

Climate Review for the month of February 2015 (updated)

Presented by:
National Weather Service
Newport/Morehead City

Summary

Several intrusions of Arctic Air led to one of the coldest months of February on record. New Bern recorded its second coldest February on record, while Cape Hatteras had its third coldest. There were numerous morning low temperatures in the teens, with temperatures on February 20th falling into the single digits in some northern locations. There were also three separate episodes of snow, sleet and freezing rain late in the month. Precipitation was anywhere from 1 to 3 inches above normal area-wide.

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 February 2015

	Avg_ Max	Avg_Max Normal	Avg_ Min	Avg_Min Normal
Beaufort	48.1	55.4	29.1	38.7
Cape Hatteras	47.8	53.8	29.1	40.0
New Bern	49.5	57.9	29.3	36.1
Greenville	46.1	56.3	26.6	34.3
Williamston	44.8	54.8	25.5	32.9
Plymouth	47.4	57.2	26.0	35.0
Bayboro	49.8	58.0	31.4	34.6

Average temperatures overall were from 6 to 10 degrees below normal.

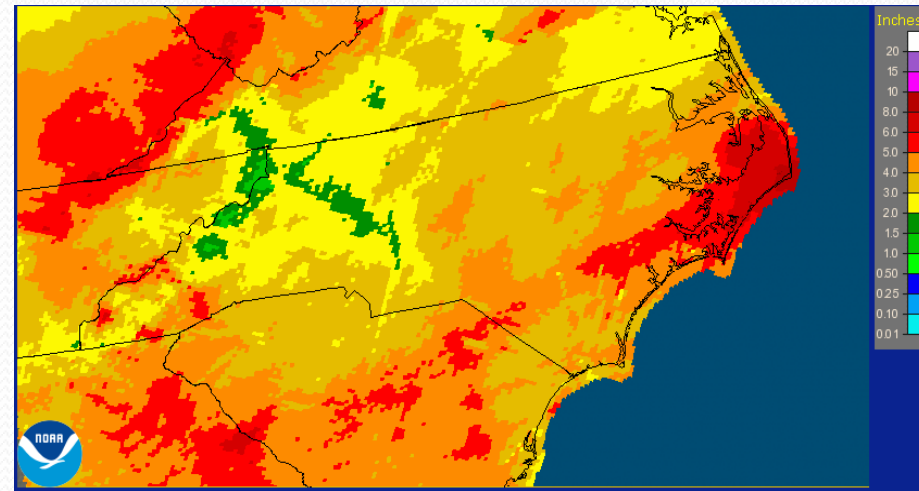
Max and Min Temperature within our CWA in February 2015.

	MAX	MIN
Beaufort	62	12
Cape Hatteras	64	12
New Bern	78	11
Greenville	71	9
Williamston	70	10
Plymouth	69	7
Bayboro	73	21

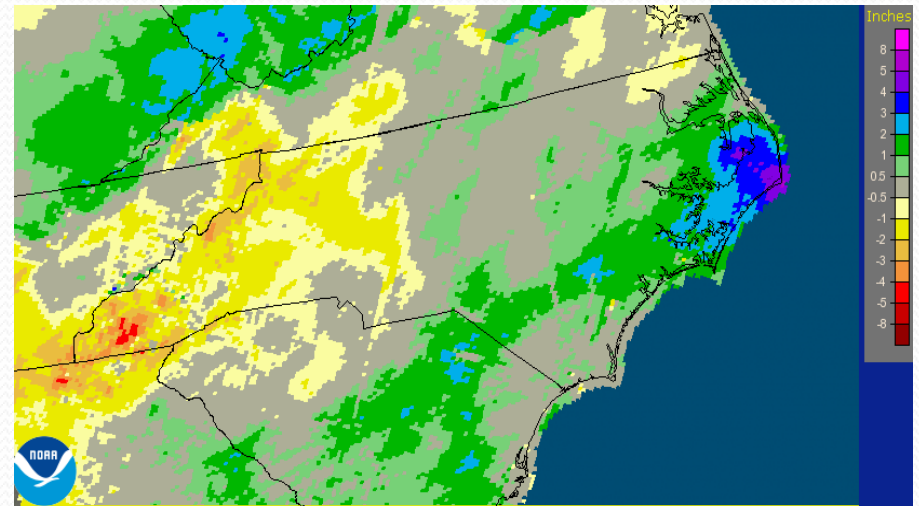
February 2015 Rain versus Climate Normal

