

Climate Review for the month of December 2014

Presented by:
National Weather Service
Newport/Morehead City

Summary

The weather in December 2014 was a very mixed bag with alternating mild and cold spells. Maximum temperatures across eastern North Carolina averaged between 55 and 60 degrees with minimum temperatures ranging from 36 to 44 degrees. These values were fairly close to normal for December. Rainfall was variable across the region ranging from 2.5 to 4.75 inches. A stalled frontal boundary caused the heaviest rainfall, up to 2 inches near the coast, on Christmas Eve.

DISCLAIMER : The climate data provided are preliminary and have not undergone final quality control by NCDC. Therefore...this data is subject to revision.

Average Temperatures within our CWA in December 2014

	Avg_ Max	Avg_Max Normal	Avg_ Min	Avg_Min Normal
Cape Hatteras	56.2	57.3	43.5	42.6
New Bern	60.0	57.7	39.3	36.3
Greenville	56.4	55.4	36.2	33.8
Williamston	56.3	55.5	36.7	34.4
Plymouth	56.5	57.5	36.5	36.0
Bayboro	60.1	58.9	40.8	36.1

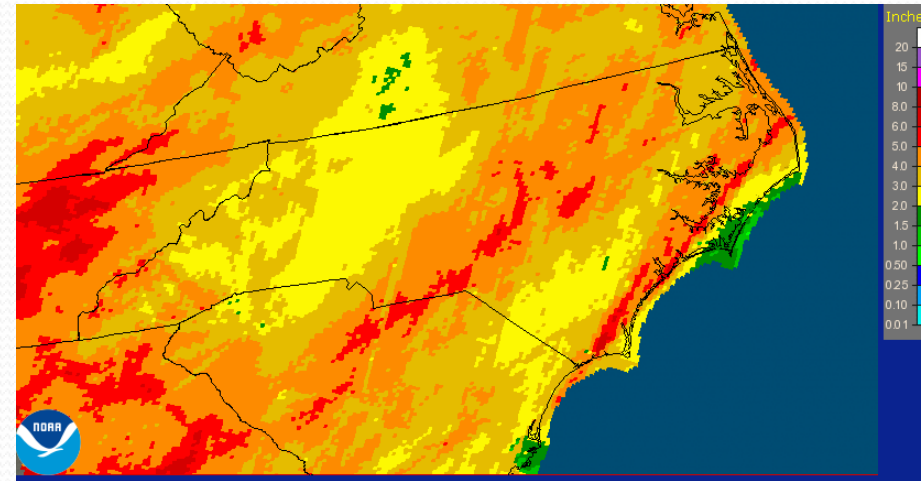
Average temperatures overall were generally within 1 to 2 degrees of normal.

Max and Min Temperature within our CWA in December 2014.

	MAX	MIN
Cape Hatteras	68	33
New Bern	76	29
Greenville	74	26
Williamston	73	28
Plymouth	72	24
Bayboro	74	31

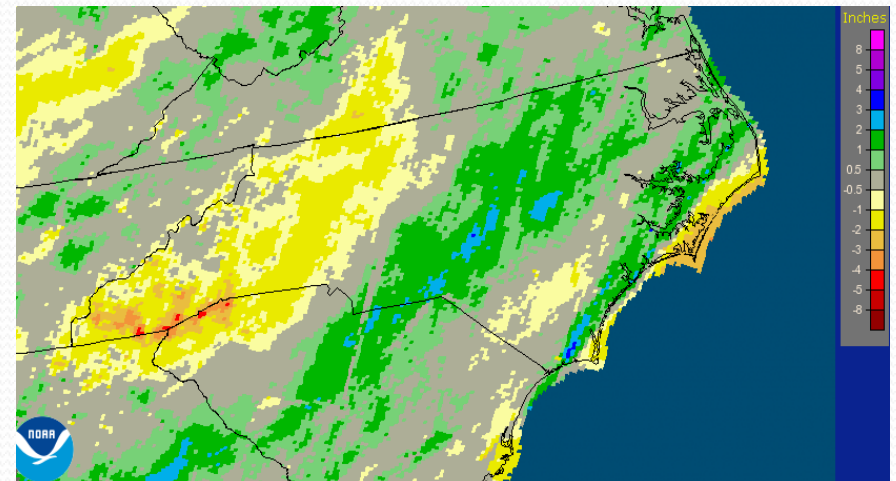
December 2014 Rain versus Climate Normal

	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Differences
Cape Hatteras	2.45	4.27	-1.82
New Bern	4.15	3.40	0.75
Greenville	4.46	3.25	1.21
Williamston	4.69	3.24	-3.08
Plymouth	3.84	3.29	1.45
Bayboro	4.35	3.75	0.55



