



December 2015 Climate Summary

Green lawns in mid-December on the University of Nebraska-Lincoln's East Campus. - Photo by Crystal Stiles
<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

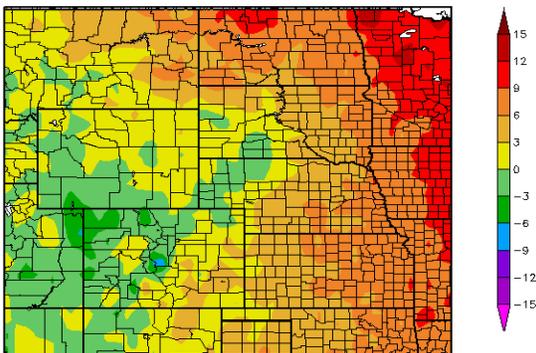
Warm And Wet To End 2015

Warm and wet conditions prevailed across much of the contiguous U.S. during the month of December. The warmth was very impressive, as nearly all states in the eastern half of the U.S. had their warmest Decembers on record, reporting temperatures of 9.0-15.0 degrees F (5.0-8.3 degrees C) above normal. There were reports of homeowners living as far north as Maryland that were still mowing their lawns. In the High Plains region, there were no statewide average temperature records broken for the month, but several individual stations reported a top 10 warmest December on record, especially in Kansas. December was not warm the entire month, however. The pattern shifted from warm to cold during the last week of December, bringing below normal temperatures to much of the region. Had it remained warm, temperature records would have been even more impressive.

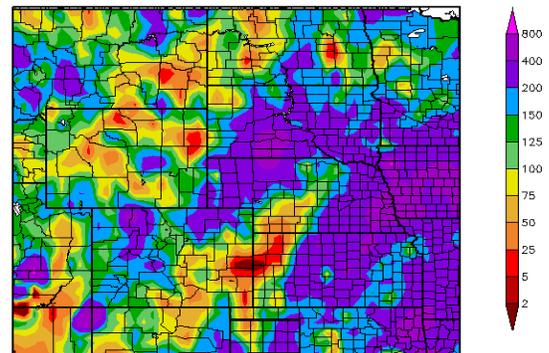
Record-breaking precipitation was a top story for the month as well. While only two states in the contiguous U.S. had their wettest Decembers on record, the majority of states experienced above average precipitation for the month, and there were no states that had below average precipitation. One particularly interesting aspect of the wetness was that in some places that ordinarily get snow in December, the precipitation came as rain instead. In the Northeast, many locations were far behind their normal snowfall accumulation for the season. Buffalo, New York, which is noted for its abundance of lake-effect snow, had only received 1.0 inches (2.5 cm) of snow as of the end of December, which was 35.2 inches (89 cm) below normal! The lack of cold air masses moving across the Great Lakes has minimized lake-effect snow so far this season. In the High Plains region, large areas of South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas experienced 400-800 percent of normal precipitation. There were so many locations that had a top 10 wettest December on record, they could not all be listed in the summary. Some notable records included Salina, KS, Lincoln, NE, and Omaha, NE (wettest); Flandreau, SD (2nd wettest); and Yankton, SD (3rd wettest).

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
12/1/2015 - 12/31/2015



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
12/1/2015 - 12/31/2015



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

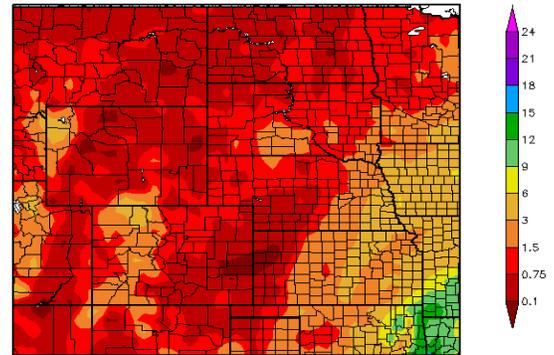
Many areas in the High Plains region experienced much above normal precipitation during December due to a persistent storm track that brought systems through the area. A large part of the region received a surplus of precipitation upwards of 4.00 inches (102 mm) with isolated pockets of up to 8.00 inches (203 mm). Records were quite impressive for December, especially in Kansas and Nebraska. As mentioned earlier, three stations had their wettest Decembers on record (Salina, KS, Lincoln, NE, and Omaha, NE). Perhaps the most notable is the precipitation that fell in Omaha. Omaha received 5.26 inches (134 mm) of precipitation in December, or 506 percent of normal, which was its wettest December on record, shattering the previous record of 4.45 inches (113 mm) in 1984 (period of record 1871-2016). In fact, Omaha had its 5th wettest year on record, recording 44.52 inches (1,131 mm) of precipitation, which was 13.90 inches (356 mm) above normal. It was an especially wet year for other parts of Nebraska too, as Scottsbluff had its 3rd wettest year on record (period of record 1893-2016), and 2015 came in as 4th wettest for Lincoln (period of record 1887-2016).

