

Winter travel in Indiana continued to be challenging in February, claiming the lives of at least 8 people. Two others died of hypothermia in separate incidents. Inclement weather was frequent this month and particularly impacted Hoosiers on ten dates: February 1st, 2nd, 5th, 10th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 27th, and 28th. Details on specific weather incidents can be found in the weekly narratives which follow.

In response to the heavy precipitation, the drought status changed significantly in February across Indiana. At the end of the month the National Drought Monitor classified 4% of Indiana soils in moderate drought (D1 class), 40% as being extremely dry (D0 class), and 56% as drought free. A month earlier only 8% of Indiana soils were considered drought free.

February 1st – 7th

The highlight of this week is the Groundhog Day blizzard of 2011. This monster storm was forecast well in advance and impacted residents in 30 states from New Mexico to Maine. The storm raged across Indiana on February 1st and 2nd, pouring out a bounty of snow, sleet, freezing rain, and rain followed up by another surge of cold arctic air. To add insult to injury, a smaller second winter storm in the Ohio River valley dumped a few more inches of snow on eastern Indiana the next weekend. As the long treacherous season trudges on many Hoosiers are ready for winter to just pack up and go away.

At the start of the week reinforcements of cold air were headed to Indiana from Canada. Daily temperatures, near normal as February arrived, fell to 11° below normal within two days. Meanwhile warm moist air rode over the top of the cold air layer hugging the ground as the storm approached Indiana. This setup was ideal for creating a mix of precipitation types over our state, generally yielding snow in northern counties, sleet, snow, and freezing rain in central Indiana, and freezing rain and rain in southern areas. The storm raced to the Atlantic coast the next day. The cold Canadian air flow now shut off. Daily temperatures rose rapidly, surpassing 4° below normal on February 5th to 7° above normal at the close of the week. Indiana was now in the warm sector of yet another storm system gliding south of the state atop a fast jet stream. Overall for the week daily temperatures averaged 2° below normal in Indiana. Typically this first week of February daily maximum temperatures should range between 32° and 41° north to south across the state. Daily minimums would normally vary from 16° in northern Indiana to 23° in the far south.

Snowfall this week was heaviest in the colder air of far northwest Indiana, out of reach of the warm air stream aloft that impacted the type and amount of precipitation in central and southern Indiana. Some of the heaviest one day snowfall totals on February 2nd included 19.5 and 18.0 inches at two locations in Merrillville, and CoCoRaHS reports of 18.3 and 17.5 inches by two Highland observers. Westville noted 18.0 inches. More snow fell at the end of the week in response to an upper atmospheric low pressure system. All told 26.8 inches was measured at Crown Point for the week, 22.9 inches of snow at Dyer, and 22.0 inches by the Demotte volunteer. Generally across Indiana snowfall totals this week ranged from a trace to 3 inches in southern Indiana, 3 to 8 inches across central sections, and 8 to 17 inches in northern Indiana. In the lake effect region 17 to 27 inches was recorded. These snowfall amounts include the several inches of sleet which fell more of the time in central Indiana during the monster storm.

Precipitation includes the melted equivalents of the freezing rain, sleet, and snow which all occurred in Indiana this week in addition to rainfall. Like snowfall, the heaviest single day precipitation amounts were recorded on February 2nd, and included 2.08 inches measured by the CoCoRaHS observer in Burnettsville, 2.05 inches in Laporte, 2.00 inches in Indianapolis, and 1.95 inches in Merrillville. Burnettsville also recorded the heaviest precipitation total for the week at 2.98 inches. Regionally about 1.2 inch of precipitation was noted in northern Indiana this week, 1.5 inch in central, and 1.1 inch in the south. These totals are 330% of normal in the north, 275% of normal across central, and 150% of normal in southern Indiana. It has been several weeks since Indiana has received precipitation amounts significantly above normal during the current drought event.

The Groundhog Day blizzard and its follow up weekend storm brought much grief, frustration, and expense to Hoosiers. At least 3 deaths resulted from these winter storms, along with numerous vehicle accidents and stranded motorists, hazardous travel conditions, extra road salt usage, and snow removal expense and overtime. Add to this list injuries due to slip and falls on ice, near drownings, blood supply shortages, power outages, leaking and collapsed roofs, lost business days, and damages at the Indianapolis airport. Yet there may be more!

Near Roselawn two people died in a crash when a car pulled into the path of a semi-trailer on February 1st. In another incident an elderly Morgantown man froze to death after he accidentally locked himself out of his home and could not find a way back in.

Many vehicle accidents occurred on Indiana expressways. During the monster storm eastbound lanes on I-70 in Wayne county were closed for hours to clear away multiple crashes, including one in which an injured county sheriff deputy was hit while attending a prior accident. Eventually 23 counties would declare snow emergencies with travel restrictions. About 800 Indiana National Guard soldiers and airmen were called out to assist stranded motorists while DNR officers on snowmobiles cut trees that blocked roads.

Travel problems resurfaced during the second storm. In 6 hours police handled 50 crashes on interstates near Indianapolis. Snowfall was heaviest and visibility poor in east central Indiana. It was in these counties including Delaware, Fayette, Henry, Madison, Randolph, Rush, Union, and Wayne where slide offs and crashes were concentrated on I-69 and I-70 but none were serious. To help clean up the mess INDOT sent out dozens of trucks from regional garages to plow snow from interstate and state highways.

While the Groundhog Day blizzard dumped snow on northern Indiana, sleet and freezing rain was common in central sections. The weight of this icy mixture posed big problems for power lines and tree limbs. At the peak of the storm about 87,000 homes and businesses in Indiana were without power with Vigo county the hardest hit where nearly 0.8 inch of ice coated outdoor surfaces. A nursing home in Terre Haute was evacuated when it lost power on February 2nd.

