

**Ken Scheeringa  
And  
Andy Eggert**

**(765) 494-8105**

## Indiana State Climate Office

### Monthly Weather Report



<http://www.iclimate.org>

**Jul 11, 2017**

## June 2017 Climate Summary

### Month Summary

June was not far from normal in either temperature or precipitation. After a rather dry start the middle of the month turned warm and active. The end of the month was cool. There were no tornadoes yet June did have 9 severe weather days with hail, wind, lightning, and flood damage. Water rescues were required when the remnants of tropical storm Cindy drenched east central Indiana. There were no reported weather related deaths. Farmers were able to finish planting and replanting. Some soils in western Indiana were rated abnormally dry in June.

The June state average temperature was 71.5°F, just 0.6°F above normal. This ties 1967 and 1986 as the 46<sup>th</sup> warmest June on record. Some recent warmer Junes include last year at 72.8°F which ties 1901 and 1994 as the 23<sup>rd</sup> warmest June. In 2002 the June average was 72.9°F, good for 22<sup>nd</sup> warmest. The 73.5°F average in June 2005 ranked as the 17<sup>th</sup> warmest June. In 2010 the June state average of 74.1°F tied 1971 as the 10<sup>th</sup> warmest June. The warmest June on record came in 1934 at 76.5°F during the Dust Bowl years. The day split in June 2017 was 13 days of below normal temperature, 16 days above normal, and 1 day at normal. On 2 days the daily state mean temperature was at least 10°F below normal. The highest temperature of the month was 97°F at Rensselaer on June 14<sup>th</sup>. The coolest was 49°F on several dates at several locations.

June state precipitation averaged 4.26" which is 0.07" above normal. This places the month as the 53<sup>rd</sup> wettest June since 1895. Some recent wetter Junes were June 2013 with 6.24" in a tie with 1939 as the 12<sup>th</sup> wettest. The 6.58" average in 2008 ranked as the 9<sup>th</sup> wettest June. Two years later the 7.68" average soaked Indiana to become the 5<sup>th</sup> wettest June on record. The wettest June since 1895 occurred in 2015 with a whopping 9.07" of rainfall. The heaviest single day precipitation among cooperative network stations in June 2017 was 3.57" on June 15<sup>th</sup> at North Vernon 2 ese. The highest in the CoCoRaHS network was 4.87" on June 24<sup>th</sup> at New Castle 3.2 w. The largest month total precipitation in the cooperative network was 9.49" at Young America. In the CoCoRaHS network the largest total was 10.08" at Albany 2.9 e. Widespread precipitation fell on about 13 days this month.

Regionally June 2017 precipitation summed to nearly 95% of normal across northern Indiana, 115% in the central part of the state, and 95% of normal in the south. Normal June precipitation ranges from 4.3" in northwest Indiana to 4.1" in the south central section of the state.

## June 1<sup>st</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup>

Indiana temperatures tracked like a gentle roller coaster the first 10 days of June. Temperatures slowly warmed to a peak on June 4<sup>th</sup>, cooled gradually until June 8<sup>th</sup>, then warmed again to the end date. Rainfall was reported on 6 of the 10 days but only statewide on June 5<sup>th</sup>. Wind damage occurred in 5 northeast Indiana counties on June 4<sup>th</sup> but in only one far southern county the next day. Farmers were delighted by longer dry periods which allowed them to make great planting and replanting progress.

High pressure took over behind a cold front that had passed through Indiana overnight. The state temperature opened the month at 2°F below normal. The high center was directly overhead Indiana the next day and stretched out as a ridge north and south of the state. Sunny skies and light winds encouraged the start of a warming trend. The state temperature inched upward to 1°F above normal.

On June 3<sup>rd</sup> the ridge was split apart by stationary fronts which formed in Michigan and in the south coastal states. A high center in Kentucky continued pumping warm air northward, lifting the Indiana temperature to 5°F above normal. The southern front washed out the next day while the northern front drifted north over the Great Lakes. Indiana found itself in a warm sector. The state temperature responded by rising to 9°F above normal, the warmest day of the 10 day interval.

Strong high pressure over Hudson Bay forced the collapse of the warm sector. The stationary front dove south as a cold front into central Indiana on June 5<sup>th</sup> which began a gradual cool down. The temperature began its slide, dipping to 6°F above normal. The Hudson Bay high dropped south to Wisconsin the next day, sending the Indiana cold front south to Tennessee. The Indiana temperature fell more rapidly to 2°F below normal.

On June 7<sup>th</sup> the Wisconsin high muscled the old cold front to Florida and cleared nearly the entire east half of the country of unsettled weather. Sunshine reigned over this portion of the country. Partly sunny skies and cooler temperatures in Indiana brought the state temperature down to 6°F below normal. The high center sprawled southwest and northeast the next day, stretching from Missouri to Maine. The Indiana temperature didn't budge, holding on at 6°F below normal.

