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6-21-2011

Monitoring Drought in the Midwest

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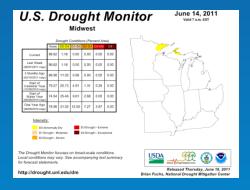


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Monitoring Drought in the Midwest



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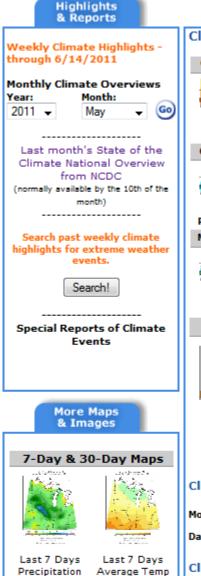


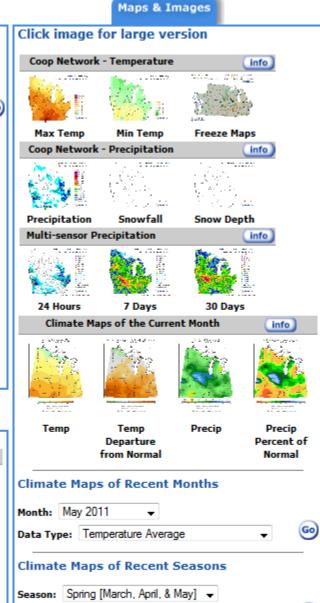


- The Midwest Climate Watch offers a "onestop shop" for current climate conditions in the Midwest.
- Products are automatically updated each day







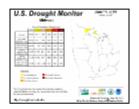


Data Type: Temperature Average

Other Climate Links & Info

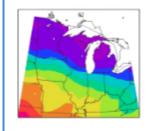
Midwest Drought Go Information

MRCC soil moisture and precipitation maps are brought together in one place with many national NOAA products for convenient assessment of drought in the Midwest.



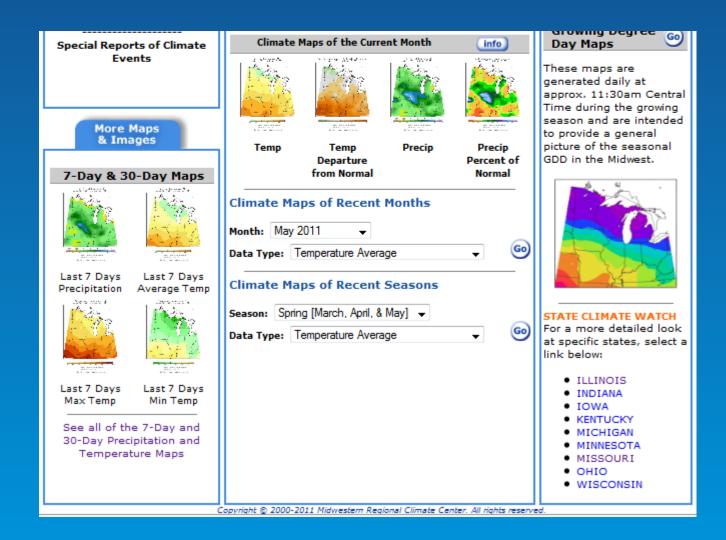
Growing Degree Day Maps

These maps are generated daily at approx. 11:30am Central Time during the growing season and are intended to provide a general picture of the seasonal GDD in the Midwest.



STATE CLIMATE WATCH For a more detailed look

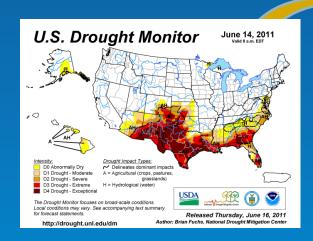








Drought Monitoring



National





State/Local

Regional





Midwest Climate Watch

Midwestern Regional Climate Center

Drought Information

Midwest Drought Information

(Click maps to enlarge in a new window)

U.S. DROUGHT MONITOR

U.S. Drought Monitor

Crought Carebbons (Percent Area)							
	311	1000	2000	200	00-04	84	
Correct	10.10	1.10	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	
oci (Peek AQD-1 mass)	10.50	1.10	0.30	0.30	0.00	900	
onthe tigo 6001 mari	100.00	71.00	0.50	0.30	0.00	900	
Flori of motor Year BUTT LONG	79.20	201.70	438	138	0.29	900	
Equal of all of Texas all of Texas	744,586	15.46	9.58	2.80	0.80	900	
THE RE	79.36	21.10	12.50	7.27	285	900	

Local conditions may vary. See accompanying but automaty for forestent statements



June 14, 2011

STATE DROUGHT INFORMATION

Mouse over a state to see the available State Climate Office web site or state-specific drought web sites. Click your choice on the menu:

Illinois	b
Indiana	þ
Iowa	þ
Kentucky	þ
Michigan	þ
Minnesota	þ
Missouri	b
Ohlo	þ
Wisconsin	þ

SOIL MOISTURE

Soil moisture estimates based on yesterday's data are updated in the late morning and estimates based on today's data are updated in the late afternoon.





