727 Hardin Hall
3310 Holdrege Street
Lincoln, NE 68583-0997
402 472-6706
Fax 402 472-8763
http://hprcc.unl.edu

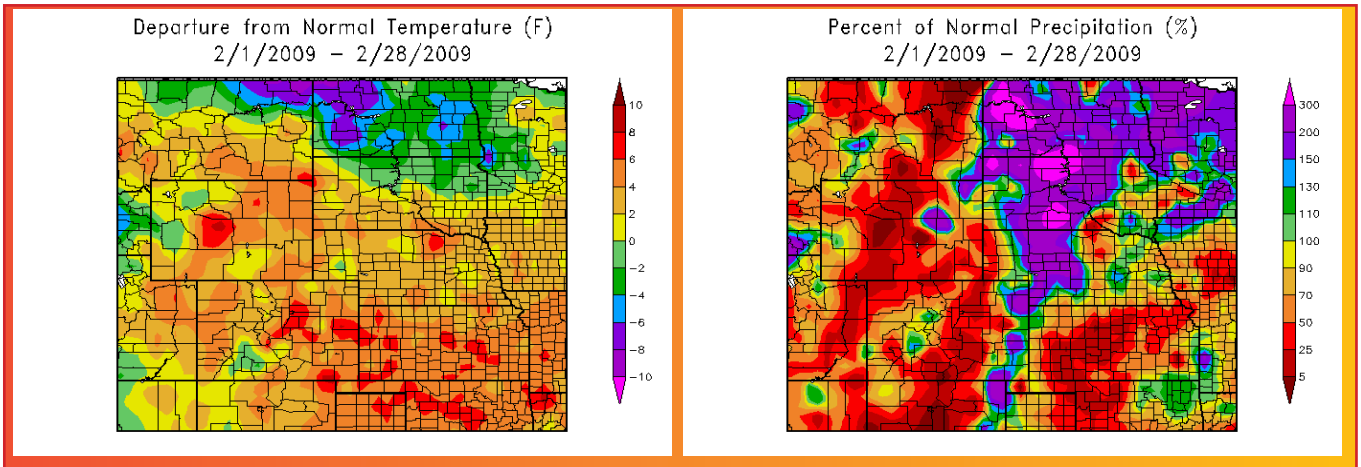
The Elkhorn River, Southeast of Valley, NE - Photo by Ken Dewey
http://www.nebraskaweatherphotos.org

February 2009 Climate Summary

Region Breakdown

The warm temperatures of January continued into February as the majority of the High Plains region had average monthly temperatures ranging from 2˚F to 6˚F above normal. Many stations in Colorado recorded average monthly temperatures which ranked within the top ten warmest Februaries. Kim 10 SSE, CO had an average temperature of 43˚F which was the warmest February on record. This crushed the old record of 40.1˚F recorded in February 2000. North Dakota and northern South Dakota were the cool areas in the region, with temperature departures ranging from 2˚F to 10˚F below normal. Dickinson, ND had an average temperature of 13.4˚F which was the 9th coldest February on record.

Drought conditions have improved across southwestern North Dakota, however, moderate drought conditions have developed in southwestern Kansas. According to the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook released February 19, 2009, drought conditions are expected to persist in Colorado, but show some improvement in Wyoming.

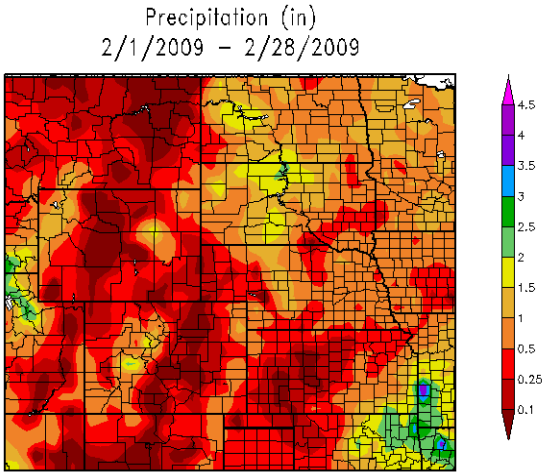


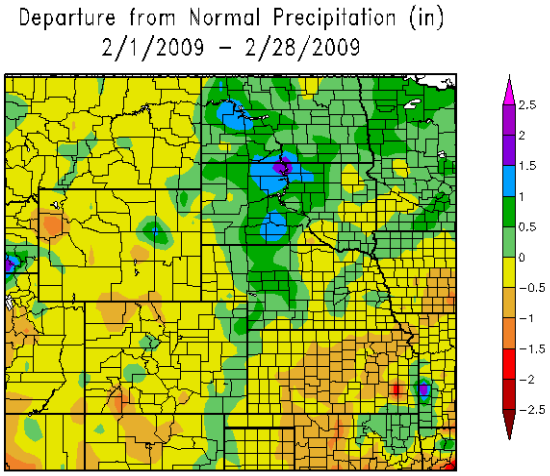
Departure from1971-2000 Normal Mean Average Temperature (left) and Percent of 1971-2000 Normal Total Precipitation (right) for February 2009 in the High Plains Region. Map by High Plains Regional Climate Center. Available at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current

