



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



Spring colors in Lincoln, NE - Photo by Ken Dewey
<http://www.nebraskaweatherphotos.org>

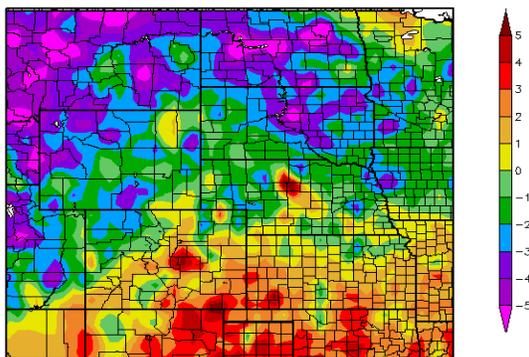
April 2011 Climate Summary

Region Breakdown

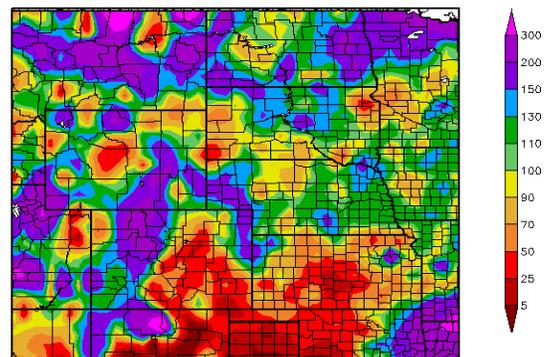
Temperatures were generally warmer than normal in the south and cooler than normal in the north across the High Plains Region this month. The majority of Colorado and Kansas were warmer than normal and average temperatures were up to 5.0 degrees F (2.8 degrees C) above normal. While the warmth was not record breaking, the persistent dry weather in western and south-central Kansas has stressed the winter wheat crops and caused them to decline.

Meanwhile, April was the fifth month in a row in which average monthly temperatures were cooler than normal in the Dakotas. Each state had average monthly temperatures which ranged from near-normal to 5.0 degrees F (2.8 degrees C) below normal. In addition, locations in these states generally ranked in the top 25 coolest Aprils on record. The Theodore Roosevelt Airport in Dickinson, North Dakota had its 19th coolest April on record with an average temperature of only 38.8 degrees F (3.8 degrees C) which was 4.0 degrees F (2.2 degrees C) below normal (period of record 1948-2011). The record was set in 1950 with an average temperature of 31.9 degrees F (-0.1 degrees C). The cool, wet weather has delayed or slowed fieldwork and planting in not only the Dakotas, but also in Nebraska. In Wyoming, these conditions have delayed mountain snowmelt and allowed the snowpack to continue to grow. In addition, the snow water equivalency of the snowpack at the end of the month was 154 percent of average. The combination of these factors has raised concerns of flooding in some areas.

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
4/1/2011 - 4/30/2011



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
4/1/2011 - 4/30/2011



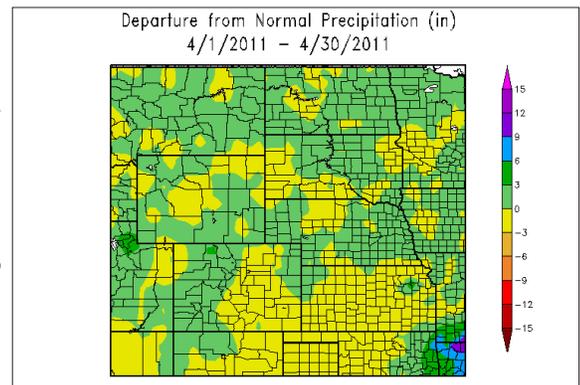
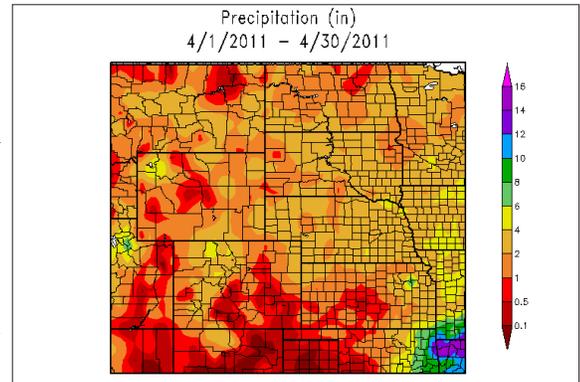
Departure from 1971-2000 Normal Average Temperature (left) and Percent of Normal Precipitation (right) for April 2011 in the High Plains Region. Maps produced by High Plains Regional Climate Center. Available at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>

