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Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report



<http://www.iclimat.org>

Apr 8, 2016

March 2016 Climate Summary

Month Summary

Count March as the 7th month in a row that the state average temperature has exceeded normal, assisted by El Nino and this month the Maya Express. March was wetter than normal with 4 severe weather days. Four confirmed tornadoes, two EF-0 storms on March 24th and two EF-1 a week later, caused damage but no injury or death. Wind and hail damage was noted on 2 additional days.

The March 2016 state average temperature of 47.1°F was much above normal. Its 6.4°F deviation was the largest this year so far and marks the 6th warmest March since 1895 in Indiana. Only one other March since 2000 has been warmer which was also the warmest March on record. This occurred 4 years ago when March 2012 posted an average 55.0°F Indiana state temperature. The day split in March 2016 was 9 days of below normal temperature, 21 days above normal, and 1 day at normal. There were 13 days when the state temperature was at least 10°F above normal and 2 days at least 20°F or more above normal. The highest temperature of the month was 82°F recorded on March 15th and 16th in several cities. The lowest temperature was 4°F at Wanatah 2wnw on March 4th.

The state precipitation average was 4.54" in March. This is 1.14" above normal and ties 1927 as the 26th wettest March on record. Recent wetter Marches include a 5.14" state average in 2006, the 15th wettest March, and 6.48" in 2008, good for the 8th spot. The wettest March since 1895 was recorded during the Great 1913 Flood with an 8.74" state average precipitation. The highest single day precipitation among cooperative stations in March 2016 was 3.80" observed the last day of the month in Marengo. The most among CoCoRaHS stations was 2.00" on March 25th at station Indianapolis 9.5 ne. The highest monthly precipitation in the cooperative network was 8.75" tallied at Marengo. In the CoCoRaHS network the highest monthly total was 7.52" noted at Paoli 1.6 sse. Widespread precipitation fell on about 14 days this month.

Regionally March 2016 precipitation was near 130% of normal in northern and southern Indiana and about 140% of normal in central areas. Normal March precipitation ranges from 2.7" in the northeast to 4.2" in southwest Indiana.

The highest monthly snow total in the cooperative network was 8.3" at Plymouth. In the CoCoRaHS network the largest was 7.9" at Walkerton 5.7 ene. The highest daily snowfall in the cooperative network was 4.2" recorded on March 3rd at North Webster. A 4.8" daily amount was noted a day earlier at Granger 2.9 w in the CoCoRaHS network. There were about 4 days when snow generally fell statewide.

March 1st – 10th

Following a cold start to the month the state temperature soared well above normal after March 5th. The state average temperature jumped 31°F in just 7 days from the coldest to the warmest day! A low pressure system in the upper atmosphere near Alaska exploded in intensity as it dove south into central Mexico. With help from the Bermuda ridge the two systems joined forces to transport tropical heat and moisture northward from the Gulf of Mexico toward Michigan, jump starting spring in Indiana.

March began with a stationary front located over central Indiana. The state average temperature was 2°F above normal. The next day an Illinois storm raced to New York, dragging a cold front through Indiana to the Atlantic coast. Skies cleared as high pressure and colder air moved in, dropping the state temperature to 8°F below normal.

The ridge drifted east to the Appalachians on March 3rd. Two stationary fronts set up south of Indiana, their moisture overrunning the fronts as a mix of rain and snow. The state temperature rose slightly to 6°F below normal. A weak cold front behind this storm passed through Indiana the next day with no temperature change. Indiana was now encircled by weak fronts on all sides.

On March 5th the weak fronts were collected by a North Dakota storm into a single stronger occluded low pressure system over Illinois. High pressure over North Carolina started a backflow of warmer air to Indiana ahead of this storm, allowing the state temperature to rise slightly to 3°F below normal. On March 6th high pressure moved out of the Great Plains to Indiana, chasing fronts out of the state. The state temperature began its remarkable ascent, starting at 3°F above normal.

The next day the Indiana ridge traveled east to the Carolinas. Storm centers over the Dakotas slowed down, and in tandem with the Carolina ridge, set up a dominant warm air sector over the east part of the country. Temperatures over Indiana now warmed rapidly to 12°F above normal. By March 8th the Carolina ridge had merged into the Bermuda ridge in the Atlantic, rotating the Dakota stationary front far northward into Michigan. The Dakota system's cold front settled into Kansas, reinforcing the very strong sector of warm air over Indiana and the east half of the country. Indiana temperatures that day surged to 22°F above normal. The Indiana warmth peaked on March 9th with a state temperature at 23°F above normal. The warm sector now reached into Quebec although its western edge had eroded eastward to the Mississippi River.