Current Soil Moisture 0-20"







Departure from Normal 0-20"



Percent of Normal

Percent of Norm

Percent of Normal

0-20"

PRECIPITATION

Precipitation Maps for 30, 90, and 180 day periods through Today. These maps are updated at 10:30 AM Central Time.











Precipitation Total 30 days 90 days 180 days

Precipitation Departure from Normal

30 days 90 days 180 days Precipitation Percentage

of Normal 30 days 90 days 180 days

PALMER DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX



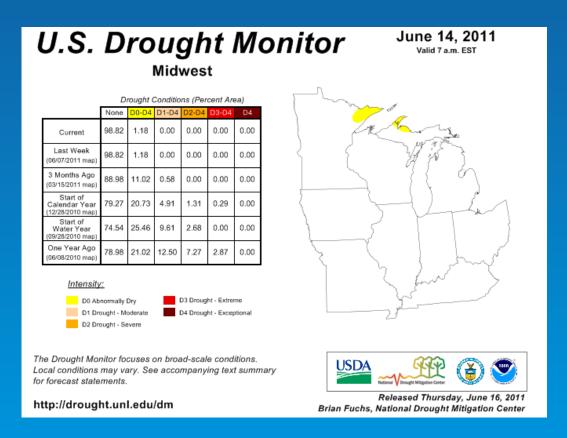
Drought Severity Index by Division





The Drought Monitor offers a quick graphical overview of conditions in the Midwest. This is automatically updated every Thursday morning.

 The Drought Monitor -Midwest Region



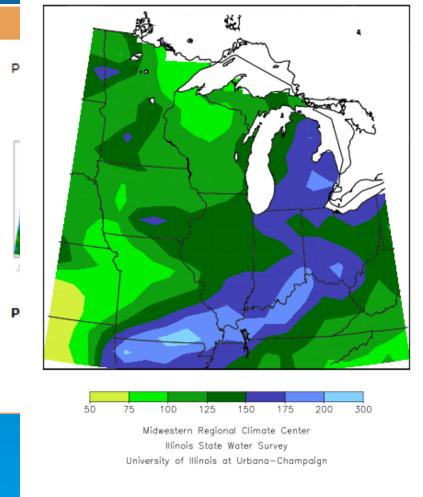


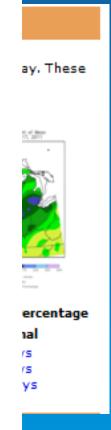


Precipitation maps are available for the last 30, 90, and 180 days. Daily, month-to-date and 7-day maps are available on the main Climate Watch page.

Precipitation Maps

Total Precipitation: Percent of Mean March 20, 2011 to June 17, 2011

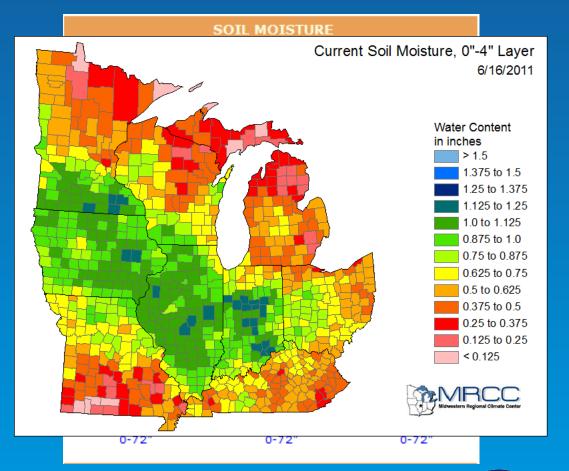






The soil moisture amounts for the three levels are calculated using a multi-level soil model responding to daily temperature and precipitation in the counties of the region. Daily estimates of precipitation are obtained from The National Weather Service Multi-sensor Precipitation Estimate product. Daily temperatures are derived from the NOAA cooperative observer network. County-level soil characteristics were derived from the State Soil Geographic (STATSGO) climate division database.

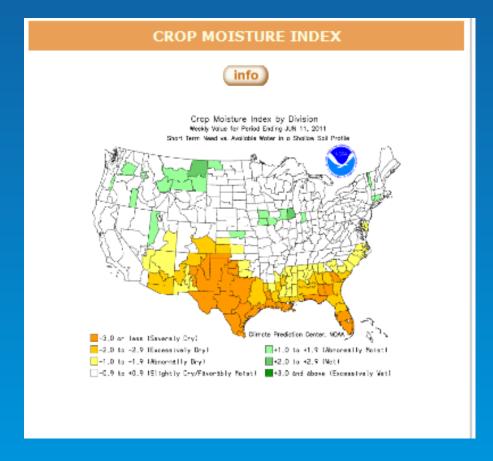
County Level Modeled Soil Moisture





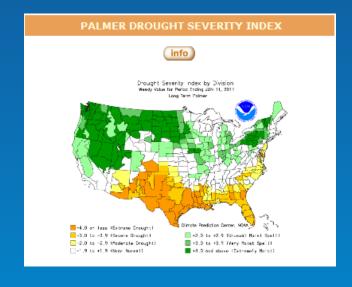


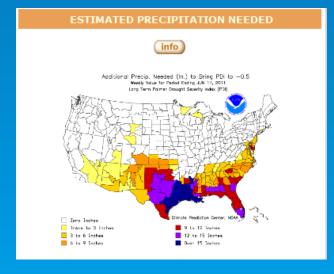
The Palmer Crop Moisture Index is a short-term index that indicates whether soils have enough moisture to meet the short-term needs of crops.







