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and
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Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report

Apr 4, 2012



<http://www.iclimate.org>

March 2012 Climate Summary

Month Summary

March was a month of weather extremes with records shattered almost as a daily routine. Perhaps the collection of extremes can be summarized into a few major highlights: a record smashing 11 day long March heat wave; one of the earliest onsets of spring in Indiana history; and four confirmed tornadoes in the state on March 2nd which resulted in 13 deaths. Another tornado occurred on March 23rd, raising the total to 5 confirmed tornadoes this month. There were 5 Indiana tornadoes in January and 1 in February this year.

This month will enter the record books as Indiana's warmest March since 1895 when state records began. The state average March temperature was 54.4° F, an amazing 13.7° F above the month normal! This new record easily surpasses the 52.1° F reading for March 1946 which now slips into 2nd place. Just a year earlier March 1945 had posted a 51.4° F state temperature which falls to 3rd place in the rankings. March 2012 is now the fifth consecutive month with an above normal monthly average temperature for our state. Weather historians generally regard 1910 as the year with the earliest onset of spring on record in Indiana with its March state temperature of 50.0° F, now good for a 4th place ranking. Given the unusual warmth of March 2012 the designation of the earliest start to spring on record in Indiana may need to be revised.

It is no surprise that the day split for March 2012 is heavily one-sided. There were 3 days of below normal temperatures, no days at normal, and 28 days with above normal temperature. On 19 days the daily mean temperature was at least 10° F above normal. A remarkable statistic is that daily mean temperatures were at least 20° F above normal on 11 consecutive days! No days were at least 10° F below normal. The highest local daily temperature at a cooperative station was 88° F recorded on March 22nd at West Lafayette. Many Indiana towns exceeded 80° F on 5 consecutive days. Some other new local records are detailed in the March 18th - 24th narrative which follows below. The coolest daily minimum temperature was 14° F at Wanatah on March 5th.

March 2012 finishes with a state precipitation total of 2.72 inches, about 80% of normal, and the 38th driest March on record since 1895. This extends the below normal precipitation trend in Indiana which began in February. Regionally northern Indiana received about 70% of its normal March precipitation, central Indiana measured about 90% of normal, and 85% of normal fell across southern Indiana. Some recent March months that were drier than 2012 include 2005 in 24th place with 2.21 inches, the year 2000 with 2.06 inches at 20th place, and the 0.98 inch amount in 2001 which claims 3rd place. The driest March on record in Indiana occurred in 1910 with 0.23 inch. The largest single day precipitation amount was 4.40 inches which fell at the cooperative station in Stendal on March 5th. The highest single day CoCoRaHS network amount was 2.91 inches as

recorded on March 24th at North Vernon. Generally precipitation fell on about 14 days around Indiana this month.

With all the very warm weather in March did it snow at all? Yes because there were a few cold days early in the month. But the March surprise is where the heaviest snow fell – not in the usual lake effect region but in southern Indiana. The highest monthly snowfall total was 6.8 inches measured at Shoals. Due to the lack of cold weather it generally snowed on only two days this month but targeted those counties starting recovery efforts after the March 2nd tornadoes. The pattern of March total snowfall throughout Indiana is shown on the map later in this report.

A national outbreak of tornadoes on March 2nd included 4 tornadoes in far southern Indiana, an EF-4, EF-3, EF-2, and EF-1, eventually claiming 13 Indiana lives. The town of Henryville was hit by both the EF-4 and EF-1 tornadoes, just minutes apart. An extended discussion of the March 2nd tornadoes is found in the March 1st-10th narrative which follows immediately below. On March 23rd an EF-0 tornado skipped across Switzerland county but without any damage, injuries, or deaths reported. So far this year 11 tornadoes have occurred in Indiana, about half the normal annual tally.

In addition to tornadoes there were several days with large hail and wind damage in our state. On March 14th four girls were struck by lightning in Jackson county. One girl was taken to the hospital in critical condition while the others suffered minor injuries.

March 1st – 10th

Leap Day marked the end of February but perhaps also an abrupt start to an active spring weather season. Indiana temperatures fluctuated widely and rapidly these first 10 days of March with the passage of two warm fronts, three cold fronts, and an occluded front. It was the warm front on March 2nd paired with an occluded front the next day though that garnered all the attention. This potent weather system produced 4 tornadoes in Indiana which ultimately caused 13 deaths in our state.

