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Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report

Oct 6, 2016



<http://www.iclimat.org>

September 2016 Climate Summary

Month Summary

The warmest September in 77 years brought alternating weeks of dry and wet weather to Indiana. The month began and ended cool with many warm days in between. Moderate drought ended in northeast counties. About 85% of field crops reached maturity this month and were safe from frost. Wind damage occurred on 3 days in the first half of September. Tornadoes did not occur despite numerous warnings on September 9th.

The September state average temperature was 70.1°F which is 4.4°F above normal. This places the month as the 6th warmest September on record. Last year was the 21st warmest September at 68.8°F. The most recent warmer September was in 1939 with a 70.6° state average temperature, good for 4th place. The warmest September on record came in 1925 with a 71.9°F average. The day split in September 2016 was 9 days of below normal temperature, 20 days above normal, and 1 day at normal. There were 6 days when the mean daily temperature was at least 10°F warmer than normal but no days at least 10°F cooler than normal. The highest temperature of the month was 99°F on September 14th at Myers Lock & Dan and the coolest was 42°F on September 28th at Shoals 8s.

The September state precipitation average was 3.57" at 0.48" above normal. This puts September 2016 into a tie with 1924 as the 48th wettest September on record. The most recent wetter September was in 2012 when 5.18" was the state average. A year earlier a 5.31" average was noted. The wettest September on record was the 8.21" state average in 1926. The heaviest one day precipitation among cooperative stations in September 2016 was 5.18" on September 9th at Brookville. The highest among CoCoRaHS stations was 4.75" that same day at Batesville 0.5nne. The largest month total precipitation in the cooperative network was 7.60" at Brookville. In the CoCoRaHS network the heaviest was 7.65" at Batesville 1.3sw. Widespread precipitation fell on about 12 days this month.

Regionally September 2016 precipitation was near 120% of normal in northern and central Indiana and right about normal in southern Indiana. Normal September precipitation ranges from 2.8" in east central to 3.3" in north central Indiana.

Indiana farmers had to deal with starts and stops in harvest progress this month. The first and third weeks were drier than normal and provided good harvest weather but the second and fourth weeks were rainy. An upper atmosphere cutoff low pressure system parked over Indiana outside the storm track late in September was slow to move out and put harvest progress a little behind schedule.

September 1st – 10th

After a few brief cool days early September temperatures ramped up quickly as a reminder of recent August heat. There was little to no rain until September 8th when daily heavy showers announced the arrival of a cool down. With the temperature change came 3 days of severe weather. Wind damage was reported on September 8th and 10th. Tornado warnings based on radar were issued on September 9th but none formed. There was no change in Indiana drought status. Mold and weeds became significant field crop problems in the warm and humid conditions.

The state average temperature on September 1st was 2°F below normal. A stationary front was located along the Ohio River with a ridge pushing south from Canada toward Iowa. The strong ridge forced the now cold front south to Georgia the next day to meet up with Tropical Storm Hermine. The core of the high pressure settled over the Great Lakes generating sunny skies and cool north winds for Indiana. The state temperature dipped to its coolest of the 10 days at 4°F below normal.

A 5-day warmup was on the way. Hermine was on the North Carolina shore but Indiana weather was controlled by the Great Lakes ridge. As the ridge drifted east on September 3rd its warm wind backflow kept Indiana sunny with a state temperature of 3°F below normal. Hermine left offshore the next day allowing the ridge to slide east and ride all along the Atlantic coast. Indiana temperatures crept up to normal with mostly sunny skies. Hermine pushed due north offshore on September 5th, locking in the east ridge for another day. Warm southerly winds under sunny skies nudged Indiana temperatures to 5°F above normal with no change in weather conditions. The next day Hermine changed course and moved west to the New Jersey coast. The east coast ridge was still unable to go anywhere. Its southerly wind flow persisted into Indiana another day, allowing the state temperature to rise to 8°F above normal.

