

SUMMER 2026 Review

of Weather Conditions Experienced in Central Indiana

38th Hottest on record at Indianapolis (Tied)

38th Wettest on record at Indianapolis

SUMMER 2026 Temperature Data for Central Indiana Sites

Station	SUMMER 2026 Average Temperature	SUMMER Season Normal Temp	Difference From Normal
Indianapolis Int'l Airport	75.3	74.3	+1.0
Lafayette	73.2	72.2	+1.0
Muncie	73.1	74.4	-1.3
Terre Haute	74.2	73.9	+0.3
Bloomington	73.7	73.4	+0.3
Shelbyville	73.5	74.2	-0.7
Eagle Creek Airpark	74.3	74.3	0.0

Overall near-normal readings featured a milder June, an at times hot July, and an August that was most often very warm, with extreme rainfall promoting more seasonable conditions east of Indianapolis. For most stations, highs were slightly below normal (led by the damp patterns in June and August) and lows were slightly above normal (led by periods of high humidity in early-mid July and the first half of August).

SUMMER 2026 Temperature Extremes Across Central Indiana

Station	Highest Temperature	Lowest Temperature
Indianapolis Int'l AP	93 on 7/2, 7/3, 7/16, 7/17, 7/18	55 on 6/15, 6/16, 6/17, 6/24
Lafayette	93 on 7/1, 7/2, 7/3	48 on 6/3
Muncie	96 on 7/3	50 on 7/23
Terre Haute	94 on 7/2, 7/3	52 on 6/3
Bloomington	92 on 7/2, 7/3	51 on 6/3, 6/16
Shelbyville	94 on 7/3	52 on 7/23, 8/24
Eagle Creek Airpark	94 on 7/3	51 on 6/3

SUMMER 2026 Precipitation Data for Central Indiana Sites

Site	SUMMER 2026 Precipitation	SUMMER Season Normal Precip	Difference From Normal	Greatest Daily Precipitation
Indianapolis Int'l Airport	13.86	12.57	+1.29	2.09 on 8/1
Lafayette	16.78INC	11.76	M	3.74 on 6/6
Muncie	17.51	12.29	+5.22	4.18 on 8/12
Terre Haute	20.82	11.97	+8.85	2.71 on 6/17
Bloomington	14.46	13.32	+1.14	1.86 on 6/21
Shelbyville	16.95	12.22	+4.73	3.25 on 8/1
Eagle Creek Airpark	14.03	12.59	+1.44	2.02 on 8/1

INC – Precipitation Data at Lafayette was incomplete on the 1st (1.33") and 11th (0.14")

Summer 2026 Severe & Impactful Weather

JUNE 2026 Following May's below normal severe weather across central Indiana, June 2026 brought a very active pattern of 7 severe and/or flash flooding episodes, including **15 tornadoes** over four episodes. Thunderstorms on the **6-7th** featured primarily heavy rain focused across the north: in Warren County Redwood Creek rose ~8 feet in only 90 minutes and **flash flooding** flowed into homes, while water rescues were needed in Fountain County, and a mall parking lot flooded in Lafayette; isolated damaging winds downed numerous trees in Warren County and Muncie recorded a gust to **66 mph**. The **9-10th**'s t-storms brought widely scattered wind damage to several western and central zones which was focused in Morgan and Johnson Counties, with gusts recorded to **61 and 63 mph** at Lafayette and Mount Comfort (Hancock Co.), respectively; downpours over most of the region's southern half produced **flash flooding** in Terre Haute, and for several overnight hours in Greensburg.