Reinforcing high pressure traveled south from Hudson Bay on June 9<sup>th</sup>, led by a new cold front through Wisconsin and Michigan. The Missouri ridge retreated to the southeast states. A return flow behind the southeast ridge pumped warmer air north into Indiana. The state temperature jumped to 1°F below normal, the start of a second warming trend over the 10 day interval.

The southeast ridge was too strong for the northern cold front, expelling it from the region. The ridge moved on to Virginia, setting up a new warm air backflow into the Midwest. The Indiana state temperature climbed again to end the 10 days at 4°F above normal.

Over the 10 day interval the Indiana state temperature averaged to 1°F above normal. Typically to start off meteorological summer daily maximum temperatures should vary between 77°F in far northern Indiana to 83°F in the southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums normally range between 56°F and 61°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the 10 days among stations in the cooperative observer network was 93°F at Vincennes 5ne on June 4<sup>th</sup> and at

Terre Haute ISU on June 5<sup>th</sup>. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 40°F at Farmland 5nnw on June 10<sup>th</sup>.

Rain fell in most of the state on June 5<sup>th</sup>. Only Ohio River counties measured rainfall on the morning of June 6<sup>th</sup> while CoCoRaHS observers in the northern third of the state found rain in their gages on June 10<sup>th</sup>. But rain gages were dry on the mornings of June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, and 8<sup>th</sup>. On days it did rain amounts were mostly light.

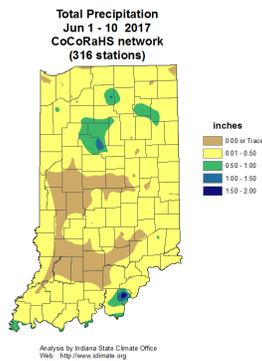
On the 10 day rainfall totals map more than 0.5" of rain was limited to spots in Carroll, Cass, Marshall, Whitley, and Floyd counties. No rain fell within an area bounded generally by the communities of Covington, Anderson, and Terre Haute. Another no rain zone was bounded by a line from Sullivan to Greensburg, then to Paoli and Vincennes. Elsewhere between a trace and 0.5" was very common. Regionally about 0.15" was measured in northern and southern Indiana and 0.10" in central counties. These totals equate to near 10% of normal rainfall the first 10 days of June.

Isolated spots did receive about an inch or more. In the daily reports of June 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> the CoCoRaHS volunteer in Galena noted 2.08" while Floyds Knobs had 1.68". The vicinity of Burlington collected 1.32", Huntington 1.30", and Bourbon 1.13". Over the 10 days Floyd Knobs tallied 1.75" while outside Burlington 1.56" was seen. The Huntington observer had 1.30" and two observers outside Fort Wayne and Columbia City each noted 0.95".

High winds on June 4<sup>th</sup> caused damage in 3 adjacent counties of northeast Indiana. A large tree was brought down by wind gusts in Marshall county and a large limb in Kosciusko county. The heaviest damage was documented in Noble county where a shed was destroyed and blown into a nearby field. Garage windows were shattered and its door buckled. Trees were also uprooted. To the south in Huntington county house shingles were torn off and a tree limb was ripped down. Limbs were also reported down in Wells county.

More wind damage occurred on June 5<sup>th</sup> along the Ohio River in southeast Indiana. In Harrison county a tree was snapped and mailboxes ripped from their posts by high winds.

Indiana farmers were relieved by the change in weather brought by June. A series of warm and dry days allowed for great progress in planting and replanting according to the USDA Indiana Weather and Crop Report for June 5<sup>th</sup>. Consecutive sunny days with low humidity helped dry out soggy soils, although some fields still had standing water. Corn planting was nearly finished statewide and soybeans showed good progress. Irrigation had started in high value crops. Pastures were reported to be improving and livestock were doing well.



## June 11<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup>

This was a warm week. The state average temperature was above normal on all 7 days. After a very dry start to June the rains returned at normal to above normal amounts. Hail and wind damage were reported on June 13<sup>th</sup> while damage caused only by high winds was noted on June 14<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup>, and 17<sup>th</sup>. About one-third of Indiana soils were classified as abnormally dry by the US Drought Monitor in its June 13<sup>th</sup> edition. Planting crops is essentially done. Irrigation has started in high value crop fields. The onset of hot and humid weather has hurt pastures and put livestock in heat stress.

A long stationary front stretched from Nevada to Michigan on June 11<sup>th</sup>, marking the northern edge of a huge warm sector covering more than half the country and supported by a strong Virginia ridge. Indiana had sunny skies with a state temperature 7°F above normal. The front was locked in place through the next day. The state temperature nudged higher to 9°F above normal.

