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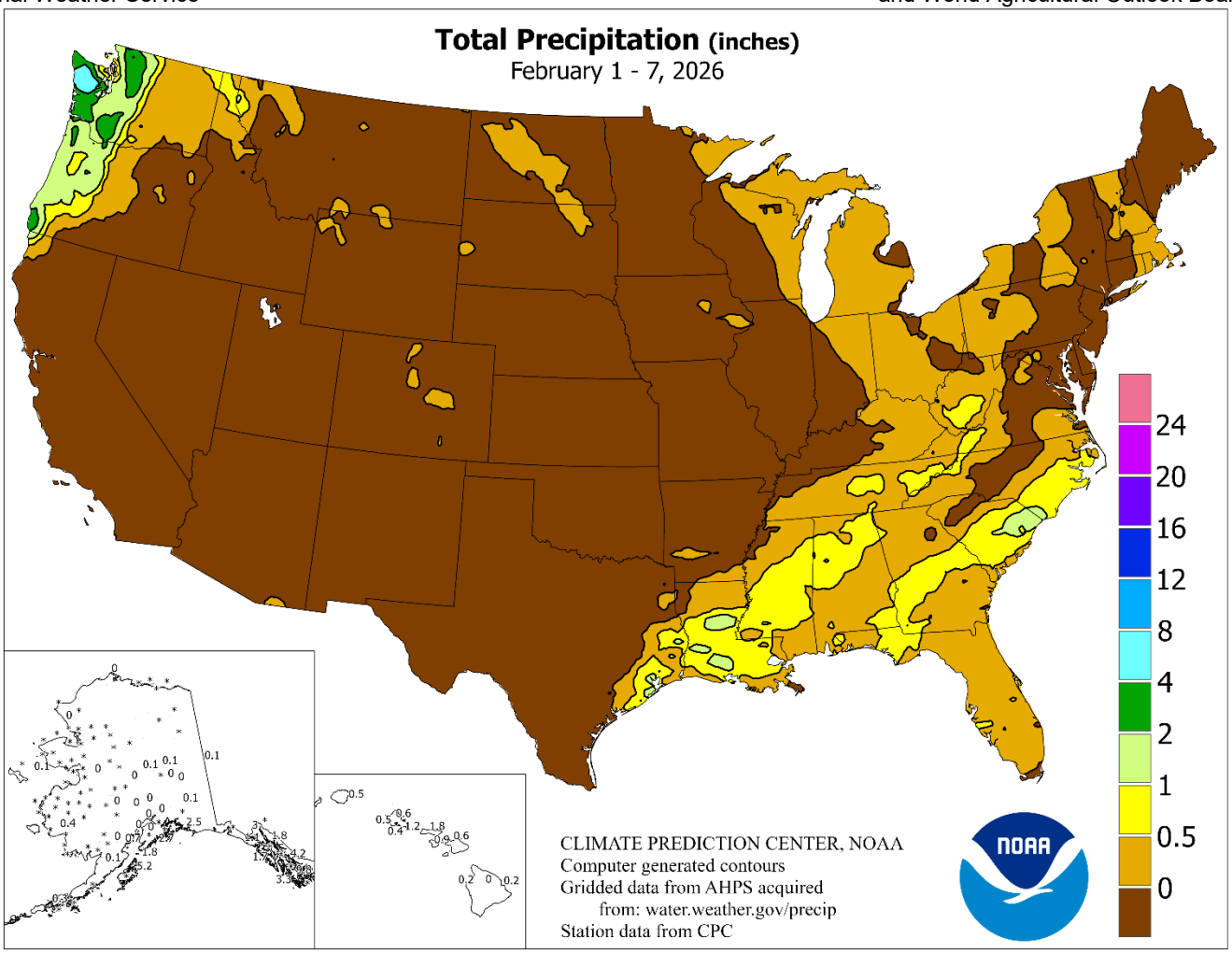
Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

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
February 1 – 7, 2026
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Snow- and wind-related impacts of an **Atlantic** coastal storm carried into February 1 across the **Carolinas** and environs, while a broader cold pattern persisted across the **eastern one-third of the country** for much of the week. Temperatures mostly averaged 10 to 20°F below normal in the **East**, except **northern New England**. Some of the coldest weather, relative to normal, affected the **Ohio Valley** and the **southern Atlantic region**, including **Florida**. From February 1-3, freezes covered much of **Florida's peninsula**, with possible implications for a

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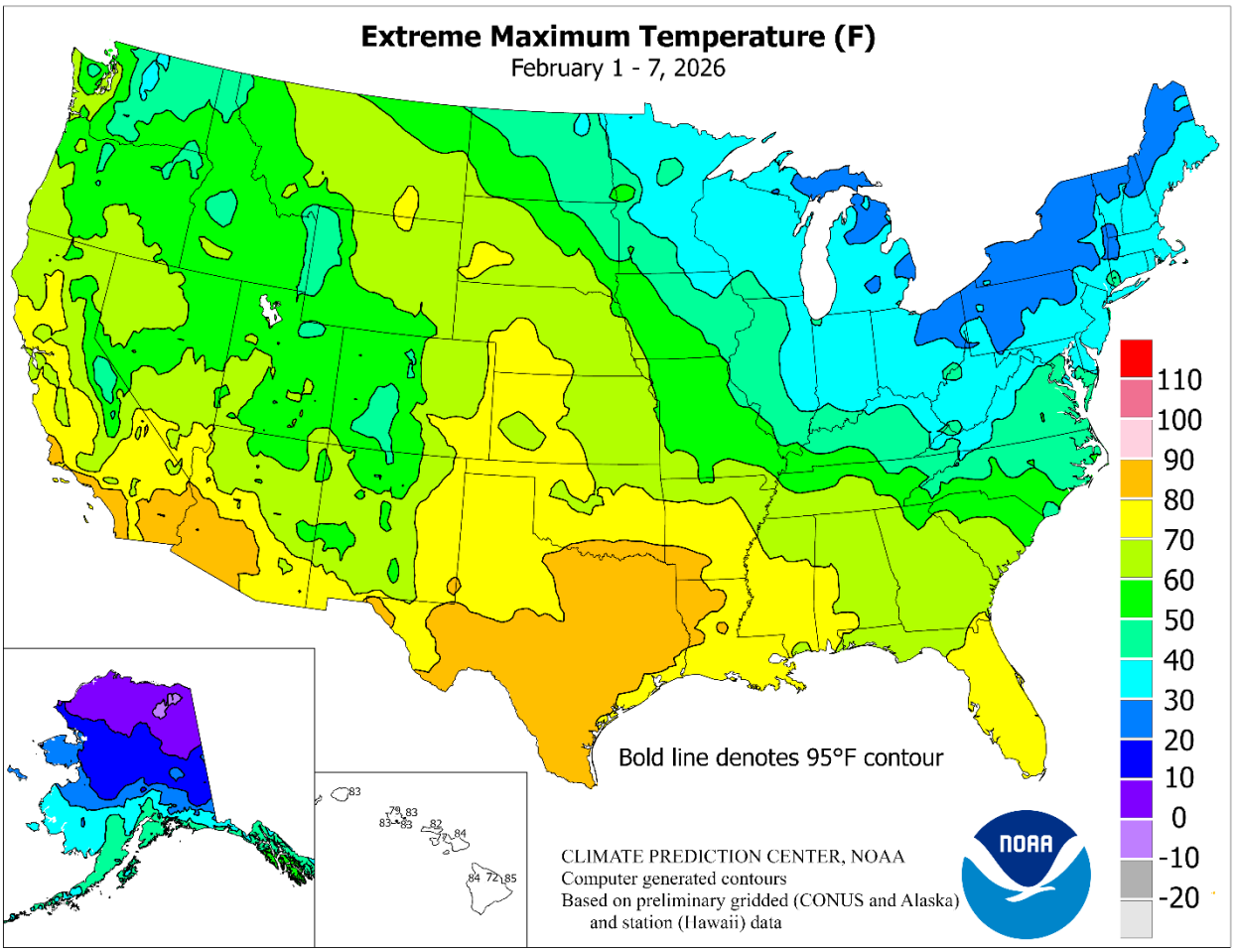
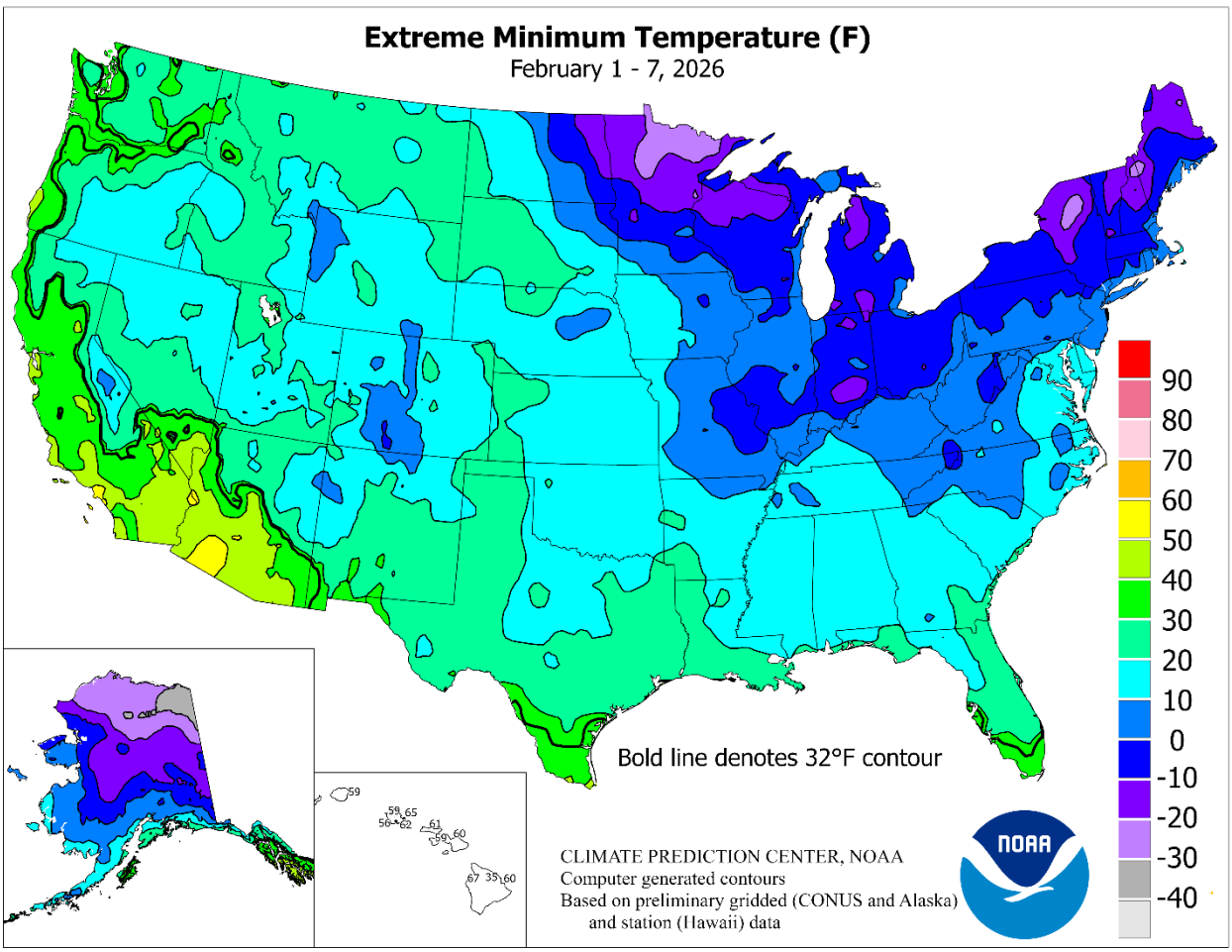
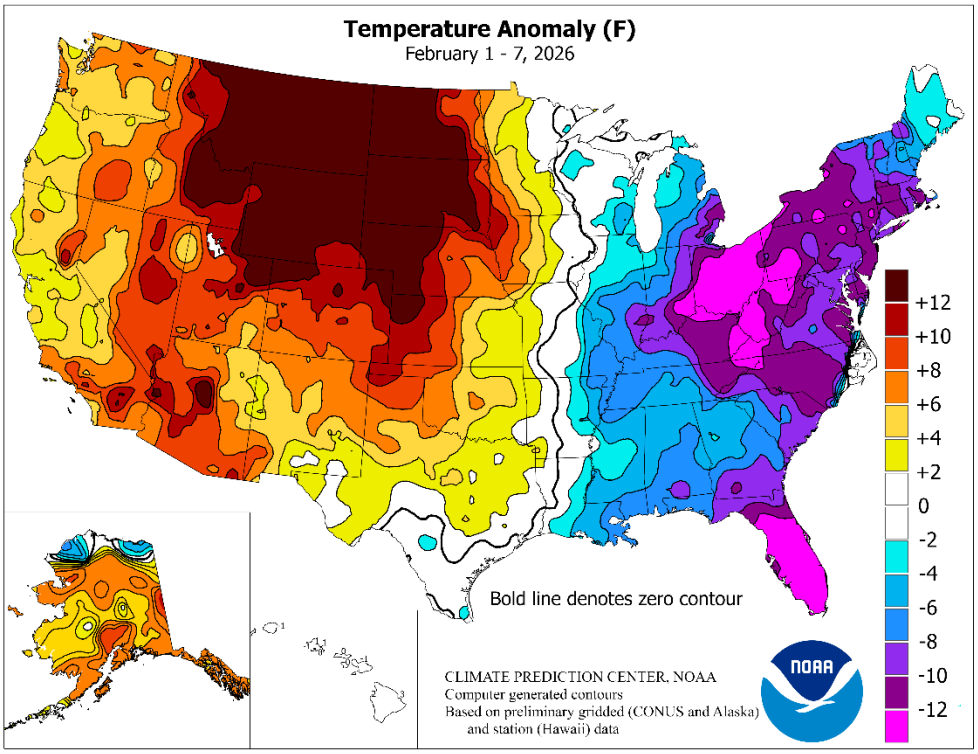

Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
February 1 - 7, 2026
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
February 1 - 7, 2026
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

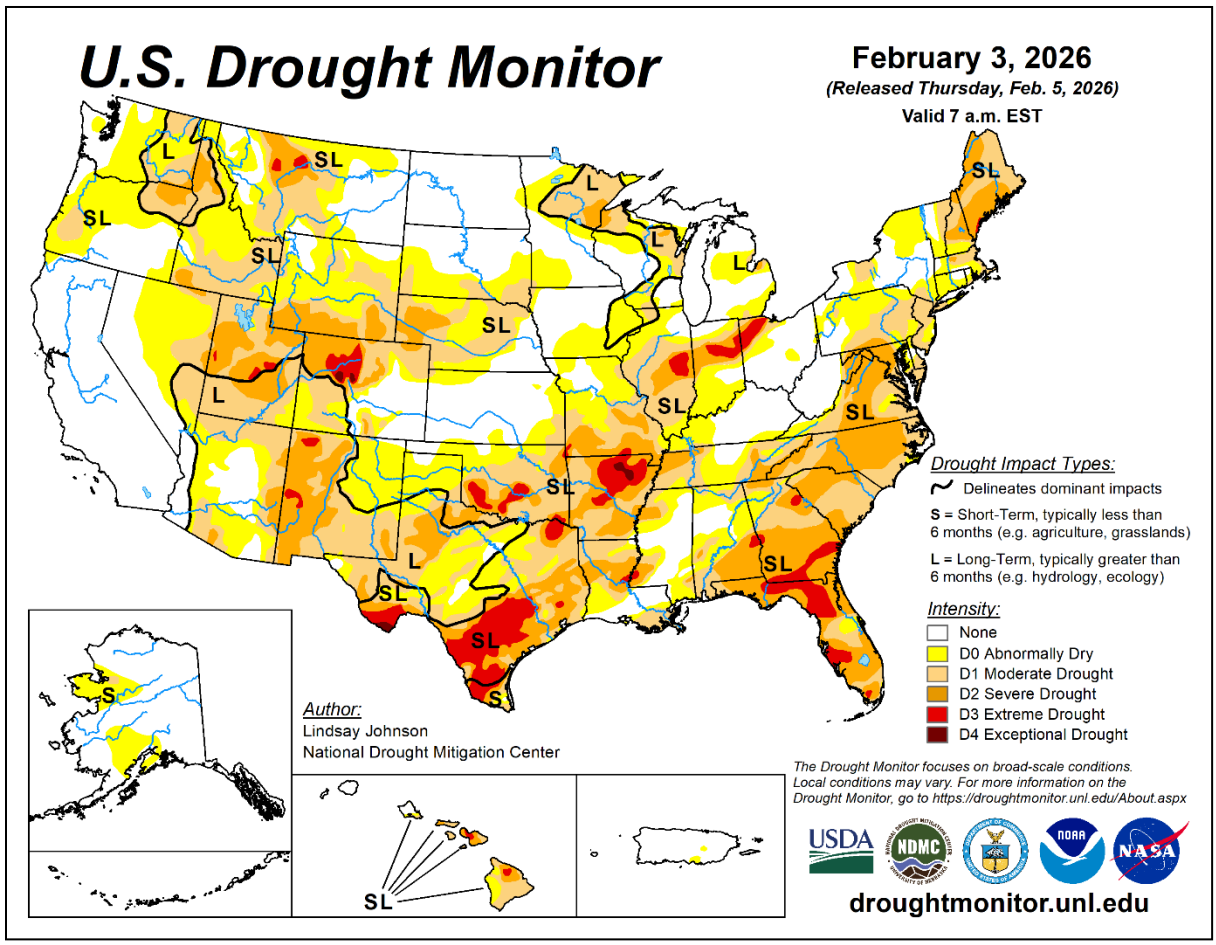
variety of crops. Any freeze damage will be assessed in coming days and weeks. Citrus, strawberries, and blueberries were subjected to at least two nights with temperatures as low as the lower to mid-20s, with windy conditions complicating freeze-protection measures. **Florida's** sugarcane production areas faced up to three nights with temperatures ranging from 25 to 30°F. Light freezes (and gusty winds) affected winter vegetable areas near **Lake Okeechobee**, with temperatures near 32°F extending as far south as the **Homestead** area. In stark contrast, prominent warmth covered the **northwestern half of the Plains**, where temperatures averaged at least 10 to 20°F above normal. Readings averaged as much as 10°F above normal in several other areas, including various parts of the **Rockies**, **Great Basin**, and **Pacific Coast States**. Farther east, light rain fell on February 3-4 from the **Gulf Coast into the Southeast**, while occasional patchy snow was observed from the **Great Lakes States into the Appalachians**. The remainder of the country began February on a dry note, aside from rain and snow showers in the **Pacific Northwest**. The **Plains'** winter wheat was devoid of a protective snow cover, while a **Western** dry spell that began nearly a month ago left snowpack well below average for this time of year and threatened to negate many of the benefits of early-season storminess.

