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Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report



<http://www.iclimate.org>

Nov 6, 2017

October 2017 Climate Summary

Month Summary

After more than three weeks of warm temperatures October turned suddenly cold the rest of the month. This was a wet month as the remnants of hurricane Nate added to rain totals in Ohio River counties. In far northwest Indiana heavy rains were noted on two dates. An EF-0 tornado on October 7th was confirmed in Ripley and Dearborn counties with wind damage in Marion and Elkhart counties. Areas of dry soil shrank and combine fires were reduced by the precipitation but field harvest progress was slowed.

The October state average temperature was 57.4°F. This ties 1941 and 1946 as the 17th warmest October on record. Last year October was warmer at 59.5°, the 6th warmest on record. Since 2000 only October 2007 was also warmer than 2017 with its 60.2°F ranking as 5th warmest. The warmest October on record was in 1947 at 60.9°F. The day split was 11 days of below normal temperature, 20 days above normal, and no days at normal. There were 11 days when the daily state average temperature was 10°F or more above normal and 4 days 10°F or more below normal.

Except for October 1st, 16th, and 17th, the first 23 days of the month logged above normal temperatures. The next 8 days were colder than normal with the cold intensifying at the end of October. The highest temperature of the month was 88°F at Terre Haute ISU on October 10th. The coolest was 20°F on October 20th at Wanatah 2 wnw and on October 26th at Terre Haute ISU.

The October state precipitation averaged to 4.36", which is 1.45" above normal. This places the month as the 20th wettest October on record. Three Octobers since 2000 had more precipitation on a statewide basis: 2006 with 5.01" as the 10th wettest, 2009 at 6.69" in 3rd place, and 2001 with 7.75" good for 2nd wettest. The wettest October on record occurred in 1919 with 8.17" as the state average. The heaviest single day precipitation among cooperative network stations in October 2017 was 4.14" on October 14th at Laporte. The highest in the CoCoRaHS network was 4.95" on October 15th at New Carlisle 7.3wnw. The largest month total precipitation in the cooperative network was 9.30" at Laporte. In the CoCoRaHS network the largest total was 11.21" at Chesterton 4.2e. Widespread precipitation fell on about 16 days this month.

Regionally October 2017 precipitation accumulated to about 160% of normal across northern Indiana, near 140% in central, and 150% of normal across the south. Normal October precipitation ranges from 2.7" in northeast and east central Indiana to 3.0" across the southern third of the state.

October 1st – 7th

The temperature roller coaster of recent weeks continued into October. Rising temperatures, then falling temperatures to end September, flipped again to a week of warming to begin October. Initial warming stabilized for a few days before rising again to end the week. The daily state average temperature climbed 19°F for the week start to finish. Only one front entered Indiana this week.

Rainfall was measured on 4 of the 7 days and was heaviest in the dry central part of the state where it was most needed. Severe weather was scattered on October 7th and included an EF-0 tornado near the Ripley-Dearborn county line. There was wind damage in Marion and Elkhart counties. There was almost no change in Indiana drought depiction by the October 10th edition of the USDM map. Rainfall did slow harvest progress and curtail combine and field fires.

A ridge of high pressure blanketed the east half of the country on October 1st. Indiana skies were sunny and winds light. Daily temperatures had been cold the previous week and stood at 2°F below normal. The ridge center traveled to the Atlantic coast states the next day, turning Indiana winds from the south and lifting the daily state temperature to 4°F above normal.

The ridge shifted to New England on October 3rd. The warm backflow to Indiana intensified and boosted the daily state temperature to 11°F above normal. A Great Plains cold front had advanced to Minnesota and Iowa. The next day the ridge bubbled south to Virginia and New Jersey while the cold front entered Michigan and Illinois. Indiana barely remained in the warm sector that was eroding from the west. The temperature rise now slowed to 12°F above normal as rain moved in.

The cold front reached central Indiana on October 5th but stalled there as a stationary front. The state temperature fell a degree to 11°F above normal as the rain now became more widespread except over the south. The old eastern ridge drifted south into North Carolina which was a factor in halting the cold front over central Indiana. The ridge held its ground the next day and forced the stationary front to drift north into northern Indiana. High pressure on the north side of the front countered the southern ridge to fix the stationary front in place between them. More of Indiana rejoined the warm sector and the state temperature resumed its ascent to 12°F above normal. Rain continued in northern and central Indiana.

On October 7th both north and south ridges moved to the Atlantic but low centers in Iowa and Wisconsin tilted the advantage to expansion of the warm sector. The stationary front accelerated north as a warm front to the northern Great Lakes and warmer temperatures dominated Michigan and Indiana. The daily state temperature soared to 17°F above normal. Meanwhile a cold front extended from the storm center over Iowa south into Oklahoma and Texas.

