

Climate Review for the month of November 2014

Presented by:
National Weather Service
Newport/Morehead City

Summary

November saw temperatures that were below normal across the Region. A persistent upper level trough dominated the eastern half of the United States. Temperatures were some 3 to 5 degrees below normal with average highs in the upper 50s to lower 60s and lows mainly in the mid 30s inland to mid 40s coastal sections. Rainfall was near normal across eastern North Carolina with total amounts in the 3 to 4 inch range.

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 November

	Avg_Max	Avg_Max Normal	Avg_Min	Avg_Min Normal
Beaufort	61.6	na	43.4	Na
Cape Hatteras	60.6	64.8	46.3	50.3
New Bern	63.7	66.0	40.8	43.7
Greenville	60.1	64.6	36.3	40.7
Kinston	62.8	68.7	39.3	42.9
Williamston	59.0	64.3	37.8	41.2
Plymouth	60.9	66.0	37.8	42.6
Bayboro	63.1	67.5	40.4	43.2

Average temperatures overall were 3 to 5 degrees below normal.

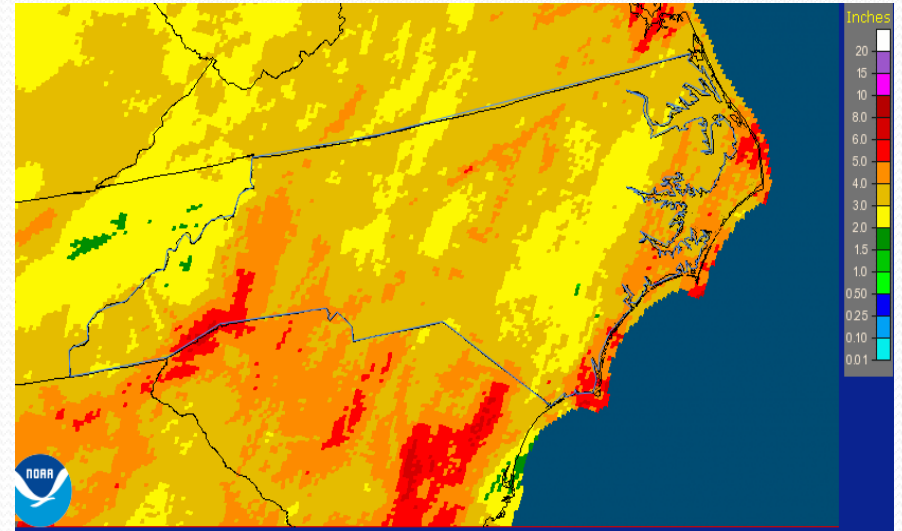
Max and Min Temperature within our CWA in November.

	MAX	MIN
Beaufort	75	26
Cape Hatteras	72	29
New Bern	79	22
Greenville	77	18
Kinston AG	78	19
Williamston	75	20
Plymouth	76	20
Bayboro	77	26

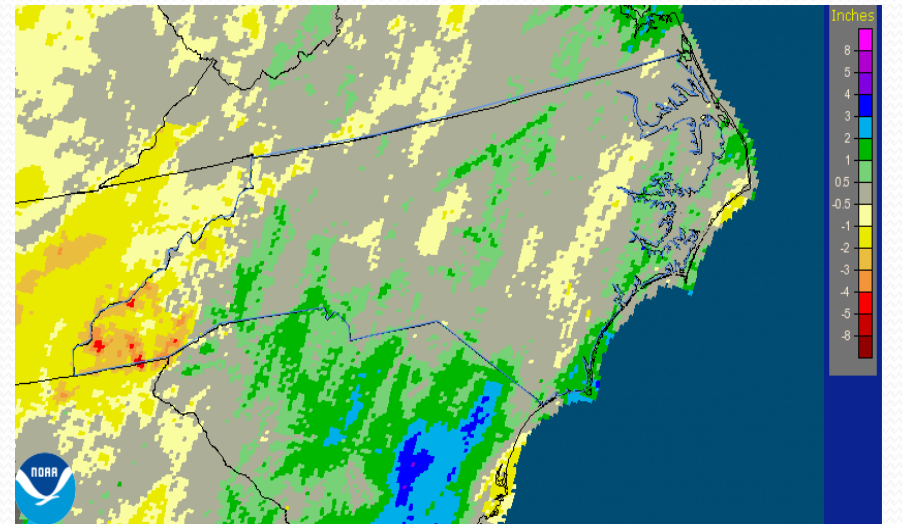
November 2014 Rain versus Climate Normal

	Precipitation (inches)	Normal	Differences
Beaufort	3.61	na	na
Cape Hatteras	4.27	4.95	-0.68
New Bern	3.79	3.40	0.39
Greenville	3.12	3.12	0
Kinston	2.93	3.08	-0.15
Williamston	3.75	3.08	0.67
Plymouth	3.61	3.53	0.08
Baybord	3.78	3.78	0

Rainfall was near normal in November, within an inch of normal at all sites.