December precipitation came in the form of rain, snow, and a wintry mix. Some areas even experienced thunderstorms, which is rather rare in this part of the country in December. A winter storm struck northern parts of the region December 15-16, which dropped up to 10.0 inches (25 cm) of snow in South Dakota between Sioux Falls and Brookings. Strong winds and heavy snow resulted in I-90 being closed from Chamberlain to Rapid City. Another winter storm occurred Christmas Eve, bringing several inches of snow to southern Nebraska and northwestern Kansas, which was a treat for those who were hoping for a White Christmas. The excessive precipitation in December caused flooding in several places, including along the Missouri River.

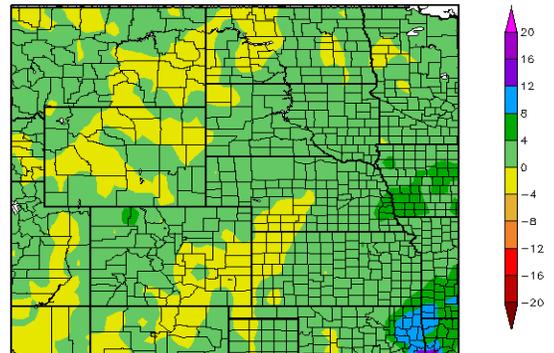
It is worth mentioning that not all places in the High Plains had above normal precipitation during December. Parts of Wyoming, eastern Colorado, northwestern Kansas, and southwestern Nebraska missed out and received 50 percent of normal precipitation, at best. One particularly dry area was Goodland, KS, which only received 0.16 inches (4 mm) of precipitation for the month, or 35 percent of normal. However, the month was nowhere near record-breaking compared to other Decembers on record. Luckily, at this time of year, deficits do not accumulate quickly, as even 50 percent of normal may only translate into a deficit of a half inch.

Regional Precipitation

Precipitation (in)
12/1/2015 – 12/31/2015



Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
12/1/2015 – 12/31/2015



Above: Total precipitation in inches (top) and departure from normal precipitation in inches (bottom) for December 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 Update

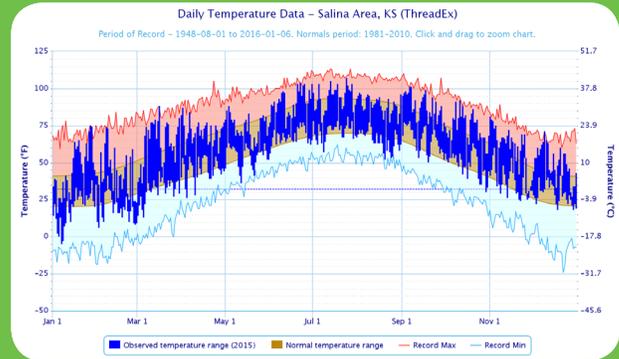
Snowpack is faring well in Colorado, thanks to ample snowfall during the latter half of December. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service SNOTEL data, snow water equivalent was above 100 percent of median for most of the state as of the end of December, with the exception of a few SNOTEL sites in the northern part of the state. Snowpack is not faring as well in Wyoming, however. Dry conditions have led to below normal snowpack across the northern and central parts of the state, particularly in the Bighorn Mountains. Because it is early in the season, it is important to keep in mind that these conditions can change quite dramatically over the course of the season.

For more information on mountain snowpack, please see: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/gis/snow.html>.

