the next two weeks, ice cover growth progressed at an average rate of 2.7 miles per day in the river between the confluence and Portage Creek. The ice cover formation process raised the water level 2 to 4 feet through this reach.

By December 15, the river was ice covered from the confluence upstream into Devil Canyon. Open water persisted in several turbulent reaches from Devil Canyon up to Devil Creek through the month of December. Throughout the length of the river,

several open leads persisted through the winter. Some of these were velocity leads in the main channel thalweg, others seemed related to groundwater inflow into the river.

The cover began to deteriorate in March due to unusually warm air temperatures. There was no significant precipitation during early spring to increase runoff in the watershed. Therefore, river discharge did not increase sufficiently to create strong forces on the ice cover and initiate breakup. Instead, the ice began to disintegrate in place with long open leads developing through the length of the river. An early breakup was predicted for the Susitna River. A return to near normal air temperatures in April and May slowed the breakup processes occurring in the basin.

By May 1, there were obvious signs that the ice had undergone first movement. Over the next week, condition of the ice cover deteriorated. Ice jams formed at several locations between Talkeetna and Portage Creek as the ice cover broke and began moving downstream. However, breakup was relatively mild due to the minimal to nonexistent snowpack left in the basin by the end of April and the deteriorating condition of the river ice. There were no major changes in the river channel configuration on significant scouring of the river banks due to ice movement. Scarring of trees by ice movement was noticed in a few locations, most dramatically in the vicinity of Cross Section 7, after release of the ice jam at the confluence.

By May 9, the main channel from Talkeetna upstream was ice free, but remnant ice was stranded on shore or packed into side channels. Over the following weeks, rising water levels flushed out the remaining ice or it melted in place.

Overall, the timing of breakup on the Susitna was near normal based on limited historical records.

1 - INTRODUCTION

This report provides a summary of freezeup, winter and breakup ice observations carried out by R&M Consultants, Inc. during the winter of 1980-81 on the Susitna River and a review of limited historical records on river ice conditions.

1.1 - Field Study

The field program was designed to provide description and data needed in analyses and assessment of hydroelectric development in the Upper Susitna River on ice cover and water level regime downstream of the proposed project site. Emphasis in field studies was placed on the river downstream from Devil Canyon to Talkeetna, since it was felt that this reach would be most affected by project development.

Observations and measurements made in the field basically included the following:

- nature and timing of ice cover development
- field documentation and interpretation of freeze-up processes
- measurement of various hydraulic parameters at critical sections
- documentation of winter ice cover conditions
- Field documentation and interpretation of ice cover deterioration during the spring, including location and nature of ice jams

Supporting data on water temperatures, climate records from Talkeetna, snow pack throughout the Susitna Basin and streamflow at Gold Creek during key times of the year are also included.

1.2 - Review of Available Information

Very limited records are available for the Susitna River basin relating to river ice regime. However, several agencies were very helpful in gathering the available data, especially the Alaska Railroad, National Weather Service River Forecast Center and the U.S. Geological Survey Water Resources Division.

The data provided are presented in various tables and appendices within the report and provide comparison of the nature of freezeup and breakup on the Susitna River in the past with events observed during the winter of 1980-81.

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2 - CLIMATE CONDITIONS DURING THE WINTER OF 1980-81 FOR SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA

Climate conditions in Southcentral Alaska during the winter of 1980-81 varied dramatically from normal, influencing rates of ice cover development during freezeup and the nature of breakup on the Susitna River.

2.1 - Air Temperatures

Figure 2.1 shows the average monthly air temperatures at Talkeetna for October 1980 to May 1981 versus the historical averages at Talkeetna. The data for this table were taken from NOAA reports which are included as Attachment A.

Freezeup: The most notable deviations in air temperatures occurred during December and January. During the key period of ice cover formation on the Susitna River in early December average air temperatures were more than 13 degrees below normal at Talkeetna. This would tend to accelerate the formation of an ice cover on the Susitna River. Daily readings of maximum and minimum air temperatures at Talkeetna are included in Attachment A.

The below-normal December temperatures were followed by unusually warm air temperatures during January which reduced the lower elevation snowpack to a minimum in most of the southcentral region. Above average streamflow at Gold Creek also reflects the warmer air temperatures and runoff from melting of the early winter snowpack.

More detailed discussion of the influence of air temperatures on the freezeup process and winter conditions is included in following sections.

Breakup: In the spring, warmer-than-normal air temperatures during March with no substantial precipitation resulted in a gradual decrease in the already low snowpack for the Lower Susitna Valley, reducing the potential for a severe breakup on the Susitna River. During late March, the NWS predicted breakup one to three weeks earlier than usual.

Air temperatures returned to nearly normal for April and May resulting in a return to near normal timing for breakup on the Susitna River.

2.2 - Precipitation

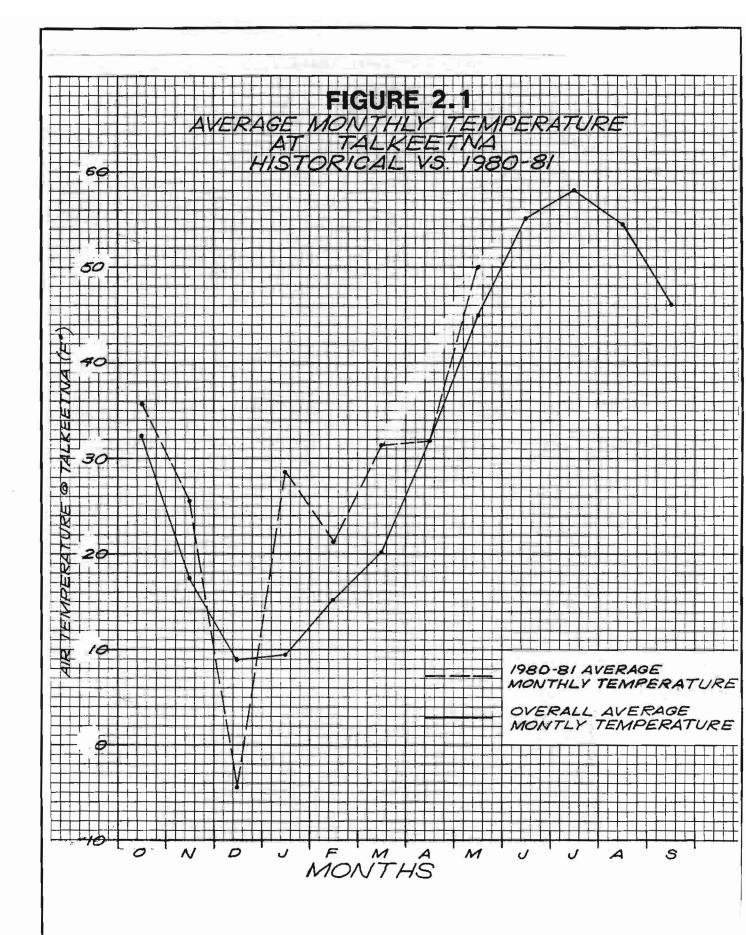
Early winter was unusually dry in the Susitna Valley area. Precipitation records at Talkeetna from the National Weather Service show precipitation at 85% of normal for October, 60% of normal for November and approximately 33% of normal for December.

Snow survey data from the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) shows a continuation of this trend through January. Many snow courses in the Southcentral area showed a new minimum snow depth. Precipitation was 20-40% below normal in the region and unusually warm air temperatures during the month reduced snowpack at lower elevations to 50% below normal. High elevation sites in the Susitna Basin were closer to normal, with overall snowpack in the Upper Susitna about 30% below normal.

Snowfall during February and March was normal based on SCS records. However, snowpack in the Lower Susitna Basin and valley bottoms of the Upper Susitna Basin remained well below average. The snowpack approached normal with increased elevation. Unusually warm air temperatures during March further reduced the snowpack. Valley floors and lower elevation sites showed very lean to nonexistent snow cover by the end of March.

South of the Alaska Range, precipitiation during April was one-fourth to one-half the normal amount. By the end of April, the snowpack below 3,000 feet was gone or rapidly melting.

Overall, snowpack at the lower elevation sites and on the valley floors in the upper basin was 40-70% of normal. Portions of the Talkeetna and Alaska Ranges were near average, but the rest, especially the western portion of the Talkeetna Mountains, were well below average for the year.



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3 - ICE THICKNESS

Ice thickness measurements were carried out through the winter at numerous sites from Chase to Vee Canyon often in connection with winter discharge measurements or river channel cross section surveying.

Table 3.1 lists results from field measurements made by R&M Consultants, Inc. during the winter of 1980-81. At each site, average ice thickness was calculated from field notes and maximum and minimum thicknesses were listed to indicate the range of values observed. Where available, comments on the characteristics of the ice were included.

Ice thicknesses at Gold Creek since 1950, as reported by Bilello (1980) are shown in Table 3.2. Records at this site are most complete and allow best comparison of historical ice thicknesses with observed values for 1981. January and February measurements of maximum and minimum thicknesses for 1981 appear to be below the historical average for that time of year. Unusually warm January temperatures slowed the ice growth at Gold Creek.

An additional table extracted from Bilello (1980), Table 3.3, shows ice thickness through the winter months on the Susitna River at Talkeetna and Trapper Creek from 1961 to 1972. Though we have no comparative ice thicknesses for the winter of 1980-81 at Talkeetna, dates for first ice, freeze over of the channel or breakup of the ice cover can be used along with climatic and streamflow data to make comparisons with timing of similar events for the winter of 1980-81, and expected rates of ice cover thickening and deterioration.

TABLE 3.1 SUSITNA RIVER ICE THICKNESS

		River	lce	Thickness	(ft.)	Number of	Snow Cover on Ice	~
Site Location	Date	<u>Width</u>	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Observations	(ft.)	Comments
Vee Canyon	1-13-81	353	6.3 *	10.0	3.1	11		3 holes drilled with ice 10 feet thick, auger not long enough to penetrate ice cover. Several overflow layers.
Deadman Creek CSR (URX 101)	2-27-81 4 - 4-81	327 366 410	6.1 1.6 4.1	6.3 2.6 4.4	6.0 0.8 3.8	3 4 6	0.7	Right channel Right channel Left channel
URX 102	3-4-81	313	2.3	3.1	1.8	6		
URX 103	3-4-81	1370	2.5	4.6	1.0	16		
URX 104	3-5-81	616	4.1	5.8	2.0	10		
URX 105	3-5-81	417	2.9	4.6	0.2	9		
URX 106	(3-26-81) 3-6-81	431	2.5	5.8	1.4	9		
Watana Dam	2-27-81	165	4.5	5.4	3.5	6	0.5	
CSR URX 107	3-6-81	290	4.7	5.6	2.3	8		
Watana Damsite URX-107A	2-27 - 81 3-6-81	160 423	4.4 4.0	5.0 4.8	4.3 1.4	3 10	0.5	Significant dip in ice at center

^{*} Assumed ice thickness of 10.0 feet for three center holes in channel to calculate average.

TABLE 3.1 (Continued)

	Site Location	_Date	River <u>Width</u>	Ice Average	Thickness ((ft.) <u>Minimum</u>	Number of Observations	Snow Cover on Ice (ft.)	Comments
	URX-108	3-7-81	382	3.8	5.5	1.2	9		
	URX-108A	3-7-81	435	3.8	4.5	2.5	10		
	W.Q. Monitor	2-24-81	460	4.4	5.2	3.6	4	0.6	
	URX-109	3-7-81	605	3.8	4.8	2.5	10		Ice predominantly black ice (80%, 90%)
	URX-110	3-8-81	168	2.9	4.7	0.3	4		Left channel, frozen to the bed,
		3-8-81	340	2.8	4.0	0.4	8		all black ice Center channel strong flow
ن ا		3-8-81 3-8-81	238	2.6 2.75	4.1	0.4	6		underpressure along left side Right channel Overall average ice thickness
	Watana Streamgage (URX-111)	4-1-81	400	3.0	4.2	2.1	16		
	URX-112	3-8-81	260	1.8	3.5	0	7		Open lead 80' from R/B, 20' wide
	URX-113	3-9-81	464	4.3	5.2	3.3	10		
	URX-114	3-9-81 3-9-81	336 512	2.9 3.7	4.0 4.7	0.4 2.5	7 9		Left channel, low flow Right channel = Main channel Two small side channels run on far sides of floodplain
	URX-115	3-10-81	502	4.0	4.7	2.5	10		Average snowice = 0.81, rest black ice, flow under pressure along L/B

3-3

TABLE 3.1 (Continued)

