



February 2016 Climate Summary

Snow drifts cover a road near Shelby, NE as a result of the February 1-2 blizzard. - Photo by Freddy McKinney
<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

Warm and Windy

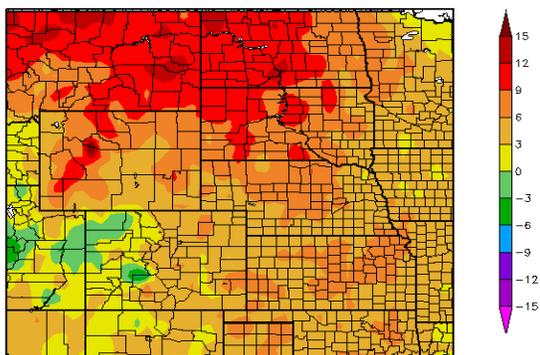
February was a very warm month across much of the High Plains. Except for western Colorado, most of the region experienced temperatures that were 3.0-12.0 degrees F (1.7-6.7 degrees C) above normal. North Dakota endured the greatest departures. Bismarck, for example, was an astounding 14.4 degrees F (8.0 degrees C) above normal for the month. The warm temperatures caused winter wheat to prematurely break dormancy in some locations, which leaves the crop susceptible to spring freezes. The presence of El Niño and a positive Arctic Oscillation are likely partly to blame for the warmth, especially in the northern Plains. Additionally, the lack of snow cover across much of the region allowed temperatures to soar higher. Overall, it can be said that most of the High Plains experienced a mild winter.

February was also quite windy across the region. Warm, dry, and windy conditions later in the month combined to elevate fire danger in many locations. With the passage of a strong storm system, it was not uncommon to experience wind gusts of 60 mph (97 km/hr) or higher. The most impressive wind gust occurred at Monarch Pass, Colorado. On the evening of the 18th, the Monarch Pass AWOS weather station, which is located at 12,031 feet above sea level, reported a wind gust of 148 mph (238 km/hr)! The Colorado State Climatologist stated that the wind gust at Monarch Pass surpassed the unofficial state record for highest recorded wind gust, which was previously 147 mph (237 km/hr) and occurred in Boulder on January 25, 1971. Now that's windy!

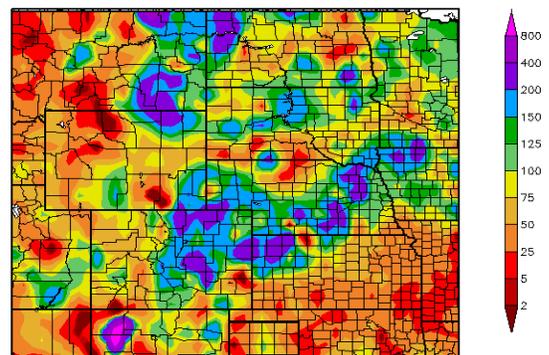
Precipitation was variable across the region in February. Snowpack continued to suffer in northern Wyoming, which has been warm and dry since the fall. However, the wet pattern continued across northern Kansas and eastern Nebraska, which was aided by a major winter storm that arrived just in time for Groundhog Day. Lincoln, Nebraska and Clay Center, Kansas had their wettest winters on record, while Omaha, Nebraska experienced its 2nd wettest. While it was a snowy winter in eastern Wyoming, only 0.5 inches (1 cm) of snow was recorded the entire season in Wichita, Kansas.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
2/1/2016 - 2/29/2016



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
2/1/2016 - 2/29/2016



Above: Departure from 1981-2010 normal temperature (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right) for February 2016 in the High Plains region. Maps produced by the High Plains Regional Climate Center and are available at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>.

