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Indiana State Climate Office

Monthly Weather Report



<http://www.iclimate.org>

Jun 7, 2018

May 2018 Climate Summary

Month Summary

As the calendar turned from April to May temperatures flipped dramatically away from the 3rd coldest April recorded in Indiana into its warmest May! Despite an abundance of severe weather days May rainfall was overall below normal for the month. Each severe weather event was mostly confined to a handful of counties. Then came May 31st when an early appearance by the remnants of a subtropical storm cranked up wind damage reports in about half the state. An area of southwest Indiana was often skipped by rain showers, prompting the US Drought Monitor to declare an abnormally dry soil moisture rating in that region near the end of May.

The state average temperature for May was 70.1°F, a remarkable 8.1° above normal. This temperature easily breaks the old warmest May record of 68.5°F set in 1896. State averages begin in 1895. Some recent Mays since 2000 that were nearly as warm include 2013 at 64.4°F, tied for 25th warmest, 2015 with 65.0° tied for the 21st slot, 2004 with its 65.9°F in 15th place, 2007 at 66.2°F pegged in 14th, and the 2012 average of 67.7°F which sits as the 6th warmest on record. The day split in May 2018 was no days of below normal temperature and all 31 days above normal! There were 12 days when the daily state average temperature was 10°F or more above normal. No days were at least 20°F above normal. The highest temperature of the month was 98°F at several locations on May 28th and 29th. The coldest was 29°F on May 1st at Huntington and New Castle 3sw.

May state average precipitation was low at 3.38” which is 1.02” below normal. This ranks May 2018 as the 41st driest May on record. Some recent drier Mays since 2000 include 2012 with its average 2.75” as the 22nd driest May, 2005 at 2.57” coming in as 18th driest, and 2007 with 1.75” ranking as the 8th driest May on the list. At the top of the list overall is May 1934 with just 1.13” during the Dust Bowl years as the driest May on record. The heaviest single day precipitation in May 2018 among cooperative network stations was 3.01” on May 15th at the South Bend water treatment plant. The highest in the CoCoRaHS network was 3.47” on May 3rd at Culver 0.8wnw. The largest month total in the cooperative network was 8.61” at Newburgh Lock and Dam. In the CoCoRaHS network the largest total was 9.37” at Granger 1.8ene. Widespread precipitation fell on about 15 days this month.

Regionally May 2018 precipitation summed to near 105% of normal across northern Indiana, 60% of normal in central, and 75% of normal across southern Indiana. Normal May precipitation ranges from 3.8” in northeast Indiana to 5.0” in southwest and south central counties.

May 1st – 7th

The near record cold April has ended. In this first week of May the daily state average temperature reached above normal on all 7 days despite a cooling trend the latter half of the week. Rainfall was above normal in northern Indiana but central and southern Indiana received less than the usual amount. Wind gusts in 5 far northern counties caused tree damage, power outages, a train derailment injuring 2 crew, and a semi-trailer to flip late on May 2nd. An isolated large hail report was noted in Gibson county on May 6th.

A high pressure ridge dominated the east half of the country on May 1st. Indiana skies were sunny with light southerly winds. The month opened with the daily state temperature at 6°F above normal. A cold front in Nebraska moved slightly east to Iowa the next day while the monster ridge anchored over West Virginia strengthened. Warm air behind the ridge raised the Indiana state temperature to 13°F above normal. The unstable air mass in southern Michigan and northern Indiana triggered severe weather late in the evening.

The western portion of the cold front stalled as a stationary front over Iowa and Nebraska on May 3rd. The eastern part of this front dipped south into central Michigan. The flow of warm air behind the east ridge intensified. The Indiana state temperature peaked for the week at 14°F above normal. The next day the Michigan cold front reversed and became a warm front, moving away from Indiana. To the west the front persisted into Illinois and Iowa. The warm sector bound by these two fronts that contained Indiana began to collapse. The temperature ascent ended and a cooling trend had begun. The Indiana state temperature fell slightly to 13°F above normal.

On May 5th the warm sector finally collapsed as the first cold front of the month crossed through Indiana and into Kentucky. A cooler air mass driven by a narrow east-west ridge of high pressure settled over Indiana, lowering the state temperature to 6°F above normal. Meanwhile a new cold front advanced out of Canada into central Wisconsin and Michigan. The next day this front became stationary at the Indiana-Michigan border, setting off thunderstorms in far northwest Indiana. The state temperature remained nearly constant at 6°F above normal.