Site Location	Date	River Width	Ice Average	Thickness Maximum	(ft.) Minimum	Number of Observations	Snow Cover on Ice (ft.)	Comments
URX-116	3-11-81	408	4.3	6.8	1.3	9		
URX-117	3-11-81	638	2.2	4.1	0.3	14		Gravel bar in mid-channel, thick ice along steep R/B
URX-118	3-11-81	464	3.3	5.0	0.4	10		Main channel, average snow
	3-11-81	173	1.2	1.8	0.2	3		ice = 0.5'
URX-119	3-12-81	507	3.3	5.1	2.0	10		Maximum thickness along steep R/B
URX-120	3-12-81	513	2.4	4.2	0.3	10		Average snow ice = 0.5'
Near Devil Creek URX-121	3-13-81	351	1.8	3.9	0.2	6		
Upper D.C. CSR	3-5-81	202	3.1	3.2	3.0	3	0.3	
Devil Canyon	4-13	14.6		23.0				Ice shelf-not ice cover thickness, see R&M preliminary study
Portage Creek	3-5-81	166	3.0	3.7	2.4	7	1.0	
Gold Creek	12-12-80	350						ice cover formed through this reach
	1-14-81	340	2.5	3.1	2.1	13		
	2-27-81	311	2.9	3.2	2.3	6	1.1	Ice very soft, open water and slush along L/B
	URX-116 URX-117 URX-118 URX-119 URX-120 Near Devil Creek URX-121 Upper D.C. CSR Devil Canyon Portage Creek	URX-116 URX-117 3-11-81 URX-118 3-11-81 3-11-81 URX-119 3-12-81 URX-120 Near Devil Creek URX-121 Upper D.C. CSR 3-5-81 Devil Canyon 4-13 Portage Creek 12-12-80 1-14-81	Site Location Date Width URX-116 3-11-81 408 URX-117 3-11-81 638 URX-118 3-11-81 464 3-11-81 173 URX-119 3-12-81 507 URX-120 3-12-81 513 Near Devil Creek URX-121 3-13-81 351 Upper D.C. CSR 3-5-81 202 Devil Canyon 4-13 14.6 Portage Creek 3-5-81 166 Gold Creek 12-12-80 350 1-14-81 340	Site Location Date Width Average URX-116 3-11-81 408 4.3 URX-117 3-11-81 638 2.2 URX-118 3-11-81 464 3.3 3-11-81 173 1.2 URX-119 3-12-81 507 3.3 URX-120 3-12-81 513 2.4 Near Devil Creek URX-121 3-13-81 351 1.8 Upper D.C. CSR 3-5-81 202 3.1 Devil Canyon 4-13 14.6 3.0 Portage Creek 3-5-81 166 3.0 Gold Creek 12-12-80 350 350 1-14-81 340 2.5	Site Location Date Width Average Maximum URX-116 3-11-81 408 4.3 6.8 URX-117 3-11-81 638 2.2 4.1 URX-118 3-11-81 464 3.3 5.0 3-11-81 173 1.2 1.8 URX-119 3-12-81 507 3.3 5.1 URX-120 3-12-81 513 2.4 4.2 Near Devil Creek URX-121 3-13-81 351 1.8 3.9 Upper D.C. CSR 3-5-81 202 3.1 3.2 Devil Canyon 4-13 14.6 23.0 Portage Creek 3-5-81 166 3.0 3.7 Gold Creek 12-12-80 350 350	Site Location Date Width Average Maximum Minimum URX-116 3-11-81 408 4.3 6.8 1.3 URX-117 3-11-81 638 2.2 4.1 0.3 URX-118 3-11-81 464 3.3 5.0 0.4 3-11-81 173 1.2 1.8 0.2 URX-119 3-12-81 507 3.3 5.1 2.0 URX-120 3-12-81 513 2.4 4.2 0.3 Near Devil Creek URX-121 3-13-81 351 1.8 3.9 0.2 Upper D.C. CSR 3-5-81 202 3.1 3.2 3.0 Devil Canyon 4-13 14.6 23.0 Portage Creek 3-5-81 166 3.0 3.7 2.4 Gold Creek 12-12-80 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350	Site Location Date Width Average Maximum Minimum Observations URX-116 3-11-81 408 4.3 6.8 1.3 9 URX-117 3-11-81 638 2.2 4.1 0.3 14 URX-118 3-11-81 464 3.3 5.0 0.4 10 3-11-81 173 1.2 1.8 0.2 3 URX-119 3-12-81 507 3.3 5.1 2.0 10 URX-120 3-12-81 513 2.4 4.2 0.3 10 Near Devil Creek URX-121 3-13-81 351 1.8 3.9 0.2 6 Upper D.C. CSR 3-5-81 202 3.1 3.2 3.0 3 Devil Canyon 4-13 14.6 23.0 3.7 2.4 7 Gold Creek 12-12-80 350 3.1 2.1 13	Number of Observation Site Location Date Width Average Maximum Minimum Observations Office (ft.)

TABLE 3.1 (Continued)

Site Location	Date	River Width	lce Average	Thickness Maximum	(ft.) Minimum	Number of Observations	Cover on Ice (ft.)	Comments
Sherman CSR	3-5-81	525	2.4	2.7	2.1	3	2.9	Holes drilled 1200' D/S from crest gage
Curry CSR LRX-24	2-27-81	400	2.7	3.7	1.8	7	1.8	
Chase CSR LRX-9	3-5-81	460	3.7	4.4	2.5	3	2.5	

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TABLE 3.2
ICE THICKNESS
HISTORIC RECORD AT GOLD CREEK AND CANTWELL

Site Location	Date	River <u>Width</u>	Ice Average	Thickness Maximum	(ft.) <u>Minimum</u>	Number of Observations	Snow Cover on Ice (ft.)	Comments
Gold Creek	3-18-50	210		3.9	2.1			
	12-28-50	80		3.2	1.3			
	2-21-51	95		4.2	2.1			
	4-1-52	360		4.2	1.9			
	3-18-53	332		3.9	1.1			
~	12-19-53	299		3.4	<u>0.4</u> *			
ယ တ	2-11-54	472		4.6	2.0			
	3-30-54	424		4.8	3.4			
	4-24-55	360		4.3	1.6			
	1-5-56	155		4.6	1.9			
	4-17-56	130		4.1	1.5			
	3-15-61	310		4.0	1.5			
	1-4-63	-		3.1	2.3			
	2-20-63	-		4.6	3.0			
	4-5-63	220		<u>5.7</u> *	3.4		4	
	12-23-63	-		3.4	1.5			

 $[\]star$ Historical maximum and minimum ice thicknesses

TABLE 3.2 (Continued)

_Site_Location	Date	River <u>Width</u>	lce Average	Thickness Maximum	(ft.) Minimum	Number of Observations	Snow Cover on Ice (ft.)	Comments
Gold Creek (Continued)	2-19-64	270		3.7	1.8			
	1-12-65	170		3.8	1.6			
	1-19-67	130		2.8	2.3			
	4-8-67	155		3.9	2.7			
	4-15-69	582		4.2	1.6			
	4~1~70	290		3.8	2.5			
	1-14-81	340	2.5	3.1	2.1	13		
3 - 7	2-27-81	311	2.9	3.2	2.3	6	1.1	

TABLE 3.2 (Continued)

		River	Ice	Thickness	(ft.)	Number of	Snow Cover on Ice	
Site Location	Date	Width	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Observations	(ft.)	Comments
Cantwell	4-10-62	320		4.7	0.6			Site assumed to be USGS sampling site "Susitna River near Cantwell".
	1-7-63			3.8	1.3			near Curtivett .
	2-19-63			4.0	1.5			
	4-4-63	220		3.2	1.8			
	5-2-63	290		2.7	2.1			
	12-23-63	100		3.2	1.1			
	3-12-64	220		4.3	2.6			
	2-8-65	250		4.2	2.7			
	1-21-67	280		5.3	3.0			
	3-28-67	80		5.2	2.3			
	3~23-70	212		4.2	3.1			
	1-13-81	353	6.3	10.0	3.1			¹ ₂ Mile D/S of USGS cableway. Measure by R&M.

River width determination not explained in table or text

TABLE 3.3 HISTORIC RECORDS OF ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS ON THE SUSITNA RIVER AT TALKEETNA **

TALKEETIA Measurements made on Susitna River

Date Thickness (inches)	1062-1063 Thickness (inches)	10/3-1064 Thickness (inches)
Date Thickness (inches) Oct. 2 Shore ice Nov. 2t 8.0 Dec. 26 23.0 Jan. 30 32.0 Feb. 27 32.0 Mar. 27 25.0 Apr. 3 22.0 Apr. 10 18.0 Apr. 30 Channel open	1065-1956 Thickness (inches)	1966-1967 Thickness (inches)
*	TRAPPER'S CUMMI Heasurements made on Susiting River	
1967-1968	Nov. 20 Tee Jaming Dec. 5 4.0 Dec. 20 24.0 Feb. 1 30.0 Feb. 22 33.5 Mar. 20 24.0 Apr. 10 16.0 Apr. 20 Ice breaking up	1969-1970 2.0
1970-1971 Thickness (inches) Thickness (inche	1071-1972 Thickness (Inches) 1000 10	Date Thickness (inches)

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4 - CHRONOLOGY OF FREEZEUP AND BREAKUP EVENTS ON THE SUSITNA RIVER

4.1 - Freezeup

(a) Review of Historical Data

Limited information has been found on the nature and timing of freezeup processes for the Susitna River. Based on conversations with personnel from the Alaska Railroad, over the past 20 years there has been no serious flooding or ice jamming related to ice cover development on the Susitna River. As a result, they have kept no records of first occurrence of frazil ice in the river or dates for ice cover formation at key locations. However, the USGS - Water Resources Division has provided freezeup dates for selected sites in the Susitna Basin based on field observations over the past few years. These are listed in Table 4.1. The range of dates note only the first occurrence of ice at gaging stations and may not truly reflect the ice regime within a particular river reach.

Table 3.3 showing ice thickness measurements from the Susitna River at Talkeetna and Trapper Creek gives further definition to the timing of certain freezup events.

No other information pertaining directly to freezeup processes for the Susitna River has been found.

(b) 1980 Freezeup

In conjunction with ongoing river channel surveys during the Fall of 1980, records were kept on changes in water temperature for the Talkeetna and Susitna Rivers, growth of shore ice, occurrence of anchor ice and first appearance of frazil ice in the river below Devil Canyon.

On October 11, frazil ice was first observed in the Susitna River. By early afternoon, the leading edge of frazil ice reached as far as River Mile 112. Areal coverage was 5-10% overall, with concentration of frazil flowing in the main channel thalweg. The small slush floes were of relatively low density, lacking any cohesive strength.

Farther upstream, in the vicinity of Gold Creek, areal coverage of frazil ice in the main channel was estimated to be 40%, again with ice concentrated in the main channel thalweg. In this reach, ice accumulated into larger floes up to 5 feet long, which appeared to be more buoyant due to thickening of the sluch floes. It appeared that frazil was being generated primarily through Devil Canyon and transported downstream in the main channel.

Table 4.2 shows water temperatures measured along the Susitna and Talkeetna Rivers during the early stages of freezeup. Note, that on October 11th water temperatures of 34°F were recorded in the Susitna River at Talkeetna and near LRX-16 (RM 112.3) where frazil was observed in the afternoon.

The following morning, October 12, the frazil ice front on the Susitna had reached Talkeetna, where water temperatures now measured 32°F.

At this time, there were no signs of frazil or shore ice developing in the Chulitna or Talkeetna Rivers. Both appeared totally ice free.

By late afternoon on October 12th, the leading front of frazil ice was approximately 5 miles above the Kashwitna River confluence (approximately RM 66). Frazil ice was flowing in the Yentna River, but no ice was observed in the Deshka (Kroto Creek).

Frazil ice coverage in the main channel of the Susitna averaged 30% in the river above Talkeetna. Floes were beginning to accumulate at natural constrictions and in low velocity areas. Shore ice was also beginning to form in the quiet-water areas, but there was no significant constriction of the main channel due to shore ice growth.

The following day, October 13th, first frazil ice was observed in the Talkeetna River, but there was still no sign of frazil ice flowing in the Chulitna River. Ice floes in the Susitna River above the Chulitna-Susitna confluence were more concentrated, with coverage in the main channel estimated at 80%. Size of the floes varied from 2-5 feet in diameter through more turbulent reaches to 50-100 feet long in the constrictions below Curry and Portage Creek confluence. Shore ice growth was beginning to constrict the main channel in low velocity areas and to block the entrances of some side channels thereby restricting flow. Thin ice cover had formed on some quiet-water sloughs and side channels. Tributaries upstream from the Susitna-Chulitna confluence showed no signs of flowing frazil ice.

For the rest of October, climatic conditions in the Susitna Valley caused daily variations in the concentration and strength of ice floes in the Susitna River. Shore ice growth continued to restrict flow in the main channel and block the entrance and exit to many side channels. These side channels were also beginning to form an ice cover.

On October 31st, anchor ice was first observed in the river near Sherman. The ice accumulated in masses 3-4 inches thick over 50% of the cobble bed in the near-shore area. Anchor ice was still present in water depths of 4 feet up to 30 feet from shore in the main channel. On contact, the ice masses broke into small platy pieces, very unlike the frazil "discoids" found flowing at or near the surface. It should also be noted here that during a check of water temperatures near shore, the velocity along the bottom was zero or very close to zero, but 6 inches off the bed water velocity picked up noticeably. The water temperatures near shore in 2 feet of water were uniform throughout at 32°F. Ice on the river bed may have been initiated by ice floes scraping over the bed leaving frazil particles adhering to the cobbles or turbulance put frazil particules into suspension allowing them to contact the supercooled cobbles.

At the same time anchor ice was observed in the river between Talkeetna and Portage Creek, ice bridges were observed through Devil Canyon and upstream to Devil Creek. Plates 5-7 show the locations for these ice bridges as of October 31 - November 1st.

By mid-November, anchor ice could be clearly seen along the length of the river from Talkeetna to Portage Creek. In the main channel, ice appeared to be concentrated in the deeper parts of the channel, but shallow, high velocity areas also had anchor ice formed over 50-70% of the bed. Spring-fed side channels showed no signs of anchor ice formation.

The ice bridges between Devil Canyon and Devil Creek were still in place and several new bridges had formed near Tsusena and Watana Creeks. The most significant new bridge developed just above Watana Creek confluence. The ice cover formation progressed approximately 6 miles upstream by November 13th. Frazil was accumulating at the upstream edge of the ice cover, not being carried under the ice. Therefore, the Froude number at the upstream edge was assumed to be less than 0.08.

No ice bridges existed below Portage Creek by mid-November but through constricted reaches slush floes were compressed and completely covered the river surface. Apparent lack of cohesion in the ice prevented formation of ice bridges. The most noticeable channel constrictions occurred just upstream of Curry between cross-sections 24 & 25, at cross-section 29, at the bedrock outcrop below cross-section 31, just upstream of Sherman and at the rock point near LRX-43.

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On November 11th, at the channel constriction below the Gold Creek bridge (near LRX-43), frazil ice was observed being carried underneath the shore ice and reappearing downstream. Moving ice floes covered approximately 60% of the open channel upstream of the bridge, with average thickness of 0.5 foot. Under these conditions the Froude number was assumed to be greater than 0.12.

Plates 1-4 give more description of river ice conditions for the river between Talkeetna and Portage Creek during October and the first part of November. Air temperature and precipitation data corresponding to this time period are included in Attachments A & B.

