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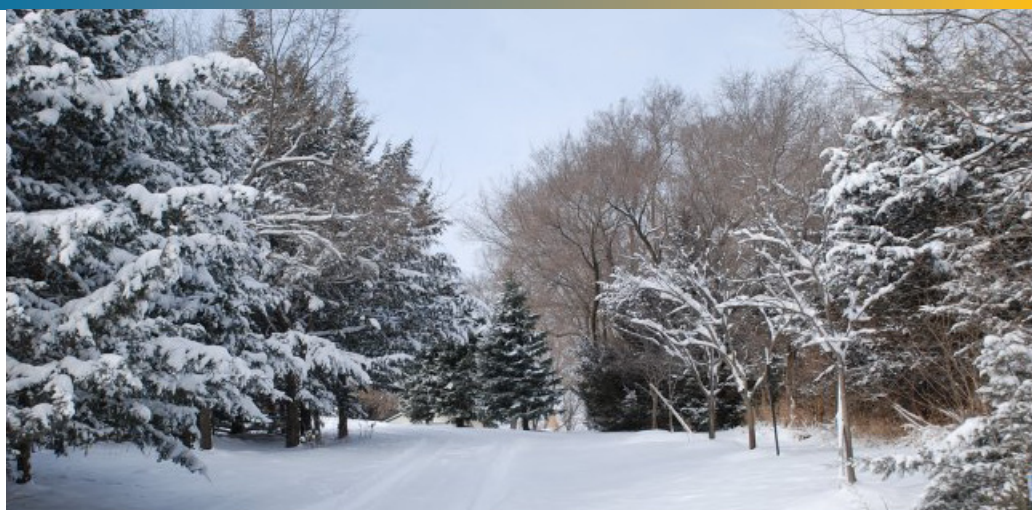


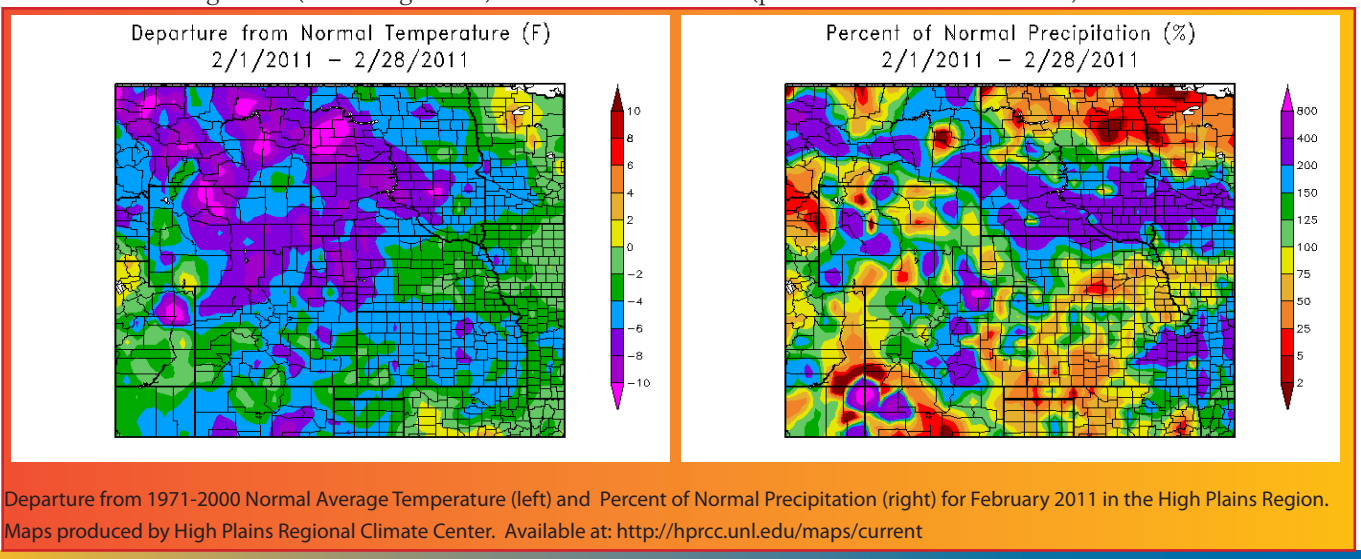
Winter scene in Nebraska - Photo by Ken Dewey
http://www.nebraskaweatherphotos.org

February 2011 Climate Summary

Region Breakdown

February 2011 was a month of extremes in the High Plains Region. The lowest temperatures of the month were, for the most part, observed at the beginning of the month. An arctic air mass settled into the Region and many daily low temperature records were set. Dangerous wind chills were also experienced throughout the Region. According to the National Weather Service in Cheyenne, Wyoming, the coldest wind chill in that area was -61 degrees F (-51.7 degrees C) at the Laramie Airport on February 2. Also on that date, the Rawlins Municipal Airport, Wyoming tied for its all time lowest temperature when the temperature plummeted to -36 degrees F (-37.8 degrees C) (period of record 1951-2011). There was a warm-up mid month and daily high temperature records were broken in parts of the Region, however cold air returned at the month's end.

