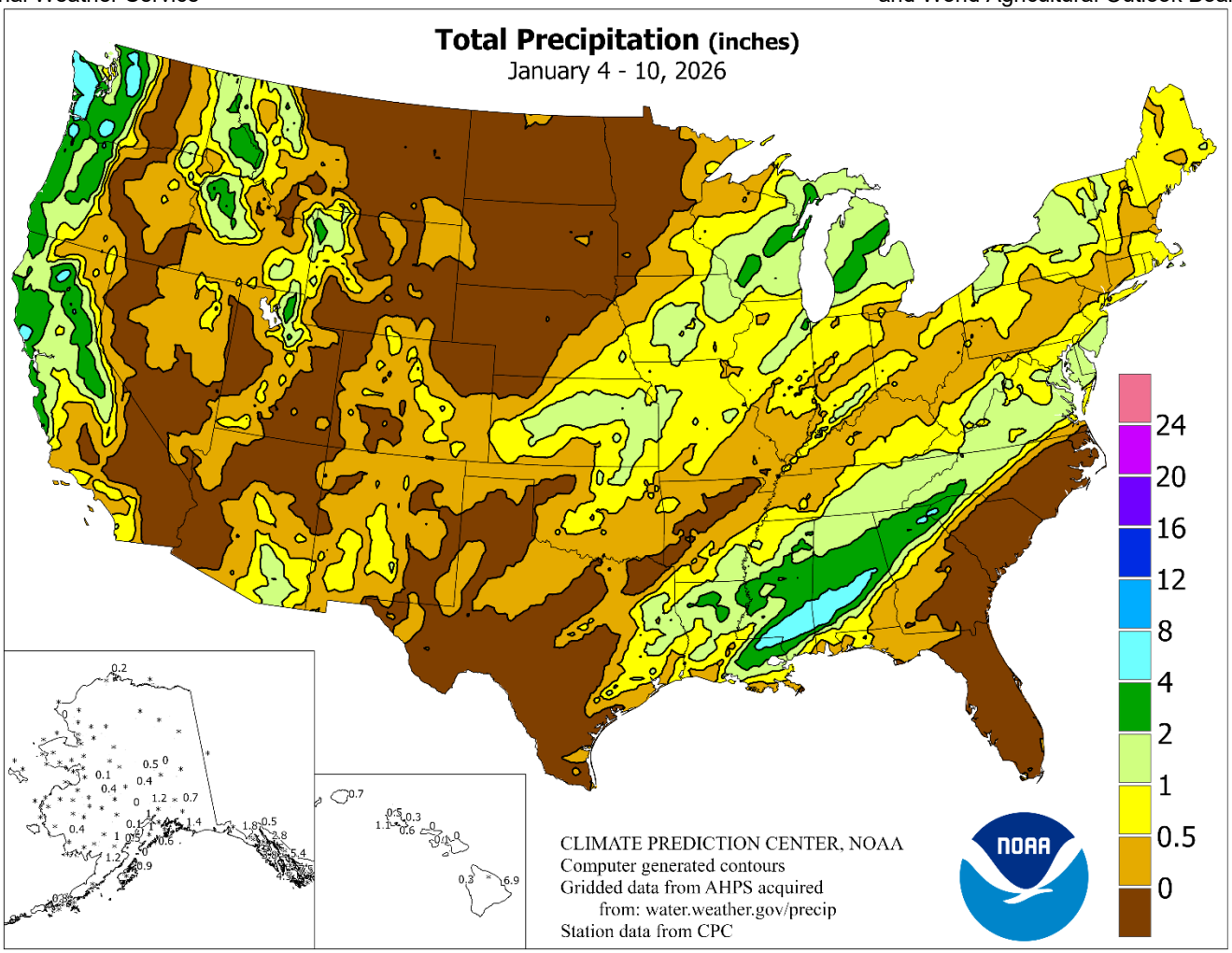
Volume 113, No. 02 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor January 13, 2026

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
January 4 – 10, 2026

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

During the mid- to late-week period, back-to-back storm systems emerged from the **West**. With cold air nearly absent as the lead system tracked from the **central Plains into the Great Lakes States**, mostly rain fell—even in the **Midwest**. However, the trailing system produced a band of heavy snow on the **central and southern High Plains** and brought a transition to wind-driven snow showers in parts of the **Midwest**. Late-week rain in parts of the **South** and **East** provided targeted relief in drought-affected areas. Both storms had mostly limited **Western**

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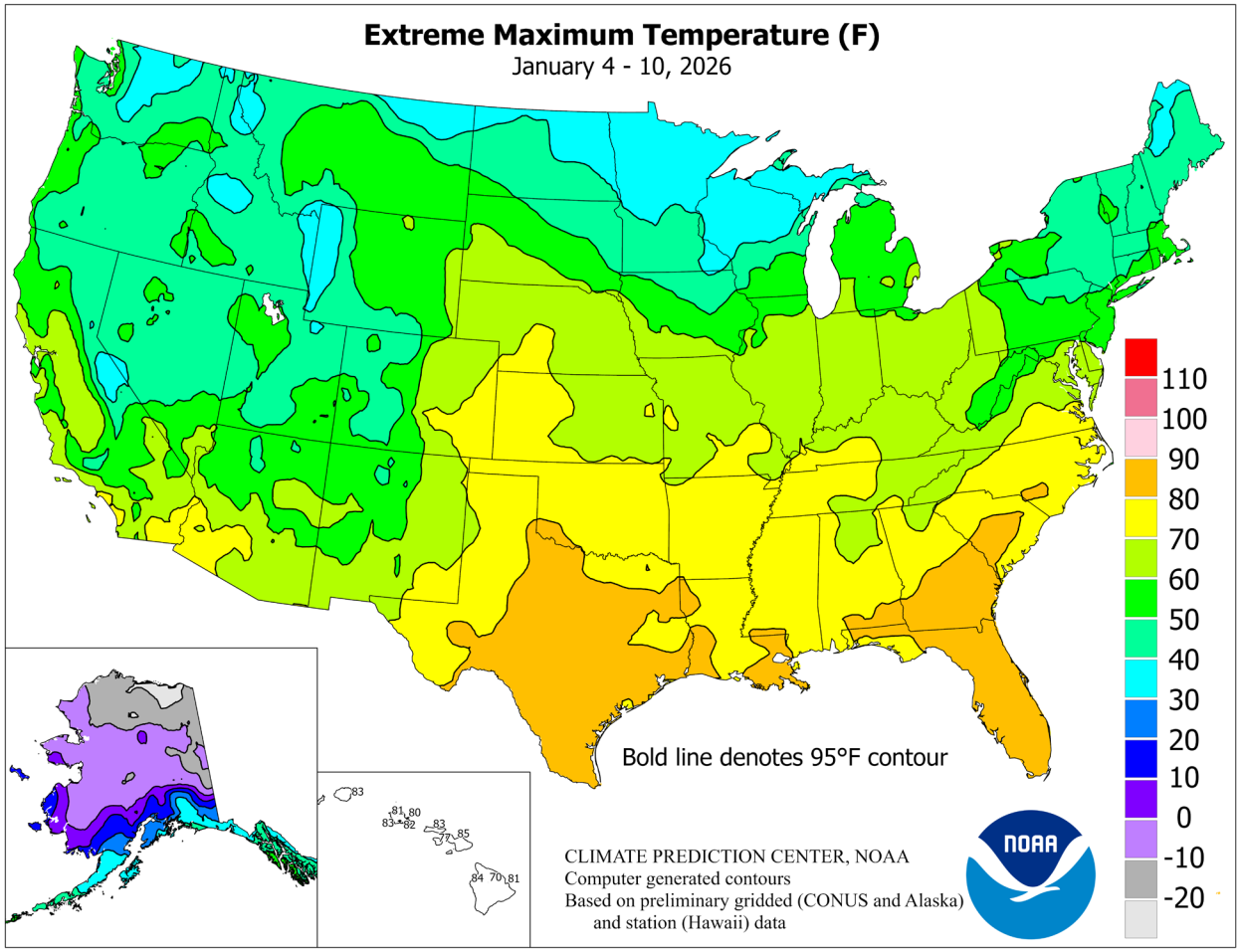
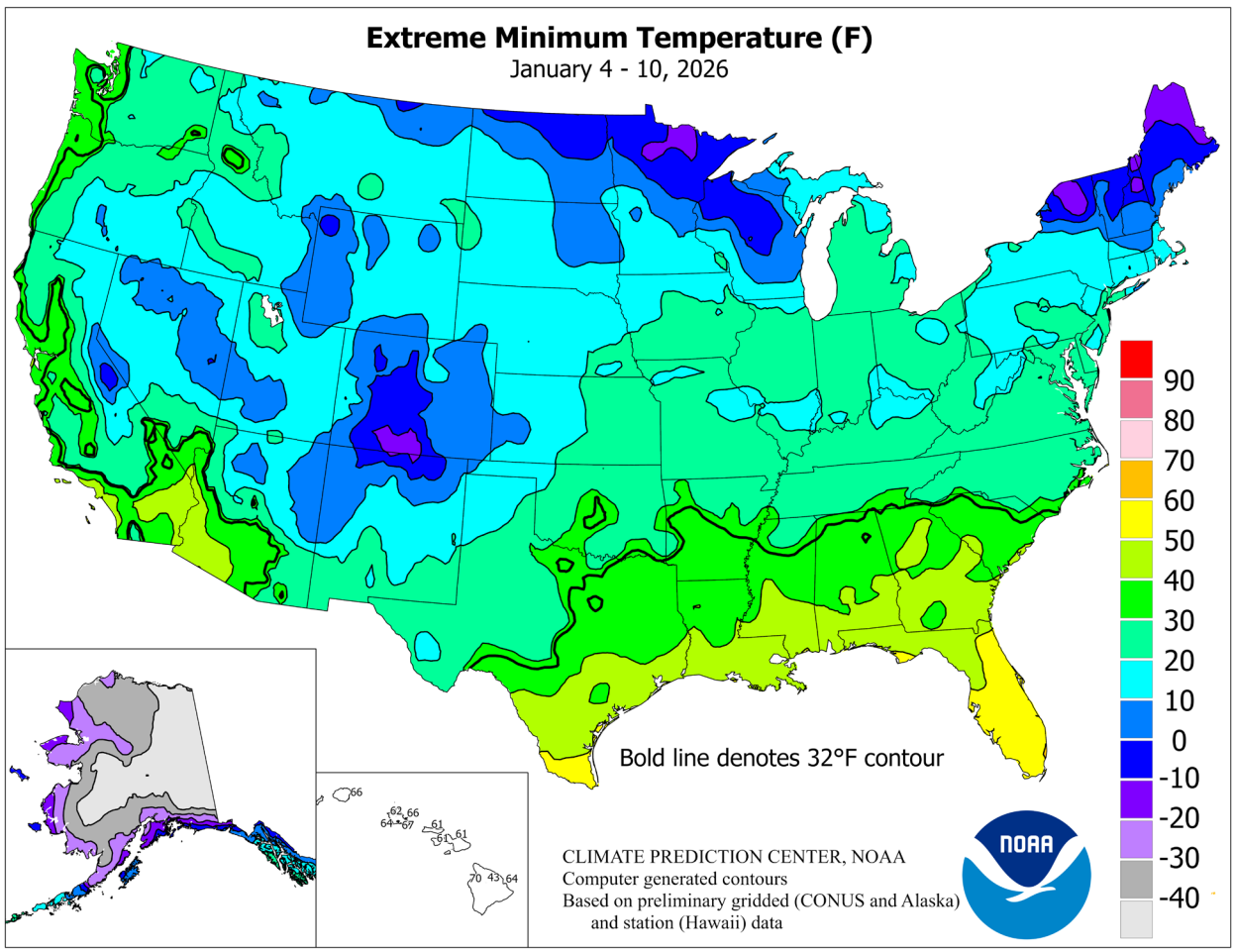
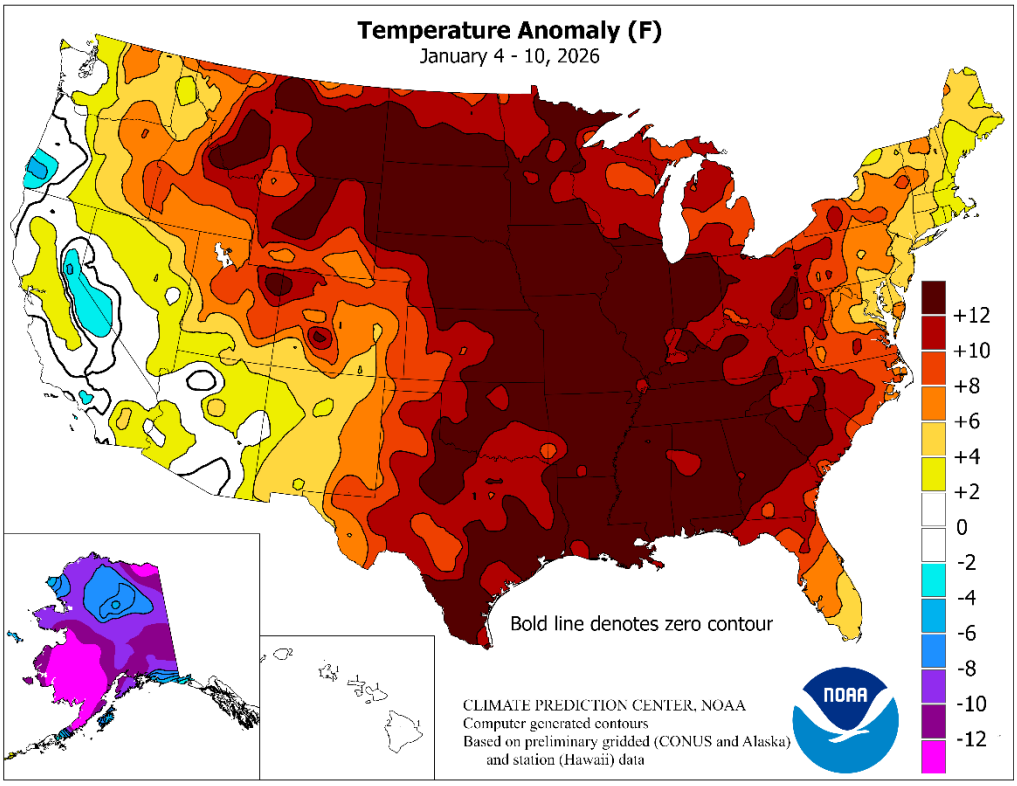

Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
January 4 - 10, 2026
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
January 4 - 10, 2026
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

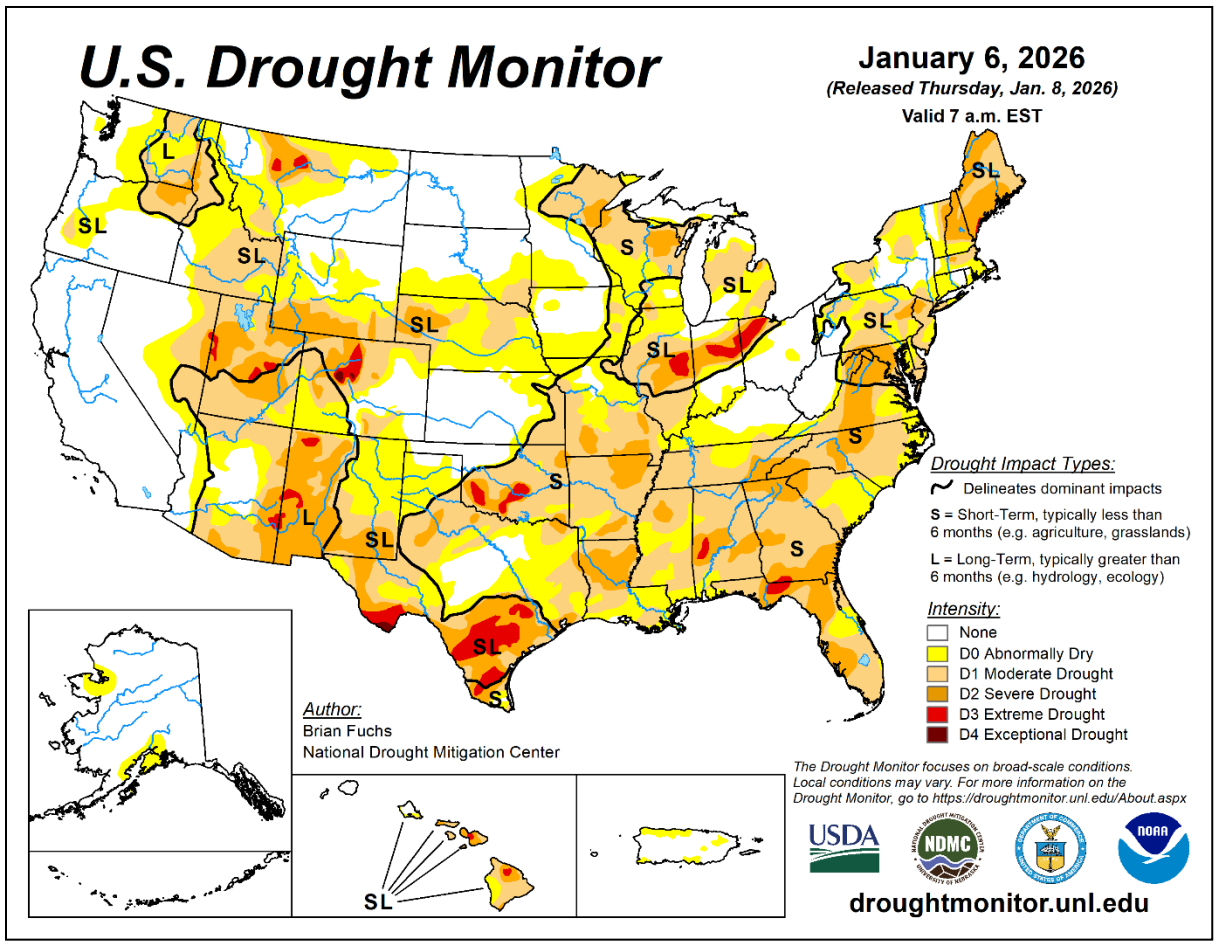
(Continued from front cover)
impacts—aside from higher precipitation totals in **northern California** and the **Pacific Northwest**—signaling the transition into a drier pattern, amid broad **Western** concerns of sub-par mountain snowpack. Still, the **northern Rockies** and **Sierra Nevada** entered the dry spell with fewer water-supply concerns; **California** was free of drought and abnormal dryness for the first time since December 2000, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor* dated January 6, 2026. Meanwhile, warmth stretched across many areas **east of the Rockies**, with record-shattering temperatures affecting portions of the **Plains** and **South**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 10 to 15°F above normal in most areas from the **Plains to the middle and southern Atlantic Coast**. Somewhat cooler weather prevailed in **southern Florida** and **New England**, although temperatures still averaged roughly 5°F above normal in those areas. The **West** experienced a flip from mild, stormy weather to cooler, drier conditions, with warmth lingering early in the week. The temporarily cooler **Western** regime lowered temperatures to near- or below-normal levels in portions of the **Pacific Coast States**, **Great Basin**, and **Desert Southwest**.

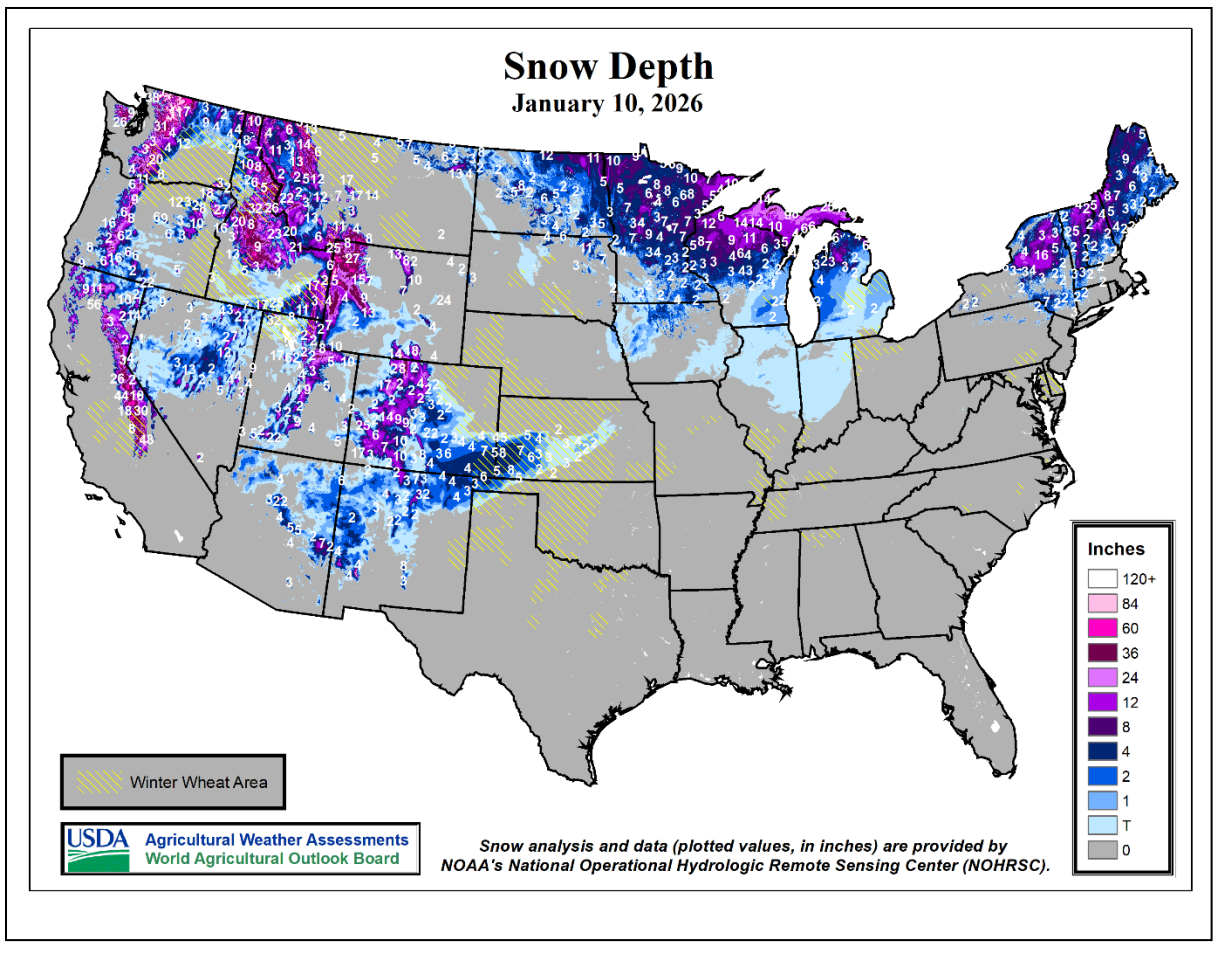


Another week of rampant warmth resulted in hundreds of daily-record high temperatures, mainly across the **Plains**, **West**, and **South**. The week began on January 4 with readings topping the 70-degree mark as far north as **Nebraska**, where daily records included 73°F in **McCook** and 71°F in **North Platte** and **Broken Bow**. On the **central High Plains**, record-setting highs for the 4th soared to 76°F in **Goodland, KS**, and 73°F in **Burlington, CO**. Soon, warmth spanned the **South**, with January 6 featuring daily-record highs of 84°F in **Waco, TX**, and 82°F in **New Orleans, LA**. From January 6-9, **Houston, TX**, logged four consecutive daily-record highs (82, 81, 80, and 81°F). In advance of an approaching storm system, a mid-week surge of **Midwestern** warmth led to record-setting highs for January 7 in **St. Joseph, MO** (68°F), and **Lamoni, IA** (65°F). A day later, records for the 8th included 65°F in **Springfield, IL**, and 63°F in **Indianapolis, IN**. On January 9, **Indianapolis** observed 65°F, not a record for the date. In **Mississippi**, **Greenwood** tallied a pair of daily-record highs (78°F both days) on January 8-9. **Lower Midwestern** warmth lingered into early January 9, before colder air arrived. Record-setting highs for January 9 surged to 68°F in **Carbondale, IL**, and 65°F in **Columbus, OH**. In **Michigan**, **Detroit** and **Lansing** touched 60°F on the 9th, breaking daily records. By January 10, however, any remaining records were mostly limited to the **southern Atlantic States**, where highs rose to 85°F in **Brooksville, FL**; 82°F in **Savannah, GA**; and 80°F in **Florence, SC**.