During reconnaissance of the river downstream from Talkeetna on November 13th, periodic bridging and open water were observed. This discontinuous ice cover development was most obvious in the more braided reaches, such as through the Delta Islands. At single channel reaches in the lower river frazil slush accumulated to 100% coverage, but the slush blanket did not consolidate and form ice bridges. Most of the tributaries below Talkeetna had formed ice covers near the confluence by mid-November.

The next detailed reconnaissance of ice conditions on the Susitna River was carried out on November 29th. Plates 8-14 document observations made as the ice cover formation progressed upstream from November 29th through December.

In the lower river, the leading edge of the ice cover was observed approximately 8.4 miles below the Parks Highway Bridge at river mile 75.5. Upstream from the bridge to Talkeetna, flow was confined to a the main channel which meandered between the east and west sides of the floodplain. Other channels were either ice covered or dry.

At Talkeetna an ice bridge was observed across the main channel (see Plate 8) on November 29. No signs of staging were evident upstream of the ice bridge because the far west channel provided flow and frazil ice relief.

Frazil ice coverage in the Talkeetna River was 40-50%, with most flow through the north channel. There was no sign of an ice cover forming in the Chulitna River near Talkeetna, with approximately 40% frazil ice coverage. The Susitna River at the confluence with the Chulitna showed 80-90% coverage of frazil slush ice, but the channel was still open.

On December 1, an ice bridge was observed across the Susitna River at the Susitna-Chulitna confluence, but the Chulitna River was still open. Evidence of a rise in water

level of 3 to 4 feet occurred between November 29 and the morning of December 1 upstream of the ice bridge.

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On December 3, ground and aerial inspection suggested that the following process occurred at the confluence. The ice cover progressed upstream in the main channel to where the Chulitna and Susitna waters meet. For the ice cover to enter the Susitna, thickening of the blanket raised the water level until hydraulics allowed upstream progression. After the cover stabilized in the Susitna, some unknown mechanism failed the cover leaving a relatively neat straight line where the Chulitna and Susitna waters meet, and the Chulitna carried the ice downstream. Following the failure, a drop in water level deposited ice floes on gravel bars and banks downstream from the confluence and the western channel remained open. At LRX-3, a 3-foot drop in water level was field measured, with a maximum freezeup water elevation of 345.4 feet. Considerable frazil pancake ice and shore ice were pushed up and deposited on the bank. Upstream from this point, the ice cover progressed by a process of juxtaposition.

On December 1st, no other ice bridges closed the channel between the leading edge of the ice cover at river mile 104.3 and Portage Creek. At several channel constrictions, the frazil blanket covered 100% of the river, but floes were not stationary.

Over the next two weeks the progression of the ice cover between the confluences and Gold Creek was monitored to determine the rate of ice cover growth upstream. Figure 4.1 gives a graphical picture of ice cover advance during early December. Table 4.3 lists dates, times and observed locations of the leading edge of the ice cover used to create Figure 4.1. The average rate of ice cover growth was 2.7 miles per day. Overall, there was little observed variation from this rate. It is important to note here that during ice cover formation climate data from Talkeetna showed air temperatures to be far below normal which would tend to accelerate the rate of ice cover growth. Streamflow records from Gold Creek are not available for this same time frame. However, average monthly flow for November and January listed in Appendix B, were above normal.

<u>December 2, 1980</u> - On December 2 and 3, field observations and measurements were made at the ice cover leading edge near Chase. Figure 4.2 is a plot of water surface profiles at Chase during ice cover formation and Table 4.4 tabulates the field measurements.

On December 2nd, the leading edge of the ice cover was below LRX-12. Downstream from the leading edge there were a few open leads where water was flowing over ice frozen fast to the bed. It appeared that the shore ice had been lifted up as the water level rose during ice cover formation and was repositioned and deposited as the water level decreased. Average ice thickness in the center of the channel was estimated to be 2 or 3 feet consisting of a slush blanket matrix filled with water and solid ice.

Upstream from the leading edge, the water level was obviously rising and velocity of the oncoming frazil ice floes slowed to zero as new ice was added to the leading edge near LRX-12.

At LRX-13, width of open water was 100 to 125 feet and the edge of shore ice was approximately 80 feet from the toe of the right bank. The shore ice was heavily buttered in this constricted reach. Elevation difference from the top of buttered ice to the water surface was up to 1.5 feet. Depth of water at the edge of shore ice was 5.4 feet. The open water channel was filled with nearly 100% coverage of frazil ice moving at a velocity of approximately 2 feet per second. The thickness of the frazil ice blanket varied, but was approximately one foot thick near the shore where it was being compressed and thickened. Observing open voids away from the edge, the frazil blanket appeared to have an average thickness of 6 inches.

<u>December 3, 1980</u> - The following day water surface elevations were again taken at LRX-12 and 13 after the ice cover had solidified through this reach. Table 4.4 shows that the water level rose 3.3 feet in approximately 24 hours at LRX-13 as the ice cover formed, with no signs of dramatic staging or disruption of shore ice.

The new leading edge at 10:30 a.m. on December 3rd was at LRX-17, the upstream tip of the island at approximately river mile 112.7. Upstream, ice movement was only ½ to ½ foot per second. As ice floes were being added to the leading edge, they exerted sufficient force on the slush blanket to form pressure ridges which thickened the blanket. Though variable, an average of 4 to 6 inches of slush ice showed above the water surface.

Downstream 100 feet from the LRX-17 there was no movement in the frazil slush blanket. A little further downstream, in the area of LRX-16, the ice was also stationary. Here the slush blanket was buoyed up so that 4 to 6 inches of ice showed above the water surface. Along shore, ice had been lifted up and pushed down the shoreline, forming pressure ridges.

By 11:00 am, the leading edge had advanced to river mile 112.9 just below LRX-18. At this cross section, ice was moving at less than & foot per second, wedging itself into the channel, compressing and thickening the slush blanket. water level was rising noticeably at this time. As staging occurred, water began spilling into the right (west) channel downstream at the island, which had previously been dry. Frazil ice being carried under the ice cover also began flowing into the right channel as the water level in this channel rose. Floes accumulated downstream where the split channels rejoined. Ice cover at the downstream end of the island in the main channel had thickened so that new ice floes were not carried underneath the existing ice cover. Instead, an ice cover in the right channel gradually thickened and extended upstream around the island until it formed a continuous ice through the reach of divided flow Cross-section 18. This seemed to be the normal process for ice cover formation through divided flow reaches. The icecover formed in the main channel blocking the entrance and exit to side channels. As the water level rose during ice cover devlopment, water and frazil ice began flowing into the previously dry side channels. Upstream growth of the ice cover in the main channel was slowed until frazil ice floes accumulated and thickened into an ice cover through the side channel. Once an ice cover had formed and thickened in all the major channels, frazil ice floes began accumulating at the leading edge of the ice cover instead of being carried underneath and the ice cover growth began again upstream through the main channel.

Continuing upstream from the leading edge of the ice cover there appeared to be little change in the ice conditions along the river through Devil Canyon. However, from Tsusena Creek upstream, the channel was severely constricted by shore and anchor ice growth. At Watana Creek, an ice cover had formed which extended upstream to approximately 3 miles above the Kosina Creek confluence by the afternoon of December 3rd. At a few sites there was water spilling into side channels, indicating a rise in water level. However, the exact change in water level during ice cover formation through this reach was unknown.

On the morning of December 3rd, a continuous ice cover had advanced in the lower river as far as river mile 86, just above the Parks Highway Bridge. There was no evidence of unusual staging as the ice cover advanced through this reach. However, the water level had risen enough to flood some of the shallow gravel bars, especially on the north side of the bridge. In open leads downstream of the leading edge no frazil was emerging. Upstream of the leading edge, an ice bridge was forming through a reach severely constricted by

shore ice. Plate 8 shows the location of the leading edge of the ice cover and the position of the new ice bridge upstream.

From the ice bridge upstream to Talkeetna, a single open channel meandered between the east and west sides of the floodplain. This reach of the river remained relatively unchanged over the next few days. Shallow, high-velocity areas caused larger floes to be broken up and hindered formation of an ice cover on the river.

December 4 & 5, 1980 - In the river above the Chulitna-Susitna confluence, the ice cover continued to grow upstream at a rate of approximately 2.7 miles per day. The leading edge of ice was observed at river mile 115.9 on the morning of December 4th and at river mile 118.8 the following day. No water surface measurements were taken, but it appeared the water level had risen during ice cover formation. Pooled water was observed on top of the ice below the leading edge.

At several sites upstream, frazil slush floes covered 100% of the open channel. These sites were generally locations where natural constrictions such as bedrock outcrops or extensive shore ice hindered flow and caused ice floes to accumulate. Plate 10 shows locations of potential ice bridges due to channel constriction and frazil ice accumulation, as observed on December 4th and 5th. All of these places had the potential to bridge over under proper conditions, but no bridges formed as the ice cover progressed upstream from Talkeetna to Portage Creek.

Upstream of Portage Creek, two small ice bridges had formed between the upstream edge of an older, larger ice bridge and Devil Creek. Other than these new bridges, there appeared to be little change in ice conditions for the upper river.

December 8, 1980 - The next reconnaissance trip for ice observations was carried out on December 8th. By this time, the ice cover in the river below Talkeetna had progressed as far as river mile 93.5. Above this, there was still a single open channel flowing to the Chulitna River.

In the middle river, above the Susitna-Chulitna confluence, the leading edge of the ice cover was observed at river mile 126.35. Downstream of the leading edge, at LRX-29 where the channel was constricted, frazil slush filled the channel. Shear lines or buttering were strongly developed along the left bank at the contact between shore ice and frazil slush. At the time of the survey, the water level was obviously rising through the reach. Water was beginning to spill into side channels farther downstream. Also, after the

initial water surface measurement was taken at LRX-29, ice along shore began shifting, being buoyed up by the rising water level. The drag force from flowing water and ice pressure initiated movement of ice floes in the channel. Movement continued for ten minutes, with ice floe velocities of approximately 2 feet per second. After movement stopped, the water level was slightly lower than it had been prior to movement at the cross section. However, the side channels farther downstream appeared to be flowing more strongly than prior to ice movement. Also, at LRX-28, water was flowing

When a final check at 12:45 pm was made of the water surface elevation at LRX-29, the water level had risen eight-tenths of a foot from the initial reading at 10:00 am and appeared to still be rising.

over 20-30% of the ice surface in the channel.

Field measurements of water surface elevations made on December 8th upstream and downstream of the leading edge were plotted with the water surface profile measured in early November to show the effects of ice cover formation on water levels through that reach. Figure 4.3 and Table 4.5 summarize the measurements which were made.

December 12, 1980 - The final reconnaissance trip for freezeup observations was conducted on December 12th. The ice cover extended as far upstream as Gold Creek. Within three hours, from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., the ice cover advanced from river mile 136.4 to 136.9, with no sign of dramatic change in water level upstream or downstream of the bridge.

As ice floes neared the leading edge of the ice cover their velocity visibly decreased. At 11:45 a.m., the surface velocity of the frazil slush in the channel at the bridge appeared to be zero. Water levels were slowly rising at this site. Farther upstream, at cross-section 47, velocity of ice floes were measured at 2.8 feet per second. Velocities at LRX-48 were 4.3 feet per second.

Over a two-hour period, the water level at cross-section 45 rose 0.8 foot. However, ice along shore was broken and tilted at sharp angles, indicating a greater rise in water level sometime prior to ice cover advance through this reach. Estimated maximum water surface elevations associated with the breakup of shore ice at LRX-45 and LRX-44 were 687.01 and 684.20 feet (MSL) respectively. These can be compared with water surface profiles shown in Figure 4.4 to give maximum apparent change in water levels in the vicinity of Gold Creek during ice cover formation.

Upstream of Gold Creek, there were no ice bridges in the channel until just below Portage Creek where a small bridge had formed on the upstream side of a constricted bend in the channel.

On December 15th, the ice cover extended upstream past Portage Creek and into Devil Canyon. On December 30th, the ice cover extended intermittantly through Devil Canyon upstream to 4 miles above Devil Creek. Open water persisted in several turbulent flow reaches. Further upstream there was a continuous ice cover with several open leads. Plate 12 shows the approximate extent of ice bridges and open water leads through this reach. Plates 15-18 show the location of open leads that persisted through the winter after formation of the ice cover. Most of these are velocity leads in the main channel thalweg.

4.2 - Breakup

(a) Review of Available Historical Records

The best information on the nature and timing of breakup of the ice cover on the Susitna River was obtained through the National Weather Service River Forecast Center and the Alaska Railroad.

Data from the Alaska Railroad

The table below lists breakup dates on the Susitna River from 1975 to 1980 based on observations by personnel from the Alaska Railroad. It also describes the nature of breakup and identifies specific problem sites.

Year	Dates	Description					
1975	May 12-15	Ice out by the 15th. Some minor flooding, no damage to track.					
1976	May 5-17	Washouts on the 5th on tracks in the vicinity of Curry from river miles 119.8 to 122. Washouts related to large jam extending from river mile 118.4 to 123 during the same time. Short stretch of track also lost downstream of LRX-30 at river miles 127.0 to 127.2. Heavy flooding of tracks in vicinity of LRX-18 and just upstream. Significant bank scouring and ice pushed up on tracks from LRX-13 (R.M. 110.4) to LRX-18 (R.M. 113.0). Ice out on the 17th.					

(Continued)

Year	Dates	Description
1977	May 16th	Ice out, some bank scouring, but no signif- icant damage.
1978	May 8-9	Some jams and flooding, minor damage. Ice on tracks at curve approximately river mile 109.6, below LRX-13.
1979	May 8	Gentle breakup, no flooding or damage to tracks.
1980	May 12-13	No flooding, ice and rocks pushed up on tracks at a few spots, no serious damage.

