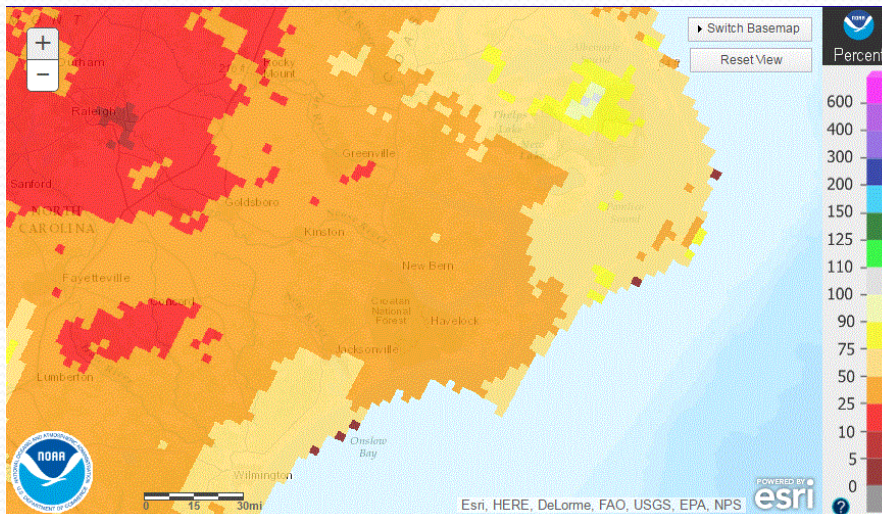


Climate Review for the month November 2016

Presented by:
National Weather Service
Newport/Morehead City

November 2016 Summary

After a string of 4 straight months of well above normal temperatures, including a record warm July and August, and near records for September and October, temperatures in November 2016 finally returned to near or just slightly below normal across eastern North Carolina. This cooler weather was coupled with the driest month of 2016, which was much needed after destructive flooding in early September with Tropical Storm Hermine and especially in early October with Hurricane Matthew. Rainfall in November was 1 to 3 inches below normal area-wide with only areas near the Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds and in southern Onslow County topping 2 inches.



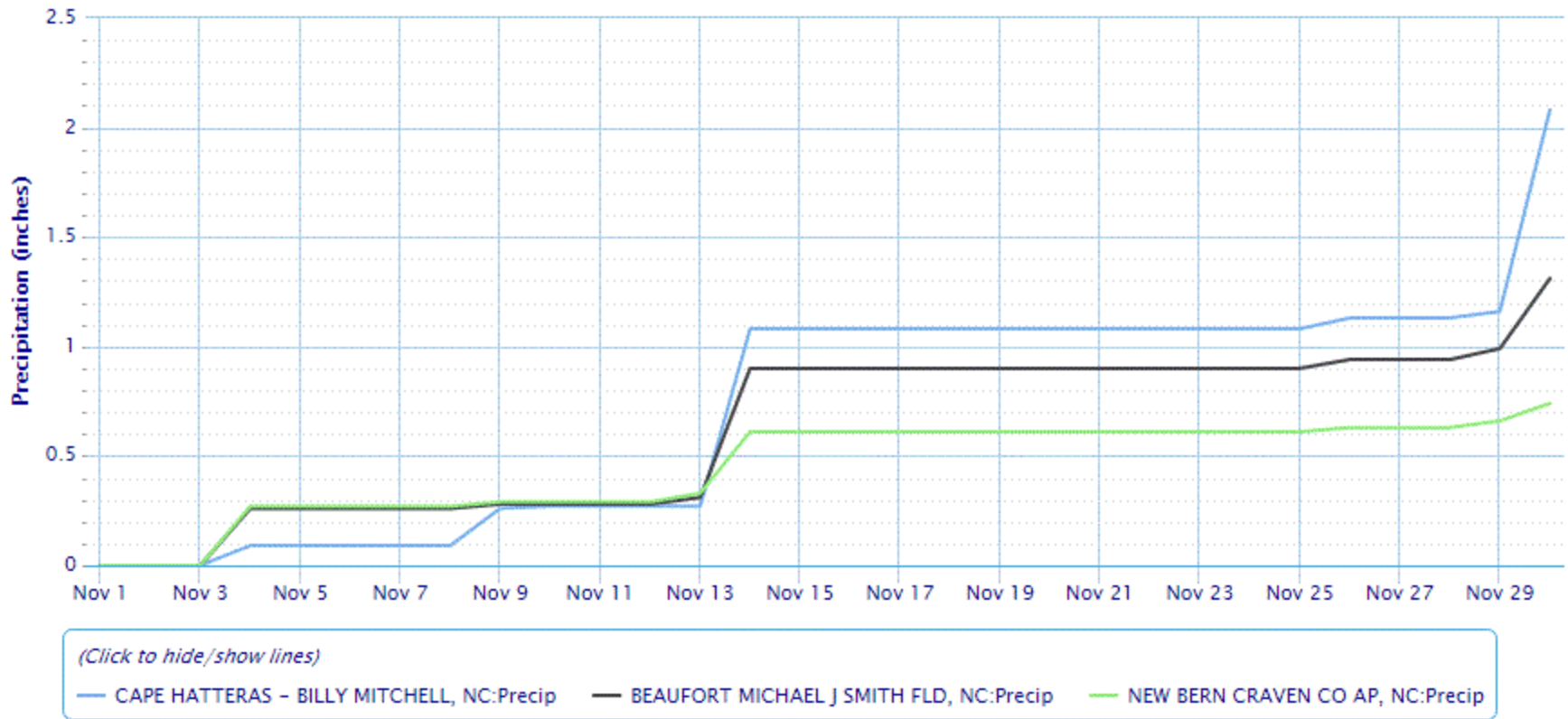
Percent of Normal Rainfall
for November 2016.

