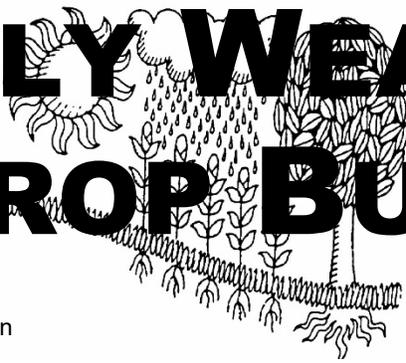
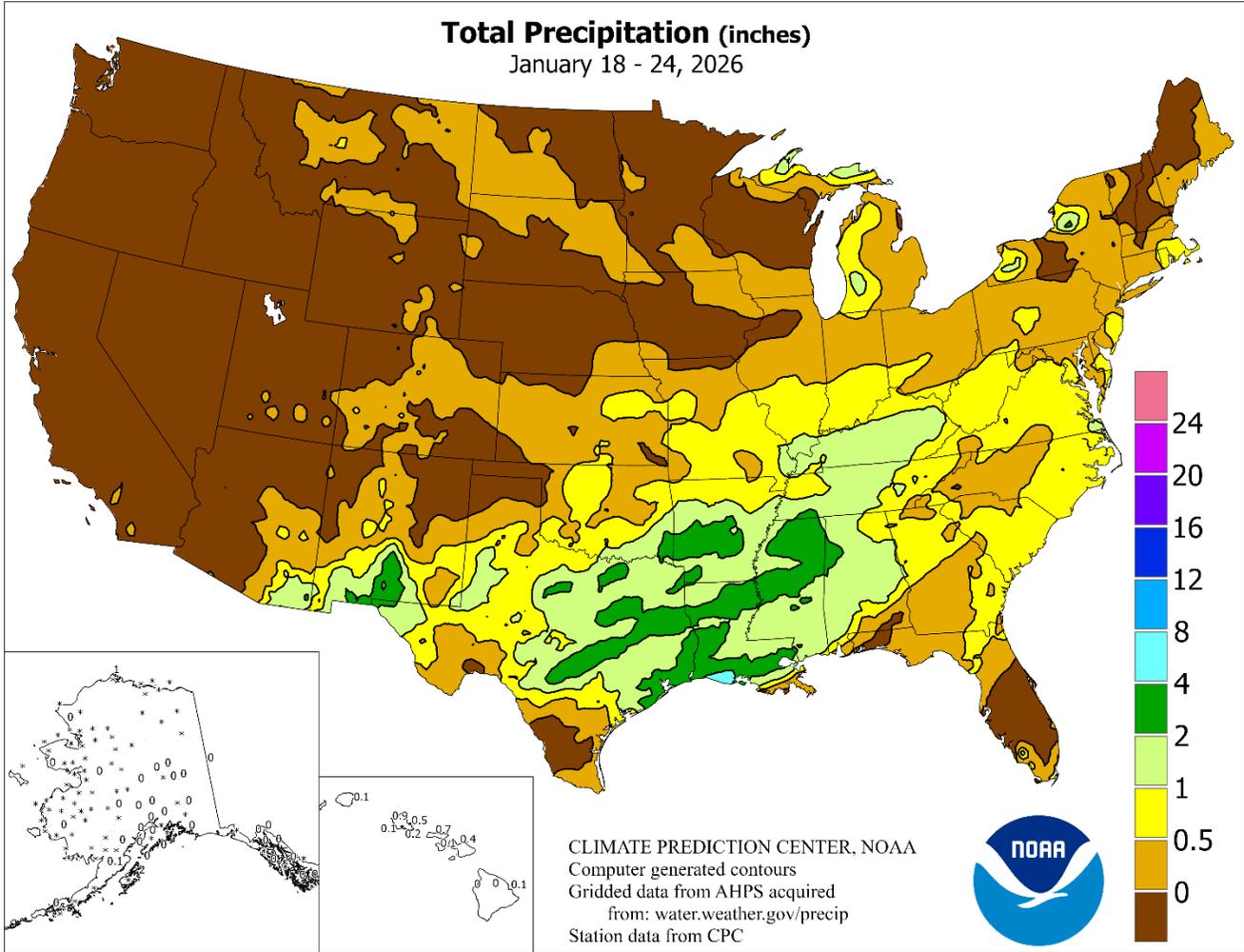


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN



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 18 – 24, 2026

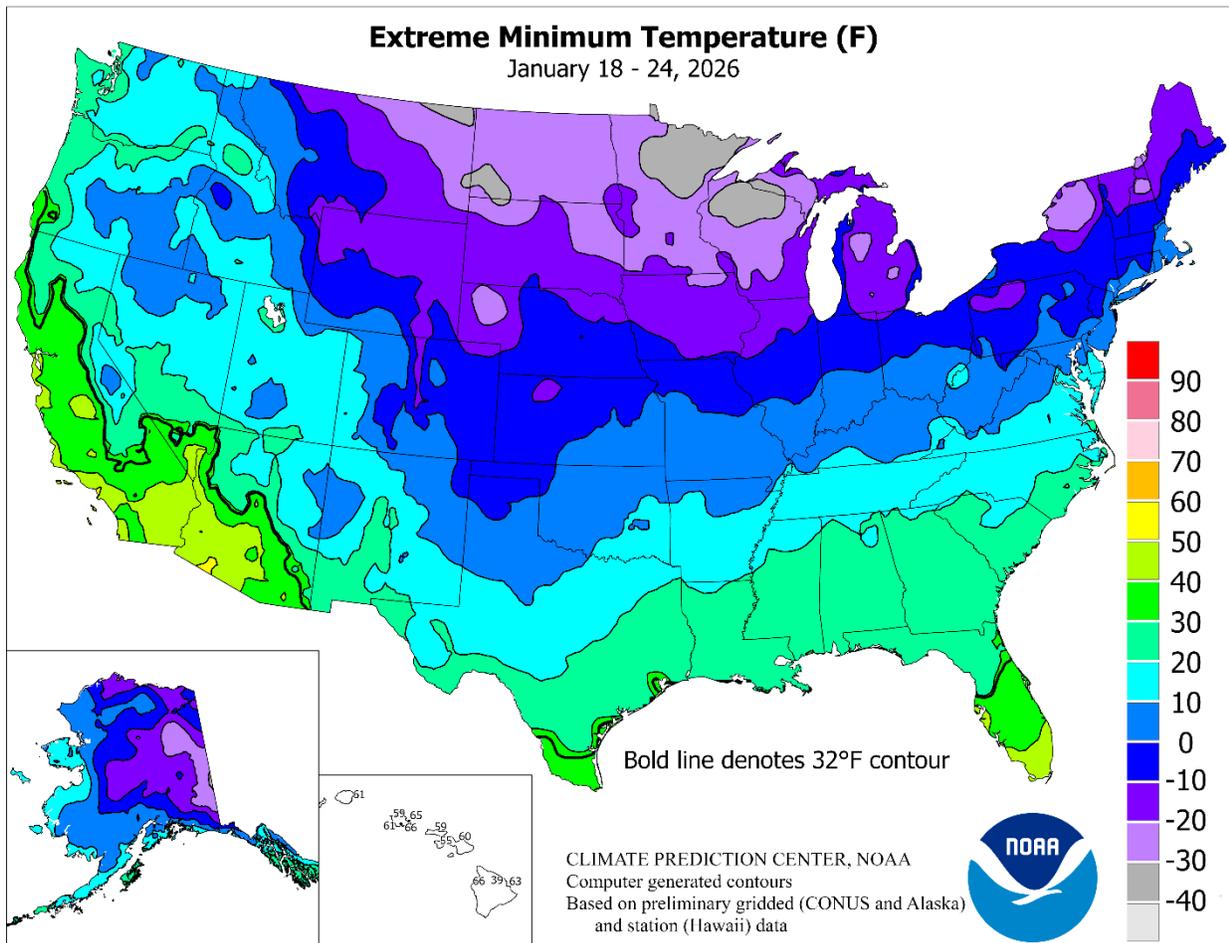
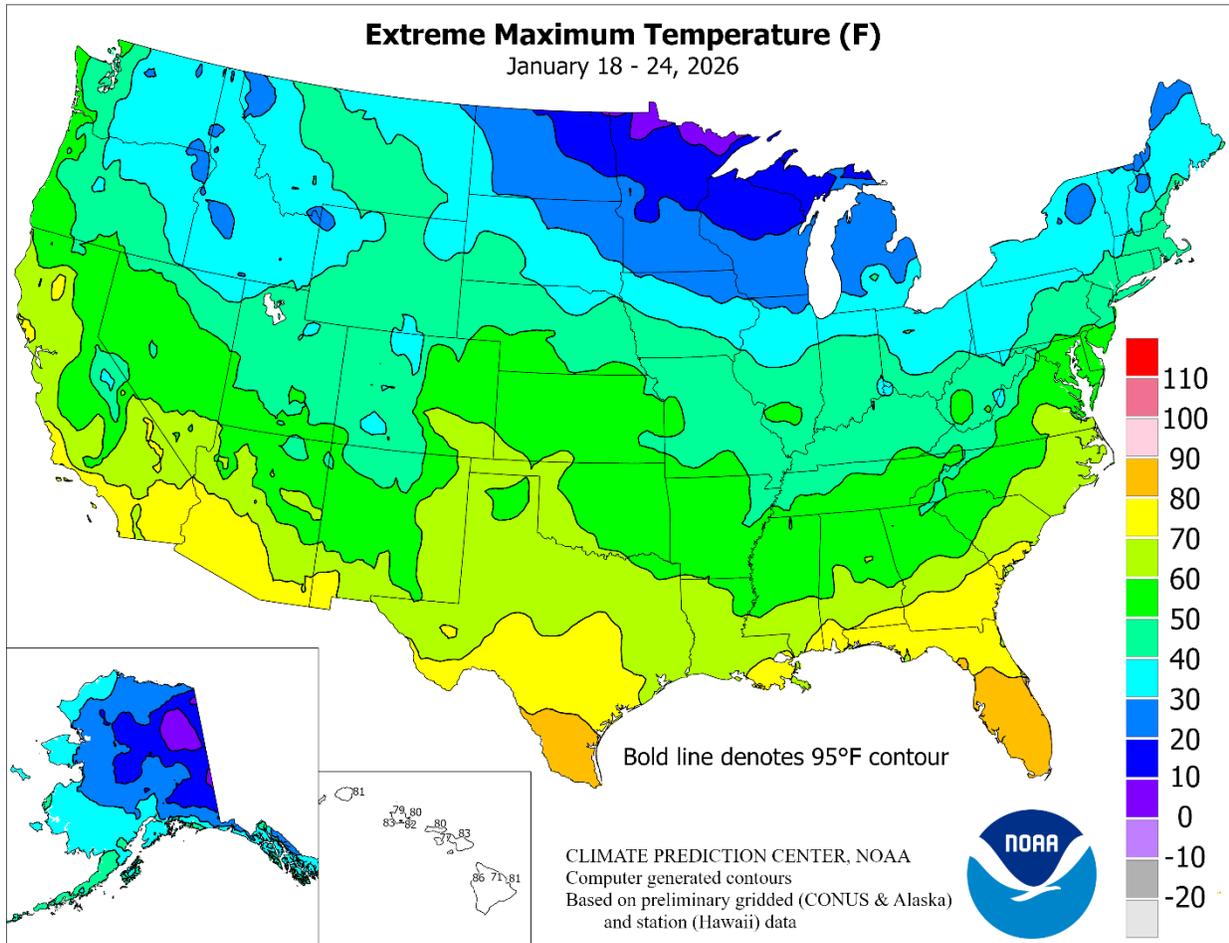
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Remarkably quiet weather prevailed for much of the week, followed by sudden surges of moisture and bitterly cold air, respectively. Where the moisture and cold air merged, starting on January 23, wintry precipitation—snow, sleet, and freezing rain—quickly spread from southern sections of the Rockies and Plains into much of the South, East, and lower Midwest. Damaging ice accretion due to freezing rain resulted in more than one million Southern customers losing electricity, with the

(Continued on page 3)

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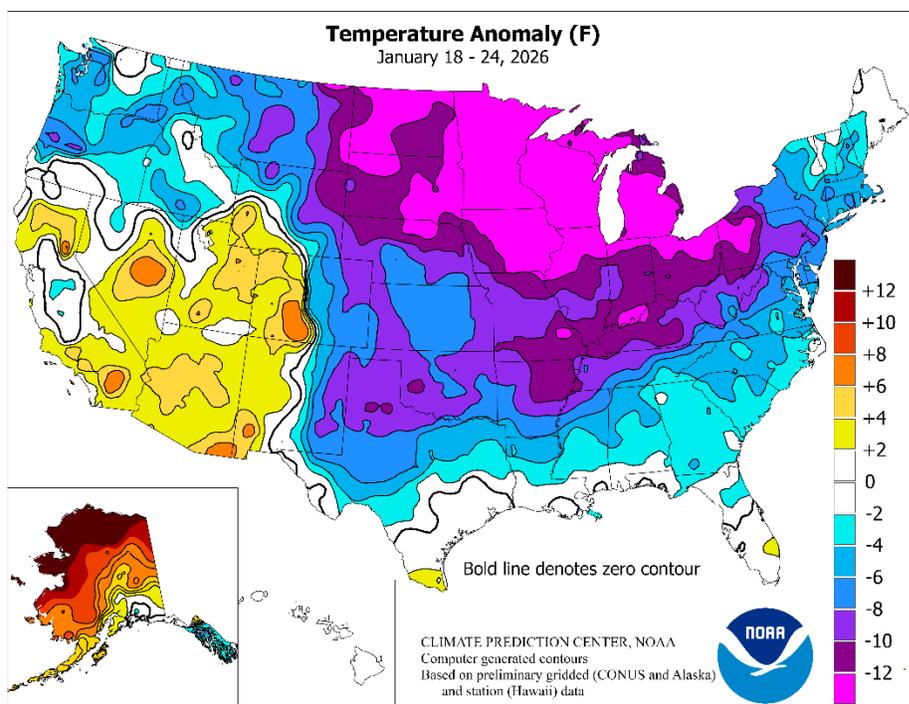
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(Continued from front cover)

greatest concentration of outages across **northern Louisiana, western and central Tennessee, and the northwestern half of Mississippi**. The winter storm continued through January 25, when heavy snow shifted into the **Northeast**, while sleet and freezing rain fell farther south. Despite the significant inconvenience of travel disruptions and electrical outages, benefits of the wintry precipitation included drought relief across the **South, East, and lower Midwest**, as well as insulation for winter grains and cover crops. Elsewhere, much of **West** remained in the grip of a mid-winter dry spell, with mountain snow-water equivalency values broadly falling below 50 percent of average from **Oregon into the Southwest**. Although mild weather prevailed across much of the **western U.S.**, stagnant air beneath high pressure aloft led to near- or below-normal temperatures—accompanied at times by dense fog—at many lower-elevation sites in the **Northwest**, as well as **California's Central Valley**. In fact, weekly temperatures averaged as much as 10°F below normal in parts of **Oregon**. Farther east, readings averaged at least 10 to 15°F below normal from the **northern Plains into the Midwest and mid-South**. Near-normal temperatures east of the **Rockies** were limited to parts of **northern New England** and the **Deep South**, from **southern and coastal Texas to Florida**. Due to late-week snow, winter wheat's protective snow cover was mostly adequate from **Kansas southward**, but patchy and shallow from **Nebraska northwestward**, with some fields reporting multiple days of exposure to sub-0°F temperatures.

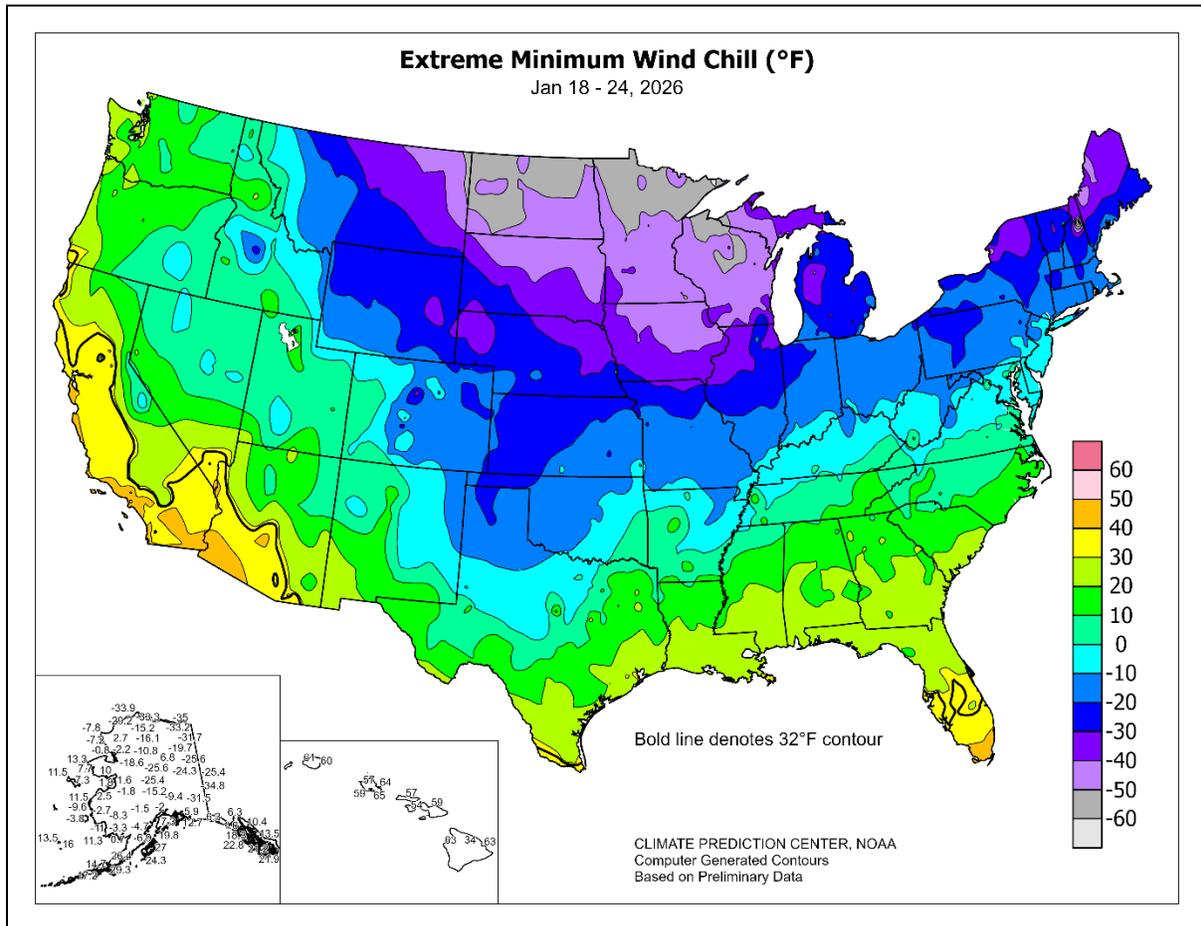
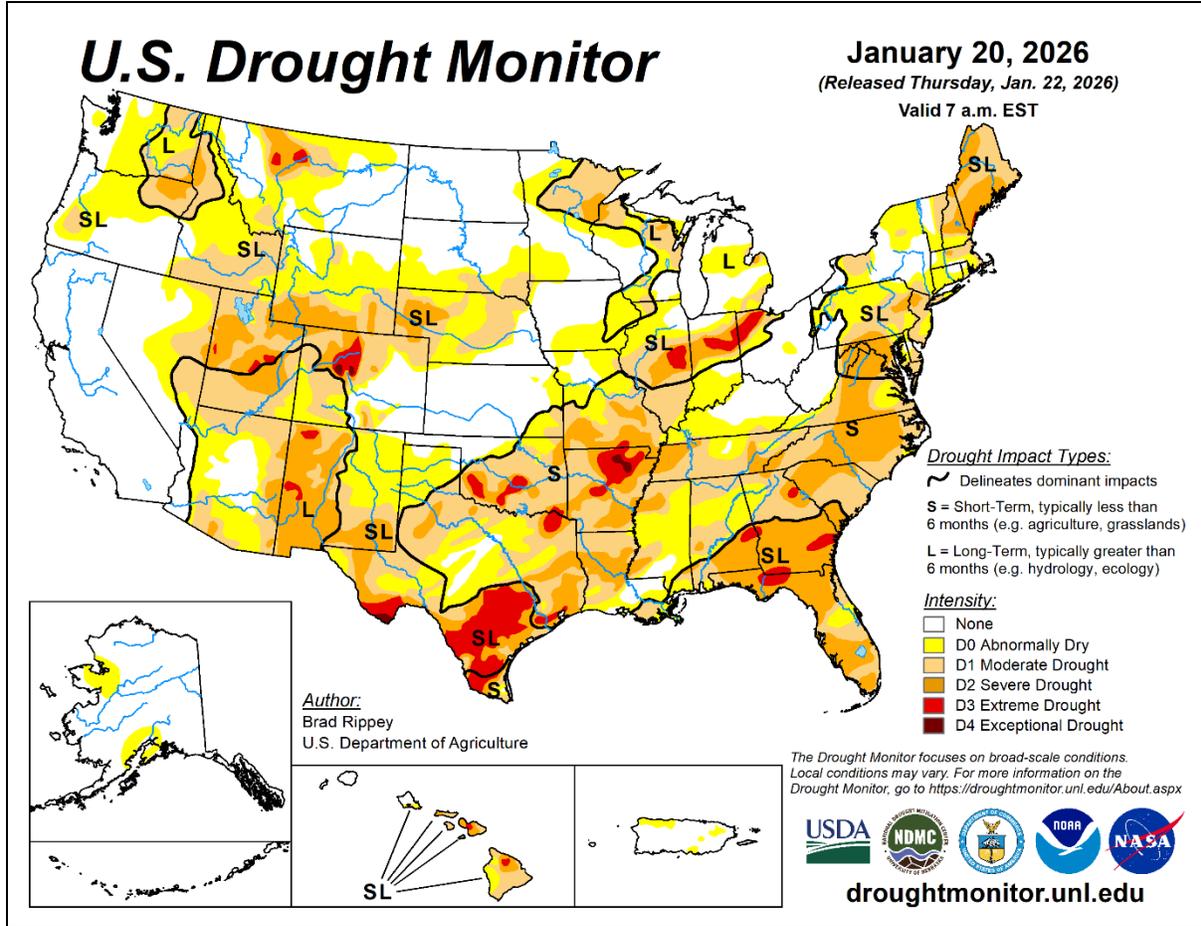
Most of the week featured tranquil conditions. At times, however, snow squalls raged downwind of unfrozen sections of the **Great Lakes**. **Muskegon, MI**, received measurable snow each day during the week, including a daily-record sum of 8.8 inches on January 21. By Friday, rapid changes were underway, with cold air plunging southward **east of the Rockies** and precipitation developing from **southeastern Arizona onto the central and southern Plains**. January 23-24 rainfall in **Douglas, AZ**, totaled 2.31 inches, with daily records (0.89 and 1.42 inches, respectively) occurring both days. Similarly, **Dodge City, KS**, netted consecutive daily-record snowfall totals (3.4 and 0.9 inches, respectively) on January 23-24. Elsewhere on the 24th, daily-record accumulations of snow and sleet topped the 5-inch mark in locations such as **North Little Rock, AR** (7.8 inches); **Topeka, KS** (6.8 inches); and **Kansas City, MO** (5.2 inches). **Oklahoma City, OK**, received 8.5 inches from January 23-25, aided by a daily-record snowfall of 4.4 inches on the storm's middle day. Across the **mid-South** and **lower Midwest**, January 24 was the first day of snow, sleet, and freezing rain. **St. Louis, MO**, netted 5.1 inches of snow, a record for the date, followed by 3.1 inches on January 25. Similarly, **Paducah, KY**, collected 8.2 inches of snow on January 24-25, aided by a daily-record sum of 4.6 inches on the earlier date. Meanwhile, **Nashville, TN**, received 1.4 inches of frozen precipitation (snow and sleet) on January 24, along with some freezing rain, followed by a catastrophically heavy 1.92 inches of freezing rain on January 25.



