



# August 2018 Climate Summary



The night sky at Gudmundsen Sandhill Laboratory in Nebraska. Photo courtesy of UNL CALMIT.

<http://hprcc.unl.edu>

## Summer Ends on a Cool Note

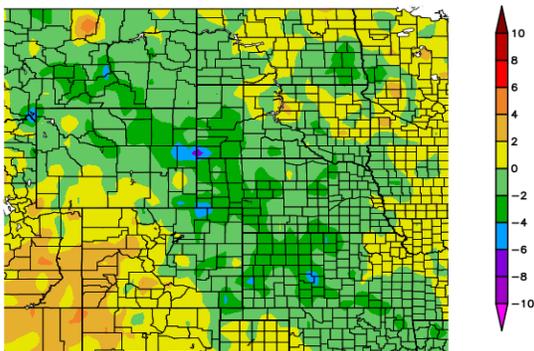
Similar to July, August was rather cool across much of the High Plains region. While most areas saw only slightly below-normal temperatures, the Black Hills region of South Dakota experienced temperature departures exceeding 4.0 degrees F (2.2 degrees C) below normal. Despite below-normal temperatures in July and August, the warmth experienced in June led to near-normal summer temperatures on the whole. The notable exception was Colorado, where temperatures remained above normal for most of the summer. With widespread temperature departures of 2.0-4.0 degrees F (1.1-2.2 degrees C) above normal, several locations across the state had a top 10 warmest summer on record.

Precipitation in August varied throughout the region. Portions of Nebraska and Kansas saw record-breaking rainfall and flooding, while much of the rest of the region was dry. As for summer precipitation, it also varied across the High Plains. An area of excessively wet conditions extended from the Black Hills region southward and eastward into Nebraska and central Kansas. Although streamflows ran high and flooding occurred in some locations, drought conditions significantly improved in parched areas. Meanwhile, much of Colorado and eastern Kansas experienced a very dry summer, and as a result, drought expanded and intensified and streamflows were especially low.

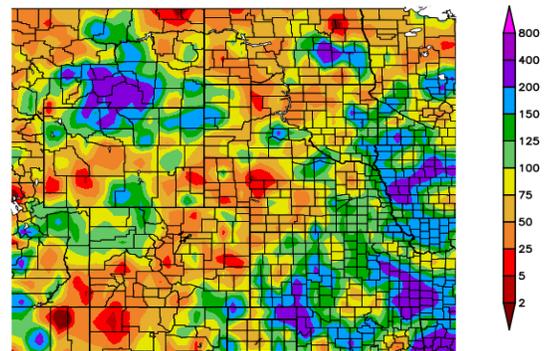
Harvest is around the corner, and as of the end of August, row crops were generally in decent shape across the region. Corn was still on track to mature early due to the extreme warmth in the early part of the summer, which should minimize the risk for a damaging frost. As of August 1st, the U.S. Department of Agriculture was predicting record-high corn yields for South Dakota and Nebraska, and Nebraska was also predicted to have record-high soybean yields this year. However, flooded fields in parts of Kansas and Nebraska may slow harvest in these areas, and late-season crop diseases were detected. For instance, bacterial leaf streak disease was reported in corn in Nebraska and South Dakota.

## Temperature and Precipitation Overview

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
8/1/2018 - 8/31/2018



Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)  
8/1/2018 - 8/31/2018



Above: Departure from 1981-2010 normal temperature (left) and percent of normal precipitation (right) for August 2018 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

Both wet and dry conditions were present across the High Plains in August. Wetter areas included northern Wyoming, eastern Nebraska, and much of Kansas. Omaha, Nebraska and Dodge City, Kansas had their 4th and 5th wettest Augusts on record, respectively. Meanwhile, dryness was prevalent throughout a large portion of the Dakotas, Colorado, western Nebraska, and southern Wyoming. Akron, Colorado only received 0.29 inches (7 mm) of precipitation and had its 7th driest August on record.

Severe weather continued to impact the High Plains region in August. For instance, severe thunderstorms dropped large hail at least 2.0 inches (5 cm) in diameter across eastern Colorado and western Nebraska on the 6th. Colorado Springs, Colorado was hit especially hard, as large hail caused damage and injuries at the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo. The zoo's infrastructure was damaged, as well as vehicles parked there. Several people and animals were injured by falling hail, and a few animals were killed.

