

# Climate Review for the month of March 2014

Presented by:  
National Weather Service  
Newport/Morehead City

# Summary

March was a cold and wet month. The upper level trough continued to effect the east coast, therefore bringing a series of low pressure systems and cold front to effect the area. With ENSO still being neutral, the East Pacific-North Pacific teleconnection continued to play a role with our cold temperatures and storm development. Average max temperature during March were in the upper 50s to low 60s and average min temperatures were in the upper 30s to low 40s. Overall, average temperatures were 5 degrees below normal. The area received one last winter storm bringing a mix sleet and freezing rain across the area on the 3<sup>rd</sup>. For the rest the rest of the month, precipitation was near to above normal with 3 to 6 inches of total precipitation within our coverage area.

*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	59.1	na	40.7	na
Cape Hatteras	56.1	60.2	40.9	44.5
New Bern	61.8	64.3	38.2	42.1
Greenville	59.7	63.3	36.5	40.3
Williamston	57.1	63.0	34.7	41.0
Plymouth	60.2	65.4	36.2	40.6
Bayboro	60.1	66.0	38.2	41.2

Average temperatures were 4 to 6 below normal.

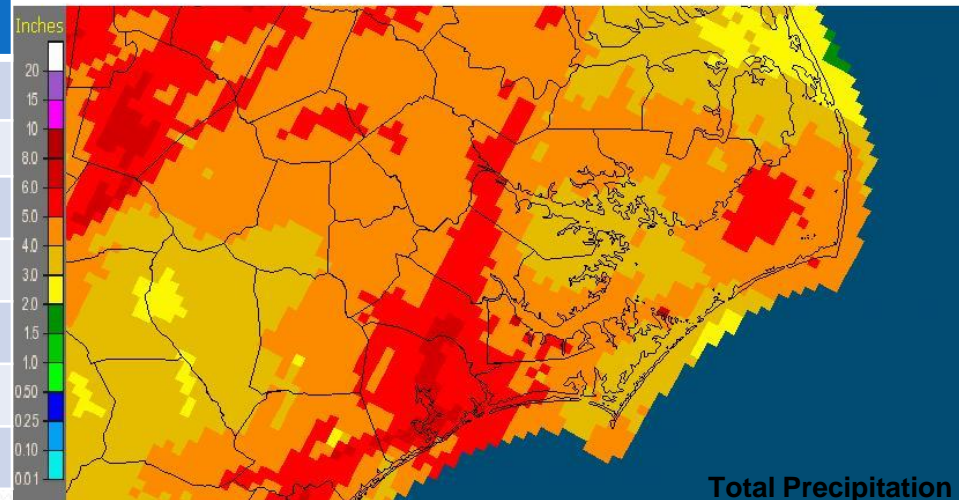
# Max and Min Temperature within our CWA

	MAX	MIN
Beaufort	71	26
Cape Hatteras	67	27
New Bern	81	23
Greenville	79	18
Williamston	79	18
Plymouth	79	22
Bayboro	78	27

