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Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report

Nov 9, 2015



<http://www.iclimat.org>

October 2015 Climate Summary

Month Summary

October was warmer than normal, and until its final 5 days, on track to be one of the driest on record. Moderate drought expanded rapidly northward to claim up to 38% of total Indiana acreage. At least 3 major field fires flared resulting in one death. Five counties issued open burn bans. Then near the end of the month the remnants of Hurricane Patricia accounted for nearly 75% of total October rainfall. Drought was obliterated from southern counties due to the heavy tropical rainfall. A killing freeze on October 18th ended the growing season for more than half of Indiana's cropland.

The state average temperature for October 2015 was 55.8°F, which is 1.8°F above normal and ties 1998 as the 33rd warmest October on record. Recent warmer Octobers include 2010 with its state average 56.0°F tied in 30th place with 1922 and 1951. In October 2000 the state temperature averaged 57.2°F, tied with 1931 as 18th warmest. October 2007 was very warm with its 60.2°F average pegged as 5th warmest. The warmest October temperature on record was 60.9°F recorded in 1971. The day split in October 2015 was 12 days of below normal temperature, 18 days above normal, and 1 day at normal. There was 1 day when the state temperature was at least 10°F below normal and 4 days when the state temperature was at least 10°F above normal. The highest temperature of the month in the cooperative observer network was 86°F on October 23rd at Vincennes 5ne. The coldest minimum was 24°F at several locations on October 18th and 19th.

The October state precipitation average of 2.45" was 0.45" below normal and the 50th driest October on record. Recent drier Octobers include a 2.40" average in 2003, good for 48th place, and a 2.33" state average in 2000 in the 44th spot. In 2008 a 2.23" average was the 42nd driest on record but the 1.17" number in 2010 came in at 13th driest in a tie with 1944. The driest October on record was 0.31" noted in 1908. The highest single day precipitation among cooperative stations in October 2015 was 3.85" recorded on October 28th in Tell City. The highest daily total in the CoCoRaHS network was 4.60" measured that same day in Milltown 2.7 wsw. The highest monthly total in the cooperative network was 6.09" as tallied at both Cannelton and Tell City. In the CoCoRaHS network the highest monthly total was 7.13" recorded at Cannelton 6.8 ne.

Regionally October 2015 precipitation was near 55% of normal in northern Indiana, near 85% of normal in central counties, and about 125% of normal across the south. Normal October precipitation ranges from 1.3" in northwest to 4.2" in southeast Indiana. Widespread precipitation fell on about 9 days this month.

October 1st – 10th

The opening days of October were cold but the state temperature the remainder of the interval held above normal. Rainfall was light with below normal totals statewide. Mostly dry conditions were ideal for harvesting but increased the risk of field fires. A brush fire in Clinton county got out of control and spread to a barn and abandoned home on October 9th. Moderate drought in southern Indiana spread west by the end of the 10 day interval.

High pressure centered over Hudson Bay essentially dominated weather in the eastern half of the country on October 1st and 2nd. The Indiana average temperature opened the month cool at 5°F below normal. The eastern edge of the ridge eroded away the next day as Carolina low pressure and an Appalachian trough brought light rain and still cooler weather to Indiana. The state average temperature fell to 8°F below normal on October 3rd, the coldest of the 10 days.

A sharp warmup took hold the next 4 days. The east Canadian ridge was still sprawled southwestward into the Great Plains and slowed storms moving east from the Rocky Mountains. Indiana rainfall had ended which allowed the state temperature to climb to 2°F above normal on October 4th, to 6°F above normal the following day, and to 7°F above normal on October 6th. Mornings began foggy but sunny skies appeared later each day as leftover moisture was trapped near the ground underneath high pressure aloft. By October 7th a new cold front had advanced through Wisconsin. Indiana temperature peaked at 11°F above normal that day with the cold front closing in.

The next day the cold front stalled about mid-way through Indiana, then reversed direction as a warm front ahead of an incoming storm system. The state temperature held nearly steady at 10°F above normal. Warm air introduced by the front was quickly replaced by much cooler air over the state on October 9th. The cold front dropped Indiana temperatures to 5°F above normal. High pressure behind the front on October 10th tapped into more cold air. The state temperature continued falling to 1°F above normal to close out the 10 day interval.

Over the 10 days the state temperature averaged to 2°F above normal. Usually in early October the daily maximum temperature varies between 66°F in far northern counties to 74°F in the southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums normally range between 46°F and 49°F north to south across the state. The warmest daily temperature in the cooperative station network during the 10 days was 84°F at Evansville Airport on October 6th and at Dubois and Mount Vernon on October 7th. The coolest daily minimum in this same network was 29°F at Rockville on October 3rd and at Wanatah 2wnw on October 7th.