The Virginia high shifted south to Georgia on June 13<sup>th</sup>. High pressure over Hudson Bay forced the stationary front south as a cold front to the Michigan and Indiana border. The western portion of the stationary front traveled east to the Great Plains. The warm sector was redefined into a smaller area but still included Indiana. The state temperature held steady at 9°F above normal. Scattered showers began to fall in eastern Indiana.

The next day the cold front split into two stationary parts. One piece hung over southwest Indiana. Rain now spread nearly statewide. The state temperature cooled a bit to 6°F above normal. On June 15<sup>th</sup> the stationary front over southwest Indiana dissolved into a trough. The warm sector was reorganized yet again, this time bounded on the west by a stationary front between Kansas and Wisconsin, and from there east to Pennsylvania. Indiana remained in the warm sector but the heaviest rainfall of the week cooled the state temperature to 3°F above normal, the coolest and wettest day of the week.

On June 16<sup>th</sup> a series of low centers rode atop the stationary front in the Great Plains. The size of the warm sector expanded. Indiana remained inside this sector as the rains slowed and the state temperature recovered to 5°F above normal. The next day the warm sector surged northward to

Hudson Bay, resetting the stationary front far northward into Canada. The Indiana state temperature finished out the week at 6°F above normal.

For the week overall the state temperature averaged to 6°F above normal. Usually at this time in June the daily maximum temperature should range between 79°F and 86°F north to south across the state. Daily minimums normally vary from 58°F in far northern counties to 64°F in southwest Indiana. The warmest temperature of the week in the cooperative station network was 97°F at Rensselaer on June 14<sup>th</sup>. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 47°F at Farmland 5nnw on June 16<sup>th</sup>.

Rain fell on 5 consecutive days but showers were widely scattered on some of these days. Statewide coverage was evident in the CoCoRaHS morning report of June 15<sup>th</sup> and nearly statewide on the previous day. Rain fell across northern Indiana in the report of June 17<sup>th</sup> and was reported scattered on June 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>. No rain was reported on June 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>.

Regionally about 1.0" fell in northern Indiana during the week, 1.7" in central areas, and 1.4" across the south. These amounts equate to about 90% of normal in the north, 160% in central, and 140% of normal in southern Indiana. On the weekly rainfall totals map more than an inch fell generally south of a Portage to Winchester line and north of a Sullivan to Tell City line. Rainfall was very heavy at greater than 3" in Shelby, Bartholomew, Decatur, Jennings, Jackson, part of Jefferson, and Wayne counties. The driest regions were in the southwest and northeast corners of the state. Elsewhere 1" to 3" was common.

Rainfall was heavy in spots in June 15<sup>th</sup> reports. In Shelbyville 4.31" was measured while outside North Vernon 3.46" was observed and in Greenwood 3.37" fell. In Centerville the amount that day was 3.36" while the Seymour gage collected 3.32". The heaviest 7 day totals included 5.88" near North Vernon, 5.26" in Seymour, 3.78" outside Greensburg, 3.76" at Millhousen, and 3.73" in the vicinity of Greenwood.

Severe weather occurred on 4 days this week.

On June 13<sup>th</sup> wind and hail hit northern Indiana with a few scattered reports in central and southeast counties. Hail up to 1.25" in diameter was reported from Porter county with 1.0" hail in Elkhart and Boone counties. Wind gusts to 60 mph were common in northern Indiana. Tree limbs and signs were blown down in Elkhart county and trees in Kosciusko county. Damaged trees fell on power lines in Whitley county. The roof of a business was torn in Wabash county. When a tree fell on to a fence in Steuben county some cattle got loose. In White county trees were toppled or uprooted and a roof and fence were damaged. In central Indiana a microburst in Johnson county damaged a barn, brought trees down, and ripped shingles from a house. High winds took down more trees in Dearborn county of southeast Indiana.

Scattered lightning and wind damage were reported the next day. Lightning struck and damaged a radio transmitter in Lake county. A tree was downed in Marshall county while many trees and power lines were damaged in Grant county. Some tree limbs were torn off in Switzerland county.

A report of broken tree limbs caused by wind gusts was received on June 16<sup>th</sup> in Fountain county. That evening in Tippecanoe county trees were snapped and uprooted and many limbs were scattered

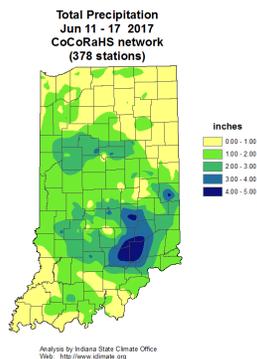
across the ground and in power lines. Mailboxes were blown away and power was out for a while. The worst of the storm lasted only about 60 seconds according to witnesses. There were no injuries.

