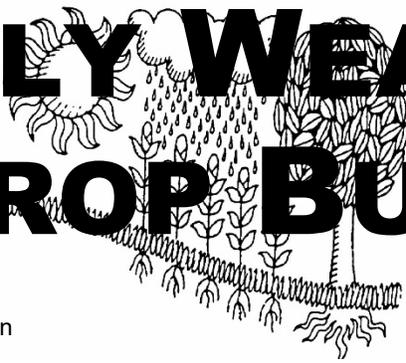
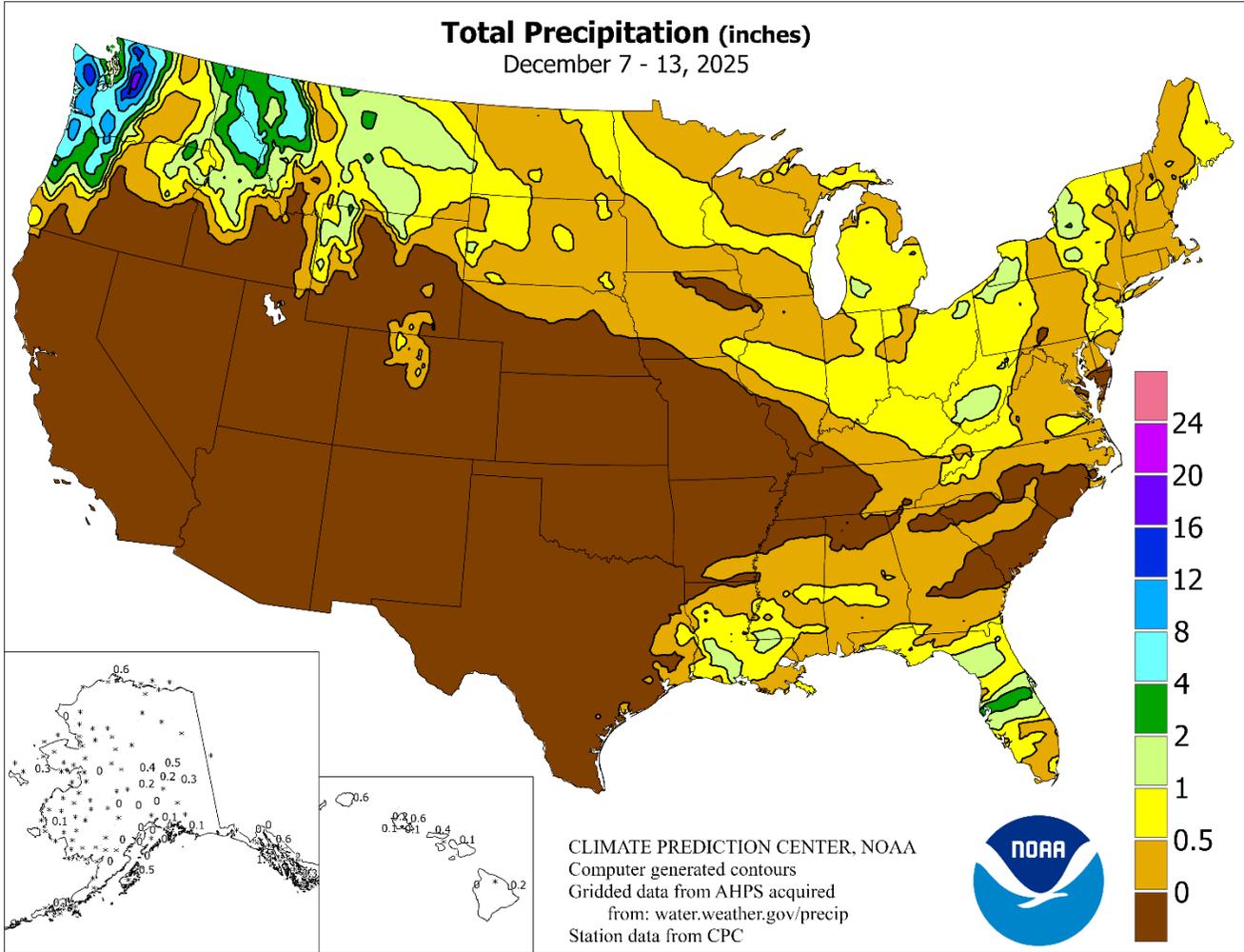


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS

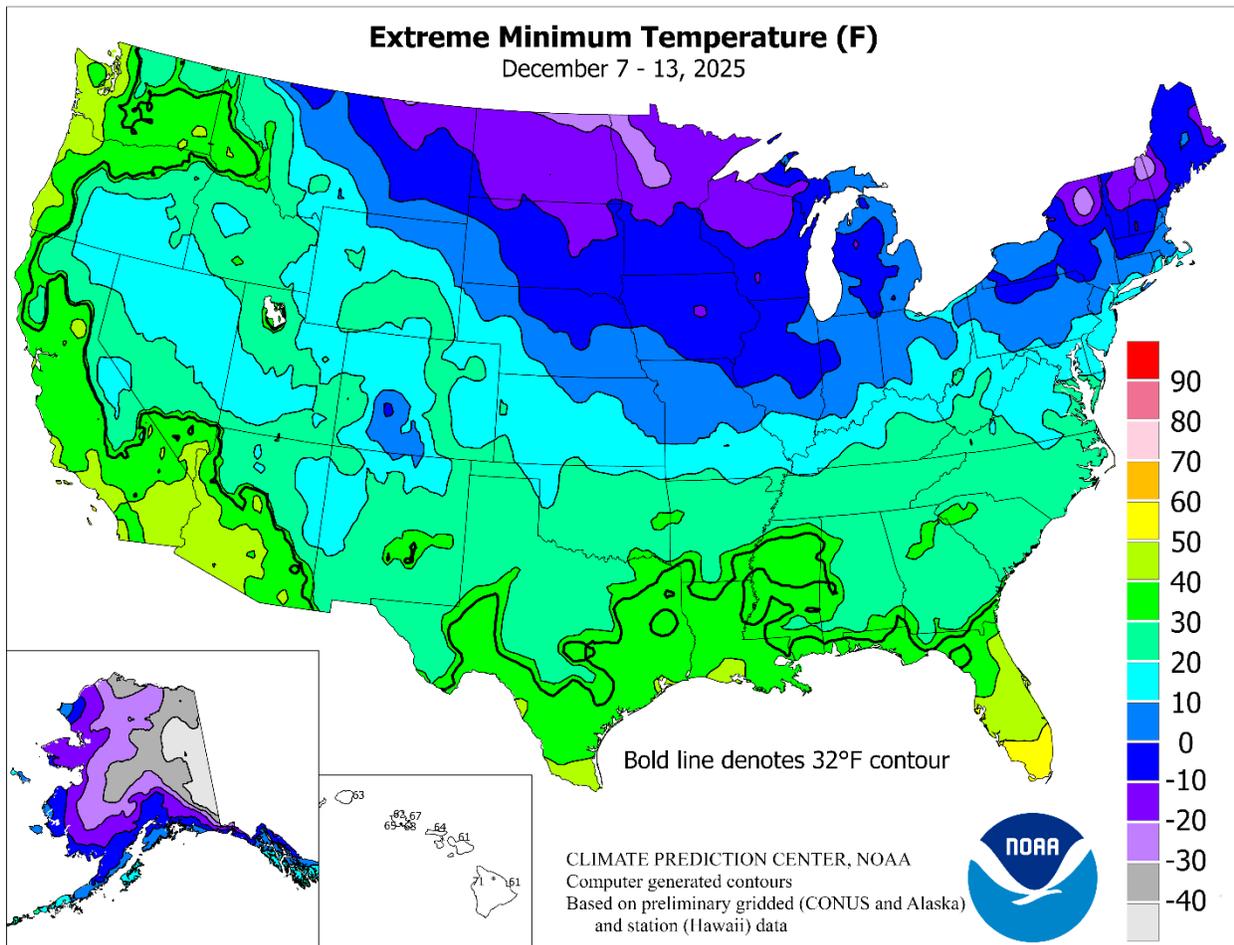
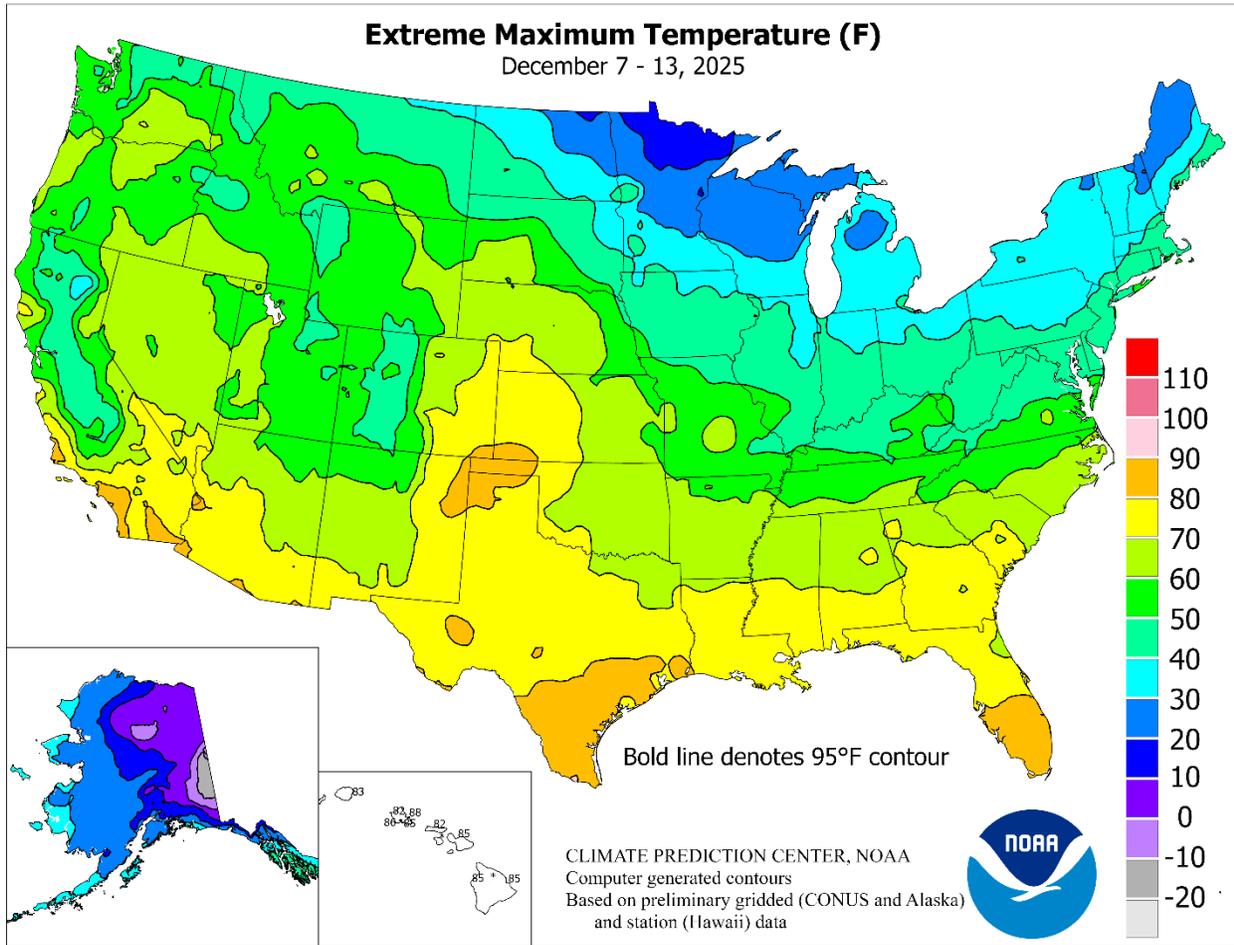
December 7 – 13, 2025

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A procession of storms battered the **Pacific Northwest** with relentless rainfall, leading to historic flooding in parts of **western Washington**. Abundant atmospheric moisture arriving nearly perpendicular to many mountain ranges, including the **Cascades**, maximized rainfall rates. Runoff was enhanced by unusual warmth, which melted lower- and middle-elevation snowpack. Record-high crests were reported along portions of the **Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Cedar Rivers**, mainly on December 10 or 11, with high-water marks from late-November 1990 or (Continued on page 3)

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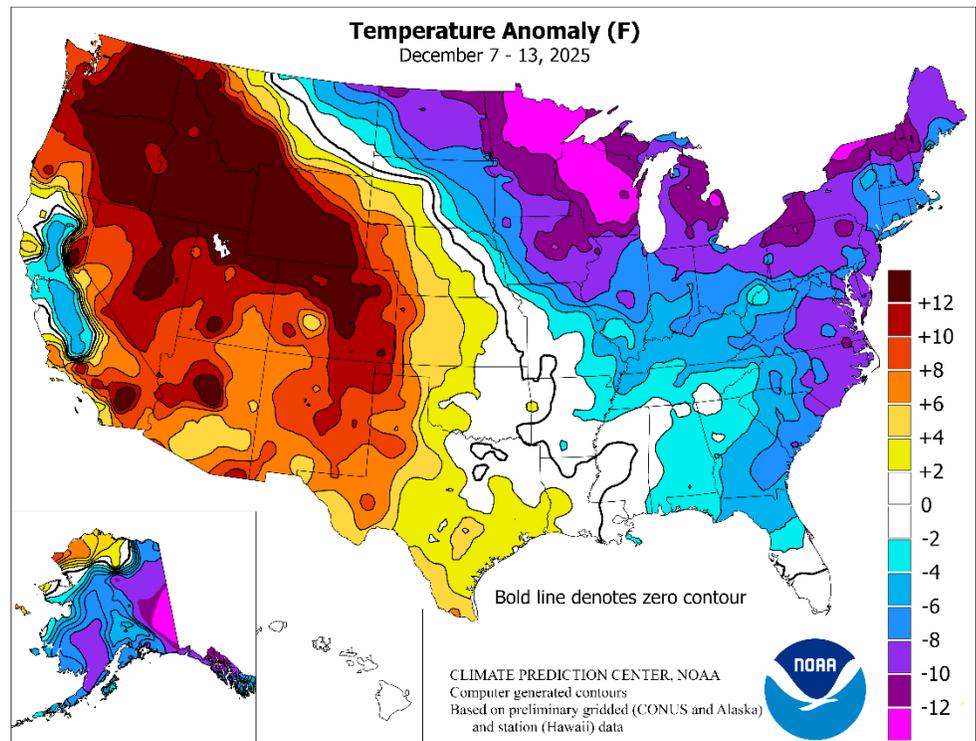


(Continued from front cover)

early-November 2006 being surpassed. The remainder of the **northern U.S.** received some precipitation, heaviest on the **northern High Plains**. At times, heavy snow blanketed the **central Appalachians** and areas downwind of the **Great Lakes**. For parts of the **Midwest**, snow has been on the ground for more than 2 weeks, since the post-Thanksgiving storm. In stark contrast, warm, dry weather dominated the **nation's southwestern quadrant**, stretching as far east as the **central and southern High Plains**. Dry weather also extended into much of the **Southeast**, aside from a band of rain from the **central Gulf Coast region into parts of northern and central Florida**. Regarding temperatures, a dramatic boundary across the **middle of the country** separated frigid conditions to the east from record-setting warmth farther west. Weekly temperatures generally averaged 10 to 15°F below normal from the **upper Great Lakes region into northern New England**. Readings averaged at least 5°F below normal along and near the **Atlantic Coast from Georgia northward**, and in much of the **Midwest**. Conversely, readings averaged 10 to 20°F above normal in the **Northwest**, extending as far east as **western Montana**. Warmer-than-normal weather also covered the remainder of the **western U.S.**, except in **California's Central Valley**, where fog and low clouds suppressed temperatures.

