Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Safford Arizona, United States

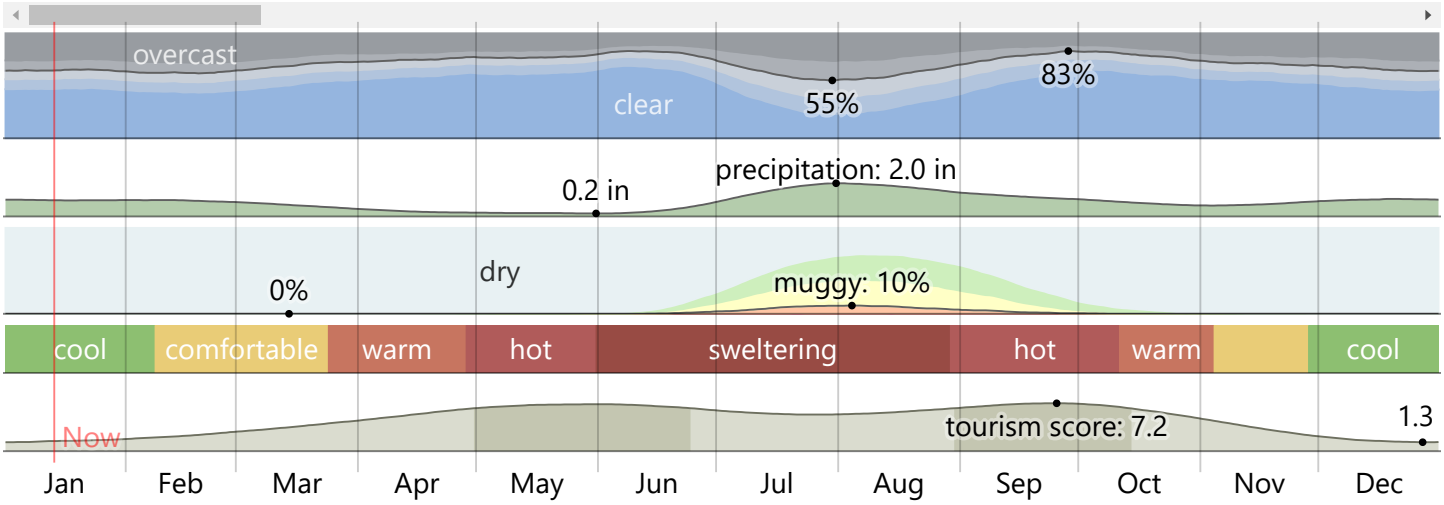
In Safford, the summers are sweltering and partly cloudy and the winters are cold, dry, and mostly clear. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 35°F to 101°F and is rarely below 26°F or above 107°F.

Based on the tourism score, the best times of year to visit Safford for warm-weather activities are from late April to late June and from late August to mid October.

Climate in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-Summary) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-duri



Safford weather by month. Click on each chart for more information.

Average Temperature in Safford

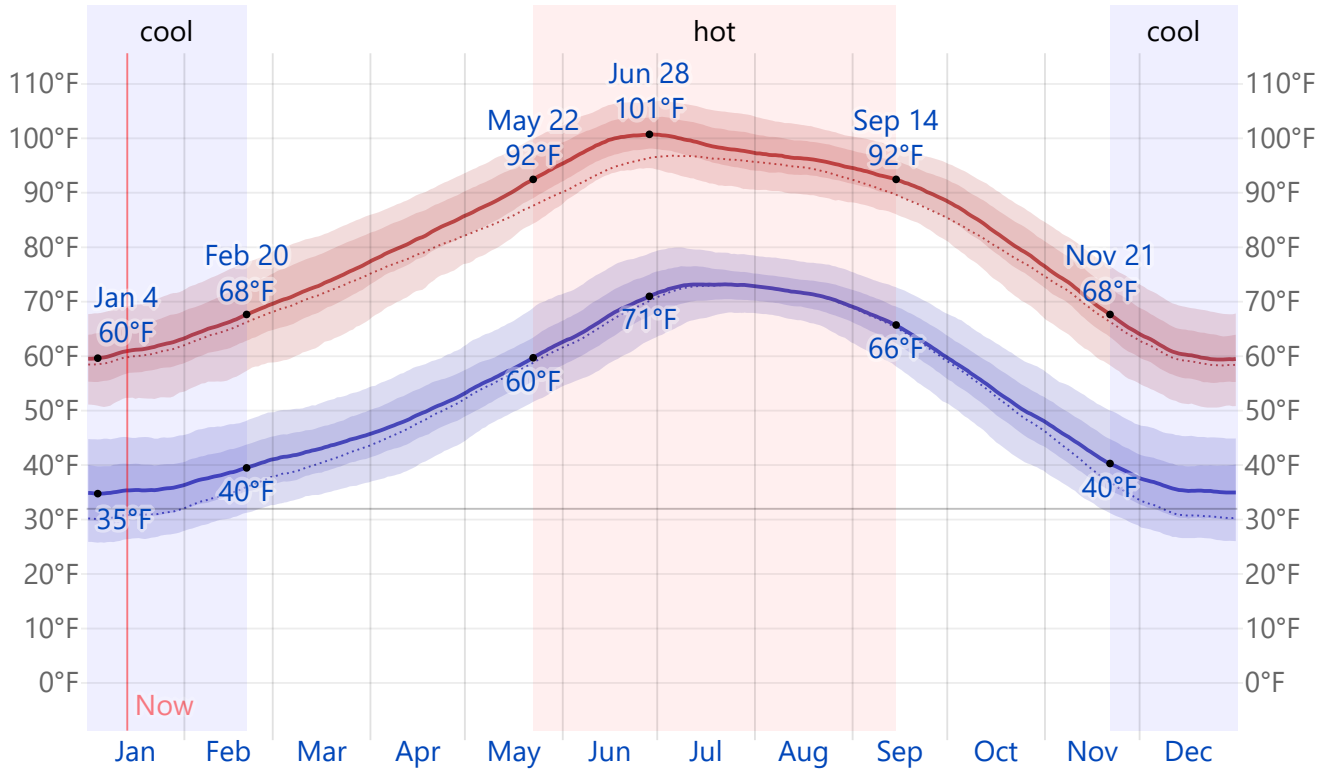
The hot season lasts for 3.8 months, from May 22 to September 14, with an average daily high temperature abov in Safford is July, with an average high of 99°F and low of 73°F.

The cool season lasts for 3.0 months, from November 21 to February 20, with an average daily high temperature e year in Safford is December, with an average low of 36°F and high of 61°F.

Average High and Low Temperature in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

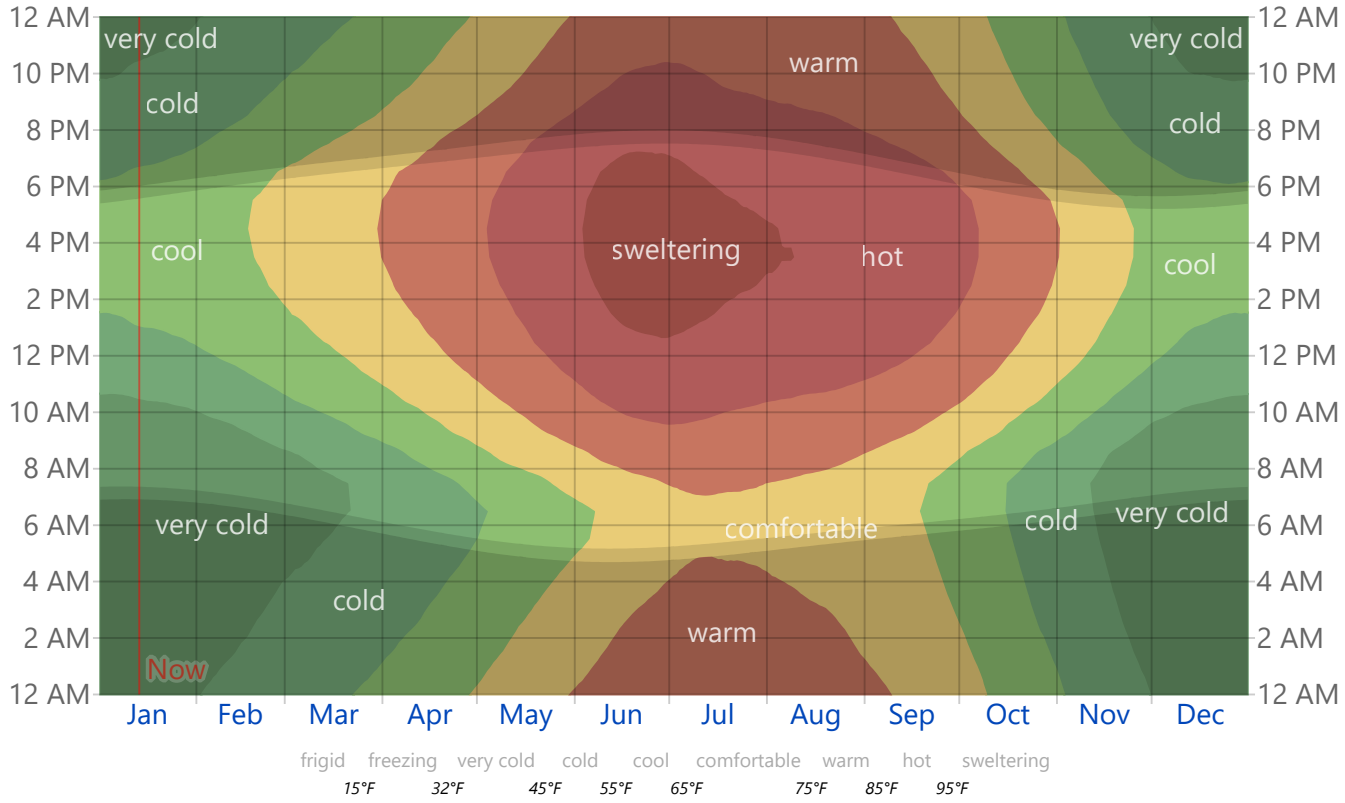
History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-Temperature) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-c



The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.

