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and
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Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report

Dec 12, 2013



<http://www.iclimat.org>

November 2013 Climate Summary

Month Summary

November temperature alternated between cold and warm spells until a cold wave dominated the final eight days of the month. There were about five days with heavy precipitation yet November overall was slightly drier than normal. The most significant weather event was a major tornado outbreak on November 17th. Tornado and wind damage was reported in more than half of all Indiana counties that day. There were many injuries but amazingly no deaths. Property damage was extensive especially in four hard hit counties. Soil moisture status was virtually unchanged from start to end of the month.

The November state average temperature of 39.2°F is 3.2°F below normal. This places November 2013 as the 26th coldest November on record in Indiana and the coldest November since 1997. The most recent colder Novembers came three years in a row, starting with 36.4°F in 1995, the 5th coldest November on record. The next November average was 35.9°F in 3rd place, followed by a 38.7°F average in November 1997, good for 22nd place. The record coldest November came in 1976 with 34.3°F at the start of the infamous 3 consecutive brutal winters. The day split in November 2013 was 20 days of below normal temperature, 8 days above normal, and 2 days at normal. The state average temperature was 10°F or more below normal on 8 days and 10°F or more above normal on 1 day. The highest temperature of the month was in Marion with 77°F reported on November 2nd. The coldest official temperature was 9°F on November 24th at Lowell.

November state precipitation averaged 3.20 inches, just 0.39 inch below normal. This ties 1909 as the 66th driest November since records began. Some recent drier Novembers include last year with 1.01 inch, ranked in 3rd place. In 2009 the 1.51 inch state average was good for 17th place. A year earlier its 2.21 inch value came in 33rd place. The 2.45 inch reading in November 2002 ties 1932 in 41st place. The driest November on record in Indiana was 0.38 inch way back in 1904. Regionally November 2013 precipitation was near 90% of normal in northern and central Indiana and about 85% of normal in the south. Normal November precipitation varies between 3.0 and 4.3 inches north to south. The highest single day precipitation in the cooperative network this month was 3.02 inches on November 1st at Indianapolis Eagle Creek. In the CoCoRaHS network the highest daily value was 4.10 inches on November 17th in New Albany. Widespread precipitation fell on about 13 days this month.

Most snow this month fell during two events. On November 12th and 13th an inch fell generally in northern and central Indiana with much heavier 6 to 9 inch totals around Lake Michigan. The second event from November 26th to 28th was more focused in the lake effect counties where 6 to 12

inches accumulated. Snowfall maps in the second and fourth weekly narratives below indicate which areas received snowfall in each of these storms.

The November 17th severe weather event highlighted this month's weather. The NWS confirmed 28 tornadoes in Indiana that day, the 3rd most for any day on record in the state and the most tornadoes for any November day on record. There was extensive wind damage in nearly 50 counties. A federal disaster declaration is being sought for Howard county. Extensive details about each tornado are found in the track maps and other damage reports in the narratives below.

November 1st – 9th

A few days of above normal temperature were sandwiched between a cold start and cold finish this 9 day interval. Precipitation was above normal throughout Indiana, mostly due to heavy Halloween rains that were tallied on the morning of November 1st to be included in November totals.

The warm up at the end of October was replaced by cold weather to start November. A strong cold front raced across Indiana on November 1st, dropping the state temperature to 4°F below normal by November 3rd. A new storm system tried pushing its weak cold front the back door way via northeast Indiana. This front dissolved on November 4th and southerly winds behind a strong New York ridge continued pumping warmer air into Indiana.

Temperatures were on the rise: to 5°F above normal, then 8°F above normal by November 6th, the warmest day of the interval. A slowing cold front was just west of Indiana. But the next day high pressure centered in the Rockies muscled the front east to Pennsylvania and the Atlantic states. This high pressure ridge tapped cold air in Canada which poured into Indiana through November 8th. Temperatures had fallen to 3°F then 4°F below normal that day.

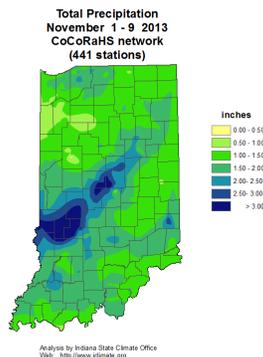
The warm front of yet another storm system trekked through Indiana on November 9th. The state average temperature responded, finishing up the 9 day interval at nearly 1°F above normal. Overall for the 9 day interval the state temperature averaged to about 1°F below normal. Typical daily maximum temperatures range from 54°F to 62°F north to south across our state over the 9 days. Daily minimums typically vary from 37°F in far northern Indiana to 40°F in the southwest corner.