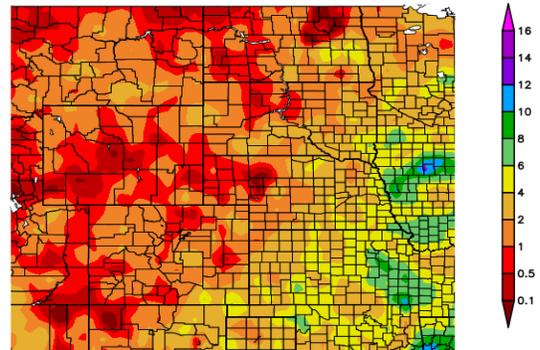
Flooding occurred throughout portions of Kansas and Nebraska during August as well. On the 14th-15th, heavy rains caused flooding in southeast Kansas, prompting evacuations in Montgomery County. Unfortunately, two people died in their car after being swept away by floodwaters. On the 19th-20th, record rainfall and flooding occurred across Omaha, Nebraska. Two-day total precipitation was 8.33 inches (212 mm) at Eppley Airfield, which was the 2nd highest two-day total precipitation ever recorded in any month at this location.

Topsoil moisture both improved and degraded across the region in August. Heavy rains replenished soil moisture in Nebraska and Kansas. However, dryness caused soil moisture depletion in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Statewide, Colorado experienced little change in soil moisture conditions in August.

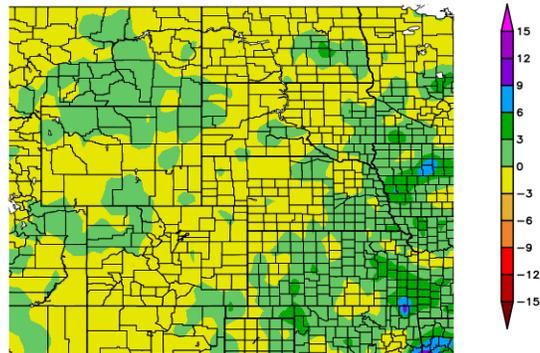
As for the summer season (June-August), several areas experienced record-breaking precipitation. The following locations had a top 10 wettest summer on record: Rapid City, South Dakota (2nd wettest), Sioux Falls, South Dakota (3rd wettest), Valentine, Nebraska (3rd wettest), McCook, Nebraska (10th wettest), Norfolk, Nebraska (10th wettest), and Omaha, Nebraska (10th wettest).

### Regional Precipitation

Precipitation (in)  
8/1/2018 – 8/31/2018



Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)  
8/1/2018 – 8/31/2018



Above: Total precipitation in inches (top) and departure from normal precipitation in inches (bottom) for August 2018. These maps are produced by HPRCC and can be found on the Current Climate Summary Maps page at: <http://hprcc.unl.edu/maps/current>.

### Streamflow Update

Streamflows continued to vary across the High Plains during August. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, streamflows were much above normal throughout most of Nebraska, as well as western and southern South Dakota. The high streamflows were due to above-normal precipitation in July and August. Higher-than-average releases from all Missouri River Mainstem projects continued in August, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers announced that these releases will be maintained to prepare for the 2019 Missouri River runoff season. There will be a 10-day extension to navigation flow support on the Missouri River this year. Streamflows improved across portions of Kansas in August, thanks to welcomed precipitation. However, streamflows remained below normal in the northeastern part of the state. Low streamflows continued in western and central Colorado where there has been little drought relief.

## Temperatures

Much of the region experienced cooler temperatures in August. Temperatures ranged from approximately 1.0-3.0 degrees F (0.6-1.7 degrees C) below normal throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, the western Dakotas, and eastern Colorado. The average temperature for August in Rapid City, South Dakota was 4.0 degrees F (2.2 degrees C) below normal, and Rapid City tied for its 6th coolest August on record. The western half of Colorado continued to be warm, with temperatures ranging from 1.0-3.0 degrees F (0.6-1.7 degrees C) above normal. However, the warmth was not record-breaking.

Despite temperatures being below normal for the month as a whole, there were still several heat spells throughout the region. For instance, in mid-August, temperatures reached 100.0 degrees F (37.8 degrees C) on several days in western North Dakota and eastern Wyoming. On the 12th, the temperature reached 108.0 degrees F (42.2 degrees C) in Williston, North Dakota, which tied for its highest temperature ever recorded in August and 4th highest temperature ever recorded in any month.

Summer temperatures varied across the region, but most areas experienced a warmer than normal summer season. The greatest departures occurred in western Colorado, with temperatures up to 5.0 degrees F (2.8 degrees C) above normal. Not coincidentally, this was also one of the driest areas in the High Plains this summer. Top 10 rankings for warmest summer on record in Colorado are as follows: Grand Junction (3rd), Alamosa (4th), Pueblo (tied for 6th), Colorado Springs (8th), and Denver (10th).

