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And
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Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report

Sep 9, 2014



<http://www.inclimate.org>

August 2014 Climate Summary

Month Summary

August weather resembled a two act play. The first half was very cool, mostly pleasant, and rather quiet. The second half was heated and stormy, inflicting damage by hail, wind gusts, lightning strikes, heavy rainfall, and floods. The most memorable day may be August 22nd when torrential rainfall drenched northwest and east central Indiana for hours, summing amounts for the day near to the state record. There were no tornadoes this month despite 8 days of severe weather.

The August state average temperature was 72.8°F, essentially normal with a 0.2°F deviation. The early cool weather nearly exactly balanced the warm, humid, and active late August weather. In another comparison, the day split in August 2014 had 15 days of below normal temperature, 16 days above normal, and none right at normal. There was 1 day when the daily state temperature average was 10°F or more below normal. The warmest August on record was a 78.7°F month average in 1947. The highest temperature of the month in the cooperative network was 98°F at Rochester on August 26th. The coldest temperature was 40°F on August 15th at Young America 3ese and again the next day at Crawfordsville.

August state precipitation averaged 4.78 inches, which is 0.99 inch above normal. This enters the record book as the 17th wettest August on record since 1895. The only wetter August since 2000 was a 4.85 inch sum in 2004, the 14th wettest August. The wettest August on record was a 6.85 inch total in 1977. The highest tally among cooperative stations this month was 9.00 inches measured at Hartford City 4 ese. In the CoCoRaHS network the largest daily total was 7.43 inches that same day at Van Buren 1.8 sse.

Regionally August 2014 precipitation was about 145% of normal in northern Indiana, 110% of normal in central, and 120% of at normal in the south. Normal August precipitation ranges from 3.7 inches to 4.0 inches. Widespread precipitation fell on about 20 days this month.

There were 8 days with severe weather. The most significant event occurred on August 22nd when several Indiana counties were flooded by intense rainfall within entrained thunderstorms. Examination of other severe events are tabulated in the narratives below.

August 1st – 9th

August began quietly, without all the severe weather drama July had carried in. The daily state average temperature was below normal every day of these first 9 days of the month and overall was limited to just a 2°F temperature spread! But consider that only one front passed through the state in that time. Rain fell lightly every day but the lack of frequent storminess no doubt suppressed rainfall totals to much below normal levels. Severe weather reports which require significant storms were absent over the 9 days.

An expanding ridge of high pressure blanketed Indiana the first 3 days of August. The state average temperature held steady at nearly 3 degrees below normal. As the lone storm system of the interval approached Indiana on August 4th, the ridge retreated southward. A weak warmup was underway as the state temperature rose to 1°F below normal that day. The next day the ridge slipped east of Indiana, granting the storm system the chance to impact the state.

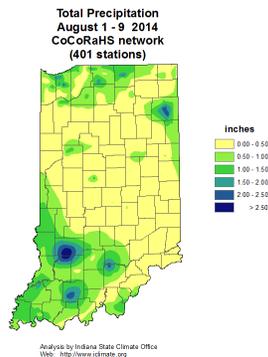
The system's cold front was now on the northern Indiana border but slowing as high pressure behind the front was advancing east rather than south. The state temperature stood at 1°F below normal, the warmest of the 9 days. On August 6th the cold front pushed south but stalled along the Ohio River. The state temperature fell back to 2°F below normal. On August 7th high pressure behind the cold front muscled the stationary front back into a cold front, this time traveling to Tennessee.

The next day the ridge behind the cold front drifted east of Indiana, setting up a warm return wind flow. On August 9th Indiana was still influenced by the high pressure system with fronts to the north in Canada and to the south in Kentucky. The state temperature had recovered to 3°F below normal, right where the month began. With so little movement in air temperature the overall weekly state temperature averaged to 2°F below normal. Usually in this first week of August the daily maximum temperature should range between 82°F in far northern counties to 88°F in the far southwest. Normal daily minimums typically vary between 63°F and 67°F north to south across the state. The highest temperature recorded in the state over the 9 days was 90°F at Evansville on August 6th. The coolest reading over the 9 days was 51°F at 4 locations on various dates.

