



October 2015 Climate Summary

Asters at Lauritzen Gardens in Omaha, NE - Photo by Natalie Umphlett
<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

Warm Weather Continued

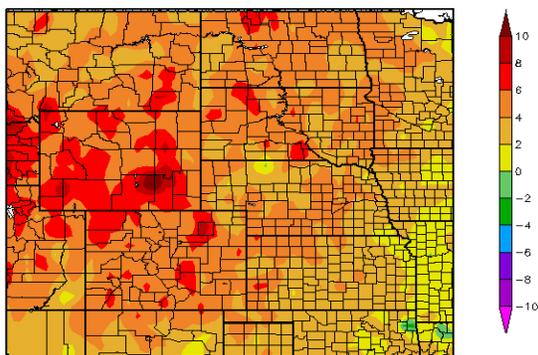
A running theme this year has been the warmth, especially in the western and central portions of the country. This month was no exception with the majority of the U.S. experiencing temperatures that were well above normal. The largest temperature departures occurred across portions of the Plains and the West where temperature departures ranged from 4.0-8.0 degrees F (2.2-4.4 degrees C) above normal. Some isolated areas of Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming topped that range, coming in above 8.0 degrees F (4.4 degrees C) above normal. Other areas of the U.S., such as the East Coast, were within 2.0 degrees F (1.1 degrees C) of normal.

Two notable precipitation events occurred this month due to tropical systems. At the beginning of the month, a low pressure system pulled in tropical moisture from Hurricane Joaquin and brought devastating flooding to South Carolina when it dumped anywhere from 12.00-24.00 inches (305-610 mm) of rain on the state. It is important to note that although Hurricane Joaquin never made landfall in the U.S., its moisture contributed to the historic flooding. At the end of the month, the remnants of Hurricane Patricia, which was the strongest tropical cyclone to ever be recorded in the Western Hemisphere, brought torrential rains to Texas and Louisiana. Strong systems also brought above normal precipitation to the Four Corners states and portions of California and Nevada. A few areas of the country were on the dry side, including central and northern California, parts of the central U.S., and Florida.

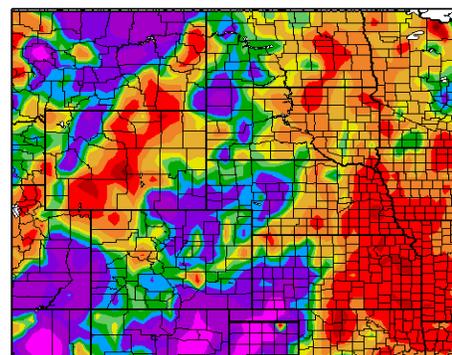
Here in the High Plains region, the combination of warm and dry conditions in the eastern part of the region has had varied impacts. On one hand, the warm weather generally allowed for a later first frost than usual, which extended the growing season for garden vegetables such as tomatoes and peppers. But, ongoing dry conditions in Kansas have already impacted winter wheat. According to Kansas State extension, the dryness in central Kansas has been problematic for winter wheat emergence. Producers may need to replant in these areas of uneven and poor emergence.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
10/1/2015 - 10/31/2015



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
10/1/2015 - 10/31/2015



Above: Departure from 1981-2010 normal temperature (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right) for October 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>.

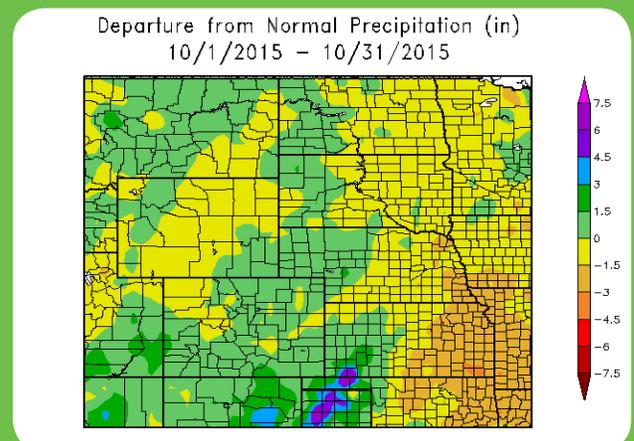
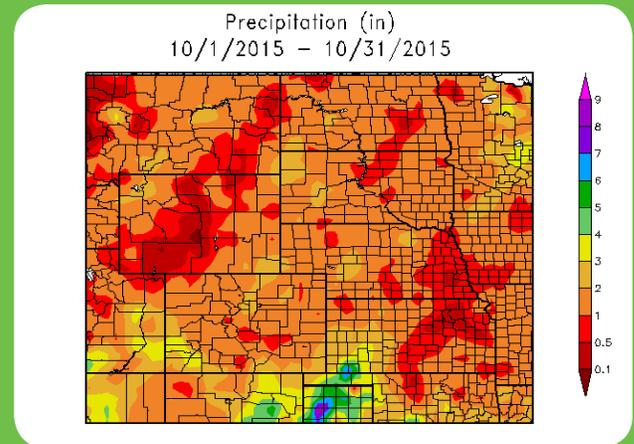
Precipitation