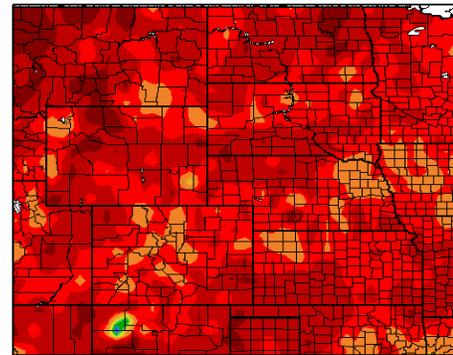
Precipitation

February brought a mixture of above and below normal precipitation to the High Plains. Precipitation records for the month were not nearly as plentiful as temperature records, but there were certainly some noteworthy precipitation events. Perhaps the most notable event was a winter storm that had the greatest impact on northeastern Colorado, northwestern Kansas, and central Nebraska on February 1 and 2. High winds accompanied the storm, creating blizzard conditions, snow drifts, power outages, and the closure of Interstate 80 across much of Nebraska. In Grand Island, Nebraska, 17.0 inches (43 cm) of snow fell on the 2nd, which was the highest 1-day total snowfall ever recorded in the month of February and the 2nd highest 1-day total snowfall ever recorded in any month (period of record 1895-2016). The storm total snowfall amounted to 18.3 inches (46 cm) and, according to the National Weather Service in Hastings, Nebraska, it was the 2nd largest snow event on record - second only to the March 19-21, 2006 storm in which 21.6 inches (55 cm) of snow fell. In the Dakotas, a blizzard struck on the 7th that did not bring impressive snow totals, but rather very high winds. Two locations in South Dakota - Wasta and Scenic - reported a peak wind gust of 78 mph (126 km/hr)! The National Weather Service office in Rapid City received reports of wind damage to trees, road signs, and RVs/campers around the area.

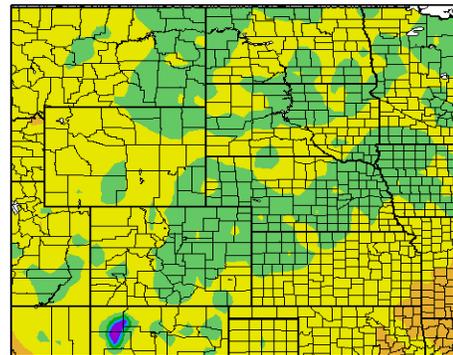
Winter 2015-16 was very wet in several locations across the region, particularly in eastern Nebraska and northern Kansas. Lincoln, Nebraska and Clay Center, Kansas had their wettest winters on record. Lincoln recorded 6.01 inches (153 mm) of liquid equivalent precipitation, shattering its previous record of 5.22 inches (133 mm) during the winter of 1914-15 (period of record 1886-2016). Clay Center came in at 6.99 inches (178 mm) for the winter, beating its previous record of 6.87 inches (174 mm) in 1947-48 (period of record 1902-2016). Other notable locations with a top 10 wettest winter on record include Omaha, NE (2nd wettest); Norfolk, NE (4th wettest); Casper, WY (7th wettest); Grand Island, NE (8th wettest); and Colorado Springs, CO (10th wettest). As for snow, the winter was especially snowy in eastern Wyoming. Cheyenne and Casper both had their 6th snowiest winters on record (Cheyenne period of record 1883-2016, Casper period of record 1939-2016). On the contrary, Wichita, Kansas had its 3rd least snowiest winter on record (period of record 1889-2016) despite winter precipitation being 92 percent of normal, as much of Wichita's winter precipitation came as rain instead of snow.

Regional Precipitation

Precipitation (in)
2/1/2016 - 2/29/2016



Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
2/1/2016 - 2/29/2016



Above: Total precipitation in inches (top) and departure from normal precipitation in inches (bottom) for February 2016. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Maps page at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>.

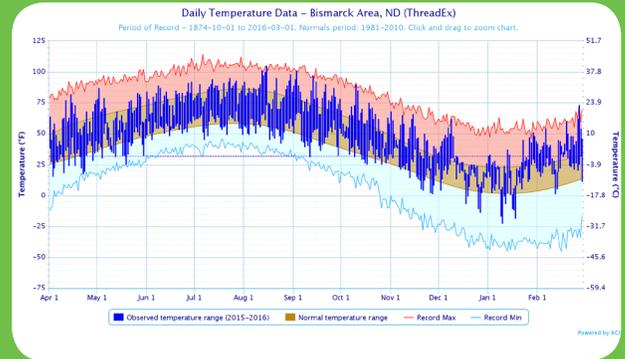
Snowpack Update

Colorado snowpack continued to fare well in February, although warmer temperatures brought the snow water equivalent down closer to 100 percent of median statewide by the end of the month. SNOTEL sites in northern Colorado were still reporting below 100 percent of median, and a few sites in the western and southern parts of the state that had been above 100 percent of median were reporting below 100 percent of median on February 29th. In Wyoming, warm and dry conditions caused the snowpack to decline across much of the state throughout the month, and snowpack conditions were still the worst in the Bighorn Mountains in northern Wyoming. This region has been in drought since December and conditions intensified during February. For more information on mountain snowpack, please see: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/gis/snow.html>.