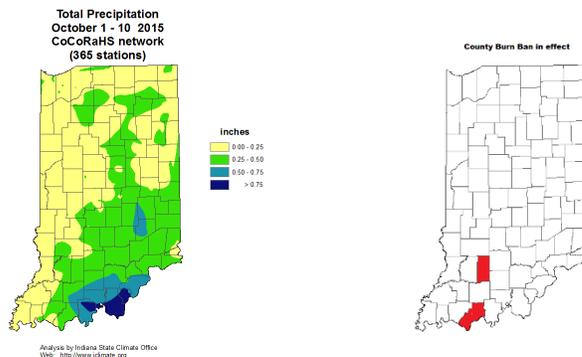
At least a quarter inch of rain fell generally southeast of a line from Evansville to Decatur over the 10 day interval. More than a half inch was recorded in extreme south central Indiana, mostly in Perry, Crawford, Harrison, Washington, Floyd, and Clark counties. But rainfall was mostly very light elsewhere across the state. Regionally rainfall in northern and central Indiana averaged near 0.25" while 0.4" was typical in the southern third of the state. These amounts equate to about 20% of normal in northern and central counties and 40% of normal across the south. Locations with the heaviest 10 day totals included Elizabeth with 1.03" and Galena with 0.87". Birdseye had 0.78", Jeffersonville 0.77", while Floyds Knobs noted 0.74". The heaviest single day amounts were recorded the morning of October 3rd. CoCoRaHS reports on this day included 0.81" and 0.73" in

Galena, and 0.69” at New Pekin. The Floyds Knobs volunteer measured 0.67” while the Birdseye gage collected 0.66”.

Risks of wild fire increased with windy conditions and drying soils in Indiana. County wide open burn bans were allowed to continue in Martin and Spencer counties. In central Indiana a routine brush burn got out of control when winds shifted and carried brush into a barn in Clinton county on October 9th, igniting stored fuel. The fuel exploded and transferred the fire to an abandoned home. The barn was destroyed but there were no injuries. Scattered field fires were reported in parts of southern Indiana over the 10 day interval as well.

According to the October 6th edition of the US Drought Monitor, moderate drought spread slightly in southeast Indiana with the addition of Jennings and Jackson counties and parts of neighbor counties. Abnormally dry areas in Parke, Putnam, Owen, Clay, Vigo, Sullivan and Greene counties improved. These improvements were temporary as conditions deteriorated again by the next edition of the USDM published October 13th. By this date abnormally dry conditions had expanded in west central Indiana to include most everything south of a Perrysville to Lawrenceburg line, excluding the new D1 category region. Moderate drought (D1 category) had shifted out of southeast Indiana into south central and southwest parts of the state and included most of Lawrence, Orange, Dubois, Martin, Daviess, Knox and Pike counties and parts of neighbor counties. The USDM concluded 8% of total Indiana area was classified in D1 moderate drought status, 29% as D0 abnormally dry, with the remaining 63% in normal soil moisture status.

The October 13th edition of the USDA Indiana crop bulletin indicates weather so far in October has been near ideal for corn and soybean harvest. Rapid natural dry down of these crops continued better than expected. Soybean yields appear better than earlier thought while corn yield remains variable due to adverse impacts of the intense June rainfall. Winter wheat is emerging but some planting has been suspended in southern Indiana due to concerns of dry fields. All harvest progress was ahead of normal.



October 11th – 17th

Temperatures tumbled nearly all week long as a series of 4 cold fronts moved through the state. There was little moisture with these fronts as most northern and central Indiana communities remained dry. Moderate drought expanded to cover nearly a fourth of the state with a little more

than half of Indiana rated abnormally dry. The soil dryness has increased the risk of wild fires. One farmer died in a Benton county field fire this week. Harvest weather was near perfect. Some good news arrived that state crop yields may not be as dismal as first feared due to excellent autumn weather after an early summer of repeated flooding.

A large ridge of high pressure extended from New England to Arkansas to start this week. The state average temperature began 4°F above normal with mostly clear skies and early morning fog on October 11th. The next day low pressure in Ontario dropped a cold front across the map through Illinois and Missouri. Ahead of the front warm air flowed north into Indiana and bumped the state temperature to 7°F above normal, the warmest day of the week.

The cold front pushed through the state early on October 13th and was immediately followed by a second weaker cold front the same day. State temperatures dipped to 2°F above normal with rain showers in southern Indiana. The second front stalled over central Indiana on October 14th and the state temperature nudged downward to 1°F below normal. The front regained momentum the next day and raced rapidly off the New England coast. High pressure briefly moved in just south of Indiana.

A third cold front quickly passed through Indiana on October 16th. Temperatures now plunged faster to 6°F below normal. Finally a fourth cold front crossed Indiana on October 17th, reinforcing the cold over the state to end the week at 11°F below normal. A strong ridge of high pressure was on the move from the Dakotas to Indiana, ending the parade of cold fronts through the state. All 4 cold fronts that had crossed Indiana this week were lined up in series off the Atlantic coast on the October 17th map.