Locally heavy rain fell closer to the **Gulf Coast**, with **New Iberia, LA**, measuring a daily-record total of 3.11 inches on January 24. More details on the sprawling storm, which moved into the **eastern U.S.** on January 25, will appear next week.

Despite early- to mid-week warmth in the **Southwest** and generally chilly conditions **east of the Rockies**, temperatures rarely strayed into record-setting territory. By January 23, however, **Baker, MT**, registered a low temperature of -32°F, while daily-record minima dipped to -16°F in **Chadron, NE**, and -17°F in **Flint, MI**. Both **Chadron** (-21°F) and **Flint** (-24°F) noted daily-record lows again on January 24. **Flint's** reading narrowly missed its station record of -25°F, established on January 18, 1976, and tied February 20, 2015. Other record-setting lows for January 24 included -35°F in **Hibbing, MN**; -34°F in **Watertown, NY**; -26°F in **Alliance, NE**; and -1°F in **Dalhart, TX**. In stark contrast, daily-record highs in **Florida** soared to 85°F (on January 23) in **Punta Gorda** and 86°F (on January 24) in **Fort Myers**.

Mild weather across much of the **Alaskan mainland** contrasted with cold, dry conditions in **southeastern Alaska**. On the **Arctic Coast**, **Utqiagvik** reported a daily-record high of 31°F on January 23, along with a weekly precipitation total of 0.72 inch. **Utqiagvik's** normal January precipitation is 0.14 inch, and its wettest January on record occurred in 1962, with 1.04 inches. Mostly dry weather covered the remainder of **Alaska**, although significant storminess returned across some areas starting on January 24. **Kodiak** measured 2.18 inches of rain on the 24th, a record for the date. Farther south, dry weather prevailed for most of the week in **Hawaii**, following the mid-month passage of a cold front. However, brief showers occurred in a few areas, with **Molokai** reporting rainfall totaling 0.42 inch on January 21, along with a peak northerly wind gust to 35 mph. On the same date, a northerly gust to 39 mph was recorded on **Oahu** at the **Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay**, along with rainfall totaling 0.45 inch.



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 24, 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN. SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN. SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE		
AK ANCHORAGE	25	16	32	10	20	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	3.02	175	2.19	386	98	90	0	7	0	0		
AK BARROW	19	-1	31	-13	9	0	1.01	0.98	0.41	4.31	900	1.60	900	90	77	0	7	5	0		
AK FAIRBANKS	4	-9	17	-16	-3	6	0.00	-0.93	0.00	2.48	237	1.12	235	91	79	0	7	0	0		
AK JUNEAU	30	20	35	14	25	-3	0.00	-1.37	0.00	12.71	113	5.19	111	99	88	0	7	0	0		
AK KODIAK	41	35	42	33	38	6	2.03	0.19	1.76	9.19	59	5.92	89	98	79	0	0	3	1		
AK NOME	31	21	36	11	26	20	0.03	-0.17	0.03	1.28	72	0.31	41	98	85	0	7	1	0		
AL BIRMINGHAM	51	30	59	23	41	-4	0.72	-0.41	0.44	6.62	75	5.45	140	82	38	0	4	3	0		
AL HUNTSVILLE	47	25	57	20	36	-7	0.85	-0.24	0.53	4.80	49	2.91	74	85	40	0	6	2	1		
AL MOBILE	63	39	74	26	51	0	0.31	-0.94	0.30	8.04	81	1.09	24	92	49	0	3	2	0		
AL MONTGOMERY	55	35	60	23	44	-4	0.54	-0.51	0.31	5.49	64	2.79	78	88	42	0	4	2	0		
AR FORT SMITH	45	21	58	13	33	-7	1.34	0.71	1.09	1.80	31	1.58	68	82	35	0	7	3	1		
AR LITTLE ROCK	42	21	54	11	32	-9	1.69	0.96	1.20	3.14	39	2.10	74	82	38	0	7	3	1		
AZ FLAGSTAFF	52	21	62	14	37	6	0.16	-0.27	0.15	1.78	50	1.03	62	74	22	0	7	2	0		
AZ PHOENIX	74	51	78	47	62	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.43	30	0.40	57	55	19	0	0	0	0		
AZ PRESCOTT	58	29	65	25	44	4	0.16	-0.09	0.16	1.31	67	0.85	88	71	23	0	6	1	0		
AZ TUCSON	70	45	74	40	57	3	0.46	0.28	0.28	2.02	124	1.47	222	66	24	0	0	2	0		
CA BAKERSFIELD	54	42	64	40	48	-1	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.77	135	1.28	136	100	75	0	0	0	0		
CA EUREKA	52	42	67	37	47	-1	0.00	-1.45	0.00	11.77	87	3.32	62	100	83	0	0	0	0		
CA FRESNO	54	44	60	42	49	1	0.00	-0.45	0.00	3.04	86	1.09	64	100	76	0	0	0	0		
CA LOS ANGELES	67	55	76	51	61	3	0.01	-0.59	0.01	4.36	96	1.49	64	88	52	0	0	1	0		
CA REDDING	68	38	74	33	53	5	0.00	-1.35	0.00	9.30	84	3.75	79	87	29	0	0	0	0		
CA SACRAMENTO	54	41	65	39	47	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	4.81	76	2.39	83	100	74	0	0	0	0		
CA SAN DIEGO	67	51	78	45	59	1	0.02	-0.40	0.02	4.40	135	3.19	201	91	53	0	0	1	0		
CA SAN FRANCISCO	59	47	64	45	53	2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	8.42	117	3.87	126	94	65	0	0	0	0		
CA STOCKTON	53	41	61	37	47	-2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	3.15	70	1.67	80	100	62	0	0	0	0		
CO ALAMOSA	44	6	47	0	25	8	0.04	-0.03	0.04	0.35	58	0.20	80	87	21	0	7	1	0		
CO CO SPRINGS	38	12	56	-3	25	-7	0.14	0.07	0.07	1.48	332	1.14	525	78	37	0	7	2	0		
CO DENVER INTL	37	13	52	1	25	-7	0.18	0.09	0.12	0.78	120	0.35	121	87	36	0	7	2	0		
CO GRAND JUNCTION	44	20	49	17	32	4	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.87	80	0.44	91	75	26	0	7	2	0		
CO PUEBLO	42	10	64	2	26	-6	0.02	-0.05	0.02	1.08	211	0.45	203	85	33	0	7	1	0		
CT BRIDGEPORT	33	19	47	7	26	-5	0.23	-0.45	0.23	4.62	71	0.93	37	68	40	0	6	1	0		
CT HARTFORD	30	11	44	0	20	-6	0.32	-0.40	0.16	4.72	70	1.28	49	85	45	0	7	3	0		
DC WASHINGTON	40	21	56	10	31	-6	0.20	-0.44	0.20	3.56	63	1.35	60	71	27	0	6	1	0		
DE WILMINGTON	37	16	53	9	26	-7	0.22	-0.50	0.22	4.92	77	1.33	53	64	34	0	6	1	0		
FL DAYTONA BEACH	69	45	76	35	57	-2	0.09	-0.54	0.09	2.31	52	0.63	30	94	54	0	0	1	0		
FL JACKSONVILLE	66	38	78	25	52	-2	0.45	-0.37	0.45	3.99	76	0.96	39	93	45	0	3	1	0		
FL KEY WEST	76	65	81	57	70	0	0.29	-0.14	0.16	1.81	50	0.74	52	90	65	0	0	3	0		
FL MIAMI	77	61	83	47	69	1	0.87	0.43	0.35	2.72	71	1.91	138	93	58	0	0	3	0		
FL ORLANDO	74	47	81	37	61	0	0.00	-0.58	0.00	3.65	83	0.52	27	95	42	0	0	0	0		
FL PENSACOLA	62	43	70	28	53	-1	0.10	-1.04	0.10	7.55	81	2.18	55	91	49	0	2	1	0		
FL TALLAHASSEE	64	36	76	24	50	-2	0.85	-0.19	0.85	6.52	85	2.85	83	93	41	0	3	1	1		
FL TAMPA	73	50	83	38	62	0	0.04	-0.60	0.04	3.67	81	0.78	39	86	47	0	0	1	0		
FL WEST PALM BEACH	78	60	85	43	69	3	0.04	-0.79	0.04	2.03	32	0.30	11	89	54	0	0	1	0		
GA ATHENS	49	31	54	21	40	-4	0.25	-0.73	0.16	2.31	29	0.57	17	82	35	0	5	3	0		
GA ATLANTA	50	33	56	27	42	-3	0.27	-0.75	0.21	4.09	50	2.34	66	73	36	0	4	3	0		
GA AUGUSTA	55	30	62	20	42	-5	0.81	-0.04	0.73	4.04	59	1.45	48	91	33	0	5	2	1		
GA COLUMBUS	54	36	59	26	45	-4	0.21	-0.71	0.11	5.31	65	1.90	58	83	38	0	4	2	0		
GA MACON	55	31	63	21	43	-5	0.41	-0.57	0.35	3.73	47	1.35	40	92	37	0	4	2	0		
GA SAVANNAH	62	35	74	26	48	-2	0.75	-0.04	0.75	3.93	69	0.91	36	86	40	0	4	1	1		
HI HILO	79	65	81	63	72	1	0.14	-1.75	0.06	13.06	72	9.18	156	88	56	0	0	3	0		
HI HONOLULU	80	68	82	66	74	0	0.16	-0.19	0.16	5.61	153	1.32	89	81	50	0	0	1	0		
HI KAHULUI	80	64	83	60	72	-1	0.37	-0.16	0.26	1.02	21	0.62	32	81	47	0	0	2	0		
HI LIHUE	78	65	81	61	72	0	0.07	-0.50	0.06	10.22	150	1.65	76	82	54	0	0	2	0		
IA BURLINGTON	21	3	41	-9	12	-12	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.75	91	0.93	82	73	43	0	7	0	0		
IA CEDAR RAPIDS	15	-5	33	-16	5	-14	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.54	66	0.62	84	80	55	0	7	0	0		
IA DES MOINES	20	1	41	-12	10	-12	0.04	-0.20	0.04	2.47	102	1.04	125	75	45	0	7	1	0		
IA DUBUQUE	12	-6	30	-19	3	-15	0.24	-0.06	0.11	2.32	83	1.12	112	80	51	0	7	3	0		
IA SIOUX CITY	21	-2	41	-12	10	-10	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.15	75	0.30	54	78	41	0	7	0	0		
IA WATERLOO	12	-7	31	-18	2	-17	0.15	-0.09	0.08	2.56	111	1.68	198	81	56	0	7	3	0		
ID BOISE	31	24	33	15	28	-5	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.97	111	0.72	63	90	69	0	7	0	0		
ID LEWISTON	33	27	35	22	30	-6	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.92	146	0.48	56	86	66	0	7	0	0		
ID POCATELLO	29	17	41	10	23	-3	0.00	-0.25	0.00	3.44	171	1.16	133	94	74	0	7	0	0		
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	18	2	30	-11	10	-15	0.15	-0.30	0.06	3.09	83	0.82	51	75	44	0	7	3	0		
IL MOLINE	18	1	37	-12	9	-13	0.03	-0.33	0.03	2.83	84	0.49	37	76	41	0	7	1	0		
IL PEORIA	21	4	37	-8	13	-13	0.12	-0.33	0.11	3.18	81	0.97	58	72	40	0	7	2	0		
IL ROCKFORD	15	-2	30	-14	6	-15	0.17	-0.18	0.08	3.30	103	1.08	85	77	49	0	7	3	0		
IL SPRINGFIELD	26	8	41	-4	17	-10	0.22	-0.22	0.22	2.53	66	0.84	51	69	37	0	7	1	0		
IN EVANSVILLE	30	13	42	8	21	-12	0.47	-0.24	0.47	4.33	67	2.50	93	78	37	0	7	1	0		
IN FORT WAYNE	22	5	39	-3	13	-12	0.18	-0.37	0.09	2.75	60	0.98	47	78	53	0	7	4	0		
IN INDIANAPOLIS	27	9	47	1	18	-10	0.27	-0.39	0.22	3.45	63	0.56	22	72	41	0	7	2	0		
IN SOUTH BEND	20	4	34	-8	12	-11	0.49	-0.09	0.15	5.34	117	1.35	63	85	58	0	7	6	0		
KS CONCORDIA	35	10	53	-3	22	-6	0.44	0.29	0.32	1.52	98	1.27	254	79	37	0	7	2	0		
KS DODGE CITY	38	11	57	-5	25	-8	0.31	0.18	0.18	1.01	71	1.01	221	82	42	0	7	2	0		
KS GOODLAND	37	7	56	-8	22	-8	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.31	44	0.19	81	80	37	0	7	2	0		
KS TOPEKA	34	11	52	0	23	-7	0.33	0.13	0.31	2.15	99	1.61	241	75	34	0	7	2	0		

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 24, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS					
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN. SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN. SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
KY WICHITA	40	13	56	2	26	-7	0.49	0.30	0.39	0.56	29	0.54	84	72	34	0	7	2	0		
KY LEXINGTON	29	14	40	7	21	-12	0.42	-0.33	0.24	4.04	58	1.24	46	78	36	0	7	2	0		
KY LOUISVILLE	30	15	41	10	23	-13	0.41	-0.31	0.30	3.57	52	1.04	38	72	33	0	7	2	0		
LA PADUCAH	32	15	44	8	24	-12	0.84	0.00	0.66	2.63	35	1.10	35	84	34	0	7	2	1		
LA BATON ROUGE	61	41	68	27	51	-1	2.59	1.15	2.48	12.83	124	5.60	111	96	51	0	2	3	1		
LA LAKE CHARLES	61	42	69	28	52	-1	3.74	2.45	2.33	7.41	79	3.97	83	97	57	0	2	2	2		
LA NEW ORLEANS	62	45	70	30	53	-1	1.28	0.15	1.26	6.89	76	2.26	54	91	54	0	2	2	1		
LA SHREVEPORT	53	34	63	21	43	-5	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	86	51	0	4	***	***		
MA BOSTON	33	19	46	5	26	-4	0.47	-0.26	0.35	3.94	56	1.35	50	76	43	0	7	4	0		
MA WORCESTER	27	11	40	-3	19	-6	0.54	-0.24	0.26	6.09	86	2.00	72	79	47	0	7	4	0		
MD BALTIMORE	38	16	54	9	27	-7	0.14	-0.56	0.14	3.17	51	1.18	49	75	30	0	7	1	0		
ME CARIBOU	18	-1	28	-14	9	-2	0.18	-0.48	0.10	5.37	90	2.05	87	87	60	0	7	3	0		
ME PORTLAND	28	12	41	-3	20	-3	0.29	-0.48	0.20	5.65	78	1.56	56	86	54	0	7	4	0		
MI ALPENA	16	1	24	-18	8	-11	0.20	-0.20	0.09	8.10	244	2.28	157	85	54	0	7	3	0		
MI GRAND RAPIDS	17	2	28	-19	10	-14	0.23	-0.33	0.13	6.19	138	2.61	129	89	63	0	7	2	0		
MI HOUGHTON LAKE	14	-3	21	-20	6	-13	0.27	-0.11	0.09	5.22	175	2.41	177	87	65	0	7	4	0		
MI LANSING	20	2	48	-16	11	-12	0.63	0.18	0.22	5.21	146	1.91	114	85	50	0	7	5	0		
MI MUSKEGON	19	6	28	-7	13	-13	1.08	0.54	0.62	8.94	206	4.06	211	86	63	0	7	6	1		
MI TRAVERSE CITY	16	4	24	-4	10	-13	0.28	-0.07	0.21	3.38	107	1.48	110	86	63	0	7	2	0		
MN DULUTH	-1	-18	13	-29	-10	-20	0.17	-0.02	0.11	2.17	96	1.17	153	80	52	0	7	2	0		
MN INT_L FALLS	-3	-24	8	-36	-14	-18	0.19	0.03	0.15	1.67	102	0.79	122	87	58	0	7	2	0		
MN MINNEAPOLIS	7	-9	22	-21	-1	-17	0.12	-0.07	0.06	3.57	190	1.31	186	75	45	0	7	2	0		
MN ROCHESTER	6	-10	23	-22	-2	-16	0.24	0.02	0.13	2.22	108	1.11	145	78	58	0	7	3	0		
MN ST. CLOUD	5	-15	21	-26	-5	-16	0.12	-0.02	0.09	1.65	117	0.25	47	83	53	0	7	2	0		
MO COLUMBIA	30	10	44	-1	20	-11	0.25	-0.22	0.25	1.92	51	0.85	51	66	35	0	7	1	0		
MO KANSAS CITY	31	9	48	-1	20	-8	0.09	-0.17	0.09	2.47	100	1.36	153	72	36	0	7	1	0		
MO SAINT LOUIS	32	13	49	2	23	-9	0.39	-0.17	0.39	1.64	35	0.76	36	62	31	0	7	1	0		
MO SPRINGFIELD	36	12	48	4	24	-10	0.34	-0.21	0.34	1.11	23	0.90	43	76	29	0	7	1	0		
MS JACKSON	53	36	59	23	45	-2	0.73	-0.49	0.34	3.88	41	2.70	65	90	49	0	3	3	0		
MS MERIDIAN	54	33	60	23	44	-4	0.69	-0.60	0.41	5.89	61	4.54	105	94	47	0	4	3	0		
MS TUPELO	45	26	53	19	35	-8	1.33	0.25	0.80	5.11	52	3.95	105	90	40	0	6	2	2		
MT BILLINGS	30	10	46	-6	20	-7	0.06	-0.06	0.04	2.03	203	0.15	34	79	40	0	7	2	0		
MT BUTTE	29	4	37	-7	16	-4	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.74	216	0.30	90	86	46	0	7	0	0		
MT CUT BANK	27	6	46	-11	17	-6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.31	62	0.00	0	82	47	0	7	0	0		
MT GLASGOW	17	-3	34	-22	7	-8	0.08	-0.01	0.05	1.87	240	0.09	25	82	64	0	7	2	0		
MT GREAT FALLS	28	11	46	-6	20	-5	0.15	0.04	0.06	0.96	101	0.15	36	84	44	0	7	4	0		
MT HAVRE	25	1	39	-18	13	-5	0.02	-0.07	0.02	2.27	304	0.02	5	83	53	0	7	1	0		
MT MISSOULA	29	13	37	6	22	-4	0.00	-0.20	0.00	4.98	272	0.64	85	91	59	0	7	0	0		
NC ASHEVILLE	43	23	53	14	33	-6	0.05	-0.90	0.05	4.36	58	2.94	90	83	28	0	6	1	0		
NC CHARLOTTE	50	28	58	20	39	-3	0.32	-0.44	0.31	2.34	37	0.43	15	81	35	0	5	2	0		
NC GREENSBORO	46	24	56	14	35	-5	0.24	-0.52	0.16	3.91	66	2.11	79	73	33	0	5	2	0		
NC HATTERAS	53	38	61	29	46	-2	0.88	-0.22	0.86	7.80	92	1.65	44	84	53	0	2	3	1		
NC RALEIGH	48	27	57	18	37	-5	0.73	-0.02	0.65	3.14	51	0.85	31	78	37	0	5	2	1		
NC WILMINGTON	55	33	69	24	44	-3	0.73	-0.15	0.73	4.57	69	0.95	32	91	42	0	4	1	1		
ND BISMARCK	13	-8	27	-21	2	-10	0.29	0.19	0.11	1.70	172	0.65	167	83	61	0	7	4	0		
ND DICKINSON	13	-12	29	-29	1	-15	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.71	187	0.12	61	90	65	0	7	0	0		
ND FARGO	6	-12	19	-20	-3	-12	0.23	0.09	0.15	1.44	98	0.52	90	83	65	0	7	3	0		
ND GRAND FORKS	4	-12	16	-21	-4	-10	0.12	0.02	0.07	1.87	176	0.48	121	79	60	0	7	2	0		
ND JAMESTOWN	9	-11	22	-21	-1	-11	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.13	21	0.00	0	85	60	0	7	0	0		
NE GRAND ISLAND	29	4	47	-7	17	-9	0.09	-0.05	0.05	0.55	42	0.41	89	76	39	0	7	2	0		
NE LINCOLN	28	4	48	-6	16	-9	0.15	-0.01	0.10	1.35	78	0.90	163	75	37	0	7	2	0		
NE NORFOLK	24	0	41	-10	12	-10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.75	57	0.27	57	81	40	0	7	0	0		
NE NORTH PLATTE	35	6	51	-6	20	-6	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.25	33	0.25	85	80	35	0	7	1	0		
NE OMAHA	26	4	46	-7	15	-10	0.06	-0.10	0.06	1.56	87	0.93	163	75	38	0	7	1	0		
NE SCOTTSBLUFF	34	5	47	-16	19	-10	0.09	0.01	0.09	0.46	56	0.32	105	79	37	0	7	1	0		
NE VALENTINE	27	-1	41	-10	13	-12	0.04	-0.03	0.04	0.77	115	0.56	238	83	43	0	7	1	0		
NH CONCORD	27	8	41	-6	17	-5	0.56	-0.06	0.14	6.12	103	1.95	89	79	48	0	7	7	0		
NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	38	16	53	7	27	-7	0.35	-0.39	0.35	2.16	30	0.89	34	74	41	0	7	1	0		
NJ NEWARK	34	18	49	9	26	-6	0.25	-0.48	0.25	4.51	66	0.90	33	59	35	0	6	1	0		
NM ALBUQUERQUE	52	29	57	24	40	3	0.42	0.35	0.29	1.35	164	1.09	378	70	29	0	6	2	0		
NV ELY	48	18	55	13	33	6	0.01	-0.15	0.01	1.68	135	0.69	120	87	22	0	7	1	0		
NV LAS VEGAS	62	44	68	42	53	3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.63	69	0.32	71	48	18	0	0	0	0		
NV RENO	53	28	60	25	40	3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	2.01	94	0.41	39	86	29	0	6	0	0		
NV WINNEMUCCA	48	11	52	6	30	-3	0.00	-0.22	0.00	1.49	83	0.38	49	90	30	0	7	0	0		
NY ALBANY	26	11	40	-4	18	-5	0.06	-0.50	0.06	5.46	102	1.52	74	71	44	0	7	1	0		
NY BINGHAMTON	22	6	34	-3	14	-8	0.08	-0.49	0.06	4.29	83	1.47	71	78	46	0	7	3	0		
NY BUFFALO	23	8	33	-4	16	-9	0.20	-0.53	0.13	7.80	121	2.30	86	82	50	0	7	2	0		
NY ROCHESTER	24	9	33	-6	16	-9	0.38	-0.18	0.13	6.65	142	2.51	124	87	49	0	7	4	0		
NY SYRACUSE	25	10	35	-9	17	-6	0.29	-0.26	0.13	8.02	149	2.74	132	78	47	0	7	3	0		
OH AKRON-CANTON	22	4	36	-4	13	-14	0.26	-0.37	0.17	4.48	85	1.11	47	81	48	0	7	2	0		
OH CINCINNATI	28	12	38	6	20	-11	0.13	-0.56	0.13	3.31	52	0.58	22	74	34	0	7	1	0		
OH CLEVELAND	22	6	37	-3	14	-15	0.21	-0.43	0.10	5.61	103	1.35	56	79	50	0	7	4	0		
OH COLUMBUS	26	10	38	2	18	-11	0.17	-0.46	0.06	4.35	78	0.81	33	78	40	0	7	3	0		
OH DAYTON	25	8	42	2	17	-12	0.13	-0.50	0.12	3.60	65	1.17	47	76	40	0	7	2	0		
OH MANSFIELD	21	4	35	-5	12	-14	0.15	-0.55	0.07	4.54	81	1.26	49	82	54	0	7	3	0		

