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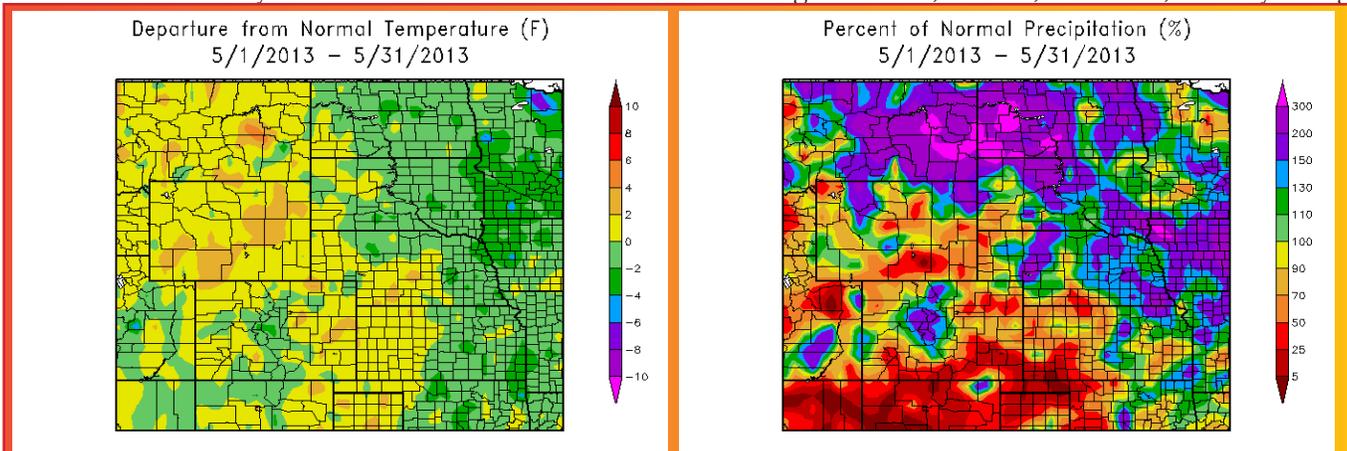
Flooded field near Canton, South Dakota - Photo by Joseph Brum
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May 2013 Climate Summary

Region Breakdown

May 2013 was a month of extremes for the High Plains Region with a wide variety of weather ranging from record-breaking rainfall, record-breaking snowfall, record-breaking heat, and severe storms with flash-flooding, extremely large hail, high winds, and tornadoes. Much of the temperature story is washed out by the monthly averages which do not capture the wide swings in temperature. Monthly averages indicated that the eastern portion of the Region, along with central Colorado, had temperatures just below normal, while the western portion of the Region had average monthly temperatures which were just above normal. Central Wyoming was the only widespread exception with temperature departures of 2.0-4.0 degrees F (1.1-2.2 degrees C) above normal.

A look at the daily temperatures showed that there were many ups and downs throughout the month and there were some interesting records set because of that. For instance, areas of eastern Nebraska had nearly a 70 degree F (38.9 degrees C) temperature swing from the 12-14 and both record lows and record highs were set during this short timeframe. Lincoln, Nebraska had a record low temperature of 31 degrees F (-0.6 degrees C) on May 12th, followed by a record high of 100 degrees F (37.8 degrees C) on May 14. The heat of May 14th was not isolated to eastern Nebraska as daily records occurred in several states including Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming.



Departure from 1981-2010 Normal Average Temperature (left) and Percent of Normal Precipitation (right) for May 2013 in the High Plains Region. Maps produced by High Plains Regional Climate Center. Available at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>