Overall for the week the state temperature averaged to 1°F below normal. Typically in mid-October daily maximum temperatures should range between 62°F and 71°F north to south across the state. Daily minimums normally vary from 43°F in far northern Indiana to 46°F in the far southwest. The warmest daily temperature in the cooperative station network this week was 84°F at Evansville Airport on October 12th. The coolest daily minimum in this same network was 27°F at multiple locations on October 17th.

The first 32°F freeze of the season hit just over half of reporting cooperative weather stations the morning of October 17th. About 10% of all such stations reported a killing freeze with minimum temperatures of 28°F or colder that day. A killing freeze was expected to strike most of Indiana the following morning, effectively ending the 2015 growing season.

Rainfall continues very light this month. On the Indiana map this week more than 0.25" of rain fell generally south of an Evansville to Salem to Bedford to Milan line. More than 0.50" was limited to a small area mostly south of a Rockport to New Albany line. Regionally almost no rain fell in northern and central Indiana this week while an average 0.3" fell across the south. These totals equate to near 0% of normal in northern and central counties to about half normal across the southern area.

The bulk of the week's rain was observed in the morning reports of October 13th. Among the larger daily amounts in the CoCoRaHS network that day were 0.72" in Leopold, 0.69" at Cannelton, and 0.65" in Tell City, all located in Perry county. In Harrison county the Elizabeth volunteer had 0.59" and at Corydon 0.53" was measured. For the week Leopold and Elizabeth had no additional

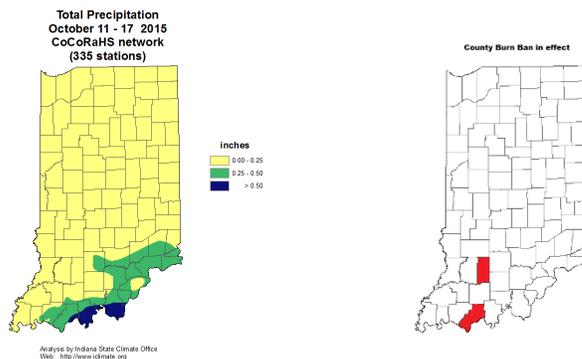
rainfall. The New Pekin rain gage summed to 0.46” while Jeffersonville had 0.42” and Hanover tallied 0.41”.

The general lack of rain this month has increased the risk of field fires. A Benton county farmer died of smoke inhalation on the scene of a field fire on October 13th.

The October 19th edition of the USDA Indiana crop bulletin notes a faster harvest is underway due to continued mild and dry weather conditions this week. Soybean harvest is generally more than 80% complete while corn is 60% to 70% finished. The report stated that winter wheat planting is ahead of schedule but soil dryness may be a concern for emergence.

The October 20th edition of the US Drought Monitor shows the moderate drought region in Indiana has tripled in size in the past week. Most of the state generally south of a Rockville to Aurora line with exception of Gibson county, and the southern tier of counties between Perry and Clark counties, is now rated in the D1 moderate drought category and accounts for 24% of total state area. The D0 abnormally dry region has also expanded into most of central and north central Indiana and accounts for 54% of total state area. Soils are rated in mostly normal condition northwest of a Perrysville to South Bend line and in much of DeKalb, Noble, Whitley, Allen, Huntington, Wells and Adams counties in northeast Indiana, an area representing about 22% coverage in total.

Some positive news is that crop yields have not suffered as much due to summer flooding as predicted. Dry harvest weather has allowed soybeans to recover to near normal levels. Corn has not done as well with an estimated 20% below average state yield. Overall crop losses are now estimated at \$200 million statewide rather than \$500 million as estimated in early summer.



October 18th – 24th

It was a very cold start to the week as a killing freeze the morning of October 18th ended the growing season for about 60% of Indiana cropland. A rapid warm up followed in the next few days. Temperatures soared 20°F higher by October 21st. Two fronts crossed the state late in the week with only a slight drop in temperature. These were dry fronts producing very little rainfall which allowed moderate drought to spread rapidly through Indiana. Additional counties declared

open burn bans this week. A field fire in western Indiana proved difficult to put out and destroyed many acres. The persistent dry weather did allow the near perfect harvest season to roll on and on.

A strong ridge of high pressure settled overhead Indiana on October 18th. Clear skies with little wind allowed morning temperatures in more than half the state to plummet to 28°F or colder, the definition of a killing freeze. The state average temperature for the day settled at 8°F below normal.

The ridge traveled east of Indiana by the next day, setting up a southerly wind return flow. A rapid warm up was underway, rebounding to normal, then to 8°F above normal by October 20th. The core of the ridge had moved into North Carolina. Another high center near Hudson Bay had pushed a cold front into Michigan. The southern ridge countered the Canadian high when it retrograded westward into Tennessee on October 21st, halting the cold front. Warm winds continued into Indiana as the state temperature peaked at 12°F above normal, the warmest day of the week.