## Drought Conditions

Despite some areas receiving relief, overall the area in drought or abnormal dryness (D0-D4) increased across the High Plains in August, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. The greatest improvements occurred in eastern Colorado as well as portions of Kansas. A continuation of above-normal precipitation, much of which was due to the monsoon, brought additional relief to eastern Colorado in August, where exceptional drought (D4) and extreme drought (D3) were pulled back. August was a particularly wet month for parts of Kansas, as heavy rainfall events led to improvements in drought conditions in the southwestern, central, and southeastern portions of the state.

### U.S. Drought Monitor

**U.S. Drought Monitor**  
**High Plains**

**August 28, 2018**  
(Released Thursday, Aug. 30, 2018)  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

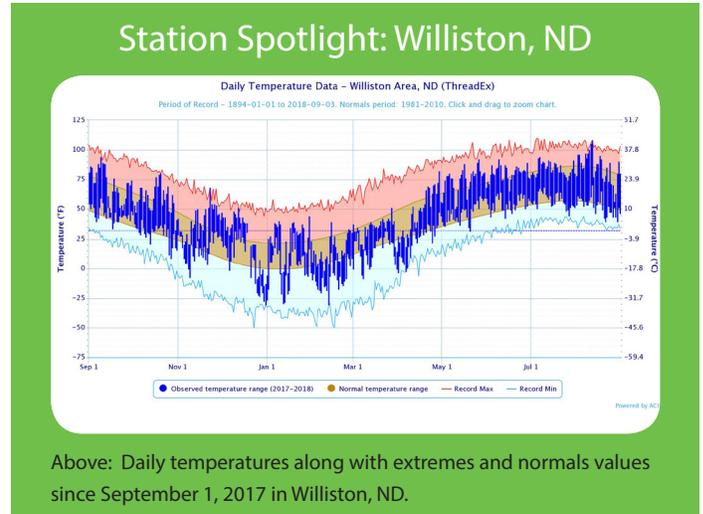
	Drought Conditions (Percent Area)				
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4
<b>Current</b>	52.83	47.17	25.85	16.90	10.07
<b>Last Week</b> <small>(08-21-2018)</small>	51.70	48.30	29.41	18.19	10.54
<b>3 Month Ago</b> <small>(05-29-2018)</small>	47.84	52.16	36.10	19.70	9.44
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> <small>(01-01-2018)</small>	19.28	80.72	29.19	6.34	0.90
<b>Start of Water Year</b> <small>(08-26-2017)</small>	56.15	43.85	21.11	8.37	1.32
<b>One Year Ago</b> <small>(08-28-2017)</small>	50.05	49.95	25.09	13.64	4.91

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

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:  
Jessica Blunden  
NCEI/NOAA

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/>.



Meanwhile, conditions continued to worsen in portions of the Dakotas, northwestern Colorado, southern and western Wyoming, and northeastern Kansas. While some of these areas experienced slightly above-normal precipitation in August, it was not enough to improve or maintain conditions, as July was very dry across these areas. Several impacts have been reported as a result of the drought. For instance, in eastern Kansas, an additional 22 counties were placed into a drought emergency, which brought the total number of counties in a drought emergency to 72. Several communities issued water-use restrictions, and corn was being cut for silage. In the Red River Valley of North Dakota, damage to soybean crops was reported. It is worth noting that drought conditions were present in North Dakota last summer, and lingering impacts may exacerbate issues caused by the current drought.

# Climate Outlooks

According to the Climate Prediction Center, ENSO-neutral conditions are present in the Pacific. Equatorial sea surface temperatures are near to above average across most of the Pacific Ocean. There is a 60 percent chance of El Niño developing during the fall, with chances increasing to 70 percent by winter. An El Niño Watch is in effect. If you are looking for more information about ENSO, check out the ENSO blog here: <https://www.climate.gov/news-features/department/8443/all>.

The National Weather Service long-range flood outlook indicates a greater than 50 percent chance of moderate flooding along Cow Creek, Stranger Creek, the Ninescah River, and the Neosho River in Kansas through November. Minor flooding is possible along the Medicine Lodge River and Arkansas River in Kansas. Elsewhere in the High Plains, the chance for flooding is low. According to the National Interagency Fire Center, wildland fire potential is expected to be normal throughout the High Plains through December.