Widespread storms on the 11th evening spawned **five weak tornadoes** and scattered straight-line wind damage, which included **85-95 mph gusts** in several areas - Kokomo, Kirklin (Clinton Co.), Cartersburg (Hendricks Co.), Smith Valley (Johnson Co.) and far southeastern Marion County; elsewhere lessintense winds downed multiple trees/power lines in Fountain County, Parke County, Anderson and Muncie, and blew over two semi trucks on I-65 near Lafayette, with a downed tree that crushed a home in Delaware County, and a downed power line igniting a fire in an apartment attic in Morgan County; five counties recorded severe wind gusts, with the greatest **67 mph** in Putnam County, and one person was injured by a downed tree in Hamilton County. Tornadoic activity was focused across the northern tier, with **EF0s** in Warren, Carroll (two events), and Randolph Counties, and an **EF1** that crossed from Johnson to Shelby County: most of these spin-ups were brief, although the Warren and Johnson-Shelby tornadoes tracked for ~11 miles, with the latter damaging farms/barns and other structures with winds up to **105 mph**; both the Warren and Randolph County tornadoes produced a noticeably convergent swirl in young corn fields. Across all of Indiana, June **11th** saw 27 tornadoes spawned over mainly northern areas,

including an EF3 across Lake, Porter, and LaPorte Counties, for the state's **fourth greatest tornado outbreak** in the 77-year record.

Amid fair skies on the **16th** early evening, an isolated rotating supercell thunderstorm spawned an **EF1 [tornado in southern Putnam County](#)** which produced tree and some structural damage before dissipating in Morgan County. Numerous **[storms followed on the 17-18th](#)**, bringing scattered damaging winds across west-central to southeastern zones while **spawning four tornadoes: EF1s** with winds up to **100-110 mph** in Vigo-Clay, Brown, and Jackson Counties and an 18.5-mile **EF3** that caused EF1 damage in east-central Owen County and significant damage across far northern Monroe County; the Vigo-Clay event impacted several homes with widespread tree and farmstead damage, the brief Brown Co. spin-up damaged trees and roofs, and the longer Jackson Co. event tracked through mostly heavy woods while impacting a few residences; the **EF3** destroyed a mobile home and several outbuildings with **1 injury**, damaged vehicles when crossing I-69, and produced inordinate tree damage through Morgan-Monroe State Forest and vicinity. The **17th**'s most impressive straight line winds were often flanking tornadic circulations.

The **21st [brought another larger episode](#)** of evening thunderstorms over southern zones, including several modes of severe weather. Straight line winds occurred from Vigo County to Brown County and south, including isolated considerable tree damage indicative of gusts over **80 mph** in multiple parts of Sullivan County where large trees were snapped. **Five weak tornadoes**, an **EF1** in Sullivan County and **four EF0s** – in Owen, Knox, Martin, and Bartholomew Counties, caused at times extensive tree damage and occasional minor building/roof damage: these events were mainly short tracks under a mile, with longer tracks of 2-3 miles in both the EF1 just west of Hymera and the Martin County EF0 which impacted the Dover Hill community. Scattered **flash flooding** from impressive rainfall rates, stranded cars in northeastern Sullivan County and flooded parts of northern Knox County; later in the evening up to 6.00 inches of rain in Daviess County necessitated **six water rescues** and sent flowing water into multiple homes, with water also flowing over roads in Martin County, and roads closed from flooding in Bartholomew County. Following on the heels of the **11th**'s tornado outbreak, Indiana recorded another 17 tornadoes across its southern half on June **21st**, with this episode focused on ten events southwest of French Lick, including an EF2 in Gibson County; for the state's **tenth greatest tornado outbreak** since 1950.

Saturday the **27th** had numerous torrential downpours, which produced extreme rainfall in Greene County, **inundating Linton** where a water rescue was needed and **flash flooding** continued into the overnight, with significant flooding extending to the nearby towns of Lyons and Switz City; Highways also flooded east of Sullivan and along Martin County's East Fork White River lowlands. The final days of June were then marked by a pattern change from what had been an active and often mild month to a subtropical **heat wave** that featured marginally hot and very humid, yet rain-free conditions. Low 90s were widespread on the **29th** and nearly ubiquitous on the **30th**, with isolated mid-90s both days at COOP stations in Martin and Tipton Counties, while Indianapolis peaked twice at 91°F. Morning lows reflected the oppressive humidity, with most locations trending from low 70s on the **29th** to mid-70s on the **30th**, with Muncie only falling to 78°F on the 30th. **[Heat index values](#)** both days mainly peaked in the 100-

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109°F range, with 111 and 113°F reached on the **30th** in Lawrence and Hancock Counties, respectively, while Indianapolis' maximum daily values were 102°F and 103°F.

