



# Mat-Su's Changing Environment: Connecting the past, present and future

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Mat-Su Salmon Science &  
Conservation Symposium  
November 20, 2025

# Today's agenda

- Common understanding
  - Weather vs. climate
  - Sources of information
- Big Picture Changes
  - Arctic and Alaska
- Drilling down to Mat-Su
- Possible Mat-Su climate futures



Denali



# Weather vs. Climate

- Weather: ¶instantaneous¶ physical state of the atmosphere
  - In practice: a few days
- Climate: statistics of weather
  - Usually refers to statistics over weeks or longer timescales often referenced to longer term (decadal scale) baselines

**Climate's** what you expect,  
**weather's** what you get" attributed to  
Mark Twain

**Climate** is what's in your closet,  
**Weather** is what you wear today

**Climate:** Babe Ruth was a great  
home run hitter.

**Weather:** Babe Ruth July 16, 1921, 0  
for 5 against the Tigers.

# Many sources of environmental information

- Place specific observations (Alaska)
  - Golden age of weather (this instant) observations
  - Dark ages of climate (consistently over time) observations
- Satellites: many “specialties”
  - Sea ice
  - Sea surface temperatures and sea level
  - Input to weather and climate models
- Climate analysis models
  - Interpolation using observations
  - Physical starting with lots of observations



# Today's agenda

- Common understanding
- Big Picture Changes
  - Arctic and Alaska
- Drilling down to Mat-Su
- Possible Mat-Su climate futures

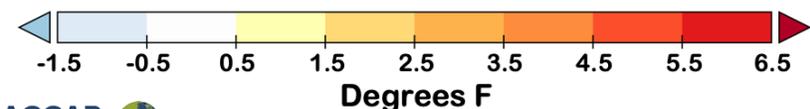
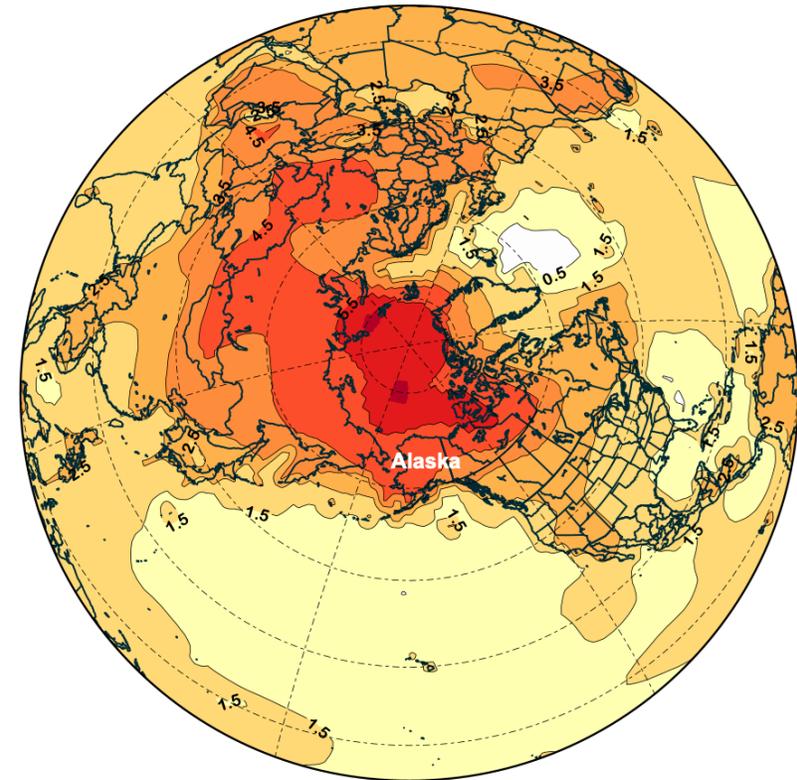


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# It's becoming warmer

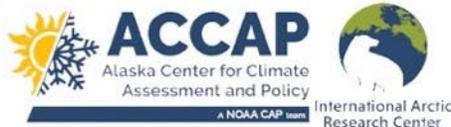
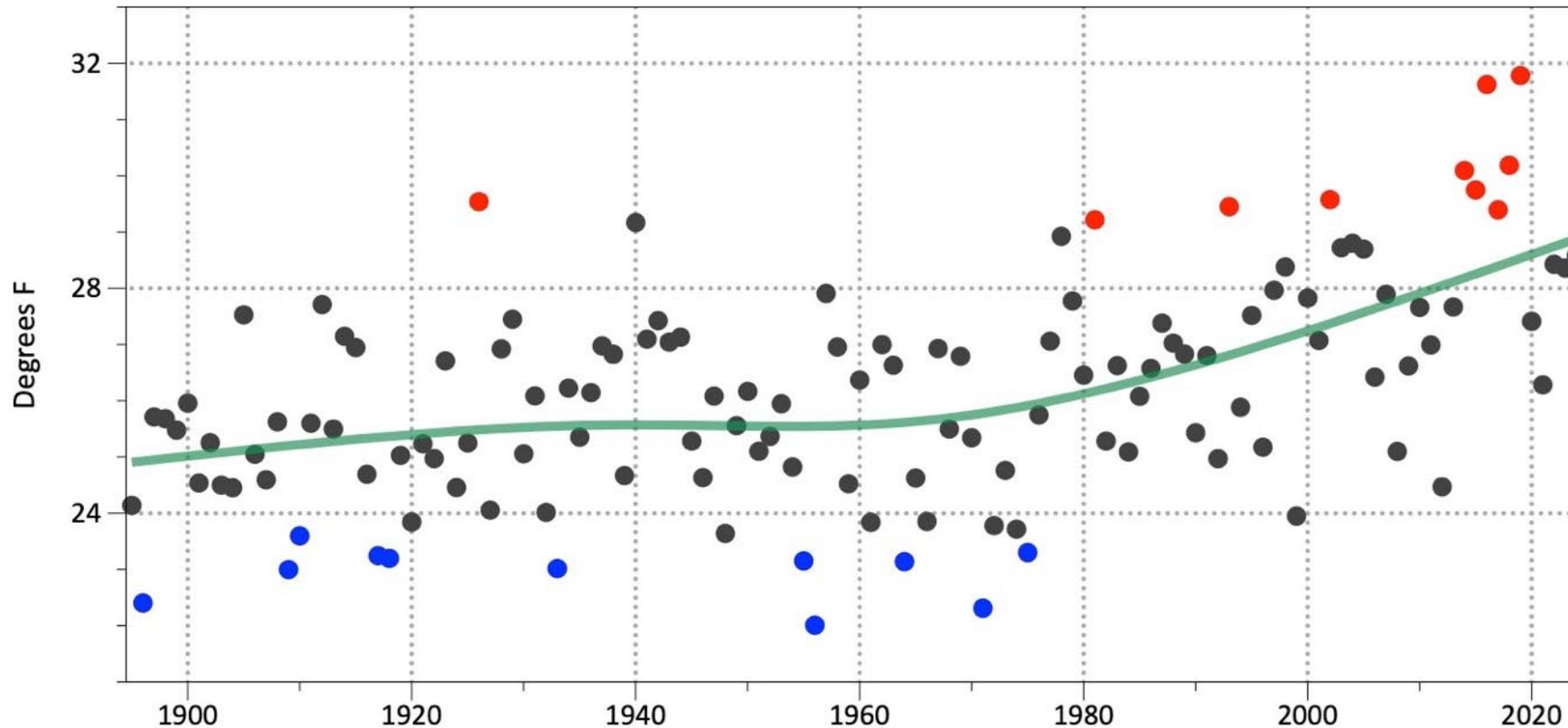
- Alaska has warmed 2-3 times as much as lower 48 states
- Part of “Arctic amplification”
  - Loss and thinning of sea ice
  - Reduction in snow cover season
  - Increased water vapor (also a greenhouse gas)
- Warming accelerated in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century

Change in Annual Average Temperature  
1945 to 2024



# Alaska is warming

Alaska Annual Average Temperature  
1895-2024

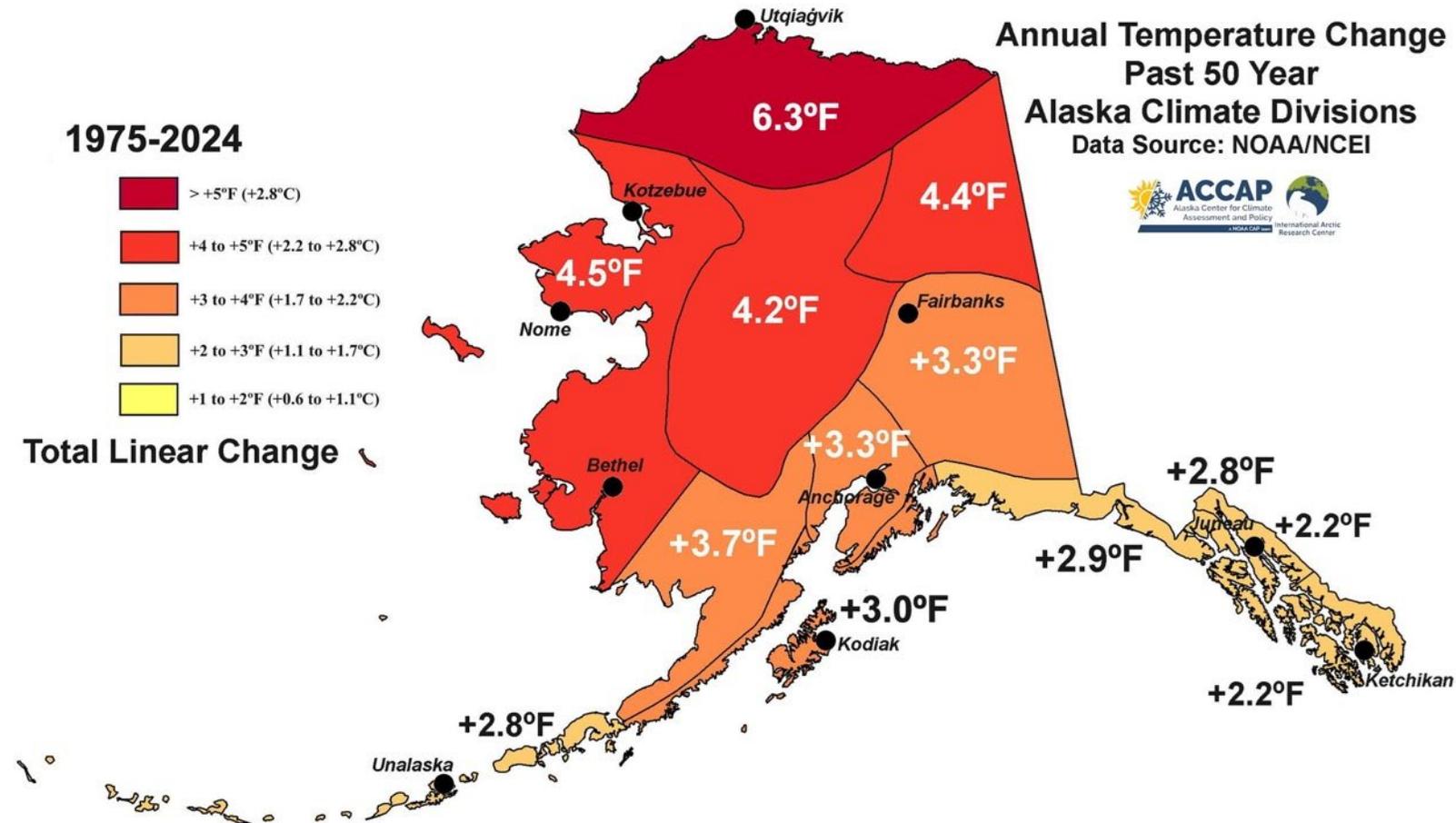


- Ten Warmest
- Ten Coldest
- Smoothed average

Data source: Berkeley Earth  
NWS/B. Brettschneider

# Annual temperature changes past 50 years

- Everywhere in Alaska is warming (3°F in 50 years)
- Changes are NOT spatially uniform
- Changes in snow cover and sea ice are big drivers in spatial differences



# Alaska Climate

Normal Annual Temperature: 1981-2010 Climatology



Source: PRISM Group  
800m 1981-2010 normals.