The warm air sector continued to erode on March 10th. A cold front had reached Indiana that morning and temperatures began to fall. The state temperature ended the 10 day interval at 17°F above normal with moderate rainfall.

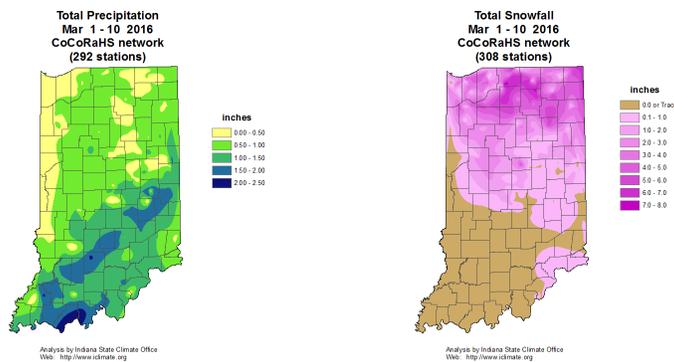
The warm second half of the 10 day interval outdid the cold first half. Over the 10 days the state temperature averaged to 6°F above normal. Typically at the start of March daily maximum temperatures should range from about 42°F in far northern Indiana to 52°F in extreme southwest counties. Daily minimums normally vary between 25°F and 32°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the 10 days in the cooperative station network was 75° at multiple locations on March 8th and 9th. The coolest temperature among stations in that same network was 4°F at Wanatah 2wnw on March 4th.

Precipitation opened the month as rain, changed over to snow by March 3rd, then back to all rain on March 6th. It was a wet interval as precipitation was observed on 9 of 10 days with the heaviest amounts near the beginning and end.

Snow was recorded in parts of Indiana between March 2nd and 5th. The heaviest snow was measured on March 2nd when 4.8” was noted just west of Granger. Two days later 4.4” was collected outside Columbia City while 4.0” was captured in gages at Warsaw, Syracuse, and Tipton. Among the most snow tallied over the 10 day interval was 7.9” near Walkerton, 7.5” at Syracuse, and 7.1” near Plymouth. In the state snow map generally the north half of Indiana received snow this week trending heaviest into north central and northeast counties.

The heaviest precipitation day was March 10th. In CoCoRaHS reports that morning Tell City had 1.50” while three Newburgh volunteers had 1.47”, 1.40”, and 1.37”. Chandler nearby had 1.33”. Overall for the 10 days Francisco had the most precipitation with 2.09”. Leopold recorded 1.96”, Straughn 1.95”, while 1.90” fell in the vicinity of Columbus. The Rushville observer had 1.86”.

On the state total precipitation map more than an inch fell generally south of a Vincennes to Portland line with less than a half inch along the Illinois border. Regionally about 0.8” was tallied across northern Indiana, 1.3” in central sections, and 1.6” in southern Indiana. These amounts equate to about 80% of normal in the north, and 130% of normal across central and southern Indiana.



March 11th – 17th

An intense low pressure system in the upper atmosphere had plunged unusually far south into Mexico by the start of this week. The east side of this storm pumped tropical warmth and moisture north to Indiana, dubbed the “Maya Express” atmospheric river. The storm resulted in a wet and unusually warm first half of the week across the state. No snow fell in Indiana this week but isolated hail storms were reported in two counties on March 15th.

On March 11th high pressure over Michigan helped clear Indiana skies. A stationary front over Tennessee extended from a south Texas storm related to the deep Mexico low pressure system. The Indiana state temperature stood at 10°F above normal, the coolest day of the week. The Michigan

high scampered east moving off the Atlantic coast the next day. An intensifying Canadian storm reached Hudson Bay and dragged a cold front into Wisconsin. The Indiana state temperature nudged to 11°F above normal.

