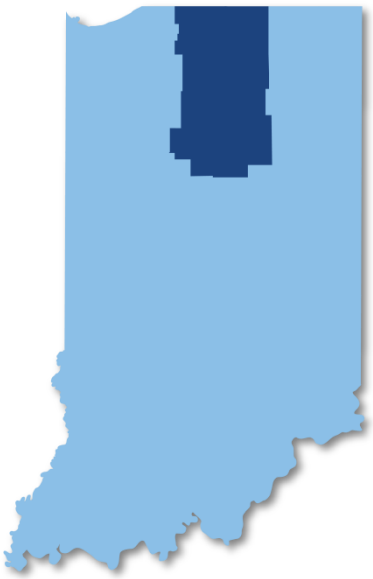
Historical Climatology: North Central Indiana



Indiana Climatic Division 2
North Central

***Included counties**: St. Joseph, Elkhart, Marshall, Kosciusko, Fulton, Cass, Miami, Wabash*

Geography

Indiana Climatic Division 2, while somewhat removed from the Great Lakes, still lies partially in the Great Lakes Watershed. It borders Michigan to the North and includes the cities of Elkhart and South Bend. Outside of larger municipalities, the terrain is almost entirely dedicated to agriculture.

Overview

The climate of the North Central division is continental, driven by the movement of pressure systems across the country. Large daily variations in temperature are more common than in climatic divisions nearer the Great Lakes. But as with the surrounding region, the division does not usually experience prolonged periods of extreme heat and humidity in the summer or prolonged, extreme cold during the winter. Summers are generally quite warm, and winters, while not as severe as in more northern locations, can be cold with moderate to heavy snowfall. Lake-effects are limited to the south, but the northern sections near South Ben and Elkhart can experience substantial lake-effect snow off of Lake Michigan during periods of northwesterly winds.

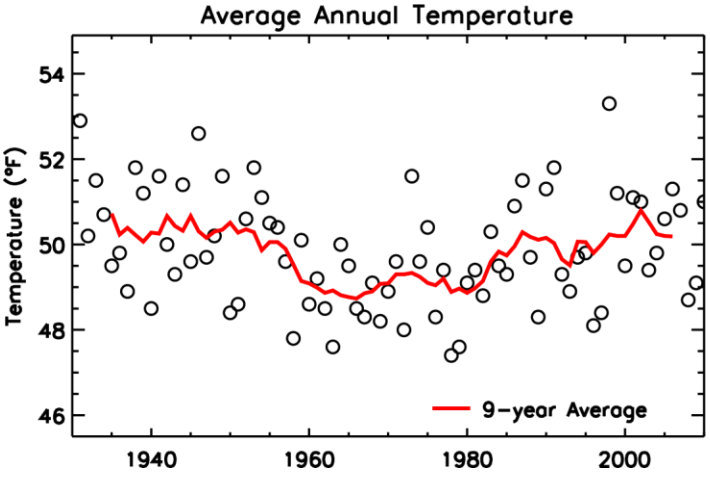
Mean Annual Temperature, 1981-2010	50.1°F	10.1°C
Mean Annual Total Precipitation, 1981-2010	39.6 in	100.5 cm

Changes in Mean Temperature (°F) from 1951-1980 to 1981-2010

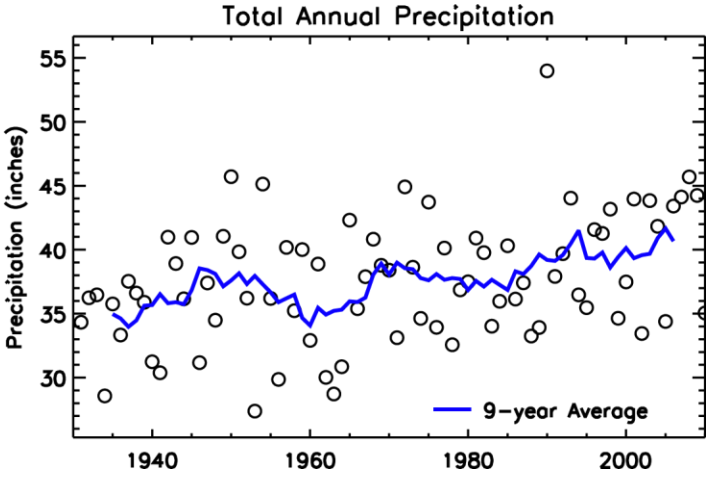
Annual	0.8
Winter, December-February	1.4
Spring, March-May	1.0
Summer, June-August	0.4
Fall, September-November	0.4

