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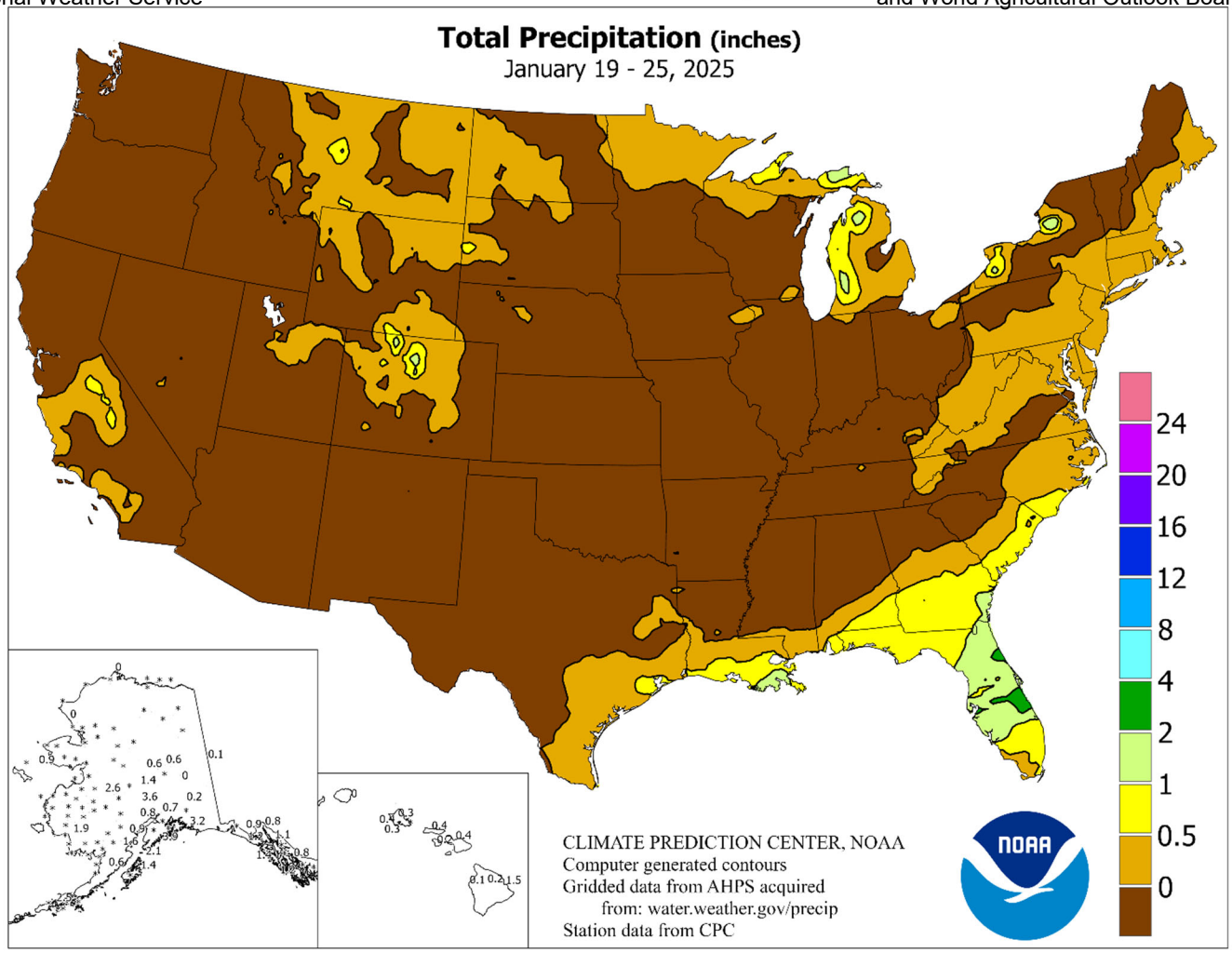
Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS
January 19 – 25, 2025

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

With bitterly cold weather dominating the country, especially from the **Rockies eastward**, the main precipitation highlight was historic snowfall across the **Deep South** on January 21-22. Accumulating snow fell along and near the **Gulf Coast from southeastern Texas to northern Florida**, with many communities from **Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX**, to **Pensacola, FL**, experiencing their snowiest day on record. Snow also grazed the **southern Atlantic Coast**, except **Florida's peninsula**, where chilly rain fell. Earlier, rain and snow

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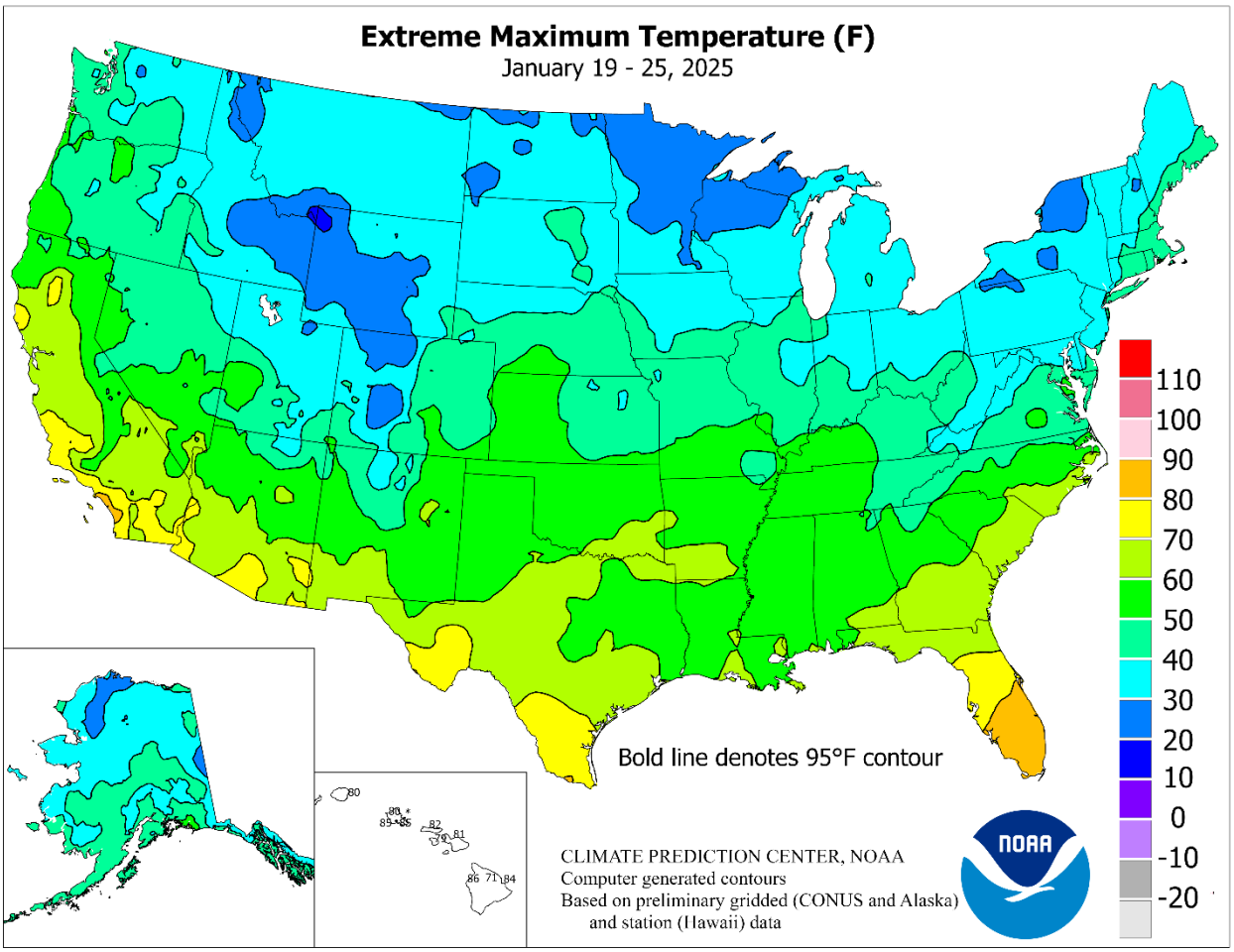
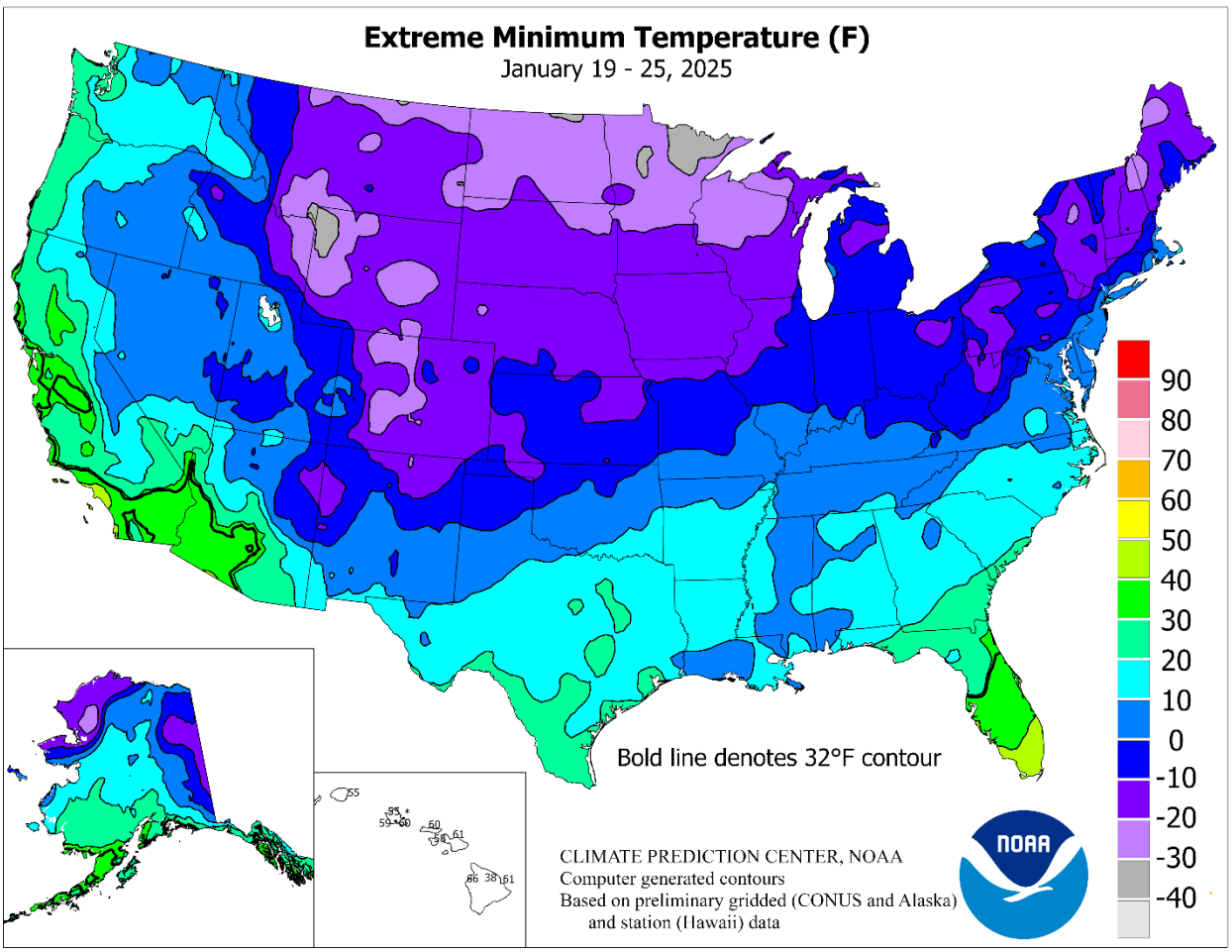
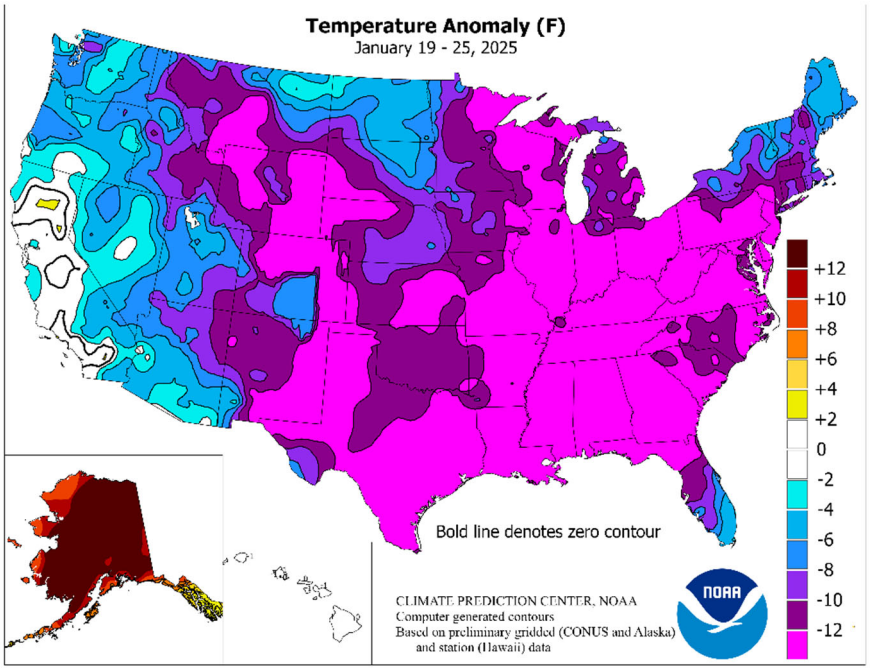

Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
January 19 - 25, 2025
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
January 19 - 25, 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)

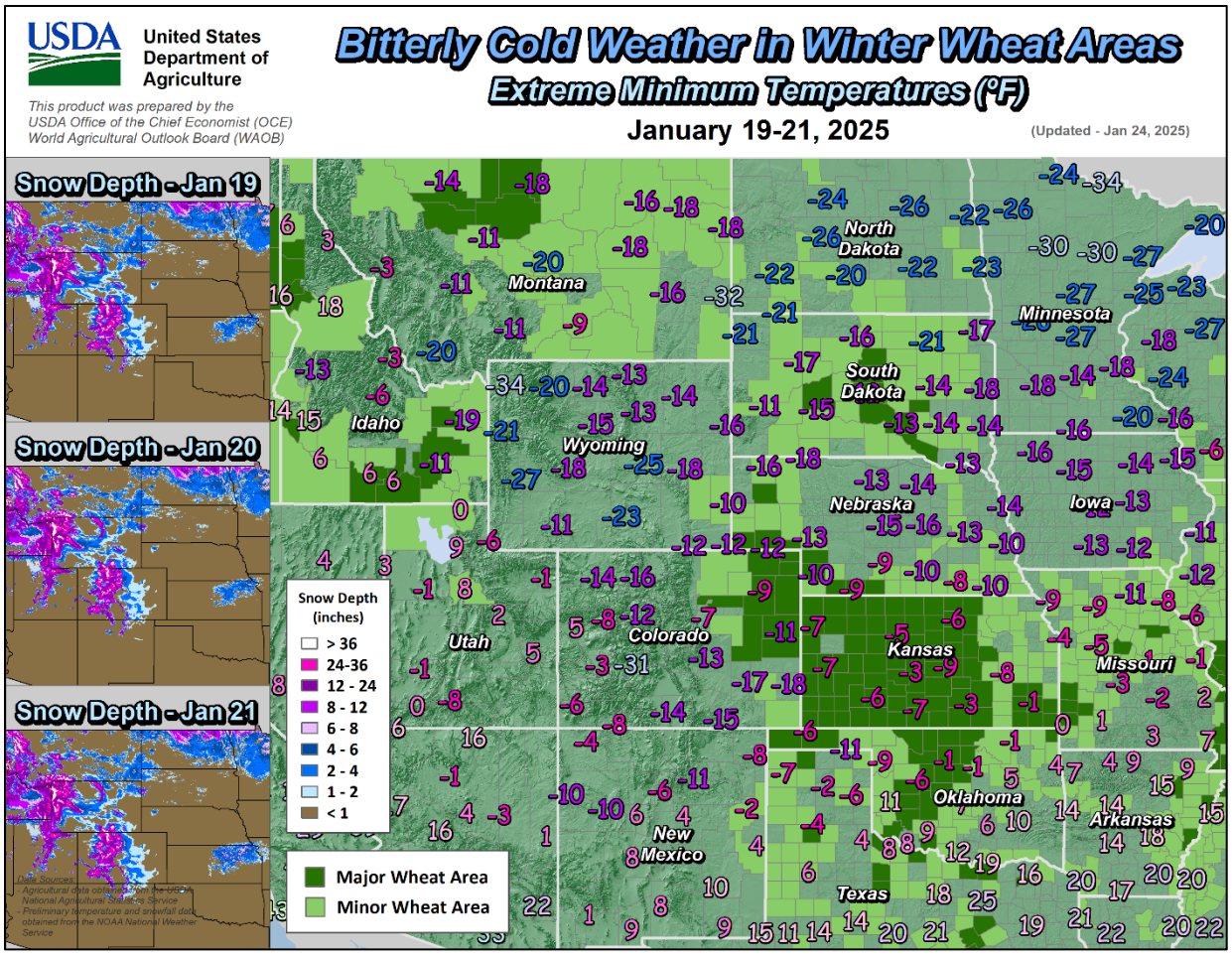
had accompanied the initial blast of frigid air on January 19-20, mainly from the **central Appalachians to the northern Atlantic Coast**. Snow also affected areas downwind of the **Great Lakes**, at least where open water remained. Elsewhere, negligible precipitation occurred, except across parts of the **northern and central Rockies** and adjacent **High Plains**. **Southern California** endured several more days of dry weather, with low humidity levels and gusty, offshore winds contributing to a rash of new wildfires, including the 10,425-acre Hughes Fire near **Castaic Lake** and the 6,625-acre Border 2 Fire in **southern San Diego County**. Weekly temperatures averaged 10 to 20°F below normal from the **Rockies to the Atlantic** Coast, except across parts of the **northern Plains**, **southern Florida**, **northern New York**, and **New England**. Sub-0°F temperatures occurred along and north of a line from the **northern panhandle of Texas into the Ohio Valley and central Appalachians**. From January 19-21, a large portion of the **Plains'** winter wheat was exposed to temperatures below 0°F without the benefit of a protective snow cover, increasing the risk of winterkill—especially in areas where the crop had unevenly emerged or was poorly established due to drought or late planting. In the **Deep South**, frigid conditions threatened a variety of crops, including citrus in **Texas** and sugarcane in **Louisiana**, with assessments ongoing. However, **Deep South Texas** escaped with one freeze (on January 22), while deep snow helped insulate new sugarcane growth in **southern Louisiana**. Snow near the **Gulf Coast** may have also helped to protect winter grains and cover crops. Fortunately, **Southern** power outages during the snow and cold event were scattered, unlike the **Texas** freeze disaster of February 2021. Still, **Deep South** producers struggled with unprecedented challenges such as navigating icy roads and keeping fresh, unfrozen water available for livestock.

