



May 2015 Climate Summary



Spring blooms - Photo by Holly Lussenden
<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

Active Weather Pattern Brings Heavy Precipitation

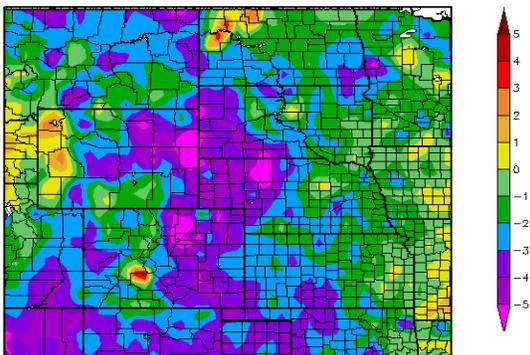
Sometimes when it rains it pours, and that is exactly what happened across portions of the central and western U.S. this May. Widespread heavy rainfall in excess of 200 percent of normal not only led to the reduction or removal of drought conditions, but in many cases, extensive flooding. Southern Oklahoma was hit particularly hard with widespread monthly totals that were well over 12.00 inches (305 mm) above normal. Here in the High Plains region, the highest precipitation amounts occurred in Kansas where 12.00-15.00 inches (305-381 mm) of precipitation fell over the course of the month, which led to surpluses in excess of 6.00 inches (152 mm). Heavy rainfall was not the only story, however. The Mother's Day Snowstorm brought heavy snows to parts of eastern Wyoming, western Nebraska, and the Black Hills of South Dakota causing some locations to rank in the top 10 snowiest Mays on record.

This month was quite a contrast to the past few months with the pattern switching from very dry to very wet. South Dakota was a dramatic example as it went from having its driest start to any year (January through April) to having its 7th wettest May on record (please note that statewide precipitation data are preliminary and subject to change). Another dramatic example comes from western Kansas, which had been experiencing drought for years, but is now almost completely drought free. It is worth noting that in some areas of drought recovery, some lingering drought impacts remain.

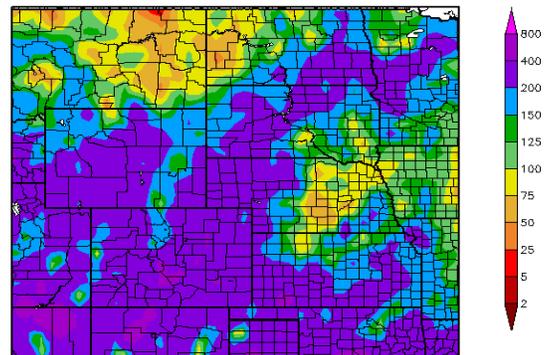
While precipitation was the big story this month, there were some notable impacts due to temperatures. Overall, temperatures were below normal this month and the mercury dipped below freezing on a few untimely occasions. In Kansas, a freeze event at the beginning of the month hit while wheat was in its flowering stage, making it more vulnerable to freeze damage. The crop is still being assessed for damage at this time. In the middle of the month, a freeze event in South Dakota caused minimal damage to wheat, while a late-month freeze event in North Dakota damaged some canola fields there. A better assessment of the damage to these crops will be available in June.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
5/1/2015 - 5/31/2015



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
5/1/2015 - 5/31/2015



Above: Departure from 1981-2010 normal temperature (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right) for May 2015 in the High Plains region. Maps produced by the High Plains Regional Climate Center and are available at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>.

Precipitation

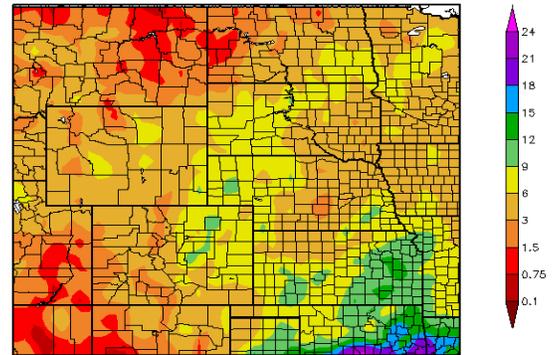
May was an extremely wet month for the High Plains region with widespread precipitation totals ranging between 200 and 400 percent of normal. A few isolated areas even received greater than 400 percent of normal precipitation. Only two areas of the region were below normal - western North Dakota and central through northeastern Nebraska.

