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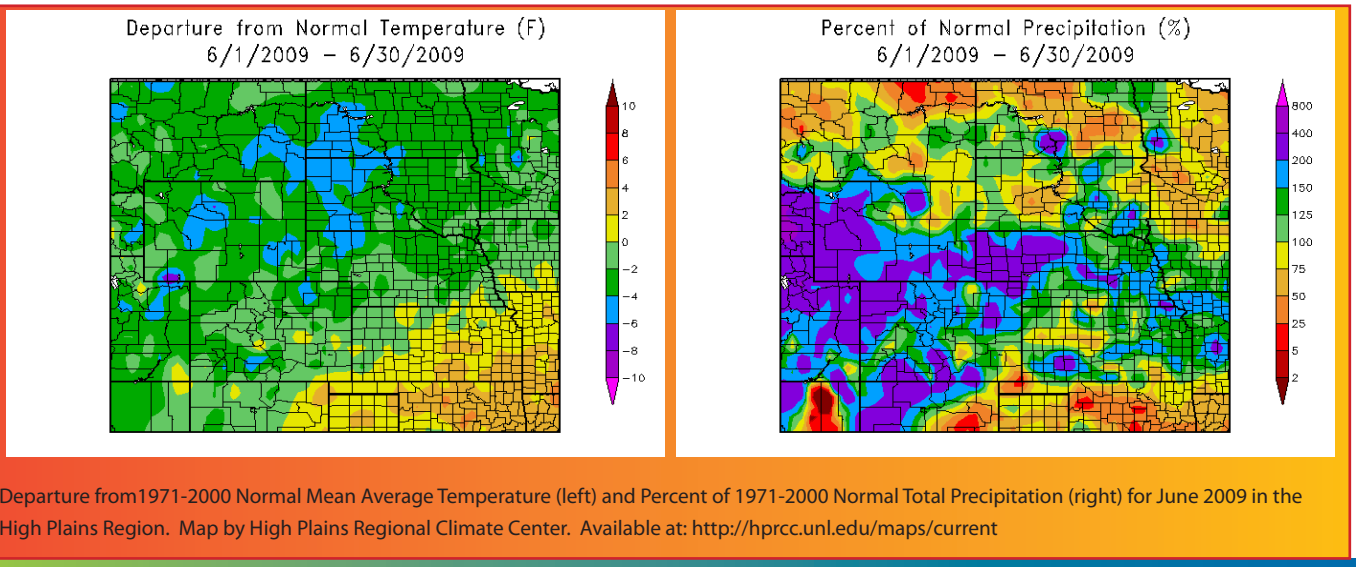
UNL Vortex Intercept Team photographs storms and tornadoes near the WY/NE border - Photo by Ken Dewey
http://www.nebraskaweatherphotos.org

June 2009 Climate Summary

Region Breakdown

After a month of record setting dryness in May, June 2009 saw a return of active weather across the High Plains Region. A large swath of the Region received over 200% of normal precipitation and many locations ranked in the top 10 wettest Junes on record. In addition to the heavy precipitation, the active weather also brought large hail which damaged hundreds of thousands of acres of crops across several states in the Region.

A short heat wave developed towards the end of the month. The combination of hot and muggy conditions created afternoon heat indices well over 100°F (37.8°C) in a number of locations, which negatively impacted cattle producers in the region. Despite this heat wave, overall, temperatures across the majority of the Region were cooler than normal. At least one location recorded its coolest June on record and several locations ranked in the top 10 coolest Junes. Del Norte, CO recorded its coolest June with an average temperature of 54.0°F (12.2°C). This broke the old record of 55.6°F (13.1°C) recorded in 1969.

