Climate Review for the month of November 2012

Presented by:

National Weather Service

Newport/Morehead City

Summary

An upper level trough dominated the month of November for Eastern North Carolina. A few cold fronts traversed the region with High Pressure building in behind the fronts. This weather pattern brought below normal temperatures with an average max temperature between 58 to 60 degrees (6 to 8 degrees below normal) and an average min temperature of 37 to 41 degrees while the Outer Banks averaged 45 degrees (5 degree below normal).

Several of the cold fronts did not bring much rain across Eastern North Carolina. November's rainfall typically ranges 3 to 5 inches (highest amounts along the Outer Banks), but November 2012 rainfall averaged was below one inch inland while the extreme coastal area received just over an inch of rain. This resulted for the US Drought Monitor to expand the D0 (abnormally dry) drought designator to the counties of Greene, Martin and Pitt while Lenior and Duplin increased to D1 (Moderate Drought) conditions.

Average Temperatures within our CWA

	Avg_ Max	Avg_Max Normal	Avg_ Min	Avg_Min Normal
Beaufort	59.6	na	41.1	na
Cape Hatteras	58.8	64.8	45.8	50.3
New Bern	60.5	66.0	39.2	43.7
Greenville	59.0	64.6	36.0	40.7
Kinston AG	60.6	68.7	37.9	42.9
Williamston	57.8	64.3	36.6	41.2
Plymouth	57.9	66.0	37.7	42.6
Bayboro	60.6	67.5	39.6	43.2

Average temperatures were 5 to 7 degrees below normal.

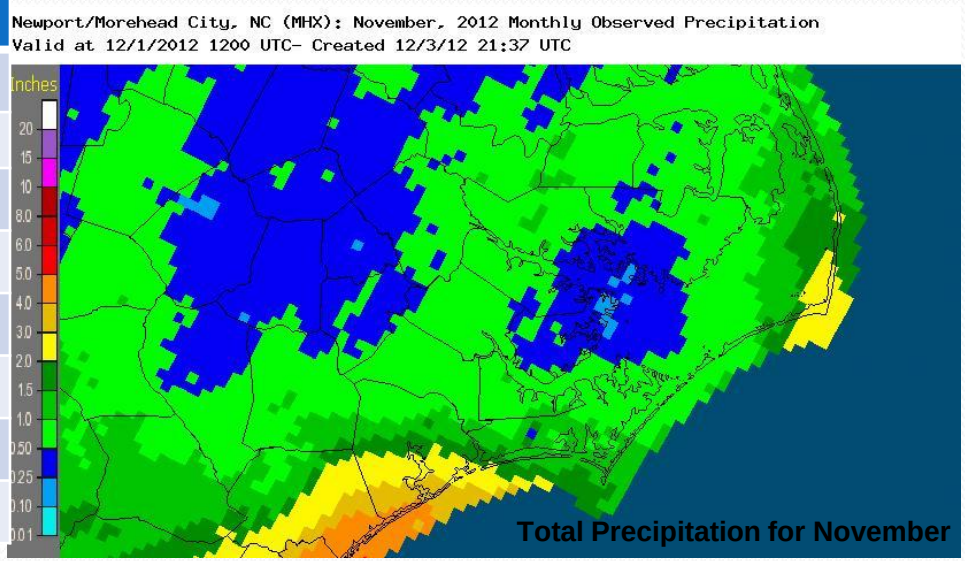
Max and Min Temperature within our CWA

	MAX	MIN
Beaufort	75	28
Cape Hatteras	74	31
New Bern	78	25
Greenville	78	24
Kinston AG	75	25
Williamston	77	26
Plymouth	76	26
Bayboro	77	30