Precipitation varied across the High Plains region this month, with some locations receiving little to no precipitation and others receiving greater than 150 percent of normal precipitation. Dry areas included eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska, north-central South Dakota, east-central North Dakota, and a swath running from the southwest to the northeast through central Wyoming. These areas received, at most, 50 percent of normal precipitation. In some of these areas, the dryness was not isolated to October and drought conditions emerged. Meanwhile, much of Colorado, southwestern Kansas, the panhandle of Nebraska, western portions of the Dakotas, and southeastern and northwestern Wyoming received at least 150 percent of normal precipitation. The largest departures occurred in southwestern Kansas where some locations received surpluses of up to 3.00 inches (76 mm).

Because of the varied precipitation, there were extremes on both ends of the spectrum. Kansas, Nebraska, and Wyoming all had large areas that received either less than 50 percent of normal precipitation or greater than 150 percent of normal precipitation. Take Wyoming for example. With records going back to 1948, Laramie had its 5th wettest October on record with 2.05 inches (52 mm). This amount was 1.25 inches (32 mm) above normal, or 256 percent of normal. Meanwhile, Rock Springs had its 9th driest October with only 0.15 inches (4 mm), or 17 percent of normal precipitation (period of record 1948-2015).

Every fall in the High Plains region, we start to turn our attention to snow, but with the exceptionally warm weather this season, snow may not be on everyone's minds just yet. Some areas of Colorado and Wyoming have received no snowfall yet this season and are already at least two weeks past their average first snowfall date. For instance, Boulder, Colorado's average first snowfall is October 18th, but they have yet to receive any snow this season. In fact, the temperature dipped below freezing only one morning all month long. On average, Boulder receives 5.6 inches (14 cm) of snow in October (period of record 1893-2015). Cheyenne, Wyoming only picked up a Trace of snowfall this October, although the normal for the month is 5.0 inches (13 cm). With snow in the forecast for the first week of November, this would put 2015 as one of the top 10 latest first snowfalls on record for Cheyenne (period of record 1883-2015).

Regional Precipitation



Above: Total precipitation in inches (top) and departure from normal precipitation in inches (bottom) for October 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>.

Streamflow Update

Streamflows this fall have been largely near normal across the High Plains region, according to data from the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Similar to last month, there were some exceptions as monthly average streamflows were much above normal in two main areas of the region - the Black Hills and along the border of Nebraska and Iowa. Meanwhile, flows were much below average in southwestern Nebraska along the Republican River and in central Kansas along the Solomon and Smoky Hill Rivers.

For more detailed information on streamflow and to access up-to-date maps and data at individual stream gauges, please visit the USGS WaterWatch website: <http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/index.php>.

Temperatures

Warm weather continued this month for the High Plains region with average temperatures generally in excess of 4.0 degrees F (2.2 degrees C) above normal for a second month in a row. The largest departures occurred across portions of southern and central Wyoming and pockets of Colorado, South Dakota, and North Dakota where average temperatures were 6.0-8.0 degrees F (3.3-4.4 degrees C) above normal. With these departures, it is no surprise that many locations ranked in the top 10 warmest Octobers on record. A few examples include McCook, NE (warmest), Cheyenne, WY (3rd), and Denver, CO (6th).

The 11th was a particularly hot day for the region, with temperatures soaring above 90 degrees F (32.2 degrees C). Many locations tied or set new records for highest October temperature on record that day. Two impressive records occurred in Fargo, North Dakota, which had a high temperature of 97 degrees F (36.1 degrees C) and Norfolk, Nebraska, which had a high temperature of 98 degrees F (36.7 degrees C). With data going back to 1881, Fargo beat its previous record set on October 5, 1963 by 4 degrees F (2.2 degrees C)!