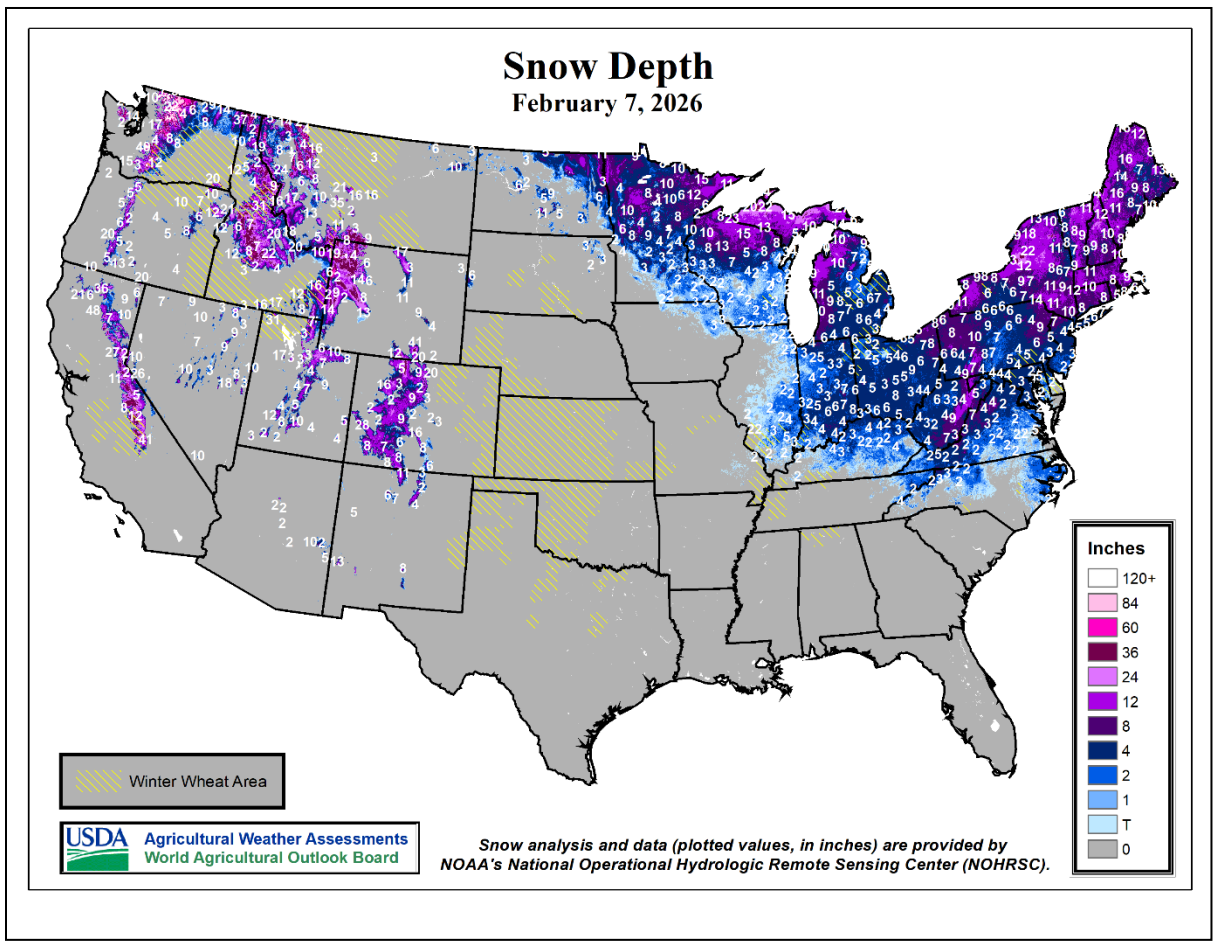


January 31 – February 1 snowfall in **Wilmington, NC**, totaled 5.8 inches, with 3.5 inches falling on the latter date. Similarly, **Charleston, SC**, netted 1.1 inches of snow during the 2-day period, including the first-ever measurable snow (0.4 inch) on February 1 in that location. Farther inland, storm-total snowfall in **Charlotte, NC**, climbed to 11.4 inches, with all but 0.4 inch occurring on January 31. The only other area experiencing meaningful precipitation as February began was the **Pacific Northwest**, where **Olympia, WA**, received rainfall totaling 1.34 inches during the month's first 2 days. Subsequently, minimal precipitation fell nearly nationwide for several days, aside from mid-week rain in the **South** and additional showers in the **Pacific Northwest**.

February 1 featured monthly record-shattering low temperatures in **Florida** locations such as **Daytona Beach** (23°F), **Melbourne** (25°F), and **Vero Beach** (26°F). Previous respective records had been 24, 27, and 28°F, set on February 18, 1958; February 26, 1967; and February 24, 1989. **Melbourne** broke a monthly record again on February 2, with a reading of 24°F. **Fort Pierce, FL**, also posted a monthly record low (23°F) on February 2, supplanting 25°F on February 24, 1989, and February 5, 1996. With a low of 35°F on February 1, **Miami, FL**, endured its coldest weather since January 10, 2010, when it was also 35°F. Similarly, **West Palm Beach, FL** (30°F on February 1 and 2), experienced a freeze for the first time since January 10, 2010, when the low fell to 32°F. Farther north, sub-zero, daily-record lows for February 1 included -1°F in **Bristol, TN**, and -9°F in **Fort Wayne, IN**. **Bristol** was even colder on February 2, falling to -7°F. In fact, **Lumberton, NC**, logged a monthly record low of -1°F on February 2, marking the first sub-zero reading in that location since December 28, 1989. **Florida's** frigid weather lingered into February 3, when **Punta Gorda** (27°F) tied a monthly record originally set on February 5, 1996. Several **Florida** cities, including **Vero Beach** (26, 27, and 31°F); **Melbourne** (25, 24, and 29°F); and **Punta Gorda** (29, 29, and 27°F), opened February with a trio of daily-record lows. Dramatic warmth weather prevailed farther west, starting in the **Desert Southwest**, where **Phoenix, AZ**, posted a daily-record high of 85°F on February 1. **Phoenix** went on to record highs of 80°F or greater on each of the first 7 days of the month, except February 5. By the middle of the week, temperatures approached or reached the 90-degree mark in parts of **southern California**, where record-setting highs for February 4 soared to 91°F in **Vista** and 89°F in **Newport Beach** and **Chula Vista**. Meanwhile on the **Plains**, temperatures surged above 70°F in parts of **Montana** and reached 80°F or higher as far north as **southern Oklahoma**. On February 5, **Great Falls, MT**, tied a monthly record previously achieved on February 27, 1932, and February 27, 1992. Near the **Canadian border**, **Cut Bank, MT**, collected a daily-record high (70°F on the 5th), reaching the 70-degree mark in February for only the second time on record, along with February 27, 1992 (71°F). Late in the week, warmth extended as far east as the **mid-South**, where **Pine Bluff, AR** (80°F on February 6) notched a daily record. In **Texas**, record-setting highs for February 6 soared to 85°F in **Waco**, 84°F in **Tyler**, and 83°F in **Austin**.

Mild, mostly dry weather covered **Alaska**, except for frigid conditions along and near the **Arctic Coast**. **Alaskan** daily-record highs for February 3 included 44°F in **Anchorage** and 55°F in **Sitka**. **Anchorage** tallied another daily record on the 4th, with a high of 45°F. In **south-central Alaska**, **Kodiak** was an exception to the dry pattern, with rainfall totaling 5.28 inches during the first 7 days of February. Nearly half of **Kodiak's** rain, 2.45 inches (a record for the date), fell on February 3. Farther south, occasional showers and gusty winds prevailed across **Hawaii**. **Lihue, Kauai**, measured a southwesterly wind gust to 57 mph on February 2. A south-southwesterly gust to 56 mph was clocked in **Kahului, Maui**, on February 2, followed by a northwesterly gust to 62 mph on February 7. Heavier rain arrived at week's end, when **Molokai** netted 1.46 inches on February 7.


U.S. Drought Monitor
February 3, 2026
(Released Thursday, Feb. 5, 2026)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Lindsay Johnson
National Drought Mitigation Center
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx
droughtmonitor.unl.edu


Snow Depth
February 7, 2026
Inches
120+
84
60
36
24
12
8
4
2
1
T
0
Winter Wheat Area
USDA Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Snow analysis and data (plotted values, in inches) are provided by NOAA's National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center (NOHRSC).

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	36	24	45	17	30	10	0.00	-0.22	0.00	4.00	187	3.17	324	90	69	0	7	0	0
	BARROW	-9	-18	2	-23	-13	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	4.36	900	1.65	872	79	72	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	13	-4	18	-13	4	8	0.10	-0.02	0.07	2.61	202	1.26	173	83	65	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	42	36	46	32	39	9	1.77	0.57	0.80	16.53	120	9.01	124	100	92	0	1	6	1
	KODIAK	42	38	43	36	40	8	5.21	3.50	2.38	17.83	94	14.57	144	97	83	0	0	7	4
	NOME	24	9	28	1	16	8	0.11	-0.11	0.06	1.40	63	0.42	36	88	63	0	7	3	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	54	27	67	16	40	-6	0.65	-0.51	0.60	8.77	79	7.60	122	85	40	0	7	2	1
	HUNTSVILLE	49	26	65	16	37	-7	0.63	-0.55	0.59	7.51	62	5.63	91	89	49	0	7	2	1
	MOBILE	61	30	73	18	46	-7	0.26	-0.82	0.26	9.35	76	2.40	35	86	31	0	4	1	0
	MONTGOMERY	58	27	69	16	42	-8	0.33	-0.82	0.23	6.97	64	4.28	73	84	34	0	5	2	0
AR	FORT SMITH	61	30	77	21	46	3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	1.91	27	1.69	47	79	31	0	5	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	57	28	76	16	42	0	0.03	-0.78	0.03	3.65	38	2.61	60	88	39	0	4	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	57	23	60	17	40	9	0.00	-0.46	0.00	1.78	40	1.03	40	67	17	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	83	56	85	52	69	11	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.43	24	0.40	38	35	13	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	67	32	69	28	49	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.31	53	0.85	57	62	16	0	5	0	0
	TUCSON	77	49	79	43	63	8	0.00	-0.21	0.00	2.06	102	1.51	143	49	16	0	0	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	68	44	72	42	56	4	0.00	-0.28	0.00	2.77	107	1.28	86	96	55	0	0	0	0
	EUREKA	61	42	66	39	52	3	0.00	-1.38	0.00	12.13	75	3.67	45	98	60	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	67	46	73	42	57	6	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.04	68	1.09	41	99	54	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	76	57	87	54	66	9	0.00	-0.69	0.00	4.36	75	1.49	42	89	34	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	71	37	75	35	54	5	0.00	-1.42	0.00	9.54	69	3.99	53	91	33	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	67	40	70	37	54	4	0.00	-0.87	0.00	4.91	61	2.48	54	100	49	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	72	53	83	49	62	4	0.00	-0.46	0.00	4.40	106	3.19	130	90	42	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	65	48	67	45	56	4	0.00	-0.97	0.00	8.42	93	3.87	79	95	57	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	66	41	71	37	53	3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.15	55	1.67	50	100	58	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	52	7	56	3	30	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.35	47	0.20	52	79	17	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	56	28	64	23	42	10	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.57	264	1.23	336	71	18	0	7	0	0
	DENVER INTL	58	26	66	20	42	11	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.84	100	0.41	86	62	18	0	6	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	57	24	60	22	40	9	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.87	65	0.44	60	71	23	0	7	0	0
	PUEBLO	63	20	71	15	41	8	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.11	169	0.48	131	77	15	0	7	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	31	13	35	3	22	-9	0.22	-0.50	0.13	6.13	77	2.44	62	70	39	0	7	2	0
	HARTFORD	29	4	33	0	16	-11	0.15	-0.59	0.13	6.59	81	3.14	78	86	42	0	7	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	35	19	43	14	27	-11	0.00	-0.65	0.00	5.56	80	3.35	95	70	38	0	7	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	33	15	37	10	24	-10	0.00	-0.72	0.00	6.40	82	2.81	71	69	39	0	7	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	59	31	73	23	45	-15	0.11	-0.48	0.11	2.46	43	0.79	23	89	32	0	4	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	61	29	74	22	45	-11	0.09	-0.62	0.05	4.31	63	1.28	32	83	30	0	4	2	0
	KEY WEST	67	55	75	49	61	-11	0.08	-0.33	0.08	2.15	48	1.07	47	83	51	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	68	45	79	35	56	-13	0.13	-0.44	0.13	3.02	62	2.20	91	83	36	0	0	1	0
	ORLANDO	62	35	74	24	48	-14	0.09	-0.44	0.09	3.74	68	0.62	20	87	25	0	3	1	0
	PENSACOLA	60	34	70	21	47	-8	0.27	-0.88	0.27	8.51	73	3.14	50	79	33	0	2	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	60	27	68	18	43	-10	0.25	-0.68	0.25	7.33	76	3.67	68	89	32	0	5	1	0
	TAMPA	61	39	73	29	50	-13	0.22	-0.50	0.22	4.16	70	1.26	37	89	38	0	1	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	67	41	79	30	54	-13	0.09	-0.65	0.09	2.38	30	0.65	15	84	33	0	2	1	0
GA	ATHENS	52	28	62	14	40	-6	0.12	-0.93	0.12	3.26	33	1.52	28	77	41	0	6	1	0
	ATLANTA	53	29	65	16	41	-5	0.13	-0.97	0.09	5.07	49	3.33	58	72	36	0	4	2	0
	AUGUSTA	54	26	66	16	40	-8	0.38	-0.48	0.38	5.48	63	2.88	61	93	45	0	6	1	0
	COLUMBUS	56	30	64	19	43	-7	0.59	-0.44	0.59	6.89	68	3.49	66	76	33	0	4	1	1
	MACON	55	29	65	18	42	-7	0.00	-1.04	0.00	4.69	47	2.31	43	81	40	0	6	0	0
	SAVANNAH	56	31	65	19	44	-8	0.20	-0.50	0.20	4.15	57	1.13	28	81	38	0	4	1	0
HI	HILO	82	65	85	60	74	3	0.20	-2.11	0.20	13.28	59	9.40	92	86	51	0	0	1	0
	HONOLULU	81	67	83	62	74	0	0.39	-0.04	0.15	6.04	135	1.76	77	87	51	0	0	4	0
	KAHULUI	80	65	84	60	72	-1	0.59	0.06	0.36	1.68	29	1.28	43	89	51	0	0	3	0
	LIHUE	79	64	83	59	71	-1	0.48	-0.31	0.20	11.37	138	2.80	78	86	53	0	0	4	0
IA	BURLINGTON	35	15	47	4	25	-1	0.00	-0.34	0.00	2.75	74	0.93	52	84	51	0	7	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	32	13	45	3	23	2	0.00	-0.24	0.00	1.54	55	0.62	51	87	49	0	7	0	0
	DES MOINES	38	20	53	12	29	6	0.02	-0.26	0.02	2.49	84	1.06	77	81	48	0	7	1	0
	DUBUQUE	29	11	42	3	20	0	0.07	-0.27	0.05	2.40	69	1.19	72	88	55	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	43	22	59	12	33	11	0.01	-0.17	0.01	1.17	62	0.31	35	89	54	0	7	1	0
	WATERLOO	30	10	41	-3	20	0	0.13	-0.12	0.07	2.70	96	1.81	134	92	58	0	7	2	0
ID	BOISE	55	30	60	26	42	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	3.01	94	0.76	45	87	44	0	7	0	0
	LEWISTON	50	37	58	31	43	5	0.09	-0.18	0.06	3.06	121	0.62	44	95	66	0	1	2	0
	POCATELLO	53	25	60	21	39	12	0.00	-0.22	0.00	3.46	140	1.18	89	92	40	0	7	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	29	15	38	7	22	-4	0.08	-0.33	0.07	3.43	76	1.16	48	84	50	0	7	2	0
	MOLINE	35	12	47	0	23	-1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.83	69	0.49	24	86	43	0	7	0	0
	PEORIA	33	15	44	3	24	-3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.31	70	1.11	44	86	52	0	7	0	0
	ROCKFORD	30	7	42	-1	19	-4	0.02	-0.31	0.02	3.33	86	1.10	56	89	50	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	32	13	41	-3	22	-7	0.06	-0.35	0.06	2.81	61	1.13	46	89	63	0	7	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	34	17	44	6	26	-9	0.02	-0.68	0.02	4.35	55	2.52	62	84	60	0	7	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	26	7	35	-9	17	-10	0.35	-0.12	0.20	3.84	70	2.08	69	90	64	0	7	3	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	29	15	35	-4	22	-8	0.00	-0.54	0.00	4.25	64	1.36	37	81	63	0	7	0	0
	SOUTH BEND	27	14	35	-10	20	-4	0.28	-0.22	0.24	6.38	114	2.39	75	88	66	0	7	3	0
KS	CONCORDIA	49	24	67	15	37	7	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.57	81	1.32	150	94	57	0	7	0	0
	DODGE CITY	63	26	69	18	44	10	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.02	60	1.02	138	86	30	0	7	0	0
	GOODLAND	62	27	73	23	45	14	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.40	44	0.28	65	73	20	0	7	1	0
	TOPEKA	49	22	65	16	35	4	0.00	-0.27	0.00	2.18	82	1.65	142	95	49	0	7	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	53	24	68	13	38	3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.64	27	0.62	56	94	51	0	7	0	0
KY	LEXINGTON	31	14	40	4	23	-12	0.14	-0.68	0.11	5.71	67	2.91	68	85	59	0	7	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	34	18	41	5	26	-11	0.18	-0.55	0.17	4.75	57	2.22	53	81	55	0	7	2	0
	PADUCAH	39	21	52	9	30	-8	0.00	-0.85	0.00	3.28	36	1.76	37	88	51	0	7	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	64	34	77	20	49	-5	0.93	-0.25	0.50	14.39	111	7.15	94	91	34	0	3	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	65	38	78	23	52	-3	0.27	-0.60	0.25	8.47	74	5.04	74	95	42	0	2	2	0
	NEW ORLEANS	62	38	75	26	50	-6	0.39	-0.61	0.39	7.87	71	3.24	52	89	36	0	2	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	64	37	82	25	51	1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	78	33	0	3	***	***
MA	BOSTON	31	16	34	5	23	-7	0.21	-0.54	0.13	5.19	61	2.61	62	74	42	0	7	2	0
	WORCESTER	27	10	31	-2	18	-7	0.46	-0.32	0.37	8.70	101	4.62	107	77	43	0	7	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	33	17	40	13	25	-10	0.00	-0.70	0.00	5.10	68	3.11	82	70	37	0	7	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	20	-3	26	-16	9	-3	0.09	-0.49	0.06	5.85	81	2.53	71	90	57	0	7	2	0
	PORTLAND	29	7	34	2	18	-6	0.03	-0.81	0.03	6.73	76	2.64	60	84	46	0	7	1	0
MI	ALPENA	24	4	30	-9	14	-5	0.28	-0.06	0.11	8.55	212	2.73	126	90	58	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	25	11	33	-8	18	-6	0.32	-0.16	0.14	6.63	121	3.05	101	87	58	0	7	3	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	23	4	29	-12	14	-5	0.23	-0.08	0.13	5.79	159	2.98	147	92	66	0	7	3	0
	LANSING	24	10	32	-5	17	-7	0.35	-0.02	0.17	5.98	138	2.68	110	86	59	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	28	13	34	-3	21	-5	0.43	-0.04	0.19	9.81	184	4.93	170	89	56	0	7	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	26	11	31	-5	19	-4	0.11	-0.13	0.11	4.08	110	2.18	114	89	64	0	7	1	0
MN	DULUTH	23	3	36	-7	13	1	0.20	0.00	0.11	2.49	95	1.50	130	88	57	0	7	2	0
	INT_L FALLS	22	-5	38	-25	9	3	0.28	0.12	0.16	2.07	107	1.20	126	91	61	0	7	3	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	28	12	37	2	20	3	0.15	-0.03	0.15	3.72	166	1.46	137	81	49	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	26	11	36	2	19	3	0.05	-0.17	0.05	2.28	91	1.16	96	87	58	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	26	6	37	-9	16	3	0.18	0.04	0.16	1.83	108	0.43	53	87	56	0	7	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	43	19	54	1	31	-2	0.00	-0.45	0.00	2.07	44	1.01	39	83	48	0	7	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	45	25	60	15	35	4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	2.47	81	1.36	92	87	50	0	7	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	38	21	50	4	29	-4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	2.00	35	1.12	36	83	56	0	7	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	49	20	60	3	34	-2	0.00	-0.49	0.00	1.31	23	1.10	36	89	43	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	60	31	76	17	45	-3	0.81	-0.46	0.80	6.11	51	4.93	73	85	40	0	3	2	1
	MERIDIAN	59	28	74	17	44	-6	0.78	-0.52	0.71	8.12	66	6.76	97	89	38	0	4	2	1
	TUPELO	52	25	71	14	38	-7	0.46	-0.71	0.46	7.46	62	6.30	105	89	44	0	7	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	61	35	67	26	48	20	0.00	-0.13	0.00	2.06	165	0.19	27	54	22	0	3	0	0
	BUTTE	53	24	60	20	38	17	0.00	-0.10	0.00	1.74	175	0.30	57	88	30	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	60	32	70	17	46	23	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.31	52	0.00	0	65	22	0	4	0	0
	GLASGOW	44	27	54	22	35	19	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.89	200	0.10	19	98	70	0	6	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	62	33	70	23	47	22	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.00	82	0.19	27	64	21	0	4	0	0
	HAVRE	57	26	66	19	41	22	0.00	-0.09	0.00	2.27	245	0.02	3	84	34	0	6	0	0
	MISSOULA	50	26	53	23	38	11	0.00	-0.21	0.00	4.98	221	0.64	54	96	50	0	7	0	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	40	19	52	8	29	-11	0.48	-0.41	0.24	5.84	63	4.43	88	90	47	0	7	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	45	23	55	10	34	-10	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.42	43	1.50	35	76	39	0	6	0	0
	GREENSBORO	40	18	45	3	29	-12	0.23	-0.44	0.12	5.28	73	3.49	85	77	40	0	7	3	0
	HATTERAS	40	28	50	22	34	-14	0.49	-0.65	0.17	9.49	87	3.33	55	91	51	0	6	3	0
	RALEIGH	43	22	50	11	32	-11	0.19	-0.48	0.19	3.85	51	1.55	37	77	34	0	7	1	0
	WILMINGTON	46	24	56	14	35	-13	0.65	-0.25	0.27	5.78	68	2.16	45	91	41	0	6	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	39	24	56	17	32	17	0.03	-0.08	0.03	1.84	155	0.79	134	93	75	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	44	28	58	24	36	19	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.71	147	0.12	40	98	67	0	6	0	0
	FARGO	27	6	40	-12	16	6	0.23	0.09	0.23	1.74	99	0.82	96	90	70	0	7	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	27	5	41	-12	16	9	0.04	-0.06	0.04	2.02	161	0.63	107	84	68	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	34	17	45	4	25	14	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.13	17	0.00	0	91	73	0	7	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	50	22	67	15	36	9	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.72	44	0.57	73	93	49	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	47	19	66	14	33	6	0.09	-0.13	0.09	1.53	71	1.07	112	94	54	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	44	21	62	6	33	9	0.01	-0.17	0.01	1.00	61	0.52	65	95	61	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	60	19	74	13	40	13	0.01	-0.11	0.01	0.33	35	0.33	66	93	27	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	46	23	62	18	35	9	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.59	73	0.96	101	83	50	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	60	24	68	17	42	13	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.58	56	0.44	86	77	21	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	55	28	67	19	41	16	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.90	103	0.69	157	89	40	0	6	0	0
NH	CONCORD	28	0	34	-10	14	-9	0.52	-0.15	0.52	7.73	107	3.56	102	88	44	0	7	1	1
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	34	14	38	8	24	-10	0.00	-0.78	0.00	3.70	42	2.43	58	78	40	0	7	0	0
	NEWARK	33	15	37	6	24	-9	0.68	-0.04	0.68	6.56	79	2.95	71	63	36	0	7	1	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	61	32	64	29	47	7	0.00	-0.09	0.00	1.46	148	1.20	264	58	19	0	4	0	0
NV	ELY	56	21	60	17	38	10	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.68	104	0.69	73	86	18	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	73	51	74	46	62	10	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.63	53	0.32	44	42	16	0	0	0	0
	RENO	62	29	65	28	46	7	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.01	77	0.41	27	78	21	0	6	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	62	18	66	15	40	5	0.00	-0.18	0.00	1.53	70	0.41	36	83	21	0	7	0	0
NY	ALBANY	25	2	29	-7	13	-11	0.12	-0.41	0.08	6.86	107	2.93	93	91	50	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	20	6	25	-3	13	-10	0.17	-0.39	0.09	5.71	91	2.90	91	87	56	0	7	3	0
	BUFFALO	19	6	26	-2	12	-12	0.17	-0.44	0.09	8.86	114	3.37	85	91	67	0	7	2	0
	ROCHESTER	21	5	28	-1	13	-12	0.35	-0.16	0.15	8.15	142	4.01	131	89	59	0	7	4	0
	SYRACUSE	23	4	30	-4	14	-10	0.33	-0.23	0.13	9.59	149	4.31	137	90	62	0	7	3	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	21	5	28	-2	13	-15	0.20	-0.37	0.11	5.89	92	2.53	72	90	59	0	7	2	0
	CINCINNATI	28	8	35	1	18	-14	0.16	-0.56	0.08	4.41	56	1.68	41	87	56	0	7	2	0
	CLEVELAND	22	6	30	-2	14	-15	0.06	-0.50	0.06	6.74	103	2.49	70	90	60	0	7	1	0
	COLUMBUS	25	7	32	0	16	-14	0.17	-0.41	0.17	5.62	83	2.07	57	89	57	0	7	1	0
	DAYTON	25	7	33	-2	16	-14	0.22	-0.32	0.22	4.83	72	2.40	66	84	58	0	7	1	0
	MANSFIELD	21	6	29	-1	14	-13	0.14	-0.46	0.09	4.72	69	1.44	37	92	63	0	7	2	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending February 7, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	25	5	33	-1	15	-13	0.17	-0.31	0.09	3.51	66	1.40	49	88	56	0	7	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	21	5	26	0	13	-14	0.47	-0.10	0.15	6.60	97	2.96	82	92	58	0	7	4	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	62	31	69	16	46	6	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.14	33	1.04	64	83	34	0	4	0	0
	TULSA	60	30	70	20	45	5	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.56	35	1.50	76	81	35	0	5	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.39	57	5.70	61	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BURNS	55	20	59	17	37	9	0.00	-0.26	0.00	3.17	102	0.59	37	95	33	0	7	0	0
	EUGENE	58	34	62	29	46	4	0.43	-0.72	0.31	8.61	59	2.90	40	100	66	0	3	2	0
	MEDFORD	62	31	69	27	46	4	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.40	80	1.27	39	95	40	0	5	0	0
	PENDLETON	46	34	54	31	40	4	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.02	90	0.41	22	99	76	0	4	0	0
	PORTLAND	56	40	59	34	48	5	0.77	-0.18	0.39	13.17	112	3.55	59	98	63	0	0	3	0
	SALEM	57	37	60	32	47	4	0.69	-0.48	0.38	10.18	71	2.96	40	99	62	0	1	2	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	28	8	32	4	18	-12	0.01	-0.69	0.01	5.19	65	2.31	57	80	45	0	7	1	0
	ERIE	22	6	28	-3	14	-14	0.33	-0.29	0.16	8.10	98	3.35	83	90	62	0	7	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	30	10	33	2	20	-11	0.04	-0.63	0.04	5.00	70	2.23	60	80	41	0	7	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	33	17	37	9	25	-9	0.00	-0.69	0.00	6.12	78	2.11	55	69	38	0	7	0	0
	PITTSBURGH	27	8	42	1	18	-12	0.17	-0.46	0.17	5.40	84	2.41	67	86	51	0	7	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	24	5	28	0	15	-14	0.08	-0.43	0.05	4.64	78	2.20	71	79	51	0	7	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	28	8	30	1	18	-10	0.08	-0.49	0.07	4.21	61	1.93	54	82	44	0	7	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	31	11	34	4	21	-9	0.18	-0.64	0.18	6.12	64	3.41	71	77	39	0	7	1	0
SC	CHARLESTON	54	30	63	19	42	-9	0.43	-0.36	0.43	4.54	60	2.63	63	86	40	0	5	1	0
	COLUMBIA	51	26	61	15	39	-8	0.66	-0.13	0.65	5.29	66	2.77	64	87	39	0	6	2	1
	FLORENCE	47	24	55	8	35	-12	0.70	-0.04	0.69	5.78	79	2.60	68	87	41	0	6	2	1
	GREENVILLE	47	26	59	15	36	-8	0.06	-0.85	0.05	4.48	46	2.94	58	78	41	0	5	2	0
SD	ABERDEEN	36	19	50	8	28	13	0.07	-0.07	0.06	1.22	98	0.48	69	90	68	0	7	2	0
	HURON	41	24	60	18	32	15	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.57	112	0.47	63	93	66	0	7	0	0
	RAPID CITY	60	27	73	20	43	19	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.63	82	0.27	67	80	25	0	6	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	38	22	53	17	30	11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.36	84	0.28	36	88	59	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	33	14	44	-7	23	-14	0.57	-0.34	0.37	7.11	85	4.27	93	93	57	0	7	4	0
	CHATTANOOGA	50	25	63	16	37	-6	0.34	-0.85	0.33	5.80	50	3.82	61	85	39	0	7	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	38	20	53	7	29	-12	0.65	-0.48	0.57	7.56	69	4.87	82	87	53	0	7	2	1
	MEMPHIS	48	26	68	13	37	-7	0.07	-0.93	0.07	3.31	31	2.28	44	84	48	0	5	1	0
	NASHVILLE	44	25	61	18	35	-6	0.54	-0.52	0.52	6.39	67	3.80	74	78	45	0	7	2	1
TX	ABILENE	69	36	80	22	52	4	0.10	-0.18	0.10	1.02	38	1.02	74	76	28	0	3	1	0
	AMARILLO	67	28	76	20	47	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.61	39	0.53	62	74	18	0	5	0	0
	AUSTIN	71	43	83	25	57	3	0.00	-0.44	0.00	1.87	32	1.47	47	74	30	0	1	0	0
	BEAUMONT	67	42	80	27	55	-1	0.29	-0.59	0.27	8.32	74	4.78	77	95	39	0	1	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	76	50	84	43	64	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.23	47	0.26	18	91	41	0	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	75	43	83	33	59	-1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.76	48	0.46	27	91	32	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	71	37	82	31	54	-2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.66	44	0.50	66	77	23	0	1	0	0
	EL PASO	69	38	93	32	54	4	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.82	160	1.67	330	69	20	1	1	0	0
	FORT WORTH	68	37	83	22	52	4	0.00	-0.56	0.00	11.48	193	11.25	364	76	28	0	1	0	0
	GALVESTON	63	48	74	34	56	-2	1.06	0.42	0.98	7.35	80	5.49	111	91	51	0	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	70	43	80	26	56	1	0.85	0.13	0.85	3.60	42	3.60	80	90	37	0	1	1	1
	LUBBOCK	69	32	78	24	50	7	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.87	55	0.66	81	72	18	0	4	0	0
	MIDLAND	67	34	77	24	50	2	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.03	74	0.81	102	72	19	0	4	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	70	29	81	19	49	0	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.31	15	0.30	25	86	22	0	4	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	71	41	83	27	56	2	0.00	-0.43	0.00	2.66	60	1.14	47	75	29	0	1	0	0
	VICTORIA	73	39	84	27	56	0	0.01	-0.47	0.01	1.91	34	0.98	31	93	34	0	2	1	0
	WACO	71	33	85	17	52	2	0.00	-0.56	0.00	1.57	26	1.57	50	86	31	0	3	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	68	32	82	15	50	6	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.26	41	1.17	78	86	26	0	2	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	55	30	60	27	42	8	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.69	53	0.42	24	82	37	0	7	0	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	36	19	41	7	28	-9	0.09	-0.65	0.06	5.59	72	3.26	77	74	37	0	7	2	0
	NORFOLK	38	25	48	19	31	-12	0.02	-0.72	0.02	4.93	68	1.77	44	80	38	0	6	1	0
	RICHMOND	37	19	45	13	28	-11	0.12	-0.52	0.12	6.77	91	3.34	86	84	35	0	7	1	0
	ROANOKE	36	22	43	13	29	-10	0.13	-0.59	0.09	4.89	70	2.80	71	79	45	0	7	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	34	15	40	9	24	-10	0.05	-0.61	0.05	4.94	71	3.48	96	73	38	0	7	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	24	0	30	-7	12	-8	0.19	-0.23	0.17	6.11	120	2.37	92	83	47	0	7	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	54	37	63	32	46	6	2.03	0.65	0.85	19.56	114	6.33	68	100	81	0	1	3	3
	QUILLAYUTE	57	42	66	34	49	7	0.00	-2.66	0.00	22.17	90	9.89	64	100	75	0	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	55	43	62	39	49	6	1.31	0.27	0.67	14.22	113	5.76	84	98	68	0	0	3	1
	SPOKANE	42	32	49	29	37	6	0.20	-0.17	0.16	4.47	95	1.63	69	100	89	0	4	2	0
	YAKIMA	47	34	51	26	40	6	0.04	-0.17	0.03	2.48	87	0.52	36	97	75	0	4	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	24	3	36	-9	14	-2	0.01	-0.22	0.01	2.53	96	1.15	91	87	54	0	7	1	0
	GREEN BAY	26	3	34	-4	14	-4	0.33	0.05	0.14	3.97	116	2.31	138	89	54	0	7	4	0
	LA CROSSE	28	9	38	-2	19	-1	0.04	-0.23	0.04	2.82	93	1.73	113	89	52	0	7	1	0
	MADISON	27	5	38	-5	16	-4	0.07	-0.26	0.05	3.27	95	1.90	105	90	53	0	7	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	28	13	37	7	20	-4	0.20	-0.17	0.12	4.04	99	1.64	75	85	52	0	7	5	0
WV	BECKLEY	28	12	38	2	20	-13	0.52	-0.22	0.24	8.03	112	3.10	80	88	59	0	7	4	0
	CHARLESTON	30	13	35	2	22	-15	0.45	-0.31	0.28	7.36	96	3.48	86	94	55	0	7	3	0
	ELKINS	29	6	37	-3	18	-14	0.28	-0.49	0.11	7.27	98	3.65	95	92	51	0	7	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	32	15	36	6	23	-13	0.31	-0.46	0.16	5.92	79	3.43	88	84	51	0	7	2	0
WY	CASPER	58	24	64	18	41	15	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.85	69	0.33	53	62	22	0	7	0	0
	CHEYENNE	54	26	60	19	40	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.34	35	0.11	24	61	20	0	7	0	0
	LANDER	56	26	64	22	41	19	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.61	47	0.09	13	60	21	0	7	0	0
	SHERIDAN	60	26	72	19	43	19	0.01	-0.15	0.01	2.06	156	0.49	62	76	23	0	7	1	0

