



Illinois State Water Survey

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ILLINOIS WATER AND CLIMATE SUMMARY January 2001

January 2001 Overview (Bob Scott)

Temperatures in Illinois during January were slightly above average, and precipitation was near average. Soil moisture within the top 40 inches of soil was above the long-term statewide average. Mean streamflows were above median heights, and shallow ground-water levels were above the long-term average depths.

Temperatures across Illinois (Figure 1) for January were slightly above average (a 0.4-degree departure). Crop reporting district temperatures ranged from 1.1 degrees below average (southwest) to 2.2 degrees above average (northeast).

Precipitation amounts (Figure 1) were near the long-term average value for the month. The statewide average of 1.88 inches represents a +0.14-inch departure or 108 percent of average. District precipitation totals, however, were quite variable, ranging from 1.00 inch (southwest) to 3.14 inches (west), 45 to 223 percent of average, respectively.

Soil moisture across Illinois in the 0- to 40-inch (0- to 100-centimeter) layer at the end of January (Figure 1) was above normal. Conditions near the surface were normal to above normal, but extremes in soil moisture were observed in deeper layers over parts of central Illinois, with above normal conditions elsewhere.

Mean provisional streamflow statewide was above the median flow, 145 percent of median (Figure 1). Rivers throughout much of Illinois recorded mean discharges in the normal range this month with some exceptions. Flows in northern Illinois were above normal on the Rock and Fox Rivers. Bear Creek and the South Fork Sangamon in central Illinois also had above normal flows, while below normal flows persisted in the Vermilion River (Illinois River basin). At the southern tip of Illinois, the Cache River was below normal for the month. Peak stages were well below flood stage on the Illinois River, at Mississippi River stations along the Illinois border, and at the Ohio River station at Cairo.

Water surface levels at the end of January were below the normal pool at 5 of 32 reporting reservoirs. Water surface levels at Carlyle Lake, Lake Shelbyville, and Rend Lake were above the target operating levels at the end of January. **Lake Michigan's** mean level remains below the long-term average.

Statewide, **shallow ground-water levels** were above average for January by 1.5 feet. Levels averaged 1.1 feet above levels observed last month and were approximately 3.4 feet above January levels one year ago.

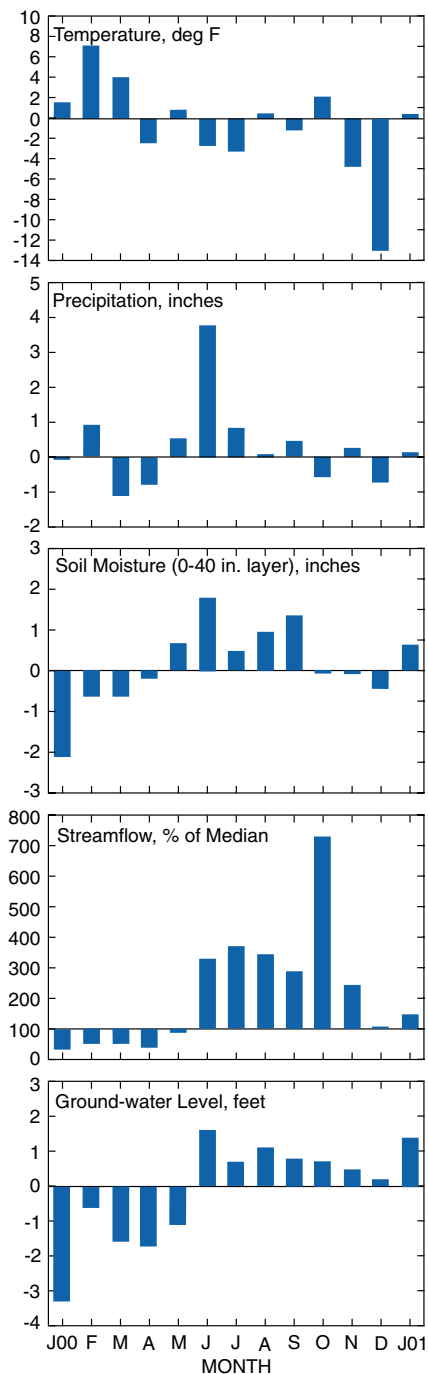


Figure 1. Statewide departures from normal

Note: The WARM Network maps and extended network descriptions appear in the January and July issues.

Contact

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On the Web at www.sws.uiuc.edu/warm

Weather/Climate Information (Nancy Westcott, Jim Angel, and Bob Scott)

Cook County Precipitation. December precipitation amounts (Figure 2) were moderate, resulting in substantial snow. Total snowfall at O’Hare International Airport during December 2000 was 35 inches. Site values for the month ranged from 3.60 inches of melted precipitation at site #7 (Broadway Avenue near the lakefront) to 1.11 inches at site #25 (Chicago Heights). Precipitation was heaviest in a north-south band near the lakeshore in the northeastern portion of the network and lightest in the southern region of the network. The December 2000 network average of 2.28 inches was about 131 percent of the 11-year (1989–1999) December network average of 1.74 inches.