A mature storm system in Minnesota moved into Quebec on October 22nd. The state temperature didn't change much at first as the Michigan cold front finally crossed Indiana to the Ohio River. The front stalled there the next day and the state temperature dipped slightly to 8°F above normal. A new storm system moved out of the Great Plains into Wisconsin on October 24th. The stationary front sitting on the Ohio River reversed direction and returned north to Michigan as a warm front. The new storm's cold front was not far behind in Illinois. As the week closed Indiana was nestled between the fronts inside the warm sector of the storm. The state temperature held steady at 9°F above normal.

Overall for the week the state temperature averaged near 6°F above normal. Typically at this time in October the daily maximum temperature should range from about 60°F in far northern counties to 68°F in the southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums normally vary between 41°F and 44°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the week among cooperative network stations was 86°F at Vincennes 5ne on October 23rd. The coolest minimum in this same network was 24°F at several locations on October 18th.

Rainfall was almost non-existent this week. Totals of more than a quarter inch were limited to northwest counties bordering Lake Michigan and to the Fort Wayne vicinity. Regionally only about a tenth inch of rain was common in all parts of Indiana this week. This amount equates to about 20% of normal in the northern third of the state and just 10% in the central and southern thirds. The highest local single day rainfall amounts and week totals were all between 0.40" and 0.50" in Porter county in the CoCoRaHS network. Nearly all the precipitation was noted in the morning reports of October 24th.

The ongoing rainfall deficit this month has allowed moderate drought conditions to expand another 14% in coverage this week, now claiming 38% of total Indiana land area. Moderate drought has spread northward into west central Indiana and locally into two far northern Indiana counties. According to the October 27th edition of the US Drought Monitor (USDM) the moderate drought D1 category extends generally south of a line from Perrysville to Frankfort to Versailles with exception of Gibson county and the southern tier of counties between Posey and Clark county. In far northern Indiana the USDM places moderate drought in Elkhart and Lagrange counties. The list of counties in normal soil moisture status is growing short with only Lake, Porter, Newton, Benton, Warren, White, Allen, Wells, and Adams counties in this group, or 12% of total state area. The

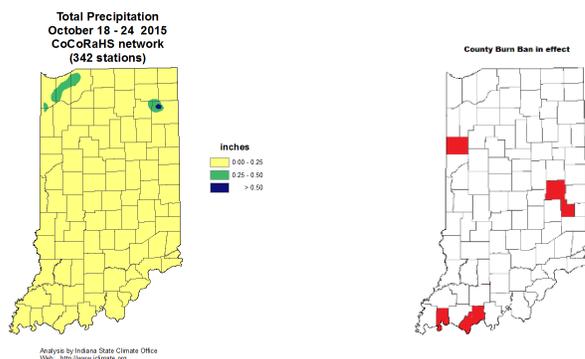
remainder of Indiana was rated as abnormally dry in the D0 category, which sums to 50% of all Indiana land.

The risk of fire danger has increased with the expansion of moderate drought. This week 4 additional counties declared open burn bans: Fayette county on October 21st, Benton and Vanderburgh counties on October 23rd, and Henry county on October 24th. Conditions have improved in Martin county and officials lifted the open burn ban there on October 24th. Spencer county continues their open burn ban set on September 25th. An Indiana map locating counties with burn bans in effect as of October 24th is shown below.

The USDA Indiana crop bulletin issued October 26th noted that Indiana corn and soybean harvest is wrapping up ahead of schedule. Field dry down has been rapid and there was even some concern that soybean field moisture content was too dry for optimum storage condition. The drought expansion could most impact wheat, cover crops, and pastures the report said.

Crop experts note that overall this has been a near perfect harvest season in strong contrast to the disastrous summer deluges and flooding. The long autumn dryness means farmers will likely have less drying expenses once harvested crops are in drying bins. Soybean yields are turning out better than earlier forecast at near normal levels. Corn yield will be down some but not as severely as thought earlier in the year.

An accidental field fire in Warren county on October 19th destroyed an estimated 50 acres of crop land before it could be extinguished. Besides strong winds most of the fire equipment was too heavy for ground conditions and could not reach the blaze. Lighter equipment was used but took longer to put out the fire, resulting in more field loss.



October 25th – 31st

A very dry October was interrupted by the remnants of a Pacific hurricane this week. Counties along the Ohio River were closest to the path of this former tropical storm and received as much as 5” in locally heavy rainfall. These amounts were enough to recharge dry soils and eliminate drought in much of southern Indiana according to the US Drought Monitor. Harvest is nearly

finished and the rains didn't significantly impact its progress. The ample rain helped end open burn bans in some counties. The state temperature didn't vary much over the week as cloudy skies and storminess held temperatures rather stable.

The state temperature stood at 3°F above normal on October 25th as a cold front traveled through and east of Indiana. A second cold front moved through the state the next day. Temperatures dipped a few more degrees to 1°F above normal. High pressure passed over and northeast of Indiana after the front.