Hermine weakened on September 7th and the north half of the east ridge disintegrated. A long cold front took its place and stretched from eastern Quebec to upper Michigan, then to Iowa and Kansas. Yet the warm backflow from the southeast ridge continued into Indiana, raising the state temperature to 10°F above normal, the warmest of the 10 days.

On September 8th the old southeast ridge held its ground, halting the cold front in Iowa. Its paired warm front set up over the western Great Lakes. A definite warm sector had now formed with Indiana in its reach. The state temperature dipped slightly to 9°F above normal. Skies had turned cloudy and rain began to fall in northern Indiana. The cold front rolled through Michigan on September 9th but stalled as a stationary front along the Michigan-Indiana border. Indiana remained in the warm air sector as rain fell statewide and cooled Indiana temperatures to 6°F above normal.

On September 10th the stationary front surged north into Michigan as a warm front. The warm sector over Indiana was squeezed from the west as its paired cold front lunged through Illinois. The state temperature closed the 10 day interval at 5°F above normal.

Over the 10 days the state temperature averaged to 3°F above normal. Usually at the start of September daily maximum temperatures should range from 78°F in far northern Indiana to 85°F in the southwest corner of the state. Normal daily minimums vary between 58°F and 61°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the 10 days within the cooperative station

network was 95°F at Evansville Airport on September 7th. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 44°F at Wanatah 2wnw on September 5th.

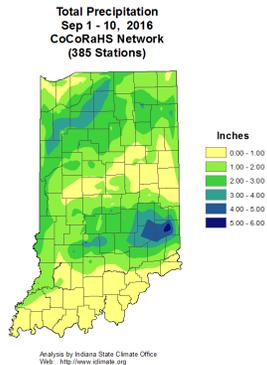
No fronts passed through Indiana in the first 7 days of September. In this time two days had minimal rainfall. It was the mix of fronts in the last 3 days that produced the bulk of the 10 day precipitation. Rain was tabulated in the northern third of Indiana on September 8th, statewide on September 9th, and in all but the southeast corner of the state on September 10th. Showers were locally heavy in southeast Indiana according to CoCoRaHS reports on the morning of September 9th. A Brookville observer had 5.50" that day while four volunteers near Batesville measured 4.75", 4.66", 4.56", and 4.53". Over the 10 day interval some of the Batesville totals summed to 5.29", 4.90", 4.84", and 4.62". A Rushville gage had tallied 3.99".

Generally on the 10-day total precipitation map less than an inch was caught in the southern quarter of the state and in most of east central Indiana. In contrast 5" to 6" drenched the near southeast, mostly in Franklin and Decatur counties. In nearby west areas 3" to 5" fell as well as along a Fowler to South Bend line in northwest Indiana. About 1" to 3" was common elsewhere. Regionally about 2.2" accumulated across northern Indiana, 1.5" in central counties, and 1.0" across the south. These totals equate to about 210% of normal in the north, 160% in central, and 120% of normal in southern Indiana.

Severe weather over the 10 days was limited. On September 8th a few trees fell on to a road in Decatur county. Two days later a tree fell and blocked a state highway in Switzerland county and a large tree limb was reported down. In Washington county a few trees were noted down on the ground.

Before the heavy rains the September 6th edition of the US Drought Monitor reported no change in Indiana drought conditions since August had ended. Moderate drought (D1 category) conditions persisted in Noble and Allen counties and on the fringes of Lagrange and Kosciusko counties. Abnormally dry (D0 category) soils surrounded all the drought areas. By the numbers 2% of Indiana land was rated in moderate drought, 4% as abnormally dry, and the remaining 94% in normal soil moisture status for this time of year.

The USDA Crop Weather report for Indiana, also for September 6th, noted it was a great work week. Soils were drying after being saturated earlier. Cutting and bailing of hay were underway and livestock were in good condition. The report stated that corn was maturing at almost 25% completed. Soybeans were slightly behind normal harvest progress. Mold had become somewhat of a problem in both crops.



