

**Ken Scheeringa
And
Andy Eggert**

(765) 494-8105

Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report



<http://www.iclimate.org>

Jul 8, 2016

June 2016 Climate Summary

Month Summary

June was a warm month with below normal temperature on just 6 days. Rainfall was frequent through June 17th but overall was normal for the month. Soils became dry in parts of the state and for the first time since January were rated as D0 abnormally dry by the US Drought Monitor. Farmers irrigated often where possible to assist emerging crops.

Severe weather was reported on 8 days. Three tornadoes were confirmed, including an EF0 in Wayne county on June 4th and an EF1 and EF2 in Huntington county on June 23rd. One weather related death occurred in Switzerland county on June 21st due to a lightning caused incident. The vast majority of severe weather damage on other dates was wind related.

The June state average temperature was 73.1°F. At 2.1°F above normal this ties June with 1931 as the 19th warmest June on record in Indiana since 1895. Two recent Junes were warmer than this. In June 2010 the monthly average was 74.1°F, in a tie with 1971 as the 10th warmest June. In 2005 a 73.5°F average placed as 17th warmest June. The warmest June on record was in 1934 with a 76.5°F average. The day split in June 2016 was 6 days of below normal temperature, 24 days above normal, and no days at normal. There was 1 day when the state temperature was at least 10°F above normal. The highest temperature of the month was 99°F observed on June 16th at Evansville Airport. The coolest temperature was 44°F on June 9th in at least 3 locations: Angola, the South Bend Airport, and in Plymouth.

The June state precipitation average was 4.21" which is essentially normal at 0.02" on the plus side. This ranks June 2016 as the 70th driest June on record. The driest June on record was in 1988 with a tiny 0.69" state average rainfall. The largest one day precipitation among cooperative stations in June 2016 was 3.10" on June 15th at Dubois Forage Farm. The highest among CoCoRaHS stations was 3.42" the next day at Indianapolis 9.5ne. The highest monthly precipitation in the cooperative network was 8.05" summed at Reelsville 4sw. In the CoCoRaHS network the highest monthly total was 9.15" tallied at Zionsville 3.8n. Widespread precipitation fell on about 12 days this month.

Regionally June 2016 precipitation was near 95% of normal in northern Indiana, 110% in central counties, and about 90% of normal in the south. Normal June precipitation ranges from 4.1" in northeast, central, southwest, and south central Indiana to 4.3" in northwest, north central, and west central Indiana.

June 1st – 7th

Indiana daily temperatures through June 6th were slightly warmer than normal. Colder weather moved in the last day of the week. Rain fell every day somewhere in the state but weekly totals overall were not too far from normal. High winds were reported in Shelby county on June 1st and a tornado touched down in Wayne county on June 4th. For the first time since January abnormally dry soil conditions appeared on the Indiana USDM map in northeast counties. Some farmers irrigated to help newly planted crops emerge. Corn planting and replanting was wrapping up this week.

The month began with the state temperature pegged at 6°F above normal. A stationary front sagged over central Indiana, attached to an occluded storm center over Minnesota. A cold front along the Mississippi River helped mark the warm sector approaching Indiana. The storm center lunged into Canada the next day, allowing the weak cold front to cross central Indiana. The state temperature remained fairly stable at 5°F above normal. The cold front slowed to a halt at the Ohio River on May 3rd where it slowly disintegrated. The state temperature dipped slightly to 4°F above normal.

A new Canadian storm zipped into Minnesota the next day, setting up a warm front on the Indiana north border and a cold front through Iowa. The state temperature slipped to 2°F above normal. This time the warm sector included all of Indiana and southeast states. On May 5th the cold front rushed east through Indiana and extended south to Texas as its storm center pushed through the Great Lakes. The Indiana state temperature average was 3°F above normal. The next day this storm merged with another from central Canada and greatly intensified near Hudson Bay. A new cold front traveled south across Wisconsin while the old cold front stalled over the Gulf states. Indiana was now perched between these two fronts.

On May 7th a strong ridge of high pressure from Hudson Bay dove south into the Great Plains. The Wisconsin cold front ahead of the ridge surged through Indiana into Kentucky, sending the daily average temperature below normal for the first time this month to 5°F below normal.

For the week the state daily temperature averaged to 3°F above normal. Typically to start June the daily maximum temperature should range between 76°F across far northern Indiana counties to 83°F in the southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums normally vary between 55°F and 61°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the week among cooperative network stations was 91°F at Tipton 5sw and Brookville on June 1st. The cool spot within this same station network was 48°F at Wabash on June 7th.