The local central Indiana [region compiled 15 tornadoes](#) in June from the four tornado days, with only 1 twister (7%) surpassing EF1 intensity; this was the third-most June tornadoes confirmed in central Indiana in the 77-year record. Zooming out from the region's 39 counties to the state's 92, Indiana set a [new single month tornado record](#) on the **21st** at 838 PM EDT when June's **45th event**, a shorter **EF1** touched down near Mackey (Gibson Co.); 13 more weak and generally shorter-track tornadoes followed to bring the month total to 57, shattering the long-standing record of 44 from June 1990. Only 8 of these tornadoes (18%) surpassed EF1 intensity, opposed to 45% in June 1990. Indiana also set a [new yearly tornado record](#) on the **21st** at 1137 PM EDT when 2026's **73rd event**, a short-lived **EF1**, touched down near Chandler (Warrick Co.); four more short/weak tornadoes would follow through the late month, with the state's new greatest-year tally up to **77 tornadoes** as of late afternoon on the **27th**. This evolving record surpassed the previous mark of 72 events, set on November 14, 2011. Indiana has confirmed this record tally across 13 tornado days so far through 2026; with 11 of the 77 events (14%) surpassing EF1 intensity.

JULY 2026's seven days of severe t-storms and/or flash flooding were generally smaller episodes – typical for midsummer. Although July actually started with the bulk of a [six-day heat wave](#) that ran from June 29 through the **4th**: low 90s were commonplace with readings as high as 96F at the Tipton 5 SW (Tipton Co.) and Shoals 8 S (Martin Co.) COOP stations, while Muncie hit 95F on the **3rd**; overnight lows were mainly 70-75F, although the morning of the **3rd** only fell to 78F at the Rockville (Parke Co.) COOP station, with 77F at Indianapolis tying the daily [record high minimum](#) (last set in 1911). Corresponding maximum heat index values reached 105-112F across much of the region on the **1st-3rd**, with peak 114F values recorded on the **1st** at multiple stations across Knox, Martin, and Shelby Counties; while 112F heat indices were observed on the **2nd** at Anderson and the **3rd** near Courtland (Jackson Co.). The transition out of the early month extreme heat brought scattered thunderstorms with widely scattered severe winds: the **3rd** saw multiple power lines downed in Madison County while trees fell into homes in both Johnson and Delaware Counties; then the **4th** brought multiple downed trees / power lines across west-central counties and flooded roads in Terre Haute stranding numerous vehicles.

Occasional downpours through mid-July were led by the **11th** midday's storms when ~2.00-4.00" of rainfall fell from the northern Indianapolis Metro to points northeast, leading to [flooding](#) of homes and vehicles in Muncie neighborhoods and **one injury**. A second, more [marginal heat wave](#) occurred over the **14-18th**, when Indianapolis reached 93F on three consecutive days for the first time since 2018, although the region's only reported heat index to exceed 105F was 107F in Fishers (Hamilton Co.) on the **17th**. Scattered strong thunderstorms on the **18th** late day descended through northern counties, with an isolated severe cell downing power lines in Crawfordsville and trees in several parts of Montgomery County. The **21st**'s hot and humid early afternoon then brought several rotating supercell t-storms over south-central zones, whose winds downed trees in Martin and Jackson Counties. A favorable set-up on the **26th**, wherein

