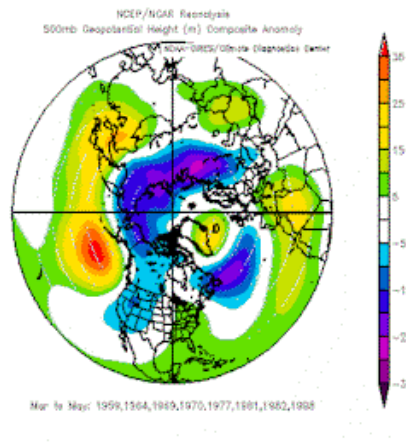


The Pennsylvania Observer



FEATURED CLIMATE HIGHLIGHT 1

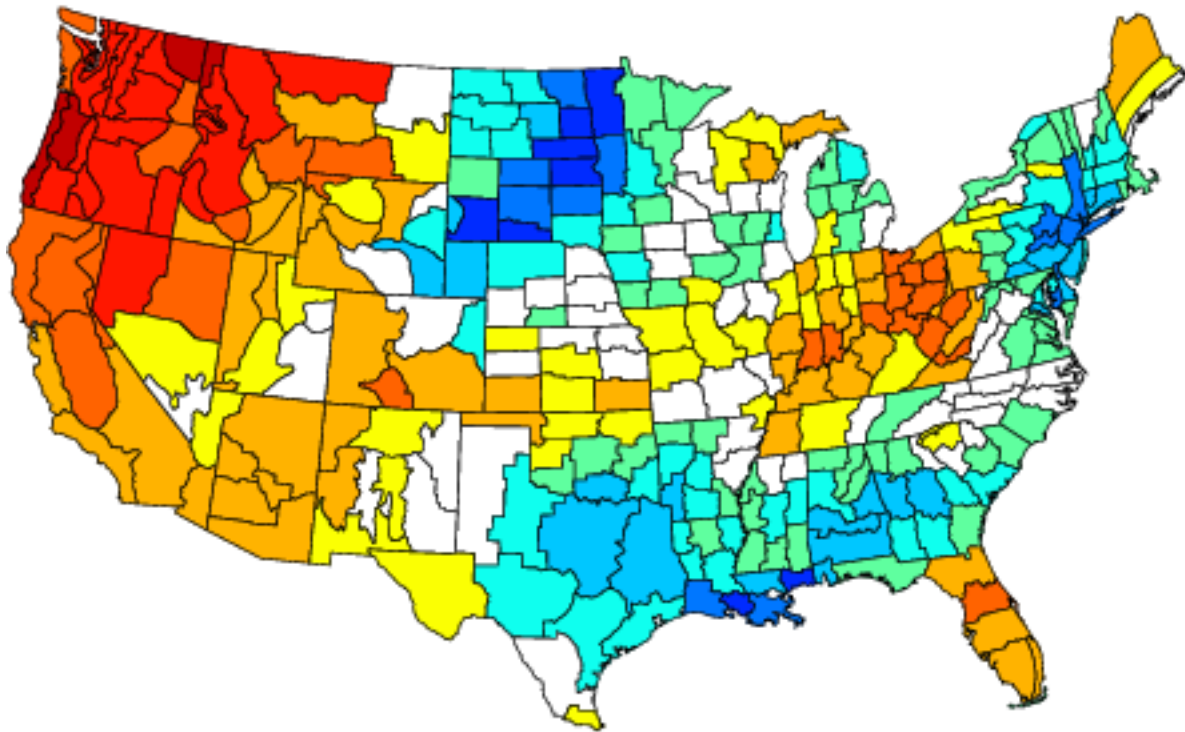
By: Rachel Wells

In comparing the regional rankings of temperature and precipitation for the South for the period June – August with the most recent, September rankings for the same region, the following are years that match a trend of hot, dry summers followed by cooler, dry Septembers. Those common years were used to make a composite of the November and December temperature and precipitation for the nation.