Early-week snow in the **upper Great Lakes region** led to daily-record totals in **International Falls, MN** (4.6 inches on January 4), and **Alpena, MI** (5.5 inches on January 5). Later, an eastbound disturbance crossing the **North** brought a mix of rain, freezing rain, and snow. Daily-record precipitation totals for January 6 reached 0.73 inch in **Flint, MI**, and 0.69 inch in **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**. During the second half of the week, back-to-back storm systems crossed the **West** before emerging across the **Plains** and racing northeastward. With cooler air arriving in the **Northwest**, **Spokane, WA**, received 7.0 inches of snow, a record for January 7. For **Spokane**, it was the snowiest day since November 30, 2022, when 7.5 inches fell. However, the lead system was unusually warm for mid-winter, delivering mostly rain **east of the Rockies**. The 8th was the third-wettest January day on record in **Chicago, IL**, where 1.92 inches fell. **Chicago's** wetter days were January 12, 1960, with 2.76 inches, and January 10, 1975, with 2.29 inches. Record-setting amounts for January 8 topped an inch in **Waterloo, IA** (1.28 inches), and **Kansas** locations such as **Salina** (1.28 inches) and **Topeka** (1.12 inches). The trailing storm entrained enough cold air to produce widespread snow, starting in the **West**. **Alta, UT**, reported a two-storm total of more than 45 inches of snow, aided by a daily-record sum of 12.6 inches on January 8. A narrow band of heavy snow fell across the **High Plains** on January 8-9, when **Colorado Springs, CO**, netted 13.3 inches. Record-breaking snowfall totals for January 9 included 6.6 inches in **Clayton, NM**, and 3.8 inches in **Pueblo, CO**. As the week ended, rain changed to snow showers in the **Great Lakes States**, while locally heavy rain soaked the **South** and **East**. **McComb, MS**, measured 6.79 inches on January 9-10, aided by a 4.13-inch sum on the former date. Record-setting amounts for January 10 reached 2.68 inches in **Asheville, NC**, and 1.40 inches at the **Atlantic City Marina** in **New Jersey**.

Alaska's wild weather ride continued, with bitterly cold conditions interspersed with significant precipitation. In **southeastern Alaska**, heavy rain atop record-setting snow led to avalanche warnings and several snow slides. On January 9, daily-record precipitation totals included 4.49 inches in **Ketchikan**, 1.58 inches in **Juneau**, and 1.43 inches in **Sitka**. **Juneau's** official snow depth decreased from 50 inches on New Year's Eve to 17 inches by the morning of January 11. Meanwhile, **Fairbanks** reported a low of -50°F on January 4, followed by 3.0 inches of snow from January 5-7 and 6.1 inches of snow on January 10-11. **Anchorage** also received significant snow, with 19.0 inches falling on January 5-6. At the height of the cold snap, on the 4th, minima plunged to -63°F in **Tok** and -59°F in **Northway**. Elsewhere, daily-record lows dipped to -41°F (on the 7th) in **King Salmon** and -33°F (on the 8th) in **Bethel**. Farther south, additional **Hawaiian** rainfall occurred early in the week, followed by a more tranquil regime, aside from lingering showers in some windward locations. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** netted a daily-record sum (3.24 inches) on January 5. **Hilo's** January 1-10 rainfall climbed to 8.28 inches (345 percent of normal). During the ensuing period of drier weather, **Lihue, Kauai**, posted a daily record-tying high of 83°F on January 10.


U.S. Drought Monitor
January 6, 2026
(Released Thursday, Jan. 8, 2026)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx
USDA
NDMC
NOAA
droughtmonitor.unl.edu


Snow Depth
January 10, 2026
Inches
120+
84
60
36
24
12
8
4
2
1
T
0
Winter Wheat Area
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Snow analysis and data (plotted values, in inches) are provided by NOAA's National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center (NOHRSC).

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 10, 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	8	-7	21	-16	1	-16	1.29	1.12	0.45	2.12	151	1.29	527	86	61	0	7	3	0
	BARROW	-19	-26	-13	-29	-23	0	0.17	0.13	0.06	2.87	900	0.17	323	75	69	0	7	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	-15	-32	-3	-51	-24	-15	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.35	175	0.00	0	94	81	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	34	23	43	4	28	0	2.78	1.42	1.58	10.31	121	2.79	143	100	83	0	6	7	1
	KODIAK	31	17	39	8	24	-7	0.94	-1.06	0.43	4.21	36	0.94	32	91	60	0	7	4	0
	NOME	-2	-15	4	-27	-9	-14	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.98	71	0.00	0	69	48	0	7	0	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	65	48	69	36	56	12	3.10	1.97	1.90	5.47	84	4.31	267	99	70	0	0	2	2
	HUNTSVILLE	64	45	68	33	55	12	1.22	0.05	0.70	3.61	47	1.72	101	99	67	0	0	3	2
	MOBILE	74	57	79	47	66	15	0.32	-1.02	0.31	7.50	101	0.55	28	98	63	0	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	71	49	75	38	60	12	1.83	0.79	0.95	4.61	71	1.91	128	99	62	0	0	2	2
AR	FORT SMITH	65	40	74	32	53	13	0.24	-0.46	0.24	0.45	10	0.24	23	94	45	0	1	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	66	44	75	35	55	15	0.36	-0.54	0.34	1.45	22	0.42	31	97	49	0	0	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	39	21	48	3	30	0	0.58	0.07	0.50	1.62	61	0.87	120	91	54	0	7	3	0
	PHOENIX	66	48	73	39	57	1	0.36	0.15	0.32	0.43	42	0.40	136	78	36	0	0	2	0
	PRESCOTT	48	29	56	18	39	0	0.40	0.11	0.23	1.15	81	0.69	163	91	51	0	4	2	0
	TUCSON	60	43	68	34	52	-1	0.77	0.56	0.56	1.56	124	1.02	348	88	42	0	0	2	1
CA	BAKERSFIELD	58	40	62	33	49	0	0.22	-0.06	0.20	2.77	184	1.28	320	93	58	0	0	2	0
	EUREKA	54	40	59	33	47	-1	1.78	0.17	0.98	11.77	113	3.32	144	98	71	0	0	5	1
	FRESNO	59	42	65	33	51	3	0.15	-0.37	0.11	3.04	120	1.09	149	92	52	0	0	2	0
	LOS ANGELES	64	50	70	43	57	-1	0.30	-0.41	0.26	4.35	134	1.48	147	85	45	0	0	2	0
	REDDING	56	42	61	33	49	2	2.17	0.79	1.04	9.30	112	3.75	192	89	54	0	0	3	2
	SACRAMENTO	57	43	61	33	50	3	1.58	0.74	1.34	4.81	104	2.39	202	96	59	0	0	2	1
	SAN DIEGO	65	51	68	40	58	0	0.81	0.33	0.67	4.38	185	3.17	462	88	50	0	0	2	1
	SAN FRANCISCO	56	47	58	41	52	1	2.60	1.67	1.40	8.42	154	3.87	297	89	62	0	0	4	2
	STOCKTON	58	41	64	30	49	2	0.99	0.38	0.80	3.15	96	1.67	194	100	64	0	1	3	1
CO	ALAMOSA	43	4	58	-14	24	8	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.31	68	0.16	153	90	27	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	50	24	68	5	37	5	1.00	0.94	0.53	1.34	435	1.00	900	62	21	0	5	2	1
	DENVER INTL	51	26	67	15	39	7	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.60	125	0.17	141	64	22	0	6	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	44	27	53	16	36	9	0.27	0.13	0.16	0.72	90	0.29	145	87	52	0	6	2	0
	PUEBLO	53	25	72	4	39	7	0.43	0.37	0.23	1.06	283	0.43	514	78	32	0	6	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	43	30	50	23	37	5	0.65	-0.10	0.46	4.34	85	0.65	60	90	61	0	4	4	0
	HARTFORD	38	25	49	18	32	4	0.59	-0.19	0.25	4.12	79	0.67	60	95	64	0	7	6	0
DC	WASHINGTON	51	35	63	28	43	5	1.06	0.41	0.95	3.27	75	1.06	113	90	60	0	2	2	1
DE	WILMINGTON	48	30	61	23	39	5	0.96	0.24	0.92	4.54	93	0.96	93	89	57	0	6	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	77	58	83	54	67	9	0.00	-0.59	0.00	2.10	65	0.43	50	99	58	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	77	55	83	47	66	12	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.52	95	0.49	54	97	54	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	79	69	80	66	74	3	0.19	-0.20	0.13	1.26	46	0.19	32	99	74	0	0	2	0
	MIAMI	81	65	83	60	73	5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.81	27	0.00	0	93	56	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	79	59	82	55	69	8	0.00	-0.52	0.00	3.12	96	0.00	0	100	52	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	73	59	80	50	66	13	0.23	-0.88	0.23	7.29	103	1.92	117	99	73	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	74	52	82	44	63	11	0.00	-0.95	0.00	5.43	96	1.76	128	100	63	0	0	0	0
	TAMPA	78	61	82	57	69	7	0.03	-0.51	0.03	3.30	98	0.41	52	99	64	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	82	64	83	60	73	6	0.00	-0.74	0.00	1.72	37	0.00	0	92	56	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	67	47	74	38	57	13	0.05	-0.95	0.05	1.89	32	0.16	10	100	62	0	0	1	0
	ATLANTA	68	50	72	44	59	14	0.87	-0.17	0.52	3.59	59	1.85	123	93	62	0	0	2	1
	AUGUSTA	71	48	81	40	60	12	0.00	-0.88	0.00	3.13	60	0.53	41	100	57	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	69	49	76	43	59	11	0.67	-0.31	0.67	4.57	73	1.17	81	97	66	0	0	1	1
	MACON	73	49	80	39	61	14	0.27	-0.69	0.27	3.20	53	0.83	58	100	56	0	0	1	0
	SAVANNAH	73	51	82	40	62	11	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.19	76	0.16	16	100	62	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	77	67	81	64	72	1	6.89	5.26	2.10	12.21	84	8.33	346	94	70	0	0	6	4
	HONOLULU	80	70	82	67	75	1	0.65	0.15	0.39	4.93	170	0.65	90	85	61	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	82	66	85	61	74	1	0.00	-0.56	0.00	0.41	11	0.01	1	84	53	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	80	69	83	66	74	2	0.68	-0.03	0.46	9.65	170	1.08	105	90	69	0	0	5	0
IA	BURLINGTON	48	30	60	24	39	15	0.93	0.59	0.73	2.75	116	0.93	192	96	64	0	6	2	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	42	27	57	20	35	15	0.62	0.39	0.61	1.54	80	0.62	186	95	72	0	6	2	1
	DES MOINES	46	30	60	24	38	15	0.90	0.66	0.81	2.33	120	0.90	254	96	54	0	6	3	1
	DUBUQUE	41	27	56	20	34	15	0.72	0.43	0.59	1.93	86	0.72	173	96	74	0	6	3	1
	SIOUX CITY	46	24	63	18	35	15	0.30	0.12	0.26	1.15	93	0.30	119	95	55	0	7	2	0
	WATERLOO	38	24	43	20	31	11	1.35	1.09	1.28	2.23	123	1.35	371	97	75	0	7	3	1
ID	BOISE	46	32	52	25	39	8	0.31	-0.03	0.09	2.97	146	0.72	146	89	51	0	3	5	0
	LEWISTON	45	35	56	31	40	5	0.33	0.07	0.18	2.92	195	0.48	132	93	61	0	2	3	0
	POCATELLO	39	27	47	16	33	8	0.83	0.57	0.27	3.44	229	1.16	316	91	63	0	5	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	47	32	60	21	39	14	0.53	0.05	0.32	2.80	100	0.53	77	88	62	0	4	2	0
	MOLINE	47	30	61	23	39	15	0.44	0.04	0.36	2.78	106	0.44	77	95	66	0	5	2	0
	PEORIA	50	32	62	25	41	15	0.77	0.26	0.56	2.98	100	0.77	104	95	66	0	4	2	1
	ROCKFORD	44	27	59	21	36	13	0.73	0.35	0.38	2.96	119	0.73	134	95	70	0	6	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	54	32	65	25	43	15	0.49	-0.02	0.29	2.18	75	0.49	66	94	59	0	4	2	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	58	34	67	21	46	12	1.75	0.94	1.11	3.58	72	1.75	147	92	55	0	4	3	2
	FORT WAYNE	47	30	62	25	39	13	0.66	0.02	0.26	2.42	71	0.66	72	93	73	0	6	4	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	52	33	65	24	43	14	0.27	-0.51	0.24	3.16	77	0.27	23	87	60	0	3	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	46	31	62	26	38	14	0.41	-0.24	0.20	4.41	132	0.43	45	92	69	0	4	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	53	31	64	23	42	13	0.83	0.68	0.81	1.07	85	0.83	388	87	46	0	5	2	1
	DODGE CITY	55	29	71	14	42	9	0.70	0.56	0.45	0.70	59	0.70	335	83	41	0	4	2	0
	GOODLAND	56	21	76	14	38	8	0.02	-0.04	0.01	0.15	25	0.02	24	75	24	0	7	2	0
	TOPEKA	57	28	69	22	42	12	1.28	1.08	1.15	1.81	101	1.28	428	97	46	0	6	2	1