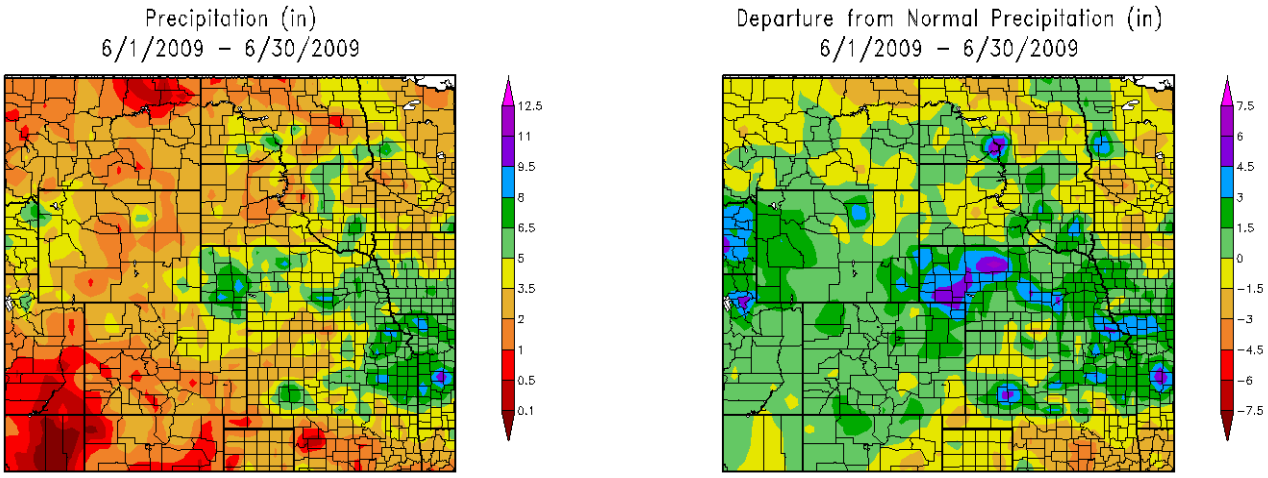


Departure from1971-2000 Normal Mean Average Temperature (left) and Percent of 1971-2000 Normal Total Precipitation (right) for June 2009 in the High Plains Region. Map by High Plains Regional Climate Center. Available at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current

Precipitation Summary

A large swath of the Region extending through Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska received more than 200% of normal precipitation this month. While widespread precipitation records did not occur, many locations ranked in the top 10 wettest Junes on record. Interestingly, according to the National Weather Service in Sioux Falls, SD, there were an unusually high number of days with measurable precipitation (daily precipitation of 0.01 inch or more) at several locations. This June, Sioux Falls, SD and Sioux City, SD both had 16 days with measurable precipitation and Huron, SD had 15 days with measurable precipitation. Each city tied the record for the most number of days with measurable precipitation for June.

Only small pockets of the region received less than 50% of normal precipitation this month. These areas include southeast Colorado, extreme south central Nebraska, and northern and central North Dakota. This month's extreme dry location is Jamestown, ND which recorded its 9th driest June with 1.27 inches of precipitation, or 39% of normal.



Above: Total precipitation (in inches) (left) and Departure from Normal Precipitation (in inches) (right) for June 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.

June 2009 Crop Damage

Hundreds of thousands of acres of crops were adversely affected by severe weather this month. Crop damage was reported in many locations due to flooding and hail. Wheat was especially hit hard as it was near harvest in many areas and some fields were complete losses. Other crops affected include, but are not limited to, alfalfa, corn, dry beans, and sugar beets.

The photograph to the right shows crop damage in Day County, South Dakota (courtesy, National Weather Service, Aberdeen, SD). Severe storms brought hail to the size of tennis balls (2.5" diameter) to the area.

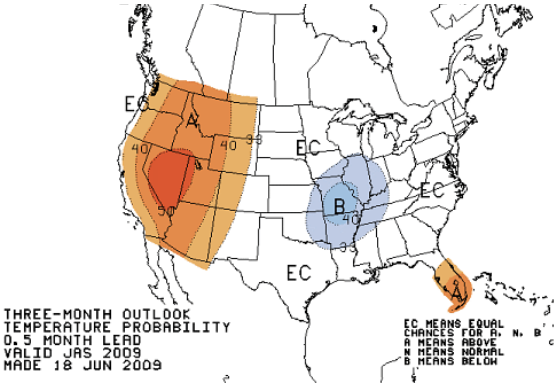
Source: National Weather Service, Aberdeen, SD - http://www.crh.noaa.gov/ abr
USDA Crop Progress and Condition Reports - http://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/State_Crop_Progress_and_Condition/index.asp