	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Differences
Beaufort	5.28	3.2	2.08
Cape Hatteras	7.34	4.02	3.32
New Bern	3.88	3.66	0.22
Greenville	4.13	3.35	0.78
Williamston	4.08	3.15	0.93
Plymouth	4.09	3.3	0.79
Bayboro	5.94	3.21	2.73

Rainfall was generally in the 4 to 7 inch range across the region. The heaviest rainfall occurred near the coast into the southern Coastal Plains.



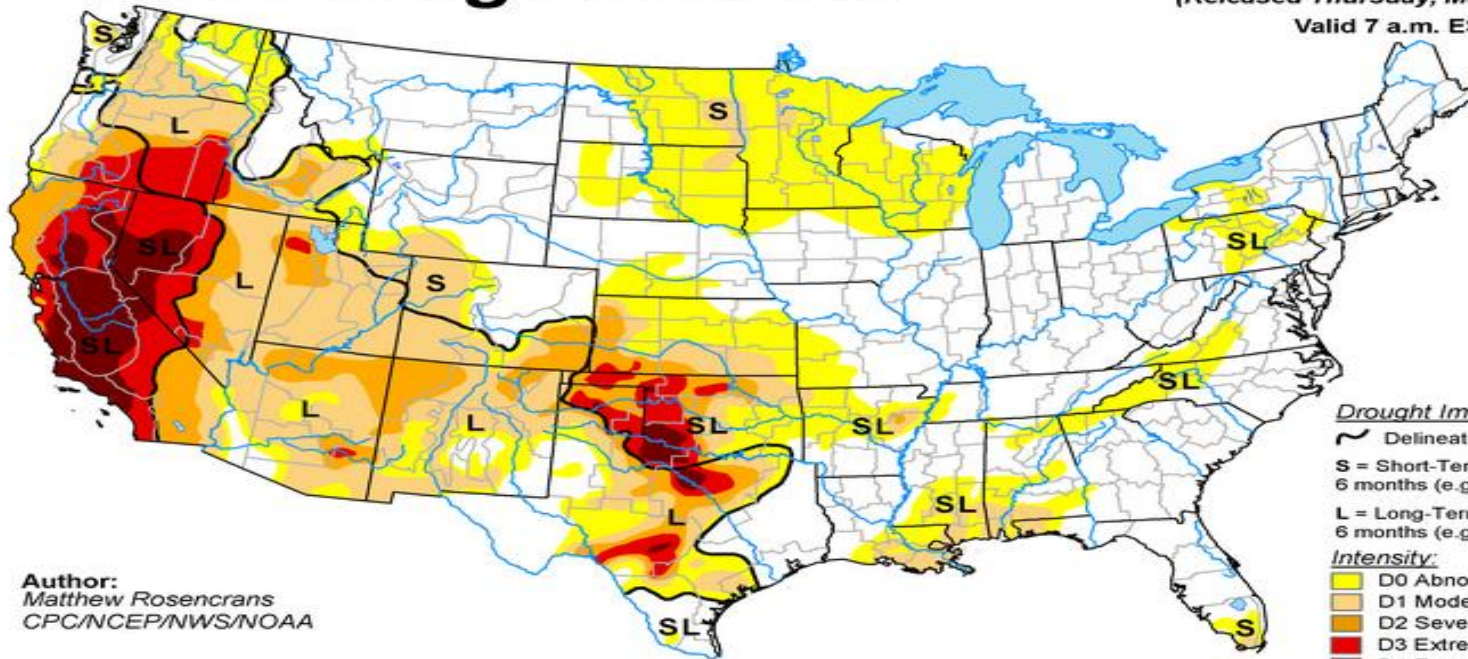
Total Precipitation



Departure from Normal

