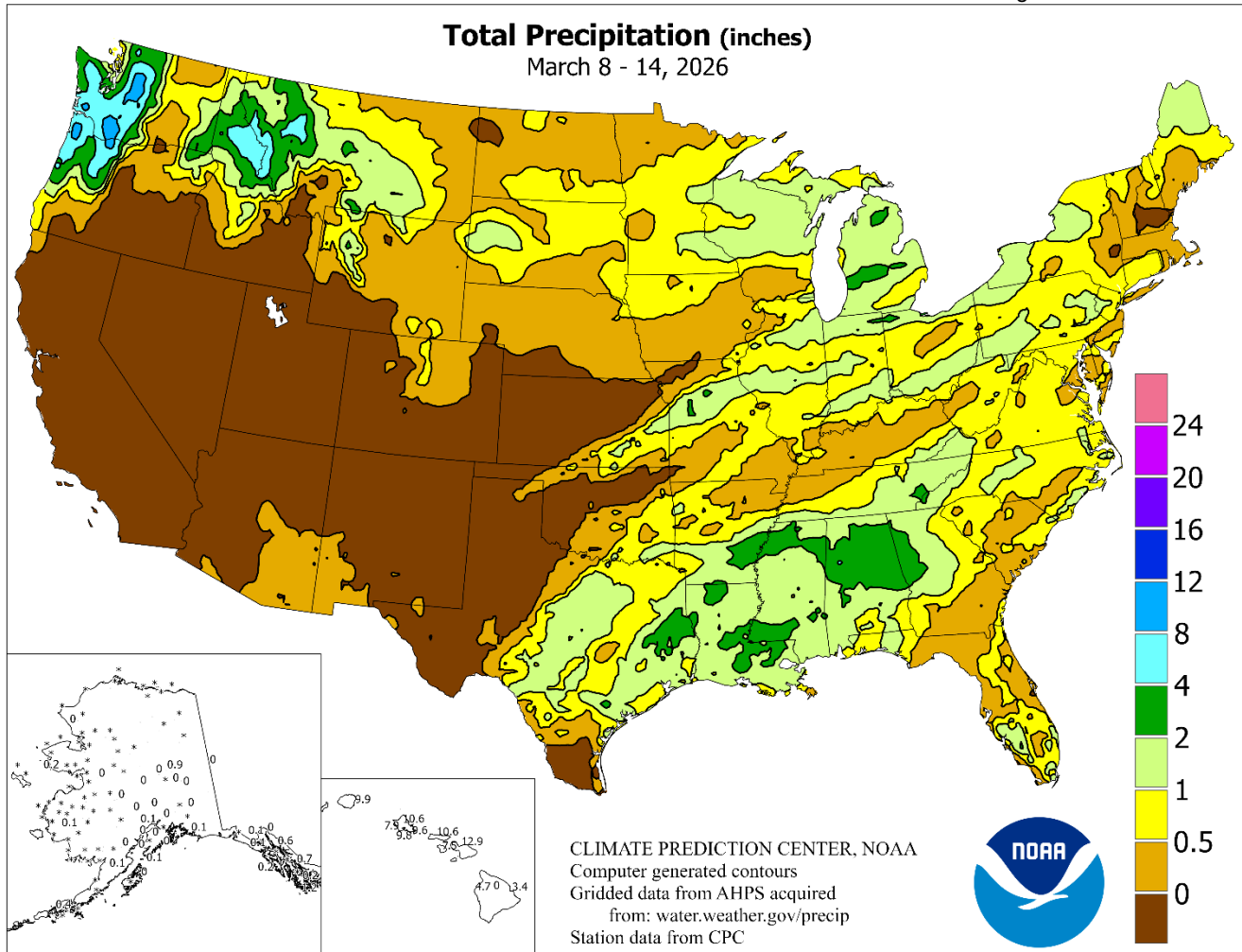


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

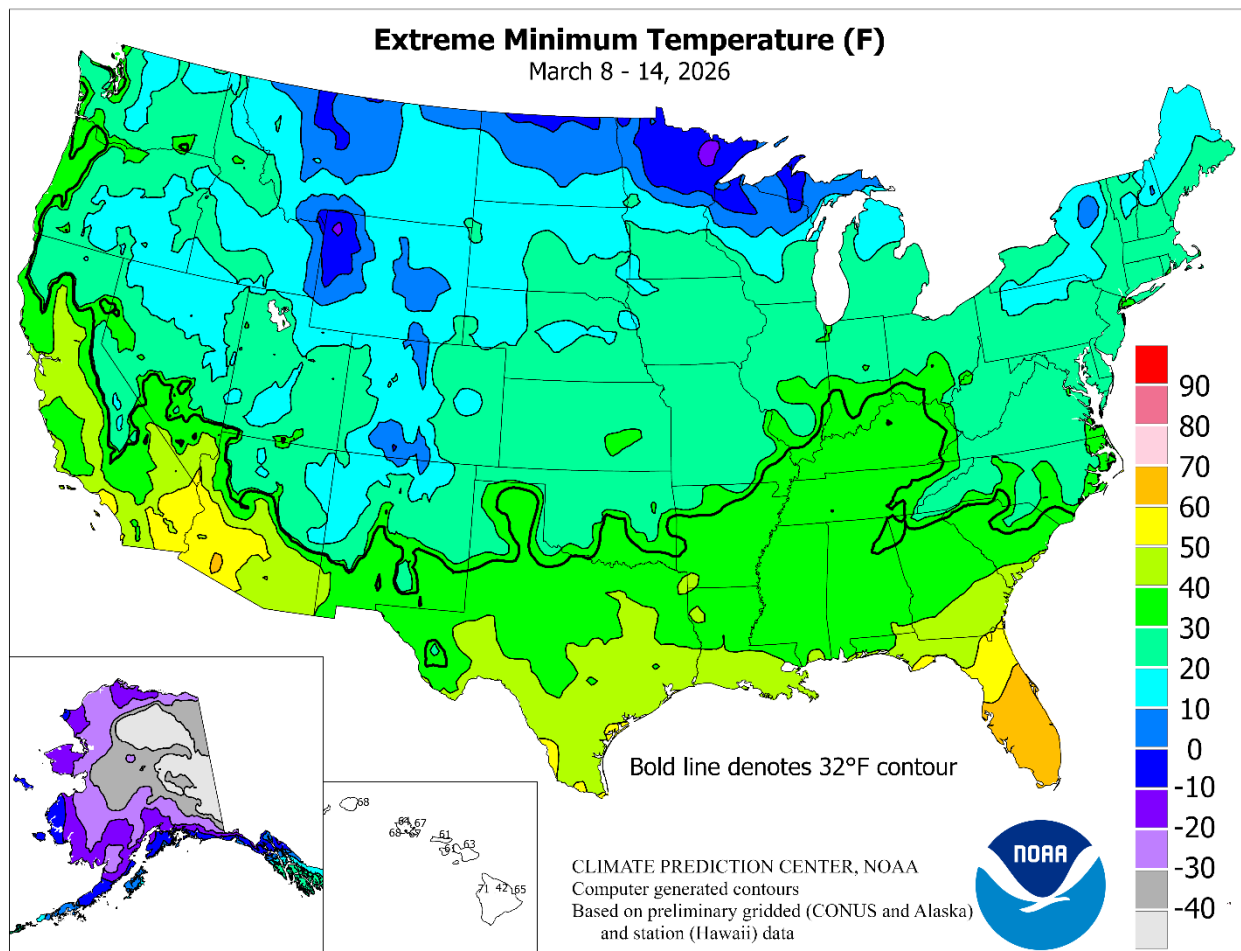
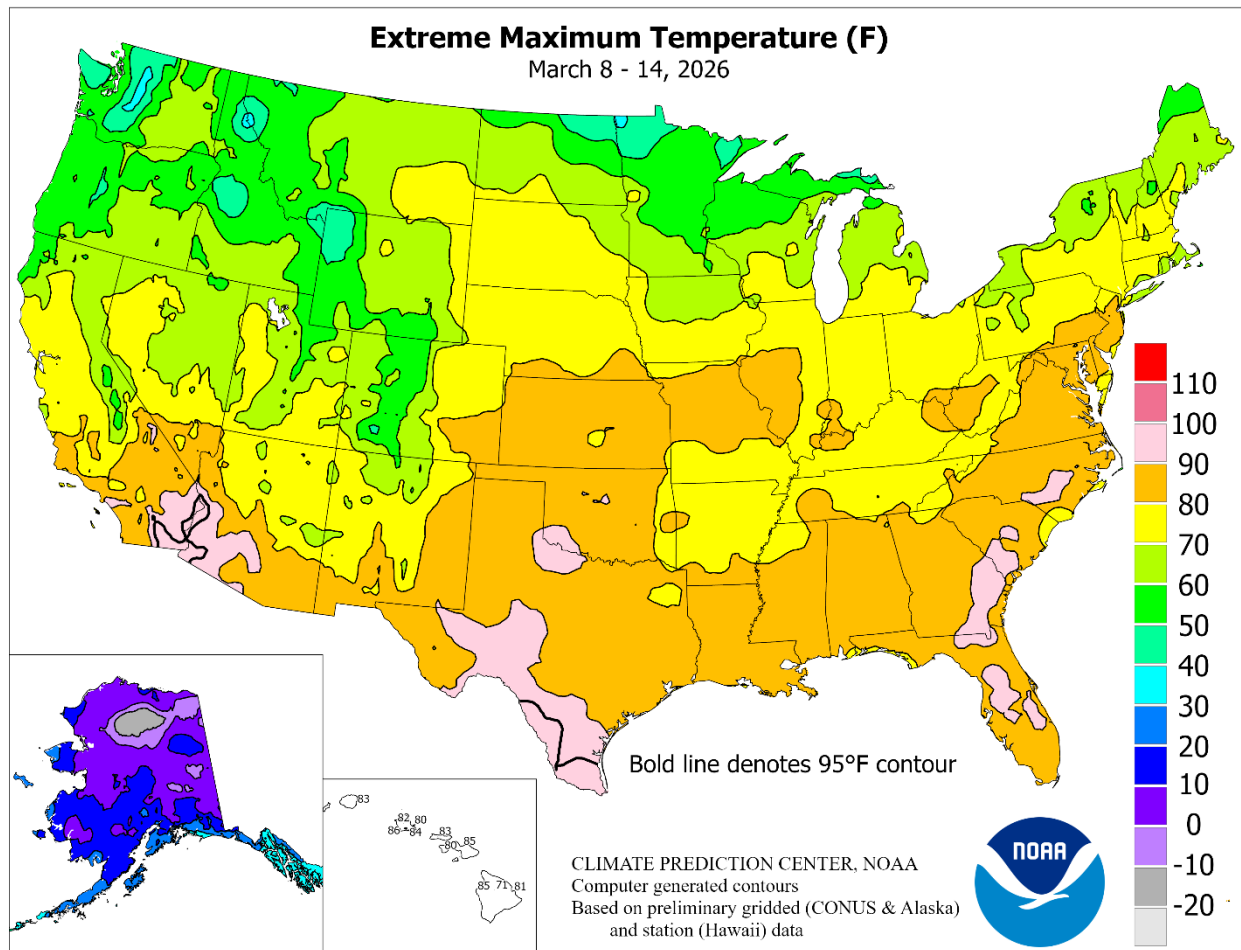
March 8 – 14, 2026

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

An active storm track across the **North** led to widespread precipitation, including spring snow, especially late in the week. Precipitation was heaviest across the **Pacific Northwest** and **northern Rockies**, although heavy, wind-driven snow enveloped the **upper Great Lakes region** by March 15. Meanwhile, streaks of heavy rain occurred across the **Midwest** and **South**, with more than 2 inches falling in many areas. Conversely, mostly dry weather prevailed across the **nation's southwestern quadrant**. Increasingly windy weather
(Continued on page 3)

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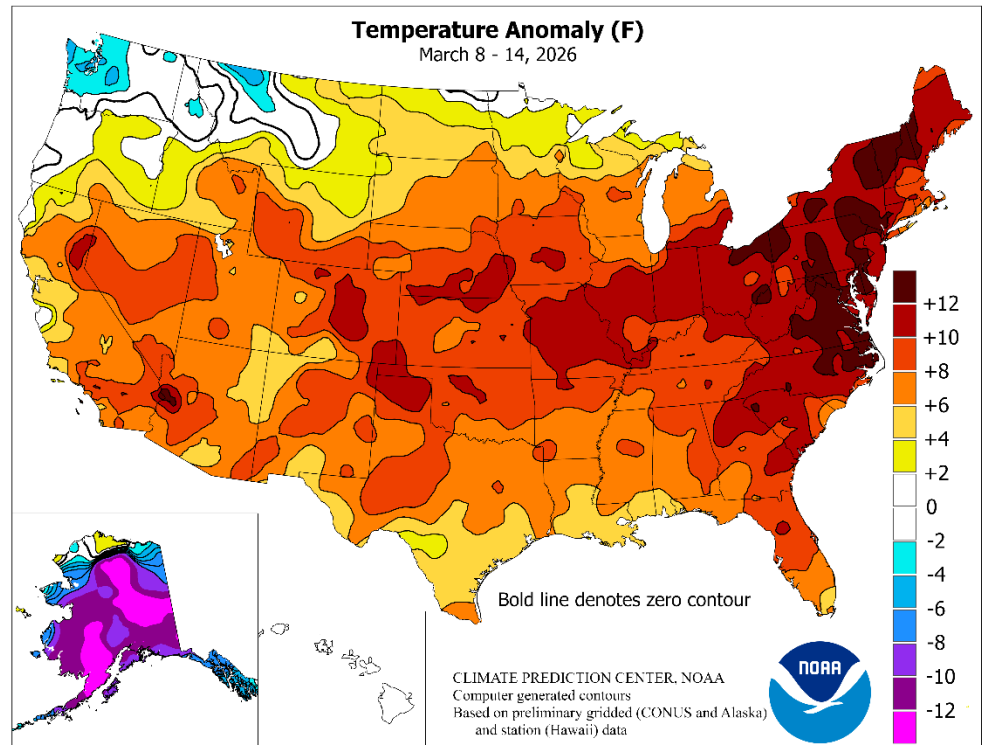


(Continued from front cover)

accompanied the active weather regime, contributing to a rash of wildfires. Northeast of **Sidney, NE**, the Morrill Fire was reported on March 12 and soon consumed more than 572,000 acres of cured vegetation, becoming the largest wildfire in modern state history. From March 10-12, an outbreak of severe weather spanned areas along and east of a line from **central Texas to southeastern Iowa**. As many as three dozen tornadoes occurred on each of the first 2 days of the outbreak, but massive hail was a prominent feature on March 10, when stones up to 6 inches in diameter pounded areas near **Kankakee, IL**. Additionally, an EF3 tornado cut across 36.4 miles from near Kankakee into **Jasper County, IN**, resulting in three fatalities. Much of the week featured warm weather nearly nationwide. Temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal in large sections of the **Atlantic Coast States** and the **southern and eastern Corn Belt**. Significantly above-normal temperatures also prevailed across the **central and southern Plains** and the **southern two-thirds of the western U.S.** The Western warmth caused premature melting of mountain snowpack, especially from **California to the central and southern Rockies**.

Early in the week, record-setting warmth broadly affected the **western and central U.S.** Daily-record highs for March 8 rose to 89°F in **San Diego, CA**, and topped the 70-degree mark in locations such as **Pierre, SD** (75°F); **Sioux City, IA** (74°F); **Miles City, MT** (73°F), and **Bismarck, ND** (71°F). The following day, record-setting highs for March 9 included 85°F in **Salina, KS**, and 82°F in **Lincoln, NE**, and **Columbia, MO**. In **Michigan**, daily-record highs on the 9th climbed to 72°F in **Kalamazoo** and 71°F in **Grand Rapids**. **Northeastern** warmth generally peaked on March 10 with daily-record highs of 72°F in **Augusta, ME**, and **Concord, NH**. With a high of 80°F, **Atlantic City, NJ**, tied March 10, 2016, for its earliest ever 80-degree reading. Elsewhere in the **eastern U.S.**, daily-record highs for March 10 surged to 92°F in **Jacksonville, FL**; 89°F in **Alma, GA**; and 85°F in **Richmond, VA**. **Lower Midwestern** highs topped the 85-degree mark—and set daily records for March 10—in **Missouri** locations such as **St. Louis** (87°F) and **St. Joseph** (86°F). By March 11, record-shattering heat stretched from **southern Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast**. On the 11th, **Brownsville, TX**, notched a daily-record high of 99°F, while highs soared to 89°F in **Augusta, GA**; **Columbia, SC**; and **Raleigh-Durham, NC**. During the second half of the week, hot weather developed across **California** and the **Desert Southwest**, while sharply colder air arrived in the **North**. In **Washington**, record-setting lows for March 14 dipped to 24°F in **Olympia** and 28°F in **Quillayute**. Farther south, **San Diego, CA**, reached 89°F (on March 13) for the second time in less than a week. Elsewhere in **southern California**, record-setting highs for March 12 included 97°F in **Santa Ana**, 95°F in **Imperial**, and 94°F in **Oxnard**. March 13 featured daily-record highs in **Palm Springs, CA** (99°F), and **Yuma, AZ** (96°F). By March 14, daily records reached as far east as **San Angelo, TX** (93°F), and **Roswell, NM** (89°F).