After two storms this week all the snow and ice weighed heavily on Indiana roofs. A parking garage canopy at the Indianapolis airport ripped open under the weight, dumping snow and ice onto vehicles, escalators, moving walkways, and a sculpture below. Extensive damage to the canopy and items below it is now being examined and officials are pondering how to prevent such accidents in the future.

In Griffith in far northwest Indiana the roof of a steel products firm collapsed due to the weight of more than 18 inches of snow. Nearby in Crown Point a vacant building due to be remodeled also collapsed after the heavy snowfall. In Noblesville an auto parts store building partially collapsed.

While some roofs collapsed under the heavy load, others sprang leaks. As temperatures warmed at the end of the week, ice dams which formed in gutters of home roofs rerouted melted ice water into ceilings. Such was the case at an Indianapolis dance studio as water backed up by ice dams poured through the ceiling, causing \$60,000 damage to the building although the roof is just 3 months old. Also in Indianapolis roof leakage caused by ice dams poured into surgery rooms of the Humane Society, halting procedures at that location. In New Castle roof ice brought down the roof on a downtown building and cracked its exterior. Streets were closed around the building as a precaution to pedestrians and cars.

Cities incurred added expenses for cleanup operations: extra labor and contractor costs, equipment and replacement of damaged equipment, and salt. The city of Indianapolis estimates the 4 inches of snow and inch of ice this week cost about \$3.4 million to clean up, about half its total winter storm budget. Snow plow drivers put in more than 19,000 hours in 12-hour shifts and 200 private contractors assisted. About 28,000 tons of salt were used at a cost of \$2 million.

In another example Vigo county public schools announced it will need between \$30,000 to \$50,000 for emergency repairs and overtime due to the recent ice storm. Roof leaks and other problems caused by power outages and surges must be fixed by paying overtime to maintenance staff to make these repairs.

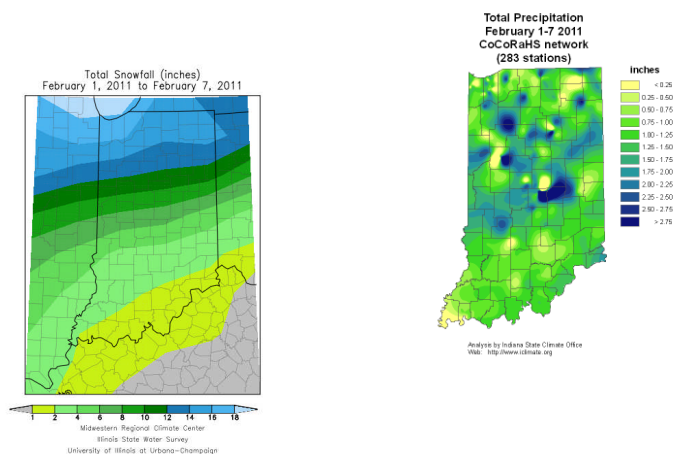
The disruptions caused by the winter storms hurt many businesses but benefited others. Some businesses had to close due to power outages, damaged equipment, icy parking lots, and customers unable to travel due to downed trees and power lines. Auto collision and repair businesses are winners as fixing damage can make up a large part of their winter business which is weather driven year around. Insurance adjusters were especially busy after the storms reviewing storm damage claims. Another thriving winter business is shoe repair. Some customers come in because of salt stains to expensive shoes walking on snow covered roads. Motels were busy hosting stranded motorists and power company workers from other parts of the country.

Walking anywhere on ice covered sidewalks and roads can be treacherous. But finding shovels and driveway salt turned into a scavenger hunt for many as these items were in short supply in many Indiana towns after the storms.

The worst ice storm to hit Indianapolis in 20 years filled emergency rooms with residents who injured themselves when falling on ice, some seriously. Individuals who slipped and fell on sidewalks and streets were faced with unanticipated hospital bills for fractures and head injuries. One occupation especially vulnerable to pedestrian accidents were postman. Many had at least bruises with a few suffering more severe injuries. A few people and dogs were rescued from retention ponds when they slid down embankments.

At least 19 blood drives were cancelled statewide due to the storms. About 800 donations were missed during the week. Appeals by blood banks to regular donors to resume visits continue now that the storms have passed.

Schools were closed for 2 to 4 days throughout Indiana during and after the winter storms due to poor travel and walking conditions for children. These days will need to be made up on most school year calendars.



February 8th – 14th

The weather highlight this week was not snow but cold. On February 10th the thermometer crashed to minimum temperatures not seen in Indiana in more than two years. Some of the coldest temperatures reported that morning included official cooperative observer readings of -18° at Knox, -14° at Young America, -13° at West Lafayette, and -12° at Crawfordsville, Hartford City, and Rensselaer. Other unofficial reports included -18° in Frankfort and -17° in Rossville among others.

The brief warm up seen at the end of last week ended abruptly. State average temperatures opened this week at 7° below normal but tumbled another 10° to an average 17° below normal on that intensely cold morning on February 10th. A third in a quick series of cold fronts had passed through the state on February 8th and reinforced the arctic air mass over Indiana. A high pressure ridge stretching from western Canada calmed our winds and cleared overnight skies on February 10th to setup strong radiational cooling of ground surfaces. This date is expected to stand as the coldest day of the 2010-2011 winter season in Indiana and the coldest since 16 January 2009.

