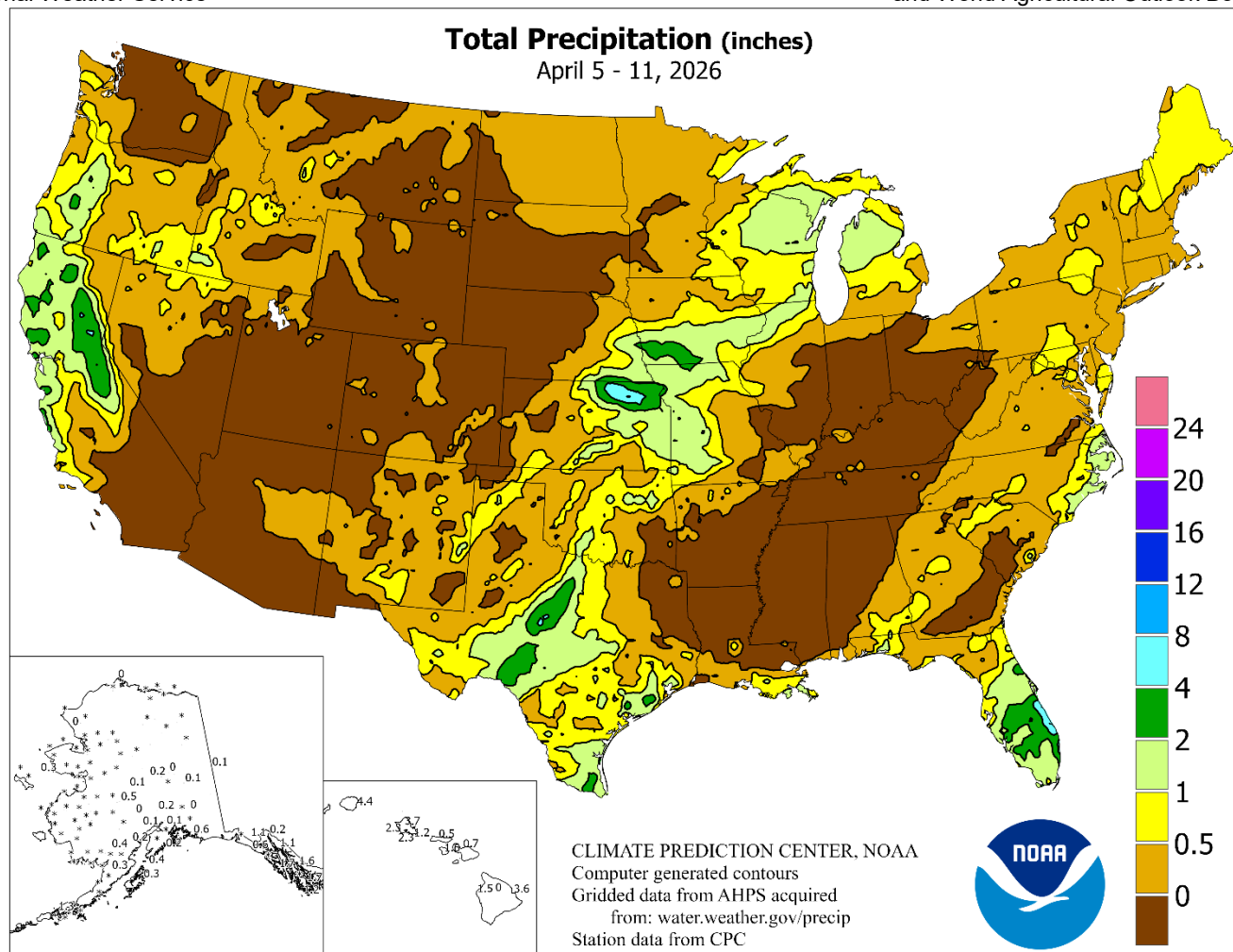


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

April 5 – 11, 2026

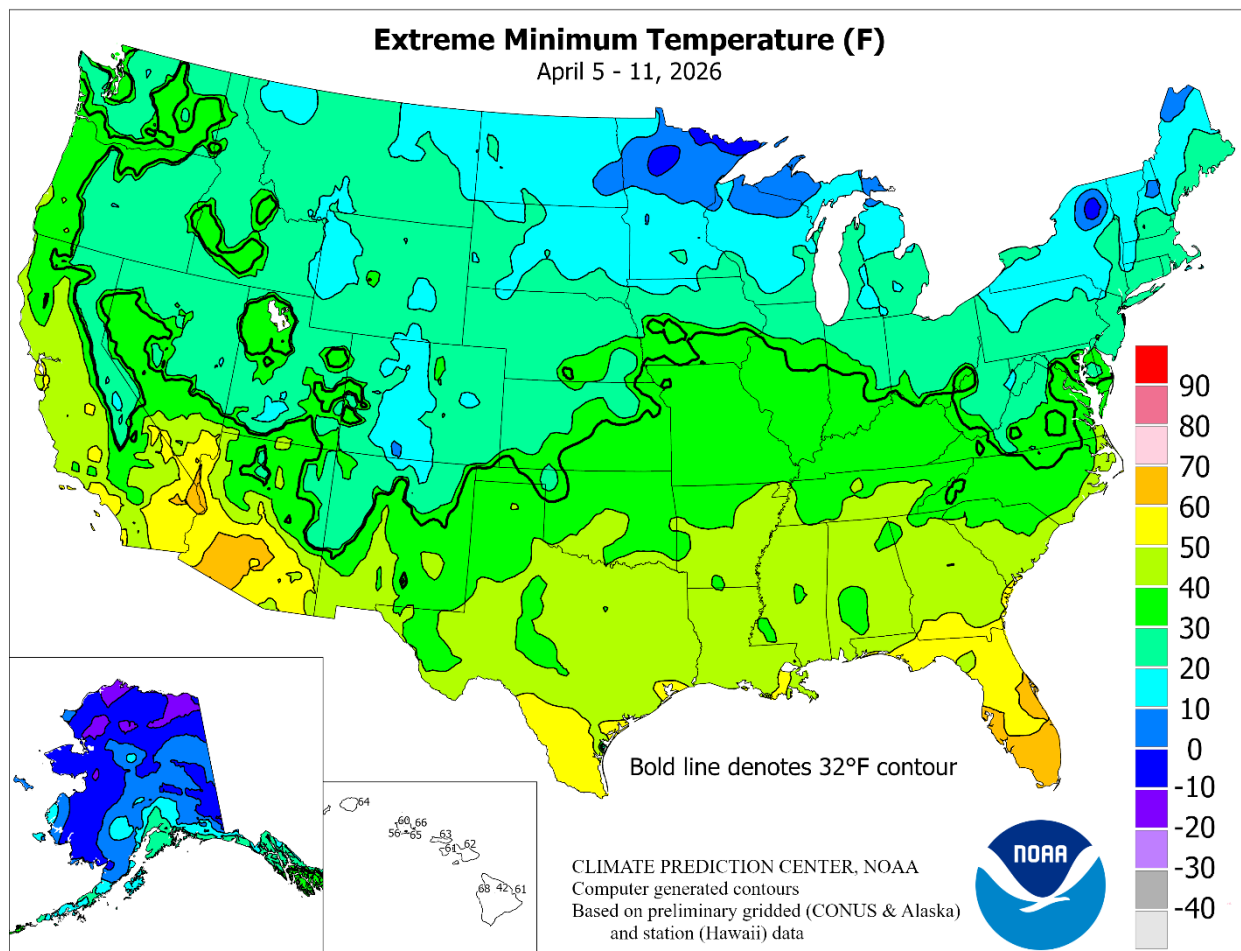
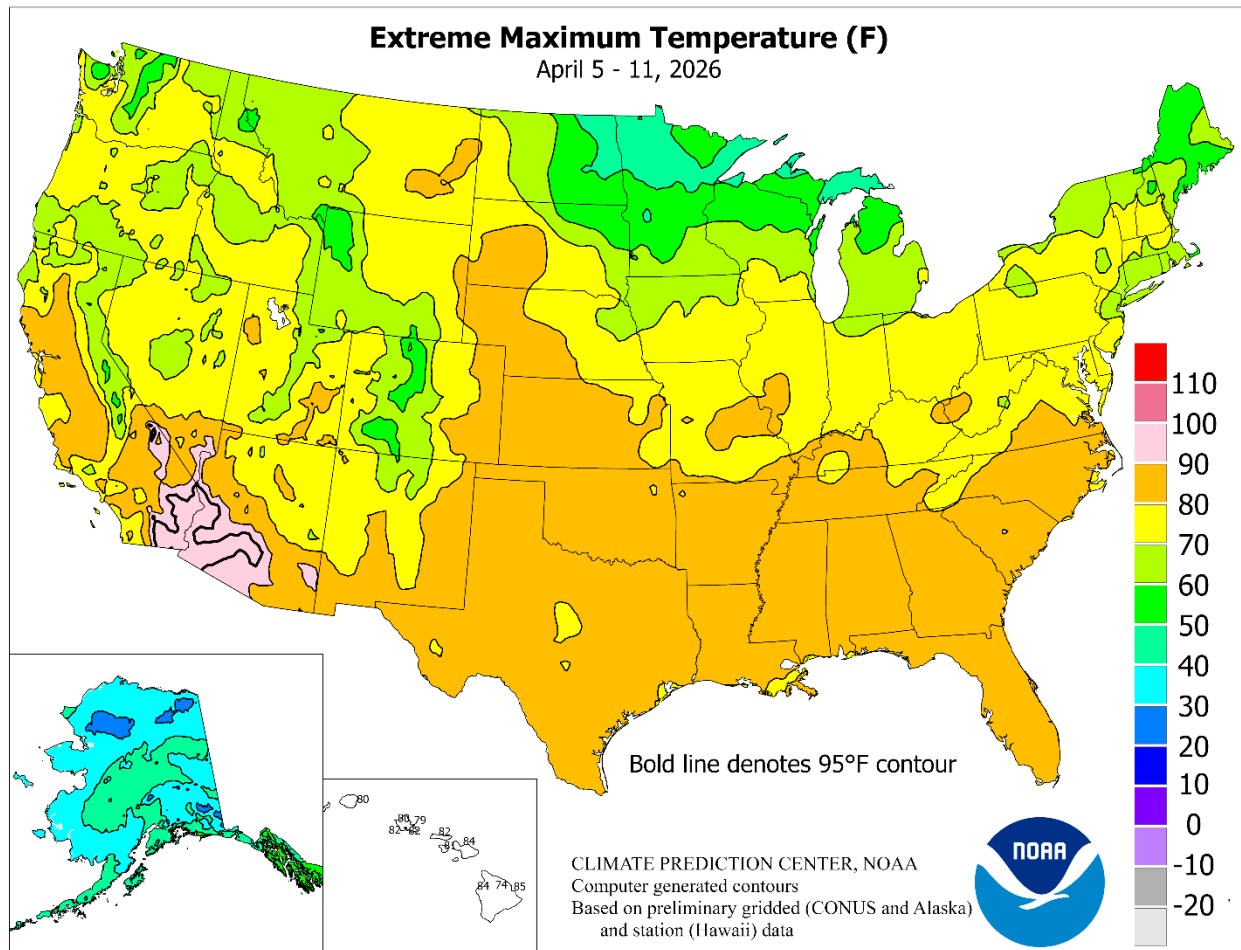
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Despite beneficial precipitation in **peninsular Florida**, the **Far West**, and extending northeastward from parts of **Texas**, many areas of the country remained unfavorably dry. Most immediately, portions of the **South** had little moisture for pastures, winter grains, and the germination and establishment of spring-sown crops. Despite patchy precipitation on the **Plains**, a significant portion of the winter wheat crop continued to exhibit drought stress, with the crop heading ahead of schedule as far north as **Oklahoma**. By April 12, roughly one-half of the winter

(Continued on page 3)

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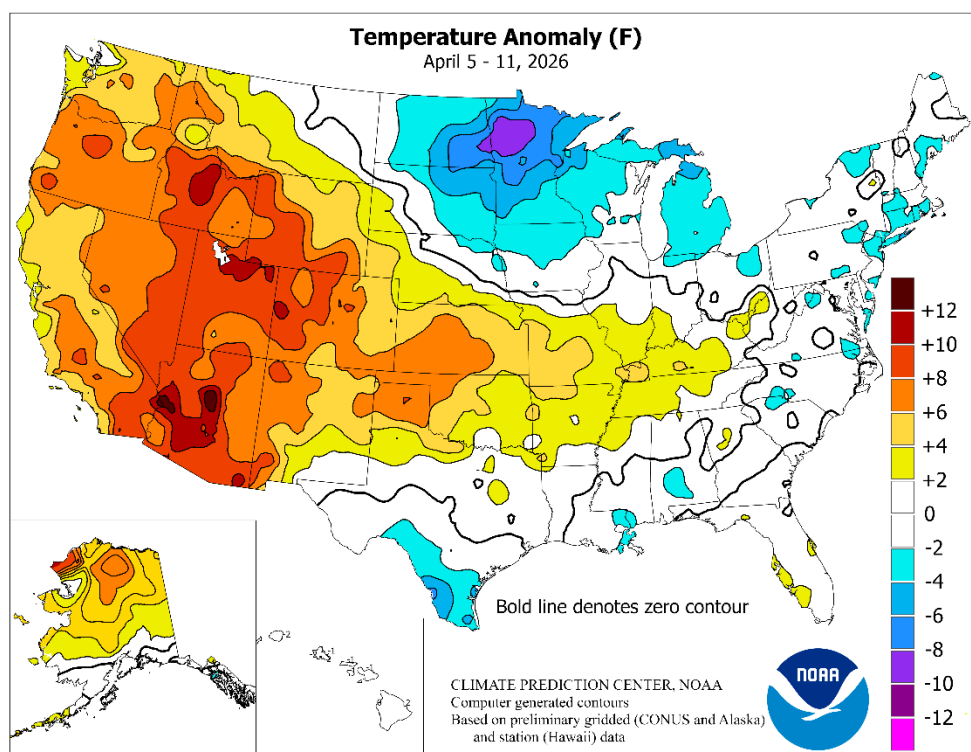


(Continued from front cover)

wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition in **Texas** (54 percent), **Oklahoma** (48 percent), **Nebraska** (47 percent), and **Colorado** (44 percent). In the **West**, precipitation was heaviest across **northern and central California** and **western Oregon**, but did not fundamentally change bleak runoff and streamflow forecasts. Still, **Western** rain and snow showers temporarily boosted topsoil moisture and reduced irrigation demands. Meanwhile, consistently cold weather was mostly confined to the **northern U.S.**, from the **Dakotas eastward**, while warmth dominated the **West** and gradually returned across the **South**. In the wake of late-season snowfall, weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal from parts of the **Dakotas to Lake Superior**. Cooler-than-normal conditions also covered the **lower Rio Grande Valley**, mainly due to an increase in cloudiness and rainfall. However, warmth in the **West** broadly pushed weekly readings at least 5 to 10°F above normal, with above-normal temperatures extending eastward across portions of the **central and southern Plains** and into the **middle Mississippi Valley**.

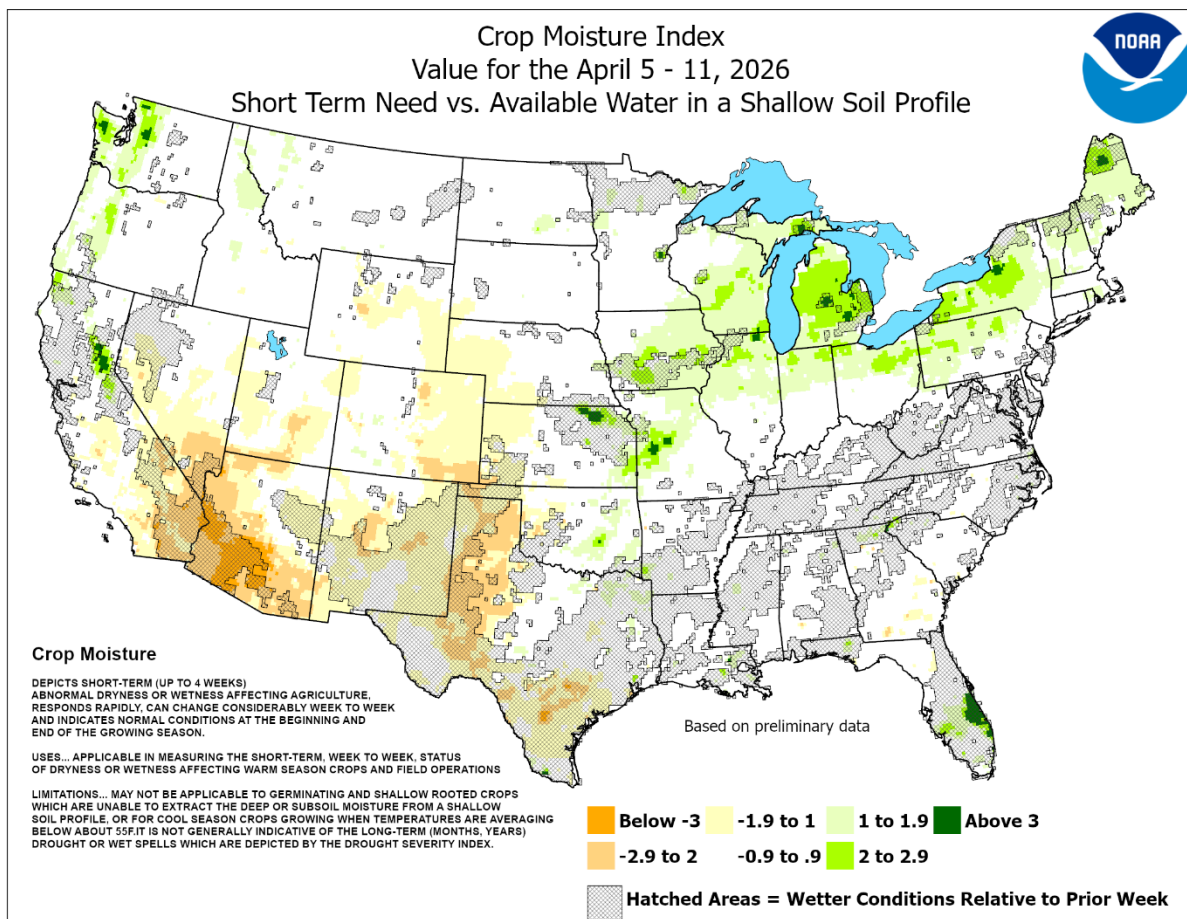
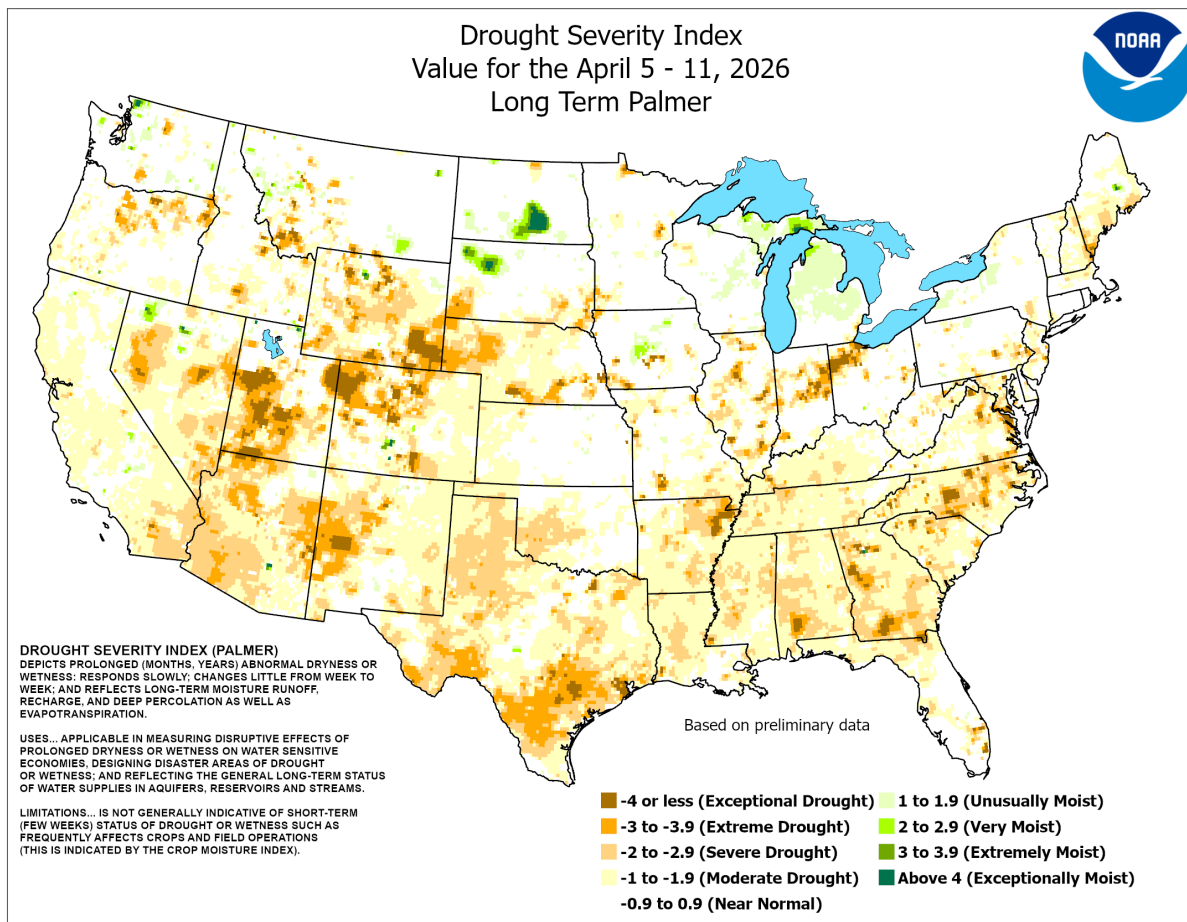
A continuation of general warmth seemed somewhat muted against a backdrop of historically high temperatures in recent weeks. Nevertheless, occasional daily-record high temperatures were observed across the **southern and western U.S.** On April 5-6 in **Oregon**, the week began with consecutive daily-record highs in **Salem** (77 and 79°F), **Portland** (79°F both days), and **Eugene** (76 and 81°F). In **central California**, April 5 featured daily-record highs in **San Rafael** (87°F) and **Livermore** (86°F). In **western Montana**, **Dillon** tied a daily record on April 7 with a high of 70°F. Meanwhile, a surge of cold air into the **Northeast** led to record-setting lows for April 8 in **Saranac Lake, NY** (-3°F), and **Montpelier, VT** (14°F). A second cold wave late in the week resulted in a daily-record low (13°F on April 10) in **Aberdeen, SD**. Farther south, however, warmth spread eastward from the **Southwest** during the second half of the week. **Clayton, NM**, collected a daily record-tying high of 83°F on April 10. Two days later, on the 12th, **Arkansas** locations such as **Stuttgart** (86°F) and **El Dorado** (85°F), notched daily-record highs.