The stationary front in far northern Indiana drifted south past the Ohio River on May 7th. Cooler air covered the Midwest, dropping the Indiana state temperature to 2°F above normal to close out the week.

Over the 7 days the state temperature averaged to 9°F above normal. Usually in the first week of May daily maximum temperatures should vary from 66°F in far northern Indiana to 74°F in the far southwest counties. Normal daily minimums should range between 45°F and 51°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the week according to cooperative network stations was 91°F at Wanatah 2wnw on May 3rd. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 29°F at Huntington and New Castle 3sw on May 1st.

On the weekly rainfall map totals ranged between 1.5” and 3.5” in the northern tier of Indiana counties where the heaviest thunderstorms were concentrated. Similar amounts were summed in Starke, Marshall, Kosciusko, Noble, and DeKalb counties, that is, mostly east of the city of Laporte to the Ohio border. Floyd county also reported isolated heavy amounts. In contrast less than 0.5” fell across much of the central third of Indiana. Elsewhere 0.5” to 1.5” was common.

Regionally about 1.1” was observed in the northern third of Indiana, 0.4” in central areas, and 0.8” across the south. These totals equate to about 160% of normal in the north, 40% in central, and 70% of normal across southern Indiana.

The heaviest single day rainfall was recorded on May 3rd in north central counties. Some of the heavier amounts included 3.47” in Culver, 3.11” at Middlebury, with readings of 3.07” and 3.01” in the vicinity of South Bend. An observer near Goshen measured 3.02”. Some heavy weekly totals were 3.10” and 3.04” by two South Bend volunteers, 3.04” outside Goshen, 2.88” at Angola, and 2.85” near Mishawaka.

Rain was observed statewide on May 4th and scattered around the state on May 5th. The northern half of Indiana collected rainfall on May 3rd, the south tier of counties on May 6th, with good coverage across the southeast quarter of Indiana on May 7th.

Wind damage was widespread across 5 far northern counties in thunderstorms on the evening of May 2nd.

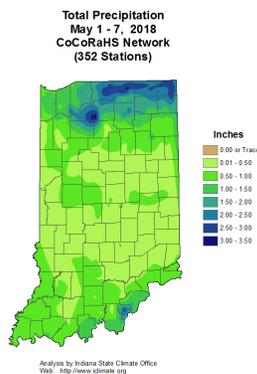
In Lake county a power pole and trees were snapped. A trailer was flipped on to US41 where wind speeds reached 61 mph. Hail to 1.25” in diameter was also reported there. Up to 1700 people had lost power during the storm.

In Laporte county high winds tossed a tree on to a roadway. More trees were broken in Starke county.

Power poles and lines were torn down by 71 mph winds in St Joseph county, causing power outages. Trees were uprooted and branches snapped.

Winds to 60 mph in Elkhart county took down trees, fences, power lines, and snapped limbs. Debris on a railroad track due to a severe thunderstorm two hours earlier may have been the cause of a freight train derailment that injured 2 crew men. They were taken to the hospital for treatment of minor injuries.

On May 6th an isolated 1.0” hail report was made from Gibson county.



May 8th – 14th

The May warm spell persisted through a second week. Daily state temperatures have averaged above normal every day so far this month. Significant rainfall was again concentrated in northern Indiana with much less in the central and southern parts of the state. Severe weather events have become more frequent. Wind damage was reported in northwest counties on the evening of May 9th. The action moved to the southwest corner of the state the next day with both hail and wind damage noted. On May 14th wind and hail returned to far northern Indiana.

A high pressure ridge was sprawled over the east half of the country on May 8th. A cold front was located over the upper Great Lakes and an occluded system in the Dakotas and Nebraska. The Indiana state temperature opened the week at 4°F above normal. The ridge drifted to the Atlantic states the next day and its western edge eroded. The Nebraska storm system advanced to Iowa. The warm air flow behind the east ridge helped increase the Indiana state temperature to 6°F above normal.

The ridge collapsed on May 10th and was cornered on the southeast coast. An Alberta high center was announced by two cold fronts. The first front pushed through Indiana that morning while the second followed close behind in northern Illinois. Large hail and strong winds struck far southwest Indiana. The Indiana state temperature peaked at 8°F above normal. The next day the second cold front caught up with the first. The merged front stalled over central Indiana. The northern high pressure center had moved east into the Great Lakes rather than continuing south and transformed the cold fronts into a stationary front. The Indiana state temperature dipped a few degrees to 5°F above normal.

