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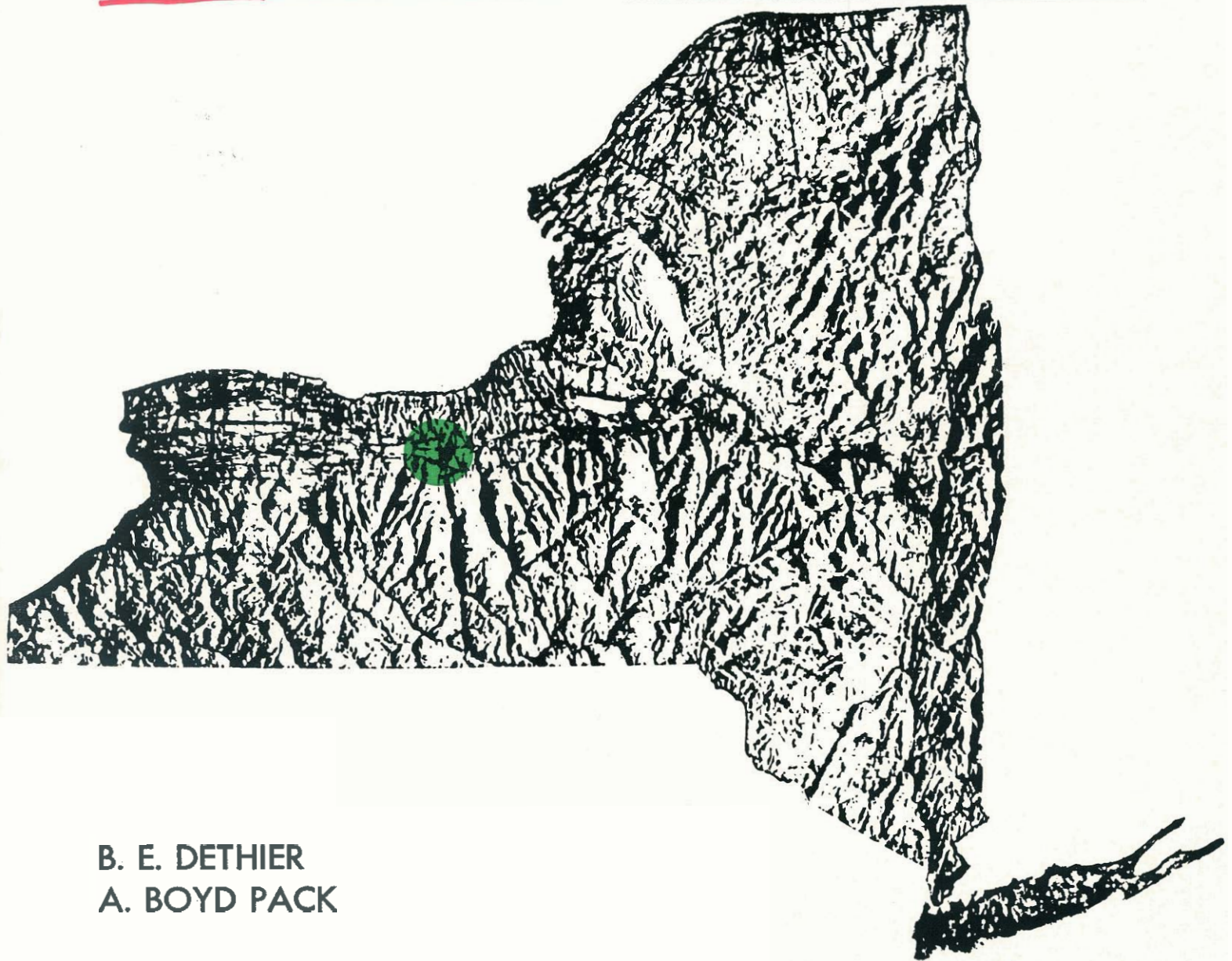
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# CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

RURBAN CLIMATE SERIES NO. 3  
GENEVA, NEW YORK



B. E. DETHIER  
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# The Climate of Geneva, New York

B. E. Dethier and A. Boyd Pack\*

Geneva, the principal city of Ontario County, is located in west central New York, slightly over 100 miles east of Buffalo. The city lies at the northern end of Seneca Lake, one of the largest of the Finger Lakes. Lake Ontario lies approximately 30 miles north of the city. Geneva is the site of Hobart College as well as a number of diverse commercial and small industrial establishments. The city is surrounded by one of the state's most productive agricultural regions. Fruits and vegetables are the most important of the crops grown in the area. Dairying is also a major agricultural enterprise.