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 10, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	59	31	66	26	45	12	0.05	-0.14	0.05	0.07	4	0.05	16	90	40	0	4	1	0
KY	LEXINGTON	58	34	69	18	46	12	0.28	-0.50	0.16	3.08	57	0.28	24	91	53	0	3	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	59	37	69	24	48	12	0.28	-0.53	0.22	2.81	53	0.28	23	87	50	0	2	2	0
	PADUCAH	61	29	70	3	45	9	0.08	-0.85	0.05	1.61	28	0.08	5	93	50	0	4	2	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	76	57	82	46	67	15	2.76	1.30	1.57	10.00	135	2.76	133	97	61	0	0	2	2
	LAKE CHARLES	74	54	81	41	64	11	0.23	-1.22	0.14	3.67	55	0.23	11	100	68	0	0	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	76	60	82	50	68	14	0.96	-0.29	0.96	5.60	84	0.98	54	99	63	0	0	1	1
	SHREVEPORT	71	51	82	36	61	14	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	95	54	0	0	***	***
MA	BOSTON	41	27	52	16	34	3	0.74	-0.07	0.33	3.35	61	0.76	65	95	62	0	6	5	0
	WORCESTER	35	23	47	8	29	4	0.85	0.04	0.35	5.11	93	1.03	88	96	67	0	6	6	0
MD	BALTIMORE	50	30	62	22	40	5	0.95	0.25	0.90	2.94	62	0.95	95	94	61	0	6	2	1
ME	CARIBOU	24	10	40	-15	17	4	0.37	-0.32	0.19	3.88	84	0.56	55	92	72	0	7	4	0
	PORTLAND	35	17	46	4	26	1	0.64	-0.18	0.35	4.78	84	0.69	58	95	65	0	7	5	0
MI	ALPENA	36	27	53	17	32	11	1.61	1.18	0.41	7.46	299	1.64	265	98	78	0	7	6	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	42	29	60	25	35	10	1.83	1.24	0.96	5.53	165	1.94	226	96	73	0	6	5	1
	HOUGHTON LAKE	36	27	51	20	31	11	1.84	1.44	0.95	4.65	211	1.84	319	99	79	0	7	6	1
	LANSING	41	30	60	24	35	11	0.86	0.35	0.44	4.36	166	1.06	146	94	68	0	6	5	0
	MUSKEGON	41	29	57	24	35	7	2.08	1.51	1.34	7.20	222	2.31	281	96	72	0	6	5	1
	TRAVERSE CITY	39	29	55	23	34	10	0.74	0.32	0.28	2.64	110	0.74	123	96	74	0	6	4	0
MN	DULUTH	28	19	34	-4	24	12	0.36	0.11	0.20	1.42	77	0.42	117	97	84	0	7	4	0
	INT_L FALLS	27	14	37	-13	21	15	0.21	0.00	0.21	1.15	89	0.27	90	98	79	0	7	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	35	23	42	12	29	12	1.02	0.80	0.69	3.32	223	1.06	336	94	70	0	7	4	1
	ROCHESTER	34	24	39	17	29	14	0.70	0.48	0.53	1.83	114	0.72	227	95	81	0	7	4	1
	ST. CLOUD	32	18	42	4	25	13	0.06	-0.11	0.02	1.52	135	0.11	46	95	74	0	7	3	0
MO	COLUMBIA	57	34	68	21	46	15	0.49	-0.02	0.41	1.56	55	0.49	67	94	45	0	3	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	56	33	69	25	44	15	1.23	0.97	1.12	2.34	119	1.23	322	93	47	0	2	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	59	35	68	22	47	15	0.16	-0.50	0.14	1.04	30	0.16	16	89	45	0	3	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	59	36	67	24	47	14	0.54	-0.11	0.54	0.76	21	0.54	57	96	42	0	2	1	1
MS	JACKSON	73	53	79	42	63	16	1.48	0.26	1.40	2.66	38	1.48	85	97	60	0	0	2	1
	MERIDIAN	71	49	76	39	60	12	3.10	1.86	1.78	4.46	63	3.10	175	98	65	0	0	2	2
	TUPELO	64	46	73	30	55	12	1.73	0.62	1.28	3.43	45	2.27	143	99	69	0	1	2	1
MT	BILLINGS	49	31	56	24	40	14	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.94	257	0.06	31	60	29	0	4	0	0
	BUTTE	37	20	44	11	28	9	0.14	0.04	0.07	1.74	278	0.30	202	87	43	0	7	4	0
	CUT BANK	40	24	51	13	32	11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.31	77	0.00	0	75	39	0	6	0	0
	GLASGOW	32	17	39	10	25	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.78	304	0.00	0	93	70	0	7	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	45	27	54	17	36	11	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.81	113	0.00	0	70	31	0	6	0	0
	HAVRE	45	20	55	13	33	15	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.25	399	0.00	0	84	37	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	39	26	49	23	32	9	0.51	0.28	0.17	4.98	351	0.64	189	97	64	0	7	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	62	37	67	27	50	11	2.83	1.87	2.70	4.26	76	2.84	206	99	49	0	1	2	1
	CHARLOTTE	66	46	74	30	56	14	0.11	-0.72	0.06	2.02	42	0.11	9	93	50	0	1	2	0
	GREENSBORO	62	40	71	27	51	11	1.75	0.96	1.59	3.54	82	1.75	157	95	54	0	1	2	1
	HATTERAS	64	48	73	40	56	8	0.03	-1.07	0.03	6.53	104	0.38	24	93	65	0	0	1	0
	RALEIGH	65	40	76	26	52	10	0.00	-0.81	0.00	2.37	52	0.07	6	97	51	0	2	0	0
	WILMINGTON	69	43	77	32	56	9	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.81	78	0.19	16	99	55	0	1	0	0
ND	BISMARCK	37	20	44	15	28	16	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.06	134	0.00	0	94	61	0	7	0	0
	DICKINSON	41	22	52	15	31	15	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.59	217	0.00	0	95	56	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	30	15	38	5	22	13	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.06	90	0.13	49	95	78	0	7	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	28	9	33	0	18	11	0.14	0.01	0.14	1.68	198	0.30	158	92	78	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	32	16	42	4	24	13	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.13	27	0.00	0	93	74	0	7	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	52	26	65	18	39	14	0.20	0.06	0.20	0.39	38	0.25	128	86	40	0	7	1	0
	LINCOLN	52	23	66	20	38	13	0.72	0.55	0.72	1.17	82	0.72	293	90	45	0	7	1	1
	NORFOLK	48	24	62	16	36	14	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.65	61	0.17	82	93	48	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	58	19	71	10	38	12	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.15	25	0.15	112	91	28	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	49	26	67	22	38	13	0.85	0.67	0.85	1.50	101	0.87	340	93	51	0	7	1	1
	SCOTTSBLUFF	52	23	62	13	38	10	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.26	39	0.12	88	69	27	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	53	23	67	12	38	14	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.20	39	0.00	0	83	32	0	6	0	0
NH	CONCORD	36	19	48	3	28	5	0.54	-0.12	0.18	4.79	102	0.62	65	93	61	0	6	6	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	50	33	60	21	41	6	0.47	-0.32	0.47	1.74	31	0.47	41	94	60	0	4	1	0
	NEWARK	47	33	54	24	40	7	0.51	-0.31	0.50	4.17	78	0.57	48	81	50	0	3	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	50	31	58	19	40	4	0.61	0.52	0.36	0.93	139	0.67	512	82	35	0	4	3	0
NV	ELY	37	17	44	0	27	1	0.35	0.19	0.17	1.67	184	0.68	288	89	48	0	6	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	57	43	63	34	50	1	0.10	-0.04	0.07	0.63	95	0.32	162	72	34	0	0	2	0
	RENO	45	28	51	19	37	0	0.12	-0.20	0.08	2.01	129	0.41	91	87	40	0	4	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	44	22	51	9	33	2	0.12	-0.11	0.07	1.49	110	0.38	117	92	43	0	6	2	0
NY	ALBANY	38	23	49	15	30	5	0.85	0.22	0.19	4.80	115	0.87	96	95	64	0	5	6	0
	BINGHAMTON	36	28	46	13	32	9	0.59	-0.03	0.30	3.47	87	0.65	73	96	71	0	4	5	0
	BUFFALO	43	29	61	18	36	9	1.37	0.55	0.65	6.98	141	1.49	126	96	64	0	5	5	1
	ROCHESTER	42	31	58	21	36	9	1.48	0.89	0.61	5.74	162	1.59	185	95	65	0	3	6	1
	SYRACUSE	37	27	53	17	32	7	1.46	0.82	0.60	7.00	166	1.73	185	95	71	0	5	6	1
OH	AKRON-CANTON	46	31	62	21	38	10	0.40	-0.29	0.25	3.81	97	0.45	44	93	65	0	5	3	0
	CINCINNATI	55	33	67	18	44	12	0.34	-0.44	0.22	3.08	63	0.35	30	89	55	0	3	3	0
	CLEVELAND	46	32	64	23	39	9	0.46	-0.27	0.21	4.78	118	0.52	49	92	63	0	3	3	0
	COLUMBUS	51	31	65	27	41	11	0.35	-0.37	0.17	3.90	93	0.35	33	93	57	0	5	3	0
	DAYTON	50	31	62	23	40	10	0.82	0.07	0.69	3.25	78	0.82	74	92	61	0	4	2	1
	MANSFIELD	46	30	61	19	38	11	0.53	-0.24	0.30	3.84	93	0.56	50	95	65	0	4	3	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 10, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		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	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	46	29	61	24	38	9	0.32	-0.27	0.17	2.47	74	0.36	41	97	69	0	5	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	46	30	63	21	38	11	0.54	-0.20	0.36	4.36	102	0.72	66	95	63	0	5	3	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	65	37	76	30	51	14	0.71	0.43	0.71	0.81	36	0.71	169	82	31	0	2	1	1
	TULSA	64	37	74	27	51	12	0.70	0.30	0.70	0.77	25	0.71	121	91	41	0	1	1	1
OR	ASTORIA	50	37	53	34	43	0	4.05	1.52	1.58	10.37	72	4.68	129	98	73	0	0	7	3
	BURNS	38	23	42	18	31	5	0.23	-0.09	0.13	3.17	160	0.59	129	94	60	0	7	2	0
	EUGENE	49	34	54	31	41	0	1.63	0.15	0.96	8.07	86	2.36	111	100	75	0	3	4	1
	MEDFORD	46	35	54	26	41	1	0.92	0.21	0.50	5.39	119	1.26	126	98	67	0	3	3	1
	PENDLETON	49	33	54	31	41	7	0.20	-0.17	0.10	3.02	148	0.41	77	87	52	0	3	3	0
	PORTLAND	49	38	53	35	43	2	1.51	0.30	0.54	11.87	158	2.25	130	95	70	0	0	4	1
	SALEM	48	35	51	32	41	0	1.27	-0.19	0.49	9.04	99	1.82	87	97	75	0	3	4	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	44	28	52	21	36	5	0.61	-0.12	0.35	3.49	71	0.61	58	92	59	0	5	3	0
	ERIE	45	31	63	23	38	9	0.62	-0.22	0.35	5.50	102	0.75	61	91	61	0	3	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	46	28	57	22	37	6	0.44	-0.22	0.35	3.21	73	0.44	46	92	61	0	6	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	49	32	57	25	41	6	1.00	0.28	0.96	5.01	100	1.00	98	89	54	0	5	2	1
	PITTSBURGH	50	30	66	18	40	11	0.31	-0.37	0.25	3.33	87	0.34	34	91	58	0	4	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	41	29	49	16	35	7	0.33	-0.27	0.18	2.90	79	0.46	54	93	61	0	4	5	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	41	28	50	21	35	6	0.25	-0.43	0.19	2.62	61	0.35	35	93	66	0	6	4	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	41	27	54	16	34	3	0.88	-0.05	0.57	3.67	61	0.96	72	96	62	0	5	5	1
SC	CHARLESTON	72	50	79	39	61	11	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.15	71	1.24	119	100	57	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBIA	70	47	81	36	58	13	0.00	-0.81	0.00	2.84	58	0.31	26	98	54	0	0	0	0
	FLORENCE	70	43	80	30	57	10	0.00	-0.71	0.00	3.26	72	0.09	8	100	52	0	1	0	0
	GREENVILLE	64	45	73	31	55	12	1.15	0.18	0.75	2.71	45	1.17	82	98	56	0	1	2	1
SD	ABERDEEN	37	19	44	8	28	15	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.74	97	0.00	0	94	68	0	7	0	0
	HURON	42	20	52	6	31	15	0.06	-0.08	0.06	1.17	135	0.06	30	96	59	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	53	24	67	16	38	14	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.36	77	0.00	0	77	26	0	6	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	41	20	50	12	31	13	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.08	103	0.00	0	97	56	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	61	33	66	25	47	11	1.63	0.83	1.24	4.47	91	1.63	143	99	50	0	4	2	1
	CHATTANOOGA	65	44	71	32	54	13	1.76	0.63	1.04	4.02	58	2.04	124	98	59	0	1	2	2
	KNOXVILLE	63	42	68	30	53	14	1.91	0.84	1.21	4.60	70	1.92	126	94	52	0	2	2	2
	MEMPHIS	65	45	73	32	55	13	0.80	-0.17	0.40	2.26	32	1.22	86	94	53	0	1	3	0
	NASHVILLE	65	42	74	28	54	14	0.53	-0.37	0.28	3.13	54	0.53	41	86	49	0	2	2	0
TX	ABILENE	73	45	83	29	59	13	0.08	-0.15	0.08	0.08	4	0.08	23	69	22	0	1	1	0
	AMARILLO	62	33	74	16	47	9	0.03	-0.12	0.03	0.12	12	0.03	14	72	21	0	2	1	0
	AUSTIN	75	53	84	41	64	12	0.00	-0.62	0.00	0.40	10	0.00	0	84	39	0	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	76	55	82	43	66	12	0.69	-0.54	0.64	4.23	63	0.69	39	99	63	0	0	3	1
	BROWNSVILLE	83	64	87	58	74	12	0.03	-0.21	0.03	1.01	65	0.03	9	95	49	0	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	80	60	86	50	70	12	0.01	-0.30	0.01	1.31	54	0.01	2	92	56	0	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	76	50	84	39	63	10	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.15	17	0.00	0	74	29	0	0	0	0
	EL PASO	61	39	69	30	50	5	0.07	-0.02	0.06	0.23	29	0.07	52	68	29	0	1	2	0
	FORT WORTH	71	47	80	40	59	13	0.04	-0.54	0.04	0.27	7	0.04	5	81	33	0	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	73	60	77	52	66	11	0.65	-0.30	0.63	2.51	44	0.65	48	98	73	0	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	77	57	82	45	67	14	0.88	0.04	0.72	0.88	16	0.88	73	100	57	0	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	68	37	76	24	53	12	0.03	-0.11	0.03	0.24	24	0.03	14	62	17	0	1	1	0
	MIDLAND	68	40	78	28	54	9	0.02	-0.12	0.02	0.24	30	0.02	10	72	19	0	1	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	73	39	84	28	56	9	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.01	1	0.00	0	80	21	0	1	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	75	53	83	42	64	12	0.00	-0.40	0.00	1.52	58	0.00	0	87	39	0	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	77	54	83	39	65	11	0.02	-0.59	0.02	0.95	29	0.02	2	98	56	0	0	1	0
	WACO	73	43	84	33	58	11	0.03	-0.57	0.03	0.03	0	0.03	3	89	36	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	71	38	81	31	55	13	0.39	0.12	0.39	0.48	24	0.39	97	81	24	0	2	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	44	32	54	23	38	8	0.16	-0.16	0.08	1.69	90	0.42	90	86	50	0	3	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	56	34	69	21	45	9	1.34	0.57	1.26	3.67	79	1.34	122	98	51	0	3	2	1
	NORFOLK	61	43	75	34	52	9	0.00	-0.77	0.00	3.15	76	0.00	0	94	56	0	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	60	35	69	24	47	9	1.69	0.95	1.69	5.11	112	1.69	160	95	55	0	2	1	1
	ROANOKE	56	34	68	24	45	7	1.33	0.64	1.26	3.43	84	1.33	135	90	45	0	5	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	51	31	62	21	41	7	1.20	0.55	1.19	2.68	63	1.22	130	94	58	0	5	2	1
VT	BURLINGTON	34	21	49	3	28	6	0.80	0.29	0.47	4.66	144	0.92	125	87	67	0	6	4	0
WA	OLYMPIA	46	34	49	31	40	1	1.85	0.04	0.93	15.72	150	2.48	95	99	79	0	2	6	2
	QUILLAYUTE	45	37	49	34	41	0	1.60	-0.50	1.10	13.88	121	1.60	76	99	75	0	0	4	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	46	39	51	36	43	0	1.81	0.46	0.59	11.22	146	2.76	143	93	72	0	0	5	2
	SPOKANE	38	29	46	23	33	5	0.71	0.22	0.32	3.99	131	1.15	163	98	78	0	5	4	0
	YAKIMA	43	26	47	21	35	4	0.02	-0.29	0.02	2.27	121	0.31	71	95	61	0	6	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	33	20	38	13	26	11	0.94	0.70	0.45	2.37	139	1.00	287	97	78	0	7	5	0
	GREEN BAY	35	22	43	1	29	10	1.41	1.09	0.79	3.15	141	1.49	313	98	76	0	7	5	1
	LA CROSSE	35	24	40	20	30	10	1.30	1.03	0.96	2.48	131	1.39	350	96	72	0	7	3	1
	MADISON	42	23	56	7	32	12	0.97	0.65	0.46	2.39	114	1.02	222	96	70	0	7	4	0
	MILWAUKEE	43	26	59	16	35	10	0.65	0.24	0.31	3.11	125	0.71	119	95	70	0	5	3	0
WV	BECKLEY	54	35	58	22	45	12	0.78	0.09	0.74	5.78	135	0.85	86	85	48	0	3	2	1
	CHARLESTON	58	33	67	23	46	10	0.48	-0.25	0.41	4.44	96	0.56	53	97	47	0	4	2	0
	ELKINS	56	31	61	16	43	12	1.10	0.46	0.91	4.72	109	1.10	148	100	60	0	4	3	1
	HUNTINGTON	59	33	67	20	46	11	0.47	-0.22	0.30	2.97	65	0.48	48	84	41	0	3	2	0
WY	CASPER	43	27	53	16	35	10	0.05	-0.06	0.03	0.71	91	0.19	114	72	43	0	5	2	0
	CHEYENNE	45	27	56	18	36	6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.24	39	0.01	10	61	30	0	5	0	0
	LANDER	46	25	55	13	35	14	0.05	-0.06	0.05	0.57	73	0.05	31	71	29	0	6	1	0
	SHERIDAN	48	24	61	15	36	12	0.13	0.00	0.13	1.70	238	0.13	71	83	30	0	7	1	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

December Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Across the continental U.S., December featured an ongoing battle between frigid air arriving from northwestern North America and seemingly endless Pacific warmth and storminess. Temperature patterns exhibited the struggle, with significantly colder-than-normal conditions in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States contrasting with record-setting warmth extending from parts of the West to the High Plains.

In fact, monthly temperatures averaged more than 10°F above normal in numerous locations from the interior Northwest and northern Great Basin to the central High Plains. Conversely, readings broadly averaged at least 5°F below normal from the upper Great Lakes region into the Northeast. The mean dividing line between cold and warm air stretched from northeastern Montana to the southern Appalachians. Starting on December 9 and intermittently continuing for nearly three weeks, dozens of towns and cities set or tied monthly temperature records. Furthermore, it was the warmest December on record from Pocatello, ID, to Phoenix, AZ; from Reno, NV, to Rawlins, WY; and many communities in between.

Farther east, however, Midwestern snow that had fallen in late November was slow to melt, due to consistently cold conditions early in the month. In fact, snow coverage across the Lower 48 States topped 40 percent each day from December 3-6, as fresh snow briefly expanded coverage into portions of the central and southern Plains, mid-South, and mid-Atlantic. But, as milder air gradually spread northeastward, national snow coverage fell below 30 percent on December 16 and below 20 percent by December 21, according to the National Weather Service. On Christmas morning, snow coverage stood at just under 19 percent; during the last 20 years, only 2023 featured less snow on the ground, nationally, on December 25.

Given the overarching December warmth across the western U.S., high-elevation snow accumulations were largely inadequate, leaving only the northern Rockies with near- or above-average snowpack as 2026 began. In the Sierra Nevada, the average snow-water equivalency increased from around an inch in mid-December to 6.5 inches (about two-thirds of normal for the date) at the end of the month, according to the California Department of Water Resources, courtesy of holiday-week storms that delivered valley downpours and less-than-optimal amounts of mountain snow. Western precipitation—albeit widespread and frequently heavy—generally shifted southward as the month progressed. Consequently, flooding initially struck western Washington—peaking on or about December 10—before extending as far south as southern California just prior to the holidays. Christmas Eve featured more than 4 inches of rain in southern California communities such as Sandberg and Santa Barbara, with the latter location experiencing its wettest December day on record. However, there was a sharp divide between December storminess across the northern Plains and much of the West, and very dry conditions from the Four Corners region to the central and southern Plains and the mid-South. Aside from heavy precipitation in southern sections of California and the Great Basin, the December precipitation distribution was loosely consistent with a weak La Niña, which had developed in early autumn.

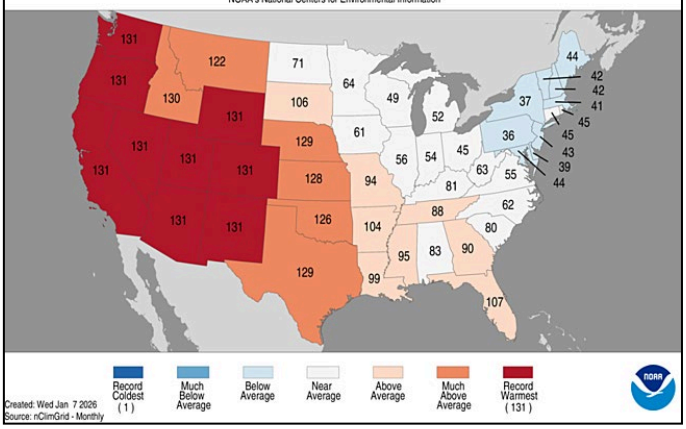
During the 4-week period ending December 30, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States was nearly steady, ranging from 40 to 43 percent, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. The year ended with 16 consecutive weeks featuring national drought coverage of 40 percent or greater, with a peak of 46.12 percent occurring on November 18. During December, broad decreases in coverage across the Pacific Coast States, northern Rockies, and southern Great Basin contrasted with worsening drought from portions of the southern Plains to the southern Appalachians. Other areas, including the Midwest and East, experienced a mix of December drought improvement and deterioration.

In drought-affected areas of the country, agricultural impacts included poor rangeland and pasture conditions, as well as low streamflow and reduced surface water supplies. In the Southeast, a late-month cold snap resulted in additional pasture concerns, as hard freezes may have burned back any recent grass growth related to record-setting warmth. Despite the late-month cool spell, freezes did not reach into key winter agricultural regions of peninsular Florida and Deep South Texas. However, by the morning of January 1, 2026, frost and light freezes were briefly reported as far south as Florida's Lake Okeechobee. Farther west, the Plains' winter wheat lacked a protective snow cover, although the absence of extreme cold in most production areas prevented major crop concerns. Amid December wetness, winter wheat-related drought concerns eased in Montana. Conversely, portions of the southern Plains' wheat production area remained quite dry. Top producer Kansas saw little change in winter wheat condition between November 23 and the end of December, with the portion of the crop rated good to excellent decreasing slightly from 62 to 60 percent.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its fifth-warmest, 37th-driest December during the 131-year period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the December average temperature of 37.80°F was 5.12°F above the 1901-2000 mean. All of the higher values for U.S. December average temperature occurred in recent years—2015, 2021, 2023, and 2024. The only pre-21st century years remaining in the top ten for December warmth are 1933, 1939, and 1957. Meanwhile, December precipitation averaged 2.01 inches, well below the 20th century mean of 2.34 inches. It was the nation's driest December since 2017, and before that, 2000.

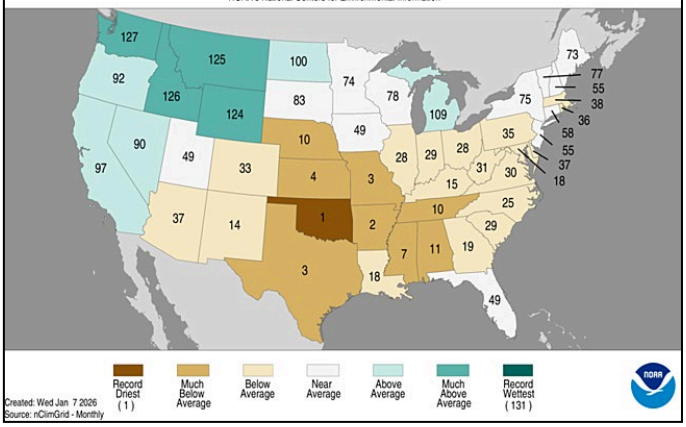
State temperature rankings ranged from the 36th-coolest December in Pennsylvania to the warmest on record in nine Western States (all but Idaho and Montana). In fact, top-ten rankings for December warmth were observed in all states from the Pacific Coast to the Plains, except the Dakotas (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the driest December on record in Oklahoma to the fifth-wettest December in Washington (figure 2). Oklahoma, in fact, tied 1950 for its driest December, with statewide monthly precipitation averaging 0.09 inch, versus the 20th century mean of 1.72 inches. Joining Oklahoma on the top-ten list for December dryness were Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Texas. Joining Washington on the top-ten list for December wetness were Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
December 2025
Ranking Period: 1895-2025
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



Summary: Early in the month, cold weather was already in place across roughly the eastern half of the country. Warmth lingered, however, in southern Florida, where daily record-tying highs for December 2 rose to 87°F in Fort Lauderdale and West Palm Beach. Meanwhile, a new round of cold weather arrived in the North. On December 3, Aberdeen, SD, posted a daily-record low of -18°F. Aberdeen reported -18°F again on the 4th. Other record-setting lows for December 4 included -19°F in Hibbing, MN; -16°F in Sisseton, SD; -15°F in Waterloo, IA; and -7°F in Lincoln, IL. Cold weather shifted further into the Midwest and Northeast on December 5, when Lincoln observed another daily-record low of -7°F. Elsewhere, record-setting lows for December 5 dipped to -22°F in Saranac Lake, NY; -8°F in Montpelier, VT; -4°F in Mount Pocono, PA; -3°F in Fort Wayne, IN; and -2°F in Toledo, OH. Conversely, mild weather accompanied a surge of moisture into the Northwest. In Washington, daily-record highs included 58°F (on December 5) in Dallesport and 56°F (on December 6) in Ephrata.

Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
December 2025
Ranking Period: 1895-2025
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



An exception to the Western warmth was California's Central Valley, with cool, damp, stagnant air on the valley floor beneath high pressure aloft. The resulting radiation fog, known locally as tule fog lasted about 3 weeks, from late November through mid-December. Temperatures in Merced, CA, remained at 50°F or below continuously from November 28 – December 16. Merced's winds never topped 15 mph during that 19-day span. In Merced, there were 18 December days with high temperatures remaining at or below the 50-degree mark, the most in any month since December 1985, which had 19 such days. For many locations in California's Central Valley, the benchmark for tule fog persistence was December 1963, with maximum temperatures of 50°F or below on an all-time-record 28 days in Merced, along with 25 days in Fresno and 22 days in Bakersfield. Fresno logged 15 such days in December 2025, while Bakersfield had 14 days.

With snow already covering the ground as the month began across the northern Plains and Midwest, additional snow fell, a little farther south, but with some overlap, in early December. Record-setting snowfall totals for December 1 included 4.7 inches in Topeka, KS, and 3.8 inches in St. Louis, MO. Snow also lingered in the Great Lakes States, where Muskegon, MI, measured a daily-record snowfall of 7.1 inches on December 1. Meanwhile, early-month showers developed in the central Gulf Coast region, where record-setting totals for December 1 reached 3.23 inches in Gulfport, MS, and 3.22 inches in Mobile, AL. Rain quickly shifted eastward on December 2, resulting in daily-record totals topping two inches on Cape Hatteras, NC (2.05 inches), and in Florence SC (2.03 inches). Farther north, daily-record snowfall totals for the 2nd exceeded the 4-inch mark in Albany, NY (7.2 inches), and Concord, NH (6.6 inches), as well as Louisville, KY (4.7 inches) and Columbus, OH (4.7 inches). To the west, a burst of snow across the central Rockies and adjacent High Plains delivered 5.8 inches of snow on December 3 in Pueblo, CO. Soon, additional heavy rain fell in

the central Gulf Coast region, where Baton Rouge, LA, received 4.69 inches on December 4. For Baton Rouge, it was the wettest December day since December 18, 1995, when 6.39 inches fell. Later, additional snow overspread the north-central U.S. In South Dakota, daily-record snowfall totals for December 6 included 4.9 inches in Sioux Falls and 2.6 inches in Aberdeen.