The wet weather led to numerous records across the region. Many locations had their wettest May on record and a few ranked in the top 10 snowiest Mays on record as well. A sampling of locations having their wettest May included Colorado Springs and Pueblo in Colorado, Lincoln and Scottsbluff in Nebraska, and Fargo, North Dakota. One example of the heavy rainfall comes from Lincoln, Nebraska, which received 10.90 inches (277 mm) of precipitation this month. Over half of this monthly total fell in about an 8-10-hour stretch during the evening and overnight hours of May 6-7. The 2-day total of 6.73 inches (171 mm) was the highest 2-day total for May and the second highest 2-day total for any month on record for Lincoln, with reports dating back to 1887. Some Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow Network (CoCoRaHS) stations across the city received over 7.00 inches (178 mm) of rain. The heavy nature of the event combined with the short duration caused flooding to occur throughout the city. The heavy rain and flooding was not confined to Lincoln, however, as residents in portions of Lancaster, Saline, and Jefferson Counties were evacuated from the rising floodwaters. Several locations in these counties reported rainfall totals over 9.00 inches (229 mm) with the highest amount of 10.47 inches (266 mm) occurring at the Fairbury 11.4 NW CoCoRaHS site. That much rain over about an 8 hour period translates into approximately a 1 in 1000 year event.

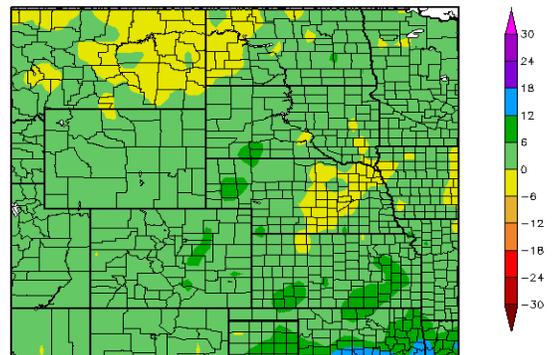
The heavy rain was quite widespread this month and flooding issues were not confined to Nebraska. For example, at the end of the month, Governor Brownback of Kansas declared 44 counties as disaster areas due to storms and flooding. The heavy rain has not just impacted roadways and buildings, but has also caused problems for producers as planting and haying activities have been delayed in several areas due to wet field conditions. The excessively wet conditions have also allowed for an increase in insect and disease issues for crops, especially in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Leaf rust, stripe rust, and head scab in wheat have been the major issues. Additionally, fertilizer applications have been disrupted or even lost due to the heavy rains.

Regional Precipitation

Precipitation (in)
5/1/2015 - 5/31/2015



Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
5/1/2015 - 5/31/2015



Above: Total precipitation in inches (top) and departure from normal precipitation in inches (bottom) for May 2015. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Maps page at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>.

Snowpack and Runoff Update

According to reports from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, snowpack in the Missouri River Basin peaked at much below normal for the areas above Fort Peck and Fort Peck to Garrison. Before May, reduced service along the Missouri River was expected due to the low snowpack. However, heavy precipitation and subsequent runoff this month will mean a full 8-month season for navigation this year.

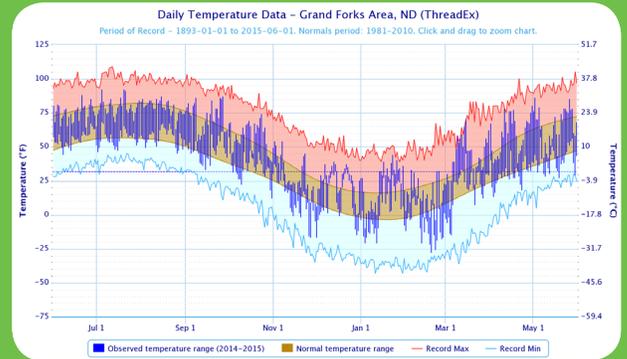
For the month of May, streamflow was largely normal to much above normal at gauges across the Missouri River Basin according to the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Only a few areas of the region were below normal, including parts of northwestern Montana, southwestern Colorado, and the Republican River Basin.

