The Pennsylvania Observer

The Pennsylvania State CLIMATOLOGIST
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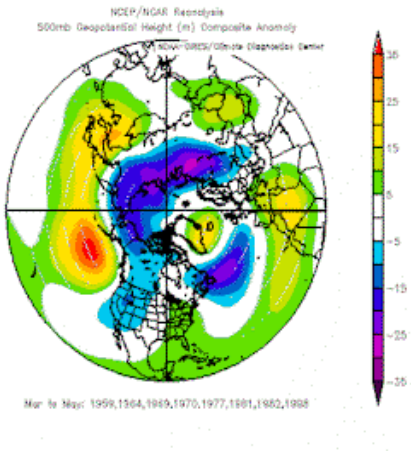
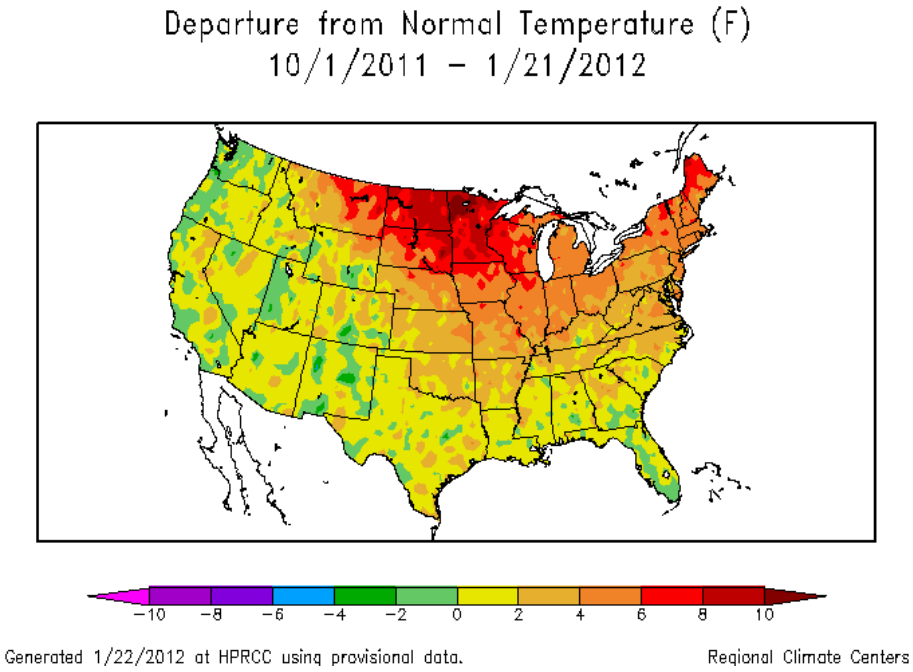


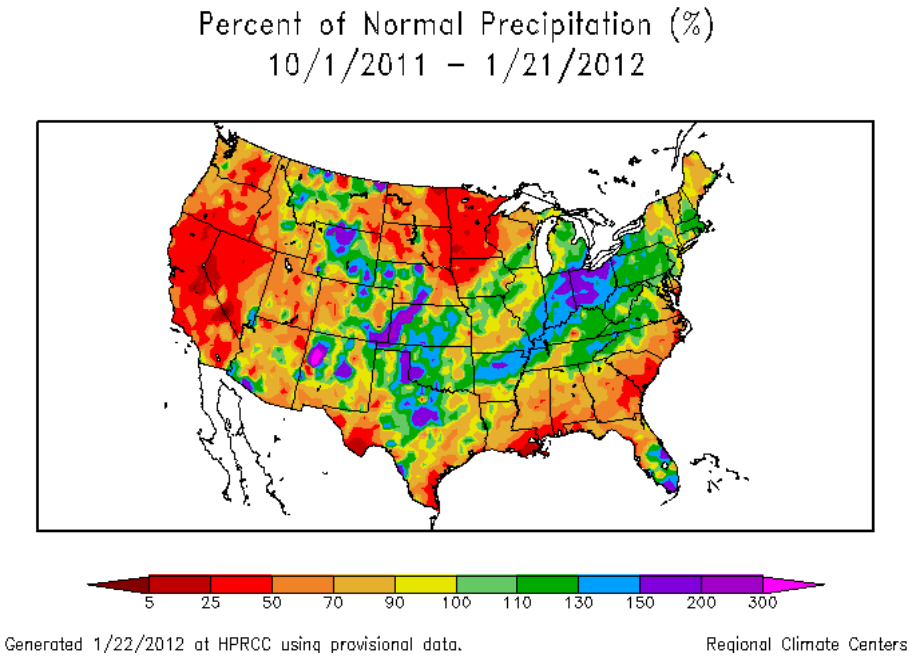
FEATURED CLIMATE HIGHLIGHT

By: Paul Knight and Steven Fuhrman

The remarkable warmth since the autumn across the northern tier of the nation has defied most of the computer forecasts for late autumn and winter temperatures in the section of the country:



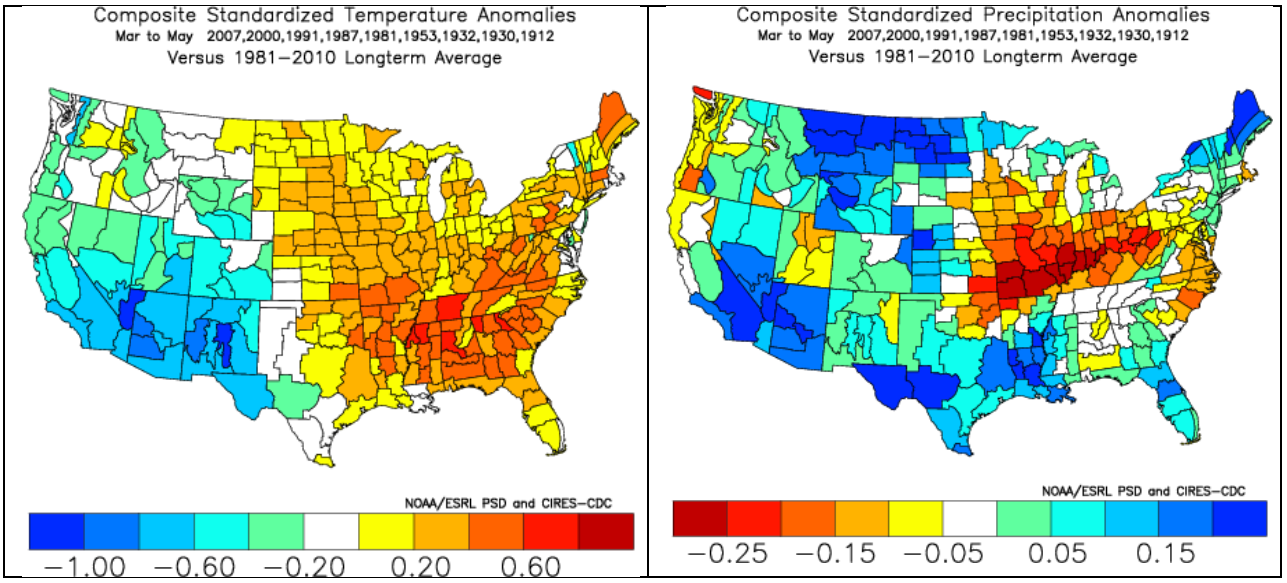
The precipitation during the same period has shown extremes in the Ohio Valley, Upper Mississippi Valley and the interior West.



When comparing the warmest October-January period in North Dakota with the wettest period in Ohio and the driest late autumn and early winter in Nevada, the following are the common years (in yellow):

ND (O-N-D-J) Temps				OH (O-N-D-J) Precip				NV (O-N-D-J) Precip	
2006	30.175			2008	13.59			2007	2.13
2002	28.625			2007	15.58			2000	1.54
2000	29.25			2005	16.79			1994	1.95
1998	26.475			1991	16.43			1991	1.36
1988	26.2			1986	15.52			1990	1.93
1987	26.625			1984	14.88			1987	1.63
1983	26.125			1979	14.12			1981	1.86
1981	26.725			1978	13.99			1977	1.56
1975	26.625			1952	15.8			1968	1.89
1964	27.525			1951	13.74			1963	1.99
1958	27.675			1950	14.42			1960	1.71
1955	27.75			1949	15.09			1959	1.62
1953	25.9			1937	18.87			1953	2.03
1944	29.025			1932	14.06			1934	2.17
1942	27.925			1930	15.95			1930	2.13
1932	26.125			1924	13.76			1929	2.18
1931	26.9			1920	15.05			1924	2.19
1921	26.25			1916	13.86			1918	1.56
1919	27.225			1912	13.93			1915	1.79
1914	26.875			1907	15.54			1912	1.55
1908	27.075			1898	14.79			1904	1.61

The composite temperature and precipitation anomalies for the March-April-May period that follows can be seen below:



Summary: The likely trend of temperature is a mild spring with generally drier than average conditions in Pennsylvania.