As the week began, heavy showers dotted the **Gulf Coast region**. Record-setting rainfall totals for March 8 reached 2.53 inches in **Victoria, TX**, and 2.10 inches in **Mobile, AL**. As a severe weather outbreak began on March 10, daily-record totals topped an inch in locations such as **Abilene, TX** (1.70 inches); **Muskegon, MI** (1.16 inches); and **Chicago, IL** (1.02 inches). Record-setting amounts for March 11 reached 2.63 inches in **Longview, TX**; 1.53 inches in **Zanesville, OH**; and 1.38 inches in **Wheeling, WV**. Meanwhile, heavy precipitation arrived in the **Pacific Northwest**, where daily-record amounts for the 11th included 2.17 inches



in **Olympia, WA**, and 1.91 inches in **Astoria, OR**. Elsewhere in **Oregon**, **Portland** netted daily-record amounts on March 11 and 12, totaling 2.88 inches. Similarly, **Lewistown, MT**, collected consecutive daily-record totals (0.58 and 0.55 inch, respectively) on March 12 and 13, with precipitation changing to snow during the event. **Lewistown** also clocked a westerly wind gust to 82 mph on March 12. Other peak gusts on the 12th included 92 mph in **Cheyenne, WY**; 88 mph in **Hettinger, ND**; 87 mph in **Miles City, MT**; 84 mph in **Buffalo, SD**; 80 mph in **Great Falls, MT**; 75 mph in **Dickinson, ND**; and 70 mph in **Sidney, NE**. Heavy precipitation continued in **Washington** through March 13, when daily-record amounts reached 1.84 inches in **Pullman**, 1.80 inches in **Olympia**, and 1.22 inches in **Seattle**. Some precipitation fell as snow in **Seattle**, where 3.0 inches accumulated. Elsewhere, daily-record snowfall totals for March 13 included 10.4 inches in **Gaylord, MI**; 9.0 inches in **Rhineland, WI**; 7.3 inches in **Spokane, WA**; and 7.0 inches in **Billings, MT**. **Billings** received 12.4 inches of snow from March 12-14, while **Great Falls, MT**, netted 11.7 inches.

Colder-than-normal conditions again dominated **Alaska**, except along and near the **Arctic Coast**. Weekly temperatures broadly averaged at least 10°F below normal across the **southern two-thirds of the Alaskan mainland**. **Fairbanks** noted a pair of daily-record lows on March 10 and 11, recording -41°F both days. In **southeastern Alaska**, **Juneau** posted a daily-record low of 0°F on March 13, shortly after receiving 11.2 inches of snow from March 8-11. Farther south, a powerful “kona low” delivered multiple days of heavy rain, starting on March 10 on **Kauai** and reaching the **Big Island** by the end of the week. Each of the four major airport observation sites had at least one day with rainfall totaling more than 5 inches. March 13 was one of the wettest days in state history for leeward locations, with totals of 5.47 inches in **Lihue, Kauai**; 5.51 inches in **Honolulu, Oahu**; and 7.40 inches in **Kahului, Maui**. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo** netted 5.60 inches on March 14. The March 13 total in **Kahului** was a station record for any calendar day, surpassing 6.40 inches on December 20, 2017. Previously, **Kahului’s** wettest March day had been March 14, 1968, with 4.94 inches. **Kahului** also achieved a monthly rainfall record, with 15.14 inches falling by March 14. Previously, January 1980 had been **Kahului’s** wettest month, with 14.46 inches. The bulk of **Kahului’s** rain, 13.22 inches, fell on March 13-14, and was accompanied by southerly wind gusts as high as 67 mph. Significant snow fell on the **Big Island** summits, while a wind gust to 79 mph was clocked on March 14 at **Keahole-Kona International Airport**.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 14, 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

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	
AK	ANCHORAGE	17	0	21	-7	8	-16	0.03	-0.13	0.03	0.33	96	4.28	218	73	38	0	7	1	0	
	BARROW	-5	-12	5	-20	-9	0	1.06	1.02	0.75	1.76	900	5.80	900	77	70	0	7	3	1	
	FAIRBANKS	-1	-29	8	-38	-15	-22	0.94	0.85	0.53	1.22	622	5.29	400	94	55	0	7	3	1	
	JUNEAU	28	12	33	0	20	-12	0.63	-0.21	0.37	3.93	224	15.99	132	98	66	0	7	4	0	
	KODIAK	24	14	30	12	19	-14	0.00	-1.02	0.00	1.65	77	16.56	98	71	41	0	7	0	0	
AL	NOME	9	-12	17	-15	-2	-10	0.25	0.08	0.13	0.25	68	3.52	153	83	61	0	7	2	0	
	BIRMINGHAM	75	50	83	35	63	8	3.52	2.22	1.47	4.13	153	14.08	111	94	46	0	0	4	2	
	HUNTSVILLE	72	47	81	35	59	6	2.35	1.15	1.34	3.33	134	11.13	88	98	51	0	0	3	2	
	MOBILE	77	54	84	38	65	5	2.99	1.82	2.10	3.46	140	7.19	57	98	52	0	0	4	2	
	MONTGOMERY	80	52	86	34	66	8	1.02	-0.19	0.93	1.04	40	8.70	72	96	41	0	0	2	1	
AR	FORT SMITH	76	47	82	34	61	9	0.50	-0.24	0.39	1.20	83	4.32	61	90	44	0	0	2	0	
	LITTLE ROCK	71	49	77	36	60	9	0.68	-0.43	0.42	2.10	92	7.65	78	89	55	0	0	3	0	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	63	26	69	20	45	8	0.02	-0.46	0.02	0.02	1	2.56	48	76	19	0	7	1	0	
	PHOENIX	87	60	93	56	73	8	0.13	-0.09	0.13	0.13	27	0.61	27	52	17	3	0	1	0	
	PRESCOTT	70	37	76	30	54	7	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	1.80	59	66	16	0	1	0	0	
CA	TUCSON	80	50	89	46	65	4	0.31	0.18	0.31	0.31	112	2.00	102	77	22	0	0	1	0	
	BAKERSFIELD	78	50	81	44	64	6	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	2.27	77	78	31	0	0	0	0	
	EUREKA	55	43	57	35	49	0	0.08	-1.28	0.08	0.35	12	10.87	72	97	77	0	0	1	0	
	FRESNO	77	52	79	47	65	8	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.00	0	3.48	69	83	33	0	0	0	0	
	LOS ANGELES	77	58	88	54	67	8	0.00	-0.44	0.00	0.00	0	5.06	74	86	37	0	0	0	0	
	REDDING	75	45	79	41	60	6	0.00	-1.15	0.00	0.01	0	10.13	73	85	23	0	0	0	0	
	SACRAMENTO	75	47	79	45	61	6	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	5.65	66	94	36	0	0	0	0	
	SAN DIEGO	76	55	88	52	65	5	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	5.32	106	85	43	0	0	0	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	68	50	73	47	59	4	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.05	3	7.45	80	90	47	0	0	0	0	
	STOCKTON	76	44	79	42	60	4	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.00	0	5.25	85	100	47	0	0	0	0	
CO	ALAMOSA	63	15	70	9	39	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.46	56	72	11	0	7	0	0	
	CO SPRINGS	65	35	73	25	50	10	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.07	345	2.41	258	58	16	0	3	0	0	
	DENVER INTL	65	35	74	23	50	10	0.01	-0.17	0.01	0.61	193	1.10	99	62	17	0	2	1	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	66	35	72	29	51	7	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.02	6	0.79	54	52	14	0	2	0	0	
	PUEBLO	72	35	82	22	53	11	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.95	309	1.87	202	66	13	0	3	0	0	
CT	BRIDGEPORT	55	35	64	30	44	6	0.63	-0.29	0.43	2.44	132	6.54	80	99	51	0	3	3	0	
	HARTFORD	61	32	79	27	47	11	0.57	-0.29	0.29	1.93	111	7.09	87	94	37	0	5	3	0	
DC	WASHINGTON	74	44	86	32	59	13	0.41	-0.39	0.41	1.13	74	7.01	100	83	31	0	1	1	0	
DE	WILMINGTON	70	38	83	28	54	12	0.63	-0.33	0.47	1.19	65	5.78	73	87	34	0	2	2	0	
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	65	88	64	74	10	0.37	-0.44	0.19	0.37	23	2.36	35	95	52	0	0	2	0	
	JACKSONVILLE	84	58	92	49	71	10	0.65	-0.12	0.35	0.65	41	2.86	37	94	44	2	0	2	0	
	KEY WEST	84	76	86	75	80	6	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	1.21	29	83	65	0	0	0	0	
	MIAMI	84	72	87	70	78	6	0.59	0.06	0.50	1.64	161	3.84	76	92	61	0	0	2	1	
	ORLANDO	87	66	90	63	76	10	0.17	-0.50	0.17	0.31	24	1.52	26	96	43	3	0	1	0	
	PENSACOLA	76	58	79	42	67	5	1.67	0.55	1.18	1.68	70	8.05	66	97	59	0	0	2	1	
	TALLAHASSEE	82	54	88	48	68	7	0.22	-1.06	0.22	0.22	8	5.56	48	97	45	0	0	1	0	
	TAMPA	83	68	88	63	76	8	0.24	-0.30	0.09	1.41	129	4.51	70	96	61	0	0	4	0	
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	71	89	68	78	7	1.74	0.96	1.74	2.13	146	3.44	45	89	57	0	0	1	1	
	ATHENS	76	51	85	35	64	10	0.67	-0.35	0.32	1.75	82	7.24	66	92	41	0	0	3	0	
GA	ATLANTA	75	54	82	41	65	10	1.88	0.80	0.93	3.53	157	9.51	83	86	43	0	0	3	2	
	AUGUSTA	81	48	89	33	64	8	0.28	-0.66	0.28	0.28	14	6.66	70	97	32	0	0	1	0	
	COLUMBUS	78	53	85	38	66	8	1.57	0.44	0.78	1.57	66	9.34	84	91	39	0	0	3	2	
	MACON	78	49	85	32	63	7	1.15	0.18	0.59	1.15	56	6.93	66	99	41	0	1	3	1	
	SAVANNAH	83	56	91	41	69	10	0.08	-0.72	0.08	0.08	5	3.02	39	94	41	1	0	1	0	
HI	HILO	79	68	81	65	74	2	3.39	0.45	1.11	7.07	119	30.84	128	93	68	0	0	5	4	
	HONOLULU	79	70	84	67	75	1	9.80	9.19	4.91	9.80	849	13.73	278	88	68	0	0	4	3	
	KAHULUI	81	67	85	63	74	0	12.90	12.24	10.44	12.90	900	17.19	303	92	61	0	0	4	4	
	LIHUE	80	71	83	68	75	3	9.93	8.57	5.98	10.19	388	17.97	199	89	70	0	0	6	4	
IA	BURLINGTON	60	36	83	27	48	9	1.18	0.67	0.72	2.69	258	3.65	87	86	45	0	3	2	1	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	54	31	74	21	43	8	0.11	-0.32	0.06	0.76	89	1.71	56	86	43	0	5	2	0	
	DES MOINES	59	36	76	26	47	10	0.11	-0.34	0.07	2.00	230	3.68	112	79	36	0	2	2	0	
	DUBUQUE	51	31	69	24	41	8	0.95	0.49	0.87	1.87	202	3.33	87	88	48	0	5	2	1	
	SIOUX CITY	61	28	74	20	44	10	0.47	0.14	0.35	1.26	200	1.56	71	87	31	0	5	2	0	
ID	WATERLOO	53	31	69	23	42	8	0.11	-0.29	0.07	1.80	231	4.27	141	89	42	0	5	2	0	
	BOISE	57	38	66	29	47	3	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.68	124	2.63	89	69	30	0	2	1	0	
	LEWISTON	51	37	66	29	44	-1	1.76	1.47	0.72	2.60	479	5.06	186	85	44	0	1	4	3	
IL	POCATELLO	55	34	62	20	45	7	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.63	112	2.47	94	61	30	0	3	0	0	
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	53	34	73	28	44	6	1.35	0.84	1.02	2.52	234	3.88	77	87	50	0	4	4	1	
	MOLINE	56	35	75	26	46	8	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0	0.49	10	85	47	0	3	0	0	
IN	PEORIA	62	37	83	27	50	10	0.72	0.15	0.66	2.01	172	3.18	61	88	44	0	3	3	1	
	ROCKFORD	51	32	73	24	41	6	0.31	-0.19	0.21	1.66	166	3.11	73	89	48	0	5	4	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	64	39	84	30	52	10	1.65	1.06	1.65	5.55	474	6.67	130	85	44	0	2	1	1	
	EVANSVILLE	67	42	81	34	55	10	0.13	-0.90	0.13	4.30	209	7.30	84	85	46	0	0	1	0	
	FORT WAYNE	59	37	75	28	48	11	0.66	0.06	0.66	1.15	97	4.14	71	83	45	0	2	1	1	