Precipitation Summary

Substantial precipitation fell across the Dakotas and west-central Nebraska this month as many locations received over 200% of normal precipitation. Monthly liquid precipitation records were broken in two locations in South Dakota. Cedar Butte 1 NE received 1.60 inches of liquid equivalent precipitation which was 305% of normal. The previous record of 1.34 inches was set back in 1953. Mission received 1.47 inches of liquid equivalent precipitation which was 320% of normal and broke the previous record of 1.46 inches set back in 1977.

Unfortunately, other areas in the region, many of which have been experiencing drought, were dry this month and many locations received less than 25% of normal precipitation.





Above: Total precipitation (in inches) (left) and Departure from Normal Precipitation (in inches) (right) for February 2009 in the High Plains Region. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Map page at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current.

Below is a table with precipitation and snowfall amounts and ranking with historical record from select locations in the High Plains region.

	February 2009				Winter 08-09 (Dec, Jan, Feb)			
Location	Precip (in)	Rank (#/Years)	Snowfall (in)	Rank (#/ Years)	Precip(in)	Rank (#/ Years)	Snowfall (in)	Rank (#/ Years)
Crested Butte, CO	2.35	44/97	28.6	58/98	9.63	64/109	139.1	21/97
Grand Junction, CO	0.35	75/110	2.3	61/110	1.52	64/109	17.7	36/109
Topeka, KS	0.45	52/63	2.5	33/63	2.05	49/63	9.2	47/63
Wichita, KS	0.60	30/56	Tr	51/56	1.94	37/56	6.2	43/56
Lincoln, NE	0.64	23/44	8.0	12/44	1.82	30/43	19.1	14/42
North Platte, NE	0.96	12/62	9.1	11/62	1.53	20/61	18.2	19/61
Omaha, NE	0.75	40/74	9.8	15/60	1.78	51/74	20.7	22/59
Bismark, ND	0.78	20/135	8.7	29/123	3.02	3/135	58.0	1/123
Grand Forks, ND	0.91	6/43	4.9	21/43	2.16	14/42	36.7	5/42
Fargo, ND	1.29	5/68	8.1	21/68	3.64	1/67	48.9	3/67
Sioux Falls, SD	0.41	70/117	2.3	84/111	1.43	76/116	21.6	46/111
Rapid City, SD	0.78	16/61	4.7	33/54	1.52	17/60	20.3	13/53
Cheyenne, WY	0.32	58/95	5.9	52/95	1.34	44/94	27.4	19/94
Moose, WY	1.09	36/47	16.2	43/50	10.12	7/48	116.3	23/48

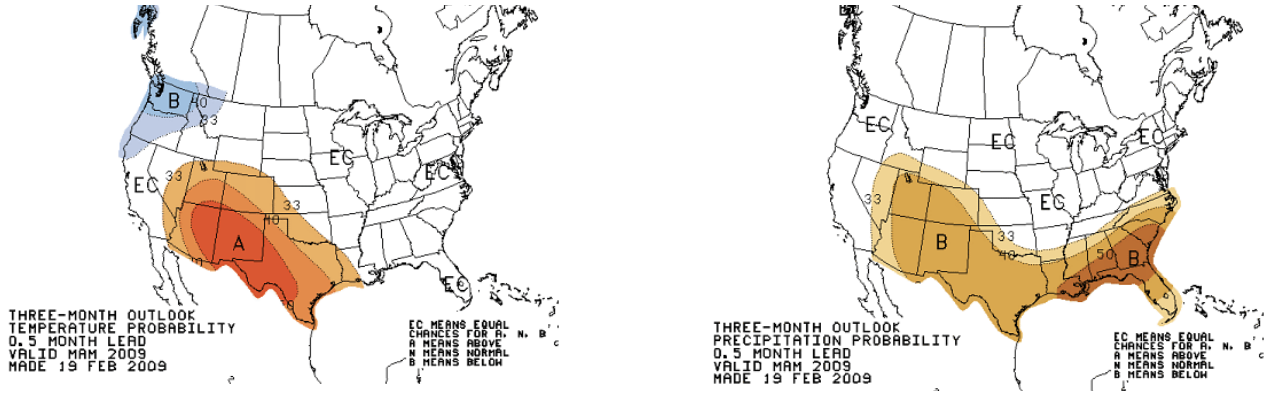
Rankings are for the period of record for each station, which may vary in the number of years. Only years at least 90% complete for the calculated time period were used for each station. The number of years and the appropriate ranking for each variable are given. Ranks are from Highest (1) to Lowest (n)