Temperatures across Illinois for January were considerably more moderate than in December (Figure 3 and Table 1). The two northernmost crop reporting districts (CRDs) observed above average temperatures, while colder than average readings were recorded in the two southernmost districts. Records taken during the first few days of January reflected a continuation of the much below temperatures observed in December. However, average to above average readings were recorded across the state after the first week. The coldest reading in Illinois during January was -14°F on January 2 at Rockford River, and the warmest reading was 57°F on January 30 at Cairo. Despite the near-average temperatures in January, the three-month period from November 2000 to through January 2001 was the third coldest in Illinois since 1895, and the eight-month period from last June through January was the fourth coldest on record.

Precipitation was near average statewide (Figure 3 and Table 1); however, there was considerable variability among the district totals. The western CRD reported 223 percent of average precipitation during the month, while the two southernmost districts were much drier, observing just 45 percent of average January precipitation. The large

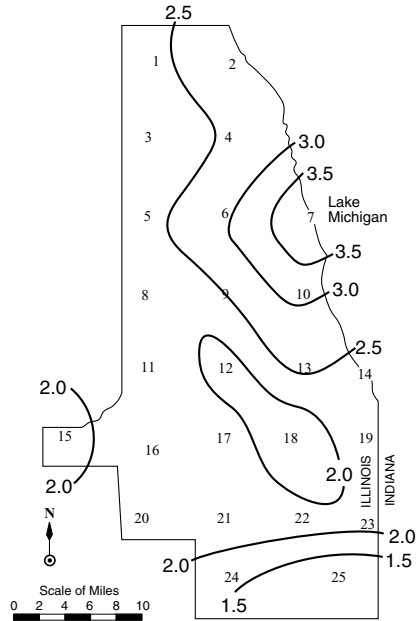


Figure 2. Cook County precipitation (inches) during December 2000

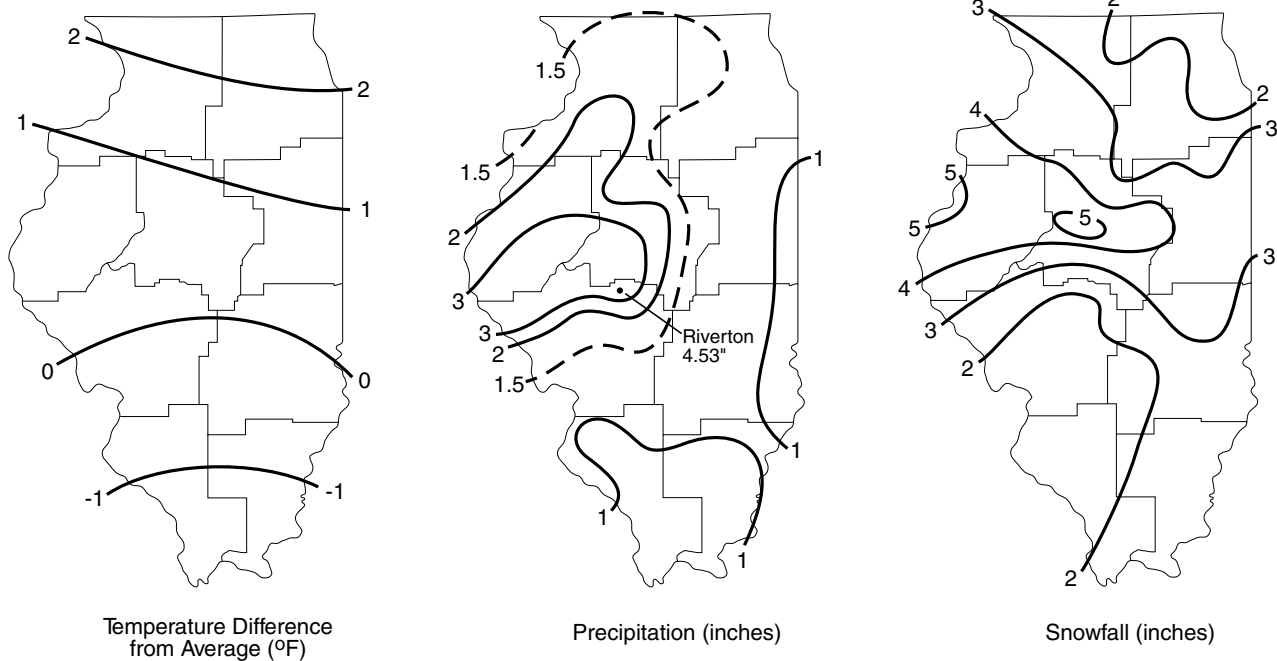


Figure 3. Illinois temperatures, precipitation, and snowfall during January 2001

Table 1. Illinois Precipitation (inches) and Temperature (°F) by Crop Reporting District