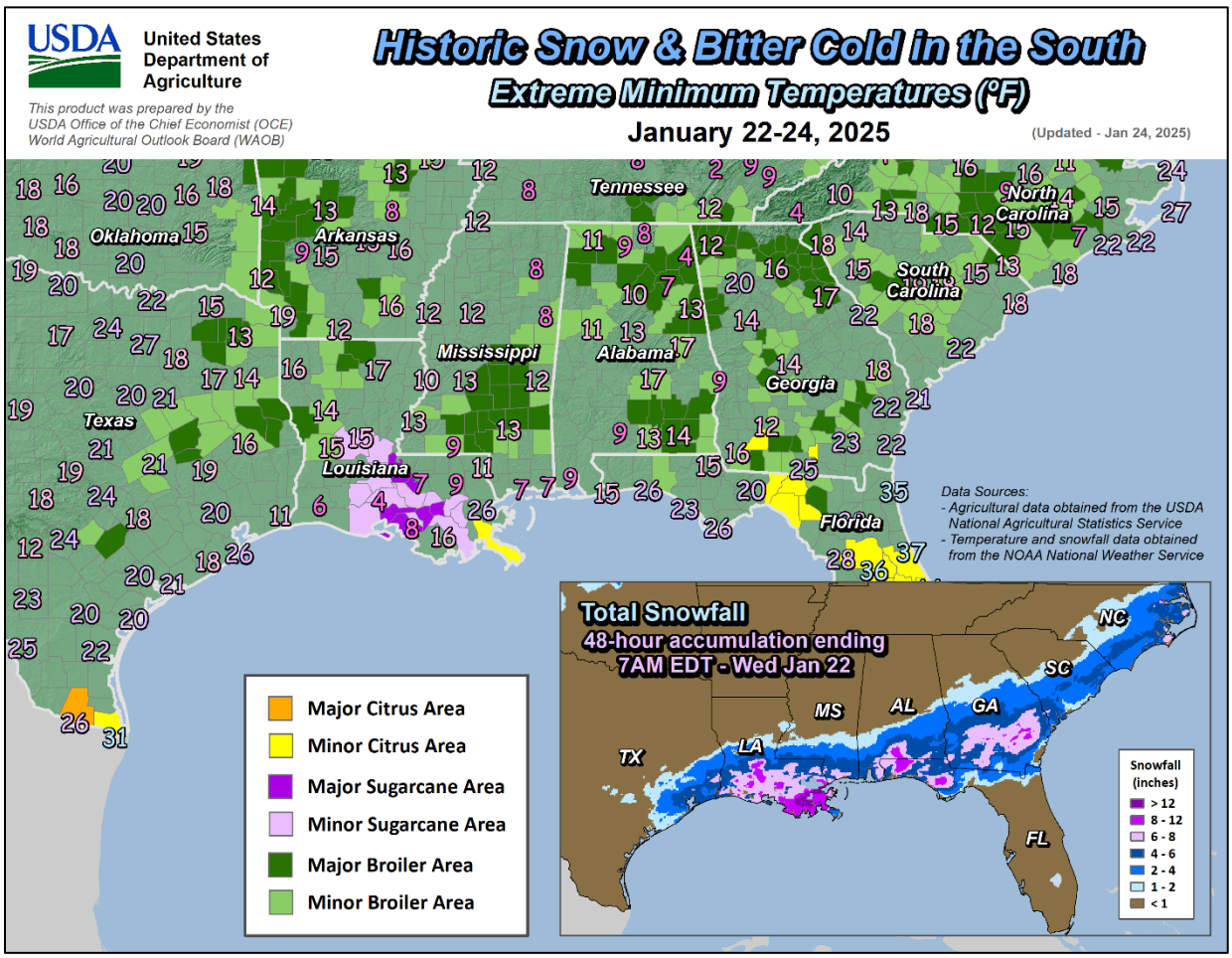


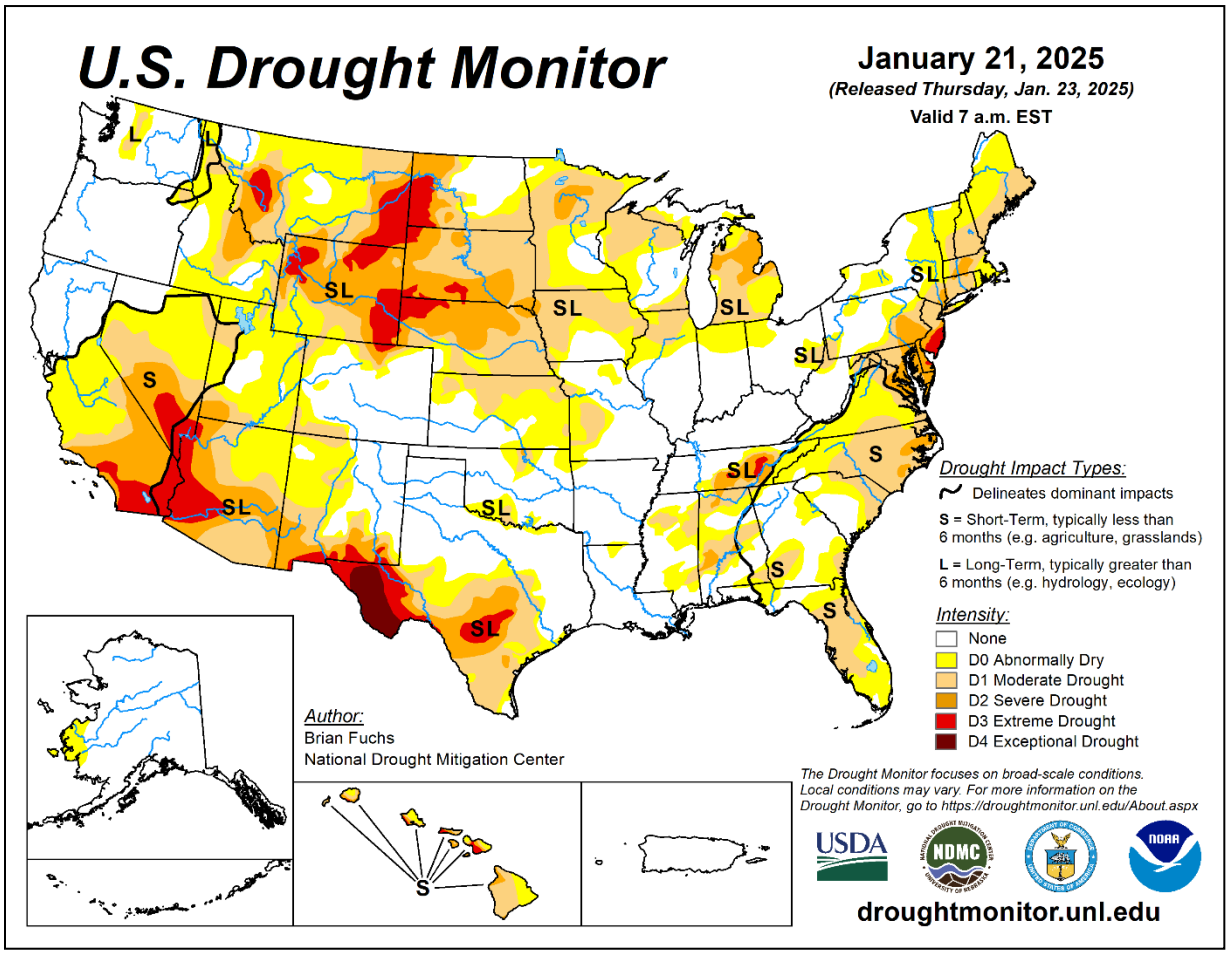
Early in the week, snow fell from the **central Appalachians to the northern Atlantic Coast**. **Elkins, WV**, measured 13.6 inches of snow on January 19-20, aided by a daily-record sum of 9.8 inches on the former date. January 19-20 snowfall totaled 5.0 inches in **Boston, MA**, and 2.0 inches in **Philadelphia, PA**. Meanwhile, heavy showers in **Florida** led to daily-record totals for January 19 in **Jacksonville** (2.97 inches) and **Tampa** (1.40 inches). Farther west, a new burst of offshore winds on January 20-21 across **southern California** led to local gusts ranging from 80 to 100 mph or greater. On the evening of the 20th, an automated gauge on **Sill Hill**, near **Lake Cuyamaca**, recorded a gust to 102 mph. Official **southern California** gusts on January 20 included 74 mph in **Sandberg** and 62 mph in **Ontario**. Gusty winds continued for several days, with the fast-moving Hughes Fire being ignited on January 22 and the Border 2 Fire being sparked the following day. At the same time, historic snow fell along and near the **Gulf Coast**. January 21 was the snowiest day on record in locations such as **Pensacola., FL** (8.9 inches); **New Orleans, LA** (8.0 inches); **Baton Rouge, LA** (7.6 inches); **Mobile, AL** (7.5 inches); and **Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX** (4.5 inches). **Mobile's** daily snowfall record had stood since January 24, 1881, when 5.0 inches fell. The daily snowfall record in **Baton Rouge** had been on the books since February 15, 1895, when 6.5 inches fell. For the **central Gulf Coast region**, the 1895 event appears to be the only comparable storm; 22.0 inches fell in **Lake Charles, LA**, on February 14-15, 1895. Still, **Lake Charles**—with 4.8 inches on January 21—weathered its snowiest January day, surpassing 4.0 inches on January 11, 1973. Both **Pensacola** (8.9 inches) and **New Orleans** (8.0 inches) nearly tripled their previous monthly snowfall records, which had been 3.0 inches in February 1895 and 2.7 inches in December 1963, respectively. In **Georgia**, **Alma** (5.0 inches on January 21-22) noted its highest storm-total snowfall on record, surpassing 4.4 inches on February 10, 1973. In contrast, downtown **Los Angeles** endured a record-high 264 days (May 6, 2024 – January 24, 2025) with daily rainfall totaling less than one-tenth of an inch (previously, 253 days, from February 25 – November 3, 2008). The streak in **Los Angeles** ended with rainfall totaling 0.11 inch on January 25, followed by 0.36 inch the next day.

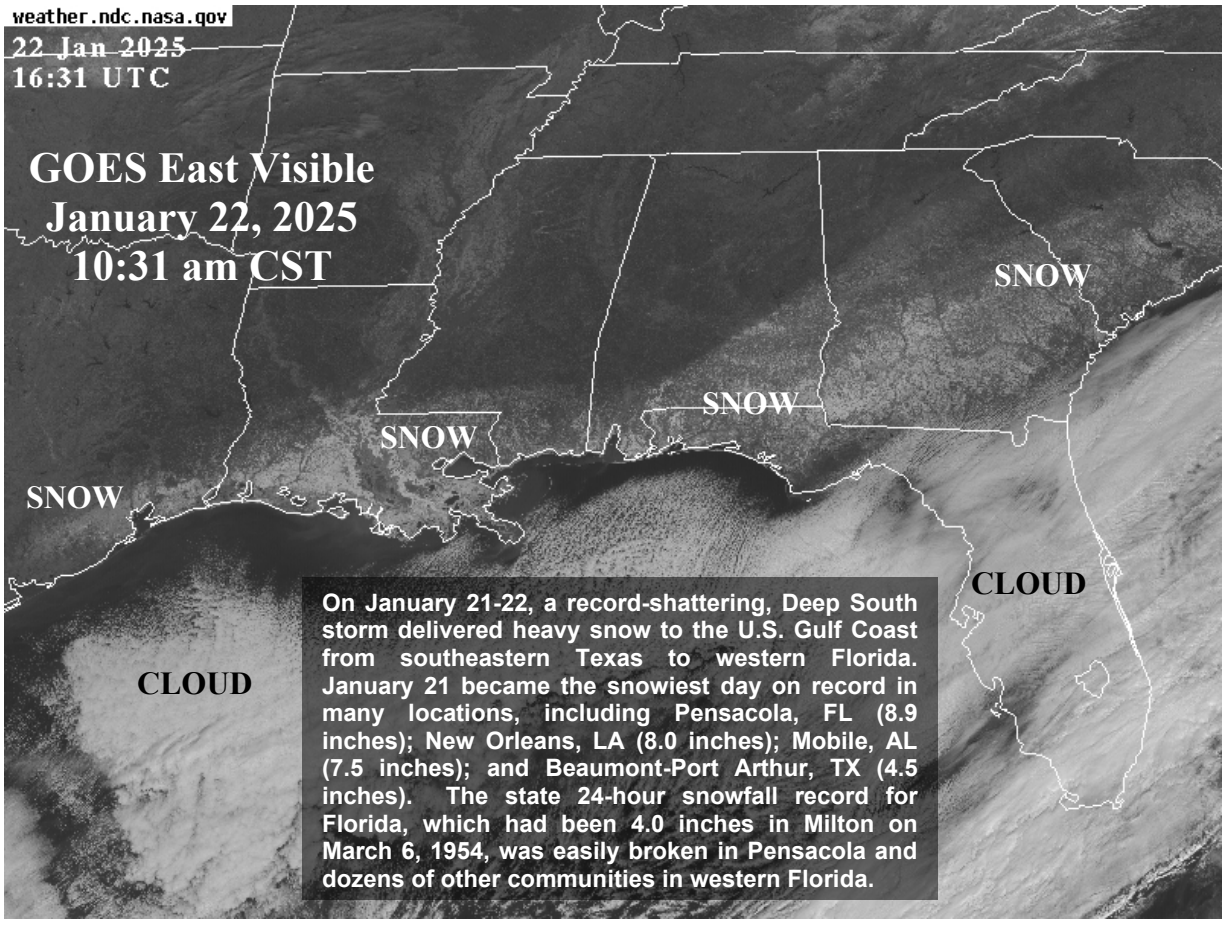
By January 20, frigid air had fully engulfed the **Rockies** and **Plains**, with daily-record lows falling to -34°F at **Lake Yellowstone, WY**; -22°F in **Alliance, NE**; and -4°F in **Guymon, OK**. On the **southern Plains**, temperatures fell even lower in many areas on January 21, when **Guymon** reported a low of -10°F. In **Kansas**, record-setting minima for the 21st included -13°F in **Salina**, -12°F in **Topeka**, -11°F in **Garden City**, and -10°F in **Medicine Lodge**. Farther north, **Hibbing, MN**, posted a daily-record low of -35°F on January 21. Cold weather across the **Deep South** generally peaked on January 22, with post-snowfall daily records of 6°F in **Mobile, AL**, and 7°F in **Gulfport, MS**. In **Louisiana**, single-digit, daily-record lows for the 22nd included 2°F in **New Iberia**, 4°F in **Lafayette**, 6°F in **Lake Charles**, and 7°F in **Baton Rouge**. For **Lafayette**, it was the lowest temperature ever recorded, eclipsing 6°F on February 13, 1899. For **Lake Charles**, it was the lowest reading since February 12, 1899, when it was 3°F, and the lowest January temperature on record (previously, 12°F on January 24, 1948). **Baton Rouge** also set a monthly record (previously, 9°F on January 21, 1985) and endured its coldest day since 1899. In **Deep South Texas**, low temperatures on January 22 fell to 24°F in **Harlingen**, 26°F in **McAllen**, and 30°F in **Brownsville**. Farther north, sub-zero, daily-record lows for January 22 included -12°F in **Mansfield, OH**, and -9°F in **Morgantown, WV**. Cold weather lingered for several days in the **southern Atlantic States**, where **Brooksville, FL**, notched a record-setting low (23°F) for January 25. Interestingly, dry conditions in **southern California** led to large diurnal temperature fluctuations, with **Lancaster** tallying a trio of daily-record lows (15, 17, and 17°F) from January 22-24—along with high temperatures ranging from 59 to 64°F. During the same period, several daily-record highs were set in **southern California**, including January 22 readings of 86°F in **Escondido** and 83°F in **Santa Ana**.

Alaska experienced a second consecutive week of record-setting warmth, although late-week storms delivered heavy rain and snow. Across the **Alaskan mainland**, weekly temperatures averaged at least 10 to 30°F above normal. On January 22, the high temperature of 47°F (not a record for the date) in **Cold Bay**—albeit accompanied by a southerly wind gust to 72 mph—topped **Florida's** highs of 34°F in **Jacksonville**, 38°F in **Gainesville**, and 46°F in **Tampa**. **Cold Bay** attained 47°F again the next day, setting a record for January 23. Meanwhile, **McGrath** posted a pair of daily-record highs (42 and 43°F, respectively) on January 23 and 24. **McGrath** also experienced historically heavy precipitation—snow, rain, and freezing rain—totaling 2.13 inches from January 22-25. With 0.93 inch on the 24th, **McGrath** reported its wettest January day since January 14, 2009, when 1.03 inches fell. In **Anchorage**, warmth reduced the snow cover to a trace by the morning of January 26, down from a seasonal peak of 19 inches on November 1. Farther south, **Hawaii's** weather turned wetter, with two rounds of rain traversing the islands. **Kahului, Maui**, netted rainfall totaling 0.58 inch on January 22, followed by 0.57 inch on January 25-26. Similarly, **Honolulu, Oahu**, measured 0.27 inch on January 22 and 0.92 inch on January 26. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo**—with 1.50 inches on January 24—experienced its wettest day since November 4, 2024, when 4.72 inches fell.


USDA
United States Department of Agriculture
This product was prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)
Bitterly Cold Weather in Winter Wheat Areas
Extreme Minimum Temperatures (°F)
January 19-21, 2025
(Updated - Jan 24, 2025)
Snow Depth - Jan 19
Snow Depth - Jan 20
Snow Depth - Jan 21
Snow Depth (inches)
> 36
24-36
12 - 24
8 - 12
6 - 8
4 - 6
2 - 4
1 - 2
< 1
Major Wheat Area
Minor Wheat Area
North Dakota
Montana
Minnesota
South Dakota
Idaho
Wyoming
Nebraska
Iowa
Utah
Colorado
Kansas
Missouri
Oklahoma
Arkansas
New Mexico
Texas


USDA
United States Department of Agriculture
This product was prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)
Historic Snow & Bitter Cold in the South
Extreme Minimum Temperatures (°F)
January 22-24, 2025
(Updated - Jan 24, 2025)
Major Citrus Area
Minor Citrus Area
Major Sugarcane Area
Minor Sugarcane Area
Major Broiler Area
Minor Broiler Area
Data Sources:
- Agricultural data obtained from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service
- Temperature and snowfall data obtained from the NOAA National Weather Service
Total Snowfall
48-hour accumulation ending 7AM EDT - Wed Jan 22
Snowfall (inches)
> 12
8 - 12
6 - 8
4 - 6
2 - 4
1 - 2
< 1
Tennessee
North Carolina
Oklahoma
Arkansas
South Carolina
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
Texas
Louisiana
Florida
NC
SC
MS
AL
GA
TX
LA
FL


U.S. Drought Monitor
January 21, 2025
(Released Thursday, Jan. 23, 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:
Brian Fuchs
National Drought Mitigation Center
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