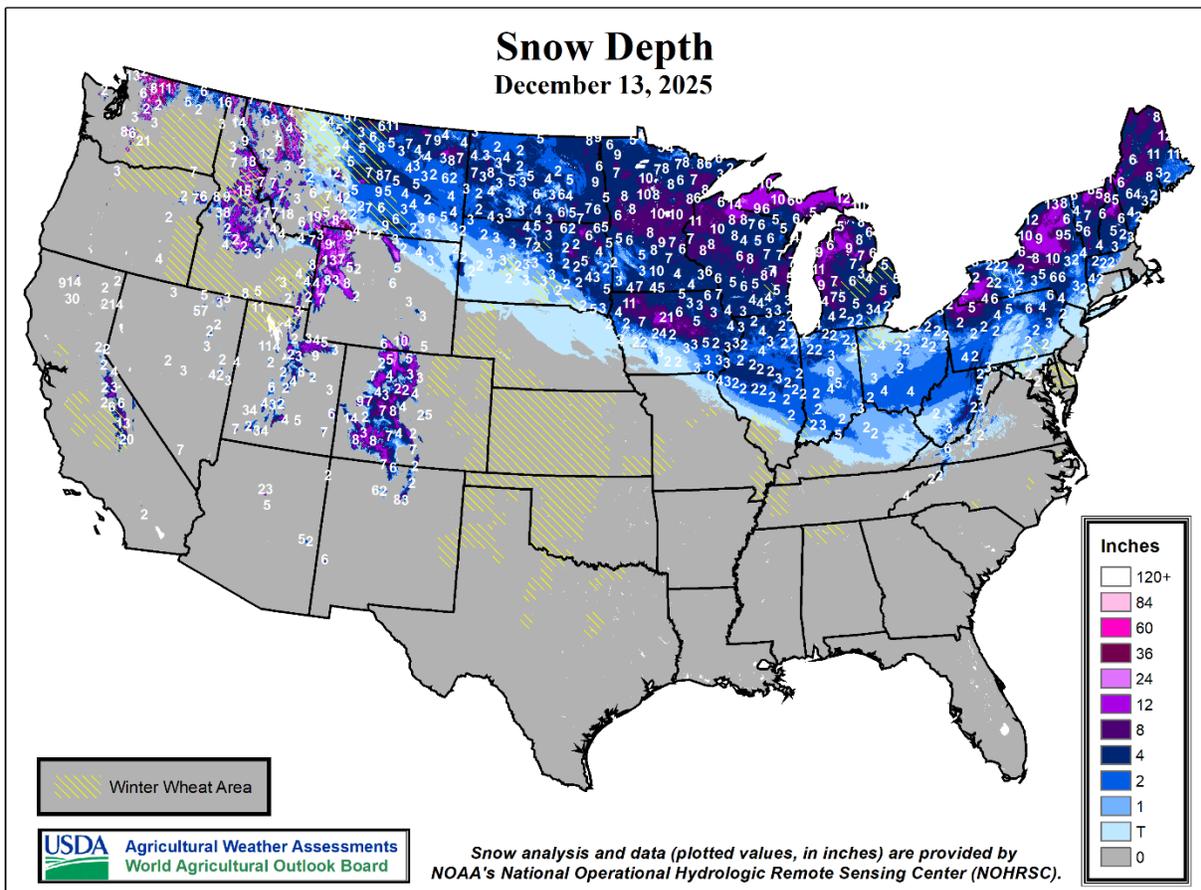
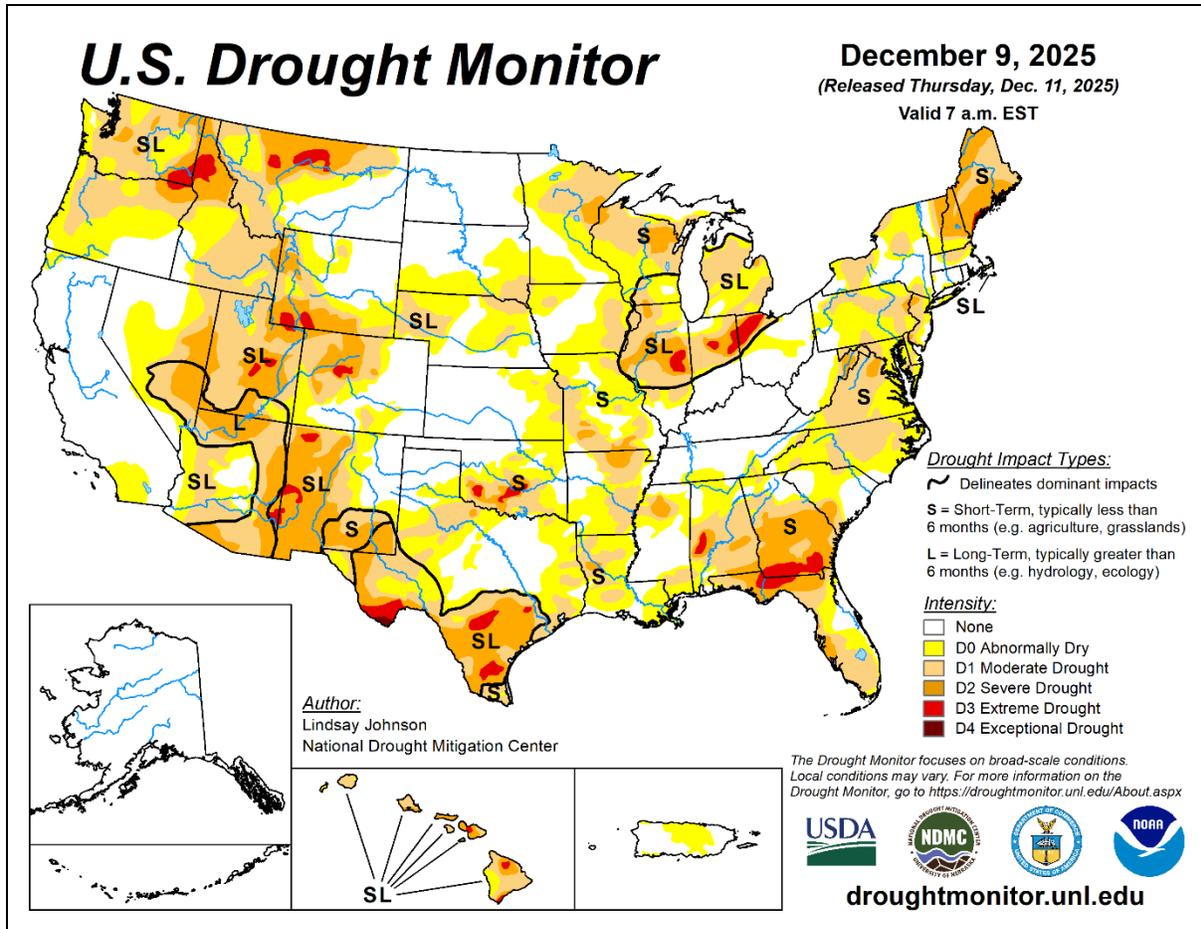
Amid rampant **Western** warmth, a few monthly records were set or tied. For example, **Yakima, WA**—with a high of 72°F on December 10—tied a monthly record originally set on December 1, 2021. On the same date, **Wenatchee, WA** (68°F), noted its second-warmest December day, trailing only 70°F on December 1, 2021. Elsewhere in **Washington**, **Ellensburg** achieved a daily-record high (50°F) on December 8, followed by four consecutive records (63, 58, 56, and 52°F) from December 10-13. Similarly, **Burns, OR**, notched a record-setting high (54°F) for December 9, followed by a trio of records (58, 55, and 56°F) from December 11-13. Farther south, a monthly record was established at **Big Bear Lake, CA**, on the 9th, with a high of 72°F (previously, 70°F on December 12, 2010). During the mid- to late-week period, warmth further expanded. In **southern California**, daily-record highs for December 10 soared to 90°F in **Woodland Hills** and 88°F in **Riverside**. On the same date in **Kansas**, daily-record highs reached 76°F in **Hill City** and 74°F in **Russell**. With a high of 81°F on the 11th, **Dalhart, TX**, topped the 80-degree mark in December for the first time since December 8, 1970, when it was also 81°F. Warmth prevailed on the **High Plains** for the remainder of the week, as **Pueblo, CO**, posted a daily-record high of 74°F on December 13. In stark contrast, a blast of cold air across the **Midwest and Northeast** peaked during the first half of the week. December 8-9 featured consecutive daily-record lows (-18 and -16°F, respectively) in **Watertown, NY**. Elsewhere in **New York**, daily-record lows for December 9 plunged to -24°F in **Saranac Lake** and -15°F in **Massena**. On the same date in **Maine**, record-setting minima dipped to -17°F in **Houlton** and -14°F in **Bangor**. Sub-zero readings on the 10th reached into **northern Pennsylvania**, where **Mount Pocono** registered -4°F. A day earlier in **Michigan**, **Houghton Lake** (-8°F) had collected a daily-record low for December 8.

As the week began, beneficial rain fell as far south as **central Florida**, where record-setting totals for December 7 included 2.66 inches in **Orlando** and 1.90 inches in **Tampa**. Meanwhile, snow cloaked parts of the **Midwest**, leading to a daily-record sum (4.9 inches) for December 7 in **Rockford, IL**. By December 8, snow in the **central Appalachians** and **middle Atlantic States** included daily-record amounts in **Charleston, WV** (5.0 inches), and **Richmond, VA** (4.0 inches). Snow squalls raged downwind of the **Great**



Lakes, with **Sault Ste. Marie, MI**, receiving more than 40 inches during the first 13 days of December. **Sault Ste. Marie's** highest daily total, 10.2 inches on December 8, was a record for the date. Meanwhile, rainfall intensified across **western Washington**. In **Olympia, WA**, measurable rain fell each day from December 4-11, totaling 7.15 inches. **Hoquiam, WA**, tallied measurable rain on each of the first 12 days of December, totaling 7.09 inches. Both **Olympia** (3.03 inches) and **Hoquiam** (2.92 inches) measured daily-record totals on December 8. On the same date, **Hoquiam** also clocked a peak southwesterly wind gust to 68 mph. December 10 was another exceptionally wet day in **western Washington**, with daily-record amounts reaching 2.28 inches in **Bellingham** and 1.60 inches in **Seattle**. Farther inland, **Kalispell, MT** (1.03 inches on December 10), experienced its wettest day since November 2, 2023, when 1.41 inches fell. On December 11, snow from the **northern Plains into the mid-South** resulted in daily-record totals in locations such as **Glasgow, MT** (7.5 inches); **Springfield, IL** (3.4 inches); and **Louisville, KY** (2.5 inches). **Glasgow's** December 11 precipitation, which included freezing rain and snow, totaled 0.94 inch, marking the wettest winter day on record in that location (previously, 0.81 inch on December 17, 1939). **Billings, MT**, was blanketed by 13.0 inches of snow on December 11-12, aided by a daily-record total of 8.8 inches on the latter date. As the week ended, another round of snow streaked across the **Midwest**, producing daily-record totals of 5.4 inches in **Ottumwa, IA**, and **Columbus, OH**.

