



# March 2016 Climate Summary



A Nebraska farmer takes advantage of warm and dry conditions to prep his field for planting. - Photo by Ken Dewey  
<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

## Warm Conditions Brought Early Onset Of Spring

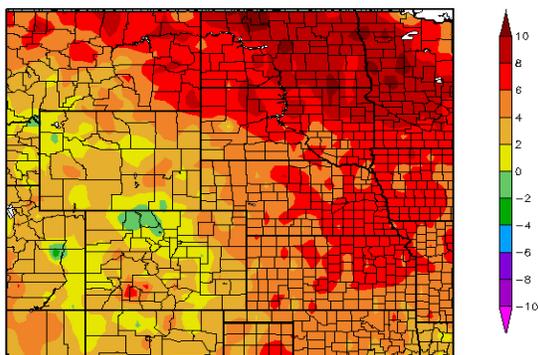
The warm pattern that was evident in February continued into March throughout the High Plains. Above normal temperatures prevailed across almost the entire region, and many locations experienced the warmest first half of March (March 1-15) on record. The greatest departures occurred once again in North Dakota. It was the 2nd warmest March on record in Grand Forks and Minot, with temperature departures of more than 10.0 degrees F (5.6 degrees C) above normal at both locations (Grand Forks period of record 1894-2016, Minot period of record 1949-2016). There were numerous locations throughout the region that had a top 10 warmest March on record, but the warmth did not top March 2012, a year that many remember as having a mild winter and an extremely early onset of spring.

Wet and dry conditions were both prominent across the region in March. Above normal precipitation occurred throughout much of Wyoming and the Nebraska panhandle, which improved abysmal snowpack conditions in the Bighorn Mountains in Wyoming and prevented further development of drought in that area. Lander, Wyoming had its wettest March and 8th snowiest March on record (period of record 1892-2016). Much of the rest of the region was dry, especially across southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado. Garden City, Kansas had its driest March on record with only a trace of precipitation recorded (period of record 1947-2016). A combination of the dryness and warm temperatures led to drought development in this area. Wildfires were a common feature in this region during March, and windy conditions caused them to spread quickly. In fact, Kansas had one of its largest wildfires in history, which burned nearly 400,000 acres.

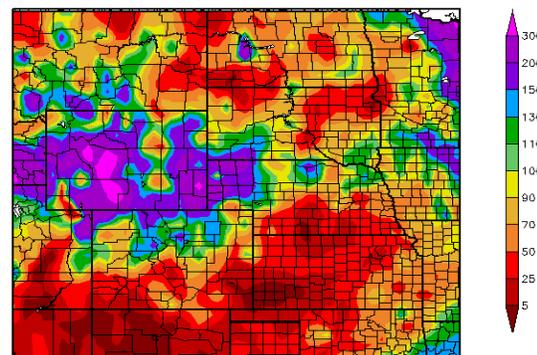
Warm and dry conditions prompted farmers to get out in their fields early to prepare for planting. As spring planting season nears, soil moisture conditions become very important to farmers. Reports from around the region stated that topsoil moisture in parts of North Dakota and Kansas was rather dry, which could negatively impact winter grains. Without ample precipitation, this could become more of a concern as the crop matures.

## Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
3/1/2016 - 3/31/2016



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
3/1/2016 - 3/31/2016



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

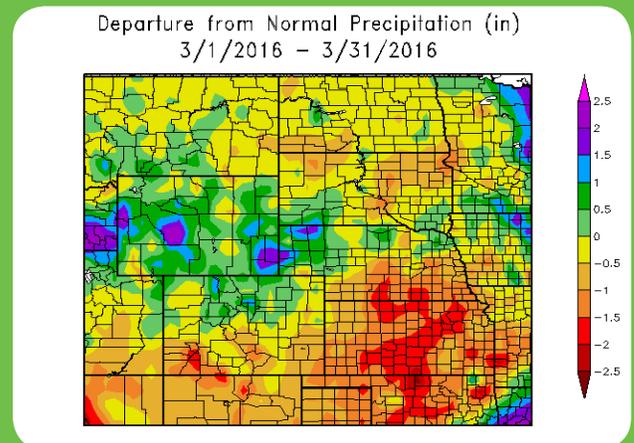
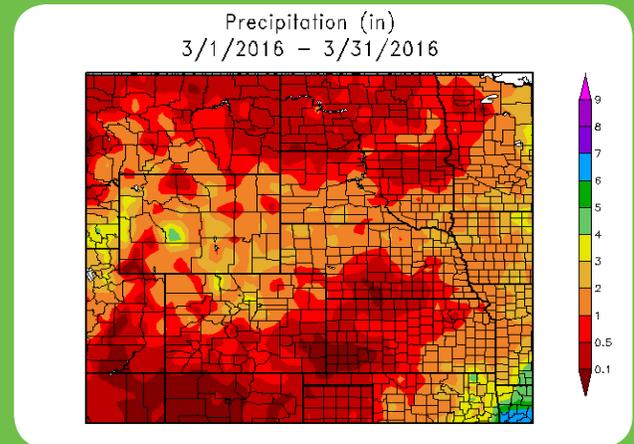
March was a mix of wetter than normal and drier than normal conditions across the High Plains. Much of Wyoming and the Nebraska panhandle experienced impressive precipitation amounts during the month. Lander, Wyoming reported 4.59 inches (117 mm) of precipitation and had its wettest March on record (period of record 1892-2016). This shattered the previous record of 3.56 inches (90 mm), which occurred in March 1906. Lander also had its 8th snowiest March on record. A snowstorm at the end of the month dropped 15.3 inches (39 cm) of snow on the 29th, which became the 6th snowiest March day on record in Lander.

A powerful storm system moved through the region March 23-24 and impacted a swath from northeastern Colorado through central Nebraska to southeastern South Dakota. Blizzard conditions caused power outages, downed trees, and the closure of portions of Interstates 70 and 80. Denver International Airport received 13.1 inches (33 cm) of snow on the 23rd, causing the airport to shut down. Snowfall totals in northeastern Nebraska were also impressive, as 16.0 inches (41 cm) of snow fell near the community of Wayne. The storm system even sparked severe weather in southeastern Nebraska, as 1.00 inch hail was reported near Gretna. At one point on the 23rd, there was a winter storm warning and a tornado watch less than 150 miles from each other in eastern Nebraska, which is not uncommon in the Plains during spring!

Some locations in the High Plains were dry during March. Large portions of Kansas missed out on precipitation. Garden City had its driest March on record, receiving only a trace of precipitation the entire month (period of record 1947-2016). Dodge City received 0.04 inches (1 mm) of precipitation in March, which was only 3 percent of normal. Though not record-breaking, it was also dry across much of the Dakotas, central and southern Nebraska, and southern Colorado. The dryness was welcomed by farmers, however, as it was helpful for the preparation of fields for planting.

As for snow, some locations received mostly rain in March, causing snowfall to be below normal. This was the case for Lincoln, Nebraska, which received only a trace of snow. Although not uncommon for March, 2016 joins the ranks with 8 other years that only saw a trace of snow. Only 2012 was less snowy, when no snowfall was recorded in Lincoln in March.

### Regional Precipitation



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

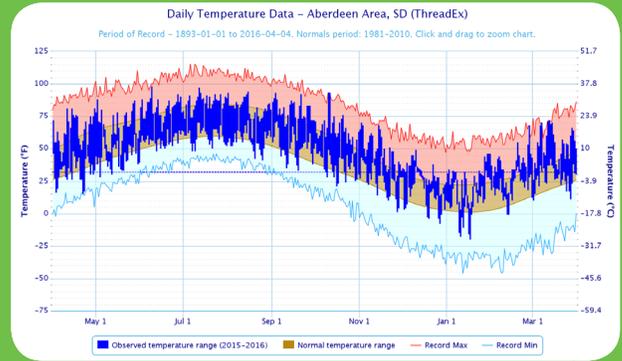
## Snowpack Update

Colorado snowpack was faring well statewide at just below 100 percent of median at the end of March. Snowpack in the northern part of the state was in really good shape, as conditions were a bit cooler and wetter during the month than the rest of the state. However, southern Colorado was warmer and drier, and SNOTEL sites indicated that snowpack was not faring quite as well there. Wyoming caught a break in March, as above normal precipitation caused snowpack to improve throughout much of the state. The Bighorn Mountains, which were in severe drought as of the end of March, were still faring the worst in the state, but snow-water equivalent in the Bighorn River Basin improved to 89 percent of median by the end of the month. For more information on mountain snowpack, please see: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/gis/snow.html>.