Crop Reporting District	Last Month			Last 3 Months			Last 6 Months			Last 12 months		
	Jan 01 Amount	% Avg	Temp Dev	Nov 00- Jan 01	% Avg	Temp Dev	Aug 00- Jan 01	% Avg	Temp Dev	Feb 00- Jan 01	% Avg	Temp Dev
Northwest	2.12	165	1.4	6.42	113	-5.5	15.45	95	-2.4	39.38	111	-0.8
Northeast	1.46	99	2.2	6.63	101	-4.4	15.63	93	-1.9	38.90	108	-0.3
West	3.14	223	0.5	7.23	117	-6.2	15.40	91	-2.6	36.31	98	-0.7
Central	2.64	171	0.5	7.92	116	-5.6	16.45	98	-2.3	36.62	99	-0.5
East	1.38	84	0.8	6.93	95	-5.3	15.78	94	-2.3	37.34	101	-0.7
West-southwest	2.38	144	0.0	7.10	94	-6.3	18.62	108	-2.8	42.76	113	-1.0
East-southeast	1.38	68	-0.2	7.64	86	-6.0	22.50	123	-3.0	50.47	126	-1.1
Southwest	1.00	45	-1.1	7.77	80	-6.8	16.43	85	-3.3	43.88	106	-1.4
Southeast	1.19	45	-1.0	9.22	89	-6.4	18.45	94	-3.2	47.08	108	-1.4
State Average	1.88	108	0.4	7.35	97	-5.8	17.31	99	-2.6	41.51	109	-0.9

Note: Data are provisional. Complete, quality controlled data are available about three months after a given month.

amounts falling in west-central Illinois resulted mostly from one storm event late in the month. The greatest one-day precipitation total was 2.55 inches at Riverton on January 29. Much of this rainfall fell on soils that were nearly saturated at the surface from melting snow. This, combined with some frozen ground, resulted in slower than normal percolation into the soils and some local flooding. The largest monthly precipitation total was 4.53 inches at Riverton.

Snowfall amounts were below average for the state. The band of heaviest snow was associated with a storm on January 26-27 in western and central Illinois. Mackinaw reported the greatest snowfall total for the month, 6.5 inches.

No **severe weather** was reported in Illinois during January.

Illinois Climate Network (ICN) Data. Average daily wind speeds across Illinois for January (Figure 4) ranged from 4 mph at Rend Lake to nearly 11 mph at Stelle. The highest wind gust for the month, 41 mph, occurred at DeKalb on January 29. The prevailing wind direction was from the southwest across northern Illinois and from the west over southern Illinois. Wind speeds in excess of 8 mph ranged from 77 hours at Rend Lake to 513 hours at Stelle. (January has 744 hours.)

Average temperatures across the state ranged from near 18°F at DeKalb to the lower 30s over far southern Illinois. Frequent cloudiness and the low seasonal altitude of the sun combined to yield low and uniform values of solar radiation across the state. Totals ranged from 205 Mega-Joules per meter squared (MJ/m²) at Springfield and St. Charles to 259 MJ/m² at Monmouth. Potential evapotranspiration also varied minimally from 0.9 inches at St. Charles to 1.3 inches at Dixon Springs. Soil temperatures below freezing at the 4- and 8-inch levels this winter have been infrequent. Most of the extremely cold weather occurred during December when heavy snow covered much of the state, which insulated the soil surface from the bitter cold. Average 4-inch soil temperatures for January ranged from 30°F at DeKalb to 37°F at Rend Lake. Soil temperatures at the 8-inch level ranged from 31°F at DeKalb to 38°F at Rend Lake and Dixon Springs.

Extended climate outlooks issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Prediction Center for February call for a slight chance of warmer than normal temperatures across Illinois, and wetter than normal precipitation totals in eastern Illinois. February–April outlooks call for equal chances of above, below, and normal temperatures and precipitation statewide.

Additional Information: The Cook County Precipitation Network is a 25-site weighing-bucket raingage array operated by the Illinois State Water Survey since 1989 for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and through a contract with Mead and Hunt, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin. The network is located in the Lake Michigan and Des Plaines River watersheds of Cook County to provide accurate precipitation measurements for modeling storm runoff, a crucial parameter used to compute the amount of water diverted from Lake Michigan.

Illinois temperature and precipitation data are observed at selected Cooperative Observer Network sites of the National Weather Service (NWS), an agency of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Department of Commerce (USDOC). Near real-time data are received by the Midwestern Regional Climate Center (MRCC) at the Water Survey via the Remote Observation Surface Automation system of NWS. Data reported are provisional. Complete, quality controlled data are received at MRCC from its parent agency, the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC, NOAA, USDOC) about three months in arrears.