# March's Rain versus Normal

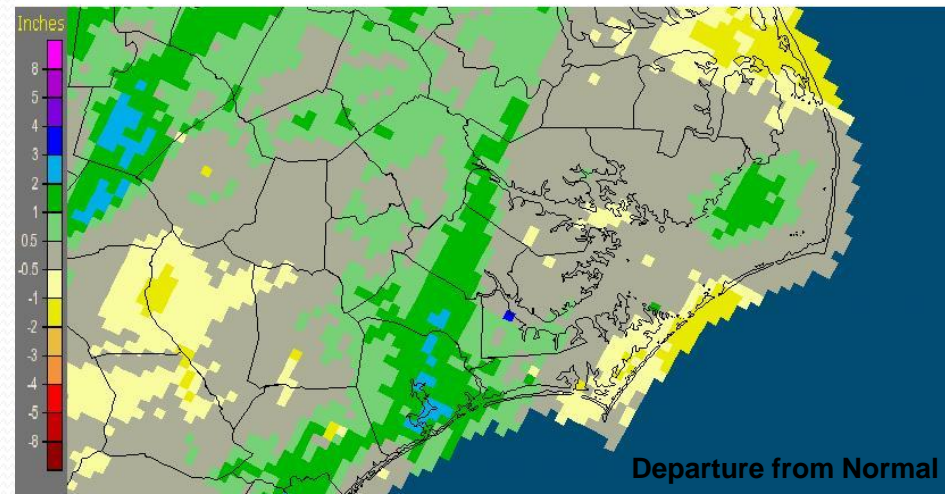
	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Differences
Beaufort	3.18	Na	na
Cape Hatteras	5.48	4.95	0.53
New Bern	4.6	4.49	0.11
Greenville	4.9	4.07	0.83
Williamston	5.8	4.33	1.47
Plymouth	4.97	4.72	0.25
Bayboro	4.71	4.08	0.63

Newport/Morehead City, NC (MHX): March, 2014 Monthly Observed Precipitation  
Valid at 4/1/2014 1200 UTC- Created 4/7/14 17:03 UTC



Precipitation fell evenly throughout the coverage area. A few locations received more precip versus other locations. Overall, 2 to 5 inches fell (this includes the water equivalence of melted snow/sleet).

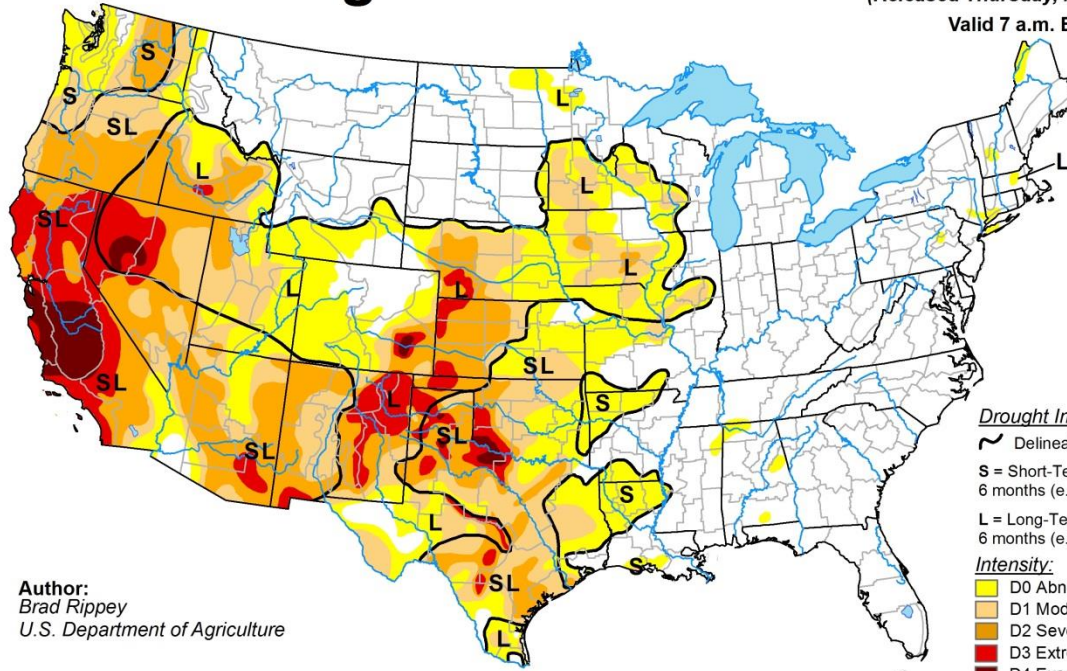
Newport/Morehead City, NC (MHX): March, 2014 Monthly Departure from Normal Precipitation  
Valid at 4/1/2014 1200 UTC- Created 4/7/14 17:04 UTC