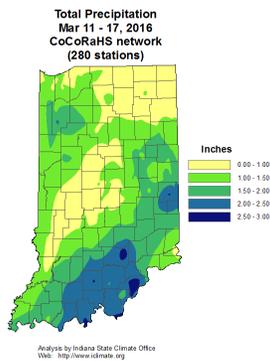
Two fronts crowded the state on March 13th. The stationary front drifted to southern Indiana while the Canadian front edged just north of the state. Warmer air entered from the south and lifted the state temperature to 14°F above normal. The cold front washed out the next day allowing the stationary front to continue wafting into northern Indiana. The state temperature lifted to 16°F above normal.

The stationary front disappeared from the map on March 15th as warm air dominated the region. The state temperature peaked at 18°F above normal. A cold front in the Great Plains outlined a large warm sector over the east half of the country, including Indiana. The core of this system moved to Wisconsin the next day while its Great Plains cold front swept south and around past the core into Ohio. The Indiana state temperature began to fall to 15°F above normal as colder air began to enter the state. The week came to a close as the storm core left the region traveling northeast on March 17th. A ridge in the Plains stretched eastward into Indiana, clearing skies once again as cooler air was transported into the state. The week concluded with the state temperature at 11°F above normal.

Overall for the week the state temperature averaged to 14°F above normal. Typically at this point in March the daily maximum temperature should range between 46°F and 56°F north to south across the state. The daily minimum normally will vary from 28°F in far northern Indiana to 35°F in the extreme southwest corner of the state. The warmest temperature of the week among cooperative network stations was 82°F at several locations on March 15th and 16th. The coolest temperature in this same network was 28°F at South Bend Michiana Airport on March 11th and at Angola on March 12th.

Rain fell every day this week somewhere in Indiana. The heaviest and most widespread amounts were reported on March 13th and 14th. On March 13th two CoCoRaHS volunteers in Jeffersonville measured 1.81" and 1.42". In Cannelton 1.38" was noted. The next day at the opposite end of the state an observer near San Pierre collected 1.40" there. Over the 7 days total rainfall at Jeffersonville came to 3.02" while Seymour had 2.93". In the vicinity of New Pekin 2.56" fell. The gages near Celestine and Richmond each summed to 2.48". On the state map totals exceeding 3" were isolated to the vicinities of Jeffersonville, Seymour, and Tell City. Generally more than 2" fell across south central Indiana. Less than an inch was noted in parts of west central and northeast Indiana. Regionally about 1.1" was received across northern Indiana, 1.3" in central areas, and 1.7" in southern Indiana. These totals equate to about 200% of normal in the north and 190% of normal in central and southern Indiana.

Isolated severe weather was reported in Indiana on March 15th. One inch diameter hail was reported in Newton county and radar indicated 1" hail in Clark county.



March 18th – 24th

The temperature roller coaster March is famous for continued as the second half of the month got underway. The first half of this week cooled from above to slightly below normal temperatures then rebounded to end the week much warmer. Unlike the month so far rainfall was light and a few days were even dry. Two EF-0 tornadoes were confirmed in Laporte county on March 24th while widespread straight line wind damage was reported in St. Joseph county.

The state average temperature stood at 5°F above normal on March 18th. A cold front swept through Indiana from the northwest. A second cold front was right behind the first but rapidly weakened the next day into a trough which slowly made its way south across the state. Cooler air did enter Indiana to drop the state temperature to normal. The trough crossed the Ohio River early on March 20th. The state temperature fell to 3°F below normal, marking the coldest day of the week. A ridge left the Great Plains the next day and moved into Louisiana. A return flow of warm air from behind the ridge into Indiana began a warmup that would continue the rest of the week. The state temperature nudged up a degree for the day.

On March 22nd the ridge drifted east to Georgia. The Indiana warmup accelerated as the state temperature rose to 7°F above normal. Two stationary fronts approached Indiana from the northwest. The next day these two fronts merged over northern Indiana and stalled there. The state temperature continued rising to 10°F above normal. The merged front marked the boundary between two strong high pressure centers: the Bermuda ridge off the Florida coast which had absorbed the Georgia ridge, and the other in Manitoba.

On March 24th the Manitoba high center traveled due east across Canada. The Bermuda ridge moved little, prompting a sector of very warm air to set up across the southeast quarter of the country. Indiana lie within this warm sector, bounded by the stationary front just to its north and a cold front advancing through Missouri and Arkansas. It was a windy day across Indiana as the state temperature peaked at 13°F above normal, the warmest day of the week.