Heavy rains that fell on October 31st were measured and counted as November 1st precipitation, averaging close to an inch. Very light precipitation fell during the warming trend to November 6th. About 0.3 inch to 0.4 inch generally fell during the sharp cool down the next few days. Total precipitation for the 9 days was near 1.3 inch across northern Indiana and 1.5 inch in central and southern regions of the state. These amounts equate to about 140% of normal in the north, 150% of normal in central, and 130% of normal in southern Indiana.

The heaviest single day rainfall was noted by CoCoRaHS volunteers on the morning of November 1st. Whitestown recorded 3.32 inches, Carmel 3.30 inches, Jasonville 3.23 inches, Greenville 3.10 inches, and 12 miles northwest of Indianapolis had 3.02 inches. The highest 9 day totals were all in central Indiana with 3.67 inches in Carmel, 3.66 inches in Jasonville, 3.57 inches at Whitestown, 3.34 inches a dozen miles northwest of Indianapolis, and 3.32 inches in Brownsburg.

It was just cold enough in extreme northeast Indiana to snow on November 8th. Two Angola observers had 0.5 inch and 0.1 inch while 0.5 inch was deposited at Kendallville. No more snow fell to the end of the 9 days so these daily amounts are the same as the 9 day snowfall total.

According to the November 5th edition of the US Drought Monitor, Indiana soil moisture has improved since the previous week. Dryness has been erased by precipitation in a dozen counties: Lake, Porter, Parke, Vigo, Clay, Owen, Sullivan, Greene, Monroe, Lawrence, Knox, and Daviess. Almost no changes were made in the northern third of Indiana. The Drought Monitor map now rates 32% of Indiana as abnormally dry, down 14% from a week earlier. This leaves 68% of Indiana now in normal soil moisture status.



November 10th – 16th

This week was mostly colder than normal yet there were large swings in daily temperature. Precipitation was much below normal. There were two days with new snowfall, the heaviest amounts deposited on the southeast shore of Lake Michigan.

The week began with the daily state average temperature just 1°F below normal on November 10th. A cold front raced east across Indiana followed closely by a high pressure center the next day. The state temperature barely rose above normal when a second stronger cold front was already approaching Indiana. The second front crossed the state on November 12th with temperatures plunging to 10°F below normal. The front delivered the first widespread snow of the season, covering northern and central Indiana. Temperatures dipped a bit more to 12°F below normal on the morning of November 13th, the coldest day of the week.

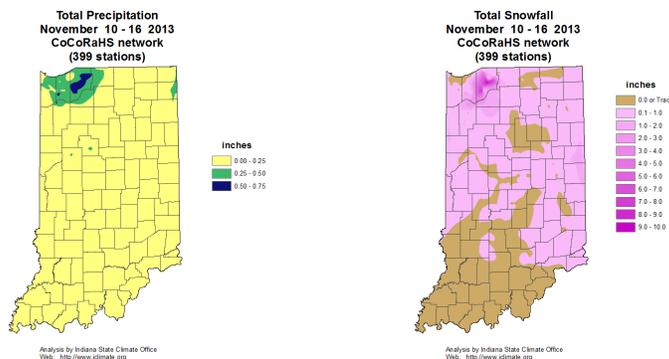
Daily state temperatures would now rise the rest of the week. Behind the strong cold front was a large high pressure ridge. The ridge moved east of Indiana and its rear southerly winds helped kick start a warming trend. State temperatures rose to 5°F below normal, then to normal, and finally to nearly 9°F above normal by the weekend. Mix all these daily state temperatures together and the weekly average settles to nearly 3°F below normal. By this time in November daily maximum

temperatures should range between 50°F in far northern counties to 58°F along the Ohio River. Daily minimums should vary between 34°F and 37°F north to south across the state.

There was little precipitation this week in the cold air. Very light rain early in the week changed to snow on November 12th with its water equivalent of about 0.1 inch. The rest of the week was mostly dry. Overall regional precipitation accumulated to about 0.2 inch in northern Indiana and near 0.1 inch in central and southern sections. These totals equate to about 30% of normal in northern Indiana and near 10% of normal precipitation elsewhere in the state. The heaviest local precipitation came on November 12th in northwest Indiana. Some of the higher CoCoRaHS precipitation amounts that day included 0.90 inch in West Lafayette with three Laporte volunteers reporting 0.78 inch, 0.77 inch, and 0.75 inch. Kingsbury had 0.60 inch. Looking at the entire week the heaviest total precipitation again was collected by the Laporte observers with 0.85 inch, 0.83 inch, and 0.75 inch. A Westville CoCoRaHS observer summed 0.66 inch in the rain gage while at Wanatah 0.64 inch fell.

