

Climate Review for the month of January 2015 (updated)

Presented by:
National Weather Service
Newport/Morehead City

Summary

Mean temperatures in January were near average across much of the Southeastern United States, and North Carolina was no exception. Both temperature and precipitation was close to the long-term monthly normals for January. High pressure dominated the region for the early part of the month with highs into the lower 70s on the 4th. Cold high pressure build south over the Carolinas with temperatures dropping into the teens on the mornings of the 8th and 9th. Temperatures were mild and slightly above normal for the mid and late part of the month. A cold front brought the heaviest rainfall to the area around the 17th with numerous receiving over an inch of rainfall.

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 January 2015

	Avg_ Max	Avg_Max Normal	Avg_ Min	Avg_Min Normal
Beaufort	54.6	53.3	36.2	36.0
Cape Hatteras	53.3	52.2	39.3	38.7
New Bern	56.9	54.5	34.2	33.9
Greenville	52.1	52.1	31.6	32.1
Williamston	50.9	51.3	30.9	30.3
Plymouth	52.7	53.2	31.3	33.1
Bayboro	55.9	55.3	35.5	32.9

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

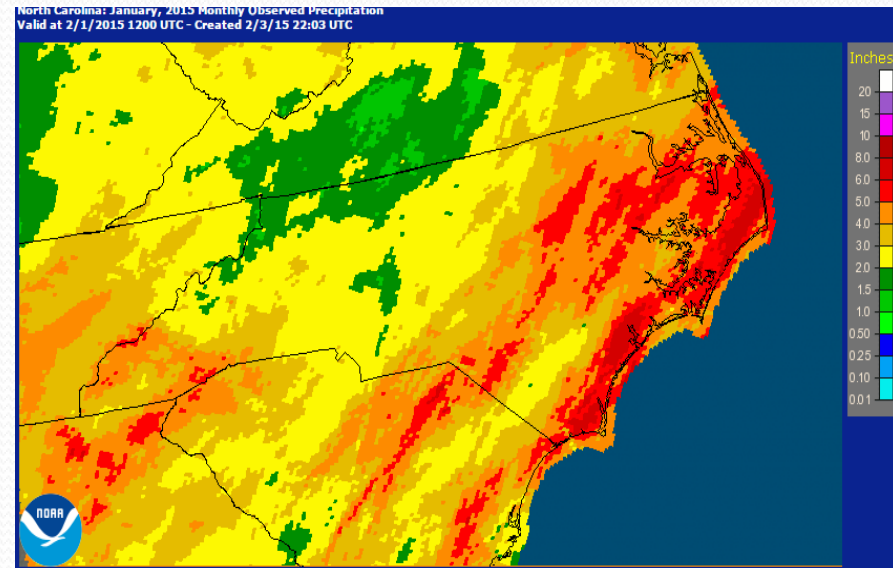
Max and Min Temperature within our CWA in January 2015.

	MAX	MIN
Beaufort	72	16
Cape Hatteras	70	18
New Bern	75	17
Greenville	75	14
Williamston	74	14
Plymouth	73	13
Bayboro	72	25

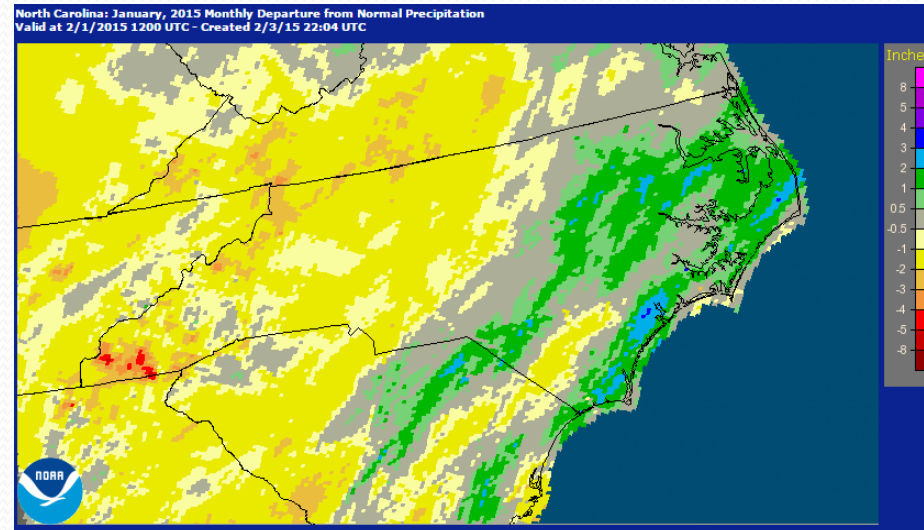
January 2015 Rain versus Climate Normal

	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Differences
Beaufort	4.27	4.08	-0.19
Cape Hatteras	4.61	5.24	-0.63
New Bern	4.49	4.02	0.47
Greenville	5.09	3.86	1.23
Williamston	5.44	3.82	1.62
Plymouth	5.37	3.82	1.62
Bayboro	5.13	3.85	1.28

Rainfall was generally in the 4 to 5 inch range across the region. The heaviest rainfall occurred over the northern Coastal Plains and near the coast.