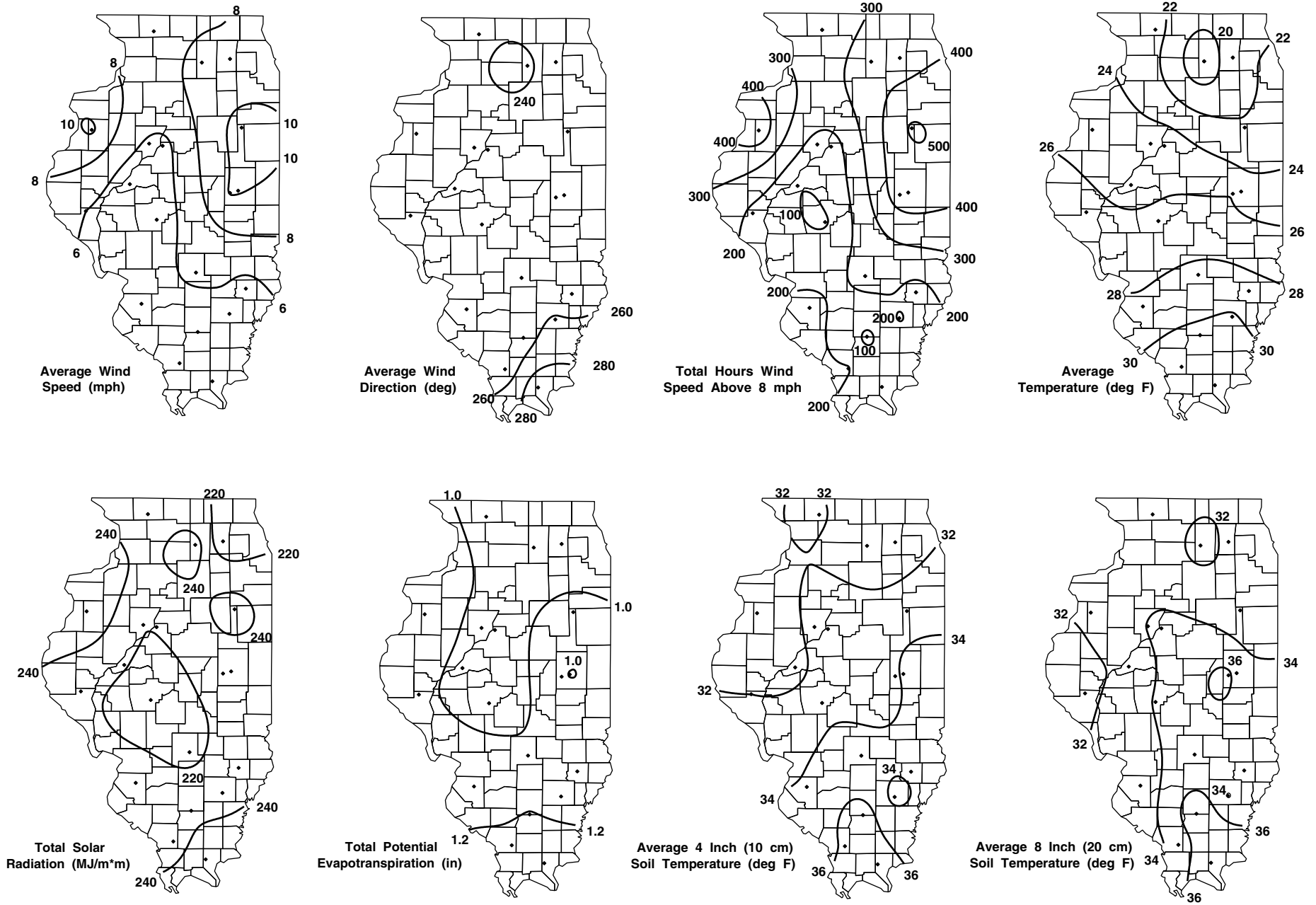


Figure 4. January monthly averages and totals as collected by the Illinois Climate Network

The Illinois Climate Network (ICN) is a 19-station array of automated weather sites scattered across Illinois and operated by Water Survey staff. The network provides enhanced temporal weather observations on atmospheric pressure, air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, solar radiation, precipitation, and soil temperatures at several depths. Sites are located primarily at Illinois community colleges and at University of Illinois and Southern Illinois University agricultural experimental farms. Data are polled automatically every 10 seconds, averaged by hour and day, and downloaded to a Water Survey computer once a day. Temperature and precipitation data are added to the MRCC records. The ICN data provide valuable information on extreme and usual weather events, as well as short- and long-term trends in climate data, which may have future impacts on other water resources of Illinois.

The Climate Prediction Center (CPC, NOAA, USDOC) produces monthly and seasonal climate outlooks based on an extensive source of timely climate information. The outlooks for Illinois are extracted and included for our readers.

Soil Moisture Information (Bob Scott)

Normal to above normal soil moisture conditions were found at the end of January in the 0- to 6-inch layer across most of Illinois, while normal moisture conditions were observed from 6 to 20 inches of depth (Figure 5). Near the surface, moisture totals ranged from normal levels at Dixon Springs to more than 150 percent of normal at Springfield and Topeka. Moisture in the 6- to 20-inch layer ranged from 85 to 120 percent of normal statewide. Soil moisture in the 20- to 40- and 40- to 72-inch layers was above normal over west-central and southern Illinois, and below normal in central Illinois. Extreme totals were found in the 40- to 72-inch layer where conditions ranged from more than 175 percent of normal at Topeka to less than 25 percent of normal at Peoria. Recent heavy precipitation on the loamy sand soils at Topeka adjacent to the continued dry silt loam soils at Peoria created the observed conditions in that layer. Overall, soil moisture in Illinois for January averaged above the long-term normal (Figure 1).

Compared to one month ago, soil moisture in the 0- to 6-inch layer increased considerably across the state from 10 to 55 percent (Table 2). Largest increases occurred across parts of northern Illinois and at Carbondale. Increases dominated the 6- to 20- and 20- to 40-inch layers as well, but in amounts generally under 15 percent. Exceptions were found at Topeka and Carbondale with increases between 25 and 30 percent in the 6- to 20-inch layer.