Precipitation Summary

When compared to other areas of the country, April was a relatively quiet month and winter still had its grip on much of the High Plains Region. Several systems that moved through the Region brought a wide variety of conditions, including snow, ice, high winds, hail, flooding, and tornadoes. A major system passed through the Region April 14-15. Heavy wet snow and high winds created treacherous blizzard conditions in western Nebraska, eastern Colorado, and northwestern Kansas. Interstate 80 was closed, as were local schools. In addition, several communities lost power. In South Dakota, several locations reported up to a foot (30 cm) of new snowfall and, according to the National Weather Service office in North Platte, Nebraska, snow drifts of 7-10 feet (213-305 cm) occurred with this storm. This same system brought severe weather to central Kansas. Damaging straight line winds, hail as large as tennis balls, and tornadoes were all reported.

By the end of the month many locations in North Dakota had snowfall totals that ranked in the top 10 snowiest Aprils. Bismarck, North Dakota had its 5th snowiest April on record with 13.4 inches (34 cm) (period of record 1886-2011). Bismarck's record occurred in 1984 with 18.7 inches (47 cm). With 12.6 inches (32 cm) of snow, Williston, North Dakota had its 6th snowiest April on record and pushed its record-breaking seasonal snowfall total up to 107.2 inches (272 cm). Williston's April record occurred in 1896 with 26.6 inches (68 cm) (period of record 1894-2011). South Dakota's seasonal snow totals increased this month as well. With an April snowfall of 0.7 inches (2 cm), Sisseton, South Dakota's seasonal snowfall total came to 82.7 inches (210 cm) which surpassed the old record of 82.3 inches (209 cm) set in the 1993-1994 snow season (period of record 1900-2011).

As expected, flooding did occur along the Red River this month. On the 9th, the Red River crested at Fargo, North Dakota at 38.75 feet which was the 4th highest on record (period of record 1897-2011). The record occurred on March 28, 2009 when the river crested at 40.84 feet. On April 14th, the Red River crested at 49.87 feet at Grand Forks, North Dakota which was the 3rd highest crest on record (period of record 1883-2011). The highest crest on record occurred on April 22, 1997 at 54.35 feet. According to the North Dakota State Climate Office, many roads and parts of the interstate were closed due to the flooding.



Above: Total precipitation (inches) (top) and Departure from Normal Precipitation (inches) (bottom) for April 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>.

2010-2011 Snowfall Totals So Far This Season - Highlights

Seasonal Records			
Snowfall in inches			
Location	Snowfall/Rank	Record	Period of Record
Bismarck, ND	85.4 - 5th snowiest	101.6/1996-1997	1886-2011
Fargo, ND	88.5 - 3rd snowiest	117.0/1996-1997	1885-2011
Williston, ND	107.2 - snowiest	89.9/1895-1896	1894-2011
Aberdeen, SD	79.3 - 3rd snowiest	109.8/1936-1937	1893-2011
Huron, SD	69.5 - 4th snowiest	89.6/2000-2001	1892-2011
Sisseton, SD	82.7 - snowiest	82.3/1993-1994	1900-2011

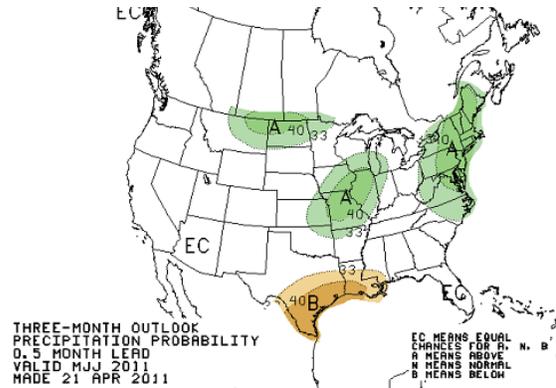
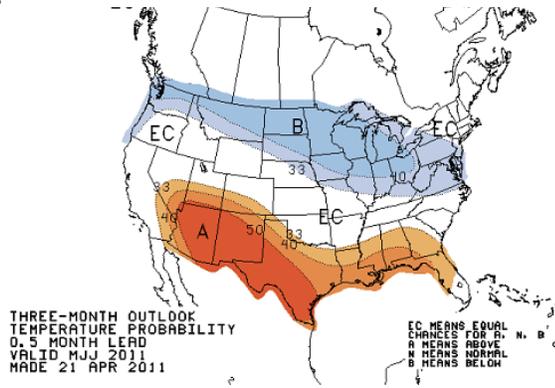
All Data are Preliminary and Subject to Change.
 Source: National Weather Service Cooperative Observation Network Data

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.



