

## June 2022 Climate Summary – Georgia

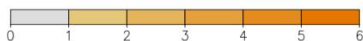
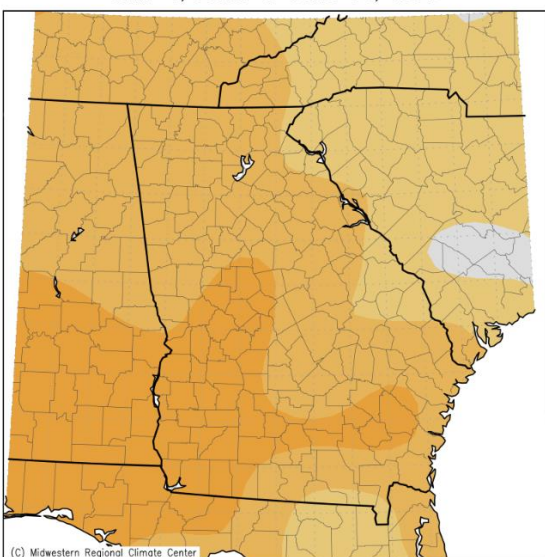
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State of Georgia Climate Office

The month of June was hot and dry for Georgia. The state was mostly under the influence of a strong high-pressure system, which brought subsiding dry air and caused intense day-time heating. The average temperature for the state was 80 °F (+2.6°F), which made it the 12<sup>th</sup> warmest June since 1895 and warmest June since 2011. The average precipitation for the state was 2.85" (-1.64"), which made it the 12<sup>th</sup> driest June since 1895 and driest June since 2009. Many daily maximum temperature records were set. Drought quickly developed throughout the state during this period.

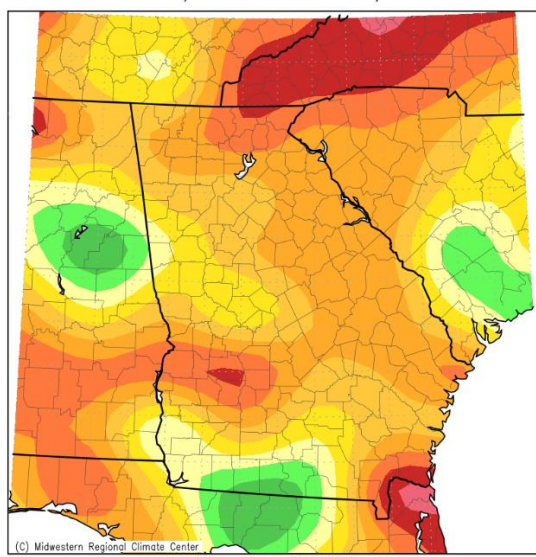
The weather pattern changed near the end of the month when a series of cold fronts pushed through the state and brought much needed rain to parts of Georgia. A daily record rainfall of 3.45" was recorded at Macon on June 24<sup>th</sup>, which broke the old record of 1.99" set in 1912. A daily record rainfall of 2.4" was set at Atlanta on June 27<sup>th</sup>, which broke the old record of 2.28" set in 1982.

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from Mean  
June 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022



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Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from Mean  
June 1, 2022 to June 30, 2022



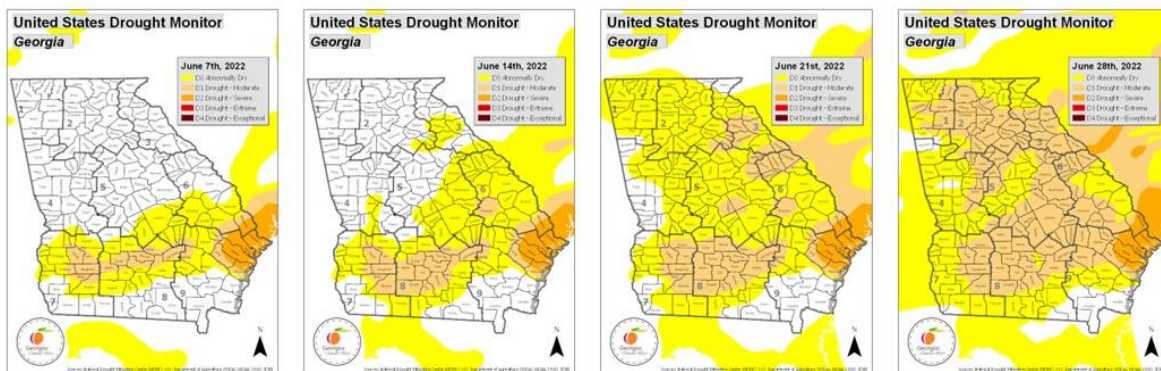
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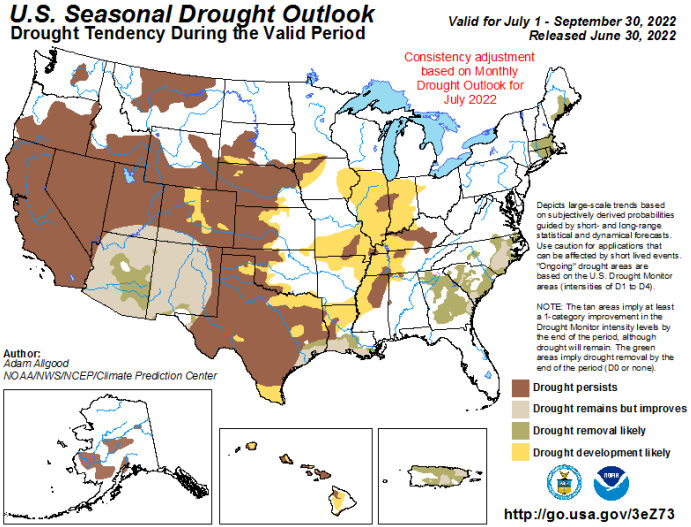
## Daily Maximum Temperature Record Set in June

Date	Location	Record	Previous Record Including Ties (Year)
6/15	Atlanta	99 °F	96 °F (1943)
	Athens	99 °F	99 °F (1918)
	Macon	104 °F	100 °F (2010)
6/16	Athens	100 °F	100 °F (1911)
	Macon	100 °F	99 °F (1920)
6/17	Macon	101 °F	101 °F (2016)
6/22	Atlanta	98 °F	98 °F (1964)
	Athens	102 °F	102 °F (1925)
	Macon	105 °F	101 °F (1925)
6/23	Macon	104 °F	101 °F (1944)
6/24	Macon	104 °F	101 °F (1944)

<https://www.weather.gov/wrh/climate?wfo=ffc>

Drought conditions expanded in coverage across the state throughout the month of June. Moderate drought (D1) conditions covered over 50% of the state by the end of the month, with severe drought (D2) remaining across southeast Georgia due primarily to precipitation deficits. The seasonal outlook from the Climate Prediction Center suggests that drought conditions in Georgia will likely improve for the July through September period.





According to the Climate Prediction Center, La Niña is present as equatorial sea surface temperatures are below average across most of the Pacific Ocean. Though La Niña is favored to continue through the end of the year, the odds for La Niña decrease into the Northern Hemisphere late summer (52% chance in July-September 2022) before slightly increasing through the Northern Hemisphere fall and early winter 2022. The seasonal outlook from the Climate Prediction Center for July, August, and September favors above normal temperatures and above normal rainfall for Georgia.