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

January Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: From January 23-26, a sprawling and destructive storm system left a swath of wintry weather—snow, sleet, and freezing rain—from the southern Rockies to the Atlantic Coast. Bitterly cold weather accompanied and trailed the winter storm, largely locking the snow and ice into place for more than a week and complicating recovery efforts. Some of the most extensive damage occurred across the mid-South, where heavy ice accretion (0.50 to 1.25 inches) led to protracted power outages. At the height of the storm, more than one million customers—many across northern Louisiana, western and central Tennessee, and roughly the northwestern half of Mississippi—were left without electricity. Mid-South freezing rain was also destructive to timber and orchard crops, with a secondary area of icing reported east of the southern Appalachians. A larger area, extending from the central and southern Plains into the Ohio Valley and the middle and northern Atlantic States, received snow, or a mix of snow and sleet. Storm-total snowfall topped a foot in many locations from the lower Midwest into the Northeast.

Several surges of frigid air trailed the storminess into the central and eastern United States. Even areas such as the northern Plains and upper Midwest, which avoided widespread wintry precipitation, endured extreme cold and increasing livestock stress. Many winter wheat fields from Nebraska northwestward into Montana experienced sub-0°F temperatures without the benefit of a protective snow cover, with some locations briefly dipping below -20°F. Farther south, accumulations of snow and ice from the southern Plains into the mid-South and mid-Atlantic provided winter grains and cover crops with beneficial moisture and insulation. Deep South Texas observed a freeze on January 26, although the short duration and limited intensity of the event spared citrus and most other active crops. Similarly, Louisiana's new sugarcane crop likely escaped the cold spell without permanent freeze injury. Across Florida's peninsula, however, light, late-month freezes were a warm-up act to a major freeze event from February 1-3. More details on Florida's early-February cold wave, arguably the state's worst since January 2010, more than 16 years ago, will be summarized in next month's weather summary.

The late-January cold snap resulted in monthly temperatures averaging more than 5°F below normal in portions of the upper Great Lakes States and from the Ohio Valley into the lower Great Lakes region. Below-normal January temperatures covered a broader area encompassing much of the eastern half of the U.S., despite relatively mild weather during the first 3 weeks of the New Year. Conversely, monthly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal across the northern and central Rockies and adjacent High Plains. In fact, warmer-than-normal January weather broadly encompassed the West and the northern High Plains, although pesky fog and low clouds plagued California's Central Valley and parts of the Northwest during the mid- to late-month period.

A dramatic Western pattern shift occurred around January 10, signaling the end of a month-long spell of stormy weather. Thereafter, a stretch of mild, dry weather extended to 3 weeks by the end of January, leading to growing concerns regarding mostly abysmal Western snowpack and future runoff potential. (Most earlier storms were not particularly efficient at building snowpack, except in the northern Rockies, as a greater-than-average percentage of the precipitation had fallen as rain, rather than snow.) According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack reached 10 inches (more than 90 percent of normal for the date) by January 6, but also ended the month at 10 inches (less than 60 percent of normal). A similar scenario elsewhere in the West left end-of-January snowpack broadly less than 50 percent of normal from southern Washington and Oregon into the Southwest, including much of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado, western and southern Utah, and the northern tier of California.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States remained nearly steady, ranging from 42 to 45 percent, during the 5-week period ending February 3. National drought coverage has been greater than 40 percent each week since mid-September 2025, with a weak La Niña likely contributing to cold-season dryness in various parts of the country. The Deep South, from southern Texas to Florida, was notably dry in January, with negative impacts on pastures and non-irrigated winter crops. As previously stated, drier-than-normal January weather also affected the West, aside from western Washington and an area in the Southwest—from southeastern Arizona into parts of New Mexico—impacted by the late-month winter storm. Improving drought conditions were observed during January in several regions, including the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, although some of the moisture remained on the landscape in the form of snow and ice.

End-of-January reporting from USDA/NASS indicated that most wheat continued to overwinter well. From Nebraska northwestward, however, there was a perceived deterioration in crop condition due to drought and the lack of an insulating snow cover. Among major reporting states, Nebraska led at the end of January with 37 percent of its winter wheat rated in very poor to poor condition, up from 18 percent a month earlier. During the same period, the percentage of Montana's wheat rated very poor to poor increased from 18 to 22 percent. In contrast, crop conditions in top-producer Kansas were nearly steady, with 61 percent of the winter wheat rated good to excellent (and 10 percent very poor to poor) on January 31, versus 60 and 9 percent, respectively, at the end of December. In the lower Midwest, end-of-January numbers showed 61 to 67 percent of the winter wheat rated good to excellent in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 24th-warmest, 11th-driest January during the 132-year period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the average temperature of 33.19°F was 3.07°F above the 1901-2000 mean, despite a sharp, late-month cold snap across the eastern half of the country. Meanwhile, U.S. precipitation averaged 1.53 inches, well below the 20th century mean of 2.31 inches. Since the beginning of the 21st century, lower January values were noted in 2003, with 1.33 inches, and 2014 and 2025, both with 1.37 inches. Without a large, late-month storm system across the South, East, and lower Midwest, nationally averaged January precipitation would have ranked among the lowest values on record.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 31st-coldest January in Ohio to the fifth-warmest January in Arizona and Oregon (figure 1). Joining those two Western States on the list for top-ten January warmth were California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the fifth-driest January in Montana and Oregon to the 28th-wettest January in New Mexico (figure 2).

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
January 2026
Ranking Period: 1895-2026
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

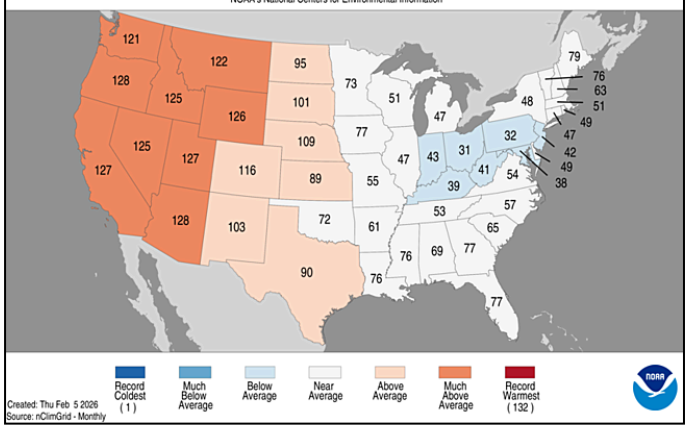
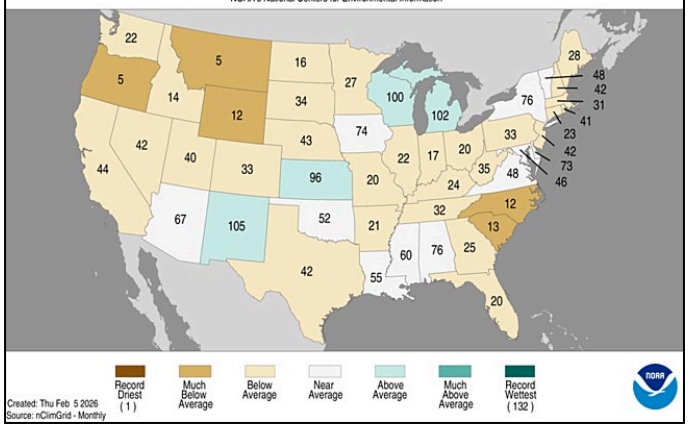


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
January 2026
Ranking Period: 1895-2026
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



Summary: As the year began, unsettled weather prevailed in the West, with the heaviest precipitation falling in California. By January 6, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack had climbed nearly to 10 inches, greater than 90 percent of normal for the date. In southern California, the wettest New Year's Day on record was observed in many locations, including El Cajon (2.52 inches), San Diego (2.08 inches), Burbank (1.32 inches), Sandberg (1.25 inches), and Long Beach (1.11 inches). Another round of Pacific storminess moved ashore in California on January 3, leading to daily-record amounts in Santa Barbara (1.91 inches), Santa Maria (1.27 inches), and Sandberg (0.78 inch). According to the U.S. Drought Monitor dated January 6, 2026, California was completely free of drought and abnormal dryness for the first time since December 2000. Before precipitation departed the West, Spokane, WA, received 7.0 inches of snow, a record for January 7. For Spokane, it was the snowiest day since November 30, 2022, when 7.5 inches fell. Farther east, Northern daily-record totals for January 6 included 0.73 inch in Flint, MI, and 0.69 inch in Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, with precipitation falling as rain, freezing rain, and snow. Soon, back-to-back storm systems emerged from the West. With cold air largely absent as the lead system tracked from the central Plains into the Great Lakes States, producing mostly rain. However, the trailing system produced a band of heavy snow across the central and southern Plains and brought a transition to wind-driven snow in parts of the Midwest. Associated with the first storm, the 8th was the third-wettest January day on record in Chicago, IL, where 1.92 inches fell. Chicago's wetter days were January 12, 1960, with 2.76 inches, and January 10, 1975, with 2.29 inches. Record-setting amounts for January 8 topped an inch in Waterloo, IA (1.28 inches), and Kansas locations such as Salina (1.28 inches) and Topeka (1.12 inches). The second storm entrained enough cold air to produce widespread snow, starting in the West. Alta, UT, reported a two-storm total of more than 45 inches of snow, aided by a daily-record sum of 12.6 inches on January 8. A narrow band of heavy snow fell across the High Plains on January 8-9, when Colorado Springs, CO, netted 13.3 inches. Record-breaking snowfall totals for January 9 included 6.6 inches in Clayton, NM, and 3.8 inches in Pueblo, CO. Later, rain changed to snow showers in the Great Lakes States, while locally heavy rain soaked the South and East. McComb, MS, measured 6.79 inches on January 9-10, aided by a 4.13-inch sum on the former date. Record-setting amounts for January 10 reached 2.68 inches in Asheville, NC, and 1.40 inches at the Atlantic City Marina in New Jersey.

