

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
CLIMATOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES NO. 20 - 36

LATITUDE 40°00'
LONGITUDE 78°23'
ELEV. (GROUND) 1010 feet

CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

STATION EVERETT, PENNSYLVANIA

MEANS AND EXTREMES FOR PERIOD 1943-70

| Month | Temperature (°F) | | | | | | | | ** Mean degree days | Precipitation Totals (Inches) | | | | | | Mean number of days | | | | | Month | |
|-------|------------------|---------------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|------|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|------|-----------------|----------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| | Means | | | Extremes | | | | | | Mean | Greatest daily | Year | Snow, Sleet | | | | Precip. 10 inch or more | Temperatures | | | | |
| | Daily maximum | Daily minimum | Monthly | Record highest | Year | Record lowest | Year | Mean | | | | | Maximum monthly | Year | Greatest daily | Year | | 90° and above | 32° and below | 32° and below | | 0° and below |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (20) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | (28) | | |
| Jan | 37.8 | 19.3 | 28.6 | 77 | 1950 | -13 | 1963+ | 1138 | 2.30 | 1.57 | 1948 | 8.4 | 27.3 | 1966 | 13.5 | 1964 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 2 | Jan |
| Feb | 39.5 | 20.5 | 30.0 | 76 | 1954 | -12 | 1961 | 984 | 2.33 | 2.09 | 1962 | 10.0 | 37.5 | 1964 | 14.0 | 1964 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 26 | 1 | Feb |
| Mar | 48.7 | 27.5 | 38.1 | 86 | 1945 | 2 | 1962 | 836 | 3.32 | 2.33 | 1954 | 8.8 | 25.5 | 1965 | 14.0 | 1962 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 0 | Mar |
| Apr | 62.1 | 37.7 | 49.9 | 94 | 1960 | 15 | 1969 | 440 | 3.52 | 3.30 | 1964 | * | 6.0 | 1961 | 4.0 | 1959 | 7 | * | 0 | 10 | 0 | Apr |
| May | 72.8 | 47.6 | 60.2 | 98 | 1964 | 24 | 1966+ | 185 | 3.45 | 2.00 | 1960 | | | | | | 8 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | May |
| Jun | 81.1 | 55.2 | 68.2 | 102 | 1959 | 35 | 1949 | 38 | 3.48 | 2.10 | 1970 | | | | | | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Jun |
| Jul | 84.7 | 59.1 | 71.9 | 108 | 1966 | 41 | 1945 | 7 | 3.49 | 2.44 | 1951 | | | | | | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Jul |
| Aug | 83.4 | 57.4 | 70.4 | 100 | 1943 | 38 | 1952 | 17 | 3.19 | 2.22 | 1958 | | | | | | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Aug |
| Sep | 76.5 | 49.8 | 63.2 | 104 | 1953 | 25 | 1963+ | 115 | 2.65 | 3.10 | 1967 | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Sep |
| Oct | 65.6 | 39.0 | 52.3 | 92 | 1951 | 19 | 1965 | 393 | 2.79 | 3.94 | 1954 | * | 1.5 | 1960 | 1.5 | 1960 | 5 | * | 0 | 8 | 0 | Oct |
| Nov | 51.3 | 30.5 | 40.9 | 82 | 1950 | 2 | 1958 | 708 | 2.91 | 3.25 | 1952 | 1.7 | 11.8 | 1968 | 3.0 | 1955 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | Nov |
| Dec | 39.6 | 21.7 | 30.7 | 70 | 1951+ | -12 | 1960 | 1050 | 2.45 | 1.57 | 1957 | 7.2 | 22.0 | 1960 | 10.0 | 1967 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 27 | 1 | Dec |
| Year | 61.9 | 38.8 | 50.4 | 108 | July 1966 | -13 | Jan 1963+ | 5911 | 35.88 | 3.94 | Oct 1954 | 36.1 | 37.5 | Feb 1964 | 14.0 | Feb 1964+ | 74 | 21 | 26 | 143 | 4 | Year |

(a) Average length of record, years.

+ Also on earlier dates, months, or years.

† Trace, an amount too small to measure.

* Less than one half.