Overall, February average temperatures were 2-6 degrees F (1.1-3.3 degrees C) below normal for most of the Region including Kansas, Colorado, the eastern Dakotas, and eastern Nebraska. Large areas of western North Dakota, central and western South Dakota, the panhandle of Nebraska, and central and eastern Wyoming had average temperatures which were more than 6 degrees F (3.3 degrees C) below normal. Locations in Wyoming and the panhandle of Nebraska had average monthly temperatures which ranked in the top 10 coldest Februaries on record. Sunshine 3NE, Wyoming, which is located in the northwest part of the state, had its 2nd coldest February on record with an average temperature of 15.0 degrees F (-9.4 degrees C). The record of 11.0 degrees F (-11.7 degrees C) was recorded in 1989 (period of record 1963-2011).



Departure from 1971-2000 Normal Average Temperature (left) and Percent of Normal Precipitation (right) for February 2011 in the High Plains Region.
Maps produced by High Plains Regional Climate Center. Available at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current

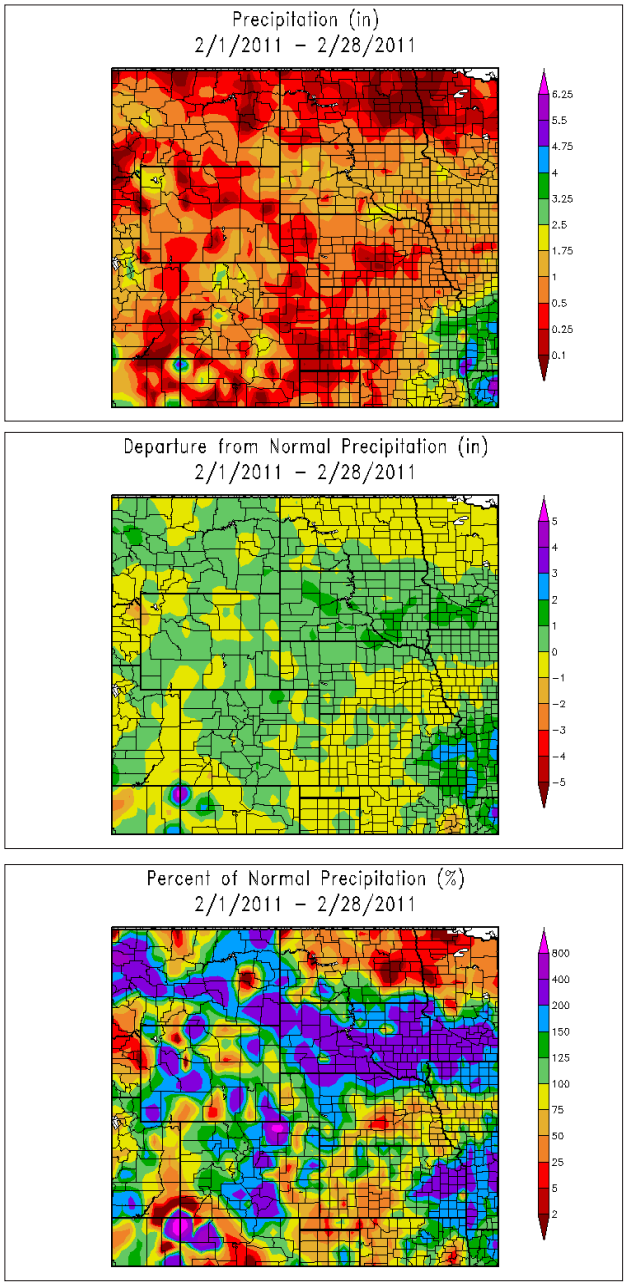
Precipitation Summary

Several storm systems affected the Region this month. Overall, South Dakota, eastern Kansas, and pockets of both Colorado and Wyoming had precipitation which was above normal. The rest of the Region had either near to below normal precipitation.

