



United States Department of Agriculture
Midwest Climate Hub

Central Region Climate & Drought Outlook

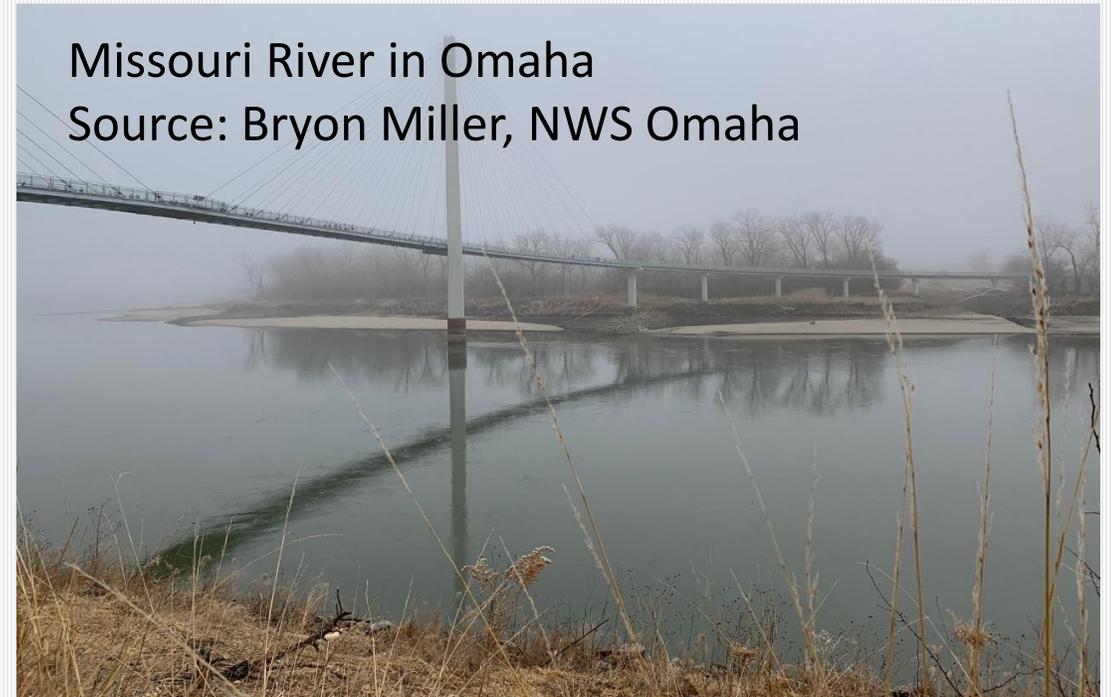
March 17, 2022

TRENT FORD

ILLINOIS STATE CLIMATOLOGIST

ILLINOIS STATE WATER SURVEY | PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



I ILLINOIS

Illinois State Water Survey

PRAIRIE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

General Information

Providing Climate Services to the Central Region

- Collaboration Activity Between:
 - USDA Climate Hubs
 - American Association of State Climatologists
 - Midwest and High Plains Regional Climate Centers
 - NOAA NCEI/NWS/OAR/NIDIS
 - National Drought Mitigation Center
- Access to Future Climate Webinars & Past Recordings can be found:
 - <https://mrcc.purdue.edu/multimedia/webinars.jsp>
 - <http://www.hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php>

****Open Questions at the End****

Next Climate/Drought Outlook Webinar
Thursday, April 21st
Dr. Dennis Todey
Director, USDA Midwest Climate Hub



Outline

Recent Climate Conditions

- February and Winter review
- Last 60-, 90-days

Current Conditions

- Snow, Soils, & Streams (oh my!)
- Drought
- Great Lakes

Impacts

- Drought, Flooding, Transportation, Infrastructure

Outlooks

- Next 2 – 4 weeks
- La Niña, rest of Spring, and Summer



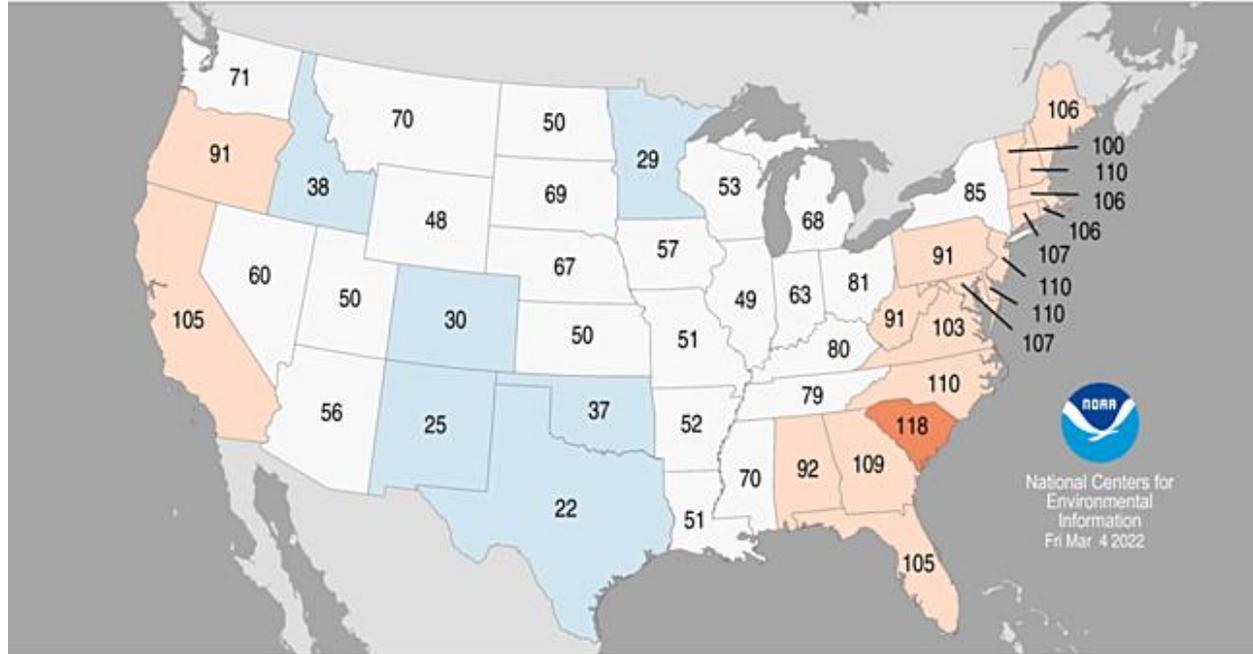
Recent Climate Conditions



February Climate Review

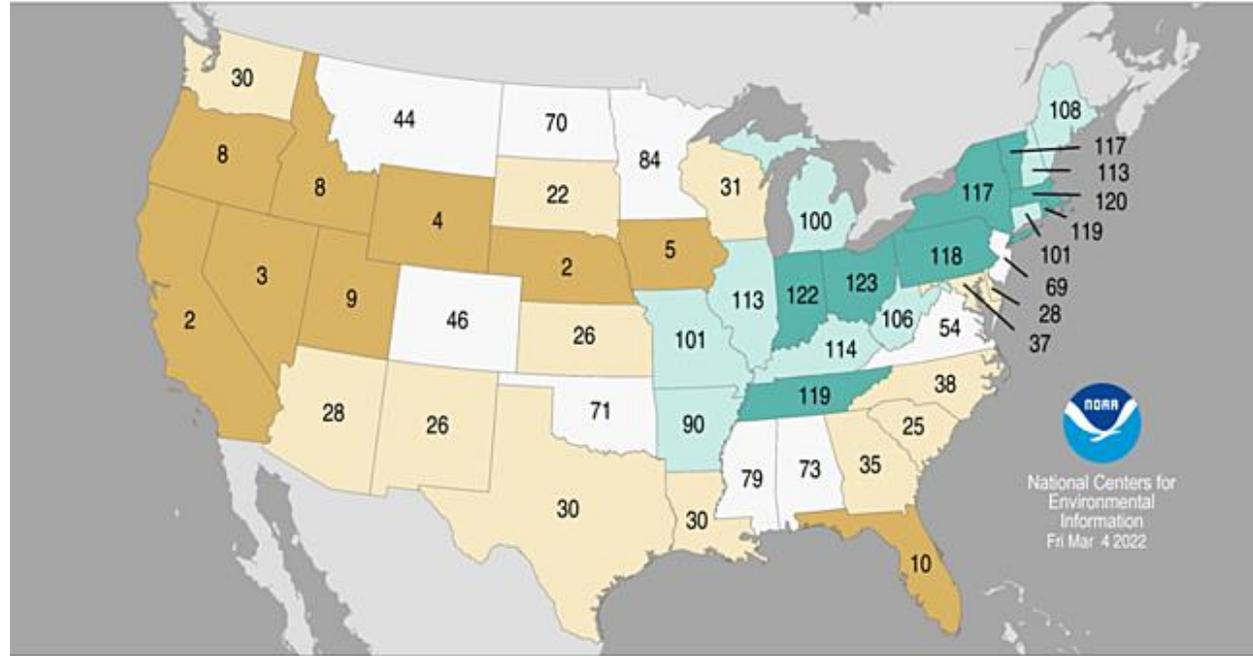
Statewide Average Temperature Ranks

February 2022
Period: 1895–2022



Statewide Precipitation Ranks

February 2022
Period: 1895–2022



- Top 5 driest February in WY, NE, & IA
- Top 10 wettest February in Ohio & Indiana
- Wettest Feb. on record in 6 OH Counties

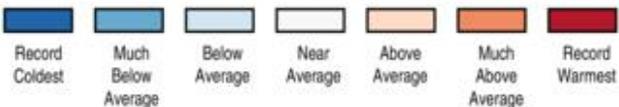
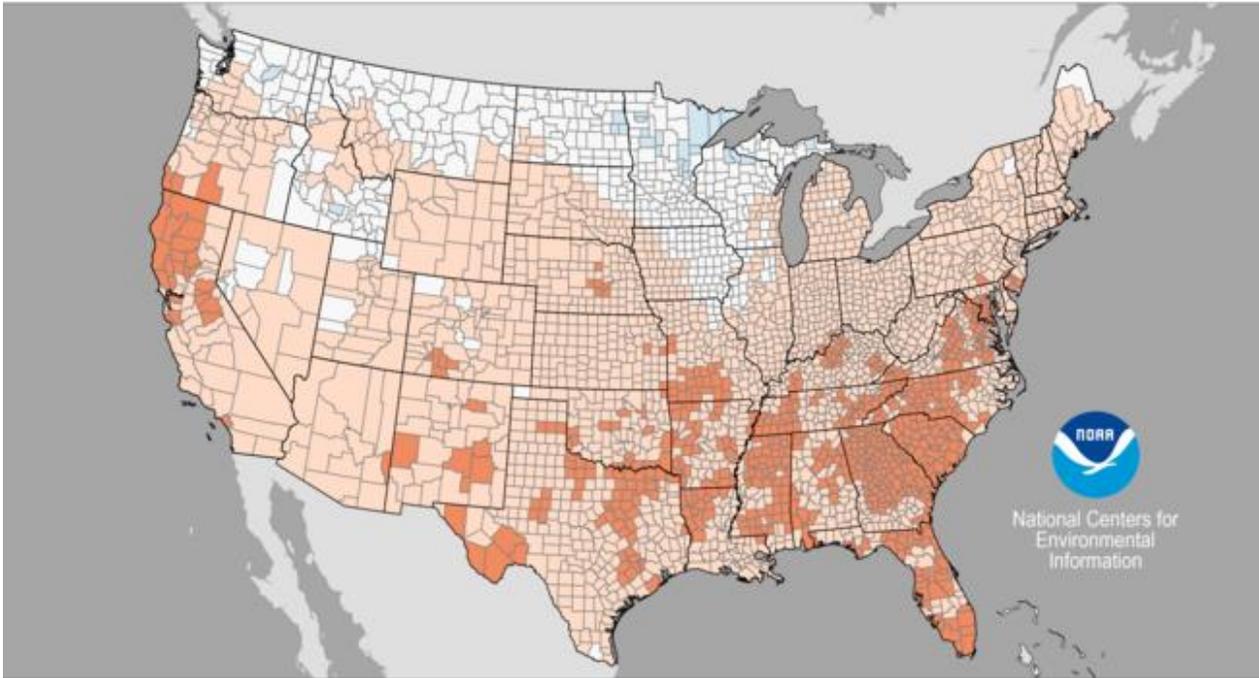
• Top 30 coldest February in MN, closer to normal elsewhere

Source: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/us-maps/>



Winter Review – Temperature

County Average Temperature Ranks
December 2021–February 2022
Period: 1895–2022

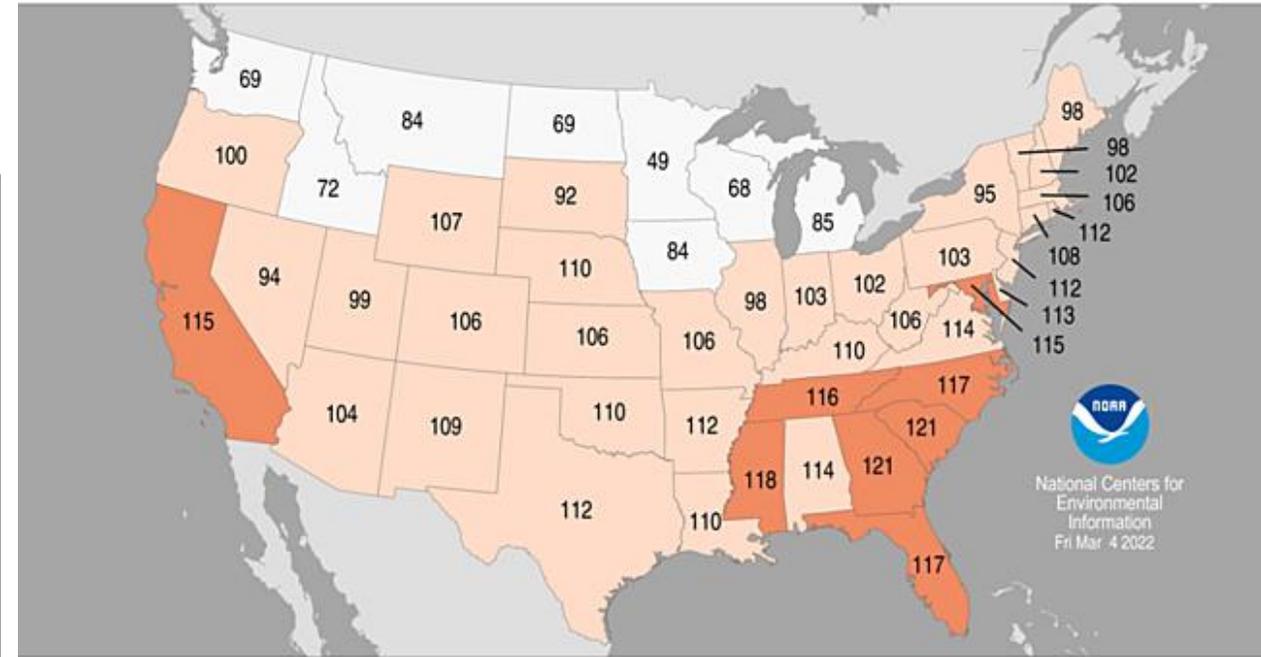


Fri Mar 04 2022

Data Source: nClimGrid

Statewide Average Temperature Ranks

December 2021 – February 2022
Period: 1895–2022



- Winter 21-22 was warmer than average in southern 2/3 of the region
- Very warm December outweighed cooler January & February

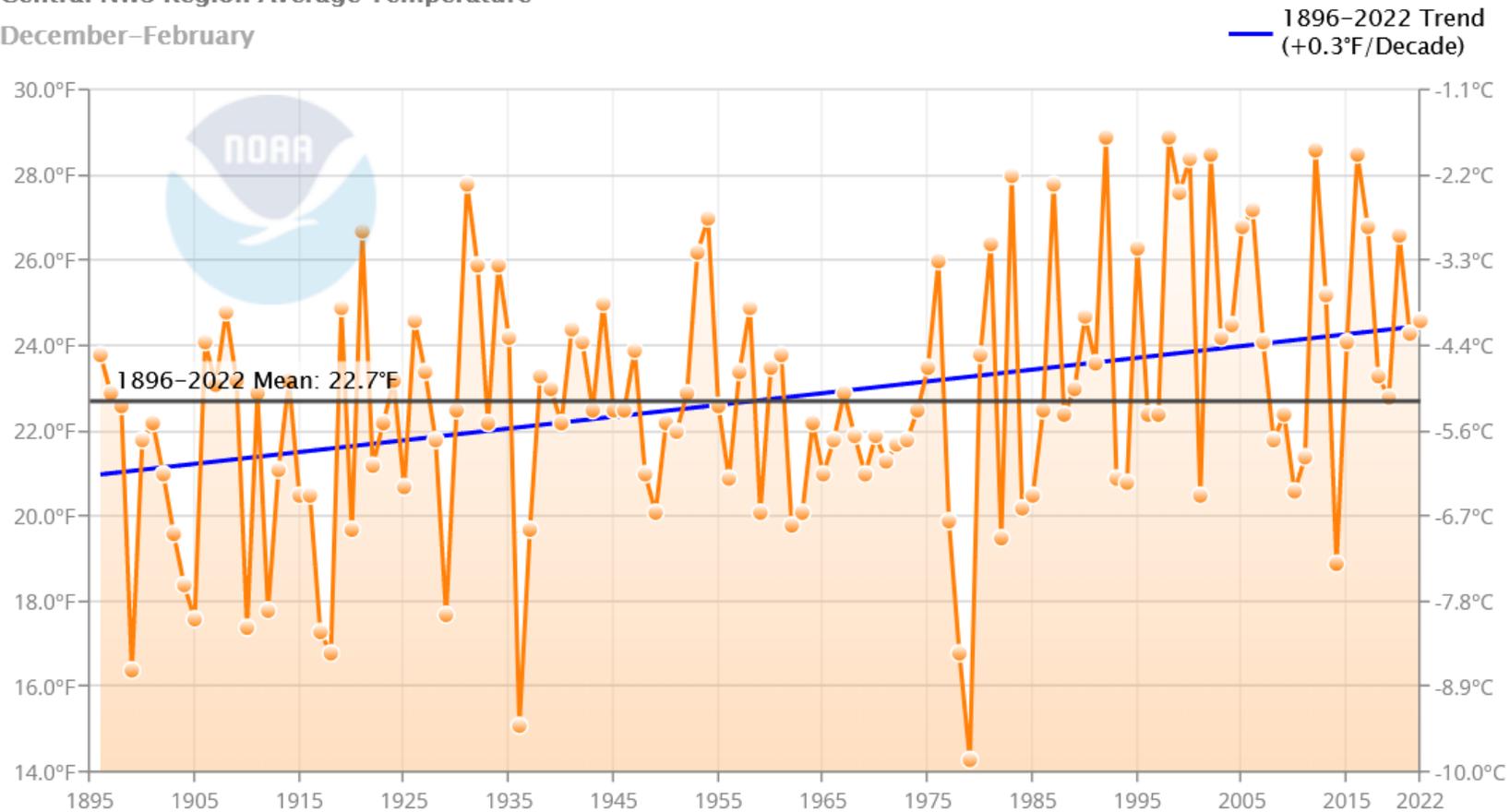
Source: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/us-maps/>



Long-term Winter Warming in North Central U.S.

Central NWS Region Average Temperature

December–February



- 2021-22 winter is part of a long-term increasing winter temperature trend from Rockies to Great Lakes

Source: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/regional/mapping>

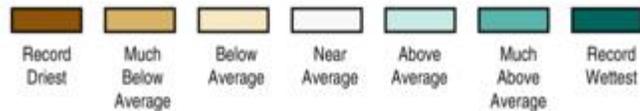
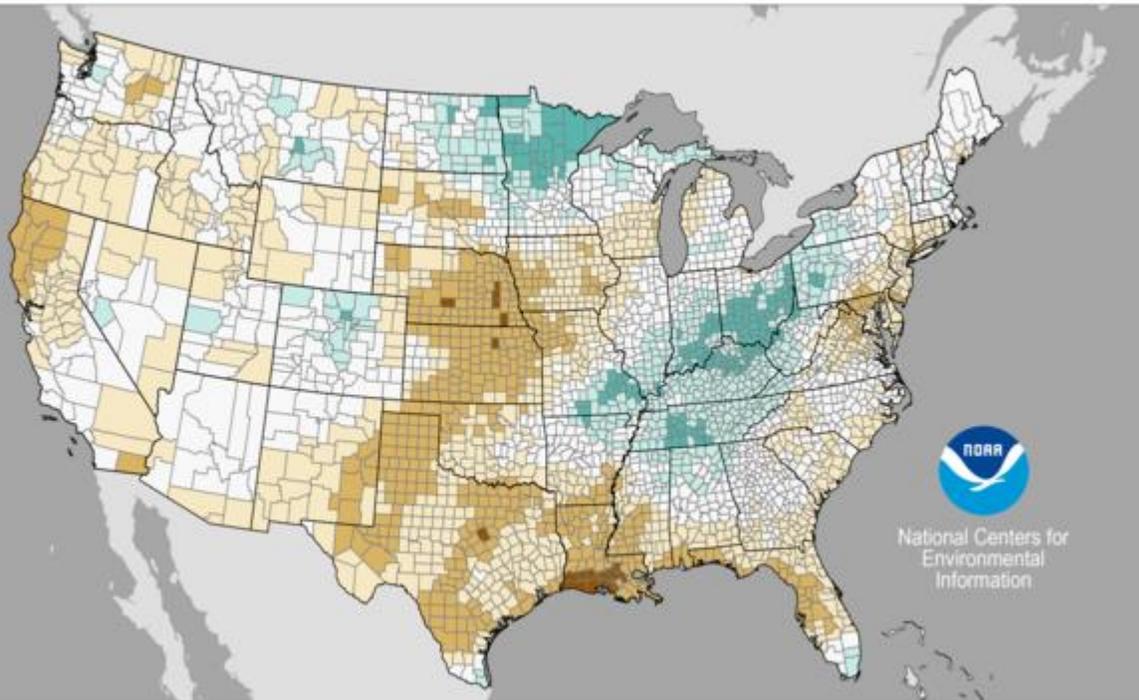