A northern ridge stretched between west Canada and Wisconsin on May 12th. A southern ridge was anchored over North Carolina. The stationary front over central Indiana marked the boundary between the two ridges and moved little since the previous day. The state temperature didn't budge either, remaining at 5°F above normal. The weather map changed little on May 13th, the third day of residence of the stationary front in central Indiana. Opposing ridges were now positioned over Michigan and Alabama. The heat from the southern ridge grew faster, however, and the Indiana state temperature rose to 10°F above normal.

The southern ridge continued to intensify on May 14th, drawing the stationary front into northern Indiana. Large hail and some wind damage resulted in some far northern Indiana counties. The state temperature continued to climb to 13°F above normal to close out the week.

Overall for the week the daily state temperature averaged to 8°F above normal. Typically in this second week of the month the daily maximum temperature would vary between 68°F and 75°F north to south across the state. The daily minimums normally range from 47°F in far northern Indiana to 53°F in the far southwest corner of the state. The warmest daily temperature among stations in the cooperative observation network was 93°F at Rockville and Boonville 1s on May 14th. The coolest daily temperature among stations within this same network was 34°F at Huntington on May 11th.

The weekly total rainfall map shows more than a half inch fell generally across the northern two tiers of counties and in Gibson and Spencer counties of far southwest Indiana. The heaviest amounts up to 3" were dumped by thunderstorms along the Michigan border. This was the region

with hail and wind damage on May 9th and 14th. The vast majority of Indiana though had little rainfall for the week, mostly less than a half inch. Part of Daviess county remained dry with no rain recorded.

Regionally on average about 0.9" was measured across the northern third of Indiana. Central counties averaged about 0.2" while 0.1" was common across the south. These amounts equate to about 120% of normal in northern Indiana, but just 30% in central Indiana, and 10% of normal across the southern third of the state.

The heaviest single day rainfall was recorded by volunteers in the CoCoRaHS network on May 14th. On that morning two South Bend observers had 2.05" and 1.59" in their rain gages. Two rain gages in Elkhart came in with 1.90" and 1.63". In extreme northwest Indiana 1.37" was caught by the volunteer in Hammond. Over the full week a South Bend gage tallied 3.29". The Granger total was 3.03" while two Elkhart gages summed to 2.91" and 2.74". Near Goshen the week total was 2.72".

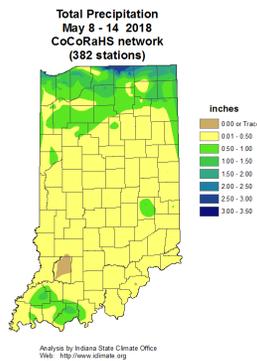
Rain fell statewide on May 10th, in far northern Indiana on May 12th, across the northern third of the state on May 13th and 14th, and along the northern and southern tiers of counties on May 11th.

Severe weather was reported on 3 dates this week: May 9th, 10th, and 14th.

On the evening of May 9th wind damage was noted in 7 counties. Winds to 70 mph in Lake county toppled trees, one onto a vehicle, and damaged a fence and siding. Some communities lost electrical power. In Porter county power lines and fences were downed in addition to the usual trees and branches. Laporte county escaped with a few limbs down but in St Joseph county a tree fell through a house. The worst of the storm seemed to be in Starke county where a tree fell onto a house, a barn was ripped down, a roof collapsed, and a tree fell onto a road. In central Indiana the roof of a house was damaged in Jay county. A tree limb fell on a car and power lines were taken down by winds in Marion county.

Severe weather action moved from far northern Indiana to far southwest Indiana the next day. On May 10th large hail was observed in 3 counties. Hail to 1.0" diameter was reported in Gibson county but hail was much larger and damaging just to the south. In Vanderburgh county hail sizes ranged from 1.0" to 1.5" and even 2.0" in diameter caused by a severe thunderstorm there. This was large enough to shatter vehicle windshields. Hail stones to 1.5" were also noted in adjacent Warrick county. High wind damage was also seen in Warrick and Spencer counties just to the east. Winds to 70 mph caused tree damage in both counties.

