June 2024 Climate Summary – Georgia

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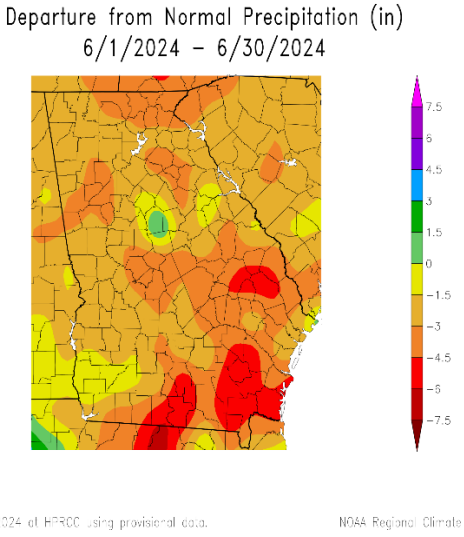
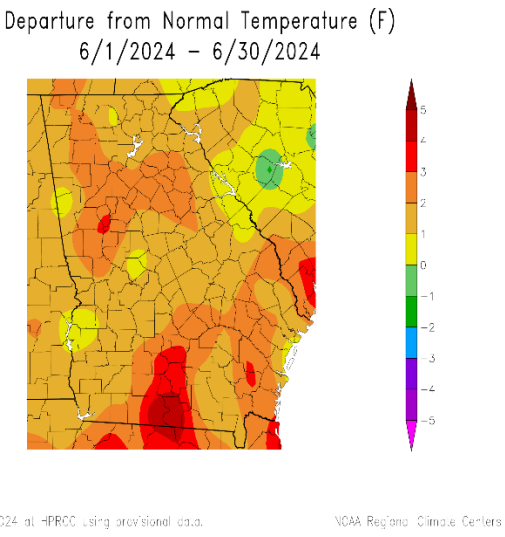
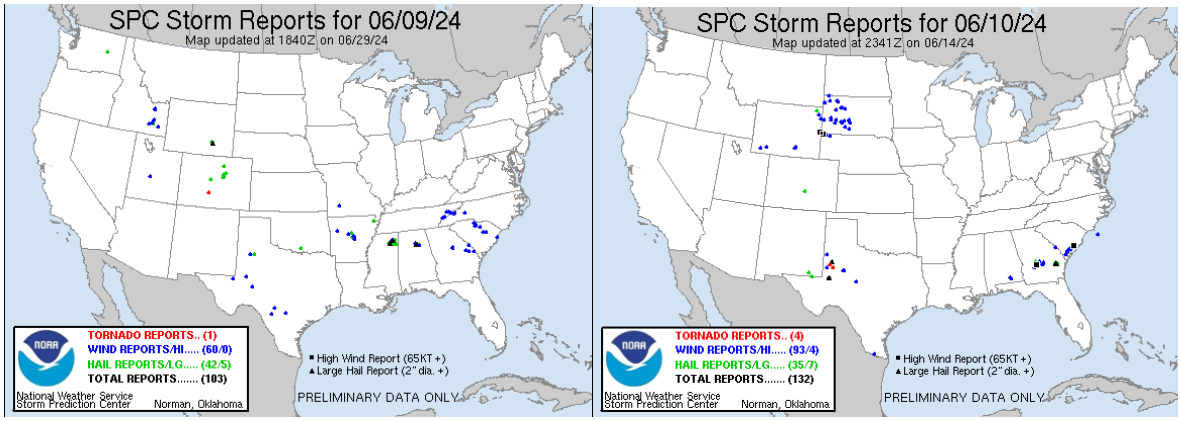
The beginning of summer was characteristically warmer and drier than normal across the state, with averages climbing to near record levels in some areas. The average statewide temperature of 79.5°F rose 2.1°F above the average of 77.4°. While this was not record-setting, the January through June period of 2024 has been the 9th warmest period of such on record. Atlanta experienced the 2nd warmest June on record with a monthly temperature that climbed 3.5 degrees above normal at 81.5°F. Record high temperatures were set at both Atlanta and Macon on June 26th. Atlanta tied a record 100 degrees set in 1914, while Macon tied the old record of 102 degrees set in 1950. In South Georgia, Alma also reached a record high temperature of 100° on 6/26, tying the old record of 100° set in 1954. Precipitation was over 2 inches below normal statewide with average rainfall of 2.08 inches. Macon experienced the driest June on record.