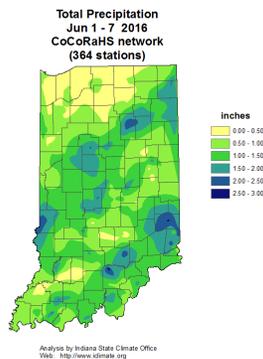
Rainfall was observed statewide in the morning reports of June 2nd and 5th. Weekly sums between 0.5” and 1.5” were most common but less than a half inch was noted in northwest and north central counties near Lake Michigan. Two bands of heavier rain of about 1.5” to 3.0” stretched from Vigo to DeKalb counties and from Washington to Franklin counties. Heavier rains also fell in Hendricks county. Some spots with the heaviest single day amounts included the vicinity of Medora with 2.78”, near West Terre Haute with 2.33”, in Stendal at 2.17”, and outside Aurora with 2.07”. Some of the larger week tallies included Urbana with 2.40”, Aurora 2.31”, Seymour 2.25” and 2.22” in the Brownsburg vicinity.

Regionally on average for the week about 0.9” was measured in northern Indiana with 1.1” in central and southern areas. These amounts equate to about 90% of normal in the north and 110% of normal in central and southern Indiana.

Reports of wind gust damage on June 1st were limited to Shelby county. Barn roofs were ripped off by high winds and a few trees fell across a county road.

On June 4th an EF0 tornado with 85 mph winds was confirmed in Wayne county. The evening tornado remained on the ground for 1.4 mile but caused no injuries. Initially two barns lost their roofs. One of the structures was lifted and immediately dropped. Trees were torn down. During cleanup roof panels were found several miles away. Later the tornado damaged at least 6 homes, including tearing off siding and shingles. A small shed was completely destroyed. Near the end of its path the tornado snapped more trees and limbs and damaged shingles and fences. Residents experienced heavy rains, high winds, and hail during the tornado event.

For the first time in 5 months an abnormally dry (D0 category) region was drawn on the US Drought Monitor map in far northeast Indiana. The new D0 area in the June 7th edition of the USDM covered primarily St Joseph, Elkhart, Lagrange, and Steuben counties, or about 5% of total Indiana land area. The June 6th NASS Indiana Crop Weather report affirmed that farmers were irrigating in that region to help crops emerge and maintain their health. The report said hay cutting had already started and that livestock on pastures were doing well.



June 8th – 14th

Unlike a week ago Indiana temperatures varied high and low with generally below normal rainfall. With little new precipitation soils dried steadily this week leaving newly planted crops stressed and farmers concerned. From just 4 counties last week the USDM D0 rating expanded to 70 Indiana counties this week, sparing only the far south. Severe weather caused wind damage in 4 counties of southern Indiana on Flag Day.

High pressure centered over Illinois and Wisconsin drained cool Canadian air into Indiana to start the week at 7°F below normal. On June 9th the ridge drifted to Kentucky which began a warm backflow into Indiana, lifting the state temperature to 4°F below normal. A new storm system formed in South Dakota, its warm front lifting north through Indiana to the Michigan border. The state temperature climbed to 4°F above normal with Indiana enveloped in a warm sector that spread to the entire Gulf coast. The South Dakota storm merged with a Canadian storm on June 11th over

Hudson Bay, expanding the warm sector further north to Canada. The Bermuda high moved inland to include Tennessee which intensified the warm southerly flow over the east half of the country. The Indiana average temperature peaked that day, reaching 10°F above normal.

High pressure over Manitoba nudged the Hudson Bay low eastward. Its cold front dropped south into central Indiana. The state temperature cooled to 8°F above normal. A Michigan ridge forced the cold front to continue into Kentucky on June 13th. The Indiana state temperature dipped to 2°F above normal. On June 14th the cold front retreated a bit into southwest Indiana as it evolved into a stationary front. The state temperature ended the week at 1°F above normal.

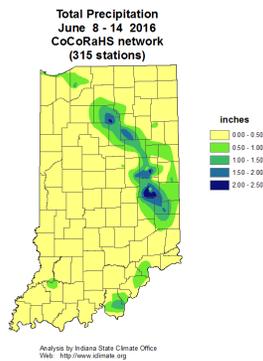
Overall for the week the state temperature averaged to 2°F above normal. Typically in this second week of June the daily maximum temperature should vary between 78°F and 85°F north to south across the state. The daily minimum normally ranges between 58°F in far northern Indiana to 63°F in the extreme southwest. For the week the highest daily temperature among stations in the cooperative network was 97°F at Mount Vernon on June 14th. The coolest daily temperature among stations in this same network was 44°F at Plymouth, South Bend Airport, and Angola on June 9th.