Temperatures

The warm pattern continued into December for much of the High Plains region, especially in the eastern part of the area. Temperatures were as much as 3.0-9.0 degrees F (1.7-5.0 degrees C) above normal across North Dakota, Kansas, and the eastern halves of South Dakota and Nebraska. Records were especially impressive in Kansas, as several stations had a top 5 warmest December on record. Let's take a look at Salina, Kansas. On the graph to the right, you can see that it has been quite warm there since the beginning of fall. Salina just had its warmest December on record, which followed Salina's warmest fall on record (period of record 1948-2016). A particularly warm spell early in the month broke many high temperature records across the region, including Salina, which reached 71.0 degrees F (21.7 degrees C) on December 9th. Many high minimum temperature records were broken that day as well. A more detailed look at this month's temperature rankings can be found on page 6.

Station Spotlight: Salina, KS



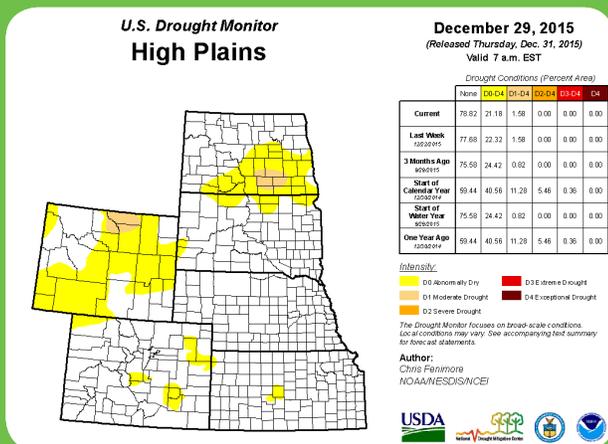
Above: Daily temperatures along with extremes and normals values over the past year in Salina, KS.

As mentioned earlier, the warm temperatures extended the summer recreation season, such as allowing golf courses to stay open longer than normal. Other positive impacts included reduced heating needs, reduced snowfall removal costs, and the extension of the lawn mowing season, which was a positive impact for landscaping companies. However, the warm temperatures delayed the start of the winter recreation season. In Minneapolis, Minnesota, for example, a pond hockey tournament had to be rescheduled due to the unseasonably warm weather. In terms of agricultural impacts, conditions have been favorable for winter wheat, and much of the crop was in good condition as of the end of December. However, with the lack of snow cover, Arctic air masses could be damaging to the crop.

Drought Conditions

There were both improvements and degradations in drought conditions across the High Plains region in December, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. The two areas of moderate drought (D1) in central and eastern Kansas that were present at the beginning of the month were removed by mid-December due to excessively wet conditions. Parts of the areas that were previously in drought have received as much as 300 percent of normal precipitation since November. Above normal precipitation in December also improved drought conditions and abnormal dryness (D0) in the Dakotas, although a small area of D1 remains in southern North Dakota. Pockets of D0 were also removed from the Nebraska panhandle, southern Nebraska, and northern and central Colorado.

U.S. Drought Monitor



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/>.

Some parts of the region missed out on the excessive precipitation in December, leading to degradations in drought conditions. North-central Wyoming was placed into moderate drought (D1) in late December. This area received 50-70 percent of normal precipitation in December, at best. In fact, this region experienced below normal precipitation during the fall months as well. This particular region contains the Bighorn Mountains, and the snowpack season has not gotten off to a very good start there. The Climate Prediction Center's precipitation outlook for January is calling for a continuation of below normal precipitation in the area, so it is possible that drought conditions in northern Wyoming will expand and/or intensify over the next month.

Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, El Niño is expected to remain strong during winter 2015-16. This El Niño should persist into the spring, with a transition to neutral conditions sometime during the late spring or early summer 2016. If you are looking for more information about El Niño and its impacts, check out the ENSO blog here: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/departments/8443/all>. Or, take a look at this special report on El Niño in the Missouri River Basin states, which is 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