A strong system brought extreme cold and snow to the Region at the beginning of the month. While many locations within the Region received snowfall, the main impacts of the storm were just east of the Region. A large area from Kansas City through Chicago was hit particularly hard as dangerous blizzard conditions led to interstate and airport closures. Another round of snow hit the eastern portion of the Region on February 8-9. The heaviest snow fell in eastern Kansas where up to 16 inches (41 cm) was reported. A mid-month warm-up allowed for much of the snow cover across the Region to melt, however the snow cover quickly built up again. Later in the month a storm system moved through the Region bringing thunderstorms, ice, and snow. On the 21st, thunderstorms occurred in eastern Nebraska while just to the north, ice accumulations up to a quarter inch were reported. Meanwhile, heavy snow fell across South Dakota, where over a foot (30 cm) of snow was reported in many locations. On February 24th another snow storm hit the Region. Heavy snows of up to a foot (30 cm) were again reported in southwestern South Dakota and up to 5-9 inches (13-23 cm) were reported in Kansas and Nebraska. Also, in Kansas and Nebraska, much of the snow fell in a short amount of time and snowfall rates of 2 inches/hour (5 cm/hour) were reported. The month ended with the first round of severe storms to hit the Region. On February 27th thunderstorms produced large hail in southern Kansas and a brief tornado was spotted along the Kansas-Oklahoma border.

The heavy snow this month not only led to new February records but also new winter (December, January, and February) records. Bonner Springs, Kansas, which is just outside of Kansas City, recorded its snowiest February on record with 17.5 inches (44 cm) of snowfall (period of record 1938-2011). The old record was set in 1978 with 17.0 inches (43 cm). Aberdeen, South Dakota had its 4th snowiest February with 21.0 inches (53 cm) and its snowiest winter with 61.2 inches (155 cm) of snow (period of record 1893-2011). This beat the longstanding record of 57.0 inches (145 cm) which was set in 1915.

Meanwhile, North Dakota was on the dry side this month. Fargo, North Dakota only received 0.08 inches (2 mm) of liquid equivalent precipitation which was the 6th driest February on record and Grand Forks, North Dakota only received 0.04 inches (1 mm) of liquid equivalent precipitation which was the 4th driest February on record. The dry conditions this month did not stop the concern over flooding along the Red River or flood preparations. According to the North Dakota State Climate Office, Fargo had already filled 1.5 million sand bags and the North Dakota National Guard began training sessions to help prepare for the potential flooding.



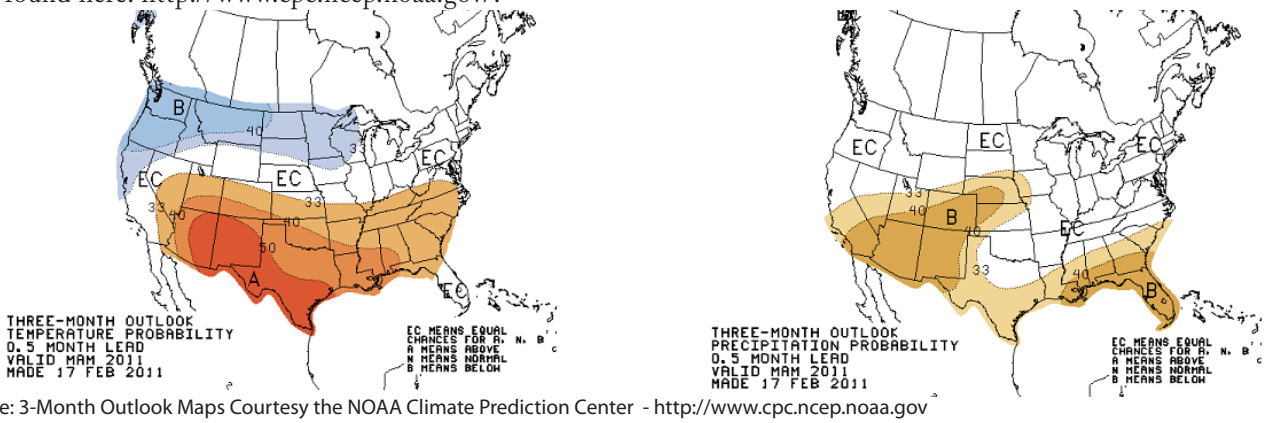
Above: Total precipitation (inches) (top), Departure from Normal Precipitation (inches) (middle), and Percent of Normal Precipitation (bottom) for February 2011 in the High Plains Region.
These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Maps page at: http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current.