Overall for the week the Indiana state temperature averaged to 4°F above normal. Usually at this point in March the daily maximum temperature should range between 49°F in far northern counties to 59°F in far southwest Indiana. Daily minimums normally vary from 30°F to 37°F north to south

across the state. The warmest temperature of the week among cooperative network stations was 72°F at Myers Lock and Dam on March 18th. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 20°F at Kokomo 3 wsw on March 20th.

Rainfall was far below normal this week. CoCoRaHS observers reported precipitation in their morning reports of March 19th, 20th, 21st, and 24th with amounts generally between a quarter and half inch each day. The weekly state rain map showed more than an inch in Vigo and Sullivan counties along the Illinois border but generally less than 0.25" in most of northern and central Indiana. Regionally about 0.2" was noted across northern Indiana, 0.1" in central, and 0.4" in the south. These amounts equate to about 30% of normal in the north, 20% in central counties, and about 40% of normal in southern Indiana. The largest single day amounts were measured the morning of March 24th. Within the CoCoRaHS network this included 1.12" at Hobart, 1.10" in Castleton, 0.98" in the vicinity of West Terre Haute, and 0.84" near Goshen. For the week the heaviest totals were 1.10" in Castleton, 0.66" at Hebron, 0.61" in Paoli, and 0.60" near Hazleton.

Two confirmed EF-0 tornadoes touched down within minutes of each other in the early afternoon of March 24th in Laporte county.

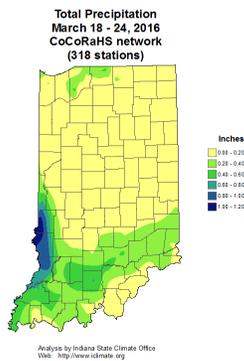
The first tornado touched down for 0.1 mile just southeast of Wanatah. The tornado tore 80% of the roof off a large pole barn with winds estimated up to 85 mph. There were no injuries or deaths and no other significant damage.

A second tornado was on the ground for 0.9 mile about 3 miles northeast of Hanna. This tornado caused extensive damage to a grove of trees and tore down power lines. There was also straight line wind damage to a farm just southeast of the tornado path. No injuries or deaths were reported.

Between North Liberty and South Bend straight line winds estimated to 70 mph uprooted numerous trees and damaged power lines and the roof of a building.

There were several reports of wind damage in South Bend. Many power poles were leaning and at risk of falling on roadways. Windows were blown out of store fronts. There was damage to a garage and its siding and a roof was blown off another building. Large trees and limbs had blown over and yanked down power lines, knocking out power to some neighborhoods. Bleachers were also blown over.

In North Liberty there was damage to a roof and other small structures. A tree blocked a trail in Crumstown.



March 25th – 31st

Temperatures fluctuated above and below normal this last week of March. Moderate precipitation fell about every third day making for a much wetter than normal week. Light snow accumulations were reported in northwest Indiana on March 25th while rain fell statewide on March 28th and 31st. Wind and hail damage struck the southeast half of the state on Easter evening, March 27th. Two EF-1 tornadoes touched down in Tippecanoe and Wabash counties on the last day of the month. Wind and hail damage was scattered north to south across the state that day.

High pressure over Missouri was tracking east to Indiana as March 25th began. The state temperature was slightly cool at 2°F below normal. The high center had moved into Pennsylvania the next day, setting up a warm air return flow behind it. The Indiana state temperature responded by rising to 3°F above normal. A long stationary front was located in the Great Plains from Minnesota and Texas. On March 27th the southern part of this front transitioned into a cold front which pivoted southeast around the Minnesota low center into Illinois. Severe weather broke out in Indiana ahead of the cold front. The state temperature reached 8°F above normal.

The Minnesota low center moved into Michigan on March 28th. Its cold front raced through and beyond Indiana. The state temperature dropped to 1°F below normal as cooler air took over. The old cold front continued far off into the Atlantic Ocean the next day. A ridge in Ontario dove south into Indiana, transporting in the coldest air of the week at 4°F below normal. The core of the ridge drifted east to Delaware on March 30th, positioning Indiana inside a new warm sector that dominated the east half of the country. The state temperature rose to 3°F above normal.

The western edge of the warm air sector eroded away on March 31st. A new cold front plunged south from Canada, slamming against another front which marked the edge of the warm air sector. Severe weather erupted again in Indiana as 2 tornadoes, wind gusts, and hail damaged property into the evening of March 31st. The state temperature that day closed March at 8°F above normal.