weather.ndc.nasa.gov
22 Jan 2025
16:31 UTC
GOES East Visible
January 22, 2025
10:31 am CST
SNOW
SNOW
SNOW
SNOW
CLOUD
CLOUD
On January 21-22, a record-shattering, Deep South storm delivered heavy snow to the U.S. Gulf Coast from southeastern Texas to western Florida. January 21 became the snowiest day on record in many locations, including Pensacola, FL (8.9 inches); New Orleans, LA (8.0 inches); Mobile, AL (7.5 inches); and Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX (4.5 inches). The state 24-hour snowfall record for Florida, which had been 4.0 inches in Milton on March 6, 1954, was easily broken in Pensacola and dozens of other communities in western Florida.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 25, 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	32	44	28	35	18	0.71	0.54	0.24	2.62	149	1.94	325	89	69	0	4	6	0
	BARROW	12	-5	30	-17	4	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	87	71	0	7	0	0
	FAIRBANKS	29	14	42	5	22	30	0.65	0.52	0.33	1.57	148	0.69	140	89	75	0	6	3	0
	JUNEAU	38	33	40	29	36	7	1.10	-0.27	0.45	15.25	133	6.65	136	98	81	0	1	5	0
	KODIAK	43	36	46	28	39	8	1.35	-0.46	1.01	26.93	171	12.57	183	93	74	0	3	4	1
	NOME	27	16	34	4	21	16	0.87	0.67	0.42	3.04	168	2.37	311	95	75	0	7	5	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	42	17	53	9	29	-15	0.00	-1.15	0.00	6.35	71	1.86	46	75	30	0	7	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	38	17	51	10	27	-15	0.00	-1.09	0.00	7.28	73	2.61	64	79	34	0	7	0	0
	MOBILE	47	20	57	6	33	-18	0.00	-1.24	0.00	12.52	124	3.26	70	86	29	0	7	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	44	20	58	13	32	-16	0.02	-1.03	0.02	7.29	83	1.86	50	82	32	0	7	1	0
AR	FORT SMITH	42	18	61	13	30	-11	0.00	-0.62	0.00	5.35	91	0.87	36	71	28	0	7	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	41	18	58	13	29	-12	0.00	-0.71	0.00	8.07	101	1.41	48	70	27	0	7	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	42	11	55	4	27	-4	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.02	0	0.02	1	38	11	0	7	0	0
	PHOENIX	66	41	70	37	53	-4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	27	15	0	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	51	16	58	10	34	-7	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.02	1	0.02	2	32	6	0	7	0	0
	TUCSON	65	34	74	24	50	-5	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	23	6	0	2	0	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	64	36	73	31	50	0	0.00	-0.25	0.00	0.66	31	0.00	0	75	28	0	2	0	0
	EUREKA	54	35	58	33	44	-4	0.00	-1.44	0.00	14.23	104	3.30	60	98	58	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	62	37	68	35	50	1	0.08	-0.37	0.08	1.17	32	0.12	6	87	36	0	0	1	0
	LOS ANGELES	69	49	79	43	59	1	0.00	-0.59	0.00	0.01	0	0.00	0	59	30	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	65	35	74	30	50	2	0.00	-1.35	0.00	9.35	83	0.81	16	65	18	0	3	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	60	32	65	30	46	-2	0.00	-0.79	0.00	4.37	68	0.20	6	94	40	0	5	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	69	44	77	41	57	-2	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.01	0	0.00	0	75	18	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	59	43	66	40	51	0	0.04	-0.80	0.04	5.17	70	0.18	5	91	48	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	60	33	66	30	47	-2	0.00	-0.58	0.00	2.49	54	0.00	0	97	39	0	3	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	32	-9	47	-14	11	-6	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.26	43	0.13	49	69	15	0	7	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	29	1	48	-14	15	-17	0.19	0.11	0.10	1.02	223	0.75	329	79	39	0	7	3	0
	DENVER INTL	30	5	51	-14	17	-15	0.33	0.23	0.26	0.73	110	0.68	220	72	39	0	7	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	33	11	42	5	22	-6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.29	26	0.01	2	57	22	0	7	0	0
	PUEBLO	32	-1	53	-19	15	-17	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.80	151	0.63	272	86	38	0	7	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	29	14	41	7	22	-9	0.15	-0.53	0.15	6.04	91	0.48	18	72	42	0	7	1	0
	HARTFORD	30	6	44	-6	18	-8	0.38	-0.34	0.28	5.61	82	1.07	40	82	41	0	7	2	0
DC	WASHINGTON	33	19	42	15	26	-11	0.26	-0.38	0.26	4.31	75	1.24	53	68	37	0	7	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	29	11	39	4	20	-13	0.31	-0.41	0.31	4.30	66	0.72	27	75	44	0	7	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	56	41	73	36	49	-10	2.05	1.41	0.81	5.04	111	2.37	108	84	61	0	0	3	3
	JACKSONVILLE	50	32	66	26	41	-13	4.00	3.16	2.76	8.33	155	6.76	261	90	48	0	4	3	2
	KEY WEST	70	59	79	54	65	-6	0.49	0.06	0.26	5.47	150	2.04	138	95	71	0	0	3	0
	MIAMI	70	55	84	47	62	-6	0.20	-0.24	0.15	2.28	58	0.83	57	96	65	0	0	2	0
	ORLANDO	59	42	75	37	50	-10	1.57	0.98	0.74	3.81	85	1.61	81	93	63	0	0	4	1
	PENSACOLA	47	24	59	13	35	-18	0.31	-0.84	0.31	9.93	105	4.70	115	72	25	0	7	1	0
	TALLAHASSEE	52	26	64	20	39	-13	0.85	-0.20	0.69	5.81	74	4.63	130	85	33	0	6	3	1
	TAMPA	58	41	69	34	49	-12	2.67	2.01	1.41	4.35	93	3.46	167	89	59	0	0	4	2
	WEST PALM BEACH	69	54	86	45	61	-5	1.01	0.18	0.26	2.81	44	1.32	47	97	67	0	0	5	0
GA	ATHENS	42	18	53	1	30	-14	0.08	-0.91	0.08	5.93	74	1.85	52	78	30	0	7	1	0
	ATLANTA	42	22	55	14	32	-13	0.09	-0.94	0.09	6.49	78	2.42	65	74	33	0	7	1	0
	AUGUSTA	45	21	59	16	33	-14	0.16	-0.70	0.16	4.61	66	2.45	78	90	33	0	7	1	0
	COLUMBUS	44	24	58	17	34	-15	0.24	-0.70	0.22	8.49	103	2.76	80	83	31	0	7	2	0
	MACON	46	20	60	12	33	-15	0.20	-0.78	0.17	4.87	60	1.88	54	91	34	0	7	2	0
	SAVANNAH	47	26	65	21	37	-14	0.86	0.06	0.40	4.00	68	1.25	48	88	34	0	6	3	0
HI	HILO	80	63	84	61	72	0	1.46	-0.47	1.41	10.09	55	6.99	113	92	62	0	0	2	1
	HONOLULU	81	66	85	60	73	0	0.29	-0.07	0.29	0.84	22	0.62	40	80	48	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	79	65	81	61	72	-1	0.45	-0.09	0.45	1.58	33	0.92	46	88	58	0	0	1	0
	LIHUE	78	64	80	55	71	-1	0.04	-0.54	0.03	3.09	45	1.74	77	86	55	0	0	2	0
IA	BURLINGTON	23	0	44	-11	12	-12	0.00	-0.32	0.00	1.32	45	0.00	0	81	43	0	7	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	20	-5	37	-17	8	-12	0.11	-0.09	0.11	0.93	39	0.20	25	87	54	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	23	2	40	-13	12	-10	0.07	-0.17	0.07	2.08	85	0.15	17	78	42	0	7	1	0
	DUBUQUE	17	-5	37	-16	6	-12	0.08	-0.21	0.08	1.37	48	0.08	8	82	53	0	7	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	25	-1	44	-14	12	-8	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.87	56	0.19	33	78	42	0	7	1	0
	WATERLOO	20	-4	39	-14	8	-11	0.09	-0.15	0.09	1.68	72	0.13	15	75	44	0	7	1	0
ID	BOISE	36	17	43	12	27	-6	0.00	-0.31	0.00	3.45	127	0.87	74	74	34	0	7	0	0
	LEWISTON	36	22	40	18	29	-8	0.00	-0.26	0.00	3.20	158	1.22	135	85	49	0	7	0	0
	POCATELLO	23	-1	30	-11	11	-15	0.00	-0.25	0.00	2.90	142	0.67	74	82	50	0	7	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	20	3	41	-8	11	-13	0.06	-0.37	0.05	2.61	69	0.42	25	71	43	0	7	2	0
	MOLINE	23	0	43	-11	11	-11	0.04	-0.32	0.04	2.39	70	0.27	20	78	43	0	7	1	0
	PEORIA	23	2	42	-9	12	-13	0.11	-0.33	0.08	3.06	77	0.47	27	77	40	0	7	2	0
	ROCKFORD	19	-2	39	-11	8	-13	0.10	-0.25	0.10	1.85	57	0.22	16	71	43	0	7	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	23	3	40	-7	13	-14	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.21	5	0.12	7	81	51	0	7	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	30	10	51	4	20	-14	0.00	-0.71	0.00	9.96	151	2.76	99	73	41	0	7	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	22	3	35	-6	13	-12	0.10	-0.43	0.05	5.12	111	0.99	46	76	50	0	7	2	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	23	4	40	-3	14	-14	0.06	-0.59	0.06	6.69	120	1.15	43	75	48	0	7	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	21	4	38	-5	13	-11	0.22	-0.35	0.12	3.67	79	0.69	30	77	51	0	7	4	0
KS	CONCORDIA	28	10	40	-6	19	-10	0.02	-0.14	0.02	1.88	120	0.38	72	81	46	0	7	1	0
	DODGE CITY	35	8	55	-6	22	-12	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.69	47	0.69	143	84	34	0	7	1	0
	GOODLAND	34	7	51	-7	21	-10	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.13	17	0.08	33	80	30	0	7	0	0
	TOPEKA	28	4	42	-12	16	-14	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.29	58	0.83	118	83	45	0	7	0	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 25, 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	32	9	47	-9	20	-13	0.07	-0.13	0.07	0.93	48	0.89	133	79	49	0	7	1	0
KY	LEXINGTON	29	8	47	-4	18	-15	0.19	-0.56	0.17	6.22	89	1.31	47	75	49	0	7	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	31	12	51	4	21	-14	0.00	-0.72	0.00	6.61	95	2.34	83	62	35	0	7	0	0
	PADUCAH	33	14	53	8	24	-12	0.00	-0.83	0.00	9.81	131	2.04	64	69	35	0	7	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	49	22	61	7	35	-17	0.40	-1.02	0.40	10.34	98	2.57	49	79	30	0	7	1	0
	LAKE CHARLES	46	23	58	6	35	-19	0.43	-0.81	0.43	9.67	101	3.51	71	84	39	0	7	1	0
	NEW ORLEANS	47	28	57	21	37	-17	0.30	-0.81	0.30	11.13	121	5.05	117	89	36	0	6	1	0
	SHREVEPORT	47	23	61	16	35	-13	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	68	25	0	7	***	***
MA	BOSTON	30	17	46	10	24	-6	0.38	-0.34	0.38	7.17	101	1.54	55	68	39	0	7	1	0
	WORCESTER	26	10	41	4	18	-6	0.30	-0.48	0.28	7.12	99	1.69	59	70	44	0	7	2	0
MD	BALTIMORE	31	13	40	6	22	-12	0.30	-0.40	0.30	4.32	69	1.27	50	76	42	0	7	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	18	-5	35	-16	7	-4	0.32	-0.34	0.11	6.17	102	1.81	74	83	54	0	7	6	0
	PORTLAND	26	4	42	-7	15	-8	0.30	-0.47	0.27	7.01	95	1.61	56	82	39	0	7	2	0
MI	ALPENA	18	0	35	-6	9	-10	0.17	-0.22	0.09	3.60	106	0.68	45	84	48	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	19	5	35	-6	12	-12	0.43	-0.13	0.14	4.55	99	1.57	75	84	60	0	7	4	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	15	0	33	-14	7	-11	0.23	-0.15	0.09	4.10	129	0.97	69	89	62	0	7	4	0
	LANSING	26	4	59	-7	15	-8	0.19	-0.26	0.11	3.79	104	0.69	39	85	46	0	7	3	0
	MUSKEGON	24	11	39	2	18	-8	0.72	0.18	0.25	4.93	111	2.37	118	77	57	0	7	6	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	19	6	36	-3	12	-10	0.10	-0.26	0.10	3.39	106	0.89	63	83	55	0	7	1	0
MN	DULUTH	7	-14	26	-27	-4	-14	0.22	0.03	0.10	2.44	108	0.75	95	80	55	0	7	4	0
	INT_L FALLS	4	-20	24	-35	-8	-12	0.35	0.19	0.13	2.89	175	1.24	185	84	51	0	7	4	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	15	-5	29	-19	5	-11	0.04	-0.16	0.04	1.65	86	0.16	21	73	47	0	7	1	0
	ROCHESTER	14	-6	30	-20	4	-10	0.02	-0.20	0.02	1.38	66	0.08	10	76	49	0	7	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	13	-11	28	-27	1	-10	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.75	52	0.25	45	77	51	0	7	1	0
MO	COLUMBIA	28	7	46	-5	18	-13	0.00	-0.46	0.00	3.32	86	1.00	57	73	43	0	7	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	28	6	42	-9	17	-12	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.32	53	0.46	49	76	46	0	7	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	30	10	50	1	20	-12	0.00	-0.55	0.00	5.68	121	2.24	103	64	35	0	7	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	33	10	53	1	21	-13	0.00	-0.53	0.00	3.58	75	1.21	56	69	32	0	7	0	0
MS	JACKSON	44	21	57	11	32	-15	0.00	-1.23	0.00	6.63	70	2.81	65	73	27	0	7	0	0
	MERIDIAN	45	19	55	12	32	-16	0.00	-1.30	0.00	9.47	97	2.87	63	81	29	0	7	0	0
	TUPELO	39	16	55	8	28	-16	0.00	-1.08	0.00	9.17	93	2.43	62	100	80	0	7	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	24	8	35	-9	16	-11	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.65	163	1.06	237	77	48	0	7	0	0
	BUTTE	21	-10	31	-27	6	-15	0.07	-0.02	0.04	0.73	89	0.48	143	86	50	0	7	2	0
	CUT BANK	26	7	35	-14	16	-6	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.52	105	0.30	159	83	51	0	7	1	0
	GLASGOW	22	4	34	-16	13	-2	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.89	111	0.51	138	77	50	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	24	5	34	-13	14	-11	0.22	0.10	0.17	2.02	208	1.39	315	94	60	0	7	3	0
	HAVRE	24	2	36	-18	13	-5	0.26	0.18	0.15	1.15	152	0.81	230	89	60	0	7	3	0
	MISSOULA	25	5	33	-3	15	-10	0.04	-0.17	0.04	1.57	84	1.06	135	88	57	0	7	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	36	14	48	9	25	-14	0.00	-0.95	0.00	5.99	79	0.85	25	78	34	0	7	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	42	21	59	18	31	-11	0.13	-0.63	0.11	4.40	68	1.00	35	75	29	0	7	2	0
	GREENSBORO	36	18	47	15	27	-12	0.11	-0.64	0.11	3.35	56	0.85	30	75	32	0	7	1	0
	HATTERAS	42	29	59	26	35	-12	1.52	0.39	0.89	6.67	77	3.03	77	97	66	0	6	3	1
	RALEIGH	42	21	58	16	31	-10	0.14	-0.61	0.09	4.15	67	1.28	45	74	31	0	7	2	0
	WILMINGTON	45	25	62	18	35	-12	1.51	0.62	0.91	4.35	64	2.30	75	83	39	0	6	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	20	-1	35	-20	9	-3	0.07	-0.02	0.07	0.91	90	0.26	64	80	51	0	7	1	0
	DICKINSON	18	0	31	-22	9	-7	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.23	59	0.15	72	82	57	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	13	-10	31	-23	1	-8	0.11	-0.03	0.07	1.45	97	0.36	60	81	65	0	7	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	14	-9	32	-22	3	-3	0.21	0.11	0.11	1.74	162	0.41	99	78	61	0	7	3	0
	JAMESTOWN	16	-7	35	-22	4	-5	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.40	66	0.02	7	85	62	0	7	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	29	6	48	-11	17	-8	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.50	37	0.27	57	76	32	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	30	5	49	-11	17	-8	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.67	95	0.11	19	73	36	0	7	0	0
	NORFOLK	26	3	44	-13	15	-8	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.08	156	1.25	256	74	40	0	7	1	0
	NORTH PLATTE	33	3	49	-12	18	-9	0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.56	73	0.54	179	81	31	0	7	1	0
	OMAHA	28	2	46	-11	15	-9	0.00	-0.17	0.00	1.09	60	0.17	27	76	38	0	7	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	29	5	42	-12	17	-12	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.41	49	0.41	130	75	33	0	7	0	0
	VALENTINE	22	-1	35	-18	11	-14	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.48	70	0.32	128	82	47	0	7	1	0
NH	CONCORD	26	-4	40	-18	11	-11	0.29	-0.32	0.26	4.76	79	1.27	55	93	38	0	7	2	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	31	12	40	6	22	-12	0.16	-0.58	0.14	4.06	56	0.57	20	75	40	0	7	2	0
	NEWARK	29	13	40	7	21	-11	0.17	-0.57	0.17	4.78	68	0.29	10	64	37	0	7	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	39	14	46	6	26	-12	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.07	8	0.07	22	54	13	0	7	0	0
NV	ELY	40	7	50	0	23	-4	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.42	33	0.07	12	62	19	0	7	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	53	33	60	29	43	-7	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	24	10	0	2	0	0
	RENO	49	20	55	16	35	-3	0.04	-0.21	0.04	1.02	47	0.19	18	73	19	0	7	1	0
	WINNEMUCCA	44	8	49	1	26	-8	0.00	-0.21	0.00	1.22	66	0.20	25	71	20	0	7	0	0
NY	ALBANY	25	4	38	-9	14	-9	0.18	-0.38	0.16	4.33	80	0.46	21	80	42	0	7	2	0
	BINGHAMTON	20	5	29	-5	12	-9	0.00	-0.57	0.00	5.49	105	1.43	66	76	45	0	7	0	0
	BUFFALO	22	8	32	-5	15	-10	0.66	-0.07	0.20	6.17	94	1.96	70	80	51	0	7	5	0
	ROCHESTER	23	9	32	-2	16	-10	0.35	-0.22	0.13	4.96	104	1.50	71	80	45	0	7	4	0
	SYRACUSE	25	11	33	3	18	-6	0.15	-0.41	0.12	6.26	115	2.35	109	73	40	0	7	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	20	2	34	-10	11	-17	0.17	-0.46	0.11	6.50	122	1.78	73	81	55	0	7	2	0
	CINCINNATI	25	5	41	-4	15	-16	0.03	-0.66	0.03	7.17	111	1.72	63	77	45	0	7	1	0
	CLEVELAND	22	7	35	-5	14	-14	0.14	-0.50	0.09	5.52	100	1.65	65	73	50	0	7	2	0
	COLUMBUS	23	6	37	-3	15	-14	0.10	-0.53	0.06	5.07	90	1.13	45	78	53	0	7	2	0
	DAYTON	22	5	38	-4	14	-15	0.08	-0.55	0.05	6.62	117	1.43	55	84	54	0	7	2	0
	MANSFIELD	19	2	35	-12	11	-15	0.19	-0.50	0.10	5.74	100	0.95	35	80	54	0	7	2	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending January 25, 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
	TOLEDO	22	8	36	-3	15	-12	0.07	-0.43	0.05	4.57	103	0.91	46	80	49	0	7	2	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	21	4	34	-10	12	-14	0.13	-0.52	0.09	6.27	109	1.63	64	79	50	0	7	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	40	17	55	1	28	-10	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.09	38	0.43	40	79	30	0	6	0	0
	TULSA	38	17	54	2	28	-11	0.04	-0.31	0.04	2.14	56	0.72	54	72	33	0	6	1	0
OR	ASTORIA	49	31	52	28	40	-4	0.00	-2.32	0.00	8.07	48	3.37	38	88	49	0	5	0	0
	BURNS	34	11	40	7	22	-5	0.00	-0.29	0.00	5.20	213	1.11	122	77	45	0	7	0	0
	EUGENE	45	24	49	22	35	-7	0.00	-1.32	0.00	11.65	95	3.59	71	91	59	0	7	0	0
	MEDFORD	49	24	55	20	37	-4	0.00	-0.57	0.00	6.94	119	1.18	51	90	40	0	7	0	0
	PENDLETON	39	21	42	19	30	-5	0.00	-0.34	0.00	4.58	166	1.08	86	83	48	0	7	0	0
	PORTLAND	48	29	52	26	38	-4	0.00	-1.11	0.00	9.35	94	2.21	53	83	40	0	6	0	0
	SALEM	49	28	51	26	38	-4	0.00	-1.34	0.00	10.50	87	2.55	51	82	43	0	7	0	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	25	2	34	-8	13	-16	0.37	-0.38	0.37	4.37	66	0.70	26	83	42	0	7	1	0
	ERIE	22	8	34	-5	15	-12	0.31	-0.41	0.09	7.69	109	3.40	119	80	50	0	7	4	0
	MIDDLETOWN	26	1	36	-7	13	-17	0.40	-0.30	0.40	4.74	80	0.77	31	93	47	0	7	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	29	14	39	10	22	-12	0.20	-0.49	0.20	4.29	66	0.55	21	71	41	0	7	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	24	6	38	-9	15	-14	0.13	-0.52	0.08	4.66	88	1.29	52	79	45	0	7	2	0
	WILKES-BARRE	23	4	34	-9	13	-14	0.19	-0.39	0.19	4.37	88	0.72	33	78	45	0	7	1	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	26	5	34	-5	15	-12	0.10	-0.57	0.10	3.70	64	0.35	14	81	39	0	7	1	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	30	13	44	6	21	-8	0.38	-0.48	0.38	9.67	122	1.54	47	83	47	0	7	1	0
SC	CHARLESTON	47	26	64	21	36	-13	0.64	-0.17	0.35	4.06	67	1.39	51	88	34	0	6	3	0
	COLUMBIA	45	23	60	16	34	-12	0.41	-0.39	0.31	3.46	52	1.28	44	90	34	0	6	2	0
	FLORENCE	44	24	62	15	34	-13	0.67	-0.02	0.59	4.28	73	1.43	59	85	37	0	6	3	1
	GREENVILLE	42	19	59	14	30	-12	0.01	-0.91	0.01	6.19	77	0.97	28	70	24	0	7	1	0
SD	ABERDEEN	22	-5	41	-21	8	-4	0.03	-0.08	0.03	0.86	80	0.33	70	79	48	0	7	1	0
	HURON	23	0	42	-14	11	-5	0.09	-0.04	0.09	1.15	102	0.30	64	79	47	0	7	1	0
	RAPID CITY	23	3	34	-14	13	-12	0.00	-0.06	0.00	2.87	480	1.56	640	73	47	0	7	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	22	-2	38	-14	10	-8	0.00	-0.13	0.00	1.31	100	0.11	22	76	43	0	7	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	34	12	44	4	23	-13	0.12	-0.73	0.12	5.05	75	1.48	50	87	43	0	7	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	40	17	50	12	29	-13	0.00	-1.15	0.00	5.44	58	2.17	53	73	33	0	7	0	0
	KNOXVILLE	36	15	47	8	26	-14	0.19	-0.90	0.19	8.05	91	2.21	57	83	39	0	7	1	0
	MEMPHIS	37	19	53	12	28	-14	0.00	-0.91	0.00	12.12	136	1.93	57	71	29	0	7	0	0
	NASHVILLE	37	15	53	8	26	-14	0.01	-0.91	0.01	6.79	88	1.96	60	70	30	0	7	1	0
TX	ABILENE	47	23	66	17	35	-12	0.00	-0.26	0.00	1.22	57	0.82	95	61	25	0	6	0	0
	AMARILLO	38	12	56	-4	25	-14	0.05	-0.11	0.05	0.63	49	0.63	112	72	28	0	7	1	0
	AUSTIN	49	27	61	20	38	-15	0.09	-0.49	0.04	2.33	47	0.94	42	77	30	0	6	3	0
	BEAUMONT	48	26	58	11	37	-17	0.86	-0.33	0.86	9.19	98	4.11	93	83	39	0	6	1	1
	BROWNSVILLE	59	44	75	30	51	-12	0.49	0.23	0.35	6.20	300	1.27	147	83	48	0	1	3	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	54	33	73	21	44	-15	0.24	-0.07	0.16	3.43	112	1.83	161	81	41	0	3	2	0
	DEL RIO	54	30	65	24	42	-12	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.55	46	0.31	64	60	22	0	5	0	0
	EL PASO	49	20	64	15	35	-12	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.07	7	0.07	21	42	16	0	7	0	0
	FORT WORTH	46	25	59	20	35	-11	0.00	-0.55	0.00	6.39	129	1.65	79	69	24	0	6	0	0
	GALVESTON	49	35	62	26	42	-14	0.20	-0.79	0.16	7.62	98	4.92	139	88	50	0	3	2	0
	HOUSTON	50	28	62	20	39	-15	0.24	-0.61	0.15	8.13	114	2.87	94	83	32	0	6	2	0
	LUBBOCK	43	16	58	6	30	-12	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.12	9	0.12	23	71	26	0	7	0	0
	MIDLAND	44	20	61	12	32	-14	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.11	10	0.11	21	58	22	0	7	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	49	23	68	18	36	-12	0.00	-0.23	0.00	0.90	55	0.66	90	65	23	0	6	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	50	28	64	24	39	-14	0.05	-0.43	0.03	2.23	62	0.87	55	74	32	0	6	2	0
	VICTORIA	53	28	69	20	40	-14	0.30	-0.31	0.20	4.78	105	2.56	116	84	37	0	6	2	0
	WACO	48	22	60	16	35	-13	0.00	-0.55	0.00	3.05	61	0.60	28	82	28	0	7	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	45	19	60	10	32	-11	0.00	-0.27	0.00	0.78	30	0.43	44	71	27	0	7	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	34	19	38	15	26	-5	0.00	-0.32	0.00	2.04	79	0.66	56	70	34	0	7	0	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	35	13	46	8	24	-12	0.19	-0.61	0.19	6.08	96	1.67	59	76	31	0	7	1	0
	NORFOLK	35	23	46	17	29	-13	0.13	-0.66	0.07	5.06	84	1.21	44	78	45	0	7	2	0
	RICHMOND	35	15	45	9	25	-13	0.14	-0.60	0.11	4.06	66	1.60	60	85	39	0	7	2	0
	ROANOKE	35	16	47	8	25	-12	0.13	-0.62	0.13	4.81	85	1.31	51	67	29	0	7	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	30	11	41	4	21	-13	0.31	-0.36	0.31	5.15	90	1.21	50	77	43	0	7	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	23	5	37	-2	14	-6	0.04	-0.43	0.04	4.52	106	0.79	44	73	40	0	7	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	44	21	47	18	32	-8	0.00	-1.73	0.00	11.54	80	1.61	25	99	59	0	7	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	48	26	50	25	37	-5	0.01	-3.52	0.01	21.02	78	2.61	20	93	52	0	7	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	43	29	44	27	36	-8	0.00	-1.29	0.00	7.29	69	1.21	25	89	50	0	6	0	0
	SPOKANE	32	17	35	13	24	-6	0.00	-0.43	0.00	5.23	131	1.12	67	90	55	0	7	0	0
	YAKIMA	41	17	45	14	29	-4	0.00	-0.25	0.00	3.59	148	0.90	91	82	43	0	7	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	12	-10	30	-24	1	-13	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.28	58	0.18	21	78	51	0	7	0	0
	GREEN BAY	16	-1	38	-13	8	-10	0.03	-0.28	0.03	1.52	52	0.29	25	69	43	0	7	1	0
	LA CROSSE	16	-3	36	-17	7	-12	0.00	-0.29	0.00	1.59	63	0.03	3	69	43	0	7	0	0
	MADISON	17	-3	38	-13	7	-12	0.06	-0.28	0.06	1.59	56	0.18	15	76	45	0	7	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	17	0	38	-10	9	-15	0.11	-0.28	0.10	1.46	43	0.48	32	72	42	0	7	2	0
WV	BECKLEY	26	6	38	-5	16	-16	0.26	-0.44	0.21	6.81	117	2.94	116	83	47	0	7	3	0
	CHARLESTON	30	7	43	-2	18	-17	0.32	-0.42	0.24	7.17	115	2.62	99	84	42	0	7	2	0
	ELKINS	27	-5	39	-14	11	-19	0.52	-0.24	0.44	6.52	103	2.29	84	94	48	0	7	3	0
	HUNTINGTON	29	7	45	-3	18	-16	0.23	-0.47	0.23	6.62	109	2.17	86	75	41	0	7	1	0
WY	CASPER	19	-3	29	-25	8	-17	0.03	-0.07	0.03	0.75	74	0.51	127	87	54	0	7	1	0
	CHEYENNE	22	3	38	-12	13	-17	0.20	0.12	0.13	0.58	76	0.55	195	75	39	0	7	3	0
	LANDER	17	-4	27	-18	7	-15	0.20	0.08	0.12	0.95	92	0.95	234	82	50	0	7	3	0
	SHERIDAN	24	2	35	-13	13	-11	0.14	-0.01	0.07	1.52	150	1.15	238	79	49	0	7	3	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

2024 U.S. Weather Review

Annual "Weather Review" provided by USDA/WAOB; rankings provided by National Centers for Environmental Information.

The year began with a strong El Niño fading away but ended with a weak La Niña developing. The transition to a cooler phase of the Southern Oscillation began by late winter, with the National Weather Service (NWS) issuing a La Niña Watch on February 8. However, the evolution toward lower sea-surface temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean, along with corresponding atmospheric changes, proceeded more slowly than expected. Accordingly, a La Niña Watch was still in place in the final El Niño / Southern Oscillation (ENSO) update of the year, on December 12, with the NWS indicating that "the coupled ocean-atmosphere system [still] reflected ENSO-neutral [conditions]." Despite the lack of an official designation, which finally came from the NWS on January 9, 2025, late-year weather anomalies across the U.S. were consistent with those often observed during La Niña, including Northwestern storminess; warmth and dryness across the nation's southwestern quadrant; and episodic cold outbreaks, strongest from the northern Plains into the Northeast.

Despite ENSO-neutral conditions, above-average tropical activity was observed during 2024 in the Atlantic Basin, with 18 named tropical cyclones (sustained winds 39 to 73 mph), 11 hurricanes (sustained winds 74 mph or greater), and 5 major hurricanes (sustained winds greater than 110 mph). Those numbers were higher than the respective 1991-2020 NWS averages of 14 named storms, 7 hurricanes, and 3 major hurricanes. Incredibly, five of the hurricanes—Beryl, Debby, Francine, Helene, and Milton—made landfall on the U.S. Gulf Coast, starting on July 8 with Beryl along the central Texas coast and ending on October 9 with Milton striking near Sarasota, Florida. Beryl and Debby, the latter of which moved ashore in Florida's Big Bend on August 5, were Category 1 hurricanes. However, both Beryl and Debby resulted in significant impacts, with the former hurricane causing extensive and long-lasting power outages in eastern Texas, including the Houston metropolitan area. Beryl also spawned more than five dozen tornadoes from July 8-10, extending from eastern Texas northeastward to New York. Debby cut across Southeastern communities and farmland, submerging some crops and damaging others due to high winds. Francine, a Category 2 hurricane with maximum sustained winds near 100 mph at landfall on September 11 in Terrebonne Parish, LA, quickly weakened after moving ashore, with significant and widespread impacts mostly limited to southeastern Louisiana. The nation's most devastating tropical cyclones of the year were Hurricanes Helene and Milton. Helene punched ashore late September 26 as a Category 4 hurricane with sustained winds near 140 mph and a record-setting storm surge, with landfall occurring in Florida's Big Bend near Perry, not far from where Debby had struck in August and close to where Category 3 Hurricane Idalia had moved inland on August 30, 2023. After moving across Georgia, the remnants of Helene curved northwestward, taking the core of the former hurricane across the southern Appalachians, with devastating rain- and wind-related consequences that left entire communities under water or washed away; hundreds of roads damaged or destroyed; and millions of trees uprooted or snapped. Helene, which resulted in more than 200 fatalities, could become one of the nation's ten costliest hurricanes on record, with damage expected to exceed $75 billion, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). On October 9, Milton became Florida's third landfalling hurricane of the year, with the Category 3 storm (sustained winds near 120 mph) moving inland south of Tampa Bay. Milton's damage, confined to Florida, was not as extensive as Helene's, but still included formidable wind-, rain-, and surge-related impacts. Milton also spawned nearly four dozen twisters prior to landfall, including several EF3 tornadoes. After Milton cut across Florida's citrus belt, there was a 20 percent reduction in all orange production (from 15 to 12 million boxes, statewide), compared to the pre-storm estimate.

Severe thunderstorms were a common occurrence during 2024, with NOAA cataloguing at least 17 individual outbreaks that caused at least $1 billion in property damage. The bulk of the severe weather, which included high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes, occurred in the central and eastern U.S. during the first 7 months of the year. At least three of the multi-day severe weather outbreaks—on March 12-15, May 5-10, and May 19-27—caused more than $5 billion in property damage. The March outbreak occurred before summer crops had been planted, but the May outbreaks resulted in some crop and agricultural infrastructure losses. For the year, the NWS reported at least 53 tornado-related fatalities, with 42 deaths occurring from mid-March to mid-July and six resulting from Hurricane Milton's October 9 outbreak. Among the 27 fatal U.S. tornadoes catalogued during 2024, the single, deadliest twister traversed southern Cooke County, TX, on May 25, resulting in seven deaths.

