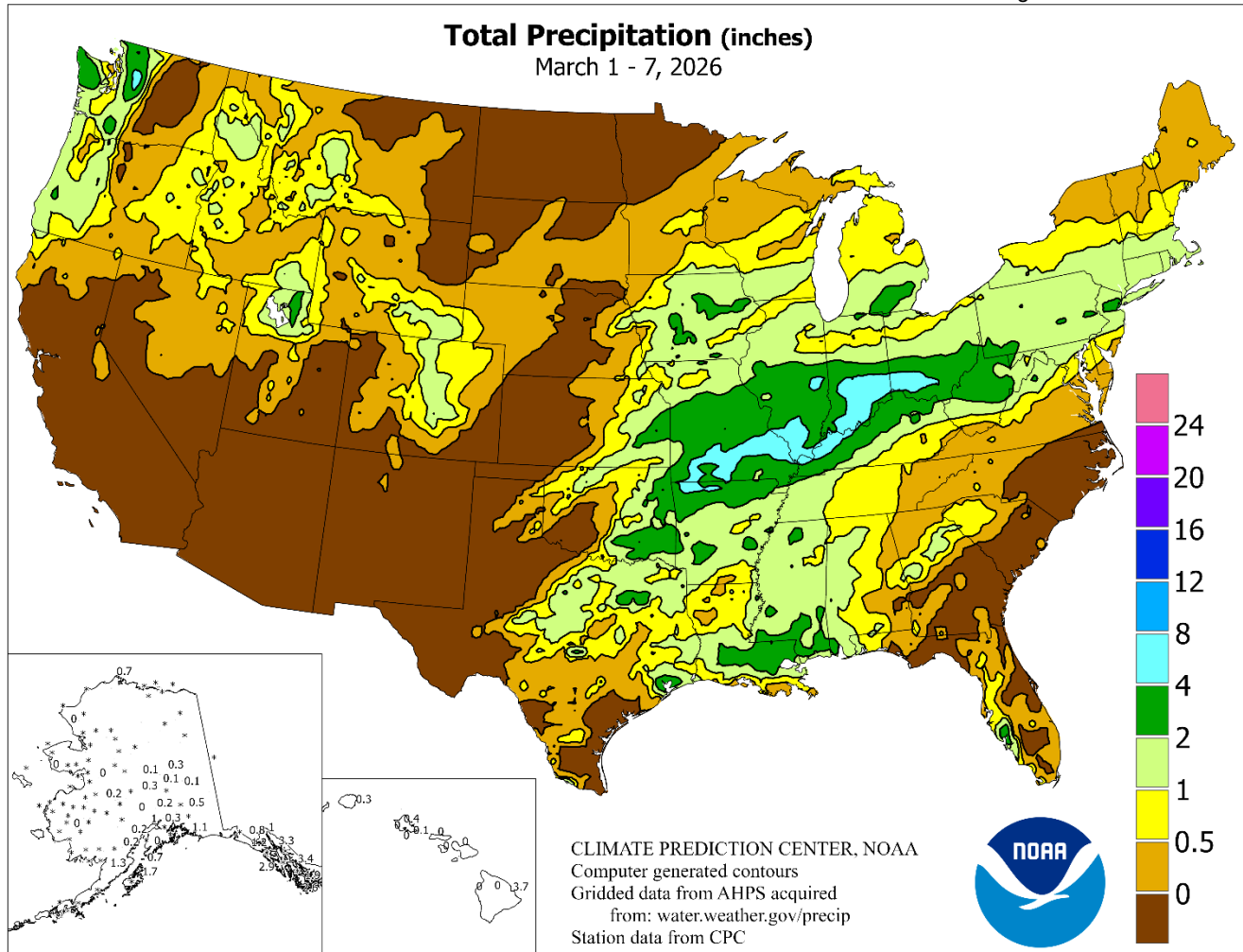


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

March 1 – 7, 2026

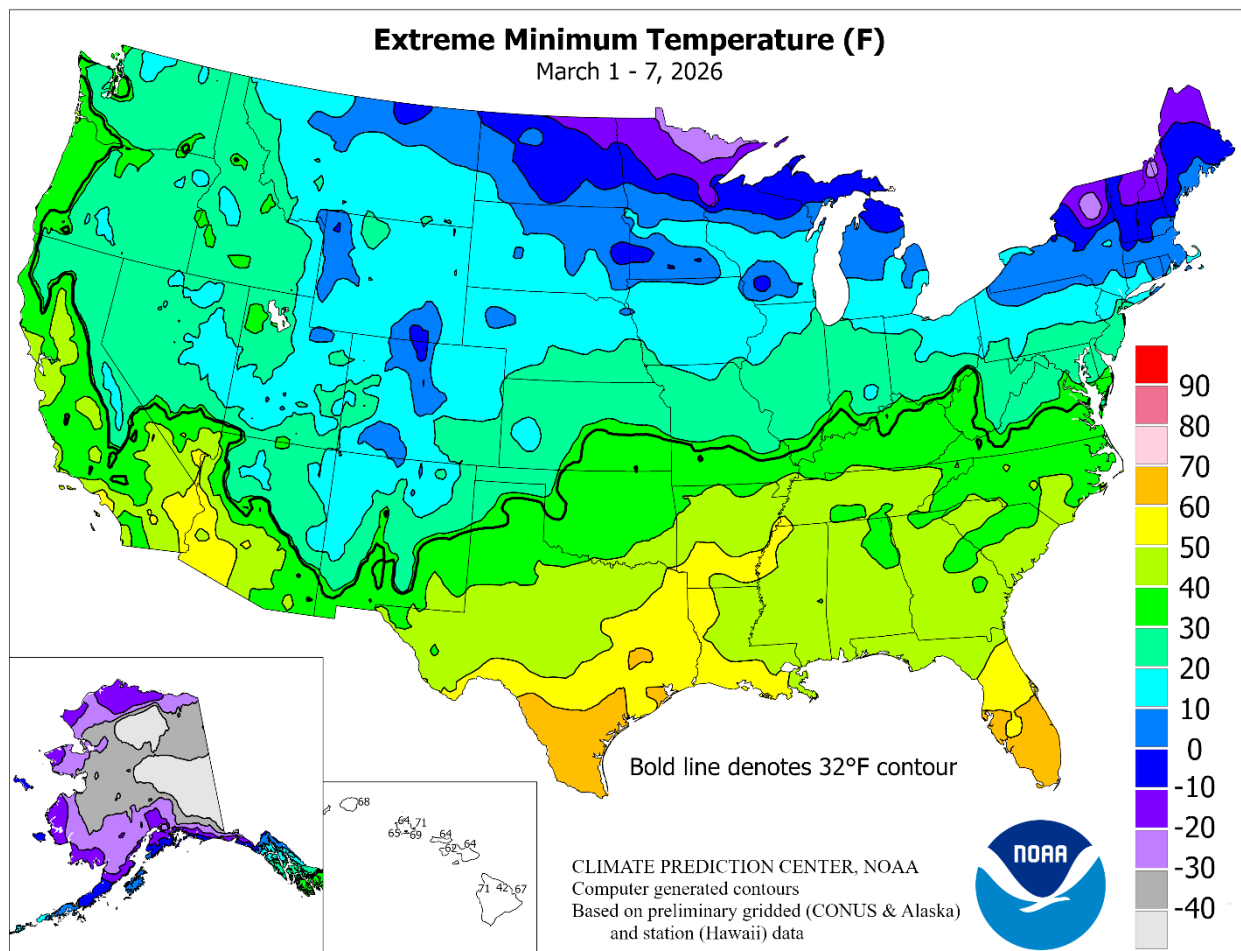
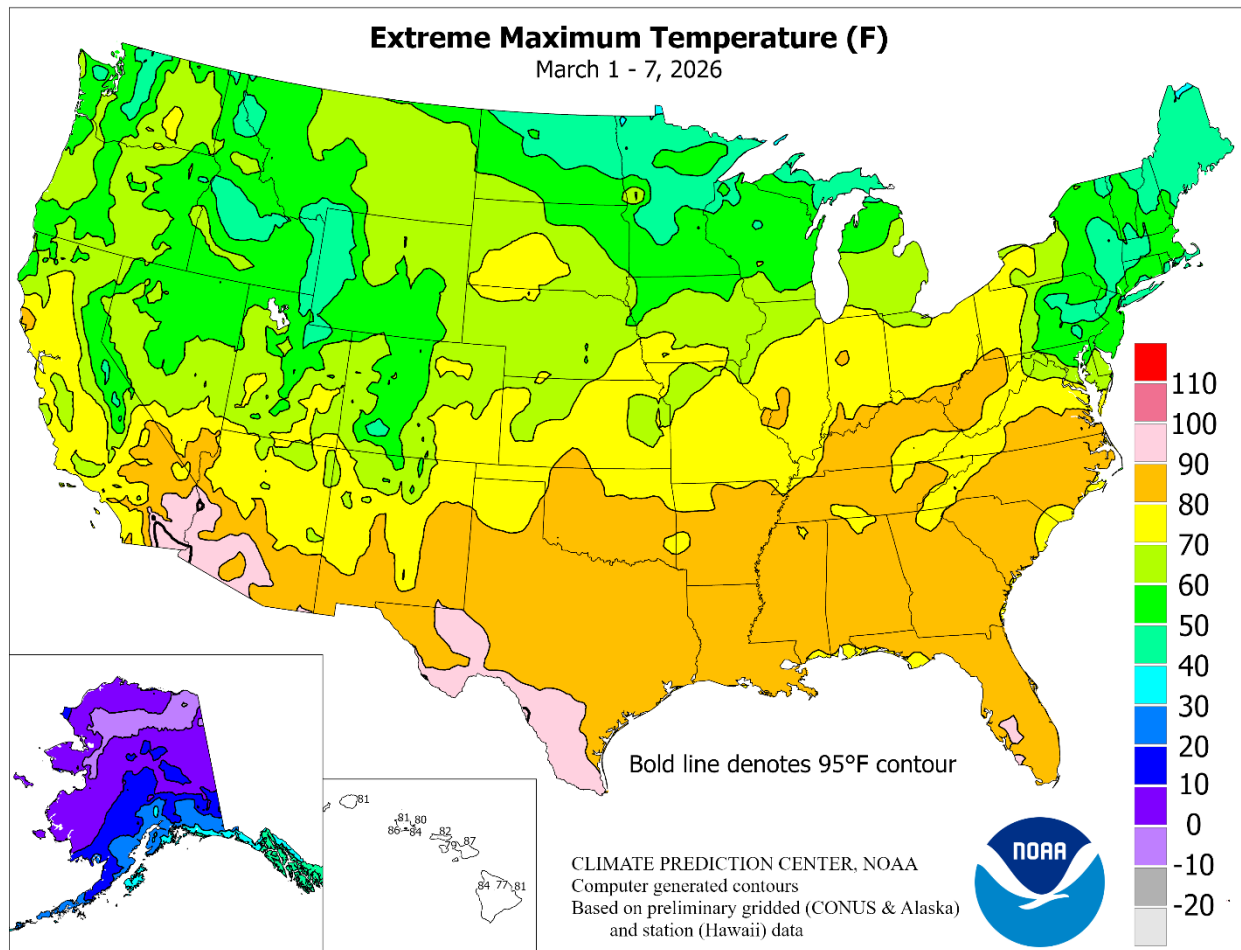
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

An early-season outbreak of severe weather struck from March 5-7, starting on the **central and southern Plains** and later spreading across the **mid-South** and **lower Midwest**. More than two dozen tornadoes were observed, according to preliminary reports, and several tornado-related fatalities occurred on March 6 in **northeastern Oklahoma** and **southwestern Michigan**. Heavy rain accompanied the stormy weather, with totals of 2 to 6 inches or more reported from the **Ozark Plateau** into the **Ohio Valley**. In the latter region, the most extensive lowland

(Continued on page 3)

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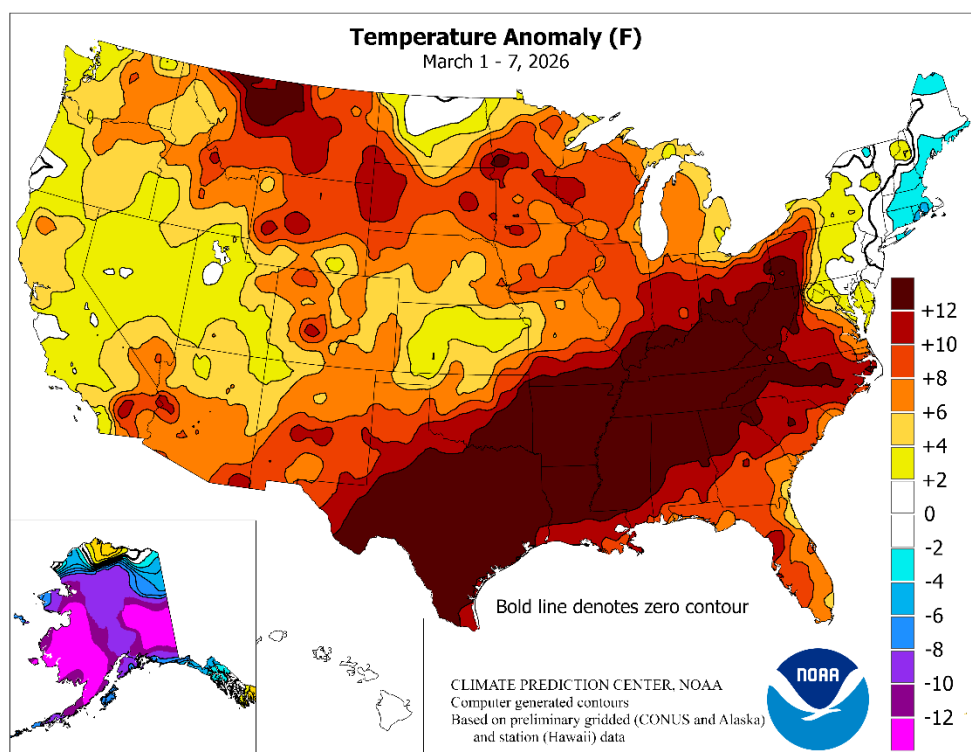


(Continued from front cover)

flooding developed in **southern Indiana** along the **White River** and its tributaries. However, in many areas across the **eastern half of the U.S.**, rain boosted topsoil moisture, following a very dry winter. In the **West**, beneficial but mostly light precipitation fell from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern and central Rockies**. Other parts of the country, including the **southern Atlantic States** and an area stretching from **California to the central and southern High Plains**, received little or no precipitation. Weekly temperatures averaged 10 to 20°F above normal in a stripe from **Texas to the central Appalachians and portions of the middle Atlantic States**. Readings also averaged at least 10°F above normal in parts of the **northern Plains and upper Midwest**. Conversely, temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal in **New England**.