Temperatures

Above normal temperatures were prominent across most of the region in February, as there were many places that experienced a top 10 warmest February and/or highest February temperature on record (see February 2016 highlights on page 6). The Dakotas continued to be particularly warm, with temperatures generally ranging from 6.0-9.0 degrees F (3.3-5.0 degrees C) above normal and even over 10.0 degrees (5.6 degrees C) above normal in a few locations. Two warm spells that occurred on the 18th and the 27th caused several highest February temperature records to be broken regionwide. One location that was particularly warm was Bismarck, North Dakota (see graph at right). Bismarck had its 2nd warmest February and 6th warmest winter on record (period of record 1875-2016). It reached 73 degrees F (22.8 degrees C) on the 27th, which was the highest February temperature ever recorded and the earliest day that Bismarck has ever reached 70 degrees F (21.1 degrees C) (previous earliest day was March 1, 1992). It was so warm in Kansas on the 18th that Goodland had its 2nd earliest 80 degrees F (26.7 degrees C) day, which was only one day later than the record of February 17, 1970 (period of record 1895-2016).

Station Spotlight: Bismarck, ND



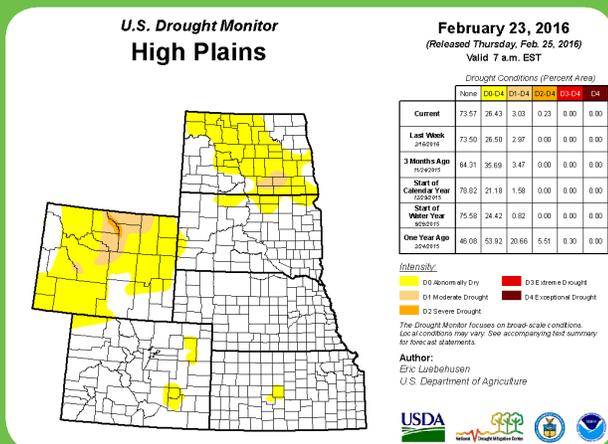
Above: Daily temperatures along with extremes and normals values since April 1, 2015 in Bismarck, ND.

With the exception of western Colorado, the High Plains Region experienced a warmer than normal winter. North Dakota endured the greatest temperature departures for the season. The following locations had a top 5 warmest winter in 2015-16: Minot, ND (warmest); Wichita, KS (2nd warmest); Williston, ND (4th warmest); Aberdeen, SD (5th warmest); Sheridan, WY (5th warmest); and Topeka, KS (5th warmest). A strong El Niño, a positive Arctic Oscillation, and low Plains snowpack are factors that likely contributed to the winter warmth.

Drought Conditions

Degradations in drought conditions were more pronounced than improvements in the High Plains Region in February. By the end of the month, nearly 13 percent of Wyoming was in drought. Severe drought (D2) was introduced to an area in the Bighorn Mountains in northern Wyoming, and moderate drought (D1) developed in the Wind River Range in west-central Wyoming. Snowpack was still below normal in these areas, and the region also experienced a continuation of above normal temperatures that have been present since the fall.

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/>.

Dryness continued in North Dakota in February as well. Abnormally dry (D0) conditions expanded into northern and central North Dakota. Nearly 60 percent of the state was experiencing D0 or D1 conditions by the end of the month. The expansion of dryness was due to a lack of snow cover and above normal temperatures experienced in the region over the past couple of months. The area in D1 in southern North Dakota remained unchanged.

According to the 2015 Nebraska Statewide Groundwater-Level Monitoring Report, groundwater levels in Nebraska are finally beginning to recover from the intense drought that struck the central Plains in 2012-13. Above normal precipitation and more efficient water use practices were credited for the recovery. However, the state has not yet recovered enough to reach 2012 groundwater levels, which illustrates the long-term hydrologic impacts of a severe drought.

Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, El Niño conditions are still present. This El Niño should persist into the spring, with a transition to neutral conditions during the late spring or early summer, then a possible transition to La Niña conditions in fall 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/department/8443/all>. Or, take a look at this special update on El Niño in the Missouri River Basin states, which is available here: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/pdf/ENSO-MOBasin-Feb2016-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

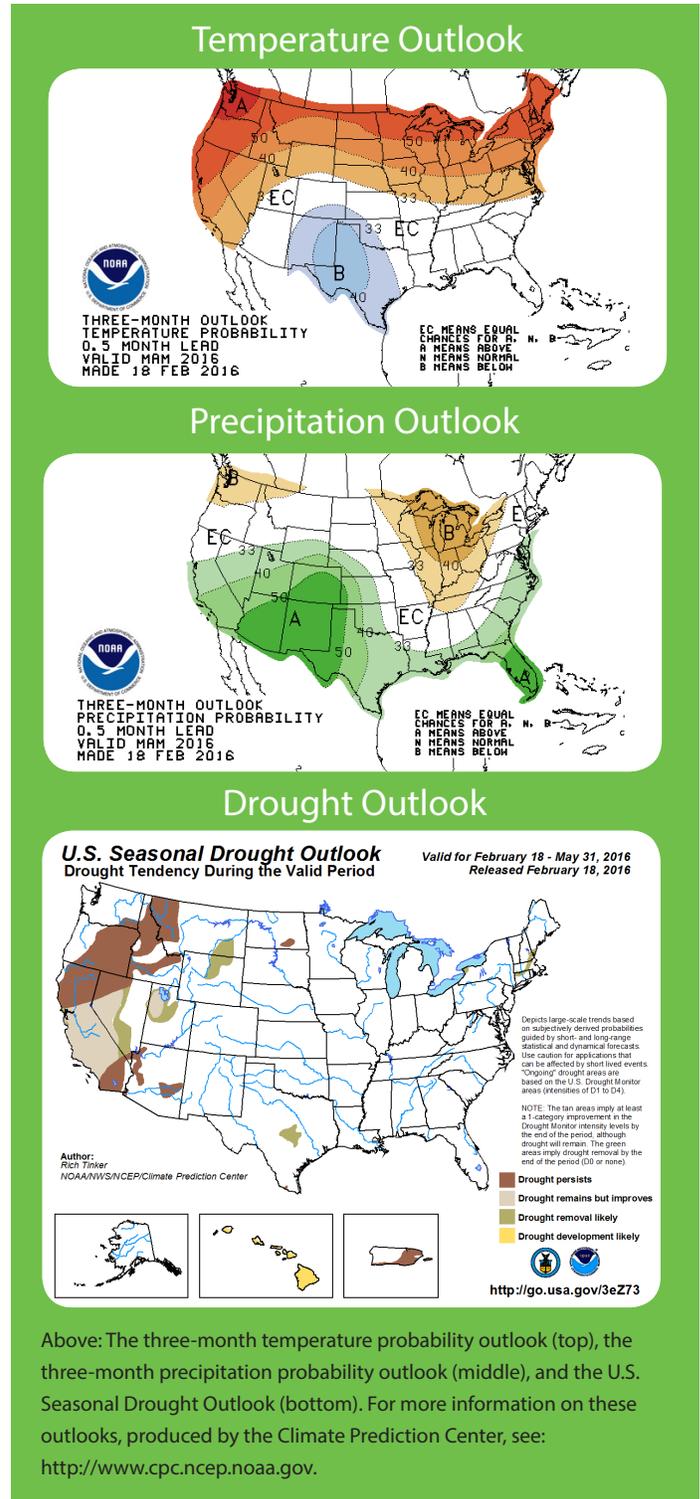
The March-May temperature outlook indicates an increased chance of above normal temperatures for the northern half of the contiguous U.S., as well as the West Coast. In the High Plains region, this includes all of North Dakota and South Dakota, northern and eastern Nebraska, northern and central Wyoming, and the northeastern tip of Kansas. Below normal temperatures are expected across much of New Mexico and the southern Plains, which includes southern Colorado in the High Plains region. 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 parts of the East Coast. In the High Plains region, this includes western and central Nebraska, western and central Kansas, central and southern Wyoming, and all of Colorado. Below normal precipitation is favored in parts of the Pacific Northwest and northern Rockies, as well as the Great Lakes and Ohio Valley regions. The remainder of the contiguous U.S. has equal chances for above, below, or near normal precipitation.

Drought

The February 18th U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook shows that drought is expected to persist across portions of the northern Rockies, the West Coast, the Southwest, and 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 the Northeast, central Texas, and northern Wyoming/southern Montana. Drought development is not expected in any areas of the contiguous U.S. Other than drought in Wyoming and North Dakota, the rest of the High Plains region is not in drought, nor is drought expected to develop through the end of May.