The High Plains Regional Climate Center is one of the 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 - Regional Climate Centers

Climate Outlook

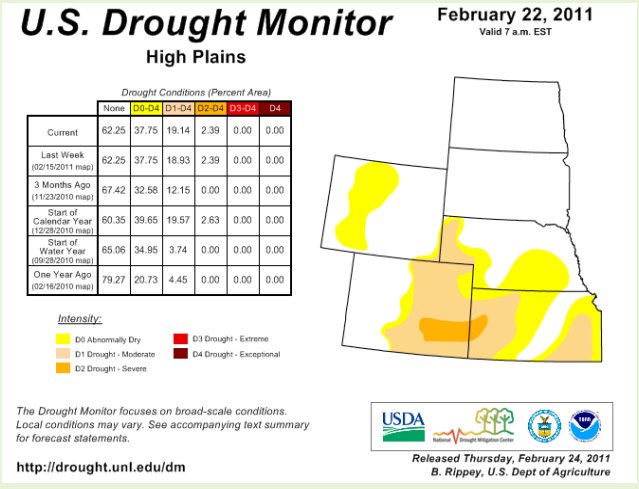
La Niña conditions were present across the equatorial Pacific this month and ENSO-neutral or La Niña conditions are equally likely late spring into early summer 2011. The temperature outlook indicates a higher probability of above normal temperatures for much of Kansas and Colorado. North Dakota, the majority of South Dakota, and extreme northern Wyoming have a higher probability of below normal temperatures. Equal chances of above, near, or below normal temperatures are predicted elsewhere in the Region. The precipitation outlook indicates a higher probability of below normal precipitation for Colorado, Nebraska, the majority of Kansas, southern Wyoming, and southeastern South Dakota. Equal chances of above, near, or below normal precipitation are predicted elsewhere in the Region. The seasonal outlooks combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and when applicable, the El Niño Southern Oscillation cycle (ENSO). More information about these forecasts can be found here: http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/.

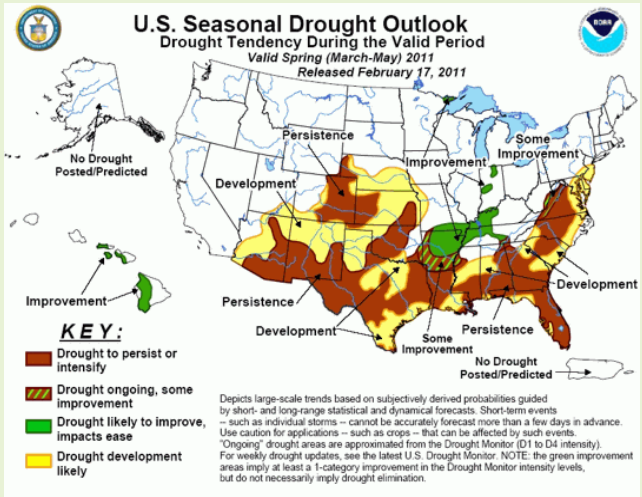


Above: 3-Month Outlook Maps Courtesy the NOAA Climate Prediction Center - http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov
(left) The Three-Month Temperature Probability Outlook, (right) The Three-Month Precipitation Probability Outlook

Drought Watch

The U.S. Drought Monitor did not change over the last month for the High Plains Region. Severe drought conditions (D2) persisted over south-central Colorado and western Kansas. A large area of moderate drought conditions (D1) across eastern Colorado, western Kansas, and the panhandle of Nebraska also remained. A second area of D1 in southeastern Kansas also existed. In addition, the areas of abnormally dry conditions (D0) in western Wyoming and surrounding the D1 areas remained unchanged. According to the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook released February 17th drought conditions across Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska were expected to persist and drought conditions were expected to develop in southern Nebraska and central Kansas.





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 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	39.2	3.0	21.1	-1.4	56	02/28+	-31	02/03	0.39	0.18	186
Akron Washington County Airport	39.8	12.3	26.1	-6.2	68	02/16	-17	02/02	0.09	-0.27	25
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	42.5	16.0	29.3	-2.4	71	02/13	-12	02/02	0.14	-0.21	40
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	42.6	18.3	30.5	-3.6	60	02/19+	-4	02/09	0.34	-0.16	68
Pueblo Memorial Airport	46.5	12.1	29.3	-5.3	72	02/13	-18	02/03	0.58	0.32	223

