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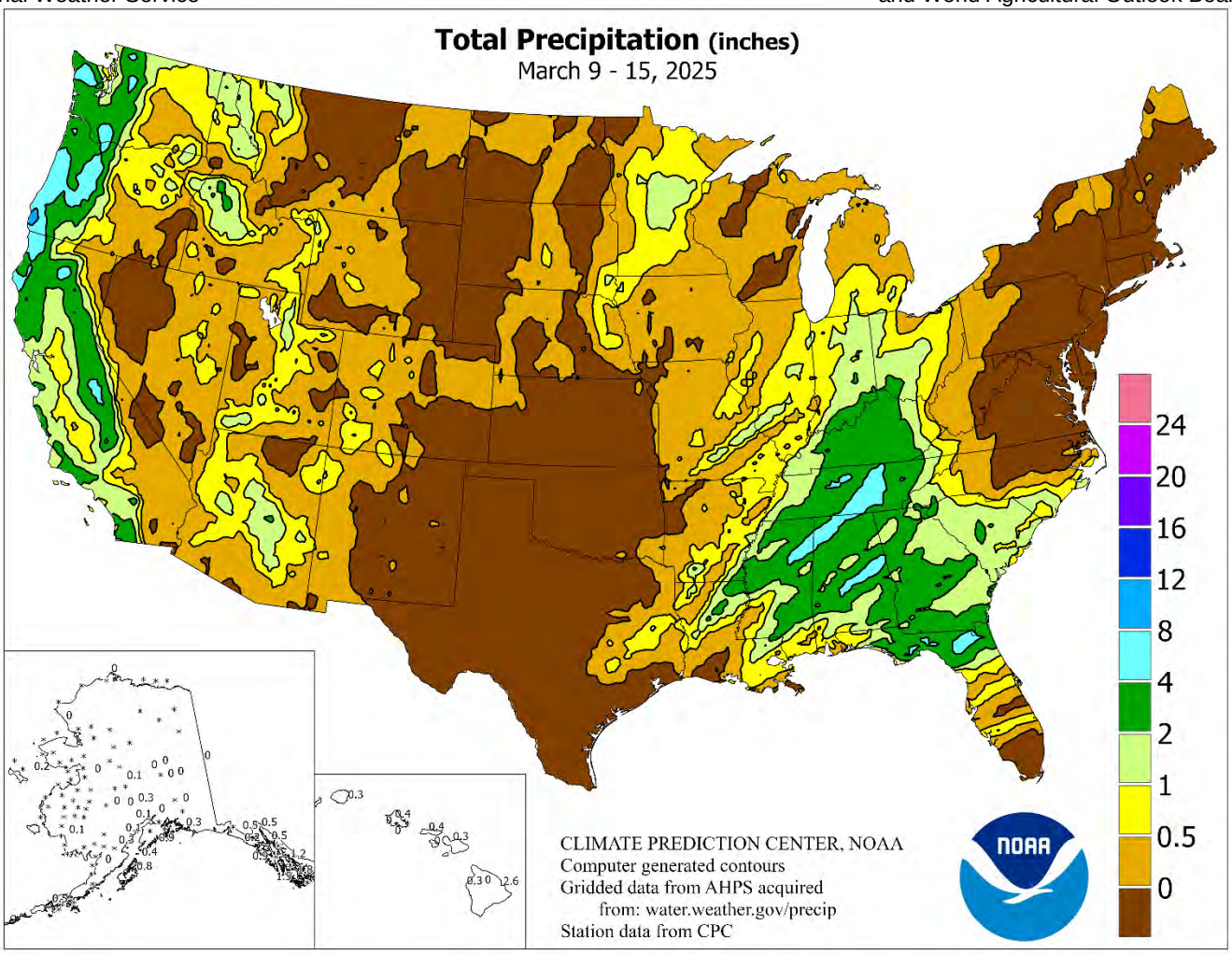
WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS
March 9 – 15, 2025

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A very warm pattern developed across the **central and eastern U.S.**, in advance of approaching **Pacific** storminess, setting the stage for an extraordinarily active late-week period featuring high winds, blowing dust, severe thunderstorms, and dozens of tornadoes. Other end-of-week highlights included downpours (3 to 6 inches or more) and flash flooding in parts of the **Southeast**; fast-spreading wildfires on the **southern Plains**; and a small area of wind-driven snow across the **upper Midwest**. In

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Water Supply Forecast for the Western United States

Highlights

February featured stable or improving water-supply prospects across much of the West, although Arizona and New Mexico, extending into southern sections of Utah and Colorado, were notable exceptions. The winter "sweet spot" for snow accumulations stretched from portions of Oregon and northern California to the northern Intermountain West. In fact, snow-water equivalencies were greater than 150 percent of average by mid-March in scattered basins across Oregon and northern California. In contrast, mid-March snow-water equivalencies were generally less than 90 percent of average from Washington into western Montana, and less than 50 percent of average in Arizona and New Mexico.

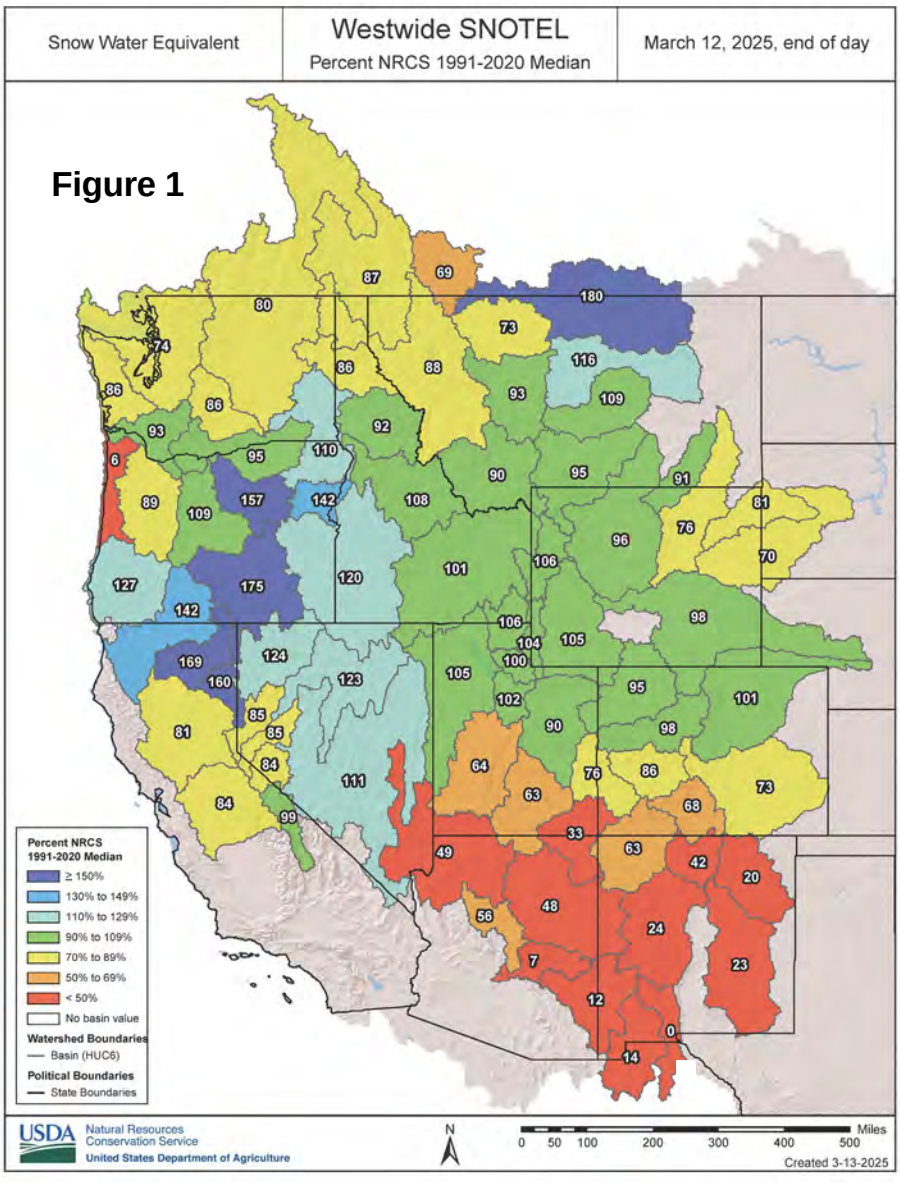
According to the National Centers for Environmental Information, the winter of 2024-25 featured near-record dryness in Arizona and New Mexico. In both states, it was the second-driest winter in the last 130 years, behind only 2005-06. Conversely, it was the 47th-wettest winter in Oregon. Meanwhile, California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest experienced an unusually warm winter; it was the fourth-warmest December-February period during the last 130 years in California and Arizona.

According to the California Department of Water Resources, the water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood near 19 inches at the end of February, about 85 percent of average for the date. However, snowpack was much more robust in the northern Sierra Nevada, averaging more than 23 inches, when compared to the southern Sierra Nevada, at 15 inches.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage in the 11-state Western region—which had been below 20 percent as recently as July 2, 2024—declined from 51 to 49 percent between February 11 and March 11, 2025.

Snowpack and Precipitation

Disappointingly low Southwestern snowpack accumulations were observed during the first 5½ months of the water year, which began on October 1, 2024. In fact, basin-average snow-water equivalencies were broadly less than 50 percent of average by mid-March in Arizona and New Mexico (figure 1). Drought-related impacts extended into southern sections of Utah and Colorado. Farther north, a stripe of more favorable snow-water equivalencies stretched eastward from Oregon and northern California.



Season-to-date (October 1, 2024 – March 12, 2025) precipitation was below normal in several areas, including much of the Southwest and an area stretching from Washington to western Montana. In fact, precipitation totaled less than one-half of normal in many basins across eastern Arizona and western New Mexico. In contrast, season-to-date precipitation was at least 130 percent of the 1991-2020 median across the northern tier of California, north-central Montana, and parts of Oregon (figure 2).

Spring and Summer Streamflow Forecasts

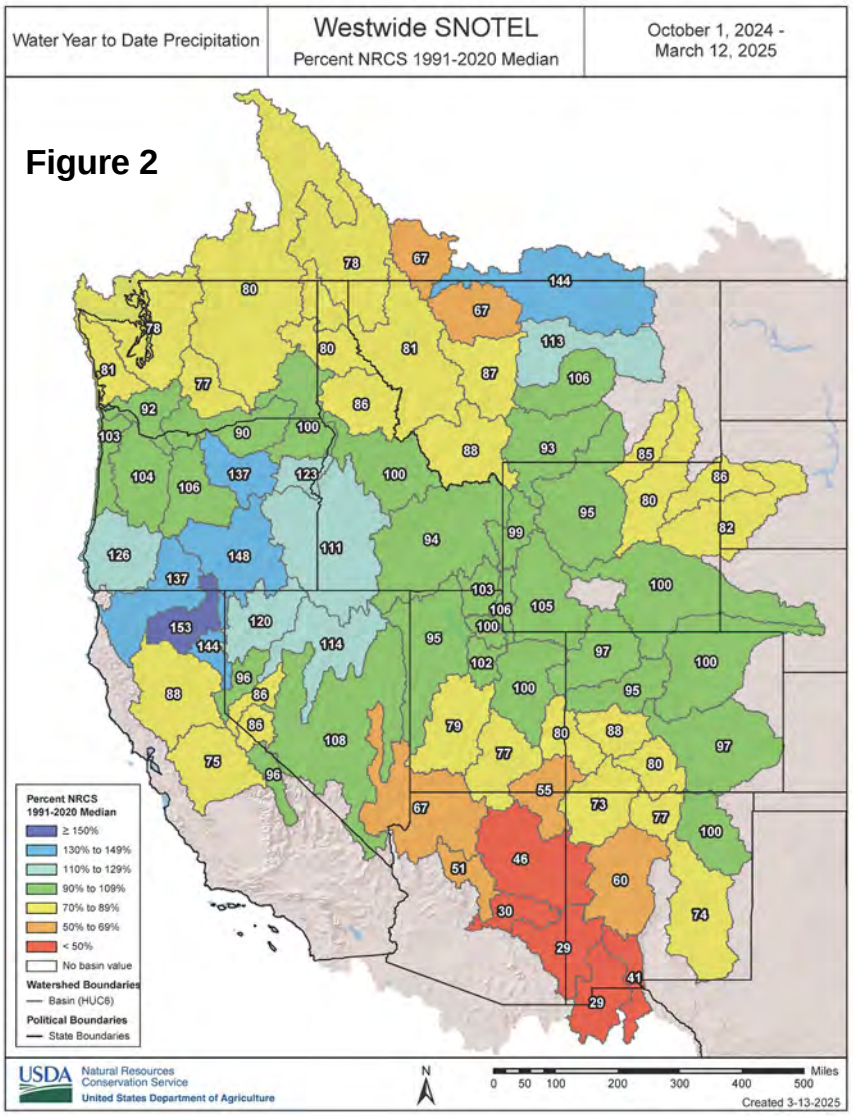
By March 1, 2025, projections for spring and summer streamflow were indicating major concerns regarding runoff potential in the Southwest, particularly across Arizona and New Mexico. Below-average Southwestern snowpack has been related to lack of sustained storminess, unusual warmth, or a combination of both. Meanwhile, runoff prospects were mostly favorable from Oregon and northern California to parts of the northern Rockies, including the northern Intermountain West.

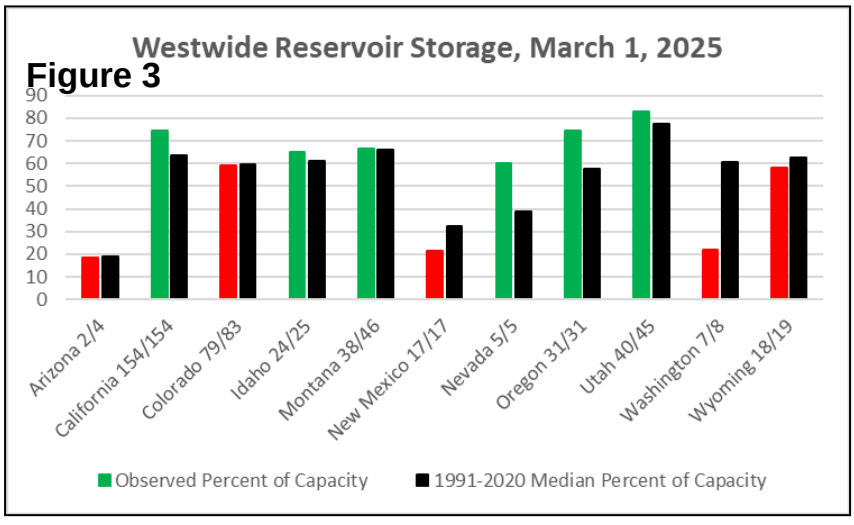
Reservoir Storage

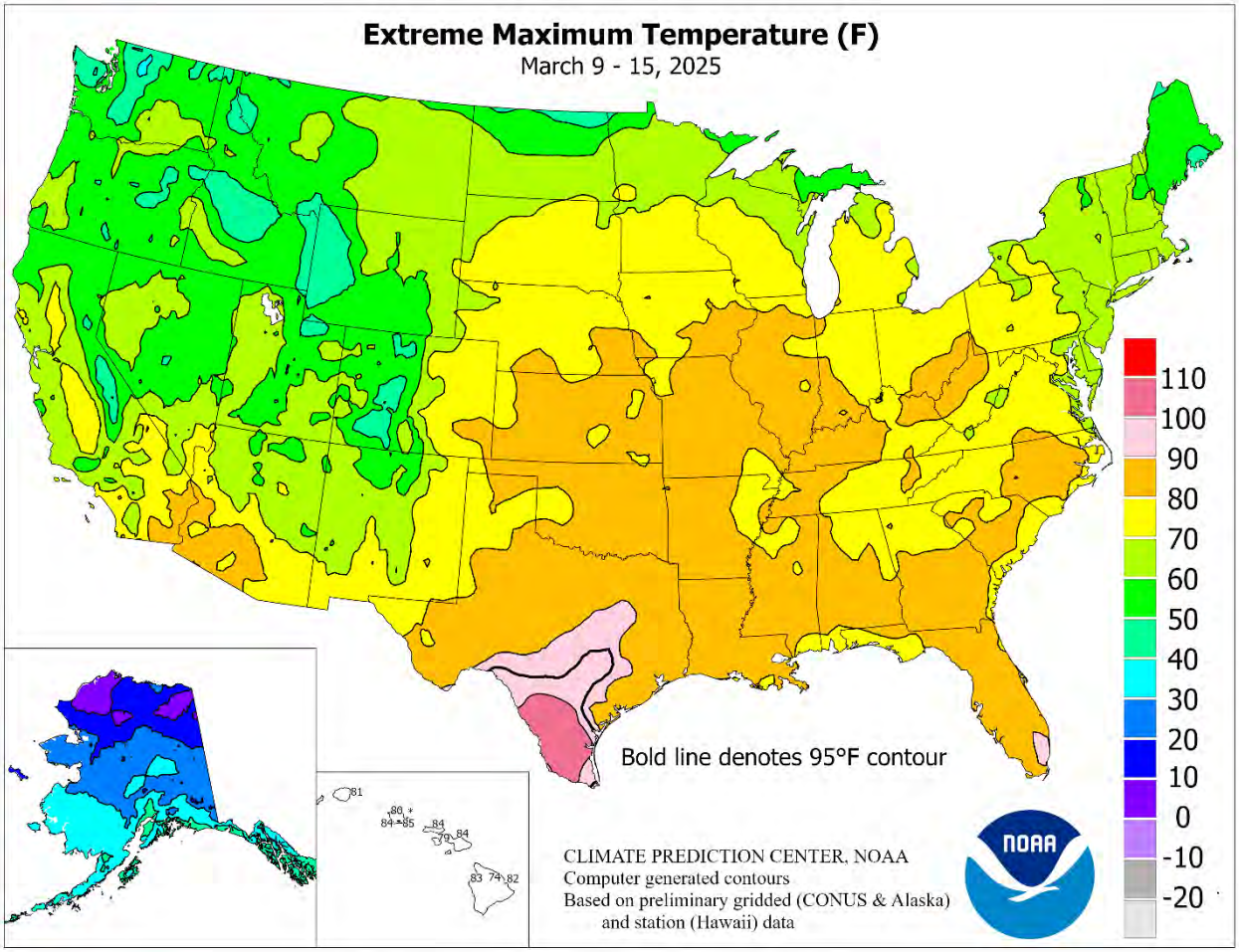
On March 1, 2025, statewide reservoir storage as a percent of average for the date reflected the ongoing benefit of two mostly abundant wet seasons, with only New Mexico and Washington reporting significantly below-average storage (figure 3). At the end of February, California's 154 primary intrastate reservoirs held 28.3 million acre-feet of water, 117 percent of average. However, storage on February 28 in the Colorado River basin was just 19.3 million acre-feet, 58 percent of average.

