



April 2016 Climate Summary

A late-season snowstorm disrupts spring in Broomfield, Colorado. - Photo by Emily Laidlaw
<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

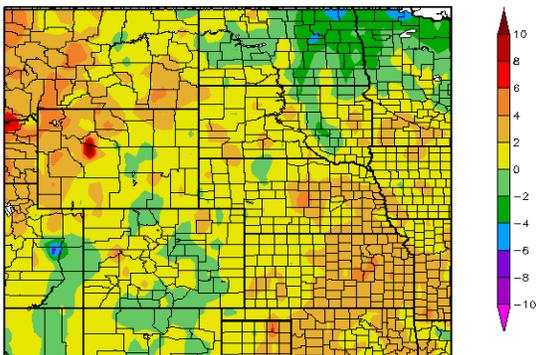
April Showers Brought Drought Relief to the Region

Despite dry conditions to begin the month, April ended very wet across most of the High Plains region. The warmth and dryness of March that was experienced by the eastern High Plains continued into the first half of April, causing drought conditions to expand. But, a series of storm systems crossed the region during mid-late April and brought relief to this area. Drought was removed in North Dakota and South Dakota, and it was reduced in Kansas. In the western High Plains, these storms boosted mountain snowpack, which was welcome in Wyoming where snowpack has suffered this season. Thanks to beneficial precipitation, Colorado's surface water supplies were in good shape as of the end of April, and the snowmelt/runoff season is expected to be near normal. A potent storm system impacted much of the region April 15-17 and brought widespread rainfall to the eastern High Plains, severe weather to Kansas, and more than 4 feet (122 cm) of snow to the foothills of the Colorado Front Range. This large system also impacted areas outside of the High Plains region, most notably Houston, Texas, which experienced historic flooding. Houston received 9.92 inches (252 mm) of rainfall on the 18th, which was the 2nd highest 1-day total precipitation on record for the city (period of record 1888-2016).

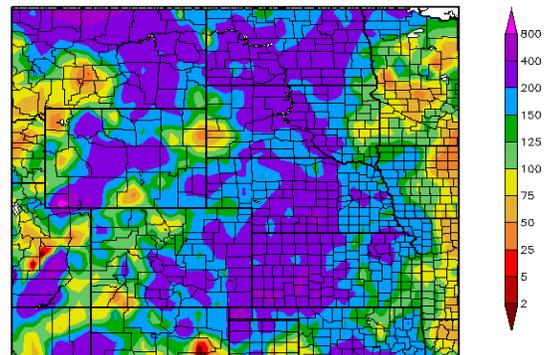
While most locations experienced a continuation of above normal temperatures in April, the warmth was not nearly as pronounced as it was during February and March. In fact, eastern North Dakota experienced below normal temperatures in April, which was quite a change from the impressive warmth this region had over the winter. Conditions in April brought both positive and negative impacts to agriculture. In Kansas, warm temperatures accelerated corn planting and emergence, and winter wheat was entering the heading stage well ahead of schedule, but the recent excessive moisture had farmers concerned about wheat rust. Cool and wet conditions caused delays in planting corn in South Dakota and Nebraska, as farmers had to wait for muddy fields to dry. Some drying in May is needed for farmers to resume planting in these areas.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
4/1/2016 - 4/30/2016



