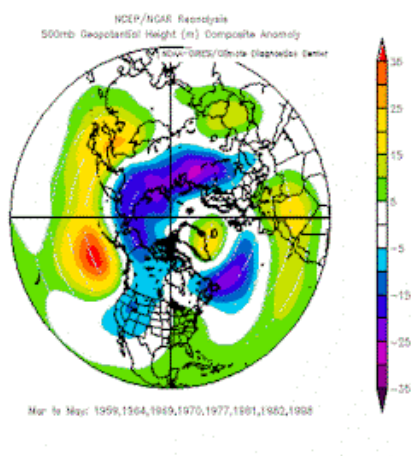


The Pennsylvania Observer

The Pennsylvania State Climatologist



FEATURED CLIMATE HIGHLIGHT

By: Tiffany Wisniewski

The first highlight shows temperature and precipitation anomalies for October and November that follow when Pennsylvania experiences a cool May, warmer than average June, and a relatively dry July.

The second highlight compares the frequency of flip between October and November temperature anomalies.

October and November Temperature and Precipitation Anomalies

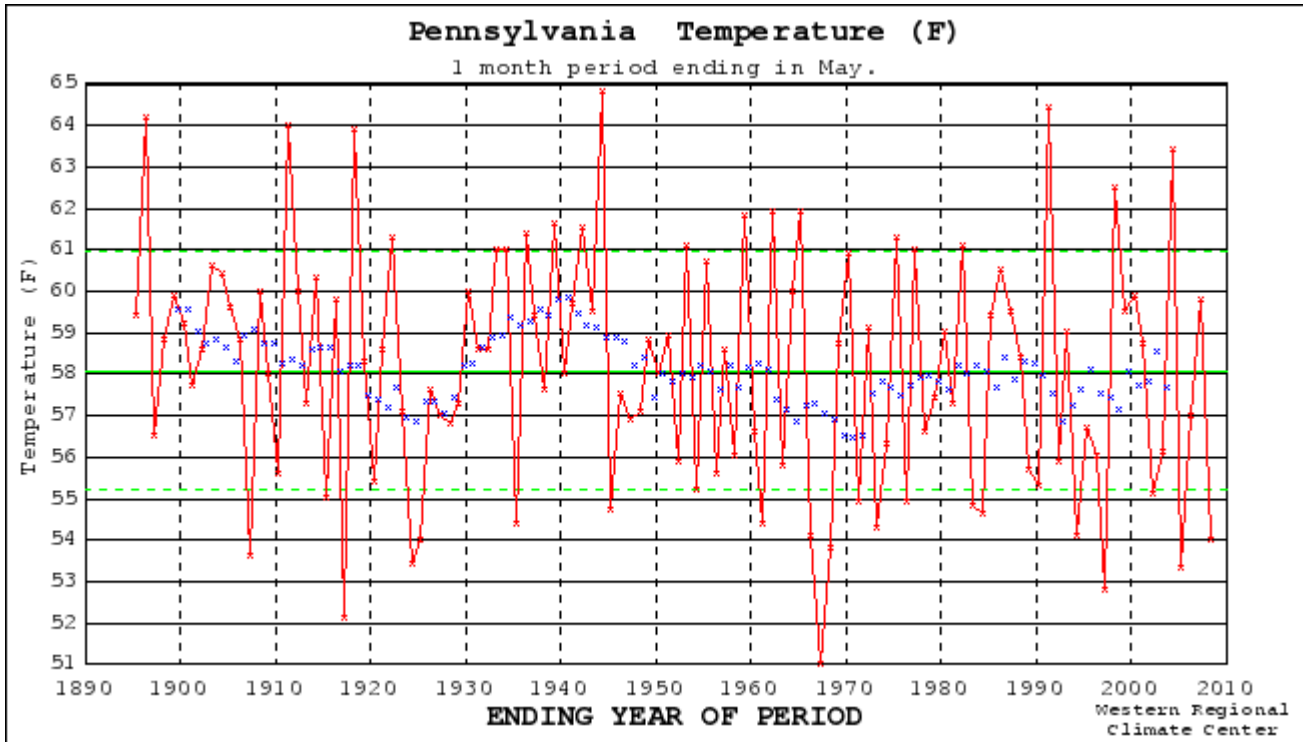


Figure 1: Graph showing average temperatures for the month of May in Pennsylvania.