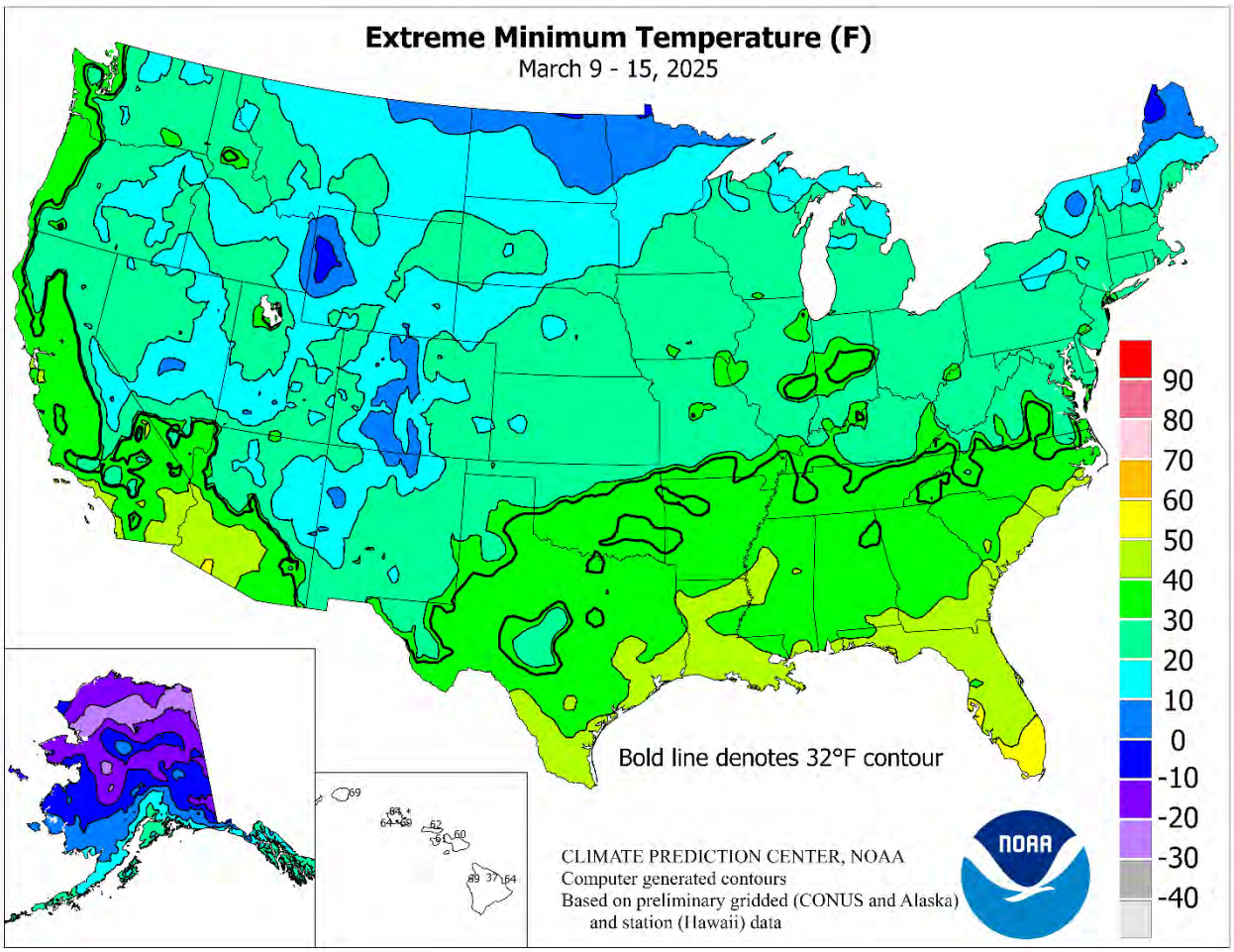
For More Information

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



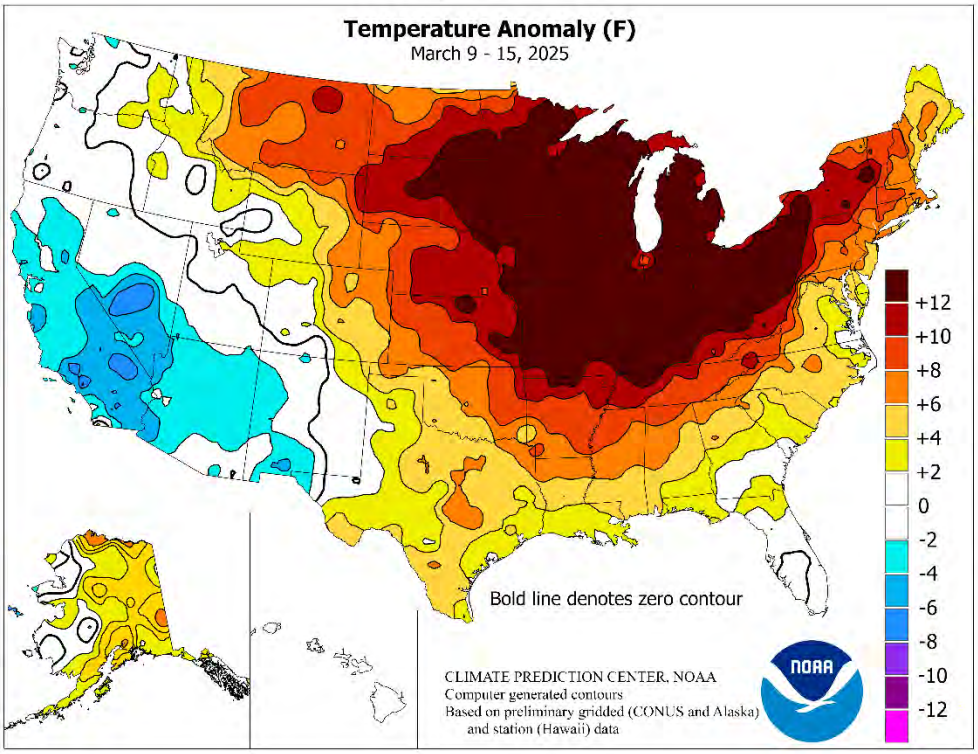



Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
March 9 - 15, 2025
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
March 9 - 15, 2025
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

contrast, large sections of the **Plains** experienced a dry week, accompanied at times by record-setting warmth and high winds. Winter wheat in already drought-affected areas experienced increasing stress due to lack of topsoil moisture. High winds and blowing dust were especially severe across the **southern Plains** on March 14, when local gusts above 80 mph sharply reduced visibility and contributed to several chain-reaction vehicular accidents. Elsewhere, active weather in the **West** included widespread precipitation, with snow blanketing higher elevations. Some of the heaviest precipitation fell along the **Pacific Coast** and in the **Cascades** and **Sierra Nevada**. Although the **Southwest** also received some rain and snow, prospects for spring and summer runoff remained mostly bleak, due to consistently warm, dry weather to this point in the winter wet season. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal in parts of **central and southern California**, the **southern Great Basin**, and the **Southwest**. Conversely, readings averaged 10 to 20°F above normal across the **Midwest** and portions of neighboring regions, including the **Plains**, **Northeast**, and **mid-South**.



With warmth dominating areas **east of the Rockies**, temperatures soared to 80°F or higher as far north as **Illinois** and parts of **Iowa**. In **La Crosse, WI**, a high of 80°F on March 14 marked the second-earliest reading of 80°F or higher in that location, behind only 82°F on March 7, 2000. Earlier, the week had begun with record-setting warmth developing across the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**. On March 9-10, the week began with consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as **Aberdeen, SD** (69 and 74°F), and **Green Bay, WI** (60 and 65°F). Elsewhere on the 10th, daily-record highs topped the 80-degree mark in **Russell, KS** (85°F), and **Lincoln, NE** (84°F). In **Iowa**, record-setting highs for March 10 climbed to 79°F in **Des Moines** and **Waterloo**. Early-week warmth also prevailed across **southern Florida**, where **Miami** posted daily record-tying highs (88 and 89°F, respectively) on March 9 and 10. Later, record-setting warmth swept into the **Ohio Valley** and parts of the **Northeast**. March 11 featured daily-record highs of 77°F in **Frankfort, KY**, and **Wheeling, WV**. The following day, record-setting highs for March 12 included 80°F in **Louisville, KY**; 79°F in **Evansville, IN**; and 78°F in **Clarksburg, WV**. Meanwhile, summer-like heat developed across **southern Texas**, where daily-record highs for March 12 surged to 101°F in **Laredo** and 97°F in **Del Rio**. With highs of 103 and 102°F, respectively, on the 8th and 14th, **McAllen, TX**, tied a March record with 2 days of triple-digit heat. During the second half of the week, another heat surge briefly spread across the **Plains** and **Midwest**. On March 13, temperatures returned to record-setting territory in **Des Moines, IA** (77°F), and **Aberdeen, SD** (71°F). **Des Moines** achieved another record, 81°F, on March 14. Farther south, daily-record highs for the 13th reached the 90-degree mark in **Houston, TX**, and **Shreveport, LA**. By March 14, dozens of daily-record highs were set across a vast area of the **Midwest**, **South**, and **East**. In **southern Texas**, **Laredo** soared to 104°F, while **Corpus Christi** recorded 98°F. Highs on the 14th reached 82°F in **Ottumwa, IA**; **Louisville, KY**; and **Clarksburg, WV**. On March 15, lingering warmth was largely limited to areas along the **Atlantic Coast**, where daily-record highs rose to 90°F in **Punta Gorda, FL**, and 57°F in **Houlton, ME**. Farther west, **Tonopah, NV**, collected a daily-record low (12°F) for March 14.

Early-week downpours across the **lower Southeast** led to a record-setting rainfall total for March 9 in **Tallahassee, FL**, where 4.25 inches fell. By the middle of the week, widespread precipitation arrived in the **West**. Daily-record totals for March 12 included 1.06 inches in **Santa Barbara, CA**, and 0.52 inch in **Yakima, WA**. On March 13 in **southern California**, daily-record totals topped an inch in locations such as **Ramona** (1.38 inches) and **San Jacinto** (1.09 inches). According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the **Sierra Nevada** snowpack increased to around 23 inches by mid-March, more than 90 percent of normal for the date. In **Alta, UT**, month-to-date snowfall topped 85 inches, with 40 inches falling from March 13-16. In **Flagstaff, AZ**, big snow events on March 6-7 and 13-15, with respective totals of 18.9 and 13.5 inches, helped to boost the season-to-date snowfall through March 15 to 46.8 inches (60 percent of normal). Farther east, a rash of late-week weather extremes included wind, wildfires, and tornadoes. In **Lubbock, TX**, a westerly wind gust to 82 mph on March 14 was the highest on record during the spring, and the highest non-convective gust at any time of year. Several other gusts ranging from 80 to 85 mph were noted across **western Texas**, while reports in Oklahoma included 83 mph in **Frederick**, 75 mph in **Hobart**, 74 mph in **Stillwater**, and 68 mph in **Oklahoma City**. Late-week wildfires in **Oklahoma** scorched at least 170,000 acres of land and destroyed at least 200 homes, with the fire outbreak extending into parts of **Kansas** and the **northern panhandle of Texas**. March 14-15 also featured more than 100 tornadoes, based on preliminary reports, across the **South** and **lower Midwest**, with several resulting in fatalities. On the 15th, torrential rainfall soaked the **interior Southeast**, leading to flash flooding and daily-record totals reaching 6.01 inches in **Muscle Shoals, AL**; 5.12 inches in **Tupelo, MS**; and totals ranging from 3 to 4 inches in **Kentucky** locations such as **Frankfort** and **Bowling Green**. The previous wettest day in **Muscle Shoals**, at any time of year, had been 5.71 inches on September 13, 1979. Meanwhile in **Minnesota**, **International Falls** saw its temperature fall from a daily-record high of 61°F on March 14 to 3°F by the morning of March 16, along with 1.2 inches of snow on the 15th.

In **Alaska**, occasionally unsettled weather accompanied near- or above-normal temperatures. In **Anchorage**, 11.2 inches of snow fell from March 12-15, aided by 4.5-inch totals on the 13th and 15th. Across **interior Alaska**, however, no precipitation fell during the week in locations such as **Fairbanks** and **Bettles**. During the mid- to late-week period, colder air overspread the entire state, with sub-zero temperatures reported in **Bethel** each day starting March 13. Farther south, **Hawaiian** showers ramped up in windward locations, with March 1-15 rainfall totaling 4.69 inches (74 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. **Hilo** received more than an inch of rain on March 10. Elsewhere, March 1-15 rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.04 inch (3 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 0.42 inch (15 percent) in **Lihue, Kauai**. Trade winds were notably strong on March 13, when gusts reached 56 mph in **Kahului, Maui**.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 15, 2025

