Information

Recorded water levels in this bulletin are derived from a representative network of water level gages on each lake (see cover map). Providers of these data are the U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Ocean Service, and Integrated Science Data Management, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada. The Detroit District, Corps of Engineers and Environment Canada derive historic and projected lake levels under the auspices of the Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data.

This bulletin is produced monthly as a public service. The Corps also, on a weekly basis publishes online the *Great Lakes, Connecting Channels and St. Lawrence River Water Levels and Depths*, which provides a forecast of depths in the connecting rivers between the Great Lakes and the International Section of the St. Lawrence River. This *Monthly Bulletin of the Lake Levels for the Great Lake*s may be obtained free of charge by writing to the address shown on the front cover, by calling (313) 226-6442 or emailing hhpm@usace.army.mil. Notices of change of address should include the name of the publication. This information is available on the internet at http://www.lre.usace.army.mil/Missions/GreatLakesInformation.aspx.

Great Lakes Basin Hydrology
June 2015

The Great Lakes basin as a whole continued to see above average precipitation in the month of June. The Lake Superior basin was the only basin with below average precipitation at 88% below average. Lake Erie and Lake Ontario both had an exceptionally wet month receiving 95% and 79%, respectively, more precipitation than average. Lake Michigan-Huron saw a more modest rainfall of 13% above average. All of the lakes in the basin received above average net basin supplies in June. Lake Erie received more than triple its average net basin supply and Lake Ontario received more than double its average supply. The tables below list June precipitation and water supply information for all Great Lakes basins.

A comparison of monthly mean lake levels for June to long-term average (1918-2014) shows Lakes Superior and Michigan-Huron to be 7 and 6 inches above long-term average, respectively. Lake St. Clair and Erie were 10 and 7 inches, respectively, above their long-term June averages, while Lake Ontario was 2 inches below its June average.

PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

BASIN	June				12-Month Comparison			
	2015	Average (1900-2012)	Diff.	% of Average	Last 12 Months	Average (1900-2012)	Diff.	% of Average
Superior	2.99	3.27	-0.28	91	30.09	30.43	-0.34	99
Michigan-Huron	3.59	3.19	0.40	113	32.43	32.48	-0.05	100
Erie	6.75*	3.46	3.29	195	34.77	35.59	-0.82	98
Ontario	5.63	3.15	2.48	179	32.11	35.83	-3.72	90
Great Lakes	4.10	3.23	0.87	127	31.99	32.68	-0.69	98

*New Record for monthly precipitation based on provisional data

LAKE	June Net Basin Supplies[1] (cfs)		June Outflows[2] (cfs)	
	2015	Average (1900-2008)	2015	Average[3] (1900-2008)
Superior	162,000	155,000	93,000	77,000
Michigan-Huron	236,000	204,000	200,000	192,000
Erie	110,000	31,000	226,000	216,000
Ontario	91,000	42,000	240,000	260,000

Notes: Values (excluding averages) are based on preliminary computations; cfs denotes cubic feet per second.

[1] Net basin supply is the net result of precipitation falling on the lake, runoff from precipitation falling on the land which flows to the lake, and evaporation from the lake. Negative net basin supply denotes evaporation exceeded runoff and precipitation. The net total supply can be found by adding the net basin supply and the outflow from the upstream lake.

[2] Does not include diversions.

[3] Lake Ontario average water supplies and average outflows are based on period of record 1900-2005