Twitter: @Climatologist49  
© Brian Brettschneider

Mat-Su community extremes  
Chickaloon 34.6°F to Wasilla 37.2°F

Normal Annual Precipitation: 1981-2010 Climatology



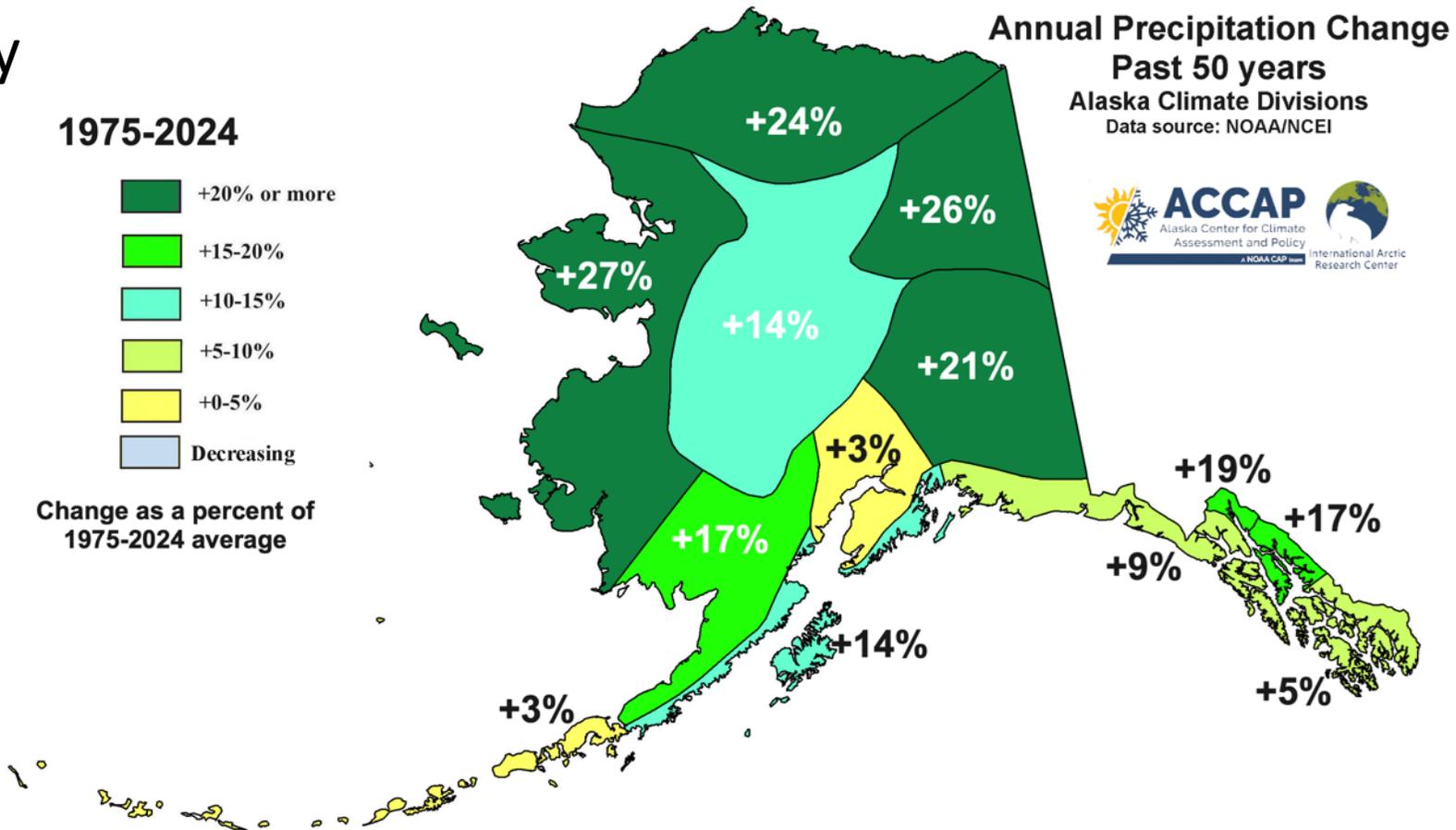
Source: PRISM Group  
800m 1981-2010 normals.

Twitter: @Climatologist49  
© Brian Brettschneider

Mat-Su community extremes  
13" Palmer to 30" at Petersville

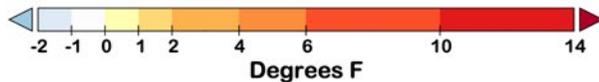
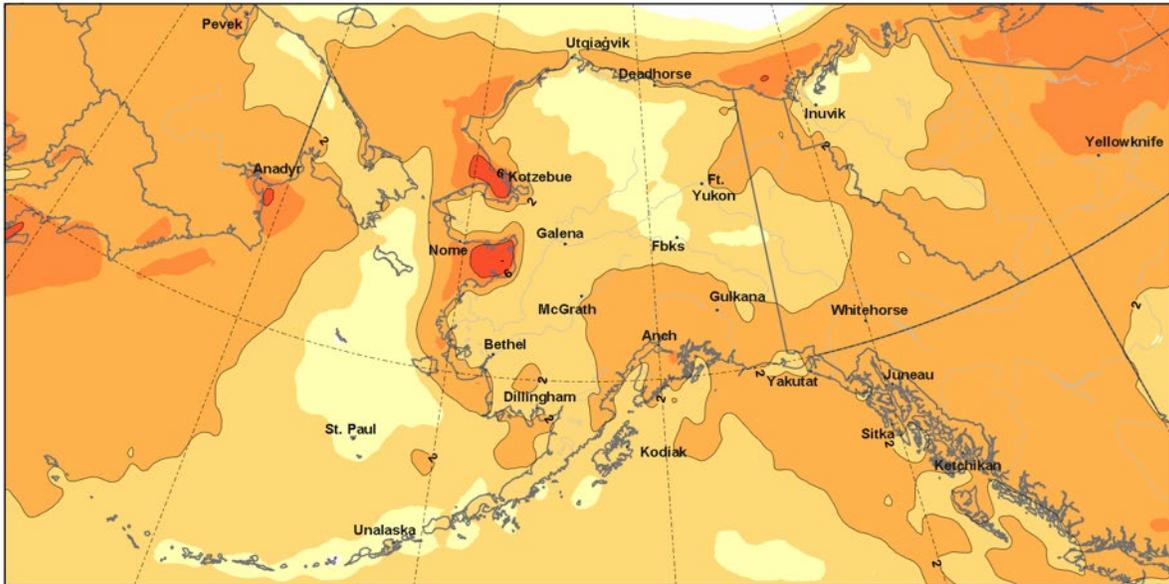
# Annual precipitation changes

- Precipitation changes vary significantly
- Most areas in Alaska receiving more precipitation (rain and melted snow)
- Mountains play a profound role



# Alaska's changing summer climate

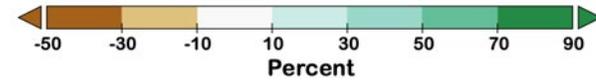
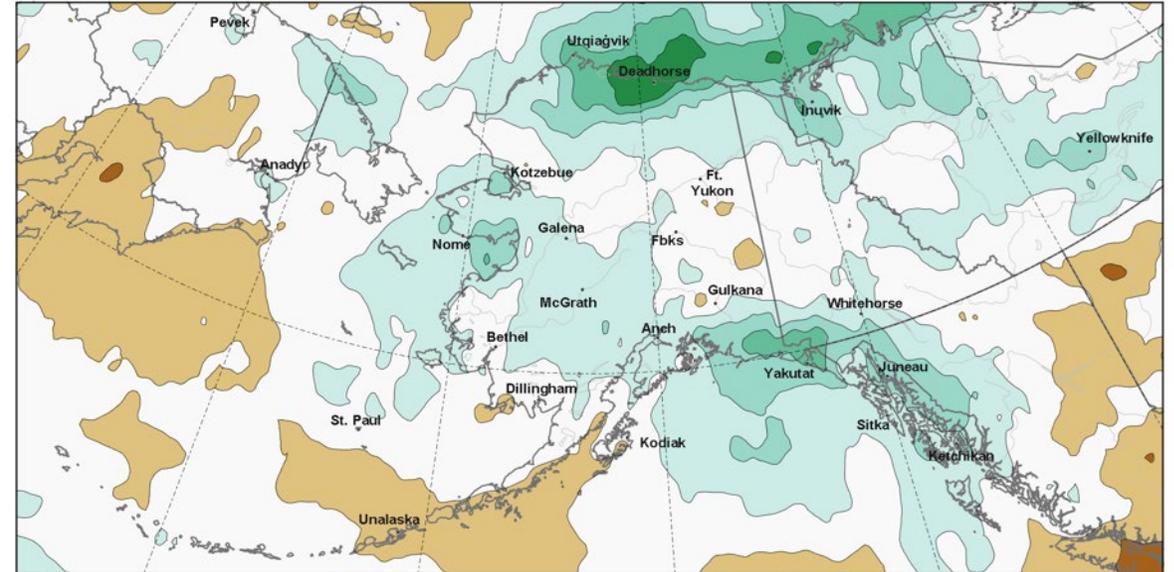
Change in Summer Average Temperature  
June through August, 1975-2024