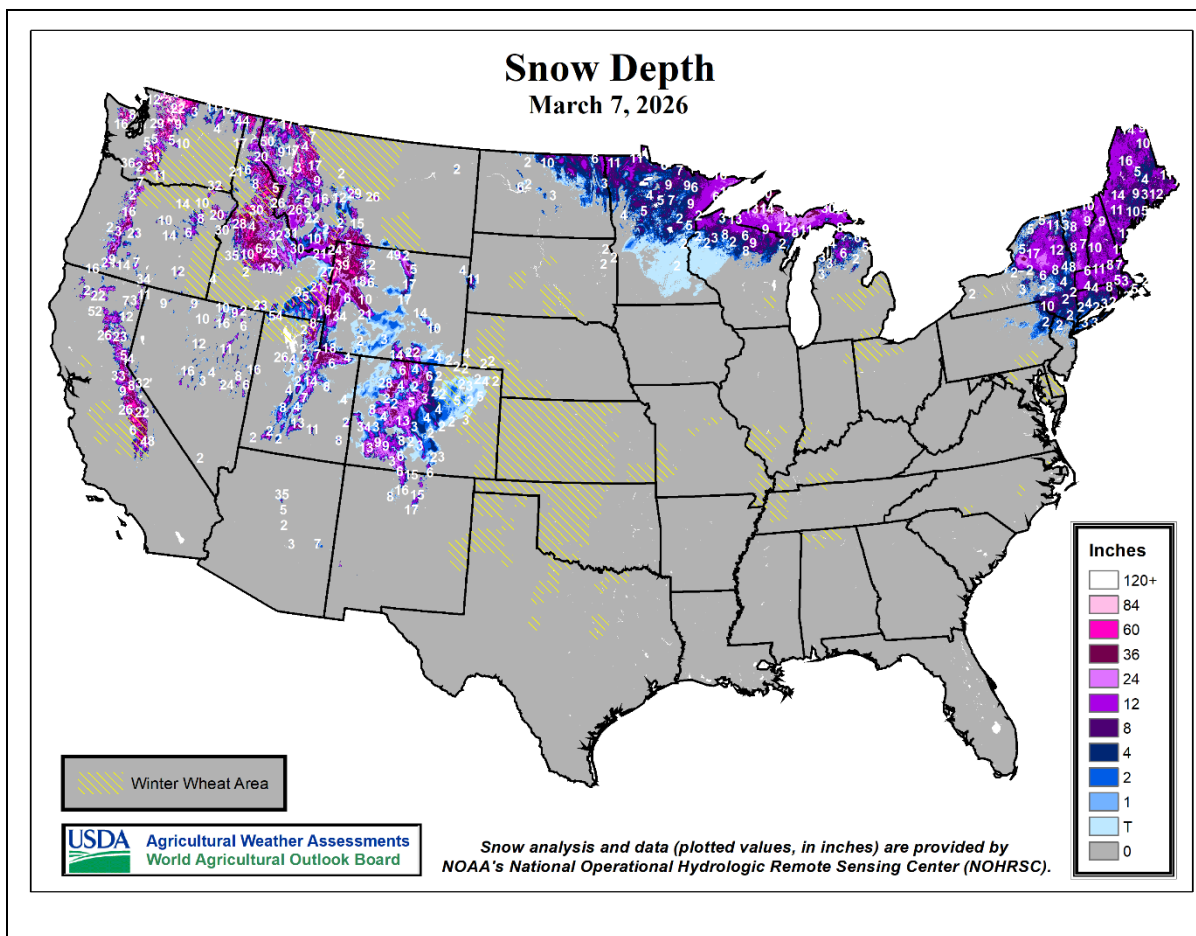
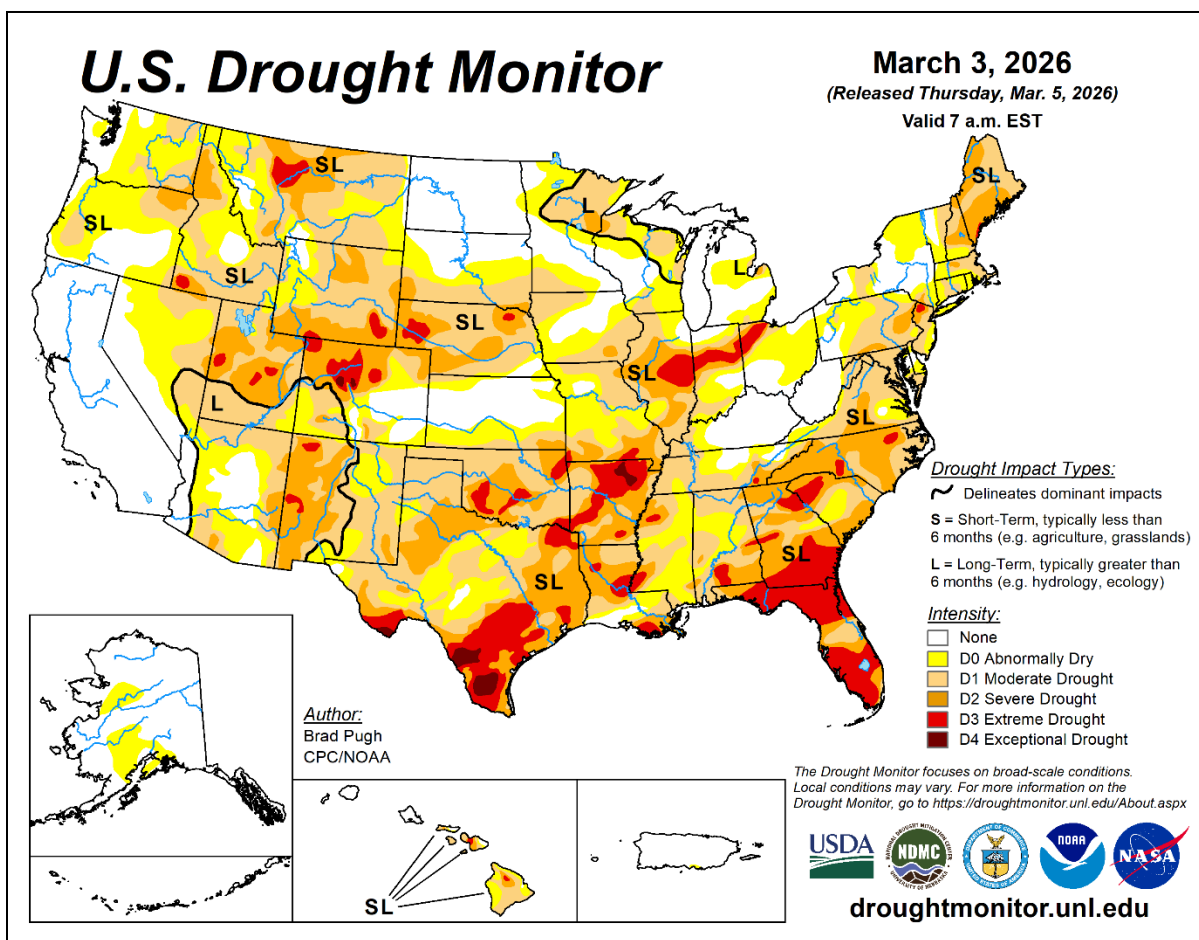
Lingering cold weather in the **north-central U.S.** quickly retreated following a March 1 low of -26°F (not a record for the date) in **International Falls, MN**. Meanwhile, a late-February hot spell in the **Desert Southwest** continued into the new month, with March 1 highs attaining daily records in locations such as **Indio, CA** (98°F), and **Phoenix, AZ** (93°F). **Phoenix** logged another daily-record high of 93°F on March 2. Soon, warmth spanned the **Deep South**. In **Mississippi**, **Greenwood** collected six consecutive daily-record highs (84, 84, 86, 85, 89, and 88°F) from March 2-7. Mid- to late-week daily-record highs reached or exceeded the 90-degree mark in several **Southern** locations, including **Fort Myers, FL** (90°F on March 5); **Tampa, FL** (90°F on March 6); and **McAllen, TX** (94°F on March 7). On March 6, record-setting warmth briefly spread into the **Midwest**, where highs rose to 79°F in **Indianapolis, IN**; 78°F in **Cincinnati, OH**; and 77°F in **Peoria, IL**. In **Indianapolis**, the previous earliest observance of a high of 79°F or greater had occurred on March 8, 1974, and March 8, 2000. At the end of the week, record-breaking warmth swept into the **central Appalachians** and appeared in the **Northwest**. Daily-record highs for March 7 included 85°F in **Huntington, WV**, and 70°F in **Omak, WA**.

An initial surge of moisture southeastward from the **Northwest** delivered daily-record precipitation totals for March 2 in **Wyoming** locations such as **Rawlins** (0.67 inch) and **Big Piney** (0.28 inch). A day later in **Colorado**, record-setting amounts for March 3 reached 0.74 inch in **Colorado Springs** and 0.73 inch in **Pueblo**. **Springfield, IL**, also received a daily-record sum (2.32 inches) for March 3. Elsewhere in **Illinois**, **Lincoln** followed its record-dry February (0.08 inch, or 4 percent of normal) with precipitation totaling 2.36 inches during the first 7 days of March. **Central and southern Indiana** also received an initial round of heavy rain, with **Indianapolis** netting a daily-record sum (2.59 inches) for March 3. March 1-7 rainfall topped 5 inches in **Indianapolis** (5.03 inches), along with **Shelbyville, IN** (5.32 inches). The **East Fork White River at Rivervale, IN**, crested 13.08 feet above flood stage on March 8, the highest level in that location since April 9, 2025, and before that, June 10, 2008. Additional rain fell in many of the same areas during the mid- to



late-week period. On March 4, daily-record amounts reached 1.74 inches in **Springfield, MO**, and 1.55 inches in **Dallas-Fort Worth, TX**. A day later, record-setting totals for March 5 included 2.27 inches in **Evansville, IN**, and 1.78 inches in **Cape Girardeau, MO**. March 5 was a very wet day in portions of the **middle and northern Atlantic States**, where daily-record totals climbed to 1.65 inches in **Allentown, PA**, and 1.62 inches in **Newark, NJ**. On March 6, the most significant day of severe weather, daily-record totals ranged from 1 to 2 inches in **Joplin, MO** (1.89 inches); **Des Moines, IA** (1.69 inches); **Grand Rapids, MI** (1.55 inches); **Rockford, IL** (1.21 inches); and **Rochester, MN** (1.16 inches). Two fatalities were reported on March 6 in **Okmulgee County, OK**, near **Beggs**, where an EF3 tornado carved a 6.8-mile path with winds estimated as high as 140 mph. Earlier in the day, a pair of deadly tornadoes had resulted in four fatalities in **southwestern Michigan**, with the stronger twister—an EF3 with winds estimated near 160 mph—staying on the ground for about 5.2 miles in **Branch County**, near **Union City**. The parade of daily precipitation records continued, but shifted southward, on March 7, when totals included 3.27 inches in **McComb, MS**; 2.29 inches in **Houston, TX**; 2.06 inches in **Fayetteville, AR**; and 1.73 inches in **Paducah, KY**.

Frigid weather gripped the **Alaskan mainland**. **Fairbanks** opened March with a pair of daily-record lows (-49 and -46°F, respectively). Snow developed late in the week across **southern Alaska**, as milder air arrived. **Anchorage**, after falling below 0°F each of the first 4 days of the month, received 7.7 inches of snow on March 6-7. Precipitation was more consistent across **southeastern Alaska**, where March 1-7 totals included 2.84 inches in **Juneau** and 2.81 inches in **Sitka**. **Juneau** also received 21.7 inches of snow, with a peak depth of 21 inches on the morning of March 5. Farther south, March started quietly in **Hawaii's leeward locations**, with no measurable rain falling during the first 7 days of the month in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and **Kahului, Maui**. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** March 1-7 rainfall totaled 1.51 inches (50 percent of normal).



National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 7, 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	18	1	29	-9	10	-14	0.30	0.12	0.13	0.30	165	4.25	236	79	43	0	7	3	0
	BARROW	-3	-10	3	-15	-7	0	0.70	0.65	0.22	0.70	900	4.74	900	79	70	0	7	5	0
	FAIRBANKS	1	-32	15	-48	-15	-20	0.28	0.18	0.28	0.28	273	4.35	353	96	55	0	7	1	0
	JUNEAU	31	24	43	14	28	-4	3.30	2.39	0.96	3.30	363	15.36	136	94	74	0	6	7	3
	KODIAK	30	18	37	8	24	-8	1.65	0.54	1.22	1.65	147	16.56	105	80	46	0	7	3	1
AL	NOME	6	-12	11	-23	-3	-12	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	3.27	154	73	51	0	7	0	0
	BIRMINGHAM	80	57	83	44	68	15	0.60	-0.78	0.60	0.60	43	10.56	93	87	41	0	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	76	54	79	42	65	14	0.98	-0.29	0.97	0.98	77	8.79	77	91	50	0	0	2	1
	MOBILE	80	59	82	47	69	11	0.47	-0.83	0.39	0.47	36	4.20	36	98	58	0	0	2	0
	MONTGOMERY	82	52	86	44	67	10	0.01	-1.32	0.01	0.01	0	7.67	70	96	42	0	0	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	77	54	82	50	66	16	0.70	0.00	0.70	0.70	100	3.83	60	81	49	0	0	1	1
	LITTLE ROCK	77	55	83	46	66	17	1.42	0.25	1.42	1.42	121	6.97	80	90	54	0	0	1	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	55	26	66	23	41	6	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	2.54	53	71	20	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	85	59	93	53	72	8	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	0.48	24	32	9	2	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	65	36	76	29	50	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	1.80	65	57	13	0	2	0	0
CA	TUCSON	81	50	90	40	65	6	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	1.69	92	53	9	1	0	0	0
	BAKERSFIELD	70	48	78	42	59	2	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	2.27	85	87	40	0	0	0	0
	EUREKA	56	45	58	37	51	2	0.27	-1.11	0.22	0.27	19	10.79	78	98	78	0	0	3	0
	FRESNO	69	49	72	45	59	4	0.00	-0.45	0.00	0.00	0	3.48	76	88	41	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	71	55	78	52	63	5	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.00	0	5.06	79	78	40	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	70	47	79	40	58	5	0.01	-1.18	0.01	0.01	1	10.13	79	82	35	0	0	1	0
	SACRAMENTO	69	48	75	43	59	5	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	5.65	71	84	42	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	54	78	48	62	2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	5.32	115	82	42	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	65	53	74	47	59	4	0.05	-0.70	0.05	0.05	6	7.45	86	86	53	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	70	46	73	38	58	3	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.00	0	5.25	92	97	44	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	58	18	67	11	38	6	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0.46	65	82	16	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	57	29	71	15	43	5	1.07	0.93	0.69	1.07	758	2.41	316	82	31	0	4	3	1
	DENVER INTL	58	30	70	10	44	6	0.60	0.46	0.44	0.60	434	1.09	116	80	35	0	3	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	59	35	71	24	47	5	0.02	-0.14	0.02	0.02	12	0.79	60	75	28	0	2	1	0
	PUEBLO	62	29	70	25	45	5	0.95	0.81	0.59	0.95	669	1.87	246	88	27	0	5	3	1
CT	BRIDGEPORT	39	28	45	19	34	-3	1.81	0.89	1.00	1.81	196	5.90	81	91	64	0	5	5	1
	HARTFORD	38	23	50	11	30	-4	1.35	0.49	0.80	1.35	156	6.52	89	91	63	0	7	5	1
DC	WASHINGTON	52	38	64	31	45	1	0.72	0.00	0.38	0.72	100	6.60	106	95	67	0	2	4	0
DE	WILMINGTON	45	35	51	25	40	1	0.56	-0.29	0.32	0.56	65	5.16	74	92	66	0	3	3	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	79	61	84	55	70	7	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	1.99	34	97	61	0	0	0	0
	JACKSONVILLE	80	55	86	45	67	7	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.00	0	2.22	32	98	51	0	0	0	0
	KEY WEST	81	73	82	71	77	4	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.00	0	1.21	32	91	71	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	83	72	84	68	78	5	1.05	0.56	0.41	1.05	214	3.25	72	88	61	0	0	3	0
	ORLANDO	84	63	87	58	73	7	0.15	-0.46	0.15	0.15	24	1.35	26	98	49	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	74	59	79	52	67	7	0.01	-1.26	0.01	0.01	0	6.39	57	99	70	0	0	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	81	53	83	41	67	8	0.00	-1.39	0.00	0.00	0	5.33	52	98	45	0	0	0	0
	TAMPA	86	66	90	60	76	9	1.17	0.62	1.16	1.17	213	4.26	73	95	48	1	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	83	72	85	67	78	8	0.39	-0.29	0.24	0.39	57	1.69	25	84	61	0	0	3	0
	ATHENS	74	51	82	42	63	11	1.08	-0.02	0.92	1.08	98	6.57	66	96	51	0	0	2	1
GA	ATLANTA	77	54	83	47	66	13	1.65	0.48	0.94	1.65	141	7.63	74	87	43	0	0	2	2
	AUGUSTA	78	49	86	39	64	9	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.00	0	6.38	75	99	44	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	79	53	84	44	66	10	0.00	-1.23	0.00	0.00	0	7.78	78	94	43	0	0	0	0
	MACON	78	49	83	40	63	8	0.00	-1.06	0.00	0.00	0	5.79	60	100	46	0	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	78	52	83	44	65	7	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	2.94	42	100	54	0	0	0	0
HI	HILO	80	68	81	67	74	2	3.68	0.68	2.27	3.68	122	27.44	130	93	65	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	83	72	84	69	77	3	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	3.93	90	84	55	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	84	67	87	64	76	2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0	4.30	85	90	53	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	80	71	81	68	75	3	0.26	-1.01	0.12	0.26	20	8.04	104	88	68	0	0	7	0
IA	BURLINGTON	50	35	69	21	43	7	1.51	0.98	1.14	1.51	286	2.46	67	97	71	0	3	4	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	51	31	68	19	41	10	0.65	0.24	0.65	0.65	157	1.60	61	91	64	0	4	1	1
	DES MOINES	50	34	70	19	42	8	1.89	1.47	1.57	1.89	448	3.57	126	89	60	0	3	2	1
	DUBUQUE	49	29	63	15	39	9	0.91	0.45	0.83	0.91	198	2.38	71	94	64	0	5	2	1
	SIOUX CITY	49	28	60	9	38	7	0.78	0.49	0.78	0.78	265	1.09	59	94	60	0	4	1	1
ID	WATERLOO	46	28	62	15	37	6	1.69	1.31	1.61	1.69	446	4.17	159	96	69	0	5	2	1
	BOISE	54	36	60	32	45	3	0.67	0.40	0.61	0.67	250	2.62	98	91	48	0	1	4	1
	LEWISTON	56	38	65	31	47	4	0.85	0.59	0.85	0.85	330	3.30	136	87	49	0	1	1	1
IL	POCATELLO	47	33	57	28	40	5	0.63	0.35	0.45	0.63	223	2.47	105	94	61	0	3	4	0
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	49	33	66	24	41	6	1.16	0.60	0.85	1.16	207	2.53	56	88	59	0	3	4	1
	MOLINE	52	31	70	19	42	7	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.00	0	0.49	12	89	63	0	4	0	0
IN	PEORIA	53	36	77	23	45	8	1.29	0.70	0.71	1.29	218	2.46	53	93	67	0	3	4	1
	ROCKFORD	51	32	62	18	41	9	1.35	0.85	1.15	1.35	271	2.80	75	91	58	0	4	2	1
	SPRINGFIELD	53	38	79	22	46	7	3.90	3.32	2.30	3.90	674	5.03	110	98	77	0	2	7	2
	EVANSVILLE	65	46	81	33	55	13	4.16	3.15	2.27	4.16	409	7.16	94	95	67	0	0	5	2
	FORT WAYNE	52	32	76	21	42	8	0.49	-0.09	0.19	0.49	83	3.48	67	92	65	0	3		