At the start of March a storm system in Missouri transported warm air from southern states to Indiana, boosting temperatures quickly to 11° F above normal. This vigorous storm was supported by a fast jet stream above Indiana and much colder air to our west, triggering 4 deadly tornadoes in far southern Indiana. After the tornadoes of March 2nd an occluded front passed through the state the next day and temperatures fell back to normal. A cold front rushed through Indiana on March 5th, forcing temperatures still colder to 7° F below normal. This cold surge is enough to produce up to 5 inches of snowfall in the areas of Indiana hardest hit in the tornado outbreak a few days before.

An equally impressive warm up begins immediately. Temperatures rebounded to 8° F above normal by the next day, then continued rising to peak at 13° F above normal by March 8th. Now two cold fronts sweep through the state, the first on March 8th and the second right behind it on March 9th, dropping temperatures to 1° F above normal. The 10 day period ends with a modest warming to 3° F above normal. When all these wild temperature swings are figured in, the overall state average temperature for the 10 day period runs about 4° F above normal. Normal daily maximum temperatures in Indiana at the start of March should range from about 43° F in far northern Indiana to 54° F in the extreme southwest. Daily minimums typically vary between 26° F and 34° F north to south across the state.

About a half inch of precipitation fell during each of the cold fronts with little to none recorded on the remaining days. Over the entire 10 days about 0.6 inch of precipitation was received across northern Indiana, about 1.2 inch in central, and 1.5 inch in southern areas. These amounts are about 70% of normal in the north, 120% of normal across central sections, and 130% of normal in southern Indiana. The heaviest single day precipitation was recorded in southwestern Indiana on March 3rd after the severe weather departed. The CoCoRaHS volunteer in Jasper recorded 1.76 inch that day while the New Salem observer measured 1.63 inch. The Fairland rain gage captured 1.42 inch and the CoCoRaHS volunteer in Huntingburg measured 1.33 inch. Southwest Indiana also noted the heaviest precipitation totals in Indiana over the 10 days including: Huntingburg 3.59 inches, Jasper 3.41 inches, New Salem 2.98 inches, Holland 2.87 inches, and Paoli 2.82 inches. A map showing the total precipitation amounts around Indiana over the 10 days is posted online and at the end of this weekly narrative.

The snow season isn't quite over yet. With the cold front of March 5th some of the heavier single day snowfall amounts included two reports of 6.7 and 6.8 inches at Shoals, 5.5 inches in Galena, 5.4 inches in Floyds Knobs, and 5.0 inches in Sellersburg. These amounts were also the snowfall totals for the complete 10 days at Shoals, Galena, and Floyds Knobs. Some other 10 day totals included 4.2 inches at New Salem and 4.0 inches in Plainville. An Indiana snowfall map showing the distribution of snowfall totals for the 10 days appears at the end of this weekly narrative and is posted online at the www.iclimate.org website.

Just days into the new month severe weather brought tragedy to Indiana and 11 other states. Nationally at least 65 tornadoes killed 41 people including 13 residents of our state. Four tornadoes ripped across southern Indiana just north of the Ohio River, causing extensive damage over many miles and in one case wiping away an entire town.

Tornado summary for 2 March 2012 in Indiana

Path in counties	Tornado statistics
Posey	EF2 – path 6 miles long 0 dead
Washington, Clark, Scott, Jefferson	EF4 – path 49 miles long (into KY) 11 dead
Clark	EF1 – path 6.5 miles (3 segments) 0 dead
Ripley	EF3 – path 9 miles 2 dead

In Posey county an EF-2 tornado passed just south of the town of Wadesville. It destroyed a house and caused moderate damage to other homes, mostly to roofs and windows. Over 100 trees were snapped in the tornado's path. Grain bins were destroyed, oil tanks were blown over, sheds were damaged, garages were destroyed, and vehicles were overturned. There were no deaths or injuries caused by this tornado.

The EF-4 tornado began near Fredericksburg in Washington county, destroying trees, power poles and high tension wires. The winds were so fierce large sections of asphalt were scoured off a highway. In New Pekin a large factory building was crushed in 200 mph winds. Vehicles and trailers were flipped, buildings were ruined, and more trees were ripped apart. A set of parents and their two children were killed waiting out the storm in a mobile home. Their other child, a toddler, was found alive later by rescuers in a field and brought to a children's hospital. Two days later the

child died, raising the total to 5 deaths in Washington county. As the tornado continued east it picked up and tossed vehicles more than 100 yards.

In Henryville, a small town of about 2000 residents in Clark county, one person was killed and there was heavy property damage. Many houses were blown apart, vehicles were overturned, trees were ripped open, and cows went missing. The elementary school was destroyed and only the frame skeleton of the high school was left standing, yet students hiding inside the school had only minor injuries. Nearby a school bus was picked up by the storm, separated body from frame, and thrown through the window of a town restaurant. Six cars were found wrapped around steel beams. Tornado debris from this town was later found 68 miles away.