Severe weather activity returned from the southern tier of counties to the northern tier on May 14th. One inch diameter hail was observed in Laporte, Starke, Noble, and DeKalb counties. Much larger hail up to 1.75" was measured in Elkhart and in parts of DeKalb counties. Heavy rainfall in Porter county covered parts of the interstate causing vehicles to hydroplane on the roadway. These poor driving conditions caused a 5 vehicle accident which injured 9 people and sent them to the hospital. Winds to 60 mph in Lake county uprooted a tree there while also taking down a tree in DeKalb county.



May 15th – 21st

The May warm spell powered through yet another week. There have been no days so far this month when the daily state average temperature was below normal! Cool weather was lacking but not precipitation. Rain was reported every day somewhere in Indiana. After the passage of two cold fronts, a sluggish nearly stationary front drifted northward, then southward across the state. Isolated severe weather was noted in two Indiana counties on the last day.

A stationary front was located across northern Indiana on May 15th. Warm air south of the front helped lift the daily state temperature to 11°F above normal. Meanwhile high pressure over Ontario had driven a cold front into central Michigan. The next day this cold front caught and merged with the stationary front. The combined system slowed as it scooted south to the Ohio River. The state temperature cooled slightly to 8°F above normal.

The stationary front continued south into Tennessee on May 17th. Another wave of cooler air advanced into central Michigan. Indiana was positioned between the two fronts. The state temperature fell a bit more to 6°F above normal. Manitoba high pressure skirted east to Ontario the next day, driving the second Michigan cold front through Indiana, again as far as the Ohio River. Still cooler air entered the state and drove the daily temperature to 3°F above normal, the coolest day of the week.

The Ohio River front stalled, then meandered back to northern Indiana as a stationary front on May 19th. The state temperature recovered slightly to 5°F above normal. The next day the stationary front reformed back into a cold front and waned southward into central Indiana. The state temperature responded by cooling very slightly to 4°F above normal.

The front over Indiana was quite weak and had easily converted between stationary and cold status the past few days. To close the week the cold front halted yet again over southern Indiana as a stationary front. The state temperature remained nearly the same at 5°F above normal.

In summary two cold fronts were followed by a wavering stationary front after mid-week, yet the state temperature persisted above normal on all 7 days. For the week the daily state temperature averaged to 6°F above normal. Typically in the third week of May the daily maximum temperature

should range between 71°F in far northern counties to 77°F in southwest Indiana. Daily minimums normally vary between 49°F and 55°F north to south across the state. The warmest temperature of the week at cooperative network stations was 97°F at Patoka Lake on May 16th. The coolest temperature among stations in this same network was 35°F at Huntington on May 18th.

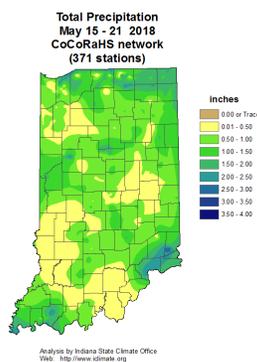
The heaviest weekly rainfall was along the Michigan border with 2” to 3” amounts. Totals were nearly as large over the southeast and southwest corners of the state. But less than 0.5” was noted over several counties of southwest and south central Indiana and in smaller areas of east central and northwest Indiana. About 0.5” to 1.5” was common elsewhere.

Regionally about 1.2” was recorded on average across the northern third of Indiana with 0.9” in central counties and 0.8” across the south. These amounts equate to about 140% of normal in the north, right at normal in central Indiana, and 80% of normal in the southern third of the state.

The heaviest single day rainfall was found among the May 15th morning CoCoRaHS reports in northwest and north central Indiana. The gage operated by a volunteer near Portage measured 2.02” while outside Goshen and South Bend 1.89” was observed. On May 17th Boonville read 1.90” and in the New Carlisle vicinity 1.87” was received. Over the week the Moores Hill gage caught 2.93” while West Lafayette summed to 2.63”. In Boonville 2.61” was captured with 2.47” near Goshen and 2.43” at Hanover.

Daily fronts over Indiana translated into every day rainfall. The northern half and southwest portion of Indiana recorded rainfall on May 15th and 16th. Rain was scattered over the south half of the state on May 17th and 18th. Rain fell statewide on May 19th and 20th. On May 21st rain was observed in the northern third of the state and scattered over southern counties.

Two isolated severe weather reports were made on May 21st. In Greene county 1.00” diameter hail was seen. High winds brought down tree limbs and tore the shingles off a roof in Johnson county.