U.S. Drought Monitor

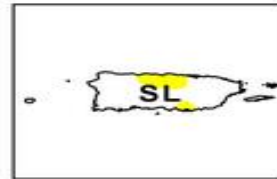
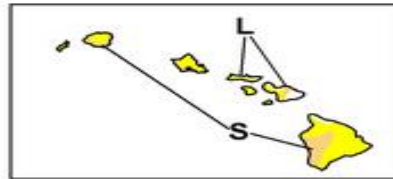
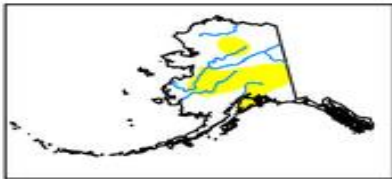
March 10, 2015
 (Released Thursday, Mar. 12, 2015)
 Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:
 Matthew Rosenkrans
 CPC/NCEP/NWS/NOAA

- 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

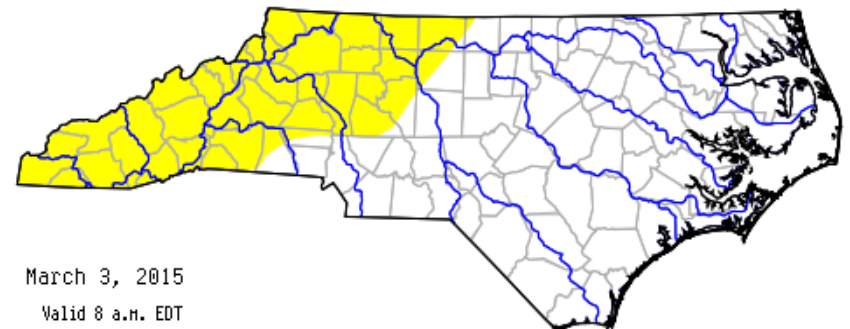
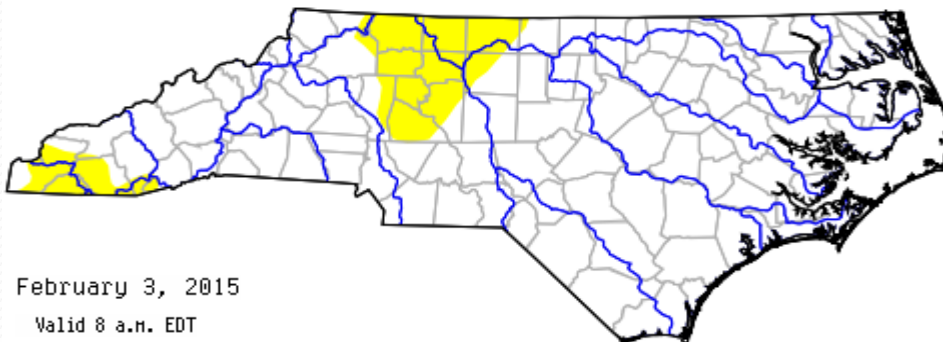
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.