September 11th – 17th

A steady warming trend nearly all week long cooled off on the last day. Only 2 cold fronts passed through Indiana this week but it rained somewhere on 5 of 7 days. Wind damage was reported on September 16 in two counties. Drought conditions finally ended in northeast Indiana due to recent heavy rainfall. Early harvest slowed due to recent heavy precipitation putting planting of cover crops and winter wheat on standby. Half the state's corn crop had matured and was safe from frost.

A broad ridge centered over Missouri had sprawled over half the country on September 11th. A long cold front nearly touched the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast lines ahead of the expansive ridge. Indiana skies were sunny with the state temperature at 3°F below normal. The next day the high center had traveled to New York. A warm air backflow was set to begin with the Indiana state temperature rising to 1°F below normal. The ridge moved offshore into the Atlantic on September 13th. The warmup slowly continued as the Indiana state temperature now inched upward to 1°F above normal. A new ridge had lumbered southeast from Alberta to North Dakota, preceded by a cold front moving through Wisconsin and Iowa.

The North Dakota high pressed forward on September 14th forcing the cold front into Indiana. Yet the state temperature continued upward to 2°F above normal. The next day the cold front had reached Mississippi and Alabama but the ridge itself was redirected northeast into Quebec. This position blocked cold air advection into Indiana and immediately set up another southwesterly backflow of warmer air. In response the Indiana state temperature bounced to 6°F above normal. The next day the Quebec ridge drifted to Maine and extended down the Atlantic coast to South Carolina just west of Tropical Storm Julia in the Atlantic. The backflow of these high centers persisted, allowing Indiana temperatures to peak at 8°F above normal.

On September 17th a storm in North Dakota pushed east to Ontario with two cold fronts. The leading front was traveling slowly across Indiana, tapping into cooler Canadian air. The state temperature fell slightly to 6°F above normal with heavy rainfall.

For the week the state temperature averaged to 3°F above normal. Typically in the second week of September daily maximum temperatures should range between 75°F and 82°F north to south across

the state. Daily minimums usually vary from 54°F in far northern counties to 58°F in the southwest corner of the state. The warmest temperature of the week among cooperative network stations was 90°F at Vincennes 5ne and Evansville Airport on September 14th. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 50°F at multiple locations on several dates.

Rainfall was noted in the morning reports of all days except September 12th and 13th. Rain fell statewide according to reports on September 11th and 17th, although the report on the 11th reflected rain which had actually fallen the day before. In the weekly precipitation map the heaviest accumulations were 2.5" to 3.0" along a Sullivan to Marion line. A secondary heavy area was in Ohio and Switzerland counties where up to 2" had fallen. On the lighter side less than a half inch was seen mostly north of a Lafayette to Auburn line and in a band across southern Indiana, generally along a Petersburg to Seymour to Richmond line.

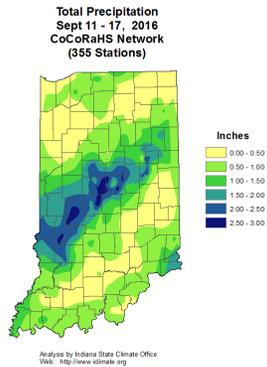
The heaviest single day rainfall appeared in the CoCoRaHS morning reports of September 17th. On that date the volunteer in Greencastle had 2.79", Sheridan 2.67", Clay City 2.62", Lebanon 2.59", and Jasonville 2.52", all in central and west central Indiana. The largest sums for the week were in central Indiana, and included Avon with 3.17", Brownsburg 2.92", Zionsville 2.81", Greencastle 2.80", and Carmel with 2.79". Regionally about 0.7" was averaged in northern Indiana, 1.1" in central sections, and 0.8" across southern Indiana. These amounts equate to about 80% of normal in the north, 140% of normal across central counties, and 110% of normal in southern Indiana.