Climate Outlook

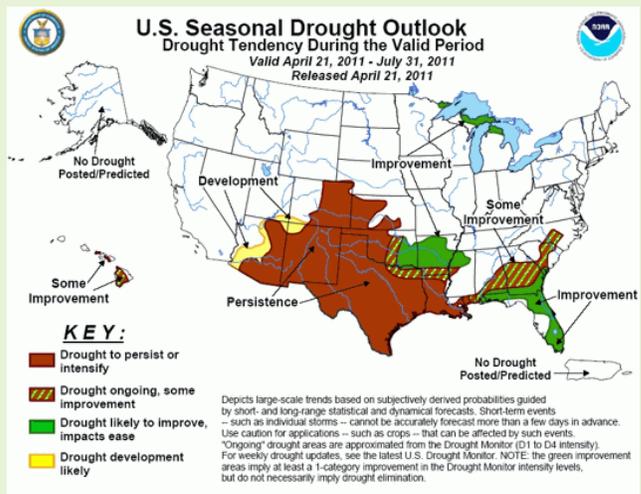
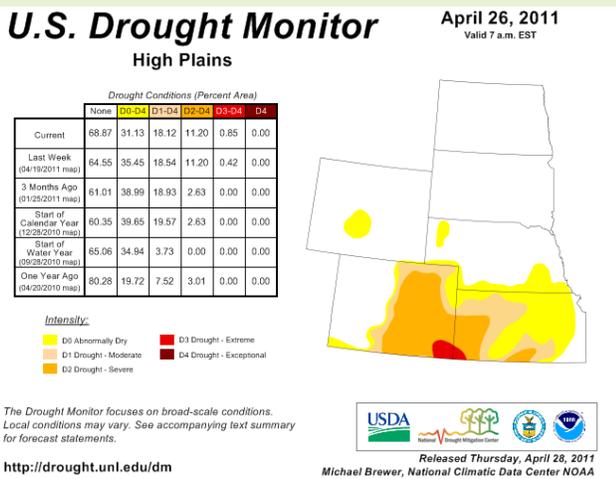
La Niña conditions were present across the equatorial Pacific this month and a transition to El Niño Southern Oscillation cycle (ENSO)-neutral conditions is expected by June. The temperature outlook indicates a higher probability of above normal temperatures for southern portions of Colorado. North Dakota, South Dakota, eastern Nebraska and far northeastern 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 above normal precipitation for the majority of North Dakota, eastern Kansas, and the southeast corner of Nebraska. 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, 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

There were some significant changes to the U.S. Drought Monitor over the past month. Generally, drought conditions worsened in Colorado and Kansas and improved in Nebraska and Wyoming. The Dakotas remained drought free. Drought conditions deteriorated along the Kansas-Colorado border where extreme drought conditions (D3) were introduced. Severe drought conditions (D2) also expanded from Oklahoma into south-central Kansas. The state of Nebraska had many improvements over the past month as much needed rainfall helped eliminate the moderate drought conditions (D1) in the south central part of the state and abnormally dry conditions (D0) in the central and eastern portions of the state. D0 was also eliminated in northern Wyoming due to increased precipitation and an above normal snowpack. According to the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook released April 21st drought conditions across Colorado and Kansas were expected to persist.



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	61.9	24.7	43.3	2.5	75	04/02	7	04/11	0.13	-0.41	24
Akron Washington County Airport	60.1	33.0	46.6	-0.5	85	04/02	22	04/04	1.42	-0.16	90
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	62.4	34.1	48.2	3.0	80	04/02	22	04/04	0.68	-0.94	42
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	62.7	36.4	49.6	-1.3	81	04/02	26	04/15	1.24	0.38	144
Pueblo Memorial Airport	69.7	32.6	51.2	1.3	87	04/02	21	04/11	0.30	-0.95	24