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 24, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN. SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN. SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP	
																		01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK TOLEDO	21	4	36	-8	12	-15	0.21	-0.30	0.07	2.87	65	0.75	39	81	50	0	7	4	0
OK YOUNGSTOWN	23	3	36	-9	13	-13	0.18	-0.47	0.12	5.07	90	1.43	58	81	47	0	7	2	0
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	45	17	56	5	31	-8	0.25	-0.05	0.14	1.06	37	0.96	96	79	34	0	7	2	0
OR TULSA	42	17	57	8	29	-9	0.61	0.26	0.52	1.38	37	1.33	103	75	34	0	7	2	1
OR ASTORIA	54	33	56	30	43	-1	0.00	-2.04	0.00	11.39	60	5.70	70	86	46	0	2	0	0
OR BURNS	36	12	45	7	24	-3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	3.17	123	0.59	56	96	58	0	7	0	0
OR EUGENE	43	24	46	20	33	-8	0.00	-1.32	0.00	8.07	67	2.36	49	98	63	0	7	0	0
OR MEDFORD	54	25	56	22	40	-1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	5.39	94	1.26	56	98	42	0	7	0	0
OR PENDLETON	30	27	35	23	28	-7	0.00	-0.34	0.00	3.02	111	0.41	33	93	80	0	7	0	0
OR PORTLAND	45	30	47	25	38	-5	0.00	-1.11	0.00	11.88	122	2.26	57	86	47	0	4	0	0
OR SALEM	46	27	50	24	37	-6	0.00	-1.34	0.00	9.04	76	1.82	38	88	48	0	7	0	0
PA ALLENTOWN	30	6	45	-9	18	-12	0.22	-0.54	0.22	4.02	62	1.15	44	76	39	0	7	1	0
PA ERIE	23	7	37	-7	15	-13	0.29	-0.44	0.11	6.73	97	1.98	71	85	48	0	7	4	0
PA MIDDLETOWN	33	13	47	6	23	-7	0.00	-0.70	0.00	3.48	60	0.70	30	72	35	0	7	0	0
PA PHILADELPHIA	36	20	52	11	28	-5	0.27	-0.42	0.27	5.46	85	1.46	59	61	32	0	6	1	0
PA PITTSBURGH	26	7	37	0	17	-12	0.15	-0.50	0.12	4.20	81	1.21	51	78	42	0	7	2	0
PA WILKES-BARRE	28	10	41	1	19	-9	0.19	-0.39	0.19	3.33	68	0.89	43	70	40	0	7	1	0
PA WILLIAMSPORT	29	9	43	2	19	-8	0.00	-0.67	0.00	3.01	53	0.74	31	81	34	0	7	0	0
RI PROVIDENCE	33	15	45	5	24	-6	0.67	-0.20	0.60	4.44	57	1.74	55	80	47	0	7	2	1
SC CHARLESTON	59	34	72	25	47	-3	0.78	-0.01	0.78	3.92	66	2.01	78	89	40	0	5	1	1
SC COLUMBIA	53	29	60	20	41	-5	0.73	-0.06	0.68	3.65	56	1.12	41	90	39	0	5	3	1
SC FLORENCE	52	29	64	21	41	-6	0.79	0.11	0.78	4.13	70	0.95	40	94	42	0	5	2	1
SC GREENVILLE	48	27	54	21	38	-5	0.26	-0.65	0.23	3.00	38	1.46	45	80	29	0	5	2	0
SD ABERDEEN	13	-11	27	-20	1	-11	0.28	0.17	0.14	1.05	105	0.31	69	82	58	0	7	3	0
SD HURON	17	-7	33	-21	5	-11	0.31	0.19	0.15	1.48	133	0.38	84	85	53	0	7	3	0
SD RAPID CITY	29	0	46	-17	14	-10	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.43	72	0.07	28	75	37	0	7	0	0
SD SIOUX FALLS	16	-7	32	-19	4	-13	0.23	0.10	0.09	1.36	105	0.28	61	82	53	0	7	3	0
TN BRISTOL	42	20	52	13	31	-5	0.37	-0.48	0.32	5.02	76	2.18	77	84	29	0	7	2	0
TN CHATTANOOGA	46	28	55	20	37	-5	0.37	-0.77	0.27	4.48	48	2.50	63	77	30	0	5	2	0
TN KNOXVILLE	44	26	58	18	35	-4	0.51	-0.58	0.44	5.45	62	2.77	75	74	32	0	6	2	0
TN MEMPHIS	41	23	52	14	32	-10	0.88	-0.04	0.45	3.24	37	2.21	68	75	37	0	6	2	0
TX NASHVILLE	40	23	51	14	31	-8	0.52	-0.39	0.35	3.89	51	1.29	41	73	31	0	6	2	0
TX ABILENE	52	25	66	10	38	-8	0.80	0.54	0.48	0.88	42	0.88	106	79	46	0	5	2	0
TX AMARILLO	42	15	59	-1	29	-10	0.36	0.19	0.30	0.54	43	0.45	84	78	37	0	7	2	0
TX AUSTIN	63	40	74	24	51	-1	0.88	0.29	0.65	1.35	28	0.96	45	82	50	0	2	3	1
TX BEAUMONT	63	44	68	25	53	0	2.73	1.52	1.62	6.96	75	3.42	80	96	59	0	1	2	2
TX BROWNSVILLE	77	55	85	41	66	3	0.17	-0.08	0.17	1.18	58	0.20	24	86	47	0	0	1	0
TX CORPUS CHRISTI	72	46	80	31	59	1	0.44	0.14	0.44	1.76	58	0.46	42	87	57	0	3	1	0
TX DEL RIO	63	37	74	24	50	-3	0.50	0.35	0.40	0.66	56	0.50	109	78	35	0	2	2	0
TX EL PASO	60	34	68	26	47	0	1.26	1.18	0.96	1.50	159	1.34	441	58	30	0	4	2	1
TX FORT WORTH	53	31	66	16	42	-4	9.26	8.69	8.78	9.53	196	9.30	463	74	46	0	3	3	1
TX GALVESTON	63	51	66	39	57	1	3.24	2.24	2.19	5.75	75	3.89	114	93	69	0	0	2	2
TX HOUSTON	64	46	68	32	55	1	1.09	0.24	0.65	2.09	30	2.09	71	94	63	0	2	2	1
TX LUBBOCK	48	20	64	8	34	-7	0.50	0.35	0.41	0.74	59	0.53	107	67	34	0	7	2	0
TX MIDLAND	52	24	67	14	38	-8	0.51	0.35	0.32	0.93	86	0.72	145	76	33	0	7	2	0
TX SAN ANGELO	57	24	74	13	40	-7	0.26	0.03	0.17	0.31	19	0.30	43	85	38	0	7	2	0
TX SAN ANTONIO	64	40	73	26	52	0	0.90	0.43	0.55	2.50	71	0.98	65	87	51	0	3	3	1
TX VICTORIA	69	42	75	23	56	1	0.92	0.29	0.89	1.89	42	0.96	45	94	61	0	3	3	1
TX WACO	58	31	72	19	45	-3	1.30	0.74	0.74	1.33	27	1.33	64	86	52	0	3	2	2
TX WICHITA FALLS	49	20	62	9	34	-8	0.69	0.42	0.47	1.17	47	1.08	116	77	36	0	7	2	0
UT SALT LAKE CITY	42	24	47	22	33	1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.69	67	0.42	37	87	45	0	7	0	0
VA LYNCHBURG	42	19	57	12	31	-5	0.28	-0.51	0.26	4.00	64	1.67	62	71	25	0	7	2	0
VA NORFOLK	46	28	60	21	37	-5	0.81	0.04	0.81	3.96	69	0.81	33	90	41	0	6	1	1
VA RICHMOND	44	21	60	14	33	-5	0.43	-0.30	0.31	5.58	92	2.15	85	83	32	0	7	2	0
VA ROANOKE	42	21	55	12	31	-6	0.00	-0.75	0.00	3.43	62	1.33	54	64	23	0	6	0	0
VA WASH/DULLES	39	14	56	6	27	-7	0.16	-0.51	0.13	2.88	51	1.42	62	74	26	0	7	2	0
VT BURLINGTON	25	12	35	-8	19	-1	0.08	-0.39	0.08	5.32	126	1.58	93	76	41	0	7	1	0
WA OLYMPIA	42	26	46	19	34	-6	0.00	-1.76	0.00	16.43	117	3.19	51	100	77	0	7	0	0
WA QUILLAYUTE	51	28	58	23	39	-3	0.10	-3.48	0.10	19.78	106	7.50	80	100	63	0	7	1	0
WA SEATTLE-TACOMA	46	30	50	28	38	-5	0.00	-1.30	0.00	11.95	116	3.48	76	97	56	0	6	0	0
WA SPOKANE	30	24	32	15	27	-3	0.00	-0.43	0.00	3.99	101	1.15	72	87	68	0	7	0	0
WA YAKIMA	33	25	36	13	29	-4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.27	95	0.31	32	88	69	0	7	0	0
WI EAU CLAIRE	5	-13	20	-29	-4	-18	0.07	-0.15	0.07	2.52	116	1.14	142	81	51	0	7	1	0
WI GREEN BAY	9	-6	21	-19	2	-16	0.15	-0.16	0.09	3.64	127	1.98	180	76	52	0	7	2	0
WI LA CROSSE	8	-9	24	-20	0	-19	0.09	-0.20	0.09	2.78	113	1.69	173	80	51	0	7	1	0
WI MADISON	11	-6	24	-19	2	-17	0.32	-0.02	0.22	3.20	115	1.83	161	78	49	0	7	3	0
WI MILWAUKEE	14	-1	25	-15	6	-17	0.25	-0.15	0.14	3.68	111	1.28	91	74	48	0	7	3	0
WI BECKLEY	33	14	50	8	23	-9	0.22	-0.49	0.21	6.40	112	1.47	60	73	37	0	7	2	0
WI CHARLESTON	35	14	52	8	24	-10	0.17	-0.57	0.07	4.95	81	1.07	42	81	32	0	7	4	0
WI ELKINS	32	11	46	3	21	-9	0.20	-0.56	0.10	5.25	89	1.63	71	83	41	0	7	4	0
WI HUNTINGTON	34	16	46	8	25	-10	0.20	-0.50	0.10	3.50	58	1.02	42	69	31	0	7	3	0
WI CASPER	32	2	45	-10	17	-8	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.78	78	0.26	68	89	38	0	7	1	0
WI CHEYENNE	33	10	48	-7	22	-8	0.03	-0.05	0.03	0.30	39	0.07	27	80	34	0	7	1	0
WI LANDER	34	9	47	-5	22	0	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.57	56	0.05	13	77	33	0	7	0	0
WI SHERIDAN	32	5	46	-14	18	-6	0.14	-0.01	0.07	1.93	194	0.35	77	87	40	0	7	3	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

2025 U.S. Weather Review

Annual “Weather Review” provided by USDA/WAOB; rankings provided by National Centers for Environmental Information.

The year began with La Niña-esque conditions and ended with a weak La Niña underway, contributing to elevated U.S. drought coverage both early and late in the year. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States peaked for the year at 46.12 percent on November 18, with coverage remaining above 40 percent each week from September 16 through the end of the year. An earlier drought peak occurred on March 25, 2025, at 44.68 percent, with coverage topping 40 percent on February 4, 11, and each week from February 25 – April 1. Minimum drought coverage, 29.58 percent, occurred on June 3. U.S. drought coverage fell below 30 percent for just 4 weeks during 2025: June 3 and 10, along with August 5 and 12. La Niña’s official return occurred during September, and by late in the year, the National Weather Service (NWS) indicated that “the coupled ocean-atmosphere system remain[ed] consistent with La Niña.” Often, La Niña nudges drought U.S. coverage higher during the autumn, winter, and spring, particularly across the nation’s southern tier, while elevating the odds of episodic storminess and cold outbreaks in the North.

Atlantic Basin hurricane activity during 2025 was on the low end of NWS expectations, which in May called for 13 to 19 named storms and six to ten hurricanes. Ultimately, there were 13 Atlantic Basin tropical cyclones, of which only five became hurricanes. Notably, there was not a single U.S. landfalling hurricane in 2025, compared with five strikes (Hurricanes Beryl, Debby, Francine, Helene, and Milton) in 2024. Despite the lack of hurricanes hitting the U.S., there were some tropical impacts. The remnants of Tropical Storm Barry—infused with additional atmospheric moisture originating over eastern Pacific Ocean—contributed to the nation’s deadliest flash flood in 49 years. With at least 135 fatalities in south-central Texas at the start of Independence Day weekend—largely in the Kerr County portion of the Guadalupe River watershed—the rapidly unfolding flood rivaled the Big Thompson River disaster in Colorado on July 31, 1976.

Interestingly, the eastern Pacific Ocean had an unexpectedly active tropical season in 2025, with 18 named storms and ten hurricanes. Nearly two-thirds of the eastern Pacific tropical cyclones passed near, or directly impacted, the Pacific Coast of Mexico. During the late summer and autumn of 2025, some of the eastern Pacific tropical moisture was drawn northward across the western U.S., contributing to unusually heavy showers and localized drought relief. The tropical showers also helped to suppress the 2025 Western wildfire season, leading to just over 5 million acres of burned vegetation, nationally, versus the 10-year average of more than 7.4 million acres. Months earlier, however, the costliest wildfire outbreak in U.S. history devastated parts of southern California in January 2025. Specifically, the Eaton and Palisades Fires scorched less than 40,000 acres but collectively destroyed more than 16,000 structures, resulting in at least 30 fatalities and more than \$60 billion in estimated damage.

Severe thunderstorms were a common occurrence during the first half 2025, with the NWS cataloguing more than 1,500 tornadoes for the year. Across the country, there were two dozen deadly tornadoes from February 6 – June 22, resulting in 67 fatalities. The year’s deadliest tornado (18 deaths) struck Kentucky on May 16, with 17 of the fatalities occurring in Laurel County. Tornado activity peaked from March to June, with preliminary monthly tornado counts of 300, 352, 332, and 252, respectively. This year marked only sixth time with more than 1,500 U.S. tornadoes, following 2004, 2008, 2011, 2019, and 2024.

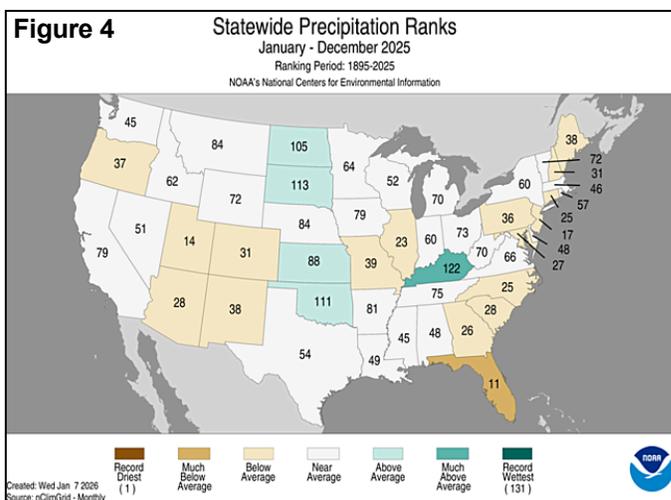
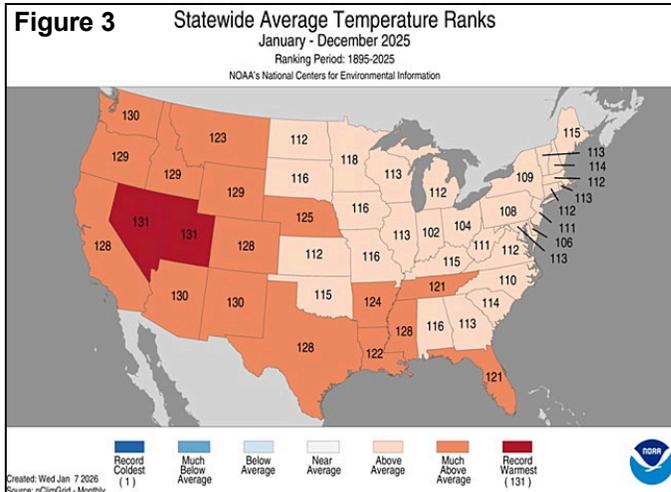
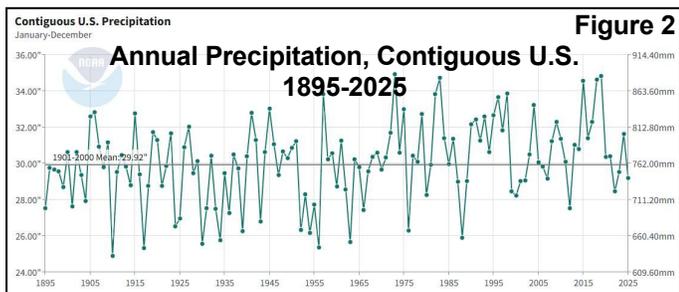
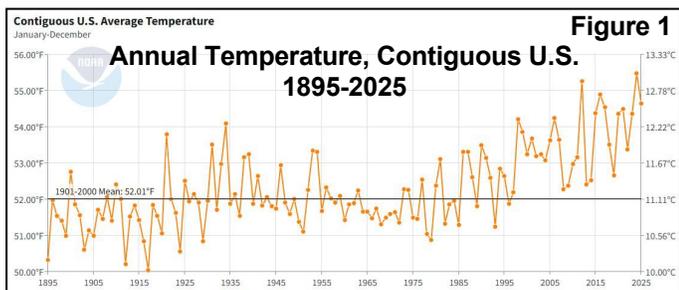
In early August, only 3 percent of both the U.S. corn and soybean production areas were considered to be in drought, based on an overlay of 2022 Census of Agriculture data from USDA and the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. By October 21, those values had risen to 32 percent for corn and 39 percent for soybeans. However, given the late onset of drought, many Midwestern summer crops escaped with only minor impacts during the filling stage of development. Consequently, record-high U.S. yields were observed for both crops—186.5 bushels per acre for corn and 53.0 bushels per acre for soybeans. In the case of soybeans, the previous national record of 51.9 bushels per acre had been set in 2016.