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	35	26	42	22	31	6	0.38	0.22	0.19	0.46	124	2.71	136	85	58	0	7	2	0
	BARROW	1	-5	7	-11	-2	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	85	72	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	28	6	34	-6	17	9	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.11	53	2.05	153	64	36	0	7	0	0
	JUNEAU	38	27	40	18	32	1	0.54	-0.29	0.20	2.02	108	12.67	103	94	59	0	5	3	0
	KODIAK	40	30	43	23	35	3	0.80	-0.22	0.50	3.39	148	25.55	150	93	66	0	6	4	1
	NOME	20	4	30	-12	12	4	0.22	0.06	0.12	0.93	239	4.85	209	88	60	0	7	2	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	73	50	79	37	62	7	1.28	-0.01	0.82	3.10	108	9.24	72	87	34	0	0	4	1
	HUNTSVILLE	73	48	78	37	60	7	1.86	0.66	1.84	2.83	106	12.73	99	88	33	0	0	3	1
	MOBILE	75	54	80	38	65	4	1.25	0.09	0.67	2.49	94	9.30	72	96	52	0	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	76	51	84	38	64	5	0.87	-0.34	0.37	2.47	90	8.86	72	92	38	0	0	3	0
AR	FORT SMITH	78	45	85	34	62	9	0.01	-0.85	0.01	1.30	72	5.67	76	82	22	0	0	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	75	49	80	37	62	10	0.58	-0.52	0.52	2.11	86	9.92	100	87	34	0	0	3	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	43	21	52	7	32	-5	1.18	0.70	0.67	2.55	236	4.20	79	88	50	0	7	5	1
	PHOENIX	74	52	84	46	63	-3	0.48	0.27	0.15	1.08	225	1.18	53	79	26	0	0	5	0
	PRESCOTT	54	30	66	26	42	-5	0.96	0.72	0.44	1.91	343	2.55	83	92	35	0	5	4	0
	TUCSON	71	46	82	37	59	-3	0.18	0.06	0.15	0.23	79	0.50	25	65	18	0	0	2	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	66	43	75	40	55	-4	0.76	0.48	0.62	1.41	232	2.44	81	85	39	0	0	3	1
	EUREKA	53	40	55	36	46	-3	2.12	0.77	1.18	3.19	109	13.92	91	98	72	0	0	4	1
	FRESNO	63	44	73	40	53	-4	1.96	1.50	0.97	3.09	316	4.89	96	90	42	0	0	3	2
	LOS ANGELES	61	49	70	46	55	-4	0.64	0.21	0.47	1.21	117	4.92	71	92	49	0	0	4	0
	REDDING	60	40	70	37	50	-4	2.00	0.86	1.16	3.00	119	14.81	105	91	48	0	0	3	2
	SACRAMENTO	62	43	70	40	52	-3	0.99	0.33	0.44	1.17	78	6.21	71	92	50	0	0	3	0
	SAN DIEGO	64	52	70	46	58	-3	1.70	1.33	0.76	2.59	300	3.94	78	89	49	0	0	4	2
	SAN FRANCISCO	60	46	64	43	53	-3	1.01	0.35	0.52	1.27	83	6.57	70	85	49	0	0	3	1
	STOCKTON	63	42	70	40	52	-4	0.91	0.45	0.58	1.22	121	4.69	75	96	49	0	0	3	1
CO	ALAMOSA	53	15	63	10	34	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.14	63	0.61	73	82	18	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	61	29	73	23	45	5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.05	15	1.60	167	55	14	0	5	0	0
	DENVER INTL	63	29	72	19	46	6	0.13	-0.05	0.13	0.29	83	1.47	129	53	14	0	5	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	58	33	65	28	46	2	0.37	0.21	0.33	0.48	138	0.80	53	66	23	0	3	2	0
	PUEBLO	67	26	78	19	47	4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.01	3	1.04	109	58	11	0	6	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	53	37	61	31	45	6	0.00	-0.92	0.00	1.26	63	5.11	61	85	45	0	1	0	0
	HARTFORD	57	33	66	30	45	9	0.02	-0.84	0.02	1.67	90	6.19	75	80	31	0	3	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	62	43	73	35	52	6	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.70	42	5.82	81	76	39	0	0	0	0
DE	WILMINGTON	60	39	68	30	49	8	0.00	-0.96	0.00	1.52	77	5.30	66	83	39	0	1	0	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	78	53	81	47	66	1	0.07	-0.74	0.07	0.61	35	4.02	59	93	43	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	77	52	83	45	64	3	4.06	3.31	3.03	4.39	264	12.84	164	93	47	0	0	2	2
	KEY WEST	79	69	82	64	74	0	0.02	-0.34	0.02	0.02	2	5.61	135	92	61	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	83	64	89	58	73	1	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.26	23	1.94	38	89	45	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	82	55	88	48	69	2	0.43	-0.24	0.43	0.61	44	2.22	37	94	38	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	73	57	76	44	65	3	1.20	0.09	0.94	1.91	75	10.13	82	91	54	0	0	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	76	48	80	40	62	1	4.49	3.23	4.24	5.56	195	13.44	116	92	53	0	0	3	1
	TAMPA	79	60	87	55	70	2	0.16	-0.38	0.16	0.52	44	7.02	109	89	49	0	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	82	62	89	56	72	1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.01	0	3.06	39	83	43	0	0	0	0
GA	ATHENS	70	46	79	37	58	4	0.93	-0.08	0.92	1.57	69	8.78	79	88	39	0	0	2	1
	ATLANTA	70	50	78	42	60	6	1.37	0.29	0.58	2.49	103	11.24	97	81	44	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	72	43	82	32	58	1	0.87	-0.06	0.75	1.43	69	6.95	72	99	38	0	1	2	1
	COLUMBUS	73	48	81	37	60	3	1.43	0.30	0.75	2.54	100	9.96	88	92	42	0	0	3	2
	MACON	71	45	83	36	58	1	0.62	-0.34	0.39	1.38	63	6.20	58	100	45	0	0	2	0
	SAVANNAH	73	48	80	42	60	1	1.61	0.81	0.81	2.07	120	5.03	64	94	44	0	0	2	2
HI	HILO	80	66	82	64	73	1	2.61	-0.32	1.02	4.23	66	13.70	56	93	58	0	0	6	2
	HONOLULU	83	72	85	69	78	3	0.00	-0.62	0.00	0.07	6	6.28	125	77	46	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	81	65	84	60	73	-1	0.25	-0.42	0.17	0.28	20	4.68	81	92	56	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	80	71	81	69	75	3	0.31	-1.06	0.17	0.48	17	4.04	43	94	63	0	0	5	0
IA	BURLINGTON	69	37	82	31	53	14	0.14	-0.38	0.14	1.36	121	2.13	49	76	35	0	3	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	66	35	81	28	51	16	0.00	-0.43	0.00	1.24	137	1.75	56	89	36	0	3	0	0
	DES MOINES	69	37	81	28	53	15	0.24	-0.21	0.24	2.23	239	3.02	90	78	30	0	2	1	0
	DUBUQUE	62	33	79	27	48	14	0.13	-0.33	0.13	1.67	169	2.03	52	86	40	0	5	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	65	30	78	25	47	12	0.51	0.17	0.27	1.75	256	2.17	97	92	34	0	6	2	0
	WATERLOO	66	33	81	26	50	15	0.27	-0.13	0.27	1.92	229	2.55	82	85	36	0	6	1	0
ID	BOISE	57	36	64	28	46	2	0.19	-0.09	0.16	0.20	34	4.33	144	68	27	0	1	2	0
	LEWISTON	55	40	65	32	48	3	0.69	0.39	0.37	0.73	124	3.60	131	84	41	0	1	4	0
	POCATELLO	52	29	59	24	41	2	0.25	-0.02	0.19	0.66	110	3.35	125	84	38	0	6	3	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	63	38	79	33	50	13	0.50	-0.01	0.37	1.65	143	4.57	89	78	36	0	0	2	0
	MOLINE	68	33	83	27	51	12	0.20	-0.38	0.20	1.17	92	3.34	70	81	34	0	4	1	0
	PEORIA	70	38	82	29	54	14	0.35	-0.24	0.35	2.30	183	3.83	72	76	29	0	1	1	0
	ROCKFORD	65	33	80	26	49	13	0.22	-0.28	0.22	1.51	141	2.82	65	80	33	0	5	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	72	38	83	28	55	13	0.85	0.24	0.75	2.00	159	2.76	53	83	31	0	2	2	1
IN	EVANSVILLE	74	45	82	30	60	14	1.29	0.26	1.29	2.03	92	7.74	88	78	31	0	2	1	1
	FORT WAYNE	66	35	78	27	51	14	0.48	-0.13	0.48	1.12	88	4.15	70	78	38	0	4	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	71	43	78	32	57	16	0.75	-0.05	0.75	1.54	92	4.54	62	74	34	0	1	1	1
	SOUTH BEND	65	37	78	29	51	16	0.72	0.21	0.72	2.67	227	5.37	87	69	31	0	2	1	1
KS	CONCORDIA	72	38	84	29	55	13	0.00	-0.29	0.00	0.11	18	1.08	59	72	22	0	1	0	0
	DODGE CITY	72	32	83	24	52	8	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.13	22	1.13	63	69	15	0	3	0	0
	GOODLAND	69	30	78	24	49	9	0.07	-0.11	0.07	0.69	201	1.11	121	72	18	0	4	1	0
	TOPEKA	73	36	80	25	54	10	0.00	-0.46	0.00	0.91	93	3.14	99	81	24	0	2	0	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 15, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE 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
	WICHITA	73	36	80	25	54	8	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.37	36	1.87	60	79	19	0	2	0	0
KY	LEXINGTON	73	46	80	30	59	14	1.81	0.79	1.81	2.32	104	12.00	129	67	33	0	2	1	1
	LOUISVILLE	75	47	82	35	61	14	2.31	1.26	2.25	2.96	130	13.63	150	65	28	0	0	2	1
	PADUCAH	76	47	83	31	61	14	0.93	-0.12	0.93	1.70	73	12.34	122	80	32	0	1	1	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	78	53	85	42	66	4	2.04	1.09	2.03	2.94	132	10.65	81	93	45	0	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	75	54	82	44	64	2	0.35	-0.42	0.35	1.15	66	10.94	100	99	50	0	0	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	77	56	83	47	67	4	0.92	-0.02	0.92	1.83	85	12.05	105	97	55	0	0	1	1
	SHREVEPORT	77	54	90	43	65	7	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	85	35	0	0	***	***
MA	BOSTON	53	34	62	31	44	6	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.82	42	6.47	76	78	36	0	1	0	0
	WORCESTER	53	31	61	25	42	9	0.03	-0.89	0.03	1.55	78	7.81	89	80	31	0	5	1	0
MD	BALTIMORE	60	38	73	29	49	6	0.00	-0.94	0.00	1.01	52	5.10	64	81	40	0	1	0	0
ME	CARIBOU	38	17	55	6	28	4	0.22	-0.41	0.22	2.21	160	7.59	112	79	43	0	7	1	0
	PORTLAND	46	26	54	21	36	3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	1.39	72	6.61	73	90	47	0	7	0	0
MI	ALPENA	55	25	72	17	40	12	0.28	-0.11	0.28	1.51	178	5.00	119	85	36	0	6	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	61	33	76	27	47	13	0.44	-0.06	0.44	1.39	125	4.43	77	78	31	0	4	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	56	26	69	20	41	13	0.10	-0.26	0.10	1.12	141	7.99	205	85	34	0	5	1	0
	LANSING	62	34	76	26	48	14	0.24	-0.21	0.24	0.54	54	2.52	53	74	28	0	4	1	0
	MUSKEGON	62	35	79	29	49	14	0.20	-0.30	0.20	1.15	103	5.06	89	75	30	0	3	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	61	31	75	27	46	15	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.19	170	3.52	103	74	31	0	5	0	0
MN	DULUTH	51	26	62	16	38	13	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.50	77	2.72	105	81	43	0	6	0	0
	INT_L FALLS	45	20	61	7	33	11	1.28	1.09	1.26	1.36	335	3.44	182	82	46	0	6	3	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	60	34	75	22	47	15	0.33	0.00	0.22	0.87	130	1.48	61	78	37	0	3	2	0
	ROCHESTER	59	33	74	24	46	16	0.25	-0.14	0.25	1.18	149	1.83	65	83	44	0	5	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	59	28	73	20	44	16	1.09	0.78	0.81	1.44	232	2.61	127	85	39	0	6	2	1
MO	COLUMBIA	74	43	84	32	58	14	0.38	-0.26	0.33	1.46	109	3.48	62	75	23	0	1	2	0
	KANSAS CITY	72	40	79	30	56	13	0.29	-0.21	0.20	1.49	142	4.00	108	74	28	0	2	2	0
	SAINT LOUIS	76	45	84	32	60	15	0.49	-0.24	0.41	0.90	59	5.03	79	69	23	0	1	2	0
	SPRINGFIELD	75	42	82	26	58	12	0.21	-0.56	0.15	0.91	56	3.28	50	77	21	0	2	2	0
MS	JACKSON	76	51	84	39	64	7	0.93	-0.28	0.49	2.99	110	15.06	113	94	44	0	0	4	0
	MERIDIAN	75	50	83	36	62	5	3.39	2.10	2.01	4.28	145	12.39	89	94	45	0	0	3	3
	TUPELO	74	48	81	38	61	7	5.46	4.30	5.11	6.35	237	16.39	128	90	41	0	0	4	1
MT	BILLINGS	58	32	64	23	45	8	0.13	-0.04	0.07	0.25	75	3.22	222	77	22	0	5	2	0
	BUTTE	46	27	55	22	37	6	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.08	31	1.53	138	78	27	0	7	0	0
	CUT BANK	46	25	56	13	35	6	0.01	-0.06	0.01	0.08	54	0.39	65	78	39	0	6	1	0
	GLASGOW	55	25	69	12	40	10	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.09	43	1.43	143	79	32	0	5	0	0
	GREAT FALLS	53	29	61	15	41	9	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.49	182	3.44	244	75	28	0	4	0	0
	HAVRE	51	26	64	17	38	8	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.17	80	1.86	183	89	37	0	6	0	0
	MISSOULA	50	31	61	25	40	4	0.10	-0.09	0.04	0.34	79	2.98	131	90	41	0	5	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	68	40	76	33	54	7	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.74	40	5.93	62	76	31	0	0	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	70	46	79	37	58	6	0.25	-0.68	0.25	1.13	56	5.94	68	76	32	0	0	1	0
	GREENSBORO	67	42	80	35	55	6	0.00	-0.84	0.00	1.27	71	7.44	93	77	34	0	0	0	0
	HATTERAS	64	47	72	42	55	3	0.77	-0.23	0.67	1.89	86	9.56	83	97	62	0	0	3	1
	RALEIGH	71	45	83	35	58	7	0.00	-0.94	0.00	1.09	54	5.82	71	76	32	0	0	0	0
	WILMINGTON	69	47	80	44	58	4	0.95	0.02	0.87	1.56	78	5.48	59	94	46	0	0	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	53	24	66	14	38	10	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	0.96	70	81	35	0	5	0	0
	DICKINSON	53	20	65	10	37	8	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	0.26	34	82	33	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	53	22	68	8	38	13	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.00	0	0.90	46	80	40	0	6	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	48	18	64	7	33	11	0.07	-0.13	0.07	0.07	17	0.76	53	85	47	0	7	1	0
	JAMESTOWN	52	21	63	9	37	12	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.19	20	83	38	0	6	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	69	30	80	21	49	10	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.26	48	1.48	78	78	18	0	5	0	0
	LINCOLN	71	30	84	23	50	11	0.24	-0.08	0.24	0.43	69	0.91	40	81	23	0	6	1	0
	NORFOLK	67	29	79	24	48	12	0.57	0.29	0.52	1.16	207	2.83	143	91	26	0	6	2	1
	NORTH PLATTE	70	26	79	20	48	10	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.18	44	2.23	163	81	15	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	68	32	82	26	50	10	0.01	-0.33	0.01	0.68	97	1.34	56	86	25	0	4	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	65	27	71	19	46	7	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.10	25	1.42	105	80	19	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	62	27	76	18	44	8	0.06	-0.14	0.06	1.04	250	1.80	133	91	26	0	7	1	0
NH	CONCORD	53	25	65	21	39	7	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.59	38	5.28	74	86	33	0	7	0	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	57	35	67	27	46	5	0.00	-1.06	0.00	1.86	83	5.63	63	84	41	0	2	0	0
	NEWARK	57	40	69	31	49	8	0.00	-0.93	0.00	1.54	78	4.87	58	67	37	0	1	0	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	61	32	67	28	47	-2	0.01	-0.09	0.01	0.06	29	0.24	23	65	16	0	3	1	0
NV	ELY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.33	0.11	0.17	0.81	180	1.25	61	100	100	0	0	3	0
	LAS VEGAS	64	44	72	40	54	-6	0.05	-0.05	0.05	0.06	24	0.61	38	65	22	0	0	1	0
	RENO	55	32	65	28	44	-2	0.15	-0.06	0.09	0.34	71	2.41	87	72	22	0	5	2	0
	WINNEMUCCA	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
NY	ALBANY	55	30	71	26	43	8	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.38	26	4.04	63	73	32	0	6	0	0
	BINGHAMTON	55	30	66	19	42	11	0.00	-0.68	0.00	1.08	76	6.71	104	74	31	0	5	0	0
	BUFFALO	56	33	75	27	45	12	0.03	-0.61	0.03	0.69	48	6.17	85	73	38	0	5	1	0
	ROCHESTER	58	32	71	25	45	11	0.01	-0.55	0.01	0.75	61	5.69	96	73	34	0	5	1	0
	SYRACUSE	58	32	70	25	45	12	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.72	50	8.05	124	74	33	0	5	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	65	35	76	26	50	13	0.19	-0.52	0.19	1.07	70	6.73	97	72	33	0	2	1	0
	CINCINNATI	72	42	79	30	57	15	1.78	0.85	1.78	2.15	108	9.45	111	78	30	0	2	1	1
	CLEVELAND	60	35	78	26	47	10	0.31	-0.37	0.31	1.34	92	7.05	101	79	36	0	5	1	0
	COLUMBUS	71	40	79	28	55	15	0.58	-0.23	0.58	0.85	50	5.96	84	74	30	0	2	1	1
	DAYTON	71	41	78	32	56	15	1.15	0.38	1.15	1.66	103	6.15	87	70	31	0	1	1	1
	MANSFIELD	64	37	76	27	51	14	0.71	-0.03	0.71	1.24	78	5.81	79	77	34	0	3	1	1

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending March 15, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE 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
	TOLEDO	62	36	79	27	49	12	0.30	-0.26	0.30	1.02	82	4.29	72	86	33	0	2	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	64	33	77	27	49	13	0.22	-0.51	0.22	1.15	74	6.77	95	77	31	0	5	1	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	72	41	83	36	56	6	0.07	-0.45	0.07	2.08	187	3.15	82	77	21	0	0	1	0
	TULSA	75	45	83	35	60	10	0.00	-0.67	0.00	2.28	167	4.50	97	68	19	0	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	52	42	56	40	47	1	2.12	0.29	0.63	2.31	58	15.56	71	88	62	0	0	5	2
	BURNS	45	26	52	20	36	-3	0.22	0.01	0.09	0.22	48	4.48	175	92	48	0	6	3	0
	EUGENE	52	41	62	37	46	0	2.80	1.74	1.17	3.22	137	12.54	96	93	65	0	0	5	3
	MEDFORD	56	37	67	35	46	-1	0.46	0.06	0.24	1.22	135	7.79	139	86	46	0	0	4	0
	PENDLETON	54	39	60	29	46	3	0.33	0.02	0.18	0.33	51	3.45	102	78	45	0	1	4	0
	PORTLAND	53	42	62	38	47	-1	2.42	1.49	0.78	2.59	129	10.57	98	87	60	0	0	7	2
	SALEM	51	40	60	35	45	-2	2.81	1.81	1.30	3.00	134	12.87	100	94	67	0	0	6	2
PA	ALLENTOWN	59	32	70	26	46	6	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.76	43	4.26	54	86	34	0	4	0	0
	ERIE	56	33	77	25	45	10	0.24	-0.45	0.24	1.40	94	7.94	107	77	37	0	5	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	59	34	70	26	47	6	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.73	42	4.12	56	79	41	0	3	0	0
	PHILADELPHIA	62	38	68	32	50	7	0.00	-0.91	0.00	1.69	90	4.91	63	83	35	0	1	0	0
	PITTSBURGH	70	39	79	26	55	17	0.31	-0.41	0.31	0.86	56	6.93	97	61	25	0	1	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	58	32	69	24	45	8	0.00	-0.62	0.00	0.67	51	3.26	54	72	32	0	3	0	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	61	32	75	24	46	9	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.85	127	4.88	72	77	35	0	5	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	54	33	64	28	44	6	0.00	-1.06	0.00	1.02	46	6.40	66	82	34	0	3	0	0
SC	CHARLESTON	74	49	80	44	62	4	0.87	0.11	0.75	1.41	86	3.95	49	94	40	0	0	2	1
	COLUMBIA	72	45	80	37	58	4	1.44	0.61	1.34	2.03	110	5.76	65	93	35	0	0	2	1
	FLORENCE	72	48	81	40	60	5	1.25	0.54	1.25	2.43	154	6.11	80	87	37	0	0	1	1
	GREENVILLE	69	43	79	34	56	4	0.44	-0.60	0.44	1.20	53	7.50	73	77	32	0	0	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	61	23	74	14	42	14	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	1.05	68	81	25	0	7	0	0
	HURON	62	26	75	16	44	13	0.02	-0.20	0.02	0.32	71	0.80	44	83	25	0	6	1	0
	RAPID CITY	63	30	72	22	47	12	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.36	102	2.54	220	71	22	0	6	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	63	29	78	23	46	13	0.90	0.60	0.46	1.38	231	1.93	95	88	31	0	5	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	69	35	77	26	52	6	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.91	46	7.97	84	87	26	0	4	0	0
	CHATTANOOGA	74	46	79	36	60	8	2.86	1.67	2.86	3.99	151	12.04	95	81	28	0	0	1	1
	KNOXVILLE	72	44	81	35	58	8	0.81	-0.26	0.81	1.79	74	9.78	81	73	27	0	0	1	1
	MEMPHIS	74	51	81	37	63	10	1.70	0.43	1.40	2.44	86	9.55	83	80	38	0	0	3	1
	NASHVILLE	75	48	80	36	62	11	2.66	1.66	2.66	3.18	143	12.64	118	68	29	0	0	1	1
TX	ABILENE	77	48	86	37	62	6	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.62	74	1.52	47	51	15	0	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	70	35	80	30	53	4	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.20	227	1.88	106	63	14	0	1	0	0
	AUSTIN	83	52	96	40	67	6	0.08	-0.54	0.08	0.37	27	4.09	69	80	17	3	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	77	52	86	43	65	2	0.03	-0.74	0.02	0.37	22	9.70	96	97	44	0	0	2	0
	BROWNSVILLE	85	59	93	49	72	1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	1.53	55	88	38	1	0	0	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	85	55	98	40	70	4	0.00	-0.52	0.00	0.00	0	1.98	52	89	30	2	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	87	52	97	38	69	5	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.00	0	0.33	18	50	10	3	0	0	0
	EL PASO	68	41	76	32	55	-3	0.04	-0.02	0.03	0.04	30	0.14	15	49	13	0	1	2	0
	FORT WORTH	78	50	87	37	64	7	0.02	-0.70	0.02	0.99	60	8.29	119	70	19	0	0	1	0
	GALVESTON	73	60	85	49	67	2	0.03	-0.65	0.02	0.13	9	6.02	76	98	62	0	0	2	0
	HOUSTON	79	57	90	44	68	5	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.02	58	9.85	116	89	33	1	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	72	40	83	30	56	4	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.25	51	0.46	25	48	11	0	1	0	0
	MIDLAND	72	44	81	35	58	1	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.11	7	47	14	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	79	44	88	31	61	3	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.12	16	1.11	39	52	12	0	1	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	84	51	96	40	68	6	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.09	8	2.03	42	73	17	3	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	82	51	91	35	66	3	0.00	-0.63	0.00	0.09	6	3.55	59	97	32	1	0	0	0
	WACO	80	46	93	31	63	5	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.46	27	4.25	61	85	22	2	1	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	76	44	85	37	60	6	0.03	-0.39	0.02	1.74	185	2.63	74	66	17	0	0	2	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	55	35	63	31	45	-1	0.60	0.22	0.34	0.60	78	1.69	48	83	30	0	5	3	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	67	36	79	26	52	6	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.58	32	9.62	118	83	36	0	3	0	0
	NORFOLK	59	44	69	37	51	2	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.72	40	8.06	99	85	50	0	0	0	0
	RICHMOND	63	38	74	31	51	3	0.00	-0.93	0.00	2.78	144	11.20	144	88	43	0	2	0	0
	ROANOKE	67	41	79	31	54	7	0.02	-0.78	0.02	1.22	72	10.04	129	75	33	0	1	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	62	35	73	28	49	6	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.31	19	5.03	70	83	38	0	3	0	0
VT	BURLINGTON	51	30	67	22	41	10	0.09	-0.41	0.06	0.88	83	4.75	95	75	38	0	5	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	49	35	54	28	42	-2	1.79	0.46	1.13	2.31	80	10.17	64	99	62	0	2	6	1
	QUILLAYUTE	48	38	50	35	43	-1	2.08	-0.65	0.67	3.22	55	13.19	42	100	79	0	0	7	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	38	54	34	43	-3	1.82	0.85	0.62	2.15	103	7.95	68	94	60	0	0	6	1
	SPOKANE	48	35	55	28	41	2	1.02	0.60	0.47	1.21	134	5.04	116	85	42	0	1	3	0
	YAKIMA	54	33	63	26	44	1	0.68	0.52	0.37	0.83	237	2.89	122	85	36	0	3	3	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	61	30	79	26	46	16	0.17	-0.21	0.09	0.91	117	1.66	57	84	35	0	6	2	0
	GREEN BAY	58	32	67	30	45	15	0.01	-0.40	0.01	1.33	155	2.81	81	80	43	0	5	1	0
	LA CROSSE	64	34	80	27	49	15	0.12	-0.28	0.12	1.25	151	2.19	66	84	31	0	4	1	0
	MADISON	61	31	78	26	46	14	0.07	-0.38	0.05	1.30	136	2.37	60	88	34	0	5	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	59	34	69	29	46	11	0.00	-0.45	0.00	1.28	132	2.97	66	85	38	0	3	0	0
WV	BECKLEY	66	41	73	28	53	12	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.61	31	13.80	168	63	27	0	2	0	0
	CHARLESTON	74	39	83	27	56	12	0.17	-0.80	0.17	0.74	35	12.46	142	75	21	0	3	1	0
	ELKINS	69	30	78	21	50	10	0.00	-0.92	0.00	0.51	26	9.81	114	91	25	0	5	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	74	42	82	30	58	13	0.02	-0.95	0.02	0.37	18	11.00	128	67	21	0	2	1	0
WY	CASPER	51	27	60	20	39	4	0.04	-0.13	0.04	0.91	255	1.70	120	85	36	0	6	1	0
	CHEYENNE	56	29	63	20	43	6	0.15	-0.06	0.15	0.46	114	1.55	121	55	20	0	5	1	0
	LANDER	49	23	58	14	36	1	0.28	0.04	0.27	1.98	438	3.30	197	69	32	0	6	2	0
	SHERIDAN	61	27	67	18	44	10	0.07	-0.13	0.07	0.72	184	3.00	181	77	21	0	6	1	0

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

Winter Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

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

Following a protracted wait, La Niña finally developed—albeit weakly—in time to influence winter weather patterns across North America. Southwestern warmth and dryness, as well as occasionally sharp cold waves in the central and eastern U.S., were consistent with a La Niña driven regime. La Niña also likely influenced Western precipitation patterns, leading to a sharp gradient between Southwestern dryness and robust storminess extending eastward from Oregon and northern California.