The tornado moved on to Marysville, home to about 1900 people, where its mayor later described the town as “completely gone”. Several homes there ended up as a pile of splintered wood. Many farm buildings were destroyed and a church was pushed off its foundation. A semi-trailer was picked up and thrown into the trees with its axle suspended in the branches.

The tornado continued on to Chelsea in Jefferson county, where a young boy and his great-grandparents were killed and found about 50 feet beyond where their home once stood. Another person died in another Chelsea home. Scores of other homes suffered heavy damage in Jefferson county. Mobile homes were destroyed, power poles and trees snapped and shredded, buildings moved off their foundations, vehicles thrown, garages destroyed, roofs peeled off, and a pool went missing. Forests were damaged in Lee Bottom adjacent to the Ohio River.

A second EF-1 tornado followed minutes behind the EF-4 tornado, skipping and touching down briefly three times in Clark county. On its second touchdown Henryville was smacked again but there likely was little left to destroy after the earlier tornado. Hail the size of softballs also fell during this event. There were no deaths associated with this smaller tornado.

In Ripley county the EF-3 tornado there demolished a gas station, flipped cars, and destroyed two homes near Holton. Two people were killed in a mobile home and 6 other people were injured. Like other tornado ravaged areas this day many more homes and businesses were ruined and numerous trees were uprooted.

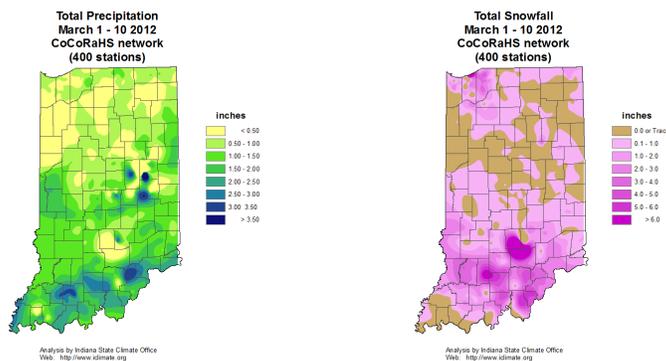
Besides the tornadoes, hail and straight line winds contributed to the massive destruction on March 2nd. There were two broad swaths of hail damage in the state, one across central Indiana and another in the south along the Ohio River.

The band of hail in central Indiana covered several counties and was generally south of a line from Lafayette to Muncie and north of a Sullivan to Liberty line. Hail sizes ranged from just a quarter inch up to 1.75 inch in diameter. Hail larger than an inch in diameter is considered dangerous and was found in Vigo, Clay, Parke, Putnam, Hendricks, Morgan, Marion, Hamilton, Henry, and Wayne counties. Smaller size hail was most common immediately to the north of these counties.

The southern band of hail included nearly all areas generally south of a Princeton to Lawrenceburg line. Nearly all hail in this region exceeded an inch in diameter and ranged to as high as 2.75 inches in Washington county. Many towns in the hail band recorded hail stones larger than 2.00 inches. Broken windows and vehicle windshields were a common occurrence in this region.

Straight line wind damage was noted in areas just to the north of the EF-4 and EF-3 tornadoes, especially in Lawrence, Jennings, Ripley, and Decatur counties. A semi-trailer was blown over on I-74 near Greensburg and a roof was blown off in Ripley county. Trees of course were a common casualty of these gusts in excess of 70 mph. In far southwest Indiana straight line winds toppled trees on to highways. In Spencer county trees fell on power lines while areas from there west to Poseyville also reported lots of wind damage.

As if this trauma were not enough a snowstorm dumped about 3 inches of snow on Clark county less than two days later. The blanket of wet snow hindered rescuers as the recovery and salvage efforts got underway. After reviewing the destruction Governor Daniels declared 11 counties a disaster area: Clark, Gibson, Harrison, Jefferson, Posey, Ripley, Scott, Shelby, Vanderburgh, Warrick, and Washington. About 250 National Guard troops were deployed to the tornado impacted areas as part of the rescue efforts. A petition for a federal disaster declaration is being prepared to seek additional help from FEMA.