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	65.9	41.2	53.5	0.8	88	04/09	31	04/16	1.83	-0.62	75
Dodge City Regional Airport	71.2	40.3	55.8	1.9	94	04/09+	27	04/16	1.02	-1.23	45
Goodland Renner Field	64.2	35.1	49.6	0.9	87	04/09	26	04/16+	2.24	0.73	148
Topeka Municipal Airport	69.6	44.5	57.0	2.5	92	04/03	29	04/05	3.87	0.73	123
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	72.4	44.5	58.5	3.2	90	04/09+	29	04/05	1.46	-1.11	57

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	57.7	33.4	45.5	-0.4	85	04/02	23	04/15+	1.90	0.01	101
Grand Island Airport	61.5	38.1	49.8	-0.1	89	04/09	29	04/20	2.93	0.32	112
Lincoln Municipal Airport	64.1	39.2	51.6	0.4	90	04/09	29	04/24+	3.27	0.37	113
Omaha Eppley Airfield	62.9	40.5	51.7	0.3	88	04/09	30	04/24+	3.31	0.37	113
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airport	59.3	37.0	48.2	-0.9	79	04/29	29	04/24+	3.53	0.94	136
North Platte Regional Airport	60.3	33.4	46.9	-1.2	86	04/09	22	04/16	2.19	0.22	111
Valentine Miller Field	56.8	34.0	45.4	-0.7	79	04/29	16	04/16	1.89	-0.08	96

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	49.6	30.5	40.0	-3.2	70	04/29+	24	04/19+	2.35	0.89	161
Fargo International Airport	50.7	34.1	42.4	-1.1	70	04/29	26	04/02	2.02	0.65	147
Grand Forks International Airport	50.4	31.4	40.9	-1.4	71	04/29	23	04/17	2.40	1.17	195
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	49.3	28.4	38.8	-4.0	68	04/28	11	04/20	2.17	0.41	123
Williston International Airport	49.7	29.3	39.5	-3.0	70	04/28	21	04/20	2.99	1.94	285

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>.

April 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	52.1	33.1	42.6	-2.8	71	04/29	22	04/16	2.98	1.15	163
Huron Regional Airport	53.5	36.0	44.7	-1.4	75	04/12	22	04/16	2.59	0.30	113
Pierre Regional Airport	53.8	32.6	43.2	-4.0	73	04/29+	17	04/16	2.26	0.24	112
Rapid City Regional Airport	55.1	31.5	43.3	-1.4	74	04/02	19	04/20	1.54	-0.32	83
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	54.2	33.6	43.9	-1.8	75	04/12	24	04/04	3.09	0.44	117

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	54.3	28.4	41.3	-1.4	75	04/02	15	04/23	1.37	-0.15	90
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	53.3	30.7	42.0	0.4	74	04/02	19	04/04	1.73	0.18	112
Lander Hunt Field Airport	55.6	27.9	41.7	-2.2	70	04/02	16	04/04	1.10	-0.97	53
Laramie Regional Airport	49.0	25.4	37.2	0.0	68	04/02	7	04/04	1.53	0.47	144
Rawlins Municipal Airport	50.3	26.5	38.4	-3.2	67	04/02	10	04/04+	1.58	0.52	149
Sheridan County Airport	53.2	29.3	41.3	-2.6	75	04/02	19	04/20	1.66	-0.11	94

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>.

State Spotlight - North Dakota



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

Precipitation:

Precipitation ranged from approximately 50% to 300% of normal precipitation. The heaviest amounts of above normal precipitation fell in the southwest and eastern regions (Figure 1. High Plains Regional Climate Center). Precipitation totals ranged primarily from 0.50 to 3.0 inches. A cool wet cycle continued into April. April had two scattered snow events which were from the 15th through the 16th and from the 17th through the 19th. The heaviest snow totals of 7 and up to 9 inches fell on the 15th in the central part of the state. The Red River crested at Fargo on the 9th at 38.75 ft which was the 4th highest on record. Many roads including parts of the interstate were closed due to overland flooding for much of April especially in the Red River Valley. Pictures showing the magnitude of the flood are below.

