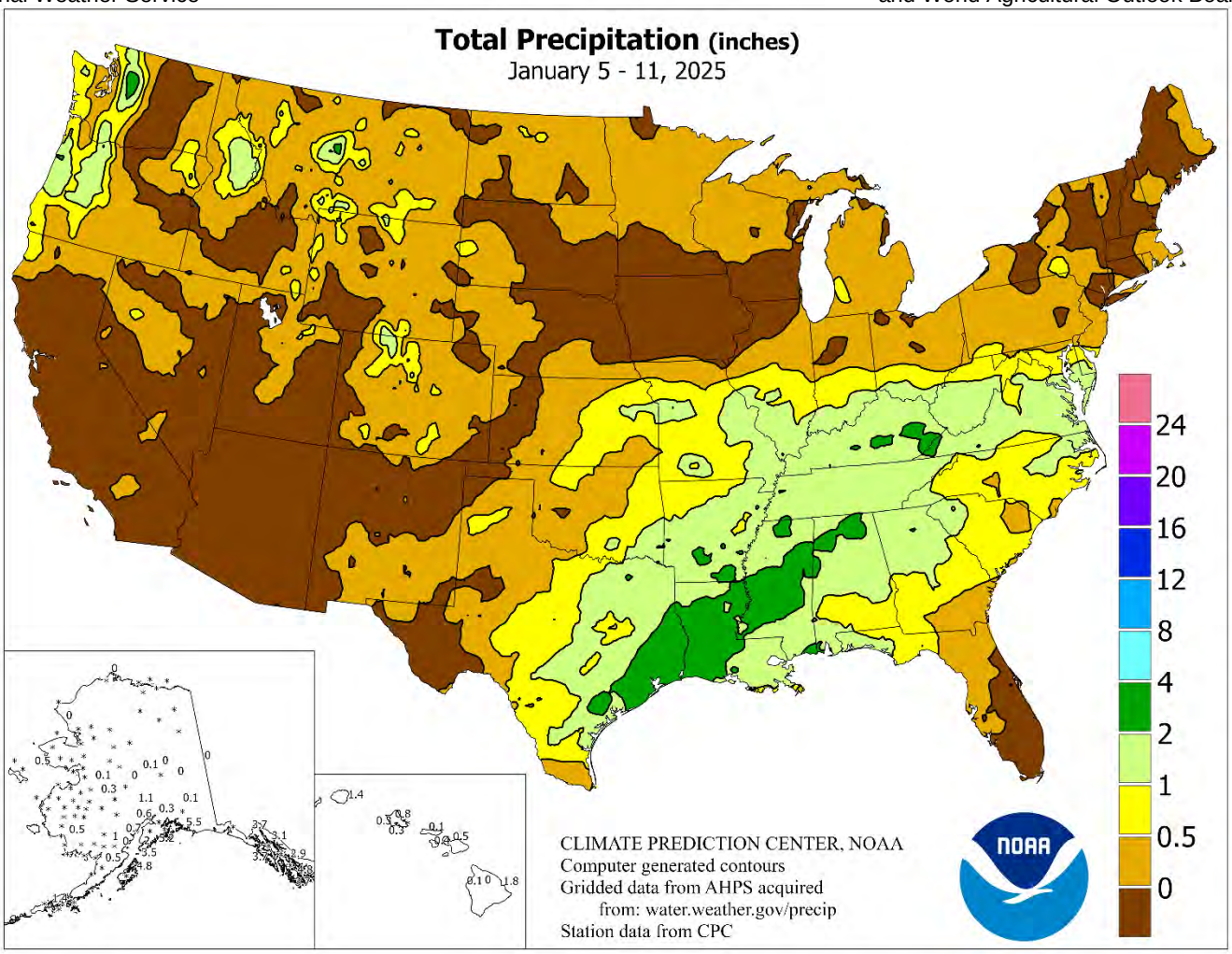
Volume 112, No. 2 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor January 14, 2025

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

January 5 – 11, 2025

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

On the night of January 7-8, **Santa Ana** winds gusting up to 100 mph across the coastal ranges of **southern California** in **Los Angeles County** fanned new fires into deadly infernos, eventually incinerating more than 40,000 acres of terrain, including heavily populated areas in the path of the Palisades and Eaton Fires. Thousands of homes and other buildings, including businesses, were destroyed, with full damage assessments pending. The fires also resulted in at least two dozen fatalities.

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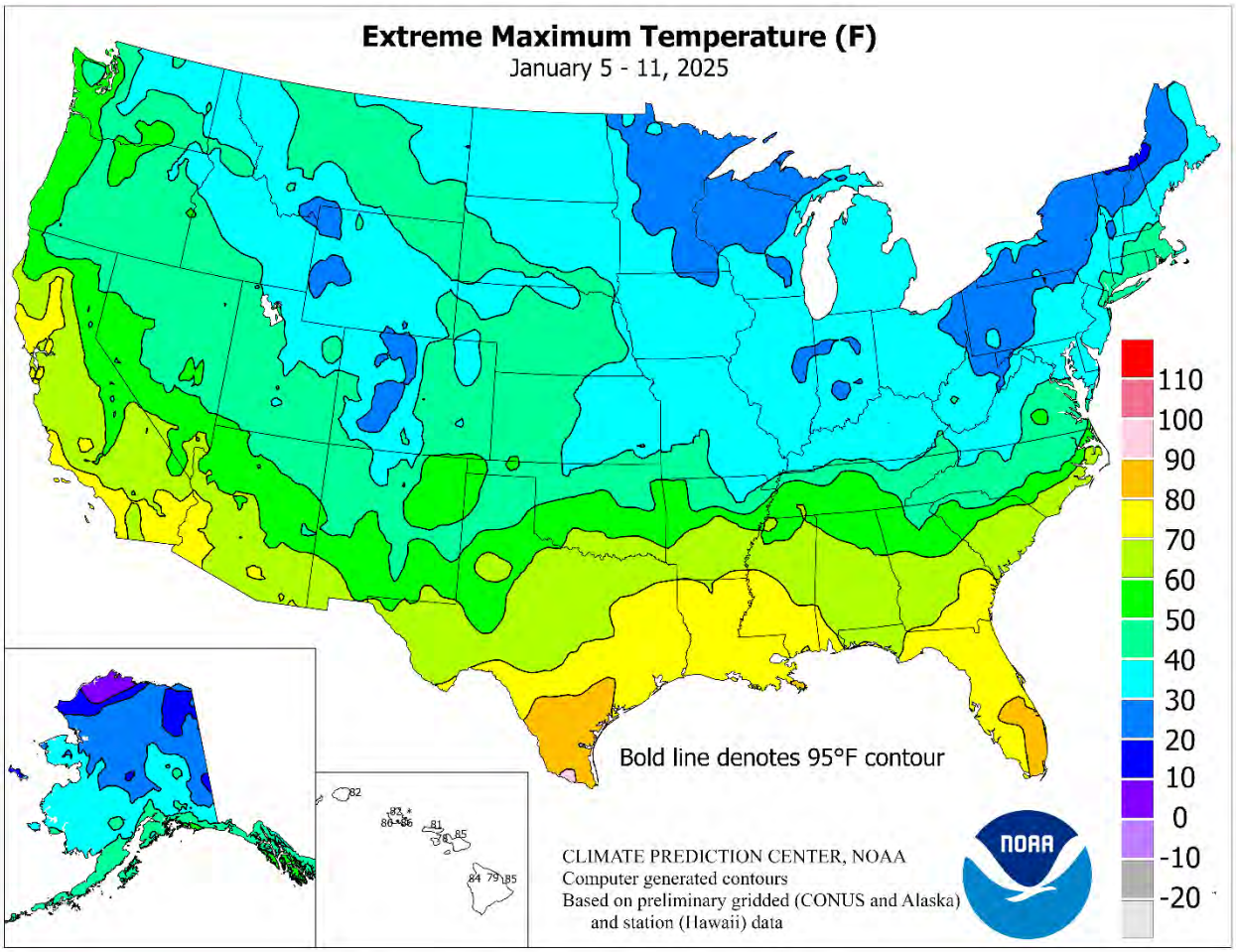
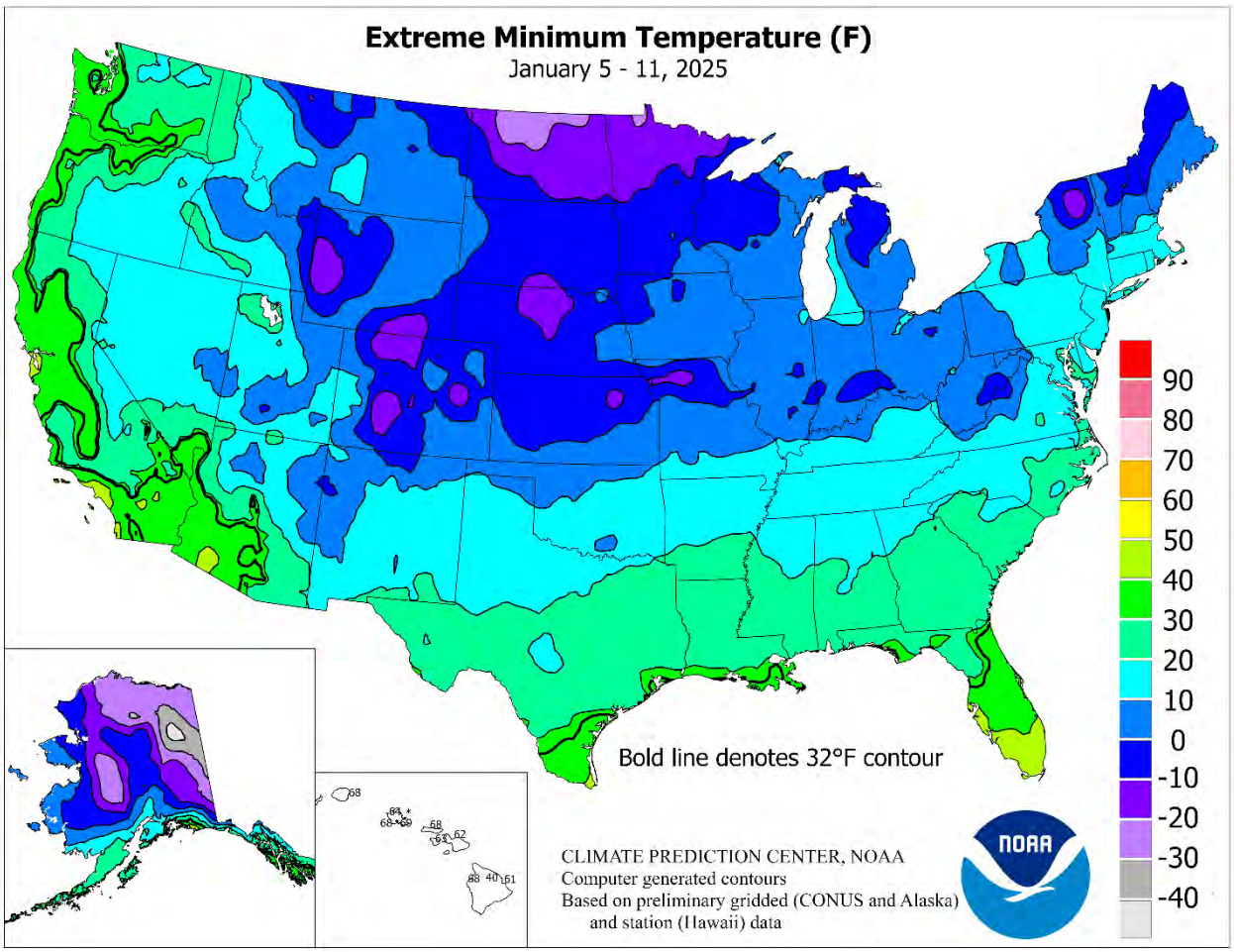
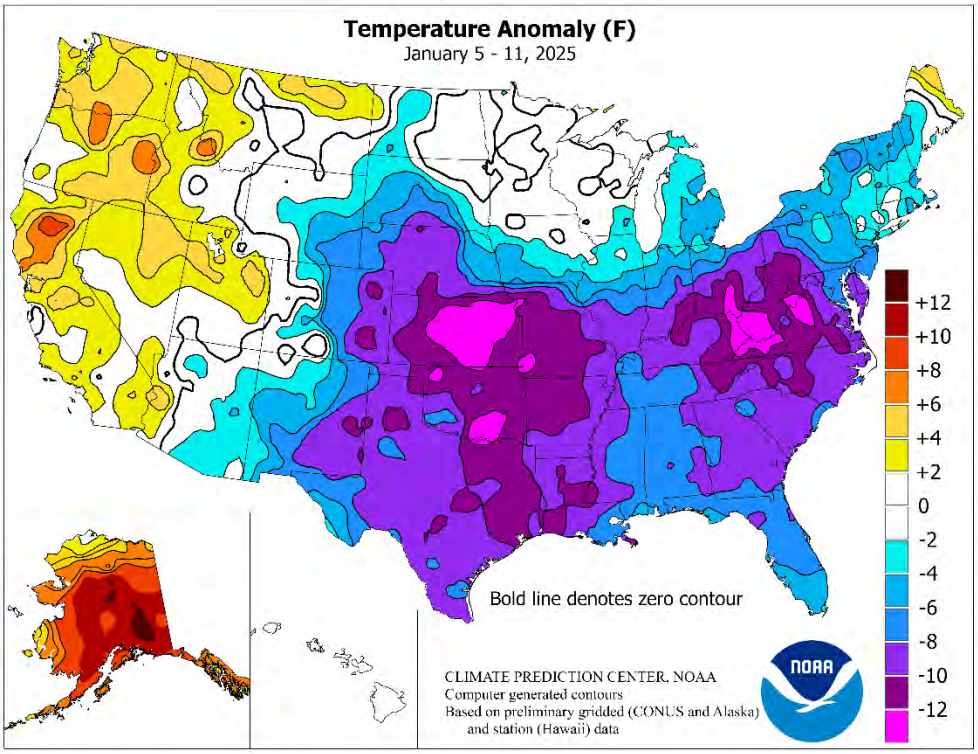

Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
January 5 - 11, 2025
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
January 5 - 11, 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)

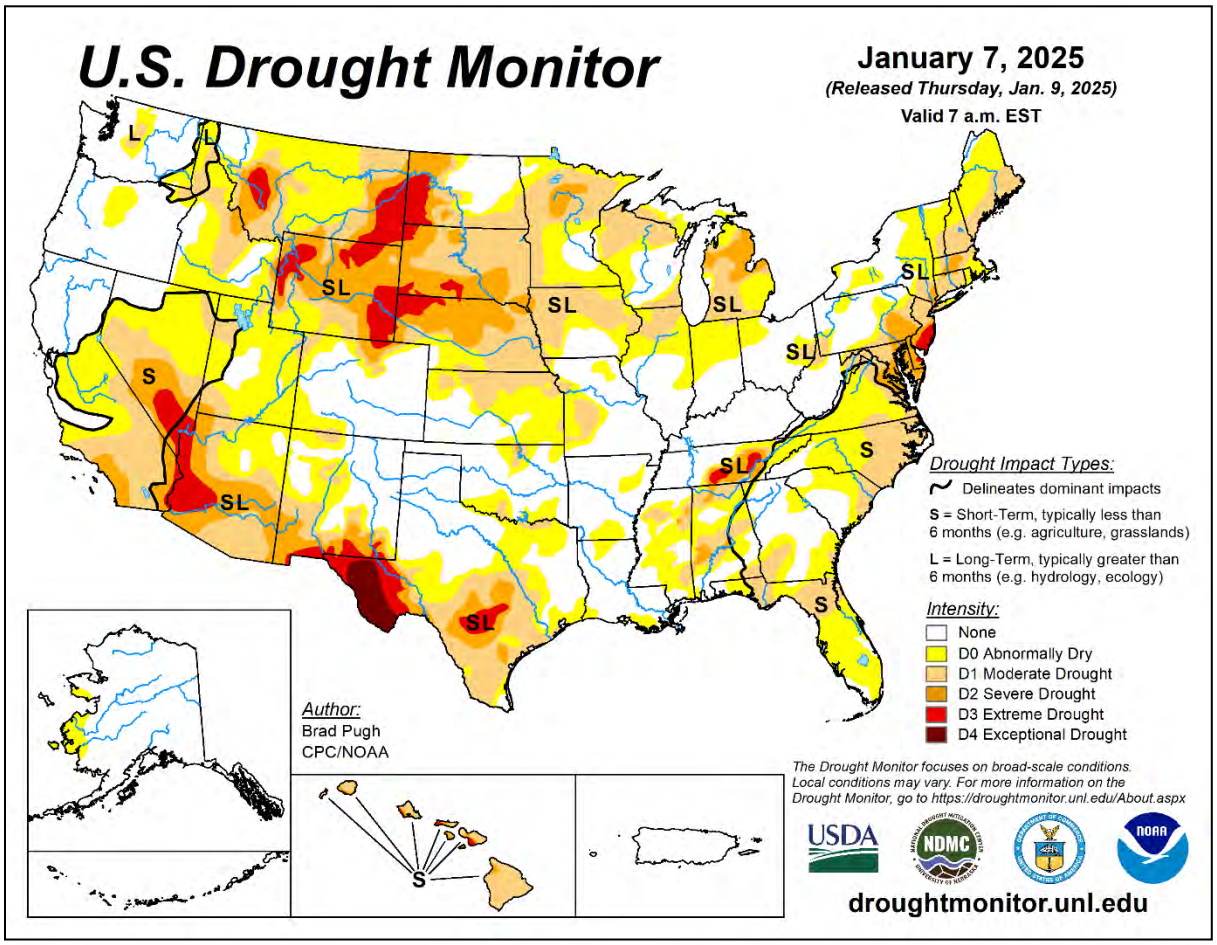
Meanwhile, back-to-back winter storms traversed the **central and eastern U.S.**, with the second system striking areas farther south. By the morning of January 11, snow covered a season-high 56 percent of the **Lower 48 States**, with fresh snow on the ground as far south as a band stretching from **northeastern Texas to northern Georgia**. Some areas also received significant ice accretions due to freezing rain, with scattered to widespread power outages reported during the initial storm from **southeastern Missouri into southern Virginia**. Areas closer to the **Gulf Coast** received rain, especially from **coastal Texas to western Florida**. However, much of the remainder of the country was dry, as cold weather deepened its grip on the **central and eastern U.S.** In fact, weekly temperatures averaged at least 10°F below normal in a broad area stretching from the **central and southern Plains into the mid-South**, as well as the **central Appalachians** and environs. In the **eastern half of the U.S.**, only **northern Maine** observed significantly above-normal temperatures. Elsewhere, readings averaged at least 5°F above normal in parts of the **western U.S.,** with the broadest concentration of warmth stretching from **northern California into the Northwest**.

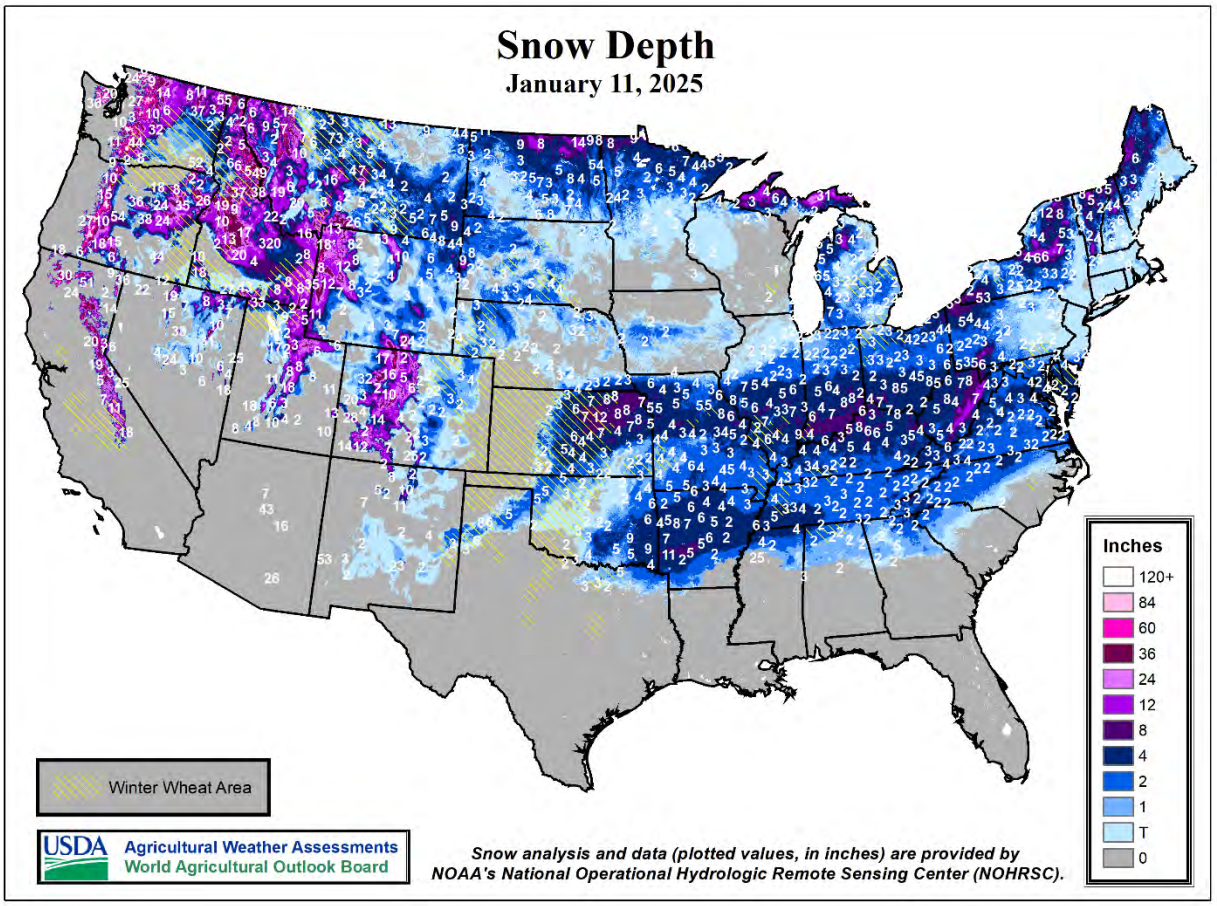


As the week began, lingering warmth in the **western Gulf Coast region** led to daily-record highs in **Texas** locations such as **McAllen** (93°F) and **Corpus Christi** (88°F). Thereafter, warmth shifted into **California**, where record-setting highs for January 7 included 72°F in **Santa Rosa** and 69°F in **Merced**. That was the same day the Palisades and Eaton Fires—eventually growing in size to nearly 24,000 and more than 14,000 acres, respectively—were ignited, driven by winds gusting from 50 to 100 mph. Official gusts late on the 7th included 83 mph in **Burbank** and 67 mph in **Van Nuys**. Early on the 8th, a gust of 100 mph was reported on **Mount Lukens**, while official gusts included 81 mph in **Sandberg** and 69 mph in **Oxnard**. By January 9, another round of **West Coast** warmth led to daily-record highs in **San Francisco, CA** (71°F), and **Astoria, OR** (60°F). In **California's Central Valley**, record-setting highs for January 10 included 72°F in **Bakersfield** and 68°F in **Fresno**.