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 14, 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
KY	WICHITA	70	38	81	29	54	8	1.81	1.31	1.81	2.38	254	3.99	133	83	31	0	3	1	1
	LEXINGTON	66	41	78	32	54	9	0.10	-0.93	0.10	1.61	77	7.04	77	82	42	0	1	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	68	44	81	36	56	10	0.58	-0.47	0.58	4.03	191	7.31	82	76	41	0	0	1	1
LA	PADUCAH	69	45	79	35	57	9	0.32	-0.73	0.32	3.54	164	5.62	56	85	48	0	0	1	0
	BATON ROUGE	79	56	86	41	67	6	2.05	1.09	1.02	4.46	214	12.86	99	98	49	0	0	3	2
	LAKE CHARLES	76	57	82	41	67	5	0.63	-0.15	0.48	1.18	72	7.20	66	98	58	0	0	3	0
MA	NEW ORLEANS	76	59	83	48	68	5	2.59	1.65	1.54	2.80	140	8.09	71	95	56	0	0	3	2
	SHREVEPORT	75	54	81	39	64	6	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	93	52	0	0	***	***
	BOSTON	59	38	75	31	48	12	0.07	-0.82	0.05	1.40	78	5.04	60	91	41	0	1	2	0
MD	WORCESTER	55	36	72	26	46	13	0.61	-0.32	0.33	1.68	90	7.77	90	87	44	0	3	3	0
	BALTIMORE	72	38	85	25	55	12	0.69	-0.24	0.42	1.38	77	6.30	81	91	31	0	2	2	0
	CARIBOU	39	24	54	15	32	9	2.22	1.59	1.63	2.59	201	5.68	85	89	55	0	6	4	1
MI	PORTLAND	52	30	67	21	41	8	0.38	-0.52	0.24	1.05	58	4.87	55	93	46	0	3	3	0
	ALPENA	41	24	69	14	33	5	1.19	0.81	0.62	1.68	212	6.66	161	93	59	0	7	4	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	49	32	71	25	41	7	0.43	-0.07	0.43	0.57	54	4.00	70	91	49	0	4	1	0
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	42	27	65	18	34	6	0.82	0.46	0.41	1.30	176	5.55	144	90	54	0	6	3	0
	LANSING	50	32	71	23	41	8	0.33	-0.11	0.20	1.61	176	5.09	108	84	47	0	4	2	0
	MUSKEGON	47	32	62	26	40	6	1.98	1.48	1.17	3.13	300	9.05	162	92	51	0	4	4	2
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	44	28	67	21	36	6	0.66	0.34	0.31	1.35	208	4.75	142	92	52	0	4	3	0
	DULUTH	36	17	51	-4	27	2	1.03	0.73	0.39	1.25	209	4.17	163	93	47	0	6	5	0
	INT_L FALLS	35	10	50	-7	22	1	0.32	0.13	0.19	0.38	101	2.15	115	90	46	0	6	3	0
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	47	30	60	24	38	7	0.65	0.33	0.37	0.91	147	3.10	130	84	41	0	5	4	0
	ROCHESTER	46	29	60	24	38	8	0.07	-0.31	0.07	1.21	165	2.80	102	85	52	0	5	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	41	25	54	16	33	6	0.52	0.22	0.25	1.04	181	1.97	98	88	49	0	5	5	0
MT	COLUMBIA	69	39	83	29	54	10	0.42	-0.21	0.42	2.97	238	4.90	89	84	39	0	2	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	66	39	83	27	53	10	0.46	-0.03	0.23	2.13	219	4.09	113	79	34	0	2	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	70	43	87	31	56	11	1.00	0.28	1.00	4.31	309	6.80	109	81	36	0	1	1	1
NC	SPRINGFIELD	70	41	77	26	56	10	0.31	-0.46	0.31	3.46	230	6.52	101	84	43	0	2	1	0
	JACKSON	76	52	87	36	64	7	1.24	0.03	1.10	2.93	116	9.29	71	95	50	0	0	4	1
	MERIDIAN	76	52	84	34	64	7	2.26	0.96	2.00	3.62	131	11.07	80	97	50	0	0	3	1
ND	TUPELO	73	48	81	35	60	7	0.43	-0.74	0.28	0.96	38	9.17	72	97	37	0	0	2	0
	BILLINGS	45	25	69	16	35	-2	1.01	0.85	0.63	1.02	332	1.69	118	89	45	0	7	4	1
	BUTTE	44	25	54	14	35	5	0.20	0.08	0.17	0.48	206	1.20	111	78	35	0	4	2	0
NE	CUT BANK	34	14	57	-2	24	-5	0.18	0.11	0.13	0.27	200	0.29	49	93	56	0	7	2	0
	GLASGOW	42	22	66	12	32	3	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.39	200	0.76	77	94	44	0	7	4	0
	GREAT FALLS	41	18	62	-1	29	-3	0.93	0.80	0.35	1.33	526	2.00	143	93	48	0	7	5	0
NV	HAVRE	43	20	65	2	31	2	0.34	0.24	0.11	0.34	181	0.49	49	92	43	0	7	4	0
	MISSOULA	44	29	60	20	37	1	1.73	1.54	0.83	2.04	512	3.73	166	86	52	0	5	5	2
	ASHEVILLE	71	43	83	29	57	10	0.63	-0.21	0.47	1.09	64	7.17	77	91	37	0	2	2	0
OH	CHARLOTTE	77	52	87	35	65	13	0.76	-0.17	0.71	0.78	41	4.84	57	82	32	0	0	2	1
	GREENSBORO	73	47	86	30	60	11	1.17	0.33	0.72	1.18	71	7.34	93	88	37	0	1	2	1
	HATTERAS	67	53	72	42	60	7	0.75	-0.26	0.48	0.75	36	6.65	58	97	68	0	0	3	0
RI	RALEIGH	78	48	89	32	63	13	0.45	-0.50	0.41	0.45	24	4.65	57	93	41	0	1	2	0
	WILMINGTON	77	51	86	31	64	10	0.33	-0.59	0.14	0.33	18	4.56	49	98	49	0	1	3	0
	BISMARCK	44	20	71	12	32	4	0.36	0.18	0.14	0.36	109	1.78	133	94	53	0	7	4	0
SD	DICKINSON	42	20	70	12	31	3	0.20	0.10	0.11	0.20	106	0.31	42	94	54	0	7	3	0
	FARGO	38	22	60	14	30	5	0.16	-0.11	0.11	0.16	31	1.93	101	93	54	0	6	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	31	15	50	3	23	2	0.36	0.16	0.36	0.36	94	2.16	155	92	67	0	6	1	0
TN	JAMESTOWN	38	20	65	11	29	5	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	94	67	0	6	0	0
	GRAND ISLAND	65	31	77	25	48	9	0.13	-0.15	0.13	0.14	28	0.83	44	70	25	0	5	1	0
	LINCOLN	66	34	82	24	50	11	0.07	-0.23	0.07	0.21	37	1.72	78	73	24	0	2	1	0
TX	NORFOLK	61	29	75	22	45	9	0.70	0.42	0.35	0.83	160	1.44	75	81	28	0	6	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	66	26	79	21	46	8	0.12	-0.07	0.12	0.39	105	1.03	77	85	22	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	64	35	78	27	49	11	0.10	-0.24	0.10	0.80	123	1.93	82	77	27	0	2	1	0
UT	SCOTTSBLUFF	64	28	75	22	46	7	0.12	-0.07	0.12	0.43	116	1.04	79	81	21	0	5	1	0
	VALENTINE	57	26	75	20	42	6	0.12	-0.08	0.12	0.14	37	0.94	71	81	31	0	7	1	0
	CONCORD	53	28	72	23	40	9	0.60	-0.11	0.30	1.54	107	6.45	92	97	37	0	6	4	0
VA	ATLANTIC_CITY	67	38	80	25	52	11	0.45	-0.61	0.40	0.72	35	5.29	61	88	44	0	3	2	0
	NEWARK	67	41	82	30	54	13	0.56	-0.38	0.38	2.72	148	7.36	89	89	33	0	1	2	0
	ALBUQUERQUE	73	40	77	32	56	8	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	1.35	135	44	13	0	1	0	0
WY	ELY	63	26	67	19	45	8	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.27	63	1.96	97	69	16	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	80	56	87	48	68	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.74	46	34	11	0	0	0	0
	RENO	71	38	75	33	55	9	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	1.66	60	61	17	0	0	0	0
AZ	WINNEMUCCA	65	28	72	17	47	5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.06	16	1.74	85	68	16	0	5	0	0
	ALBANY	59	31	76	26	45	11	0.05	-0.64	0.02	1.02	74	4.91	78	88	41	0	5	3	0
	BINGHAMTON	55	36	71	20	46	15	0.83	0.15	0.34	2.57	195	7.26	114	83	44	0	3	3	0
CA	BUFFALO	50	33	67	26	42	9	1.36	0.71	1.10	2.26	171	7.51	105	86	53	0	3	3	1
	ROCHESTER	55	34	71	24	44	11	1.02	0.45	0.83	1.98	175	7.98	137	83	47	0			

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 14, 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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK	TOLEDO	59	36	75	29	47	10	2.36	1.80	2.35	3.58	307	5.62	96	81	41	0	3	2	1
	YOUNGSTOWN	58	37	72	28	48	12	0.38	-0.34	0.38	2.20	153	5.90	84	82	38	0	4	1	0
	OKLAHOMA CITY	76	42	87	26	59	10	0.00	-0.51	0.00	0.83	80	2.27	60	85	29	0	2	0	0
	TULSA	74	45	84	31	59	9	0.18	-0.48	0.18	1.33	105	3.00	66	81	37	0	1	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	49	38	52	32	44	-2	5.52	3.70	1.98	6.99	189	17.48	95	98	72	0	1	6	3
	BURNS	53	26	64	19	40	2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.44	104	2.28	84	86	31	0	6	0	0
	EUGENE	55	41	61	35	48	2	1.02	-0.04	0.49	1.63	74	10.85	84	95	64	0	0	4	0
	MEDFORD	62	39	67	34	50	3	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.58	69	5.01	90	88	42	0	0	0	0
PA	PENDLETON	54	38	63	28	46	3	0.22	-0.08	0.22	0.22	37	0.63	19	83	41	0	2	1	0
	PORTLAND	53	41	58	35	47	-1	4.31	3.39	1.95	4.76	254	12.54	118	94	63	0	0	7	3
	SALEM	53	41	58	34	47	0	2.44	1.43	1.27	2.83	135	10.15	79	94	65	0	0	6	1
	ALLENTOWN	65	33	80	25	49	10	1.20	0.38	0.97	3.24	201	6.52	84	97	35	0	4	2	1
RI	ERIE	57	38	72	28	47	13	1.50	0.82	1.18	2.45	177	7.41	101	86	42	0	4	3	1
	MIDDLETOWN	67	34	89	26	51	11	1.38	0.55	1.20	2.65	167	6.56	91	92	34	0	4	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	70	40	83	31	55	13	0.26	-0.65	0.22	1.11	63	5.02	65	89	33	0	1	3	0
	PITTSBURGH	60	37	70	28	48	11	1.26	0.53	1.26	2.75	192	7.28	103	81	33	0	3	1	1
SC	WILKES-BARRE	62	36	77	23	49	12	0.63	0.02	0.48	1.74	145	4.60	78	89	36	0	3	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	64	31	77	22	47	10	0.39	-0.31	0.28	1.42	104	4.39	66	93	32	0	4	2	0
	PROVIDENCE	57	33	69	30	45	8	0.46	-0.59	0.32	2.06	99	7.23	76	94	45	0	4	3	0
	CHARLESTON	82	54	89	39	68	10	0.13	-0.63	0.13	0.13	8	5.03	63	97	42	0	0	1	0
SD	COLUMBIA	79	50	89	33	65	10	0.25	-0.58	0.22	0.25	14	5.60	65	92	33	0	0	2	0
	FLORENCE	79	49	88	31	64	9	0.39	-0.32	0.21	0.39	26	5.05	67	96	37	0	1	2	0
	GREENVILLE	75	50	84	31	62	11	1.01	-0.03	0.87	1.96	93	7.24	72	88	36	0	1	2	1
	ABERDEEN	44	22	70	18	33	5	0.30	0.12	0.20	0.30	85	1.26	83	87	50	0	7	4	0
TN	HURON	49	26	74	20	38	7	0.20	-0.02	0.11	0.43	101	1.03	59	85	40	0	7	3	0
	RAPID CITY	53	25	79	10	39	5	0.42	0.25	0.19	0.42	130	0.79	69	82	35	0	6	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	51	26	73	19	38	6	0.29	0.00	0.10	0.58	105	0.92	46	85	37	0	7	4	0
	BRISTOL	69	41	82	26	55	9	1.37	0.48	1.09	1.44	79	8.83	95	98	43	0	2	3	1
TX	CHATTANOOGA	74	47	81	33	60	9	2.12	0.93	0.98	2.42	98	8.90	71	95	40	0	0	4	2
	KNOXVILLE	70	47	77	31	58	9	2.02	0.94	1.04	2.46	109	10.83	91	93	47	0	1	4	2
	MEMPHIS	70	49	78	39	59	7	1.70	0.43	1.03	3.52	134	8.15	72	86	47	0	0	2	2
	NASHVILLE	72	45	80	36	58	8	0.57	-0.43	0.46	0.94	45	7.34	69	83	44	0	0	3	0
UT	ABILENE	79	51	88	36	65	8	1.78	1.41	1.78	2.81	362	4.92	155	78	32	0	0	1	1
	AMARILLO	77	39	85	30	58	9	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.66	136	1.19	69	58	13	0	1	0	0
	AUSTIN	78	55	86	46	67	5	0.93	0.31	0.70	1.55	125	3.83	66	88	43	0	0	4	1
	BEAUMONT	77	60	82	46	69	6	2.78	2.02	1.90	3.01	195	8.94	89	92	61	0	0	2	2
VA	BROWNSVILLE	88	66	99	52	77	7	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	0.26	9	86	39	3	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	82	61	93	43	71	5	0.64	0.12	0.64	0.64	61	1.74	46	93	47	1	0	1	1
	DEL RIO	80	56	92	48	68	4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	0.50	29	79	36	1	0	0	0
	EL PASO	77	48	84	41	62	5	0.01	-0.05	0.01	0.01	8	1.68	179	50	17	0	0	1	0
WA	FORT WORTH	77	53	85	41	65	8	1.21	0.46	0.71	3.12	204	15.75	231	81	39	0	0	2	2
	GALVESTON	74	64	78	53	69	5	1.97	1.30	1.89	2.00	149	8.64	111	90	69	0	0	2	1
	HOUSTON	78	59	86	44	69	6	1.32	0.55	1.23	3.35	207	7.92	94	96	53	0	0	2	1
	LUBBOCK	78	42	87	34	60	8	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0	1.71	97	66	14	0	0	0	0
WI	MIDLAND	80	50	89	40	65	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	1.98	130	67	17	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	82	50	93	35	66	8	0.49	0.17	0.49	0.83	124	1.79	64	77	24	2	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	78	56	88	45	67	5	0.30	-0.18	0.22	0.47	47	2.13	45	88	43	0	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	78	56	86	42	67	4	2.57	1.93	2.53	2.61	201	4.15	70	94	51	0	0	2	1
WV	WACO	78	51	84	37	64	7	0.74	0.10	0.74	0.81	55	3.04	45	87	40	0	0	1	1
	WICHITA FALLS	79	43	90	33	61	8	0.15	-0.27	0.15	0.33	37	2.79	80	84	27	1	0	1	0
	SALT LAKE CITY	63	39	71	30	51	6	0.00	-0.37	0.00	1.31	185	2.81	82	59	24	0	1	0	0
	LYNCHBURG	74	40	87	24	57	12	0.88	0.03	0.56	1.46	88	7.46	93	90	31	0	2	2	1
WY	NORFOLK	75	50	88	32	63	13	0.61	-0.23	0.50	0.65	38	6.47	83	94	42	0	1	2	1
	RICHMOND	75	45	89	28	60	13	0.61	-0.31	0.61	0.79	44	7.67	100	89	36	0	2	1	1
	ROANOKE	73	45	87	27	59	12	0.77	-0.02	0.66	0.93	59	5.79	75	79	29	0	2	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	73	39	86	26	56	14	0.52	-0.27	0.50	1.30	85	6.83	96	84	31	0	2	2	1
WY	BURLINGTON	56	33	73	26	45	14	0.54	0.04	0.31	0.65	66	4.11	84	84	43	0	4	4	0
	OLYMPIA	47	34	53	26	41	-3	5.11	3.78	2.16	5.59	207	14.67	94	97	67	0	2	6	2
	QUILLAYUTE	45	32	50	28	39	-5	0.00	-2.71	0.00	0.00	0	10.81	39	100	67	0	3	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	47	36	53	32	42	-5	2.93	1.95	1.28	3.99	204	11.51	100	94	61	0	1	7	2
WY	SPOKANE	44	30	59	25	37	-2	0.98	0.56	0.75	1.22	145	3.46	81	92	46	0	5	3	1
	YAKIMA	53	31	67	20	42	0	0.43	0.27	0.22	0.43	130	1.98	85	86	38	0	3	3	0
	EAU CLAIRE	46	27	60	15	36	7	0.60	0.23	0.27	1.15	162	2.76	97	88	45	0	6	5	0
	GREEN BAY	45	28	68	21	37	6	0.67	0.26	0.22	1.42	178	5.15	151	94	52	0	6	5	0
WV	LA CROSSE	50	30	69	23	40	6	0.47	0.07	0.24	1.10	143	3.46	107	84	40	0	5	3	0
	MADISON	49	30	70	21	40	7	0.35	-0.09	0.24	2.15	242	4.73	122	88	44	0	5	3	0
	MILWAUKEE	48	32	72	25	40	5	0.65	0.20	0.32	1.29	142	3.53	80	88	46	0	5	4	0
	BECKLEY	65	40	79	26	52	11	0.91	0.00	0.57	1.14	62	7.42	91	80	32	0	2	2	1
WY	CHARLESTON	69	39	83	28															

Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

A fickle Western winter wet season began to wind down in March, with little hope of achieving normal snowpack in most drainage basins. Although the season began on a promising note—and even featured December flooding in the Pacific Northwest, as well as several rounds of heavy precipitation in California and environs—a mid-winter dry spell, lasting more than a month, virtually ensured that the season would end with broadly below-average snowpack. Further, many of the early-season storms lacked sufficient cold air to generate heavy mountain snow, as a higher-than-average amount of the precipitation fell as rain. Storminess briefly returned in mid-February, accounting for about one-third of the peak Sierra Nevada snow-water equivalency, which reached about 15 inches by the end of February. However, toward the end of the cold season, mostly dry and increasingly warm weather developed across the southern two-thirds of the western U.S., leading to premature melting of snowpack.

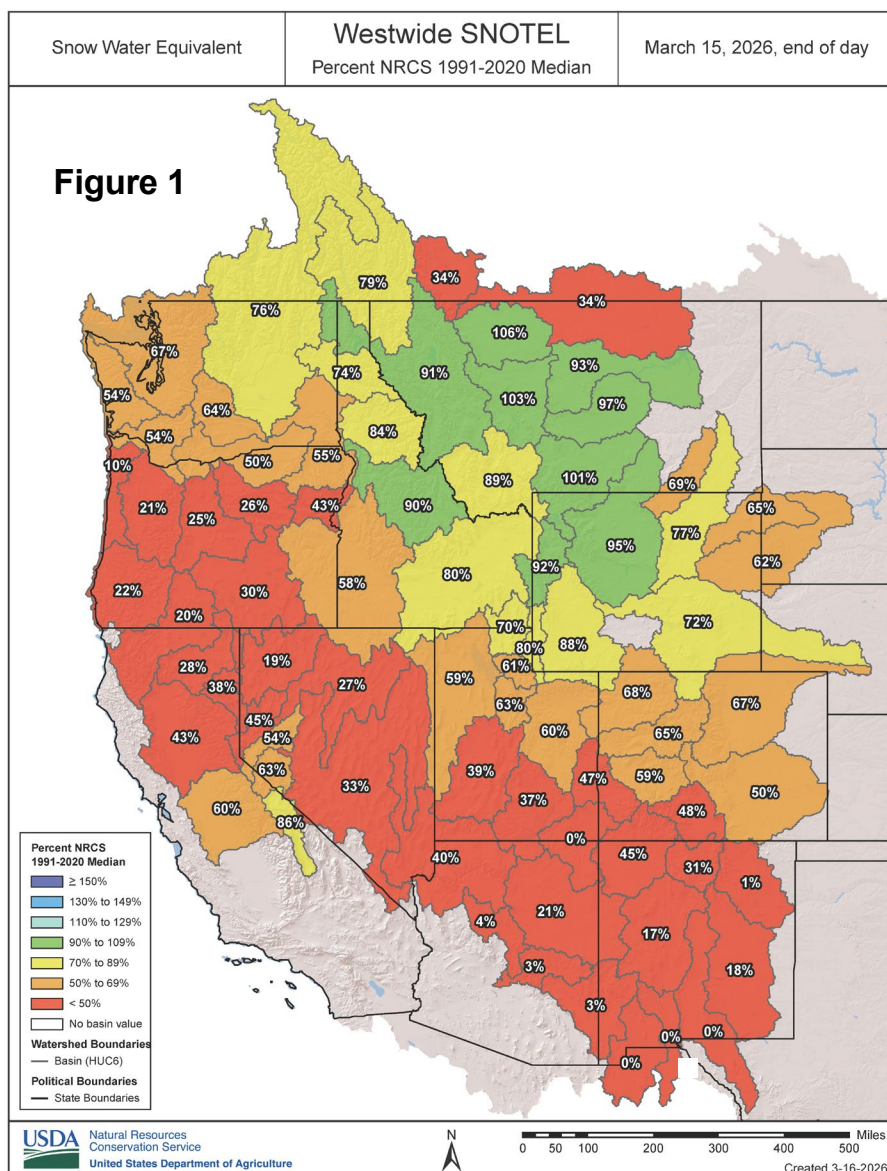
According to the California Department of Water Resources, the premature melting resulted in the water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack falling below 12 inches by mid-March, less than 50 percent of average for the date. Despite “snow drought,” California remained officially free of drought from December 9, 2025, into March 2026, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. However, drought coverage throughout the 11-state Western region rose to nearly 51 percent by March 10, up from a winter low of just under 35 percent on January 13.

