



NWS Wilmington, Ohio July 2020 Regional Climate Summary

Regional Climate Summary

July of 2020 will be remembered for its extended stretches warm/hot afternoons, as most spots hit at least 90°F on more than half of all days in the month. Several days of severe weather also occurred during the month. Rainfall, in general, was sporadic, but ended on a rather wet note as a large system brought widespread rain and storms to the region on the 30th into the 31st.

Temperatures

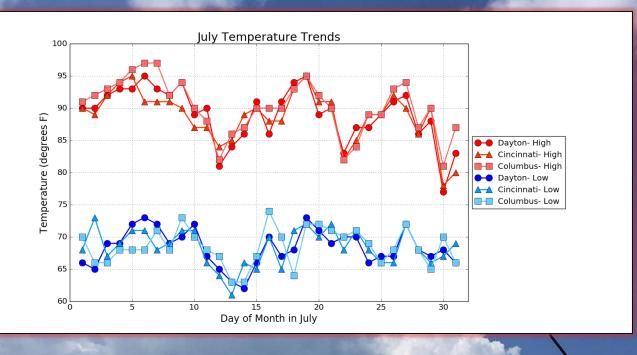
The first 11 days of the month featured above normal temperatures with numerous days in which daytime highs exceeded 90°F. In fact, dating back to the end of June, the high reached at least 90°F at Columbus (KCMH) on 12 consecutive days, which is tied for the 3rd-longest such streak on record at the site. During this same time period, the temperature at Dayton (DAY) reached at least 89°F on 13 consecutive days from June 29 through July 12, which is tied for the 7th-longest such streak at the site. Additionally, from the end of June through the first 12 days of July, the temperatures did not fall below 65°F for a span of about 17 or 18 days at each of the climate sites. This was the longest such streak at Dayton and Columbus since summer of 2016.

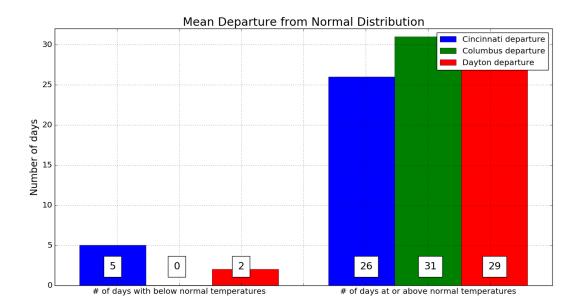
Temperatures leveled off closer to normal or slightly below normal by the 13th for a brief period before another extended streak of heat and humidity evolved toward the middle of the month and beyond. In fact, the area spent most of the remaining parts of the month with daily highs in the upper 80s and lower 90s and lows ranging from the mid 60s to lower 70s. In fact, the high at Cincinnati (CVG) hit at least 90°F a total of 16 times in the month, which is tied for the most in one month at the site since July of 2012. The high hit at least 90°F at Dayton 17 times in the month and 20 times at Columbus (CMH), which is tied for 3rd-most in any one month on record at Columbus. Moreover, the coolest temperature at Dayton (DAY) was 62°F, which is tied for the warmest "cool" temperature in any month on record at the site (July, 1935). Overall, temperatures averaged several degrees above normal for the month.

Site	Avg Temp (°F)	Avg High Temp (°F)	Avg Low Temp (°F)	Departure From Normal (°F)	Maximum Temperature (°F)	Minimum Temperature (°F)
Cincinnati (CVG)	78.6°F	88.8°F	68.4°F	+ 2.7°F	95°F (Mult.)	61°F (07/13)
Columbus (CMH)	79.3°F	90.2°F	68.5°F	+ 4.1°F	97°F (Mult.)	63°F (Mult.)
Dayton (DAY)	78.7°F	89.1°F	68.4°F	+ 4.6°F	95°F (Mult.)	62°F (07/14)



Temperatures (Continued)





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Precipitation

With an extended streak of heat and humidity to start the month, there was little in the way of "widespread" precipitation events for the first ten days or so before a cold front finally moved through on the 11th, bringing just scattered storms and an uneven rainfall footprint to the area. In fact, through the first half of the month, there were some spots that received very little to no rainfall at all, while others had 2-4" under slow-moving thunderstorms. A few isolated locations, such as those in Licking County, Ohio or Boone/Grant Counties, KY received closer to 4-5" of rain through the first half of the month.