May 2013 Climate Summary

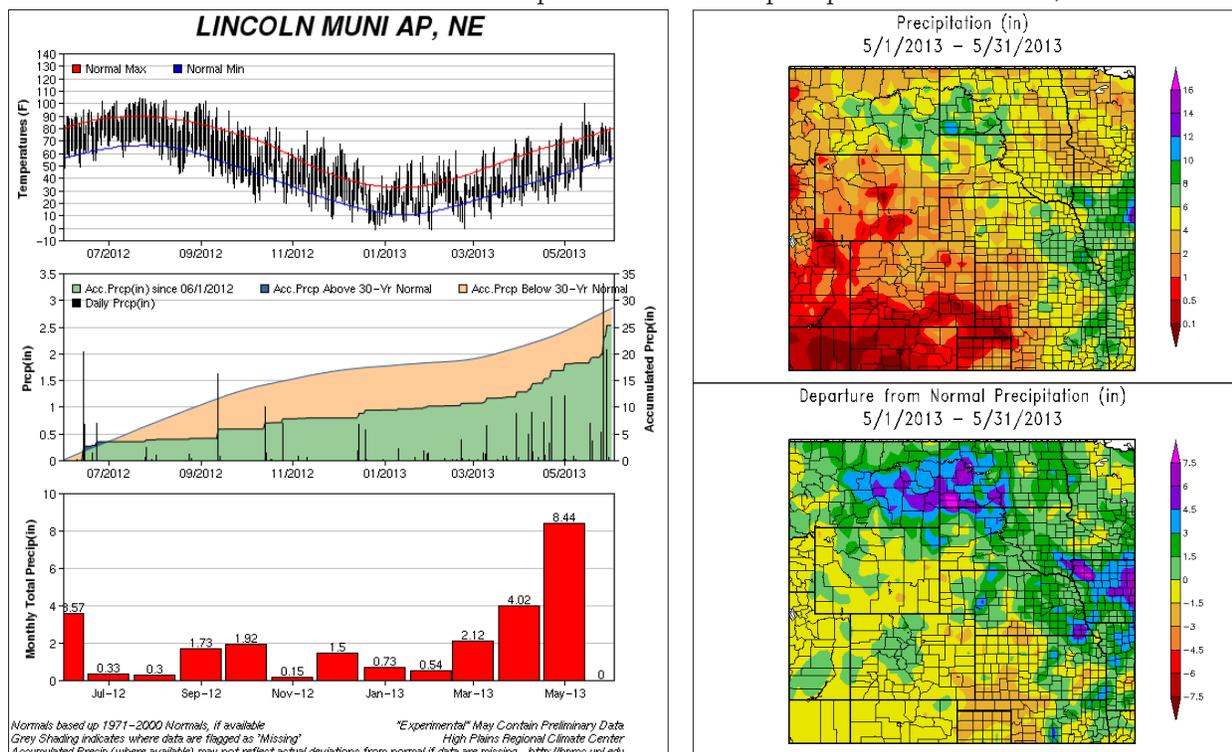
In addition to the daily records, some locations had their earliest 100 degree F (37.8 degrees C) day on record. With a high temperature of 101 degrees F (38.3 degrees C), Omaha, Nebraska set a new daily high and had its earliest 100 degree F (37.8 degrees C) day on record on May 14th. This absolutely smashed the old record of May 29, 1934 (period of record 1871-2013). On average, Omaha reaches that threshold on July 10th.

Precipitation Summary

May was an interesting precipitation month for the High Plains Region. At the beginning of the month, snow fell across a large area of the Region and even as far south as Dodge City, Kansas. Some areas of eastern Nebraska and Kansas broke snowfall records for both daily and monthly amounts, as well as latest snowfall, and then went on to set records for the earliest 100 degree F (37.8 degrees C) day on record. For instance, Omaha, Nebraska received 3.1 inches (8 cm) of snow on May 1-2, which set a record for snowiest May. The old record of 2.0 inches (5 cm) was set in 1945 (period of record 1884-2013). About two weeks later, temperatures across the region soared and Omaha hit 101 degrees F (38.3 degrees C).

Multiple storms systems ultimately crossed the Region bringing snow, heavy rain, hail, high winds, and tornadoes. In regards to precipitation, by the end of the month, it was generally a story of the “haves” and the “have nots” - with most locations receiving either well above or well below normal precipitation and not too many in between. Kansas had an interesting example of the differences in precipitation. For instance, Topeka had its 20th wettest May with 6.76 inches (172 mm), while Dodge City had its 17th driest May with only 0.91 inches (23 mm) (period of record for Topeka: 1887-2013, period of record for Dodge City: 1874-2013).