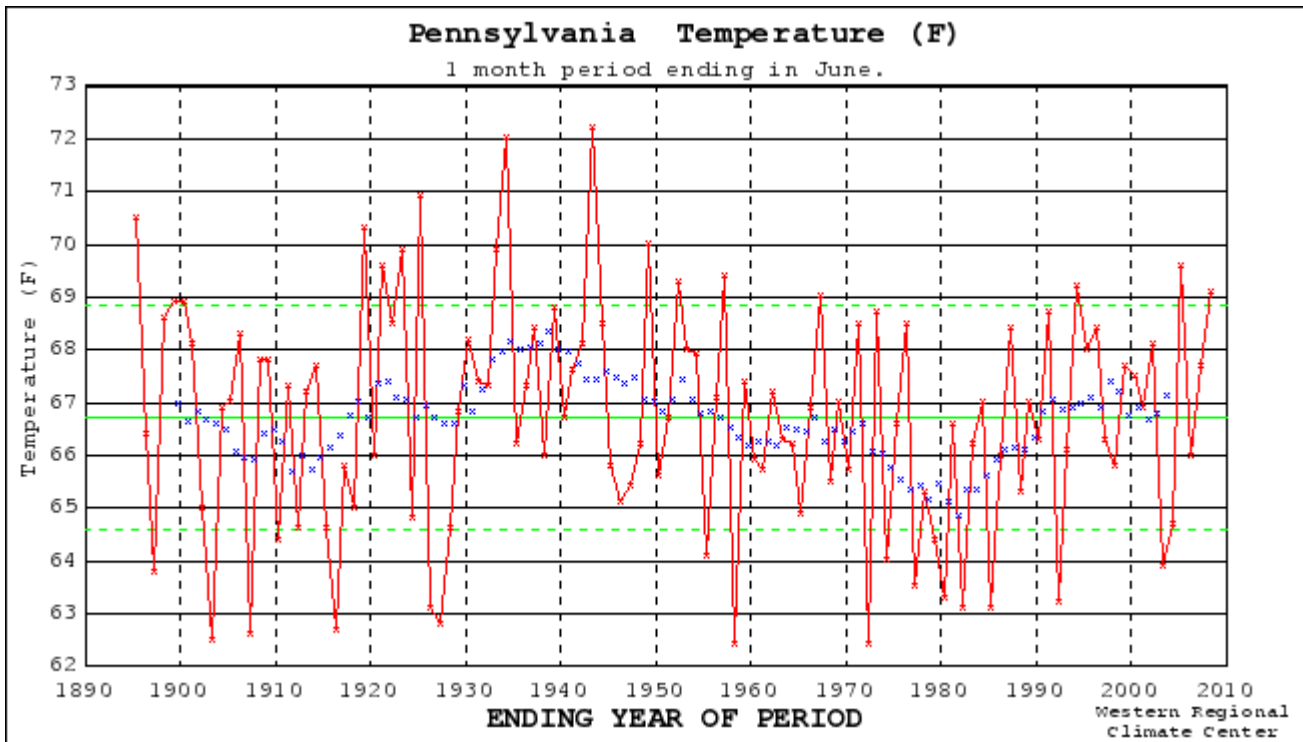


Figure 2: Graph showing average temperatures for the month of June in Pennsylvania.