Following limited U.S. wildfire activity in 2023, with fewer than 2.7 million acres of vegetation burned, 2024 was a much busier year. In fact, nearly 8.9 million acres were scorched in 2024, well above the 10-year average of 7.0 million acres, but below the modern record of 10.1 million acres set in 2015 and nearly matched in 2017 and 2020. The year's first explosion of wildfires occurred at the end of winter, when Texas endured its largest incident in modern history. The Smokehouse Creek Fire started on February 26 near the community of Stinnett in Hutchinson County, Texas, and burned nearly 1.06 million acres of brush and grass, mostly in the northern panhandle of Texas, but extending into western Oklahoma. Later, a rash of summer wildfires in northern California and the Northwest resulted in widespread air-quality degradation. The largest Western wildfire of the season was the arson-induced, 429,603-acre Park Fire, which was ignited in Chico, California, on July 24. The Park Fire also destroyed more than 700 structures and quickly became the fourth-largest wildfire in modern California history, behind only the August Complex (2020), the Dixie Fire (2021), and the Mendocino Complex (2018). In neighboring Oregon, more than 1.9 million acres of vegetation burned during 2024—a record high—with six individual blazes scorching more than 100,000 acres. Those large fires included the Falls Fire (started July 10), the Cow Valley (July 11), the Lone Rock Fire (July

13), the Battle Mountain Complex (July 17), the Durkee Fire (July 17), and the Rail Ridge Fire (September 2). The 294,265-acre, lightning-sparked Durkee Fire became the fifth-largest wildfire in modern Oregon history, with significant cattle losses reported. Wyoming also endured a rash of agriculturally significant wildfires starting on August 21-22—including the 196,368-acre Remington Fire and the 174,547-acre House Draw Fire—leading to livestock deaths, burned fencing, and scorched rangeland.

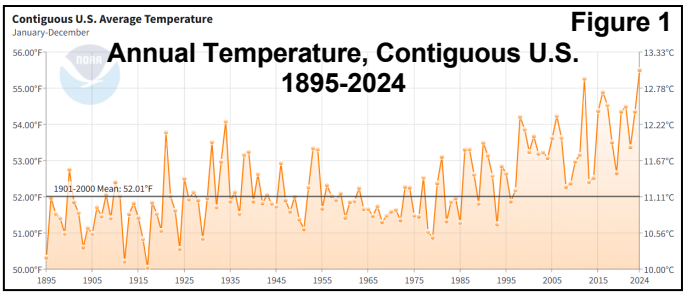
With drier-than-normal dominating the country from late summer into autumn—at least outside the Southeastern hurricane-affected areas—drought coverage skyrocketed from a 4-year low of 11.77 percent on June 11 to a 2-year high of 54.08 percent on October 29, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. However, dry conditions developed late enough in the growing season that many of the nation's summer crops approached or reached maturity before drought could significantly dampen yield prospects. Notably, Midwestern corn benefited from abundant moisture early in the growing season, with the national yield of 179.3 bushels per acre topping the record of 177.3 bushels per acre, set in 2023. Late-season dryness also allowed for a rapid pace of maturation and harvesting for most row crops, with the nation's soybean harvest 96 percent complete by November 10 and the corn harvest not far behind at 95 percent on that date. However, a portion of the newly planted winter wheat crop struggled with emergence and establishment in autumn 2024, with 23 percent of the national crop rated in very poor to poor condition in the initial report of the season on October 27. However, 4 weeks later, on November 24, that value had decreased to just 12 percent very poor to poor, amid suddenly wet conditions across the central and southern Plains.

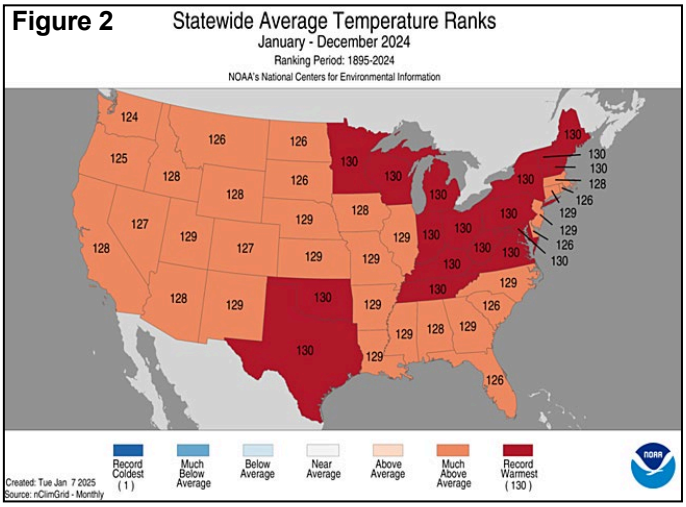
With the nation experiencing its warmest winter (of 2023-24) and autumn on record, along with its sixth-warmest spring and fourth-warmest summer, temperatures were consistently elevated on a spatial and temporal scale. From Phoenix, AZ, to Caribou, ME, and countless cities and towns in between, it was 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 St. Cloud, MN (48.3°F). Annual temperatures 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).

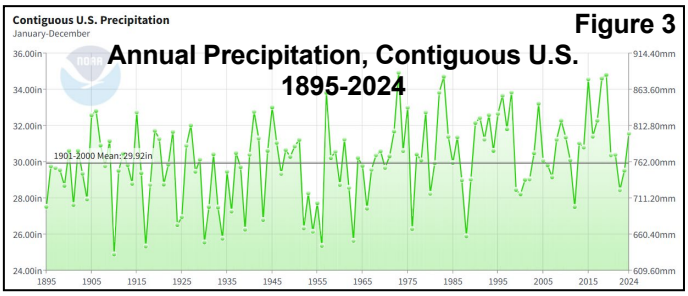
On the strength of the nation's warmest winter (of 2023-24) and autumn on record, along with near-record warmth in the other seasons, 2024 became the hottest year on record, with an annual average temperature of 55.51°F—a remarkable 3.50°F above the 20th century mean (figure 1). All ten of the warmest years have occurred in the last three decades, starting with 1998 and its annual average temperature of 54.22°F. At the time, the heat of 1998 edged the Dust Bowl-era annual temperature record of 54.09°F, set in 1934. Warmth in ensuing years has pushed 1998 into tenth place on the all-time list, with higher values occurring in 2006, 2012, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2020, 2021, 2023, and 2024.

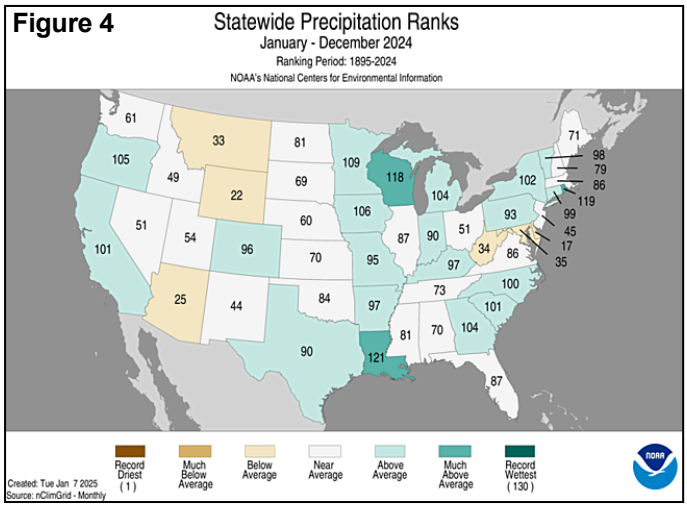
Incredibly, top-ten annual warmth blanketed the country (figure 2). Washington, with its seventh-warmest year, was the "coolest" state, while it was the warmest year on record in 17 individual states—two on the Plains (Oklahoma and Texas); all the Great Lakes States, except Illinois; the northern half of New England; and the Appalachian States of Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Meanwhile, 2024 was the nation's wettest year since 2019, with precipitation averaging 31.58 inches across the Lower 48 States (figure 3). That value was 1.66 inches above the 1901-2000 mean—and represented the 29th-wettest year during the 1895-2024 period of record. State precipitation rankings ranged from the 17th-driest year in Delaware to the 10th-wettest year in Louisiana (figure 4). Wisconsin (13th-wettest year) nearly joined Louisiana on the top-ten list for wetness, while Arizona, Maryland, Montana, West Virginia, and Wyoming ranked within the lower (driest) one-third of the historical distribution.









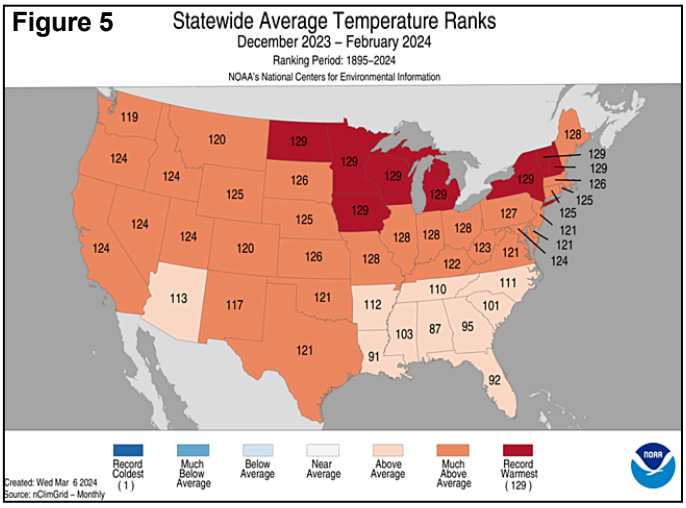
Winter (December 2023 – February 2024)

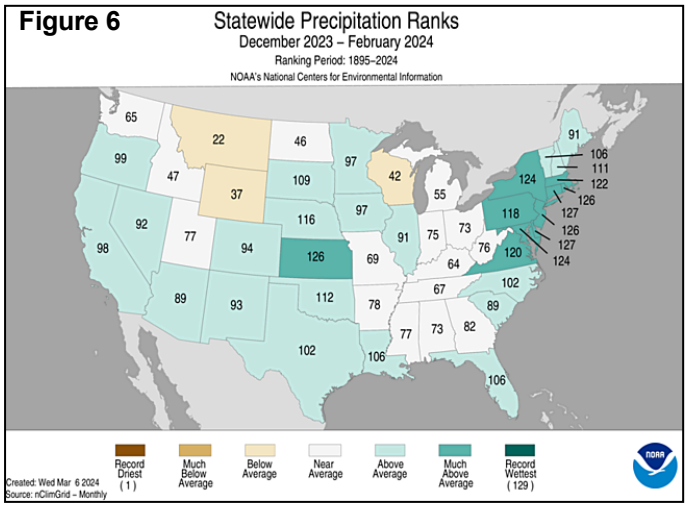
It was easily the warmest winter on record for the Lower 48 States, fueled by unprecedented warmth in December and near-record warmth in February. In fact, sustained frigid conditions in the central and eastern United States, as well as the Northwest, were effectively limited to a brief period, roughly 10 days, in mid-January. The overarching warmth was driven by weather patterns associated with a strong, mature, El Niño, as well as pervasively warm oceanic temperatures spanning nearly the entire globe. Meanwhile, much of the West experienced a second consecutive favorably wet winter, with exceptions. For example, mountain snowpack was slow to build in the Sierra Nevada, although mid- to late-winter storminess left snow-water equivalencies approaching normal by the end of February—with additional snow falling in early March. Farther north, however, end-of-winter snowpack was considerably below average in much of Montana, Washington, northern Idaho, and northeastern Wyoming.

With mild conditions lasting for much of the winter, there was little reprieve from extreme weather, such as wildfires and severe thunderstorms, more typically associated with other seasons. During the final days of winter, on February 26-27, a rash of wildfires on the central and southern Plains resulted in some livestock losses and extensive damage to farm and ranch infrastructure. During the late-February wildfire siege, well over a million acres of vegetation—mostly dormant grasses—burned across the Texas Panhandle and adjacent areas, with well over 100 homes destroyed. Fire-related impacts on ranching operations included cattle deaths and injuries, as well as fencing losses. The Smokehouse Creek Fire—east and northeast of Lake Meredith—became the largest wildfire in modern Texas history, scorching more than 1.05 million acres when including some acreage in western Oklahoma. Large, late-February wildfires burned as far north as Nebraska, where the Betty's Way Fire consumed more than 71,000 acres of vegetation north of North Platte. Regarding severe thunderstorms, the first two February tornadoes ever observed in Wisconsin—with records back to 1950—touched down on the 8th. Another round of severe weather struck areas from the eastern Corn Belt to the Appalachians on February 27-28, with tornadoes spotted on the initial day of the outbreak as far north as northern Illinois and southern Michigan.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage in the Lower 48 States started the winter at 36.05 percent and dipped as low as 19.46 percent by mid-February 2024. National drought coverage crept back up to 21.59 percent by February 27. With improving soil moisture in many winter wheat production areas, the crop mostly overwintered well. Notably, Kansas reported significant improvement in winter wheat rated good to excellent between November 26 and February 25, going from 32 to 57 percent. Other states observing a double-digit increase in winter wheat rated good to excellent between late November and late February included North Carolina (from 71 to 89 percent), Oklahoma (from 53 to 70 percent), Nebraska (from 49 to 60 percent), and Michigan (from 46 to 57 percent). Meanwhile, Montana experienced the greatest decline in winter wheat rated good to excellent (from 58 to 45 percent) during the 3-month period ending in late February. Based on *Drought Monitor*-derived statistics, just 12 percent of the nation's winter wheat production area was experiencing drought on February 20, 2024, down from an autumn 2023 peak of 49 percent.

According to the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI), the incredible warmth of December 2023 and February 2024 propelled the U.S. to its warmest winter on record, with a national average temperature of 37.60°F. That value was 5.37°F above the 1901-2000 mean and easily eclipsed the 2015-16 standard of 36.78°F. It was the warmest winter on record in eight states, including Iowa and most Canadian Border States from North Dakota to New Hampshire (figure 5). In fact, top-ten rankings for winter warmth spanned much of the country, excluding only Arizona, New Mexico, and Washington, along with the Southeastern States from Arkansas and Louisiana eastward to the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida. Meanwhile, it was the nation's 21st-wettest winter on record, despite a relatively dry February. December-February precipitation in the Lower 48 States averaged 7.71 inches, nearly an inch above the 1901-2000 mean of 6.79 inches. State precipitation rankings ranged from the 22nd-driest winter in Montana to top-ten winter wetness in Kansas and the nine Atlantic Coast States from Virginia to Massachusetts (figure 6).





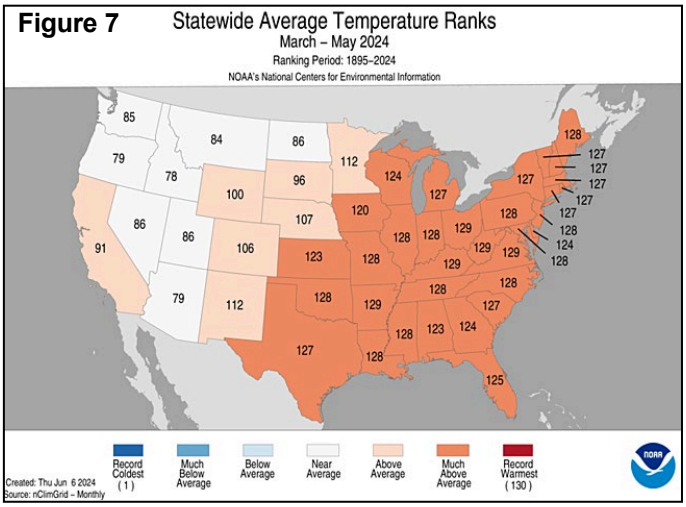
Spring (March-May)

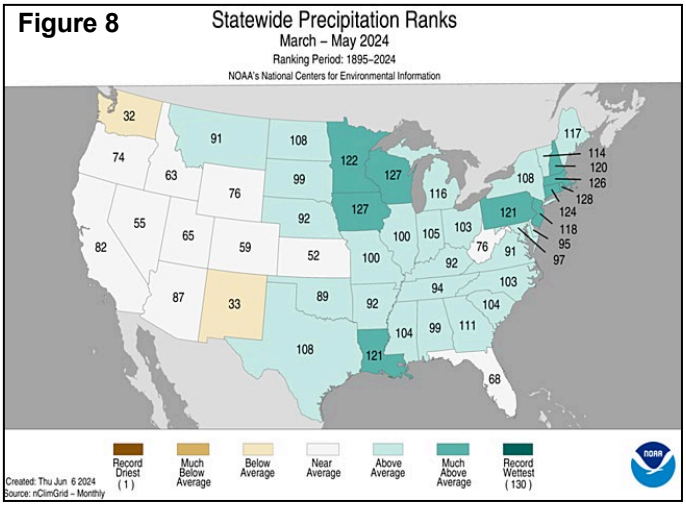
Following the warmest winter on record for the Lower 48 States, above-normal temperatures continued through spring. Overarching warmth helped to promote a rapid planting pace for a variety of summer crops, despite widespread showers. By June 2, only 9 percent of the nation's intended corn acreage had not been planted, along with 22 percent of the soybeans. Once planted, spring-sown crops emerged and quickly developed. Consistent warmth also favored winter wheat development, with 83 percent of the crop headed by June 2, versus the 5-year average of 78 percent. Six percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 2, twice the average pace.

Despite El Niño fading away by late spring, active weather continued across much of the country. In fact, preliminary reports from the National Weather Service indicated that there were 384 tornadoes in April and 571 in May. Both totals ranked second on the all-time list, behind the respective totals of 817 tornadoes in April 2011 and 573 in May 2003. Across the country, there were three dozen tornado-related fatalities during the spring—four in March, seven in April, and 25 in May. Spring thunderstorms also resulted in thousands of reports of wind damage and hail at least an inch in diameter. Additionally, drought coverage on May 28 across the Lower 48 States stood at 12.55 percent—lowest in more than 4 years, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*—down from a spring peak of 22.25 percent on March 12.

Initial reports for the 2024 U.S. growing season were favorable. On June 2, U.S. topsoil moisture was rated 67 percent adequate and just 15 percent very short to short. The latter number marked the lowest value so late in the growing season since June 2, 2019, when topsoil moisture was 11 percent very short to short. Similarly, 51 percent of the nation's rangeland and pastures were rated in good to excellent condition on June 2, 2024, highest at that point in the growing season since the same date in 2019 (67 percent). Finally, early-season conditions for a variety of summer crops were nearly ideal through June 2, with 75 percent of the nation's corn rated in good to excellent condition, along with 81 percent of the rice, 74 percent of the spring wheat, 74 percent of the barley, 68 percent of the oats, 63 percent of the peanuts, and 61 percent of the cotton.

According to NCEI, the spring of 2024 featured consistently warm, wet weather. It was the nation's sixth-warmest spring during the 130-year period of record, with a March-May average temperature of 53.66°F—a value that was 2.75°F above the 1901-2000 mean. In Arkansas, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, and West Virginia, it was the second-warmest spring, behind 2012. In fact, top-ten rankings for spring warmth were observed in every state east of the Mississippi River, along with Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas (figure 7). Meanwhile, it was the nation's 15th-wettest spring since 1895. March-May precipitation across the Lower 48 States averaged 9.25 inches, more than an inch above the 1901-2000 mean of 7.93 inches. Wetter springs have occurred only four times since the beginning of the 21st century: in 2011, 2015, 2017, and 2019. State precipitation rankings ranged from the 32nd-driest spring in Washington to top-ten wetness in Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and four Northeastern States (figure 8).





Summer (June-August)

A protective dip in the jet stream kept heat out of the Corn Belt for much of the summer, allowing many Midwestern crops to flourish, despite an August drying trend. However, maturation of some corn and soybeans in the eastern Corn Belt was accelerated by diminishing soil moisture reserves, while early-summer wetness (and cooler-than-optimal conditions) slowed upper Midwestern crop growth.

Most other areas of the country experienced above-normal summer temperatures. Hotter- and drier-than-normal summer weather was especially prominent in much of the West, highlighted by a July heat wave that led to a rash of wildfire activity. By summer's end, year-to-date wildfires had scorched some 6.3 million acres of vegetation across the country, nearly 125 percent of the 10-year average. This included the nearly 430,000-acre Park Fire, which became California's fourth-largest wildfire in the modern era.

Starting in late June, heat was also consistently observed across the East and Deep South. In areas where summer rainfall was scarce, the hot weather contributed to drought development or expansion, with locally to regionally significant impacts on pastures and crops. According to statistics from the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage dipped to 11.77 percent of the Lower 48 States on June 11, 2024. Not since March 3, 2020, when drought was affecting 11.52 percent of the country, had national coverage been lower. By September 3, however, drought coverage had grown to 29.95 percent, an increase of more than 18 percentage points in just 12 weeks.

Despite the increase in drought coverage, condition reports painted a mostly favorable picture of the 2024 growing season. On September 1, nearly two-thirds (65 percent) of the nation's corn and soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition. In the South, rice fared extremely well, with 77 percent of the national crop rated good to excellent on that date. On the central and southern Plains, sorghum (50 percent good to excellent, nationally, on September 1) and cotton (44 percent) struggled with late-summer heat and dryness—but were still in better shape than the same time a year ago. Farther north, spring wheat ended the reporting season (on August 25) with 69 percent of the crop rated good to excellent, far above last year's value of 37 percent.

Tropical activity affecting the U.S. mainland during the summer of 2024 was limited to two category 1 hurricanes—Beryl and Debby—which struck different areas of the Gulf Coast about a month apart. Beryl moved inland on July 8 near Matagorda, TX, followed by Debby on August 5 near Steinhatchee, FL. Neither hurricane had a national-scale impact on crops, although both caused some local- or regional-scale damage, mostly due to flooding or high winds.

According to NCEI, the summer of 2023 featured consistent warmth and spatially variable rainfall. It was the nation's fourth-warmest summer during the 130-year period of record, with an average temperature of 73.83°F (2.45°F above the 1901-2000 mean). States ranking in the top ten for summer warmth were clustered across the West, Deep South, and East—25 in all (figure 9). Meanwhile, the national average summer precipitation of 8.30 inches was very close to the 20th century mean of 8.32 inches. It was the 58th-driest summer in the last 130 years. Statewide precipitation rankings ranged from the fifth-driest summer in West Virginia to top-ten wetness in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Vermont (figure 10). Joining West Virginia on the top-ten list for summer dryness were Ohio and Tennessee.