Severe weather was reported in 2 counties on September 16th. Wind gusts damaged power lines which resulted in at least 500 homes without power in central and northern Marion county. In Cass county a utility pole was broken and lines came down on a house in strong winds. A small area of corn was flattened. The damage pattern pointed to a brief microburst as the likely cause.

The September 13th edition of the US Drought Monitor erased all remaining moderate drought (D1 category) in the state, essentially Noble and Allen counties. The surrounding area of abnormally dry soils (D0 category) shrank in size. The revised D0 area included most of Noble and east Allen counties along with bits of Lagrange, Kosciusko, Elkhart, Steuben, Dekalb, and Adams counties. After all improvements were considered about 2% of Indiana land area remained abnormally dry with 98% rated in normal soil moisture status for this time of year.

In the September 13th USDA Crop Weather report some Indiana fields were left underwater at the start of the week, causing a slowing of corn harvest and soybean maturity. Mold and fungus growth were problematic and weeds were abundant. Flooding had washed out some southeast Indiana roads. Livestock were stressed from the heat and mud.

The weekly report on September 19th provided an update. Fields were drying but recent spotty showers continued to slow the harvest pace. Pastures were lush and some were still saturated but would recover. Hay harvest was ending and winter wheat planting waited on the slow soybean harvest which had to be completed first. The corn crop was rated as half mature but mold and ear rot impacted some fields. Corn tested too wet which was slowing down harvest operations. Weeds and mold persisted as significant problems for farmers.



September 18th – 24th

Hot and mostly dry weather this week allowed farmers to make good harvest progress. Corn continued toward full maturity. Rain fell on 3 days with widespread coverage only on the first day. Soil moisture conditions improved slightly in northern Indiana, nearing full normal status.

The state temperature opened the week at 8°F above normal. Two cold fronts merged before passing through Indiana on September 18th. The cold front stumbled to a halt in Ohio the next day, morphing into a stationary front that stretched from New York to Ohio, then to Alabama, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. Skies had cleared over Indiana with the state temperature at 6°F above normal, the coolest day of the week. By September 20th the stationary front had wandered to the Atlantic coast. A new cold front had raced to the Michigan-Indiana border running well ahead of its occluded low center over Hudson Bay. The state average temperature changed little at 7°F above normal.

The cold front washed out as a trough the next day and high pressure settled over Missouri and Illinois. Light southwesterly winds lifted the Indiana temperature to 11°F above normal. The old cold front reformed over the upper Great Lakes on September 22nd, creating a defined warm air sector from the Gulf of Mexico north into Indiana and its neighbor states. The temperature nudged upward some more to 12°F above normal.

Manitoba high pressure shifted eastward north of the Great Lakes the next day, forcing the cold front to return south to the Michigan-Indiana border before it stopped again over northern Indiana. On September 24th a Canadian high center moving north of Lake Superior shoved the cold front south of the Ohio River. The state temperature didn't change, ending the week at 15°F above normal.

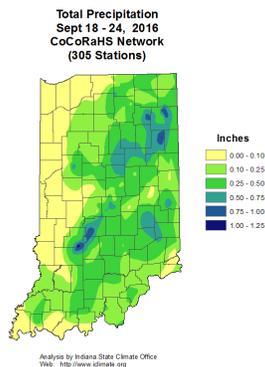
For the week the Indiana state temperature averaged to 11°F above normal. Typically in mid-September the daily maximum temperature would range from 72°F in far northern Indiana to 80°F in the southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums normally vary between 51°F and 54°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the week occurred at 86°F on September 21st at Jeffersonville among stations in the NWS cooperative network. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 30°F at Elwood on September 23rd.