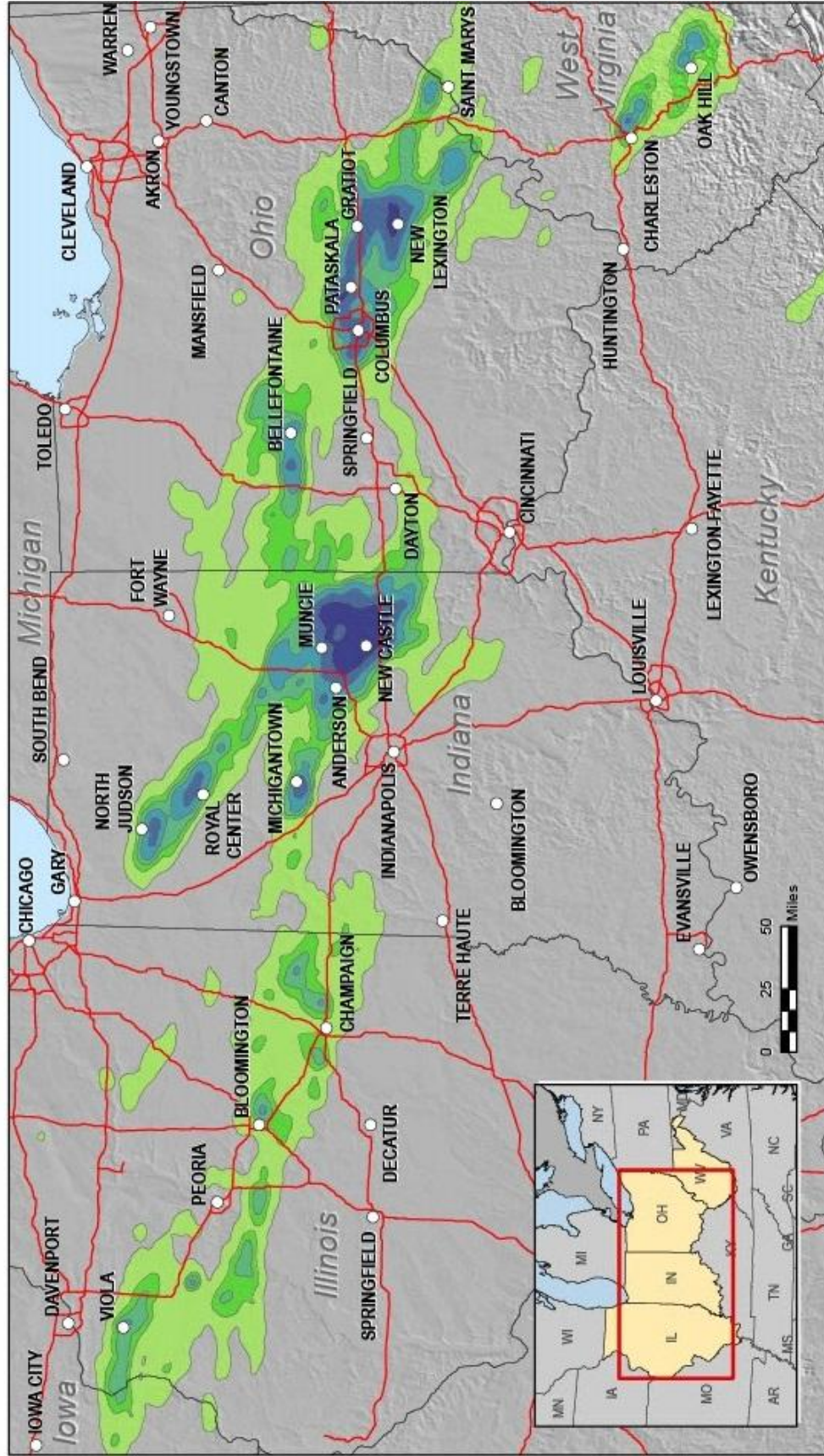
central Indiana was situated on the northeast corner of a strong and hot upper ridge over the central US, produced a marginally severe cell that tracked southward across Knox County, downing a tree near Bruceville.