Figure 9 Statewide Average Temperature Ranks
June - August 2024
Ranking Period: 1895-2024
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information

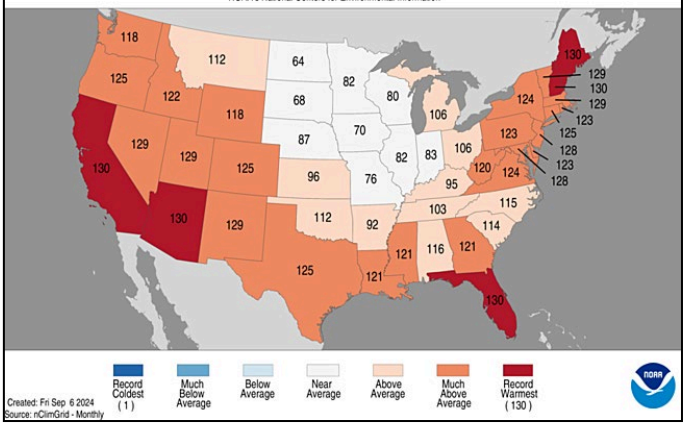
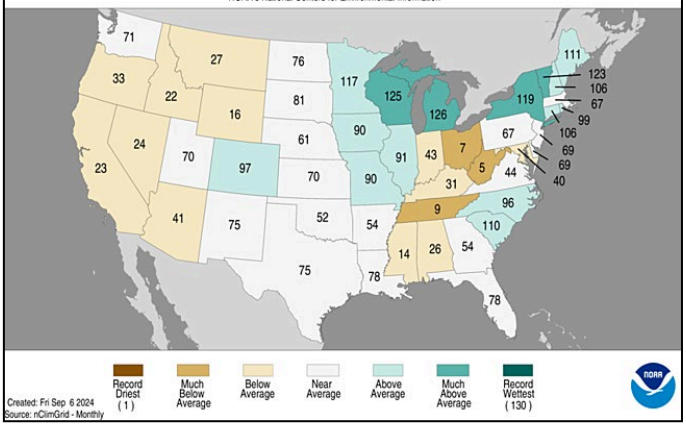


Figure 10 Statewide Precipitation Ranks
June - August 2024
Ranking Period: 1895-2024
NOAA's National Centers for Environmental Information



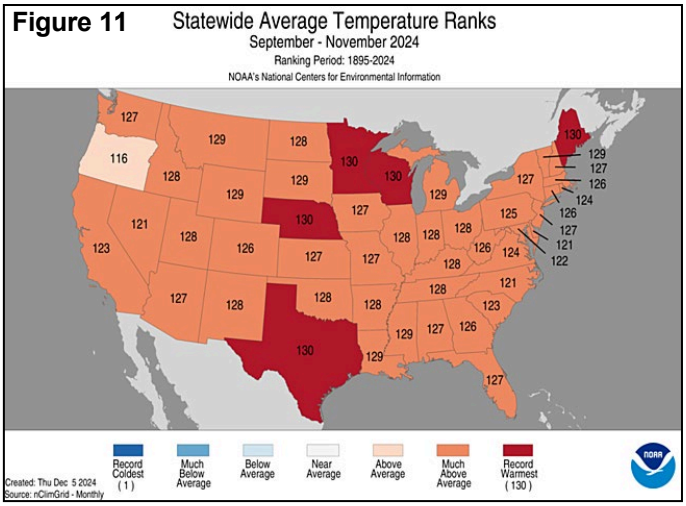
Autumn (September-November)

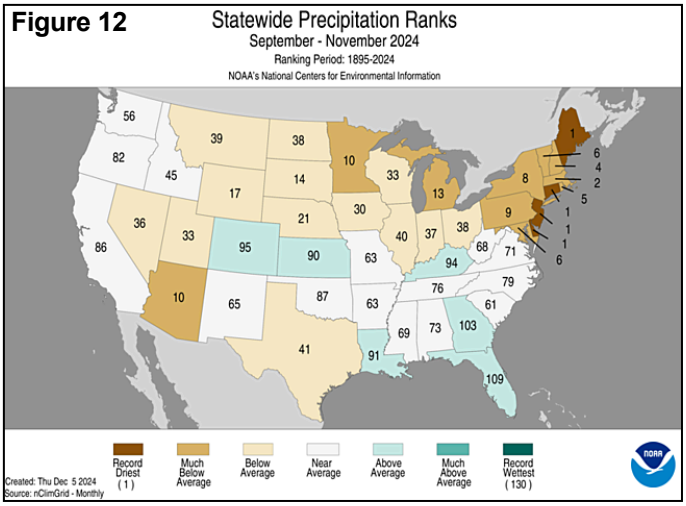
Two major hurricanes—Helene and Milton—slamming into Florida highlighted an autumn that otherwise was largely warm and dry. Helene, a Category 4 storm, struck Florida's Big Bend late September 26 with sustained winds near 140 mph, but unleashed some of its worst weather the following day, when catastrophic flooding and high winds tore across the southern Appalachians' landscape, especially western North Carolina. About 2 weeks later, on October 9, Category 3 Milton made landfall on Siesta Key, FL, south of Tampa Bay, with sustained winds of 120 mph. Milton's west-to-east passage across Florida's peninsula, and unusual distribution of flooding rains and high winds on the northern side of the hurricane, led to significant damage in the Tampa-to-Orlando corridor. Milton also spawned an unprecedented tropical tornado outbreak across Florida's peninsula, well in advance of the hurricane's official arrival. Combined, the two hurricanes resulted at least 250 U.S. fatalities, with Helene becoming the deadliest tropical cyclone to strike the mainland U.S. since Katrina in 2005. Hurricane damage extended into the agricultural sector, with Helene ripping across Southeastern pecan and cotton production areas in advance of harvest, and Milton cutting Florida's all orange production forecast to just 12 million boxes, down 20 percent from USDA's pre-storm estimate.

For much of the remainder of the country, early- and mid-autumn warmth and dryness favored a torrid harvest pace. Even when wet weather returned across the Plains and Midwest at the end of October and in early to mid-November, producers were able to finish harvesting on an earlier-than-normal date, leaving ample time in advance of the holidays for fall tillage, fertilizer applications, farm maintenance, and other off-season activities. However, the dry weather also allowed dryness and drought to proliferate, with national drought coverage reaching a 2-year high near the end of October. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage peaked at 54.08 percent on October 29, while collective coverage of abnormal dryness (D0) and moderate to exceptional drought (D1 to D4) soared to 87.78 percent of the Lower 48 States by November 5, with the latter value being a *Drought Monitor*-era record. The previous record of 85.28 percent had been set on November 1, 2022.

Unlike the first 2 months of autumn, November was rather stormy, at least in much of the western and central U.S. Drought persisted or worsened during November, however, in much of the East, as well as parts of the northern Plains and an area stretching from the Desert Southwest to southern Texas. There were several consequential storm systems in November, many of which crossed the central and southern Plains during the early- to mid-month period. Notably, precipitation from Colorado and Kansas southward greatly improved soil moisture and revived the recently planted winter wheat crop, which in some cases had struggled to become established amid earlier dryness. National topsoil moisture, as reported by USDA/NASS, was rated 73 percent very short to short—highest at any time during the last 10 years—on October 27. However, with November precipitation providing much-needed moisture, especially across the central and southern Plains, Midwest, and Northwest, the national value fell to 35 percent in the final report of the season on November 24. On that date, statewide topsoil moisture was still rated 70 to 90 percent very short to short in Montana, South Dakota, and Wyoming, along with six states from the central Appalachians into New England. Meanwhile, winter wheat exhibited its greatest improvement in condition of the 21st century, when considering the period from the initial report of the season to the final autumn update. During that stretch, from October 27 to November 24, 2024, winter wheat rated in good to excellent condition increased from 38 to 55 percent, nationally, while the very poor to poor rating dipped from 23 to 12 percent. However, even with the marked improvement in most areas, pockets of drought on the northern Plains left 32 percent of the wheat in South Dakota in very poor to poor condition on November 24, along with 19 percent of the crop in Nebraska.

According to NCEI, the autumn of 2023 featured record-setting warmth and near-record dryness in many areas of the country. Consistent warmth propelled the nation to its warmest autumn during the 1895-2024 period of record, with an average temperature of 57.62°F (4.08°F above the 1901-2000 mean). Every state but Oregon reported top-ten autumn warmth, and it was the warmest September-November period on record in Maine, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, and Wisconsin (figure 11). Meanwhile, the national September-November average precipitation of 6.23 inches was well below the 1901-2000 mean of 6.88 inches, representing the 36th-driest autumn in the last 130 years. Ironically, the last two autumns were even drier, with September-November precipitation averaging less than 6 inches in both 2022 and 2023. Statewide precipitation rankings ranged from the driest autumn ever in Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, and New Jersey, to the 22nd-wettest autumn in Florida (figure 12). Top-ten rankings for autumn dryness were observed in Arizona, Minnesota, Vermont, and the Atlantic Coast States from Maryland northward.





December

A complete December summary appeared in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* dated January 14, 2025, starting on page 8.

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

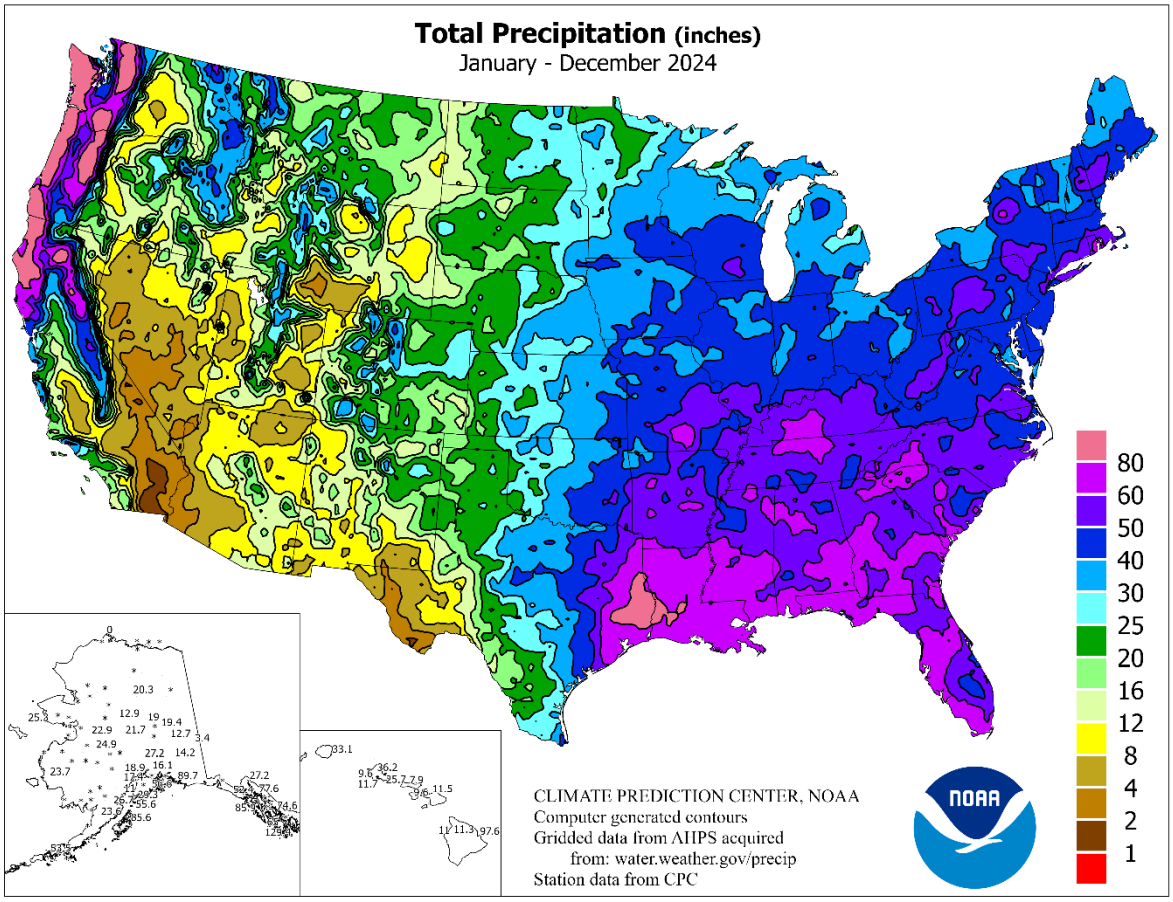
2024

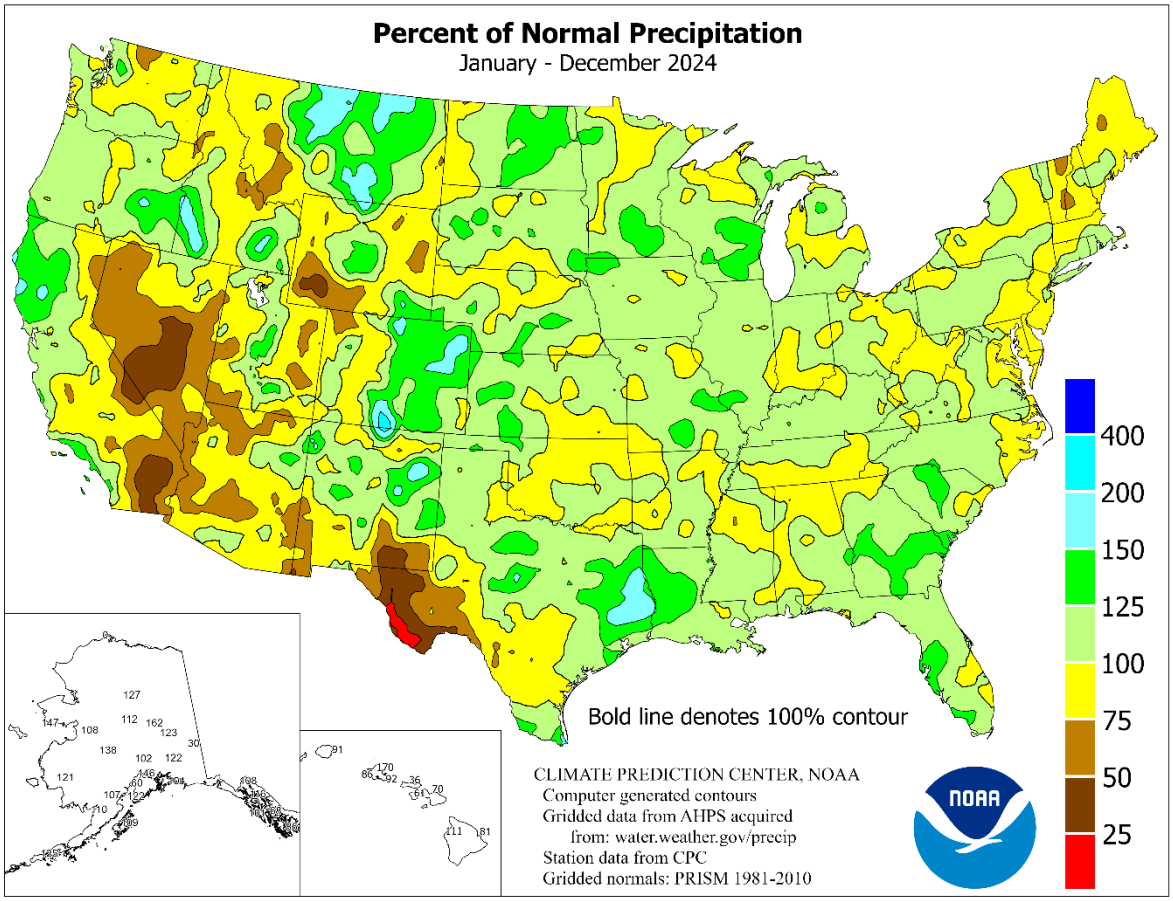
Data Provided by Climate Prediction Center

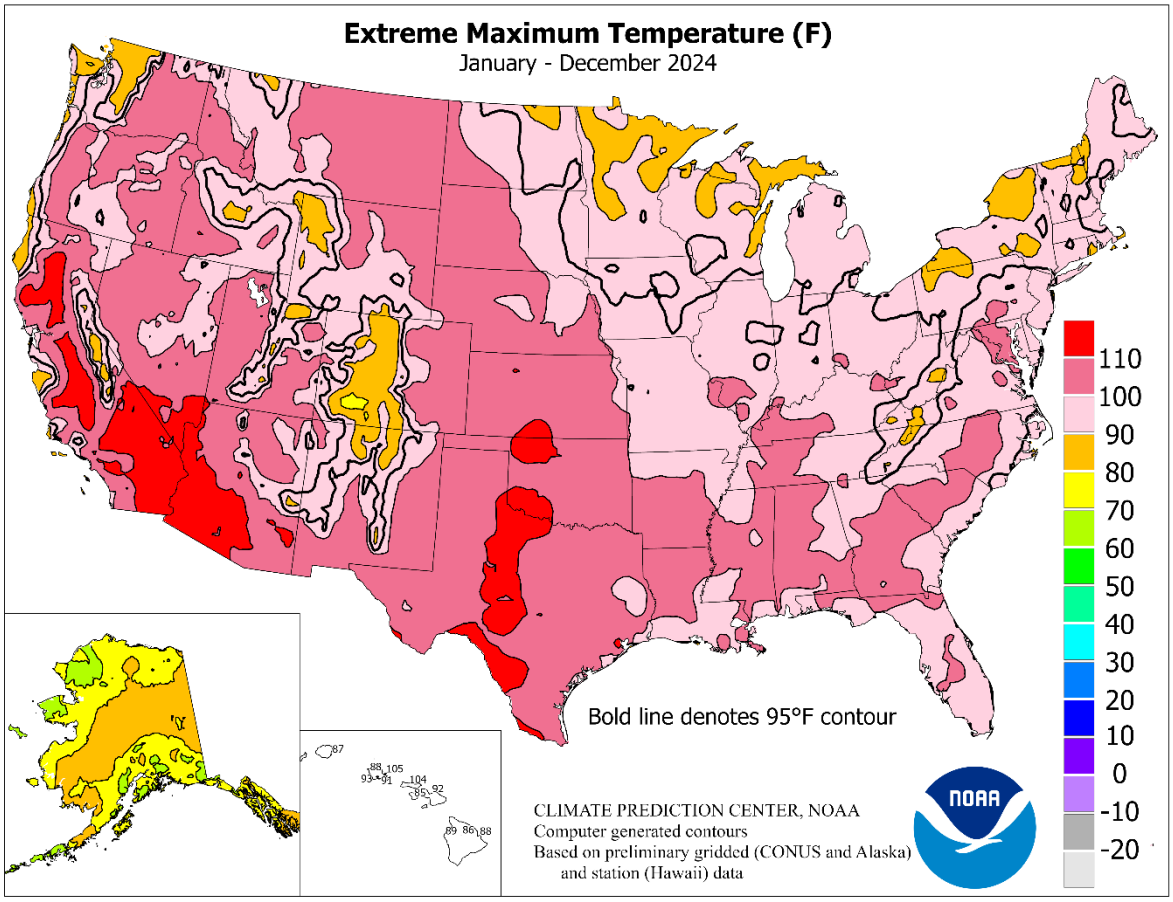
STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	38	0	21.56	5.10	WICHITA	60	2	31.65	-2.70	TOLEDO	54	2	37.98	2.88
BARROW	18	0	0.02	-5.38	KY LEXINGTON	60	3	48.49	-1.49	YOUNGSTOWN	53	3	47.87	6.57
FAIRBANKS	30	1	18.96	7.28	LOUISVILLE	62	3	52.73	4.24	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	63	3	38.63	2.19
JUNEAU	43	1	77.58	10.46	PADUCAH	62	3	57.26	6.77	TULSA	64	2	49.50	8.49
KODIAK	42	-1	85.63	7.13	LA BATON ROUGE	72	4	70.36	8.26	OR ASTORIA	54	2	67.28	-0.59
NOME	30	2	25.32	8.07	LAKE CHARLES	71	2	66.98	7.12	BURNS	49	3	15.85	5.42
AL BIRMINGHAM	66	2	51.41	-5.40	NEW ORLEANS	73	2	83.05	19.56	EUGENE	55	2	40.38	-0.60
HUNTSVILLE	65	2	53.85	-0.63	SHREVEPORT	70	4	0.64	-50.95	MEDFORD	58	2	23.75	5.24
MOBILE	70	3	67.45	0.19	MA BOSTON	54	2	45.91	2.21	PENDLETON	54	2	16.24	3.35
MONTGOMERY	67	1	52.29	0.95	WORCESTER	52	3	52.45	4.04	PORTLAND	57	2	40.99	3.95
AR FORT SMITH	66	3	57.23	9.78	MD BALTIMORE	58	2	36.25	-8.87	SALEM	56	2	44.90	4.69
LITTLE ROCK	66	4	58.65	8.05	ME CARIBOU	44	4	36.30	-4.50	PA ALLENTOWN	54	1	41.59	-5.86
AZ FLAGSTAFF	49	2	20.31	-0.30	PORTLAND	49	1	45.76	-2.49	ERIE	54	3	38.84	-4.24
PHOENIX	79	3	4.43	-2.83	MI ALPENA	48	4	35.52	5.79	MIDDLETOWN	57	2	45.61	1.31
PRESCOTT	58	2	11.36	-1.53	GRAND RAPIDS	52	3	37.65	-1.83	PHILADELPHIA	59	2	41.34	-2.88
TUCSON	72	2	13.36	2.73	HOUGHTON LAKE	46	4	20.42	-2.96	PITTSBURGH	56	4	44.18	4.45
CA BAKERSFIELD	68	2	7.19	0.78	LANSING	52	3	34.99	1.59	WILKES-BARRE	53	2	43.02	4.23
EUREKA	52	0	53.34	12.73	MUSKEGON	53	4	35.41	0.25	WILLIAMSPORT	54	3	46.04	2.43
FRESNO	68	3	11.98	0.93	TRAVERSE CITY	51	4	25.25	-3.94	RI PROVIDENCE	53	1	61.62	13.94
LOS ANGELES	62	-1	15.40	3.06	MN DULUTH	45	4	29.09	-2.14	SC CHARLESTON	68	2	55.63	3.01
REDDING	66	3	40.39	6.69	INT_L FALLS	42	4	28.81	3.41	COLUMBIA	66	2	54.10	8.74
SACRAMENTO	64	2	20.04	1.78	MINNEAPOLIS	51	4	36.94	5.31	FLORENCE	66	1	50.54	5.14
SAN DIEGO	64	-1	11.07	1.20	ROCHESTER	49	4	36.13	1.42	GREENVILLE	63	1	55.78	6.12
SAN FRANCISCO	59	0	23.47	3.69	ST. CLOUD	48	5	34.99	6.47	SD ABERDEEN	48	4	21.70	-0.15
STOCKTON	65	2	15.13	1.61	MO COLUMBIA	58	2	42.21	0.67	HURON	49	3	22.24	-1.11
CO ALAMOSA	45	2	11.18	3.78	KANSAS CITY	57	2	35.66	-3.70	RAPID CITY	50	4	15.46	-2.02
CO SPRINGS	53	2	19.57	3.64	SAINT LOUIS	61	4	50.41	8.61	SIOUX FALLS	50	3	31.76	3.87
DENVER INTL	54	3	15.59	1.08	SPRINGFIELD	60	2	43.23	-1.59	TN BRISTOL	59	2	44.99	0.88
GRAND JUNCTION	58	4	9.73	0.65	MS JACKSON	68	3	70.36	12.83	CHATTANOOGA	64	2	44.20	-11.00
PUEBLO	55	2	15.24	3.20	MERIDIAN	67	1	54.19	-2.37	KNOXVILLE	61	2	58.05	5.93
CT BRIDGEPORT	55	2	47.85	3.64	TUPELO	66	2	53.39	-4.56	MEMPHIS	65	2	62.11	6.98
HARTFORD	55	4	48.37	1.21	MT BILLINGS	50	2	12.87	-1.46	NASHVILLE	64	3	49.37	-1.30
DC WASHINGTON	62	2	37.25	-4.66	BUTTE	42	2	10.01	-2.63	TX ABILENE	69	3	24.01	-1.28
DE WILMINGTON	57	1	44.68	-0.76	CUT BANK	43	1	7.64	-3.15	AMARILLO	62	3	22.83	3.15
FL DAYTONA BEACH	73	1	64.72	13.40	GLASGOW	47	3	12.16	-1.27	AUSTIN	73	3	28.40	-7.92
JACKSONVILLE	71	2	66.88	13.35	GREAT FALLS	46	2	15.63	0.85	BEAUMONT	72	2	71.37	9.15
KEY WEST	80	1	51.43	10.96	HAVRE	45	1	16.43	4.59	BROWNSVILLE	78	2	43.10	16.30
MIAMI	78	1	71.89	4.41	MISSOULA	48	2	11.96	-2.19	CORPUS CHRISTI	76	3	27.60	-4.22
ORLANDO	75	2	42.21	-9.31	NC ASHEVILLE	59	2	66.78	17.05	DEL RIO	76	5	11.36	-8.18
PENSACOLA	70	1	67.00	-1.48	CHARLOTTE	64	2	53.28	9.56	EL PASO	70	4	6.76	-2.06
TALLAHASSEE	71	2	65.60	6.60	GREENSBORO	61	1	56.87	12.84	FORT WORTH	70	3	39.91	2.76
TAMPA	75	1	84.00	34.45	HATTERAS	65	0	52.28	-9.08	GALVESTON	74	1	49.42	2.23
WEST PALM BEACH	78	2	68.08	6.24	RALEIGH	64	3	56.15	9.98	HOUSTON	73	3	62.26	10.29
GA ATHENS	64	1	54.10	5.16	WILMINGTON	66	1	56.12	-4.17	LUBBOCK	65	3	23.34	4.98
ATLANTA	66	2	65.36	14.76	ND BISMARCK	46	3	18.48	-0.59	MIDLAND	67	1	10.35	-2.98
AUGUSTA	65	-1	49.00	5.30	DICKINSON	45	2	12.94	-2.69	SAN ANGELO	69	3	18.21	-2.78
COLUMBUS	68	1	61.38	15.26	FARGO	48	5	22.91	-1.08	SAN ANTONIO	73	4	23.39	-9.07
MACON	66	0	49.69	2.65	GRAND FORKS	45	5	25.98	4.20	VICTORIA	73	2	34.51	-5.99
SAVANNAH	69	2	59.46	11.25	JAMESTOWN	45	4	20.38	0.53	WACO	69	2	38.09	1.58
HI HILO	75	1	97.64	-23.18	NE GRAND ISLAND	54	2	28.04	1.39	WICHITA FALLS	67	3	33.27	5.33
HONOLULU	78	0	11.74	-4.73	LINCOLN	55	3	28.24	-0.21	UT SALT LAKE CITY	57	3	14.96	-0.61
KAHULUI	76	-1	11.48	-4.81	NORFOLK	53	3	27.61	0.56	VA LYNCHBURG	59	3	41.04	-1.81
LIHUE	76	0	33.14	-3.24	NORTH PLATTE	53	3	21.80	0.69	NORFOLK	63	1	52.89	3.60
IA BURLINGTON	54	2	36.25	-1.56	OMAHA	54	2	33.69	1.78	RICHMOND	62	3	51.76	6.16
CEDAR RAPIDS	52	4	34.17	-1.80	SCOTTSBLUFF	53	3	12.96	-2.73	ROANOKE	60	2	40.80	-2.11
DES MOINES	55	4	40.07	3.46	VALENTINE	51	1	17.11	-3.82	WASH/DULLES	59	3	37.28	-6.06
DUBUQUE	51	4	36.76	-1.50	NH CONCORD	49	2	41.91	-0.15	VT BURLINGTON	51	3	40.76	3.15
SIOUX CITY	51	3	32.93	3.62	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	57	2	43.37	-2.70	WA OLYMPIA	52	1	49.63	-1.17
WATERLOO	52	3	40.15	3.80	NEWARK	58	3	42.36	-4.35	QUILLAYUTE	52	3	108.29	6.63
ID BOISE	55	2	15.19	3.64	NM ALBUQUERQUE	60	2	8.72	-0.15	SEATTLE-TACOMA	54	0	34.39	-5.09
LEWISTON	56	2	12.10	-0.79	NV ELY	48	1	9.90	0.46	SPOKANE	51	3	17.82	1.31
POCATELLO	49	2	14.76	2.91	LAS VEGAS	72	2	2.15	-2.05	YAKIMA	52	1	9.01	0.96
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	55	4	36.55	-1.40	RENO	57	2	7.74	0.34	WI EAU CLAIRE	49	4	36.06	3.02
MOLINE	54	3	33.66	-4.69	WINNEMUCCA	52	2	11.00	3.09	GREEN BAY	50	4	34.20	2.52
PEORIA	56	3	34.83	-2.81	NY ALBANY	52	3	44.45	3.67	LA CROSSE	52	3	35.49	0.22
ROCKFORD	53	3	36.31	-0.99	BINGHAMTON	49	3	46.19	4.04	MADISON	51	4	48.99	11.80
SPRINGFIELD	56	2	22.72	-14.80	BUFFALO	53	4	36.39	-4.39	MILWAUKEE	53	3	39.40	4.76
IN EVANSVILLE	60	3	49.79	1.73	ROCHESTER	52	3	37.83	2.66	WV BECKLEY	55	2	39.34	-4.31
FORT WAYNE	54	3	36.67	-2.92	SYRACUSE	53	5	45.42	5.43	CHARLESTON	59	3	42.48	-3.92
INDIANAPOLIS	57	3	45.08	1.35	OH AKRON-CANTON	54	2	41.27	-0.41	ELKINS	54	2	47.46	0.13
SOUTH BEND	54	4	42.54	3.23	CINCINNATI	58	3	45.78	0.40	HUNTINGTON	60	3	44.63	-0.59
KS CONCORDIA	57	3	24.83	-3.22	CLEVELAND	55	3	35.95	-5.18	WY CASPER	48	2	10.41	-1.85
DODGE CITY	59	3	32.22	10.19	COLUMBUS	57	3	36.71	-4.96	CHEYENNE	49	2	10.54	-4.90
GOODLAND	55	3	15.49	-3.29	DAYTON	57	3	42.39	0.96	LANDER	48	3	10.39	-2.87
TOPEKA	59	3	27.40	-9.18	MANSFIELD	54	3	35.99	-6.61	SHERIDAN	49	3	11.86	-3.02