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 September–November temperature outlook indicates an increased chance of above-normal temperatures for the entire contiguous U.S. except for parts of the Southeast. This includes the High Plains region. Elsewhere, there are equal chances for above-, below-, and near-normal temperatures during the September–November period.

## Precipitation

The precipitation outlook for the next three months calls for a higher probability of above-normal precipitation across the portions of the Southwest and the southeast Atlantic Coast. In the High Plains, this includes the southwestern half of Wyoming as well as western and central Colorado. Below-normal precipitation is expected in the Pacific Northwest. Elsewhere, there are equal chances for above-, below-, and near-normal precipitation in the contiguous U.S. during the September–November period.

## Drought

The August 16th U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook shows that drought is expected to persist across parts of the Northwest, Southwest, Plains, and Midwest regions. In the High Plains, this includes areas of drought in North Dakota, Wyoming, and northern and central portions of Colorado. Drought may improve or be removed in the Southwest, the Plains, the Midwest, and the Northeast, including areas of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Drought development is likely across the Pacific Northwest and the Northern Plains. In the High Plains, additional drought development is likely in northern North Dakota through November.

### Temperature Outlook

THREE-MONTH OUTLOOK  
TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY  
0.5 MONTH LEAD  
VALID SON 2018  
MADE 16 AUG 2018

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 SON 2018  
MADE 16 AUG 2018

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

### Drought Outlook

**U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook** Valid for August 16 - November 30, 2018  
Drought Tendency During the Valid Period Released August 16, 2018

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. \*Original drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (categories 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).

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NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

Legend:

- 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	86.0	57.1	71.5	-0.6	96	08/26	43	08/20	0.29	-2.01	13
Alamosa San Luis Airport	81.9	44.2	63.1	0.4	88	08/06	36	08/28	0.64	-0.63	50
Colorado Springs Municipal Airport	81.9	56.4	69.1	0.4	91	08/30	50	08/21	3.25	-0.09	97
Denver International Airport	86.8	58.0	72.4	-0.1	95	08/04	46	08/20	0.93	-0.76	55
Grand Junction Walker Field Airport	92.6	63.3	78.0	2.5	99	08/13+	56	08/29+	1.20	0.25	126
Pueblo Memorial Airport	88.9	59.1	74.0	0.6	98	08/30+	54	08/30+	1.79	-0.53	77

Kansas	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Concordia Municipal Airport	85.1	63.8	74.4	-2.7	94	08/27	52	08/29	4.78	1.64	152
Dodge City Regional Airport	89.6	64.4	77.0	-1.1	100	08/31	54	08/21	6.68	3.93	243
Goodland Renner Field	87.7	58.7	73.2	-0.5	100	08/27	46	08/21	0.85	-1.85	31
Topeka Municipal Airport	90.0	67.8	78.9	1.5	101	08/05	58	08/01	4.86	0.62	115
Wichita Mid-Continent Airport	89.7	68.9	79.3	-0.7	101	08/31	61	08/02	3.05	-0.66	82

Nebraska	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Chadron Municipal Airport	86.5	53.6	70.0	-2.2	101	08/26	38	08/20	0.45	-1.13	28
Grand Island Airport	84.3	62.5	73.4	-0.6	94	08/09	46	08/29	2.67	-0.45	86
Lincoln Municipal Airport	86.3	64.2	75.3	0.0	96	08/09	50	08/29	4.35	0.86	125
Norfolk Karl Stefan Airfield	82.9	60.8	71.9	-0.9	91	08/09	45	08/29	1.06	-2.19	33
North Platte Regional Airport	86.8	57.7	72.3	0.2	95	08/31+	43	08/29	1.69	-0.60	74
Omaha Eppley Airport	86.0	66.1	76.0	1.4	95	08/09+	53	08/29	9.81	5.99	257
Valentine Miller Field	86.2	57.2	71.7	-1.1	97	08/26+	43	08/29	1.73	-0.45	79

North Dakota	Temperatures (degrees F)								Precipitation (inches)		
	Averages				Extremes				Totals		
	Max	Min	Mean	Depart	High	Date	Low	Date	Obs	Depart	% Norm
Bismarck Municipal Airport	85.2	56.2	70.7	1.2	104	08/12	46	08/29	1.04	-1.24	46
Fargo International Airport	80.8	56.6	68.7	-0.6	93	08/13+	40	08/02	2.52	-0.04	98
Grand Forks International Airport	81.5	53.8	67.6	0.5	98	08/12	41	08/02	1.81	-1.07	63
Theodore Roosevelt Airport	84.4	51.4	67.9	-0.5	104	08/12	39	08/29	0.60	-0.94	39
Williston International Airport	85.0	51.9	68.4	-0.5	108	08/12	39	08/29+	0.67	-0.78	46