[Multiple rounds of severe storms](#) followed on the 27th when the still-favorable pattern promoted a notable storm cluster that tracked south-southeastward during late day hours, from Kokomo through the Indianapolis Metro and Columbus, before weakening through the Seymour area; 12 counties experienced most-often isolated wind damage, with numerous trees and/or power lines downed in Howard, Delaware and Johnson Counties, while winds suddenly increased from a microburst in Greensburg, with a recorded gust to **59 mph** at Indianapolis; embedded large hail also occurred across Marion County as large as **1.25"**; along with areas of flooding across the Indianapolis Metro, with localized **flash flooding** partially submerging vehicles and flooding basements in Broad Ripple and near downtown and to southeastern Marion County. A smaller, second round of evening cells over western counties produced hail up to **1.25"** in Warren County and downed trees and lines over much of western Fountain County.

AUGUST 2026: continued 2026's pattern of occasional extreme weather in central Indiana, with overall impacts comparable to June 2026's several severe outbreaks. Seven August episodes of severe storms produced damaging winds, occasional large hail, and three isolated weak/brief tornadoes; although rampant mid-month flash flooding and resultant significant tributary/river flooding were the month's defining events. On the 1st, scattered downpours along the Interstate 74 corridor brought rainfall rates over 3" an hour across the Indianapolis Metro and east into Shelby County; mainly minor flooding did impact several highways from Hendricks to Hancock County, including I-70, I-65 and I-465 in Marion County; amid several concurrent rotating cells, a brief **EF0 tornado** was spawned near Garfield Park in Indianapolis –the first tornado s close to downtown since September 2012. The 7th saw isolated wind damage from a cell in Rush County.

A very active mid-month began when a smaller round of severe t-storms on the 10th brought isolated wind damage from the Lafayette to Coalfax (Clinton Co.) areas. An organized severe outbreak followed on the 11th when multiple rounds of storms crossed the region from early morning to late evening hours, with cells trending from northern to southern zones: widespread tree damage, from gusts measured as high as **65 mph** in Delaware County, was greatest in Clinton and Marion Counties, and later from Vermillion to Putnam County, where 30 trees were downed in Cloverdale; large hail was meanwhile observed in six counties and up to **1.75"** in both Fountain and Vigo Counties; flooding was so far limited to Terre Haute and localized flash flooding in Muncie.

Heavy showers and at times a few embedded stronger storms continued through the 12th afternoon as a near-stationary front remained draped across the region, focusing occasional to near-continuous downpours over the same northeastern counties; heavy to extreme rainfall totals were prevalent through early morning hours (see **1-Day Precipitation** map above), with heavy rain continuing over eastern zones through late day; greatest impacts through dawn



Midwest, 9-20 August 2026 Annual Exceedance Probabilities (AEPs) for the Highest 10-day Rainfall Period

National Water Center

Office of Water Prediction, National Weather Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<https://www.weather.gov/owp/hdsc>

Created 25 August 2028

Precipitation frequency estimates are from NOAA Atlas 14.
Rainfall values come from 1-hour Stage IV multi-sensor data.



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were widespread field flooding inundating and flash flooding across numerous roads, including several state highways in Henry, Rush and Decatur Counties. Impacts continued through the **12th** following additional moderate to heavy rain rates during the day: considerable rural residential flooding occurred, especially in Randolph County...and Henry County, where portions of County Road 325 East flooded for the first time since before 1978; US-35 was closed due to flash flooding in both Madison and Henry Counties and flash flood waters were 2 feet deep on roads in Eaton (Delaware Co.), while cars were stranded in Bartholomew, Johnson and Shelby Counties, and an apartment was evacuated in New Castle. Rainfall totals from early on the **11th** through late on the **12th** were as great as **~8.00-11.50"** over Madison, Delaware, Henry and Randolph Counties, with a less-extreme but still impactful **4.00-8.00"** across points south and essentially all of Rush and Decatur Counties. Isolated afternoon severe storms downed a few trees in Fountain County and Knox County, where a brief **EF-1** tornado was tracked south-southeastward towards Bruceville with max winds of **100 mph**. By the **12th** late evening, several tributaries and main stem river points were rising through flood stage, with several in moderate if not major flood: the Flatrock River in Rush County had reached **major flood** at both Raleigh and Rushville, with Rushville nearing a record crest; Big Duck Creek at Elwood (Madison Co.) and Big Blue River at Carthage (Rush Co.) were both rising through moderate flood; while the White River was already rising quickly through moderate flood levels at both Muncie and Anderson.

