

**Ken Scheeringa
And
Mary Rose Mangan**

Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report

Mar 9, 2015



<http://www.inclimate.org>

February 2015 Climate Summary

Month Summary

This month will be remembered for its belated brutal cold and snow storms. For 15 consecutive days and counting, the daily average temperature remains 10°F to 30°F below normal; this all after a dramatic snowpack meltdown. There were multi-vehicle pileups on Valentine's Day with no fatalities. However there were 3 total interstate deaths on February 2nd and 17th. Whiteouts were common during the month. An ice storm glazed southern Indiana on February 21st.

The state average temperature was 18.9°F, a whopping 11.5°F colder than normal. This ties 1905 as the 4th coldest February on record since 1895. February 2015 is also the coldest February in Indiana since 1979 which holds 2nd place with a 17.6°F average. The coldest February on record came a year earlier in 1978 with its 15.3°F temperature! The day split in February 2015 was lopsided with 21 days of below normal temperature, 7 days above normal, and no days at normal. There were 16 days when the daily state temperature was 10°F or more below normal and 11 days of 20°F or more below normal. Only 2 days had a daily average temperature at least 10°F above normal. The highest temperature of the month in the cooperative observer network was 62°F, recorded on February 7th at the Evansville Airport and at Boonville 1s. The coldest minimum was -18°F at North Vernon 2ese on February 20th and on the next day at Angola.

The February state precipitation average of 1.52" is 0.76" below normal. This ranks the month as the 31st driest February on record. Some recent drier Februaries include 2010 with a slightly drier 1.48" average in 30th place. But February 2004 was still drier at 0.83", good for the 9th spot. The driest February on record was in 1947 with a scant 0.31" of precipitation. The highest single day precipitation amount among cooperative stations in February 2015 was 1.75" recorded on February 16th at Myers Lock and Dam. The highest daily total in the CoCoRaHS network was 1.66" as reported by the Laporte 1.6sw volunteer on February 2nd.

Regionally February 2015 precipitation was near 90% of normal in northern Indiana, about 60% in central, and 70% of normal in the south. Normal February precipitation ranges from 1.7" in northwest Indiana to 2.2" in south central counties. Widespread precipitation fell on about 10 days this month.

Generally much of central Indiana and the southwest portion of the state received up to 8" of snow in February. Elsewhere in southern Indiana and in the north outside the lake effect region 8" to 16" was common. More than 16" fell in areas impacted by Lake Michigan. The South Bend Michiana Airport scored the most snow in the state this month with 36.4". Widespread snowfall occurred on about 9 days in February. Monthly precipitation and snowfall maps follow later in this report.

February 1st – 7th

The wild ways of winter resumed when the calendar flipped to February. The state temperature swung high and low this week while precipitation far exceeded normal except in southern Indiana. Two snowstorms pummeled northern and central parts of the state early in the week but some of the snow cover disappeared in a meltdown on the weekend. The first storm early in the week impacted Indiana drivers the most. Two people died on I-74 in Shelby county likely due to slick roads during that event.

A snowy cold front was moving through Indiana as the new month began. The state average temperature was 3°F above normal. The center of this storm was still back in Kansas but it raced northeast through Indiana and to Pennsylvania by the next morning. Behind the storm cold air in the Dakotas poured southeast into Indiana, dropping the state temperature to 8°F below normal. On February 3rd this cold dome of air spread across the eastern half of the country. As high pressure slid east of Indiana during the day a warm southerly wind flow with sunny skies developed to help lift the state temperature to 3°F below normal.

The next day the ridge traveled offshore into the Atlantic, allowing the Indiana warm up to briefly continue. The state temperature gained again to reach 2°F above normal. But a reinforcement of cold central Canadian air was underway and another cold front started pushing through the state. A weaker second cold front trailed right behind the first and by the morning of February 5th both fronts were well past Indiana but had stalled down the length of the Atlantic shore. In the Great Plains high pressure drifted south into Missouri and dragged colder air to Indiana, lowering state temperatures to 11°F below normal, the coldest day of the week.

Shifting wind patterns in the upper atmosphere now cut off the intrusion of cold air. A strong warm up began in Indiana through the end of the week. A ridge of high pressure at ground level along the Gulf coast pumped much warmer air northward. Aided by mostly sunny skies Indiana temperatures rose from 3°F below normal on February 6th to 12°F above normal to close out the week.