Theil-Sen Regression  
ERA5 courtesy of ECMWF/Copernicus

Temperatures: warming

Percent Change in Summer Average Precipitation  
June-August, 1975-2024

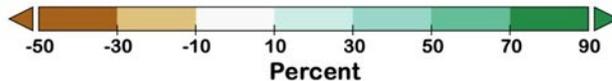
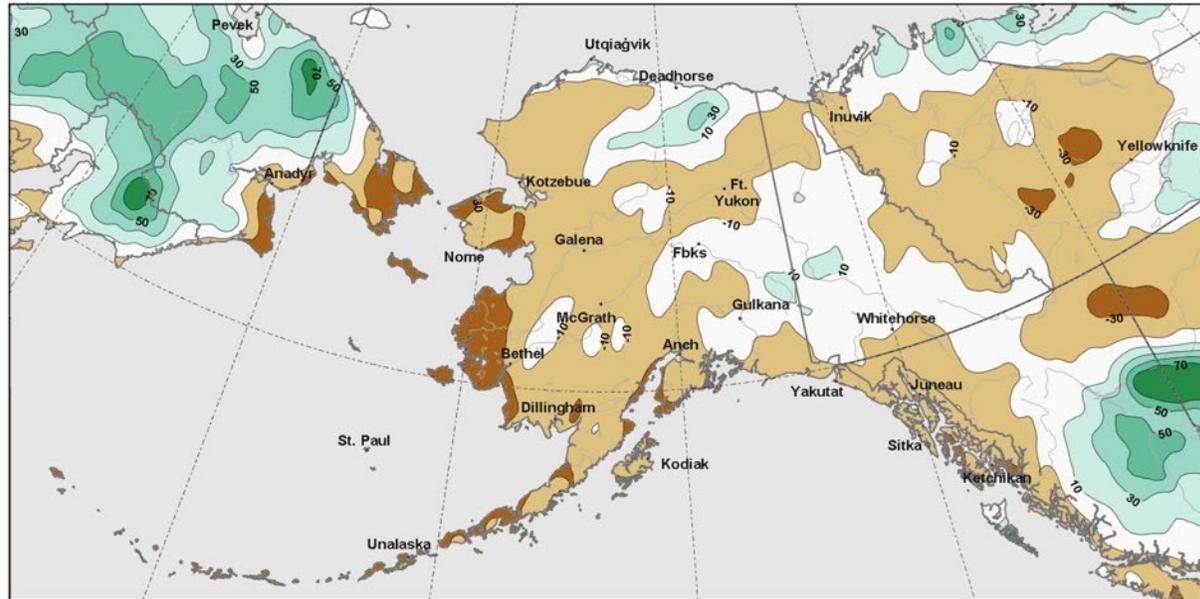


Theil-Sen regression  
ERA5 courtesy of ECMWF/Copernicus

Rain: more but not dramatically

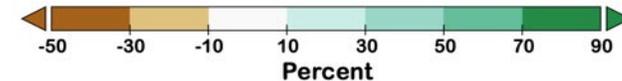
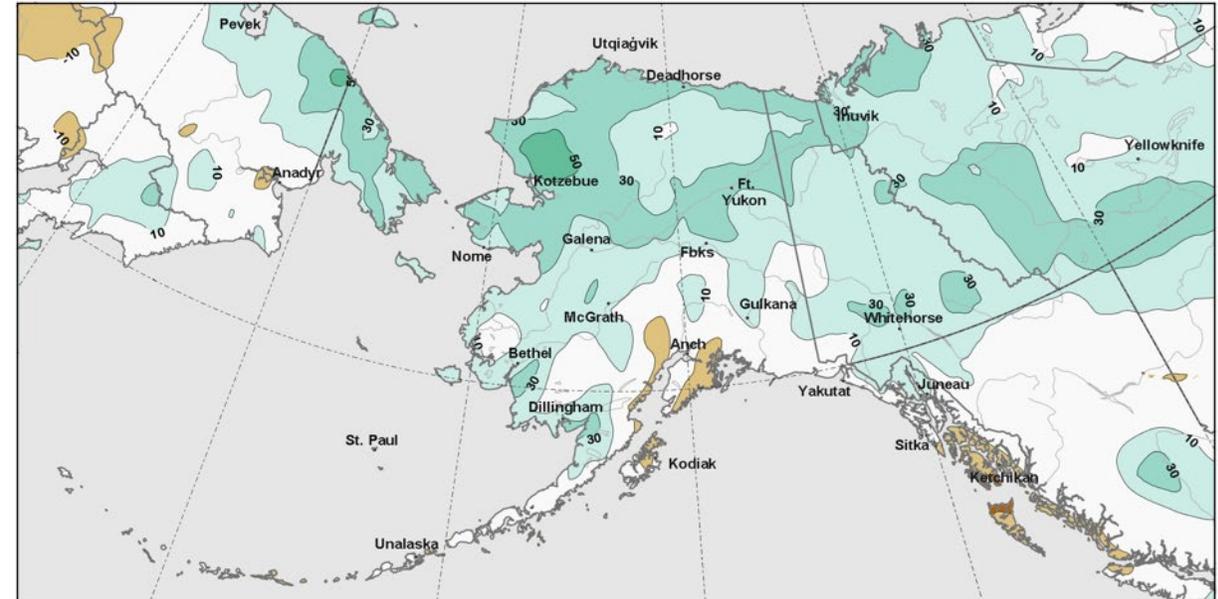
# Alaska's changing snowfall seasonality

Percent Change in Autumn Average Snowfall  
September-November, 1975 to 2024



Theil-Sen Regression  
ERA5 courtesy of ECMWF/Copernicus

Percent Change in Winter Average Snowfall  
December-February, 1975-76 to 2024-25



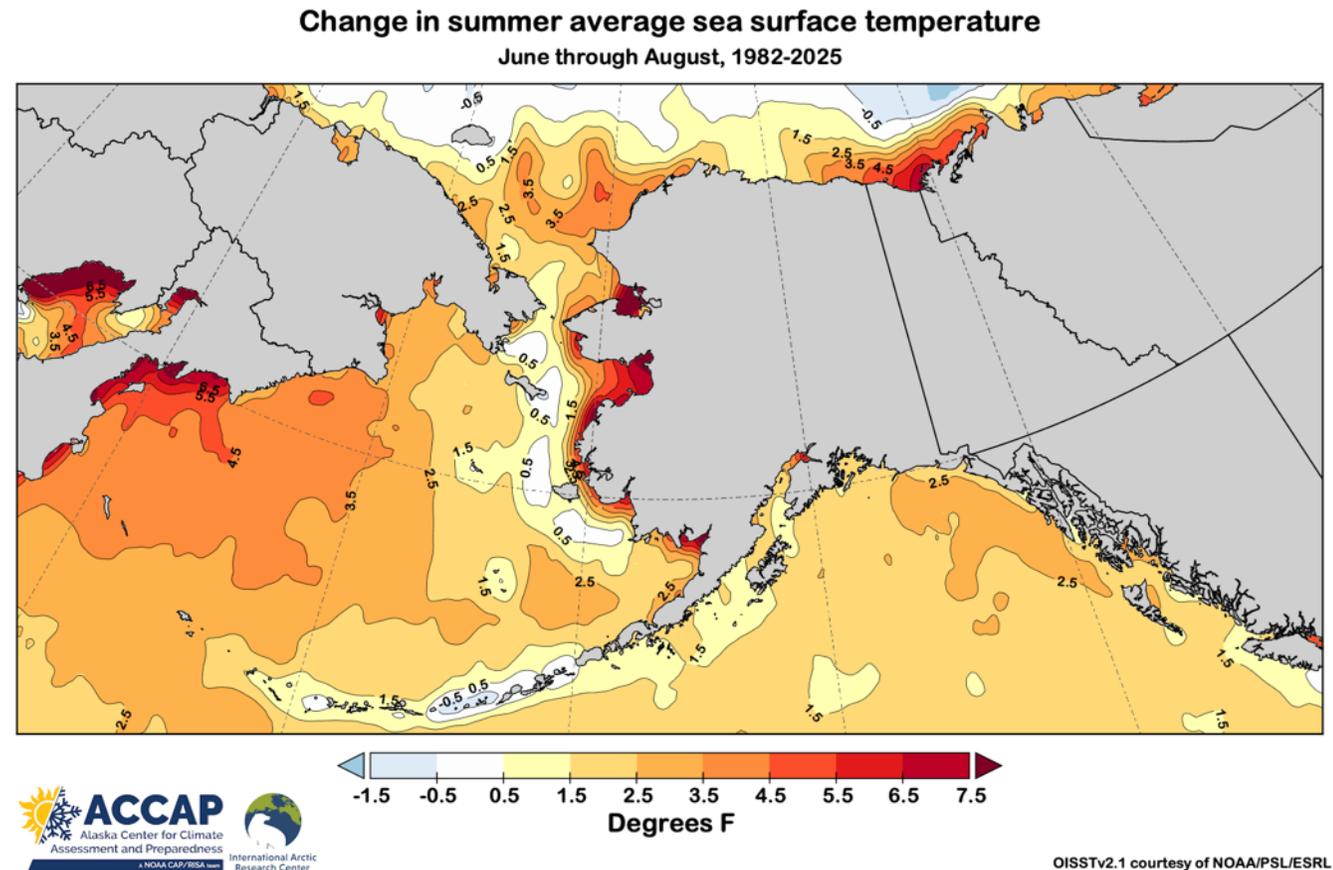
ERA5 courtesy of ECMWF/Copernicus

**Autumn:** more precipitation coming as rain

**Winter:** more snow because warmer air holds more moisture

# Ocean temperature changes

- Oceans warming globally
- Gulf of Alaska warming
- Increasing water vapor available to storms
- Changing land-sea temperature variations