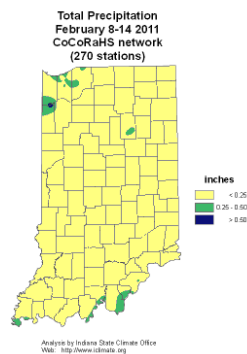
The jet stream in the upper atmosphere then changed direction and shut off the transport of polar air into Indiana. Milder air from the Pacific began filtering into our state behind a weak cold front late in the week, signaling a major change in our weather pattern was underway. Local temperatures rebounded sharply in response, rising on average to 12° above normal by February 13th and nearly 30° warmer than just 3 days earlier. The week closed at 9° above normal. Overall for the week state temperatures averaged 4° below normal. Typically for the second week of February daily maximum temperatures would range from 34° in far northern Indiana to 43° in the southwest. Daily minimums normally vary between 17° and 24° north to south across the state.

The early week cold front did produce some snow across Indiana. On February 8th the heaviest reported amounts included Westville with 10.0 inches of new snow, while two CoCoRaHS observers in Chesterton recorded 6.0 and 4.9 inches at their locations. The Valparaiso volunteer

noted 5.3 inches. For the week Westville totaled 10.3 inches while 8.3 inch and 7.1 inch totals were noted by two Valparaiso observers. Generally in the lake effect region 4 to 10 inches of snow fell this week. In other areas of northern Indiana a trace to 4 inches of snow was measured while less than an inch fell across central Indiana and trace amounts or less fell in the south.

Heavier liquid equivalent precipitation amounts during the February 8th storm included 0.42 inch in Demotte and Wabash, 0.36 inch in Westville, and 0.34 inch at Elizabeth. For the week the greater precipitation totals around Indiana were 0.42 inch in Demotte, 0.41 inch in Valparaiso, and 0.37 inch at Westville. Regionally about 0.05 inch fell on average in northern and southern Indiana and just 0.01 inch in central sections. These totals are only about 15% of normal in northern Indiana and barely 5% of normal elsewhere across the state, a much drier week than is typically expected.

At least one person died in the extreme cold this week. In Kokomo a woman froze to death after she fell while visiting a relative's grave in a cemetery. Investigators believe the woman became disoriented after falling on ice and wasn't able to get into her locked vehicle. The cause of death was ruled hypothermia.



February 15th – 21st

Temperatures are swinging widely now from week to week in Indiana as we approach late winter. The extreme cold of early last week has flipped again to much warmer than normal weather conditions. Daily state average temperatures were above normal every day this week. A fast zonal jet stream pattern in the upper atmosphere persists and has shut off the transport of cold arctic air into our state at least for a while. Daily average temperatures of 2° above normal at the start of the week ramped up quickly to 20° above normal by February 17th. Only one cold front was able to reach Indiana this week, cooling temperatures to 4° above normal on February 19th. Then temperatures climbed slowly to end the week at 8° above normal. Overall for the week the state average temperature settled in at 10° above normal. Usually by this time in February daily maximum temperatures would range from 40° to 50° north to south across our state. Daily minimums normally vary between 25° and 31° from the far north to the extreme southwest of Indiana.

It was a dry week until the last few days. Then a light mix of freezing rain and snow fell in the northern half of Indiana while it rained in much of the southern half. The heaviest recorded snowfall in the state was just 2.0 inches in Elkhart as measured on the morning of February 21st. Angola and Lagrange noted 0.9 inch of new snow that day while the CoCoRaHS observer in Middlebury reported 0.6 inch. These end of week amounts were also the weekly totals at these locations. Generally for the week less than one inch of snow fell across northern Indiana with less than a trace in the lake effect region. Less than a trace also was reported across central Indiana with no snow observed in the south.

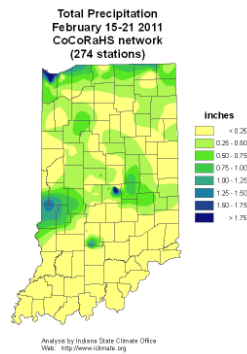
The snow and rain on February 21st combined to yield the heaviest single day precipitation this week. The Castleton observer recorded 1.23 inch while 1.08 inch was measured in Bedford. In Laporte 1.00 inch was measured while Highland noted 0.92 inch on this date. Regionally about 0.4 inch of precipitation fell in northern Indiana, 0.3 inch in central, and about 0.15 inch in southern Indiana this week. These totals represent about 80% of the normal weekly total in the north, 60% in central sections, and just 20% of normal across southern Indiana.

The late week precipitation caused the usual flurry of vehicle accidents on icy highways. The trouble began in far northern Indiana on February 20th when at least four slide offs were reported before noon along the Toll Road. Multiple accidents continued throughout the day as the wintry mix caused many more slide offs on this highway. A driver was killed on a county road in Elkhart county when he veered off the road and hit a tree.

A winter precipitation mix of rain, freezing rain, and sleet continued the next day and spread southward. Roads were slick again along the Indiana Toll Road and on US30 where Marshall and Laporte county officials reported numerous slide offs and crashes. Drivers were asked to stay off roads entirely in Elkhart county. Power outages affected nearly 1,000 customers in St Joseph county where ice accumulated on trees and power lines. In northeast Indiana freezing rain and blowing snow made travel treacherous and resulted in many crashes. State police near Fort Wayne investigated 26 crashes and 35 slide offs in just 6 hours.

In Kokomo two drivers and a 9-year old passenger died in separate crashes on icy roads. In Anderson a woman was killed when her vehicle slid into the path of another but her two young children were not seriously injured. While freezing rain and ice were problems all across northern Indiana the storm produced only rain in Indianapolis and in the southern half of the state.

Precipitation accumulated the last few weeks is finally beginning to recharge Indiana soils and relieve some of the drought conditions, especially in the southern extent of central Indiana. According to the National Drought Monitor, 31% of Indiana soils are now drought free compared with just 8% a week ago. The report says that 11% of soils are now in moderate drought (D1 class) while 58% are abnormally dry (D0 class), an improvement from the 79% considered abnormally dry last week. All of the improvement this week occurred in central Indiana while soil moisture conditions in northern and central Indiana remain unchanged in many weeks.