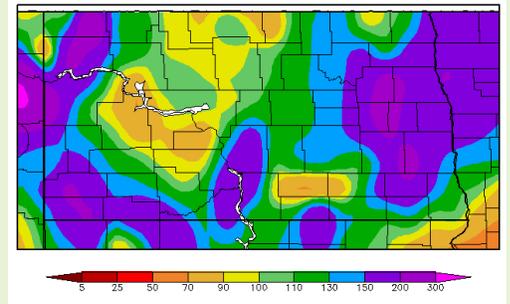


Figure 1. Percent of Normal Precipitation in April 2011 for North Dakota (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

Temperature:

The North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) April average air temperatures ranged from 35 °F to 43 °F. NDAWN departure from normal temperatures ranged from 1 °F to -5 °F (Figure 2. North Dakota State Climate Office). April is the fifth straight month of below average air temperatures for most of the state. The average of 12/01/2010 through 04/30/2011 departure from normal average air temperature range was 2 to 7 °F below normal. Average daily air temperatures hovered near normal for most of the state during the first half of the month. Average air temperatures dropped to 10 and 20 °F below normal across the state during the majority of the last half of the month. The wet and cool conditions prohibited field work. According to the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, North Dakota Field Office the average starting date for field work is May 6th which is 15 days behind the five-year (2006-2010) average.

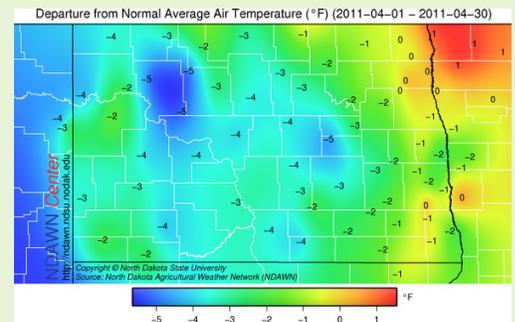


Figure 2. Temperature Departure from Normal in April 2011 for North Dakota (North Dakota State Climate Office)



Central Fargo, ND
 Photo by Vern Whitten



Harwood, ND
 (North of Fargo)
 Photo by Vern Whitten

Above: Photos of flooding in the Red River Valley in Fargo, North Dakota (left) and Harwood, North Dakota (right). Pictures courtesy Vern Whitten.

State Spotlight - South Dakota

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



Synopsis

April brought below normal temperatures to almost all of the state, continuing the pattern of previous months. Unlike previous months, April did not bring above normal precipitation to the entire state. A round of late season snowfall did cause some issues though and flooding still remained a concern. With the record amount of snowfall seen during the winter, the entire state remained drought free. In many locations wet ground combined with the cold temperatures to delay the beginning of planting.

Temperature

Average temperatures across the state ranged from the mid 30's to the upper 40's. The lowest average temperatures, ranging from 36° to 39°F, were reported in parts of northeastern and north central South Dakota as well as in the higher elevations of the Black Hills. The lowest average temperature, 36.6°F, was recorded at Pactola Dam. Extreme southeastern South Dakota saw the highest average temperatures. The Vermillion 2SE site had the highest average temperature in the state at 48.2°F.

For the fifth month in a row, temperatures across the state continued to be below normal. Much of eastern South Dakota saw temperatures from 2° to 4° F below normal. The greatest departures from normal, -7.8°F, were seen at Waubay NWR. Gettysburg, McIntosh 6SE, and Pollock also saw significant departures from normal of -5°F. Only two locations, Hill City and Spearfish, reported at or above normal temperatures for the month of April.

Precipitation and Drought

During the month of April, total precipitation across the state varied greatly with values ranging from no precipitation to almost 5 inches. Yankton saw the most precipitation, receiving 4.64 inches. Salem 5NE, Blunt, Vermillion 2SE, and Turton were the other locations receiving at least 3.5 inches of precipitation. The least precipitation for the month was seen in the northeast and southwest. In the northeast, both Webster and Summit 1W received less than one inch of precipitation. Sites at Edgemont and Oral, located in the southwest, both received less than half an inch of precipitation.

Along with the precipitation totals, the departures from normal precipitation varied greatly across the state. Precipitation in Yankton and Blunt was around 2.00 inches above normal while precipitation in Edgemont and Wagner was 1.71 and 1.64 inches below normal. Significant snowfall was once again seen over parts of the state during the month of April, adding to already historic total snowfall amounts. The greatest total snowfall during the month of April was seen in Lead, which received 23.7 inches. Eleven other sites reported at least a foot of new snowfall during the month of April. Even with a few areas receiving little precipitation, the entire state remained drought free throughout the month of April.