## Temperatures

It was a very warm March across the High Plains, as most of the region experienced temperatures of 2.0-10.0 degrees F (1.1-5.6 degrees C) above normal. Once again, the greatest temperature departures for the month occurred in the Dakotas, where temperatures in some locations were greater than 10.0 degrees F (5.6 degrees C) above normal. It was especially warm the first half of March. Much of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas experienced the warmest March 1-15 period on record. One example of a very warm location was Aberdeen, South Dakota. The average temperature for March was 10.5 degrees F (5.8 degrees C) above normal, which was Aberdeen's 4th warmest March on record (period of record 1894-2016). As you can see in the graph to the right, the first half of March was especially warm. The average temperature in Aberdeen for the March 1-15 period was 42.7 degrees F (5.9 degrees C), which was the warmest March 1-15 period on record, beating the previous record of 38.4 degrees F (3.6 degrees C) that occurred in 1973.

### Station Spotlight: Aberdeen, SD



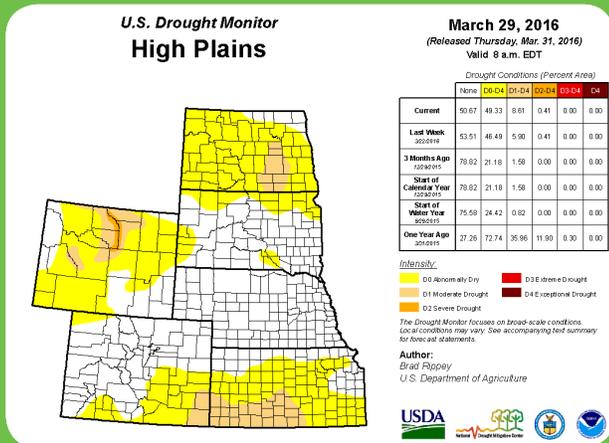
Above: Daily temperatures along with extremes and normals values since April 1, 2015 in Aberdeen, SD.

The warmth caused early green-up across the region, as trees and flowers bloomed much earlier than normal. There was particular concern for the winter wheat crop in southeastern Colorado and southwestern Kansas. Warm temperatures caused growth to progress quickly, and then a hard freeze occurred on March 20th that resulted in temperatures dipping down into the teens and single digits across the area. The accelerated growth, lack of snow cover, and the freeze may have caused damage to the crop. However, drought recently developed in this area, so it may be difficult to determine whether potential damage was caused by the freeze or the drought.

## Drought Conditions

Persistent warmth and dryness in March led to further degradations in drought conditions during the month. The area in drought in the High Plains region increased from about 3 percent at the end of February to over 8 percent by the end of March, and nearly half the region was experiencing at least abnormal dryness (D0) by the end of the month. The area of moderate drought (D1) in North Dakota expanded due to much above normal temperatures and continued dryness. Impacts such as drying soils, low water levels in ponds, and dried up wetlands were reported.

### 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/>.

In Wyoming, the two areas in drought expanded at the beginning of March. Snowpack in the Wind River Mountains and the Bighorn Mountains had not been faring well due to warmth and dryness throughout the winter. However, above normal precipitation in March helped improve the snowpack in these mountain ranges, so drought conditions held steady during the rest of the month.

An area of D1 developed in southeastern Colorado and southern Kansas during March. Additionally, D0 expanded across southern and eastern Colorado, as well as much of Kansas. This region was warm and extremely dry throughout the month. Western and central Kansas received only 50 percent of normal precipitation, at best. Warm, dry, and windy conditions caused numerous grass fires and blowing dust on March 22-23. Topsoil was also rather dry in this region. Without relief, this area in drought will likely expand in April.

## Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, El Niño is still present but is weakening. A transition to EN-SO-neutral conditions is expected during the spring or early summer, with a nearly 50 percent chance that La Niña conditions will develop by 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/departments/8443/all>.

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>.

The NWS 2016 U.S. Spring Flood Risk outlook indicates minor flooding may occur in the lower Missouri Basin. In the High Plains region, this primarily includes central and eastern Nebraska and eastern Kansas. However, it should be noted that minor flooding is typical for springtime in this area.