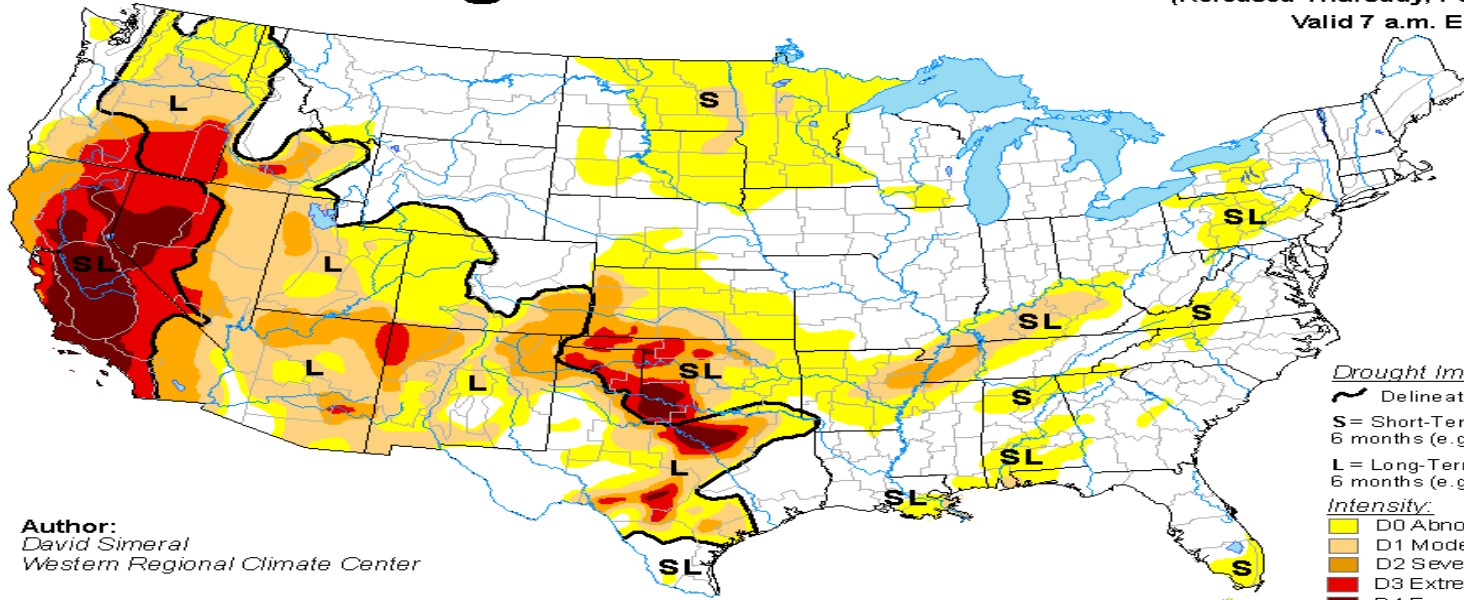
Total Precipitation



Departure from Normal

U.S. Drought Monitor

February 10, 2015
 (Released Thursday, Feb. 12, 2015)
 Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:
 David Simeral
 Western Regional Climate Center

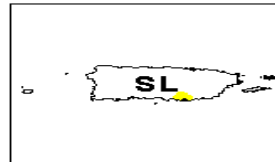
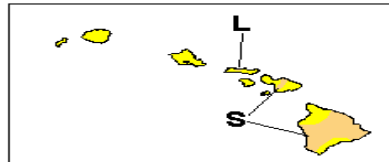
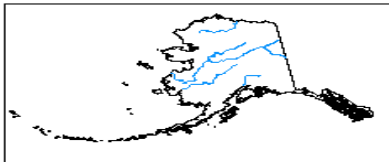
Drought Impact Types:

- 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:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