Ample, or in some cases excessive, precipitation fell across North Dakota, the majority of South Dakota, most of Nebraska, central Colorado, northern Wyoming, and a few pockets of Kansas. Portions of these areas received extremely heavy rainfall, especially towards the end of the month, which helped improve the drought situation and in some cases brought flash flooding. Some of the heaviest precipitation occurred in North Dakota where nearly the entire western half of the state received over 200 percent of normal precipitation. Bismarck, North Dakota had a



Above: Maximum, minimum, and normal temperatures, accumulated precipitation, and monthly total precipitation for Lincoln, NE over the past year (top left). Total precipitation (inches) (left) and Departure from Normal Precipitation (inches) (right) for May 2013 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.

Precipitation Summary Continued

May total of 7.37 inches (187 mm). This came in at 4.97 inches (126 mm) above normal, or 307 percent of normal precipitation, easily beating the 1927 total of 7.04 inches (179 mm) (period of record 1874-2013). Another impressive total came from Bowman, North Dakota which received 10.61 inches (269 mm) and absolutely crushed the old record of 6.73 inches (171 mm) set in 1982 (period of record 1915-2013). This amount was 430 percent of normal precipitation! Other areas of the Region also received heavy precipitation including Lincoln, Nebraska which totaled 8.44 inches (214 mm). While not enough to break the record, this amount did rank as the 7th wettest May (period of record 1887-2013). The rains were quite welcome there, as this area had been dealing with drought since last year.

Those missing out on the heavy precipitation this month included the western half of Kansas, eastern and southern Colorado, southern and eastern Wyoming, and just a few pockets of South Dakota and Nebraska where precipitation totals were less than 70 percent of normal. Much of southeastern Colorado and southwestern Kansas received less than 25 percent of normal precipitation. This lack of precipitation hit eastern Colorado and western Kansas especially hard since portions of that area have been dealing with drought issues since 2011.

Overall, the cool, wet conditions this spring resulted in a slow start to corn and soybean planting, however, once the conditions improved producers were able to make significant progress to catch up. Unfortunately, winter wheat was still suffering as nearly half the crop remained in poor to very poor condition in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

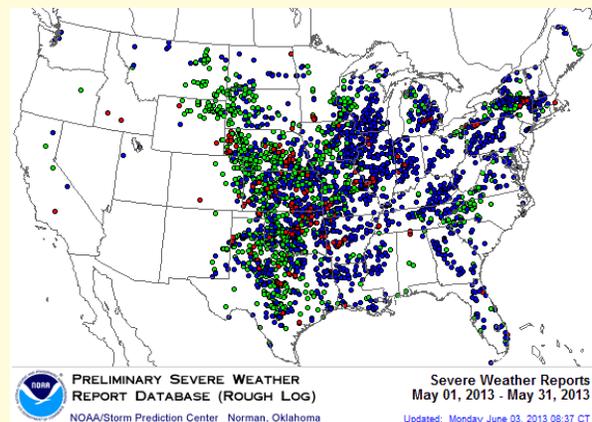
Severe Weather Summary

It was a late start to the severe weather season this year as colder air had been dominating the Plains and the southeast US. Interestingly, many locations were in what was being called a "tornado drought." But, once the severe weather season got started, May turned into an active month.

Severe weather was reported somewhere in the High Plains Region on 20 days and resulted in a total of 844 reports (tornadoes, high winds, and large hail). The last week of the month was especially active with numerous confirmed tornadoes, extremely large hail, high winds, heavy rainfall, and flash flooding. While there were too many severe weather events to list each one, there were some notable ones. One tornado to note occurred north of Salina, Kansas in Ottawa County and was preliminarily rated as an EF-4. According to the National Weather Service Office in Topeka, Kansas the tornado was slow-moving and on the ground for about an hour. Luckily, no serious injuries or fatalities occurred, although some cattle were lost in the storm. A notable hail report came from near Montrose, Kansas. According to the National Weather Service in Hastings, Nebraska, a 5.25 inch hailstone was measured there.



Above: Flooding at Harrisburg Elementary School in Harrisburg, South Dakota. The flooding was due to heavy rainfall May 26-27. Image courtesy Joseph Brum.