On the morning of November 12th up to an inch of snow fell generally north of a Terre Haute to Madison line, covering most of northern and central Indiana. Lake effect snowfall in the Laporte area pushed local totals there much higher. Some of the biggest snowfall readings that day included 9.0 inches at Kingsbury, 7.5 inches in Wanatah, with two Laporte observers reporting 7.4 inches and 7.0 inches. The storm system departed Indiana on November 13th but northwesterly winds off Lake Michigan kept the snow falling in Laporte and adjacent counties, adding another 2 inches. Some of the highest snowfall totals for the entire week included 9.0 inches at Wanatah, 8.2 inches in Laporte, and 6.0 inches in Westville.

Little new moisture was added to Indiana soils this week. But with the cold weather and absence of growing crops the evapotranspiration demand on soils is also very low, preserving the existing water balance. The US Drought Monitor confirms that little soil moisture was lost as there was no change in its Indiana soil moisture maps between November 5th and November 12th. The numbers continued at 32% of Indiana soils rated as abnormally dry. The remaining 68% of Indiana area held steady at normal moisture status for this time of year. The weekly Drought Monitor maps for Indiana can be seen near the end of this monthly report.



November 17th – 23rd

Wide swings in temperature persisted another week in Indiana. Precipitation returned after much below normal totals a week ago. Atmospheric conditions aligned perfectly for a near record severe weather outbreak on November 17th. Damage surveys determined 28 tornadoes touched down in 23 Indiana counties that day. Most counties in the northern half of the state noted wind gust damage as did 10 counties in the south. Neighbor states were also hard hit in this extreme November event.

Indiana began the week within a very warm air sector with its daily state average temperature nearly 16°F above normal. Much colder air from Canada was on the move toward Indiana behind two cold fronts. On the afternoon of November 17th a fast moving line of storms raced across the state delivering brief intense rainfall, very high wind gusts, and tornadoes. The cold front made it through the state the next day with temperatures falling quickly to normal. As high pressure moved overhead and cold air filtered into the state the average temperature continued dropping to 8°F below normal by November 19th. The high center drifted east of Indiana the next day and a warm up began. Temperatures rebounded to normal by November 21st. A new cold front was just northwest of Indiana that day but stalled. The state temperature peaked at 5°F above normal on November 22nd but a Canadian high pressure center pushed the stalled system as a cold front through Indiana later that day. A second cold front quickly followed on November 23rd, reinforcing the cold air that had just arrived. As the week closed the daily state average temperature stood at 10°F below normal, 26°F colder than where the week began! The cool and warm swings this week balanced the overall weekly temperature to right at normal. Daily maximum temperatures in mid-November typically range between 46°F in far northern Indiana to 54°F in the far southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums normally vary between 32°F and 35°F north to south across Indiana.

The wettest day of the week came with the severe weather on November 17th. Rainfall that day averaged just under an inch but was locally heavy near Louisville. Some of the larger CoCoRaHS amounts included 4.10 inches in New Albany, 2.91 and 2.80 inches measured by two observers in Galena, 2.79 inches at Floyds Knobs, and 2.76 inches in Jeffersonville. Rainfall tapered off to around a half inch the next day, followed by two nearly dry days. Daily rainfall picked up again to nearly a quarter inch as the warm air returned late in the week. The weekly rainfall total averaged near 1.3 inch across northern Indiana, 1.6 inch in central, and 1.9 inch in southern Indiana. These totals are about 220% of normal in the north, 260% of normal in central counties, and 240% of normal in the south. The wettest spots in the state this week within the CoCoRaHS network included 3.70 inches in Elizabeth, 3.67 inches at Jeffersonville and Floyds Knobs, and 3.42 inches in Galena. Again all these locations are in the Louisville vicinity.

Cold fronts moved so quickly across Indiana this week there was no time for left over moisture to build into snow showers. No reports of snowfall were received this week.

The story of the week and month is the severe weather event of November 17th. Damage surveys made by National Weather Service staff were compiled into tornado, hail, and wind damage categories. It was confirmed that 28 tornadoes touched down in Indiana, the third most for any one day on record in this state. This count also sets a new November record, far exceeding the previous November day maximum of 15 tornadoes. This table lists the top 6 dates with the most confirmed tornadoes in Indiana:

Date	Indiana tornado count
02 Jun 1990	37
19 Apr 2011	29
17 Nov 2013	28
30 May 2004	24
25 May 2011	22
03 Apr 1974	21

The table below lists the 28 tornadoes which were confirmed on 17 November 2013. The maps show the corresponding tornado tracks that can be viewed when zoomed:

