Government of Northwest Territories

# NWT Water Monitoring Bulletin – April 28, 2023 at 14:00

NWT break up reports will be published routinely as break up unfolds. These reports will focus on regions with active snowmelt and ice break up. The geographic focus of the report will shift as conditions change. Additional information about basin conditions can be found in the ENR Snow Survey Bulletin and Spring Water Outlook, <u>available here</u>. If you have any photos or information about break up in your community, feel free to reach out to us: nwtwaters@gov.nt.ca.

#### **Current Status:**

- Snowmelt, river ice melt, and rises in water levels continue in southern basins in the NWT;
- On the Hay River, ice continues to break up and shift;
- On the Liard River and on the Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson, water levels are beginning to rise under the ice, but the rates of increase are still small;
- Warmer than seasonal temperatures are forecast for the Hay River and lower Liard River basins this weekend and will persist well into next week.
  - Nearly all of the snowpack in the Hay River basin has already melted;
  - Snowmelt is ongoing in the lower Liard River basin (southern Dehcho region);
  - Temperatures will approach 20°C in the southern parts of the basins and will rapidly melt residual snowpack and soften river ice.

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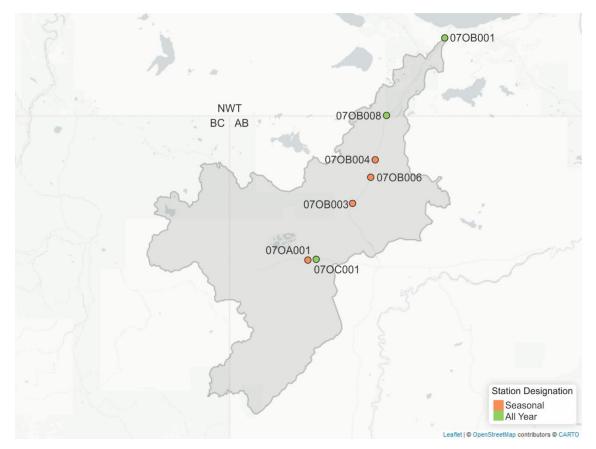
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# Hay River:

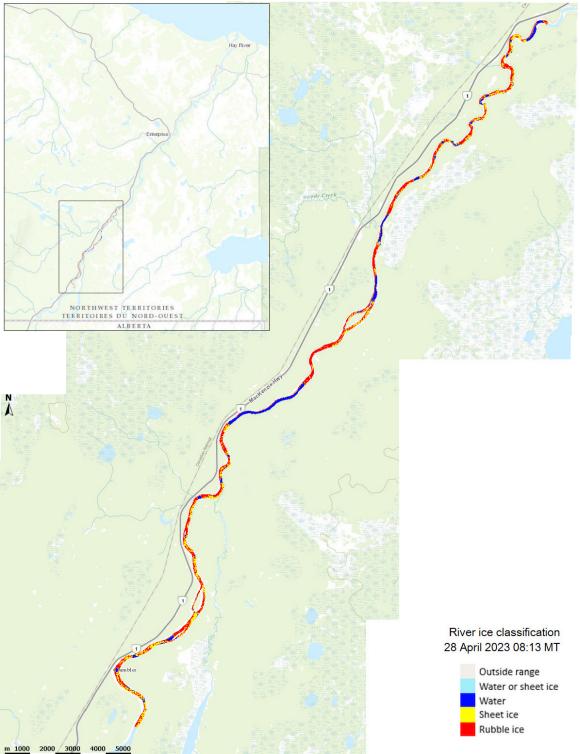
Current Status:

- Satellite imagery from Apr. 27 shows that almost all of the snowpack has melted from the Hay River basin;
- Water levels continue to slowly rise along the Hay River;
  - Rates of rise are normal for this stage of break up and are much smaller than last year;
- Ice continues to degrade on the Hay River, with local ice movement and consolidation;
  Patches of open water continue to develop and grow;
- Warmer than normal temperatures are forecast in the Hay River basin and will persist well into next week.
  - Highs of near 20°C are forecast for the upper (southern) part of the basin;
  - Warm temperatures should continue to soften the ice cover;
- Refer to the <u>Town of Hay River website</u> for the most up-to-date information, as well as webcam images of current conditions.



*Above* – Map of hydrometric stations in the Hay River basin. The station numbers are referenced in the water level plots below.