On January 1, frost and scattered freezes were reported in Florida as far south as Lake Okeechobee, although the state's citrus belt escaped the cold snap with minimal long-term concerns. Farther west, however, it was the warmest New Year's Day on record in locations such as Lubbock, TX (78°F), and Colorado Springs, CO (65°F). January 2 featured monthly record-tying highs of 89°F in Texas locations such as Austin (Bergstrom) and San Antonio. Austin had previously attained 89°F on January 25, 1971, and January 23, 1972, while San Antonio had observed 89°F on January 30, 1971. Meanwhile, daily-record highs for January 2 climbed to 91°F in Laredo, TX, and 81°F in Shreveport, LA. In the South and Northwest, dozens of daily-record highs were established on January 3, with temperatures reaching 94°F in McAllen, TX; 81°F in New Orleans, LA; 59°F in Boise, ID, and 58°F in Great Falls, MT.

Medford, OR, collected consecutive daily-record highs of 62 and 60°F, respectively, on January 2 and 3. Over the next several days, hundreds of additional records were set, mainly across the Plains, West, and South. On January 4, readings topped the 70-degree mark as far north as Nebraska, where daily records included 73°F in McCook and 71°F in North Platte and Broken Bow. On the central High Plains, record-setting highs for the 4th soared to 76°F in Goodland, KS, and 73°F in Burlington, CO. Soon, warmth spanned the South, with January 6 featuring daily-record highs of 84°F in Waco, TX, and 82°F in New Orleans, LA. From January 6-9, Houston, TX, logged four consecutive daily-record highs (82, 81, 80, and 81°F). In advance of an approaching storm system, a surge of Midwestern warmth led to record-setting highs for January 7 in St. Joseph, MO (68°F), and Lamoni, IA (65°F). A day later, records for the 8th included 65°F in Springfield, IL, and 63°F in Indianapolis, IN. On January 9, Indianapolis observed 65°F, not a record for the date. In Mississippi, Greenwood tallied a pair of daily-record highs (78°F both days) on January 8-9. Lower Midwestern warmth lingered into early January 9, before colder air arrived. Record-setting highs for January 9 surged to 68°F in Carbondale, IL, and 65°F in Columbus, OH. In Michigan, Detroit and Lansing touched 60°F on the 9th, breaking daily records. By January 10, however, any remaining records were mostly limited to the southern Atlantic States, where highs rose to 85°F in Brooksville, FL; 82°F in Savannah, GA; and 80°F in Florence, SC.

Around the middle of the month, an evolution toward a Western ridge of high pressure and an Eastern trough led to mostly dry weather from the Rockies westward. However, storminess clipping western Washington on January 12 resulted in a daily-record total of 2.86 inches in Quillayute. Scattered precipitation, rarely heavy, fell farther east, with higher amounts (locally an inch or more) generally limited to the Great Lakes and Northeastern States. Valentine, NE, netted a record-setting sum (0.29 inch; all rain) for January 13. Soon, snow squalls developed downwind of the Great Lakes. South Bend, IN, received 18.0 inches from January 14-16, aided by a daily-record sum of 12.6 inches on the initial day of lake-effect snowfall. A few days later, a broader area of light snow blanketed the northern Corn Belt; Madison, WI, collected a daily-record snowfall (5.6 inches) for January 17. At times, snow squalls continued to rage downwind of unfrozen sections of the Great Lakes. Muskegon, MI, received measurable snow each day from January 16-31, except the 25th, helping to boost the monthly sum to 44.7 inches. A daily-record snowfall of 8.8 inches occurred in Muskegon on January 21.

As the middle of the month approached, warmth prevailed across Florida's peninsula, where record-setting highs for January 11 included 86°F in Fort Pierce and Vero Beach. Meanwhile, a common mid-month theme was record-breaking warmth across the northern half of the High Plains and adjacent Rockies. On January 12, high temperatures rose to 66°F in McCook, NE, and Sheridan, WY. From January 12-14, Lander, WY, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (60, 61, and 60°F). Great Falls, MT, posted a pair of daily-record highs (62 and 64°F, respectively) on January 13 and 14. Elsewhere in Montana, record-setting highs for the 14th soared to 66°F in Billings, Choteau, and Grass Range. Mid-month warmth also extended into much of the West. In Arizona, for example, daily-record highs for January 14 included 81°F in Phoenix and Yuma. In Oregon, Redmond notched a pair of daily-record highs (62°F both days) on January 13-14. However, as Western high pressure became more firmly established, California's Central Valley and many lower-elevation sites in the Northwest had to contend with air stagnation and foggy conditions. In contrast, a brief expansion of warmth across the northern Plains led to record-setting highs for January 15 in Sisseton, SD (45°F), and the National Weather Service office in Grand Forks, ND (39°F). Farther east, however, suddenly colder air punching into the Southeast produced daily-record lows for January 16 in Alma, GA (17°F); Jacksonville, FL (22°F); and Fort Pierce, FL (32°F). For Alma, it was the lowest reading since January 24, 2003. Jacksonville's last reading of 22°F or lower had occurred on December 26, 2022. The last freeze in Fort Pierce had been observed on January 31, 2022.

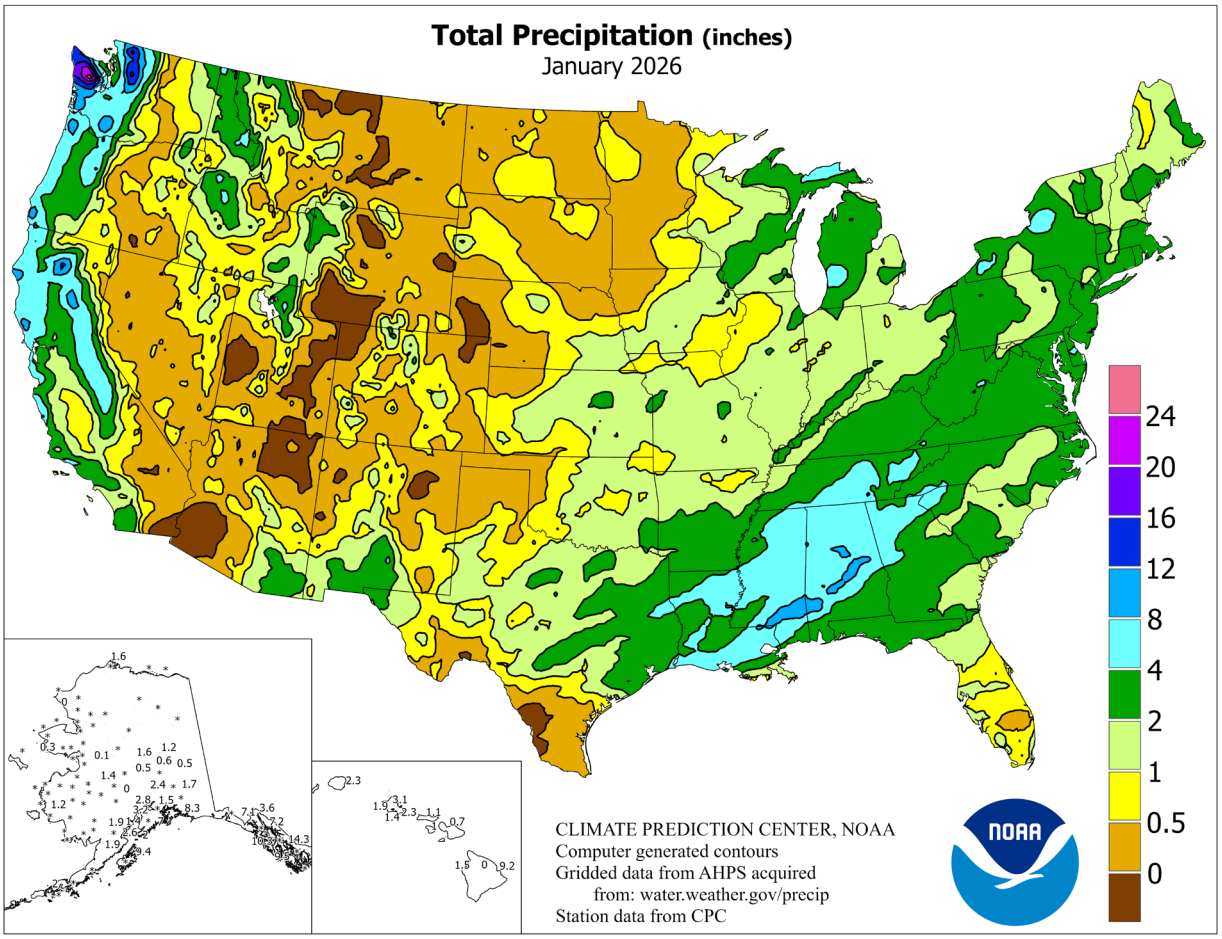
Where moisture and cold air merged, starting on January 23, wintry precipitation—snow, sleet, and freezing rain—quickly spread from southern sections of the Rockies and Plains into much of the South, East, and lower Midwest. The winter storm continued through January 25, when heavy snow shifted into the Northeast, while sleet and freezing rain fell farther south. Despite the inconvenience of travel disruptions and electrical outages, benefits of the wintry precipitation included drought relief and insulation for winter grains and cover crops. On January 23, rapid changes included 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 1.92 inches of precipitation—mostly 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. By the 25th, daily-record snowfall totals topped a foot in Worcester and Boston, MA—17.5 and 16.7 inches, respectively—along with Hartford, CT (15.6 inches); Harrisburg, PA (14.0 inches); Providence, RI (12.9 inches); Islip, NY (12.9 inches); and Dayton, OH (12.4 inches). For Dayton, it was the snowiest day on record, surpassing 12.2 inches on January 26, 1978. In New York's Central Park, where 11.4 inches fell on the 25th, it was the snowiest calendar day since February 1, 2021, when 14.8

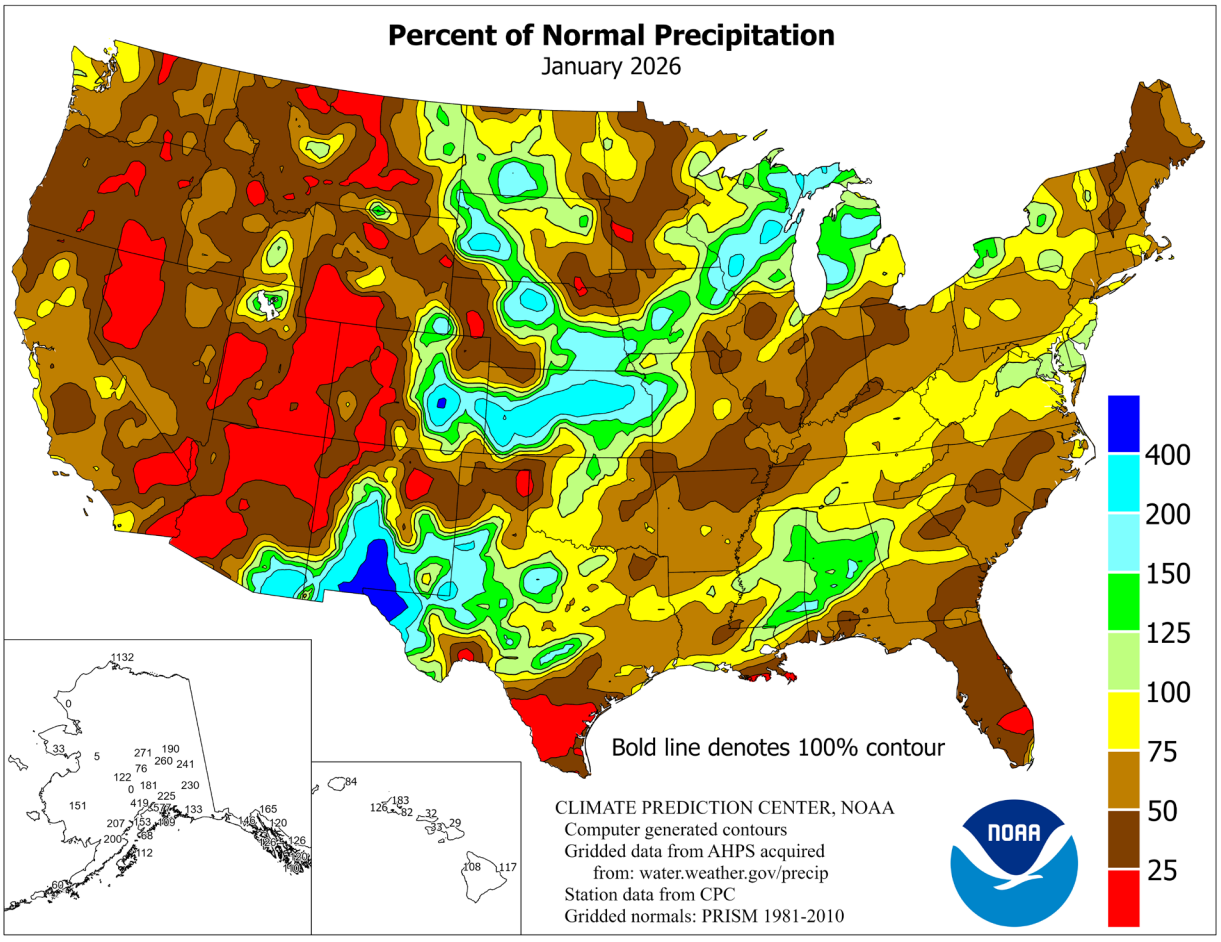
inches fell. In Philadelphia, PA, where January 25 snowfall reached 9.3 inches, the daily total surpassed the 2024-25 seasonal sum of 8.1 inches. The storm also produced daily-record precipitation totals for January 25 in locations such as Jackson, KY (2.57 inches); Tuscaloosa, AL (2.19 inches); Washington, DC (1.99 inches); Huntington, WV (1.96 inches); Georgetown, DE (1.79 inches); and Tupelo, MS (1.79 inches). In New England, January 25-26 storm-total snowfall climbed to 23.2 inches in Boston, MA, and 14.3 inches in Bangor, ME. About a week later, snow from an Atlantic coastal storm fell across a much more targeted area, including the Carolinas and portions of neighboring states. In North Carolina, daily-record snowfall totals for January 31 included 11.0 inches in Charlotte and 10.3 inches in Greensboro. Elsewhere, record-setting snowfall for the 31st reached 4.0 inches in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, and 3.5 inches in Augusta, GA. Wilmington, NC, measured 5.8 inches of snow on January 31 – February 1, accompanied by a peak wind gust to 40 mph. Even in areas of the South, East, and lower Midwest not affected by the second storm system, care of livestock—already difficult due to extreme cold—was further complicated by nearly impenetrable and slow-to-melt piles of snow and ice.

As the large winter storm began to coalesce across the South on January 23, Baker, MT, registered a low temperature of -32°F. On the same date, 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, with Flint's reading narrowly missing 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. For days in the storm's wake, sub-0°F temperatures lingered as far south as the central Plains. In Kansas, for example, daily-record lows for January 25 dipped to -16°F in Russell and -14°F in Salina. A lower reading, -16°F, was observed in Salina on January 26. Other record-setting lows on the Plains for the 25th included -2°F in Lawton, OK, and 2°F in Lubbock, TX. Lubbock was even colder on the 26th, with a daily-record reading of -2°F. Farther east, sub-0°F, daily-record lows for January 26 plunged to -13°F in Springfield, IL, and -11°F in Springfield, MO. On the 26th, freezes extended into Deep South Texas, where daily-record lows fell to 26°F in Harlingen and 30°F in Brownsville and McAllen. In the Southeast, post-storm maximum temperatures (on the 26th) remained below the 20-degree mark in Bowling Green, KY (high of 16°F), and Jackson, TN (18°F). Late in the month, cold weather lingered across roughly the eastern half of the U.S., while extreme cold re-intensified across the Midwest and Northeast. Several locations closed the month on January 30-31 with consecutive daily-record lows; among them were Pittsburgh, PA (-6 and -11°F); Akron-Canton, OH (-7 and -9°F); and Parkersburg, WV (-4 and -5°F). January 31 featured Pittsburgh's lowest reading since January 19, 1994, when it was -22°F. As the month ended, cold air poured into Florida, with more details on early-February freezes to be reported next month. Miami, FL, registered 35°F on February 1—the lowest reading in that location since January 10, 2010—just 6 days after tying a monthly record high (88°F on January 26). Similarly, West Palm Beach, FL (30°F on February 1), experienced its first freeze since January 10, 2010, only 6 days after breaking a monthly record (90°F on the 26th) that was originally set with a high of 89°F on January 4, 1942.

Across the Alaskan mainland, the first half of January featured frigid weather, while the second half of the month was much milder, aside from some resurgent cold conditions in the southwest. Despite the mid- to late-month warming trend, January temperatures averaged 6 to 9°F below normal in locations such as Bethel, Fairbanks, and McGrath. King Salmon reported a monthly average temperature of 5.4°F, more than 11°F below normal. For King Salmon, it was the coldest month since January 2020. Despite the cold conditions, there were periods of snow. For example, Fairbanks reported a low of -50°F on January 4, followed by 3.0 inches of snow from January 5-7 and 6.1 inches on January 10-11. Anchorage also received significant snow, with 19.0 inches falling on January 5-6. At the height of the cold snap, on the 4th, minima plunged to -63°F in Tok and -59°F in Northway. Elsewhere, daily-record lows dipped to -41°F (on the 7th) in King Salmon and -33°F (on the 8th) in Bethel. Soon, relative warmth replaced the harsh temperatures, accompanied in southeastern Alaska's lower elevations by heavy rain. On January 9, daily-record precipitation totals included 4.49 inches in Ketchikan, 1.58 inches in Juneau, and 1.43 inches in Sitka. Remarkably, Juneau's record-setting 50-inch snow depth—a record in that location for any time of year—achieved on December 31, 2025, was completely eliminated by January 14. A day earlier, on the 13th, both Sitka (56°F) and Juneau (46°F) had posted daily-record highs, while Sitka had received 1.13 inches of rain and had clocked a southerly wind gust to 76 mph. Similarly, Ketchikan received 2.86 inches of rain on January 13, accompanied by a peak southeasterly wind gust to 65 mph. Across the Alaskan mainland, a significant storm arrived on January 16, when daily-record precipitation totals included 0.60 inch (all snow) in McGrath and 0.45 inch (snow, freezing rain, and rain) in Anchorage. The temperature in Fairbanks rose 80 degrees, from -48 to 32°F, between January 13 to 16. Additional stormy weather occurred late in the month, when Yakutat received precipitation totaling 3.84 inches during the last 7 days of January. Juneau received 6.4 inches of snow on January 25-26, followed by several days with light rain. Sitka noted a daily-record rainfall of 2.12 inches on January 26. Ketchikan's January precipitation climbed to 19.25 inches, 119 percent of normal. On the mainland, Anchorage collected 11.1 inches of snow on the 26th and 27th, capping its snowiest January on record, with 40.2 inches (previously, 34.4 inches in 2000). Anchorage also achieved its wettest January, with 2.96 inches (395 percent of normal), surpassing 2.09 inches in 1963.

In Hawaii, drought-easing rainfall in early January was followed by the return of drier-than-normal conditions. On the Big Island, monthly rainfall reached 9.07 inches (115 percent of normal), although only 0.18 inch fell from January 16-31. Warmth accompanied the late-month dryness, with Lihue, Kauai, notching a daily record-tying high of 85°F on January 29. Hawaii's last round of significant rain occurred on January 14-15, with the passage of a cold front. Ending around daybreak on the 15th, twenty-four hour rainfall totaled 3.54 inches on Mt. Waialeale, with several other locations on Kauai also receiving at least 3 inches. However, mid-month frontal showers largely weakened or dissipated before reaching the Big Island.