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 7, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		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 MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 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
KY	WICHITA	56	37	74	34	47	4	0.57	0.13	0.31	0.57	129	2.18	87	94	67	0	0	3	0
	LEXINGTON	64	47	81	32	56	14	1.52	0.46	0.55	1.52	144	6.94	85	93	59	0	1	6	1
	LOUISVILLE	64	48	83	33	56	12	3.45	2.39	1.10	3.45	325	6.73	85	95	57	0	0	7	4
LA	PADUCAH	68	49	80	37	58	13	3.22	2.11	1.57	3.22	291	5.30	59	93	65	0	0	5	2
	BATON ROUGE	83	60	88	48	71	12	2.41	1.28	1.99	2.41	214	10.81	90	98	49	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	81	60	84	51	70	10	0.55	-0.29	0.55	0.55	65	6.57	65	100	58	0	0	1	1
MA	NEW ORLEANS	80	64	83	53	72	10	0.21	-0.85	0.15	0.21	19	5.50	53	97	56	0	0	2	0
	SHREVEPORT	82	61	84	54	71	15	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	97	45	0	0	***	***
	BOSTON	40	25	52	12	32	-3	1.33	0.44	0.50	1.33	149	4.97	66	90	54	0	6	5	1
MD	WORCESTER	38	21	51	7	30	-1	1.07	0.15	0.57	1.07	116	7.17	93	93	55	0	7	4	1
	BALTIMORE	48	37	53	29	42	1	0.69	-0.17	0.29	0.69	80	5.61	82	97	71	0	3	5	0
	ME	CARIBOU	30	3	42	-12	17	-4	0.37	-0.28	0.37	0.37	56	3.46	57	73	39	0	7	1
MI	PORTLAND	36	16	48	4	26	-4	0.67	-0.22	0.47	0.67	74	4.49	56	96	54	0	7	3	0
	ALPENA	41	17	59	-6	29	4	0.49	0.08	0.26	0.49	120	5.47	146	94	59	0	5	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	47	26	64	11	37	5	0.13	-0.40	0.13	0.13	25	3.57	68	93	67	0	4	1	0
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	44	19	57	1	31	6	0.48	0.10	0.29	0.48	126	4.73	135	94	53	0	5	2	0
	LANSING	46	26	66	10	36	5	1.28	0.81	1.02	1.28	272	4.76	112	91	64	0	4	2	1
	MUSKEGON	49	26	63	9	37	5	1.15	0.61	0.79	1.15	213	7.07	139	96	63	0	4	4	1
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	46	23	60	9	34	6	0.69	0.36	0.44	0.69	208	4.09	135	92	51	0	5	2	0
	DULUTH	35	19	48	-11	27	5	0.22	-0.08	0.21	0.22	73	3.15	139	94	68	0	7	2	0
	INT_L FALLS	34	11	44	-26	22	5	0.06	-0.12	0.05	0.06	34	1.83	110	94	67	0	7	2	0
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	46	29	54	14	37	10	0.25	-0.04	0.16	0.25	85	2.44	119	87	57	0	3	2	0
	ROCHESTER	44	25	58	7	34	8	1.13	0.79	1.13	1.13	327	2.73	116	94	69	0	6	1	1
	ST. CLOUD	41	25	51	9	33	10	0.52	0.25	0.47	0.52	194	1.45	85	91	66	0	5	2	0
MT	COLUMBIA	55	39	78	25	47	6	2.55	1.93	0.87	2.55	412	4.48	92	98	72	0	1	4	3
	KANSAS CITY	50	37	69	26	43	3	1.67	1.19	0.70	1.67	350	3.63	116	97	74	0	1	7	1
	SAINT LOUIS	57	41	81	27	49	7	3.30	2.63	0.96	3.30	490	5.80	105	97	72	0	1	6	3
NC	SPRINGFIELD	65	44	77	32	55	11	3.15	2.41	1.72	3.15	427	6.22	109	96	64	0	1	6	2
	JACKSON	84	57	88	44	71	15	1.69	0.38	1.69	1.69	129	8.05	68	95	40	0	0	1	1
	MERIDIAN	81	55	84	40	68	12	1.35	-0.10	1.22	1.35	93	8.81	71	95	49	0	0	2	1
ND	TUPELO	78	55	83	42	66	14	0.53	-0.80	0.43	0.53	39	8.73	76	93	49	0	0	2	0
	BILLINGS	57	31	65	18	44	10	0.01	-0.14	0.01	0.01	7	0.68	53	70	27	0	4	1	0
	BUTTE	46	25	56	18	35	8	0.28	0.17	0.28	0.28	253	1.00	104	85	38	0	7	1	0
NE	CUT BANK	56	25	60	5	41	14	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.09	137	0.11	20	77	23	0	5	3	0
	GLASGOW	47	20	64	7	34	8	0.16	0.07	0.16	0.16	178	0.54	61	92	49	0	7	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	57	28	63	9	43	13	0.39	0.27	0.27	0.39	322	1.06	84	79	24	0	3	3	0
NH	HAVRE	55	22	69	6	38	12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	0.15	16	85	29	0	6	0	0
	MISSOULA	52	28	60	22	40	6	0.31	0.10	0.28	0.31	150	2.00	97	91	41	0	5	2	0
	ASHEVILLE	71	44	81	36	57	12	0.46	-0.40	0.44	0.46	53	6.54	77	95	45	0	0	2	0
NJ	CHARLOTTE	73	50	82	40	62	12	0.02	-0.93	0.02	0.02	2	4.08	54	87	46	0	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	70	47	82	36	59	12	0.01	-0.81	0.01	0.01	1	6.17	87	96	48	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	63	49	71	41	56	5	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.00	0	5.90	57	99	77	0	0	0	0
NM	RALEIGH	73	49	84	38	61	12	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	4.19	58	95	48	0	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	74	51	83	42	63	10	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	4.22	51	99	53	0	0	0	0
	BISMARCK	41	13	58	-3	27	3	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	1.42	123	96	61	0	7	0	0
NV	DICKINSON	45	18	61	5	31	6	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	0.12	18	92	52	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	39	19	49	-1	29	8	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	1.77	107	95	74	0	7	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	29	12	43	-9	20	2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	1.80	151	93	76	0	7	0	0
NY	JAMESTOWN	37	15	57	0	26	5	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	97	71	0	7	0	0
	GRAND ISLAND	50	30	60	20	40	4	0.01	-0.21	0.01	0.01	5	0.70	44	96	56	0	5	1	0
	LINCOLN	53	33	74	22	43	7	0.14	-0.12	0.12	0.14	53	1.65	87	94	55	0	3	2	0
OH	NORFOLK	50	27	61	14	38	6	0.13	-0.11	0.13	0.13	55	0.75	45	95	58	0	6	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	57	25	67	13	41	6	0.27	0.09	0.27	0.27	153	0.91	79	95	39	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	53	33	74	21	43	7	0.70	0.39	0.47	0.70	224	1.83	91	92	58	0	4	3	0
OK	SCOTTSBLUFF	59	28	68	19	44	8	0.31	0.13	0.17	0.31	173	0.93	81	90	33	0	6	3	0
	VALENTINE	55	22	70	14	38	5	0.02	-0.16	0.02	0.02	12	0.82	73	94	35	0	7	1	0
	CONCORD	38	14	51	-1	26	-3	0.93	0.22	0.34	0.93	130	5.85	93	90	50	0	7	6	0
PA	ATLANTIC_CITY	45	35	56	25	40	1	0.27	-0.73	0.25	0.27	27	4.84	63	100	71	0	3	2	0
	NEWARK	43	32	50	21	38	-1	2.16	1.26	1.71	2.16	240	6.80	93	89	60	0	3	3	1
	ALBUQUERQUE	70	39	80	34	55	8	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	1.35	151	45	13	0	0	0	0
RI	ELY	49	25	64	16	37	3	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.27	130	1.96	109	88	34	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	73	56	85	49	65	7	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.74	49	32	13	0	0	0	0
	RENO	57	35	63	28	46	1	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	1.66	65	77	28	0	3	0	0
SD	WINNEMUCCA	54	30	60	21	42	1	0.06	-0.13	0.06	0.06	33	1.74	93	92	35	0	5	1	0
	ALBANY	37	21	48	6	29	-3	0.97	0.30	0.53	0.97	143	4.86	87	89	62	0	6	4	1
	BINGHAMTON	38	25	56	8	32	3	1.74	1.10	0.74	1.74	272	6.43	113	95	66	0	5	5	2
TN	BUFFALO	46	26	72	11	36	6	0.90	0.23	0.61	0.90	134	6.15	94	94	55	0	6	3	1
	ROCHESTER	45	26	73	10	35	4	0.96	0.40	0.47	0.96	171	6.96	132	92	54	0	6	3	0
	SYRACR																			

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 7, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F					PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE MAR 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE MAR 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
OK	TOLEDO	46	30	68	18	38	3	1.22	0.62	0.59	1.22	202	3.26	62	95	66	0	4	4	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	53	33	75	13	43	10	1.82	1.11	0.96	1.82	255	5.52	88	94	64	0	3	5	1
	OKLAHOMA CITY	71	47	81	37	59	11	0.83	0.31	0.76	0.83	161	2.27	69	91	56	0	0	4	1
	TULSA	68	48	79	39	58	10	1.15	0.54	0.45	1.15	190	2.82	73	94	62	0	0	4	0
OR	ASTORIA	53	46	60	42	49	5	1.46	-0.41	0.71	1.46	78	11.96	72	96	77	0	0	6	1
	BURNS	51	30	63	26	40	5	0.44	0.23	0.21	0.44	209	2.28	91	93	54	0	6	3	0
	EUGENE	57	41	69	36	49	3	0.61	-0.52	0.44	0.61	54	9.83	83	99	66	0	0	4	0
	MEDFORD	59	41	69	35	50	3	0.58	0.14	0.44	0.58	132	5.01	97	98	55	0	0	4	0
PA	PENDLETON	57	40	66	30	49	7	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	0.41	13	82	48	0	1	0	0
	PORTLAND	57	44	62	40	51	5	0.45	-0.50	0.20	0.45	47	8.23	85	95	61	0	0	5	0
	SALEM	56	42	65	36	49	3	0.39	-0.68	0.23	0.39	36	7.71	66	95	63	0	0	4	0
	ALLENTOWN	42	30	48	16	36	-1	2.04	1.25	1.63	2.04	259	5.31	77	93	64	0	3	5	1
	ERIE	46	28	76	12	37	5	0.95	0.25	0.52	0.95	135	5.91	89	95	67	0	6	5	1
	MIDDLETOWN	42	33	50	23	38	0	1.27	0.52	0.76	1.27	170	5.18	81	97	74	0	3	5	1
	PHILADELPHIA	46	36	53	26	41	1	0.85	0.02	0.52	0.85	101	4.77	70	90	65	0	2	3	1
	PITTSBURGH	56	39	78	19	47	12	1.49	0.79	0.49	1.49	213	6.02	95	93	63	0	3	4	0
	WILKES-BARRE	43	29	54	13	36	2	1.11	0.52	0.68	1.11	189	3.96	75	91	59	0	3	4	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	42	32	49	17	37	2	1.04	0.38	0.65	1.04	157	4.01	67	93	66	0	3	3	1
RI	PROVIDENCE	39	23	50	10	31	-4	1.60	0.58	0.57	1.60	157	6.78	80	96	62	0	6	5	1
	CHARLESTON	77	52	83	44	65	8	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	4.90	68	100	52	0	0	0	0
SC	COLUMBIA	76	52	84	37	64	11	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.00	0	5.35	68	94	44	0	0	0	0
	FLORENCE	75	50	83	39	62	9	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.00	0	4.66	68	98	50	0	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	73	50	83	43	61	11	0.94	-0.10	0.94	0.94	90	6.23	69	92	48	0	0	1	1
	ABERDEEN	39	20	55	9	30	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	0.97	72	93	67	0	6	0	0
SD	HURON	52	24	63	11	38	10	0.23	0.03	0.23	0.23	113	0.83	54	94	48	0	6	1	0
	RAPID CITY	60	24	72	10	42	11	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	0.37	38	70	23	0	6	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	49	24	61	7	37	8	0.29	0.03	0.15	0.29	112	0.63	37	94	53	0	6	3	0
	BRISTOL	72	42	83	35	57	13	0.07	-0.85	0.06	0.07	8	7.46	88	97	44	0	0	2	0
TN	CHATTANOOGA	76	52	83	41	64	14	0.30	-0.98	0.28	0.30	23	6.78	59	89	43	0	0	2	0
	KNOXVILLE	74	51	83	45	63	15	0.44	-0.74	0.37	0.44	37	8.81	81	86	46	0	0	2	0
	MEMPHIS	77	59	83	51	68	17	1.81	0.46	1.74	1.81	134	6.45	64	83	48	0	0	3	1
	NASHVILLE	74	54	85	45	64	16	0.37	-0.70	0.37	0.37	34	6.78	70	83	46	0	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	81	54	88	42	67	13	1.03	0.63	1.03	1.03	256	3.14	112	87	45	0	0	1	1
	AMARILLO	70	38	80	31	54	8	0.66	0.46	0.66	0.66	323	1.19	82	86	28	0	1	1	1
	AUSTIN	85	65	89	51	75	16	0.61	0.00	0.46	0.61	99	2.90	56	88	45	0	0	2	0
	BEAUMONT	80	63	82	55	72	11	0.23	-0.55	0.23	0.23	29	6.16	67	97	62	0	0	1	0
UT	BROWNSVILLE	88	71	90	64	79	10	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	0.26	10	90	51	1	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	69	87	63	77	12	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.00	0	1.10	34	94	54	0	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	85	66	91	58	76	14	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	0.50	33	84	41	1	0	0	0
	EL PASO	79	48	88	42	64	8	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	1.67	190	31	9	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	81	62	84	48	71	17	1.91	1.13	1.69	1.91	244	14.54	239	85	49	0	0	2	1
	GALVESTON	75	65	77	62	71	8	0.04	-0.64	0.01	0.04	5	6.67	93	100	79	0	0	3	0
	HOUSTON	84	65	86	57	74	13	2.03	1.19	2.03	2.03	240	6.59	87	97	51	0	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	76	44	87	38	60	11	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	1.71	113	83	24	0	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	81	53	88	45	67	12	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	1.98	143	79	22	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	82	58	89	47	70	14	0.34	-0.01	0.34	0.34	97	1.30	52	88	42	0	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	86	67	88	56	76	16	0.17	-0.35	0.17	0.17	32	1.82	43	86	43	0	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	84	68	86	62	76	14	0.04	-0.61	0.02	0.04	6	1.58	30	94	55	0	0	2	0
	WACO	83	64	87	56	74	18	0.08	-0.74	0.08	0.08	9	2.30	37	87	50	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	76	50	88	40	63	12	0.17	-0.28	0.16	0.17	38	2.63	86	89	49	0	0	2	0
	SALT LAKE CITY	52	35	63	28	44	1	1.31	0.97	0.69	1.31	386	2.81	91	91	50	0	2	5	1
	LYNCHBURG	67	40	83	32	53	11	0.58	-0.22	0.39	0.58	72	6.57	91	99	51	0	2	2	0
VA	NORFOLK	65	41	82	38	53	5	0.03	-0.79	0.02	0.03	3	5.86	84	99	62	0	0	2	0
	RICHMOND	66	40	80	32	53	8	0.19	-0.68	0.19	0.19	21	7.06	105	99	57	0	1	1	0
	ROANOKE	68	42	84	33	55	10	0.15	-0.62	0.13	0.15	19	5.02	73	92	49	0	0	2	0
	WASH/DULLES	53	38	68	28	45	5	0.78	0.05	0.37	0.78	107	6.31	100	99	69	0	3	5	0
WA	BURLINGTON	36	19	50	-2	28	0	0.11	-0.37	0.11	0.11	22	3.57	81	83	49	0	6	1	0
	OLYMPIA	55	38	61	25	47	4	0.48	-0.89	0.28	0.48	35	9.56	67	97	63	0	2	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	53	41	66	31	47	4	0.00	-2.70	0.00	0.00	0	10.81	43	98	76	0	2	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	53	43	57	37	48	3	1.06	0.09	0.51	1.06	108	8.58	81	96	68	0	0	4	1
WI	SPOKANE	53	34	61	29	43	6	0.24	-0.18	0.24	0.24	57	2.49	65	90	49	0	5	1	0
	YAKIMA	60	32	70	25	46	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	1.56	71	89	37	0	4	0	0
	EAU CLAIRE	47	25	57	13	36	10	0.56	0.21	0.37	0.56	162	2.17	87	92	55	0	6	2	0
	GREEN BAY	44	25	55	13	35	7	0.75	0.36	0.57	0.75	192	4.48	150	94	61	0	6	3	1
WV	LA CROSSE	47	27	56	15	37	7	0.63	0.26	0.32	0.63	170	2.99	106	89	58	0	6	2	0
	MADISON	48	25	60	3	37	7	1.80	1.36	0.92	1.80	410	4.38	127	96	62	0	5	3	2
	MILWAUKEE	44	28	62	20	36	4	0.63	0.18	0.58	0.63	140	2.87	73	92	69	0	4	3	1
	BECKLEY	64	43	80	31	53	14	0.23	-0.69	0.16	0.23	25	6.51	90	86	50	0	2	3	0
WY	CHARLESTON	66	46	84	34	56	14</													

February Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: A damaging cold outbreak affected Florida's peninsula from February 1-3, with variable impacts on citrus, blueberries, strawberries, sugarcane, winter vegetables, ornamentals, and nurseries. Traditional freeze-protection measures, such as creating ice caps (delivered by sprinklers) on fruits and flying helicopters over vegetable fields, were complicated or rendered impossible by high winds during the first 2 days of the event. Full assessment of Florida's freeze impacts will not be known for weeks or months, depending on the crop. The last time Florida's peninsula experienced a freeze of similar magnitude was January 2010, with that event generally peaking on the 10th. Previously, a more severe Florida freeze occurred in December 1989. Following that freeze, Florida's orange production fell to 110.2 million boxes in 1990, down 25 percent from the previous year. Orange production in Florida fell to 133.7 million boxes in 2010, down 18 percent from the previous year, although freeze-related losses were likely exacerbated by citrus greening disease.