Rain fell every day this week somewhere within the state but daily amounts were generally under 0.2 inch. Regionally the 9 day totals were about 0.4 inch in northern Indiana, 0.3 inch in central areas, and 0.9 inch across the south. These totals equate to about 40% of normal in northern Indiana, 20% in central, and 70% of normal in southern Indiana. Locally heavier amounts did fall around the state, in northern Indiana early in the interval and in southwest counties later on. On August 2nd the CoCoRaHS observer at Fort Wayne had caught 1.79 inches of rain as reported that morning. The observer in Long Beach in Laporte county noted 1.67 inch. In the August 9th morning report the Newberry volunteer had measured 2.75 inches while two Huntingburg observers each had 2.17 inches. Over all 9 days the Newberry gage had accumulated 3.43 inches of rain. Each Huntingburg observer had 2.55 inches. The Fort Wayne volunteer had tallied 2.24 inches while a Goshen gage had collected 2.20 inches.

On August 1st a heavy thunderstorm produced large amounts of hail in Tippecanoe county. The hail size was not large enough to qualify as a severe event but there were piles of it on roadways. In West Lafayette bulldozers were called out to clear the streets of large piles of hail! Flash flooding during this heavy rain forced some city streets to close.

According to the August 5th edition of the US Drought Monitor, the status of Indiana soil moisture has changed little over the past 7 days. There remains an area rated as abnormally dry (D0 category) which has shifted westward along the Ohio River. Currently rated in the D0 category is all of Clark and Floyd counties and parts of Harrison, Washington, Crawford, and Orange counties. The portion of the state rated as D0 by the Drought Monitor is a little less than 4% of total Indiana land area.



August 10th – 16th

A cooling trend was underway as state temperatures fell every day this week except for the last. Rain fell mostly in the first half of the week with locally heavy amounts in the north and west central sections of the state. There was no severe weather reported during the passage of 3 storm systems through the state.

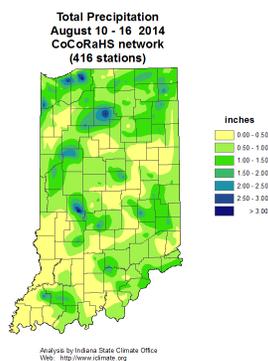
On August 10th and 11th the state average temperature was nearly 1°F above normal, the warmest of the week. A low pressure center moved into south central Indiana with its attached warm and cold front pair, forming a small wedge of warm air over this region. The storm center moved east on August 12th, pulling its warm and cold fronts out of the state. Another cold front was immediately behind the first, passing through the state later on the same day. With the entry of colder air into Indiana the state temperature fell to 3°F below normal. High pressure behind the second cold front moved overhead on August 13th, cutting off moderate rainfall for the rest of the week.

On August 14th a new cold front from Michigan passed through Indiana but slowed along the way. The state temperature dipped to 6°F below normal. Early on August 15th this cold front lost its momentum and halted as a stationary front at the Ohio River. The daily state average temperature continued its downward trend to 10°F below normal that day. Temperatures and dew points at several weather stations were unseasonably cold that morning, slipping to almost 40°F, unusual for August. As the week ended the stationary front drifted southward into Tennessee. The state average temperature in Indiana closed the week at 8°F below normal. For the week the state

temperature averaged to about 4°F below normal. Typically the daily maximum temperature in mid-August should range from near 81°F in far northern Indiana to 88°F in the far southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums normally vary between 62°F and 66°F north to south across the state. The warmest maximum temperature this week in the cooperative station network was 90°F on August 10th at Goshen. The coldest minimum was 40°F at Young America on August 15th and again on August 16th in Crawfordsville.

The early week warm and cold front pair, followed closely behind by another cold front, produced the majority of the week's rainfall. Little rain fell later in the week when colder temperatures had already taken hold. Regionally about 1.1 inch of rain fell in northern Indiana with near 0.8 inch in central Indiana and 0.7 inch across the south. These totals equate to about 120% of normal in northern Indiana, and 90% of normal in central and southern areas. Locally heavy rain was measured in northern and west central Indiana on the mornings of August 11th and 12th. Two Greencastle reports of 3.80 and 2.82 inches were received. In Rochester 2.93 inches was collected while Lowell had 2.80 inches. The Laporte gage read 2.72 inches. For the full week the two CoCoRaHS volunteers in Greencastle had tallied 3.82 and 3.02 inches. The Laporte rain gage summed to 3.33 inches while Rochester had 3.17 inches. The Chesterton gage caught 3.02 inches.