Average	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
High	61°F	67°F	74°F	82°F	91°F	99°F	99°F	96°F	92°F	82°F	70°F	61°F
Temp.	47°F	51°F	58°F	66°F	75°F	85°F	85°F	83°F	78°F	67°F	55°F	46°F
Low	35°F	39°F	43°F	49°F	58°F	68°F	73°F	71°F	65°F	53°F	42°F	36°F

The figure below shows you a compact characterization of the entire year of hourly average temperatures. The horizontal axis is the day of the year, the vertical axis is the hour of the day, and the color is the average temperature for that hour and day.



The average hourly temperature, color coded into bands. The shaded overlays indicate night and civil twilight.

Qurayyat, Saudi Arabia (/y/100174/Average-Weather-in-Qurayyat-Saudi-Arabia-Year-Round) (7,517 miles away) and Fīrūzābād, Iran (/y/105197/Average-Weather-in-F%C4%ABr%C5%ABz%C4%81b%C4%81d-Iran-Year-Round) (8,029 miles) are the far-away foreign places with temperatures most similar to Safford (view comparison (/compare/y/2986~100174~105197/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford-Qurayyat-and-F%C4%ABr%C5%ABz%C4%81b%C4%81d)).

Compare Safford to another city:

Find City or Airport | Compare | Map (/map?pageType=4&yearNumber=2025&ids=2986)

Clouds

In Safford, the average percentage of the sky covered by clouds experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year.

The clearer part of the year in Safford begins around August 30 and lasts for 3.1 months, ending around December 1.

The clearest month of the year in Safford is June, during which on average the sky is clear, mostly clear, or partly cloudy 81% of the time.

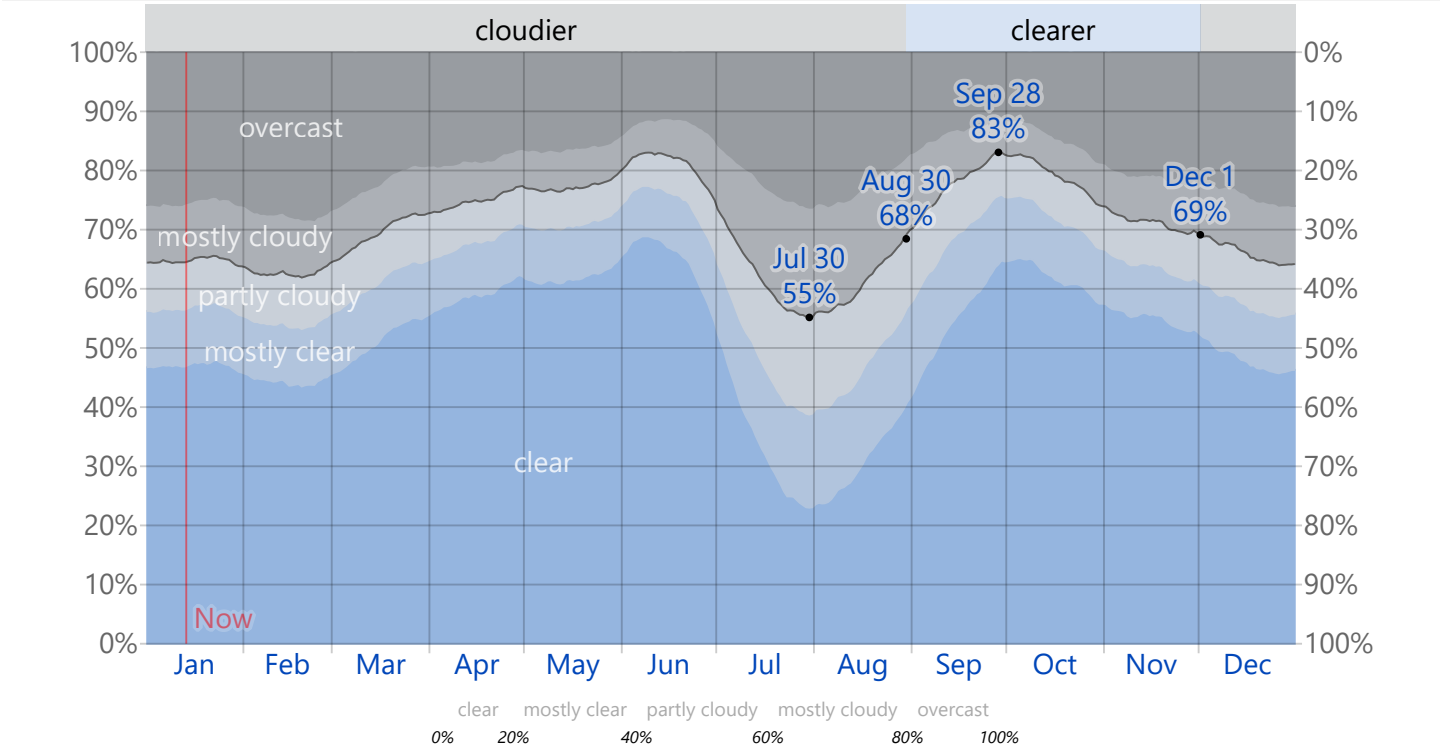
The cloudier part of the year begins around December 1 and lasts for 8.9 months, ending around August 30.

The cloudiest month of the year in Safford is July, during which on average the sky is overcast or mostly cloudy 39% of the time.

Cloud Cover Categories in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-CloudCover) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-d



The percentage of time spent in each cloud cover band, categorized by the percentage of the sky covered by clouds.

Fraction	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cloudier	35%	37%	30%	25%	23%	19%	39%	38%	22%	21%	29%	34%
Clearer	65%	63%	70%	75%	77%	81%	61%	62%	78%	79%	71%	66%

Precipitation

A wet day is one with at least 0.04 inches of liquid or liquid-equivalent precipitation. The chance of wet days in Safford varies significantly throughout the year.

The wetter season lasts 2.1 months, from July 5 to September 9, with a greater than 22% chance of a given day being a wet day. The month with the most wet days in Safford is August, with an average of 10.9 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation.

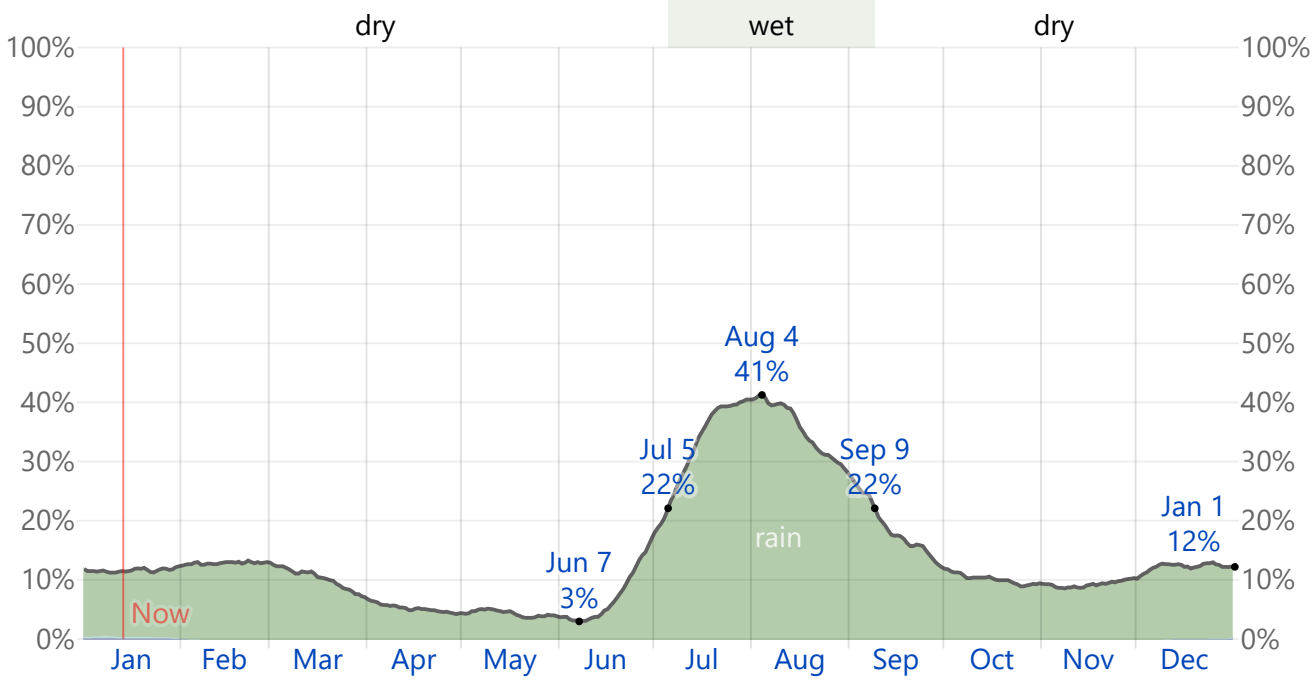
The drier season lasts 9.9 months, from September 9 to July 5. The month with the fewest wet days in Safford is May, with an average of 1.3 days with at least 0.04 inches of precipitation.

