Historical Climatology: North Central Ohio

Ohio Climatic Division 2
North Central

***Included counties**: Ottawa, Erie, Sandusky, Lorain, Huron, Wyandot, Crawford, Seneca*

Geography

Ohio Climatic Division 2 is bounded by Lake Erie to the north and extends south to include the cities of Mansfield, Ashland, and Galion. The terrain is predominantly gently undulating agricultural land that's increasingly hilly to the south.

Overview

The climate of Ohio's North Central Division is primarily continental, characterized by larger temperature ranges than in areas at the same latitude near the Great Lakes which have moderated temperatures. The division does, however, reside in the "snowbelt" of northern Ohio and can experience significant lake-effect snow. Temperatures are somewhat tempered by Lake Erie, but winters are typically cold and dry. Diminished wind speeds or winds which do not traverse large unfrozen lakes often produce clearing skies and the colder temperatures expected at continental locations. Because the day-to-day weather is controlled by the movement of pressure systems across the nation, this area seldom experiences prolonged periods of extreme heat or cold, though hot and humid days are more frequent than in more northerly locations. Precipitation is well-distributed throughout the year with slightly more rain falling during the late spring and early summer. Summer precipitation comes mainly in the form of afternoon thunderstorms.

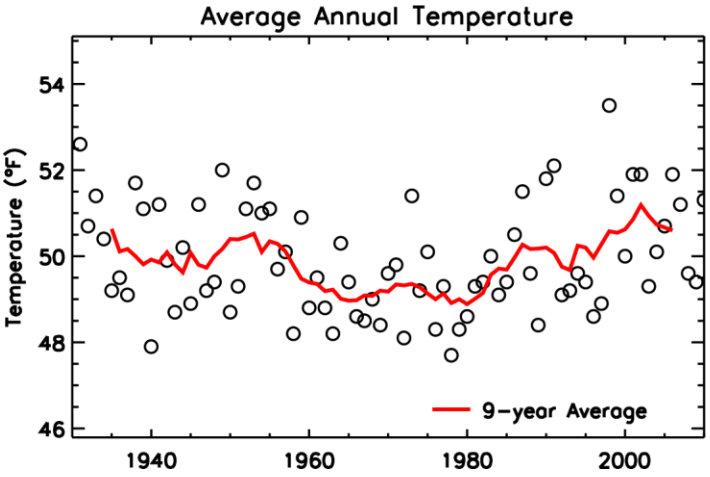
Mean Annual Temperature, 1981-2010	50.3°F	10.3°C
Mean Annual Total Precipitation, 1981-2010	37.2 in	94.6 cm

Changes in Mean Temperature (°F) from 1951-1980 to 1981-2010

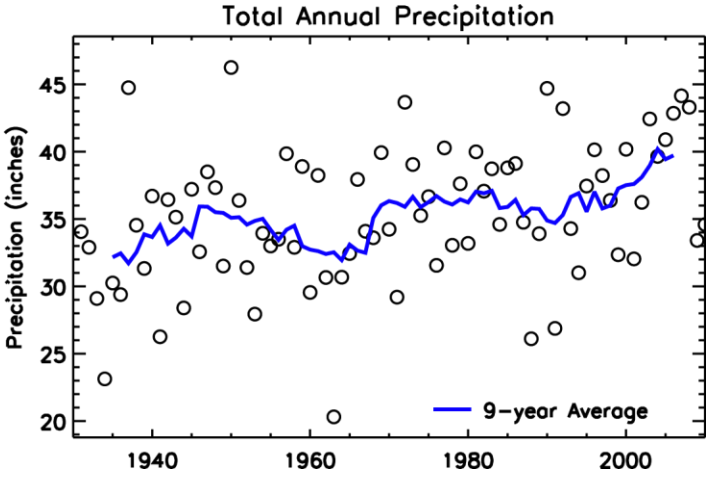
Annual	0.8
Winter, December-February	1.6
Spring, March-May	1.1
Summer, June-August	0.5
Fall, September-November	0.3