Considerable snow cover that had accumulated earlier in the week melted quickly away. Overall for the week cold and warm days nearly balanced out with a resulting weekly state temperature averaging to 1°F below normal. Typically at the start of February daily maximum temperatures should range between 32°F in far northern counties to 43° in far southwest Indiana. Normal daily minimums vary between 18°F and 25°F north to south across the state. The warmest high temperature this week in the cooperative network was 62°F at Evansville Airport and Boonville 1s on February 7th. The coldest low temperature among cooperative stations was -11°F at Angola on February 6th.

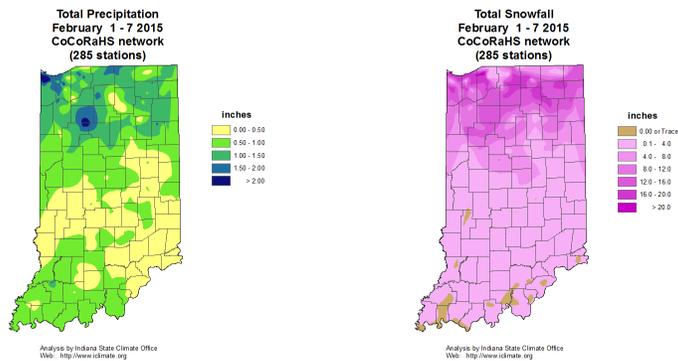
There were two main snow events this week. The first occurred on February 1st when a low pressure system crossed central Indiana and deposited heavy snowfall across the north and moderate amounts in central Indiana. The northern counties were hardest hit with the largest snowfall amounts reported the next morning with 16.7” in Laporte, 16.5” at Trail Creek, 14.6” at Leesburg, 13.5” in Kendallville, and 13.1” in Goshen. Another snow storm on February 4th produced significant snowfall but not the extreme amounts noted in the earlier storm. Some of the heavier snowfall totals for the week summed to 24.5” at Trail Creek, 23.8” in Laporte, 20.7” at Valparaiso, 19.7” in Kendallville, and 19.5” at Porter. There was a sharp contrast in snowfall tallies across Indiana. Generally totals in the northern third of the state ranged from 4” to 24” while less than 4” fell in central and southern Indiana. A few spots in the south only had trace amounts.

It was warm enough in local areas of southern Indiana to receive some rain. A mix of rain and snow was seen at times in central Indiana. But the majority of precipitation reported by weather observers was by melting and measuring snow water equivalents. The heaviest single day precipitation reports were from CoCoRaHS volunteers on the morning of February 2nd, including 2.07" in Highland, 1.66" at Laporte, 1.52" in Gary, and 1.35" at Granger. The largest weekly precipitation sums were in this same region and included 2.88" at Highland, 2.44" in Burnettsville, 2.27" at Laporte, 1.89" in Hobart, and 1.85" in Hebron. Regionally average precipitation totaled about 1.1" across northern Indiana and 0.6" in the central and southern parts of the state. These totals equate to about 310% of normal across the north, 160% of normal in central Indiana, and 80% of normal in southern areas. Indiana maps of weekly precipitation and snowfall follow below this narrative.

The February 1st snow storm impacted travel and activities. Trees fell on power lines in northern Indiana with power outages affecting up to 8000 customers. Road travel was hazardous. Blowing snow and slick ramps and bridges on February 2nd were common problems following the storm. There were numerous slide-offs and spinouts on I-65 in Lake county that morning. Travel advisories were issued for Jasper, Lake, Laporte, Porter, and Newton counties. Local schools were cancelled and some offices closed. In Tippecanoe county even a salt truck crashed on slick roads. A tragedy occurred on I-74 in Shelby county where two people were killed. Icy roads are thought to have been a factor in this incident.

The continued shortage of precipitation in western Kentucky continues to spread to the southern fringe of some Indiana counties. Areas of abnormally dry status (D0 category) on the US Drought Monitor map have expanded slightly in its February 3rd issue. New areas of D0 category this week include half of Harrison county, and the southern edges of Floyd, Clark, and Switzerland counties. A tiny portion of extreme southern Spencer county has been reclassified into moderate drought status (D1 category). The south half of Perry county continues in abnormally dry status.

Meanwhile in northwest Indiana all areas previously rated as abnormally dry on January 27th have been upgraded to normal soil moisture status. The removal of D0 category reflects the contribution heavy snowfall this week has made to regional precipitation in Lake, Porter, and Laporte counties. The updated state numbers now stand at approximately 2% of total Indiana area in abnormally dry status and 98% of area in normal soil moisture status for this time of year.



February 8th – 14th

State average temperatures crashed from an abnormally warm start this week to bone chilling cold at the end, a plunge of 30°F. The week was generally dry, although blizzard conditions at times in the lake effect region triggered multi-vehicle accidents due to low visibility. Snowfall tailed off to less than an inch in north central, northeast, and east central Indiana, yet contributed to slick highways.