Meanwhile, meager snowpack remained a prominent feature in the West, despite a mid-February stormy spell. By March 1, snow-water equivalency values were less than 50 percent of average nearly statewide in Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as portions of neighboring states. In fact, only portions the northern Rockies had a relatively robust snowpack as March began, with near-normal water equivalency largely limited to western Wyoming and environs. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the Sierra Nevada snowpack contained an average of 15 inches of water equivalency (less than two-thirds of normal) at the end of February, up from 10 inches as the month began. Most of the snowpack gains in Sierra Nevada occurred from February 15-19, when numerous high-elevation sites received at least 4 to 8 feet of snow. Despite the lack of sustained storminess over the last 2 months, California's 154 primary intrastate reservoirs were mostly brimming with water, containing 123 percent of average storage as February began.

February warmth dominated the western and central U.S., while below-normal temperatures gripped the East, despite a late-month warming trend. For dozens of communities, from the Desert Southwest to the High Plains, it was the warmest February on record, with temperatures averaging 6 to 12°F above normal. The list of cities affected by record-setting February warmth included Phoenix, Arizona; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Abilene, Amarillo, Lubbock, and Midland, Texas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Laramie and Lander, Wyoming. Many of the previous records had been set in February 1930, 1954, 2000, 2015, or 2017. Farther east, colder-than-normal February conditions stretched from Florida's peninsula into the Northeast, with monthly

temperatures averaging as much as 6°F below normal in the latter region.

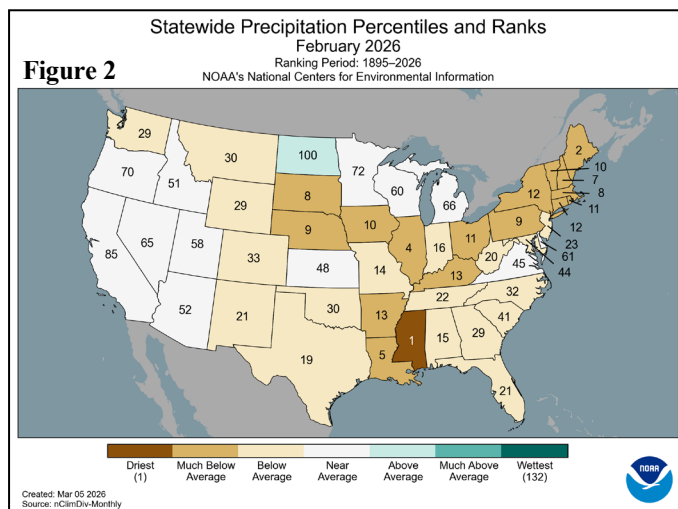
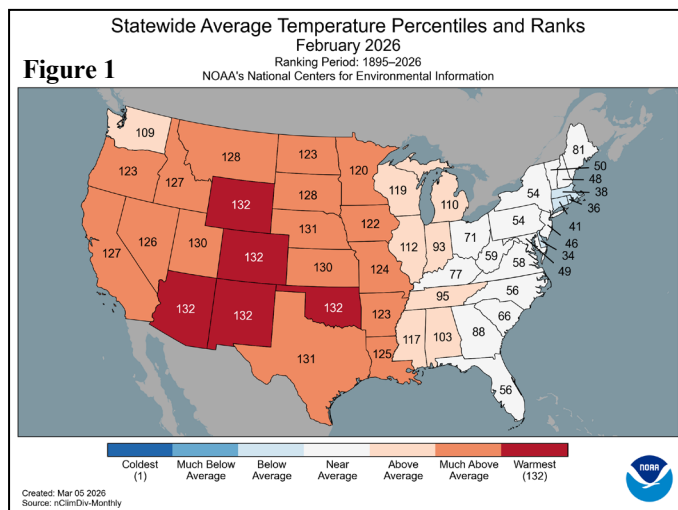
According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage in the Lower 48 States increased sharply, from 43 to 55 percent, during the 5-week period ending March 3. Additionally, national coverage of Extreme to Exceptional Drought (D3 to D4) more than doubled, from 3 to 7 percent, between January 27 and March 3. Worsening drought was especially notable across the Plains, South, and parts of the Midwest, while improvement was limited to a few areas, including portions of the middle Atlantic States. By February 24, national drought coverage rose above 50 percent for the first time since November 5, 2024. A week later, on March 3, drought coverage (54.88 percent) was the greatest since December 6, 2022, more than 3 years ago. By March 3, double-digit coverage of D3 to D4 was observed in ten states, led by Florida (71 percent), Georgia (37 percent), and Arkansas (35 percent).

End-of-February reporting from USDA/NASS indicated that declining winter wheat conditions were a concern in Nebraska and adjacent areas. Nebraska's wheat had been rated 54 percent good to excellent on November 23—a number that declined to 18 percent by the end of February. Adverse impacts on wheat in Nebraska have included drought, along with long stretches of dry, windy weather, interrupted by a sharp, mid-winter cold snap that occurred without the benefit of a widespread, protective snow cover. In top wheat wheat-producer Kansas, however, where the soil held more moisture and winter weather was less extreme, the decline in winter wheat rated good to excellent was subtle, decreasing from 62 to 58 percent between November 23 and February 28. By the end of February, statewide topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 70 to 80 percent very short to short in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming. On the same date, topsoil moisture was rated at least 50 percent short in several Southern States, including Louisiana (59 percent) and Arkansas (53 percent). Despite patchy drought across the lower Midwest, 60 to 65 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition as March began in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio.

Other February agricultural highlights included a mid-month rash of wildfires across the central and southern High Plains and a late-month winter storm that resulted in blizzard conditions and scattered power outages from the middle Atlantic Coast into southern New England. The wildfire activity peaked on February 17, when the Ranger Road Fire scorched more than 283,000 acres of vegetation and resulted in some cattle and property losses across northwestern Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas, after being sparked in Beaver County, Oklahoma. On February 22-23, a late-winter coastal storm produced more than a foot of wind-driven snow in major East Coast cities from Philadelphia to Boston, but also resulted in some farm infrastructural damage from Maryland's eastern shore into southern New England.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its fourth-warmest, fifth-driest February during the 132-year period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the average temperature of 40.39°F was 6.57°F above the 1901-2000 mean. The only other years with a February average temperature greater than 40°F were 1954 (41.41°F), 2017 (41.16°F), 2024 (40.78°F), and 1930 (40.08°F). Meanwhile, U.S. precipitation averaged 1.37 inches, well below the 20th century mean of 2.13 inches. Lower February values were observed only in 1947 (1.03 inches), 1977 (1.23 inches), 1943 (1.25 inches), and 2002 (1.32 inches).

State temperature rankings ranged from the 34th-coldest February in Delaware to the warmest on record in Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Wyoming (figure 1). Joining those states on the list for top-ten February warmth were all states west of the Mississippi River, except Iowa, Minnesota, and Washington. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the driest February on record in Mississippi to the 33rd-wettest February in North Dakota (figure 2). Joining Mississippi on the top-ten list for February dryness were Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and all New England States, except Connecticut and Rhode Island.



Summary: 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 several days. From February 1-3, freezes covered much of Florida's peninsula, with implications for a variety of crops. Freeze damage is still being assessed, but 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. 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. Meanwhile, 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.

Spring-like warmth 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 12 days of the month, except February 5. Phoenix also logged 18 days with 80-degree warmth during the month, narrowly missing the February 2016 record of 20 such days. Early-month 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 of 70°F, 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 71°F on February 27, 1992. Later, 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.

During the second week of February, precipitation ramped up in the Northwest, while warmth came in waves, starting across the western and central U.S. Daily-record highs for February 8 soared to 86°F in Phoenix, AZ, and 84°F in Wichita Falls, TX. By February 9, daily-record highs surged to 80°F in Fayetteville, AR; 79°F in Concordia, KS; 78°F in Pueblo, CO; and 75°F in Sioux City, IA. For Sioux City, it was the earliest observance of a temperature of 75°F or greater, eclipsing by 17 days the record previously attained on February 26—in 1896 and 2024. Nashville, TN, posted a daily-record high of 77°F on February 10, just 16 days after an ice storm devastated the city. In contrast, frigid weather lingered in the Northeast, where Watertown, NY, collected consecutive daily-record lows (-36 and -27°F, respectively) on February 8-9. Daily-record lows of -9°F were observed in New Philadelphia, OH (on the 8th), and Dubois, PA (on the 9th). Soon, mild weather redeveloped across the Plains and Midwest. February 13-14 featured consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN (51 and 54°F); Madison, WI (51 and 55°F); Sisseton, SD (56 and 55°F); and Sioux City, IA (64°F both days). In fact, readings in Sioux City ranged from 64 to 69°F each day from February 13-17. In Texas, McAllen logged a daily-record high of 92°F on February 14. Farther west, precipitation overspreading the Northwest led to daily-record amounts for February 8 in Walla Walla, WA (1.07 inches); Pendleton, OR (0.57 inch); and Lewiston, ID (0.54 inch). The following day in Montana, record-setting totals for the 9th included 0.84 inch in Lewistown, 0.57 inch in Helena, and 0.46 inch in Miles City. Subsequently, precipitation raced eastward across roughly the southern half of the U.S., starting in California on February 10-11. Lubbock, TX, collected a daily-record rainfall (0.91 inch) for February 13. The 14th featured daily-record totals of 2.12 inches in Little Rock, AR; 1.30 inches in Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX; and 1.12 inches in Topeka, KS. Meanwhile, locations receiving no measurable precipitation during the first half of February included Omaha and Lincoln, NE; Huron and Mitchell, SD; and Lamoni and Ames, IA. Mitchell's only measurable precipitation of the month, 0.01 inch, fell as rain on February 17. The month's only measurable precipitation in Omaha, 0.24 inch—in the form of a powdery 8.3 inches of snow, fell on February 19-20.

Around mid-month, suddenly stormy and colder weather in California and elsewhere in the West helped to improve previously meager mountain snowpack, with an average of more than 5 inches of snow-water equivalency being added to the Sierra Nevada. However, 4- to 8-foot snowfall totals in the Sierra Nevada also led to travel disruptions through mountain passes and contributed to the nation's deadliest avalanche in 45 years. The February 17 avalanche that struck near Castle Peak, CA, northwest of Lake Tahoe, claimed the lives of nine back-country skiers, the most deaths in a single avalanche since June 21, 1981, when 11 climbers perished in an ice fall near Ingraham Glacier on Mount Rainier, WA. In California, record-setting rainfall totals for February 16 included 1.81 inches in Stockton and 1.65 inches in Modesto. In the Sierra Nevada foothills, Blue Canyon, CA, netted precipitation totaling 6.46 inches from February 15-19. Unofficial snowfall totaled 73 inches near Blue Canyon, while 78 inches fell near Donner Peak. Near Soda Springs, CA, 92.5 inches of snow was reported. In southern California, Bishop—a high desert location—measured a daily-record sum of 1.03 inches, including 4.3 inches of snow, on February 17. Reno, NV, was blanketed by 7.7 inches on snow on February 17, followed by 4.0 inches just 2 days later. Farther

inland, Alta, UT, received 31.2 inches of snow in a 24-hour period on February 17-18. Through the 20th, five-day snowfall totals reached 9.7 inches in Flagstaff, AZ, and 45.4 inches in Alta. Meanwhile, variable snowfall occurred in the North. February 18 featured daily-record totals in Marquette, MI (11.6 inches), and the National Weather Service office in Grand Forks, ND (10.6 inches). On the same date, Duluth, MN, endured blizzard conditions, with a peak easterly wind gust to 66 mph, along with daily-record totals for snowfall (6.3 inches) and precipitation (0.74 inch). A separate storm system produced a stripe of snow on February 19, with daily snowfall records being set in Omaha and Lincoln, NE (8.2 and 6.3 inches, respectively), along with Des Moines and Waterloo, IA (5.0 and 4.6 inches, respectively). Later, precipitation arrived across the East. Daily-record totals—all rain—included 1.46 inches in Pittsburgh, PA, and 0.96 inch in Atlantic City, NJ. Alma, GA, collected a daily-record sum (1.12 inches) for February 21.

Prior to a pattern change, portions of the central and southern High Plains endured a rash of wildfires, starting on February 17, with the largest—the Ranger Road Fire—quickly consuming more than 283,000 acres of cured vegetation in northwestern Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas. In advance of the wildfire outbreak, high winds raked the central and southern High Plains, accompanied by record-setting warmth. Daily-record highs for February 15 soared to 70°F in Valentine, NE, and 68°F in Denver, CO. Unusual warmth extended into the Midwest, where Appleton, WI, achieved four consecutive daily-record highs (50, 48, 55, and 57°F) from February 13-16. On Tuesday, February 17, wind gusts in Colorado were clocked to 79 mph in Colorado Springs, 72 mph in Burlington, and 71 mph in Pueblo. South of Pueblo, on I-25, chain reaction collisions due to low visibility in blowing dust resulted in five fatalities and involved approximately three dozen vehicles. Other peak gusts on the 17th included 73 mph in Lubbock, TX; 68 mph in Garden City, KS; and 67 mph in Guymon, OK. On the 17th, daily-record highs rose to 88°F in San Angelo, TX; 85°F in Medicine Lodge, KS; and 79°F in McCook, NE. Later, warmth was focused across the mid-South and Midwest, where record-setting highs for February 18 included 79°F in Fort Smith, AR; and 71°F in Indianapolis, IN. In the eastern Corn Belt, an early-season outbreak of severe weather occurred on February 19, when as many as a dozen tornadoes were reported in Illinois and Indiana. Eventually, spring-like warmth gradually retreated into the South. On February 19, daily-record highs surged to 95°F in Harlingen, TX, and 84°F in McComb, MS, and Pine Bluff, AR. Several Southeastern monthly record highs were set or tied on February 20, with temperatures rising to 89°F in Jacksonville, FL, and 83°F in Charlotte, NC. Jacksonville had attained 89°F once before, on February 13, 2020, while Charlotte's highest reading had been 82°F on February 16, 2018, and several earlier dates. Additional monthly records were set or tied on February 21, when highs climbed to 89°F in Daytona Beach, FL, and 86°F in New Orleans, LA. Previous records in both locations had been mostly recently attained just last year—89°F in Daytona Beach on February 13, 2025, and 85°F in New Orleans on February 8, 2025. Farther west, chilly air replaced previously mild conditions. In Oregon, record-setting lows for February 18 dipped to -4°F in Burns and 5°F in Klamath Falls. On the 20th in California, daily-record lows included 13°F in Mount Shasta City and 28°F in Red Bluff. Elsewhere in California, Bishop posted consecutive daily-record lows on February 20-21, with respective readings of 6 and 10°F.