The High Plains Regional Climate Center is one of the NOAA Regional Climate Centers, and is involved in the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) development and management effort. Data found throughout this publication were derived using products built on the ACIS framework.

ACIS
Applied Climate Information System - NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Climate Outlook

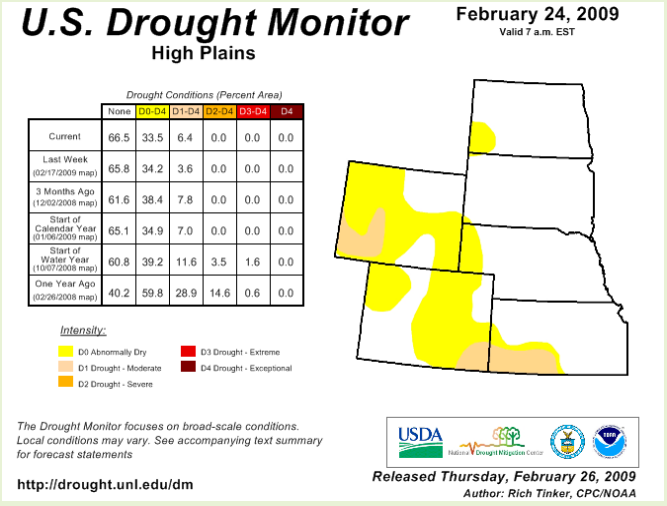
This month La Niña conditions continued and are expected to persist through Spring 2009. NOAA forecasters are predicting chances of above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation for Colorado, southern Wyoming, and western Kansas. Equal chances of above, near, or below normal temperatures and precipitation are predicted for the remainder of the region. This Spring outlook is produced by scientists at the NOAA Climate Prediction Center. More information can be found here: http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/.

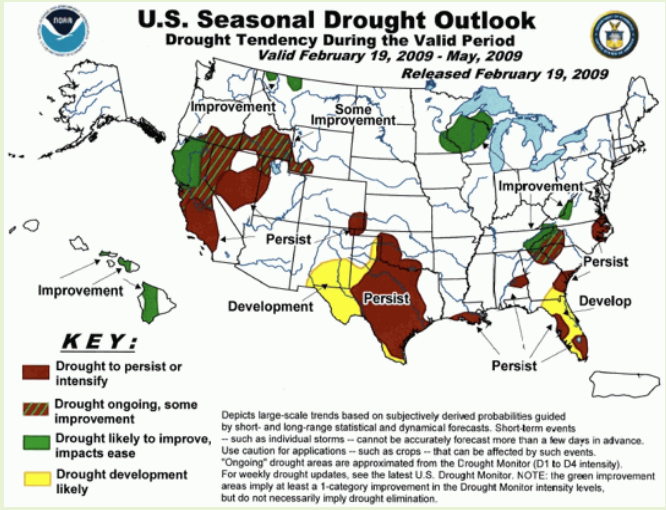


Above: 3-Month Outlook Maps Courtesy the NOAA Climate Prediction Center - http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov
(left) The Three-Month Temperature Probability Outlook showing a higher probability of above normal temperatures for Colorado, southern Wyoming, and western Kansas. Equal chances of above, near, or below normal precipitation exist for the remainder of the High Plains region.
(right) The Three-Month Precipitation Probability Outlook showing a higher probability of below normal precipitation for Colorado, southern Wyoming, and western Kansas. Equal chances of above, near, or below normal precipitation exist for the remainder of the High Plains region.

Drought Watch

Moderate drought conditions (D1) have improved in southwestern North Dakota. However, moderate drought conditions (D1) have developed in southeastern Kansas and drought conditions persist across southwestern Wyoming and southeastern Colorado. Some categorical improvement is expected in southwestern Wyoming through May 2009, according to the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook released February 19. Persisting drought conditions are expected in the southeast corner of Colorado.