Map	Counties	Rank	Path Length
	Newton and Jasper	EF-1	5.6 miles
	Jasper	EF-1	10.4 miles
	Benton and continues into White (next row)	EF-1	2.9 miles
	White continued from Benton (above)	EF-2	9.5+ miles
	White	EF-2	4.1 miles
	White	EF-1	0.8 mile
	Pulaski	EF-1	13.3 miles
	Cass	EF-0	1.1 mile

	Miami	EF-1	2.9 miles
	Kosciusko	EF-1	1.1 mile
	Kosciusko	EF-1	1.7 mile
	Wabash and Kosciusko	EF-2	4.2 miles
	Grant and Wabash	EF-2	12.0 miles
	Grant	EF-0	Brief touchdown
	Cass continued from Carroll (next row)	EF-2	9.8+ miles
	Tippecanoe and Clinton and Carroll into Cass (above row)	EF-3	29.2 miles
	Vermillion and Warren	EF-2	6.0 miles
	Fountain and Tippecanoe	EF-2	12.8 miles
	Tippecanoe	EF-2	3.2 miles
	Tippecanoe	EF-0	0.3 mile

	Tippecanoe	EF-1	2.9 miles
	Montgomery	EF-1	1.8 mile
	Clinton and Howard	EF-2	28.2 miles
	Howard	EF-2	0.5 mile
	Boone	EF-2	3.7 miles
	Boone	EF-1	3.7 miles
	Hamilton	EF-1	1.9 mile
	Knox	EF-2	8.8 miles
	Daviess	EF-2	2.8 miles
	Lawrence	EF-1	1.3 mile

There were many injuries but amazingly no deaths in these tornadoes. In addition to the tornadoes there was extensive damage caused by straight line winds. There were many reports of wind gusts between 60 mph and 80 mph in Indiana. Fewer than 10 counties in the northern half of the state escaped with no significant wind damage. In southern Indiana about 10 counties reported wind damage, generally in a swath between Knox and Clark counties.

By far the most common storm damage involved falling trees. Trees are easily taken down by wind gusts and nearly all impacted counties reported tree or limb related storm damage. Trees snagged and pulled power lines to the ground or fell on homes and vehicles. State highways and city streets were blocked by fallen trees. Hundreds of utility poles were snapped, by some estimates the most

since the ice storm of March 1991. Roofs were torn off buildings in high wind gusts. There was a wind ban for the entire Indiana Toll Road for 12 hours which barred large and high profile vehicles from that roadway.

Officials considered four counties the most severely impacted by the November 17th extreme weather: Howard, Tippecanoe, Boone, and Daviess. Tippecanoe county experienced 4 tornadoes, while 2 tornadoes touched down in each of Howard and Boone counties. Daviess county had 1 tornado.

The worst of the damage appeared to be in Howard county. Officials there immediately declared a state of emergency. It was estimated that at least 50 homes were destroyed and hundreds more were damaged. Many businesses were also severely damaged. Injuries were reported at a local mall. At least 32 people went to emergency rooms.

Tippecanoe county noted 98 properties had damage, including 4 residential properties destroyed and 18 homes with major damage. Two smaller businesses were destroyed and two industrial buildings had major damage. Seven people suffered minor injuries, including a woman tossed inside a mobile home as it was blown over. Two county schools were heavily damaged by tornadoes. Students are being relocated to other schools for up to a year while repairs are being made. An auto manufacturing plant was extensively damaged but operations were able to continue there.

The tornado in Boone county destroyed 7 homes, 3 large warehouses, and 16 other homes. Two people were injured when a semi-truck flipped on I-65. The Glendale airport in Boone county was also damaged.

In Daviess county a farmers market was damaged along with many homes. An orchard experienced damage to several fruit trees during the storms.

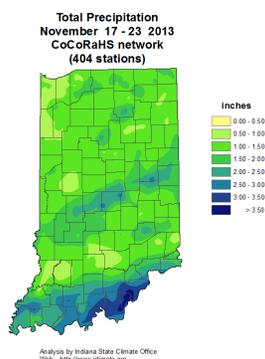
The state of Indiana considered if the extent of damage warranted state or federal disaster declarations. A few weeks later it was decided to pursue a federal disaster declaration for Howard county.

Storm damage was extensive elsewhere in the northern half of the state. Reports included grain bins which were blown down in Jasper county and a flipped irrigation system in Pulaski county. A barn was blown across a road in Montgomery county, a trailer flipped in Allen county, and in Grant county mobile homes were rolled over. A semi-truck was overturned in Cass county. In Miami county stop lights were ripped down from their mounts while flash flooding disrupted traffic on I-465 in Marion county. Thousands of buildings were without electrical power from the November 17th event, some for several days.

Detailed county by county damage reports can be found at the Storm Prediction Center website (<http://www.spc.noaa.gov/climo/online>) with a long term archive at the National Climatic Data Center (www.ncdc.noaa.gov/stormevents).