May 2013 - Storm Reports			
May 2012 Totals in Parentheses			
State	Tornado	Hail	Wind
Colorado	4 (0)	34 (19)	7 (2)
Kansas	49 (46)	183 (153)	146 (67)
Nebraska	30 (8)	155 (208)	59 (36)
North Dakota	2 (0)	11 (19)	13 (13)
South Dakota	1 (0)	75 (78)	28 (31)
Wyoming	2 (1)	43 (2)	2 (4)
Total	88 (55)	501 (479)	255 (153)

Storm report totals are preliminary and are provided by the NOAA Storm Prediction Center located in Norman, OK. For more information on storm reports and the Storm Prediction Center, please see: <http://www.spc.noaa.gov>.

What a difference a year makes - 2012 vs. 2013

There was quite a contrast in temperatures between this spring and last. Many locations across the High Plains Region had their warmest spring on record last year, while this year, many of those same locations ranked among the coldest. Spring 2012 was characterized by an early green-up and quick planting due to hot and dry conditions, while spring 2013 had late snows and delayed planting due to cool and wet conditions. The photographs to the right help illustrate those contrasting conditions in Lincoln, Nebraska. The top photo of an extremely early blooming peony was taken at the end of April 2012. Peonies were not the only early bloomers as most plants were at least 5 weeks ahead of schedule in eastern Nebraska. Meanwhile, the bottom photo shows a late season snow scene taken at the beginning of May 2013. Ultimately, Lincoln received 2.7 inches (7 cm) of snow from this storm and snow was also reported across Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota.



Above (top): Early-blooming peonies in Lincoln, NE in late April 2012. Image courtesy of Holly Lussenden.

Above (bottom): Late season snow in Lincoln, NE in early May. Image courtesy of Natalie Umphlett.

One of the most interesting contrasts between this spring and last may have occurred in Aberdeen, South Dakota which actually had back to back warmest and coldest springs. 2012's record warm spring had an average temperature of 50.4 degrees F (10.2 degrees C), while 2013's record cool spring had an average temperature of just 37.0 degrees F (2.8 degrees C). When compared to normal, the spring of 2012 was 6.8 degrees F (3.8 degrees C) above normal, while the spring of 2013 was 6.6 degrees F (3.7 degrees C) below normal.

Check out the table below to see more spring rankings across the High Plains Region.

Spring 2012 and 2013 Temperature Rankings - Highlights

Monthly Rankings			
Temperature in degrees F			
Coolest / Warmest Spring			
Location	2013 Temperature / Rank	2012 Temperature / Rank	Period of Record
Denver, CO	45.8 / 19th coolest*	54.3 / warmest	1872-2013
Goodland, KS	47.6 / 20th coolest*	56.1 / warmest	1885-2013
Topeka, KS	51.8 / 15th coolest*	63.8 / warmest	1895-2013
Wichita, KS	53.2 / 19th coolest*	64.4 / warmest	1888-2013
Lincoln, NE	47.5 / 11th coolest*	59.3 / warmest	1887-2013
Norfolk, NE	45.4 / 8th coolest*	57.4 / warmest	1874-2013
Bismarck, ND	37.4 / 15th coolest	48.5 / warmest*	1874-2013
Fargo, ND	36.2 / 9th coolest*	50.2 / warmest	1881-2013
Grand Forks, ND	33.5 / 6th coolest	47.2 / 3rd warmest	1893-2013
Williston, ND	35.4 / 7th coolest	47.0 / 5th warmest	1894-2013
Aberdeen, SD	37.0 / coolest	50.4 / warmest	1893-2013
Huron, SD	40.0 / 8th coolest	53.5 / warmest	1881-2013
Rapid City, SD	41.8 / 11th coolest*	51.3 / warmest	1942-2013
Sioux Falls, SD	41.4 / 8th coolest	54.4 / warmest	1893-2013
Casper, WY	41.5 / 19th coolest	48.4 / warmest	1939-2013