All data are preliminary and subject to change. + indicates multiple dates, latest date listed. \* indicates some missing data for the period. 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 Climate Summary

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## Precipitation:

Based on the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), the statewide total August precipitation was 1.64 inches, which was 1.1 inches less than last month and 1.15 inches less than in August 2017, also 0.07 inch less than the 1981-2010 average, making it the 42nd driest August in the 124-year period of record. It was the driest August since 2015. Below-average precipitation was observed commonly in all parts of the state except for an area in east-central North Dakota, where some above-average conditions were observed (Figure 1). The greatest monthly precipitation accumulation was 5.46 inches, recorded in Jamestown, Stutsman County. The greatest 24-hour precipitation was 2.73 inches, recorded also in Jamestown, Stutsman County, on August 19. Based on historical records, statewide August precipitation showed a positive long-term trend of 0.06 inch per century since 1895. The highest and lowest August precipitation for the state ranged from 4.54 inches in 1900 to 0.73 inch in 1929.

## Temperature:

The official state average August temperature was 67.7 F, 1.6 F cooler than last month but 2.3 F warmer than in August 2017. The average August temperature was the same as the 1981-2010 average, making it the 55th coolest or 70th warmest August in the 124-year period of record. It was the coolest August since 2017. Below-average temperatures were observed commonly in southeastern parts of the state while the northeastern parts observed near-to-warmer than average conditions (Figure 2). The state’s highest and lowest daily temperatures ranged from 103 F on August 12 in Hettinger, Adams County, to 33 F on August 29 also in Hettinger, Adams County. Based on the historical records, the state average August temperature showed a positive long-term trend of 0.2 F per decade since 1895. The highest and lowest monthly state August average temperatures ranged from 73.8 F in 1983 to 61.2 F in 1977.

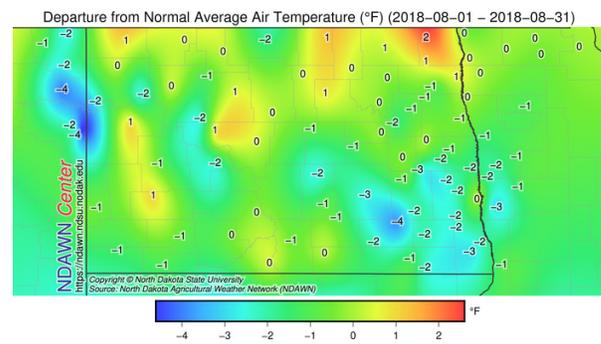
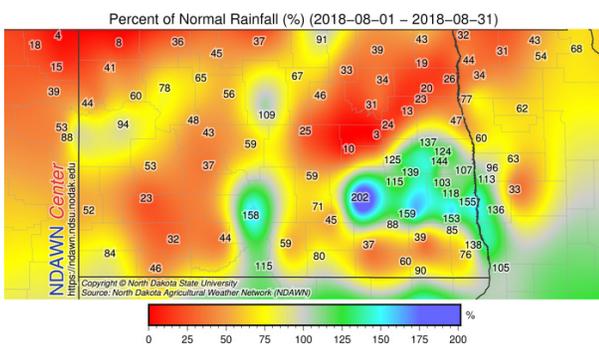
## Drought and other notable impacts:

In general, overall drought conditions worsened throughout the month. By the end of August, D2 (Severe Drought) covered nearly 3% of the state. The August 28 map showed more than 80 percent of the state experiencing drought (increase in coverage by 79 percent, compared with the previous month).

NDAWN’s highest peak gust in August was 59 mph, recorded at the Leonard weather station in Cass County on August 26, 2018. The NOAA Storm Report reported a total of 33 significant storm events in August.

Across the observation network of weather stations with at least 30 years of history, a total of 48 daily high and 55 daily low-temperature-related records were set or tied. A total of 11 highest daily precipitation-related records were set or tied.

## Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: Percent of normal precipitation (left, figure 1) and departure from normal average temperature (right, figure 2) for August 2018 in North Dakota. Both figures produced by NDAWN.

