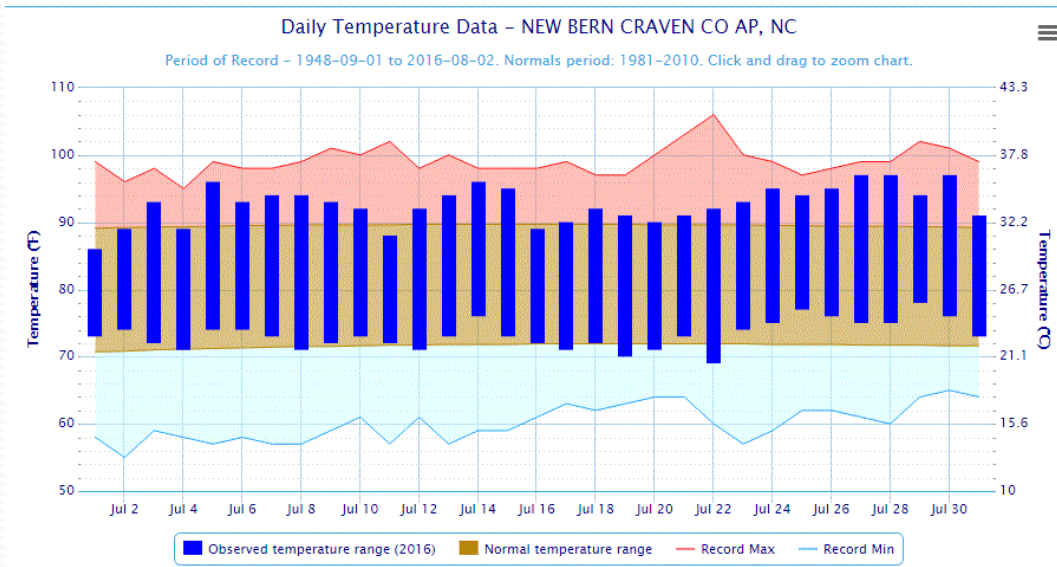


# Climate Review for the month July 2016

Presented by:  
National Weather Service  
Newport/Morehead City

# July 2016 Summary

Two big stories across eastern North Carolina in July were the heat, and some heavy rainfall in portions of the region. Temperatures were one to three degrees above normal at most locations. Combined with unusually high humidities, heat index values reached 105 to 110 degrees or better on several days late in the month and numerous Heat Advisories were issued across eastern NC. Rainfall was quite variable across the region in July. While Cape Hatteras recorded just under 2 inches of rain, New Bern recorded over 12 inches as a persistent trough dominated the weather across the Southeast United States in the first half of the month. Well above normal rainfall occurred over the Coastal Plains and portions of Craven and Pamlico Counties recorded over 15 inches of rain in July.



At New Bern, only 6 days recorded at or below normal temperatures in the month of July 2016.

*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 July 2016

	Avg_ Max	Avg_Max Normal	Avg_ Min	Avg_Min Normal
<b>Beaufort</b>	87.4	85.8	76.2	74.2
<b>Cape Hatteras</b>	87.2	84.6	76.0	73.6
<b>New Bern</b>	92.6	89.5	73.2	71.6
<b>Greenville</b>	92.1	89.9	73.3	70.7
<b>Williamston</b>	91.1	88.6	73.2	68.9
<b>Plymouth</b>	91.8	89.4	72.3	70
<b>Bayboro</b>	90.1	89.3	71.4	71.4
<b>Kinston</b>	93.1	91.0	73.5	71.0

Temperatures were 2 to 3 degrees above normal across the entire region in the month of July. Here in Newport, it was the 4<sup>th</sup> warmest July on record.