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	48.1	23.7	35.9	4.5	73	02/27+	5	02/03	0.02	-0.42	5
Alamosa San Luis Airport	47.2	9.7	28.5	5.7	61	02/20+	-20	02/04	0.40	0.14	154
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	50.6	23.3	37.0	4.9	73	02/18	0	02/03	1.00	0.66	294
Denver International Airport	52.2	23.4	37.8	5.3	73	02/18	1	02/03	0.48	0.11	130
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	44.6	20.1	32.4	-2.1	62	02/18	-1	02/03	0.45	-0.09	83
Pueblo Memorial Airport	58.2	22.7	40.5	6.6	81	02/18	0	02/04	0.33	0.03	110

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	50.8	27.7	39.3	6.6	79	02/18	15	02/14	0.51	-0.28	65
Dodge City Regional Airport	55.9	26.6	41.2	5.3	88	02/18	15	02/04	0.31	-0.37	46
Goodland Renner Field	51.2	24.0	37.6	5.3	82	02/18	6	02/04	0.82	0.33	167
Topeka Municipal Airport	53.6	27.9	40.7	6.3	78	02/18	17	02/04	0.37	-0.95	28
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	57.9	30.2	44.1	6.9	77	02/18	18	02/04	0.55	-0.63	47

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	50.9	22.3	36.6	9.2	74	02/18	7	02/04+	0.18	-0.43	30
Grand Island Airport	45.6	25.0	35.3	6.2	76	02/27	10	02/04+	1.86	1.18	274
Lincoln Municipal Airport	45.6	24.1	34.8	5.8	77	02/27	6	02/04	0.76	-0.01	99
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	42.0	22.9	32.5	5.7	75	02/27	6	02/04	1.58	0.82	208
North Platte Regional Airport	48.7	19.8	34.3	5.3	77	02/27	-1	02/04	0.78	0.28	156
Omaha Eppley Airport	43.2	25.1	34.2	6.1	75	02/27	9	02/13	0.61	-0.24	72
Valentine Miller Field	47.3	23.2	35.3	8.1	78	02/18	9	02/03	0.16	-0.32	33

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	42.7	22.4	32.5	14.4	73	02/27	1	02/12	0.43	-0.08	84
Fargo International Airport	31.1	16.0	23.6	9.0	55	02/27	-8	02/13+	0.30	-0.31	49
Grand Forks International Airport	28.9	14.1	21.5	9.5	45	02/27	-9	02/13	0.26	-0.26	50
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	40.2	19.3	29.8	9.3	66	02/27	6	02/12	0.26	-0.07	79
Williston International Airport	38.5	20.0	29.3	12.4	60	02/27	-1	02/12	0.75	0.36	192

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>.

February 2016 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	37.1	19.6	28.3	10.7	68	02/27	-1	02/13+	0.55	0.00	100
Huron Regional Airport	37.5	20.6	29.0	7.4	70	02/27	1	02/12	0.58	-0.02	97
Pierre Regional Airport	43.0	23.5	33.3	9.0	71	02/27	11	02/29+	0.83	0.24	141
Rapid City Regional Airport	49.1	23.3	36.2	8.8	72	02/27	8	02/04	0.65	0.21	148
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	34.5	19.2	26.9	5.4	63	02/27	-5	02/13	1.20	0.60	200

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	42.7	20.3	31.5	4.8	60	02/27	-11	02/02	0.47	-0.10	82
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	46.4	24.8	35.6	6.0	66	02/18	7	02/03	0.72	0.25	153
Lander Hunt Field Airport	45.2	20.9	33.0	7.8	59	02/27	2	02/04+	0.50	-0.08	86
Laramie Regional Airport	41.0	18.9	30.0	6.5	57	02/17	-6	02/03	0.12	-0.22	35
Rawlins Municipal Airport	36.7	21.7	29.2	5.5	52	02/27	-1	02/02	0.66	0.24	157
Sheridan County Airport	50.2	23.5	36.8	10.2	67	02/18	9	02/02	0.89	0.35	165