Overall for the week the state temperature averaged to 2°F above normal. Usually by the end of March the daily maximum temperature should range between 52°F and 61°F north to south across Indiana. Daily minimums normally vary from 32°F in the far northern areas of the state to 39°F in the southwest corner. The warmest temperature of the week among cooperative network stations

was 78°F at Boonville 1s on March 27th and at French Lick 3n on March 29th. The coolest temperature within this same network was 23°F at Brookville on March 26th and at South Bend Airport on March 29th.

The last measureable snow of the month was recorded the morning of March 25th. Up to a half inch was observed in Porter and Laporte counties for the day and week, including 0.5” in the vicinity of Chesterton and in Hanna. In the cities of Laporte and Porter 0.4” was tallied.

Rain fell often this final week on 5 days: March 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, and 31st. Of these dates rain amounts were significant on March 25th, 28th, and 31st and were observed statewide on the latter two dates. The heaviest single day amounts in the CoCoRaHS network occurred on March 25th with 2.39” and 2.00” in two gages just to the north of Indianapolis with 1.53” in Hartford City. In the March 28th morning reports 1.73” was seen in Anderson and 1.70” near Portland.

For the week 4.29” was summed just to the north of Indianapolis while 3.39” was collected at Hartford City. Anderson had 3.10” and Spencer totaled 3.00”. On the weekly precipitation map generally more than 2” fell along a southwest to northeast line from Boonville to Fort Wayne, correlating with the area of severe weather damage. More than 3” was locally embedded within this 2” band. Much of the state had more than 1.5” for the week except in the southeast corner and in the northern tier of counties which recorded less. Regionally about 1.7” was measured across the northern third of Indiana, 1.9” in central counties, and 1.8” across the south. These sums equate to about 230% of normal across the north, 220% of normal in the central area, and 170% of normal in southern Indiana.

Large hail developed in thunderstorms that were widespread across the southeast half of Indiana on Easter Sunday. Hail stones between 1.0” and 1.5” hit many counties late in the day, including Allen, Huntington, Adams, Randolph, Madison, Hamilton, Marion, Hancock, Johnson, Morgan, Monroe, Clay, Daviess, and Dubois counties. Hail diameter sizes to 1.75” were reported in Wells and Orange counties. About 1700 people lost electrical power due to storm damage in Hamilton county. Wind gusts tore off a gas station roof in Orange county while power lines fell in Clark county. Only tree and branch damage was reported in Wayne, Fayette, and Greene counties. Wind speeds peaked to 60 mph.

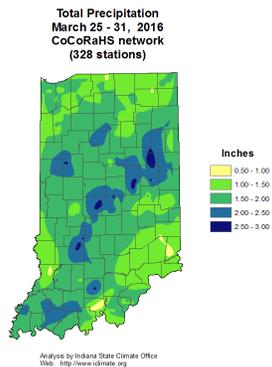
Another round of severe weather developed 4 days later on March 31st. Tornado touchdowns were confirmed in Tippecanoe and Wabash counties.

In Tippecanoe county an EF-1 tornado with 100 mph winds damaged a construction trailer manufacturer storage lot in Lafayette late in the afternoon. The tornado path length was about 50 yards. A guard shack was damaged, two trailers were tossed on their sides, and a car flipped upside down in the large storage lot. Some building roofs were damaged and trees downed in nearby areas. No injuries were reported. The tornado was confirmed through on site video surveillance.

In Wabash county a confirmed EF-1 tornado with 105 mph winds touched down at about 6 pm a few miles northwest of the city of Wabash and remained on the ground for about 0.75 mile. This tornado completely destroyed an old small farm outbuilding, then tore some of the roofing off a nearby pole barn. A mobile home was moved 4’ off its cinder block foundation. Several trees were snapped about 4’ above ground. The pole barn debris was thrown about 0.25 mile away. Later the tornado ripped off a home porch roof and tossed around a sturdy wooden playground set. Several

more trees were snapped and small limbs were driven into the ground. Finally the tornado snapped 3 utility poles.