Rainfall totals became lighter on entering the second half of the month. A few isolated showers were noted in the September 19th CoCoRaHS morning report. Rain was observed statewide the previous morning according to CoCoRaHS observers. Four dry days followed. On September 24th rainfall was measured in far northern Indiana but the rest of the state remained dry. For the week rainfall averaged near 0.2” statewide. These amounts equate to 30% of normal in northern and central Indiana and 25% of normal in the south.

On the weekly precipitation map it remained nearly dry in the west quarter of the state. The heavier amounts ranged from 1.0” to 1.3” along a Greene county to Allen county line and in Rush county. In the rest of the state up to 1.0” totals were summed. The heaviest single day amounts were found in the September 18th morning reports and included 1.60” near Rushville, 1.45” at Paoli, 1.26” in Granger, 1.17” outside Spencer, and 1.10” at Russiaville. Among weekly totals Paoli had 1.45”, Spencer 1.17”, Leo 0.95”, and Gosport 0.90”.

According to the September 20th edition of the US Drought Monitor there was slight improvement in Indiana soil moisture status. The abnormally dry (D0 category) area was erased in Allen county, reducing state D0 coverage from 2% to 1% of total Indiana land area, leaving 99% of Indiana land in normal soil moisture status for this time of year. Essentially only Noble county is still rated in any type of dryness in Indiana as of the map date.

The hot and humid weather this week helped speed up the rate of corn and soybean harvesting. The final cutting of hay was made but it was slow to dry in the high humidity. Winter wheat planting is a little behind but is keeping up with the soybean harvest. An abundance of weeds and insects persisted. Livestock in pastures were doing mostly well. Corn maturity had reached 75% across the state. Soybeans were also near 75% done.



September 25th – 30th

A closed low pressure system in the upper atmosphere was sidelined off the main weather track and dominated Indiana these final days of September. Abnormally warm state temperatures at the start of the 6 day interval were replaced by sharply colder conditions to the end of the month. The closed system produced intermittent rain showers in Indiana on 5 of the 6 days. The frequent showers

halted field work and harvest progress. Yet all or parts of 14 counties near the Ohio River were deemed abnormally dry by the US Drought Monitor.

High pressure over Pennsylvania on September 25th brought light winds and sunny skies to Indiana, boosting the state temperature to a warm 13°F above normal. A very narrow warm air sector raced through Indiana the next day. The storm whipped its warm front, then immediately afterward its cold front, miles ahead of its own core anchored near Hudson Bay. The storm core was held back by an intensifying closed low pressure system in the upper atmosphere. The surface air temperature behind the cold front was sharply colder. The Indiana state temperature plummeted to 3°F above normal.

On September 27th the cold front roared east to the Atlantic coast, far outpacing its storm core then over Lake Superior. The northern part of the cold front was severely wrapped around the storm center as an occluded front headed north into Quebec. Back in Indiana cold air advection continued. The state temperature kept falling to 1°F below normal. The next day the spent mature storm dissolved over Lake Michigan, transferring its energy to a new occluded low center over Indiana. The state temperature bottomed out at 4°F below normal as colder air poured into the state. In the upper atmosphere the closed low center drifted south over Indiana, marking the pool of coldest air.

On September 29th the cold front dove southeast from Indiana to South Carolina. The upper atmospheric closed low moved to Kentucky, near enough to Indiana to generate rainfall statewide. The state temperature slightly recovered to 2°F below normal. On the last day of the month the old surface storm system moved little towards the Atlantic shore but rain persisted in Indiana as troughs reached back from the coastal fronts. Under cloudy and cool skies the state temperature finished the month at 1°F below normal. In the upper atmosphere the closed low settled in isolation over Kentucky, far removed from the storm track.

For the 6 day interval the Indiana state temperature averaged to 1°F above normal. Typically at the end of September the daily maximum temperature should range between 69°F and 78°F north to south across the state. Daily minimums normally vary from 48°F in the far northern counties to 51°F in the southwest corner of the state. The warmest temperature over the 6 days was 93°F at several locations on September 25th and 26th in the cooperative station network. The coolest temperature among stations within that same network was 42°F at Shoals 8s on September 28th.