During the first half of December, a procession of storms battered the Pacific Northwest with relentless rainfall, culminating in 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 early-November 2006 being surpassed. Amid rampant Northwestern warmth (and storminess), 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.

In western Washington, however, the warmth was accompanied by heavy rain and melting snow. In Olympia, measurable rainfall occurred each day from December 4-11, totaling 7.15 inches. Hoquiam 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. In the rain's wake, record crests were observed along several Washington waterways. Northeast of Seattle, for example, the Snohomish River at Snohomish crested 9.15 feet above flood stage on December 11, surpassing the November 1990 high-water mark by 0.65 foot. 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 set at Renton, 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.

Meanwhile, lingering cold air contributed to some Midwestern and Eastern snow accumulations as Pacific storminess raced eastward. For example, Rockford, IL, measured a daily-record snowfall of 4.9 inches on December 7. 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 frequently raged downwind of the Great Lakes, with Sault Ste. Marie, MI, receiving more than 40 inches during the first half of December. Sault Ste. Marie's highest daily total, 10.2 inches on December 8, was a record for the date. On December 11, a stripe of 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. Soon, another round of snow streaked across the Midwest, producing daily-record totals for December 13 of 5.4 inches in Ottumwa, IA, and Columbus, OH. Daily-record snowfall totals for December 14 reached 6.7 inches in Trenton, NJ, and 5.8 inches in Islip, NY.

Not far to the southwest, spring-like weather prevailed. On December 10 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 extended to southern California, where a monthly record was established at Big Bear Lake on the 9th, with a high of 72°F (previously, 70°F on December 12, 2010). Elsewhere in southern California, daily-record highs for December 10 soared to 90°F in Woodland Hills and 88°F in Riverside. For a few days in mid-December, ongoing warmth across much of the western half of the country starkly contrasted with a blast of cold air across the Midwest and Northeast. 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 lows dipped to -17°F in Houlton and -14°F in Bangor. Sub-zero readings on the 9th extended into northern Pennsylvania, where Mount Pocono registered -4°F. A few days later, a final blast of frigid air gripped the Midwest and Northeast. Record-setting lows for December 14 plunged to -13°F in Lincoln, IL; -4°F in Indianapolis, IN; and 0°F in Cincinnati, OH. Cincinnati reported a lower reading of -3°F, not a record for the date, on December 15. In West Virginia, daily-record lows for the 15th included -1°F in Bluefield and 3°F in Parkersburg.

In mid-December, stormy weather hammered the Northwest, with a gradual southward shift in the heaviest rain and snow. The mid-month storms came with considerable wind, which resulted in scattered to widespread power outages as far east as the foothills of the central Rockies. Where high winds (locally 60 to 90 mph or higher) interacted with Northern snow, blizzard conditions ensued. Glasgow, MT, received 4.4 inches of snow on December 17, driven by wind gusts as high as 78 mph. Glasgow's gust broke a monthly record, previously set with 66 mph on December 27, 2000. Although December 18 snowfall

in North Dakota generally totaled an inch or less, wind gusts of 67 mph in Grand Forks, 63 mph in Fargo, and 62 mph in Bismarck resulted in sharp reductions in visibility. Rapid City, SD, posted a pair of 67-degree readings on December 16-17, followed by a peak northwesterly wind gust to 94 mph on December 18. Winds had first ramped up across northern sections of the Rockies and High Plains on the 17th, when gusts in Montana were clocked to 97 mph at Dillon Airport, 91 mph in Helena, and 86 mph in Cut Bank. On the same date, a 96-mph gust was reported in Buffalo, SD. Measured wind gusts on December 18 included 87 mph in Philip, SD; 78 mph in Dickinson, ND; and 71 mph in Chadron, Hastings, and McCook, NE. Peak gusts on December 19 reached 79 mph in Lander, WY, and 74 mph in Alliance, NE. Buffalo, WY, recorded a peak gust of 80 mph each day from December 17-19. Meanwhile, heavy precipitation began to shift southward in the West, leading to record-setting rainfall totals for December 18 in Oregon locations such as Salem (2.93 inches), Eugene (2.75 inches), and Portland (2.10 inches). For Salem, it was the wettest day at any time of year since January 20, 1972, when 3.07 inches fell. For Eugene, it was the wettest day since November 18, 1996, when 4.03 inches fell. Later, a brief burst of heavy rain affected the East, where record-setting amounts for December 19 included 1.79 inches in Mount Pocono, PA; 1.40 inches in Richmond, VA; and 1.26 inches in Trenton, NJ. December 19 was also quite a windy day in the Appalachians and neighboring areas, with peak gusts in West Virginia clocked to 65 mph in Clarksburg and 62 mph in Wheeling.

As the holidays approached, record-setting warmth began to spread eastward across the country. For a few spots in southern California, temperatures topped the 90-degree mark. On December 15, daily-record highs soared to 89°F in Palm Springs, CA, and 81°F in Phoenix, AZ. In Washington, Ephrata (65°F on the 15th), noted its second-highest December reading, behind only 69°F on December 1, 2021. Great Falls, MT, logged consecutive daily-record highs of 63°F on December 14-15. In Yakima, WA, where a monthly record-tying high of 72°F had occurred on December 10, a daily-record high of 71°F was observed on December 15. With a high of 92°F on the 18th, Woodland Hills, CA, notched its highest December reading since 1989. Farther east, daily-record readings for December 19 rose to 89°F in Laredo, TX, and 82°F in New Orleans, LA. Alamosa, CO (63°F on the 19th), tied a monthly record. In the Northeast, brief warmth in advance of a cold front pushed temperatures to daily-record levels for December 19 in locations such as Burlington, VT (63°F), and Providence, RI (59°F). Elsewhere, consecutive daily-record highs occurred on December 19-20 in Lubbock, TX (79 and 81°F), and Roswell, NM (78°F both days).

During the warm spell, monthly record-high temperatures were set or tied in dozens of communities, mainly from the Southwest into the mid-South, but stretching as far north as the central Plains and the lower Midwest. The parade of monthly record highs began on December 22 with highs of 85°F in Tucson, AZ, and Lubbock, TX. Additionally, December records were tied on broken on the 22nd in Nebraska locations such as North Platte (78°F) and Valentine (76°F). Many of the Plains' December records, including those in Lubbock, North Platte, and Valentine, had been set in 1939. By Christmas Eve, December 24, another round of monthly records included a high of 80°F in Tulsa, OK. Incredibly, Tulsa reached 80°F again on Christmas Day, followed by a record-shattering reading of 86°F on December 27. Lubbock also bested its earlier December record by reaching 86°F on Christmas Day. It was the warmest December 25th on record in hundreds of communities across the country, from Ontario, OR (54°F), to Oklahoma City, OK (79°F), and from Salt Lake City, UT (60°F), to Charlotte, NC (79°F). For the first time in recorded history, high temperatures reached or exceeded the 80-degree mark on Christmas Day in Childress, TX (87°F); Garden City, KS (81°F); and Amarillo, TX (80°F). Wichita, KS, reported its first-ever streak of three consecutive December days with high temperatures above the 70-degree mark, with readings of 75, 71, and 73°F, from December 25-27. As the record-shattering warm spell wound down in advance of a strong cold front, monthly record highs were established on December 27 in Arkansas locations such as Harrison (85°F) and Fort Smith (84°F). By December 28, the final day of widespread warmth in the mid-South and lower Midwest, St. Louis, MO, achieved a monthly record high of 78°F—but later cooled to 22°F by midnight and 15°F by the morning of the 29th.

Even a fleeting spell of colder weather late in the month was insufficient to prevent the warmest December on record from occurring in countless communities from the High Plains westward. Buffalo, WY, cooled to -5°F on December 28, but resurgently warmed to 55°F on the final day of 2025. Record-setting highs for New Year's Eve jumped to 66°F in Hill City, KS; 65°F in McCook, NE; and 55°F in Cut Bank, MT. Monthly temperatures broke records from December 1917 and averaged more than 10°F above normal in locations such as Salt Lake City, UT, and Jerome, ID. December average temperature records from 1929 were broken in Missoula, MT, and Reno and Elko, NV. Records from 1933 were tied in Colorado Springs, CO, and Cheyenne, WY, and eclipsed in Goodland, KS. Meanwhile, El Paso, TX, noted one of the oldest December average temperature records to be broken; the 2025 value of 54.9°F (8.8°F above normal) crushed the 1889 standard of 53.1°F. Elsewhere, several locations smashed previous December average temperature records by more the 3°F. In Idaho, for example, Pocatello's monthly average reading of 38.1°F (12.3°F above normal) demolished the December 1958 record of 34.5°F.

On December 21, a final round of heavy precipitation lashed the Northwest, where daily-record totals topped an inch in Oregon locations such as Burns (1.20 inches), Ontario (1.14 inches), and Klamath Falls (1.04 inches). By December 23, a potent storm system bore down on the southern Pacific Coast. The following day, Christmas Eve, featured more than 4 inches of rain in southern California locations such as Santa Barbara (4.52 inches) and Sandberg (4.09 inches). For Santa Barbara, it was the wettest December day on record, supplanting 3.10 inches on December 23, 2021. From December 23-26, rainfall totaled 6.50 inches in Santa Barbara and 6.20 inches in Sandberg. Significant precipitation also fell in California's Central Valley, where record-setting rainfall totals for December 24 included 1.69 inches in Fresno and 0.97 inch in Bakersfield. In the Sierra

Nevada foothills, Blue Canyon, CA, received 21.28 inches of precipitation in a 12-day period from December 16-27. Some of the Pacific storminess made its way into the Midwest and East. With a December 26-27 total of 4.3 inches, New York's Central Park experienced its snowiest 2-day period since January 28-29, 2022, when 8.5 inches fell. On December 28, Eau Claire, WI, set daily records for precipitation (1.01 inches) and snowfall (8.5 inches). Marquette, MI, achieved the same feat, with respective December 28 totals of 1.41 and 11.5 inches. Elsewhere in Michigan, daily-record precipitation totals for the 28th included 1.94 inches in Flint, 1.86 inches in Battle Creek, and 1.69 inches in Kalamazoo. Lake-effect squalls lingered;, with Marquette measuring 17.1 inches of snow on December 29 to boost its 2-day total to 28.6 inches. On December 30, Syracuse, NY, received 24.2 inches of snow, marking its second-snowiest day on record, behind only 34.0 inches on February 15, 1946. The snowiest December day in Syracuse had been December 30, 1997, when 18.6 inches fell. By December 31, precipitation returned across the West, where Las Vegas, NV (0.32 inch), experienced its wettest New Year's Eve on record. In southern California, the wettest New Year's Day on record was observed in many locations, including El Cajon (2.52 inches), San Diego (2.08 inches), and Burbank (1.32 inches). In contrast, dry weather persisted on the central and southern Plains, where December precipitation totaled 0.02 to 0.05 inch, and was more than an inch below average, in locations such as Wichita Falls, TX, and Chanute, Salina, and Wichita, KS.

A mild spell across Alaska abruptly ended early in the month, followed by an extended period of frigid weather. Despite the bitter cold, there were several rounds of snow, with record-setting accumulations reported in parts of southeastern Alaska. In fact, it was the snowiest December on record in Juneau, where the 82.0-inch monthly total was 453 percent of normal. Juneau's previous snowiest December occurred in 1964, with 54.7 inches. The only other time Juneau's monthly snowfall exceeded the 80-inch mark was February 1965, when 86.3 inches fell. The snow in Juneau primarily fell in three bursts—14.0 inches from December 6-8; 18.9 inches from December 13-16; and 49.0 inches from December 27-31. On the morning of December 31, Juneau reported a peak snow depth of 50 inches, a record for that location (previously, 41 inches on February 24, 1949). Meanwhile, Fairbanks received December snowfall totaling 23.7 inches (217 percent of normal), despite the temperature dipping to -40°F or below on December 15-17, 21-23, and 26-31. Much of Fairbanks' snow fell on December 12 and 24, with respective daily totals of 10.5 and 6.9 inches. Late in the month, at the height of the Alaskan cold wave, several readings below -50°F were observed across the state's eastern interior. On December 23, low temperatures plunged to -58°F in Tok and -57°F in Northway. With a low of -5°F on the 23rd, Yakutat noted its lowest December reading since December 6, 1995, when it was -10°F. On December 22-23, Juneau collected consecutive daily-record lows of -10°F. Meanwhile, Anchorage reported a sub-zero minimum temperature each day from December 18-26, followed by 2.9 inches of snow on December 26-27. For the month, temperatures averaged some 5 to 20°F below normal at most locations across the Alaskan mainland, with some of the coldest weather, relative to normal, noted in Bettles, Delta Junction, and Fairbanks—all more than 18°F below normal. For Fairbanks (average temperature of –22.8°F, or 18.5°F below normal), it was the coldest month at any time of year since January 2012 and the coldest December since 1980. For Juneau (average temperature of 17.9°F, or 12.4°F below normal), it was the coldest month since January 1996 and the second-coldest December, behind only 1964.

In Hawaii, December featured a break from a long-running dry spell, mainly across Kauai and Honolulu Counties. Monthly rainfall totaled 8.43 inches (182 percent of normal) in Lihue, Kauai, and 4.87 inches (223 percent) in Honolulu, Oahu. The bulk of the rain fell from December 14-19, when 6-day totals reached 6.22 inches in Lihue and 4.40 inches in Honolulu. However, unfavorably dry conditions persisted farther east, with December totals of just 0.19 inch (7 percent of normal) in Kahului, Maui, and 3.84 inches (32 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. For calendar year 2025, rainfall totaled less than one-half of normal in Kahului (8.00 inches, or 49 percent of normal) and Hilo (58.92 inches, or 49 percent).

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

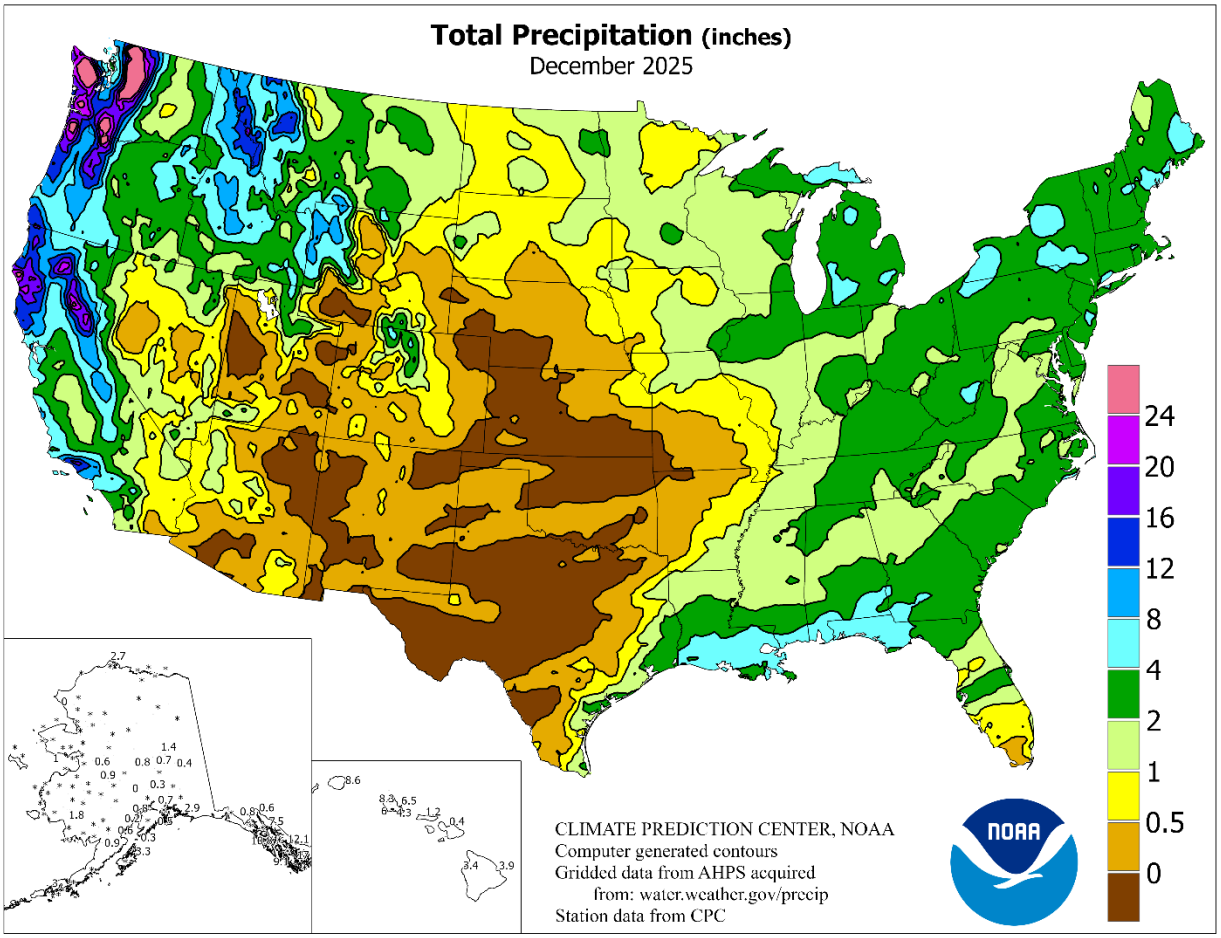
Much of the central and western U.S. experienced above-normal December temperatures. Parts of the northern Rockies, Pacific Northwest, and High Plains recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, portions of the Midwest and Northeast recorded below-normal temperatures. Meanwhile, many of the Central and Southern States—especially Texas, Oklahoma, and surrounding areas—experienced severe dryness, with monthly precipitation below 25 percent of normal. Conversely, parts of the Pacific Northwest and northern Rockies received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Localized areas in the Pacific Southwest, northern Plains, and Great Lakes also recorded above-normal precipitation.

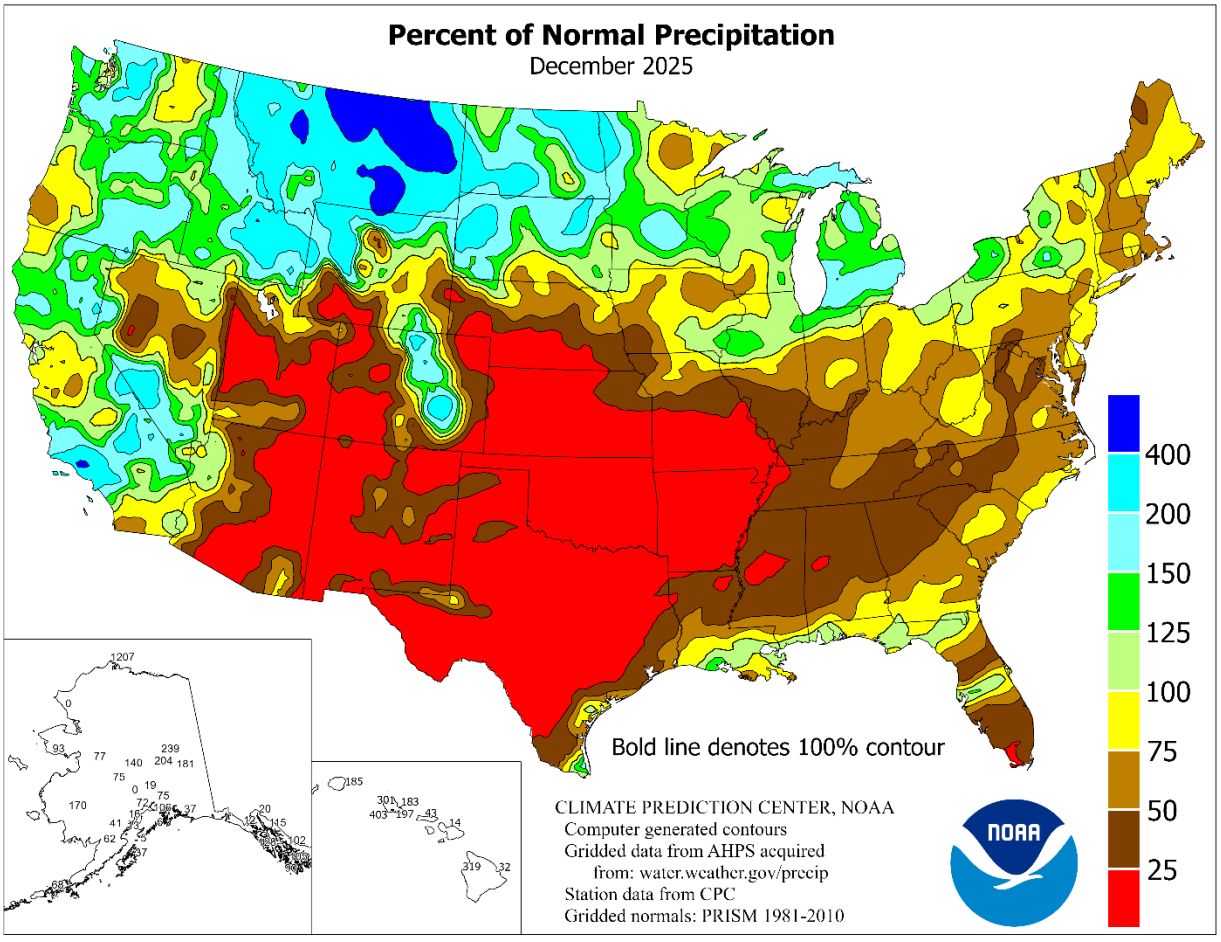
Nationwide, producers had sown 97 percent of the intended 2026 winter wheat acreage by November 23, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by November 23, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. On November 23, forty-eight percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

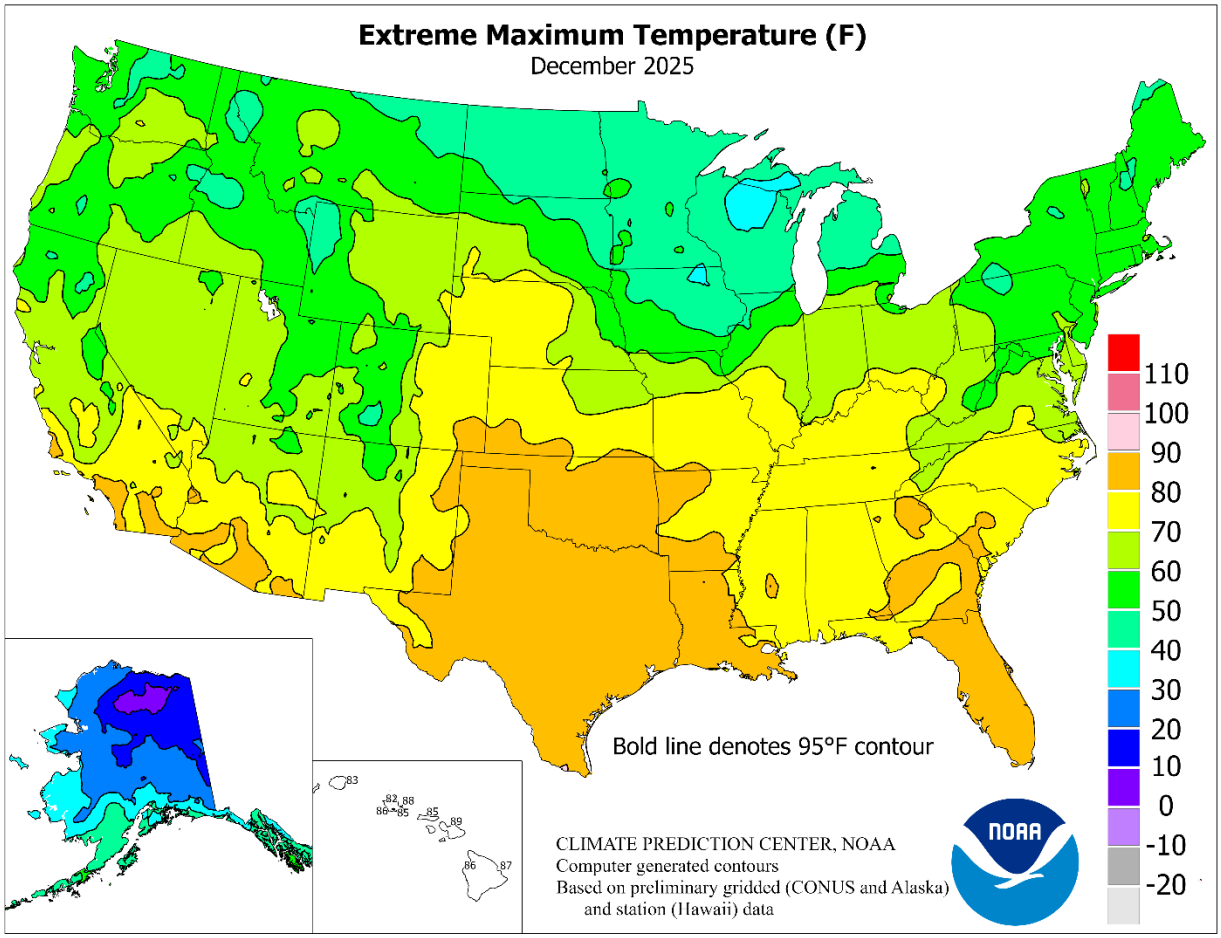
By November 23, seventy-nine percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. On that date, cotton harvest was complete or nearly complete in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri.