The U.S. Drought Monitor is produced as a joint effort of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Drought Mitigation Center, U.S. Department of Commerce and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Real-time data provided through ACIS from the NOAA Regional Climate Centers are often used by the agencies involved in the U.S. Drought Monitor when determining the area and intensity of drought conditions, although the product itself is not produced by HPRCC. For current Drought Monitor information, please see: http://www.ndmc.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html
Portions of this Drought Watch are courtesy the Drought Monitor Text Discussion found on the Drought Monitor webpage.

State Summaries

Colorado	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Alamosa San Luis Airport	46.1	8.5	27.3	4.8	60	2/24	-1	2/02	0.02	-0.19	10
Akron Washington County Airport	49.0	22.1	35.6	3.4	68	2/24	10	2/21+	0.19	-0.17	53
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	50.5	21.4	36.0	4.3	68	2/24	9	2/21+	0.04	-0.31	11
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	49.4	27.5	38.4	4.3	66	2/25	21	2./28+	0.35	-0.15	70
Pueblo Memorial Airport	57.5	17.2	37.4	2.8	75	2/23	4	2/15	0.04	-0.22	15

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	50.1	22.9	36.5	4.1	72	2/17+	5	2/28	0.20	-0.53	27
Dodge City Regional Airport	57.3	24.2	40.8	4.8	82	2/06	10	2/15+	0.18	-0.48	27
Goodland Renner Field	52.6	20.2	36.4	4.0	73	2/06	6	2/15	0.63	0.19	143
Topeka Municipal Airport	52.1	25.0	38.6	5.2	72	2/25+	7	2/04	0.45	-0.73	38
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	56.3	28.6	42.4	6.2	76	2/07	11	2/28	0.60	-0.42	59

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	42.8	18.2	30.5	2.4	67	2/24	-2	2/28	0.23	-0.24	49
Grand Island Airport	43.6	18.4	31.0	2.8	65	2/24	-3	2/14	0.88	0.20	129
Lincoln Municipal Airport	44.3	17.9	31.1	2.8	65	2/06	1	2/14	0.64	-0.02	97
Omaha Eppley International Airport	40.9	18.7	29.8	1.8	62	2/06	0	2/28	0.75	-0.05	94
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airport	39.4	18.2	28.8	2.4	60	2/24	-3	2/28	0.88	0.12	116
North Platte Regional Airport	46.3	15.8	31.1	1.7	71	2/06	-1	2/28	0.96	0.45	188
Valentine Miller Field	42.1	15.8	28.9	2.3	68	2/24	-17	2/28	0.89	0.41	185

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	22.5	4.6	13.5	-4.6	38	2/06	-16	2/28	0.78	0.27	153
Dickinson Municipal Airport	22.1	4.8	13.4	-7.8	42	2/05	-11	2/28	0.60	0.17	140
Fargo International Airport	20.2	2.9	11.6	-2.6	39	2/10+	-19	2/03	1.29	0.70	219
Grand Forks International Airport	17.7	-0.2	8.7	-4.4	38	2/09	-22	2/27	0.91	0.33	157
Williston International Airport	20.2	-0.3	10.0	-6.8	38	2/05+	-17	2/28+	1.40	1.01	359

All Data are Preliminary and Subject to Change.
Source: National Weather Service Cooperative Observation Network Data
Data are retrieved through the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS).
These data are available for the entire period of record through the CLIMOD system. For more information please see http://hprcc.unl.edu/services.

February 2009 Climate Summary

South Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Aberdeen Regional Airport	24.9	5.6	15.3	-3.4	38	2/24+	-14	2/27	0.87	0.39	181
Huron Regional Airport	30.8	11.2	21.0	0.0	53	2/24	-13	2/28	0.58	0.01	102
Rapid City Regional Airport	39.6	16.9	28.2	0.9	63	2/24	-9	2/28	0.78	0.32	170
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	34.6	12.7	23.7	2.9	57	2/24	-6	2/03	0.41	-0.10	80

Wyoming	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Casper Natrona County International AP	42.2	20.9	31.5	4.8	58	2/24	1	2/20	0.05	-0.59	8
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	44.0	22.3	33.2	4.4	60	2/24+	6	2/21	0.32	-0.12	73
Lander Hunt Field Airport	45.0	18.5	31.7	6.1	59	2/23	7	2/21	0.00	-0.54	0
Laramie Regional Airport	39.0	17.5	28.2	4.8	55	2/25	0	2/21+	0.04	-0.42	9
Rawlins Municipal Airport	35.4	17.9	26.7	0.6	49	2/25	-2	2/21	0.16	-0.36	31
Sheridan County Airport	42.6	18.8	30.7	3.8	59	2/23	5	2/28+	0.14	-0.43	25