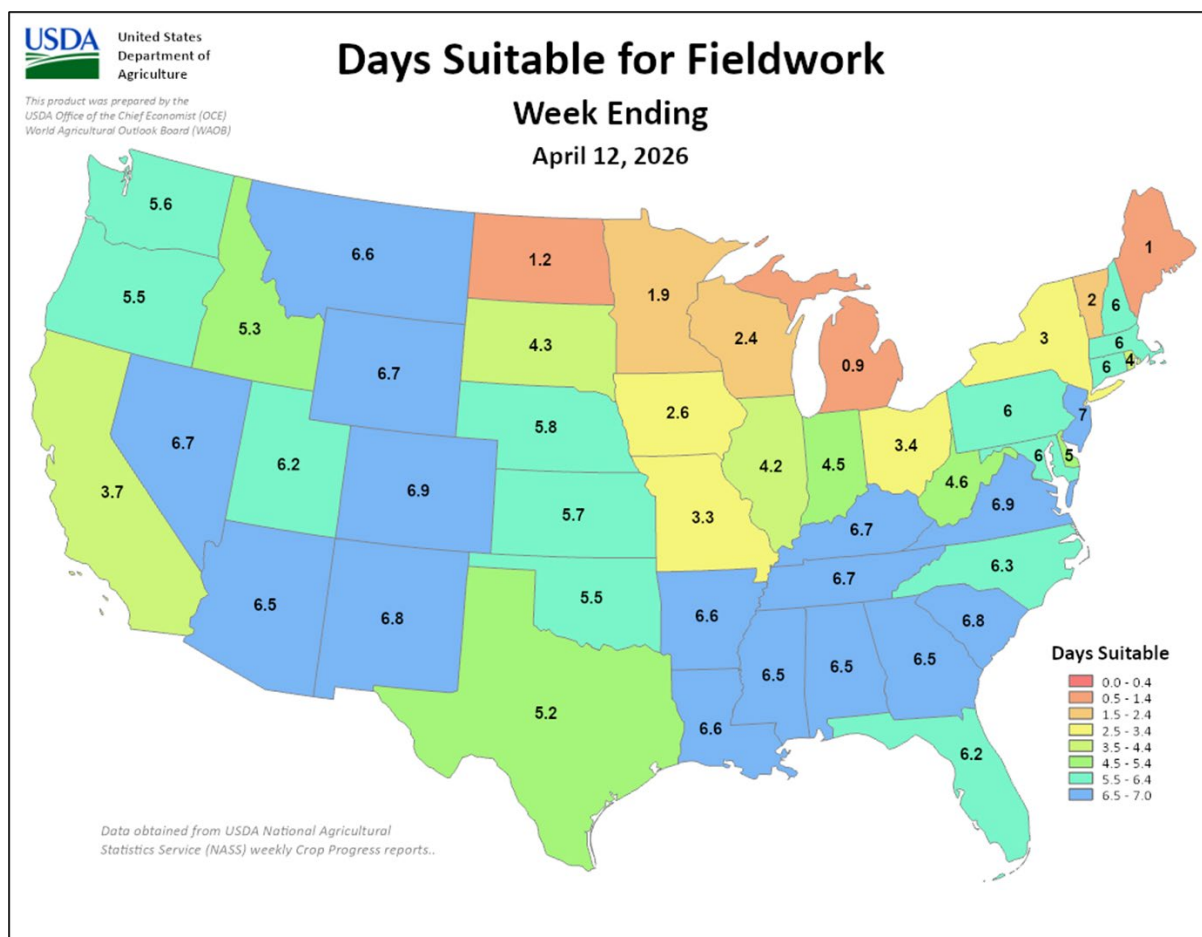
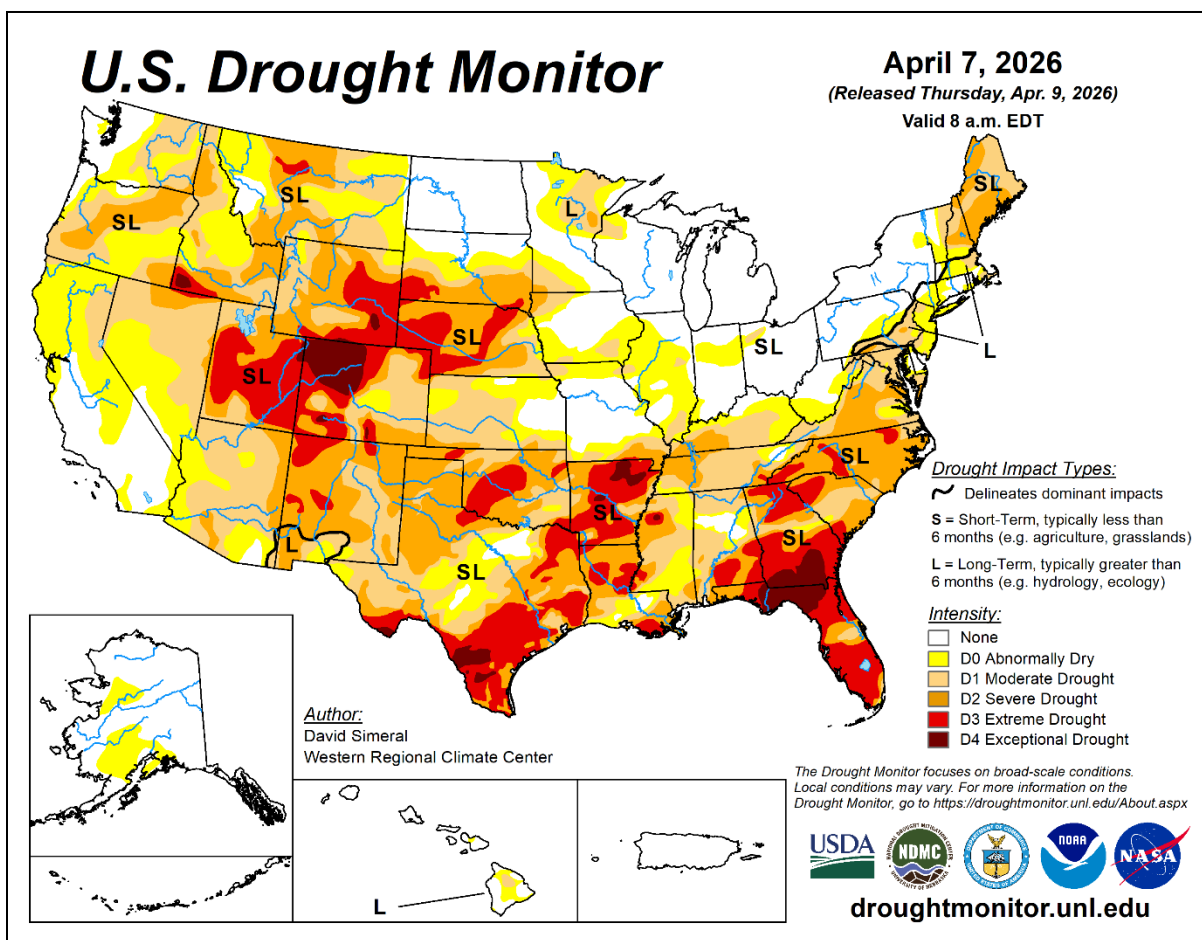
As the week began, heavy showers dotted the **East**, where record-setting rainfall totals for April 5 included 1.34 inches in **Naples, FL**, and 1.05 inches in **Beckley, WV**. Meanwhile, beneficial rain in **Deep South Texas** included a daily-record total of 3.20 inches (on April 5) in **McAllen**. With that rain, **McAllen's** year-to-date precipitation increased to 3.37



inches. Showery weather lingered for much of the week across **Florida's peninsula**, where April 1-11 rainfall totaled 7.18 inches in **Vero Beach**, 6.36 inches in **Fort Pierce**, and 3.83 inches in **Melbourne**. Some of the heaviest rain fell on April 9, when daily-record totals included 3.75 inches in **Fort Pierce** and 3.48 inches in **Vero Beach**. Meanwhile, some wet snow across the **northern U.S.** led to a daily-record total (2.0 inches on April 9) in **Mobridge, SD**. Deep snow cover persisted in the vicinity of **Lake Superior**, with **Marquette, MI**, reporting a snow depth of 37 inches each morning from April 3-7. Late in the week, precipitation overspreading the **West** led to a record-setting total for April 10 in **Winnemucca, NV**, where 0.41 inches fell. Farther north, daily-record amounts for April 11 included 0.93 inch in **Butte, MT**, and 0.56 inch in **Twin Falls, ID**. Thunderstorms erupting across **Texas** on April 11 contributed to rainfall topping the 2-inch mark in **Abilene** (2.27 inches) and **San Angelo** (2.12 inches).

Alaska's long-running cold spell broke in early April, with near- or above-normal temperatures covering the state. Weekly temperatures averaged more than 5°F above normal in parts of **northern Alaska**, with **Utqiagvik** notching a daily-record high of 31°F on April 10. **Alaskan** precipitation was mostly light, except across portions of the **state's southern tier**. Rainfall topped an inch on April 5 in **Ketchikan**. Farther south, **Hawaii** endured additional stormy weather, although rainfall totals were lower than those observed during last month's flood events. Still, April 1-11 rainfall totaled 4.55 inches (469 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**, and 2.32 inches (595 percent) in **Honolulu, Oahu**. Some of the heaviest rain fell from April 7-10, when **Lihue** received 4.37 inches. **Lihue** also clocked a southerly wind gust to 52 mph on April 9.





National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 11, 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	39	29	43	27	34	0	0.28	0.18	0.11	0.63	73	4.57	185	96	61	0	6	3	0	
	BARROW	11	-5	31	-15	3	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.76	721	5.80	900	88	75	0	7	0	0	
	FAIRBANKS	40	21	43	9	30	2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.22	239	5.29	323	89	51	0	6	0	0	
	JUNEAU	43	31	54	24	37	-1	1.12	0.35	0.45	7.39	151	19.46	128	99	67	0	3	5	0	
	KODIAK	44	31	48	20	37	0	0.28	-1.17	0.28	3.05	43	17.96	82	90	58	0	4	1	0	
AL	NOME	30	14	36	-4	22	4	0.33	0.16	0.15	0.67	66	3.94	134	92	72	0	7	3	0	
	BIRMINGHAM	76	50	85	47	63	1	0.11	-1.15	0.11	5.81	76	15.77	89	79	29	0	0	1	0	
	HUNTSVILLE	74	46	82	41	60	-1	0.31	-0.83	0.31	4.74	66	12.54	72	86	31	0	0	1	0	
	MOBILE	77	53	83	48	65	0	0.62	-0.72	0.62	4.46	59	8.20	46	86	39	0	0	1	1	
	MONTGOMERY	76	48	84	41	62	-2	0.56	-0.45	0.56	2.07	30	9.73	59	90	34	0	0	1	1	
AR	FORT SMITH	79	50	84	41	64	4	0.08	-0.93	0.08	3.18	60	6.30	58	89	32	0	0	1	0	
	LITTLE ROCK	77	50	84	44	64	4	0.00	-1.20	0.00	3.31	48	8.86	62	87	32	0	0	0	0	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	65	32	69	25	48	6	0.19	-0.04	0.09	0.71	31	3.25	50	76	21	0	4	2	0	
	PHOENIX	93	69	98	65	81	10	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.14	14	0.62	22	31	11	6	0	0	0	
	PRESCOTT	75	45	79	37	60	8	0.02	-0.10	0.02	0.35	30	2.15	58	55	16	0	0	1	0	
CA	TUCSON	88	61	91	53	75	8	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.31	44	2.00	84	34	13	4	0	0	0	
	BAKERSFIELD	83	57	89	53	70	8	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.08	5	2.35	61	57	21	0	0	0	0	
	EUREKA	57	47	67	44	52	2	0.53	-0.46	0.28	1.83	24	12.35	62	98	77	0	0	3	0	
	FRESNO	82	56	88	52	69	8	0.18	-0.11	0.18	0.26	10	3.74	57	75	24	0	0	1	0	
	LOS ANGELES	71	59	77	58	65	5	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.15	7	5.20	65	89	54	0	0	0	0	
CO	REDDING	75	49	83	45	62	5	0.62	-0.02	0.46	1.22	21	11.34	65	90	37	0	0	2	0	
	SACRAMENTO	76	51	85	48	63	5	1.22	0.86	0.93	1.70	51	7.36	70	94	43	0	0	2	1	
	SAN DIEGO	72	60	76	55	66	4	0.14	-0.05	0.14	0.14	7	5.46	91	87	54	0	0	1	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	67	54	80	51	60	4	1.88	1.49	0.97	2.60	76	10.00	88	90	56	0	0	2	2	
	STOCKTON	78	50	86	46	64	5	1.27	0.96	0.63	1.94	79	7.19	94	99	39	0	0	3	2	
	ALAMOSA	66	27	70	15	46	6	0.02	-0.11	0.02	0.02	2	0.48	36	82	15	0	5	1	0	
	CO SPRINGS	67	36	74	30	51	6	0.00	-0.27	0.00	1.17	97	2.50	137	72	21	0	1	0	0	
	DENVER INTL	69	35	77	25	52	6	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.91	69	1.40	66	71	19	0	3	0	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	76	46	81	38	61	11	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.26	22	1.02	44	47	10	0	0	0	0	
	PUEBLO	74	35	82	29	55	6	0.04	-0.28	0.04	0.99	76	1.91	100	67	17	0	2	1	0	
CT	BRIDGEPORT	53	36	62	29	44	-3	0.18	-0.80	0.18	5.36	95	9.45	79	87	38	0	3	1	0	
	HARTFORD	56	32	69	24	44	-2	0.14	-0.75	0.14	6.00	115	11.16	96	84	30	0	4	1	0	
DC	WASHINGTON	65	44	74	35	55	-1	0.67	-0.06	0.67	3.26	70	9.15	90	79	30	0	0	1	1	
DE	WILMINGTON	62	39	73	30	51	-1	0.42	-0.40	0.42	3.96	72	8.56	74	76	24	0	1	1	0	
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	76	64	83	61	70	1	1.48	0.90	0.68	4.34	95	6.33	65	92	61	0	0	3	1	
	JACKSONVILLE	75	59	90	54	67	0	1.21	0.48	0.58	2.98	67	5.20	49	92	54	1	0	5	1	
	KEY WEST	84	75	85	74	80	3	0.74	0.36	0.43	0.93	43	2.14	38	82	59	0	0	5	0	
	MIAMI	82	71	84	69	77	1	2.39	1.72	0.87	9.08	258	11.28	150	87	60	0	0	5	3	
	ORLANDO	80	63	87	58	71	1	1.78	1.17	0.62	3.74	93	4.94	58	94	53	0	0	5	1	
GA	PENSACOLA	76	58	80	51	67	1	0.60	-0.75	0.60	2.69	36	9.07	52	79	45	0	0	1	1	
	TALLAHASSEE	80	56	87	50	68	2	0.33	-0.59	0.27	2.30	34	7.64	49	82	34	0	0	2	0	
	TAMPA	83	65	89	62	74	2	0.49	-0.07	0.41	3.98	117	7.07	81	92	52	0	0	3	0	
	WEST PALM BEACH	81	71	84	68	76	2	6.41	5.59	3.73	12.59	273	13.90	129	85	60	0	0	4	2	
	ATHENS	73	46	85	41	59	-1	0.84	-0.02	0.84	3.23	56	8.72	60	87	32	0	0	1	1	
	ATLANTA	74	52	85	47	63	2	0.23	-0.71	0.23	4.69	76	10.67	69	63	26	0	0	1	0	
	AUGUSTA	77	46	87	42	61	-2	0.00	-0.76	0.00	1.93	36	8.31	64	93	27	0	0	0	0	
	COLUMBUS	75	51	85	45	63	-1	0.25	-0.76	0.25	3.59	55	11.37	74	78	30	0	0	1	0	
	MACON	75	45	85	41	60	-3	0.74	-0.21	0.74	3.11	53	8.90	62	99	37	0	0	1	1	
	SAVANNAH	78	53	88	50	65	1	0.05	-0.79	0.05	0.54	11	3.48	32	89	32	0	0	1	0	
HI	HILO	81	67	85	61	74	2	3.59	1.19	2.28	20.03	120	43.79	126	91	61	0	0	6	2	
	HONOLULU	79	69	82	65	74	-2	2.35	2.13	1.11	16.07	585	20.00	306	90	67	0	0	5	2	
	KAHULUI	81	68	84	62	74	-1	0.69	0.35	0.41	21.81	678	26.11	342	92	63	0	0	4	0	
	LIHUE	77	68	80	64	73	-2	4.42	3.84	2.29	19.61	298	27.39	211	91	68	0	0	6	3	
IA	BURLINGTON	60	40	74	36	50	0	0.43	-0.37	0.24	5.26	169	6.22	99	82	45	0	0	3	0	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	55	35	74	29	45	-1	1.02	0.29	1.00	3.36	109	4.31	82	86	43	0	3	2	1	
	DES MOINES	57	38	75	32	48	-1	1.49	0.70	1.49	5.86	174	7.55	130	82	42	0	1	1	1	
	DUBUQUE	54	35	72	25	44	0	0.62	-0.26	0.44	5.52	154	6.99	108	85	47	0	3	2	0	
	SIOUX CITY	58	33	67	26	45	-1	0.08	-0.60	0.08	4.08	146	4.39	101	85	38	0	4	1	0	
ID	WATERLOO	55	33	72	23	44	-3	0.26	-0.59	0.24	5.42	167	7.89	144	88	41	0	2	2	0	
	BOISE	71	45	74	39	58	9	0.37	0.06	0.37	1.54	85	3.49	82	72	24	0	0	1	0	
	LEWISTON	69	43	75	37	56	6	0.02	-0.31	0.02	3.24	177	5.69	142	74	29	0	0	1	0	
IL	POCATELLO	68	34	76	27	51	7	0.13	-0.14	0.13	1.65	100	3.49	94	76	23	0	2	1	0	
	CHICAGO/O'HARE	56	35	71	28	46	-1	0.56	-0.24	0.33	7.70	210	9.07	119	83	35	0	2	5	0	
	MOLINE	59	37	75	32	48	-1	1.13	0.34	0.66	4.80	125	5.28	72	85	41	0	1	4	1	
	PEORIA	61	40	77	33	51	0	0.12	-0.72	0.12	7.67	192	8.83	109	80	39	0	0	1	0	
	ROCKFORD	57	34	71	26	46	-1	1.23	0.40	0.62	6.60	180	8.06	116	91	36	0	3	4	1	
IN	SPRINGFIELD	65	42	81	35	54	2	0.08	-0.74	0.08	8.76	218	9.89	124	75	36	0	0	1	0	
	EVANSVILLE	70	45	80	36	58	3	0.05	-0.98	0.05	5.47	88	8.47	66	80	34	0	0	1	0	
	FORT WAYNE	58	35	76	26	47	-1	0.06	-0												