May 22nd – 31st

A lengthy warm spell which began the first of May remained unbroken to the very last day. The state average temperature on each of the last 10 days of the month persisted above normal. The early part of this final interval was warm but the latter half could be described as hot as maximum temperatures soared into the 90's. Precipitation was below normal in northern and central counties and near normal in the southern third of Indiana. Severe weather events were isolated from May 27th through May 30th. On May 31st wind damage was extensive across the south half of the state. Abnormally dry soils made a first reappearance in Indiana since February according to the US Drought Monitor.

On May 22nd a stationary front extended from central Indiana to New York state. The Indiana state average temperature had risen to 6°F above normal. High pressure in Iowa moved into northwest Indiana the next day, chasing a converted stationary to cold front into Kentucky. The Indiana state temperature did cool a few degrees to 4°F above normal.

The cold front continued south on May 24th into the Gulf states. High pressure in Indiana drifted east enabling the start of a warming backflow. The state temperature increased slightly to 5°F above normal. A warm front evolved over Minnesota and Iowa. The next day the high pressure core traveled to West Virginia. The warming behind it intensified over Indiana as the warm front lifted north into Michigan. The Indiana state temperature was on a faster warming trend. The state temperature rose to 8°F above normal.

Manitoba low pressure dove into upper Michigan on May 26th, placing a stationary front over Michigan and a new cold front into Wisconsin and Iowa. This positioned Indiana into a strong warm sector with southerly winds and partly sunny skies. The state temperature pushed higher to 12°F above normal. High pressure in the Atlantic Ocean sprawled westward to the Midwest and Indiana the next day. The large ridge blocked three fronts over the Great Lakes, allowing the daily Indiana state temperature to peak at 15°F above normal. Subtropical storm Alberto arrived off the west coast of Florida.

On May 28th Alberto traveled to the Florida panhandle. High pressure built in between Alberto and the stationary front in Michigan. Cooler air began to infiltrate New England and the northern Rocky Mountains. The Indiana state temperature began a slow decline, falling slightly to 14°F above normal. Alberto came ashore to central Alabama the next day and the Indiana high center passed east into Pennsylvania, but the Michigan stationary front settled on the Indiana border. The Indiana state temperature dipped to 12°F above normal.

The remnants of Alberto accelerated north to the southwest corner of Indiana on May 30th. The stationary front on the northern Indiana border moved little, although the western portion of this front traveled extensively south into Missouri and Kansas. Rainfall over Indiana became heavy at times. The state temperature continued to fall to 10°F above normal. Alberto pushed north to Lake Huron the last day of May. The stationary front on the Indiana border reverted to a warm front and was carried northward along with Alberto to northern Michigan. The warm sector over Indiana persisted. The state temperature was unchanged at 10°F above normal to close out the month.

Over the final 10 days of May the state temperature averaged to 10°F above normal. Usually near the end of May the daily maximum temperature would range between 73°F and 80°F north to south

across the state. The daily minimums normally vary from 52°F in far northern counties to 58°F in the southwest corner of the state. The warmest temperature of the 10 day interval according to stations in the cooperative network was 98°F at several locations on May 28th and 29th. The coolest temperature of the interval among stations in this same network was 41°F at Columbia City on May 29th.

Less than 0.5" of rain fell generally within an area bounded from Fort Wayne to Frankfort to Richmond. This drier region was mostly beyond the reach of the remnants of Alberto which contributed most of the 10 day rainfall to the state by the morning of May 31st. Alberto did add bands of 2" to 4" along the Ohio River and in southwest Indiana up the Wabash River valley. The most common rainfall totals in the 10 days was between 1" and 2".

Regionally northern Indiana averaged about 0.9" over 10 days while central Indiana had about 1.1" and 1.9" was typical in the southern third of the state. These amounts equate to about 60% of normal in the north, 70% in central counties, and 110% of normal across southern Indiana.

The heaviest single day rainfall was measured on May 30th and 31st due to Alberto. On May 30th two CoCoRaHS volunteers in Poseyville had 2.35" and 2.14" in their gages. The West Terre Haute observer noted 2.08". By the next morning the Mishawaka rain gage had collected 2.09" and 2.06" was caught in the Rensselaer vicinity as Alberto moved north overnight. During the complete 10 days one of the Poseyville gages summed to 3.75". Two Boonville reports tallied 3.54" and 3.18" over that time. The Paoli observer had captured 3.11" while in the Evansville vicinity 3.07" had accumulated in the 10 day interval.

