

WEATHER & SEASONS IN HART COUNTY, KENTUCKY

What new residents can expect throughout the year - from humid summers to changing fall color and occasional winter weather

Hart County experiences four distinct seasons. Conditions can change quickly, especially during spring and stormy summer afternoons.

Climate at a Glance

Hart County sits in south-central Kentucky and has a humid, four-season climate. Bowling Green climate normals are a useful nearby reference point, though temperatures and rainfall can vary by property, elevation and storm track.

Winter

Typical daytime highs often reach the mid-40s to around 50°F, with nights commonly in the upper 20s and lower 30s. Snow and ice occur, but long-lasting deep snow is uncommon.

Spring

Temperatures rise quickly, vegetation greens up and rain becomes frequent. Spring can bring thunderstorms, high winds, hail and occasional tornado risk.

Summer

Afternoons are usually warm to hot and humid. Highs commonly reach the upper 80s, with warm nights. Pop-up thunderstorms and heat-index concerns are common.

Fall

September may still feel summery, followed by comfortable days, cooler nights and colorful foliage. The first freeze often arrives in late October, but timing varies.



TEMPERATURE & SEASONAL REFERENCE

Nearby Bowling Green climate normals provide a practical comparison for Hart County

Nearby Bowling Green Monthly Temperature Reference

Month	Avg. High / Low °F
Jan	45 / 26
Feb	50 / 30
Mar	60 / 37
Apr	70 / 46
May	78 / 55
Jun	86 / 64
Jul	89 / 68
Aug	89 / 66
Sep	82 / 58
Oct	71 / 46
Nov	59 / 38
Dec	48 / 29

These are nearby 1991-2020 climate-normal reference values for Bowling Green, not a promise of conditions at a specific Hart County address.



SPRING & SUMMER

Growing weather, thunderstorms, humidity and outdoor-living considerations

Spring in Hart County

- March can swing between chilly mornings and warm afternoons. Late freezes remain possible.
- April and May are greener and generally milder, but frequent rain can soften driveways, saturate low areas and reveal drainage problems.
- Severe thunderstorms may produce damaging wind, hail, intense lightning, flash flooding and tornadoes.
- The growing season is long, but gardeners should watch freeze forecasts before planting tender crops.

Property Considerations

Inspect drainage after heavy rain. Look at creek crossings, culverts, low-water areas, basement moisture, erosion, gravel-driveway condition and whether emergency vehicles can reach the property.

Farm & Animal Considerations

Have shelter plans for horses and livestock, secure loose equipment, maintain shade and dependable water, and keep trailers accessible if evacuation becomes necessary.

Summer in Hart County

- June through August is typically hot, humid and green, with afternoon highs often in the 80s and occasional 90s.
- Heat index values can feel significantly hotter than the air temperature. Hydration, shade and cooling matter for people and animals.
- Thunderstorms may form quickly. A sunny morning does not guarantee a dry afternoon.
- Grass, weeds, insects and vegetation grow fast. Rural properties may require frequent mowing, fence-line maintenance and pest control.
- Air-conditioning demand can increase utility bills, especially in older or poorly insulated homes.

A weather radio, charged phone, backup power plan and a sturdy indoor shelter location are practical rural-living essentials.



FALL & WINTER

Cooler temperatures, foliage, frost, short days and occasional snow or ice

Fall in Hart County

- September is often warm, while October brings cooler nights and some of the most comfortable outdoor weather of the year.
- Fall color usually develops through October into early November, depending on rainfall and temperature.
- The median first 32°F freeze near Bowling Green is around late October, though it has occurred much earlier or later in individual years.
- Leaves can clog gutters, drainage ditches and culverts. Rural roads may become slick with wet leaves.
- This is a good season to service heating equipment, clean chimneys, inspect roofs and prepare water systems for freezing temperatures.