As expected in summer months significant rainfall this week has been hit or miss. According to the August 12th issue of the US Drought Monitor abnormally dry areas (D0 category) have expanded from an initial 4% of Indiana land area to a total of 17% coverage. A new large abnormally dry area of more than a dozen counties in northeast Indiana was designated D0 where rain has been light in recent weeks. Dryness continues in a few Indiana counties just north of Louisville KY.



August 17th – 23rd

A 6-week long cold spell was finally broken this week. Below normal temperatures have dominated Indiana weather since the start of July. But this week daily temperatures have ramped up day by day to feel more like summer. Rainfall was recorded in Indiana every day this week. Torrential rainfall early on August 22nd led to boat rescues of trapped residents in flooded areas.

On August 17th Indiana was squeezed between two stationary fronts on its northern and southern border. The daily average state temperature stood at 3°F below normal. The next day the northern front drifted south and merged with the second front on the Ohio River. Yet temperatures began to rise to 1°F above normal with the approach of the next weather system.

The warm front of a new storm system centered in Wisconsin passed through Indiana northbound on August 19th. Indiana was now enveloped in a warm sector with slowly rising air temperatures. The next day both the warm and cold fronts of the new system stalled, increasing the size of the warm sector overhead and east of Indiana. The state temperature held at 2°F above normal.

High pressure over the southeast states on August 21st nudged the stalled fronts north and east, widening the warm sector extensively to cover the eastern half of the country, including Indiana. The state average temperature rose to near 4°F above normal. The weather map stagnated the next day with all fronts becoming stationary. Indiana remained in the muggy warm sector with a stationary front draped across its northern counties. There was little movement of the fronts on August 23rd as the week came to an end. Warm winds reinforced the warm and humid conditions over Indiana, raising the state average temperature to its weekly peak at 7°F above normal.

The string of warm days placed the weekly state average temperature at 3°F above normal. Usually in mid-August daily normal maximum temperatures should hold between 81°F and 88°F north to south across the state. Daily minimums typically range between 62°F in northern Indiana to 65°F in the far southwest. The local hot spot this week was at Evansville on August 23rd with 95°F. The coolest reading came on August 17th with a minimum temperature of 46°F at Farmland.

Generally a few tenths inch of rain fell daily between August 17th and 21st. Then very early on the morning of August 22nd buckets of rain deluged a region stretching from northwest to east central Indiana. A few tenths inch more of rain came on August 23rd to close out the week. Overall for the week rainfall averaged near 2.3 inches across northern Indiana and 2.1 inches elsewhere. These totals equate to about 290% of normal in the north and 300% of normal across central and southern Indiana.

Daily totals reported the morning of August 22nd were extreme. Hardest hit was Blackford county where a CoCoRaHS observer near Hartford City caught 9.70 inches overnight! Radar rainfall estimates exceeded 10 inches in that region. Meanwhile in neighboring Grant county the Van Buren volunteer measured 7.43 inches. Just outside Marion 7.53 inches was noted. Meanwhile in northwest Indiana a Portage volunteer had 6.82 inches. Weekly totals included numbers such as 8.08 inches in Marion, 6.99 inches in North Judson, 6.67 inches at Farmland, and 6.51 inches at Eaton.

Severe weather occurred in Indiana on August 19th, then again on August 21st and 22nd.

On August 19th wind damage was reported primarily in northeast Indiana. Trees took down power lines in St Joseph and Steuben counties. Trees fell over and blocked roads in Huntington and Franklin counties. In Kosciusko county 3 phone poles snapped and fell on top of railroad tracks. Elsewhere trees fell but caused no other damage in Lagrange, Noble, and Hendricks counties. Wind gusts in this event were reported to 60 mph.