Additional Information: Soil moisture monitoring is performed at 17 sites across the state, mostly co-located with the Illinois Climate Network. Data are collected manually from site visits twice monthly during the growing season (March to October) and once a month during the remainder of the year. The information aids in pinpointing areas and extent of unusual soil moisture and its impacts on Illinois agriculture. These data become especially important during prolonged periods of precipitation extremes.

Table 2. Soil Moisture in Various Layers on February 1, 2001

<i>Location</i>	<i>Feb 1 0 - 6 (inches)</i>	<i>Change from Jan 1 (%)</i>	<i>Feb 1 6 - 20 (inches)</i>	<i>Change from Jan 1 (%)</i>	<i>Feb 1 20 - 40 (inches)</i>	<i>Change from Jan 1 (%)</i>
Freeport (NW)	2.9	29	4.5	6	6.8	4
DeKalb (NE)	3.1	43	4.9	7	7.2	11
Monmouth (W)	3.1	46	4.3	5	6.1	8
East Peoria (C)	2.5	17	5.2	8	7.3	17
Topeka (C)	2.3	56	3.2	29	3.7	16
Stelle (E)	2.6	44	5.1	2	6.5	-2
Champaign (E)	2.5	22	5.5	8	7.2	6
Bondville (E)	2.4	16	5.2	6	8.3	6
Pery (WSW)	3.0	34	5.5	11	7.7	2
Springfield (WSW)	2.9	33	5.3	10	7.9	2
Brownstown (ESE)	3.1	15	5.1	5	8.5	2
Olney (ESE)	3.1	21	4.9	1	7.3	0
Belleville (SW)	2.5	17	4.8	4	8.2	1
Carbondale (SW)	3.0	47	5.7	27	8.1	5
Ina (SE)	2.9	18	5.5	7	7.8	2
Fairfield (SE)	3.2	25	5.6	9	7.5	-1
Dixon Springs (SE)	2.5	9	5.5	10	8.3	5

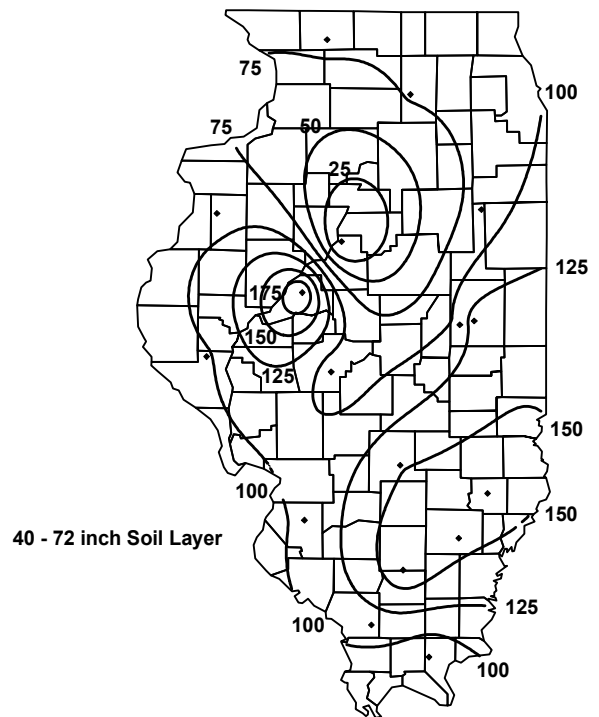
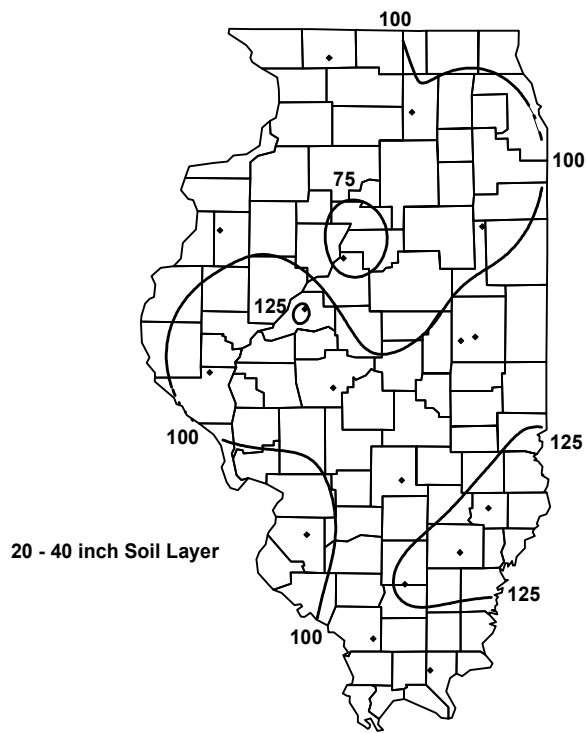
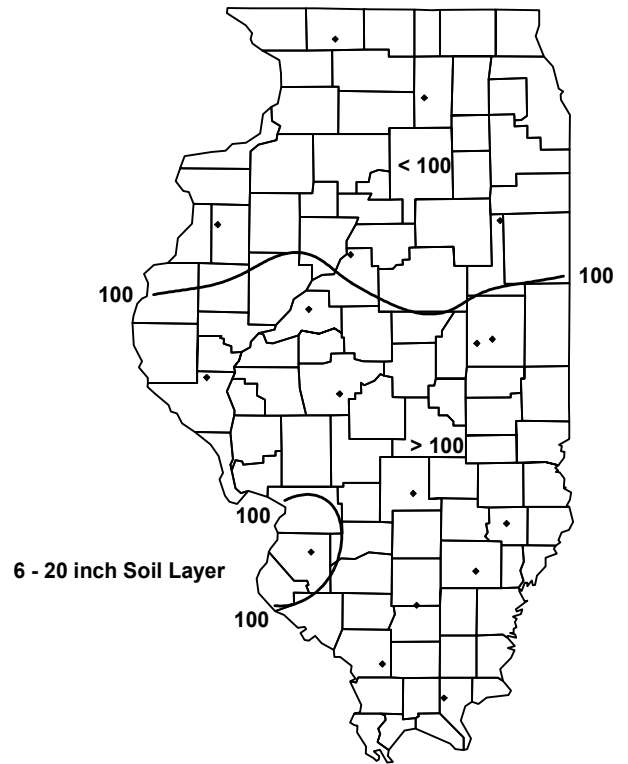
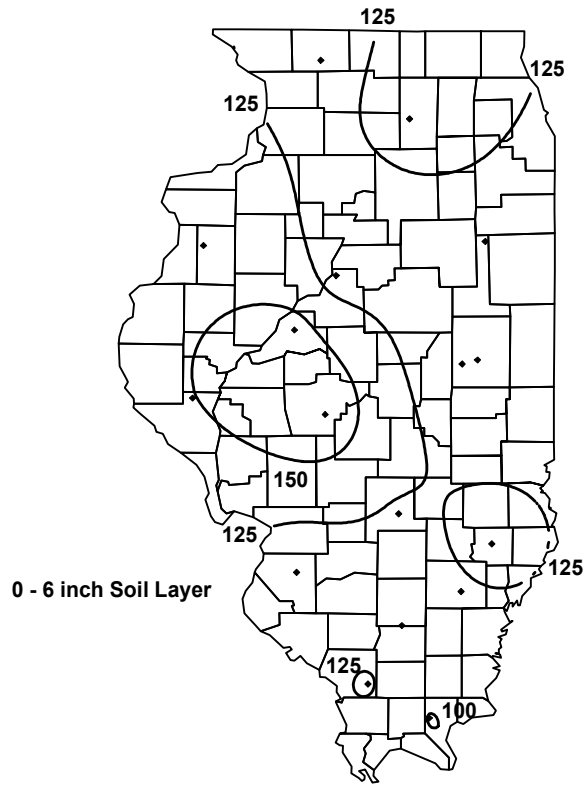