Rainfall was spotty this week with no days having statewide coverage. A narrow 1-county wide band of heavy rain of 1" to 3" ran generally from Fulton to Grant to Fayette counties. A few other spots in southeast Indiana on the Ohio River and near Lake Michigan had 0.5" to 1" but far more of the landscape received less than a half inch for the week. Heavy amounts were noted in the morning CoCoRaHS reports of June 10th and 11th. Among the heaviest single day reports were from the Henry county towns of Spiceland with 2.85", the vicinity of New Castle with 2.65", and Lewisville at 2.45". Near Macy 2.28" was reported. Some larger week totals included Muncie with 2.30", Macy at 2.28", and New Castle with 2.21". Regionally on average for the week about 0.3" fell across northern and southern Indiana with 0.5" in the central counties. These amounts equate to about 20% of normal in the north and 30% of normal in central and southern Indiana.

Wind damage was reported in 4 southern Indiana counties on June 14th as a stationary front locked in near the Ohio River. High winds blew out windows of a superstore in Harrison county. In Lawrence, Washington, and Dubois counties trees were blown over. Some flooding was reported along with the wind in Lawrence county.

The below normal rainfall this week allowed soils to dry rapidly across the state except in the far south which was saturated from heavy rainfall in prior weeks. The Drought Monitor edition of June 14th declared all but about the southern two tiers of counties along the Ohio River to be rated as D0 abnormally dry. The new D0 region included 70 Indiana counties, or about 79% of total Indiana land area in a big expansion from just one week earlier.

The June 13th edition of the NASS Indiana Crop Weather report expressed concern that crops were stressed due to lack of rain. Irrigation was running wherever possible to reduce heat stress on new crops and to assist germination. Some of the wheat was harvested for forage due to its poor quality while some was abandoned. Cutting and baling of hay made good progress and livestock were good despite some heat stress. Corn planting was finished but late planted corn and soybeans were struggling the most due to dryness. The bulletin's farmer survey rated Indiana topsoil moisture at 31% short or very short, 61% adequate, and 8% surplus. The subsoil ratings were 22% short or very short, 72% adequate, and 6% surplus.



June 15th – 21st

Daily average temperatures this third week of June were above normal with only a 5°F spread. Rain fell less often than earlier in the month but storm amounts were heavier. Wind gusts caused damage in the south half of Indiana on June 15th and in the north half on June 20th. But it was lightning in Switzerland county on June 21st that led to one death. The Drought Monitor map showed improvement in Indiana this week but crops were still stressed by not enough rain according to the Indiana Crop Weather bulletin.

A stationary front moved north through Indiana as a warm front on June 15th. This frontal system extended coast to coast from North Carolina to Minnesota to California. Warm unstable air surged into Indiana on wind gusts that caused damage across southern Indiana. The state average temperature stood at 5°F above normal that day. As low pressure moved east of Indiana the next day, high pressure in the Hudson Bay area pushed a cold front into Indiana. The state temperature edged lower to 4°F above normal.

The Indiana state temperature lost another degree to 3°F above normal on June 17th as the high center settled over Wisconsin and the cold front reached Tennessee. Skies over Indiana were mostly sunny with light winds as high pressure drifted east through Michigan the next day. The Indiana daily temperature hit bottom at 1°F above normal, the coolest day of the week.

On June 19th the high center reached Virginia and fair weather dominated the eastern half of the country. Southerly winds on the backside of the high center began a return flow of warmer temperatures to Indiana.

The high center meandered south to Georgia on June 20th. Meanwhile two low centers merged and intensified over Hudson Bay. The storm's cold front was on the march south in Wisconsin. Ahead of this front the Indiana state temperature rebounded to 6°F above normal. On June 21st the southern high center weakened and yielded to the cold front which passed through Indiana. A new ridge of high pressure was moving into Minnesota behind the Hudson Bay storm. With the cold frontal passage Indiana temperatures fell slightly to 3°F above normal to conclude the week.

Overall Indiana daily temperatures this week averaged 4°F above normal. Usually in the third week of June daily maximum temperatures should vary from 80°F in far northern counties to 86°F in the southwest corner of Indiana. Daily minimums normally range between 60°F and 65°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the week among cooperative network stations was 99°F at Evansville Airport on June 16th. The coolest temperature within this same network was 50°F at Tipton 5sw on June 20th.

