

NWS Form E-5 (04-2006) (PRES. BY NWS Instruction 10-924)	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE	HYDROLOGIC SERVICE AREA (HSA) Burlington VT
		MONTHLY REPORT OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS
TO: Hydrologic Information Center, W/OS31 NOAA's National Weather Service 1325 East West Highway Silver Spring, MD 20910-3283		REPORT FOR: MONTH YEAR June 2016
		SIGNATURE /s/ Gregory A. Hanson, SH WFO BTW DATE 6/16/2016

When no flooding occurs, include miscellaneous river conditions below the small box, such as significant rises, record low stages, ice conditions, snow cover, droughts, and hydrologic products issued (NWS Instruction 10-924).

An X inside this box indicates that no flooding occurred within this hydrologic service area.

June was marked by near normal temperature and precipitation (Figs 1-3). However most of the precipitation fell in only two heavy rainfall events at the beginning and end of the month. The combination of widely spaced heavy precipitation and longer term dryness going back to springtime was more of a factor with river flows. Most river flows were near to below normal, however St. Lawrence County NY saw river flows below to much below normal (Figure 4). The National Drought Monitor categorized northern New York and far northern Vermont as Abnormally Dry (D0) at the start of June (Figure 5), and expanded the Abnormally Dry area across the entire Hydrologic Service Area by the end of the month (Figure 6)

The first notable rainfall and river responses occurred on June 5, when heavy rain developed along a warm front lifting north across the region. One to two inches of rain fell, and rivers saw fast rises of one to two feet but remained within their banks.

The next notable rainfall produced flash flooding on June 28. A wave of low pressure moved along a stationary boundary, and some storms trained over the same areas multiple times. Saranac Lake Village in New York and the Lowell and Eden area in northern Vermont received in excess of 3 inches of rain in a little over an hour, producing flash flooding. Flash Flood Warnings were issued for both locations, and roads were damaged by runoff and state highways were closed near Saranac Lake Village, and in Lowell and Eden back roads were washed out. This rainfall was more localized, and rivers saw very minor responses.

Lake Champlain continued its decline through the month following an earlier than normal snowmelt in the spring. The lake trended 1 to 1.5 feet below its normal levels for the time period. (Figure 7).