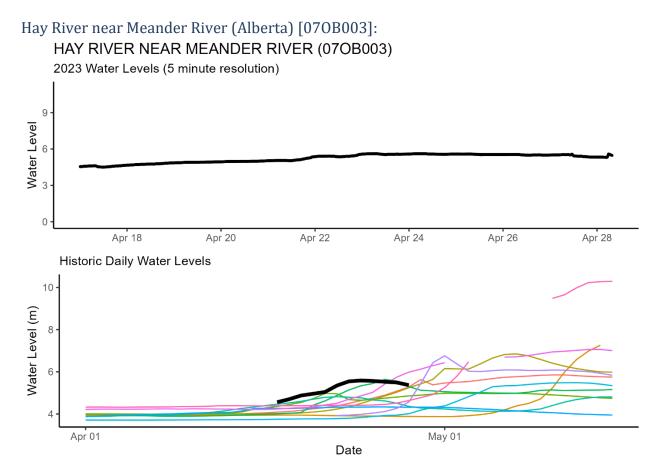
#### Satellite Data:



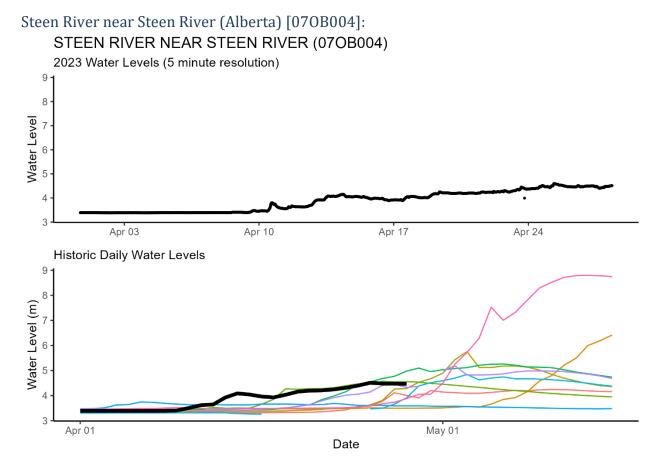
*Above* – River ice classification information for the Hay River, using radar imagery taken on the morning of 28 April 2023. The images show mainly rubble (consolidated) ice along the Hay River, with some patches of open water.

## Hydrometric Data: Chinchaga River near High Level (Alberta) [070C001]:

Note – The water level sensor at the Chinchaga River gauge appears to have been dragged by ice and is not producing reasonable values.

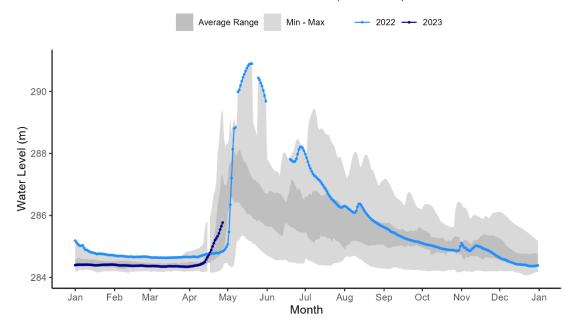


Above - Water level data on the Hay River near Meander River, AB.

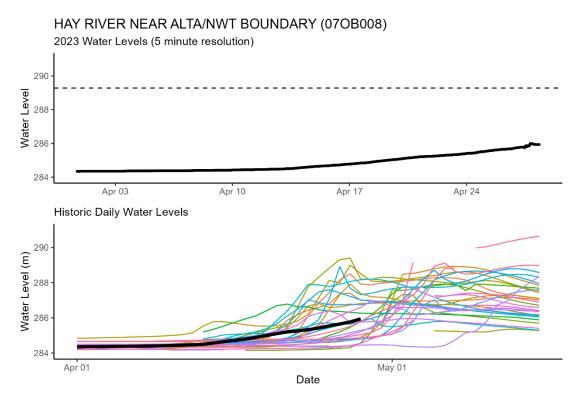


*Above* – Water level data on the Steen River near Steen River, AB. The Steen River is a small tributary to the Hay River. Water levels are slowly rising.

#### Hay River near the border [070B008]: HAY RIVER NEAR ALTA/NWT BOUNDARY (070B008)



Above – Water level data for the Hay River near the Alberta- NWT border. Daily average levels for the previous year are shown here.

