

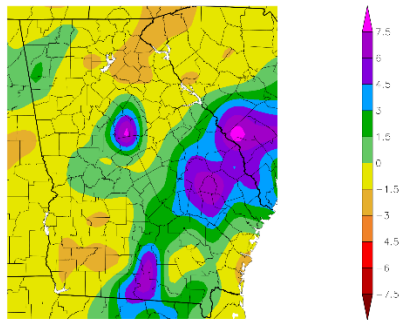
November 2024 Climate Summary – Georgia

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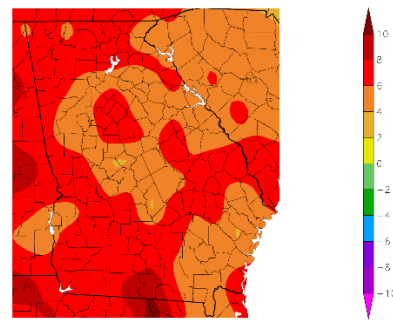
State of Georgia Climate Office

The month of November was warmer and slightly wetter than normal for the state. The average statewide temperature was 7.2°F above normal, making it the second warmest November on a record that stretches back to 1895. Columbus experienced the 2nd warmest November on record, while Atlanta and Athens experienced their 4th and 5th warmest, respectively. Average precipitation for the state was only slight above normal, with some areas in Southeast Georgia receiving well over 4 inches above normal rainfall. Savannah received a record rainfall of 4.35 inches on the 7th, which broke the old record of 1.34 inches set in 1895. A passing cold front on the 19th brought much-needed rain to several areas. A record rainfall of 1.63" was set in Atlanta, breaking the old record of 1.5 inches set in 1948. Macon and Columbus also set record rainfall amounts on that date of 1.89 and 2.26 inches, respectively.

Departure from Normal Precipitation (in)
11/1/2024 – 11/30/2024



Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
11/1/2024 – 11/30/2024

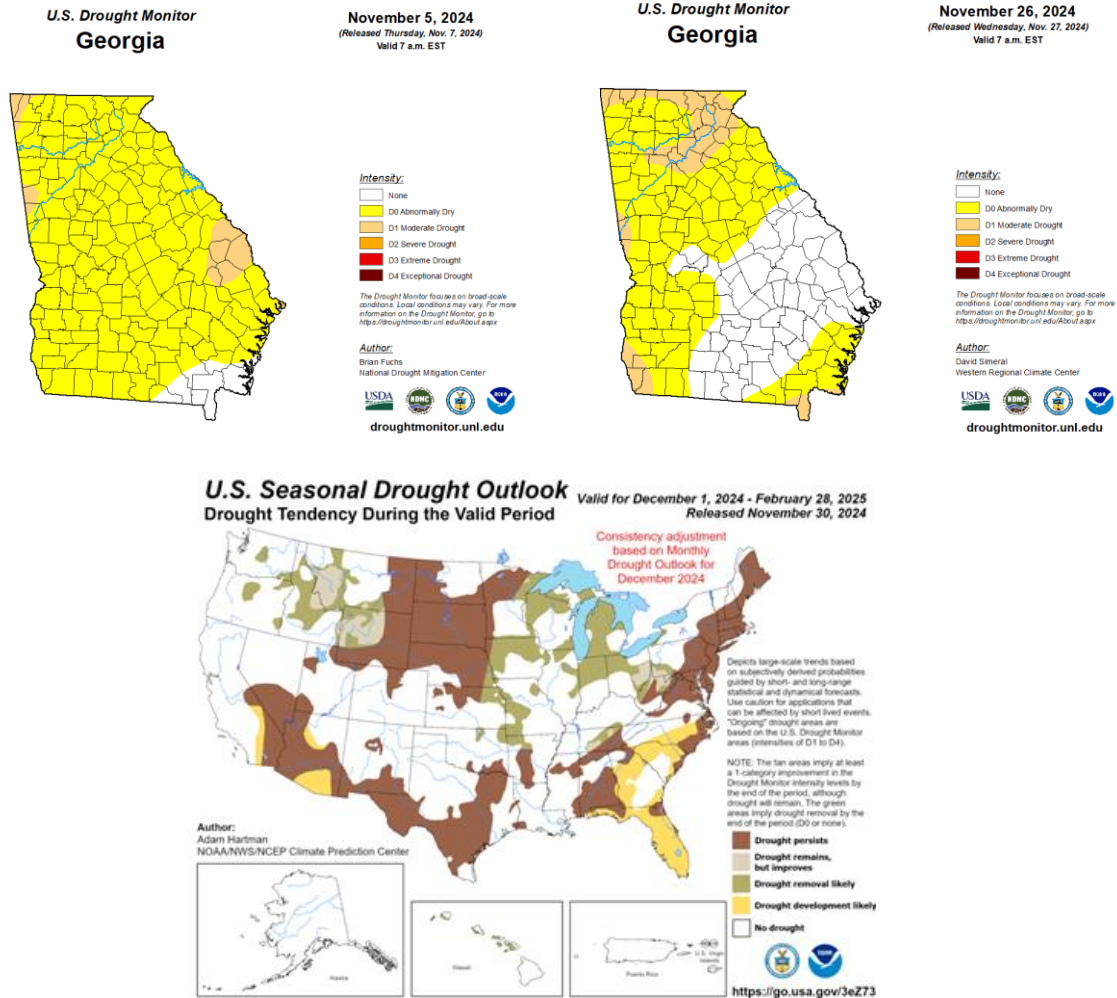


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NOAA Regional Climate Centers Generated 12/13/2024 at IFRCG using provisional data.

NOAA Regional Climate Centers

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, drought conditions improved in some of central Georgia but worsened in other parts of the state. The month began with almost the entire state experiencing Abnormal Dryness (D0) or worse. By mid-November, large portions of north and southwest Georgia had worsened to Moderate Drought (D1) or Severe Drought (D2). By the end of the month, Severe Drought (D2) vanished from the map and the areas of Moderate Drought (D1) started to shrink. The seasonal drought outlook from the Climate Prediction Center shows drought persisting in north Georgia and along the border in southwest and southeast Georgia. It also shows that drought development is likely in the large central portion of the state where Abnormally Dry (D0) conditions were present in November.



According to the Climate Prediction Center, ENSO-neutral conditions are present with near-to-below average equatorial sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean. La Niña conditions have a 59% chance of emerging during November 2024-January 2025. There is a 61% chance of a return to ENSO-neutral conditions by March-May 2025. The seasonal outlooks from the Climate Prediction Center show a likelihood of above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation in Georgia in the coming months.