Late in the year, there were several notable weather developments. First, a post-Thanksgiving storm blitzed the Midwest with heavy snow, leading to the snowiest November day (on the 29th) on record in locations such as Chicago, IL (8.4 inches), and Madison, WI (9.3 inches). The snow stayed on the ground for a couple of weeks, as Midwestern temperatures during the first half of December broadly averaged more than 10°F below normal. However, during the second half of December, a sudden and protracted warm spell caused snow coverage to retreat northward and boosted monthly temperatures more than 10°F above normal from the northern Great Basin to the central High Plains. The late-year warmth was fueled by an onslaught of Pacific storminess, which led to flooding in several areas, including western Washington and parts of California.

Overall, 2025 was one of the warmest years on record, propelled by the nation’s second-warmest spring (behind only 2012 and tied with 1910) and third-warmest autumn (behind 2016 and 2024). According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the country experienced its fourth-warmest, 40th-driest year on record. The nation’s average temperature of 54.64°F was 2.63°F above the 1901-2000 mean (figure 1). Warmer years were observed in 2024 (55.48°F); 2012 (55.27°F); and 2016 (54.90°F). For more than six decades, 1934 (54.09°F) had been the nation’s warmest year on record; that Dust Bowl standard has been topped eleven times starting in 1998. Meanwhile, annual precipitation averaged 29.19 inches across the Lower 48 States, slightly below the 1901-2000 mean of 29.92 inches (figure 2).

All states easily fit into the upper (warm) half of the annual temperature distribution. Indiana, with its 30th-warmest year since 1895, was the “coolest” state. It was the warmest year on record in Nevada and Utah, and among the ten warmest in all eleven Western States, plus Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Texas (figure 3).

Meanwhile, annual state precipitation rankings for 2025 ranged from the 11th-driest year in Florida to the tenth-wettest year in Kentucky (figure 4). There was considerable regional variability, with dryness primarily focused across the Atlantic Coast States, the Four Corners States, and portions of the Northwest and lower Midwest. Conversely, parts of the Plains were atypically wet in 2025.



Winter (December 2024 – February 2025)

Courtesy of a very warm December and a dry January, the Lower 48 States experienced an overall mild, dry winter. However, spatial details revealed a much more complex scenario, highlighted by persistently warm, dry weather in the Southwest; episodic cold outbreaks in the central and eastern U.S., as well as the Northwest; and a lack of winter snowfall in many areas from the northern Plains to the northern Atlantic Coast, including the western Corn Belt. Northern “snow drought” stood in stark contrast to several Southern snowstorms, including epic accumulations on January 21 along the Gulf Coast. In southern California, warm, windy weather—in the wake of a pair of winters with abundant precipitation and robust vegetative growth—culminated in disastrous and apocalyptic wildfires, starting on January 7, 2025.

Following a protracted wait, La Niña finally developed—albeit weakly—in time to influence winter weather patterns across North America. Southwestern warmth and dryness, as well as occasionally sharp cold waves in the central and eastern U.S., were consistent with a La Niña-driven regime. La Niña also

likely influenced Western precipitation patterns, leading to a sharp gradient between Southwestern dryness and robust storminess extending eastward from Oregon and northern California.

By the end of winter, there were two main areas of drought concern across the western and central U.S., with one focused from southern California to western and southern Texas, and the other covering portions of the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Among states comprising the Rockies and Plains, topsoil moisture rated very short to short at the end of February—as reported by USDA/NASS—ranged from 35 percent in Kansas to 83 percent in South Dakota. Trailing South Dakota were New Mexico (79 percent very short to short), Nebraska (71 percent), Texas (64 percent), Wyoming (64 percent), and Colorado (58 percent). Overwintering conditions were decidedly mixed for wheat, which had struggled with widespread dryness during the autumn establishment season. Among major winter wheat production states on the Plains, South Dakota led at the end of February with 42 percent of the crop rated in very poor to poor condition, followed by Nebraska (38 percent) and Texas (33 percent). Winter wheat in Texas further deteriorated in early spring amid warmth, howling winds, and blowing dust, leaving 40 percent of the crop rated very poor to poor by March 9.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage stood at 44.41 percent of the Lower 48 States on March 4, 2025, virtually unchanged from 43.64 percent on December 3, 2024. Coverage had briefly dipped below 37 percent for 2 weeks in January. However, coverage of extreme to exceptional drought—D3 to D4—increased from 4.65 to 7.19 percent between December 3 and March 4, mostly reflecting worsening conditions in parts of the Southwest.

According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the U.S. experienced a mild, dry winter, on the strength of a very warm December (fourth warmest on record) and a very dry January (fifth driest). Overall, it was the nation’s 27th-warmest, 20th-driest winter during the 130-year period of record. Despite the December-February temperature averaging 34.09°F (1.86°F above the 20th-century mean), it was the coolest winter across the Lower 48 States since 2020-21. Meanwhile, winter precipitation averaged 5.87 inches across the contiguous U.S., 0.92 inch below the 1901-2000 mean. It was the nation’s third-driest winter in the last two decades, comparable to 2013-14 (5.82 inches) and 2021-22 (5.80 inches).

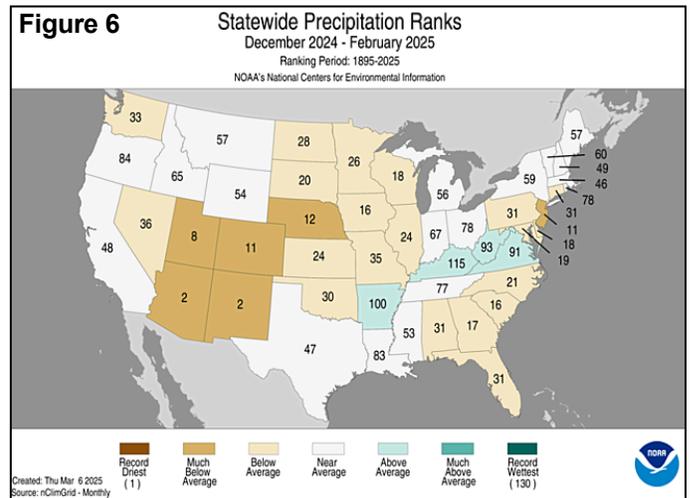
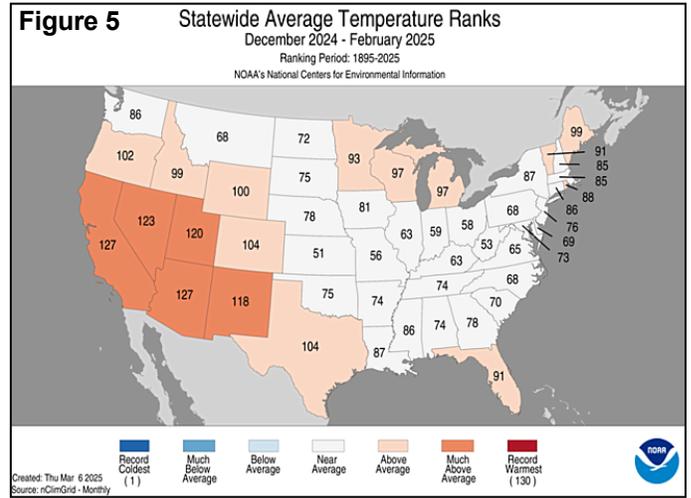
Only a handful of states from the Ohio Valley to the mid-Atlantic ranked in the lower (colder) half of the winter temperature distribution. West Virginia, with its 53rd-coldest winter, had the lowest ranking. Conversely, it was a top-ten winter for warmth in Arizona, California, and Nevada (figure 5). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest winter in Arizona and New Mexico to the 16th-wettest winter in Kentucky (figure 6). Utah also made the top-ten list for winter dryness. In Arizona, December-February precipitation averaged 0.39 inch, just 11 percent of the 1901-2000 mean; only the winter of 2005-06, with 0.21 inch, was drier. Similarly, New Mexico’s winter precipitation averaged 0.38 inch, barely wetter than the 2005-06 record low of 0.34 inch.

Spring (March-May)

On the strength of consistently above-normal temperatures, featuring the sixth-warmest March, 14th-warmest April, and 26th-warmest May, the continental U.S. experienced its second-warmest spring on record. Embedded within the overall warmth were a few early-season heat waves, especially in the West. Impacts of the Western warmth included prematurely melting snowpack and reduced optimism for summer water supplies, with storage potential lost due to factors such as sublimation of snow (loss of moisture directly into the air) and absorption of water by “thirsty” soils, along with a potential lengthening of the wildfire season.

Farther east, however, spring warmth favored a rapid pace of development for winter grains and newly planted crops. Warm weather also promoted pasture growth in areas not experiencing significant drought. By June 1, pastures were rated at least one-half in good to excellent condition in every state from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except Florida, Maryland, and Virginia. Meanwhile, rangeland and pastures with very poor to poor ratings above the national value of 33

percent were confined to a handful of drought-affected states: Nevada (90 percent), Arizona (85 percent), Nebraska (56 percent), Montana (53 percent), New Mexico (47 percent), and Texas (34 percent).



Despite increasingly wet weather as spring progressed in parts of the central and eastern U.S., producers took advantage of early fieldwork openings to quickly plant most crops. Another factor in faster-than-normal spring planting was the fact that national drought coverage had peaked above 50 percent in autumn 2024—and had been above 40 percent as recently as April 1, 2025. Consequently, some of the spring rainfall went into replenishing the soil moisture profile, with rapid surface drying often observed between rain events. However, there were some notable exceptions, mainly from the mid-South into the lower Midwest, where some producers were unable to plant. By June 1, topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent surplus in Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi, as well as several Northeastern States. Only 66 percent of the nation’s intended cotton acreage had been planted by June 1, behind the 5-year average of 69 percent. Cotton planting progress on that date was particularly slow in Mississippi (54 percent, versus the 5-year average of 87 percent) and Alabama (67 percent versus 88 percent).

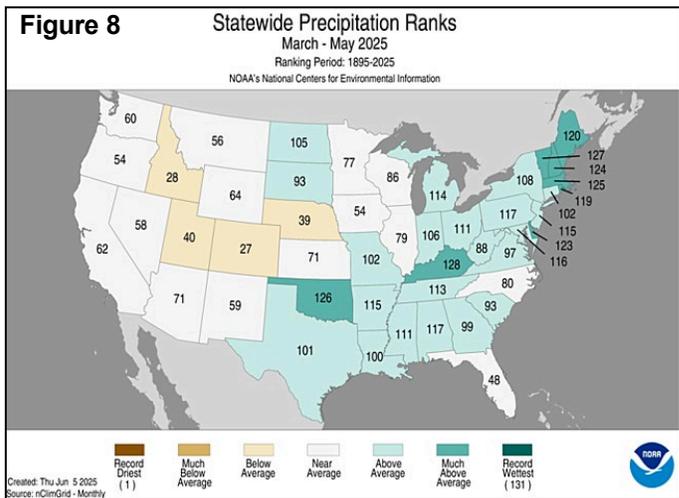
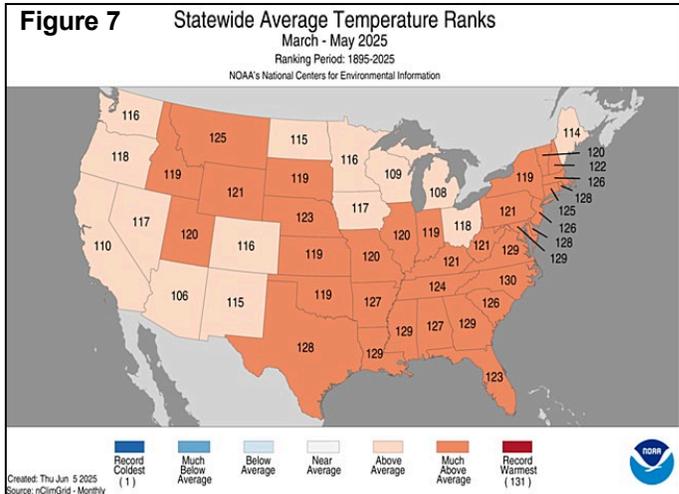
According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage stood at 29.58 percent of the Lower 48 States on June 3, 2025, down nearly 15 percentage points from 44.41 percent on March 4. When national drought coverage fell below 30 percent on June 3, it marked the first such occurrence since September 3, 2024, exactly 9 months earlier. Still, a core drought area covered much of the Southwest, extending across portions of the northern Plains and upper Midwest. By early June, extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) was noted across parts of ten states, including 55 percent of Arizona, 46 percent of New Mexico, 19 percent of Texas, and 18 percent of Arizona. As spring ended, a notable, short-term drying trend was underway in the Northwest, reflected by USDA/NASS topsoil moisture rated very short to short in Oregon increasing from 15 to 52 percent during the 5-week period ending June 1.

According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the U.S. experienced a warm, wet spring, with corresponding reductions in drought coverage. Overall, it was the nation’s second-warmest, 24th-wettest spring during the 131-year period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the March-May average temperature of 54.09°F was 3.18°F above the 1901-2000 mean. Remaining solidly in first place for spring warmth was 2012 (56.17°F). Meanwhile, spring precipitation averaged 8.90 inches, nearly an inch above the 20th century mean value of 7.93 inches. Since the beginning of the 21st century, higher spring totals were observed six times, led by 2019 (9.92 inches) and including 2011, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2024.

All states easily ranked within the warmest half of the spring temperature distribution (figure 7). Showing the expansive nature of the above-normal temperatures, Arizona—with its 26th-warmest spring—had the “coolest” ranking of any state. It was a top-ten spring for warmth in Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, Tennessee, all Gulf Coast States, and all Atlantic Coast States, except Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the 27th-driest spring in Colorado to top-ten spring wetness in Delaware, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and three New England States (figure 8).

Summer (June-August)

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States increased from 29.58 to 34.72 percent—more than 5 percentage points—between June 3 and September 2, 2025. However, worsening drought from the Pacific Northwest to the Intermountain West was partially offset by improving conditions in Florida, western and southern Texas, and an area stretching from the northern and central Plains into the upper Midwest. Mid- to late-summer “flash drought” resulted in rapidly deteriorating conditions—including soil moisture depletion—from the mid-South into the Northeast, including much of the Ohio Valley. By September 2, nine percent of the national corn production area and 16 percent of the soybeans were considered to be in drought, up from August 5 values of 3 percent for both crops. In fact, among major row crops, only barley and spring wheat were significantly affected by widespread drought, owing to lingering impacts on the northern High Plains and emerging impacts



in the Northwest. On July 22, barley production area in drought peaked at 62 percent, while spring wheat in drought topped out at 43 percent. Late-summer rainfall in the barley and spring wheat production areas arrived too late to significantly benefit the crops. In the final barley condition report of the year, on August 24, fifty-seven percent of Washington’s crop was rated in very poor to poor condition, along with 41 percent in Montana. Similarly, 53 percent of Washington’s spring wheat was rated very poor to poor on that date, along with 49 percent in Montana. In contrast, 69 percent of the nation’s corn was rated good to excellent at the end of August, highest for that time of year since 2016.

Tropical activity was rather infrequent during the first half of the Atlantic hurricane season. From June to August, there were only six named tropical cyclones in the Atlantic Basin. Only one of the cyclones—Erin—became a hurricane. Erin never made landfall during a lengthy life cycle, but—as a Category 4/5 storm—passed less than 150 miles north of the northern U.S. Virgin Islands and northeastern Puerto Rico on August 16-17. By August 21, a weakening Erin curved about 200 miles east of North Carolina’s Outer Bank. Among the six cyclones, only Tropical Storm Chantal made landfall in the U.S. (in South Carolina on July 6), although Barry—which made landfall as a tropical depression on the Mexican Gulf Coast on June 29—later contributed to catastrophic flooding in

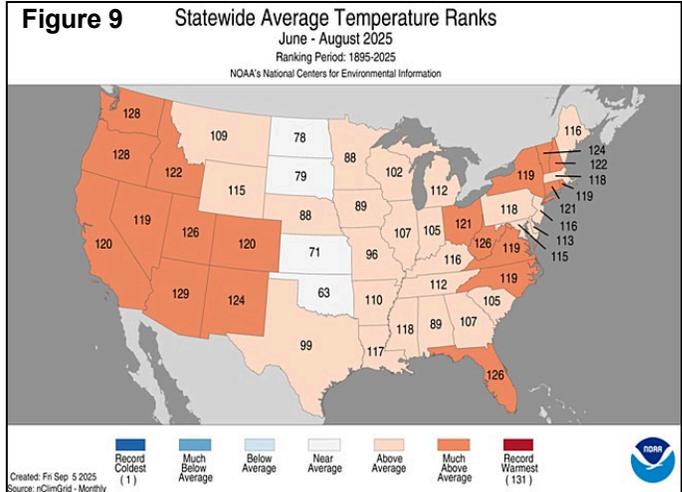
the Guadalupe River basin of south-central Texas. That deluge, which led to at least 135 fatalities and became the nation’s deadliest flash flood since 1976, was the worst of a summer-long series of flash-flood events. A partial listing of locations affected by other notable flash floods included San Antonio, TX, on June 12; Wheeling, WV, on June 14-15; parts of north-central North Carolina (associated with the remnants of Chantal) on July 7; Ruidoso, NM, on July 8 and 30; Milwaukee, WI, on August 9-10; and Chattanooga, TN, on August 12.

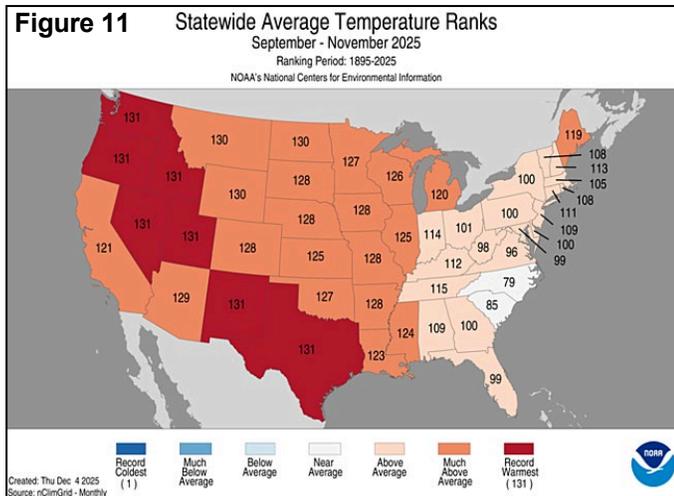
Tornado activity seasonally waned during the summer. However, there were more than 250 June tornadoes, based on preliminary information, along with approximately 4,000 reports of damaging winds. One of June’s most dramatic severe-weather events was a derecho that traversed the north-central U.S. on the night of June 20-21, starting in southeastern Montana before tearing across the entire length of North Dakota with winds as high as 100 mph, later winding down across the upper Great Lakes region. July and August combined for fewer than 150 tornadoes. Still, the first 8 months of 2025 featured more than 1,400 tornadoes, seemingly within reach of the 2004 annual record of 1,817. Besides 2004, more than 1,500 tornadoes were reported in only four other years: 2008, 2011, 2019, and 2024.

A protective dip in the jet stream kept heat out of the Corn Belt for much of the summer, allowing many Midwestern crops to flourish, despite an August drying trend. However, maturation of some corn and soybeans in the eastern Corn Belt was accelerated by diminishing soil moisture reserves, while early-summer wetness (and cooler-than-optimal conditions) slowed upper Midwestern crop growth.

According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the U.S. overall experienced a very warm summer, with a national June-August average temperature of 73.33°F. That value was 1.95°F above the 20th century mean—and marked the 12th-hottest summer during the 131-year period of record. However, it was only the tenth-hottest summer so far this century. Looking only at years prior to the 21st century, the summer of 2025 would have ranked as third hottest, behind only 1936 (73.98°F) and 1934 (73.51°F). Meanwhile, summer precipitation was close to average, as a late-season drying trend partially offset earlier wetness. Across the Lower 48 States, summer precipitation averaged 8.69 inches slightly above the 1901-2000 mean value of 8.32 inches. It was the nation’s 44th-wettest summer since 1895.