The remnants of Hurricane Patricia had traveled from Mexico to Louisiana and began to affect Indiana weather the next day. Moisture wrapped inside the storm streamed northward on October 27th. A stationary front formed in southern Indiana. The state temperature fell to 1°F below normal as cloudy skies and rain blocked the sun's warmth.

The full impact of Patricia hit the next day. The stationary front morphed into a warm front and became part of a new storm system in Wisconsin. Rain fell heavily in far southern Indiana. The storm moved east on October 29th. The cold front on the back side of the storm crossed the state and opened the door to cooler air behind it. The state temperature declined to 5°F below normal. A new low pressure system moved in quickly and spread its stationary front over far southwest Indiana. The parent storm system over Hudson Bay was now mature and very complex with multiple fronts wrapped into its core.

The state temperature held steady the next day. A narrow ridge of high pressure in the Great Plains expanded west over Indiana and the east half of the country as if to clean up the frontal logjam. The remnants of Patricia had moved off shore. Halloween arrived and the ridge moved to the Atlantic coast. Southerly wind backflow behind the ridge began to move warmer air towards Indiana. The temperature rebounded slowly to 2°F below normal to end the week and month.

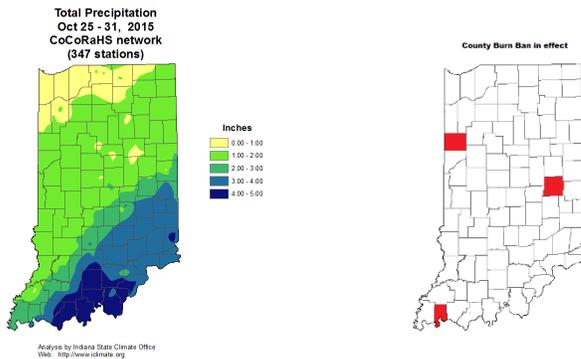
The state temperature this week averaged to 1°F below normal. Usually at the close of October the daily maximum temperature normally varies between 57°F and 65°F north to south across the state. Daily minimums normally range from 39°F in far northern counties to 42°F in the southwest corner of Indiana. The warmest temperature of the week among cooperative weather stations was 78°F at Cannelton on October 25th. The coolest minimum in this same network was 30°F at Greenfield on October 31st.

The core remnants of Hurricane Patricia traveled southeast of the state. The weekly rainfall map illustrates the Indiana pattern well with amounts trending lower northwestward across the state. More than 4" of rain fell generally in Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Orange, Harrison, Floyd, and in parts of surrounding counties. The area roughly south of a Winchester to Mount Vernon line received more than 2". At the opposite end of the state only communities generally northwest of a Kentland to Lagrange line measured under an inch for the week. Regionally about 1.1" was received across the northern third of Indiana, 2.0" in central, and 2.9" in the southern third of the state. These amounts equate to about 220% of normal in northern Indiana, 410% of normal in central counties, and 600% of normal in the south. The highest local single day amounts reported in the CoCoRaHS network included 4.60" near Milltown, 4.12" outside New Albany, 4.00" at Tennyson, 3.98" in Leopold, and 3.82" at Tell City. The heaviest weekly totals were 5.06" in Leopold, 4.70" at Tennyson, 4.66" near Galena, 4.56" at Elizabeth, and 4.48" in the vicinity of New Pekin.

The heavy rains have eliminated moderate drought and abnormally dry soil conditions in much of southern Indiana according to the November 3rd edition of the US Drought Monitor. Normal soil moisture conditions have returned to the large portion of Indiana generally south of the Winchester to Mount Vernon line. A ribbon of D0 abnormally dry soil was shown along the northern edge of the new normal soil moisture status boundary. No changes were made elsewhere on the map since the previous Oct 27th edition. The updated USDM coverage stood at 21% of total Indiana land area in the moderate drought D1 category, 36% in the D0 abnormally dry category, and 43% in the normal category. This is a 17% improvement in the D1 moderate drought category and 14% in the D0 abnormally dry category from the previous week.

Two counties have lifted their declared open burn bans. On October 29th Fayette county removed its burn ban while Spencer county did so on October 30th. Three counties let stand their open burn bans: Benton, Henry, and Vanderburgh.

The November 2nd edition of the USDA Indiana crop bulletin stated that rain from the remnants of Hurricane Patricia had brought needed relief to soils in southern Indiana where winter crops are being planted and winter wheat has emerged. The report noted that while harvest was slowed somewhat nearly all soybeans were already finished and corn is ahead of schedule and nearing completion.