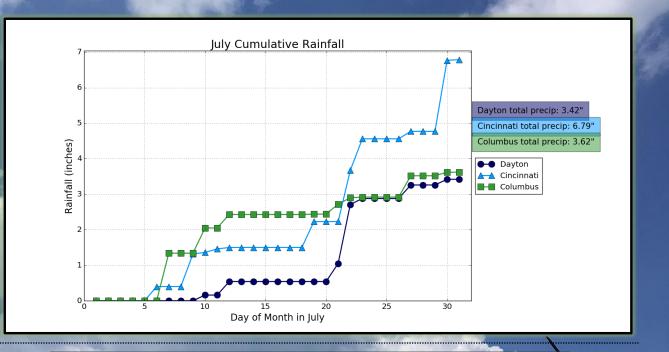
Another dry stretch evolved locally from the 13th through the 15th before the pattern of daily showers/storms evolved once again past the middle of the month. In fact, the local area saw at least isolated showers and thunderstorms on the scope at some point during the day for a stretch of about 7-8 days before drier conditions briefly settled in region-wide by the 24th. This dry stretch was rather brief as another round of showers and storms moved through on the 27th and another more widespread soaking rain evolved from the 30th into the 31st.

Rainfall, in general, was heavier and more widespread toward the Ohio River and was a bit harder to come by for parts of the Miami Valley/westcentral Ohio. This was also the case for parts of northern/northeastern KY and south-central Ohio into the lower Scioto Valley, where many spots received below normal rainfall for the month.

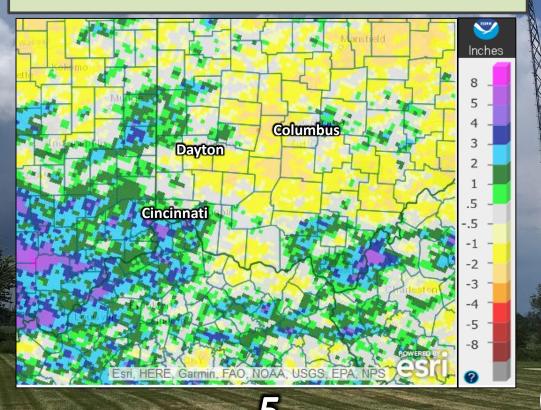
Site	Total Precipitation (in.)	Normal I		recipitation date)
Cincinnati (CVG)	6.79″	+ 3.03"	2.00"	07/30
Columbus (CMH)	3.62″	- 1.17"	1.34"	07/07
Dayton (DAY)	3.42″	- 0.69"	1.66"	07/22



Precipitation (Continued)



July Precipitation Departure From Normal (In.)



Severe Weather

The month started out on a quiet note in terms of severe weather. This quickly changed on the 6th. Sporadic severe storms occurred across at least some portion of the region everyday from the 6th through the 12th. The storms produced primarily damaging wind reports (trees, minor structural damage, etc.). Additionally, there were several slow-moving storms that brought localized heavy rainfall and flooding as torrential rain rates briefly exceeded the dry ground's capacity to soak in the excessive water.

Working into later parts of the month, there were several days where there were damaging wind reports and gusts. The 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 27th were all days in which severe weather was present across at least a portion of the region.

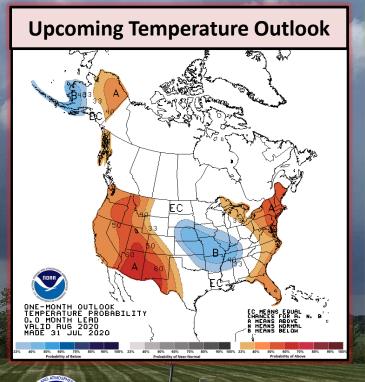


August Outlook

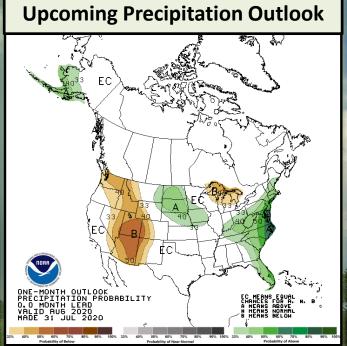
The latest outlook from the Climate Prediction Center (CPC) indicates favorable probabilities for near normal to slightly below normal temperatures for much of the Ohio Valley for the month of August. However, there is a better signal for above normal precipitation for the month – particularly across the southern Ohio Valley into the Tennessee Valley.

Site	Normal Avg Temp (°F)	Normal High (°F)	Normal Low (°F)
Cincinnati (CVG)	74.8°F	84.9°F	64.8°F
Columbus (CMH)	73.9°F	83.7°F	64.1°F
Dayton (DAY)	72.7°F	82.6°F	62.7°F

Normal Precipitation (in.)	Normal Snowfall (in.)
3.41"	
3.32″	
2.99"	
	Precipitation (in.) 3.41" 3.32"



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August-October Outlook

The latest outlook from the Climate Prediction Center (CPC) indicates favorable probabilities for above normal temperatures and near normal or slightly above normal precipitation for the period of August through October across much of the Ohio Valley. Additionally, a La Nina watch has been issued for the northern hemisphere for the upcoming fall and continuing into the upcoming winter.