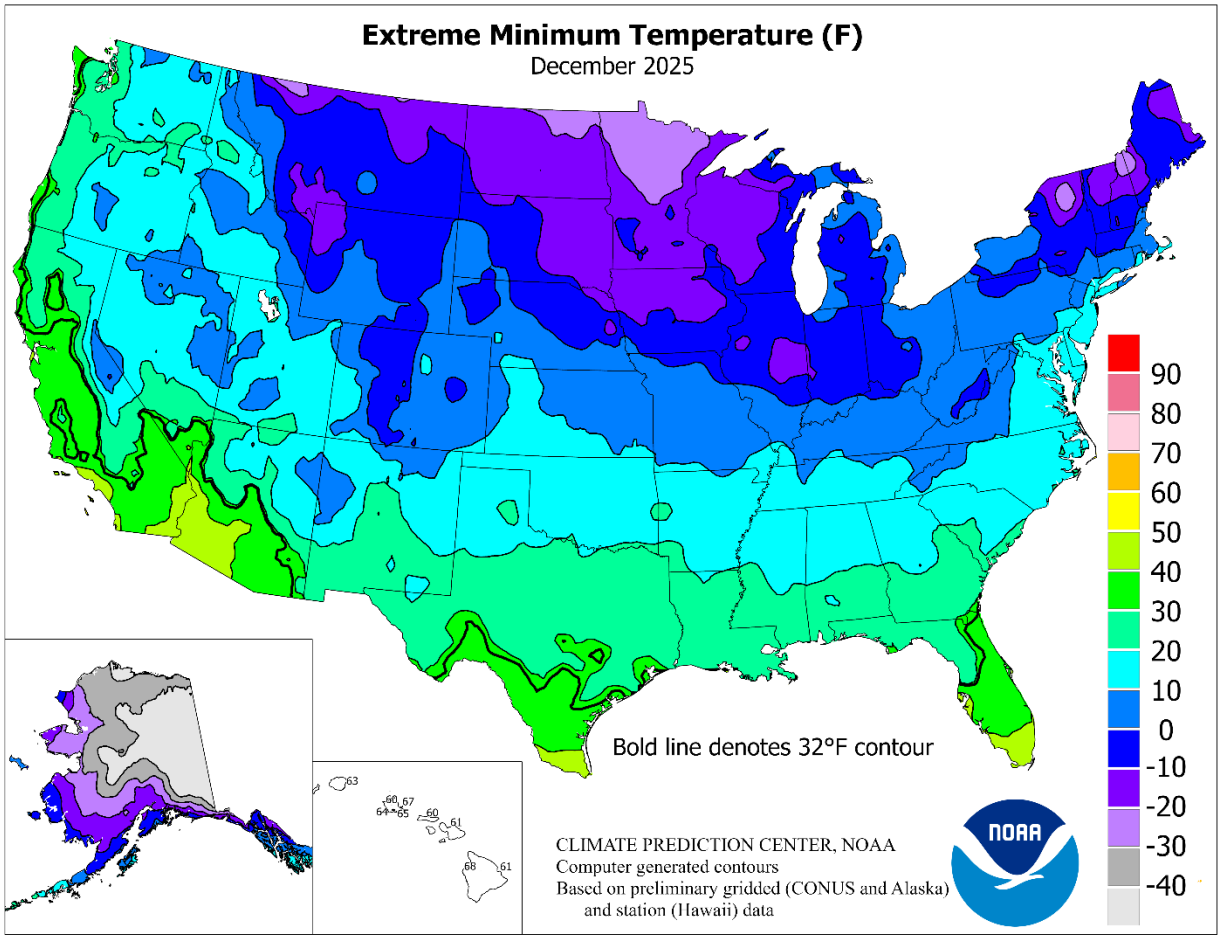
Ninety-four percent of the 2025 peanut acreage had been harvested by November 23, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Peanut acreage was at or beyond 95 percent harvested in six of eight estimating states.

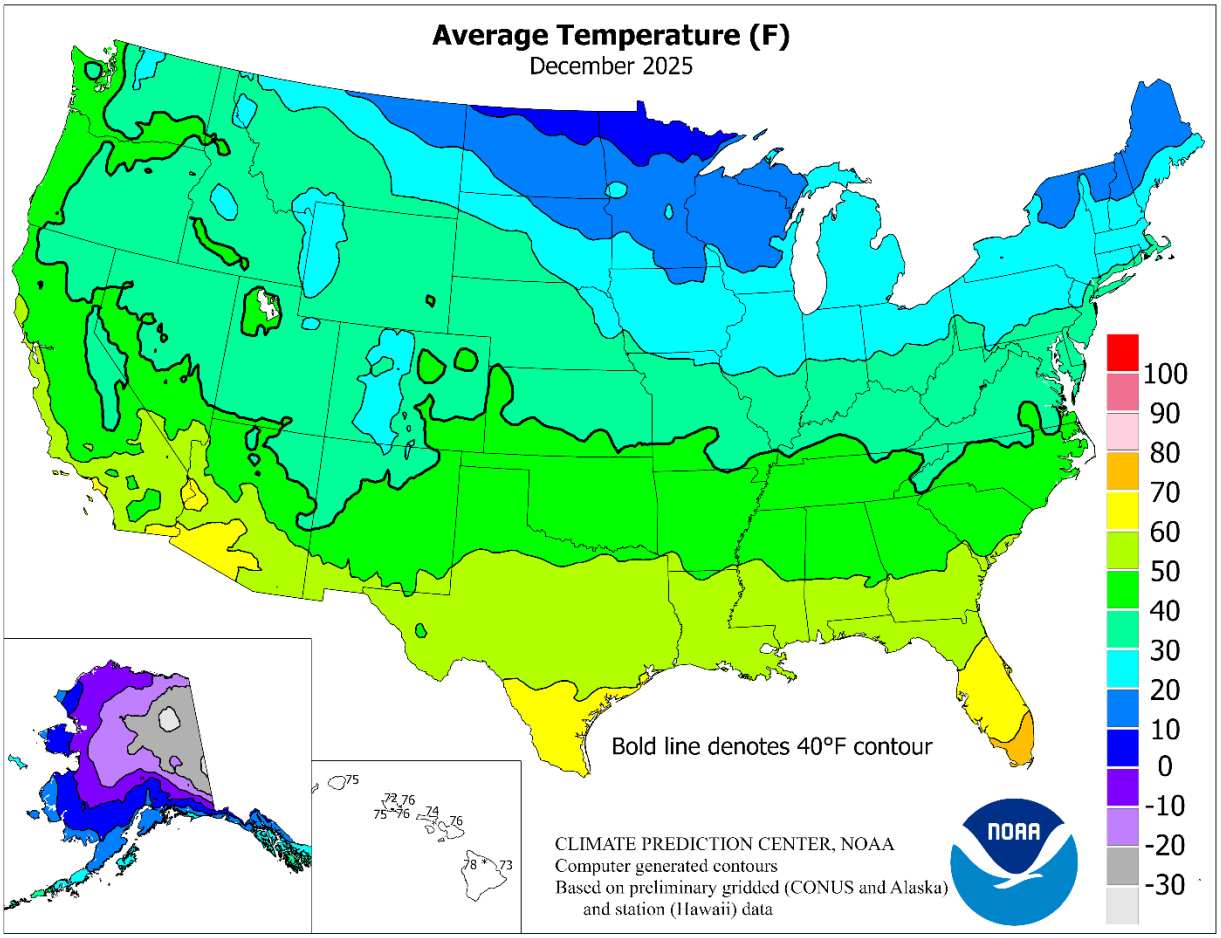
By November 23, eighty-six percent of the 2025 sunflower crop had been harvested, 6 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

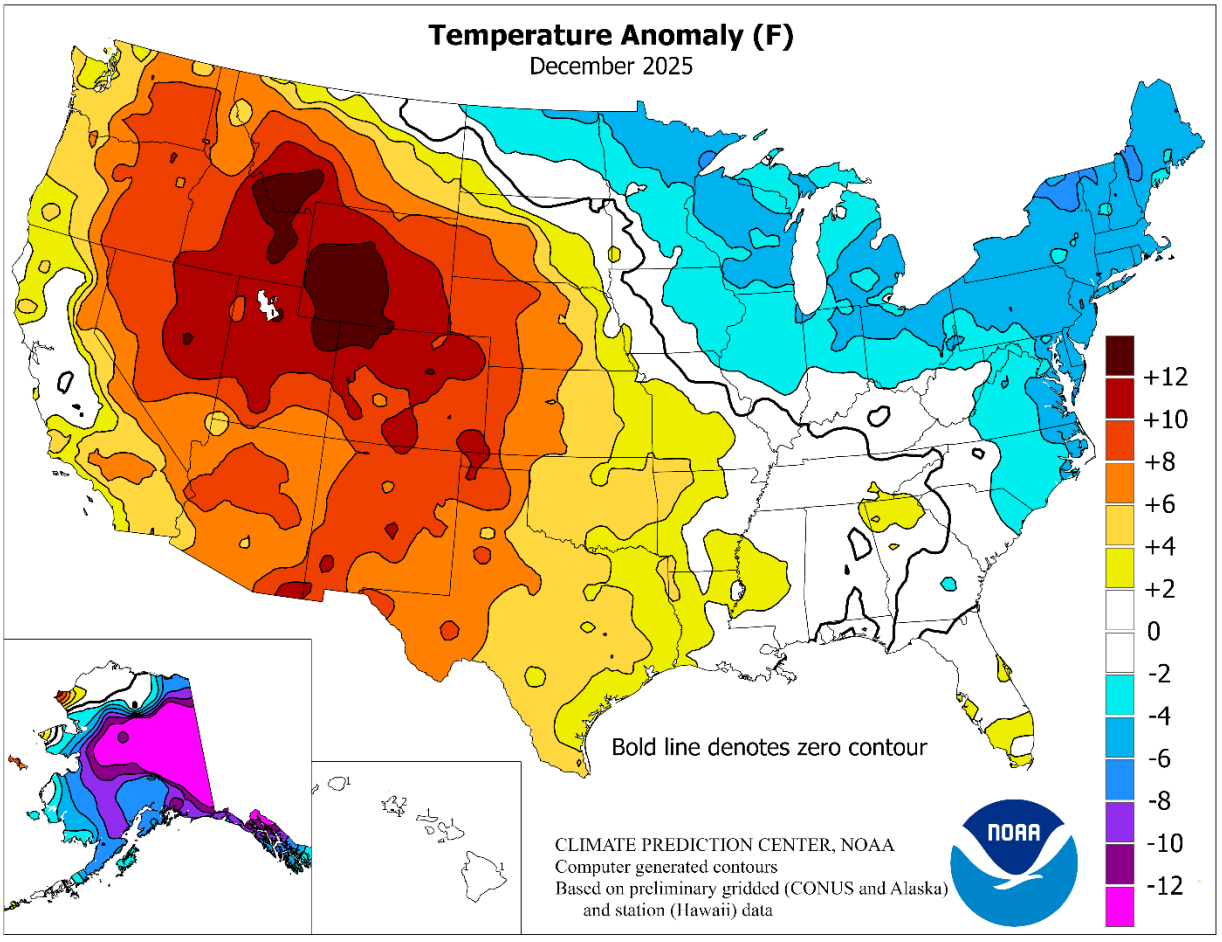

Total Precipitation (inches)
December 2025
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
December 2025
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
Gridded normals: PRISM 1981-2010
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
December 2025
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
December 2025
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Average Temperature (F)
December 2025
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Temperature Anomaly (F)
December 2025
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

December 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F AVERAGE	TEMP, °F DEPARTURE	PRECIP. TOTAL	PRECIP. DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	48	0	1.17	-3.70
HUNTSVILLE	45	-1	1.89	-3.99
MOBILE	54	1	6.96	1.51
MONTGOMERY	50	0	2.70	-2.30
AK ANCHORAGE	14	-6	0.83	-0.33
BARROW	-6	0	2.71	2.48
FAIRBANKS	-22	-18	1.35	0.79
JUNEAU	18	-12	7.52	0.99
KODIAK	29	-3	3.26	-5.54
NOME	5	-4	0.98	-0.07
AZ FLAGSTAFF	39	9	0.75	-1.15
PHOENIX	63	7	0.03	-0.70
PRESCOTT	47	8	0.46	-0.53
TUCSON	60	7	0.54	-0.42
AR FORT SMITH	48	5	0.22	-3.26
LITTLE ROCK	46	3	1.04	-4.04
CA BAKERSFIELD	48	-1	1.49	0.39
EUREKA	49	1	8.45	0.35
FRESNO	48	1	1.94	0.16
LOS ANGELES	61	3	2.87	0.63
REDDING	48	1	5.56	-0.75
SACRAMENTO	48	1	2.42	-1.01
SAN DIEGO	60	2	1.21	-0.46
SAN FRANCISCO	53	1	4.55	0.41
STOCKTON	48	0	1.49	-0.92
CO ALAMOSA	29	11	0.15	-0.20
CO SPRINGS	41	9	0.34	0.11
DENVER INTL	42	11	0.43	0.07
GRAND JUNCTION	38	10	0.43	-0.17
PUEBLO	40	8	0.63	0.34
CT BRIDGEPORT	32	-5	3.69	-0.29
HARTFORD	28	-5	3.44	-0.64
DC WASHINGTON	37	-4	2.21	-1.20
DE WILMINGTON	33	-5	3.58	-0.27
FL DAYTONA BEACH	63	1	1.67	-0.67
JACKSONVILLE	57	0	3.03	0.25
KEY WEST	74	1	1.07	-1.08
MIAMI	73	2	0.81	-1.63
ORLANDO	65	2	3.12	0.64
PENSACOLA	55	0	5.37	-0.03
TALLAHASSEE	54	0	3.67	-0.57
TAMPA	66	1	2.89	0.33
WEST PALM BEACH	72	3	1.72	-1.76
GA ATHENS	47	1	1.73	-2.69
ATLANTA	49	1	1.74	-2.83
AUGUSTA	48	-1	2.59	-1.28
COLUMBUS	50	-1	3.41	-1.39
MACON	49	-1	2.37	-2.19
SAVANNAH	52	-1	3.02	-0.18
HI HILO	73	1	3.88	-8.19
HONOLULU	76	1	4.28	2.11
KAHULUI	75	1	0.40	-2.40
LIHUE	75	1	8.57	3.93
ID BOISE	42	9	2.26	0.72
LEWISTON	43	8	2.44	1.31
POCATELLO	38	12	2.28	1.15
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	27	-4	2.27	0.16
MOLINE	25	-4	2.35	0.31
PEORIA	28	-3	2.20	-0.01
ROCKFORD	23	-4	2.22	0.30
SPRINGFIELD	30	-3	1.69	-0.46
IN EVANSVILLE	37	0	1.83	-1.95
FORT WAYNE	27	-4	1.76	-0.71
INDIANAPOLIS	32	-2	2.89	-0.03
SOUTH BEND	27	-3	3.98	1.58
IA BURLINGTON	27	-2	1.81	-0.06
CEDAR RAPIDS	22	-3	0.93	-0.67
DES MOINES	27	0	1.43	-0.15
DUBUQUE	22	-3	1.20	-0.60
SIOUX CITY	26	2	0.86	-0.13
WATERLOO	21	-5	0.88	-0.56
KS CONCORDIA	37	5	0.25	-0.79
DODGE CITY	41	7	0.00	-0.96
GOODLAND	41	10	0.12	-0.35
TOPEKA	36	2	0.53	-0.95
WICHITA	39	4	0.02	-1.20
KY LEXINGTON	37	-1	2.80	-1.40
LOUISVILLE	39	-1	2.53	-1.59
PADUCAH	39	0	1.53	-2.77
LA BATON ROUGE	56	2	7.23	1.92
LAKE CHARLES	56	1	3.43	-1.13
NEW ORLEANS	58	1	4.63	-0.19
SHREVEPORT	55	5	***	***
ME CARIBOU	14	-6	3.32	-0.28
PORTLAND	24	-6	4.09	-0.41
MD BALTIMORE	34	-4	1.99	-1.72
MA BOSTON	31	-5	2.59	-1.71
WORCESTER	26	-5	4.09	-0.20
MI ALPENA	23	-3	5.82	3.95
GRAND RAPIDS	26	-5	3.59	1.11
HOUGHTON LAKE	22	-4	2.81	1.19
LANSING	25	-4	3.30	1.40
MUSKEGON	27	-4	4.89	2.48
TRAVERSE CITY	26	-3	1.90	0.11
MN DULUTH	12	-5	1.00	-0.48
INT_L FALLS	7	-5	0.88	-0.11
MINNEAPOLIS	19	-3	2.26	1.09
ROCHESTER	18	-3	1.12	-0.17
ST. CLOUD	15	-3	1.40	0.53
MS JACKSON	53	4	1.19	-3.94
MERIDIAN	51	1	1.35	-3.92
TUPELO	46	0	1.17	-4.77
MO COLUMBIA	36	1	1.07	-1.02
KANSAS CITY	36	2	1.11	-0.46
SAINT LOUIS	36	0	0.88	-1.62
SPRINGFIELD	41	4	0.21	-2.40
MT BILLINGS	35	7	1.88	1.31
BUTTE	32	13	1.45	0.97
CUT BANK	28	5	0.31	0.00
GLASGOW	17	-2	1.78	1.36
GREAT FALLS	33	8	0.81	0.28
HAVRE	24	3	2.25	1.85
MISSOULA	34	10	4.34	3.26
NE GRAND ISLAND	34	5	0.15	-0.70
LINCOLN	31	3	0.45	-0.73
NORFOLK	31	5	0.48	-0.36
NORTH PLATTE	35	7	0.00	-0.45
OMAHA	30	2	0.63	-0.59
SCOTTSBLUFF	37	9	0.14	-0.38
VALENTINE	33	7	0.20	-0.22
NV ELY	37	11	0.98	0.32
LAS VEGAS	55	7	0.31	-0.15
RENO	43	7	1.60	0.50
WINNEMUCCA	39	8	1.11	0.09
NH CONCORD	23	-5	4.17	0.47
NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	34	-4	1.27	-3.20
NEWARK	33	-5	3.61	-0.54
NM ALBUQUERQUE	46	9	0.26	-0.27
NY ALBANY	25	-5	3.93	0.68
BINGHAMTON	23	-5	2.81	-0.26
BUFFALO	27	-4	5.49	1.74
ROCHESTER	27	-5	4.15	1.47
SYRACUSE	26	-4	5.27	1.99
NC ASHEVILLE	41	-1	1.42	-2.77
CHARLOTTE	45	0	1.91	-1.65
GREENSBORO	41	-2	1.79	-1.37
HATTERAS	47	-5	6.15	1.42
RALEIGH	42	-3	2.30	-1.10
WILMINGTON	46	-4	3.62	-0.07
ND BISMARCK	17	-1	1.06	0.45
DICKINSON	20	0	0.59	0.41
FARGO	13	-3	0.92	0.03
GRAND FORKS	10	-2	1.38	0.72
JAMESTOWN	14	-2	0.13	-0.22
OH AKRON-CANTON	28	-5	3.36	0.47
CINCINNATI	34	-1	2.73	-1.00
CLEVELAND	29	-5	4.25	1.26
COLUMBUS	31	-3	3.55	0.41
DAYTON	31	-4	2.43	-0.62
MANSFIELD	27	-4	3.28	0.26
TOLEDO	27	-6	2.11	-0.33
YOUNGSTOWN	27	-5	3.64	0.47
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	45	5	0.09	-1.69
TULSA	46	5	0.06	-2.37
OR ASTORIA	47	4	5.69	-4.99
BURNS	35	9	2.59	1.07
EUGENE	45	5	5.71	-1.50
MEDFORD	42	3	4.13	0.61
PENDLETON	43	9	2.61	1.11
PORTLAND	47	6	9.62	3.85
SALEM	47	6	7.22	0.25
PA ALLENTOWN	29	-6	2.88	-0.98
ERIE	30	-4	4.75	0.58
MIDDLETOWN	31	-5	2.77	-0.65
PHILADELPHIA	35	-4	4.00	0.04
PITTSBURGH	31	-3	2.99	0.15
WILKES-BARRE	27	-7	2.44	-0.36
WILLIAMSPORT	28	-5	2.28	-1.00
RI PROVIDENCE	31	-5	2.70	-1.94
SC CHARLESTON	51	-1	1.91	-1.44
COLUMBIA	46	-1	2.52	-1.17
FLORENCE	45	-4	3.18	-0.29
GREENVILLE	44	-1	1.54	-3.04
SD ABERDEEN	17	-2	0.74	0.19
HURON	23	2	1.11	0.44
RAPID CITY	35	9	0.36	0.00
SIOUX FALLS	23	0	1.08	0.25
TN BRISTOL	40	0	2.84	-0.93
CHATTANOOGA	46	2	1.98	-3.27
KNOXVILLE	44	2	2.68	-2.31
MEMPHIS	45	0	1.04	-4.45
NASHVILLE	44	1	2.60	-1.83
TX ABILENE	53	6	0.00	-1.26
AMARILLO	47	8	0.09	-0.62
AUSTIN	58	4	0.40	-2.32
BEAUMONT	58	2	3.55	-1.43
BROWNSVILLE	69	4	0.98	-0.23
CORPUS CHRISTI	63	3	1.30	-0.63
DEL RIO	59	6	0.15	-0.56
EL PASO	55	9	0.16	-0.48
FORT WORTH	53	5	0.23	-2.61
GALVESTON	61	2	1.86	-2.37
HOUSTON	59	4	0.00	-4.04
LUBBOCK	51	9	0.21	-0.54
MIDLAND	52	6	0.22	-0.37
SAN ANGELO	53	5	0.01	-0.88
SAN ANTONIO	59	6	1.52	-0.48
VICTORIA	60	4	0.93	-1.41
WACO	54	4	0.00	-2.87
WICHITA FALLS	48	5	0.09	-1.46
UT SALT LAKE CITY	44	12	1.27	-0.13
VT BURLINGTON	23	-6	3.74	1.24
VA LYNCHBURG	36	-3	2.33	-1.17
NORFOLK	41	-5	3.15	-0.13
RICHMOND	38	-4	3.43	-0.08
ROANOKE	38	-3	2.10	-0.98
WASH/DULLES	34	-3	1.46	-1.84
WA OLYMPIA	43	4	13.24	5.38
QUILLAYUTE	48	7	12.28	2.97
SEATTLE-TACOMA	45	3	8.46	2.75
SPOKANE	38	9	2.85	0.51
YAKIMA	39	8	1.96	0.52
WV BECKLEY	35	-1	4.93	1.65
CHARLESTON	37	-2	3.88	0.31
ELKINS	33	-1	3.62	0.05
HUNTINGTON	38	-1	2.49	-1.08
WI EAU CLAIRE	17	-4	1.37	0.02
GREEN BAY	19	-5	1.66	-0.10
LA CROSSE	20	-5	1.09	-0.40
MADISON	21	-4	1.37	-0.26
MILWAUKEE	25	-5	2.40	0.52
WY CASPER	37	12	0.52	-0.09
CHEYENNE	39	10	0.22	-0.26
LANDER	37	15	0.52	-0.10
SHERIDAN	32	8	1.57	1.04