Change in Mean Total Precipitation (%) from 1951-1980 to 1981-2010

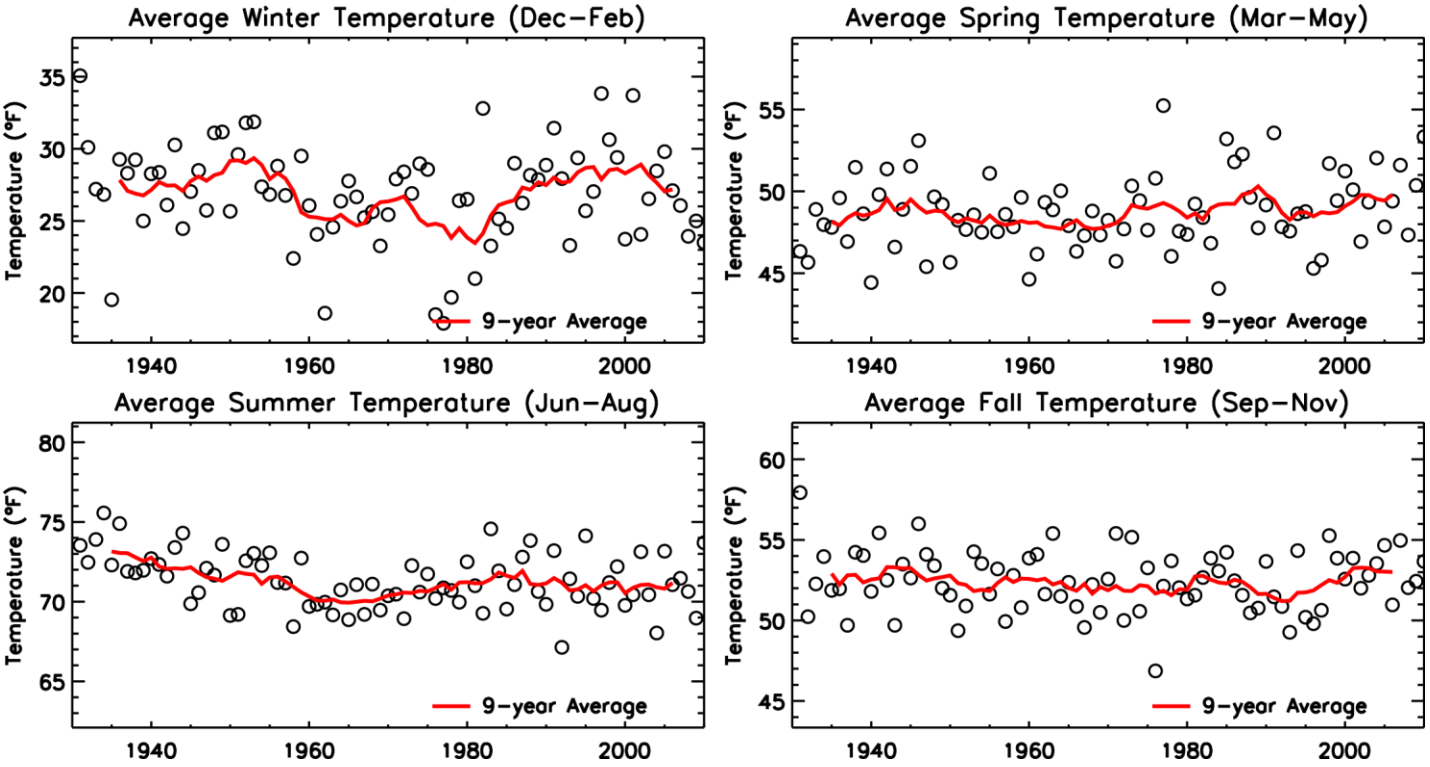
Annual	7.8
Winter, December-February	14.0
Spring, March-May	2.1
Summer, June-August	6.8
Fall, September-November	12.3