As an early-week storm system unfolded on January 5-6, heavy snow fell from the **central Plains to the mid-Atlantic**. The 5th featured daily-record snowfall totals of 14.1 inches in **Topeka, KS**, and 11.0 inches in **Kansas City, MO**. **Topeka** also reported thunder and a peak northerly wind gust to 41 mph, leading to blizzard conditions. On that date, **St. Louis, MO**, also reported thunder, along with a liquid equivalency of 1.87 inches that included 5.6 inches of snow and sleet. Snowfall totaling an additional 2.9 inches fell in **St. Louis** the next day. Meanwhile, **Cincinnati, OH**, netted a January 5-6 snowfall of 10.6 inches, followed by 3.5 inches during the second storm on January 10-11. In the **mid-Atlantic**, **Baltimore, MD**, measured a daily-record snowfall (6.6 inches) for January 6, while **Washington, DC** (7.2 inches) fell short of its daily mark. With the second system taking a path farther south, record-setting snowfall amounts for January 9 totaled 9.3 inches in **Amarillo, TX**; 3.8 inches in **Roswell, NM**; and 3.5 inches in **Oklahoma City, OK**. On January 10, more than a foot of snow fell in parts of the **mid-South**, with official daily-record totals reaching 7.5 inches in **Memphis, TN**, and 6.4 inches in **Little Rock, AR**. Other record-setting totals for the 10th reached 2.3 inches in **Tupelo, MS**, and 2.1 inches in **Atlanta, GA**. Elsewhere on December 10, **Pensacola, FL**, collected a daily-record rainfall of 2.21 inches. As the week ended, wintry weather spread across portions of the **northern Plains**, with **Lewistown, MT**, reporting snowfall with a liquid equivalency of 0.51 inch, a record for January 11.

In **Alaska**, a winter warm spell locally boosted weekly temperatures more than 20°F above normal. Daily-record readings were set starting on January 6, when highs reached 49°F in **Yakutat** and 42°F in **Anchorage**. Periods of stormy, windy weather accompanied the warmth, with **Anchorage** clocking a peak southeasterly gust to 57 mph on January 7. In the **Aleutians**, **Cold Bay** recorded a southeasterly gust to 65 mph on January 11. In **south-central Alaska**, **Kodiak** reported measurable precipitation each day during the week, totaling 5.31 inches, as well as a northeasterly gust to 66 mph on January 9. **Alaskan** warmth further expanded by January 11, with **Yakutat** (47°F) and **Anchorage** (42°F) again noting daily-record highs. Farther south, parts of **Hawaii** received much-need rain, although coverage was spotty. Through January 11, month-to-date rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.28 inch (36 percent of normal) in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 2.09 inches (79 percent) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. Despite the slightly wetter weather, daily-record highs were set or tied in locations such as **Lihue, Kauai** (83°F on January 7), and **Honolulu** (86°F on January 9).


U.S. Drought Monitor
January 7, 2025
(Released Thursday, Jan. 9, 2025)
Valid 7 a.m. EST
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Brad Pugh
CPC/NOAA
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx
droughtmonitor.unl.edu


Snow Depth
January 11, 2025
Inches
120+
84
60
36
24
12
8
4
2
1
T
0
Winter Wheat Area
Agricultural Weather Assessments
World Agricultural Outlook Board
Snow analysis and data (plotted values, in inches) are provided by NOAA's National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center (NOHRSC).

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 11, 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	38	27	44	16	33	16	0.77	0.61	0.30	1.46	102	0.77	288	92	61	0	6	4	0
	BARROW	-5	-13	1	-26	-9	0	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	80	69	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	23	-3	34	-21	10	19	0.04	-0.11	0.03	0.92	115	0.04	19	85	68	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	42	34	47	22	38	10	3.15	1.81	0.87	11.94	138	3.34	157	96	80	0	2	7	3
	KODIAK	43	35	45	28	39	8	4.84	2.85	1.35	20.89	174	6.53	207	96	74	0	3	7	4
	NOME	22	12	33	5	17	12	0.47	0.24	0.37	1.14	81	0.47	135	82	66	0	7	4	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	46	28	62	19	37	-8	1.61	0.48	0.84	6.09	91	1.61	90	85	46	0	6	3	2
	HUNTSVILLE	42	27	58	18	35	-8	2.13	0.95	1.35	6.79	87	2.13	114	88	50	0	6	3	2
	MOBILE	54	34	71	26	44	-7	1.24	-0.09	0.96	10.50	139	1.24	59	88	49	0	5	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	51	29	67	20	40	-8	0.87	-0.16	0.38	6.30	95	0.87	53	88	48	0	5	3	0
AR	FORT SMITH	37	20	50	14	28	-12	0.83	0.14	0.50	5.31	116	0.83	75	89	61	0	7	3	0
	LITTLE ROCK	39	23	66	17	31	-9	1.40	0.52	0.72	8.06	123	1.40	97	88	61	0	7	3	1
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	42	16	52	13	29	-1	0.02	-0.48	0.02	0.02	0	0.02	3	63	27	0	7	1	0
	PHOENIX	68	45	72	40	56	0	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	41	14	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	52	24	59	19	38	-1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	51	18	0	7	0	0
	TUCSON	63	37	71	32	50	-3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	44	17	0	1	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	61	39	72	35	50	1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.66	42	0.00	0	87	47	0	0	0	0
	EUREKA	57	42	62	39	50	2	0.46	-1.16	0.24	14.23	133	3.30	130	97	77	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	59	41	68	37	50	3	0.00	-0.53	0.00	1.09	41	0.04	4	92	50	0	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	70	49	74	46	59	2	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.01	0	0.00	0	73	28	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	66	48	73	40	57	10	0.00	-1.41	0.00	9.35	110	0.81	37	59	28	0	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	63	41	69	37	52	5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	4.37	92	0.20	15	88	43	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	70	48	74	44	59	1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.01	0	0.00	0	74	22	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	64	49	70	45	56	5	0.00	-0.94	0.00	5.13	92	0.14	9	95	45	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	62	37	67	34	50	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	2.49	74	0.00	0	95	45	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	33	3	40	-6	18	2	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.26	57	0.13	114	86	41	0	7	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	35	14	46	3	24	-7	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.54	172	0.28	318	91	48	0	7	3	0
	DENVER INTL	35	14	45	6	24	-7	0.20	0.12	0.18	0.31	64	0.26	197	79	53	0	7	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	42	24	46	18	33	7	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.29	35	0.01	5	74	34	0	7	1	0
	PUEBLO	36	10	48	4	23	-8	0.31	0.26	0.17	0.52	134	0.36	379	92	52	0	7	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	35	24	43	17	29	-3	0.11	-0.64	0.07	5.68	110	0.12	10	69	43	0	7	2	0
	HARTFORD	33	23	43	17	28	1	0.08	-0.69	0.08	5.10	96	0.57	46	67	46	0	7	1	0
DC	WASHINGTON	36	25	39	22	30	-8	0.87	0.22	0.79	4.00	90	0.93	90	75	40	0	7	3	1
DE	WILMINGTON	33	21	37	20	27	-7	0.33	-0.40	0.27	3.94	78	0.36	31	69	45	0	7	2	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	63	38	78	35	51	-8	0.03	-0.55	0.03	2.70	82	0.03	3	87	51	0	0	1	0
	JACKSONVILLE	60	31	75	28	46	-8	0.19	-0.45	0.07	1.77	46	0.19	19	88	42	0	6	3	0
	KEY WEST	72	62	77	57	67	-4	0.04	-0.35	0.04	3.47	123	0.04	6	89	64	0	0	1	0
	MIAMI	74	55	80	49	64	-4	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.44	47	0.00	0	88	47	0	0	0	0
	ORLANDO	66	42	79	37	54	-6	0.02	-0.51	0.02	2.22	67	0.02	2	86	44	0	0	1	0
	PENSACOLA	55	35	70	29	45	-8	2.57	1.46	2.21	7.80	108	2.57	143	80	39	0	4	3	1
	TALLAHASSEE	59	32	73	27	46	-6	0.62	-0.34	0.39	1.79	31	0.62	40	86	38	0	4	3	0
	TAMPA	65	44	74	39	55	-7	0.49	-0.05	0.27	1.37	40	0.49	56	88	47	0	0	2	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	72	50	81	44	61	-5	0.01	-0.72	0.01	1.50	32	0.01	1	94	52	0	0	1	0
GA	ATHENS	44	26	54	20	35	-9	1.29	0.30	0.73	5.36	89	1.29	80	87	41	0	7	3	1
	ATLANTA	44	28	60	22	36	-9	1.61	0.57	1.03	5.68	91	1.61	97	82	46	0	6	3	1
	AUGUSTA	49	25	61	21	37	-11	1.70	0.83	1.40	3.85	73	1.70	121	93	41	0	7	3	1
	COLUMBUS	50	31	63	27	40	-8	1.11	0.14	0.59	6.85	107	1.11	70	81	39	0	4	3	1
	MACON	49	26	62	23	38	-10	0.80	-0.15	0.52	3.79	62	0.80	51	91	42	0	7	3	1
	SAVANNAH	56	29	72	27	43	-8	0.28	-0.39	0.19	3.02	70	0.28	26	84	35	0	6	3	0
HI	HILO	82	65	85	61	74	2	1.78	0.16	0.91	5.25	35	2.15	81	99	61	0	0	3	2
	HONOLULU	83	71	86	69	77	4	0.26	-0.22	0.15	0.53	17	0.31	39	89	57	0	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	83	68	85	62	75	2	0.46	-0.09	0.38	1.12	30	0.46	51	92	53	0	0	4	0
	LIHUE	80	71	82	68	75	3	1.35	0.67	0.90	2.94	51	1.59	142	89	67	0	0	5	1
IA	BURLINGTON	28	15	33	7	22	-3	0.00	-0.34	0.00	1.32	58	0.00	0	88	57	0	7	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	26	11	33	1	19	-1	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.82	41	0.09	23	87	65	0	7	0	0
	DES MOINES	27	12	37	4	19	-3	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.01	102	0.08	20	80	54	0	7	0	0
	DUBUQUE	26	11	32	6	19	-1	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.28	56	0.00	0	83	53	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	27	7	38	-3	17	-3	0.01	-0.16	0.01	0.85	67	0.17	62	84	62	0	7	1	0
	WATERLOO	29	12	34	5	20	1	0.00	-0.25	0.00	1.58	85	0.03	7	75	46	0	7	0	0
ID	BOISE	42	28	46	23	35	4	0.12	-0.22	0.12	3.45	166	0.87	162	95	62	0	6	1	0
	LEWISTON	42	34	46	30	38	3	0.36	0.11	0.19	3.20	209	1.22	302	92	70	0	4	3	0
	POCATELLO	33	21	38	16	27	2	0.32	0.06	0.13	2.78	181	0.56	138	93	68	0	7	4	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	28	18	32	14	23	-3	0.27	-0.21	0.18	2.48	86	0.29	38	83	57	0	7	2	0
	MOLINE	30	15	37	8	23	-1	0.11	-0.29	0.11	2.33	87	0.22	34	87	55	0	7	1	0
	PEORIA	28	17	31	9	23	-3	0.26	-0.25	0.14	2.89	95	0.31	38	87	59	0	7	2	0
	ROCKFORD	28	12	33	6	20	-2	0.12	-0.26	0.12	1.75	69	0.12	19	78	48	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	26	13	31	1	20	-8	0.12	-0.38	0.12	0.21	7	0.12	14	92	70	0	7	1	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	30	20	33	9	25	-8	1.99	1.19	1.61	9.19	180	1.99	152	92	71	0	7	3	1
	FORT WAYNE	27	16	31	9	21	-5	0.25	-0.38	0.20	4.63	133	0.50	49	80	62	0	7	3	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	26	15	30	5	21	-8	0.85	0.08	0.50	6.41	154	0.87	70	88	60	0	7	3	1
	SOUTH BEND	28	18	34	10	23	-1	0.19	-0.46	0.16	3.27	95	0.29	28	82	59	0	7	2	0
KS	CONCORDIA	26	8	39	-3	17	-12	0.23	0.09	0.20	1.86	146	0.36	155	88	68	0	7	2	0
	DODGE CITY	31	11	44	0	21	-12	0.37	0.24	0.27	0.67	56	0.67	300	92	56	0	7	3	0
	GOODLAND	33	10	46	-1	22	-8	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.13	21	0.08	77	91	58	0	7	3	0
	TOPEKA	25	6	36	-3	16	-14	0.70	0.50	0.46	1.29	71	0.83	254	93	62	0	7	4	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 11, 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 DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	WICHITA	27	8	33	2	18	-15	0.76	0.57	0.41	0.86	56	0.83	269	91	67	0	7	3	0
KY	LEXINGTON	29	21	34	13	25	-9	0.87	0.10	0.58	5.79	106	0.88	71	88	75	0	6	3	1
	LOUISVILLE	30	22	35	13	26	-10	1.92	1.11	1.52	6.19	114	1.92	148	81	60	0	7	3	1
	PADUCAH	33	24	36	15	29	-7	1.59	0.68	1.28	9.36	162	1.59	108	86	67	0	7	3	1
LA	BATON ROUGE	53	35	81	30	44	-8	1.81	0.34	1.22	9.58	126	1.81	79	83	49	0	5	3	1
	LAKE CHARLES	51	34	78	30	42	-11	2.43	0.98	1.46	8.59	126	2.43	108	85	51	0	4	3	2
	NEW ORLEANS	55	39	77	33	47	-7	1.74	0.49	1.01	7.85	115	1.76	88	90	61	0	0	3	2
	SHREVEPORT	47	28	72	25	38	-10	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	86	49	0	7	***	***
MA	BOSTON	31	19	43	16	25	-5	0.13	-0.68	0.13	6.52	116	0.90	70	64	41	0	7	1	0
	WORCESTER	28	16	40	12	22	-3	0.17	-0.64	0.15	6.63	119	1.20	93	68	47	0	7	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	33	21	35	19	27	-7	0.83	0.13	0.72	3.91	81	0.86	78	77	45	0	7	4	1
ME	CARIBOU	24	12	33	-3	18	5	0.47	-0.22	0.22	5.59	118	1.23	112	82	68	0	7	4	0
	PORTLAND	29	14	36	8	21	-3	0.11	-0.70	0.11	6.36	109	0.97	74	74	44	0	7	1	0
MI	ALPENA	24	12	33	-1	18	-3	0.10	-0.33	0.07	3.10	121	0.18	26	90	58	0	7	2	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	26	17	32	8	21	-4	0.26	-0.34	0.18	3.69	107	0.70	74	84	64	0	7	2	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	23	10	30	-6	17	-4	0.17	-0.23	0.11	3.51	146	0.38	60	89	66	0	7	2	0
	LANSING	26	15	34	3	20	-4	0.24	-0.27	0.20	3.37	125	0.27	33	87	61	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	30	21	36	12	26	-2	0.65	0.07	0.42	3.74	112	1.17	130	79	59	0	7	3	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	28	19	33	12	23	-1	0.57	0.17	0.18	3.08	125	0.57	88	85	60	0	7	5	0
MN	DULUTH	18	4	24	-9	11	-1	0.24	0.00	0.16	1.93	103	0.24	61	81	51	0	7	2	0
	INT_L FALLS	16	-1	25	-16	7	2	0.12	-0.09	0.07	1.77	135	0.12	36	84	57	0	7	2	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	22	9	28	-1	15	-1	0.09	-0.13	0.09	1.59	104	0.09	26	74	47	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	23	7	28	1	15	0	0.06	-0.17	0.04	1.35	82	0.06	15	81	55	0	7	2	0
	ST. CLOUD	23	2	29	-4	13	1	0.10	-0.06	0.10	0.61	53	0.10	38	77	47	0	7	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	28	12	36	1	20	-11	0.88	0.37	0.43	3.32	115	1.00	125	93	64	0	7	3	0
	KANSAS CITY	26	8	38	-3	17	-12	0.39	0.13	0.24	1.32	66	0.46	110	92	60	0	7	4	0
	SAINT LOUIS	30	19	37	9	25	-8	2.22	1.58	1.87	5.68	160	2.24	217	80	60	0	7	3	1
	SPRINGFIELD	30	14	42	8	22	-12	1.19	0.54	0.67	3.58	98	1.21	117	90	67	0	7	3	1
MS	JACKSON	47	31	74	24	39	-7	2.71	1.50	1.53	6.53	93	2.71	143	86	53	0	5	3	2
	MERIDIAN	49	32	68	23	40	-7	1.85	0.61	0.94	8.45	117	1.85	95	85	50	0	5	4	2
	TUPELO	43	29	62	18	36	-7	2.22	1.11	1.37	8.96	116	2.22	127	84	54	0	6	3	2
MT	BILLINGS	34	19	42	8	27	0	0.11	-0.03	0.08	1.28	166	0.69	334	85	63	0	7	2	0
	BUTTE	32	9	42	1	20	1	0.13	0.02	0.07	0.66	103	0.41	256	94	66	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	31	13	43	-9	22	1	0.13	0.07	0.13	0.36	89	0.13	141	94	65	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	29	11	40	2	20	6	0.18	0.06	0.09	0.64	106	0.26	148	83	63	0	7	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	31	18	42	-4	24	-1	0.31	0.19	0.14	1.56	214	0.93	464	100	72	0	7	4	0
	HAVRE	29	14	40	-3	22	4	0.15	0.04	0.05	0.67	115	0.33	186	93	69	0	7	4	0
	MISSOULA	33	21	36	14	27	3	0.32	0.08	0.18	1.44	98	0.93	248	97	79	0	7	4	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	35	22	44	15	28	-10	0.76	-0.19	0.42	5.91	103	0.76	50	87	47	0	7	2	0
	CHARLOTTE	41	24	46	21	33	-9	0.80	-0.02	0.38	4.20	86	0.80	61	78	35	0	7	4	0
	GREENSBORO	36	21	39	18	28	-11	0.72	-0.07	0.39	3.22	73	0.72	58	84	40	0	7	4	0
	HATTERAS	46	32	65	28	39	-9	1.40	0.30	0.70	5.04	78	1.40	82	87	57	0	4	3	1
	RALEIGH	41	25	47	21	33	-9	1.13	0.32	0.56	4.00	85	1.13	89	74	36	0	7	4	1
	WILMINGTON	52	28	67	23	40	-7	0.50	-0.33	0.23	2.54	50	0.50	38	79	36	0	6	3	0
ND	BISMARCK	23	4	36	-10	14	1	0.11	-0.02	0.07	0.83	104	0.18	92	87	63	0	7	2	0
	DICKINSON	26	3	38	-9	14	-2	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.23	81	0.15	154	89	69	0	7	2	0
	FARGO	19	3	34	-11	11	1	0.25	0.06	0.17	1.34	112	0.25	84	85	66	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	17	3	34	-13	10	3	0.20	0.07	0.14	1.53	177	0.20	96	80	62	0	7	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	20	3	33	-14	11	1	0.02	-0.06	0.02	0.40	85	0.02	15	90	65	0	7	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	28	6	44	-7	17	-9	0.17	0.04	0.11	0.48	45	0.26	122	87	59	0	7	2	0
	LINCOLN	30	10	45	3	20	-5	0.04	-0.12	0.04	1.67	115	0.11	42	81	54	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	28	8	45	-3	18	-4	0.16	0.02	0.07	1.09	102	0.26	117	79	57	0	7	3	0
	NORTH PLATTE	31	3	49	-5	17	-9	0.47	0.38	0.41	0.51	86	0.50	352	83	59	0	7	3	0
	OMAHA	28	10	38	4	19	-5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.09	73	0.17	59	85	54	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	33	8	44	-6	21	-7	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.33	49	0.33	227	86	55	0	7	2	0
	VALENTINE	26	1	40	-14	13	-11	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.39	72	0.22	211	91	69	0	7	2	0
NH	CONCORD	26	14	36	10	20	-3	0.29	-0.37	0.14	4.31	90	0.83	78	72	48	0	7	4	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	33	21	37	18	27	-8	0.39	-0.39	0.35	3.88	68	0.39	31	69	46	0	7	2	0
	NEWARK	36	24	42	19	30	-3	0.12	-0.69	0.06	4.61	85	0.12	9	62	38	0	7	2	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	41	23	49	16	32	-5	0.03	-0.06	0.03	0.03	4	0.03	22	67	38	0	7	1	0
NV	ELY	39	17	49	8	28	2	0.03	-0.13	0.03	0.41	44	0.06	24	84	41	0	7	1	0
	LAS VEGAS	59	42	61	37	50	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	34	16	0	0	0	0
	RENO	48	27	54	22	38	1	0.09	-0.23	0.09	0.98	61	0.15	30	86	35	0	7	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	44	22	49	14	33	2	0.10	-0.12	0.10	1.22	88	0.20	56	85	46	0	6	1	0
NY	ALBANY	27	17	34	12	22	-3	0.10	-0.53	0.10	4.09	96	0.22	22	70	53	0	7	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	21	13	25	8	17	-6	0.54	-0.07	0.19	5.24	129	1.19	121	86	67	0	7	5	0
	BUFFALO	25	17	30	14	21	-5	0.44	-0.36	0.18	4.83	95	0.61	47	81	58	0	7	3	0
	ROCHESTER	26	16	30	9	21	-6	0.50	-0.10	0.15	4.09	113	0.63	66	84	58	0	7	5	0
	SYRACUSE	26	18	30	12	22	-3	0.57	-0.06	0.19	5.70	132	1.78	174	79	61	0	7	6	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	23	12	28	5	18	-11	0.57	-0.11	0.18	5.78	144	1.07	97	89	65	0	7	6	0
	CINCINNATI	27	15	34	2	21	-11	1.30	0.52	0.58	6.79	136	1.33	105	91	62	0	7	5	1
	CLEVELAND	26	16	31	9	21	-8	0.41	-0.31	0.10	4.69	113	0.82	70	82	58	0	7	5	0
	COLUMBUS	27	14	32	9	20	-10	0.48	-0.23	0.19	4.77	111	0.83	71	90	68	0	7	4	0
	DAYTON	27	14	32	8	21	-9	0.81	0.06	0.36	6.32	148	1.13	93	92	64	0	7	4	0
	MANSFIELD	24	14	30	8	19	-8	0.35	-0.41	0.15	5.43	127	0.64	52	85	65	0	7	4	0