Among wet days, we distinguish between those that experience rain alone, snow alone, or a mixture of the two. The month with the most days of rain alone in Safford is August, with an average of 10.9 days. Based on this categorization, the most common form of precipitation throughout the year is rain alone, with a peak probability of 41% on August 4.

Daily Chance of Precipitation in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-PrecipitationProbability) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-



The percentage of days in which various types of precipitation are observed, excluding trace quantities: rain alone, snow alone, and mixed (both rain and snow fell in the same day).

Days of	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rain	3.4d	3.6d	3.1d	1.5d	1.3d	2.3d	10.3d	10.9d	5.5d	3.1d	2.8d	3.8d

Rainfall

To show variation within the months and not just the monthly totals, we show the rainfall accumulated over a sliding 31-day period centered around each day of the year. Safford experiences some seasonal variation in monthly rainfall.

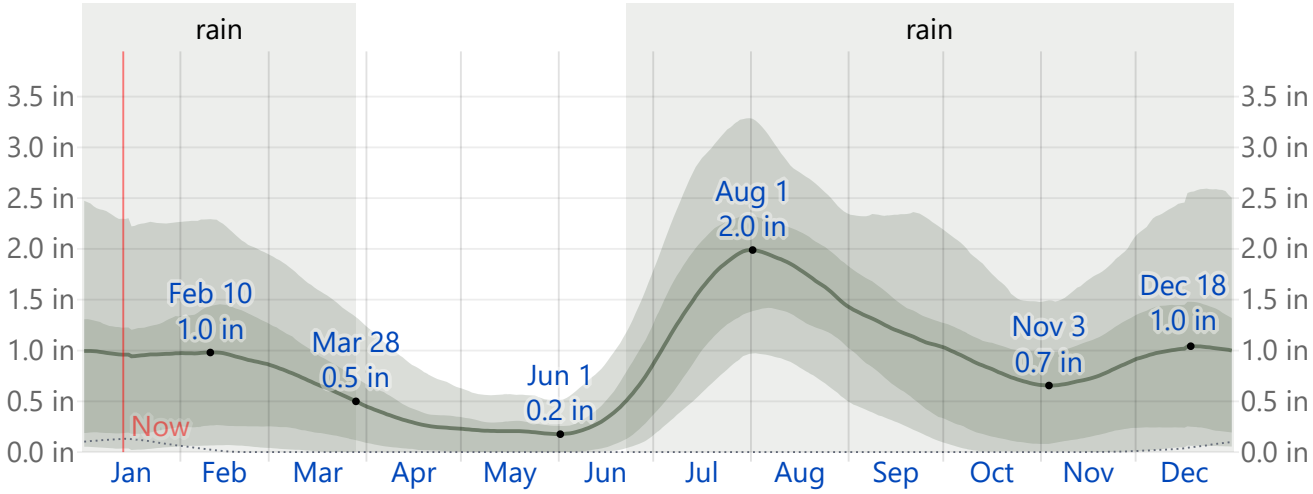
The rainy period of the year lasts for 9.2 months, from June 22 to March 28, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 0.5 inches. The month with the most rain in Safford is August, with an average rainfall of 1.8 inches.

The rainless period of the year lasts for 2.8 months, from March 28 to June 22. The month with the least rain in Safford is May, with an average rainfall of 0.2 inches.

Average Monthly Rainfall in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-Rainfall) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-during



The average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted line is the corresponding average snowfall.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainfall	0.9″	1.0″	0.7″	0.3″	0.2″	0.3″	1.6″	1.8″	1.2″	0.8″	0.7″	1.0″

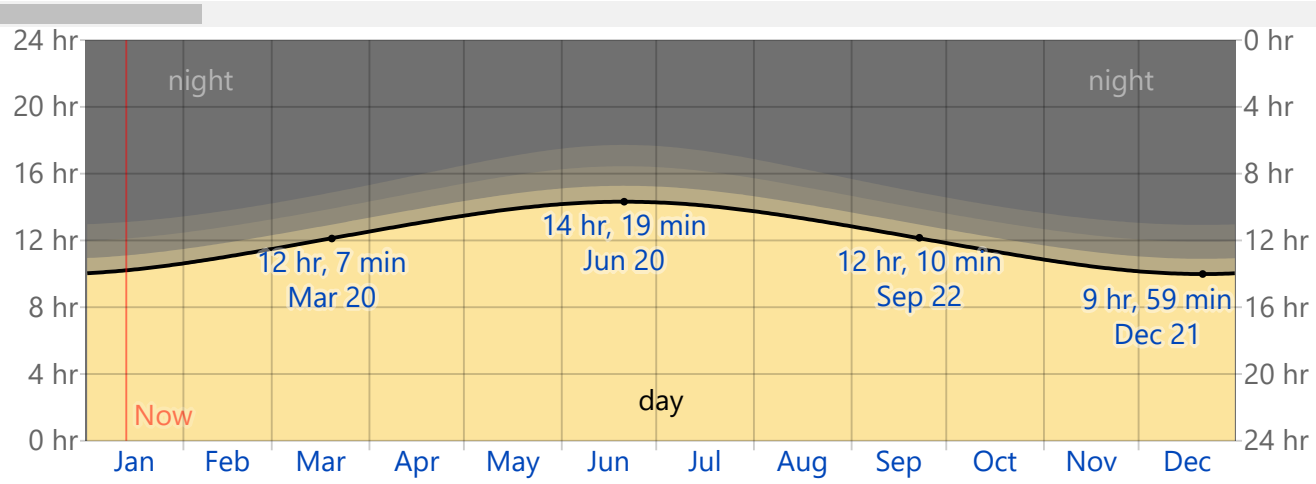
Sun

The length of the day in Safford varies significantly over the course of the year. In 2025, the shortest day is December 21, with 9 hours, 59 minutes of daylight; the longest day is June 20, with 14 hours, 19 minutes of daylight.

Hours of Daylight and Twilight in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-Daylight) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-durin



The number of hours during which the Sun is visible (black line). From bottom (most yellow) to top (most gray), the color bands indicate: full daylight, twilight (civil, nautical, and astronomical), and full night.

Hours of	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Daylight	10.3h	11.1h	12.0h	13.1h	13.9h	14.3h	14.0h	13.3h	12.3h	11.3h	10.4h	10.0h