Being situated near the southern limit of the broad Great Lakes plain, the vicinity of Geneva has a gently rolling topography. Elevations within the city and adjacent suburbs vary between 450 and 650 feet. Uplands and more hilly terrain with elevations above 1000 feet begin about ten miles to the southwest.

The climate and weather at Geneva are governed predominantly by atmospheric flow from continental areas. Air flowing from the Atlantic Ocean affects the area on infrequent occasions and is therefore of second-

ary importance. The prime source of atmospheric moisture and humidity is the Gulf of Mexico. The relative nearness of the Great Lakes, especially Lake Ontario, has a significant effect on Geneva's climate. The lakes have a moderating influence on temperatures, particularly during the months from early fall through March or April. The freeze-free season is longer than in areas of similar latitude and elevation in central New York. The lakes also induce frequent and sometimes heavy snow showers and squalls in the winter when prevailing winds are from the west or northwest. Variations in topography and elevation in the Geneva area are not great enough to have any appreciable influence on the climate.

The climate is marked by warm summers and rather long, cold winters. Maximum precipitation occurs in the late spring and early summer months, while monthly amounts decline moderately to a minimum in the winter season. Geneva experiences a variety of weather because temperature, humidity, wind, and other weather conditions tend to change within a few days. The weather is usually quite different from one week to the next and seasonal weather varies from year to year. There are times, however, when abnormally warm or cold temperatures or spells without precipitation, for example, prevail for several days with no appreciable change.

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Although in most years from 10 to 20 days of 90° F temperature are recorded, the number of 90° F days may reach 25 in very warm summers or only five or six days in cool summers. Such warmth may be expected as early as late May and continue into early September. In about two years out of ten temperatures of 100° F or higher are observed. Although the afternoon relative humidity averages 50 to 55 percent in the summer months, an uncomfortable combination of high temperature and relative humidity is likely to occur on a few occasions. However, the great majority of summer days may be described as "comfortably" warm.

Consistent daytime temperatures of 70° F or warmer usually begin to occur by May 20. Such warmth continues in most years until about October 10 after which time cooler fall temperatures start to predominate.

From early December through early March temperatures of 0° F or colder occur on three to seven days in most winter seasons. The number of such days ranges from none in unusually mild winters to 15 or more in the more frigid winters. Temperatures of 15° F below zero or colder are recorded about once or twice in ten years, which is a reflection of the moderating influence of the Great Lakes on wintertime temperatures. The coldest temperature in the majority of winters will range between zero and minus 10° F.

The freeze-free season ranges from 140 to 175 days in seven years out of ten. Temperatures of 32° F or lower have occurred as late as May 25 in the spring and as early as September 23 in the fall. Usually the last occurrence of freezing temperatures is noted between April 20 and May 15 and the first occurrence in the fall between October 1 and 20. These data apply not only to Geneva proper but to the nearby countryside as well.

Annual precipitation ranges between 26 and 38 inches in seven years out of ten. Extremes of annual precipitation in the last 30 years have included 23 inches in 1949 and 40 inches in 1945, 1955, and 1959. During that portion of the growing season from May through September the total rainfall will vary between 12 and 18 inches in most years. With reasonably good distribution such amounts are adequate for crops, lawns, home gardens and ornamental plantings. However, one or more short periods of deficient rainfall are to be expected nearly every growing season. Drought conditions of serious proportions are known, but their occurrence is infrequent.

Precipitation of more than 1 inch in 24 hours is recorded on about four to seven days per year. Such amounts are most likely during the period of June through October. Heavy 24-hour amounts of 2 inches or more are occasionally received; amounts in excess of 3 inches are rare.

Geneva's climate favors heavy snowfall. From early November through early April a total snowfall of 50 to 75 inches may be expected in the majority of winters. A total of more than 80 inches occurs in approximately two years out of ten, while very few winters yield less than 40 inches. A monthly total of more than 20 inches is common in seasons with near to above average snowfall. Due in part to the nearness of the Great Lakes, a daily snowfall in excess of 6 inches is not uncommon. A measurable snow cover can be expected from early December through mid-March, though there may be one or more short periods of bare ground during the winter season.