Because this fall has been so warm, many people have wondered if there have been any new records for latest first fall frost. Except for the mountainous areas, the average date of the first fall frost (32 degrees F/0 degrees C) ranges from mid to late September in northern areas and mid to late October for southern areas. A look at this fall's minimum temperatures shows that many locations in the region had a later than average first fall frost, but it was not a record-breaking year. A few isolated areas, such as Bismarck, North Dakota, had early freezes, while Omaha, Nebraska has yet to have a freeze.

Drought Conditions

A continuation of dry conditions in the eastern part of the High Plains region has led to changes in the U.S. Drought Monitor over the past month. The total area in drought (D1-D4) in the region increased from just under one percent to about 4 percent. Moderate drought conditions (D1) developed in portions of central and eastern North Dakota, eastern Kansas, and far southeastern Nebraska. Over the past three months, these areas have received less than 50 percent of normal precipitation. This has translated into deficits of 2.00-6.00 inches (51-152 mm) to the north and 4.00-8.00 inches (102-203 mm) in the south. The area of D1 that emerged in north-central Kansas last month expanded slightly on the southern end and improved to abnormally dry conditions (D0) in the middle, dividing the area into two. By the end of the month, the total area in drought in Kansas had increased to just over 14 percent.

U.S. Drought Monitor

U.S. Drought Monitor High Plains

October 27, 2015
(Released Thursday, Oct. 29, 2015)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

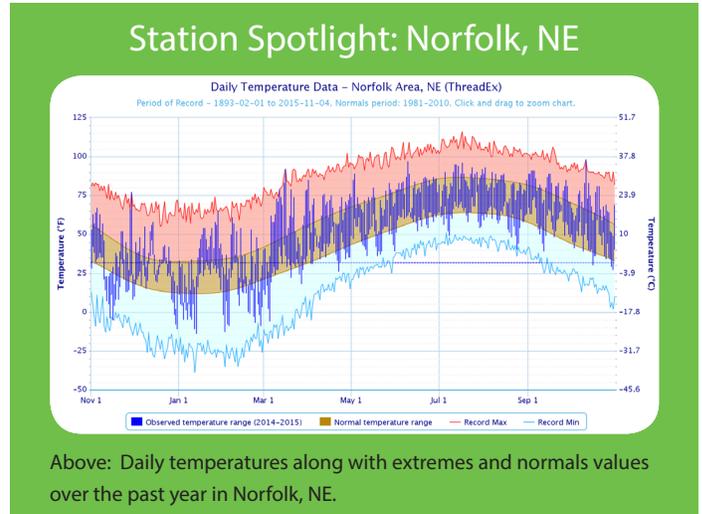
	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)					
	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
Current	91.12	36.93	3.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week	63.53	42.00	3.56	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago	84.98	14.36	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year	99.44	29.27	5.02	0.10	0.36	0.00
Start of Water Year	75.56	23.61	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago	79.69	6.62	5.03	5.29	0.36	0.00

Intensity:
■ D0 Abnormally Dry ■ D3 Extreme Drought
■ D1 Moderate Drought ■ D4 Exceptional Drought
■ D2 Severe Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forest and agriculture.

Author:
 Grant Pippen
 U.S. Department of Agriculture

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/>.



D0 also expanded this month and now encompasses over 40 percent of the region. When D0 develops, it highlights areas that should be monitored for possible drought development. Areas with D0 expansion included central and eastern Kansas, northwestern Colorado, southwestern Wyoming, southern Nebraska, northern South Dakota, and eastern North Dakota.

To the west, drought conditions in Montana were largely unchanged with just a slight improvement to D1 in the north-central part of the state. D0 in central and eastern portions of the state was trimmed back as well.

Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, El Niño conditions have continued and should persist through the end of winter. As stated in earlier summaries, this El Niño is expected to peak as a strong event this fall, and then slowly weaken through the winter and spring. If you are looking for more information about El Niño and its impacts there are many resources available. One way to get up-to-date information is to check out the ENSO blog here: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/departments/8443/all>. A special report on El Niño in the Missouri River Basin states is also available here: <http://www.drought.gov/media/pgfiles/ENSO-MOBasin-2015-Final.pdf>.

