

South Carolina's Climate

THE COCORAHS 'STATE CLIMATES' SERIES

"Low Country, Upstate and a Lot of Weather in Between": The Climate of South Carolina

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Several factors normally control South Carolina's climate. Most important are the state's location in the northern mid-latitudes, its proximity to both the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains, and elevation. Although South Carolina's normal annual precipitation is plentiful, 47.9 inches (1895-2004), the distribution varies geographically, seasonally, and annually. South Carolina temperatures are generally mild with the annual average fluctuating from the mid-50s in the mountains to the low 60s along the coast.

South Carolina's weather from October through April is controlled largely by the characteristics of the air masses and frontal systems that move eastward or southeastward across the United States. During the summer, the strengthening of high-pressure systems offshore keeps the state under the effects of tropical maritime air for extended periods. The high-pressure system offshore is known as the Azores or Bermuda high. The clockwise circulation around this high pressure strongly influences rainfall patterns in South Carolina by transporting warm, moist air inland from the ocean. As the air comes inland, it rises and forms localized thunderstorms, resulting in a summer precipitation maximum.

The state's position on the eastern coast of the continent is important because any sustained air-flow from the east or southwest increases the moisture content of the atmosphere. Moisture is transported to South Carolina principally by storms that move inland from the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean. Moisture is also added to the atmosphere by evaporation from lakes, reservoirs, and land surfaces. Typically, as a moisture-laden ocean air mass moves inland, it picks up moisture that has been recycled one or more times through the land-vegetation-air interface.

South Carolina summers are hot and humid. Summer average mean temperatures range from the upper 60s in the mountains to the mid-70s in the Low Country. Maximum temperatures soar above 90 F an average of 55 days each year between the months of April and October. From late spring to early fall, tropical maritime air persists for extended periods with penetrations of continental air becoming infrequent. Rainfall is mostly convective in origin and occurs during thunderstorms.

The statewide average summer (June-August) rainfall is 15.66 inches. During the summer and early fall of most years, the state receives the effects of one or

more tropical storms or hurricanes. Tropical event-induced rainfall is prominent in South Carolina because of the coastal orientation, accounting for an average of 13% of all heavy rainfall events in the Southeast U.S.

Statewide minimum precipitation is normally received during October and November. This is traditionally a transition period between the convective summer precipitation and frontal winter precipitation; without tropical event-induced precipitation, there are generally minimal mechanisms to trigger rainfall. Winter precipitation is generally caused almost entirely by the passage of low-pressure and associated frontal systems. Low-pressure systems moving northeastward from the eastern Gulf of Mexico during late winter and early spring commonly cause intense rainfall over the state with monthly precipitation reaching a second maximum in March.

For additional information about SC Climate and Weather, visit: <http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco> or call the South Carolina State Climatology Office at 803-734-9568.

To learn more about the "Climates of our Fifty States" and view past state climate messages, visit our [50 States Climate Page](#).

Join us on Monday, as we look at the next state in our series: North Carolina