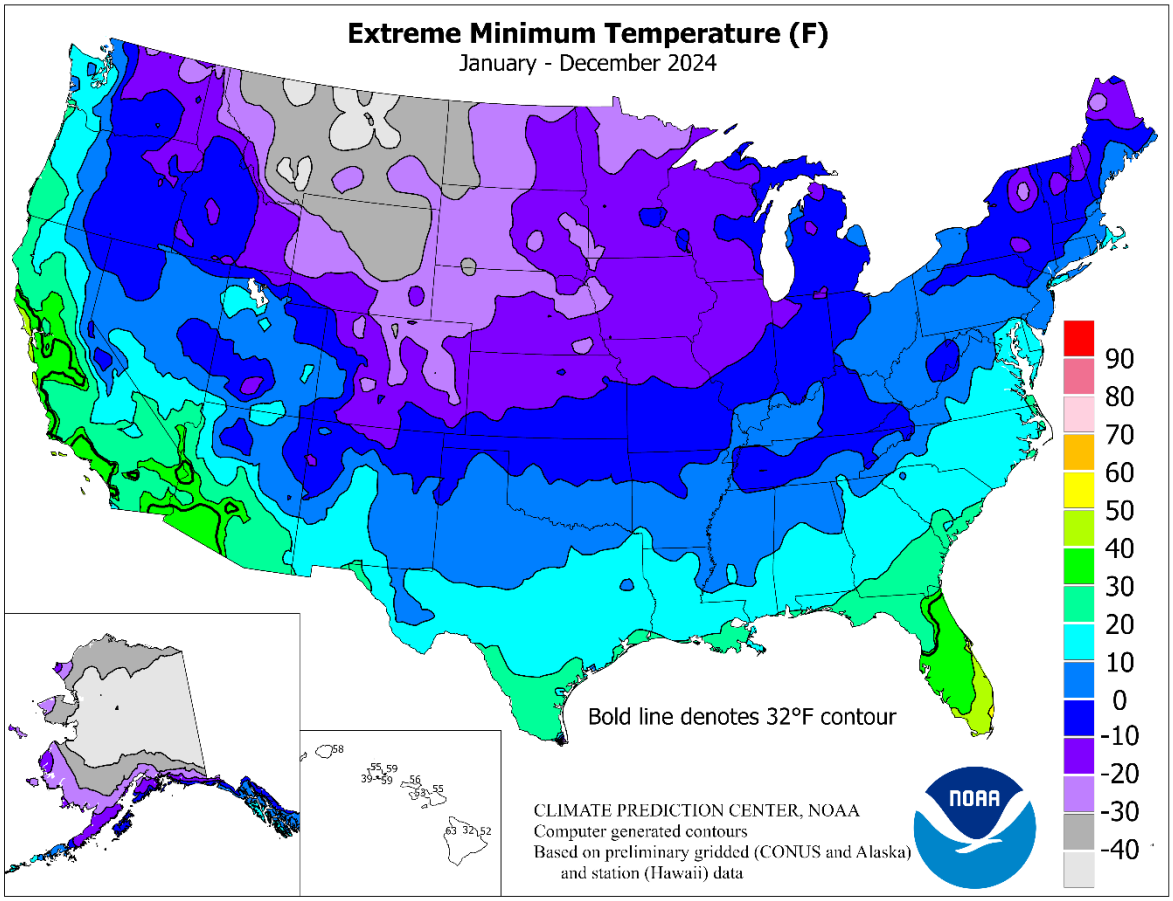
Based on 1991-2020 normals

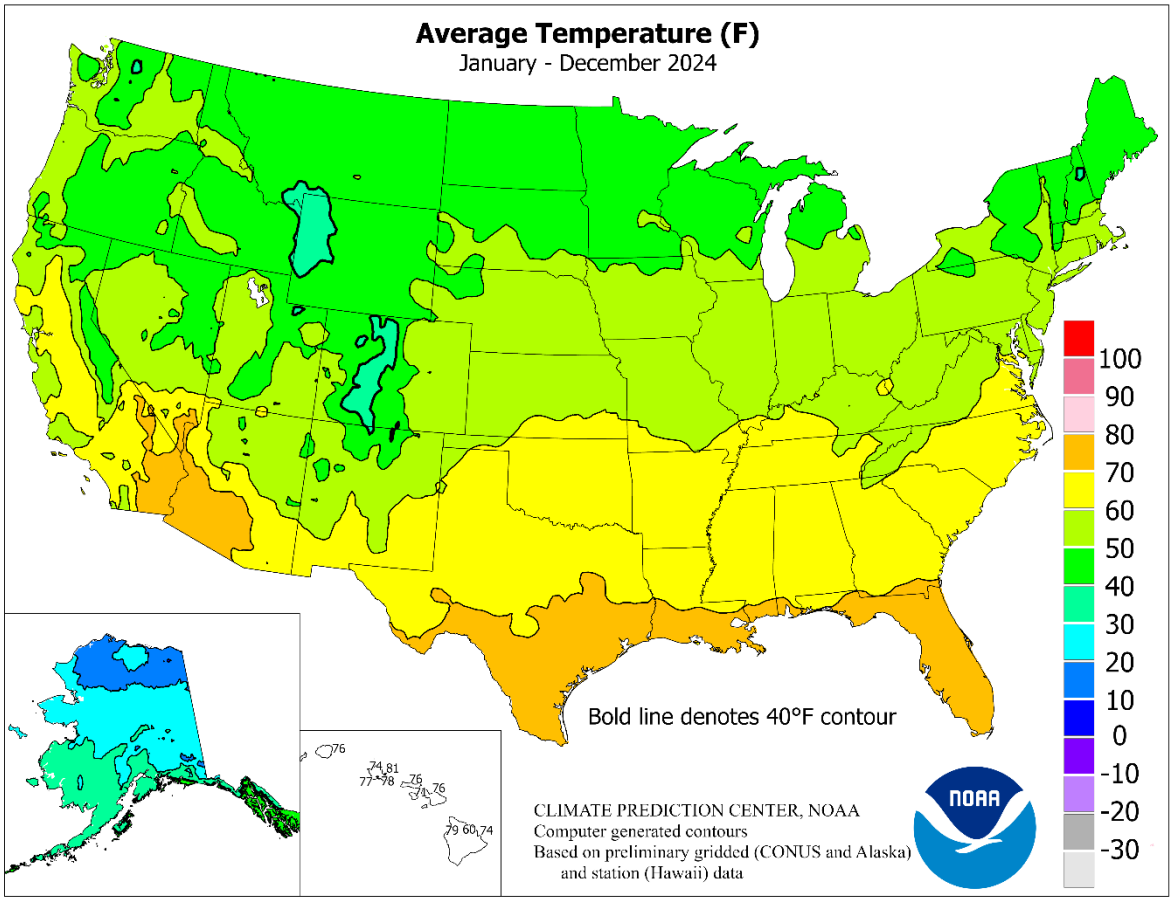
***** Not Available**

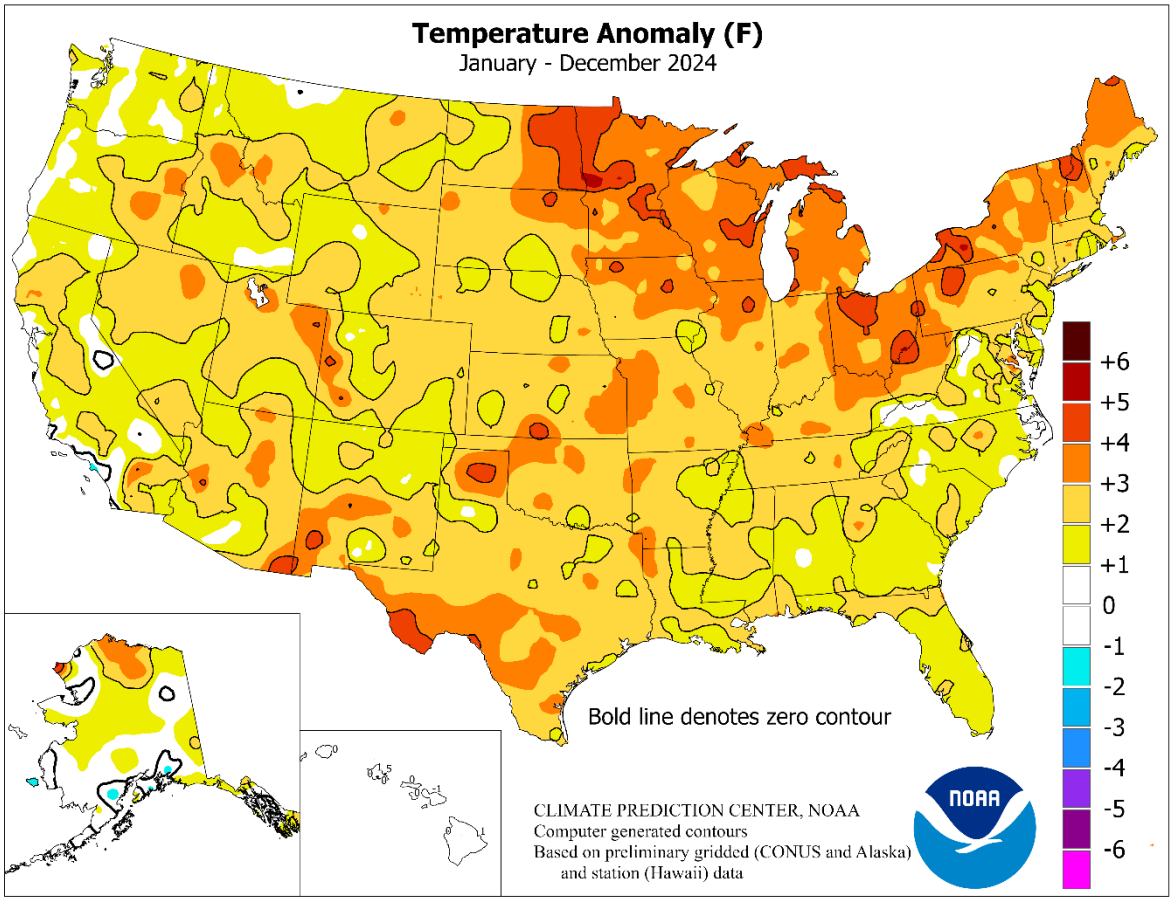

Total Precipitation (inches)
January - December 2024
80
60
50
40
30
25
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
January - 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)
January - 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)
January - 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)
January - 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)
January - December 2024
+6
+5
+4
+3
+2
+1
0
-1
-2
-3
-4
-5
-6
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

2024 U.S. Fieldwork Highlights

Highlights, released on January 10, 2025, were provided by USDA/NASS.

April: April was warmer than normal for most of the nation. Parts of the Great Lakes, mid-Atlantic, Mississippi Valley, and Great Plains recorded temperatures 4°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of Florida, the Pacific Northwest, and Southwest were moderately cooler than normal. Some locations in Arizona recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal. Meanwhile, large sections of the Great Plains, Midwest, Northeast, South, and Southwest recorded above-normal amounts of April precipitation. Parts of the Delta and eastern Texas recorded 10 inches of rain or more.

By April 14, producers had planted 6 percent of the nation's corn crop, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 8 percent of the cotton crop was planted by April 14, one percentage point ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 28, producers had planted 27 percent of the nation's corn crop, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, 15 percent of the cotton crop was planted by April 28, one percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average.

May: May was warmer than average for most of the East and the nation's mid-section. Parts of southern Texas, as well as some locations in Mississippi and New York, recorded temperature 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the West was cooler than normal. Parts of the Rockies recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal. Elsewhere, most of southern Florida and the Southwest experienced drier-than-normal weather, while at least twice the normal amount of May rainfall was recorded in parts of the upper Midwest, Rockies, and South. A series of storms during May dumped 18 inches of rain or more in parts of eastern Texas.

By May 12, producers had planted 49 percent of the nation's corn crop, 11 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-three percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 12, two percentage points behind the previous year but 2 points ahead of average. Nationwide, 33 percent of the cotton crop was planted by May 12, two percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 12, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Sixty-four percent of the nation's barley crop was planted by May 12, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixty-eight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 26, ten percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 26, eighty-eight percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average.

June: June was warmer than average for most of the nation. Parts of the Great Basin, Rockies, and Southwest recorded temperature 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, parts of the northern Plains, northern Rockies, and Washington were cooler than normal. Although much of the mid-Atlantic, South, and Far West experienced drier-than-normal June weather, large sections of the southern Rockies and Southwest, as well as parts of the Gulf Coast, Great Lakes, Missouri, and Great Plains received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Parts of southern Florida, coastal Louisiana, and the upper Midwest recorded at least 12 inches of rain during the month.

By June 2, producers had planted 91 percent of the nation's corn crop, 4 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-four percent of the nation's barley crop was planted by June 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, producers had planted 90 percent of the 2024 peanut acreage by June 9, one percentage point behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. By June 9, eighty-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 9, ninety-three percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-five percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 9, six percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the nation's barley crop had emerged by June 9, equal to the previous year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationwide, 80 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 9, two percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by June 9, eight percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 23, five percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 23, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average.

July: July was warmer than normal for the eastern and western one-thirds of the country. Parts of the Pacific Northwest and Southwest recorded monthly temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the Midwest, Mississippi Valley, and Great Plains, as well as parts of the Rockies, were moderately cooler than normal. Meanwhile, much of the mid-Atlantic, Ohio Valley, and West experienced drier-than-normal weather. In contrast, large sections of Texas, along with parts of the Great Basin, Great Lakes, Mississippi Valley, Northeast, and Southeast, recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Parts of coastal Texas received at least 18 inches of July rainfall.

Eighty-three percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by July 7, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-six percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 7, equal to last year but three percentage points behind the 5-year average. By July 7, fifty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 7 percentage points behind the previous year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By July 21, sixty-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 21, fifty-eight percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 14 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 29 percent of the soybean acreage had begun setting pods on that date, 2 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 28, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By July 28, fifty-four percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 10 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 28, seventy-seven percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By July 28, forty-seven percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By July 28, eighty-six percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, equal to the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average.

August: August was warmer than average for much of the nation. Parts of the southern Plains and Southwest recorded monthly temperatures 4°F or more above normal. In contrast, parts of North Dakota and Oregon recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal. Meanwhile, much of the South and Southwest experienced drier-than-normal weather, but parts of the Great Basin, East Coast, Great Plains, Pacific Northwest, and Rockies recorded at least twice the normal amount of August precipitation. Tropical Storm Debby, which made landfall as a Category 1 hurricane in Florida's Big Bend region at the beginning of the month, caused extensive flooding along the East Coast. Some areas along the Gulf Coast of Florida and the southern Atlantic Coast received more than a foot of rain.

By August 4, eighty-eight percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On August 4, forty-six percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 18, ninety-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On that date, 94 percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 25, producers had harvested 47 percent of the nation's barley crop, 11 percentage points behind last year and 14 points behind the 5-year average. On August 25, sixty-five percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 16 percentage points above the same time in 2023. By August 25, fifty-one percent of the nation's spring wheat had been harvested, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. On August 25, sixty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 32 percentage points above the same time in 2023. By August 25, ninety percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-eight percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by August 25, one percentage point behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By August 25, eighty-nine percent of the nation's soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By August 25, eighty-nine percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1point ahead of the 5-year average.

September: Like August, September was warmer than normal for most of the nation. Parts of the upper Midwest, northern Plains, and northern Rockies recorded monthly temperatures 6°F or more above normal. Although much of the Midwest, Northeast, and Southwest were drier than normal, parts of northern California, the Great Basin, lower Midwest, northern Rockies, and South recorded at least twice the normal amount of September precipitation. Largely due to Hurricanes Francine and Helene, parts of the South netted more than 10 inches of rain. A few locations in the Florida's Big Bend measure more than 22 inches of rain.

By September 1, sixty percent of this year's corn acreage was denting, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-nine percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by September 1, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 54 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by September 8, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 21 points ahead of average. On September 8, eighty percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time in 2023. Forty-five percent of the nation's corn acreage was mature by September 15, three percentage points behind last year but 7 points ahead of average. By September 15, producers had harvested 94 percent of the nation's barley, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On September 15, ninety-two percent of the nation's spring wheat had been harvested, 1 percentage point ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of average. Soybeans dropping leaves advanced to 44 percent complete by September 15, three percentage points behind last year but 7 points ahead of average. Eighty-four percent of the nation's sorghum was at or beyond the coloring stage by September 15, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Nationwide, producers had sown 14 percent of the intended 2025 winter wheat acreage by September 15, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By September 22, sixty-three percent of the nation's cotton had open bolls, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average.

October: October was warmer than normal for most of the nation. Large areas of the upper Midwest, Great Plains, Rockies, and Southwest recorded monthly temperatures 6°F or more above normal. Meanwhile, much of the nation remained drier than normal, although parts of Florida, the southern Rockies, and Southwest recorded at least twice the normal amount of October precipitation. Largely due to Hurricane Milton, parts of Florida recorded more than 10 inches of rain. A few locations in the Pacific Northwest also recorded more than 10 inches of precipitation.

Soybean harvest across the nation was 67 percent complete by October 13, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 91 percent of the rice acreage was harvested by October 13, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-seven percent of the 2024 corn acreage was harvested by October 13, five percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. On October 13, sixty-four percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 11 percentage points above the same time in 2023. Fifty-three percent of the 2024 sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 13, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-four percent of the sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on October 13, two percentage points above the same time in 2023. Nationwide, producers had sown 64 percent of the intended 2025 winter wheat acreage by October 13, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. Fifty-nine percent of the peanut acreage was harvested by October 27, six percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind the 5-year average. On October 27, forty-nine percent of the nation's peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the same time in 2023. By October 27, fifty-two percent of the cotton acreage was harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On that date, 33 percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated good to excellent, 4 percentage points above the same time in 2023. By October 27, sugarbeet producers had harvested 83 percent of the nation's crop, two percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average.

November: Most of the East and the nation's mid-section recorded above-normal November temperatures. Parts of the Tennessee and lower Mississippi Valleys noted monthly temperatures 10°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the West was cooler than normal. Parts of the Rockies and Southwest recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal. Meanwhile, most of Florida, the mid-Atlantic, and New England, as well as much of the northern Rockies and Southwest, were drier than normal during November. Conversely, large sections of the Great Plains, as well as parts of the Midwest, South, southern Rockies, and West, recorded at least twice the normal amount of November precipitation. Some areas in the Pacific Northwest received November rainfall totaling 18 inches or more.

By November 3, sugarbeet producers had harvested 93 percent of the nation's crop, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationwide, producers had sown 91 percent of the intended 2025 winter wheat acreage by November 10, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. On that date, 76 percent of the winter wheat had emerged, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Soybean harvest across the nation was 96 percent complete by November 10, two percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Eighty-two percent of the peanut acreage was harvested as of November 10, three percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the 2024 corn acreage was harvested by November 10, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of average. Ninety-five percent of the 2024 sorghum acreage had been harvested by November 17, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. By November 24, ninety-three percent of this year's sunflower crop was harvested, 9 percentage points ahead of both last year and 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 in 2023. On 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 average.