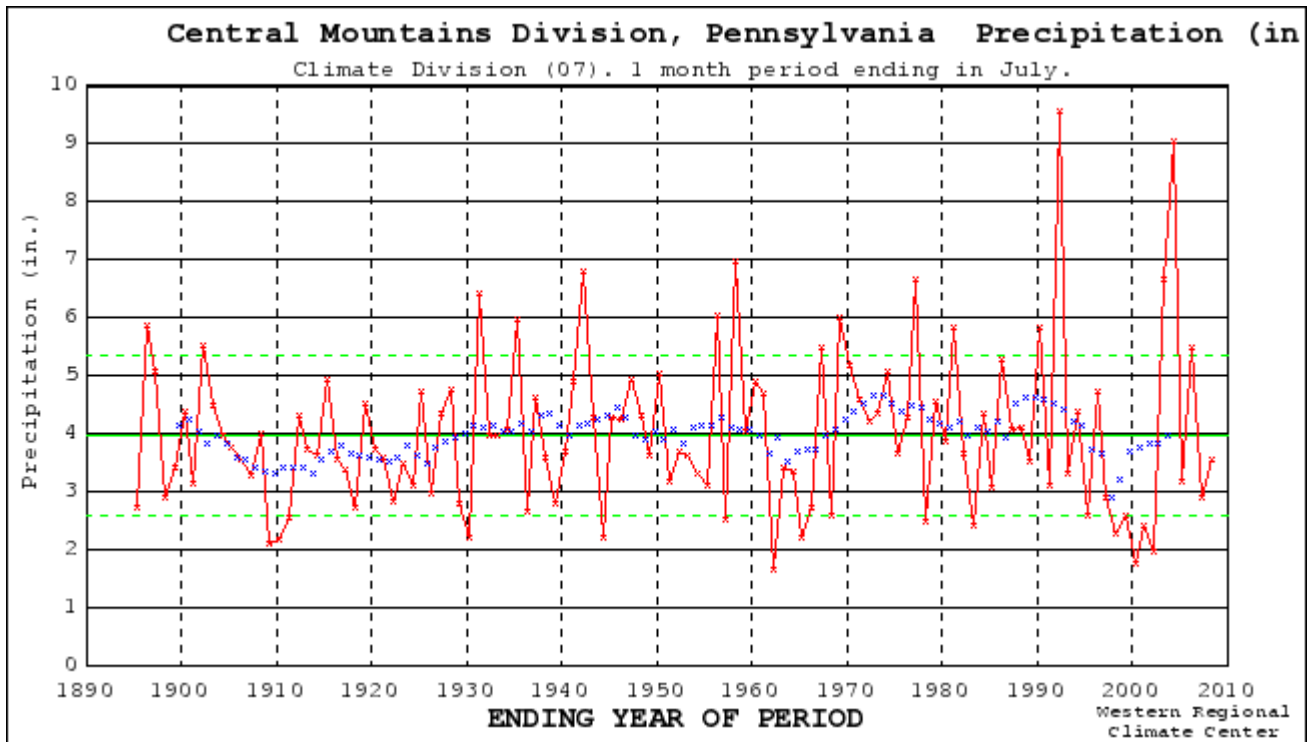
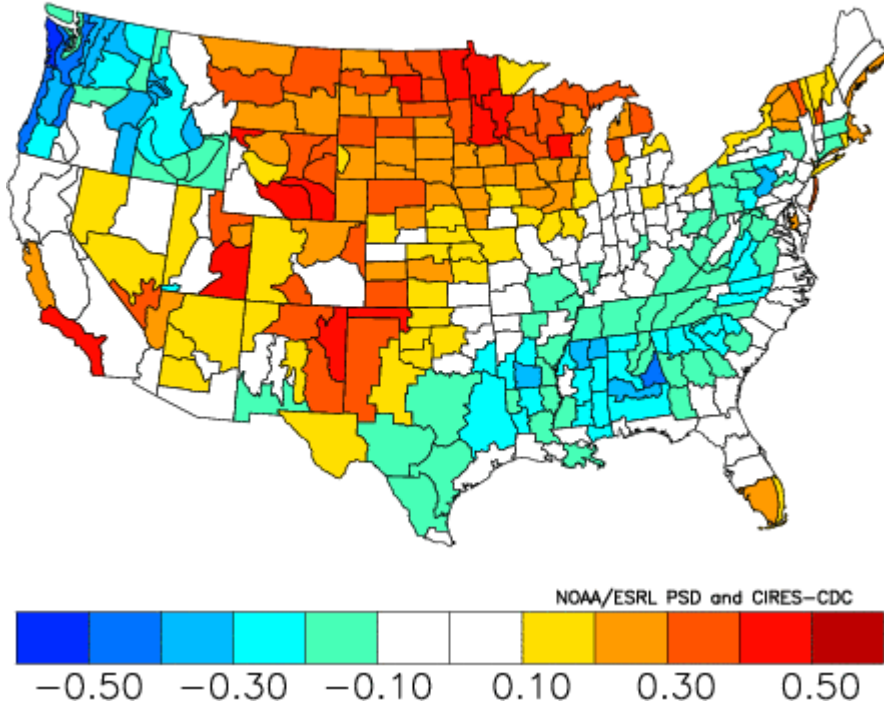


Figure 3: Graph showing average precipitation values for the month of July in Central Pennsylvania.