March 11th – 17th

Hail and wind storms persisted into another week but it was the unusual warmth that got everyone talking. Temperatures started the week at 10° F above normal but then kept climbing every day after. By March 13th, two days later, the daily state average temperature had risen to nearly 22° F above normal, a level climatologists would label “unseasonably warm”. By the end of the week the temperature had peaked at 25° F above normal! Overall the entire week would average to about 20° F above normal. Daily high temperatures reached into the low and mid-80s statewide this week, including an 84° F reading at Warsaw noted on March 16th, still a winter day according to the calendar! Normally in mid-March daily maximum temperatures should range between 46° F and 56° F north to south across Indiana. Typical daily minimums would vary from 28° F in far northern counties to 35° F in the southwest corner of the state.

A strong warm front moving through Indiana on March 12th brought a surge of much warmer air into the state but little rainfall. Generally less than a tenth inch of was recorded statewide. A cold front immediately followed the next day but was so weak the warming trend slowed but did not stop. Another warm front passed through Indiana on March 14th, the third front in as many days.

The heating and instability of this warm air mass triggered some thunderstorms over the next few days and a few tenths inch of additional rainfall. For the week rainfall totaled about 0.3 inch in northern Indiana, 0.2 inch in central areas, and 0.7 inch across the south. These amounts are about half of normal in the north, a quarter of normal in central Indiana, and three-fourths of normal in southern counties.

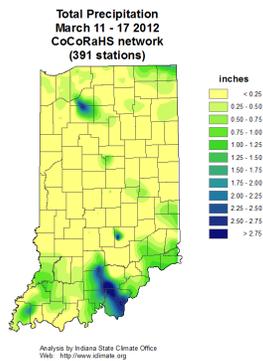
Scattered thunderstorms produced heavy rainfall as seen in CoCoRaHS reports on the morning of March 16th. The Fredericksburg observer measured 2.90 inch in the rain gage, while at New Salisbury 2.75 inches fell. The Elizabeth volunteer noted 2.51 inches. In far northern Indiana, two North Judson reporters had 2.40 inches. The heaviest weekly rainfall totals included 3.00 inches in Fredericksburg, 2.71 inches in Elizabeth, 2.56 inches at North Judson, and 1.65 inches in Milltown. A map showing the distribution of total rainfall across Indiana is found below.

The second warm front signaled the Bermuda ridge had arrived. This ridge is a strong high pressure system sprawling inland west and north from the Atlantic coast of Florida, dominating the southeast states, and reinforcing the warm air mass now over Indiana. The Bermuda ridge has taken control, halting a cold front headed our way and forcing it back north to close out the week. This marks the start of one of the earliest springs on record in Indiana.

The sudden onset of spring-like weather brought with it spring-like severe weather as well. In southwest Indiana one inch diameter hail fell in Dubois, Floyd, and Clark counties on March 14th. Thunderstorms continued the next day over the same area, producing 1.0 to 1.5 inch hail in Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Orange, Floyd, Clark, and Decatur counties. High winds occurred in Pike county. Henryville, the Clark county town devastated by two tornadoes on March 2nd, was one of the towns hit by this hail event. In Seymour four high school girls playing softball were struck by lightning, one of whom was transported to the hospital in critical condition. The others had minor injuries. Hail was also observed in Fayette county of eastern Indiana. In northwest Indiana 1.0 to 1.75 inch hail was reported in Starke, Pulaski, and Fulton counties.

Severe weather took a very short break before reappearing on March 17th. A hail storm in Posey county dropped 1.0 inch diameter hail before moving on to Vanderburgh county where hail 0.5 to 0.75 inch diameter was observed. Another isolated thunderstorm in Bartholomew county also yielded 1.0 inch hail while high wind gusts were reported in Marion county.

With the unseasonably warm temperatures there was no snowfall reported this week.



March 18th – 24th

Warm spells in March are not that unusual but the length and intensity of the current warm episode is extreme and even record shattering! For 11 consecutive days, between March 12th and 22nd, the daily state average temperature reached 20° F or more above normal. The record warmth triggered another round of thunderstorms with hail this week as well as an EF-0 tornado, the 5th Indiana tornado this month.

A very strong high pressure ridge continued to dominate the weather in the eastern half of the country. Cold fronts attempted but failed to pass through our state, unable to counter the massive blocking ridge. A pair of cold fronts approached Indiana from the west on March 20th but stalled when they reached the Mississippi River. On March 22nd a triplet of cold fronts from Canada were lined up waiting for the ridge to vacate Indiana. Unable to advance very far southward these fronts morphed into a stationary front north of Indiana and the cold air behind moved east to New England instead. Finally a deep closed low pressure center in the upper atmosphere over Texas moved to Indiana on March 23rd, eroding away the ridge block. A surface occluded front finally passed through our state, allowing cooler air to enter from the north. The 11 day extreme warm spell ends.