Thursday the **13th** provided a brief lull from the heavier rain over central Indiana's northeastern counties while creeks and rivers continued to rise. The Flatrock River had a **record high crest** at Rushville before 100 AM EDT, although the upstream Raleigh point would not have its **record high crest** until midday; meanwhile other crests included the Big Blue River at Carthage in **moderate flood** during the mid-morning, and the White River at Muncie nearly **4 feet above major flood** stage (highest since 1937) in the late morning. The active set-up continued to promote severe storms – a cluster of late afternoon cells tracking from west-central counties to south of Indianapolis produced damaging winds estimated up to 70 mph in Vigo County with most extensive wind damage in Parke County and near Columbus where 10+ power poles were snapped, while locally heavy rain flooded US-40 in Putnam County. Fall out from the **12th**'s downpours produced flooding of at least two homes near the junction of Buck Creek into the White River (Delaware Co.). Fall Creek at Fortville (Hamilton Co.) also crested in **major flood** in the evening as the next round of heavy rainfall developed over northern Illinois.

Friday the **14th** brought yet another early overnight of heavy to isolated extreme rainfall over not just northern, but also central portions of the region, with greatest rainfall focused west of the **12th**'s original bullseye; hosted by more severe storms, wind damage from Warren County to south of Muncie, was most noteworthy in Montgomery County and amid **considerable corn damage** in Delaware County, meanwhile **1.75" hail** impacted Madison County. Flash flooding was quick to flow over roads in Madison and Randolph Counties; more notable considerable flash flooding occurred in southern Tipton County and northern Hamilton County from pre-dawn into the afternoon, closing US-31 for several hours and causing the worst flooding seen at the Tipton 5 SW COOP station, through pre-dawn, since at least the 1970s; towards dawn flash flooding also impacted Vermillion and Warren Counties. The White River meanwhile had a

record high crest at Anderson that exceeded the old highest mark (from 1904) by more than a foot. New 1-day rainfall observations through daybreak were **1.50-4.00"** over most west central to northern counties, with embedded **3.00-5.50"** from Covington to Tipton County and vicinity. A less-impressive 1.00-3.00" over northeastern zones was more than enough to maintain widespread flooding of at least county roads through the day in Madison and Randolph Counties. Tributary crests reached **moderate flood** during the late day on both Fall Creek at Millersville and Big Blue River at Shelbyville.