The next round of wind and hail damage came on August 21st, primarily in central Indiana. In Boone county trees tore power lines down which fell on roadways. Hail up to 1.5 inches fell and roads were flooded there. Trees fell on Hamilton county roads. Other tree failures with no additional damage was reported from Starke, Pulaski, and Madison counties. Some street flooding occurred in Carroll county. Hail 2 inches in diameter fell at times in southern Tippecanoe county. But the best organized and destructive storms came later. Over an 8 hour period several rounds of thunderstorms trained across northwest to east central Indiana late on August 21st and into the morning of August 22nd.

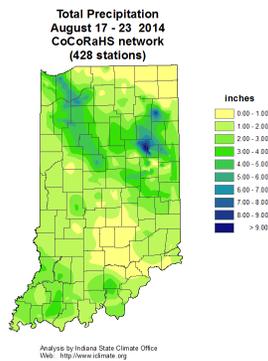
Flooding due to downbursts of rain that began just after midnight early on August 22nd was extensive. A shelter was set up in Hartford City for residents chased from their homes by flood waters. Blackford and Huntington counties were placed under travel advisories. A 2 mile stretch of I-69 was closed the morning of August 22nd as the interstate flooded. State Road 26 was closed east of Hartford City. Flooded basements convinced city schools to close for the day. A large salvage yard had caught fire in Blackford county but flooding surrounding the property prevented firemen from getting close enough to put out the fire. An aerial approach was finally used to put it out. In Madison county trees fell on power lines causing traffic disruptions.

Porter county was near the start of the thunderstorm track where 4 to 6 inches of rain generated flooding. Firefighters there used boats to rescue 18 people. Four families were trapped in nearby South Haven when several side streets were flooded. Flash flood warnings were sent out to far northeast Indiana, including Allen, Noble, and Whitney counties.

Locally heavy rain continued the next day. On August 23rd in Lake county over 3 inches of rain fell, trapping vehicles under highway viaducts where runoff had accumulated from afternoon storms. A strong slow moving thunderstorm hit western Lake county that afternoon, closing US30. One vehicle was submerged in Dyer.

Before all the heavy rain came this week the latest edition of the US Drought Monitor had already been released on August 19th. Soils in east central Indiana were drying out by this date. This impact was shown on the Indiana drought map as a 10% increase in total Indiana area rated as abnormally dry (D0 category). This raised the D0 category to 27% coverage with normal soil moisture status in the remaining 73% of Indiana land area. The D0 category included all or parts of 35 counties in northeast and east central Indiana. Parts of 6 southern counties also remain in abnormally dry status. A small part of Spencer county was removed from D0 status this week.

The August 26th edition of the US Drought Monitor should show vast improvement in east central Indiana when the August 22nd storm impacts are included in the soil moisture determination.



August 24th – 31st

Temperatures cooled slightly the first half of this final interval of August. Yet the state average temperature remained above normal on all 8 days to extend the warm spell that began August 18th. Like last week it rained every day somewhere in Indiana. And like last week there was flooding in those areas with heavy rainfall.

The state temperature was 6°F above normal on August 24th. A cold front had already passed through Indiana the day before. High pressure over New England was expanding westward into the state. On August 25th the old cold front had weakened and dissolved and Indiana's temperature rose slightly to 7°F above normal. The New England ridge returned to an eastward movement.

On August 26th a new cold front approached Indiana from the northwest. The next day this front stalled halfway across the state. The state temperature dipped slightly to 4°F above normal. On August 28th the front regained enough momentum to reach the Ohio River. Cooler air slowly filtered into Indiana, dropping the state temperature a bit more to 1°F above normal, the coldest day of the 8 day interval. High pressure over Michigan shifted east on August 29th as the state temperature rebounded to 4°F above normal. The Ohio River front continued south to Tennessee where it again stalled and became stationary.

On August 30th the Tennessee front dissolved. The eastern ridge by then had arrived in New England and reestablished southerly warm winds into Indiana. On August 31st cold air from the Dakotas tried to invade Indiana but failed. The New England ridge had intensified and maintained the warm air mass over Indiana. The state temperature closed out the month at 5°F above normal. It had remained above normal all 8 days, averaging to 4°F above normal. Typically near the end of August daily maximum temperatures should range from near 80°F in far northern counties to 87°F in extreme southwest Indiana. Normal daily minimums should vary between 60°F and 64°F north to south across the state.

