

September 2014 Weather Summary

September marked the arrival of autumn in the Kenai Fjords area with relatively mild conditions including warmer than normal temperatures, slightly above-normal precipitation and no significant wind events. Daytime high temperatures remained in the 50s and 60s (degrees F) with a maximum high of 69 degrees F reached on September 7th. Nighttime lows were well above freezing on most nights, providing an extended growing season for local gardeners. The coldest temperature of the month was 33 degrees F, recorded at the Seward airport on September 26th. Local streams and rivers saw minor flooding mid-month during typical September storms, but the month ended with clear skies and no precipitation.

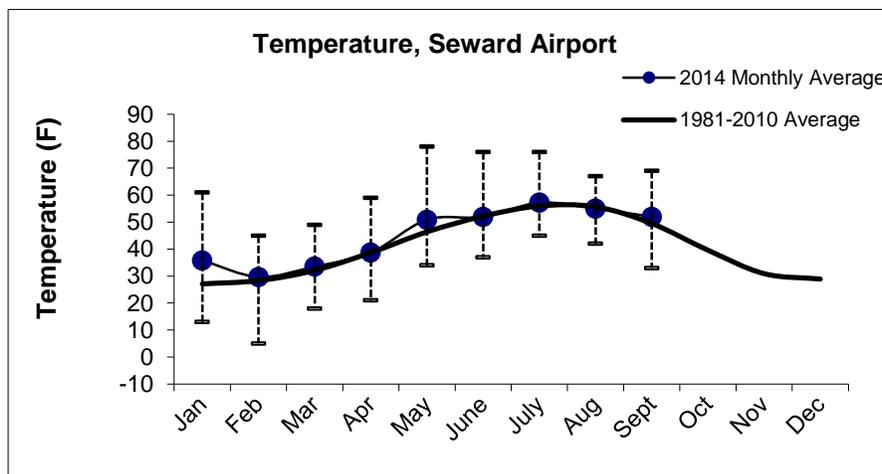
As recorded at the Seward airport, the monthly average temperature for September was 52.0 degrees F; 2.5 degrees F above the 30-year normal. The total precipitation was 10.52 inches (107% of normal), 0.66 inches above the 30-year normal (1981-2010) for the month.

Also of note:

- The [National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center's](#) three month weather outlook (October-November-December) favors above-normal temperatures and above-normal precipitation for the Kenai Fjords area.
- [Record warm temperatures across Alaska maritime locations](#) may [affect marine food webs such as jellyfish populations and salmon returns](#).
- Changes to the summer sea ice extent in arctic Alaska force [walrus to seek new habitat and haul-out onshore](#) in early fall.
- New research published in the journal *The Cryosphere* shows that the [polar ice caps are melting at the fastest rate ever resulting in a loss of 500 cubic kms of ice each year](#).
- Researchers at the University of Michigan identified [sunlight as a key player in the release of carbon from thawing permafrost](#).
- Researchers at the University of Southern Denmark report that [arctic sea ice removes CO₂ from the atmosphere](#). As sea ice continues to melt, less CO₂ will be absorbed, resulting in an increase in atmospheric CO₂.
- Is Alaska going to be the next Florida? *The Guardian* reports that by the end of the century, [climate change will make Alaska's climate one of the most comfortable places to live](#) in the U.S.
- NOAA climate services portal serves as a single point-of-entry for NOAA's extensive climate information, data, products, services, and the climate science magazine [ClimateWatch](#).

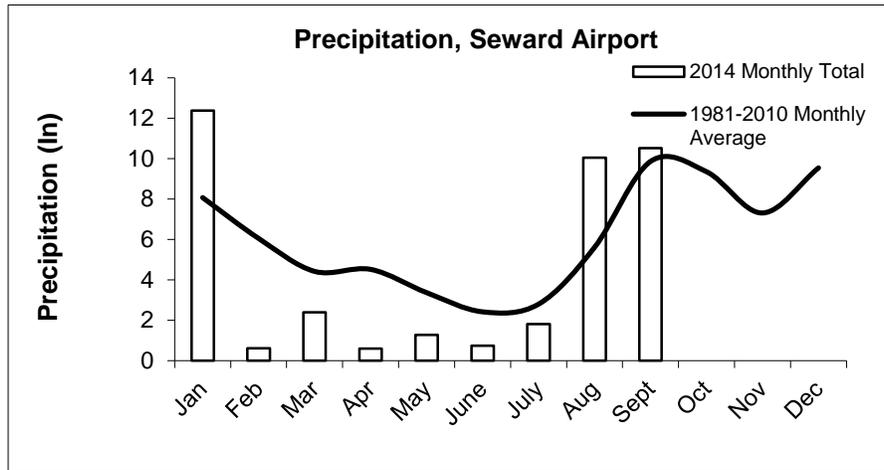
Read more to find out about the local climate for September 2014

Seward Airport Temperature, September 2014 (station 26438)



Monthly and 30-year average temperature (F) at Seward airport. The range of maximum and minimum daily temperatures for each month are shown with a dashed vertical line.