Frigid weather gripped **Alaska**, except along and near the **Arctic Coast**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 20 to 30°F below normal in **eastern Alaska**, near the **Canadian border**, with readings below -40°F commonly observed. **Fairbanks** registered -37°F on December 11, followed the next day by a daily-record snowfall of 10.5 inches. Elsewhere, lows plunged to -53°F in **Tok** (on the 9th) and **Northway** (on the 10th). In contrast, **Utqiagvik** (on the **Arctic Coast**) registered a high of 26°F on December 12, while contending with heavy snow, blowing snow, and a peak westerly gust to 62 mph. Heavy precipitation also fell in parts of **southeastern Alaska**, where **Juneau** received 13.6 inches of snow on December 6-7. Farther south, a dry weather pattern in **Hawaii** began to break down, with heavy showers reaching **western islands** as the week ended. On Sunday, December 14, rainfall totaled 2.57 inches in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and 1.55 inches in **Lihue, Kauai**. For Lihue, that total marked the wettest day since December 20, 2023, when 1.66 inches fell. Meanwhile, it was **Honolulu's** second-wettest day of the year, behind only 3.57 inches on January 30, 2025.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 13, 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN. SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN. SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK ANCHORAGE	17	4	23	-2	11	-9	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.55	103	21.68	137	71	41	0	7	0	0
AK BARROW	10	-8	26	-33	1	0	0.63	0.58	0.41	0.69	606	5.98	113	85	74	0	7	4	0
AK FAIRBANKS	-8	-28	13	-37	-18	-15	0.49	0.37	0.49	0.81	339	18.61	164	87	67	0	7	1	0
AK JUNEAU	17	6	28	-2	12	-19	0.63	-0.95	0.37	3.72	126	80.05	126	89	56	0	7	3	0
AK KODIAK	32	24	37	15	28	-4	0.50	-1.44	0.35	1.63	46	76.05	104	77	43	0	7	2	0
AK NOME	18	-5	31	-10	7	-4	0.26	0.02	0.26	0.26	56	22.43	134	88	54	0	7	1	0
AL BIRMINGHAM	56	36	70	29	46	-2	0.06	-1.01	0.03	0.73	37	53.92	100	90	52	0	2	3	0
AL HUNTSVILLE	53	32	66	28	42	-4	0.15	-1.26	0.09	1.23	48	51.42	100	94	56	0	4	2	0
AL MOBILE	63	41	76	31	52	-2	0.35	-0.81	0.27	6.65	323	68.41	107	99	60	0	1	2	0
AL MONTGOMERY	59	35	70	28	47	-4	0.05	-1.06	0.03	1.58	81	46.04	95	96	54	0	3	2	0
AR FORT SMITH	58	34	69	30	46	2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.06	3	52.92	116	87	41	0	2	0	0
AR LITTLE ROCK	53	34	65	28	43	-1	0.00	-1.19	0.00	0.39	17	49.66	104	92	51	0	2	0	0
AZ FLAGSTAFF	61	22	68	19	41	11	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.07	9	20.83	107	88	20	0	7	0	0
AZ PHOENIX	76	50	79	46	63	7	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	9.06	133	66	23	0	0	0	0
AZ PRESCOTT	67	33	71	29	50	11	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.00	0	17.71	144	74	20	0	3	0	0
AZ TUCSON	76	44	79	39	60	6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.03	7	7.57	75	61	17	0	0	0	0
CA BAKERSFIELD	46	41	50	39	44	-6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	6.63	117	96	81	0	0	0	0
CA EUREKA	55	42	58	39	48	1	0.00	-1.81	0.00	0.08	2	31.76	89	100	84	0	0	0	0
CA FRESNO	46	41	48	40	44	-5	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.00	0	11.83	120	94	79	0	0	0	0
CA LOS ANGELES	72	54	80	51	63	5	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.00	0	11.51	107	84	40	0	0	0	0
CA REDDING	46	37	51	33	42	-5	0.00	-1.42	0.00	0.00	0	25.77	86	100	91	0	0	0	0
CA SACRAMENTO	46	42	46	40	44	-4	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.00	0	12.45	77	99	88	0	0	0	0
CA SAN DIEGO	71	49	80	47	60	2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	9.29	106	92	42	0	0	0	0
CA SAN FRANCISCO	53	45	55	43	49	-3	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	12.37	72	93	74	0	0	0	0
CA STOCKTON	44	41	46	38	43	-6	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.00	0	12.11	101	99	79	0	0	0	0
CO ALAMOSA	48	11	54	6	29	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.15	95	10.36	143	95	31	0	7	0	0
CO CO SPRINGS	56	31	66	26	44	12	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.34	334	26.44	167	71	23	0	4	0	0
CO DENVER INTL	59	30	68	23	45	14	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.35	231	18.06	126	71	21	0	5	0	0
CO GRAND JUNCTION	50	28	54	26	39	9	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.11	43	7.50	85	87	41	0	7	0	0
CO PUEBLO	61	27	74	22	44	12	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.62	451	12.16	102	89	23	0	7	0	0
CT BRIDGEPORT	39	24	48	16	32	-7	0.13	-0.81	0.09	1.02	58	26.53	63	74	42	0	6	2	0
CT HARTFORD	37	18	44	5	28	-7	0.12	-0.85	0.12	0.97	53	46.83	104	82	41	0	7	1	0
DC WASHINGTON	41	28	45	20	35	-8	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.89	58	39.62	99	80	45	0	6	0	0
DE WILMINGTON	40	23	46	16	32	-8	0.25	-0.69	0.15	1.33	77	42.04	97	82	41	0	7	2	0
FL DAYTONA BEACH	69	49	76	43	59	-4	1.13	0.65	1.13	1.65	179	59.67	119	95	59	0	0	1	1
FL JACKSONVILLE	64	41	74	34	53	-5	2.22	1.60	1.23	2.98	260	45.89	88	95	54	0	0	3	2
FL KEY WEST	79	70	83	65	74	1	1.04	0.51	0.56	1.04	110	42.02	107	98	81	0	0	2	1
FL MIAMI	80	66	87	59	73	1	0.80	0.22	0.50	0.80	72	61.23	92	94	62	0	0	2	1
FL ORLANDO	72	52	78	46	62	-2	2.87	2.30	2.87	3.11	309	57.61	115	96	57	0	0	1	1
FL PENSACOLA	63	44	73	37	53	-3	0.66	-0.61	0.61	4.19	185	61.80	94	97	59	0	0	2	1
FL TALLAHASSEE	64	38	74	29	51	-5	1.14	0.16	0.98	3.19	183	51.75	91	99	52	0	3	2	1
FL TAMPA	74	55	80	49	65	-1	1.90	1.35	1.90	2.54	263	45.37	94	92	56	0	0	1	1
FL WEST PALM BEACH	79	63	84	54	71	1	0.20	-0.59	0.09	0.23	15	51.35	86	92	58	0	0	3	0
GA ATHENS	55	32	68	29	44	-4	0.01	-0.95	0.01	1.44	84	53.34	115	93	50	0	4	1	0
GA ATLANTA	56	36	70	32	46	-3	0.06	-0.93	0.06	0.98	55	45.86	96	83	50	0	1	1	0
GA AUGUSTA	56	31	71	26	43	-7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	1.48	103	32.44	77	99	51	0	5	0	0
GA COLUMBUS	57	35	70	30	46	-5	0.09	-0.98	0.05	2.69	140	46.26	100	94	52	0	3	3	0
GA MACON	58	32	73	25	45	-6	0.02	-0.98	0.02	1.91	109	46.06	104	98	51	0	4	1	0
GA SAVANNAH	57	37	72	29	47	-7	0.09	-0.66	0.09	2.71	208	48.46	104	97	54	0	2	1	0
HI HILO	81	64	85	61	73	0	0.24	-2.82	0.18	1.72	30	58.63	51	91	57	0	0	3	0
HI HONOLULU	82	71	85	68	76	0	0.11	-0.33	0.11	0.11	13	11.40	75	84	53	0	0	1	0
HI KAHULUI	83	65	85	61	74	-1	0.10	-0.50	0.10	0.10	9	7.99	55	88	52	0	0	1	0
HI LIHUE	81	67	83	63	74	0	0.57	-0.48	0.19	0.67	34	25.04	74	89	58	0	0	6	0
IA BURLINGTON	32	13	45	-2	23	-9	0.02	-0.43	0.02	0.02	2	28.11	78	91	70	0	7	1	0
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	31	5	53	-6	18	-9	0.13	-0.26	0.11	0.26	34	24.28	69	91	60	0	7	2	0
IA DES MOINES	29	12	48	0	21	-9	0.48	0.10	0.33	0.70	95	38.96	109	87	61	0	7	2	0
IA DUBUQUE	26	8	41	-3	17	-9	0.19	-0.24	0.13	0.42	49	31.38	84	90	67	0	7	3	0
IA SIOUX CITY	30	12	49	-8	21	-5	0.40	0.18	0.29	0.52	118	27.30	95	90	69	0	7	4	0
IA WATERLOO	26	4	44	-10	15	-12	0.21	-0.13	0.09	0.47	72	37.52	105	91	68	0	7	4	0
ID BOISE	56	37	63	31	47	14	0.13	-0.21	0.06	0.64	101	11.10	104	86	47	0	3	3	0
ID LEWISTON	57	45	65	41	51	15	0.67	0.43	0.23	1.05	224	11.41	93	93	60	0	0	4	0
ID POCATELLO	54	36	58	23	45	19	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.38	78	11.92	106	78	40	0	2	0	0
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	31	18	40	1	24	-7	0.66	0.16	0.38	0.85	88	32.43	88	82	57	0	7	3	0
IL MOLINE	30	11	44	-4	21	-10	0.48	0.00	0.26	0.77	84	33.01	88	90	63	0	7	4	0
IL PEORIA	33	16	45	-2	24	-8	0.70	0.20	0.30	0.83	86	27.22	75	91	67	0	7	4	0
IL ROCKFORD	28	12	41	-1	20	-9	0.41	-0.07	0.34	0.60	66	28.46	78	87	63	0	7	3	0
IL SPRINGFIELD	34	19	43	0	26	-8	0.77	0.28	0.43	1.00	107	28.96	78	89	70	0	7	2	0
IN EVANSVILLE	41	26	47	12	34	-5	0.26	-0.65	0.15	0.37	22	53.90	117	91	64	0	6	2	0
IN FORT WAYNE	32	15	38	4	24	-9	0.48	-0.06	0.25	0.61	57	26.68	70	89	64	0	7	3	0
IN INDIANAPOLIS	35	22	43	2	28	-6	1.15	0.50	0.47	1.48	123	39.65	94	89	66	0	7	4	0
IN SOUTH BEND	31	14	38	3	23	-8	0.69	0.16	0.26	0.89	89	34.60	91	92	62	0	7	4	0
KS CONCORDIA	45	27	60	10	36	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.23	48	21.53	78	84	55	0	5	0	0
KS DODGE CITY	53	25	77	16	39	4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	26.53	123	88	44	0	6	0	0
KS GOODLAND	55	28	75	19	42	10	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.11	58	15.88	85	82	38	0	5	0	0
KS TOPEKA	45	25	62	10	35	0	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.31	44	31.26	87	85	52	0	5	0	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 13, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE		
KY WICHITA	48	28	65	15	38	2	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.02	3	43.97	130	83	53	0	5	0	0		
KY LEXINGTON	40	24	50	17	32	-7	0.64	-0.39	0.19	1.00	53	59.77	125	95	66	0	7	5	0		
KY LOUISVILLE	40	28	47	16	34	-7	0.69	-0.30	0.23	1.30	72	58.30	126	93	63	0	7	5	0		
LA PADUCAH	44	24	52	16	34	-6	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.21	11	53.24	111	92	60	0	6	0	0		
LA BATON ROUGE	68	43	79	34	55	1	0.33	-0.77	0.32	5.96	302	65.99	112	98	55	0	0	2	0		
LA LAKE CHARLES	69	46	79	38	57	1	0.16	-0.78	0.16	2.45	137	50.29	88	97	58	0	0	1	0		
LA NEW ORLEANS	67	48	77	40	57	0	0.16	-0.83	0.15	4.25	236	60.86	100	97	55	0	0	2	0		
LA SHREVEPORT	63	43	73	36	53	3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	88	55	0	0	***	***		
MA BOSTON	39	24	49	14	31	-6	0.06	-0.94	0.06	0.77	40	39.40	95	68	37	0	7	1	0		
MA WORCESTER	33	18	42	8	26	-6	0.31	-0.71	0.30	1.40	73	46.56	101	79	46	0	7	2	0		
MD BALTIMORE	40	23	45	14	31	-9	0.00	-0.89	0.00	1.12	68	39.48	91	84	43	0	7	0	0		
ME CARIBOU	19	5	23	-6	12	-10	0.94	0.08	0.58	1.30	81	39.25	101	88	57	0	7	5	1		
ME PORTLAND	32	13	36	-3	22	-10	0.13	-0.93	0.13	0.71	36	35.97	78	87	47	0	7	1	0		
MI ALPENA	26	9	31	1	18	-11	0.44	-0.01	0.19	0.56	66	29.56	104	90	58	0	7	4	0		
MI GRAND RAPIDS	29	15	37	1	22	-10	1.36	0.80	0.55	1.50	137	30.76	81	94	64	0	7	5	1		
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	25	5	28	-8	15	-12	0.88	0.46	0.35	1.14	165	33.48	118	92	62	0	7	5	0		
MI LANSING	29	11	35	-3	20	-11	1.09	0.66	0.41	1.29	155	27.48	85	92	59	0	7	4	0		
MI MUSKEGON	30	16	39	0	23	-10	1.44	0.87	0.53	2.71	249	29.64	87	92	63	0	7	5	2		
MI TRAVERSE CITY	27	17	31	7	22	-8	0.65	0.22	0.31	0.65	79	29.43	104	87	57	0	7	3	0		
MN DULUTH	14	-4	24	-16	5	-14	0.47	0.13	0.29	0.47	71	34.15	112	89	65	0	7	3	0		
MN INT_L FALLS	10	-13	16	-18	-2	-15	0.30	0.08	0.18	0.47	111	33.28	134	92	66	0	7	2	0		
MN MINNEAPOLIS	19	6	29	-7	13	-11	0.68	0.41	0.40	1.14	214	30.81	99	82	63	0	7	4	0		
MN ROCHESTER	21	5	37	-8	13	-9	0.14	-0.17	0.08	0.24	39	34.84	102	89	69	0	7	3	0		
MN ST. CLOUD	17	1	26	-14	9	-11	0.80	0.60	0.51	0.99	257	29.67	106	90	67	0	7	4	1		
MO COLUMBIA	42	23	58	7	33	-4	0.11	-0.35	0.11	0.22	24	33.97	84	90	61	0	7	1	0		
MO KANSAS CITY	43	23	55	7	33	-2	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.43	59	38.17	99	87	55	0	6	0	0		
MO SAINT LOUIS	42	25	57	9	33	-5	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.29	28	40.46	100	82	62	0	6	0	0		
MO SPRINGFIELD	49	28	58	14	38	-1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.11	10	41.24	95	88	53	0	7	0	0		
MS JACKSON	63	40	72	32	51	1	0.41	-0.72	0.41	1.04	50	59.19	109	98	61	0	1	1	0		
MS MERIDIAN	60	38	71	30	49	-2	0.20	-0.96	0.13	0.93	44	50.76	94	96	61	0	2	2	0		
MS TUPELO	56	35	67	33	46	-1	0.18	-1.31	0.10	1.00	37	54.66	100	94	51	0	0	2	0		
MT BILLINGS	41	21	61	4	31	3	1.17	1.04	0.76	1.38	594	20.43	146	83	53	0	5	3	1		
MT BUTTE	48	32	53	24	40	21	0.11	0.01	0.11	0.41	202	14.58	117	83	40	0	4	1	0		
MT CUT BANK	39	17	52	0	28	4	0.16	0.09	0.08	0.28	233	9.92	96	83	59	0	6	2	0		
MT GLASGOW	23	4	42	-11	13	-7	1.32	1.23	0.91	1.46	900	9.39	88	93	71	0	7	6	1		
MT GREAT FALLS	44	20	56	3	32	6	0.12	0.00	0.10	0.32	147	15.15	104	80	50	0	5	2	0		
MT HAVRE	31	12	43	-5	22	-1	1.81	1.74	0.58	2.19	900	16.05	138	91	71	0	6	5	2		
MT MISSOULA	50	35	57	31	43	18	1.41	1.18	0.52	2.34	530	15.26	113	98	58	0	3	6	1		
NC ASHEVILLE	49	28	60	24	38	-4	0.17	-0.81	0.17	0.83	47	46.22	97	91	48	0	7	1	0		
NC CHARLOTTE	49	31	60	28	40	-5	0.10	-0.68	0.10	1.09	77	39.35	95	83	51	0	5	1	0		
NC GREENSBORO	46	27	57	23	36	-7	0.35	-0.37	0.35	0.96	72	45.03	107	89	53	0	7	1	0		
NC HATTERAS	52	35	64	31	44	-9	0.76	-0.31	0.76	4.28	217	62.03	106	96	63	0	1	1	1		
NC RALEIGH	47	28	58	26	38	-8	0.16	-0.58	0.16	1.12	83	43.46	98	92	56	0	7	1	0		
NC WILMINGTON	53	31	69	28	42	-8	0.00	-0.82	0.00	2.57	172	47.83	82	96	50	0	5	0	0		
ND BISMARCK	21	2	42	-19	11	-9	0.42	0.29	0.27	0.82	342	28.05	150	90	70	0	7	2	0		
ND DICKINSON	23	2	39	-11	13	-8	0.37	0.33	0.19	0.37	489	22.30	149	92	72	0	7	2	0		
ND FARGO	16	-1	28	-14	7	-10	0.65	0.46	0.33	0.65	181	24.07	102	87	72	0	7	5	0		
ND GRAND FORKS	15	-4	25	-17	5	-10	0.65	0.50	0.38	0.78	285	21.48	100	83	67	0	7	5	0		
ND JAMESTOWN	18	0	37	-18	9	-8	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.13	88	13.46	68	89	73	0	7	1	0		
NE GRAND ISLAND	41	21	63	0	31	1	0.09	-0.11	0.09	0.09	24	25.23	96	87	53	0	6	1	0		
NE LINCOLN	37	21	60	5	29	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.14	26	30.24	105	87	60	0	7	0	0		
NE NORFOLK	35	18	60	-1	27	0	0.12	-0.08	0.07	0.19	47	27.29	102	90	61	0	7	3	0		
NE NORTH PLATTE	47	17	71	6	32	4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	23.32	113	95	48	0	7	0	0		
NE OMAHA	34	18	53	4	26	-4	0.08	-0.21	0.05	0.19	35	26.76	85	87	60	0	7	2	0		
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	50	25	65	14	37	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.08	39	18.73	122	90	47	0	5	0	0		
NE VALENTINE	41	18	60	-6	29	2	0.16	0.06	0.07	0.17	84	26.04	129	95	56	0	6	4	0		
NH CONCORD	32	8	38	-8	20	-10	0.72	-0.16	0.56	1.15	70	38.35	96	89	46	0	7	4	1		
NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	41	23	47	15	32	-8	0.00	-1.05	0.00	0.00	0	44.59	102	89	43	0	6	0	0		
NJ NEWARK	40	24	47	15	32	-7	0.20	-0.77	0.12	0.97	53	36.69	82	74	34	0	7	2	0		
NM ALBUQUERQUE	61	35	68	29	48	11	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.17	71	7.51	87	62	23	0	1	0	0		
NV ELY	58	19	63	15	38	12	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.02	9	6.94	77	77	20	0	7	0	0		
NV LAS VEGAS	69	47	74	43	58	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	5.15	133	59	22	0	0	0	0		
NV RENO	60	29	62	25	44	8	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	9.97	149	87	29	0	7	0	0		
NV WINNEMUCCA	59	21	66	13	40	9	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.00	0	5.73	74	86	30	0	6	0	0		
NY ALBANY	32	17	37	3	24	-8	0.09	-0.69	0.09	0.69	47	42.19	108	81	50	0	7	1	0		
NY BINGHAMTON	27	13	33	1	20	-9	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	36.56	90	85	56	0	7	0	0		
NY BUFFALO	30	15	37	6	22	-11	1.18	0.33	0.68	1.80	114	33.52	87	86	53	0	7	3	1		
NY ROCHESTER	31	15	38	4	23	-11	0.63	0.00	0.22	1.07	90	37.26	110	86	54	0	7	4	0		
NY SYRACUSE	31	17	39	4	24	-8	0.98	0.21	0.30	1.50	106	44.68	117	90	56	0	7	7	0		
OH AKRON-CANTON	31	18	38	11	24	-10	0.72	0.04	0.43	1.06	84	39.22	98	86	59	0	7	3	0		
OH CINCINNATI	38	23	45	10	30	-6	0.70	-0.18	0.31	1.11	70	53.72	124	90	63	0	7	4	0		
OH CLEVELAND	32	19	38	12	26	-10	1.14	0.44	0.54	1.53	118	43.73	111	85	57	0	7	4	1		
OH COLUMBUS	37	23	44	14	29	-6	0.60	-0.12	0.32	1.08	84	40.57	102	82	57	0	7	3	0		
OH DAYTON	35	21	42	7	28	-8	0.78	0.09	0.43	1.09	86	43.58	110	85	61	0	7	3	0		
OH MANSFIELD	31	17	38	12	24	-9	0.77	0.07	0.47	1.13	89	44.83	110	91	62	0	7	3	0		