Winter Review – Precipitation

County Precipitation Ranks

December 2021–February 2022

Period: 1895–2022



Fri Mar 04 2022

Data Source: nClimGrid

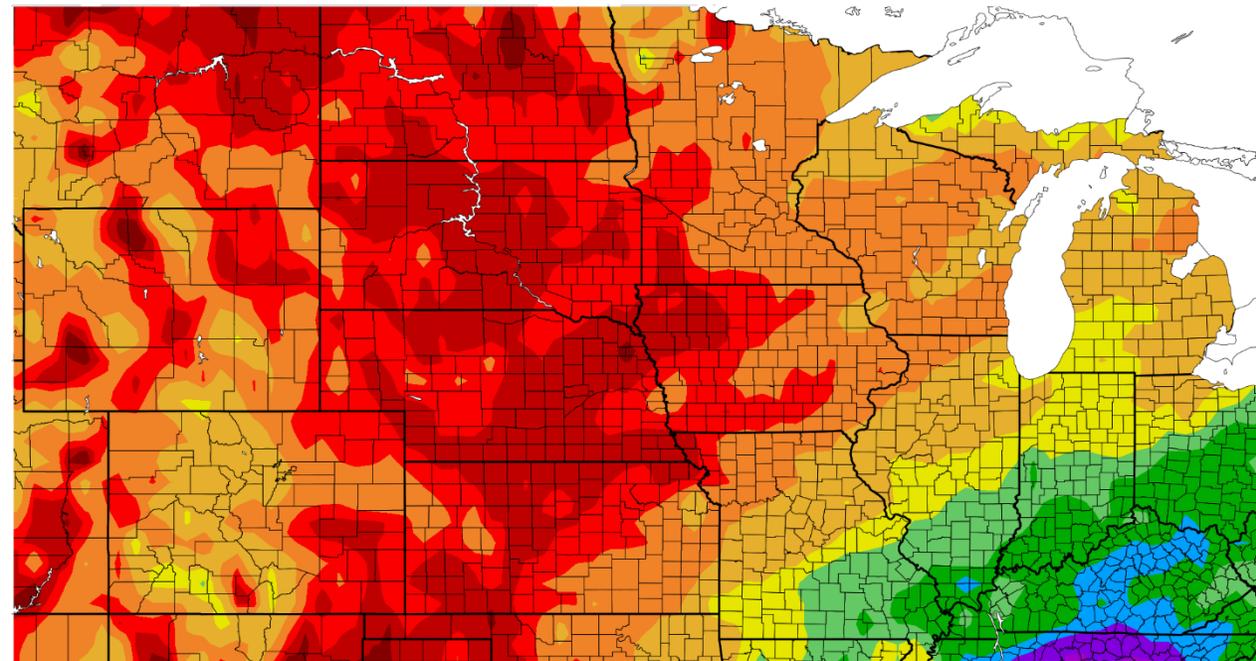
- Winter reinforced the wet-east/dry-west pattern across the region
- 11th wettest winter on record in MN
- 4th driest in NE, 5th driest in KS
- Driest winter on record in 6 NE counties and 1 KS county
- 2nd driest winter on record in Lincoln (0.56")

Source: <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/temp-and-precip/us-maps/>

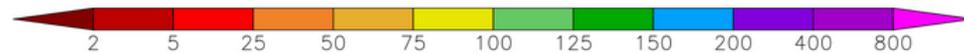
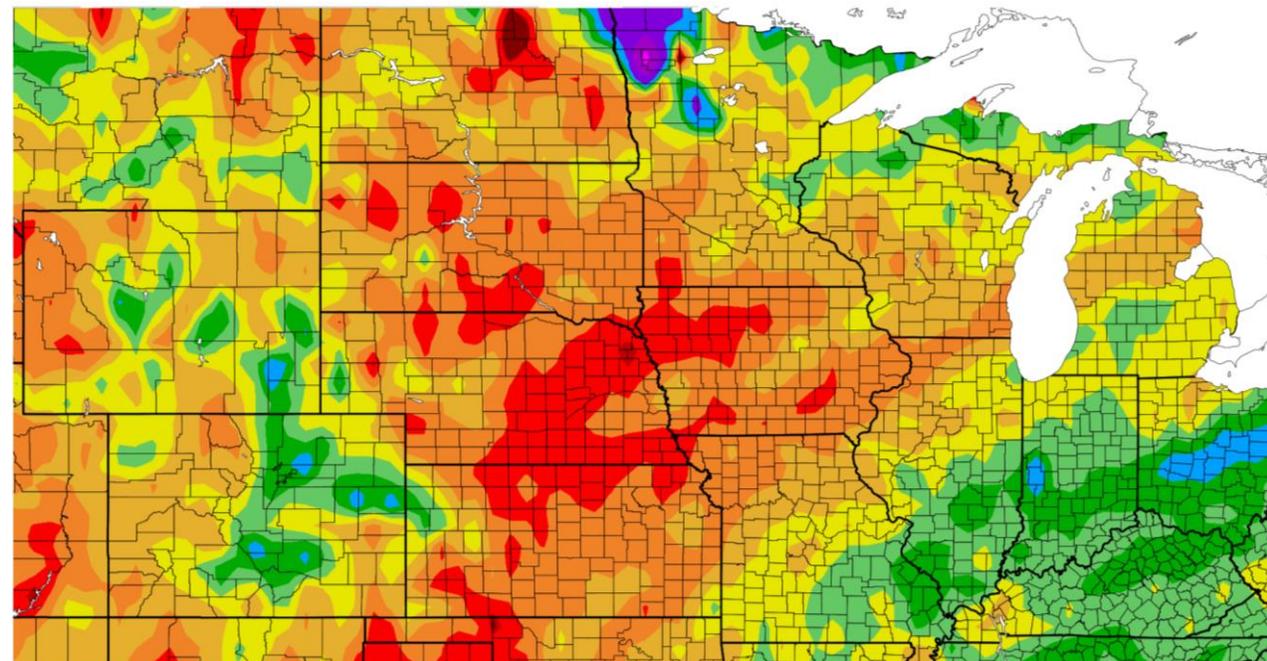


Precipitation – Last 60 Days

Total Precipitation (inches)



Percent of Normal (%)



Source: HPRCC, hprcc.unl.edu

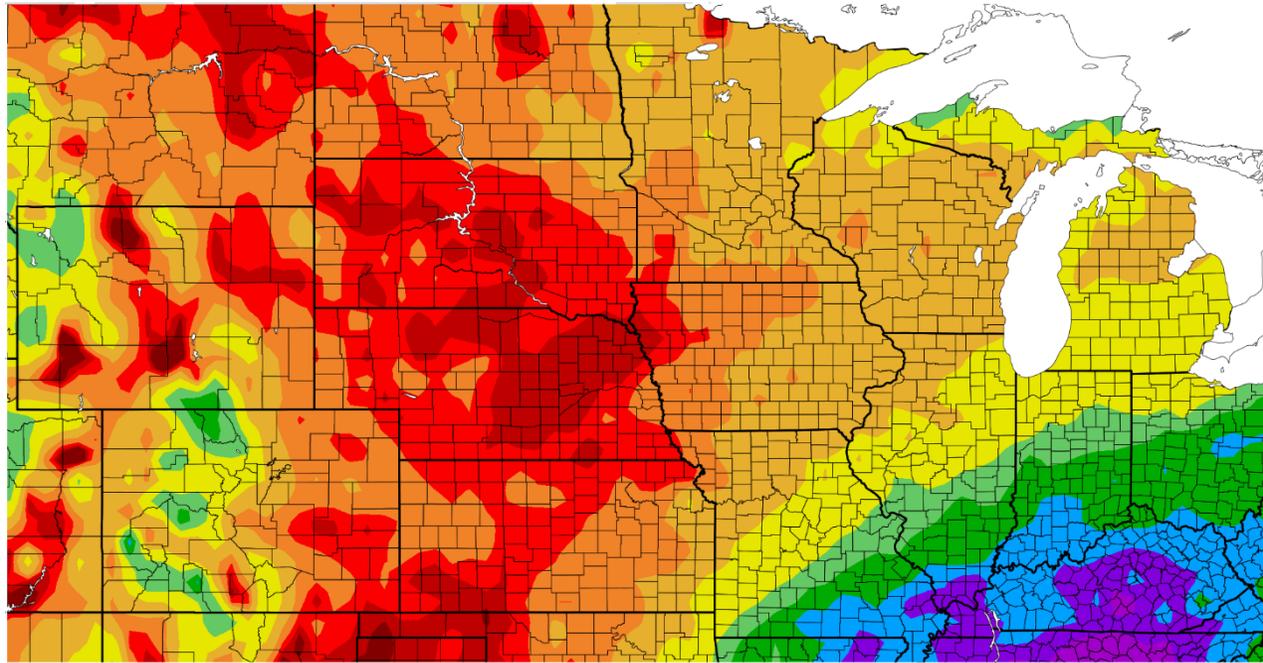
- Western Midwest & Plains have been 1-2" drier than normal (5 – 50% of normal)
- Ohio Valley has been 1-5" wetter than normal
- Driest time of the year for much of the region

January 1 – March 16, 2022
Driest on record in Norfolk, NE
3rd driest in Grand Island & Valentine, NE

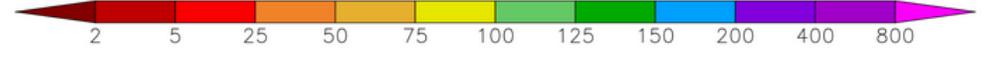
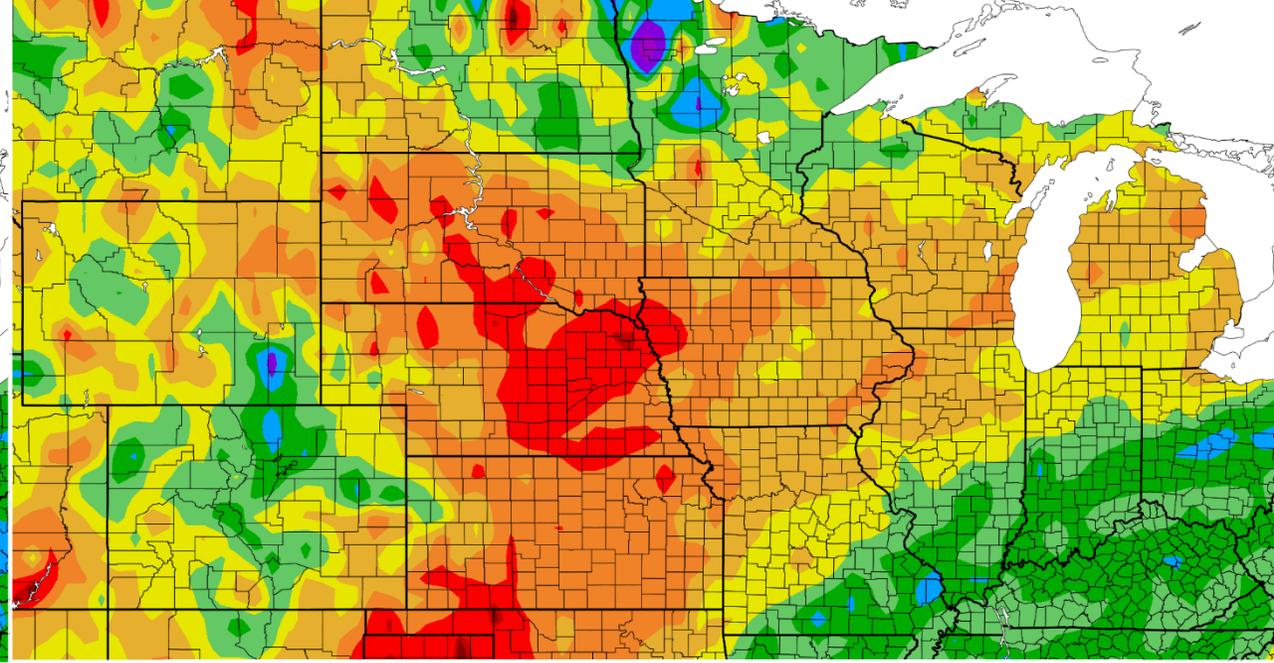


Precipitation – Last 90 Days

Total Precipitation (inches)



Percent of Normal (%)

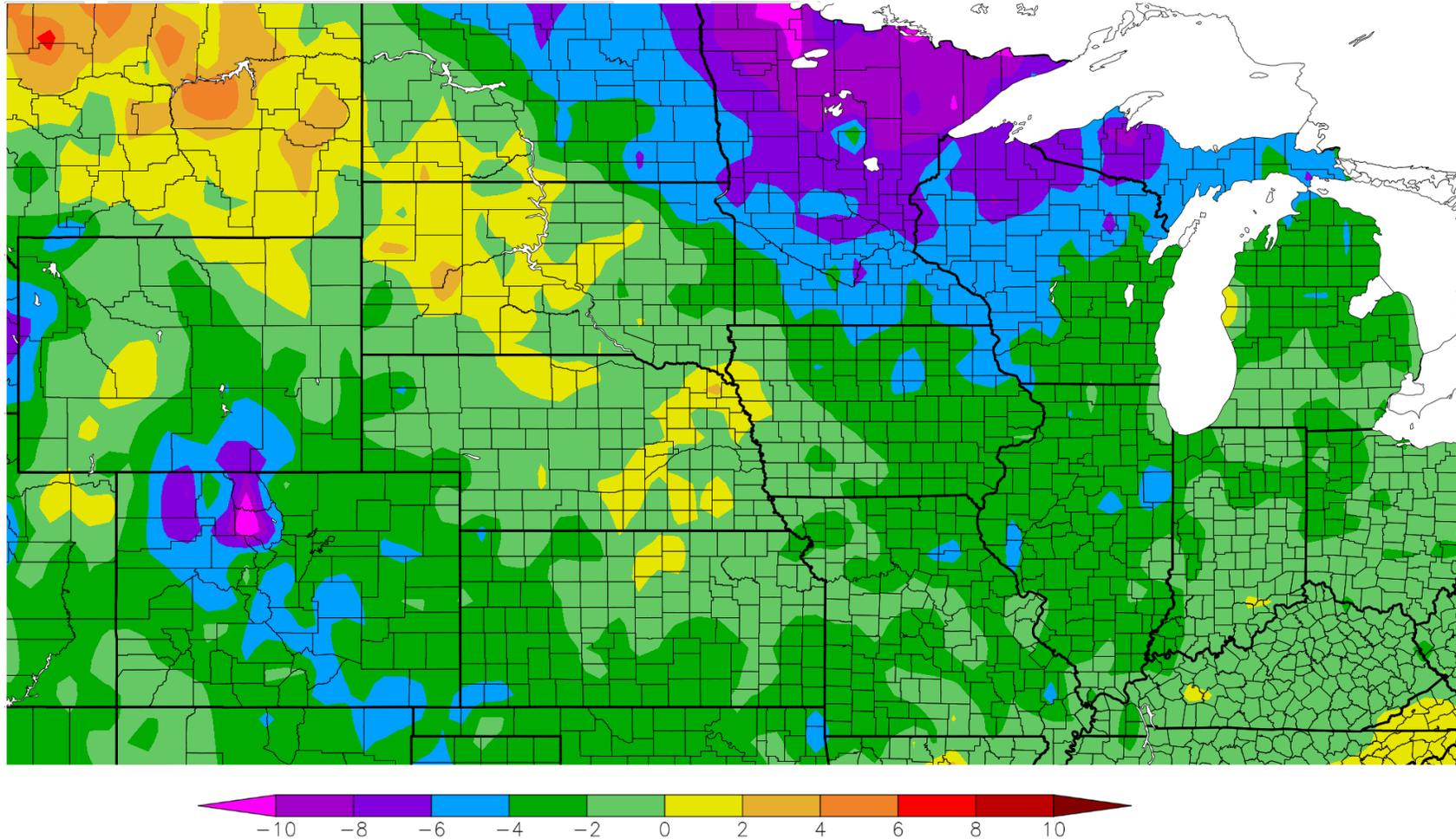


Source: HPRCC, hprcc.unl.edu

- Most of the region 1-6” drier than normal at 90-days
- Eastern Nebraska < 25% of normal precipitation since mid-December
- Parts of southern IL, southeast MO, and KY are 6-8” wetter than normal

Temperature Departure (°F) – Last 60 Days

Departure from Normal (°F)

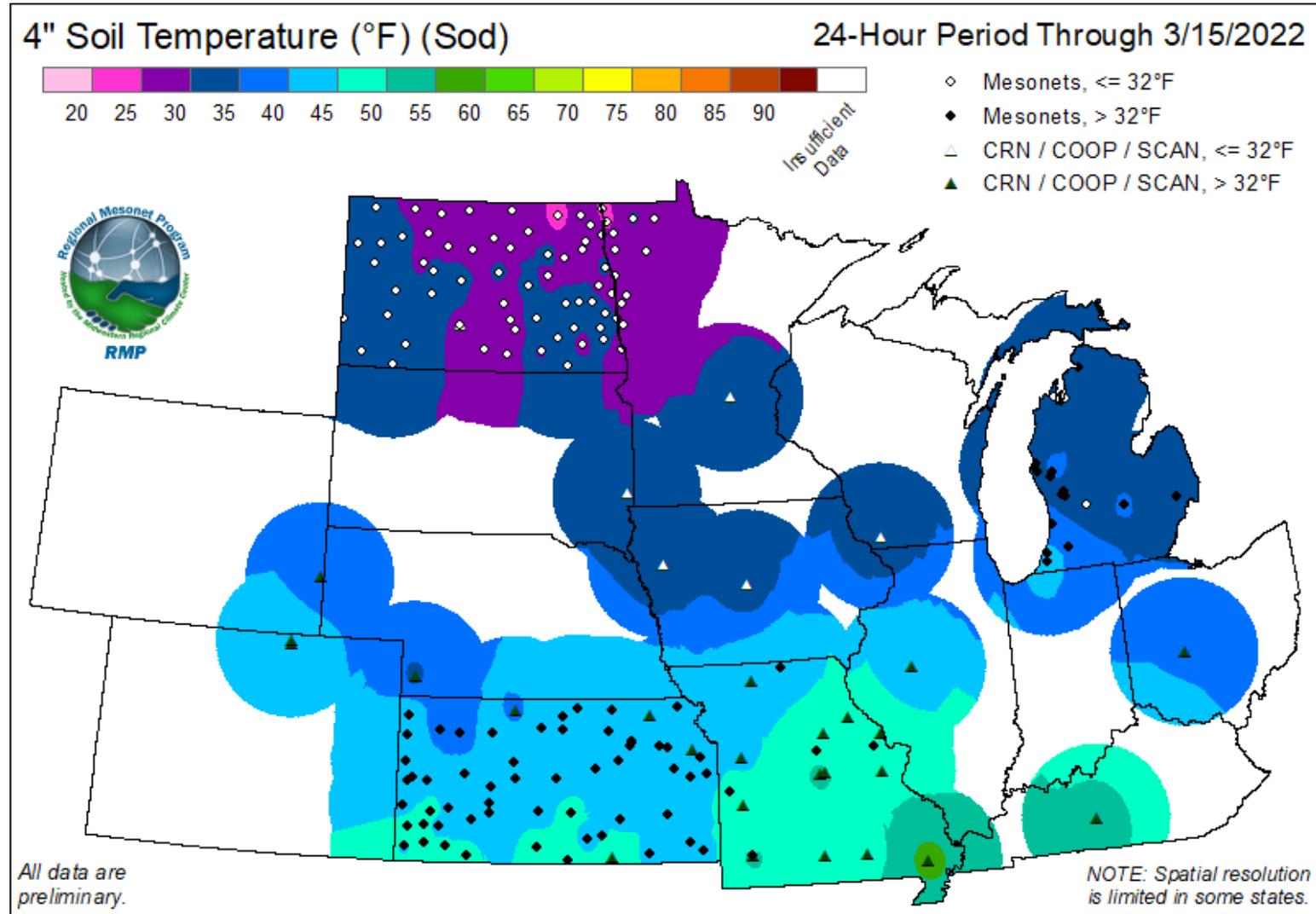


Source: HPRCC, hprcc.unl.edu

- Below normal temperatures for eastern half of the region, 4 – 10 degrees below normal in MN, WI, MI

Soil Temperatures – 4” Sod

- 4” soils remain frozen in northern half of the region
- Warming trend from lack of snow, recent mild weather

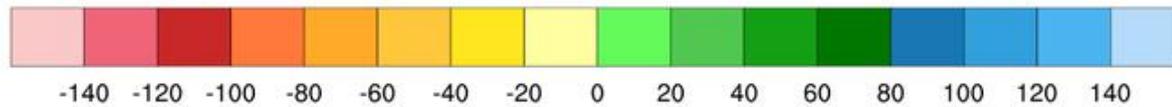
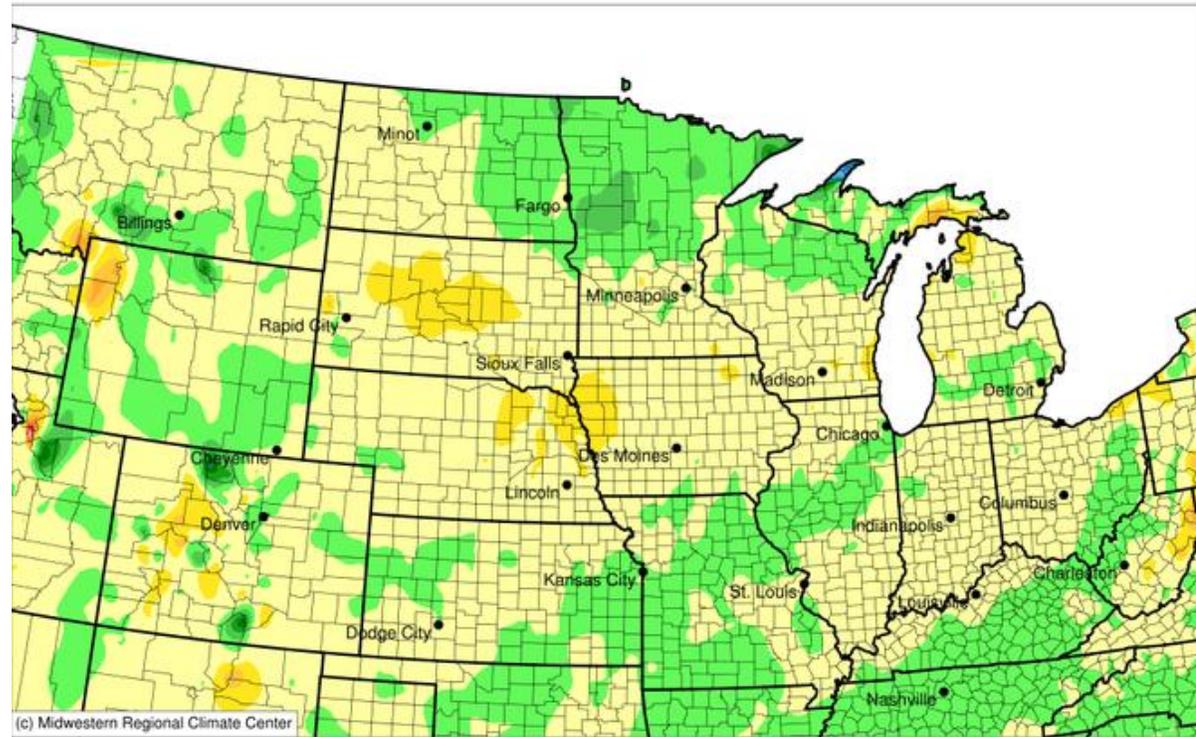