It was a wet 10 day period with rain seen on all but 2 of these days. Rain was observed statewide on the mornings of May 22nd and 31st. Moisture was reported as scattered in northern Indiana on May 26th, in central counties on May 27th, and across south central Indiana on May 28th. Rain was noted along the Ohio River in morning reports taken May 29th and over southern sections on May 30th. No precipitation was recorded for the dates of May 24th and 25th.

Severe weather was reported on each of the final 5 days of May. Storm reports were few and isolated on every day except the last.

On May 27th two counties reported large hail with one of these also reporting wind damage. Newton county relayed a hail diameter size of 1.75" while Pike county noted 1.00" hail. Pike county also recorded isolated tree damage due to high winds during a thunderstorm.

Putnam and Vanderburgh counties each noted isolated wind damage on May 28th. In Putnam county wind gusts to 59 mph brought down tree limbs and tore shingles from a few homes. In Vanderburgh county wind gusts caused tree damage. Damage in both counties was very localized.

On May 29th wind damage occurred on opposite ends of the state. In far north central Indiana hay fields in St Joseph county were flattened and a barn was damaged. In extreme southwest Indiana power was lost in Warrick county due to wind gusts there. Each wind event was an isolated case and no other wind gust reports were relayed throughout Indiana.

On May 30th wind events were again isolated and noted only on the eastern side of the state. In Lagrange, Allen, and Jay counties gusts snapped trees which fell and blocked county and state roads. Another tree was uprooted in Allen county and limbs were found on the ground.

On May 31st the northward passage of the remnants of Alberto along the western side of Indiana caused major wind damage in more than 40 counties. The affected areas included nearly all the southern half of the state and the 3 northern counties of Fountain, Jay, and Pulaski. Fallen or uprooted trees due to 60 mph wind gusts were common in nearly all impacted counties but there were also other types of damage.

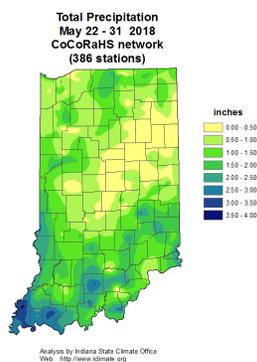
Two barns were destroyed, one in Ripley county and a metal barn in Clark county. A roof was ripped off a Jay county business while roof shingles were torn from a building in Hamilton county. A home in Floyd county suffered some damage.

A semi trailer was blown over while traveling US41 in Vanderburgh county.

Trees fell on houses in Warrick and Clark county and on to a Brown county porch. Downed trees blocked roads in Martin, Spencer, Crawford, Harrison, Bartholomew, Henry, and Dearborn counties. A tree fell on I-65 in Clark county and halted traffic there.

Power outages caused by trees falling on to power lines and utility poles blown over by strong winds were reported in several counties, including Vanderburgh, Gibson, Crawford, Morgan, Jackson, Washington, Floyd, Jennings, Hancock, and Decatur. Two power poles snapped in Fountain county and in Dubois county power poles and lines caught fire and remained live on the ground. Utilities reported at least 56,000 customers lost power in central and southern Indiana.

The hot weather in May caused dryness in some Indiana soils due to high evaporative demand. The appearance of abnormally dry soils in southwest Indiana brought back a D0 abnormally dry category rating into parts of Knox, Daviess, Sullivan, and Greene counties in the May 29th edition of the US Drought Monitor. The affected region accounts for about 5% of total Indiana land area. The last time the USDM assigned any D0 rating in Indiana was in its February 13th edition earlier this year.



May 2018

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	68.2	60.8	7.4
North Central	67.6	60.3	7.3
Northeast	66.6	59.8	6.8
West Central	71.0	62.3	8.7
Central	70.3	61.7	8.7
East Central	69.6	60.8	8.7
Southwest	73.0	64.6	8.4
South Central	72.3	63.9	8.5
Southeast	71.6	63.0	8.6
State	70.1	62.0	8.1

Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	3.56	3.98	-0.42	89
North Central	4.14	3.85	0.28	107
Northeast	4.48	3.78	0.70	119
West Central	2.90	4.38	-1.47	66
Central	2.25	4.40	-2.15	51
East Central	2.67	4.31	-1.64	62
Southwest	3.73	4.99	-1.26	75
South Central	3.40	5.00	-1.61	68
Southeast	3.89	4.85	-0.96	80
State	3.38	4.40	-1.02	77

Spring (March - May)

