

## IOWA MONTHLY WEATHER SUMMARY – APRIL 2022

General Summary: Temperatures averaged 43.8 degrees or 4.9 degrees below normal while precipitation totaled 3.12 inches or 0.55 inch below normal. April 2022 ranks as the 12<sup>th</sup> coldest and 67<sup>th</sup> wettest/83<sup>rd</sup> driest April in 150 years of statewide records. A colder April last occurred in 2018, which was also the coldest on record. A wetter April last occurred in 2017 while 2021 was drier.

Temperatures: Iowa experienced periods of unseasonably cool days intermixed with warmer and windy days during April. On average, statewide temperatures were only slightly warmer than normal; positive temperature departures of one to two degrees were observed across north-central Iowa with near-normal conditions reported at the remaining National Weather Service (NWS) co-op stations.

April's statewide average maximum temperature was 60.7 degrees, 0.5 degree above normal while the average minimum temperature was 37.9 degrees, 0.3 degree above normal. Desoto (Harrison County) reported the month's high temperature of 93 degrees on the 26<sup>th</sup>, 26 degrees above average. Estherville Municipal Airport (Emmet County) and Battle Creek (Ida County) reported the week's low temperature of 11 degrees on the 1<sup>st</sup>, on average 19 degrees below normal.

Heating Degree Days: Home heating requirements, as estimated by heating degree day totals, averaged 15% less than last April and 5% less than normal. Heating degree day totals are running 2% more than last year at this time and 2% less than normal.

Precipitation: A vast majority of the state's NWS co-op stations reported below-average totals during the month; stations from Polk County north to Winnebago County and over to the Iowa-Minnesota-Wisconsin border observed deficits of over three inches. Several stations with a period of observation beginning in the late 1800s reported their driest April. Extreme southeastern Iowa was the only section of the state to report above-average totals, on the order of one to two inches.

Spotty thundershowers popped up across northeastern Iowa during the late evening ahead of a low pressure system. The disturbance brought rain showers over the northern half of the state through the afternoon of the 5<sup>th</sup> with totals on the order of a few tenths of an inch. Later in the evening, a line of strong thunderstorms pushed into extreme northwest Iowa and skirted the Iowa-Minnesota border into the early morning of the 6<sup>th</sup> before dissipating in northeastern Iowa. Scattered showers and thunderstorms re-formed later in the day in advance of a surface boundary moving into western Iowa overnight into the 7<sup>th</sup>. As temperatures warmed into the 70s with ample low-level moisture, additional thunderstorms formed in south-central Iowa on the north side of a low pressure center over northwestern Missouri. The storms, with locally heavy rainfall and small hail, moved north and east into late evening.

The disturbance continued to circulate additional waves of showers across the state as it propagated northeast through the 8<sup>th</sup>. Two-day rain totals were highest across southern and western Iowa, with totals on the order of 0.75 inch to above an inch; multiple stations in south-central Iowa measured over two

inches with Murray (Clarke County) observing 2.70 inches. All National Weather Service coop stations reported measurable rainfall with a statewide average of 0.69 inch. The low pressure center continued to spin through the Great Lakes as rain showers gradually dissipated over Iowa on the morning of the 9<sup>th</sup>. Another center of low pressure propagated from Kansas into Missouri into the overnight hours into the 10<sup>th</sup>. With a lack of upper-level steering flow, the sluggish low created a persistent rain shield across eastern Iowa.

After more than a week of generally dry conditions, rain showers pushed into southwestern Iowa during the afternoon hours of the 17<sup>th</sup> and lingered over southern Iowa into the 18<sup>th</sup> with 24-hour rain totals reported at 7:00 am across the southern one-third of Iowa ranging from near 0.50 inch west to a little more than 0.10 inch east. The low's attendant cold front swept through the state overnight into the 19<sup>th</sup>. Behind the front, rain transitioned to snow during the morning hours with a rain and snow mix persisting over much of Iowa's western half and along the Iowa-Missouri border. Light rain and some snow remained across southeastern Iowa on the morning of the 20<sup>th</sup>. Event snow totals were generally under a half of an inch, though 10 stations reported an inch or more; Little Sioux (Harrison County) measured 2.7 inches while Sibley (Osceola County) reported 4.0 inches.

A disturbance moving through the Midwest brought showers across northern Iowa in the late morning hours of the 25<sup>th</sup> with rain exiting eastern Iowa in the evening. Rain totals reported at 7:00 am on the 26<sup>th</sup> were highest in the northwestern corner with Sanborn (O'Brien) and Spirit Lake (Dickinson) observing 0.35 inch; totals tailed off south and east where rain gauges collected a few tenths of an inch. A center of low pressure pushing through Iowa shifted winds to a northerly direction from the west to east during the day on the 27<sup>th</sup>. Showers formed across western Iowa as the disturbance propagated over the region. Showers and a few thunderstorms continue to pop up through most of the next day leading to higher totals in southeastern Iowa as the system moved east. Event rain totals reported at 7:00 am on the 29<sup>th</sup> were highest in the state's southeast corner with over 20 rain gauges collecting an inch or more of new rainfall; several stations in Appanoose, Davis and Lee counties observed more than 1.50 inches.

Monthly precipitation totals ranged from 0.30" in Tripoli (Bremer County) to 6.59" at Fort Madison (Lee County). In terms of snowfall, all Iowa stations reported below-average snow with Iowa's eastern third observing no measurable snow. The preliminary statewide average snowfall of 0.2", 1.4" below normal, tying multiple years as the 39<sup>th</sup> least snowy April in 134 years of snowfall records; April 2017 saw less snow. Sibley (Osceola County) measured the state's highest accumulation of 4.0".