Source: MRCC, <https://mrcc.purdue.edu/RMP/currentMaps.html#banner>

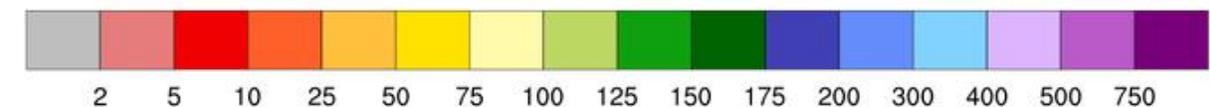
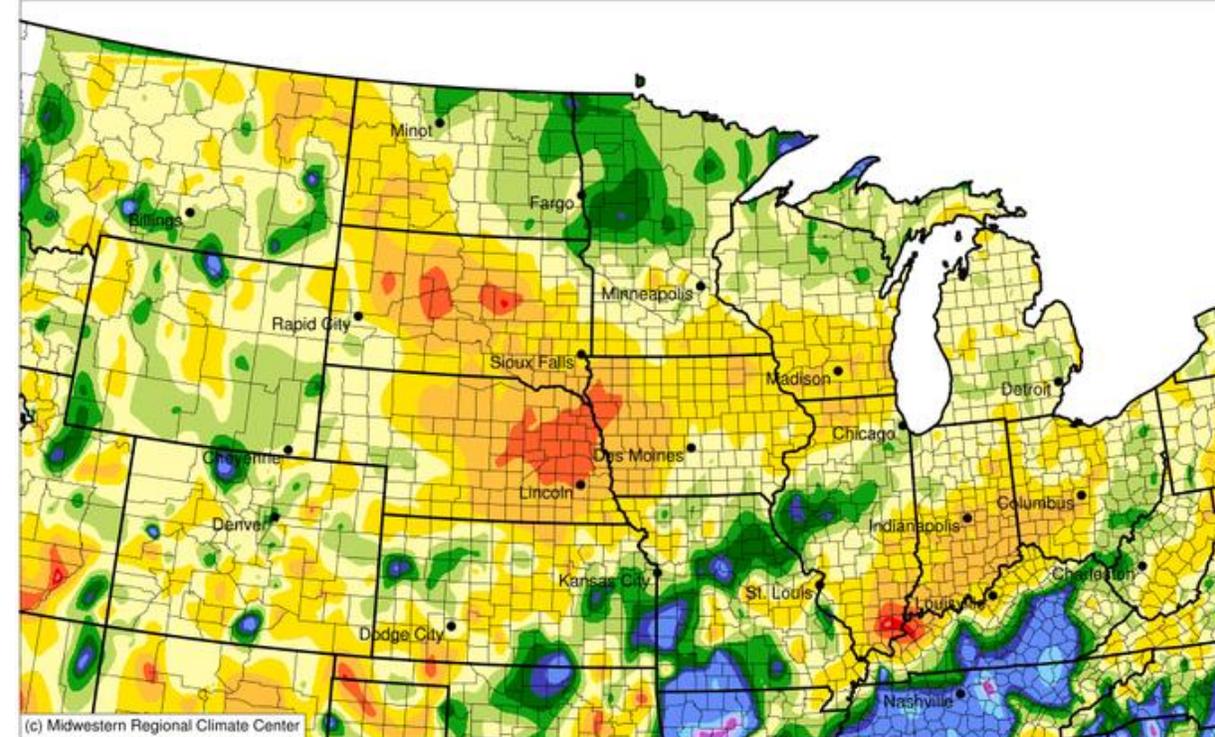
Accumulated Snowfall (Since August 1st)

Source: MRCC, <https://mrcc.purude.edu/CLIMATE/Maps>

Departure from Normal (inches)



Percent of Normal (%)

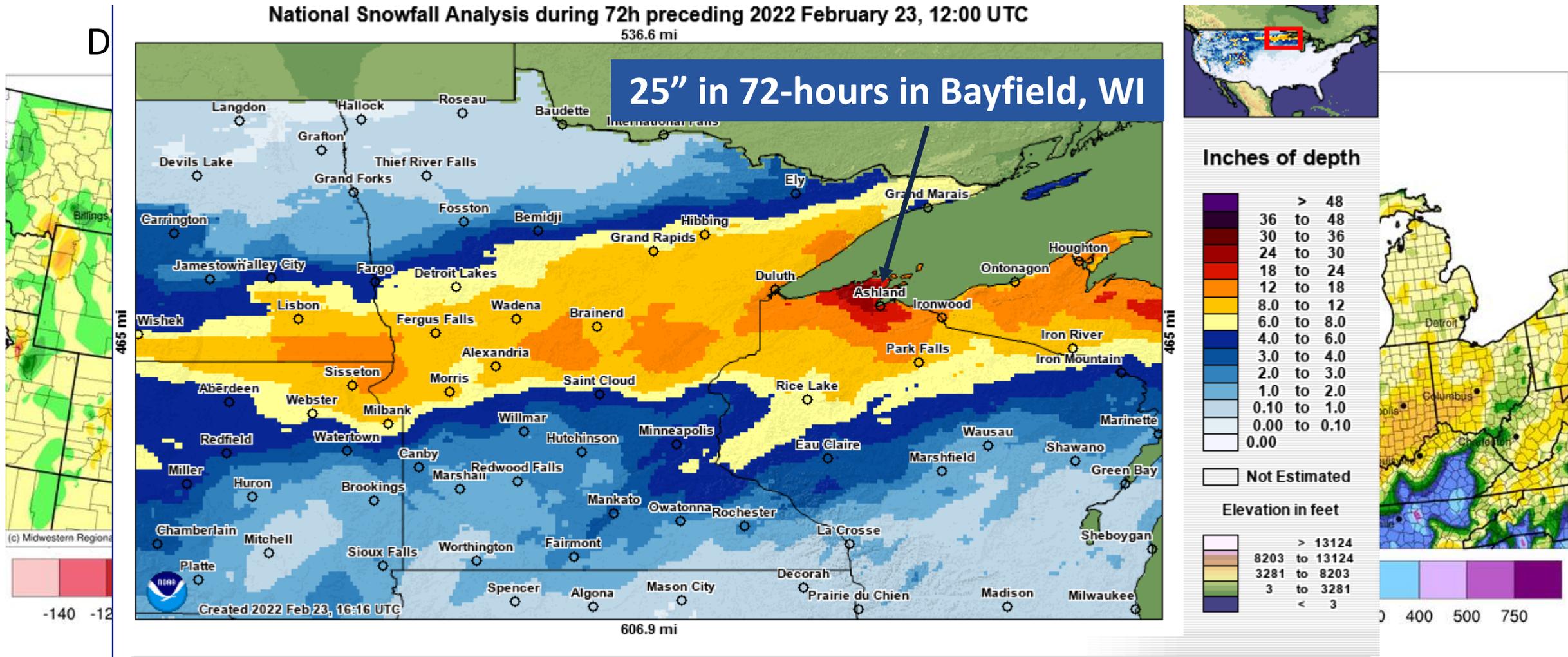


- Big snowfall in far Upper Midwest, a few storms in MO, IL, KY
- Below normal snowfall in central Plains – snow hole in eastern Nebraska



Accumulated Snowfall (Since August 1st)

Source: MRCC, <https://mrcc.purude.edu/CLIMATE/Maps>



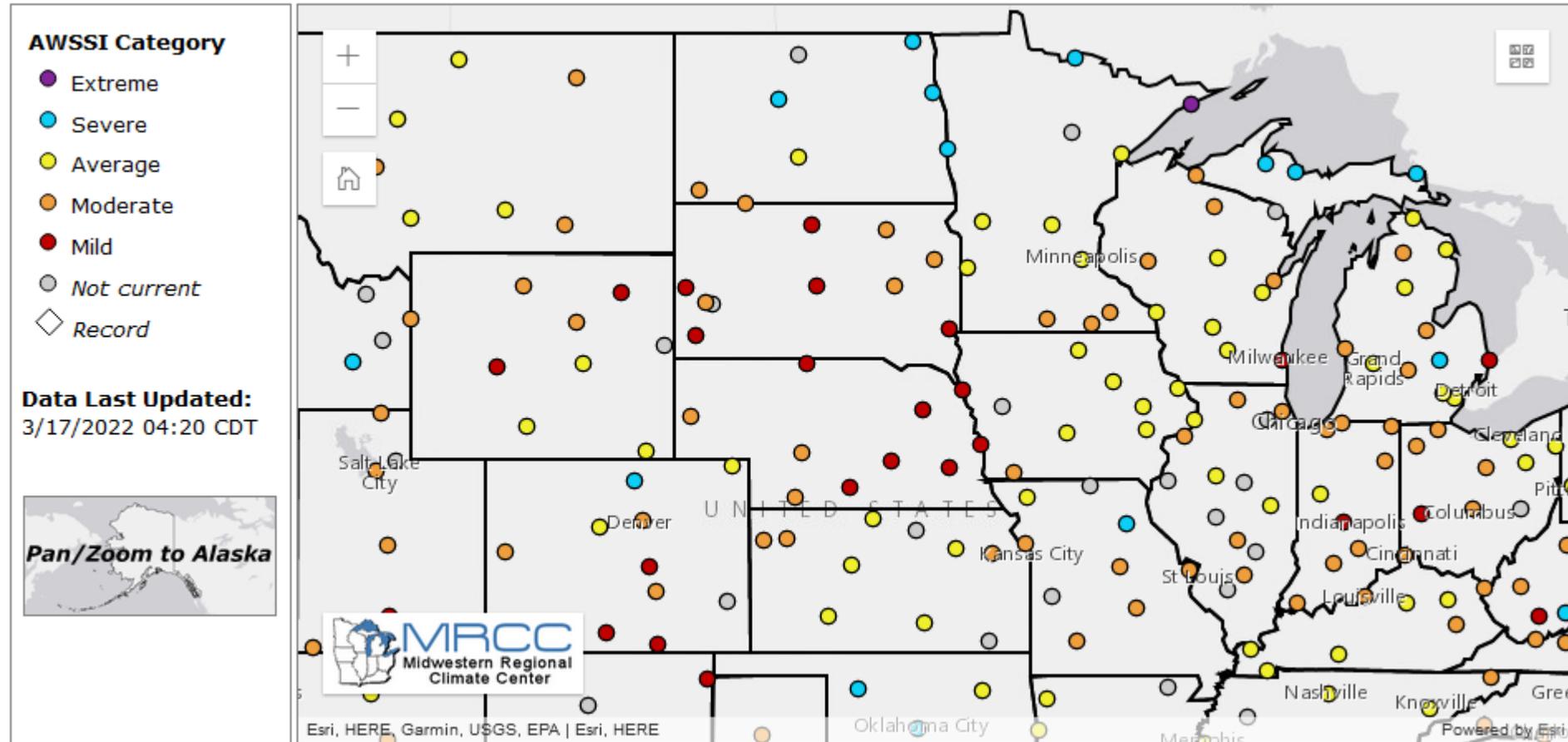
- Big snowfall in far Upper Midwest, a few storms in MO, IL, KY
- Below normal snowfall in central Plains – snow hole in eastern Nebraska



Winter Severity So Far

Accumulated Winter Season Severity Index (AWSSI)

- Represents cumulative winter season “severity” with respect to historical record
- Severity at all stations in red is less than 20th percentile
- “Mild” winter in NE, SD reflecting lack of snow
- Cooler weather & snow has parts of ND & MN in “severe” winter



Source: MRCC, <https://mrcc.purdue.edu/research/awssi/indexAwssi.jsp>



Current Hydrology Conditions

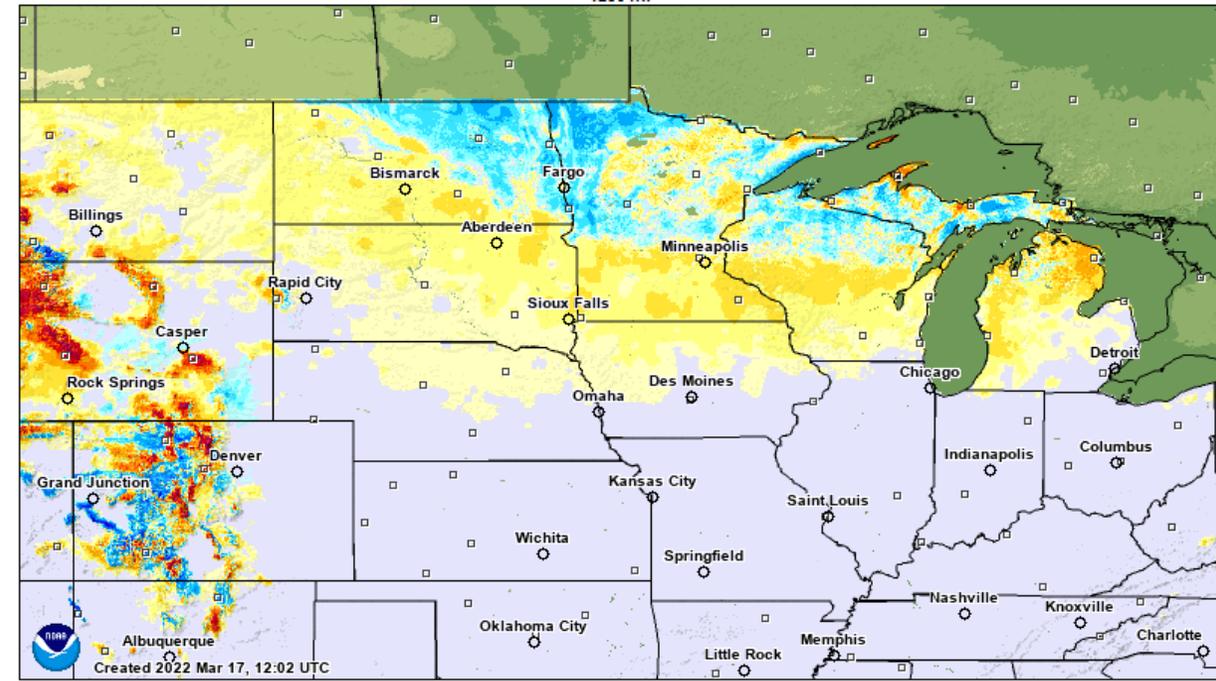
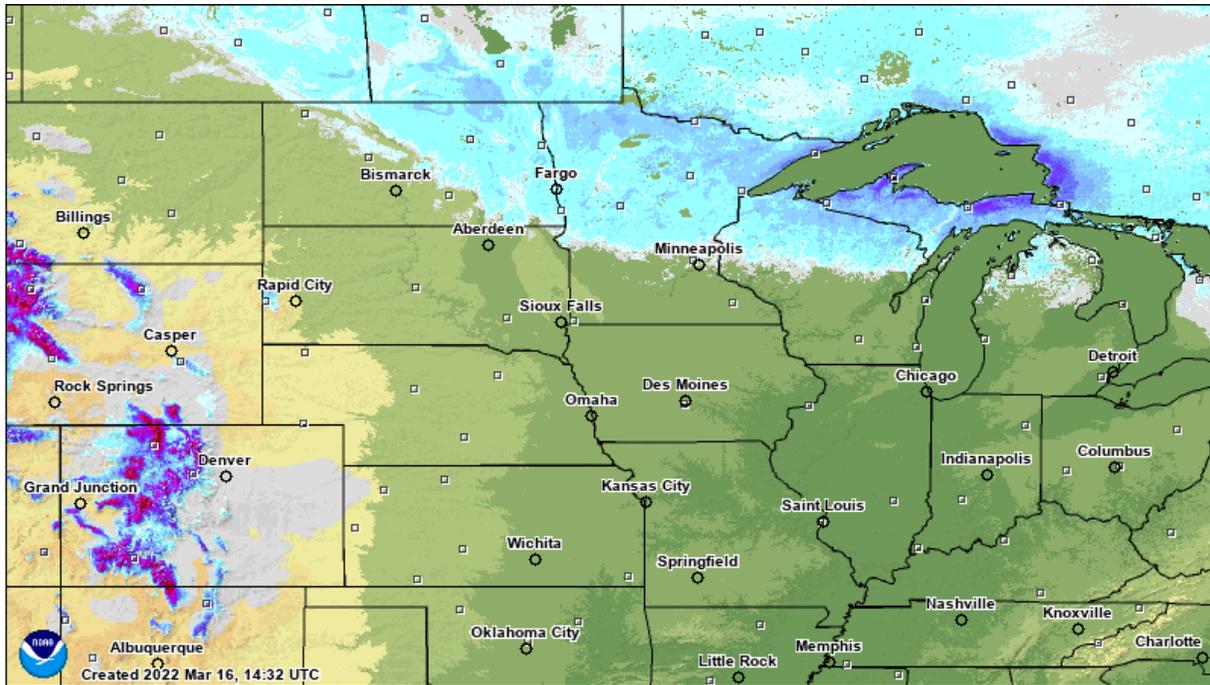


Snowpack

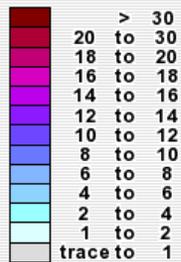
<https://www.nohrsc.noaa.gov/interactive/html/map.html>

Snow Water Equivalent - March 17, 2022

Current Snow Depth Departure from Normal



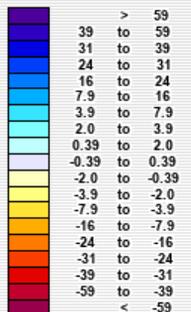
Inches of water equivalent



Not Estimated

- Snowpack remains in eastern ND, northern MN, WI, MI
- Below normal snow depth for most of Upper Midwest, SD, eastern MT
- Northeast South Dakota normal snow depth mid-March is 2 – 5"

Inches of depth

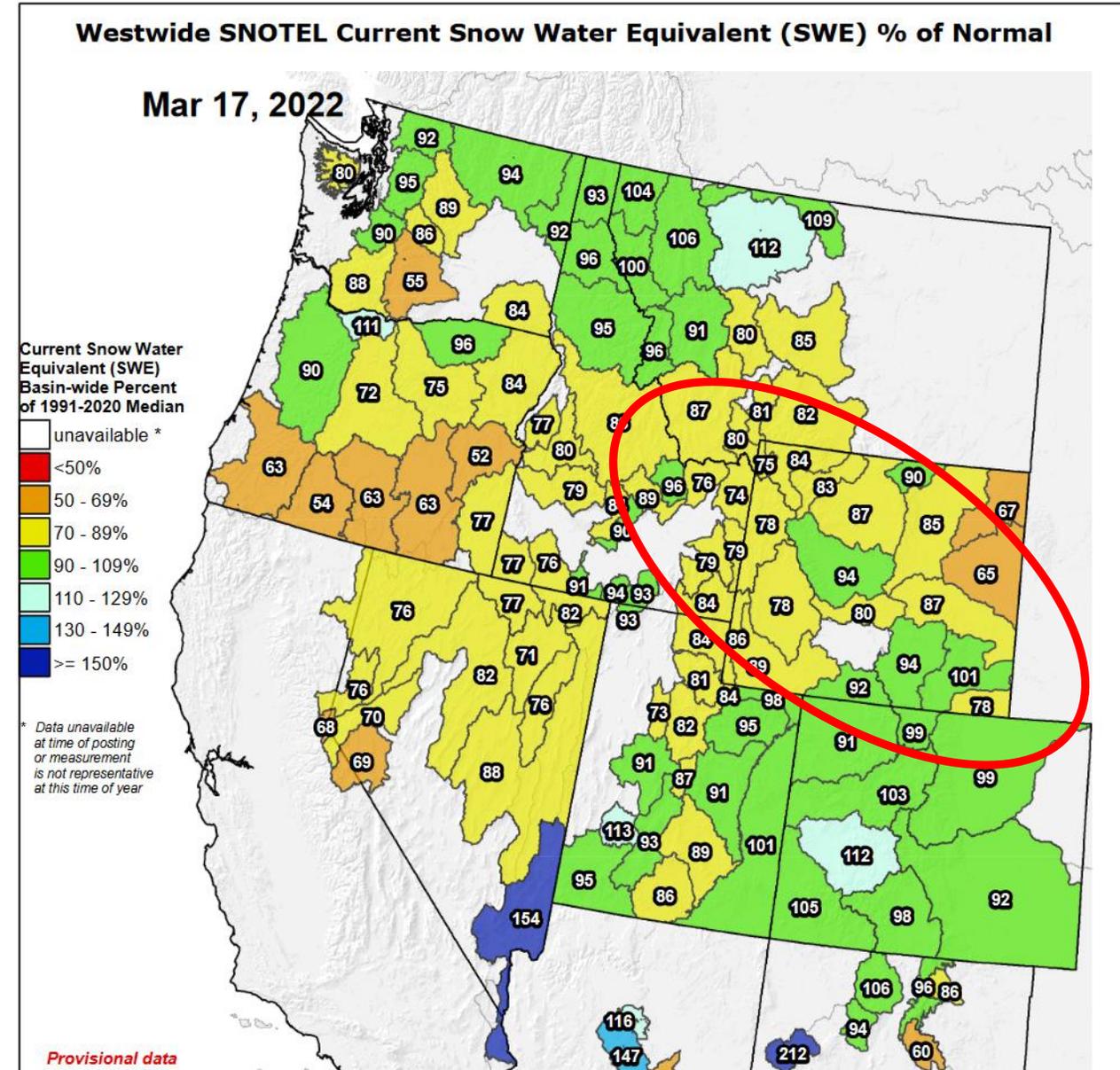


Not Estimated



Mountain Snowpack

- USDA/NRCS Snow Water Equivalent (% normal)
- Northern basins mostly 75 – 95% of normal SWE, closer to normal in CO
- Missouri Headwaters at 80% of normal
- Plattes at 92% and 86%, north and south



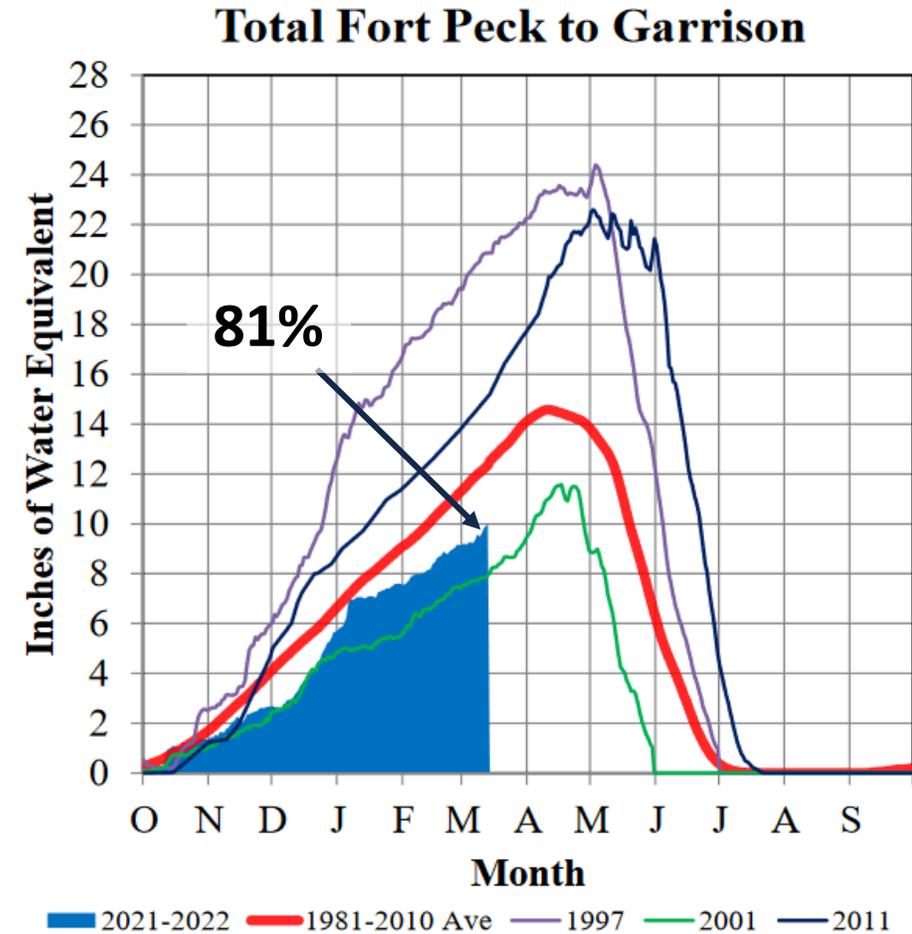
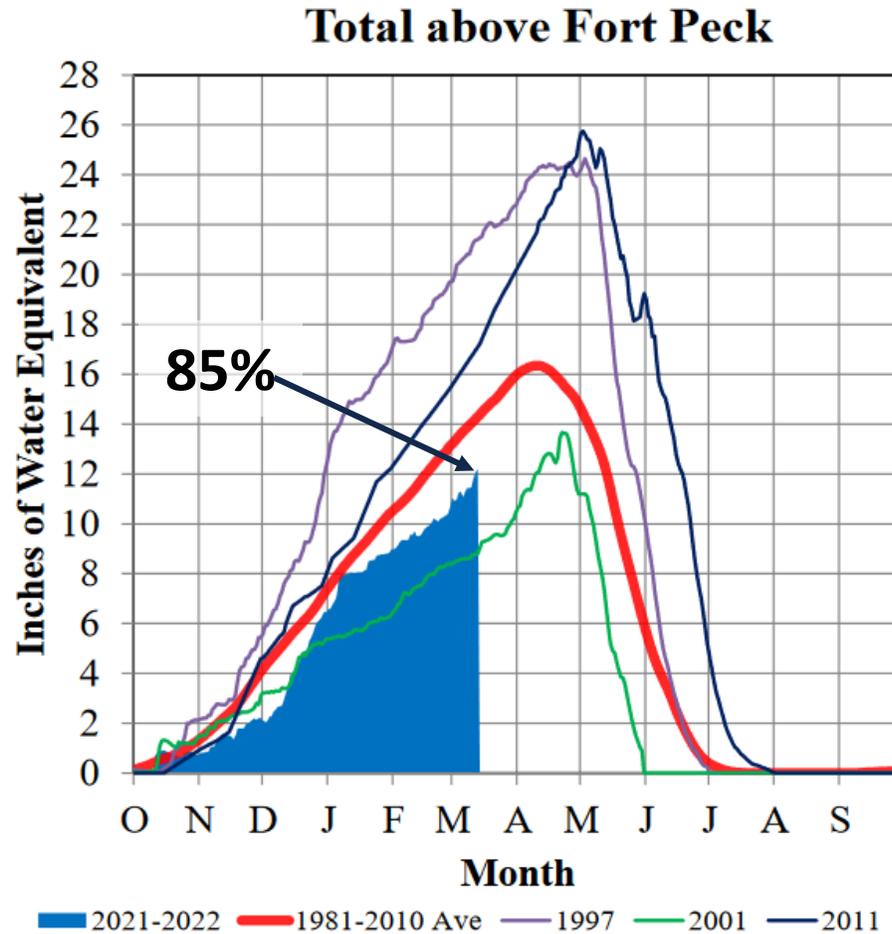
https://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/ftpref/data/water/wcs/gis/maps/west_swepctnormal_update.pdf