Earlier on the afternoon of March 31st wind gusts to 61 mph partly collapsed the roof of a county government building in St Joseph county. This allowed water to badly damage a judge chamber reception area. There were no injuries due to the roof collapse. In Noble county a microburst with winds to 75 mph damaged several mobile homes and barns. Seven trees were blown down in Miami county. In Shelby county 2 trees were downed across a highway. A tree fell and blocked a roadway in Clark county as well. Only 2 reports of one inch diameter hail were received for the day, one from Porter county and the second in Monroe county.



March 2016

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	44.4	38.6	5.8
North Central	43.9	37.9	6.0
Northeast	43.6	37.3	6.3
West Central	47.4	40.6	6.8
Central	47.4	40.1	7.3
East Central	46.7	39.1	7.6
Southwest	50.5	44.8	5.7
South Central	50.1	44.2	5.9
Southeast	49.2	43.1	6.1
State	47.1	40.7	6.4

Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	3.88	2.92	0.96	133
North Central	3.56	2.78	0.78	128
Northeast	3.66	2.71	0.96	135
West Central	4.02	3.36	0.66	120
Central	4.60	3.28	1.31	140
East Central	5.20	3.08	2.12	169
Southwest	5.35	4.23	1.12	127
South Central	5.72	4.17	1.55	137
Southeast	4.96	3.95	1.01	126
State	4.54	3.40	1.14	133

Spring so far (same as March)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	44.4	38.6	5.8
North Central	43.9	37.9	6.0
Northeast	43.6	37.3	6.3
West Central	47.4	40.6	6.8
Central	47.4	40.1	7.3
East Central	46.7	39.1	7.6
Southwest	50.5	44.8	5.7
South Central	50.1	44.2	5.9
Southeast	49.2	43.1	6.1
State	47.1	40.7	6.4

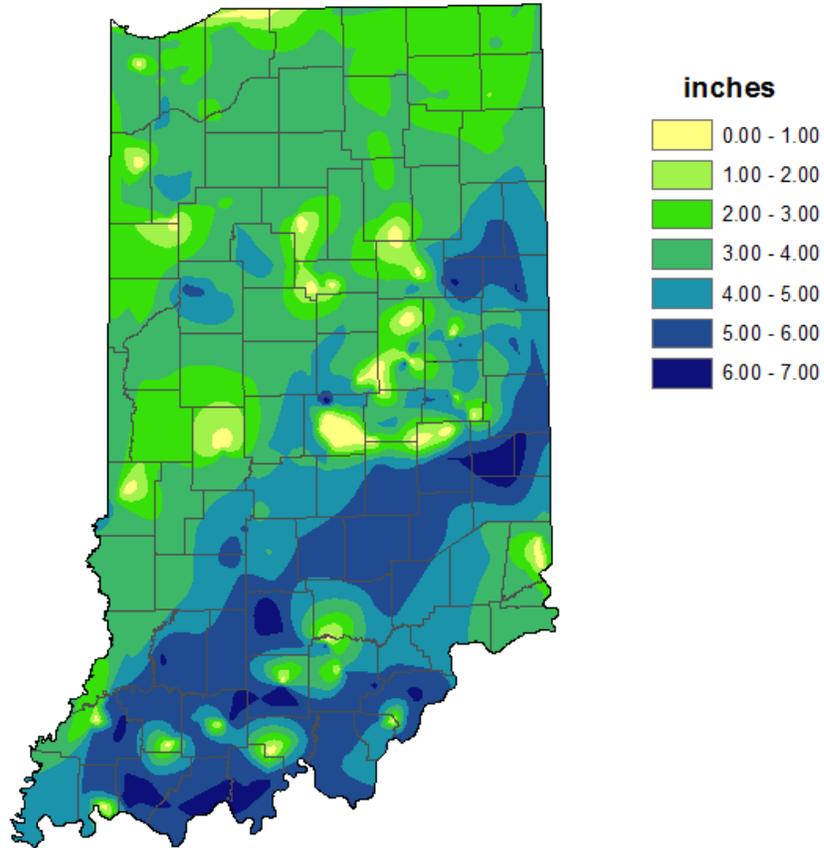
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	3.88	2.92	0.96	133
North Central	3.56	2.78	0.78	128
Northeast	3.66	2.71	0.96	135
West Central	4.02	3.36	0.66	120
Central	4.60	3.28	1.31	140
East Central	5.20	3.08	2.12	169
Southwest	5.35	4.23	1.12	127
South Central	5.72	4.17	1.55	137
Southeast	4.96	3.95	1.01	126
State	4.54	3.40	1.14	133