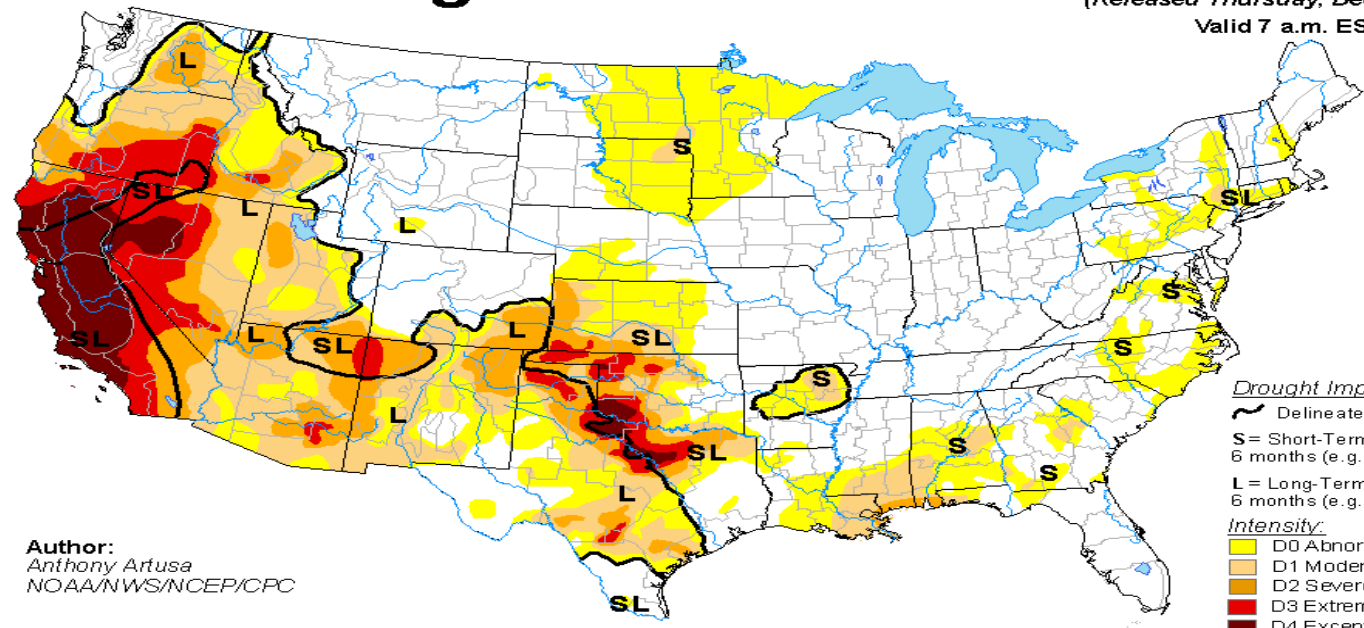
Total Precipitation



Departure from Normal

U.S. Drought Monitor

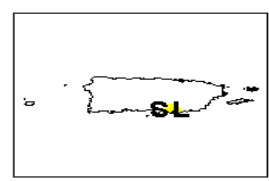
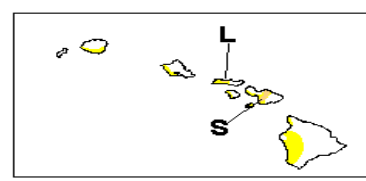
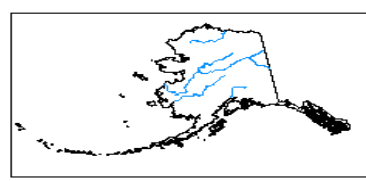
December 9, 2014
 (Released Thursday, Dec. 11, 2014)
 Valid 7 a.m. EST



Author:
 Anthony Artusa
 NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

- 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.