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 11, 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	74	47	81	36	60	6	0.17	-0.41	0.17	3.14	98	4.74	90	83	39	0	0	1	0
	LEXINGTON	66	42	76	32	54	1	0.06	-0.90	0.05	3.87	64	9.29	71	79	38	0	1	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	69	47	80	40	58	2	0.02	-1.00	0.02	5.91	95	9.19	70	70	33	0	0	1	0
LA	PADUCAH	73	48	81	35	61	4	0.11	-0.97	0.11	5.42	86	7.51	53	85	34	0	0	1	0
	BATON ROUGE	78	54	84	44	66	-1	0.85	-0.33	0.85	6.94	110	15.34	89	95	43	0	0	1	1
	LAKE CHARLES	78	56	83	46	67	0	0.55	-0.44	0.55	2.13	41	8.16	56	92	43	0	0	1	1
MA	NEW ORLEANS	75	60	81	54	68	-1	1.02	-0.12	1.02	4.68	76	9.97	64	89	45	0	0	1	1
	SHREVEPORT	78	53	84	45	65	1	***	***	***	***	***	***	87	33	0	0	***	***	
	BOSTON	55	35	69	29	45	-1	0.28	-0.64	0.20	4.53	80	8.17	67	81	33	0	3	2	0
MD	WORCESTER	52	30	68	23	41	-2	0.49	-0.51	0.27	5.17	90	11.26	89	87	33	0	4	2	0
	BALTIMORE	63	40	73	32	52	-1	0.55	-0.22	0.55	3.63	69	8.56	76	83	31	0	1	1	1
	CARIBOU	42	24	56	12	33	-2	1.06	0.37	0.75	5.69	148	8.77	95	82	43	0	6	4	1
MI	PORTLAND	48	30	56	24	39	-3	0.33	-0.70	0.17	4.94	86	8.77	68	84	45	0	4	2	0
	ALPENA	46	23	56	16	35	-4	0.30	-0.36	0.21	5.80	205	10.78	175	91	43	0	6	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	52	31	65	20	41	-3	0.00	-0.89	0.00	2.33	62	5.77	68	83	42	0	4	0	0
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	47	25	55	18	36	-3	0.78	0.06	0.51	6.16	215	10.41	174	90	43	0	6	4	1
	LANSING	52	31	69	21	42	-3	0.27	-0.47	0.21	5.86	180	9.34	133	82	43	0	4	3	0
	MUSKEGON	51	30	65	22	40	-4	0.65	-0.14	0.33	9.65	267	15.57	191	91	45	0	5	3	0
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	49	26	62	22	38	-3	0.30	-0.32	0.25	5.30	211	8.70	167	91	40	0	6	3	0
	DULUTH	39	22	47	7	31	-6	0.55	0.00	0.20	3.26	142	6.18	145	88	44	0	7	4	0
	INT_L FALLS	39	18	53	0	29	-6	0.37	0.02	0.16	1.64	105	3.41	112	94	44	0	7	3	0
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	51	31	61	23	41	-3	0.46	-0.17	0.40	3.07	115	5.26	119	76	36	0	3	2	0
	ROCHESTER	50	29	66	19	40	-3	0.15	-0.65	0.09	4.41	137	6.00	115	83	44	0	5	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	47	24	55	12	36	-4	0.12	-0.43	0.12	2.64	109	3.57	93	87	40	0	6	1	0
MT	COLUMBIA	68	44	81	36	56	2	0.20	-0.77	0.16	6.15	137	8.07	92	80	43	0	0	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	68	45	80	36	57	4	1.47	0.71	0.84	5.50	156	7.46	121	83	43	0	0	2	2
	SAINT LOUIS	68	47	82	39	58	3	0.00	-1.01	0.00	6.84	135	9.33	94	70	36	0	0	0	0
NC	SPRINGFIELD	71	47	78	35	59	4	0.81	-0.09	0.53	5.94	121	9.01	91	80	39	0	0	2	1
	JACKSON	76	51	83	41	64	0	0.00	-1.47	0.00	5.24	65	11.60	62	90	35	0	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	77	48	84	41	62	-1	0.27	-1.04	0.27	5.15	67	12.60	67	93	32	0	0	1	0
ND	TUPELO	75	46	82	42	61	0	0.06	-1.24	0.06	2.27	30	10.47	59	89	34	0	0	1	0
	BILLINGS	61	34	77	30	47	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	1.44	95	2.11	80	79	31	0	4	0	0
	BUTTE	61	28	64	23	45	7	0.98	0.69	0.98	2.11	193	2.83	146	80	22	0	4	1	1
NE	CUT BANK	57	24	66	19	40	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.54	83	0.56	51	86	31	0	6	0	0
	GLASGOW	56	28	75	20	42	-1	0.07	-0.10	0.07	1.52	205	1.90	124	85	32	0	6	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	60	28	72	21	44	3	0.01	-0.37	0.01	2.78	221	3.44	143	91	30	0	6	1	0
NH	HAVRE	60	27	76	24	43	2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.79	97	0.94	57	87	30	0	7	0	0
	MISSOULA	66	33	70	26	50	7	0.05	-0.27	0.05	2.95	208	4.65	142	79	24	0	4	1	0
	ASHEVILLE	68	39	79	33	54	-1	0.53	-0.44	0.53	2.65	50	8.72	67	90	27	0	0	1	1
NJ	CHARLOTTE	70	45	84	37	58	-1	0.38	-0.51	0.38	2.10	39	6.16	51	82	29	0	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	68	43	83	34	56	-2	0.29	-0.58	0.29	2.40	47	8.56	75	75	27	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	65	51	75	48	58	-2	1.31	0.40	1.00	3.39	58	9.29	61	89	52	0	0	2	1
NM	RALEIGH	73	43	84	32	58	-1	0.13	-0.68	0.13	1.69	31	5.88	50	84	31	0	1	1	0
	WILMINGTON	73	49	85	41	61	-1	0.43	-0.29	0.43	2.70	53	6.93	56	95	39	0	0	1	0
	BISMARCK	48	25	61	18	37	-4	0.03	-0.24	0.03	1.48	117	2.90	128	89	44	0	6	1	0
NV	DICKINSON	52	25	74	21	39	0	0.03	-0.26	0.03	0.40	40	0.52	33	86	38	0	6	1	0
	FARGO	40	22	51	4	31	-8	0.27	-0.04	0.27	1.92	110	3.69	117	94	57	0	5	1	0
	GRAND FORKS	42	26	52	18	34	-3	0.33	0.09	0.24	1.57	123	3.37	147	87	56	0	7	2	0
NY	JAMESTOWN	40	23	50	11	31	-7	0.31	0.10	0.31	1.43	142	1.43	84	93	61	0	6	1	0
	GRAND ISLAND	63	36	75	30	50	1	0.00	-0.50	0.00	1.24	57	1.93	55	83	38	0	3	0	0
	LINCOLN	63	37	75	28	50	0	0.24	-0.28	0.22	1.84	78	3.35	84	87	41	0	1	2	0
OH	NORFOLK	58	32	69	23	45	-1	0.08	-0.49	0.04	2.74	119	3.36	90	86	39	0	4	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	65	32	85	23	49	2	0.10	-0.35	0.10	0.79	47	1.42	54	85	31	0	4	1	0
	OMAHA	59	36	75	31	47	-3	1.81	1.16	1.12	4.00	144	5.13	115	90	45	0	2	5	1
PA	SCOTTSBLUFF	69	32	82	23	51	5	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.67	41	1.29	50	79	21	0	3	0	0
	VALENTINE	59	30	79	25	45	0	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.28	72	2.07	76	85	34	0	6	0	0
	CONCORD	54	28	75	23	41	-1	0.58	-0.23	0.20	5.49	121	10.41	103	83	34	0	5	4	0
RI	ATLANTIC_CITY	60	35	69	27	47	-2	0.44	-0.35	0.44	3.15	54	7.72	62	86	42	0	2	1	0
	NEWARK	57	38	64	29	47	-3	0.33	-0.56	0.33	4.42	79	9.06	75	73	34	0	2	1	0
	ALBUQUERQUE	74	48	80	43	61	6	0.07	-0.05	0.07	0.20	30	1.55	107	57	16	0	0	1	0
TN	ELY	68	31	71	21	49	8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.61	43	2.30	77	59	13	0	4	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	86	64	91	56	75	9	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	0.74	39	27	9	2	0	0	0
	RENO	71	42	77	38	56	6	0.03	-0.07	0.03	0.14	14	1.80	55	66	19	0	0	1	0
TX	WINNEMUCCA	70	35	75	28	53	7	0.67	0.44	0.39	1.35	111	3.04	104	79	22	0	2	2	0
	ALBANY	53	32	71	22	42	-3	0.43	-0.30	0.30	5.15	122	9.04	99	82	36	0	3	4	0
	BINGHAMTON	51	28	72	17	40	-2	1.03	0.20	0.67	7.93	182	12.62	134	90	38	0	6	4	1
VA	BUFFALO	52	33	71	22	42	0	0.56	-0.24	0.21	7.35	178	12.60	126	87	43	0	2	4	0
	ROCHESTER	53	33	72	21	43	-1	0.93	0.21	0.66	6.24	174	12.24	148	90	41	0	3	3	1

Weather Data for the Week Ending April 11, 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	56	34	71	23	45	-3	0.08	-0.70	0.03	8.99	236	11.03	130	85	40	0	4	4	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	56	32	74	20	44	-2	0.92	0.04	0.42	8.30	181	12.00	118	90	40	0	3	4	0
	OKLAHOMA CITY	76	48	83	42	62	4	0.28	-0.41	0.28	3.88	107	5.32	84	86	36	0	0	1	0
OR	TULSA	75	48	80	40	62	3	1.09	0.25	1.09	3.80	86	5.48	71	86	38	0	0	1	1
	ASTORIA	62	42	69	35	52	4	0.31	-1.17	0.30	11.86	115	22.35	89	93	53	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	66	33	73	24	49	7	0.19	-0.04	0.12	1.26	94	3.10	86	93	28	0	4	2	0
PA	EUGENE	71	41	80	37	56	6	0.92	0.04	0.78	3.86	63	13.08	77	98	45	0	0	3	1
	MEDFORD	72	47	80	43	59	8	0.63	0.23	0.31	1.96	80	6.40	89	90	40	0	0	4	0
	PENDLETON	68	41	74	35	55	6	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.67	37	1.08	24	81	29	0	0	0	0
RI	PORTLAND	72	47	79	42	59	8	0.63	-0.10	0.52	6.48	125	14.26	102	87	33	0	0	2	1
	SALEM	71	45	78	39	58	8	0.85	0.03	0.66	4.81	85	12.13	74	91	40	0	0	2	1
	ALLENTOWN	58	35	72	24	46	-3	0.41	-0.43	0.41	6.15	124	9.42	85	82	31	0	3	1	0
SC	ERIE	53	33	74	20	43	-1	0.95	0.11	0.44	6.52	149	11.47	111	89	44	0	4	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	60	38	74	28	49	-1	0.60	-0.21	0.55	5.94	119	9.85	92	83	31	0	2	2	1
	PHILADELPHIA	63	41	73	31	52	0	0.27	-0.55	0.27	3.07	58	6.98	62	75	29	0	1	1	0
SD	PITTSBURGH	59	36	77	25	48	-1	0.39	-0.36	0.19	9.46	218	13.99	141	75	35	0	2	3	0
	WILKES-BARRE	56	31	74	21	44	-3	0.53	-0.22	0.35	6.07	154	8.92	103	84	32	0	3	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	58	34	74	22	46	-1	0.54	-0.29	0.27	6.73	151	9.70	99	85	31	0	2	3	0
TN	PROVIDENCE	56	34	63	28	45	-2	0.36	-0.73	0.36	7.36	111	12.54	89	84	36	0	4	1	0
	CHARLESTON	76	52	84	45	64	0	0.13	-0.64	0.13	0.63	13	5.53	50	93	34	0	0	1	0
	COLUMBIA	75	47	87	40	61	-1	0.12	-0.55	0.12	1.23	26	6.58	57	87	28	0	0	1	0
TX	FLORENCE	74	46	86	39	60	-3	0.16	-0.55	0.16	1.48	34	6.14	59	91	31	0	0	1	0
	GREENVILLE	71	44	83	37	57	-2	1.91	0.98	1.91	5.27	88	10.56	76	84	29	0	0	1	1
	ABERDEEN	47	24	58	13	36	-6	0.25	-0.09	0.25	1.69	120	2.66	103	92	46	0	5	1	0
UT	HURON	55	25	72	19	40	-3	0.00	-0.52	0.00	1.20	62	1.80	55	93	35	0	6	0	0
	RAPID CITY	63	26	86	22	44	2	0.00	-0.42	0.00	0.80	51	1.16	49	82	28	0	6	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	54	27	64	16	41	-4	0.08	-0.58	0.08	1.46	56	1.80	44	92	35	0	6	1	0
VA	BRISTOL	71	38	82	36	55	1	0.60	-0.30	0.60	3.52	65	10.91	85	83	29	0	0	1	1
	CHATTANOOGA	75	46	86	42	60	1	0.63	-0.54	0.63	4.46	62	10.95	63	87	26	0	0	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	72	45	82	41	58	1	1.47	0.35	1.47	5.61	84	13.98	86	82	29	0	0	1	1
WY	MEMPHIS	75	53	83	46	64	3	0.00	-1.28	0.00	4.93	63	9.56	58	70	32	0	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	74	49	84	41	62	3	0.04	-0.98	0.04	2.61	43	9.02	61	70	29	0	0	1	0
	ABILENE	76	54	81	43	65	0	2.25	1.88	2.25	6.36	277	8.46	181	81	40	0	0	1	1
WV	AMARILLO	78	47	84	32	62	6	0.11	-0.18	0.09	0.77	44	1.30	43	70	22	0	1	2	0
	AUSTIN	78	58	84	49	68	0	0.00	-0.54	0.00	1.55	41	3.83	46	83	40	0	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	77	60	82	49	69	1	0.14	-0.78	0.14	3.67	72	9.60	71	87	46	0	0	1	0
WY	BROWNSVILLE	81	65	85	56	73	-2	1.28	0.92	1.11	1.28	64	1.54	37	90	60	0	0	4	1
	CORPUS CHRISTI	77	62	83	54	69	-3	2.06	1.61	1.63	2.75	92	3.85	68	94	57	0	0	3	1
	DEL RIO	78	59	84	49	68	-3	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0	0.50	17	84	42	0	0	0	0
WY	EL PASO	78	53	89	44	65	1	0.32	0.29	0.31	0.33	112	2.00	182	64	25	0	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	77	56	83	46	67	3	0.00	-0.68	0.00	5.81	132	18.44	190	75	37	0	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	76	66	80	59	71	1	0.01	-0.49	0.01	2.04	53	8.68	84	84	57	0	0	1	0
WY	HOUSTON	77	59	82	50	68	0	0.89	-0.05	0.89	5.25	107	9.81	84	92	48	0	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	76	49	83	38	62	3	0.22	-0.05	0.22	0.52	34	2.24	79	75	26	0	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	75	54	83	45	64	0	0.11	-0.06	0.11	1.06	110	3.04	138	70	31	0	0	1	0
WY	SAN ANGELO	75	51	83	40	63	-2	2.12	1.81	2.12	3.86	194	4.81	117	89	37	0	0	1	1
	SAN ANTONIO	78	58	84	49	68	0	0.13	-0.40	0.11	1.39	44	3.04	44	86	38	0	0	2	0
	VICTORIA	79	57	86	46	68	-1	1.60	0.90	1.12	4.30	105	5.84	67	97	48	0	0	3	1
WY	WACO	78	54	84	42	66	1	0.12	-0.58	0.12	3.51	82	5.73	60	88	40	0	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	78	52	84	44	65	4	0.17	-0.33	0.17	3.36	120	5.82	108	86	35	0	0	1	0
	SALT LAKE CITY	73	47	79	37	60	10	0.25	-0.26	0.25	2.50	97	4.01	75	61	18	0	0	1	0
WY	LYNCHBURG	69	38	82	31	54	0	0.55	-0.22	0.55	3.94	79	9.94	87	82	24	0	1	1	1
	NORFOLK	64	48	85	42	56	-2	0.54	-0.23	0.54	2.42	49	8.25	75	89	47	0	0	1	1
	RICHMOND	69	41	79	33	55	-1	0.07	-0.65	0.07	1.99	38	8.87	80	87	30	0	0	1	0
WY	ROANOKE	68	41	81	33	55	-1	0.21	-0.58	0.21	3.04	64	7.91	73	66	24	0	0	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	66	40	78	32	53	1	0.62	-0.16	0.62	3.74	79	9.28	90	83	28	0	1	1	1
	BURLINGTON	51	30	67	16	41	-1	0.58	-0.08	0.25	3.04	93	6.50	90	81	36	0	5	3	0
WY	OLYMPIA	66	36	75	29	51	4	0.46	-0.50	0.46	10.32	142	19.40	96	95	39	0	2	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	60	37	74	30	48	3	0.00	-2.10	0.00	1.00	6	11.81	31	96	52	0	2	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	44	73	40	54	4	0.11	-0.71	0.11	7.60	139	15.12	100	87	42	0	0	1	0
WY	SPOKANE	64	42	69	36	53	8	0.08	-0.24	0.08	2.13	90	4.37	75	71	28	0	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	70	37	78	31	54	6	0.02	-0.11	0.02	0.61	72	2.17	76	77	23	0	1	1	0
	EAU CLAIRE	51	26	65	13	39	-3	1.09	0.39	0.96	4.15	137	5.76	111	84	33	0	5	3	1
WY	GREEN BAY	51	29	64	20	40	-1	0.60	-0.07	0.39	5.71	191	9.43	169	86	42	0	5	4	0
	LA CROSSE	55	32	70	22	43	-3	0.38	-0.46	0.18	5.08	153	7.44	129	78	36	0	4	3	0
	MADISON	55	31	70	21	43	0	0.70	-0.14	0.34	6.43	181	9.01	137	90	34	0	4	4	0
WY	MILWAUKEE	54	32	69	23	43	-1	1.11	0.23	0.42	7.73	218	9.97	142	85	39	0	3	4	0
	BECKLEY	64	37	75	31	51	0	0.87	0											

March Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Historic and unprecedented warmth gripped the western and central U.S. for much of March, prematurely melting Western mountain snowpack and contributing to conditions conducive to spring wildfires on the Plains. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the Sierra Nevada lost about two-thirds of its snow-water equivalency during March, from 15 inches at the beginning of the month to around 5 inches by April 1. At the beginning of April, mountain snowpack had been completely eliminated, or nearly so, in many Southwestern watersheds, portending a summer of sharply reduced streamflow and surface-water reserves. Very warm, mostly dry weather, particularly across the nation's southwestern quadrant, also sharply reduced topsoil moisture availability for rangeland, pastures, and winter wheat. In drier areas of the South, drought adversely affected some emerging summer crops. Ironically, several sharp cold snaps, the worst of which struck around mid-March, threatened a variety of Southeastern fruit crops, including blueberries and peaches.

Monthly average temperature records were broken by more than 5°F in some Southwestern locations. In Phoenix, AZ, for example, the monthly average temperature of 78.8°F was 12.5°F above normal, eclipsing the March 2004 record of 72.3°F. Record-shattering March warmth extended as far north as the northern Intermountain West and as far east as the High Plains. In fact, monthly temperatures averaged at least 6 to 12°F above normal along and south of a line from northwestern California to southern Montana, then extending southeastward into the central Appalachians, excluding areas along and near the Gulf Coast. Near- or slightly below-normal March temperatures were restricted to portions of the nation's northern tier, including western Washington, northern Maine, and areas near Lake Superior.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States was above 50 percent each week starting February 24, peaking at 59.91 percent on March 31. The last time national drought coverage topped 60 percent was November 8, 2022, along with 4 weeks earlier that year. Previously, the only instances of U.S. drought coverage exceeding 60 percent were 25 non-consecutive weeks in 2012-13, starting on July 10 and ending on January 8. At the end of March 2026, Extreme to Exceptional Drought (D3 to D4) was observed in portions of twenty-four states, led by Florida (nearly 80 percent). Double-digit coverage of D3 to D4 was observed on March 31 in a dozen states, including Georgia (63 percent), Arkansas (61 percent), Utah (59 percent), Colorado (48 percent), Nebraska (43 percent), and Oklahoma (35 percent).

During the first 3 months of 2026, wildfires scorched more than 1.6 million acres of vegetation, more than twice the 10-year January-March average of approximately 0.7 million acres. The largest blaze of the month (and the year to date) was the Morrill

Fire, which was ignited on March 12 and quickly charred more than 642,000 acres of cured vegetation north and northwest of Lake McConaughy, NE, in becoming the largest wildfire in modern state history. Elsewhere in Nebraska, other incidents that began around the same time included the 129,000-acre Cottonwood Fire, southeast of North Platte, and the 36,000-acre Road 203 Fire, mostly in the Nebraska National Forest. About 2 weeks later, on March 26, additional wildfires flaring across the western half of Nebraska included the 36,000-acre Ashby Fire and the 14,000-acre Minor Fire.