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	40.1	17.9	29.0	-3.4	72	02/17	-1	02/02	0.71	-0.02	97
Dodge City Regional Airport	46.6	16.5	31.6	-4.4	80	02/16	-10	02/10	0.23	-0.43	35
Goodland Renner Field	43.1	14.5	28.8	-3.6	75	02/16	-13	02/02	0.42	-0.02	95
Topeka Municipal Airport	42.1	19.7	30.9	-2.5	76	02/17	-9	02/10	1.85	0.67	157
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	44.8	20.5	32.7	-3.6	78	02/17	-17	02/10	1.39	0.37	136

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	34.7	7.9	21.3	-6.8	68	02/16	-28	02/02	0.24	-0.23	51
Grand Island Airport	39.0	15.8	27.4	-0.8	70	02/13	-5	02/02	0.28	-0.40	41
Lincoln Municipal Airport	38.6	15.1	26.9	-1.4	71	02/17	-8	02/03	0.79	0.13	120
Omaha Eppley Airfield	36.3	15.9	26.1	-1.9	68	02/17	-10	02/08	0.59	-0.21	74
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airport	35.4	13.6	24.5	-1.9	68	02/17	-9	02/08	0.59	-0.17	78
North Platte Regional Airport	39.8	10.3	25.0	-4.4	71	02/16	-18	02/09	0.68	0.17	133
Valentine Miller Field	33.8	10.0	21.9	-4.7	71	02/16	-16	02/02	0.87	0.39	181

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	22.0	2.3	12.1	-6	49	02/15	-32	02/03	0.57	0.06	112
Fargo International Airport	19.5	2.8	11.2	-2.9	44	02/13	-20	02/03	0.08	-0.51	14
Grand Forks International Airport	18.6	-0.2	9.2	-3.9	47	02/13	-23	02/10	0.04	-0.54	7
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	20.5	1.4	11.0	-10.2	44	02/13	-24	02/26+	0.16	-0.27	37
Williston International Airport	19.7	0.1	9.9	-6.9	44	02/14	-33	02/01	0.55	0.16	141

All Data are Preliminary and Subject to Change. + indicates multiple dates, latest date listed.
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 2011 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	21.1	0.1	10.6	-8.1	46	02/13	-29	02/02	1.05	0.57	219
Huron Regional Airport	24.4	4.6	14.5	-6.5	47	02/17	-25	02/08	1.49	0.92	261
Pierre Regional Airport	26.1	6.2	16.2	-8.3	63	02/16	-17	02/25	1.64	1.10	304
Rapid City Regional Airport	32.1	6.4	19.3	-8.0	67	02/16+	-20	02/02	1.16	0.70	252
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	26.4	7.2	16.8	-4.0	50	02/17+	-20	02/10	0.95	0.44	186

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	31.0	10.3	20.6	-6.1	53	02/16+	-20	02/01	0.86	0.22	134
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	36.4	11.3	23.9	-4.9	60	02/16	-24	02/02	0.79	0.35	180
Lander Hunt Field Airport	29.9	7.3	18.6	-7.0	57	02/15	-20	02/02	1.39	0.85	257
Laramie Regional Airport	29.2	5.9	17.6	-5.8	48	02/14	-39	02/02	0.23	-0.23	50
Rawlins Municipal Airport	28.3	9.1	18.7	-7.4	50	02/19	-36	02/02	0.16	-0.36	31
Sheridan County Airport	32.4	8.0	20.2	-6.7	63	02/15	-21	02/02	0.28	-0.29	49

All Data are Preliminary and Subject to Change. + indicates multiple dates, latest date listed.
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.

Winter 2010-2011 Records - Highlights

Winter Records (December, January, and February)
Precipitation in inches

Snowiest	**New Record**	**Old Record**	**Period of Record**
Bottineau, ND	44.7	41.0/1988-1989	1893-2011
Dickinson, ND	35.8	35.1/1929-1930	1893-2011
Forman 5 SSE, ND	50.5	50.4/2009-2010	1893-2011
Medora, ND	40.7	33.9/1958-1959	1948-2011
Williston, ND	61.7	59.5/2008-2009	1894-2011
Aberdeen, SD	62.1	57.0/1914-1915	1893-2011
Bison, SD	47.3	36.0/1996-1997	1916-2011
Camp Crook, SD	68.0	41.2/1948-1949	1893-2011
Ipswich, SD	53.5	41.5/1996-1997	1894-2011
Kennebec, SD	51.5	49.3/1996-1997	1893-2011
Watertown Rgnl AP, SD	70.9	55.6/2009-2010	1893-2011
Mountain View, WY	52.5	52.0/2007-2008	1966-2011
Wettest	**New Record**	**Old Record**	**Period of Record**
Medora, ND	2.71	2.39/1948-1949	1948-2011
Clark, SD	4.69	4.68/1968-1969	1893-2011
Huron, SD	4.42	4.38/1961-1962	1881-2011
Watertown Rgnl AP, SD	5.61	5.40/1968-1969	1893-2011
Devils Tower, WY	3.88	3.44/1993-1994	1958-2011

