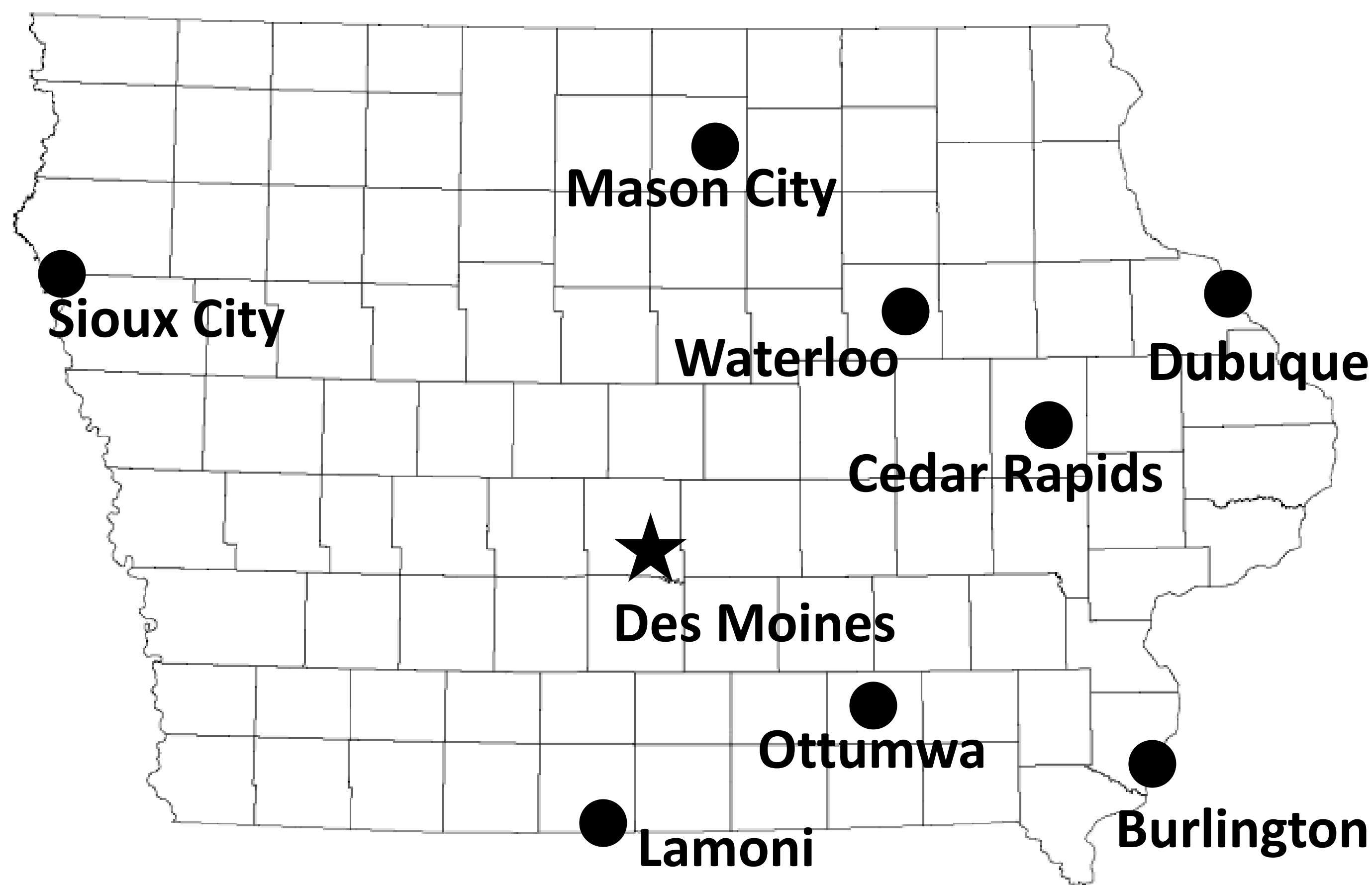


Iowa Climate Statement 2017: It's not just the heat, it's the humidity!

Absolute humidity, which is typically measured by dew point temperature, is increasing in Iowa in all seasons and at all long-term monitoring stations.