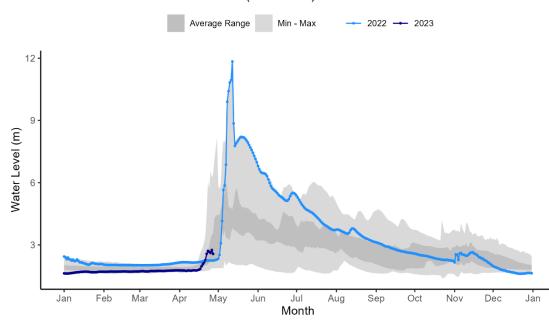


*Above* - The upper graph in the figure presents real time water level data at 5-minute resolution with the dashed line representing the peak water level from last year (2022). The lower graph shows daily average levels relative to the previous 20 years.

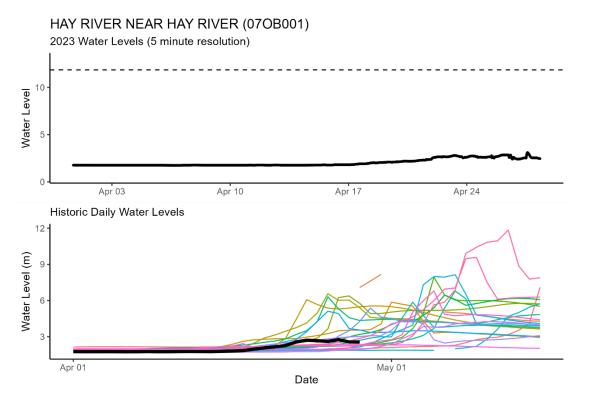


*Above* – Hay River near the border hydrometric gauge photo on April 28 at 12:00. Photo courtesy of Water Survey of Canada and GNWT.

#### Hay River near Hay River [070B001]: HAY RIVER NEAR HAY RIVER (070B001)



Above – Water level data for the Hay River near the Town of Hay River. Daily average levels for the previous year are shown here.



*Above* - The upper graph in the figure presents real time water level data at 5-minute resolution with the dashed line representing the peak water level from last year (2022). The lower graph shows daily average levels relative to the previous 20 years.



*Above* – Hay River near the Town of Hay River hydrometric gauge photo on April 28 at 12:00. Photo courtesy of Water Survey of Canada and GNWT.

## Liard River:

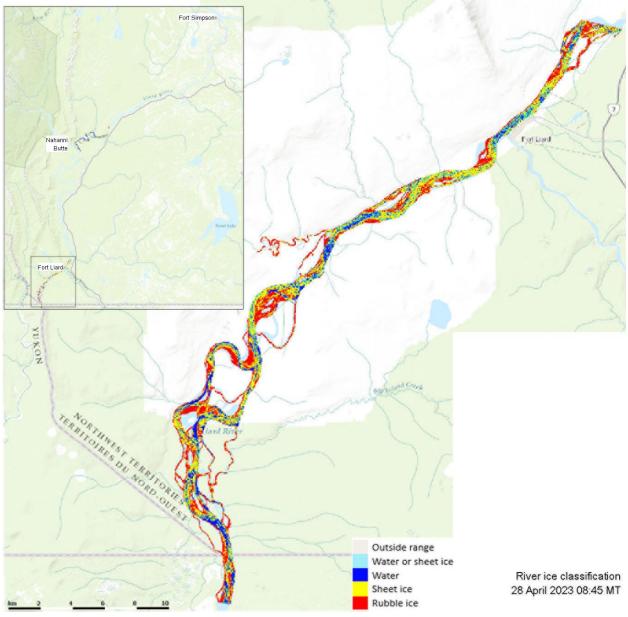
### Current Status:

- Snowpack continues to melt, but most of the lower Liard basin still has a snowcover;
- Ice remains largely intact along the Liard River within the NWT;
  - Break up has initiated on the Petitot River, a tributary of the Liard River, and should continue over the coming days;
  - Break up is well underway on the Fort Nelson River (northeastern BC), a tributary of the Liard River;
- Water levels are slowly increasing underneath the ice on the Liard River at Fort Liard
  The low rate of water level rise is normal for this time of year;
- The southern Dehcho region is forecast to receive warmer than normal temperatures that will persist into next week.
  - Fort Liard and Nahanni Butte are forecast to receive small amounts of rain (10-20 mm) on Sunday night and Monday morning.