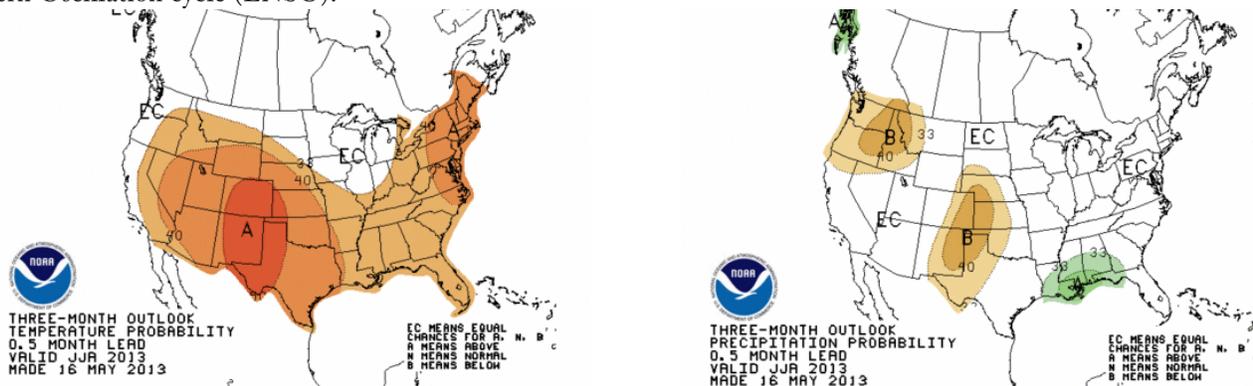
All Data are Preliminary and Subject to Change.

* indicates tie

Source: National Weather Service Cooperative Observation Network Data

Climate Outlook

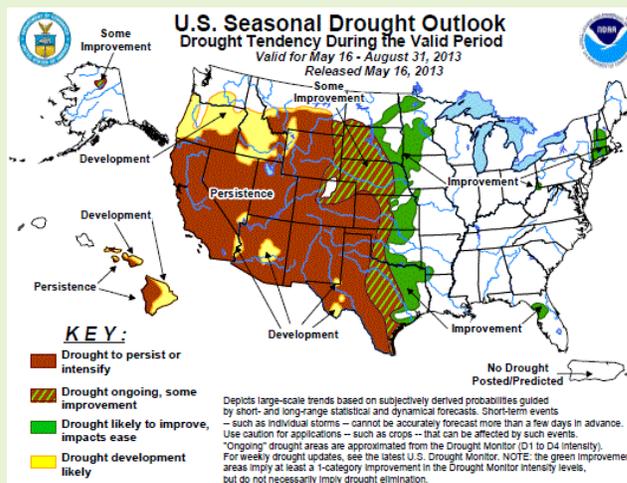
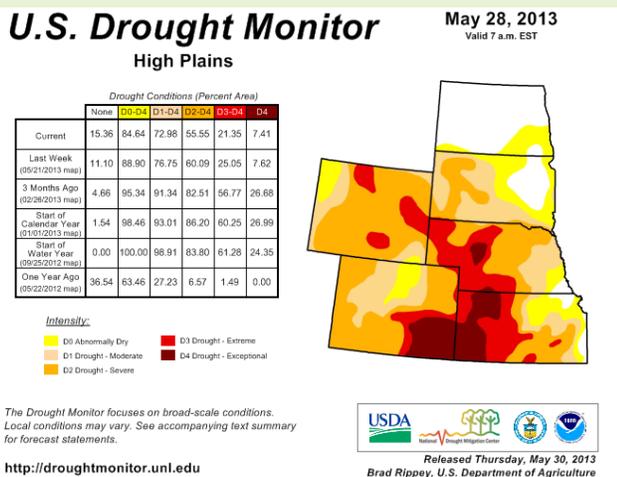
At the end of May, ENSO-neutral conditions were still present and likely to continue through the summer. For the summer months, the temperature outlook indicates a higher probability of above normal temperatures for most of the High Plains Region including Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, the southern half of South Dakota, and the far southwest corner of North Dakota. Meanwhile, the precipitation outlook indicates a higher probability of below normal precipitation for the eastern half of Colorado, western and central Kansas, western and central Nebraska, far southeast Wyoming, and southwest South Dakota. Equal chances of above, near, or below normal temperatures and precipitation exist for the rest of the High Plains Region. The seasonal outlooks combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and when applicable, the El Niño Southern Oscillation cycle (ENSO).