Year	Precipitation	Rank	Rank	Year	Precipitation	Rank	Rank
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	(Inches)	Based on the Time Period (1895-2012)*	Based on the Period of Record (1895-2012)*		(Inches)	Based on the Time Period (1895-2012)*	Based on the Period of Record (1895-2012)*
1954	5.31	1	1	1956	0.88	1	1
1952	5.53	2	2	1931	1.06	2	2
1980	5.54	3	3	1939	1.21	3	3
2011	5.58	4	4	1953	1.29	4	4
1930	5.84	5	5	1954	1.42	5	5
1956	6.14	6	6	1895	1.47	6	6
1934	6.22	7	7	1899	1.56	7	7
1936	6.41	8	8	1982	1.61	8	8
1924	6.46	9	9	2000	1.64	9	9
1913	6.81	10	10	1952	1.76	10	10
1918	6.82	11	11	1938	1.78	11	11
1943	6.87	12	12	1897	1.79	12	12
1901	6.99	13	13	1947	1.85	13	13
1896	7.02	14	14	1940	1.9	14	14
1929	7.06	15	15	1948	1.97	15	15
1947	7.12	16	16	1910	1.98	16	16
1970	7.54	17	17	1912	2	17	17
1925	7.58	18	18	2004	2	17	17
1990	7.83	19	19	1922	2.04	19	19
2000	7.88	20	20	1903	2.06	20	20

Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies
Nov to Dec 1954, 1952, 1956, 1947, 2000
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



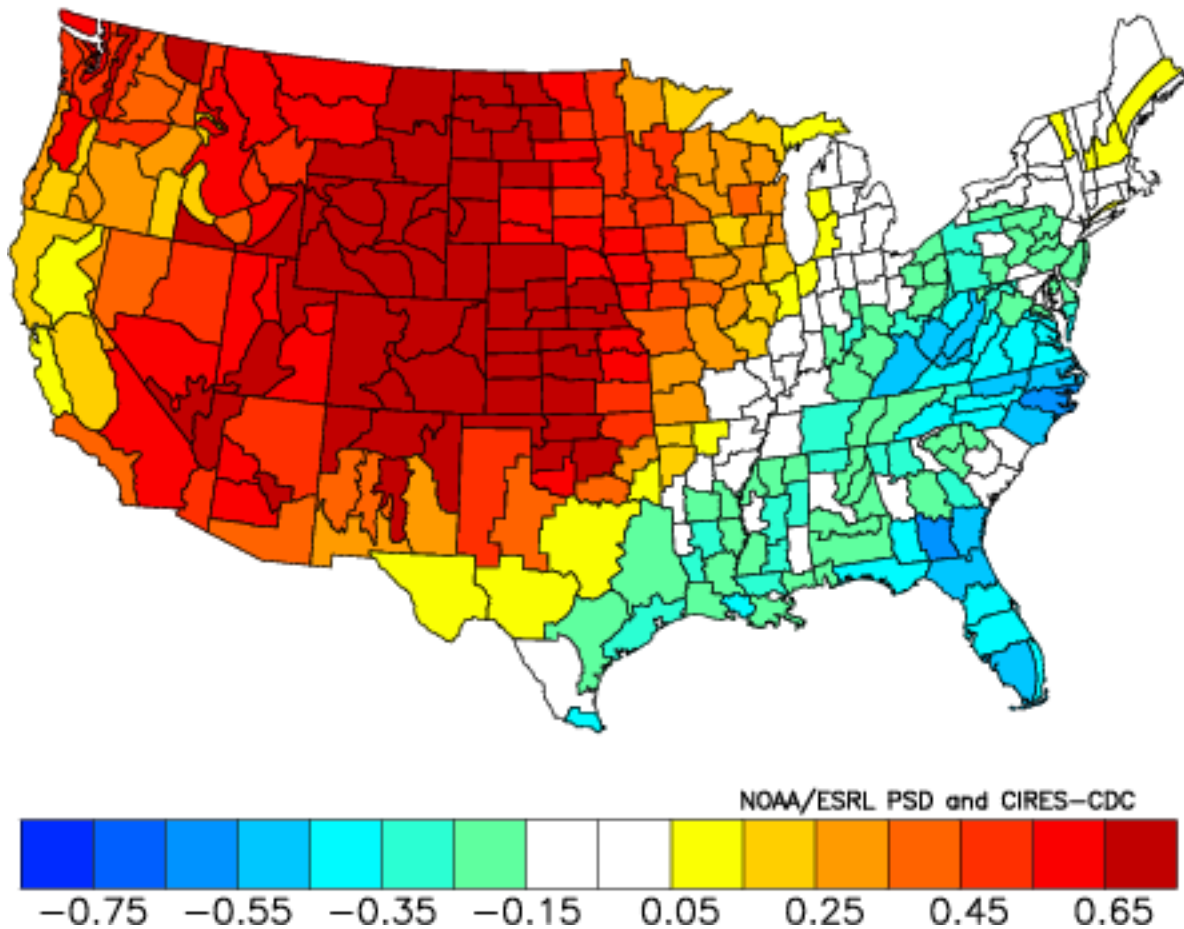
NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES-CDC



