Central Region Drought Outlook – August 2, 2012

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West of Champaign, IL, in early July

West of Champaign, IL, in early July
General Information

* Providing climate services to the Central Region
  * Collaboration with Jim Angel (Illinois State Climatologist), Brad Rippey (USDA), Doug Kluck (NOAA - RCSD) and John Eise (Climate Service Program Manager), State Climatologists and the Midwest Regional Climate Center, High Plains Regional Climate Center, NOAA's Climate Prediction Center, Iowa State University, National Drought Mitigation Center

* Next Climate/Drought Outlook Webinar – August 16
* Access to Climate/Drought Webinars and information
  * http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/webinars.htm
  * http://www.hprcc.unl.edu

* Operator Assistance for questions at the end
Agenda

* Current Conditions
* Outlooks
* Drought Impacts
* Questions/Comments
Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean July 1, 2012 to July 31, 2012

Mean period is 1981–2010.

Midwestern Regional Climate Center
Illinois State Water Survey, Prairie Research Institute
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign
Ensemble-Mean - Current Total Column Soil Moisture Anomaly (mm)
NCEP NLDAS Products Valid: JUL 27, 2012

NOAA/NCEP/EMC

-10 -6 -4 -2 -1 inches
Map of below normal 7-day average streamflow compared to historical streamflow for the day of year (United States)

Choose a data retrieval option and select a state on the map
- State DroughtWatch,
- State map

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation - Percentile classes</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>&lt;=5</th>
<th>6-9</th>
<th>10-24</th>
<th>Insufficient data for a hydrologic region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extreme hydrologic drought</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe hydrologic drought</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderate hydrologic drought</td>
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<tr>
<td>Below normal</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>None</th>
<th>D0 - D4</th>
<th>D1 - D4</th>
<th>D2 - D4</th>
<th>D3 - D4</th>
<th>D4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current</strong></td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>91.25</td>
<td>79.36</td>
<td>58.39</td>
<td>20.06</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Last Week</strong></td>
<td>11.36</td>
<td>88.64</td>
<td>73.71</td>
<td>44.42</td>
<td>14.03</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3 Months Ago</strong></td>
<td>51.63</td>
<td>48.37</td>
<td>20.39</td>
<td>5.92</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1 Year Ago</strong></td>
<td>88.99</td>
<td>11.01</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>5.62</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Intensity:**
- Yellow: D0 - Abnormally Dry
- Orange: D1 - Drought Moderate
- Red: D2 - Drought Severe
- Dark Red: D3 - Drought Extreme
- Maroon: D4 - Drought Exceptional

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

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu
Climate Outlooks

* www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov
Chances increase for El Niño beginning in July-September 2012, according to CPC.
8-14 Day Forecast
Key Points

* Within the drought region, July was especially warm and dry.

* Impacts are seen in soil moisture, stream flows, crops, pasture, pond and lake levels.

* The outlook for August is grim with expectations of the hot, dry weather continuing.
Further Information

Today’s Recorded Presentation:
• http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/webinars.htm
  http://www.hprcc.unl.edu

• NOAA’s National Climatic Data Center: www.ncdc.noaa.gov
  ➢ Monthly climate reports (U.S. & Global): www.ncdc.noaa.gov/sotc/

• NOAA’s Climate Prediction Center: www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov

• Climate Portal: www.climate.gov

• U.S. Drought Monitor: www.droughtmonitor.unl.edu

• National Drought Mitigation Center: www.drought.unl.edu

• Drought Impact Reporter: www.droughtreporter.unl.edu

• NIDIS Drought Portal: www.drought.gov
• State climatologists
  – http://www.stateclimate.org

• Regional climate centers
  – http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu
  – http://www.hprcc.unl.edu
Thank You and Questions?

* Questions:
  * **Climate:**
    * Jim Angel: jimangel@illinois.edu, 217-333-0729
    * Brad Rippey: brippey@oce.usda.gov, 202-720-2397
    * John Eise: john.eise@noaa.gov, 816-268-3144
    * Brian Fuchs, National Drought Mitigation Center
    * Chris Anderson, Iowa State University
  
  * **Weather:**
    * crhroc@noaa.gov
  
* Next Webinar: August 16, 2012
Percent of Normal Rainfall
July 1-31, 2012

[Map showing percent of normal rainfall across the United States with a color scale indicating different rainfall percentages.]
Contiguous U.S. 79%* D0 – D4
63%* D1 – D4

* Greatest contiguous U.S. coverage of D0 – D4; was 72% in Jul. 2002
* Greatest contiguous U.S. coverage of D1 – D4; was 55% in Aug. 2003
United States: Spring Wheat (excluding durum)

Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.