Persistent cloudiness during the late fall and winter months is a notable feature of the climate. On an annual basis there is an average of 170 cloudy days of which about 20 occur in each of the months from November through February. Clear days total about 85 and partly cloudy days about 110 annually. Of the maximum possible sunshine only 25 to 30 percent may be expected from November through February but amounts increase to 65 to 70 percent in the summer months.

The prevailing wind is westerly from November through April but it shifts to southwesterly the remainder of the year. The average velocity decreases from about 11 miles per hour in the winter and early spring to about 8 miles per hour in the summer and early autumn. Major storms on occasion may be accompanied by damaging winds, but violent winds are not a serious hazard to property and crops in the Geneva area.

Thunderstorms are noted on an average of about 30 days per year, occasionally causing local damage from lightning, wind, or hail. Heavy, intense rainstorms sometimes occur with resulting soil erosion and flooding. Dense fog develops on an average of 10 to 15 days per year with more or less equal frequency among the four seasons.

In terms of area and number of people affected, heavy snowstorms are the most serious weather hazard. Major winter snowstorms as well as those generated over the Great Lakes are a frequent threat in the winter, although storms of blizzard characteristics are rare. Storms of freezing rain are known to occur. The city experienced a tornado in September 1898, and another twister was recorded in May 1918 in western Ontario County. Although rare, tornadoes, therefore, can develop during the more violent warm season thunderstorms. The city is well removed from the usual paths of hurricanes. However, on a few occasions such storms have passed inland through New York State, with damage from high winds and heavy rains being noted in the Geneva area.

The climatic conditions described for Geneva apply also to eastern Ontario County and adjacent areas of Wayne and Seneca Counties.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, WEATHER BUREAU  
IN COOPERATION WITH  
THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

LATITUDE 42° 53'  
LONGITUDE 77° 00'  
ELEV. (GROUND) 615 feet

CLIMATOGRAPHY OF THE UNITED STATES NO. 20 - 30

STATION GENEVA, NEW YORK

CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

MEANS AND EXTREMES FOR PERIOD 1933-1962

Month	Temperature (°F)							Mean degree days **	Precipitation Totals (Inches)								Mean number of days					Month
	Means			Extremes					Snow, Sleet								Precip. .10 inch or more	Temperatures				
																		Max.		Min.		
	Daily maximum	Daily minimum	Monthly	Record highest	Year	Record lowest	Year		Mean	Greatest daily	Year	Mean	Maximum monthly	Year	Minimum monthly	Year		90° and above	32° and below	32° and below	0° and below	
(a)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)		(30)		(30)	(30)	(30)		(30)	(30)		(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)			
Jan.	34	18	26	70	1950	-25	1957	1209	2.21	1.08	1961	12.0	36.2	1939	0.4	1933	7	0	14	28	2	Jan.
Feb.	35	18	26	69	1957	-31	1934	1095	2.42	2.74	1961	14.0	41.4	1940	0.6	1959	6	0	11	26	2	Feb.
Mar.	43	25	34	85	1945	-10	1948	960	2.77	1.97	1951	14.0	30.4	1941	T	1954+	8	0	6	25	0	Mar.
Apr.	56	36	46	89	1962	11	1954	570	2.96	1.39	1937	4.0	15.3	1938	....	....	8	0	0	11	0	Apr.
May	69	46	58	94	1939	28	1956	263	3.08	1.92	1948	T	6.7	1945	....	....	8	1	0	1	0	May
June	79	56	67	102	1934	34	1945	57	3.19	3.45	1959	....	....		....	....	7	4	0	0	0	June
July	84	60	72	106	1936	45	1936	10	3.06	1.84	1952	....	....		....	....	7	6	0	0	0	July
Aug.	82	58	70	101	1944	36	1934	23	2.72	4.09	1938	....	....		....	....	6	5	0	0	0	Aug.
Sept.	75	52	63	100	1953+	28	1947	132	2.56	2.23	1945	0	T	1956+	....	....	6	2	0	0	0	Sept.
Oct.	63	42	52	91	1941	21	1940	399	3.06	2.82	1959	1.0	10.5	1960	....	....	6	0	0	5	0	Oct.
Nov.	49	33	41	85	1950	5	1949	723	2.62	2.11	1937	7.0	20.3	1945	....	....	6	0	0	16	0	Nov.
Dec.	36	22	29	65	1949+	-21	1933	1108	2.35	1.66	1952	10.0	21.2	1935	T	1954+	7	0	10	26	1	Dec.
Year	59	39	49	106	July 1936	-31	Feb. 1934	6549	33.01	4.09	Aug. 1938	62.0	41.4	Feb. 1940			82	18	41	138	5	Year