A dramatic meltdown late last week continued into February 8th, eating away much snow cover. A Pacific air mass blanketed Indiana within a strong warm air sector. The state temperature pegged at 19°F above normal.

The first in a series of 3 arctic air outbreaks this week invaded Indiana on February 9th. The state temperature plummeted to 6°F above normal as cold Alberta high pressure muscled its way southeast. The high center moved overhead Indiana the next day, tugging frigid air into the state as temperatures fell to 1°F above normal by February 10th.

A new storm system traveled north of Indiana the next day. The storm's warm front had passed through the state, setting up a narrow warm sector which slowed the relentless temperature drop on February 11th to hold at 1°F above normal. The cold front of this storm rolled through Indiana the next day. The state temperature fall resumed to 7°F below normal as a second arctic cold wave blasted its way southeast. The chilled air settled in on February 13th and the state temperature continued dropping to 9°F below normal

Another cold front reinforced the arctic air on Valentine's Day. High pressure in the Yukon helped transport frigid air through the long atmospheric pipeline from Siberia into the Great Lakes region. The week finished off with the state temperature at 11°F below normal. The temperature tumble from abnormally warm early in the week to frigid cold late in the week balanced to a normal weekly temperature! Usually in this second week of February daily maximum temperatures are expected to range from 34°F in far northern Indiana to 45°F in the southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums normally vary from 20°F to 26°F north to south across the state. The warmest high

temperature this week among cooperative stations was 61°F at Shoals 5s and Vincennes 5e on February 8th. The coldest low temperature was -3°F at Wanatah 2wnw on February 13th.

Rainfall was light early in the week as the first arctic front moved through. On February 12th generally less than an inch of snow fell across the northern half of the state except near Lake Michigan where up to 4" was recorded. As this storm departed the lake effect took over and generally 2" amounts fell except at New Carlisle, the "snow capital" of Indiana, where 8" was measured on February 13th. Snow amounts reported the morning of February 14th were light with less than an inch noted generally east of South Bend.

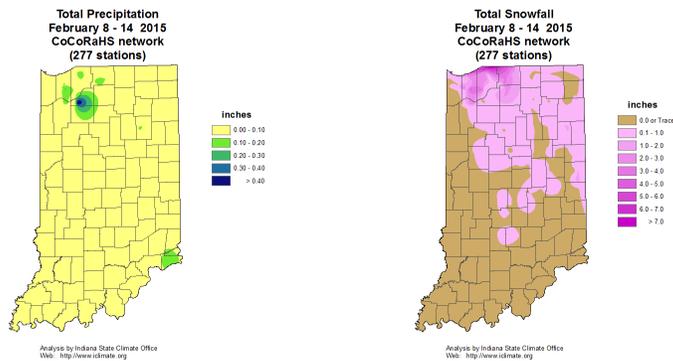
There was little water content in the weekly total snowfall. The largest was just 0.54" of water equivalent in North Judson. On average less than 0.1" of precipitation was tallied regionally. This equates to about 15% of normal precipitation across northern Indiana and just 5% of normal in central and southern parts of the state.

On February 11th long and high profile trucks were temporarily banned from the Indiana Toll Road in anticipation of incoming snow and blowing snow. As the storm arrived the next day Laporte county experienced horrible travel conditions. Drifting snow cut visibilities drastically. There were numerous vehicle slide-offs and spin outs around the county, especially on major roadways east of I-65.

But the worst travel weather seemed to peak on February 14th when patchy freezing drizzle at dawn was followed by blizzard or near blizzard conditions. Extensive blowing and drifting of snow played havoc with driving due to rapidly changing visibility, causing white out conditions at times. Snow fell in bands covering limited areas at any given time but migrated westward toward Illinois as the storm itself moved east throughout the day.

Multiple car pileups were a significant problem on northern Indiana roads. A 20-vehicle pileup on I-69 in DeKalb county was blamed on white out conditions. Only one person was injured in this accident. In Fulton county a 13-vehicle accident on a state highway was blamed on poor driving conditions. The Indiana Department of Transportation warned drivers that 100% whiteout conditions were occurring in Laporte and St Joseph counties with roads in Lake, Porter, Marshall, and Starke counties nearly as hazardous. Travel restrictions were posted there as well as in Miami, Pulaski, Cass, and Jasper counties.

Indiana soil moisture status grew slightly worse this week. According to the US Drought Monitor for the week ending February 10th, abnormally dry conditions spread very slightly. New additions to abnormally dry areas included the southern tips of Spencer and Jefferson counties, and all of Switzerland and Ohio counties. The southern fourth of Harrison county worsened from abnormally dry to moderate drought status. Overall for Indiana the Drought Monitor rated 1% of Indiana land in moderate drought (D1 category), 3% as abnormally dry (D0 category), and 96% in normal soil moisture status for this time of year. A week earlier 98% of Indiana was rated in normal soil moisture status.