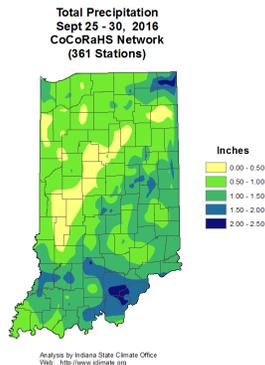
It was a wet 6 day interval with rainfall recorded on every day except September 25th. Rainfall was observed statewide on September 29th and 30th. On the 6 day total rainfall map precipitation was heaviest in the southeast half of the state. More than an inch fell generally south of a Sullivan to Greene to Adams county line as well as including Lagrange, Steuben, Noble, and DeKalb counties of northeast Indiana. The heaviest rain exceeded 2" in Washington and Steuben counties. It was drier in northwest Indiana with under an inch. Less than a half inch was measured in parts of west central and north central Indiana.

The heaviest single day amounts were noted on September 29th with 1.79" and 1.75" measured by two CoCoRaHS observers near Hudson. In the Angola area 1.65" was collected. Three days earlier 1.64" was in the rain gage at Plainville while 1.44" was found in the Washington gage. The largest 6 day totals included 2.49" and 2.46" outside Hudson and 2.31" at Oolitic. Outside Angola the sums were 2.28" and 2.24" over the 6 day interval. Regionally about 0.9" was tallied in northern

Indiana, 1.0” in central, and 1.1” in the south. These amounts equate to about 140% of normal in the north, 170% of normal in central counties, and 180% of normal across southern Indiana.

A new region of abnormally dry soils was added to far southern Indiana by the US Drought Monitor on September 27th. Nearly all of Vanderburgh, Warrick, Dubois, Spencer, Perry, Crawford, Orange, Washington, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Scott, and parts of Gibson and Pike counties were given a D0 category designation. The Noble county D0 rating remained from the previous week. The resulting D0 state coverage had increased from 1% a week ago to 15% on September 27th. The net Indiana land area with adequate soil moisture had decreased from 99% to 85%.

According to the October 3rd USDA Indiana weekly crop and weather report the frequent showers caused by the upper atmospheric closed low had halted fieldwork and harvest progress. Pastures were lush and livestock were in good condition. Corn had advanced to 87% mature and safe from frost while about 80% of soybeans had dropped their leaves. Soybean harvest was falling behind normal. Weeds and mold continued to be headaches for farmers.



September 2016

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	69.0	64.6	4.5
North Central	68.4	63.9	4.5
Northeast	67.9	63.5	4.3
West Central	70.4	65.9	4.5
Central	69.8	65.3	4.5
East Central	69.5	64.5	5.0
Southwest	72.2	68.2	3.9
South Central	71.8	67.5	4.3
Southeast	71.4	66.9	4.5
State	70.1	65.7	4.4

Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	3.83	3.21	0.62	119
North Central	3.93	3.30	0.63	119
Northeast	3.93	3.19	0.74	123
West Central	3.59	3.03	0.56	119
Central	3.95	2.99	0.97	132
East Central	3.25	2.79	0.47	117
Southwest	3.17	3.13	0.04	101
South Central	2.82	3.11	-0.29	91
Southeast	3.46	2.97	0.48	116
State	3.57	3.09	0.48	116

Autumn so far (same as September)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	69.0	64.6	4.5
North Central	68.4	63.9	4.5
Northeast	67.9	63.5	4.3
West Central	70.4	65.9	4.5
Central	69.8	65.3	4.5
East Central	69.5	64.5	5.0
Southwest	72.2	68.2	3.9
South Central	71.8	67.5	4.3
Southeast	71.4	66.9	4.5
State	70.1	65.7	4.4