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
4/1/2016 - 4/30/2016



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

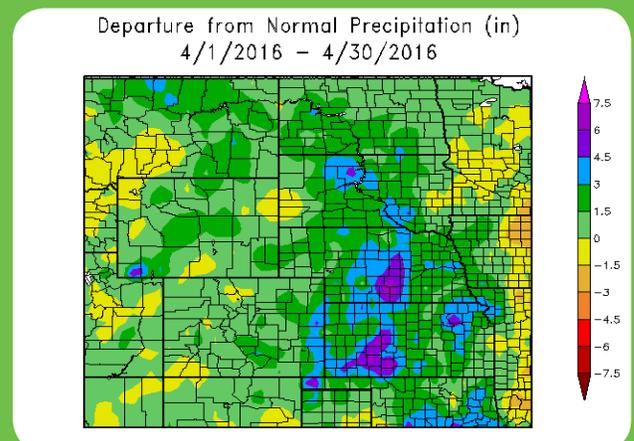
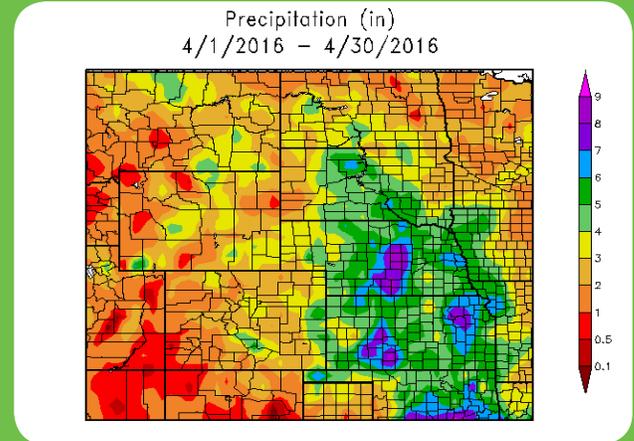
Precipitation

Overall, April was rather wet across a large portion of the High Plains. The majority of the region received at least 150 percent of normal precipitation for the month, with some areas exceeding 400 percent of normal precipitation. The area that received the heaviest precipitation was a swath from west-central Kansas up through central Nebraska where departures were more than 6 inches (152 mm) above normal. Dodge City, Kansas and Kearney 4NE, Nebraska had their wettest Aprils on record (Dodge City period of record 1875-2016, Kearney 4NE period of record 1895-2016). Locations in all 6 states in the region ranked in the top 10 wettest Aprils on record. Even more impressive is the fact that the majority of the precipitation fell during the second half of April, as the first half of the month was rather dry.

Although several storm systems moved through the region during the latter half of the month, the April 15-17 storm was particularly impressive. This large and slow-moving storm produced heavy precipitation across most of the region. Of the 8.08 inches (205 mm) of precipitation that Dodge City, Kansas received in April, 4.98 inches (126 mm) of it fell during this storm, which was the 8th highest 2-day total precipitation on record. In the western part of the region, the Front Range of Colorado and southeastern Wyoming received snowfall from this system. According to the National Weather Service office in Boulder, Colorado, snowfall rates of up to 3 inches (8 cm) per hour occurred with heavier bands, and some places in the foothills received more than 4 feet (122 cm) of snow! For example, the Genesee 1 SW CoCoRaHS station observer reported an impressive 54.0 inches (137 cm) of snow from that storm, which was the highest total reported in the state.

Both positive and negative impacts from the wetness in April have been reported. Generally, the rainfall was beneficial to agriculture in the Dakotas, as planting of spring wheat and small grains was ahead of schedule. Areas in drought received much-needed relief, and the threat for wildfires waned after a very active wildfire period in March in Kansas and Colorado. However, wet conditions created muddy fields and delayed planting of corn and soybeans, and farmers were concerned about wheat rust. Wheat rust was spotted in southern Nebraska at the end of March, and excessive moisture can cause it to spread, resulting in a reduction in wheat yields.

Regional Precipitation



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

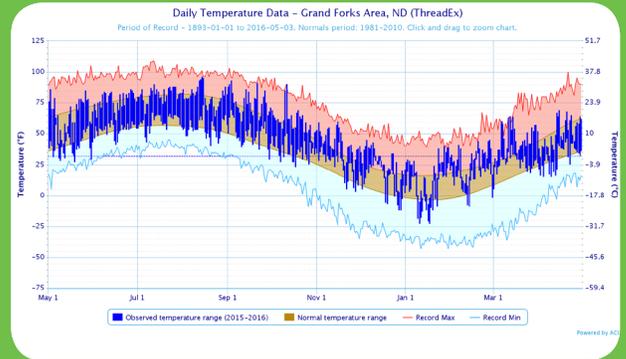
At the end of April, Colorado snowpack was above normal at approximately 107 percent of average statewide. Mountain ranges in the northern part of the state continued to fare best, while several SNOTEL sites in the San Juan range in southwestern Colorado were reporting below average snow water equivalent. This area of the state was much drier during the February-April period. In Wyoming, statewide snowpack was approximately 102 percent of average. A continuation of wet conditions allowed for additional recovery of snowpack throughout some parts of the state, including the Bighorn Mountains in northern Wyoming where drought was present. Snowpack was below average in northwestern Wyoming where it was warmer and drier than other areas of the state. For more information on mountain snowpack, please see: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/gis/snow.html>.