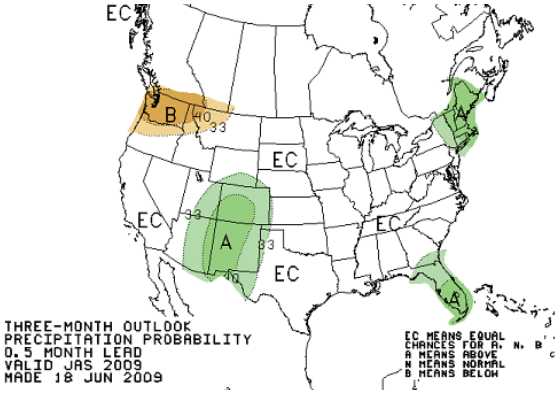
The High Plains Regional Climate Center is one of the NOAA Regional Climate Centers, and is involved in the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) development and management effort. Data found throughout this publication were derived using products built on the ACIS framework.

ACIS
Applied Climate Information System - NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Climate Outlook

ENSO-neutral conditions are currently transitioning to El Niño conditions, and based on observations and forecasts this trend should continue through August. The temperature outlook indicates a higher probability of above normal temperatures for the western half of Colorado and most of Wyoming, and a higher probability of below normal temperatures for far eastern Kansas. Elsewhere in the region, equal chances of above, near, or below normal temperatures are predicted. The precipitation outlook indicates a higher probability of above normal precipitation for Colorado, southern Wyoming, and a portion of the panhandle of Nebraska. Elsewhere in the region, equal chances of above, near, or below normal precipitation is predicted. More information about these forecasts can be found here: http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/.

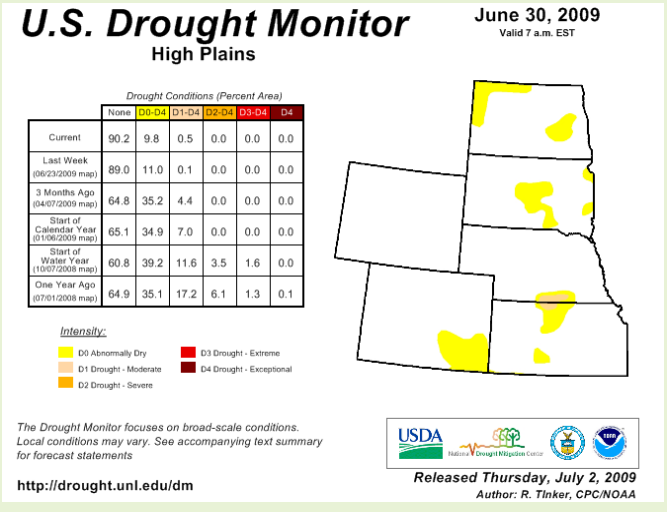


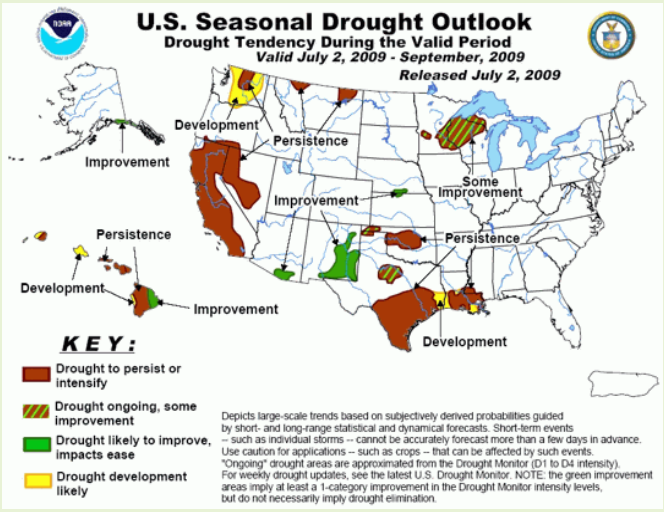


Above: 3-Month Outlook Maps Courtesy the NOAA Climate Prediction Center - http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov
(left) The Three-Month Temperature Probability Outlook, (right) The Three-Month Precipitation Probability Outlook

Drought Watch

While abnormally dry conditions (D0) remain unchanged in southeastern Colorado, locally heavy rains helped ease drought conditions in other areas of the region this month. Areas of western Wyoming received over 200% of normal precipitation which led to a gradual downgrade throughout the month from moderate drought conditions (D1) to no drought conditions. Much of the D0 across South Dakota and Nebraska was eliminated and only areas that received little precipitation remain at D0. A small section D0 and D1 have developed along the central Kansas/Nebraska border where little to no precipitation was received towards the end of the month. According to the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook released July 2, drought conditions are expected to improve through September.