Temperatures

It was a cool month for the High Plains region. A large area across central portions of the region had monthly temperature departures of at least 2.0 degrees F (1.1 degrees C) below normal. Embedded within this area, temperature departures of 4.0-6.0 degrees F (2.2-3.3 degrees C) below normal were common in eastern Wyoming, western South Dakota, the panhandle of Nebraska, and eastern Colorado. Due to these cool conditions, a few locations ranked in the top 20 coolest Mays on record, including Denver, Colorado (12th), Pueblo, Colorado (12th), Rapid City, South Dakota (13th), Laramie, Wyoming (14th), Scottsbluff, Nebraska (15th), and Pierre, South Dakota (19th).

Although monthly temperatures were not record breaking, there were some notable daily records this month. Unseasonably cold temperatures during the last weekend of the month appear to have caused frost damage in areas of northern North Dakota. At the beginning of June, there were reports of frost damage to canola in the Wales area. It will take some time, however, to assess the full extent of the damage. North Dakota's neighbor to the north, Manitoba, Canada, was also hit as many fields of canola were damaged completely. According to *Reuters*, this damage caused canola prices to spike. Stations from the North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) confirm that temperatures were below freezing for several hours in the early morning hours of the 30th. The graph above shows the dip in temperatures at the end of the month in Grand Forks, North Dakota. In this particular case, Grand Forks tied the daily minimum temperature record on the 30th with 29 degrees F (-1.7 degrees C). The last time it was that cold on May 30th was in 1897 (period of record 1893-2015).

Station Spotlight: Grand Forks, ND

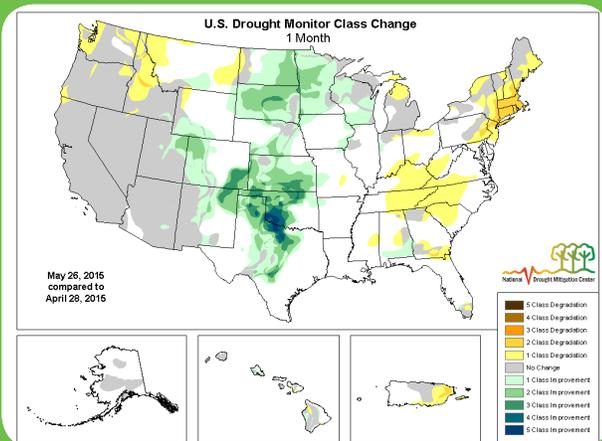


Above: Daily temperatures along with extremes and normals values over the past year in Grand Forks, ND.

Drought Conditions

Heavy precipitation greatly improved drought conditions this month, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. The total area in drought (D1-D4) across the High Plains region decreased from about 44 percent to just under 7 percent. South Dakota and Kansas experienced the largest changes over the past month, decreasing their drought coverage area by 68 percent and 62 percent, respectively. All extreme drought conditions (D3) have been erased from the region and only a small area of severe drought (D2) remains in eastern South Dakota. Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming have some areas of abnormally dry (D0) or moderate drought conditions (D1) remaining, while North Dakota is now drought free, with areas of D0 in the east and west. Precipitation outlooks for the region indicate that these dry areas will continue to improve over the summer. The only areas to degrade included small areas of western North Dakota and northwestern Wyoming, where D0 developed.

U.S. Drought Monitor Class Change



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). For current Drought Monitor information, please see: <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>.

In areas receiving the heaviest rainfall, impacts have turned from drought to flood, however some lingering drought impacts remain. Interestingly, it is a combination of these lingering impacts and recent rains that have driven beef prices to a new record of \$6.08 per pound, according to a report by the *Associated Press*. Herds have been cut dramatically due to the drought over the past few years and now that pastures are greening, ranchers can restock herds, which means that fewer calves are being slaughtered. This combination of factors has led to the increase that consumers are seeing at the store.