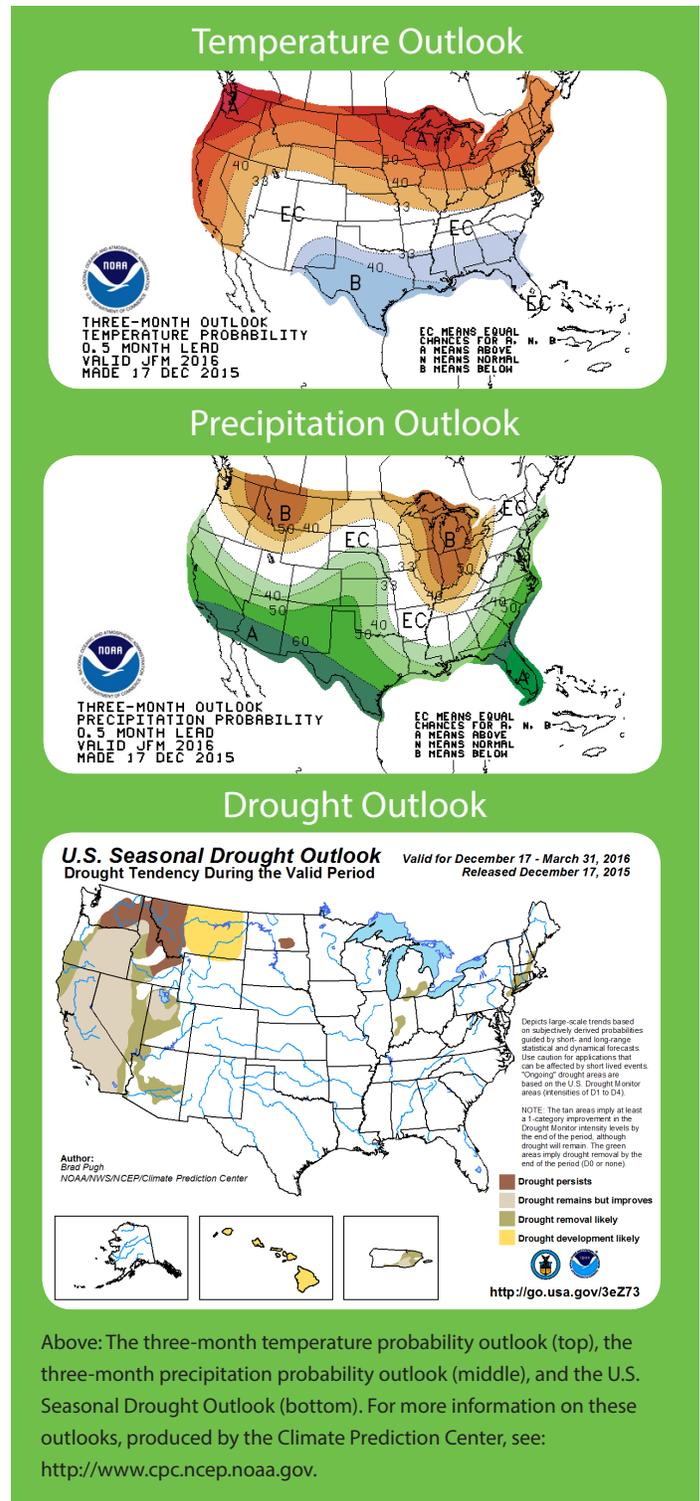
The January-March temperature outlook indicates an increased chance of above normal temperatures for the northern half of the contiguous U.S., as well as the West Coast. In the High Plains region, this includes all of North Dakota and South Dakota, nearly all of Nebraska, northern and central Wyoming, and northeast Kansas. Below normal temperatures are expected across the southern Plains and Gulf states from central New Mexico eastward through southern South Carolina. Other areas of the contiguous U.S. have equal chances for above, below, or near normal temperatures.

Precipitation

The precipitation outlook for the next three months calls for a higher probability of above normal precipitation across the Southwest, the southern and central Plains, the Gulf Coast, and much of the East Coast. In the High Plains region, this includes southern South Dakota, most of Nebraska, western and central Kansas, the southeast tip of Wyoming, and all of Colorado except the northwest region. Below normal precipitation is favored in the northern Rockies, northern Plains, and the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley regions. This includes northwestern Wyoming and northern and central North Dakota in the High Plains region. The remainder of the contiguous U.S. has equal chances for above, below, or near normal precipitation.

Drought

The December 17th U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook shows that drought conditions could develop across central and eastern Montana and extreme northern Wyoming over the next three months. Drought is expected to persist across portions of the northern Rockies and in southern North Dakota. Drought will remain across portions of the West but is expected to improve. Some areas of drought in the West are expected to be removed, and drought removal is also likely in Indiana, Michigan, and in the Northeast. The majority of the High Plains region is not in drought, nor is drought expected to develop through the end of March except for in northern Wyoming.