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

December State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued monthly through the winter by USDA/NASS, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a state scale. More detailed national information is available during the growing season (April to November) in the Crop Progress *reports published by NASS on the first business day of each week.* Crop Progress *reports are available through the NASS at http://www.nass.usda.gov.*

ALABAMA: December temperatures were all over the place as some counties were slightly warmer than normal while nearby counties were cooler than normal. Freezing weather events arrived towards the middle of the month and at the end of the month. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.6 inches in Jefferson County to 8.1 inches in Baldwin County. While temperatures varied, lack of precipitation across the State did not. Most counties were anywhere from 2" to 5" below the normal rainfall amount for December. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 87.2 percent was in at least moderate drought conditions compared to 63.5 percent at the beginning of the month. Corn cotton and soybeans harvest completed while cotton producers were still harvesting their crop. After delayed planting in November due to dry conditions, some producers were busy finishing up planting winter forage, cover crops, and small grains. Drought conditions slowed pasture and range development resulting in feeding of supplemental feed and hay. Producers noted that hay shortages were starting to pop up across the State. To get ready for the next season, farmers worked on their fields, maintained their equipment, prepared the land, and sampled the soil as needed.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: This report is for the month of December 2025. By month's end, 95 percent of Arizona cotton had been harvested, down 4 percentage points from the previous year's levels. Twenty-two percent of the State's barley had been planted, of which 19 percent had emerged, up 10 and 9 percentage points, respectively, from the previous year's levels. Similarly, 25 percent of Arizona's Durum wheat had been planted, of which 18 percent had emerged, up 16 and 12 percentage points, respectively, from the previous year's levels. Alfalfa hay harvest continued to take place on about 10 percent of the crop's acreage throughout the State. Arizona's alfalfa crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 1 percent of the crop rated fair. Pasture and range conditions throughout the State deteriorated when compared to that of the previous report. Forty percent of the State's pasture and rangeland was rated very poor, 34 percent was rated poor, 18 percent was rated fair, and 8 percent was rated good. Reports from eastern counties have reiterated that grazing conditions continue to deteriorate and that pastures have shown no sign of revegetation. Reporters have also stated that warmer than normal temperatures have allowed the emergence of undesirable spring annuals. Additionally, piñon-juniper woodlands are now showing signs of extreme vegetative distress. Topsoil moisture levels continue to fall as much of the State has been affected by drought. Thirty-four percent of the State is rated very short, 29 percent is rated short, 33 percent is rated adequate, and 4 percent is rated surplus. Subsoil moisture levels followed a similar trend. Throughout the month of December, measurable precipitation was experienced across northwestern and southeastern areas of the State while southwestern and northeastern areas remained relatively dry. According to data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Hualapai and Galiuro Mountains received the most precipitation, accumulating approximately 3.00 inches while other areas of the State received anywhere from trace amounts to 2.50 inches of total precipitation. The drought information statements for south-central, southwest, and southeast Arizona remained in effect and were updated on December 22, 2025, in response to enduring drought conditions. The seasonal mean temperature and total precipitation outlooks for January, February, and March 2026 were issued by the National Weather Service on December 18, 2025. The seasonal mean temperature outlook continues to show that temperatures will likely be above normal for the entirety of the State, with the eastern three-quarters of Arizona having a higher probability of experiencing warmer temperatures than the remaining quarter of the State. Similarly, the seasonal total precipitation outlook continues to show that precipitation will likely be below normal for the entirety of the State, with southeastern regions having a higher probability of experiencing below average precipitation than remaining areas of the State. Arizona's seasonal drought outlook was updated on December 31, 2025. The outlook now shows that conditions are expected to persist throughout all areas of the State that were affected by moderate drought (D1) or higher on December 30, 2025. Drought development is not expected across remaining areas of the State. Streamflow conditions throughout Arizona for the month of December were rated from low to above normal. Streamflow conditions suffered the most in the Upper San Pedro, Upper Little Colorado, Upper Gila, and Lower Colorado River Basins. As of December 30, 2025, the U.S. Drought Monitor showed an improvement in conditions when compared to that of the report dated November 18, 2025. Abnormally dry conditions (D0) bounded 21 percent of the State, moderate drought (D1) enveloped 40 percent, severe drought (D2) encompassed 28 percent, and extreme drought (D3) spanned 1 percent of the State's total land area. Arizona remained free of exceptional (D4) drought. Throughout the month of December, temperatures were at or above normal according to the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC). Daytime highs throughout Arizona ranged from 4 to 14 degrees above normal and ranged from the low 40's in northern Apache County to the high 70's across southwestern regions of the State. Overnight lows ranged from 2 degrees below to 10 degrees above normal and ranged from 15 to 40 degrees across northern and eastern counties, whereas counties within the Sonoran Desert experienced lows of 45 to 60°F.

ARKANSAS: For the week ending January 4, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies were 15% very short, 31% short, 53%

adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 13% very short, 29% short, 57% adequate, and 1% surplus. There were 22 days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January. Conditions throughout the month were dry and mild in most areas. Virtually all of the State was abnormally dry according to the U.S. drought monitor. Fifteen counties were under a burn ban at the end of the month. Winter annual forages were struggling to grow due to lack of moisture. Ranchers were feeding hay and implementing herd management practices as needed.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 6.3. Topsoil moisture 45% adequate and 55% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, and 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% fair, 60% good, and 35% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% fair, 25% good, and 70% excellent. As of December 31th, Snowpack content ranged from 4.4 to 7.9 inches in the Northern, Southern and Central Sierras, well below average for this time of year. California's Tule fog lasted for much of December, setting records for consecutive gloomy days. The fog finally broke in the middle to late December due to incoming storms which provided the much needed rain through the end of December. Winter wheat, oats, barley, triticale, and alfalfa were growing well. Winter forage was planted. Alfalfa fields experienced their final cutting of the year and were bagged for haylage. Growers sprayed their fields with pre-emergents to combat the cold wet weather. Fields were prepped and planted for winter vegetables. A variety of fruits and vegetables were harvested and available at roadside stands and farmer's markets. Persimmon harvest was complete. Stone fruit orchards were being pruned while in dormancy. Pomegranate trees began entering dormancy. Table grape harvest was complete. Grape vineyards were pruned and vines were tied. Navel orange, grapefruit, pummelo, mandarin, and lemon harvests continued. Blood orange and Melo gold grapefruit harvests began. Olive orchards were pruned and prepared for the next season. Strawberry fields were prepared for the next crop. Blackberry and blueberry bushes were sold for planting.

COLORADO: This report for Colorado is for the month of December 2025. Topsoil moisture 37% very short, 24% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 35% very short, 15% short, 49% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 6% very poor, 7% poor, 44% fair, 39% good, 4% excellent. Livestock condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 28% fair, 55% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 10% very poor, 19% poor, 27% fair, 42% good, 2% excellent. As of January 4, 2026, snowpack in Colorado was 61 percent measured as percent of median snowfall according to the Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA. December precipitation was below average across most of the State, while average temperatures were well above normal. Survey comments noted that it's been a very mild winter, producers are concerned about drought conditions and water availability for the upcoming season. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor published for December 30, roughly 29 percent of the State was drought free, compared with just over 75 percent a year ago. Other drought categorizations included abnormally dry (D0) at 33 percent, moderate drought (D1) at 22 percent, severe drought (D2) at 13 percent, and extreme drought (D3) at 2 percent.

DELAWARE: Normal crop conditions were reported for the northern and central portions of Delaware for the month of December. Harvesting for the southern portion of the State was late, with very little cover crops such as wheat and barley planted. Soil samples were being collected in addition to liming of lower pH fields.

FLORIDA: Temperatures for the month of December were above average in the State other than the Panhandle where temperatures were slightly below average. A cold spell at the end of the month brought freezing temperatures to the northern and central areas of the State. Rainfall ranged from no rain in some areas to 8.3 inches in Bay County. The rainfall helped the areas that received it, but 83 percent of the State was in moderate drought at the end of the month. Continued dry conditions slowed forage growth and delayed the planting of cover crops, but areas that received rainfall later in the month saw improved topsoil conditions that allowed planting to resume and forages to rebound. Ranchers fed supplemental hay as needed due to reduced pasture conditions. Sugarcane producers noted ideal conditions allowing for planting to wrap up by mid to late month. Sugarcane harvest continued throughout the month. Grove operations included fertilizing, minimal spraying, mowing after harvest, applying minimal herbicides and continued pushing up of abandoned groves and dead trees. Crops that were planted and harvested included strawberries, green beans, squash, tomato, okra, sweet corn, boniato, ethnic vegetables and some tropical fruits.

GEORGIA: December temperatures were close to normal with most of the State falling within 2 degrees above or below historical averages. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 1.5 inches in Hart County to 6.5 inches in Brantley County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 72 percent of the State had moderate drought conditions, 27 percent had severe drought conditions, and 1 percent had extreme drought conditions by month's end, compared to 8 percent abnormally dry, 22 percent with moderate drought, 41 percent with severe drought, 15 percent with extreme drought, and 4 percent with exceptional drought conditions at the month's beginning. Cotton and peanut harvest were mostly complete with some counties still finishing late cotton. Many grapevines were not fully dormant in mountain counties due to warm spells, raising risk of early budbreak. Onion crops were generally off to a good start in Vidalia-region counties despite dry conditions. Winter wheat emergence stalled in several counties because of dry soils and cover crops were behind schedule in many counties. Winter grazing and cool-season forages were struggling due to drought and late planting. Producers were feeding more hay than normal due to poor winter grazing. Livestock health was mostly stable, though some counties reported slight weight loss. Water sources were low (ponds, creeks) in multiple regions.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: The average temperatures for December were above normal for the State. Snowpack levels were below normal in southern and western Idaho. Precipitation was frequent, but it was mostly in the form of rain. However, the ground dried quickly. Cattle were being fed in higher

elevations while those at lower elevations were still able to graze. Heavy rains in late December with warm soil temperatures allowed the topsoil moisture to improve. Early calving operations were preparing for the calving season. Lambing operations also prepared for spring lambs. Hay stocks were holding well with an adequate supply due to warmer than normal temperatures helping livestock maintain with less feed.

ILLINOIS: For the week ending January 4, 2026. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 33% short, 55% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 15% very short, 35% short, 42% adequate, and 8% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 33% fair, 57% good, and 7% excellent.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture for the month of December was 14% very short, 22% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 18% very short, 27% short, 51% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 61% good, 11% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 30.3 degrees, 2.2 degrees below normal for December. Statewide average precipitation was 1.91 inches, 1.11 inches below normal. Mixed precipitation was insufficient to recharge subsoil moisture levels. Snow cover in early December was melted by warmer-than-average temperatures in the second half of the month. Feedstocks and livestock were faring well. Other activities included grain hauling, field and equipment repairs, and pre-purchasing supplies.

IOWA: December saw below average temperatures across the State. Precipitation was below normal Statewide except for the southeastern district. Several areas received measurable snowfall throughout December. Many reporters described December as beginning out cold and snowy. The dry and milder temperatures at the end of December allowed for fertilizer and manure applications. Livestock conditions throughout the State were generally described as good, with no reports of abnormal death loss. Cattle were grazing on corn stalks as the snow melted. Grain movement was not hindered by early bad weather with many reports of operators hauling grain. Soil moisture levels continue to be the primary concern as farmers look forward to the 2026 crop year.

KANSAS: For the week ending January 4, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 12% very short, 32% short, 52% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 10% very short, 30% short, 56% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent.

KENTUCKY: For the month of December, hay supplies 2% very short, 9% short, 83% adequate, 6% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 1% poor, 16% fair, 74% good, 8% excellent. Condition of winter wheat 1% poor, 23% fair, 70% good, 6% excellent. Tobacco stripping 85% complete. Forage was affected by drought in the late summer/fall leading to widely varying quality. As the winter progresses, supplemental feeding will increase, however current stocks are sufficient. Weather for the month has been very inconsistent with temperatures oscillating between bitterly cold to very mild.

LOUISIANA: For the week ending January 4, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies were 16% very short, 41% short, 42% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 16% very short, 39% short, 42% adequate, and 3% surplus. There were 25 days suitable for fieldwork during the month of December. Overall, the State experienced mild weather with temperatures above seasonal averages and unusually dry conditions. Most of the State was experiencing drought conditions. Stock ponds and other natural water sources remained depleted in some areas. Winter forages were suffering due to lack of precipitation. Dry conditions aided in the harvesting of sugarcane and reduced field damage during harvest. Some rice, corn, and sugarcane fields were being prepared for the upcoming season.

MARYLAND: In December, reports indicated that field conditions remained predominantly dry, with no notable issues, disruptions, or abnormal activity observed.

MICHIGAN: Days suitable for fieldwork, 0.7. Topsoil moisture 14% short, 66% adequate, 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 12% very short, 12% short, 75% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% poor, 34% fair, 54% good, 10% excellent. Precipitation for the month averaged 2.86 inches throughout the State, 0.69 inch above normal. Temperature for the month averaged 22.6 degrees, 3.6 degrees below normal. The beginning of December included large amounts of snowfall followed by above normal temperatures, melting the snow. Temperatures dropped again at the end of the month and snow returned covering pastures and fields. Winter wheat showed good growth during the warmer wet parts of December. The frozen ground allowed producers to finish any remaining corn and soybean harvest around the holidays. Other activities for the month included purchasing seed, ordering supplies, preparing year-end tax paperwork, and tending livestock.

MINNESOTA: December 2025 temperatures were 3.4 degrees below average. Precipitation, at 0.96 inches, was close to normal. Snow cover in early December helped reduce frost depth. Livestock stress from temperature fluctuations were reported. Cattle grazed on corn stalks where able. Very little fieldwork took place during the month.

MISSISSIPPI: For the week ending January 4, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies were 13% very short, 27% short, 55% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 12% very short, 27% short, 53% adequate, and 8% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of December were 23 days. Conditions for most of December brought warmer and drier than normal conditions. Almost all counties were abnormally dry at the end of the month according to the U.S. drought monitor. Overall, livestock conditions were average with most cattle producers feeding hay and using supplemental feeding. With the mild weather, wheat, fescue, and other winter crop conditions were adequate.

MISSOURI: For the week ending January 4, 2026. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 32% short, 57% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 11% very short, 35% short, 54% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 2% poor, 34% fair, 58% good, and 6% excellent.

MONTANA: This report for Montana is for the entire month of December 2025. Topsoil moisture 25% very short, 36% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 26% very short, 39% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 18% poor, 56% fair, 26% good. Winter wheat – wind damage was 20% none, 49% light, 24% moderate, 7% severe. Winter wheat – freeze and drought damage 50% none, 49% light, 1% moderate. Winter wheat - protectiveness of snow cover 87% very poor, 9% poor, 4% fair. Pasture and range condition 17% very poor, 36% poor, 34% fair, 13% good. Livestock grazing accessibility 68% open, 18% difficult, 14% closed. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 86% fed. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 87% fed. December precipitation was average to above average, depending on location, while average temperatures were well above normal. Survey comments noted that temperatures in some counties bounced from well below to well above freezing. In other areas, the lack of snow cover and thick ice resulted in some livestock injuries, as well as overall difficulty for ranchers to navigate pastures to deliver feed. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor published for December 30, roughly 48 percent of the State was drought free, compared with just over 5 percent December 31, 2024. Other drought categories included abnormally dry (D0) at 27 percent, moderate drought (D1) at 15 percent, severe drought (D2) at 8 percent, and extreme drought (D3) at 2 percent.

NEBRASKA: For the week ending January 4, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 19% very short, 49% short, 31% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 21% very short, 42% short, 36% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 8% very poor, 10% poor, 42% fair, 36% good, and 4% excellent.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 5% short, 80% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 20% short, 70% adequate, and 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 30% poor, 40% fair, 15% good, and 10% excellent. Temperatures across the State of Nevada were extremely warm for December, with many areas recording their warmest December in history. The State experienced unseasonably dry weather during the first few weeks, with storms approaching by month's end. Significant rain events occurred towards the end of the month. Alfalfa fields were dormant. Winter annual grasses were green.

NEW ENGLAND: New England States experienced numerous snow and rainstorms during December with below average temperatures reported throughout the region. Most areas of the region experienced persistent snow cover throughout the month, with northern Maine ending the month with less snow cover compared to recent years. Despite frequent rain and snowfall, severe drought conditions persisted in New Hampshire and Maine, extending into portions of Vermont. During the month producers were busy purchasing seed and nutrients for the upcoming planting season (New Hampshire) and sourcing feed for livestock (Maine).

NEW JERSEY: December saw lower than average temperatures and according to the US Drought Monitor, most of the State remained in "Abnormally Dry" (33%), "Moderate Drought" (47%), or "Severe Drought" (8%) conditions. Statewide total precipitation was below average, with some areas reporting high winds, snow, and freezing rain. Some greenhouses were seeded in preparation for early spring plantings.

NEW MEXICO: This report for New Mexico is for the entire month of December 2025. Topsoil moisture 67% very short, 24% short, 9% adequate. Subsoil moisture 68% very short, 20% short, 10% adequate, 2% surplus. Red chile harvested 98%, compared to 96% in 2024. Cotton harvested 98%, compared to 95% in 2024. Pecans harvested 85%, compared to 75% in 2024. Cotton condition 14% fair, 29% good, 57% excellent. Pecan condition 13% fair, 87% good. Winter wheat condition 20% fair, 59% good, 21% excellent. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 53%, compared to 70% in 2024. Cattle condition 3% very poor, 13% poor, 16% fair, 15% good, 53% excellent. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 79%, compared to 90% in 2024. Sheep and lambs condition 19% very poor, 28% poor, 43% fair, 10% good. Hay and roughage supplies 27% short, 73% adequate. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 35% short, 60% adequate. According to the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC), the month of December was dry for New Mexico with much of the State receiving 0.4 inches or less of rainfall. Temperatures for the month of December were 6 to 10 degrees above average for the majority of the State. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor released on December 31, the State remains free from exceptional drought (D4) conditions despite the dry, warm conditions. Extreme drought (D3) conditions were estimated at roughly 2.6 percent of the State, severe drought (D2) conditions were roughly 49.4 percent, moderate drought (D1) conditions were roughly 19.4percent, and abnormally dry (D0) conditions covered about 11.2 percent of the State. Drought-free conditions calculated to approximately 17.4 percent. In Union County, many wheat fields are showing pressure due to livestock grazing and minimal precipitation. Overall, harvesting progress is similar to prior year as dry conditions have given producers ample time in fields to harvest crops.