Climate Outlooks

El Niño conditions continue and, according to the Climate Prediction Center, there is now a 90 percent chance that these conditions will continue through the summer and at least an 80 percent chance that conditions will continue through the end of the year. There is uncertainty in the potential strength of this El Niño event during those time frames, however. Impacts from El Niño are most pronounced in the winter months, so if this event lasts through the winter, the High Plains region could be affected. Typical impacts to the High Plains region during El Niño winters include above normal temperatures in northern areas and less snowpack in the northern Rockies.

The seasonal temperature and precipitation outlooks below combine the effects of long-term trends, soil moisture, and when applicable, the El Niño Southern Oscillation cycle (ENSO). To learn more about these outlooks, please see: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>.

Temperature

The temperature outlook through August continues to show a higher probability for above normal temperatures across the western third of the U.S. and also across portions of the Southeast and New England. This includes a small portion of western Wyoming, but no other areas in the High Plains region. Meanwhile, increased chances for below normal temperatures have expanded to include a larger area of the central U.S. For the High Plains region, this includes Kansas, eastern Colorado, and much of southern and central Nebraska. The rest of the region has equal chances for above, below, or near normal temperatures.

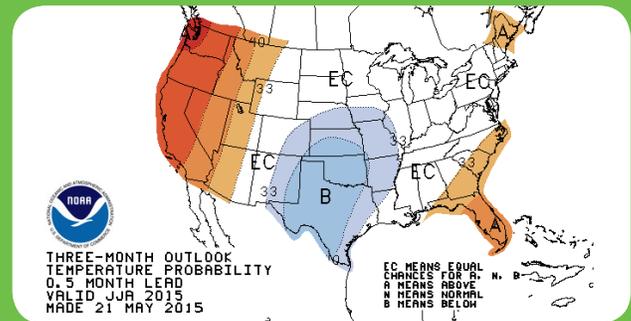
Precipitation

The precipitation outlook for the next three months shows a higher probability for above normal precipitation across much of the western, central, and southern U.S. For the High Plains region, this includes Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and southern and western South Dakota. Meanwhile, only a small area of the Pacific Northwest has an increased chance for below normal precipitation. The remainder of the contiguous U.S. has equal chances for above, below, or near normal precipitation.

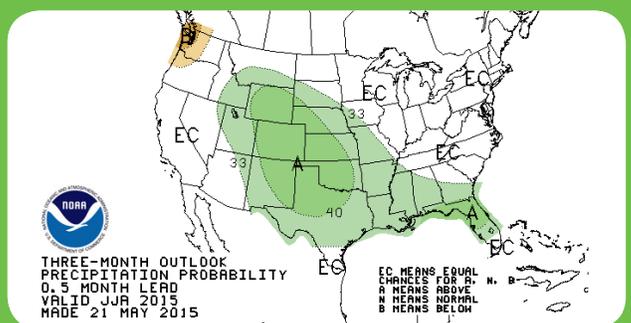
Drought

Due to the heavy precipitation this past month and higher probabilities of above normal precipitation through the summer, the May 21st edition of the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook showed that remaining drought conditions across the High Plains region will continue to improve or be removed completely. Nationally, drought conditions are forecast to persist over much of the western U.S., with some drought development likely in the Pacific Northwest. In contrast, most of the central U.S., including some areas of the west, is forecast to see improving drought conditions, or even drought removal. Meanwhile, drought is likely to persist in parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and areas of the northeastern U.S. Drought development is also likely in the Northeast over the next few months.