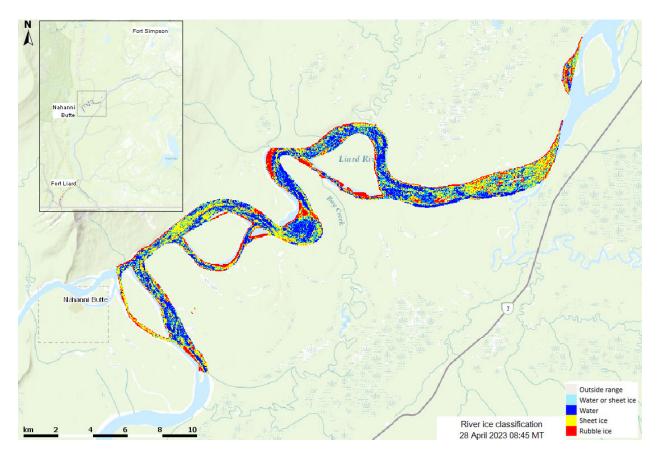


*Above* – Map of hydrometric stations in the Liard River basin. The station numbers are referenced in the water level plots below.

#### Satellite Data:



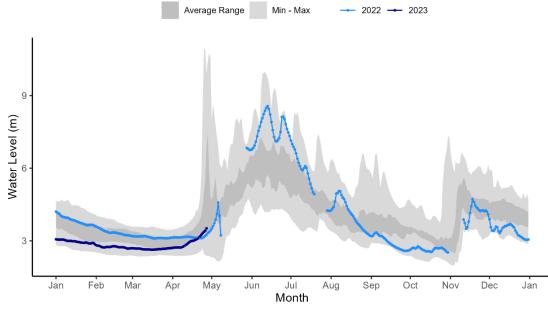
*Above* – River ice classification information for the Liard River, using radar imagery taken on the morning of 28 April 2023. The images show mainly sheet and rubble (consolidated) ice along the Liard River, with some small patches of water on top of ice.



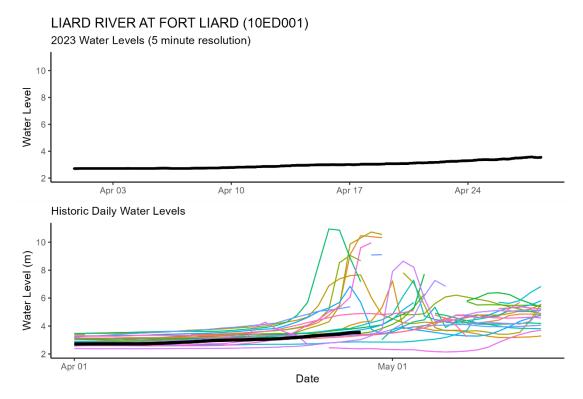
*Above* – River ice classification information for the Liard River, using radar imagery taken on the morning of 28 April 2023. The 'water' (blue) depicted in this image is assumed to be water on top of ice.

### Hydrometric Data:





Above – Water level data for the Liard River at Fort Liard. Daily average levels for the previous year are shown here.

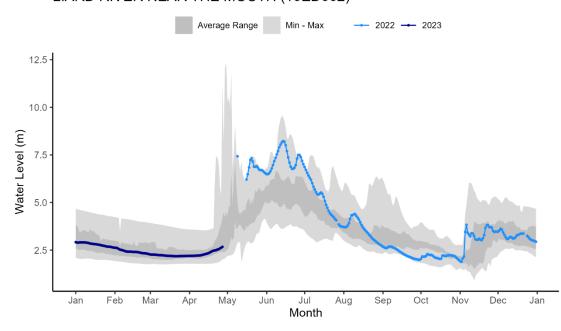


*Above* - The upper graph in the figure presents real time water level data at 5-minute resolution. The lower graph shows daily average levels relative to the previous 20 years.

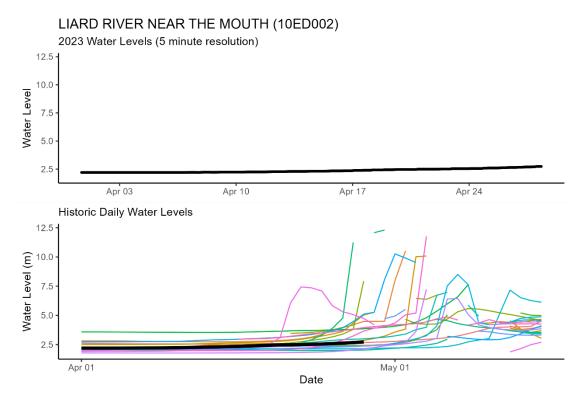


*Above* – Liard River at Fort Liard hydrometric gauge photo from April 28 at 12:00. Photo courtesy of Water Survey of Canada and GNWT.