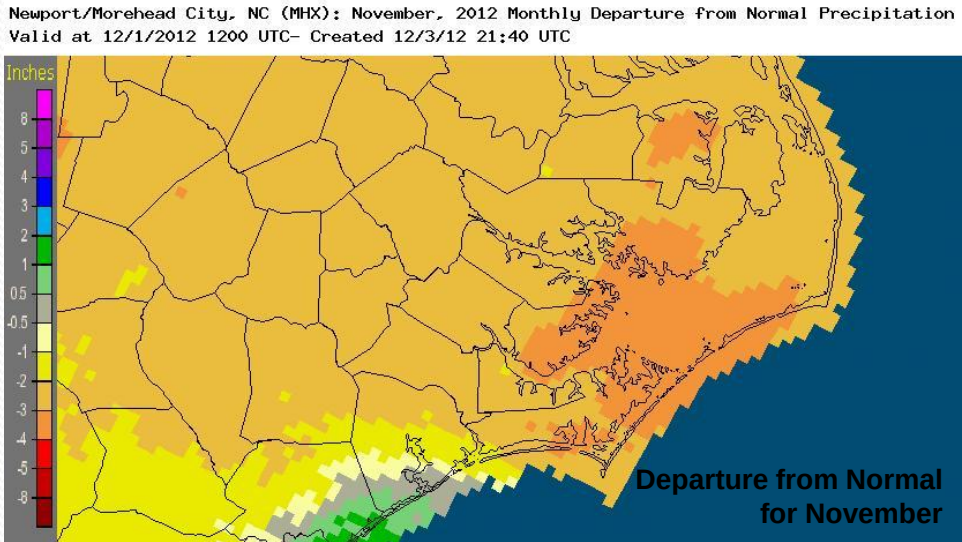
Regardless of a below normal month, the warmest days occurred November 11-13, while the lowest temps were 25 & 29.

November's Rain versus Normal

	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Differences
Beaufort	1.23	na	na
Cape Hatteras	1.14	4.95	-3.81
New Bern	0.91	3.40	-2.49
Greenville	0.80	3.12	-2.32
Kinston AG	0.56	3.08	-2.52
Williamston	0.79	3.08	-2.29
Plymouth	0.80	3.53	-2.73
Bayboro	0.81	3.78	-2.97