All Data are Preliminary and Subject to Change.
* indicates multiple records, latest year is listed
Source: National Weather Service Cooperative Observation Network Data

State Spotlight - North Dakota

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

Precipitation:

Precipitation ranged from roughly 5% to 200% of normal precipitation. Above normal precipitation fell primarily in the south central region and the western and southeastern edge. The majority of the state had 5% to 70% of normal precipitation (Figure 1. High Plains Regional Climate Center). Precipitation totals ranged mostly from 0.01 to 0.7 inches. While it was the 6th driest February for Fargo, most of the state received roughly 0.05 to 0.1 inches of precipitation. According to the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, North Dakota Field Office the statewide average snow depth was 15.6 inches on February 28 compared to 17.1 inches at this time last year. The mid-February thaw reduced the snowdepth. However, the National Weather Service reported that the moisture content in the snowpack in parts of the southern Red River Valley is higher than it was in 2009 when Fargo hit a record high crest. Spring flood preparations started in the Fargo-Moorhead area as sandbag operations went into full swing. The city of Fargo filled 1.5 million sand bags to date which is 50% of the total sandbags planned to be filled. The North Dakota National Guard began training exercises to prepare for the potential flood fight in the eastern part of the state.

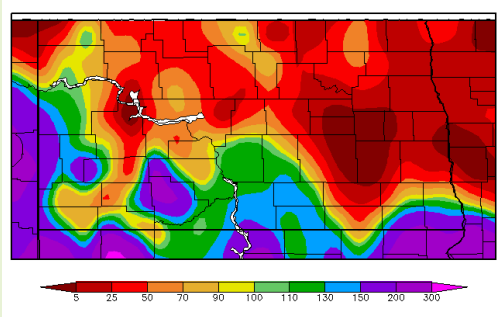


Figure 1. Percent of Normal Precipitation in February 2011 for North Dakota (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

Temperature:

The North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) February average air temperatures ranged from 5 °F to 13 °F. NDAWN departure from normal temperatures ranged from -1 °F to -10 °F (Figure 2. North Dakota State Climate Office). Average air temperatures were below normal across the state and would have dipped even further below normal if not for the 10 days of above normal temperatures. Average air temperatures were near or above 25 °F across North Dakota from the 3rd through the 5th, and from the 11th through the 17th. The above normal temperatures melted some of the snow depth. The remaining days in February were cold with 10 °F to 25 °F below normal average air temperatures for most of the state.

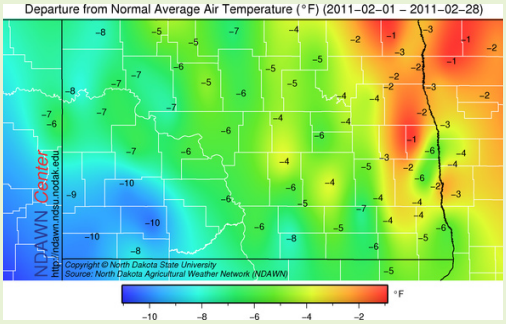


Figure 2. Temperature Departure from Normal in February 2011 for North Dakota (North Dakota State Climate Office)

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 - South Dakota

Dennis Todey - State Climatologist, Nathan Skadsen
South Dakota State Climate Office, South Dakota State University

Synopsis

South Dakota continued to experience above average snowfall and below average temperatures in the month of February. Travel remained an issue across much of the state as blowing snow closed down parts of the interstates several times. However, the first peeks of spring did begin to make their appearance with a mid-month warm up that saw much of the state reach high temperatures anywhere from the 40s to 60s.

Temperature

The low temperatures seen in January continued to be experienced throughout the state as average temperatures in February were well below normal. The departure from normal temperatures was -6° to -8° Fahrenheit throughout the majority of the state. Average temperatures ranged from the single digits and low teens Fahrenheit in the northeast to the low 20s Fahrenheit in the southwest and Black Hills.