Winter in Hart County

- Winters are generally moderate compared with northern states, but sharp cold snaps still occur.
- Snowfall is variable. Some winters bring little accumulation; others include disruptive snow, sleet or freezing rain.
- Ice can create more trouble than snow on hills, bridges, gravel roads, decks, steps and long rural driveways.
- Short daylight hours and cloudy periods can make farm chores and commuting feel very different from summer.
- Power outages may follow ice or wind events. Homes with wells need a plan because pumps depend on electricity.

Home Preparation

Insulate exposed pipes, disconnect hoses, maintain heat, test smoke and carbon-monoxide alarms, service generators safely and keep de-icer or traction material available.

Vehicle Preparation

Keep fuel above half a tank, check tires and battery, carry a blanket and flashlight, and allow extra time on shaded rural roads where ice may linger.



SEVERE WEATHER & SAFETY

A practical plan for storms, flooding, heat, cold and rural outages

Know the Difference

Watch

Conditions are favorable for hazardous weather. Stay informed, review your plan and be ready to act.

Warning

Hazardous weather is occurring or imminent. Take protective action immediately and follow official instructions.

Tornado & Severe Thunderstorm Plan

- Choose a small interior room on the lowest floor, away from windows. A basement or storm shelter is best when available.
- Mobile homes, sheds, barns and vehicles are not safe tornado shelters. Identify a sturdy building you can reach quickly.
- Protect your head and neck with helmets, pillows, blankets or a mattress.
- Keep shoes, flashlights, medications, pet carriers and a weather radio near the shelter area.
- Do not rely on outdoor sirens as your only warning method. Enable Wireless Emergency Alerts and use a trusted weather source.

Flooding, Heat & Winter Safety

- Never drive through flooded roads or low-water crossings. Water depth and road damage are difficult to judge.
- During extreme heat, limit strenuous afternoon activity and check animals, older adults and anyone without reliable cooling.
- During cold outbreaks, prevent frozen pipes and use generators, grills and fuel-burning heaters only with proper ventilation and safe placement.
- Keep several days of food, water, medication and animal supplies when winter weather or power outages are possible.

For current forecasts and warnings, use [weather.gov](https://www.weather.gov) and select Hart County or your exact location.



WEATHER CHECKLIST FOR HOMEBUYERS

Questions that help reveal how a property handles every season

Ask Before You Buy

- Has the property ever flooded, held standing water or experienced basement/crawlspace moisture?
- Which roads, bridges or creek crossings become difficult during heavy rain, snow or ice?
- Is there a safe tornado shelter location inside the home?
- How are the home, barn, well, septic system and HVAC protected during freezing weather?
- Does the property have backup heat, generator capability or another outage plan?
- Are mature trees close enough to threaten the roof, driveway, power lines or fencing?
- How much shade and dependable water are available for animals in summer?
- How quickly are roads cleared after winter weather, and who maintains a private road or shared driveway?
- Is homeowners insurance affected by flood zone, roof age, wood heat, barns or other property features?

Useful Weather Resources

National Weather Service - Louisville

Forecasts, watches, warnings, radar and safety information for central and south-central Kentucky.
[weather.gov/lmk](https://www.weather.gov/lmk)

NOAA Climate Normals

Long-term temperature, precipitation and snowfall averages from official observing stations.
ncei.noaa.gov/access/us-climate-normals

Kentucky Mesonet

Local weather observations from stations across Kentucky, operated through the Kentucky Climate Center.
kymesonet.org

Local Alerts

Enable Wireless Emergency Alerts, follow Hart County emergency communications and keep a battery-powered NOAA Weather Radio.

Sources Reviewed - July 2026

- NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information - U.S. Climate Normals.
- National Weather Service Louisville - Bowling Green 1991-2020 climate normals and frost/freeze climatology.
- National Weather Service severe-weather and tornado safety guidance.

Important: This guide describes typical seasonal patterns and planning considerations. It is not a forecast, guarantee or substitute for current official weather information.