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

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 11, 2025

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 DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	TOLEDO	29	18	35	9	23	-5	0.19	-0.41	0.12	4.00	118	0.34	36	88	59	0	7	3	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	24	12	27	2	18	-9	0.48	-0.26	0.13	5.56	127	0.93	78	85	64	0	7	6	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	38	16	56	12	27	-11	0.43	0.15	0.35	1.09	48	0.43	93	86	54	0	7	2	0
	TULSA	37	18	47	11	28	-11	0.64	0.25	0.33	2.06	67	0.64	100	90	55	0	7	3	0
OR	ASTORIA	54	43	59	39	49	5	0.81	-1.70	0.60	7.99	66	3.29	83	90	67	0	0	4	1
	BURNS	37	22	44	14	29	4	0.21	-0.11	0.19	5.20	257	1.11	222	87	71	0	5	2	0
	EUGENE	50	36	53	32	43	2	1.07	-0.42	0.63	11.59	121	3.52	151	97	75	0	1	3	1
	MEDFORD	46	35	51	30	41	1	0.41	-0.30	0.16	6.93	150	1.17	106	96	75	0	3	3	0
	PENDLETON	43	34	49	31	38	4	0.15	-0.22	0.10	4.58	220	1.08	187	94	74	0	3	2	0
	PORTLAND	51	41	56	35	46	5	0.51	-0.69	0.30	9.30	121	2.17	114	91	60	0	0	4	0
	SALEM	53	38	58	32	46	4	0.72	-0.73	0.37	10.48	113	2.54	111	90	61	0	2	3	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	32	19	35	17	25	-5	0.14	-0.60	0.10	3.81	76	0.14	11	67	43	0	7	2	0
	ERIE	26	18	29	13	22	-7	0.41	-0.43	0.13	6.58	119	2.30	170	81	62	0	7	5	0
	MIDDLETOWN	31	20	33	19	26	-6	0.20	-0.46	0.15	4.17	93	0.20	19	72	47	0	7	2	0
	PHILADELPHIA	33	22	37	19	28	-6	0.24	-0.48	0.22	3.98	78	0.24	21	64	40	0	7	2	0
	PITTSBURGH	25	14	28	4	19	-10	0.64	-0.04	0.19	4.28	109	0.91	84	82	58	0	7	5	0
	WILKES-BARRE	28	17	32	13	22	-6	0.27	-0.33	0.16	4.07	108	0.42	44	74	52	0	7	2	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	31	19	33	17	25	-3	0.13	-0.54	0.09	3.52	81	0.17	16	71	44	0	7	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	32	21	44	16	27	-4	0.08	-0.85	0.08	8.85	144	0.72	49	68	44	0	7	1	0
SC	CHARLESTON	55	29	64	24	42	-8	0.50	-0.22	0.38	3.17	70	0.50	43	86	36	0	6	2	0
	COLUMBIA	47	25	61	21	37	-9	0.69	-0.11	0.41	2.86	57	0.69	53	92	42	0	6	3	0
	FLORENCE	47	25	64	21	36	-10	0.48	-0.22	0.26	3.33	72	0.48	41	86	36	0	5	2	0
	GREENVILLE	43	25	52	22	34	-9	0.86	-0.10	0.48	6.08	99	0.86	55	82	37	0	7	3	0
SD	ABERDEEN	24	3	37	-8	14	1	0.28	0.14	0.15	0.82	97	0.28	124	84	55	0	7	4	0
	HURON	24	4	38	-6	14	-2	0.21	0.07	0.11	1.07	120	0.21	94	87	62	0	7	3	0
	RAPID CITY	29	8	43	-4	19	-5	0.23	0.16	0.12	2.82	602	1.51	900	85	66	0	7	3	0
	SIOUX FALLS	28	6	38	-2	17	-1	0.06	-0.08	0.03	1.27	119	0.06	27	78	49	0	7	2	0
TN	BRISTOL	33	19	45	14	26	-11	1.17	0.37	0.62	4.80	95	1.22	97	92	57	0	7	4	1
	CHATTANOOGA	41	26	54	19	33	-8	2.00	0.86	0.69	5.27	74	2.00	111	83	50	0	7	3	3
	KNOXVILLE	34	23	44	16	29	-10	1.70	0.62	0.67	7.54	112	1.70	100	90	55	0	7	3	3
	MEMPHIS	39	26	62	20	33	-9	1.82	0.87	0.91	12.01	170	1.82	118	91	58	0	6	4	2
	NASHVILLE	40	25	56	17	33	-7	1.58	0.68	1.19	6.41	109	1.58	112	82	50	0	6	2	1
TX	ABILENE	45	28	64	19	36	-9	0.82	0.59	0.82	1.22	75	0.82	221	73	35	0	6	1	1
	AMARILLO	37	17	44	11	27	-11	0.52	0.37	0.50	0.52	54	0.52	211	87	49	0	7	2	0
	AUSTIN	51	32	75	27	41	-11	0.85	0.24	0.85	2.25	60	0.85	84	78	32	0	3	1	1
	BEAUMONT	52	34	80	30	43	-11	2.77	1.54	1.11	7.85	114	2.78	146	84	50	0	3	3	3
	BROWNSVILLE	59	47	84	42	53	-9	0.43	0.19	0.15	5.61	354	0.68	180	83	47	0	0	4	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	56	40	88	35	48	-9	1.27	0.96	1.15	2.92	118	1.31	251	77	38	0	0	2	1
	DEL RIO	55	35	75	25	45	-7	0.31	0.19	0.31	0.55	60	0.31	154	65	25	0	2	1	0
	EL PASO	47	31	62	26	39	-6	0.07	-0.02	0.07	0.07	8	0.07	43	58	29	0	4	1	0
	FORT WORTH	45	26	67	21	35	-10	1.65	1.07	1.52	6.39	168	1.65	173	79	41	0	7	2	1
	GALVESTON	53	38	76	34	46	-10	3.87	2.91	3.25	6.57	114	3.87	258	85	57	0	0	3	1
	HOUSTON	52	35	78	31	43	-10	2.30	1.46	1.47	7.59	142	2.33	177	80	46	0	3	3	2
	LUBBOCK	44	23	64	17	34	-7	0.10	-0.04	0.10	0.10	10	0.10	44	78	36	0	7	1	0
	MIDLAND	44	25	57	19	35	-10	0.11	-0.02	0.11	0.11	13	0.11	51	73	33	0	7	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	47	28	63	24	38	-9	0.66	0.48	0.66	0.90	75	0.66	222	70	36	0	7	1	1
	SAN ANTONIO	52	33	77	27	42	-9	0.82	0.42	0.82	2.18	82	0.82	125	78	32	0	4	1	1
	VICTORIA	56	36	83	28	46	-8	1.76	1.15	1.72	4.02	121	1.80	186	80	37	0	2	2	1
	WACO	48	27	68	23	37	-9	0.60	0.01	0.60	3.05	79	0.60	61	79	39	0	7	1	1
	WICHITA FALLS	45	20	63	17	33	-9	0.38	0.11	0.38	0.73	36	0.38	87	83	40	0	7	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	41	29	44	24	35	4	0.13	-0.19	0.13	1.96	102	0.59	116	84	49	0	6	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	34	16	38	10	25	-11	1.45	0.67	0.92	5.86	124	1.45	119	90	50	0	7	4	1
	NORFOLK	41	28	48	22	35	-8	1.08	0.32	0.63	4.93	110	1.08	91	77	41	0	7	4	1
	RICHMOND	36	20	42	15	28	-10	1.46	0.72	0.88	3.92	84	1.46	126	90	46	0	7	4	1
	ROANOKE	31	21	36	16	26	-12	1.13	0.43	0.72	4.64	111	1.13	104	83	46	0	7	3	1
	WASH/DULLES	33	21	36	15	27	-7	0.76	0.11	0.63	4.81	111	0.86	83	78	44	0	7	3	1
VT	BURLINGTON	21	13	27	7	17	-5	0.42	-0.08	0.17	4.37	132	0.63	78	80	59	0	7	5	0
WA	OLYMPIA	49	39	53	32	44	5	0.47	-1.34	0.20	11.52	107	1.60	56	97	75	0	1	3	0
	QUILLAYUTE	51	40	55	33	45	4	1.16	-2.46	0.94	20.90	107	2.49	44	97	75	0	0	4	1
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	40	51	37	44	2	0.30	-1.05	0.19	7.22	92	1.14	54	97	76	0	0	3	0
	SPOKANE	35	30	40	28	33	4	0.34	-0.15	0.23	5.23	168	1.12	144	95	81	0	6	3	0
	YAKIMA	41	31	51	29	36	6	0.05	-0.26	0.04	3.59	187	0.90	188	92	71	0	4	2	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	23	7	28	-2	15	0	0.16	-0.08	0.16	1.26	72	0.16	41	81	52	0	7	1	0
	GREEN BAY	27	13	32	6	20	1	0.04	-0.28	0.04	1.33	58	0.10	19	79	52	0	7	1	0
	LA CROSSE	26	11	32	3	18	-1	0.03	-0.24	0.03	1.59	82	0.03	7	77	50	0	7	1	0
	MADISON	26	13	32	6	19	-1	0.10	-0.22	0.10	1.50	70	0.10	19	82	52	0	7	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	29	15	34	7	22	-3	0.12	-0.30	0.07	1.20	47	0.22	34	78	52	0	7	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	26	12	36	4	19	-13	2.37	1.68	1.05	6.45	147	2.59	237	87	66	0	7	7	2
	CHARLESTON	28	17	42	7	23	-12	1.93	1.20	0.81	6.75	143	2.20	193	88	71	0	7	5	2
	ELKINS	25	11	34	-3	18	-13	1.23	0.48	0.65	5.72	120	1.50	128	92	68	0	7	5	1
	HUNTINGTON	28	17	35	10	23	-12	1.72	1.03	1.19	6.22	133	1.76	161	88	62	0	7	3	1
WY	CASPER	29	12	33	8	20	-5	0.22	0.10	0.07	0.56	70	0.31	173	95	70	0	7	5	0
	CHEYENNE	31	11	39	0	21	-8	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.38	62	0.35	275	83	57	0	7	2	0
	LANDER	29	9	34	-3	19	-2	0.17	0.06	0.09	0.29	35	0.29	162	84	62	0	7	2	0
	SHERIDAN	36	12	44	3	24	0	0.30	0.17	0.09	1.08	148	0.70	365	85	59	0	7	5	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

December Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Even without an official National Weather Service declaration of La Niña development until January 9, 2025, December's atmospheric patterns across the United States 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.

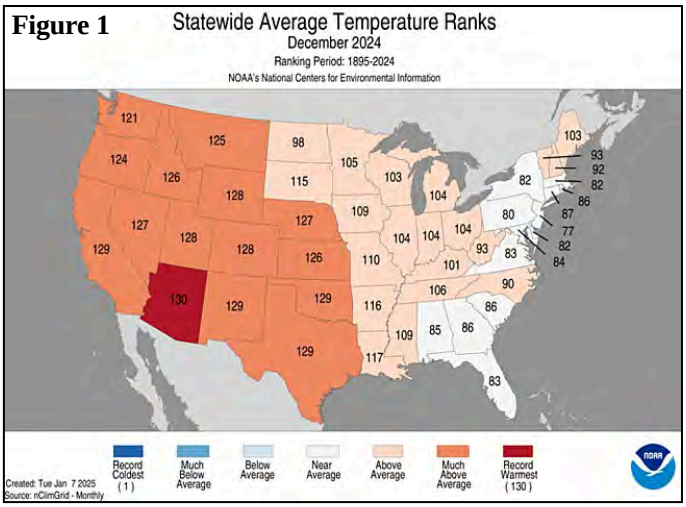
Despite the return of dry weather across the central and southern High Plains, winter wheat continued to benefit from precipitation that had fallen during November. Farther north, however, pockets of significant drought continued to adversely affect a portion of the northern Plains' wheat. Despite wheat 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.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its fourth-warmest December during the 130-year period of record, with a monthly average temperature of 38.25°F. That value was 5.57°F above the 1901-2000 mean, with only 2023 (39.76°F), 2021 (39.34°F), and 2015 (38.64°F) having a higher December average temperature. Dropping to fifth place was 1939, with an average temperature of 37.71°F. Meanwhile, the monthly average precipitation of 2.34 inches matched the 20th century mean, marking the 60th-driest December on record.

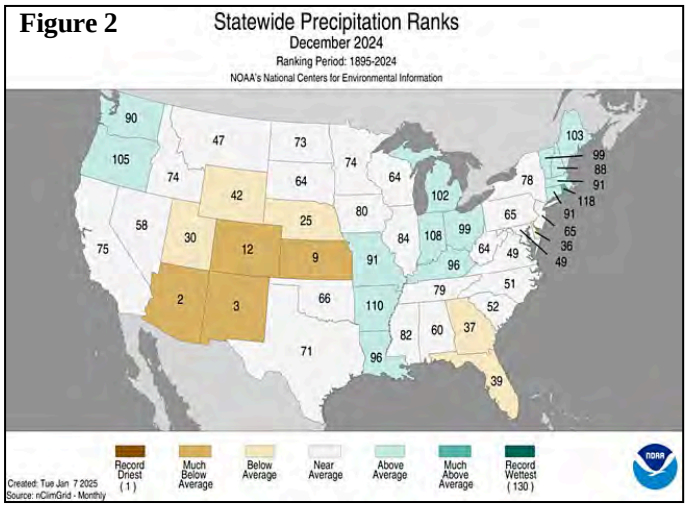
All states ranked within the upper (warmest) half of the historical distribution. New Jersey, with its 54th-warmest December, was the "coolest" state. Farther west, it was warmest December on record in Arizona, and among the ten warmest in every state from the Pacific Coast to the Plains, except the Dakotas (figure 1). Meanwhile, monthly precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest December in Arizona to the 13th-wettest December in Rhode Island (figure 2). Joining Arizona on the top-ten list for December dryness were Kansas and New Mexico.

Figure 1



Summary: December began on a mostly dry note, with an amplified jet stream bypassing the West and delivering cold air across much of the eastern half of the U.S. Record-setting

Figure 2



warmth developed in the Desert Southwest, as temperatures soared above the 80-degree mark. Phoenix, AZ, posted a daily-record high of 83°F on December 3. Elsewhere on that date, unusual warmth extended to the northern High Plains, where Livingston, MT, notched a daily-record high of 58°F. In contrast, early-month maximum temperatures remained below 32°F in the central Appalachians and environs. Highs on December 3 were the lowest on record for the date in locations such as Bluefield, WV (20°F), and London, KY (26°F). In fact, Bluefield's temperatures remained below the freezing mark on 5 consecutive days, from November 29 – December 3, with snowfall totaling 1.9 inches during that span. Meanwhile in Michigan, snowfall during the first 7 days of December totaled 13.4 inches in Houghton Lake and 17.9 inches in both Marquette and Sault Sainte Marie, as squalls raged downwind of the ice-free Great Lakes. During the 13-day period from November 25 – December 7, Sault Ste. Marie measured 59.9 inches of snow. Similarly, Erie, PA, received 37.1 inches of snow during the last 2 days of November, followed by 17.6 inches from December 1-6. In western New York, Buffalo netted 10.8 inches of snow on December 4-5. Heavy snow also clipped South Bend, IN, on December 5, when a daily-record sum of 6.1 inches was reported. In the Atlantic Coast States, daily-record lows for December 4 dipped to 20°F in Florence, SC, and 22°F in New Bern, NC. Two days later, on the 6th, daily-record lows in Virginia plunged to 13°F in Lynchburg and 16°F in Danville. In North Carolina, New Bern (22 and 20°F) and Elizabeth City (21 and 17°F) collected consecutive daily-record lows on December 6-7. Meanwhile, daily-record warmth in the West Coast States included December 6 highs of 87°F in Camarillo, CA, and 60°F in Bellingham, WA. The following day, record-setting highs for the 7th surged to 69°F in Rapid City, SD; 68°F in Lincoln, NE; 62°F in Waterloo, IA; 60°F in Great Falls, MT; and 59°F in Redmond, OR. With a high of 66°F on the 7th, Grand Island, NE, experienced its warmest December day since December 15, 2021, when it was 69°F.

With storminess confined to a few areas, early-month precipitation highlights were scarce. However, in Deep South Texas, the arrival of heavy showers led to a daily-record sum of 1.71 inches in Harlingen on December 3. Harlingen collected another daily record on December 6, with 2.77 inches. Brownsville, TX, also received a daily-record total (2.04 inches) on the 6th. Heavy rain fell in the central Gulf Coast region on December 4, when Alexandria, LA, posted a daily-record total of 3.72 inches. Meanwhile, northwesterly winds sweeping across the Midwest on December 4 resulted in a monthly record wind gust of 61 mph in Peoria, IL (previously, 59 mph on December 15, 1987). Later, snow across the nation's northern tier resulted in daily-record totals for December 8 in International Falls, MN (7.1 inches), and Bangor, ME (3.6 inches). However, Bangor's snow quickly melted on December 11; after starting the day with a 6-inch depth, snow disappeared amid a daily-record high 59°F, along with more than 2 inches of rain and southerly wind gusts above 50 mph. Officially, Bangor's December 11-12 precipitation totaled 2.69 inches, while the peak gust on the latter date reached 59 mph. In fact, heavy rain and gusty winds were broadly noted across the eastern U.S. on December 10-11. On the 10th, daily-record rainfall totals included 2.39 inches in Greenville-Spartanburg, SC, and 1.99 inches in Montgomery, AL. The 11th was the wettest December day on record in Providence, RI, with the 4.60-inch total easily topping the previous mark of 3.47 inches, set on December 26, 1969. It was the wettest day in Providence since March 30, 2010, when 5.32 inches fell. Providence also clocked a peak southerly wind gust to 55 mph on December 11. Elsewhere in the Northeast, daily-record totals for December 11 topped the 2-inch mark in Boston, MA (2.76 inches), and Bangor, ME (2.18 inches). Farther west, Santa Ana winds raked parts of southern California. On the night of December 9-10, official wind gusts in southern California included 58 mph in Sandberg, 52 mph in Camarillo, and 51 mph in Oxnard. The winds contributed to the rapid spread of the 4,037-acre Franklin Fire, which damaged or destroyed four dozen structures in or near Malibu. Shortly before the Franklin Fire was reported, a gust to 54 mph was reported northeast of the wildfire site, at an automated station in Malibu Hills, elevation 1,575 feet. Just to the west, a sensor located at an elevation of 1,714 feet on Boney Mountain, in the western Santa Monica Mountains, clocked a gust to 76 mph early on December 10. A few days later, heavy precipitation arrived in northern California and parts of the Northwest. Mount Shasta City, CA, netted precipitation totaling 3.24 inches from December 11-14, including a daily-record sum of 2.41 inches on the 13th. The following day, a rare, December tornado struck near the community of Scotts Valley, in Santa Cruz County, CA. Record-setting precipitation totals for December 14 topped an inch not only in parts of California, where Sacramento received 1.10 inches, but also across the nation's mid-section. On that date, amounts included 2.05 inches in Columbia, MO; 1.81 inches in Quincy, IL; and 1.27 inches in Concordia, KS. December 14 also featured considerable freezing rain across the western Corn Belt, including much of Iowa and portions of neighboring states.

Fast-moving disturbances during the first half of December resulted in cycles of rapidly rising and falling temperatures, with cold air particularly prominent in the Great Lakes States.

Notably, a mid-month surge of cold air into the northern U.S. led to a daily-record low (-7°F on December 14) in Gaylord, MI. Earlier, on December 8, a surge of warmth across the Plains and Midwest had led to daily-record highs in Colorado Springs, CO (68°F), and Sioux City, IA (65°F). Farther south and east, daily-record highs included 85°F (on the 9th) in Austin, TX, and 80°F (on the 10th) in Wilmington, NC. December 11 was a warm day in the Atlantic Coast States, with daily-record highs being set in locations such as Miami, FL (86°F); Hartford, CT (64°F); and Bangor, ME (59°F). Elsewhere in Maine, Houlton (58°F) posted a daily record-tying high for December 12. Mid-month warmth was focused across the western Gulf Coast region, where Victoria, TX, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (86°F each day) from December 15-17. The last time a warmer December day had occurred in Victoria was December 25, 1964, with a high of 88°F. Unusual warmth extended eastward across the Deep South, with daily-record highs reaching 81°F in Louisiana locations such as Baton Rouge (on the 15th) and Lake Charles (on the 16th). On December 17 in Florida, daily-record highs surged to 87°F in Punta Gorda and 86°F in Ruskin.

During the second half of the month, an expansive area of record-setting warmth stretched from the Pacific Coast to the High Plains. In southern California, daily-record highs for December 18 rose to 86°F in Anaheim, Camarillo, Escondido, and Woodland Hills. Elsewhere in California, Palm Springs logged three consecutive daily records (85, 85, and 82°F) from December 18-20. Warmth also extended into the Great Basin and Northwest, where consecutive daily-record highs occurred on December 19-20 in locations such as Astoria, OR (61 and 64°F, respectively), and Tonopah, NV (61°F both days). Astoria's reading of 64°F also tied a monthly record originally set on December 26, 1980. Meanwhile, consistent Southwestern warmth pushed the maximum temperature in Phoenix, AZ, to 83°F from December 18-20, breaking a record each day. Phoenix also set a station record with 4 December days reaching 83°F or higher; the previous record of 3 such days had been set in 1939. Similarly, Tucson, AZ, tied a 1939 record with 8 days of 80-degree warmth in December, including five in a row from the 18th through the 22nd. Tucson also registered 4 consecutive daily-record highs (82, 82, 82, and 83°F) from December 18-21. In contrast, a cold blast sweeping across the Midwest led to consecutive daily-record lows (-15 and -21°F, respectively) in Gaylord, MI, on December 21 and 22. Gaylord's lows both occurred on the night of December 21-22, with the reading of -15°F being reported just before midnight.

After the middle of December, significant precipitation was confined to two primary areas: from the mid-South into the Northeast, and across northern California and the Northwest. Additionally, light to moderately heavy snow blanketed parts of the North. Even with some pre-holiday wintry weather, snow covered barely one-quarter (26.4 percent) of the Lower 48 States by Christmas morning, December 25—a value that would drop to 24.6 percent by New Year's Day. Additionally, Western snowpack continued to languish in several areas, including much of the Southwest and the eastern slopes of the northern Rockies. Northwestern precipitation was particularly heavy as the second half of the month began. On December 17 in western Washington, daily-record precipitation totals reached 3.05 inches in Hoquiam and 2.36 inches in Olympia. Farther south, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack topped 10 inches by the end of the year. Although that range-wide value was slightly above normal, the snow-water equivalency varied from 16 inches in the northern Sierra Nevada to 6 inches in the south, reflecting the sharp divide between abundant and meager snowpack. Meanwhile, periods of precipitation—mostly rain—led to some daily-record totals in the South and East. On Long Island, NY, Islip collected a daily-record sum of 1.49 inches on December 16. Heavy showers dotted Florida's east coast, where Fort Pierce measured a record-setting total (3.05 inches) for December 17. A few days later, as colder air arrived, snow accumulated from the northern Plains into the Northeast. December 19 featured the first one-inch snowfall of the season in La Crosse, WI, where 6.6 inches fell, as well as Rochester, MN, which received 5.9 inches. Cold weather trailing the snowfall resulted in a low of -12°F (not a record for the date) in La Crosse on December 21. Farther east, the first measurable snow of the season occurred on December 21 in New York locations such as LaGuardia Airport (2.8 inches) and Islip (2.0 inches), with both sites noting record-setting totals for the date. Late in the month, a cold front sweeping across the Southeast and lower Midwest generated heavy rain and locally severe thunderstorms. December 29 featured daily-record precipitation totals in Marathon, FL (2.45 inches); Naples, FL (1.85 inches); Dayton, OH (1.65 inches); and Detroit, MI (1.43 inches). Soon, the focus for significant precipitation briefly shifted to the northern Plains, where Pierre, SD, collected a daily-record total (0.57 inch, including an inch of snow) on December 30. In Montana, Great Falls received its first measurable precipitation of the month from December 29-31, when 0.48 inch fell in the form of 7.4 inches of snow. In Nebraska, however, North Platte reported a record-setting stretch without measurable snow to start the season, a mark that previously ended when 3.2 inches of snow fell on December 23, 1939. This season, North Platte finally received snow in early 2025, with 1.4 inches falling on January 4-5.