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

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

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

Only a handful of states from the Ohio Valley to the mid-Atlantic ranked in the lower (colder) half of the winter temperature distribution. West Virginia, with its 53rd-coldest winter, had the lowest ranking. Conversely, it was a top-ten winter for warmth in Arizona, California, and Nevada (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest winter in Arizona and New Mexico to the 16th-wettest winter in Kentucky (figure 2). Utah also made the top-ten list for winter dryness. In Arizona, December-February precipitation averaged 0.39 inch, just 11 percent of the 1901-2000 mean; only the winter of 2005-06, with 0.21 inch, was drier. Similarly, New Mexico's winter precipitation averaged 0.38 inch, barely wetter than the 2005-06 record low of 0.34 inch.

Figure 1

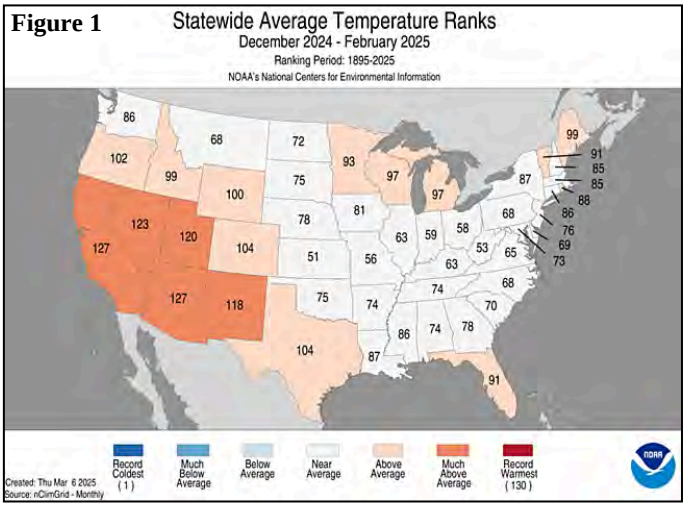
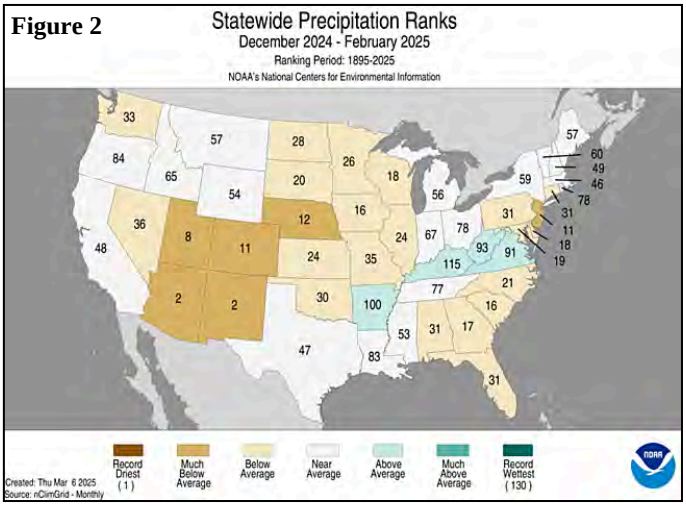


Figure 2



December: December's atmospheric patterns across the U.S. were consistent with those typically observed during La Niña. Notably, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the nation's southwestern quadrant, from southern California to the

central and southern High Plains. Conversely, Pacific storm systems frequently affected northern California and the Northwest. Consequently, there was a sharp divide between mostly favorable early-season mountain snowpack in the Northwest and non-existent to deficient snowpack in the Southwest. Farther east, episodic cold outbreaks—also typical of La Niña—led to substantial day-to-day temperature variations across the central and eastern U.S. Still, monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 10°F above normal in most locations from the Pacific Coast to the Mississippi Valley, with colder-than-normal conditions largely limited to portions of the Atlantic Coast States. The warmest weather, relative to normal, affected the northern High Plains and eastern slopes of the northern Rockies, where frequent downslope (chinook) winds kept cold air and most precipitation at bay. Meanwhile, key winter agricultural regions in Deep South Texas and peninsular Florida escaped December freezes, despite several incursions of chilly air.

Despite the return of dry weather across the central and southern High Plains, winter wheat continued to benefit from precipitation that had fallen during November. Farther north, however, pockets of significant drought continued to adversely affect a portion of the northern Plains' wheat. Despite wheat lacking a protective snow cover, except in some northern production areas, the crop was overwintering well. Exceptions included areas where wheat fields were exhibiting drought-related uneven emergence or poor establishment. Elsewhere, abundant December precipitation from eastern Texas into the mid-South and Midwest reduced drought coverage and intensity, while portions of the lower Southeast—including much of Florida—ended the year on a dry note. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States stood at 38.06 percent on December 31, down from a late-October peak of 54.08 percent.

The month ended with unusual warmth affecting a broad area—a fitting close to the nation's warmest year on record. On December 30, parts of Texas narrowly missed experiencing triple-digit heat, as Faith Ranch—near Carrizo Springs—topped out at 99°F. On the same day, the reading of 91°F in Del Rio, TX, tied a monthly record originally set on December 14, 2019. Later, it was the warmest New Year's Eve on record in several Eastern cities and towns, including Miami, FL (84°F), and Saint Johnsbury, VT (47°F). One byproduct of the late-month warmth was a 4-day severe weather outbreak starting December 26 that spawned several dozen tornadoes—mostly from eastern Texas to the southern Atlantic States—and a barrage of wind-damage reports peaking on December 28.

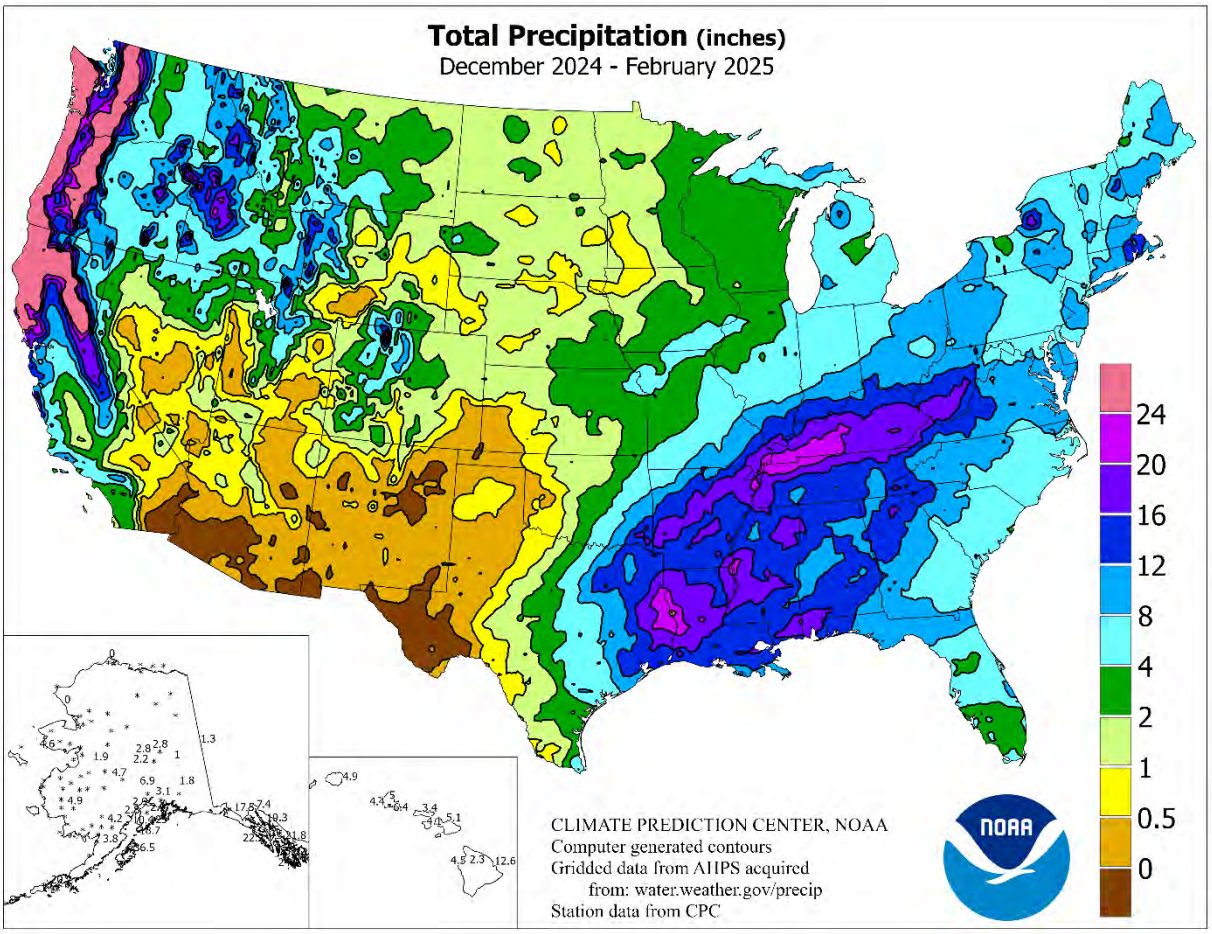
January: With a weak La Niña in place, episodic January cold outbreaks fueled a colder-than-normal month nearly nationwide. Cold weather was particularly pronounced in the central and eastern U.S., with parts of the central and southern Plains, as well as an area extending from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf Coast, noting monthly temperatures ranging from 5 to 10°F below normal. The chilly pattern was highlighted by a sharp cold outbreak that generally peaked from January 19-22. The Arctic blast, which trailed multiple winter-weather events—including a Deep South snowstorm—resulted in sub-0°F temperatures as far south as the northern panhandle of Texas and the Ohio Valley. On January 22, widespread readings below 10°F were reported in the central Gulf Coast region, although freshly fallen snow from southeastern Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast—excluding Florida's peninsula—helped to insulate winter grains and cover crops, as well as Louisiana's new-growth sugarcane. Deep South Texas experienced a single night with sub-freezing temperatures, while Florida's citrus belt escaped with scattered frost.

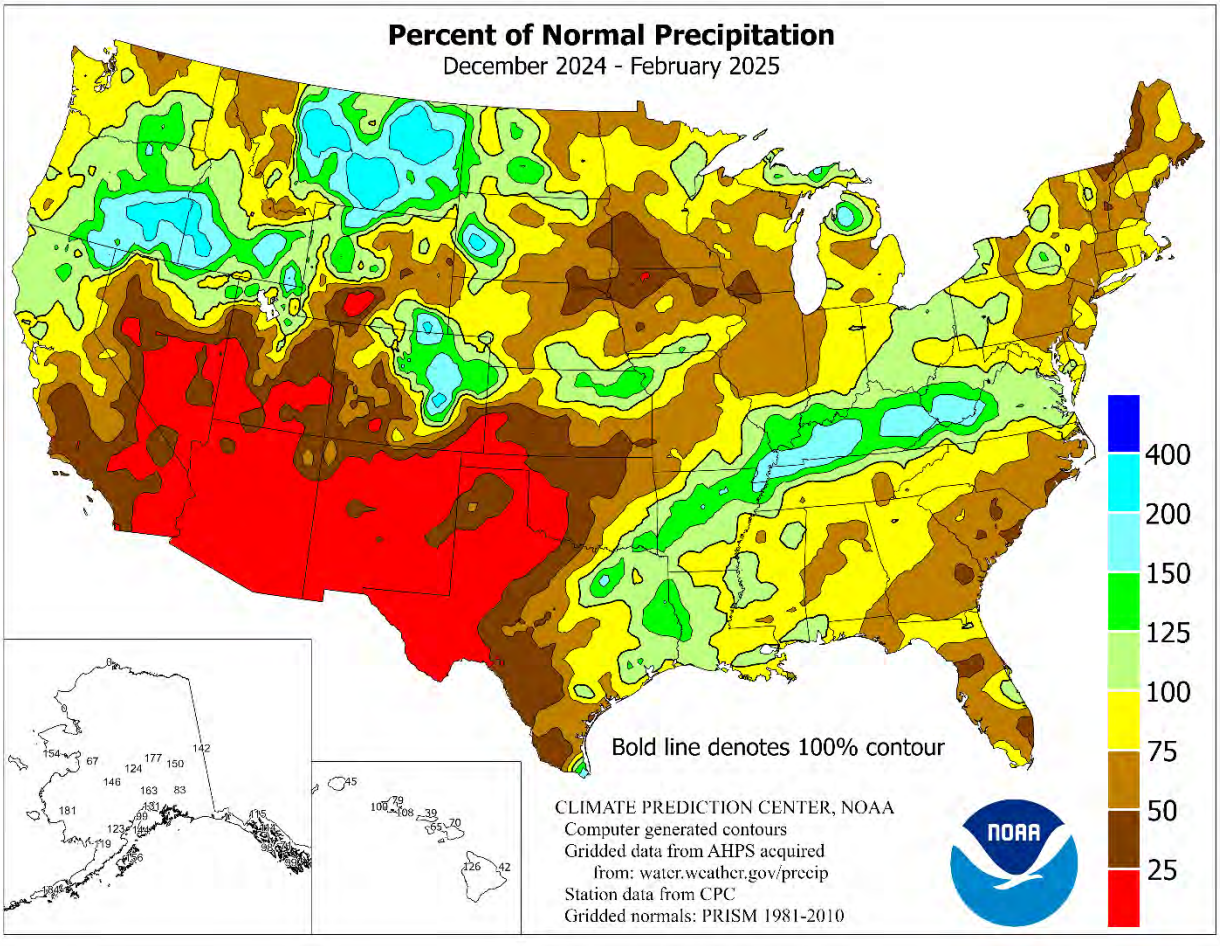
Farther north and west, the Plains' winter wheat—already struggling in some areas due to drought—was broadly exposed to bitterly cold air without the benefit of a protective snow cover. Additionally, nearly one-quarter (24 percent) of the nation's winter wheat production area was in an area experiencing drought on January 28, based on *U.S. Drought Monitor*-derived statistics. Not unexpectedly, some of the lowest-rated wheat, according to USDA/NASS, was situated in the coldest, driest areas, with 34 percent of Nebraska's crop in very poor to poor condition on January 31, along with 28 percent of South Dakota's wheat. Across the Plains and neighboring states, topsoil moisture at the end of January was rated 88 percent very short to short in New Mexico, along with 83 percent in South Dakota, 81 percent in Wyoming, 78 percent in Nebraska, 62 percent in Montana, 54 percent in Texas, and 51 percent in Colorado.