The Indiana state temperature averaged to 9°F above normal for the week. Normally in the first week of October daily maximum temperatures range between 66°F in far northern Indiana to 74°F in the southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums typically vary between 46°F and 49°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the week among cooperative network stations was 87°F at Vincennes 5ne on October 7th. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 32°F at Wanatah 2wnw on October 3rd.

No rain was measured the first 3 days of October. Gages across the northern half of the state collected rainfall on October 4th and 7th. Rain was recorded in northern and central Indiana on

October 5th and 6th. Regionally about 0.8" was received across northern Indiana, 1.4" in central sections, and 0.6" in the south. These totals equate to near normal in the north, 160% of normal in central Indiana, and 70% of normal in the southern third of the state.

On the weekly rainfall map a heavy band of precipitation fell across central Indiana, generally south of an Attica to Decatur line and north of a Sullivan to Brookville line. This region varied from about 1.0" to 2.5". No rain was noted mostly south of a New Harmony to Loogootee to Madison line. Up to 0.5" was observed in a narrow band on the north edge of this dry area. Elsewhere 0.5" to 1.0" was common.

The highest single day precipitation was recorded on October 6th mostly in central Indiana. The CoCoRaHS observer in Homer measured 2.18" that day while in Rushville 2.07" was collected. The Sheridan volunteer had 2.02" while in Muncie 1.90" was received. Over the 7 days the Sheridan gage tallied 3.00" while two Lebanon observers had 2.97" and 2.59". Outside Shelbyville 2.82" fell and in Franklin 2.50" was summed.

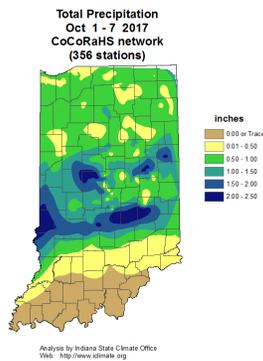
Three severe weather events occurred on October 7th.

An EF-0 tornado was confirmed in southeast Indiana in Ripley and Dearborn counties and traveled a distance of 2.8 miles. Wind gusts reached 70 mph. There were no injuries but extensive damage. In Ripley county trees were snapped and a mobile home pushed off its foundation. Barn doors and home siding were ripped off, trees damaged extensively, a garage roof collapsed, and a semi-trailer pushed over by high winds. When the tornado crossed into Dearborn county it sheared more trees, caused extensive barn damage including tossing its roof almost a mile away, tore off more roofs, took down power poles, and did more garage damage. Building insulation was found nearly 4 miles away.

While not caused by a tornado many Marion county homes had roof damage. A church steeple was snapped and a home chimney collapsed. In far northern Indiana a tree fell on to a road in Elkhart county.

The USDM map showed very little change in Indiana drought coverage between the September 26th and October 10th editions. A sliver of abnormally dry D0 area was added along the Ohio border of Jay and Randolph counties. As of October 10th 8% of Indiana land area was rated in the D1 moderate drought category, 30% in the D0 abnormally dry category, and the remaining 62% in normal soil moisture status.

The October 10th edition of the USDA Indiana Crop Weather bulletin noted that light rain slowed harvest progress over the past week. Yet a benefit of the rain was it fell in very dry central Indiana and helped reduce combine and field fires. The report stated that Indiana corn was about 80% mature while 90% of soybeans were dropping their leaves. Due to the rain there was a shift among farmers from harvesting soybeans to harvesting corn, although corn harvest still lags behind an average year. Replanted soybeans were not yet mature. Despite generally poor pastures livestock were in good condition.



October 8th – 14th

The daily state average temperature persisted above normal every day this week. Not only was it warmer than normal but wet. Rainfall was recorded somewhere in Indiana on all 7 days. There were no severe weather days but the remnants of hurricane Nate did increase rainfall totals this week especially in far southern counties. A cold front in mid-week produced enough heavy rainfall in northern Indiana to nearly wipe out abnormally dry conditions there according to the US Drought Monitor. Crops not yet mature benefited from the rainfall but harvest progress was slowed by wet fields the USDA Indiana Crop Weather bulletin reported.

A cold front had passed through Indiana the morning of October 8th but stalled in Kentucky as the front awaited the arrival of the remnants of hurricane Nate. The Indiana state temperature tumbled to 9°F above normal with widespread moderate rainfall. The remnants of Nate merged with the stationary front and this combined system moved on to Pennsylvania the next day. A second stronger cold front was on its way from Wisconsin, wedging Indiana between these two storm centers. The state temperature rose a few degrees to 11°F above normal.

On October 10th the second cold front entered northern Indiana but it too slowed to a crawl. A low center in Arkansas rode along this front and transported warm air into Indiana ahead of the advancing cold front, slowing its progress. The Arkansas low reached Indiana the next day, transforming the stationary front into a narrow warm sector over eastern Indiana with a cold front trailing behind it just to the west. Rain fell heavily in northern Indiana as the two fronts passed. The state temperature plummeted to 5°F above normal.