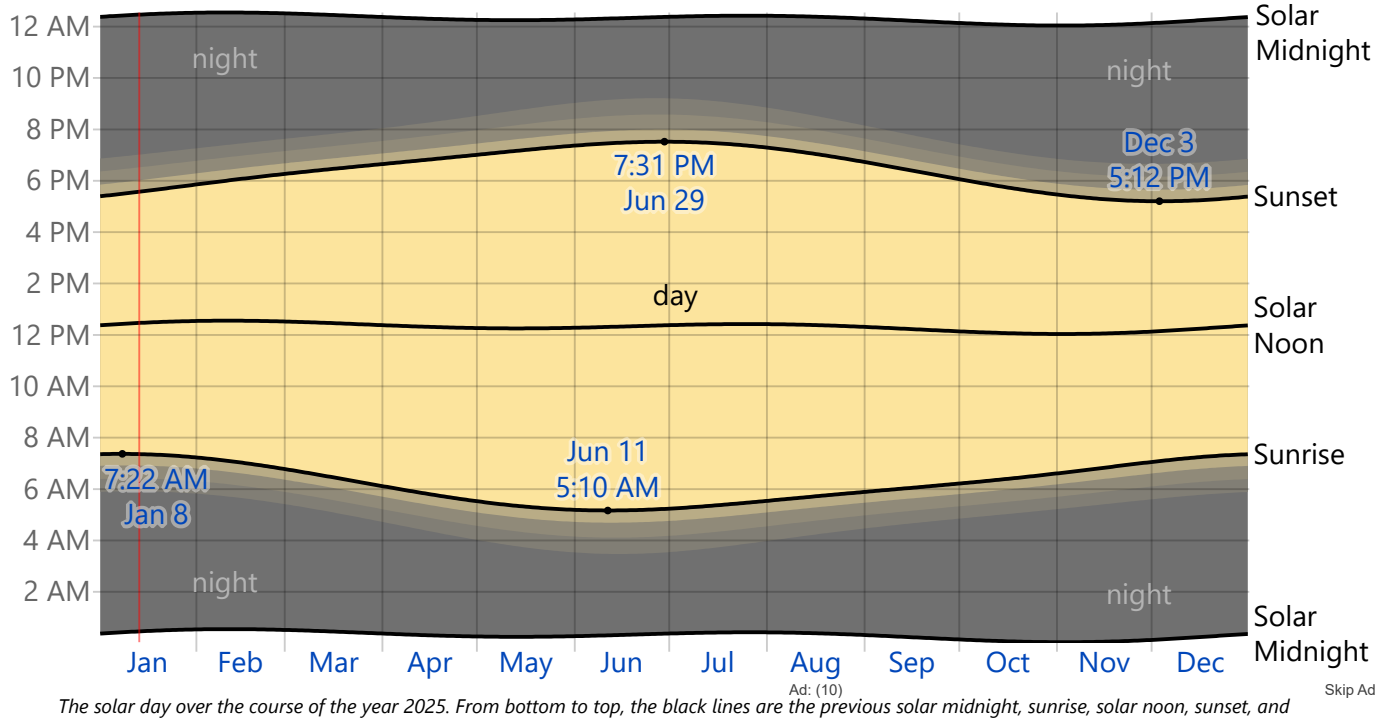
The earliest sunrise is at 5:10 AM on June 11, and the latest sunrise is 2 hours, 12 minutes later at 7:22 AM on January 8. The earliest sunset is at 5:12 PM on December 3, and the latest sunset is 2 hours, 19 minutes later at 7:31 PM on June 29.

Daylight saving time (DST) is not observed in Safford during 2025.

Sunrise & Sunset with Twilight in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-SolarDay) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-durir



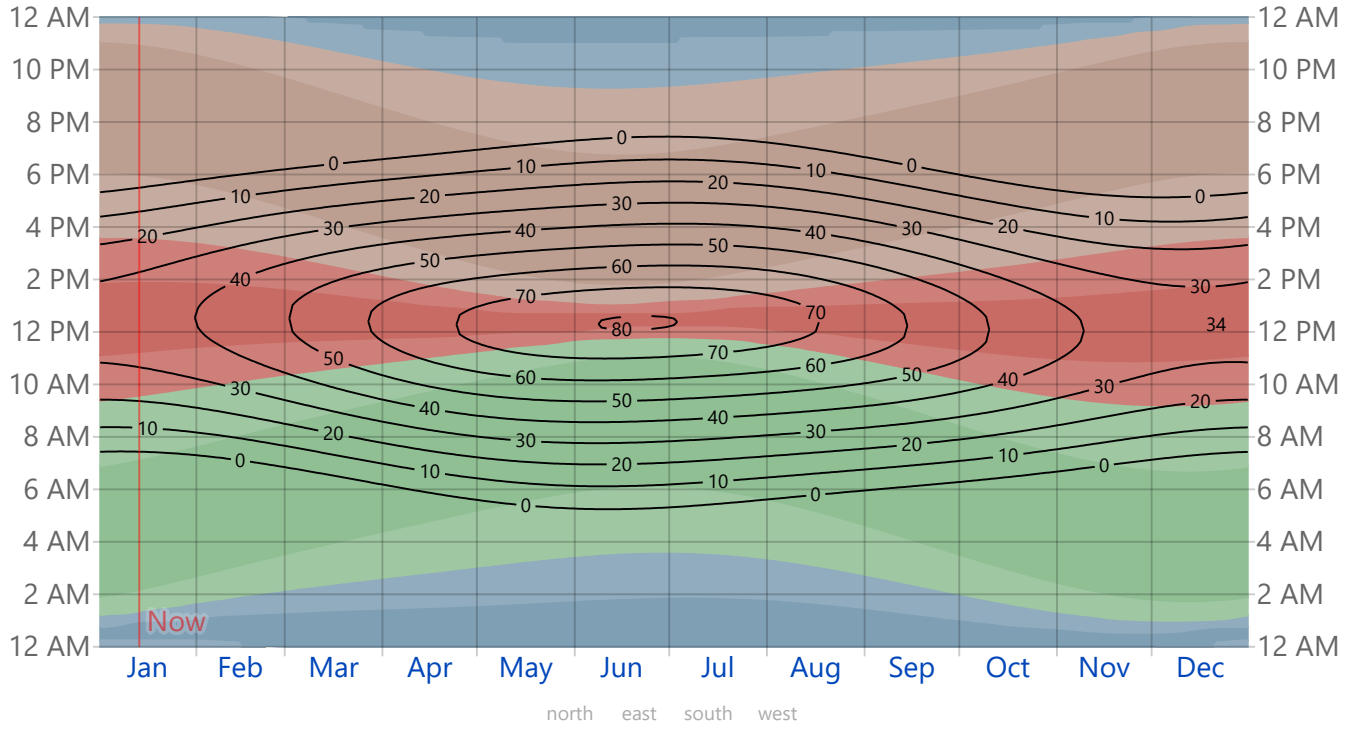
The solar day over the course of the year 2025. From bottom to top, the black lines are the previous solar midnight, sunrise, solar noon, sunset, and the next solar midnight. The day, twilights (civil, nautical, and astronomical), and night are indicated by the color bands from yellow to gray.

The figure below presents a compact representation of the sun's elevation (the angle of the sun above the horizon) and azimuth (its compass bearing) for every hour of every day in the reporting period. The horizontal axis is the day of the year and the vertical axis is the hour of the day. For a given day and hour of that day, the background color indicates the azimuth of the sun at that moment. The black isolines are contours of constant solar elevation.

Solar Elevation and Azimuth in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-SolarElevation) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-



Solar elevation and azimuth over the course of the year 2025. The black lines are lines of constant solar elevation (the angle of the sun above the horizon, in degrees). The background color fills indicate the azimuth (the compass bearing) of the sun. The lightly tinted areas at the boundaries of the cardinal compass points indicate the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest).

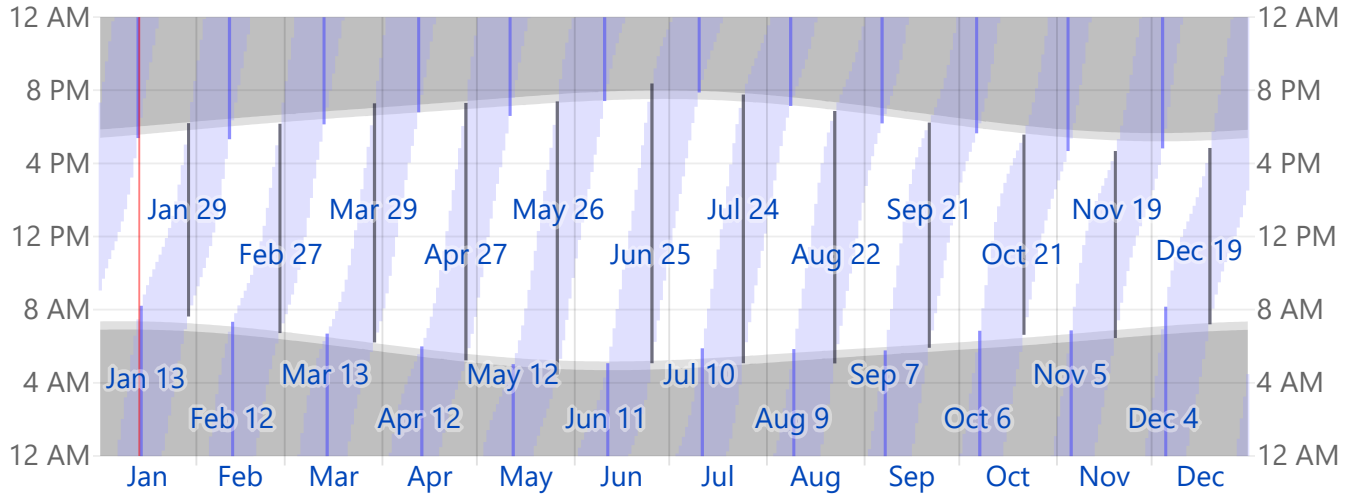
Moon

The figure below presents a compact representation of key lunar data for 2025. The horizontal axis is the day, the vertical axis is the hour of the day, and the colored areas indicate when the moon is above the horizon. The vertical gray bars (new Moons) and blue bars (full Moons) indicate key Moon phases.

