With its susceptibility to tornadoes and large forest area, and a high rural population, Nebraska faces worsening natural disasters and destruction of farmable land.

To understand how research at public institutions can help policy-makers respond to those issues, NCSE examined what climate-related work came the University of Nebraska, chosen because of its research classification, enrollment size, and/or land grant status over the last 5 years (2014-2018).

### Locally Relevant Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OVERVIEW</th>
<th>KEYWORDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>University of Nebraska, Lincoln</td>
<td>Regional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Grant University, Largest, State Climatology Office</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized Climate Institutes or Centers</td>
<td>Temporal Stability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Plains Regional Climate Center</td>
<td>Water Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Papers</strong></td>
<td>Groundwater Recharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Local**
  - Information
  - Conductivity
  - Hybrid Maize
  - Global Climate
  - Diversification

- **Regional**
  - Wheat
  - Maize
  - Temporal Stability
  - Water Content
  - Groundwater Recharge

- **National**
  - Variability
  - Temperature
  - Precipitation
  - Drought