# Max and Min Temperature within our CWA in July 2016.

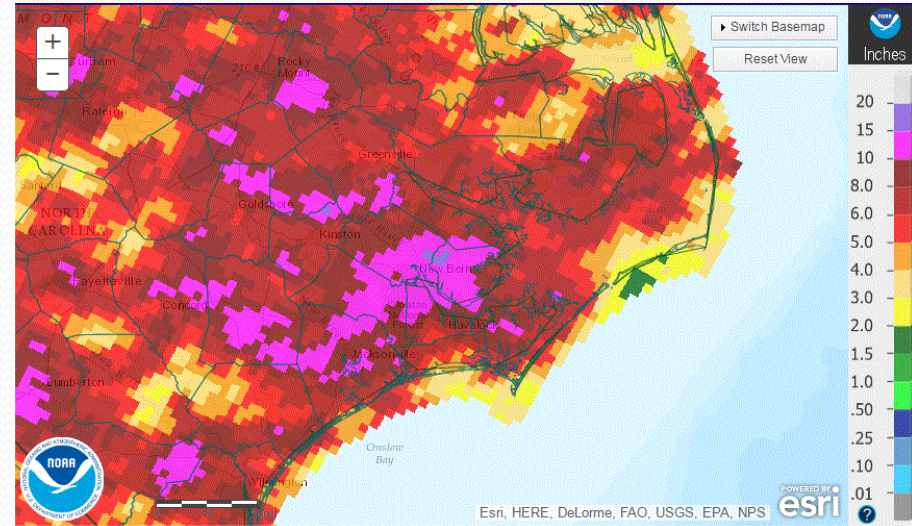
	MAX	MIN
Beaufort	90	71
Cape Hatteras	91	71
New Bern	97	69
Greenville	99	69
Williamston	98	68
Plymouth	97	67
Bayboro	95	67
Kinston	98	68



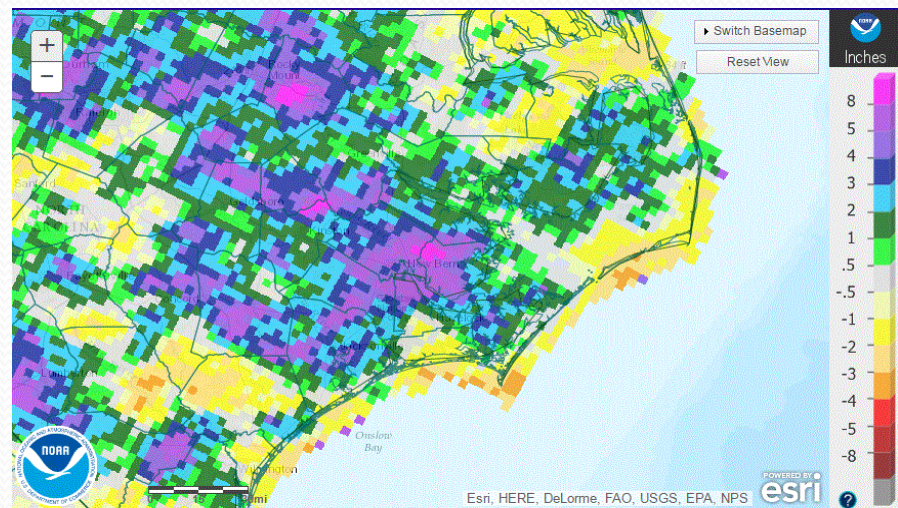
# July 2016 Rain Versus Climate Normal

	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Difference
Beaufort	4.55	6.02	-1.47
Cape Hatteras	1.99	4.99	-3.00
New Bern	11.36	6.17	5.19
Greenville	6.08	4.31	1.77
Williamston	5.59	4.71	0.88
Plymouth	7.80	5.19	2.61
Bayboro	9.84	5.18	4.66
Kinston	4.57	5.58	-1.01

July was the exact opposite of June with the driest areas along the Outer Banks and south coast and very wet conditions in the New Bern area and portions of the Coastal Plains. Upwards of 10 to 15 inches of rainfall were observed in portions of Craven and Pamlico Counties.