Temperatures

The impressive warmth experienced by much of the region during late winter came to an end in April. The majority of the region experienced temperatures that were near normal to 2.0 degrees F (1.1 degrees C) above normal. One exception was an area from eastern Kansas up through eastern Nebraska that was warmer, as temperatures ranged from about 2.0-4.0 degrees F (1.1-2.2 degrees C) above normal. Another exception was eastern North Dakota, but it was cooler with temperatures ranging from about 1.0-3.0 degrees F (0.6-1.7 degrees C) below normal. This was a drastic change from the previous two months when average monthly temperatures in this area were ranging from about 9.0-11.0 degrees F (5.0-6.1 degrees C) above normal. In fact, average monthly temperatures in eastern North Dakota have been well above normal since September 2015.

Spring weather is always critical for farmers as it is the start of the growing season. Warm temperatures and dryness in early April allowed for farmers to start planting spring wheat and small grains earlier than normal. However, according to the South Dakota State Climatologist, a hard freeze in South Dakota on the 12th had farmers concerned about potential wheat damage. Unseasonably cool temperatures at the end of the month resulted in a few record minimum high temperatures to occur on the 30th in Kansas, such as in Goodland where the high temperature reached only 41.0 degrees F (5.0 degrees C) (period of record 1895-2016). As a result, there were concerns about wheat damage. Corn and soybean planting were behind schedule in the northern High Plains due to cool and wet conditions that prevailed during the second half of April. Pasture and range conditions were mostly good throughout the region as of the end of April, thanks to the cooler and wetter weather.

Station Spotlight: Grand Forks, ND



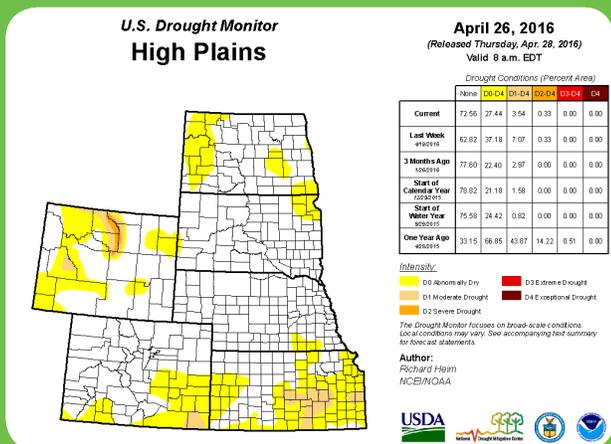
Above: Daily temperatures along with extremes and normals values since May 1, 2015 in Grand Forks, ND.

Drought Conditions

Drought conditions expanded during the first half of April across the High Plains, as the warmth and dryness experienced by large parts of the region in March carried over into April. However, a pattern change during the last half of the month brought cooler and very wet conditions, which alleviated drought in many areas. By the end of April, the area in drought or abnormal dryness (D0-D4) was reduced to about a quarter of the region, compared to about half of the region at the end of March.

Drought expanded in two main areas during the first half of April - the Dakotas and Kansas/southeastern Colorado. Continued warm and dry conditions prompted the expansion of existing areas of moderate drought (D1) in these areas, and new areas of D1 appeared in western North Dakota and southeastern North Dakota/northeastern South Dakota. A small area of severe drought (D2) was introduced to extreme southeastern Colorado, which adjoined to the Oklahoma panhandle. Then, several storm systems brought copious amounts of rainfall to these areas, allowing for the elimination and/or reduction of drought during the latter half of April. D1 was removed in the Dakotas, as was the area of D2 in southeastern Colorado, and D1 was further reduced in Kansas.