Figure 5. February 1 observed percent-of-normal soil moisture based on 1985-1995 mean

Surface Water Information (Sally McConkey)

River and stream discharge and stage data are obtained from gaging stations operated by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The USGS gaging station network is supported in part by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources Office of Water Resources and Illinois State Water Survey and USACE. Provisional discharge data are obtained from direct computer access to USGS. The peak stage is determined from the daily morning reading posted by the National Weather Service and/or the USACE. Values reported do not reflect final or official discharges and stages.

Table 3 lists selected streamgaging stations located on the Illinois, Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers, flood stage, and the provisional peak stage for the current month. The Illinois River reached peak stage during the last two days of January and did not exceed flood stage. Mississippi River stations along the Illinois border reached peak stage during the later part of the month. Peak stages on the Mississippi River along the Illinois border did not exceed flood stage nor did the Ohio River at Cairo.

Table 4 lists 26 streamgaging stations located throughout Illinois. Provisional monthly mean flows posted by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) are listed if available; otherwise, daily mean discharge data posted by the USGS were used to estimate the mean flow for the month. Throughout Illinois, flows were in the normal range for January with some exceptions. In northern Illinois, the Rock and Fox Rivers recorded above normal flows. Many rivers in central Illinois had flows in the normal range for the first time in several months. The Vermilion River (Illinois River basin) was an exception with below normal flow. Bear Creek and the South Fork Sangamon experienced flows in the above normal range. In southern Illinois, only the Cache River at the extreme southern tip of Illinois was below normal for January. Mean provisional flow statewide is above the median this month (145 percent of the median) and below the mean (88 percent of the mean).

Water-Supply Lakes and Major Reservoirs. Table 5 lists reservoirs in Illinois and their month-end water surface elevation, normal pool, and other data related to observed variations in water surface elevations. Most of the reservoirs listed in Table 5 serve as public water supplies, with the exceptions noted in the last column.