February 15th – 21st

Arctic air kept Indiana in the deep freeze all week long. The daily state average temperature was never warmer than 20°F below normal! Snow fell every day somewhere in the state yet its water content was much drier than normal in northern and central areas. A snow storm on February 16th was the heaviest of the week, caused the most travel problems, and counted 1 overnight traffic death.

On February 15th the state average temperature was 21°F below normal. An Arctic high pressure center in Ontario was spreading polar cold south to Indiana. The next day a new storm over Texas pushed Gulf moisture up and over the frigid Indiana surface air mass, enabling the largest snow storm of the week. On February 17th a slow moving cold front began moving across the state. The state temperature held nearly steady over these 3 days at 20°F below normal.

A double punch of even colder air was headed to Indiana. By February 18th the slow cold front had barely reached the Ohio River. The Indiana state temperature fell to 25°F below normal. An energetic and much colder second front was gaining speed behind the first. By the next day the fronts had merged over the Atlantic Ocean. Arctic air was pouring into Indiana with the help of high pressure located in Canada. The state temperature dropped to its lowest point of the week at 33°F below normal on February 19th.

The cold high pressure center moved to Ohio the next day, setting up a warming return wind flow behind it. The state temperature on February 20th rose slightly to 29°F below normal. The Ohio ridge pushed rapidly offshore into the Atlantic on February 21st, lifting the state temperature a bit more to end the week at 21°F below normal. Over the full week the state temperature averaged to a bitter 24°F below normal. Typically in mid-February the daily maximum temperature should range between 36°F and 47°F north to south across the state. The daily minimum normally varies from 21°F in far northern Indiana to 28°F in the southwest corner of the state. The warmest daily maximum temperature this week among cooperative network stations was 37°F at Carmel 3e and Dubois PAC farm on February 15th. The coolest daily minimum among cooperative stations was -18°F at North Vernon 2ese on February 20th and at Angola on February 21st.

It was a snowy week with rain observed only on the last day. On February 15th northwesterly winds picked up moisture off Lake Michigan and produced 2" to 6" of snow in northern Indiana and less than 2" to the south. The next day the Texas system squeezed up to 7" of snow out of the clouds over the southern half of Indiana while most places received 1" to 4" of new snow.

Two cold fronts moved through the state on February 17th and 18th. About 2" to 4" of snow fell in the southern half of Indiana the first storm day with another 2" to 3" the next day. The CoCoRaHS observer in Sellersburg measured 10.0" of snow on the morning of February 17th, the largest single day snowfall for the week. Up to 3" fell in central Indiana but less than 1" was added in the north. Less than an inch fell in central Indiana on February 19th with 1" to 5" accumulations in the lake effect region. The next day up to 2" was deposited in the lake effect region but none fell elsewhere.

Finally on February 21st 5" to 8" of snow was recorded across central Indiana while up to 3" was noted in the north. A mix of freezing rain, sleet, and snow fell across far southern Indiana with up to 0.25" of glaze accumulation. Some of the heavier snowfall reports that morning included 7.8" at Brazil, 7.4" in Greencastle, and 7.0" at Brownsburg. For the week two CoCoRaHS volunteers near Bedford summed to 14.1" and 12.1" on their measurement sticks. At Osgood 1.8" was collected, while Medora had 11.7" and the total at Moores Hill was 11.2".

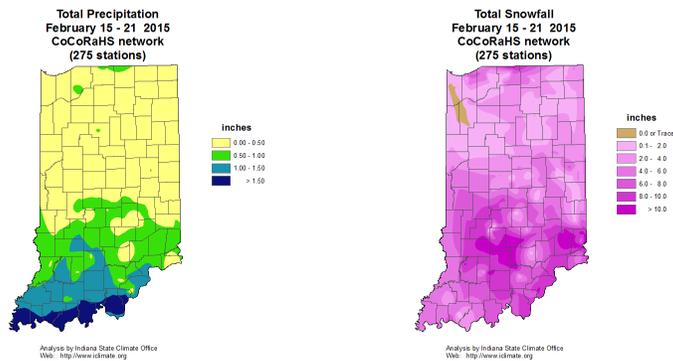
Rain fell in parts of southern Indiana to end the week. Some of the heavier amounts were noted at two Newburgh locations with 1.33" and 1.07". In Evansville 1.15" was recorded with 1.06" in Boonville and 1.03" in Chandler.