Overall, the Railroad has never had ice problems with the track from Sherman upstream to Gold Creek. The track is farther from the main channel of the Susitna and is higher above the river through that reach. However, flooding and damage to the tracks occur consistently in some reaches below Sherman. The track in the vicinity of LRX-30, where the river channel bends to the west, has been damaged often. Rock rip-rap has been dumped to retard active bank erosion during breakup along the far left bank.

Another section that appears vulnerable during breakup is that area below Curry from LRX-23 to below LRX-21. Ice jams of varying magnitude form through this reach nearly every year, causing flooding of the tracks or other damage.

Farther downstream, active bank erosion is threatening the tracks in the vicinity of LRX-20. Rip-rap has been dumped to prevent further erosion.

Rip-rap has also been dumped through the entire reach from LRX-18 to below LRX-13 along the left bank. This reach suffers nearly every year from flooding, ice on the tracks and scouring of the banks.

The sharp bend in the river channel between LRX 9 and 10 has also been the site of ice jams several times in the past. Water flooded the tracks and ice was pushed up on top of the banks, with some scouring occurring.

Data from National Weather Services (NWS) Records

Records from NWS observers are included in the following pages, showing breakup dates for the Susitna River at Talkeetna and Curry, and the Talkeetna River at Talkeetna. The records are not continuous, but help document the pattern of ice cover decay and breakup over the past twenty years.

The average dates listed on the Table 4.6 are based on an assumed key date of February 28. This date is used as a zero point. For each category on the table the difference in days between the key date and the observed date is added to the record total and divided by the number of years of record to figure the average date. For example, on Table 4.6, the date of last ice on the Susitna River at Talkeetna in 1971-72 was observed to be May 27th. This means last ice was observed 88 days past the key date of February 28th. To figure the average date, 88 days must be added to the running total which was 1,427 days in 1970-71. This gives a new total of 1,515 days up to and including 1971-72 which can be divided by the period of record (22 years) giving an average date 69 days past the key date of February 28, or an average date for last ice of May 8.

Based on these National Weather Service records, last ice in the Susitna River at Talkeetna for 1980/1981 matched the average date of May 8th.

(b) 1981 Breakup

The breakup process on any river begins in the spring as solar radiation and increasing air temperatures begin to melt the snowpack and cause river discharge to increase.

The rising water level puts pressure on the ice, causing fractures to develop in the ice cover. In addition, the solar radiation reduces the insulating snow cover on the ice and thermally degrades crystal bonds in the ice sheet (candling).

Gradual reduction of the low elevation snowpack in the Susitna Basin began earlier than usual in the spring of 1981 due to warmer than normal early spring air temperatures and cloud free days.

Breakup on the Susitna was predicted by the NWS to be one to two weeks early, based on these early climatic conditions.

There was no significant precipitation during early spring to increase runoff in the watershed. Therefore, river discharge did not increase sufficiently to create strong forces on the ice

cover and initiate breakup. Instead, the ice began to slowly disintegrate in place with long open leads developing through the length of the river.

A return to normal temperatures by April slowed the breakup processes occurring in the Susitna Basin, and predictions of timing for breakup returned to near normal. Also, breakup was expected to be very mild due to the minimal to non-existent snowpack left in the basin by the end of April and the deteriorating condition of the river ice.

Pre-breakup conditions observed during a reconnaissance trip on April 23rd are referenced on Plates 15 through 22. At that time, open leads were growing by ice calving off the lead perimeter. Ice floes would accumulate at the downstream end. No floes were observed being carried underneath the ice cover. There was also little evidence of rising water level increasing pressure on the ice cover.

By May 1st there were clear signs that the ice cover had undergone first movement. Ice accumulations were developing in several locations.

For the next few days changes in the character of ice accumulations and water levels along the river were monitored, especially at Gold Creek. Increased overflow on top of the ice and fracturing of the ice cover indicated that the water level was steadily rising during the first week of May. Open leads continued to grow and connect.

By May 3, the rise in water level and ice movement created ice jams upstream of the Parks Highway Bridge, above Curry where the channel bends sharply and begins to constrict, at LRX-29, above Sherman, downstream from the Gold Creek bridge near LRX-43, above the Indian River in the vicinity of LRX-51 and LRX-52, and upstream at a constriction in the channel through LRX-56 and LRX-57.

Plates 15 through 22 show the locations of these ice jams and trace their development during early May. Table 4.7 shows water surface elevations in the vicinity of these jams during the same period of time.

On the morning of May 4th, it was observed that most of the previous days ice jams had released and new jams reformed at several different sites.

The jam through the reach at LRX-56 and LRX-57 released sometime overnight, adding more ice and increasing pressure on the ice jam upstream from the Indian River. A sharp bedrock outcrop along the left valley wall at LRX-51 appeared

to be the principal factor holding the ice. The far right channel was acting as an overflow channel, conveying flow around the ice and relieving pressure on the jam. Flow in this channel increased noticeably with the addition of ice from upstream. It also appeared that the center of the ice jam had sagged due to a change in water level. Parallel shear lines could be traced through the ice jam along the boundaries of the main channel on May 4th. This apparent drop in water level may have been related to increased flow spilling into the far right channel or the release of the ice jam below Gold Creek.

Attachment B shows the USGS streamflow chart from Gold Creek during early May. Timing and maximum water surface elevations resulting from the jam which keyed at the rock point near LRX-43 can be easily read from the chart. On the morning of May 4th remnant ice was stacked up to 6 feet high along both shores upstream and downstream of the bridge. Average thickness of the ice chunks was three feet, but much of it was candled and easily broken apart.

From Gold Creek downstream, the main channel was free of ice accumulations until just below Sherman. Sometime during the night of May 3, the ice jam above Sherman released. Ice from that jam combined with upstream ice packed into the main channel through the reach just below Sherman. The ice jam key was located above a reach of shallow, turbulent flow near LRX-32, where the channel bed was extremely irregular. These features apparently instigated jamming. In this reach of divided flow, the left channel provided overflow relief, carrying flow around the ice so there was little effect on water levels upstream. This jam held in place until sometime during the night of May 7th, as the channel was clear of ice on the morning of May 8th.

The ice jam downstream of Curry released during the early morning hours of May 4th. The ice sheet that previously existed at Curry broke up and accumulated in the reach at LRX-21 and LRX-22.

Over the next few days water levels through the jam were measured along with water velocities and are shown on Table 4.7. Figure 4.5 graphically shows the water surface profiles based on field measurements. Water levels above the key of the jam dropped approximately 7 feet after the ice jam Prior to release of the jam, ice floes were forced up along the left bank during jam consolidation. Pressure also developed as the floes continued Strong streamflow through and around the jam compressed. in side channels persisted throughout the period the jam was in place. Approaching water velocities did not appear to decrease.

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Another ice jam keyed near LRX-17 and extended upstream to the confluence with Lane Creek. On May 4th, there was a noticeable increase in overflow on the upstream ice indicating a rise in water level. Flow had also spilled into the right channel below LRX-17. The ice jam held until the early morning of May 6th, when the jam released. Ice floes packed into the channel extending from approximately LRX-3 up to river Mile 101.8, above LRX-7. On the morning of May 8th the jam was still in place. Examination of streamgaging charts from Sunshine indicate the jam released sometime later on the 8th or early on the 9th causing the peak recorded on the Sunshine gage chart.

The similarities of the peaks from the two charts at Gold Creek and Sunshine on May 8th and 9th suggest that the last of the ice jams released sometime during this two day period. The large ice jam above the Indian River appears to have released late on May 8th. It is possible that the ice floes were again stopped in the vicinity of the bridge causing the peak on the Gold Creek chart. During the night, water levels dropped as the ice compressed through that reach and/or water began spilling into the overbank area and flowing around the jam. Water levels rose again and sufficient forces built up to initiate movement of the jam.

New ice floes adding to the upstream edge of the jam at the confluence and the flood wave associated with release of the jam at Gold Creek aggravated conditions at the confluence. Water levels were already high through this reach, with water and ice well up into the vegetation on both sides of the floodplain. The accumulating ice floes and rising water level created on unstable situation and the jam released on the morning of May 9th.

From the USGS streamflow chart it appears that the same process occurred at the Parks Highway Bridge that was hypothesized for Gold Creek. Ice jammed through that reach raising the water level at the gage. Compression of ice floes or increased flow in the overbank temporarily reduced water levels, but late on May 9th water levels had built to a point where the jam became unstable and released.

Review of Attachment C, a summary of breakup observations on the Lower Susitna River, shows that water levels peaked in the early morning hours of May 10th, presumably associated with release of the ice jam upstream at the bridge.

Ice cover in the lower river had broken up and been washed out several days before the ice moved down from above Talkeetna. First movement of the ice cover on the Deshka River and the lower Susitna River at the confluence was reported on the morning of May 2nd. Sporadic movement continued throughout the day in this area. By early evening ice movement was also reported downstream at Susitna Station.

For the next few days observers reported continued ice movement in the Susitna, rising water levels and breakup of the ice cover. On May 3rd, the Deshka was 95% ice-free, but a jam had developed at the confluence with the Susitna. The Yentna River was also ice-free except for a jam at the confluence with the Susitna River.

By mid-day on May 5th, the river at Susitna Station was reported free of ice and the jams at the Deshka-Susitna and Yentna-Susitna confluences had released.

Through the length of the river channel, remnant ice was stranded on shore or packed into side channels with little or no flow. Over the following weeks rising water levels flushed out the rest of the ice or it melted in place.

Overall, breakup during 1981 on the Susitna River was mild. Ice scarring of trees from the release of ice jams was noticed in a few locations, most dramatically in the vicinity of LRX-7, on the vegetated islands in the channel. However, no major changes in channel configuration or significant scouring of river banks due to ice were observed during the breakup process.

TO THE BUT HE SHEAR SHE

TABLE 4.1

OCCURRENCE OF ICE AT SELECTED SUSITNA RIVER SITES, DATES PROVIDED BY THE USGS

TO AN INTERNATIONAL TO AND INTERNATIONAL TO AN INTERNATIONAL TO ANDIONAL TO AN	Site	Dates			
	Denali	October	1-27		
	Vee Canyon	October	22-31		
	Gold Creek	October	15-28		
	Talkeetna	October	7-23		
	Yentna Confluence	October	20		

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TABLE 4.2 WATER TEMPERATURES DURING FREEZE-UP (1980)

WATER TEMP (F)

	DATE	BELOW CHULITNA CONF.	SUSITNA ABOVE CONF.	TLK. RIVER	TIME	DESCRIPTION
	8-8		53°		11,00	LRX-45 GOLD CR - RAM W.D. TRIP
	8-/9		50°		2 - 1 - 1	LRX-45 GOLD CRUSGS W.Q. TRIP
	9-27	43°			7:00 AM	LRX-1-L/B OF EAST CH . TLK MOTEL
	9-28		42°		2:30 PM	LRX-4 ALONG L/B OF MAIN CHAN.
	9-29			40°	8:00 AM	@ TLK. BOAT LANDING, U/S OF RR. BRIDGE
_	9-29		2.44	42°	1:35 PM	@TLK. BOAT LANDING, U/S OF RR. BRIDGE
	9-30	43°			7:30 AM	LRX-I ALONG LIB . MOTEL
	9-30		43°		12:45 PM	LRX-13 ALONG R/B
	10-1		43°		1:30 PM	LRX-44 ALONG L/B
	10-3		38°		11:30AM	IN SHERMAN CREEK
	10-3		39°		11:30 AM	LRX-35 ALONG L/B
-	10-4		42°			LRX-4 ALONG FAR LEFT BANK
	10-7		39°		2:00PM	LRX-45 GOLD CRUSGS W.Q. TRIP
	10-9		39°		10:30 AM	LRX-13 ALONG R/B
	10-9	38*			4:00 PM	LRX-1 ALONG L/B
	10-11		34°		II:30AM	D/S OF LRX-16 AT TIP OF ISLAND ALONG L/B OF RT. CHANNEL.
$\left\{ \right.$	10-//	3/°			2:15 PM	TAKEN I'BELOW SURFACE IN MAIN CH. OF SUSITNA JUST ABOVE TEK. CONF.
	10-11			34°	2:30 PM	JUST DIS OF TLK. R.R. BRIDGE
	10-11	34°			6:00PM	LRX-I ALONG L/B
_	10-12	32*			7:00AM	LRX-I ALONG L/B
-	10-12		3/°		2:15 PM	LRX-3 - TAKEN I'BELOW SURFACE IN MAIN CHANNEL JUST ABOVE CONF
_	10-13	32°			7:00 AM	LRX-/ ALONG L/B
-	10-13			32°	7:30 AM	TLK. BOAT LANDING (FIRST FRAZIL)
	10-14		32°		2:30 PM	LRX-45 GOLD CR AVERAGE ACROSS CHANNEL DURING W.Q. SAMPLING

* FIRST FRAZIL ICE IN SUSITNA ABOVE CHUL. CONFLUENCE

DWN PA.

CKD. L.G.

DATE. 7-15-8/

SCALE NO SCALE

REM CONSULTANTS, INC.

TABLE 4.2

FB.
GRID.
PROJ. NO. 052306
DWG. NO.

