

# Climate Review for the month of May 2014

Presented by:  
National Weather Service  
Newport/Morehead City

# Summary

May was a warm and dry month. An upper level ridging and surface high pressure pattern dominated during the month, bringing average max temperature in the upper 70s to low 80s while average min temperatures were in the upper 50s to mid 60s. Overall, the average temperature for the month was up to 5 degrees above normal. Interestingly enough, eastern North Carolina experienced short waves, cold front passages that became stationary just to the south of the coverage area, but rainfall totals were below average for the month.

*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

	Avg_Max	Avg_Max Normal	Avg_Min	Avg_Min Normal
Beaufort	77.7	na	64.2	na
Cape Hatteras	77.4	74.9	65.0	60.2
New Bern	83.9	79.0	62.9	58.7
Greenville	83.1	79.3	60.9	57.3
Kinston	84.7	83.4	61.7	56.8
Williamston	81.1	78.2	60.6	56.4
Plymouth	82.3	80.8	60.3	56.8
Bayboro	81.8	80.5	59.6	57.4

Average temperatures were up to 5 degrees above normal.

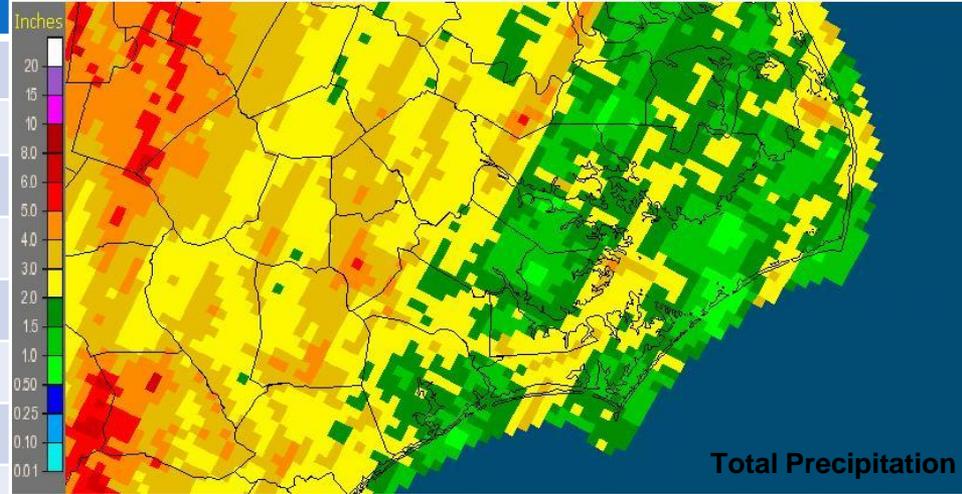
# Max and Min Temperature within our CWA

	MAX	MIN
Beaufort	87	50
Cape Hatteras	85	48
New Bern	93	48
Greenville	93	48
Kinston AG	93	49
Williamston	91	49
Plymouth	92	45
Bayboro	93	44

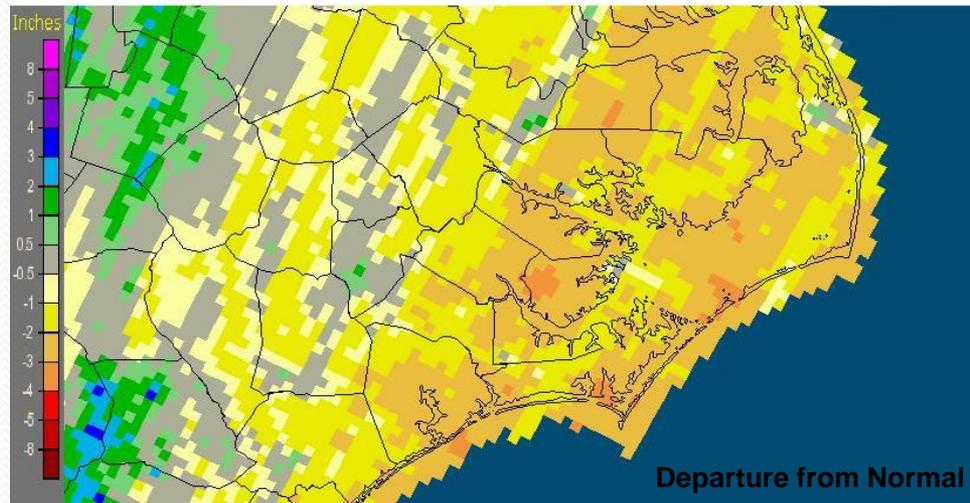
# May's Rain versus Normal

	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Differences
Beaufort	1.63	na	na
Cape Hatteras	1.42	3.92	-2.5
New Bern	1.92	4.19	-2.27
Greenville	2.2	4.05	-1.85
Kinston	3.52	3.87	-0.35
Williamston	2.56	4.09	-1.53
Plymouth	2.25	4.5	-2.25
Bayboro	2.71	4.71	-2

Newport/Morehead City, NC (MHX): May, 2014 Monthly Observed Precipitation  
Valid at 6/1/2014 1200 UTC- Created 6/3/14 23:35 UTC