Wind gusts on June 17<sup>th</sup> reached 65 mph in Grant county. Trees fell on power lines in White county.

The June 13<sup>th</sup> edition of the US Drought Monitor introduced two areas of abnormally dry soils (D0 category) into Indiana. In northwest Indiana the region mostly north of the Kankakee River was classified as abnormally dry and included Lake, Porter, Laporte, and part of St Joseph counties. A larger region consisting of west central, central, and southwest Indiana land was the second region of D0 soil, generally south and west of a line from Covington to Shelbyville to Boonville. This area included most of 21 counties and small parts of 6 other counties. The net result was two new D0 regions that included 32% of total Indiana land area. The remaining 68% remains in normal soil moisture status for this time of year.

The June 12<sup>th</sup> edition of the USDA Crop Weather Bulletin notes that with planting wrapped up farmers were applying fertilizer and weed control early in the week. Others were waiting for rain before finishing soybean planting. Irrigation was already running in potato and seed corn fields. Hay and wheat harvest was proceeding well. Livestock were in good shape although pastures needed rain.

The June 19<sup>th</sup> edition discussed the hot and humid weather which moved in later in the week. Some areas got heavy rainfall. The warmer temperatures helped crop growth but severe storms caused some crop damage and standing water. Wheat was blown down in some areas. Fertilizer was helpful to corn but livestock were beginning to show the effects of heat stress.



## June 18<sup>th</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup>

Frequent and sometimes heavy rainfall prevented temperatures from wandering too far from normal. The state average temperature held within five degrees of normal every day this week. Rain fell everyday somewhere in Indiana. Amounts were light to moderate until the remnants of tropical storm Cindy combined with a cold front late in the week to dump buckets of rain on eastern

Indiana. Flooding in east central and southeast Indiana saturated farm fields and submerged vehicles. Generally crops received too much rain in eastern Indiana and not enough in the west.

Indiana began the week positioned inside of a warm sector. The state temperature was 2°F above normal. A cold front moved through the state on June 18<sup>th</sup> in advance of a mild Pacific air mass. The next day a second cold front pursued the first. The fronts merged over Kentucky. The Indiana state temperature dipped to 2°F below normal as skies cleared.

On June 20<sup>th</sup> the merged cold front slowed and stalled over the Gulf states. The Indiana state temperature held steady but a warming backflow from an Arkansas high pressure center was underway. The next day a new weak cold front slid from South Dakota to Indiana where it stalled as a stationary front halfway through the state. The state temperature rebounded a few degrees back to its daily normal. Meanwhile tropical storm Cindy was nearing landfall in Louisiana and would play into Indiana weather in the coming days.

On June 22<sup>nd</sup> a Nebraska storm system advanced to Minnesota, tugging the Indiana stationary front back north as a warm front into Michigan. Indiana was again inside a warm sector as the state temperature lifted to 2°F above normal. The Minnesota system traveled east to Lake Huron the next day, dragging its cold front across Indiana. The remnants of Cindy had moved to Arkansas and interacted with the cold front moving south across Indiana. Heavy rains were produced in east central and southeast Indiana. Cooler air behind the front ended the warm sector in Indiana, dropping the state temperature to 1°F above normal.

Cindy raced eastward to Delaware on June 24<sup>th</sup>. The cold front had reached the Appalachian Mountains. Fair weather took control of Indiana as the state temperature ended the week at 4°F below normal, the coolest day of the week.

Over the 7 days the Indiana temperature averaged to 1°F below normal. Typically at this point in June the daily maximum temperature should vary between 81°F in far northern Indiana to 87°F in the extreme southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums normally range between 61°F and 66°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the week within the cooperative station network was 95°F at Vincennes 5ne on June 22<sup>nd</sup>. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 39°F at Wanatah 2 wnw on June 18<sup>th</sup>.

Rain fell statewide on 3 of the 7 days as recorded in the morning reports of June 18<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, and 24<sup>th</sup>. Rain was reported in the north half of Indiana on June 20<sup>th</sup> and in two thirds of the state on June 19<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>. Rainfall was scattered on June 22<sup>nd</sup>. Regionally about 1.6” was noted across northern Indiana, 2.2” in central, and 2.3” in the south. These amounts equate to about 200% of normal across the north and 240% of normal in central and southern Indiana.

On the weekly rainfall map less than an inch fell mostly north of a line from Morocco to Winamac to Lagrange and in a band generally between Spencer and Washington. The remnants of Cindy mostly impacted eastern Indiana rainfall. More than 3” fell in a band from Greencastle to Anderson to Winchester and in the vicinities of Aurora, Bedford, and Princeton. Totals between 1” and 3” were common elsewhere.