October 2015

| Region | Temperature | Temperature | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Normal | Deviation |
| Northwest | 53.8 | 52.9 | 0.9 |
| North Central | 53.6 | 52.2 | 1.4 |
| Northeast | 53.5 | 51.8 | 1.7 |
| West Central | 55.8 | 54.1 | 1.6 |
| Central | 55.8 | 53.5 | 2.3 |
| East Central | 55.0 | 52.7 | 2.4 |
| Southwest | 58.5 | 56.7 | 1.7 |
| South Central | 58.0 | 56.0 | 2.0 |
| Southeast | 57.0 | 55.2 | 1.8 |
| State | 55.8 | 54.0 | 1.8 |

| Region | Precipitation | Precipitation | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Normal | Deviation | Percent of Normal |
| Northwest | 1.34 | 2.92 | -1.58 | 46 |
| North Central | 1.47 | 2.95 | -1.48 | 50 |
| Northeast | 1.72 | 2.70 | -0.98 | 64 |
| West Central | 1.63 | 2.90 | -1.26 | 56 |
| Central | 2.46 | 2.82 | -0.36 | 87 |
| East Central | 2.89 | 2.73 | 0.17 | 106 |
| Southwest | 2.90 | 3.04 | -0.15 | 95 |
| South Central | 4.00 | 3.02 | 0.98 | 132 |
| Southeast | 4.25 | 2.98 | 1.27 | 142 |
| State | 2.45 | 2.90 | -0.45 | 85 |

Autumn so far (September - October)

| Region | Temperature | Temperature | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Normal | Deviation |
| Northwest | 60.8 | 58.6 | 2.2 |
| North Central | 60.5 | 58.0 | 2.5 |
| Northeast | 60.3 | 57.6 | 2.8 |
| West Central | 62.3 | 59.9 | 2.4 |
| Central | 62.2 | 59.3 | 3.0 |
| East Central | 61.6 | 58.5 | 3.1 |
| Southwest | 64.5 | 62.4 | 2.1 |
| South Central | 64.0 | 61.6 | 2.3 |
| Southeast | 63.4 | 60.9 | 2.4 |
| State | 62.2 | 59.7 | 2.5 |

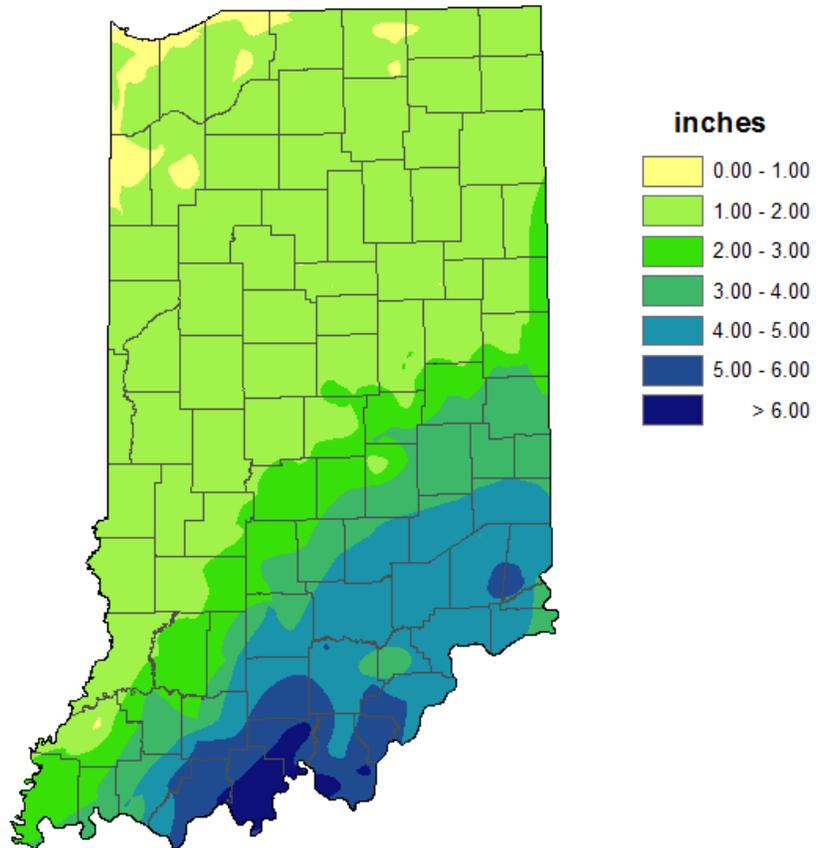
| Region | Precipitation | Precipitation | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Normal | Deviation | Percent of Normal |
| Northwest | 5.21 | 6.13 | -0.93 | 85 |
| North Central | 4.46 | 6.25 | -1.79 | 71 |
| Northeast | 4.22 | 5.90 | -1.68 | 71 |
| West Central | 4.47 | 5.93 | -1.45 | 75 |
| Central | 4.51 | 5.81 | -1.30 | 78 |
| East Central | 4.77 | 5.52 | -0.75 | 86 |
| Southwest | 5.01 | 6.18 | -1.17 | 81 |
| South Central | 5.87 | 6.13 | -0.26 | 96 |
| Southeast | 6.29 | 5.95 | 0.34 | 106 |
| State | 4.92 | 5.99 | -1.07 | 82 |