Mountain Snowpack – Missouri River Basin

Missouri River Basin – Mountain Snowpack Water Content 2021-2022 with comparison plots from 1997, 2001, and 2011

13-Mar-2022



<http://www.nwd-mr.usace.army.mil/rcc/reports/snow.pdf>

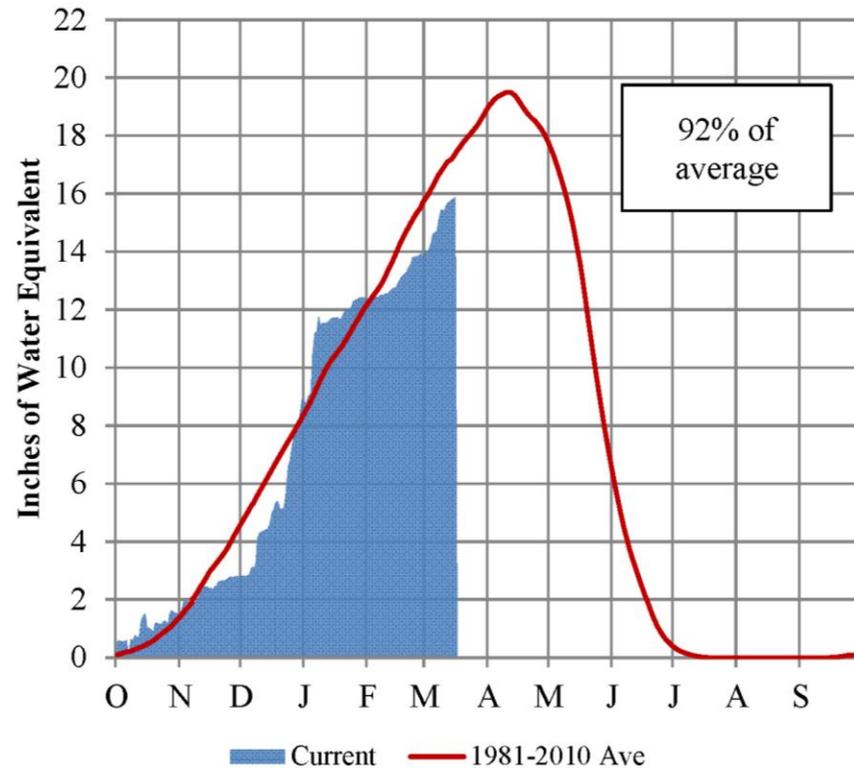


Mountain Snowpack – Missouri River Basin

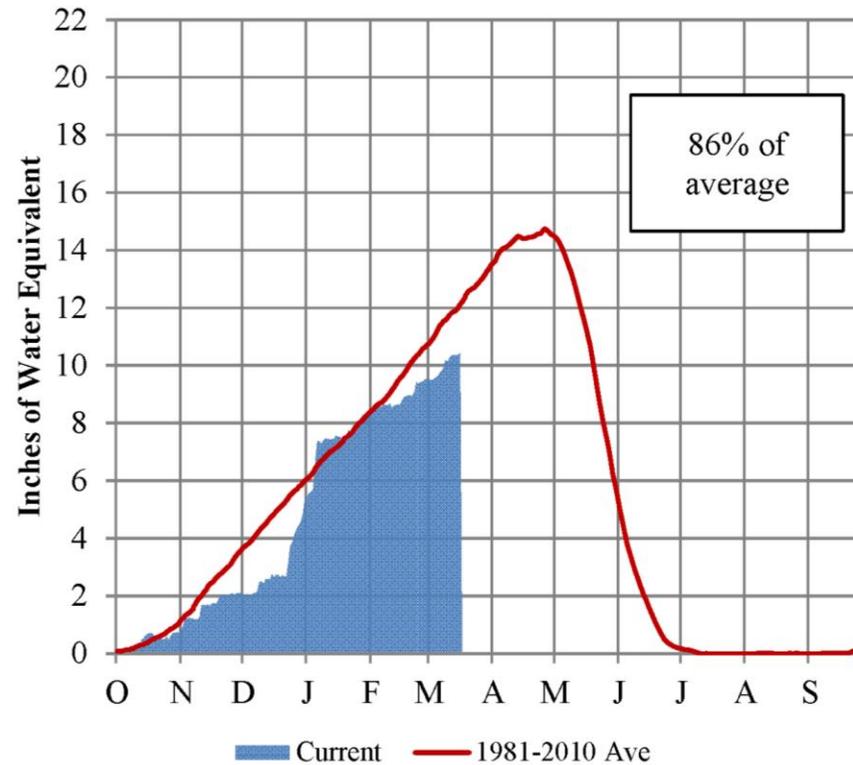
Platte River Basin - Mountain Snowpack Water Content Water Year 2021-2022

March 16, 2022

Total North Platte



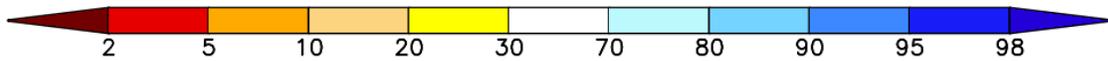
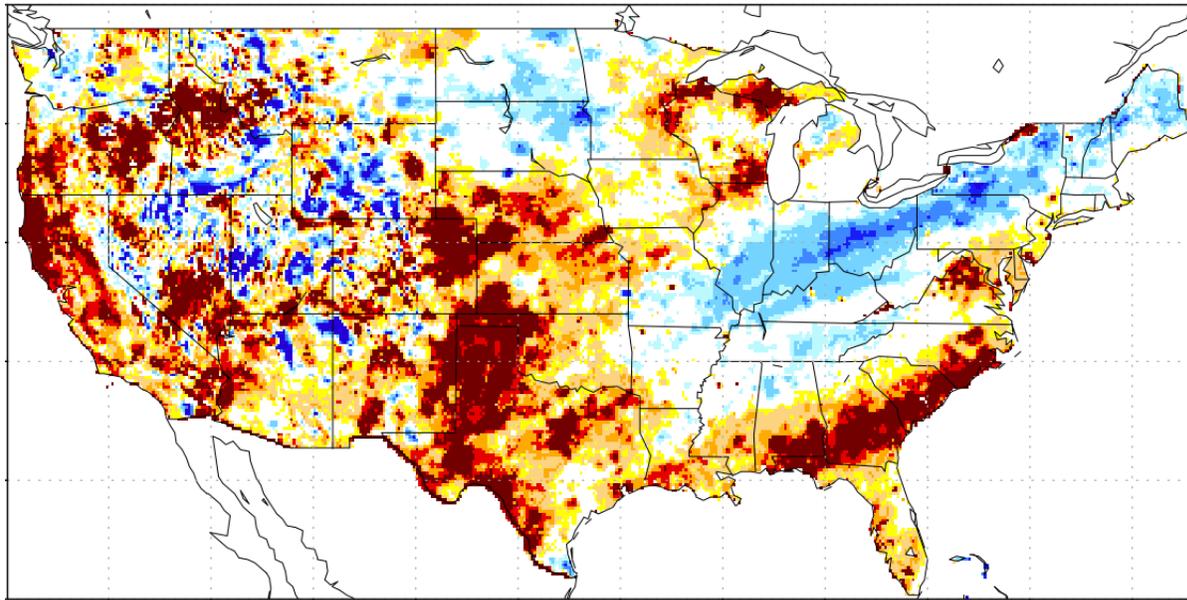
Total South Platte



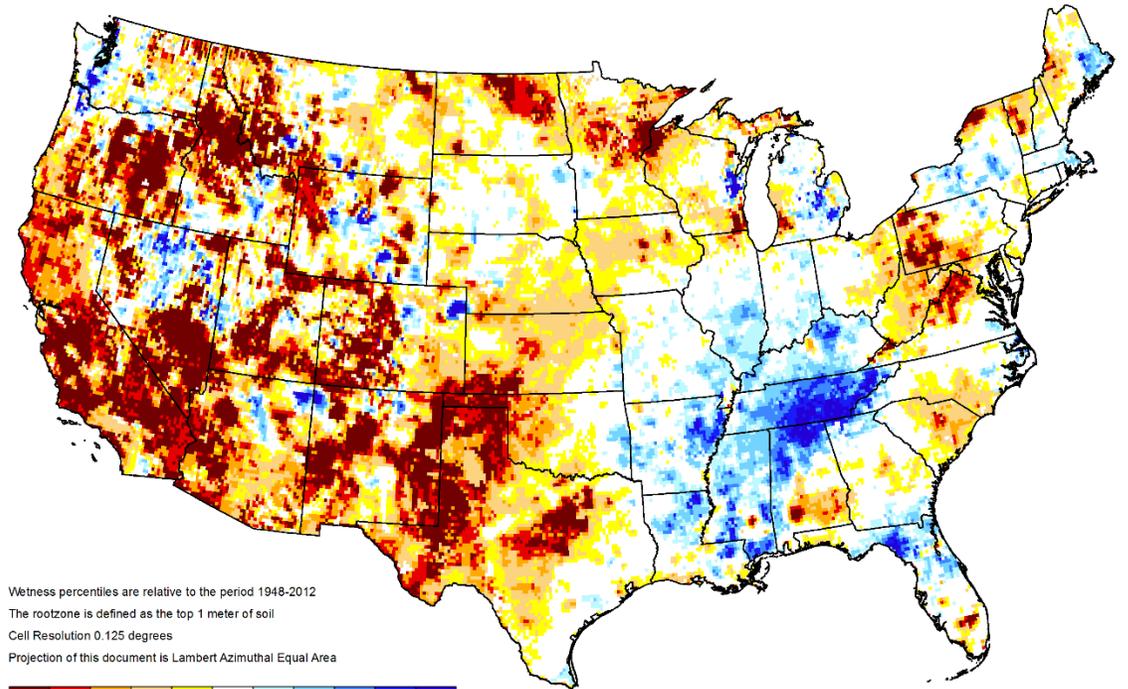
https://www.nwd-mr.usace.army.mil/rcc/reports/platte_snow.png



Soil Moisture: 0 – 40" Percentiles



Source: <https://ldas.gsfc.nasa.gov/nldas/drought-monitor>



Wetness percentiles are relative to the period 1948-2012
The rootzone is defined as the top 1 meter of soil
Cell Resolution 0.125 degrees
Projection of this document is Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area



<https://nasagrace.unl.edu>

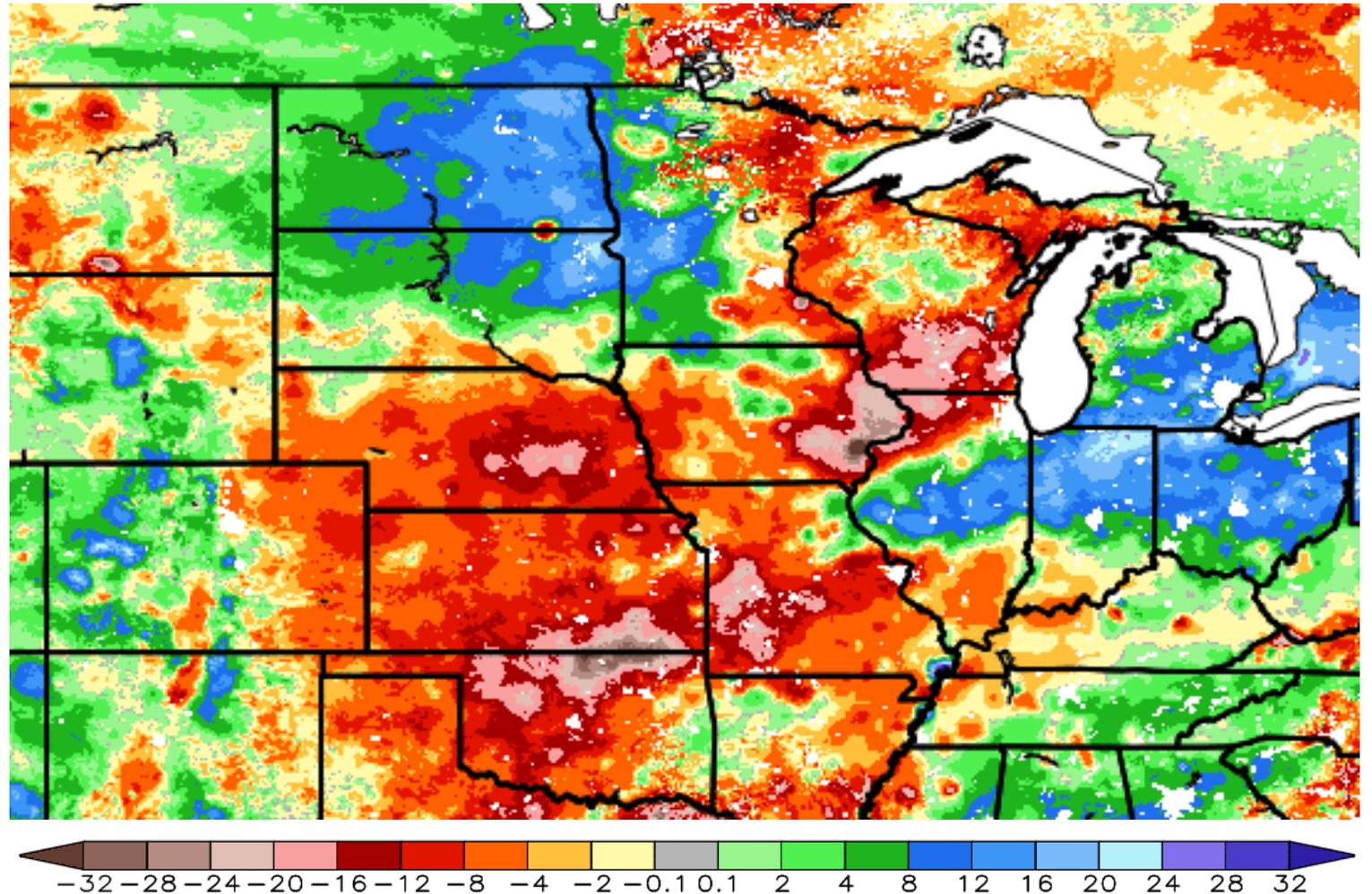


Source: <https://nasagrace.unl.edu/>

- Very dry soils from central Plains through parts of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin
- Moisture in areas of NE, KS, northern IL, southern WI are less than 5th percentile (1-in-20 years)
- Wet soils in Ohio Valley, excessively so in southern IN and western OH

Soil Moisture: 1-year change (% water content)

- Parts of WI, IL, IA, KS, NE have lost 6 – 8” of moisture from top 40” since last year
- Parts of the eastern Dakotas, IL, IN, OH, MI have gained 4-6” of moisture in top 40” since last year



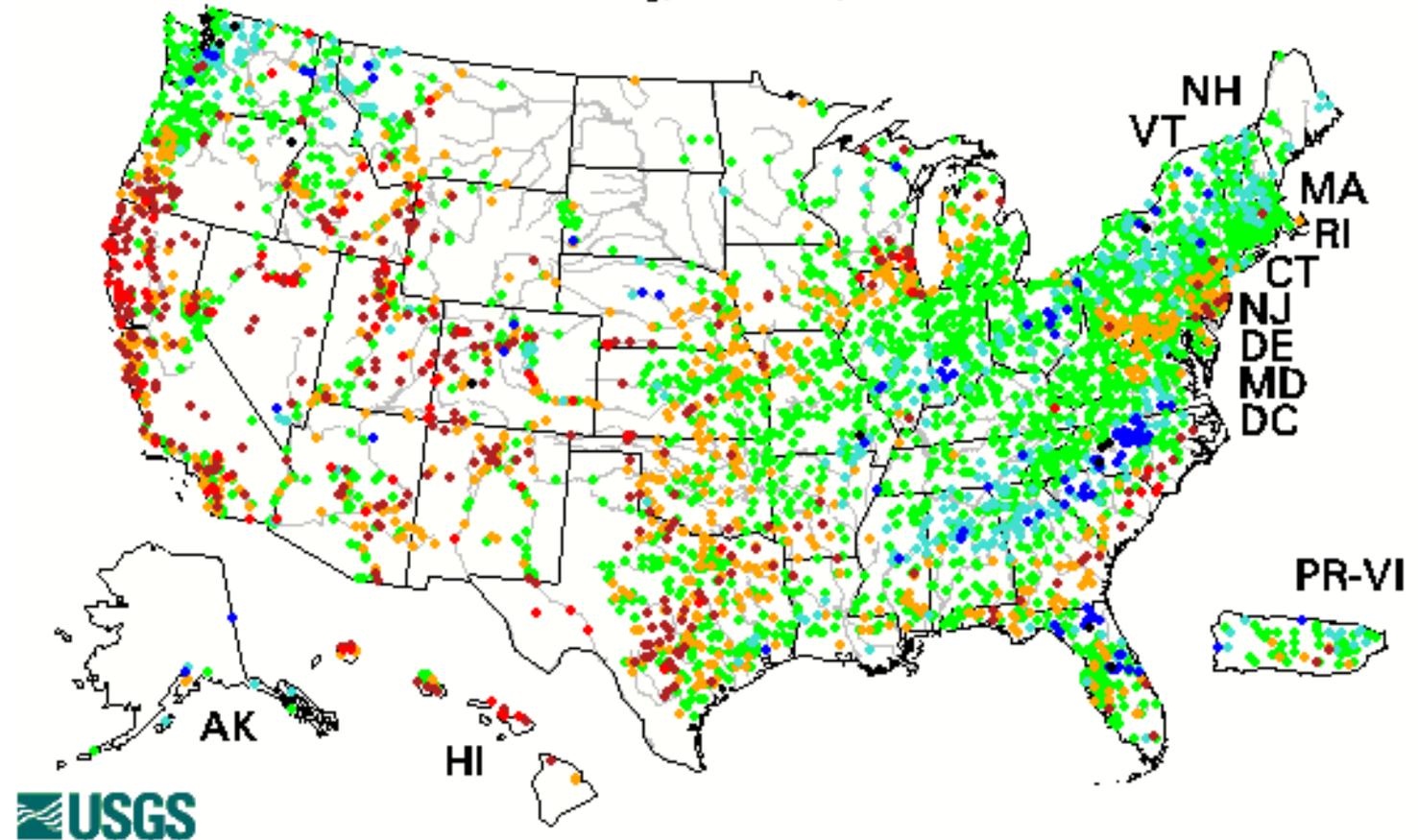
Source: weather.msfc.nasa.gov/sport/case_studies/lis_CONUS.html

Streamflow

7-day Average Streamflow

Wednesday, March 16, 2022

- Streamflow (not affected by ice) mostly below normal in CO, eastern NE, eastern IA, northern IL
- Near to above average streamflow in Ohio Valley



Explanation - Percentile classes						
Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	High
	Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal	

USGS Dashboard: <https://dashboard.waterdata.usgs.gov/app/nwd/?aoi=default>

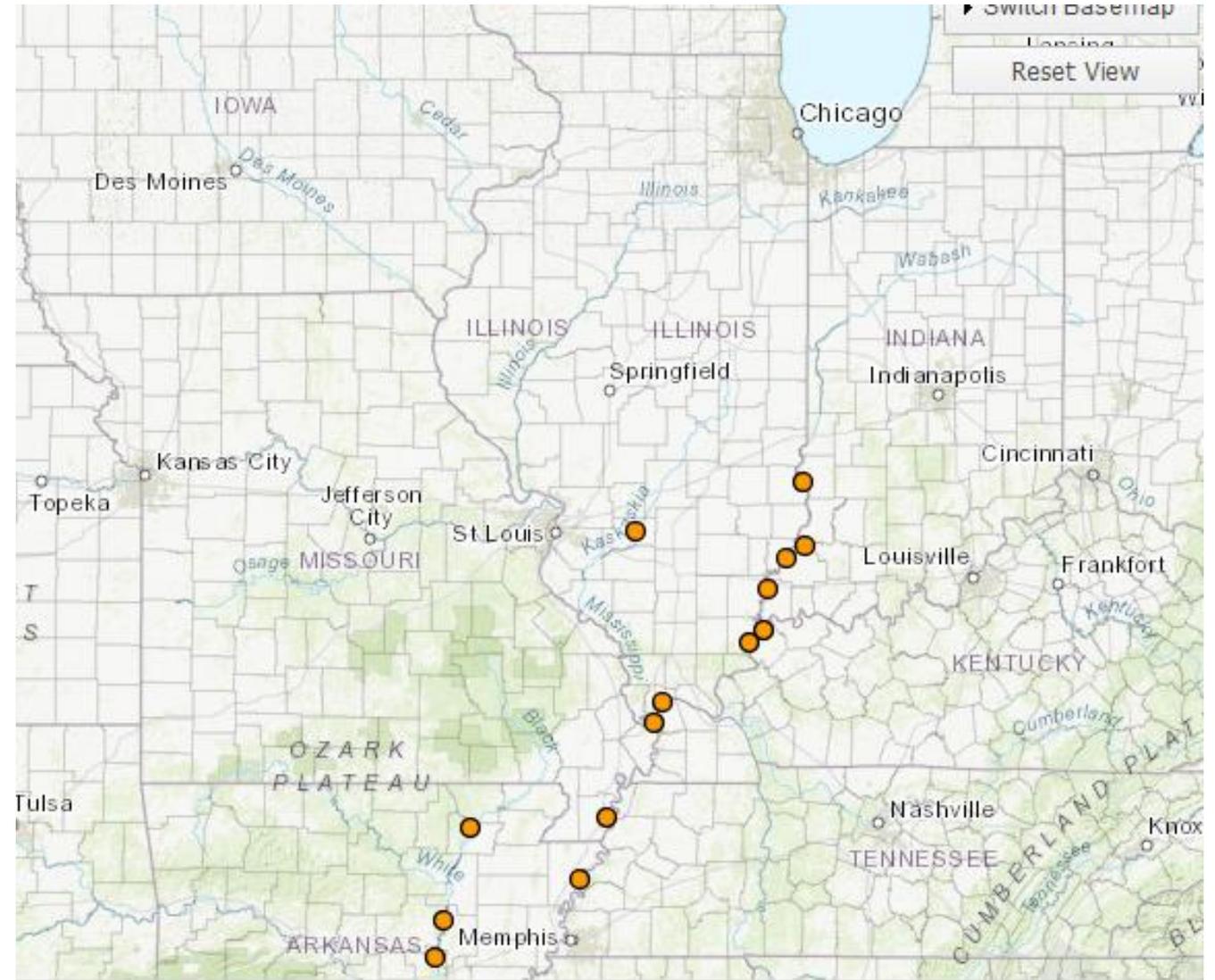
Source: waterwatch.usgs.gov



Flooding

- Gages along Wabash & western Ohio Rivers still at minor flood stage
- No gages currently above flood stage in eastern Ohio, Upper Mississippi, or Missouri Basins