February 2016 Highlights

Monthly Rankings

Temperature in degrees F / Snowfall in inches

Warmest / Coolest	Temperature / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Bismarck, ND	32.5 / 2nd warmest	33.9 / 1954	1875-2016
Sheridan, WY	36.8 / 3rd warmest	38.7 / 1954	1908-2016
Rapid City, SD	36.2 / 5th warmest	41.2 / 1954	1943-2016
Valentine, NE	35.3 / 5th warmest	40.8 / 1954	1890-2016
Highest February Temperature	Temperature / Date	Previous Record / Date	Period of Record
Dodge City, KS	88 / February 18, 2016	86 / February 1, 1963	1875-2016
Pueblo, CO	81 / February 18, 2016	tie / February 20, 1981+	1889-2016
Valentine, NE	78 / February 18, 2016	tie / February 22, 1982	1890-2016
Bismarck, ND	73 / February 27, 2016	69 / February 29, 1992	1875-2016
Snowiest / Least Snowiest	Snowfall / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Grand Island, NE	18.6 / 5th snowiest	29.7 / 1915	1896-2016
Norfolk, NE	16.5 / 6th snowiest	23.0 / 1936	1893-2016
Wichita, KS	0.0 / LEAST SNOWIEST	tie / 1991+	1889-2016

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>.

North Dakota Monthly Climate Summary

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Precipitation:

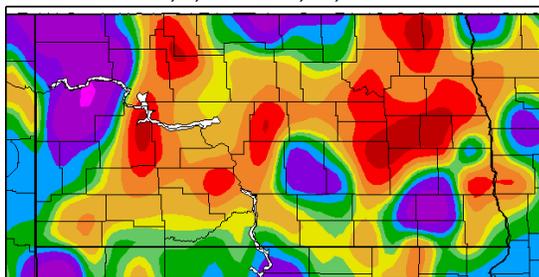
February is climatologically the driest month of the year in North Dakota with the state averaging just 0.44 inches of precipitation. Taking data from both cooperative and CoCoRaHS (Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network) observers, the average precipitation in North Dakota in February 2016 was 0.42 inches, which is very close to that 30 year average. Very few areas actually finished near normal as much of the state was either noticeably above or below average (Figure 1). There were no widespread heavy rain or snow storms, but a narrow band of 2 to 5 inches of snow fell in northwestern North Dakota on February 14. Plus, the cooperative observer in Bottineau had five days with 2 inches of snow or more leading to a monthly total of 14.1 inches which is well above the average of 5.5 inches for that location.

Temperature:

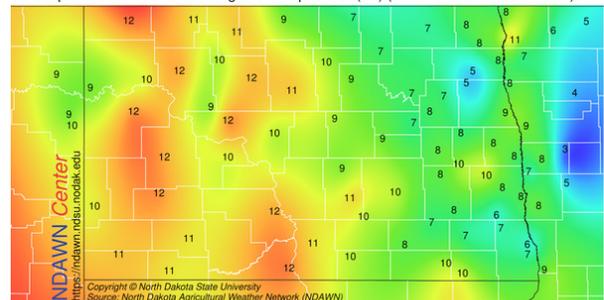
The month of February has not been kind to North Dakotans in recent years if you like above average temperatures. Ten of the past thirteen Februaries had recorded below normal temperatures. But this year brought well above average temperatures to the entire state (Figure 2). The average temperature for the North Dakota NDAWN (North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network) stations in February was 23.7° which is 8.9° above normal for those locations. With the exception of a few days in the first one-half of the month the 29 days of February were mostly above average. The warmest day was on February 27, when the NDAWN station in Fort Yates recorded a maximum of 72°. Although the Mandan NDAWN station reached 68° as did the Bismarck cooperative site (Weather Service Office), the Bismarck airport sensor recorded a maximum temperature of 73° that day which would be a new state record for the month.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
 2/1/2016 - 2/29/2016



Departure from Normal Average Air Temperature (°F) (2016-02-01 - 2016-02-29)



Above: Percent of normal precipitation (left, figure 1, produced by HPRCC) and departure from normal average temperature (right, figure 2, produced by NDAWN) for February 2016 in North Dakota.