Total Precipitation (inches)
January 2026
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
January 2026
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
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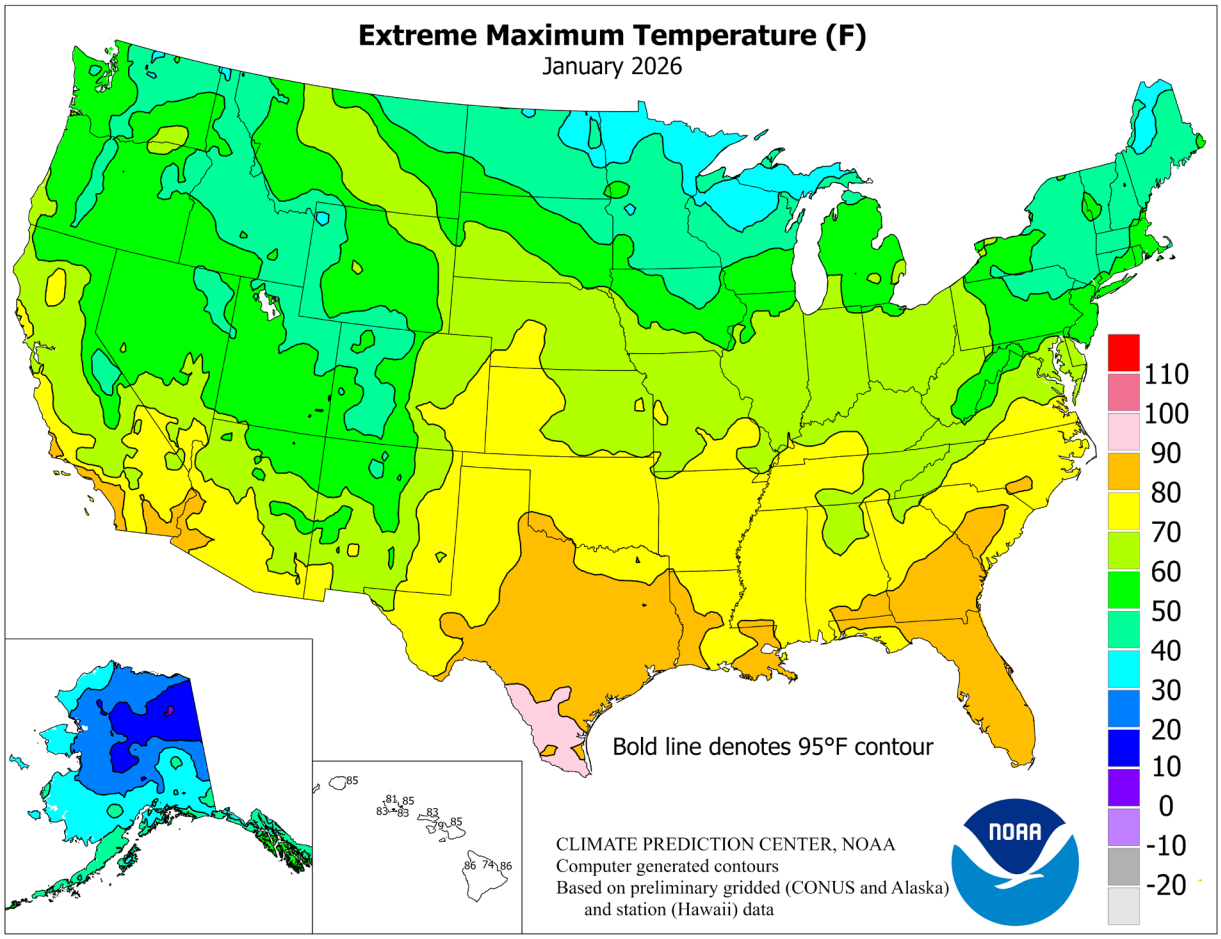
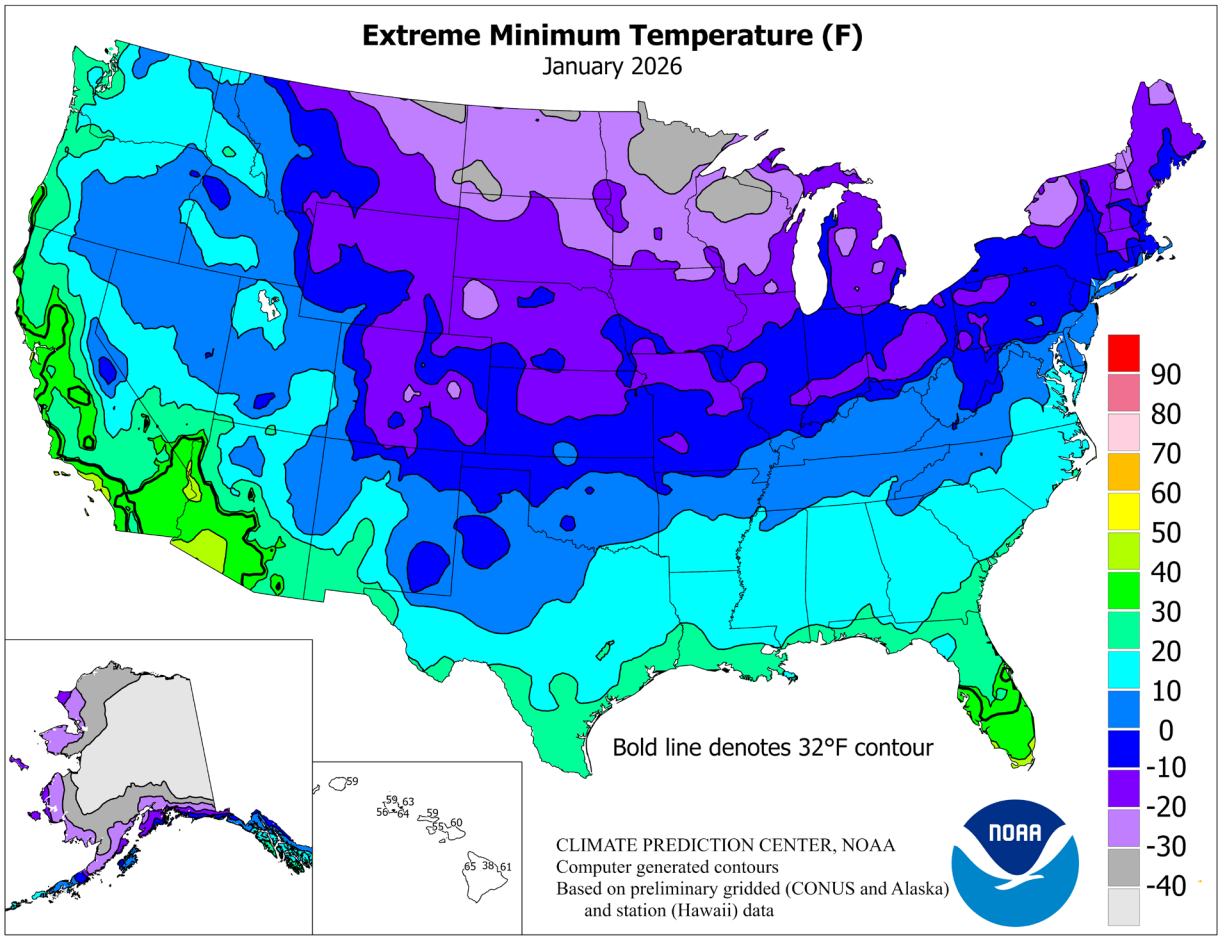
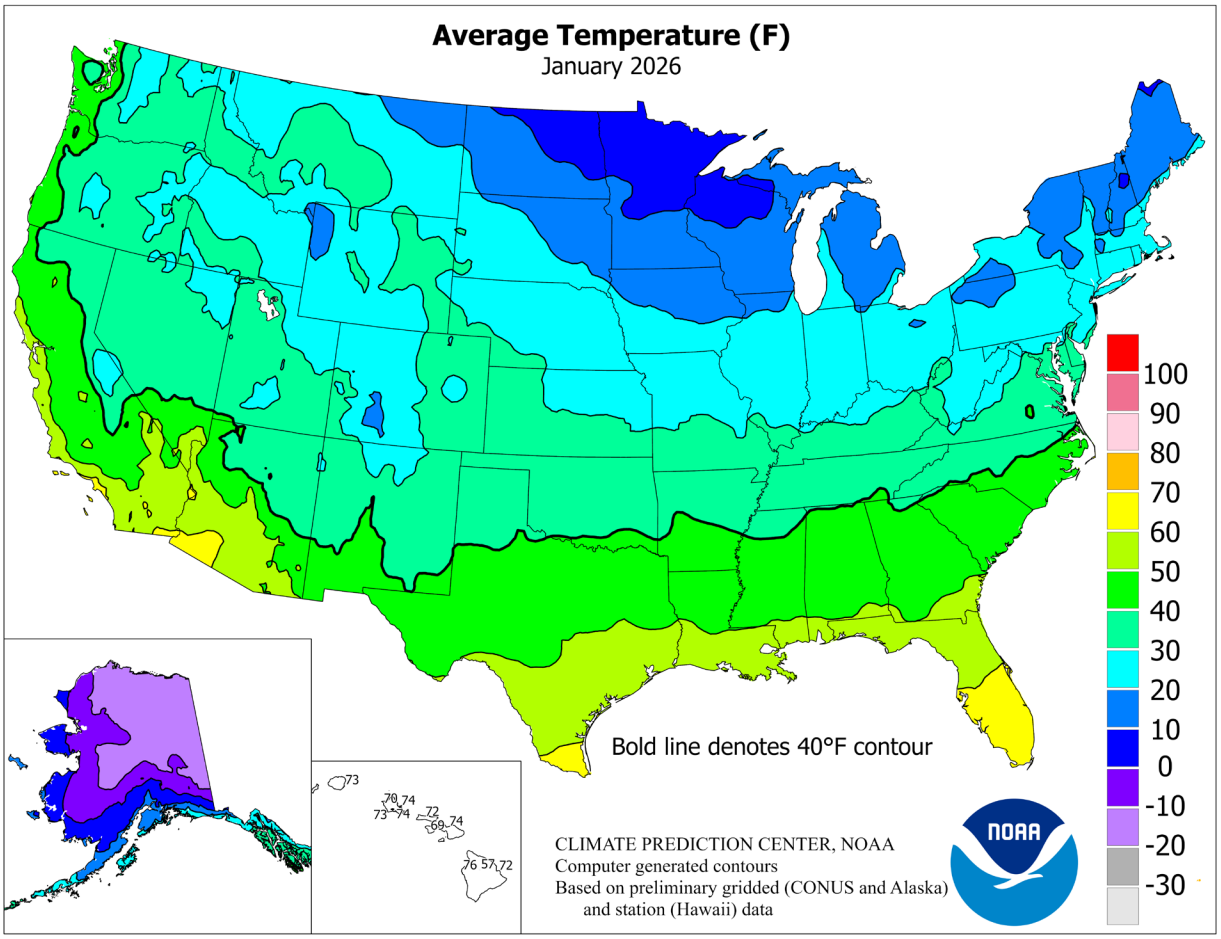
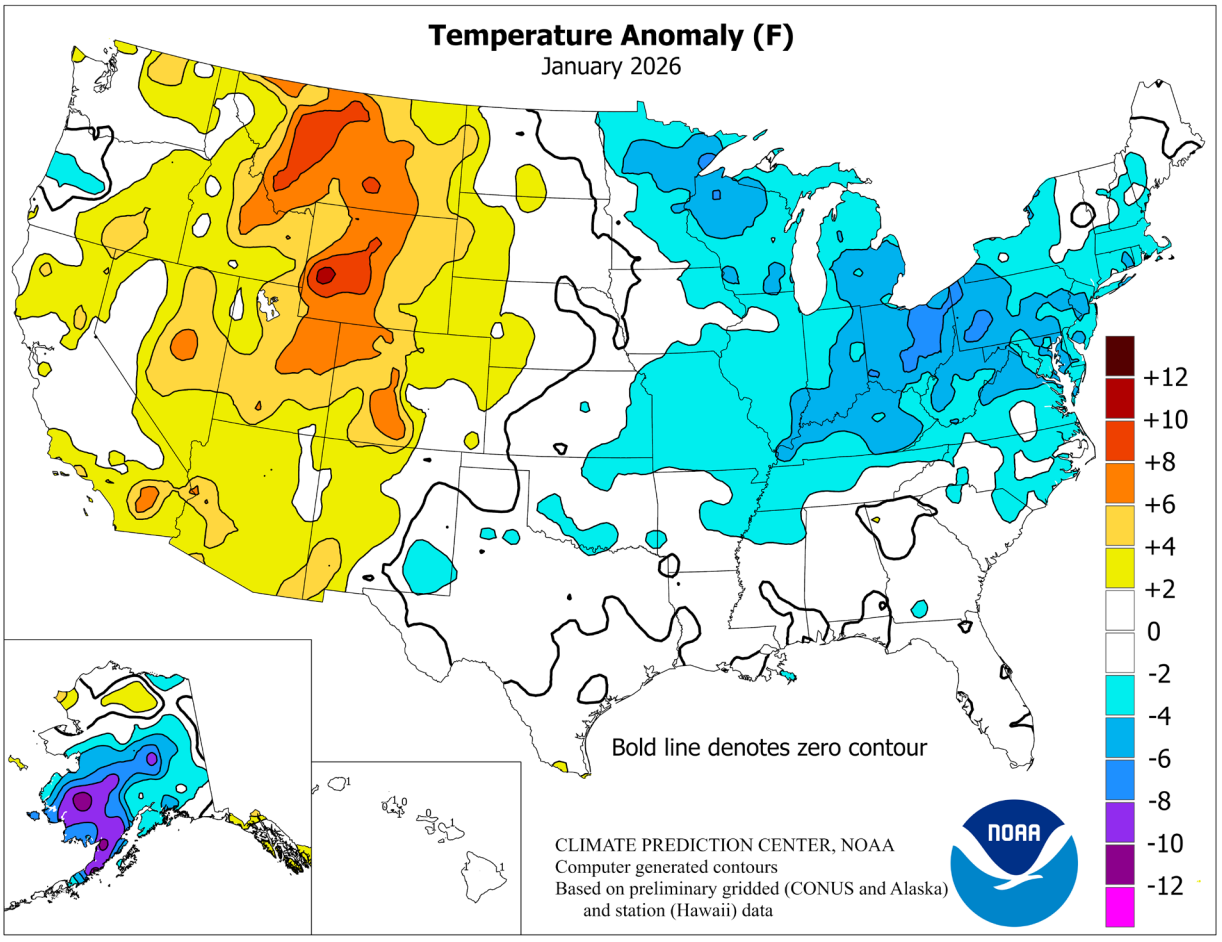

Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
January 2026
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


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


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


Temperature Anomaly (F)
January 2026
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

January 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	43	-1	6.95	1.93	WICHITA	31	-2	0.62	-0.24	TOLEDO	21	-6	1.23	-1.14
HUNTSVILLE	40	-3	5.00	0.01	KY LEXINGTON	28	-6	2.76	-0.65	YOUNGSTOWN	20	-6	2.49	-0.54
MOBILE	51	0	2.14	-3.52	LOUISVILLE	30	-5	2.04	-1.35	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	37	-1	1.04	-0.27
MONTGOMERY	47	-1	3.95	-0.69	PADUCAH	31	-5	1.76	-2.10	TULSA	37	-2	1.50	-0.13
AK ANCHORAGE	14	-3	3.17	2.41	LA BATON ROUGE	52	0	6.23	-0.13	OR ASTORIA	45	1	5.70	-3.32
BARROW	-13	0	1.65	1.50	LAKE CHARLES	52	-1	4.77	-1.12	BURNS	30	4	0.59	-0.74
FAIRBANKS	-14	-6	1.15	0.55	NEW ORLEANS	54	0	2.85	-2.32	EUGENE	39	-2	2.47	-3.58
JUNEAU	29	1	7.24	1.22	SHREVEPORT	48	0	***	***	MEDFORD	40	0	1.27	-1.46
KODIAK	30	-1	9.36	1.01	ME CARIBOU	12	0	2.43	-0.52	PENDLETON	36	1	0.41	-1.11
NOME	5	-1	0.31	-0.63	PORTLAND	21	-3	2.61	-0.90	PORTLAND	42	0	2.78	-2.25
AZ FLAGSTAFF	34	4	1.03	-1.03	MD BALTIMORE	30	-4	3.11	0.03	SALEM	41	-2	2.27	-3.81
PHOENIX	61	4	0.40	-0.47	MA BOSTON	28	-2	2.39	-1.00	PA ALLENTOWN	24	-6	2.30	-1.00
PRESCOTT	42	3	0.85	-0.36	WORCESTER	21	-3	4.15	0.63	ERIE	22	-6	3.02	-0.39
TUCSON	55	2	1.51	0.67	MI ALPENA	17	-3	2.45	0.64	MIDDLETOWN	27	-4	2.19	-0.83
AR FORT SMITH	39	-1	1.69	-1.22	GRAND RAPIDS	20	-5	2.72	0.20	PHILADELPHIA	31	-2	2.11	-1.02
LITTLE ROCK	40	-1	2.58	-0.92	HOUGHTON LAKE	16	-3	2.75	1.05	PITTSBURGH	23	-6	2.24	-0.72
CA BAKERSFIELD	50	1	1.28	0.09	LANSING	20	-4	2.33	0.27	WILKES-BARRE	23	-5	2.13	-0.47
EUREKA	48	0	3.67	-2.99	MUSKEGON	22	-5	4.49	2.07	WILLIAMSPORT	24	-4	1.85	-1.11
FRESNO	51	3	1.09	-1.07	TRAVERSE CITY	20	-4	2.07	0.40	RI PROVIDENCE	27	-3	3.24	-0.72
LOS ANGELES	61	3	1.49	-1.37	MN DULUTH	6	-5	1.30	0.35	SC CHARLESTON	48	-2	2.20	-1.17
REDDING	51	3	3.99	-2.05	INT_L FALLS	3	-2	0.92	0.13	COLUMBIA	45	-1	2.11	-1.39
SACRAMENTO	49	2	2.48	-1.18	MINNEAPOLIS	14	-3	1.31	0.43	FLORENCE	43	-4	1.90	-1.18
SAN DIEGO	60	1	3.19	1.21	ROCHESTER	13	-2	1.11	0.12	GREENVILLE	41	-2	2.88	-1.24
SAN FRANCISCO	53	2	3.87	-0.02	ST. CLOUD	9	-2	0.25	-0.41	SD ABERDEEN	14	2	0.41	-0.15
STOCKTON	49	1	1.67	-1.01	MS JACKSON	47	0	4.11	-1.31	HURON	18	2	0.47	-0.11
CO ALAMOSA	23	7	0.20	-0.12	MERIDIAN	47	-1	5.98	0.37	RAPID CITY	29	4	0.27	-0.04
CO SPRINGS	32	0	1.23	0.94	TUPELO	40	-3	5.83	1.01	SIOUX FALLS	17	-1	0.28	-0.32
DENVER INTL	34	3	0.41	0.03	MO COLUMBIA	28	-3	1.01	-1.11	TN BRISTOL	35	-2	3.70	0.05
GRAND JUNCTION	33	6	0.44	-0.17	KANSAS CITY	28	-1	1.36	0.20	CHATTANOOGA	41	-1	3.48	-1.54
PUEBLO	34	2	0.48	0.19	SAINT LOUIS	30	-2	1.12	-1.47	KNOXVILLE	38	-1	4.23	-0.54
CT BRIDGEPORT	29	-3	2.22	-0.96	SPRINGFIELD	31	-3	1.10	-1.44	MEMPHIS	39	-3	2.21	-1.93
HARTFORD	24	-3	2.99	-0.29	MT BILLINGS	35	8	0.19	-0.36	NASHVILLE	37	-2	3.26	-0.76
DC WASHINGTON	33	-4	3.35	0.48	BUTTE	27	7	0.30	-0.12	TX ABILENE	45	-1	0.92	-0.17
DE WILMINGTON	30	-4	2.81	-0.41	CUT BANK	31	9	0.00	-0.22	AMARILLO	38	-1	0.53	-0.18
FL DAYTONA BEACH	58	-1	0.68	-2.05	GLASGOW	18	4	0.10	-0.33	AUSTIN	53	1	1.47	-1.17
JACKSONVILLE	54	0	1.19	-2.09	GREAT FALLS	34	9	0.19	-0.36	BEAUMONT	53	0	4.49	-0.83
KEY WEST	69	-1	0.99	-0.83	HAVRE	26	9	0.02	-0.41	BROWNSVILLE	64	2	0.26	-0.82
MIAMI	68	-1	2.07	0.23	MISSOULA	29	5	0.64	-0.32	CORPUS CHRISTI	58	0	0.46	-0.93
ORLANDO	60	0	0.52	-1.96	NE GRAND ISLAND	26	0	0.57	-0.03	DEL RIO	53	0	0.50	-0.11
PENSACOLA	53	0	2.87	-2.16	LINCOLN	24	-1	0.98	0.25	EL PASO	48	1	1.67	1.27
TALLAHASSEE	51	-1	3.42	-1.00	NORFOLK	23	0	0.51	-0.11	FORT WORTH	46	0	11.25	8.72
TAMPA	61	-1	1.04	-1.60	NORTH PLATTE	29	2	0.32	-0.06	GALVESTON	56	0	4.43	0.13
WEST PALM BEACH	67	1	0.56	-2.91	OMAHA	24	0	0.96	0.22	HOUSTON	55	1	2.75	-1.01
GA ATHENS	43	-1	1.40	-2.96	SCOTTSBLUFF	31	2	0.44	0.04	LUBBOCK	41	0	0.66	0.01
ATLANTA	45	0	3.20	-1.39	VALENTINE	26	1	0.69	0.37	MIDLAND	44	-2	0.81	0.16
AUGUSTA	45	-2	2.50	-1.34	NV ELY	32	5	0.69	-0.06	SAN ANGELO	45	-2	0.30	-0.62
COLUMBUS	47	-2	2.90	-1.33	LAS VEGAS	52	3	0.32	-0.24	SAN ANTONIO	53	1	1.14	-0.82
MACON	46	-2	2.31	-2.00	RENO	39	2	0.41	-0.85	VICTORIA	54	0	0.97	-1.70
SAVANNAH	50	-1	0.92	-2.36	WINNEMUCCA	33	0	0.41	-0.55	WACO	47	0	1.57	-1.02
HI HILO	73	1	9.20	1.34	NH CONCORD	20	-2	3.04	0.24	WICHITA FALLS	41	-1	1.17	-0.03
HONOLULU	75	1	1.37	-0.47	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	31	-3	2.43	-0.95	UT SALT LAKE CITY	35	4	0.42	-1.01
KAHULUI	74	1	0.70	-1.72	NEWARK	30	-3	2.27	-1.15	VT BURLINGTON	20	-1	2.17	0.04
LIHUE	73	1	2.33	-0.45	NM ALBUQUERQUE	41	3	1.20	0.83	VA LYNCHBURG	33	-2	3.18	-0.28
ID BOISE	34	1	0.76	-0.65	NY ALBANY	22	-3	2.80	0.20	NORFOLK	40	-2	1.75	-1.45
LEWISTON	37	1	0.53	-0.59	BINGHAMTON	20	-3	2.73	0.11	RICHMOND	35	-3	3.22	0.00
POCATELLO	29	3	1.18	0.07	BUFFALO	22	-3	3.20	-0.15	ROANOKE	34	-3	2.67	-0.50
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	22	-3	1.08	-0.91	ROCHESTER	23	-3	3.66	1.11	WASH/DULLES	30	-4	3.43	0.49
MOLINE	22	-2	0.49	-1.17	SYRACUSE	22	-2	3.98	1.40	WA OLYMPIA	40	1	4.30	-3.50
PEORIA	23	-3	1.11	-0.95	NC ASHEVILLE	36	-2	3.95	-0.19	QUILLAYUTE	44	2	9.89	-2.70
ROCKFORD	19	-3	1.08	-0.52	CHARLOTTE	42	0	1.50	-1.98	SEATTLE-TACOMA	43	1	4.44	-1.33
SPRINGFIELD	25	-3	1.07	-0.96	GREENSBORO	38	-2	3.26	-0.13	SPOKANE	32	2	1.43	-0.54
IN EVANSVILLE	29	-4	2.50	-0.85	HATTERAS	47	-1	2.84	-2.07	YAKIMA	33	1	0.47	-0.72
FORT WAYNE	21	-4	1.73	-0.81	RALEIGH	40	-2	1.36	-2.07	WV BECKLEY	28	-4	2.58	-0.55
INDIANAPOLIS	25	-4	1.36	-1.76	WILMINGTON	44	-2	1.52	-2.30	CHARLESTON	30	-5	3.03	-0.24
SOUTH BEND	21	-3	2.11	-0.54	ND BISMARCK	16	3	0.76	0.28	ELKINS	26	-4	3.37	0.31
IA BURLINGTON	22	-2	0.93	-0.52	DICKINSON	18	2	0.12	-0.13	HUNTINGTON	31	-4	3.12	0.01
CEDAR RAPIDS	18	-1	0.62	-0.33	FARGO	8	-1	0.59	-0.12	WI EAU CLAIRE	11	-4	1.14	0.11
DES MOINES	22	0	1.04	-0.04	GRAND FORKS	6	0	0.59	0.10	GREEN BAY	15	-3	1.98	0.59
DUBUQUE	17	-2	1.12	-0.20	JAMESTOWN	11	1	0.00	-0.31	LA CROSSE	15	-4	1.69	0.44
SIOUX CITY	21	1	0.30	-0.39	OH AKRON-CANTON	20	-8	2.33	-0.59	MADISON	16	-3	1.83	0.36
WATERLOO	16	-3	1.68	0.59	CINCINNATI	26	-5	1.52	-1.78	MILWAUKEE	19	-5	1.44	-0.35
KS CONCORDIA	28	0	1.32	0.65	CLEVELAND	22	-7	2.43	-0.56	WY CASPER	30	5	0.33	-0.16
DODGE CITY	32	-1	1.02	0.43	COLUMBUS	24	-6	1.91	-1.10	CHEYENNE	31	2	0.11	-0.24
GOODLAND	33	2	0.27	-0.05	DAYTON	23	-7	2.17	-0.90	LANDER	31	10	0.09	-0.42
TOPEKA	28	-2	1.65	0.76	MANSFIELD	20	-7	1.31	-1.91	SHERIDAN	32	8	0.48	-0.14