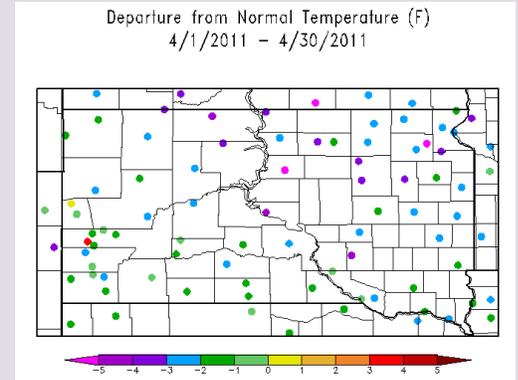


Figure 1. Departure from Normal Temperature in April 2011 for South Dakota (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

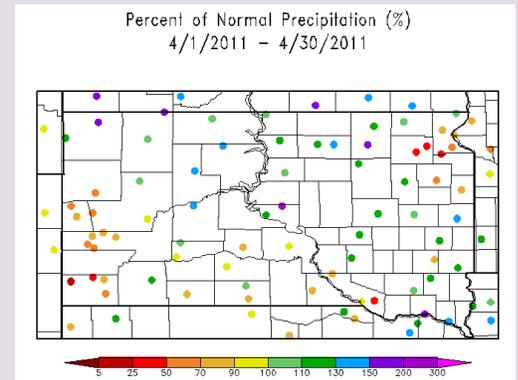


Figure 2. Percent of Normal Precipitation in April 2011 for South Dakota (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

State Spotlight - South Dakota

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



Agricultural Impacts

The past several months of above average precipitation and below average temperatures began to make a larger impact on agricultural producers during the month of April. Wet and cool soils limited planting across the state. As of April 26th, no corn crop had been planted yet in the state of South Dakota. Usually at this time of year, 5% of the corn crop had been planted. The lag in planting has not only been seen in corn as the April 26th report also stated that spring planting for oats was at 16%, compared to 42% normally, and spring wheat planting was 9% complete, compared to a five year average of 47%. The same report had 59% of the state reporting too much topsoil moisture.

The late planting of small grains may be an issue depending on conditions for the rest of the spring. Overall, the lack of corn and soybean planting was not serious, yet. But progress needed to be made quickly to limit yield loss. Despite the lack of crop planted, little growth time was lost as colder temperatures would not have pushed crop development.

Road damage was limiting agricultural work in some areas because of a lack of access to some fields and inability to get large equipment to farms. One dairy producer noted stopping milking cows because trucks could not reach his farm because of road conditions.

Flooding Concerns

As rivers across the state began to recede from their peak crests, flooding along many lakes in eastern South Dakota became the main concern. Flooding along Lake Poinsett was a problem for both property owners and travelers as water flowed over U.S. Highway 81 for much of the month. Property owners along Lake Poinsett saw a large amount of damage come from the ice as winds pushed the ice sheet that was covering the lake through buildings. Later in the month, winds gusting around 25 mph caused even more damage as waves crashed into property causing even more damage.

Flooding was a problem for many other lakes as well. Along the South Dakota and Minnesota border Lake Traverse surrounded some lake cabins and came close to some other homes before the Army Corps of Engineers began releasing water from the lake. High water levels also caused flooding along Lake Thompson, which is located near DeSmet, SD. The Lake Thompson recreation area was closed because of flooding. However, with communities downstream from Lake Thompson already experiencing flooding along the Vermillion River, it appeared that there would be no quick relief for property owners around Lake Thompson.

The community of Waubay, SD had flood waters from not one, but three different lakes begin affecting its inhabitants. Blue Dog Lake, located to the north, Rush Lake, located to the west, and Bitter Lake, located to the south, all continued to rise and inch closer to city limits and people's property. A number of cabins and homes along Blue Dog Lake were surrounded by water by the end of the month with many of them no longer accessible by road. As Bitter Lake continued to rise throughout the month, it threatened even more homes located on the south end of Waubay.

Brown County was one of a number of counties that continued to see flooding damage roads and impact travel. The communities of Hecla and Claremont were completely cut off by floodwater as people had to resort to ATVs and driving across water covered roads to get to and from their homes. Brown County received a visit from South Dakota Governor Dennis Daugaard at the end of the month to survey the damage and flood conditions. By the end of the month, work was being done to raise the one road into the city of Claremont as the high water continued to be a problem. In response to the continuing damage caused by flooding, 27 counties declared emergencies.