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 13, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	31	16	38	7	24	-10	0.49	-0.06	0.26	0.66	63	29.59	88	91	58	0	7	3	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	30	16	37	8	23	-10	0.78	0.04	0.34	1.41	106	45.07	114	91	60	0	7	4	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	54	31	66	24	43	2	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.09	12	44.05	124	82	43	0	4	0	0
OR TULSA	53	34	67	24	43	1	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.06	5	59.28	149	80	46	0	2	0	0
OR ASTORIA	56	51	57	45	53	10	0.00	-2.40	0.00	0.00	0	44.82	69	98	87	0	0	0	0
OR BURNS	53	28	58	19	40	14	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.40	63	10.21	109	95	45	0	5	0	0
OR EUGENE	56	46	61	34	51	10	0.68	-0.96	0.60	1.09	34	28.87	78	98	79	0	0	3	1
OR MEDFORD	47	41	52	34	44	4	0.01	-0.77	0.01	0.17	11	15.86	96	100	85	0	0	1	0
OR PENDLETON	63	46	68	40	54	20	0.85	0.53	0.85	1.33	217	10.99	91	90	45	0	0	1	1
OR PORTLAND	59	50	62	44	55	13	3.25	1.93	1.77	4.90	194	35.03	104	95	77	0	0	4	2
PA SALEM	56	48	62	39	52	10	2.27	0.69	1.82	3.18	106	32.87	91	97	83	0	0	3	1
PA ALLENTOWN	35	19	40	8	27	-9	0.37	-0.58	0.27	0.94	53	37.98	83	80	45	0	7	2	0
PA ERIE	31	20	36	12	26	-10	1.53	0.57	0.79	2.13	120	45.33	111	82	51	0	7	5	1
PA MIDDLETOWN	37	21	40	12	29	-8	0.27	-0.55	0.17	1.15	74	44.69	105	84	46	0	7	2	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	41	26	47	18	33	-6	0.17	-0.78	0.09	1.20	68	35.91	85	77	39	0	7	2	0
PA PITTSBURGH	34	19	43	9	27	-8	0.52	-0.15	0.35	0.94	77	39.86	104	82	52	0	7	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	31	15	34	3	23	-12	0.34	-0.34	0.19	0.87	68	39.80	107	83	52	0	7	3	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	32	17	36	6	25	-9	0.10	-0.72	0.09	0.43	28	34.38	82	83	52	0	7	2	0
RI PROVIDENCE	39	22	50	13	31	-6	0.06	-1.05	0.06	0.77	36	46.87	104	81	37	0	7	1	0
SC CHARLESTON	56	35	71	27	46	-8	0.07	-0.69	0.07	1.68	124	44.72	88	96	55	0	3	1	0
SC COLUMBIA	53	32	69	27	42	-6	0.00	-0.80	0.00	1.17	83	45.17	105	94	53	0	5	0	0
SC FLORENCE	52	31	67	26	41	-8	0.00	-0.75	0.00	2.95	227	44.36	103	97	54	0	5	0	0
SC GREENVILLE	50	31	63	27	41	-5	0.00	-1.05	0.00	1.00	53	47.70	101	91	50	0	5	0	0
SD ABERDEEN	21	4	42	-12	13	-7	0.35	0.22	0.22	0.70	278	28.02	130	89	68	0	7	3	0
SD HURON	25	8	44	-10	16	-6	0.41	0.26	0.13	0.68	233	21.40	94	91	70	0	7	4	0
SD RAPID CITY	43	21	63	5	32	5	0.14	0.07	0.13	0.35	251	24.54	142	84	51	0	7	2	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	25	9	45	-6	17	-7	0.44	0.26	0.15	0.85	226	24.47	89	89	69	0	7	4	0
TN BRISTOL	47	26	57	23	37	-3	0.91	-0.01	0.37	1.91	113	51.77	123	98	54	0	7	5	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	55	32	68	28	44	-2	0.04	-1.24	0.04	1.22	52	59.54	114	91	46	0	4	1	0
TN KNOXVILLE	50	31	61	26	41	-2	0.49	-0.74	0.34	2.07	92	52.57	106	91	50	0	5	3	0
TN MEMPHIS	53	34	63	28	43	-3	0.00	-1.35	0.00	0.52	21	40.81	78	86	52	0	3	0	0
TN NASHVILLE	50	30	58	26	40	-3	0.02	-1.09	0.01	1.09	53	52.92	110	80	50	0	5	2	0
TX ABILENE	68	37	75	29	53	5	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	20.71	84	71	30	0	1	0	0
TX AMARILLO	63	32	79	27	47	8	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.09	31	25.86	134	80	24	0	4	0	0
TX AUSTIN	72	44	80	33	58	4	0.00	-0.60	0.00	0.09	8	28.30	81	92	36	0	0	0	0
TX BEAUMONT	70	47	82	37	59	2	0.04	-1.09	0.04	2.43	117	50.89	85	98	54	0	0	1	0
TX BROWNSVILLE	82	58	87	48	70	5	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.04	7	36.52	140	92	52	0	0	0	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	76	51	82	39	64	3	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.38	49	23.44	76	98	52	0	0	0	0
TX DEL RIO	74	42	78	38	58	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	10.72	55	82	28	0	0	0	0
TX EL PASO	69	36	76	28	53	6	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	10.71	126	49	17	0	1	0	0
TX FORT WORTH	62	37	71	31	50	1	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.13	10	41.55	117	81	36	0	1	0	0
TX GALVESTON	68	55	76	48	62	2	0.03	-0.99	0.02	1.31	67	23.69	56	95	63	0	0	2	0
TX HOUSTON	72	47	80	38	59	3	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	36.32	73	100	53	0	0	0	0
TX LUBBOCK	70	35	79	27	53	10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.21	69	20.96	117	60	17	0	3	0	0
TX MIDLAND	69	37	76	33	53	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	7.80	59	58	19	0	0	0	0
TX SAN ANGELO	70	33	77	27	51	2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	28.56	139	86	24	0	4	0	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	73	46	80	34	59	5	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.63	73	30.22	96	90	35	0	0	0	0
TX VICTORIA	75	46	82	32	60	3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.36	36	40.18	102	99	46	0	1	0	0
TX WACO	65	37	72	25	51	1	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.00	0	35.13	101	93	43	0	3	0	0
TX WICHITA FALLS	62	31	73	24	46	2	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.09	13	39.07	144	86	33	0	4	0	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	56	37	62	32	47	14	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.58	98	13.97	95	74	36	0	1	0	0
VA LYNCHBURG	40	23	50	16	31	-9	0.37	-0.48	0.37	1.46	92	40.20	98	93	62	0	7	1	0
VA NORFOLK	46	30	58	27	38	-9	0.27	-0.45	0.27	1.96	147	42.18	89	87	53	0	6	1	0
VA RICHMOND	42	25	51	17	34	-9	0.42	-0.40	0.42	1.58	104	51.62	118	94	58	0	7	1	0
VA ROANOKE	40	26	52	23	33	-9	0.77	0.01	0.66	1.51	106	41.06	99	92	61	0	7	2	1
VA WASH/DULLES	40	22	45	13	31	-7	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.97	65	33.30	80	83	45	0	7	0	0
VT BURLINGTON	29	12	36	-7	20	-10	0.35	-0.26	0.18	0.80	70	39.54	109	83	52	0	7	4	0
WA OLYMPIA	56	47	59	43	51	12	6.01	4.25	3.02	7.03	210	40.19	87	98	83	0	0	5	4
WA QUILLAYUTE	54	47	55	45	50	9	7.06	3.98	2.55	8.61	147	72.96	78	100	88	0	0	7	5
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	47	57	45	51	8	3.97	2.69	1.58	4.43	182	31.32	86	98	81	0	0	6	2
WA SPOKANE	51	40	56	36	46	16	0.88	0.36	0.29	1.31	134	15.80	104	96	69	0	0	5	0
WA YAKIMA	60	39	71	32	50	19	0.47	0.17	0.19	0.48	86	8.54	119	96	53	0	1	4	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	17	1	27	-10	10	-13	0.52	0.19	0.37	0.58	93	29.34	90	89	63	0	7	4	0
WI GREEN BAY	21	2	28	-8	12	-14	0.37	-0.05	0.18	0.56	70	24.67	80	91	64	0	7	3	0
WI LA CROSSE	22	7	31	-5	14	-13	0.03	-0.33	0.02	0.30	42	34.52	100	89	65	0	7	2	0
WI MADISON	25	6	36	-4	15	-11	0.39	-0.01	0.25	0.56	71	34.66	95	92	64	0	7	5	0
WI MILWAUKEE	28	13	37	-2	20	-10	0.92	0.46	0.43	1.10	127	36.78	109	84	59	0	7	5	0
WI BECKLEY	37	25	47	22	31	-6	1.23	0.43	0.46	2.09	142	44.98	107	88	65	0	7	5	0
WI CHARLESTON	41	26	49	21	34	-6	0.95	0.09	0.48	1.94	120	54.22	122	96	61	0	6	4	0
WI ELKINS	39	23	48	19	31	-5	0.69	-0.18	0.28	1.28	79	47.91	105	94	59	0	7	4	0
WI HUNTINGTON	42	26	51	16	34	-6	0.83	-0.04	0.24	1.37	86	51.37	119	87	58	0	6	4	0
WY CASPER	51	25	60	20	38	13	0.04	-0.10	0.04	0.15	58	13.47	113	88	37	0	7	1	0
WY CHEYENNE	51	31	59	24	41	12	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.22	105	19.20	126	74	30	0	5	1	0
WY LANDER	53	27	58	20	40	18	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.19	66	15.50	120	76	33	0	7	0	0
WY SHERIDAN	42	20	62	5	31	6	1.00	0.88	0.43	1.26	540	20.59	140	93	54	0	7	4	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Autumn Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States increased from 34.72 to 41.42 percent—nearly 7 percentage points—between September 2 and December 2, 2025. Autumn drought coverage twice peaked slightly above 46 percent, on October 21 and November 18. A regional glance at changing drought coverage showed significant autumn improvement in the western U.S., as well as parts of the mid-South and lower Midwest. However, worsening drought was observed in many areas, including northern Montana and much of the Deep South, along with portions of the Midwest and East. In October, during the harvest season, as much as 32 percent of the U.S. corn production area and 39 percent of the soybeans were considered to be in drought. For both crops, those values had been as low as 3 percent in early August. In contrast, beneficial autumn precipitation across the central Plains helped to reduce coverage of drought in the U.S. winter wheat production area from 45 to 35 percent between October 14 and December 2. In the final USDA/NASS *Crop Progress* report of the season, dated November 23, nearly one-half (48 percent) of the nation’s winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, while 17 percent was rated very poor to poor. In top producer Kansas, 62 percent of the wheat was rated good to excellent on that date. Very poor to poor winter wheat ratings, largely due to drought, were above the national value of 17 percent in only three states: Texas (36 percent very poor to poor), Montana (29 percent), and Oklahoma (24 percent).

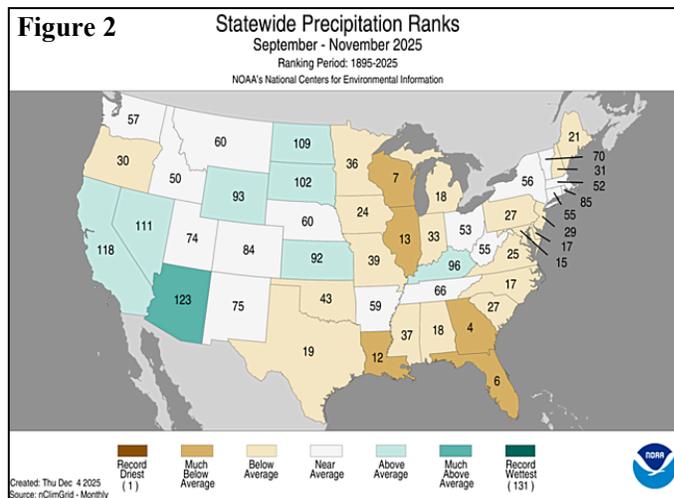
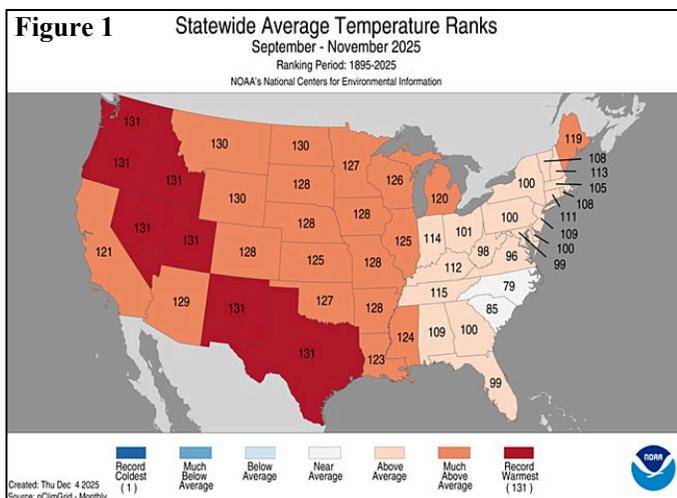
The U.S. weathered the 2025 Atlantic tropical season without a hurricane strike. The season ended with 13 Atlantic tropical cyclones, of which five became hurricanes. Seven of the cyclones formed during meteorological autumn, starting with Gabrielle on September 17 and ending with Melissa, which became one of the strongest landfalling Atlantic Basin hurricanes on record while striking southwestern Jamaica on October 28. In late September, Hurricanes Humberto and Imelda passed close enough to the southern and middle Atlantic Coast to generate large swells and heavy surf, leading to rip currents and beach erosion. Meanwhile, very active tropical weather prevailed over the eastern Pacific Ocean, where there were 18 tropical cyclones and 10 hurricanes. More than half of the tropical cyclones passed close to, or directly affected, the Pacific Coast of Mexico, starting with Alvin in late May and ending with Priscilla and Raymond in early October. Remnant moisture from several of the eastern Pacific tropical cyclones was drawn into the western U.S., contributing to unusually heavy autumn rainfall.

East of the Rockies, long stretches of drier-than-normal weather promoted summer crop maturation and harvesting, as well as winter wheat planting. However, dryness also adversely affected some rangeland and pastures, and reduced soil moisture availability for newly planted winter grains and cover crops. In the final report of the season, on September 28, more than one-third (35 percent) of the nation’s rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor condition, with values topping 40 percent in all five Northwestern States, led by Montana (60 percent very poor to poor). Very poor to poor pasture ratings above 40 percent were also noted a few Midwestern States, including Illinois (51 percent) and Ohio (48 percent).

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its third-warmest, 26th-driest autumn during the 131-year period of record. The nation’s autumn average temperature of 57.24°F was 3.70°F above the 1901-2000 mean. The only warmer September-October periods on record occurred in 2016 (57.58°F) and 2024 (57.56°F). Prior to the beginning of the 21st century, the warmest autumn had occurred in 1963, with a September-November average temperature of 56.57°F—now representing the sixth-warmest autumn. Meanwhile, autumn precipitation averaged 5.97 inches across the Lower 48 States, well below the 20th century mean of 6.88 inches. The only lower autumn precipitation values since the beginning of the 21st century were 2023, with 5.70 inches, and 2012, with 5.89 inches. Average precipitation of 5.97 inches in autumn 2022 matched the 2025 value.

State temperature rankings were in the upper (warm) half of the historical distribution, nationwide. North Carolina, with its 53rd-warmest autumn in the last 131 years, was the “coolest” state. In fact, aside from the Carolinas, all states reported an autumn average temperature that was at least 1°F above the 1901-2000 mean. It was the warmest autumn on record in seven Western and Southern States: Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for autumn warmth extended to Illinois, Mississippi, and Wisconsin, as well as every state from the Mississippi River westward, excluding California.

State precipitation rankings ranged from the fourth-driest autumn in Georgia to the ninth-wettest autumn in Arizona (figure 2). Joining Georgia on the top-ten list for September-November dryness were Florida and Wisconsin.



September: Complex atmospheric interplay between the North American monsoon circulation and moisture stripped from eastern Pacific tropical cyclones led to unusually heavy showers in portions of the southwestern U.S., extending into much of California and the Great Basin. In contrast, drier-than-normal conditions dominated the Southeast and an area stretching northeastward from the lower Midwest. Ironically, many of the areas experiencing late-summer and early-autumn dryness had been quite wet earlier in the warm season. Conditions across the nation’s mid-section were mixed, with dry weather in parts of Montana and Texas generally contrasting with a wet regime on the central Plains.

Developing or intensifying drought was most apparent during September in parts of the Southeast and from the lower Midwest into the Northeast, while modest to significant improvement was noted from the Desert Southwest to the central and southern Rockies. Florida experienced an unusual month, with near-record wetness along the Atlantic Coast contrasting with rapid-onset drought across the state’s northern tier. With net September drying in many key U.S. production areas, most harvest activities proceeded at a normal or faster-than-normal pace. By September 28, more than three-quarters (77 percent) of the U.S. rice had been harvested, versus the 5-year average of 67 percent. Nearly one-fifth of the soybeans (19 percent) and corn (18 percent) had been harvested by September 28, one percentage point behind the respective 5-year averages of 20 and 19 percent. Meanwhile, 34 percent of the intended winter wheat acreage had been planted by September 28, slightly behind the 5-year average of 36 percent.

In the final USDA/NASS pasture condition report of the 2025 season, issued on September 28, roughly equal amounts of the nation’s rangeland and pastures were rated good to excellent (32 percent) and very poor to poor (35 percent). Core areas experiencing poor pasture conditions near the end of the month included the West and an area stretching from the mid-South and lower Midwest into the Northeast. More than 40 percent of the rangeland and

pastures were rated very poor to poor in all five Northwestern States, led by Montana at 60 percent. Statewide pastures were also rated at least 40 percent very poor to poor on September 28 in several states east of the Rockies, including Maine (63 percent), Illinois (51 percent), Ohio (48 percent), West Virginia (43 percent), Kentucky (42 percent), and Arkansas (40 percent). Conversely, late-September pasture conditions ranged from 60 to 75 percent good to excellent in Florida, Kansas, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. Meanwhile, national topsoil moisture in agricultural regions—as reported by USDA/NASS—peaked for the year at 45 percent very short to short on September 21, up from an early-June low of 21 percent.

September wildfire activity in the western U.S. was limited in many areas by widespread precipitation. Several monsoon-related surges and remnant moisture from eastern Pacific tropical cyclones Lorena and Mario contributed to the wet pattern. During the first nine months of 2025, wildfires burned less than 4.7 million acres of U.S. vegetation, below the ten-year average of 6.5 million acres. Still, as October began, four active Northwestern fires—three in Washington—had charred more than 20,000 acres. One of the fires in Washington, the human-initiated Bear Gulch Fire in Olympic National Forest, had been burning since July 6.

The mainland U.S. continued to dodge significant tropical impacts during September, although the ocean-churning effects of Hurricanes Humberto and Imelda on North Carolina’s Outer Banks resulted in the destruction of at least nine already-abandoned homes in the community of Buxton, on Hatteras Island, where barrier-island beaches have been repeatedly battered and eroded by tropical cyclones and winter storms in recent decades. Imelda—then a tropical storm—made its closest approach to the U.S. East Coast, about 200 miles east of Cape Canaveral, FL, on September 29. Earlier, the development of Gabrielle on September 17 ended a nearly 3-week period without a named tropical cyclone, the most tranquil late-August to mid-September stretch in the Atlantic Basin since 1992.

Gabrielle, which soon became the second Atlantic hurricane and major hurricane of the season, spent its entire life cycle at sea.

September was another overall warm month, with near- or slightly below-normal temperatures mostly limited to parts of the Southwest and Southeast. Below-normal Southwestern temperatures were partly due to cloud cover and unusually heavy rain, while the Southeastern cool spell was accompanied by mostly dry weather. Farther north, anomalous warmth stretched from the Cascades to the northern Plains, where temperatures broadly averaged at least 2 to 6°F above normal. Warmth also dominated several other areas, including much of the Mississippi Valley.

October: With a general pattern of drier-than-normal conditions from the Plains eastward and unusually wet October weather in the West, there was an ongoing trend toward worsening drought in the central and eastern U.S. and improving conditions from the Rockies westward. The northern Plains served as an unofficial dividing zone, with streaks of wetness and dryness complicating the drought picture. Additionally, enough rain fell in parts of the mid-South and lower Midwest to stabilize or even improve the drought situation, although many surrounding areas continued to dry out. Late-month developments included wetter weather from the central and southern Plains into the Southeast, following an extended dry spell.

The mainland U.S. continued to dodge significant tropical impacts during October, as prevailing upper-level winds forced any cyclones to recurve before reaching the Atlantic Seaboard. Late in the month, however, Melissa became the third-strongest hurricane on record in the Atlantic Basin, based on central barometric pressure, which fell to 892 millibars (26.93 inches of mercury) on October 28 at landfall on the southwestern coast of Jamaica. Based on preliminary observations, Melissa tied the 1935 Florida Keys' Labor Day hurricane for the lowest-ever Atlantic Basin barometric pressure at landfall. Heavy surf and higher-than-normal tides related to Melissa reached portions of the U.S. East Coast. Meanwhile, tropical cyclones continued to prowl the eastern Pacific Ocean, with back-to-back storms (Hurricane Priscilla and Tropical Storm Raymond) following a similar path nearly parallel to the Pacific Coast of Mexico. Remnant moisture from Priscilla and Raymond was ultimately drawn northward and contributed to locally heavy precipitation in parts of the western U.S. Priscilla existed as a named storm for about a week, from October 4-10, while Raymond survived from October 9-11.