Except for the final day nearly all weekly precipitation was accounted for in the water equivalents of the many snow events. The largest weekly precipitation total in the CoCoRaHS network was 1.78" in Newburgh. The Evansville gage totaled to 1.77" while Elizabeth had 1.76", Leopold 1.63", and Galena 1.60". Regionally precipitation tallies averaged to just 0.15" across northern Indiana, 0.5" in central, and 1.1" in southern Indiana. These amounts equate to about 30% of normal in northern Indiana, 50% of normal in central counties, but 150% of normal in the south.

The February 16th southern storm produced treacherous travel conditions across far southern Indiana. Two counties, Clark and Floyd, declared states of emergency. State police in these counties counted 320 vehicle crashes and 125 slide off accidents. Among these accidents 43 people were injured. One person was killed in Clark county when a small truck went out of control on I-65 and struck a tree.

Light freezing rain was reported on February 21st in Floyd, Jefferson, Orange, and Washington counties with heavy freezing rain reported in Clark county. Icy roads were a hazard in all these counties as precipitation changed to sleet or snow and back again at various times.

There was no change in Indiana soil moisture status this week according to the US Drought Monitor. Nearly 1% of total land area is rated in moderate drought (D1 category) with 3% considered abnormally dry (D0 category). The remaining 96% of total land area remains in normal soil moisture status for this time of year. All counties in D0 or D1 status border the Ohio River in far southern Indiana.



February 22nd – 28th

The intense arctic cold gripping Indiana persisted to the end of the month. Daily state average temperatures failed to warm more than 15°F below normal for a second straight week. Unlike last week only two snow events occurred with the passage of two cold fronts. The water content of the snows were again light, suppressing weekly precipitation totals. Significant travel problems very early this week carried over from a storm which hit Indiana at the end of last week. No significant weather related incidents after that storm departed were noted.

The daily state average temperature stood at 15°F below normal to open the week. Another in a series of arctic cold fronts passed through Indiana on February 22nd, tallying yet another invasion of bitterly cold air. The high pressure core of this air mass moved into Iowa the next day and overspread Indiana, dragging the state temperature down to 27°F below normal, the coldest day of the week. The high center fast tracked the old front well offshore into the Gulf and Atlantic. The ridge drifted east into Ohio on February 24th, establishing a backflow of warmer southerly winds into Indiana and lifting air temperatures a bit to 23°F below normal.

A second cold front began advancing through Indiana on February 25th. State temperatures continued to warm ahead of the front to 16°F above normal. The front stalled in Kentucky the next day as a new southern storm entered that state. The Indiana daily temperature fell slightly to 18°F below normal. A new North Dakota high center overwhelmed the stalled front and easily forced it rapidly south on February 27th to the Florida Keys. This strong ridge pushed south to Nebraska and sprawled across the Midwest. Indiana temperatures retreated again to 25°F below normal. On the last day of February the massive ridge traveled east to Pennsylvania, setting up a southerly wind and enabling the Indiana daily average temperature to recover slightly to 21°F below normal.

Overall for the entire week the state temperature averaged to 21°F below normal. The unseasonably cold temperatures weren't even close to the daily normal maximums for the end of February, which should range from 38°F in far northern Indiana to 49°F in the far southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums should vary between 23°F and 30°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature among cooperative network stations this week was 40°F at Spencer, Dubois PAC farm,

and Brookville on February 26th. The coldest minimum in the cooperative network was -17°F on February 24th at Richmond Water and on February 28th at Chalmers 5w.

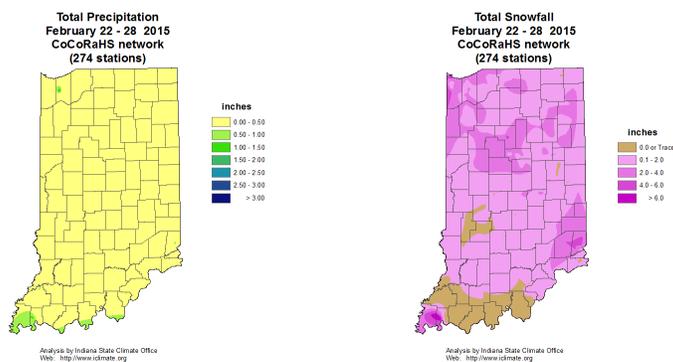
A storm was in progress in Indiana as the week began. Snowfall reports on the morning of February 22nd ranged from little to no snow in northwest Indiana up to 4” in the southeast half of the state and 10” in the southwest corner. The storm exited the state the next day. Winds driven across Lake Michigan by approaching high pressure picked up moisture, then dropped up to an inch of snowfall in the lake effect region.