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State Spotlight - North Dakota

F. Adnan Akyüz - State Climatologist
Barb Mullins
North Dakota State Climate Office, North Dakota State University

Precipitation:

The greatest majority of the state had above normal precipitation. The East half of the state had primarily between 130% and 200% of normal precipitation. The West half of the state had around 150% through 300% plus, percent of normal precipitation (Figure 1, High Plains Regional Climate Center). February precipitation totals ranged from between 0.3 to 1.2 inches in the East and 0.6 to 1.8 inches plus in the West. Scattered light snows fell throughout the month with two major high precipitation events falling from the 8th through the 11th and from the 25th through the 27th. The National Weather Service (NWS) reported breaking several records from the 8th through the 10th at Bismarck, Jamestown, Grand Forks, Fargo, Minot, and Williston.

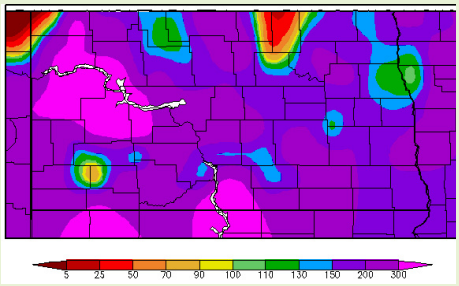


Figure 1. Precipitation Percent of Normal in February 2009 for North Dakota (HPRCC)

Temperature:

February average air temperatures ranged from less than 5°F in the North to 20°F in the far Southwest corner with most of the state falling between less than 6°F to 15°F. The temperature departures ranged from 8 degrees below normal in the West, to between 6 degrees below normal to near normal in the East. A small area in the Southwest corner had slightly above normal temperatures (Figure 2, High Plains Regional Climate Center). The first few days of February were very cold but temperatures rebounded from the 5th through the 11th. The National Weather Service (NWS) recorded record high minimum air temperatures on the 9th at Fargo and Bismarck, and on the 10th at Grand Forks and Fargo. The last half of the month was cooler than normal for all of North Dakota with extreme cold temperatures on the 26th through the 28th.

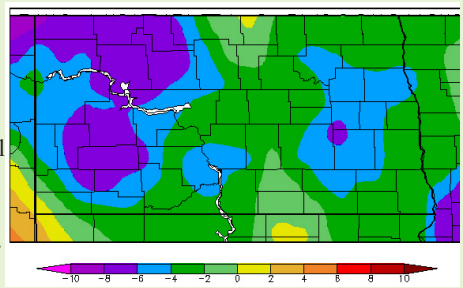


Figure 2. Temperature Departure from Normal in February 2009 for North Dakota (NDSCO)

For more information about the North Dakota State Climate Office: http://www.ndsu.edu/ndsco
For more information on the North Dakota Agricultural Network: http://www.ndawn.ndsu.nodak.edu
The North Dakota Agricultural Network is a part of the Automated Weather Data Network (AWDN).

State Spotlight - Nebraska

Al Dutcher - State Climatologist
Nebraska State Climate Office, University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Overview

A look at the climatic conditions that impacted Nebraska during February 2009 revealed that the state received above normal temperatures, coupled with a large percentage of the state experiencing below normal moisture. There were areas of western and northeastern Nebraska that did receive above normal moisture, with the vast majority of moisture falling during the February 8-9 and 26-28 storm events.

Dramatic swings in temperatures were observed during the month as the central Plains jockeyed between a northwest flow and a southwest flow in the upper atmosphere. A lack of sustained snow cover during much of the month was a primary cause for temperatures to average above normal during February. A look to the north of Nebraska reveals the result of snowpack on temperatures. Areas of the Dakotas and Minnesota had departures of 2 to 8 F below normal.

Temperature

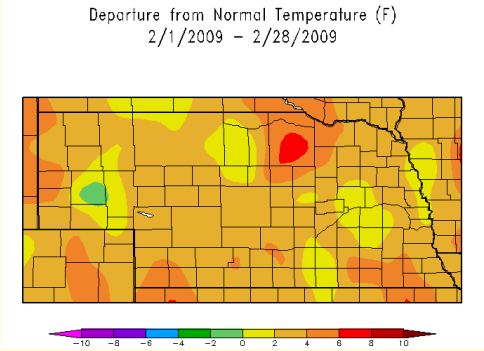
The large swings in temperatures experienced across Nebraska were the result of the battle between a flip-flopping upper air ridge/trough pattern across the continental U.S. For the first half of the month, upper air ridging dominated the western U.S., only to be replaced an upper air trough during the second half of the month.