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

November 2016 Rainfall

Accumulated Precipitation

Green/black diamonds represent subsequent/missing values



A look at the very dry conditions in November with only 3 or 4 rain days during the month. Most of the area was at or below 2 inches of rainfall.

Average Temperatures within our CWA in November 2016

	Avg_ Max	Avg_Max Normal	Avg_ Min	Avg_Min Normal
Beaufort	66.6	65.8	46.2	47.8
Cape Hatteras	64.1	64.0	49.6	51.2
New Bern	66.3	66.4	41.6	43.9
Greenville	65.8	65.0	41.1	41.5
Kinston	65.4	65.1	38.6	40.4
Williamston	63.9	64.5	40.5	41.0
Plymouth	65.2	65.2	41.2	43.0
Bayboro	65.9	66.7	40.4	42.7

After four straight warm months, temperatures in November 2016 were near to below normal, especially for minimum temperatures which were mostly a degree or two below normal.

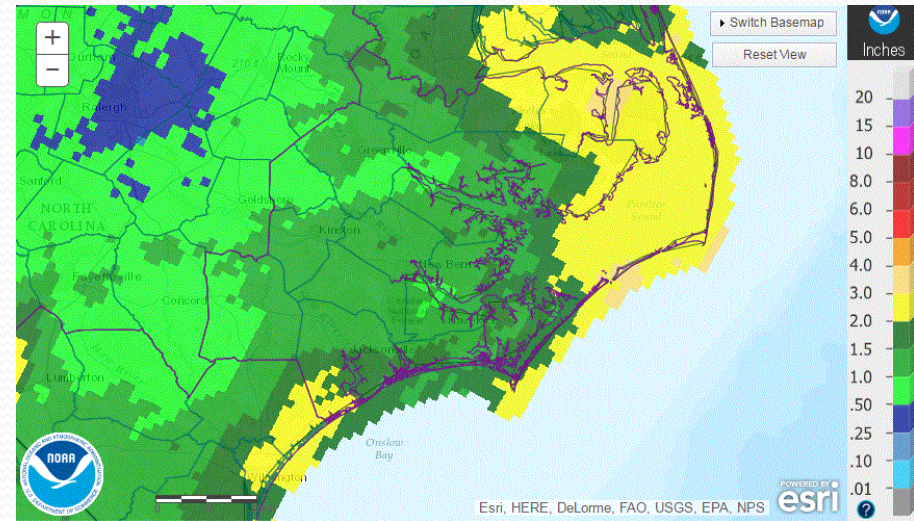
Max and Min Temperature within our CWA in November 2016.