The storm system traveled to Ohio, leaving a trough behind in Indiana with leftover rainfall on October 12th. The daily average temperature dropped a tad more to 3°F above normal, making this the coolest day of the week. The storm system had departed by the next day and high pressure over Maine backfilled over Indiana, setting up a new flow of warmer air. The state temperature rebounded to 9°F above normal.

By October 14th the Maine ridge core had bubbled south into the Carolinas, pumping still warmer air into Indiana. The state temperature lifted to 13°F above normal, making this the warmest day of the week. The ridge countered the advance of a new cold front from Wisconsin, forcing the front to

halt just north of Indiana. The stationary front extended from Michigan to Kansas, placing Indiana into yet another warm sector as the week closed.

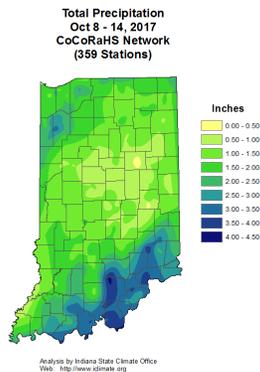
Over the 7 days the daily state temperature averaged to 9°F above normal. Usually by the middle of October the daily maximum temperature should range between 64°F and 72°F north to south across the state. Daily minimums normally vary from 44°F in far northern Indiana to 47°F in the far southwest corner of the state. The warmest temperature of the week according to stations in the cooperative network was 88°F at Terre Haute ISU on October 10th. The coolest daily temperature among stations in this same network was 26°F at Wanatah 2wnw on October 12th.

On the weekly rainfall map 3" to 5" fell generally south of a Boonville to Brookville line and locally in the Rensselaer area of northwest Indiana. In contrast less than an inch was summed mostly inside an enclosed line from Bluffton to Frankfort to Rushville and back again. Elsewhere 1" to 3" was common. Regionally about 1.8" was collected in northern Indiana, 1.1" in central sections, and 2.1" across the south. These amounts equate to about 310% of normal in the northern third of the state, 190% in central, and 330% of normal in southern Indiana.

Rain was noted statewide on October 8th and 11th, nearly statewide on the 10th, in northern and central Indiana on October 12th, and in the southeast two thirds of the state on October 9th. Rainfall was scattered in the morning report of October 13th and in the Michigan lake effect area only on October 14th. The heaviest single day amounts in the CoCoRaHS network were measured on October 11th when two Rensselaer observers recorded 3.10" and 2.93". The volunteer at Mount Ayr had 2.86" in the rain gage. For the week 3.96" was summed outside Fredericksburg while the Milhousen observer had a tad less at 3.95". In Hanover 3.70" was tallied while 3.57" drenched Leopold. The Milltown gage total came to 3.50".

The widespread rainfall improved dry soil conditions in northern Indiana according to the US Drought Monitor edition of October 17th. Of 12 far northern counties designated abnormally dry in the D0 category the week prior, D0 conditions were eliminated in all but Lagrange and Steuben counties. There was no change in the moderate drought D1 category or abnormally dry D0 status in west central and central Indiana according to the USDM. The net Indiana week to week change was a 10% recovery in abnormally dry areas from 30% to 20% coverage. Moderate drought held at 8% coverage while the portion of the state in normal soil moisture status improved from 62% to 72% net land coverage.

The October 16th edition of the USDA Indiana Crop Report brought mixed news. While rain showers brought relief to dry northern areas, it caused field harvest delays in others. Late maturing crops, wheat fields, and pastures benefited from the needed rain. Some harvest operations would have to wait for fields to dry again. The corn crop was rated 92% mature with about 35% harvested. Nearly 95% of the soybeans had dropped their leaves with half the crop harvested. Pastures recovered due to the warmer temperatures and rainfall. Livestock enjoyed the improved pastures.



October 15th – 21st

This week featured only the second and third days of below normal temperature seen in October so far. The state average temperature then rebounded with 4 warm days to the end of the week. Only 2 cold fronts invaded Indiana this week as weather systems hurried across the continent. After a rainy start, especially in far northwest Indiana, most of the week was dry. There was no severe weather. The Indiana moderate drought area shrank a bit according to the US Drought Monitor. The mostly dry weather allowed for good harvest progress of major crops which were nearly all mature as noted in the Indiana Weather Crop bulletin.

The state temperature was 7°F above normal on October 15th as a strong cold front whipped across Indiana. The front had galloped to the Atlantic coast by the next morning, enabling much colder air to be pulled from the plains into the Great Lakes region. The Indiana state temperature tumbled to 2°F below normal as rain spread statewide. High pressure centered in Oklahoma was already clearing Indiana skies late in the day.