Upcoming local- or regional-scale drought concerns in the West could

include water shortages for irrigation, power generation, recreation, and municipal use. Additionally, the early disappearance of mountain snowpack could result in the landscape being subjected to rapid spring and summer drying conditions, potentially lengthening the 2026 Western wildfire season.

Snowpack and Precipitation

As the traditional peak snowpack date of April 1 approached, many Western basins had seriously deficient accumulations. By March 15, 2026, snow-water equivalency values were less than one-half of normal in Arizona and New Mexico, as well as most of Nevada, Oregon, northern California, and southern sections of Colorado and Utah (figure 1). On that date, near-average snowpack was mostly limited to watersheds located in the northern Rockies and neighboring areas.



Season-to-date (October 1, 2025 – March 15, 2026) precipitation was at least 70 percent of normal, except in portions of the southern Rockies. Still, drier-than-normal areas also included much of Oregon, southern Utah, and the central Rockies. Above-average seasonal totals were largely limited to the southern Great Basin and the region's northern tier, from Washington to the northern Rockies (figure 2).

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

By February 28, 2026, projections for spring and summer streamflow were highlighting the likelihood of poor spring and summer runoff, except in parts of the northern Rockies. Due to low snowpack, future streamflow concerns were particularly acute in Oregon (and environs) and the Southwest. How the Western water-supply situation will play out for the remainder of 2026 is highly basin-dependent and may include complex factors such as legal requirements, water allocations, and reservoir storage.

Reservoir Storage

On February 28, 2026, California's 154 primary intrastate reservoirs held 28.8 million acre-feet of water, 119 percent of average for the date, according to the California Department of Water Resources (figure 3). However, storage on February 28 in the multi-state Colorado River basin was 17.0 million acre-feet, just 52 percent of average.

For More Information

The National Water and Climate Center homepage provides the latest available snowpack and water supply information. Please visit: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

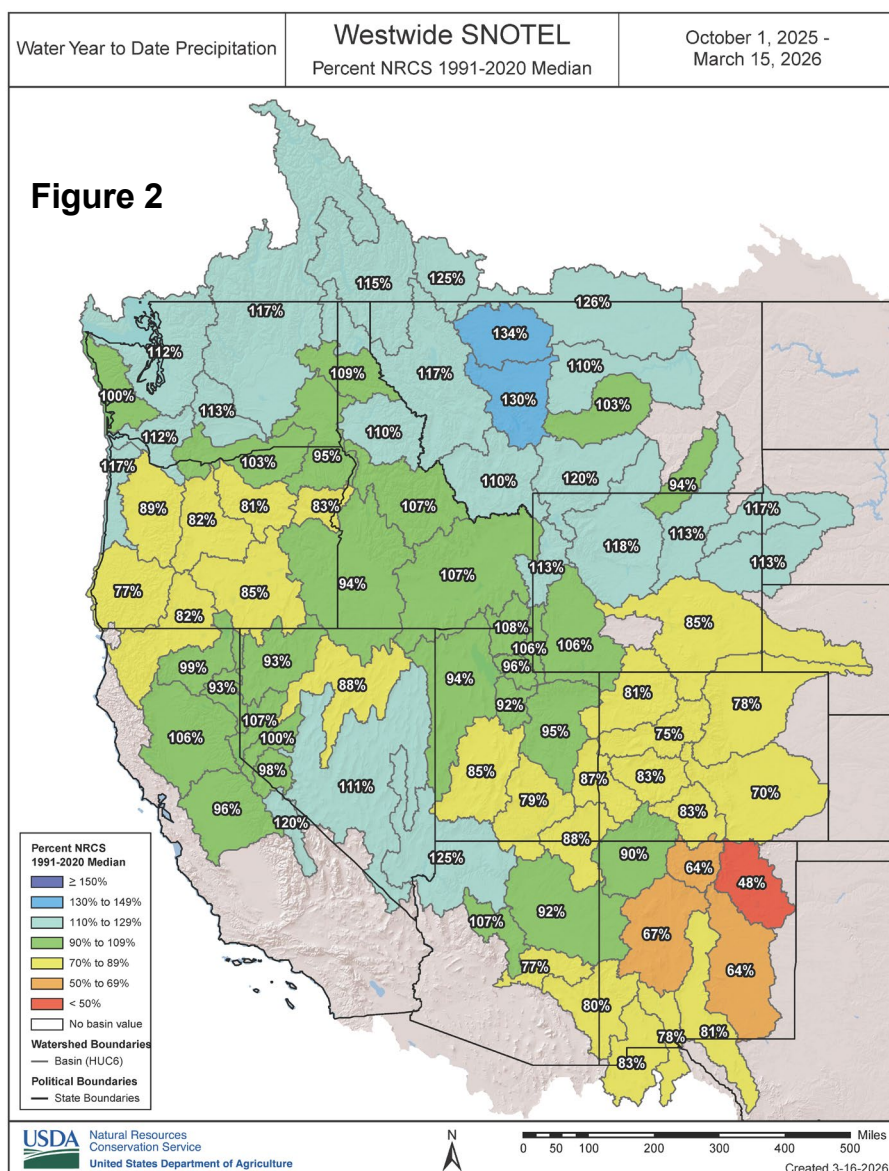


Figure 3

STORAGE AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2026

SUMMARY BY DRAINAGE AREA

Area	Number of Reservoirs	Total Capacity 1000 AF	Hist Ave 1000 AF	2025 1000 AF	2026 1000 AF	% Ave	% Cap
INTRASTATE							
NORTH COAST	6	3096.2	2066.9	2491.2	2624.6	127	85
SAN FRANCISCO BAY	17	710.7	503.2	486.4	484.9	96	68
CENTRAL COAST	6	982.1	583.8	721.0	677.1	116	69
SOUTH COAST	29	2106.6	1377.4	1424.8	1400.4	102	66
SACRAMENTO	43	16038.0	10924.8	13001.3	13370.5	122	83
SAN JOAQUIN	34	11483.2	7264.7	8281.2	8635.7	119	75
TULARE LAKE	6	2087.5	769.6	910.6	1029.0	134	49
NORTH LAHONTAN	5	1073.3	475.3	754.7	241.6	51	23
SOUTH LAHONTAN	8	411.6	264.6	294.8	306.8	116	75
SUBTOTAL	154	37989.2	24230.4	28365.9	28770.6	119	76
INTERSTATE							
NORTH COAST	3	1137.1	585.2	649.1	658.5	113	58
COLORADO RIVER (1)	4	52939.0	32993.8	19275.6	17030.6	52	32
SUBTOTAL	7	54076.1	33579.0	19924.7	17689.1	53	33
TOTAL	161	92065.3	57809.4	48290.6	46459.7	80	50

EXPLANATION OF NOTES:
1- INCLUDES LAKE POWELL AND LAKE MEAD

Source: California Department of Water Resources

Winter Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Despite several episodes of extreme weather, the nation overall experienced a warm, dry winter. Warmth was especially prominent from the Pacific Coast to the Plains, while any sustained cold weather was focused from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Winter dryness dominated large sections of the South, East, and lower Midwest, as well as portions of the Plains. However, embedded within the mild, dry pattern were major events such as flooding in western Washington, peaking around December 10; a sprawling winter storm from the southern Rockies to the Atlantic Coast, from January 23-26; and the worst Florida freeze in 16 years, from February 1-3. Florida's freeze damaged a variety of crops, including citrus, blueberries, strawberries, and sugarcane. The March *Crop Production* report indicated Florida's production for sugar, month-over-month, fell from 18.165 to 16.718 million tons, a drop of 1.447 million tons, or 8 percent, with most, if not all, of the loss attributable to the February freeze event.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States increased from 40.29 to 54.88 percent—nearly 15 percentage points, between December 9, 2025, and March 3, 2026. Drought significantly worsened during the winter in most areas from the southern Plains to the southern Atlantic Coast, with a second area of drought deterioration from northeastern Colorado and Nebraska northwestward into parts of Montana. Conversely, improving drought conditions were noted in the Great Lakes region, especially in Michigan and Wisconsin. Meanwhile, the West experienced an odd winter, with many areas receiving ample precipitation, despite below-average snowfall. Much of the Western storminess occurred from December into early January and during a brief spell in mid-February. The West also endured a protracted dry spell, spanning more than a month starting in early January. Potential future impacts from the West's largely subpar snow accumulations—as well as premature melting, due to late-winter and spring warmth—could include low spring and summer streamflow; local to regional water shortages; and an extended wildfire season.

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, 2025—a number that declined to 18 percent by the end of February. Nebraska endured 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. Across the southern half of the Plains, late-winter wildfire activity peaked on February 17, with the Ranger Road Fire scorching more than 283,000 acres of cured vegetation in northwestern Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas.

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 good to excellent as March began in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. overall experienced a mild, dry winter, with a December-February average temperature of 37.13°F and an average precipitation total of 4.95 inches. Mean values from 1901-2000 were 32.23°F and 6.79 inches, respectively. The only higher winter average temperature, 37.47°F, occurred in 2023-24. Falling to third place was 2015-16, with an average of 36.78°F. Meanwhile, it was the nation's fifth-driest winter on record. Drier winters in the Lower 48 States were observed in 1930-31, 1962-63, 1976-77, and 1980-81.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 28th-coldest winter in Delaware to the warmest on record in Oklahoma, Oregon, Nevada, Texas, Wyoming, and the Four Corners States (figure 1). Additionally, it was the second-warmest winter in California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, and Nebraska, and among the ten warmest in South Dakota and Washington. Meanwhile, Michigan had its 23rd-wettest winter. Conversely, top-ten rankings for winter dryness were observed in Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas; four Midwestern States from Missouri to Ohio; six Southern States; and all New England States, minus Vermont (figure 2).

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Percentiles and Ranks
December 2025 – February 2026
Ranking Period: 1895–2026
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

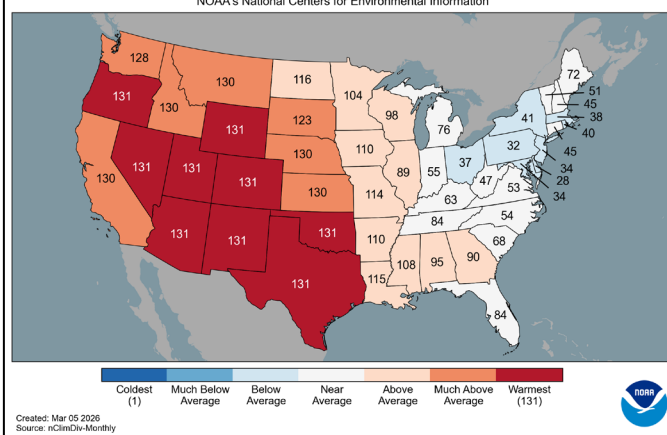
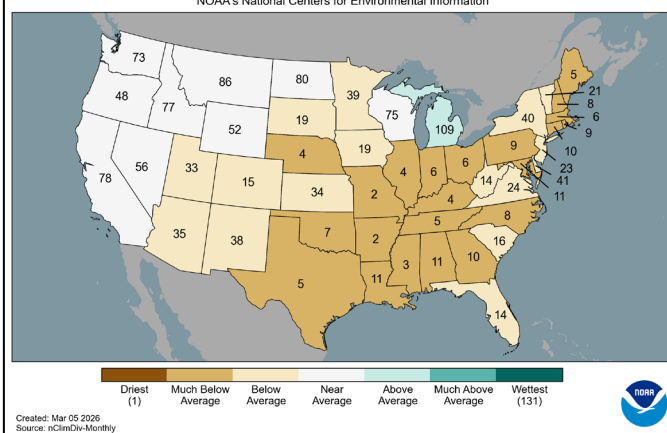


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Percentiles and Ranks
December 2025 – February 2026
Ranking Period: 1895–2026
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



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

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

Farther east, however, Midwestern snow that had fallen in late November was slow to melt, due to consistently cold conditions early in the month. In fact, snow coverage across the Lower 48 States topped 40 percent each day from December 3-6, as fresh snow briefly expanded coverage into portions of the central and southern Plains, mid-South, and mid-Atlantic. But, as milder air gradually spread northeastward, national snow coverage fell below 30 percent on December 16 and below 20 percent by December 21, according to the National Weather Service.

Given the overarching December warmth across the western U.S., high-elevation snow accumulations were largely inadequate, leaving only the northern Rockies with near- or above-average snowpack as 2026 began. In the Sierra Nevada, the average snow-water equivalency increased from around an inch in mid-December to 6.5 inches (about two-thirds of normal for the date) at the end of the month, according to the California Department of Water Resources, courtesy of holiday-week storms that delivered valley downpours and less-than-optimal mountain snow.

Western precipitation—albeit widespread and frequently heavy—shifted southward as the month progressed. Consequently, flooding initially struck western Washington—peaking on or about December 10—before extending as far south as southern California just prior to the holidays. Christmas Eve featured more than 4 inches of rain in southern California communities such as Sandberg and Santa Barbara, with the latter location experiencing its wettest December day on record. However, there was a sharp divide between December storminess across the northern Plains and much of the West, and very dry conditions from the Four Corners region to the central and southern Plains and the mid-South. Aside from heavy precipitation in southern sections of California and the Great Basin, the December precipitation distribution was loosely consistent with a weak La Niña, which had developed in early autumn.

Despite a late-month cool spell, freezes did not reach into key winter agricultural regions of peninsular Florida and Deep South Texas. However, by the morning of January 1, 2026, frost and light freezes were briefly reported as far south as Florida's Lake Okechobee.