Rain fell statewide and was heavy in spots according to the CoCoRaHS morning reports of June 15th. The rain tapered off the next day with moderate amounts and covered most of the state except the lake effect region which noted rainfall the next day. Northern and central Indiana received another round of rain according to June 21st reports. The heaviest single day amounts were recorded in the observations of June 15th and included the east side of Indianapolis with 3.68" and 3.42" on the far northeast side. Closer to downtown 3.00" was measured. In the vicinity of Bedford 3.01" was collected while 2.91" was captured in the CoCoRaHS gage near Reelsville.

On the weekly map a rainfall bullseye hit very near the center of the state with more than 5.00". There were 3 bands of northwest to southeast heavy rainfall paths where 1" to 3" fell across northeast, central, and southwest Indiana. Elsewhere around the state 1" or less was common. Some of the heaviest week totals were tallied far northeast of Indianapolis with 7.44" and far to the northwest with 5.77". In Whitestown 5.04" was measured while two observers outside Zionsville noted 4.92" and 4.82" for the week. Regionally about 1.1" was recorded across northern Indiana, 1.5" in central, and 1.3" across the south. These totals equate to about 130% of normal in northern and southern Indiana and 160% of normal in the central part of the state.

Thunderstorms packed torrential rain and high winds in Marion county on June 15th. Wind gusts to 66 mph left Indianapolis streets flooded and more than 30,000 residents without power. A tree fell on a house and many other trees were reported down or snapped. Fences were split in the high winds. To the east fences and limbs were torn down in Henry county and fallen trees tangled with utility lines in Rush county.

Damage was more widespread in southern Indiana. High winds destroyed a barn in Sullivan county while falling trees took down power lines. A machine shed suffered minor damage in Davies county and 60 mph winds there caused trees to catch on utility lines. In Dubois county a tree fell on a road and a power pole was broken. More power poles were damaged in Orange county causing power outages. Trees and power lines were also down in Washington county. Near Cincinnati large limbs came down in Ohio county. At the opposite end of the state power lines were damaged by broken trees in Steuben county. A single report of 1.0" diameter hail was received from Vigo county.

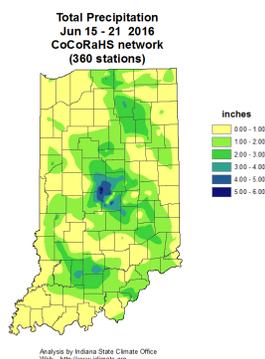
On June 20th severe weather impacted the north half of the state. Wind speeds were reported to 60 mph. In Laporte county trees and utility poles fell onto highway 39 which had to be closed. Trees also littered and blocked county roads. High winds ripped the roof off a pole barn. In St Joseph county storms with strong winds produced heavy rain. Trees and utility lines fell onto roads which left more than 5,000 homes without power. A tree fell on to a house in Kosciusko county. In Huntington county trees fell on roads and power lines, including one tree which fell on to two vehicles. In Tippecanoe county trees snagged power lines and fell on a truck causing power outages. Multiple reports of downed trees came from White, Tippecanoe, Clinton, and Hamilton

counties. A barn was destroyed in Clinton county. Large hail at 1.00” diameter was reported solely from Noble county.

On June 21st lightning struck a tree in a Switzerland county camping area in the dark early morning hours. The tree fell on to a cabin which killed a child inside.

Rainfall was heavy in some parts of Indiana but not everyone benefited. The June 20th edition of the Indiana Crop Weather report stated the rain received was not enough. Crops were showing drought stress and irrigation of crops continued where possible. Corn plants rolled their leaves to slow water loss through evapotranspiration. Pastures were browning but livestock were only showing minor heat stress. Windy weather slowed field work and lodged some corn fields. The first cutting of hay was nearly finished. According to farmer surveys top soils in the past week were rated 32% short or very short of moisture, while 61% had adequate moisture, and 7% had surplus moisture. The numbers for subsoils were 26% short or very short, 68% adequate, and 6% surplus.

The US Drought Monitor report was more positive. A large portion of central Indiana was removed from the abnormally dry classification of the week prior. About 25 counties were upgraded to normal soil moisture status. Generally soils north of a line from Vigo to Howard to Franklin counties remain in the D0 category while most areas to the south have returned to normal status. While 79% of Indiana was classified as D0 abnormally dry the prior week, the revision has 52% of Indiana continuing in D0 abnormally dry status.



June 22nd – 30th

Severe weather kicked off the final 9 days of June. Extensive wind damage was reported in more than 20 counties across the northern half of Indiana on June 22nd. Two tornadoes struck Huntington county very early on June 23rd with isolated wind and hail damage in south central Indiana.