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	75.1	41.4	58.2	-1.1	84	6/29+	34	6/08	0.59	0.00	100
Akron Washington County Airport	76.9	52.6	64.8	-3.0	90	6/26+	44	6/08	5.03	2.71	217
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	76.2	51.7	64.0	-0.5	88	6/26	40	6/08	2.91	0.57	124
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	83.6	56.0	69.8	-1.3	96	6/30+	46	6/19	1.12	0.71	273
Pueblo Memorial Airport	84.8	52.8	68.8	-1.0	99	6/26	42	6/08	1.20	-0.13	90

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	84.6	63.3	74.0	0.6	99	6/23	53	6/05	5.63	1.68	143
Dodge City Regional Airport	87.4	62.3	74.9	0.6	98	6/17+	50	6/08	7.3	4.15	232
Goodland Renner Field	80.9	56.1	68.5	-1.1	96	6/26+	47	6/08+	3.84	0.54	116
Topeka Municipal Airport	86.1	66.5	76.3	2.4	100	6/23	56	6/04	6.54	1.66	134
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	90.3	67.8	79.0	3.5	101	6/25	53	6/04	4.51	0.26	106

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	75.8	50.1	62.9	-4.3	97	6/25	36	6/08	4.70	2.08	179
Grand Island Airport	79.3	59.6	69.5	-1.6	98	6/23	49	6/03	8.27	4.55	222
Lincoln Municipal Airport	82.7	61.8	72.2	-0.5	99	6/23	49	6/09	6.18	2.67	176
Omaha Eppley International Airport	81.6	61.8	71.7	-0.5	98	6/23	48	6/09	4.58	0.63	116
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airport	78.4	58.1	68.2	-1.9	93	6/22	42	6/03	6.11	1.86	144
North Platte Regional Airport	78.2	54.7	66.5	-2.0	96	6/25	44	6/08	3.06	-0.11	97
Valentine Miller Field	76.6	53.3	65.0	-2.6	93	6/29+	41	6/13	3.93	0.92	131

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	69.7	45.4	57.5	-5.9	83	6/25+	32	6/06	4.13	0.82	125
Fargo International Airport	74.7	52.4	63.6	-2.4	90	6/26	34	6/06	2.93	-0.58	83
Grand Forks International Airport	74.5	49.6	62.0	-3.2	92	6/26	31	6/06	3.55	0.52	117
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	69.7	45.4	57.5	-5.9	83	6/25+	32	6/06	4.13	0.82	125
Williston International Airport	75.3	46.3	60.8	-2.9	93	6/25	30	6/02	2.08	-0.28	88

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.

June 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	74.5	52.0	63.2	-3.5	92	6/26	38	6/04	3.87	0.38	111
Huron Regional Airport	75.1	54.4	64.8	-3.2	90	6/26+	42	6/03	4.35	1.07	133
Rapid City Regional Airport	71.5	48.3	59.9	-4.7	93	6/25	35	6/08+	2.83	0.00	100
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	75.8	55.9	65.8	-1.7	90	6/22	40	6/03	3.07	-0.42	88

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	73.6	45.4	59.5	-3.2	94	6/30	36	6/08	2.23	0.80	156
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	71.2	47.9	59.5	-2.0	85	6/30	37	6/08	4.26	2.14	201
Lander Hunt Field Airport	70.5	46.2	58.4	-5.4	87	6/29+	38	6/07	3.22	2.07	280
Laramie Regional Airport	68.9	42.1	55.5	-1.6	84	6/25	37	6/12+	2.36	1.03	177
Rawlins Municipal Airport	71.3	44.0	57.6	-3.6	86	6/25	38	6/07	1.87	0.94	201
Sheridan County Airport	71.5	45.0	58.2	-3.4	94	6/30	29	6/08	3.41	1.39	169