### Temperature

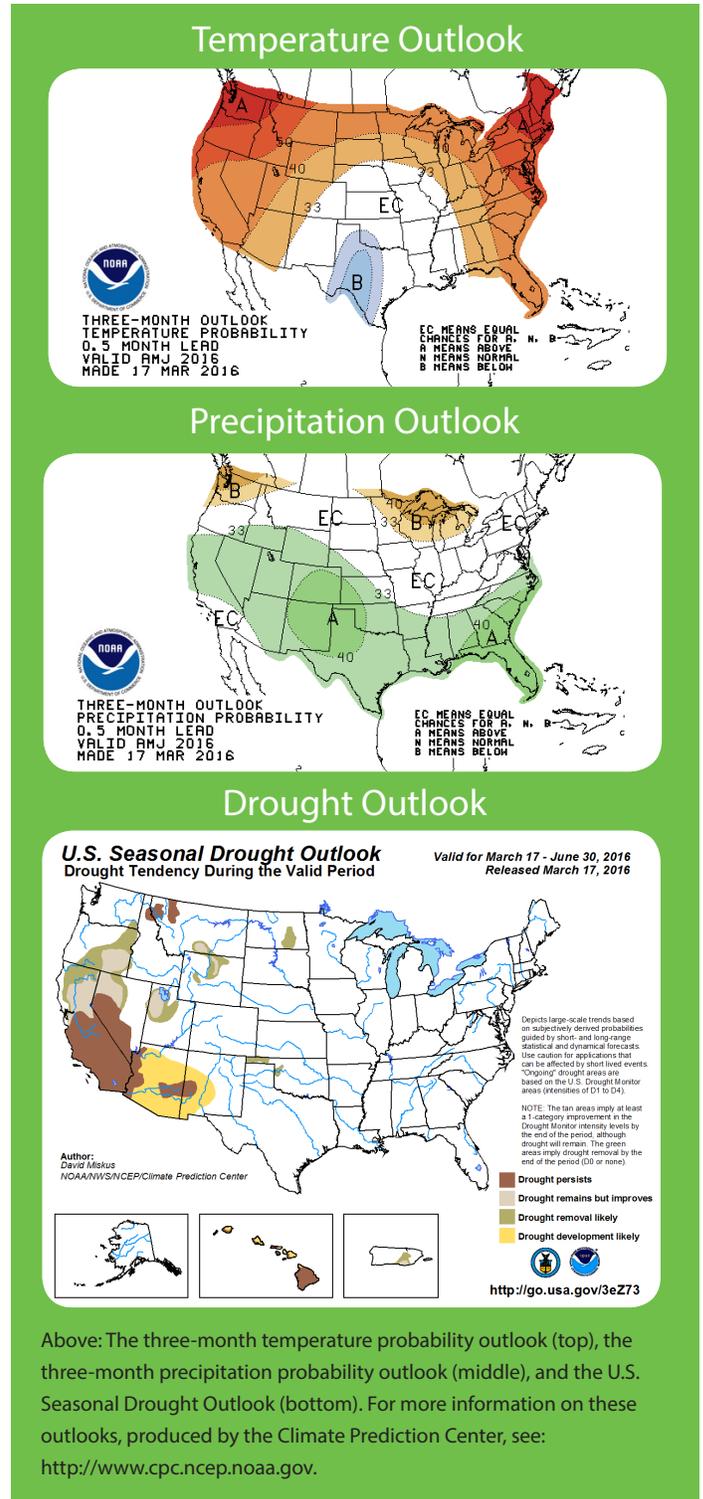
The April-June temperature outlook indicates an increased chance of above normal temperatures for the western, northern, and eastern U.S. In the High Plains region, this includes North Dakota and Wyoming, most of South Dakota, the western half of Colorado, and the Nebraska panhandle. Below normal temperatures are expected across central Texas and southwestern Oklahoma. 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 much of the southern U.S. and parts of the Interior West. In the High Plains region, this includes Colorado, southern and central Wyoming, western and central Kansas, and southwestern Nebraska. Below normal precipitation is favored in the Pacific Northwest and Great Lakes regions. This includes the northeastern tip of 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 March 17th U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook shows that drought is expected to persist across portions of the northern Rockies and the Southwest. Drought will remain across portions of the West but is expected to improve. Some areas of drought in the West and the Plains are expected to be removed. In the High Plains, the area of drought in northern Wyoming may improve and possibly be removed. Drought removal is also likely in North Dakota. The development of drought is expected in Arizona and New Mexico. It recently developed in southeastern Colorado and southwestern Kansas as indicated by the U.S. Drought Monitor, but it is not yet depicted in the U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook.