With fronts nearby the rain in Indiana just kept falling. It rained every day somewhere in the state these final 8 days with 4 days of moderate rainfall. On remaining days rainfall was quite light. Regionally over the week about 1.5 inch fell across northern Indiana, 1.1 inch across central sections, and 1.0 inch across the south. These amounts equate to near 160% of normal in northern

Indiana and right about normal in central and southern Indiana. Locally heavy amounts were noted just as the 8 day interval began. On the morning of August 24th three CoCoRaHS volunteers in Schererville measured 4.16 inches, 3.47 inches, and 3.41 inches. Kokomo had 4.50 inches while Greenwood captured 3.43 inches that morning. Looking at week totals the heaviest precipitation was recorded at North Judson with 4.78 inches. Hanna received 4.76 inches while Rensselaer caught 4.70 inches. Two Wanatah volunteers had tallied 4.64 inches and 4.61 inches in their gages over the 8 days.

Near record daily rainfall had fallen in east central Indiana the previous week. Heavy storms pounded western Indiana in the days that followed. In northern Lake county over 4 inches was measured the morning of August 24th in this areas's third straight day of severe storms. Route US30 was closed for several hours when a viaduct flooded, trapping 2 vehicles whose drivers had to be rescued.

That same day in Marion county lightning lifted a piece of masonry from one downtown building and flung it through the roof of an adjacent building, striking and turning on the fire sprinkler system.

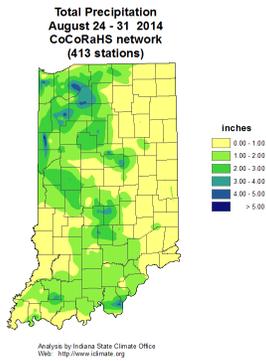
On August 25th storms continued in Lake county. Lightning struck a home fireplace in Dyer, tossing it on to the rear deck. A roof was burned off another home in Dyer, also struck by lightning. Lightning was thought to have started another house fire in the nearby town of Munster.

Wind gusts in thunderstorms caused localized damage. Large limbs were brought down in St Joseph county while 66 mph winds in Huntington county snapped trees which took out power lines. In Tippecanoe county 60 mph winds brought down trees and utility lines. Other poles were snapped and up to 2 inch diameter hail was observed at times during the heavy storm. Wind gusts to 60 mph were also measured in Marion county where more tree limbs were pulled to the ground.

More wind damage was reported in western Indiana on August 26th. Trees were toppled on to roads in Laporte county. Trees fell on a building in Carroll county while large limbs fell in Tippecanoe county. In Vigo county falling trees disrupted power.

High thunderstorm winds ripped the awning off a library building in Knox county on August 30th. An entrance to the building was also damaged.

Heavy rains after August 21st eliminated large areas of abnormally dry soils in east central Indiana according to the August 26th edition of the US Drought Monitor. About 20% of soils previously in abnormally dry status were removed from the D0 category. According to the drought monitor only 7% of Indiana remains abnormally dry with 93% in normal soil moisture status. All or parts of 8 counties alone in extreme northeast Indiana are still rated in the D0 category.



August 2014

| Region | Temperature | Temperature | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | | Normal | Deviation |
| Northwest | 71.4 | 71.6 | -0.1 |
| North Central | 71.2 | 71.0 | 0.1 |
| Northeast | 70.7 | 70.6 | 0.1 |
| West Central | 72.5 | 72.8 | -0.3 |
| Central | 72.5 | 72.2 | 0.3 |
| East Central | 71.8 | 71.4 | 0.4 |
| Southwest | 75.6 | 75.2 | 0.4 |
| South Central | 74.9 | 74.5 | 0.4 |
| Southeast | 74.3 | 73.8 | 0.5 |
| State | 72.8 | 72.7 | 0.2 |

| Region | Precipitation | Precipitation | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | Normal | Deviation | Percent of Normal |
| Northwest | 7.38 | 3.81 | 3.57 | 194 |
| North Central | 5.25 | 3.83 | 1.43 | 137 |
| Northeast | 3.62 | 3.68 | -0.06 | 98 |
| West Central | 4.15 | 3.96 | 0.19 | 105 |
| Central | 3.71 | 3.75 | -0.05 | 99 |
| East Central | 4.71 | 3.55 | 1.16 | 133 |
| Southwest | 5.01 | 3.67 | 1.34 | 136 |
| South Central | 4.94 | 3.91 | 1.03 | 126 |
| Southeast | 3.98 | 3.90 | 0.08 | 102 |
| State | 4.75 | 3.79 | 0.96 | 125 |

