



Weather & Climate Summary Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve Fall 2025

Eagle Fall 2025

The 2025 fall season was much warmer and much wetter than normal in Eagle and Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve. The seasonal temperature for Eagle was 30.2°F, the 8th warmest fall on record, 6.6°F above the 1991-2020 normal. It was the warmest fall since 2002. A total of 7.14 inches of rain and melted snow was observed in Eagle making it the 2nd wettest fall on record. October 2025 ranked as the wettest October on record (Table 1 and 2, Figures 1 and 2). The total snowfall between September 1 and November 30 was 33.5 inches, normal is 23.3 inches.

September

September was warmer and wetter than normal in Eagle. It was the 5th warmest September on record at 47.2°F. The average monthly temperature was 4.7°F warmer than normal. Early September felt like a continuation of late summer, with daily high temperatures in the mid- to upper 60s and overnight lows well above freezing. The total rainfall for September was 2.90 inches, which is 232% of normal. A new daily record was set on September 18th with 0.80 inches of rain. It was the 4th wettest September on record (with records back to 1902).

October

October had record breaking precipitation and very warm temperatures. It was the 10th warmest October on record, 7.0°F warmer than the 1991-2020 normal. The overnight lows (daily minimums) averaged 11°F warmer than normal! That is in comparison to the daily highs that were, on average, 3°F warmer than normal. Snow was recorded on October 1, but for the next week the precipitation fell as rain. On October 7, 0.86 inches of rain fell, a new daily record. Around the 16th the rain turned to snow as temperatures began to cool off. Snowfall was abundant for the rest of the month. The monthly total was 18.3 inches,

Fall fieldwork, Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve. NPS Photo/Ken Hill

normal is 9.9 inches. The total October precipitation of 3.23 inches was exceptional over the past 120 years of observations. Only 1905 (2.96 inches of liquid water with 30 inches of snow) and 2004 (2.10 inches with 14.5 inches of snow) come close. For context, July is typically the wettest month of the year in Eagle with an average of 2.55 inches.

November

The warmth of the fall season continued into November. Other than a brief cold spell mid-month, temperatures averaged well above normal. November was 8.2° F warmer than normal at 12.0°F. It ranked as the 19th warmest November. Total snowfall for November was 15.0 inches (normal is 11.5 inches) with a water content of 1.01 inches, 140% of normal.

Table 1. Eagle average HQ monthly temperature totals compared to normal.

Fall 2025	Average Monthly Temp (°F)	1991-2020 Normal (°F)	Departure from Normal (°F)
September	47.2	42.5	4.7
October	31.5	24.5	7.0
November	12.0	3.8	8.2

Fall temperature departure from normal: +6.6°F

Table 2. Eagle monthly precipitation totals compared to normal.

Fall 2025	Total Monthly Precip. (in.)	1991-2020 Normal (in.)	Departure from Normal (in.)
September	2.90	1.25	1.65
October	3.23	0.94	2.29
November	1.01	0.72	0.29

Fall precipitation departure from normal: +4.23 in. (245% of normal).

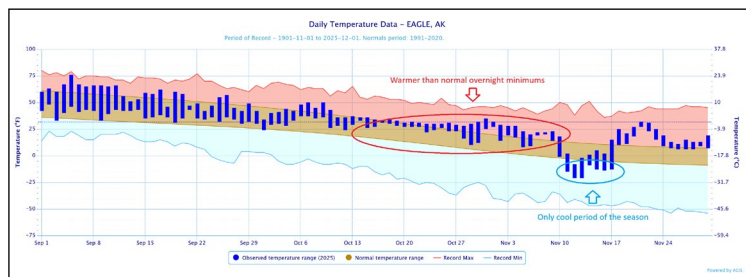


Figure 1. Fall 2025 daily temperatures at Eagle showing record maximum (red), record minimum (blue), normal (brown) and observed range (blue bars). <http://xmacis.rcc-acis.org/>

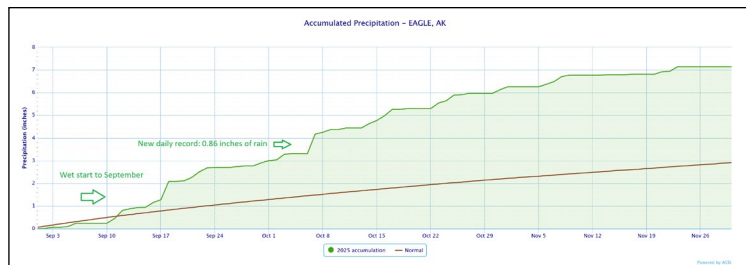


Figure 2. Fall 2025 accumulated precipitation at Eagle HQ (green) compared to normal (brown line). <http://xmacis.rcc-acis.org/>

Water Year Precipitation Wrap-Up

The total precipitation for water year 2025 (October 1–September 30) was 14.03 inches, which is 109% of normal. The three wettest months were September 2025 (232% of normal), April 2025 (171% of normal), and December 2024 (164% of normal). We use the water year to capture the entire winter season. Most of Alaska was wetter than normal in 2025 (Figure 3 – green shading indicates a wetter year compared to the 1991–2020 normal period). Yukon-Charley-Rivers was in the near normal range (grey shading). The 2026 water year is off to a healthy start with a record wet October and wetter than normal November.