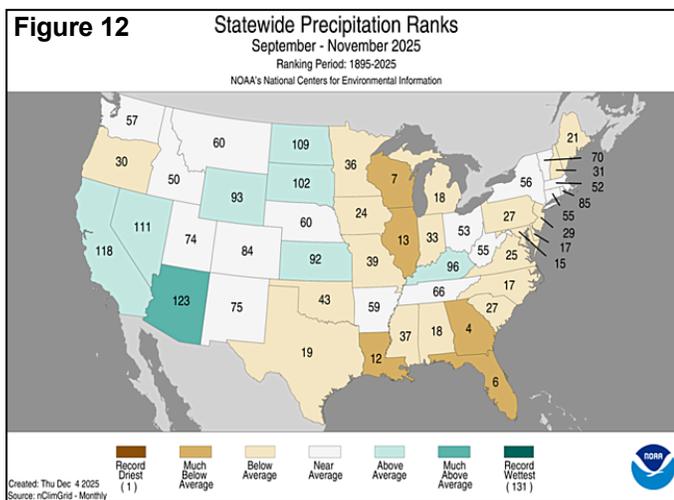
State temperature rankings ranged from the 63rd-coolest summer in Oklahoma to the third-hottest summer in Arizona (figure 9). Top-ten rankings for June-August heat were observed in six Western States, along with Florida, West Virginia, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the driest summer in New Hampshire to the sixth-wettest summer in Iowa (figure 10). Joining New Hampshire on the top-ten list for summer dryness were Maine, Vermont, and Washington.





Remnant moisture from several of the eastern Pacific tropical cyclones was drawn into the western U.S., contributing to unusually heavy autumn rainfall.

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



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

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

State temperature rankings were in the upper (warm) half of the historical distribution, nationwide. North Carolina, with its 53rd-warmest autumn in the last 131 years, was the “coolest” state. In fact, aside from the Carolinas, all states reported an autumn average temperature that was at least 1°F above the 1901-2000 mean. It was the warmest autumn on record in seven Western and Southern States: Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, and Washington (figure 11). Top-ten rankings for autumn warmth extended to Illinois, Mississippi, and Wisconsin, as well as every state from the Mississippi River westward, excluding California. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the fourth-driest autumn in Georgia to the ninth-wettest autumn in Arizona (figure 12). Joining Georgia on the top-ten list for September-November dryness were Florida and Wisconsin.

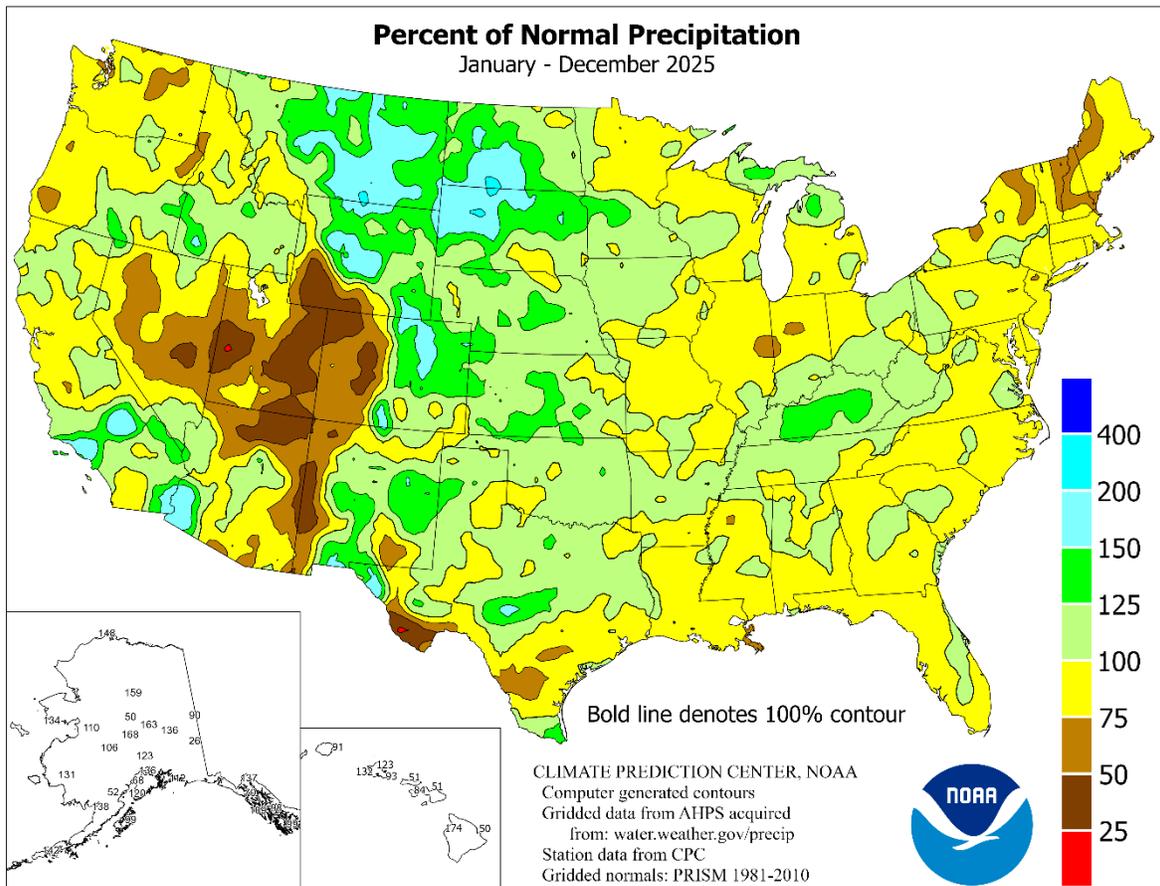
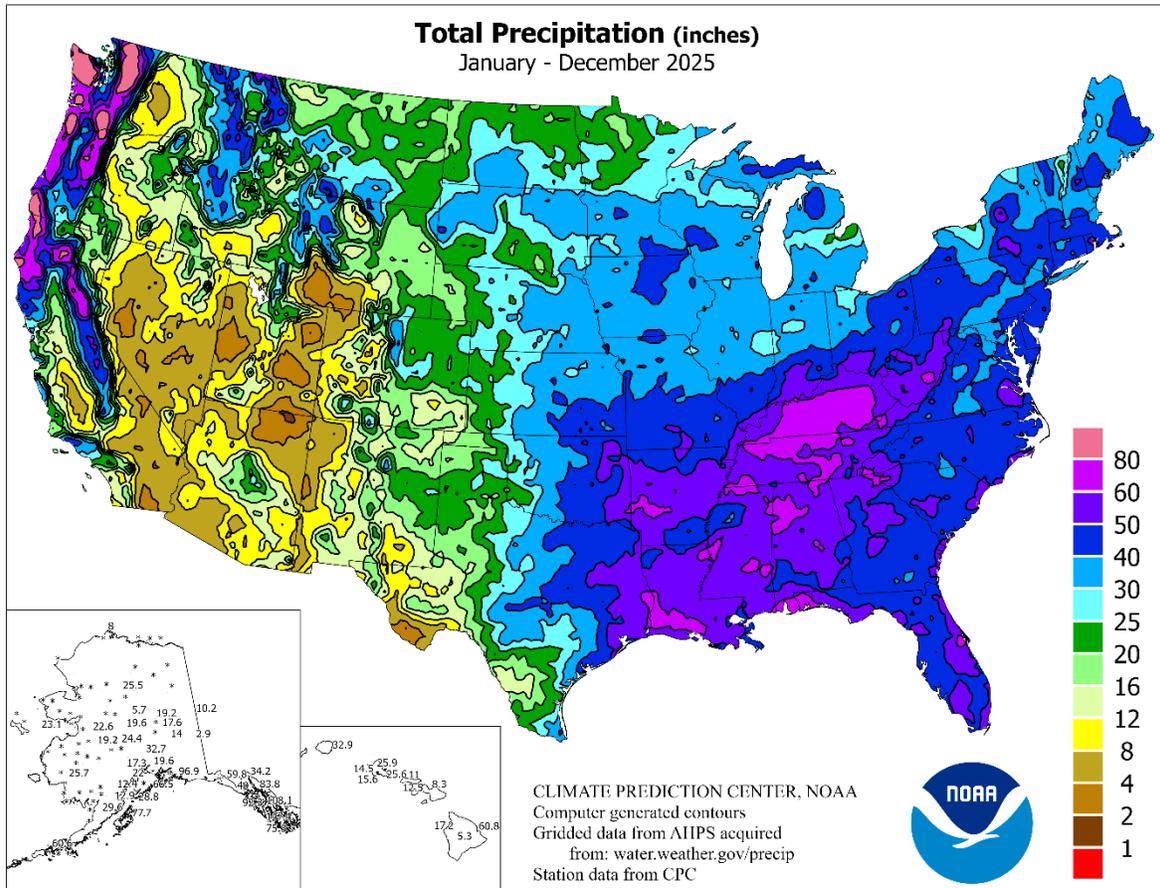
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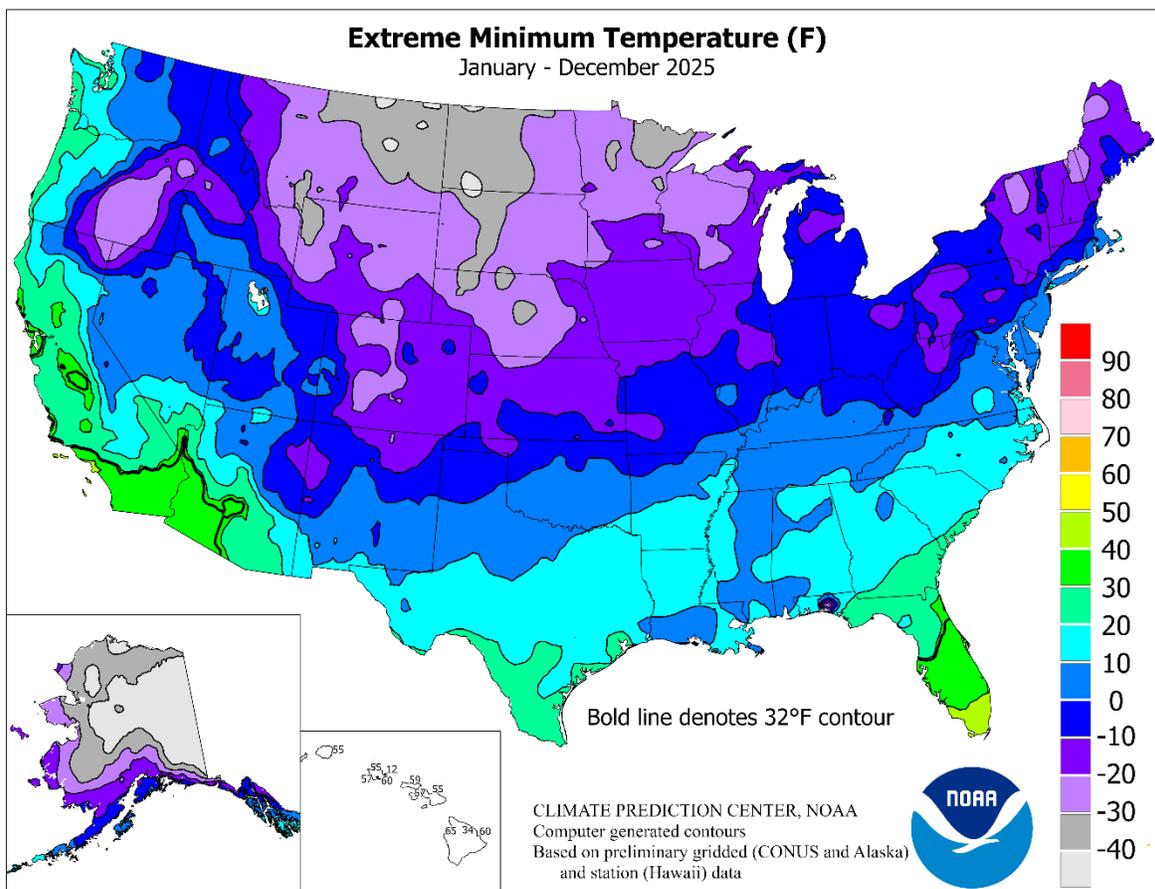
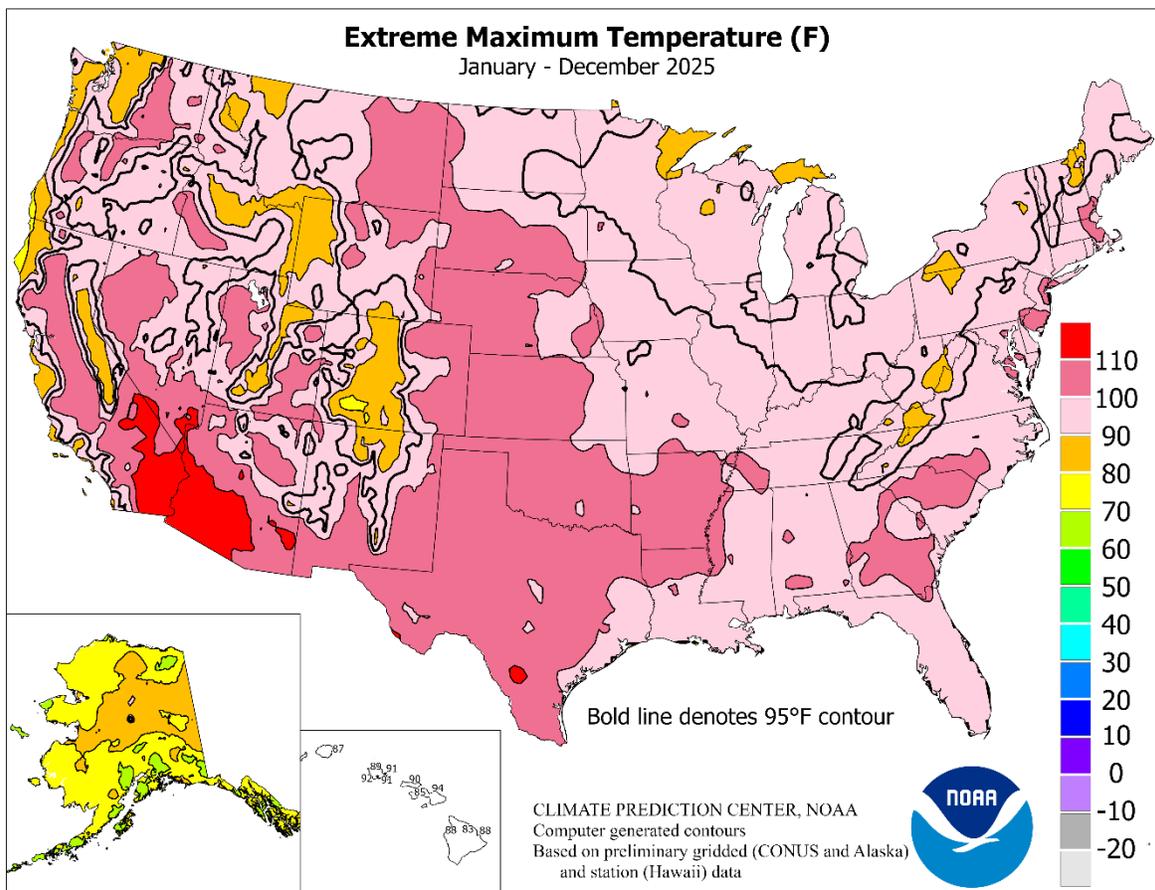
A complete December summary appeared in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* dated January 13, 2026, starting on page 8.

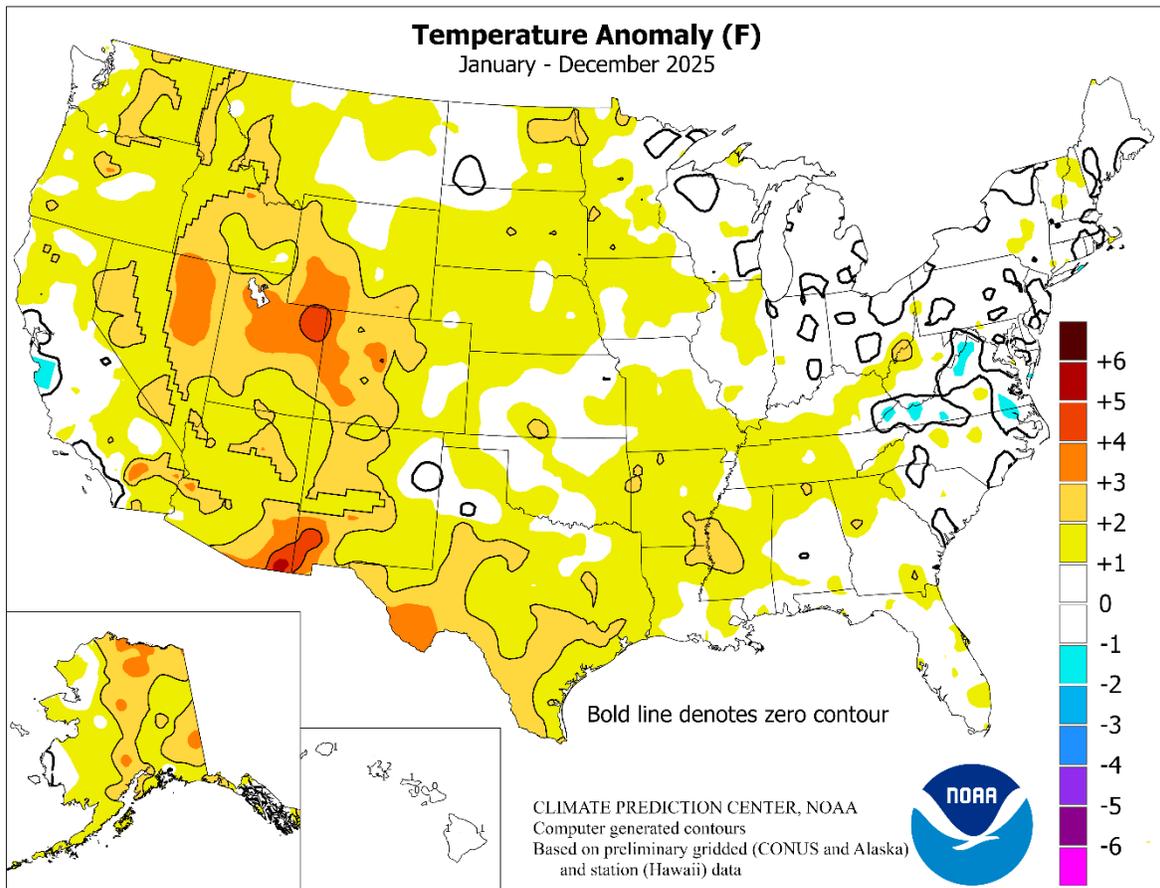
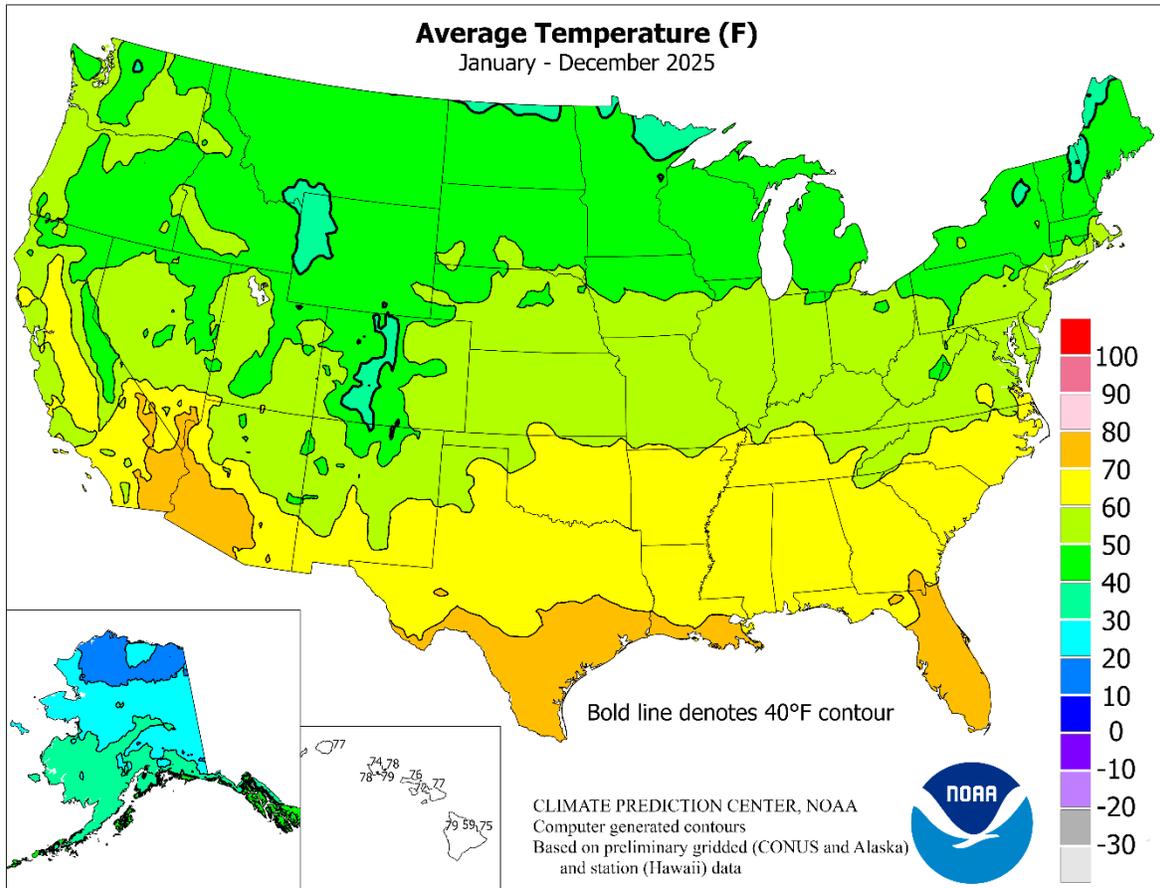
National Weather Data for Selected Cities
2025

Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	39	2	21.96	5.53	WICHITA	58	0	43.97	9.67	TOLEDO	51	-1	31.05	-3.96
BARROW	17	0	8.00	2.60	KY LEXINGTON	57	0	61.57	11.74	YOUNGSTOWN	50	0	47.30	6.10
FAIRBANKS	31	2	19.15	7.48	LOUISVILLE	59	0	59.54	11.19	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	62	2	44.05	7.67
JUNEAU	42	0	83.85	16.86	PADUCAH	59	1	54.56	4.23	TULSA	62	1	59.28	18.34
KODIAK	43	1	77.69	-0.63	LA BATON ROUGE	70	1	67.26	5.32	OR ASTORIA	53	1	50.51	-19.76
NOME	30	2	23.15	5.93	LAKE CHARLES	70	0	51.27	-8.48	BURNS	47	1	12.40	2.17
AL BIRMINGHAM	65	1	54.35	-2.26	NEW ORLEANS	72	2	61.24	-2.10	EUGENE	55	2	33.49	-7.33
HUNTSVILLE	63	0	52.07	-2.21	SHREVEPORT	70	3	0.00	-51.42	MEDFORD	58	2	19.83	1.39
MOBILE	68	1	68.71	1.63	MA BOSTON	52	0	41.22	-2.35	PENDELTON	55	3	12.28	-0.57
MONTGOMERY	66	0	47.15	-4.00	WORCESTER	49	0	49.24	0.96	PORTLAND	57	2	39.75	2.85
AR FORT SMITH	65	2	53.08	5.74	MD BALTIMORE	57	0	40.34	-4.66	SALEM	56	2	36.91	-3.15
LITTLE ROCK	64	3	50.30	-0.12	ME CARIBOU	41	0	41.28	0.07	PA ALLENTOWN	52	-1	39.91	-7.43
AZ FLAGSTAFF	49	2	21.51	0.97	PORTLAND	47	-1	39.35	-8.76	ERIE	50	-1	47.95	4.97
PHOENIX	78	2	9.09	1.87	MI ALPENA	45	0	34.82	5.41	MIDDLETOWN	54	0	46.30	2.10
PRESCOTT	59	2	18.17	5.33	GRAND RAPIDS	49	0	32.85	-6.54	PHILADELPHIA	57	1	38.72	-5.40
TUCSON	73	2	8.09	-2.52	HOUGHTON LAKE	45	0	35.15	5.90	PITTSBURGH	53	1	41.91	2.29
CA BAKERSFIELD	67	1	8.13	1.76	LANSING	49	0	29.49	-3.84	WILKES-BARRE	50	-1	41.37	2.66
EUREKA	52	-1	40.13	-0.27	MUSKEGON	49	0	31.82	-3.26	WILLIAMSPORT	52	1	36.23	-7.29
FRESNO	66	1	13.78	2.79	TRAVERSE CITY	47	0	30.67	1.52	RI PROVIDENCE	52	0	48.81	1.26
LOS ANGELES	63	0	14.38	2.14	MN DULUTH	41	0	34.67	3.48	SC CHARLESTON	67	0	44.95	-7.56
REDDING	65	2	31.33	-2.18	INT_L FALLS	39	1	33.69	8.31	COLUMBIA	65	0	46.52	1.29
SACRAMENTO	62	1	14.87	-3.20	MINNEAPOLIS	48	1	31.93	0.33	FLORENCE	65	0	44.59	-0.61
SAN DIEGO	64	-1	10.50	0.71	ROCHESTER	46	2	35.72	1.06	GREENVILLE	62	0	48.25	-1.42
SAN FRANCISCO	59	0	16.92	-2.73	ST. CLOUD	45	2	30.08	1.59	SD ABERDEEN	45	1	28.06	6.30
STOCKTON	63	0	13.59	0.15	MO COLUMBIA	56	0	34.81	-6.63	HURON	48	2	21.83	-1.23
CO ALAMOSA	45	3	10.36	2.97	KANSAS CITY	56	1	38.84	-0.46	RAPID CITY	50	3	24.55	7.10
CO SPRINGS	52	1	26.44	10.53	SAINT LOUIS	59	1	41.05	-0.65	SIOUX FALLS	49	1	24.70	-3.15
DENVER INTL	53	2	18.13	3.65	SPRINGFIELD	58	1	41.35	-3.38	TN BRISTOL	57	0	52.70	8.73
GRAND JUNCTION	57	4	7.81	-1.26	MS JACKSON	68	2	59.33	2.00	CHATTANOOGA	63	1	60.30	5.30
PUEBLO	54	1	12.17	0.19	MERIDIAN	67	1	51.19	-5.82	KNOXVILLE	61	1	53.18	1.23
CT BRIDGEPORT	53	0	29.20	-14.89	TUPELO	64	0	54.83	-2.92	MEMPHIS	64	1	41.32	-13.62
HARTFORD	51	0	49.30	2.26	MT BILLINGS	49	1	20.93	6.63	NASHVILLE	63	2	54.43	3.93
DC WASHINGTON	59	0	40.94	-0.88	BUTTE	42	2	15.62	2.97	TX ABILENE	68	2	20.71	-4.53
DE WILMINGTON	56	0	44.29	-0.80	CUT BANK	43	1	9.95	-0.49	AMARILLO	59	1	25.86	6.20
FL DAYTONA BEACH	72	0	59.69	8.45	GLASGOW	42	1	9.72	-1.15	AUSTIN	72	2	28.61	-7.63
JACKSONVILLE	70	1	45.94	-7.47	GREAT FALLS	46	2	15.65	0.89	BEAUMONT	71	1	52.01	-10.11
KEY WEST	79	0	42.06	1.63	HAVRE	44	1	16.11	4.28	BROWNSVILLE	78	2	37.45	10.69
MIAMI	78	1	61.24	-6.17	MISSOULA	48	3	17.27	3.15	CORPUS CHRISTI	75	2	24.36	-7.39
ORLANDO	74	1	57.63	6.18	NC ASHEVILLE	58	0	46.80	-2.81	DEL RIO	74	3	10.87	-8.94
PENSACOLA	70	0	62.98	-5.33	CHARLOTTE	63	2	40.18	-3.43	EL PASO	69	3	10.87	2.06
TALLAHASSEE	69	1	52.23	-6.59	GREENSBORO	60	0	45.86	1.94	FORT WORTH	69	2	41.65	4.62
TAMPA	76	1	45.72	-3.75	HATTERAS	64	-1	63.91	2.69	GALVESTON	73	1	24.24	-20.23
WEST PALM BEACH	77	1	52.84	-8.92	RALEIGH	62	1	44.63	-1.43	HOUSTON	73	2	36.32	-15.53
GA ATHENS	63	0	53.64	4.70	WILMINGTON	64	0	48.88	-11.28	LUBBOCK	65	3	20.96	2.62
ATLANTA	65	2	46.62	-3.81	ND BISMARCK	44	1	28.28	9.23	MIDLAND	68	2	8.02	-5.39
AUGUSTA	64	-1	33.56	-10.54	DICKINSON	42	0	22.53	7.53	SAN ANGELO	67	1	28.57	7.63
COLUMBUS	67	0	46.98	-1.84	FARGO	44	1	24.34	0.38	SAN ANTONIO	73	3	31.11	-1.28
MACON	65	-1	46.52	-0.39	GRAND FORKS	43	3	22.09	0.33	VICTORIA	73	2	40.74	0.34
SAVANNAH	68	0	48.77	0.66	JAMESTOWN	43	1	13.46	-6.37	WACO	69	2	35.13	-1.13
HI HILO	75	1	60.79	-59.61	NE GRAND ISLAND	53	1	25.28	-1.33	WICHITA FALLS	65	1	39.07	11.20
HONOLULU	79	1	15.57	-0.82	LINCOLN	53	1	30.56	1.22	UT SALT LAKE CITY	58	3	14.66	-0.86
KAHULUI	77	0	8.28	-7.93	NORFOLK	51	2	27.59	0.57	VA LYNCHBURG	57	1	41.07	-1.68
LIHUE	77	1	32.94	-3.28	NORTH PLATTE	51	1	23.32	2.49	NORFOLK	61	0	43.37	-5.81
IA BURLINGTON	53	1	29.90	-7.02	OMAHA	53	1	27.19	-4.67	RICHMOND	59	0	53.47	7.97
CEDAR RAPIDS	51	2	24.95	-10.96	SCOTTSBLUFF	51	1	18.79	3.13	ROANOKE	58	0	41.64	-1.17
DES MOINES	52	1	39.70	3.15	VALENTINE	50	0	26.07	5.75	WASH/DULLES	56	1	33.79	-9.45
DUBUQUE	49	2	32.16	-6.03	NH CONCORD	47	0	41.38	-0.58	VT BURLINGTON	48	0	42.48	4.95
SIoux CITY	50	2	27.64	-1.63	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	55	0	45.86	-0.09	WA OLYMPIA	52	1	46.39	-4.22
WATERLOO	50	1	37.93	1.64	NEWARK	57	1	39.33	-7.27	QUILLAYUTE	50	1	76.63	-20.16
ID BOISE	56	2	12.71	1.20	NM ALBUQUERQUE	61	3	7.60	-1.25	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	0	35.35	-3.99
LEWISTON	56	3	12.79	-0.07	NV ELY	50	3	7.90	-1.51	SPOKANE	52	3	17.33	0.87
POCATELLO	49	2	13.82	2.02	LAS VEGAS	72	2	5.46	1.28	YAKIMA	53	2	10.02	2.00
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	52	1	33.85	-4.01	RENO	57	2	11.57	4.21	WI EAU CLAIRE	46	1	30.13	-2.86
MOLINE	52	0	34.59	-3.67	WINNEMUCCA	53	2	6.85	-1.43	GREEN BAY	46	0	25.76	-5.87
PEORIA	54	1	28.59	-8.96	NY ALBANY	49	0	45.44	4.75	LA CROSSE	49	0	35.31	0.09
ROCKFORD	50	1	30.08	-7.15	BINGHAMTON	47	0	39.37	-2.67	MADISON	48	1	35.47	-1.66
SPRINGFIELD	54	0	29.65	-8.39	BUFFALO	49	0	37.22	-3.46	MILWAUKEE	49	-1	38.07	3.50
IN EVANSVILLE	58	1	55.37	7.44	ROCHESTER	49	-1	40.34	5.26	WV BECKLEY	53	0	47.83	4.30
FORT WAYNE	51	0	27.83	-11.67	SYRACUSE	49	1	48.45	8.56	CHARLESTON	57	0	56.16	9.90
INDIANAPOLIS	55	1	41.06	-2.57	OH AKRON-CANTON	50	-1	41.53	-0.05	ELKINS	52	0	50.26	3.06
SOUTH BEND	51	1	37.69	-1.53	CINCINNATI	55	0	55.34	10.08	HUNTINGTON	58	1	52.48	7.39
KS CONCORDIA	56	2	21.55	-6.55	CLEVELAND	51	-1	46.45	5.43	WY CASPER	47	2	13.84	1.61
DODGE CITY	57	1	26.53	4.52	COLUMBUS	54	0	43.04	1.48	CHEYENNE	49	1	19.20	3.79
GOODLAND	55	2	15.89	-3.00	DAYTON	53	-1	44.91	3.59	LANDER	48	3	15.83	2.65
TOPEKA	56	0	31.48	-5.04	MANSFIELD	50	-1	46.97	4.48	SHERIDAN	47	1	20.91	5.98







2025 U.S. Fieldwork Highlights

Highlights, released on January 12, 2026, were provided by USDA/NASS.

April: April was warmer than normal for most of the nation, with temperatures exceeding average by 2°F or more across the Southeast, the Mississippi Delta, and Texas. Only small areas of the West and the upper Great Lakes States had below-normal temperatures. Meanwhile, precipitation was nearly non-existent in the Southwest and below normal across most of the Pacific Coast, Rockies, and Atlantic Coast. The Corn Belt had mostly near-normal precipitation, while a band extending from New Mexico through the southern Great Plains and southern Corn Belt received more than twice the normal precipitation.

By April 27, corn planting progress reached 24 percent, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Five percent of the corn had emerged, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Winter wheat heading reached 27 percent, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. Cotton planting was 15 percent complete, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. Sorghum planting reached 21 percent, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Rice seeding was 64 percent complete, 14 percentage points behind the previous year but 13 points ahead of average. Forty-two percent of the rice had emerged, 4 percentage points behind last year but 11 points ahead of average. Oat acreage was 61 percent planted, equal to last year but 8 percentage points ahead of average. Thirty-seven percent of the oats had emerged, 4 percentage points behind the previous year but 2 points ahead of average. Barley planting was 37 percent complete, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. Spring wheat was 30 percent seeded, 1 percentage point behind last year but 9 points ahead of average. Peanut planting reached 8 percent, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Sugarbeet planting was 54 percent complete, 6 percentage points behind last year but 16 points ahead of average.

May: A large part of the Atlantic Coast States recorded above-normal precipitation, limiting the number of days suitable for fieldwork. The Mississippi Delta experienced excessive rainfall, restricting fieldwork and delaying planting activities in some areas. Fieldwork delays due to rain were also reported in parts of the Ohio Valley. Rainfall contributed to drought relief in parts of the Great Plains during the second half of the month. In contrast, dry conditions prevailed in the Pacific Northwest and Southwest. Florida and parts of Texas experienced unusually high temperatures during May.

By May 25, corn planting progress reached 87 percent, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-seven percent of the corn had

emerged, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average. Soybean planting progress reached 76 percent, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. Fifty percent of the soybeans had emerged, 13 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of average. Winter wheat heading was 75 percent, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. Cotton planting progress was 52 percent complete, 5 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Three percent of the cotton had reached the squaring stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. Sorghum planting progress reached 39 percent, 2 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Rice seeding was 93 percent complete, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Eighty-two percent of the rice had emerged, equal to last year but 5 points ahead of average. Eighty-one percent of the oats had emerged, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. Twenty-nine percent of the oats had headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Barley was 82 percent planted, 5 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Fifty-eight percent of the barley had emerged, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Eighty-seven percent of the spring wheat was seeded by May 25, equal to last year but 7 percentage points ahead of average. Sixty percent of the spring wheat had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 points ahead of the average. Peanut planting reached 69 percent, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the average. Sunflower planting was 24 percent complete, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average.

June: June brought warmer-than-normal weather across key U.S. agricultural regions. In parts of the Pacific Northwest and Southwest, temperatures were 2° to 6°F above average. Much of the Ohio Valley also experienced above-normal June temperatures. Meanwhile, the Pacific Northwest remained dry, while precipitation was near or above average across much of the country. The central and southern Great Plains recorded mostly above-normal precipitation, with some areas receiving rainfall surpluses of 6 inches. The lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee Valley also saw above-normal precipitation in June. In contrast, northern and much of eastern Florida experienced unusually dry conditions. Toward the end of June, these weather conditions influenced planting progress and crop development, with some advancing ahead of the 5-year average page and others lagging behind.

By June 29, eight percent of the corn had reached the silking stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead

of the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the soybeans had emerged, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. Seventeen percent of the soybeans were blooming, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Three percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. The winter wheat harvest was 37 percent complete, 15 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. Cotton planting was 95 percent complete, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Forty percent of the cotton had reached the squaring stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. Nine percent of the nation's cotton had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Sorghum planting progress reached 92 percent, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Eighteen percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. Nineteen percent of the rice had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Seventy-four percent of the oats had headed, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Thirty-five percent of the nation's barley had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 2 points behind average. Ninety-six percent of the spring wheat had emerged by June 29, four percentage points behind both last year and the average. Thirty-eight percent of the spring wheat had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Forty-one percent of the peanuts had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Sunflower planting was 97 percent complete, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average.

July: Temperatures were near normal in the northern and central Great Plains, while portions of the southern Great Plains experienced below-normal temperatures. Much of the eastern U.S. recorded monthly temperatures ranging from 2 to 6°F above normal. The Southwest recorded near-normal temperatures, while parts of the Pacific Northwest were warmer than normal. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across most of the Southwest, as well as parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and northern Atlantic Coast States. In contrast, western and central parts of the Corn Belt, central Texas, the northern Rockies, and the Cascades received above-normal precipitation, with some locations up to 400 percent of normal for the month.

By July 27, seventy-six percent of the corn had reached the silking stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of the corn was at the dough stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Seventy-six percent of the soybeans had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. Forty-one percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. The winter wheat

harvest reached 80 percent, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. Eighty percent of the cotton had reached the squaring stage, 6 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Forty-four percent of the cotton was setting bolls, 8 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Thirty-nine percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage by July 27, six percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Twenty-one percent of the sorghum crop had reached the coloring stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. Rice heading advanced to 63 percent, 6 percentage points behind last year but 10 points ahead of average. Oat harvest progress reached 29 percent, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Eighty percent of the barley had headed, 8 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind average. The barley harvest was 1 percent complete by July 27, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. Spring wheat was at 92 percent heading, 1 percentage point behind last year and 3 points behind average. Spring wheat was 1 percent harvested, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind average. Peanut pegging reached 87 percent by July 27, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the average.

August: Above-normal temperatures prevailed in much of the Pacific Northwest and Southwest. In contrast, much of the eastern U.S. recorded monthly temperatures ranging from 2 to 4°F below normal. The northern Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley experienced variable temperatures, with localized areas recording near- to slightly below-normal readings. Meanwhile, much of the middle and northern Atlantic Coast States, Ohio Valley, and middle Mississippi Valley recorded below-normal rainfall, contributing to topsoil moisture depletion. The Pacific Coast and Southwest also experienced drier-than-normal weather. Precipitation varied across the Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley, with some areas receiving above-normal totals while others were below normal. Parts of the Southeast received significant rainfall, with some locations recording up to four times the normal amount.

By August 31, ninety percent of the corn was at the dough stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of the corn had reached the dented stage, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind average. Fifteen percent of the corn was mature, 3 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Ninety-four percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. Eleven percent of the soybeans had dropped leaves, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Ninety percent of the cotton was setting bolls, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Twenty-eight percent of the cotton had bolls opening, 7 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Ninety-four percent of the sorghum

had reached the headed stage, equal to both last year and the average. Fifty-eight percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. Twenty-eight percent of the sorghum was mature, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Sorghum harvested was 17 percent complete, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the average. Rice was 33 percent harvested, 9 percentage points behind last year but 6 points ahead of average. Oats were 88 percent harvested, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. The barley harvest was 72 percent complete, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. Seventy-two percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by August 31, five percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average.

September: Temperatures averaged above normal across most of the country, with the Pacific Northwest and northern Rockies averaging up to 4°F above normal. In contrast, portions of the Southeast experienced below-normal temperatures. Meanwhile, dryness prevailed across the Northeast, Southeast, Corn Belt, and Delta, while localized heavy rainfall occurred in parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Other areas of the Great Plains were mostly dry. The western U.S., particularly the Southwest and Pacific Northwest, experienced above-normal precipitation.

By September 28, ninety-five percent of the corn had reached the dented stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seventy-one percent of the corn was mature, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. The corn harvest was 18 percent complete, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. Seventy-nine percent of the soybeans had dropped leaves, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. Soybean harvest progress was at 19 percent, 5 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. Sixty-seven percent of the cotton had bolls opening, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Cotton harvest progress was at 16 percent, 3 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Thirty-four percent of the intended 2026 winter wheat acreage was planted by September 28, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Thirteen

percent of the winter wheat had emerged, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Ninety-three percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage by September 28, two percentage points behind both last year and the average. Sixty-one percent of the sorghum was mature, 7 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Sorghum harvest progress reached 28 percent, 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Rice was 77 percent harvested by September 28, equal to last year but 10 percentage points ahead of average. Peanut harvest was 17 percent complete, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Sugarbeets were 15 percent harvested, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind year average.

October: The October summary was not published due to a lapse in federal funding.

November: November brought mixed conditions across key U.S. agricultural regions. Much of the West and the nation's mid-section recorded above-normal temperatures. Parts of the Rockies and Texas observed monthly temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, portions of the Great Lakes, Ohio Valley, New England, and Florida recorded temperatures averaging up to 3°F below normal. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal conditions dominated much of the Southeast, while portions of the Southwest and Great Plains received at least twice the normal November precipitation.

By November 23, the corn harvest was 96 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. The cotton harvest was 79 percent complete, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. Winter wheat planting was nearly complete (97 percent), equal to both last year and the average. Eighty-seven percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. Sorghum harvest progress was at 91 percent, 7 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. Peanut harvest progress reached 94 percent, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. The sunflower harvest was 86 percent complete by November 23, six percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average.