# U.S. Drought Monitor

March 4, 2014  
(Released Thursday, Mar. 6, 2014)

Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:  
Brad Rippey  
U.S. Department of Agriculture

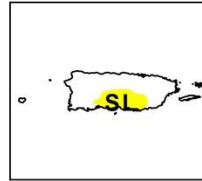
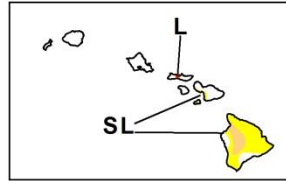
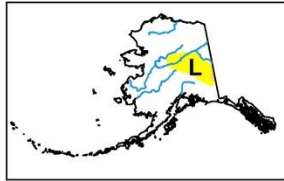
Drought Impact Types:

- ~ 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 4, 2014  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

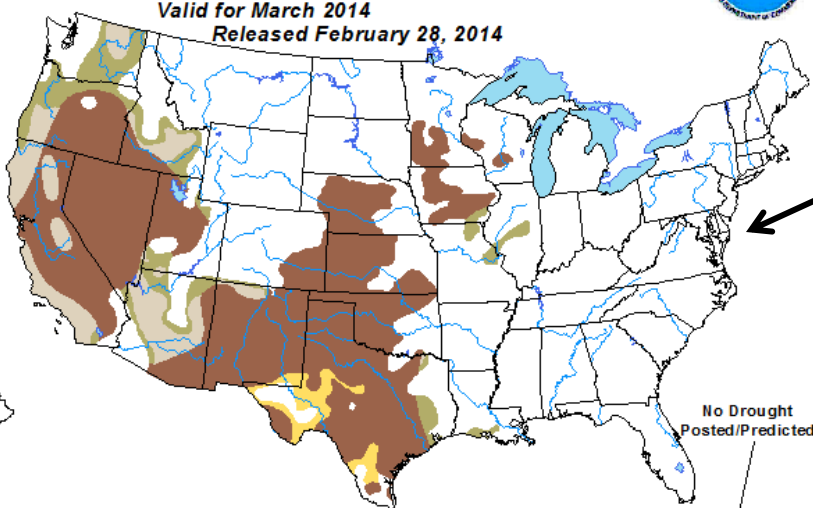
April 1, 2014  
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

# U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook

## Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for March 2014

Released February 28, 2014



Monthly Drought Outlook

### KEY:

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

Author: Adam Allgood, 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.

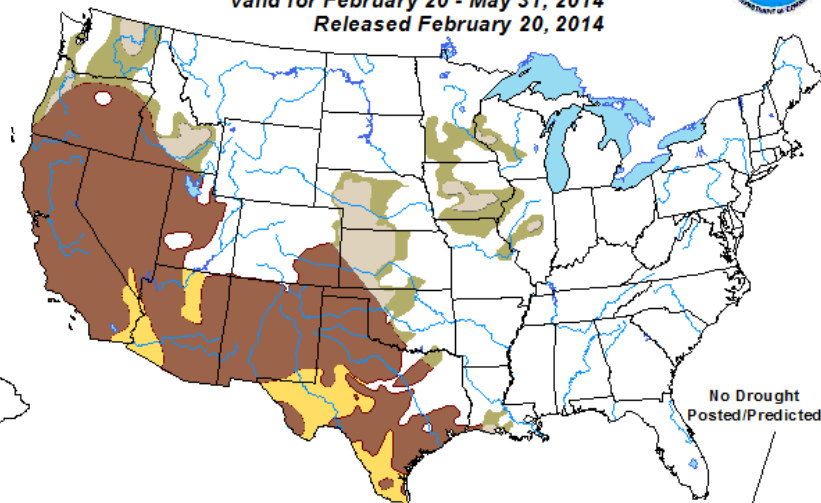
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

# U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

## Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for February 20 - May 31, 2014

Released February 20, 2014



Seasonal Drought Outlook

### KEY:

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

Author: Adam Allgood, 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 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).