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

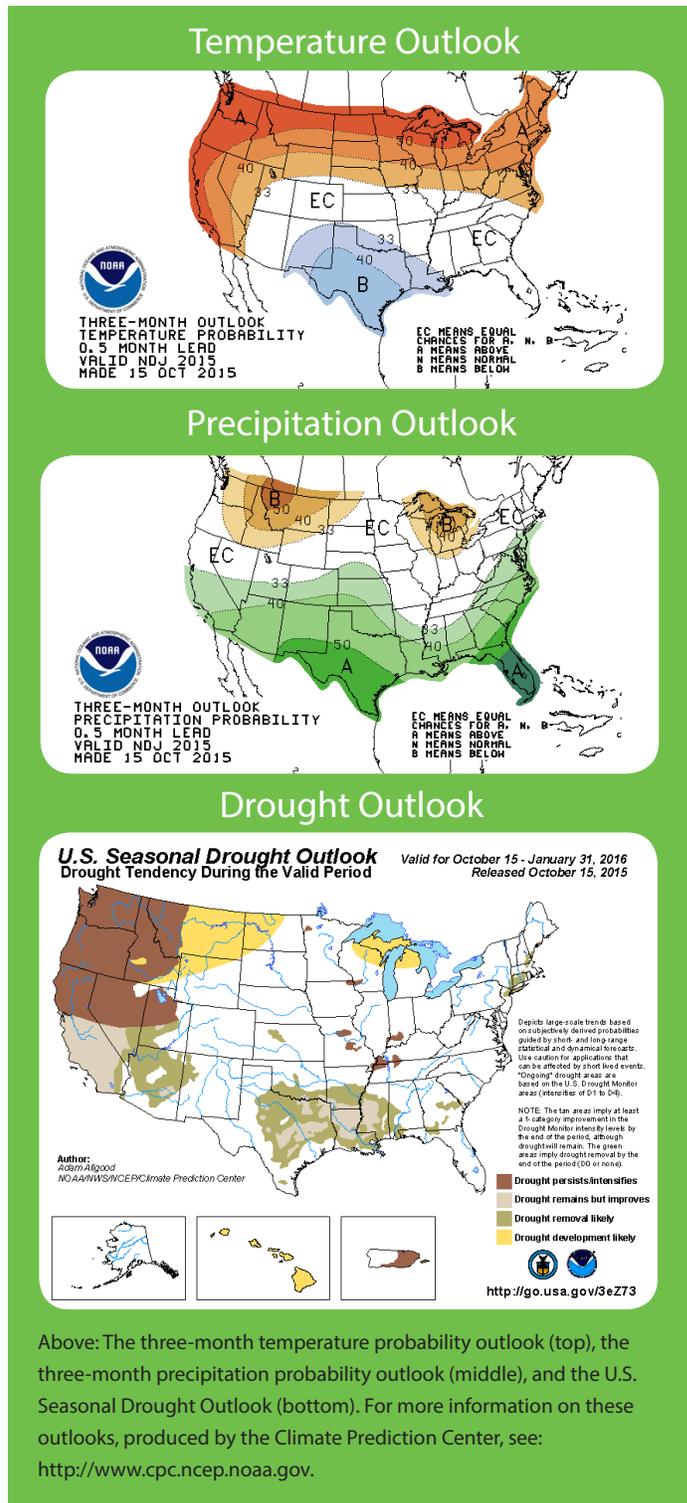
The three-month temperature outlook shows that above-normal temperatures are favored for much of the western and northern tiers of the U.S. The highest probabilities for above-normal temperatures are situated along the West Coast and an area stretching from the Pacific Northwest through northern Michigan. Meanwhile, areas to the south, including much of New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana have increased chances for below-normal temperatures. For the High Plains region, above-normal temperatures are favored for the northern half of Nebraska, much of Wyoming, and the Dakotas. Other areas of the region, and the contiguous U.S., have equal chances for above, below, or near normal temperatures.

Precipitation

The precipitation outlook through January indicates a higher probability for above-normal precipitation across much of the Desert Southwest, Great Plains, Southeast, and much of the Eastern Seaboard. Southern portions of the High Plains region are included with above-normal precipitation being favored in areas of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. Below-normal precipitation is favored for parts of the northwestern U.S. and Great Lakes. In the High Plains region, this includes northwestern portions of Wyoming and North Dakota. The remainder of the contiguous U.S. has equal chances for above, below, or near normal precipitation.

