

# Climate Review for the month of March 2015

Presented by:  
National Weather Service  
Newport/Morehead City

# Summary

After a unusually cold and rather wet month of February 2015, both temperature and precipitation was close to normal across eastern North Carolina during March 2015. The main rain-producing systems were coastal lows that moved up the coast on the 14<sup>th</sup> and again on the 20<sup>th</sup>, each producing one to two inches of rain in portions of eastern North Carolina. There was minimal wintry weather across the state during the month of March.

*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 March 2015

	Avg_Max	Avg_Max Normal	Avg_Min	Avg_Min Normal
<b>Beaufort</b>	61.6	61.9	43.6	44.4
<b>Cape Hatteras</b>	58.5	58.6	44.2	44.6
<b>New Bern</b>	66.3	64.9	42.0	42.0
<b>Greenville</b>	63.5	64.1	40.1	39.6
<b>Williamston</b>	61.2	62.4	39.6	41.0
<b>Plymouth</b>	63.1	64.5	39.3	40.6
<b>Bayboro</b>	64.2	64.9	42.1	40.7
<b>Kinston</b>	66.7	67.3	42.2	42.2

Average temperatures overall were very close to normal values for March.

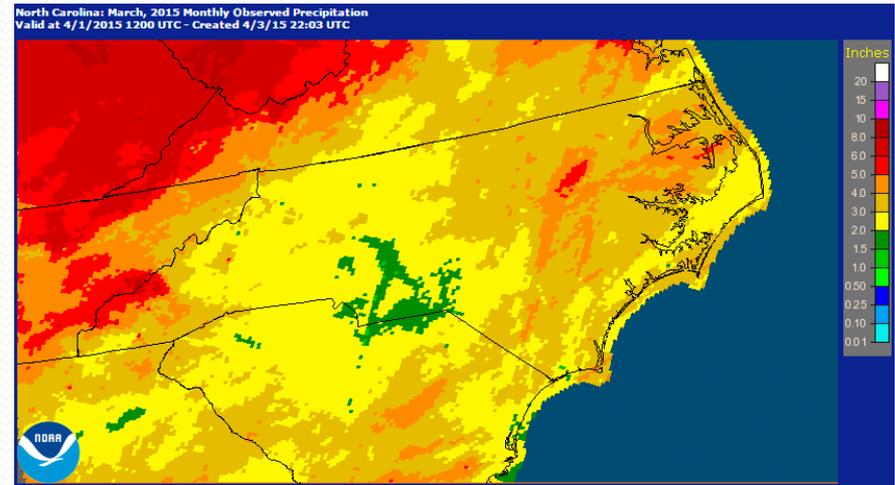
# Max and Min Temperature within our CWA in March 2015.

	MAX	MIN
Beaufort	73	25
Cape Hatteras	74	28
New Bern	86	22
Greenville	83	21
Williamston	81	22
Plymouth	82	18
Bayboro	84	27
Kinston	84	22

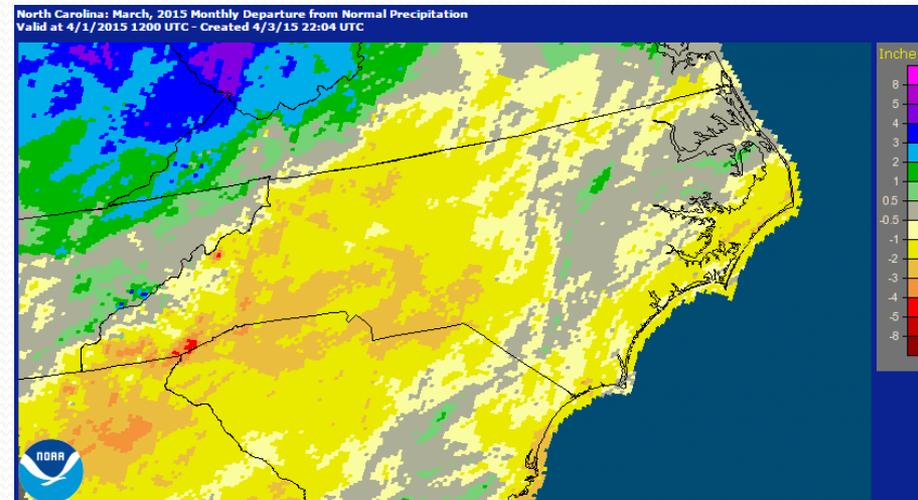
# March 2015 Rain versus Climate Normal

	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Differences
Beaufort	3.77	4.2	0.43
Cape Hatteras	2.55	4.77	-2.22
New Bern	3.56	4.39	-0.83
Greenville	4.25	4.07	0.18
Williamston	4.33	4.12	0.21
Plymouth	3.40	4.0	-0.60
Bayboro	4.77	4.37	0.40
Kinston	3.94	3.89	0.05

Rainfall was generally in the 2 to 4 inch range across the region in March. The heaviest rainfall occurred inland over the northern Coastal Plains and Sound Counties, with the lightest precipitation over the central and southern Outer Banks.