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/>.

The area in drought in northern Wyoming improved slightly in April. A snowstorm in late March boosted mountain snowpack, and a wet April allowed for some reduction of drought and abnormal dryness in the northern part of the state.

Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, El Niño is still present but is weakening. A transition to ENSO-neutral conditions is expected during the late spring or early summer, with an increasing chance that La Niña conditions will develop during the second half of 2016. A La Niña Watch has been issued, which means conditions are favorable for the development of La Niña conditions within the next six months. If you are looking for more information about the current El Niño and its impacts, or if you want to keep up to date on the potential for a developing La Niña, check out the ENSO blog here: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/department/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>.

Temperature

The May-July temperature outlook indicates an increased chance of above normal temperatures for the western, northern, and eastern contiguous U.S. In the High Plains region, this includes North Dakota, South Dakota, all but southeastern Wyoming, the southwestern tip of Colorado, and northern Nebraska. Other areas of the contiguous U.S. have equal chances for above, below, or near normal temperatures. There are no areas of the contiguous U.S. with an increased chance for below normal temperatures during the May-July period.

Precipitation

The precipitation outlook for the next three months calls for a higher probability of above normal precipitation across the southern half of the U.S. and parts of the northern Interior West. In the High Plains region, this includes Colorado, all but northeastern Wyoming, the majority of Kansas, and southwestern Nebraska. Below normal precipitation is favored in the Great Lakes region. The remainder of the contiguous U.S. has equal chances for above, below, or near normal precipitation.

Drought

The April 21st U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook shows that drought is expected to persist across portions of the Southwest. Drought will remain, but improve, across parts of the Interior West and in the area of western Oklahoma/Texas panhandle. Drought removal is likely in some areas of the West and the Plains. In the High Plains, the area of drought in northern Wyoming may improve and possibly be removed. Drought has already been removed in western and eastern North Dakota, northeastern South Dakota, and parts of Kansas since this drought outlook was issued. Drought is also expected to be removed from eastern Kansas and southeastern Colorado. Drought development is not likely in the contiguous U.S. through the end of July.

Temperature Outlook

THREE-MONTH OUTLOOK
TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY
0.5 MONTH LEAD
VALID MJJ 2016
MADE 21 APR 2016

EC MEANS EQUAL CHANCES FOR A, N, B
A MEANS ABOVE
N MEANS NORMAL
B MEANS BELOW

Precipitation Outlook

THREE-MONTH OUTLOOK
PRECIPITATION PROBABILITY
0.5 MONTH LEAD
VALID MJJ 2016
MADE 21 APR 2016

EC MEANS EQUAL CHANCES FOR A, N, B
A MEANS ABOVE
N MEANS NORMAL
B MEANS BELOW

Drought Outlook

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for April 21 - July 31, 2016
Released April 21, 2016

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short-lived events. *Ongoing* drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (precipitation of D1 to D4).

NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

Author: Anthony Artusa
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

Drought persists

Drought remains but improves

Drought removal likely

Drought development likely

<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>

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	59.3	34.6	46.9	-0.1	79	04/23+	23	04/01	2.98	1.33	181
Alamosa San Luis Airport	58.4	25.5	41.9	0.1	70	04/23+	8	04/01	1.75	1.16	297
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	59.4	34.0	46.7	0.2	78	04/23	20	04/01	2.28	0.86	161
Denver International Airport	59.4	35.1	47.2	-0.2	77	04/23+	25	04/01	2.56	0.85	150
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	62.8	38.0	50.4	-1.3	80	04/22	28	04/06	1.62	0.71	178
Pueblo Memorial Airport	67.6	37.5	52.5	1.9	84	04/23	22	04/01	2.97	1.57	212