2015 Annual (through October)

| Region | Temperature | Temperature | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Normal | Deviation |
| Northwest | 52.1 | 53.4 | -1.3 |
| North Central | 51.6 | 52.9 | -1.3 |
| Northeast | 51.2 | 52.5 | -1.3 |
| West Central | 54.2 | 55.0 | -0.8 |
| Central | 54.1 | 54.5 | -0.4 |
| East Central | 53.3 | 53.7 | -0.4 |
| Southwest | 57.5 | 58.1 | -0.6 |
| South Central | 57.1 | 57.5 | -0.4 |
| Southeast | 56.2 | 56.6 | -0.4 |
| State | 54.2 | 55.0 | -0.8 |

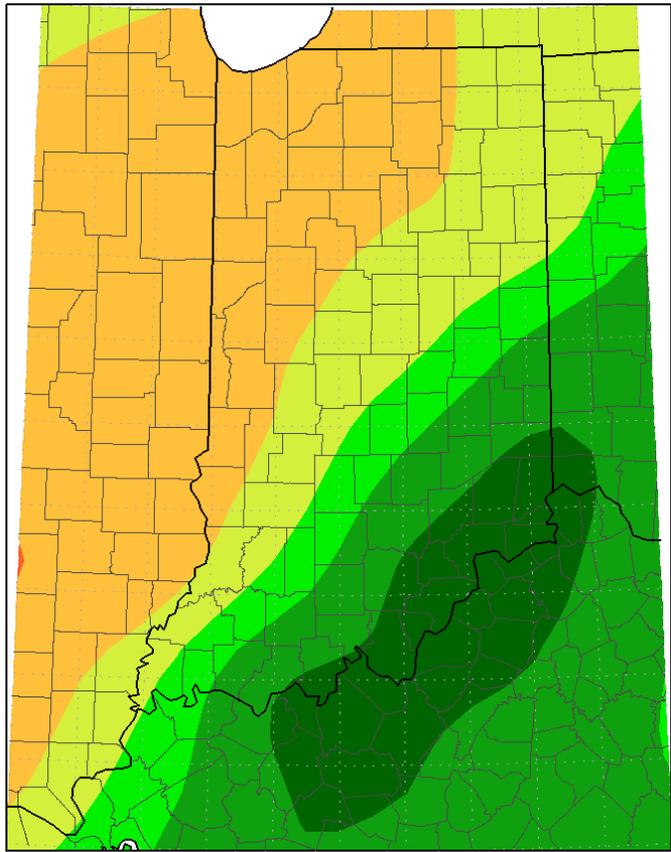
| Region | Precipitation | Precipitation | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Normal | Deviation | Percent of Normal |
| Northwest | 35.78 | 32.20 | 3.58 | 111 |
| North Central | 34.10 | 32.25 | 1.86 | 106 |
| Northeast | 34.59 | 31.04 | 3.55 | 111 |
| West Central | 36.36 | 34.67 | 1.70 | 105 |
| Central | 38.47 | 34.12 | 4.35 | 113 |
| East Central | 38.28 | 33.00 | 5.28 | 116 |
| Southwest | 43.21 | 37.75 | 5.46 | 114 |
| South Central | 46.02 | 38.06 | 7.97 | 121 |
| Southeast | 42.76 | 37.01 | 5.75 | 116 |
| State | 38.87 | 34.53 | 4.34 | 113 |

**Total Precipitation
October 2015
CoCoRaHS network
(365 stations)**

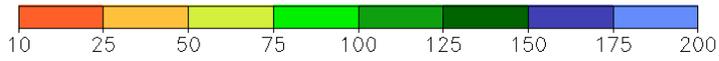


Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimate.org>

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean
October 1, 2015 to October 31, 2015

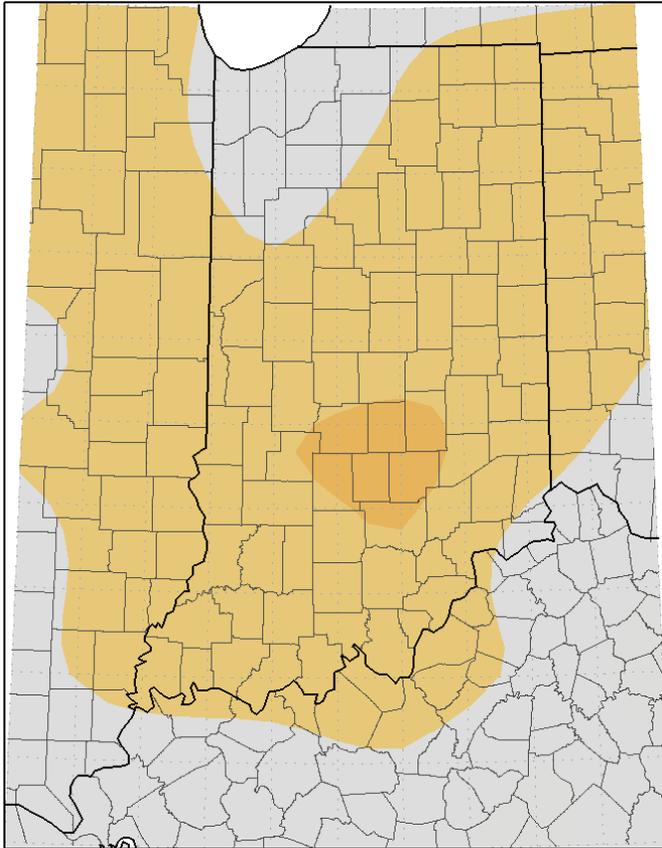


Mean period is 1981-2010.