The severe storms came during an initial 6 warm days. Much cooler and drier air arrived behind a calmer second front to close out the last 3 days of June. Rainfall was heavy in 3 tracks across parts of northeast, west central, and south central Indiana. The rain helped quench D0 abnormal dryness in about 54 counties. Farmers welcomed the cooler temperatures and new moisture which relieved stress in emerging crops.

A stationary front lay across central Indiana on June 22nd. The state temperature stood at a modest 2°F above normal. A Nebraska low center moved to Indiana the next day and steered the stationary front into northern Indiana. The influx of warm air increased and nudged the state temperature upward to 5°F above normal. The low center with its stationary front sagged to the Ohio River on June 24th. The state temperature fell to 3°F above normal as cooler northern air moved into Indiana. The cold front continued south the next day to Georgia as high pressure behind the front slid east to Pennsylvania. The high center reached Rhode Island on June 26th, pumping its warm air backflow into Indiana to raise the state temperature to 6°F above normal. A cold front approached the state the next day but stalled to its north. The weak backflow of warm air continued.

A second Canadian cold front caught up with and merged with the stalled front, muscling much colder air through the state to the Ohio River on June 28th. The state temperature tumbled to 4°F below normal. High pressure slid south into Wisconsin the next day, opening the pipeline to still colder air the next day. The Indiana state temperature dipped to 8°F below normal. The ridge sprawled south and east on June 30th and dominated Indiana weather. Under sunny skies and light winds the state temperature closed out the month at 6°F below normal.

Over the 9 day interval the state temperature averaged to 1°F above normal. Usually near the end of June the daily maximum temperature would vary between 82°F and 88°F north to south across the state. The daily minimum normally ranges from 62°F in far northern Indiana to 67°F in far southwestern counties. The warmest temperature of the 9 day interval among cooperative network stations was 97°F at Boonville 1s on June 26th. The coolest temperature within this same network was 45°F at Wanatah 2wnw and Woodburn 2n on June 29th.

Rainfall was reported on 5 of the 9 days. Coverage was nearly statewide on 2 days according to the morning reports of June 23rd and 27th. The 9-day rainfall summary map indicated 3 bands of heavy precipitation with totals from 2.5" to 4.0". In the northeast heavy rain stretched from Laporte to Steuben county and in the Kosciusko county region. In central Indiana heavy rain banded in Tippecanoe, Clinton, and Fayette counties. In the south a heavy rain band stretched from Clay to Lawrence county and included Floyd county. Rainfall was light over southwest Indiana where less than about a half inch fell.

Some spots with the heaviest single day rainfall on June 23rd included just north of Bedford with 3.20", outside Martinsville with 2.67", and near Granger with 2.57". On June 27th rural Spencer caught 3.07" while Melody Hill measured 2.90". Some of the largest 9 day sums have two Spencer area CoCoRaHS volunteers with 3.85" and 3.78". An observer near Reelsville had 3.72" while west of West Lafayette 3.65" fell. North of Angola a rain gage tallied 3.54" for the 9 days. Regionally about 1.6" fell across northern Indiana, 1.4" in central, and 1.2" in the south. These amounts equate to about 130% of normal across the north, 110% in central counties, and right about normal in southern Indiana.

A violent clash between two air masses erupted along a stationary front in central Indiana on June 22nd. More than 20 counties reported wind damage along two main storm paths across northern and central Indiana. The northeast Indiana track ran from St Joseph to Wells county. Falling trees were often the lead cause of damage along this storm path. Trees fell on power lines in St Joseph, Elkhart, and Marshall counties. Two power poles fell in Whitley county. A tree fell on a house in St Joseph county. In Kosciusko county a tree fell on a road, an RV was destroyed, and a barn was damaged. A roof was damaged in Noble county. In Huntington county tree limbs damaged a house

and a shed, a silo was blown down, and a garage door broken. There was also barn damage. Trees and power lines were scattered and a roof was torn off a barn and home. Fallen trees littered highways. A barn was destroyed and trees were damaged in Wells county.

A second storm track ran southeast across the state from Newton to Union county. High winds tore part of a roof off in Newton county.

White county was hard hit. The town of Brookston was declared in a state of emergency. An NWS survey concluded extensive damage there was caused by 90 mph straight line winds rather than a tornado. Residents were assisted by the Red Cross and other agencies as there was no power for an extended time. Trees had snapped and had fallen on vehicles. Windows were shattered and home shingles ripped off. A barn roof was found suspended in some trees and outbuildings were badly damaged. Grain storage and other farm buildings were flattened. A semi-trailer was overturned. Power lines came down in 66 mph winds. About 35 power poles were broken or damaged and would need to be replaced. In some spots winds exceeded 100 mph. Wind gusts were reported between 60 mph and 87 mph there and in northern Tippecanoe county. Power outages were widespread. A highway was closed when power lines fell across it.