# Kansas Climate Summary

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



## Change in Patterns

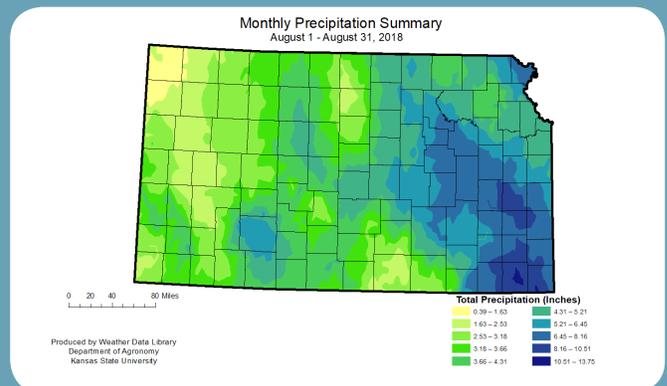
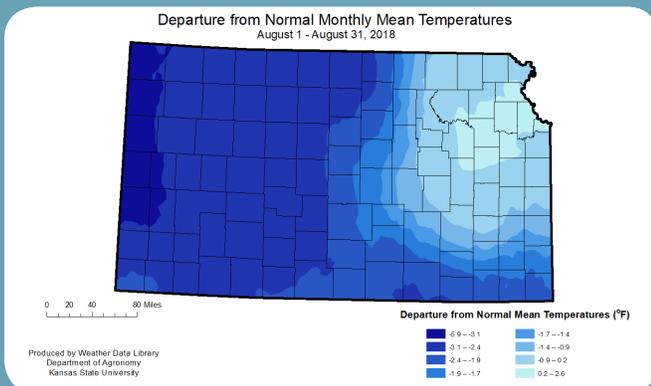
After a very warm start to the summer, August had a cooler note. State-wide average temperature for the month was 76.5 oF. This is 1.5 degrees cooler than normal, and ranks as the 37th coolest since 1895. The Northeast Division had the largest warm signal with an average of 76.8 oF which was 0.5 degrees warmer than normal. The Northwest Division was the coldest with an average of 76.2 oF and a departure of -2.5 degrees. There were no new record daily warm maximum temperatures. Minimum temperatures were warmer than normal with 34 new daily record warm minimum temperatures were set. None of the daily records set new monthly temperature records for August. There were 41 new record coldest maximums and 6 record coldest minimum temperatures. The warmest temperature reported during the month was 103 oF at Marysville, Marshall County, on the 6th. The coldest temperature reported during August was 41 oF, reported at Brewster 4W, Sherman County, on the first.

The August precipitation showed a more even distribution than earlier in the summer and brought drought relief. The state-wide average precipitation was 4.17 inches which was 125 percent of normal. The division with the largest surplus was the Southeast Division, with an average of 7.02 inches, or 188 percent of normal. The Northwest Division had the greatest shortfall, with an average of 2.00 inches creating a deficit of 0.73 inches. That translates to 73 percent of normal. Due to the cooler temperatures and favorable distribution, the negative impacts of that deficit were minimal. The greatest monthly total for a National Weather Service Cooperative station was at Bartlett 1 WSW, Labette County, with 13.75 inches. The Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow network station with the greatest monthly precipitation was Iola 2.7 SSE, Allen County, with 12.98 inches. Among the Kansas Mesonet stations, the Cherokee station near Columbus, had the greatest monthly total with 8.85 inches.

With the resurgence of moisture, severe weather reports during the month also increased. Tornado numbers continued on the low side with only 4 tornado reported. Unfortunately wind and hail caused significant damage in Sherman, Cheyenne, and Rooks counties. Complete damage estimates are not yet available. Total storm reports: 4 tornadoes, 32 hail events, and 45 reports of damaging wind.

Not surprisingly, the above normal rain in the west brought improvements in the drought conditions there. Unfortunately, the lack of rain coupled with warmer temperatures resulted in expansion of the drought in the east. Exceptional drought continues, and extreme drought has shifted into Central and East Central Kansas. Currently, 46 percent of the state is drought free, while just under 1 percent is in exceptional drought conditions. The September outlook has increased chances for above normal precipitation across a wide swath of the state. However, a more even distribution will be needed to continue improvement of drought conditions across the state. The temperature outlook is for warmer than normal temperatures statewide.

## Temperature and Precipitation Overview



Above: August 2018 departure from normal 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:  
<https://www.drought.gov/drought/dews/missouri-river-basin/reports-assessments-and-outlooks>

### Midwest and Great Plains Monthly Climate and Drought Webinar

To sign up for future webinars:  
<https://www.drought.gov/drought/calendar/webinars>

For an archive:  
[www.hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php](http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php)

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