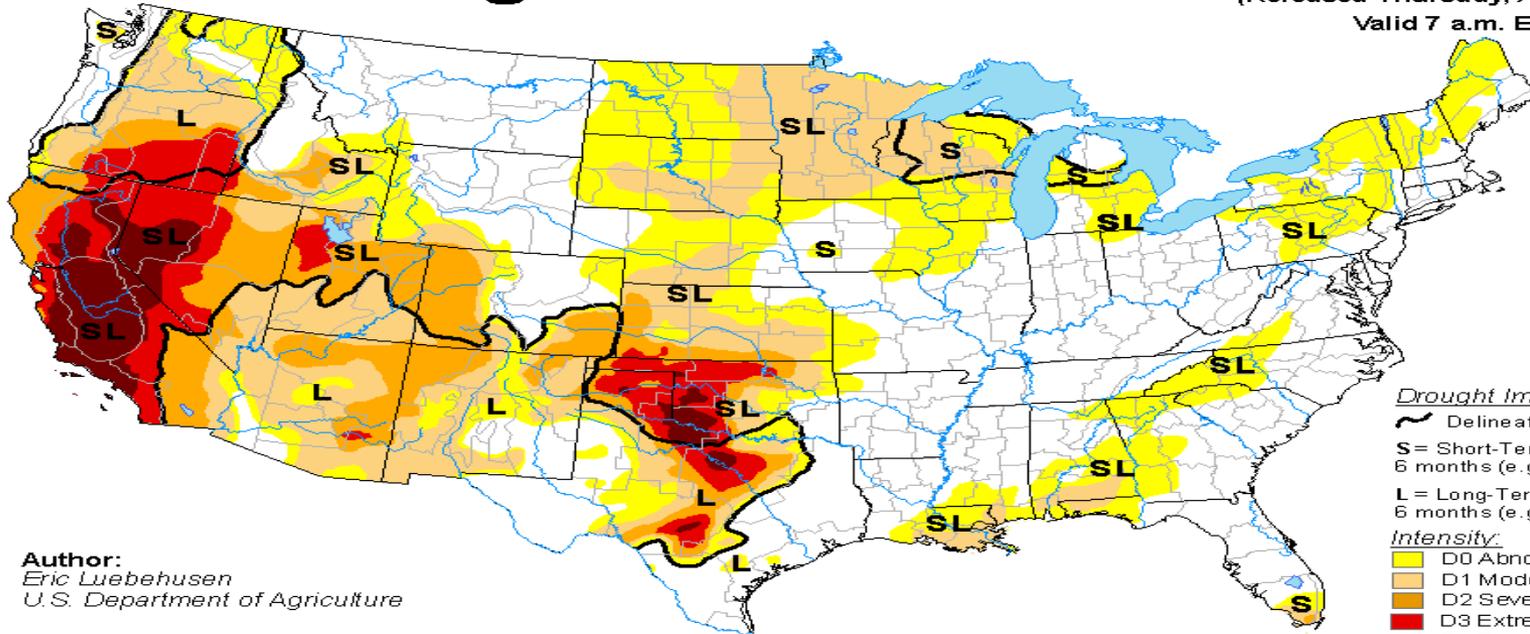
Total Precipitation



Departure from Normal

# U.S. Drought Monitor

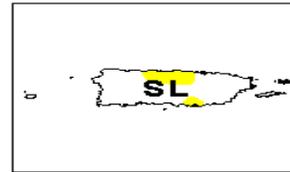
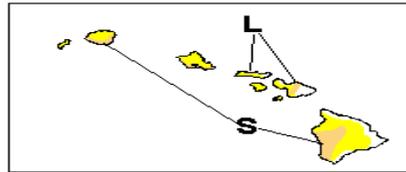
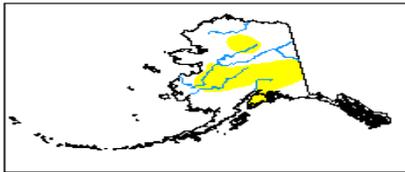
March 31, 2015  
 (Released Thursday, Apr. 2, 2015)  
 Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:  
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 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

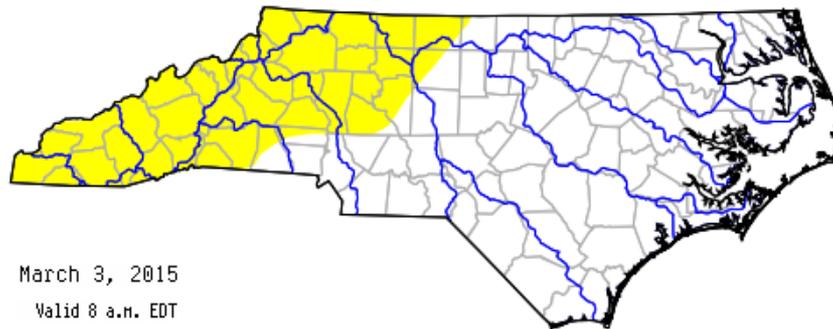
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