In nearby Carroll county a tree fell on a road. In Clinton county gusts to 80 mph blew over a communications tower which crushed a building and several vehicles as it fell. Several utility poles were snapped and two large hog barns collapsed. A tree fell on a car and a house was damaged. Winds to 82 mph blew a tree onto a highway in Howard county. Shingles were torn off, a fence downed, and large trees were uprooted. A state highway had to be closed due to fallen debris and a Red Cross shelter was set up. A barn wall, fence, and utility lines were blown down in Tipton county. Trees were topped off and utility lines ripped down in Madison county. Heavy flooding was reported in Boone county. In Hancock county metal roof panels were peeled off and a semi picked up and moved. In Marion county large trees were uprooted. Several trees were blown down in Wayne county.

Two tornadoes touched down in Huntington county just after midnight on June 23rd. The first tornado was rated an EF-1 with maximum wind speeds to 105 mph. The tornado traveled 2.5 miles but did not cause any injuries or deaths. This tornado left extensive tree and home structural damage. Large limbs fell on homes and vehicles. There was more damage to trees and power poles.

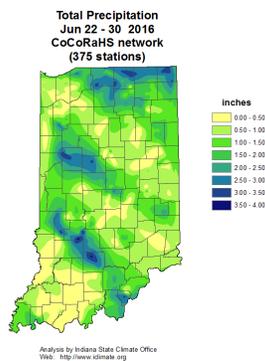
The second tornado was an EF-2 with winds to 120 mph. Its path was 2.4 miles long and caused extensive damage in a heavily wooded area. There were no injuries or deaths. There was tree and crop damage with several homes, barns, and outbuildings showing structural damage. The storm survey suggested this tornado may have had multiple vortices.

Isolated wind and hail damage was noted elsewhere on June 23rd. Limbs were split in Union county and 7 power poles were snapped or leaning. In southeast Indiana a tree was pulled down in Washington county. One inch diameter hail was reported in Harrison county. Utilities estimated about 56,000 homes were without power across Indiana after the two days of severe weather had ended.

Three main tracks of rainfall across Indiana helped immensely to shrink the coverage of D0 abnormally dry soils. According to the June 28th edition of the US Drought Monitor the number of

counties rated in D0 status was greatly reduced from 70 to 16. This equates to a reduction from 52% of the state rated in D0 status a week prior to 19% coverage. Generally D0 was eliminated north of a Laporte to Winchester line in the northeast part of the state and south of a Morocco to Kokomo line in west central Indiana. Small areas in southwest and central Indiana remained in D0 status.

The June 27th edition of the Indiana Crop Weather report celebrated the soil moisture improvement. The bulletin noted that storms this week provided much needed moisture for stressed fields, although some dry pockets still existed and irrigation was ongoing. Wind gusts in storms had caused some damage to crops and knocked down some grain bins. Livestock were improving as pastures were greening up. Wheat harvest was underway although disease due to wet weather had caused some lodging. Weeds were becoming a problem in soybean fields.



June 2016

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	71.5	70.0	1.5
North Central	70.9	69.4	1.4
Northeast	70.6	69.1	1.5
West Central	73.3	71.3	2.0
Central	72.6	70.7	2.0
East Central	72.3	69.8	2.4
Southwest	76.3	73.3	3.0
South Central	75.2	72.4	2.8
Southeast	74.0	71.5	2.5
State	73.1	70.9	2.1

Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	3.51	4.34	-0.83	81
North Central	4.34	4.31	0.04	101
Northeast	4.28	4.08	0.20	105
West Central	4.86	4.33	0.53	112
Central	5.11	4.10	1.01	125
East Central	3.95	4.23	-0.28	93
Southwest	3.15	4.10	-0.95	77
South Central	4.25	4.09	0.16	104
Southeast	4.13	4.22	-0.09	98
State	4.21	4.19	0.02	100

Summer so far (same as June)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	71.5	70.0	1.5
North Central	70.9	69.4	1.4
Northeast	70.6	69.1	1.5
West Central	73.3	71.3	2.0
Central	72.6	70.7	2.0
East Central	72.3	69.8	2.4
Southwest	76.3	73.3	3.0
South Central	75.2	72.4	2.8
Southeast	74.0	71.5	2.5
State	73.1	70.9	2.1