A few leftover showers ended on October 17th. A high pressure ridge sprinted to West Virginia. Indiana temperatures remained cold but slow warming began in the warmer backflow of this high center. Indiana skies were sunny with the state temperature at 1°F below normal. The eastern ridge nestled into the Appalachian Mountains the next day and extended the Indiana warmup. The state temperature rose a few degrees to 3°F above normal with sunshine and light winds.

An intense low pressure center moved from Manitoba to Hudson Bay on October 19th. Its cold front stretched across Michigan to the northwest tip of Indiana, then to Kansas. Indiana barely remained in a sector of warm air controlled by high pressure over Tennessee. The Indiana state temperature surged warmer to 8°F above normal.

The cold front was weak and had no impact on Indiana as it raced to New England the next day. High pressure over Tennessee and Kentucky sprawled over the east half of the country and continued to dominate Indiana weather. The state temperatures climbed still higher to 12°F above normal. The ridge drifted east to Pennsylvania on October 21st. The east half of the country was forged into a large warm sector which included Indiana as the week came to a close. The state temperature was sustained at 11°F above normal at the weekend.

Over the 7 day interval the Indiana state temperature averaged to 6°F above normal. Typically in this third week of October the daily maximum temperature should range from 61°F in far northern Indiana to 69°F in the southwest corner of the state. Daily minimums should vary between 42°F and 45°F north to south across the state. The warmest daily temperature of the week among cooperative network stations was 87°F at Terre Haute ISU on October 15th. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 20°F at Wanatah 2wnw on October 20th.

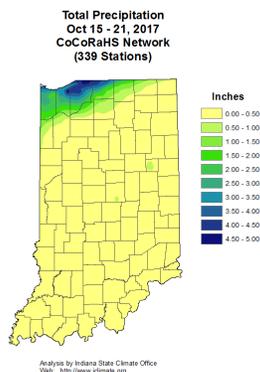
On the weekly rainfall map the vast majority of Indiana generally south of a Morocco to Lagrange line received less than 0.5" for the week. The heaviest rainfall totals were found in a band of 3" to 5" in far northwest Indiana, mostly north of a Crown Point to South Bend line. The far northern portions of Porter, Laporte, and St Joseph counties measured the heaviest totals on October 15th.

Some of the local heavy spots on that date included just outside New Carlisle with 4.95", near Chesterton with 4.80", two locations in Laporte with 4.30" and 4.28", and in the vicinity of Trail Creek with 4.18". For the week some of the heaviest sums were noted near Chesterton with 4.88", two places in Laporte with 4.47" and 3.80", at Granger with 3.52", and just east of Gary with 3.40".

Regionally about 0.5" was collected for the week in northern Indiana and about 0.2" in central and southern sections of the state. These amounts equate to about 70% of normal in the north, 30% in central, and 20% of normal across southern Indiana. Rain was tallied in the northwest corner of Indiana with scattered amounts in central and southwest Indiana on October 15th, statewide on October 16th, with very few reports on October 17th. The rest of the week was dry.

According to the October 24th edition of the US Drought Monitor coverage of Indiana land area by moderate drought conditions decreased from 8% the week prior to 5%. The D1 region in west central Indiana shrank and split into two parts. A northern area included parts of 6 counties stretching from Vermillion to Hendricks county. To the south a portion of Monroe county was also retained in the D1 category. There was no net change in abnormally dry soil coverage, remaining at 20% of total land area. The fringes of the D0 region did expand slightly in west central Indiana while in northeast Indiana, Lagrange county was removed from the D0 category. Three fourths of total Indiana area was declared to be in normal soil moisture status.

The mostly dry week was helpful to Indiana harvest progress. Soybean harvest had moved ahead of recent year trends but corn harvest lagged behind schedule. Both corn and soybeans were rated nearly mature statewide. Planting of wheat was underway. Both pastures and livestock were in good condition.



October 22nd – 31st

Above normal temperatures have dominated the October calendar but that changed dramatically in these final days of the month. A nearly continuous temperature slide closed the 10 day interval 26°F colder than where it began. The recent drier than normal trend was reversed with precipitation measured on 9 out of 10 days. The near absence of storms and fronts passing through Indiana in recent weeks was replaced by frequent and numerous weather systems crossing the state. The resulting heavier rainfall overall improved the state soil moisture status according to the October 31st edition of the US Drought Monitor. Yet the wet and cold conditions slowed down field harvest progress according to the Indiana Crop Report bulletin of October 30th.

Indiana and the eastern half of the country were positioned inside a very large warm sector on October 22nd bounded by fronts originating out of a Manitoba low pressure system. Its long cold front stretched from Canada to Texas with a secondary low pressure center riding this front in Missouri. The Indiana state temperature opened the 10 day interval at 12°F above normal. The next day the Missouri low arrived in Indiana. The cold front had slowed to become a stationary front along the western edge of the state. Rain began to fall and the state temperature began its decline to 5°F above normal. Another storm system in Minnesota with its own cold front tracked behind the Indiana front.