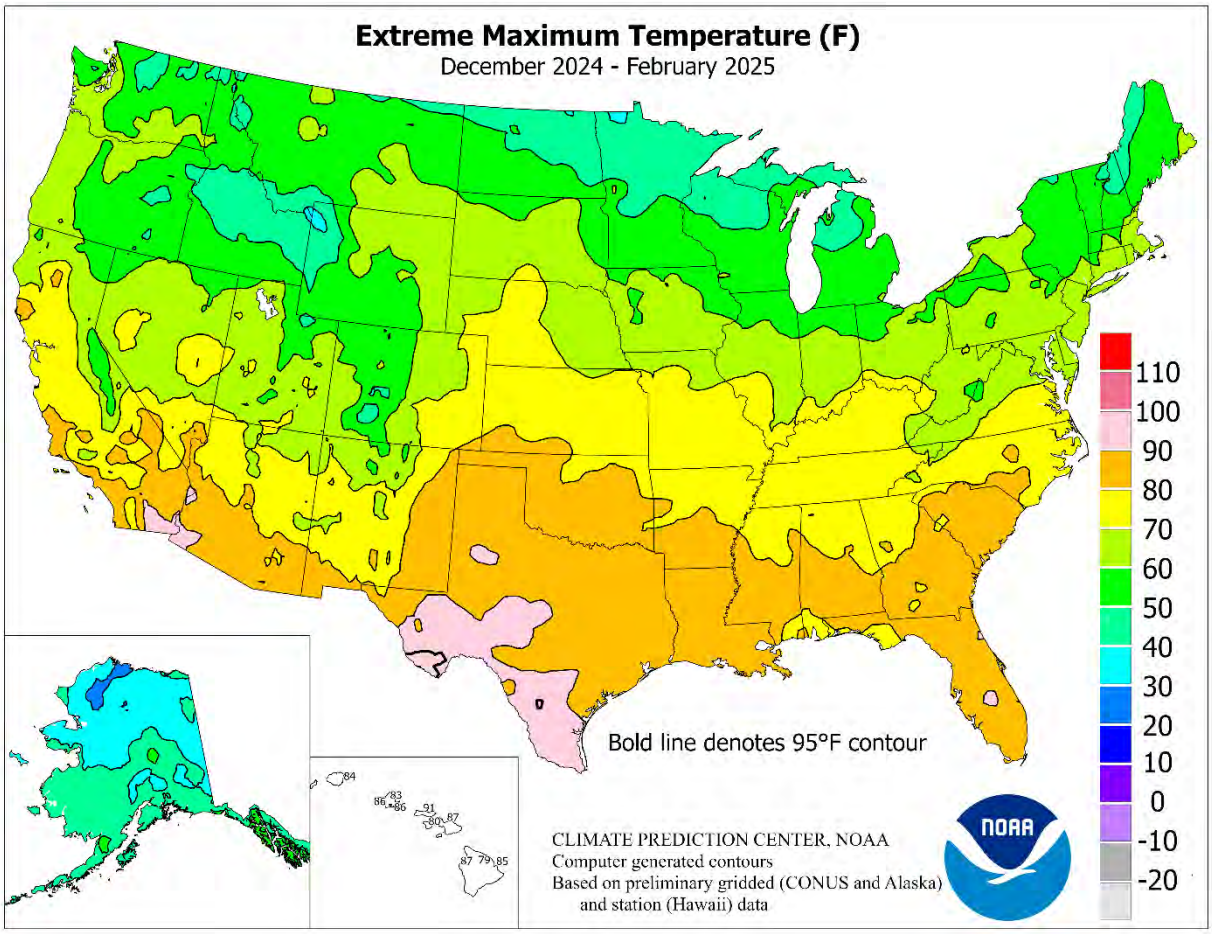
Although wintry weather bypassed some areas, there were plenty of January storm systems. East of the Rockies, the three most notable storms were spaced roughly a week apart, starting on January 5-6 and ending on January 21-22. The initial system dumped heavy snow from the east-central Plains to the middle Atlantic States, while subsequent storms affected areas farther south. As the final major storm traversed the Deep South, historically heavy snow developed on January 21 from southeastern Texas to northern Florida and southern Georgia. In fact, January 21 became the snowiest day on record in multiple cities and towns from Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX, to Pensacola, FL. With storm-total snowfall of 8.9 inches, Pensacola (and many other communities in the panhandle) more than doubled Florida's former state record 24-hour snowfall, which had been 4.0 inches in Milton on March 6, 1954. However, all three major storms passed well south of the north-central U.S., leaving parts of the northern Plains and much of the western Corn Belt in a "snow drought." Through January, season-to-date snowfall amounts in locations such as Des Moines, IA (4.7 inches), and Lincoln, NE (1.0 inch), were considerably below the totals in Gulf Coast cities such as New Orleans, LA (8.0 inches), and Mobile, AL (7.5 inches).

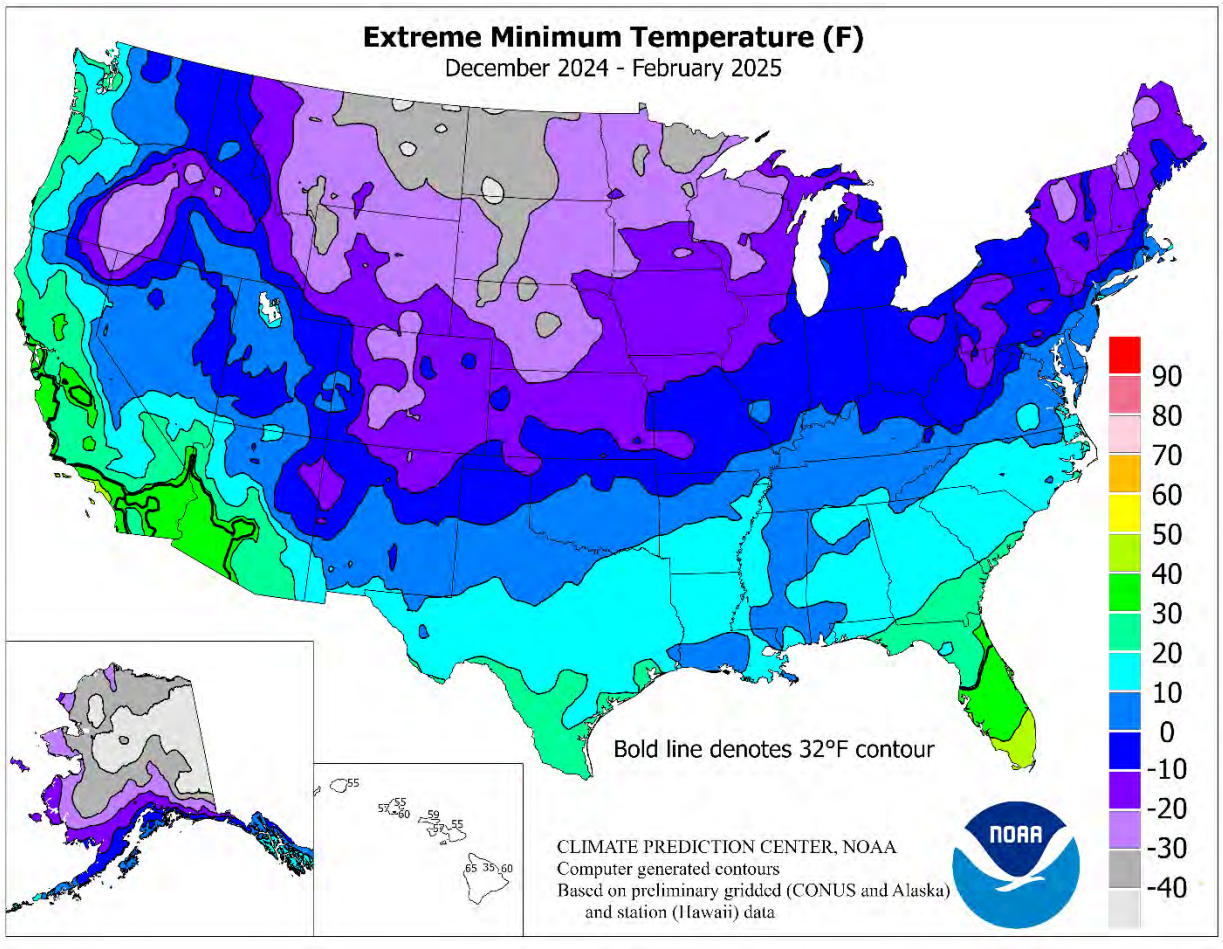
Farther west, the middle of winter was disappointingly quiet in most areas from the Pacific Coast to the Rockies. In fact, Southwestern snowpack was seriously deficient, with most river basins in Arizona and New Mexico reporting a snow-water equivalency less than one-half of the end-of-January average. Much of the Northwest also experienced a drier-than-normal January, although earlier storminess had helped to establish high-elevation snowpack. The line separating respectable and abysmal snowpack ran through the Sierra Nevada, which on average added less than an inch of snow-water equivalency in January. By month's end, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood at less than 11 inches, only two-thirds of the late-January average, with values ranging from less than 7 inches in the south to about 15 inches in the north. Meanwhile in southern California, a delayed-onset wet season, following abundant vegetative growth during the wetter-than-normal winters of 2022-23 and 2023-24, set the stage for a horrific rash of wildfires, starting on January 7. Collectively, southern California's wildfires scorched more than 57,000 acres of terrain; destroyed more than 16,000 homes, businesses, and other buildings; and resulted in at least 29 fatalities. In terms of incinerated structures, the 14,021-acre Eaton Fire and the 23,707-acre Palisades Fire became the second- and third-most destructive blazes, respectively, in state history, as well as California's fifth- and ninth-deadliest wildfires.

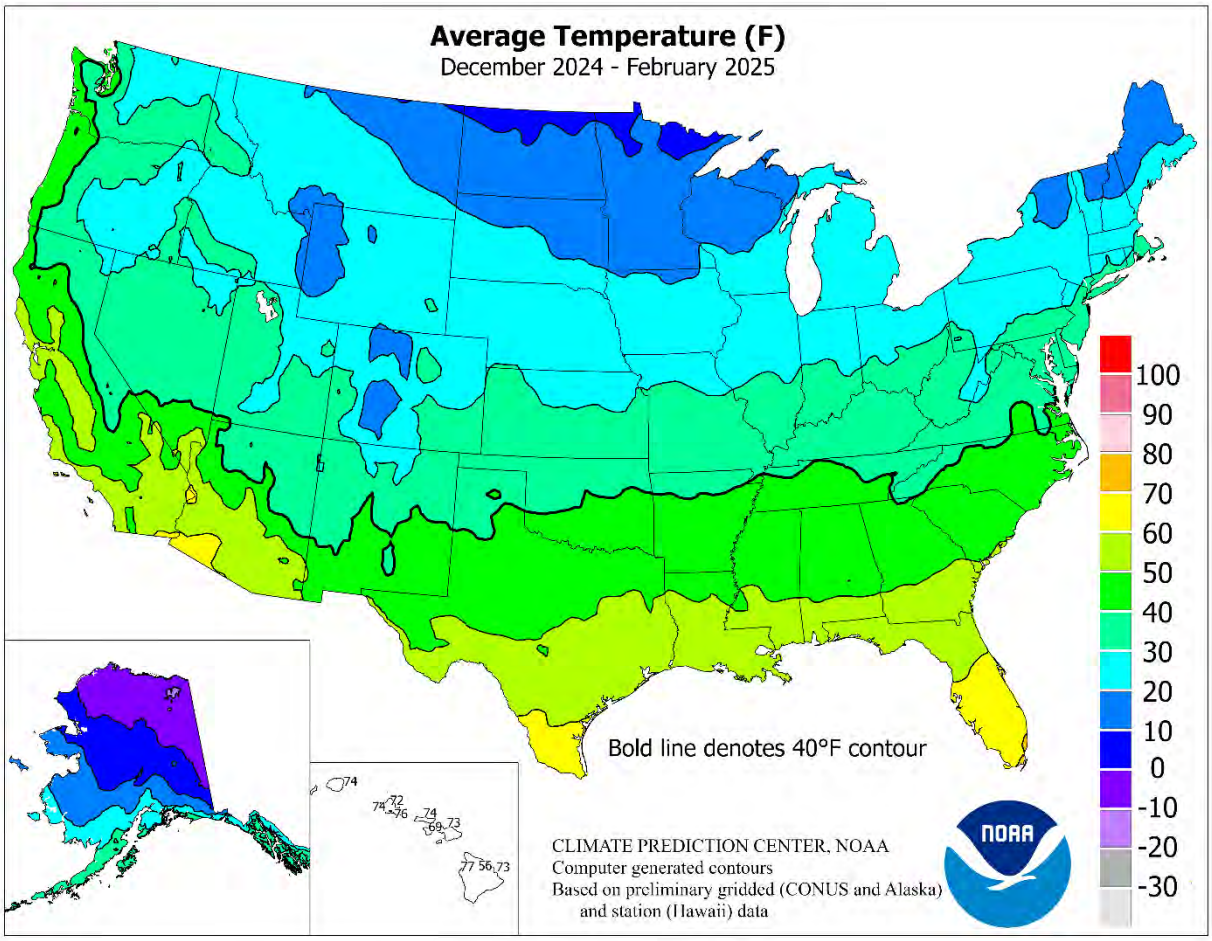
February: A complete summary appeared last week.

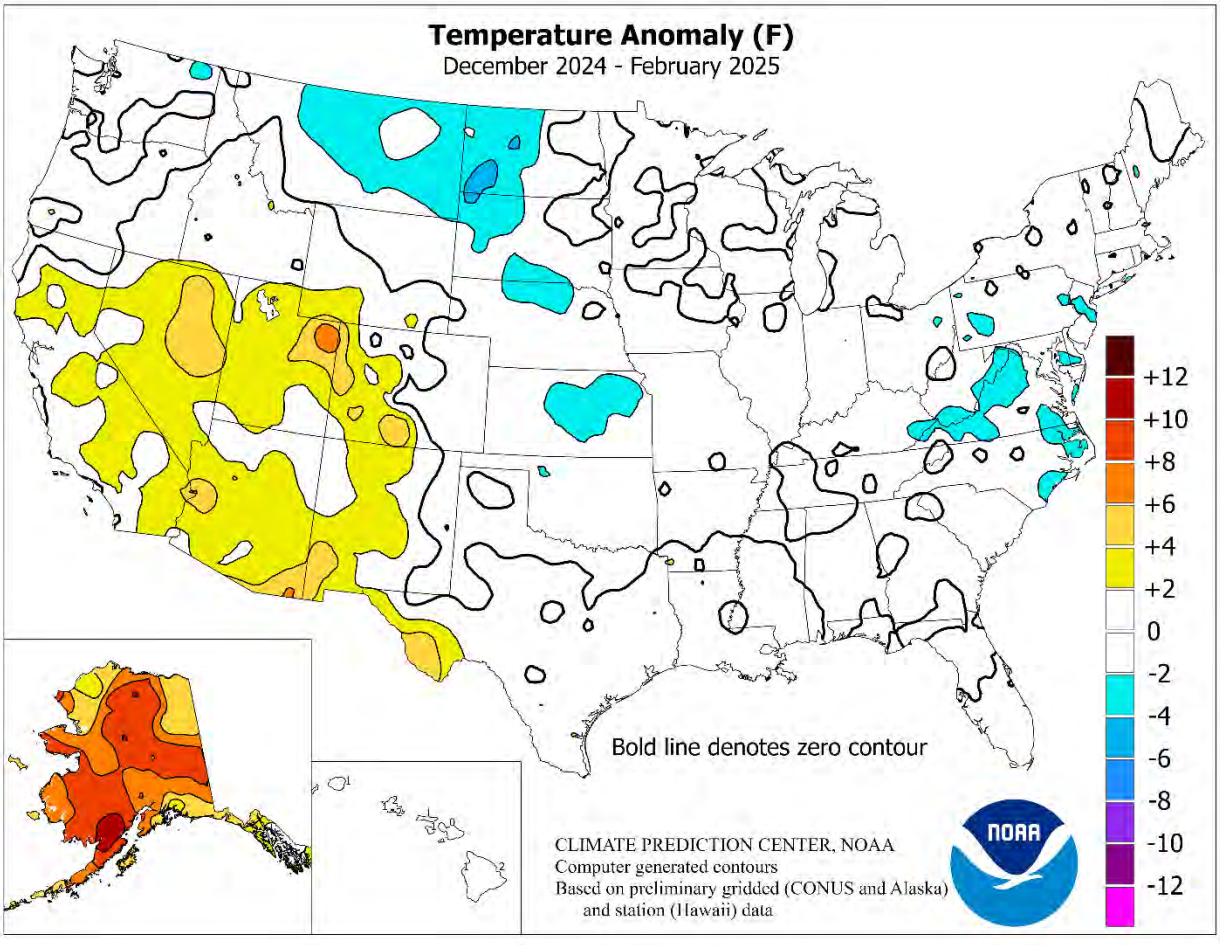

Total Precipitation (inches)
December 2024 - February 2025
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
December 2024 - February 2025
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
Gridded normals: PRISM 1981-2010
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
December 2024 - February 2025
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
December 2024 - February 2025
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Average Temperature (F)
December 2024 - February 2025
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Temperature Anomaly (F)
December 2024 - February 2025
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