Later in the week snow fell out of the storm that stalled across Kentucky on February 26th before moving far to the south the next day. Up to 3” of snow covered the northwestern two-thirds of the state according to the morning report on February 26th. A widespread snow dusting was noted the next day as the storm left and arctic high pressure moved into Indiana.

The heaviest single snow day of the week was reported in the February 22nd morning report of the CoCoRaHS network. In southwest Indiana Evansville reported 10.0” that morning while in southeast Indiana the Lawrenceburg volunteer recorded 5.8”, Moores Hill had 4.3”, Osgood noted 4.0”, and Bright had 3.5”. Among the largest weekly snow totals were Dyer with 5.0”, St John with 4.6”, Moores Hill with 4.3”, and Hobart with 4.0”.

The precipitation equivalent of snow generated by these two storms was quite low due to the small moisture capacity of such cold air. The heaviest single day precipitation amounts actually appeared out of the earlier February 22nd storm when Evansville had 1.21”, Lawrenceburg 0.58”, Galena 0.57”, Hazleton 0.54”, and Columbus 0.50”. Regional weekly precipitation totals averaged less than 0.2” in northern and central Indiana and about 0.3” in the south. These totals equate to about 25% of the weekly normal precipitation in northern and central areas and 35% of normal in southern Indiana.

There were very minor changes in Indiana soil moisture status between the February 17th and 24th editions of the US Drought Monitor. The southern fourth of Harrison county reverted back to abnormally dry status from its moderate drought designation of the prior week. This tiny adjustment now partitioned 4% of total Indiana area into abnormally dry status (D0 category) with the remaining 96% in normal soil moisture status at the end of February.



February 2015

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	15.9	27.7	-11.8
North Central	15.0	27.3	-12.3
Northeast	14.2	26.8	-12.6
West Central	18.6	30.0	-11.4
Central	18.9	29.7	-10.7
East Central	17.7	28.7	-11.0
Southwest	23.5	34.7	-11.2
South Central	23.1	34.5	-11.4
Southeast	21.8	33.4	-11.7
State	18.9	30.4	-11.5

Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	1.49	1.68	-0.18	89
North Central	1.57	1.79	-0.22	88
Northeast	1.33	1.78	-0.45	75
West Central	1.17	2.16	-0.99	54
Central	1.11	2.27	-1.16	49
East Central	1.20	2.15	-0.95	56
Southwest	2.10	2.88	-0.77	73
South Central	2.16	2.92	-0.76	74
Southeast	1.48	2.80	-1.33	53
State	1.52	2.28	-0.76	67

Winter (December - February)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	23.5	26.4	-2.9
North Central	23.1	26.4	-3.3
Northeast	22.6	26.2	-3.6
West Central	25.8	28.5	-2.7
Central	26.2	28.5	-2.3
East Central	25.2	27.8	-2.6
Southwest	30.5	33.0	-2.5
South Central	30.2	32.9	-2.7
Southeast	29.3	32.1	-2.9
State	26.4	29.1	-2.8

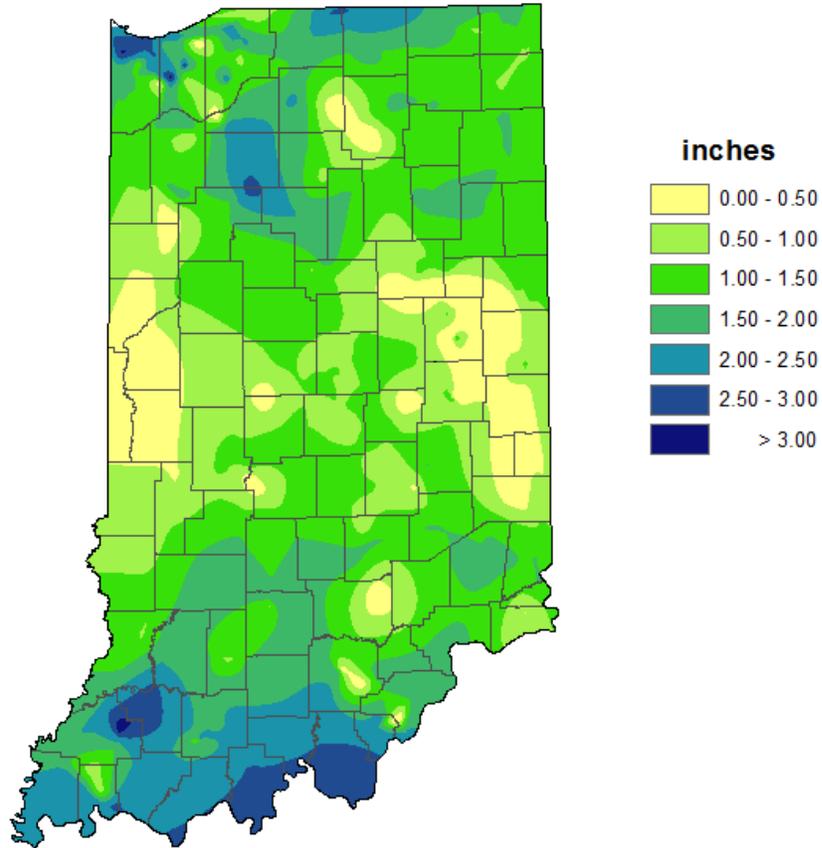
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	4.66	6.21	-1.55	75
North Central	4.90	6.63	-1.73	74
Northeast	4.65	6.45	-1.79	72
West Central	5.28	7.41	-2.13	71
Central	5.76	7.60	-1.83	76
East Central	6.09	7.31	-1.22	83
Southwest	8.41	9.41	-1.00	89
South Central	8.98	9.58	-0.60	94
Southeast	7.67	9.22	-1.55	83
State	6.27	7.77	-1.50	81