Drought

The October 15th U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook shows a contrast across the country with portions of the Desert Southwest and the South possibly experiencing improvements in drought conditions, and portions of the north-central U.S. possibly seeing drought development. In and around the High Plains region, drought development is likely in eastern Idaho, eastern Montana, northwestern Wyoming, northwestern North Dakota, and northern areas of Wisconsin and Michigan.



Above: The three-month temperature probability outlook (top), the three-month precipitation probability outlook (middle), and the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook (bottom). 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	68.6	42.1	55.4	5.2	89	10/11	28	10/29	0.81	-0.30	73
Alamosa San Luis Airport	65.7	32.6	49.2	6.1	77	10/13+	18	10/28	0.98	0.30	144
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	67.7	43.0	55.3	5.9	87	10/11	28	10/28	1.38	0.56	168
Denver International Airport	70.1	42.8	56.5	5.6	87	10/11	28	10/28	1.76	0.74	173
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	69.4	44.9	57.1	4.1	88	10/01	31	10/28	2.09	1.03	197
Pueblo Memorial Airport	75.1	43.6	59.4	7.6	94	10/11	28	10/31+	0.64	-0.08	89

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	71.5	46.5	59.0	3.6	93	10/11	29	10/29	1.37	-0.55	71
Dodge City Regional Airport	70.6	46.4	58.5	1.9	91	10/11	30	10/29	3.22	1.48	185
Goodland Renner Field	70.1	42.6	56.4	4.5	93	10/11	25	10/29	1.70	0.33	124
Topeka Municipal Airport	71.0	46.3	58.7	2.1	87	10/11+	29	10/30	0.90	-2.13	30
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	74.6	51.0	62.8	4.5	90	10/11	38	10/29+	1.08	-1.70	39

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	68.0	37.4	52.7	5.1	91	10/11	16	10/29	1.72	0.41	131
Grand Island Airport	69.0	44.3	56.6	4.4	97	10/11	27	10/29	1.28	-0.58	69
Lincoln Municipal Airport	69.9	44.4	57.1	3.9	94	10/11	26	10/30	0.50	-1.47	25
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	68.6	43.0	55.8	4.8	98	10/11	27	10/30	0.83	-1.24	40
North Platte Regional Airport	68.8	39.1	54.0	4.9	94	10/11	18	10/29	2.06	0.51	133
Omaha Eppley Airport	68.2	46.6	57.4	4.2	91	10/11	34	10/30	0.83	-1.32	39
Valentine Miller Field	66.8	38.5	52.6	4.1	94	10/11	20	10/29	1.54	0.29	123

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	62.2	35.6	48.9	4.1	90	10/10	25	10/26+	1.07	-0.18	86
Fargo International Airport	62.1	39.5	50.8	5.3	97	10/11	22	10/16	1.19	-0.96	55
Grand Forks International Airport	60.3	36.0	48.1	5.0	90	10/11	23	10/17	1.20	-0.77	61
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	60.9	35.8	48.4	4.6	86	10/10	24	10/16	1.36	0.13	111
Williston International Airport	60.7	35.0	47.9	4.9	84	10/10	25	10/25	1.07	0.15	116

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>.

October 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	64.6	37.0	50.8	5.6	93	10/11+	21	10/16	1.64	-0.35	82
Huron Regional Airport	64.6	39.4	52.0	4.1	88	10/11+	25	10/16	1.51	-0.28	84
Pierre Regional Airport	65.4	40.0	52.7	4.0	95	10/11	27	10/29	1.19	-0.46	72
Rapid City Regional Airport	64.4	38.5	51.5	3.8	88	10/10	21	10/29	1.31	-0.11	92
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	64.3	41.4	52.8	4.9	90	10/11	28	10/30	2.90	0.73	134

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	66.9	35.8	51.3	6.1	85	10/10	20	10/29	0.94	-0.17	85
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	64.6	40.1	52.3	6.0	83	10/10	27	10/28	1.83	0.90	197
Lander Hunt Field Airport	65.6	39.4	52.5	6.9	82	10/10	27	10/29+	0.88	-0.41	68
Laramie Regional Airport	61.6	35.1	48.3	6.5	76	10/10	23	10/28	2.05	1.25	256
Rawlins Municipal Airport	63.7	37.8	50.8	7.5	79	10/01	28	10/28+	0.34	-0.41	45
Sheridan County Airport	66.3	36.0	51.1	5.6	91	10/10	20	10/29	1.22	-0.19	87