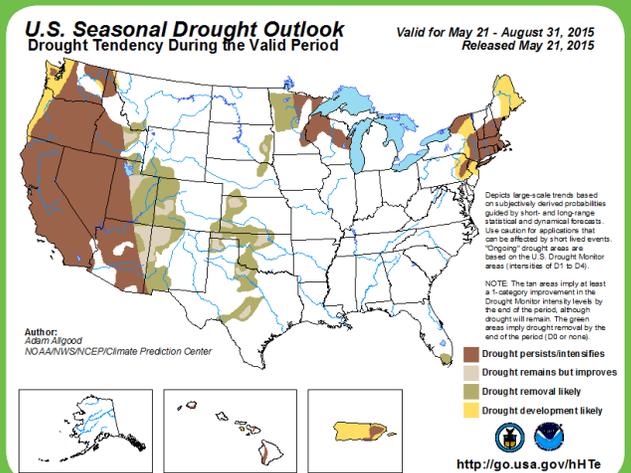
Temperature Outlook



Precipitation Outlook



Drought Outlook



Above: The three-month temperature probability outlook (top), the three-month precipitation probability outlook (middle), and the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook. For more information on these outlooks, produced by the Climate Prediction Center, see: <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov>.

Station Summaries: By the Numbers

Colorado	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Akron Washington County Airport	63.4	42.3	52.8	-4.3	81	05/31	27	05/11	6.02	3.10	206
Alamosa San Luis Airport	64.9	34.7	49.8	-1.4	77	05/31	26	05/17	1.77	1.19	305
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	62.8	41.7	52.3	-3.6	77	05/31	29	05/10	8.13	6.10	400
Denver International Airport	63.3	42.7	53.0	-4.1	85	05/31	27	05/10+	3.76	1.64	177
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	69.5	46.0	57.7	-3.9	89	05/31	35	05/11	1.85	0.97	210
Pueblo Memorial Airport	68.2	45.8	57.0	-3.4	84	05/31	33	05/10	5.55	4.04	368

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	71.6	52.1	61.9	-1.2	89	05/03	38	05/11	4.22	0.06	101
Dodge City Regional Airport	72.1	51.0	61.5	-2.7	89	05/03	38	05/12+	10.33	7.48	362
Goodland Renner Field	68.3	45.5	56.9	-2.5	85	05/03	32	05/11+	5.76	2.81	195
Topeka Municipal Airport	73.4	55.3	64.3	-0.7	86	05/03	40	05/12	9.43	4.52	192
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	74.0	56.2	65.1	-0.9	85	05/04	40	05/12	11.77	7.20	258

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	62.9	41.3	52.1	-3.7	83	05/02	28	05/21	6.65	3.89	241
Grand Island Airport	69.4	48.8	59.1	-2.1	90	05/03	35	05/12	3.69	-0.72	84
Lincoln Municipal Airport	71.2	51.8	61.5	-0.8	84	05/03+	37	05/21	10.90	6.61	254
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	70.2	48.8	59.5	-1.0	89	05/03	36	05/19+	3.32	-0.61	84
North Platte Regional Airport	66.9	43.9	55.4	-2.5	84	05/02	27	05/12	4.34	1.06	132
Omaha Eppley Airport	70.8	52.5	61.6	-0.7	84	05/27	39	05/21+	5.34	0.58	112
Valentine Miller Field	65.7	44.3	55.0	-2.6	85	05/02	29	05/12	7.12	3.99	227

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	66.2	41.6	53.9	-1.6	87	05/02	25	05/19	5.31	2.91	221
Fargo International Airport	66.1	43.9	55.0	-2.1	87	05/02	30	05/09	7.85	5.04	279
Grand Forks International Airport	65.5	40.4	53.0	-1.8	86	05/02	27	05/19	4.45	1.77	166
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	63.4	37.8	50.6	-2.5	79	05/27+	25	05/19	1.66	-0.66	72
Williston International Airport	67.1	38.5	52.8	-1.3	83	05/27	25	05/19	1.82	-0.10	95

All data are preliminary and subject to change. + indicates multiple dates, latest date listed.

Data are retrieved through the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) and are available online through the CLIMOD system.

For more information please contact us: <http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/contact.php>.