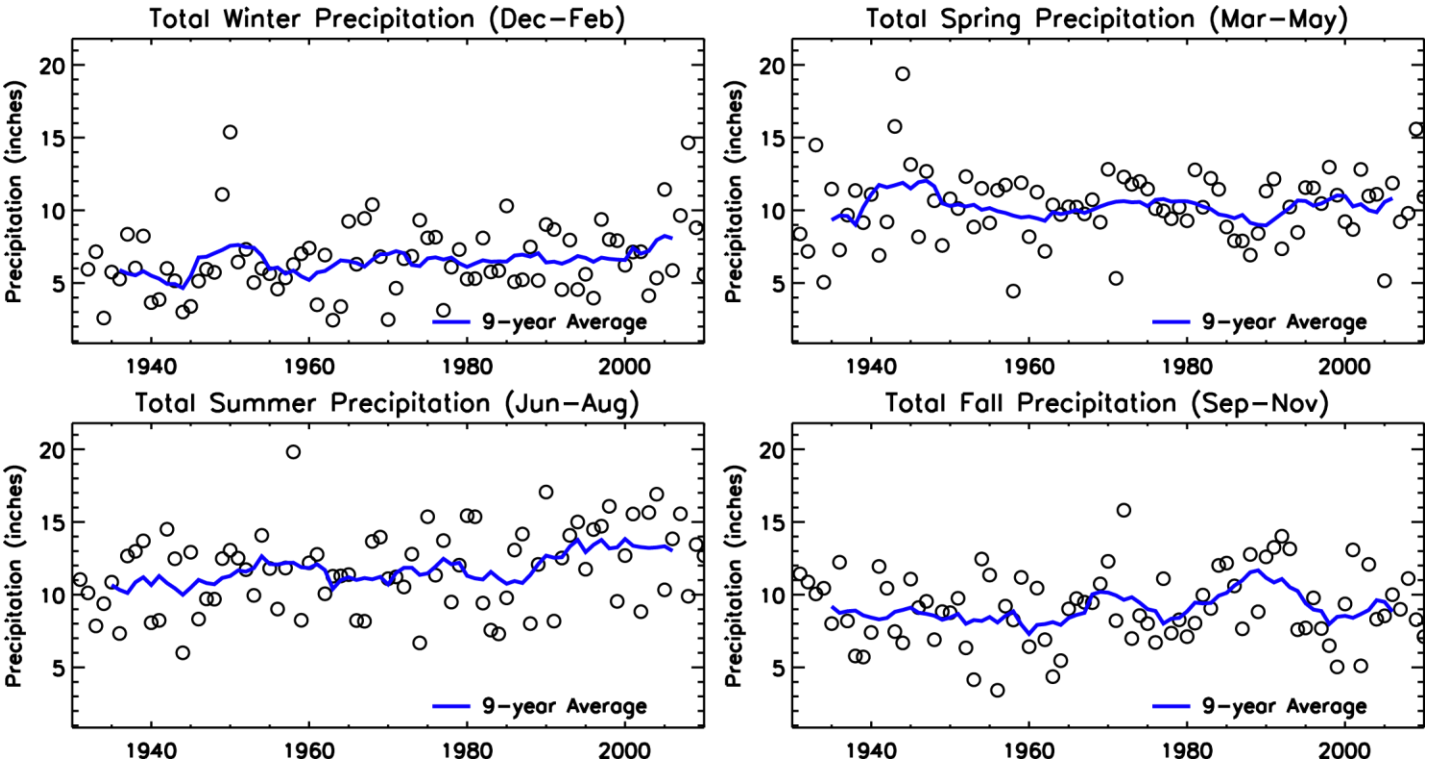
Mean annual temperatures from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the average temperature of a single year. The solid line represents the 9-year running mean.



Annual precipitation totals from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the total precipitation for a single year. The solid line represents the 9-year running mean.



Mean seasonal temperatures from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the average seasonal temperature of a single year. The solid line is the 9-year running mean. Winter values include data from the December of the previous year.



Total seasonal precipitation from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the total seasonal precipitation for a single year. The solid line represents the 9-year running mean of the total seasonal precipitation. Winter values include data from the December of the previous year.