The week had opened with Indiana average temperatures 26° F above normal, peaking at 30° F above normal three days later. Not until the occluded front crossed the state did temperatures drop several degrees, ending the week at 16° F above normal. Overall for the week state temperatures averaged 26° F above normal. Typically at this point in March daily maximum temperatures should range from 49° F in far northern Indiana to 59° F in the far southwest. Daily minimums normally vary between 30° F and 37° F north to south across the state.

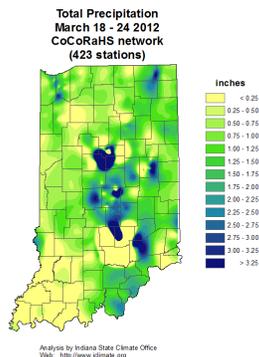
With the extreme warmth many daily temperature records throughout Indiana and the Midwest fell by the wayside. South Bend and Fort Wayne set new daily records on 9 consecutive days. Indianapolis posted 7 new daily record maximum temperatures while Evansville notched 6 days with new daily records. Fort Wayne observed their warmest March temperature on record at 87° F on March 21st. Several Indiana towns saw their thermometer soar past 80° F on 5 consecutive days.

The sudden onset of spring has certainly given outside plants a tremendous head start in their development. Apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries are some of the fruit crops that are now

well advanced due to recent temperatures in the 70s and 80s. Some farmers have already planted corn. Growers should be aware that the last normal freeze date is still some weeks away in Indiana and that damage may be possible in the event of an April freeze.

Rainfall remained very light early in the week but turned heavy when the cooler air behind the occluded front arrived. For the week rainfall totaled about 0.9 in northern Indiana, 1.3 inch in central sections, and right about an inch across southern Indiana. These totals are about one and a half times normal in the north, twice normal in central Indiana, and near normal in the southern third of the state. But as expected in warmer weather thunderstorms can produce much heavier local showers. Local spots with the heaviest single day rainfall were mostly in eastern Indiana and measured the morning of March 24th. Some reports from CoCoRaHS volunteers that day included 2.91 inches in North Vernon, 2.56 inches in Muncie, and 2.40 inches in Fairland. The Lagrange rain gage had 2.38 inches and in Orland 2.31 inches fell. Some heavier rainfall totals for the week included 3.21 inches at Lagrange, 3.20 inches in North Vernon, and 3.13 inches at Plainfield. The Avon observer recorded 3.11 inches while Brownsburg noted 3.06 inches for the week.

The very warm air exited Indiana kicking and screaming, that is, severe weather broke out once again, this time on March 23rd. A small EF-0 tornado touched down briefly once or twice in Switzerland county near the town of Center Square. There were no injuries, deaths, or damage reported with this tornado. Elsewhere across the state there were several reports of hail. One inch diameter hail was reported in Knox, Daviess, and Sullivan counties. Hail was somewhat larger to the northeast. Hail up to 1.5 inch in diameter was observed in south central Indiana, including in Monroe, Brown, Washington, and Shelby counties. There were two reports of scattered hail to the north. In Delaware county hail measured 1.25 to 1.75 inch while 1.0 inch hail was noted in Newton county.



March 25th – 31st

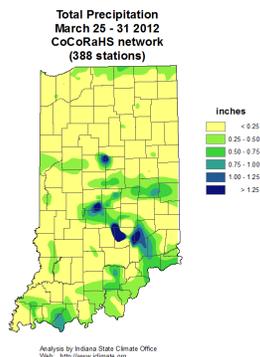
The extreme March heat ended last week but the trend of much above normal temperatures certainly has not. The week opened with daily state average temperatures 17° F above normal. A cold front passed through Indiana on March 25th, lowering temperatures somewhat but to a level still 8° F above normal for this time of year. Temperatures didn't change much over the next 3 days as a high pressure system moved across then east of Indiana. On March 28th a quick warm and cold

front pair tied to a storm system moved through our state, lifting temperatures briefly before cooling arrived behind the storm. Temperatures fell to their lowest point of the week to 4° F above normal.

The next day a new warm front approached Indiana from the southwest, nudging temperatures upward once again to about 10° F above normal. The warm front itself failed to reach Indiana before a cool air reinforcement arrived the last day of March courtesy of a Canadian high pressure system, ending the month at about 4° F above normal. Considering all its rises and falls, the state temperature this week overall averaged about 9° F above normal. Typically in this final March week daily maximum temperatures should range between 52° F to 61° F north to south across Indiana. Normal daily minimums vary from 32° F in our far northern counties to 39° F in the far southwest.