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	48.6	49.6	-1.0
North Central	48.3	49.0	-0.7
Northeast	47.7	48.5	-0.8
West Central	51.1	51.5	-0.3
Central	51.0	50.9	0.2
East Central	50.2	49.9	0.3
Southwest	54.8	54.7	0.1
South Central	54.4	54.1	0.3
Southeast	53.4	53.1	0.3
State	51.2	51.4	-0.2

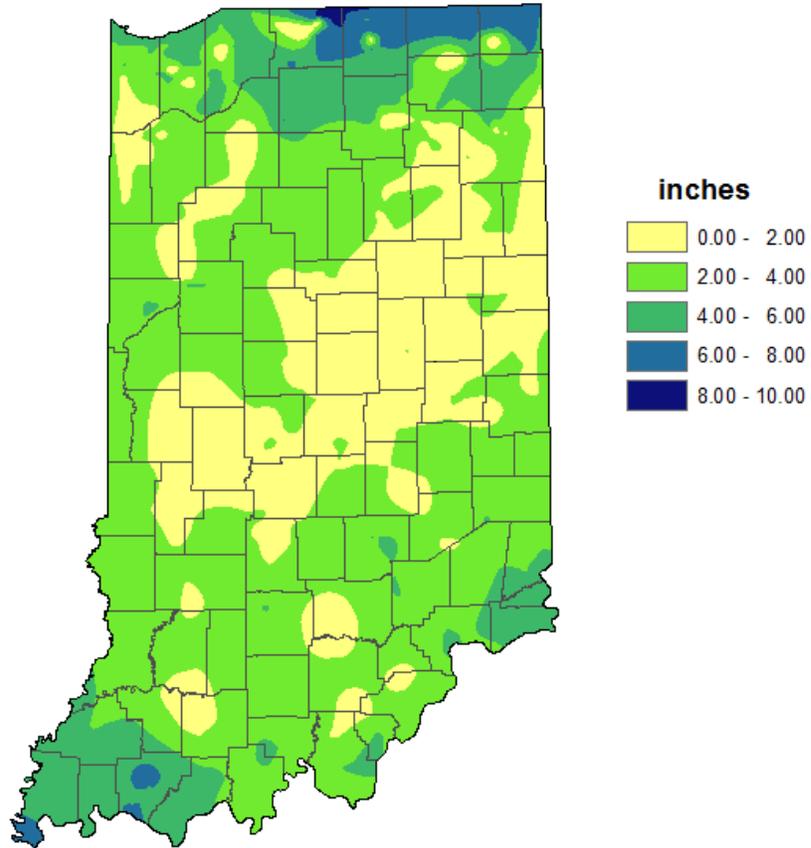
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	7.99	10.50	-2.51	76
North Central	8.98	10.22	-1.24	88
Northeast	9.99	9.96	0.03	100
West Central	11.31	11.61	-0.30	97
Central	10.91	11.59	-0.68	94
East Central	10.92	11.16	-0.24	98
Southwest	13.11	13.66	-0.55	96
South Central	12.83	13.59	-0.76	94
Southeast	13.09	13.01	0.08	101
State	11.01	11.74	-0.74	94

2018 Annual so far

Region	Temperature	Temperature	
		Normal	Deviation
Northwest	39.6	40.1	-0.5
North Central	39.8	39.7	0.1
Northeast	39.5	39.3	0.2
West Central	42.0	42.1	-0.0
Central	42.4	41.7	0.7
East Central	42.0	40.8	1.2
Southwest	46.3	45.9	0.4
South Central	46.2	45.5	0.7
Southeast	45.4	44.5	0.9
State	42.6	42.3	0.4