Observed Precipitation

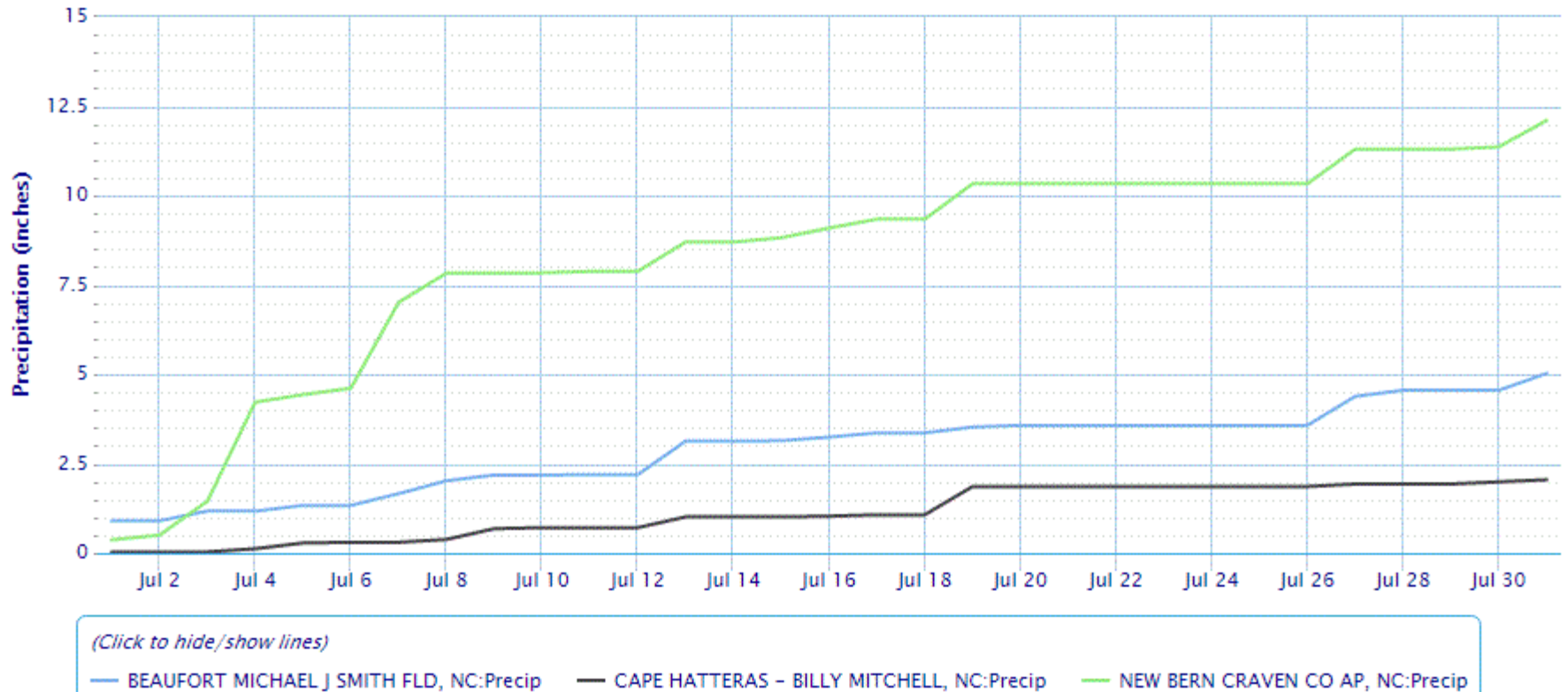


Departure From Normal

# July 2016 Total Precipitation

## Accumulated Precipitation

Green/black diamonds represent subsequent/missing values

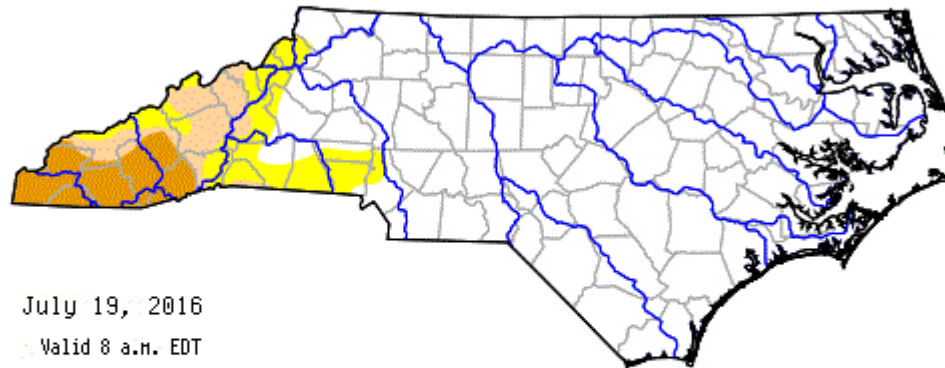


Powered by ACIS

This graph shows the pronounced variability in rainfall for July, with abnormally dry conditions at Cape Hatteras, and a very wet July at New Bern.