January: From January 23-26, a sprawling and destructive storm system left a swath of wintry weather—snow, sleet, and freezing rain—from the southern Rockies to the Atlantic Coast. Bitterly

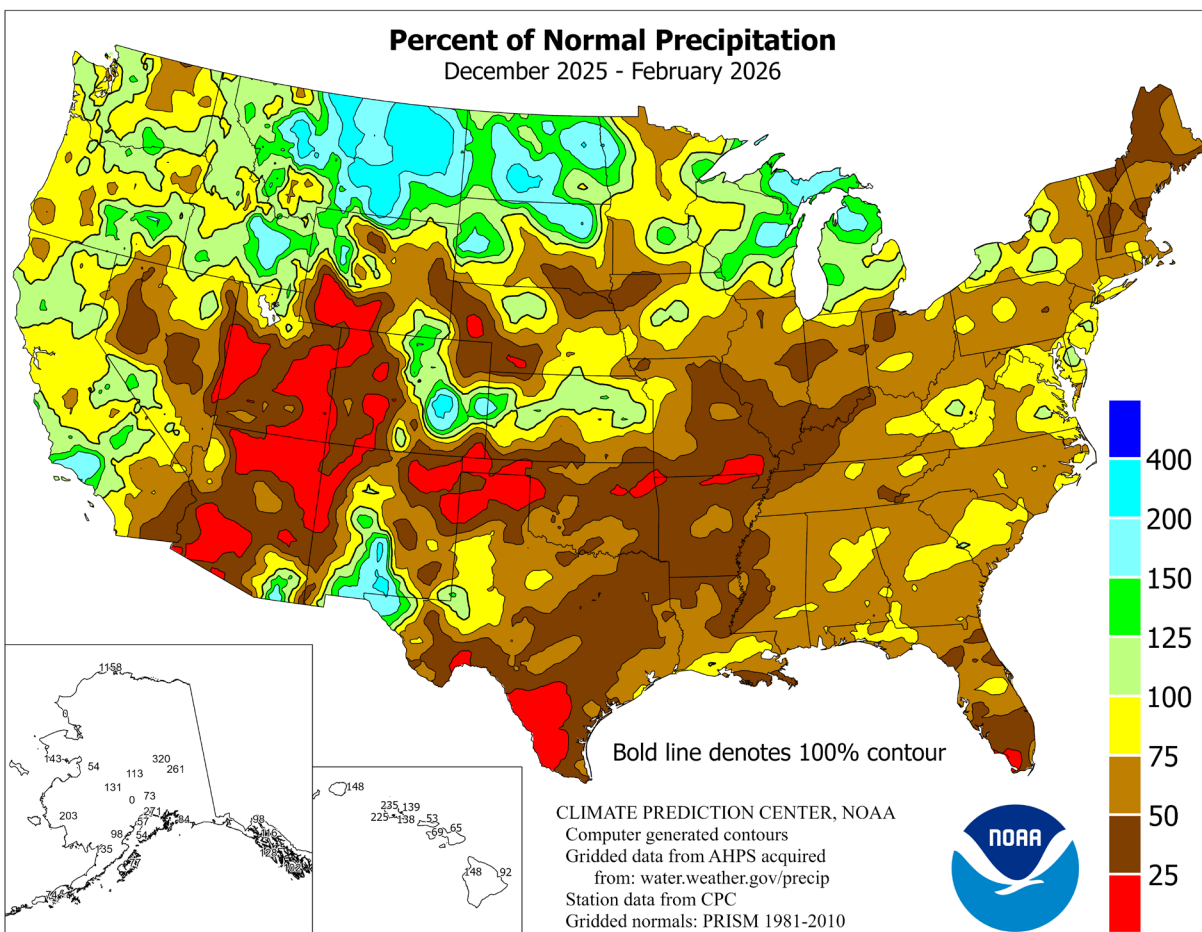
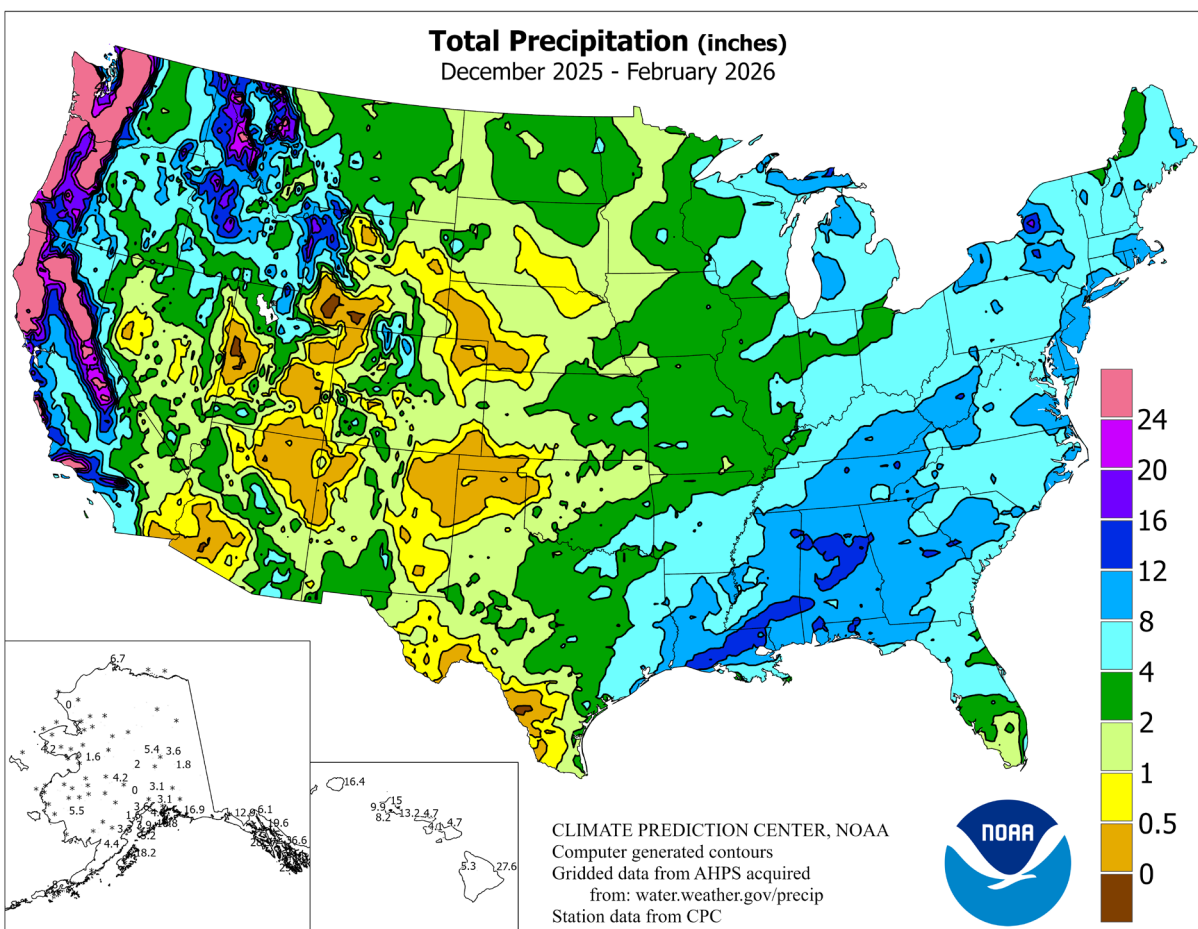
cold weather accompanied and trailed the winter storm, largely locking the snow and ice into place for more than a week and complicating recovery efforts. Some of the most extensive damage occurred across the mid-South, where heavy ice accretion (0.50 to 1.25 inches) led to protracted power outages.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

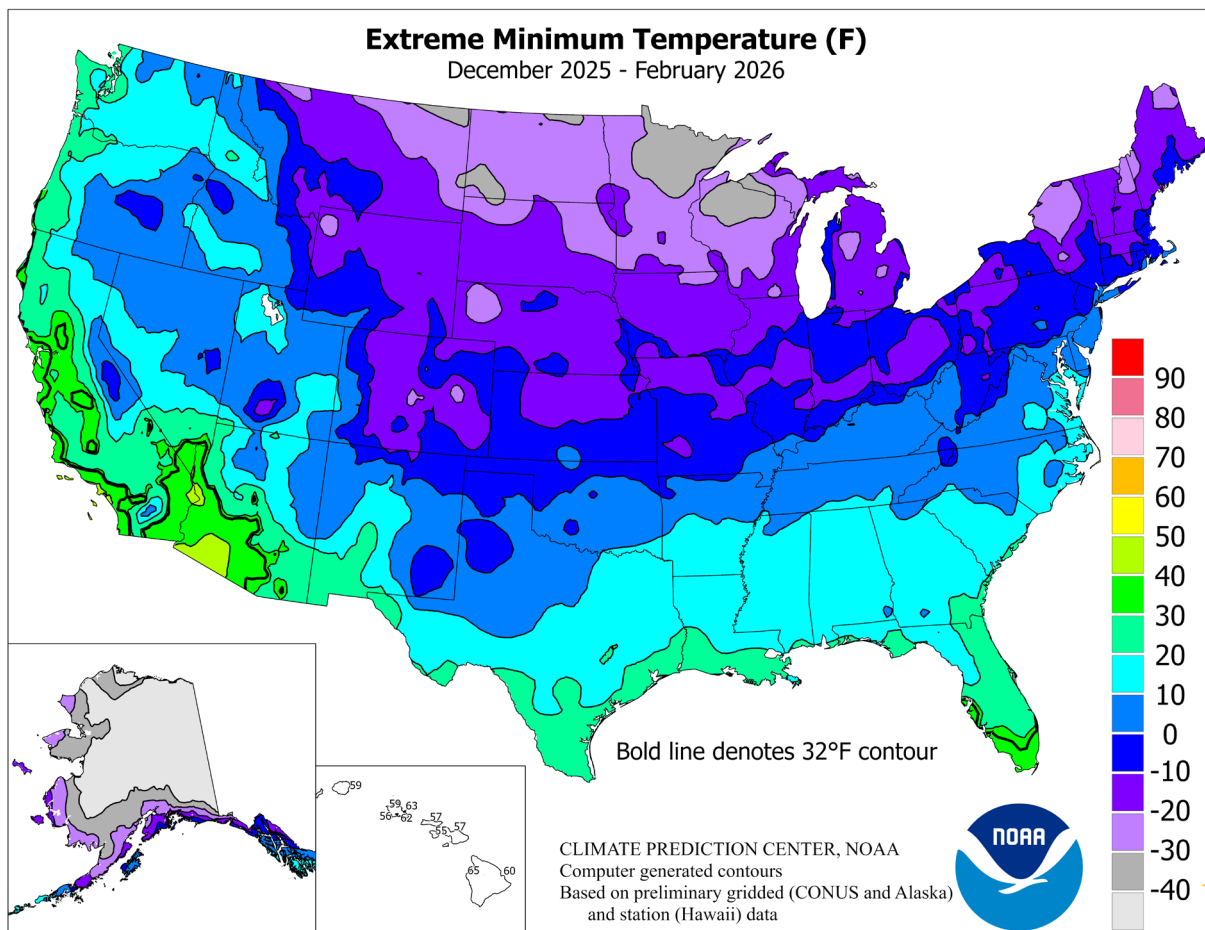
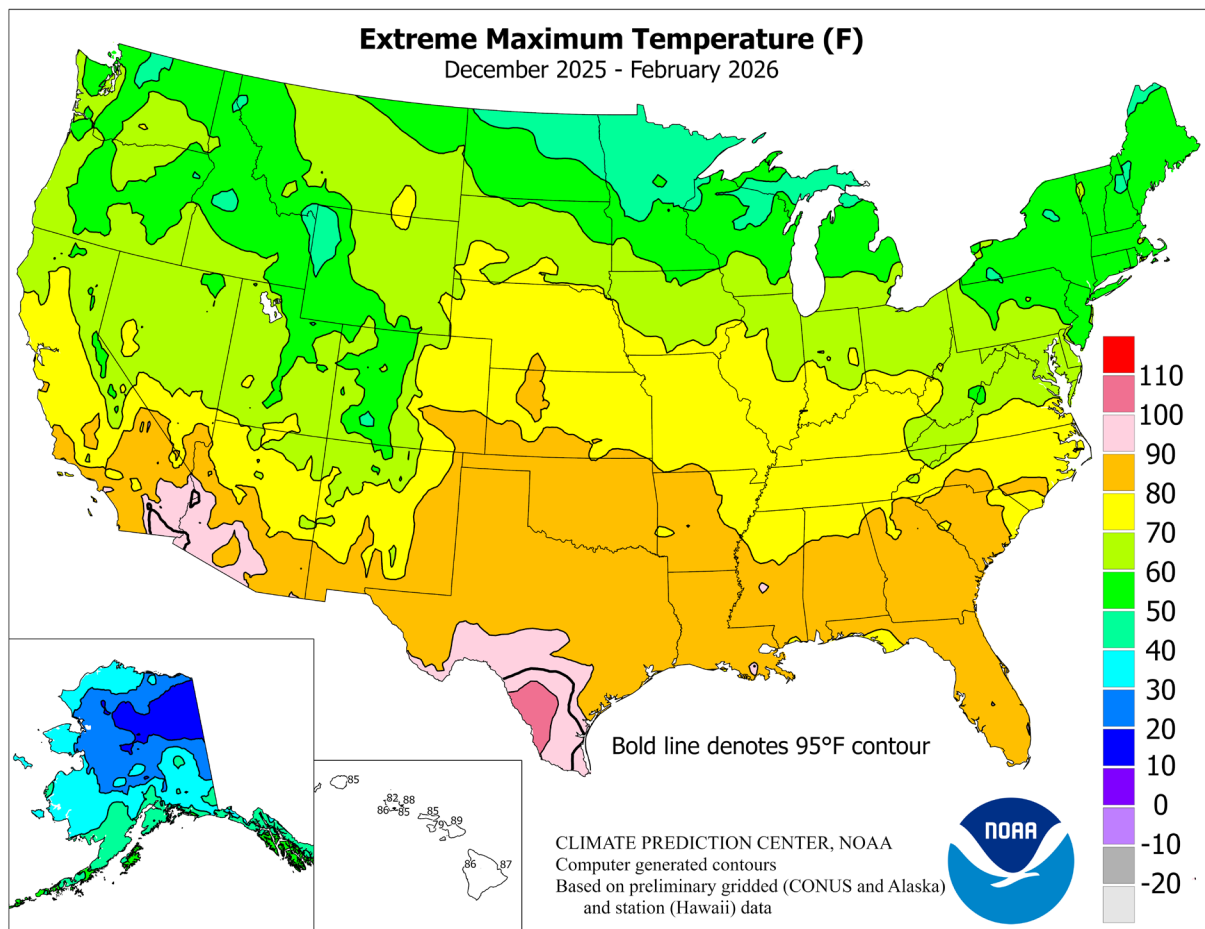
Several surges of frigid air trailed the storminess into the central and eastern U.S. Even areas such as the northern Plains and upper Midwest, which avoided widespread wintry precipitation, endured extreme cold and increasing livestock stress. Many winter wheat fields from Nebraska northwestward into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

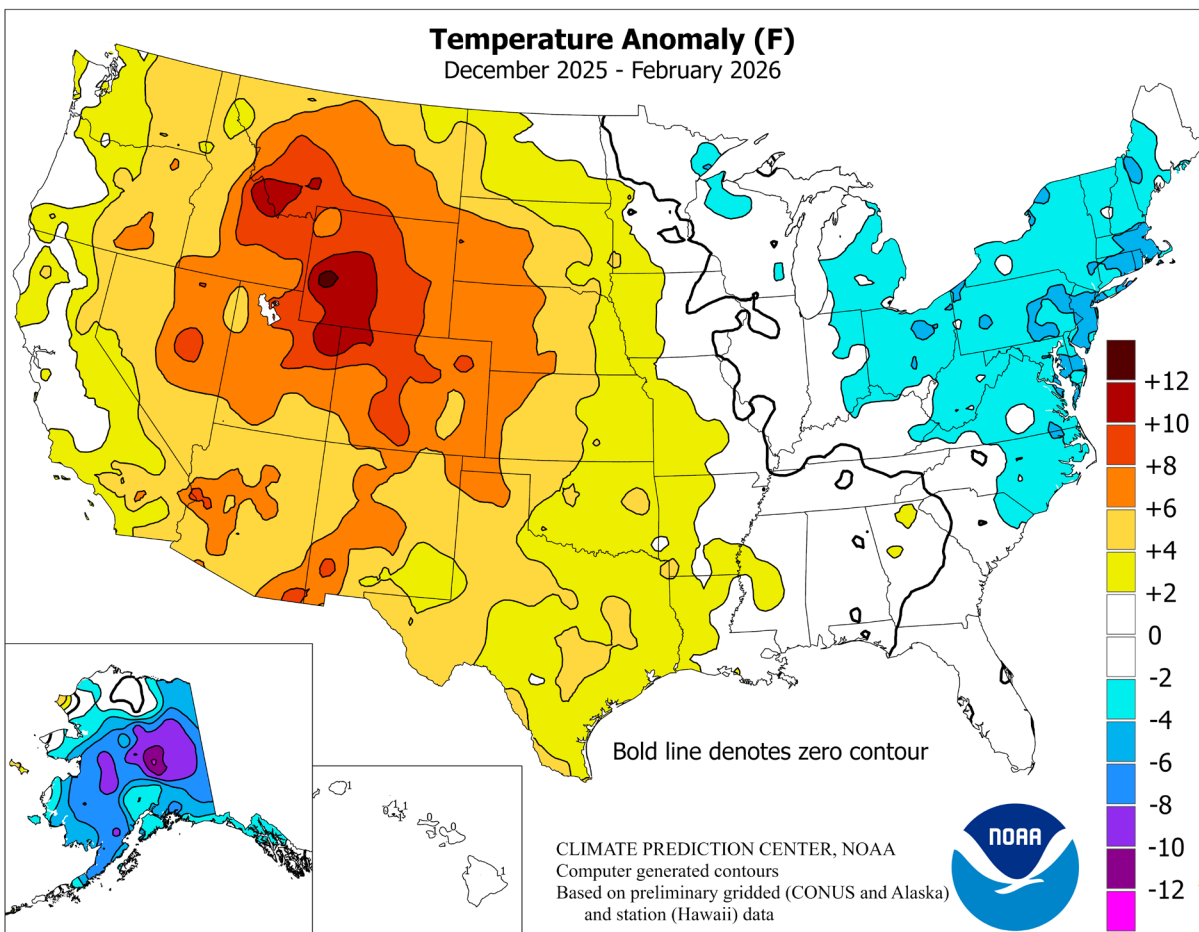
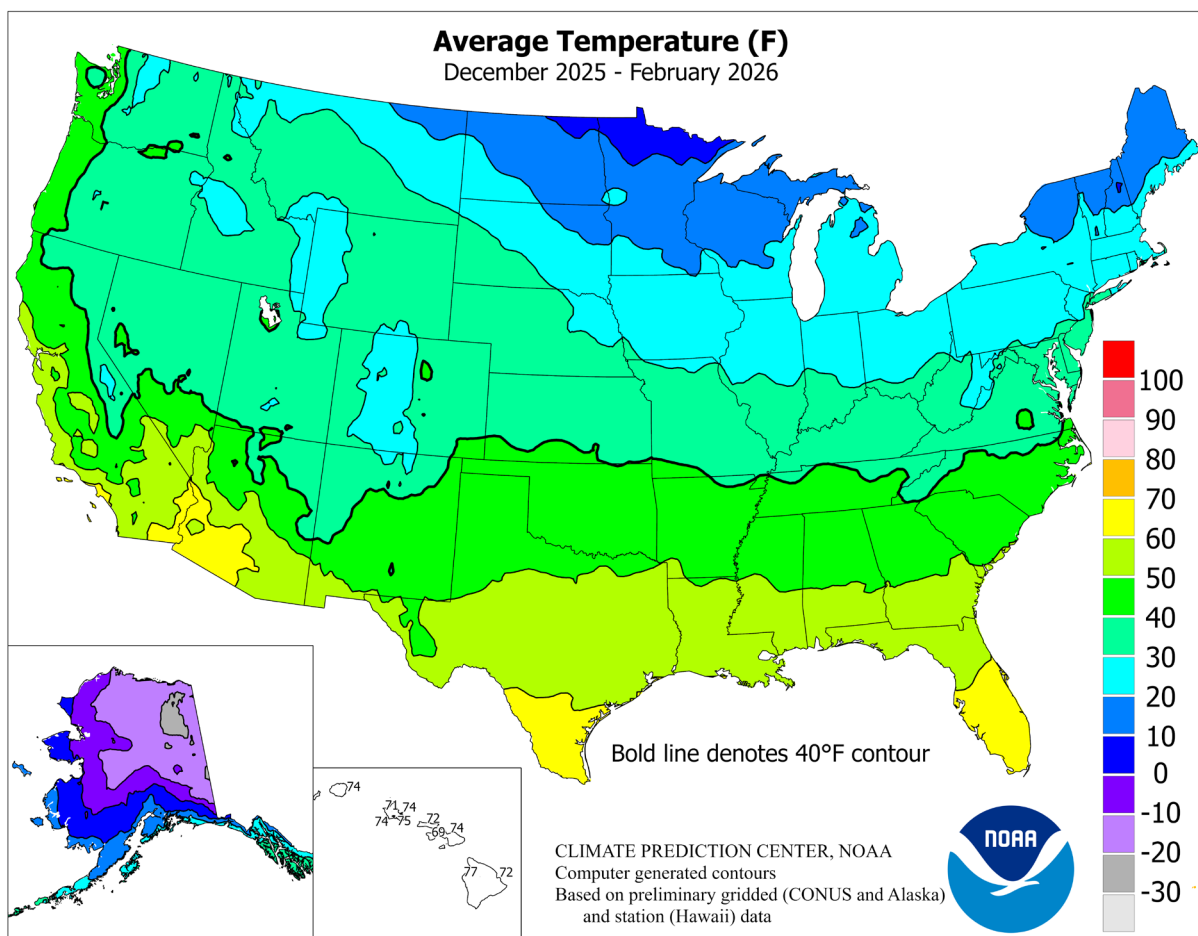
The late-January cold snap resulted in monthly temperatures averaging more than 5°F below normal in portions of the upper Great Lakes States and from the Ohio Valley into the lower Great Lakes region. Below-normal January temperatures covered a broader area encompassing much of the eastern half of the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