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 significant changes to the U.S. Drought Monitor over the past month. At the end of May, approximately 73 percent of the Region was in moderate (D1) to exceptional (D4) drought - down from 85 percent at the end of April. Ample, and in some cases excessive, precipitation helped reduce or eliminate drought in portions of each state. North Dakota is now virtually drought free, with only 0.01 percent of the state in the D1 designation. Significant improvements were also made to the extreme drought conditions (D3) in both South Dakota and Nebraska. Drought free areas have begun to emerge or grow in eastern South Dakota, southeastern Nebraska, and eastern Kansas. While much of the Region had heavy rains, portions of eastern Colorado and western Kansas missed out and D4 conditions persisted there. Like last month, Kansas had the largest area of D4 coverage with 22 percent, up just a bit from the 20 percent at the end of April. According to the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook released May 16th, drought conditions were expected to improve in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, eastern Kansas, northeastern Colorado, and eastern Wyoming. Drought was expected to persist elsewhere through July 2013.



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://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>
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
Akron Washington County Airport	71.4	43.8	57.6	0.5	90	05/14	23	05/02	1.44	-1.48	49
Alamosa San Luis Airport	69.2	28.7	49.0	-2.2	81	05/23	12	05/03	0.18	-0.40	31
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	69.5	43.1	56.3	0.4	87	05/25	23	05/02	1.14	-0.89	56
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	75.2	47.5	61.4	-0.2	87	05/23+	30	05/02	0.87	-0.01	99
Pueblo Memorial Airport	76.9	44.6	60.8	0.4	94	05/24	23	05/03	0.73	-0.78	48

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	74.4	51.3	62.8	-0.3	94	05/14	32	05/03	5.54	1.38	133
Dodge City Regional Airport	80.3	49.6	65.0	0.8	102	05/18	25	05/03	0.91	-1.94	32
Goodland Renner Field	75.7	46.4	61.0	1.6	94	05/14	25	05/05	1.27	-1.68	43
Topeka Municipal Airport	75.1	54.1	64.6	-0.4	95	05/14	35	05/02	6.76	1.85	138
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	75.5	54.4	65.0	-1.0	89	05/14	35	05/02	5.42	0.85	119

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	71.5	42.8	57.2	1.4	94	05/13	22	05/03	1.38	-1.38	50
Grand Island Airport	72.4	50.6	61.5	0.3	102	05/14	30	05/03	6.77	2.36	154
Lincoln Municipal Airport	72.7	50.2	61.5	-0.8	100	05/14	31	05/12+	8.44	4.15	197
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	70.4	48.4	59.4	-1.1	103	05/14	29	05/12+	5.40	1.44	136
North Platte Regional Airport	72.7	44.9	58.8	0.9	97	05/14	22	05/05+	3.12	-0.16	95
Omaha Eppley Airport	72.2	51.8	62.0	-0.3	101	05/14	32	05/12+	5.74	0.98	121
Valentine Miller Field	70.9	45.2	58.0	0.4	93	05/13	24	05/04	4.74	1.61	151

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	67.8	41.8	54.8	-0.7	91	05/13	21	05/02	7.37	4.97	307
Fargo International Airport	68.9	46.2	57.6	0.5	93	05/13	23	05/03	7.16	4.35	255
Grand Forks International Airport	65.9	42.5	54.2	-0.6	90	05/13	24	05/03	4.79	2.11	179
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	65.9	39.9	52.9	-0.2	89	05/13	19	05/02+	6.03	3.71	260
Williston International Airport	66.5	40.9	53.7	-0.4	88	05/13	20	05/02	4.99	3.07	260

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>.