Precipitation was heavy during the tornado outbreak, contributing to the more than twice normal total for the week. Yet there was no movement in the state soil moisture status according to the US Drought Monitor. Again this week two-thirds of Indiana is classified in normal soil moisture status while one-third is rated as abnormally dry. Regionally soils north of a line from about Covington to

Decatur are in abnormally dry status (D0 category) except in the northwest. In this area Lake, Porter, Laporte, St Joseph, Starke, and White counties, and parts of Newton, Jasper, Marshall, Pulaski, Carroll, and Tippecanoe counties are rated in normal soil moisture status.



November 24th – 30th

The final week of the month was generally very dry and cold, but absent any severe weather. In mid-week a lake effect storm dumped up to 6 inches of snow in a few counties of north central Indiana with lighter snowfall along the Ohio border.

This was an unusually cold week with the daily state average temperature remaining below normal over the entire 7 days. On November 24th a strong ridge over Indiana suppressed the state temperature to nearly 16°F below normal. The high center trekked east of the state the next day, allowing a slow warm up as winds turned out of the south. By November 26th the daily state temperature had risen to 10°F below normal. A pair of weak Wisconsin cold fronts was headed to Indiana. A new Canadian high pressure system surged to the Midwest and accelerated the fronts through Indiana and to the Atlantic coast on November 27th. The gateway to arctic air was left open once again. The state temperature fell back to 15°F below normal where the week had started.

The ridge moved quickly to Kentucky. A new storm system rushed from Canada into Iowa on Thanksgiving Day to replace the departing ridge. Southerly winds returned and Indiana temperatures would rebound over the next 3 days, from 10°F below normal on the holiday to 7°F below normal by Friday. The week and month would close out at 1°F below normal.

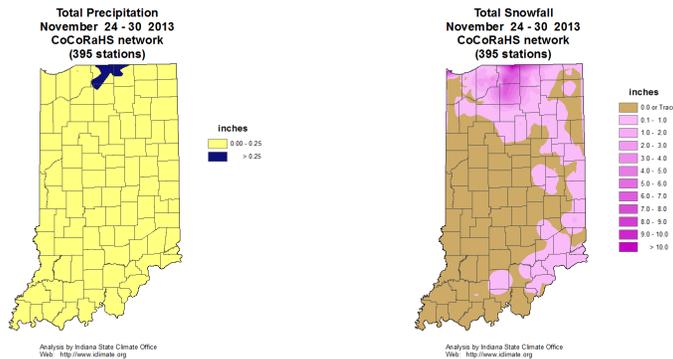
Meanwhile another weak dissolving cold front struggled through the state on November 29th but had no real impact on temperature momentum, which continued to rise as high pressure quickly moved overhead. On the last day of the month this high center strengthened and pushed eastward to New England as warmer air continued to flow into Indiana. Despite the late warm up the state temperature never really recovered, averaging 10°F below normal for the week. Normal during the last week of November means a daily maximum temperature ranging between 42°F and 51°F north to south across the state. Typical daily minimum temperature this last week of the month should vary from 29°F in far northern counties to 32°F in far southwest Indiana.

Fronts moving through Indiana this week were weak and very dry. Overall precipitation totals were very low, averaging less than 0.1 inch statewide. This translates to less than 10% of normal.

After the first cold front paced quickly through Indiana to the Atlantic coast, northerly winds ahead of the incoming ridge streamed across Lake Michigan, picked up surface moisture, and deposited it as snow on a few north central counties. The highest daily snowfall readings on the morning of November 27th by CoCoRaHS observers included 5.8 inches at Walkerton, 5.5 inches in South Bend, 5.3 inches at Plymouth, and 4.8 inches in Granger. The water content of the snow was quite low as air temperatures during the snowfall were far below normal. The water equivalent of the November 27th snow was at most 0.50 inch according to the Elkhart observer, 0.32 inch at Walkerton, and 0.28 inch at Plymouth and Granger. The difference in snow depth over short distances was impressive that day, ranging from no snow to more than 12 inches in less than a 30 mile distance!

Snowfall was measured on 3 consecutive days, November 26th through 28th, as long as the lake effect process continued. The largest weekly totals reported by CoCoRaHS observers included 11.6 inches at Granger, 8.1 inches in Walkerton, 6.8 inches at Plymouth, and 6.5 inches in South Bend. No rain fell this week so the largest precipitation totals in this region are the same as the total water equivalent of snowfall. These numbers are 0.66 inch and 0.46 inch according to two Elkhart observers with 0.57 inch in Granger and 0.40 inch at Walkerton.