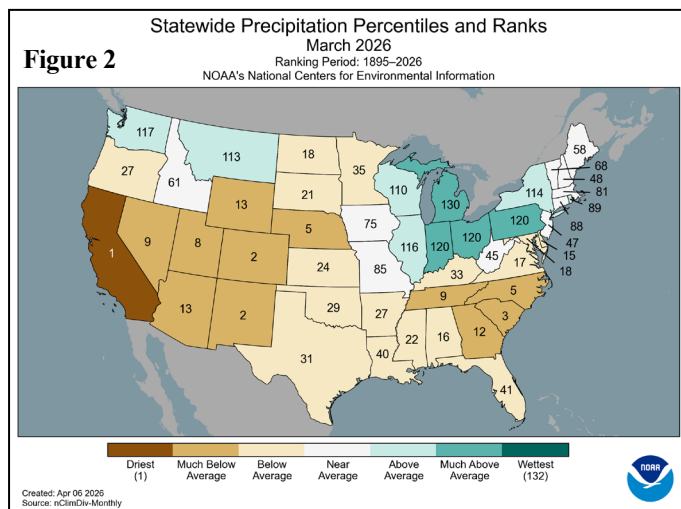
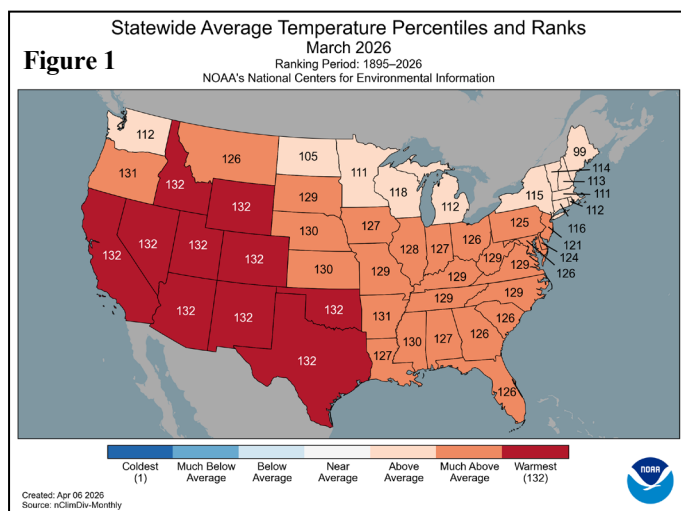
Conversely, wetter-than-normal March weather affected much of the Midwest, extending across portions of the northern Plains and Northeast. Although much of the Corn Belt benefited from a boost in soil moisture in advance of spring planting, flooding developed early in the month across southern Indiana, especially along the White River and its tributaries. Additionally, a mid-month storm system from the upper Midwest into the upper Great Lakes region increased livestock stress—especially for animals progressing through lambing and calving—amid heavy snow, high winds, and falling temperatures. On March 15-16, as much as 24 to 36 inches of snow blanketed northern sections of Wisconsin and Michigan.

Toward the end of March, Midwestern winter wheat was mostly faring well, with the portion of the crop rated in good to excellent condition ranging from 53 percent in Missouri to 69 percent in Michigan. Conversely, at least one-half of the winter wheat was rated very poor to poor on March 29 in Nebraska (51 percent) and Colorado (50 percent), according to USDA/NASS. Serious topsoil moisture shortages existed across large sections of the Plains and Rockies, led by New Mexico (100 percent very short to short), Colorado (96 percent), and Nebraska (93 percent). Due to March warmth, fast-developing wheat as far north as the central Plains needed moisture for sustenance, with 23 percent of the crop already jointed by March 29 in Kansas, along with 8 percent in Colorado. Winter wheat in top-producer Kansas was rated 40 percent good to excellent near the end of March, down from 62 percent on November 23, 2025. Locations on the High Plains reporting no measurable precipitation during March included Dalhart and Midland, TX; Guymon, OK; Burlington, La Junta, Lamar, and Trinidad, CO; and Dodge City, Garden City, and Goodland, KS.

There were several March outbreaks of severe weather, mainly along and east of a line from western Texas to Lake Michigan, resulting in more than 200 tornadoes, based on preliminary reports from the National Weather Service. The Nation's first tornado-related fatalities of the year occurred on March 5 and 6, with four deaths apiece in Michigan and Oklahoma. Three additional tornado-related fatalities occurred on March 10 from a supercell storm that traveled from Illinois into Indiana—part of the same system that produced monstrous hail, up to 6 inches in diameter, near Kankakee, IL. Soon after, high winds—unrelated to thunderstorm activity—raked the northern Plains, with peak gusts on March 12 ranging from 70 to 90 mph or higher in many communities.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its warmest, eighth-driest March during the 132-year period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the average temperature of 50.85°F was a staggering 9.35°F above the 1901-2000 mean. The previous March record of 50.40°F had been set in 2012. Meanwhile, U.S. precipitation averaged 1.83 inches, well below the 20th century mean of 2.51 inches. It was the driest March since 2013, when 1.71 inches fell, and before that, 1966, with 1.61 inches. The driest March on record remains 1910, when 1.02 inches fell.

All states in the contiguous U.S. easily ranked within the “warm” half of the historical distribution. Maine, with its 34th-warmest March, was the “coolest” state. It was the warmest March on record in eight of eleven Western States, along with Oklahoma and Texas (figure 1). In fact, rankings outside the top ten for March warmth were limited to Washington, North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and the six states comprising New England. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the driest March on record in California to the third-wettest March in Michigan (figure 2). Joining California on the top-ten list for March dryness were Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Utah.



Summary: 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. A

combined eight 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. 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. In Indiana, Indianapolis netted 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). Meanwhile, 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). 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. Extensive lowland flooding developed in southern Indiana along the White River and its tributaries. For example, 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.

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. 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. Soon, 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.

As the middle of the month approached, increasingly windy weather accompanied an 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 642,000 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. Farther south, 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 of the 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 Rhinelander, 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.

As the month progressed, record-setting warmth broadly affected the western and central U.S., with occasional forays into the East. 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. Later, even hotter 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).

Subsequently, historically hot weather for so early in the season cloaked the western and central U.S., eclipsing hundreds of daily temperature records and dozens of monthly standards. Heat peaked with temperatures approaching or reaching 110°F in the Desert Southwest and 100°F on the southern Plains. Former March temperature records were broken by at least 5°F in numerous locations, including Yuma, AZ (109°F on March 20); Needles, CA (106°F on March 21); Phoenix, AZ (105°F on March 19, 20, and 21); Borger, TX (100°F on March 21); Lincoln, NE (97°F on March 21); Winnemucca, NV (87°F on March 20); and Colorado Springs, CO (86°F on March 21).

Several locations in the Desert Southwest, including Ogilby, CA, attained 112°F on March 20, unofficially smashing the nation's monthly record held by Rio Grande City, TX—108°F on March 14, 1902, and March 31, 1954. The parade of March records had begun on March 17 with triple-digit readings in southern California communities such as Indio (104°F) and Thermal (103°F). Records kept falling as heat further intensified, with Indio attaining 108°F on March 19 and 21, and Thermal reaching 108°F on March 19, 20, and 21. By the 19th, monthly records began to fall across the High Plains, where Rapid City, SD (86°F), achieved a mark that would be broken again with a high of 87°F on March 21. Many “earliest-ever” records were broken; in Wyoming, for example, March 20 featured the earliest 80-degree readings in Riverton (previously, April 23, 2012) and Casper (previously, April 11, 2025). On March 20 in Kansas, the earliest 90-degree readings occurred by 1 or 2 days—breaking records set in 1907—in Topeka (92°F) and Concordia (91°F). Later, monthly record warmth briefly spread into the mid-South and Midwest. March 21 featured monthly record highs in Grand Island, NE (98°F); Harrison, AR (93°F); Des Moines, IA (91°F); and Paducah, KY (85°F). Earlier, during a cold snap, temperatures had plunged below 10°F on the central High Plains and had dipped below 0°F as far south as western Nebraska. Chadron, NE, warmed from a daily-record low of -3°F on March 16 to a monthly record high of 92°F on March 21. In drought-affected areas of the Plains, the cold snap may have further harmed winter wheat that was already struggling due to lack of soil moisture. Meanwhile, sub-zero readings broadly occurred across the northern Plains and far upper Midwest, where daily-record lows for March 16 included -4°F in Mobridge, SD, and -2°F in Rapid City, SD. On the same date, record-setting lows below the 10-degree mark included 5°F in Dodge City, KS, and 8°F in St. Joseph, MO. Along the Gulf Coast, Mobile, AL, notched consecutive daily-record lows of 32°F on March 17-18. Other record-setting lows for March 17 dipped to 19°F in Fayetteville, AR; 25°F in Memphis, TN; 26°F in Waco, TX; 26°F in Alexandria, LA; 26°F in Anniston, AL; 27°F in Jackson, MS. In Georgia, daily-record lows for March 18 included 26°F in Macon and 31°F in Savannah. Elsewhere on the 18th, Jacksonville, FL, notched a light freeze and a daily-record low of 32°F.

Farther north, March 15-16 featured a rash of severe thunderstorms. More than 50 tornadoes were tallied, based on preliminary reports, while hundreds of reports of wind damage were catalogued from the middle and lower Mississippi Valley to the middle and southern Atlantic Coast. March 15-16 was also the snowiest 2-day period in Marquette, MI, where the 36.3-inch sum surpassed the previous record of 31.9 inches, set on March 13-14, 1997. By the morning of March 17, Marquette's snow depth peaked at 51 inches. On March 15, daily-record snowfall totals included 23.4 inches in Wausau, WI; 17.1 inches in Green Bay, WI; 12.4 inches in Rochester, MN; 10.2 inches in Gaylord, MI; and 5.5 inches in Huron, SD. For Wausau, it was also the snowiest day on record, surpassing 15.7 inches on February 12, 2019. Additionally, Wausau's monthly snowfall climbed to 37.9 inches, edging the March 1956 standard of 36.2 inches. Outside of the small area of heavy snow, locally significant rain fell. Record-setting totals for March 15 reached 1.94 inches in Muskegon, MI; 1.92 inches in Punta Gorda, FL; and 1.76 inches in Chicago, IL. Precipitation briefly ended as snow in Muskegon and Chicago. By March 16, daily-record totals in the Atlantic Coast States included 2.20 inches in Alma, GA; 2.00 inches in Mount Pocono, PA; and 1.66 inches in Wilmington, NC. In the central Appalachians and environs, daily-record snowfall for March 16 totaled 3.5 inches in Beckley, WV, and 2.1 inches in Jackson, KY. Elsewhere, periods of precipitation in the Pacific Northwest resulted in

daily-record totals in parts of western Washington, including Hoquiam (2.30 inches on March 17). By month's end, Hoquiam's March rainfall rose to 12.53 inches.

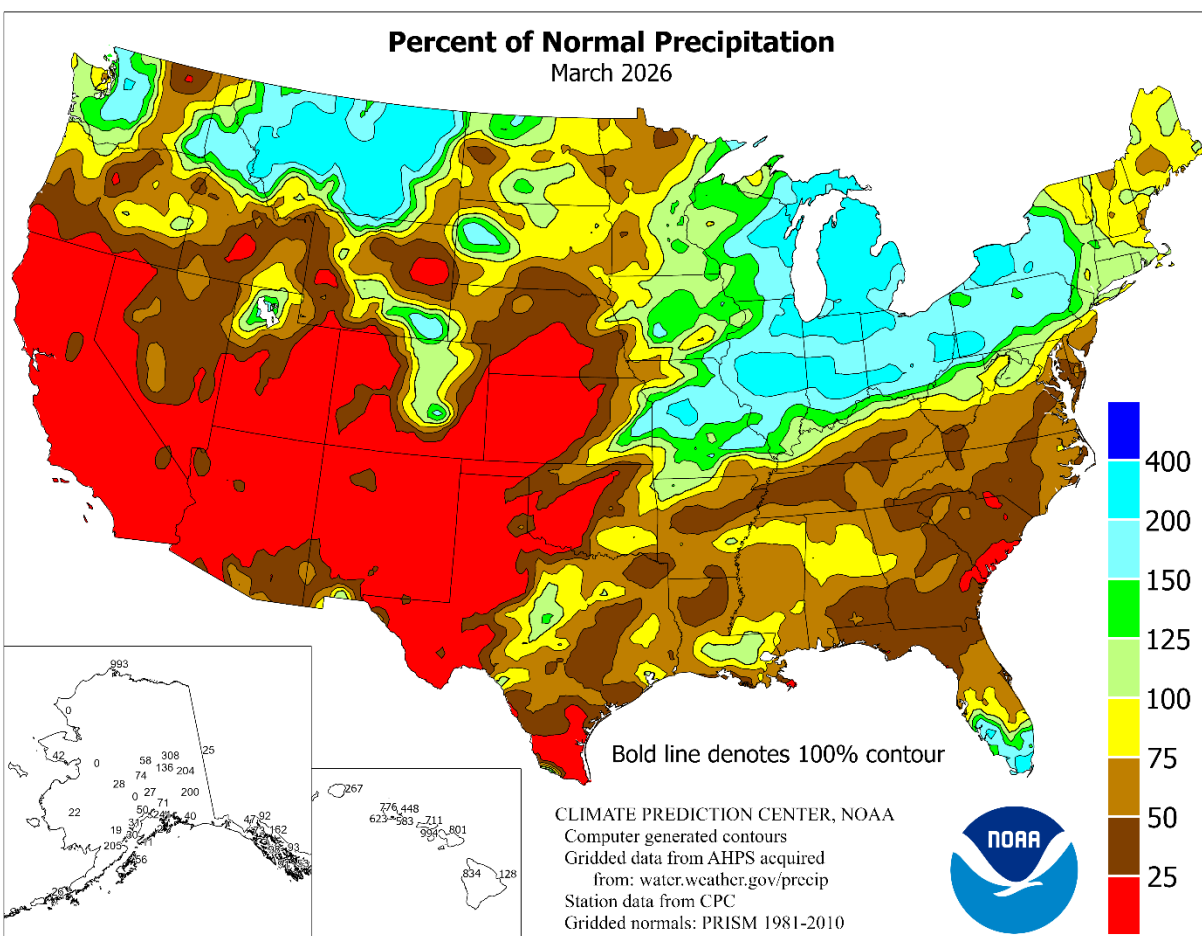
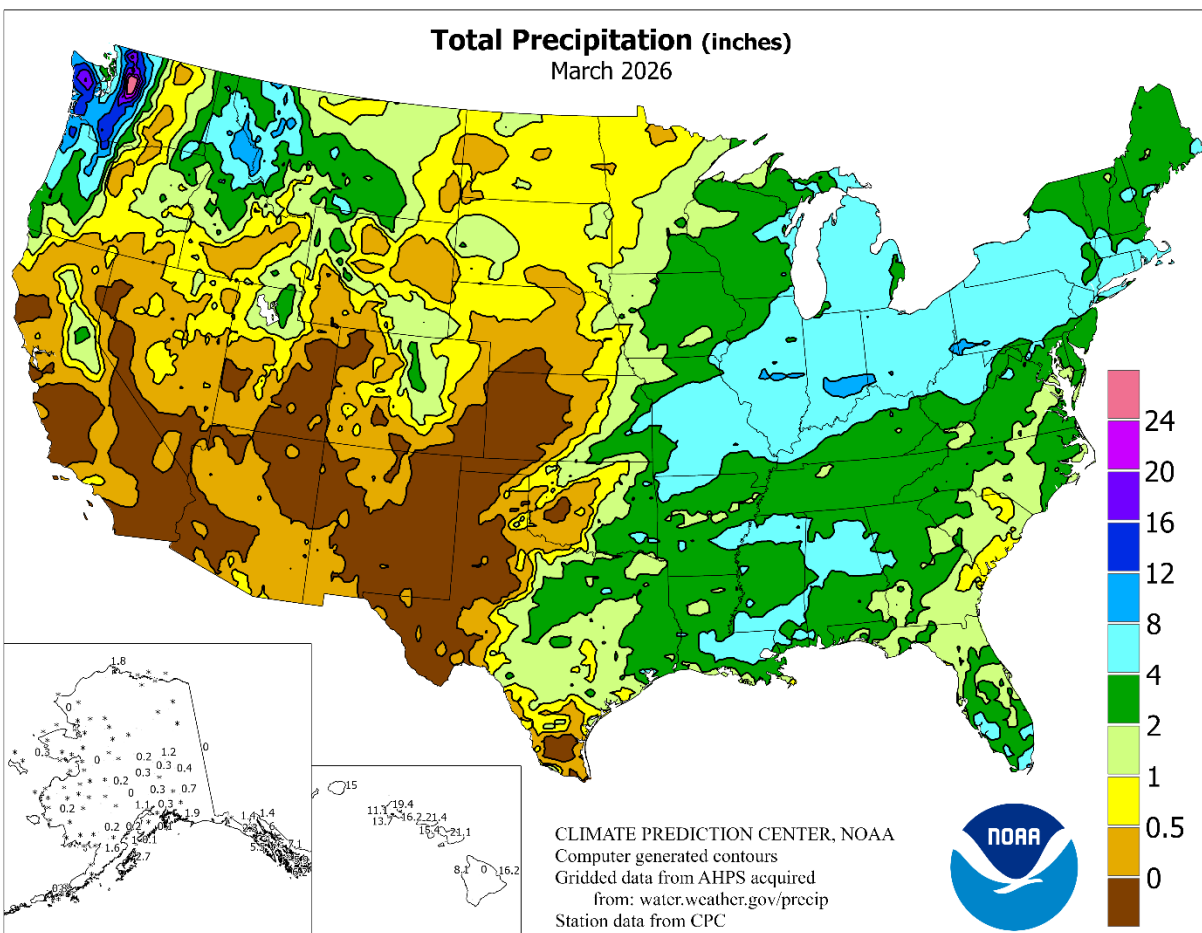
One of the few areas reporting meaningful late-March precipitation stretched from the eastern Corn Belt into southern New England, where as much as 1 to 3 inches fell. On March 22 and 26, severe weather outbreaks across the lower Midwest and environs led to localized wind and hail damage. In Ohio, New Philadelphia collected a record-setting sum (1.24 inches) for March 26. In West Virginia, daily-record amounts for March 27 included 1.34 inches in Morgantown and 0.87 inch in Clarksburg. The monthly total of 6.40 inches in Pittsburgh, PA, clipped its March 1967 record of 6.10 inches. As the month ended, rain fell from the southeastern Plains into the lower Great Lakes region. Some of the rain was accompanied by severe weather—high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes—with a high-wind event affecting the lower Great Lakes region on March 31. On that date, record-setting rainfall totals in New York included 1.96 inches in Syracuse, 1.73 inches in Watertown, and 1.65 inches in Rochester. Meanwhile, widespread rain and snow showers arrived in the West. In Utah, 24-hour precipitation totals on March 31 – April 1 included 1.21 inches in Spanish Fork and 1.19 inches in Provo. However, locations on the High Plains reporting no measurable precipitation during March included Dalhart and Midland, TX; Guymon, OK; Burlington, La Junta, Lamar, and Trinidad, CO; and Dodge City, Garden City, and Goodland, KS.