May 2015 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	67.2	43.4	55.3	-1.1	88	05/02	28	05/04	6.39	3.28	205
Huron Regional Airport	68.7	45.3	57.0	-1.1	86	05/28	30	05/12	4.57	1.46	147
Pierre Regional Airport	66.8	43.7	55.2	-2.7	89	05/02	29	05/19	6.18	3.03	196
Rapid City Regional Airport	62.2	41.6	51.9	-3.1	86	05/02	30	05/21+	6.86	3.64	213
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	68.4	47.0	57.7	-0.3	83	05/27+	33	05/09	4.00	0.60	118

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	61.1	37.2	49.1	-3.1	79	05/31	27	05/11+	3.89	1.87	193
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	57.7	38.8	48.2	-4.2	78	05/31	24	05/09	5.99	3.65	256
Lander Hunt Field Airport	60.2	40.0	50.1	-3.2	80	05/31	29	05/11	6.10	3.90	277
Laramie Regional Airport	55.9	35.0	45.4	-2.2	75	05/31	21	5/11	2.71	1.02	160
Rawlins Municipal Airport	59.2	37.0	48.1	-1.3	79	05/31	25	05/11	4.36	2.95	309
Sheridan County Airport	61.9	38.5	50.2	-2.3	77	05/31+	26	05/11	5.42	3.07	231

May 2015 Highlights

Monthly Rankings

Precipitation and Snowfall in inches

Wettest	Precipitation / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Colorado Springs, CO	8.13 / WETTEST	8.10 / 1935	1894-2015
Pueblo, CO	5.55 / WETTEST	5.43 / 1957	1888-2015
Goodland, KS	5.76 / 7th wettest	8.21 / 1981	1895-2015
Topeka, KS	9.43 / 6th wettest	14.10 / 1892	1887-2015
Wichita, KS	11.77 / 2nd wettest	13.14 / 2008	1888-2015
Lincoln, NE	10.90 / WETTEST	10.72 / 1903	1887-2015
Scottsbluff, NE	7.95 / WETTEST	7.72 / 1917	1893-2015
Valentine, NE	7.12 / 3rd wettest	8.96 / 1962	1889-2015
Fargo, ND	7.85 / WETTEST	7.34 / 1998	1881-2015
Cheyenne, WY	5.99 / 4th wettest	6.66 / 1904	1871-2015
Lander, WY	6.10 / 3rd wettest	6.79 / 2011	1891-2015
Snowiest	Snowfall / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Scottsbluff, NE	8.0 / 2nd snowiest	18.8 / 1915	1893-2015
Rapid City, SD	13.0 / SNOWIEST	11.6 / 1950	1942-2015

All data are preliminary and subject to change. + indicates multiple dates, latest date listed.

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For more information please contact us: <http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/contact.php>.

North Dakota Monthly Climate Summary

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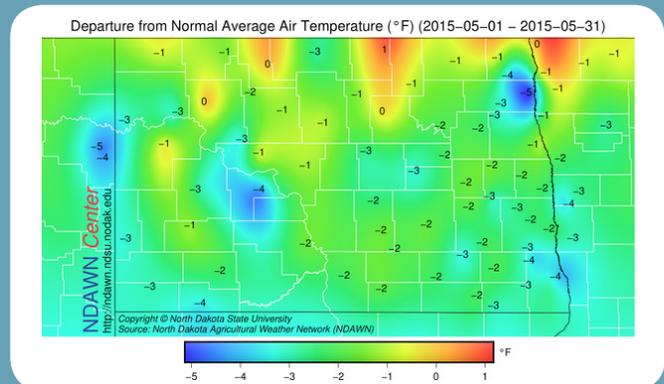
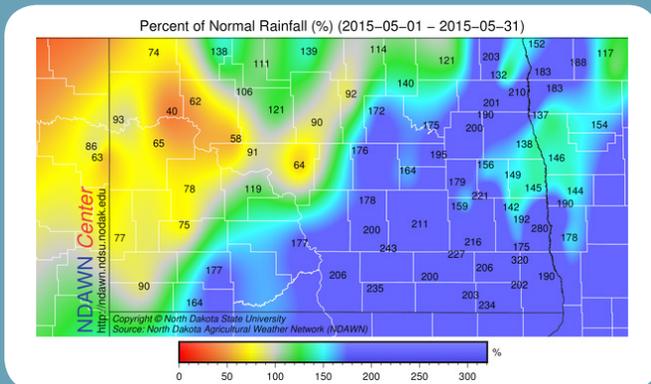
Precipitation:

After several months with an overall lack of precipitation in North Dakota, May 2015 quickly erased the cold season dryness with the month being one of the wettest on record (Figure 1). The North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) average rainfall was 4.00 inches which is well above the average of 2.53 inches. That would rank the month as the 15th wettest May statewide with some sites surpassing the previous wettest May on record. The extremely wet conditions during the month eliminated much of the Abnormally Dry (D0) or Moderate Drought (D1) conditions in North Dakota with only 21% of the state listed in drought (all D0) on the May 26 Drought Monitor, down from 81% (D0 and D1) at the end of April.

Temperature:

During the warm season in North Dakota, a wet month is usually a cool month as the cloud cover associated with the rain suppresses the daytime temperatures and therefore, it was no surprise that May 2015 finished below average across much of the state (Figure 2). The NDAWN statewide average temperature was 52.7 degrees which is 1.4 degrees below normal. That would rank the month as tied for the 50th coolest on record. The warmest reading recorded in May was a 89° maximum at the Marion NDAWN station and the minimum at several sites was a 21° low on May 19. That was part of a widespread frost and freeze across the state that morning which damaged or killed emerging crops in many locations.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: Percent of normal precipitation (left, figure 1, produced by NDAWN) and departure from normal average temperature (right, figure 2, produced by NDAWN) for May 2015 in North Dakota.

Kansas Climate Summary

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Drought Buster

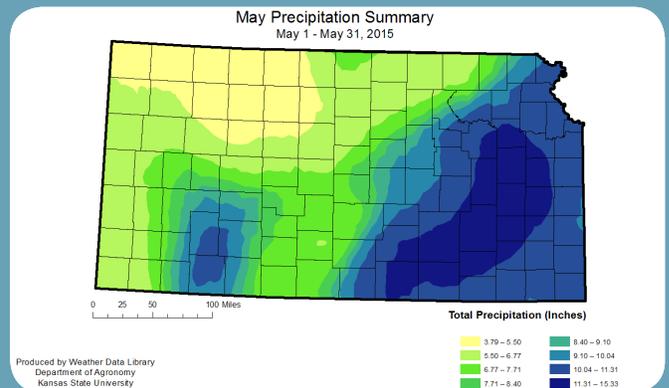
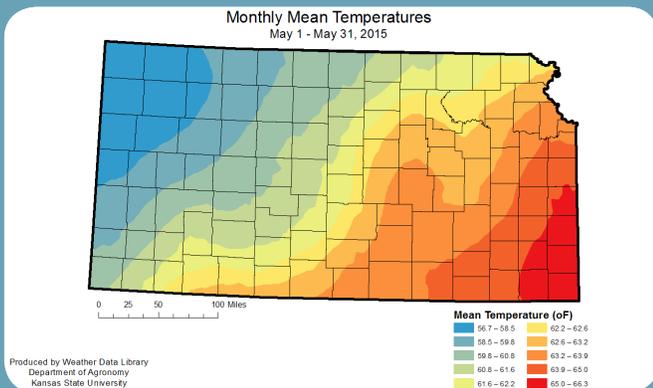
The combination of cooler than normal temperatures coupled with much higher than average precipitation resulted in significant improvement in the drought situation. At the start of the month approximately two percent of the state was in extreme drought and only 9 percent was drought-free. By the end of the month only 6 percent of the state was in moderate drought and 67 percent was drought-free. The state-wide average for the month was 7.73 inches, which was 188 percent of normal. It ranks as the third wettest May since 1895. All divisions had greater than average precipitation for the month. The Northwest Division came closest to average at 113 percent of normal or an average of 3.93 inches. The Southeast Division averaged the greatest overall precipitation at 10.63 inches, but just 186 percent of normal. The Southwest Division averaged 7.79 inches which was 279 percent of normal. Lebo in Coffey County was the wettest NWS Cooperative observer station with 15.56 inches. The wettest station in the Community Collaborative Rain Hail and Snow Network (CoCoRaHS) was at Topeka 5.5 SE, Shawnee County, with 15.53 inches. Manhattan (Riley County) had the highest 24hr total for the NWS network with 4.85 inches on the 5th. The highest daily total for the CoCoRaHS network was 7.92 at Webber 2.6 ENE, Jewell County on the 7th. Three all-time May record daily rainfall amounts were set: 3.83 inches at Lindsborg on the 5th, 3.72 inches at Overbrook on the 22nd and 3.95 inches at John Redmond on the 28th.