Gages Currently at/above Flood Stage



Source: <https://www.weather.gov/ohrfc/>

Flooding

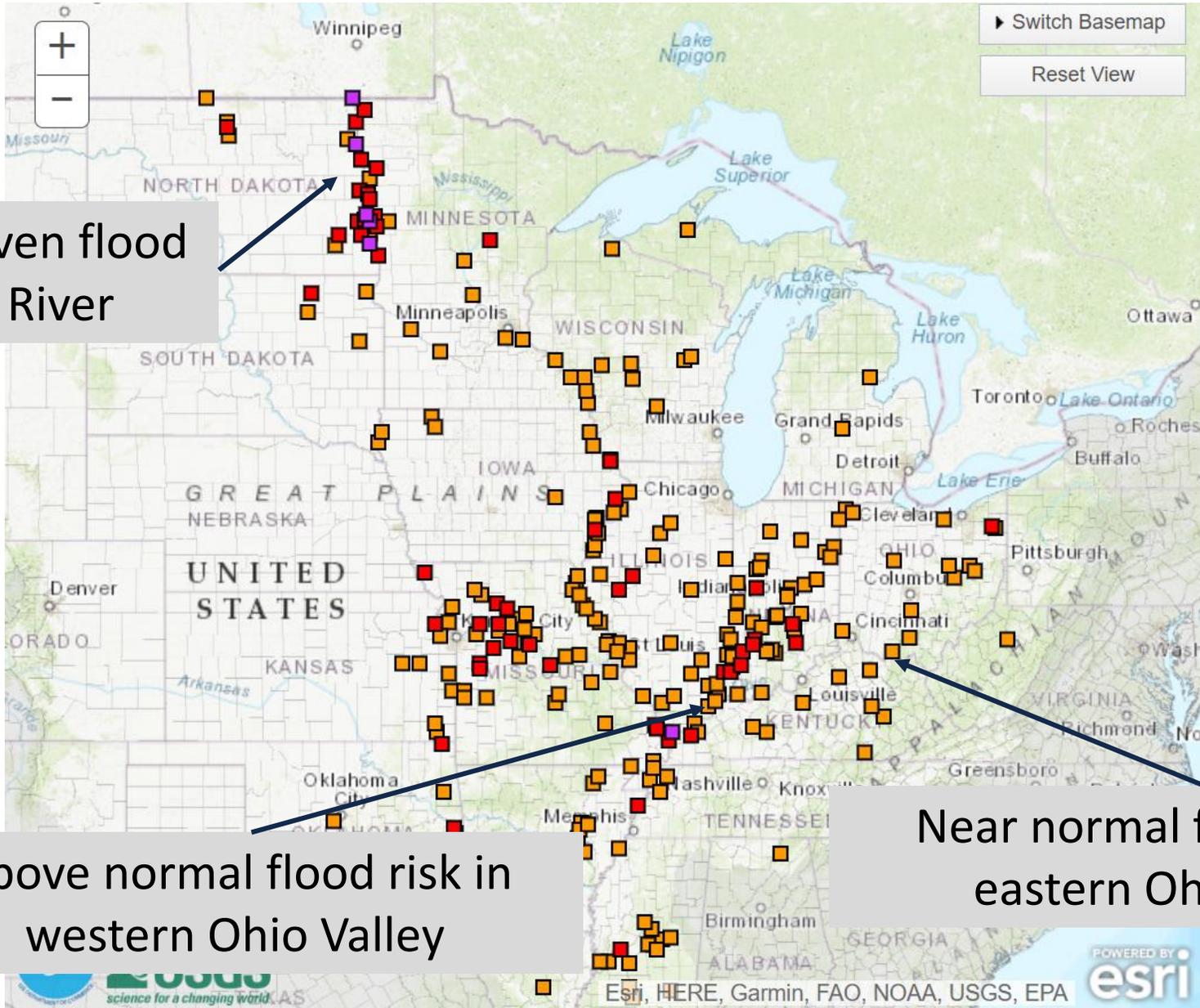
Gages with > 50% chance of flooding in Spring

Source: <https://www.weather.gov/ohrfc/>

Snowmelt-driven flood risk in Red River

Above normal flood risk in western Ohio Valley

Near normal flood risk in eastern Ohio Valley



[Return to national map.](#)

Click on the map or select one of the data views below:

- United States
- NWS Weather Forecast Offices
- Mississippi Valley RFCs
- Water Resources Regions

277 total gauges
Show locations with 50% or greater chance of flooding during Mar-Apr-May (277)

- 6 Gauges: > 50% Major Long-Range Flood Risk
- 52 Gauges: > 50% Moderate Long-Range Flood Risk
- 219 Gauges: > 50% Minor Long-Range Flood Risk
- 0 Gauges: < 50% Long-Range Flood Risk
- 0 Gauges: No forecast within selected timeframe

[Show all locations](#)

Last map update:
03/14/2022 at 01:26:58 pm EDT
03/14/2022 at 17:26:58 UTC

[What is UTC time?](#)

[Map Help](#)

POWERED BY **esri**

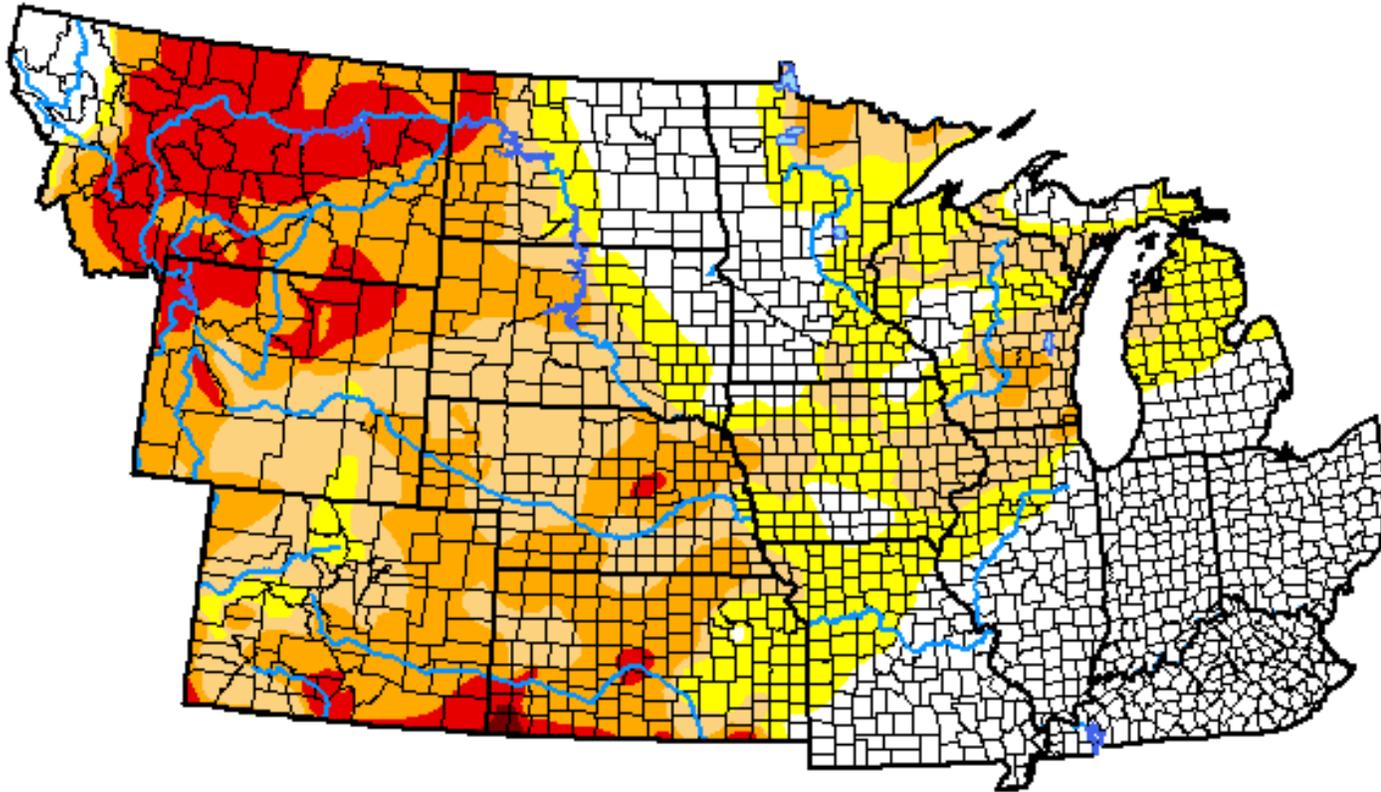
Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA



Drought

U.S. Drought Monitor NWS Central Region

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



March 15, 2022
(Released Thursday, Mar. 17, 2022)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	30.31	69.69	53.60	32.19	10.12	0.13
Last Week <i>03-08-2022</i>	30.28	69.72	53.57	31.49	8.94	0.62
3 Months Ago <i>12-14-2021</i>	32.68	67.32	47.64	29.04	12.47	3.89
Start of Calendar Year <i>01-04-2022</i>	33.94	66.06	46.53	27.27	10.67	1.77
Start of Water Year <i>09-28-2021</i>	31.08	68.92	50.85	37.30	18.35	3.17
One Year Ago <i>03-16-2021</i>	28.16	71.84	38.50	21.47	6.34	1.36

Intensity:



The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

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NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

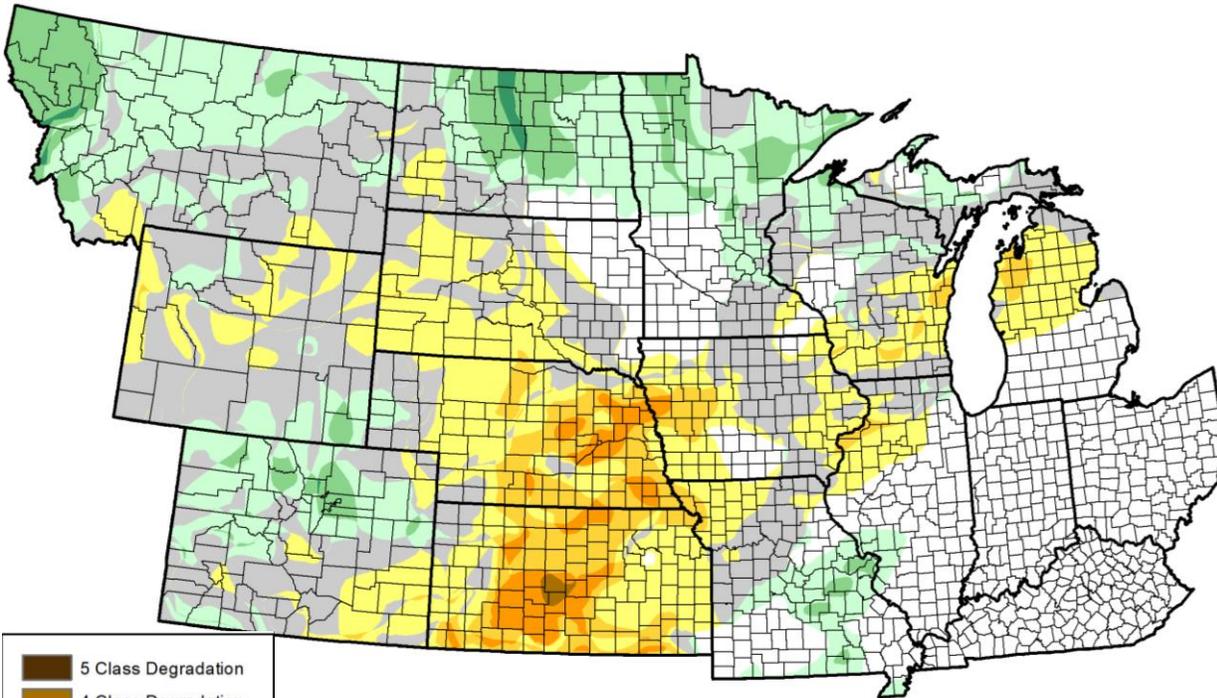


- 53% of the north-central region in moderate to exceptional drought
- Over half of the region has been in at least D0 since August 2020

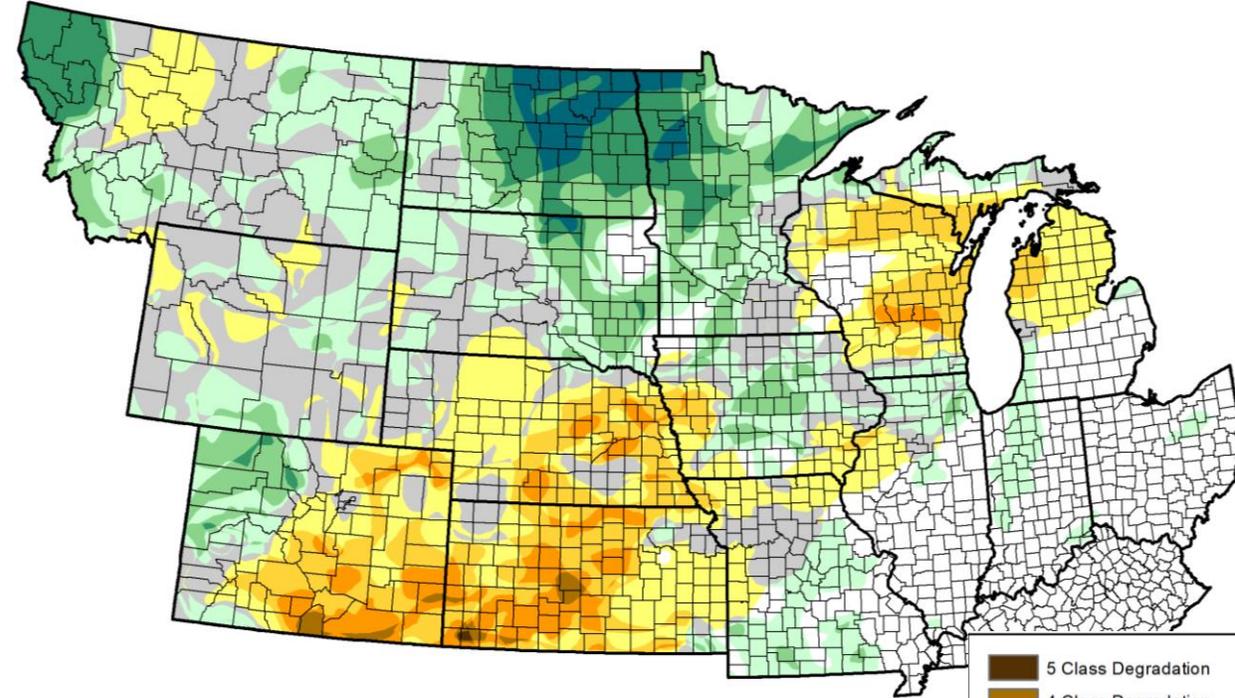


Drought Change

Change Since December 14



Change Since September 28

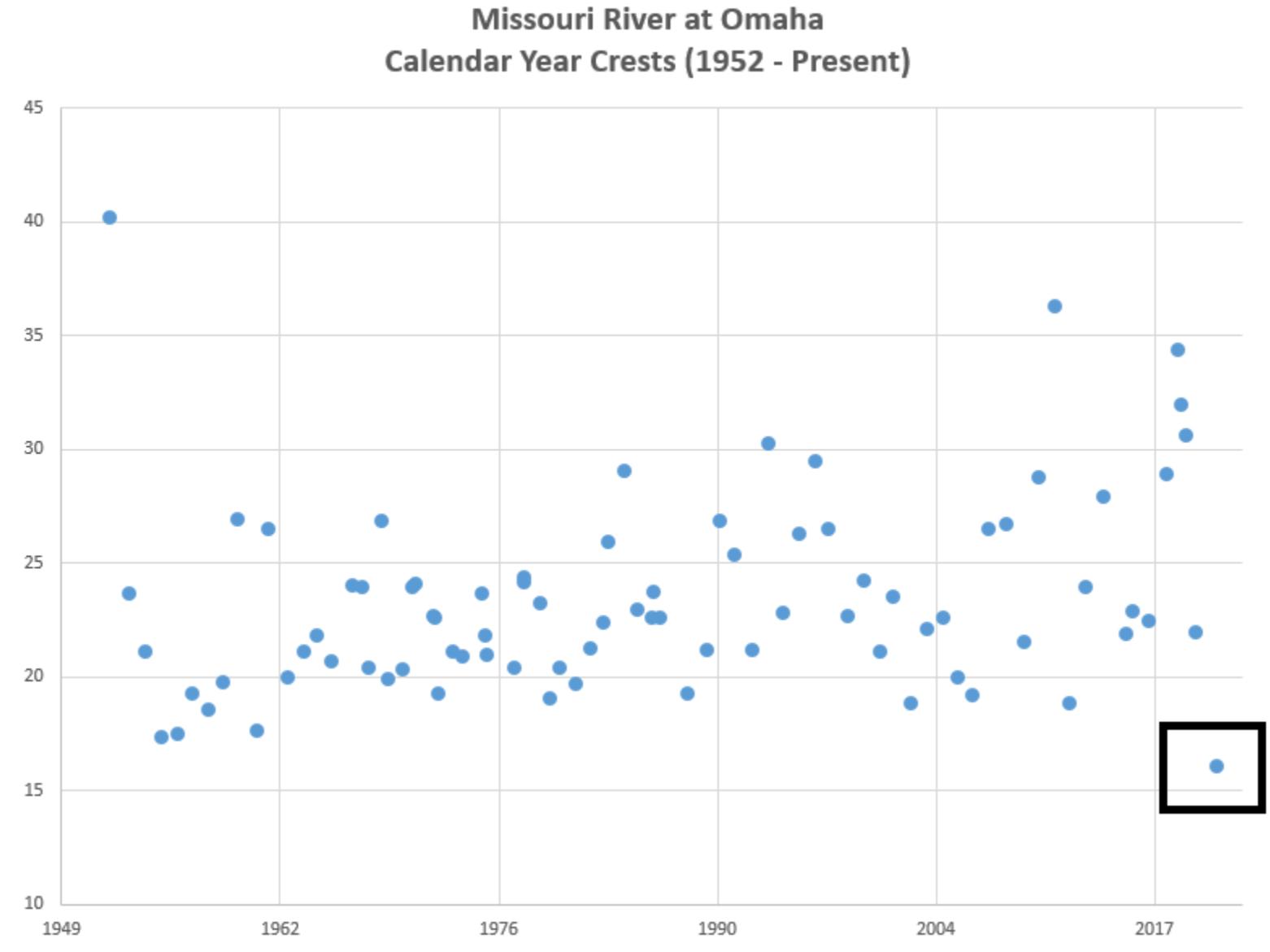


- Improvement mainly in the north – ND, MN, eastern MT
- Onset and worsening especially in CO, KS, NE, WI



Streamflow Drought

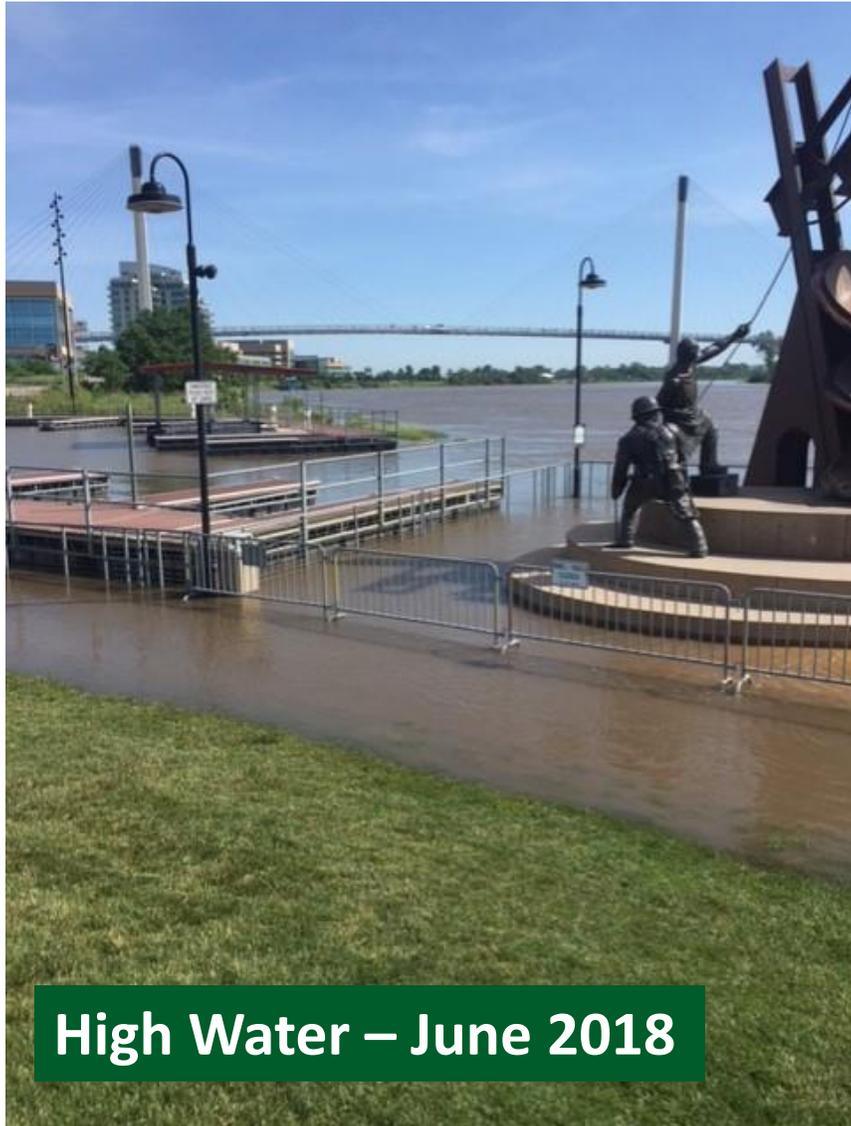
- Highest MO River peak in Omaha in 2021 was the lowest on record (since 1952)



Courtesy of David Pearson (NWS Omaha)