There was no change in Indiana soil moisture status again this week according to the US Drought Monitor. Two-thirds of the state continues in normal soil moisture status for this time of year. The remaining one-third of Indiana is rated as abnormally dry (D0 category).



November 2013

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	37.3	40.5	-3.3
North Central	37.5	40.4	-2.9
Northeast	37.5	40.1	-2.6
West Central	38.6	42.1	-3.5
Central	38.9	41.9	-3.0
East Central	38.6	41.3	-2.6
Southwest	41.7	45.4	-3.7
South Central	41.6	45.0	-3.4
Southeast	40.8	44.3	-3.5
State	39.2	42.4	-3.2

Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	2.69	3.16	-0.47	85
North Central	2.99	3.16	-0.16	95
Northeast	2.85	3.02	-0.17	94
West Central	3.45	3.60	-0.15	96
Central	3.31	3.63	-0.33	91
East Central	3.02	3.36	-0.35	90
Southwest	3.47	4.27	-0.80	81
South Central	3.50	4.09	-0.59	85
Southeast	3.36	3.70	-0.35	91
State	3.20	3.59	-0.39	89

Autumn (Sep - Nov)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	51.9	52.7	-0.8
North Central	51.6	52.2	-0.6
Northeast	51.4	51.8	-0.4
West Central	53.5	54.0	-0.5
Central	53.4	53.6	-0.1
East Central	52.9	52.8	0.1
Southwest	56.1	56.8	-0.7
South Central	55.6	56.2	-0.5
Southeast	54.9	55.4	-0.5
State	53.6	54.0	-0.5

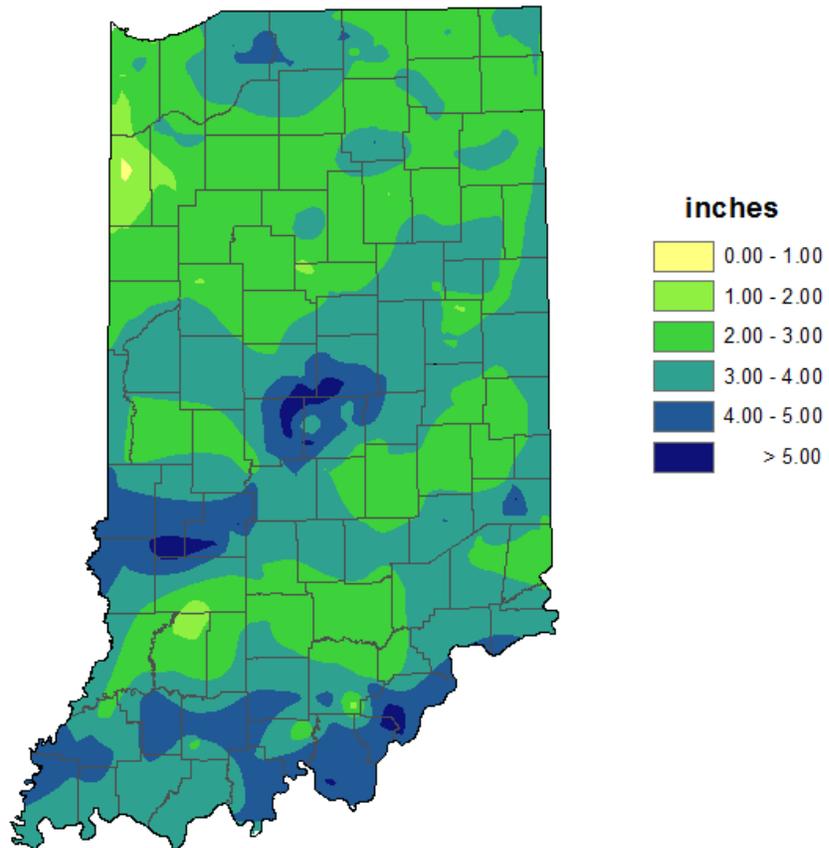
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	9.14	9.29	-0.15	98
North Central	8.82	9.41	-0.58	94
Northeast	7.58	8.92	-1.34	85
West Central	9.13	9.53	-0.40	96
Central	10.91	9.44	1.47	116
East Central	10.62	8.88	1.74	120
Southwest	11.94	10.45	1.50	114
South Central	12.34	10.21	2.12	121
Southeast	11.87	9.66	2.22	123
State	10.30	9.58	0.73	108

2013 Annual (through November)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	51.4	52.2	-0.8
North Central	51.3	51.8	-0.5
Northeast	51.1	51.4	-0.3
West Central	53.2	53.8	-0.6
Central	53.3	53.4	-0.1
East Central	52.8	52.6	0.2
Southwest	56.2	57.0	-0.8
South Central	55.8	56.4	-0.6
Southeast	55.1	55.5	-0.4
State	53.4	53.9	-0.4