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	39.5	17.4	28.5	0.2	70	12/09	2	12/29+	0.55	0.15	138
Alamosa San Luis Airport	38.5	5.0	21.7	3.8	56	12/10	-6	12/31	0.25	-0.10	71
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	45.2	19.7	32.4	2.6	66	12/10	5	12/30+	0.25	-0.09	74
Denver International Airport	40.9	17.9	29.4	-0.6	69	12/09	0	12/28+	0.71	0.36	203
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	34.3	16.1	25.2	-3.3	46	12/05	-5	12/28	0.69	0.10	117
Pueblo Memorial Airport	48.7	19.6	34.1	4.0	70	12/09	3	12/30	0.40	0.02	105

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	45.1	27.8	36.5	6.5	66	12/09	15	12/29	2.64	1.79	311
Dodge City Regional Airport	46.6	26.3	36.5	3.7	69	12/11+	11	12/29	2.43	1.59	289
Goodland Renner Field	45.5	20.6	33.0	3.1	73	12/09	6	12/30	0.16	-0.30	35
Topeka Municipal Airport	50.8	29.0	39.9	7.9	70	12/09	19	12/30+	2.71	1.36	201
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	52.1	30.2	41.1	7.3	66	12/11+	17	12/18	2.22	1.02	185

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	36.9	10.6	23.8	-0.6	63	12/09	-12	12/27	1.13	0.61	217
Grand Island Airport	41.0	23.5	32.2	5.5	66	12/09	8	12/31	1.88	1.25	298
Lincoln Municipal Airport	42.7	24.5	33.6	6.8	63	12/09	7	12/31	4.42	3.47	465
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	38.8	22.1	30.4	6.1	63	12/09	-3	12/31	2.27	1.52	303
North Platte Regional Airport	42.2	17.5	29.9	4.5	68	12/09	5	12/31+	0.28	-0.13	68
Omaha Eppley Airport	41.8	26.4	34.1	8.1	61	12/10	6	12/31	5.26	4.22	506
Valentine Miller Field	35.7	14.3	25.0	1.2	65	12/09	-8	12/18	1.04	0.67	281

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	30.4	13.8	22.1	5.9	62	12/09	-14	12/27	0.91	0.42	186
Fargo International Airport	29.3	16.9	23.1	9.0	46	12/10	-5	12/27	0.64	-0.19	77
Grand Forks International Airport	27.5	12.4	19.9	8.4	45	12/05	-12	12/28+	1.06	0.45	174
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	32.1	14.8	23.4	5.5	62	12/09	-4	12/27	0.26	0.02	108
Williston International Airport	32.0	12.2	22.1	8.2	54	12/09	-16	12/26	0.55	-0.07	89

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>.

December 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	30.8	14.3	22.6	6.9	49	12/10	-8	12/27	0.64	0.12	123
Huron Regional Airport	32.5	15.9	24.2	5.0	53	12/08	-10	12/28	1.28	0.76	246
Pierre Regional Airport	32.5	16.6	24.5	2.8	60	12/09	0	12/31+	1.01	0.46	184
Rapid City Regional Airport	37.0	15.4	26.2	1.3	69	12/09	-5	12/30	0.63	0.21	150
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	33.9	18.6	26.2	7.0	51	12/10	-4	12/31+	1.31	0.62	190

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	33.2	16.4	24.8	1.0	55	12/09+	-8	12/29	1.06	0.57	216
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	38.0	17.1	27.5	-0.2	60	12/09	-7	12/27	0.85	0.36	173
Lander Hunt Field Airport	31.9	10.6	21.2	0.5	57	12/09	-8	12/28	0.48	-0.10	83
Laramie Regional Airport	30.3	8.0	19.2	-1.9	53	12/09	-24	12/27	0.55	0.23	172
Rawlins Municipal Airport	29.6	12.1	20.8	-0.7	51	12/09	-21	12/28+	0.39	-0.04	91
Sheridan County Airport	37.7	13.6	25.7	2.8	69	12/09	-6	12/27+	0.24	-0.32	43