Analog Years:
1966, 1967, 1968, 1973, 1983, 1994, 1997, 2005

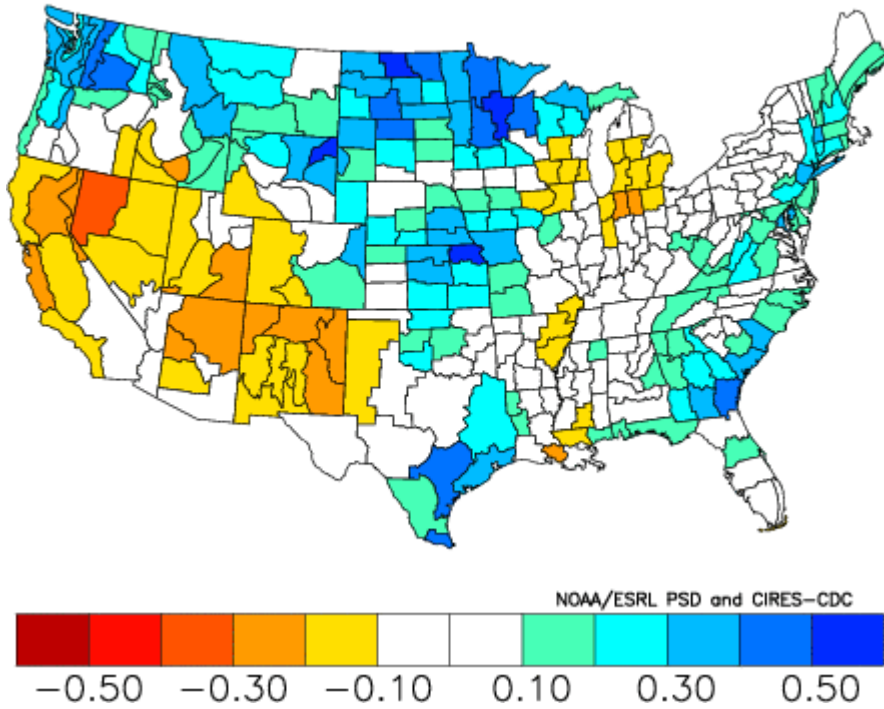
October Temperature:

Composite Standardized Temperature Anomalies
Oct 1967,1997,2005,1968,1966,1994,1973,1983
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



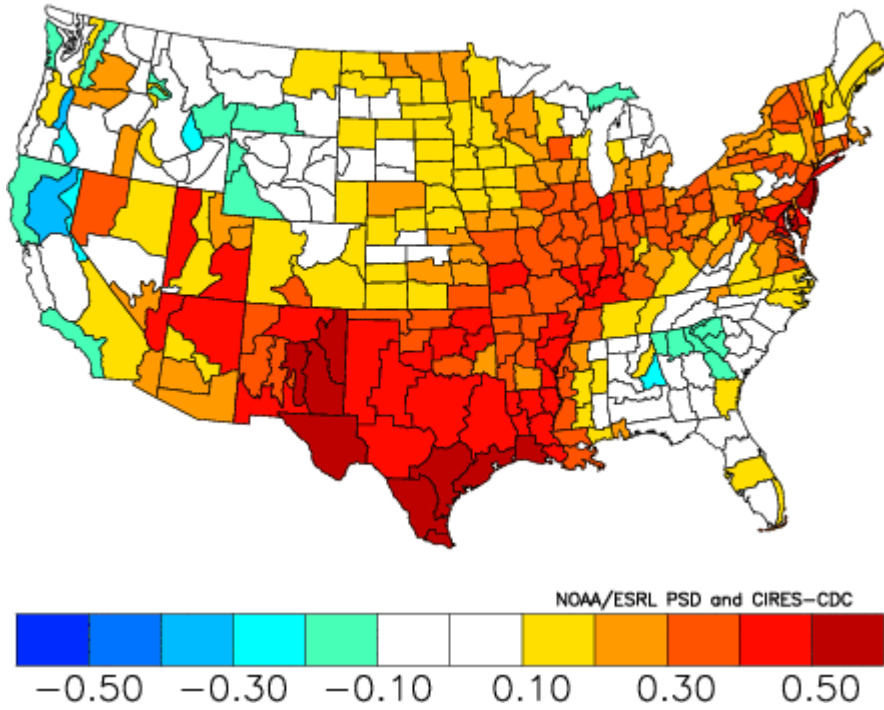
October Precipitation:

Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Oct 1967,1997,2005,1968,1966,1994,1973,1983
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