During the first 12 days of the month, daily average temperature departures approached 25 F above normal in the absence of significant snow storm activity. From the 13th through 28th, only 5 days averaged above normal. However, the intensity of warmth at the beginning of the month overwhelmed the below normal stretches where daily average temperature departures were consistently 5-10 F below normal.

The greatest average temperature departures were generally confined to the western 1/3 of the state, which was influenced to a larger degree by the U.S. western upper air ridge than eastern Nebraska. Average temperature departures across this region of the state ranged from 2.0 to 5.0 F above normal. For the remainder of the state, temperatures ranged from near normal to 3.0 F above normals.

The state high temperature of 75 F was recorded at the McCook Municipal Airport on the 6th, while the lowest temperature recorded was -17 F at the Valentine Miller Field Airport on the 24th. Therefore, February 2009 saw a monthly temperature spread between extremes of 92 F.

There were 153 locations that had at least 80% of their data available for analysis during February. At least 144 locations reached 60 F at least once during the month, with 39 reaching 70 F. Conversely, at least 60 locations experienced sub-zero minimum temperatures during the month, with only 5 locations failing to reach at least one day with single digit minimum temperatures.



Above: Departure from Normal Precipitation (using 1971-2000 Normals) for February 2009 for Nebraska. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Map page at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current.

State Spotlight - Nebraska, cont.

Al Dutcher - State Climatologist
Nebraska State Climate Office, University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Precipitation

Average February precipitation across Nebraska represents approximately 3-4 percent of the normal annual total, with the December-February period accounting for about 8-10 percent of the annual total. Therefore, below normal moisture during February generally is of little concern, unless the fall and early winter period leads to below normal soil moisture recharge.

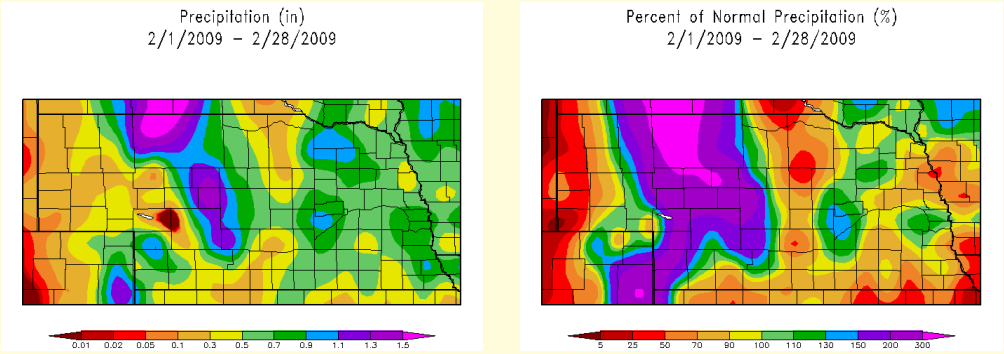
Preliminary February precipitation data from weather observation sites across the state indicate that the greatest monthly liquid equivalent total was 1.63 inches at Merriman, which is 1.17 inches above normal. The greatest 24-hour totals was 1.11 inches at Brule on 9th. Of the 102 with at least 80% of their data currently available for preliminary analysis, 43 indicated above normal moisture. The vast majority were located within the western half of the southwest, west central, and north central climate districts.

During the month of February, precipitation was confined to three distinct periods, February 8-10, 12-14 and 25-28. The February 8-9 event was rain event as a strong area of low pressure moved northward from Texas to North Dakota dropping 0.25-0.75 inches of moisture from the eastern panhandle eastward to the Iowa border. This same system was responsible for severe thunderstorms in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

The remaining two events were primarily snow producers and brought swaths of heavy snow to the central and northern Nebraska. The February 12-14 event dropped a swath of 6-10 inch snowfall 20-50 miles north of the I-80 corridor from North Platte to Omaha. Totals dropped off dramatically both north and south of this line, with less than an inch recorded across extreme northern and southern Nebraska.

The second significant snow event impacted eastern Nebraska as an Alberta Clipper moved rapidly through the state during the February 24-25 period. An area from Ainsworth southward to Broken Bow and eastward to Blair reported snowfall totals of 6-10 inches. Snowfall totals of 2-6 inches were common in an area 40 miles north and south of I-80. This storm system intensified as it headed toward the southeastern U.S. and produced a major snow event along the eastern seaboard.