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	57.9	29.9	43.9	4.7	75	03/22+	16	03/20	1.46	0.59	168
Alamosa San Luis Airport	54.6	15.6	35.1	1.6	68	03/21	-3	03/27	0.52	-0.01	98
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	55.6	28.2	41.9	2.8	74	03/21	15	03/20	0.73	-0.27	73
Denver International Airport	54.9	28.3	41.6	1.2	74	03/11	10	03/24	0.90	-0.02	98
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	57.7	32.1	44.9	1.0	71	03/11	25	03/16	1.07	0.15	116
Pueblo Memorial Airport	63.8	27.1	45.4	3.1	82	03/21	14	03/20+	0.58	-0.35	62

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	62.6	35.5	49.1	6.1	78	03/23+	22	03/20+	0.45	-1.56	22
Dodge City Regional Airport	64.3	32.6	48.5	4.1	85	03/22	12	03/20	0.04	-1.55	3
Goodland Renner Field	62.3	28.3	45.3	4.8	81	03/21	12	3/20	0.55	-0.52	51
Topeka Municipal Airport	63.9	38.1	51.0	6.2	80	03/23	24	03/25+	2.30	-0.19	92
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	66.4	38.6	52.5	6.0	81	03/30	25	03/25	1.53	-1.16	57

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	58.2	25.6	41.9	6.1	81	03/21	7	03/20	2.44	1.21	198
Grand Island Airport	59.6	32.0	45.8	6.4	81	03/07	17	03/20	0.61	-1.19	34
Lincoln Municipal Airport	61.6	33.3	47.5	7.4	81	03/30	17	03/02	0.93	-1.00	48
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	56.5	30.2	43.3	5.9	81	03/07	14	03/27	2.41	0.64	136
North Platte Regional Airport	61.0	24.2	42.6	4.6	80	03/21	8	03/20	0.66	-0.39	63
Omaha Eppley Airport	59.4	35.5	47.5	8.0	79	03/07	19	03/02	1.03	-0.96	52
Valentine Miller Field	58.3	25.4	41.8	5.6	81	03/11	7	03/20	0.93	-0.14	87

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	53.5	24.5	39.0	9.1	75	03/06	11	03/01	0.43	-0.44	49
Fargo International Airport	48.5	28.1	38.3	10.5	70	03/29	8	03/01	0.96	-0.34	74
Grand Forks International Airport	45.8	26.4	36.1	10.9	64	03/14+	5	03/01	0.55	-0.41	57
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	50.9	22.5	36.7	6.7	72	03/12	7	03/26	0.25	-0.44	36
Williston International Airport	49.9	23.4	36.7	7.4	70	03/06	11	03/01	0.18	-0.53	25

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>.

## March 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	53.3	27.5	40.4	10.5	72	03/12	10	03/01	0.46	-0.70	40
Huron Regional Airport	52.9	28.4	40.7	7.6	79	03/11	-3	03/01	1.07	-0.39	73
Pierre Regional Airport	54.1	26.6	40.4	6.0	75	03/14	6	03/01	1.32	0.09	107
Rapid City Regional Airport	55.8	25.2	40.5	5.1	78	03/21	10	03/20+	1.09	0.16	117
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	51.3	29.0	40.1	7.2	75	03/11	-1	03/02	2.09	0.33	119

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	50.8	23.6	37.2	2.0	67	03/21	3	03/19	1.36	0.54	166
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	49.1	26.0	37.6	1.7	69	03/11	12	03/20	2.33	1.28	222
Lander Hunt Field Airport	49.9	26.8	38.4	2.9	67	03/21	15	03/19	4.59	3.43	396
Laramie Regional Airport	42.3	18.4	30.4	-0.5	59	03/21+	1	03/19	1.94	1.36	334
Rawlins Municipal Airport	45.2	24.7	35.0	2.7	60	03/21+	9	03/19	1.49	0.81	219
Sheridan County Airport	54.3	25.5	39.9	4.7	74	03/05	6	03/19	1.59	0.61	162