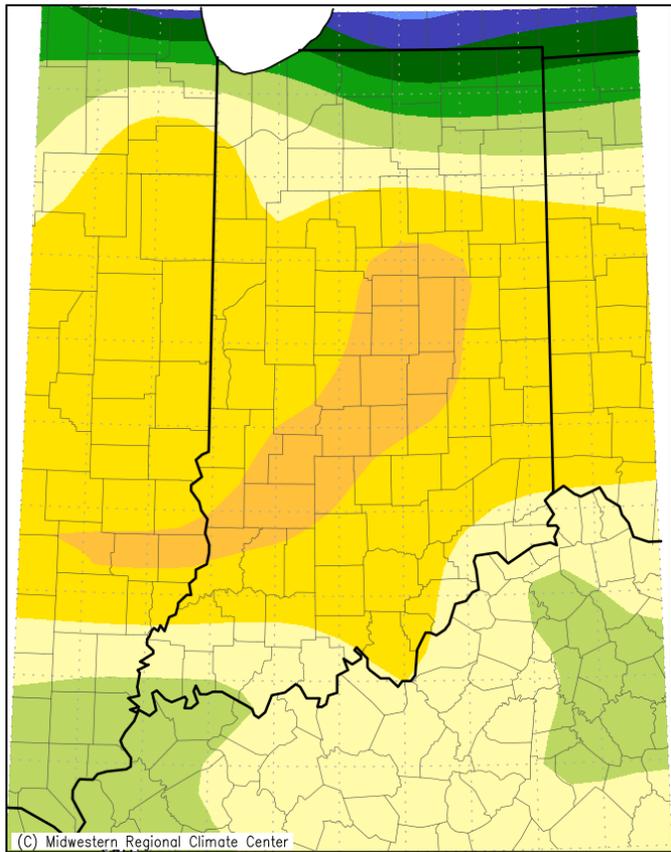
Region	Precipitation	Precipitation		
		Normal	Deviation	Percent of Normal
Northwest	15.85	14.05	1.80	113
North Central	16.64	14.07	2.57	118
Northeast	16.38	13.72	2.65	119
West Central	17.39	16.06	1.33	108
Central	17.74	16.20	1.54	109
East Central	17.80	15.60	2.20	114
Southwest	23.78	19.54	4.24	122
South Central	23.80	19.61	4.19	121
Southeast	23.38	18.82	4.57	124
State	19.16	16.46	2.71	116

**Total Precipitation
May 2018
CoCoRaHS network
(387 stations)**



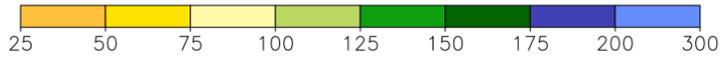
Analysis by Indiana State Climate Office
Web: <http://www.iclimate.org>

Accumulated Precipitation: Percent of Mean
May 1, 2018 to May 31, 2018



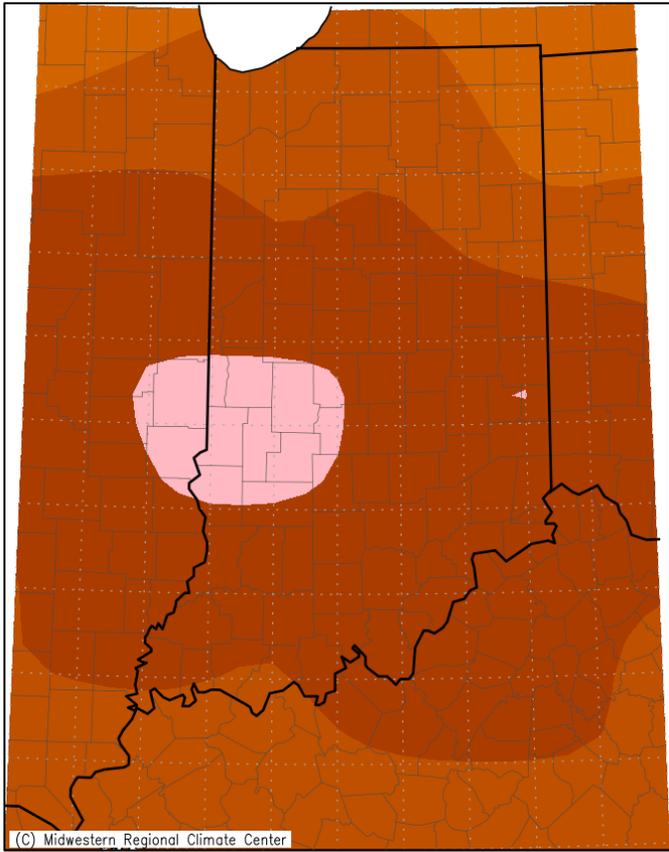
(C) Midwestern Regional Climate Center

Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 6/7/2018 3:39:40 PM CDT

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean
May 1, 2018 to May 31, 2018



Mean period is 1981-2010.



Midwestern Regional Climate Center
cli-MATE: MRCC Application Tools Environment
Generated at: 6/7/2018 3:40:41 PM CDT

May 1st Drought Summary



May 8th Drought Summary



May 15th Drought Summary



May 22nd Drought Summary



May 29th Drought Summary