Rainfall amounts were rather skimpy this week. What did fall came in the final storm of the month when its failed warm front clashed with cool air from Canada. For the week rainfall averaged about a tenth inch across the northern third of the state and about a quarter inch elsewhere in Indiana. These totals represent less than 15% of normal in the northern third of the state and near 30% of normal in central and southern sections. Heavier isolated showers are common in Indiana during the warm season and this week was no exception. The largest single day rainfall was recorded by CoCoRaHS observers on the morning of March 31st, mostly in central Indiana. Some of these heavier totals included 1.24 inch, 0.97 inch, and 0.85 inch at three Columbus locations, 1.21 inch in Plainfield, and 1.17 inch at Greensburg. For the week heavier totals included 1.26 inch and 0.97 inch in Columbus, and 0.87 inch in Plainfield and Lewisville. A weekly rainfall map for Indiana appears after this summary.

Would Indiana escape a week with no March severe weather? Not! Thunderstorms produced yet another round of hail and high winds, this time on March 30th. An intermittent band of hail stretched across central Indiana. Hail between 1.0 inch and 1.75 inch in diameter fell in Parke, Hendricks, Hancock, and Delaware counties with the largest stones in Hendricks county. A core of 65 mph winds were reported in Johnson and Hancock counties where power lines were brought down. In southern Indiana localized 1.0 inch diameter hail was noted in Knox and Scott counties.



March 2012

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	52.5	38.6	13.9
North Central	52.0	37.9	14.1
Northeast	51.2	37.3	13.9
West Central	54.9	40.6	14.3
Central	54.2	40.1	14.1
East Central	53.2	39.1	14.1
Southwest	58.0	44.8	13.2
South Central	57.0	44.2	12.8
Southeast	55.4	43.1	12.3
State	54.4	40.7	13.7

Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	1.61	2.92	-1.31	55
North Central	1.83	2.78	-0.95	66
Northeast	2.30	2.71	-0.41	85
West Central	2.27	3.36	-1.08	68
Central	3.38	3.28	0.10	103
East Central	3.07	3.08	-0.01	100
Southwest	2.56	4.23	-1.67	61
South Central	3.82	4.17	-0.34	92
Southeast	4.02	3.95	0.07	102
State	2.74	3.40	-0.66	80

Spring so far (same as March)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	52.5	38.6	13.9
North Central	52.0	37.9	14.1
Northeast	51.2	37.3	13.9
West Central	54.9	40.6	14.3
Central	54.2	40.1	14.1
East Central	53.2	39.1	14.1
Southwest	58.0	44.8	13.2
South Central	57.0	44.2	12.8
Southeast	55.4	43.1	12.3
State	54.4	40.7	13.7

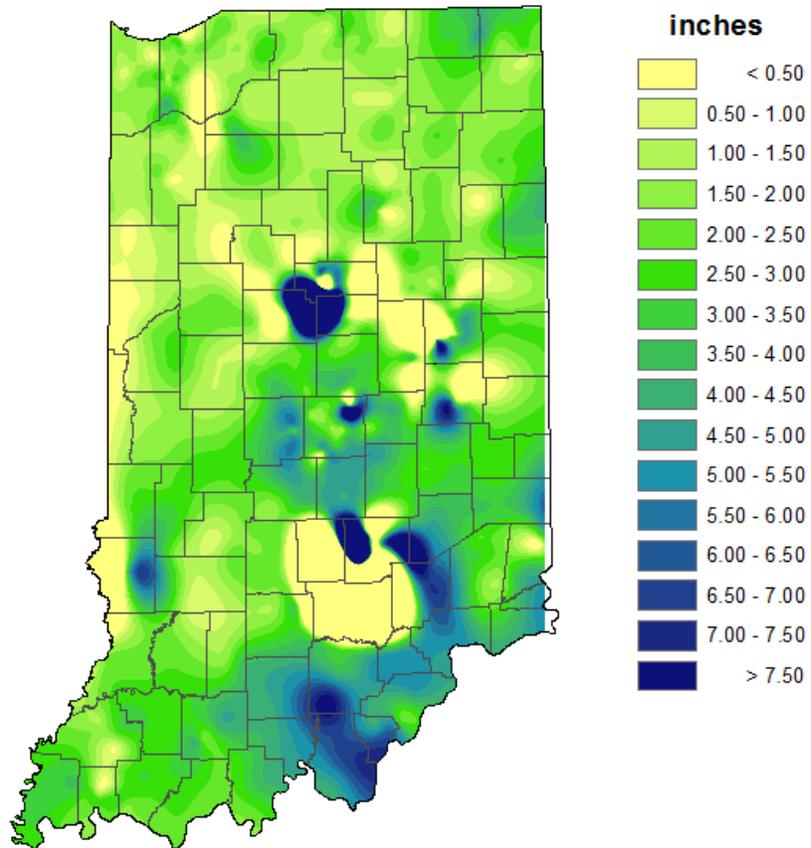
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	1.61	2.92	-1.31	55
North Central	1.83	2.78	-0.95	66
Northeast	2.30	2.71	-0.41	85
West Central	2.27	3.36	-1.08	68
Central	3.38	3.28	0.10	103
East Central	3.07	3.08	-0.01	100
Southwest	2.56	4.23	-1.67	61
South Central	3.82	4.17	-0.34	92
Southeast	4.02	3.95	0.07	102
State	2.74	3.40	-0.66	80