# Today's agenda

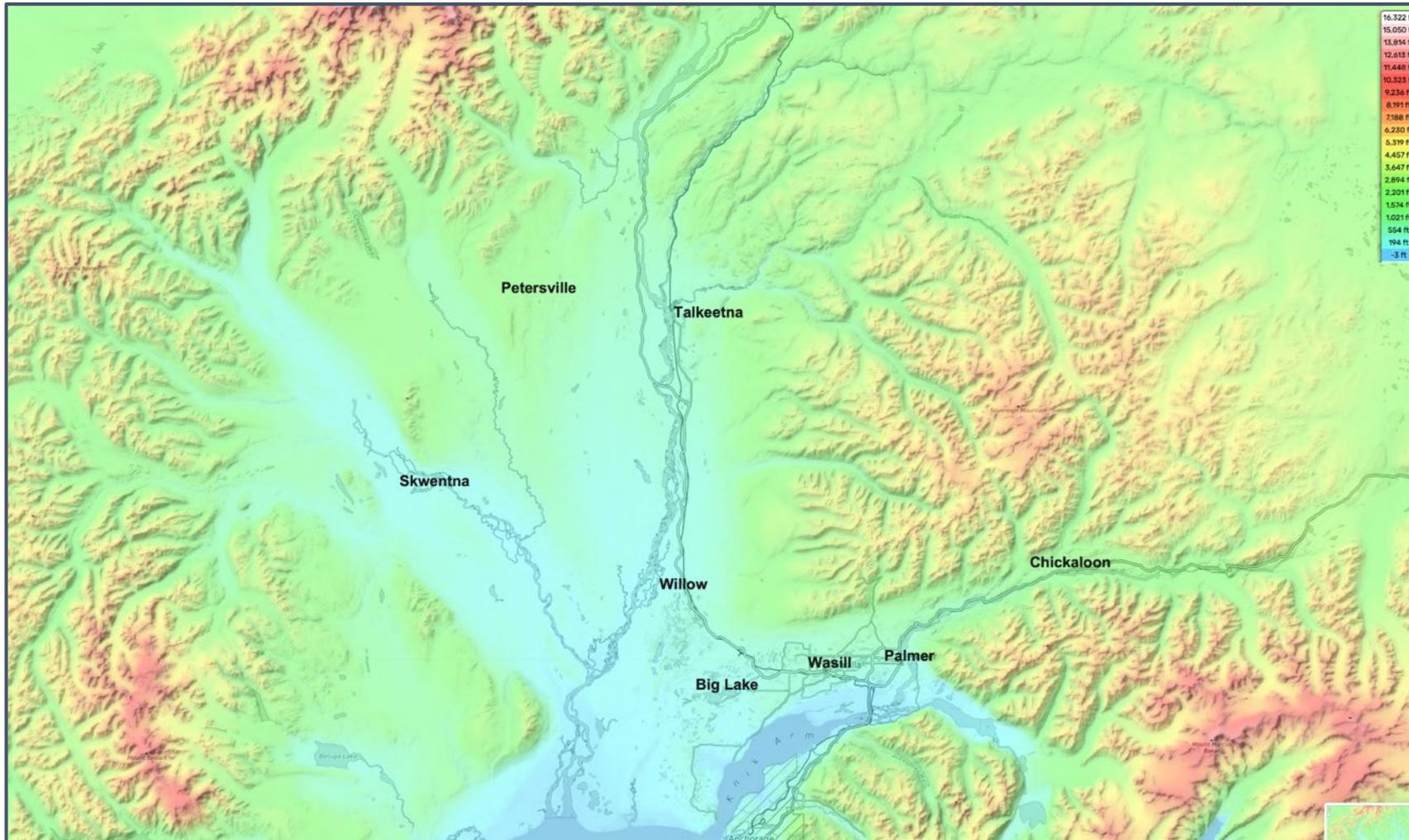
- Common understanding
- Big Picture Changes
- Drilling down to Mat-Su
  - Typography matters a lot
  - Temperatures
  - Precipitation
  - Snowpack and river ice
  - Wildfire
- Possible Mat-Su climate futures



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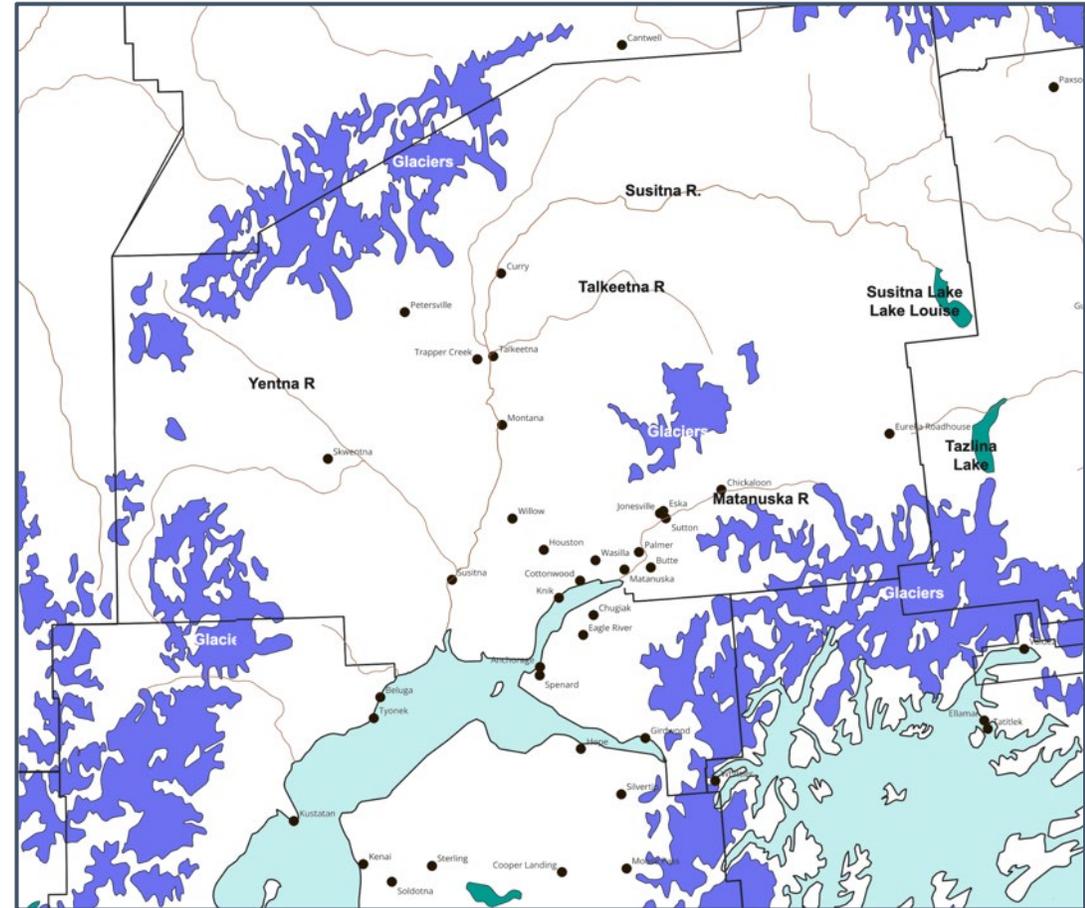
# Mat-Su: complex terrain

## Weather and climate strongly modulated



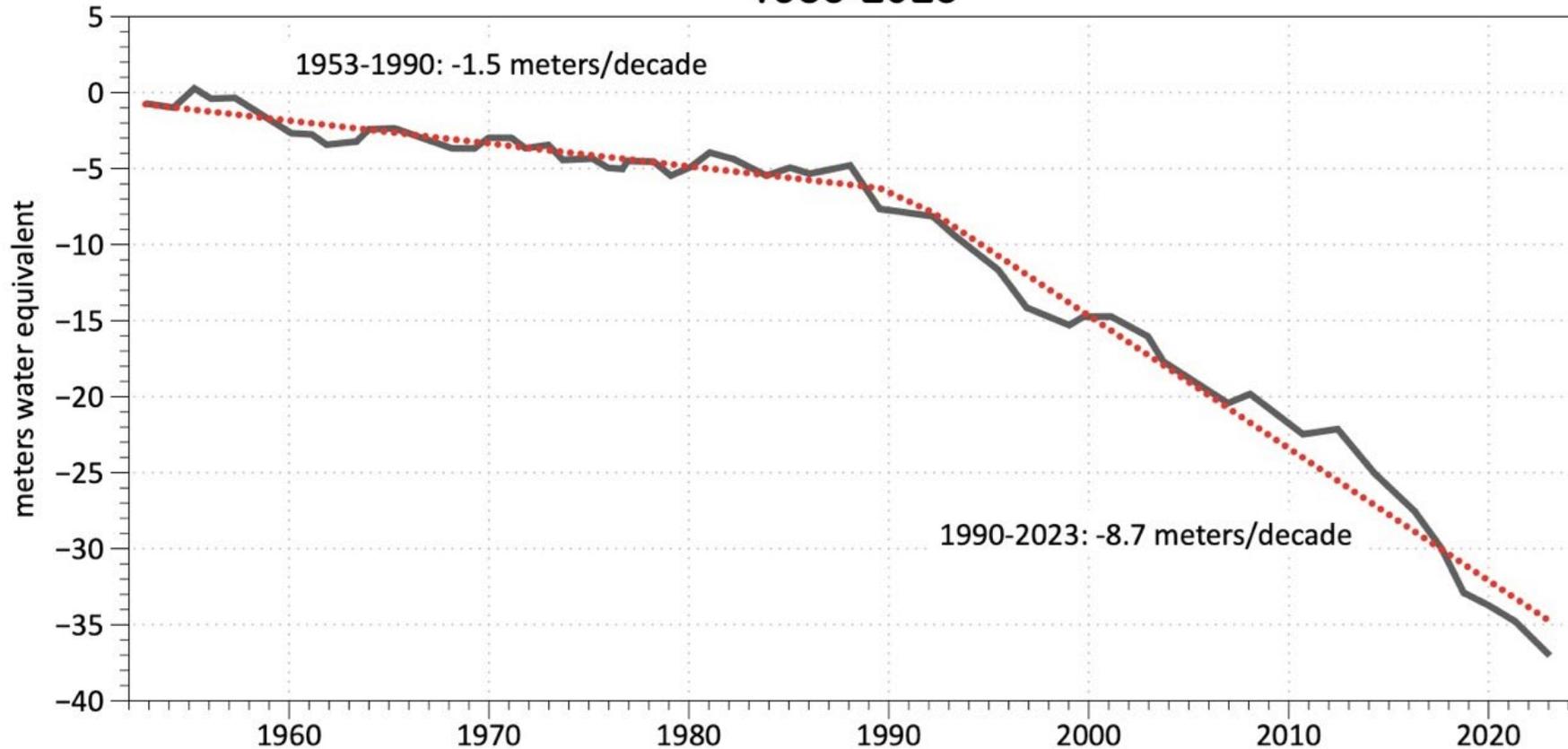
# Glaciers and Mat-Su salmon

- Glaciers cover about four percent of Alaska
- Mat-Su surrounded by glaciers
- Related: snow fields that persist into late summer
- Significant impacts
  - Colder river water good for salmon



