

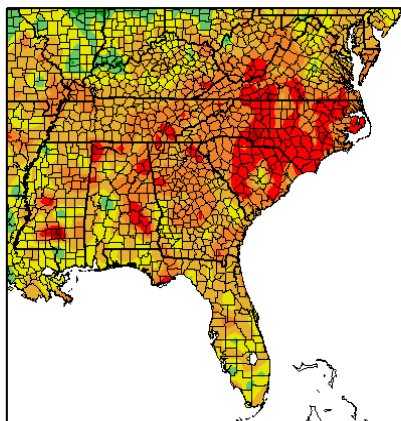
June 2015 Climate Summary – Georgia

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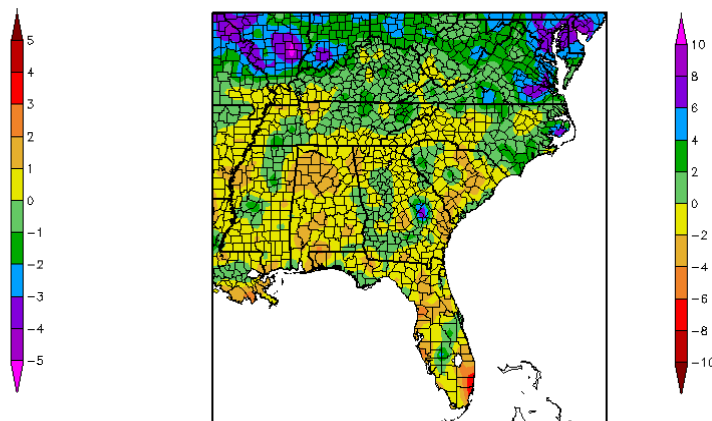
State of Georgia Climate Office

The state of Georgia experienced above average temperatures in June due to a prevailing high pressure ridge that settled over the southeast for much of the month. Precipitation was variable but close to average across the state.

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
6/1/2015 – 6/30/2015



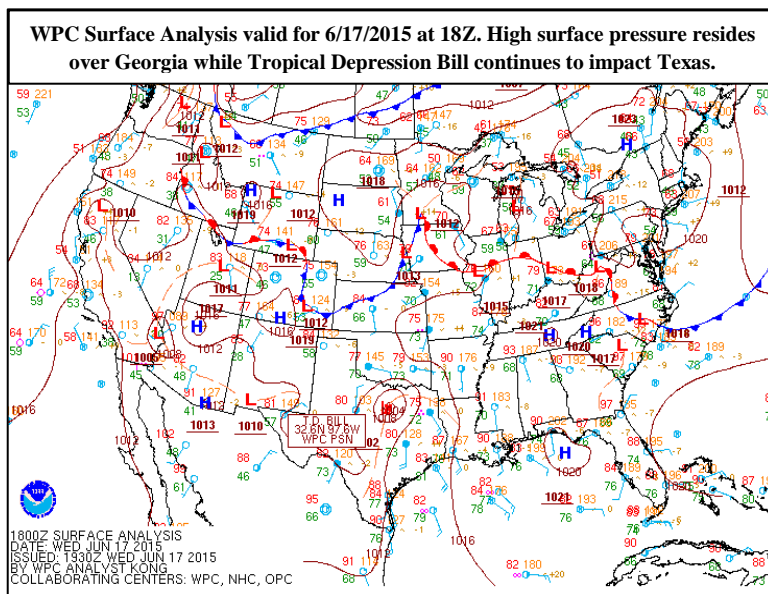
Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
6/1/2015 – 6/30/2015



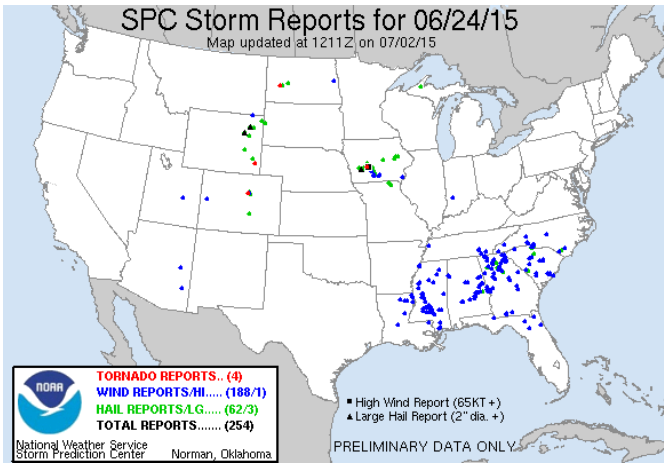
Generated 7/1/2015 at HPRCC using provisional data.