On October 24th the Minnesota and Indiana systems merged into a powerful low center over Lake Huron. The stationary front over Indiana had regained momentum and advanced to the Atlantic seashore while the second cold front also traveled east but dissolved into a trough as it reached Indiana. Much colder air was drawn into the state causing the Indiana temperature to crash to 5°F below normal. This complex storm withdrew northeast the next day but a new occluded low center formed in Minnesota once again. The Indiana state temperature dipped slightly to 7°F below normal.

A secondary low formed in Nebraska off the parent occluded front with its own warm and cold fronts. Milder air behind the warm front overran this front into Indiana, lifting the state temperature for the day on October 26th to 4°F below normal with no new rainfall. The Nebraska low moved to Lake Michigan the next day, dragging its cold front through Indiana. The state temperature resumed dropping to 9°F below normal.

The cold front moved east of Indiana on October 28th. More cold air was transported in from Canada, lowering the Indiana state temperature to 13°F below normal. Another occluded low center in Manitoba developed a warm front south from South Dakota the next day, briefly shutting down the influx of cold air to Indiana. The state temperature held nearly stable at 12°F below normal.

The Manitoba low slid east to Lake Superior on October 30th. Its cold front advanced through Indiana with no immediate impact on the state temperature which remained at 12°F below normal. The cold front marched quickly to the Atlantic states on Halloween. Another round of cold air poured into Indiana, closing out the month with the state temperature 14°F below normal, the coldest day of the 10 day interval and the month.

The Indiana state temperature averaged 6°F below normal over the 10 day interval. Typically near the end of October the daily maximum temperature would range between 58°F and 66°F north to south across the state. Daily minimums usually vary from 40°F in far northern Indiana to 43°F in the southwest corner of the state. The warmest temperature during the 10 days according to the cooperative station network was 80°F at Wabash on October 22nd and at Spencer on October 23rd. The coldest temperature among stations in this same network was 20°F at Terre Haute ISU on October 26th.

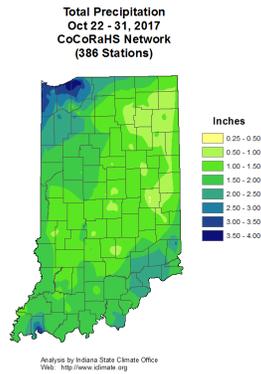
On the weekly precipitation map 2" to 4" was summed in the northwest corner of Indiana, mostly north of a line from Kentland to South Bend. The heaviest amounts fell in the northern portions of Lake, Porter, and Laporte counties. About 2" to 2.5" was received in southeast Indiana generally south of a Corydon to North Vernon to Brookville line and in Vanderburgh county of southwest Indiana. The lightest totals were under an inch and fell in the northeast mostly east of an Angola to Warsaw to Portland line. Most of the rest of the state noted between 1" and 2" for the 10 days.

Regionally about 1.6" was summed across northern Indiana, 1.4" in central, and 1.7" in southern Indiana. These totals equate to about 210% of normal in the north, 190% in central counties, and 220% of normal across southern Indiana.

The heaviest single day rainfall amounts were observed by CoCoRaHS network observers on October 23rd. On that day Evansville reported 3.00". In Lake county Schneider measured 2.60", Schererville 2.33", Gary 2.25", and Hammond 2.19". Over the 10 days Gary tallied 3.65", Porter 3.32", Laporte 3.23", Portage 3.23", and St John 3.19". Rain fell statewide on October 24th, 25th, and 28th, and nearly statewide on October 23rd. Rainfall was scattered on the remaining days.

The rainy pattern of late has improved Indiana soil moisture according to the October 31st edition of the US Drought Monitor. Moderate drought, the D1 category, has decreased in coverage. The revised area includes parts of Vermillion county, almost all of Parke county, and about half of Putnam county. The region of D0 category abnormally dry soil has also diminished. This revised area is generally west of an Attica to Franklin to Princeton line with the exception of western Vigo, Sullivan, and Knox counties. The abnormally dry area of Steuben county has also been eliminated. With these changes the net Indiana coverage by moderate drought has fallen to 2% and abnormally dry to 15% of total land area. The remaining 83% of state area is now rated in normal soil moisture status.

The October 30th edition of the USDA Indiana Weather Crop bulletin reported the wet and cold weather had slowed harvest progress. Some frost and mixed precipitation showers had occurred. Harvest of soybeans was nearing completion at 80%. With the colder and wetter conditions farmers had switched back to corn harvest, which had been behind schedule. The bulletin noted that winter wheat had all nearly emerged. Pastures were aided by the rain but it didn't matter for most which had gone dormant due to the recent cold. Livestock were reported in good condition.