February snowfall data from stations with at least 50% of their data available for analysis indicates that the greatest monthly accumulation was reported at 12.5 inches at Gretna, while the greatest 24-hour total was 8.3 inches at North Platte on the 13th. Climate district preliminary snowfall total ranges are as follows (in inches): Panhandle (0.5 - 6.1), North Central (4.3 - 6.8), Northeast (3.0 - 6.5), Central (7.0 - 11.0), East Central (7.0 - 12.5), Southwest (1.0 - 9.1), South Central (1.0 - 6.4), Southeast (3.5 - 9.3).



Above: Total precipitation (in inches) (left) and Percent of Normal Precipitation (using 1971-2000 Normals) (right) for February 2009 for Nebraska. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Map page at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current.

State Spotlight - South Dakota

Dennis Todey - State Climatologist
Joanne Puetz Anderson and Chirag Shukla
South Dakota State Climate Office, South Dakota State University

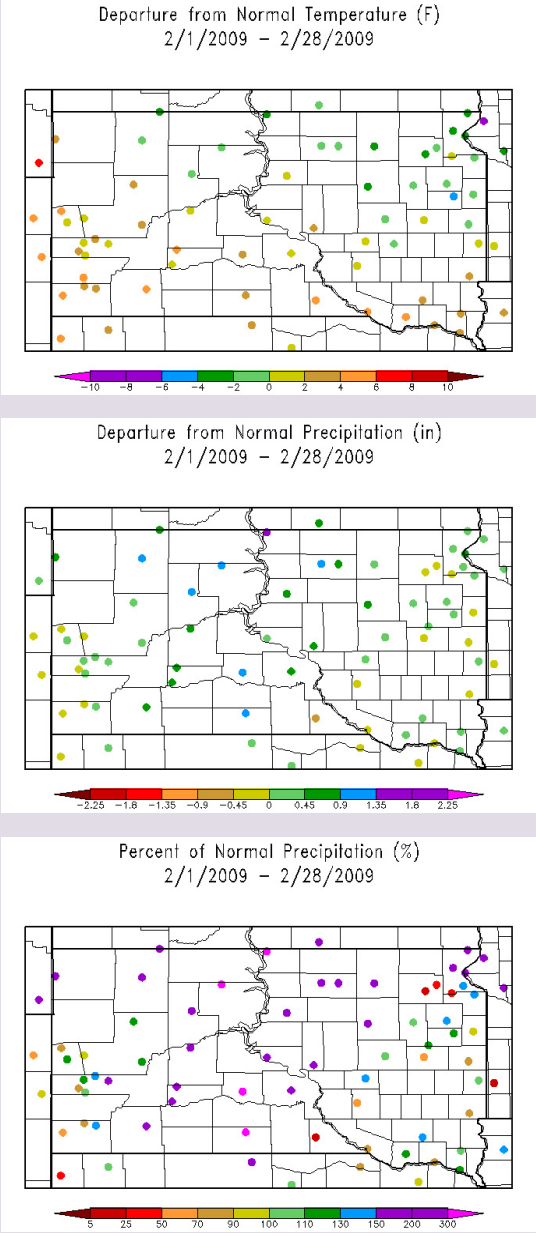
A couple of major storms impacted the state during the month. A strong storm across much of the western and central parts of the state on February 9-10 dropped a combination of rain and snow with some locations reporting over an inch of precipitation, much of it in the form of rain. A second large storm dropped over a foot of snow in some locations of the northeast on February 27-28 as well as deposit several inches of snow over most of the rest of the state. This storm also brought very cold temperatures to the state. Total precipitation for the month ranged from a high of 2.09" at Pollock to a low of 0.26" at Edgemont. The wettest areas were well over an inch above average for the month. The driest areas were at most a few tenths of an inch below average.

The heavy precipitation from the storms did set two monthly precipitation records. Cedar Butte 1NE and Mission set total precipitation records. Several other stations were in the top 5 wettest Februaries. Other daily records were set as well as one uncommon record – the lowest February pressure.

Average monthly temperatures across the state for February ranged from the single digits in the northeast corner to just above freezing in the Southwest. The snow pack did influence average monthly temperatures. Areas with consistently deep snow pack (roughly north of a Bison to Brookings line) were again below average in temperature for the month by 2- 4 F. The rest of the state had above average temperatures for the month ranging up to as much as 4 – 5 F above average in the west and southern border of the state. Winner and Hamill recorded the warmest temperature of the month at 70 F on 6 February and White River on 24 February. Cold temperatures returned near the end of the month as 27 February saw some stations with sub-zero highs in the northern part of the state. This is close to the latest day that the state has ever seen below zero highs. Below zero highs have only been recorded on a few days in March during the state's recorded climate history. During this cold outbreak Pollock had the coldest at temperature of the month at -27 F on 28 February.