(a) Average length of record, years  
T Trace, an amount too small to measure  
\*\* Base 65°

+ Also on earlier dates, months, or years  
# For Dec., Jan., Feb., and March only

# HIGHEST DAILY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
1933.....	63	52	51	82	86	98	100	99	91	76	72	54	100
1934.....	53	42	64	75	91	102*	99	92	91	80	69	62	102
1935.....	53	49	76	87	86	92	96	92	86	82	68	45	96
1936.....	40	50	68	69	89	92	106*	98	92	81	72	62	106*
1937.....	60	55	46	69	89	89	96	94	96	90	65	48	96
1938.....	58	51	83	89*	83	93	96	98	83	85	80	55	98
1939.....	61	52	78	81	94*	91	95	93	100*	86	68	59	100
1940.....	43	49	54	78	85	90	97	91	84	79	72	56	97
1941.....	44	49	48	89*	92	98	100	93	96	91*	75	63	100
1942.....	51	47	59	85	91	95	96	92	91	80	68	44	96
1943.....	45	59	80	79	82	96	92	93	95	81	64	49	96
1944.....	57	52	65	75	92	95	95	101*	87	84	70	46	101
1945.....	40	48	85*	85	83	93	93	93	92	82	73	49	93
1946.....	59	53	83	86	86	93	97	89	88	85	72	65*	97
1947.....	56	48	59	74	81	94	93	95	89	86	61	51	95
1948.....	44	52	71	83	79	93	93	100	90	73	71	55	100
1949.....	55	66*	79	79	89	95	97	98	87	89	70	65*	98
1950.....	70*	47	63	79	82	92	88	92	84	84	85*	56	92
1951.....	59	52	63	73	86	88	92	92	91	89	62	61	92
1952.....	62	53	59	85	81	98	95	92	94	78	69	54	98
1953.....	60	62	65	74	90	99	97	97	100*	89	70	56	100
1954.....	55	62	61	85	85	91	95	94	92	86	67	51	95
1955.....	45	50	67	73	91	94	99	99	91	84	64	53	99
1956.....	39	51	56	70	87	94	94	89	88	82	75	64	94
1957.....	51	69	70	85	84	94	93	89	85	74	66	62	94
1958.....	45	50	56	80	86	89	90	88	89	80	67	47	90
1959.....	53	45	65	81	88	92	94	99	95	81	69	49	99
1960.....	43	53	57	84	81	89	90	91	90	83	67	61	91
1961.....	49	58	71	68	84	90	90	86	93	82	73	53	93
1962.....	52	50	78	89*	91	88	95	90	92	84	59	61	95

\* Highest maximum for the month in the period 1933-1962.

## HIGHEST MAXIMA BY MONTHS (1890-1963)

January	1950	70°	May	1939	94°	September	1931	101°
February	1957	69°	June	1934	102°	October	1927	92°
March	1945	85°	July	1936	106°	November	1938	85°
April	1938, 1941 + 1962	89°	August	1916	101°	December	1932	68°

