

South Carolina Monthly Maximum and Minimum Temperatures (1887-2015)
Record Selection Explanations
April 2016

MAXIMUM

January

88; Manning, January 30, 2002

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. The event was also confirmed in an article in the NOAA news about the record warm winter of 2001-2002. Numerous records with higher temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

February

89; Ridgeland 5 NE, February 28, 1962

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. The event was also confirmed in an article in the *Monthly Weather Review*. Numerous records with higher temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

March

99; Blackville, March 22, 1907 & Darlington, March 23, 1907

These values were confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Numerous records with higher temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

April

99; Blackville, April 24, 1925, Society Hill, April 25, 1925, Yemassee, April 27, 1986 & Aiken, April 28, 1986

These values were confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Numerous records with higher temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

May

106; Santuck, May 26, 1911

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Numerous records with higher temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

June

113; USC Columbia, June 29, 2012

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC.

July

110; Chester, July 18, 1887 & Santuck, July 1, 2012

Numerous xmACIS records have questionable and incorrect record high temperatures in July (112 & 111 degrees). Therefore, after comparison with NCDC, the high temperature of 110 on July 18, 1887 at Chester and July 1, 2012 at Santuck hold the record July high in the state of South Carolina. The event in 1887 was confirmed in an article from the Monthly Weather Review.

August

110; Johnston 4 SW; August 11, 2007

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Additionally, the NWS office in Greenville discussed this event in an article about the 2007 heatwave.

September

111; Blackville, September 4, 1925 & Calhoun Falls, September 8, 1925

These values were confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC.

October

103; Little Mountain, October 5, 1954

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC.

November

93; Bamberg, November 1, 1961

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Numerous records with higher temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

December

89; Blackville, December 14, 1906

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Numerous records with higher temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

MINIMUM

January

-19; Caesars Head, January 21, 1985

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC.

February

-11; Santuck & Shaws Fork, February 14, 1899

These values were confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC.

March

-8; Cedar Creek, March 3, 1980

The NCDC and xmACIS publicized the minimum low temperature in South Carolina for March as -3 degrees in Chesnee 7 WSW. However, John Purvis, the Meteorologist in Charge at the NWS in Columbia, wrote in a NCDC publication that Cedar Creek reached a low temperature of -8 on March 3, 1980. Since it was not an official station at the time, it was not considered when looking at the state's lowest temperatures.

April

17; Chesnee 7 WSW, April 3, 1992 & Caesars Head, Lake City 2 SE, and Pelion 4 NW, April 8, 2007

These values were confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Additionally, the event was nicknamed the "Easter Freeze" and NCDC discussed it in an article.

May

28; Chester 2 WSW, Landrum 5 ENE, & Ninety Nine Islands, May 2, 1963; Walhalla, May 4, 1971; & Jocassee 8 WNW, May 5-6, 2011

When looking at May minimum temperatures, the first four records listed on xmACIS were observation temperatures or incorrect/questionable values, such as a temperature taken at the Greenville Downtown Airport despite it not existing in 1887. After comparing xmACIS and NCDC data, the lowest minimum temperature to have occurred in South Carolina to date was 28 degrees. This occurred on four different dates: May 2, 1963, May 4, 1971, and May 5-6, 2011. There were DNR SC Climate Office and Monthly Weather Review articles used to confirm the temperature records and events.

June

37; Spartanburg, June 1, 1984

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Numerous records with lower temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

July

45; Walhalla, July 16, 1903 & Jocassee 8 WNW, July 2, 2008

These values were confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Additionally, an NOAA National Overview article 2008 to confirm the event. Numerous records with lower temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

August

45; Caesars Head, August 29, 1986

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Numerous records with lower temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

September

28; Caesars Head, September 30, 1967

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. Numerous records with lower temperatures were proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

October

16; Chester, October 30, 1965

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC. A record with a lower temperature was proven to be wrong by using these climatological records in xmACIS and NCDC.

November

-1; Caesars Head, November 25, 1950

This value was confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC.

December

-6; Landrum & Mountain Rest, December 30, 1917

These values were confirmed in both xmACIS records and NCDC.

Sources

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