December 2024 - February 2025

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	25	6	2.94	0.16	WICHITA	33	-2	1.53	-1.75	TOLEDO	29	-2	6.92	-0.17
BARROW	-4	0	0.00	-0.58	KY LEXINGTON	36	0	14.58	3.32	YOUNGSTOWN	27	-2	10.25	1.53
FAIRBANKS	4	9	2.81	1.12	LOUISVILLE	37	-1	14.94	4.01	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	40	-1	1.73	-2.79
JUNEAU	32	2	19.25	2.39	PADUCAH	38	0	18.41	6.31	TULSA	39	-1	3.63	-2.05
KODIAK	36	4	36.52	13.05	LA BATON ROUGE	55	1	15.48	-0.62	OR ASTORIA	45	2	17.95	-7.83
NOME	17	9	4.60	1.62	LAKE CHARLES	55	0	15.94	2.24	BURNS	27	-1	8.34	4.73
AL BIRMINGHAM	46	0	10.63	-4.21	NEW ORLEANS	57	0	16.31	2.18	EUGENE	41	0	17.38	-0.55
HUNTSVILLE	44	-1	14.56	-1.41	SHREVEPORT	50	1	***	***	MEDFORD	41	0	12.34	4.13
MOBILE	53	0	16.06	0.48	MA BOSTON	31	-1	11.28	0.38	PENDLETON	36	1	6.62	2.41
MONTGOMERY	49	-1	11.81	-2.70	WORCESTER	27	0	11.69	0.62	PORTLAND	43	1	15.11	0.63
AR FORT SMITH	43	0	8.87	-0.21	MD BALTIMORE	35	-1	7.14	-2.55	SALEM	44	1	17.81	0.23
LITTLE ROCK	43	0	14.47	1.92	ME CARIBOU	17	1	9.73	0.76	PA ALLENTOWN	29	-3	7.18	-2.75
AZ FLAGSTAFF	35	4	1.65	-4.47	PORTLAND	25	-2	10.61	-0.93	ERIE	29	-2	10.83	0.73
PHOENIX	61	4	0.09	-2.38	MI ALPENA	23	0	6.41	1.21	MIDDLETOWN	31	-2	7.36	-1.68
PRESCOTT	43	3	0.64	-2.83	GRAND RAPIDS	26	-1	6.02	-1.09	PHILADELPHIA	35	-1	6.96	-2.89
TUCSON	57	3	0.27	-2.37	HOUGHTON LAKE	21	-1	10.00	5.13	PITTSBURGH	31	-1	9.44	1.02
CA BAKERSFIELD	52	2	1.69	-1.79	LANSING	26	-1	5.09	-0.58	WILKES-BARRE	28	-3	6.24	-1.22
EUREKA	47	-1	21.66	1.25	MUSKEGON	29	0	6.47	-0.48	WILLIAMSPORT	30	-1	6.37	-2.19
FRESNO	52	3	2.84	-3.04	TRAVERSE CITY	26	0	4.84	0.35	RI PROVIDENCE	31	-2	13.50	1.46
LOS ANGELES	57	-1	3.72	-4.36	MN DULUTH	14	-1	3.92	0.49	SC CHARLESTON	50	-2	5.22	-4.55
REDDING	50	2	20.35	2.52	INT_L FALLS	9	0	3.73	1.27	COLUMBIA	47	-1	5.91	-4.68
SACRAMENTO	50	1	9.21	-1.38	MINNEAPOLIS	19	0	2.11	-0.82	FLORENCE	47	-1	6.54	-2.91
SAN DIEGO	58	-1	1.37	-4.49	ROCHESTER	18	0	1.95	-1.33	GREENVILLE	44	-1	11.52	-1.02
SAN FRANCISCO	54	2	10.30	-1.69	ST. CLOUD	16	0	1.67	-0.63	SD ABERDEEN	16	0	1.59	-0.20
STOCKTON	50	1	5.96	-1.63	MO COLUMBIA	32	-2	4.35	-1.98	HURON	19	0	1.33	-0.66
CO ALAMOSA	26	6	0.60	-0.34	KANSAS CITY	30	-2	3.37	-0.83	RAPID CITY	24	-2	3.50	2.34
CO SPRINGS	32	-1	1.82	0.97	SAINT LOUIS	35	0	7.56	0.24	SIOUX FALLS	20	-1	1.75	-0.51
DENVER INTL	32	0	1.23	0.09	SPRINGFIELD	35	-1	4.74	-2.81	TN BRISTOL	38	-1	10.64	-0.59
GRAND JUNCTION	36	6	0.59	-1.14	MS JACKSON	50	1	15.89	0.24	CHATTANOOGA	43	-1	11.32	-3.97
PUEBLO	32	-1	1.19	0.28	MERIDIAN	49	-1	14.71	-1.52	KNOXVILLE	40	-1	13.83	-0.73
CT BRIDGEPORT	33	-1	9.42	-0.87	TUPELO	45	-1	16.78	0.72	MEMPHIS	44	-1	17.30	3.13
HARTFORD	31	1	9.06	-1.43	MT BILLINGS	26	-2	3.57	1.89	NASHVILLE	42	0	14.29	1.37
DC WASHINGTON	39	-1	8.19	-0.70	BUTTE	21	0	1.70	0.37	TX ABILENE	48	0	1.31	-2.34
DE WILMINGTON	34	-2	7.36	-2.55	CUT BANK	21	-2	0.54	-0.22	AMARILLO	39	-1	0.68	-1.26
FL DAYTONA BEACH	60	-1	6.08	-1.32	GLASGOW	16	-1	1.71	0.50	AUSTIN	54	0	5.11	-2.13
JACKSONVILLE	55	-1	10.03	1.11	GREAT FALLS	23	-2	3.58	1.91	BEAUMONT	56	1	14.41	1.02
KEY WEST	71	0	9.03	3.50	HAVRE	18	-2	2.04	0.82	BROWNSVILLE	66	1	6.46	3.15
MIAMI	71	1	3.13	-3.30	MISSOULA	27	1	3.15	0.22	CORPUS CHRISTI	60	0	3.59	-1.03
ORLANDO	63	0	3.81	-3.19	NC ASHEVILLE	40	-1	10.33	-1.44	DEL RIO	57	2	0.57	-1.38
PENSACOLA	54	-1	13.45	-1.76	CHARLOTTE	44	0	8.22	-1.96	EL PASO	51	3	0.10	-1.33
TALLAHASSEE	54	0	9.05	-3.89	GREENSBORO	40	-2	8.68	-0.69	FORT WORTH	49	0	12.04	3.91
TAMPA	63	-1	7.39	-0.43	HATTERAS	47	-3	11.30	-2.68	GALVESTON	58	0	8.59	-2.09
WEST PALM BEACH	69	1	4.54	-5.05	RALEIGH	44	0	7.59	-2.00	HOUSTON	57	1	14.10	3.33
GA ATHENS	46	-1	11.28	-1.87	WILMINGTON	47	-2	5.96	-5.01	LUBBOCK	44	1	0.21	-1.85
ATLANTA	47	0	12.83	-0.89	ND BISMARCK	14	-2	1.61	0.01	MIDLAND	46	-1	0.11	-1.72
AUGUSTA	47	-3	7.68	-3.71	DICKINSON	15	-3	0.35	-0.40	SAN ANGELO	49	0	1.23	-1.78
COLUMBUS	50	-1	13.16	-0.32	FARGO	12	0	1.99	-0.30	SAN ANTONIO	55	1	3.30	-2.40
MACON	47	-2	7.81	-5.24	GRAND FORKS	13	3	2.02	0.36	VICTORIA	58	2	5.68	-1.29
SAVANNAH	52	-1	5.70	-3.59	JAMESTOWN	13	-1	0.57	-0.45	WACO	50	0	6.24	-1.90
HI HILO	73	2	12.58	-17.57	NE GRAND ISLAND	26	-2	1.45	-0.74	WICHITA FALLS	44	0	1.25	-2.91
HONOLULU	76	2	6.42	0.46	LINCOLN	27	-1	2.04	-0.76	UT SALT LAKE CITY	36	3	2.47	-1.66
KAHULUI	73	0	5.07	-2.15	NORFOLK	26	1	2.50	0.24	VA LYNCHBURG	37	-1	13.45	3.59
LIHUE	74	1	4.92	-6.12	NORTH PLATTE	27	-1	2.06	0.65	NORFOLK	43	-1	11.18	1.59
IA BURLINGTON	26	-1	2.09	-2.80	OMAHA	26	-1	1.59	-1.32	RICHMOND	39	-2	10.88	1.54
CEDAR RAPIDS	24	1	1.24	-2.52	SCOTTSBLUFF	29	0	1.32	-0.15	ROANOKE	37	-2	12.33	3.19
DES MOINES	25	0	2.71	-1.28	VALENTINE	23	-3	0.92	-0.44	WASH/DULLES	35	-1	8.66	-0.19
DUBUQUE	22	0	1.64	-3.06	NH CONCORD	23	-2	8.18	-1.07	VT BURLINGTON	24	0	7.61	1.21
SIOUX CITY	23	0	1.10	-1.44	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	35	-2	7.26	-3.81	WA OLYMPIA	40	0	17.78	-2.96
WATERLOO	23	0	2.18	-1.51	NEWARK	35	-1	7.81	-2.73	QUILLAYUTE	42	0	28.38	-10.78
ID BOISE	34	0	6.70	2.76	NM ALBUQUERQUE	41	2	0.18	-1.15	SEATTLE-TACOMA	41	-2	11.89	-3.37
LEWISTON	36	-1	4.86	1.57	NV ELY	32	4	0.78	-1.47	SPOKANE	31	0	7.94	2.20
POCATELLO	28	1	4.93	1.72	LAS VEGAS	53	2	0.55	-1.26	YAKIMA	33	0	4.75	1.31
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	27	-1	5.11	-0.95	RENO	39	1	2.90	-0.49	WI EAU CLAIRE	18	0	1.85	-1.63
MOLINE	26	0	4.30	-1.23	WINNEMUCCA	35	1	2.39	-0.31	GREEN BAY	22	1	2.72	-1.63
PEORIA	28	0	4.12	-2.14	NY ALBANY	26	-1	7.52	-0.61	LA CROSSE	22	-1	2.50	-1.43
ROCKFORD	25	0	2.94	-2.22	BINGHAMTON	24	-1	9.69	1.58	MADISON	23	0	2.48	-2.15
SPRINGFIELD	29	-2	0.85	-5.25	BUFFALO	27	0	9.70	0.11	MILWAUKEE	26	-1	2.67	-2.69
IN EVANSVILLE	35	-1	12.90	2.55	ROCHESTER	28	-1	8.41	1.06	WV BECKLEY	32	-2	17.05	7.51
FORT WAYNE	28	-1	7.16	0.09	SYRACUSE	28	1	11.25	2.92	CHARLESTON	35	-2	16.27	6.07
INDIANAPOLIS	30	-1	8.53	0.06	OH AKRON-CANTON	27	-3	10.38	2.12	ELKINS	30	-3	13.53	3.33
SOUTH BEND	27	0	5.69	-1.68	CINCINNATI	32	-2	12.76	2.56	HUNTINGTON	36	-1	15.08	5.04
KS CONCORDIA	29	-2	2.48	0.19	CLEVELAND	29	-3	9.57	1.11	WY CASPER	26	0	1.04	-0.63
DODGE CITY	32	-2	1.00	-1.18	COLUMBUS	31	-2	9.06	0.51	CHEYENNE	28	-1	1.13	-0.23
GOODLAND	31	0	0.46	-0.57	DAYTON	31	-2	9.68	1.20	LANDER	25	2	1.31	-0.53
TOPEKA	29	-4	2.69	-0.99	MANSFIELD	27	-2	9.36	0.59	SHERIDAN	24	0	2.66	0.86

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

March 13 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

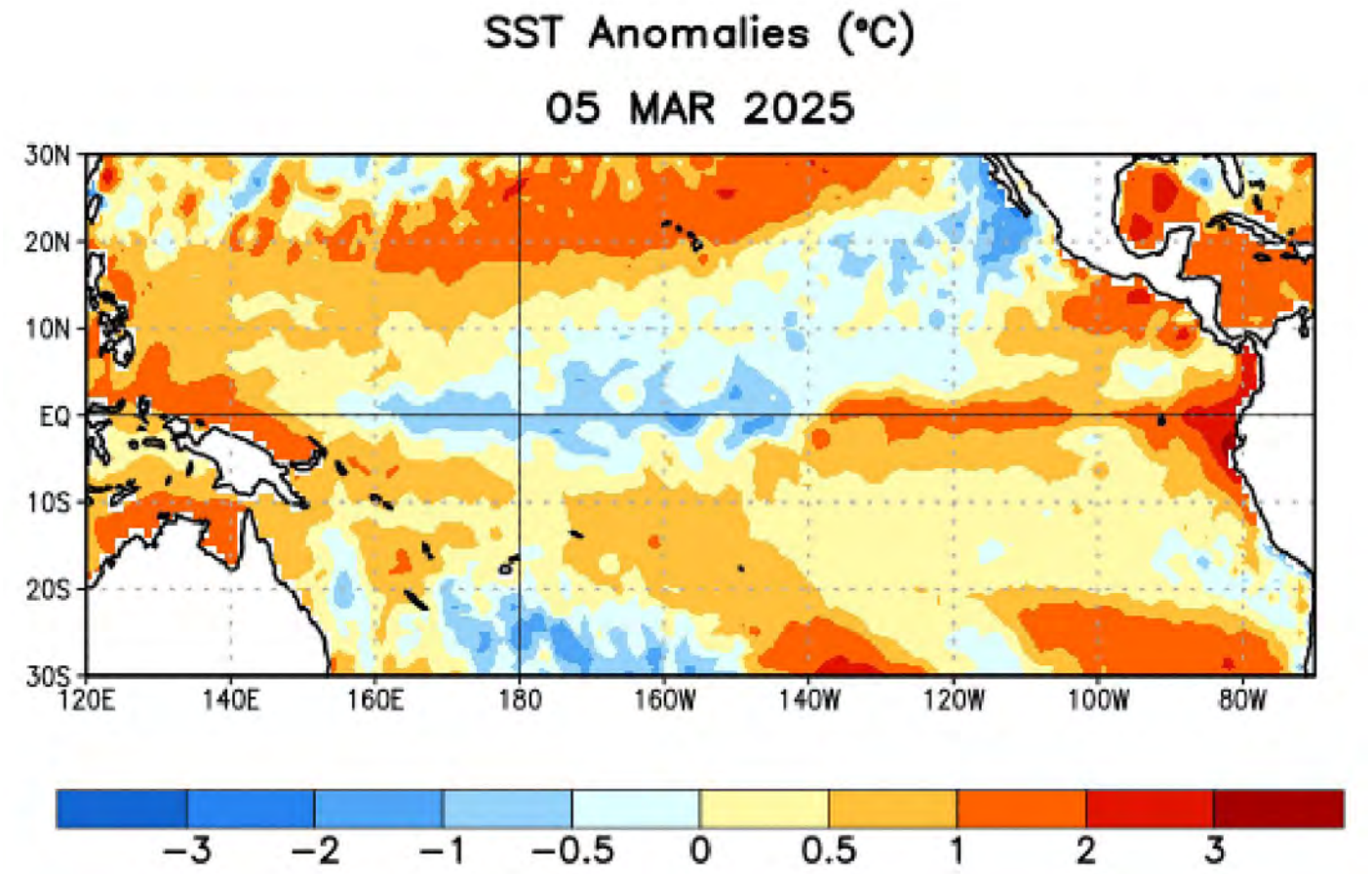


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 05 March 2025. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: ENSO-neutral conditions are favored to develop in the next month and persist through the Northern Hemisphere summer.

In February, below-average sea surface temperatures weakened in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean. All weekly Niño indices reflected this decline, with near- to below-average values lingering in the Niño-3.4 and Niño-4 regions. Significant coastal warming was evident near South America, with the latest Niño-1+2 value at +1.6°C. The warming, however, was shallow (in the upper 50 meters) and was associated with low-level westerly wind anomalies over the eastern Pacific. Below-average subsurface temperatures also weakened, but negative anomalies persisted at depth in the eastern Pacific and extended down to 200 meters in the central Pacific. Tropical Pacific atmospheric anomalies continued to indicate La Niña. Low-level wind anomalies remained easterly over the western and central Pacific, while upper-level wind anomalies were westerly over the east-central Pacific. Convection was suppressed around the Date Line and was enhanced near Indonesia. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation indices were positive. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected weakening La Niña and a trend toward ENSO-neutral conditions.

The IRI and North American multi-model ensemble predicts an imminent transition to ENSO-neutral conditions. The forecast team concurs and predicts a greater than 50% chance of ENSO-neutral conditions through July-September 2025. As is typical for forecasts made in the spring, there is large forecast uncertainty at longer time horizons, with no outcome exceeding a 50% chance (chances of El Niño are the lowest). In summary, ENSO-neutral conditions are favored to develop in the next month and persist through the Northern Hemisphere summer (62% chance in June-August 2025).

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **10 April 2025**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

March 9 - 15, 2025

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Moderate to heavy rain in southern and eastern Europe contrasted with mostly dry weather in the northwest, while anomalous warmth lingered in eastern crop areas.

WESTERN FSU: Unseasonably warm weather hastened winter crops out of dormancy well ahead of normal.

MIDDLE EAST: Warm and dry weather in the west juxtaposed with showers and somewhat cooler temperatures farther east.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Additional drought-easing rain in Morocco and western Algeria further improved prospects for reproductive winter wheat and barley.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Widespread showers in Indonesia benefited oil palm but were unfavorable for ripening first-crop rice.

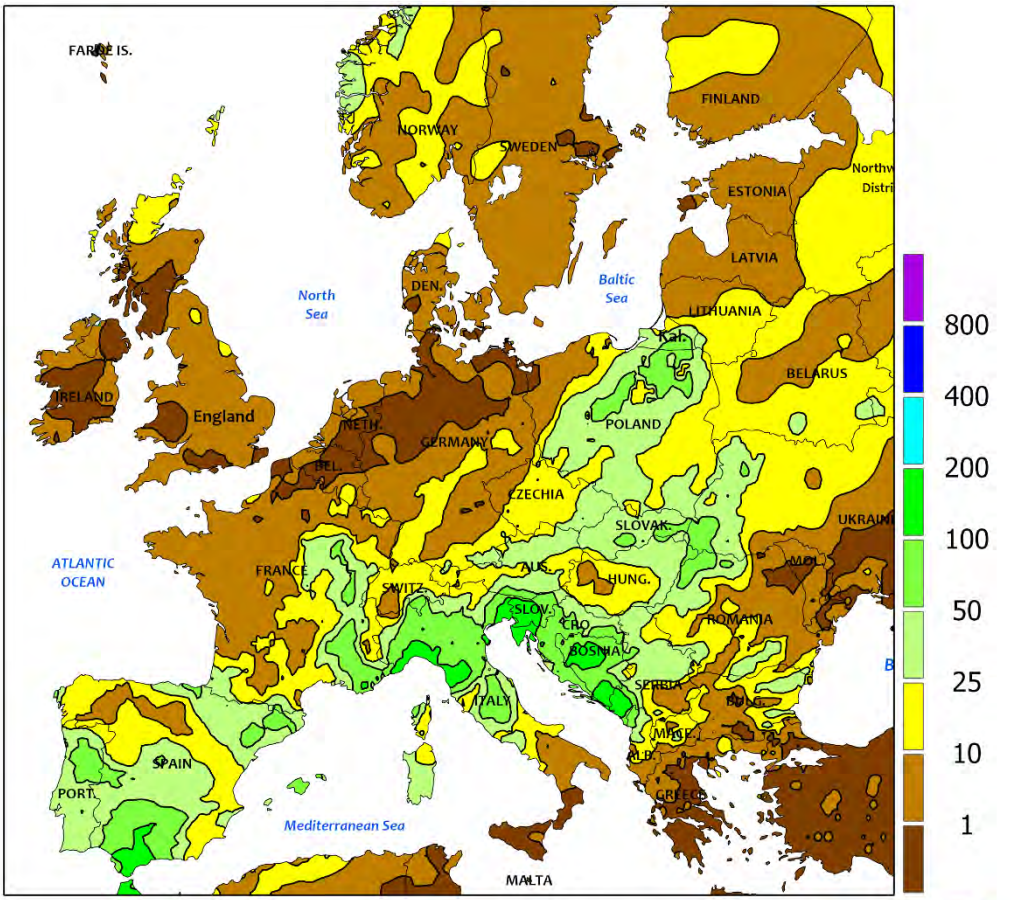
AUSTRALIA: The remnants of tropical cyclone Alfred brought some showers to major summer crop producing areas, while periods of rain moistened soils for upcoming winter grain sowing in the west.

SOUTH AFRICA: Mild, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for immature corn.

ARGENTINA: Drier weather overspread the south, while showers persisted in central growing areas.

BRAZIL: Lighter, but still widespread, rainfall across the Center-West benefited second-crop corn and cotton.

EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 9 - 15, 2025



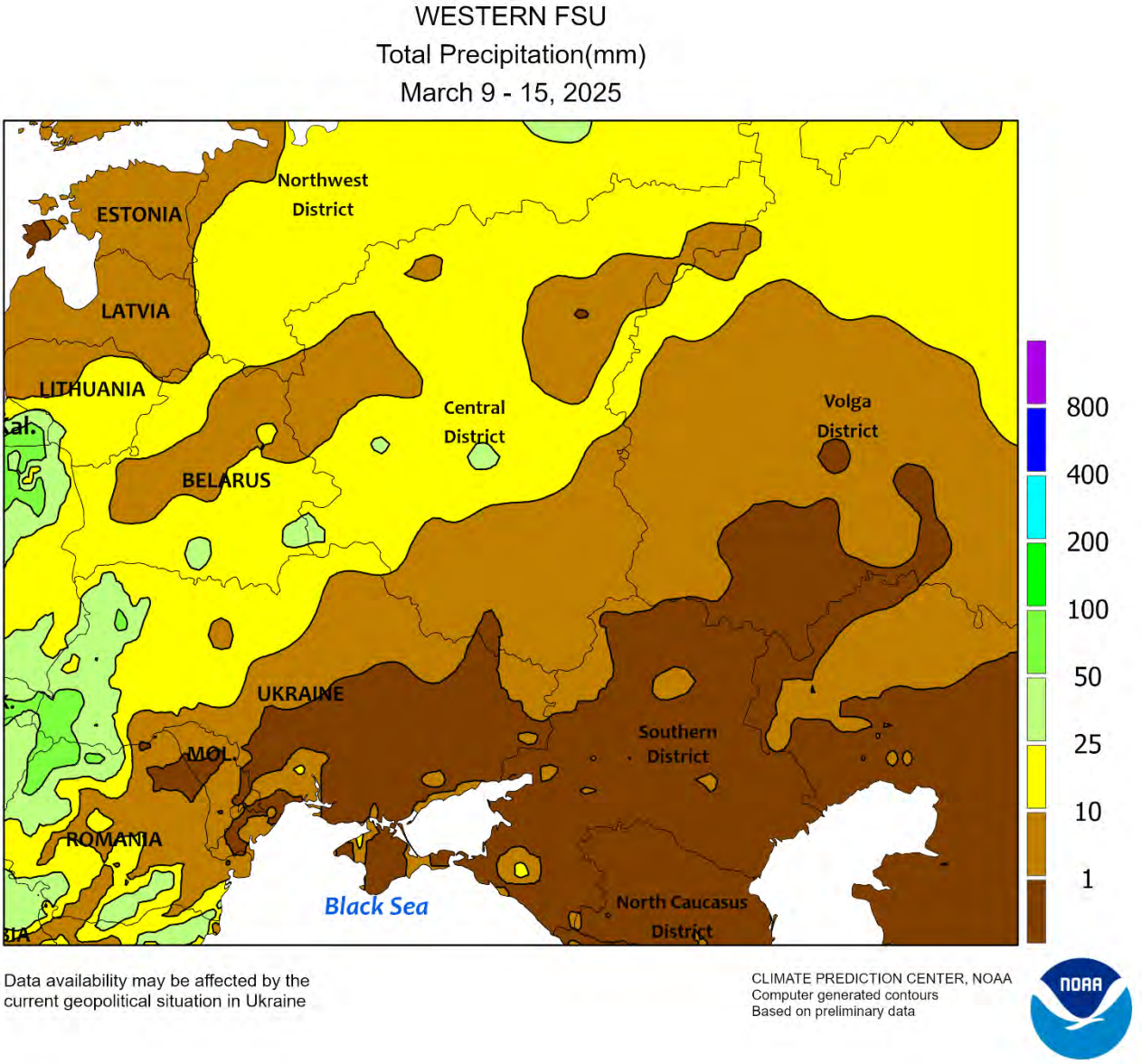
Rainfall data from France is either missing or suspect.