October 2015 Highlights

Monthly Rankings

Temperature in degrees F

Highest October Temperature	Temperature / Date	Previous Record / Date	Period of Record
Colorado Springs, CO	87 / October 11, 2015	tie / October 3, 1935	1894-2015
Pueblo, CO	94 / October 11, 2015	tie / October 16, 1991	1888-2015
Tribune 1W, KS	95 / October 12, 2015	tie / October 6, 2007+	1893-2015
Grand Island, NE	97 / October 11, 2015	96 / October 05, 1947	1895-2015
Norfolk, NE	98 / October 11, 2015	96 / October 03, 1938	1893-2015
Fargo, ND	97 / October, 11, 2015	93 / October 05, 1963+	1881-2015
Yankton, SD	96 / October 12, 2015	tie / October 3, 1997	1932-2015
Warmest / Coolest	Temperature / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Denver, CO	56.5 / 6th warmest	59.9 / 1950	1872-2015
Pueblo, CO	59.4 / 3rd warmest	61.0 / 1963	1888-2015
McCook Muni AP, NE	57.7 / WARMEST	55.9 / 2010	1967-2015
Scottsbluff, NE	53.9 / 5th warmest	57.4 / 1963	1893-2015
Cheyenne, WY	52.3 / 3rd warmest	54.4 / 1963	1872-2015
Lander, WY	52.5 / 3rd warmest	53.6 / 1963	1891-2015

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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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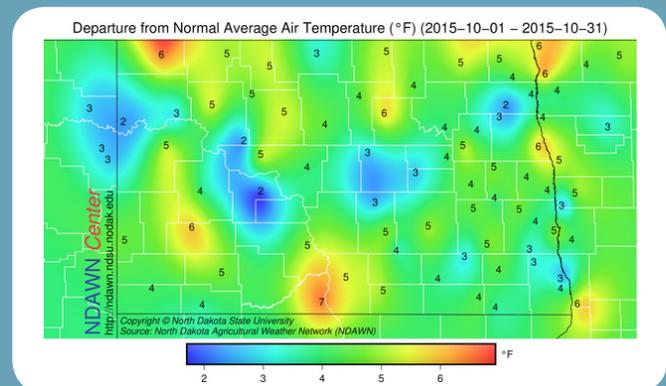
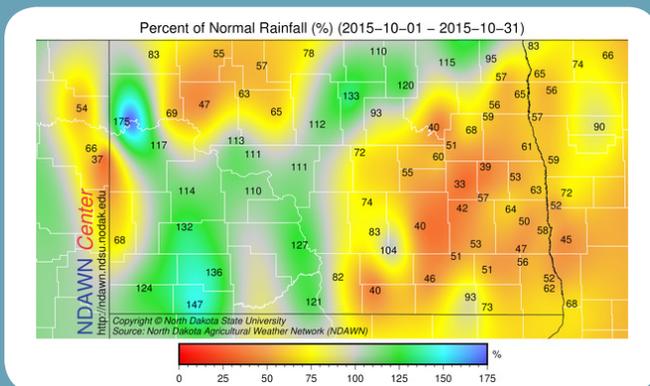
Precipitation:

On October 1-3, 2015, two waves of rain moved from southwestern to northeastern North Dakota associated with an area of low pressure. Much of the rest of the state recorded very little rainfall from that event and received very little rain until a widespread rain fell on October 23. The rain from early in the month shows up in the monthly rainfall departures with above average rainfall in the locations that recorded rain from both of the main storms impacting the state in October (Figure 1). The North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) statewide average rainfall was 1.18 inches, which is 0.42 inches below the average for those stations.

Temperature:

The warm conditions from September continued into October with much of the state recording temperatures between 3° and 6° above average (Figure 2). The month was persistently mild with very few days recording temperatures below normal. The warm conditions were most prominent on October 11 when parts of southeastern North Dakota recorded maximums in the 90s. In fact, on that day the Fargo airport (KFAR) recorded a high of 97° (nearby Fargo NDAWN was 95°) which was not only a record for the day by 12°, it was also a record for the highest temperature recorded during the month of October. The NDAWN average statewide temperature was 48.0° which is 4.2 degrees above normal for those stations.

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 October 2015 in North Dakota.

