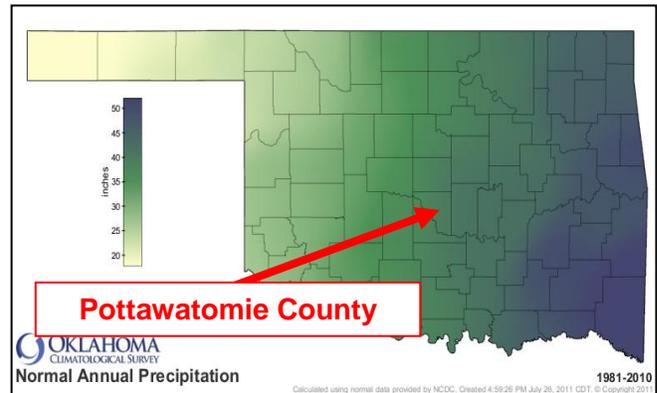


**CHAPTER ONE
SECTION 1.4
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY CLIMATE**

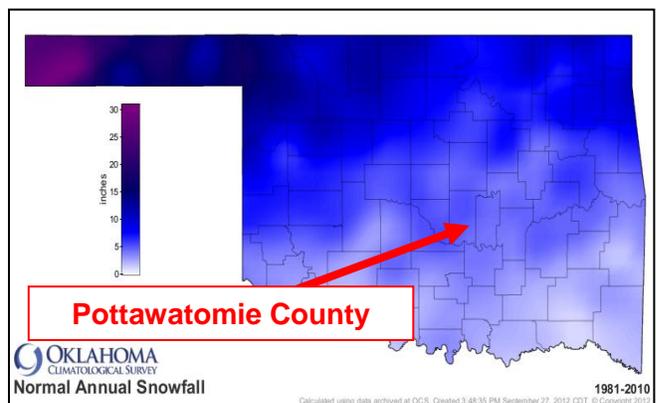
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CLIMATE

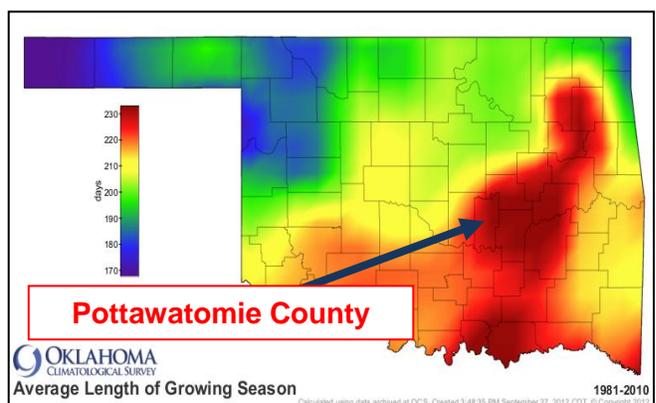
Pottawatomie County is part of the Crosstimbers. This region is a transition area between the Central Great Plains and the more irregular terrain of southeastern Oklahoma. Average annual precipitation ranges from about 39 inches to 42 inches throughout the county. May and June are the wettest months, on average, but much of the spring through fall receives sufficient rainfall.



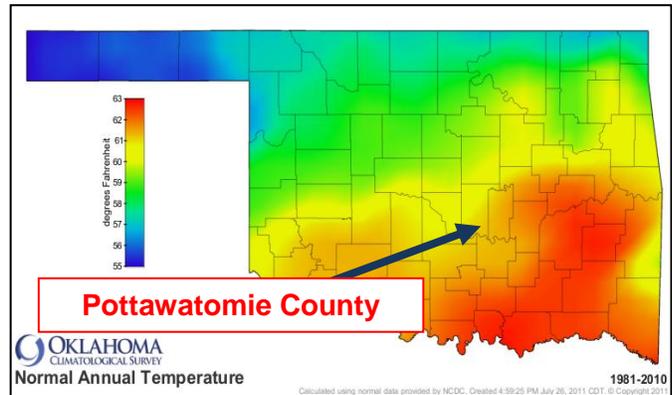
Nearly every winter has at least one inch of snow, with one year in five having ten or more inches. Temperatures average near 61 degrees, with a slight increase from north to south. Temperatures range from an average daytime high of 94 degrees in July and August to an average low of 26 degrees in January.



Pottawatomie County averages a growing season of 212 days, but plants that can withstand short periods of colder temperatures may have an additional two to five weeks. Winds from the south to southwest are quite dominant, averaging nearly 10 miles-per-hour.

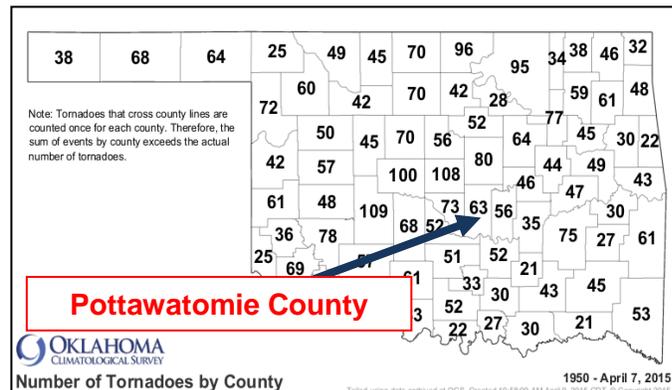


Relative humidity, on average, ranges from 40% to 93% during the day. During the year, humidity is highest in May and lowest in August. Winter months tend to be cloudier than summer months. The percentage of possible sunshine ranges from an average of about 55% in winter to nearly 80% in summer.



Thunderstorms occur on about 49 days each year, predominantly in the spring and summer. During the period 1875 - 2012, Pottawatomie County recorded 76 tornados. The most recent significant tornado (F4 intensity or greater) occurred on May 20, 2013. This tornado took a seven mile path through Pottawatomie County killing two individuals and injuring ten others.

May 3, 1999 was one of the largest and costliest tornado outbreaks in Oklahoma and US history, and also caused damage in Pottawatomie County. Typically, there are about three hail events each year with hail exceeding one inch in diameter. As information collection improves, both the number of reported tornados and the number of severe hail events have increased.



SOURCES

Oklahoma Climatological Survey

http://climate.ok.gov/index.php/site/page/climate_of_oklahoma

Oklahoma Mesonet

<http://climate.mesonet.org/>

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