#### Liard River near the mouth [10ED002]: LIARD RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH (10ED002)



Above – Water level data for the Liard River near the mouth (at Fort Simpson). Daily average levels for the previous year are shown here.



*Above* - The upper graph in the figure presents real time water level data at 5-minute resolution. The lower graph shows daily average levels relative to the previous 20 years.

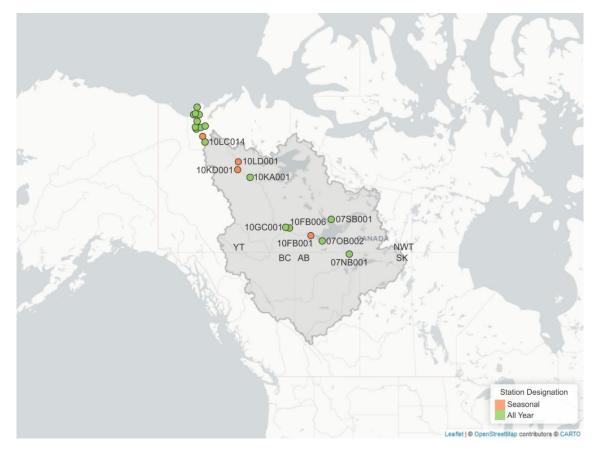


Above – Liard River near the mouth hydrometric gauge photo from April 28 at 12:00. Photo courtesy of Water Survey of Canada and GNWT.

# Slave River / Great Slave Lake / Mackenzie River

## **Current Status:**

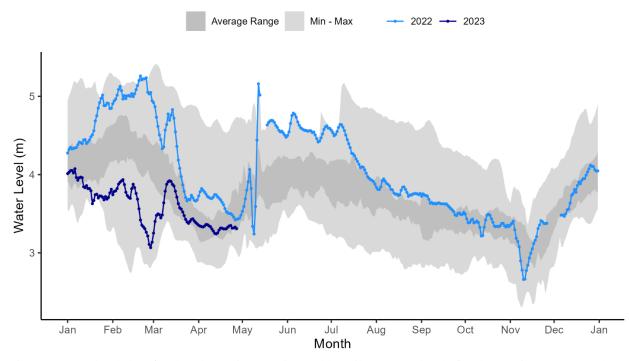
- Satellite imagery shows small open water sections on the Mackenzie River upstream of Jean Marie River, but river ice remains largely intact;
- Water levels are slowly beginning to rise underneath the ice at the Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson, but the rate of increase is still very small;
- The southern Dehcho region is forecast to receive warmer than normal temperatures beginning that will persist well into next week.



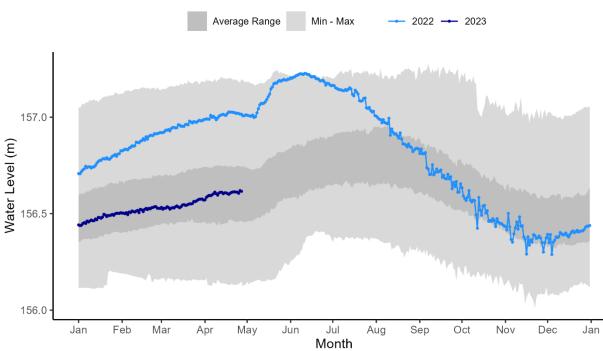
*Above* – Map of hydrometric stations in the Dehcho (Mackenzie River) basin. The station numbers are referenced in the water level plots below.

# Hydrometric Data:

## Slave River at Fitzgerald (Alberta) [07NB001]: SLAVE RIVER AT FITZGERALD (ALBERTA) (07NB001)



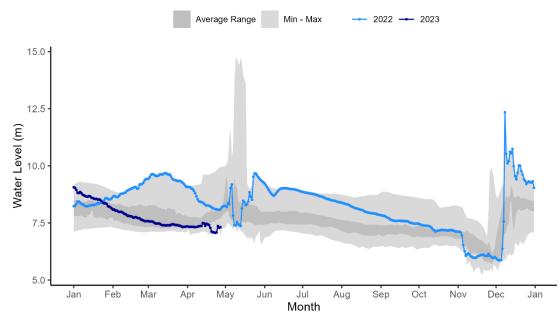
Above – Water level data for the Slave River at Fitzgerald. Daily average levels for the previous year are shown here.