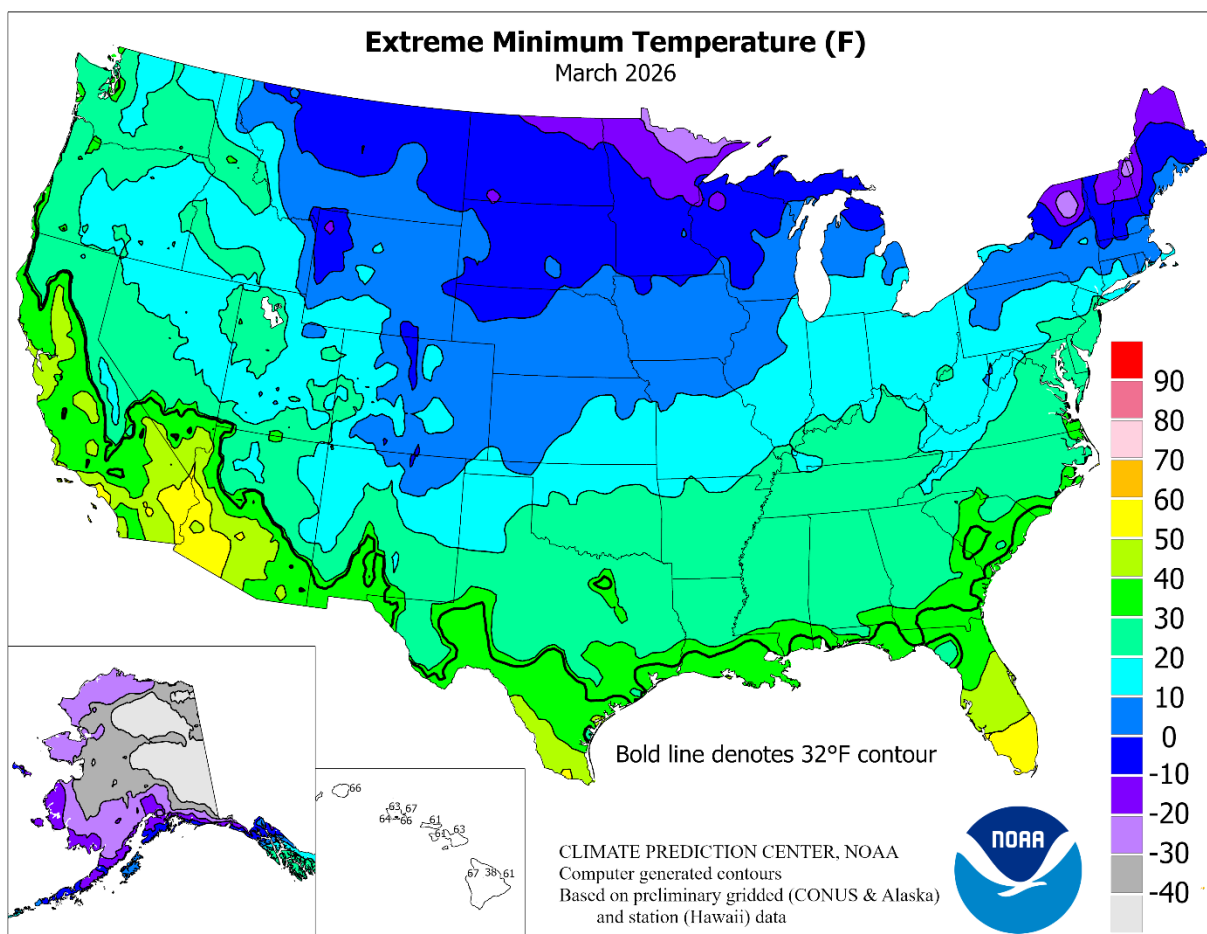
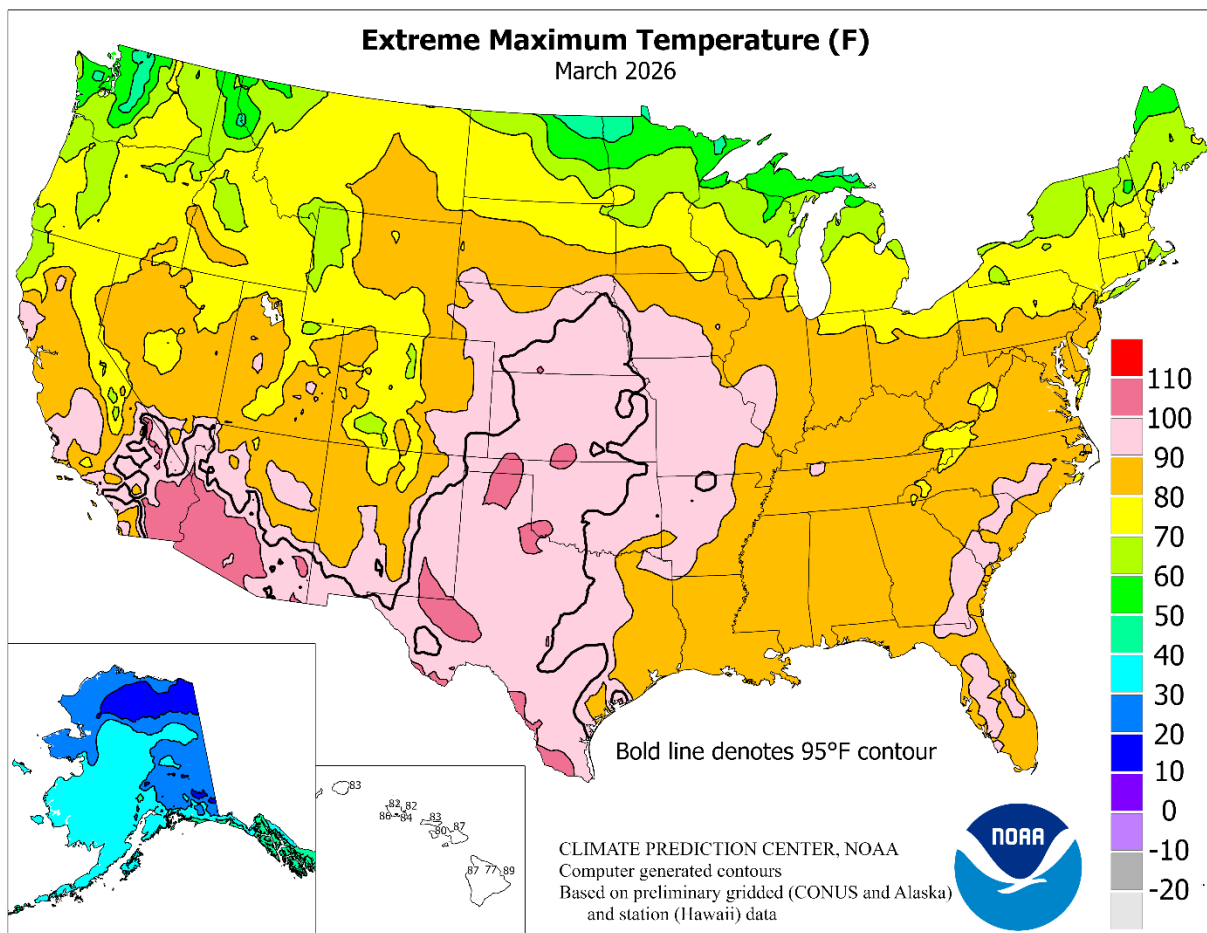
East of the Rockies, a pair of short-lived cool outbreaks occurred late in the month. During both events, freezes were reported as far south as the central Plains, Ohio Valley, and middle Atlantic States. Between cool spells, hundreds of additional daily high temperatures records were set in various parts of the country. Several locations, including Midland, TX (99°F), and Indianapolis, IN (88°F), achieved monthly records on March 22. Three days later, on the 25th, monthly record highs on the High Plains surged to 98°F in Roswell, NM; 94°F in Goodland, KS; 92°F in Scottsbluff, NE; and 87°F in Denver, CO. Record-shattering heat lingered through March 26 from the central and southern Plains into the Midwest. On that date, Medicine Lodge, KS (103°F), set a preliminary monthly state record that had been previously set near Plainville with a high of 101°F on March 21, 2026. Beaver, OK (106°F on the 26th), also achieved a state record for March. Monthly station records established on March 26 included 102°F in Borger, TX; 96°F in Topeka, KS; and 92°F in Springfield, IL. Springfield's former standard of 91°F had been established on March 21, 1907. Alamosa, CO, achieved daily-record highs each day from March 18-30, except the 27th, with the temperature peaking at 83°F (a monthly record by 7°F) on the 21st. Meanwhile, Phoenix, AZ, recorded its ninth triple-digit reading (102°F on the 27th) of the month. Prior to this year, the only 100-degree March reading in Phoenix during the last 130 years occurred on March 26, 1988. As the month wound down, March 29 featured daily-record highs in dozens of locations, including readings of 100°F in Palm Springs, CA, and Yuma, AZ. The Plains also remained unusually warm, with record-setting highs for March 29 reaching 92°F in Hill City, KS, and 88°F in Broken Bow, NE. Warmth made an eastward surge on March 30, leading to daily-record highs reaching the 90-degree mark in Lincoln, NE; Topeka, KS; and St. Joseph, MO. On the last day of March, record-setting highs surged to 85°F in Carbondale, IL, and

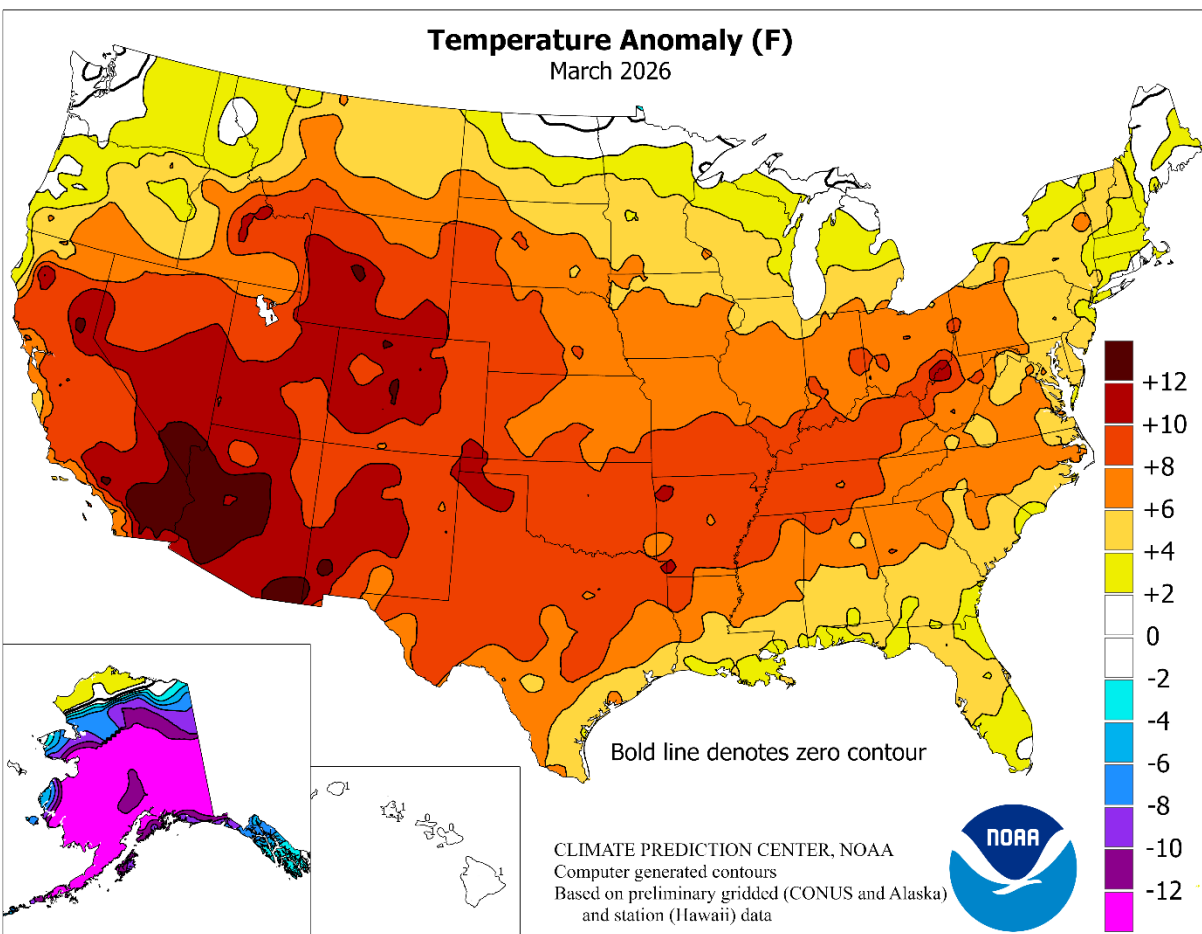
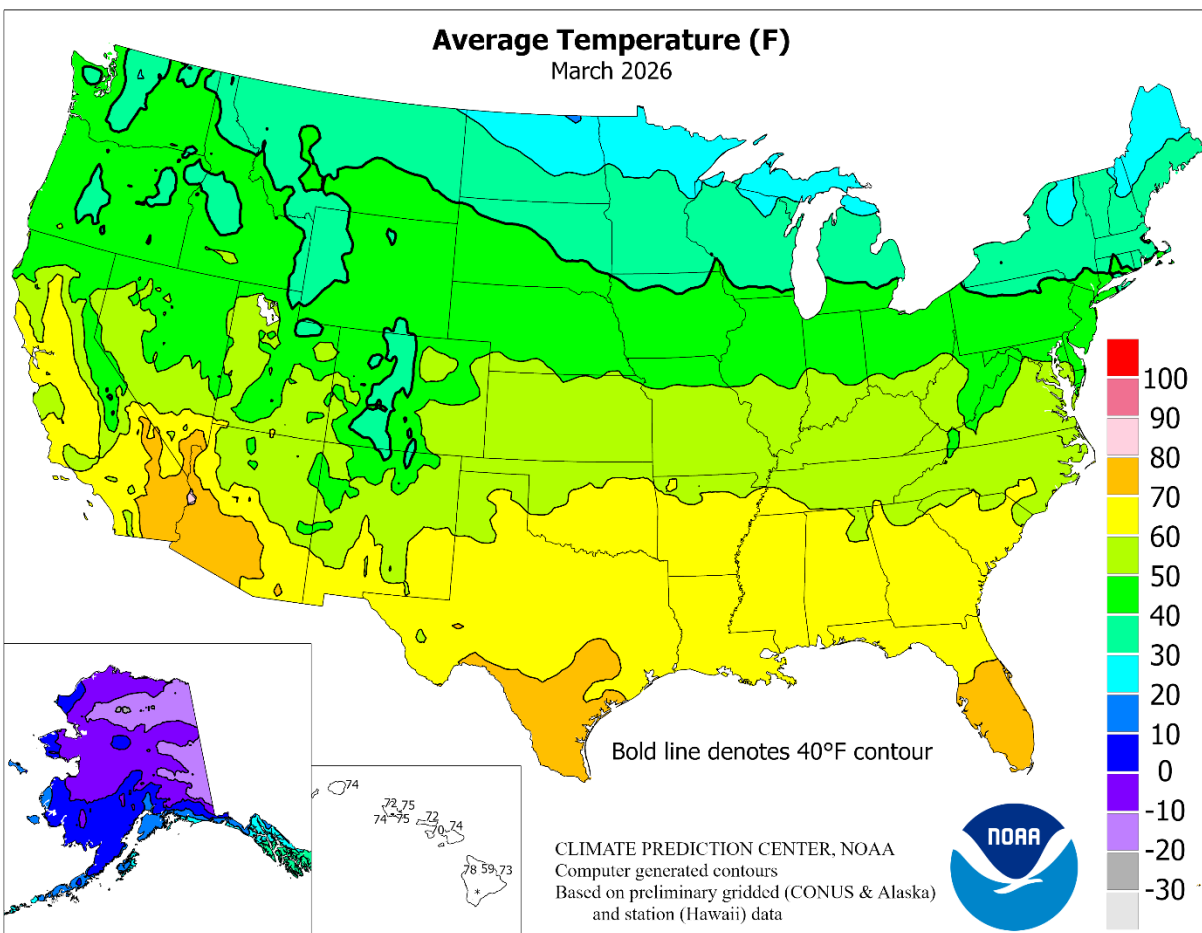
Huntington, WV. In contrast, cooler weather in the Northwest led to daily-record lows for March 31 in Washington locations such as Yakima (19°F) and Ellensburg (20°F).

Most of Alaska endured a frigid month, with temperatures averaging at least 10°F below normal across the southern two-thirds of the mainland. Chilly weather also affected the Aleutians and southeastern Alaska, with record-setting snowfall blanketing portions of the latter region. Fairbanks opened March with a pair of daily-record lows (-49 and -46°F, respectively). Later, Anchorage received 7.9 inches of snow from March 6-8, following four sub-zero readings to start the month. Consistent snow fell in Juneau, with at least an inch reported on 18 different March days. Eventually, Juneau completed its snowiest March on record, with 76.6 inches (previously, 62.7 inches in 2007). Across interior Alaska, McGrath experienced its coldest March since 1959; the monthly average temperature of -4.2°F was 16.1°F below normal. For the first time, all 31 March days in McGrath featured a minimum temperature of 0°F or below; the previous record of 29 such days was set in 1972. With a daily-record low of -4°F on the 20th, Cold Bay—in the Aleutians—noted its lowest March reading since March 28, 1976, when it was also -4°F.

Parts of Hawaii endured historic March rainfall, as a pair of “Kona” storms eradicated drought everywhere except a small area in the Big Island upcountry. Downpours first arrived across Kauai on March 10 and soon spread eastward. Each of the four major airport observation sites recorded 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 endured 13.22 inches of rain on March 13-14, accompanied by southerly wind gusts as high as 67 mph. South of Kahului, significant flooding affected Kihei and environs. Meanwhile, snow blanketed the Big Island summits, while a wind gust to 79 mph was clocked on March 14 at Keahole-Kona International Airport. Southeastern sections of Maui and the Big Island received especially heavy rain, with 7-day totals starting March 10 ranging from 24 to 36 inches or more in a few locations—and locally approaching 50 inches on Maui. Later across northern Oahu, several communities—including Hale'iwa and Waiialua—were evacuated due to the potential failure of Wahiawa Dam. Honolulu netted a daily-record sum of 2.50 inches on March 20, helping to boost its monthly total to 13.61 inches (577 percent of normal). Honolulu's wettest month on record remains March 1951, when 20.79 inches fell. Heavy rain and local flooding returned to Maui on March 21, when Kahului's 3.23-inch sum was a record for the date. Kahului completed its wettest month on record, with March rainfall of 21.11 inches (800 percent of normal). Molokai Airport also received extraordinary rainfall, with the monthly sum of 20.46 inches (677 percent of normal), surpassing the March 1951 record of 19.34 inches. Elsewhere, more than a foot of rain fell during March in Lihue (14.35 inches, or 256 percent of normal) and Hilo (13.36 inches, or 105 percent).







