## Weather and Climate

## Death Valley National Park

- Death Valley is famous as the hottest, driest and lowest place in North America.

Higher elevations are cooler than the low valley. Temperatures drop $3^{\circ}$ to $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ with every thousand vertical feet.

- Sunny skies are the norm in Death Valley, but winter storms and summer monsoons can bring cloud cover and rain.
- Wind is common in the desert, especially in the spring. Dust storms can suddenly blow up with approaching cold fronts.
- Weather data was compiled frompark and National Weather Service record summaries for the years 1911 through 2006 for Furnace Creek in Death Valley, California.


## Temperatures and Precipitation

|  | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| daily high <br> (average) | $\begin{aligned} & 65^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 18^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 72^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 22^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 27^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 32^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 9}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 37^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 0 9}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 43^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 115^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 46^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 113^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 41^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 33^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 24^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 18^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 32^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| daily low <br> (average) | $\begin{gathered} 39^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 4^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{4 6}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 8^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \\ & 12^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 17^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 22^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 0}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 27^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{8 8}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 31^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 5}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 29^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 24^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 17^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{4 8}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 9^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 39^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 4^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 17^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ |
| record high | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 9}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 32^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 36^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 0 2}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 39^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 1 2}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 2 2}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 2 8}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 53^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 3 4}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 57^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 127^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 53^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 123^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 50^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 113^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 45^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 36^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 8}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 31^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 3 4}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 57^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |
| record low | $\begin{aligned} & 15^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & -9^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & -4^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & -1^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 2^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 6^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 10^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 2}^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 17^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 4}{ }^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & 18^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 5^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 32^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ -4^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ & -7^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15^{\circ} \mathbf{F} \\ -9^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |
| precipitation | $\begin{gathered} .27 " \\ 0.7 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .35 " \\ 0.9 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .25 " \\ 0.6 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .12 " \\ 0.3 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .08 " \\ 0.2 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .04 " \\ 0.1 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .11 " \\ 0.3 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .10 " \\ 0.3 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .14 " \\ 0.4 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .11 " \\ 0.3 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .18 " \\ 0.5 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} .19 " \\ 0.5 \mathrm{~cm} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.94 " \\ & 4.9 \mathrm{~cm} \end{aligned}$ |

## Changing rainfall patterns

Yearly precipitation consistantly averaged about 1.6 inches of rain for the first 65 years of record keeping. The last 30 years has seen an increase, averaging 2.5 inches of rain a year. The 95 -year average is now just under two inches a year.

## Longest summers

The greatest number of consecutive days with a maximum temperature of $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or above was 154 days in the summer of 2001. The summer of 1996 had 40 days over $120^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, and 105 days over $110^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. The summer of 1917 had 43 consecutive days with a high temperature of $120^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ or above.

## The highest ground temperatures

The highest ground temperature recorded was $201^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ at Furnace Creek on July 15, 1972. The maximum air temperature for that day was $128^{\circ}$ F. Ground temperature on the valley floor is about $40 \%$ higher than the surrounding air temperature.

## Why is Death Valley's climate so extreme?

## Why so Dry?

Winter storms moving inland from the Pacific Ocean must pass over mountain ranges to continue east. As the clouds rise up they cool and the moisture condenses to fall as rain or snow on the western side of the ranges. By the time the clouds reach the mountain's east side they no longer have as much available moisture, creating a dry "rainshadow".

Four major mountain ranges lie between Death Valley and the ocean, each one adding to an increasingly drier rainshadow effect.

## Why so hot?

The depth and shape of Death Valley influence its summer temperatures.
The valley is a long, narrow basin 282 feet ( 86 m ) below sea level, yet is walled by high, steep mountain ranges. The clear, dry air and sparse plant cover allow sunlight to heat the desert surface. Heat radiates back from the rocks and soil, then becomes trapped in the valley's depths. Summer nights provide little relief as overnight lows may only dip into the $85^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to $95^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ $\left(30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ to $35^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) range.

Heated air rises, yet is trapped by the high valley walls, is cooled and recycled back down to the valley floor. These pockets of descending air are only slightly cooler than the surrounding hot air. As they descend, they are compressed and heated even more by the low elevation air pressure. These moving masses of super heated air blow through the valley creating extreme high temperatures.

## Weather Landmarks:

1911 Permanent weather station establishedat Greenland Ranch now known as Furnace Creek Ranch.
19134.54 in . ( 11.5 cm ) of rainheld calendar year record 92 years. Coldest temperature: $15^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ $\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ recorded on January 8. Hottest temperature: $134^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ $\left(57^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ recorded on July 10 five consecutive days reach $129^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(54^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ ) or above. Held record for the hottest place on earthuntil 1922.

191752 days $120^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(49^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ or above with 43 of them consecutive.

1922 1/2 inch ( 1.3 cm ) of snow, January 29.
$1922136^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(58^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ at Azizia, Libya in the Sahara Desert. Current worldrecordhigh temperature.

1929 No rain recorded.
1931-34 Driest stretch on record 0.64 inches ( 1.6 cm ) of rain over a 40-month period.
1933 Official park weatherstation established at Cow Creek, 3 mi. north of Furnace Creek.

1953 No rain recorded at Greenland Ranch.
$1960129^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(54^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ recorded on July 18 at Greenland Ranch.

1961 Official weatherstation opens atnew Furnace Creek Visitor Center. Cow Creek and Greenland Ranch stations close.

1976 Floods wash out Golden Canyon Road - record five day February storm brings 2.37 inches ( 6.0 cm ) of rain.

1977-78 5.09 inches ( 12.9 cm ) of rain - rainy season record until 1987-88.

1978 Spectacular wildflowerbloom.
19834.54 inches ( 11.5 cm ) of rain.

1984 Summer floods close park roads for several weeks - 4.04 inches ( 10.3 cm ) of rain for year.

1987-88 5.43 inches ( 13.8 cm ) of rain - rainy season record until 1997-98.

1995 Wettest month ever recorded inDeath Valley-2.59 inches ( 6.6 cm ) of rain in January.

1996 Hottest summer on record 40 days over $120^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(49^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$.

1997-98 6.09 inches ( 15.5 cm ) of rain.
$1998129^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(54^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ on July 17. Spectacular wildflowerbloom.

2001154 days in a row of $100^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ $\left(38^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ ) or above.

2004 August floods kill two and close park for nine days. Some roads are closed for months.

2004-05 6.44 inches ( 16.4 cm ) of rain. Wettest rainy season (July-June) on record.
$2005129^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(54^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ on July 19. 4.73 inches ( 12.0 cm ) of rainbreaks 92-year old calendar year(Jan.-Dec.) record. Spectacular wildflowerbloom.
$2007129^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(54^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ on July 6.