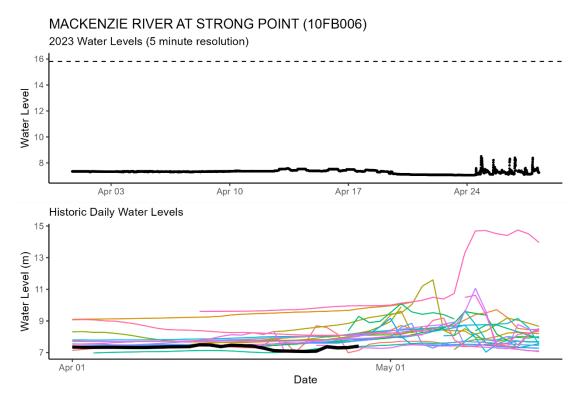
## Great Slave Lake at Yellowknife Bay [07SB001]: GREAT SLAVE LAKE AT YELLOWKNIFE BAY (07SB001)

Above – Water level data for Great Slave Lake at Yellowknife Bay. Daily average levels for the previous year are shown here.





Above – Water level data for the Mackenzie River at Strong Point. Daily average levels for the previous year are shown here.

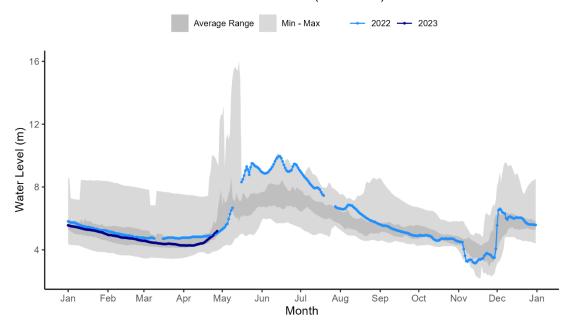


*Above* – The upper graph in the figure presents real time water level data at 5-minute resolution with the dashed line representing the peak water level from 2021. The lower graph shows daily average levels relative to the previous 20 years.

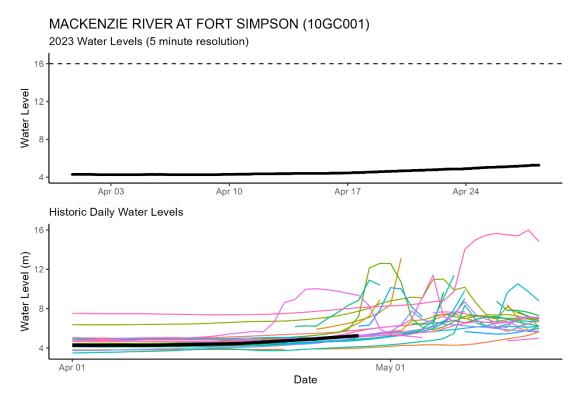


*Above* – Mackenzie River at Strong Point hydrometric gauge photo from April 28 at 12:00. Photo courtesy of Water Survey of Canada and GNWT.

#### Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson [10GC001]: MACKENZIE RIVER AT FORT SIMPSON (10GC001)



Above – Water level data for the Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson. Daily average levels for the previous year are shown here.



*Above:* The upper graph in the figure presents real time water level data at 5-minute resolution. The lower graph shows daily average levels relative to the previous 20 years.



*Above* – Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson hydrometric gauge photo from April 28 at 12:00. Photo courtesy of Water Survey of Canada and GNWT.

## Weather Data: Current status and forecast:

The Hay River basin and the southern Dehcho region are forecast to receive above seasonal temperatures that will last well into next week. Daytime high temperatures are forecast in the mid to high teens, with some areas near 20°C on Sunday and Monday between Fort Nelson, High Level, and Hay River. Satellite imagery indicates that the snowpack has melted in the almost all the Hay River basin and that snowmelt runoff delivery has likely ceased. Snowmelt is ongoing in the lower Liard River basin. The warm temperatures should melt the remaining snowpack and soften river ice.

The spring has been warmer than normal throughout the southern NWT and northern AB and BC. This has allowed snowpacks to gradual melt in advance of the warm weather that has been forecast for the next week.

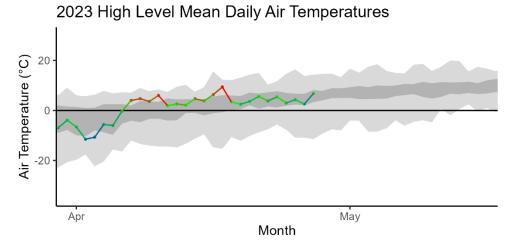
#### Background information and context:

Weather information informs how snow and ice will melt and provides information about how this spring is unfolding relative to previous springs. Warmer than normal conditions early in the spring allow for additional energy to melt the snowpack and soften river ice. Rain-on-snow events can cause rapid melt of snowpacks and facilitate quick delivery of snowmelt water to rivers. Locations included here cover basin areas that feed into NWT rivers that are currently undergoing break up.