Moon Rise, Set & Phases in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-LunarDay) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-dur

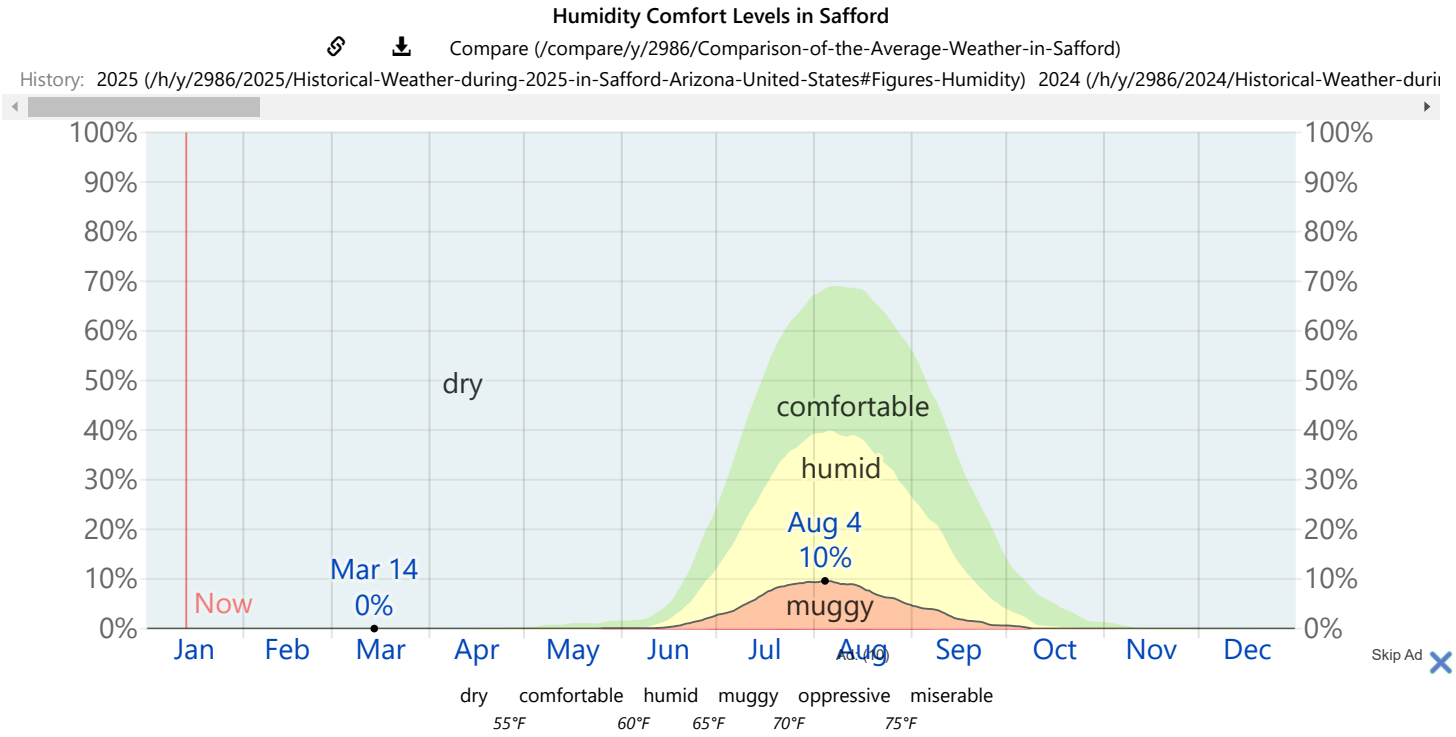


The time in which the moon is above the horizon (light blue area), with new moons (dark gray lines) and full moons (blue lines) indicated. The shaded overlays indicate night and civil twilight.

Humidity

We base the humidity comfort level on the dew point, as it determines whether perspiration will evaporate from the skin, thereby cooling the body. Lower dew points feel drier and higher dew points feel more humid. Unlike temperature, which typically varies significantly between night and day, dew point tends to change more slowly, so while the temperature may drop at night, a muggy day is typically followed by a muggy night.

The perceived humidity level in Safford, as measured by the percentage of time in which the humidity comfort level is muggy, oppressive, or miserable, does not vary significantly over the course of the year, staying within 5% of 5% throughout.



The percentage of time spent at various humidity comfort levels, categorized by dew point.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Muggy days	0.0d	0.0d	0.0d	0.0d	0.0d	0.2d	2.1d	2.3d	0.7d	0.0d	0.0d	0.0d

Wind

This section discusses the wide-area hourly average wind vector (speed and direction) at 10 meters above the ground. The wind experienced at any given location is highly dependent on local topography and other factors, and instantaneous wind speed and direction vary more widely than hourly averages.

The average hourly wind speed in Safford experiences mild seasonal variation over the course of the year.

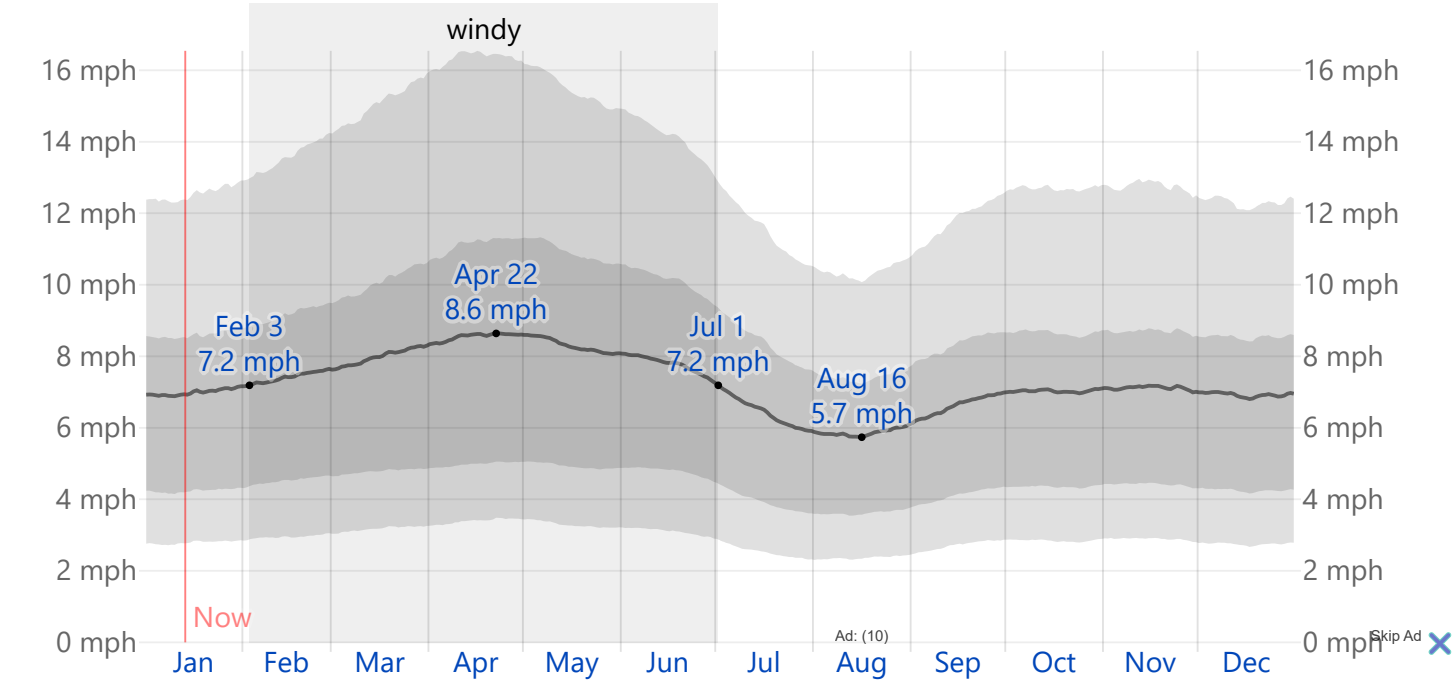
The windier part of the year lasts for 5.0 months, from February 3 to July 1, with average wind speeds of more than 7.2 miles per hour. The windiest month of the year in Safford is April, with an average hourly wind speed of 8.6 miles per hour.

The calmer time of year lasts for 7.0 months, from July 1 to February 3. The calmest month of the year in Safford is August, with an average hourly wind speed of 5.9 miles per hour.