# LOWEST DAILY MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (°F)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
1933.....	7	-1	11	27	32	42	49	47	39	23	7	-21*	-21
1934.....	-4	-31*	4	23	30	50	47	36*	42	28	20	2	-31*
1935.....	-9	-9	4	20	33	42	49	45	35	29	17	2	-9
1936.....	-2	-10	10	24	28*	44	45*	45	30*	22*	9	5	-10
1937.....	7	9	8	29	36	49	50	54	35	23	19	9	7
1938.....	-9	2	-2	20	34	44	48	48	38	27	7	9	-9
1939.....	-4	-1	3	20	33	40	48	54	34	24	17	-2	-4
1940.....	-1	1	2	22	34	40	46	37	36	21	15	-2	-2
1941.....	2	-1	2	26	31	45	51	44	35	28	23	7	-1
1942.....	-3	-2	19	30	31	44	48	46	33	29	19	-18	-18
1943.....	-5	-13	-2	17	29	45	46	46	33	29	13	-5	-13
1944.....	5	1	-3	21	32	40	51	46	32	25	25	-1	-3
1945.....	-4	3	21	24	32	34*	45*	48	32	30	21	3	-4
1946.....	-9	5	17	25	29	41	46	42	35	31	23	6	-9
1947.....	4	3	12	23	30	39	50	43	28	29	19	2	2
1948.....	-5	-14	-10*	25	30	43	49	45	36	26	29	6	-14
1949.....	8	2	12	27	30	38	50	45	36	28	5*	8	2
1950.....	5	-5	-5	20	30	40	48	46	37	25	21	-3	-5
1951.....	-4	-8	18	29	31	39	50	43	33	28	11	-6	-8
1952.....	-2	9	15	24	30	46	51	42	37	25	23	8	-2
1953.....	3	7	6	26	33	42	47	45	34	28	13	5	3
1954.....	-6	5	10	11*	32	42	48	41	40	30	22	11	-6
1955.....	-1	-11	11	27	35	46	48	48	36	30	10	-2	-11
1956.....	8	2	3	25	28*	40	46	44	31	27	14	4	2
1957.....	-25*	9	14	24	29	39	49	41	33	29	10	9	-25
1958.....	-1	-4	21	24	28*	39	47	47	42	26	10	-1	-4
1959.....	-7	-4	3	23	32	46	50	44	36	26	15	-4	-7
1960.....	7	9	2	26	34	42	50	41	41	30	23	-10	-10
1961.....	-3	-20	8	23	31	41	45*	45	36	28	22	4	-20
1962.....	-2	-14	2	22	33	42	45*	47	36	25	19	-4	-14

\* Lowest minimum for the month in the period 1933-1962

## LOWEST MINIMUM BY MONTHS (1890-1963)

January	1957	-25°	May	1923	27°	September	1913, 1947 + 1963	28°
February	1934	-31°	June	1927	34°	October	1928	18°
March	1948	-10°	July	1890	44°	November	1949	5°
April	1923	6°	August	1930	33°	December	1933	-21°

# AVERAGE TEMPERATURE ( °F)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
1933.....	36	30	33	49	61	71	74	71	65	50	34	27	50
1934.....	28	13	32	46	60	72	74	67	66	50	45	28	48
1935.....	24	25	38	45	53	67	75	71	61	53	42	24	48
1936.....	24	19	38	43	62	69	73	72	65	53	37	33	49
1937.....	33	30	29	45	59	68	73	74	62	50	41	29	49
1938.....	26	30	41	49	57	67	74	74	60	54	43	31	51
1939.....	27	28	32	43	62	69	72	74	66	52	37	31	50
1940.....	19	25	28	43	59	66	72	69	62	49	40	32	47
1941.....	24	25	28	53	61	69	75	69	67	55	45	33	50
1942.....	26	23	38	52	61	68	72	70	63	54	42	26	50
1943.....	22	29	34	41	58	73	73	70	63	50	39	28	48
1944.....	31	27	31	42	65	69	73	74	64	52	42	25	50
1945.....	18	28	46	51	53	65	72	70	66	51	42	25	49
1946.....	28	26	46	46	57	66	71	66	65	56	45	32	50
1947.....	30	24	32	46	57	67	71	75	65	60	38	28	50
1948.....	21	24	36	51	54	66	72	70	64	49	46	31	49
1949.....	32	30	35	46	58	72	74	72	60	56	37	31	51
1950.....	33	24	27	42	57	66	70	69	59	54	41	26	48
1951.....	28	28	36	46	58	65	70	68	62	53	34	30	48
1952.....	28	29	33	49	54	68	74	69	64	47	43	32	49
1953.....	29	31	36	45	57	67	72	69	63	54	44	34	50
1954.....	22	32	34	47	55	68	70	68	61	55	40	28	48
1955.....	23	25	34	50	60	68	76	74	61	54	39	24	49
1956.....	23	28	29	43	52	67	68	68	59	52	42	33	47
1957.....	19	30	35	48	56	70	70	67	62	50	42	34	49
1958.....	24	20	34	47	54	61	70	68	62	51	42	21	46
1959.....	22	22	31	47	59	68	72	74	67	52	39	32	49
1960.....	26	28	24	49	58	66	69	68	64	50	43	22	47
1961.....	19	25	34	42	54	64	71	69	69	54	41	30	48
1962.....	24	22	34	46	61	66	68	68	60	51	37	26	47