Warmer temperatures began to remove the snow pack over large parts of the state in the earlier part of the month. The north central, northeast and east central areas were the only areas that maintained snow pack through the month. The main part of the snow pack was not removed but reduced in depth. Some areas along the North Dakota border still maintained over a foot of snow pack as of the end of the month. Most of the state had returned several inches of snow cover because of the 27-28 February storm.

Again this month drought has not been an issue. There were two small areas of D0. One in the far SW corner of the state. This area has persisted throughout the month. The second area is in the NW corner along the North Dakota border.



Above: Departure from1971-2000 Normal Mean Average Temperature (top), Departure from Normal Precipitation (in inches) (middle), and Percent of 1971-2000 Normal Total Precipitation (bottom) for February 2009 for South Dakota. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Map page at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current.

For more information about the South Dakota State Climate Office: http://climate.sdstate.edu
The SDSU's AWDN is a part of the High Plains Automated Weather Data Network (AWDN). Data is available through SDSU or the High Plains Regional Climate Center.

State Spotlight - South Dakota, cont.

Dennis Todey - State Climatologist
Joanne Puetz Anderson and Chirag Shukla
South Dakota State Climate Office, South Dakota State University

Daily Records

Precipitation Amounts in Inches

Station	Old Record	New Record
Rainfall		
Mobridge	1.06/February 9	0.37/February 9, 1944
Pierre	0.76/February 9	0.45/February 9, 1960
Snowfall		
Rapid City	2/February 13	2/February 13, 1959
East Rapid City	2.7/February 13	2.6/February 13, 1916
Water Equivalent Precipitation		
Huron	0.29/February 26	0.17/February 26, 1996
Mobridge	0.51/February 26	0.31/February 26, 1996

Monthly Records

Precipitation Amounts in Inches//Pressure in inches mercury

Station	2009/Rank	Record or old/Year
Precipitation		
Timber Lake	1.87/3rd	2.36/1951
Roscoe	1.65/2nd	2.06/1969
Gettysburg	1.24/2nd	2.24/1987
McIntosh 6SE	1.08/5th	2.55/1922
Bison	1.72/2nd	2.35/1998
Dupree	1.43/2nd	2.23/1987
Lemmon	1.40/5th	2.07/1939
Martin	1.44/2nd	1.47/1960
Murdo	1.76/2nd	2.14/1987
Cedar Butte 1NE	1.60/1st	1.34/1953
Mission	1.47/1st	1.46/1977
Pollock	2.09/2nd	2.27/1987
Pressure		
Sioux Falls	28.96/1st	29.03/1977

Looking ahead

The National Weather Service has issued a Spring Flood outlook stating minor flooding from melting snow is possible in the northern Black Hills and foothills, while the rest of western South Dakota has little potential for snowmelt flooding. Minor flooding is also likely on the upper parts of the James and Big Sioux Rivers. Additional details can be found in the Hydrologic Outlook bulletin and the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction System web page.

For more information about the South Dakota State Climate Office: http://climate.sdstate.edu
The SDSU's AWDN is a part of the High Plains Automated Weather Data Network (AWDN). Data is available through SDSU or the High Plains Regional Climate Center.

About the High Plains Regional Climate Center

The High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC) operates out of the University of Nebraska - Lincoln (UNL) in Lincoln, Nebraska. As one of 6 regional climate centers operated under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), HPRCC works closely with other organizations such as the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), Local and Regional National Weather Service (NWS) Offices, and other climate services organizations such as the National Drought Mitigation Center (also located at UNL) to provide climate data services and specialized climate products.

For More Information Online

High Plains Regional Climate Center: http://hprcc.unl.edu

High Plains Regional Climate Services: http://hprcc.unl.edu/services

CLIMOD: http://climod.unl.edu

NOAA Regional Climate Centers and ACIS: http://www.rcc-acis.org

National Weather Service: http://www.weather.gov

National Climatic Data Center: http://ncdc.noaa.gov

University of Nebraska - Lincoln: http://www.unl.edu

National Drought Mitigation Center: http://drought.unl.edu

Climate Prediction Center: http://www.cpc.noaa.gov

NOAA Storm Prediction Center: http://www.spc.noaa.gov

Photo of the Nebraska Sandhills by Bill Sorensen - Senior Programmer - HPRCC

Author Information

For questions, comments, or suggestions, please contact:
Natalie Umphlett - Service Climatologist - High Plains Regional Climate Center
(402) 472-6764 - numphlett2@unl.edu
714 Hardin Hall
3310 Holdrege Street
Lincoln, NE 68583-0997