Average Wind Speed in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-WindSpeed) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-du



The average of mean hourly wind speeds (dark gray line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Wind Speed (mph)	7.0	7.4	8.0	8.6	8.3	7.8	6.4	5.9	6.6	7.0	7.1	6.9

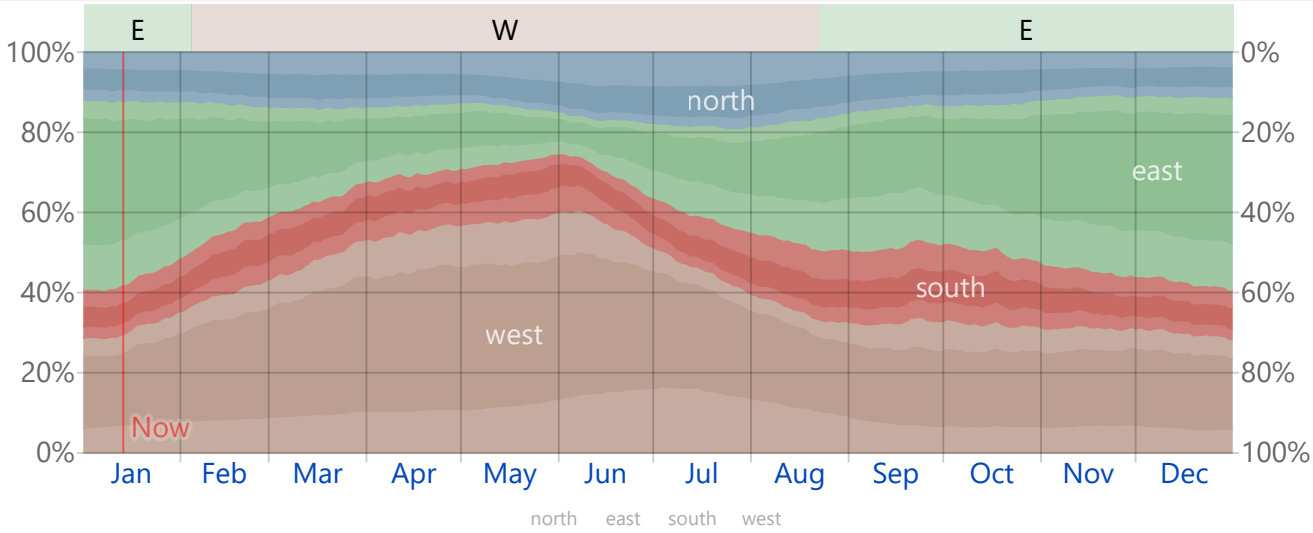
The predominant average hourly wind direction in Safford varies throughout the year.

The wind is most often from the west for 6.6 months, from February 4 to August 22, with a peak percentage of 61% on June 7. The wind is most often from the east for 5.4 months, from August 22 to February 4, with a peak percentage of 47% on January 1.

Wind Direction in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-WindDirection) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather



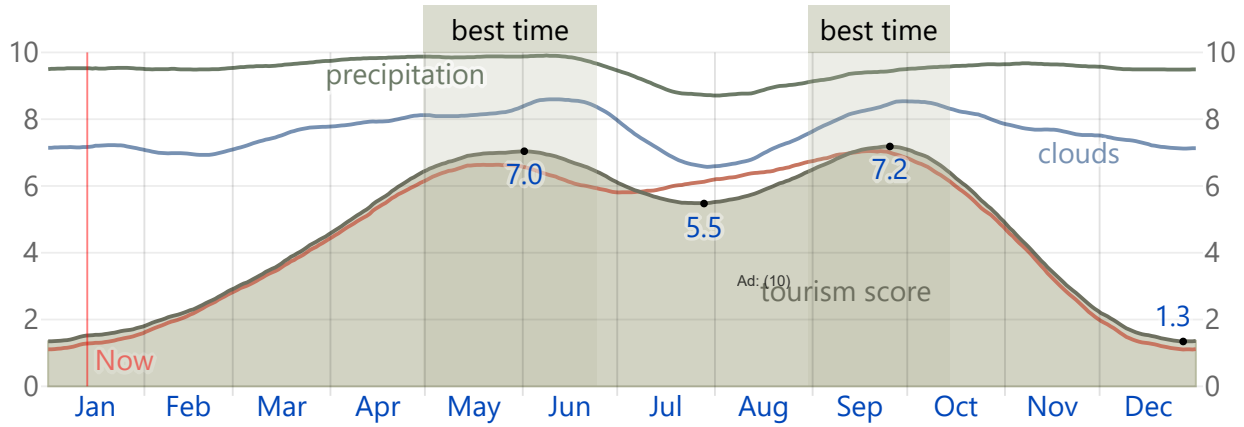
The percentage of hours in which the mean wind direction is from each of the four cardinal wind directions, excluding hours in which the mean wind speed is less than 1.0 mph. The lightly tinted areas at the boundaries are the percentage of hours spent in the implied intermediate directions (northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest).

Best Time of Year to Visit

To characterize how pleasant the weather is in Safford throughout the year, we compute two travel scores.

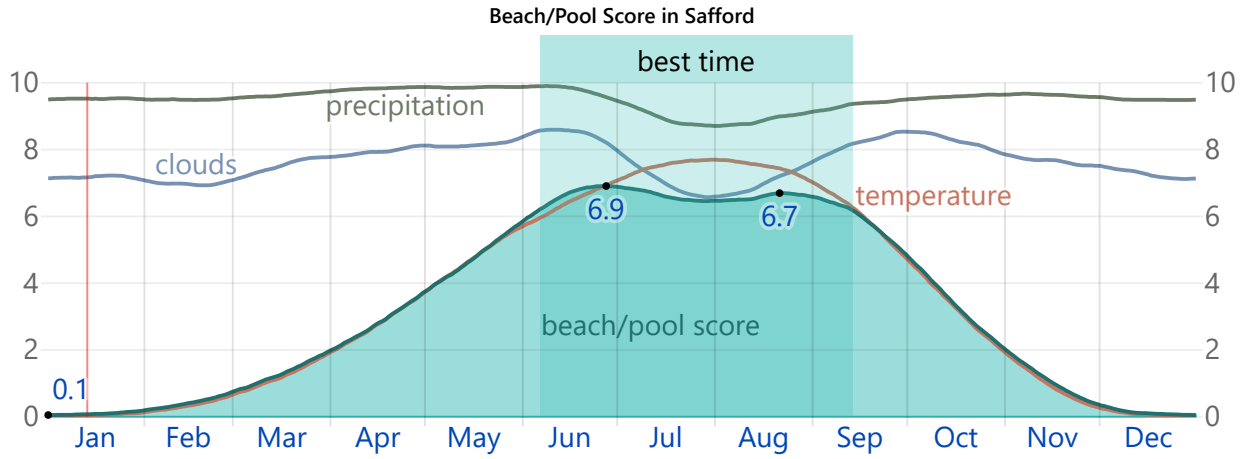
The tourism score favors clear, rainless days with perceived temperatures between 65°F and 80°F. Based on this score, the best times of year to visit Safford for general outdoor tourist activities are from late April to late June and from late August to mid October, with a peak score in the last week of September.

Tourism Score in Safford



The tourism score (filled area), and its constituents: the temperature score (red line), the cloud cover score (blue line), and the precipitation score (green line).

The beach/pool score favors clear, rainless days with perceived temperatures between 75°F and 90°F. Based on this score, the best time of year to visit Safford for hot-weather activities is from early June to mid September, with a peak score in the last week of June.



The beach/pool score (filled area), and its constituents: the temperature score (red line), the cloud cover score (blue line), and the precipitation score (green line).

Methodology

For each hour between 8:00 AM and 9:00 PM of each day in the analysis period (1980 to 2016), independent scores are computed for perceived temperature, cloud cover, and total precipitation. Those scores are combined into a single hourly composite score, which is then aggregated into days, averaged over all the years in the analysis period, and smoothed.

Our cloud cover score is 10 for fully clear skies, falling linearly to 9 for mostly clear skies, and to 1 for fully overcast skies.

Our precipitation score, which is based on the three-hour precipitation centered on the hour in question, is 10 for no precipitation, falling linearly to 9 for trace precipitation, and to 0 for 0.04 inches of precipitation or more.