	MAX	MIN
Beaufort	78	29
Cape Hatteras	76	35
New Bern	82	26
Greenville	82	24
Kinston	82	23
Williamston	82	26
Plymouth	81	24
Bayboro	81	29

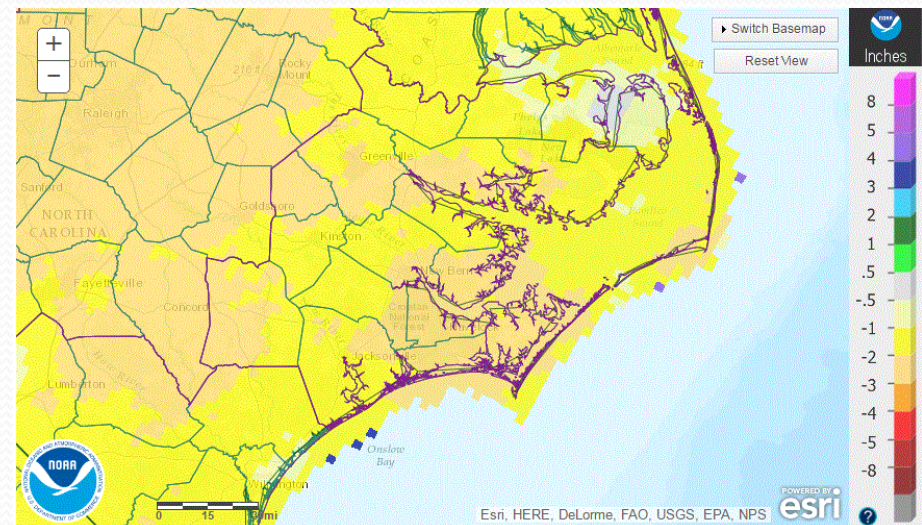
November 2016 Rain Versus Climate Normal

	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Difference
Beaufort	1.31	3.87	-2.56
Cape Hatteras	2.08	4.95	-2.87
New Bern	0.74	3.40	-2.66
Greenville	1.06	3.12	-2.06
Kinston	0.75	3.10	-2.35
Williamston	1.71	3.08	-1.37
Plymouth	1.98	3.53	-2.55
Bayboro	0.96	3.78	-2.82

After the flooding rains of September and October, November 2016 was quite dry across eastern North Carolina. The entire region was 1 to 3 inches below normal for rainfall, with only the Sound Counties and southern Onslow County reporting over 2 inches of rainfall during the month.



Observed Precipitation



Departure From Normal

Latest Drought Monitor for North Carolina

U.S. Drought Monitor North Carolina

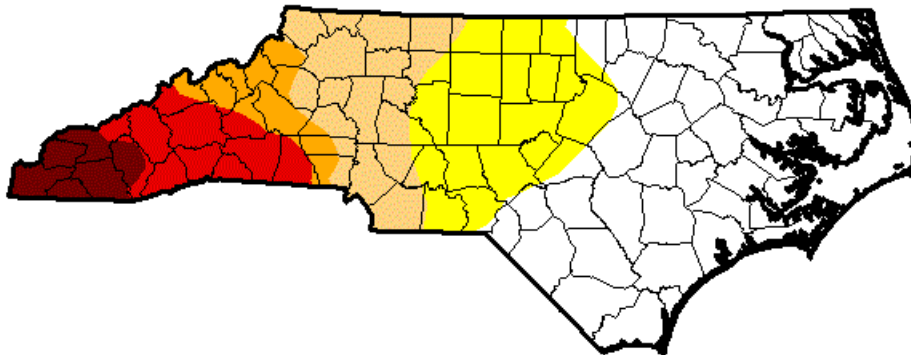
November 29, 2016

(Released Thursday, Dec. 1, 2016)

Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	48.11	51.89	32.61	18.04	12.75	4.46
Last Week <i>11/22/2016</i>	48.11	51.89	32.61	18.04	12.75	3.75
3 Months Ago <i>8/30/2016</i>	76.30	23.70	4.20	0.82	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year <i>12/29/2015</i>	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year <i>9/27/2016</i>	66.16	33.84	17.51	0.93	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago <i>12/1/2015</i>	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



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.