Long-term Monitoring Stations in Iowa

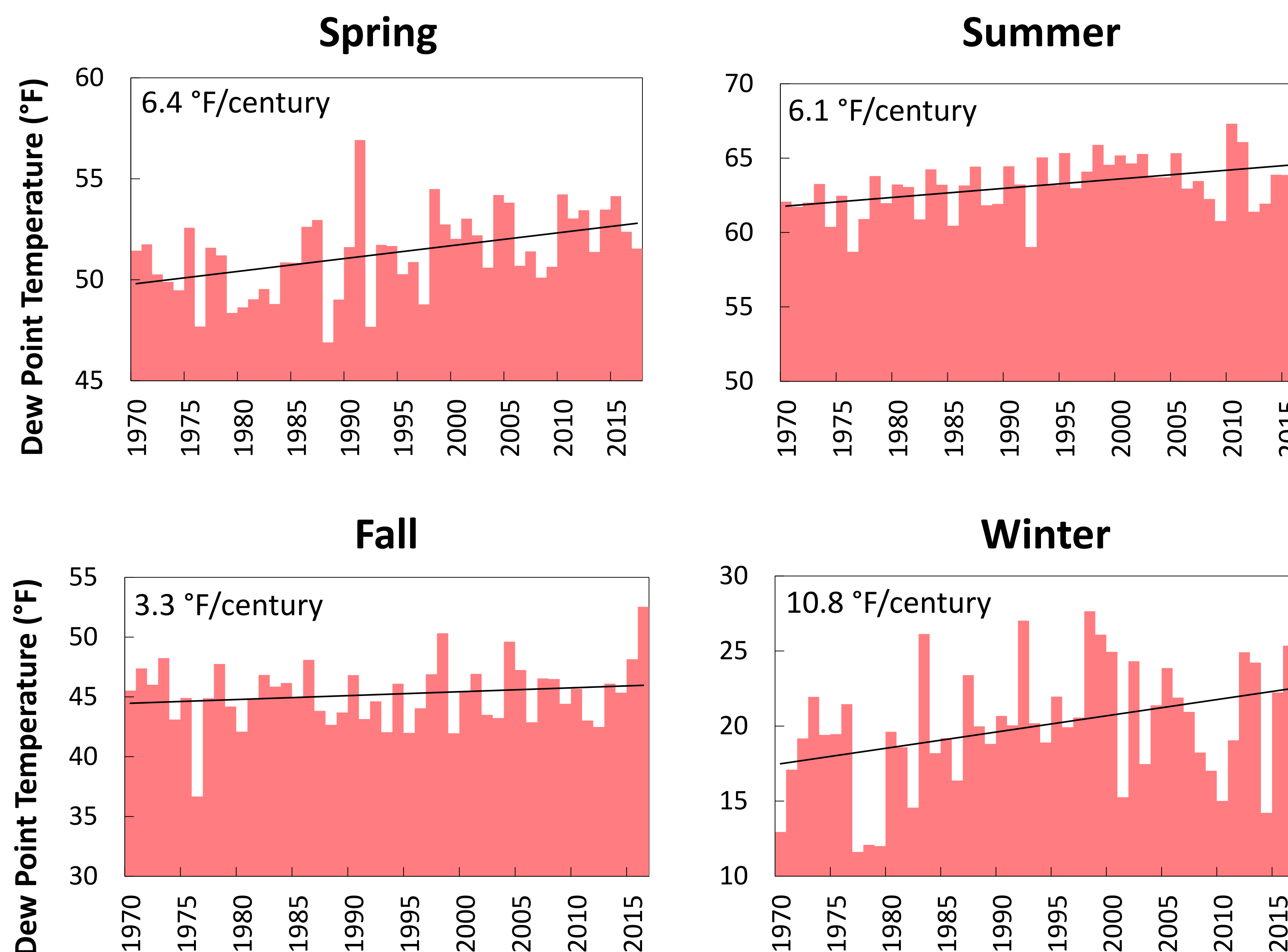


Increasing Average Dew Point Temperatures (°F/century)

	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Burlington	12.5	7.4	5.1	3.6
Cedar Rapids	12.5	12.7	7.3	10.0
Des Moines	10.8	6.4	6.1	3.3
Dubuque	11.4	12.4	16.4	9.5
Lamoni	1.7	6.1	5.5	3.8
Mason City	13.0	4.5	4.1	2.6
Ottumwa	6.4	6.8	5.5	3.7
Sioux City	8.9	4.7	5.8	4.7
Waterloo	17.2	5.8	7.3	5.8

Bold indicates statistical significance at the 95% confidence interval
 Winter is December, January, February; Spring is April, May, June; Summer is June, July, August; Fall is September, October, November.