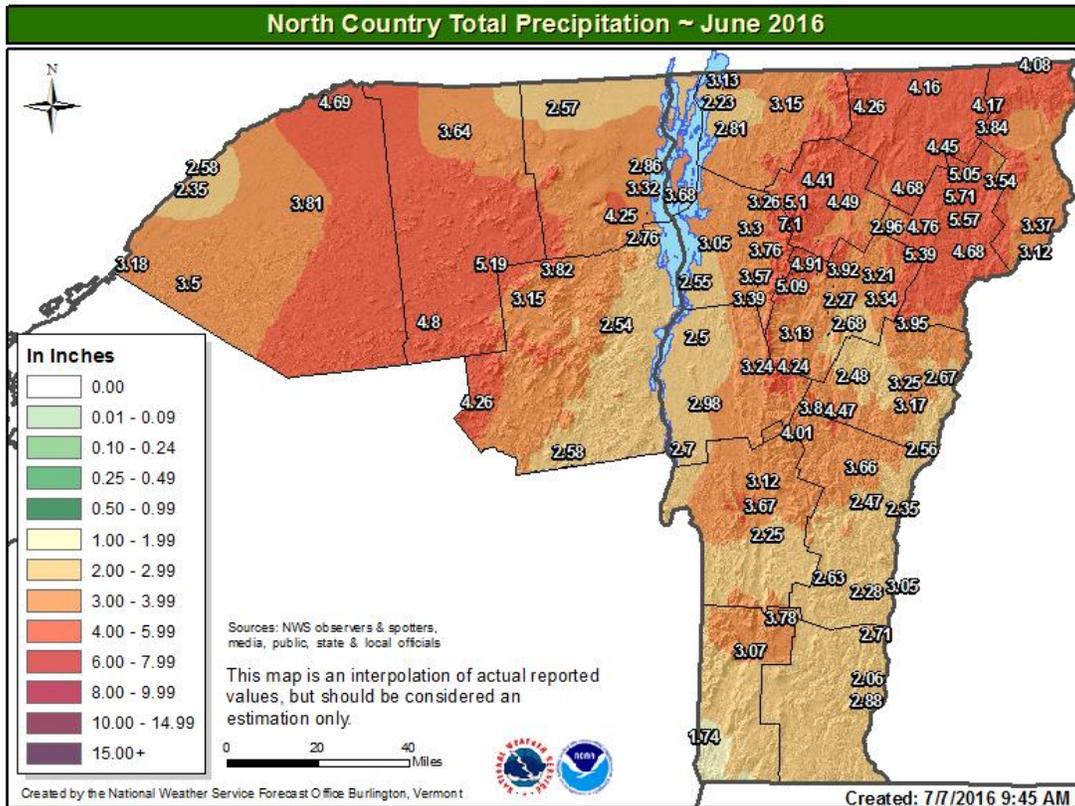


Figure 1, June Precipitation

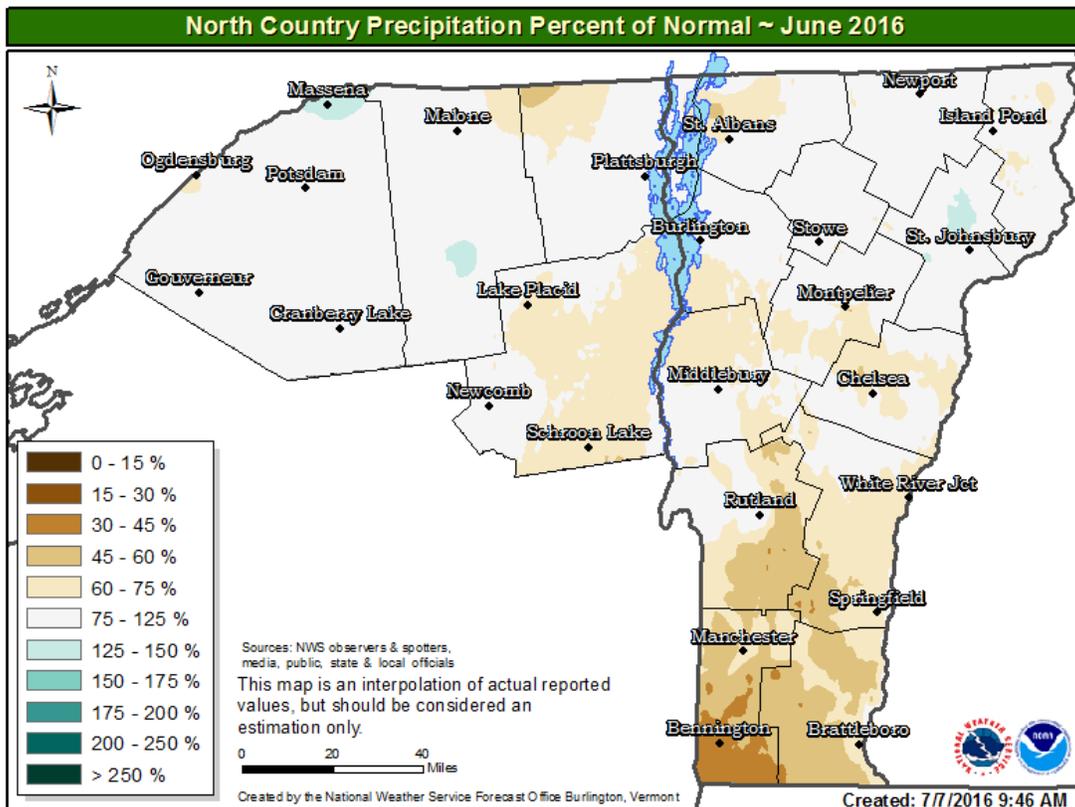


Figure 2, Precipitation percent normal