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

March 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	63	7	4.80	-0.86	WICHITA		55	7	2.54	0.24	TOLEDO		44	5	6.00	3.39
	HUNTSVILLE	60	6	4.07	-1.32	KY	LEXINGTON	54	8	3.08	-1.40	YOUNGSTOWN		44	7	5.47	2.26
	MOBILE	66	5	3.80	-1.65		LOUISVILLE	56	8	5.52	0.93	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	61	10	0.84	-1.71
	MONTGOMERY	64	5	1.43	-3.78		PADUCAH	58	8	4.31	-0.33		TULSA	61	9	1.33	-1.77
AK	ANCHORAGE	14	-12	0.34	-0.35	LA	BATON ROUGE	67	5	4.73	0.27	OR	ASTORIA	47	1	9.96	2.06
	BARROW	-7	0	1.76	1.58		LAKE CHARLES	66	3	1.34	-2.33		BURNS	43	4	0.78	-0.19
	FAIRBANKS	-8	-19	1.22	0.83		NEW ORLEANS	68	4	3.53	-0.83		EUGENE	49	2	1.89	-2.75
	JUNEAU	26	-7	5.95	2.28		SHREVEPORT	67	7	***	***		MEDFORD	54	5	0.81	-1.00
	KODIAK	23	-10	2.69	-2.12	ME	CARIBOU	25	0	3.72	0.95		PENDLETON	48	4	0.67	-0.66
	NOME	2	-8	0.31	-0.43		PORTLAND	35	1	4.24	0.16		PORTLAND	50	2	5.39	1.42
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	48	10	0.08	-1.80	MD	BALTIMORE	50	5	2.73	-1.28		SALEM	50	2	3.25	-1.10
	PHOENIX	79	12	0.14	-0.69	MA	BOSTON	41	3	3.67	-0.50	PA	ALLENTOWN	44	3	5.60	1.97
	PRESOTT	59	11	0.08	-0.89		WORCESTER	38	4	4.31	0.12		ERIE	42	6	4.44	1.36
	TUCSON	72	10	0.31	-0.25	MI	ALPENA	30	1	4.02	2.20		MIDDLETOWN	46	4	4.92	1.22
AR	FORT SMITH	63	9	1.31	-2.35		GRAND RAPIDS	40	4	0.57	-1.82		PHILADELPHIA	49	5	2.21	-1.75
	LITTLE ROCK	62	10	2.24	-2.72		HOUGHTON LAKE	32	3	3.85	2.07		PITTSBURGH	47	7	7.05	3.91
CA	BAKERSFIELD	68	9	0.08	-1.07		LANSING	40	4	2.92	0.79		WILKES-BARRE	42	4	5.07	2.31
	EUREKA	50	1	0.46	-5.29		MUSKEGON	39	3	6.25	3.85		WILLIAMSPORT	43	4	4.78	1.64
	FRESNO	68	10	0.08	-1.82		TRAVERSE CITY	34	1	3.33	1.77	RI	PROVIDENCE	40	1	5.87	0.97
	LOS ANGELES	66	7	0.07	-1.67	MN	DULUTH	28	1	1.56	0.09	SC	CHARLESTON	63	5	0.50	-2.85
	REDDING	64	9	0.30	-4.32		INT. L FALLS	24	0	0.70	-0.31		COLUMBIA	62	6	0.87	-2.70
	SACRAMENTO	64	9	0.29	-2.39		MINNEAPOLIS	39	6	1.15	-0.53		FLORENCE	61	4	0.71	-2.48
	SAN DIEGO	66	5	0.00	-1.46		ROCHESTER	37	5	2.04	0.02		GREENVILLE	59	6	3.04	-1.44
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	7	0.37	-2.36		ST. CLOUD	35	6	1.58	0.02	SD	ABERDEEN	35	4	0.39	-0.51
	STOCKTON	63	7	0.07	-1.83	MS	JACKSON	65	7	3.22	-2.46		HURON	39	6	0.62	-0.53
CO	ALAMOSA	44	9	0.00	-0.51		MERIDIAN	64	5	4.33	-1.33		RAPID CITY	45	9	0.44	-0.47
	CO SPRINGS	51	10	1.12	0.32		TUPELO	62	6	1.40	-3.98		SIOUX FALLS	39	5	0.92	-0.68
	DENVER INTL	52	10	0.76	-0.09	MO	COLUMBIA	53	7	3.86	0.89	TN	BRISTOL	54	7	2.39	-1.57
	GRAND JUNCTION	55	10	0.02	-0.78		KANSAS CITY	51	7	2.44	0.08		CHATTANOOGA	60	7	3.39	-1.95
	PUEBLO	53	9	0.95	0.13		SAINT LOUIS	54	8	5.30	1.81		KNOXVILLE	58	8	3.94	-0.95
CT	BRIDGEPORT	41	1	4.82	0.73		SPRINGFIELD	56	9	3.72	0.21		MEMPHIS	62	8	4.32	-1.42
	HARTFORD	40	3	5.02	1.22	MT	BILLINGS	44	6	1.31	0.42		NASHVILLE	60	9	1.74	-2.78
DC	WASHINGTON	52	5	2.24	-1.26		BUTTE	38	7	0.74	0.09	TX	ABILENE	67	9	2.81	1.08
DE	WILMINGTON	48	5	2.57	-1.59		CUT BANK	35	4	0.32	-0.05		AMARILLO	59	9	0.66	-0.61
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	69	4	2.85	-0.78		GLASGOW	36	5	1.30	0.83		AUSTIN	71	8	1.55	-1.33
	JACKSONVILLE	66	4	1.77	-1.52		GREAT FALLS	40	6	1.51	0.83		BEAUMONT	68	4	3.03	-0.60
	KEY WEST	77	3	0.18	-1.35		HAVRE	37	5	0.53	0.02		BROWNSVILLE	76	5	0.00	-1.44
	MIAMI	75	2	5.86	3.40		MISSOULA	41	4	2.48	1.56		CORPUS CHRISTI	72	5	0.67	-1.61
	ORLANDO	72	5	1.55	-1.48	NE	GRAND ISLAND	48	7	0.14	-1.25		DEL RIO	72	6	0.00	-1.19
	PENSACOLA	65	3	2.09	-3.16		LINCOLN	48	7	0.38	-1.17		EL PASO	66	8	0.01	-0.23
	TALLAHASSEE	65	4	1.98	-3.27		NORFOLK	44	6	0.84	-0.60		FORT WORTH	68	9	3.13	-0.17
	TAMPA	73	4	3.31	0.79		NORTH PLATTE	47	8	0.39	-0.61		GALVESTON	69	4	2.02	-1.00
	WEST PALM BEACH	75	4	5.89	2.59		OMAHA	48	7	0.93	-0.86		HOUSTON	70	6	3.35	-0.12
GA	ATHENS	61	6	2.39	-1.98		SCOTTSBLUFF	49	9	0.43	-0.57		LUBBOCK	62	9	0.14	-0.95
	ATLANTA	63	7	4.46	-0.22		VALENTINE	44	7	0.41	-0.60		MIDLAND	67	9	0.94	0.26
	AUGUSTA	62	5	1.93	-2.15	NV	ELY	48	10	0.30	-0.69		SAN ANGELO	67	8	0.85	-0.63
	COLUMBUS	64	5	2.35	-2.56		LAS VEGAS	73	12	0.00	-0.42		SAN ANTONIO	71	8	0.47	-1.83
	MACON	62	4	2.00	-2.31		RENO	56	9	0.11	-0.69		VICTORIA	70	5	2.61	-0.39
	SAVANNAH	64	4	0.48	-3.02		WINNEMUCCA	50	7	0.57	-0.30		WACO	68	10	0.81	-2.38
HI	HILO	73	1	16.19	3.52	NH	CONCORD	36	2	4.64	1.36		WICHITA FALLS	64	9	0.53	-1.49
	HONOLULU	75	1	13.72	11.37	NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	46	4	1.76	-2.76	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	54	8	1.33	-0.43
	KAHULUI	74	0	21.13	18.49		NEWARK	47	5	3.93	-0.20	VT	BURLINGTON	36	3	2.32	0.08
	LIHUE	74	1	14.98	9.37	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	60	10	0.00	-0.46	VA	LYNCHBURG	53	7	3.28	-0.47
ID	BOISE	50	5	0.78	-0.56	NY	ALBANY	38	3	3.86	0.77		NORFOLK	56	5	1.88	-1.81
	LEWISTON	47	2	2.90	1.60		BINGHAMTON	38	5	6.34	3.29		RICHMOND	55	6	1.38	-2.63
	POCATELLO	47	7	0.77	-0.44		BUFFALO	38	4	5.98	3.09		ROANOKE	54	6	2.04	-1.47
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	44	5	5.37	2.92		ROCHESTER	39	4	5.04	2.54	WA	WASH/DULLES	51	7	3.02	-0.48
	MOLINE	45	6	0.79	-1.83		SYRACUSE	39	5	6.64	3.60		OLYMPIA	45	1	9.26	3.58
	PEORIA	48	7	3.93	1.24	NC	ASHEVILLE	54	6	1.88	-1.92		QUILLAYUTE	43	-1	0.18	-11.59
	ROCKFORD	42	5	3.31	0.91		CHARLOTTE	60	8	1.50	-2.46		SEATTLE-TACOMA	46	-1	6.83	2.66
	SPRINGFIELD	50	7	7.85	5.10		GREENSBORO	57	7	2.07	-1.65		SPOKANE	42	2	1.54	-0.30
IN	EVANSVILLE	55	9	4.92	0.32		HATTERAS	57	3	2.09	-2.35		YAKIMA	46	3	0.45	-0.19
	FORT WAYNE	46	7	4.16	1.35		RALEIGH	59	7	1.56	-2.54	WV	BECKLEY	51	8	2.50	-1.53
	INDIANAPOLIS	50	8	7.80	4.11		WILMINGTON	60	5	2.28	-1.69		CHARLESTON	53	7	3.39	-0.75
	SOUTH BEND	44	7	5.52	3.17	ND	BISMARCK	34	4	0.49	-0.35		ELKINS	48	7	4.84	0.86
IA	BURLINGTON	44	5	2.87	0.96		DICKINSON	35	5	0.25	-0.31		HUNTINGTON	55	9	3.50	-0.66
	CEDAR RAPIDS	43	7	1.30	-0.69		FARGO	31	4	0.25	-1.00	WI	EAU CLAIRE	37	5	1.52	-0.44
	DES MOINES	46	7	2.28	0.10		GRAND FORKS	25	1	0.54	-0.37		GREEN BAY	35	3	2.15	0.20
	DUBUQUE	41	6	2.32	0.07		JAMESTOWN	30	3	0.10	-0.58		LA CROSSE	40	4	2.22	0.19
	SIOUX CITY	43	6	1.66	-0.10	OH	AKRON-CANTON	45	6	5.15	1.92		MADISON	39	5	3.47	1.21
	WATERLOO	41	5	2.30	0.32		CINCINNATI	52	8	6.30	2.13		MILWAUKEE	39	3	3.08	0.88
KS	CONCORDIA	51	8	0.30	-1.22		CLEVELAND	44	5	5.48	2.42	WY	CASPER	46	10	0.31	-0.53
	DODGE CITY	53	7	0.00	-1.35		COLUMBUS	49	8	5.82	2.20		CHEYENNE	47	10	0.87	-0.09
	GOODLAND	51	9	0.00	-0.88		DAYTON	48	6	5.81	2.31		LANDER	48	12	1.12	-0.17
	TOPEKA	52	6	1.16	-1.08		MANSFIELD	45	7	6.11	2.78		SHERIDAN	43	7	1.29	0.27

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

April 6 – 12, 2026

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Temperatures were above normal across the western and central U.S., with portions of the central Rocky Mountains experiencing anomalies of 4 to 8°F above normal. In contrast, temperatures were below normal across much of the northern Plains and upper Mississippi Valley, with parts of Minnesota recording anomalies of around 8°F below normal. Meanwhile, portions of the Great Lakes, middle Mississippi Valley, and central and

southern Plains received above-normal rainfall, with some localized areas recording more than twice the typical weekly amount. As a result, the number of days suitable for fieldwork was reduced in some locations. Dry conditions continued across the Delta and the Southeast, excluding Florida, resulting in declines in topsoil moisture. In Georgia and South Carolina, very short to short topsoil moisture ratings exceeded 90 percent.

Corn: By April 12, producers had planted 5 percent of the nation's corn crop, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. At that time, planting had begun in 12 of the 18 estimating states. Texas was the furthest advanced, with 63 percent planted.

Soybean: By April 12, six percent of the 2026 soybean crop had been planted, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. At that time, planting had begun in 11 of the 18 estimating states. Producers in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee had already planted at least 30 percent of their 2026 intended acreage.

Winter Wheat: By April 12, eleven percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. On April 12, thirty-four percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 32 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 7 percent of the cotton crop was planted by April 12, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 12, Arizona was the furthest advanced in planting progress with 32 percent, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Sorghum: Thirteen percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by April 12, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Texas had planted 51 percent of its sorghum acreage by April 12, five percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

Rice: By April 12, producers had seeded 42 percent of the 2026 rice acreage, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 14 points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-three percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged by April 12, six percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Small Grains: By April 12, producers had seeded 36 percent of this year's oat crop, 4 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Twenty-four percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by April 12, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average.

By April 12, thirteen percent of the nation's barley crop was planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Idaho and Washington had planted 31 and 24 percent of their barley, respectively, by week's end.

By April 12, six percent of the spring wheat crop had been seeded, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Idaho and Washington had planted 32 and 36 percent of their spring wheat, respectively, by week's end.

Other Crops: By April 12, nine percent of the 2026 sugarbeet acreage had been planted, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average.

One percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been planted by April 12, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Florida had planted 6 percent of its peanut acreage by the week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 12, 2026

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	0	2	1
IL	1	1	4	3
IN	0	1	3	1
IA	2	0	1	2
KS	10	5	9	9
KY	3	6	24	7
MI	0	0	0	0
MN	1	0	0	1
MO	9	8	15	11
NE	1	0	0	1
NC	17	7	29	20
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	0	0	1	0
PA	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	6	18	42	10
TX	62	59	63	62
WI	0	1	1	0
18 Sts	4	3	5	4
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	14	15	32	12
IL	2	3	7	2
IN	0	NA	4	0
IA	1	NA	0	1
KS	0	NA	2	1
KY	2	NA	10	3
LA	20	18	30	17
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MS	14	17	39	11
MO	5	5	8	3
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	2	NA	1	0
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	1	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	5	15	36	3
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	2	NA	6	2
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Cotton Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	2	0	4	1
AZ	27	19	32	24
AR	0	0	1	0
CA	9	10	25	13
GA	1	0	1	1
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	0	0	1	1
MS	0	0	2	0
MO	1	0	0	0
NC	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0
TN	1	1	3	0
TX	8	8	11	12
VA	0	0	0	1
15 Sts	5	5	7	7
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Winter Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	23	27	42	18
CA	57	45	65	43
CO	0	0	0	0
ID	0	0	0	0
IL	1	0	6	3
IN	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
MI	0	0	0	0
MO	8	1	9	4
MT	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
NC	12	4	22	14
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	6	3	17	6
OR	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TX	29	30	40	31
WA	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	8	7	11	7
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Winter Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	6	7	34	47	6
CA	0	0	5	30	65
CO	12	32	40	15	1
ID	0	2	12	81	5
IL	2	4	27	57	10
IN	2	4	23	59	12
KS	12	20	36	30	2
MI	1	4	30	56	9
MO	1	5	33	55	6
MT	5	3	65	25	2
NE	18	29	39	14	0
NC	13	17	36	31	3
OH	1	2	32	55	10
OK	11	37	42	9	1
OR	3	3	30	41	23
SD	9	10	48	33	0
TX	25	29	31	14	1
WA	1	1	6	68	24
18 Sts	12	20	34	29	5
Prev Wk	12	19	34	29	6
Prev Yr	5	14	34	41	6

Spring Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	36	18	32	27
MN	1	0	1	2
MT	3	0	7	4
ND	3	0	1	3
SD	24	4	15	19
WA	26	12	36	33
6 Sts	6	2	6	7
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	32	17	31	25
MN	0	0	2	1
MT	8	1	10	7
ND	1	0	1	1
WA	20	11	24	24
5 Sts	12	5	13	10
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 12, 2026

Oats Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
IA	43	20	41	37
MN	8	3	11	9
NE	41	11	39	44
ND	2	0	0	1
OH	17	5	10	20
PA	28	0	23	24
SD	32	9	25	21
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	6	2	4	8
9 Sts	40	28	36	36
These 9 States planted 76% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
IA	5	1	3	6
MN	0	0	0	1
NE	12	0	6	10
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	1	0	1	6
PA	3	0	0	4
SD	2	0	0	3
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	0	0	0	1
9 Sts	27	23	24	26
These 9 States planted 76% of last year's oat acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	3	0
FL	5	2	6	5
GA	1	NA	1	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	1	NA	1	0
TX	0	NA	0	0
VA	0	NA	0	0
8 Sts	1	NA	1	1
These 8 States planted 95% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	0	0	0	0
NE	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	1	1
SD	0	1	2	0
TX	56	46	51	51
6 Sts	15	12	13	14
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Rice Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	23	25	40	20
CA	0	0	2	0
LA	80	75	83	74
MS	23	28	55	17
MO	5	9	21	12
TX	69	50	58	63
6 Sts	31	30	42	28
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Emerged				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	6	3	15	3
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	63	60	71	61
MS	6	5	20	3
MO	0	0	2	0
TX	49	26	40	40
6 Sts	17	13	23	15
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Sugarbeets Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Apr 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	52	17	49	35
MI	2	0	1	15
MN	0	0	0	0
ND	0	0	0	1
4 Sts	10	3	9	9
These 4 States planted 87% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

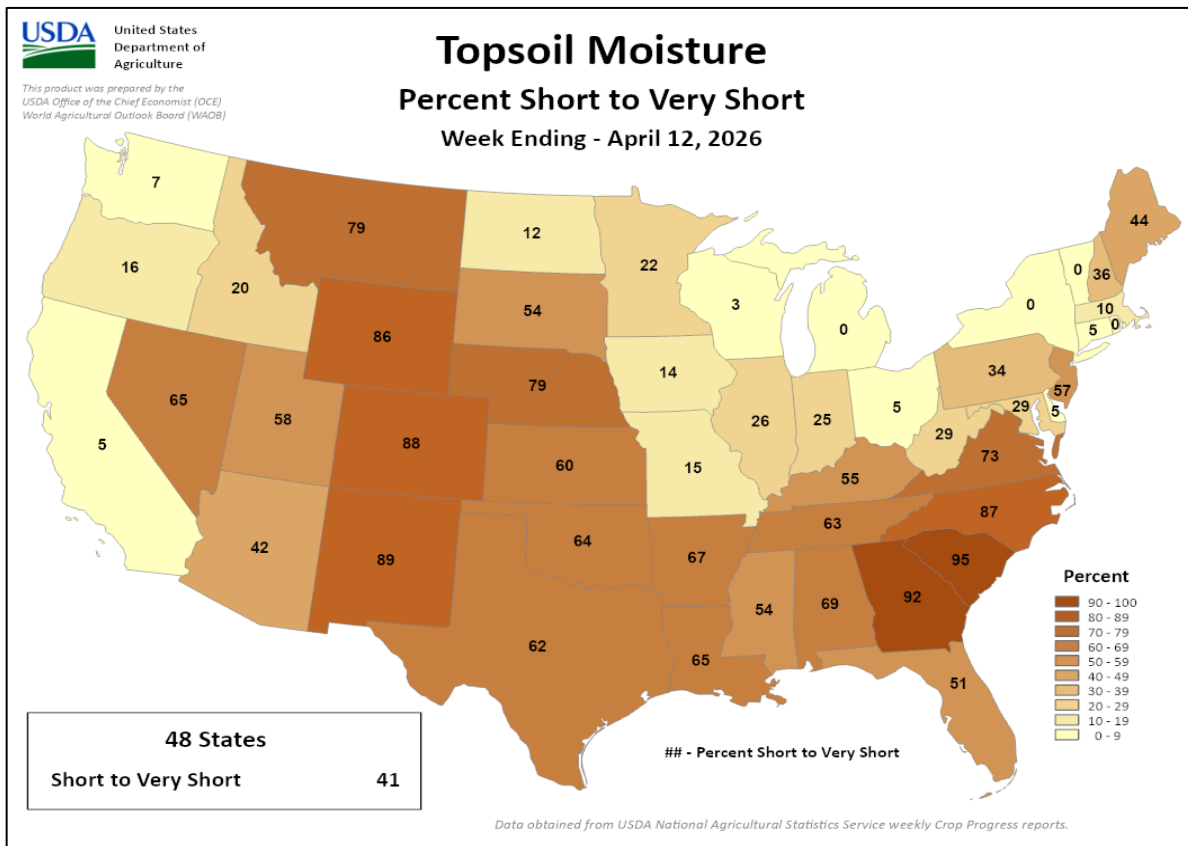
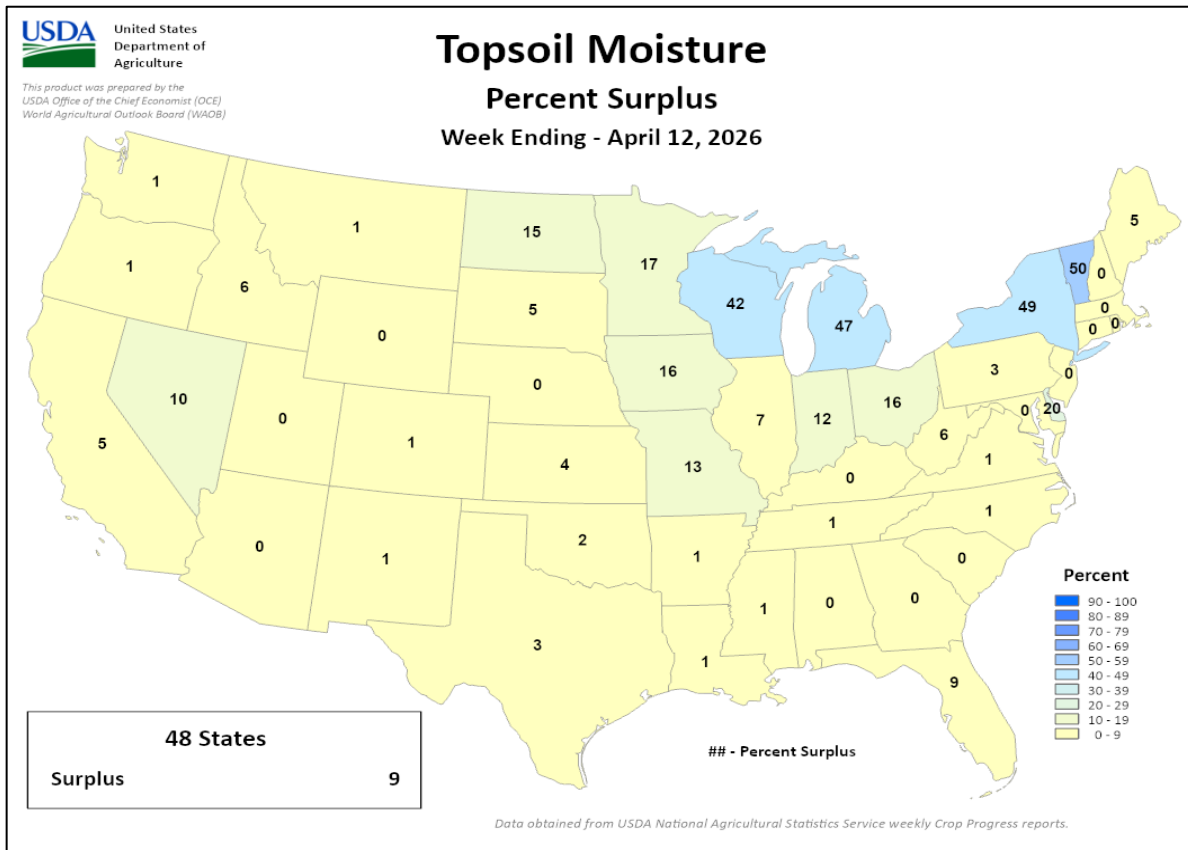
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