-1.00 -0.60 -0.20 0.20 0.60

Year	Temperature (deg F)	Rank Based on the Time Period Selected (1895- 2012)*	Rank Based on the Period of Record (1895- 2012)*	Year	Temperature (deg F)	Rank Based on the Time Period Selected (1895- 2012)*	Rank Based on the Period of Record (1895- 2012)*
2011	85	118	118	1931	79.5	118	118
1934	83.8	117	117	1911	79.5	118	118
1980	83.3	116	116	1933	78.7	116	116
1954	83	115	115	1921	78.7	116	116
1998	82.6	114	114	1998	78.6	114	114
1952	82.4	113	113	1954	78.2	113	113
1936	82.4	113	113	1939	78.1	112	112
2010	82.3	111	111	2005	77.8	111	111
1943	82.2	110	110	1925	77.7	110	110
1918	82.1	109	109	1977	77.4	109	109
1901	82	108	108	1900	77.3	108	108
1953	81.9	107	107	1910	77.1	107	107
2012	81.7	106	106	1980	76.9	106	106
1925	81.7	106	106	1947	76.7	105	105
1956	81.6	104	104	1936	76.4	104	104
1937	81.6	104	104	1895	76.4	104	104
2006	81.4	102	102	2010	76.3	102	102
2001	81.3	101	101	1955	76.3	102	102
1896	81.3	101	101	1926	76.3	102	102
1963	81.2	99	99	1930	76.2	99	99

Composite Standardized Temperature Anomalies
Nov to Dec 1980,1954,1998,1936,2010,1925
Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average