2025 U.S. Crop Production Highlights

Highlights, released on January 12, 2026, were provided by USDA/NASS.

Corn: U.S. corn for grain production was estimated at a record-high 17.0 billion bushels, up 14 percent from the 2024 estimate. The average U.S. yield was estimated at a record-high 186.5 bushels per acre, 7.2 bushels above the 2024 yield of 179.3 bushels per acre.

Estimated yields in 2025 were up from the previous year across a majority of the Corn Belt. Record-high yields were estimated in Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Corn planted area, at 98.8 million acres, was up 9 percent from the 2024 estimate. Area harvested for grain was estimated at 91.3 million acres, up 10 percent from 2024.

The 2025 corn objective yield data indicated the eighth-highest number of ears per acre for the ten objective yield States (Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin).

Corn silage production was estimated at a record-high 136 million tons for 2025, up 8 percent from the 2024 estimate. The U.S. silage yield was estimated at a record-high 21.8 tons per acre, up 1.6 tons from 2024. Record-high silage yields were estimated in Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Ohio. Area harvested for silage was estimated at 6.21 million acres, up slightly from the 2024 estimate. Record-low acres harvested for silage were estimated in Alabama, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. Record-high acres harvested for silage were estimated in Idaho and Nevada.

Sorghum: Grain production in 2025 was estimated 437 million bushels, up 27 percent from the 2024 total. Planted area for 2025 was estimated at 6.64 million acres, up 5 percent from 2024. Area harvested for grain, at 6.02 million acres, was up 7 percent from 2024. Grain yield was estimated at 72.6 bushels per acre, up 11.3 bushels from 2024. Record-high production is expected in Colorado.

Silage production was estimated at 7.33 million tons, up 80 percent from 2024. Area harvested for silage was estimated at 448,000 acres, up 46 percent from the previous year. Silage yield averaged 16.4 tons per acre, up 3.1 tons per acre from 2024. Record-high production and yield for silage was recorded in Texas.

Oats: Production in 2025 was estimated at 69.6 million bushels, up 2 percent from 2024. Yield was estimated at 73.8 bushels per acre, down 3 percent from 2024. Producers

seeded 2.37 million acres of oats in 2025, an increase of 6 percent from the previous year. Despite the increase, planted area for the nation was the third lowest on record. Area harvested for grain, at 944 thousand acres, was up 6 percent from 2024.

Record-low planted acres were estimated for Idaho, Maine, New York, and Oregon. Record-low harvested acres were estimated for Oregon. Record-high yields were estimated in Illinois, Iowa, Maine, and Michigan.

Barley: Production was estimated at 141 million bushels, down 2 percent from the 2024 total of 144 million bushels. The average yield, at a record-high 80.0 bushels per acre, was up 3.4 bushels from the previous year. Producers seeded a record-low 2.30 million acres in 2025, down 3 percent from 2024. Area harvested for grain, at 1.76 million acres, was down 7 percent from 2024.

Record-low planted acres were estimated in California, Colorado, New York, Oregon, and Washington. Record-high yields were estimated in Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

All wheat: Production totaled 1.98 billion bushels in 2025, up less than 1 percent from the 2024 total. Area harvested for grain totaled 37.2 million acres, down 4 percent from 2024. The U.S. yield was estimated at 53.3 bushels per acre, up 2.1 bushels from the previous year. The levels of production and changes from 2024 by type were: winter wheat, 1.40 billion bushels, up 3 percent; other spring wheat, 497 million bushels, down 9 percent; and Durum wheat, 86.2 million bushels, up 8 percent.

Winter wheat: Production for 2025 totaled 1.40 billion bushels, up 3 percent from the 2024 total of 1.35 billion bushels. A record-high production was estimated in Idaho. The U.S. yield, at 54.9 bushels per acre, was up 3.2 bushels from 2024. Record-high yields were estimated in Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas for 2025. Growers planted 33.2 million acres of winter wheat, down 1 percent from 2024.

Record-low area planted was estimated in California and Virginia. Area harvested for grain was estimated at 25.5 million acres, down 3 percent from 2024. Record-low area harvested was estimated in Virginia.

Compared with 2024, harvested acreage was down 3 percent in the major Hard Red Winter (HRW) growing states, the primary winter wheat-producing area. HRW production totaled 804 million bushels, up 4 percent from 2024.

In the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area, harvested acreage decreased 1 percent from 2024. SRW production totaled 353 million bushels, up 2 percent from 2024.

White winter wheat production totaled 244 million bushels, up 3 percent from 2024. Harvested acreage was down 1 percent from 2024.

Other spring wheat: Production for 2025 was estimated at 497 million bushels, down 9 percent from the 2024 total of 544 million bushels. Harvested area totaled 9.61 million acres, down 8 percent from 2024. The U.S. yield was estimated at 51.7 bushels per acre, the second-highest yield behind last year's 52.4 bushels per acre. A record-high yield was estimated in Minnesota for the second consecutive year. Of the total production, 458 million bushels were Hard Red Spring wheat, down 9 percent from the 2024 total.

Durum wheat: Production for 2025 was estimated at 86.2 million bushels, up 8 percent from the 2024 total of 80.1 million bushels. Area harvested for grain totaled 2.12 million acres, up 4 percent from 2024. The U.S. yield was estimated at 40.6 bushels per acre, up 1.3 bushels from the 2024 yield. Record-high yields were estimated in Arizona and California for 2025. Compared with 2024, production in Montana and North Dakota, the largest Durum wheat-producing states, was up 29 and 3 percent, respectively.

Rice: Production in 2025 totaled 207 million cwt, down 7 percent from the 2024 total. Planted area for 2025 was estimated at 2.81 million acres, down 4 percent from 2024. Area harvested, at 2.74 million acres, was down 5 percent from the previous crop year. The average yield for all U.S. rice was estimated at 7,544 pounds per acre, down 209 pounds from 2024.

Production estimates increased from the previous year in California, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

All hay: Production of all dry hay for 2025 was estimated at 123 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the 2024 total. Area harvested was estimated at 49.6 million acres, up less than 1 percent from 2024. The average yield, at 2.48 tons per acre, is unchanged from 2024.

Record-low production was estimated in New Hampshire. Record-high harvested acres were estimated in Alaska, while record lows were estimated in California, Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. Record-high yield was estimated in Oregon.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures: Production in 2025 was estimated at 50.2 million tons, up 1 percent from 2024.

Harvested area, at 14.7 million acres, is up less than 1 percent from 2024. Average yield, estimated at 3.42 tons per acre, is up 0.01 ton from 2024.

Record low harvested acres were estimated in California and Rhode Island. Record-high yields were estimated in Iowa and Wisconsin, while a record-low yield was estimated in New Hampshire and Vermont.

All other hay: Production in 2025 totaled 72.8 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the 2024 total. Harvested area, at 34.9 million acres, is up less than 1 percent from 2024. Average yield was estimated at a record-high 2.09 tons per acre, unchanged from 2024.

Record low production was estimated in New Hampshire. Record-high harvested acres were estimated in Alaska, while record-low harvested acres were estimated in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. Record-high yields were estimated for the U.S., as well as Minnesota and Oregon.

Forage: In 2025, seventeen states were included in the forage estimation program, which measures annual production of forage crops. Haylage and greenchop production was converted to 13 percent moisture and combined with dry hay production to derive the total forage production. The total 2025 all haylage and greenchop production was 26.8 million tons, of which 16.5 million tons were from alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures. The 17-state total for all forage production was 79.7 million tons. Of this total, 39.8 million tons were produced from alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures.

Peanuts: Production was estimated at 7.18 billion pounds, up 11 percent from 2024. Planted area was estimated at 1.95 million acres, up 8 percent from 2024. Harvested area was estimated at 1.91 million acres, up 9 percent from 2024. The average yield was estimated at 3,767 pounds per acre, up 44 pounds per acre from 2024.

Record-high production was estimated for the U.S. and Georgia. Record-high harvested acres were estimated in Arkansas.

Canola: Production in 2025 was estimated at 4.65 billion pounds, down 4 percent from 2024. Despite the decline, production for the nation still represented the second-highest total on record. The average yield, at a record-high 2,017 pounds per acre, is up 225 pounds from the prior year's average yield. Planted area was estimated at 2.34 million acres, 15 percent below the previous year's acreage. Harvested area, at 2.31 million acres, was down 15 percent from 2024. Both the planted and harvested area are the third highest on record for the nation.

Production in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing state, was estimated at 3.82 billion pounds, down 3 percent from 2024. Production represented the second-highest total on record for North Dakota, while the average yield, at 2,120 pounds per acre, was a record high. Planted and harvested area in North Dakota were both down 15 percent from 2024—but both were still the third highest on record.

Sunflowers: The 2025 sunflower production totaled 2.32 billion pounds, up 103 percent from the record-low production of 2024. The U.S. average yield of 1,863 pounds per acre increased 193 pounds from 2024 and is the highest on record for the nation. Planted area, at 1.29 million acres, was 79 percent above the previous year. Area harvested increased 82 percent from 2024 to 1.25 million acres.

North Dakota, the leading sunflower-producing state during 2025, produced 1.09 billion pounds, an increase of 111 percent from 2024. Compared with 2024, planted area in North Dakota increased 89 percent and yield increased 206 pounds to 1,958 pounds per acre. Meanwhile, production in South Dakota increased 86 percent from 2024 to 866 million pounds. Planted acreage in South Dakota, at 449,000 acres, increased 61 percent from the previous year. The average yield in South Dakota increased 228 pounds from 2024 to a record-high 1,974 pounds per acre.

U.S. production of oil-type sunflower varieties, at 2.13 billion pounds, increased 126 percent from 2024. Compared with the previous year, harvested acres were up 104 percent and the average yield increased by 184 pounds to a record-high 1,848 pounds per acre.

Production of non-oil sunflower varieties was estimated at 189 million pounds, a decrease of 4 percent from 2024. Area harvested, at a record-low 92,200 acres, was down 21 percent from 2024. The average yield increased by 354 pounds from 2024.

Soybeans: Production in 2025 totaled 4.26 billion bushels, down 3 percent from 2024. The average yield per acre was estimated at a record-high 53.0 bushels per acre, 2.3 bushels above 2024. U.S. planted area, at 81.2 million acres, was down 7 percent from the 2024 acreage. Soybean growers harvested 80.4 million acres, down 7 percent from 2024.

Record-high yields occurred in Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Wisconsin.

The 2025 soybean objective yield survey data indicated that final average pod counts were higher than 2024 in the combined eleven objective yield states. Compared with final counts for 2024, pod counts were up in ten of the 11 published states. An increase of more than 100 pods per 18 square feet from 2024's final pod count occurred in Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota.

Cotton: Upland cotton production is forecast at 13.5 million 480-pound bales, down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 3 percent from 2024. Upland planted area, forecasted at 9.14 million acres, is down less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 17 percent from the previous year. Upland harvested area for the nation is expected to total 7.67 million acres, up 6 percent from the previous estimate and up 1 percent from last year.

Pima cotton production is forecast at 388,000 bales, up 3 percent from the previous forecast but down 18 percent from 2024. Pima planted area, forecasted at 141,500 acres, was down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 32 percent from the previous year. Pima harvested area, at 138,200 acres, is down 1 percent from the previous estimate and down 31 percent from last year.

If realized, the forecasted planted and harvested acres will be a record low in Louisiana. Forecasted yields for upland and all cotton in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and North Carolina will be record highs.

Ginnings totaled 11,962,000 running bales prior to January 1.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2025 was estimated at 35.1 million tons, down slightly from the previous year's production. Growers planted 1.08 million acres, down 2 percent from 2024. Harvested area, at 1.06 million acres, was down 2 percent from the previous year. Estimated yield, at 33.2 tons per acre, was up 0.7 ton from last year.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2025 was estimated at 35.4 million tons, of which 33.6 million tons were utilized for sugar and 1.74 million tons were utilized for seed. Total production for sugar and seed was up 3 percent from 2024. Sugarcane producers harvested 944,000 acres for sugar and seed in 2024, up 3 percent from the previous year. Yield for sugar and seed was estimated at 37.5 tons per acre, up 0.1 ton from 2024.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 18 – 24, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Warm and showery weather in western Europe contrasted with dry and cold conditions farther east.

MIDDLE EAST: Moderate to heavy rain and snow continued across western and central portions of the region.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Showers expanded and intensified over most major winter grain areas.

AUSTRALIA: Scorching heat shifted eastward from southern Australia into eastern portions of the country.

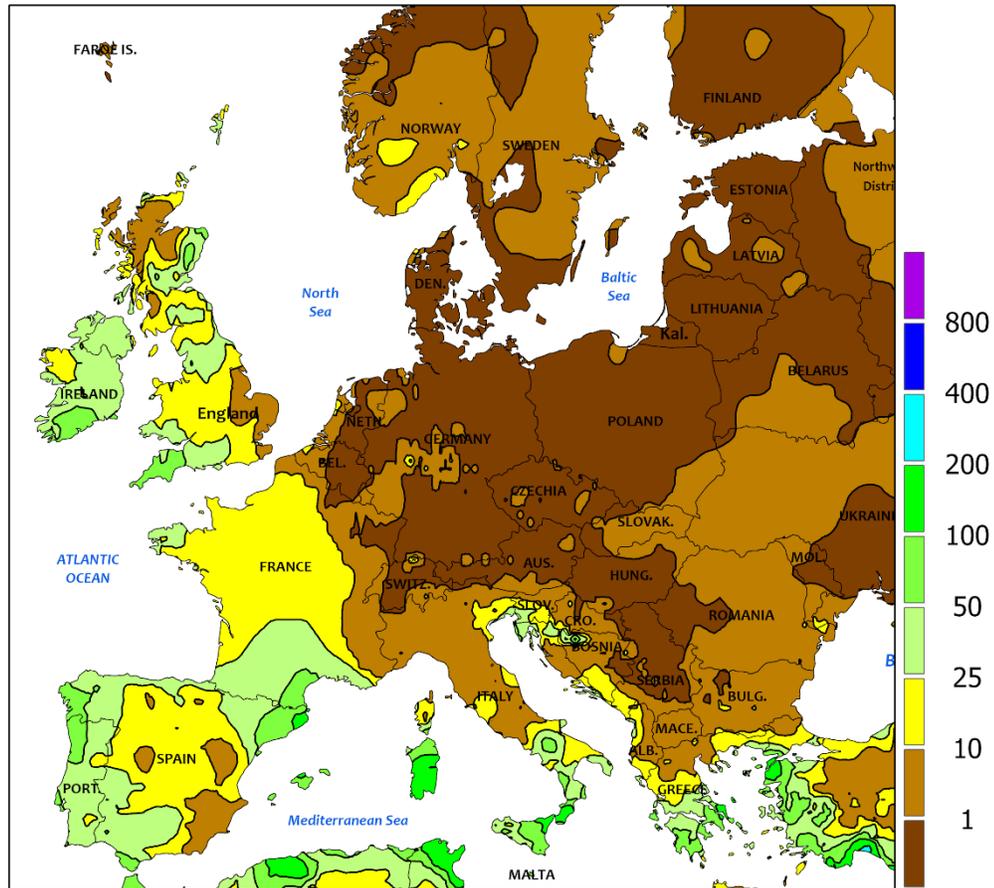
SOUTH AFRICA: Ongoing heavy rain across Limpopo and Mpumalanga hindered field drying and maintained a risk of additional damage to crops potentially impacted by prior flooding.

ARGENTINA: Rainfall provided a welcome reprieve for southern agricultural areas that had been enduring a prolonged dry stretch.

BRAZIL: Widespread showers covered much of the region as rainfall returned to eastern areas, though the southeast remained comparatively drier.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 18 - 24, 2026



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

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



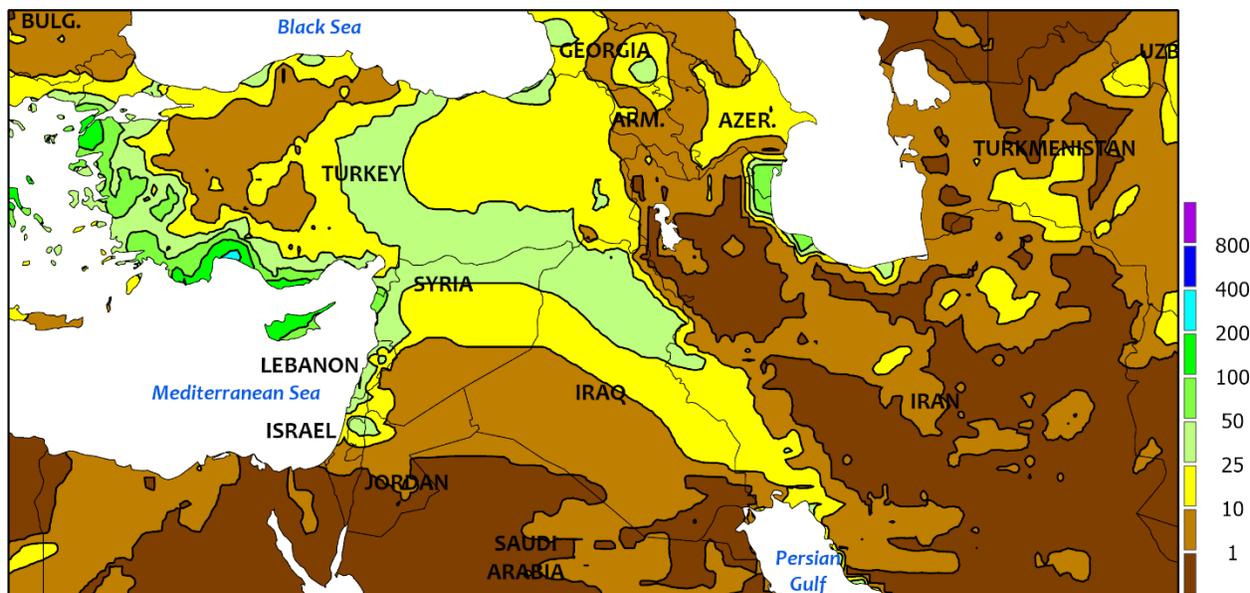
EUROPE

Warm and showery weather in western Europe contrasted with cold but dry conditions farther east. A strong blocking high over eastern Europe maintained clear skies and very cold temperatures (2-5°C below normal) from Germany eastward, with readings as much as 10°C below normal in eastern Poland and the Baltic States. A moderate to deep snowpack (5-40 cm) protected dormant winter crops from bitter cold (-21 to -18°C) in eastern-moist portions of the continent, while nighttime lows in snow-free areas farther west remained above the threshold for freeze damage. Meanwhile, a series of Atlantic disturbances

maintained periods of rain and high-elevation snow (10-50 mm liquid equivalent, locally more) in Spain, France*, and England. The rain was accompanied by temperatures up to 4°C above normal, though persistent cloudiness on the Iberian Peninsula netted near- to below-normal temperatures. Overall, dormant wheat, barley, and rapeseed continued to overwinter in favorable condition.

**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 18 - 24, 2026



Weather station data for Syria, Iraq, and Iran was not available for this week's analysis.

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



MIDDLE EAST

A pair of storms produced widespread moderate to heavy rain and snow across western and central portions of the region. In central Turkey, weekly precipitation (liquid equivalent) varied from less than 10 mm on the central Anatolian Plateau to more than 25 mm in western and eastern portions of the plateau. Rain was heavy to excessive (25-200 mm, locally more) in western and southern Turkey, while widespread snow (15-35 mm liquid equivalent) fell across the Armenian Highlands in the east. Moisture reserves remained adequate to abundant for Turkish winter grains while mountain snowpacks and reservoir levels remained in good shape for summer crop irrigation. Similarly, light to moderate showers (3-25 mm) continued in Israel and Jordan following recent downpours, maintaining

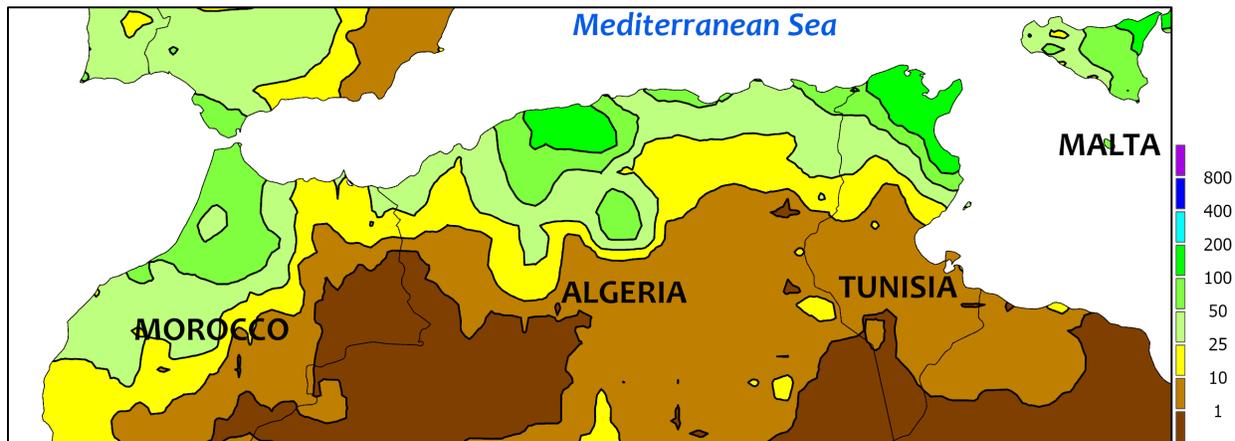
abundant soil moisture reserves for semi-dormant to vegetative winter grains. Rain and high elevation snow also persisted in Iraq* and Iran* (as depicted by satellite data), maintaining favorable conditions for dormant (north) to vegetative (south) wheat and barley. Near- to below-normal temperatures persisted across the region, with readings locally as much as 6°C below normal in eastern Turkey; despite the lack of weather data, the extrapolated colder-than-normal conditions in Iraq and Iran were supported by a broad expanse of very cold weather in surrounding regions.