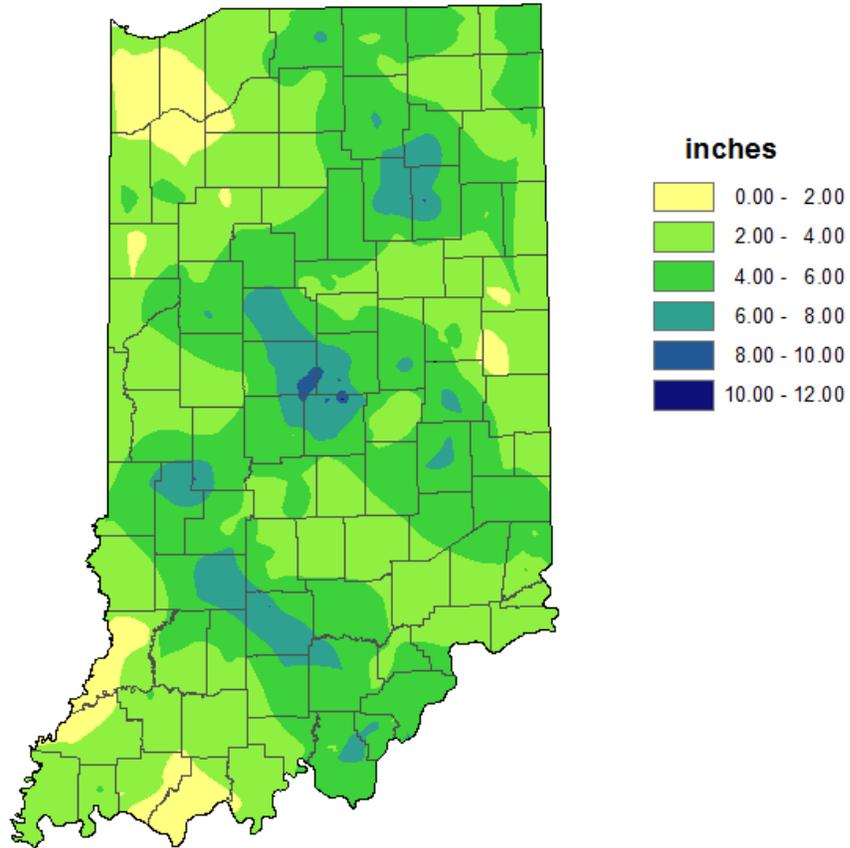
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	3.51	4.34	-0.83	81
North Central	4.34	4.31	0.04	101
Northeast	4.28	4.08	0.20	105
West Central	4.86	4.33	0.53	112
Central	5.11	4.10	1.01	125
East Central	3.95	4.23	-0.28	93
Southwest	3.15	4.10	-0.95	77
South Central	4.25	4.09	0.16	104
Southeast	4.13	4.22	-0.09	98
State	4.21	4.19	0.02	100

2016 Annual so far (Jan - Jun)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	46.7	45.0	1.7
North Central	46.4	44.6	1.8
Northeast	46.3	44.2	2.2
West Central	49.1	46.9	2.2
Central	49.0	46.4	2.6
East Central	48.4	45.6	2.9
Southwest	52.2	50.4	1.8
South Central	51.8	49.9	1.9
Southeast	51.0	49.0	2.0
State	49.1	47.0	2.1

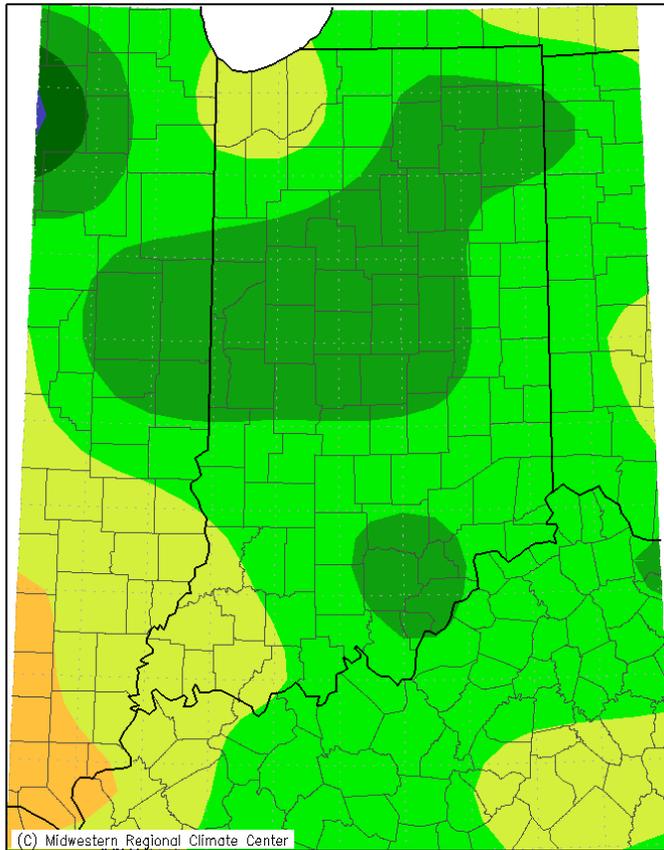
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	16.60	18.42	-1.82	90
North Central	17.71	18.40	-0.69	96
Northeast	17.34	17.81	-0.47	97
West Central	19.28	20.40	-1.12	95
Central	22.05	20.31	1.74	109
East Central	20.17	19.84	0.33	102
Southwest	23.97	23.65	0.32	101
South Central	26.51	23.70	2.80	112
Southeast	23.73	23.04	0.69	103
State	20.92	20.66	0.26	101

