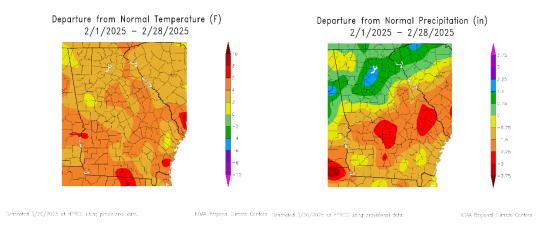
February 2025 Climate Summary - Georgia

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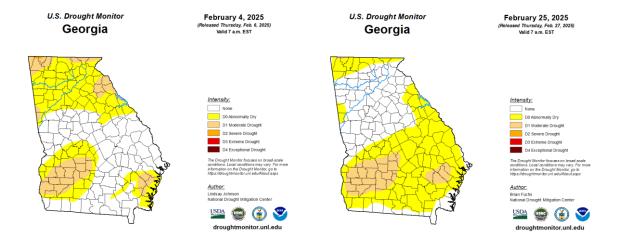
State of Georgia Climate Office

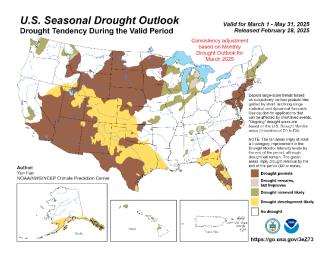
In February, Georgia experienced warmer than average temperatures and less than average precipitation. The average statewide temperature was 54.0 F, 5.4 F warmer than normal, making this February the 12th warmest on record (period of record 1895-present). The state received an average rainfall of 3.18 inches, 1.33 inches below normal. While warmer than normal conditions were present across the state, drier conditions were mostly concentrated in the southern half of the state. In fact, Atlanta set a record for *highest* daily rainfall on 2/12 with 2.58 inches. Two tornadoes were recorded in the early morning of 2/15. An EF0 touched down in northeastern Troup County and an EF1 touched down in northeastern Butts County.

Across the state, cities experienced record-breaking warmth. Atlanta experienced record high minimum temperatures of 60 F and 62 F on 2/6 and 2/8, respectively, and a tie for highest minimum temperature of 62 F on 2/7. Athens experienced record high temperatures of 80 F and 77 F on 2/4 and 2/8, respectively, and a record high minimum temperature of 61 F on 2/9. Columbus experienced a record high temperature of 78 F on 2/4, and record high minimum temperatures of 62 F, 63 F, and 67 F on 2/7, 2/8, and 2/9, respectively. Macon experienced a record high temperature of 81 F on 2/4, and a record high minimum temperature of 61 F on 2/7. Interestingly, Macon also experienced a record *low* minimum temperature of 21 F on 2/21.



According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, both northern and southern parts of the state began the month in Moderate Drought (D1) as extended periods without rainfall led to drier soil moisture and decreased streamflows. Improvements were noted by the end of February in Northern Georgia, while Southwestern and Southeastern Georgia had an expansion of Abnormally Dry (D0) and D1 conditions. According to the Climate Prediction Center, current areas of Moderate Drought are likely to persist, and drought development is likely in the southern half of the state through May.





According to the Climate Prediction Center, La Nina conditions are present with near-to-below average equatorial sea surface temperatures in the central Pacific Ocean and above-average temperatures in the eastern Pacific Ocean. ENSO-neutral is favored to develop with a 62% chance of persisting through the Northern Hemisphere summer. The seasonal outlooks from the Climate Prediction Center show a likelihood of above normal temperatures throughout the state and near-to-below normal precipitation in the coming months.