## March 2016 Highlights

### Monthly Rankings

Temperature in degrees F / Precipitation in inches

Warmest / Coolest	Temperature / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Minot, ND	39.1 / 2nd warmest	41.5 / 2012	1949-2016
Grand Forks, ND	36.1 / 2nd warmest	38.0 / 2012	1894-2016
Fargo, ND	38.3 / 3rd warmest	41.6 / 2012	1881-2016
Huron, SD	40.7 / 2nd warmest	48.1 / 2012	1882-2016
Aberdeen, SD	40.4 / 4th warmest	43.8 / 2012	1894-2016
Lincoln, NE	47.5 / 5th warmest	55.0 / 2012	1887-2016
Omaha, NE	47.5 / 5th warmest	56.4 / 2012	1871-2016
Salina, KS	51.4 / 3rd warmest	57.1 / 2012	1949-2016
Wettest / Driest	Precipitation / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Lander, WY	4.59 / WETTEST	3.56 / 1906	1892-2016
Laramie, WY	1.94 / 4th wettest	2.43 / 1983	1948-2016
Chadron, NE	2.44 / 2nd wettest	3.08 / 1929	1895-2016
Scottsbluff, NE	2.60 / 4th wettest	2.99 / 1927	1893-2016
Garden City, KS	T / DRIEST	0.01 / 1966	1947-2016

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:

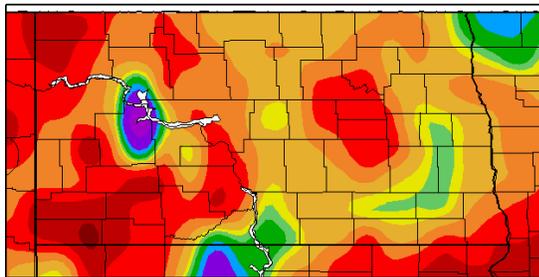
The average precipitation in North Dakota nearly doubles from February to March from 0.44 to 0.83 inches. Taking data from both cooperative and CoCoRaHS (Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network) observers, the average precipitation in North Dakota in March 2016 was 0.52 inches which also matched results from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI). Although there were a few exceptions, most of North Dakota recorded below average precipitation during the month (Figure 1). March continued the trend of the past several months with precipitation amounts being recorded on the low side of normal. Therefore, it is of no surprise that the Drought Monitor currently has 81% of the state in abnormally dry conditions and another 11% listed in moderate drought.

## Temperature:

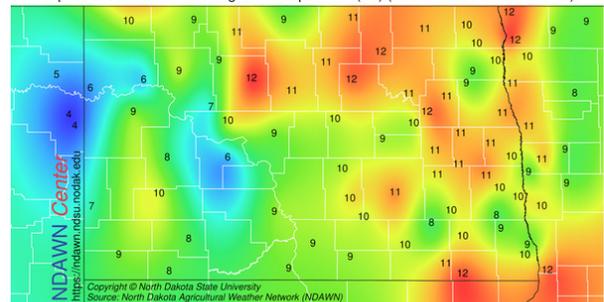
March 2016 was the 10th consecutive month with above average temperatures in North Dakota. Several of those months the average temperature was well above average and March can be added to that list with most of the state recording temperatures 8° F to 12° F above normal (Figure 2). The average temperature for the North Dakota NDAWN (North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network) stations in March was 36.3° which is 9.6° above normal for those locations. Although temperatures were above average for much of the month, the highest temperature anomalies occurred from March 6-16 when on many days temperatures were 20° to 30° F above average. The highest temperature recorded during the month occurred on March 12 when the NDAWN station near Beach, ND reached 75.4° F. The lowest temperature recording in the month was -7.2° F at the Langdon NDAWN station on March 1.

## Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
 3/1/2016 - 3/31/2016



Departure from Normal Average Air Temperature (°F) (2016-03-01 - 2016-03-31)



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

# Kansas Climate Summary

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For more information: [www.ksre.ksu.edu/wdl](http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/wdl)