Note: The agricultural data used to create the map and crop calendar were obtained from the National Agricultural Statistics Service at: http://www.nass.usda.gov.

- Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.

Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.
U.S. Spring Wheat Conditions
Percent Good to Excellent
July 29, 2012

Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Condition
Good to Excellent  63
Change from Last Year  -7
United States: Corn

Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.

- Major areas combined account for approximately 75% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas combined account for approximately 99% of the total national production.
- Major and minor areas and state production percentages are derived from NASS county- and state-level production data from 2006-2010.

Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.
U.S. Corn Conditions
Percent Poor to Very Poor
July 29, 2012

Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables.

National Condition
Poor to Very Poor 48
Change from Last Week +3

TOP ## - Percent Poor to Very Poor
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from Last Week

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board
U.S. Corn Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects July 31, 2012
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 88% of the corn grown in the U.S. is within an area experiencing drought, based on historical NASS crop production data.

Major and minor agricultural areas are derived from NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production annually.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production annually.
Yellow numbers indicate the percent each state contributed to the total national production. States not numbered contributed less than 1% to the national total.

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Crop calendar dates are based upon NASS crop progress data from 2006-2010. The field activities and crop development stages illustrated in the crop calendar represent the average time period when national progress advanced from 10 to 90 percent.
U.S. Soybeans Progress

Percent Setting Pods
July 29, 2012

Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Progress
Setting Pods 55
Change from 5-year Average +20

TOP # - Percent Setting Pods
[BOTTOM #] - Change from 5-year Average
U.S. Soybean Conditions
Percent Poor to Very Poor
July 29, 2012

National Condition
Poor to Very Poor 37
Change from Last Week +2

Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

TOP ## - Percent Poor to Very Poor
[BOTTOM ##] - Change from Last Week
U.S. Soybean Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects July 31, 2012
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 87% of the soybeans grown in the U.S. is within an area experiencing drought, based on historical NASS crop production data.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national production annually.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national production annually.

Major and minor agricultural areas are derived from NASS county-level crop production data from 2006 to 2010. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html.

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board
U.S. Pasture and Range Conditions

Percent Poor to Very Poor

July 29, 2012

Data obtained from preliminary National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly crop progress and condition tables

National Condition

Poor to Very Poor 57
Change from Last Week +2

TOP # - Percent Poor to Very Poor
[BOTTOM #] - Change from Last Week

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board
U.S. Hay Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects July 31, 2012
U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 64% of the domestic hay acreage is within an area experiencing drought, based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data.

Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.agecensus.usda.gov/.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national acreage.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national acreage.

Drought Areas
Major Growing Area
Minor Growing Area

USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board
U.S. Cattle Areas Experiencing Drought

Reflects July 31, 2012

U.S. Drought Monitor data

Approximately 72% of the domestic cattle inventory is within an area experiencing drought, based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data.

Major and minor agricultural areas are based on NASS 2007 Census of Agriculture data. Counties shaded in gray contain data that are not published by NASS, and hence were not used in delineating the major and minor agricultural areas. Additional information on these agricultural data can be found at: http://www.agecensus.usda.gov/.

Mapped drought areas are derived from the U.S. Drought Monitor product and do not depict the intensity of drought in any particular location. More information on the Drought Monitor can be found at: http://www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor.html.

- Major areas combined account for 75% of the total national inventory.
- Major and minor areas combined account for 99% of the total national inventory.
Tropical Depression Five
Thursday, August 2, 2012
11 AM EDT Advisory 4
NWS National Hurricane Center

Current Information:
Center Location 13.0 N 54.3 W
Max Sustained Wind 35 mph
Movement W at 20 mph

Forecast Positions:
- Tropical Cyclone
- Post-Tropical
Sustained Winds:
- D < 39 mph
- S 39-73 mph
- H 74-110 mph
- M > 110 mph

Potential Track Area:
- Day 1-3
- Day 4-5

Watches:
- Hurricane
- Trop.Storm

Warnings:
- Hurricane
- Trop.Storm