Change in Mean Total Precipitation (%) from 1951-1980 to 1981-2010

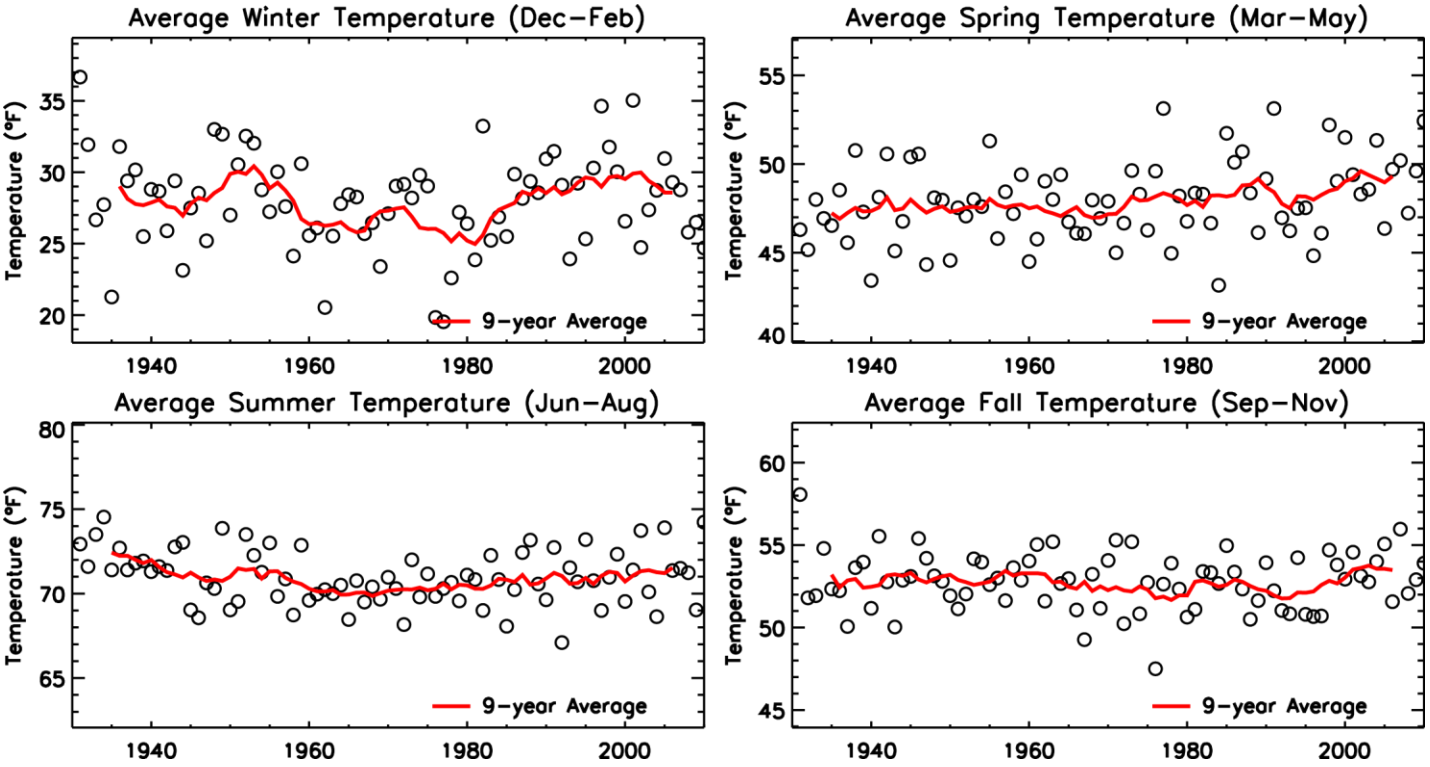
Annual	8.6
Winter, December-February	7.3
Spring, March-May	0.9
Summer, June-August	7.5
Fall, September-November	21.2