Summer (June - August)

| Region | Temperature | Temperature | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Normal | Deviation |
| Northwest | 70.2 | 71.8 | -1.5 |
| North Central | 70.1 | 71.2 | -1.1 |
| Northeast | 69.8 | 70.9 | -1.1 |
| West Central | 71.4 | 73.0 | -1.6 |
| Central | 71.4 | 72.4 | -1.0 |
| East Central | 70.8 | 71.6 | -0.8 |
| Southwest | 74.3 | 75.2 | -1.0 |
| South Central | 73.8 | 74.4 | -0.7 |
| Southeast | 73.1 | 73.6 | -0.6 |
| State | 71.7 | 72.8 | -1.1 |

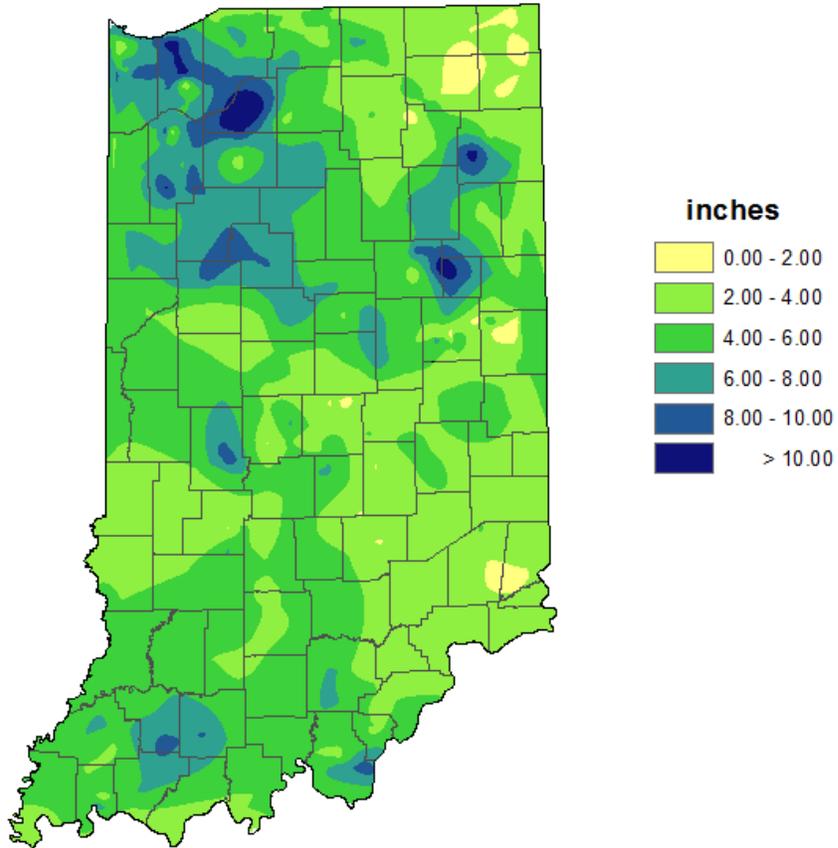
| Region | Precipitation | Precipitation | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Normal | Deviation | Percent of Normal |
| Northwest | 18.12 | 12.01 | 6.11 | 151 |
| North Central | 13.23 | 11.93 | 1.30 | 111 |
| Northeast | 10.51 | 11.42 | -0.92 | 92 |
| West Central | 13.71 | 12.68 | 1.02 | 108 |
| Central | 13.35 | 12.11 | 1.24 | 110 |
| East Central | 13.93 | 11.88 | 2.05 | 117 |
| Southwest | 13.49 | 12.04 | 1.45 | 112 |
| South Central | 13.92 | 12.32 | 1.60 | 113 |
| Southeast | 13.06 | 12.23 | 0.82 | 107 |
| State | 13.75 | 12.08 | 1.66 | 114 |