2016 Annual so far (Jan - Mar)

Region	Temperature		
	Temperature	Normal	Deviation
Northwest	33.3	29.9	3.4
North Central	33.1	29.6	3.6
Northeast	33.3	29.2	4.1
West Central	35.8	32.0	3.8
Central	36.1	31.8	4.4
East Central	35.4	30.9	4.5
Southwest	39.4	36.6	2.8
South Central	39.2	36.3	2.9
Southeast	38.4	35.3	3.1
State	36.1	32.5	3.6

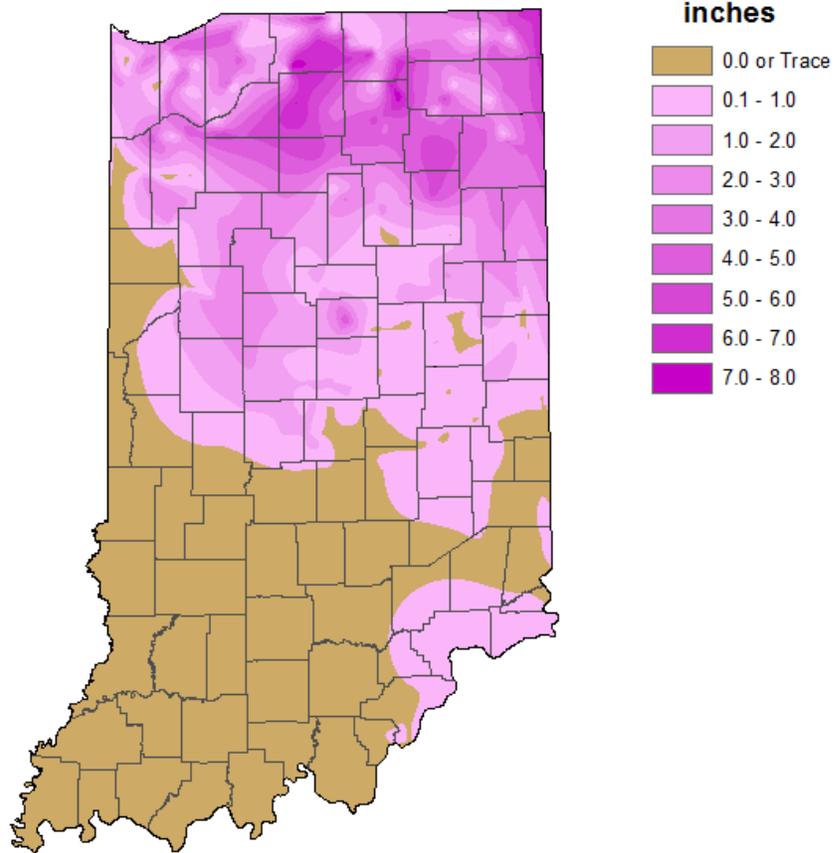
Region	Precipitation			
	Precipitation	Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	6.63	6.50	0.13	102
North Central	6.56	6.65	-0.09	99
Northeast	6.65	6.48	0.17	103
West Central	7.00	7.81	-0.81	90
Central	9.04	7.90	1.14	114
East Central	9.69	7.52	2.17	129
Southwest	10.70	10.11	0.60	106
South Central	11.87	10.20	1.68	116
Southeast	11.02	9.76	1.26	113
State	8.77	8.13	0.64	108