Ice conditions existing at the end of January precluded water-level measurements at some reservoirs. Compared to levels at the end of December at 32 reservoirs, the water surface elevation at the end of January had risen at 26

Table 3. Peak Stages for Major Rivers, January 2001

<i>River</i>	<i>Station</i>	<i>River mile*</i>	<i>Flood stage (feet)*</i>	<i>Peak stage (feet)**</i>	<i>Date</i>
Illinois	Morris	263.1	13	7.9	31
	La Salle	224.7	20	15.8	31
	Peoria	164.6	18	12.8	30
	Havana	119.6	14	11.4 ^a	31 ^a
	Beardstown	88.6	14	11.6	31
	Hardin	21.5	25	21.3	31
Mississippi	Dubuque	579.9	17	8.5	20
	Keokuk	364.2	16	4.6	31
	Quincy	325.0	17	11.9	30
	Grafton	218.0	18	16.0	30
	St. Louis	180.0	30	11.5	31
	Chester	109.9	27	9.3	31
	Thebes	43.7	33	9.5	24
Ohio	Cairo	2.0	40	27.7	25

Notes:

*River mile and flood stage from *River Stages in Illinois: Flood and Damage Data*, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources, July 1998.

**Peak stage based on daily a.m. readings, not instantaneous peak.

^a Illinois River at Havana gage data for 1/1-1/10 unavailable.

Table 4. Provisional Mean Flows, January 2001

Station	Drainage area (sq mi)	Years of record	2001 mean flow (cfs)	Long-term flows		Flow condition	Percent chance of exceedence	Days of data this month
				Mean* (cfs)	Median (cfs)			
Rock River at Rockton	6,363	65	4,364	3,217	2,540	above normal	21	31
Rock River near Joslin	9,549	57	4,797	5,282	4,433	normal	44	31
Pecatonica River at Freeport	1,326	81	653	756	622	normal	48	31
Green River near Geneseo	1,003	61	544	547	368	normal	38	25
Edwards River near New Boston	445	62	147	250	141	normal	48	31
Kankakee River at Momence	2,294	82	2,822	2,246	2,155	normal	30	31
Iroquois River near Chebanse	2,091	76	716	1,934	1,401	normal	64	31
Fox River at Dayton	2,642	80	2,343	1,484	1,110	above normal	16	31
Vermilion River at Pontiac	579	55	65.5	376	258	below normal	74	31
Spoon River at Seville	1,636	83	975	1,040	666	normal	38	31
LaMoine River at Ripley	1,293	76	620	638	373	normal	38	31
Bear Creek near Marceline	349	55	443	151	69	above normal	11	28
Mackinaw River near Congerville	767	51	181	478	341	normal	64	31
Salt Creek near Greenview	1,804	58	956	1,188	809	normal	37	31
Sangamon River at Monticello	550	87	207	425	266	normal	58	31
South Fork Sangamon near Rochester	867	50	702	601	294	above normal	27	30
Illinois River at Valley City	26,743	61	18,252	20,120	16,600	normal	46	29
Macoupin Creek near Kane	868	71	630	536	225	normal	30	29
Vermilion River near Danville	1,290	56	399	1,153	704	normal	67	29
Kaskaskia River at Vandalia	1,940	30	2,210	2,462	2,179	normal	50	31
Shoal Creek near Breese	735	56	580	678	327	normal	38	31
Embarras River at Ste. Marie	1,516	86	1,232	1,688	1,121	normal	44	28
Skillet Fork at Wayne City	464	80	481	662	362	normal	43	31
Little Wabash below Clay City	1,131	85	1,214	1,397	631	normal	38	31
Big Muddy at Plumfield	794	85	329	890	627	normal	62	31
Cache River at Forman	244	76	74.3	499	344	below normal	78	31

Notes:

*As reported in U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Data, Illinois, Water Year 1999.

Much below normal flow = 90-100% chance of exceedence.

Below normal flow = 70-90% chance of exceedence.

Normal flow = 30-70% chance of exceedence.

Above normal flow = 10-30% chance of exceedence.

Much above normal flow = 0-10% chance of exceedence.

Table 5. Reservoir Levels in Illinois

For security considerations, statewide tabular reservoir data are not available on the Internet. Specific data requests may be made to Sally McConkey at: sally@sws.uiuc.edu.

reservoirs and decreased at 3 reservoirs. The reported elevation was the same as last month at 3 reservoirs. For the 32 reservoirs reporting at the end of January, 23 reservoirs have water surface levels above the normal pool (or target operating level), 4 reservoirs were at normal pool, and 5 reservoirs were below normal pool.

Lake Bloomington and Lake Evergreen are the only reporting water-supply reservoirs with water levels more than a foot below normal pool. Since December water levels have risen 2 feet at Lake Bloomington and 2.5 feet at Lake Evergreen. But these reservoirs are still well below normal pool, 7.6 and 6.2 feet, respectively. The water level at Canton reservoir was 5 feet below normal pool last month but the water level was not available this month.

Major Reservoirs. Water levels at Carlyle Lake and Rend Lake increased slightly this month. The water level at Lake Shelbyville dropped 3.8 feet during January; however, the water level is still above the target level.

Great Lakes. Current month mean and end-of-month values are provisional and are relative to International Great Lakes Datum 1985. The January mean level for Lake Michigan was 576.67 feet, compared to a mean level of 577.17 feet in January 2000. The long-term average lake level for January is 578.61 feet, based on 1918–1998 data. Historically, the lowest mean level for Lake Michigan in January occurred in 1965 at 576.12 feet, and the highest level occurred in 1987 at 581.30 feet. The month-end level of Lake Michigan was 576.63 feet.