October 2017

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	56.6	52.9	3.7
North Central	56.5	52.2	4.2
Northeast	56.1	51.8	4.3
West Central	57.4	54.1	3.3
Central	57.1	53.5	3.6
East Central	56.9	52.7	4.2
Southwest	59.0	56.7	2.3
South Central	58.6	56.0	2.6
Southeast	58.2	55.2	3.0
State	57.4	54.0	3.4

Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	5.67	2.92	2.75	194
North Central	4.76	2.95	1.81	161
Northeast	3.43	2.70	0.73	127
West Central	4.49	2.90	1.59	155
Central	3.68	2.82	0.86	130
East Central	3.71	2.73	0.98	136
Southwest	4.50	3.04	1.45	148
South Central	4.32	3.02	1.30	143
Southeast	4.70	2.98	1.72	158
State	4.36	2.90	1.45	150

Autumn so far (Sep - Oct)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	61.5	58.6	2.8
North Central	61.1	58.0	3.1
Northeast	60.7	57.6	3.2
West Central	62.7	59.9	2.8
Central	62.1	59.3	2.9
East Central	61.6	58.5	3.2
Southwest	64.2	62.4	1.8
South Central	63.5	61.6	1.9
Southeast	63.0	60.9	2.0
State	62.3	59.7	2.6

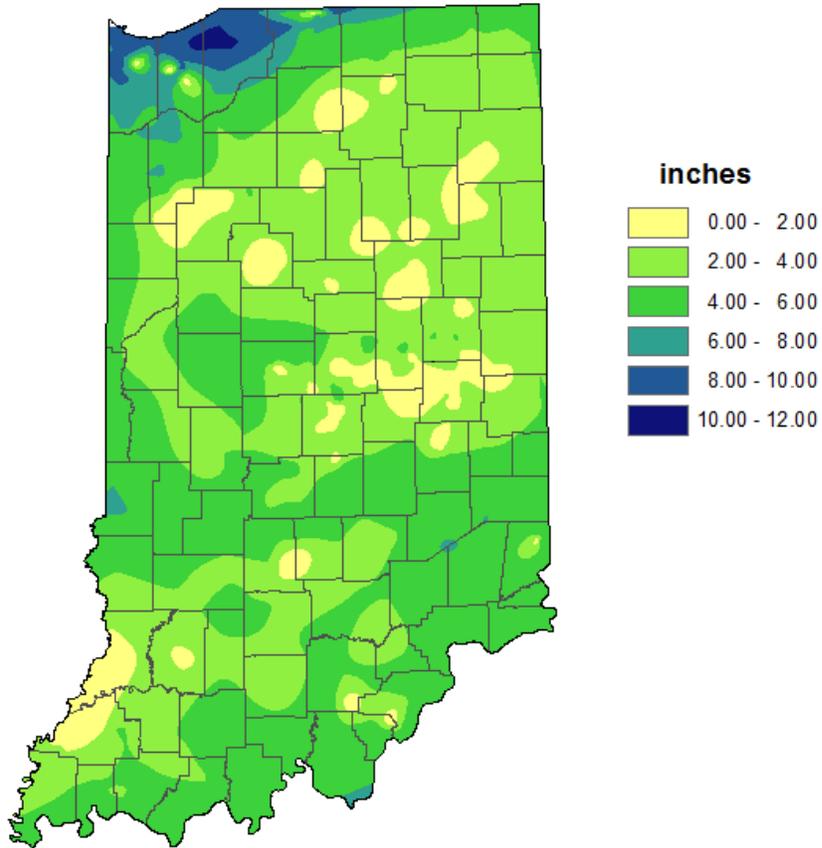
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	7.19	6.13	1.05	117
North Central	6.73	6.25	0.48	108
Northeast	5.70	5.90	-0.20	97
West Central	5.52	5.93	-0.40	93
Central	5.20	5.81	-0.60	90
East Central	5.71	5.52	0.19	103
Southwest	6.72	6.18	0.55	109
South Central	7.52	6.13	1.39	123
Southeast	7.99	5.95	2.03	134
State	6.39	5.99	0.40	107

2017 Annual so far (Jan - Oct)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	55.6	53.4	2.2
North Central	55.3	52.9	2.4
Northeast	55.0	52.5	2.5
West Central	57.8	55.0	2.8
Central	57.5	54.5	3.0
East Central	57.0	53.7	3.3
Southwest	60.8	58.1	2.7
South Central	60.4	57.5	2.9
Southeast	59.4	56.6	2.7
State	57.7	55.0	2.7