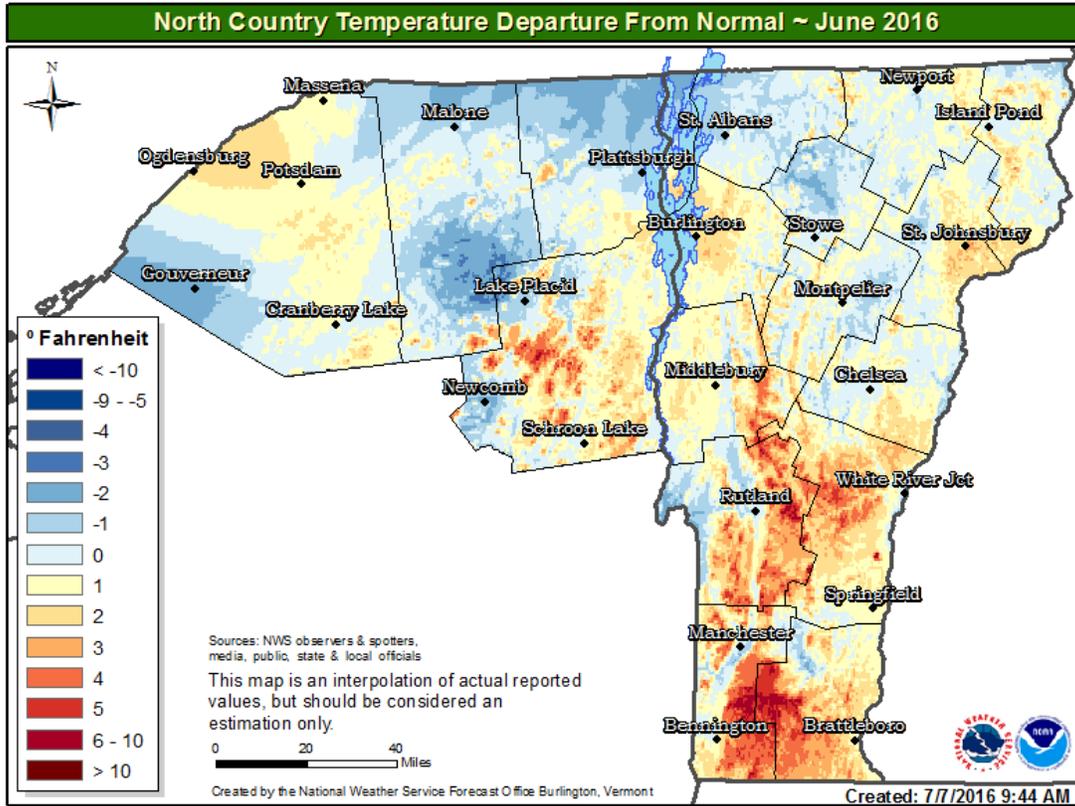


Figure 3, Temperature departure from normal

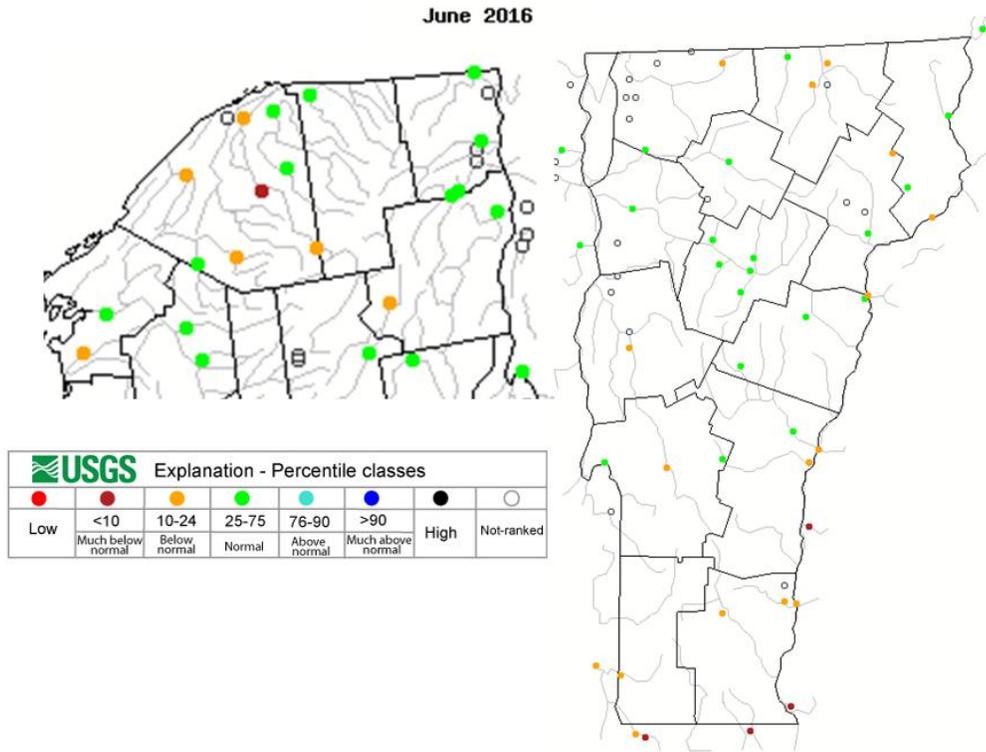
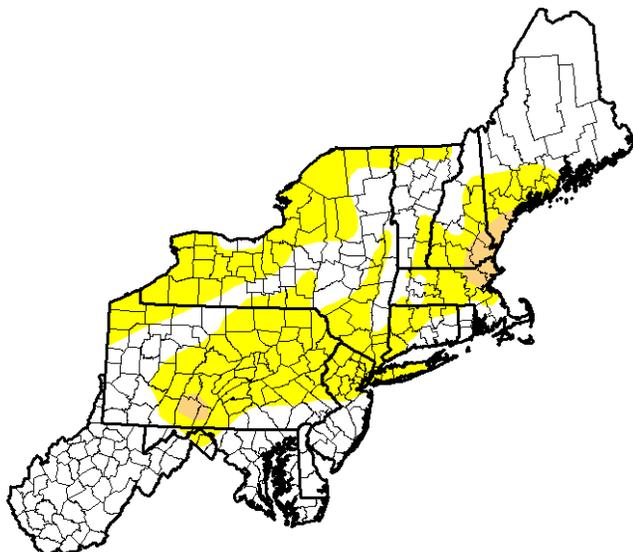