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	67.9	44.4	56.2	3.1	81	04/03	29	04/09	1.90	-0.55	78
Dodge City Regional Airport	67.8	41.5	54.7	0.8	89	04/05	26	04/02	8.08	6.26	444
Goodland Renner Field	64.4	35.9	50.2	1.0	81	04/23	25	04/01	3.99	2.40	251
Topeka Municipal Airport	70.0	46.5	58.3	3.2	83	04/05	29	04/02	6.92	3.39	196
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	72.4	47.5	60.0	3.9	87	04/05	27	04/02	6.23	3.64	241

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	61.7	34.1	47.9	3.1	83	04/09	20	04/11	3.66	1.68	185
Grand Island Airport	64.4	40.4	52.4	1.8	81	04/03	27	04/09+	5.05	2.52	200
Lincoln Municipal Airport	67.4	42.7	55.1	3.5	85	04/03	23	04/12	4.37	1.66	161
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	62.0	39.8	50.9	1.3	81	04/23	21	04/09	5.21	2.56	197
North Platte Regional Airport	62.5	35.3	48.9	1.3	81	04/23	23	04/02	5.36	3.09	236
Omaha Eppley Airport	65.9	44.1	55.0	3.3	85	04/03	24	04/09	5.40	2.44	182
Valentine Miller Field	60.6	35.7	48.1	1.4	84	04/23	17	04/11	4.62	2.40	208

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismark Municipal Airport	57.4	32.5	45.0	1.2	75	04/09	17	04/04	4.15	2.89	329
Fargo International Airport	53.8	33.9	43.9	-0.3	74	04/14	16	04/09	2.11	0.75	155
Grand Forks International Airport	50.8	30.5	40.7	-1.3	69	04/15	15	04/09+	1.56	0.55	154
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	55.4	29.1	42.3	0.0	75	04/13	7	04/11	2.38	0.91	162
Williston International Airport	58.0	31.9	44.9	1.5	77	04/13	9	04/11	1.95	0.95	195

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>.

April 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	58.5	33.4	45.9	1.5	86	04/14	15	04/09+	3.66	1.81	198
Huron Regional Airport	59.4	34.9	47.1	0.6	81	04/14	20	04/09+	4.14	1.83	179
Pierre Regional Airport	60.4	35.6	48.0	1.0	84	04/14	20	04/11	3.92	2.11	217
Rapid City Regional Airport	59.2	34.9	47.1	2.1	82	04/09	20	04/11	1.85	0.05	103
Sioux Falls Joe Foss Field Airport	59.2	38.2	48.7	2.3	76	04/14+	19	04/09+	4.62	1.61	153

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	55.6	30.4	43.0	0.3	79	04/23	16	04/01	3.63	2.34	281
Cheyenne Municipal Airport	53.6	32.7	43.2	0.4	72	04/23+	24	04/01	3.06	1.28	172
Lander Hunt Field Airport	55.4	33.8	44.6	0.7	75	04/22	22	04/01	4.61	2.74	247
Laramie Regional Airport	49.3	25.9	37.6	-0.3	70	04/22	10	04/27	2.56	1.49	239
Rawlins Municipal Airport	52.3	30.1	41.2	1.1	73	04/22	22	04/01	0.70	-0.35	67
Sheridan County Airport	59.1	33.8	46.5	2.9	82	04/22	24	04/11	3.36	1.76	210

April 2016 Highlights

Monthly Rankings

Temperature in degrees F / Precipitation and snowfall in inches

Wettest / Driest	Precipitation / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Dodge City, KS	8.08 / WETTEST	6.26 / 1976	1875-2016
Garden City, KS	4.54 / 2nd wettest	4.77 / 1984	1947-2016
Wichita, KS	6.23 / 6th wettest	12.42 / 1944	1889-2016
Alamosa, CO	1.75 / 3rd wettest	3.06 / 1942	1907-2016
Akron, CO	2.98 / 6th wettest	3.94 / 1983	1937-2016
Bismarck, ND	4.15 / 4th wettest	5.71 / 1878	1875-2016
Laramie, WY	2.56 / 3rd wettest	3.71 / 1983	1948-2016
Casper, WY	3.63 / 4th wettest	5.75 / 1941	1940-2016
Kearney 4NE, NE	8.39 / WETTEST	7.59 / 1944	1895-2016
North Platte, NE	5.36 / 5th wettest	7.10 / 1915	1875-2016
Valentine, NE	4.62 / 5th wettest	7.03 / 1892	1890-2016
Pierre, SD	3.92 / 6th wettest	6.38 / 1986	1892-2016
Snowiest / Least Snowiest	Snowfall / Ranking	Record / Year	Period of Record
Alamosa, CO	15.2 / 2nd snowiest	17.0 / 1938	1907-2016