On the cusp of the nation's warmest year on record, late-month temperatures topped 90°F in parts of southern Texas. McAllen, TX, tied a station record (from 1950, 1951, and 1987) with 3 days of 90-degree heat in December. Unlike the previous instances, McAllen's 90-degree readings occurred on 3 consecutive days, with highs of 91, 90, and 94°F, respectively, on December 28, 29, and 30. On the 29th, Eastern daily-record highs soared to 71°F in Morgantown, WV; 65°F in Reading, PA; and 61°F in Burlington, VT. The late-month warmth came with showers, thunderstorms, and gusty winds, which in West Virginia on the 29th were clocked to 67 mph in Wheeling and 60 mph in Parkersburg. Two days later, on New Year's Eve, West Virginia peak gusts included 63 mph in Morgantown, 55 mph in Clarksburg, and 53 mph in Bluefield.

With the nation experiencing its warmest winter (of 2023-24) and autumn on record, along with its sixth-warmest spring and fourth-warmest summer, temperatures during 2024 were consistently elevated on a spatial and temporal scale. From Phoenix, AZ, to Caribou, ME, and countless cities and towns in between, it was the warmest year on record. With an annual average temperature of 56.4°F, Pittsburgh, PA, broke a century-old record established in 1921. Annual average temperature records from 1931 were shattered in locations such as Kalamazoo, MI (53.9°F), and Saint Cloud, MN (48.3°F). Records from 2012 were eclipsed in dozens of communities, including Corpus Christi, TX (75.8°F); New York's Central Park (57.9°F); and Indianapolis, IN (56.9°F).

Unusual warmth dominated Alaska during the first half of the month, which led to a trio of daily-record highs (55, 56, and 54°F) in Sitka from December 3-5. Similarly, Yakutat posted four consecutive daily-record highs (49, 52, 53, and 47°F) from December 3-6. Heavy precipitation preceded the arrival of southeastern Alaska's warmth, with Juneau receiving 16.9 inches of snow on December 1-2—and only 0.3 inch for the remainder of the month. Ketchikan was inundated with heavy rain, starting with a daily-record sum of 6.38 inches on December 1. During the first 5 days of December, Ketchikan's rainfall totaled 17.90 inches, on the way to a monthly sum of 27.51 inches (169 percent of normal). The Aleutians were an exception to the mild pattern, as Cold Bay opened the month with a pair of daily-record lows (12 and 7°F, respectively), followed by an easterly wind gust to 68 mph on December 7. By December 10-11, consecutive daily-record highs were observed in Alaskan communities such as McGrath (44 and 41°F); Bethel (43 and 42°F); Nome (39 and 44°F); and Kotzebue (36 and 39°F). In southwestern Alaska, King Salmon notched a daily-record high of 47°F on December 10. However, widespread precipitation soon accompanied a turn toward colder weather, especially across interior Alaska. McGrath's temperature plunged 77°F, from 44 to -33°F, between December 10 and 15. Fairbanks reported a 70-degree drop, from 38 to -32°F, between December 9 and 15, along with 12.9 inches of snow—and a liquid equivalency of 0.63 inch—on the 12th and 13th. During the second half of the month, mild conditions lingered in a few areas, including coastal areas of the Bering and Chukchi Seas. Nome, located on Norton Sound of the Bering Sea, reported its first sub-zero reading of the month (-7°F) on December 27. Late in the month, frigid, mostly dry weather covered interior and southeastern Alaska. Meanwhile, mild, windy weather affected the Aleutians, where Cold Bay clocked a southeasterly wind gust to 77 mph on December 29. Cold Bay also experienced 10 consecutive days, from December 29 to January 7) with high temperatures ranging from 40 to 42°F.

December featured little meaningful precipitation in Hawaii. In fact, monthly rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.09 inch (4 percent of normal) in Kahului, Maui, to 3.36 inches (28 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. Correspondingly, Hawaiian drought coverage more than doubled from 19 to 40 percent, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, during the 4-week period ending December 31. Despite the dry weather, trade winds were quite strong at times, with Kahului clocking a peak gust to 52 mph on December 12. Although the month started on a cool note, with Kahului notching a daily record-tying low of 59°F on December 2, warm weather soon returned. Warmth was especially prominent at night, with Honolulu, Oahu, reporting four consecutive December minima of 75°F or greater (starting on the 10th) for only the third time on record, along with December 6-9, 1995, and December 7-10, 2022.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

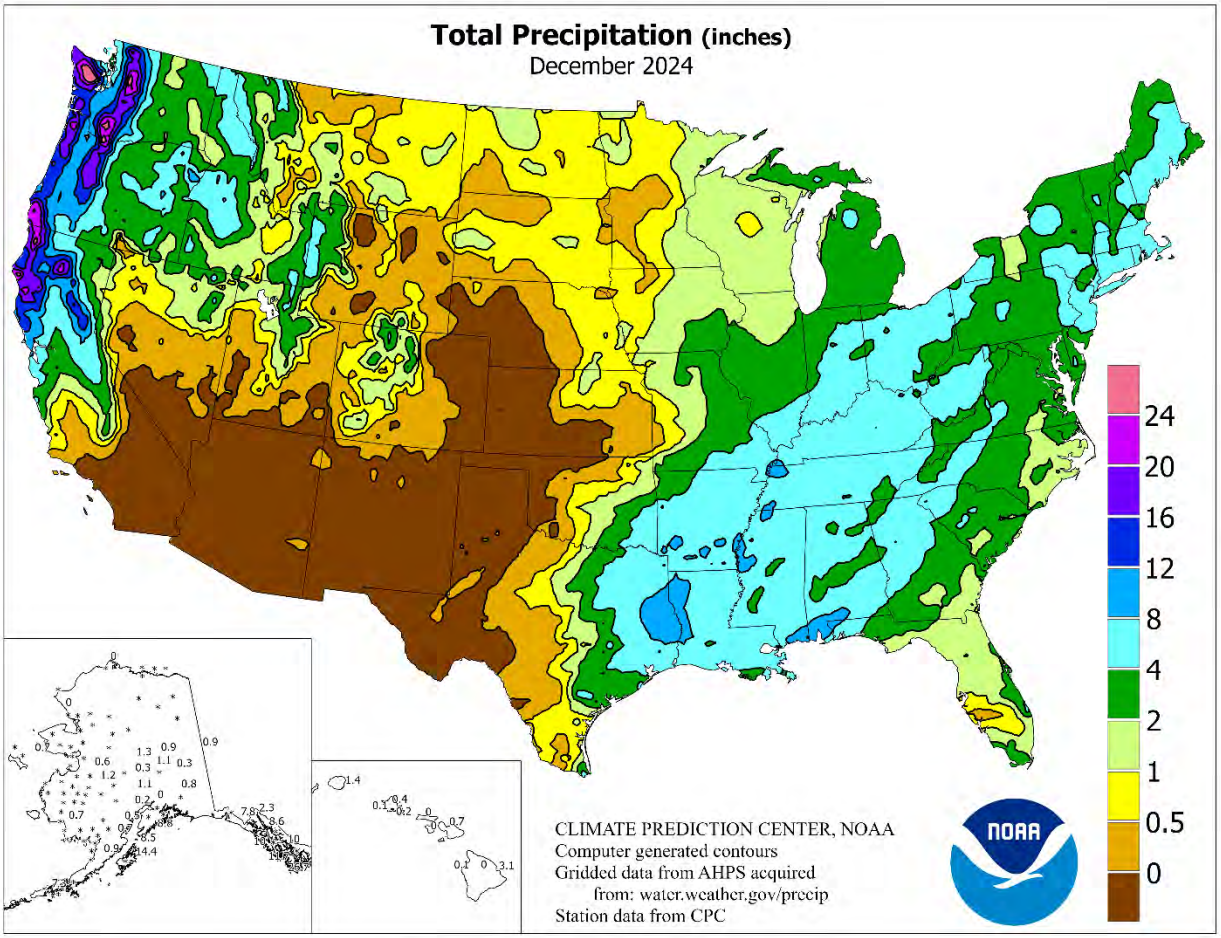
Most of the nation was warmer than normal in December. Parts of the northern Rockies, as well as some locations on the Great Plains, recorded monthly temperatures 9°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the East was moderately cooler than normal. Meanwhile, most of the East Coast, central Plains, and Southwest experienced drier-than-normal weather. However, parts of the Midwest, Pacific Northwest, northern Plains, northern Rockies, and South recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. A few monthly totals of 18 inches or more were observed in the Pacific Northwest.

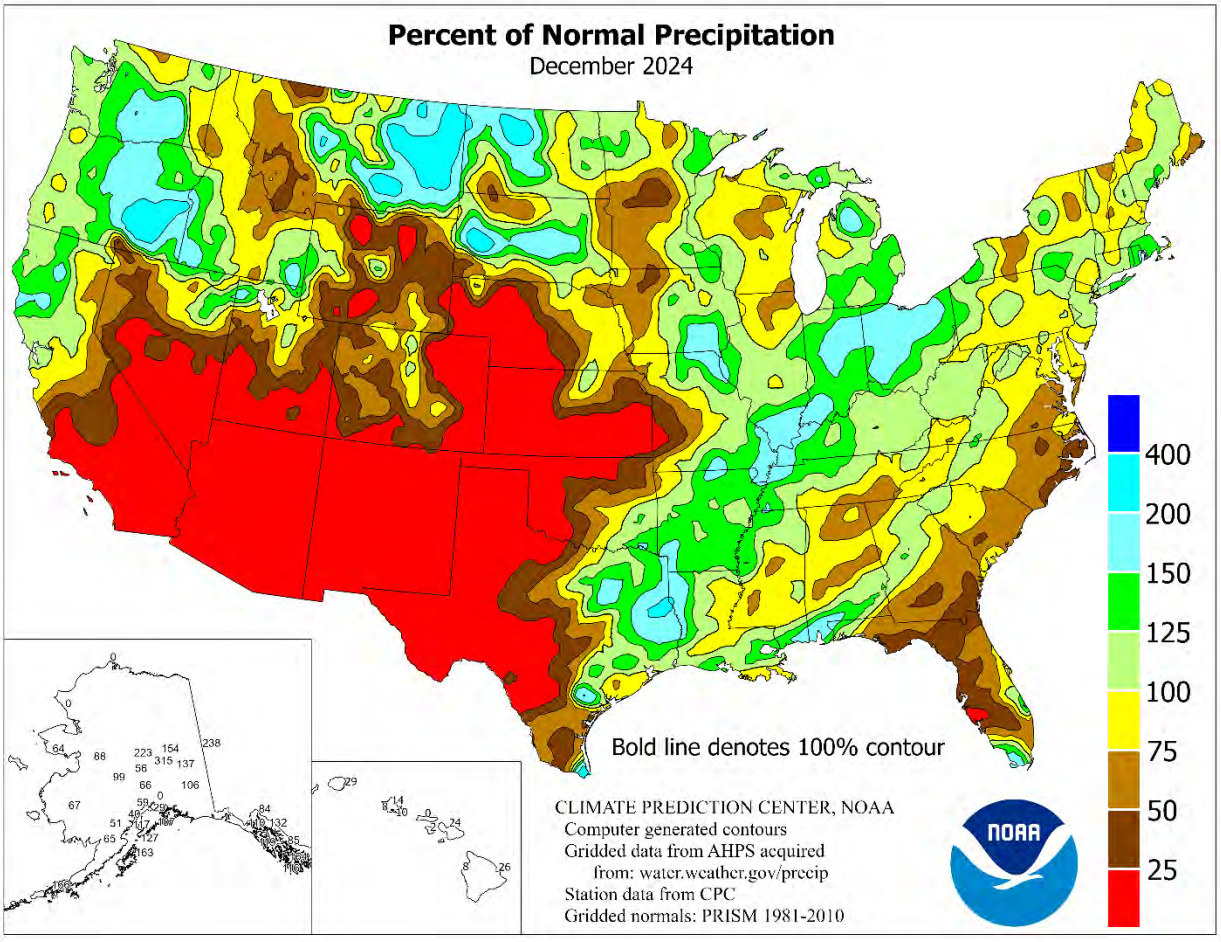
Nationwide, producers had sown 97 percent of the intended 2025 winter wheat acreage by November 24, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was complete or nearing completion in 16 of the 18 estimating states. Nationwide, 89 percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by November 24, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. As of November 24, fifty-five percent of the 2025 winter wheat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above the same time last year.

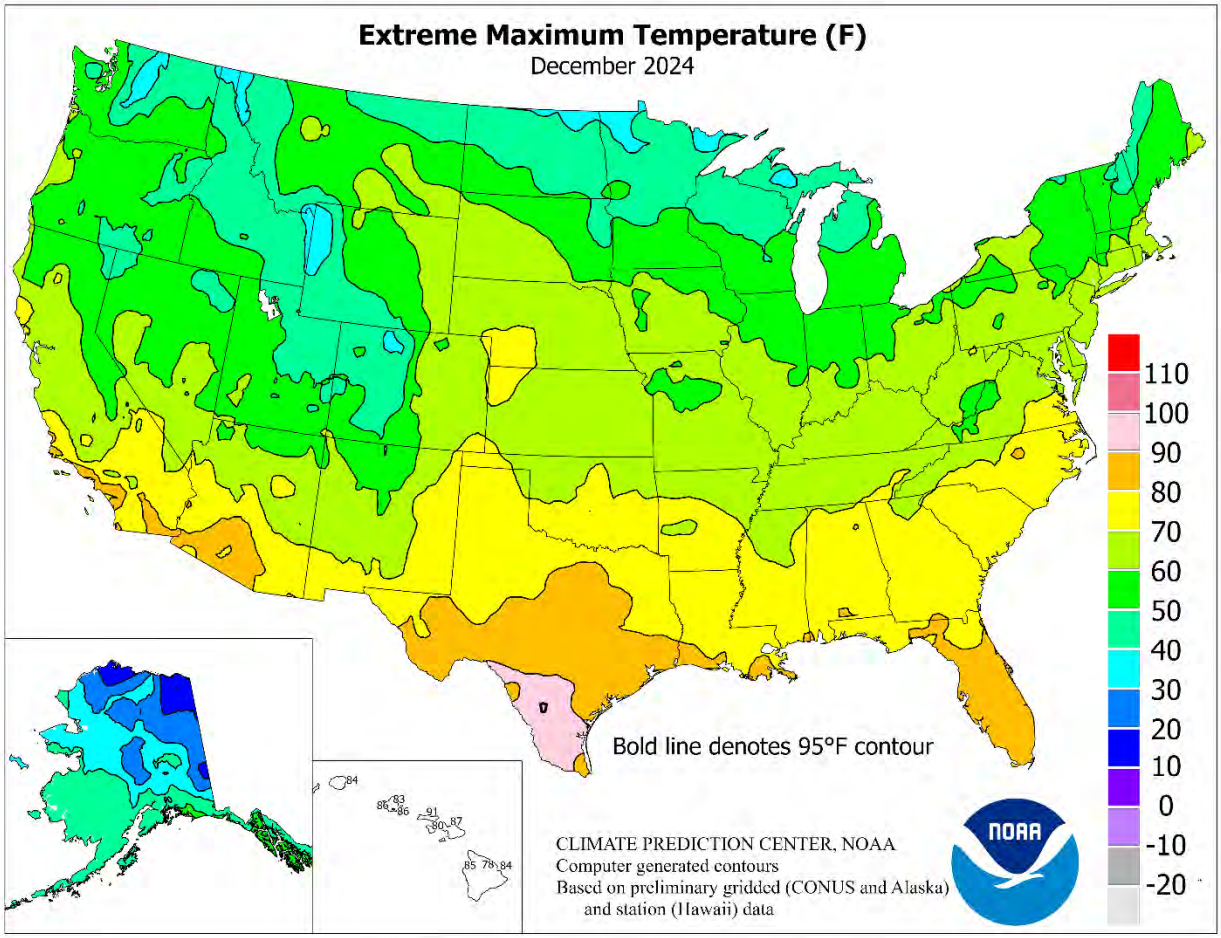
By November 24, eighty-four percent of the nation's cotton acreage was harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Cotton harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average pace in 12 of the 15 estimating states.

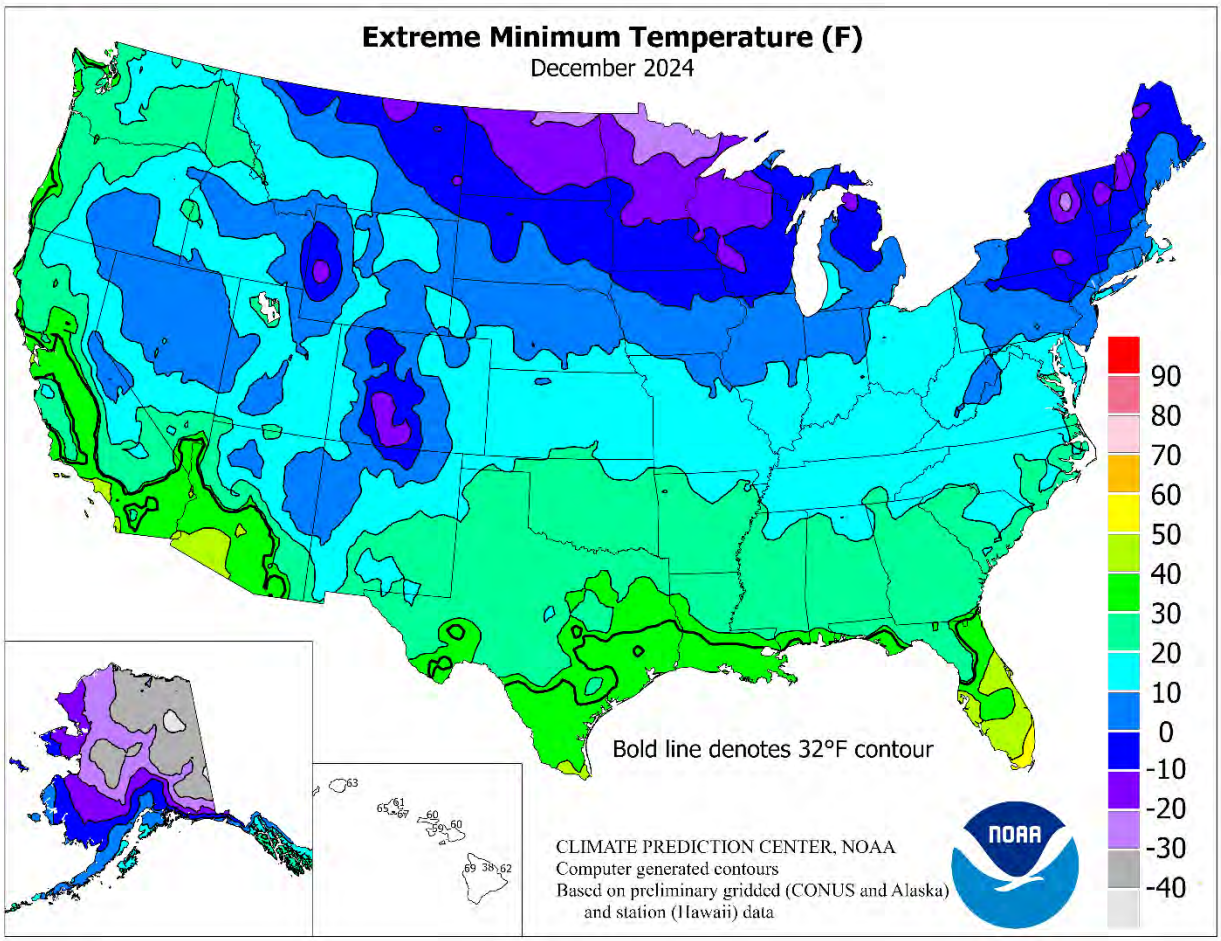
Ninety-three percent of the nation's peanut acreage was harvested as of November 24, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Peanut harvest progress was complete or nearing completion in seven of the eight estimating states.

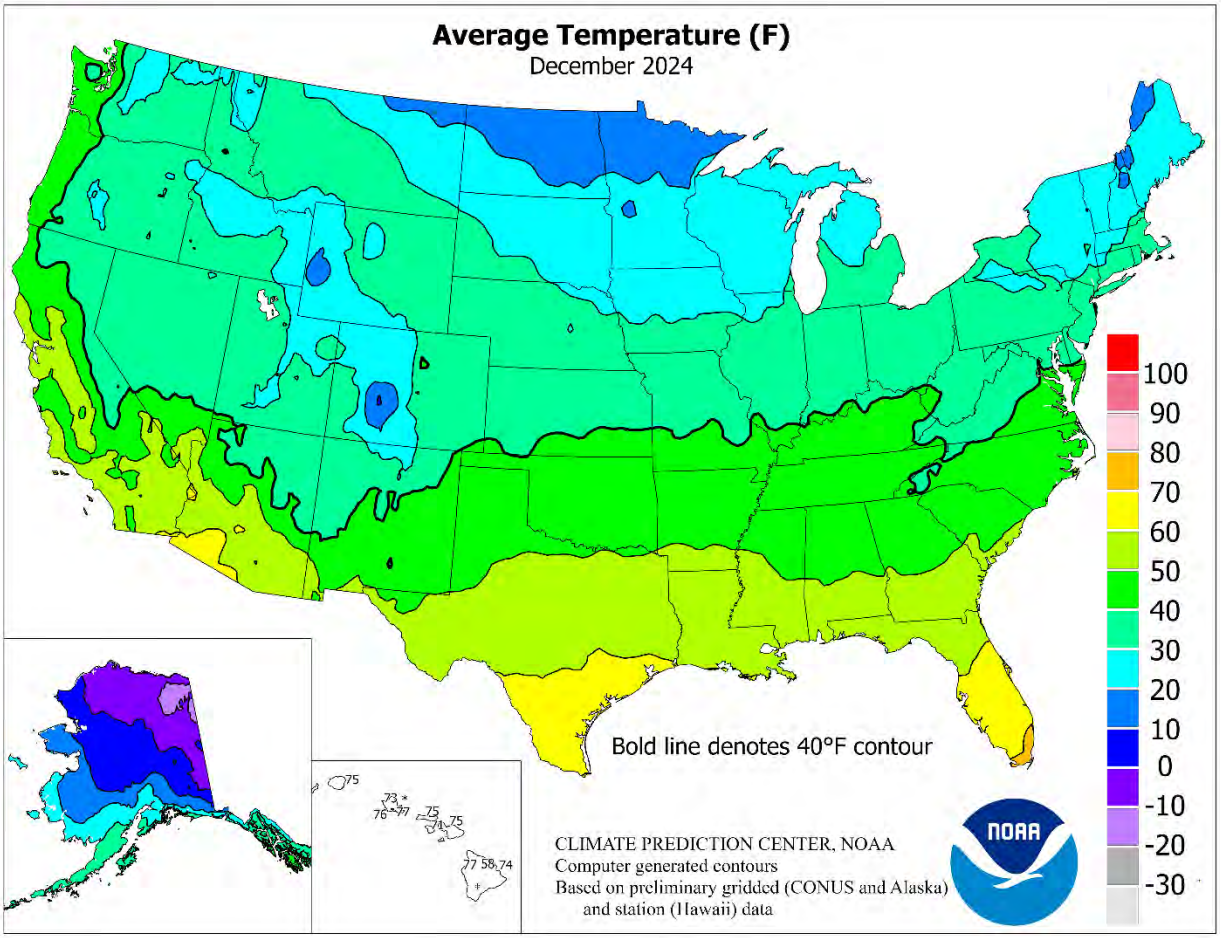
By November 24, ninety-three percent of the 2024 sunflower crop was harvested, 9 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Sunflower harvest progress was complete or nearing completion on that date in all four estimating states.