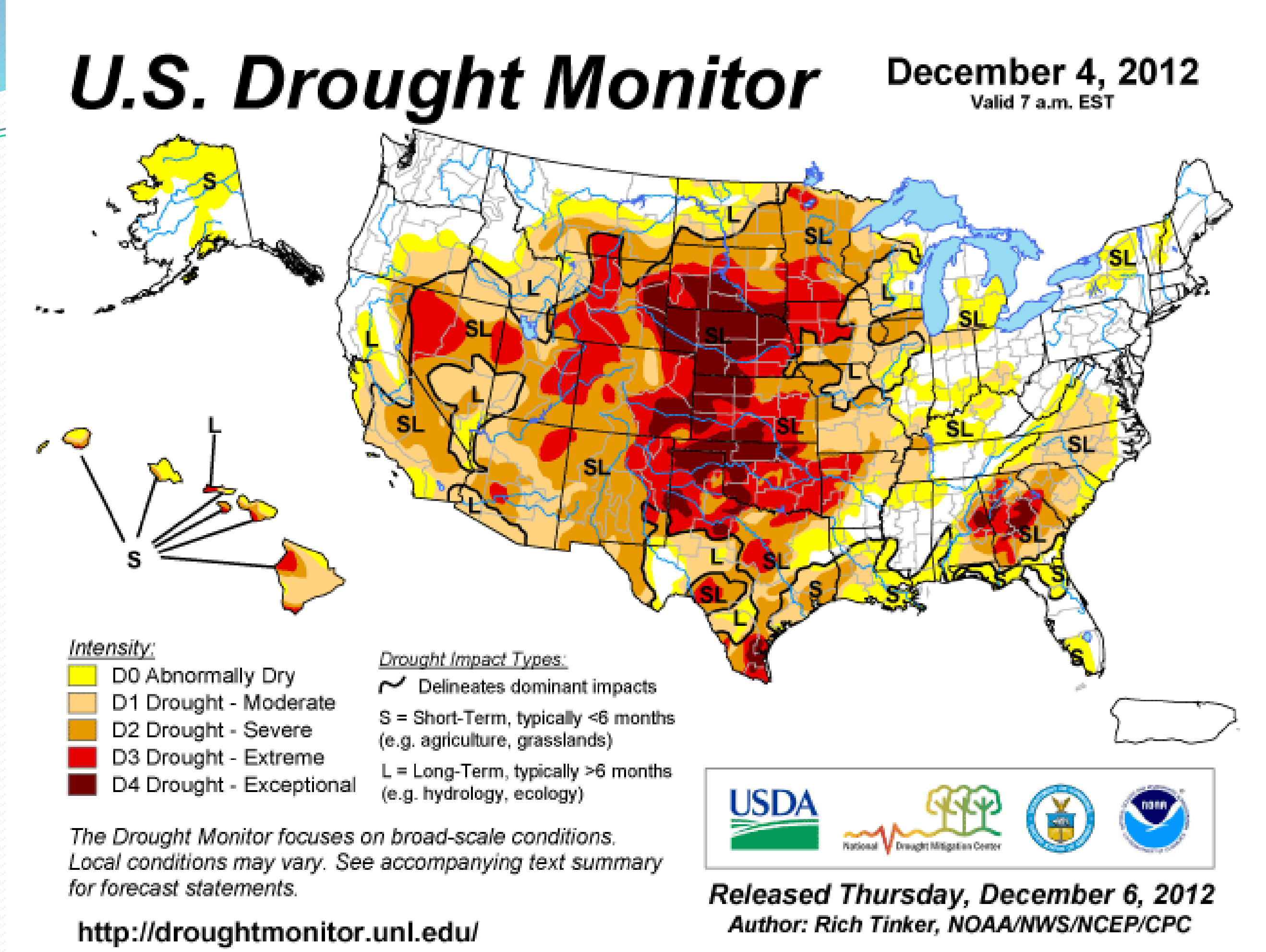


Well below normal precipitation fell across Eastern North Carolina with 0.50 to 1.25 inches of rain. Highest precipitation occurred in Onslow and OBX Dare.

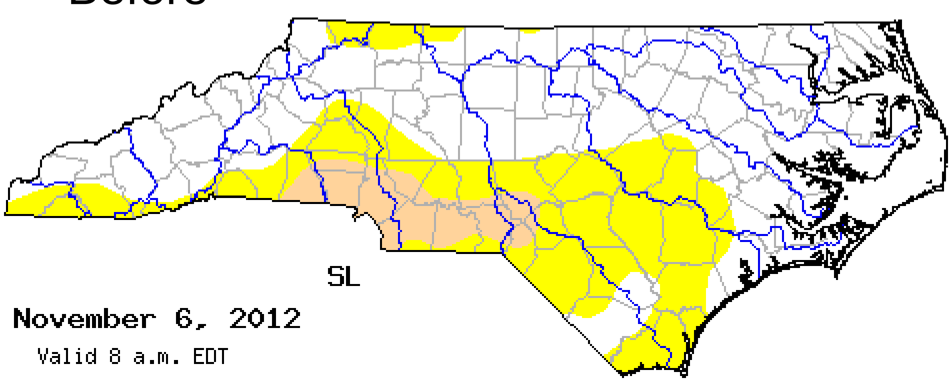


November's Driest Ranks

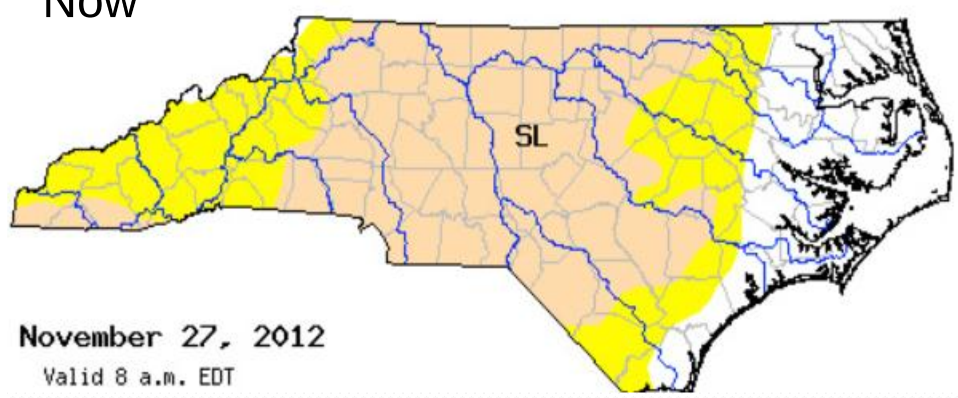
	Starting Year of Data Collection	November 2012 Ranking (Driest)
Beaufort	2000	4th
Cape Hatteras	1893	8th
New Bern	1948	4th
Greenville	1875	7th
Kinston AG	1966	2th
Williamston	1930	7th
Plymouth	1945	5th
Bayboro	1968	1st


U.S. Drought Monitor
December 4, 2012
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Intensity:
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Drought - Moderate
D2 Drought - Severe
D3 Drought - Extreme
D4 Drought - Exceptional
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.
http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/
USDA
Released Thursday, December 6, 2012
Author: Rich Tinker, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