2014 Annual so far

| Region | Temperature | Temperature | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Normal | Deviation |
| Northwest | 48.1 | 52.1 | -3.9 |
| North Central | 47.9 | 51.6 | -3.7 |
| Northeast | 47.6 | 51.2 | -3.6 |
| West Central | 50.7 | 53.8 | -3.1 |
| Central | 50.9 | 53.3 | -2.4 |
| East Central | 50.2 | 52.5 | -2.3 |
| Southwest | 54.8 | 57.0 | -2.2 |
| South Central | 54.5 | 56.4 | -2.0 |
| Southeast | 53.5 | 55.6 | -2.0 |
| State | 51.0 | 53.8 | -2.8 |

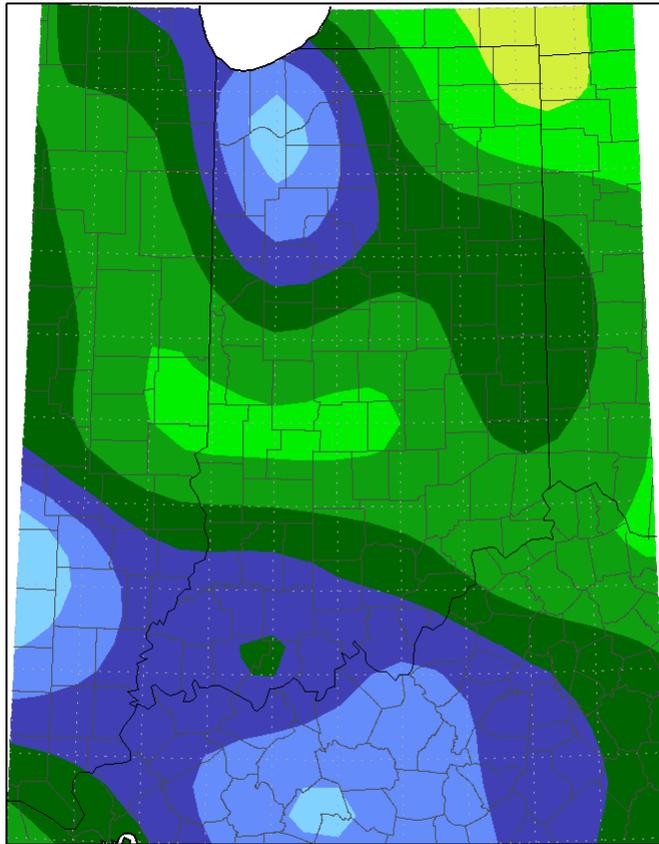
| Region | Precipitation | Precipitation | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Normal | Deviation | Percent of Normal |
| Northwest | 32.05 | 26.06 | 5.98 | 123 |
| North Central | 27.70 | 26.00 | 1.70 | 107 |
| Northeast | 25.14 | 25.15 | -0.00 | 100 |
| West Central | 29.10 | 28.74 | 0.36 | 101 |
| Central | 30.69 | 28.31 | 2.38 | 108 |
| East Central | 30.49 | 27.48 | 3.01 | 111 |
| Southwest | 33.79 | 31.58 | 2.22 | 107 |
| South Central | 36.07 | 31.93 | 4.14 | 113 |
| Southeast | 31.65 | 31.05 | 0.60 | 102 |
| State | 30.87 | 28.54 | 2.33 | 108 |

**Total Precipitation
August 2014
CoCoRaHS network
(426 stations)**

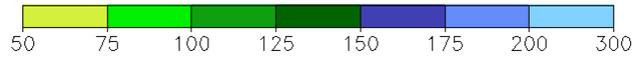


Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimat.org>

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean
August 1, 2014 to August 31, 2014