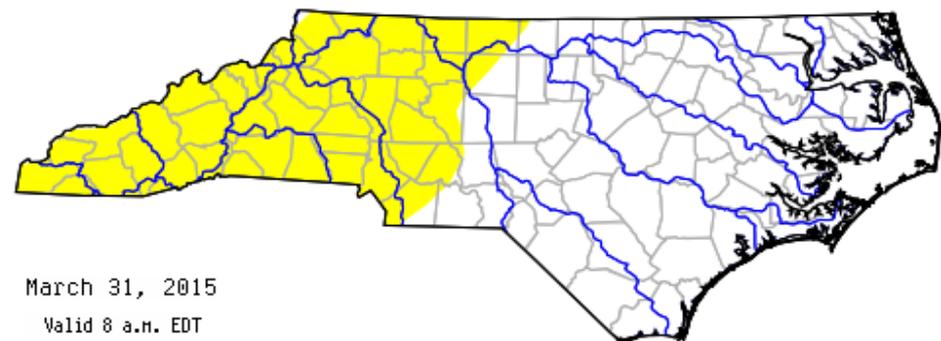
<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Before

Now



March 3, 2015  
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

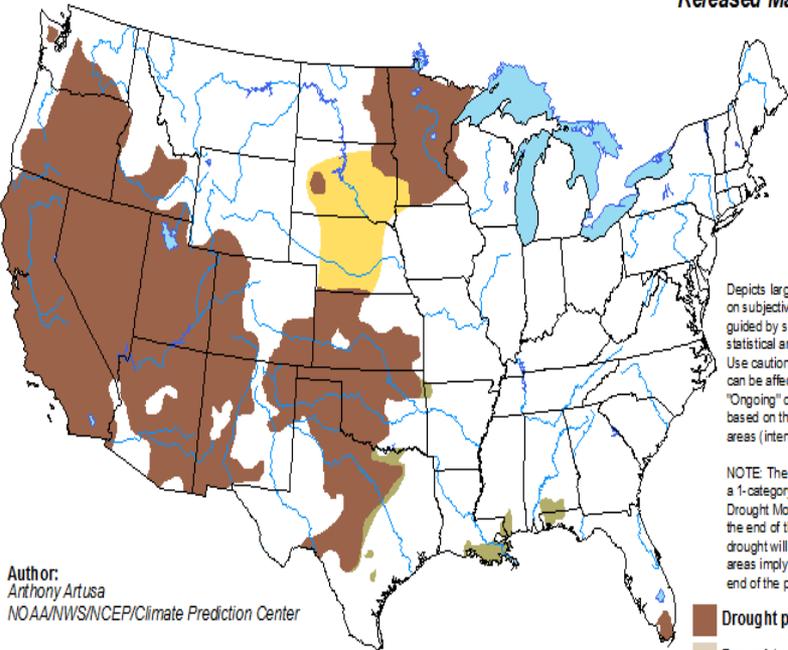


March 31, 2015  
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

# U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook

## Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for April 2015  
Released March 31, 2015



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).

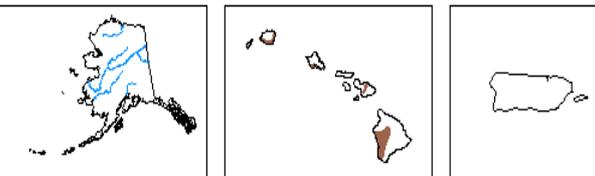
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

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



<http://go.usa.gov/h6jh>

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# Seasonal Drought Outlook



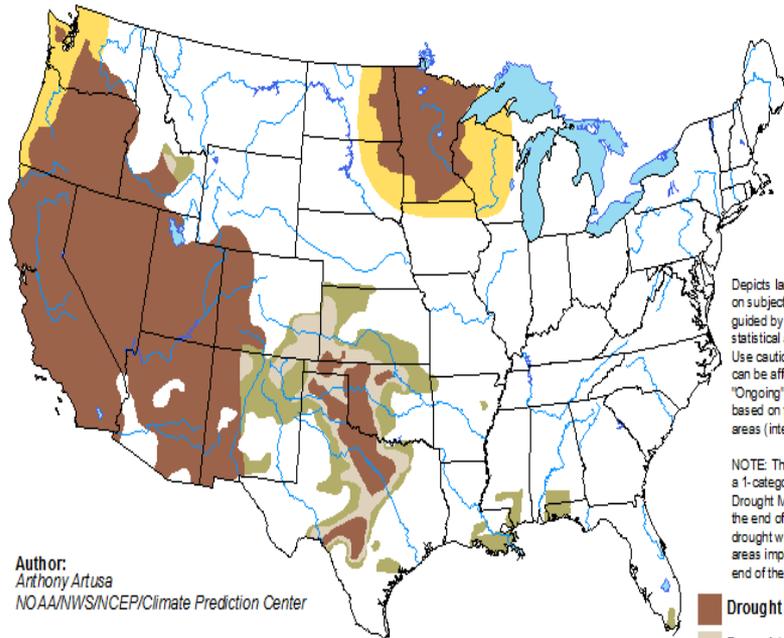
# Monthly Drought Outlook



# U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

## Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for March 19 - June 30, 2015  
Released March 19, 2015



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).

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



<http://go.usa.gov/hHTe>

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