**Total Precipitation
March 2016
CoCoRaHS network
(318 stations)**



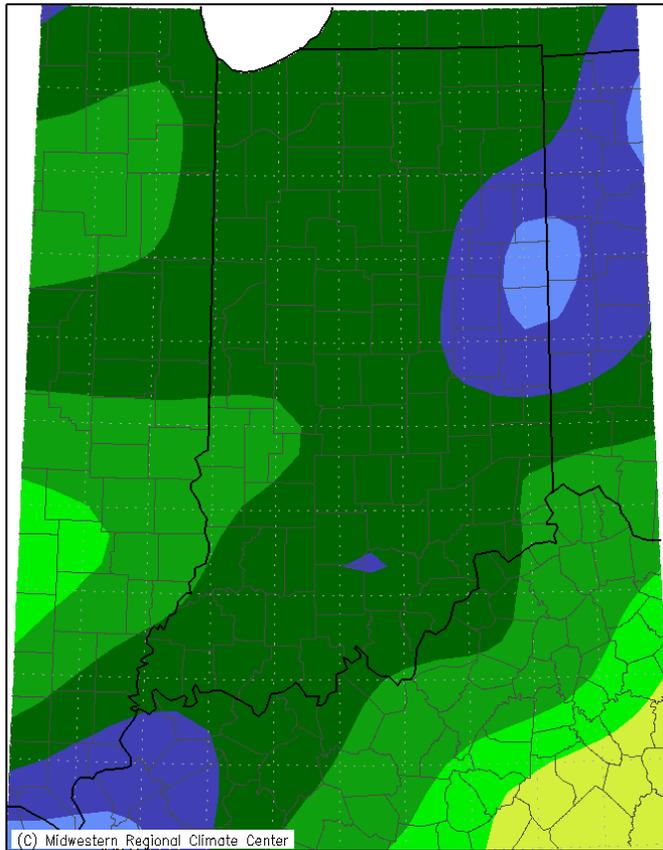
Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimate.org>

**Total Snowfall
March 2016
CoCoRaHS network
(327 stations)**

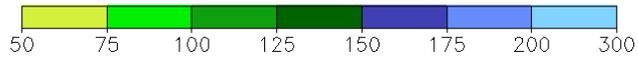


Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimat.org>

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean
March 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016

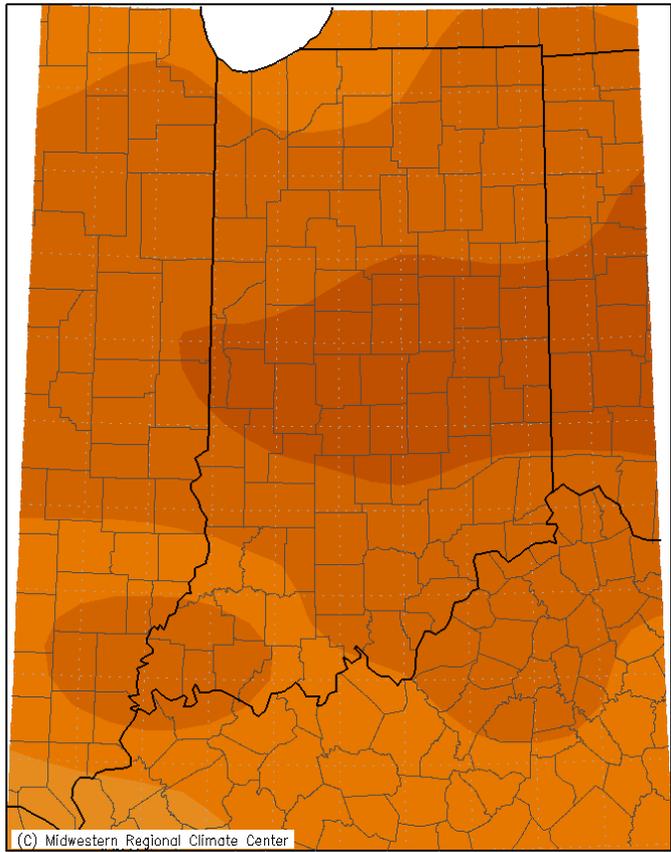


Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
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Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
March 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
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Drought Summary from the U.S. Drought Monitor

Below is a drought summary for the state of Indiana from the U.S. Drought Monitor. Areas in white are not experiencing any drought. Yellow areas are abnormally dry, but not considered a drought. Drought begins when the moisture levels become more severe, with beige, orange, red, and brown indicating increasing levels of drought (moderate, severe, extreme, and exceptional, respectively). The table below indicates what percentage of the state is drought free, and how much of the state is in drought by degree of severity (D1 - D4 category).

▼
Indiana ▼
Statistics type: Categorical Percent Area ▼

Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

Show entries

Search:

Week ▼	None ◆	D0 ◆	D1 ◆	D2 ◆	D3 ◆	D4 ◆
2016-04-05	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-03-29	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-03-22	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-03-15	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-03-08	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-03-01	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

March 1st Drought Summary



March 8th Drought Summary



March 15th Drought Summary



March 22nd Drought Summary



March 29th Drought Summary