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).
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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:

Daily precipitation was primarily below normal across the State from the 1st through the 13th. On June 6th, measureable snow of up to 3 inches fell in the west. Dickinson had the first measureable June snow since 1951. The second half of June had periodic daily rain events. The National Weather Service (NWS) reported breaking rainfall records at Bismarck on the 15th and 16th, plus Grand Forks on the 26th and 27th. The North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) total June rainfall ranged from 7.64 inches at Mandan to 0.65 inches at Dazey. The percent of normal June total rainfall was above normal in the southwest, south central, and far northeast corner with a general range of 110% to 300% plus (Figure 1. High Plains Regional Climate Center). Areas with below normal precipitation included the northwest corner, north central, and southeast with a general range of 25% to 70%.

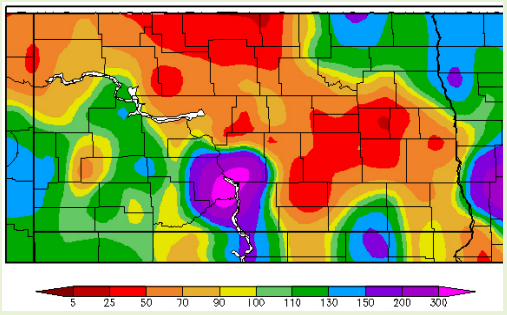


Figure 1. Precipitation Percent of Normal in June 2009 for North Dakota (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

Temperature:

Most daily temperatures were below normal across the State from the 1st through the 13th. The NWS reported breaking several low minimum and maximum air temperatures during the first half of June. Fargo set a new June record with five straight days with high temperatures in the 50's. The second half of June had average daily air temperatures hovering near normal. Monthly average air temperatures ranged from the high 50's in the west to the low 60's in the east. June average air temperature departure from normal was below normal across the State (Figure 2. North Dakota State Climate Office). The monthly departure from normal temperatures ranged from roughly -5°F in the southwest to -1°F in the east.

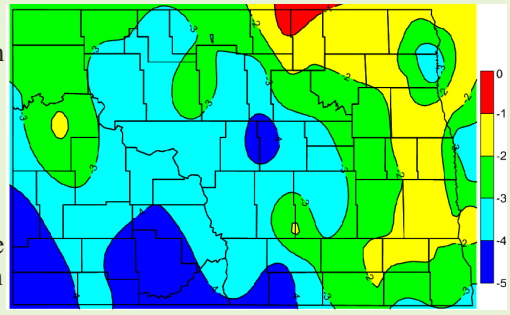


Figure 2. Temperature Departure from Normal in June 2009 for North Dakota (North Dakota State Climate Office)

Drought Monitor:

The Red River at the Fargo location reached moderate flood stage (above the 25' mark) on June 20 for the first time since the last spring flood was winding down (May 3). It crested at 27.59' on June 23, 2009. The river stage has been falling steadily since then. It has been out of the moderate flood category since June 26. The picture to the right was taken during the peak of the flooding in Fargo (by WDAY meteorologist Daryl Ritchison).

The Wild Rice River at Abercrombie also flowed at moderate flood stage for 4 days from June 17 through June 20, reaching its crest at 18.02' on June 20 (Wild Rice River Major Stage is 12' at Abercrombie).

The James River at the Ludden Dam location also flowed at moderate flood stage. Devils Lake and Stump Lake were currently at major flood stage at the time of this report.

Figure 3. Flooding in North Dakota

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

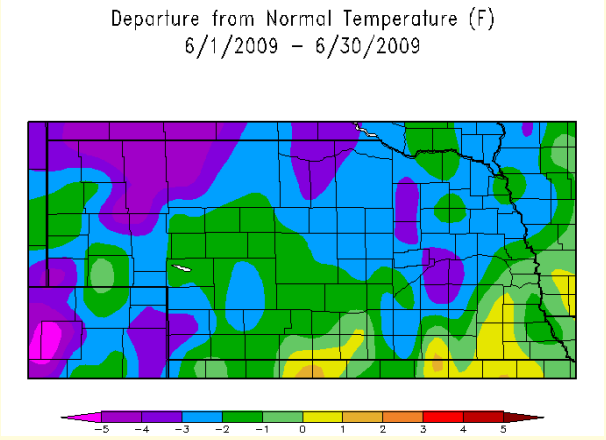
Al Dutcher - State Climatologist
Nebraska State Climate Office, University of Nebraska - Lincoln