May 2013 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	68.8	43.5	56.2	-0.2	92	05/13	21	05/03	4.32	1.21	139
Huron Regional Airport	69.2	46.1	57.7	-0.4	93	05/14+	16	05/03	5.49	2.38	177
Pierre Regional Airport	69.5	43.7	56.6	-1.3	93	05/13	21	05/03	4.17	1.02	132
Rapid City Regional Airport	68.9	41.5	55.2	0.2	90	05/03	25	05/04+	3.16	-0.06	98
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	67.3	47.0	57.2	-0.8	94	05/14	24	05/03	6.95	3.55	204

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	69.5	39.0	54.2	2.0	88	05/14+	21	05/02	1.81	-0.21	90
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	64.8	40.1	52.4	0.0	84	05/14	9	05/02	1.01	-1.33	43
Lander Hunt Field Airport	67.4	42.4	54.9	1.6	86	05/13	19	05/02	1.98	-0.22	90
Laramie Regional Airport	62.0	33.6	47.8	0.2	78	05/14+	5	05/02	0.88	-0.81	52
Rawlins Municipal Airport	66.7	35.9	51.3	1.9	82	05/13	10	05/02	0.46	-0.95	33
Sheridan County Airport	67.5	40.7	54.1	1.6	91	05/13	26	05/02	3.03	0.68	129

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State Spotlight - Kansas

Mary Knapp - State Climatologist
 Kansas State Climate Office, Kansas State University

Big Changes

The month of May brought big changes both in precipitation and temperatures, although it was uneven across the state. Overall, the mean temperature across the state was slightly cooler than average. The western third of the state was the warmest, ranging from 1.2 F above average in the West Central Division to 0.9 F above average for the Northwest and Southwestern divisions. In contrast, the eastern divisions were all below average, with the Southeastern Division the coolest at 2.0 F below normal.

State-wide, the average precipitation was 3.74 inches, which was 82% of normal. As percent of normal, the Northeast Division ranked the highest at 124 percent. That average was 5.94 inches, much of which came in the form of heavy rain during the last week of the month. Snow continued to be a feature of the precipitation this month. Northwestern KS had the greatest daily total, with 6.7 inches on the 2nd at Dresden, Decatur County (NWS) and 5.3 inches on the 2nd at Traer 2.5 NNW, Decatur County (CoCoRaHS). Twenty-four monthly snowfall records were set in for May, with 2 records tied. Heaviest precipitation totals fell in the eastern portion of the state where more of the moisture came as rain. The highest 24 hour precipitation total from a NWS site was 4.92 inches at Sterling, Rice County on the 30th. The greatest 24 hour total from a CoCoRaHS station was 6.08 inches at Pretty Prairie 6.7 NE, Crawford County, on the 30th. May ended as the 53rd wettest May of 119 years.

State-wide temperatures averaged 63.2 F, which is 0.3 degrees below normal. The West Central Division had the warmest average at 62.4 F, or 1.2 degrees above normal. The Southeast Division had the biggest departure from normal, with an average of 73.7 F. This was 2.0 degrees below normal. The highest temperature reported was 103 F at Ashland (Clark County), Healy (Lane County), and Hays (Ellis County) on the 28th. The coldest reading for the month was reported as 22 F at Tribune 1W (Greeley County) and Richfield (Stanton County) on the 2nd and 3rd.

Changes in the Drought Monitor have been mixed. In the Eastern divisions, with normal to above normal precipitation and cooler than average temperatures there has been improvement. A small portion of East Central KS and Northeastern KS is actually near normal. Extreme and Exceptional drought expanded in Southwestern KS, where moisture was very limited. The latest Drought Outlook indicated some drought conditions are expected to improve. Strongest signal for continued improvement is in the eastern third of the state. In the western division, there may be some improvement, but impacts are expected to continue. The El Niño/Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is expected to remain neutral, which reduces the skill in the forecast. The jet stream is expected to shift northward. For June chances are equally likely for precipitation to be above or below in the eastern two-thirds of the state, with below normal precipitation more likely in the western third of the state. In contrast to May, the June temperature outlook issued in mid-May, calls for warmer than normal temperatures for state-wide. This does not indicate how much warmer conditions might be, and does not exclude the possibility of cooler weather in the period. Note that in May, temperatures went from a high of 103 F to a low of 22 F.

Severe weather also was a factor this month. A total of 49 tornadoes were reported in the state. Fortunately there were no deaths reported from the storms. There were also 183 hail reports and 146 wind damage reports. The end of the month also brought flooding in the eastern parts of the state. Despite the rains, water levels remain a concern particularly at the Cheney Reservoir and at Clinton Lake.

For more information about the Kansas State Climate Office: <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/wdl/>

The KSU's AWDN is a part of the High Plains Automated Weather Data Network (AWDN). Data are available through KSU or HPRCC.