October warmth was concentrated across the nation's mid-section, while near- or below-normal temperatures were common across the middle and southern Atlantic States, excluding Florida, and the Far West. Temperatures broadly averaged at least 5°F across the portions of the Plains and upper Midwest. Some of the coolest weather, relative to normal, spanned the Pacific Coast States, with temperatures

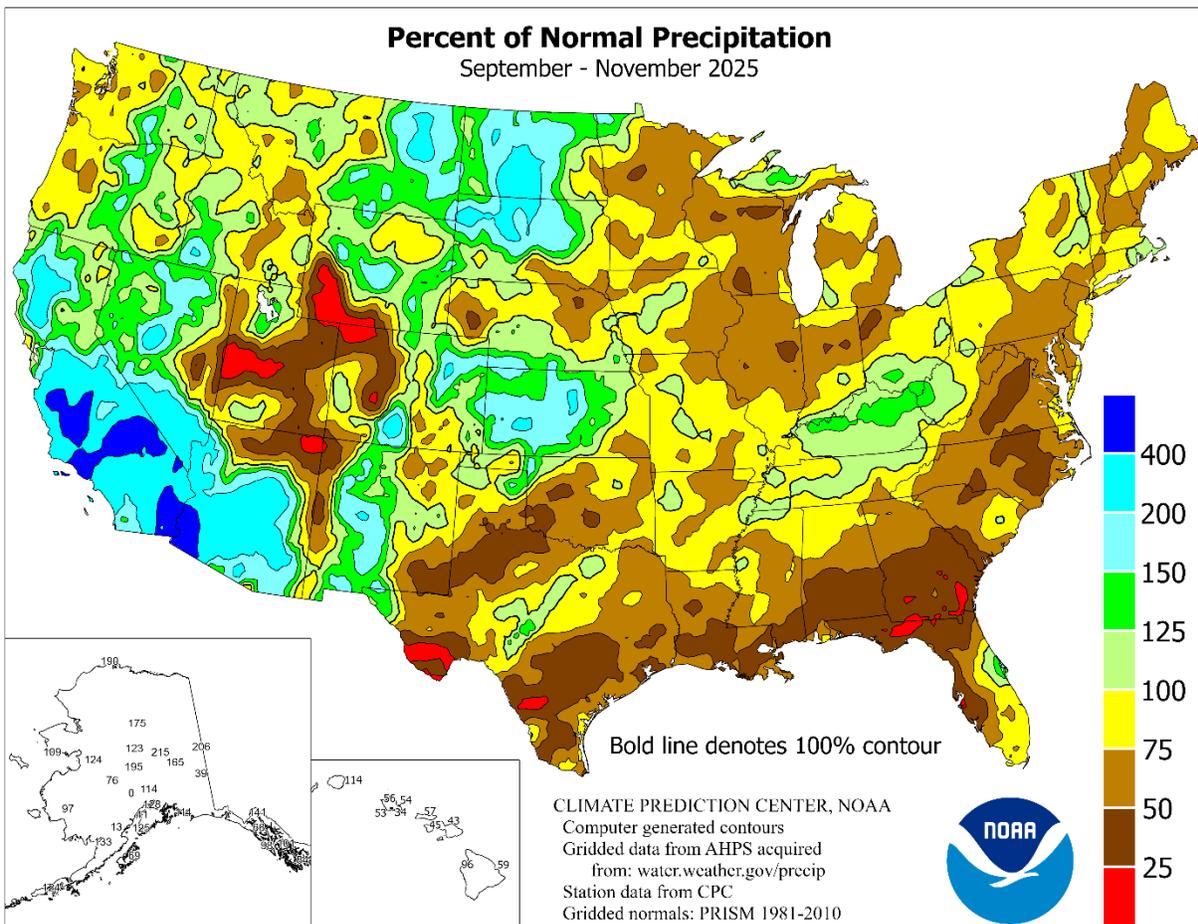
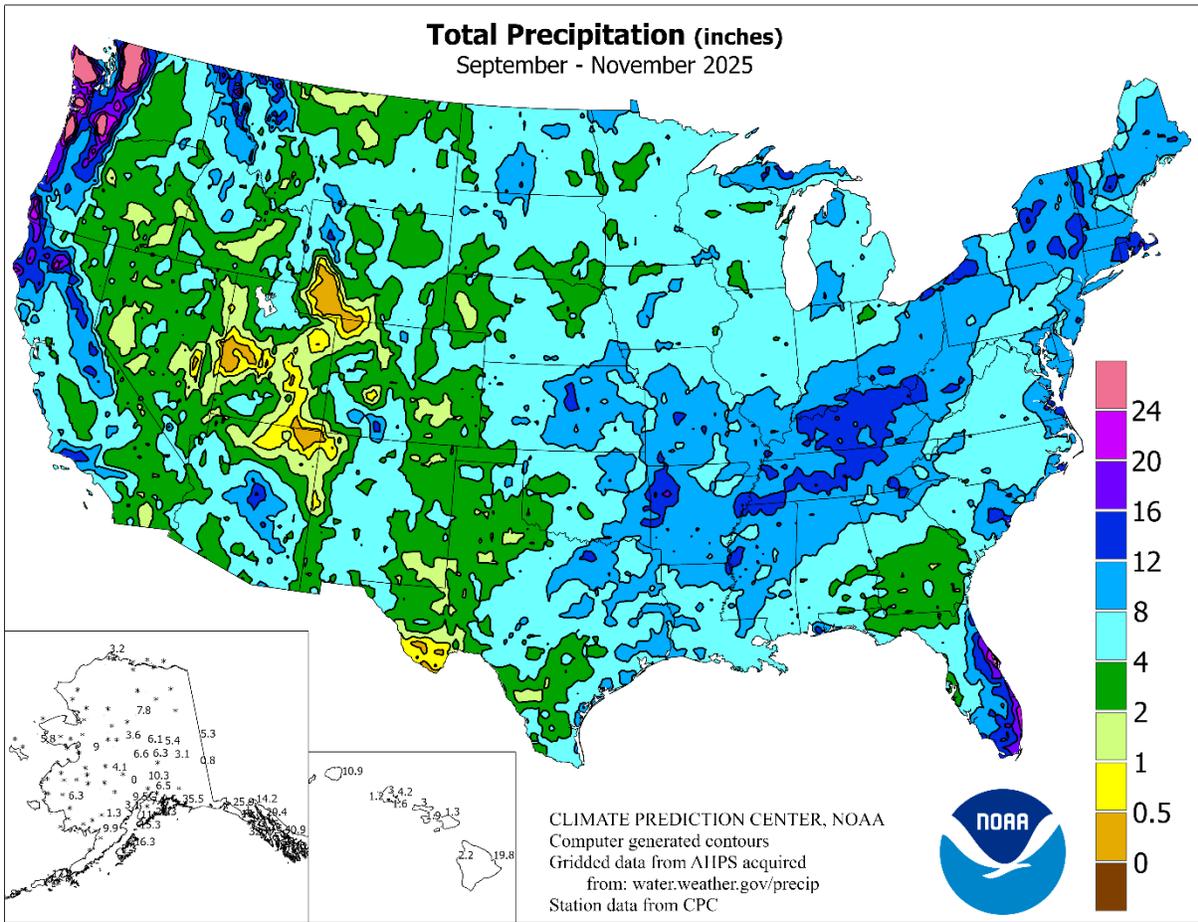
averaging as much as 5°F below normal in northern and central California. Cool, unsettled October weather, including high-elevation snow, effectively ended the Western wildfire season. Through October, U.S. year-to-date wildfires had burned approximately 4.9 million acres of vegetation, well below the ten-year average of 6.9 million acres.

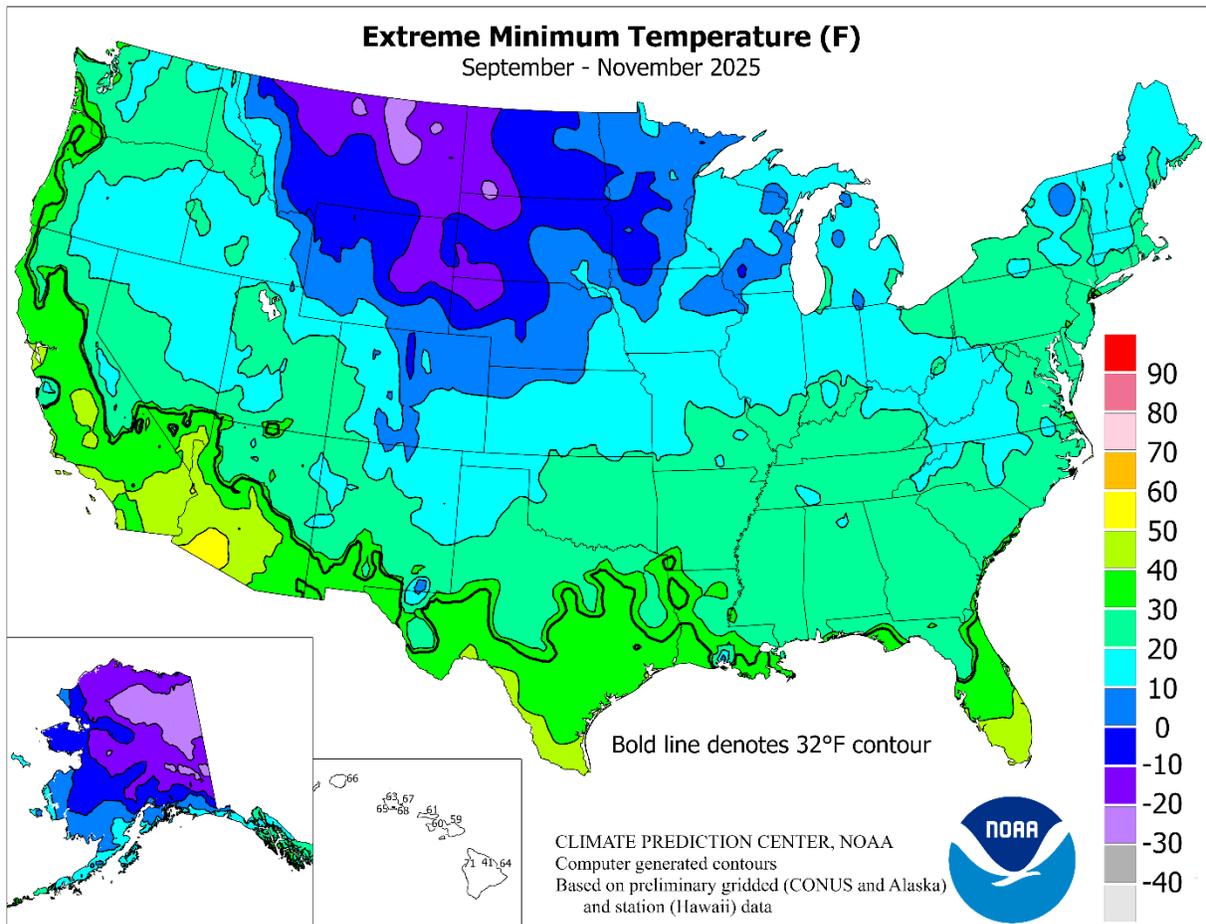
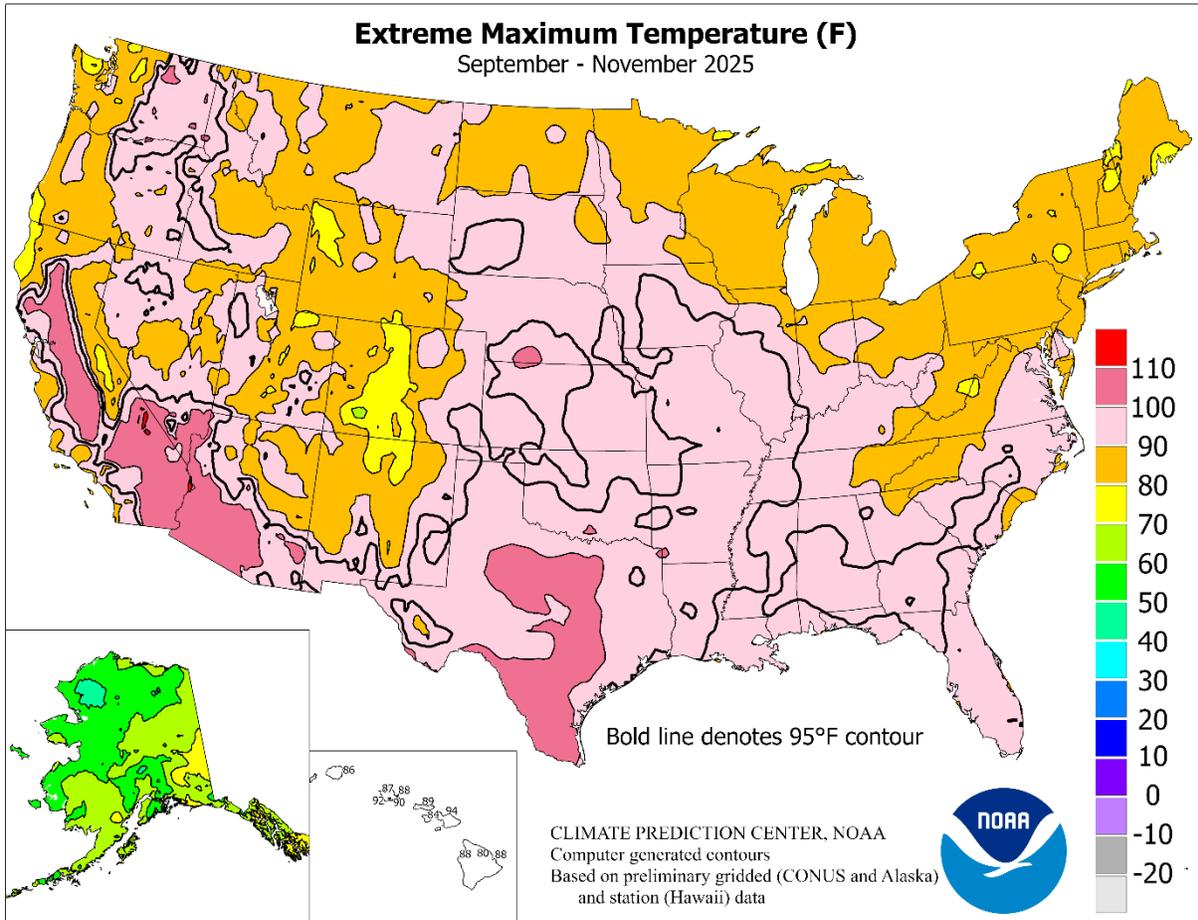
November: November warmth dominated the western and central U.S., until a late-autumn pattern change delivered sharply colder air across most areas east of the Rockies. Still, monthly temperatures averaged at least 4 to 6°F above normal in the south-central U.S., including Texas. In the West, where warmth lingered through the end of the month, November temperatures generally averaged 4 to 8°F above normal, except in portions of the Pacific Coast States and Desert Southwest. Conversely, near- or below-normal temperatures blanketed the eastern U.S., with monthly readings averaging 2 to 4°F below normal in parts of the Northeast, especially near the Canadian border.