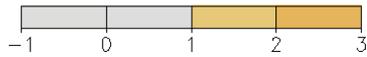


Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 11/6/2015 12:45:13 PM CST

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
October 1, 2015 to October 31, 2015



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).

▼
Statistics type: Categorical Percent Area ▼
Indiana ▼

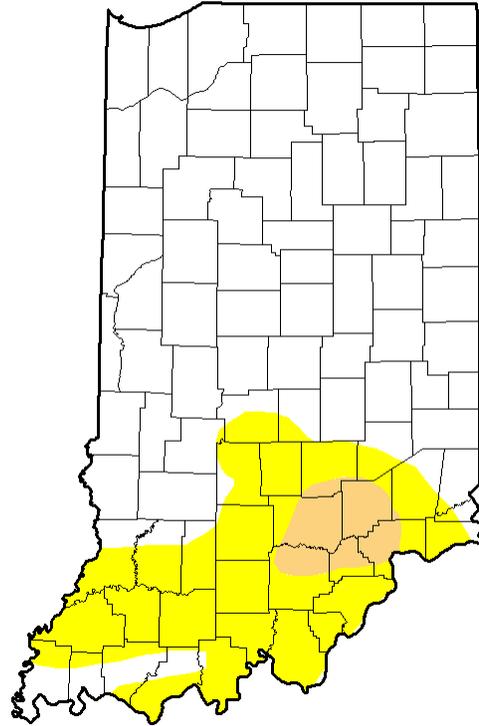
Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

Show 25 ▼ entries

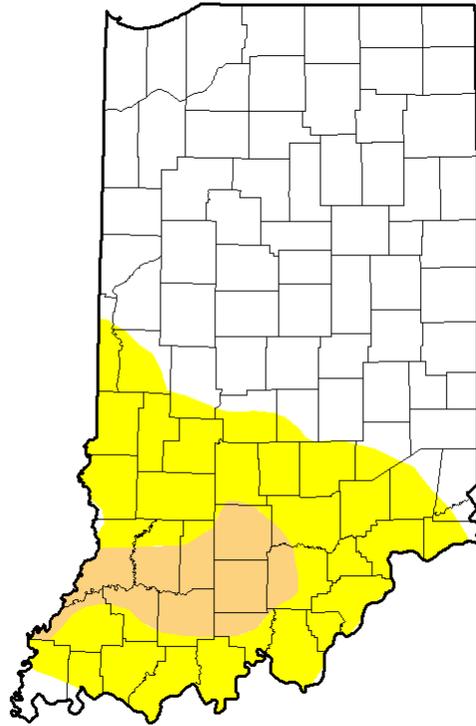
Search:

| Week ▼ | None | D0 | D1 | D2 | D3 | D4 |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| 2015-11-03 | 43.39 | 35.87 | 20.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2015-10-27 | 11.69 | 49.98 | 38.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2015-10-20 | 21.98 | 54.04 | 23.98 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2015-10-13 | 63.50 | 28.59 | 7.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2015-10-06 | 74.04 | 22.20 | 3.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

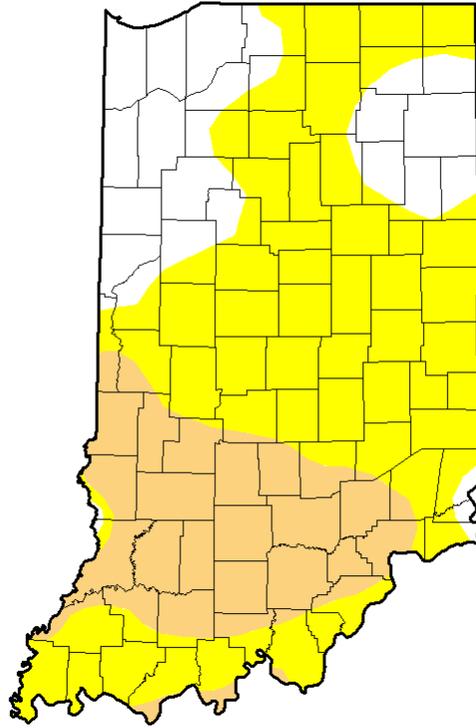
October 6th Drought Summary



October 13th Drought Summary



October 20th Drought Summary



October 27th Drought Summary