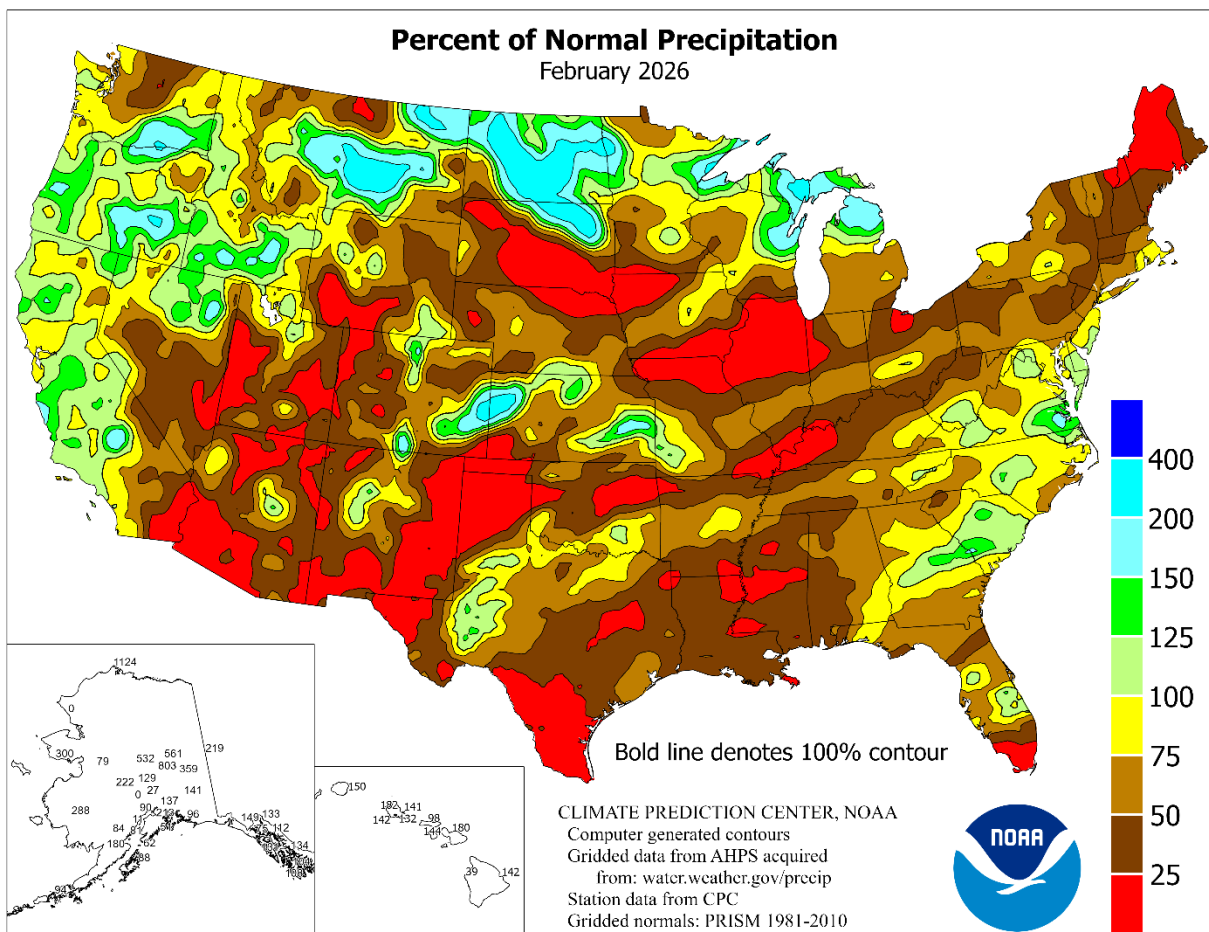
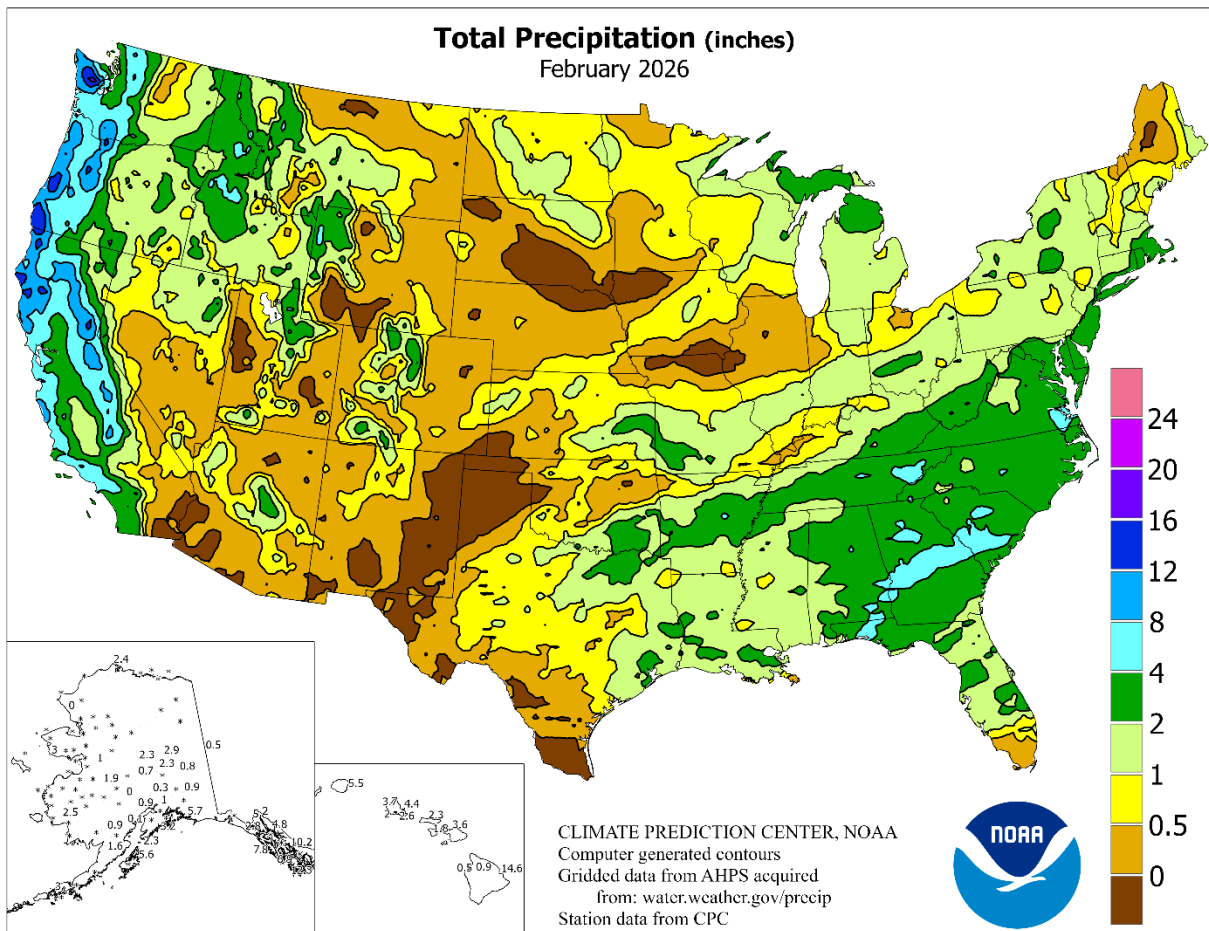
Heavy snow and high winds blasted the middle and northern Atlantic Coast on February 22-23, followed by a much more tranquil regime in the eastern U.S. However, storm-related impacts lingered for several days in blizzard-affected areas from the middle Atlantic Coast to southern New England. Additionally, scattered freezes occurred in Florida on February 24 and 25 as far south as Lake Okeechobee. Record-setting minima in Florida for February 24 included 24°F in Brooksville and 25°F in Gainesville. Punta Gorda, FL, notched a pair of daily-record lows on February 24-25, including a reading of 31°F on the latter date. Earlier, Florida's peninsula had experienced record-setting warmth. Indeed, February 22 featured daily-record highs in Florida locations such as West Palm Beach (90°F) and Fort Lauderdale (89°F). Late in the month, a surge of warmth across the western and central U.S. boosted temperatures to record-setting levels in many locations. Triple-digit heat was reported in parts of southern Texas, where daily-record highs for February 26 included 103°F in Laredo and 100°F in McAllen. Several monthly record-high temperatures were observed in the Desert Southwest, where Phoenix, AZ, tied a February standard with readings of 92°F on the 27th and 28th. Needles, CA, also matched a monthly record with highs of 92°F on February 27 and 28. Heat had peaked in much of southern California on February 27, when monthly record highs had been set or tied in locations such as Indio (100°F), Escondido (96°F), and Santa Ana (95°F). Indio also posted daily-record highs (98, 100, 96, and 98°F) each day from February 26 – March 1. Elsewhere in southern California, Anza-Borrego Desert State Park (99°F on February 28) obliterated a monthly record originally set with a high of 95°F on February 27, 1989. Farther north, however, sub-zero temperatures extended as far south as Nebraska and Iowa, especially on February 23, while readings below -10°F affected areas from northeastern Montana into northern Minnesota. With lambing and calving season underway, producers carefully monitored the health of newborn animals. Meanwhile, warmth spread from the Southwest to the High Plains. On the 24th, Pueblo, CO, experienced its warmest-ever February day, with the high of 83°F edging by 1°F the record set on February 10, 2017. In Texas, daily-record highs for February 24 reached 86°F in Amarillo, Childress, and Dalhart. During the last few days of the month, warmth greatly expanded across nation's mid-section. From February 25 – March 2, El Paso, TX, noted six consecutive daily-record highs (84, 83, 85, 84, 88, and 87°F). Farther east, February 28 featured daily-record highs of 84°F in Fort Smith, AR, and 76°F in Paducah, KY, with the latter location also completing its driest winter on record.

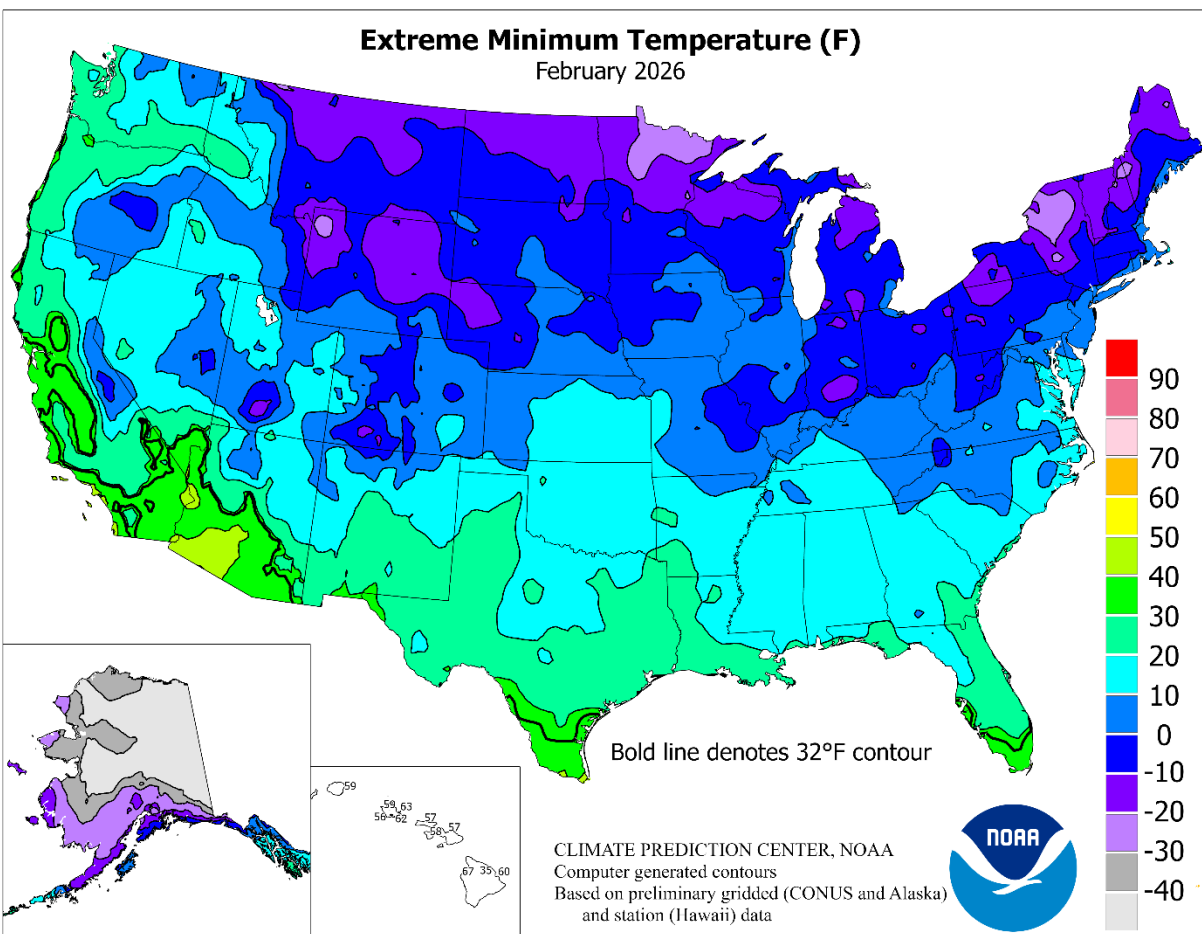
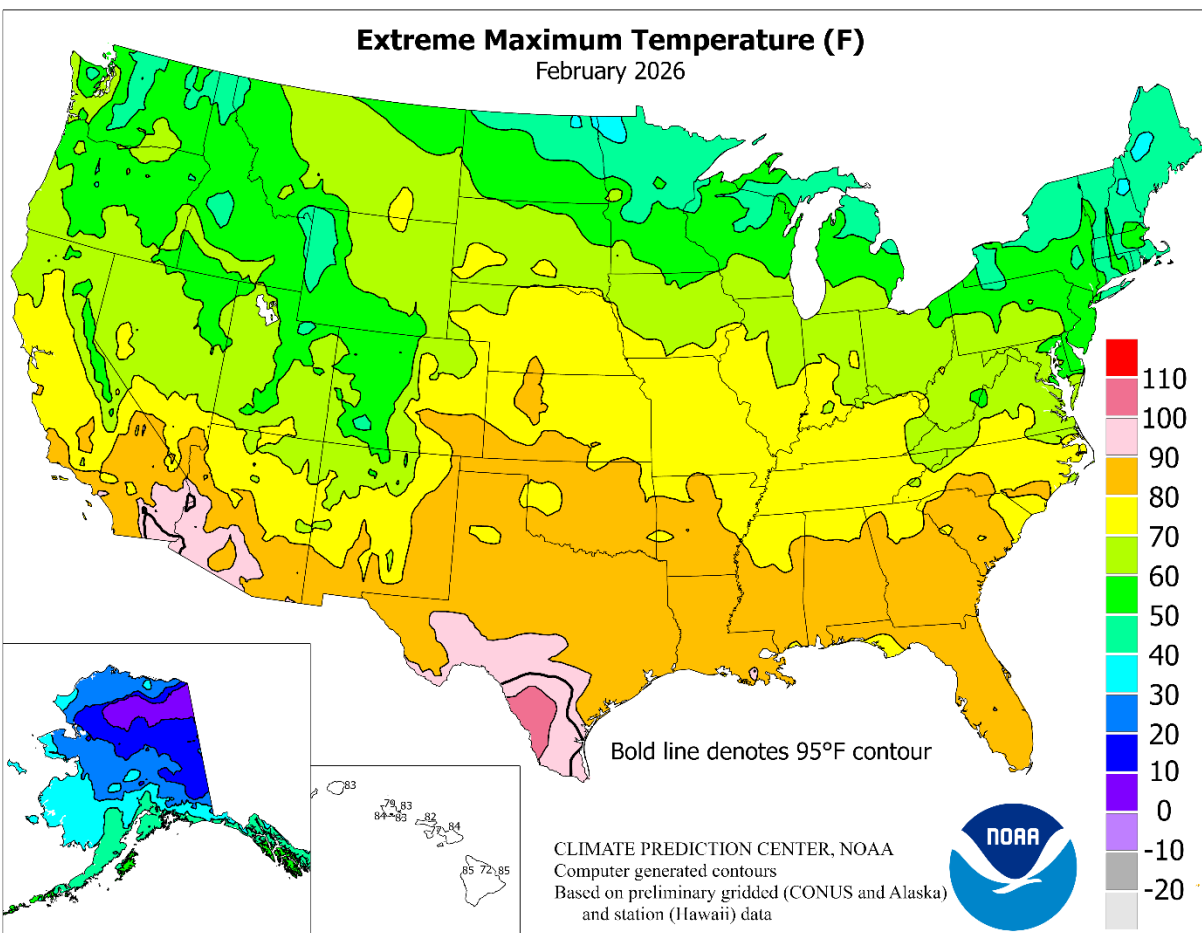
Paducah's December-February precipitation totaled just 3.27 inches (27 percent of normal). December-February records for lowest total precipitation values were also observed in locations such as Carbondale, IL (2.49 inches, or 29 percent of normal); Poplar Bluff, MO (2.44 inches, or 21 percent); and Cape Girardeau, MO (2.13 inches, or 20 percent). Farther east, however, a rapidly intensifying coastal storm delivered heavy snow and high winds along the middle and northern Atlantic Coast on February 22-23. More than a foot of snow fell from Philadelphia to Boston, while peak gusts ranged from 40 to 70 mph, with higher values observed on Cape Cod and adjacent islands. Providence, RI, received a 2-day storm total of 37.9 inches of snow, smashing the station record set with 28.6 inches on February 6-7, 1978. With 35.5 inches on the 23rd, Providence nearly doubled its former single-day snowfall record of 19.0 inches, set on January 8, 1996. On Long Island, Islip received February 22-23 snowfall totaling 29.1 inches, while Newark, NJ, measured 27.2 inches. In New York City, LaGuardia Airport netted 22.5 inches, while Central Park collected 19.7 inches. Peak wind gusts included 68 mph in both