Total Precipitation

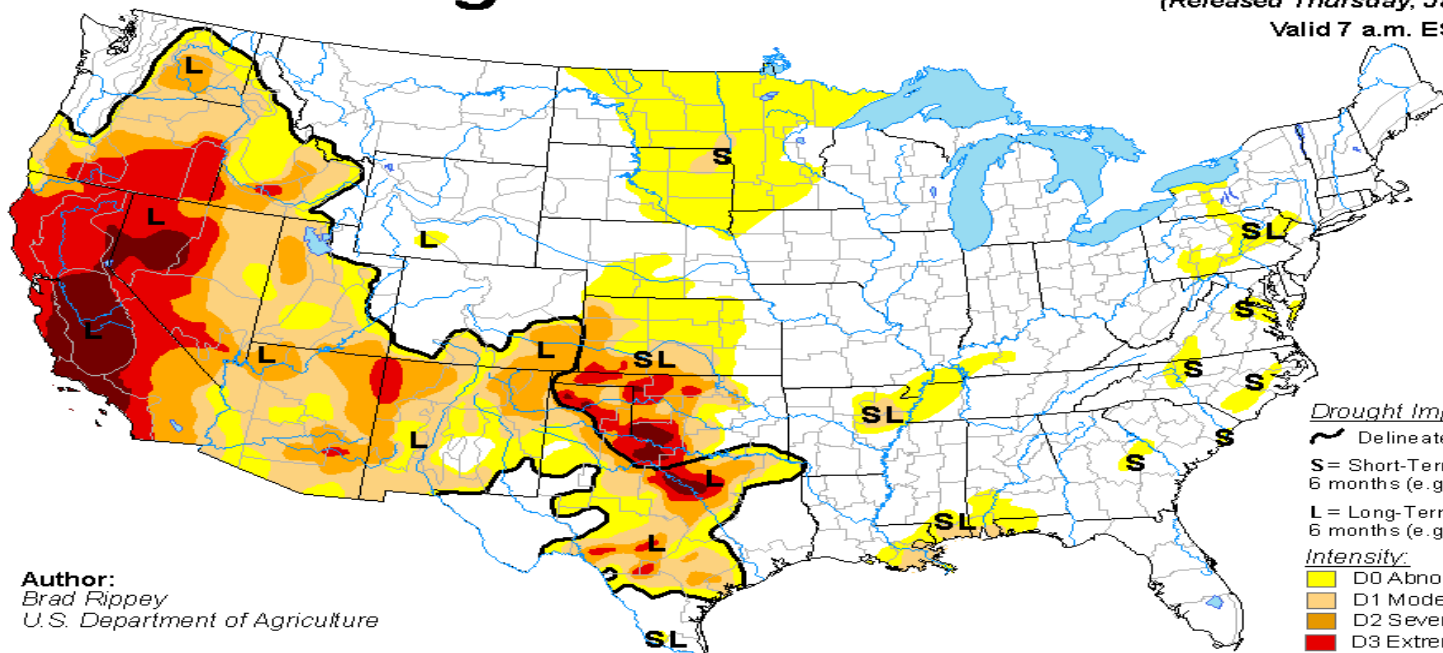
Rainfall was variable across the region with departures ranging from 3 inches below to 1.5 inches above normal. The heaviest rainfall during December fell near the coast.



Departure from Normal

U.S. Drought Monitor

January 6, 2015
 (Released Thursday, Jan. 8, 2015)
 Valid 7 a.m. EST

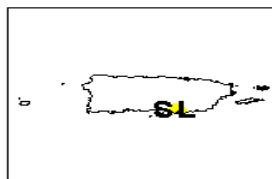
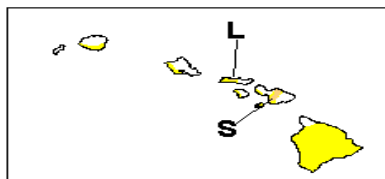
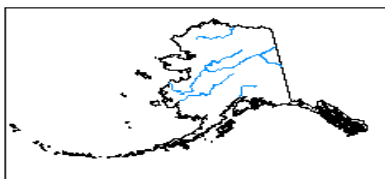


Author:
 Brad Rippey
 U.S. Department of Agriculture

Drought Impact Types:
 ~ Delineates dominant impacts
 S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
 L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:
 Yellow: D0 Abnormally Dry
 Light Orange: D1 Moderate Drought
 Orange: D2 Severe Drought
 Red: D3 Extreme Drought
 Dark Red: D4 Exceptional Drought