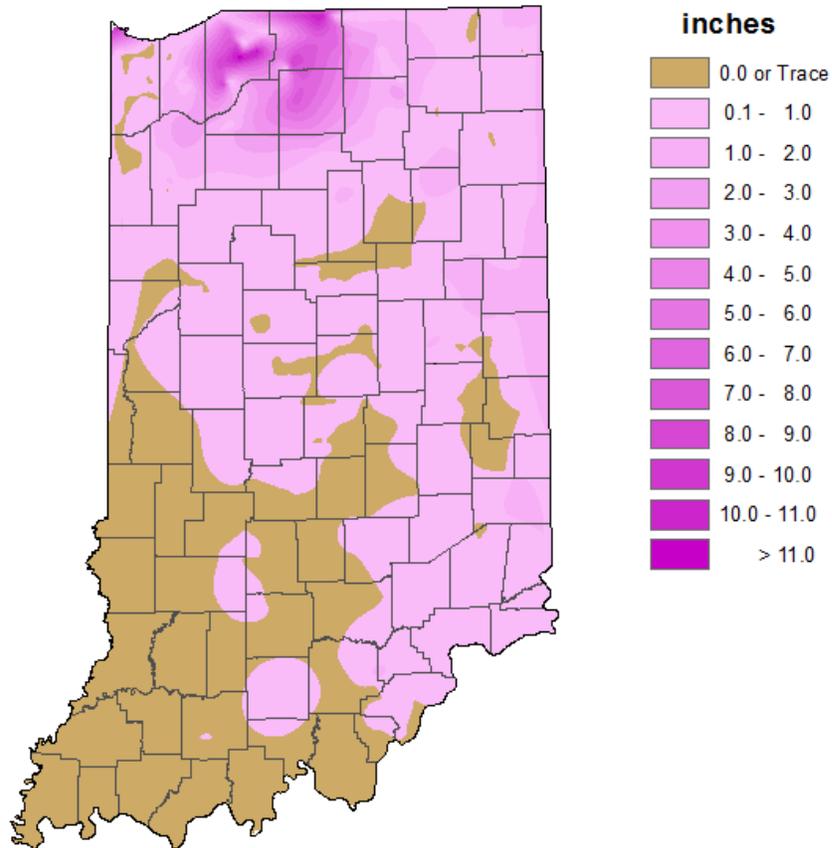
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	38.15	35.36	2.79	108
North Central	39.60	35.40	4.19	112
Northeast	35.81	34.06	1.75	105
West Central	41.31	38.27	3.04	108
Central	40.22	37.75	2.47	107
East Central	37.35	36.36	0.98	103
Southwest	48.03	42.02	6.00	114
South Central	45.92	42.14	3.77	109
Southeast	42.39	40.71	1.68	104
State	41.27	38.12	3.15	108

**Total Precipitation
November 2013
CoCoRaHS network
(412 stations)**



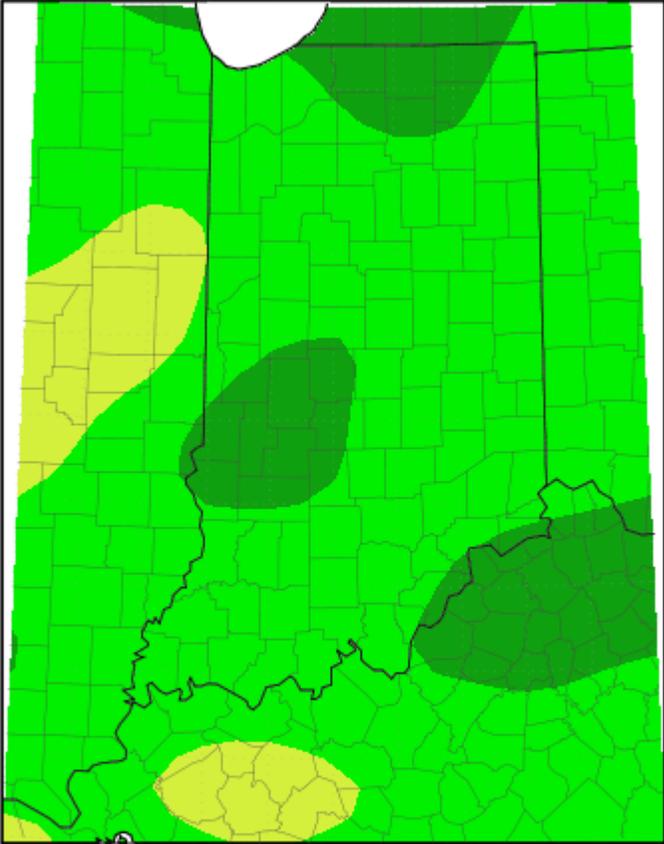
Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimate.org>

**Total Snowfall
November 2013
CoCoRaHS network
(412 stations)**

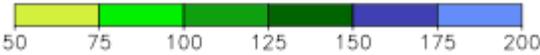


Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimat.org>

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean
November 1, 2013 to November 30, 2013



Mean period is 1981-2010.