# Glaciers are losing ice rapidly

Alaska Glaciers Mass Balance  
1953-2023

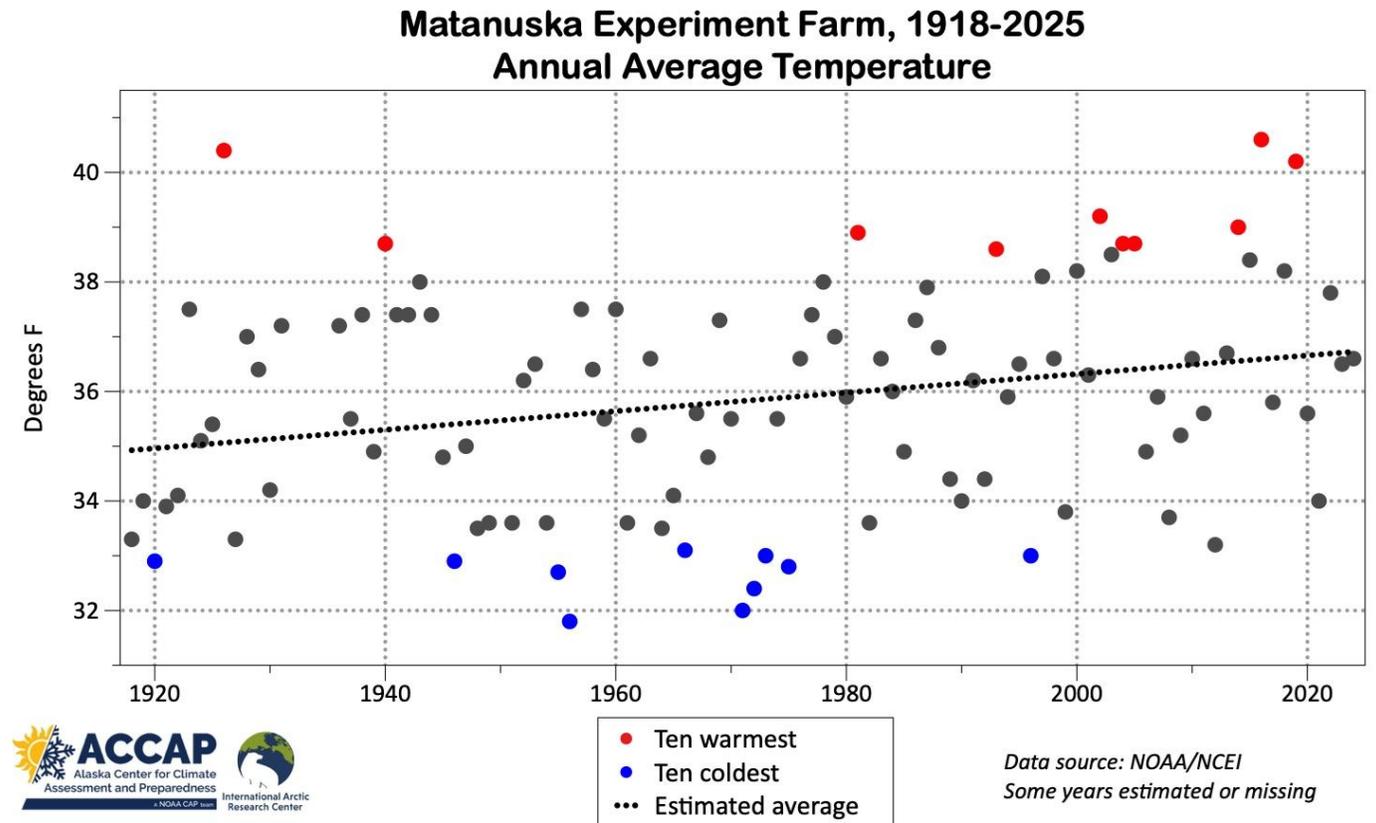


# Mat-Su temperatures through time

Longest set of observations in Southcentral are at:

- 1917 **Palmer** at the UAF Matanuska Experiment Farm
- 1918 **Talkeetna**
  - Important diffs from in town vs. airport
  - Completely automated since the late 1990s

Both locations have months of missing data



# Mat-Su precipitation through time

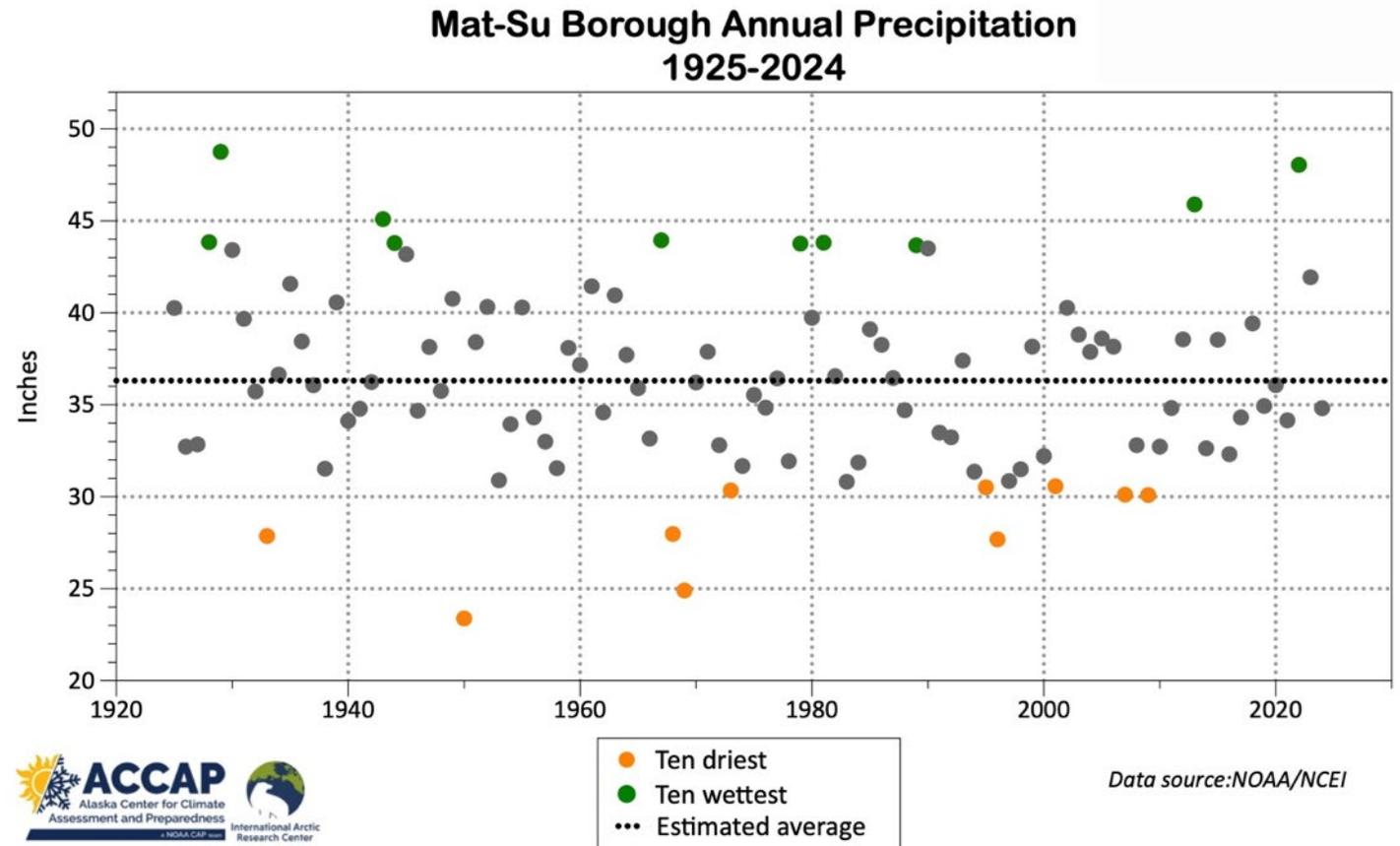
No long term trend

Multi-decade variability

1925-45 wet

1965-85 dry

2004-2025 “average”