*Revised

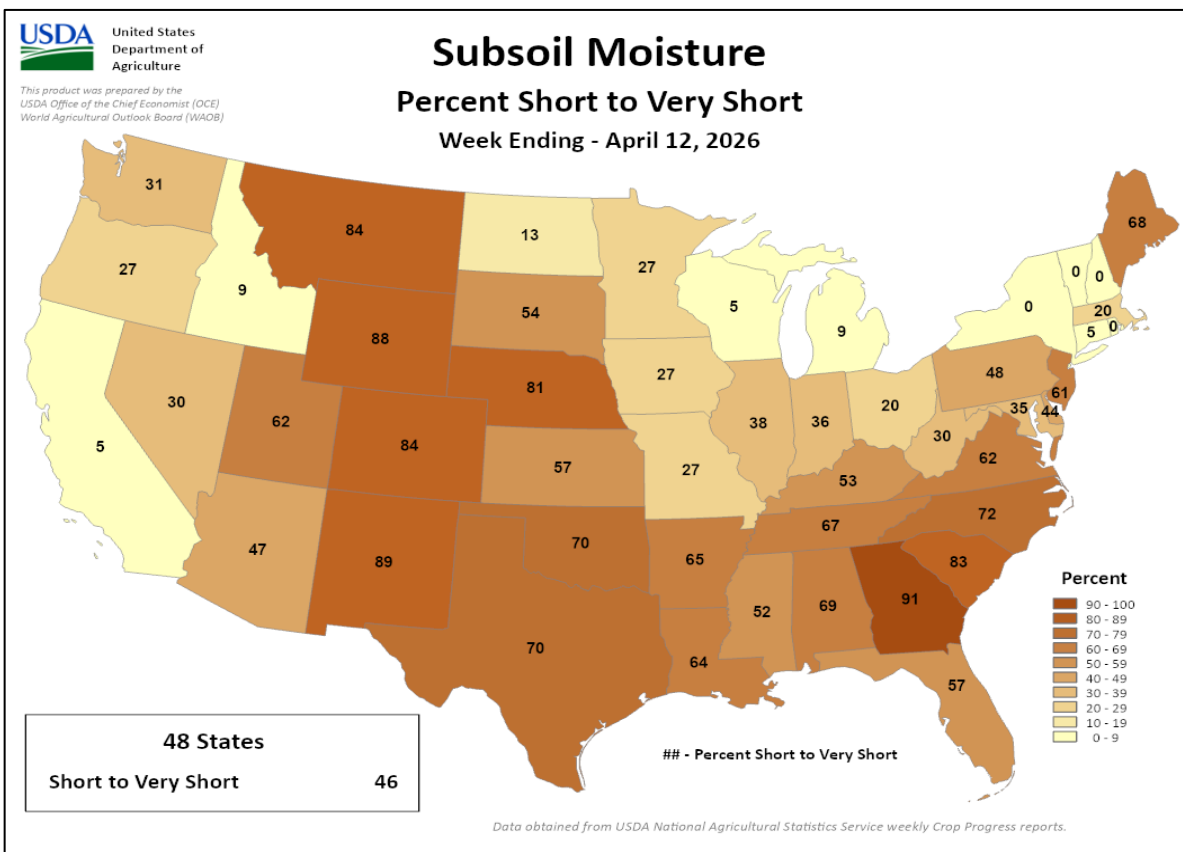
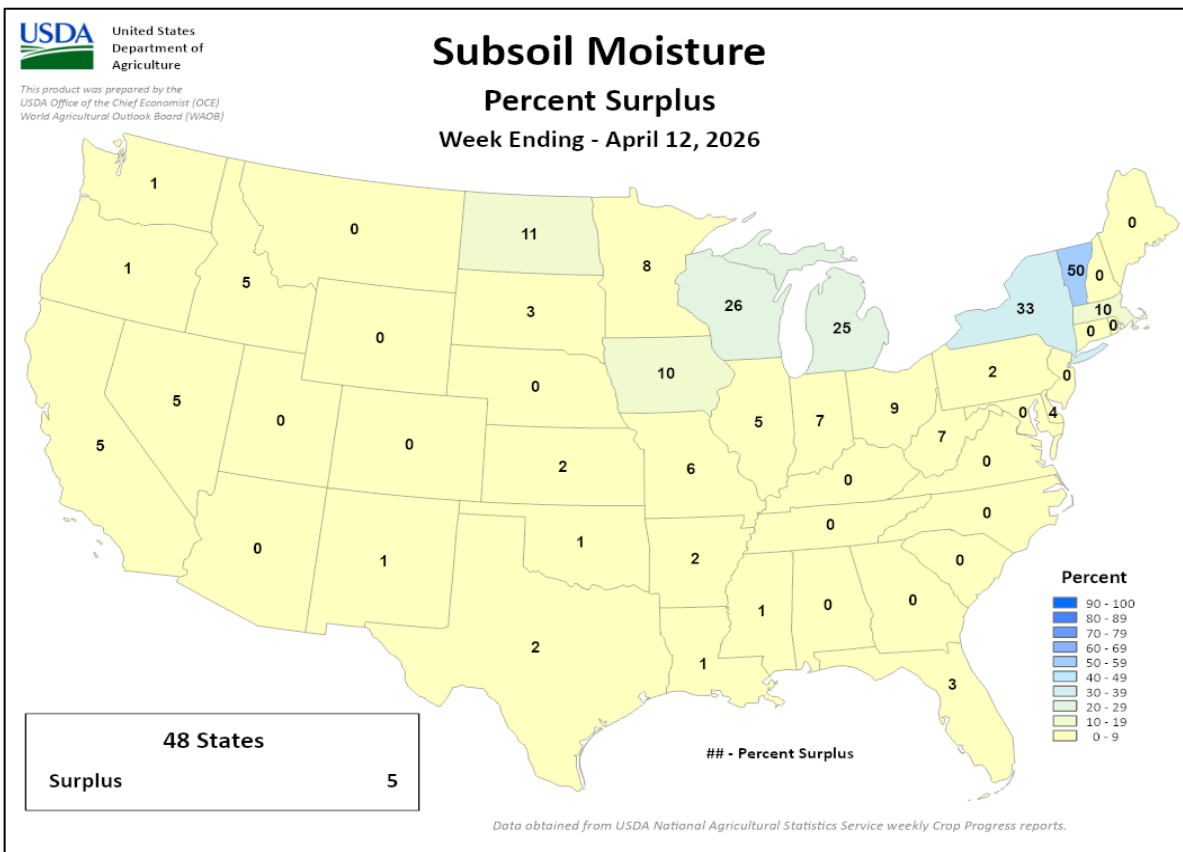
Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 12, 2026



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending April 12, 2026



April 9 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

Relative SST Anomalies (°C)

01 APR 2026

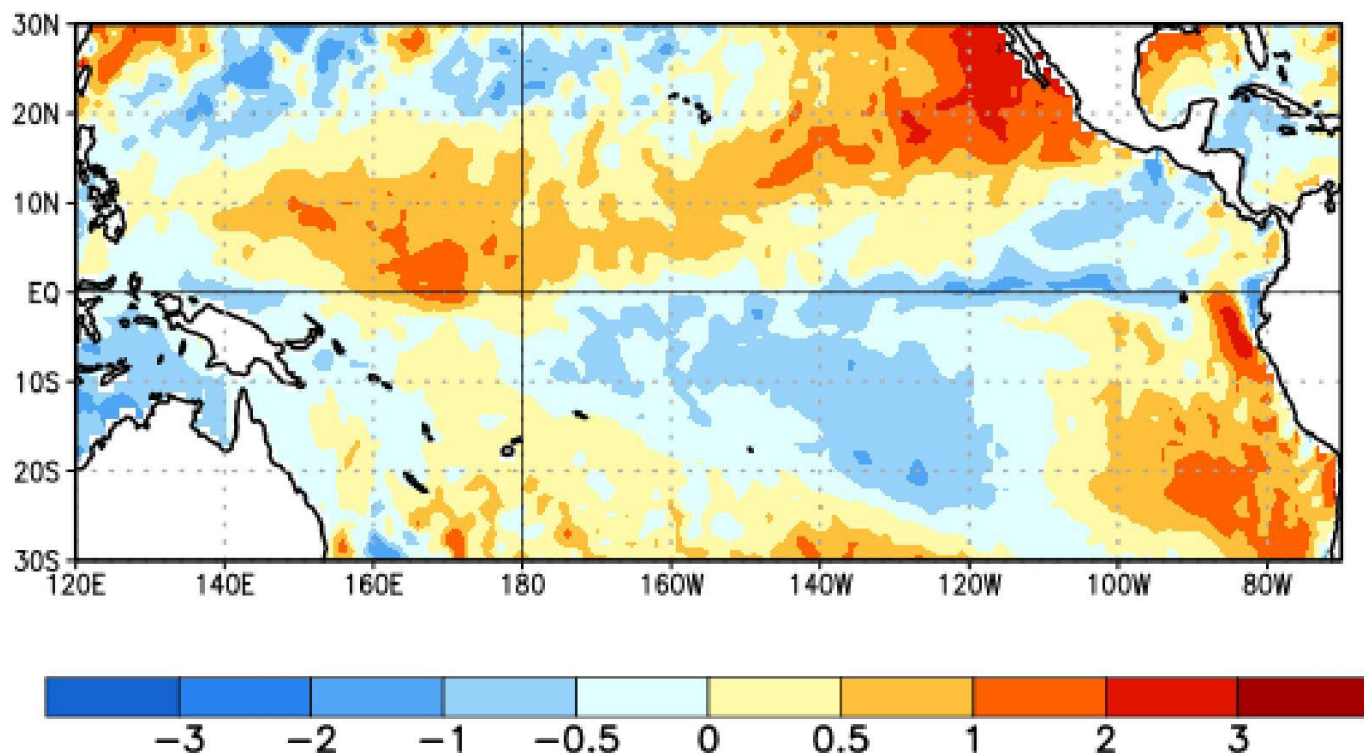


Figure 1: Average relative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 01 April 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

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

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions are present and are favored through April-June 2026. El Niño is likely to emerge in May-July 2026 and persist through at least the end of 2026.

During the last month, ENSO-neutral conditions emerged, as indicated by near-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean (figure 1). The latest weekly Niño-3.4 index value was -0.2°C , with the westernmost (Niño-4) and easternmost (Niño-1+2) indices at $+0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $+0.6^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively. The equatorial subsurface temperature index (average from 180° - 100°W) increased for the fifth consecutive month, with above-average subsurface temperatures extending across the Pacific. Westerly wind anomalies were observed over the western equatorial Pacific at low levels, and were evident over the eastern Pacific at high levels. Convection was near average over the Date Line, with suppressed convection over western Indonesia. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected ENSO-neutral conditions.

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

conditions through April-June 2026, with a transition to El Niño thereafter. El Niño is likely because of increasing subsurface temperature anomalies and recent westerly wind anomalies over the western Pacific Ocean. However, the possible outcomes during the upcoming Northern Hemisphere winter range from ENSO-neutral conditions to a very strong El Niño. The possibility of a very strong El Niño (one in four chance of $\text{Niño-3.4} \geq +2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$) largely depends on the continuation of westerly wind anomalies across the equatorial Pacific Ocean throughout the Northern Hemisphere summer, which is not assured. In summary, ENSO-neutral conditions are present and are favored through April-June 2026 (80% chance). In May-July 2026, El Niño is likely to emerge (61% chance) and persist through at least the end of 2026.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **14 May 2026**. To receive notification, please send an e-mail to: ncep.list.ens0-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

April 5 – 11, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Dry weather prevailed across much of Europe, with western warmth contrasting with cooler-than-normal conditions farther east.

WESTERN FSU: Cooler temperatures were accompanied by widespread showers, maintaining good conditions for vegetative winter crops.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional showers sustained adequate to abundant moisture supplies for vegetative to reproductive winter grains.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: The return of showers in Morocco and western Algeria contrasted with drier and warmer conditions farther east.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry and hot weather in eastern Australia favored cotton and sorghum harvesting.

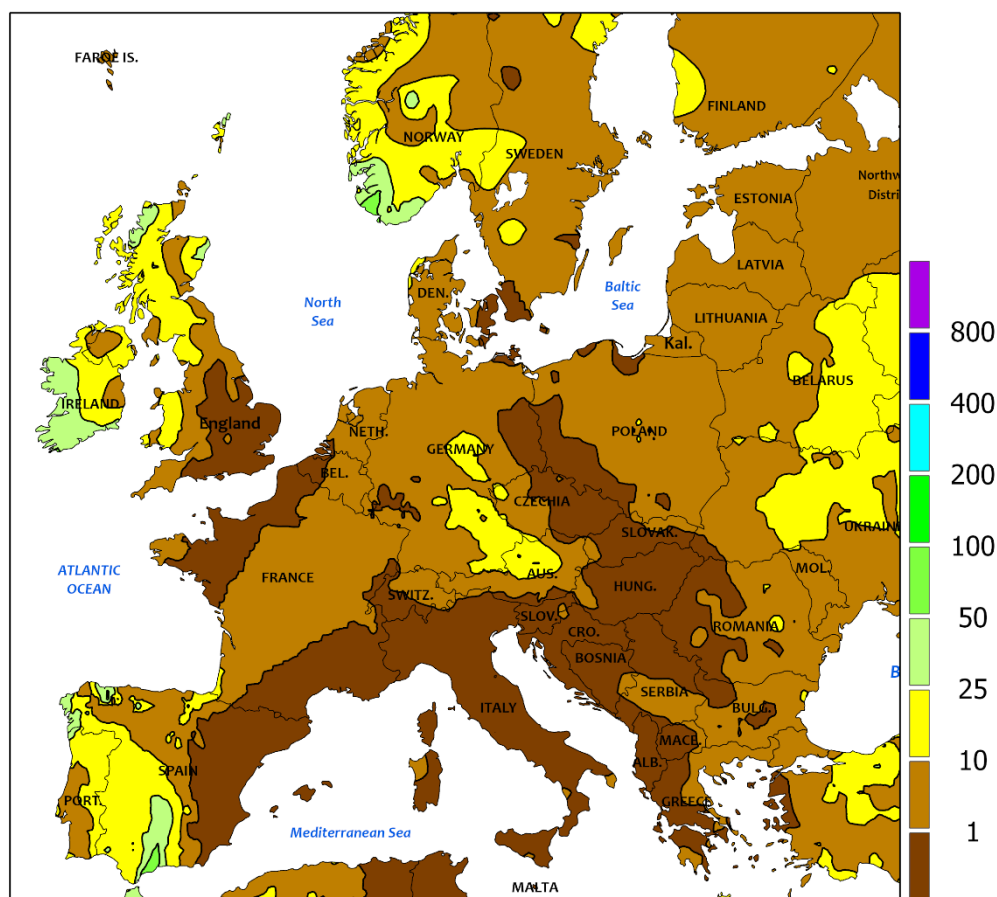
EAST ASIA: Rainfall in southern and eastern China boosted soil moisture for rapeseed and reached the northern plains with light precipitation in some key wheat areas.

SOUTH AFRICA: Predominantly dry conditions persisted across the corn belt, with only isolated light showers in far western areas supporting maize maturation and early harvest progress.

BRAZIL: Scattered showers brought renewed rainfall to southern Brazil, while much of the northeastern region remained predominantly dry.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
April 5 - 11, 2026



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

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



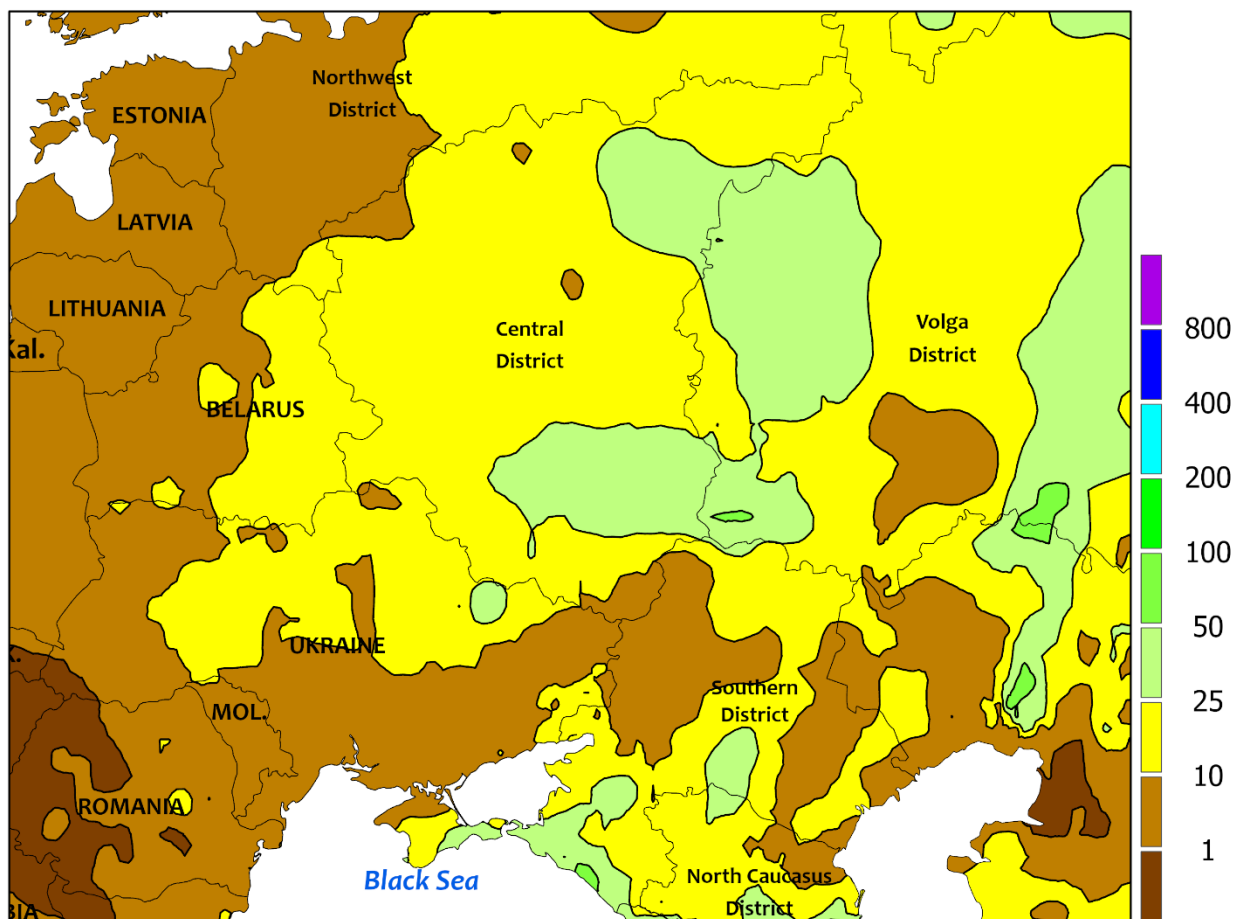
EUROPE

Dry conditions settled over much of Europe, with abnormal warmth in the west contrasting with cooler-than-normal conditions farther east. A broad area of high pressure brought sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-8°C above normal) to the western half of the continent, though a stationary storm lurking west of the Iberian Peninsula triggered showers and thunderstorms (5-65 mm) in Portugal and western Spain. Despite a dry signal over the past 30 days, topsoil and subsoil moisture remained favorable for winter grain and oilseed development due to longer-term wetness (near- to above-normal rainfall over the past 60 days). Drier weather in Italy alleviated recent flooding and facilitated the

resumption of summer crop sowing, though a sprawling storm system arrived at the end of the monitoring period in south-central Europe. Mostly dry albeit chilly weather (2-4°C below normal) continued in Poland and the Baltic States, where acute short-term dryness has reduced soil moisture for spring grain sowing and vegetative winter crops. Farther south, sunny skies in Greece and the Balkans favored winter crop development and seasonal fieldwork following the preceding week's locally heavy rain.

**Surface-based weather station data from France and Hungary were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
April 5 - 11, 2026



Data availability may be affected by the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

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

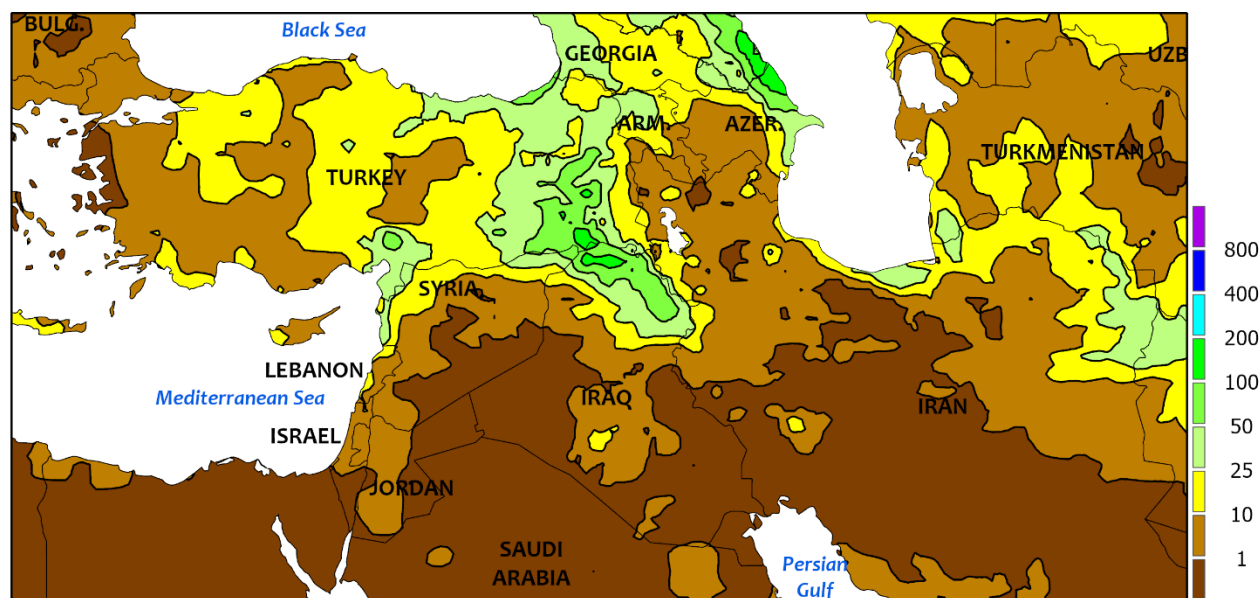


WESTERN FSU

Cooler temperatures and widespread showers overspread much of the region, though anomalous warmth lingered in easternmost croplands. A pronounced southward dip in the jet stream ushered below-normal temperatures (1-3°C below normal) into Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, and western Russia, slowing the recent rapid pace of winter

crop development. However, widespread showers (10-50 mm) eased concerns over short-term dryness and improved soil moisture for vegetative winter barley, wheat, and rapeseed. However, warmer-than-normal conditions lingered in the Volga District, with temperatures averaging up to 6°C above normal in eastern portions of the district.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
April 5 - 11, 2026



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

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



MIDDLE EAST

A pronounced southward dip in the jet stream maintained chilly and unsettled weather across the western half of the region. Weekly rainfall totaled 5 to 20 mm on the Anatolian Plateau and 25 to locally more than 100 mm from southeastern Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast into northern Iraq*. As a result, moisture supplies remained adequate to abundant for vegetative (north) to reproductive (south) winter wheat and barley. In fact, the current water year (since September 1) remained the wettest of the past 30 years on the Anatolian Plateau (158 percent of normal, surplus of 136 mm) as well as Adana in the southeast (202 percent of normal, surplus of 478 mm) and the

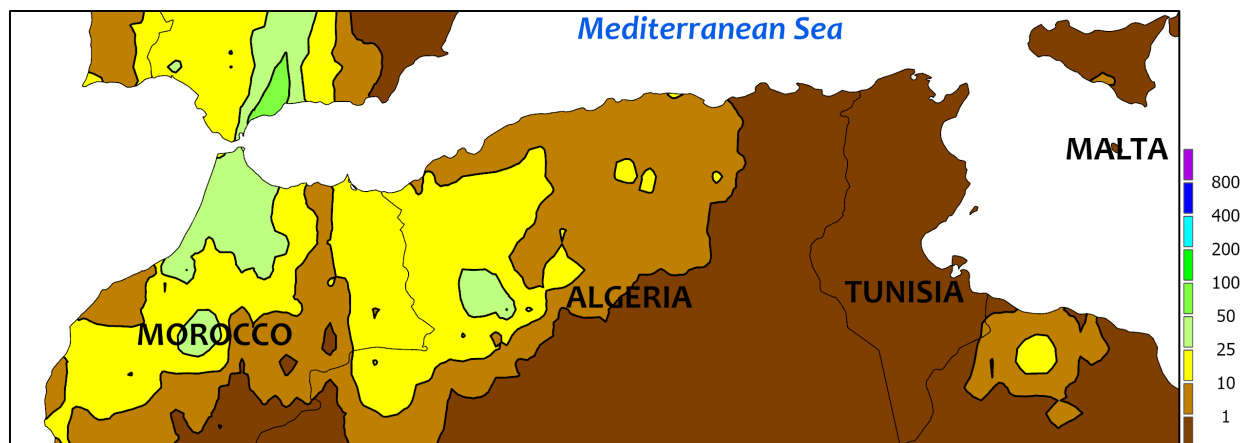
Armenian Highlands of eastern Turkey (169 percent of normal, 240 mm surplus). Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C below normal in these same croplands, slowing winter crop development somewhat. In Iran*, drier conditions in western portions of the country favored seasonal fieldwork and winter grain development, while early-week showers (5-25 mm) in Khorasan maintained favorable prospects for heading to flowering winter barley.