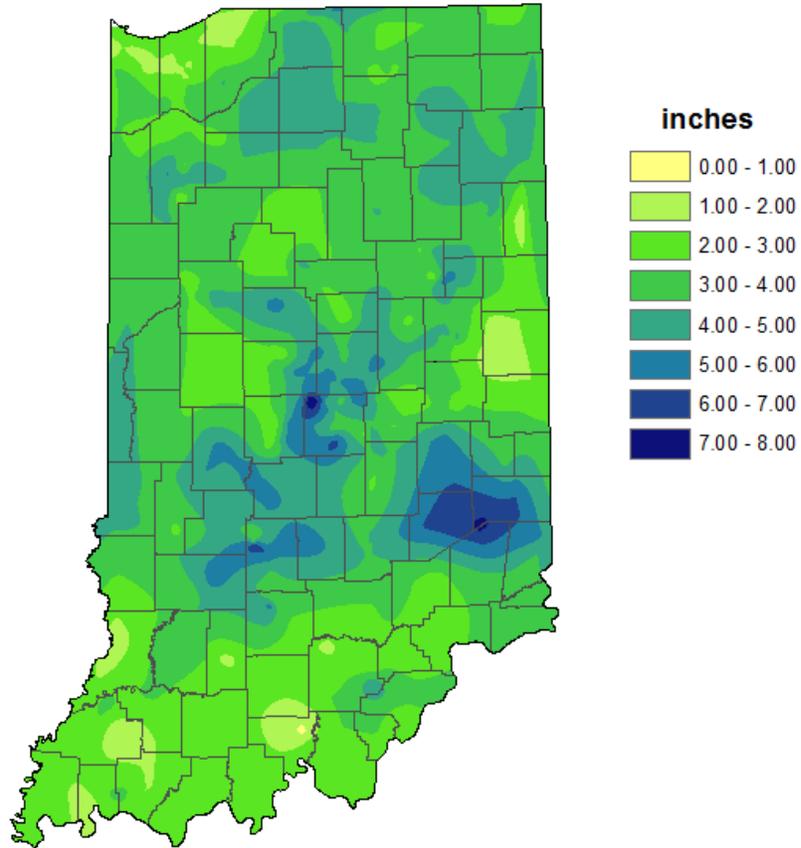
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East Central	3.25	2.79	0.47	117
Southwest	3.17	3.13	0.04	101
South Central	2.82	3.11	-0.29	91
Southeast	3.46	2.97	0.48	116
State	3.57	3.09	0.48	116

2016 Annual so far (Jan - Sep)

Region	Temperature		
	Temperature	Normal	Deviation
Northwest	55.3	53.4	1.9
North Central	55.0	52.9	2.1
Northeast	54.9	52.5	2.4
West Central	57.3	55.0	2.2
Central	57.2	54.6	2.6
East Central	56.7	53.7	3.0
Southwest	60.2	58.2	2.0
South Central	59.7	57.6	2.1
Southeast	59.1	56.7	2.4
State	57.3	55.0	2.3