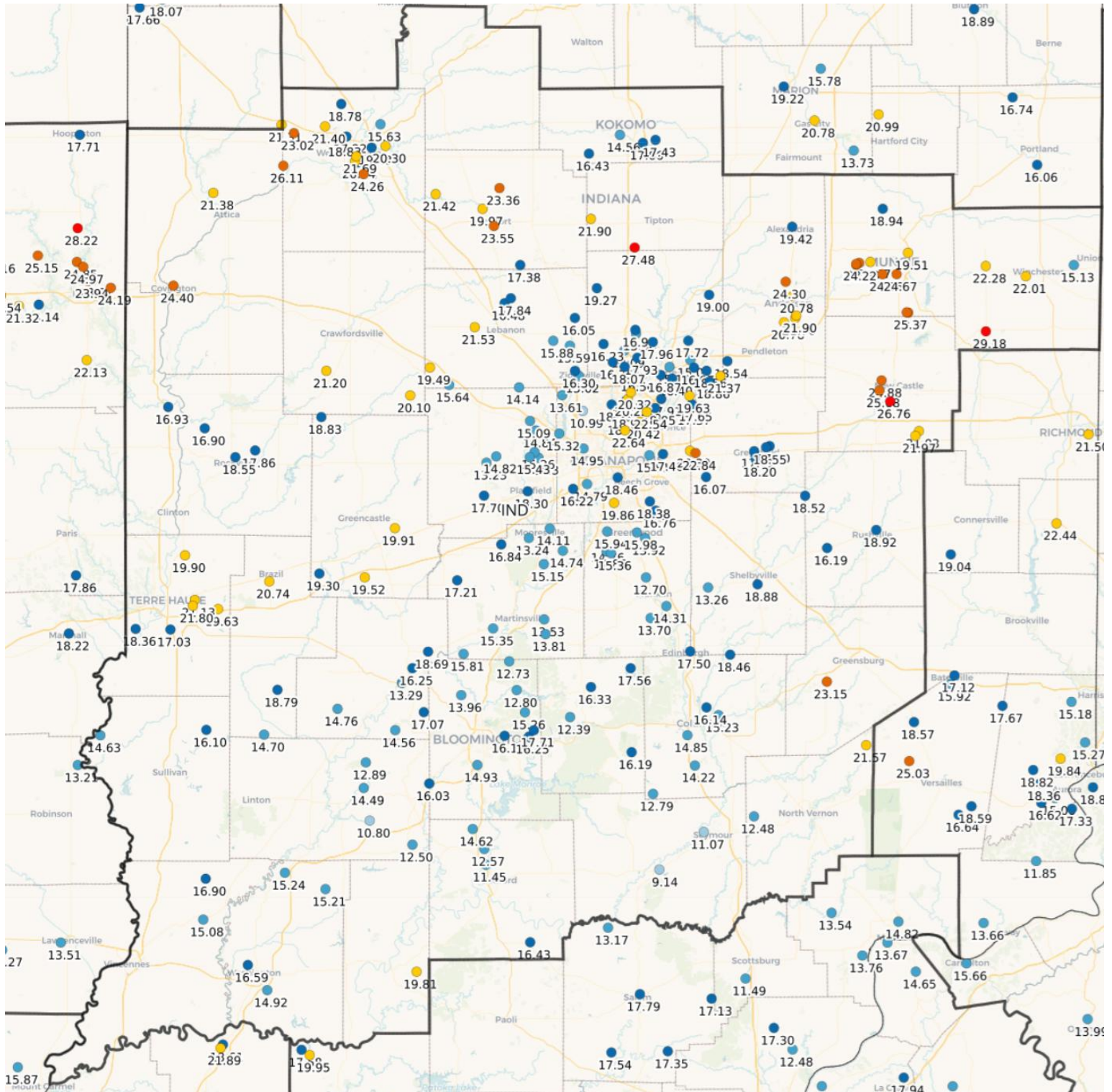
The weekend of the **15-16th** featured additional, moderate to heavy rainfall amounts: through dawn on the **15th**, up to ~1.00" north/west of Indianapolis; and for the next 1-day into the **16th** morning, 0.75-1.80" for much of central Indiana's northern half. The White River crest made its way downriver, reaching **major flood** also at Noblesville (a record high), Nora, and Ravenswood; several downstream points in Marion County also reached Moderate Flood; not to be outdone, the Wabash River crested in **Moderate Flood** over the following week through the **21st** at Lafayette down to Terre Haute. Flooding impacts were unfortunately widespread: residential neighborhoods were inundated in Muncie and Yorktown (Delaware Co.); in Madison County floodwaters overtopped floodplains in Anderson and Edgewood, displacing hundreds of residents in low-lying developments; in Hamilton County entire subdivisions were inundated, **90 swift water rescues** were required, a Hazel Dell Parkway bridge collapsed, and backed-up water filled much of an adjacent quarry in Carmel; in Marion County the greatest flooding in over 100 years triggered emergency floodgate operations and widespread evacuations, with flooding most significant in the Ravenswood and Rocky Ripple districts, while neighborhoods near Broad Ripple and in southern Marion County were also inundated; in Rush County the overwhelmed Flat Rock and Big Blue tributary systems covered main roads across Rushville as well as rural townships, with rushing water washing out rural road segments.