**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)

April 5 - 11, 2026



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



NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

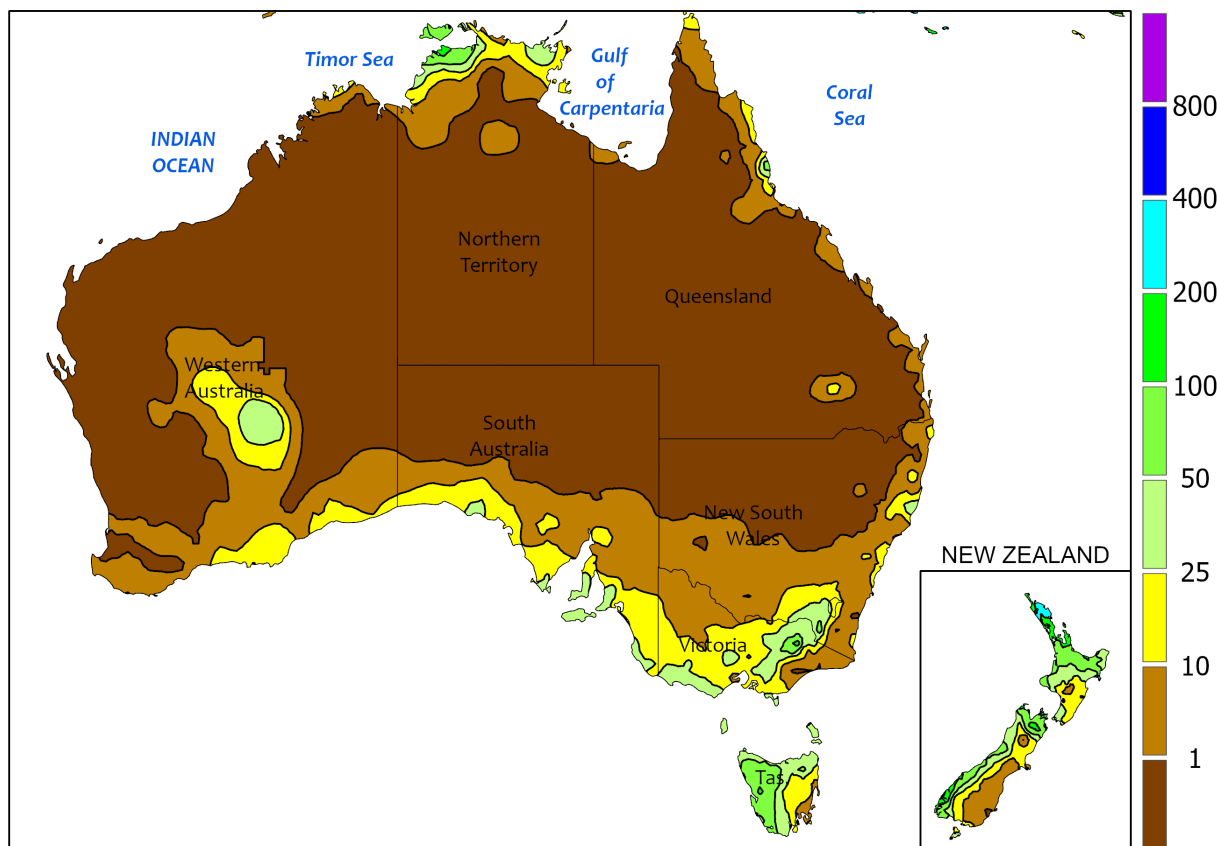
Showers returned to western croplands while favorably drier and warmer conditions settled over the eastern half of the region. From Morocco into western Algeria, showers and thunderstorms (5-40 mm) eased short-term dryness and further boosted yield prospects for filling winter wheat and barley. As of April 11, the 2025-26 Water Year was the third wettest of the past 30 years in Morocco's primary growing

areas and a sharp reversal of the drier-than-normal conditions that have plagued the country since 2020. Meanwhile, dry and warmer weather (3-7°C above normal) from central Algeria into northern Tunisia favored flowering to filling winter grains after the preceding week's unseasonably chilly conditions, though crops on the climatologically cooler Hautes Plateau were still vegetative to heading.

AUSTRALIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

April 5 - 11, 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

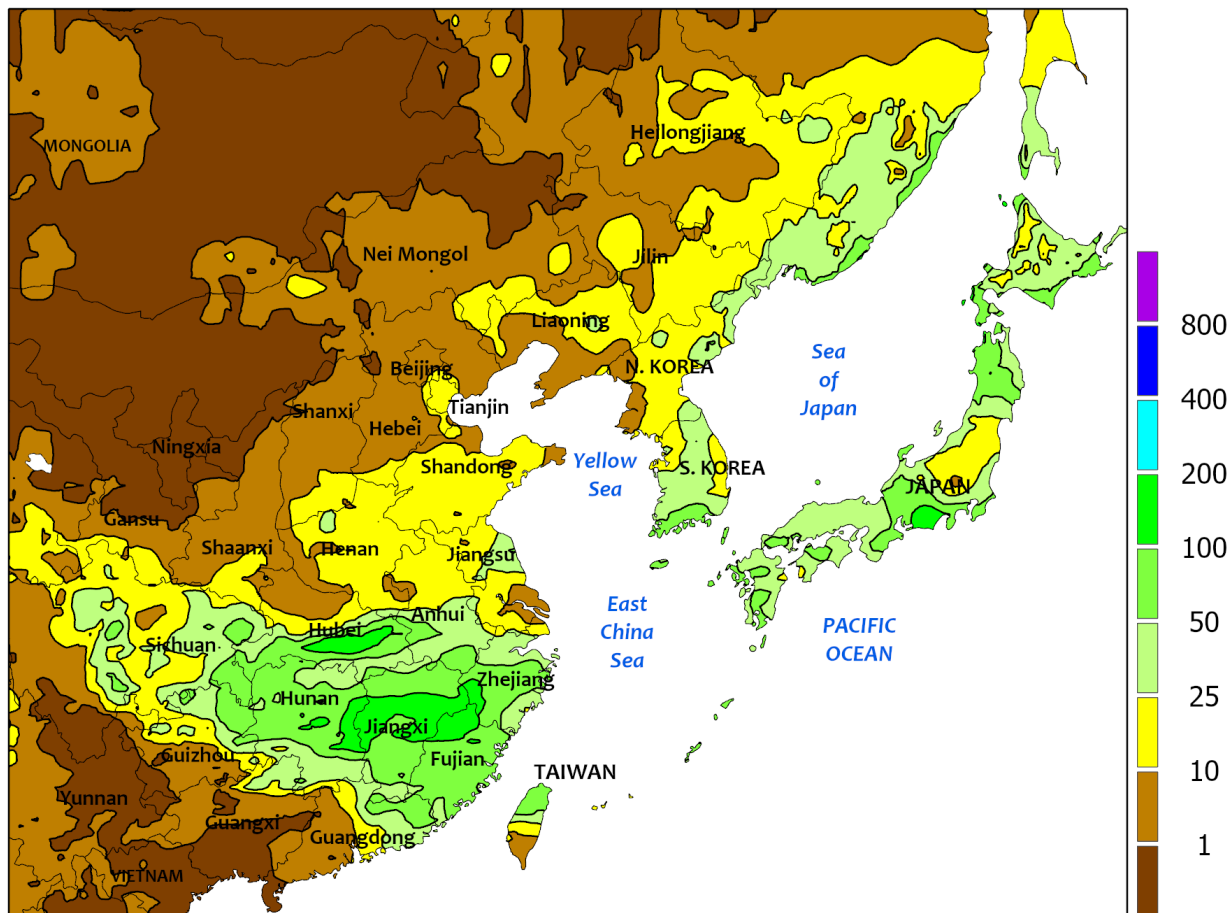
Mostly dry and hot weather prevailed in eastern Australia's summer crop areas. In southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-5°C above normal) accelerated cotton and sorghum drydown and harvesting, with daytime highs in the upper 30s (degrees C) more typical of December and January. However, sharply

cooler weather arrived at the end of the monitoring period. Meanwhile, reservoir levels in New South Wales remained at their lowest levels since March 2021, exemplifying the lingering long-term drought signal in parts of southeastern Australia. Winter crop sowing should gain momentum over the next several weeks and peak in May.

EASTERN ASIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

April 5 - 11, 2026



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

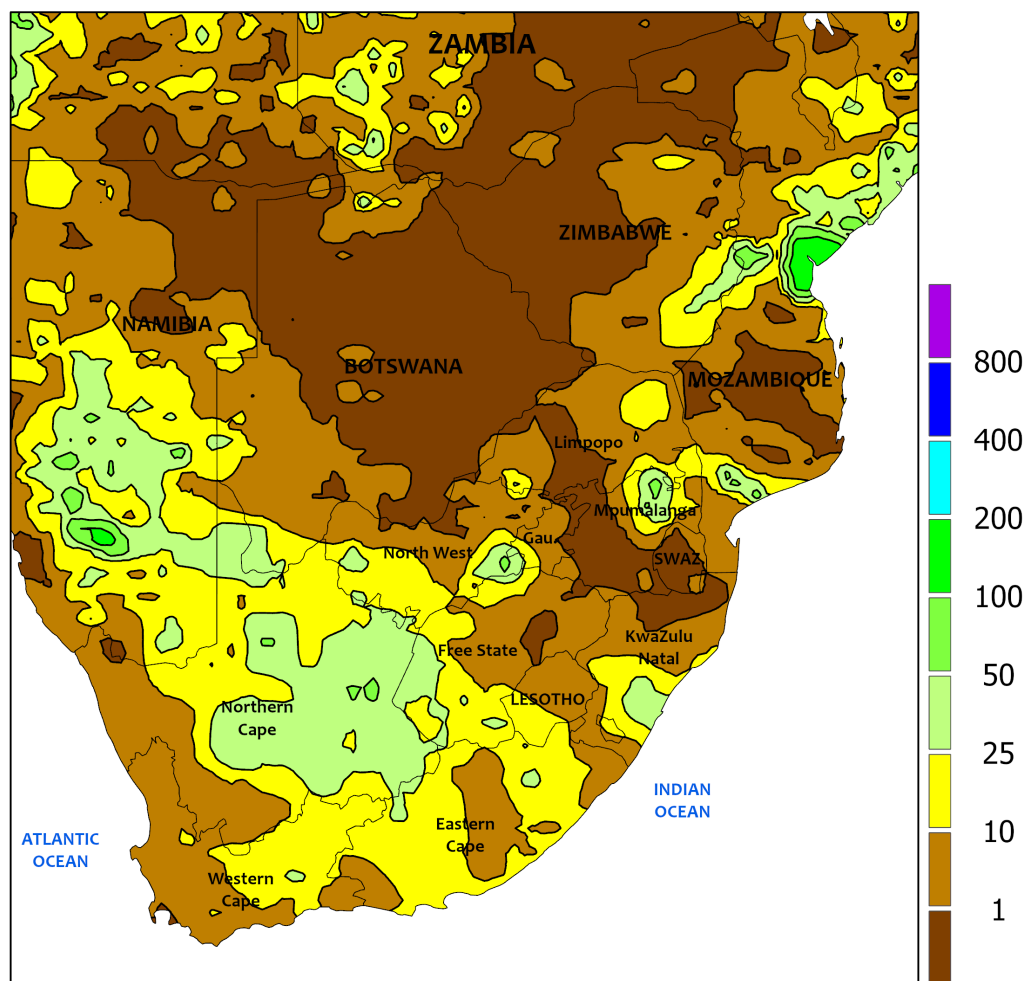


EASTERN ASIA

Another week of substantial rainfall, ranging from 10 to 100 mm, covered southern and eastern China and continued to support winter rapeseed and emerging spring rice. Parts of the North China Plain also benefited from up to 50 mm of precipitation, boosting soil moisture for wheat approaching reproduction. Farther northeast toward Heilongjiang and the Korean Peninsula, weekly totals generally ranged from 10 to 50 mm.

In Japan, rainfall varied widely, with most areas receiving 25 to 100 mm and some localized amounts approaching 160 mm, creating a moist environment supportive of spring crop growth. Regional temperatures averaged 1 to 5°C above normal. The most pronounced warmth was in southern China, where temperatures were 3 to 8°C above normal and some locations reached the upper 30s (degrees C).

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
April 5 - 11, 2026



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

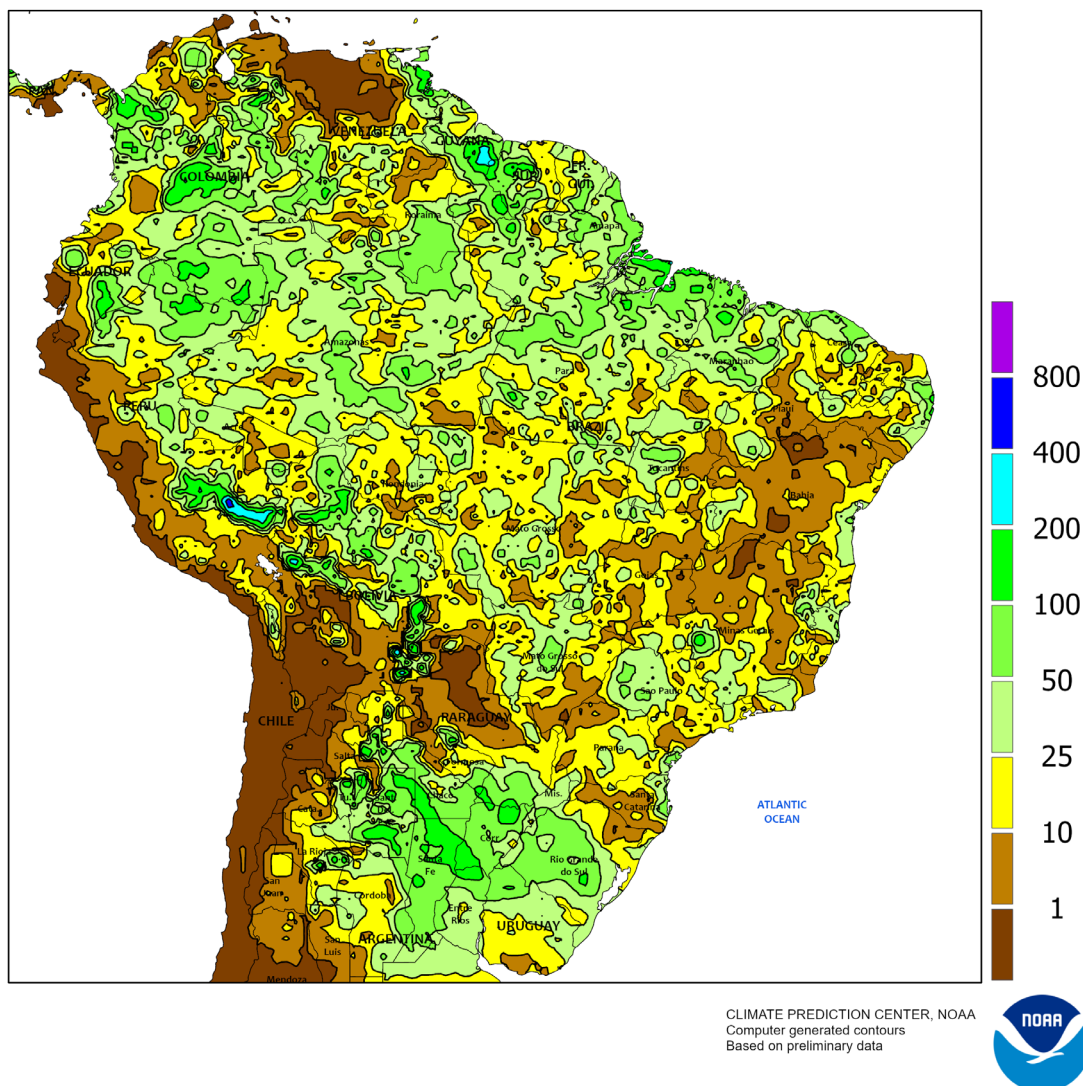


SOUTH AFRICA

Warm and predominantly dry weather persisted across the corn belt, supporting maize maturation and early harvest progress. Light rainfall, generally less than 25 mm, fell across western portions of the Maize Triangle. Temperatures for most of the region ran up to 3°C above normal, with daytime highs in the upper 20 to lower 30s (degrees C), further advancing crops and initial

harvest activities. Across the Cape Provinces, widespread thunderstorms delivered 10 to 50 mm of rainfall, boosting soil moisture ahead of the winter season. Along the coastal areas, temperatures averaged 1 to 5°C above normal, with daytime highs ranging from the lower to upper 30s, and the hottest conditions concentrated along the western coastline.

BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
April 5 - 11, 2026



BRAZIL

Scattered showers brought renewed rainfall to southern Brazil, with more organized totals of 10 to 50 mm in Mato Grosso do Sul and Rio Grande do Sul, while Paraná, Santa Catarina, and São Paulo saw only patchier, less consistent precipitation. Conditions remained predominantly dry in the northeast, whereas other areas experienced more widespread showers ranging from 10 to 100 mm. Temperatures were generally near normal across the region, with daytime highs averaging in the upper 20s to middle 30s (degrees C). In Paraná, the

government reported on April 9 that the second-crop corn continued to deteriorate under irregular and insufficient rainfall, noting that a return of rainfall could still allow some recovery, but the overall outlook remained unfavorable under ongoing irregular precipitation. In Rio Grand do Sul, dry and favorable weather accelerated soybean and corn harvesting, but earlier rainfall variability led to uneven soybean yields and left remaining corn fields dependent on localized soil moisture to complete grain filling.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on April 9, 2026. Forecasts refer to April 1.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2025-2026 season is 2.53 million tons, up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 7 percent from the 2024-2025 revised utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 48.5 million boxes (1.94 million tons), up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 10 percent from last season's revised utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 40.0 million boxes (1.60 million tons), up 5 percent from the previous forecast and up 8 percent from last season's revised utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.50 million boxes (340,000 tons), unchanged from previous forecast but up 23 percent from last season's revised utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 12.2 million boxes (550,000 tons), is up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 1 percent from last season's revised utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 4.70 million boxes (212,000 tons), up 4 percent from the previous forecast and up 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 7.50 million boxes (338,000 tons), is unchanged from previous forecast but down 2 percent from last season's utilization.

The Texas all orange forecast, at 910,000 boxes (39,000 tons), is up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 7 percent from last season's utilization.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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