Figure 4, May 2016 Average Streamflow

**U.S. Drought Monitor
Northeast**

June 7, 2016
(Released Thursday, Jun. 9, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Author:
Deborah Bathke
National Drought Mitigation Center

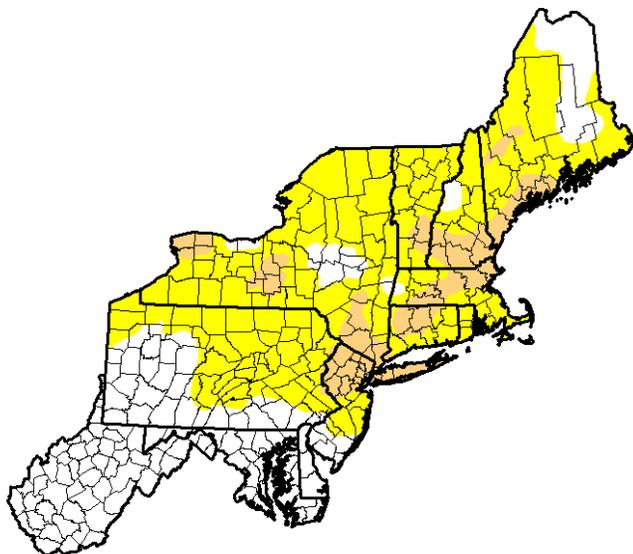


<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Figure 5, Drought Monitor May 10 2016

**U.S. Drought Monitor
Northeast**

June 28, 2016
(Released Thursday, Jun. 30, 2016)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

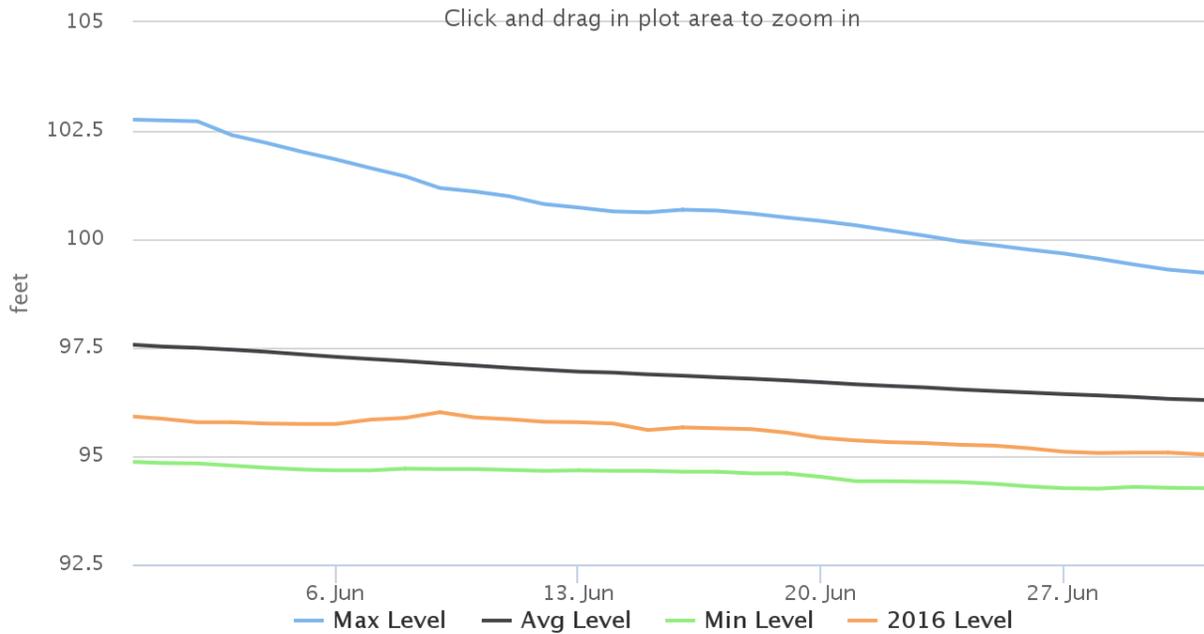
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<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Figure 6, Drought Monitor May 31 2016

Lake Champlain Extremes and 2016 Level



Highcharts.com

Figure 7, Lake Champlain Levels June 2016