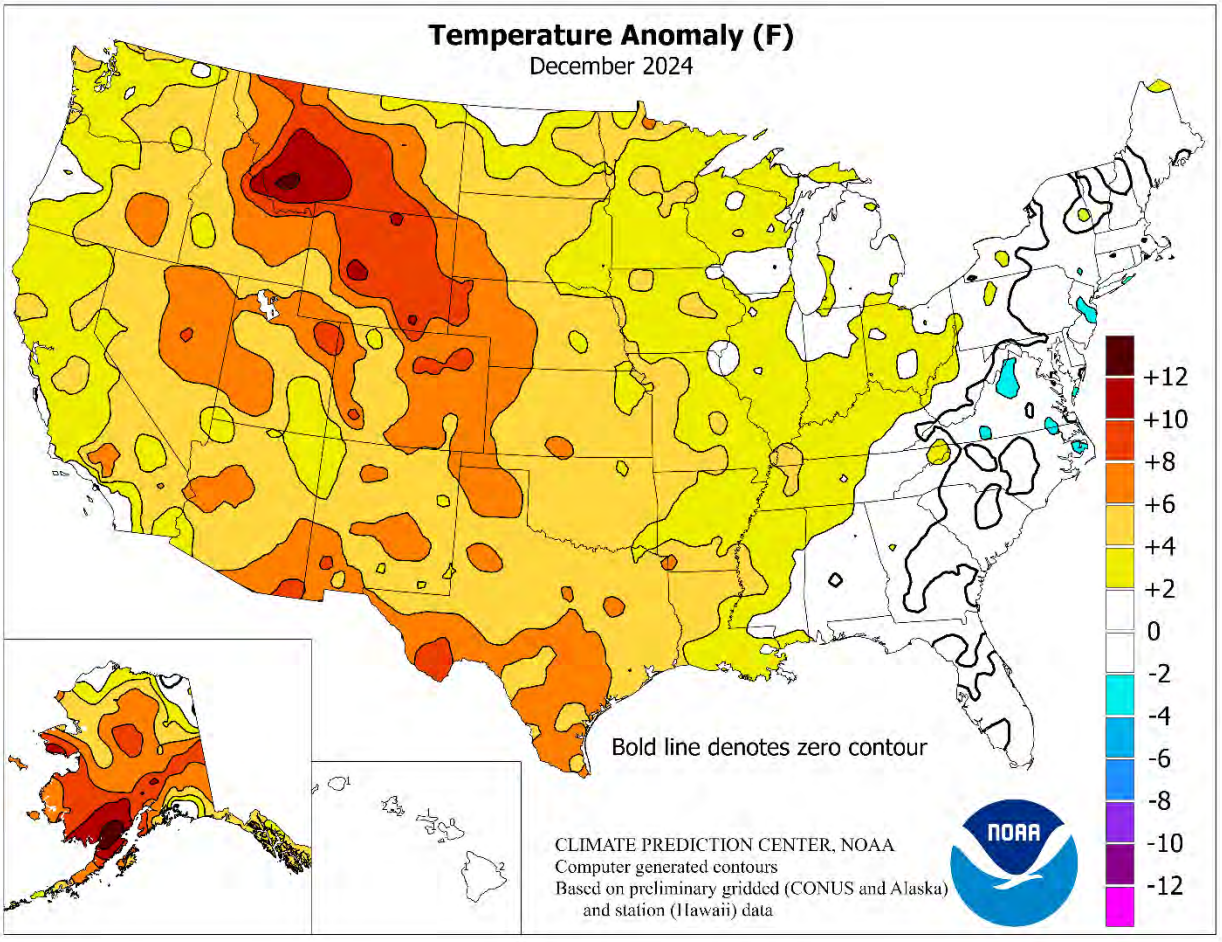

Total Precipitation (inches)
December 2024
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
December 2024
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
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
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
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
+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

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	49	1	4.49	-0.38	WICHITA	40	5	0.03	-1.19	TOLEDO	34	1	3.66	1.21
HUNTSVILLE	46	1	4.66	-1.21	KY LEXINGTON	41	3	4.91	0.70	YOUNGSTOWN	34	1	4.63	1.46
MOBILE	54	1	9.26	3.81	LOUISVILLE	42	3	4.27	0.15	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	45	5	0.66	-1.13
MONTGOMERY	51	0	5.43	0.43	PADUCAH	44	4	7.77	3.47	TULSA	45	4	1.42	-1.01
AK ANCHORAGE	26	6	0.69	-0.47	LA BATON ROUGE	58	5	7.77	2.45	OR ASTORIA	49	6	4.70	-3.30
BARROW	-4	0	0.00	-0.22	LAKE CHARLES	59	3	6.15	1.59	BURNS	32	6	4.09	2.57
FAIRBANKS	1	6	0.87	0.31	NEW ORLEANS	59	2	6.09	1.27	EUGENE	43	2	8.06	0.85
JUNEAU	33	3	8.60	2.07	SHREVEPORT	54	5	***	***	MEDFORD	42	3	5.76	2.24
KODIAK	37	5	14.36	5.56	ME CARIBOU	22	2	4.36	0.76	PENDLETON	39	5	3.50	2.00
NOME	20	11	0.67	-0.38	PORTLAND	29	-1	5.39	0.89	PORTLAND	45	3	7.14	1.37
AZ FLAGSTAFF	37	7	0.00	-1.90	MD BALTIMORE	38	0	3.05	-0.66	SALEM	44	3	7.94	0.98
PHOENIX	62	6	0.00	-0.74	MA BOSTON	35	-1	5.63	1.33	PA ALLENTOWN	32	-3	3.68	-0.18
PRESCOTT	45	6	0.00	-0.99	WORCESTER	32	1	5.43	1.15	ERIE	35	0	4.29	0.12
TUCSON	60	7	0.00	-0.96	MI ALPENA	29	2	2.93	1.06	MIDDLETOWN	34	-1	3.97	0.54
AR FORT SMITH	47	4	4.49	1.01	GRAND RAPIDS	31	1	2.98	0.50	PHILADELPHIA	38	0	3.74	-0.22
LITTLE ROCK	47	4	6.66	1.59	HOUGHTON LAKE	26	1	3.13	1.37	PITTSBURGH	36	3	3.37	0.53
CA BAKERSFIELD	52	3	0.66	-0.45	LANSING	30	1	3.10	1.20	WILKES-BARRE	31	-2	3.66	0.86
EUREKA	50	2	10.93	2.83	MUSKEGON	34	2	2.57	0.15	WILLIAMSPORT	32	-1	3.34	0.07
FRESNO	52	4	1.05	-0.74	TRAVERSE CITY	31	1	2.51	0.71	RI PROVIDENCE	34	-1	8.13	3.48
LOS ANGELES	57	0	0.01	-2.22	MN DULUTH	20	3	1.69	0.22	SC CHARLESTON	51	-1	2.67	-0.68
REDDING	49	3	8.54	2.23	INT_L FALLS	16	5	1.65	0.67	COLUMBIA	48	0	2.18	-1.52
SACRAMENTO	50	3	4.17	0.73	MINNEAPOLIS	25	3	1.50	0.32	FLORENCE	49	0	2.85	-0.62
SAN DIEGO	58	0	0.01	-1.66	ROCHESTER	24	3	1.30	0.02	GREENVILLE	44	0	5.22	0.64
SAN FRANCISCO	55	3	4.99	0.85	ST. CLOUD	22	4	0.50	-0.37	SD ABERDEEN	23	4	0.54	-0.08
STOCKTON	51	3	2.49	0.08	MS JACKSON	53	4	3.82	-1.31	HURON	24	4	0.85	0.19
CO ALAMOSA	25	7	0.14	-0.21	MERIDIAN	51	1	6.60	1.33	RAPID CITY	32	7	1.31	0.96
CO SPRINGS	38	6	0.27	0.04	TUPELO	48	2	6.74	0.80	SIOUX FALLS	26	3	1.20	0.37
DENVER INTL	40	8	0.05	-0.30	MO COLUMBIA	37	2	2.33	0.24	TN BRISTOL	41	1	3.57	-0.19
GRAND JUNCTION	36	8	0.28	-0.31	KANSAS CITY	36	3	0.86	-0.71	CHATTANOOGA	45	1	3.27	-1.98
PUEBLO	37	6	0.16	-0.13	SAINT LOUIS	41	4	3.43	0.93	KNOXVILLE	43	1	5.84	0.85
CT BRIDGEPORT	36	-1	5.56	1.57	SPRINGFIELD	41	4	2.37	-0.25	MEMPHIS	48	3	10.19	4.70
HARTFORD	34	1	4.53	0.45	MT BILLINGS	37	9	0.60	0.03	NASHVILLE	46	3	4.83	0.40
DC WASHINGTON	42	0	3.07	-0.34	BUTTE	28	9	0.25	-0.23	TX ABILENE	53	5	0.41	-0.85
DE WILMINGTON	37	-1	3.57	-0.28	CUT BANK	30	8	0.23	-0.08	AMARILLO	45	6	0.00	-0.70
FL DAYTONA BEACH	61	0	2.67	0.33	GLASGOW	23	5	0.38	-0.05	AUSTIN	59	6	1.39	-1.32
JACKSONVILLE	57	0	1.58	-1.20	GREAT FALLS	35	9	0.63	0.10	BEAUMONT	60	5	5.07	0.10
KEY WEST	72	-1	3.43	1.28	HAVRE	26	5	0.34	-0.06	BROWNSVILLE	71	6	4.93	3.73
MIAMI	72	0	1.44	-1.00	MISSOULA	32	7	0.51	-0.57	CORPUS CHRISTI	65	5	1.61	-0.33
ORLANDO	64	0	2.20	-0.28	NE GRAND ISLAND	32	3	0.22	-0.62	DEL RIO	61	7	0.24	-0.47
PENSACOLA	56	0	5.23	-0.17	LINCOLN	33	4	1.56	0.38	EL PASO	53	6	0.00	-0.63
TALLAHASSEE	55	1	1.17	-3.07	NORFOLK	31	6	0.83	-0.02	FORT WORTH	54	6	4.74	1.90
TAMPA	65	0	0.88	-1.68	NORTH PLATTE	35	7	0.01	-0.44	GALVESTON	63	5	2.70	-1.53
WEST PALM BEACH	69	0	1.49	-1.99	OMAHA	32	3	0.93	-0.29	HOUSTON	61	6	5.26	1.23
GA ATHENS	47	0	4.07	-0.35	SCOTTSBLUFF	36	8	0.00	-0.52	LUBBOCK	49	7	0.00	-0.75
ATLANTA	49	1	4.07	-0.50	VALENTINE	31	5	0.16	-0.27	MIDLAND	51	4	0.00	-0.59
AUGUSTA	47	-2	2.15	-1.72	NV ELY	33	7	0.35	-0.32	SAN ANGELO	53	5	0.24	-0.65
COLUMBUS	51	0	5.74	0.94	LAS VEGAS	53	5	0.00	-0.46	SAN ANTONIO	61	7	1.36	-0.64
MACON	48	-2	2.99	-1.58	RENO	39	3	0.83	-0.27	VICTORIA	63	7	2.22	-0.12
SAVANNAH	53	0	2.74	-0.46	WINNEMUCCA	36	5	1.02	-0.01	WACO	55	6	2.45	-0.42
HI HILO	74	2	3.11	-8.96	NH CONCORD	28	-1	3.49	-0.21	WICHITA FALLS	49	5	0.35	-1.20
HONOLULU	77	2	0.22	-1.96	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	38	-1	3.49	-0.98	UT SALT LAKE CITY	37	5	1.38	-0.03
KAHULUI	75	0	0.66	-2.14	NEWARK	38	0	4.49	0.35	VT BURLINGTON	29	0	3.74	1.24
LIHUE	75	1	1.35	-3.28	NM ALBUQUERQUE	42	5	0.00	-0.53	VA LYNCHBURG	39	0	4.41	0.91
ID BOISE	36	4	2.58	1.05	NY ALBANY	29	-1	3.87	0.61	NORFOLK	47	1	3.85	0.57
LEWISTON	39	4	1.99	0.86	BINGHAMTON	28	0	4.06	0.98	RICHMOND	42	0	2.46	-1.05
POCATELLO	32	7	2.23	1.10	BUFFALO	33	1	4.21	0.46	ROANOKE	39	-2	3.51	0.43
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	32	1	2.19	0.08	ROCHESTER	32	1	3.46	0.79	WASH/DULLES	38	0	3.94	0.65
MOLINE	32	3	2.12	0.08	SYRACUSE	33	2	3.92	0.63	WA OLYMPIA	42	3	9.92	2.07
PEORIA	34	3	2.58	0.37	NC ASHEVILLE	42	0	5.15	0.96	QUILLAYUTE	45	4	18.41	4.57
ROCKFORD	30	2	1.63	-0.30	CHARLOTTE	45	0	3.40	-0.17	SEATTLE-TACOMA	44	2	6.08	0.37
SPRINGFIELD	35	2	0.09	-2.06	GREENSBORO	42	0	2.50	-0.66	SPOKANE	34	5	4.11	1.78
IN EVANSVILLE	41	3	7.19	3.41	HATTERAS	51	-1	3.64	-1.10	YAKIMA	35	4	2.69	1.26
FORT WAYNE	33	3	4.13	1.66	RALEIGH	46	2	2.87	-0.52	WV BECKLEY	36	0	3.87	0.58
INDIANAPOLIS	36	3	5.54	2.62	WILMINGTON	49	-1	2.04	-1.65	CHARLESTON	40	1	4.54	0.98
SOUTH BEND	33	3	2.98	0.58	ND BISMARCK	22	4	0.65	0.05	ELKINS	35	0	4.23	0.65
IA BURLINGTON	31	1	1.32	-0.42	DICKINSON	24	4	0.08	-0.10	HUNTINGTON	41	3	4.46	0.89
CEDAR RAPIDS	30	5	0.73	-0.86	FARGO	19	4	1.09	0.20	WI EAU CLAIRE	24	3	1.10	-0.26
DES MOINES	31	3	1.93	0.35	GRAND FORKS	18	6	1.33	0.68	GREEN BAY	27	2	1.23	-0.52
DUBUQUE	28	3	1.28	-0.52	JAMESTOWN	19	3	0.38	0.04	LA CROSSE	27	1	1.56	0.07
SIOUX CITY	29	5	0.68	-0.31	OH AKRON-CANTON	33	0	4.72	1.82	MADISON	27	2	1.41	-0.22
WATERLOO	29	3	1.55	0.10	CINCINNATI	38	2	5.46	1.73	MILWAUKEE	33	3	0.98	-0.90
KS CONCORDIA	37	5	1.50	0.46	CLEVELAND	35	1	3.87	0.88	WY CASPER	33	9	0.24	-0.37
DODGE CITY	39	5	0.00	-0.96	COLUMBUS	37	2	3.94	0.81	CHEYENNE	36	7	0.04	-0.45
GOODLAND	38	7	0.04	-0.43	DAYTON	37	2	5.19	2.14	SHERIDAN	35	10	0.38	-0.16
TOPEKA	37	3	0.46	-1.03	MANSFIELD	33	1	4.79	1.76					

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

December State Agricultural Summaries

These summaries, issued weekly through the summer growing season, provide brief descriptions of crop and weather conditions important on a national scale. More detailed data are available in Crop Progress and Condition Reports published each Monday by NASS State Statistical Offices in cooperation with the National Weather Service. The crop reports are available on the Internet through the NASS Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.nass.usda.gov.

ALABAMA: December temperatures were slightly warmer than usual. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.6 inch in Henry County to 14.1 inches in Fayette County. The rainfall received throughout the month did slightly alleviate drought conditions for the State. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 81.1 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 99.3 percent at the month's beginning. Many producers were able to make good progress with planting and harvesting due to the dry conditions. Fall seeded crops and winter grasses were in good condition throughout the month, especially with the received rain at the end of the month. For some, winter grazing annuals were slightly delayed due to fall drought conditions. Hay was in high demand and hard to come by due to the drought experienced over the summer and fall coupled with armyworm damage. Strawberry producers were working to protect their crops due to concern of upcoming cold temperatures. Overall, pastures were in fair condition. Producers who previously planted winter forages, reported greener pastures. Most cattle producers were supplementing livestock with hay. Cattle conditions were reported to be mostly fair and suffered some considering the decline in pasture growth.

ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ARIZONA: This report for Arizona is for the month of December 2024. Responses were based on the entire month, with consideration for any weather-related impacts. By month's end, 99 percent of Arizona cotton had been harvested, unchanged from the previous year's levels, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Twelve percent of the State's barley had been planted, and 10 percent of the crop had emerged. Similarly, 9 percent of Arizona's Durum wheat had been planted, of which 6 percent had emerged. Planting and emergence of the State's barley and Durum wheat crop were both significantly behind the previous year's levels. Alfalfa hay harvest continued to take place on about 45 percent of the crop's acreage throughout the State. Arizona's alfalfa crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition, with only 4 percent of the crop rated fair. Pasture and range conditions throughout the State improved slightly when compared to that of the previous report. Nineteen percent of the State's pasture and rangeland was rated very poor, 39 percent was rated poor, 18 percent was rated fair, 22 percent was rated good, and 2 percent was rated excellent. Topsoil moisture levels remained mostly adequate, with 21 percent rated very short, 23 percent rated short, and 56 percent rated adequate. Subsoil moisture levels followed a similar trend. Throughout the month of December, measurable precipitation was lacking across much of the State; however, according to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data, northern areas of the Defiance and Shivwits Plateau, as well as the Chuska Mountains, accumulated anywhere from trace amounts to 0.30 inch of total precipitation. The drought information statement for south-central Arizona, southwest Arizona, and southeast California remained in effect and was updated on December 21, 2024, in response to the driest monsoon and hottest summer-fall on record. The seasonal mean temperature and total precipitation outlooks for January, February, and March 2025 were issued by the National Weather Service on December 19, 2024. The seasonal mean temperature outlook continues to show that temperatures will likely be above normal for the entirety of the State, with the eastern two-thirds of Arizona having a higher probability of experiencing warmer temperatures than the remaining third of the State. Similarly, the seasonal total precipitation outlook continues to show that precipitation will likely be below normal for the entirety of the State, with southeastern regions having a higher probability of experiencing below average precipitation than remaining areas of the State. Arizona's seasonal drought outlook was updated on December 31, 2024. The outlook now shows that conditions are expected to persist throughout all areas of the State that were affected by moderate drought (D1) or higher on December 24, 2024. Drought is now expected to develop across all remaining areas of the State. Streamflow conditions throughout Arizona deteriorated significantly when compared to that of the previous report. As of December 31, 2024, the U.S. Drought Monitor showed a deterioration in conditions when compared to that of the previous report. Abnormally dry conditions (D0) bounded 20 percent of the State, moderate drought (D1) enveloped 33 percent, severe drought (D2) encompassed 30 percent, and extreme drought (D3) spanned 14 percent of the State's total land area. Arizona once again remained free of exceptional (D4) drought. Throughout the month of December, temperatures were at or above normal according to the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC). Daytime highs throughout Arizona ranged from 3 to 14 degrees above normal and ranged from the mid-30's in northern Apache County to the high 70's across south-central regions of the State. Overnight lows ranged from 8 degrees below to 8 degrees above normal and ranged from 13 to 35 degrees across northern and eastern counties, whereas counties within the Sonoran Desert experienced lows of 40 to 55 degrees.

ARKANSAS: For the week ending January 5, 2025, topsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 4% short, 53% adequate, and 42% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 4% short, 73% adequate, and 22% surplus. There were 17 days suitable for fieldwork during the month of December. Row crop farmers were planning seed, fertilizer, and chemical inputs for the 2025 season. Ranchers were managing herds and feeding as needed. Recent rains saturated the ground with some areas flooding. Wheat and winter annual pastures were growing well with warm December temperatures.

CALIFORNIA: For the week ending January 5, 2025 - Days suitable for fieldwork 6.4. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 90% adequate, and 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 40% fair, 50% good, and 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% fair, 80% good, and 15% excellent. As of December 18, Snowpack content ranged from 5.2 to 8.5 inches in the Northern, Southern and Central Sierras, well above average for this time of year. Weather was cold and wet. Winter wheat crop, oats, and alfalfa were growing well. Winter forage was planted. Alfalfa was bagged for haylage. Growers sprayed their fields with

pre-emergents to combat the cold wet weather. Fields were prepped and planted for winter vegetables. Broccoli was treated for pests. Mummy removal continued on harvested almond orchards. Crews began pruning as the nut harvest season ended. Persimmon harvest was complete. Stone fruit orchards were being pruned while in dormancy. Pomegranate trees began entering dormancy. Table grape harvest was complete. Grape vineyards were pruned and vines were tied. Navel orange, grapefruit, pummelo, mandarin, and lemon harvests continued. Blood orange and Melo gold grapefruit harvests began. Olive trees were pruned, skirted, and topped. Strawberry fields were prepared for the next crop. Blackberry and blueberry bushes were sold for planting.