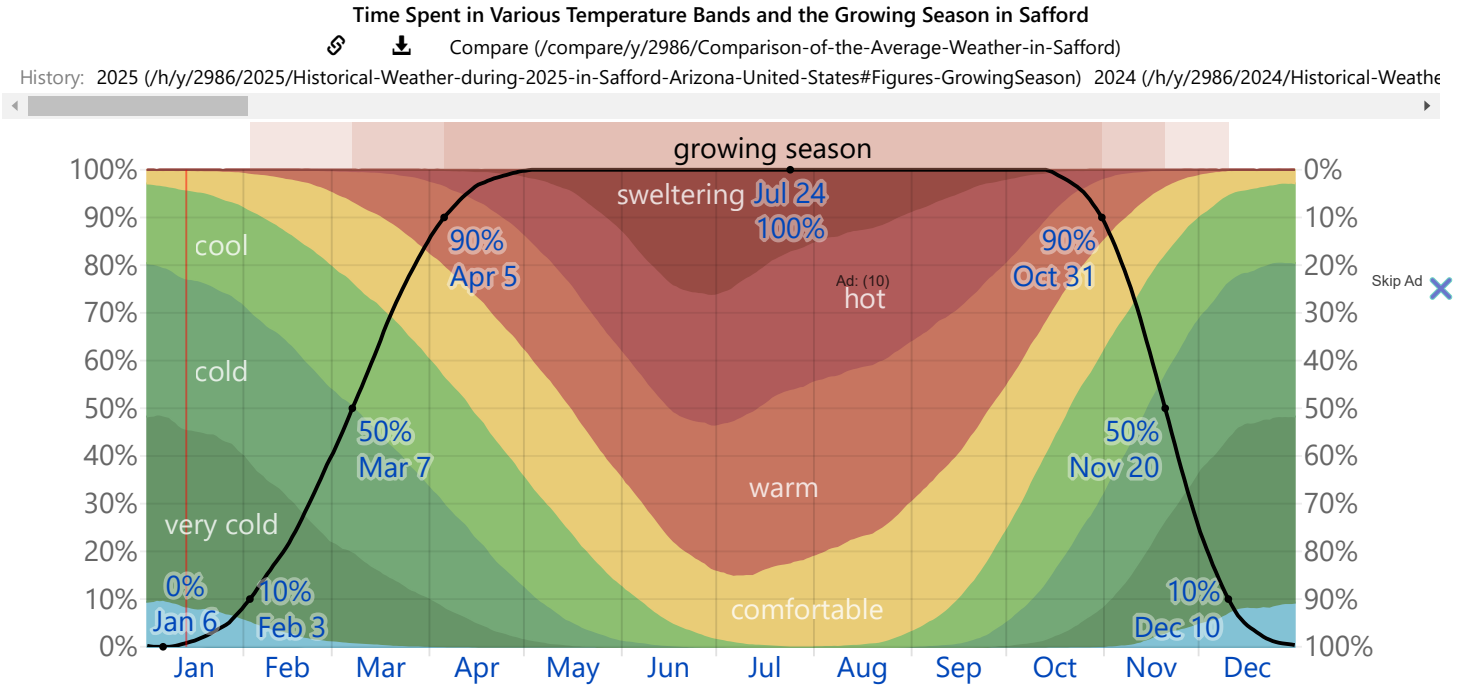
Our tourism temperature score is 0 for perceived temperatures below 50°F, rising linearly to 9 for 65°F, to 10 for 75°F, falling linearly to 9 for 80°F, and to 1 for 90°F or hotter.

Our beach/pool temperature score is 0 for perceived temperatures below 65°F, rising linearly to 9 for 75°F, to 10 for 82°F, falling linearly to 9 for 90°F, and to 1 for 100°F or hotter.

Growing Season

Definitions of the growing season vary throughout the world, but for the purposes of this report, we define it as the longest continuous period of non-freezing temperatures (≥ 32°F) in the year (the calendar year in the Northern Hemisphere, or from July 1 until June 30 in the Southern Hemisphere).

The growing season in Safford typically lasts for 8.4 months (258 days), from around March 7 to around November 20, rarely starting before February 3 or after April 5, and rarely ending before October 31 or after December 10.



The percentage of time spent in various temperature bands. The black line is the percentage chance that a given day is within the growing season.

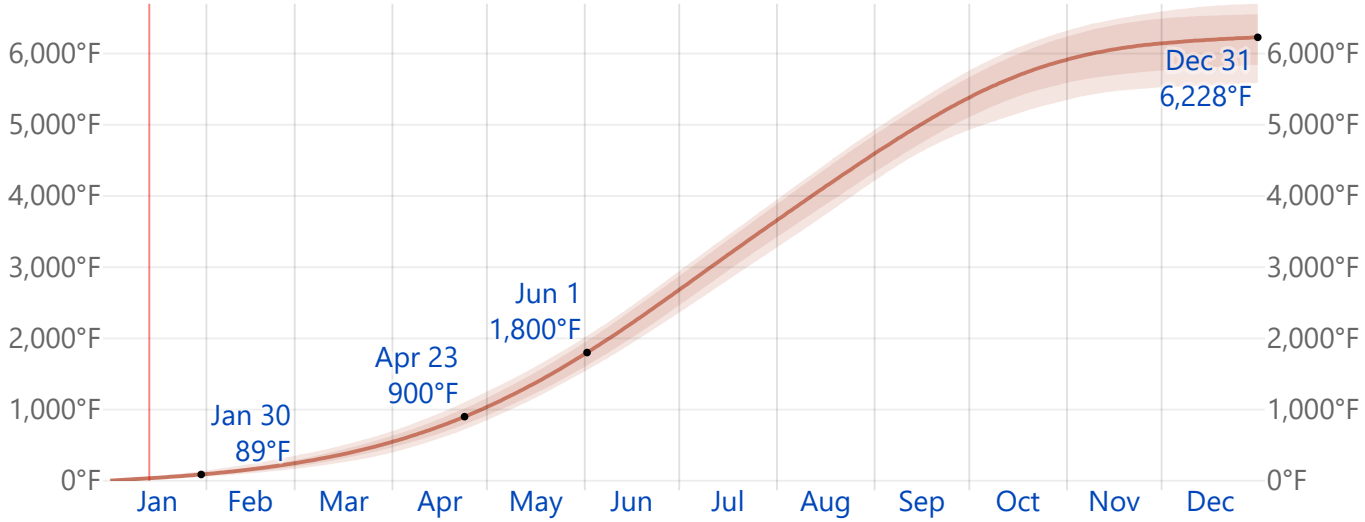
Growing degree days are a measure of yearly heat accumulation used to predict plant and animal development, and defined as the integral of warmth above a base temperature, discarding any excess above a maximum temperature. In this report, we use a base of 50°F and a cap of 86°F.

Based on growing degree days alone, the first spring blooms in Safford should appear around January 30, only rarely appearing before January 21 or after February 10.

Growing Degree Days in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-GrowingDegreeDays) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-W



The average growing degree days accumulated over the course of the year, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

Solar Energy

This section discusses the total daily incident shortwave solar energy reaching the surface of the ground over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the length of the day, the elevation of the Sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric constituents. Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation.

The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences extreme seasonal variation over the course of the year.

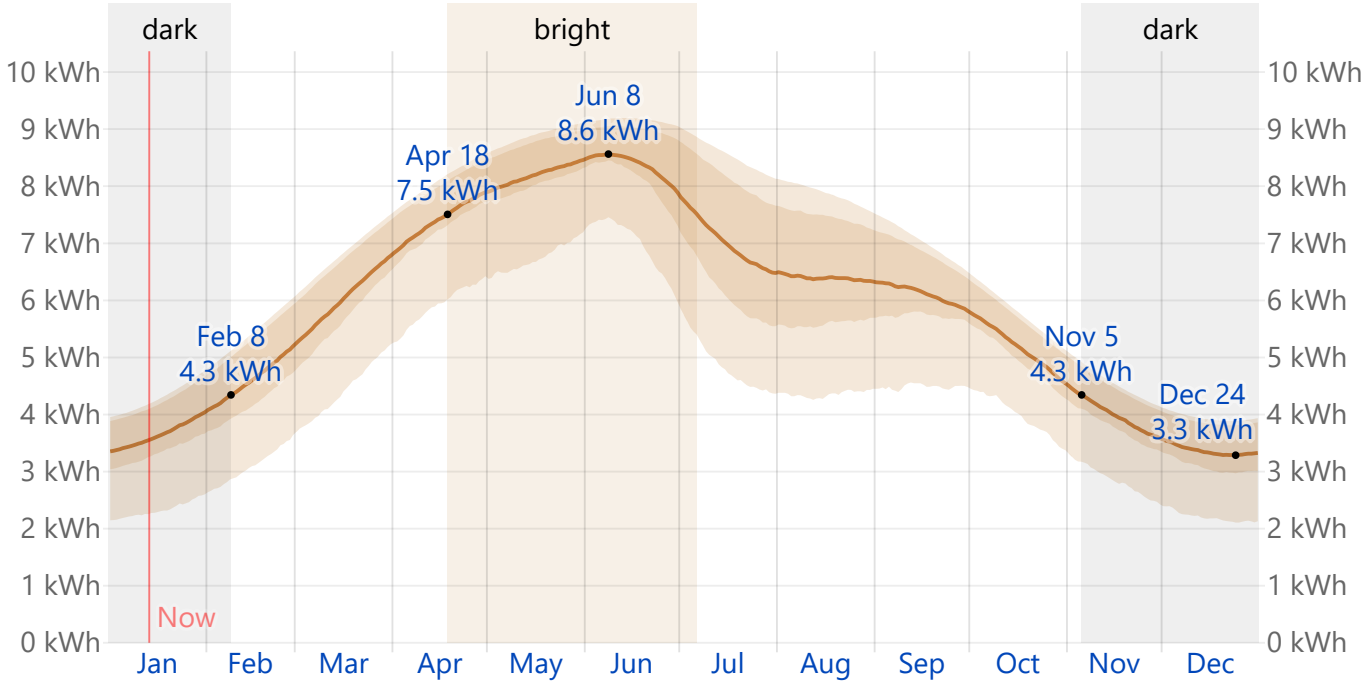
The brighter period of the year lasts for 2.6 months, from April 18 to July 6, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 7.5 kWh. The brightest month of the year in Safford is June, with an average of 8.4 kWh.