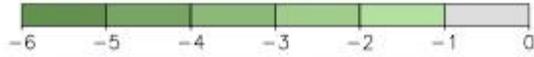


Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
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Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
November 1, 2013 to November 30, 2013



Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
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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 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 what percentage of the state is drought free, and how much of the state is in drought by degree of severity (D1 - D4 category).

Indiana
▼

Drought Severity

D0 - Abnormally Dry

D2 Drought - Severe

D4 Drought - Exceptional

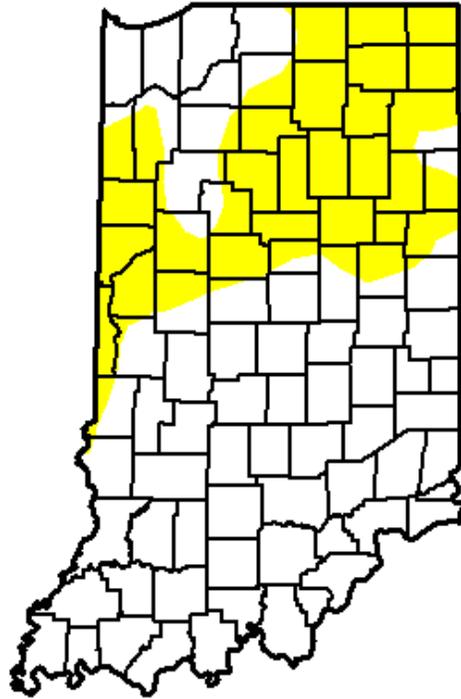
D1 Drought - ModerateD3 Drought - Extreme

Statistics type: Traditional (D0-D4, D1-D4, etc.) Categorical (D0, D1, etc.)

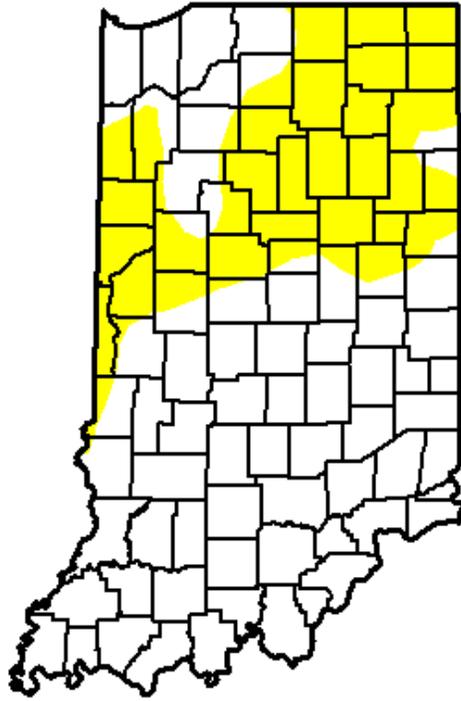
Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

Week	Nothing	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
12/3/2013	68.10	31.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/26/2013	68.10	31.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/19/2013	68.10	31.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/12/2013	67.78	32.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11/5/2013	67.80	32.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

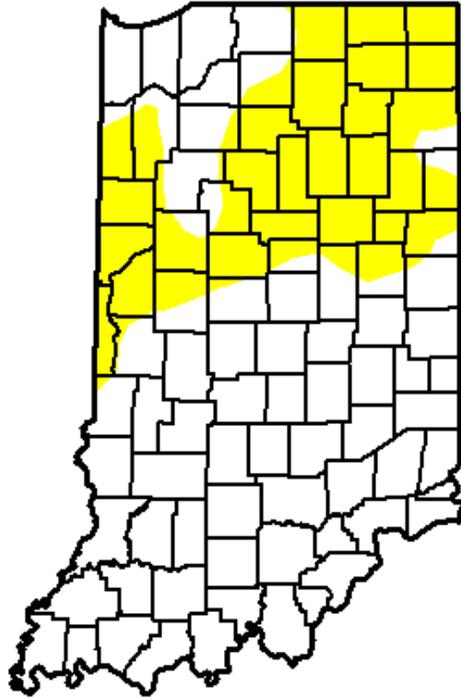
November 5th Drought Summary



November 12th Drought Summary



November 19th Drought Summary



November 26th Drought Summary