The highest single day amounts were measured the morning of June 24<sup>th</sup>. Two New Castle area observers collected 4.87” and 4.05” that day. The CoCoRaHS volunteer in Lynn noted 4.15” while

4.00” was recorded by two observers in Modoc. The largest weekly total was 6.58” near Albany. A New Castle gage tallied 5.70” while 5.59” was summed near Anderson. The Carmel gage had 5.29” and near Aurora the total was 5.18” for the week.

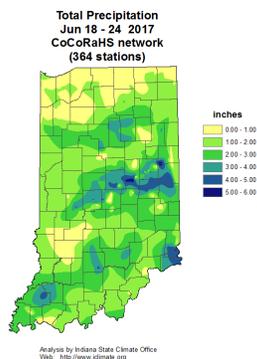
The remnants of Cindy spawned tornadoes in some states. But by the time it neared Indiana it had weakened and was primarily a rainmaker. Widespread flooding was reported along the Ohio River, in crop fields and as street flooding.

An isolated report of wind gust damage were noted in Lake county this week. On June 22<sup>nd</sup> wind gusts ripped down trees and limbs in far northwest Lake county.

A few motorists in Delaware county were either stranded or submerged in flooded underpasses on June 23<sup>rd</sup>. That same day high winds took apart a high school roof in St Joseph county.

The June 20<sup>th</sup> edition of the US Drought Monitor indicated a large improvement in Indiana soil moisture status from a week earlier. Most of the abnormally dry D0 category region in central Indiana had been restored to normal soil moisture status. All or parts of 9 counties, including Sullivan, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Pike, Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh, and Warrick, were all that remained classified as D0 in southwest Indiana. In northwest Indiana only the northern sections of Lake, Porter, Laporte, St Joseph, Jasper, and Newton counties remained in the D0 class. Overall the portion of total Indiana land area rated as D0 had been reduced from 32% to just 8%.

The Indiana Weekly Crop Report on June 26<sup>th</sup> noted that needed rain had arrived in much of the state. Yet irrigation continued because some areas had largely missed out on the moderate to heavy rainfall. In contrast other places had standing water due to flooding. The report stated that corn and soybeans were growing rapidly but were still behind normal progress and showed lots of within field variability. Pastures and hay were recovering after a hot and dry spell.



## June 25<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>

The final days of June were quite cool but temperatures recovered by the close of the month. Only the June 30<sup>th</sup> state temperature registered above normal. Rainfall was light until heavy amounts were recorded on June 30<sup>th</sup>. Precipitation fell across the northern half of Indiana with little to none in the southern half of the state. Storms on the last day of the month came with isolated wind gusts

that caused tree limb damage in two counties. The rain provided stress relief to field crops but some local areas had begun to flood.

The Indiana state temperature was already cold at 8°F below normal on June 25<sup>th</sup>. A weak rather dry cold front moved through Indiana. The front reached Arkansas the next day but nearly washed out. Cold air from western Canada streamed into Indiana lowering the state temperature a bit more to 10°F below normal. High pressure settled over the state on June 27<sup>th</sup> bringing mostly sunny skies with light winds.

The high center moved east of Indiana on June 28<sup>th</sup>. Southerly winds behind the high center brought warmer air to Indiana, lifting the state temperature to 7°F below normal. A storm center in South Dakota extended its leading warm front toward Illinois. The next day this warm front passed through Indiana and advanced to the upper Great Lakes, placing Indiana into a warm sector. The state temperature rose sharply to 1°F below normal. The usual cold front marking the west edge of the warm sector was instead a stationary front in Nebraska, stalled by low centers riding on top of this front.

On the last day of June the stationary front began to move east as a cold front into Iowa and Missouri. Indiana remained in the shrinking warm sector. Thunderstorms developed ahead of the cold front dumping heavy rainfall over parts of the north and central sections of the state. The Indiana temperature closed the month at 3°F above normal.

Over the 6 day interval the state temperature averaged to 6°F below normal. Usually near the end of June the daily maximum temperature should range between 82°F and 88°F north to south across the state. Daily minimum temperatures normally vary between 62°F in far northern counties to 67°F in the southwest corner of the state. The warmest temperature during the 6 days among stations in the cooperative network was 93°F at Terre Haute ISU on June 30<sup>th</sup>. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 45°F at Farmland 5 nnw on June 30<sup>th</sup>.

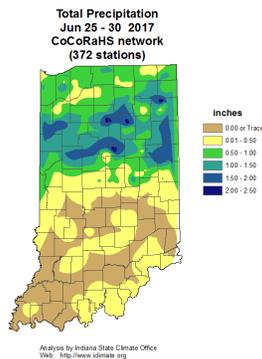
Rainfall was rather limited until the last of the 6 day interval. Precipitation was recorded in the northern half of Indiana on June 27<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> and only along the Michigan border on June 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>. No rain was noted in the morning reports of June 28<sup>th</sup> and only isolated amounts on June 25<sup>th</sup>. According to CoCoRaHS reports on the morning of June 30<sup>th</sup> 2.53" was received in Castleton, 2.45" near Macy, 2.27" outside Kokomo, 2.16" at Hometown, and 2.10" in the vicinity of Westville. Totals for the 6 days were slightly higher with the Castleton volunteer sum at 2.57" and Hometown at 2.40". A Kokomo CoCoRaHS volunteer tallied 2.36" in the 6 days and Columbia City had 2.07".