Regional Climate Centers

Most sites recorded above normal temperatures for the month. Atlanta's monthly average temperature was 79.6°F (+2.3°) and Athens recorded 80.4° (+2.9°), making it the 13th warmest June on record at both sites. Macon's average temperature was 80.8°(+1.9°), Columbus recorded 80.5° (+0.7°), Augusta recorded 80.6° (+2°), St. Simons Island's average temperature was 81.2° (+0.9°), and Savannah recorded 81.6° (+1.8). The above normal temperatures allowed for several daily records to be tied or broken, many of which occurred on June 16th and 17th. On the 16th, Atlanta broke their minimum high temperature record with 75° (the old record of 74° was set in 1943), and Macon tied their high temperature record with 99° (the previous record was set in 1964). On the 17th, Athens tied their high minimum temperature record with 74° (the old record was set in 1981), Atlanta broke their high minimum temperature record with 77° (75° was the previous record set in 1944), Columbus tied their high temperature record with 97° (the old record was set in 1950), and Macon also tied their high temperature record with 100° (the previous record was set in 1944).



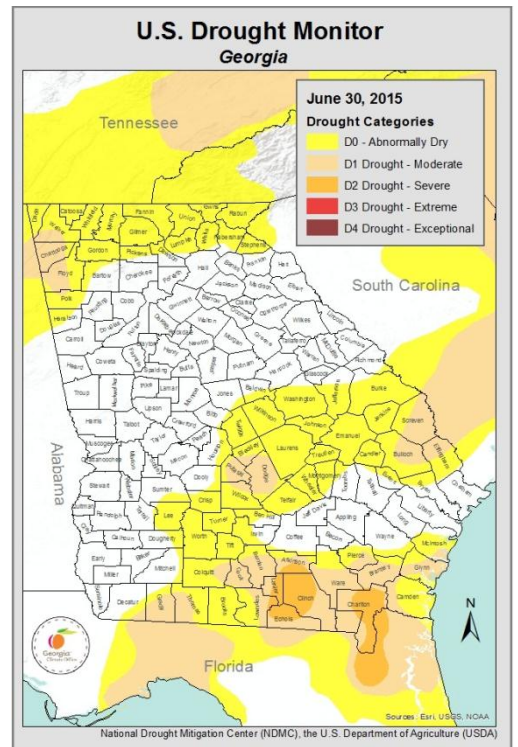
Precipitation in June was variable throughout the state. Atlanta was an outlier with well-above normal monthly rainfall totaling 6.91" (+2.96"), making it the 13th wettest June on record. A daily maximum precipitation record was set on the 9th when Atlanta recorded a total of 1.12", breaking the old record of 1.09" set in 1996. Columbus also recorded above normal rainfall with 4.07" (+0.35"). Macon recorded 3.78" (-0.28), and set a daily maximum rainfall record of 2.02" on the 18th, breaking the previous record of 1.96" set in 1900. Athens' monthly rainfall totaled 2.76" (-1.42"), Augusta's total rainfall was 3.50" (-1.22"), Savannah recorded 5.63" (-0.32"), and St. Simons Island's total rainfall was 4.02" (-0.82").



According to the Storm Prediction Center, there were 21 days in June where severe weather was reported mostly in the form of damaging winds. The month began with upper-level troughing in the eastern U.S., allowing for an active weather pattern and associated disturbances to bring rain and severe weather to the state. Upper-level ridging and high pressure built in for the middle weeks of the month with only minimal diurnal convective activity bringing rain to the area. A change in the weather pattern brought troughing back to the eastern U.S. in the last few days of the month. On the 24th, previous storm outflow boundaries interacted and diurnal convection caused several severe-warned storms and damaging winds throughout north and

central Georgia.

The U.S. Drought Monitor for Georgia shows that extreme north Georgia is currently experiencing abnormally dry conditions. Areas in central Georgia towards the Savannah River are experiencing areas of abnormally dry and moderate drought conditions, while portions of South Georgia are experiencing abnormally dry, moderate drought, and severe drought conditions. A more typical summertime pattern of late afternoon/evening showers and thunderstorms look to continue in the long-term, as warmer and somewhat drier conditions prevail across the region, thanks to predominantly upper level ridging.



For July through September, The Climate Prediction Center is forecasting a 34% chance for above normal temperatures in central and south Georgia and an equal chance of above or below normal temperatures for north Georgia. There is about a 40% chance of below normal precipitation throughout the entire state for the remainder of the summer. Currently, there is an El Niño Advisory and El Niño conditions are present. CPC is forecasting that there is a greater than 90% chance that El Niño will continue through the Northern Hemisphere this fall, and about an 85% chance it will last through this winter.