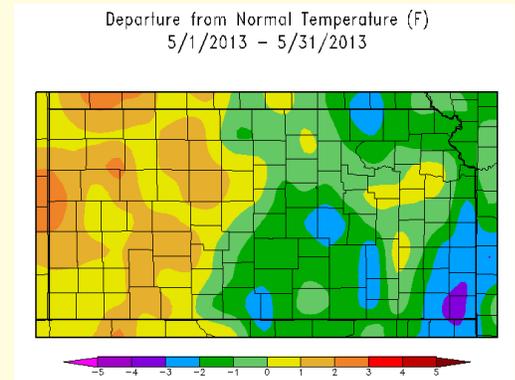


Figure 1. May 2013 departure from average temperatures across Kansas (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

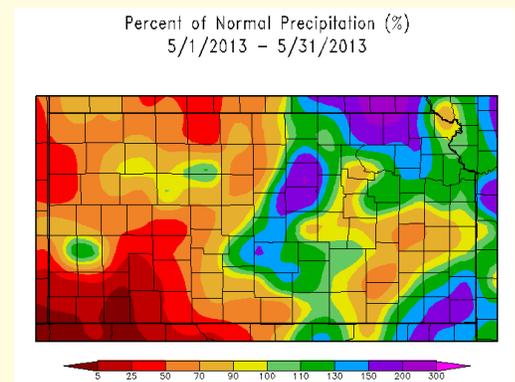


Figure 2. May 2013 percent of normal precipitation across Kansas (High Plains Regional Climate Center)

State Spotlight - North Dakota



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

Precipitation:

The North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network recorded percent of normal precipitation totals which were slightly below normal in the far southeast corner and above normal elsewhere (Figure 1). NDAWN total precipitation amounts ranged from 11.34 inches at Bowman to 2.61 inches at Wyndmere. The first half of May was dry with few rain events. Beginning on the 16th rain fell frequently if not daily throughout the rest of the month. The highest monthly totals of over 9 inches fell in the southwest, northeast, and around the Jamestown area. NDAWN recorded a four day total rainfall from the 18th through the 21st of 7.97 inches at Jamestown. The heavy rain caused Interstate 94 to flood which made travel hazardous. The U.S. Drought Monitor May 28th report listed 16.77% of the state as having Abnormally Dry (D0) and only 0.01% as Severe Drought (D2). No drought conditions were reported for 83.13% of the state.

Temperature:

NDAWN May average air temperatures ranged from ~51 °F in the north to ~57 °F in the southeast. Departure from normal average air temperatures ranged from -4 °F to 2 °F (Figure 2). The below normal average air temperatures felt throughout April continued into the first few days of May. On the 13th average air temperatures warmed up into the 70's. Average air temperatures hovered near normal for the remainder of the month.

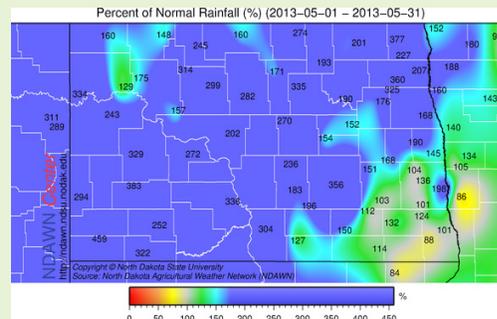


Figure 1. Percent of Normal Precipitation in May 2013 for North Dakota (North Dakota State Climate Office)

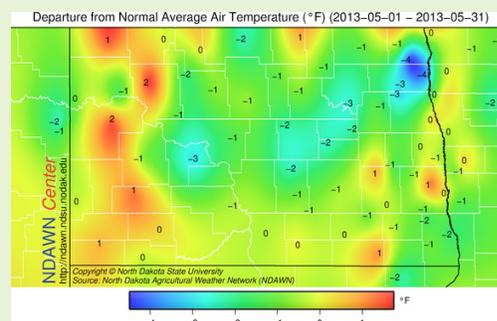


Figure 2. Temperature Departure from Normal in May 2013 for North Dakota (North Dakota State Climate Office)

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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