2024 U.S. Crop Production Highlights

Highlights, released on January 10, 2025, were provided by USDA/NASS.

Corn: U.S. corn for grain production was estimated at 14.9 billion bushels, down 3 percent from the 2023 estimate. The average U.S. yield was estimated at a record-high 179.3 bushels per acre, 2.0 bushels above the 2023 yield of 177.3 bushels per acre.

Estimated yields in 2024 were up from the previous year across a majority of the Corn Belt. Record-high yields were estimated in Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, New York, and South Dakota.

Corn planted area, at 90.6 million acres, was down 4 percent from the 2023 estimate. Area harvested for grain was estimated at 82.9 million acres, down 4 percent from 2023.

The 2024 corn objective yield data indicated the second-highest number of ears per acre for the combined ten objective yield States (Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin).

Corn silage production was estimated at 123 million tons for 2024, down 5 percent from the 2023 estimate. The U.S. silage yield was estimated at 20.2 tons per acre, up 0.1 ton from 2023. Record-high silage yields were estimated in Iowa, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri. Area harvested for silage was estimated at 6.10 million acres, down 6 percent from the 2023 estimate. Record-low acres harvested for silage were estimated in Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. Record-high acres harvested for silage were estimated in Nevada.

Sorghum: Grain production in 2024 was estimated at 344 million bushels, up 8 percent from the 2023 total. Planted area for 2024 was estimated at 6.30 million acres, down 12 percent from 2023. Area harvested for grain, at 5.61 million acres, was down 8 percent from 2023. Grain yield was estimated at 61.3 bushels per acre, up 9.3 bushels from 2023.

Silage production was estimated at 4.06 million tons, down 18 percent from 2023. Area harvested for silage was estimated at 306,000 acres, down 20 percent from the previous year. Silage yield averaged 13.3 tons per acre, up 0.3 tons per acre from 2023.

Oats: Production in 2024 was estimated at 67.8 million bushels, up 23 percent from 2023 in comparable states. Yield was estimated at a record-high 76.5 bushels per acre, up 7.7 bushels from the previous year in comparable states. Harvested area, at 886 thousand acres, was 11 percent above 2023 in comparable states.

Record-low acres were planted in Idaho, Maine, Ohio, and Texas. Record-low acres were harvested in Idaho and Maine. Record-high yields were estimated in Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Beginning in 2024, estimates for oats were discontinued in Arkansas, California, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

Barley: Production was estimated at 144 million bushels, down 23 percent from the 2023 total of 186 million bushels. The average yield, at 76.7 bushels per acre, was up 4.4 bushels from the previous year. Producers seeded 2.37 million acres in 2024, down 24 percent from 2023. Harvested area, at 1.88 million acres, was down 27 percent from 2023.

Record-high planted acres were estimated in Alaska. Record-low planted acres were estimated in California, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, and Utah. Record-low harvested acres were estimated in South Dakota. Record-high yields were estimated in Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Wyoming.

All wheat: All wheat production totaled 1.97 billion bushels in 2024, up 9 percent from the 2023 total of 1.80 billion bushels. Area harvested for grain totaled 38.5 million acres, up 4 percent from 2023. The U.S. yield was estimated at 51.2 bushels per acre, up 2.5 bushels from the previous year. The levels of production and changes from 2023 by type were: winter wheat, 1.35 billion bushels, up 9 percent; other spring wheat, 542 million bushels, up 8 percent; and Durum wheat, 80.1 million bushels, up 35 percent.

Winter wheat: Production for 2024 totaled 1.35 billion bushels, up 9 percent from the 2023 total of 1.24 billion bushels in comparable states. The U.S. yield, at 51.7 bushels per acre, was up 1.1 bushels from 2023 in comparable states. Area harvested for grain was estimated at 26.1 million acres, up 6 percent from 2023 in comparable states.

Record-high yields were estimated in 2024 for Missouri, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Starting in 2024, winter wheat estimates were discontinued in New Jersey.

Compared with 2023, harvested acreage was up 17 percent in the major Hard Red Winter (HRW) growing states, the primary winter wheat-producing area. HRW production totaled 770 million bushels, up 29 percent from 2023.

In the Soft Red Winter (SRW) growing area, harvested acreage decreased 20 percent from 2023 in comparable states. SRW production totaled 342 million bushels, down 23 percent from 2023 in comparable states.

White winter wheat production totaled 236 million bushels, up 20 percent from 2023. Harvested acreage was up 2 percent from 2023.

Other spring wheat: Production for 2024 was estimated at 542 million bushels, up 8 percent from the 2023 total of 502 million bushels. Harvested area totaled 10.3 million acres, down 5 percent from 2023. The U.S. yield was a record high, estimated at 52.5 bushels per acre, up 6.5 bushels from 46.0 bushels per acre in 2023. Minnesota and North Dakota yields were both record highs. Of the total production, 503 million bushels were Hard Red Spring wheat, up 8 percent.

Durum wheat: Production for 2024 was estimated at 80.1 million bushels, up 36 percent from the 2023 total of 58.7 million bushels in comparable states. Area harvested for grain totaled 2.04 million acres, up 28 percent from 2023 in comparable states. The U.S. yield was estimated at 39.3 bushels per acre, up 2.5 bushels from the 2023 yield in comparable states. North Dakota yield was a record high in 2024. Compared with last year, production in Montana and North Dakota, the largest Durum wheat-producing states, was down 5 percent in the former state but up 61 percent in the latter. Beginning in 2024, estimates for Durum wheat were discontinued in Idaho.

Rice: Production in 2024 totaled 222 million cwt, up 2 percent from 2023. Planted area for 2024 was estimated at 2.91 million acres, up 1 percent from 2023. Area harvested, at 2.87 million acres, was up less than 1 percent from the previous year. The average yield for all U.S. rice was estimated at 7,748 pounds per acre, up 107 pounds from 2023.

Record-high yields were estimated in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas. Production estimates increased from the previous year in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas. Missouri production was a record high in 2024.

All hay: Production of all dry hay for 2023 was estimated at 122 million tons, up 3 percent from the 2023 total. Area harvested was estimated at 49.4 million acres, down 6 percent from 2023. The average yield, at 2.48 tons per acre, was up 0.23 ton from 2023.

Record-high production estimated in Alaska, while record-low production was estimated in Delaware and Michigan. Record-high harvested acres were estimated in Alaska, while record-low acreage was estimated in Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Washington.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures: Production in 2024 was estimated at 49.8 million tons, up slightly from the 2023 total. Harvested area, at 14.6 million acres, is down 6 percent from 2023. Average yield was estimated at 3.41 tons per acre, is up 0.22 ton from 2023.

Record-low harvested acres were estimated in Rhode Island. Record-high yields were estimated in Nebraska and Wisconsin. Beginning in 2024, estimates for Arkansas alfalfa hay are included in all other hay.

All other hay: Production in 2024 totaled 72.6 million tons, up 6 percent from the 2023 total. Harvested area, at 34.8 million acres, is down 6 percent from 2023. Average yield was estimated at a record high 2.09 tons per acre, up 0.24 ton from 2023.

Record-high production was estimated in Alaska, while record-low production was estimated in Michigan and Ohio. Record-high harvested acres were estimated in Alaska and Utah, while record-low harvested acres were estimated in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Record-high yields were estimated for the U.S., as well as Connecticut and Iowa.

Forage: In 2024, seventeen states were included in the forage estimation program, which measures annual production of forage crops. Haylage and greenchop production was converted to 13 percent moisture and combined with dry hay production to derive the total forage production. The total 2024 all haylage and greenchop production was 28.5 million tons, of which 15.9 million tons were from alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures. The 17-state total for all forage production was 81.7 million tons. Of this total, 39.2 million tons were produced from alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures.

Peanuts: Production was estimated at 6.45 billion pounds, up 8 percent from 2023 in comparable states. Planted area was estimated at 1.80 million acres, up 9 percent from 2023 in comparable states. Harvested area was estimated at 1.76 million acres, up 12 percent from 2023 in comparable states. The average yield was estimated at 3,668 pounds per acre, down 141 pounds per acre from 2023 in comparable states.

Record-high harvest acreage was estimated in Arkansas. Record-high yields were estimated in North Carolina and Virginia. Record-high production was estimated in Arkansas and North Carolina. Beginning in 2024, estimates for peanuts began in Missouri but were discontinued in New Mexico.

Canola: Production in 2024 was estimated at a record-high 4.83 billion pounds, up 13 percent from 2023 in comparable states. The average yield, at 1,784 pounds per acre, is down 3 pounds from last year's average in comparable states and is the sixth highest on record. Planted area was estimated at 2.75 million acres, 13 percent above the previous year's acreage in comparable states. Harvested area, at 2.71 million acres, was up 13 percent from 2023 in comparable states. Both U.S. planted and harvested area are the highest on record.

Production in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing state, was estimated at a record high 3.92 billion pounds, an increase of 13 percent from 2023. Planted and harvested area in North Dakota were both up 11 percent from 2023—and both were record highs. Planted and harvested area in Montana for 2024 were also record highs. A record-high yield was estimated in Oklahoma. Record-high production was estimated in Washington. After being discontinued in 2019, estimates for canola began again in 2024 for Idaho.

Sunflower: The 2024 sunflower production totaled a record-low 1.15 billion pounds, down 49 percent from 2023. The U.S. average yield of 1,670 pounds per acre decreased 117 pounds from 2023. Planted area, at 594,000 acres, was 49 percent below the previous year. Area harvested decreased 49 percent from 2023 to 569,200 acres.

North Dakota, the leading sunflower-producing state during 2024, produced 519 million pounds, a decrease of 54 percent from 2023. Compared with 2023, planted area in North Dakota decreased 47 percent and yield decreased 246 pounds to 1,752 pounds per acre. Meanwhile, production in South Dakota decreased 43 percent from 2023 to 466 million pounds. Planted acreage in South Dakota, at 279,000 acres, decreased 44 percent from the previous year. The average yield in South Dakota increased 36 pounds from 2023 to 1,746 pounds per acre. Area planted for all sunflower in 2024 was a record low in California, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska. The average yield for all sunflower in California was a record high. Total sunflower production for 2024 was a record low in California, Colorado, Kansas, and Texas.

U.S. production of oil-type sunflower varieties, at 947 million pounds, decreased 52 percent from 2023 and is the lowest for the nation since 1976. Compared with 2023, harvested acres were down 49 percent and the average yield decreased by 85 pounds to 1,664 pounds per acre.

Production of non-oil sunflower varieties was estimated at 199 million pounds, a decrease of 33 percent from 2023. Area harvested, at 116,900 acres, was down 17 percent from the previous year. The average yield decreased by 391 pounds from 2023.

Soybeans: Production in 2024 totaled 4.37 billion bushels, up 5 percent from 2023. The average yield was estimated at 50.7 bushels per acre, 0.1 bushel above 2023. Planted area for the nation, at 87.1 million acres, was up 4 percent from the 2023 planted acreage. Soybean growers harvested 86.1 million acres, up 5 percent from 2023.

Record-high planted and harvested acreage was estimated in Illinois, Kentucky, and New York. Record-high yields occurred in Arkansas, Georgia, and Mississippi. Record-high production was noted in Illinois, Mississippi, and New York.

The 2024 soybean objective yield survey data indicated that final average pod counts were lower than 2023 in the combined eleven objective yield states. Compared with final counts for 2023, pod counts were down in eight of the 11 published states. A decrease of more than 100 pods per 18 square feet from 2023's final pod count occurred in Arkansas, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, and South Dakota.

Cotton: Upland cotton production was estimated at 13.9 million 480-pound bales, up 19 percent from the previous year. The U.S. yield for upland cotton is estimated at 829 pounds per acre, down 66 pounds from 2023. Upland planted area, at 11.0 million acres, was up 9 percent from the previous year. Harvested area, at 8.07 million acres, was up 28 percent from the previous year.

If realized, the production estimate for Missouri upland and all cotton will be a record high. Estimated yields for upland and all cotton in Arkansas and Missouri will be record highs.

In the Southeast (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia), planting was mostly complete by mid-June. Tropical Storm Debby and Hurricane Helene brought heavy rain and strong winds. Widespread damage was reported in many areas, particularly in southern and eastern Georgia, where most of the state's cotton is grown.

In the Delta region, planting was complete by mid-June. Overall, the cotton crop looked very good through the season. The remnants from Hurricane Beryl, Francine, and Helene brought needed rainfall. The crop was rated in mostly good to excellent condition throughout the growing season.

In Texas, continued dry conditions and extremely hot weather through August, followed by more seasonable temperatures mixed with spotty, late-season showers were the main story of the growing season. The crop was rated in mostly good to poor condition during the growing season.

American Pima producers planted 207,000 acres in 2024, up 41 percent from 2023. Harvested area, at 200,700 acres, was up 46 percent from the previous year. Production was estimated at 468,000 480-pound bales, up 48 percent from 2023. The U.S. yield was estimated at 1,119 pounds per acre, up 18 pounds from the previous year.

Ginnings totaled 13,051,300 running bales prior to January 1.

Sugarbeets: Production for 2024 was estimated at 35.3 million tons, down 2 percent from the previous year's revised production. Growers planted 1.10 million acres, down 2 percent from 2023. Harvested area, at 1.09 million acres, was down 3 percent from the previous year. Estimated yield, at 32.5 tons per acre, was up 0.3 ton from last year.

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 2024 was estimated at 34.8 million tons, of which 33.2 million tons were utilized for sugar and 1.68 million tons for seed. Total production for sugar and seed was up 4 percent from 2023, in comparable states. Sugarcane producers harvested 927,600 acres for sugar and seed in 2024, up 2 percent from the previous year, in comparable states. Yield for sugar and seed was estimated at 37.6 tons per acre, up 1.0 ton from 2023, in comparable states. Beginning in 2024, estimates for sugarcane were discontinued in Texas.

International Weather and Crop Summary

January 19-25, 2025

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Warmer weather overspread the continent, with widespread rain across western and northern Europe contrasting with drier conditions over eastern growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Additional moderate to heavy rainfall in western and central Turkey contrasted with dry and mild weather elsewhere.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Warm and dry conditions exacerbated drought over the western third of the region but favored the development of vegetative winter grains farther east.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Somewhat drier weather in the eastern Philippines eased excessive wetness, while favorable moisture conditions continued for rice in southern Indonesia.

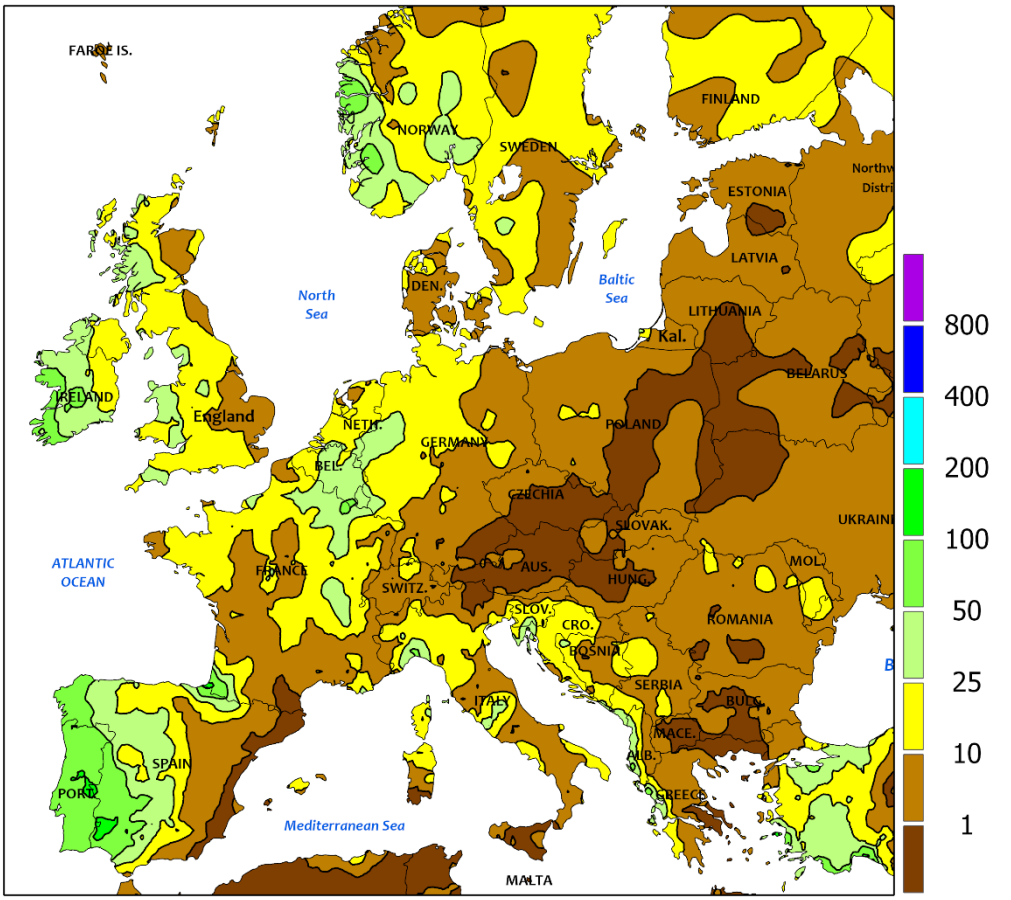
AUSTRALIA: Hot, mostly dry weather spurred summer crop development and enabled initial sorghum harvesting to begin.

SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, mostly dry weather advanced development of corn and other summer crops in the east.

ARGENTINA: Showers provided some relief from persistent heat and dryness, but more rain is needed to help stabilize summer crop prospects and conditions.

BRAZIL: Drier weather in portions of the Center-West favored the start of soybean harvesting, while extreme dryness in the south continued to lower yield expectations.

EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 19 - 25, 2025



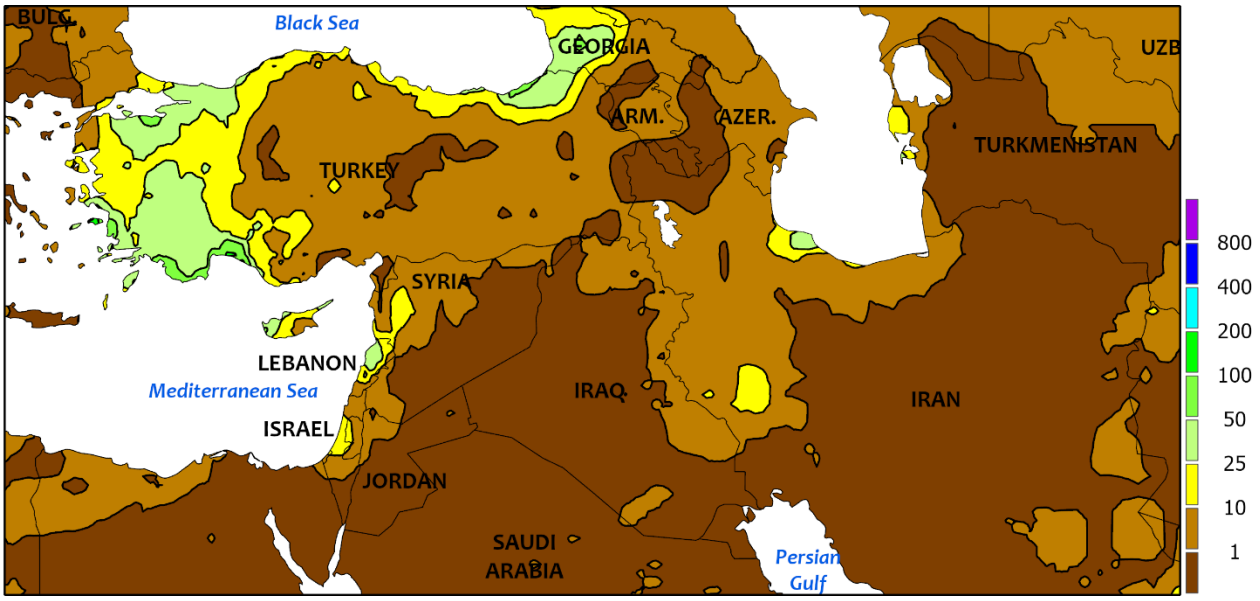
Rainfall data from France is either missing or suspect.

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

EUROPE

Warmer weather returned, with rain across western and northern portions of the continent contrasting with mostly dry conditions in eastern growing areas. A series of Atlantic storm systems swept across western and northern Europe, producing widespread moderate to heavy rain (10-75 mm). Consequently, soil moisture remained adequate to abundant for dormant (north) to semi-dormant (south) winter grains and oilseeds. Furthermore, locally excessive rain (100-150 mm) in Portugal and Spain caused lowland flooding but further boosted reservoirs and subsequent summer crop irrigation supplies. Meanwhile in France, rainfall data was either missing or suspect (too low); weather radar indicated several incursions of moderate to heavy rain during the monitoring period across much of the country. Variable showers (2-65 mm) were reported in central and northern Italy, sustaining good moisture supplies for vegetative winter wheat and barley. Cloudy but mostly dry weather prevailed across the eastern third of the continent, though soil moisture reserves remained favorable for upcoming spring growth. However, highly localized drought persisted in Hungary, with southwestern portions of the country (Transdanubia) reporting a meager 30 percent-of-normal precipitation since October 1, the driest of the past 30 years. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 2 to 6°C above normal nearly everywhere save for England and northern France (up to 2°C below normal), melting the last vestiges of protective snow cover in the climatologically colder northern and eastern croplands.