# Mat-Su snowfall through time

No long term trend

Large year-to-year variability

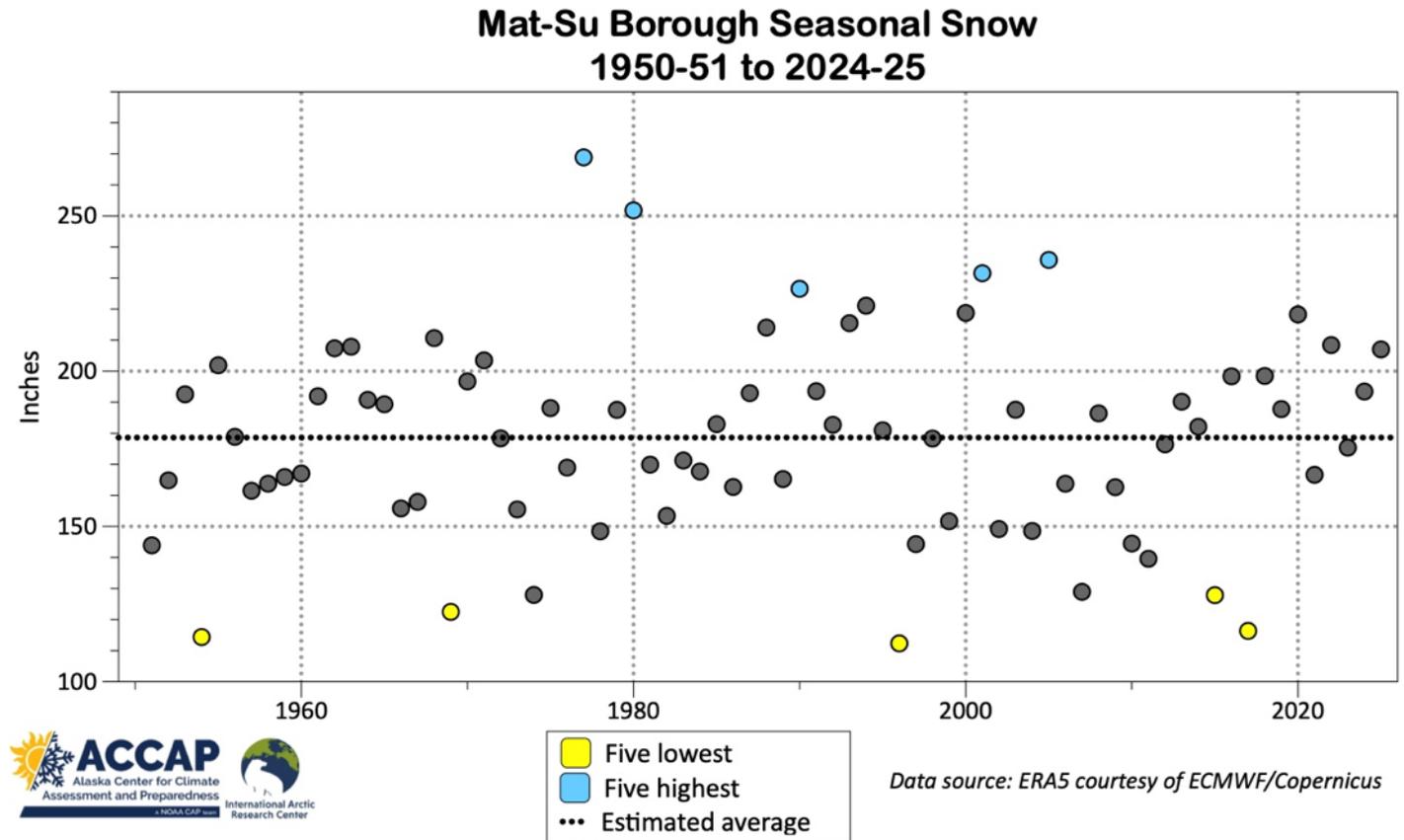
Some multi-decade

1950-1975 lower snow

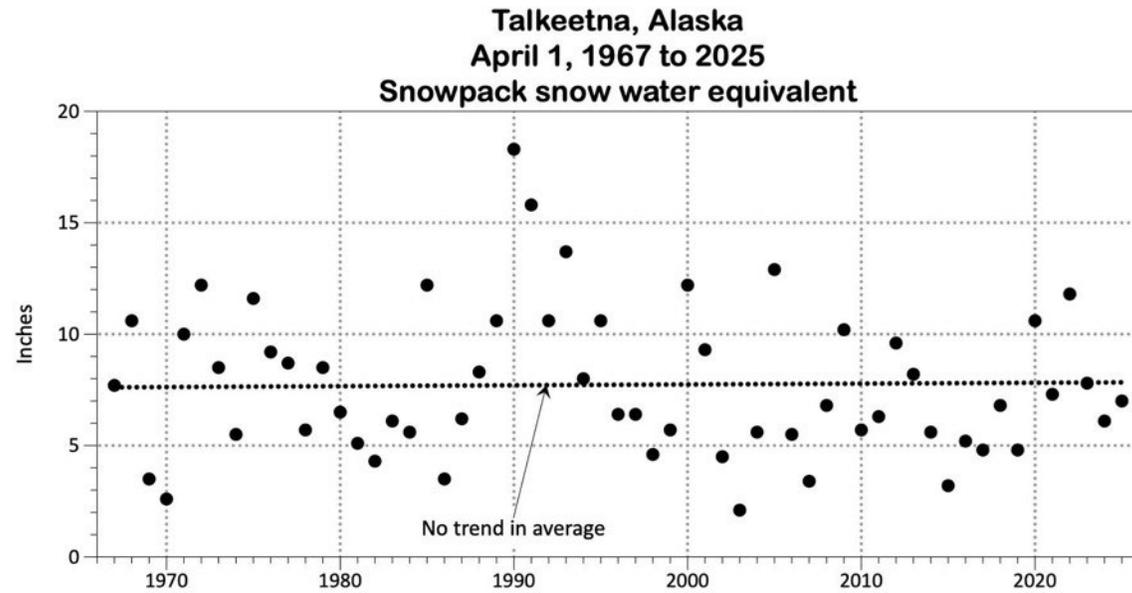
1976-2005 higher snow

since 2005 average

All this  could be random



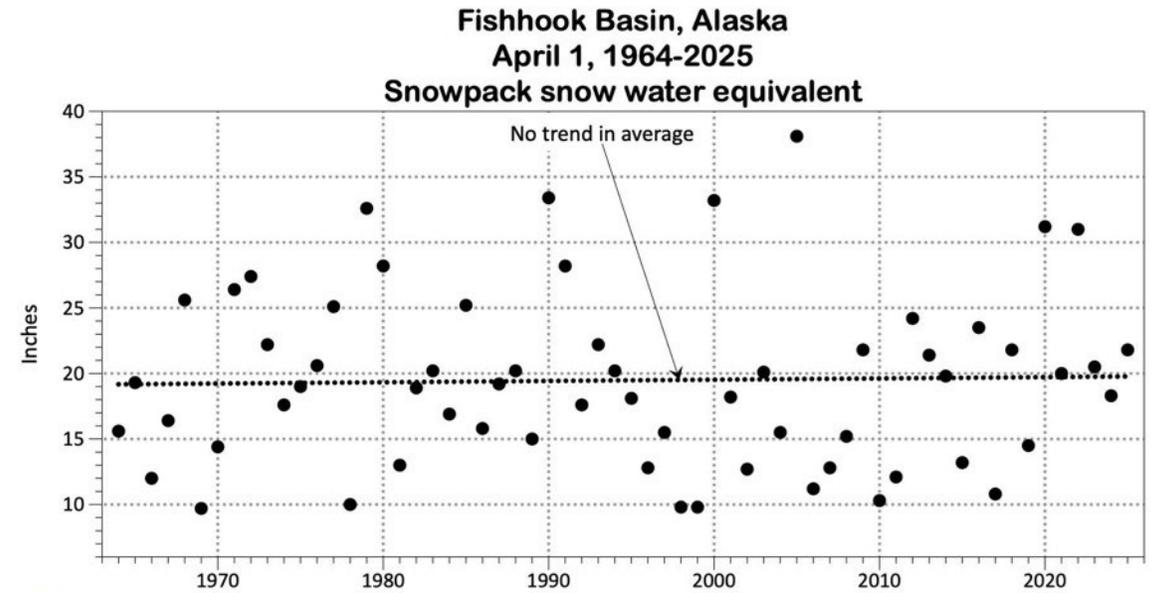
# Mat-Su Spring snowpack



Data source: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Actual observation date Mar 24-Apr 05



320 ft MSL



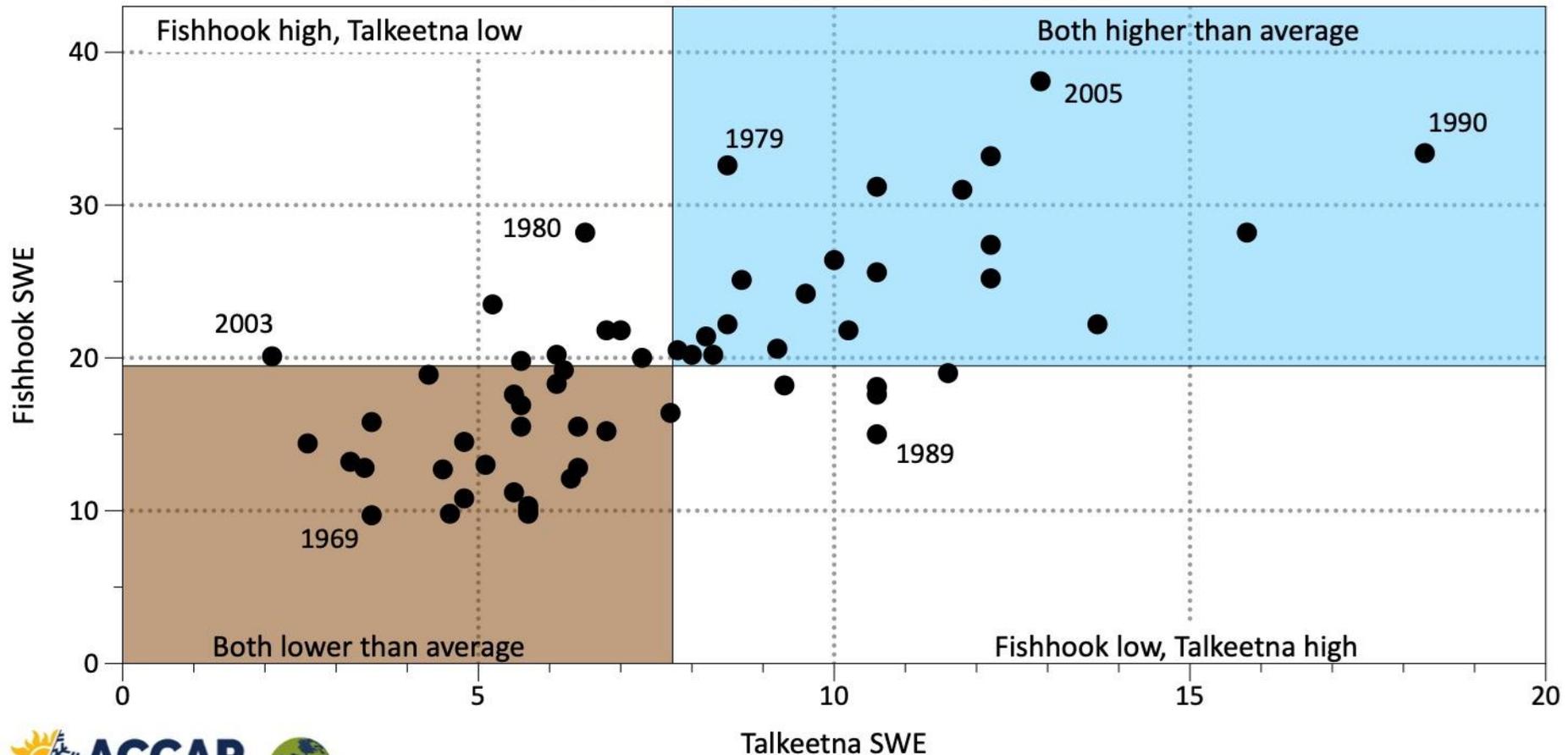
Data source: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
Elevation 3400 ft MSL  
Actual observation date Mar 24-Apr 05



3400 ft MSL

# Spring snowpack

## Comparison of April 1 snow water equivalent Talkeetna vs. Fishhook Basin

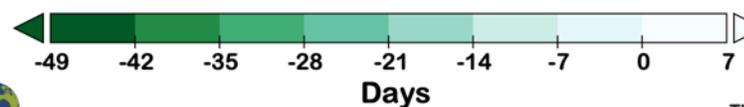
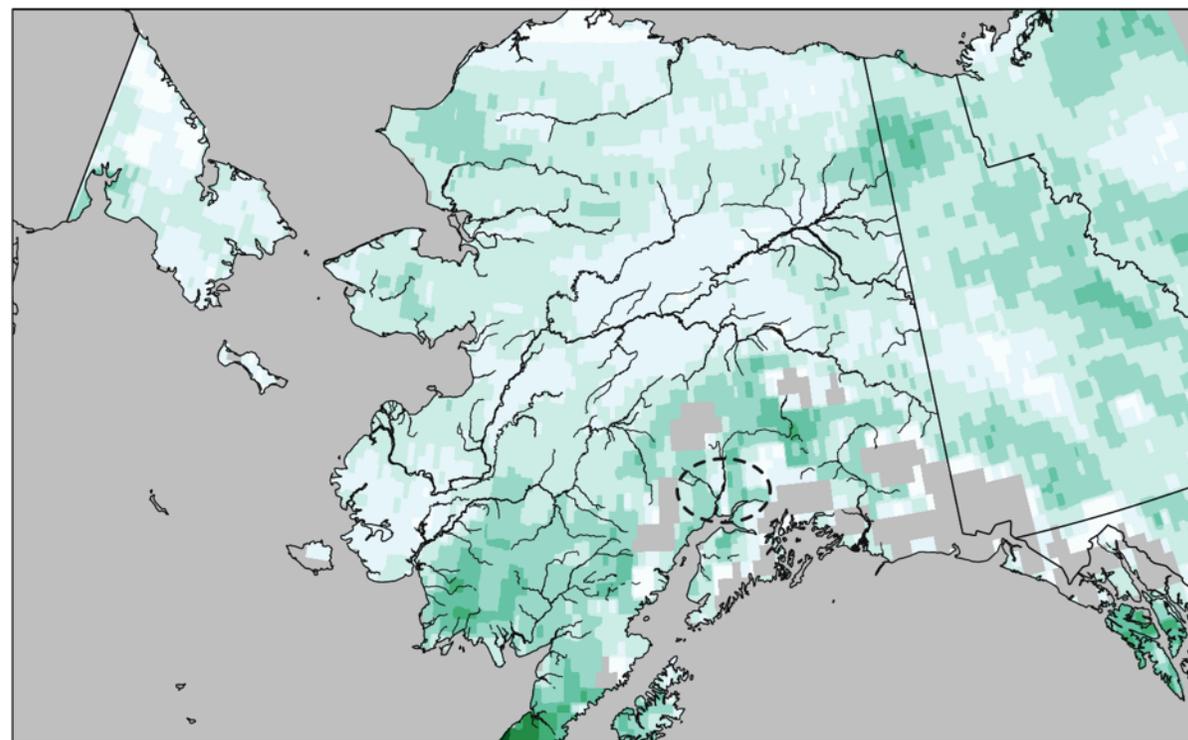