December 2015 Highlights

Monthly Rankings

Temperature in degrees F / Precipitation in inches

Wettest / Driest	Precipitation / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Salina, KS	3.66 / WETTEST	3.20 / 2007	1948-2016
Dodge City, KS	2.43 / 5th wettest	4.36 / 1877	1874-2016
Chanute, KS	3.55 / 6th wettest	6.03 / 1984	1898-2016
Lincoln, NE	4.42 / WETTEST	4.03 / 1913	1887-2016
Omaha, NE	5.26 / WETTEST	4.45 / 1984	1871-2016
Chadron, NE	1.13 / 5th wettest	1.72 / 1915	1894-2016
Flandreau, SD	2.21 / 2nd wettest	2.23 / 1909	1893-2016
Yankton, SD	2.32 / 3rd wettest	3.40 / 2006	1932-2016
Casper, WY	1.06 / 6th wettest	3.71 / 1982	1939-2016
Warmest / Coolest	Temperature / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Salina, KS	39.0 / WARMEST	38.6 / 1965	1948-2016
Topeka, KS	39.9 / 4th warmest	45.3 / 1889	1887-2016
Fargo, ND	23.1 / 6th warmest	25.9 / 1959	1881-2016
Grand Forks, ND	19.9 / 8th warmest	22.5 / 2006+	1893-2016

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

Daryl Ritchison - Assistant State Climatologist

North Dakota State Climate Office, North Dakota State University

For more information: www.ndsu.edu/ndsco or www.ndawn.ndsu.nodak.edu



Precipitation:

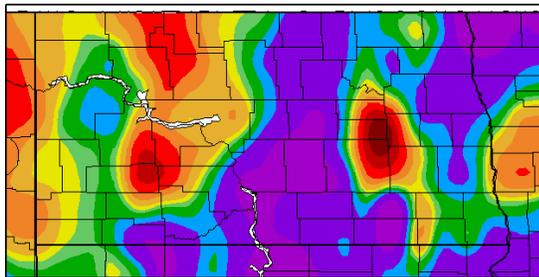
Three out of the last four Decembers recorded below average precipitation in North Dakota. Would December 2015 continue that trend, or be excessively wet as was the case in 2008, 2009 and 2010 when the state recorded three Top 5 wettest Decembers on record? The month was a mix of both noticeably drier and wetter than normal areas across the state (Figure 1). Taking an average of the cooperative and CoCoRaHS (Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network) observers, the average precipitation for North Dakota was 0.52 inches, just slightly below the average of 0.58 inches. Much of the precipitation occurred from two snow events, one on December 1 and the other on December 15-16. Although it was not an exceptionally snowy month for most locations, Grand Forks, one station that was hit by both storms, recorded 15.3 inches during the month, the 12th highest monthly total on record for that location.

Temperature:

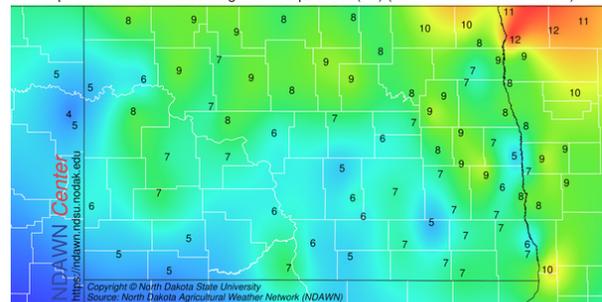
Although precipitation may have finished near average for the month, the temperatures in December 2015 were nowhere near normal (Figure 2). The month was consistently well above average with some North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) stations in far northeastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota recording temperatures 10° to 12° above average for the month. The average temperature for the North Dakota NDAWN stations in December was 20.8° which is 7.3° above normal for those stations. That average temperature of 20.8° would tie for the 14th warmest December since 1895. Some individual city rankings include, Fargo-Moorhead recording the 6th warmest, Grand Forks the 11th warmest, Williston the 21st warmest and Bismarck the 30th warmest December on record.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
12/1/2015 - 12/31/2015



Departure from Normal Average Air Temperature (°F) (2015-12-01 - 2015-12-31)



Above: Percent of normal precipitation (left, figure 1, produced by HPRCC) and departure from normal average temperature (right, figure 2, produced by NDAWN) for December 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