COLORADO: This report for Colorado is for the entire month of December 2024. Topsoil moisture 18% very short, 16% short, 65% adequate, 1% excellent. Subsoil moisture 16% very short, 24% short, 59% adequate, 1% excellent. Winter wheat condition 5% very poor, 7% poor, 18% fair, 61% good, 9% excellent. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 28% fair, 57% good, 12% excellent. Pasture and range condition 5% very poor, 22% poor, 33% fair, 39% good, 1% excellent. Above average temperatures and below average precipitation were prevalent across the State during the month of December. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor report published on January 1, almost 25 percent of the State was abnormally dry or in a state of drought. Just over 4 percent of the State was in severe to exceptional drought, an improvement from last December, when almost 9 percent of the State was under severe to exceptional drought conditions. Areas of northern Larimer and Weld Counties were experiencing extreme drought conditions, encompassing less than 1 percent of the State. Temperatures across the State for the month of December trended above average. Several counties realized temperatures more than six degrees above normal, with isolated areas of the State realizing temperatures more than 10 degrees above normal. The high country of Gunnison and Saguache Counties, as well as an isolated area in Las Animas County, experienced temperatures below normal. Reports from Grand and Jackson Counties stated it has been a mild winter, and snow is needed to replenish ground moisture and irrigation supply. Wolf depredations continued as producers experience devastating losses. Northeastern counties remained dry, receiving minimal moisture in the month of December. Many southwestern counties received at least half an inch of moisture during the month of December, with areas of the high country receiving upwards of three inches of moisture. A Dolores County reporter stated hay demand is low due to producers being able to continually graze pastures with a lack of snow cover. The San Luis Valley has received limited moisture this winter, with reporters noting that carry over moisture from November has helped. Livestock were in good condition and pastures have held condition well for December, according to reporters. Statewide, winter wheat condition improved slightly, with 70 percent of the crop rated good to excellent, compared with 68 percent good to excellent from the previous report and 61 percent good to excellent last year. As of January 6, 2025, snowpack in Colorado was 98 percent measured as percent of median snowfall.

DELAWARE: December was characterized by both above and below normal temperatures with rains. Overall, precipitation was behind what is typical for the State. The appearance of small grains looked to be improving and in healthy condition. Snow geese have migrated to the State and have been sighted in corn fields. Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) has been detected and confirmed in Kent County by the Delaware Department of Agriculture. The affected poultry facilities have been depopulated and sanitized, to prevent the spread of the disease.

FLORIDA: December temperatures were on par with historical averages, with some parts of the State experiencing freezes near the beginning of the month. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.2 inch of rain in Sarasota County to 8.6 inches in Broward County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 89.9 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 57.3 percent at the month's beginning. Most of the State received very little rainfall near the beginning of last month, with some parts in the Peninsula experiencing heavier rainfall at the end of the month. However, this did not improve overall drought conditions in the State during December. Pasture conditions were mostly fair to good last month. At the beginning of the month, many producers reported the dry, cold weather caused pastures to steadily decline. As a result, many supplemented cattle with feed. Near the end of the month, producers reported pasture conditions improved with rainfall received. Cattle remained in mostly good to fair condition throughout the month. Sugarcane planting and harvest progressed well throughout December, with no reported delays in field operations. Grove operations included fertilizing, minimal spraying, mowing after harvest, applying minimal herbicides and continued pushing up of abandoned groves and dead trees. Crops that were planted and harvested included strawberries, eggplant, squash, peppers, tomato, snap beans, boniato, sweet corn, ethnic vegetables and tropical fruits.

GEORGIA: December temperatures were 1.9 degrees colder to 2.8 degrees warmer than historical averages depending on location. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.9 inch in Glynn County to 10.6 inches in Lumpkin County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 32 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions and 9 percent had moderate drought conditions by month's end, compared to 65 percent abnormally dry and 12 percent with moderate drought conditions at the month's beginning. Cotton and peanut harvest wrapped up in December with some late planted fields reported to have had some frost damage. Cool temperatures allowed fruits and berries to accumulate necessary chill hours, but producers remained concerned of freeze damage if bud break occurs early. Pecan growers continued to clean up their orchards from Hurricane Helene damage. Winter forage did not develop as well as expected and producers were supplementing with hay more than previous years. Cattle prices have been strong, so some producers are reducing herd sizes. General clean up from Tropical Storm Debbie and Hurricane Helene continued as producers could shift focus away from finishing out the growing season.

HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

IDAHO: The average temperatures for January were above normal for the entire State. Accumulated precipitation was below normal for most of the State. By the end of December, Idaho County reported that over half of the ground in the county was partially covered with snow. Jerome and Twin Falls Counties reported an open winter with very little snow and above average temperatures. The last week of December saw some snow and significant rain. Conditions were good for livestock as conditions were dry and not cold enough to challenge them. Winter wheat looked good. With no snow cover and mild temperatures, the winter wheat crop fared well so far. Due to recent moisture, all fieldwork activities stopped. Farmers were working fields well into early December. The mountains received some snowpack.

Blaine County reported snowfall in the area, with near normal expected amounts. Bonneville and Madison Counties reported that hay stocks looked sufficient. Recent wet snowstorms helped the water outlook, but the Upper Snake River snow levels were still at or below average. There was good snow coverage on the valley floors. Lemhi County reported getting some moisture at the end of December, with some producers starting to calve. Bannock and Bingham Counties reported snow by the end of the month as well. Lambing and calving progressed as usual. Oneida County reported average conditions for the month of December with adequate moisture as snowpack.

ILLINOIS: For the week ending January 5, 2025. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 14% short, 67% adequate, and 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 31% short, 56% adequate, and 12% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 4% poor, 27% fair, 60% good, and 9% excellent. For the month of December, temperatures averaged 34.0 degrees, 4.2 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 2.81 inches, 0.12 inch above average.

INDIANA: Topsoil moisture for the month of December was 6% very short, 14% short, 62% adequate, 18% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 7% very short, 23% short, 60% adequate, 10% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 2% very poor, 4% poor, 26% fair, 58% good, 10% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 34.7 degrees, 3.6 degrees above normal for the month of December. Statewide average precipitation was 4.17 inches, 1.11 inches above normal. There was sufficient precipitation to increase topsoil and subsoil moisture levels, primarily in the southern portion of the State. Despite the lack of snow cover for most of the month, winter wheat was reported to be in good condition. Livestock began to be fed hay early, and there was sufficient supply reported. Limited illness was reported as livestock struggled with large temperature swings. Muddy conditions caused by warm temperatures and rainfall resulted in some damage to pastures and paddocks. Other activities included grain hauling, equipment maintenance, and attending Extension events.

IOWA: December saw above average temperatures across the State. Precipitation was near normal for the State as a whole, but the western one-third of the State had below normal precipitation. Several areas received measurable rainfall the last week of the month. Many reporters described December as mild, which allowed fertilizer and manure applications to continue. Winter wheat and cover crop planting were reported. Livestock conditions throughout the State were generally described as good, with no reports of abnormal death loss. In many areas cattle were still grazing on corn stalks and bean stubble at the end of the month. Grain movement was not hindered by bad weather with many reports of operators hauling grain. Soil moisture levels continue to be the primary concern as farmers look forward to the 2025 crop year.

KANSAS: For the week ending January 5, 2025, topsoil moisture supplies rated 9% very short, 27% short, 60% adequate, 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 12% very short, 30% short, 56% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 5% very poor, 11% poor, 37% fair, 40% good, 7% excellent.

KENTUCKY: For the month of December, Kentucky saw above normal temperatures and precipitation. After drought conditions throughout the fall, the State has seen two straight months of above normal rainfall. Only a small area in the southeastern portion of the State remains abnormally dry. Mild temperatures prevailed throughout the month. This past year will go down as one of the warmest for the State in recorded history. Temperatures for the period averaged 40 degrees across the State, 3 degrees above normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 5.17 inches Statewide, which was 0.88 inch above normal and 121% of normal. Drought stunted fall pasture growth causing many farmers to begin feeding hay early. For the month, hay supplies 1% very short, 16% short, 79% adequate, 4% surplus. Livestock condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 65% good, 12% excellent. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 1% poor, 18% fair, 73% good, 7% excellent. Tobacco stripping 82% complete.

LOUISIANA: For the week ending January 5, 2025, topsoil moisture supplies were 0% very short, 4% short, 81% adequate, and 15% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 0% very short, 5% short, 82% adequate, and 13% surplus. There were 20 days suitable for fieldwork during the month of December. Overall, the State experienced mild weather with above average temperatures and several rain systems. As a result of favorable weather, ryegrass, pastures, and cattle generally performed well. Although fields were muddy at times, operators have been harvesting sugarcane and crawfish, with promising results.

MARYLAND: Temperatures in December were below average to average. Precipitation was typical for the State and included rain and snow. Soil moisture level and drought concerns have been decreased. The state of cover crops remained patchy due to the prior drought-like conditions. Winter annual weed in fields with cover crops is prevalent due to dry conditions in 2024. Waterfowls have been causing localized concerns for farmers.

MICHIGAN: Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 17% short, 75% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 25% short, 67% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 5% poor, 19% fair, 58% good, 18% excellent. Precipitation for the month of December averaged 2.77 inches throughout the State, 0.52 inch above normal. Temperatures for the month of December averaged 28.4 degrees, 3.5 degrees above normal. December was relatively warm and dry across the State until after Christmas. Winter wheat showed good color heading into winter, but drier conditions had slowed growth. A few producers were waiting for ground to freeze to finish up corn and soybean harvest. Other activities for the month included spreading manure, purchasing seed, ordering supplies, preparing year-end tax paperwork, and tending livestock.

MINNESOTA: December 2024 temperatures were 5.7 degrees above average while precipitation, at 0.88 inch, was close to normal. Little to no snow cover caused some concern for crops, but conditions were generally good for livestock. Very little field work took place during the month.

MISSISSIPPI: For the week ending January 5, 2025, topsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 10% short, 68% adequate, and 21% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 2% very short, 10% short, 72% adequate, and 16% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of December were 16 days. Conditions for most of December brought mild and wet conditions. Wheat crops were looking healthy due to the milder days and wet conditions. With the moisture moving in, the winter forages were doing good. Overall, all crops were in great condition with the steady rainfalls and climate.

MISSOURI: For the week ending January 5, 2025. Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 5% short, 78% adequate, and 16%

surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 16% short, 77% adequate, and 5% surplus. Winter wheat condition 0% very poor, 1% poor, 30% fair, 61% good, and 8% excellent. For the month of December, temperatures averaged 37.4 degrees, 4.4 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 2.95 inches, 0.18 inch above average.

MONTANA: This report for Montana is for the entire month of December 2024. Topsoil moisture 27% very short, 34% short, 38% adequate, 1% Surplus. Subsoil moisture 31% very short, 37% short, 32% adequate. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 52% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Winter wheat wind damage 4% severe, 10% moderate, 21% light, 65% none. Winter wheat freeze damage 2% severe, 9% moderate, 16% light, 73% none. Snow cover 11% very poor, 53% poor, 27% fair, 5% good, 4% excellent. Pasture and range condition 26% very poor, 57% poor, 16% fair, 1% good. Grazing accessibility 62% open, 20% difficult, 18% closed. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 87%. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 87%. The month of December brought above average temperatures and mostly below normal precipitation to Montana. Data from the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC) indicate that temperatures ran about 6-10 degrees above average across most of the State. Moisture received was about 0.75 inch below average to normal for the majority of Montana. In some parts of central and eastern Montana, moisture levels were as much as 0.75 inch or more above normal. Drought conditions according to the U.S. Drought Monitor report released on December 31, 2024, showed there was 6 percent of land rated drought free. Abnormal dryness was found in 40 percent of Montana, moderate drought stood at 27 percent, 13 percent was rated severe drought and 14 percent was at extreme drought. Those extreme drought conditions were in the eastern part of Montana and in the west central part of the State. Comments from central Montana showed 6-9 inches of snow was received. However, in the northern part of the State producers have concerns with the lack of moisture and with the snowpack being below normal.

NEBRASKA: For the week ending January 5, 2025, topsoil moisture supplies rated 17% very short, 41% short, 41% adequate, and 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 27% very short, 37% short, 35% adequate, and 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 6% very poor, 20% poor, 47% fair, 26% good, and 1% excellent.

NEVADA: For the week ending January 5, 2025 - Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% very short, 65% short, 25% adequate, and 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 60% short, 30% adequate, and 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 35% poor, 40% fair, 20% good, and 5% excellent. There was little to no precipitation during the month. Temperatures remained normal to slightly above normal. Storms brought drying winds to the State.

NEW ENGLAND: New England states experienced very erratic weather with cold days, snow, rain, as well as periods of warmth. Maine had a few snowstorms in the beginning of the month which resulting in 15 inches of snow. Several rainstorms followed with significant warmth resulting in most of the snow melting. There has been debris on the fields from the multiple windstorms and severe rain. Farmers will have a lot of field work to cleanup. Farmers reported multiple losses of barns, animals, and equipment due to high winds. Most counties in Connecticut had a couple of cold days, which were immediately followed by temperatures in the 60s. Plants started swelling buds, then it got back to freezing temperature. Winter in Vermont has seen a mix of snow followed by rain with temperatures dipping below zero at night. One reporter from Massachusetts reported that no sub-zero temperatures had been recorded yet, and the dry fall weather have not put an undue stress on fruit trees. Farmers are planning for 2025, and how to deal with high input costs in crop production and changing weather patterns. Most producers spent time doing general farm maintenance as well as administrative activities such as income tax planning. Orchardists prepared for pruning apple trees and Christmas tree growers finished up their season. Fresh greens were sold at winter farmers markets. Farm activities varied in December and included combining corn and spreading manure (CT), shipping potato crops (ME), planning for the 2025 season (NH) harvesting some cold crops and seeding winter rye (RI), and some maple syrup production (VT).

NEW JERSEY: In December, New Jersey was still recovering from drought conditions that have persisted since August. December saw below average precipitation, and much of the State remained in moderate to severe drought conditions. Grain and hay yields were very low, and vegetables were variable depending on irrigation availability. Some yields improved from lack of disease pressure in dry conditions. Late frost pushed some vegetable harvests later than usual.

NEW MEXICO: This report is for the month of December 2024. Topsoil moisture 49% very short, 41% short, 10% adequate. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 42% short, 10% adequate, 1% surplus. Red chile harvested 96%. Corn harvested for grain 95%. Cotton harvested 95%. Onions emerged 95%. Pecans harvested 75%. Winter wheat condition 21% poor, 42% fair, 22% good, 15% excellent. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 70%. Cattle condition 14% poor, 30% fair, 34% good, 22% excellent. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 90%. Sheep and lambs condition 16% poor, 52% fair, 31% good, 1% excellent. Pasture and range condition 15% very poor, 34% poor, 22% fair, 20% good, 9% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 4% very short, 28% short, 66% adequate, 2% surplus. Stock water supplies 34% very short, 25% short, 40% adequate, 1% surplus. December brought mostly dry conditions and above average temperatures to much of New Mexico. Fire danger was high for most areas. Producers had ample time to finish harvesting any remaining row crops. Harvest was active across the State's pecan orchards. Cattle were grazing corn stalks and wheat fields. In Union County, many wheat fields showed grazing pressure due to limited moisture supplies. According to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) data, only isolated pockets of the State accumulated moisture during the month, with maximum totals limited to less than 2.0 inches. Data from the High Plains Regional Climate Center (HPRCC) indicated that average temperatures ranged from about 2 degrees to 8 degrees above normal. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor for December 31, the State remains free from exceptional drought (D4) conditions. Extreme drought (D3) conditions were estimated at roughly 5 percent, severe drought (D2) conditions were at 11 percent, moderate drought (D1) conditions were 13 percent, and abnormally dry (D0) conditions covered about 27 percent of New Mexico. Drought-free conditions calculated to about 44 percent.

NEW YORK: This past month of December experienced large temperature swings in many areas causing concern among honeybee and fruit operations. Some other locations had a cold wet start. The mid-Hudson River Valley experienced some abnormally dry, severe drought conditions which had some relief from rain and snow later in the month. Vineyard crews on

Long Island began dormant pruning which will continue through much of the winter. Winter wheat and cover crops were in generally good condition.

NORTH CAROLINA: For the week ending January 5, 2025 - Subsoil moisture 3% very short, 18% short, 77% adequate and 2% surplus. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 18% short, 75% adequate and 4% surplus. Barley condition 18% poor, 22% fair, 42% good and 18% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 83% adequate and 8% surplus. Oats condition 41% fair, 59% good. Pasture and range condition 18% poor, 46% fair, 33% good and 3% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 24% fair, 69% good and 4% excellent. Throughout December, recovery from Helene has progressed and activities are slowly resuming. Some parts of the State are still relatively dry, but heavier soils have good moisture. Hay is adequate to slightly below average.

NORTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 5, 2025, topsoil moisture supplies rated 13% very short, 40% short, 44% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 14% very short, 37% short, 46% adequate, 3% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 4% very poor, 9% poor, 47% fair, 38% good, 2% excellent. Sunflowers harvested 99%. Cattle and calf conditions, 0% very poor, 2% poor, 25% fair, 69% good, 4% excellent. Sheep and lamb conditions, 1% very poor, 2% poor, 29% fair, 62% good, 6% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies, 0% very short, 13% short, 80% adequate, 7% surplus. Stock water supplies, 12% very short, 26% short, 60% adequate, 2% surplus.

OHIO: Topsoil moisture for the month was 6% short, 80% adequate, 14% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 24% short, 65% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 2% very poor, 3% poor, 38% fair, 48% good, 9% excellent. The statewide average temperature was 34.6 degrees, 2.9 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 3.64 inches statewide, 0.73 inch above normal for December. Mild temperatures and much needed precipitation helped replenish soil moisture levels throughout much of the State. Winter wheat condition ratings were stable. Procurement of hay continued to be a challenge for some. Other activities for the month included equipment maintenance, grain hauling, and tax season preparations.

OKLAHOMA: For the month of December, rainfall totals averaged 1.55 inches throughout the State, with the Southeast district recording the highest precipitation at 6.12 inches and the Panhandle district recording the lowest precipitation at 0.03 inch. According to the December 31 US Drought Monitor Report, 30 percent of the State was in the abnormally dry to exceptional drought category, down 15 points from the previous year. Additionally, 6 percent of the State was in the moderate drought to exceptional drought category, down 16 points from the previous year. Statewide temperatures averaged in the low 40's to upper 40's, with the lowest recording of 14 degrees at Kenton on Friday, December 13, and the highest recording of 76 degrees at Waurika on Monday, December 30. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated adequate to short.

OREGON: Temperatures ranged from average to above average across most of the State. Clackamas, Multnomah, Washington, and Columbia Counties experienced extremely wet conditions, leading to erosion on open fields, steep banks, and overgrazed pastures. There were brief dry periods to harvest bare root trees. Agronomic crops, including winter grain and grass seed, generally looked good. Despite the excess moisture, the above average temperatures helped crops. Weed populations got an early start. Livestock were kept away from grazing the saturated pastures to avoid soil damage. Benton and Lincoln Counties experienced average but significant precipitation, which led to temporary flooding in some areas. Snow and ice storms have yet to manifest so far this winter season. Clatsop and Tillamook Counties experienced an onslaught of rainfall with heavy winds, which led to numerous fallen trees. Morrow, Sherman, and Wasco Counties also fell under a curtain of significantly wet conditions. The moisture, coupled with average daytime temperatures and above freezing nighttime temperatures, positively impacted crops. Fall seeded crops were behind in growth due to the dry fall. Umatilla County also welcomed moisture after a dryer than average summer and fall. Snowpack was low at both low and high elevations throughout the County. Winter wheat stands were mostly fair or good. Lake County also brought in heavy precipitation, receiving contributions from both rain and snow. Creeks and reservoirs began to fill.

PENNSYLVANIA: For the month of December, the State experienced mild winter weather. There was minimal snowfall, with some areas receiving a few inches in the first half of December. The latter half of December was fairly rainy. The late season rain benefitted fall seeded cover crops and forages.

SOUTH CAROLINA: December temperatures were 2.4 degrees colder to 2.2 degrees warmer than historic averages depending on location. Total rainfall during the month ranged from 0.2 inch in Horry County to 12.2 inches in Oconee County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 58 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions and 17 percent had moderate drought conditions by month's end, compared to 72 percent abnormally dry and 32 percent with moderate drought at the month's beginning. Spring planted crops wrapped up harvesting and fall seeded crops were planted. Winter wheat started to emerge. Final hay cuttings were impacted by armyworm infestations and grazing grasses might need replanting. Drier than average conditions and cold temperatures increased hay feeding for livestock to supplement pasture.

SOUTH DAKOTA: For the week ending January 5, 2025, topsoil moisture supplies rated 34% very short, 45% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 33% very short, 46% short, 21% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 12% very poor, 18% poor, 48% fair, 22% good, and 0% excellent.

TENNESSEE: For the week ending January 5, Days suitable 3.4. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 14% short, 58% adequate, 26% surplus. Subsoil moisture is 6% very short, 14% short, 69% adequate, 11% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 7% poor, 28% fair, 50% good, 14% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 7% very poor, 24% poor, 41% fair, 24% good, 4% excellent. Cattle condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 33% fair, 51% good, and 10% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies are 5% very short, 25% short, 60% adequate, 10% surplus. Tennessee experienced slightly above average temperatures in December with variable precipitation. To close out the year, several rain showers and high winds were received. The eastern region of the State is a bit dry with counties in D0 abnormally dry to D3 extreme drought status as of December 31. Livestock producers continue feeding hay, with some beginning to run low on stocks. Reports indicate that winter wheat crops are looking good.

TEXAS: For the month of December, precipitation ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 15 inches, with North East Texas and South East Texas districts receiving the most rain. Cotton harvest neared completion across the State. Pecan harvest continued in the Cross Timbers and the Edwards Plateau districts. Onions, carrots, cabbage, citrus, strawberries, and leafy green vegetables were being harvested in the Lower Valley and South Texas. Small grains were progressing well despite needing additional rain. Range and Pasture conditions were rated 71 percent, poor to fair. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued across the State.

UTAH: This report for Utah is for the entire month of December 2024. Topsoil moisture 8% very short, 10% short, 82% adequate. Subsoil moisture 7% very short, 28% short, 63% adequate, 2% surplus. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 3% poor, 23% fair, 57% good, 16% excellent. Winter wheat condition 29% fair, 71% good. Hay and roughage supplies 8% short, 51% adequate, 41% surplus. Stock water supplies 5% very short, 12% short, 46% adequate, 37% surplus. Cattle and calves condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 8% fair, 84% good, 5% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 1% very poor, 2% poor, 4% fair, 87% good, 6% excellent. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 56%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 62%. Cows calved 1%. Ewes lambed-farm flock 2%. Ewes lambed-range flock 1%. As of January 6, 2025, snowpack in Utah was 99 percent measured as percent of median snowfall. Cache County reports noted more snow was received in the mountains during December compared to lower elevations. Duchesne, Grand, and Washington Counties noted conditions were mild, warm, and abnormally dry during December with limited winter moisture received. In Grand County, concerns regarding alfalfa aphids were reported. Duchesne County reports noted cattle and sheep remained on pasture with little supplemental feed needed.