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

February: A complete summary appeared last week.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

December 2025 - 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
AK	ANCHORAGE	15	-4	4.78	2.00	KY	WICHITA	39	3	1.63	-1.65	TOLEDO		25	-5	4.15	-2.94
	BARROW	-10	0	6.75	6.17		LEXINGTON	34	-2	8.22	-3.04		YOUNGSTOWN	25	-4	7.34	-1.38
	FAIRBANKS	-15	-10	5.42	3.73		LOUISVILLE	36	-2	5.81	-5.12		OK OKLAHOMA CITY	45	5	1.54	-2.98
	JUNEAU	26	-4	19.58	2.72		PADUCAH	37	-1	3.61	-8.48		TULSA	44	4	1.73	-3.95
	KODIAK	31	-1	18.17	-5.29		LA BATON ROUGE	56	2	15.63	-0.46		OR ASTORIA	45	2	16.19	-9.06
AL	NOME	5	-3	4.25	1.27		LAKE CHARLES	56	1	9.46	-4.25		BURNS	33	5	4.43	0.63
	BIRMINGHAM	47	1	11.12	-3.72		NEW ORLEANS	58	1	9.92	-4.21		EUGENE	43	1	14.93	-3.00
	HUNTSVILLE	44	-1	9.69	-6.28		SHREVEPORT	53	4	***	***		MEDFORD	43	1	8.57	0.36
	MOBILE	54	1	10.69	-4.89	MA BOSTON	29	-3	6.23	-4.67		PENDELETON	40	4	3.02	-1.20	
	MONTGOMERY	50	0	10.36	-4.16		WORCESTER	24	-4	10.18	-0.89		PORTLAND	45	2	17.40	2.92
AR	FORT SMITH	46	4	3.34	-5.74	MD BALTIMORE	33	-4	6.91	-2.78		SALEM	44	1	14.54	-3.04	
	LITTLE ROCK	45	3	6.59	-5.96	ME CARIBOU	13	-2	6.41	-2.56	PA ALLENTOWN	27	-6	6.15	-3.78		
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	37	6	3.29	-2.83		PORTLAND	22	-4	7.92	-3.62		ERIE	26	-4	9.71	-0.39
	PHOENIX	64	6	0.51	-1.96	MI ALPENA	20	-2	10.80	5.59		MIDDLETOWN	29	-5	6.68	-2.36	
	PRESCOTT	46	5	2.26	-1.22		GRAND RAPIDS	24	-3	7.02	-0.10		PHILADELPHIA	33	-3	7.92	-1.93
	TUCSON	59	5	2.24	-0.41		HOUGHTON LAKE	20	-2	7.06	2.33		PITTSBURGH	28	-3	7.52	-0.91
	CA BAKERSFIELD	51	1	3.76	0.29		LANSING	24	-2	6.78	1.11		WILKES-BARRE	26	-5	5.29	-2.17
CO	EUREKA	49	1	18.97	-1.43		MUSKEGON	25	-3	10.81	3.87		WILLIAMSPORT	26	-4	5.25	-3.31
	FRESNO	52	2	5.43	-0.46		TRAVERSE CITY	23	-2	5.30	0.81	RI PROVIDENCE	28	-4	7.88	-4.16	
	LOS ANGELES	61	3	7.93	-0.16	MN DULUTH	12	-2	3.92	0.50	SC CHARLESTON	50	-2	6.81	-2.96		
	REDDING	50	2	15.67	-2.15		INT_L FALLS	8	-1	2.65	0.19		COLUMBIA	46	-1	7.87	-2.71
	SACRAMENTO	50	1	8.07	-2.51		MINNEAPOLIS	20	0	4.45	1.52		FLORENCE	45	-4	7.83	-1.71
	SAN DIEGO	60	2	6.53	0.68		ROCHESTER	19	1	2.71	-0.57		GREENVILLE	43	-1	6.83	-5.71
	SAN FRANCISCO	54	2	11.94	-0.04		ST. CLOUD	16	1	2.33	0.04	SD ABERDEEN	19	3	1.71	-0.01	
	STOCKTON	50	1	6.74	-0.85	MO COLUMBIA	35	1	3.00	-3.33		HURON	24	5	1.71	-0.28	
	ALAMOS	28	9	0.61	-0.34		KANSAS CITY	35	3	3.06	-1.14		RAPID CITY	33	8	0.72	-0.43
	CO SPRINGS	38	6	1.67	0.83		SAINT LOUIS	35	0	3.37	-3.95		SIOUX FALLS	23	3	1.41	-0.85
CT	DENVER INTL	40	8	0.91	-0.23		SPRINGFIELD	39	2	3.28	-4.28	TN BRISTOL	37	-1	10.22	-1.00	
	GRAND JUNCTION	38	7	1.19	-0.54	MS JACKSON	52	3	7.54	-8.11		CHATTANOOGA	45	1	8.46	-6.83	
	PUEBLO	39	6	1.56	0.65		MERIDIAN	50	1	8.81	-7.42		KNOXVILLE	42	0	11.05	-3.52
	BRIDGEPORT	30	-4	7.78	-2.50		TUPELO	45	-1	9.37	-6.69		MEMPHIS	44	0	5.67	-8.50
	HARTFORD	25	-4	8.61	-1.87	MT BILLINGS	36	8	2.55	0.87		NASHVILLE	42	0	9.00	-3.91	
DC	WASHINGTON	35	-4	8.09	-0.80		BUTTE	30	10	2.17	0.84	TX ABILENE	52	4	2.11	-1.54	
	WILMINGTON	32	-4	8.18	-1.73		CUT BANK	29	7	0.33	-0.43		AMARILLO	45	5	0.61	-1.32
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	59	-1	3.66	-3.74		GLASGOW	21	4	2.16	0.95		AUSTIN	58	4	2.69	-4.56
	JACKSONVILLE	56	-1	5.24	-3.68		GREAT FALLS	34	8	1.48	-0.19		BEAUMONT	58	2	9.48	-3.91
	KEY WEST	71	-1	2.28	-3.24		HAYVE	27	7	2.40	1.19		BROWNSVILLE	68	3	1.23	-2.08
	MIAMI	69	-1	3.02	-3.41		MISSOULA	33	7	6.04	3.11		CORPUS CHRISTI	63	3	2.40	-2.21
	ORLANDO	62	-1	4.32	-2.68	NC ASHEVILLE	40	-1	7.49	-4.29		DEL RIO	58	4	0.66	-1.30	
GA	PENSACOLA	55	0	11.74	-3.46		CHARLOTTE	44	0	5.98	-4.20		EL PASO	53	5	1.82	0.39
	TALLAHASSEE	54	0	9.00	-3.93		GREENSBORO	40	-2	7.95	-1.41		FORT WORTH	53	4	12.85	4.73
	TAMPA	63	-1	5.99	-1.83		HATTERAS	45	-4	12.05	-1.93		GALVESTON	60	2	8.50	-2.18
	WEST PALM BEACH	68	0	3.03	-6.56		RALEIGH	41	-2	6.49	-3.11		HOUSTON	59	3	4.56	-6.20
	ATHENS	47	0	7.22	-5.93		WILMINGTON	45	-3	7.84	-3.13		LUBBOCK	48	6	1.92	-0.13
	ATLANTA	48	1	7.72	-5.99	ND BISMARCK	20	4	2.48	0.87		MIDLAND	51	4	2.20	0.37	
	AUGUSTA	48	-2	8.97	-2.42		DICKINSON	22	3	0.71	-0.04		SAN ANGELO	52	3	0.97	-2.04
	COLUMBUS	50	0	11.18	-2.30		FARGO	14	1	2.69	0.40		SAN ANTONIO	59	5	3.18	-2.52
	MACON	49	-1	8.16	-4.90		GRAND FORKS	12	2	3.18	1.52		VICTORIA	59	3	2.47	-4.50
	SAVANNAH	52	-1	5.96	-3.33		JAMESTOWN	16	3	0.13	-0.90		WACO	53	4	2.22	-5.92
HI	HILLO	73	1	27.65	-2.51	NE GRAND ISLAND	33	5	0.83	-1.36		WICHITA FALLS	48	4	2.56	-1.60	
	HONOLULU	75	1	8.21	2.25		LINCOLN	31	3	1.97	-0.83	UT SALT LAKE CITY	41	7	2.78	-1.35	
IA	KAHULUI	74	0	4.69	-2.53		NORFOLK	29	5	1.10	-1.15	VA LYNCHBURG	36	-2	8.32	-1.54	
	LIHUE	74	1	16.35	5.31		NORTH PLATTE	33	6	0.63	-0.78		NORFOLK	40	-4	8.98	-0.40
	BURLINGTON	28	0	2.77	-2.25		OMAHA	30	3	1.76	-1.15		RICHMOND	37	-3	10.31	0.96
	CEDAR RAPIDS	24	1	1.88	-1.89		SCOTTSBLUFF	36	7	0.76	-0.71		ROANOKE	37	-3	6.96	-2.18
	DES MOINES	28	2	3.12	-0.88		VALENTINE	32	6	1.00	-0.36		WASH/DULLES	33	-3	6.99	-1.85
ID	DUBUQUE	23	1	2.67	-2.02	NH CONCORD	21	-4	9.08	-0.17	VT BURLINGTON	21	-3	7.20	0.80		
	SIOUX CITY	27	4	1.17	-1.37	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	32	-4	5.84	-5.24	WA OLYMPIA	42	2	22.31	1.58		
	WATERLOO	22	-1	3.36	-0.33		NEWARK	32	-4	8.25	-2.30		QUILLAYUTE	44	3	23.09	-8.53
	BOISE	39	5	4.21	0.27	NM ALBUQUERQUE	45	6	1.61	0.29		SEATTLE-TACOMA	44	1	15.98	0.73	
	LEWISTON	40	4	4.89	1.60	NV ELY	35	7	2.68	0.42		SPOKANE	35	5	5.09	-0.65	
IL	POCATELLO	35	8	4.13	0.93		LAS VEGAS	55	5	1.05	-0.76		YAKIMA	37	4	3.52	0.08
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	27	-1	3.63	-2.43		RENO	42	4	3.26	-0.13	WI EAU CLAIRE	17	-1	2.98	-0.50	
	MOLINE	26	-1	2.83	-2.69		WINNEMUCCA	37	4	2.80	0.10		GREEN BAY	20	-2	5.38	1.03
	PEORIA	28	-1	3.37	-2.89	NY ALBANY	23	-4	7.82	-0.31		LA CROSSE	20	-2	3.45	-0.48	
	ROCKFORD	24	-1	3.68	-1.48		BINGHAMTON	22	-3	7.50	-0.60		MADISON	22	-1	3.95	-0.67
IN	SPRINGFIELD	30	-1	2.81	-3.29		BUFFALO	24	-4	10.74	1.15		MILWAUKEE	25	-2	4.64	-0.72
	EVANSVILLE	35	-1	4.83	-5.52		ROCHESTER	24	-4	10.14	2.80	WV BECKLEY	32	-2	11.21	1.67	
	FORT WAYNE	26	-3	4.76	-2.32		SYRACUSE	24	-3	12.06	3.74		CHARLESTON	34	-3	8.85	-1.35
	INDIANAPOLIS	30	-1	6.14	-2.33	OH AKRON-CANTON	25	-5	7.00	-1.26		ELKINS	30	-3	9.19	-0.69	
	SOUTH BEND	26	-1	7.53	0.16		CINCINNATI	32	-2	5.58	-4.62		HUNTINGTON	35	-2	7.16	-2.89
KS	CONCORDIA	36	5	2.31	-0.26		CLEVELAND	26	-5	7.22	-1.24	WY CASPER	34	9	1.20	-0.46	
	DODGE CITY	39	5	1.44	-0.74		COLUMBUS	29	-3	8.01	-0.54		CHEYENNE	36	7	0.76	-0.60
	GOODLAND	39	8	1.32	0.06		DAYTON	28	-4	6.07	-2.41		LANDER	35	12	0.97	-0.87
	TOPEKA	35	2	3.30	-0.38		MANSFIELD	25	-4	5.78	-2.99		SHERIDAN	33	8	2.50	0.70

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

March 12 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

Relative SST Anomalies (°C)

04 MAR 2026

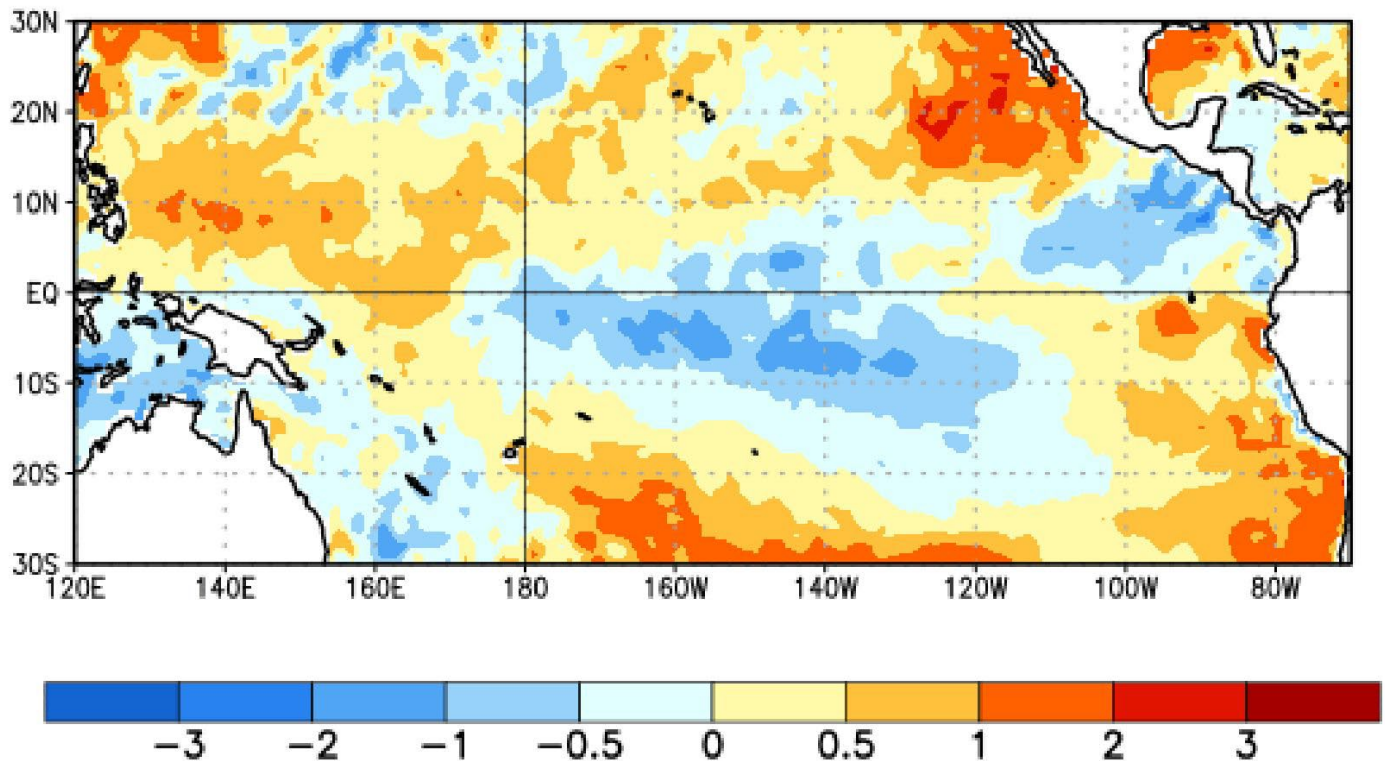


Figure 1: Average relative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 04 March 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **La Niña Advisory** / **El Niño Watch**

Synopsis: A transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutral conditions is expected in the next month, with ENSO-neutrality favored through May-July 2026. By June-August 2026, El Niño is likely to emerge.