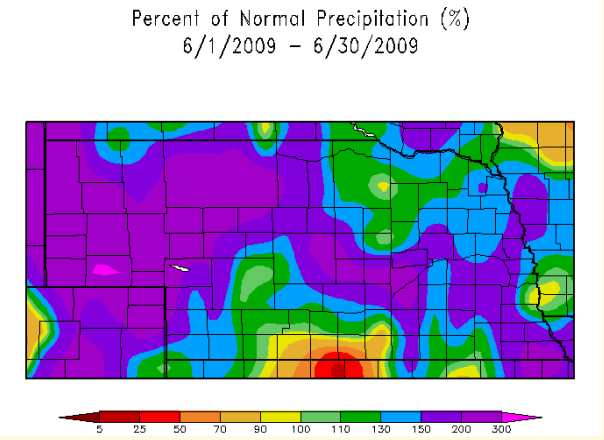
Overview

After a relatively benign severe weather season during the first 5 months of the year, June brought a return to active weather across much of the state. Severe thunderstorms were reported on 19 of the 30 days in June with an unofficial total of 17 tornado touchdowns. Significant hail damage was reported across portions of southeast Nebraska during the June 5-6 time frame destroying over 70,000 acres of cropland. The panhandle was hit with a significant hail event in the Scottsbluff area on June 10 when 6 inches of hail fell north of the city. Preliminary damage estimates (crop and infrastructure) are in excess of 4 million dollars. Preliminary crop damage estimates for June indicate over 150,000 acres received hail damage with losses exceeding 10 million dollars. No estimates for personal property damage are available at this time.

Most of the state was fortunate to receive above normal moisture during June. At the beginning of the month, almost all of the eastern 1/3 of the state was depicted as abnormally dry by the U.S. Drought Monitor. January through May precipitation totals were averaging 40-60% of normal depending on location. By the end of June, only a small pocket of south central Nebraska was depicted as abnormally dry with Franklin, Webster, and Nuckolls counties depicted in moderate drought. This was the only area of the state to report below normal moisture during the month of June. NeRAIN observers reported moisture somewhere within the state on every day during June.

The only large region of the state reporting above normal temperatures during the month of June was portions of south central and southeast Nebraska. The remainder of the state experienced below normal temperatures ranging from 0-2 F below normal across southern Nebraska to nearly 5 F below normal across extreme north central Nebraska. With an active weather pattern, clouds and moisture kept temperatures consistently below normal during first three weeks of the month. However, a short, intense heat spell developed during the June 22-26 period with highs in the upper 90's to low 100's coupled with dew points in the low to mid 70's. The lack of wind resulted in heat indices in the 105 to 115 F range and the loss of 2000+ head on cattle. Preliminary monetary losses are in excess of 2 million dollars and are expected to rise as producers report their losses to local FSA offices.





Above: Departure from1971-2000 Normal Mean Average Temperature (left) and Total Precipitation (in inches) (right) for June 2009 for Nebraska (HPRCC).

State Spotlight - Nebraska, cont.

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

Precipitation

Very wet conditions were observed across most of the state with moisture ranging from 100-300 percent of normal across all but south central Nebraska. The majority of the panhandle, western Sandhills, central, and extreme southeast Nebraska received at least 200% of normal. Precipitation in excess of 150% was reported across the southwest, north central, central, east central, and southeastern climate districts.

Precipitation was reported somewhere within the state on every single day during the month of June. Preliminary cooperative observer network rainfall totals indicate that the greatest monthly total was reported at Salem 5 SW with 10.51 inches. The greatest unofficial monthly total from NeRAIN observers was 14.38 inches at Dawson 2.5 SE. The greatest 24-hour precipitation total from both networks was 6.03 inches at Humbolt on June 2. Preliminary data suggests only 9 of the 189 cooperative observation network stations available for this June's analysis failed to received normal moisture

Severe weather was a persistent problem for most of the month. Severe weather in the form of high winds, hail, and/or tornadoes were reported on 19 of the 30 days in June. Preliminary data suggest at least 17 tornado touchdowns were observed, with the most significant damage occurring with the Aurora tornado that destroyed the Iams pet food factory. Significant hail was reported in the Platte river valley from Scottsbluff to Bridgeport, southeast Nebraska west-northwest of Fairbury, the Broken Bow and North Platte areas, and along I-80 between York and Seward.