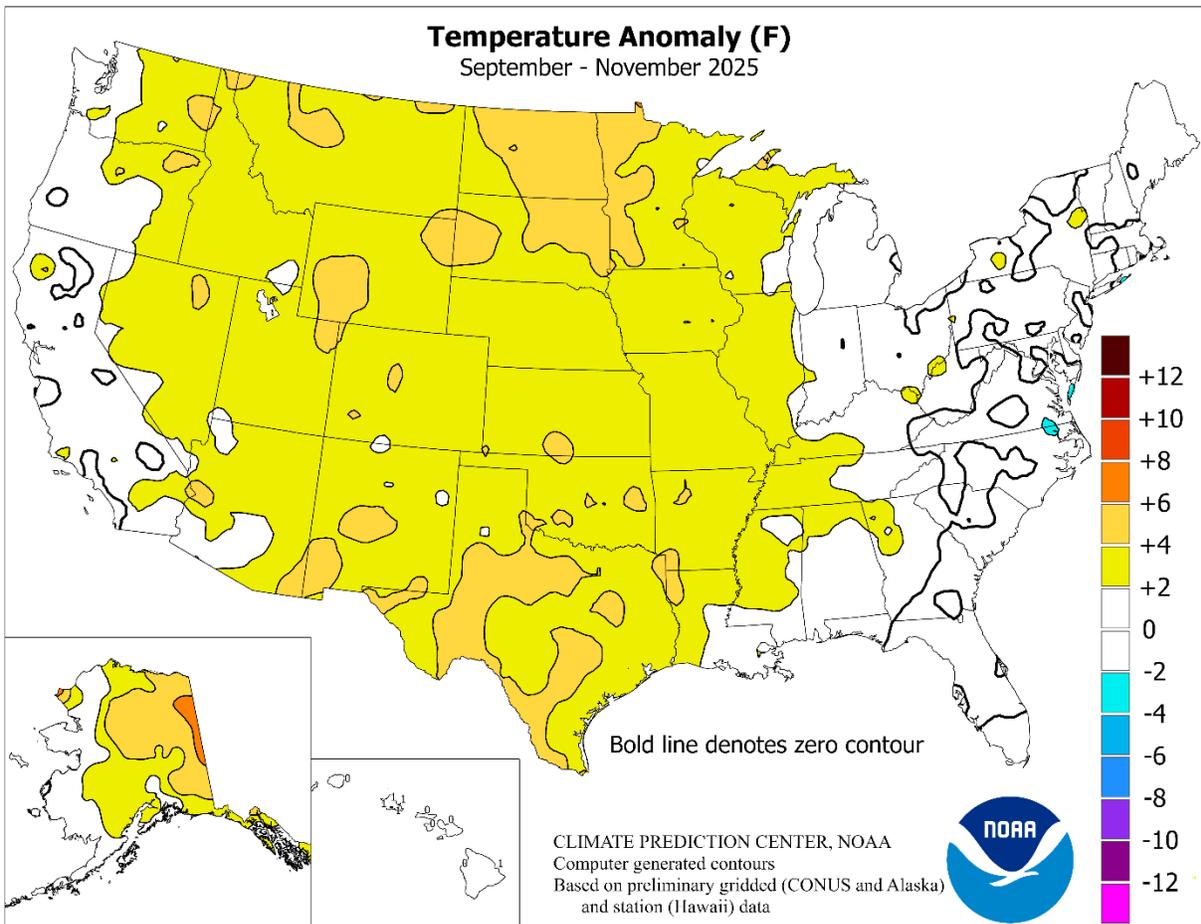
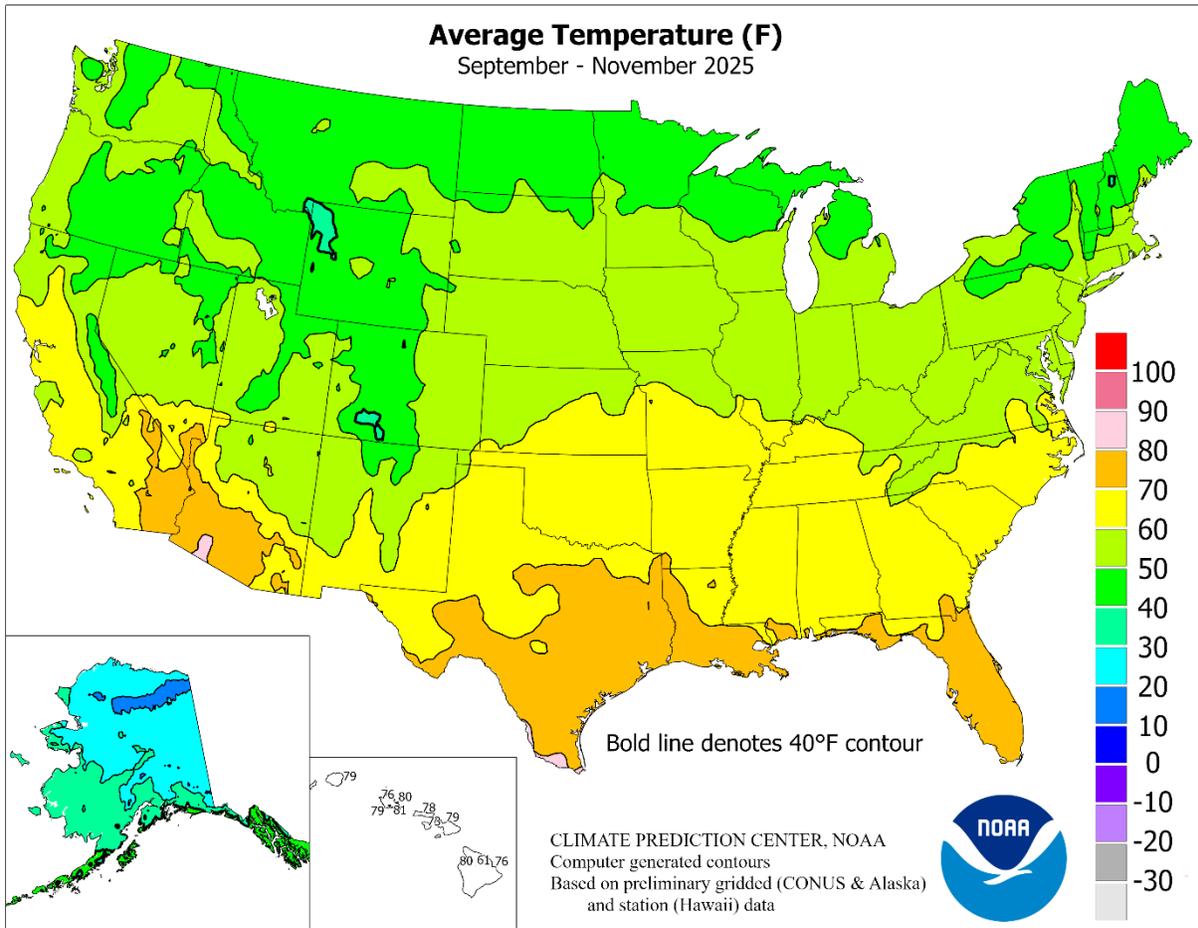
Despite the mild Western weather, significant, early-season precipitation—including high-elevation snow—fell across central and southern California and the Desert Southwest, leading to some of the highest November totals on record. A separate area of significant November precipitation grazed the northern tier of the western United States, while drier-than-normal conditions affected much of the Intermountain West. Farther east, mixed conditions were observed on the Plains. Due to drought-related impacts on the northern and southern Plains, the portion of the winter wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition on November 23 was above the national value of 17 percent in Texas (36 percent very poor to poor), Montana (29 percent), and Oklahoma (24 percent). In contrast, more than one-half of the wheat was rated in good to excellent condition on that date in Nebraska (54 percent), Colorado (69 percent), and top producer Kansas (62 percent).

Meanwhile, portions of the South, East, and lower Midwest were plagued by drought, with variable impacts on surface water supplies, as well as pastures, winter grains, and cover crops. By November 23, USDA/NASS statewide topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated more than one-half very short to short in all Gulf Coast States, led by Louisiana (82 percent). Short-term dryness extended into the southern Atlantic region, where Georgia's topsoil moisture was rated 83 percent very short to short on that date.

Most harvest activities were nearing completion by late November. In fact, 96 percent of the U.S. corn acreage had been harvested by November 23, with Pennsylvania and North Dakota—both 89 percent harvested—being the only states failing to reach 90 percent harvested on that date. Elsewhere, the U.S. cotton harvest was 79 percent complete by November 23, on par with the 5-year average of 80 percent, while harvest activities for sorghum (91 percent complete) and sunflowers (86 percent) were slightly behind the respective 5-year averages of 97 and 91 percent







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

September - November 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	39	2	9.55	3.44	WICHITA	62	3	9.60	2.34	TOLEDO	54	-1	4.54	-3.63
BARROW	23	0	3.20	1.51	KY LEXINGTON	58	0	14.77	4.32	YOUNGSTOWN	52	0	9.85	-0.30
FAIRBANKS	29	4	6.14	3.29	LOUISVILLE	61	1	13.92	3.11	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	65	4	4.32	-4.40
JUNEAU	44	2	29.37	5.26	PADUCAH	61	2	10.81	-0.82	TULSA	66	4	12.21	1.93
KODIAK	43	1	16.26	-7.21	LA BATON ROUGE	71	2	10.11	-3.05	OR ASTORIA	55	2	15.70	-4.76
NOME	32	1	5.76	0.45	LAKE CHARLES	73	2	7.33	-6.78	BURNS	47	1	1.91	-0.25
AL BIRMINGHAM	67	2	6.84	-4.73	NEW ORLEANS	75	3	4.57	-8.11	EUGENE	55	1	7.24	-3.29
HUNTSVILLE	65	1	8.28	-3.02	SHREVEPORT	72	5	***	***	MEDFORD	58	2	4.15	-0.17
MOBILE	70	1	5.98	-7.87	MA BOSTON	55	0	10.81	-0.43	PENDELTON	55	3	3.55	0.34
MONTGOMERY	67	0	4.89	-5.51	WORCESTER	51	1	12.33	-0.76	PORTLAND	58	2	9.85	-0.53
AR FORT SMITH	67	4	13.40	1.09	MD BALTIMORE	58	0	7.70	-3.81	SALEM	56	1	9.94	-0.93
LITTLE ROCK	67	4	9.73	-2.47	ME CARIBOU	46	1	8.30	-2.48	PA ALLENTOWN	55	0	4.91	-7.31
AZ FLAGSTAFF	50	3	10.63	5.71	PORTLAND	51	0	8.12	-5.15	ERIE	53	-1	14.86	2.41
PHOENIX	79	2	6.69	4.98	MI ALPENA	49	1	6.69	-1.22	MIDDLETOWN	57	1	7.90	-3.71
PRESCOTT	60	2	5.33	2.54	GRAND RAPIDS	52	1	7.67	-2.87	PHILADELPHIA	60	2	6.83	-3.94
TUCSON	74	2	4.32	1.79	HOUGHTON LAKE	49	2	5.46	-2.21	PITTSBURGH	54	1	8.61	-0.39
CA BAKERSFIELD	68	1	3.67	2.83	LANSING	52	1	6.72	-1.71	WILKES-BARRE	53	-1	8.87	-1.83
EUREKA	55	1	9.30	1.41	MUSKEGON	53	0	5.63	-4.35	WILLIAMSPORT	54	1	7.20	-4.50
FRESNO	68	1	5.04	3.57	TRAVERSE CITY	51	1	6.44	-2.77	RI PROVIDENCE	55	0	14.02	1.39
LOS ANGELES	67	0	6.19	4.78	MN DULUTH	46	2	16.71	8.36	SC CHARLESTON	67	-1	6.18	-6.83
REDDING	65	0	7.57	1.67	INT_L FALLS	45	4	6.85	0.24	COLUMBIA	65	0	5.41	-4.39
SACRAMENTO	64	1	5.41	2.81	MINNEAPOLIS	54	4	5.45	-1.75	FLORENCE	64	-1	10.37	-0.22
SAN DIEGO	67	-1	4.41	3.00	ROCHESTER	51	4	7.39	-0.43	GREENVILLE	62	0	7.25	-3.91
SAN FRANCISCO	63	1	4.63	1.72	ST. CLOUD	50	5	4.44	-2.55	SD ABERDEEN	50	4	4.00	-0.87
STOCKTON	65	0	5.36	3.19	MO COLUMBIA	60	3	7.74	-2.25	HURON	53	5	3.51	-1.69
CO ALAMOSA	46	3	3.21	1.21	KANSAS CITY	60	4	6.05	-3.24	RAPID CITY	53	6	3.18	0.07
CO SPRINGS	54	3	4.39	1.90	SAINT LOUIS	62	3	6.26	-3.28	SIOUX FALLS	53	3	2.93	-3.39
DENVER INTL	54	3	2.24	-0.74	SPRINGFIELD	62	3	7.15	-4.32	TN BRISTOL	57	-1	8.86	0.37
GRAND JUNCTION	57	4	4.15	1.35	MS JACKSON	69	3	7.81	-3.85	CHATTANOOGA	64	1	7.72	-4.91
PUEBLO	56	3	1.09	-0.78	MERIDIAN	68	1	7.28	-3.95	KNOXVILLE	61	1	9.67	-0.85
CT BRIDGEPORT	56	-1	7.26	-3.65	TUPELO	65	1	7.74	-4.27	MEMPHIS	67	2	12.44	0.74
HARTFORD	53	0	10.26	-2.15	MT BILLINGS	52	4	3.90	0.56	NASHVILLE	64	3	9.73	-1.28
DC WASHINGTON	61	0	6.88	-3.61	BUTTE	45	4	2.56	0.16	TX ABILENE	71	5	3.73	-3.17
DE WILMINGTON	58	1	7.19	-3.92	CUT BANK	45	3	1.66	-0.42	AMARILLO	62	3	5.24	1.06
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	-1	23.75	9.00	GLASGOW	49	4	1.85	-0.61	AUSTIN	76	4	3.95	-6.33
JACKSONVILLE	70	-1	5.03	-8.57	GREAT FALLS	50	5	2.06	-1.02	BEAUMONT	74	3	8.79	-7.26
KEY WEST	80	0	16.51	1.56	HAVRE	48	3	1.54	-0.76	BROWNSVILLE	81	4	9.76	-1.55
MIAMI	79	0	22.03	0.63	MISSOULA	49	5	3.07	-0.26	CORPUS CHRISTI	78	3	6.87	-3.71
ORLANDO	75	0	13.39	1.78	NC ASHEVILLE	58	0	7.65	-3.57	DEL RIO	76	4	3.56	-2.06
PENSACOLA	71	0	9.24	-6.49	CHARLOTTE	63	2	5.55	-4.63	EL PASO	71	5	6.35	3.80
TALLAHASSEE	69	-1	1.80	-9.46	GREENSBORO	60	0	7.23	-3.72	FORT WORTH	72	5	11.92	2.30
TAMPA	77	0	2.31	-7.52	HATTERAS	65	-3	18.09	0.12	GALVESTON	76	2	4.67	-9.47
WEST PALM BEACH	78	1	18.55	1.07	RALEIGH	62	0	5.62	-6.22	HOUSTON	75	3	2.15	-11.89
GA ATHENS	64	0	8.59	-2.41	WILMINGTON	64	-1	9.38	-7.53	LUBBOCK	67	6	2.43	-2.45
ATLANTA	67	2	5.67	-5.42	ND BISMARCK	50	5	9.86	6.03	MIDLAND	70	4	1.39	-2.09
AUGUSTA	65	-1	3.13	-5.68	DICKINSON	46	3	2.53	-0.12	SAN ANGELO	69	3	6.42	0.33
COLUMBUS	68	0	5.05	-5.02	FARGO	50	5	6.22	0.41	SAN ANTONIO	75	5	3.52	-6.20
MACON	65	-1	2.28	-7.38	GRAND FORKS	49	6	5.87	0.80	VICTORIA	75	4	8.21	-3.22
SAVANNAH	68	-1	4.54	-5.92	JAMESTOWN	48	5	2.02	-2.24	WACO	73	5	3.00	-6.85
HI HILO	76	1	19.78	-13.55	NE GRAND ISLAND	56	3	3.32	-1.77	WICHITA FALLS	69	4	4.96	-2.54
HONOLULU	81	1	1.59	-3.04	LINCOLN	56	3	6.78	0.44	UT SALT LAKE CITY	58	3	6.86	3.21
KAHULUI	79	0	1.33	-1.76	NORFOLK	54	4	3.22	-2.51	VA LYNCHBURG	58	1	5.61	-4.86
LIHUE	79	0	10.87	1.37	NORTH PLATTE	53	3	4.73	0.98	NORFOLK	62	-1	11.92	-0.45
IA BURLINGTON	57	3	4.15	-4.75	OMAHA	57	3	4.76	-1.96	RICHMOND	60	0	10.00	-1.06
CEDAR RAPIDS	55	4	3.20	-5.11	SCOTTSBLUFF	52	2	3.16	0.11	ROANOKE	58	0	6.13	-3.92
DES MOINES	57	4	5.80	-2.08	VALENTINE	53	3	5.77	2.06	WASH/DULLES	58	1	5.07	-5.65
DUBUQUE	54	4	4.26	-4.69	NH CONCORD	50	0	8.96	-2.54	VT BURLINGTON	51	0	12.48	2.29
SIoux CITY	54	4	3.51	-2.81	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	57	0	10.13	-0.93	WA OLYMPIA	53	2	14.21	-1.11
WATERLOO	54	3	4.55	-3.20	NEWARK	59	1	8.15	-2.78	QUILLAYUTE	52	1	25.77	-4.72
ID BOISE	57	3	2.79	0.36	NM ALBUQUERQUE	62	4	2.57	-0.02	SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	1	10.52	-1.32
LEWISTON	57	4	3.76	0.86	NV ELY	49	3	2.19	0.12	SPOKANE	53	4	5.57	1.56
POCATELLO	50	3	3.78	0.96	LAS VEGAS	72	2	3.06	2.13	YAKIMA	53	3	2.92	1.19
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	57	3	6.27	-2.77	RENO	57	2	3.15	1.82	WI EAU CLAIRE	50	3	3.56	-4.38
MOLINE	56	2	4.55	-3.88	WINNEMUCCA	52	2	2.36	0.55	GREEN BAY	50	2	4.57	-3.29
PEORIA	57	3	4.25	-5.10	NY ALBANY	52	0	12.81	2.23	LA CROSSE	53	2	7.41	-0.56
ROCKFORD	54	2	5.05	-3.48	BINGHAMTON	50	1	4.25	-6.63	MADISON	52	3	4.56	-3.85
SPRINGFIELD	58	2	4.74	-4.11	BUFFALO	53	0	9.30	-2.33	MILWAUKEE	54	1	5.72	-2.46
IN EVANSVILLE	60	2	12.28	1.47	ROCHESTER	52	-1	6.51	-2.65	WV BECKLEY	54	0	8.22	-0.51
FORT WAYNE	54	1	4.70	-4.26	SYRACUSE	52	0	12.34	1.85	CHARLESTON	58	1	9.99	0.41
INDIANAPOLIS	58	2	7.49	-2.32	OH AKRON-CANTON	53	0	9.09	-0.83	ELKINS	53	0	8.07	-1.39
SOUTH BEND	54	2	7.93	-2.05	CINCINNATI	58	1	10.32	0.63	HUNTINGTON	59	2	13.33	4.08
KS CONCORDIA	59	4	7.41	1.46	CLEVELAND	54	-1	6.87	-4.04	WY CASPER	49	3	4.91	2.13
DODGE CITY	60	3	5.79	1.65	COLUMBUS	56	1	8.07	-0.75	CHEYENNE	51	3	3.17	0.09
GOODLAND	56	3	2.25	-1.10	DAYTON	56	0	8.56	-0.76	LANDER	50	5	3.57	0.42
TOPEKA	59	2	6.23	-1.92	MANSFIELD	53	0	7.85	-1.83	SHERIDAN	49	3	3.22	-0.59

December 11 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

SST Anomalies (°C)

03 DEC 2025

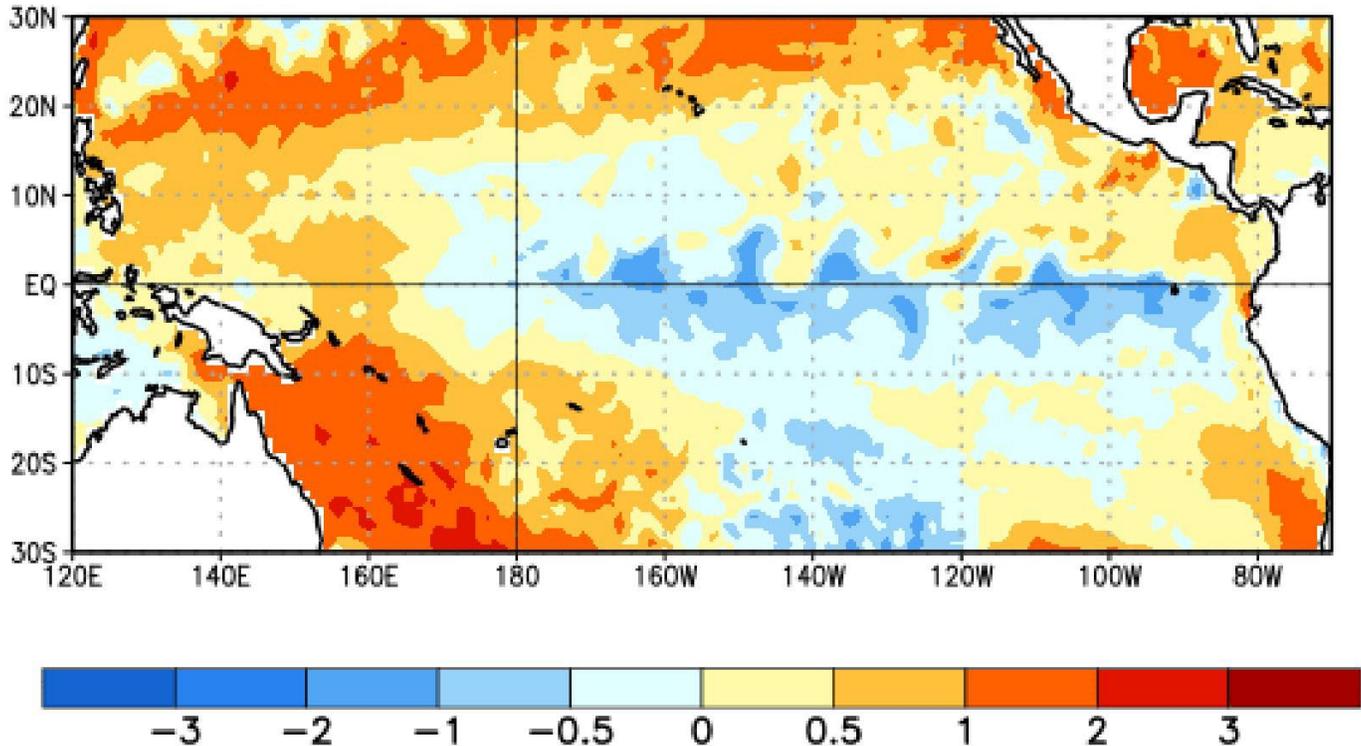


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 03 December 2025. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **La Niña Advisory**

Synopsis: La Niña is favored to continue for the next month or two, with a 68% likelihood of a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions by January-March 2026.