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

EUROPE

Stormy weather in the south and east contrasted with dry conditions farther north. A stationary area of high pressure anchored over the North Sea maintained dry but seasonably cool conditions across England, France*, and Germany, promoting fieldwork as well as early winter crop development. Meanwhile, a series of Atlantic storm systems circumvented the high to the south, bringing moderate to heavy rain to southern and eastern portions of the continent. On the Iberian Peninsula, rainfall varied from 10 to 25 mm in Castilla y León (northern Spain) to more than 350 mm in the south (Andalucia). Heavy rain (50-200 mm, locally more) also extended eastward across much of Italy into the western Balkans, while somewhat lighter showers (10-60 mm) fell farther east in Poland and the northern Balkans. The moisture was especially welcome in eastern Europe, which has been very dry over the preceding 60 days. Conversely, soils have become saturated in central and southern portions of Spain and Portugal, which has impeded fieldwork and likely lowered the quality of mature citrus crops. Despite the unsettled weather, temperatures averaged up to 5°C above normal in Italy and as much as 11°C above normal in the lower Danube River Valley. Consequently, winter crops were rapidly greening up over the eastern third of the continent save for the coldest northernmost growing areas of the Baltic States.

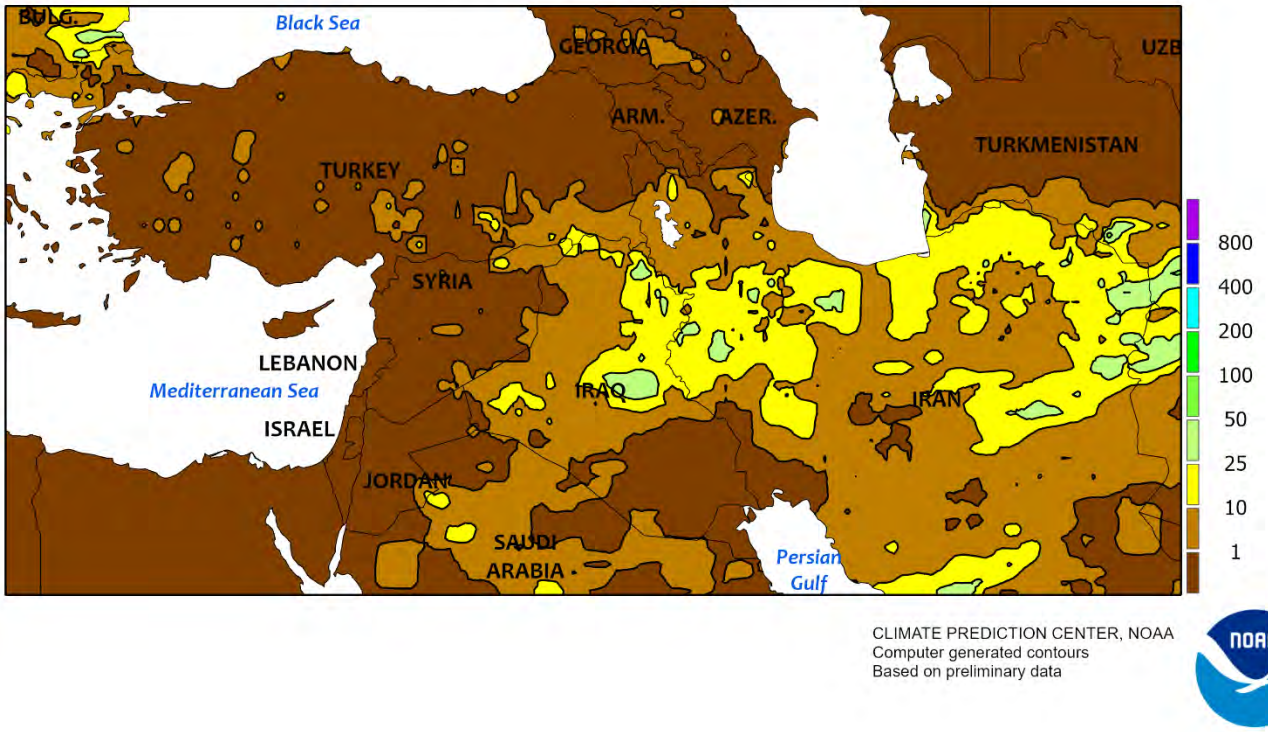
**Surface-based weather station data from France were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*



WESTERN FSU

Unusually warm and dry weather hastened winter crops out of dormancy. After a very cold end of February and early March, temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 7 to 12°C above normal over Moldova, Ukraine, and most of western Russia. Daytime highs soared toward 30°C in southern Russia, more in line with temperatures typically seen in late May and June; as a result, winter grains and oilseeds broke dormancy two to three weeks ahead of average and rapidly added vegetative growth. Furthermore, while precipitation during the autumn and winter was adequate to locally abundant, unfavorably dry conditions have developed over the past 60 days (less than 50 percent of normal, locally less than 25 percent) over most of the region's primary winter crop areas.

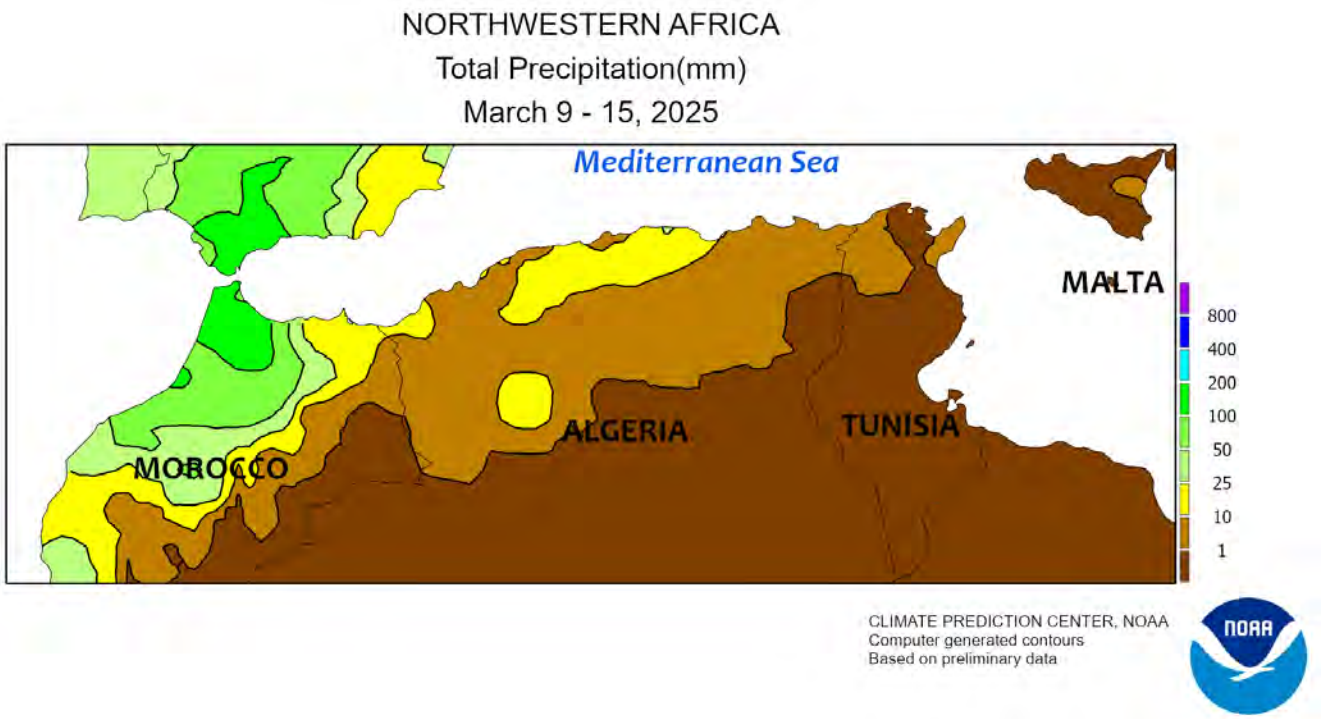
MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
March 9 - 15, 2025



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

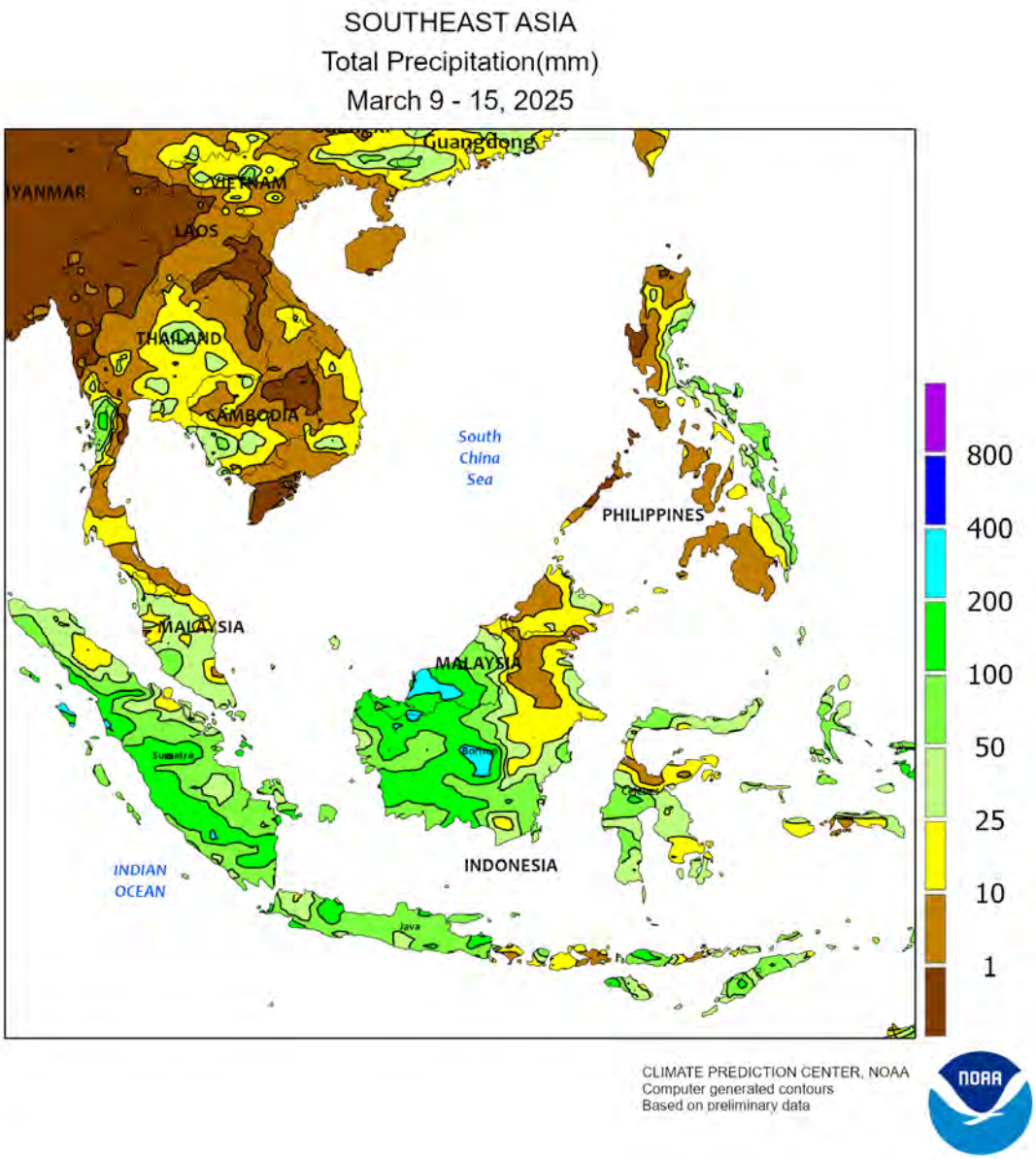
MIDDLE EAST

Warm and dry weather in the west contrasted with lingering showers over the eastern half of the region. Mostly sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (5-10°C above normal) prevailed across Turkey and the eastern Mediterranean Coast, accelerating winter crop green up (north) and vegetative development (south) in addition to early cotton planting. However, acute short-term dryness (60-day rainfall less than 50 percent of normal) from southern and southeastern Turkey into Israel and Jordan has reduced soil moisture for winter grain development. Conversely, light to moderate showers (5-35 mm, locally more) lingered across Iraq and much of Iran, keeping soils favorably moist for vegetative wheat and barley. Temperatures averaged near normal in central and southern portions of Iraq and Iran but up to 5°C above normal in the north, allowing winter crops to make up for some of the developmental delays brought on by a very cold February and early March.



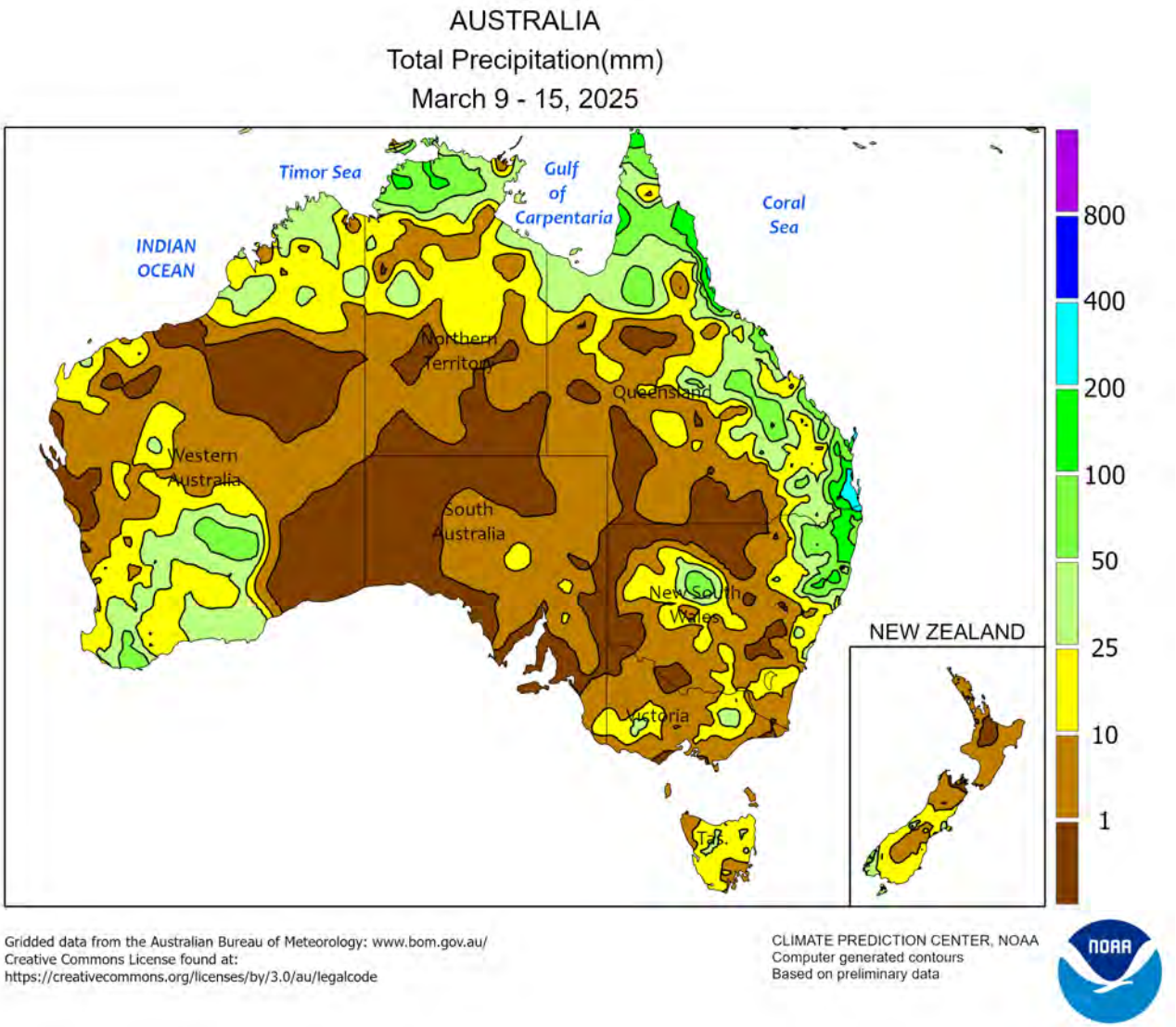
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

The remarkable recovery from severe early-season drought continued in Morocco and western Algeria, while increasingly dry and hot weather prevailed farther east. A stationary upper air low west of the Iberian Peninsula generated moderate to heavy showers (10-100 mm) across much of Morocco and western Algeria, with rainfall totals locally exceeding 200 mm in northern Morocco. The rainy weather continued the pronounced drought recovery — which began in earnest in late February — as winter grains progress through the reproductive stages of development; season-to-date precipitation (since September 1) in Morocco's primary croplands jumped from 50 percent of normal two weeks ago to nearly 80 percent at the end of the past week. Meanwhile, light to moderate showers (10-20 mm) in north-central Algeria improved soil moisture somewhat following a very dry February and first week of March. Farther east, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-7°C above normal) across eastern Algeria and northern Tunisia accelerated wheat and barley toward or through reproduction, with daytime highs in the lower 30s (degrees C) in eastern and southern Tunisia causing some crop stress.