Temperature

Unseasonably cool weather dominated the state during the first three weeks of the month. Persistent rain events coupled with cloudy conditions limited surface heating. This cool spell was broken during the June 22-26 period as intense heat, high dew points, and low wind speeds combined to create oppressive heat indices. June 22 and 23 brought about heat stress advisories by the National Weather Service as heat indices were in the 105-115 F range, with isolated 120 F readings across extreme southeastern Nebraska. A significant cattle loss event occurred on June 22 at least 2000 deaths and a preliminary net loss of 2 million dollars. Local Farm Service Agency offices expect these number to rise significantly once all data is collected. This event represents the worst heat stress loss to cattle producers since the mid 1990's.

June average temperatures were below normal except for portions of south central and southeast Nebraska where temperatures were normal to 1 F above normal. Average temperatures were 3-5 F below normal across the northern Panhandle, as well as pockets of the Sandhills, east central Nebraska, and southwest Nebraska. Average temperatures were 2-3 F below normal for much of southern Panhandle, most of the Sandhills, central and east central Nebraska, and pockets of southwestern Nebraska. The remaining areas were normal to 2 F below normal.

Of the 158 stations reporting temperature data, eleven reported normal or above normal temperatures. Eleven stations failed to reach 90 F, with 9 located in the northern 1/3 of the Panhandle. Only 6 stations broke 100 F, with the state high of 103 F reported at Firth on the 23rd. For the state as a whole, the warmest day was June 22 across eastern Nebraska and June 26th across western Nebraska. The state low temperature during June was 34 F at Agate on June 4th and Plainsview Ranch on June 8. The vast majority of the state experienced their coolest morning on the 8th. June's diurnal spread was 69 F.

State Spotlight - South Dakota

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

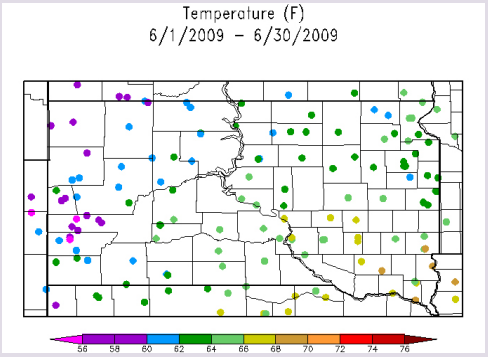
Overview

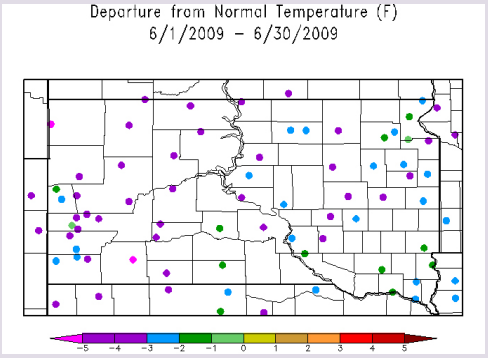
South Dakota's cool spring conditions continued into June as most of the state was much colder than average. Statewide average temperatures were in the 60s. Only a late month warm period kept from setting some record temperatures. These average temperatures were anywhere from 2-5 F below average across the state and were a continuation of cool conditions throughout the spring. April to June temperatures conditions were 2-5 F below average, also. On a ranking scale, most of the stations were in the 10th to 30th coldest Junes. Gettysburg was the 9th coldest.

Precipitation was heavier than in the previous two months. But precipitation totals were still below average for the month in areas of east central, central and west central South Dakota. The Watertown to Milbank area and Pierre to Philip areas were 50-70% of average for the month. Areas in the southeast and north central had 130-150% of average precipitation for the month. No precipitation totals available were into extreme categories, though.