Wet and Warm

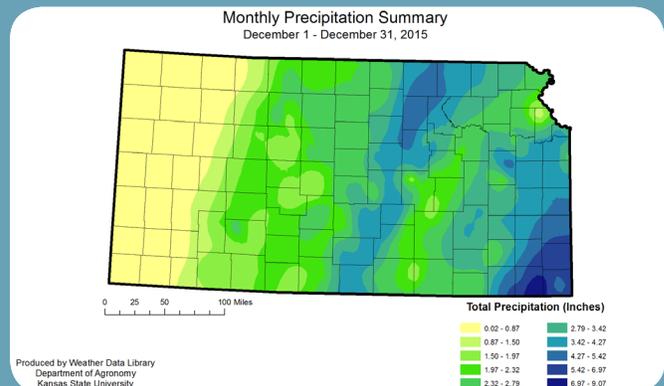
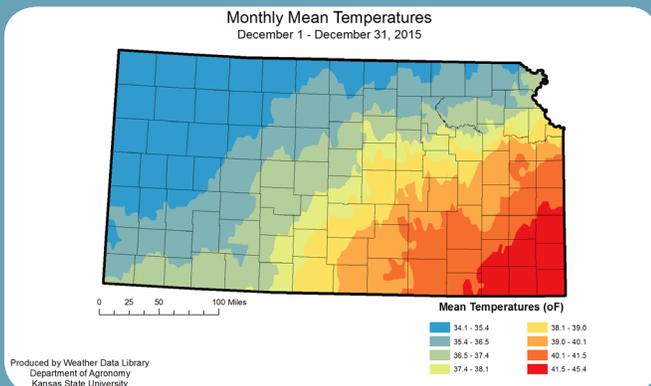
The overall pattern for December 2015 was much wetter and warmer than normal conditions. State-wide average precipitation was 2.28 inches. This ranks as the 6th wettest December since 1895. The Northwest Division was the exception to this wet pattern. The divisional average was 0.50 inches, or 80 percent of the normal. In contrast, the West Central Division averaged 2.61 inches of precipitation, which was 289 percent of normal. There were 210 new daily record precipitation amounts. In addition, 37 of those were new daily records for December. The bulk of these records occurred during the December 13-14th event, while a second wave came during a December 27th event. Not surprisingly, there were multiple reports of flooding and flash flooding with both events. The December 27th event was complicated by colder temperatures and freezing rain. This resulted in multiple vehicle accidents and power outages. In Harper County, ice was reported to be 1 inch thick on transmission lines, and 50 poles were down. The greatest daily precipitation totals were 3.43 inches at Pittsburg, Crawford County on the 27th (NWS) and 4.25 inches at Abilene 12.7 S, Dickinson County, on the 14th (CoCoRaHS). The greatest totals for the month were 9.07 inches at Bartlett 1 WSW, Labette County (NWS) and 8.00 inches at Pittsburg 0.7 WSW, Crawford County (CoCoRaHS). Despite the warmer than normal temperatures, snow was a feature during the month. The greatest 24 hour total was 9 inches at Jetmore, Hodgeman County, on the 14th. That was also the greatest monthly total for the state.

Besides being the 6th wettest December on record, this was the 4th warmest December on record as well. The state-wide average temperature was 37.7 oF, or 5.6 degrees warmer than normal. The western divisions were the closest to normal, with departures ranging from +3.6 oF in the West Central Division to +3.8 oF in the Southwest. The East Central Division had the greatest departure from normal, with an average of 38.6 oF, or 7.4 degrees warmer than normal. There were 79 new daily high maximum temperature records set, although none of these were record highs for the month. In addition, 95 record warm minimum temperatures were recorded. One, 62 oF recorded at Independence, KS on the 13th, was a new record warm minimum for December. The warmest reading for the month was 75oF at Wilmore (Comanche County) on the 10th. The coldest reading was 3 oF, recorded at both Tribune1W (Greeley County) and St. Francis (Cheyenne County) on the 18th.

Severe weather was mainly in the form of heavy rain and flooding. As noted earlier, there was an icing event on the 27th and 28th of December. This was the second major ice event of the winter.

Drought conditions continue to improve. Moderate drought conditions were eliminated, and the area of abnormal dry conditions greatly reduced. Pockets of abnormally dry conditions remain in parts of Central KS, as well as parts Northwest KS. 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 January is neutral. However, we are in a drier period of the year, either above or below normal precipitation will be slow to show impacts.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: December 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

Author Information

For questions, comments, or suggestions, please contact:
Crystal Stiles, Applied Climatologist
(402) 472-8208 - cstiles3@unl.edu
712 Hardin Hall, 3310 Holdrege Street
Lincoln, NE 68583-0997
<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