TABLE 4.3

ICE COVER PROGRESSION ON THE SUSITNA RIVER ABOVE TALKEETNA FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Date	Time	e	L	ocation of	Leading	Edge
Dec. 1	2:30	pm	RM	104.3	below	LRX-10
Dec. 2	12:30 1:40			107.8 108.15	below	LRX-12
Dec. 3	11:00	am un		112.9	below	LRX-18
Dec. 4	10:00			115.9	below	LRX-19
Dec. 5	10:00			118.8	below	LRX-21
Dec. 8	10:00 1:00			126.35 126.5	above "	LRX-29
Dec. 12	2 11:00 1:00 2:00	pm		136.4 136.8 136.9		LRX-45 LRX-45

Average Rate of Ice Cover Formation = 2.7 Miles/Day

s5/s 4-19

TABLE 4.4

FIELD MEASUREMENTS OF THE WATER SURFACE PROFILES ON THE SUSITNA RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF CHASE

Water Surface Elevations Cross River October 7 Section Mile Survey Dec. 2 (Time) Dec. 3 (Time) 103.32 LRX-9 378.01 381.50 (2:05 pm) 10 104.75 391.88 106.68 11 407.66 409.37 (1:35 pm) 12 108.41 421.73 421.47 (1:10 pm) 423.14 (12:30 pm) 13 110.36 436.41 434.23 (12:45 pm) 437.58 (11:55 am) (10/9)16 112.34 455.13 457.84 (10:50 am) (10/10)17 112.69 458.41 460.88 (10:30 am) (10/10)18 113.02 460.67 460.80 (10:15 am) 462.05 (11:15 am) (10/10)

Leading edge on Dec. 2 at RM 107.8 at 12:30 pm and at RM 108.15 at 1:40 pm

Leading edge on Dec 3 at RM 112.9 at 11:00 am just D/S from LRX-18

TABLE 4.5

FIELD MEASUREMENT OF WATER SURFACE PROFILES
ON THE SUSITNA RIVER
NEAR LRX-29

	ž.		
		Water Surface	e Elevations
Cross Section	River Mile	Nov. 6 & 7 Survey	Dec. 8 (Time)
LRX-27	123.3	542.89	546.80 (11:00 am)
28	124.4	553.86	556.99 (10:45 am)
29	126.1	568.37	572.74 (10:00 am)*
30	127.5	578.18	581.97 (11:50 am)
31	128.7	594.06	594.13 (12:15 pm)

^{*} By 12:45 pm water level had risen to 573.56

Leading edge of the ice cover was at river mile 126.5 by 1 pm.

STATION	Talkeetna	SAA	WS.	3.	
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TABLE 4.6 BREAK-UP KEY DATE 2/28.

DIVISION	NO.	5.

Prior to 1949, data in unsafe for man column was considered as break-up and opening navigation date.

U. S. DEFARTMENT OF COMMERCE WEATHER BUREAU ALASKA CLIMATOLOGICAL SECTION CENTER

Ø For coastal stations date sea ice last observed in open water.

Season	Body o	f water	Unsafe for Vehicle	Record Total & Years	Avg. Date	Unsafe for Man	Record Total & Years	Avg. Date	Date ice cnds permit shipping	Record Total 8 Years	Avg. Date	Date Last Ice Ø	Record Total & Years	Avg. Date	REMARKS
1960-61	Susitna	River			Y	ors of d	224	4/14			-		15 99 2	5/5	
1961-62	11		_	174	4/4		274 5	4/14		_			992 15	5/5	
1962-63		"	1 mel 4/15	2	4/6	4/15		4/15	5/25	81-		5/25		5/6	Herpollar Cross
1913-64	11	"	4//	251/	415	-1/22	323 1	4/16		-	. —	5/30	1169	5/7	
1964-65			3/3/	283	4/4	4/2	3568	4/13	4/10	127		4/9	12.09	4/24	
1965-66	٠,	"	Report	283	4/4		3568	4/13	_				1209	4/24	
1966-67	11	16	Report	2.838	4/4	-	3568	1/13		-	-	_	1209 "	4/24	
1947-68	11	11	4/3	317	44	4/3	3909	1/13	_			5/16	1256	5/7	
1968-69	4	-,	3/20	337	4/3	4/15	436	4/13				4/29	1396	5/6	
1970-71	4		4-20	388	4/4	y-4	50/	4/15	<u>_</u>	,		5-20	1427	5/7	
1971-72	.,	•,	4/23	44012	4/6	5/7	569	4/16	5/21	209	5/9	5/27	1515	5/8	
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STATION	Curry	

Prior to 1949, data in unsafe for man

column was considered as break-up and

opening navigation date.

TABLE 4.6 (cont.)

BREAK-UP KEY DATE 3/3/

U. S. DEFARTMENT OF COMMERCE WEATHER BUREAU ALASKA CLIMATOLOGICAL SECTION CENTER

DIVISION NO. 5

For coastal stations date sea

ice last observed in open water.

Season	Body of water	Unsafe for Vehicle	Record Total & Years	Avg. Date	Unsafe for Man	Record Total & Years	Avg. Date	Date ice cnds permit shipping	Record Total 8 Years	Avg. Date	Date Last Ice Ø	Record Total & Years	Avg. Date	REMARKS
1960-61	Susitna River		3 115	4/15		115	4/7					694	5/8	
1961-62	10 11	-	45	4/15	<u></u>	115 3	4/7	-	-	-		694	5/8	
1962-63	4		45 3	4/15	_	115 3	4/7		-	_		694 10	5/8	*
1963-64	a U	20/ Riport	453	4/15	lar	115 3	4/7		-	-		694	5/8	
1964-65	te te	Reput	45	4/15		115	4/7					694 10	5/8	
A65-66	no footmilte	no/esport	453	4/15	.	1153	1/7		_			694	5/8	
1966-67		Report	453	4/15		115	4/7					694	5/8	
1967-68		Coup of	l	1 De	ا د جامع مادار م	a				-				
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TABLE 4.6 (cont.) BREAK-UP KEY DATE "Z/2 % .

DIVISION	NO.	-5	•

Prior to 1949, data in unsafe for man column was considered as break-up and opening navigation date.

U. S. DEFARTMENT OF COMMERCE WEATHER BUREAU ALASKA CLIMATOLOGICAL SECTION CENTER

Ø For coastal stations date sea ice last observed in open water.

Season	Body of	water	Unsafe for Vehicle	Record Total & Years	Avg. Date	Unsafe for Man	Record Total & Years	Avg. Date	Date ice cnds permit shipping	Record Total 8 Years	Avg. Date	Date Last Ice Ø	Record Total & Years	Avg. Date	REMARKS
60-61	Talkeetna	n River		169	4/11		209	4/21	-	- 4	-		533	5/6	
11-62	i.	"		1694	4/11	١	209 4	4/21		-	-	-	533 8	5/6	
62-63	l (u	turk 4/15	2155	4/12	5/24	296 5	4/28	5/25	86		5/25	499	5/8	
73-64	tı	"	4/1	247	4/10	4/22	3476	4/27	-	-1		5/30	71010	5/10	
4-65			3/3/	2787	4/9	4/2	382	4/14	4110	13.72		4/9	750	4/27	Larra and L
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TABLE 4.7

SUSITNA RIVER BREAKUP OBSERVATIONS - 1981 0.0 DEVIL CANYON PHOTO PANEL THX-53 F (DLD LRX-22) TBM 246 LANE CREEK SHERMAN LRX-35 LAX-48 LRX-18 LAX-17 LBX-14 LRX-9 LAX-48 LAX-45 LRX-43 LRX-28 LRX-21 LAX-3 LRX-44 LRX-38 LRX-24 LAX-23 WS VEL W.S. VEL W.S. VEL WS. VEL WS. VEL W.S. VEL WS VEL WS YEL W.S. YEL WS VEL WS VEL W.S. VEL. W.S. VEL W.S. VEL WS VEL. WS VEL W.S. VEL WS VEL WS. VEL WS VEL W.S. VEL 378.70 168 682.53 ICE 23 PEM CONSULTANTS, INC. 90580 -68913 -682 21 ICE 380 34 166 G18 41 1CE 511 80 ICE 29 68283 45 68203 (NOON) 686.01 683 43 47 (2PM) 683,15 30 676.66 (U/S) 683 91 (9PM) (2'20 PM) 671.09 (KEV) 622.20 45 618 63 MAY 2 90782 72 653.83 ~ 513 67 27 380.34 ICE 686 25 (EST) 684 18 (EST) 671.96 (O/S) 686.90 5 4 683 67 4.8 GR277 -(4PM) (430PM) 908.11 83 619 30 JAN 523.83 ICE 380 % ICE MAY 4 514 54 16E 470 40 - 465.52 16E 461.97 KEY 452.33 OPIN 381 56 ICE 62091 51 52217 OPEN 521 40 9.8 5/8.28 144 683 28 (CM) WATER TOO HIGH COULDN'T LAND 522 32 47 521 32 49 51941 ILE 515.55 Jam 513.79 JAM MAY 5 683 76 (2 PM) 908 70 -554 22 MAY 6 5/274 56 5/136 OUT 683 99 56180 -57235 -37822 -373.13 -346 60 -68450 528.63 -378.72 -373.35 - 346 69

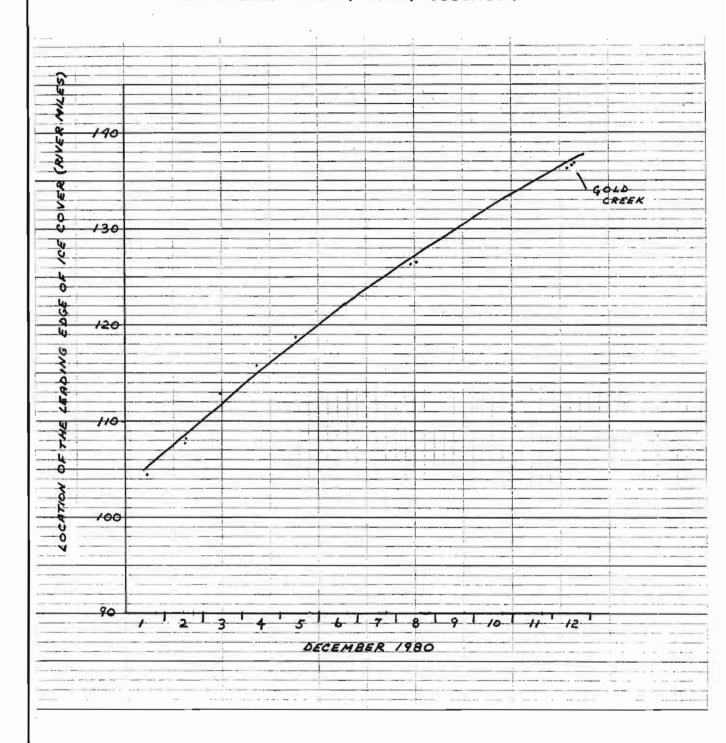
NOTES: W.S. = WATER SURFACE ELEVATION (FT. ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL)

VEL = WATER VELOCITY (FT. PER SECOND)

EST. N.W. - ESTIMATED HIGH WATER SURFACE ELEVATION

U/S = UPSTREAM D/S = DOWNSTREAM

ICE COVER PROGRESSION
ON THE SUSITNA RIVER ABOVE THE SUSITNA - CHULITHA
CONFLUENCE DURING EARLY DECEMBER



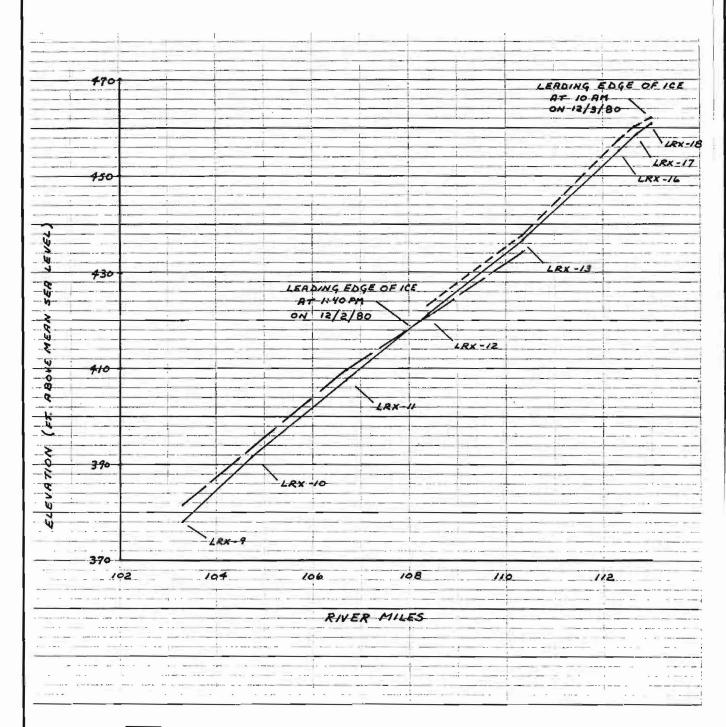
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R&M CONSULTANTS, INC.

