

# November 2023 Climate Summary – Georgia

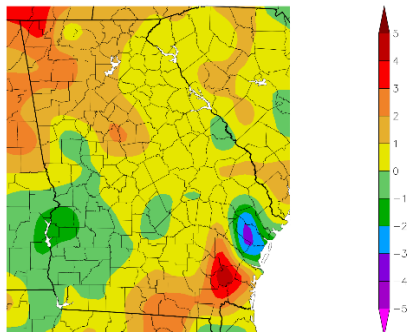
*Eleanor Partington and Nyasha Dunkley*

## State of Georgia Climate Office

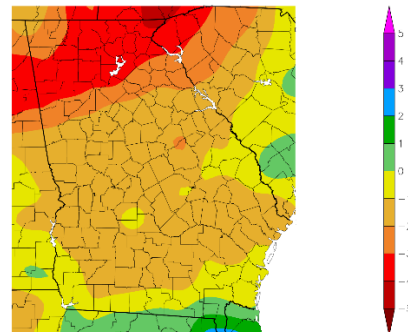
November of 2023 was warmer and drier than the historical (1901-2000) average for the state of Georgia. The average temperature for the state was 55.7 F, 1.5 F higher than normal, and the average amount of precipitation across the state was 1.7”, 1.17” less than normal. There were notable regional variations in these trends, however, as a swath of Southwest Georgia experienced normal seasonal temperatures, and a small area on the coast experienced cooler than normal temperatures. Additionally, North Georgia experienced especially severe dryness, while the majority of the rest of the state experienced moderately drier than normal conditions throughout the month.

Although November overall was warmer than normal, Columbus and Macon both experienced record-breaking low temperatures at the beginning of the month. On November 2, Macon set a new daily record with a low temperature of 26 F, breaking the old record of 29 F set in 1954. Also on November 2, Columbus set a daily record with a low temperature of 30 F, tying the previous record of 30 F set in 1954.

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)  
11/1/2023 – 11/30/2023



Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)  
11/1/2023 – 11/30/2023

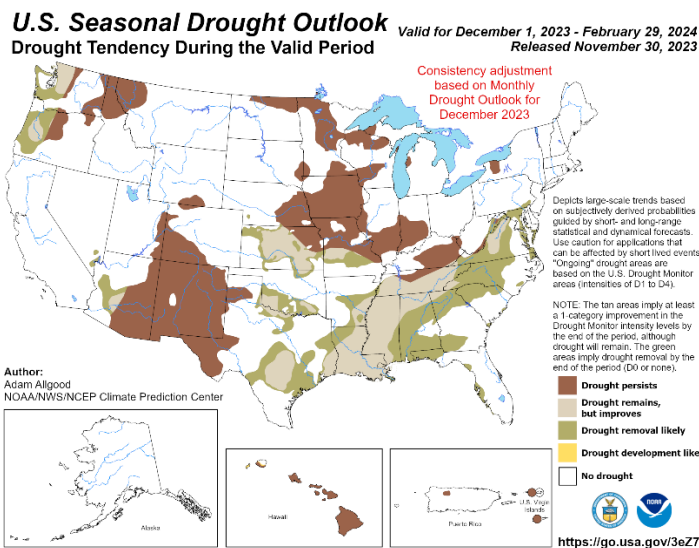
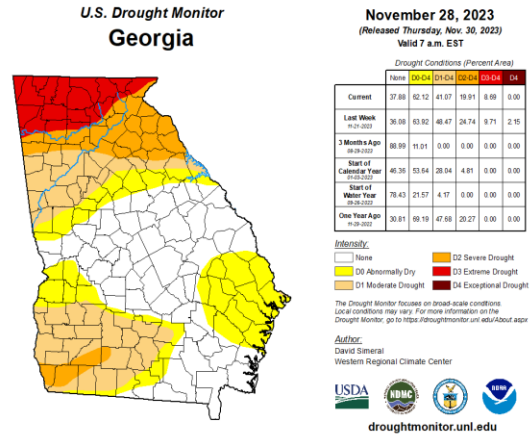
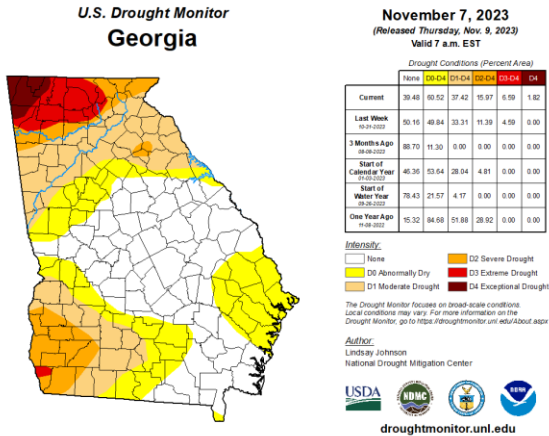


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NOAA Regional Climate Centers Generated 12/10/2023 at HIRCC using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

Drought conditions continued across the state in November, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Slight improvements were made in Northwest and Southwest Georgia, as D4 (Exceptional Drought) and D3 (Extreme Drought) conditions were removed, respectively. However, the area of extreme drought intensified across North Georgia by the end of the month. The seasonal drought outlook from NOAA suggests that drought removal is likely in the northern and southern parts of the state, with drought remaining, but improving, in extreme Northwest Georgia.



According to the Climate Prediction Center, equatorial sea surface temperatures are above average across the central and eastern Pacific Ocean indicating El Niño conditions are present. El Niño is anticipated to continue through the Northern Hemisphere spring (with a 62% chance during April-June 2024). The seasonal outlook from the Climate Prediction Center for December, January and February suggests the probability of above normal precipitation and equal chances of above or below normal temperatures for the entire state.