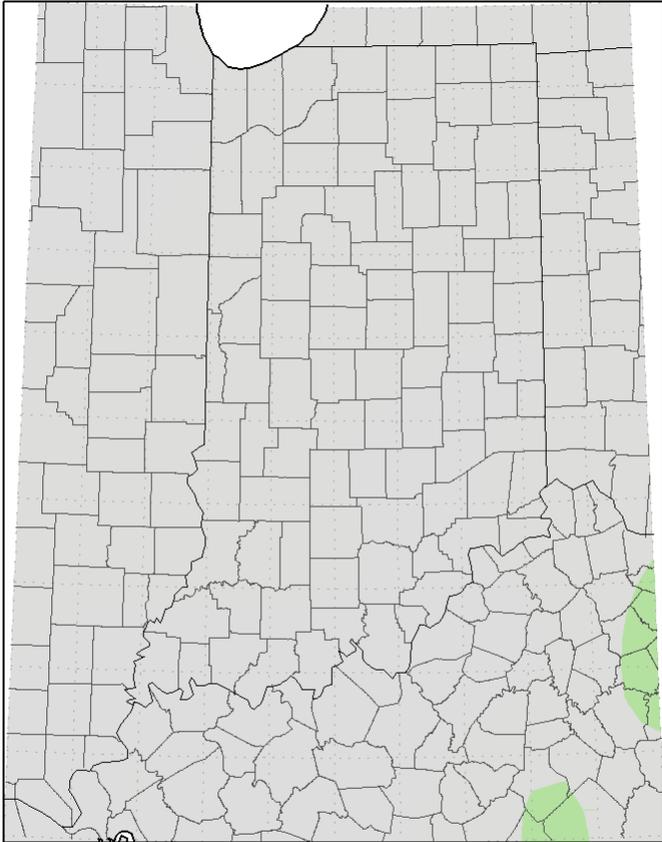


Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 9/9/2014 10:35:06 AM CDT

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
August 1, 2014 to August 31, 2014



Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 9/9/2014 10:36:35 AM CDT

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
 D1 Drought - Moderate

D2 Drought - Severe
 D3 Drought - Extreme

D4 Drought - Exceptional

Pop

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

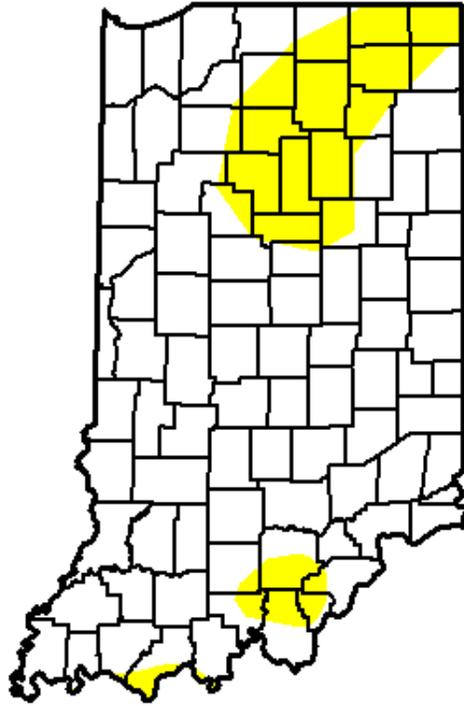
Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

| Week | None | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4 |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 2014-09-02 | 95.49 | 4.51 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2014-08-26 | 92.67 | 7.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2014-08-19 | 73.06 | 26.94 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2014-08-12 | 83.04 | 16.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2014-08-05 | 96.38 | 3.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

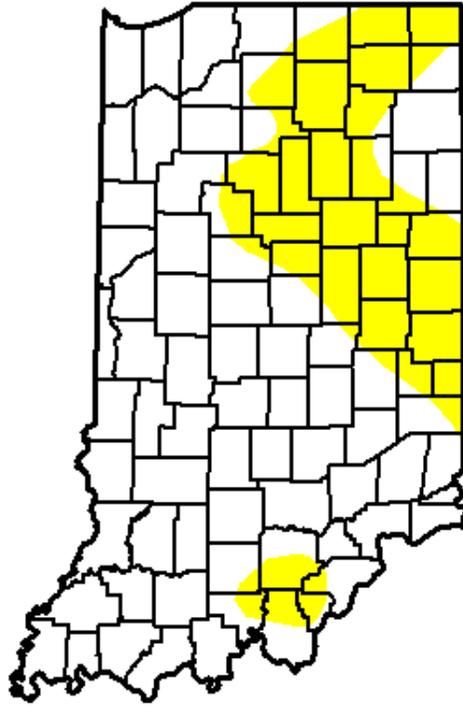
August 5th Drought Summary



August 12^h Drought Summary



August 19th Drought Summary



August 26th Drought Summary