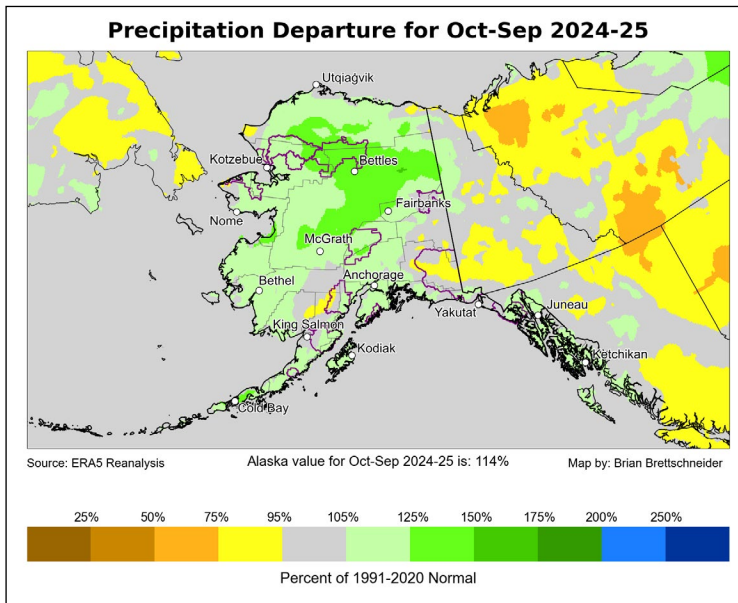


Figure 3. Statewide precipitation departure from normal for the 2025 water year from October 2024 – September 2025 (back to 1940). Map courtesy of Brian Brettschneider using ERA5 reanalysis data.

Record Warm Fall at Coal Creek

It was the warmest fall season on record at the Coal Creek climate station in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve. At 26.5°F it was 5.1°F warmer than the 21-year average (Figure 4). The fall season has warmed by a significant 5.8°F over the past two decades (using the Mann-Kendall trend test). November was the warmest month compared to average (+7.0°F), followed by October (+6.5°F), and then September (+1.7°F). The northeastern region of Alaska was the warmest compared to normal for November (Figure 5).

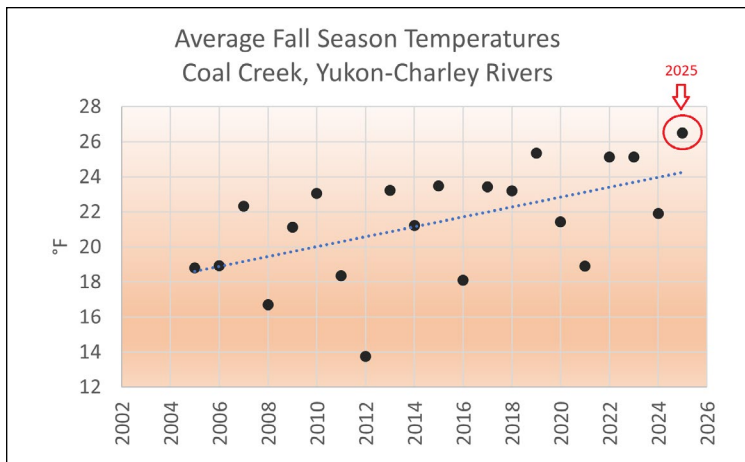


Figure 4. Fall season average temperatures at the Coal Creek climate station.

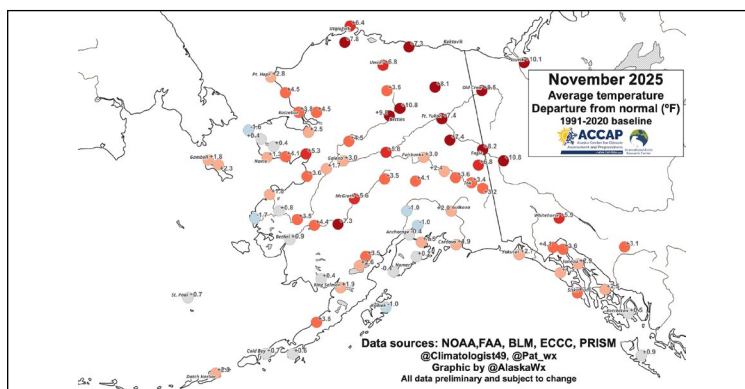


Figure 5. November 2025 temperature departures for Alaska. Graphic courtesy of [Rick Thoman](#) | ACCAP.



[Click here](#) to view the current weather from the climate stations in Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.

More Information

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<https://www.nps.gov/im/cakn/climate.htm>

Data disclaimer: Please note that the near-real time data used to generate these reports is subject to change. QA/QC data from the NPS CAKN/ARCN climate stations are available at [nps data store](#)