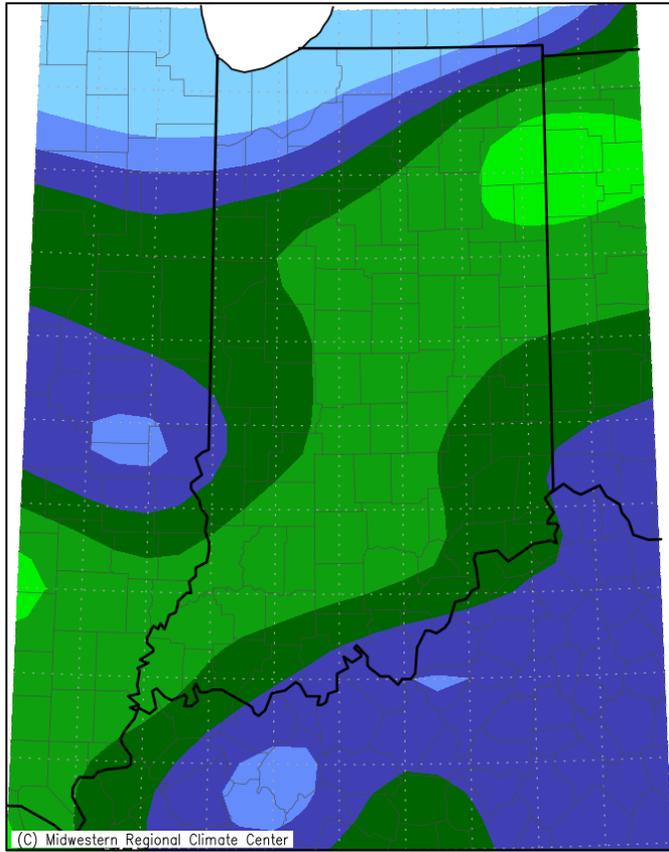
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	40.33	32.20	8.13	125
North Central	39.32	32.25	7.07	122
Northeast	38.64	31.04	7.60	124
West Central	38.52	34.67	3.86	111
Central	42.12	34.12	8.00	123
East Central	41.27	33.00	8.27	125
Southwest	36.74	37.75	-1.01	97
South Central	40.39	38.06	2.33	106
Southeast	43.97	37.01	6.97	119
State	40.01	34.53	5.47	116

**Total Precipitation
October 2017
CoCoRaHS network
(382 stations)**



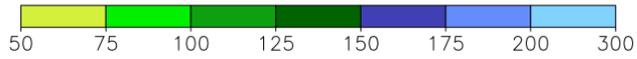
Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimate.org>

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean
October 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017



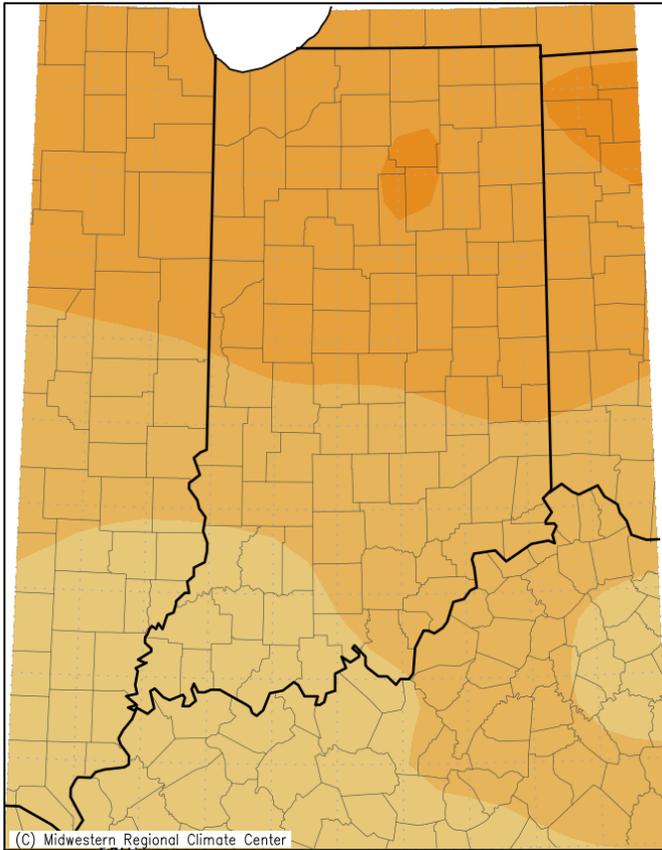
(C) Midwestern Regional Climate Center

Mean period is 1981–2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 11/3/2017 2:31:52 PM CDT

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
October 1, 2017 to October 31, 2017



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
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Drought Summary from the U.S. Drought Monitor