2012 Annual (through March)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	37.9	29.9	8.0
North Central	37.8	29.6	8.3
Northeast	37.5	29.2	8.3
West Central	40.5	32.0	8.5
Central	40.3	31.8	8.5
East Central	39.4	30.9	8.5
Southwest	44.4	36.6	7.9
South Central	43.7	36.3	7.4
Southeast	42.6	35.3	7.3
State	40.6	32.5	8.1

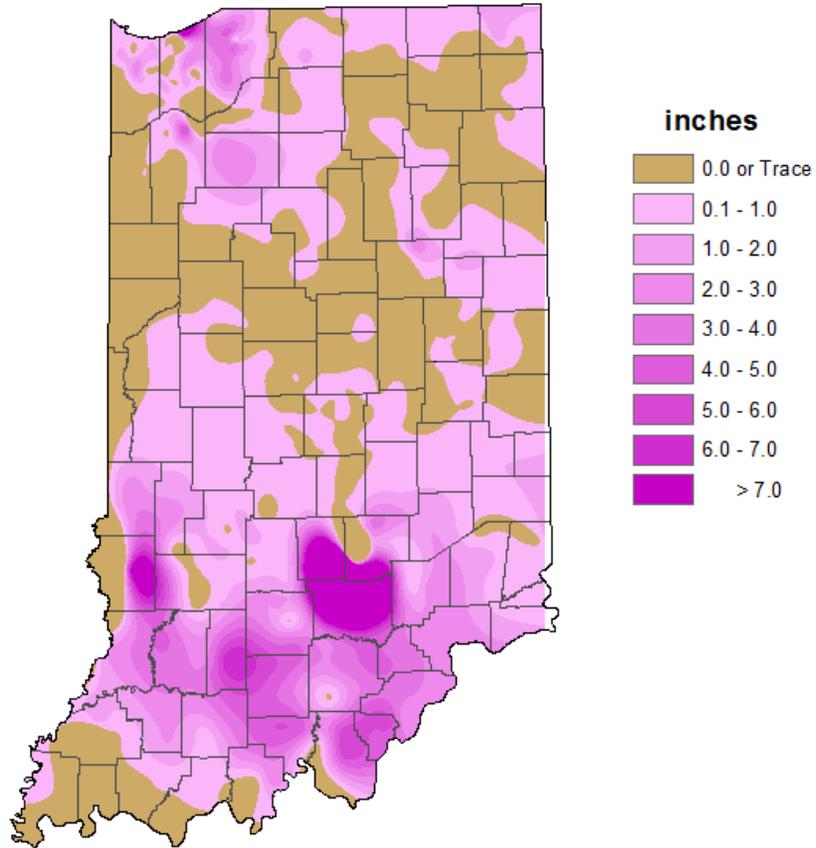
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	5.78	6.50	-0.73	89
North Central	6.79	6.65	0.13	102
Northeast	7.45	6.48	0.97	115
West Central	6.87	7.81	-0.94	88
Central	8.44	7.90	0.54	107
East Central	7.90	7.52	0.38	105
Southwest	7.70	10.11	-2.41	76
South Central	9.44	10.20	-0.76	93
Southeast	10.13	9.76	0.37	104
State	7.78	8.13	-0.35	96

