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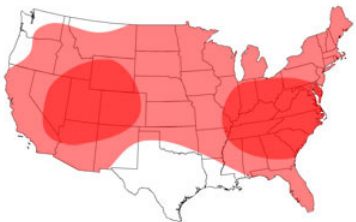
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### July's Maximum Temperatures

Baltimore	105
Trenton	104
Newark	103
Wilmington	103
Hartford	102
NYC (JFK)	101
Boston	100
Mt. Pocono	94

### August Weather Outlook

WeatherWorks Long Range Forecasts Temperature Outlook: August 1-15, 2010



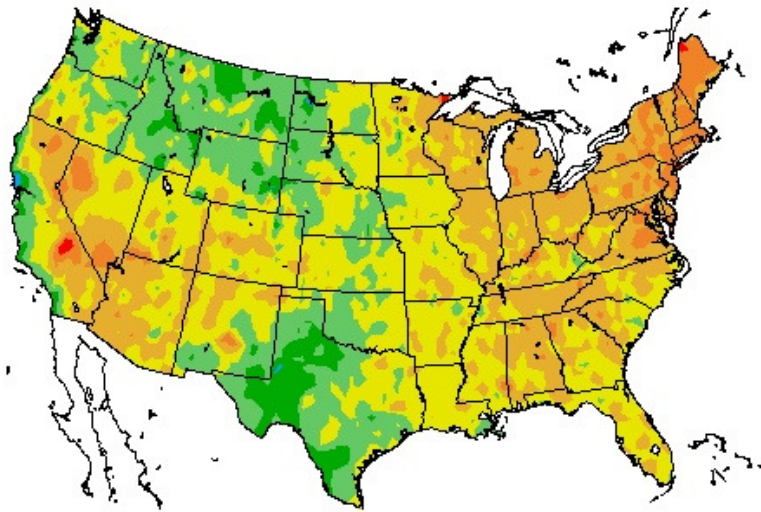
Aug. 1-15 Temperatures

In what has already been an incredibly warm summer, more warmth is expected in August. While the 100 degree heat of July will probably not be equaled, August is still shaping up to be hot. Like June and July, the month will probably start out seasonably, but heat from the west will arrive in stages through the month.

In addition to hot temps, August in all likelihood will be on the wet side as well. This will continue July's somewhat stormier pattern, along with keeping temperatures from being excessively warm. This is good news for those looking for Mother Nature to water their grasses and crops in August.

### Blazing Summer Heat

After a relatively cool summer in 2009, this year Mother Nature reminded everyone how hot summer can be. July on average was 3-5 degrees warmer than normal region-wide. In many areas this was enough to push July 2010 on to the list of the top-5 warmest months ever. The peak of the heat came between July 4th and 7th when countless cities had high temperatures around 15 degrees above normal for several days in a row. In Newark, NJ, this resulted in four consecutive days with a high temperature of 100 or higher, which was only the third time this ever occurred. While not quite to the same extreme, the story was similar in urban areas along the 95 corridor. Even places that usually offer relief from the heat, like coastal and mountainous areas, also had soaring temperatures. The temperature exceeded 100 along the coast from Maryland to Connecticut, and still managed to warm into the mid 90's in the region's highest elevations.



July's Temperature Anomalies (NOAA)

As the map above shows, it was not just the East Coast that was exceptionally hot in July. Temperatures were above normal all the way west to the Plains States, and in parts of the Southwest as well. While there are several reasons for this brutally hot summer, it appears that one of the primary reasons is one of the "usual" suspects in U.S. climate: El Niño. Excessive summertime heat is a hallmark of the pattern change between a strong El Niño and strong La Niña. As the August outlook to the left suggests, not a lot of relief is expected in the coming month, and warmth is expected to persist.

of a Long Range Forecast product currently under development. If you have any comments or suggestions email [Ken Elliott](mailto:Ken.Elliott@WeatherWorks.com)

## CST Clients: Watch Your Email



With the start of August, and Fall not much further behind, WeatherWorks will begin sending out renewals for the Certified Snowfall Totals Service this month. To ensure uninterrupted service later this fall and to lock in the 2009-10 price, please return your subscription form as soon as possible. Additionally, early subscribers will be provided with a complimentary winter forecast by mid-October.

Don't have all of your contracts complete yet? No Problem! Signing up now just locks in last season's price. Changes to your list of locations can be made during the Fall as winter gets closer.