VIRGINIA: For week ending January 5, 2025, Topsoil moisture 1% very short, 20% short, 76% adequate, 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 1% very short, 30% short, 67% adequate, 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 4% poor, 49% fair, 43% good, 2% excellent. Barley condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 53% fair, 39% good, and 3% very good. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 5% poor, 44% fair, 42% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 15% very poor, 20% poor, 32% fair, 29% good, and 4% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 2% very short, 26% short, 67% adequate, 5% surplus. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 20%. Some areas of Virginia continued to recover from Hurricane Helene. During the month of December, rainfall averaged below normal. Shifts in temperatures caused sickness in livestock. Farmers are watching for runny noses and coughing. Stockpiled grass has nearly been exhausted and most of pastures have been grazed. Hay is expected to be fed earlier than normal due to lasting impacts of drought. Primary activities for the month include finishing up soybean and cotton harvest, purchasing hay, cleaning up and rebuilding after Hurricane Helene, and watching for livestock sickness.

WASHINGTON: The Statewide temperatures for December were above normal to slightly below normal throughout the State. Producers reported weather being unseasonably warm in the northwest part of the State. Vegetable growers hoped for colder temperatures to support optimal growing conditions. In the central part of the State, there was not much field activity in the crop producing areas. The weather was moderate, and snowfall provided some moisture in the area. The northeastern region had mixed days of snow and rain. Field erosion was becoming a concern due to removing soil and fall seeded plants. The east central district had a high volume of rain without a cold snap. Winter wheat was in good condition. The southeastern region also had a high volume of rain without temperatures dropping drastically. Winter wheat was looking good.

WEST VIRGINIA: For the week ending January 5, Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 37% short, 56% adequate, and 3% surplus. Subsoil moisture 37% very short, 48% short, and 15% adequate. Hay and roughage supplies 13% very short, 47% short, and 40% adequate. Feed grain supplies 4% very short, 39% short, and 57% adequate. Winter wheat condition 16% poor and 84% fair. Cattle and calves condition 2% poor, 29% fair, 67% good, and 2% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 2% poor, 25% fair, 70% good, and 3% excellent. Weather conditions for the month have been a mix of cold and warm temperatures mixed with rain and snow. Farming activities for the month included preparing for cold weather, feeding hay to livestock, and repairing fences. There are abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions in the State.

WISCONSIN: December temperatures in Wisconsin averaged 23.9 degrees, 4.9 degrees above normal. The State averaged 1.28 inches of precipitation throughout the month, 0.05 inch below normal. Field activities included manure and fertilizer application. There were concerns about little to no snow cover to protect the fall planted crops.

WYOMING: This report for Wyoming is for the entire month of December 2024. Topsoil moisture 41% very short, 29% short, 29% adequate, 1 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture 45% very short, 36% short, 18% adequate, 1 percent surplus. Winter wheat condition 12% very poor, 24% poor, 59% fair, 4% good, 1 percent excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 9% short, 82% adequate, 9% surplus. Livestock condition 1% poor, 22% fair, 68% good, 9% excellent. Stock water supplies 8% short, 86% adequate, 6% surplus. Pasture and range condition 7% very poor, 21% poor, 45% fair, 21% good, 6% surplus. Wyoming received little relief from the ongoing drought conditions during the month of December. Precipitation was scattered and total accumulations varied widely across the State, ranging from a trace to 2 inches across most of the State during the month. A couple areas received upwards to 6 inches, while western Teton County received as much as 10 inches during the month, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Some areas received no measurable rainfall. Temperatures ran above normal across the State, ranging from 0 to 12 degrees above average during the month, according to the High Plains Regional Climate Center (PPRCC) climate maps for the month of December. There was little change in drought conditions during December according to the United States Drought Monitor report published for December 31, 2024. The amount of land rated drought free was 0 percent, unchanged from the report published November 24, 2024. The amount of land rated abnormally dry covered 7 percent of Wyoming compared to 2 percent November 24. Moderate drought was found in 21 percent of Wyoming, compared to 36 percent on November 24. Severe drought worsened to 46 percent, compared to 40 percent on November 24. Extreme conditions remained constant at 26 percent. Reports from Goshen County indicated that the dry weather during the month has caused many cattle producers to liquidate their herds. Lincoln County reporters noted good winter conditions thus far, with mountain snowpack at median to slightly above average levels, while temperatures have been moderate and no extremely freezing nights.

January 9 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

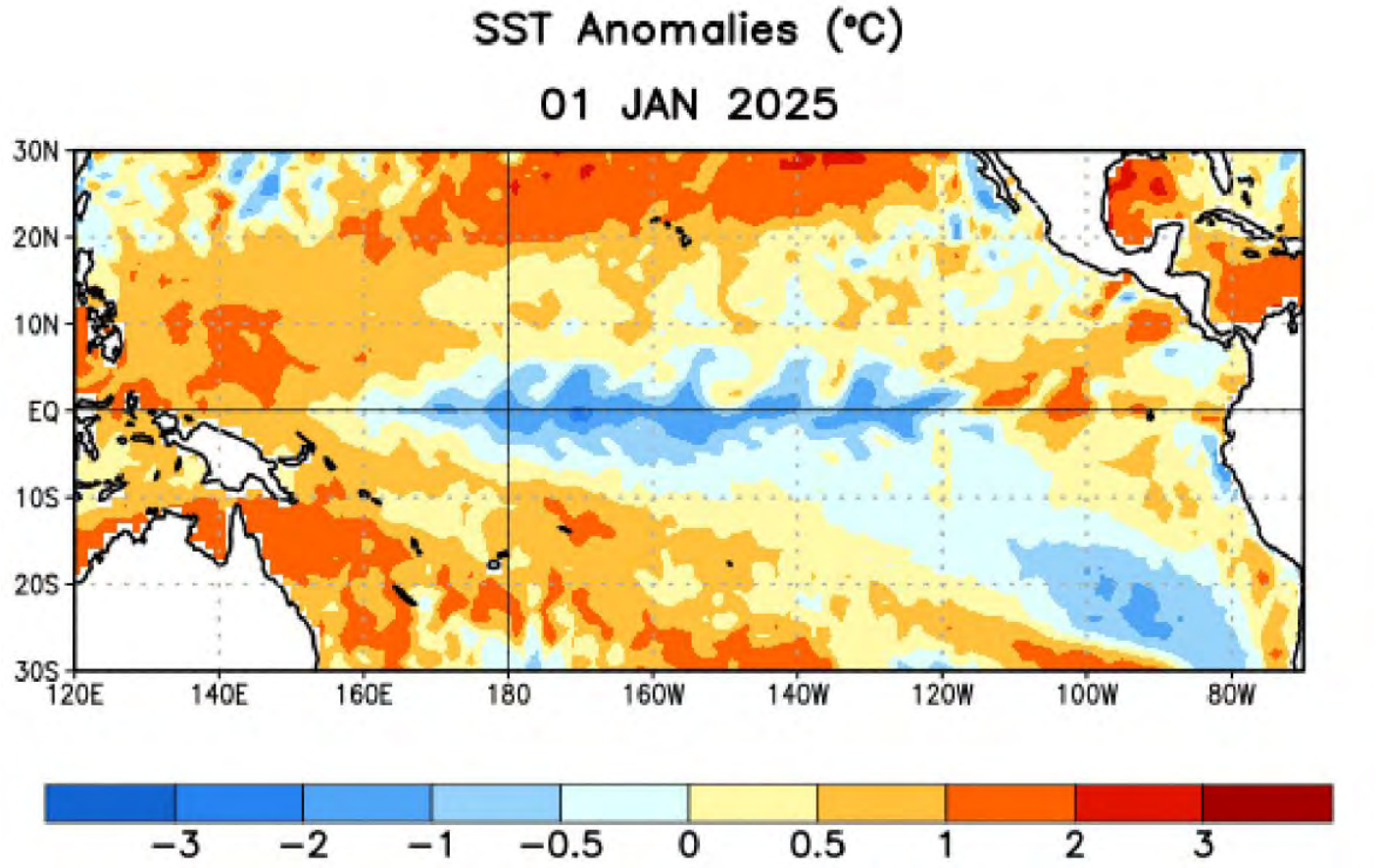


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 01 January 2025. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: La Niña conditions are present and are expected to persist through February-April 2025 (59% chance), with a transition to ENSO-neutral likely during March-May 2025 (60% chance).

La Niña conditions emerged in December 2024 and were reflected in below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean (Figure 1). The latest weekly indices were -0.7°C in Niño-3.4 and -0.6°C in Niño-4, with values close to zero in Niño-1+2 and Niño-3. Subsurface cooling in the equatorial Pacific Ocean strengthened significantly, with below-average temperatures dominating the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. Low-level wind anomalies were easterly over the western and central Pacific, while upper-level wind anomalies were westerly over the central and eastern Pacific. Convection was suppressed over the Date Line and was enhanced over Indonesia. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation indices were positive. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system indicated La Niña conditions.

The dynamical models in the IRI plume continue to predict a weak La Niña during the winter season, as indicated by the Niño-3.4 index values less than -0.5°C. The North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) predicts slightly lower SST anomalies, with La Niña persisting through February-April 2025. The forecast team favors the NMME guidance, predicting weak La Niña conditions through the early spring before transitioning to ENSO-neutral. Weak La Niña conditions are less likely to result in conventional winter/spring impacts, though predictable signals can still influence the forecast guidance (e.g., CPC's seasonal outlooks). In summary, La Niña conditions are present and are expected to persist through February-April 2025 (59% chance), with a transition to ENSO-neutral likely during March-May 2025 (60% chance).

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **13 February 2025**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail message to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 5-11, 2025

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet and warm weather was replaced by colder and snowy conditions at the end of the period.

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry and warm weather prevailed across the Middle East save for showers in Iraq.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Extreme drought over the western third of the region contrasted sharply with additional beneficial showers farther east.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Continued seasonably wet weather across southern and eastern sections of the region maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture conditions for rice and other crops.

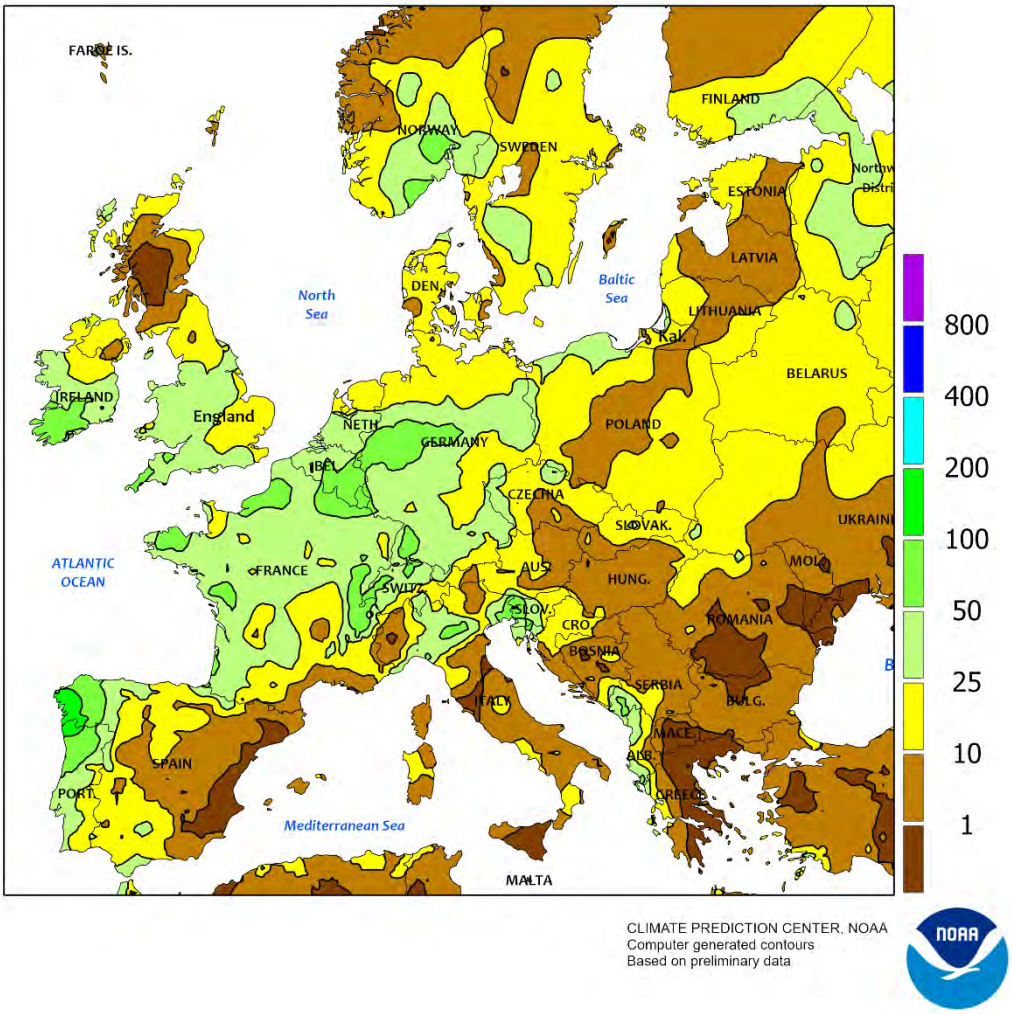
AUSTRALIA: Showery, somewhat cooler-than-normal weather further benefited summer crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Hot, mostly dry weather in key central and eastern growing areas increased stress on summer crops.

BRAZIL: Showers returned to most of the Center-West, benefiting soybeans, while southern dryness expanded, further limiting soil moisture for crops.

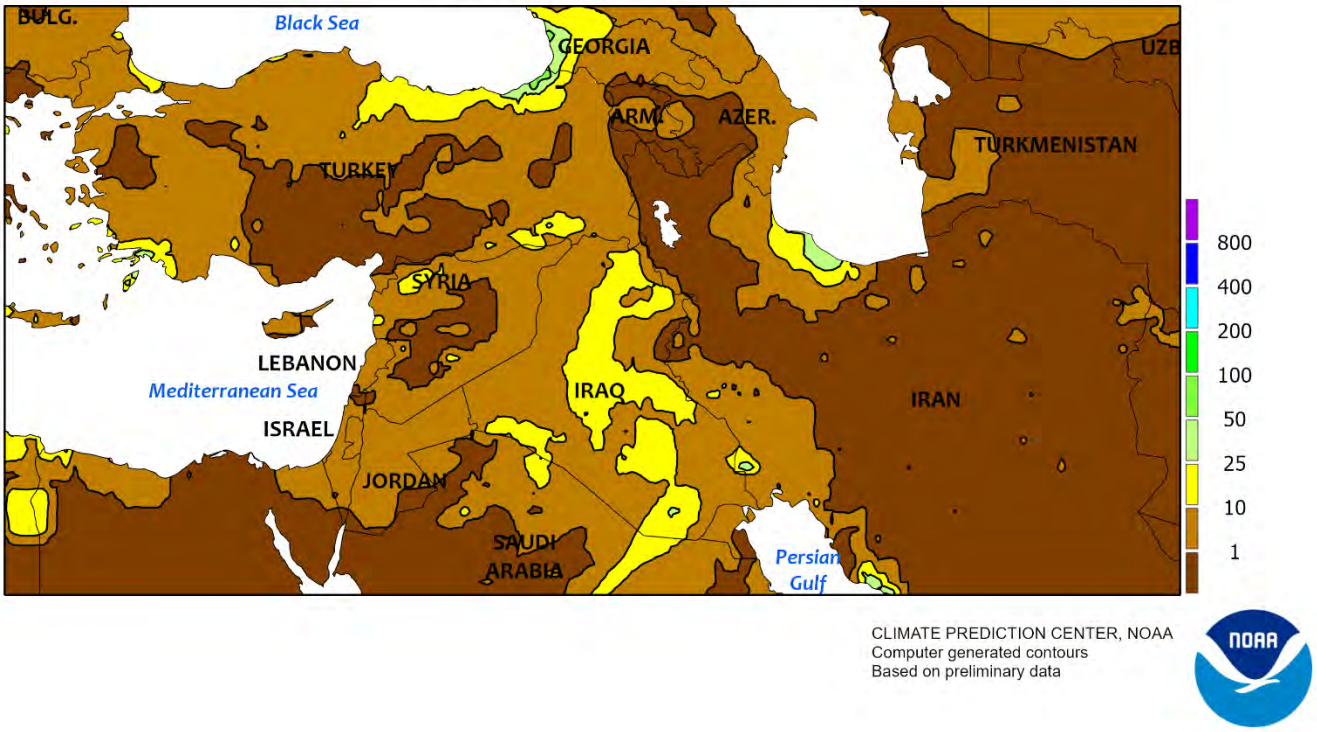
EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 5 - 11, 2025



EUROPE

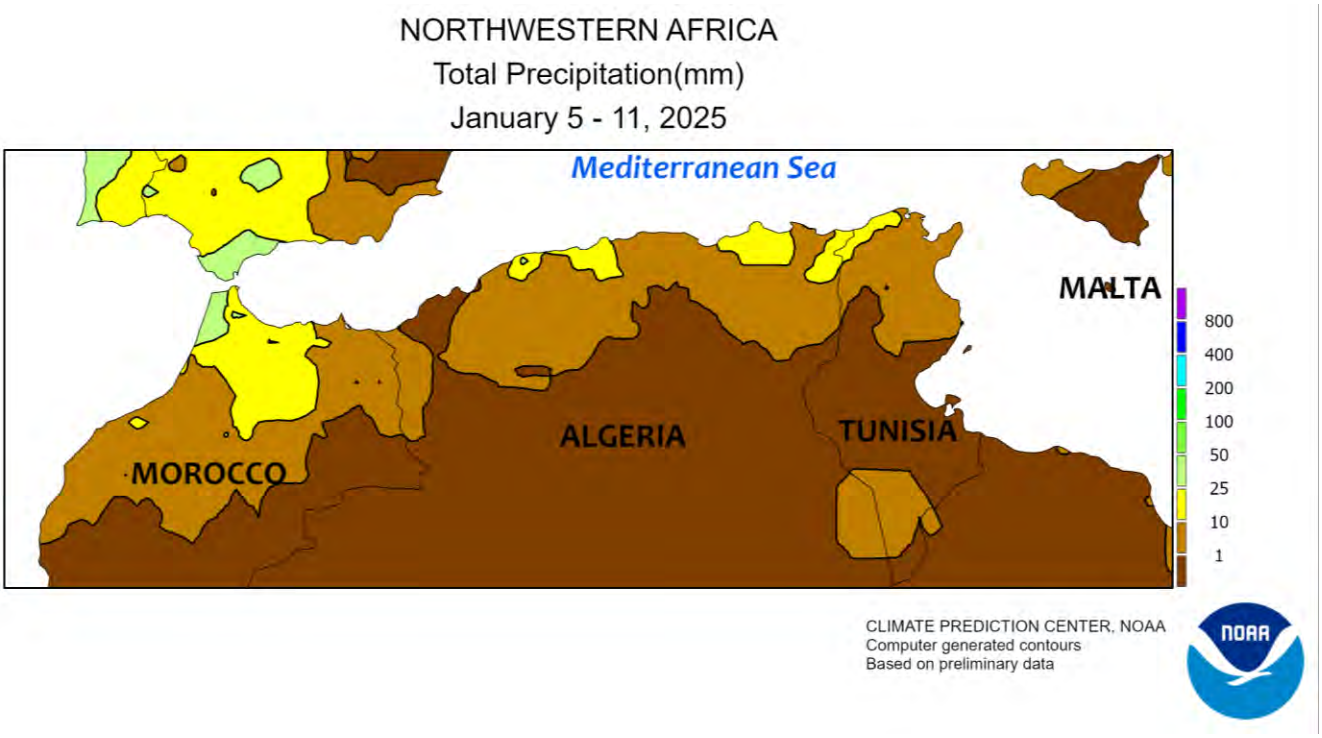
Wet and warm weather prevailed over much of the continent, though colder and snowy conditions arrived at the end of the period. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 2 to 6°C above normal over most of mainland Europe and up to 9°C above normal across the Danube River Valley. Conversely, unusually cold temperatures (3-8°C below normal) were noted in the United Kingdom and northern Scandinavia. The cold air mass over northernmost portions of Europe surged southward during the latter half of the week, accompanied by widespread rain and snow (10-65 mm liquid equivalent, locally more) across France, Germany, Poland, and the western Balkans, sustaining adequate to abundant moisture reserves for dormant winter grains and oilseeds. By week's end, below-normal temperatures were accompanied by widespread snow cover from north-central Germany into Poland and the Baltic States. Unlike previous weeks, showers eased short-term dryness in Spain and northern Italy, though amounts varied considerably from 1 to locally more than 40 mm. Conversely, rain and snow continued to bypass Hungary (5 mm or less); since October 1, precipitation in southwestern Hungary (Transdanubia) was mired at 32 percent of normal, the driest of the past 30 years. However, drought impacts on dormant winter crops are minimal during the colder months as moisture demands are very low, with spring rainfall being key to attaining yield prospects once winter crops break dormancy.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 5 - 11, 2025



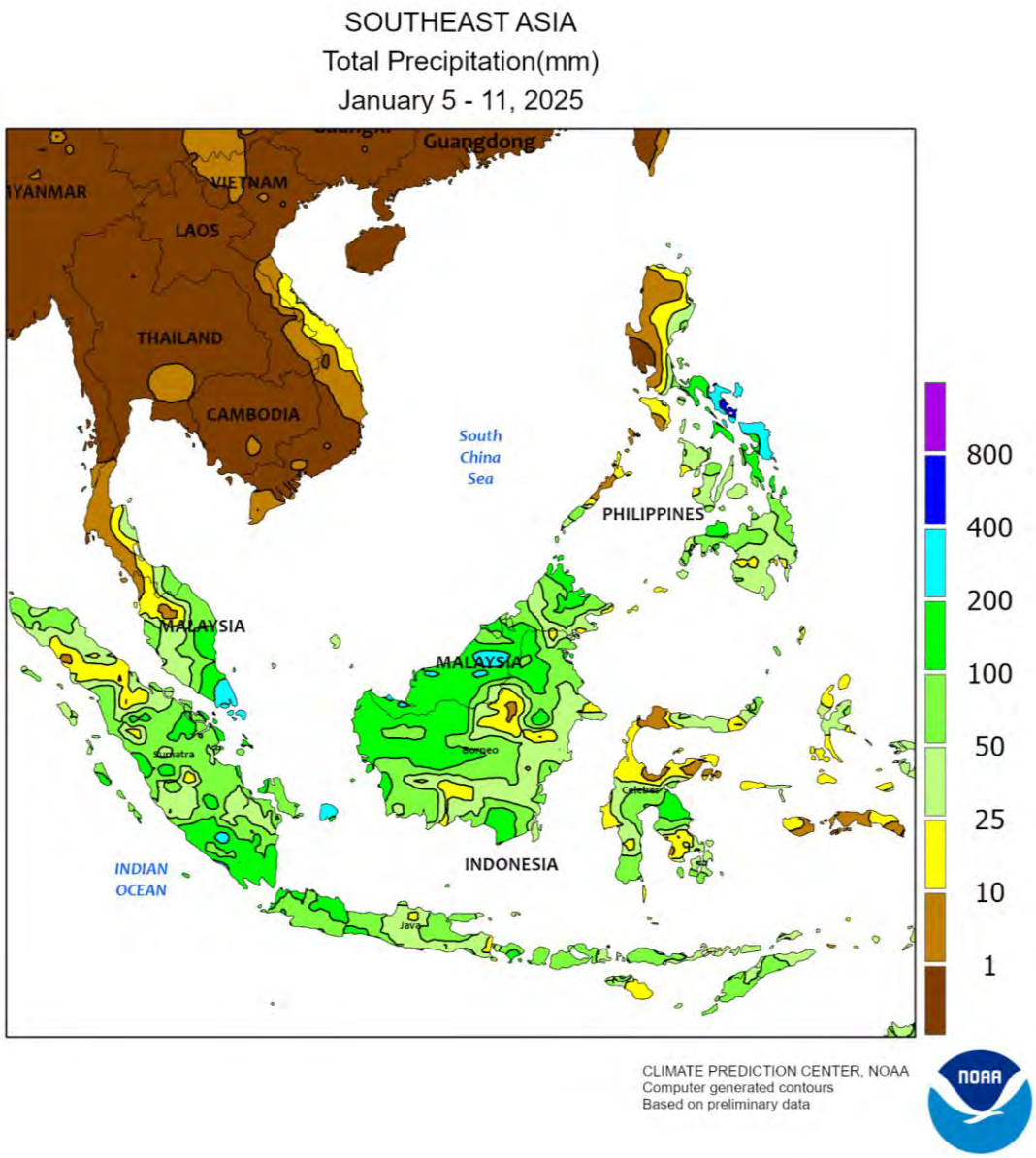
MIDDLE EAST

Dry and warm weather overspread much of the Middle East, though showers lingered in central portions of the region. After several weeks of beneficial rain and snow in Turkey, mostly dry conditions favored seasonal fieldwork as well as the development of vegetative winter grains in climatologically warmer southern growing areas. Sunny skies also engendered wheat and barley development along the eastern Mediterranean Coast following rain and snow at the end of December. Ongoing dry weather in Iran reduced soil moisture for dormant (north) to vegetative (south) winter grains, especially in southwestern (Fars) and northeastern (Khorasan) growing areas. Despite the overall dry weather pattern, light to moderate showers in Iraq (5-20 mm) moistened soil locally for vegetative wheat and barley. Temperatures averaging 2 to 6°C above normal from Turkey into western Iran reduced winter crop cold hardiness, while near- to below-normal temperatures were confined to southern portions of Iraq and Iran.