On the 6 day precipitation map just a trace to none was observed across the southern half of Indiana. More than an inch fell generally north of a Covington to Farmland line and south of a Morocco to Angola line. Between 0.5" and 1.0" was received generally in far northern Indiana counties. Regionally about 1.2" was accumulated over the northern third of Indiana, 0.8" in central, and 0.1" across the southern third of the state. These amounts equate to about 130% of normal in the north, near normal in central Indiana, but less than 20% of normal in the southern third of the state.

Two counties reported wind damage during the storms of June 30<sup>th</sup>. Tree limbs were torn down by wind gusts in Huntington county. In Marion county tree branches were broken and other nearby trees damaged by high winds.

There was no change in the US Drought Monitor for Indiana between the June 20<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> editions. At that time 8% of total Indiana land area was rated in the abnormally dry D0 category. The impacted counties were listed in the prior weekly narrative.

The July 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the USDA Indiana Crop Weather Report noted that recent storms provided relief to stressed field crops. Yet fields were flooded in spots that had too much rain during the June 30<sup>th</sup> storms. There existed much variation between fields that remained too dry and those newly saturated. The cool weather had helped crop and livestock stress levels. Corn has started silking and soybeans blooming. The recent wetness has increased the incidence of disease development in fields.



## June 2017

<b>Region</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	
		<b>Normal</b>	<b>Deviation</b>
Northwest	71.2	70.0	1.2
North Central	70.6	69.4	1.1
Northeast	70.3	69.1	1.2
West Central	71.8	71.3	0.5
Central	70.8	70.7	0.2
East Central	70.5	69.8	0.6
Southwest	73.6	73.3	0.2
South Central	72.6	72.4	0.2
Southeast	71.5	71.5	-0.1
<b>State</b>	71.5	70.9	0.6

<b>Region</b>	<b>Precipitation</b>	<b>Precipitation</b>		
		<b>Normal</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Percent of Normal</b>
Northwest	4.15	4.34	-0.19	96
North Central	3.97	4.31	-0.33	92
Northeast	4.10	4.08	0.02	100
West Central	4.04	4.33	-0.29	93
Central	5.31	4.10	1.21	129
East Central	5.14	4.23	0.91	122
Southwest	3.09	4.10	-1.01	75
South Central	3.99	4.09	-0.09	98
Southeast	4.77	4.22	0.55	113
<b>State</b>	4.26	4.19	0.07	102

## Summer (same as June so far)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	71.2	70.0	1.2
North Central	70.6	69.4	1.1
Northeast	70.3	69.1	1.2
West Central	71.8	71.3	0.5
Central	70.8	70.7	0.2
East Central	70.5	69.8	0.6
Southwest	73.6	73.3	0.2
South Central	72.6	72.4	0.2
Southeast	71.5	71.5	-0.1
<b>State</b>	71.5	70.9	0.6

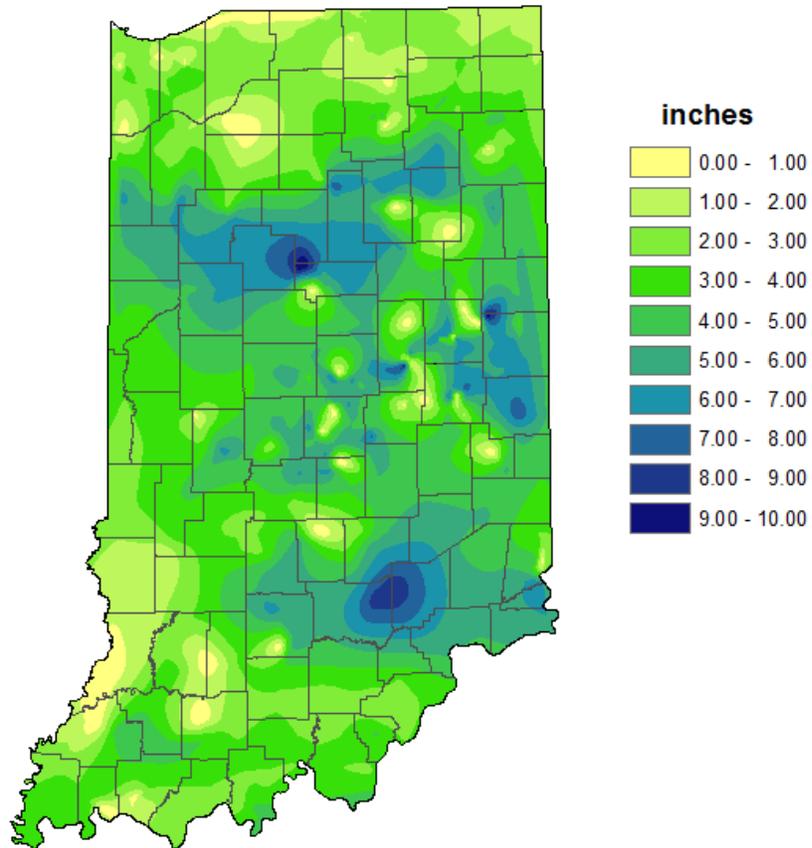
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	4.15	4.34	-0.19	96
North Central	3.97	4.31	-0.33	92
Northeast	4.10	4.08	0.02	100
West Central	4.04	4.33	-0.29	93
Central	5.31	4.10	1.21	129
East Central	5.14	4.23	0.91	122
Southwest	3.09	4.10	-1.01	75
South Central	3.99	4.09	-0.09	98
Southeast	4.77	4.22	0.55	113
<b>State</b>	4.26	4.19	0.07	102