La Niña continued in February 2026, with below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) persisting in the east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean. The latest weekly Niño-3.4 index value was -0.5°C , with the westernmost (Niño-4) and easternmost (Niño-1+2) indices at -0.2°C and $+0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively. The equatorial subsurface temperature index (average from 180° - 100°W) continued to increase, reflecting the strengthening of above-average subsurface temperatures across the Pacific. Over the east-central equatorial Pacific, low-level wind anomalies were easterly, while upper-level wind anomalies were westerly. Convection was suppressed over the Date Line and enhanced over Indonesia. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation indices were positive. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system remained consistent with La Niña.

The North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) average, including the NCEP CFSv2, points toward ENSO-

neutral conditions through the late Northern Hemisphere Spring 2026, with a transition to El Niño thereafter. Even though model forecasts are relatively less accurate this time of year, the increasing odds of El Niño are supported by the large amount of heat in the subsurface ocean and the expected weakening of the low-level trade winds. If El Niño forms, the potential strength remains very uncertain, with a one in three chance that it would be “strong” during October-December 2026 (Niño-3.4 $\geq +1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$). In summary, a transition from La Niña to ENSO-neutrality is expected in the next month, with ENSO-neutral conditions favored through May-July 2026 (55% chance). In June-August 2026, El Niño is likely to emerge (62% chance) and persist through at least the end of 2026.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **09 April 2026**. To receive notification, please send an e-mail to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 8 – 14, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread showers across western Europe contrasted with dry and very warm conditions farther east.

MIDDLE EAST: Cold and dry weather prevailed for much of the week before a storm brought rain and snow late in the period.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: Dry and chilly conditions over much of Morocco juxtaposed with expanding showers across Algeria and Tunisia.

AUSTRALIA: Dry and warm weather in eastern Australia favored cotton and sorghum harvesting, while heavy to excessive showers fell in northeastern Queensland.

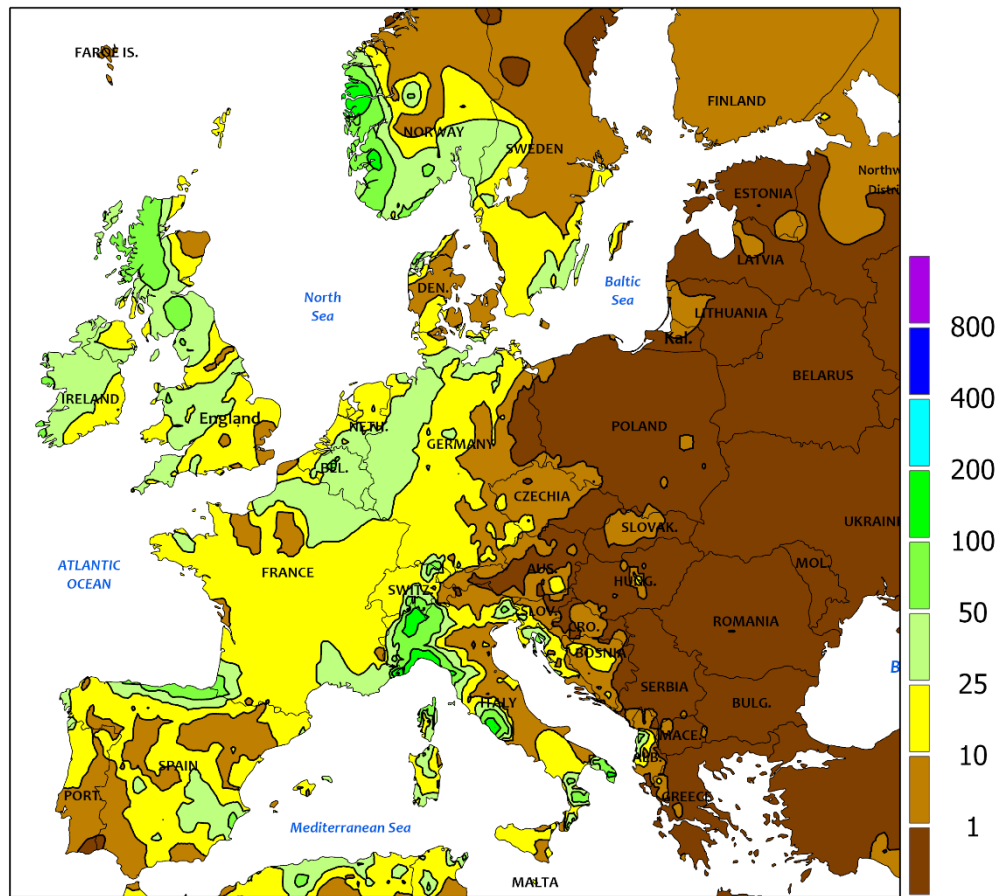
SOUTH AFRICA: Cooler and drier weather returned across most of the region, while portions of Limpopo and Mpumalanga experienced a notable exception as heavy rainfall persisted there.

ARGENTINA: Rainfall persisted through much of the region, though eastern areas remained predominantly dry, with little to no precipitation recorded during the period.

BRAZIL: Rainfall persisted across much of the region; however, the south and portions of the east remained comparatively dry, continuing the pattern of reduced precipitation in those areas.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 8 - 14, 2026



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

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



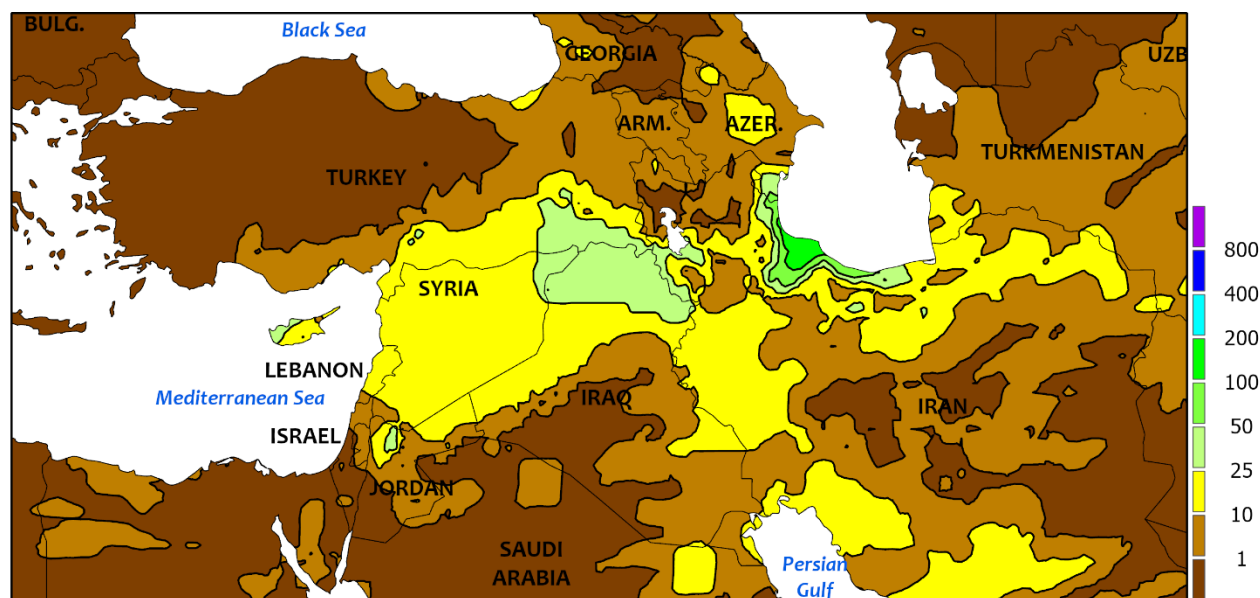
EUROPE

Expanding showers across western Europe contrasted with dry and very warm conditions farther east. A large area of high pressure lingered over central and eastern portions of the continent, maintaining sunny skies and much-above-normal temperatures (5-9°C above normal) from Poland and the Baltic States southward into the northern Balkans; near-normal temperatures lingered over the southern Danube River Valley. As a result, winter crops greened up in locales that had previously remained dormant and the last vestiges of snow cover in Lithuania melted. Meanwhile, widespread albeit highly variable showers and

thunderstorms (2-60 mm, locally more) expanded from England, Portugal, and Spain eastward into Germany and Italy, while very heavy rain (75-200 mm) was noted in windward portions of northern Great Britain and western Scandinavia. Early-season winter crop prospects remained overall favorable across Europe, although short-term dryness has developed across the continent's northeastern quadrant.

**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 8 - 14, 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 dry weather lingered over Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast before a vigorous late-week storm brought rain and snow. In Turkey and along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, mostly sunny skies and below-normal temperatures (2-4°C below normal, up to 7°C below normal in mountains of eastern Turkey) promoted cotton planting and other seasonal fieldwork but maintained a very slow pace of development for vegetative winter grains. At week's end, however, a slow-moving Mediterranean storm produced widespread rain and mountain snow from southeastern and eastern Turkey into western and northwestern Iran*; precipitation totaled 10 to 40

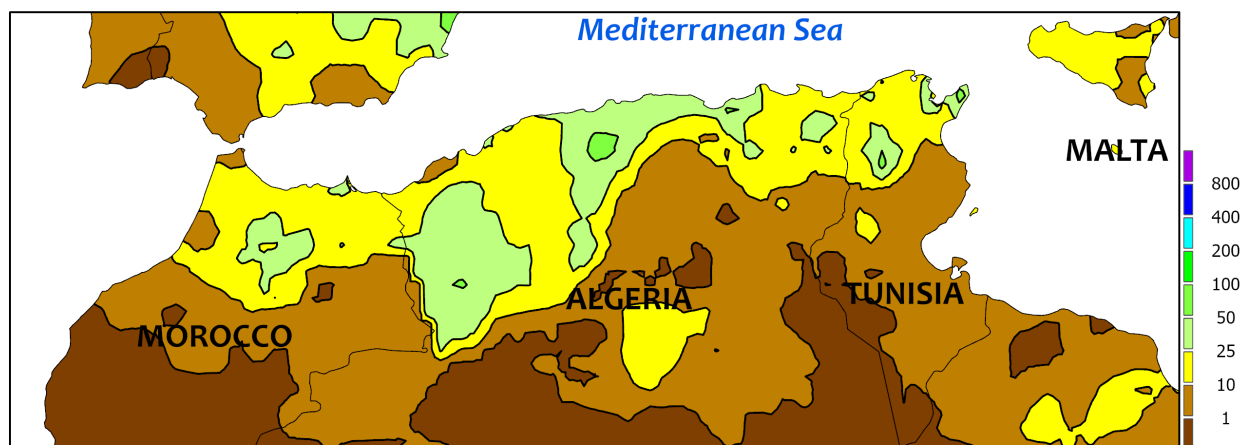
mm (liquid equivalent) in Turkey and Syria* with similar or locally higher totals suggested by satellite over northern Iraq and western Iran. Early winter grain prospects indicated by the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) remained good to excellent across much of the region, though pockets of poor vegetative health were noted in southern and northwestern Iran.

**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 8 - 14, 2026



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

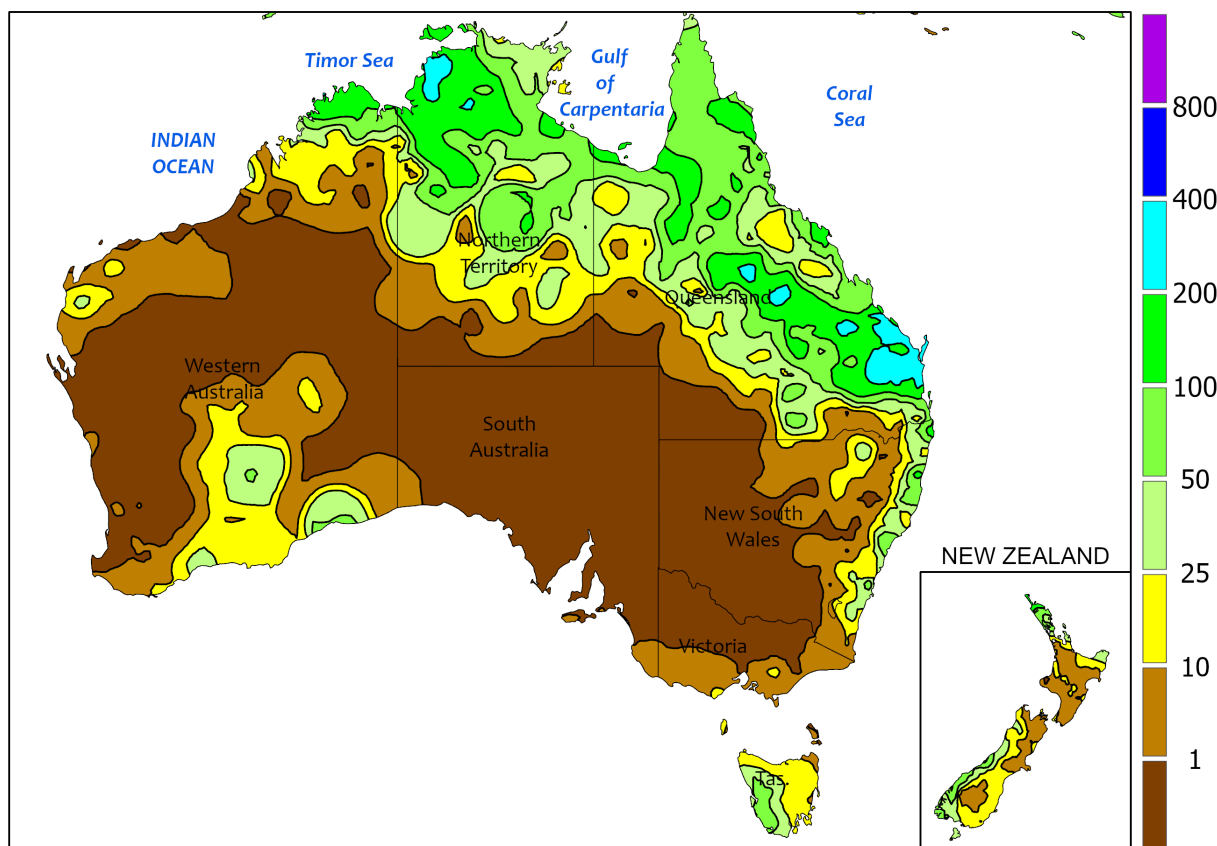


NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Cold and sunny conditions in the west gave way to additional showers in central and eastern growing areas. In Morocco, dry weather and below-normal temperatures (2-7°C below normal) in southern and western portions of the country slowed the development of reproductive to filling wheat and barley. Nevertheless, crop vigor for this time of year in Morocco as indicated by the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI)

remained the highest since 2018 and the sixth highest dating back to 1987. Meanwhile, widespread showers (10-60 mm) from northeastern Morocco eastward across Algeria into northern Tunisia maintained favorable soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter grains, though above-normal temperatures maintained a faster-than-normal pace of crop development in eastern growing areas.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 8 - 14, 2026