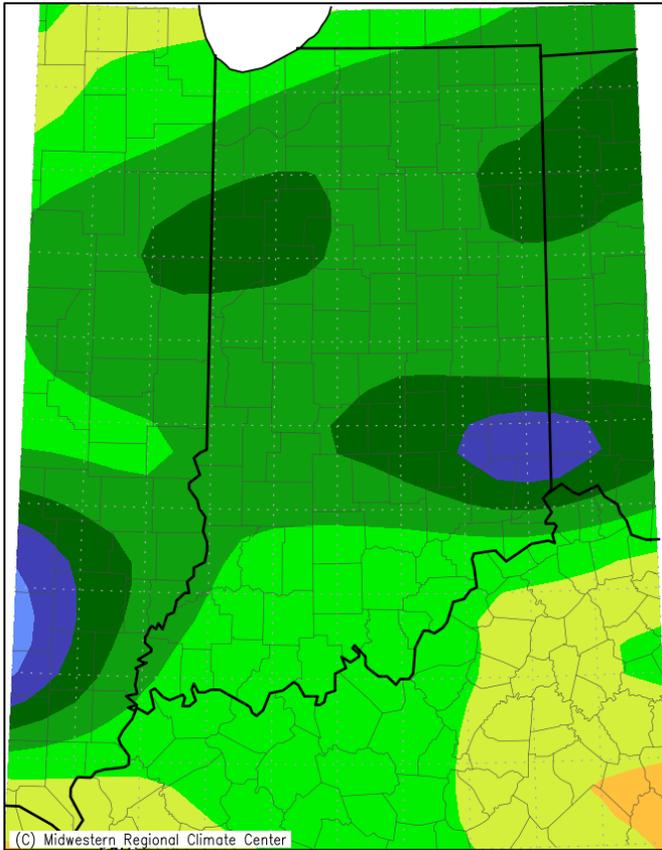
Region	Precipitation			
	Precipitation	Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	34.38	29.31	5.07	117
North Central	31.46	29.32	2.13	107
Northeast	28.73	28.35	0.38	101
West Central	33.88	31.78	2.10	107
Central	38.35	31.30	7.05	123
East Central	33.18	30.28	2.90	110
Southwest	40.52	34.72	5.81	117
South Central	42.24	35.04	7.20	121
Southeast	38.74	34.03	4.71	114
State	36.08	31.64	4.44	114

**Total Precipitation
September 2016
CoCoRaHS network
(385 stations)**



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

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

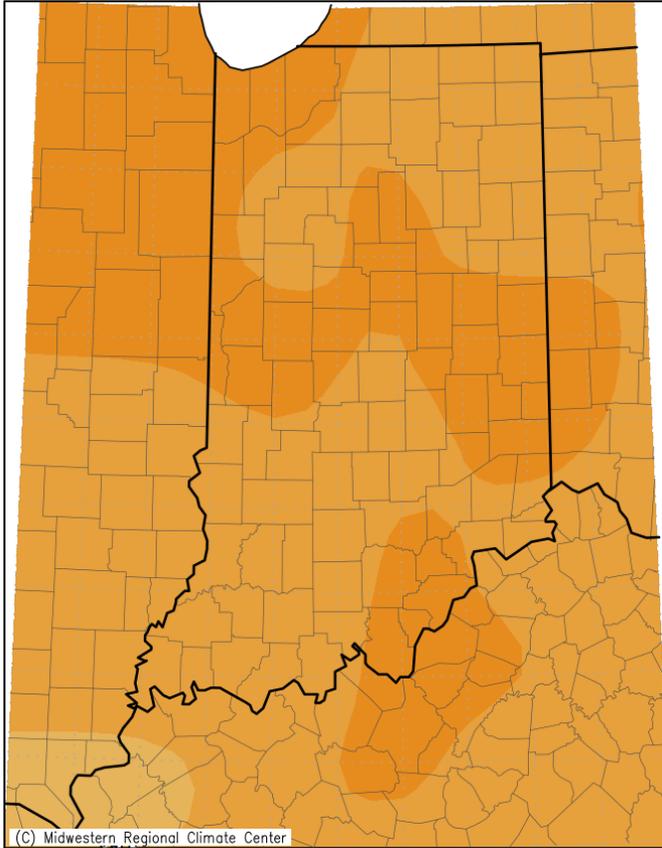


Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 10/6/2016 9:14:24 AM CDT

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



Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 10/6/2016 9:15:31 AM CDT

Drought Summary from the U.S. Drought Monitor

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

▼
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 ▲
2016-10-04	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-09-27	85.21	14.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-09-20	98.63	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-09-13	97.89	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2016-09-06	94.30	3.80	1.91	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sep 6th Drought Summary



Sep 13th Drought Summary



Sep 20th Drought Summary



Sep 27th Drought Summary