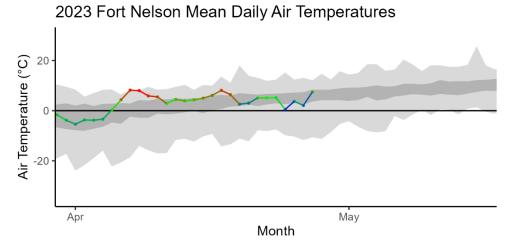
There are two sets of figures below. The first set of figures shows daily temperatures relative to normal for select locations in AB, BC, and the NWT. Weather information for High Level, AB and Fort Nelson, BC provide an idea of conditions in the upper (i.e., southern) part of the Hay River basin. The dark grey bands represent the average range of temperatures, while the light grey bands represent historic minimum and maximum daily mean temperatures. The second set of figures present a seven day weather forecast, provided by Environment and Climate Change Canada.

## 2023 spring temperatures to-date:

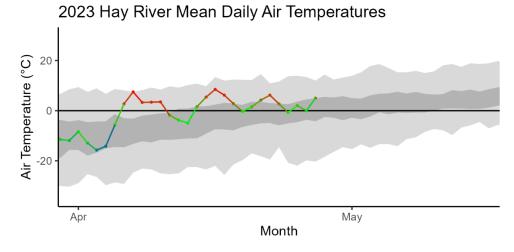
## High Level:

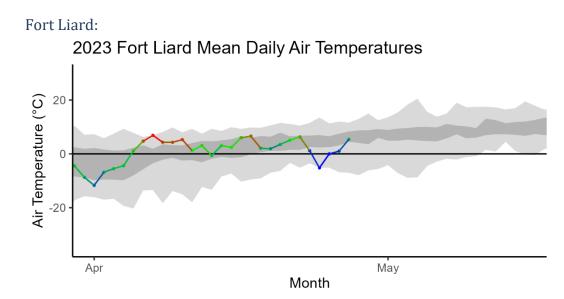


## Fort Nelson:

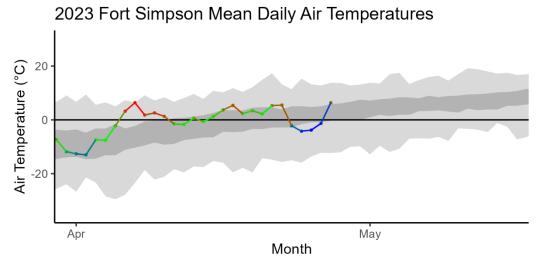








Fort Simpson:



# Seven day weather forecast:

High Level:

<u>Fri</u> <u>28 Apr</u>	Sat 29 Apr	Sun 30 Apr	Mon 1 May	Tue 2 May	Wed 3 May	Thu 4 May
15°C	17°C	21°C	20°C	22°C	29°C	27°C
Mainly sunny	Mainly sunny	Sunny	A mix of sun and cloud	Sunny	Sunny	A mix of sun and cloud
Tonight	Night	Night	Night	Night	Night	
-1°C	6°C	7°C	10°C	5°C	6°C	
A few clouds	Clear	Clear	Cloudy periods	Clear	Cloudy periods	

## Fort Nelson:

<u>Fri</u> 28 Apr	Sat 29 Apr	Sun 30 Apr	Mon 1 May	Tue 2 May	Wed 3 May	Thu 4 May
16°C	19°C	21°C	18°C	22°C	20°C	18°C
Mainly sunny	Mainly sunny	Cloudy	Cloudy	Sunny	A mix of sun and cloud	A mix of sun and cloud
Tonight	Night	Night	Night	Night	Night	
3°C	5°C	10°C	7°C	7°C	5°C	
Clear	Clear	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy periods	Cloudy periods	

# Hay River:

<u>Fri</u> 28 Apr	Sat 29 Apr	Sun 30 Apr	Mon 1 May	Tue 2 May	Wed 3 May	Thu 4 May
12°C	16°C	18°C	15°C	15°C	21°C	17°C
A mix of sun and cloud	Mainly sunny	A mix of sun and cloud	Cloudy	Sunny	Sunny	A mix of sun and cloud
Tonight	Night	Night	Night	Night	Night	
0°C	8°C	7°C	1°C	7°C	8°C	
A few clouds	Cloudy	Cloudy periods	Cloudy periods	Clear	Cloudy periods	