# TOTAL PRECIPITATION (INCHES)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l
1933	1.06	1.03	3.01	3.00	4.08	1.10	0.99	5.61	1.24	1.30	2.30	2.15	26.87
1934	1.84	1.86	2.04	1.99	0.41	2.75	1.65	1.90	2.04	1.94	2.50	2.49	23.41
1935	3.12	2.06	2.36	2.92	1.79	2.60	6.90	2.44	3.23	3.40	1.52	3.18	35.52
1936	1.93	1.14	6.27	2.56	2.02	1.36	0.36	2.68	3.27	3.86	2.91	1.79	30.15
1937	3.44	3.08	2.08	4.31	3.59	4.80	1.22	2.91	1.08	5.51	4.26	1.88	38.16
1938	2.85	3.26	1.79	3.45	2.79	3.48	3.62	5.69	4.38	0.34	2.21	1.33	35.19
1939	3.75	3.24	3.08	3.00	0.99	3.08	3.25	0.52	2.61	2.37	0.67	2.26	28.82
1940	1.85	5.12	3.42	2.43	3.94	6.77	2.95	1.14	3.20	1.37	2.09	2.58	36.86
1941	2.80	1.55	3.26	2.80	0.90	3.87	4.68	2.06	1.74	2.52	1.21	2.80	30.19
1942	1.10	3.91	4.99	2.04	4.03	1.80	3.06	2.36	4.68	2.52	2.87	5.51	38.87
1943	1.74	1.50	2.87	4.19	5.24	3.99	3.80	2.70	0.60	6.65	3.00	0.84	37.12
1944	0.91	2.89	2.56	3.51	3.48	3.96	1.72	2.37	2.43	1.75	2.62	3.91	32.11
1945	2.21	1.79	3.36	2.88	4.31	3.41	2.37	1.51	7.71	4.28	5.30	1.28	40.41
1946	1.12	1.63	0.67	1.16	3.17	4.10	2.72	3.48	3.80	3.61	2.18	1.94	29.58
1947	3.54	0.63	1.83	3.99	5.19	2.84	4.27	5.85	2.40	0.81	2.80	1.58	35.73
1948	1.71	1.37	2.39	3.50	5.42	3.95	1.46	3.44	1.77	2.60	3.30	1.96	32.87
1949	2.26	1.34	1.15	2.53	2.17	1.13	4.33	2.62	1.69	0.73	1.78	1.08	22.81
1950	3.38	3.89	3.90	1.47	1.61	3.13	4.41	1.79	1.80	4.33	4.38	2.81	36.90
1951	1.71	3.10	4.72	2.74	1.38	3.64	3.55	1.06	2.83	0.96	2.98	2.63	31.30
1952	2.51	2.47	2.21	2.59	3.74	1.69	4.25	1.34	3.50	2.27	2.38	2.62	32.57
1953	2.26	1.03	2.90	0.80	3.94	2.33	3.73	2.37	2.09	1.20	1.83	1.86	26.34
1954	1.22	1.38	3.27	3.41	2.35	3.39	0.91	2.65	2.13	1.90	2.74	3.86	29.21
1955	1.07	2.38	4.67	2.62	1.26	1.62	1.01	8.10	2.51	11.82	1.46	1.58	40.10
1956	1.85	3.31	4.78	3.93	2.72	1.61	3.93	3.01	2.95	1.86	1.77	2.46	34.18
1957	1.98	1.38	1.97	3.99	3.80	2.83	3.21	0.85	2.30	1.26	0.85	1.64	26.06
1958	3.15	3.20	1.60	3.17	1.69	5.46	6.01	1.93	4.50	3.78	2.39	0.86	37.74
1959	2.37	2.39	3.14	2.06	1.76	5.39	2.00	4.20	1.16	7.66	3.46	4.62	40.21
1960	1.70	4.40	1.26	2.13	5.27	2.91	2.12	2.02	0.89	2.46	0.48	1.48	27.12
1961	1.97	4.69	2.08	5.26	2.77	4.23	1.99	2.93	0.96	2.52	2.91	0.84	33.15
1962	2.57	2.24	1.02	4.09	1.77	2.04	3.89	1.95	3.20	2.93	2.33	1.74	29.77