Before


SL
November 6, 2012
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Now

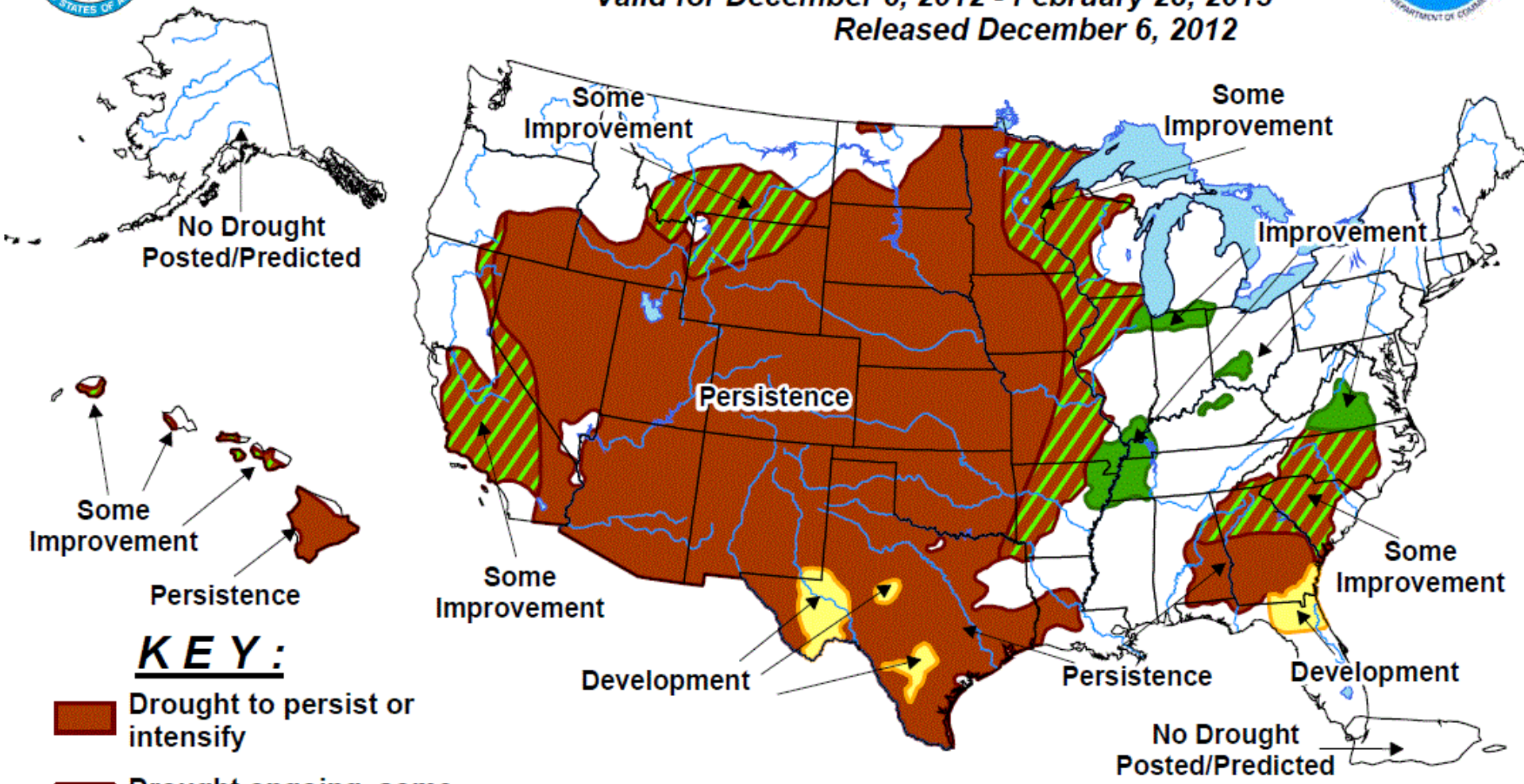

SL
November 27, 2012
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for December 6, 2012 - February 28, 2013

Released December 6, 2012



KEY:

- Drought to persist or intensify
- Drought ongoing, some improvement
- Drought likely to improve, impacts ease
- Drought development likely

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 green improvement areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels, but do not necessarily imply drought elimination.