February 22nd – 28th

The transition to spring has finally begun! A few more snow events brought the expected flurry of vehicle accidents, but then the week ended with a taste of spring complete with thunderstorms, flooding, and even a few tornadoes.

A cold front which had passed through Indiana on February 21st sunk temperatures to 10° below normal as the week began. The thermometer recovered quickly to settle in at just 2° below normal a few days later. Indiana enjoyed another boost in temperature to 9° above normal as warm moist air was shuttled into Indiana from the Gulf of Mexico in advance of another storm system that arrived on February 25th. Finally a strong cold front on the last day of the month pulled back temperatures to just 2° above normal. This front was announced by spring like thunderstorms, tornadoes, and flooding caused by heavy rainfall and the remains of melting snow cover. Overall this week state average temperatures came in at about 2° below normal. Usually for this final week of February daily maximum temperatures should range from 42° to 53° north to south across the state. Daily minimums would typically vary between 26° in far northern Indiana to 33° in southwest areas.

The jet stream was locked into a zonal flow pattern this week which can block surges of bitter cold arctic air into Indiana. But it can also slow down or halt the progress of fronts and allow more time for moisture to accumulate in the vicinity of these sluggish systems. Precipitation was recorded somewhere in Indiana every day this week especially on the first, middle, and last days when storms were close by. On February 28th a CoCoRaHS observer in Indianapolis measured 3.80 inches of rain in the gauge, the heaviest one-day amount this week in Indiana. Other heavy amounts on this date included 3.59 inches in Plainfield, 3.47 inches at Brownsburg, and 3.46 inches at another Indianapolis location. The heaviest weekly totals were noted by two observers in Plainfield who measured 5.84 and 5.58 inches in their respective gauges. An observer in Indianapolis had 5.56 inches while a Brownsburg volunteer recorded 5.41 inches for the week. Regionally about 1.5 inches of precipitation fell across northern Indiana which is almost 3 times the normal weekly amount of 0.57 inch. In central and southern Indiana weekly totals near 3.0 inches were about 430% and 350% of normal in these respective areas.

Snow fell in all regions of Indiana this week, totaling 3 to 8 inches in the lake effect region. Elsewhere in northern Indiana 4 to 13 inches was observed. Central and southern Indiana noted much less snow than the northern areas. In central Indiana 1 to 4 inches was recorded while less than an inch generally fell across the south. The heaviest one day amount was 7.7 inches in Goshen and Leesburg. Syracuse measured 7.5 inches while Butler received 6.8 inches. Butler claimed the most snow for the week with 14.0 inches, ahead of Syracuse which had 12.9 inches and Bluffton who recorded 11.5 inches.

It was another weather action packed week. Snowfall created another round of icy roads on February 22nd, especially in northern Indiana. In Fort Wayne police responded to 85 vehicle accidents with 17 of these involving injuries. In the 11-county surrounding area state police investigated 26 crashes and 36 slide offs with 6 injuries reported. Numerous slide offs were also a problem near Lafayette. An overturned semi trailer blocked state road 25 for more than an hour. Local interstate speeds were slowed to about 35 mph during the morning due to the very slick conditions.

A strong winter storm in Indiana on February 25th brought heavy snowfall to parts of northern and central Indiana and heavy rain with flash flooding in the southern half of the state. The flooding forced the closure of a few state roads in Perry county due to high water across roadways. In Posey county a man was seriously injured and had to be extricated from his car when he collided with a guardrail on I-64 during a downpour.

The final storm of the month on February 27th and 28th produced the first tornadoes of the year in Indiana. Severe thunderstorms in central and southern Indiana spawned three tornadoes.

An EF2 tornado 225 yards wide and with winds up to 120 mph touched down near Duff and cut a path 16 miles long toward Celestine. Roofs were torn off and wall damage was reported to two homes. High winds blew a double-wide trailer off its foundation. In Clark county a tornado with winds of about 100 mph hit Utica, ripping roofs off two homes and downing trees and power lines. In nearby Charlestown two houses were struck by lightning.

A squall line on February 28th generated an EF1 tornado near the town of Ingalls in Madison county. The tornado touched down briefly in a half mile long track. A large barn, a pole barn, a home, and a trailer were damaged before the tornado lifted. Just south of the tornado path straight line winds brought down trees and power lines near state road 67 in Fortville. Heavy rains caused the collapse of a county bridge forcing a vehicle into a drainage culvert. Town officials were left wondering why a newly installed storm drain in the lowlands area couldn't keep up with the rainfall and prevent the flooding. Roadways were flooded and high winds knocked down power lines leaving hundreds of residents in the dark.

Tornado warnings were issued for Hendricks, Marion, Morgan and Putnam counties after police reported they saw a tornado in Putnam County but this report was not confirmed

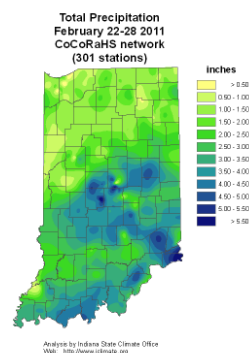
There were several reports of up to quarter size hail and wind gust damage to homes. Some residents in Ellsworth were injured when their homes were destroyed. There were many reports of damage in the Princeton area with fire departments concerned about leaking gas service to these

homes. Two garages had roofs blown off in Winslow. In central Indiana a roof was torn off a home in Fishers.

Some areas lost power when trees fell on power lines. Duke Energy reported about 5,600 homes without power in their service area. Most of the power outages seemed to be between Muncie and Indianapolis. In Marengo state road 66 was closed when power lines fell on that highway. Bethel, Muncie, Oakland City, and Jasper were other cities with power outages caused by this storm.