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



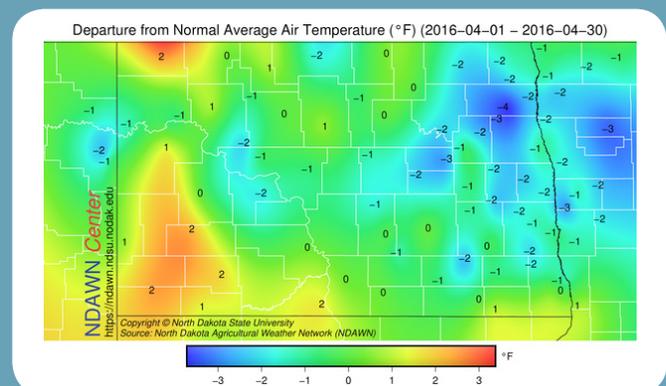
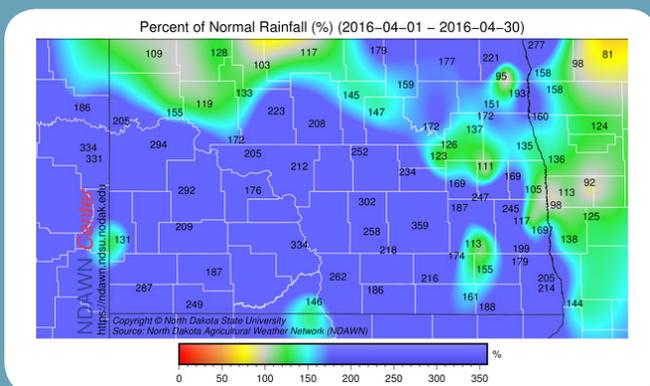
Precipitation:

The current 30 year average precipitation for April across North Dakota is generally in the 1 to 1.5 inch range with a state-wide average of 1.22 inches. A high percentage of the state recorded well above average rainfall during April 2016 (Figure 1). Although there were several smaller events, most of the rain came from two systems that dropped widespread moderate rain amounts, one in the middle of April and the other during the last week of the month. The North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network (NDAWN) average rainfall for stations located in North Dakota was 2.29 inches, which is 1 inch above average for those stations. Using those numbers, April 2016 would rank as the 13th wettest on record.

Temperature:

May 2015 was the last month with below average temperatures in North Dakota taken as a whole. Granted, several of those months would be considered average as the positive temperature anomaly was slight, yet above average nevertheless. April 2016 may have finally ended that streak (Figure 2). The average temperature for the North Dakota NDAWN (North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network) stations in April 2016 was 41.8° which is 0.8° below normal for those locations. Of course that would be considered a very average month but unlike most of the past year, the slight anomaly this time was on the negative side. The highest temperature recorded during the month occurred on April 13 when the NDAWN station near Wyndmere, ND reached 87.7° F. The lowest temperature recorded in the month was 6.9° F at the Plaza, ND NDAWN station on April 11.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview



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

Kansas Climate Summary

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Change in Pattern

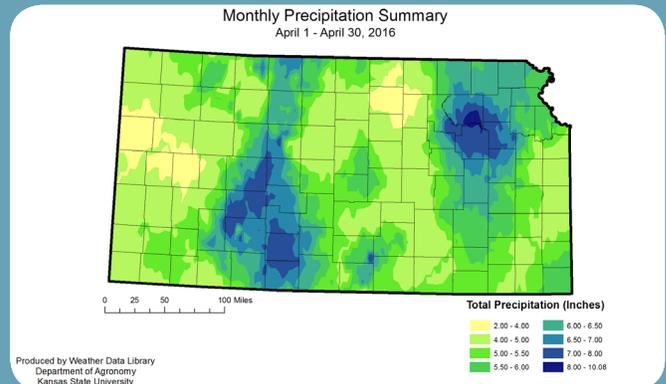
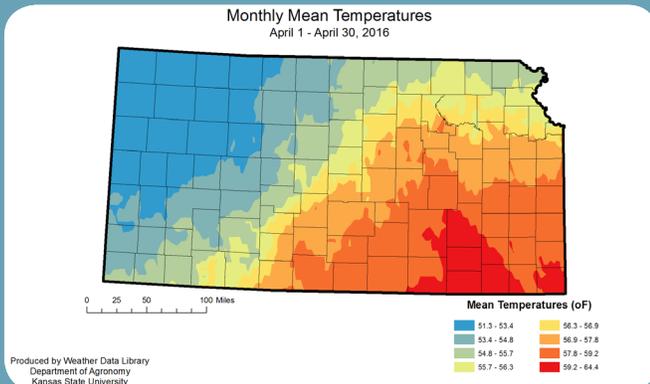
The warm, dry conditions that dominated March continued through the first half of April. This resulted in warmer than normal conditions for the month as a whole, although not as extreme as last month. The mean temperature for April was 55.6 oF which was 1.9 degrees warmer than normal. While on the warm side of the distribution, it was only the 36th warmest since 1895. The South Central Division had the largest departure with a mean temperature of 58.4 oF, or 2.8 degrees warmer than average. The West Central Division was closest to normal, with a mean temperature of 52.1 oF or 0.9 degrees warmer than normal. The number of record daily highs was fewer than in previous months with only 6 new records. In addition to the new record high temperatures, there were just 3 new record warm minimum temperatures set. The warmest high temperature was 91 oF recorded at Ashland (Clark County) on the 4th and at Hudson (Stafford County) on the 26th. There were 6 new record cold high temperatures. All of these new record cold high temperatures occurred on the 30th of the month, as a cold front brought snow to end the month. These low temperatures so late in the season brought concerns of damage to vegetation that moved out of dormancy early. This was especially true for winter wheat.

After a dry start to the month, April ended with a wet pattern. The Southeast Division and East Central divisions came closest to normal. The Southeast Division averaged 5.40 inches which was 138 percent of normal; the East Central Division average was 5.14 inches which was 142 percent of normal. The remaining divisions ranged from 176 percent of normal in the North Central Division to 335 percent of normal in the Southwestern Division. These rainfall amounts brought year-to-date totals at or above normal for all but the East Central and Southeastern Divisions. Dodge City went from one of the driest starts to the year on record to the wettest May on record. The state wide average precipitation was 5.18 inches, or 207 percent of normal. This ranks as the 4th wettest April on record. The greatest monthly total was 9.53 inches at Montezuma, Gray County (NWS). The greatest total for CoCoRaHS stations was 9.68 inches at Dodge City 9.1 WNW, Ford County. There were 159 new daily record precipitation totals. Twenty-one of those were record high amounts for April, and two set all-time daily rainfall records. The all-time records both occurred on April 17th: 5.48 inches at Cedar Bluff Dam, and 5.31 inches at McCracken.

Along with the increased rainfall pattern there was an increase in severe weather reports. There were 7 tornadoes reported, as well as 41 reports of damaging wind. The most common severe weather report was hail reports. There were 119 reports of hail during the month.

The wet end to the month resulted in dramatic improvements in the drought status. The end of March saw only 26 percent of the state as drought free. The last Drought Monitor issued in April had 43 percent of the state labeled drought free. Additional improvement will show in the first May map, as precipitation at the end of April is included in the analysis. The precipitation outlook for May favors wetter than average conditions in most of the state, with only the Northeast in neutral, with equal chances for above or below normal precipitation. However, the short term outlooks are for wetter than average conditions for the first half of the month state-wide.

Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: April 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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