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

January State Agricultural Summaries

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

ALABAMA: January brought extreme cold, localized snow/ice, and variable precipitation to the state. Northern counties reported above-average rainfall while southern counties reported below-average rainfall and ongoing drought conditions. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 1.1 inches in Mobile County to 9.5 inches in Clarke County. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, 49 percent of the state was experiencing at least moderate drought conditions at the end of the month compared to 87 percent at the beginning of the month. The extreme cold temperatures in January may have stressed fall-seeded crops, but major damage was not widely reported. Strawberries required extended covering during cold spells. Consistent cooler temperatures benefited high tunnel and hydroponic lettuce operations, resulting in high quality and steady yields. In the fruit sector, most trees remained dormant. Reported damage was minimal, limited primarily to weak limbs. Pruning was the primary focus for orchard management. Heavy supplemental feeding was reported due to poor forage growth and cold weather. Hay supplies were rated average to slightly below average; shortages were noted in drought-affected counties. Livestock were generally in good condition despite increased feeding needs.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: This report for Arizona is for the entire month of January 2026. Topsoil moisture 7% very short, 1% short, 92% adequate. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 1% short, 92% adequate. Alfalfa hay harvest condition 54% none, 3% light, 6% moderate, 37% active. Alfalfa hay crop condition 5% fair, 61% good, 34% excellent. Barley planted 32% and emerged 31%. Durum wheat planted 47% and emerged 26%. Pasture and range condition 29% very poor, 16% poor, 38% fair, 17% good. January precipitation was mixed, with pockets of above average moisture in the northeastern and southeastern corners, while the remainder of the state recorded at or below average moisture. Average temperatures ran at or above average. Survey comments indicated ditch clean-up was done in some counties, and irrigation water had been turned on. Ranchers across several counties reported severely limited vegetation and failed crops which has resulted in herd downsizing. Supplemental feed and water were necessary to support livestock herds. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor* published for January 27, roughly 32 percent of the state was drought free, compared with no drought free areas a year ago. Other drought categorizations included abnormally dry (D0) at 34 percent, moderate drought (D1) at 28 percent, and severe drought (D2) at 6 percent.

ARKANSAS: For the week ending February 1, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies were 8% very short, 32% short, 40% adequate, and 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 10% very short, 30% short, 47% adequate, and 13% surplus. There were 17 days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January. Producers were reporting dry conditions early in the month. The last week of January brought snow and ice to almost all areas. Livestock producers were feeding hay. Calving season had begun; extreme low temperatures made it difficult for newborn calves. Winter annual crops were looking poor.

CALIFORNIA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 90% adequate and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 95% adequate and 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 55% good and 45% excellent. Winter wheat condition 30% good and 70% excellent. As of February 2, Snowpack content was 7.2 inches in the Northern Sierra region, 10.1 inches in the Central Sierra region, and 11.9 inches in the Southern Sierra region. January is typically one of the wetter months for California, however this January saw about 3 weeks of dry weather. Winter forage planting continued throughout the month and was completed by month's end. Winter wheat, oats, and barley were well established and growing well. Alfalfa fields continued to grow slowly. Field prep for spring and summer crops began. Winter vegetables continued to grow. Planted onions have sprouted and leaves emerged from the soil. Carrot harvest continued in the southern San Joaquin Valley but was hampered by wet weather at times, with occasional rainfall limiting field access and delaying harvest. Cauliflower, celery, garlic, and kale harvests were ongoing. While nearing the end of dormancy, almond orchards were being cleared of brush. Mummy shaking was winding down. Field crews weeded and sprayed almond orchards for pest control. Buds on almond trees were enlarging and will begin to open in February. Pre-emergent herbicides and dormant pesticides sprays were applied to fruit orchards. Stone fruit orchards were pruned throughout the month with leaf buds beginning to open by month's end on the earliest varieties. Kiwi harvest was complete and vines were pruned. Pomegranate trees began entering dormancy and were pruned. Grape vineyards were pruned and vines were tied. Navel orange, grapefruit, pummelo, mandarin, and lemons were harvested; however wet weather and fog affected harvest conditions, rind quality, and pack out percentages. Avocados were harvested. Olive orchards continued to be pruned and cleaned. Blackberry, raspberry, blueberry and strawberry harvests were ongoing. Calving was underway and expected to continue into next month. Sheep grazed on retired cropland and on harvested grain and alfalfa fields. Conditions were ideal for pasture growth with cool, mild temperatures and some rainfall. Both irrigated and non-irrigated pastures were in good to excellent condition.

COLORADO: This report for Colorado is for the month of January 2026. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 30% short, 45% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 23% very short,

31% short, 42% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition 5% very poor, 7% poor, 31% fair, 46% good, 11% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 16% fair, 62% good, 18% excellent. Pasture and range condition 10% very poor, 19% poor, 34% fair, 32% good, 5% excellent. As of February 1, 2026, snowpack in Colorado was 56 percent measured as percent of median snowfall according to the Natural Resources Conservation Service, USDA. January precipitation was below average across most of the state, while average temperatures were above normal. Survey comments noted other than a weeklong cold snap, that it's been a very mild winter, producers are concerned about drought conditions and water availability for the upcoming season. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor* published for January 27, roughly 30 percent of the state was drought free, compared with just over 61 percent a year ago. Other drought categorizations included abnormally dry (D0) at 18 percent, moderate drought (D1) at 30 percent, severe drought (D2) at 17 percent, extreme drought (D3) at 5 percent, and exceptional drought D4) at 1 percent.

DELAWARE: Snow cover and sub-freezing temperatures reported for all regions of the state. Due to these weather conditions, greening up on small grains may be delayed. Below freezing temperatures expected to persist, making the potential of winter kills for some cover crops likely, while other areas reported no cover crops had been planted this year. Livestock operations in the southern region of the state are highly affected by ongoing low temperatures.

FLORIDA: Florida's drought conditions worsened across much of the state in January. Many areas experienced prolonged below-freezing temperatures resulting in widespread hard freezes. Rainfall ranged from no rain in some areas to 6.2 inches in Okaloosa County. Most of the state received below normal precipitation for January with 94 percent of the state in at least moderate drought at the end of the month, compared to 83 percent at the beginning. Strong stands of winter grazing and cover crops were reported due to late 2025 rains, but growth was slowed by the drought and cold temperatures. Extreme cold stressed livestock statewide and increased hay and supplemental feeding. Hay supplies were tightening in drought-affected counties. Freeze damage reportedly affected strawberries, blueberries, and citrus, statewide. Cold-sensitive vegetable crops were also affected, but most major vegetables and tropical fruits were largely safe under irrigation. Sugarcane harvest was ongoing in Palm Beach County and rice land prep was underway.

GEORGIA: January temperatures were 1 to 3 degrees below historical average for most of the state other than the coast and the counties around Atlanta. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.4 inches in Chatham County to 8.26 inches in Habersham County. Snowfall totals for the month range from none to 7.5 inches in Rabun County. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, 24 percent of the state had moderate drought conditions, 59 percent had severe drought conditions, and 10 percent had extreme drought conditions by month's end. Cold and dry conditions were prevalent throughout the state over the past month. Instead of much needed rainfall, ice and freezing rain was brought in by a winter storm, which was followed by snow from another system about one and one-half weeks later. Winter wheat and cover crops that were able to be planted along with oats stagnated as freezing temperatures combined with dry conditions limited development. Strawberry, blueberry, and vegetable producers did their best to protect their crop against frost conditions, but damage will not be known until later. Peach chill hours closely matched last year's totals and were considered adequate. Onion crop development slowed due to the cold conditions but was in good standing thus far. Winter grazing and forages continued to struggle due to dry and freezing conditions. Producers fed dwindling hay amounts and supplements to livestock due to poor development in pastures. Producers took precautions during extreme cold conditions to keep livestock in stable condition. Ponds and creeks were noted to be low in multiple counties in the state.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: The average January temperature was above normal across the state. Snowpack levels were below normal with limited precipitation. Pastures and crop fields were dry, with low soil moisture. Calving progressed well due to the mild weather, and hay stocks remained good, but producers remained concerned about the continued dryness and its potential impacts on crops and livestock if conditions did not improve. Producers transitioned from pastures and started feeding hay. Winter cutworms were observed feeding on fall wheat at lower elevations in Nez Perce County.

ILLINOIS: For the week ending February 1, 2026. Topsoil moisture 21% very short, 26% short, 49% adequate, and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture 30% very short, 32% short, 34% adequate, and 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 27% fair, 61% good, and 6% excellent.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture for the month of January was 15% very short, 23% short, 55% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 19% very short, 29% short, 48% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 2% very poor, 4% poor, 29% fair, 55% good, 10% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 24.3 degrees, 3.4 degrees below normal for the month of January. Statewide average precipitation was 1.42 inches, 1.53 inches below normal. Indiana received a snow event in the later portion of the month, but many producers wished for more precipitation. The snow cover insulated winter wheat from sub-zero temperatures. Livestock and calving activities were reported to be struggling in the cold weather. Large swings in temperatures were reported to have injured fruit tree buds, especially peaches. Other activities for the month included hauling grain, attending winter meetings and trainings, and servicing machinery.

IOWA: Overall, reporters described January as having extended below normal temperatures, dry soil, high winds, and inconsistent snow cover. Below normal temperatures were especially noted in the last half of the month. Statewide temperature averaged 19.2 degrees F, 0.3 degrees below normal. Precipitation was also slightly below normal at 0.94 inches, statewide. Fertilizer and lime applications occurred

when conditions allowed. Some cold weather stress among livestock was reported, but no abnormal losses were reported. Lambing and calving were underway. Grain movement varied depending on local conditions.

KANSAS: For the week ending February 1, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 9% very short, 26% short, 59% adequate, 6% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 9% very short, 28% short, 58% adequate, 5% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% very poor, 8% poor, 29% fair, 51% good, 10% excellent.

KENTUCKY: For the month of January, hay supplies 2% very short, 19% short, 76% adequate, 3% surplus. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 23% fair, 67% good, 5% excellent. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 3% poor, 18% fair, 75% good, 3% excellent. Tobacco stripping 94% complete. Weather for the month has been very cold with significant accumulation of snow and ice across the state. The persistent conditions have stressed livestock and made tending to animals very difficult. Cattle producers are hoping for relief from the harsh weather to aid in successful spring calving. The snow and ice has halted grain hauling for some. Hay stocks are being depleted as farmers supplement for grazing through the cold snap.

LOUISIANA: For the week ending February 1, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies were 4% very short, 25% short, 60% adequate, and 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 8% very short, 37% short, 49% adequate, and 6% surplus. There were 17 days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January. Overall, the state experienced dry conditions. Fieldwork was taking place, burn down on corn acres and some sugarcane ground had started. Livestock pastures were dry for early in the year with producers providing additional hay and supplements. Some parishes received some very cold temperatures and hard freezes the last week of January.

MARYLAND: In January, reports indicated significant snowfall with extended periods of freezing temperatures, which may affect cover crop establishment particularly in late-planted fields. High tunnel growers have begun starting plants for the upcoming season. Weather conditions throughout the month posed challenges for livestock producers which included keeping animals watered and fed using supplemental feed.

MICHIGAN: Topsoil moisture 17% short, 78% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 14% very short, 19% short, 63% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% poor, 34% fair, 61% good, 3% excellent. Precipitation for the month averaged 2.46 inches throughout the state, 0.36 inches above normal. Temperature for the month averaged 17.0 degrees, 3.2 degrees below normal. Early January saw a mild wet mix of snow and rain events. Later in the month, below normal temperatures and above normal snowfall limited fieldwork, many operators were inside preparing equipment for spring. Snow cover provided winter wheat with insulation during the frigid temperatures. Continuous below freezing temperatures made watering and feeding livestock difficult.

MINNESOTA: January 2026 temperatures were 2.3 degrees below average. Well-below-normal temperatures in the second half of the month outweighed the milder first half. The north and east saw the biggest deviations from normal, while the southwest had temperatures just below average. Snowfall during the month was also below average, with about half of the state—mostly in central and southern Minnesota—receiving less than 5 inches. Most counties reported limited livestock concerns, despite the cold. Concerns about potential moisture issues for spring planting, as well as increasing frost depths, were noted due to the low snow cover.

MISSISSIPPI: For the week ending February 1, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 15% short, 62% adequate, and 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 13% short, 68% adequate, and 18% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of January were 15 days. Overall, the state started out with normal moisture levels, up until the last 2 weeks. Most of the state dealt with winter storm and extreme cold temperatures. Livestock producers reported calf death due to extreme cold stress. Winter crops such as canola and ryegrass took a hit from the ice, along with wheat and oats being stunted. All fieldwork was halted as producers dealt with ice storm-related property damage.

MISSOURI: For the week ending February 1, 2026. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 30% short, 60% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 38% short, 52% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 8% poor, 31% fair, 55% good, and 6% excellent.

MONTANA: This report for Montana is for the entire month of January 2026. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 48% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 29% very short, 53% short, 17% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 21% poor, 59% fair, 18% good, 1% excellent. Winter wheat - wind damage was 25% none, 57% light, 16% moderate, 2% severe. Winter wheat - freeze and drought damage 78% none, 20% light, 2% moderate. Winter wheat - protectiveness of snow cover 93% very poor, 1% poor, 2% fair, 4% good. Pasture and range condition 47% very poor, 24% poor, 18% fair, 10% good, 1% excellent. Livestock grazing accessibility 72% open, 11% difficult, 17% closed. Cows calved 2%. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 93%. Ewes lambed 2%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 92%. January precipitation was average to well below average, depending on location, while average temperatures ran at average to well above average. Survey comments supported the noted weather information. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor* published for January 27, roughly 43 percent of the state was drought free, compared with just over 3 percent January 28, 2025. Other drought categorizations included abnormally dry (D0) at 34 percent, moderate drought (D1) at 13 percent, severe drought (D2) at 8 percent, and extreme drought (D3) at just over 1 percent.

NEBRASKA: For the week ending February 1, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 21% very short, 48% short, 31% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 23% very short, 46% short, 31% adequate, and 0% surplus.

Winter wheat condition rated 10% very poor, 27% poor, 39% fair, 20% good, and 4% excellent.

NEVADA: Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 35% short, 50% adequate, and 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 15% short, 70% adequate, and 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 30% poor, 40% fair, 15% good, and 10% excellent. January was a dry month in Nevada with little to no precipitation. As of January 27, 45% of the state was abnormally dry, while 20% was in Moderate Drought and 1% was in Severe Drought according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*.

NEW ENGLAND: New England experienced cold temperatures lasting several weeks during the month of January with several snowstorms. The January 23-26 storm brought roughly 2 feet of snow to several areas. While the persistent snow cover during the month provided beneficial insulation to many fruit trees, producers should be watchful for peach bud damage (MA). The lack of freezing and thawing in Vermont was noted as helpful to the sod crops weathering during the winter. In Maine, the prolonged period of zero to below zero temperatures was problematic to livestock producers who were rationing their short feedstocks to animals and having to source feed from out of state. Producers reported problems sourcing feed regionally and have had to source from further areas than typical. Some farms in Maine were also hauling in water due to the ongoing drought that began in 2025.

NEW JERSEY: The first 2 weeks of January saw mild temperatures and some rainfall. The second half of the month was affected by a winter storm, bringing much lower than average temperatures and heavy snowfall, though overall precipitation was slightly below average. Agricultural activity was slowed by weather conditions, though some greenhouses still operated. Some coastal waters saw heavy freezing, a concern to some mollusk producers.