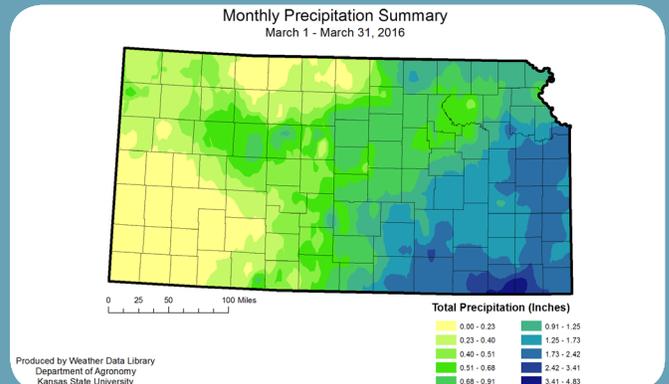
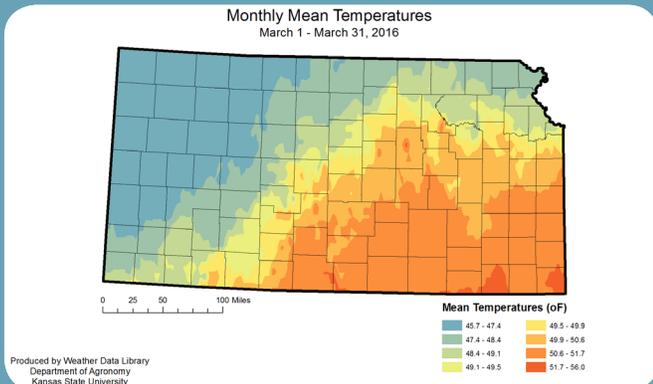
## Another Roller Coaster

March started with much warmer than normal temperatures, continuing the trend from February. The state-wide average temperature was 48.7 oF, which was 5.2 degrees warmer than normal. That places this March as the 10th warmest on record. The warmest March occurred in 2012, when the average temperature was 55.5 oF. The coldest March recorded was in 1916, when the average temperature was just 30.3 oF. The Northeastern Division had the largest departure with a mean temperature of 48.7 oF, or 6.0 degrees warmer than average. There were fewer daily record highs than in February, but still 35 new daily records established. In addition to the new record high temperatures, there were 57 new record warm minimum temperatures set as well. The warmest high temperature was 90 oF recorded at Ashland (Clark County) on the 23rd. There was one new record cold high temperature: 39 oF set at WaKeeney (Trego County) on the 23rd. The coldest reading for the month was 2 oF observed at WaKeeney (Trego County) on the 27th. This illustrates the rapid temperature swings that were prevalent throughout the month. Daily temperature swings of over 50 degrees were seen on several occasions. All parts of the state saw temperatures below 32 oF, prolonging the winter season. These low temperatures after the warm conditions in February and early March brought concerns of damage to vegetation that moved out of dormancy early. This was especially true for winter wheat.

The overall precipitation pattern for March was drier than normal. The Southeast Division came closest to normal with an average of 1.89 inches or 61 percent of normal. In contrast, the Southwest Division averaged just 0.05 inches, or 3 percent of normal. The Garden City airport reported only a trace of precipitation in the entire month. The state wide average precipitation was 0.77 inches, or 31 percent of normal. This ranks as the 14th driest March on record. Despite the overall dry pattern, a few locations saw significant rain and a small portion of South Eastern KS actually had above normal precipitation for the month. The greatest monthly total was 4.83 inches at Mound Valley 3WSW, Labette County (NWS). The greatest total for CoCoRaHS stations was 2.87 inches at Wichita 4.5 ENE, Sedgwick County. Twelve locations set new daily precipitation records for March. Not surprisingly, Mound Valley was one of those locations with 2.66 inches of the monthly total reported on the 31st. Despite the warmer than normal temperatures, snow was again a feature during the month. The greatest 24 hour total was 6 inches at Kingman, Kingman County, on the 27th. Hutchinson 10SW was the station with the greatest monthly total for the state at 7.9 inches. As might be expected with the warmer and drier conditions, there was broad expansion of drier than normal conditions, and moderate drought. The moderate drought was mostly seen in the Southwest, where active vegetation coupled with warm temperatures, high winds and low humidity are beginning to have impacts. The disappointing moisture totals, despite the snowy end to the month are likely to fuel further expansion in drought conditions.

The major event of the month was the Anderson Creek fire in South Central KS. One of the largest wildfires in Kansas history, it started in Oklahoma. Extreme fire weather conditions with winds in excess of 50 mph and humidity levels as low as 15 percent drove the fire into Kansas in Barber and Comanche counties. Almost 400,000 acres were burned before the fire was contained. This was the largest of many wildfires across the state as extreme fire weather conditions were prevalent this month and fuel loads were high due to ample moisture in the fall.

## Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: March 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](http://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](http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php)

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