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

Area:
 Statistics type:
 USDM 7-d

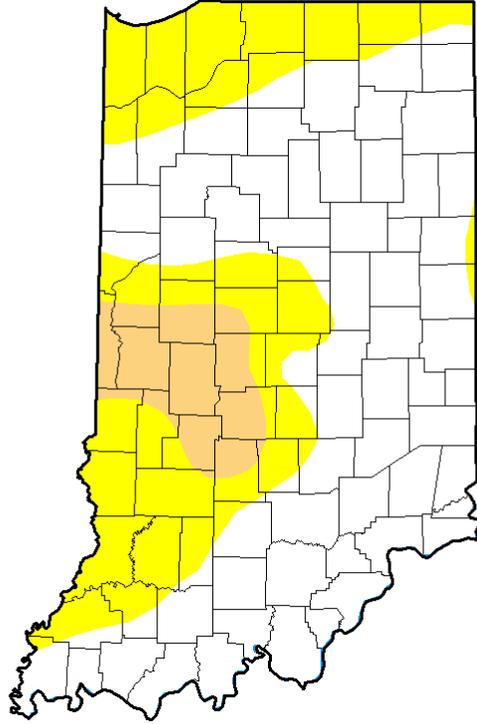
Percent Area in U.S. Drought Monitor Categories

Show entries

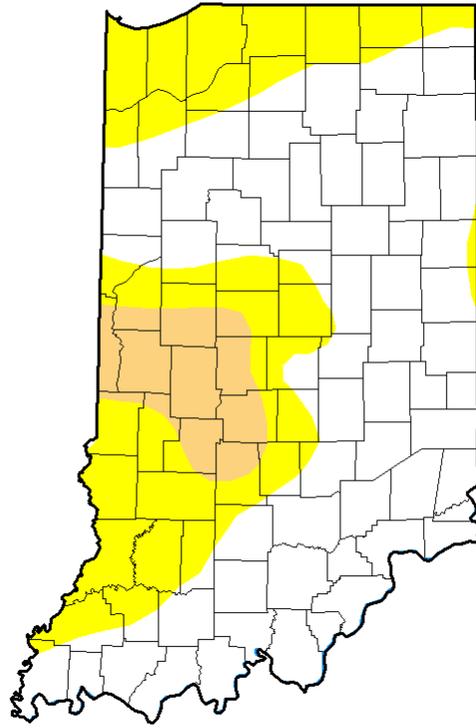
Search:

Week	None	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	DSCI
2017-10-31	83.52	14.60	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
2017-10-24	75.40	20.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	29
2017-10-17	71.70	19.86	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	37
2017-10-10	61.63	29.93	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	47
2017-10-03	61.61	29.93	8.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	47

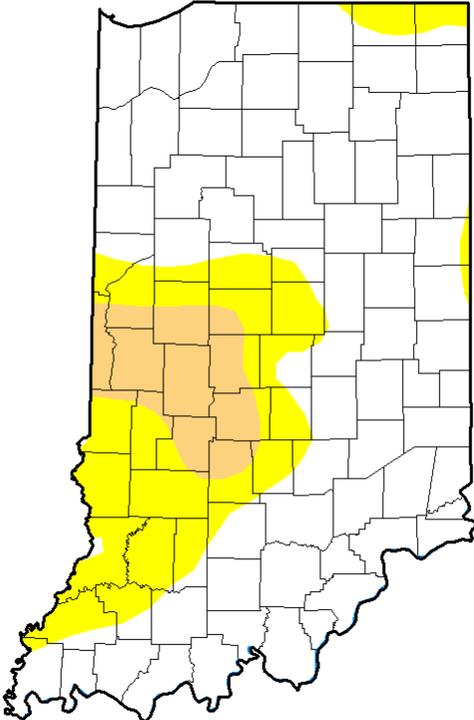
Oct 3rd Drought Summary



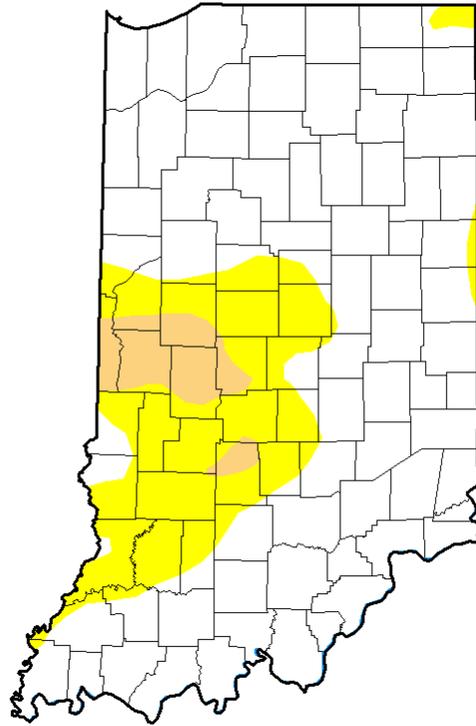
Oct 10th Drought Summary



Oct 17th Drought Summary



Oct 24th Drought Summary



Oct 31st Drought Summary