# WEEKLY PRECIPITATION PROBABILITIES

PERCENT PROBABILITY OF RECEIVING TRACE OR LESS AND AT  
LEAST THE AMOUNTS INDICATED DURING ONE-WEEK PERIODS

Week Beginning	Precipitation (Inches)					Week Beginning	Precipitation (Inches)				
	Trace or none	0.20	0.60	1.00	2.00		Trace or none	0.20	0.60	1.00	2.00
Jan. 3.....	2	74	28	10	2	July 5.....	8	73	39	21	4
Jan. 10.....	2	77	23	5	0	July 12.....	4	76	41	22	5
Jan. 17.....	2	75	27	9	1	July 19.....	4	76	40	20	4
Jan. 24.....	1	76	27	9	1	July 26.....	8	74	42	22	4
Jan. 31.....	1	76	32	14	2	Aug. 2.....	8	72	41	23	6
Feb. 7.....	1	77	35	16	3	Aug. 9.....	9	69	39	23	6
Feb. 14.....	0	80	41	19	3	Aug. 16.....	10	68	39	23	7
Feb. 21.....	0	82	41	18	2	Aug. 23.....	10	64	33	17	3
Mar. 1.....	0	84	40	16	2	Aug. 30.....	11	65	34	17	3
Mar. 8.....	0	83	44	21	3	Sept. 6.....	8	72	40	22	5
Mar. 15.....	1	80	42	21	3	Sept. 13.....	8	73	41	23	5
Mar. 22.....	2	79	42	20	3	Sept. 20.....	9	71	41	23	6
Mar. 29.....	2	81	45	22	3	Sept. 27.....	8	67	37	21	5
Apr. 5.....	2	79	44	22	3	Oct. 4.....	9	64	38	23	7
Apr. 12.....	1	81	45	23	4	Oct. 11.....	9	67	39	23	7
Apr. 19.....	3	77	41	20	3	Oct. 18.....	10	69	40	23	6
Apr. 26.....	7	79	46	24	5	Oct. 25.....	8	73	41	22	5
May 3.....	11	76	45	25	5	Nov. 1.....	6	74	40	21	4
May 10.....	12	77	48	27	6	Nov. 8.....	6	76	43	23	5
May 17.....	12	76	46	25	4	Nov. 15.....	6	75	39	19	4
May 24.....	11	76	45	24	4	Nov. 22.....	4	73	39	21	5
May 31.....	12	75	46	26	5	Nov. 29.....	3	69	32	15	3
June 7.....	11	75	47	28	7	Dec. 6.....	3	72	36	17	3
June 14.....	9	77	48	28	7	Dec. 13.....	2	73	34	14	2
June 21.....	9	75	45	26	7	Dec. 20.....	1	75	37	18	3
June 28.....	8	77	45	25	5	Dec. 27.....	0	76	33	14	2

Example: The probability of receiving zero or a trace of precipitation is 12 percent during the week beginning on May 10, while the probability of receiving at least 0.20 inch is 77 percent; at least 0.60 inch is 48 percent; at least 1.00 inch is 27 percent and at least 2.00 inches is 6 percent.