## 2017 Annual so far (Jan - Jun)

<b>Region</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	<b>Temperature</b>	
		<b>Normal</b>	<b>Deviation</b>
Northwest	48.5	45.0	3.5
North Central	48.3	44.6	3.7
Northeast	48.1	44.2	3.8
West Central	51.2	46.9	4.3
Central	50.9	46.5	4.4
East Central	50.4	45.6	4.8
Southwest	54.7	50.5	4.2
South Central	54.4	50.0	4.4
Southeast	53.2	49.0	4.1
<b>State</b>	51.2	47.0	4.1

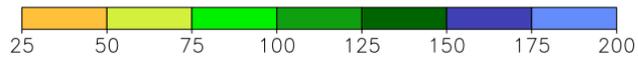
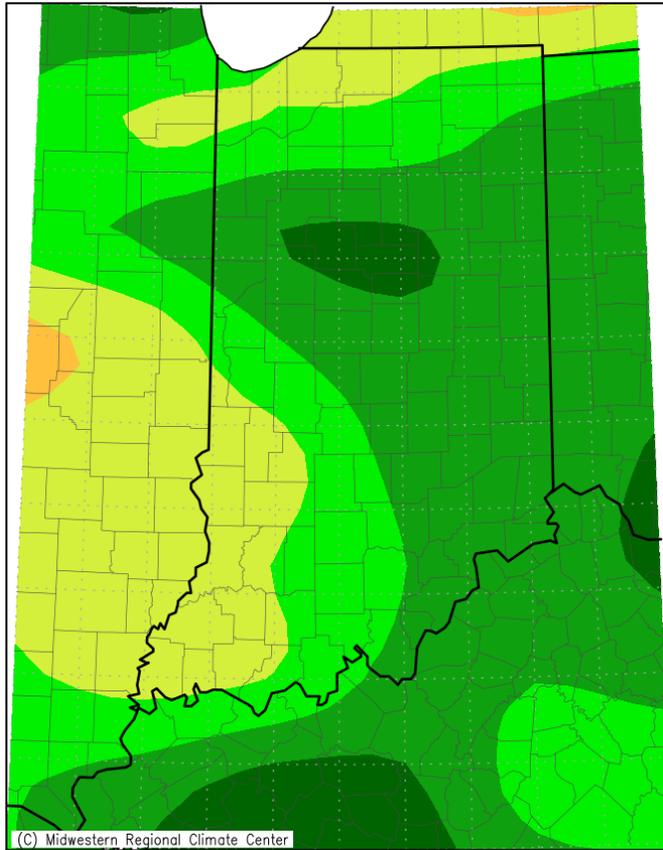
<b>Region</b>	<b>Precipitation</b>	<b>Precipitation</b>		
		<b>Normal</b>	<b>Deviation</b>	<b>Percent of Normal</b>
Northwest	23.57	18.39	5.18	128
North Central	23.87	18.37	5.50	130
Northeast	25.22	17.80	7.41	142
West Central	24.60	20.39	4.21	121
Central	27.79	20.30	7.49	137
East Central	27.16	19.83	7.33	137
Southwest	22.72	23.64	-0.92	96
South Central	24.82	23.70	1.12	105
Southeast	27.84	23.03	4.80	121
<b>State</b>	25.20	20.65	4.55	122