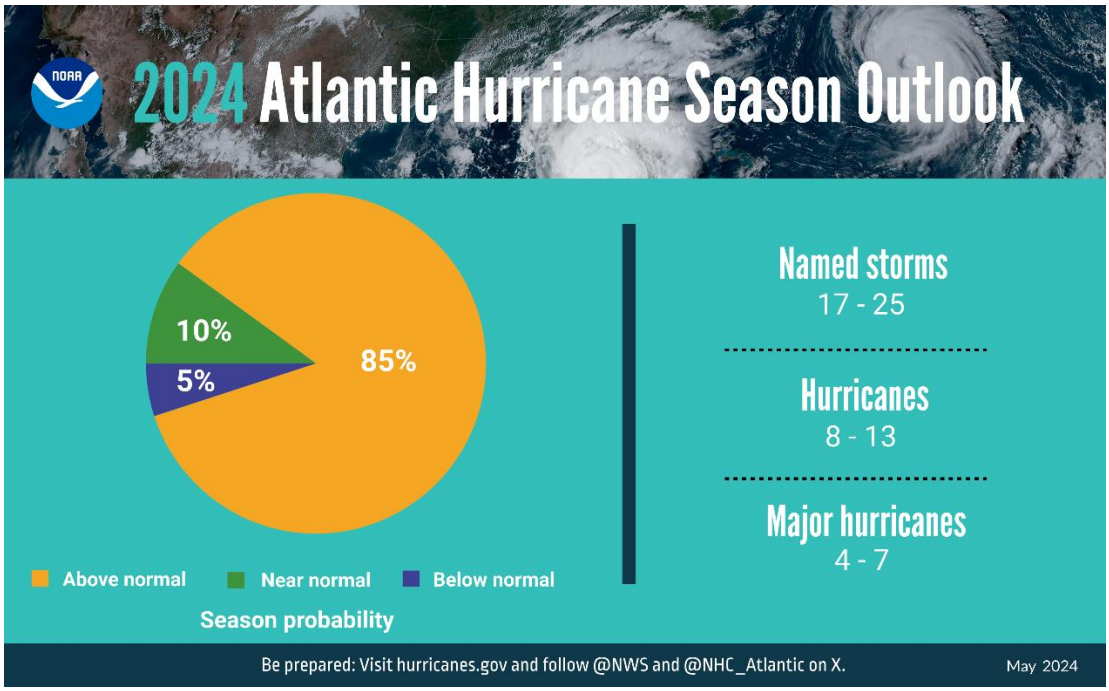




A stationary frontal boundary provided support for thunderstorm development on the 9th and 10th of June. Several of these storms caused wind damage and numerous downed trees, while others led to significant hail reports in southeastern Georgia from some supercells.