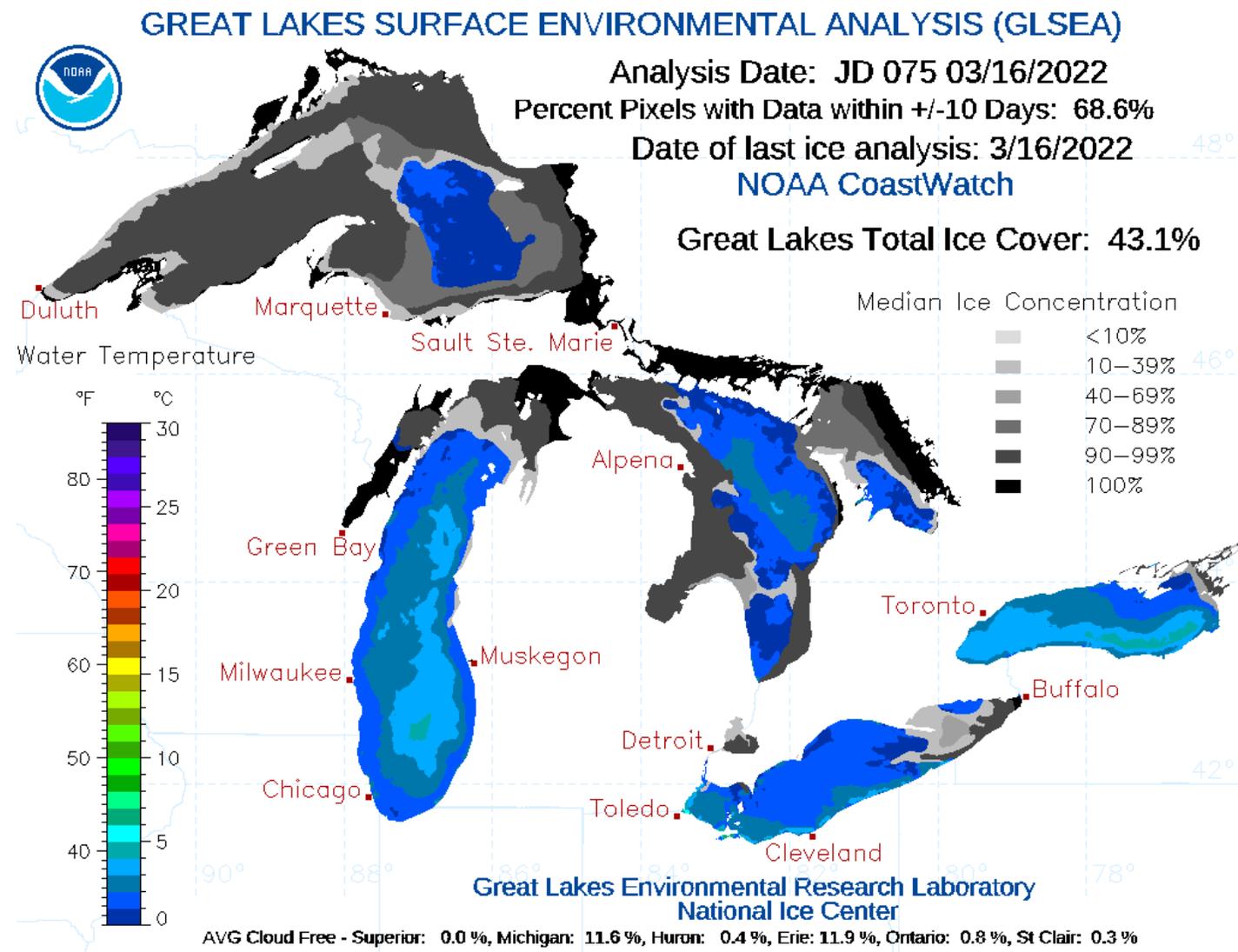


Streamflow Drought – Omaha



Great Lakes Temperatures & Ice

- Quite a bit of ice cover still on Lakes, cooler temperatures in response to January and February
- Total 43.1% ice cover
 - 7.8% this time in 2021
 - 41% in 2019
- Well above average in Superior, near average Michigan-Huron, below average Erie
- More extensive ice helps buffer shoreline against spring storms, erosion

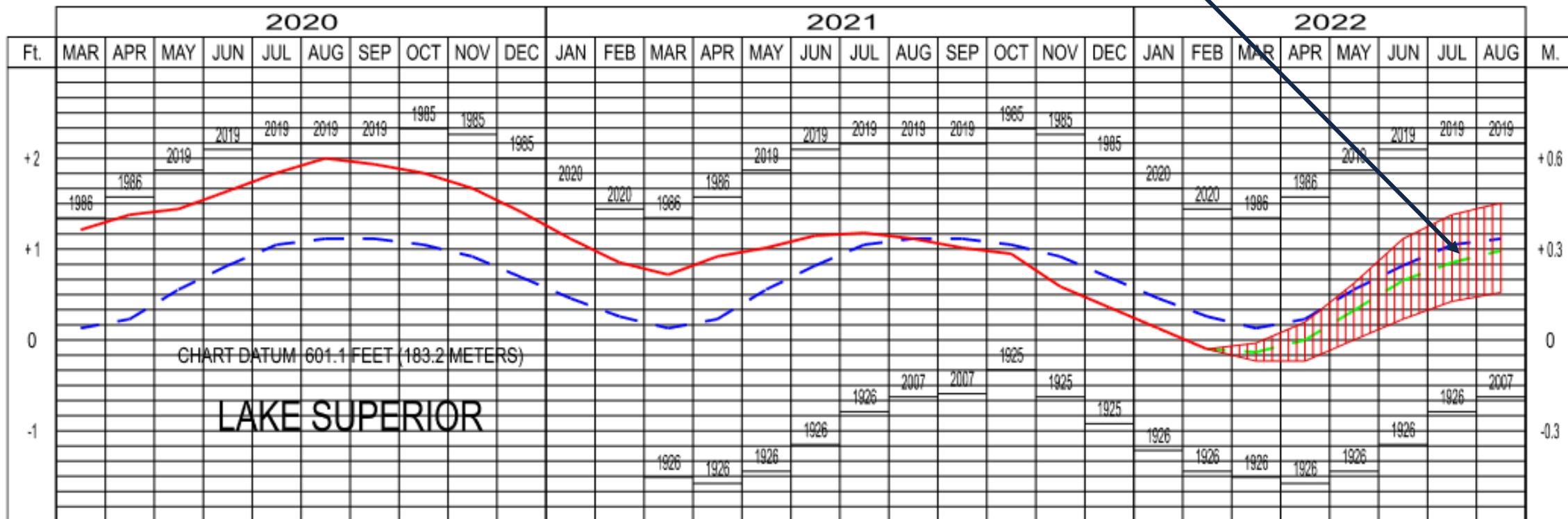


Source: <https://www.glerl.noaa.gov/res/glcfs/glsea.html>

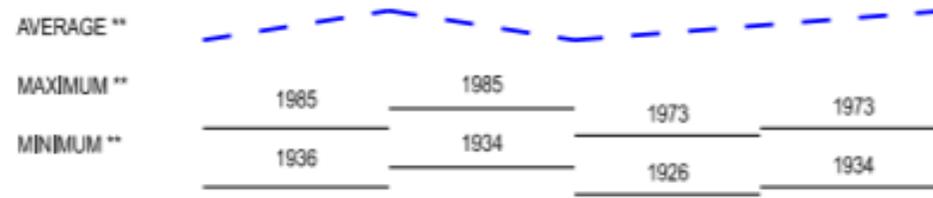
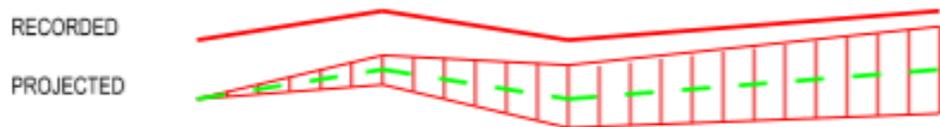


Great Lakes Levels – Superior

Forecast near normal levels through summer



LEGEND LAKE LEVELS



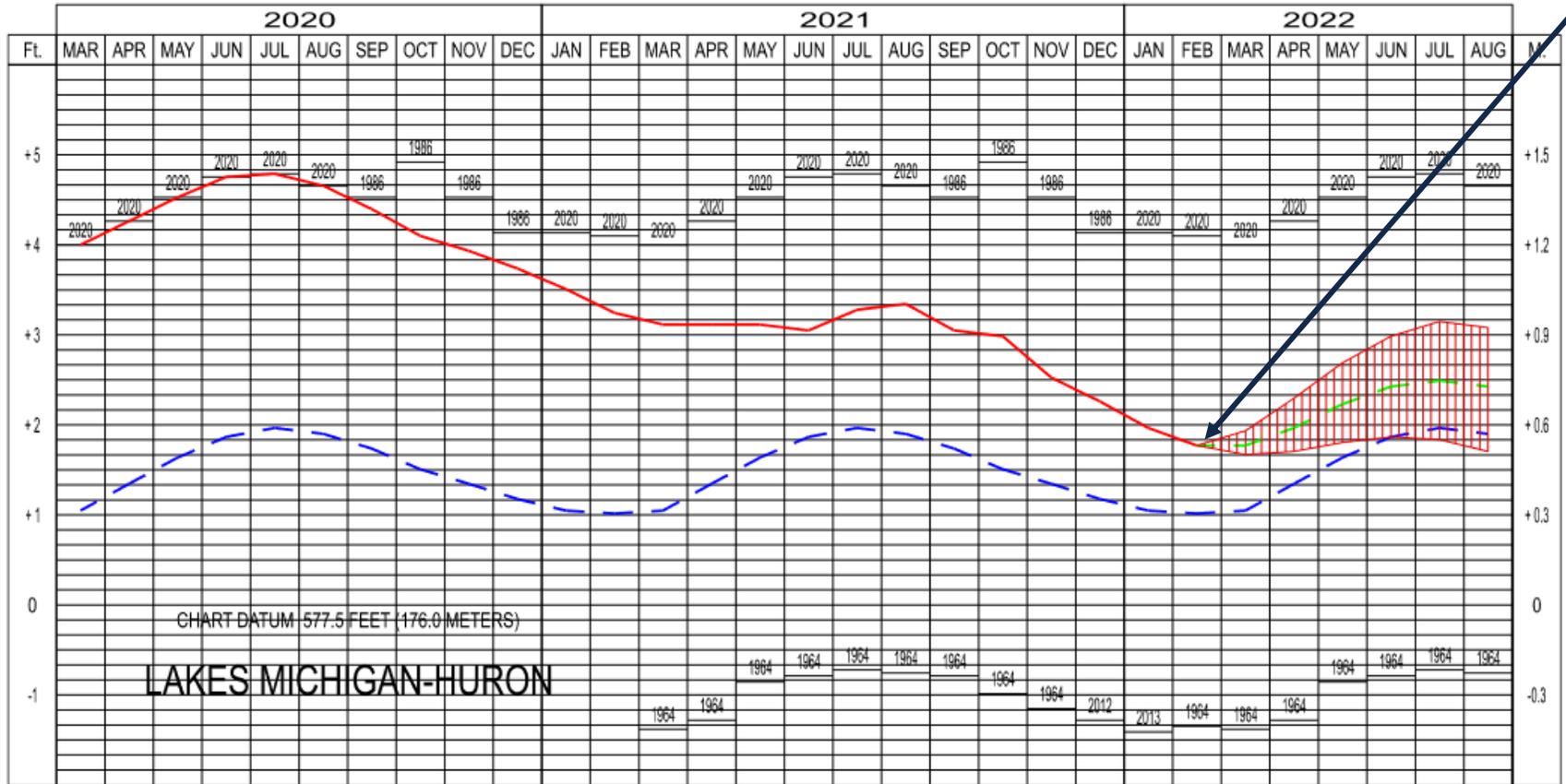
** Average, Maximum and Minimum for period 1918-2019

<https://www.lre.usace.army.mil/Missions/Great-Lakes-Information/Great-Lakes-Water-Levels/Water-Level-Forecast/Monthly-Bulletin-of-Great-Lakes-Water-Levels/>



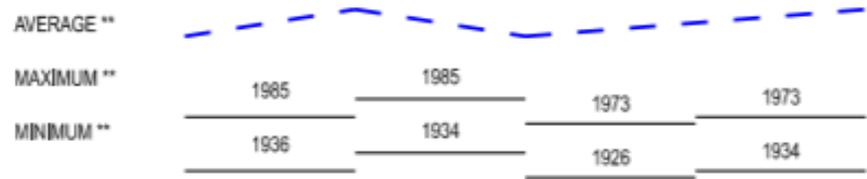
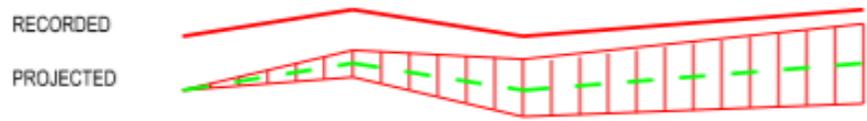
Great Lakes Levels – Michigan-Huron

Still above normal but much less extreme



LEGEND

LAKE LEVELS



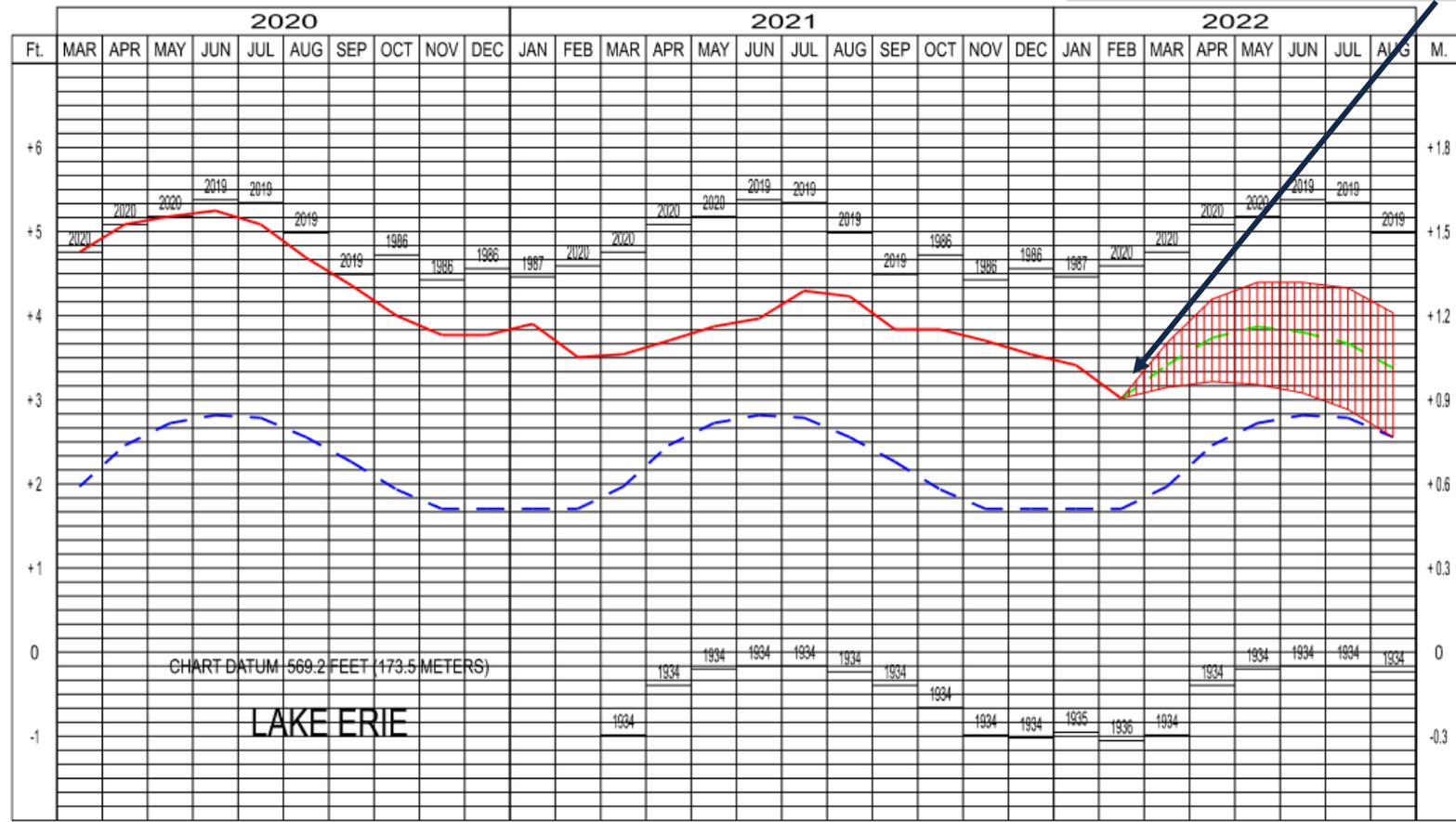
** Average, Maximum and Minimum for period 1918-2019

<https://www.lre.usace.army.mil/Missions/Great-Lakes-Information/Great-Lakes-Water-Levels/Water-Level-Forecast/Monthly-Bulletin-of-Great-Lakes-Water-Levels/>



Great Lakes Levels – Erie

Still above normal but much less extreme



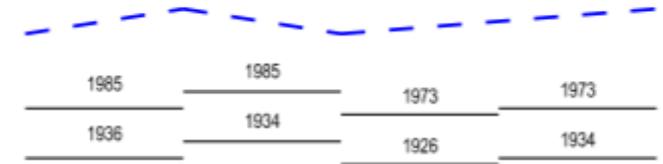
LEGEND

LAKE LEVELS

RECORDED
PROJECTED



AVERAGE **
MAXIMUM **
MINIMUM **



** Average, Maximum and Minimum for period 1918-2019

<https://www.lre.usace.army.mil/Missions/Great-Lakes-Information/Great-Lakes-Water-Levels/Water-Level-Forecast/Monthly-Bulletin-of-Great-Lakes-Water-Levels/>



Spring is Upon Us

Phenology is slightly ahead of average in southern region



<https://www.usanpn.org/news/spring>



Impacts



Agriculture Impacts

- Concerns of potentially toxic levels of total dissolved solids (TDS) for livestock in North Dakota, legacy of 2 years of drought
- Wheat starting to break dormancy along KS-NE border, close to average
- Drier conditions in Plains helping with calving
- Fruit tree dormancy break in southern Midwest – watch for risk of freeze injury



Significant Weather Impacts

- Severe thunderstorms from IA to OH on March 5th:
 - 14 tornadoes, 7 fatalities
 - EF-4 in south-central Iowa – farthest north EF-4 this early in the year
 - Reports of golfball to baseball size hail in SW IA
 - Severe winds – 81 mph measured in Rockford, IL
- Heavy rain caused minor urban and flash flooding in Ohio
- Travel impacts from very snowy February in MN

Damage near Winterset, IA
Source: NWS Des Moines



Urban flooding in Dayton, OH
Source: Cox Media



Other Impacts

- Several large fires in western KS
- Cottonwood Complex fire: Hutchinson, KS
 - 1 fatality, destroyed 35 homes, 110 vehicles
 - 12,000+ acres burned
- Warm winter & lack of significant snow challenging for winter recreation in Wisconsin



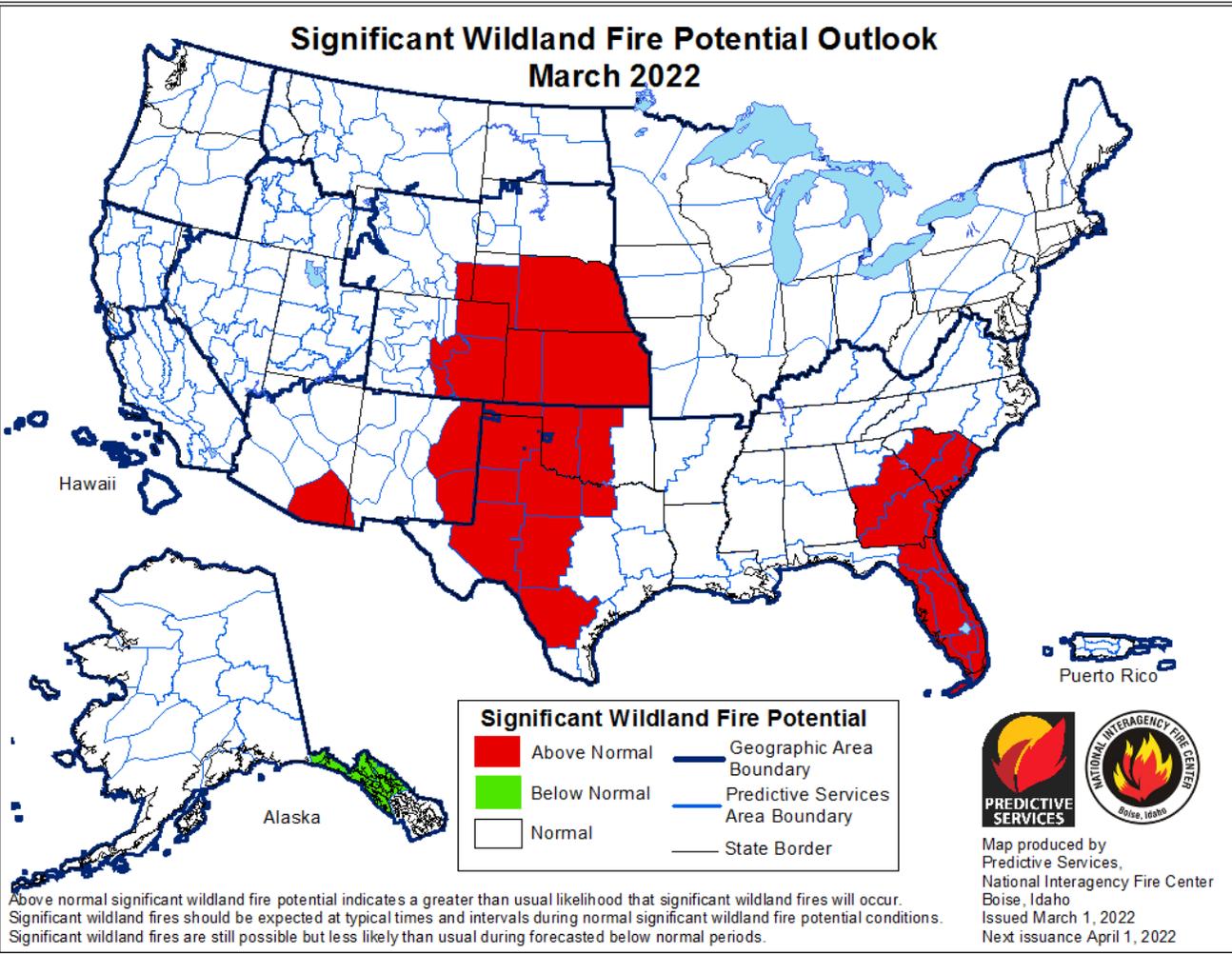
Cottonwood Complex Fire
Source: Sedgwick County Fire #1

Outlooks



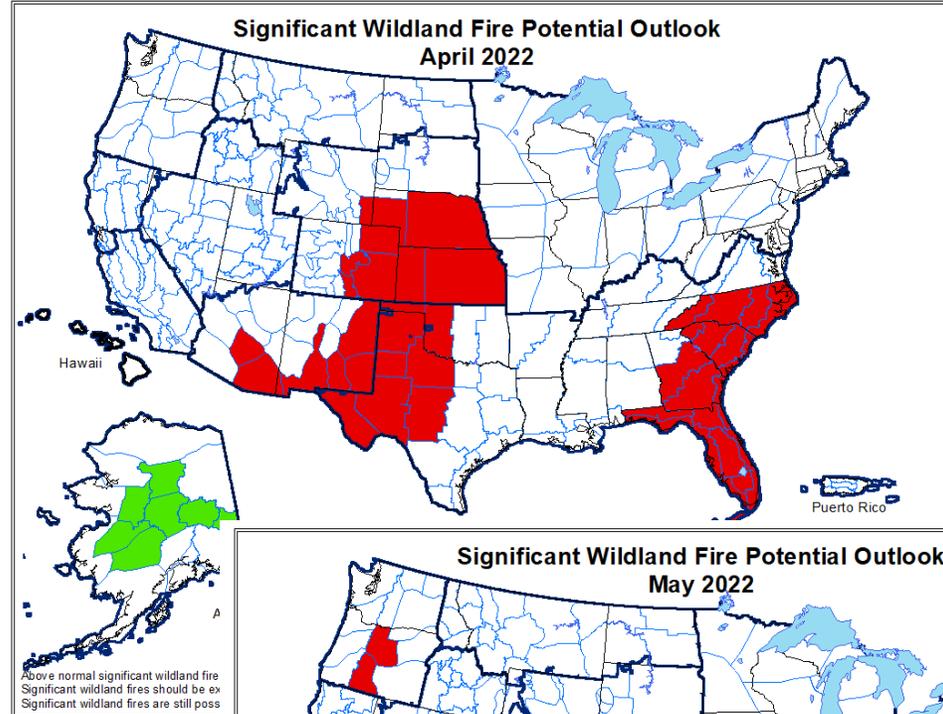
Wildland Fire Outlook

**Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
March 2022**

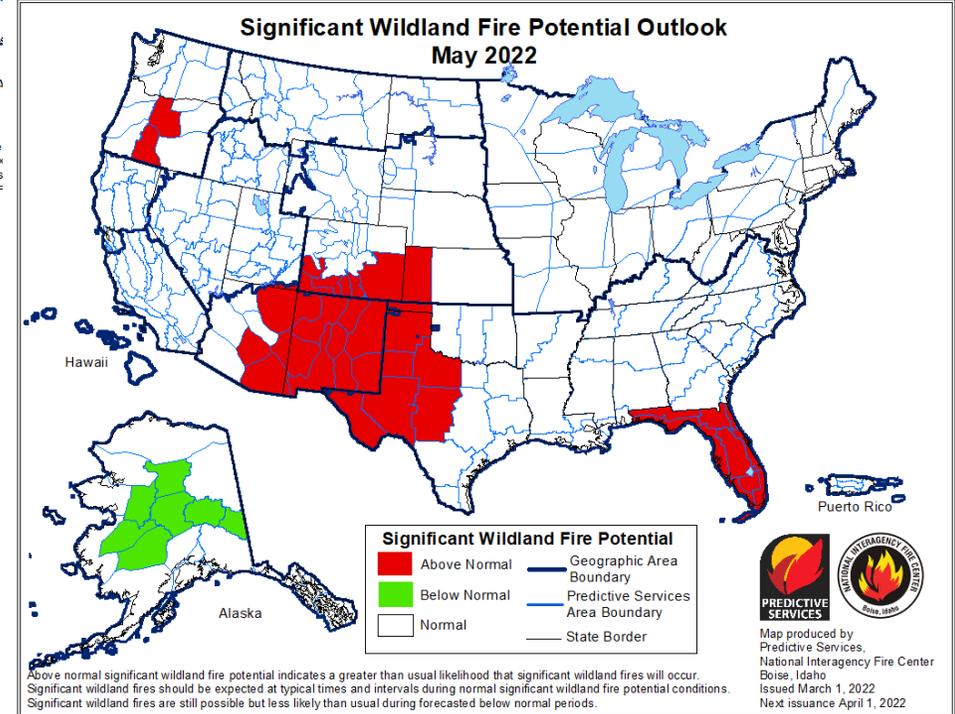


Above normal significant wildland fire potential indicates a greater than usual likelihood that significant wildland fires will occur. Significant wildland fires should be expected at typical times and intervals during normal significant wildland fire potential conditions. Significant wildland fires are still possible but less likely than usual during forecasted below normal periods.

**Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
April 2022**



**Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook
May 2022**



Above normal significant wildland fire potential indicates a greater than usual likelihood that significant wildland fires will occur. Significant wildland fires should be expected at typical times and intervals during normal significant wildland fire potential conditions. Significant wildland fires are still possible but less likely than usual during forecasted below normal periods.

<https://www.predictiveservices.nifc.gov/outlooks/outlooks.htm>



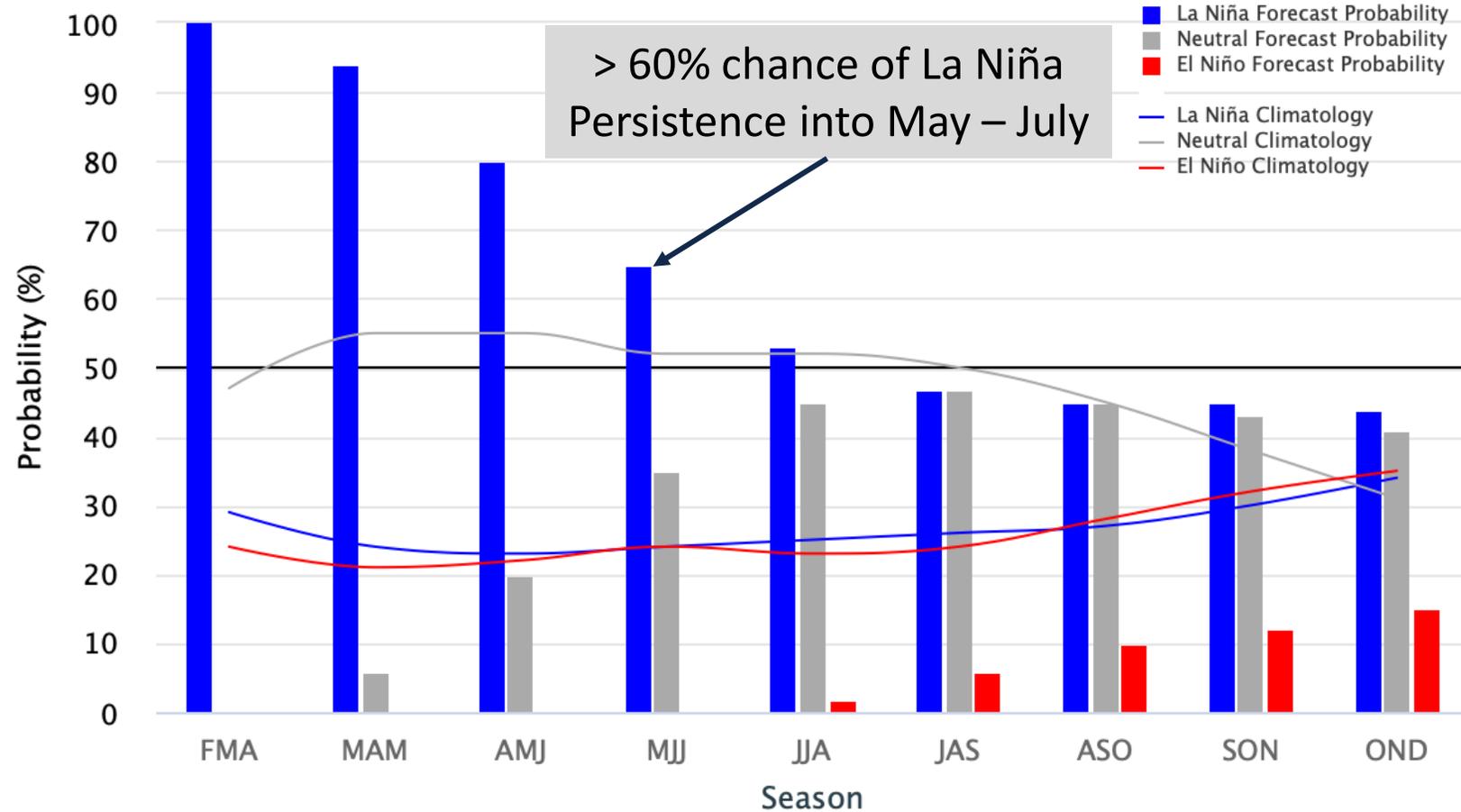
El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Outlooks

Early-March 2022 CPC/IRI Official Probabilistic ENSO Forecasts

ENSO state based on NINO3.4 SST Anomaly
Neutral ENSO: -0.5 °C to 0.5 °C

Forecasts:

- Very likely La Niña stays with us through May and into June
- Early summer La Niña have precedent – 12-15 cases since 1950
- Only 4 instances of “double-dip” La Niña persisting to MJJ

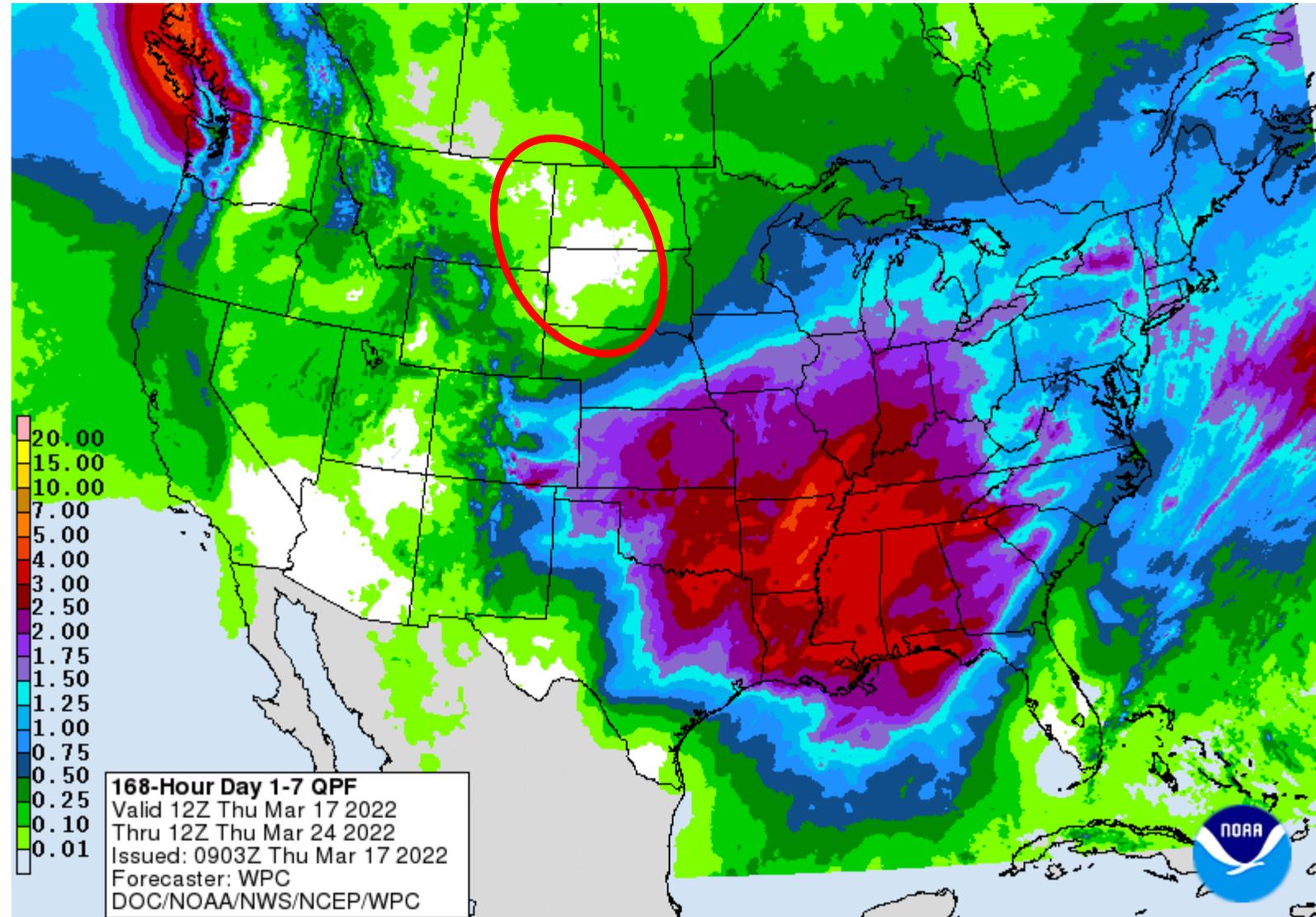


<https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/enso/current/>



7-day Precipitation Forecast

- Culmination of 2 systems
- Could bring much needed moisture to KS, eastern NE
- Help improvement in parts of IA, WI, IL, MO
- Not needed in Ohio Valley
- Lack of moisture in western SD, eastern MT/WY concerning



Source: wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/qpf/

8-14 Day Outlooks

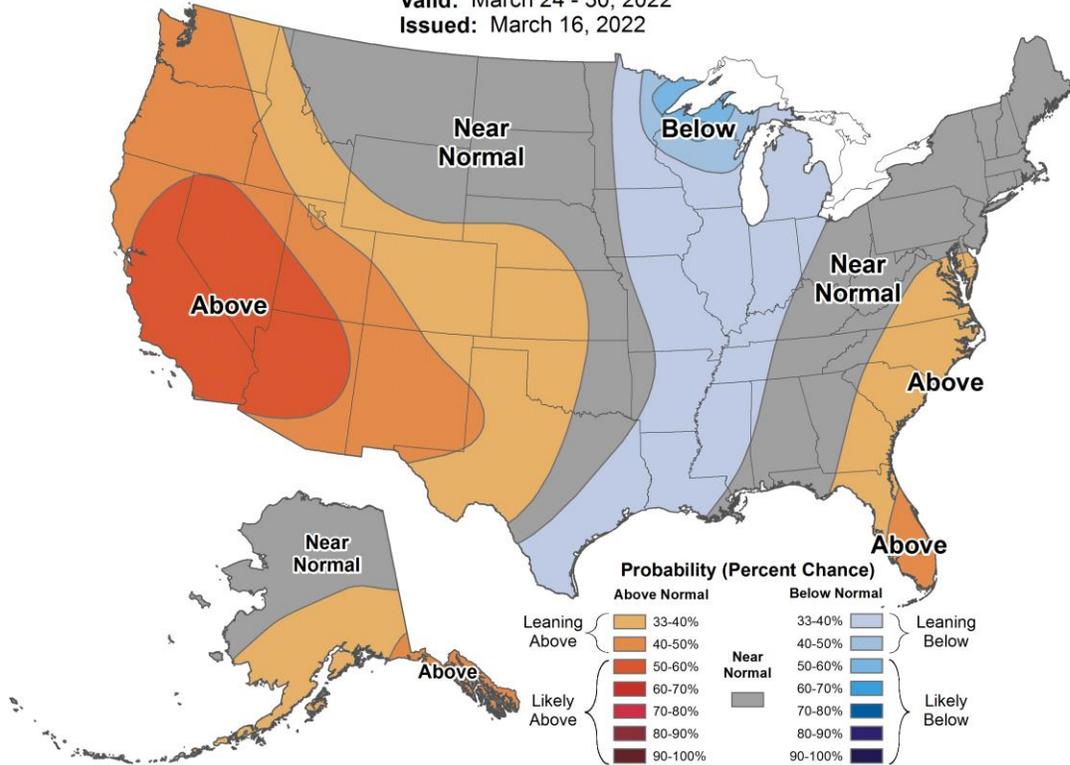
<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>



8-14 Day Temperature Outlook



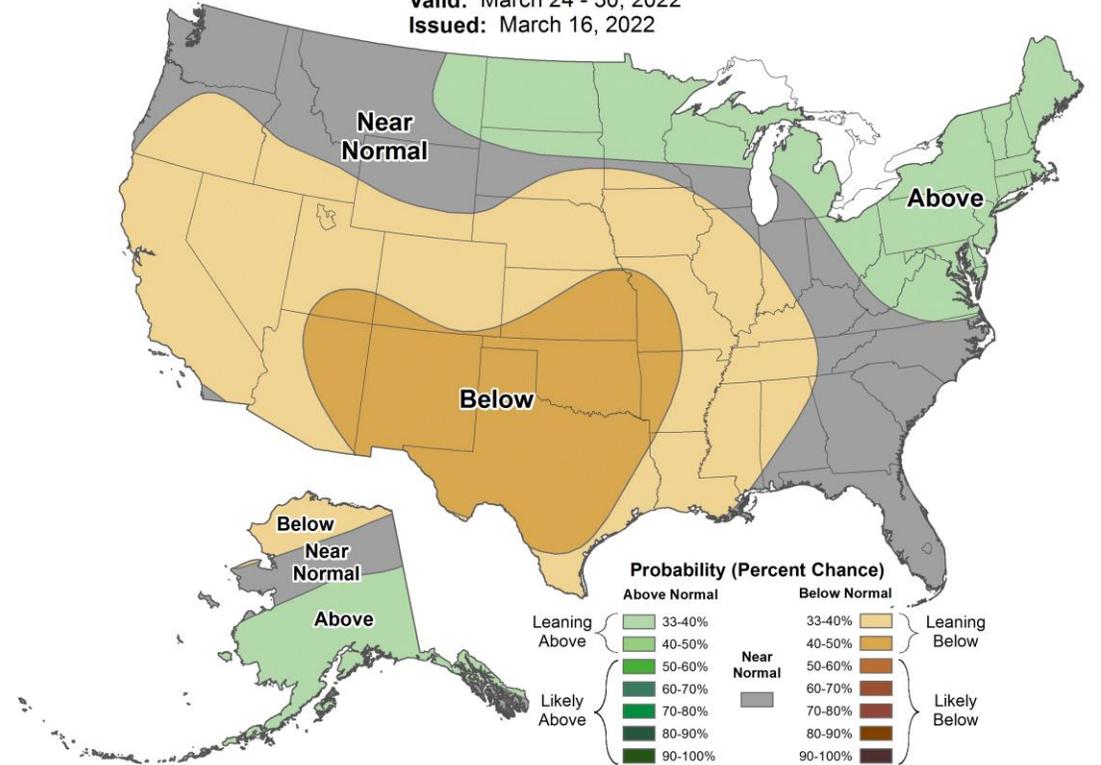
Valid: March 24 - 30, 2022
Issued: March 16, 2022



8-14 Day Precipitation Outlook



Valid: March 24 - 30, 2022
Issued: March 16, 2022



Elevated odds of **Warmer** than normal west,
Colder than normal central Midwest

Elevated odds of **Drier** than normal in
most of the region, maybe a bit **Wetter**
than normal in the north



April Outlooks

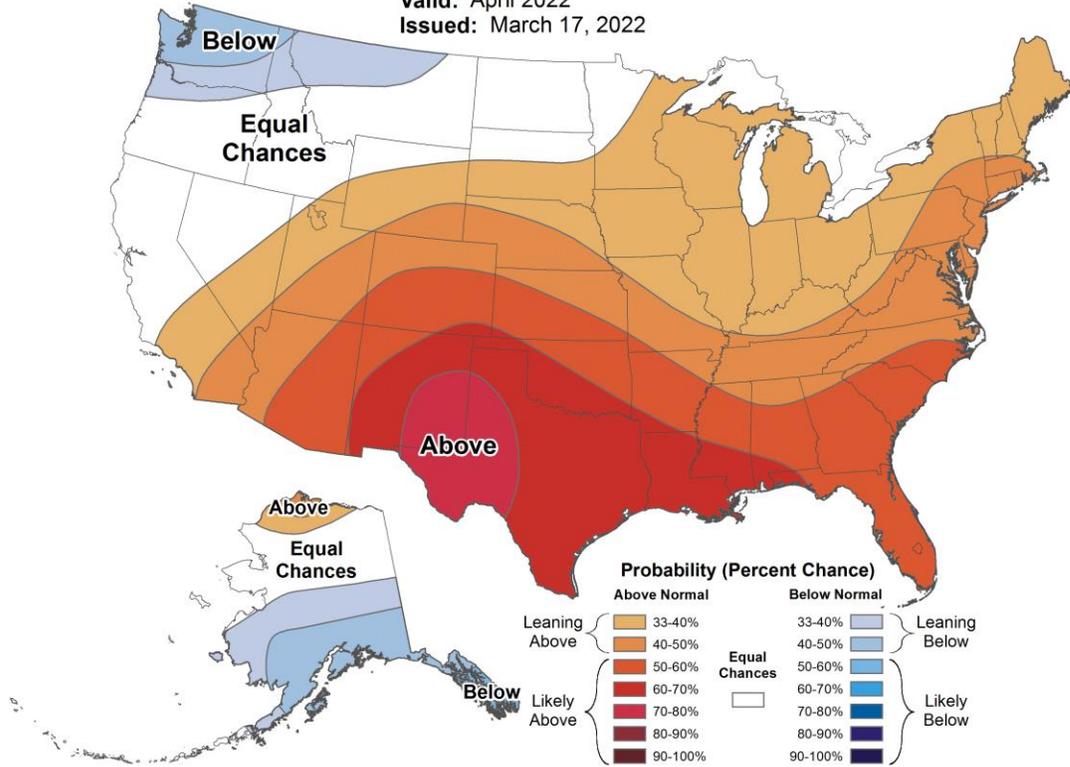
<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>



Monthly Temperature Outlook



Valid: April 2022
Issued: March 17, 2022



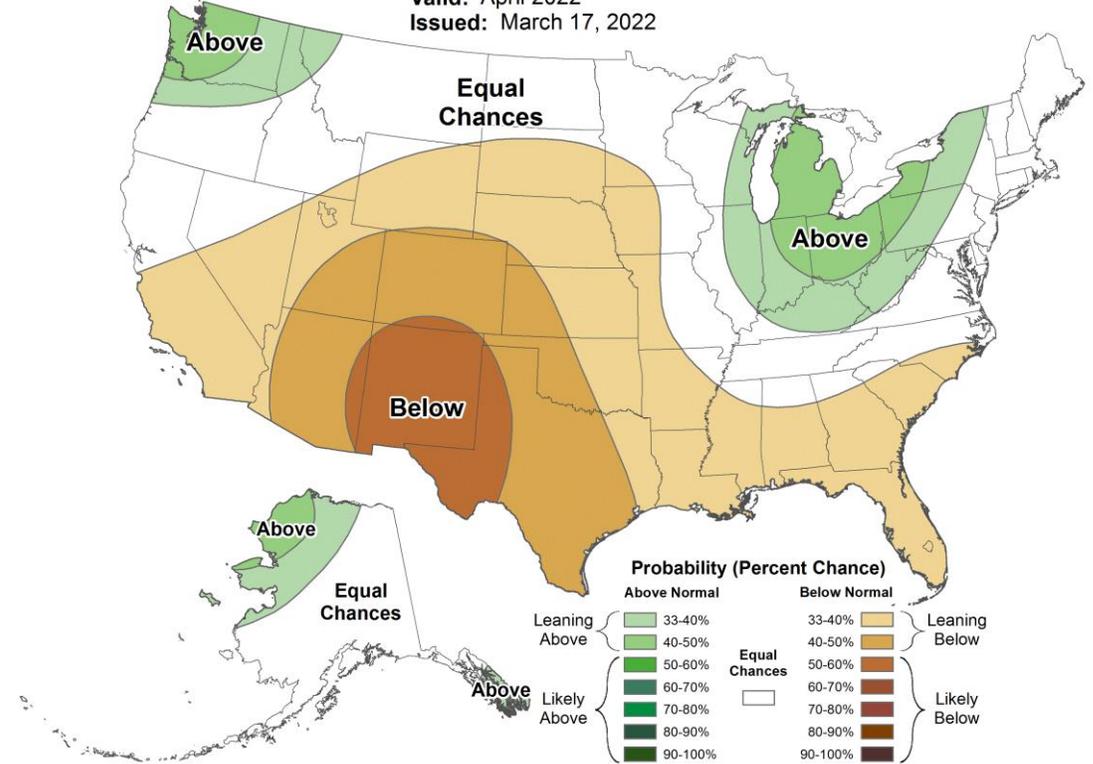
Likely to Leaning **Warmer** & **Drier** in Plains