# Latest Drought Monitor for North Carolina






## US Drought Monitor of NORTH CAROLINA



July 19, 2016

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

### Drought Classifications

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

-  County Boundaries
-  Major River Basins ([View Map](#))

**S** = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)

**L** = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The U.S. Drought Monitor focuses on broad scale conditions. Information provided for North Carolina is relative to the information provided from all other states and the North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council. Local conditions may vary.

Little change from last month as parts of the western North Carolina mountains remain in severe drought status. No drought issues for the eastern part of the state.

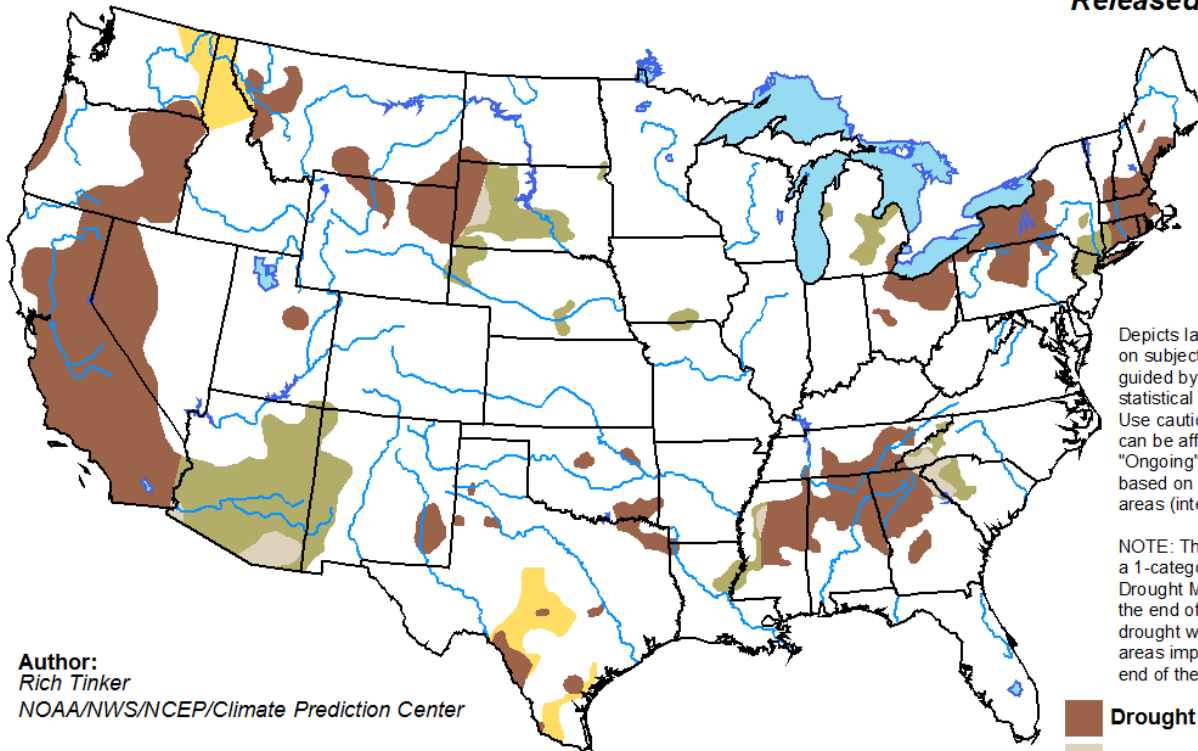


# Monthly Drought Outlook

For August

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





Valid for August 2016  
Released July 31, 2016

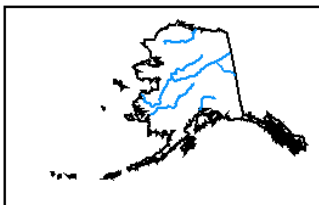


Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Use caution for applications that can be affected by short lived events. "Ongoing" drought areas are based on the U.S. Drought Monitor areas (intensities of D1 to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

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



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