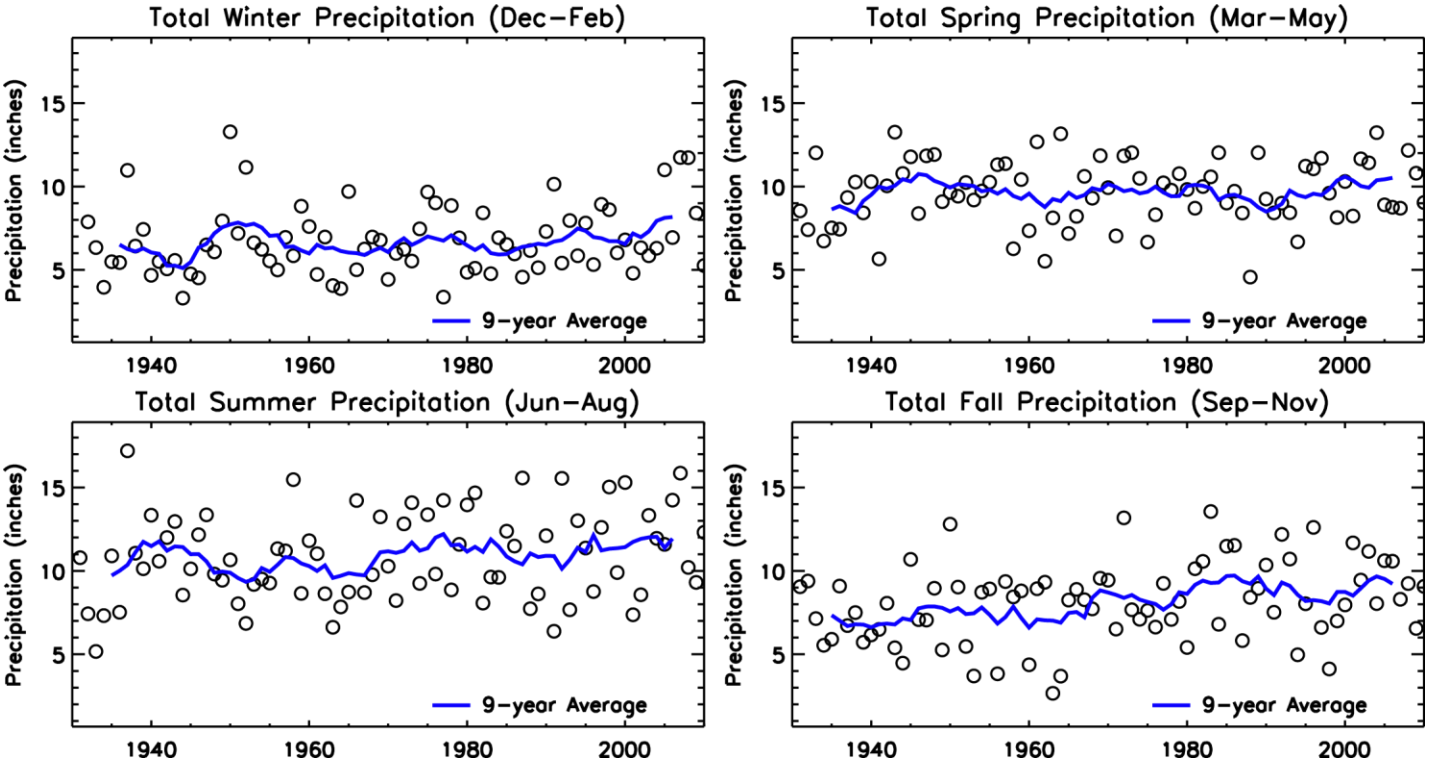
Mean annual temperatures from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the average temperature of a single year. The solid line represents the 9-year running mean.



Annual precipitation totals from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the total precipitation for a single year. The solid line represents the 9-year running mean.



Mean seasonal temperatures from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the average seasonal temperature of a single year. The solid line is the 9-year running mean. Winter values include data from the December of the previous year.



Total seasonal precipitation from 1931 to 2011. An open circle represents the total seasonal precipitation for a single year. The solid line represents the 9-year running mean of the total seasonal precipitation. Winter values include data from the December of the previous year.