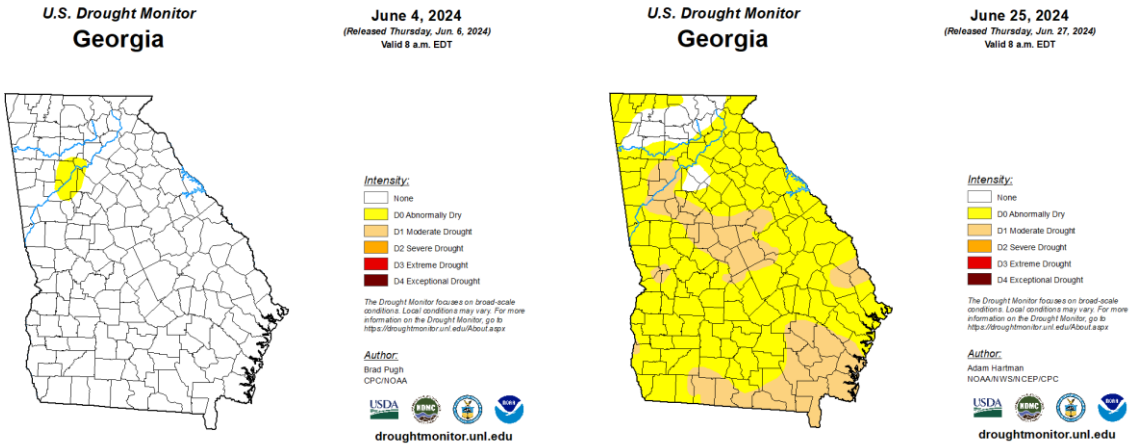


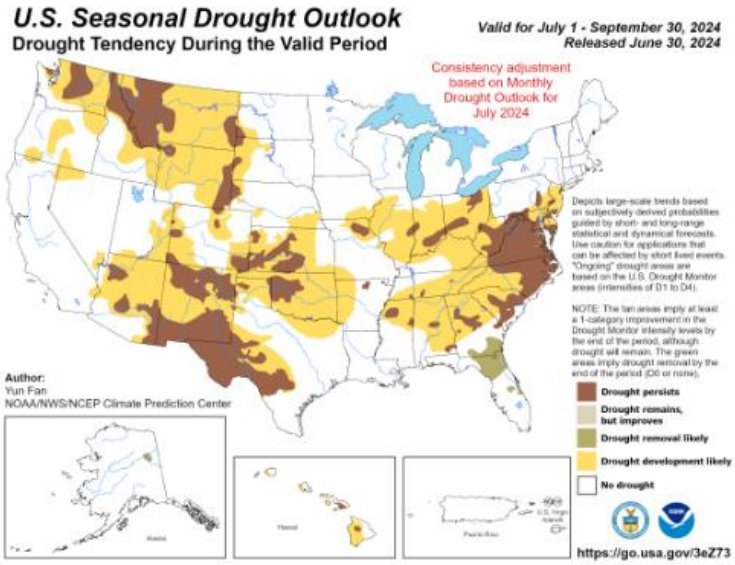
The 2024 North Atlantic Hurricane Season Outlook from NOAA Climate Prediction Center, which is produced in collaboration with the National Hurricane Center (NHC) and the Atlantic Oceanic and Meteorological Laboratory (AOML), indicates that an above-normal hurricane season is likely. The outlook calls for an 85% chance of an above-normal season, with a 10% chance for a near-normal season and a 5% chance for a below-normal season. The Atlantic hurricane season officially runs from June 1st through November 30th.



According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, drought conditions spread rapidly across Georgia in the latter half of June. By June 18th, 34.6% of the state was experiencing Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions or worse, and by June 25th, only one week later, 93.9% of the state was experiencing D0 conditions or worse. This rapid onset drought was

caused by intense heat and dryness in June. According to NOAA's National Integrated Drought Information System, rapid onset droughts are difficult to predict because they can occur even after a month of favorable conditions, such as May 2024 which was wetter than normal across most of the state. By the end of June, farmers and cattle operators reported loss of non-irrigated corn crops and being forced to use wintertime hay supplies to feed cattle. Pond and creek levels decreased, and grass turned brown. According to the seasonal drought outlook from the Climate Prediction Center, existing drought in North and Central Georgia is likely to persist and spread through September. However, the drought in southern Georgia is likely to dissipate by the end of September.





According to the Climate Prediction Center, equatorial sea surface temperatures are close to average across the central and eastern Pacific Ocean, indicating ENSO-neutral conditions. There is a 70% chance of a transition from ENSO-neutral to La Niña during August-October. There is a 79% chance of La Niña during November-January. The Climate Prediction Center's seasonal outlook for July, August, and September

suggests that Georgia is likely to experience both above normal temperatures and above normal precipitation in the coming months.