La Niña persisted in November, as indicated by the continuation of below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The latest weekly Niño-3.4 index value was -0.5°C , with the other Niño index values between -0.2 and -0.4°C . Recent negative subsurface temperature anomalies weakened slightly (averaged from 180° - 100°W), but below-average temperatures continued from the surface to a depth of 200 meters in the eastern half of the equatorial Pacific. The tropical atmosphere reflected La Niña, with low-level easterly wind anomalies evident in the central Pacific and upper-level westerly wind anomalies observed across most of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Enhanced convection persisted over Indonesia and suppressed convection was near the International Date Line. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation indices were positive. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system remains consistent with La Niña.

The IRI multi-model predictions indicate La Niña will continue in the December-February (DJF) 2025-26 season, with ENSO-neutral conditions favored for January-March (JFM) 2026. Along with the North American Multi-Model Ensemble, the forecast team continues to support a weak La Niña through DJF (54% chance), in advance of a transition to ENSO-neutrality in JFM. Even after equatorial Pacific SSTs transition to ENSO-neutrality, La Niña may still have some lingering influence through the early Northern Hemisphere spring 2026. In summary, La Niña is favored to continue for the next month or two, with a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions most likely in January-March 2026.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **08 January 2026**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

November 30 – December 6, 2025

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Above-normal temperatures prevailed across the continent, with showers in western and northern Europe contrasting with dry weather in southern and southeastern growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: A pair of slow-moving storms brought widespread rain and mountain snow to much of the region.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers in Morocco juxtaposed with continued dry weather in Algeria and Tunisia.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly sunny skies facilitated winter crop drydown and harvesting, though showers in east-central Australia benefited vegetative cotton and sorghum.

SOUTH AFRICA: Favorable moisture conditions were sustained by continued warm, showery weather in the corn belt and coastal sugarcane areas of KwaZulu-Natal.

ARGENTINA: Widespread precipitation in the northern regions supplied a significant moisture boost to agricultural areas.

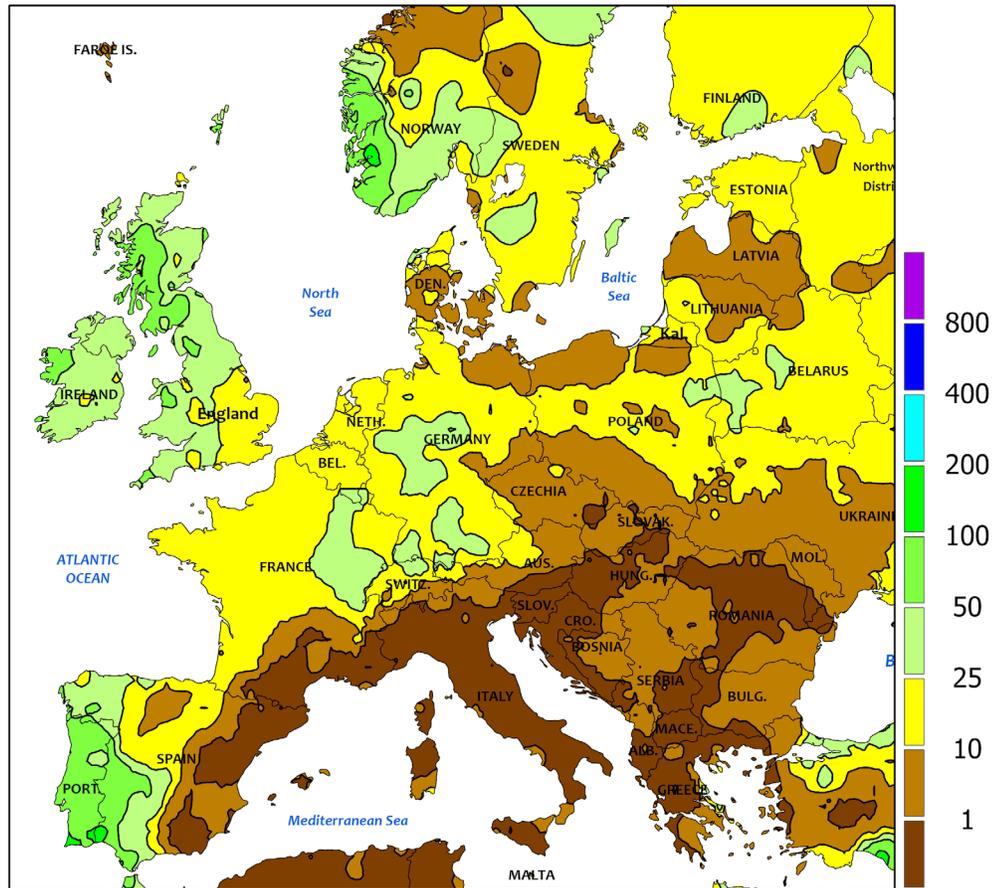
BRAZIL: Rain returned to southern agricultural regions, enhancing soil moisture reserves for soybeans and other summer crops.



EUROPE

Total Precipitation(mm)

December 7 - 13, 2025



Station precipitation reports from France and Hungary are either missing or suspect.

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



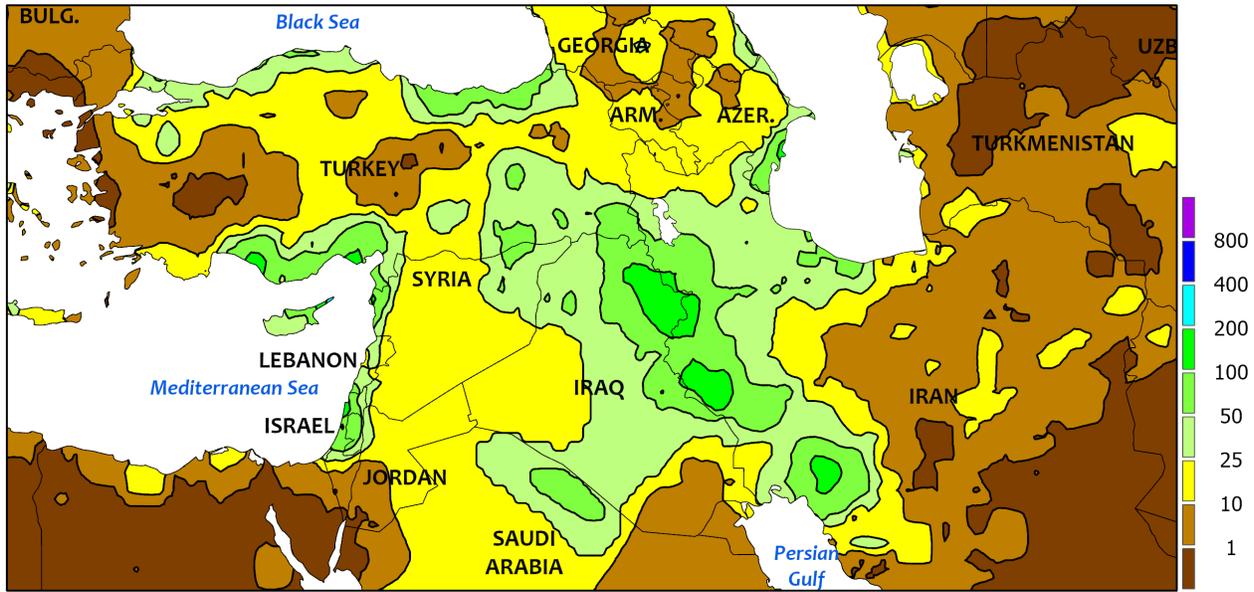
EUROPE

Unseasonably warm weather continued, with additional showers in the north and west contrasting with dry weather over southern and southeastern Europe. A broad area of high pressure maintained sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-7°C above normal) across Italy, Greece, and the Balkans, favoring seasonal fieldwork and winter crop emergence in the climatologically warmer southern growing areas. Meanwhile, a series of Atlantic storm systems traced the perimeter of the high, producing widespread showers (10-25 mm) from the Iberian Peninsula, England, and France* into Scandinavia, Poland, and the Baltic States. Consequently, moisture reserves remained favorable

for dormant (north) to semi-dormant (south) winter grains and oilseeds. Rain was heavier in windward-facing locales of Portugal and Spain (25-65 mm), western and northern Great Britain (30-90 mm), as well as southern and western portions of Sweden (25-50 mm) and Norway (50-130 mm). Despite the clouds and rain, temperatures in these western and northern locales averaged 4 to 8°C above normal, keeping most of the continent devoid of a protective snow cover.

**Surface-based weather station data from France and Hungary were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
December 7 - 13, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



MIDDLE EAST

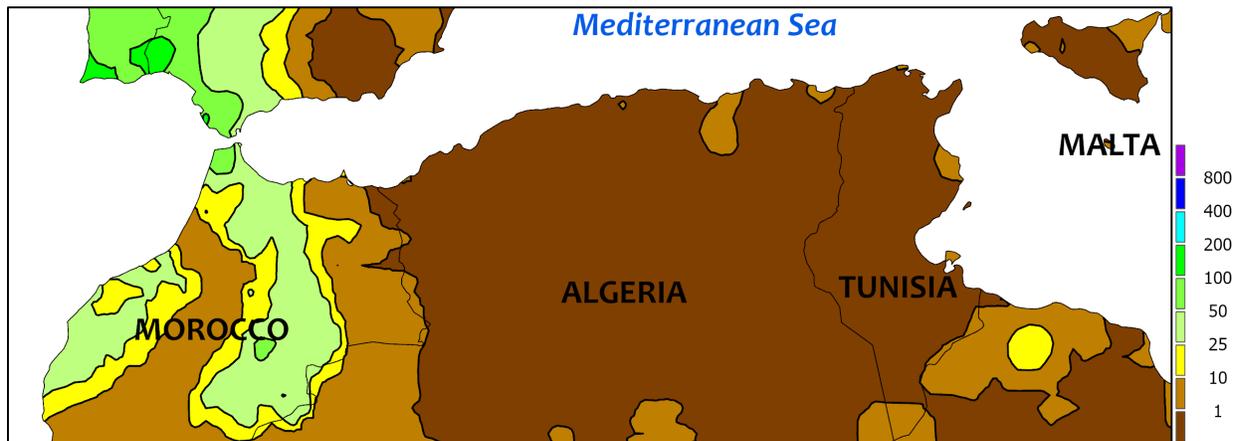
A pair of storm systems brought widespread rain and mountain snow to much of the region. A meandering upper-air low over the eastern Mediterranean Sea triggered moderate to unusually heavy rain and mountain snow (15-100 mm, locally more) over central and eastern Turkey, Syria, and the southeastern Mediterranean Coast. Meanwhile, a second vigorous storm system lifted northeastward from the Arabian Peninsula across Iraq and western Iran, producing 15 to 150 mm (liquid equivalent) of rain and mountain snow along and adjacent to the storm's path. The combination of both storms

maintained (Turkey) or vastly improved (Iraq and Iran) winter grain prospects but likely caused localized flooding. Showers were lighter in northeastern Iran, where 2 to 15 mm of rain moistened soils but was insufficient to put a dent in this region's ongoing drought. Conversely, dry weather prevailed across west-central Turkey, though moisture supplies on the Anatolian Plateau remained favorable for winter wheat and barley establishment. Despite the clouds and precipitation, temperatures average 3 to 7°C above normal nearly everywhere save for western Turkey (near normal).

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Total Precipitation(mm)

December 7 - 13, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

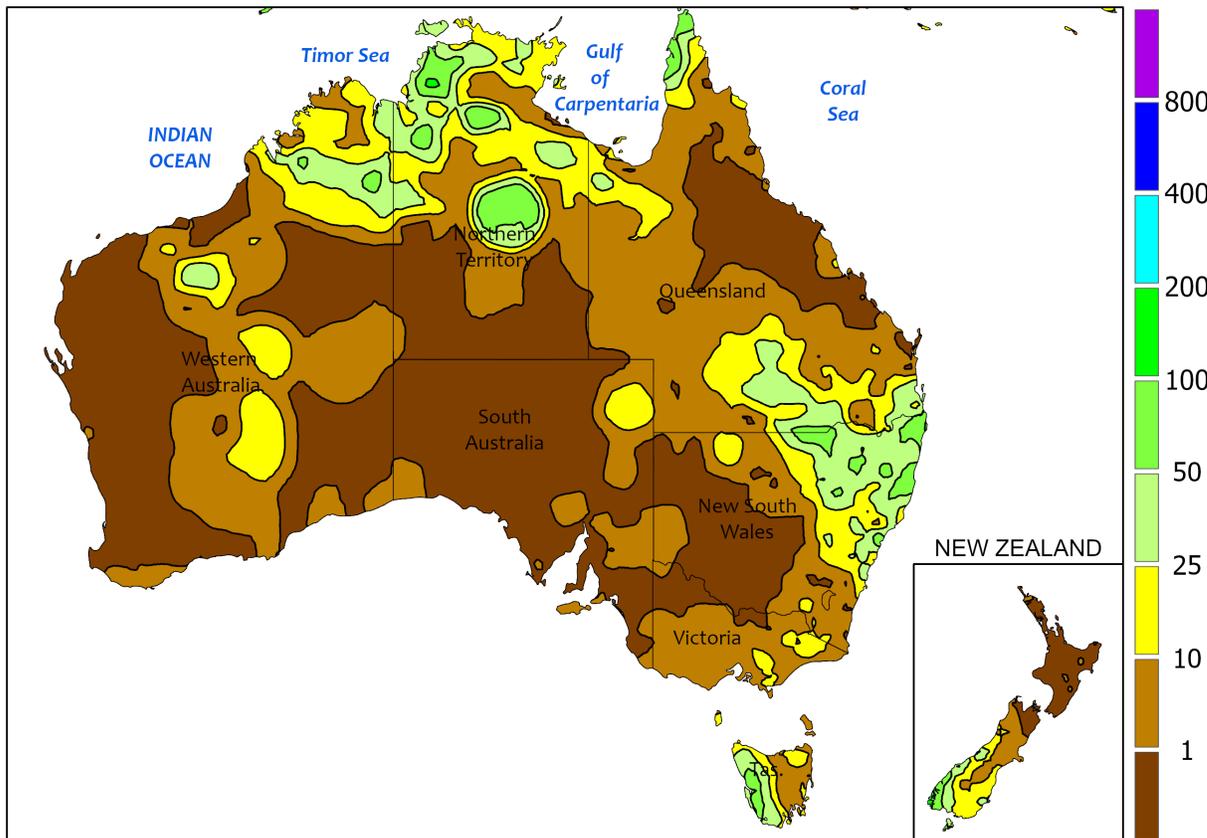


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Showers in the west juxtaposed with dry weather in central and eastern growing areas. A cold front pushed slowly ashore in Morocco, producing beneficial albeit highly variable showers (5-40 mm, heaviest along the coast) for emerging to vegetative winter wheat and barley. However, long-term drought remained a concern in Morocco; even with recent much-needed rain, season-to-date precipitation (since September 1) in the country's primary growing areas along the central Atlantic Coast remained below 70 percent of normal.