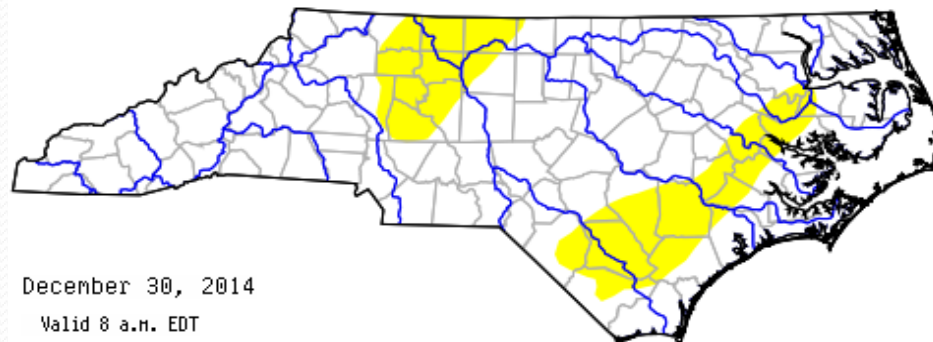
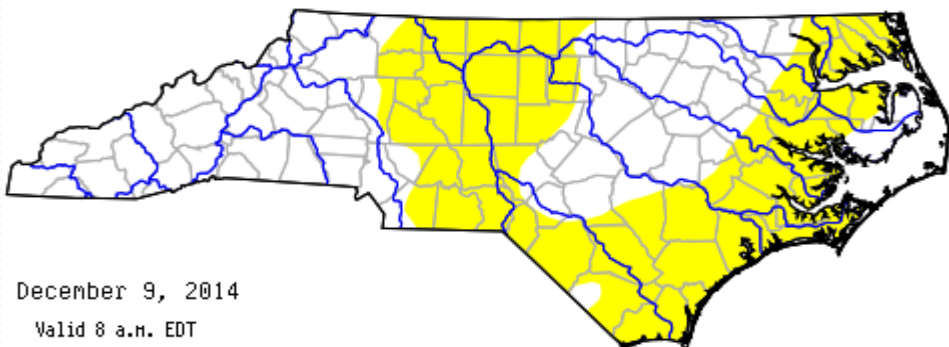
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Before

Now

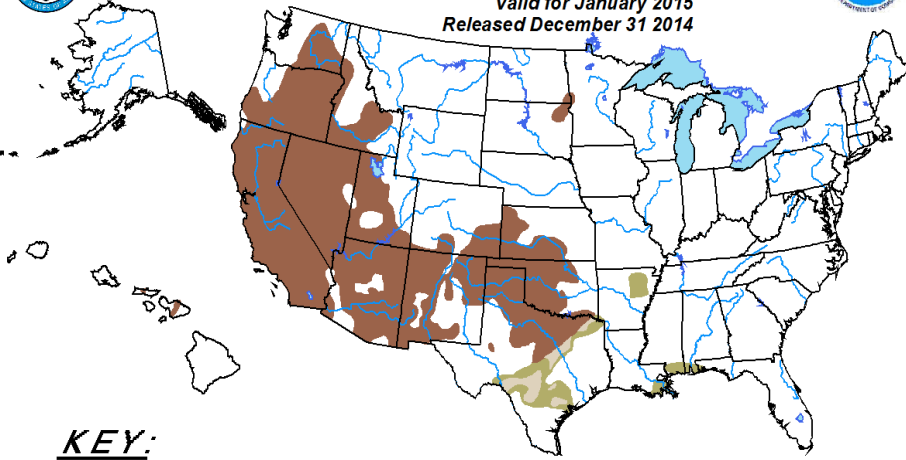


U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for January 2015

Released December 31 2014



KEY:

- Drought persists or intensifies
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely

Author: David Miskus/Brad Pugh, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/mdo_summary.html

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor.

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)

Seasonal Drought Outlook



Monthly Drought Outlook

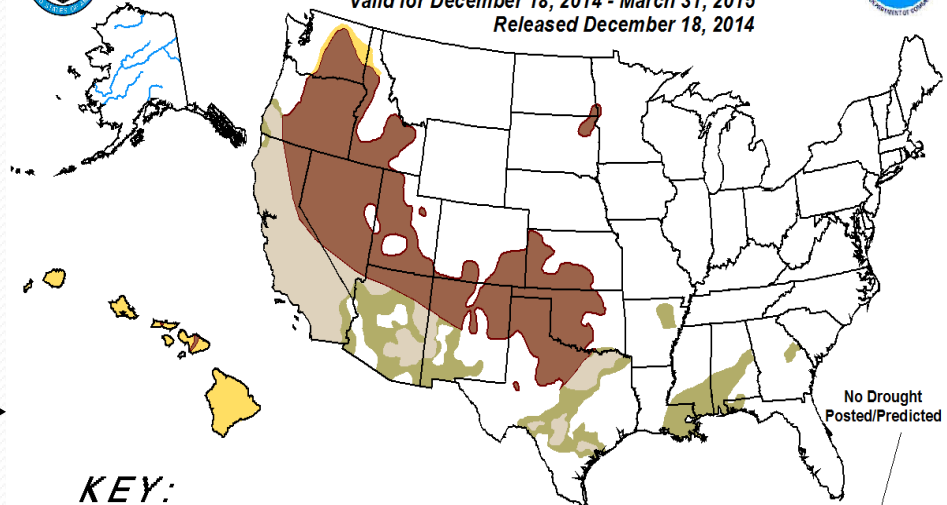


U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for December 18, 2014 - March 31, 2015

Released December 18, 2014



KEY:

- Drought persists or intensifies
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely

Author: Brad Pugh, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/sdo_summary.html

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor.

NOTE: The tan area 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)