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WATER SURFACE PROFILES
ON THE SUSITNA RIVER
AT CHASE



WATER SURFACE PROFILE IN EARLY OCTOBER, 1980

WATER SURFACE PROFILE DURING ICE COVER FORMATION - DEC. 2, 1980

- WATER SURFACE PROFILE DURING ICE COVER FORMATION - DEC. 3, 1980

PREPARED BY

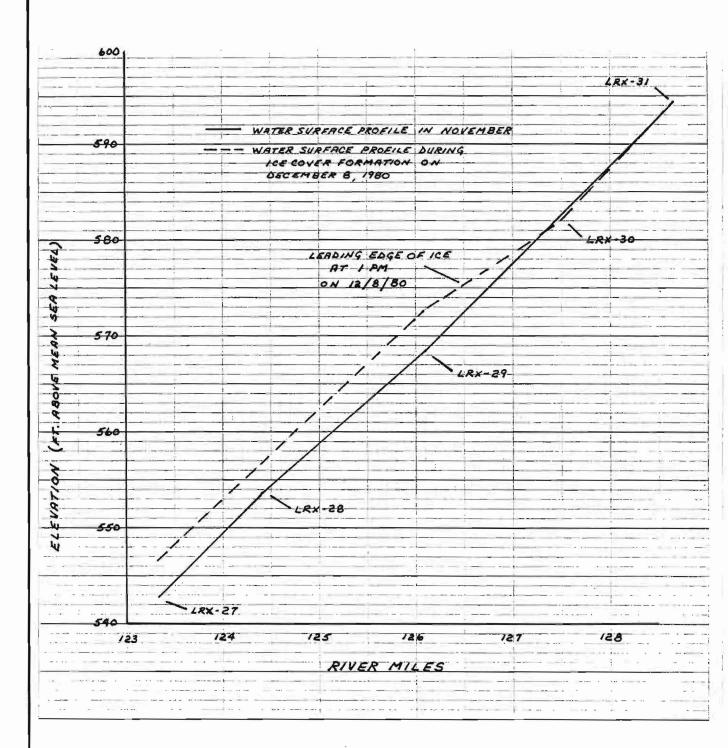
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WATER SURFACE PROFILES
ON THE SUSITNA RIVER
NEAR LRX-29



PREPARED BY:

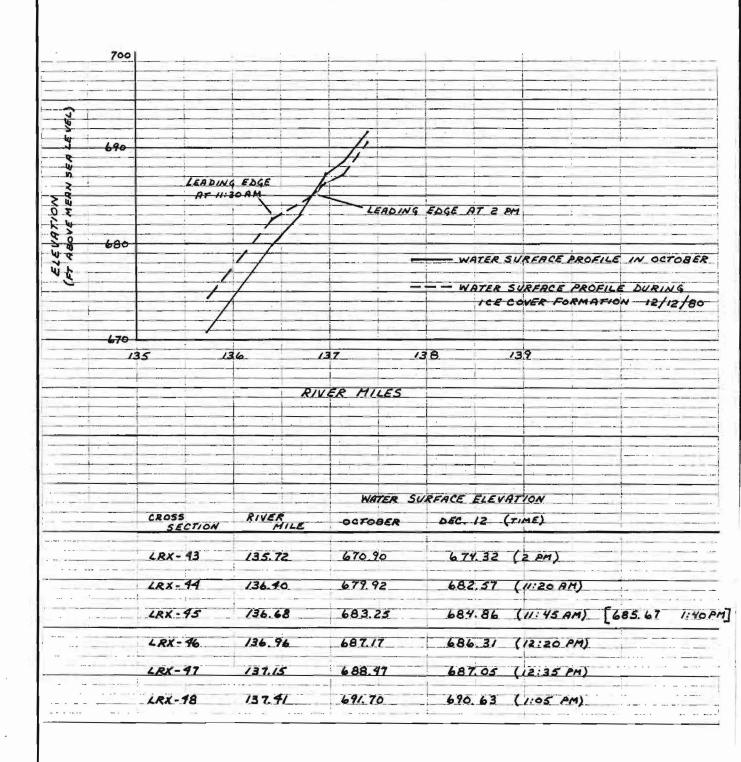
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WATER SURFACE PROFILES ON THE SUSITNARIVER NEAR GOLD CREEK



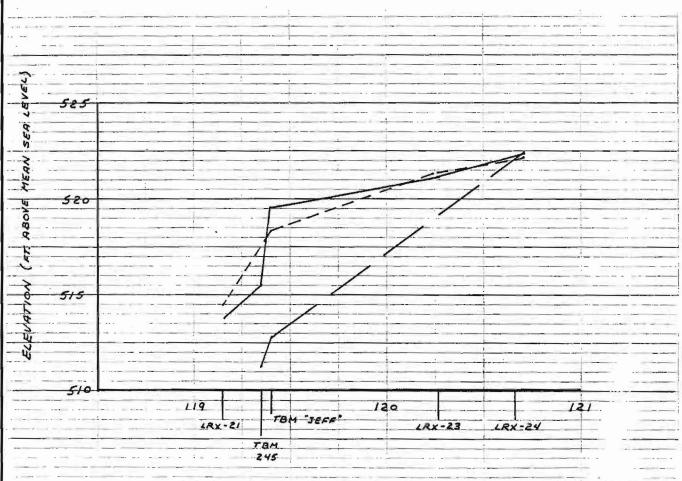
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WATER SURFACE PROFILES ON THE SUSITNA RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF CURRY DURING SPRING BREAKUP, 1981



RIVER MILES & CROSS SECTION LOCATIONS

--- MAY 4 WATER SURFACE PROFILE

- MAY 5

- MAY 6

· ICE JAM BELOW CURRY RELEASED DURING THE EVENING OF MAY 5 K.

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5 - REFERENCES

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- R&M Consultants, Inc. 1981. Preliminary Channel Geometry, Velocity & Water Level Data for the Susitna River at Devil Canyon, April 1981.

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ATTACHMENT A

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR TALKEETNA, ALASKA PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE, OCTOBER 1980 - MAY 1981 WITH ANNUAL SUMMARY

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OCTOBER

1980

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TALKEETNA AIRPORT

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE OFC

Local Climatological Data

MONTHLY SUMMARY

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	HAX INUN	німімін	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	AVERAGE DEH POINT	REATING ISEASON BEGINS WITH JULT?	COOL ING ISEASON BEGINS HITH JAN. 2	1 FOG 2 MEAVY FOG 3 THUMDERSTORM 4 ICE PELLETS 5 MAIL 6 CLAZE 7 DUSTSTORM 8 SMOKE, MAZE 9 BLOWING SMOM	OR ICE ON GROUND AT OBAM	HATER EQUIVA- LENT	SHOM, ICE PELLETS IN.	SURE IM. ELEY. 356 FEET M.S.L.	RESULTANT DIR.	RESULTANT SPEED H.P.H.	AVERAGE SPEED H.P.H.	SPEED N.P.H.	DIRECTION	KINUTES	PERCENT OF POSSIBLE	SUNRISE TO SUNSET	MIDNIGHT TO MIDNIGHT
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EXTREME FOR THE MONTH - LAST DECURRENCE IF MORE THAN ONE.

T TRACE AMOUNT + ALSO ON AN EARLIER DATE, OR DATES, HEAVY FOR: - YISIBILITY I/A MILE OR LESS, FIGURES FOR MIND DIRECTIONS ARE TENS OF DEGREES CLOCKHISE FROM TRUE NORTH, OD = CALM, DATA IN COLS, 6 AND 12-15 ARE BASED ON 7 OR

MORE OBSERVATIONS PER DAY AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS.
FASTEST MILE HIND SPEEDS ARE FASTEST OBSERVED
ONE-MINUTE VALUES WHEN DIRECTIONS ARE IN TEMS
OF DEGREES, THE 7 HITH THE DIRECTION INDICATES
PEAK GUST SPEED.
ANY ERRORS DETECTED HILL BE CORRECTED AND
CHANGES IN SUMMARY DATA HILL BE ANNOTATED IN
THE ANNUAL SUMMARY

RECORDS OF MEATHER TYPES, FASTEST OBSERVED 1-MINUTE HIND SPEEDS. & VARIOUS OTHER CATA MAY BE INCOMPLETE DUE TO VARIABLE SCHEDULE PART TIME OPERATION.

HOUSE V. DOCCIOLATATION CHATCH CONTRAL OUT IN INCHES

HOUR LOCAL TIME	_	AVERAGES												
	α		.TEM	PERAT										
	SKY COVE	STATION PRESSURE IN.	J. BIY	RET BULB F	OEN PT.	RELATIVE HUMIDITY	MIND SPEED M.P.H.	DIRECTION	0334S					
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17	8	29.19	38	35	31	78	5.0	02	3.0					
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SUMMARY BY HOURS

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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Souiel B. Mitchell DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CLIMATIC CENTER

Local Climatological Data

NETIONAL WEATHER SERVICE DEC

MONTHLY SUMMARY LATITUDE 62 " 18 'N LONGITUDE 150 " Ob "W ELEVATION IGROUND: 345 FT. STANDARD TIME USED: ALASKAN DEGREE DATS MEATHER TIPES SHOW, SUNSMINE SKY COVER

		TEMPE	RATURE	- F		BASE	65°	ON DATES OF	IEE	PRECIPI	TATION	\$1411DH			MIMD			KSHUS	HE	TEN		1
DATE	MAXIMUR	MINIKUK	AYERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	AYERAGE DEH POSNT	HEATING ISEASON BEGINS WITH JULY	COOLING ISEASON BERRIS MIRM JAN.3	DECURRENCE I FOE 2 MEASY FOG 3 THUNDERSTORM 4 ICE PELLETS 5 MAIL 6 GLAZE 7 DUSTSTORM 9 SHOKE, HAZE 9 BLOWING SHOW	PELLETS OR ICE SR GROUND AT OBAM IN.	MATER EQUIVA- LENT JM	SHOW, ICE PECLETS IN,	PRES- SURC IN. ELEY, 356 FEET M.S.L.	RESULTANT DIR.	RESULTANT SPEED M.P.H.	AVERAGE SPEED N.P.H.	, Mi	DIRECTION	MINUTES	PERCEM: OF POSSIBLE		MIDNIGHT FO	OATE
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EXTREME FOR THE MONTH - LAST OCCURRENCE IF MORE THAN ONE, I TRACE ANDUNT - ALSO ON AM EARLY ER DATE, OR DATES, MEANY FOC: - TICLULITY I/A MILE OR LESS, FIGURES FOR MINO DIRECTIONS ARE TENS OF DEMCRESS COCYMISE FROM TRUE MORTH, OD - CALM, DATA IN COLS; AND 12-15 ARE BASED ON 7 OR

MORE OBSERVATIONS PER DAT AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS.
FASTEST MILE WIND SPEEDS ARE FASTEST OBSERVED
ONE-MINUTE VALUES WHEN DIRECTIONS ARE IN TEMS
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PEAK GUST SPEED.
ANT LARDRS DETECTED MILL BE CORRECTED AMO
CHAMGES IN SUMMARY DATA MILL BE AMMOTATED IN
THE AMMUAL SUMMARY

RECORDS OF HEATHER TYPES, FASTEST OBSERVED 1-MINUTE HIND SPEEDS,

SUMMARY BY HOURS

NOVEMBER

HOUR LOCAL TIME		RESULTANT							
	α	•	TEM	PERAT	0	-			
	SKY COVE TENINS	STATION PRESSURE IN.	AIR OF	4E1 8ULB F	. 14 pt.	AELATIVE HUMFOITT	HIND SPEED N.P.H.	DIRECTION	SPEED N. 9. H
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08	7	29.12	24	23	19	81	5.6	01	5.1
11	8	29.13	28	26	20	74	5.9	01	4.4
14	В	29.12	31	29	23	73	7.2	02	6.5
17	8	29,12	27	25	21	79	5.7	01	5.0
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TARTOUS OTHER DATA HAY BE INCOMPLETE DUE TO VARIABLE SCHEDULE THE OPERATION.

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ENVIRONMENTAL DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Saniel B. Hutchell DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CLIMATIC CENTER

USCOMM--NOAA--ASHEVILLE

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TALKEETNA AIRPORT LATITUDE 62 " 18 'N

Local Climatological Data

MONTHLY SUMMARY



HBAN #26528

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DATE	нахімин	нікімин	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	AVERAGE DEM POINT	HEATING SEASON BEGINS MITH JULY)	COOLING ISEASON	I FOG 2 HEAVY FOG 3 HAUNOERSYDRM 4 ICE PELLETS 5 HAIL 6 GLAZE 7 OUSISTORM 8 SMOKE, HAZE 9 BLOWING SMOW	OR ICE OX GROUND AY OBAM	HATER EQUITA- LEMT	SMOW, ICE PELLETS IN,	SURE IN. ELEY. 356 FEET M.S.L.	RESULTANT DIR.	RESULTANT SPEED H.P.H.	AVERAGE SPEED N.P.H.	Mi.	DIRECTION	HINUTES	PERCENT OF POSSIBLE	SUNRISE TO SUNSET	MIDNIGHT TO MIDNIGHT	DATE
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EXTREME FOR THE MONTH - LAST OCCURRENCE IF MORE THAN ONE.

T TRACE ANDUNT
+ ALSO ON AN EARLIER DATE, OR DATES,
HEATY FOG: - YISIBILITY I/A MILE OR LESS,
FIGURES FOR MIND DIRECTIONS ARE TENS OF DEGREES CLOCKMISE FROM TRUE NORTH, OD = CALM,
DATA IN COLS. 8 AND 12-15 ARE 8ASED ON 7 OR

MORE OBSERVATIONS PER DAY AT 3-HOUR INTERVALS.
FASTEST HILE MIND SPEEDS ARE FASTEST OBSERVED
ONE-MINUTE VALUES MAKEN DIRECTIONS ARE IN TEMS
OF OEGREES. THE / MITH THE DIRECTION (NOTCATES
PEAK GUST SPEED.
ANY ERRORS DETECTED WILL BE CORRECTED AND
CHAMGES IN SUMMARY DATA MILL BE ANNOTATED IN
THE ANNUAL SUMMARY

RECORDS OF HEATHER TYPES, FASTEST OBSERVED 1-MINUTE HIND SPEEDS. & VARIOUS OTHER DATA MAY BE INCOMPLETE DUE TO VARIABLE SCHEDULE PART TIME OPERATION.