NEW MEXICO: This report for New Mexico is for the entire month of January 2026. Topsoil moisture 58% very short, 19% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 58% very short, 19% short, 22% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition 16% poor, 68% fair, 15% good, 1% excellent. Cows calved 3%. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 73%. Cattle condition 2% very poor, 6% poor, 12% fair, 17% good, 63% excellent. Ewes lambed 1%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 82%. Sheep and lambs condition 18% very poor, 21% poor, 41% fair, 19% good, 1% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 5% very short, 12% short, 83% adequate. Stock water supplies 2% very short, 14% short, 79% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 19% very poor, 8% poor, 26% fair, 39% good, 8% excellent. January precipitation was mixed, with average to below average totals across the northern half of the state, while above average moisture was received in the south. Similarly, average temperatures were also mixed, with the western half of the state at or above average, while eastern counties were at to below average. Survey comments supported the reported weather information, along with concerns about wheat pastures that appeared to be suffering from drought stress. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor* published for January 27, roughly 1 percent of the state was drought free, compared with just over 34 percent drought free on January 28, 2025. Other drought categorizations included abnormally dry (D0) at 27 percent, moderate drought (D1) at 21 percent, severe drought (D2) at 48 percent, and extreme drought (D3) at just under 2 percent.

NEW YORK: The month of January was characterized by primarily cold temperatures with some areas receiving freezing rain and thaw cycles. Adequate snow was received throughout the state, with some locations receiving record snowfalls towards end of month. As such, fruit producers as well as livestock operations were concerned about the extreme cold temperatures. That said, there were no reports of damage to fall seeded crops or animals at this time. Long Island vineyards were busy pruning grapevines and greenhouses were preparing bedding for spring.

NORTH CAROLINA: For the month ending February 1, 2026, Subsoil moisture 10% very short, 37% short, 49% adequate and 4% surplus. Topsoil moisture 10% very short, 30% short, 40% adequate and 20% surplus. Barley condition 9% fair and 91% good. Oats condition 14% poor, 46% fair and 40% good. Pasture and range condition 2% very poor, 58% poor, 17% fair, 21% good and 2% excellent. Winter wheat conditions were 2% very poor, 5% poor, 32% fair, 54% good and 7% excellent. Throughout January, winter crops are behind and beaten up a little after what has been a cold first half of winter. North Carolina is still behind on moisture, but recent snow and ice events are slowly replenishing that only the way they can. It has also slowed winter fertilizer applications which could put planting behind.

NORTH DAKOTA: For the week ending February 1, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 0% very short, 9% short, 80% adequate, 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 0% very short, 7% short, 83% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 0% very poor, 3% poor, 38% fair, 52% good, 7% excellent. Cattle and calf conditions, 0% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 79% good, 6% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss, 0% heavy, 58% average, 42% light. Calving progress, 2% complete. Sheep and lamb conditions, 1% very poor, 1% poor, 14% fair, 80% good, 4% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss, 0% heavy, 79% average, 21% light. Lambing progress, 3% complete. Shearing progress, 7% complete. Hay and roughage supplies, 0% very short, 5% short, 90% adequate, 5% surplus. Stock water supplies, 0% very short, 7% short, 86% adequate, 7% surplus.

OHIO: Topsoil moisture for the month was 17% short, 74% adequate, 9% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 10% very short, 14% short, 69% adequate, 7% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% very poor, 2% poor, 41% fair, 42% good, 13% excellent. The statewide average temperature was 23.3 degrees, 4.8 degrees below normal. Precipitation averaged 1.70 inches, statewide, 1.2 inches below normal for January. Winter wheat condition ratings were stable due to snow coverage which provided insulation against frigid temperatures. Cold weather and added windchill made fieldwork and tending livestock challenging. Equipment struggled to start with sub-zero temperatures. Other activities included equipment maintenance.

OKLAHOMA: For the month of January, rainfall totals averaged 1.04 inches throughout the state, with the Southeast district recording the highest precipitation at 1.87 inches and the Panhandle district recording the lowest precipitation at 0.38 inches. According to the January 27th *U.S. Drought Monitor* report, 83 percent of the state was in the abnormally dry to exceptional drought category, up 57 points from the previous year. Additionally, 72 percent of the state was in the moderate drought to exceptional drought category, up 67 points from the previous year. Statewide temperatures averaged in the low 30's to low 40's, with the lowest recording of -12 degrees at Kenton on Monday, January 26th, and the highest recording of 83 degrees at Hollis on Monday, January 5th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated short to very short.

OREGON: Temperatures were above normal throughout the state. Snowpack was below normal throughout the state. In Western Oregon, blueberry buds swelled, and agronomic crops looked good. Cool season pasture grasses resumed active growth early due to drier and warmer weather. Many deciduous shrubs and trees began to bud, and bulbs began to grow. Field activities centered on manure applications. Cows were let out during a 2-week period with low precipitation. Some fruit trees presented bud development. In north central Oregon, fall seeded crops progressed rapidly due to the rainfall and above average temperatures. Grasses greened up, and conditions were favorable for calving. Challenges like predator pressure remain on livestock operations. Snowpack was noticeably lower compared to normal years. Stripe rust symptoms were observed on susceptible varieties of soft white winter wheat.

PENNSYLVANIA: For the month of January, the state experienced cold temperatures, sub-freezing wind chills, and several precipitation events including significant snowfall at the end of the month. The cold weather and heavy snowfall have been limiting field work. Most fields remained covered in snow at the end of the month. Due to this there were no crop observations this month. Earlier in the month between snow events there was a lot of manure spreading and lime spreading when conditions allowed.

SOUTH CAROLINA: January temperatures were up to 4 degrees below average for the Pee Dee region and some counties in the upper portion of the Lowcountry. Most other regions' temperatures were closer to normal expected temperatures. Total rainfall was below average with the Upstate and Midlands most deviant from normal totals. Two winter storms passed though the state towards the end of the month. The initial storm produced mostly sleet and freezing rain for the state while the latter system delivered up to a foot of snow in the northern part of the state with many other counties getting a few inches. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, 44 percent of the state was in severe drought conditions while 55 percent was in moderate drought conditions. The dryest conditions were in the southern part of the Lowcountry and across the Upstate into the northern parts of the Midlands and Pee Dee regions. Peach and strawberry growers monitored their crops as freezing weather lingered during nightfall for consecutive days. Sub-freezing temperatures halted development of already emerged small grains and slowed winter wheat growth. Producers noted the snowfall will help with dry conditions, particularly in northern areas of the state. Hay continued to be fed to livestock as pasture growth remained subpar due to dry conditions. Otherwise, no major issues were reported in livestock.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For the week ending February 1, 2026, topsoil moisture supplies rated 9% very short, 31% short, 58% adequate, and 2% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 11% very short, 30% short, 57% adequate, and 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 5% very poor, 8% poor, 51% fair, 35% good, and 1% excellent.

TENNESSEE: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 16% short, 59% adequate, 22% surplus. Subsoil moisture 4% very short, 30% short, 53% adequate, 13% surplus. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 6% poor, 50% fair, 29% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 10% very poor, 19% poor, 40% fair, 28% good, 3% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 53% good, and 8% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies are 3% very short, 17% short, 67% adequate, 13% surplus. Tennessee received a severe winter storm causing temperatures to be below freezing in the second half of January with some areas receiving around 5-7 inches of snow. However warmer temperatures will move into the region in the first week of February. The frozen precipitation had caused a negative effect on livestock, wheat and hay supplies. Extended periods of sub-freezing temperatures kept livestock operators busy making sure animals had access to water and hay. As far as wheat goes the extent of freeze damage, if any, will be observed after the ice, sleet, and snow melts. Some farmers are getting ready for the growing season which includes meetings and planning.

TEXAS: For the month of January, precipitation ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 8 inches, with North East Texas district receiving the most rain. The winter storm came at the end of month, resulting in sub-freezing temperature throughout the state and snowfall in most northern districts. While cotton harvest was halted by snow and rain in the Trans-Pecos, winter wheat and oats were affected by the extreme cold temperatures but benefited from the moisture. Pecan harvest was delayed in the Trans-Pecos. In South Texas, the cold weather resulted in damage to spinach, onions and cabbage. Range and pasture conditions were rated poor to fair. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued across the state.

UTAH: This report for Utah is for the entire month of January 2026. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 45% short, 53% adequate. Subsoil moisture 40% short, 60% adequate. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 8% poor, 22% fair, 69% good. Winter wheat condition 10% fair, 90% good. Hay and roughage supplies 6% short, 90% adequate, 4% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 25% short, 65% adequate, 5% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 7% fair, 47% good, 46% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 19% fair, 79% good, 2% excellent. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 83%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 45%. Cows calved 4%. Ewes lambed-farm flock 3%. Ewes lambed-range flock 2%. Mild

temperatures along with a few snowstorms occurred throughout the state for the month of January. According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Beaver, Cache, and Grand Counties noted mild and abnormally dry conditions during January, with below–normal snowpack. February 2, 2026, was 57 percent measured as percent of median snowfall. Beaver County reports noted that livestock producers were dealing with no calving and lambing issues.

VIRGINIA: For week ending February 1, 2026, Topsoil moisture 9% very short, 21% short, 63% adequate, 7% surplus. Subsoil moisture 13% very short, 25% short, 61% adequate, 1% surplus. Barley condition 17% poor, 53% fair, 30% good. Winter wheat condition 4% poor, 45% fair, 49% good, 2% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 16% poor, 41% fair, 36% good, 6% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 18% very poor, 19% poor, 45% fair, 18% good. Hay and roughage supplies 3% very short, 34% short, 59% adequate, 4% surplus. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 6%. Virginia experienced unseasonably low temperatures and varied precipitation in January. Snow and ice have been persisting in many areas, making it challenging to move livestock to reach food and water. Some farmers are concerned for potential losses. Pasture conditions are mostly fair while hay and roughage supplies are mostly adequate. Primary activities for the month include tending livestock, feeding hay, and performing equipment maintenance.

WASHINGTON: January was unusually dry and warm. Western Washington observed 14 consecutive days without measurable rain, and temperatures were unseasonably high. The dry streak ended near the end of the month. Dry January weather worsened snow water equivalency in the Cascades and across most of Washington. In Central Washington, farmers were worried about the impact of a lack of snow and the potential risks of drought and wildfires. Northeast Washington had the best snowpack, especially near the Canadian border. East Central and Southeast Washington were both abnormally mild and dry. There was little to no snow on the ground, with minimal in the mountains. The winter wheat crop looked good; however, producers were raising concern about the lack of moisture and the potential impact on water resources this coming spring and summer.

WEST VIRGINIA: For the week ending February 1, Topsoil moisture 31% very short, 36% short, and 33% adequate. Subsoil moisture 33% very short, 31% short, and 36% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 3% very short, 20% short, 72% adequate, and 5% surplus. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 17% short, and 79% adequate. Winter wheat condition 3% very poor, 8% poor, 46% fair, and 43% good. Cattle and calves condition 3% very poor, 9% poor, 22% fair, 63% good, and 3% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 2% very poor, 7% poor, 24% fair, 65% good, and 2% excellent. Weather conditions for the month have been extremely cold with below freezing temperatures and snowy and icy conditions. Farming activities for the month included monitoring and moving livestock closer to shelters, and hauling water due to frozen pipes.

WISCONSIN: January started mild, but temperatures dropped to below normal in the second half of the month. Statewide temperatures averaged 11.6 degrees, 3.7 degrees below normal. Precipitation averaged 1.50 inches for the month, 0.29 inches above normal. Reporters expressed concern about potential cold weather damage from the cold temperatures January coupled with inconsistent snow cover. Cold added to stress on livestock, but relatively few livestock losses were reported.

WYOMING: This report for Wyoming is for the entire month of January 2026. Topsoil moisture 43% very short, 24% short, 33% adequate. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 28% short, 25% adequate. Winter wheat condition 13% very poor, 30% poor, 51% fair, 6% good. Cows calved 2%. Ewes lambed 4%. Livestock condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 79% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 8% very poor, 31% poor, 37% fair, 21% good, 3% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 3% short, 88% adequate, 9% surplus. Stock water supplies 18% short, 73% adequate, 9% surplus. January precipitation varied from average to well below average, depending on location, while average temperatures ran at average to well above average. Survey comments noted extreme dryness across several counties. Producer concerns centered around diminished snowpack across most mountain ranges in the state. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor* published for January 27, roughly 18 percent of the state was drought free, compared with just under 1 percent drought free on January 28, 2025. Other drought categorizations included: abnormally dry (D0) at 44 percent, moderate drought (D1) at 21 percent, and severe drought (D2) at 17 percent.

International Weather and Crop Summary

February 1 – 7, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Heavy to excessive rain in western and southern Europe contrasted with dry and very cold conditions in northeastern growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: A pair of storms produced additional moderate to heavy rain and snow from Turkey into Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Warm and showery weather persisted from northern Morocco into Algeria.

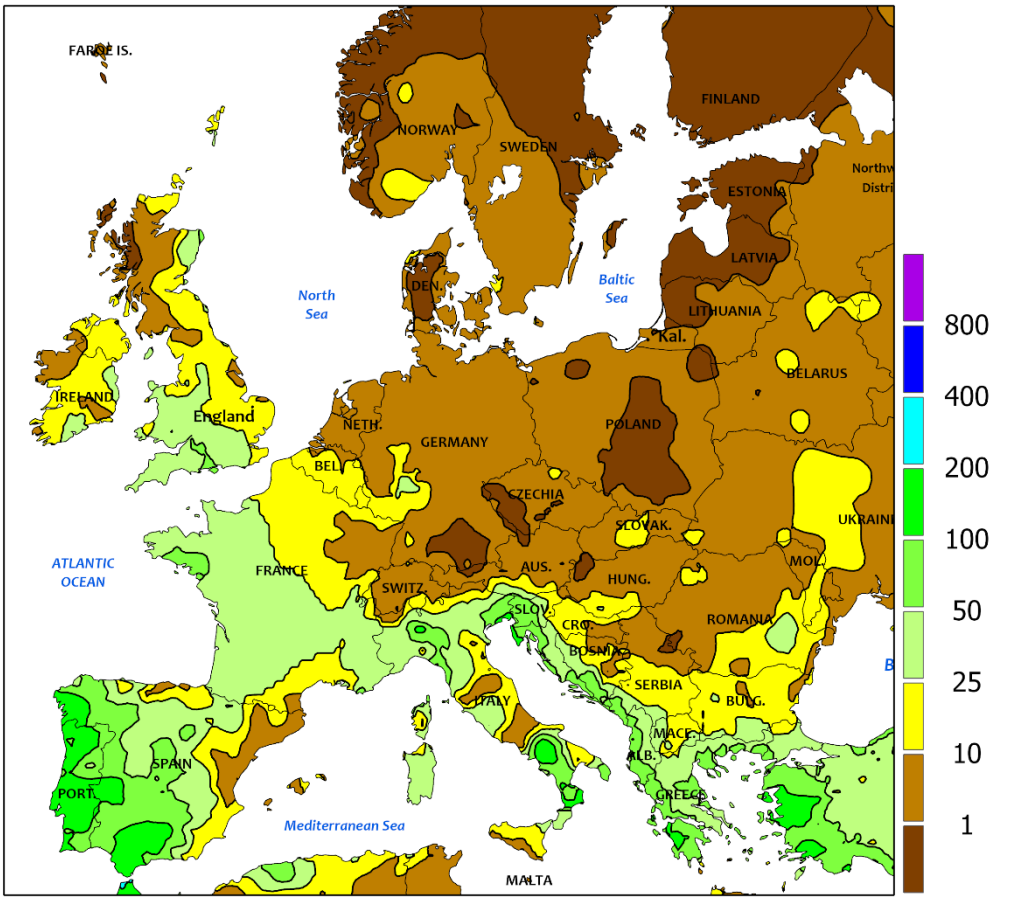
AUSTRALIA: Cooler temperatures brought an end to the recent scorching heat wave over eastern portions of the country.

SOUTH AFRICA: Scattered showers offered limited relief for corn and other rain-fed summer crops, while above-normal temperatures continued across much of the country.

ARGENTINA: Recent precipitation across the central farm belt provided timely relief for corn and soybean crops, partially offsetting the high evaporative demand from previous weeks.

BRAZIL: While showers were widespread across the region, rainfall remained limited in southern farming areas.

EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 1 - 7, 2026



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

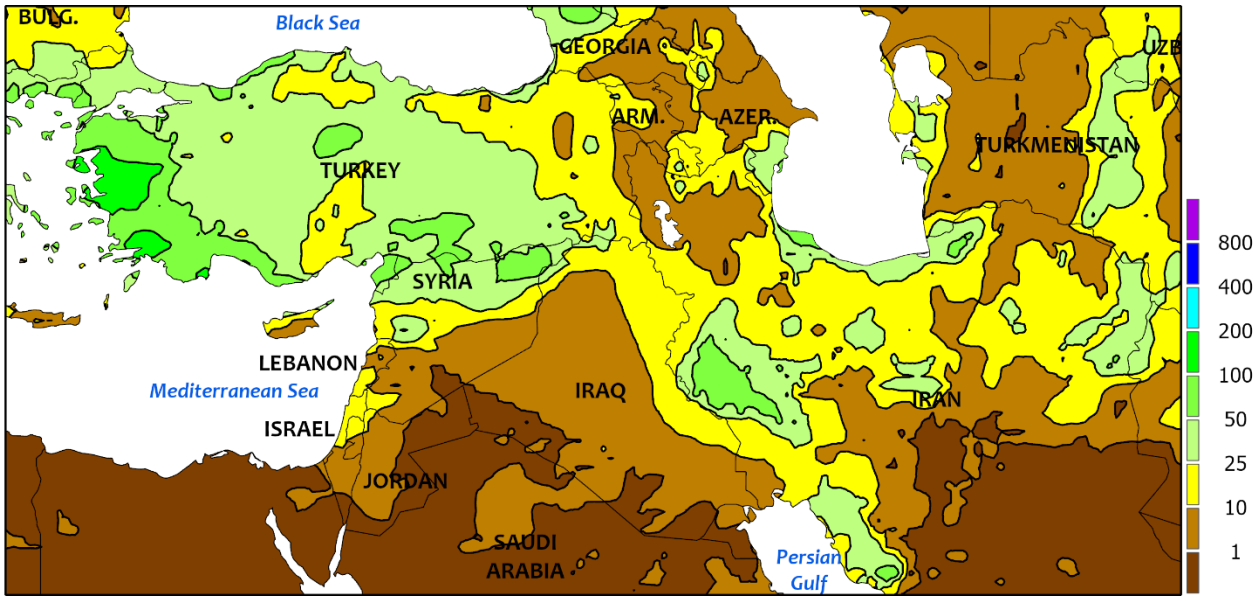
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EUROPE

Heavy to excessive rain in western and southern Europe contrasted with dry and brutally cold conditions over northeastern portions of the continent. A strong blocking high over Scandinavia drifted westward, maintaining dry and very cold weather (5-13°C below normal) from Germany eastward. However, a moderate to deep snowpack (10-50 cm) over northeastern Europe insulated dormant winter crops from nighttime lows in the -20s (degrees C), with minima below -30°C in Lithuania. Meanwhile, an active storm track — suppressed southward by the blocking high to the north — persisted from western Europe eastward across the Mediterranean Basin. Storms drifting ashore triggered heavy to excessive rain (50-200 mm, locally more) in southwestern Europe, which caused flooding and damage to infrastructure in Portugal as well as northwestern and southern portions of Spain; the Iberian Peninsula's highest rainfall totals (more than 400 mm) were noted in southern Spain (Andalucía), where flooding was severe and widespread. Heavy rain (40-100 mm) likewise caused flooding in western Italy, with totals topping 300 mm on the southern peninsula. Similarly, rainfall totals approached or exceeded 100 mm in the western Balkans, causing localized flooding where rain was heaviest. Farther north and west, moderate to heavy showers (10-60 mm, locally more) spread slowly eastward across England and France*, maintaining ample to abundant moisture reserves for spring growth.

