

February 2023 Climate Summary – Georgia

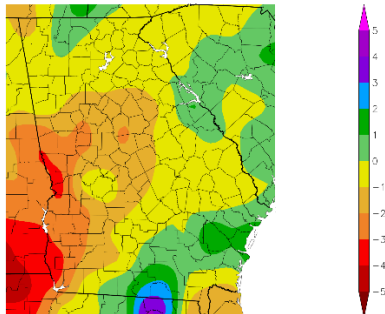
Nyasha Dunkley and Eleanor Partington

State of Georgia Climate Office

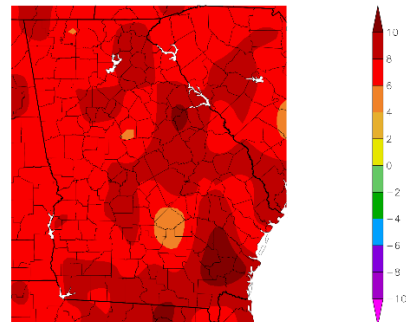
February was warmer and drier than normal across most of Georgia, hitting the rankings as the 2nd warmest and 37th driest February on record. One exception was Augusta, GA, which had a slightly wetter February than average. According to NOAA’s Statewide Rankings, the average temperature rose over nine degrees above normal at 58.2°F, while average rainfall was down by about an inch resulting in a mean of 3.46 inches.

A period of record-breaking warmth occurred over the last week of the month. A record high of 80°F was set on 2/23 in Athens, breaking the previous record of 79°F in 2012. Atlanta set a record high temperature of 81°F on 2/22, breaking the previous record of 79°F in 2018. South Central Georgia set records as well, with Macon reaching 85°F on 2/28, tying the old record set in 1962. Record high minimum temperatures were also observed around the state. Atlanta broke the record for highest minimum temperature at 69°F on 2/23. This broke the previous record for all-time highest minimum temperature of 65°F in 2018. Athens, Columbus, and Macon all also broke records for highest minimum temperatures. Notably, Athens broke its previous record by 7°F as a low of 64°F surpassed the previous highest minimum temperature of 57°F set in 2022 and 1922.

Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
2/1/2023 – 2/28/2023



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
2/1/2023 – 2/28/2023



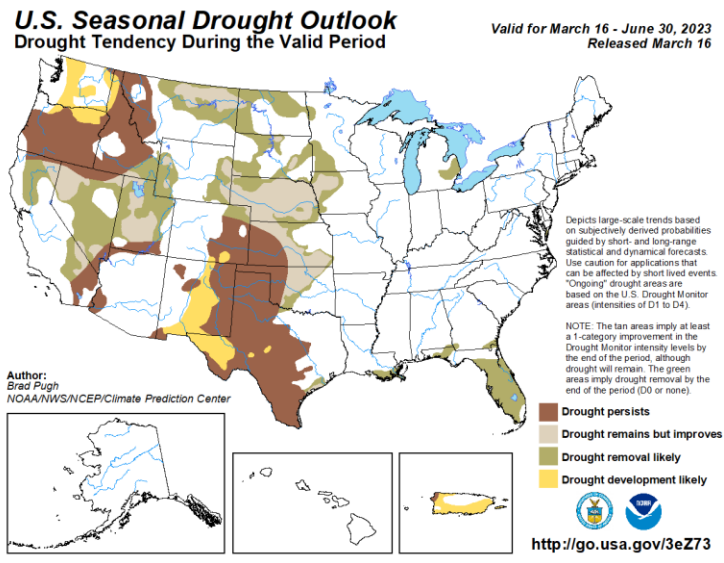
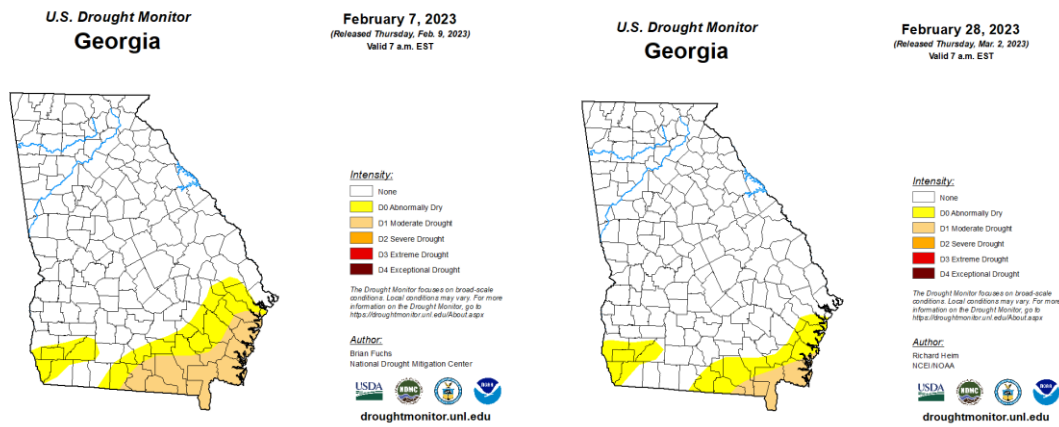
Generated 3/28/2023 at 11:00:00 AM using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers. Generated 3/23/2023 at 11:00:00 AM using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, no drought conditions were present across much of the state throughout the month of February, with just a small percentage of moderate (D1) and abnormally dry (D0) conditions across southern Georgia. The seasonal outlook from the Climate Prediction Center shows no

drought likely for much of the state from March through June, with the remaining drought in extreme southern Georgia likely to dissipate.



According to the Climate Prediction Center, ENSO-neutral conditions are present as equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are near average across most of the Pacific Ocean. The tropical Pacific atmosphere is still consistent with a weak La Nina signal. ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring and early summer 2023. The seasonal outlook from the Climate Prediction Center for April, May, and June favors above normal temperatures for Georgia and near normal chances of precipitation for the state.