The locally heavy rainfall of 2 to 4 inches with this storm caused flooding in some areas, especially along streams and rivers in central Indiana. Record flooding occurred along Prairie Creek in Boone county and along the Mississinewa River in Randolph county. Flooding on the White River will be the highest since March 2007. In Muncie a non-profit animal shelter had to evacuate and relocate 150 animals before flood waters 5 feet deep rushed into the building. All animals were safely removed.

The heavy precipitation this week has greatly improved the drought status of Indiana soils. According to the March 1st edition of the National Drought Monitor, nearly all of the southern half of Indiana is now drought free. Only parts of Elkhart, Kosciusko, Wabash, Miami, and Whitley counties in northern Indiana remain classified in moderate drought (D1 class, 4% by area). Much of the rest of northern IN is considered abnormally dry (D0 class, 40% by area) except for parts of Laporte, Newton, St. Joseph, and Benton counties which have emerged drought free this week.



February Temperature

Region	Temperature	Normal	Deviation
Northwest	26.4	27.7	-1.3
North Central	25.9	27.3	-1.4
Northeast	25.4	26.8	-1.4
West Central	30.2	30.0	0.2
Central	30.5	29.7	0.8
East Central	29.4	28.7	0.7
Southwest	36.2	34.7	1.5
South Central	36.1	34.5	1.6
Southeast	35.2	33.4	1.7
State	30.7	30.4	0.3

Precipitation

Region	Precipitation	Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	3.01	1.68	1.33	179
North Central	3.17	1.79	1.37	177
Northeast	3.49	1.78	1.71	196
West Central	4.52	2.16	2.36	209
Central	5.34	2.27	3.07	235
East Central	5.68	2.15	3.53	264
Southwest	3.83	2.88	0.95	133
South Central	3.98	2.92	1.06	136
Southeast	4.92	2.80	2.12	176
State	4.20	2.28	1.92	184

Winter 2010-2011 (December- February)

Temperature

Region	Temperature	Normal	Deviation
Northwest	22.7	26.4	-3.6
North Central	23.0	26.4	-3.3
Northeast	23.0	26.2	-3.2
West Central	24.8	28.5	-3.7
Central	25.1	28.5	-3.4
East Central	24.7	27.8	-3.1
Southwest	30.2	33.0	-2.8
South Central	29.9	32.9	-3.1
Southeast	29.0	32.1	-3.1
State	25.9	29.1	-3.3

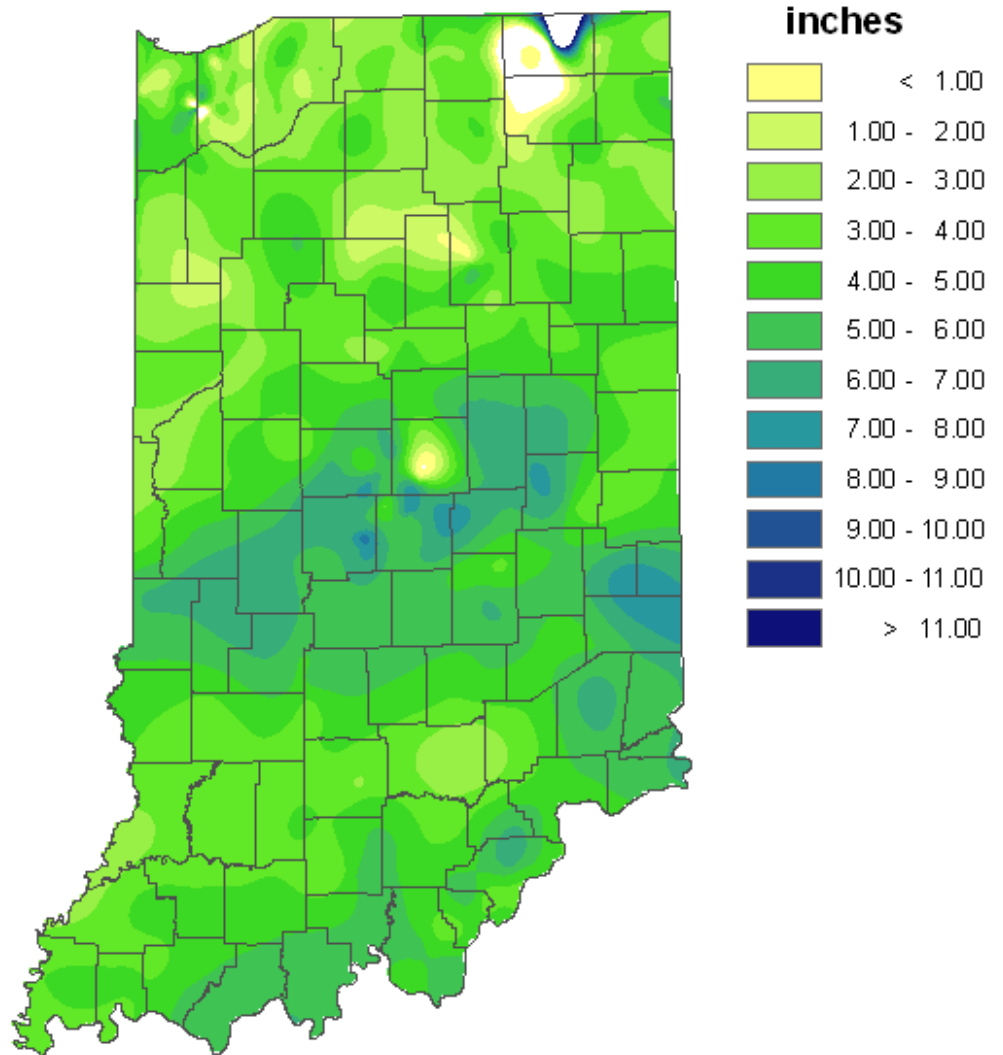
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		Percent of Normal
		Normal	Deviation	
Northwest	6.07	6.21	-0.14	98
North Central	5.97	6.63	-0.66	90
Northeast	6.09	6.45	-0.36	94
West Central	7.60	7.41	0.19	103
Central	8.46	7.60	0.86	111
East Central	8.51	7.31	1.20	116
Southwest	7.11	9.41	-2.30	76
South Central	7.17	9.58	-2.41	75
Southeast	8.22	9.22	-1.00	89
State	7.24	7.77	-0.53	93