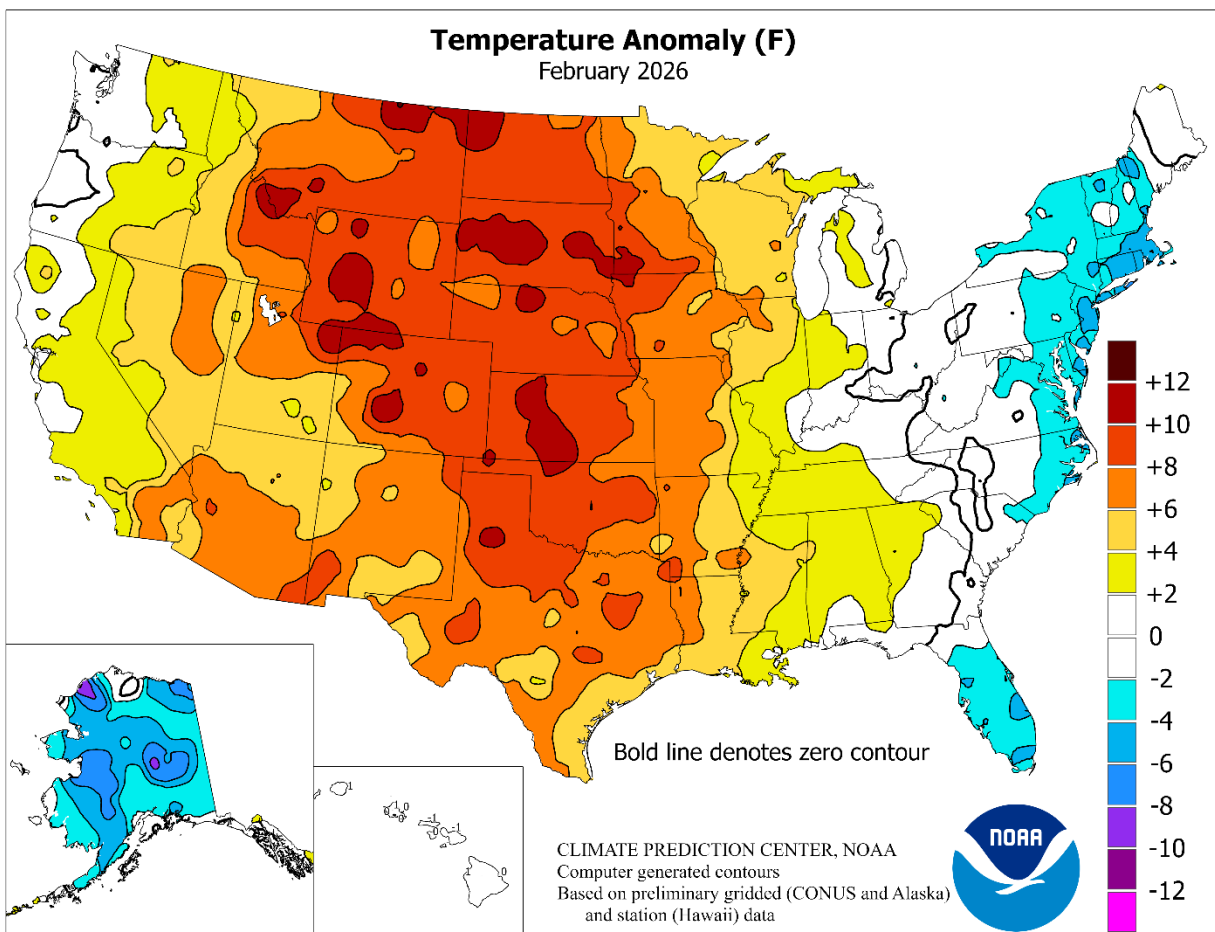
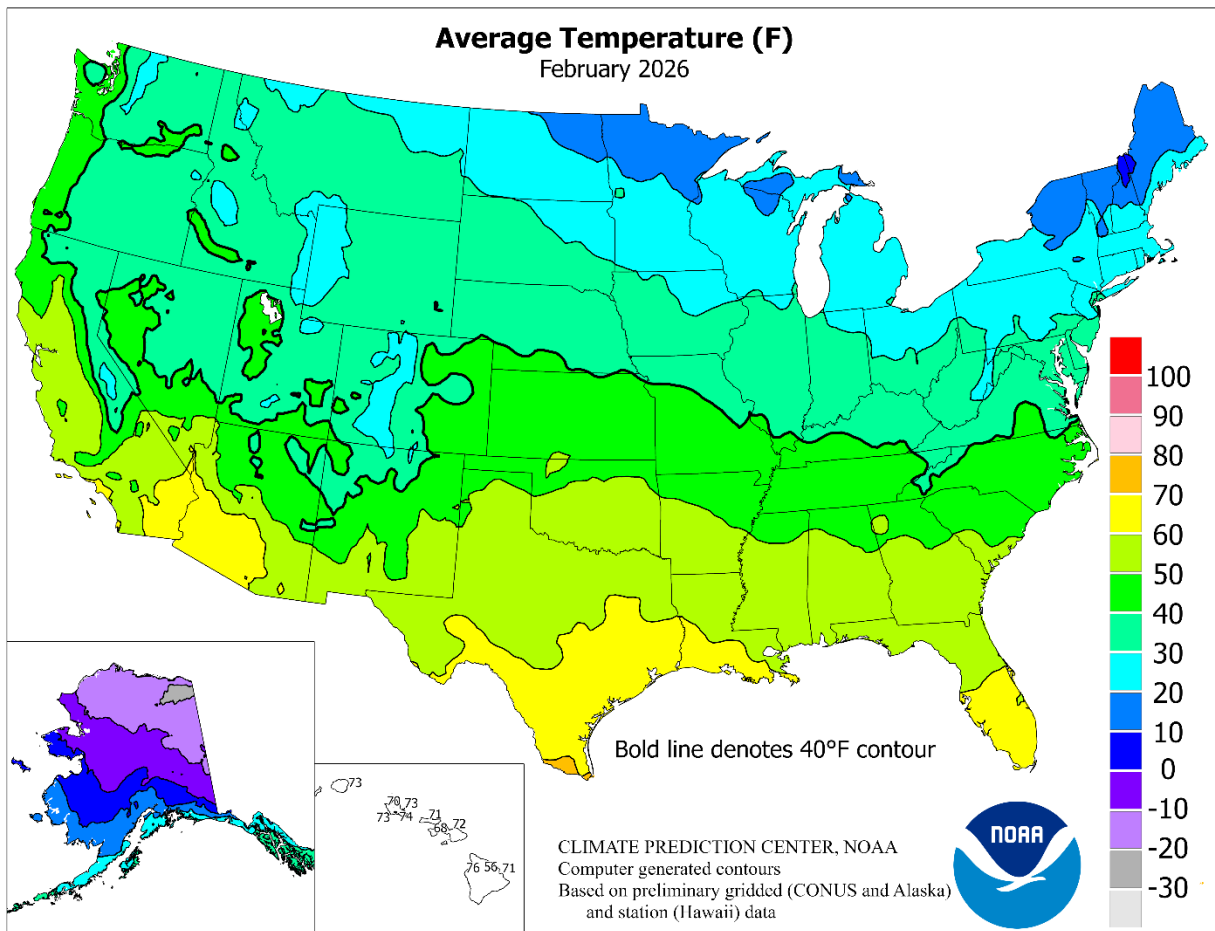
Boston, where 17.1 inches fell, and Providence. New York's JFK Airport had 20.1 inches of snow and clocked a peak gust to 62 mph, while Atlantic City, NJ, reported respective values of 16.9 inches and 61 mph. Later, the focus for heavy precipitation briefly shifted to southern Oregon and northern California, where record-setting rainfall totals included 3.51 inches (on the 23rd) in North Bend, OR, and 2.74 inches (on the 24th) in Redding, CA. Farther inland, the snow depth in Alta, UT, decreased from 82 to 57 inches during the last 10 days of February, as a "warm" late-month storm produced more than 2 inches of liquid equivalency but deposited only 2.3 inches of snow. Meanwhile, several Midwestern communities—including Lincoln, IL, with 0.08 inch—completed a record-dry February.

In Alaska, two spells of cold weather—one lasting less than a week and ending by mid-February, and the other starting on or about February 20—helped to hold monthly temperatures 5 to 7°F below normal in locations such as Fairbanks, Bettles, Delta Junction, and Kotzebue. Conversely, near- or slightly above-normal February temperatures prevailed across the state's southern tier, from the Aleutians into southeastern Alaska. Some of the coldest weather occurred near month's end, when Fairbanks dipped to -49°F on February 27. The last day of February featured lows of -53°F in Tok and -54°F in Northway. Significant precipitation preceded the end-of-month cold blast, with Fairbanks receiving 12.8 inches from February 22-24. For the month, Fairbanks' snowfall total of 38.9 inches was just shy of the February 1966 standard of 43.1 inches. Monthly precipitation was at least 200 to 400 percent of normal in Nome (2.93 inches), Fairbanks (2.24 inches), and Bethel (2.11 inches). Heavy snow arrived in southeastern Alaska late in the month, when Juneau received 24.2 inches from February 24-28. Earlier, fleeting warmth had resulted in daily-record highs for February 3 in Sitka (55°F) and Anchorage (44°F). Anchorage logged another daily record on the 4th, with a high of 45°F. After cold air initially settled across Alaska, heavy snow fell in some areas. For example, Fairbanks received 11.0 inches of snow on February 14-15, following a minimum temperature of -36°F on February 10. With 0.67 inch (all snow) on February 14, McGrath experienced its wettest February day since February 27, 1996, when 0.97 inch fell. In western Alaska, peak wind gusts on February 14 were clocked to 56 mph in Kotzebue and 52 mph in Nome, resulting in blowing snow. Fairbanks experienced another round of snow on February 18-19, totaling 11.5 inches, boosting its snow depth to 34 inches by the morning of the 20th. Following additional snowfall, Fairbanks' snow depth peaked at 38 inches from February 24-26.

Hawaii's drought situation improved during a stormy February, with drought eradication occurring on Kauai and Oahu. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, statewide drought coverage decreased from 68.65 to 53.56 percent during the 4-week period ending March 3. Windy weather occurred early in the month, when Lihue, Kauai, measured a southwesterly 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. A northeasterly gust to 59 mph was clocked at the Molokai Airport on February 8. On the Big Island, Hilo's stormiest period occurred from February 8-12, when rainfall totaled 7.62 inches. Another round of significant rain from February 20-22 included more than 20 inches of rain in a 48-hour period in scattered locations on Oahu, leading to flash flooding. Hilo received 2.79 inches of rain on February 28, capping a month featuring a total of 16.89 inches (165 percent of normal). At the state's other major airport observation sites, February rainfall ranged from 2.37 inches (122 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 4.87 inches (134 percent) in Lihue.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