Severe Weather: As with March, Iowa experienced a very quiet month in terms of severe weather with only two days of severe activity. The first, isolated event occurred on the 5<sup>th</sup> with two reports of hail between 1.00 and 1.50 inches observed in Lyon County. On the 7<sup>th</sup>, thunderstorms in eastern Iowa became stronger with a brief, weak tornado reported near Cedar Rapids (Linn County) that caused damage to several structures.

US Drought Monitor: Drought and abnormally dry conditions expanded through Iowa in April as very dry conditions were reported across much of the state. The initial drought depiction at the beginning of April showed 41% of the state covered in D0 (Abnormally Dry) to D3 (Extreme Drought) conditions; the largest share was D0, which covered the northern one-third of Iowa, along the border with Minnesota with a swath

extending into southwestern Iowa. Extreme drought continued to cover around 3% of northwestern Iowa, though this region was upgraded to D2 (Severe Drought) after measurable precipitation fell over the state's northwestern corner. The drought depiction remained status quo until the week of April 27<sup>th</sup> when D0 conditions expanded in all directions, covering 55% of Iowa, up from 28% the previous week. A new region of D1 (Moderate Drought) was introduced in northeastern Iowa where rainfall deficits continued to stack up. As of the first week of May, D0-D2 categories now cover 78% of the state, the highest extent since mid-September 2020. The categorical breakdown is as follows: D0 – 42%, D1 – 29%, D2 – 8%.

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# April 2022

## WEATHER BY DISTRICTS

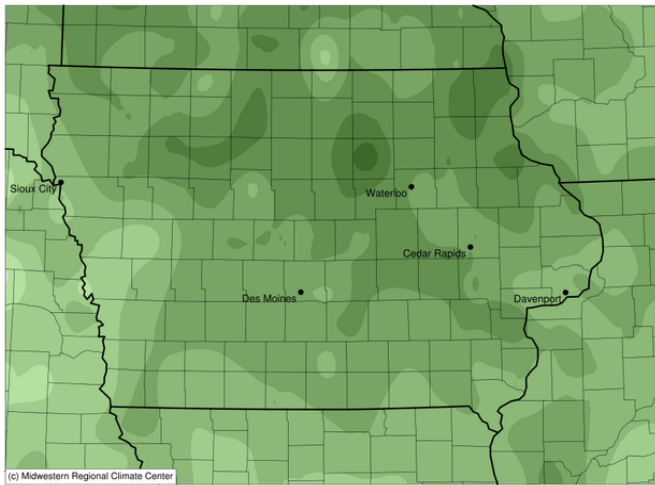
DISTRICT	TEMPERATURE (F)		HEATING DEGREE DAYS				PRECIPITATION (inches)				SNOWFALL Apr 2022 Average
	4/1/2022 Average Departure <sup>1</sup>		April 2022 Average Departure <sup>1</sup>		Since Jul. 1, 2021 Average Departure <sup>1</sup>		April 2022 Average Departure <sup>1</sup>		Since Jan. 1, 2022 Average Departure <sup>1</sup>		
Northwest	41.7	-5.0	699	+150	6958	-201	2.00	-1.25	4.23	-2.23	1.6
North Central	40.7	-6.0	729	+177	7199	-17	3.96	+0.19	6.83	-0.80	1.2
Northeast	41.1	-5.5	717	+165	7094	+10	3.52	-0.39	7.86	-0.44	2.6
West Central	44.5	-4.3	615	+125	6254	-353	2.25	-1.19	4.94	-2.06	1.4
Central	43.7	-5.2	639	+153	6483	-112	3.70	-0.09	7.96	+0.12	0.9
East Central	44.4	-4.8	618	+141	6367	-61	3.79	+0.01	7.82	-0.84	0.4
Southwest	47.0	-3.6	540	+104	5798	-281	2.77	-0.74	6.77	-0.66	0.3
South Central	46.5	-4.2	555	+123	5905	-148	3.05	-0.84	7.95	-0.37	1.5
Southeast	46.4	-4.6	558	+134	5891	-71	3.09	-0.62	8.09	-0.89	0.8
STATE	43.8	-4.9	634	+145	6467	-112	3.12	-0.55	6.87	-0.93	1.2

<sup>1</sup> Departures are computed from 1991-2020 normals.

The weather data in this report are based upon information collected by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, NOAA National Weather Service.

### Average Temperature (°F): Departure from 1991-2020 Normals

April 01, 2022 to April 30, 2022



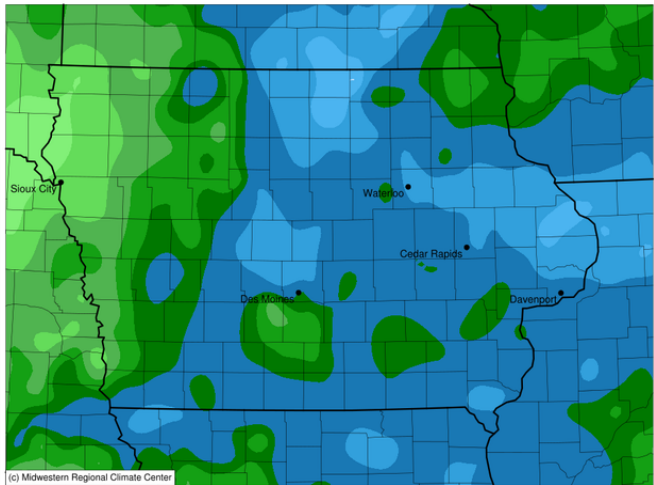
(c) Midwestern Regional Climate Center



Stations from the following networks used: WBAN, COOP, FAA, GHCN, ThreadEx, CoCoRaHS, WMO, ICAO, NWSLI, Midwestern Regional Climate Center  
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment  
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### Accumulated Precipitation (in)

April 01, 2022 to April 30, 2022



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