Kansas Climate Summary

Mary Knapp - Service Climatologist
Kansas Weather Data Library, Kansas State University
For more information: www.ksre.ksu.edu/wdl



Lopsided Rains

State-wide average precipitation was 1.71 inches, which was 91 percent of normal. It also falls squarely in the middle of the 1895-2015 data. Unfortunately, the distribution wasn't very even. The western third of the state fared the best, with the Southwest Division as the wettest. The divisional average was 4.05 inches or 265 percent of normal. In contrast, the Southeastern Division averaged only 0.81 inches or 26 percent of normal. Another factor was the distribution of events across the month. The western areas of the state saw several events above a quarter of an inch. For most of the eastern areas of the state, rainfall above a tenth of an inch fell only on the last day of the month. The greatest monthly precipitation totals reported were 8.85 inches at Liberal, Seward County (NWS) and 5.00 inches at Hugoton, Stevens County (CoCo-RaHS). Still, 12 daily precipitation records were set in October. Nine of those records were established in western locations.

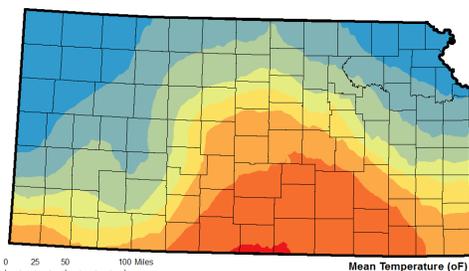
Temperatures were warmer than normal across the state, although not as warm as in September. The state-wide average temperature was 58.6F, or 3 degrees warmer than normal for the month. There was only one new record daily high temperature set during the month, and 3 records tied. No new daily highs were set for the month. In contrast, there were 3 record cold high temperatures. Most of the warmth showed in the low temperature side. There were 18 new record warm minimum temperatures and 13 records tied. None of these set new records for the month. No new daily cold minimum temperatures were set for either a day or for the month. The Northeast and Southeast divisions were the closest to normal, with the Northeast division averaging just 1.2F warmer than normal and the Southeast Division averaging 1.9F warmer than normal. The Northwest Division was the warmest averaging 56.4F, or 4.2 degrees warmer than normal. The warmest reading was 98F, reported at Lakin in Kearny County on the 12th. The coolest reading for the state was 21F at Atwood in Rawlins County on the 30th. The warmer-than-average temperatures allowed late-planted spring crops such as corn and soybeans to finish development. Concerns now are for the dry conditions, with winter planted crops needing moisture to complete establishment before winter.

With the limited rainfall, severe weather was also limited. Preliminary data indicate there were no tornadoes reported, nor any hail reports. There were 5 reports of damaging wind, mostly in the Southwest Division.

Drought conditions continued to deteriorate, particularly in the eastern third of the state. This was not unexpected, given the lower than average precipitation in the area. Moderate drought conditions shifted eastward, and the area of abnormal dry conditions expanded. The moderate drought ranges from Northwest Kansas through parts of Central Kansas. Thirty seven counties in western Kansas remain in drought watch status according to the latest advisory from the Kansas Water Office. A return to normal or above normal precipitation is needed to sustain improvements. Some long-term hydrological deficits are in place affecting some water supplies and reservoirs. The drought outlook is for improving conditions, and the precipitation outlook for November is positive. However, we are moving into a drier period of the year, so even above normal precipitation will be slow to erase the dry conditions.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

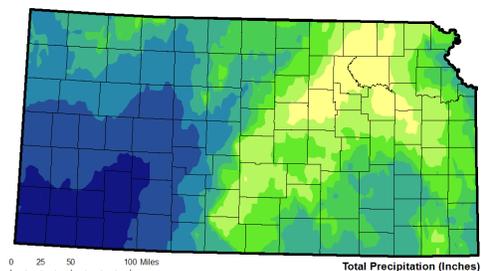
Monthly Mean Temperatures
October 1 - October 31, 2015



Mean Temperature (°F)	
55.7 - 57.4	58.5 - 59.9
57.4 - 58.4	59.9 - 60.6
58.4 - 59.1	60.6 - 61.6
59.1 - 59.5	61.6 - 65.9

Produced by Weather Data Library
Department of Agronomy
Kansas State University

Monthly Precipitation Summary
October 1 - October 31, 2015



Total Precipitation (Inches)	
0.00 - 0.83	1.17 - 1.44
0.83 - 0.81	1.44 - 1.97
0.81 - 1.02	1.97 - 3.00
1.02 - 1.17	3.00 - 8.85

Produced by Weather Data Library
Department of Agronomy
Kansas State University

Above: October 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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