Kansas Climate Summary

Mary Knapp - Service Climatologist
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 For more information: www.ksre.ksu.edu/wdl



Extremes

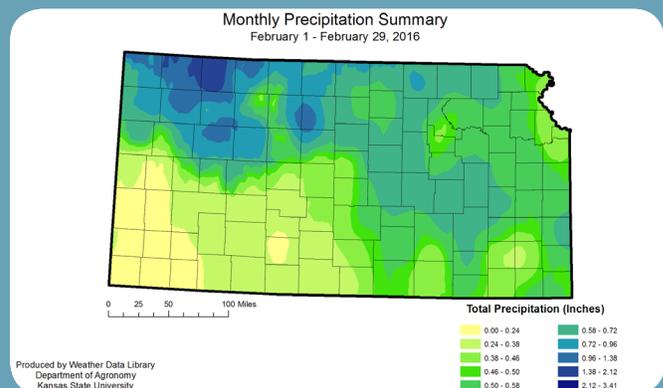
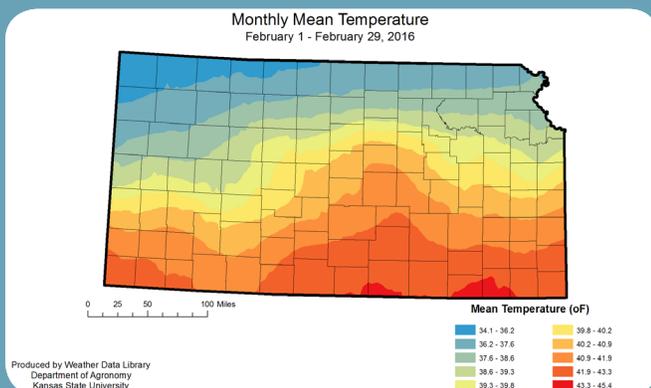
While the overall conditions for February were both warmer and drier than normal, there was a significant change in patterns over the month. It entered on a cold, wet note with locations in western KS seeing over a foot of snow. As the system moved east, the snow switched to rain. There were 67 daily precipitation records set on the 1st and 2nd of February. Colby 1SW and Sharon Springs set new records for daily totals in February. Colby reported 2.02 inches of liquid equivalent, while Sharon Springs reported 1.05 inches. Both records were set on the 2nd. Unfortunately, that was the only major event of the month. After the 3rd, there were only two dates where the state average precipitation was measurable at 0.01 inches - the 16th and the 23rd. State-wide average for February was 0.54 inches. This ranks as the 34th driest February since 1895. As might be expected with the wet start, the Northwest and West Central divisions were exceptions to this dry pattern. The Northwest divisional average was 1.02 inches, or 182 percent of the normal. The West Central divisional average was 0.75 of an inch, or 116 percent of normal. In contrast, the Southeast and East Central divisions averaged just 0.47 of an inch of precipitation, which was 22 and 37 percent of normal, respectively. Still, there were 67 new daily record precipitation amounts. Flooding was not as much of an issue as was the case in the December storms. Despite the warmer than normal temperatures, snow was a feature during the month. The greatest 24 hour total was 14 inches at Sharon Springs, Wallace County, on the 2nd. Oberlin 1E was the station with the greatest monthly total for the state at 17 inches.

Temperatures were warmer than average across the state, with departures running from 3 to 8 degrees warmer than normal. State-wide average temperature was 39.8 oF or 5.7 oF warmer than normal. It ranks as the 12th warmest February on record. The warmest February occurred in 1960, with an average of 45.1 oF. There were 120 new daily high temperature records set in February. Seventeen of those records also set records as the warmest daily temperatures reported in February for those stations. The highest recorded temperature was 91 oF. That was reported at 3 locations - Ashland (Clark County), Hays 1S (Ellis County), and Ness City (Ness County) - all on the 18th. In addition to the record highs, there were 64 new record warm minimum temperatures. Wilson Lake set a new record warm minimum for February at their location. There were no new records set for either low maximum or low minimum temperatures. The coldest reading for the month was 1 oF, reported at Brewster 1W on the 4th.

Severe weather was of the winter variety. There were 111 Local Storm Reports at NWS Forecast offices during the month. The majority were for snow. However, there were reports of heavy rain and non-thunderstorm wind gusts. The highest of these gusts was 61 mph reported at Russell, KS on the 19th. There were no reports of hail or tornadoes.

As might be expected with the warmer and drier conditions, there was an expansion of D0, or drier than normal conditions. This was mostly seen in the Southwest, where active vegetation coupled with warm temperatures, high winds and low humidity are beginning to have impacts. Abnormally dry areas remain in Central KS. While drier than normal conditions were seen across much of the eastern parts of the state, this is a normally low precipitation month so changes are slow to develop. The precipitation outlook for March is for increased chances of wetter than normal. However, the short term outlooks are for drier than average conditions for the first half of the month.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: February 2016 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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