**Total Precipitation  
June 2017  
CoCoRaHS network  
(394 stations)**



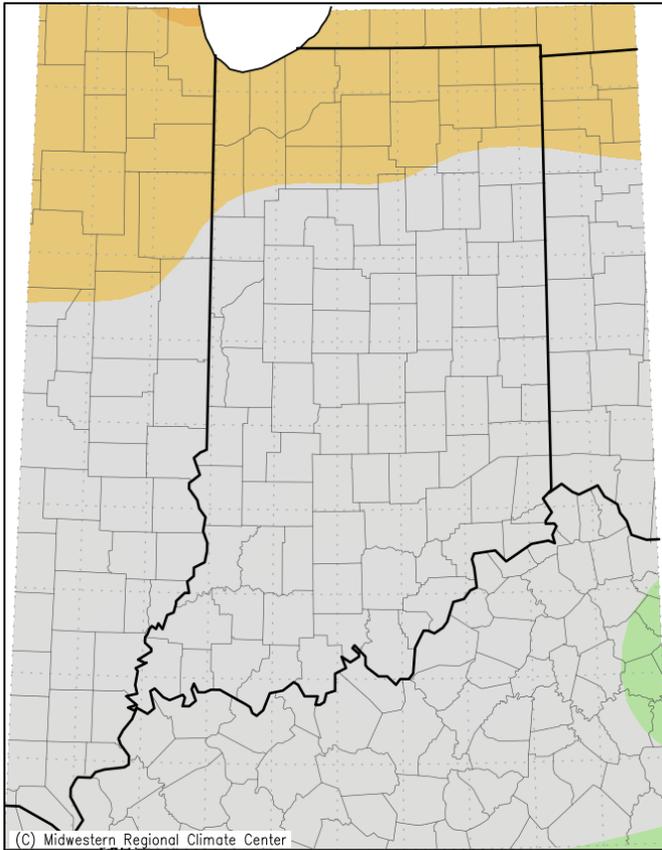
Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office  
Web: <http://www.iclimat.org>

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean  
June 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017



Midwestern Regional Climate Center  
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment  
Generated at: 7/10/2017 1:00:01 PM CDT

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean  
June 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017



Mean period is 1981–2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center  
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment  
Generated at: 7/10/2017 1:01:42 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

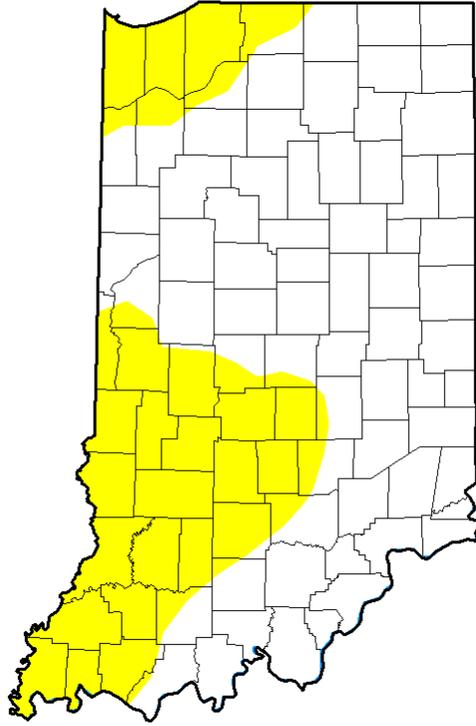
Search:

Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4
2017-07-04	96.76	3.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-06-27	92.01	7.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-06-20	92.01	7.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-06-13	67.57	32.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2017-06-06	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

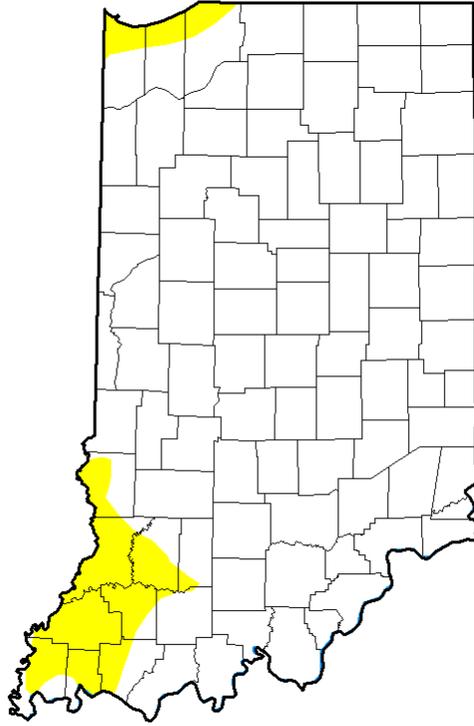
*Jun 6<sup>th</sup> Drought Summary*



*Jun 13<sup>th</sup> Drought Summary*



*Jun 20<sup>th</sup> Drought Summary*



*Jun 27<sup>th</sup> Drought Summary*