February 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	52	3	3.00	-1.94	WICHITA		46	8	0.99	-0.21	TOLEDO		28	-2	0.80	-1.47
	HUNTSVILLE	48	1	2.81	-2.30	KY	LEXINGTON	37	-1	2.66	-0.98	YOUNGSTOWN		27	-2	1.21	-1.30
	MOBILE	57	2	1.60	-2.87		LOUISVILLE	39	0	1.24	-2.17	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	52	10	0.40	-1.02
	MONTGOMERY	54	1	3.71	-1.17		PADUCAH	41	1	0.33	-3.61		TULSA	51	9	0.17	-1.44
AK	ANCHORAGE	19	-2	0.78	-0.08	LA	BATON ROUGE	60	4	2.17	-2.25	OR	ASTORIA	42	-2	4.79	-0.75
	BARROW	-12	0	2.39	2.18		LAKE CHARLES	61	4	1.26	-2.00		BURNS	34	3	1.25	0.31
	FAIRBANKS	-6	-7	2.91	2.39		NEW ORLEANS	61	3	2.44	-1.69		EUGENE	43	0	6.75	2.08
	JUNEAU	31	1	4.82	0.52		SHREVEPORT	59	7	***	***		MEDFORD	46	2	3.17	1.21
	KODIAK	33	1	5.55	-0.76	ME	CARIBOU	15	0	0.65	-1.76		PENDLETON	40	2	0.00	-1.19
	NOME	5	-4	2.96	1.98		PORTLAND	22	-4	1.22	-2.31		PORTLAND	45	0	5.00	1.32
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	37	5	1.51	-0.66	MD	BALTIMORE	33	-3	1.81	-1.09		SALEM	44	0	5.05	0.52
	PHOENIX	68	8	0.08	-0.79	MA	BOSTON	28	-3	1.25	-1.96	PA	ALLENTOWN	28	-5	0.98	-1.80
	PRESOTT	48	6	0.95	-0.33		WORCESTER	24	-3	1.94	-1.32		ERIE	27	-2	1.94	-0.58
	TUCSON	63	6	0.18	-0.66	MI	ALPENA	21	0	2.53	1.01		MIDDLETOWN	29	-4	1.71	-0.88
AR	FORT SMITH	53	8	1.43	-1.26		GRAND RAPIDS	28	1	0.71	-1.41		PHILADELPHIA	33	-3	1.80	-0.95
	LITTLE ROCK	51	7	2.97	-1.00		HOUGHTON LAKE	22	1	1.50	0.09		PITTSBURGH	31	-1	2.29	-0.33
CA	BAKERSFIELD	56	2	1.00	-0.19		LANSING	28	2	1.15	-0.56		WILKES-BARRE	27	-4	0.73	-1.34
	EUREKA	50	2	6.85	1.20		MUSKOGON	27	-1	1.43	-0.68		WILLIAMSPORT	28	-3	1.12	-1.20
	FRESNO	56	4	2.39	0.45		TRAVERSE CITY	25	1	1.33	0.31	RI	PROVIDENCE	27	-5	1.94	-1.50
	LOS ANGELES	62	4	3.57	0.57	MN	DULUTH	20	4	1.63	0.62	SC	CHARLESTON	51	-2	2.70	-0.35
	REDDING	51	1	6.13	0.65		INT. L FALLS	15	6	0.85	0.17		COLUMBIA	48	-1	3.24	-0.15
	SACRAMENTO	53	2	3.17	-0.32		MINNEAPOLIS	27	6	0.88	0.00		FLORENCE	47	-3	2.76	-0.24
	SAN DIEGO	61	2	2.13	-0.07		ROCHESTER	27	8	0.49	-0.53		GREENVILLE	46	0	2.40	-1.44
	SAN FRANCISCO	55	2	3.53	-0.43		ST. CLOUD	24	7	0.68	-0.08	SD	ABERDEEN	26	9	0.56	-0.06
	STOCKTON	54	1	3.58	1.08	MS	JACKSON	55	4	2.24	-2.85		HURON	31	11	0.13	-0.61
CO	ALAMOSA	32	8	0.26	-0.02		MERIDIAN	54	3	1.47	-3.87		RAPID CITY	37	11	0.09	-0.40
	CO SPRINGS	42	8	0.10	-0.22		TUPELO	49	2	2.37	-2.93		SIOUX FALLS	31	9	0.05	-0.78
	DENVER INTL	42	9	0.07	-0.33	MO	COLUMBIA	41	5	0.92	-1.20	TN	BRISTOL	38	-2	3.69	-0.13
	GRAND JUNCTION	41	6	0.33	-0.20		KANSAS CITY	43	9	0.59	-0.88		CHATTANOOGA	48	2	3.00	-2.02
	PUEBLO	43	8	0.44	0.12		SAINT LOUIS	41	4	1.37	-0.85		KNOXVILLE	43	0	4.14	-0.67
CT	BRIDGEPORT	29	-4	1.87	-1.24		SPRINGFIELD	44	6	1.97	-0.43		MEMPHIS	49	3	2.43	-2.12
	HARTFORD	25	-5	2.18	-0.95	MT	BILLINGS	38	9	0.48	-0.08		NASHVILLE	46	3	3.15	-1.33
DC	WASHINGTON	36	-4	2.54	-0.08		BUTTE	32	10	0.43	0.00	TX	ABILENE	58	8	1.19	-0.11
DE	WILMINGTON	32	-4	1.78	-1.05		CUT BANK	30	7	0.02	-0.20		AMARILLO	50	9	0.00	-0.53
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	58	-4	1.31	-1.03		GLASGOW	29	10	0.27	-0.07		AUSTIN	63	7	0.82	-1.07
	JACKSONVILLE	56	-2	1.02	-1.84		GREAT FALLS	33	7	0.48	-0.11		BEAUMONT	62	5	1.44	-1.65
	KEY WEST	69	-4	0.22	-1.32		HAVRE	30	9	0.13	-0.25		BROWNSVILLE	71	4	0.00	-1.03
	MIAMI	66	-5	0.13	-2.01		MISSOULA	36	7	1.05	0.17		CORPUS CHRISTI	67	5	0.65	-0.65
	ORLANDO	60	-3	0.68	-1.36	NE	GRAND ISLAND	39	9	0.11	-0.63		DEL RIO	64	6	0.00	-0.63
	PENSACOLA	58	1	3.50	-1.27		LINCOLN	37	7	0.53	-0.36		EL PASO	58	6	0.00	-0.41
	TALLAHASSEE	56	0	1.92	-2.36		NORFOLK	35	9	0.11	-0.69		FORT WORTH	59	9	1.37	-1.38
	TAMPA	61	-3	2.05	-0.56		NORTH PLATTE	38	8	0.31	-0.26		GALVESTON	62	3	2.20	0.06
	WEST PALM BEACH	65	-3	0.74	-1.89		OMAHA	37	8	0.17	-0.78		HOUSTON	64	6	1.81	-1.16
GA	ATHENS	49	1	4.09	-0.27		SCOTTSBLUFF	39	9	0.18	-0.38		LUBBOCK	54	8	1.05	0.40
	ATLANTA	51	3	2.78	-1.77		VALENTINE	37	9	0.10	-0.51		MIDLAND	57	7	1.17	0.58
	AUGUSTA	50	-1	3.87	0.20	NV	ELY	36	6	1.00	0.16		SAN ANGELO	58	6	0.66	-0.54
	COLUMBUS	54	1	4.87	0.42		LAS VEGAS	59	5	0.43	-0.37		SAN ANTONIO	64	7	0.52	-1.22
	MACON	52	0	3.47	-0.70		RENO	43	3	1.25	0.22		VICTORIA	63	5	0.57	-1.39
	SAVANNAH	53	-1	2.02	-0.78		WINNEMUCCA	40	4	1.27	0.56		WACO	59	7	0.65	-2.04
HI	HILO	71	0	14.56	4.34	NH	CONCORD	20	-4	1.87	-0.88		WICHITA FALLS	56	10	1.29	-0.11
	HONOLULU	74	0	2.56	0.61	NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	32	-4	2.14	-1.09	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	43	6	1.09	-0.21
	KAHULUI	72	-1	3.60	1.60		NEWARK	32	-4	2.37	-0.61	VT	BURLINGTON	19	-4	1.29	-0.48
	LIHUE	73	0	5.46	1.83	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	49	7	0.15	-0.28	VA	LYNCHBURG	38	-1	2.81	-0.09
ID	BOISE	42	5	1.20	0.20	NY	ALBANY	22	-4	1.09	-1.19		NORFOLK	40	-5	4.08	1.18
	LEWISTON	41	2	1.92	0.89		BINGHAMTON	23	-2	1.96	-0.45		RICHMOND	38	-3	3.66	1.04
	POCATELLO	38	8	0.67	-0.30		BUFFALO	23	-3	2.06	-0.44		ROANOKE	39	-1	2.19	-0.70
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	33	4	0.29	-1.68		ROCHESTER	23	-4	2.33	0.21		WASH/DULLES	34	-2	2.10	-0.50
	MOLINE	32	4	0.00	-1.83		SYRACUSE	23	-2	2.81	0.35	WA	OLYMPIA	41	0	4.78	-0.30
	PEORIA	34	4	0.06	-1.93	NC	ASHEVILLE	42	0	2.13	-1.33		QUILLAYUTE	43	1	0.93	-8.80
	ROCKFORD	30	4	0.38	-1.26		CHARLOTTE	46	0	2.56	-0.57		SEATTLE-TACOMA	44	0	3.08	-0.69
	SPRINGFIELD	36	3	0.06	-1.87		GREENSBORO	41	-2	2.90	0.09		SPOKANE	36	4	0.82	-0.63
IN	EVANSVILLE	38	1	0.50	-2.72		HATTERAS	42	-7	3.06	-1.28		YAKIMA	38	1	1.08	0.27
	FORT WAYNE	30	1	1.26	-0.80		RALEIGH	43	-2	2.83	0.06	WV	BECKLEY	33	-2	3.70	0.57
	INDIANAPOLIS	35	3	1.89	-0.54		WILMINGTON	46	-3	2.71	-0.76		CHARLESTON	35	-3	1.94	-1.42
	SOUTH BEND	30	3	1.43	-0.88	ND	BISMARCK	27	10	0.66	0.14		ELKINS	31	-3	2.20	-1.06
IA	BURLINGTON	35	6	0.02	-1.67		DICKINSON	29	9	0.00	-0.32		HUNTINGTON	38	-1	1.55	-1.82
	CEDAR RAPIDS	31	7	0.33	-0.89		FARGO	21	8	1.18	0.49	WI	EAU CLAIRE	24	5	0.47	-0.63
	DES MOINES	35	8	0.65	-0.69		GRAND FORKS	19	8	1.20	0.69		GREEN BAY	25	4	1.74	0.54
	DUBUQUE	30	7	0.35	-1.22		JAMESTOWN	24	10	0.00	-0.37		LA CROSSE	27	4	0.67	-0.52
	SIOUX CITY	34	10	0.01	-0.85	OH	AKRON-CANTON	28	-2	1.31	-1.13		MADISON	28	5	0.76	-0.77
	WATERLOO	28	4	0.80	-0.35		CINCINNATI	34	0	1.33	-1.85		MILWAUKEE	30	3	0.80	-0.89
KS	CONCORDIA	42	9	0.74	-0.12		CLEVELAND	28	-3	0.54	-1.94	WY	CASPER	35	9	0.35	-0.21
	DODGE CITY	46	10	0.41	-0.20		COLUMBUS	31	-1	2.56	0.15		CHEYENNE	39	9	0.42	-0.10
	GOODLAND	43	10	0.93	0.46		DAYTON	31	-2	1.47	-0.89		LANDER	36	11	0.36	-0.35
	TOPEKA	42	8	1.12	-0.19		MANSFIELD	29	0	1.19	-1.33		SHERIDAN	35	9	0.45	-0.20

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 lambled 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 lambled 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 driest 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 lambing-farm flock 3%. Ewes lambing-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

March 1 – 7, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Unseasonably warm and dry weather prevailed over much of Europe, although locally heavy showers returned to the Iberian Peninsula.

MIDDLE EAST: Continued dry but colder weather settled over Turkey, though rain and snow returned late in the period from eastern Turkey into northwestern Iran.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Rain returned to western and central portions of the region, while mostly dry weather lingered in eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia.

AUSTRALIA: Dry and warm weather in eastern Australia favored cotton maturation and harvesting, while additional heavy to excessive showers fell in Victoria and environs.

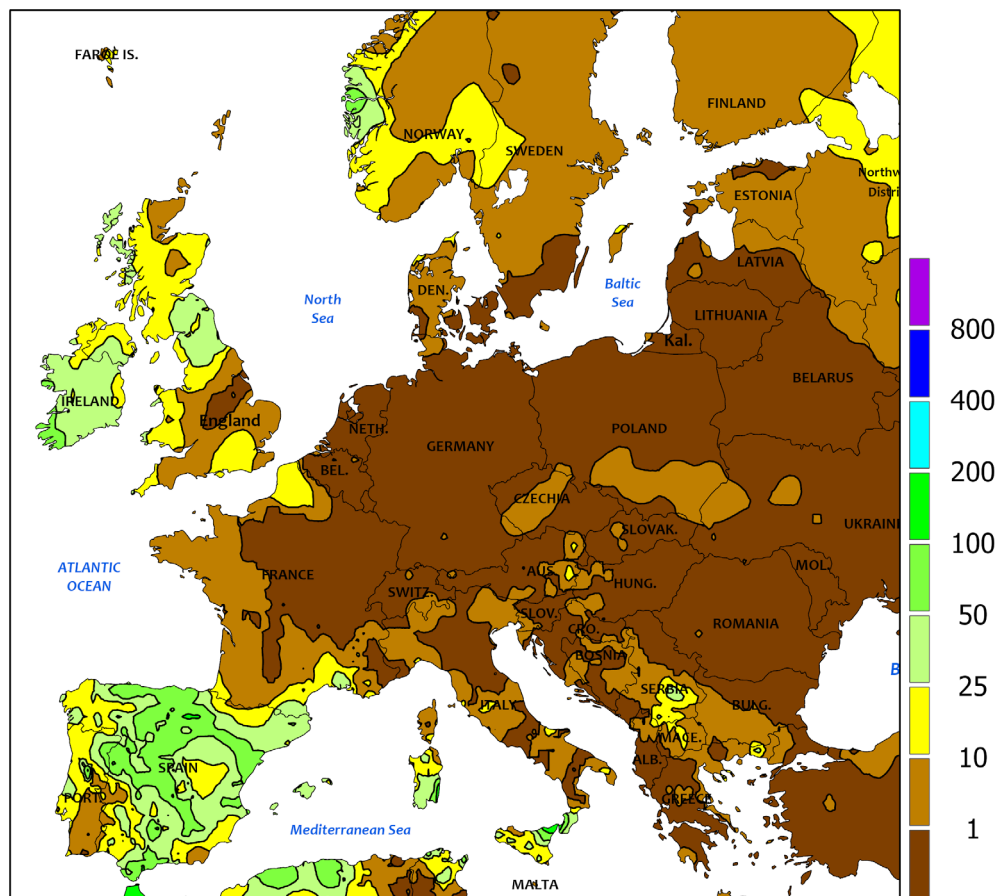
SOUTH AFRICA: Continued wet weather, including lighter showers in the eastern and southern corn belt, helped improve soil moisture and reduce stress on developing crops.

ARGENTINA: Scattered showers brought localized improvements in soil moisture across parts of the central and southern agricultural zones, offering minor to moderate short term relief from dryness.

BRAZIL: Rainfall continued across the region, though it lightened in several areas while the south and parts of the east experienced drier conditions.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 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



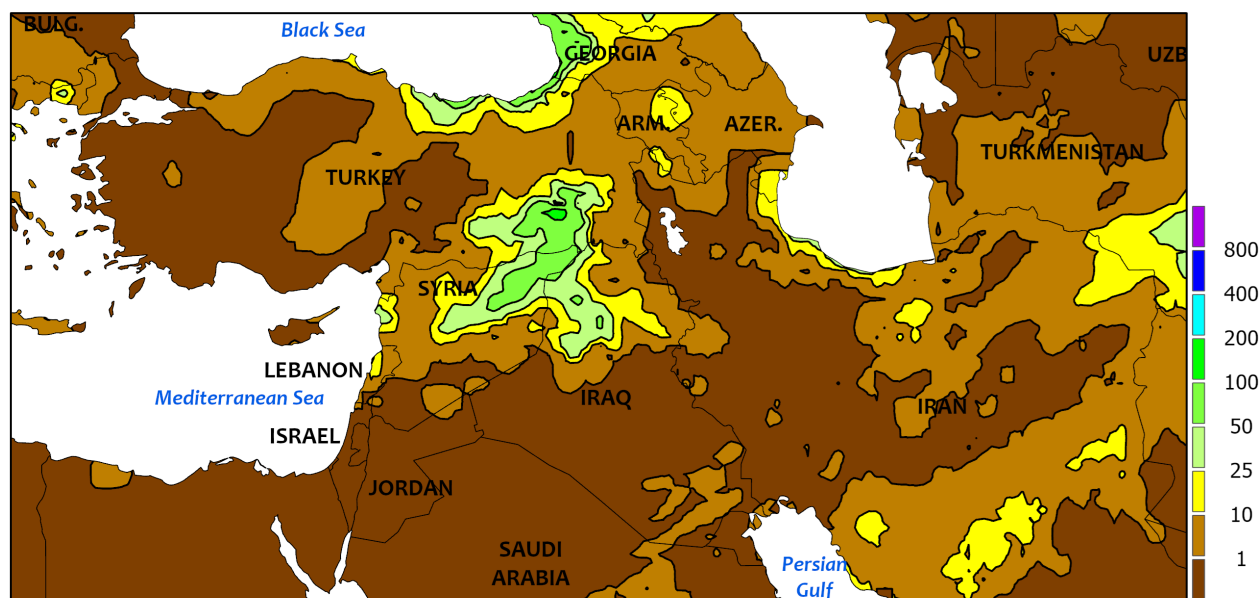
EUROPE

Unseasonable warmth and dryness expanded across much of Europe, though locally heavy showers returned to the Iberian Peninsula. A large area of high pressure settled over central and eastern portions of the continent, maintaining sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-9°C above normal) from France east and southeastward into eastern Europe. Weekly average temperatures greater than 5°C indicated winter crops broke dormancy in Poland and the northern Balkans, while a pocket of colder weather (up to 2°C below normal) in the lower Danube River Valley kept winter crops

semi-dormant to dormant. At week's end, the last vestiges of snow cover were mostly confined to Lithuania. In contrast, a slow-moving upper-air low triggered moderate to heavy showers (10-75 mm, locally more) in Portugal and Spain; the southwestern rain maintained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative winter grains and boosted reservoir levels for summer crop irrigation.

**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)
March 1 - 7, 2026



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

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



MIDDLE EAST

Cold but drier weather settled over Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast, though late-week rain and snow developed from eastern Turkey into northwestern Iran. In Turkey and along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, mostly sunny skies and below-normal temperatures (2-6°C below normal) promoted seasonal fieldwork but slowed or halted the development of vegetative winter grains. However, a late-week disturbance triggered rain and mountain

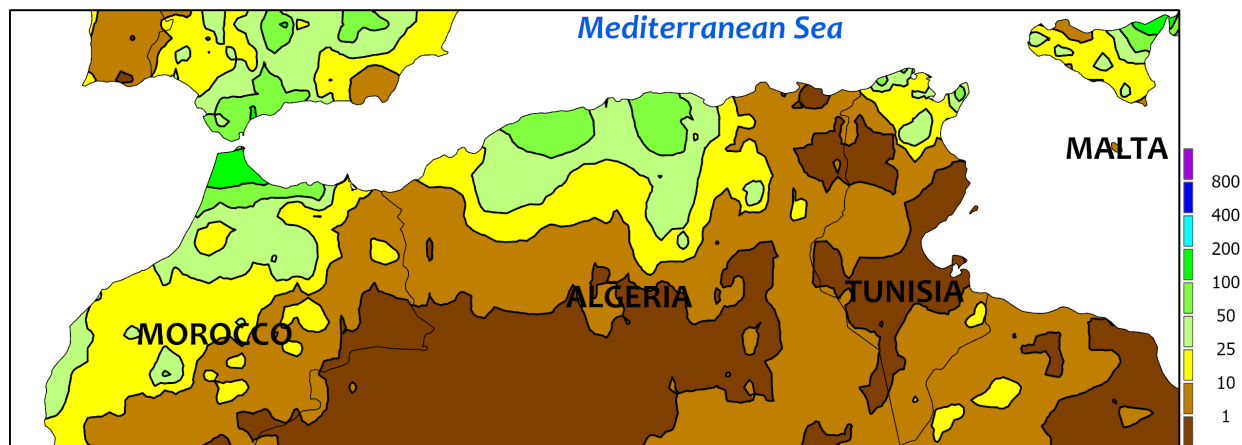
snow (5-45 mm liquid equivalent) from the Armenian Highlands of eastern Turkey into northwestern Iran*, boosting mountain snowpacks and subsequent irrigation reserves for summer crops.