FEATURED CLIMATE HIGHLIGHT 2

By: Michael Page

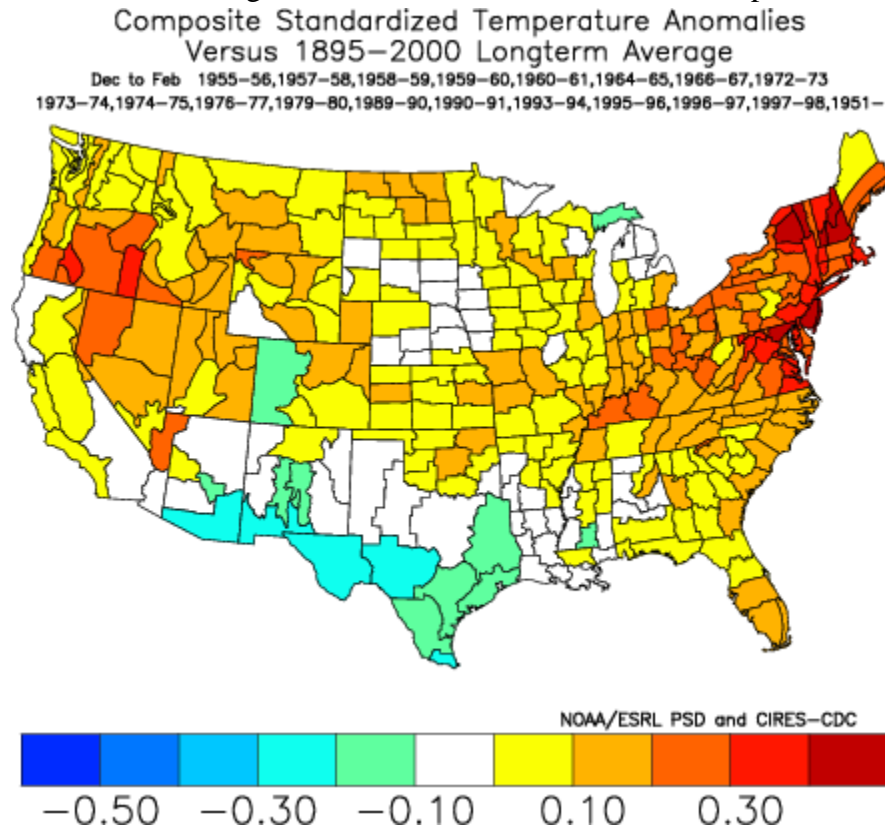
This year's Atlantic hurricane season, which stretches from June through November, has been a busy one. In an average season, 12 named storms form. By late October, 2012 has already produced 19.

Of those 19 storms, 13 formed before September 7. Analyzing other seasons with a majority of storms forming before early September provides a potential analog for this upcoming winter season.

The hurricane seasons of 1951, 1955, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1976, 1979, 1989, 1990, 1993, 1995, 1996, and 1997 all featured a majority of storms forming early in the season.

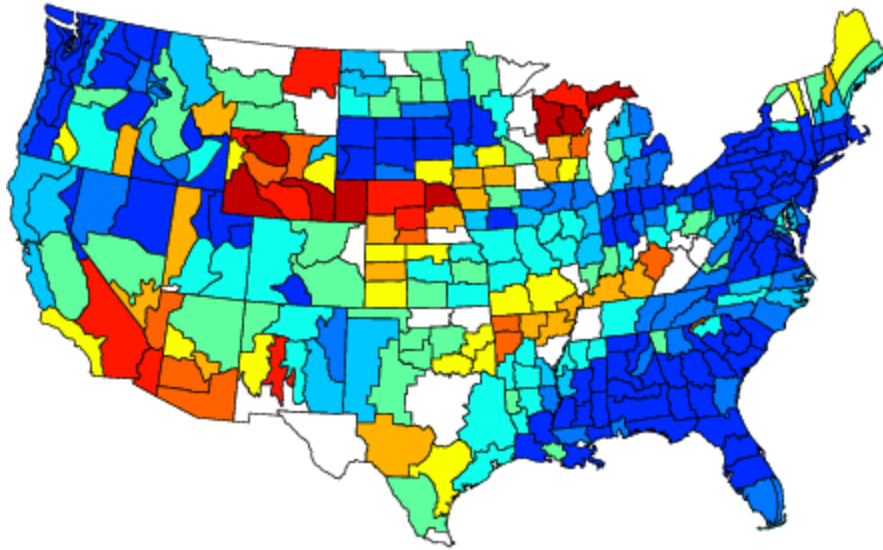
By looking at the average anomalies associated with the following winter months (DJF), this upcoming winter may be warmer than average across most of the country. Assuming the analog holds true, the northeast would be the warmest part of the country with an area of cooler than average conditions across the southern tier of the nation.

Precipitation this winter would be above average across most of the country, aside from an area of drier than average conditions across the southwest and plains.



Composite Standardized Precipitation Anomalies Versus 1895–2000 Longterm Average

Dec to Feb 1955–56, 1957–58, 1958–59, 1959–60, 1960–61, 1964–65, 1966–67, 1972–73
1973–74, 1974–75, 1976–77, 1979–80, 1989–90, 1990–91, 1993–94, 1995–96, 1996–97, 1997–98, 1951–



NOAA/ESRL PSD and CIRES-CDC