NEW YORK: The month of December maintained relatively abnormally dry to very moderate drought conditions in the western part of the State and northernmost areas with some similar conditions in the southeast and Long Island areas. Overall, temperatures and conditions were colder than normal with snowy or rainy weather. Only a few spots reported warmer conditions. The snow cover in some areas were viewed positively for protecting perennial sods and fall planted small grains. Long Island vineyards and nurseries were able to do some dormant pruning. Although grapevines were reported as not impacted despite the cold, other fruit growers and honeybee operations expressed some concern over the early onset of frigid temperatures.

NORTH CAROLINA: For the month ending January 4, 2026. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 39% short, 55% adequate and 1% surplus. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 38% short, 55% adequate and 4% surplus. Barley condition 4% fair and 96% good. Hay and roughage supplies are 5% short, 88% adequate and 7% surplus. Oats condition 2% very poor, 8% poor, 23% fair, 64% good and 3% excellent. Pasture and

range condition 1% very poor, 21% poor, 35% fair, 42% good and 1% excellent. Winter wheat conditions were 1% poor, 25% fair, 65% good and 9% excellent. Throughout December, there was very little measurable rain. It's very dry this time of the year. Ponds, creeks and streams are below normal. Soil moisture is near average. Winter small grains look good overall.

NORTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 4, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 2% very short, 6% short, 82% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 2% very short, 7% short, 83% adequate, 8% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 4% poor, 44% fair, 49% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat emerged 87%. Corn harvested 96%. Sunflowers harvested 96%. Cattle and calf conditions, 1% poor, 14% fair, 77% good, 8% excellent. Sheep and lamb conditions, 17% fair, 79% good, 4% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies, 4% short, 86% adequate, 10% surplus. Stock water supplies, 7% short, 88% adequate, 5% surplus.

OHIO: Days suitable for fieldwork, 1.5. Topsoil moisture for the month was 5% very short, 15% short, 77% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 14% very short, 20% short, 65% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 1% very poor, 1% poor, 38% fair, 49% good, 11% excellent. The Statewide average temperature was 29.5 degrees, 3.5 degrees below normal. Precipitation averaged 2.20 inches Statewide, 0.79 inches below normal for December. Swings in temperature and weather made winter tillage challenging. Winter wheat condition ratings were stable. Other activities for the month included equipment maintenance, grain hauling, and tax season preparations.

OKLAHOMA: For the month of December, rainfall totals averaged 0.11 inches throughout the State, with the Southeast district recording the highest precipitation at 0.28 inches and the North Central district recording the lowest precipitation at 0.02 inches. According to the December 31st US Drought Monitor Report, 79 percent of the State was in the abnormally dry to exceptional drought category, up 49 points from the previous year. Additionally, 54 percent of the State was in the moderate drought to exceptional drought category, up 48 percentage points from the previous year. Statewide temperatures averaged in the low to upper 40's, with the lowest recording of 7 degrees at Kenton on Monday, December 29th, and the highest recording of 89 degrees at Mangum on Thursday, December 25th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated short to adequate.

OREGON: Temperatures were above normal throughout the State. Snowpack was below normal throughout the State. Rainfall was average to above average throughout the State. Due to above normal rain and warmer temperatures that delayed the ground freezing, winter grains, grass seed and pastures accelerated growth. In western Oregon, heavy rains and winds caused extensive flooding of low-lying pastures, hayfields and cropland. There were several landslides and downed trees reported. In north central Oregon, winter wheat emerged in most fields. There was no snow cover until late December, and the crops grew a lot. Winter wheat was in good condition. Livestock health was good, and forage was adequate.

PENNSYLVANIA: For the month of December, the State experienced several precipitation events including snowfall, sleet and rain. Snow accumulation and depth varied by location. The weather was cold during the month, and temperatures were on average in the 20 to 30 degrees. In some areas field activities had ceased due to the snow cover and frozen soils. In other areas, some manure and lime spreading occurred when conditions allowed. The cold start to winter put cover crops and small grains into dormancy.

SOUTH CAROLINA: December temperatures were below average for much of the State, particularly in the northeast corner where temperatures were as much as 5 degrees below historic averages. Total rainfall during the month ranged from 1.3 inches in Anderson County to 3.8 inches in Colleton County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 46 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions and 41 percent had moderate drought conditions by month's end, compared to 40 percent abnormally dry, 11 percent with moderate drought, and 7 percent with severe drought conditions at the month's beginning. Row crops were mostly harvested despite some weather delays. Winter wheat and small grains emergence was satisfactory where moisture was adequate but was delayed or poor in dry counties. Pastures were down, with subpar grazing and lower-quality hay in some counties due to the dry conditions. Producers were feeding more hay than usual, in some cases starting a month earlier than normal. Livestock was generally in good condition, with no major livestock health issues reported.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 4, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 9% very short, 25% short, 62% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 10% very short, 26% short, 60% adequate, and 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 4% very poor, 5% poor, 54% fair, 34% good, and 3% excellent.

TENNESSEE: Topsoil moisture 12% very short, 28% short, 55% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 34% short, 52% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 5% poor, 34% fair, 43% good, 15% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 5% very poor, 13% poor, 39% fair, 37% good, 6% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 57% good, 9% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 15% short, 71% adequate, 13% surplus. Tennessee closed the year a bit dry, with several counties in D0 abnormally dry to D2 severe drought status as of December 30th. Livestock producers continue feeding hay, while row crop farmers hauled grain and prepare for the 2026 crop season. Reports indicate that winter wheat crops are mostly looking good.

TEXAS: For the month of December, precipitation ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 6 inches, with South East Texas and the Coastal Bend receiving the most. Temperature was above normal for the whole month. Both cotton and pecan harvest were nearly complete across the State. Citrus was beginning harvested in the Lower Valley. Cabbage and onions were in good progress in South Texas and in the Lower Valley. Small grains planting was near completion and progress varied depending on different moisture and rain. Range and Pasture conditions were rated

71 percent fair to poor. Supplemental feeding continued across the State.

UTAH: This report for Utah is for the entire month of December 2025. Topsoil moisture 34% short, 27% adequate, 39% surplus. Subsoil moisture 34% short, 66% adequate. Pasture and range condition 50% fair, 50% good. Winter wheat condition 10% fair, 90% good. Hay and roughage supplies 10% s1ort, 90% adequate. Stock water supplies 20% short, 70% adequate, 10% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 68% good, 32% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 10% fair, 90% good. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 55%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 50%. Cows calved 1%. As of January 5, 2026, snowpack in Utah was 86 percent measured as percent of median snowfall. Cache County reports noted more snow was received in the mountains during December compared to lower elevations. Beaver, Cache, and Grand Counties noted conditions were mild, warm, and abnormally dry during December with limited winter moisture received. Cache County reports no snowpack with receiving potential cold freeze have impact on fall planted grains.

VIRGINIA: For week ending January 4, 2026, Days suitable 7 Topsoil moisture 17% very short, 39% short, 43% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 18% very short, 35% short, 46% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 6% poor, 41% fair, 50% good, 2% excellent. Barley condition 7% very poor, 17% poor, 46% fair, 28% good, and 2% excellent. Livestock condition 3% poor, 30% fair, 55% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 7% very poor, 27% poor, 49% fair, 16% good, and 1% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 2% very short, 20% short, 74% adequate, 4% surplus. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 19%. During the month of December, rainfall and temperatures averaged below normal in Virginia. Some counties remain classified as being abnormally dry and having drought conditions according to the U.S. Drought Monitor. Dry conditions, wind, and stints of cold weather have affected soil moisture and stunted winter wheat growth. Pasture forage is holding steady with some bale feeding. Hay and roughage supplies are mostly adequate to short. Primary activities for the month include finishing up grain harvest, tending livestock, and taking soil samples.

WASHINGTON: There was a lot of rain, but snow was limited. Flooding was reported in several areas. Snowpack levels were below normal in most of the state, except average In the eastern part. Crop conditions looked good with the rain. Temperatures were above normal with only a few days of freezing temperatures. There were no major cold spells.

WEST VIRGINIA: For the week ending January 4, Topsoil moisture 35% very short, 34% short, and 31% adequate. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 35% short, and 28% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 23% short, 68% adequate, and 8% surplus. Feed grain supplies 2% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, and 5% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% poor, 66% fair, and 31% good. Cattle and calves condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 24% fair, 68% good, and 4% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 4% poor, 21% fair, 72% good, and 3% excellent. Weather conditions for the month have been a mix of cold and warm temperatures mixed with rain, snow showers, and strong winds. Farming activities for the month included preparing for cold weather and taking care of livestock. There are abnormally dry to severe drought conditions in the State.

WISCONSIN: December temperatures averaged 17.7 degrees, 3.7 degrees below normal. The State averaged 1.47 inches of precipitation throughout the month, 0.05 inch below normal. Good snow cover for winter small grains and forage fields. Manure hauling was the most noted activity.

WYOMING: This report for Wyoming is for the entire month of December 2025. Topsoil moisture 43% very short, 12% short, 31% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture 44% very short, 17% short, 25% adequate, 14% surplus. Winter wheat condition 12% very poor, 29% poor, 49% fair, 9% good, 1% excellent. Livestock condition 1% poor, 13% fair, 80% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 25% poor, 43% fair, 26% good, 5% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% short, 86% adequate, 13% surplus. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 17% short, 68% adequate, 13% surplus. December precipitation varied from well below to well above average, depending on location, while average temperatures were well above normal. Survey comments noted extreme dryness across several counties. High winds coupled with a lack of snow cover negatively affected topsoil. Other comments noted above average snow and rain, with mild temperatures. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor published for December 30, roughly 31 percent of the State was drought free, compared with no drought free areas on December 31, 2024. Other drought categories included abnormally dry (D0) at 32 percent, moderate drought (D1) at 21 percent, severe drought (D2) at 12 percent, and extreme drought (D3) at 3 percent.

January 8 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

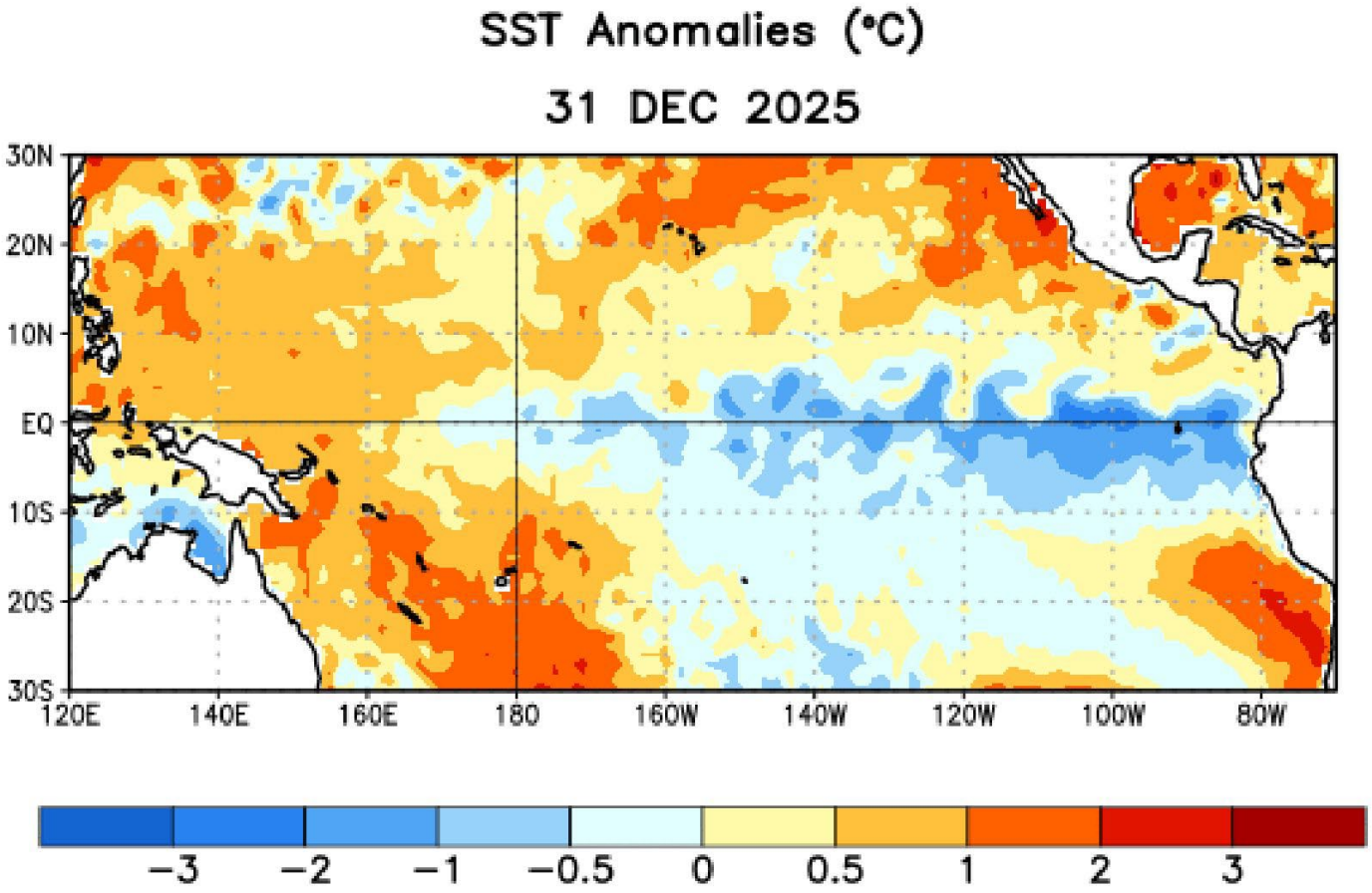


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 31 December 2025. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: La Niña will be followed by a 75% chance of a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions during January-March 2026. ENSO-neutrality is likely through at least the Northern Hemisphere late spring of 2026.

In December 2025, La Niña was reflected in the continuation of below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the east-central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The latest weekly Niño-3.4 index value was -0.5°C, with the Niño-3 and Niño-1+2 indices at -0.8°C and -0.7°C, respectively. The equatorial subsurface temperature index (average from 180°-100°W) became slightly positive, reflecting the expansion of above-average temperatures from the western to the east-central Pacific at depth. Atmospheric anomalies across the tropical Pacific Ocean remained consistent with La Niña. For most of the month, easterly wind anomalies were present over the central equatorial Pacific, and upper-level westerly wind anomalies continued across the equatorial Pacific. Enhanced convection persisted over Indonesia and suppression of convection strengthened near the Date Line. The equatorial Southern Oscillation index was positive. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system remains consistent with La Niña.

The IRI multi-model predictions indicate ENSO-neutral conditions will emerge during January-March (JFM) 2026. In conjunction with the North American Multi-Model Ensemble, the forecast team also favors ENSO-neutrality to develop during JFM 2026. Even after equatorial Pacific SSTs transition to ENSO-neutral conditions, La Niña may still have some lingering influence into the Northern Hemisphere spring of 2026. For longer forecast horizons, there are growing chances of El Niño, though there remains uncertainty given the lower accuracy of model forecasts through the spring. In summary, La Niña persists, followed by a 75% chance of a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions during January-March 2026. ENSO-neutrality is likely through at least the Northern Hemisphere late spring of 2026.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **12 February 2026**. To receive an e-mail notification, please send an e-mail to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 4 – 10, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Below-normal temperatures and widespread snow continued over central, northern, and northeastern Europe, while torrential rain caused flooding in the western Balkans.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional rain and snow in the west contrasted with drier weather farther east.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers expanded across the region, maintaining good to excellent prospects for vegetative winter grains.

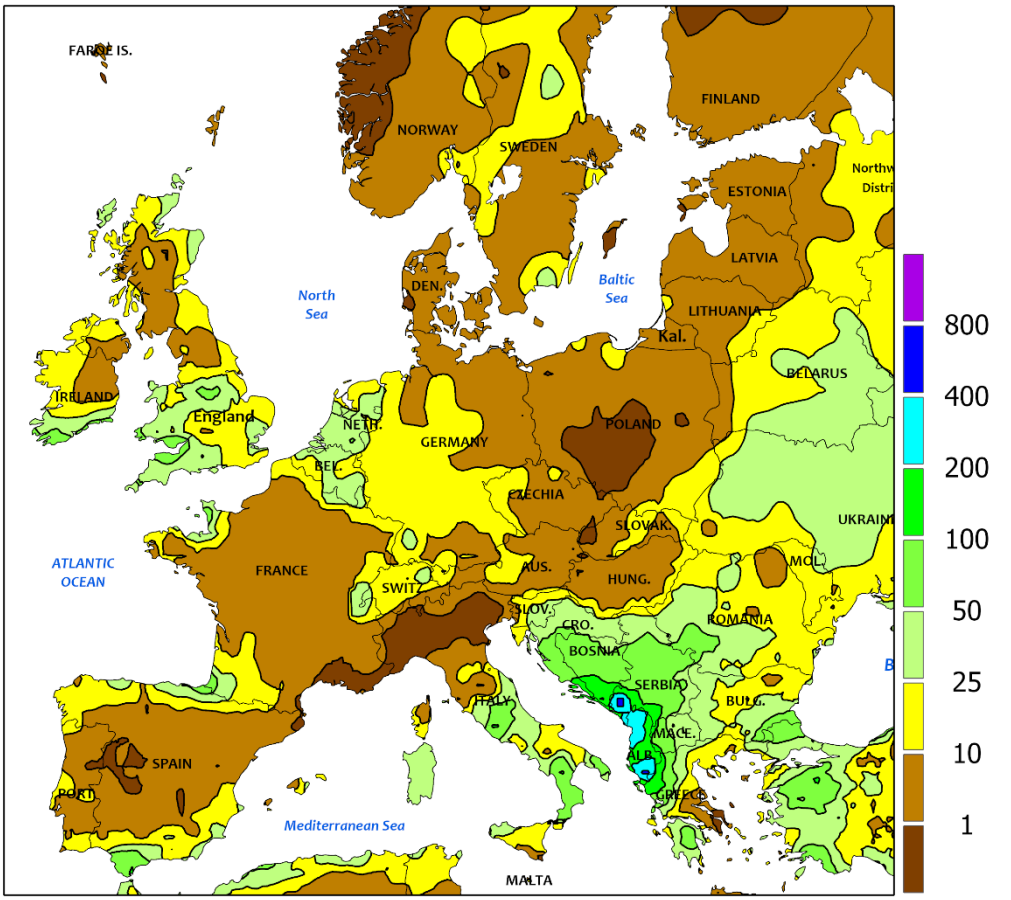
AUSTRALIA: Dry and very hot weather in southeastern Australia gave way to cooler temperatures by week's end, while cooler and showery conditions persisted farther north.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather maintained favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Showers brought some relief to the southwest from heat and dryness, although dryness persisted throughout Buenos Aires.

BRAZIL: Showers were fairly widespread and brought much-needed relief from heat and dryness to eastern production areas; however, rainfall was lighter with pockets of dryness in corn and soybean production areas in the southeast.

EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 4 - 10, 2026



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

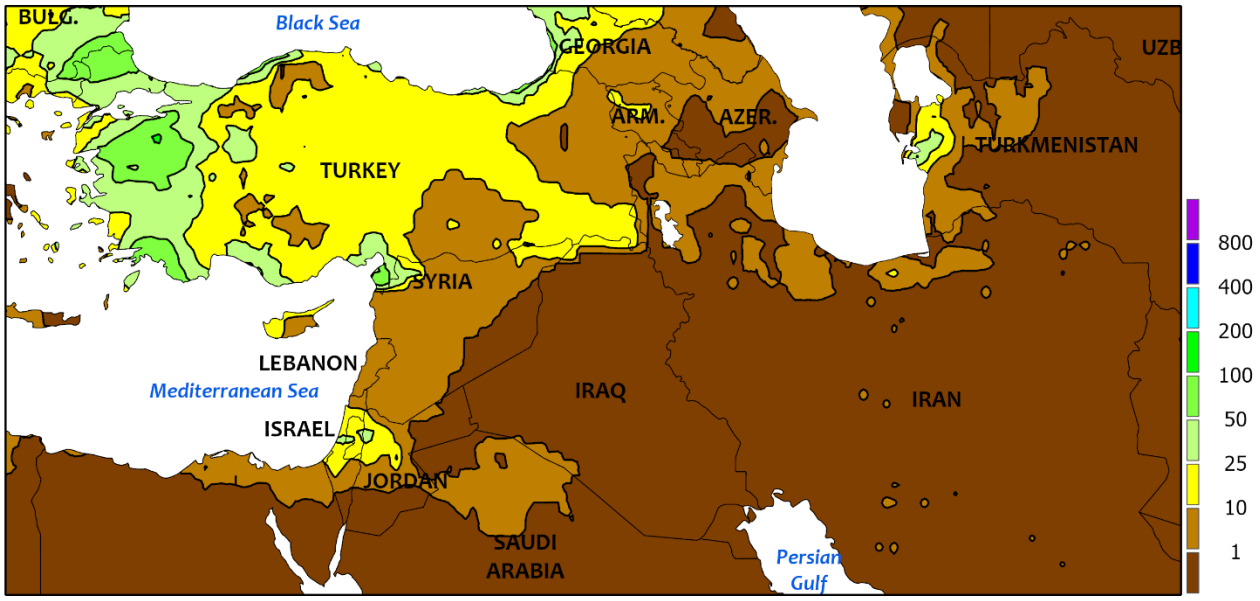
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EUROPE

Cold and snowy weather persisted over much of Europe, while very heavy rain caused flooding in the western Balkans. A pronounced southward dip in the jet stream maintained cold and snowy conditions over central, northern, and northeastern Europe, though an incursion of warmer air from the Atlantic caused much of the precipitation to fall as rain in France and southern England. Temperatures for the week averaged 3 to 6°C below normal over western, central, and northern portions of the continent, with readings more than 10°C below normal in northern Scandinavia. At week's end, a widespread snowpack remained in place from Germany north and eastward, while much of the snow cover was washed away by rain in France and southeastern England. In sharp contrast, very warm air (3-9°C above normal) lingered in Greece and the southern Balkans. A stationary frontal boundary draped across the northern Mediterranean Sea separated the anomalous cold to the north from the unseasonable warmth to the south, which became the focus for torrential rain adjacent to the southern Adriatic Sea. Weekly rainfall totals eclipsed 200 mm from southern Bosnia southward into Albania, with amounts locally in excess of 400 mm. Lesser albeit still heavy rainfall (25-100 mm, locally more) extended eastward along the front across Serbia and western Romania, but reports of flooding were not as widespread as locales farther west. Moderate to heavy showers associated with the stationary front were also noted in southern Spain (25-110 mm) as well as central and southern Italy (25-190 mm), although precipitation tapered off quickly to the north.