The latter half of August included several more, overall smaller severe storm episodes. The **16th** brought only isolated severe storms that caused wind damage in both Brown County and Jennings County. Late day to early evening t-storms on the **19th** brought a potpourri of severe weather modes over the region's northeastern quadrant: a measured **60 mph** wind gust at the Tipton 5 SW (Tipton Co.) COOP station, downed powerlines across southern Madison County, and both a very brief **EFU tornado** and up to **1.50" hail** in Delaware County. A second, surprise round of more intense storms into the **20th** early overnight cause wind damage and flash flooding of several roads in Putnam County. Afternoon strong storms that produced isolated **1.00" hail** in Howard County, became severe in the early evening over south-central to far southern counties with downbursts causing widely scattered wind damage that was most organized in Monroe, Martin and Jackson Counties.

****Stats for Nerds – Check out this [compilation of rainfall and flooding data tables](#)****

For info on severe weather in other areas during August, visit the Storm Prediction Center "Severe Weather Event Summaries" website at spc.noaa.gov/climo/online

June – August 2026 Total Precipitation
As Reported By Central Indiana CoCoRaHS Observers



For the period 700 AM EDT 6/1/2026 -to- 1159 PM EDT 8/31/2026, data is unofficial**

Indianapolis Summer 2026 Monthly Data

INDIANAPOLIS JUNE 2026 SUMMARY

	Average Temp	Precipitation	Highs $\geq 90^{\circ}$	Lows $\geq 70^{\circ}$
June 2026	72.3	4.90	3	7
Normal June	72.5	4.95	3	5
Diff from Normal	-0.2	-0.05	0	+2

JUNE 2026 All-Time Ranks...

Temperature: 73rd Hottest (Tied)

Precipitation: 48th Wettest

INDIANAPOLIS JULY 2026 SUMMARY

	Average Temp	Precipitation	Highs $\geq 90^{\circ}$	Lows $\geq 70^{\circ}$
July 2026	78.1	1.63	11	14
Normal July	75.8	4.42	7	10
Diff from Normal	+2.3	-2.79	+4	+4

JULY 2026 All-Time Ranks...

Temperature: 32th Hottest (Tied)

Precipitation: 22nd Driest

INDIANAPOLIS AUGUST 2026 SUMMARY

	Average Temp	Precipitation	Highs $\geq 90^{\circ}$	Lows $\geq 70^{\circ}$
August 2026	75.4	7.33	4	9
Normal August	74.7	3.20	6	7
Diff from Normal	+0.7	+4.13	-2	+2

AUGUST 2026 All-Time Ranks...

Temperature: 37th Hottest (Tied)

Precipitation: 4th Wettest

INDIANAPOLIS SUMMER 2026 SUMMARY

	Average Temp	Precipitation	Highs $\geq 90^{\circ}$	Lows $\geq 70^{\circ}$
SUMMER 2026	75.3	13.86	18	30
Normal SUMMER	74.3	12.57	17	22
Diff from Normal	+1.0	+1.29	+1	+8

SUMMER 2026 All-Time Ranks...

Temperature: 38th Hottest (Tied)

Precipitation: 38th Wettest

Fall 2026 Outlook for Central Indiana

The official outlook for the 2026 fall season (September–November) from the Climate Prediction Center, indicates equal chances of above, below or near normal temperatures for Indiana and the Ohio Valley. The outlook also indicates equal chances of above, below, or near normal precipitation across the Midwest. At Indianapolis, the normal fall temperature is **55.5°F**. The normal fall precipitation is **9.81"**.

*All data prepared by the NWS Indianapolis Weather Forecast Office's Indiana State Climate Team
Questions should be referred to nws.indianapolis@noaa.gov*