# Change in Spring snow meltout timing

## Mat-Su region

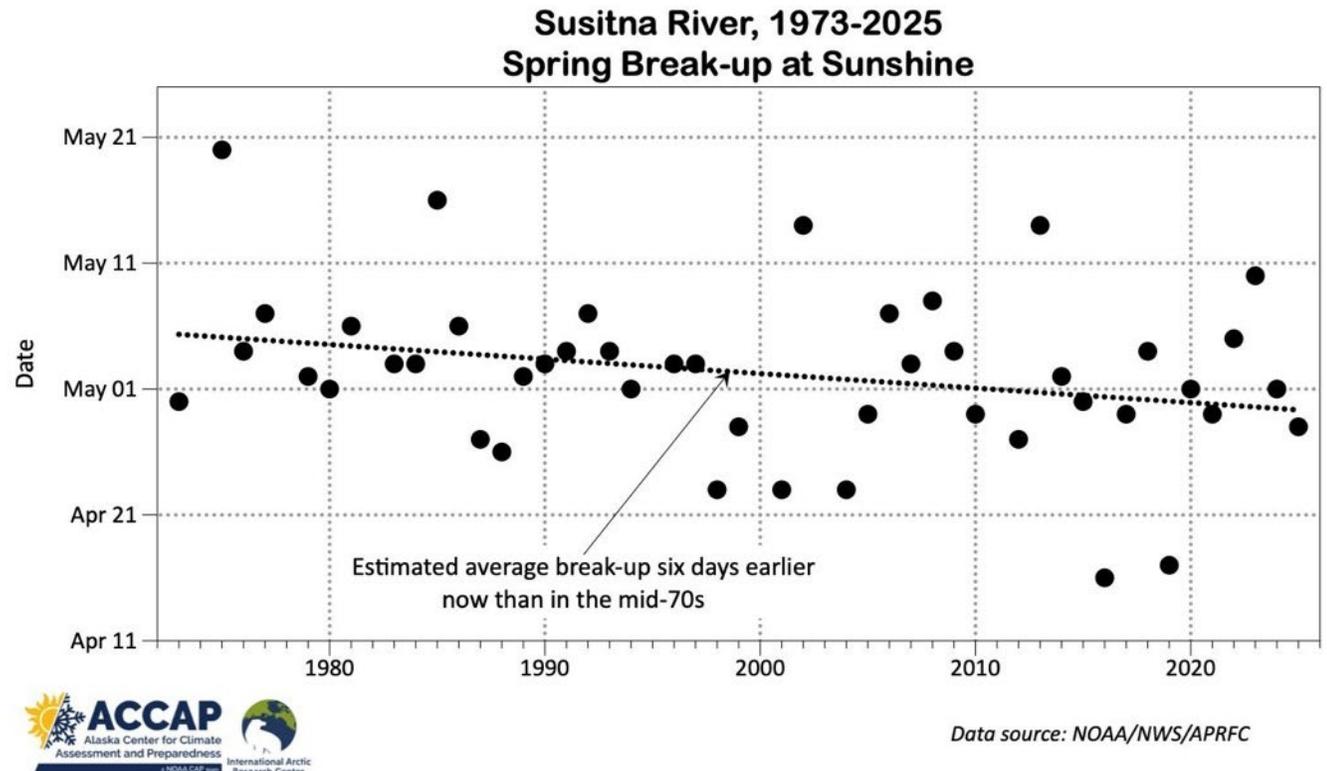
- Spring snowmelt generally 2 to 4 weeks earlier nowadays than in the early 1980s
- Less change in the higher mountains
- More change upper Susitna valley

Change in Winter Snowpack Meltout Date  
1979-2025



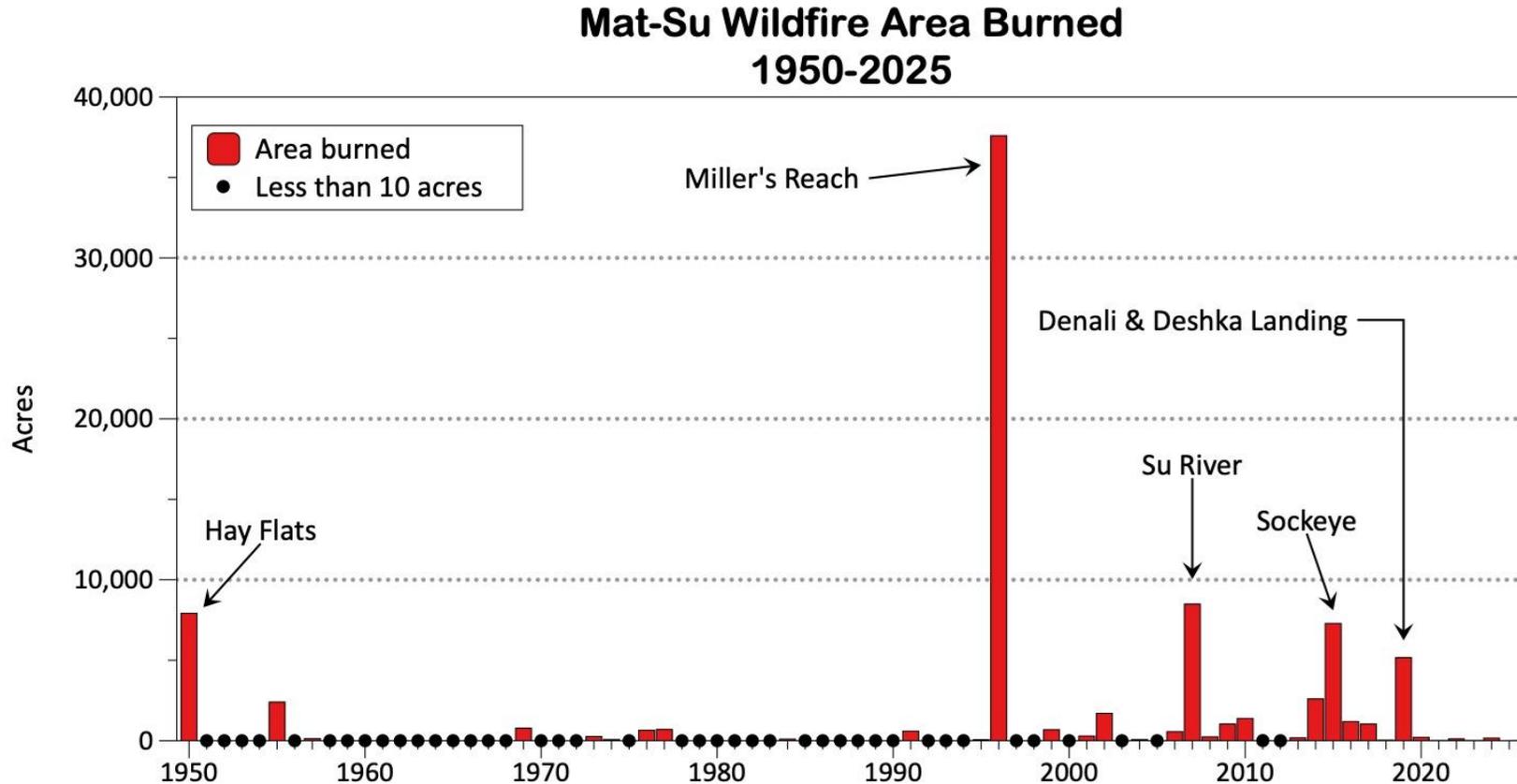
# River Transition from ice to water

- Spring river ice break-up is trending earlier
- Week to ten days change in the few places with century scale observation
- Earlier break-up → longer duration elevated water levels as mountain snows melt





# Mat-Su wildfire through time



# Today's agenda

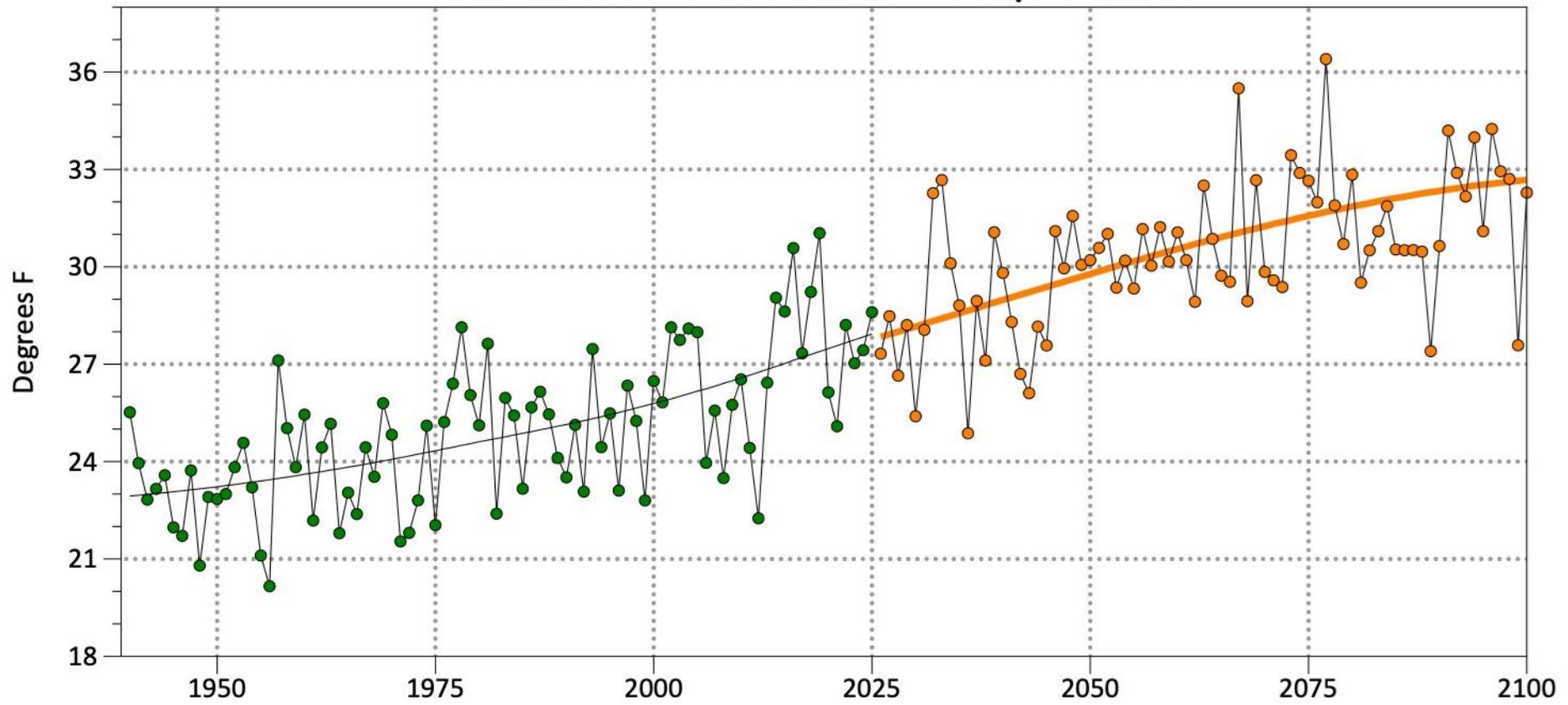
- Common understanding
- Big Picture Changes
- Drilling down to Mat-Su
- Possible Mat-Su climate futures
  - Warmer and wetter