Meanwhile, sunny skies maintained drought in western Algeria but favored seasonal fieldwork and winter grain establishment from north-central Algeria into northern Tunisia. In drought-afflicted western Algeria, season-to-date rainfall stood at a meager 35 percent of normal and was the lowest on record of the past 30 years. Below-normal temperatures in Morocco transitioned to near- to above-normal temperatures in Algeria and Tunisia, with the warmest conditions (up to 3°C above normal) noted in inland locales.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
December 7 - 13, 2025



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

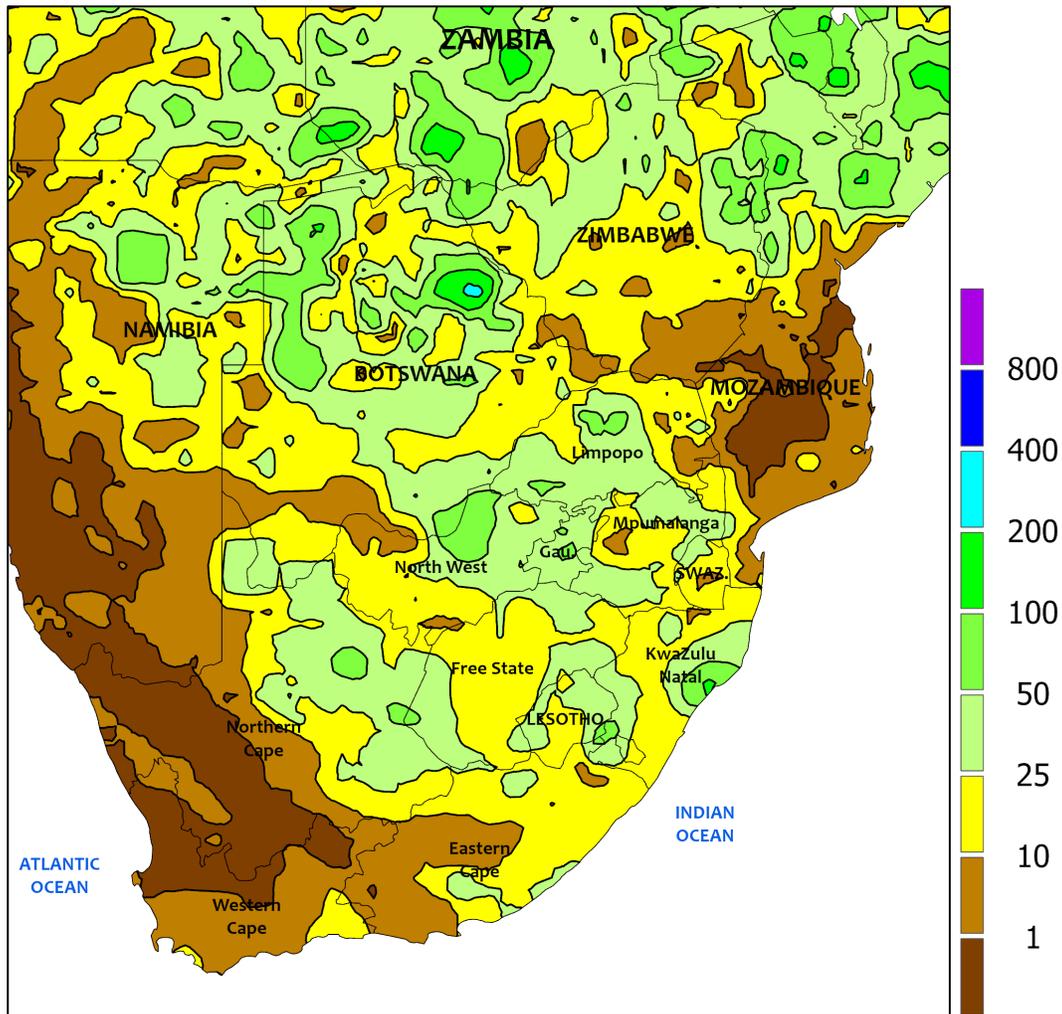


AUSTRALIA

Mostly dry weather prevailed across the country’s primary winter crop areas, while showers boosted soil moisture for summer crops in east-central Australia. High pressure anchored along the south Australian coast maintained mostly sunny skies from Western Australia into Victoria and southern New South Wales, promoting winter crop drydown and harvesting. Farther east, a slow-moving frontal boundary triggered moderate to heavy

showers (20-90 mm) from central and southern Queensland southeastward into northern and eastern New South Wales, boosting soil moisture supplies for vegetative cotton and sorghum. Temperatures for the week averaged near to as much as 2°C above normal over much of Australia, with cooler-than-normal conditions (up to 3°C below normal) confined to Victoria and southern New South Wales.

SOUTH AFRICA
 Total Precipitation(mm)
 December 7 - 13, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
 Computer generated contours
 Based on preliminary data

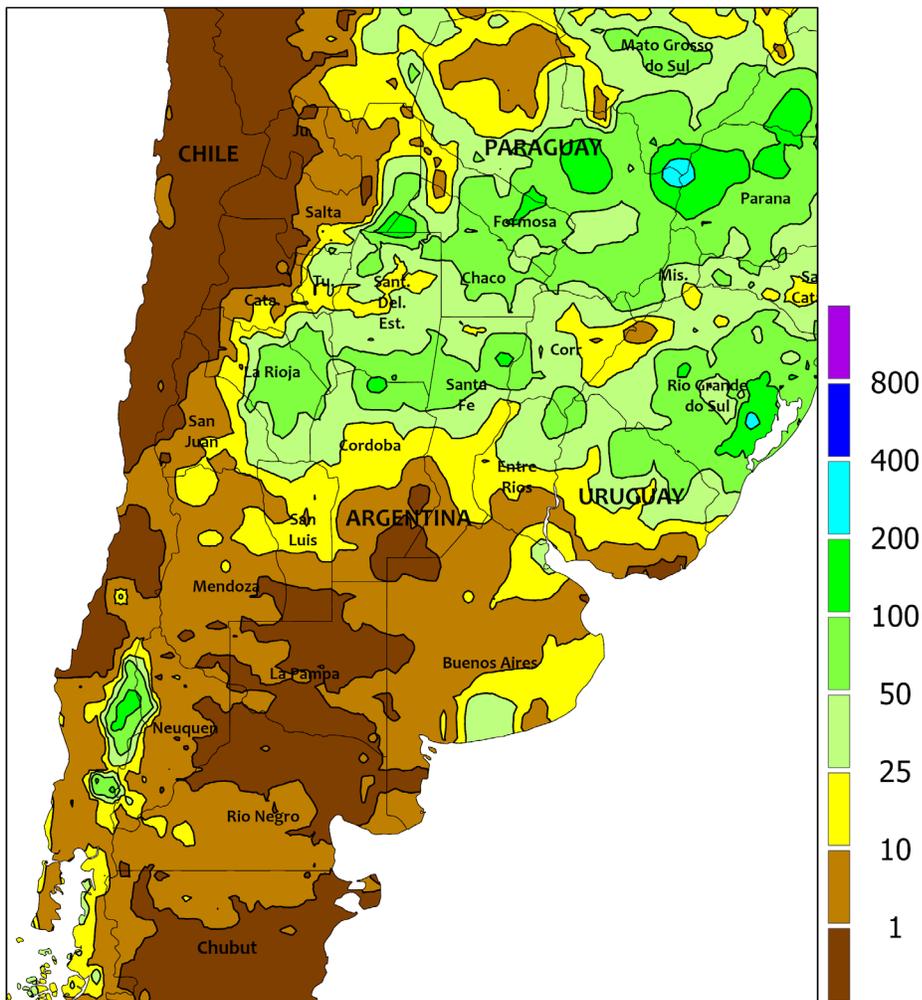


SOUTH AFRICA

A pattern of mild weather and scattered rain showers ensured favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall varied across the corn belt, with typical totals of 10 to 50 mm and isolated areas recording up to 80 mm. Continued beneficial moisture in the western corn belt allowed farmers to sow corn and summer crops during the ideal planting period. Temperatures in the Maize Triangle averaged up to 2°C below normal, with daytime highs ranging

from the upper 20s to middle 30s (degrees C). In contrast, the west experienced drier conditions and temperatures near to as much as 2°C above normal. Along the western coastline, highs reached the middle to upper 20s, while interior regions saw temperatures climb into the middle 30s to lower 40s. The prevalence of dry, sunny, and warm conditions encouraged optimal development of irrigated row crops and, specifically within the Western Cape, tree and vine crops.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
December 7 - 13, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

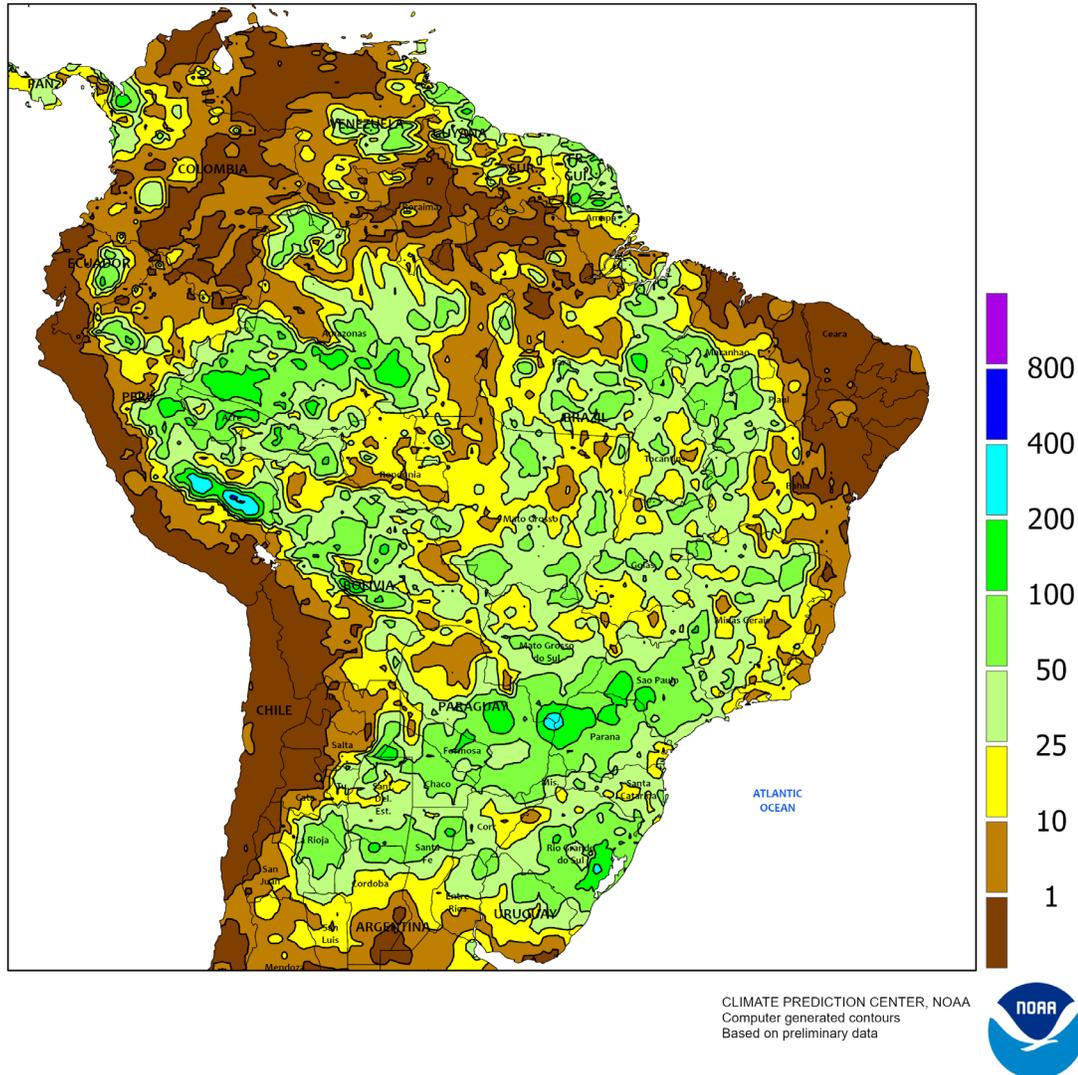


ARGENTINA

Beneficial heavy rainfall (25-200 mm) across northern Argentina provided a significant moisture boost for emerging summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton. The associated cloudy weather and precipitation helped keep temperatures near to below normal (up to 2°C below), with daytime highs in the middle to upper 30s (degrees C). Rainfall amounts decreased significantly toward the south. Areas from southern San Luis and Cordoba southward generally received 10 mm or less, with the exception of parts of Buenos Aires province, where scattered showers ranged between 10 and 50 mm. In contrast to the north, southern

temperatures were generally 1 to 4°C above normal. According to the government of Argentina, the convergence of drier conditions and above-normal temperatures has resulted in widespread soil drying and depleted moisture reserves in La Pampa's cornfields. Nonetheless, these same weather patterns have significantly facilitated the harvesting of wheat in other southern regions. Official data current as of December 11 indicated sunflowers were 97 percent planted, while cotton, corn, and soybeans were 46, 66, and 58 percent planted, respectively. Additionally, wheat was 62 percent harvested.

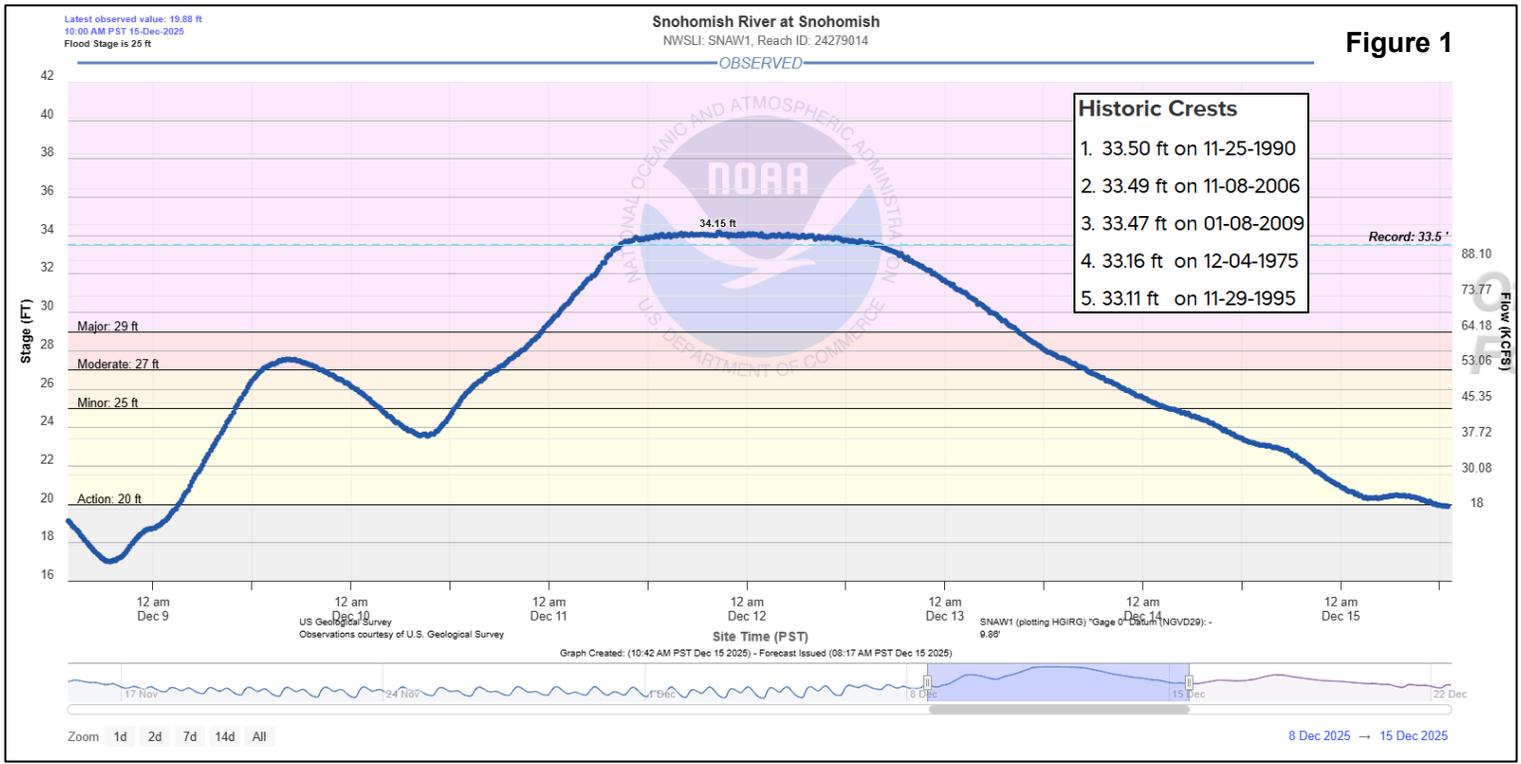
BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
December 7 - 13, 2025



BRAZIL

Conditions remained largely favorable for soybeans and early-planted summer crops. Widespread scattered showers brought 10 to 100 mm of rainfall for most key production areas. Additionally, beneficial rainfall (10-75 mm) returned to southern farming regions that had previously been dry, providing relief and enhancing soil moisture reserves. Temperatures throughout the region continued to average near-normal, with daytime highs in the lower

to middle 30s (degrees C). Some locales in the far northeast and in Rio Grande do Sul in the south reached the upper 30s. According to government reports from Paraná dated December 11, there has been a slight decline in soybean crop conditions, with ratings at 88 percent good, 10 percent fair, and 2 percent poor. Despite most crops remaining in good condition, expectations for a good harvest will highly depend on weather conditions moving forward.



Significant flooding struck parts of western Washington, with water levels peaking along many rivers on December 10 or 11. Record crests were observed along several waterways, including portions of the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Cedar Rivers. Northeast of Seattle, for example, the Snohomish River at Snohomish, WA, crested 9.15 feet above flood stage on December 11, surpassing the November 1990 high-water mark by 0.65 foot (figure 1). A tributary, the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River, had crested a day earlier near Tanner, WA, edging the November 2006 record. Southeast of Seattle, a record was also set at Renton, WA, where the Cedar River crested 5.22 feet above flood stage on December 11. The previous record in Renton, 4.13 feet above flood stage, had been set November 24, 1990. Closer to the Canadian border, a record crest was achieved along the Nooksack River at North Cedarville, WA, where the water level climbed 3.99 feet above flood stage on December 11—just 0.14 foot above the November 2021 high-water mark.

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