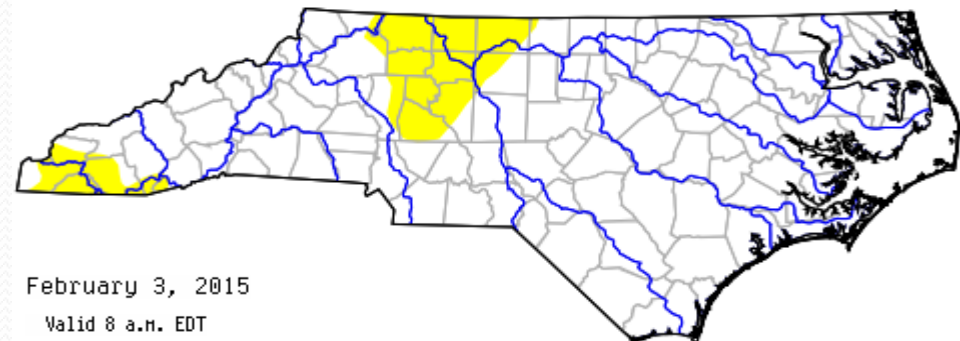
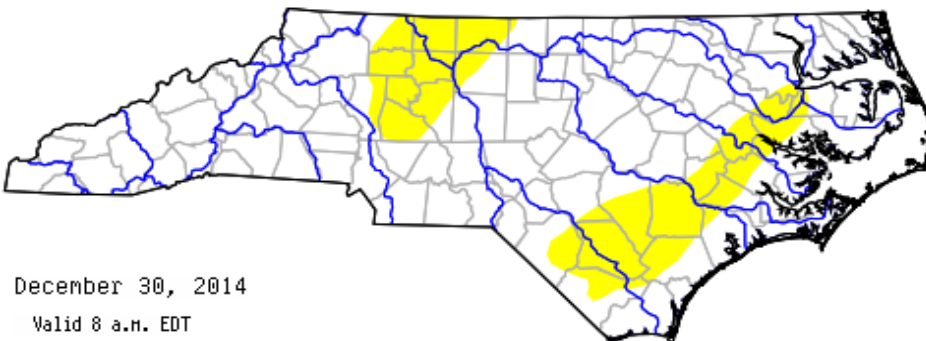
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



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

Before

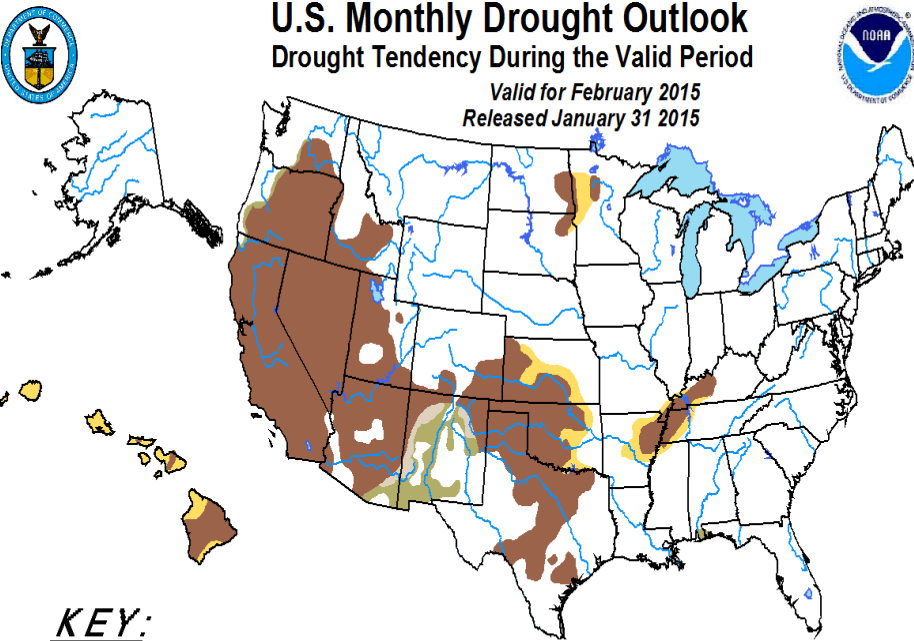
Now



U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for February 2015
Released January 31 2015



KEY:

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

Author: David Miskus, 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



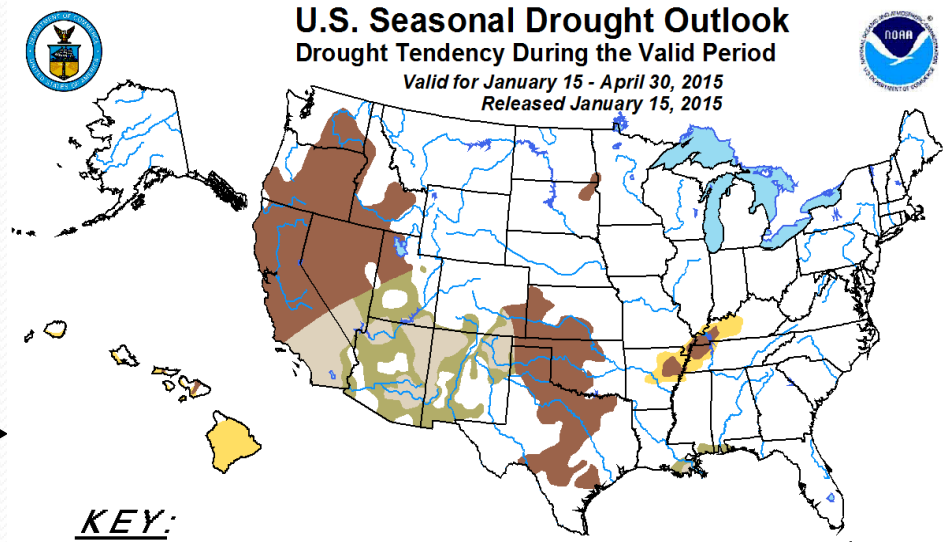
Monthly Drought Outlook



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for January 15 - April 30, 2015
Released January 15, 2015



KEY:

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

Author: David Miskus, 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.

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