Monthly Precipitation Outlook



Valid: April 2022
Issued: March 17, 2022



Keeping **Wetter** in Great Lakes & Ohio Valley



Season Outlooks April – June

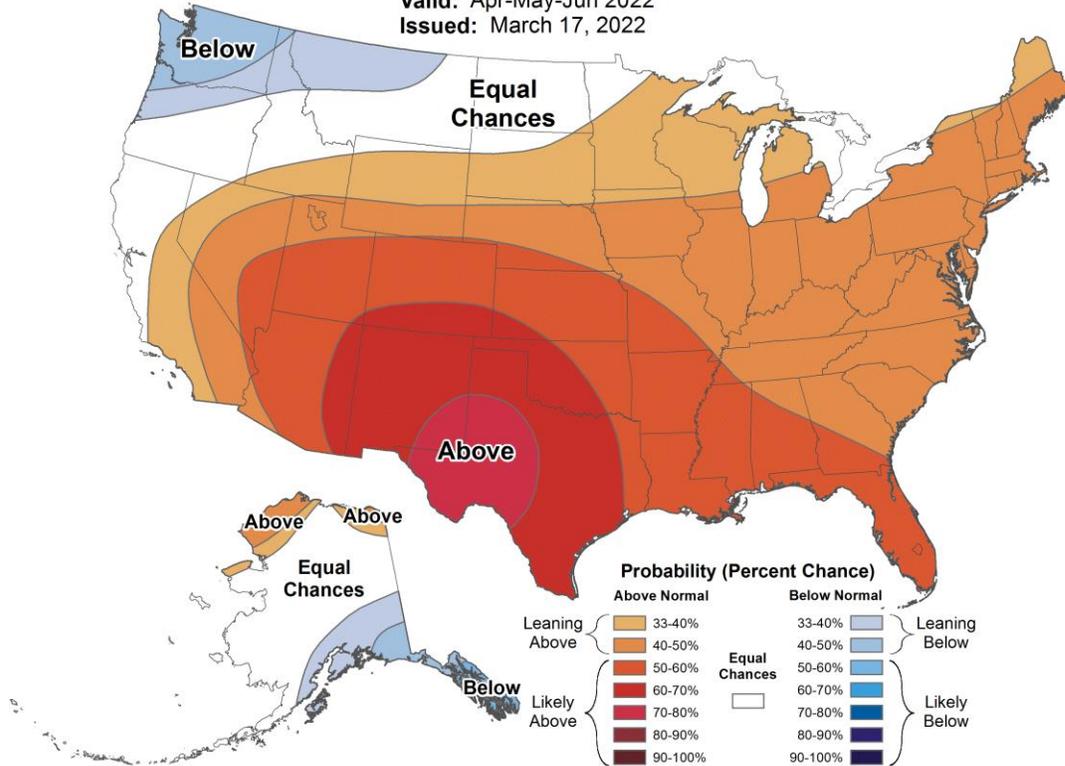
<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>



Seasonal Temperature Outlook



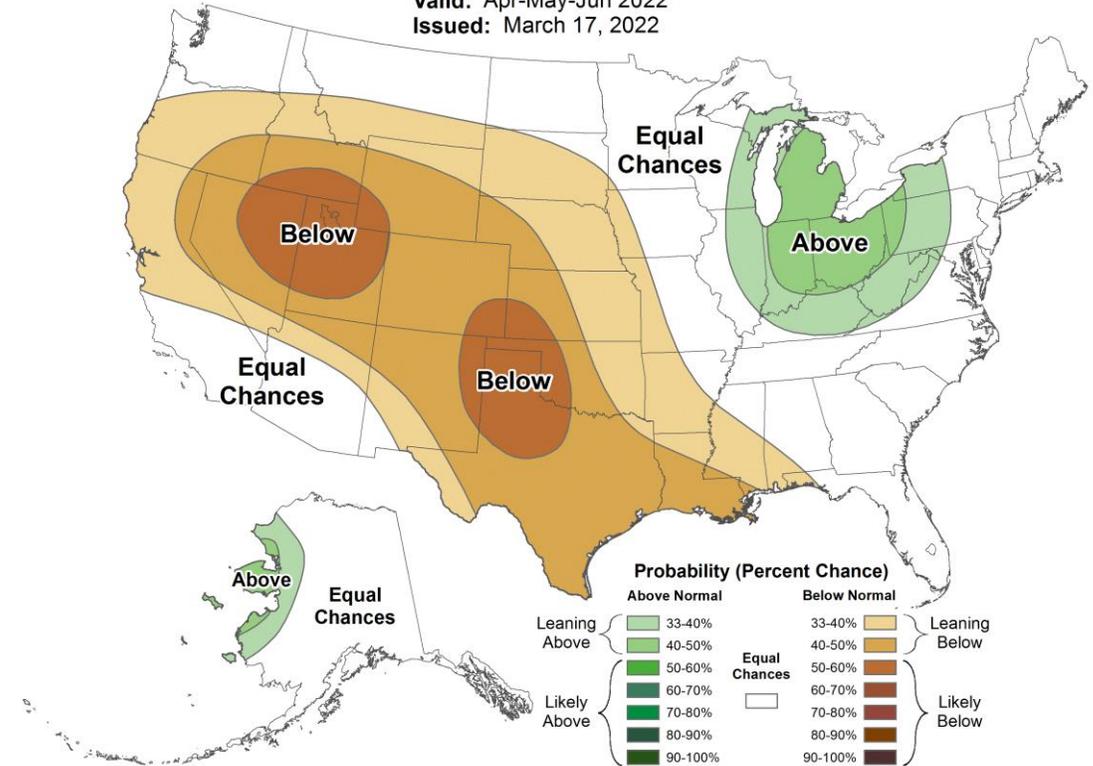
Valid: Apr-May-Jun 2022
Issued: March 17, 2022



Seasonal Precipitation Outlook



Valid: Apr-May-Jun 2022
Issued: March 17, 2022



Likely to Leaning **Warmer** & **Drier** in Plains, pushing into western IA & MO

Keeping **Wetter** in Great Lakes & Ohio Valley



Season Outlooks May – July

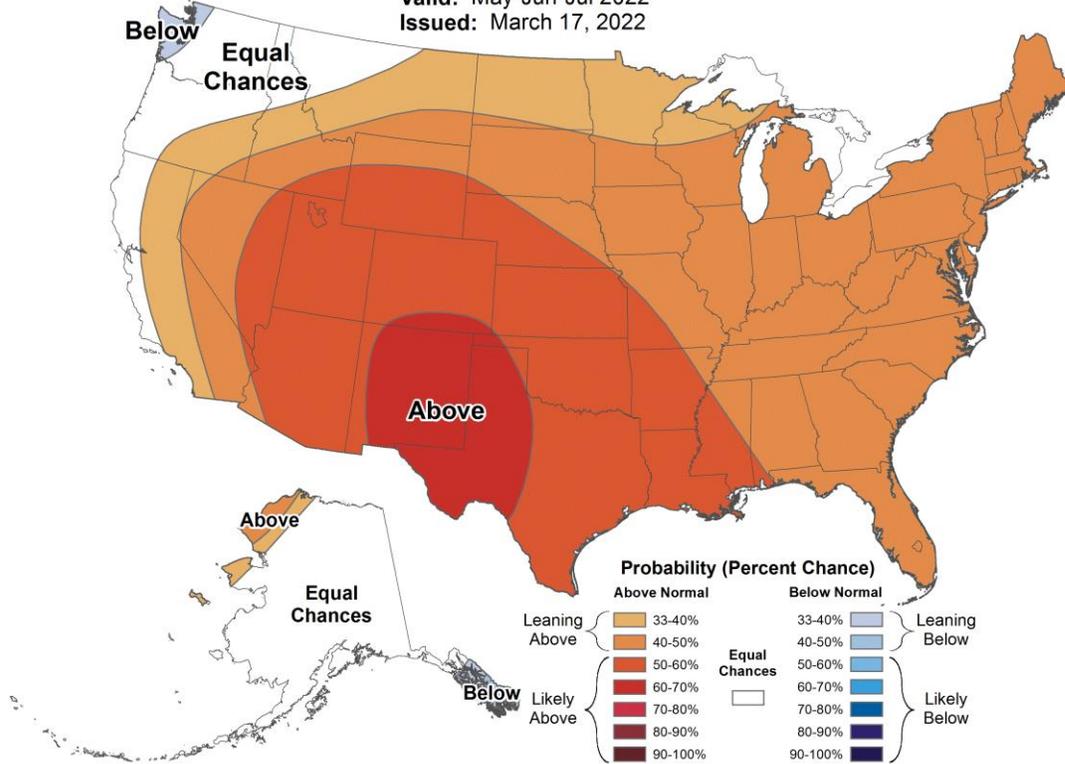
<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>



Seasonal Temperature Outlook



Valid: May-Jun-Jul 2022
Issued: March 17, 2022



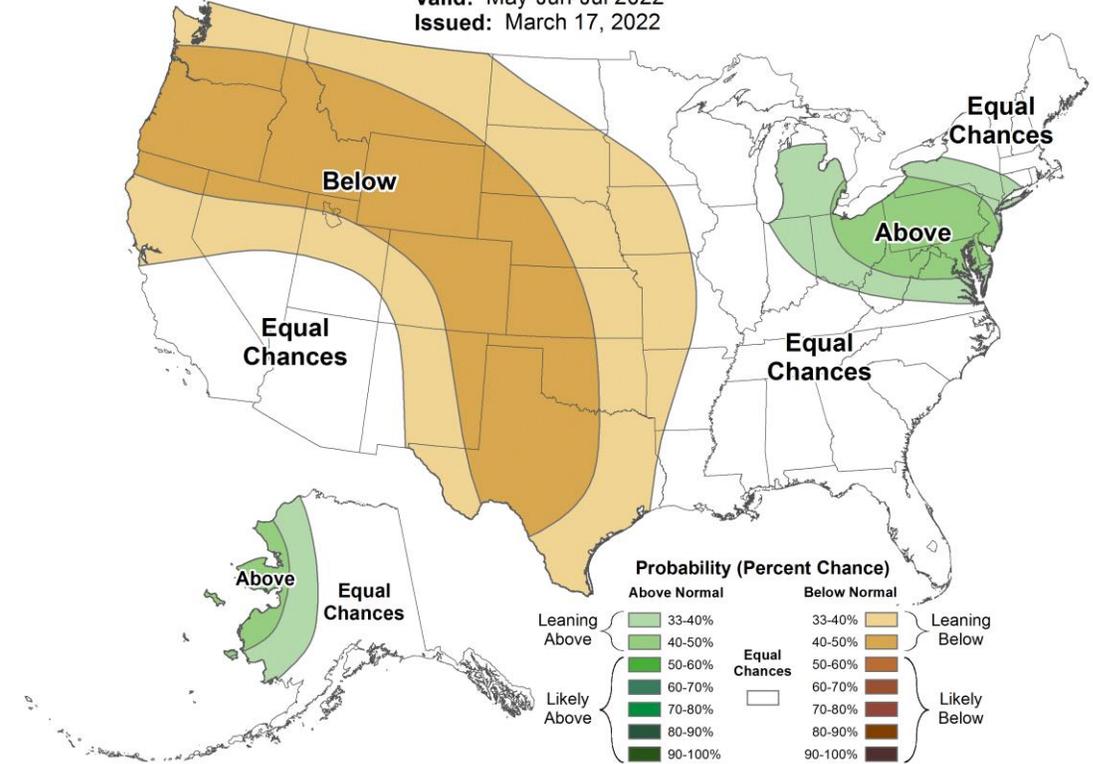
Likely **Warmer** than normal throughout most of CONUS



Seasonal Precipitation Outlook



Valid: May-Jun-Jul 2022
Issued: March 17, 2022



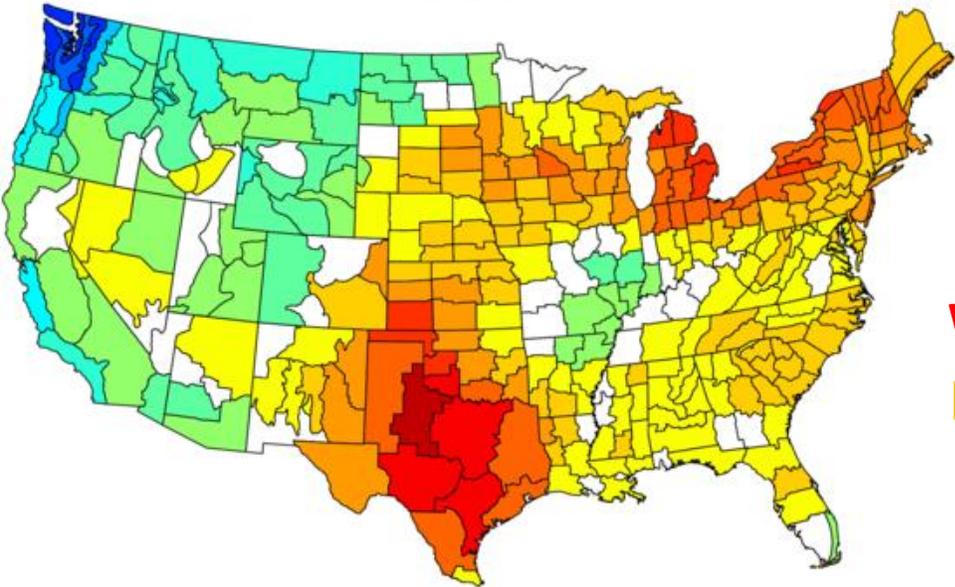
Higher odds of **Drier** expand, **Wetter** than normal area shifted east



Past May – July La Niña Events

Temperature Anomalies

NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Temperature Anomalies (F)
Versus 1951–2010 Longterm Average
May to Jul 1950,1955,1956,1971,1974,1975,1985,1999,2000,2008
2011,2021



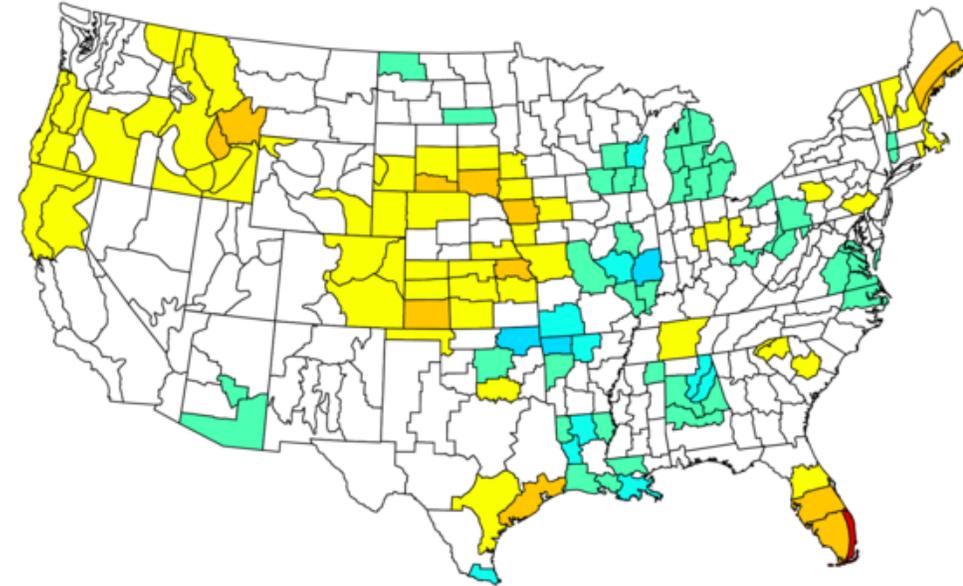
NOAA PSL and CIRES-CU



Average anomalies in
past events lean
Warmer in most places;
Drier west, a bit **Wetter**
in IL, WI, MI

Precipitation Anomalies

NOAA/NCEI Climate Division Composite Precipitation Anomalies (in)
Versus 1951–2010 Longterm Average
May to Jul 1950,1955,1956,1971,1974,1975,1985,1999,2000,2008
2011,2021



NOAA PSL and CIRES-CU



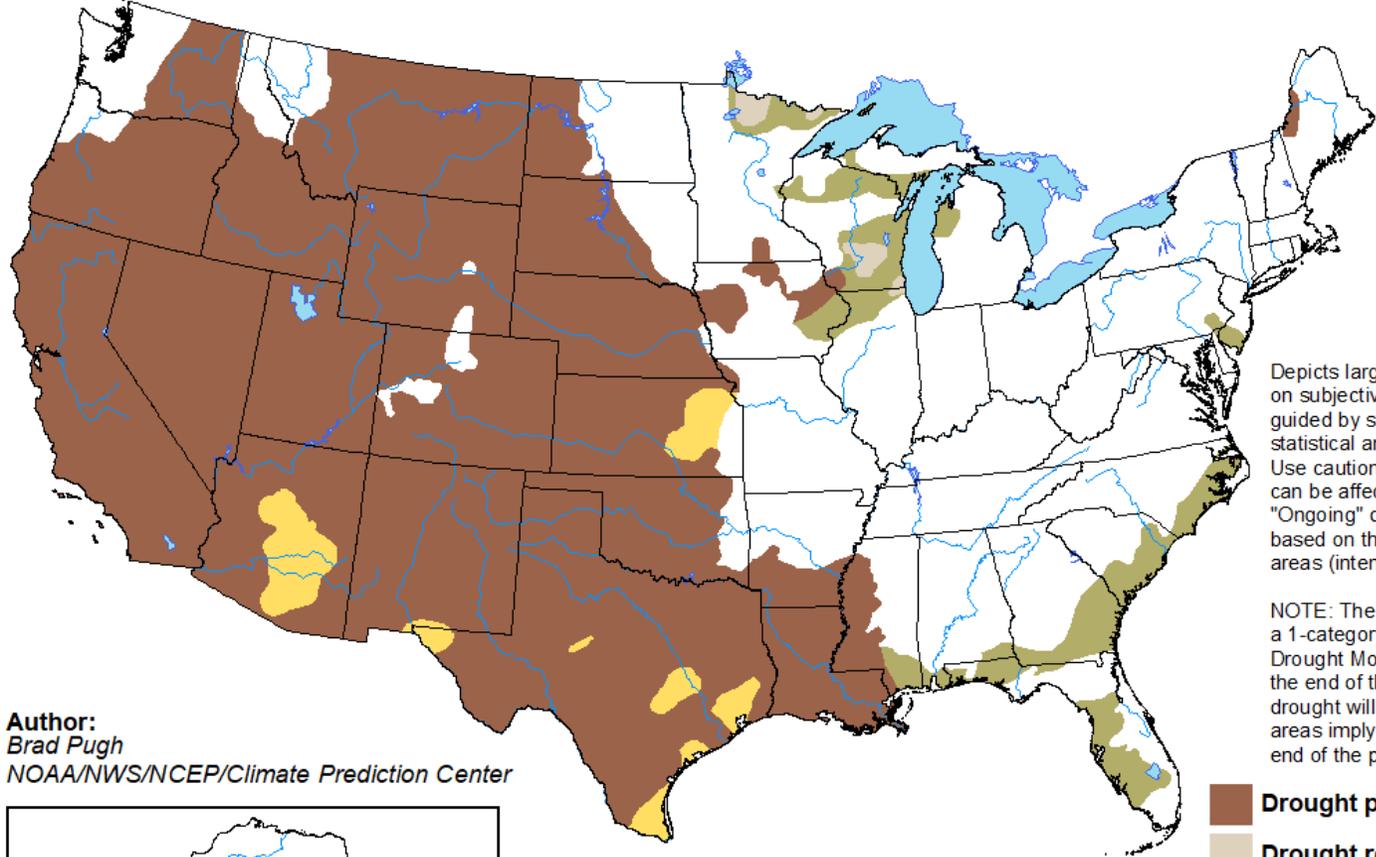
<https://psl.noaa.gov/data/usclimdivs/>

Drought Outlook

- Drought persistence throughout the western US, development in eastern KS
- Possible drought improvement or removal in IA, WI, IL

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

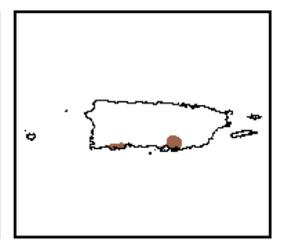
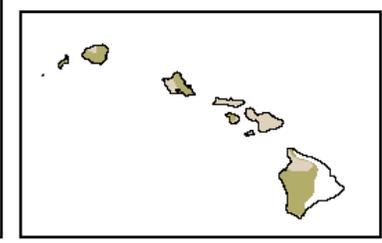
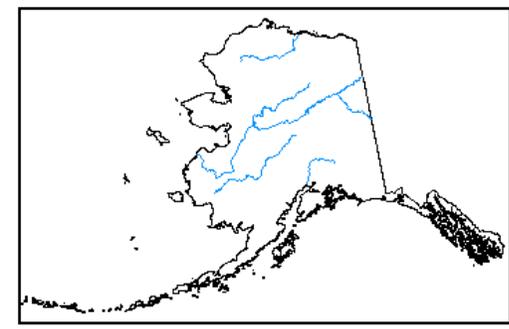
Valid for March 17 - June 30, 2022
Released March 17



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:
Brad Pugh
NOAA/NWS/NCEP/Climate Prediction Center



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



<http://go.usa.gov/3eZ73>



Summary

Current Conditions

- February reinforced wet-East, dry-West pattern across the region
- Dry winter has worsened drought conditions in Plains
- Flooding: increased risk in western Ohio Valley, near normal in eastern Ohio, below normal in Missouri
- Snowpack: below normal in most of the region; 80% in MO headwaters, 85-90% in Plattes
- Great Lakes: more ice cover, near to above average levels

Outlooks

- Pair of storm systems moving through central US next 7-days... will be very important for Plains to pick up some moisture
- Leaning to likely warmer than normal for April, April-June, and May-July... and beyond
- Outlooks leaning to persistence of dry-west, wetter east for April, April-June



Drought Summary

South Dakota & Eastern Montana/Wyoming

- Approaching climatological wettest time of the year – will need serious moisture return to avoid further drought deterioration
- Outlooks leaning drier than normal through July – lower probabilities than south/central Plains

Nebraska, Kansas, Eastern Colorado

- Drought intensification since start of water year – concerns of moisture for start of growing season
- Possibility of picking up good moisture this week – outlooks mostly leaning/likely drier than normal for April and through July

Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois

- A bit of short-term improvement on top of longer-term deficits
- Better chances of improvement in April
- Outlooks leaning drier/near-normal moving into late spring and summer – will need to watch for a return to dryness this summer



Further Information – Partners

- Today's & Past Recorded Presentations at:
 - <https://mrcc.illinois.edu/multimedia/webinars.jsp>
 - <https://hprcc.unl.edu/webinars.php>
- NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information: www.ncei.noaa.gov
- Monthly climate reports (US & Global): <https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/>
- NOAA Climate Prediction Center: www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov
- Climate Portal: www.climate.gov
- U.S. Drought Portal: www.drought.gov
- National Drought Mitigation center: <https://drought.unl.edu>
- State Climatologists: <http://www.stateclimate.org>
- Regional Climate Centers:
 - Midwestern – <https://mrcc.purdue.edu>
 - High Plains – <https://hprcc.unl.edu>
- USDA Midwest Climate Hub: <https://www.climatehubs.usda.gov/hubs/midwest>



Thank You, Questions?

- Questions – Climate
 - Trent Ford: twford@illinois.edu, 217-244-1330
 - Dennis Todey: dennis.todey@ars.usda.gov, 515-294-2013
 - Doug Kluck: doug.kluck@noaa.gov, 816-994-3008
 - Ray Wolf: ray.wolf@noaa.gov, 563-386-3976
 - Melissa Widhalm: mwidhalm@purdue.edu, 765-494-8191
 - Brian Fuchs: bfuchs2@unl.edu, 402-472-6775
 - Molly Woloszyn: molly.woloszyn@noaa.gov,
 - Britt Parker, britt.parker@noaa.gov, 303-497-6939
- Questions – Weather
 - crhroc@noaa.gov