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

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Total Precipitation(mm)

March 1 - 7, 2026



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

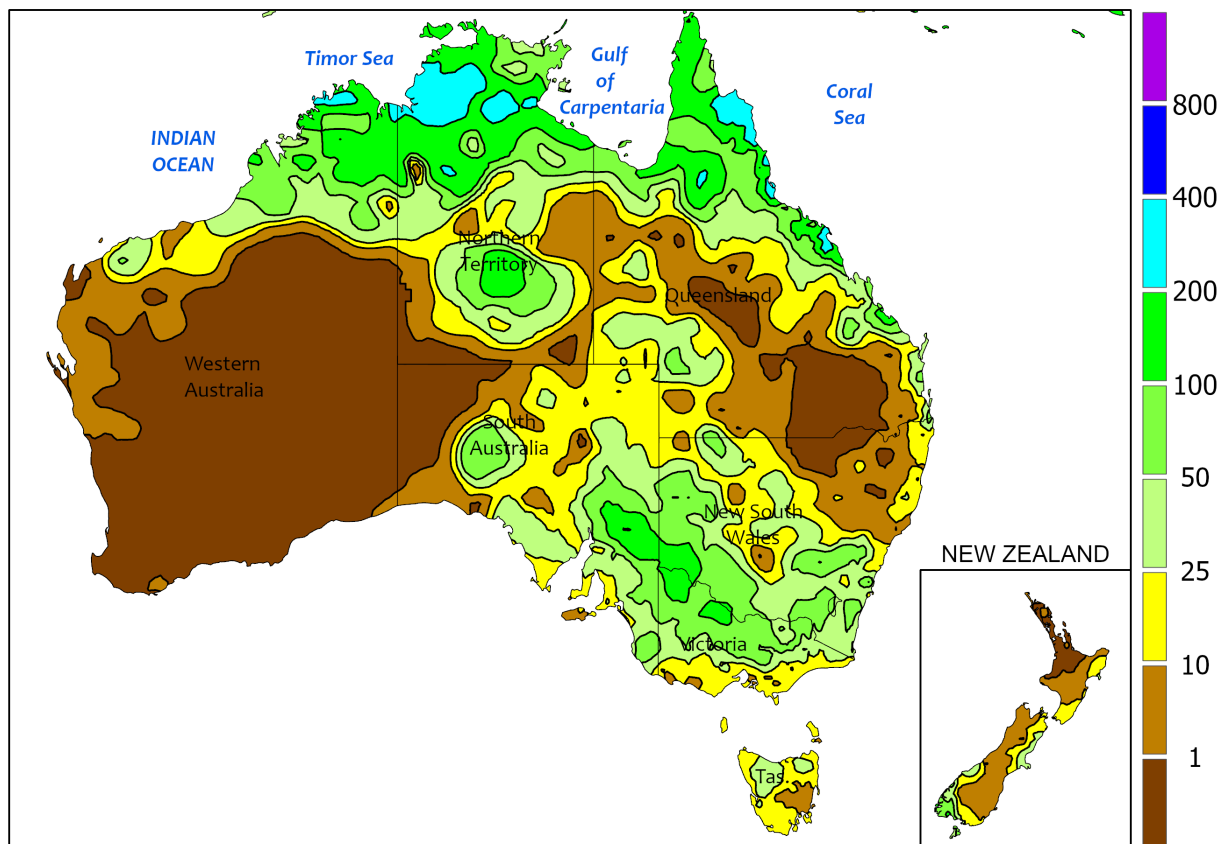


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Moderate to heavy rain in western and central growing areas juxtaposed with increasingly dry and warm conditions farther east. A slow-moving upper-air low triggered widespread showers (10-75 mm) from Morocco into north-central Algeria, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive winter wheat and barley. However, unseasonably cold conditions in Morocco (up to 7°C below normal) netted the Atlas

Mountains a late-season snowfall (locally more than 25 cm). In contrast, little to no rain in northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia heightened a short-term dry trend since mid-February, though longer-term precipitation has been at or above normal nearly everywhere. Above-normal temperatures (2-5°C above normal) across Algeria and Tunisia accelerated winter grains toward or into reproduction two to three weeks ahead of average.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 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

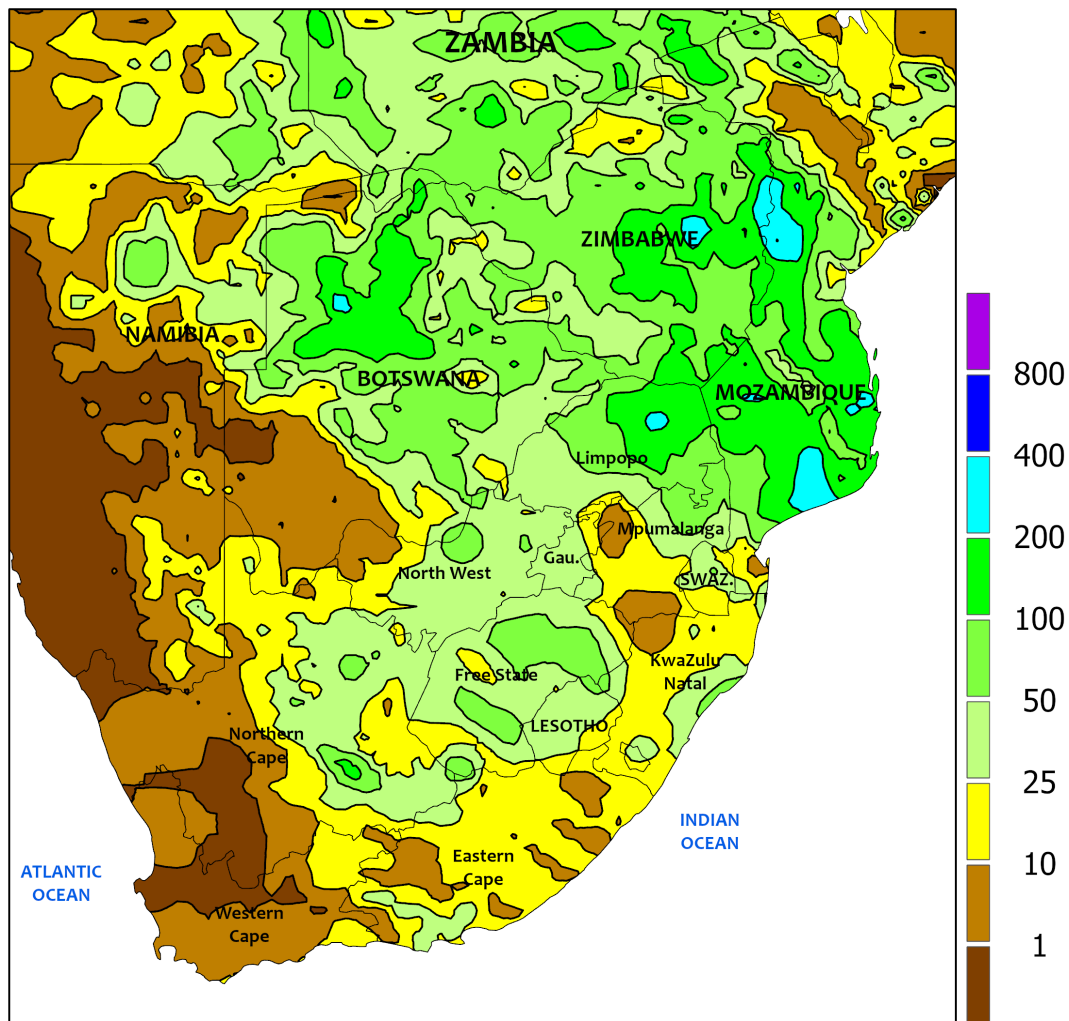


AUSTRALIA

Moderate to heavy rain in central and southeastern Australia contrasted with dry and warm conditions in east-central Australia. Early in the week, a deep plume of tropical moisture extended southeastward from the Timor Sea and Gulf of Carpentaria, resulting in unusually heavy rain in the country's interior (15-105 mm). Farther south, rainfall rates were enhanced by a slow-moving cold front in South Australia (10-200

mm, locally more), Victoria (15-150 mm), and southern New South Wales (10-140 mm); while the rain was too late for maturing summer crops, it provided some recharge to depleted reservoir levels and the soil moisture profile. In contrast, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (up to 4°C above normal) in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland favored cotton maturation and harvesting.

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



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

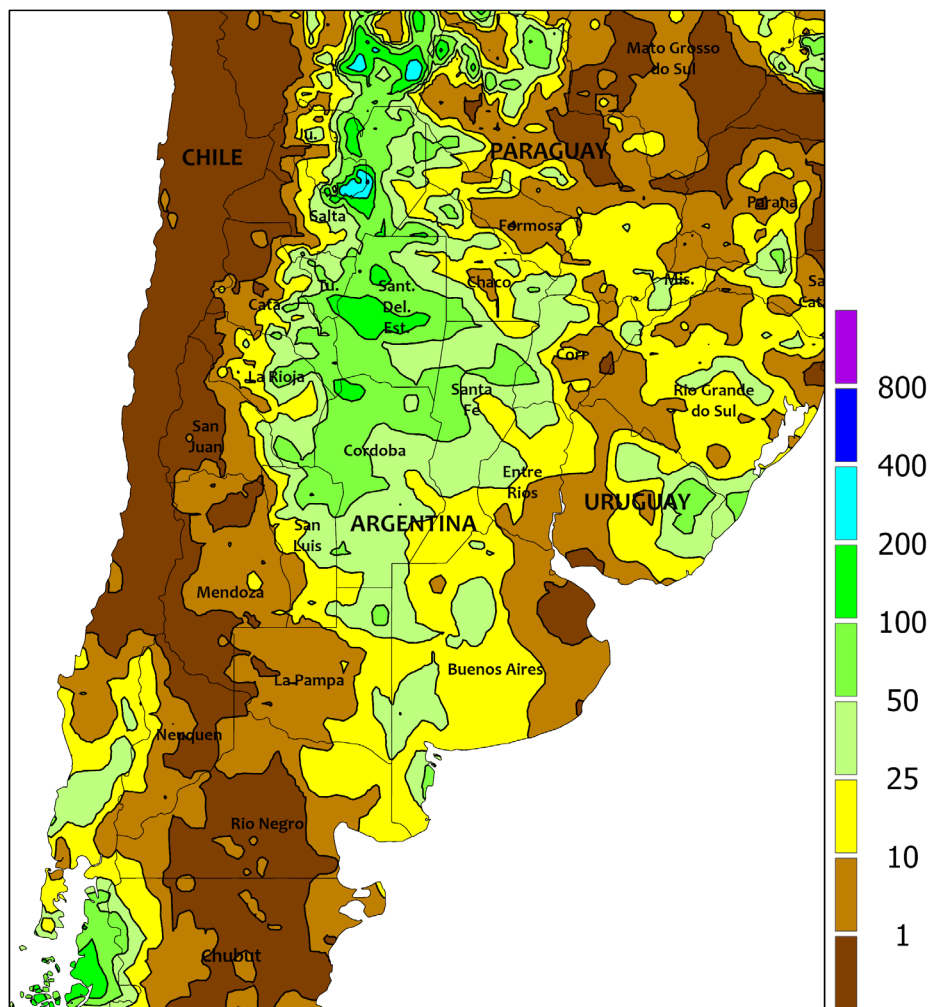


SOUTH AFRICA

Rainfall was widespread, with amounts ranging from light to moderate (10-50 mm) across much of the region. Afternoon thunderstorms produced localized higher totals (50-125 mm), mainly across North West, Free State, Limpopo, and coastal KwaZulu-Natal provinces. Temperatures averaged above normal in the far eastern portions of the corn belt with daytime highs reaching the upper 30s (degrees C). The rest of the Maize

Triangle and farther west averaged near to below normal (up to 5°C below normal) with daytime highs averaging in the upper 20s to middle 30s. Despite pockets of heavy rainfall in some locations that may have caused localized flooding, overall conditions remained favorable for maize and other summer crops, as cooler temperatures and periodic rainfall improved moisture reserves and reduced heat stress.

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



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

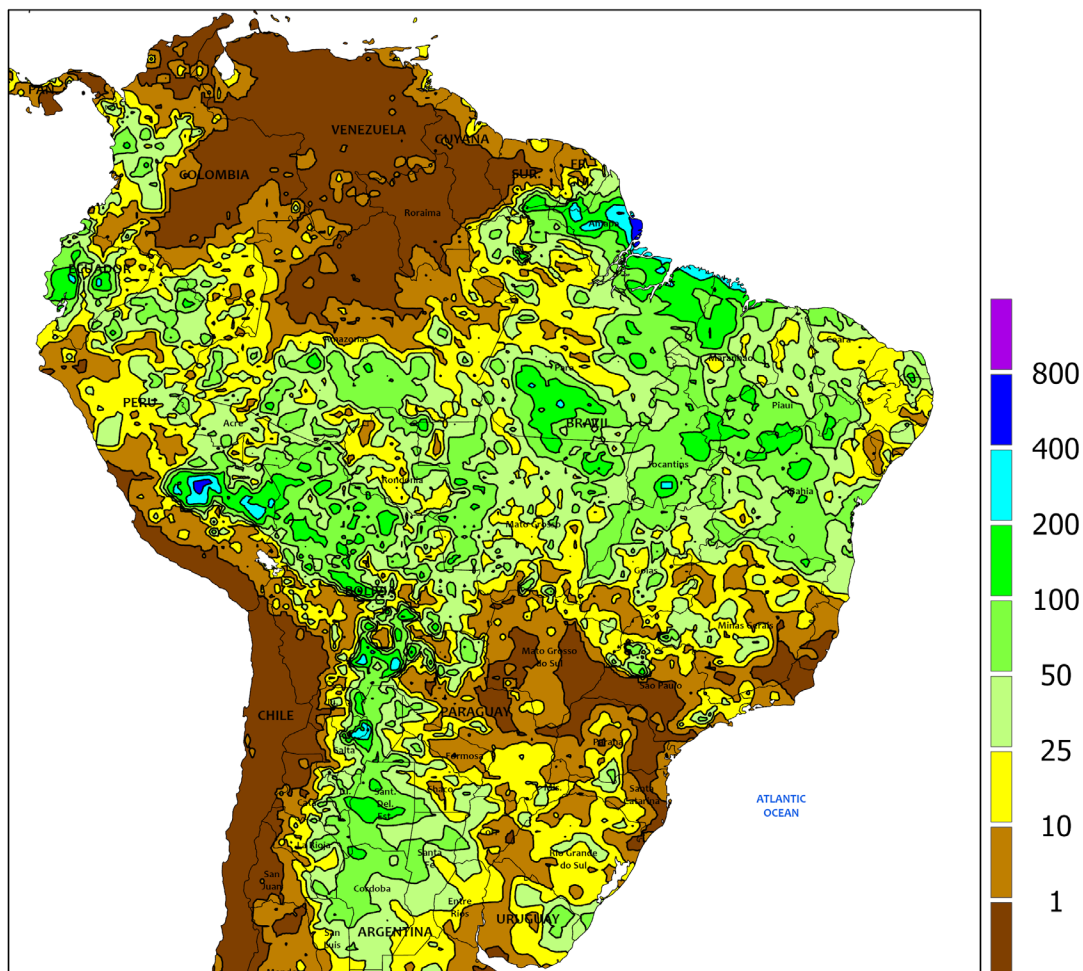


ARGENTINA

Precipitation increased across much of Argentina during the week. Northern areas registered 10 to 100 mm, including locally higher amounts that exceeded 100 mm in the northwest. Central and southern agricultural zones recorded 10 to 50 mm, offering limited but meaningful short term improvement to previously dry conditions. In contrast, eastern portions of Buenos Aires remained largely dry, with little to no rainfall. Temperatures across the region were generally near normal. Daytime highs reached

the lower to middle 30s (degrees C) in most central and southern areas, while the north was warmer, with highs in the middle to upper 30s. The government reported on March 5 that recent rainfall provided much needed moisture for both corn and soybeans across many central and northern production areas, helping late developing fields recover. However, drier regions continued to experience crop stress due to limited precipitation. Sunflower harvest progress was also noted, reaching 39 percent completion.

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



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



BRAZIL

Scattered to widespread showers persisted, bringing mainly light to moderate rainfall (10-50 mm) overall, though some localized areas saw higher totals of 50 to over 200 mm. The southern and eastern portions of the region experienced more variable rainfall, with some locations receiving little to no precipitation (less than 10 mm) while others saw 10 to 50 mm. Daytime highs across the region ranged from the lower to middle 30s (degrees C), with a few reports of upper 30s in the south. According to Rio Grande do Sul's March 5

report, this week's uneven rainfall brought limited relief to soybean fields in reproductive stages, helping some areas recover while others, particularly in shallower soils, continued to show signs of stress and poor grain filling. For corn, harvesting reached 64 percent with irregular rainfall offering limited benefit to the remaining fields still in vegetative development and grain filling. In Paraná, the government reports that first-crop corn harvest reached 54 percent, with overall crop conditions appearing favorable.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

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

2025 Sugarcane: Production for sugar and seed is estimated at 34.4 million tons, down 4 percent from last month but up less than 1 percent from last season. Producers harvested 946,000 acres for sugar and seed during the 2025 crop year, down less than 1 percent from last month but up 3 percent from last season. Yields for sugar

and seed are estimated to average 36.4 tons per acre, down 1.4 tons from last month and down 1.0 ton from last season.

Record-high production for sugar and seed is estimated in Louisiana.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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