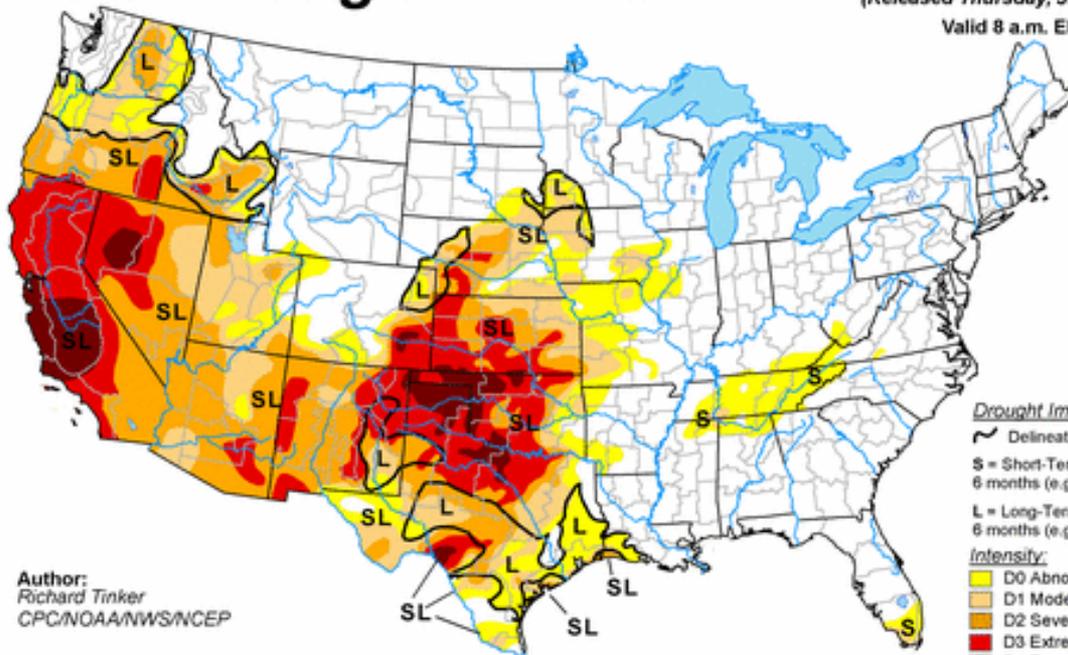


Newport/Morehead City, NC (MHX): May, 2014 Monthly Departure from Normal Precipitation  
Valid at 6/1/2014 1200 UTC- Created 6/3/14 23:36 UTC



# U.S. Drought Monitor

June 3, 2014  
 (Released Thursday, Jun. 5, 2014)  
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Author:  
 Richard Tinker  
 CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP

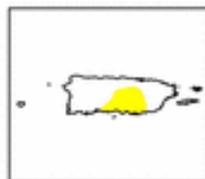
### Drought Impact Types:

- 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

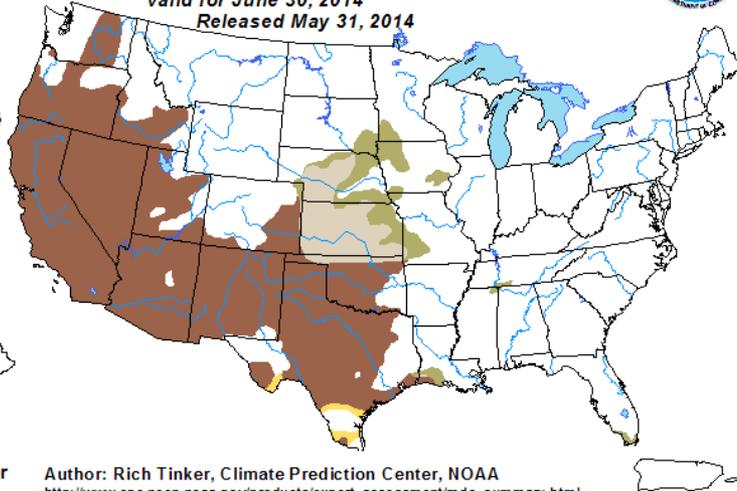


April 29, 2014  
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

June 3, 2014  
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

# U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook

Valid for June 30, 2014  
Released May 31, 2014



## KEY:

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

Author: Rich Tinker, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA  
[http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert\\_assessment/mdo\\_summary.html](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.

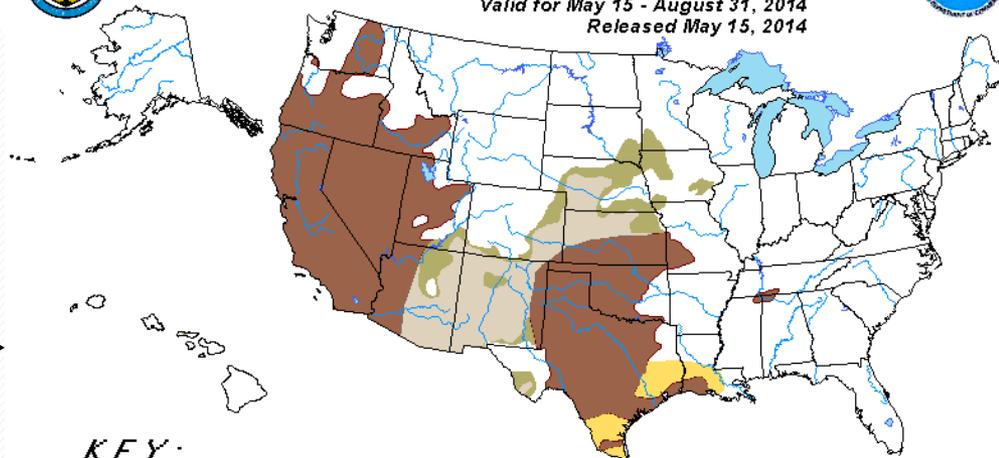
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none)

## Monthly Drought Outlook



# U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Valid for May 15 - August 31, 2014  
Released May 15, 2014



## KEY:

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

Author: Rich Tinker, Climate Prediction Center, NOAA  
[http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert\\_assessment/season\\_drought.html](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/season_drought.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)

## Seasonal Drought Outlook