**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)
February 1 - 7, 2026

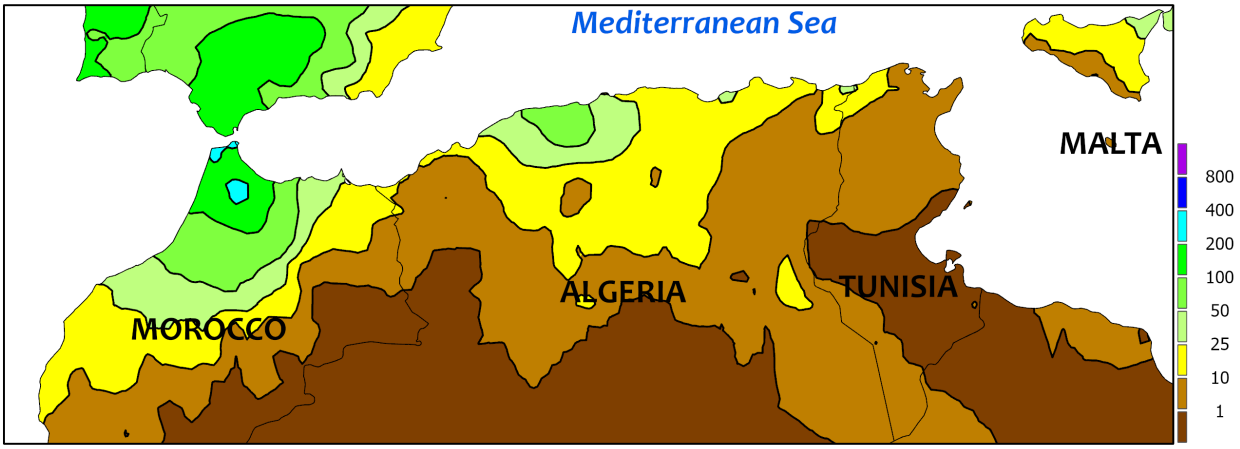


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

MIDDLE EAST

A pair of strong Mediterranean storms bookended the week, netting much of the region moderate to heavy rain and high-elevation snow. The heaviest precipitation (35-165 mm liquid equivalent) was noted over western, central, and southern Turkey, boosting moisture reserves for winter grain spring growth. Moderate to heavy rain and snow (10-100 mm liquid equivalent) overspread locales from eastern Turkey into northern Iraq and much of Iran, sustaining favorable soil moisture for dormant (north) to vegetative (south) winter wheat and barley. Despite the clouds and precipitation, above-normal temperatures (3-7°C above normal) prevailed across much of the Middle East, with near-normal temperatures confined to northwestern Turkey.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 1 - 7, 2026

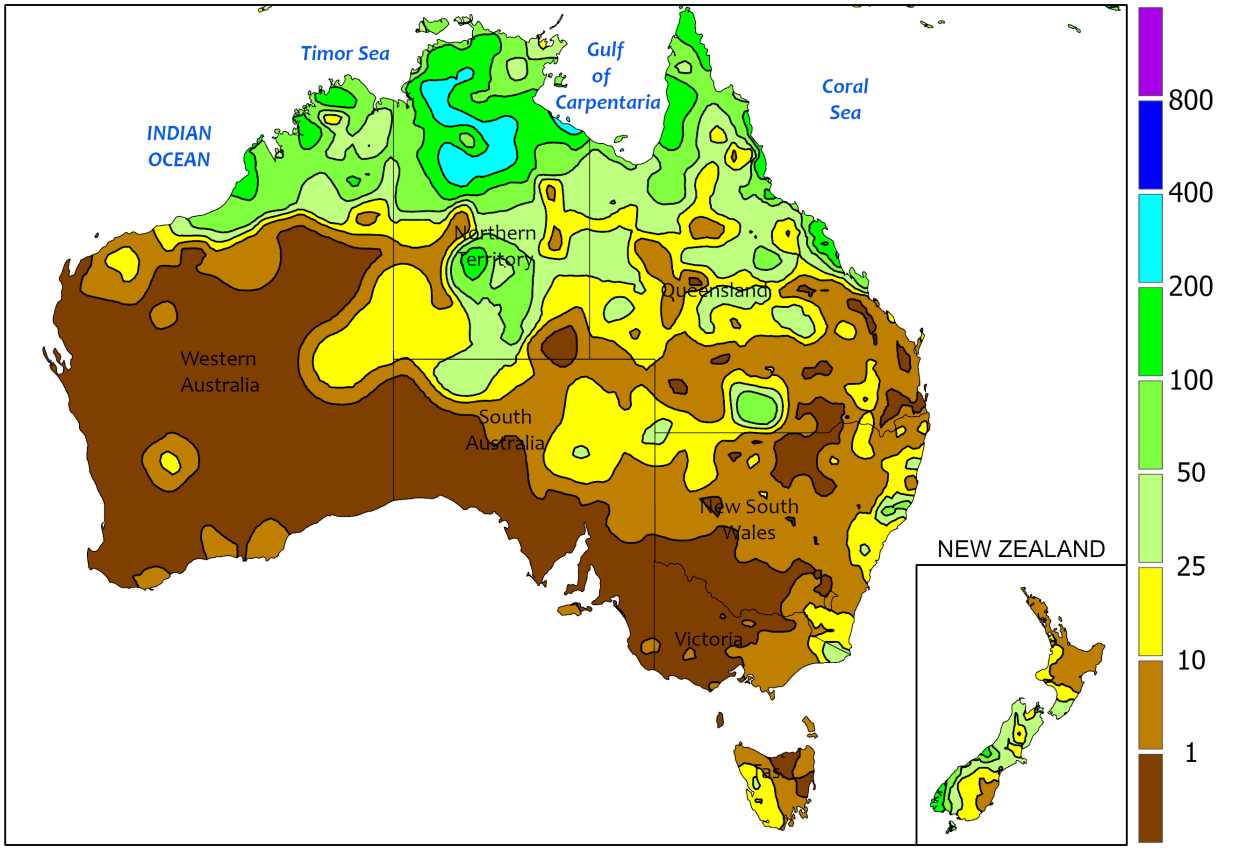


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

An active Mediterranean storm track triggered additional moderate to heavy showers across most of the region's winter grain areas. Rainfall totaled 10 to 90 mm (locally more) in Morocco, with extremely heavy rain (125-300 mm) noted in northern-most portions of the country. The continued wet weather pushed season-to-date rainfall totals (since September 1) in Morocco's primary growing areas adjacent to the central Atlantic Coast to 560 mm, which equated to 177 percent of normal and the fourth highest for this time of year of the past 30 years. In fact, current growing-season rainfall has already eclipsed the entire water year normal of 480 mm. Highly variable albeit locally heavy showers in Algeria (5-30 mm, but up to 135 mm in central Algeria) maintained favorable moisture supplies for vegetative wheat and barley. Somewhat drier conditions (5 mm or less) settled over northern Tunisia, benefiting winter grain development following a wetter-than-normal January. Temperatures for the week averaged near normal in Morocco but 2 to 5°C above normal across Algeria and Tunisia, maintaining an accelerated pace of crop development in central and eastern growing areas.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 1 - 7, 2026



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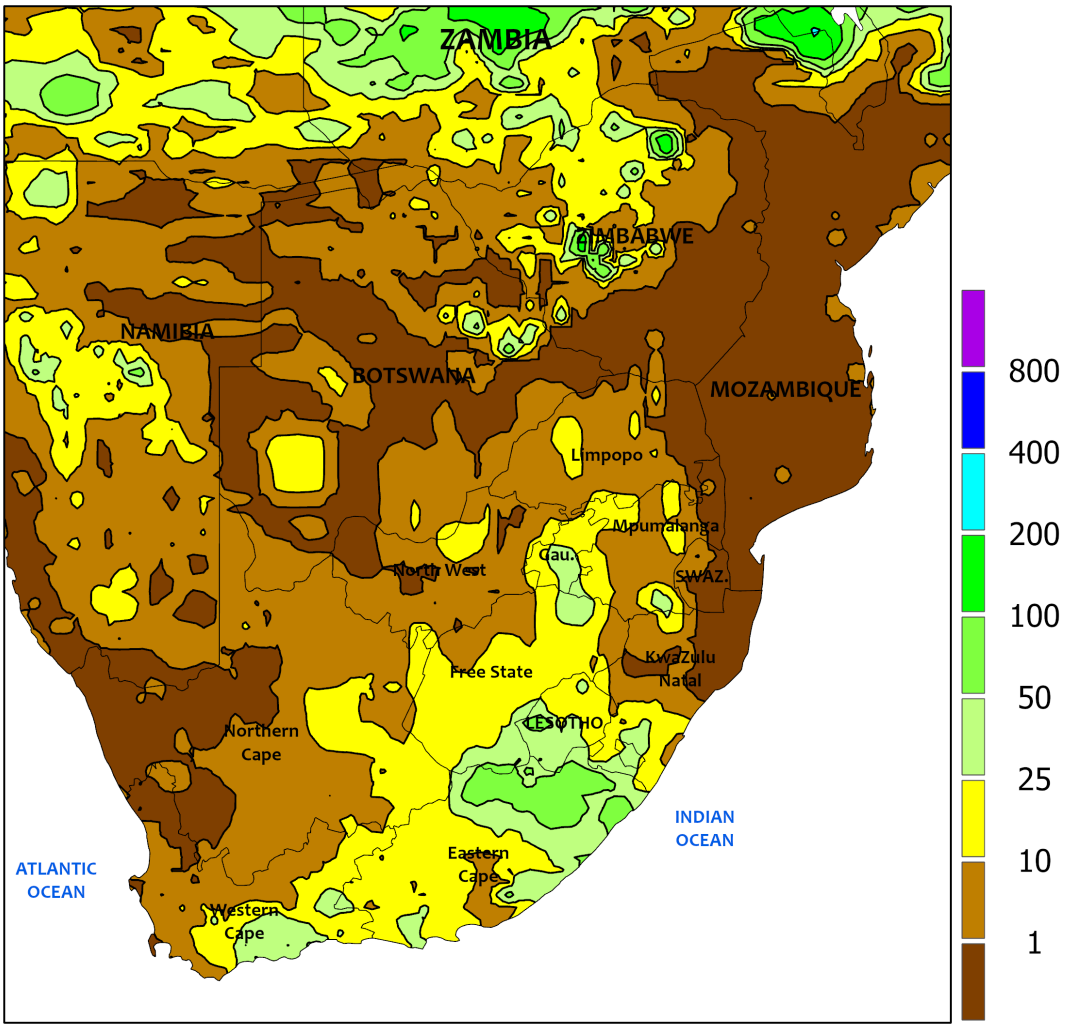
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

AUSTRALIA

The recent searing heat wave over southern and eastern Australia ended with the passage of a strong cold front early in the period. The early-week cold front was followed by below-normal temperatures in southern summer crop areas of New South Wales, while anomalous heat lessened (1-2°C above normal) in the croplands along and adjacent to the border between New South Wales and Queensland. Daytime highs still eclipsed 40°C at the beginning of the week in western cotton areas before settling back into the 30s (degrees C), limiting summer crop heat stress to just one last day. While the frontal passage was dry, a second cold front at week's end triggered light showers (2-15 mm) in central and southern New South Wales; heavier showers were noted on radar after the end of the monitoring period. Farther north well outside of the country's primary growing areas, a deep plume of tropical moisture led to additional moderate to heavy rain (50-200 mm) in northern portions of Queensland and the Northern Territory, while Tropical Cyclone Mitchell lurked off the northern coast of Western Australia.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 1 - 7, 2026

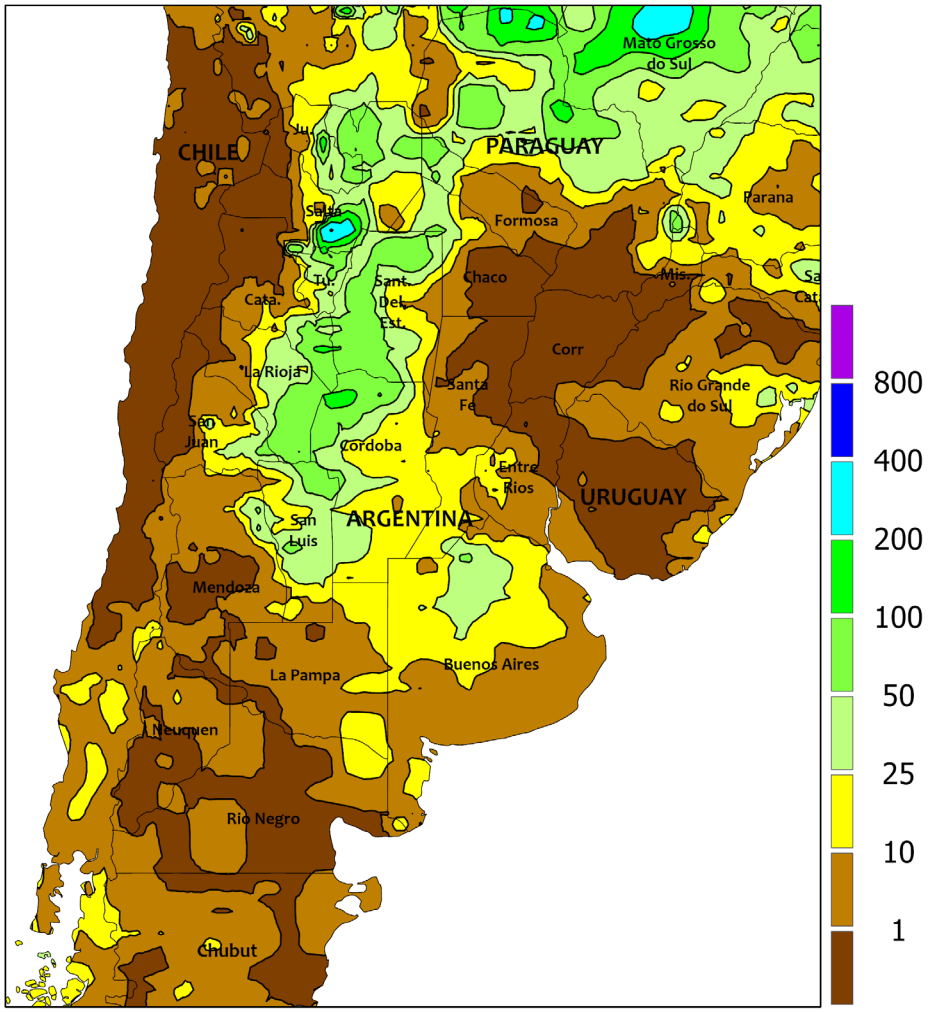


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA

Rainfall was generally limited during the week, with the majority of the corn belt receiving less than 10 mm. However, isolated showers in central and southern areas provided localized totals ranging from 10 to 25 mm, while more significant totals reached up to 70 mm in southern Free State and parts of Eastern Cape. Alongside these varying precipitation levels, unseasonably high temperatures persisted across much of the country, averaging up to 5°C above normal. Daytime highs in the corn belt typically ranged from the lower to middle 30s (degrees C), though the western region and areas farther west saw more intense heat, with temperatures climbing into the upper 30s and lower 40s. The unseasonably warm and drier conditions increased the evaporative demand on rain-fed crops. These higher temperatures do not yet pose a major risk unless hot, dry weather continues through the next few weeks.

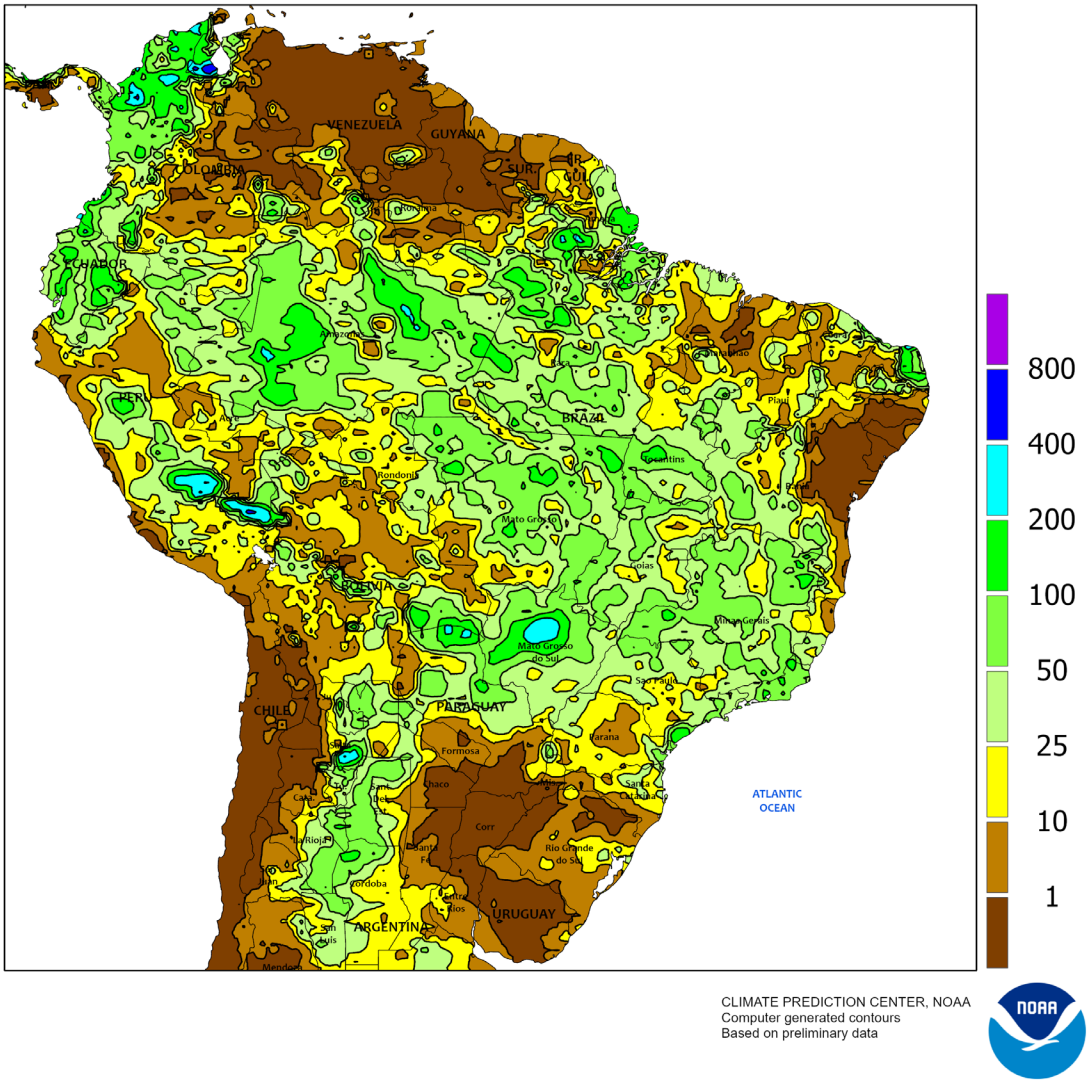
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 1 - 7, 2026



ARGENTINA

Varying levels of rainfall provided a localized reprieve for summer crops across Argentina last week, though many key growing areas remained under moisture stress. Precipitation continued across western and some northern regions with totals ranging from 10 to 100 mm, with the highest totals occurring in the north. While moisture returned to southern Santa Fe and much of Buenos Aires, totals generally stayed under 25 mm, with only isolated showers reaching up to 50 mm. This uneven distribution was insufficient to fully offset existing water deficits in Entre Ríos, southern Córdoba, and large portions of Buenos Aires and Santa Fe. Meanwhile, temperatures averaged near to above normal (up to 3°C above normal), with daytime highs reaching the middle to upper 30s (degrees C) and localized extremes in the lower 40s reported in Formosa. As of February 5, corn, cotton, and soybean crops in Argentina showed mixed conditions amid heat and limited rainfall. Corn ranged from good to fair, with early-planted fields stressed during flowering and grain filling, while later plantings could recover if rain returns. Cotton was mostly in flowering to boll-filling stages with generally good development, though some northern and eastern areas need moisture. Soybeans were under stress, especially second-crop fields, and yield losses are likely unless rainfall improves soon.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
February 1 - 7, 2026



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

BRAZIL

While widespread showers continued across much of the region, rainfall remained scarce throughout the northeast and southern farmlands. These dry pockets received little to no rainfall (less than 10 mm), in contrast to the more active weather elsewhere that produced totals of 10 to 100 mm. Temperatures generally averaged up to 3°C above normal, maintaining daytime highs in the lower to middle 30s (degrees C). In the drier south and northeast, however, the absence of significant rain allowed more intense heat to develop, pushing temperatures into the upper 30s and driving higher evapotranspiration rates for southern crops. According to government reports, as of February 3 in Paraná, first-crop corn was nearing maturity and harvested yields were above historical averages, while second-crop planting continued but was slowed by dry soils and delayed soybean harvests. Soybeans were in critical flowering and grain-filling stages under water stress and high temperatures, with harvest beginning in some areas. By February 5 in Rio Grande do Sul, corn harvest had reached about one-third of the area, with yields varying widely due to irregular rainfall. Soybeans were also in flowering and grain-filling stages, with development uneven across the state; areas with good soil moisture showed strong potential, while others faced water stress and reduced yield prospects.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on February 10, 2026. Forecasts refer to February 1.

Production of **sugarcane** for sugar and seed is forecast at 35.9 million tons, up 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last season. Producers intend to harvest 949,000 acres for sugar and seed during the 2025 crop year, up 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last season. U.S. yields for sugar and seed are expected to average 37.8 tons per acre, up 0.3 ton from the last month and up 0.4 ton from last season.

Record-high production for sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast in Florida and Louisiana.

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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**
Internet URL: **www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor**
E-mail address: ***brad.rippey@usda.gov***

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Managing Editor..... ***Brad Rippey***
Agricultural Weather Analysts.... ***Eric Luebehusen and Maureen Sartini***

National Agricultural Statistics Service
Agricultural Statistician and State Summaries Editor..... ***Noemi Guindin***

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service/Climate Prediction Center
Meteorologists..... ***Brad Pugh, Adam Allgood, Ryan Bolt, and Rich Tinker***