**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)
January 4 - 10, 2026

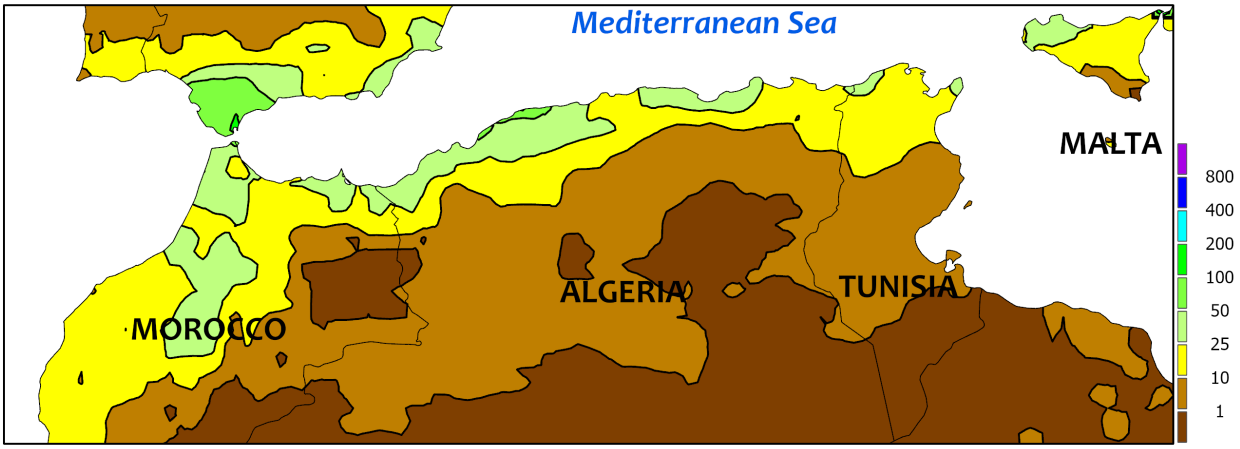


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

MIDDLE EAST

Stormy weather in the west contrasted with drier conditions farther east. A vigorous area of low pressure tracked northeastward from the central Mediterranean Sea to the western Black Sea Region during the mid-week timeframe, dragging a strong cold front across Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast. Ahead of the front, very warm air pushed weekly anomalies to as much as 8°C above normal over western Turkey and 4 to 6°C above normal on central Turkey's Anatolian Plateau. However, plunging temperatures behind front caused rain to change to snow over much of Turkey, with weekly liquid-equivalent totals ranging from 10 to 60 mm over much of the country (locally more than 115 mm in southwest and northwest). The same cold front was responsible for 10 to 40 mm of rain from Syria southward into Isreal and Jodan, while rain dissipated as the front swept across northern Iraq and northwestern Iran. Mostly dry weather prevailed from central Iraq eastward across Iran, favoring the development of vegetative winter wheat and barley in warmer southern climes following December's drought-easing rains.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 4 - 10, 2026

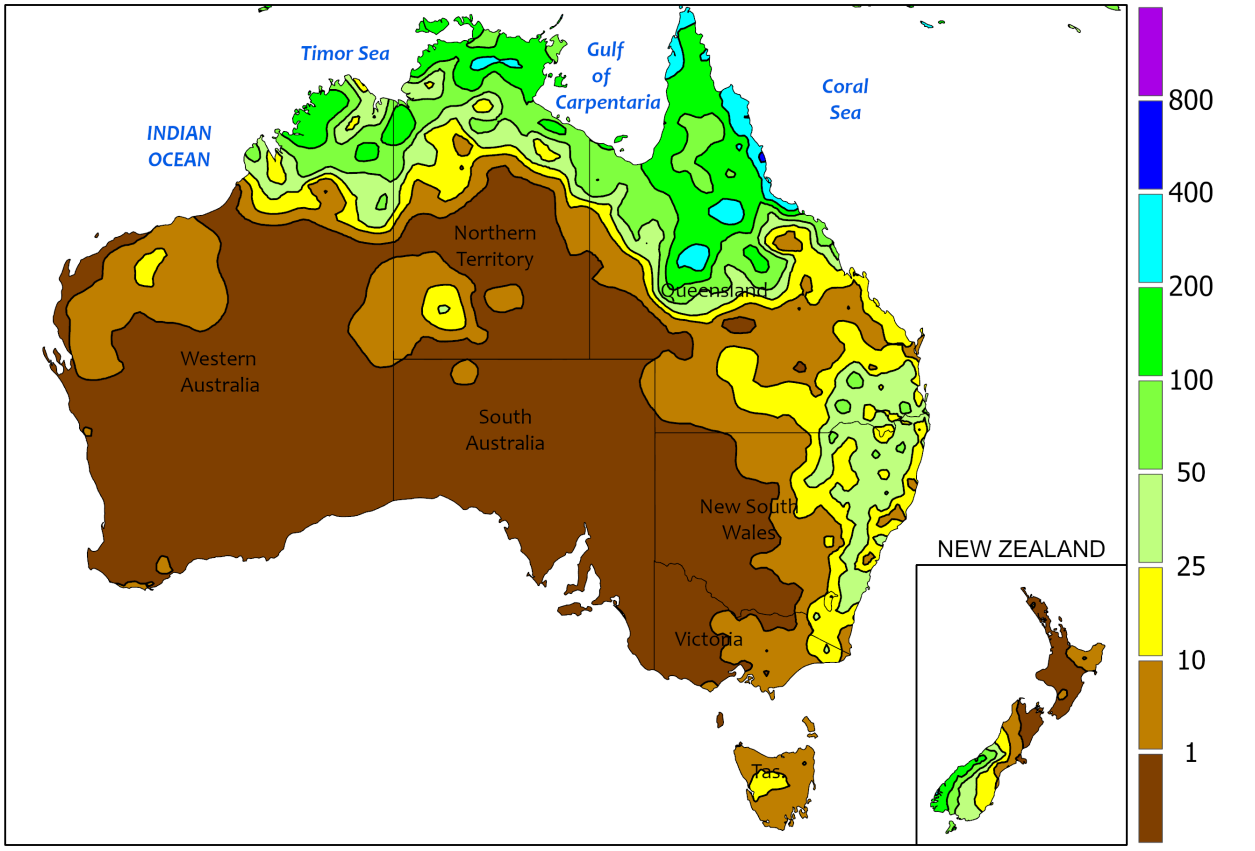


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Unsettled weather expanded eastward across the region, maintaining or improving prospects for vegetative winter grains. A cold front tracked from Morocco into northern portions of Algeria and Tunisia, producing widespread rain and high-elevation snow (10-50 mm liquid equivalent) across the region's primary winter grain areas. The precipitation continued the remarkable recovery from severe short- and long-term drought in Morocco; regional-average precipitation since September 1 in the country's primary growing areas stood at 354 mm (137 percent of normal), the most for this time of year since the 2010-11 growing campaign and the first fall-winter season to feature near- to above-normal precipitation at this juncture since January 2021. The showers in Algeria and Tunisia likewise eased short-term dryness concerns and improved soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Abnormally warm conditions ahead of the cold front were followed by below-normal temperatures behind the front, netting near-normal weekly temperatures over most growing areas.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 4 - 10, 2026



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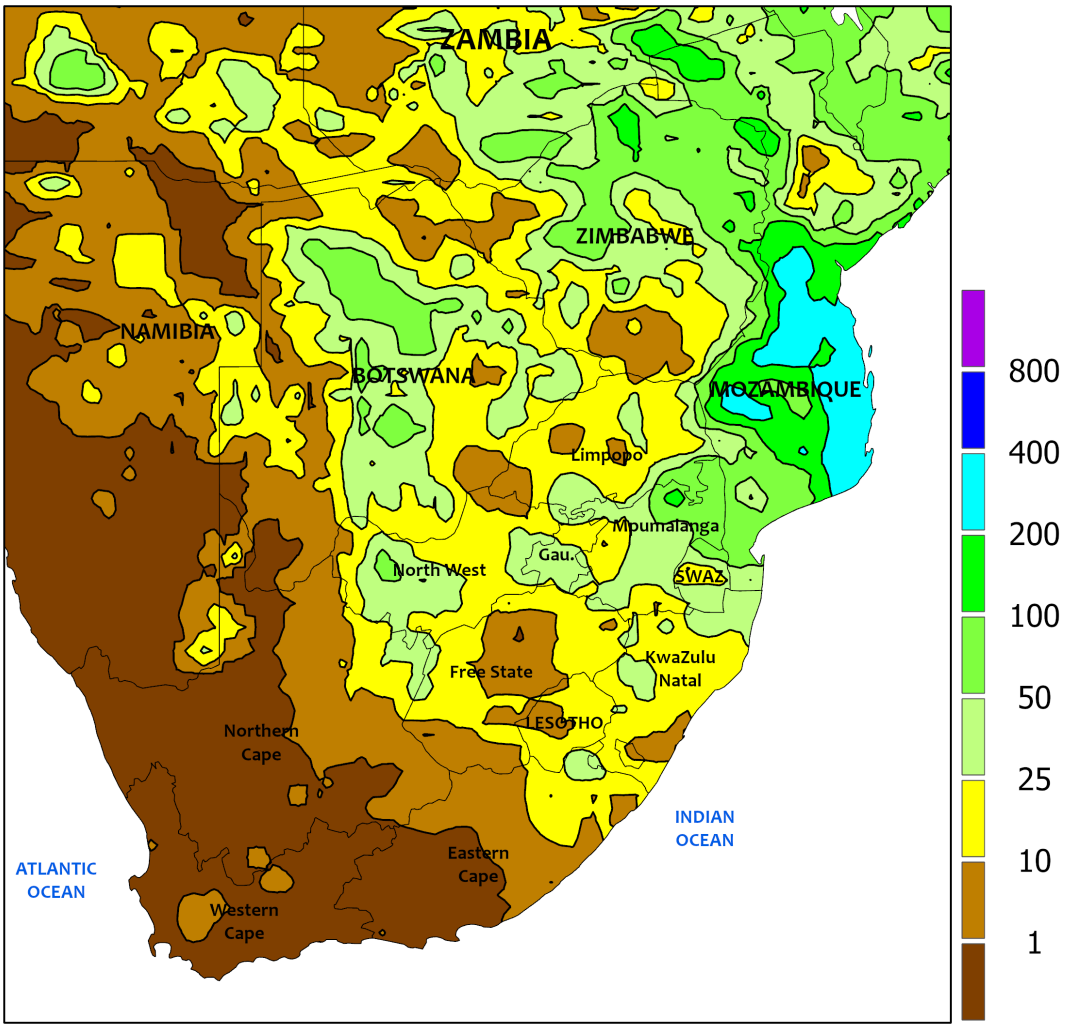
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

AUSTRALIA

Scorching heat across southeastern Australia contrasted with showery and cooler conditions farther north. Winter crop harvesting has largely finished across western, southern, and southeastern Australia. Meanwhile, weather varied considerably across the country's eastern summer crop areas. Scorching heat (40-46°C) in southern New South Wales stressed reproductive cotton and rice while heightening summer crop irrigation demands. However, the excessive heat ended abruptly at week's end with the passage of a strong cold front. Farther north, widespread albeit highly variable showers (5-80 mm) and near- to below-normal temperatures in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland were beneficial for flowering cotton and vegetative to reproductive sorghum. Drier weather returned to flood-afflicted northern Queensland, though a tropical disturbance drifted ashore at the end of the monitoring period accompanied by renewed excessive rainfall.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 4 - 10, 2026

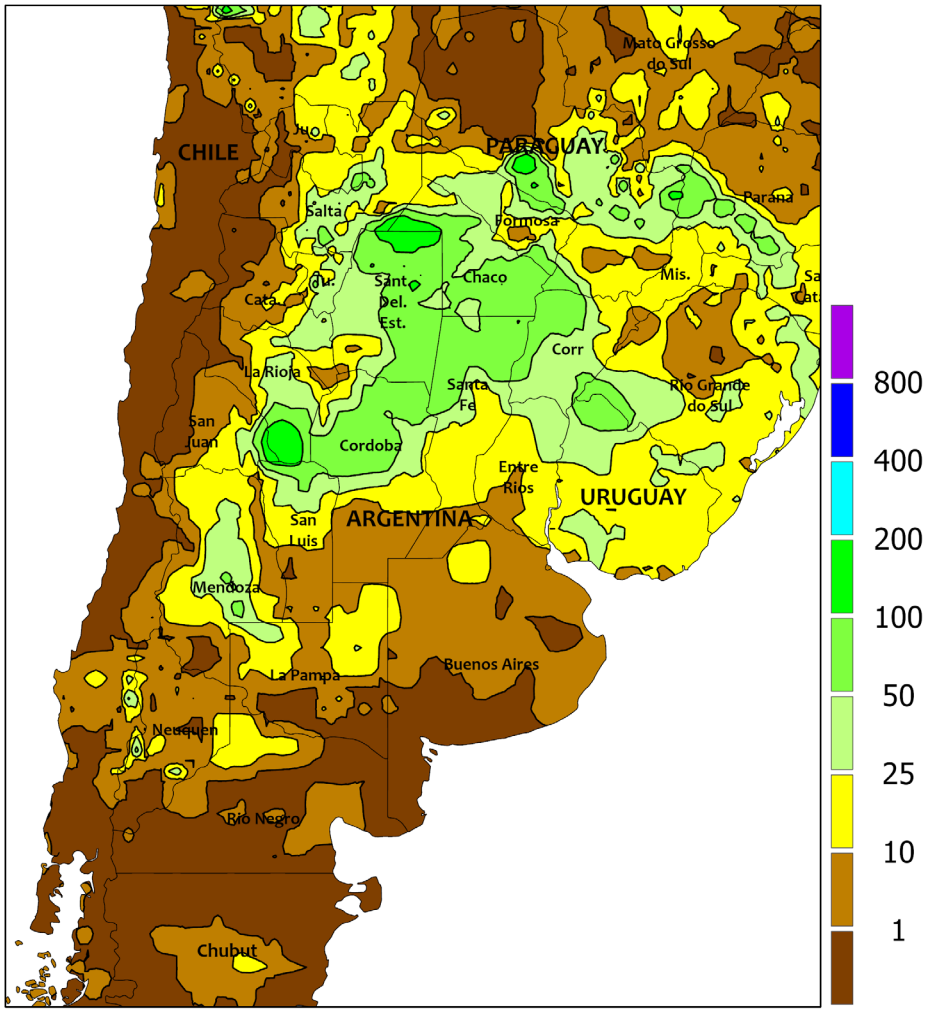


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA

Generally favorable conditions were maintained for corn and other rain-fed summer crops advancing toward reproduction, supported by warm, showery weather. While much of the area saw lighter rainfall than last week with totals mostly between 10 and 50 mm (many areas receiving less than 25 mm), some isolated downpours dropped over 50 mm. Heavier rainfall, totaling 50 to 175 mm, occurred in the far east (southeast Limpopo to eastern Mpumalanga). Temperatures remained seasonable, averaging within 1°C of normal for most of the corn belt. Daytime highs in the upper 20s to middle 30s (degrees C) encouraged crop growth without the stress of excessive heat. Conversely, hot (middle 30s to lower 40s) and sunny weather in the west boosted irrigated summer crops.

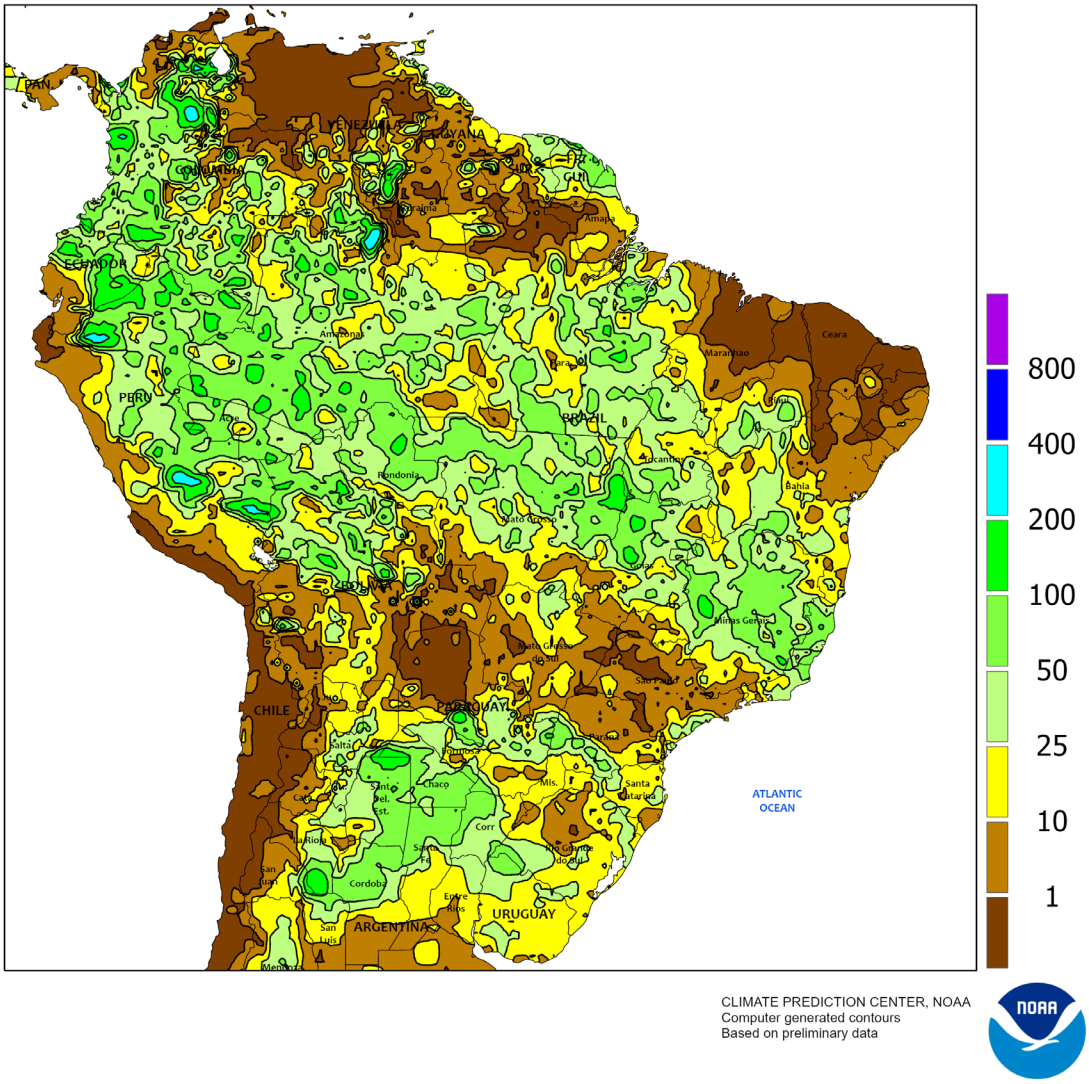
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 4 - 10, 2026



ARGENTINA

Widespread showers provided some relief from dryness for corn around La Pampa, though total accumulations were under 25 mm. Conversely, Buenos Aires and the southern portions of Cordoba and Santa Fe remained on the drier side, experiencing little to no rain. Elsewhere, rainfall generally totaled 10 to 100 mm, with some localized events exceeding over 100 mm. Temperatures were considerably milder this past week, averaging 1 to 4°C below normal. Daytime highs were mostly in the lower to middle 30s (degrees C), while some spots in the far north reached the upper 30s to lower 40s. According to the government of Argentina, as of January 8, cotton was 86 percent planted, while corn and soybeans were 90 and 92 percent planted, respectively. Additionally, wheat harvesting was nearly finished across the region.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 4 - 10, 2026



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

BRAZIL

Widespread rainfall persisted, fostering optimal growing conditions for the majority of Brazil's summer crops. Accumulations generally spanned 10 to 50 mm, with localized reports up to 100 mm. The northeastern region remained distinctly drier, observing minimal to no precipitation. Conditions were more inconsistent across the southeast, from Mato Grosso do Sul south to Rio Grande do Sul; here, scattered showers yielded less than 25 mm, and large areas logged under 10 mm. Overall, temperatures aligned closely with seasonal normals (within 1°C), with the exception of eastern and far southeastern areas which were up to 3°C cooler than average. Daytime high temperatures predominantly fell between the lower and middle 30s (degrees C). According to the government of Paraná, over 93 percent of the first-crop corn and 86 percent of soybeans had reached the reproductive stage as of January 8. Meanwhile, in Rio Grande do Sul, soybean planting was 96 percent completed by that same date, with 13 percent of the crop already flowering. The state's corn crop is 93 percent planted; while 2 percent has been harvested, the majority is currently in the grain-filling stage. The government report indicated that beneficial rainfall and suitable temperatures over the past few weeks have fostered favorable growing conditions.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on January 12, 2026. Forecasts refer to January 1.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2025-2026 season is 2.40 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the 2024-2025 final utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 45.5 million boxes (1.82 million tons), up 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 38.0 million boxes (1.52 million tons), up less than 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 7.50 million boxes (300,000 tons), up 3 percent from last season.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 12.0 million boxes (541,000 tons), is down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 4.50 million boxes (203,000 tons), down 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 7.50 million boxes (338,000 tons), is down 1 percent from last season's utilization.

The Texas all orange forecast, at 900,000 boxes (38,000 tons), is up 6 percent from last season's final utilization.

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