2011 Annual so far

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	23.4	25.3	-1.8
North Central	23.1	25.1	-2.0
Northeast	22.8	24.9	-2.1
West Central	25.9	27.4	-1.6
Central	26.2	27.4	-1.2
East Central	25.5	26.6	-1.1
Southwest	31.3	32.2	-0.9
South Central	31.2	32.1	-0.9
Southeast	30.3	31.2	-0.8
State	26.7	28.1	-1.4

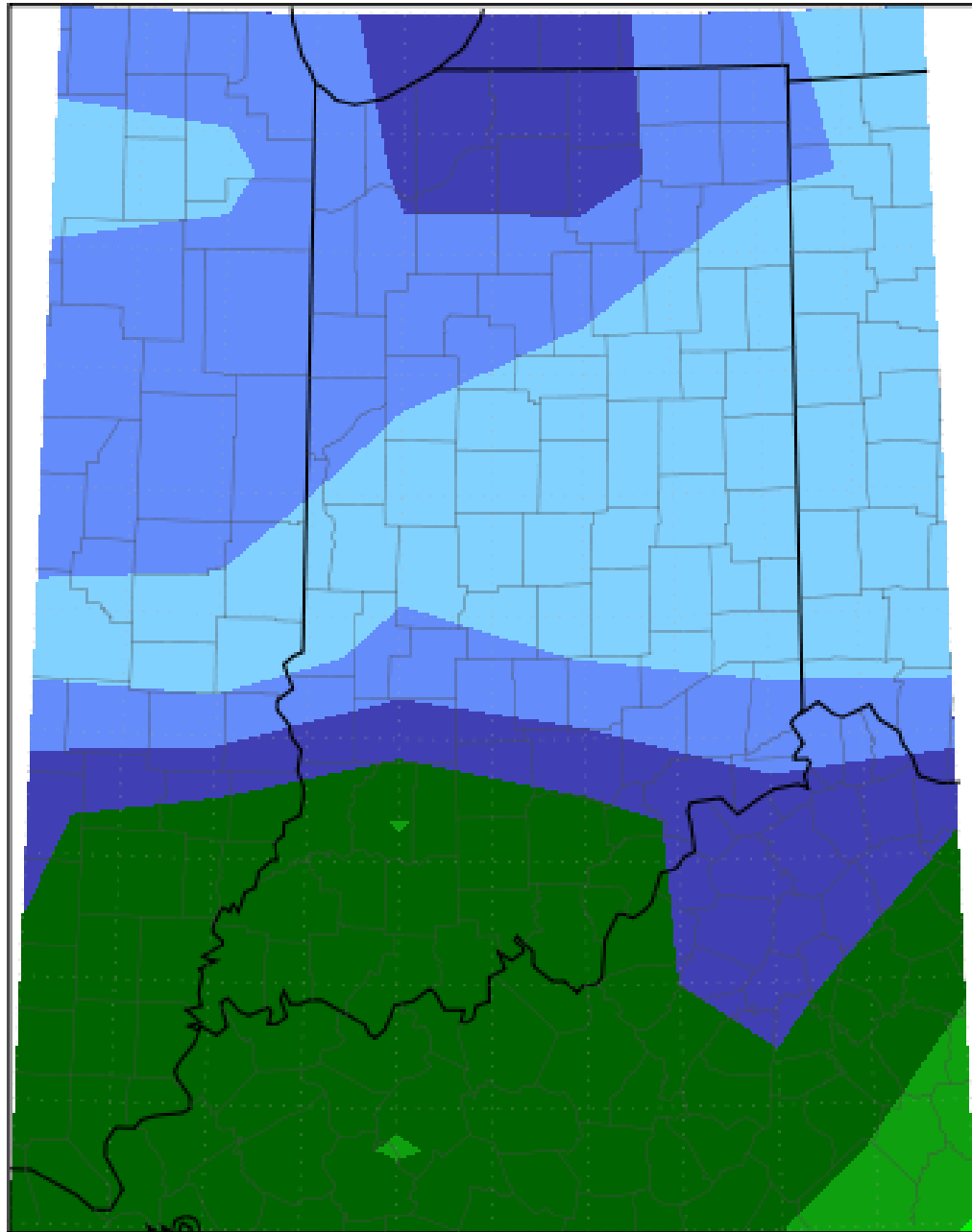
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		Percent of Normal
		Normal	Deviation	
Northwest	4.24	3.56	0.68	119
North Central	4.62	3.84	0.78	120
Northeast	4.99	3.77	1.23	133
West Central	5.98	4.44	1.54	135
Central	6.97	4.61	2.36	151
East Central	7.16	4.44	2.72	161
Southwest	5.63	5.88	-0.25	96
South Central	5.53	6.02	-0.50	92
Southeast	6.29	5.81	0.48	108
State	5.71	4.71	1.00	121