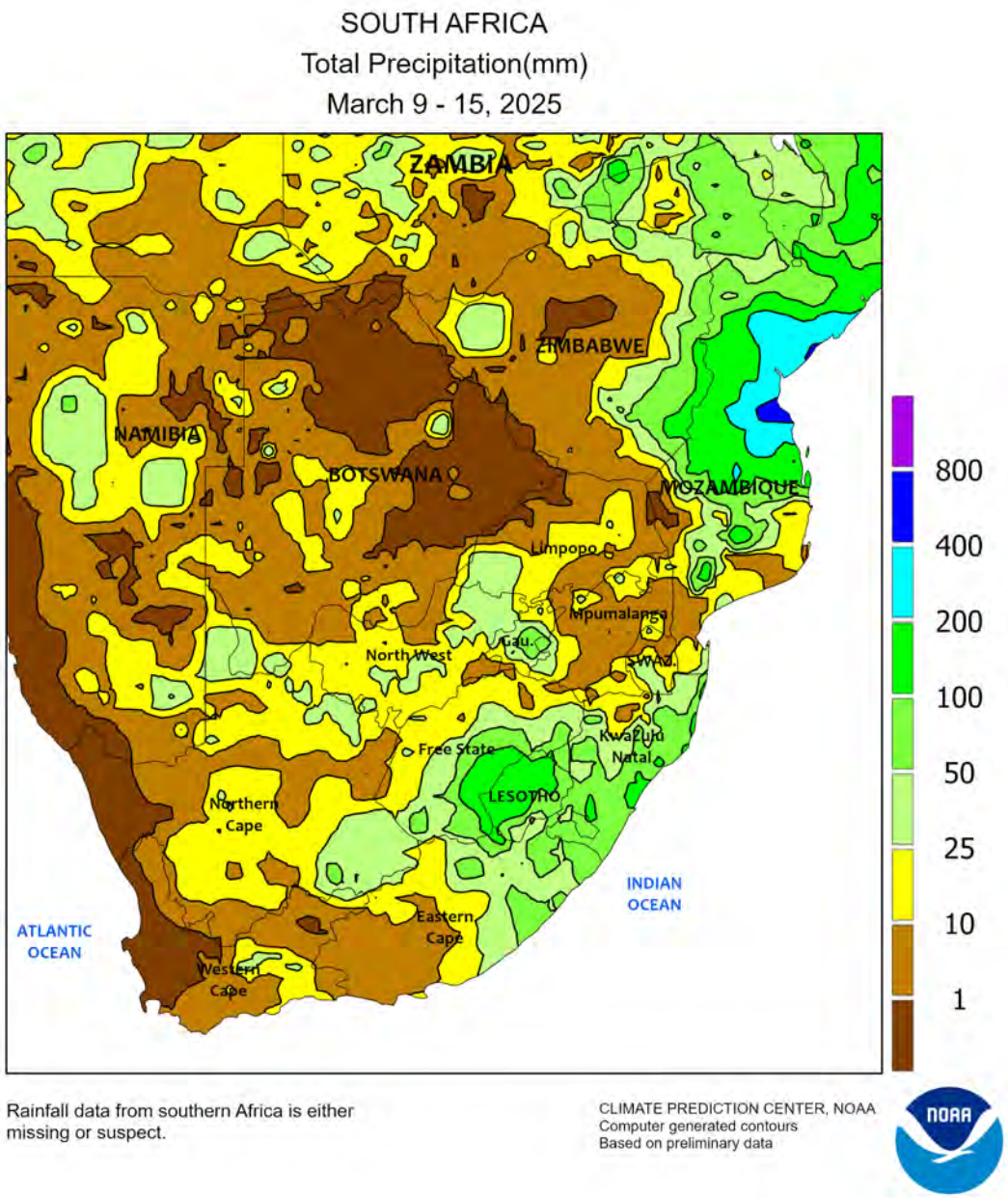
SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers remained widespread and heavy throughout much of Indonesia and extending into eastern sections of Malaysia (Sarawak). The aforementioned areas recorded at least 50 mm of rain for the week, with some locales topping 200 mm. Despite some localized flooding and harvest delays, the rainfall maintained ample soil moisture for oil palm. However, the wet weather in Java, Indonesia, was generally unfavorable for first-crop rice ripening and harvesting; off-season rice fieldwork was just getting underway. In the Philippines, seasonable showers (25-100 mm or more) continued across eastern reaches, aiding the smaller rice and corn crop that is grown in the second quarter of the calendar year. Elsewhere, seasonal heat began building slightly earlier than normal in Thailand and the surrounding areas. Temperatures have already touched 40°C on occasion, roughly 1 to 2°C above normal for this time of year. Nevertheless, the heat spawned convective showers (10-25 mm) at times, easing the early season heat and bolstering moisture supplies ahead of the main growing season.



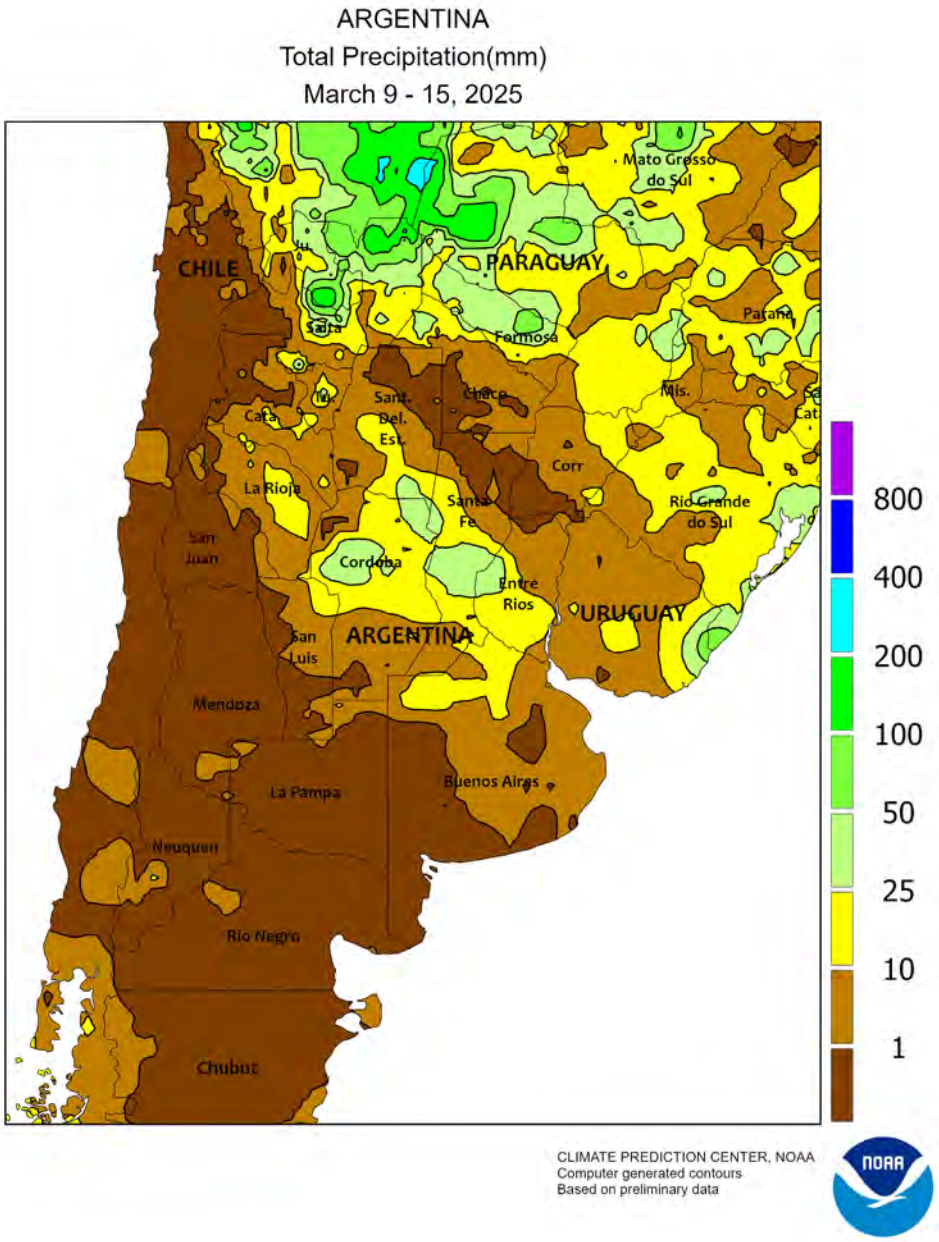
AUSTRALIA

During the first half of the week, the remnants of tropical cyclone Alfred brought some showers to major summer crop producing areas in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Rainfall amounts ranged from 1 to 2 mm in western growing areas to around 25 mm in the east. The wet weather may have temporarily interrupted some fieldwork, including early cotton and sorghum harvesting, but the rain helped boost topsoil moisture somewhat in advance of upcoming winter crop planting. Winter crop sowing typically begins in mid-April in northern portions of the wheat belt and gains momentum during May as planting advances southward. Sunny skies during the latter half of the week enabled fieldwork to resume in most parts of eastern Australia. Likewise, showers and thunderstorms in Western Australia (1-20 mm in the north, 25-90 mm in the south) conditioned soils for winter grain planting in April and May. Temperatures averaged near normal in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, with daytime highs mostly in the upper 20s and lower 30s (degrees C). Extreme heat (40-43°C) from southern South Australia into northwestern Victoria had little to no significant agricultural impact.



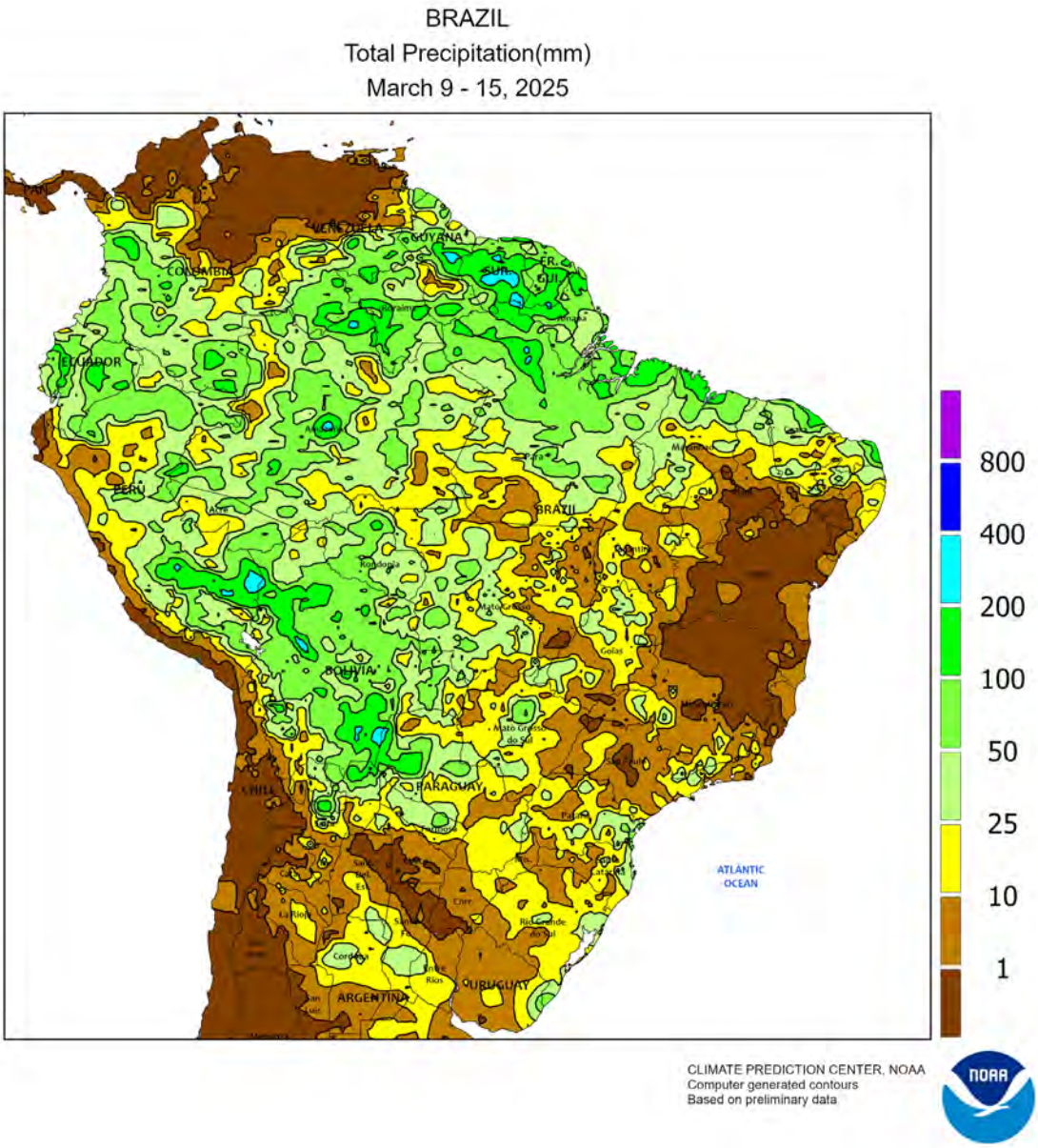
SOUTH AFRICA

Mild, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for immature corn and other summer crops. Rainfall totaled 10 to 50 mm for much of the Maize Triangle. Some areas of Gauteng and Mpumalanga received less than 10 mm of rain, while heavier rain fell along the KwaZulu-Natal coastal area westward through parts of Eastern Cape (amounts totaling 50-100 mm). Near-normal temperatures continued, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s degrees C. Meanwhile, mostly dry, sunny weather prevailed in tree and vine crop areas of Western Cape.



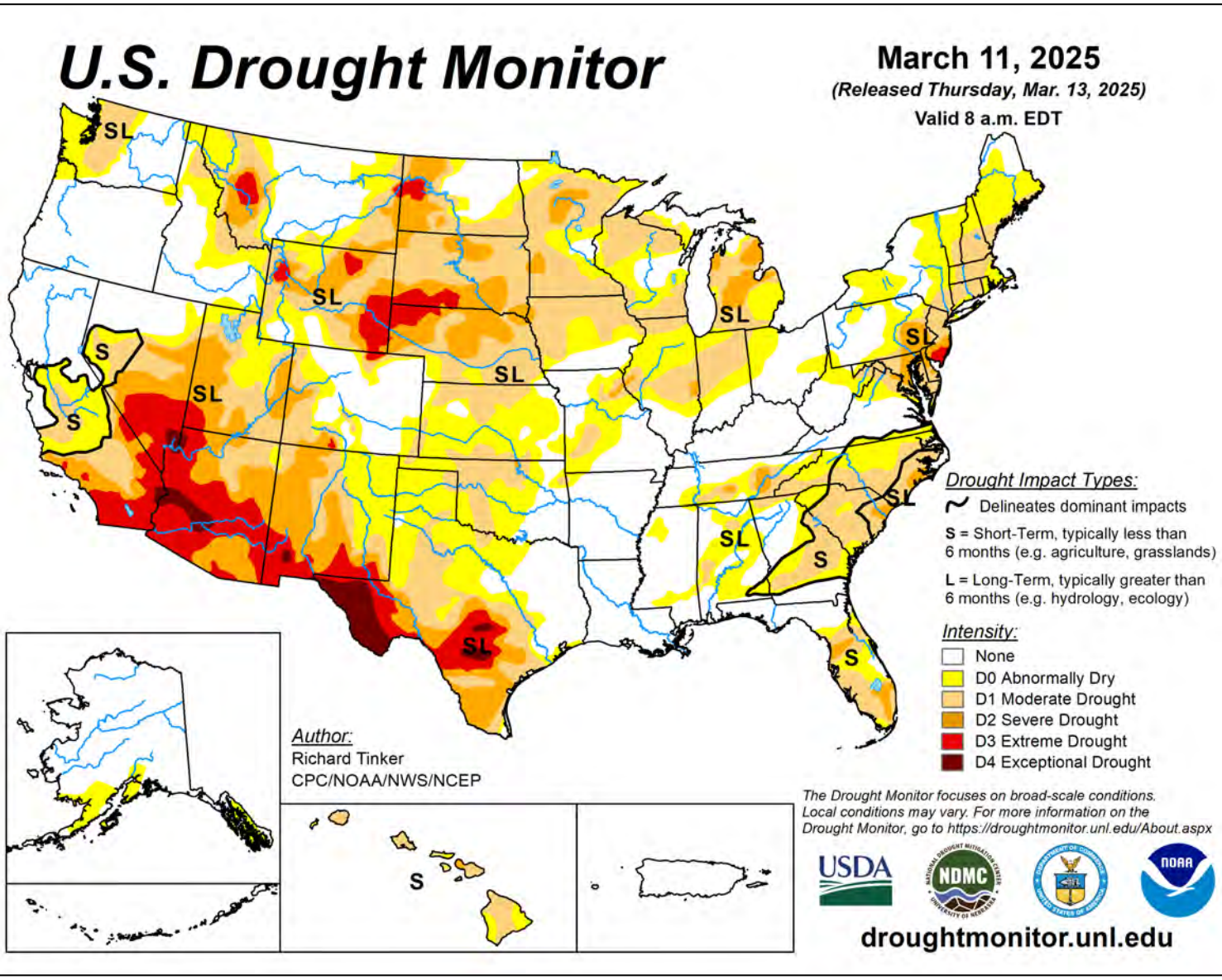
ARGENTINA

In the wake of recent soaking rain, drier weather overspread southern Argentina, promoting drydown and harvesting of the earliest maturing summer crops, such as sunflowers. A combination of sunny skies and abundant topsoil moisture benefited some immature summer crops as well, but soil moisture remained excessive in various locations. Widespread showers (5-25 mm or more) in central Argentina maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture supplies as well. Similar to southern growing areas, some immature summer crops benefited from the moisture, while other crops would welcome drier weather. In northern Argentina, scattered showers (5-25 mm or more) favored summer crop development in Salta and Santiago del Estero, while a pocket of drier weather persisted in eastern Chaco, further hindering late cotton development. Unseasonably cool weather (temperatures averaging 2-4°C below normal) covered much of Argentina, with maximum temperatures mostly in the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C. According to the government of Argentina, 24 percent of the sunflower crop was harvested as of March 13, compared with 43 percent last year. The corn harvest has begun too, with 6 percent of the crop harvested, versus 3 percent last year.



BRAZIL

Showers eased somewhat across the Center-West but continued to provide beneficial moisture to second-crop corn and cotton. Most municipalities of the Center-West recorded at least 10 mm of rain, with some locales topping 50 mm. Second-crop corn planting was nearing completion in Mato Grosso and was over 80 percent complete nationally. While long-term moisture supplies have been favorable in Mato Grosso, shorter-term moisture conditions (last 60 days) have been subpar and comparable to last year. In fact, outside of Mato Grosso, rainfall in other key corn areas has been consistently below average since January 1. Meanwhile in the far south, soybean harvesting was progressing slowly in Rio Grande do Sul (5 percent complete versus the median of 8 percent), likely due to some recent wet weather. The soybean crop in Rio Grande do Sul was adversely affected by continued dryness over the course of the season, lowering yield expectations. Temperatures in the south have moderated, with cooler weather (1-3°C below average) helping to stabilize the crop.



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