State Spotlight - Wyoming

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



April 2011 brought additional snowpack to Wyoming’s high mountains, and prompted further concerns related to spring flooding. Precipitation was generally above average at locations over 8,000 ft, but a significant number of valley and basin stations reported below average rain and snowfall. Temperatures in northwestern Wyoming were well below average for the month, while the remainder of the state was generally slightly cooler-than-average to average. Drought impacts were almost completely absent from the state, though low-country dryness in central Wyoming merits continued monitoring.

Mountain snowpack was the major story in Wyoming this month. By the end of April, statewide average snow water equivalent (SWE) topped 150% of historical average (compared to 1971-2000). In contrast, statewide average SWE in late April 2010 was only 75% of average. These end-of-month numbers also represent a noticeable increase over mid-month observations of ~125%. In some cases these gains in SWE resulted—at least in part—from cooler temperatures having delayed the onset of spring melt-off. However, additional high-country precipitation over the month of April accounts for the majority of these increases.

As reported at NRCS-SNOTEL sites, high elevation precipitation since the start of the water year (i.e., since October 1) is above average (vs. 1971-2000) in all basins except the Wind River, which sat at 99% on April 30. Interestingly, percent of average SWE is markedly higher than total water year precipitation in every basin (<http://www.wrds.uwyo.edu/wrds/nrcs/snowprec/snowprec.html>). In turn, this suggests that a combination of factors contributed to the current snowpack situation. Overall, the Upper Bear River and Belle Fourche River basins reported the highest average SWE values in the state with > 195%. Even the Wind River watershed, the basin with the state’s lowest end-of-April SWE, reported > 120% of average. Multiple NRCS-SNOTEL sites across the also state reported > 200% of average SWE, and snow depths of more than 8 ft were relatively common.

As measured at National Weather Service COOP sites, April low-country precipitation was more of a mixed bag. Parts of Carbon Co. in southeastern Wyoming received greater than 150% of historical average precipitation (vs. 1971-2000), but several locations in neighboring Fremont Co. received < 50%. On the whole, average temperatures across the state were on the cool side for the month, with the northwest reporting values in the 4-5° F below average range. Multiple high temperature records were broken on April 2.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, Wyoming remained nearly drought free through the month of April 2011 (see <http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html>). In fact, concerns have now turned towards flooding, and the NWS has categorized much of southeastern Wyoming as being at “high risk” (<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/images/riw/hydro/floodoutlook.png>). Low-elevation dryness in central Wyoming also raises the possibility of negative impacts on forage production, but no such cases are known at this time.

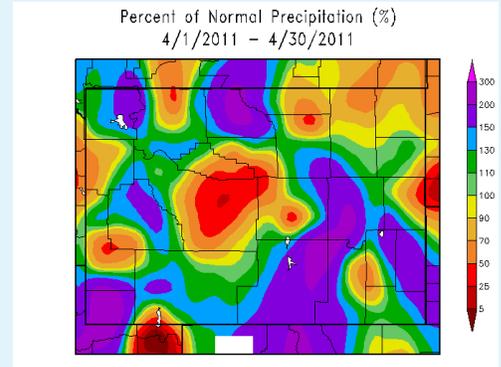


Figure 1. Map showing April 2011 precipitation as a percentage of historical averages (vs. 1971-2000 normal period) for Wyoming. Courtesy HPRCC.

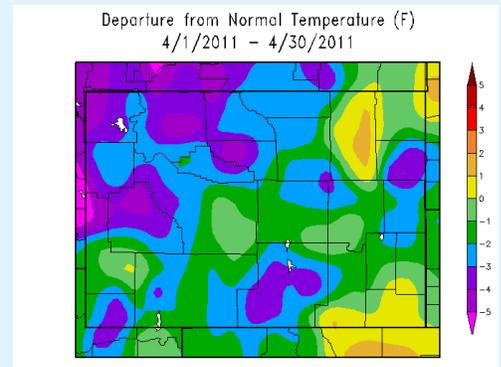


Figure 2. Map showing mean April 2011 temperatures from historical averages (vs. 1971-2000 normal period) for Wyoming. Courtesy HPRCC.

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

Author Information

For questions, comments, or suggestions, please contact:

Natalie Umphlett - Regional Climatologist - High Plains Regional Climate Center

(402) 472-6764 - numphlett2@unl.edu

712 Hardin Hall

3310 Holdrege Street

Lincoln, NE 68583-0997