# MONTHLY AND SEASONAL SNOWFALL (INCHES)

Season	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Total
1932-33		T	1.5	4.3	0.4	8.0	8.2	0.8	0	23.2
1933-34	0	T	18.2	14.1	7.8	18.6	6.3	2.5	0	67.5
1934-35	0	1.0	3.4	10.8	14.1	12.0	7.0	10.6	0	57.9
1935-36	T	T	0.1	21.2	17.3	9.5	16.1	2.3	0	66.5
1936-37	0	1.2	17.2	9.6	8.3	11.6	17.0	4.6	T	69.5
1937-38	0	0.1	16.9	7.7	15.7	17.7	4.5	15.3	0	77.9
1938-39	0	0	4.5	10.1	36.2	13.4	15.1	7.2	0	86.5
1939-40	0	0.5	1.8	5.8	17.1	41.4	20.3	3.1	0	90.0
1940-41	0	0.1	8.7	6.3	21.9	14.1	30.4	0.1	0	81.6
1941-42	0	T	T	8.0	7.9	25.6	22.6	11.3	0	75.4
1942-43	0	1.7	4.6	16.3	17.8	7.9	8.5	5.6	0.4	62.8
1943-44	0	0	11.0	5.3	4.8	23.7	9.0	4.1	0	57.9
1944-45	0	0	13.1	28.1	16.5	9.0	8.7	0.2	6.7	82.3
1945-46	0	T	20.3	6.1	5.3	12.1	0.3	3.2	0	47.3
1946-47	0	T	T	12.0	10.7	6.3	13.9	12.3	0.6	55.8
1947-48	0	0	6.1	4.7	13.2	8.6	9.3	0.2	T	42.1
1948-49	0	T	1.3	11.6	9.2	6.0	M	T	0	M
1949-50	0	0	5.7	6.3	10.1	25.9	24.1	2.9	0	75.0
1950-51	0	0	6.3	17.4	8.0	1.5	9.4	T	0	42.6
1951-52	0	0	14.7	14.5	12.7	17.9	6.1	T	0	65.9
1952-53	0	1.7	T	2.5	12.1	8.2	2.0	0.2	0	26.7
1953-54	T	0	10.2	5.3	4.6	8.3	16.4	1.7	0	46.5
1954-55	0	T	M	11.9	5.5	17.0	8.6	4.8	0	M
1955-56	0	T	5.4	8.2	15.2	16.1	24.5	9.0	0	78.4
1956-57	T	0	7.2	10.2	12.5	1.1	12.5	11.5	0	55.0
1957-58	0	1.1	1.2	1.9	18.3	20.7	11.8	3.5	0	58.5
1958-59	0	0	M	6.4	12.8	9.1	27.0	T	0	M
1959-60	0	T	15.4	8.7	6.8	35.1	10.5	0.3	0	76.8
1960-61	0	10.5	0.2	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
1961-62	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M

T Trace, an amount too small to measure  
M Missing data

## MAXIMUM MONTHLY SNOWFALL \*

Month	Year	Inches	Month	Year	Inches
September	1935, 1953 + 1956	T	February	1940	41.4
October	1960	10.5	March	1916	43.3
November	1945	20.3	April	1938	15.3
December	1926	31.5	May	1945	6.7
January	1925	46.2	Winter	1939-40	90.0

\* Period of record 1890-91 to 1961-62

## FREEZE TEMPERATURE PROBABILITY DATA

	Percent chance that temperature is likely to occur on or after date shown						
Temperature °F	Mar. 20	Apr. 1	Apr. 10	Apr. 20	May 1	May 10	May 20
32°	*	*	*	83	70	37	7
28°	*	90	83	63	10	10	**
24°	90	77	30	3	**	**	**
	On or before date shown						
Temperature °F	Oct. 1	Oct. 10	Oct. 20	Nov. 1	Nov. 10	Nov. 20	Dec. 1
32°	20	57	83	*	*	*	*
28°	3	10	37	70	87	*	*
24°	**	**	7	17	40	70	97

° Greater than 97 percent  
 °° Less than 3 percent  
 Period of record 1933-1962

## STATION HISTORY

The first weather observations recorded at Geneva were those of precipitation. These observations were taken by Hobart College from November 1850 through August 1868 at a location not far from the northern end of Seneca Lake.

After a lapse of almost 20 years precipitation records were resumed by Hobart College in April 1888. In August 1889 the weather station was moved to the property of Mrs. N. S. Yates in Geneva, who continued records of precipitation through October 1893. The exact location of the latter site is unknown.

The city of Geneva was without an official weather station from late in 1893 through 1912. A complete station for the observation of both temperature and precipitation was established in January 1913 at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at which site the station has continued through the present time. This location is about 1.5 miles northwest of the U.S. Post Office. The elevation is 615 feet.

Equipment for the recording of hourly amounts of precipitation was installed at the station in November

1954. Records of evaporation and soil temperature have been maintained since August 1960, while those of solar radiation were begun at the Geneva station in January 1963. It is expected that equipment for wind observation will be installed in the near future.

The weather station on the grounds of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva has been designated as a climatological benchmark station by the U.S. Weather Bureau. Such a designation has resulted from the long continuity of essentially unchanged instrumental exposure and the good prospects that such exposure will continue in the future.

The climatological records for Geneva are on file at the Office of State Climatologist, U.S. Weather Bureau, at Cornell University, Ithaca and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva.

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