**Total Precipitation
March 2012
CoCoRaHS network
(419 stations)**



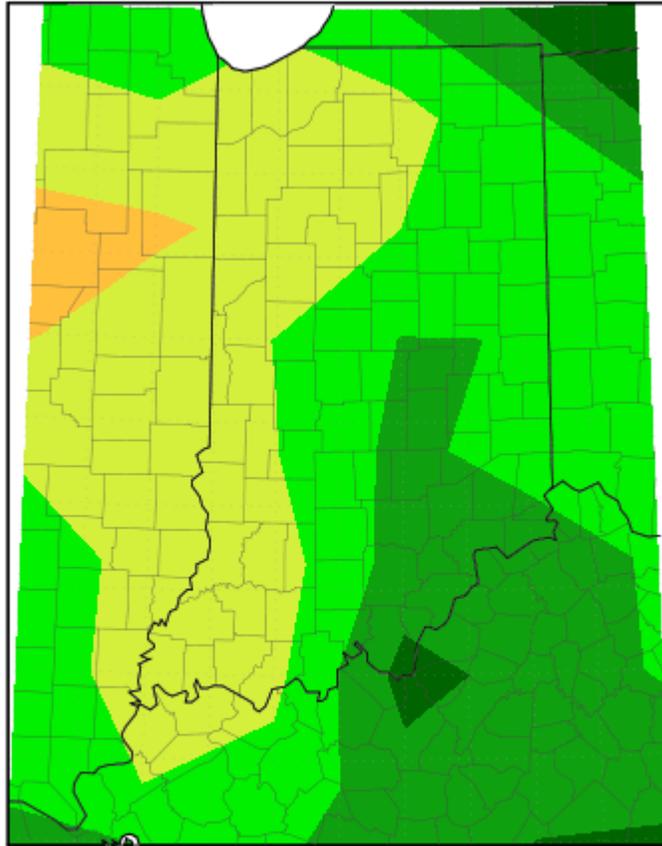
Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimat.org>

**Total Snowfall
March 2012
CoCoRaHS network
(419 stations)**



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

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean
March 1, 2012 to March 31, 2012

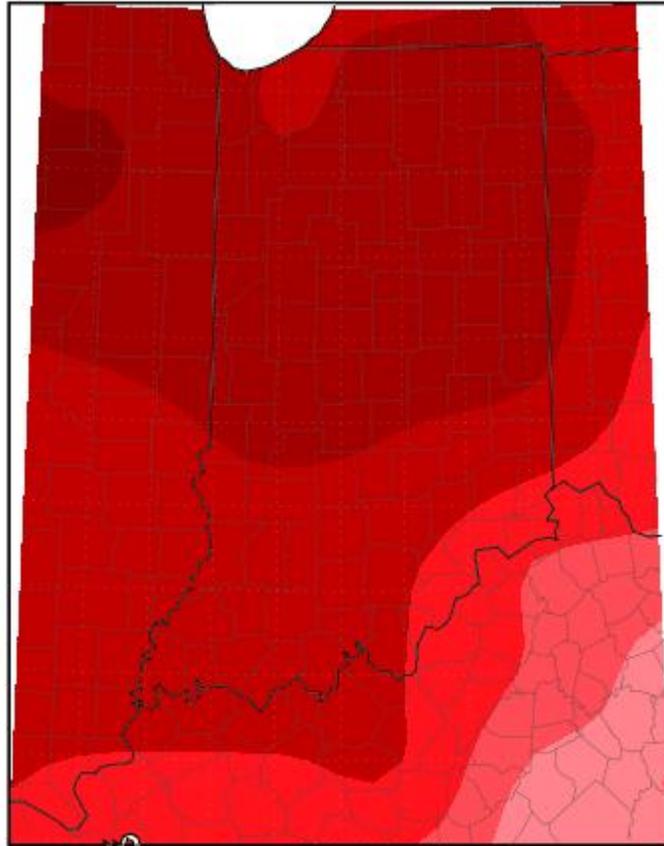


Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
Illinois State Water Survey, Prairie Research Institute
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
March 1, 2012 to March 31, 2012



Mean period is 1981–2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
Illinois State Water Survey, Prairie Research Institute
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 6th has 0.0% of Indiana under at *least* D1-D4 drought status, 0.0% under at *least* D0 through D4 drought status, and 100.0% drought free. Subtracting the D1-D4 category (0.0%) from the D0-D4 category (0.0%), tells us that 0.0% of Indiana is in D0 category alone (abnormally dry). Please note, however, that these areas are not exact, and much of this drought map has been created from reports throughout the state and in estimation, so use this information as a general view rather than for specifics.

Indiana ▼

Drought Severity
 D0 - Abnormally Dry
 D2 Drought - Severe
 D4 Drought - Exceptional
 D1 Drought - Moderate
 D3 Drought - Extreme

Week	Nothing	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
March 27, 2012	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
March 20, 2012	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
March 13, 2012	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
March 6, 2012	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

March 6th Drought Summary



March 13th Drought Summary



March 20th Drought Summary



March 27th Drought Summary