0 30 31 25 41 -1 CLEAR 22 PARTLY CLOUDY 3

SUMMARY	BI	HOURS
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	œ		TEM	TARE	URE .	*	0	07971	
HOUR LOCAL TIME	SKY COVER TENTINS	STATION PRESSURE IN.	AIR "F	HET BULB * F	. T4 p 30	RELATIVE HUMJOITY	MIND SPEED M.P.H.	DIRECTION	SPEEG N.P.H
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05	1	29.52	- 6	- 7	-16	64	6.6	02	5.9
08	1	29.55	-6	- 7	-15	65	6.2	03	5.5
11	2	29.57	- 4	-5	-14	63	7.1	03	6.4
14	3	29.55	1	- 1	-10	61	7.0	02	6.3
17	3	29.55	- 3	-4	-13	65	6.1	02	5.2
20	2	29.54	- 4	-5	-13	66	6 6	02	5.6
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noaa NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATHOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION /

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Samiel B. Mitchell DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CLIMATIC CENTER



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TALKEETNA ALBRORT

Local Climatological Data

MONTHLY SUMMARY



22

LATETUDE 62 18 'N LONGITUDE 150 06 'N ELEVATION (GROUND) H8AN #2652B 345 FT. STANDARD TIME USED: ALASKAN DEGREE DAYS WEATHER TYPES SKY COVER TENTHS TEMPERATURE *F ON DATES OF OCCURRENCE BASE 650 I FOO 2 HEAVY FOR 3 THUNDERSTORM 4 ICE PELLETS 5 HAIL 6 GLAZE J DUSTSTORM 8 SMOKE, HAZE 9 BLONING SHOW SURE LH, HEATING ISEASON BEGINS MITH JULTS COOLING (SEASON BEGINS WITH JAX.) SPEEO RESULTANT BIR. HATER RESULTANT SPEED M.P.H. 2 DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL 2 EQUIYA-ICE DIRECTION MIDNIGHT MIDNIGHT ELEY, 356 FEET M.S.L. 11 HA80 SUNR I SE SUNSE T MAXINUM LENT PELLETS 10 20 29.08 03 29.32 03 29.31 01 29.47 36 29.50 01 34 23 12 25 27 28 32 32 31 33 31 30 27 31 42 53 40 38 37 33 34 35 38 39 30 38 44 47 23 18 10 28.91 29.16 28.78 29.01 29.11 29.44 26 27 22 25 26 29 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 22 26 27 28 29 30 31 28.77 01 28.79 06 28.94 02 28.81 01 28.52 02 29.71 18 30 34 28 28 29 28 36 35 31 35 27 21 18 29 32 33 31 32 28 15 28 28.83 28.86 29.03 29.18 28.90 29.11 18 25 29 29 24 29 07 01 01 36 03 17 36 33 32 34 33 37 50 37 . 42 02 03 03 5,4 5,3 8,1 0EP, 0EP, -608 0

SEASON TO DATE

TOTAL TOTAL
6447 0
0EP, 0EP, -567 0 MUMBER OF DAYS
MAXIMUM TEMP GREATEST DEPTH ON GROUND OF SNOH.
ICE PELLETS OR ICE AND DATE

* EXTREME FOR THE MONTH - LAST OCCURRENCE IF MORE THAN ONE.

T TRACE AMOUNT - ALSO ON AN EARLIER DATE, OR DATES.
HEAYY FOG: - VISIBILITY 1/4 MILE OR LESS.
FIGURES FOR WIND DIRECTIONS ARE TENS OF DEGREES CLOCKHISE FROM TH

MORE OBSERVATIONS PER DAY AT 3-MOUR INTERVALS. FASTEST MILE MIND SPEEDS ARE FASTEST OBSERVED ONE-MINUTE VALUES WHEN OTRECTIONS ARE IN TEMS OF DEGREES. THE / MITH THE DIRECTION INDICATES PEAK GUST SPEED.
ANT ERRORS DETECTED HILL BE CORRECTED AND CHANGES IN SUMMARY DATA MILL BE ANNOTATED IN THE ANNUAL SUMMARY

RECORDS OF HEATHER TYPES. FASTEST OBSERVED 1-MINUTE HIND SPEEDS, & VARIOUS OTHER DATA MAY BE INCOMPLETE DUE TO VARIABLE SCHEDULE PART TIME OPERATION.

SUMMARY BY HOURS

	Ь,	A	VΕ	S Y C	ES			RESU	HO
135	5		TEMP	ERAT	UAE	24	0		
HOUR LOCAL TIME	SKY COVE	STATION PRESSURE IN.	AIR FF	HET BULB * F	DEW PT.	RELATIVE HUMJOITY	WIND SPEED M.P.H.	DIRECTION	9.4.A.M
02	9	29.07	30	2.6	25	83	5.8	02	4.8
05	8	29.07	29	28	25	86	7.2	03	6.0
08	9	29.09	30	28	24	90	7.1	0.2	8.3
11	9	29.10	31	29	25	78	7.2	02	5.6
14	8	29.09	32	30	25	78	6.6	01	5.3
17	9	29.08	31	29	25	81	5.6	02	3.7
20	9.	29.07	30	28	24	79	5.9	02	5.1
23	9	29.08	29	28	24	92	5.9	02	5.4

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1048 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

DIRECTOR, NATIONAL CLIMATIC CENTER

USCOMM -- NOAA -- ASHEVILLE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL MEATMER SERVICE W1 FORM F-4 WSOMO, TALKBETNA, ALASKA PRELIMINARY LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA 1981 MARCH HOUND ELEVATION (H) LATITUDE ALASKAN 150 . 06 62 . PRECIPITATION (In.) TEMPERATURE OF # * PASTEST MILE TOTAL X Pooro. Losor 02:04 7.2 14 1 38 22 30 35 0 26 02. 10 : 35 38 0 09 1.6 25 6,2 13 23 9 27 38 0 T T 18/10 40 0 39 0 119 25 12 12 26 39 1 0 0 0 40 O 25 0 0 31 0 15 82 280 0 0 30.0 0 320 0 20 30 400 10 250 18 10 35 0 37 28 0 0 0 37 0 40 0 1 0 38 0 0 05 23 0 SYMBOLS USED IN COLUMN 16 WEATHER 31.3 1 × F00 HUMBER OF DAYS -11.3 HORMAT 1113 2 × FOG REDUCING VISHILITY TO) MILE OF LESS 3 × THUNDER M 27 01/9 . . ICE PELLETS . SLATE OF MINE GREATEST DEPTH ON GROUND 26 0 - ON 5 -L 24 HIGHEST SEA-LEVE ON LT T TORMADO MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION 357 At Wingles) 8709 DEPARTURE FROM HORMAT 1092 ENDED DATE Average wind speed based on 24 hours unless otherwise indicated Fascest one minute wind speed and its damection. Synop tic data is based on 6 hours unless otherwise indicated,

HONGRAM BUSIN

* Snow data is obtained at 0800A where indicated.

1/ Indicates only the last of several occurrences. TUPERSEDES HS FORM FILE 9-14: HHICH SHOULD HE USED UNTIL EXISTING STOCK IS DEPLETED

U, S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE OF THE MINISTRATION NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOMENTA THE SERVICE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE WSCMO, TALKEETHA, ALASKA PRELIMINARY LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA APRIL 1931 LATITUDE LONGITUDE GROUND ELEVATION (H) STANDARD TIME 62° 150 ° 05" " ALASKAN SHOW, ICE SUNCOVER TO SUNSET TEMPERATURE *# PRECIPITATION (In.) MIND SUNSHINE FASTEST WILE * 0 DEGREE DAY (8040 65°) TOTAL ž (Water squive-loss) SHOW FALL, ICE PELLETS FEDTO: MUM (Nin.) 0200 15 35 34 0 39 0 9 04 26 31 (3,1) 27 11 13 2 38 27 26 0 0 16 M 37 23 42 0 15 . 41 410 0 0 22 43 0 0 0 410 23 m 27. 0 0 35 o 0 M 26 0 M 39 0 26 03 0 0 24 0 0 8.1 34 O 0 11 18 m 0 08 35 0 23 M 0 38 0 11 13 0411 34 0 30 25 0 26 0 34 10 20 1 27 0 18 M 08 26 0 M 28 0 23 290 28 0 50 24 51 20 36 29 0 54 20 37 52 26 39 28 0 22 11 09 26 0 10 24 19 M 3 56 26 41 24 0 3.9 9 23 23 M 0 0 29 23 0 JUN 1341 563 - 6.7 M IEMPERATURE DATA PRECIPITATION DATA 31.8 VEHAGE MONTHLY _ TOTAL FOR THE MONTH _ NUMBER OF DAYS -1 = 700 # 3 = FHUNDER

3 = FHUNDER 0.8 CLEAN (Scale 0-3) 12 0 1 511 GREATEST IN 24 HRS. 71 ON 1 6 CLAZE OH SHE 0 70 PRESSURE DATA
HIGHEST SEA-LEVE 30.46 IN. ON 16
LONEST SEA-LEVE 22.26 IN ON 24 0 T - TORNADO MAXIMUM PRECIPITATION At Minutes) 9702 PRECIPITATION (Inches) TURE FROM NORMAL = 1071 ENGEO DATE * Average wind speed based on 21 hours unless otherwise indicated. 0 # Pastest one minute wind spend and its direction. 0-@ Syrop tic data is based on 6 hours unless otherwise indicated. * Snow data is obtained at 08001 where indicated. 1/ Indicated only the last of several occurrences.

W. FORM F.A

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AUS COVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1973 ---- 100 111 $\Lambda = \Omega$

WS FORM F-4 WSCHO, TALKESTEA, ALASKA PRELIMINARY LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA MAY 1981 LATITUDE AOUNG ELEVATION IN STANDARD TIME ALASKAN 62 . 18 / " 150 . 06 / -345 TEMPERATURE 'P PRECIPITATION (IL) SHOW, PASTEST MILE Towner 10 see Ozoczo (Baza 65") SPECO (MAA) FALL, ICE PELLETS CAUUND TION TION 17 10 32 32 0 37 25 0 3,6 42 32 42 37 41 37 45 28 45 4.9 12 16 8 23 0 0 52 0 . 44 10 10 762 24 0 .10 0 (5.2) 0 0 (4.8) 7 39 2 23 M 20 0 0 0 O 19 14 22 0 0 . 63 29 . 63 29 . 74 29 . 75 42 . 64 35 . 56 38 . 60 37 . 69 37 46 52 59 23 M 19 0 0 5.6 12 28 0 0 11.1 20 03 23 1 0 00 21 03 (10.6) 0 6 0 10 (9.7 (5.7) (4.1) 15 0 0 0 (5.7) 12 16 0 (4.1) 9 29 4 0 + 8/3 13 15 0 (5.8) 12 19 4 0 (5.7) 13 16 4 0 (4.5) 13 02 0 (5.7) 12 27 16 10 47 0 16 0 23 M 19 M 12 0 08 0 57 23 0 10 (5.7) 12 274 6.4 14 17 1010 17 67 35 51 18 63 42 53 18 58 35 47 20 54 37 46 21 58 35 47 14 0 0 4.2 12 24 1 0 + 5.2 9 30 0 (5.9) 13 08 23 M 19 M 23 M .06 12 0 0 18 0 0 08 0 0 (3,7) /3 0 8 0 (6,5) /5 20 0 (4,5) /5 20 0 (4,4) /2 04 0 5,5 /4 /7 4 0 (4,2) /1 28 0+(6,5) /3 /5 6 (2,2) /3 20 0 (3,4) 7 02 0 (3,4) 7 02 0 (3,4) 7 02 0 (3,4) 7 02 123 M 18/0 0 18 0 0 231 M 100 19 1 0 8-100 0 23 M 1501 ,31 6,0 0 0 0 ,01 0 01.10 10 0 185.2 m 6.0 M 21 SYMBOLS USED IN COLUMN IS VERAGE MONTHLY __ . IN 1 × FOG M 21 FOG REDUCINO VISHILITY
TO 1 MILE OR LESS
3 THUNDER 37 A .. A . ICE PELLETS SMOWFALL, ICE PELLETS - S = HATL UMBER OF DAYS BITH -SEGLAZE OF RIME PRESSURE DATA
HIGHEST SEA-LEVEL 29.55 IN ON 15 ---T - TORNADO MAZIMUM PRECIPITATION ATURE FROM MORNAL = 174

141 TOTAL 10157 At Minutes; CEPARTURE FROM NORMAL - 1245 E40E0 047E Average wind speed based on 2h hours unless otherwise indicated. 0 Fastest one minute wind speed and AM its direction, 6 Syneptis data is based on 6 hours unless otherwise indicated. 0 * Snow data is obtained at 0800A where indicated. 1/ Indicates only the last of several occurrences.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

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Meteorological Data Fur The Current Year

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Normals, Means, And Extremes

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(a) Length of record, years, through the correct year unless otherwise noted, betted un Canadry data.

(b) 1/2 and atuse at Alasian stations,

tess than one half.

I Trace.

MORMALS - Based on record for the 1941-1970 period.

DATE OF AN CATROME - The rost recent in cases of multiple occurrence.

PRIVALLING WIND DIRECTION - Record through 1963, WIND DISECTION - Numerals Indicate tens of degrees clockwise from true north. 00 indicates calm.

FASTEST MILE WIND - Speed is fastest observed 1-minute value when the direction is in tens of degrees. NOTE: Due to less than full time operation on a variable schedule, manually recorded elements are from broken sequences in incomplete records. Dully temperature extremes and precipitation totals for portions of the record may be for other than a calendar day. The period of record for some elements is for other than consecutive years.

- \$ For calendar day or observational day prior to 1968,
- % For the period 1950-1954 and January 1968 to date when available.
- Ø For the period 1941-1953 and January 1968 to date.
- c Record incomplete due to less than full time operation of station.

ATTACHMENT B

STREAMFLOW RECORDS FROM THE USGS



Average Monthly Streamflow for the Susitna River at Gold Creek based on USGS measurements:

<u>September</u>	October	November	December	January	February	March
13280 (cfs)	9057	2980	-	2000	2200	1680

No streamflow data is available for the month of December, 1980.