Additional Information: River stage observations are reported in Table 3 at 15 locations along the Illinois, Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers in terms of the water surface height, registered in feet above the gage datum. The stage of a river is not the same as the depth of its flow. Stage may be converted to a commonly used vertical datum [e.g., National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) 1929, North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 1988, or mean sea level] by adding the stage in feet to the gage datum elevation (typically reported in feet, NGVD 1929). The elevation of the gage datum varies from station to station. Flood stage is typically defined as the level at which a river goes out of its banks.

Long-term mean streamflows for each month are published by USGS. The month's median flow for 26 stations listed in Table 4 is determined by ranking the current month's mean flow for each year of record, and selecting the middle value, 50 percent exceedence probability. The current flow condition (above normal to below normal) is determined on the basis of its rank relative to the historical record for the month. The terms much above normal to much below normal are a relative stratification of current conditions and are defined in the notes following Table 4. The statewide arithmetic average of the computed percentages of median flow for the stations are presented in Figure 1. With very few exceptions, the median flow is less than the mean flow for the month at the 26 stations reported herein. Thus, the current month's flow as a percent of the median in nearly every case will be higher than the percent of mean.

Reservoir levels are obtained from a network of cooperating reservoir operators who are contacted each month by Survey staff for the current water levels. The ISWS started collecting month-end water surface elevations at reservoirs more than 15 years ago. The number of reporting stations has increased over time. The current month's average month-end water surface elevation for each reservoir is the arithmetic average of the month-end levels for the period of record. The number of years of data is also tabulated.

Ground-Water Information (Ken Hlinka)

Comparison to Average Levels. Shallow ground-water levels in 17 observation wells, which are remote from pumping centers, were above the average levels for January (Table 6). Levels averaged 1.5 feet above and ranged from 4.3 feet below to 10.2 feet above average.

Comparison to Previous Month. Shallow ground-water levels were above those of December 2000. Levels averaged 1.1 feet higher and ranged from 1.6 feet below to 3.6 feet above levels last month.

Comparison to Same Month, Previous Year. Shallow ground-water levels from the network during January were above levels of January 2000. Levels averaged 3.4 feet higher and ranged from 2.5 feet below to 7.4 feet above last year's levels.

Additional Information: The Water Survey operates a network of 17 shallow ground-water monitoring wells sited in rural locations. Wells are remote from pumping stations to assess both short- and long-term trends in water table levels under natural conditions. These data assist in our understanding of the effects and extent of phenomena such as droughts and floods in Illinois and, in particular, their lingering impacts on the water resources of the state.

Some of the **data sources** for information in this publication include the following:

CPC - Climate Prediction Center, <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/>

ISWS - Illinois State Water Survey, <http://www.sws.uiuc.edu/>

MRCC - Midwest Regional Climate Center, <http://mcc.sws.uiuc.edu/>

NCDC - National Climate Data Center, <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/>

NWS - National Weather Service, <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/>

USACE - U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, <http://water.mvr.usace.army.mil/>

USGS - U.S. Geological Survey, <http://water.usgs.gov/>

WARM - Water and Atmospheric Resources Monitoring Program, <http://www.sws.uiuc.edu/warm/>

Table 6. Month-End Shallow Ground-Water Level Data Sites, January 2001

Number	Well name	County	Well depth (feet)	This month's reading (depth to water, feet)	Deviation from			
					15-year avg. level (feet)	Period of record avg. (feet)	Previous month (feet)	Previous year (feet)
1	Galena	JoDaviess	25.00	21.29	+0.33	+0.50	-0.18	+0.74
2	Mt. Morris	Ogle	55.00	9.50	+8.05	+10.23	NA	NA
3	Crystal Lake	McHenry	18.00	3.69	+1.14	+1.77	NA	NA
4	Cambridge	Henry	42.00	4.97	+3.15	+4.66	+3.31	+6.65
5	Fermi Lab	DuPage	15.00	4.21	+1.82	+1.99	+3.61	+6.57
6	Good Hope	McDonough	30.00	5.19	+4.51	+3.46	NA	+5.82
7	Snicarte	Mason	42.00	37.96	-0.79	-0.89	-0.24	+0.01
8	Coffman	Pike	28.00	14.11	-2.40	-1.40	+2.24	+3.38
9	Greenfield	Greene	20.70	9.67	+1.15	+1.46	+1.61	+7.44
10	Janesville	Cumberland	11.00	4.76	-0.02	+0.33	+0.37	+2.53
11	St. Peter	Fayette	15.00	0.97	+0.72	+1.11	+0.59	+4.29
12	SWS #2	St. Clair	80.00	14.48	-1.27	+0.56	-0.01	-0.33
13	Boyleston	Wayne	23.00	0.95	+1.90	+2.21	+1.17	+1.42
14	Sparta	Randolph	27.00	4.99	+0.90	+2.40	+2.39	+6.08
15	SE College	Saline	10.19	2.54	+0.31	+0.25	+2.42	+7.12
16	Dixon Springs	Pope	8.63	6.32	-3.73	-4.25	-1.58	-2.50
17	Bondville	Champaign	21.00	3.09	+0.70	+0.63	+0.16	+2.04

Note:

NA = Information not available.