**Total Precipitation
June 2016
CoCoRaHS network
(399 stations)**

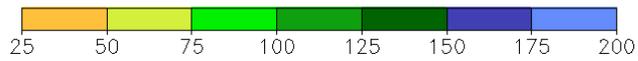


Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimat.org>

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean
June 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016

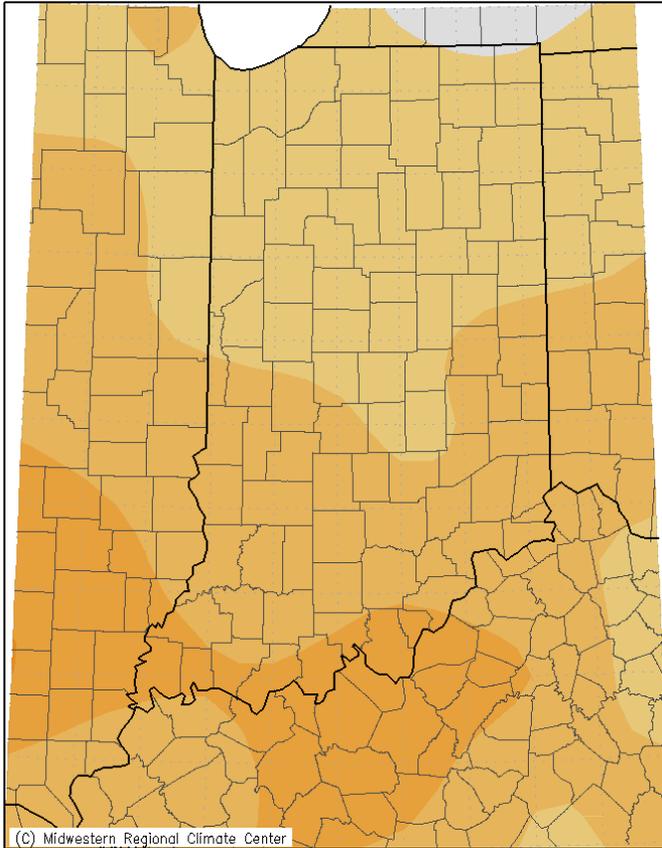


Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 7/7/2016 3:09:30 PM CDT

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
June 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016



Mean period is 1981–2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 7/7/2016 3:10:31 PM CDT

Drought Summary from the U.S. Drought Monitor

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

Statistics type:

Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

Show entries

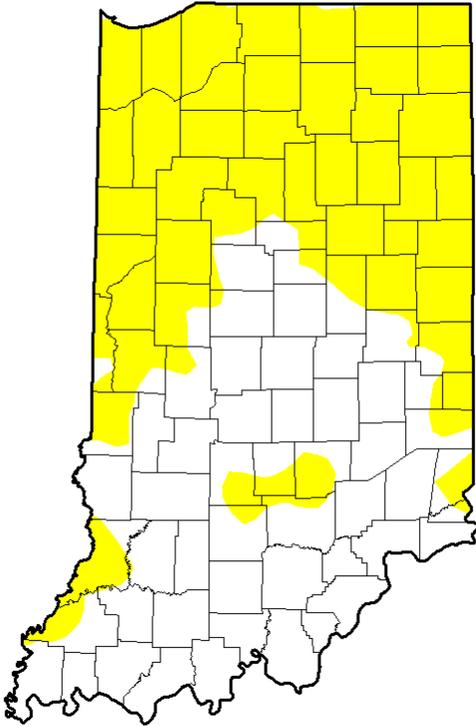
Search:

Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
2016-07-05	79.19	20.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-06-28	81.32	18.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-06-21	48.39	51.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-06-14	21.30	78.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-06-07	94.59	5.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Jun 7th Drought Summary



Jun 21st Drought Summary



Jun 28th Drought Summary

