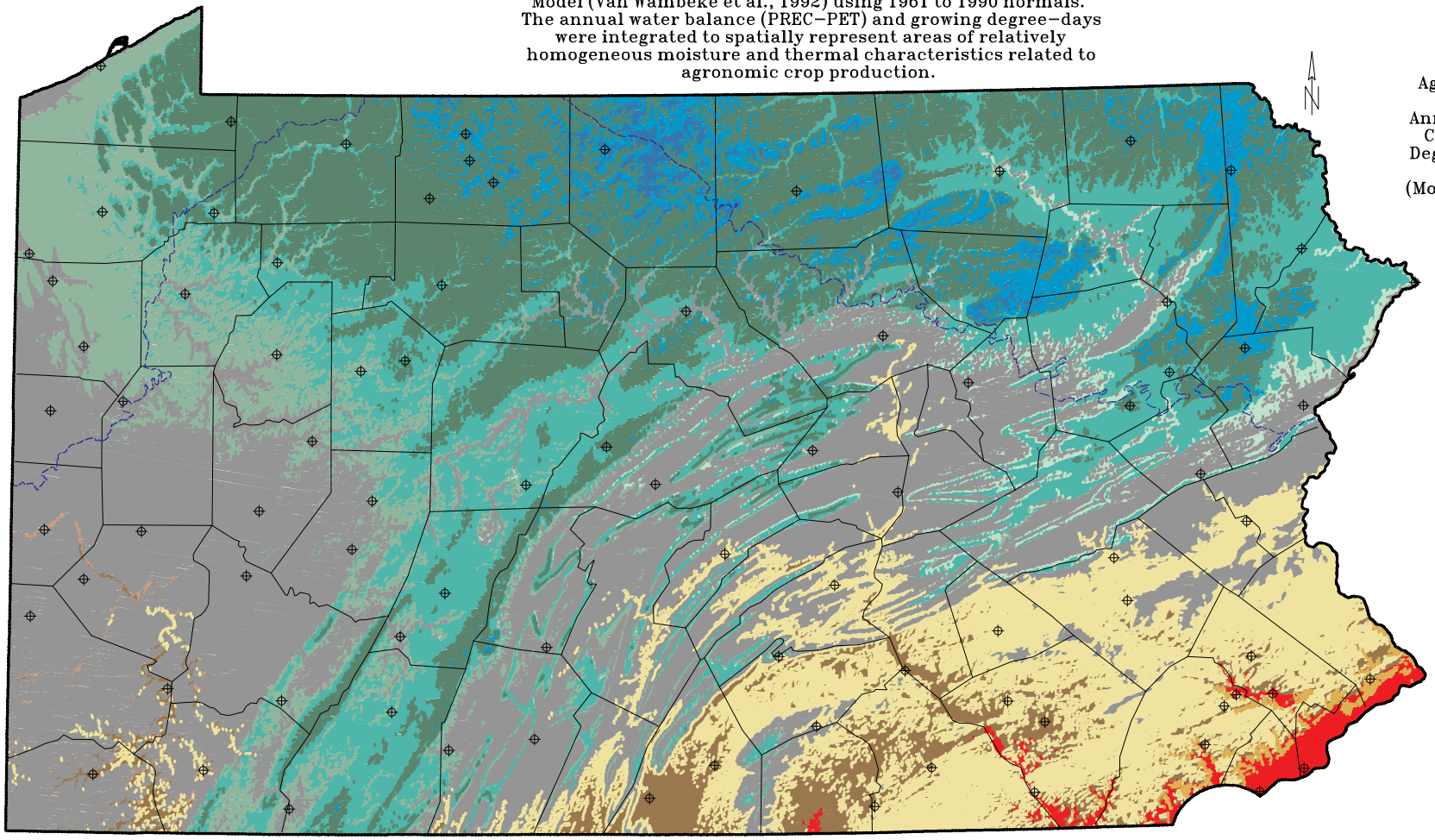
AGRO–CLIMATIC REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

W.J. Waltman, E.J. Ciolkosz, and M.D. Svoboda

42 30 00N
80 00 00W

Agro–climatic regions were derived from the Newhall Simulation Model (Van Wambeke et al., 1992) using 1961 to 1990 normals. The annual water balance (PREC–PET) and growing degree–days were integrated to spatially represent areas of relatively homogeneous moisture and thermal characteristics related to agronomic crop production.



LEGEND

Agro–Climatic Regions

Annual Moisture Surplus Coupled with Growing Degree–Days (Base 50 F)

(Moisture Surplus in mm; heat units)

- Less than 350 mm; Greater than 3401
- Less than 350 mm; 3001 to 3400
- Less than 350 mm; 2601 to 3000
- 351 to 450 mm; Greater than 3401
- 351 to 450 mm; 3001 to 3400
- 351 to 450 mm; 2601 to 3000
- 451 to 550 mm; 2601 to 3000
- 451 to 550 mm; 2201 to 2600
- 451 to 550 mm; 1801 to 2200
- Greater than 550 mm; 2200 to 2600
- Greater than 550 mm; 1801 to 2200
- Greater than 550 mm; Less than 1800
- Wisconsinan Glacial Border
- Weather Stations

39 30 00N
80 00 00W

39 30 00N
75 00 00W

0 25 50 75 100 STATUTE MILES

0 25 50 75 100 KILOMETERS

SCALE 1:2,250,000

Map Series: 96–0067

Source: USDA/NRCS Climate Data Access Facility, Water and Climate Center, Portland, OR; Owenby and Ezell (1992); Albers Equal Area Projection; AUG 1996.

Cooperative project of the Agronomy Department, Penn State Agricultural Experiment Station, The Pennsylvania State University; NRCS Soil Quality Institute and National Soil Survey Center.