The month started out with an extreme cold snap that brought bitter cold to much of the state. The extreme cold resulted in over 100 school districts canceling classes on February 2nd (Keloland News). Aberdeen and 10W Long Lake saw the lowest reported wind chill values of -46° Fahrenheit and -45° Fahrenheit respectively.

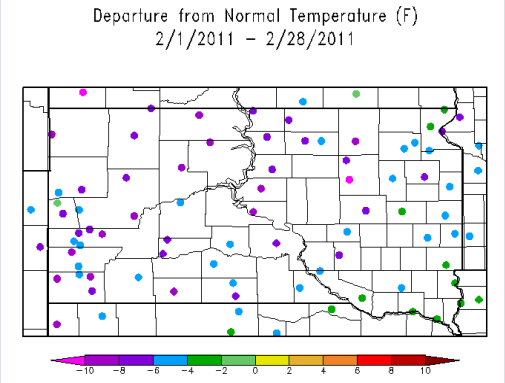


Figure 1. Departure from Normal Temperature in February 2011 for South Dakota (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

Precipitation and Drought

As with the previous month, February saw the majority of the state receiving above normal precipitation. The percent of normal precipitation was above 150-200% for much of the state. Only stations near Interior, SD and Gettysburg, SD reported near or below average precipitation.

The above average precipitation meant that many observation sites either set or came close to setting new records for total February snowfall. A total of 12 sites, including Newell, Bowdle, Roscoe, Big Stone City 2NW, Camp Crook, Hoover, Andover #2, Bath 1NE, Bristol 7S, Groton, Mission, and Westport, set records. Twenty-eight other sites experienced February snowfalls that were in the top 5 on record.

Much of northeastern South Dakota has not only seen above average precipitation for the month of February, but also for the period from December 1st to February 28th. The towns of Watertown, Aberdeen, and Mobridge have all seen a record amount of snowfall over this period of time. According to the Aberdeen National Weather Service, Aberdeen has already seen the 14th snowiest winter on record, and that's with four more months to go.

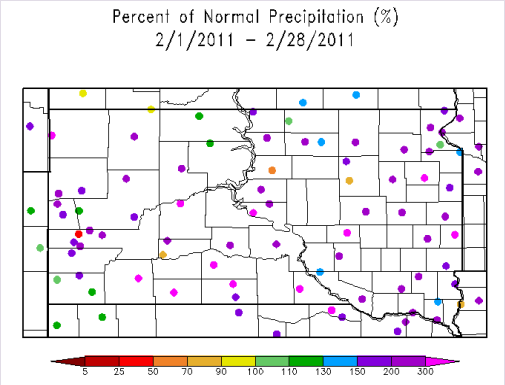


Figure 2. Percent of Normal Precipitation in February 2011 for South Dakota (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

The small portion of Fall River County that was experiencing D0 drought conditions at the end of January has since received enough precipitation to remove the D0 conditions. Therefore, at the end of February the entire state of South Dakota was drought free.

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

Dennis Todey - State Climatologist, Nathan Skadsen
South Dakota State Climate Office, South Dakota State University

Hydrological Outlook

As of February 24th, much of eastern South Dakota was considered to be at above average or high risk for spring flooding. Both the James and Big Sioux Rivers have a greater than ninety-eight percent chance of reaching major flood stage levels along almost their entire length in South Dakota.

Severe Weather

February 3rd Wind Event

A wind event localized on the eastern slope of the Coteau Hills, which are located in northeastern South Dakota, caught motorist and state officials of guard. The event took place on Wednesday, February 3rd and stranded more than 150 vehicles on Interstate 29 between the towns of Summit, SD and Sisseton, SD. Luckily, no one was injured and the Interstate was reopened Thursday evening.

February 14th - 17th Flood

February 14th saw the Rapid City National Weather Forecast Office issuing a Flood Advisory for Shannon County in southwestern South Dakota. Flooding occurred along the Grass Creek, White Horse Creek, Wounded Knee Creek, Potato Creek, and White Clay Creek due to snowmelt and ice jams. The Flood Advisory was expanded to include Bennett County and southern Jackson County on February 15th as flood waters continued to rise. Oglala Sioux Tribe emergency management had to use boats and other vehicles to deliver drinking water and relief care packages to stranded families. The Advisory was allowed to expire on February 17th as the water receded.

February 20th - 21st Blizzard

President's Day was spent by many people cleaning up from a two day blizzard that brought record snowfall to much of the state. According to the Aberdeen National Weather Service, the towns of Aberdeen (16.0"), Pierre (11.8"), Mobridge (11.1"), and Watertown (11.0") set daily snowfall records on February 20th. The Rapid City National Weather Service reported that Rapid City, SD set a record for daily maximum rainfall (0.57") and daily maximum snowfall (9.3"). Some locations reported locally higher amounts.