### Fort Liard:

<u>Fri</u> <u>28 Apr</u>	Sat 29 Apr	Sun 30 Apr	Mon 1 May	Tue 2 May	Wed 3 May	Thu 4 May
15°C	20°C	18°C	20°C	22°C	19°C	17°C
Sunny	Mainly sunny	A mix of sun and cloud	Sunny	Sunny	A mix of sun and cloud	A mix of sun and cloud
Tonight	Night	Night	Night	Night	Night	
€ 0°C	e°C	7°C	<b>0</b> 7°C	5°C	4°C	
A few clouds	Cloudy periods	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy periods	Cloudy periods	

# Fort Simpson:

<u>Fri</u> <u>28 Apr</u>	Sat 29 Apr	Sun 30 Apr	Mon 1 May	Tue 2 May	Wed 3 May	Thu 4 May
15°C	18°C	17°C	19°C	19°C	21°C	17°C
Mainly sunny	A mix of sun and cloud	Sunny	A mix of sun and cloud	Sunny	A mix of sun and cloud	A mix of sun and cloud
Tonight	Night	Night	Night	Night	Night	
-1°C	4°C	7°C	3°C	9°C	7°C	
A few clouds	Cloudy	Cloudy	Clear	Cloudy periods	Cloudy periods	

# Factors to Watch:

It is important to note that much of the water contributing to flooding of NWT communities originates from outside of the NWT, which is why we also rely on information from the Yukon, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The potential and severity of flooding will depend in large part on the weather over the upcoming weeks and how this interacts with existing ice conditions, water levels and snow pack amounts.

The primary factors that influence water levels in the spring are:

- Ice jams (can result in out-of-bank flows, even if there are below normal flows)
- Rate of melt of ice and snow:
  - Gradual vs quick melt
  - Rain on snow or ice events (rain brings a lot of energy to help melt happen more quickly)
- Current water levels
- How wet the ground was in the fall
- Snowpack

#### Spring Break up on NWT Rivers: Mechanical vs Thermal

In any given year, spring flooding can occur in a number of NWT communities, including Hay River, Jean Marie River, Fort Simpson, Fort Liard, Nahanni Butte, Tulita, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik. Spring flooding is caused by ice jam-induced flooding and can occur irrespective of existing water levels. However, if existing water levels are high, the impact of an ice jam flood can be much worse.

Ice jams typically form when on north-flowing rivers, where warm weather and snowmelt cause ice to break up on the southern reaches of a river. As this ice flows north (downstream), it meets a more solid ice cover. When this happens, the pieces of floating ice jam on the solid ice and can form a dam, which causes water levels to rise rapidly. This is called a **mechanical break up**, whereby the ice downstream is broken up by the force of ice moving into it.

If there is warm and sunny weather throughout early spring, the ice will thermally erode and weaken. This provides less of a resisting force for ice and water moving down the river and will have less of a chance of causing water levels to rise. This is called a **thermal break up**.

The causes of mechanical and thermal break ups are usually dependent on the weather during early spring. Warm weather, sunshine, and rain on snow events are usually a good way to bring extra energy into the system to help melt the ice. Warm temperatures in the upstream part of a basin could also cause a rapid snowmelt and move water to the river very quickly. This could lead to ice-jam conditions downstream if the ice has not yet received enough energy to degrade. Another important factor is the thickness of the ice. Thicker ice takes longer to melt and can increase the chances of ice jams. If an ice jam occurs, the location of the ice jam is also very important. Each river reach has different locations that are prone to ice jams. The location of the ice jam can be an important factor as to whether or not a community floods. Furthermore, ice will jam and then move again at multiple locations along a river as break up progresses downstream. The timing and location of each jam can also influence if a community will flood.

## Technical Note:

• The figures in this report plot water levels. The values on the y-axis are (in most cases) relative to an arbitrary datum. This means that the values on each gauge can be compared to different years but should not be used to compare water levels from one location to the next.

For example, the Hay River near the border gauge (07OB008) records a level of about 288 m. The Hay River near Hay River gauge (07OB001) usually records a level of about 4 m. This **does not mean** that the water level at the Hay River at the border site is 284 m higher than the water level at the Hay River site.