** Base 65°F

CLIMATE OF EVERETT, PENNSYLVANIA

Everett is located in central Bedford County within the South-Central Mountain region of Pennsylvania. A mile to the west Tussey Mountain Ridge rises about 1000 feet above Everett while topography in other directions is quite hilly and rolling with elevations ranging from 1000 to 1300 feet. The Raystone Branch of the Juniata River with its source just a few miles west, flows along the southern edge of the town proper eventually joining the Juniata River which in turn empties into the Susquehanna.

The climate is humid continental and most weather systems that affect the area develop in the Midwest and are steered eastward by the prevailing westerly flow aloft. The primary source of moisture is the Gulf of Mexico with only an occasional boost from the Atlantic Ocean which is in most cases downwind from this region. Due to the long overland trajectory cold Canadian air masses are usually considerably modified by the time they reach South-Central Pennsylvania. Moisture is lost along the western slopes of the Alleghenies as weather systems pass through so that rainfall totals are somewhat less than those occurring some twenty-five miles to the west. Annual rainfall totals are still adequate, although dry periods two to three weeks in duration are noted occasionally. The longest rain-free period was 42 days from June 8 to July 19, 1966.

During the summer daytime highs generally reach into the lower 80s with nighttime lows in the pleasantly cool upper 50s. Periods of warm humid weather occur occasionally, and on the average 21 days during June-August temperatures reach 90 degrees or higher. Seldom does the mercury drop below 40 degrees during these three months. The record high of 108 degrees was observed on July 2, 1966. Cloud cover is at a minimum during the summer as better than 60 percent of available sunshine is received while nights are generally clear. Prevailing winds are from the southwest averaging 8 mph. Summer season rainfall is adequate, falling for the most part in the form of thundershowers which are observed on an average of 24 days.

The combination of frequent cold frontal passages, cold air advection aloft, and the orographic effects of the surrounding hills and mountains results in a considerable amount of instability cloudiness during the winter season. Only 30 to 40 percent of possible sunshine is received this time of the year. Prevailing winds are from the west averaging 12 mph. Daytime highs average in the upper 30s with nighttime lows near 20. Summer-like temperatures have been observed in the middle of winter, but are quite rare. The highest was 77 degrees on January 25, 1950. Sub-zero temperatures are observed on an average of four days each winter, the lowest being -25 degrees back on January 14, 1912.

The first snowfall of any consequence usually occurs in December. Most snowstorms seldom exceed 5 to 10 inches of new snow, however daily totals on the order of 15 inches have been noted. The greatest depth of snow on the ground was 36 inches back on January 31, 1918. Usually snow cover does not persist any great length of time. An inch or more of snow is observed on an average of about 35 days annually. Very little snow occurs after mid-March.

Spring and fall are of course the transition seasons. Prevailing winds are from the west averaging 10 mph. By early May summer-like 70-degree readings are noted with increasing frequency; and after the warm summer season these same 70-degree daily maximum temperatures are still common well into October. The fall is on the average relatively dry, and these warm fall days with abundant sunshine enhancing the autumnal change in colors represent one of the most pleasant times of the year.

The average growing season is 154 days, although it has varied from 186 days in 1970 to 121 days in 1963. The average date of the last spring frost is May 3rd with the latest observed on June 10, 1913. The average date of the first fall frost is October 3rd, with the earliest on September 11, 1917.

The greatest total monthly rainfall was 10.35 inches in August 1911, and the maximum 24-hour rainfall was 3.94 inches on October 15, 1954. Statistical analysis indicates that on the average a 5-inch, 24-hour rainfall can be expected once every 25 years. Thunderstorms, while generally a warm-season phenomena, have been observed at one time or another each month of the year. On the average 11 days with thunder are observed in the spring, 6 in the fall, and one during the winter, which when combined with the summer statistics gives an annual average of 42 thunderstorm days.

Hurricane winds do not affect the area although locally heavy rains have occurred as a result of these tropical storms passing along the nearby east coast. Some damages due to wind and hail associated with a severe thunderstorm are usually noted somewhere in Bedford County each year. Since 1854 when records were first kept on tornadoes, only one has been observed in Bedford County. No deaths or injuries were recorded with this storm in 1887 and only minor damages resulted. The chances of a tornado ever occurring in the Everett area are apparently very slim.

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