2015 Annual (through February)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	18.9	25.3	-6.4
North Central	18.2	25.1	-6.9
Northeast	17.5	24.9	-7.3
West Central	21.8	27.4	-5.6
Central	22.2	27.4	-5.2
East Central	20.9	26.6	-5.7
Southwest	27.1	32.2	-5.1
South Central	26.8	32.1	-5.3
Southeast	25.6	31.2	-5.6
State	22.2	28.1	-5.8

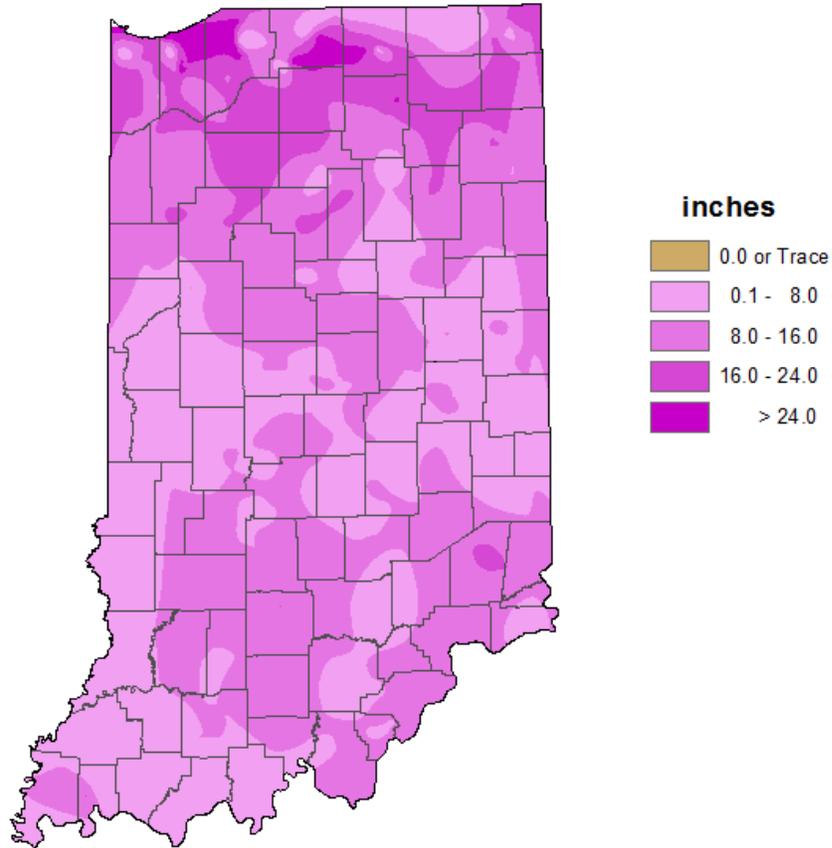
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	3.23	3.56	-0.33	91
North Central	3.36	3.84	-0.49	87
Northeast	3.08	3.77	-0.68	82
West Central	2.96	4.44	-1.48	67
Central	3.02	4.61	-1.60	65
East Central	3.61	4.44	-0.83	81
Southwest	4.69	5.88	-1.18	80
South Central	4.88	6.02	-1.15	81
Southeast	3.95	5.81	-1.86	68
State	3.63	4.71	-1.09	77