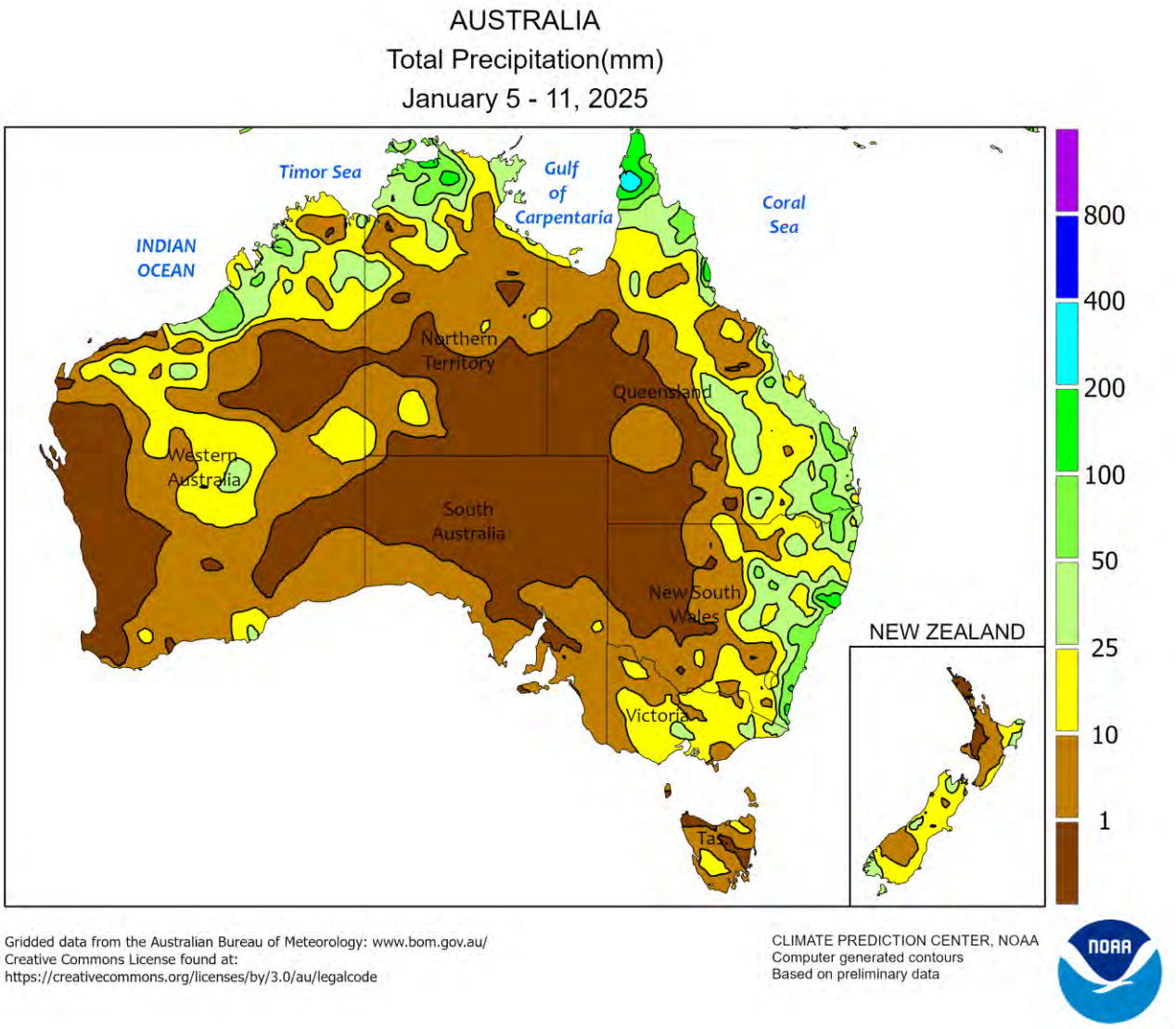
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Extreme drought over the western third of the region contrasted sharply with additional beneficial showers farther east. Despite locally heavy showers in northernmost Morocco (25-50 mm near the Strait of Gibraltar), light rain (5 mm or less) during the monitoring period over most of the country was insufficient to stem the impacts of this season's extreme drought. Season-to-date rainfall (since September 1) as of January 11 in Morocco has totaled 41 percent of normal in primary croplands along the central Atlantic Coast, 38 percent of normal in the northeast, and a meager 28 percent of normal in southwestern growing areas. Similarly, western Algeria's croplands have averaged a paltry 42 percent of normal. The drought was exacerbated by abnormal warmth (2-4°C above normal), and some producers have reportedly opted to forgo sowing wheat and barley during the 2024-25 growing campaign. Conversely, widespread showers (5-25 mm) from north-central Algeria into northern Tunisia maintained favorable prospects for vegetative winter grains, with additional rain falling at week's end.



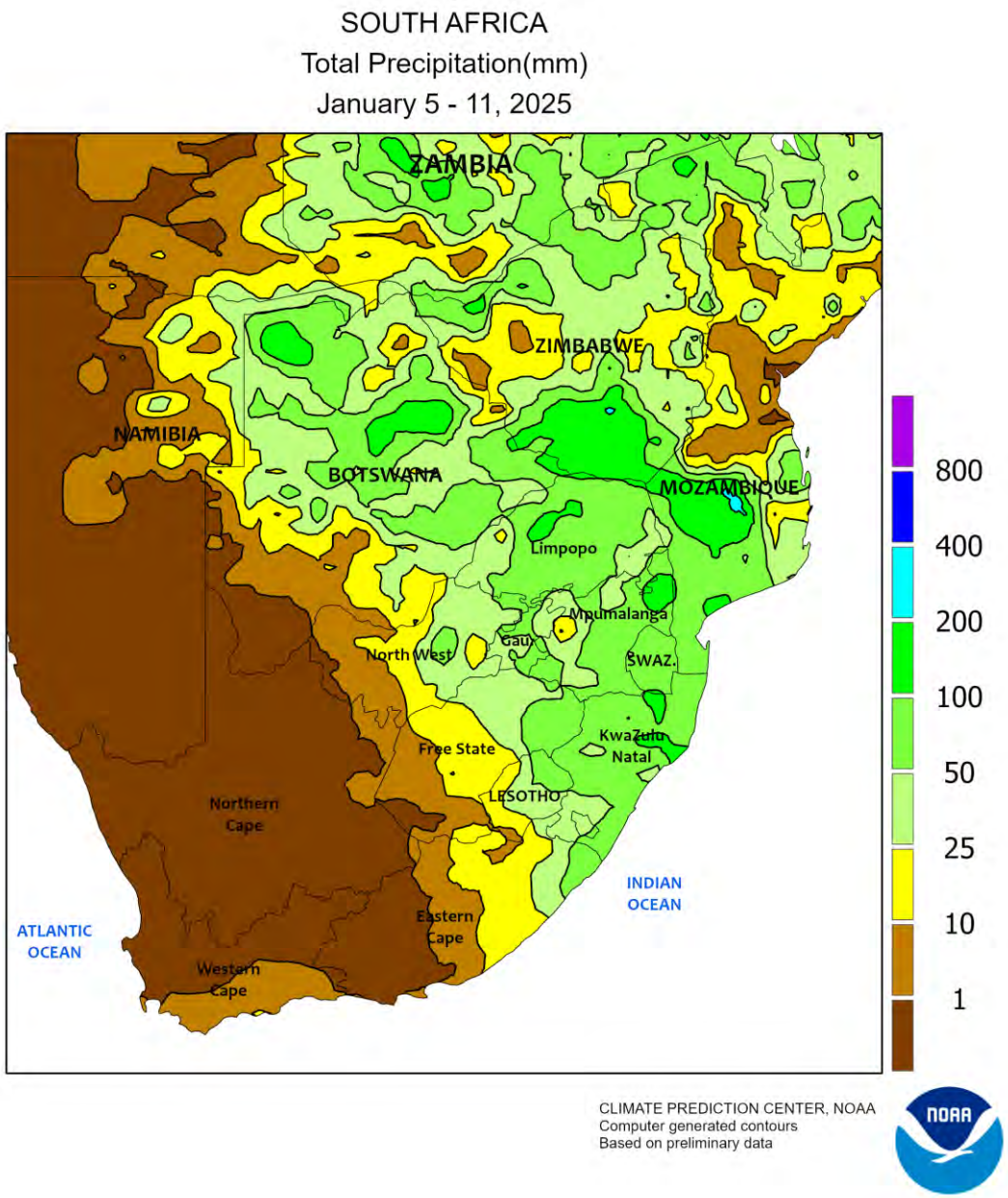
SOUTHEAST ASIA

A particularly active rainy season continued across the traditionally wetter eastern and southern portions of the region. Nearly all of the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia reported at least 25 mm of rain, with several locales topping 200 mm. Moisture conditions for rice and oil palm in Indonesia and Malaysia remained favorable. While most rice and other seasonal crops in the Philippines have also experienced beneficial moisture conditions, locally excessive rainfall in some eastern districts has led to field ponding and submerged rice. Since October, southern Luzon has totaled over 2,100 mm of rain, nearly twice the normal amount and the fourth highest in the last 30 years.



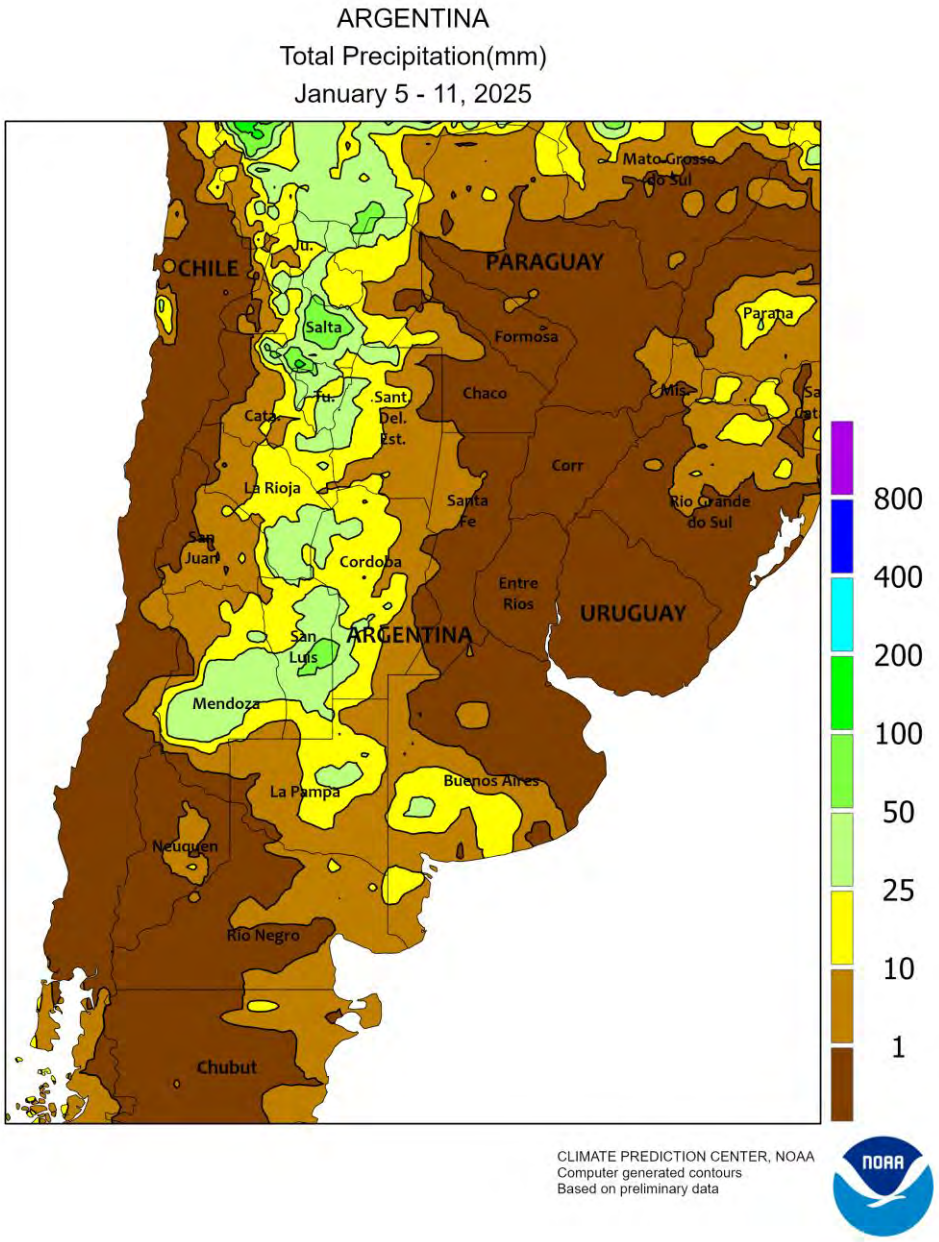
AUSTRALIA

Widespread showers fell across much of eastern Australia, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for immature summer crops. Most major crop producing areas in southern Queensland and New South Wales received between 10 and 25 mm of rain, with isolated locations reporting more than 50 mm. The wet weather benefited the majority of summer crops, but the rain likely slowed drydown of the earliest maturing sorghum. Temperatures continued to average near to below normal (up to 2°C below normal) throughout eastern Australia, helping to keep summer crops in good condition. Maximum temperatures were generally in the lower to middle 30s degrees C.



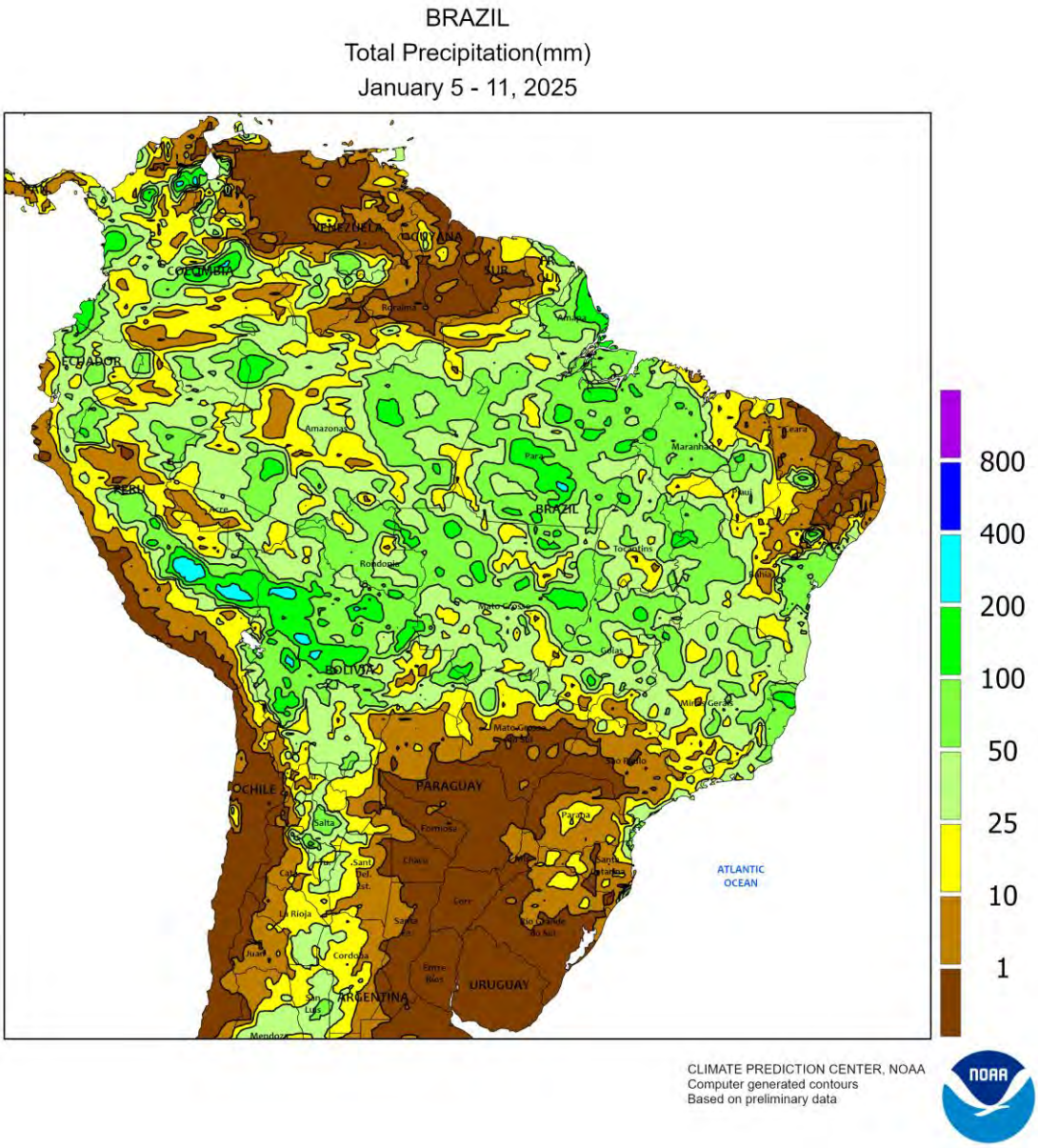
SOUTH AFRICA

Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall varied from less than 10 mm to more than 50 mm across the western corn belt, and less than 25 mm to more than 100 mm across the eastern corn belt. Rainfall totals continue to be low in the western portions of North West and Free State, but temperatures were seasonable, averaging within 1°C of normal in the aforementioned areas. Daytime highs averaged in the lower to middle 30 degrees C for most of the area. To the west, warm (daytime highs in the lower 30s), sunny weather favored developing tree and vine crops in Western Cape.



ARGENTINA

Hot, mostly dry weather prevailed across key summer crop producing areas of central and eastern Argentina, increasing stress on summer crops. Little to no rain fell from Chaco, Formosa, and eastern Santiago del Estero southward into northern Buenos Aires, while extreme maximum temperatures climbed into the middle and upper 30s degrees C. The heat and dryness were untimely for corn, soybeans, and many other summer crops, which were in or approaching the reproductive stages of development. Better weather is needed to help maintain crop conditions and yield prospects. Elsewhere, scattered showers in southern Buenos Aires and western growing areas aided local summer crop development, with rainfall amounts generally ranging from 5 to 25 mm. Maximum temperatures were mostly in the middle and upper 30s degrees C here as well. According to the government of Argentina, 98 percent of the cotton, 96 percent of the soybeans, and 93 percent of the corn were planted as of January 9. The winter crop harvest was mostly complete, with 99 percent of wheat and barley reportedly harvested.



BRAZIL

Widespread showers returned to Mato Grosso after a brief lull, with 25 to 100 mm sustaining favorable soil moisture for soybeans. However, southern dryness continued and expanded into southern portions of Mato Grosso do Sul, where rainfall has been limited since the end of December and soil moisture is becoming short. Meanwhile, showers remained unseasonably light to non-existent in much of the south (Paraná to Rio Grande do Sul), further limiting soil moisture for summer crops and raising concerns about yield declines. The remainder of the major crop-producing locales to the north and east continued to benefit from sustained rainfall (25-100 mm or more). Temperatures across summer growing areas continued to be near normal with no indications of stressful heat to compound regional dryness. Most summer crops were progressing through vegetative stages of development, while over half of the soybean crop was reportedly flowering to filling.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on January 10, 2025. Forecasts refer to January 1.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2024-2025 season is 2.48 million tons, down less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 10 percent from the 2023-2024 final utilization.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 12.0 million boxes (540,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast and down 33 percent from last season's final utilization. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 5.00 million boxes (225,000 tons), unchanged from the previous forecast and down 26 percent from last season's final utilization. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 7.00 million boxes (315,000 tons), is unchanged from the previous forecast and down 38 percent from last season's final utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 47.4 million boxes (1.90 million tons), down 1 percent from previous forecast and down less than 1 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Navel orange forecast is 39.0 million boxes (1.56 million tons), unchanged from the previous forecast but up 2 percent from last season's final utilization. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.40 million boxes (336,000 tons), down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 10 percent from last season's final utilization.

The Texas all orange forecast, at 900,000 boxes (39,000 tons), is up 6 percent from the previous forecast but down 24 percent from last season's final utilization.

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