**Total Precipitation
February 2011
CoCoRaHS network
(289 stations)**



Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimate.org>

Total Precipitation: Percent of Mean
February 1, 2011 to February 28, 2011

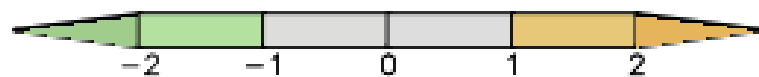
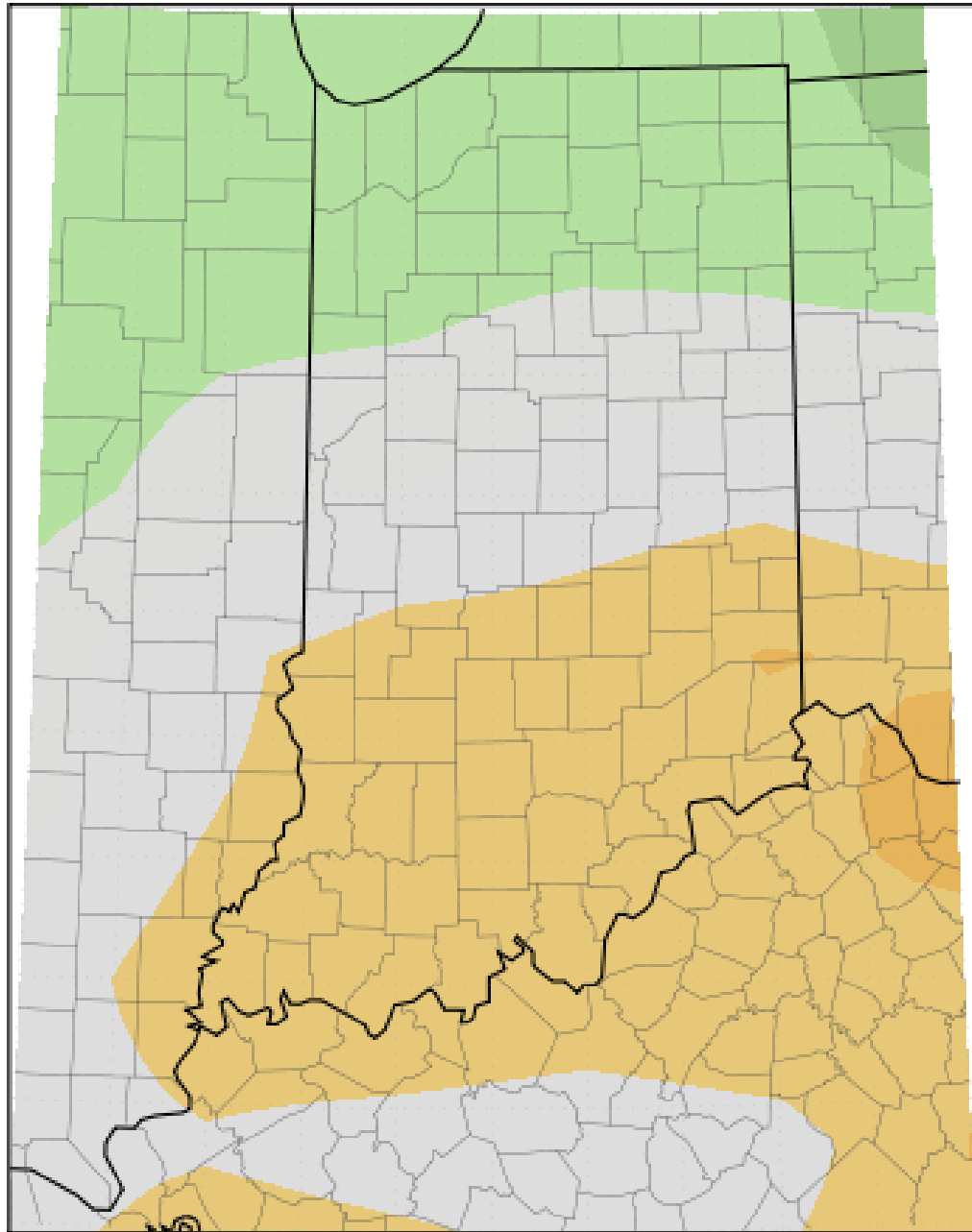


Midwestern Regional Climate Center

Illinois State Water Survey

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
February 1, 2011 to February 28, 2011



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
Illinois State Water Survey
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Drought Summary from the U.S. Drought Monitor

Below is a drought summary for the state of Indiana from the U.S. drought monitor. Areas in white are not experiencing any drought. Yellow areas are abnormally dry, but not entirely considered a drought. Drought begins when the moisture levels become more severe, with beige, orange, red, and brown indicating increasing levels of drought (moderate, severe, extreme, and exceptional, respectively). The table below indicates how much of the state is not under drought conditions, and also how much of the state is under drought conditions from its respective column upwards.

For example, March 1st has 56.4% of Indiana under no drought, and 43.6% of Indiana under at *least* D0 through D4 drought status. This is followed by 3.9% as D1 through D4 status. To obtain the amount that is D0 status, simply subtract the D1-D4 column from the D0-D4 column, thus giving you the percentage of area with abnormally dry conditions (39.7%) . Please note, however, that these areas are not exact, and much of this drought map has been created from reports throughout the state and estimation, so use this information as a general view rather than for specifics.