Dew point temperature increases in Des Moines (1970-2017)



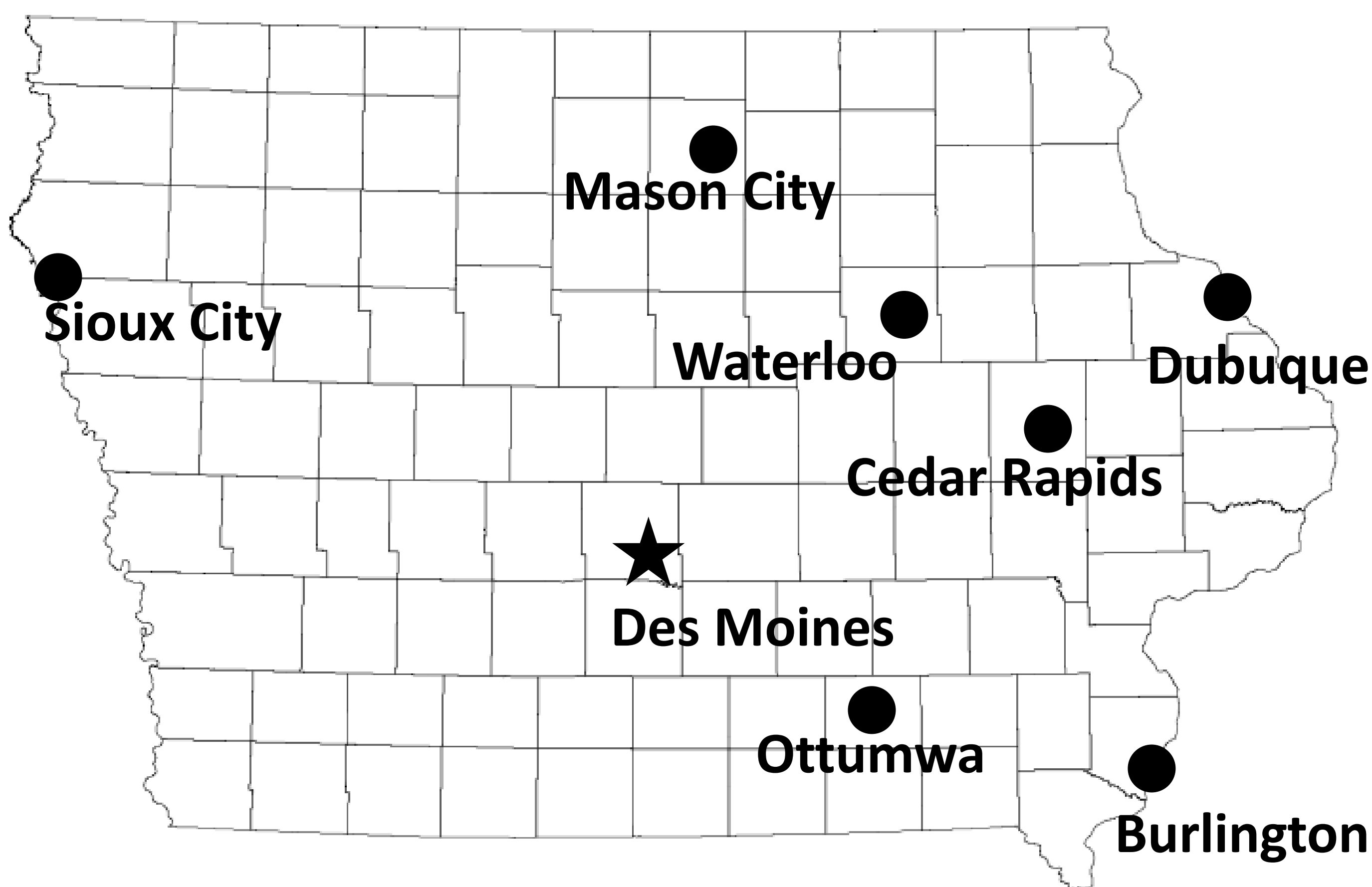
Data source: Iowa Environmental Mesonet, 2017: Dew point temperatures. Available online at mesonet.agron.iastate.edu

Graphics prepared by Sidney DeBie, Graduate Student, University of Iowa

Iowa Climate Statement 2017: It's not just the heat, it's the humidity!

Humidity is on the rise across the state, at all monitoring long-term monitoring sites and across all seasons.