The darker period of the year lasts for 3.1 months, from November 5 to February 8, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 4.3 kWh. The darkest month of the year in Safford is December, with an average of 3.4 kWh.

Average Daily Incident Shortwave Solar Energy in Safford

Compare (/compare/y/2986/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford)

History: 2025 (/h/y/2986/2025/Historical-Weather-during-2025-in-Safford-Arizona-United-States#Figures-SolarEnergy) 2024 (/h/y/2986/2024/Historical-Weather-d



The average daily shortwave solar energy reaching the ground per square meter (orange line), with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Solar Energy (kWh)	3.6	4.6	6.1	7.4	8.2	8.4	7.0	6.4	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.4

Topography

For the purposes of this report, the geographical coordinates of Safford are 32.834 deg latitude, -109.708 deg longitude, and 2,913 ft elevation.

The topography within 2 miles of Safford contains only modest variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 167 feet and an average elevation above sea level of 2,936 feet. Within 10 miles contains only modest variations in elevation (4,114 feet). Within 50 miles also contains extreme variations in elevation (8,202 feet).

The area within 2 miles of Safford is covered by shrubs (50%) and cropland (42%), within 10 miles by shrubs (85%) and cropland (13%), and within 50 miles by shrubs (82%) and trees (13%).

Data Sources

This report illustrates the typical weather in Safford, based on a statistical analysis of historical hourly weather reports and model reconstructions from January 1, 1980 to December 31, 2016.

Temperature and Dew Point

There are 4 weather stations near enough to contribute to our estimation of the temperature and dew point in Safford.

For each station, the records are corrected for the elevation difference between that station and Safford according to the International Standard Atmosphere (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Atmosphere), and by the relative change present in the MERRA-2 satellite-era reanalysis (https://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/reanalysis/MERRA-2/) between the two locations.

The estimated value at Safford is computed as the weighted average of the individual contributions from each station, with weights proportional to the inverse of the distance between Safford and a given station.

The stations contributing to this reconstruction are:

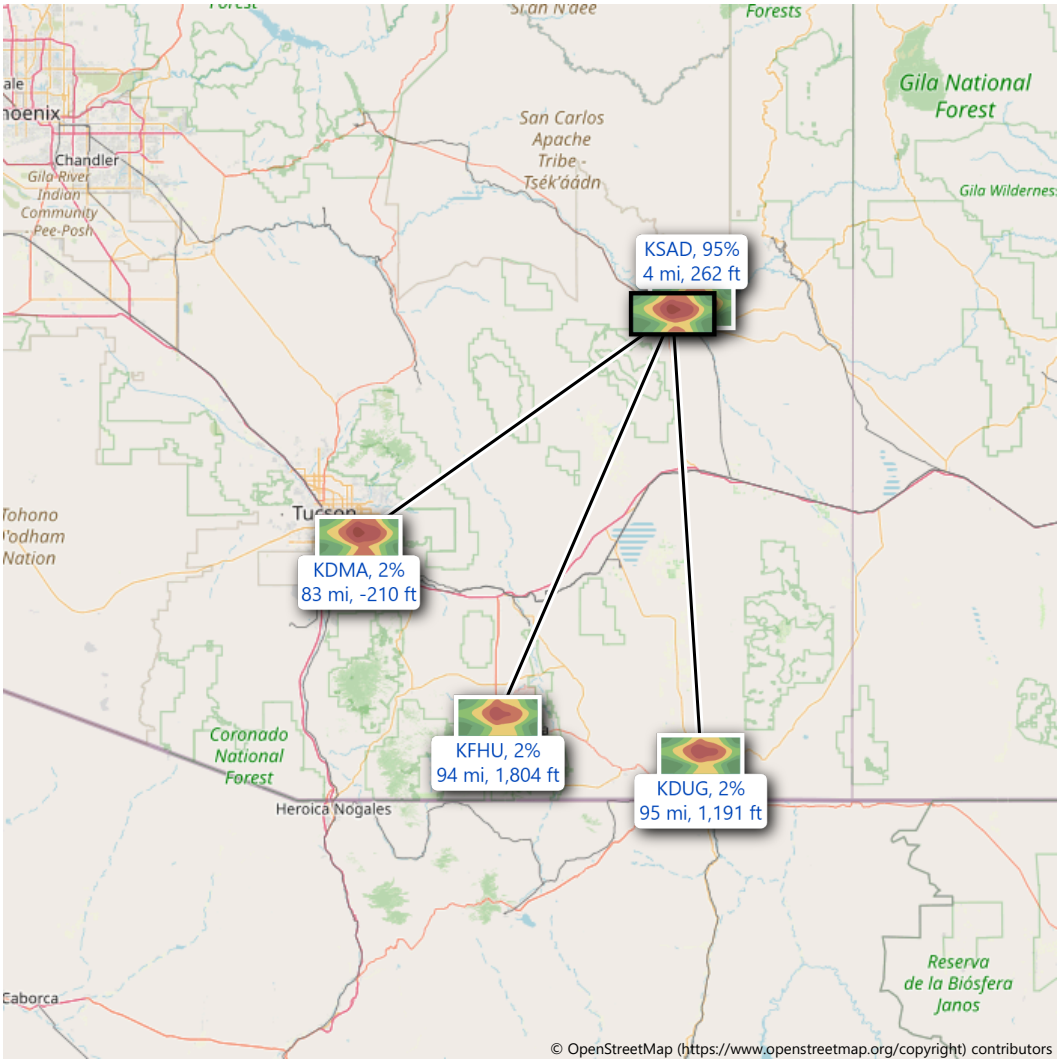
- Safford Municipal Airport (/y/145564/Average-Weather-at-Safford-Municipal-Airport-Arizona-United-States-Year-Round)

  (KSAD, 95%, 4 mi, east, 262 ft elevation change)
- Allied Airstrip (/y/145551/Average-Weather-at-Allied-Airstrip-Arizona-United-States-Year-Round)

  (KDMA, 2.2%, 83 mi, southwest, -210 ft elevation change)
- Sierra Vista Municipal Libby Army Air Field (/y/145548/Average-Weather-at-Sierra-Vista-Municipal-Libby-Army-Air-Field-Arizona-United-States-Year-Round)

  (KFHU, 1.6%, 94 mi, southwest, 1,804 ft elevation change)
- Bisbee-Douglas International Airport (/y/145563/Average-Weather-at-Bisbee-Douglas-International-Airport-Arizona-United-States-Year-Round)

  (KDUG, 1.7%, 95 mi, south, 1,191 ft elevation change)



To get a sense of how much these sources agree with each other, you can view a comparison (/compare/y/2986~145564~145551~145563~145548/Comparison-of-the-Average-Weather-in-Safford-Safford-Municipal-Airport-Allied-Airstrip-Bisbee-Douglas-International-Airport-and-Sierra-Vista-Municipal-Libby-Army-Air-Field) of Safford and the stations that contribute to our estimates of its temperature history and climate. Please note that each source's contribution is adjusted for elevation and the relative change present in the MERRA-2 data.

Other Data

All data relating to the Sun's position (e.g., sunrise and sunset) are computed using astronomical formulas from the book, Astronomical Algorithms 2nd Edition (https://www.amazon.com/Astronomical-Algorithms-Jean-Meeus/dp/0943396611), by Jean Meeus.

All other weather data, including cloud cover, precipitation, wind speed and direction, and solar flux, come from NASA's MERRA-2 Modern-Era Retrospective Analysis (https://gmao.gsfc.nasa.gov/reanalysis/MERRA-2/). This reanalysis combines a variety of wide-area measurements in a state-of-the-art global meteorological model to reconstruct the hourly history of weather throughout the world on a 50-kilometer grid.

Land Use data comes from the Global Land Cover SHARE database (http://www.fao.org/land-water/land/land-governance/land-resources-planning-toolbox/category/details/en/c/1036355/), published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Elevation data comes from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) (http://www2.jpl.nasa.gov/srtm/), published by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Names, locations, and time zones of places and some airports come from the GeoNames Geographical Database (http://www.geonames.org/).

Time zones for airports and weather stations are provided by AskGeo.com (https://askgeo.com/).

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Disclaimer

The information on this site is provided as is, without any assurances as to its accuracy or suitability for any purpose. Weather data is prone to errors, outages, and other defects. We assume no responsibility for any decisions made on the basis of the content presented on this site.

We draw particular cautious attention to our reliance on the MERRA-2 model-based reconstructions for a number of important data series. While having the tremendous advantages of temporal and spatial completeness, these reconstructions: (1) are based on computer models that may have model-based errors, (2) are coarsely sampled on a 50 km grid and are therefore unable to reconstruct the local variations of many microclimates, and (3) have particular difficulty with the weather in some coastal areas, especially small islands.

We further caution that our travel scores are only as good as the data that underpin them, that weather conditions at any given location and time are unpredictable and variable, and that the definition of the scores reflects a particular set of preferences that may not agree with those of any particular reader.

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