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>

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

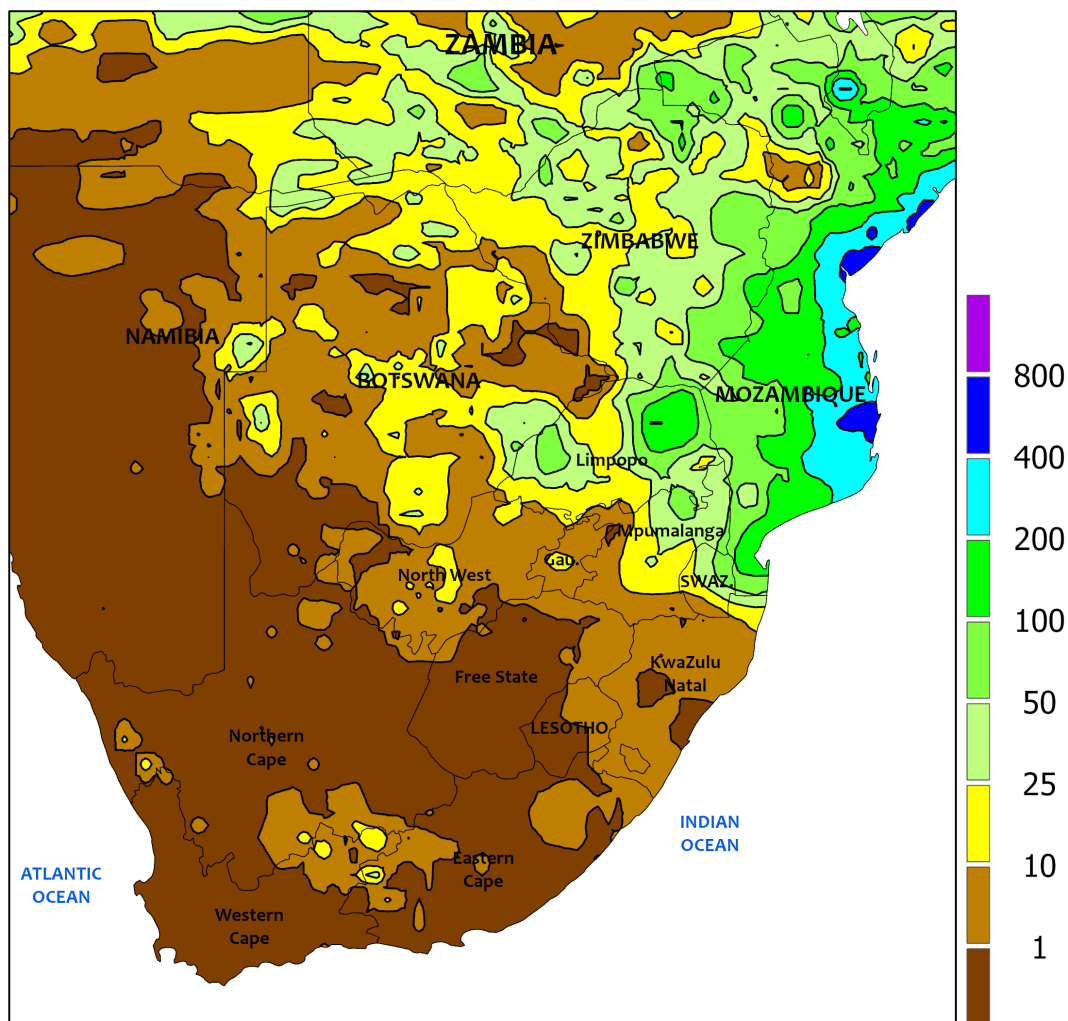


AUSTRALIA

Sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures in New South Wales and southern Queensland promoted cotton and sorghum drydown and harvesting. However, a deep plume of tropical moisture over northern and northeastern Queensland led to pockets of heavy to excessive rainfall (25-200 mm), which caused localized

flooding but fell outside of the state's primary growing areas. While February rains in southern New South Wales eased drought, the state's most recent water storage summary provided by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology indicated reservoirs remained below 50 percent full and were at their lowest levels since March 2021.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 8 - 14, 2026



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

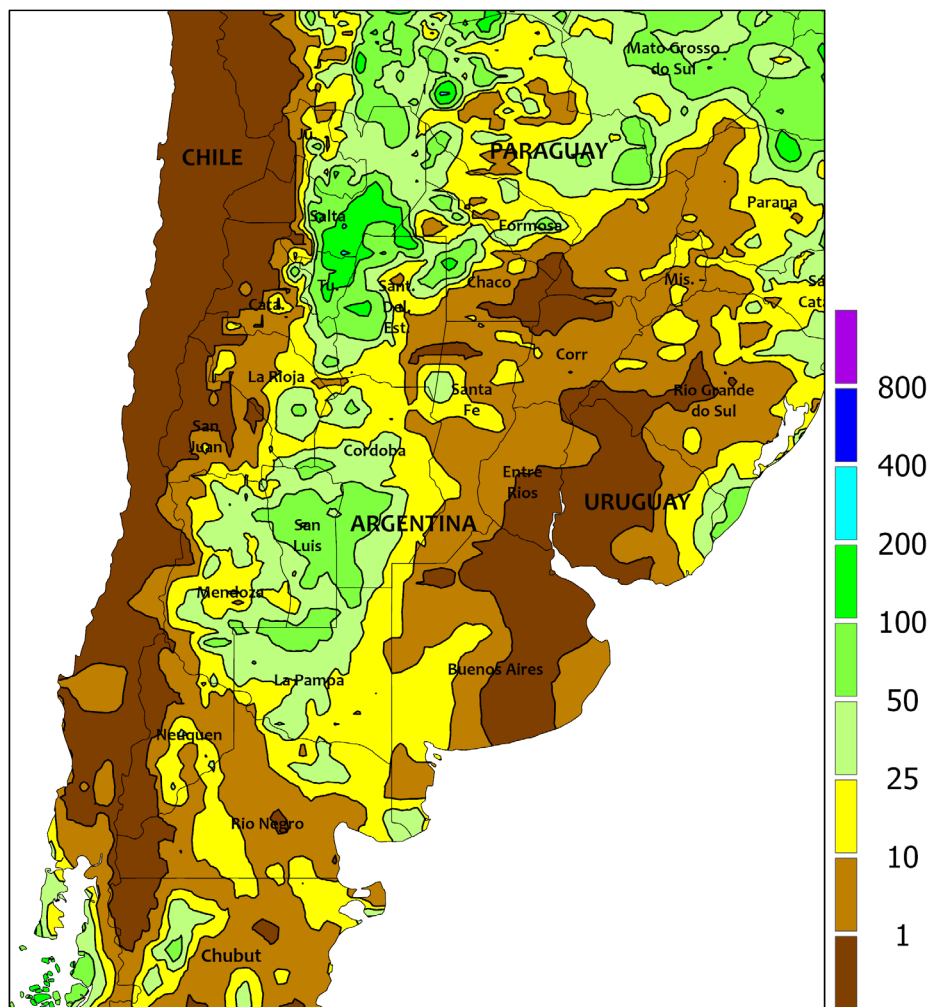


SOUTH AFRICA

Dryness returned to much of the region alongside cooler temperatures, except in Limpopo and Mpumalanga, where afternoon thunderstorms produced 10 to over 100 mm of rainfall and caused flooding in some areas. Temperatures across the Maize Triangle were 1 to 4°C below normal, with daytime highs generally in the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C). Despite the limited rainfall across much of the corn belt, overall conditions remain favorable due to adequate moisture from previous weeks and the recent

cooler temperatures. However, continued dryness in the coming weeks could increase stress on corn and other rain-fed summer crops that are still in critical stages of development. Farther west, a heat wave pushed temperatures to as much as 10°C above normal, particularly along the western coastline, where daytime highs reached the lower 40s. The extreme heat also increased evapotranspiration rates, causing vine and tree crops to lose moisture more rapidly and heightening the risk of heat and water stress.

ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 8 - 14, 2026



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

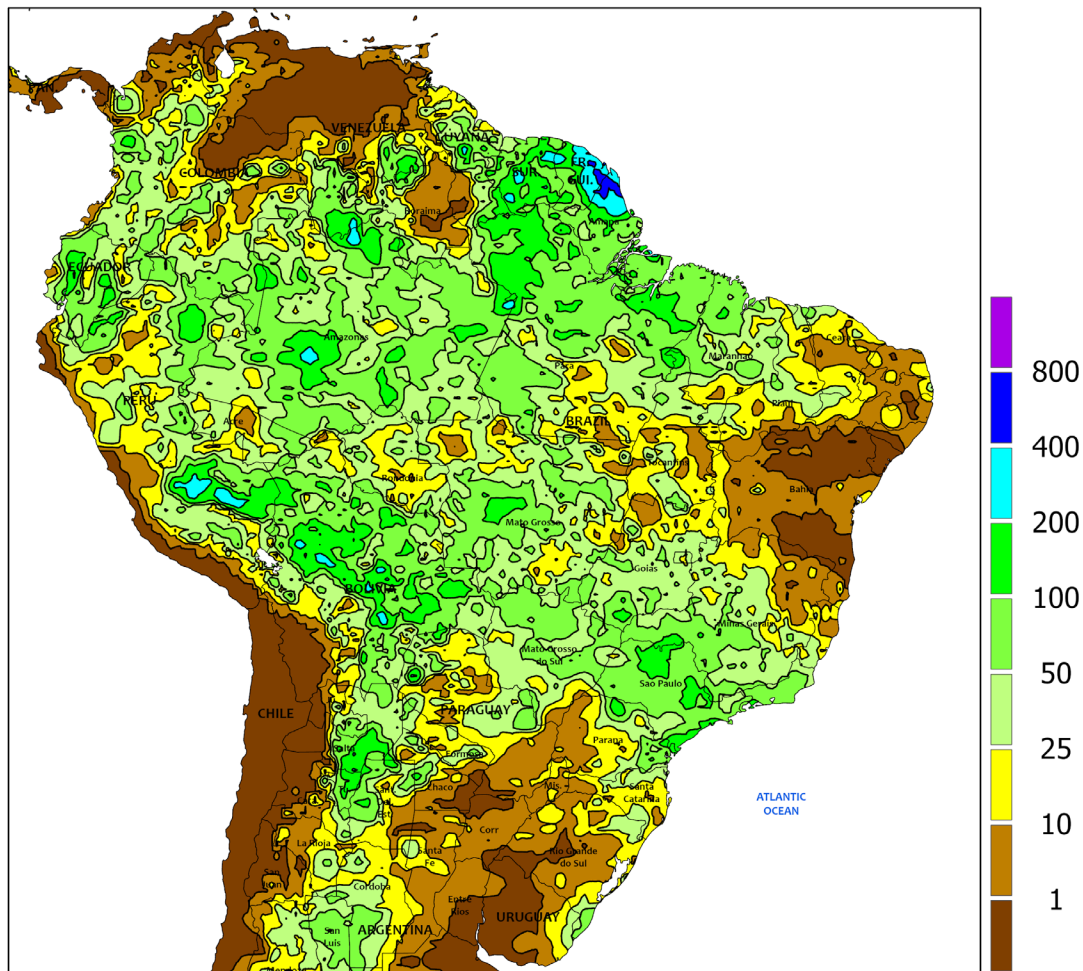


ARGENTINA

Wet weather continued across western portions of the country, with rainfall totals ranging from 10 to 100 mm. However, significantly higher amounts of 100 to 250 mm were recorded in the northwest around Salta, Santiago del Estero, and Tucumán provinces. In contrast, conditions were notable drier in the east, where most locations received 10 mm or less. Temperatures trended cooler compared to the previous week, with daytime highs generally in the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C), except in parts of the north where temperatures climbed into the

middle to upper 30s. According to the government's March 12 report, water deficits in soybean fields were primarily concentrated in Formosa, Chaco, the southwest of La Pampa, and much of Buenos Aires Province, except for localized areas in the province's northwest. The report also noted that Córdoba showed the greatest improvement in recovery of late-planted corn and improved its yield potential. Separately, the report indicated that sunflower harvest had reached 42 percent, while corn harvest stood at 9 percent.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 8 - 14, 2026



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



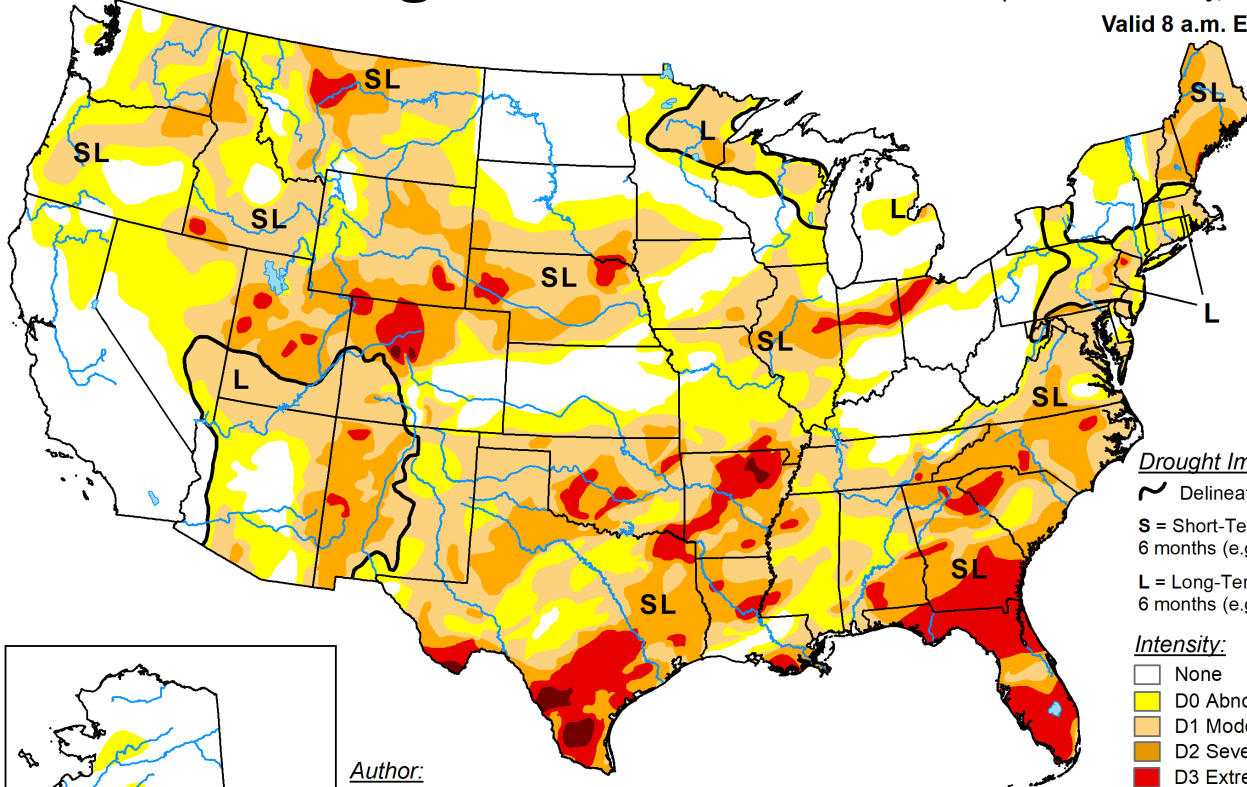
BRAZIL

Widespread showers maintained generally favorable conditions for corn and cotton across the main production areas of central and northern Brazil. Most farming regions received 25 to 100 mm of rainfall, with some pockets seeing lighter rainfall totals of 10 to 25 mm. However, precipitation was more limited across parts of Paraná extending into Rio Grande do Sul, as well as in the northeast, where many locations saw less than 10 mm. Daytime temperatures averaged in the lower to middle 30s (degrees C), with a few localized areas remaining in the upper 20s. According to Rio Grande do Sul's March 12 report, most soybean fields were in the grain filling to maturation stages,

with crop performance strongly influenced by planting date and how rainfall had been distributed. Areas that received 20 mm or more showed better recovery, while drier zones continued to exhibit stunted growth and limited grain development. Harvesting had begun and was 7 percent complete. The report also noted that 65 percent of the corn crop had been harvested, with the remaining fields in grain filling or maturation. Yield outcomes remained closely tied to recent moisture patterns; later planted fields benefited from the previous week's improved rainfall, whereas regions with limited rainfall showed uneven stands, reduced ear formation, and lower grain fill.

U.S. Drought Monitor

March 10, 2026
(Released Thursday, Mar. 12, 2026)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Impact Types:

- ~ Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

Intensity:

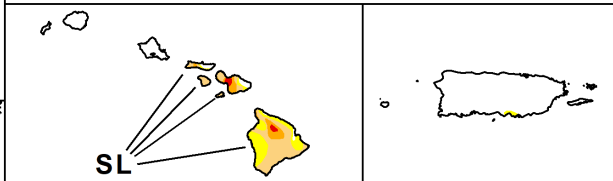
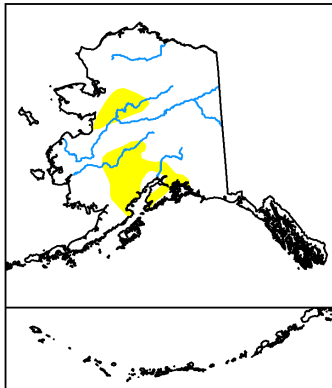
- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

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