State Spotlight - Wyoming

Steve Gray - State Climatologist
Wyoming State Climate Office, University of Wyoming

The climate of February 2011 was marked by bitter cold temperatures in the first half of the month. This was especially true in the basin country of southeastern Wyoming, where several daily minimum temperature and all-time-low temperature records were broken or tied. Mountain snowpack remains high compared with much of the previous decade, and we continue to chip away at lingering drought impacts in the western portion of Wyoming.

On January 31 of this year a strong cold front passed through the state. In the wake of this arctic airmass, portions of the state saw temperatures plummet to -30 °F and below. Severe cold was most prominent in the southeastern corner of the state, where Rawlins tied its all-time-record low of -36 °F on February 2. Though its all-time-record low of -50 °F (recorded on 1/12/63) was never in danger, Laramie's low on the 2nd did reach a daily record of -39 °F. On this same date, Shirley Basin in northern Albany County fell to -48 °F, the second lowest temperature ever recorded at this site (since 1978). The coldest temperature ever recorded at Shirley Basin occurred on 2/3/11, with a low of -48 °F.

As is often the case, February precipitation was highly variable across the state. For example, portions of the Powder and Tongue River basin in northeast Wyoming received < 65% of historical average precipitation for the month (compared to 1971-2000), while portions of the Green River basin in the west received upwards of 200%. Measured as a percent of historical average, the greatest amounts of precipitation tended to be in the state's high-mountain areas. However, unlike most previous months in this water year (October through September), many lower-elevations stations also received significant precipitation. Of particular note were snowfall totals in Fremont County, where the city of Riverton experienced its seventh-wettest February since record keeping began in 1907.

Regarding high-country snowpack, by the end of February the statewide average for snow water equivalent (SWE) was at 114% of historical average (compared to 1971-2000), which is far better than the 73% of average we saw at the same time last year. The Shoshone basin in the northwest corner of Wyoming had the lowest SWE of any drainage in the state, but values still topped 98% of average. The Upper Bear basin in the far southwest had the highest value recorded for any drainage in the state at 136% of average SWE.

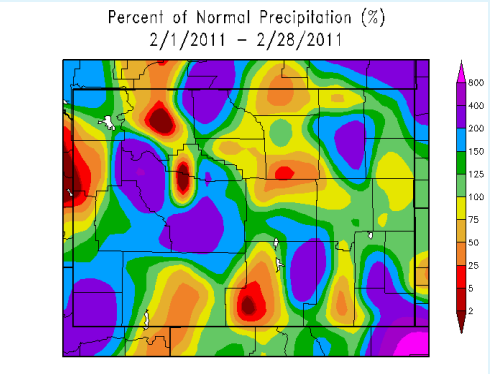


Figure 1. Map showing February 2011 precipitation as a percentage of historical averages (vs. 1971-2000 normal period) for Wyoming. Courtesy HPRCC.

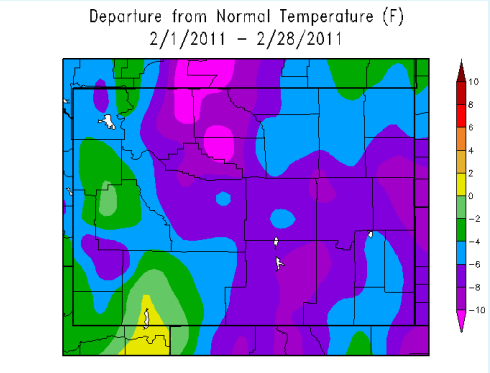


Figure 2. Map showing mean February 2011 temperatures from historical averages (vs. 1971-2000 normal period) for Wyoming. Courtesy HPRCC.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, Wyoming remained nearly drought free through the month of February 2011 (see http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html). February wetness in Fremont County led to the removal of an "abnormally dry" designation from that area. This designation had been in place due to a combination of lingering drought impacts and a lack of low-elevation moisture over the course of this water year.

This report was prepared by the Wyoming State Climate Office, which is a division of the Wyoming Water Resources Data System at the University of Wyoming. More information can be found at: http://www.wrds.uwyo.edu and http://www.wrds.uwyo.edy/sco/climate_office.html. Special thanks to the National Weather Service's Cheyenne and Riverton Offices for supplying much of the data used in this report.

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 throughout the nation, 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

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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