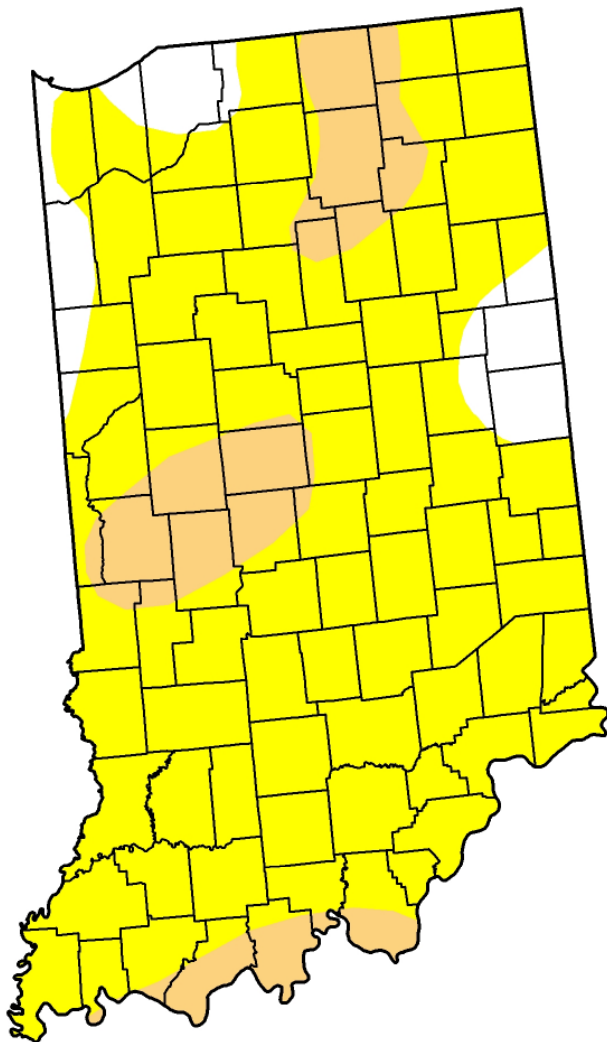
Intensity:



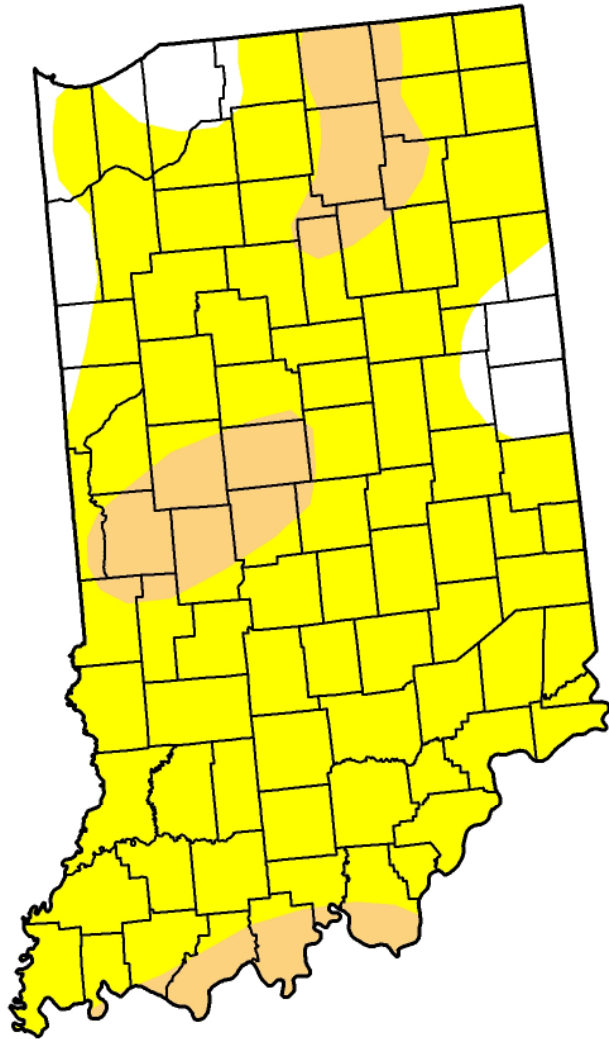
Drought Condition (Percent Area): Indiana

Date	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
03/01/11	56.38	43.62	3.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/22/11	31.09	68.91	10.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/15/11	7.54	92.46	13.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
02/08/11	7.54	92.46	13.59	0.00	0.00	0.00

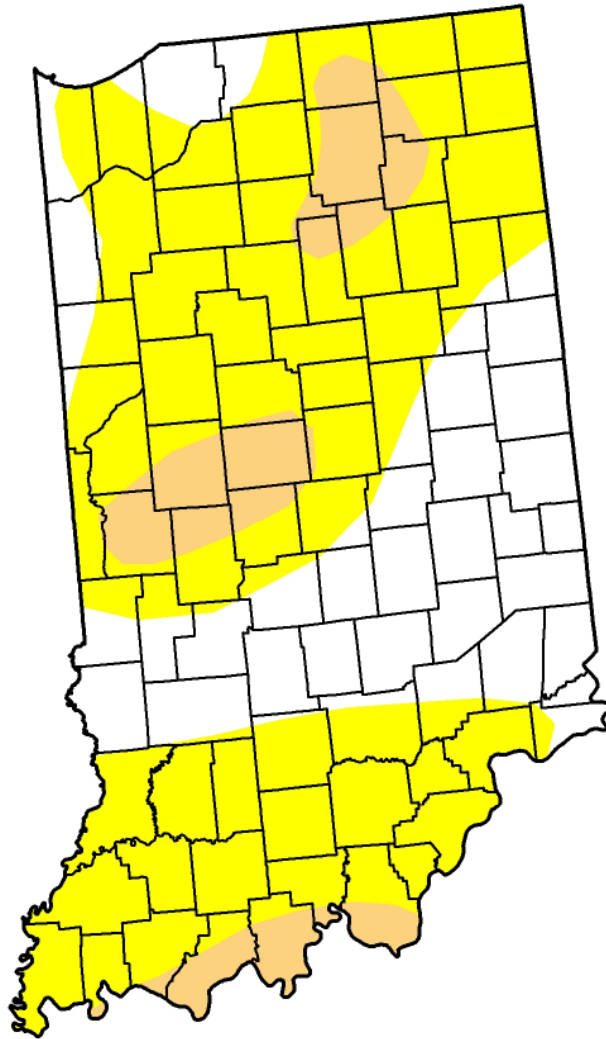
February 8th Drought Summary



February 15th Drought Summary



February 22nd Drought Summary



March 1st Drought Summary