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

Before

Now



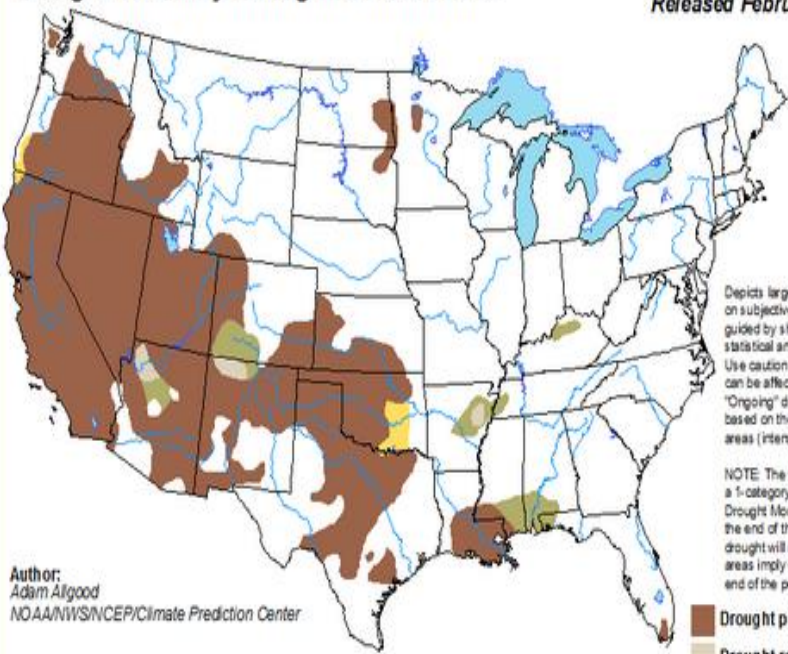
February 3, 2015
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

March 3, 2015
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for March 2015
Released February 28, 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).

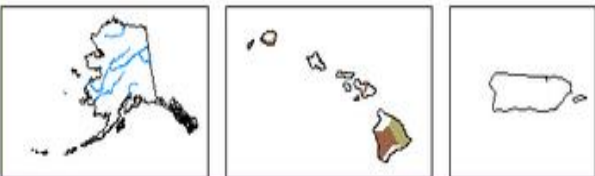
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

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



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

Author:
Adam Allgood
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center



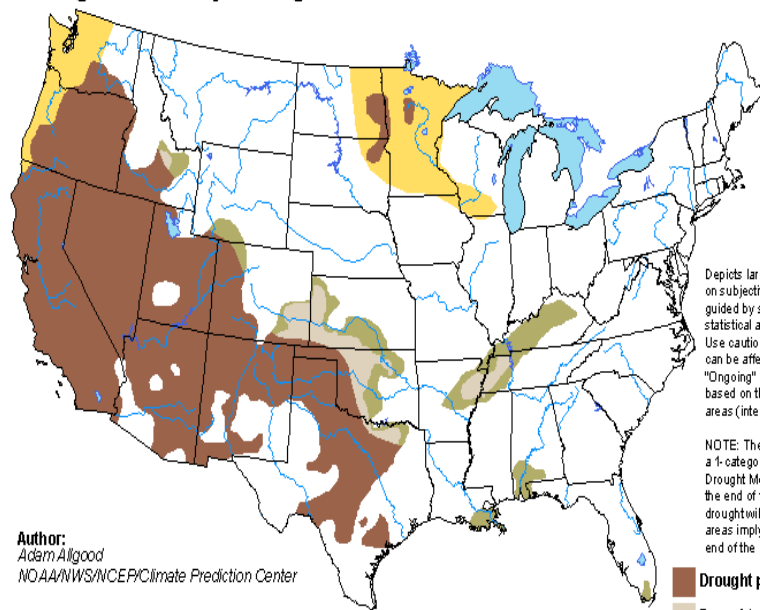
Monthly Drought Outlook



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for February 19 - May 31, 2015
Released February 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).

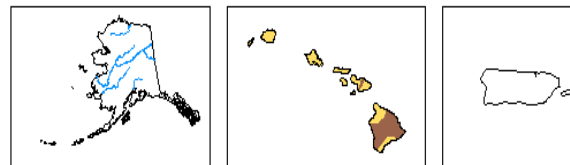
NOTE: The tan areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period, although drought will remain. The green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none).

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



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

Author:
Adam Allgood
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center



Seasonal Drought Outlook