The May temperatures were cooler than normal. The mean monthly temperature was 61.6F, or 1.9 degrees cooler than normal. This ranks as the 31st coldest May in the 121 year record. That would place it in the upper portion of the coldest third of the record. The coldest reading was 29F at Norton (Norton County) and Oberlin (Decatur County) on May 12th. The warmest reading was 95F, Sharon Springs (Wallace County) on the 20th. The widespread low temperatures on the 12th of May continued to stress winter wheat, particularly in fields where wheat was flowering. Additionally, the cool, wet conditions have resulted in uneven emergence in the spring planted crops such as corn and soybeans. The warmest divisions were the Southeast and East Central, which averaged 1.0 degrees cooler than normal. The Southwest had the largest departure with an average of 61.1F, or 2.7 degrees cooler than normal. With the cooler than average temperatures for the month, it is not surprising that 99 new record daily cool highs were set. None of those records were new record for the month. There were 7 records set for high daily maximums. On the low temperature side, fewer records were set. There were 18 record low minimums set and 2 record high minimums recorded.

The severe weather activity increased in May. Preliminary data indicate 99 tornadoes for the month. This is compared to an annual total of just 48 tornadoes last year, and 58 in 2013. Damaging wind reports totaled 52, while hail reports numbered 108. Flooding was also an issue in May.

Drought conditions improved dramatically in May. Only small pockets of moderate drought remain in extreme Southwestern and parts of North Central, KS. However, continued normal to above normal precipitation is needed to continue improvements. Also, some long-term hydrological deficits are in place affecting some water supplies and reservoirs. For example, Norton, Cedar Bluff, Kirwin and Webster reservoirs are all less than 75 percent of conservation pool.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: May 2015 monthly mean temperatures (left) and total precipitation (right) in Kansas. Maps produced by Weather Data Library, Department of Agronomy, Kansas State University.

About the High Plains Regional Climate Center

The High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC) is one of six NOAA Regional Climate Centers (RCCs) that has been providing timely climate data and information to the public for cost effective decision-making since 1987. The HPRCC primarily serves the six-state region of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, but has also served people from all across the country and even throughout the world. HPRCC operates under a three-tiered structure of climate services and works closely with other organizations on the local, regional, and national levels. HPRCC staff engage with a wide range of stakeholders including K-20 education, the public, media, private industry, research, and state/tribal/federal entities, among others.

Much of the data and products found throughout this publication were built on the Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) framework. ACIS was designed to manage the complex flow of information from climate data collectors to the end users of climate data information. The main purpose of ACIS is to alleviate the burden of climate information management for people who use climate information to make management decisions.

HPRCC is involved in the ongoing development and management of ACIS. In the spring of 2014, the RCCs released a new website for ACIS. This new and improved website not only contains descriptions of ACIS and the sources of data found within, but also features real-world examples of how RCCs and external groups are using ACIS for their particular climate data needs. In addition to these examples, there is extensive documentation and tutorials on how ACIS can be used and accessed by external clients using Web Services. For more information see: <http://rcc-acis.org>.



Additional Summary Information for the High Plains

Missouri River Basin Quarterly Climate Impacts and Outlook

For more information:
www.drought.gov/drought/content/resources/reports

Midwest and Great Plains Monthly Climate and Drought Webinar

To sign up for future webinars:
<http://www.drought.gov/drought/content/regional-programs/regional-drought-webinars>

For an archive:
www.hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php

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