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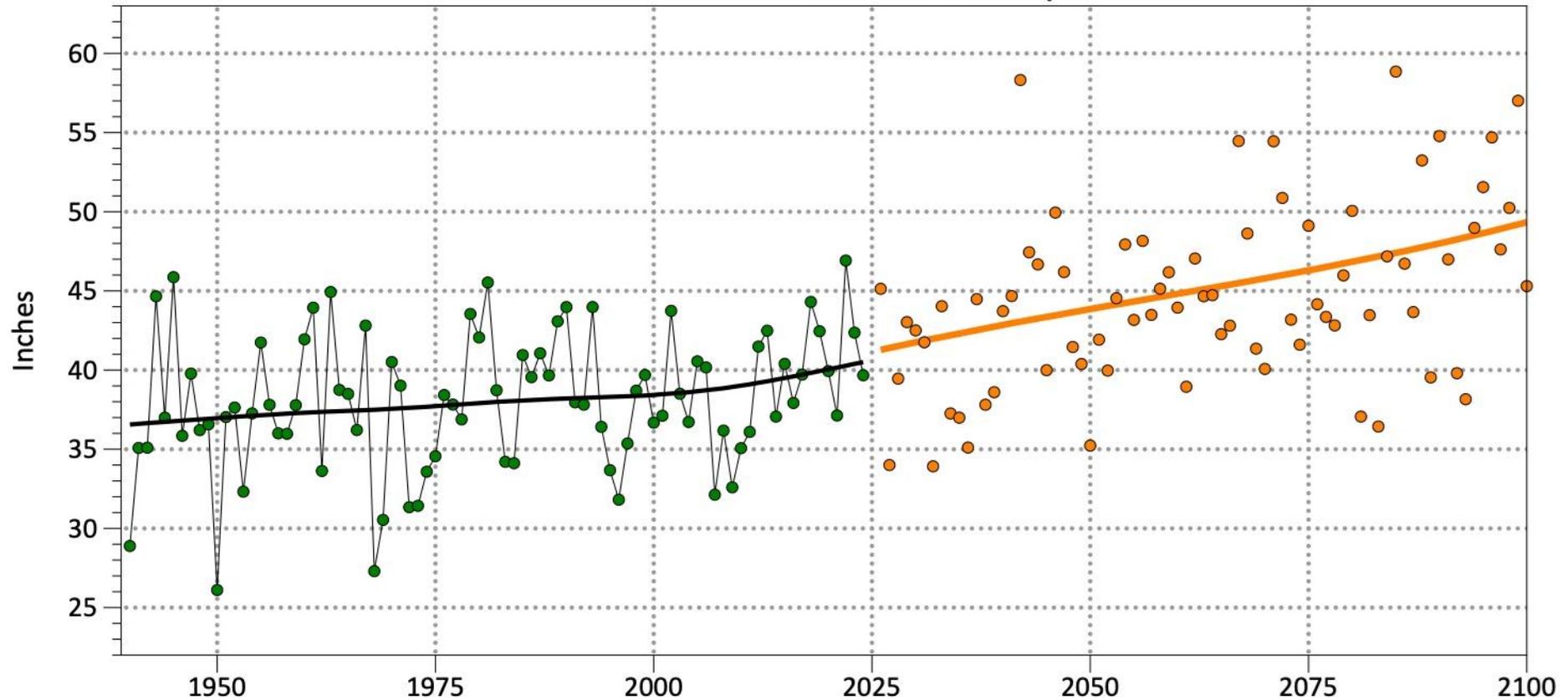
# Mat-Su Past and Future

## Mat-Su Borough Past and Possible Future Temperatures



# Mat-Su Past and Future

## Mat-Su Borough Past and Possible Future Precipitation



# Mat-Su climate summary

## Temperatures

Past: rising but slower than other parts of Alaska

Future: continued warming, continued variability

## Precipitation

Past: no significant change, high variability

Future: likely increases, continued variability

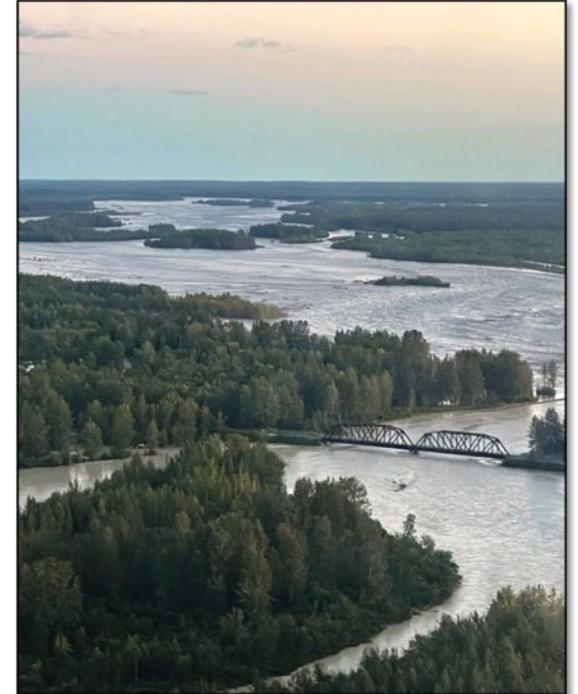
## Snow

Past: no significant change in seasonal totals

Changing seasonality of snow

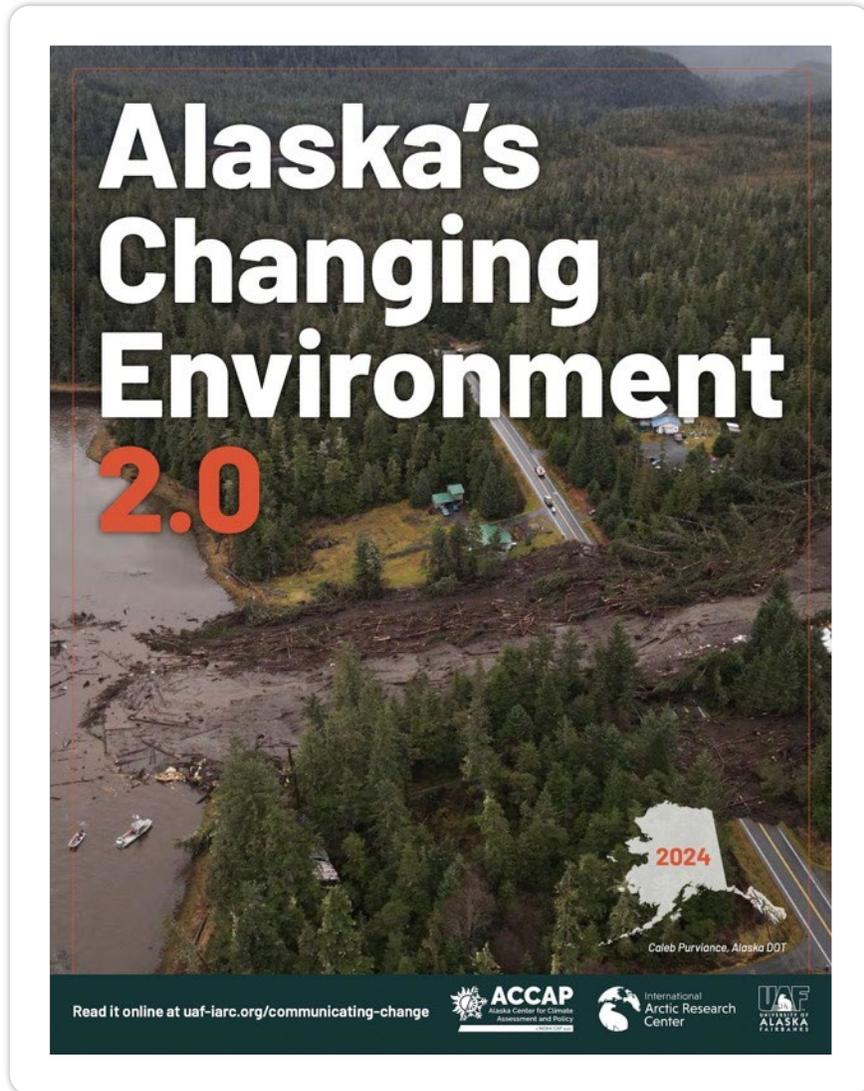
Future: decreasing valley level snow

smaller change in the mountains



Flooding on the Talkeetna River  
August 29, 2025  
Photo courtesy K. Writer

# ACCAP Alaska focused environmental reports



<https://uaf-accap.org/alaskas-changing-environment/>



<https://www.frames.gov/afsc/ACWE>



**Basi'**

**Thank you**

**Chin'an**

Thanks to **Jessica Speed and the planning committee** for the invitation

More Alaska and Arctic climate and environmental information:

- Alaska Center for Climate Assessment and Preparedness <https://uaf-accap.org/>
  - 100s of climate graphics
  - Mini-library of past extreme events factsheets
  - Monthly climate outlook webinar
- Rick's Alaska and Arctic Climate newsletter <https://alaskaclimate.substack.com/>
- Rick's social media: BlueSky @AlaskaWx