**Total Precipitation
February 2015
CoCoRaHS network
(300 stations)**



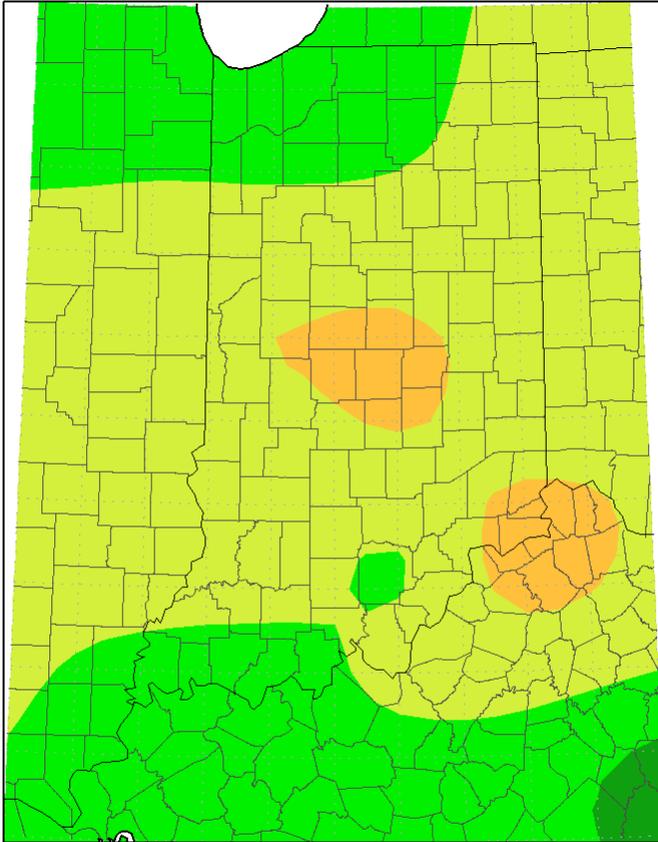
Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimat.org>

**Total Snowfall
February 2015
CoCoRaHS network
(300 stations)**



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

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean
February 1, 2015 to February 28, 2015

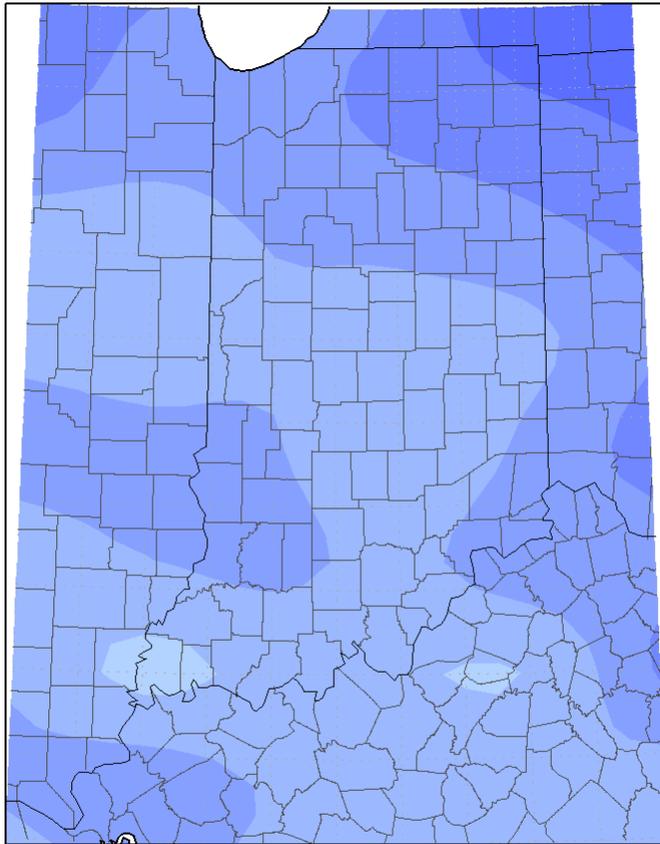


Mean period is 1981-2010.

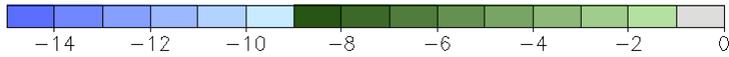


Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
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Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
February 1, 2015 to February 28, 2015



Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
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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

D1 Drought - Moderate

D2 Drought - Severe

D3 Drought - Extreme

D4 Drought - Exceptional

Popu

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
2015-03-03	96.89	3.11	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015-02-24	96.09	3.91	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015-02-17	96.09	3.91	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015-02-10	96.09	3.91	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
2015-02-03	97.64	2.36	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00

February 3rd Drought Summary



February 10th Drought Summary



February 17th Drought Summary



February 24th Drought Summary