## [Website of the Month](#)

## August Averages (30 Years: 1971 - 2000)

	Wilmington, DE (KILG)		Boston, MA (KBOS)	
	Aug 1	Aug 31	Aug 1	Aug 31
<b>High Temp</b>	86	81	82	77
<b>Low Temp</b>	68	63	66	62
<b>Precip</b>	3.51"		3.37"	
<b>Snowfall</b>	0.0"		0.0"	
<b>Sunrise</b>	6:01 AM	6:29 AM	5:37 AM	6:08 AM
<b>Sunset</b>	8:15 PM	7:35 PM	8:04 PM	7:20 PM

## July's Severe Weather

After most parts of the region were spared from severe weather in June, July offered significantly more activity. Climatologically, this is not all that surprising given that the peak of the severe weather season in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast occurs around July 22nd.

The week of July 17-25 was the busiest period of the month which coincided with a weather pattern that was conducive for severe weather. As the map below illustrates, reports of severe weather were distributed from New Hampshire to Maryland, albeit at times seemingly haphazardly. Of particular note during the week period were the storms of the 21st and the 25th.



## Quick Links

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### Storm Reports July 17-25, 2010 (NOAA/SPC)

(Red: Tornado/Funnel Cloud, Blue: Wind Damage, Green: Hail)

The storms of the 21st generally hit the Hudson Valley and Western New England the hardest, where there were countless reports of downed trees and power lines. The most prolific storms were in Western Connecticut, specifically the Torrington to Bristol area, where a line of supercell thunderstorms produced an EF-1 tornado with 100mph winds. Despite four touchdowns from this tornado, most of the damage was to trees and there were only minimal impacts on buildings or property.

Widespread severe weather returned on July 25th. This time, the worst of the weather was found in places that were largely left out of the severe weather on the 21st. Hardest hit were Southern New Jersey, nearby Pennsylvania and Maryland where reports of winds between 50 and 70mph were commonplace. To the north, severe weather became increasingly scattered in New Jersey and Southern New York. This made the day's lone tornado location somewhat unlikely: Riverdale, NY in The Bronx. Like the tornado on the 21st, the Bronx tornado was an EF-1 with winds of approximately 100mph. The tornado, along with straight line winds were responsible for considerable tree damage and some minor damage to buildings. This storm was more serious in that there were several injuries, mainly as a result of broken glass due to flying projectiles.

## Important Forecast & Alert Email Changes

For a while now, the forecasts that WeatherWorks sends by e-mail have been available in both Adobe's PDF format and Microsoft's DOC format. In an effort to make the forecasts completely compatible on all devices that clients use today and to reduce the file size of the e-mail by up to 80%, forecasts will be available only in the PDF format beginning later this fall.



While a changeover date has not yet been set, WeatherWorks urges everyone to take the next several weeks to make sure your organization can properly read the PDF file format so that this change can go as smoothly as possible. If you need to download Adobe's free PDF viewer for your PC or laptop visit [Adobe's Website](#). For other devices, please consult your service provider for instructions.

## Start Thinking About Winter...First Forecast

With all of the heat so far this summer, it is a natural inclination to try and use it to foreshadow what the winter ahead may hold. Unfortunately, summertime heat has little, if any, direct impact on the following winter. Instead, attention should be paid to other meteorological players, particularly El Niño. At this point, it appears as though waters in the equatorial Pacific Ocean will continue to cool through the fall, replacing last winter's strong El Niño with a strong La Niña.



(NOAA/CPC)

Most of La Niña's classic tendencies should be in force this winter. While La Niña influences the southern and western states the most, its effects will nonetheless be felt in the Northeast. At this early juncture, the specifics of how La Niña and other factors will interact is still uncertain. However, it would seem that the Northeast and mid-Atlantic are in store for a longer winter season this year. Unlike last year when there was hardly any snow after March 1st, several snow or ice events seem possible this March given a cool and active pattern.

Lastly, order will likely be restored to the snowfall distributions this season. Following a snow season that had many oddities like Baltimore seeing about twice as much snow as Boston, New England and the interior not only should see the most snow this season, but their amounts also may come in above average. To the south and east, expect amounts to gradually taper off to around normal levels.

*Editor's Note:* Alert clients and CST clients that sign up early should watch for their copy of the full version of the WeatherWorks Winter Forecast by mid-October.