*Surface-based weather station data from Syria, Iraq, and Iran were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Total Precipitation(mm)

January 18 - 24, 2026



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

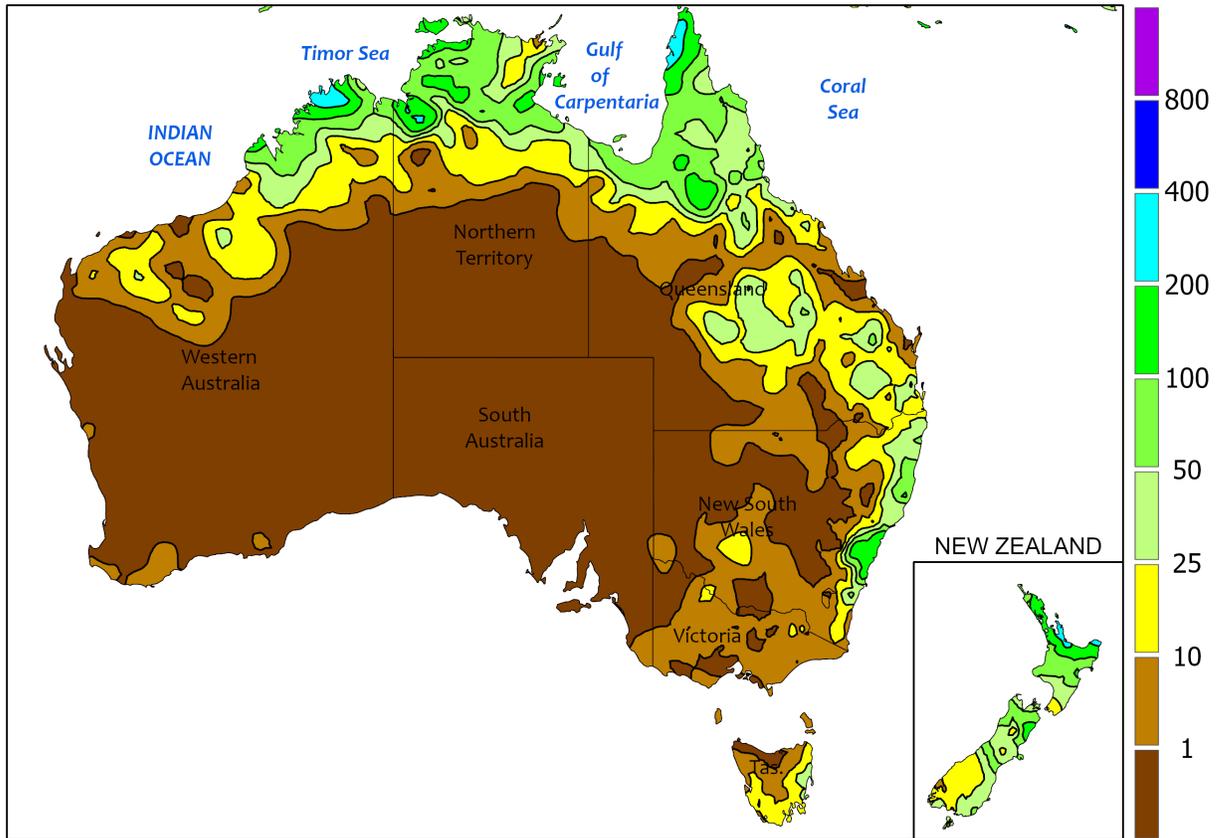


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

A southward displaced Mediterranean storm track netted most of the region’s primary growing areas widespread moderate to heavy rain for vegetative winter grains. In Morocco, 25 to 80 mm of rainfall further boosted moisture reserves and sustained the pronounced recovery from both long- and short-term drought. As of January 24, season-to-date precipitation (since September 1) in central Morocco’s primary croplands eclipsed 450 mm (nearly 160 percent of normal), the fourth highest for this time of year of the past 30 years and the most rainfall at this point in the growing season since

January 2010. In Algeria, 25 to locally more than 200 mm of rain maintained or further improved soil moisture for wheat and barley; season-to-date totals in the country’s Western Tell region — previously embroiled in drought — reached 185 mm (105 percent of normal), the first occurrence of above-normal precipitation at this juncture since 2019. Similarly, moderate to heavy showers were reported in northern Tunisia (25-70 mm), with torrential downpours (125-190 mm) reported in northeastern growing areas. Temperatures for the week averaged near normal across most of Northwestern Africa.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 18 - 24, 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

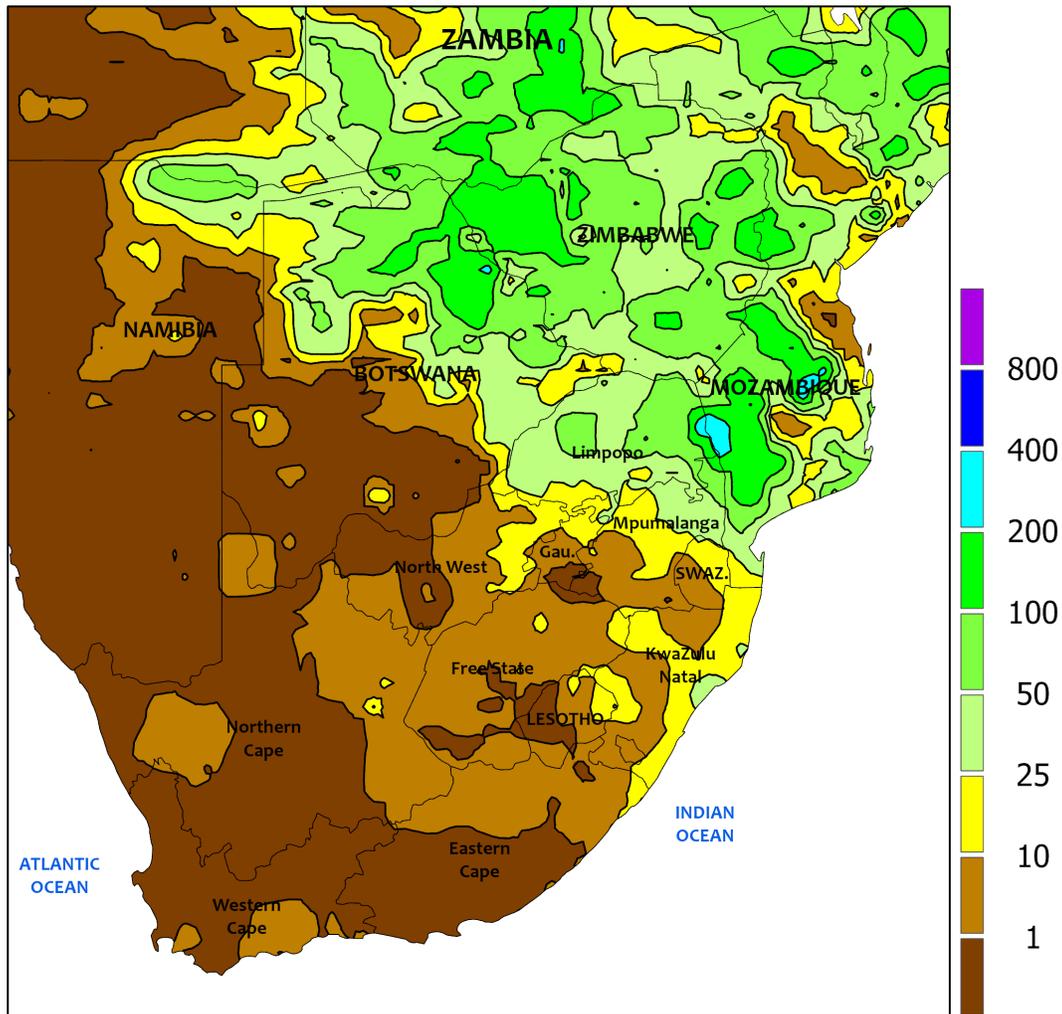


AUSTRALIA

A dome of high pressure brought extreme heat to South Australia, which shifted eastward by week's end. Daytime temperatures reached the mid-40s (degrees C) in South Australia and topped 40°C (as high as 43°C) at the end of the monitoring period in New South Wales and southern Queensland. The very hot weather renewed stress on pastures, lowered yield prospects for

reproductive cotton, and hastened summer crop development. Farther north well outside of the country's primary growing areas, a tropical disturbance brought very heavy showers (50-260 mm) to northern Queensland while Tropical Cyclone Luana made landfall in northern Western Australia with gusty winds and torrential downpours (200-280 mm).

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 18 - 24, 2026



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

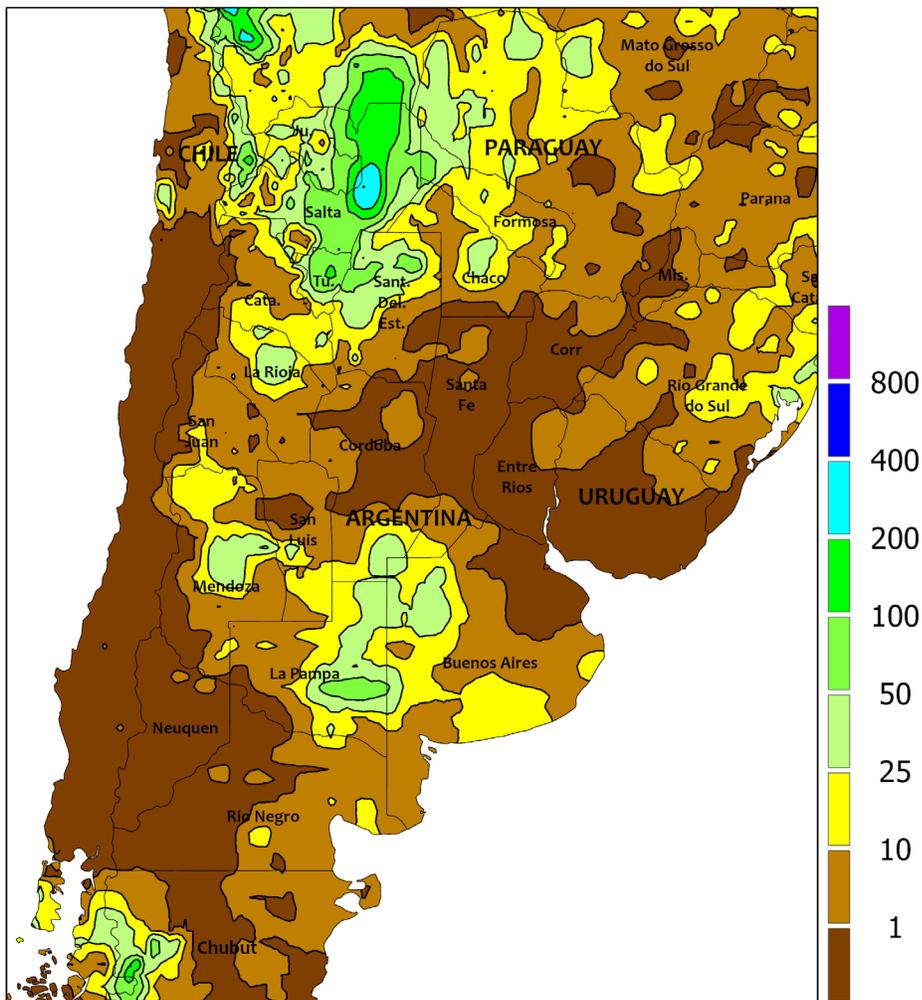


SOUTH AFRICA

Although conditions were drier this past week for most of the region, overall favorable weather continued to promote healthy plant growth. However, continued heavy rainfall (25-100 mm) in Limpopo and Mpumalanga hindered field drying and maintained a risk of additional damage to crops potentially impacted by last week's flooding. The rest of the corn belt experienced much drier

conditions (less than 10 mm) with some scattered showers (10-25 mm). Average temperatures were near to below normal, with some areas up to 6°C cooler than usual. In most of the corn belt, daytime highs were generally in the upper 20s to middle 30s (degrees C). In contrast, ample sunshine and heat (reaching up to 41°C locally) accelerated development for Western Cape's tree and vine crops.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 18 - 24, 2026



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

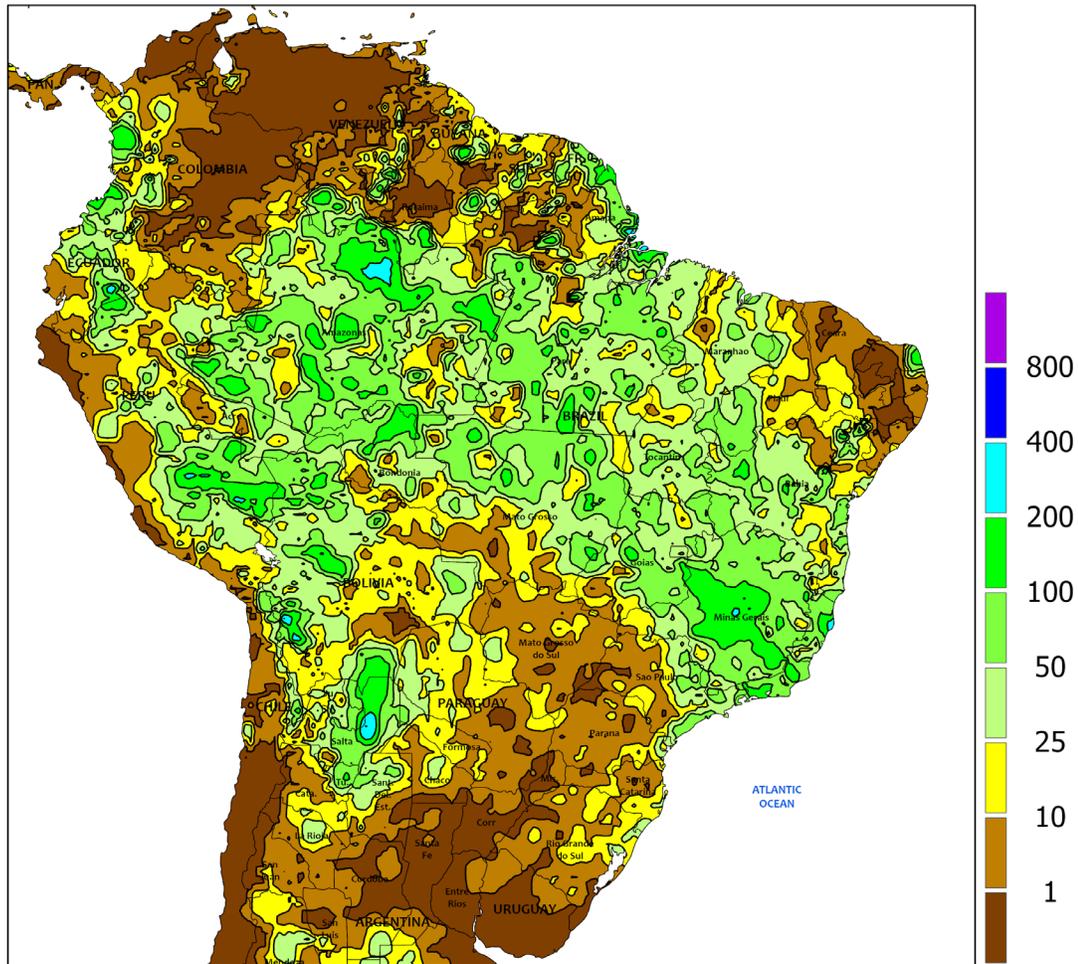


ARGENTINA

While central and some northeastern production areas were drier this week, most southern areas continued to receive light to moderate showers (10-50 mm). This rainfall brought particular relief to La Pampa, which had previously faced extremely dry conditions earlier in the season, helping to replenish crucial soil moisture levels; eastern Buenos Aires, however, remained dry. A cooler pattern emerged as temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal, falling 1 to 3°C below the seasonal mean in some locations. Despite the lower averages, daytime highs still reached the lower to

upper 30s (degrees C) throughout the region. According to the government of Argentina, as of January 22, cotton, corn, and soybean planting were almost complete. In La Pampa, early-planted corn currently in the flowering and grain-filling stages reflected the greatest impact from previous heat and dryness, while later-planted crops remained in better condition. Meanwhile, soybeans in southern Córdoba were exhibiting stress from high temperatures and moisture deficits; specifically in Río Cuarto, late-planted soybeans showed poor development due to ongoing water stress.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 18 - 24, 2026



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



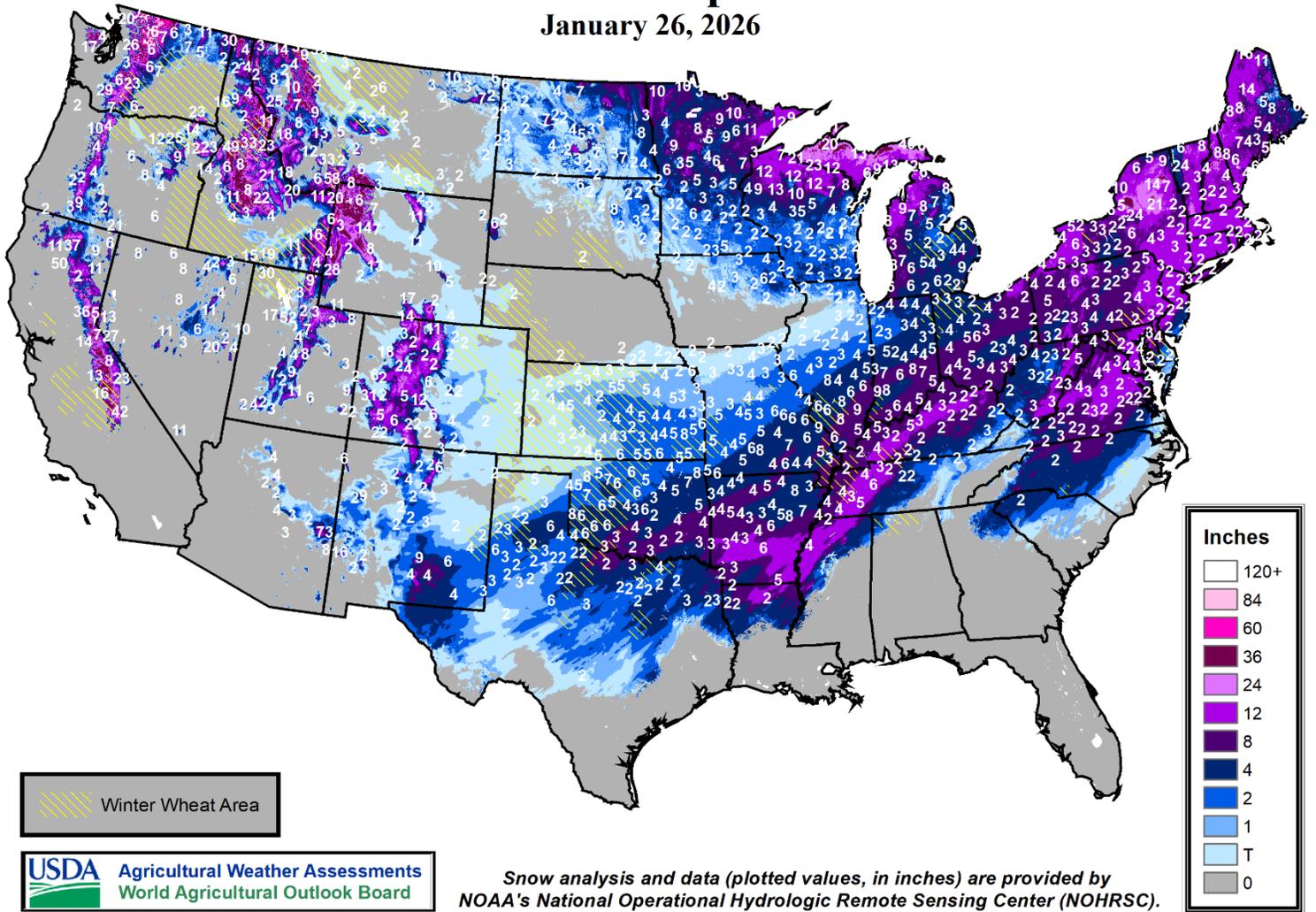
BRAZIL

Widespread showers returned to eastern areas and covered most of the region, though the southeast remained comparatively drier in a pattern similar to the previous week. Overall, rainfall averaged 25 to 100 mm, with localized totals reaching up to 200 mm, whereas the southeast received less than 10 mm with only a few isolated showers peaking at 25 mm. Temperatures remained moderate across most of the region despite drier conditions in the southeast, with highs averaging in the middle 20s to middle 30s

(degrees C). Western portions of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul experienced slightly higher temperatures, reaching the upper 30s. According to a January 26 report from the government of Parana, first-harvest corn was largely in the final stages of grain filling and maturation with a good overall appearance. Soybean development varied but was predominantly in the fruiting, grain filling, and early ripening phases. A January 22 report from Rio Grande do Sul noted that recent stable, drier weather favored corn harvesting.

Snow Depth

January 26, 2026



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).

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