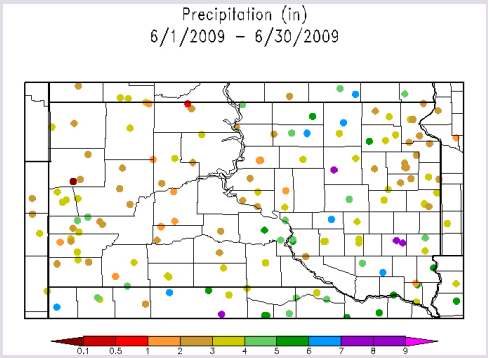
Severe weather

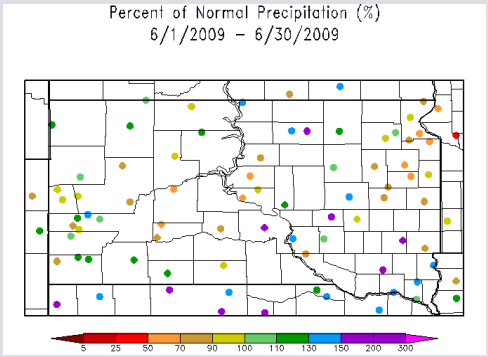
With the return to wetter conditions was a return of more severe weather after a fairly quiet severe weather spring. Severe storm reports were reported every day from the 13th to the 18th statewide and from the 23rd to the 26th statewide. One more day of severe weather occurred on the 29th mainly west of the river. Reports included large hail damaging some crops, strong winds and a lengthy tornado path in the eastern part of the state.





Above: Average Temperature (left) and Departure from1971-2000 Normal Mean Average Temperature (right) for June 2009 for South Dakota (HPRCC).





Above: Total Precipitation (left) and Percent of 1971-2000 Normal Total Precipitation (right) for June 2009 for South Dakota (HPRCC).

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 are available through SDSU or the High Plains Regional Climate Center.

State Spotlight - South Dakota, cont.

Drought Monitor

The extended spring dry period kept areas of the central and eastern part of the state in D0 conditions during the month. The areas under D0 increased in size until mid-month and had slowly been decreasing through the end of the month.

Climate Impacts

The extended dry period in the spring increased the D0 coverage on the US Drought Monitor as mentioned. Impacts of the dryness were fairly limited. Cooler spring conditions and the wet fall and spring kept some of the dryness problems from becoming too severe. Dry areas of the northeast had reported some uneven corn development. Near the Kadoka area some wheat was plowed under because of dry conditions. North of Philip hay amounts were expected to be limited because of the dry spring conditions. These reports were from county extension personnel.

The severe weather of the month did produce some crop damage according to extension reports and severe weather reports including specific reports from Day, Roberts and Sanborn County. Also isolated heavy rainfalls had produced locations of inundation of crops by standing water. One specific report of wet crop conditions came from Marshall County.

The cold temperatures also slowed development of corn and bean crops. Warm late-June conditions did improve the situation somewhat. But slower development has been a common problem reported.

Flooding continued along the James River because of continued release of water from reservoirs in the Jamestown, ND area to reduce reservoir levels.

Records

Several daily temperature extremes occurred during a very cold period early in the month. Most of the records were for coldest high temperature on a day. Some highs did not get out of the 40s F on the 6th.

Daily Temperature Records - Highlights

Station	Type of Record	New Record/Date	Old Record/Year
Rapid City Airport	Low temperature	35F/4th	Tied/1943
Mitchell	Coldest high temperature	55F/6th	56F/1945
Huron	Coldest high temperature	51F/6th	54F/1917
Sioux Falls	Coldest high temperature	54F/6th	55F/1917
Aberdeen	Coldest high temperature	49F/6th	50F/1901
Watertown	Coldest high temperature	48F/6th	53F/1917
Pierre	Coldest high temperature	49F/6th	50F/1945
Mobridge	Coldest high temperature	47F/6th	50F/1945
Pierre	Coldest high temperature	53F/6th	58F/1992
Mobridge	Coldest high temperature	51F/7th	54F/1945
Sisseton	Coldest high temperature	53F/7th	54F/1901
Sioux Falls	Coldest high temperature	58F/7th	Tied/1945
East Rapid City	Low temperature	36F/8th	40F/1924
Rapid City Airport	Low temperature	35F/8th	39F/2007

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 are 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

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