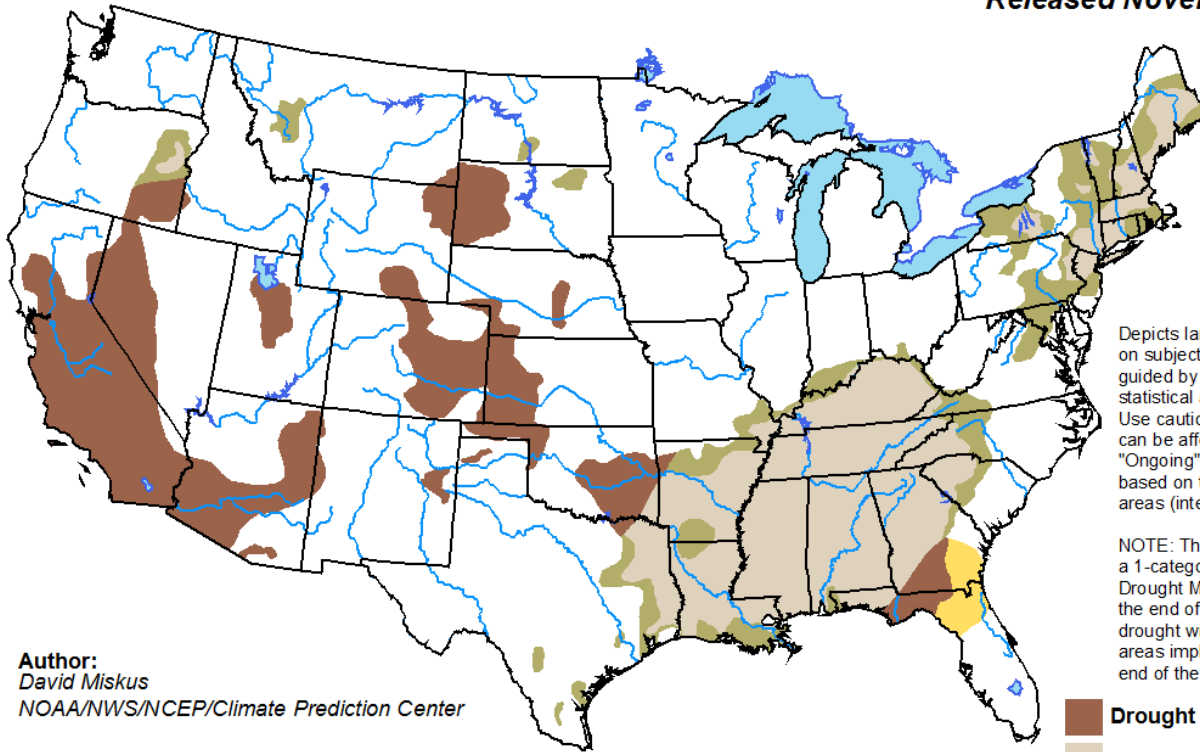
Extreme to Exceptional Drought continues in the mountain areas of western NC with abnormally dry conditions into the central and western Piedmont. Eastern NC remains in good shape drought-wise.

Monthly Drought Outlook

For December

U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period





Valid for December 2016
Released November 30, 2016

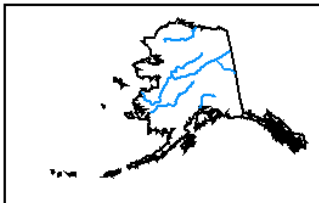


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to 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:
David Miskus
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center

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



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