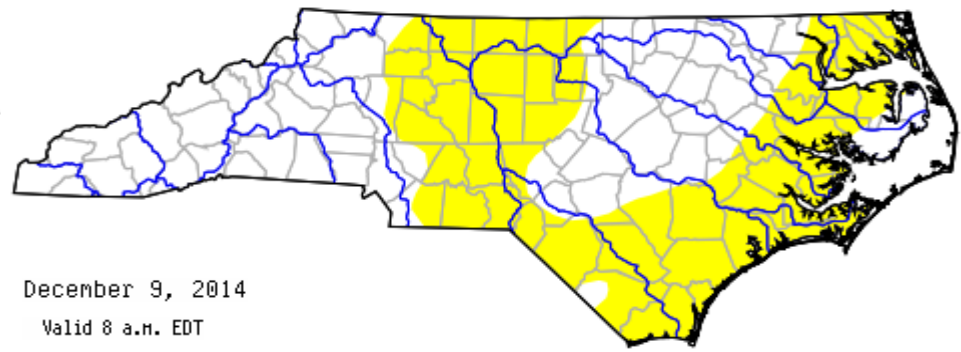
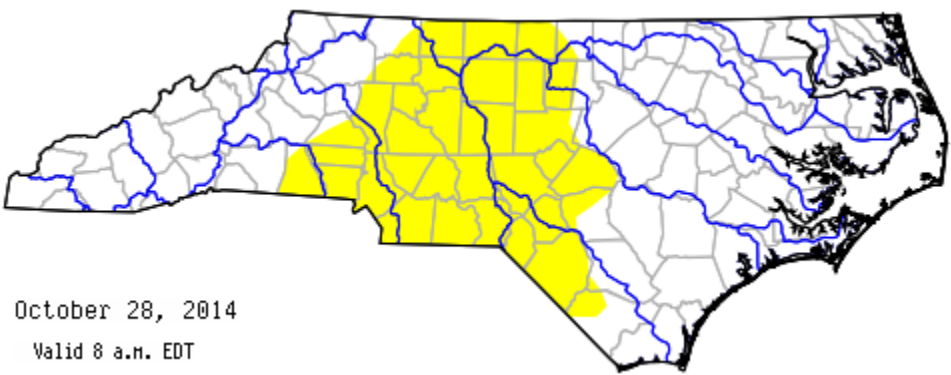





<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Before

Now

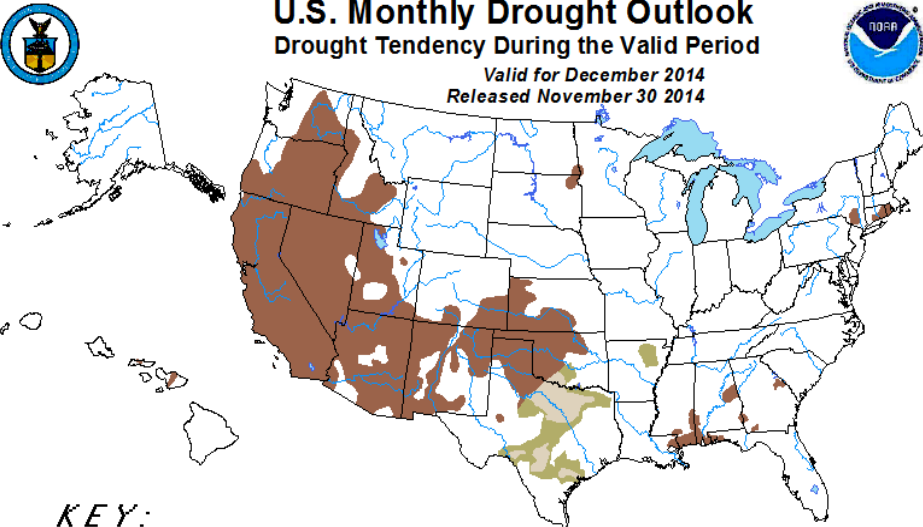


October 28, 2014
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

December 9, 2014
 Valid 8 a.m. EDT

U.S. Monthly Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for December 2014
Released November 30 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

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

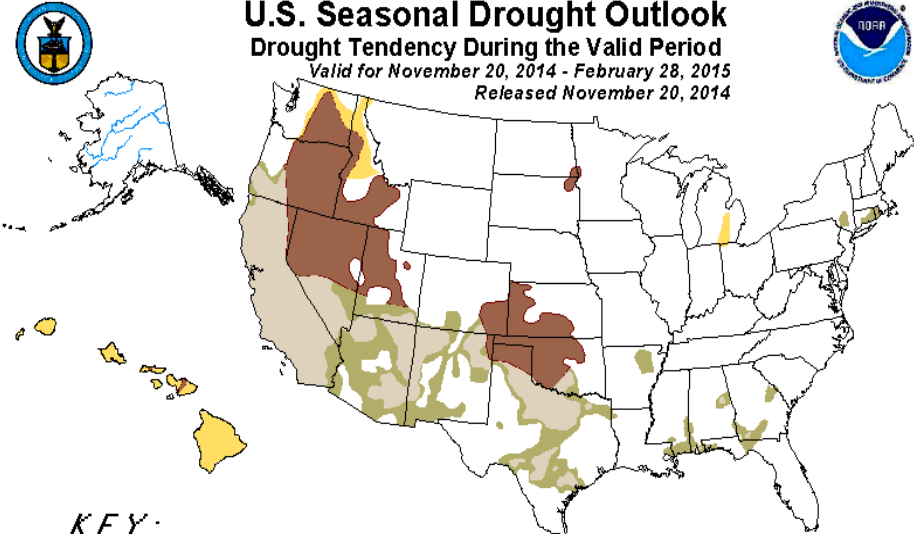


Seasonal Drought Outlook



U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period
Valid for November 20, 2014 - February 28, 2015
Released November 20, 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/sdo_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.

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