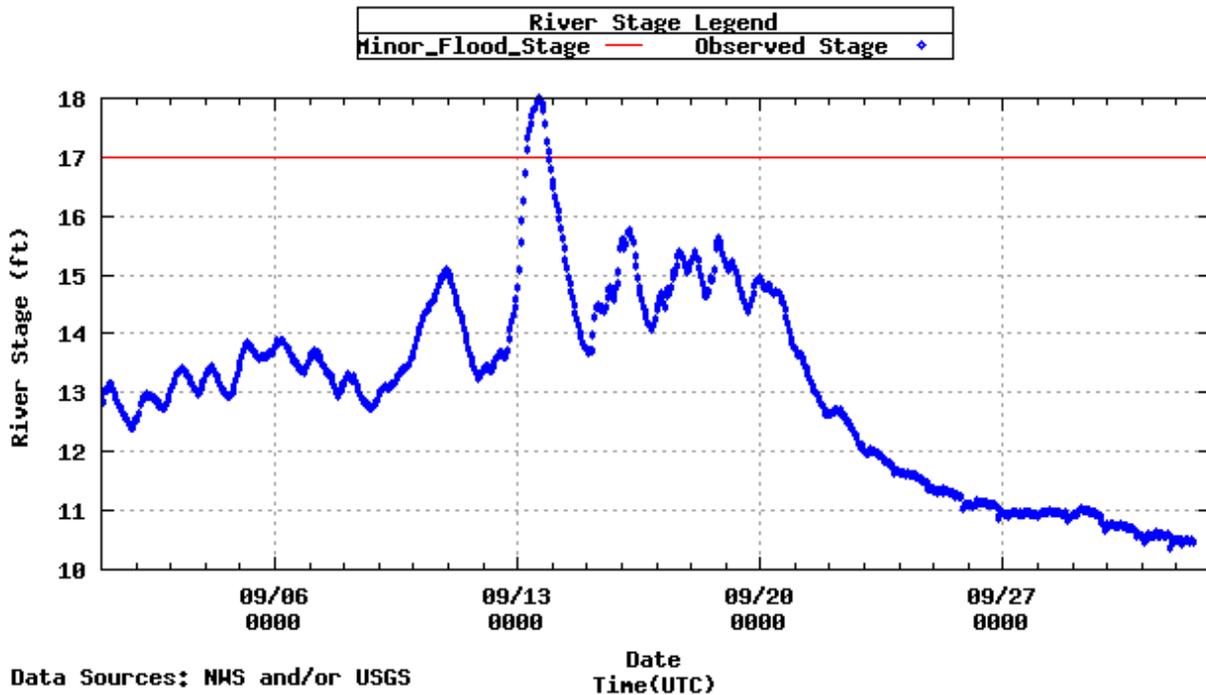
Seward Airport Precipitation, September 2014 (station 26438)



Monthly and 30-year average precipitation (inches) at Seward airport.

Rivers

Station
River: RESURRECTION RIVER Location: Resurrection River at Exit Glacier Bridge
 lat:60.20 lon:149.59 Minor FLOOD STAGE: 17.5 feet
 Plot created: Thu Oct 2 13:01:30 UTC 2014



Data Sources: NWS and/or USGS

Resurrection River at Exit Glacier Bridge is monitored by the Alaska-Pacific River Forecast Center:
http://aprfc.arh.noaa.gov/index_rivs.php

Exit Creek water level (stage height) data is only collected during the summer, beginning in May and ending in September.

Weather Station data (map of [some] stations [Western Region Climate Center](#) or [MesoWest](#))

[Seward Airport](#)
[Grouse Crk Divide](#)
[Exit Glacier SNOTEL](#)
[McArthur Pass](#)

[Seward Hwy MP#12](#)
[Exit Glacier](#)
[Harding Icefield](#)
[Nuka Glacier](#)

[Pedersen Lagoon](#)
[Buoy 76-Cape Cleare](#)
[Pilot Rock](#)

Weather Forecasts

[Seward Summary](#)
[Marine Forecast](#)

[Graphical Forecast](#)
[4-8 Day Forecast](#)

[Surface Map](#)