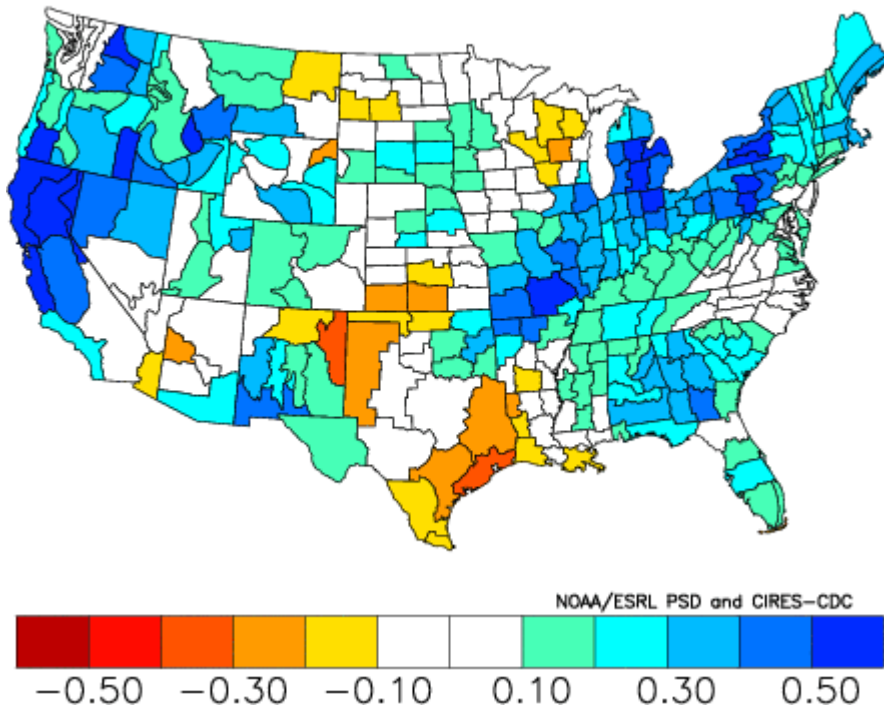
November Temperatures:

Composite Standardized Temperature Anomalies
Nov 1967,1997,2005,1968,1966,1994,1973,1983
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



November Precipitation:

Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Nov 1967,1997,2005,1968,1966,1994,1973,1983
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



The temperature anomalies above suggest that Pennsylvania will see a cooler than average October while temperatures rise above the normal threshold for the month of November. Precipitation amounts are also greater than normal during November, but hover around the average mark during October.

October and November Temperature Anomalies

Temperature Departure from Normal for October		Temperature Departure from Normal for November
-4.45	1895	0.73
-3.25	1896	4.23
1.45	1897	-0.87
1.45	1898	-1.97
2.15	1899	-2.07
1.45	1903	-5.37
1.45	1905	-3.47
2.55	1908	-0.97
-3.85	1909	4.63
3.65	1910	-5.77
0.25	1911	-4.67
4.65	1914	-1.87
2.15	1915	-0.97
5.35	1919	-0.97
5.95	1920	-1.57
0.95	1924	-1.57
-6.15	1925	-2.67
0.15	1926	-1.57
1.65	1932	-2.87
2.25	1936	-3.27
2.05	1939	-2.27
2.05	1942	-1.17
7.05	1947	-4.37
-1.65	1948	3.13
5.05	1949	-1.67
2.35	1950	-1.87
2.35	1951	-6.77
-3.95	1952	1.13
2.65	1953	1.23
3.25	1954	-1.27
2.05	1955	-4.07
1.45	1956	-0.17
-0.85	1958	0.73
1.55	1959	-2.97
-1.85	1960	0.93
0.35	1962	-3.17
-3.65	1964	1.93
0.95	1968	-0.37
5.75	1971	-0.77
-3.65	1974	1.03
-2.05	1977	2.23
-2.75	1978	0.33
-0.05	1979	3.63
5.05	1984	-2.47
1.55	1986	-2.97
-4.15	1987	1.53
-4.65	1988	0.83
0.85	1989	-1.87
1.25	1991	-0.77
-3.45	1992	0.63
-1.95	1994	3.33
3.95	1995	-4.27
0.35	1996	-4.07
0.85	1997	-2.27
-0.25	1999	4.73
1.85	2000	-1.17
-2.05	2003	4.73
-1.45	2006	3.43
7.15	2007	-0.77



When the temperature anomalies for October and November differed by an absolute value greater than 5

For a period of 113 years, 58 years (~51%) showed a flip in the temperature anomalies between for October and November. The years in which the greatest difference in the anomalies occurred are 1896, 1909, 1910, 1920, 1947, 1951, 1984, 1995, and 2007.