Streamflow records are based on periodic discharge measurements taken at Gold Creek during the winter months:

Dates of measurement 1980	Measured <u>Discharge</u>		
October 7 (USGS)	9057		
October 14 (R&M)	7290		
November (USGS)	2980		

From USGS historical streamflow records, the average monthly flow over the period of record (1949 - Present) is as follows:

September	October	November	December	January	February	March
11900 (cfs)	5600	2500	1700	1450	1200	1400

The original is lost

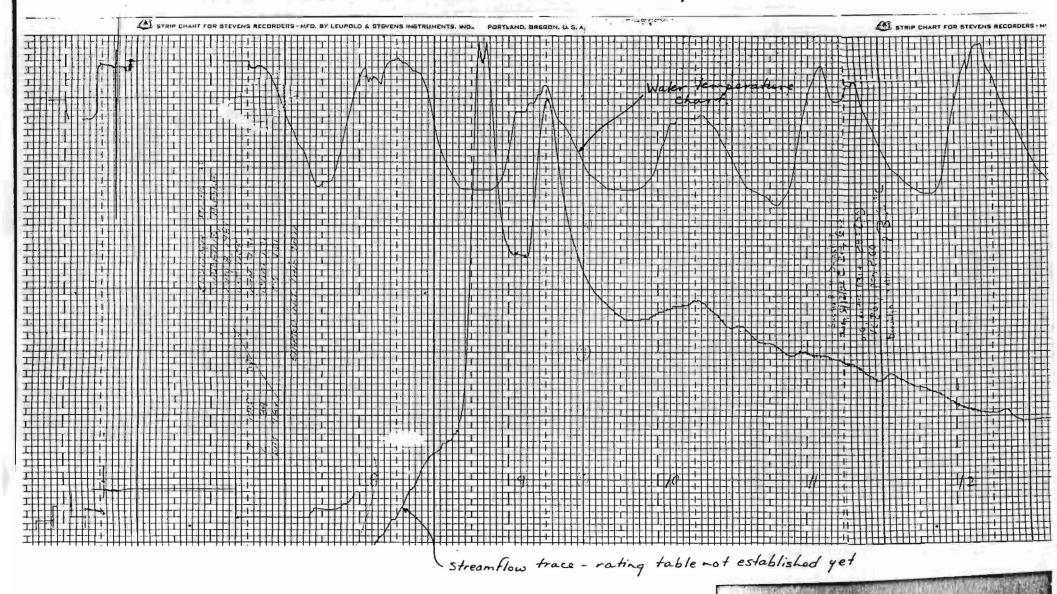
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (WATER RESOURCES DIVISION)

Sto. No. 15222000

Table No. LQ

Rating table for Susitna River at Gold C, Alaska Begin from Oct. 1 1967 to Differ. Gage Differ-Gage height Differ-Differ. Differ-Differ-Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge Discharge height ence ence height ence ence ence Cfs Cfs Cli Cfs Feet Cfs Cli Feet Cfs Feet CI Feel Feet Cfs Cfi Feet Cfs 44000 11.00 27000 2900 7200 9.00 15000 15.00 68000 5.00 7.00 13.00 .00 300 500 120 1300 45100 3020 10 27800 7500 .10 15500 10 69300 .10 120 20 46200 20 28600 3140 7800 20 16000 20 70600 .20 30 47300 30 29400 8100 .30 16500 ...3282 30 71900 .30 140 300 .40 48400 8400 40 30200 40 73200 40 3420 .40 1.27000 160 350 500 50 49500 .3580 .50 17500 30 31000 30 74500 8750 .50 600 160 1500 .60 3740 .60 18100 6 31800 60 50600 .60 76000 9100 .60 160 9450 .70 32600 .70 5/700 .70 3900 .70 77500 .70 18700 .70 350 200 80 33400 .80 4100 .80 19300 .80 52800 80 79000 . 9800 400 200 90 34200 4300 90 539∞ № 8050C 90 19900 90 10200 200 4500 55000 2040 16.00 82000 20,500 12 00 35000 8.00 10600 1 00 900 250 4750 2100 10 35900 56300 .10 83500 10 21100 10 11000 60 20 2160 5000 20 36800 .20 57600 20 11400 20 85000 20 21.700 80 2240 5250 30 53900 30 86500 30 22300 30 37700 30 11800 80 2320 55∞ 12200 40 38600 .40 88000 40 22900 40 60200 80 600 5750 2400 30 12600 .50 23500 50 39500 61500 .50 89500 400 250 100 700 60 40400 2500 6000 60 13000 60 24200 .60 62900 500 300 13500 10 41300 2600 .70 64100 6300 70 24900 80 42200 2700 80 256co 80 65400 14000 6600 43100 90 26300 90 66700 This table is applicable for open-channel conditions. It is based on 14 discharge measurements made during 1267-1272 and is well defined between 4000 cfs and 65000 cfs. Comp. by 4:14 date 5-3-72 The ratica was reproduced from 9. ht record during period 1767-1972.

CONTINUOUS STREAMFLOW CHART FROM USGS GAGE AT SUNSHINE MAY 8-12, 1981



(L331) LHOISH SOND B-4

CREEK

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70

GAGE

85sn

STREAMFLOW

CONTINUOUS FROM US

channel time 72 read ٠ ٤ behind 9 fo chart time 4 hours for influence uncorreated ,00,00 heights time scale in gage

ATTACHMENT C

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SUMMARY OF BREAKUP OBSERVATIONS ON THE LOWER SUSITNA RIVER AT THE DESHKA-SUSITNA CONFLUENCE



SUMMARY OF BREAKUP OBSERVATIONS ON THE LOWER SUSITNA RIVER AT THE DESHKA-SUSITNA CONCLUENCE *

Date	Time	Air T (°F)	Observations
April 18			Deshka River: 46" from top of ice to river bed, 32" ice thickness, lower 2/3 of ice is clear and hard 3" from top of ice to water level in auger hole
April 19	3:00 a.m. 3:00 p.m.	30° 42°	Deshka River: drilled new hole 20" east of previous hole, 53" from top of ice to river bed, 26" ice thickness, warm day, melt water on top of ice, overflow ice getting soft
April 20	3:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 3:00 p.m.	30° 40° 45°	sunny morning, rain clouds and showers in p.m., raining in Talkeetna Mts. and north
			Susitna River: drilled hole 85 feet off Deshka-Susitna shelf into Susitna 10.3' from top of ice to river bed (rocks), 28" ice thickness, 2.5" from top of ice to water surface in auger hole, top 9" of ice opaque and grainey, bottom ice clear and hard (splinters off auger), water clear
April 21	2:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 12 noon 7:00 p.m.	30° 45° 50°	water and ice in Dashka and Susitna have rise 1", water flowing out of auger holes in Deshka, water 2.5" below top of ice in Susitna auger hole, ice thickness same, ice audibly cracking, water and ice have risen another 1"
April 22	7:00 a.m. 8:00 p.m.	35°	sunny day water and ice raised 2" overnight in both Deshka and Susitna, water flowing out of auger hole in Deshka but not Susitna (water still -2" below top of ice) water and ice reached 7" above starting
April 23	1:00 a.m.	35°	reference point in both Deshka and Susitna
	3:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m.	28°	Susitna: water and ice 7" above reference point Deshka: water and ice 9" above reference point Susitna: water and ice 11" above reference point Deshka: water and ice 12" above reference
	s7/a		point C-1

SUMMARY OF BREAKUP OBSERVATIONS ON THE LOWER SUSITNA RIVER AT THE DESHKA-SUSITNA CONCLUENCE * (CONTINUED)

Date	Time	Air T (°F)	Observations
April 24	2:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m.	30° 38°	sunny, high thin cloudiness <u>Susitna</u> : 12" above reference point ice = 26" thick <u>Deshka</u> : 14" above reference point ice = 25" thick
April 25	7:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m.	35°	Susitna: 22" above reference Deshka: 23" above reference Susitna: 17" above reference Deshka: 18" above reference
April 26	7:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m.	34°	Susitna: 18" above reference Deshka: 14" above reference Susitna: staff dislodged Dishka: 20" above reference
April 27	7:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m.		Dishka: 21" above reference local ice broke loose from sides Deshka: 22" above reference
April 28	7:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m.		Deshka: 22" above reference Susitna: ice has floated up, water not flowing out on top of ice Deshka: 23" above reference lower level
April 29	7:00 a.m. 7:00 p.m.		<pre>sand bars flooding Deshka: 24" above reference Deshka: 24.5" above reference</pre>
April 30	a.m. p.m.	58°	frosted last night daily high temperature <u>Deshka</u> : <u>25</u> " above reference <u>Deshka</u> : <u>26</u> " above reference more water on ice edges in both Susitna and Deshka
May 1	7:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m. 9:30 p.m.		raining early Deshka: 28" above reference Susitna: ice jam u/s at cutbank breaking up, beginning to move downstream Deshka: 35" above reference
May 2	a.m. 10:40 a.m.		Deshka: 36" above reference point Susitna: ice broke at curve and moved Deshka: ice broke at island, movement stopped, estimated movement = 1000', no rise in water level ice pieces grounded on

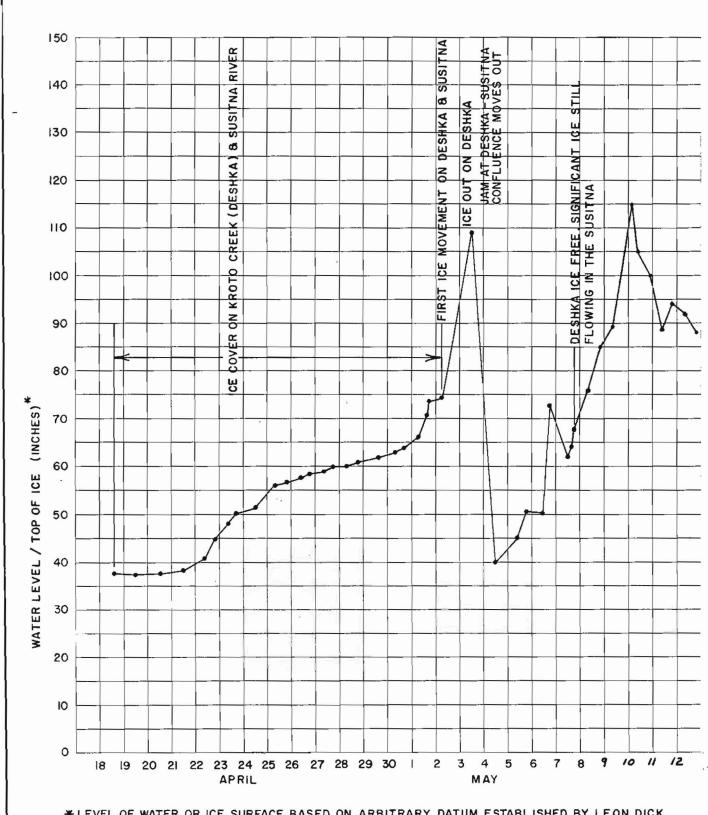
SUMMARY OF BREAKUP OBSERVATIONS ON THE LOWER SUSITNA RIVER AT THE DESHKA-SUSITNA CONCLUENCE * (CONTINUED)

Date_	Time	Air T (°F)	Observations
	6:05 p.m.		shallow bar at bend in Susitna <u>Deshka</u> : moved sporadically throughout the afternoon, 1:40/2:20/3:00 p.m. Trapper Creek reported movement and jam at 4:00 p.m., large, thick ice in jam, water level rise of 8-10 ft. ice movement reproted at Susitna Station
May 3	10:30 a.m. 11:10 a.m. 12:30 a.m.		Deshka: fast and powerful move Susitna: ice moved at first bend, all open but still solid ice cover u/s from 1st bend Deshka: 95% ice free, intense movement and grinding of ice into smaller pieces (4 to 10 ft. square), then cleared out, water velocity estimated to be 10-12 MPH velocity slowed by early afternoon
	2:30 p.m. 3:55 p.m. 2:45-3:45 9:30 p.m. 10:15 p.m.	42°	Susitna: water level rising, channel still jammed d/s from confluence of Deshka Deshka: water level 91" below TBM (nail in stump) Susitna: ice released between first bend and slough (Kroto slough) On flight to Susitna Station noticed Yenta River almost ice free except at confluence with Sisitna, in the Susitna noticeable ice movement, ice floes moving in "bunches" Deshka: rejammed again, ice tightly packed Deshka and Susitna jam released, ice at second bend in Susitna broke and moved d/s (rainy and cool all day)
May 4	2:30 a.m. 3:30 a.m. 10:45 a.m.		ice jamming and moving in both Deshka and Susitna, water level appears unchanged from previous day (too dark to see well) water level dropped drastically, ice pieces stranded along shore, anchor ice exposed along banks where previously under water water level 160" below TBM, water level appears to still be dropping, more sand bar exposed off point, (estimated highest water level to be 4" above yesterdays reading at 2:30), still have anchor ice along shore, banks still frozen cannot put in staff gages yet

SUMMARY OF BREAKUP OBSERVATIONS ON THE LOWER SUSITNA RIVER AT THE DESHKA-SUSITNA CONCLUENCE * (CONTINUED)

Date	Time	Air T (°F)	Observations
May 5	9:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m.		Deshka: water level 155" below TBM Susitna Station reports river free of ice, water level rising, dislodging ice from banks on first bend, ice floes moving throughthis reach of the Susitna all morning form u/s Deshka: water level 149" below TBM
	,		Susitna: increased ice floes in Susitna channel
May 6	9:30 a.m.		<u>Deshka</u> : water level <u>150</u> " below TBM, water velocity slower <u>Susitna</u> : water velocity appears the same, still flowing ice and debris
	2:00 p.m 5:00 p.m.		Susitna: channel fillded bank to bank with flowing ice
	4:00 p.m. 8:30 p.m.	68°	snad bar off point just underwater <u>Deshka:</u> water level <u>127"</u> below TBM <u>Susitna</u> : amount of ice moving in channel has decreased by 9:00 p.m.
May 7	8:00 a.m.		<u>Deshka</u> : water level <u>138</u> " below TBM Susitna: no ice flowing in channel
	1:15 p.m. 3:00 p.m.		Susitna: heavy ice flowing in channel Susitna: amount of ice flowing decreased
	4:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m.	74°	Dishka: water level 132" below TBM
May 8	9:45 a.m. 7:00 p.m.		<u>Deshka</u> : 124" below TBM 115" below TBM
May 9	7:00 a.m.		Deshka: 111" below TBM, most shore ice has melted or floated away
May 10	2:00 a.m.		Deshka: 85" below TBM - water level peaked and receded
	10:30 a.m. 10:00 p.m.		Deshka: 95" below TBM 100 below TBM
May 11	9:00 a.m. 8:00 p.m.		Deshka: 102" below TBM 106" below TBM
May 12	8:00 a.m.		Deshka: 108" below TBM

^{*} Summary based on observations and measurements made by Leon Dick



* LEVEL OF WATER OR ICE SURFACE BASED ON ARBITRARY DATUM ESTABLISHED BY LEON DICK

DWN. 0EP CKD. LG 5-14-81 DATE. SCALE. N/A

REM CONSULTANTS, INC.

THE DESHKA - SUSITNA CONFLUENCE BREAKUP REPORT BY LEON DICK

FB. N/A GRID. N/A PROJ.NO. 052303 DWG.NO.