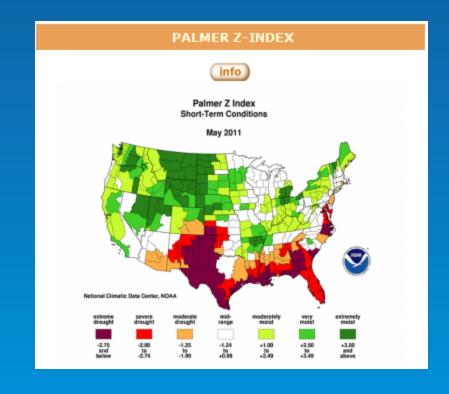








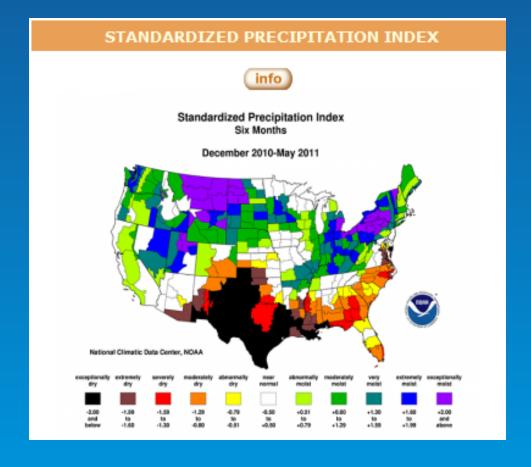
The Palmer Z-Index represents the change in soil moisture conditions over the last month due to the imbalance between precipitation and water lost to the air and plants and to runoff. It is a short term measure of the direction of moisture change, with positive numbers indicating wetter conditions, and negative numbers indicating drier conditions.







The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) is a measure of precipitation that is comparable across time and space. The index is based on the statistical distribution of rainfall amounts for a given location and period of time. An index of zero is the median value, positive numbers indicate wet conditions, and negative numbers represent dry conditions. Because the probabilities are standardized by location, one can compare places with different climates using the same scale.

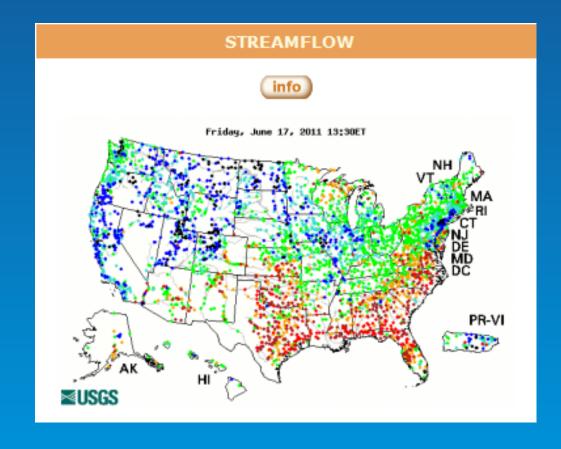






This map is a snapshot of streamflow data reported to the USGS system in real time.

USGS Streamflow







The Drought Outlook, and 30- and 90-day precipitation outlooks from the Climate Prediction Center

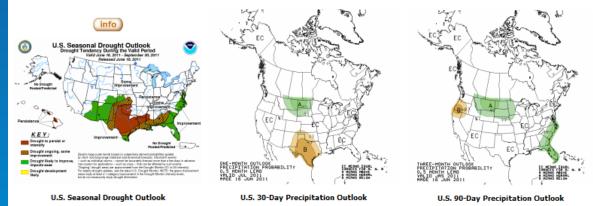
A link to the U.S. Drought Portal (NIDIS)

Outlooks

OUTLOOKS

These outlooks are produced by NOAA's Climate Prediction Center, and are based on a blend of statistical and modeling forecast products and expert opinion. Statistical forecasts use observations of the sequence and size of climate variations in the past to give clues to future variations. Mathematical models of the atmosphere and oceans predict near future conditions using our fundamental knowledge of climate system processes and current conditions as a starting point, in a way quite similar to weather forecasting. In both cases, one cannot predict the weather for a single day in the distant future.

Instead, climate forecasts give the chances for certain variations to occur in the next 30 or 90 days, or further into the future.





National Integrated Drought Information System

<< Back to Midwest Climate Watch

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- Fills the continuum between a national perspective and local perspective on drought
- Links to the local, and back to the national

http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/index.jsp