Long-term Monitoring Stations in Iowa

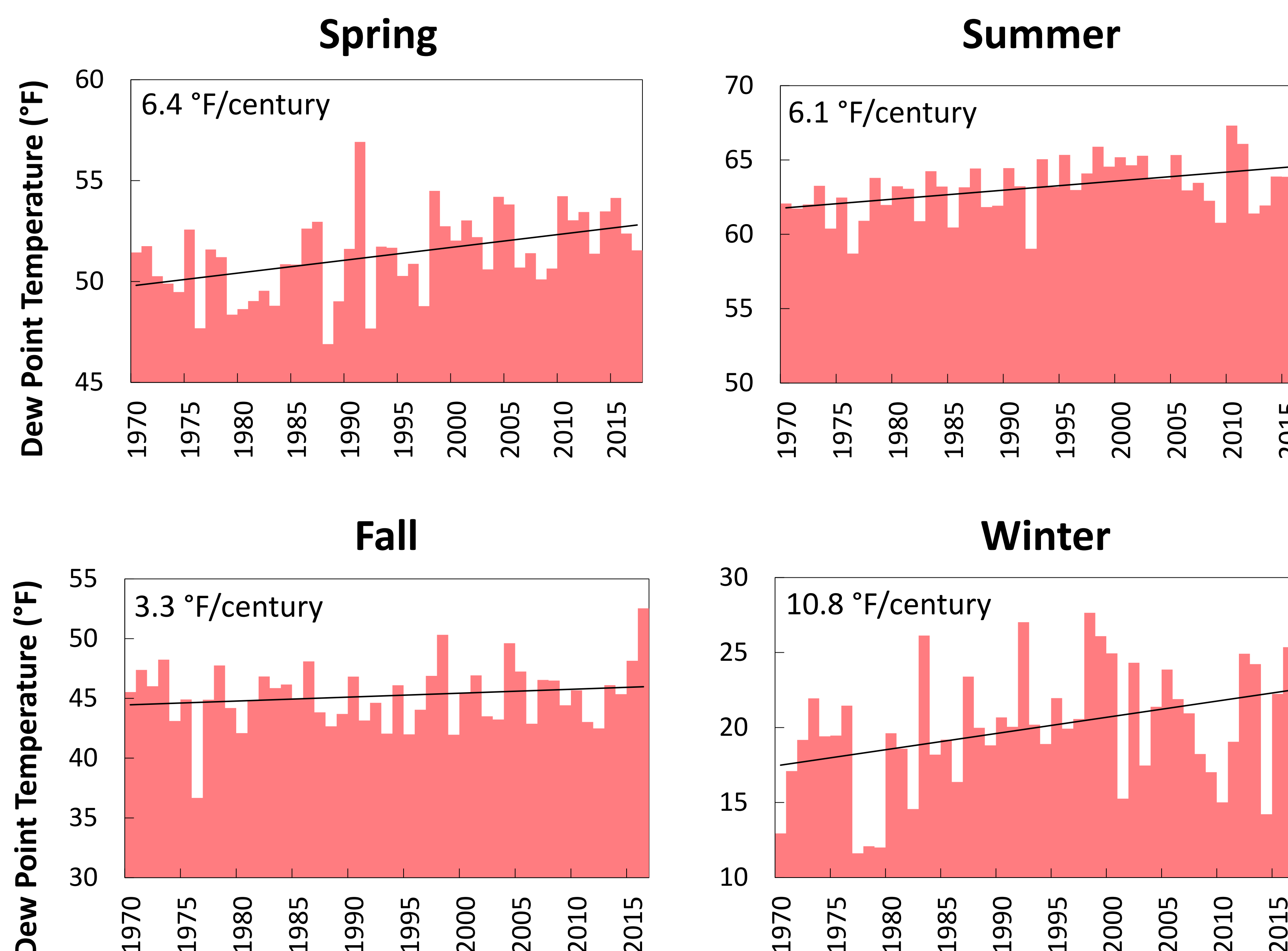


Average Increase in Absolute Humidity since 1971

Burlington	14.8
Cedar Rapids	22.2*
Des Moines	11.9
Dubuque	23
Mason City	8
Ottumwa	11.5*
Sioux City	9.2
Waterloo	10.7

*Average increase since 1973

Dew point temperature increases in Des Moines (1970-2017)



Data source: Iowa Environmental Mesonet, 2017: Dew point temperatures. Available online at mesonet.agron.iastate.edu

Graphics prepared by Sidney DeBie, Graduate Student, University of Iowa