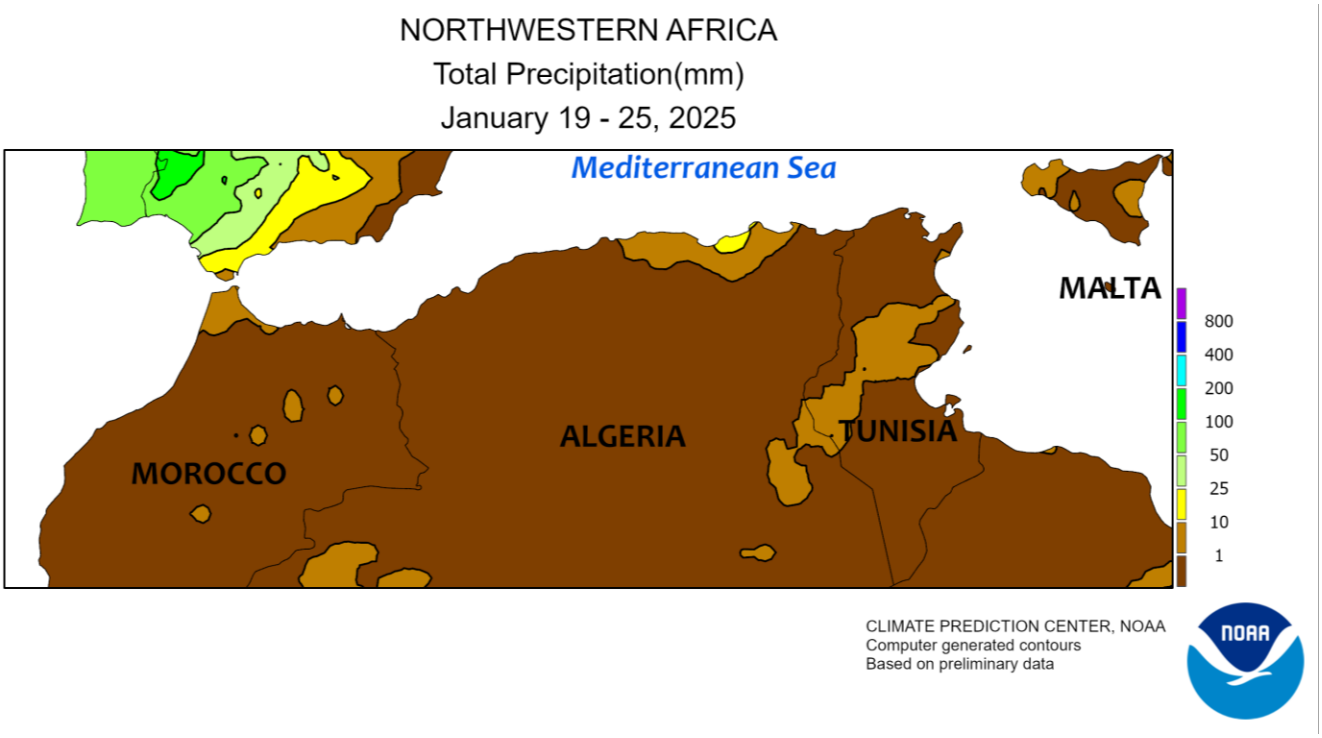
MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 19 - 25, 2025



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

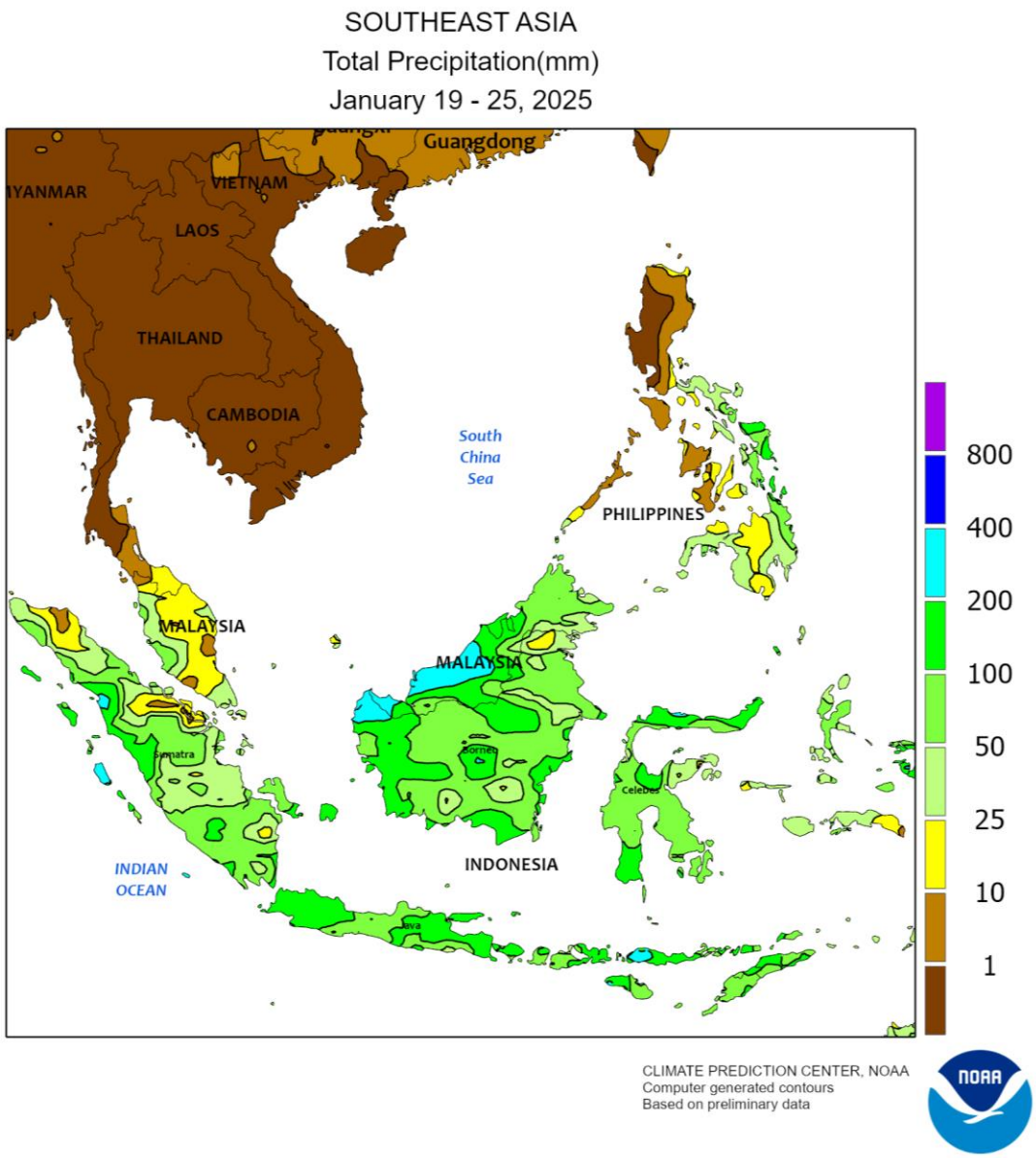
MIDDLE EAST

Additional moderate to heavy rain in the west contrasted with mostly dry and warm weather elsewhere. A disturbance over the eastern Mediterranean Sea drifted eastward, producing 10 to 65 mm of rainfall over western Turkey but lighter showers (2-10 mm) in primary growing areas of the Anatolian Plateau. Despite the recent wet weather, dry conditions persisted in the GAP Region in southeastern Turkey; rainfall since December 1 has tallied 48 percent of normal, raising drought concerns in a part of the country highly dependent on cool-season precipitation. Meanwhile, little to no rain was reported from the eastern Mediterranean Coast into Iran, with topsoil moisture becoming limited for vegetative winter grains. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal in Turkey and 1 to 3°C above normal elsewhere in the Middle East. Consequently, the region's northern winter crops remained devoid of a protective snow cover and were losing cold hardiness.



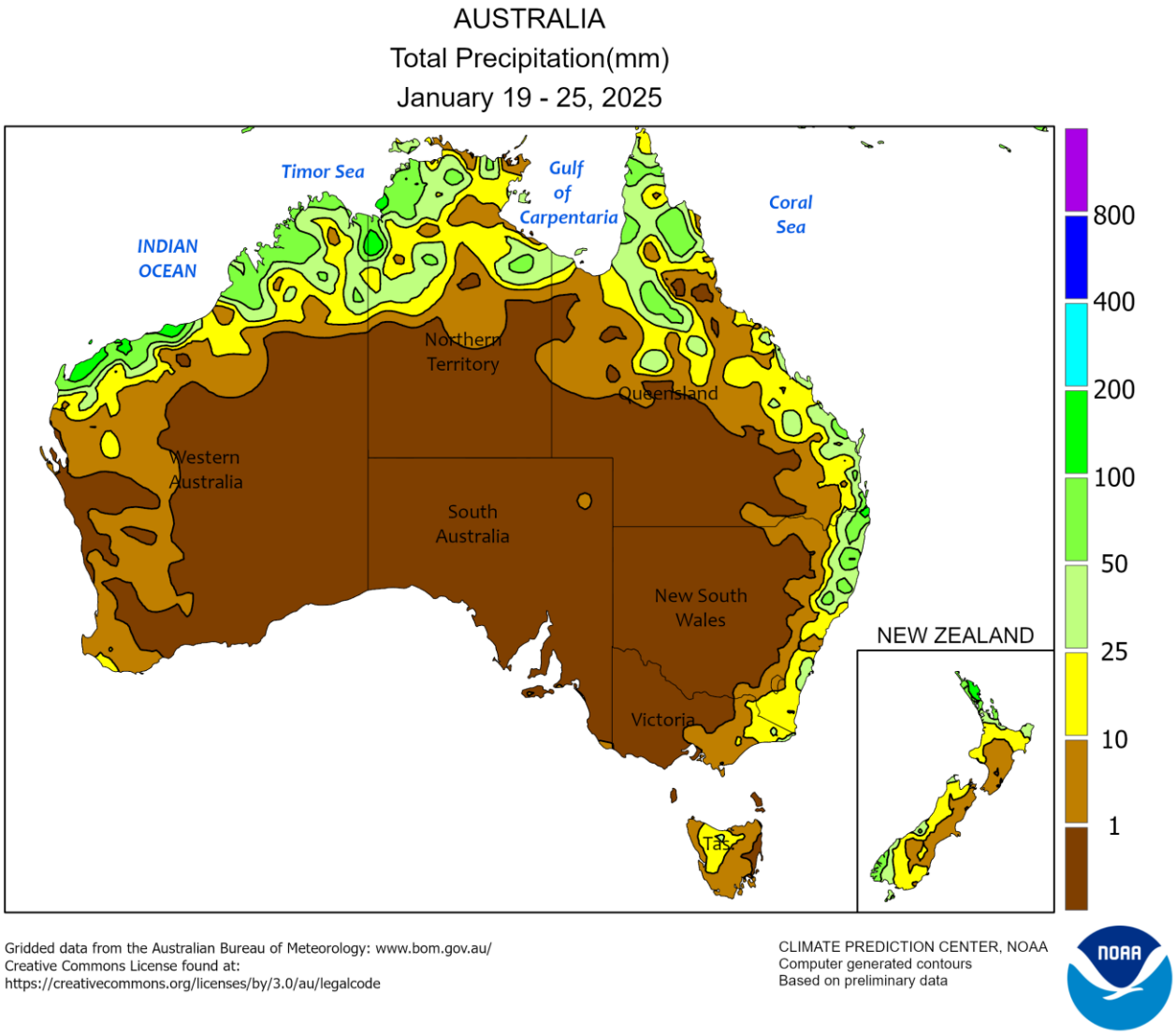
NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Dry and warmer conditions exacerbated drought in the west but encouraged crop development in the east. In Morocco and western Algeria, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (2-5°C above normal) maintained severe drought and left vegetative winter grains in poor to abysmal condition. Morocco's winter wheat typically reaches the key flowering stage of development in late February or early March, and the current satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) was the fourth lowest on record for this time of year. Meanwhile, following the preceding week's moderate to heavy rain, drier and warmer weather (2-4°C above normal) from north-central Algeria into northern Tunisia promoted the development of vegetative wheat and barley. Crops in these eastern growing areas are in favorable condition per the latest VHI, in very sharp contrast to drought-afflicted western croplands.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

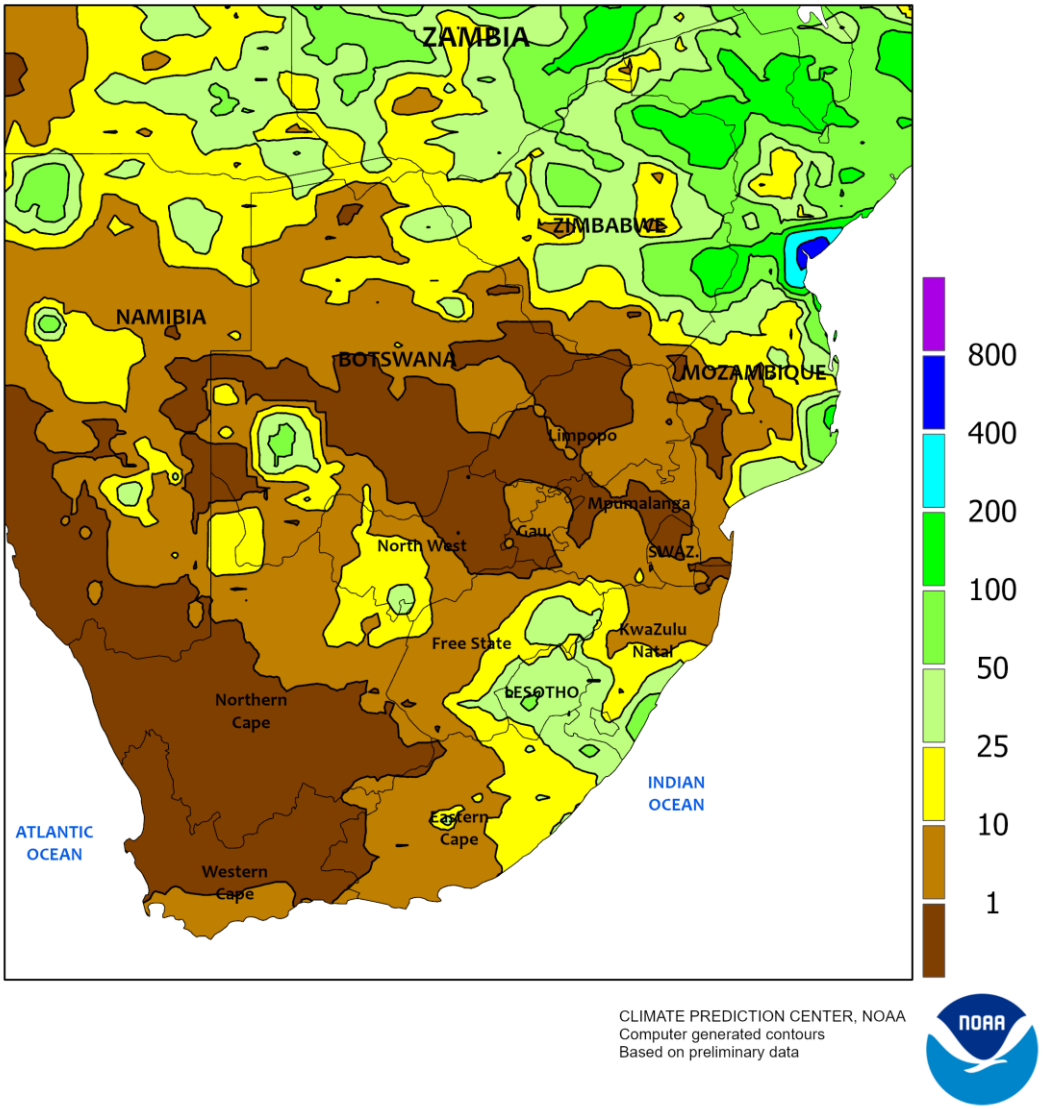
A shifting weather pattern eased the downpours that had been soaking portions of the eastern Philippines, allowing for fields to dry and supporting the maturation and harvesting of seasonal rice and corn. Similarly, heavy rainfall (topping 100 mm) shifted from western oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia into the eastern growing areas. Moisture conditions remained favorable overall, with the drier conditions in the west also supporting harvest activities. In addition, heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) also materialized in southern Indonesia (Java), maintaining ample moisture conditions for seasonal rice.



AUSTRALIA

Isolated showers (generally less than 5 mm) in southern Queensland and New South Wales provided little additional water for immature summer crops. Nevertheless, sunny skies and near-normal soil moisture spurred summer crop development and reportedly enabled initial sorghum harvesting to commence. Mid- to late-week heat overspread major summer crop producing areas, with maximum temperatures climbing into the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C. The heat increased irrigation requirements and may have stressed some immature crops, particularly dryland crops, but yield prospects remained good overall because of favorable weather throughout much of the growing season.

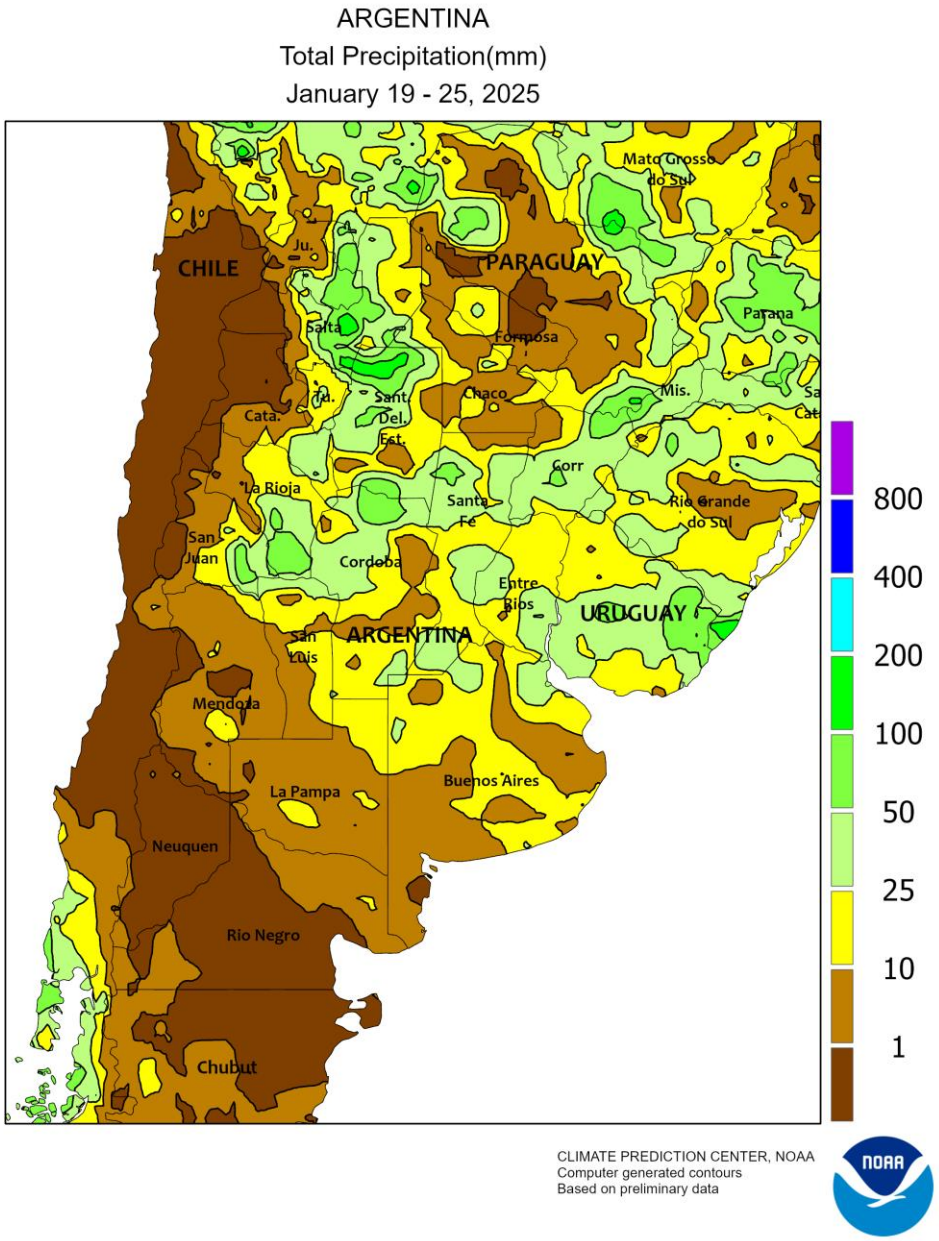
SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
January 19 - 25, 2025



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

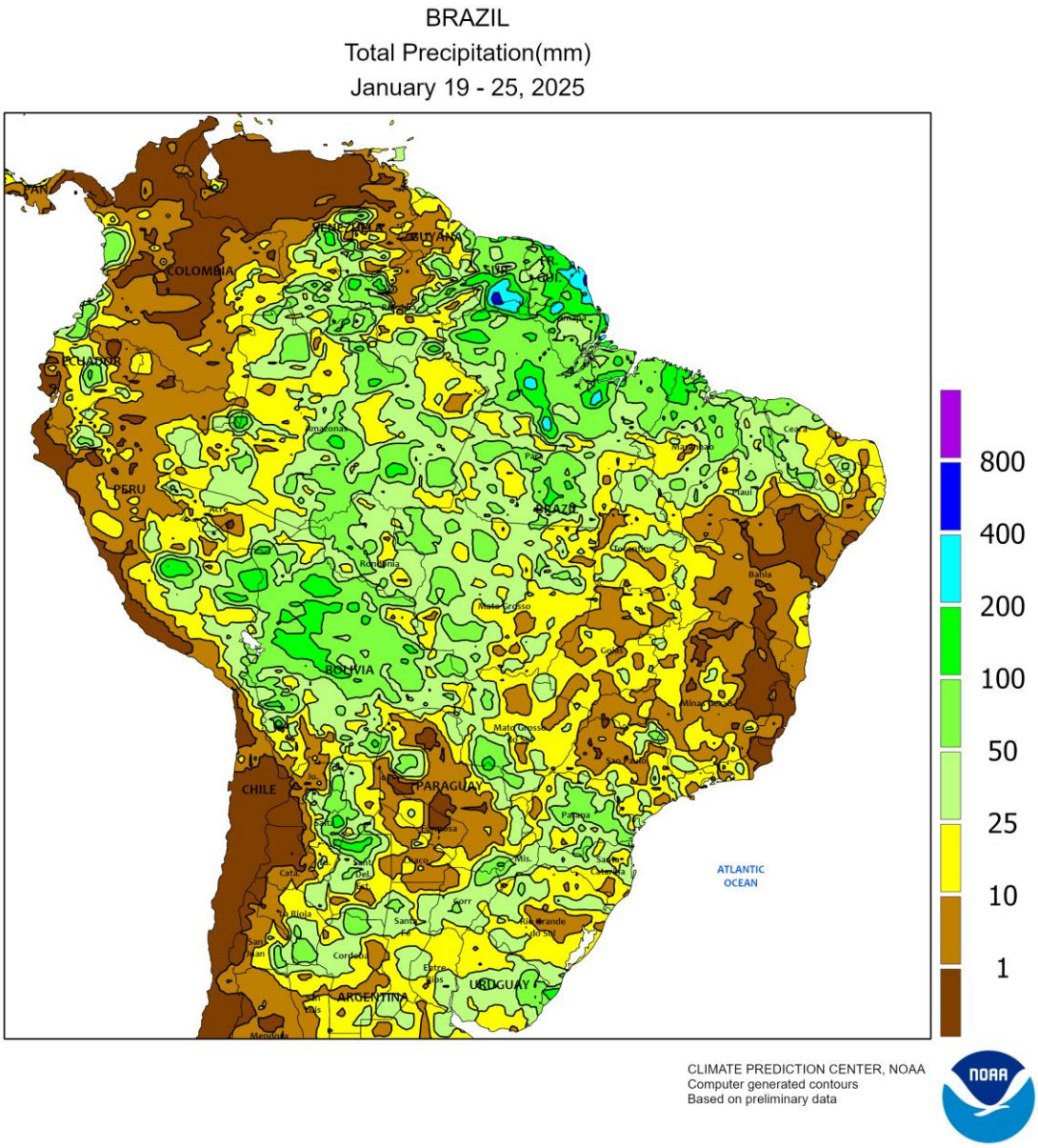
SOUTH AFRICA

Mostly dry and warmer weather dominated the region, enhancing growth of corn and other summer crops in the east following beneficial rainfall received from Tropical Cyclone Dikeledi. In contrast, warmer temperatures and persistent dryness in the western corn belt continued to limit moisture for normal development of rain-fed summer crops. Aside from a few isolated showers (amounts totaling 15-45 mm) and some rain along the KwaZulu-Natal coastal region, little to no rain fell from North West and Free State eastward through Mpumalanga, with most locations recording less than 10 mm. Near- to above-normal temperatures (averaging up to 3°C above normal) accompanied the dryness, with daytime highs reaching the lower to middle 30s degrees C in eastern production areas and the upper 30s farther west. Warm, seasonably dry weather continued for the remainder of the Cape Provinces, with temperatures averaging in the middle to upper 30s.



ARGENTINA

Widespread showers overspread eastern Argentina, bringing some relief from the heat and dryness which has plagued major summer crop producing areas since the end of December. Many areas received between 25 and 50 mm of rain, with locally higher amounts. Pockets of relatively dry weather lingered, however, in some key growing areas, including parts of Chaco, central and southern Cordoba, and eastern La Pampa. Rain is needed in these locations, and must continue elsewhere, to help stabilize crop conditions and summer crop prospects. Farther south, mostly dry weather prevailed in southern Buenos Aires, where moisture supplies are slightly better compared with places farther north and west. More rain would be welcome here as well to help promote development of immature summer crops. Temperatures averaged near to somewhat above normal (up to 2°C above normal) in Argentina, with maxima ranging from the middle and upper 30s degrees C in the south to the upper 30s and lower 40s degrees C in the north. According to the government of Argentina, 14 percent of the sunflower crop had been harvested as of January 23, compared with 13 percent last year.

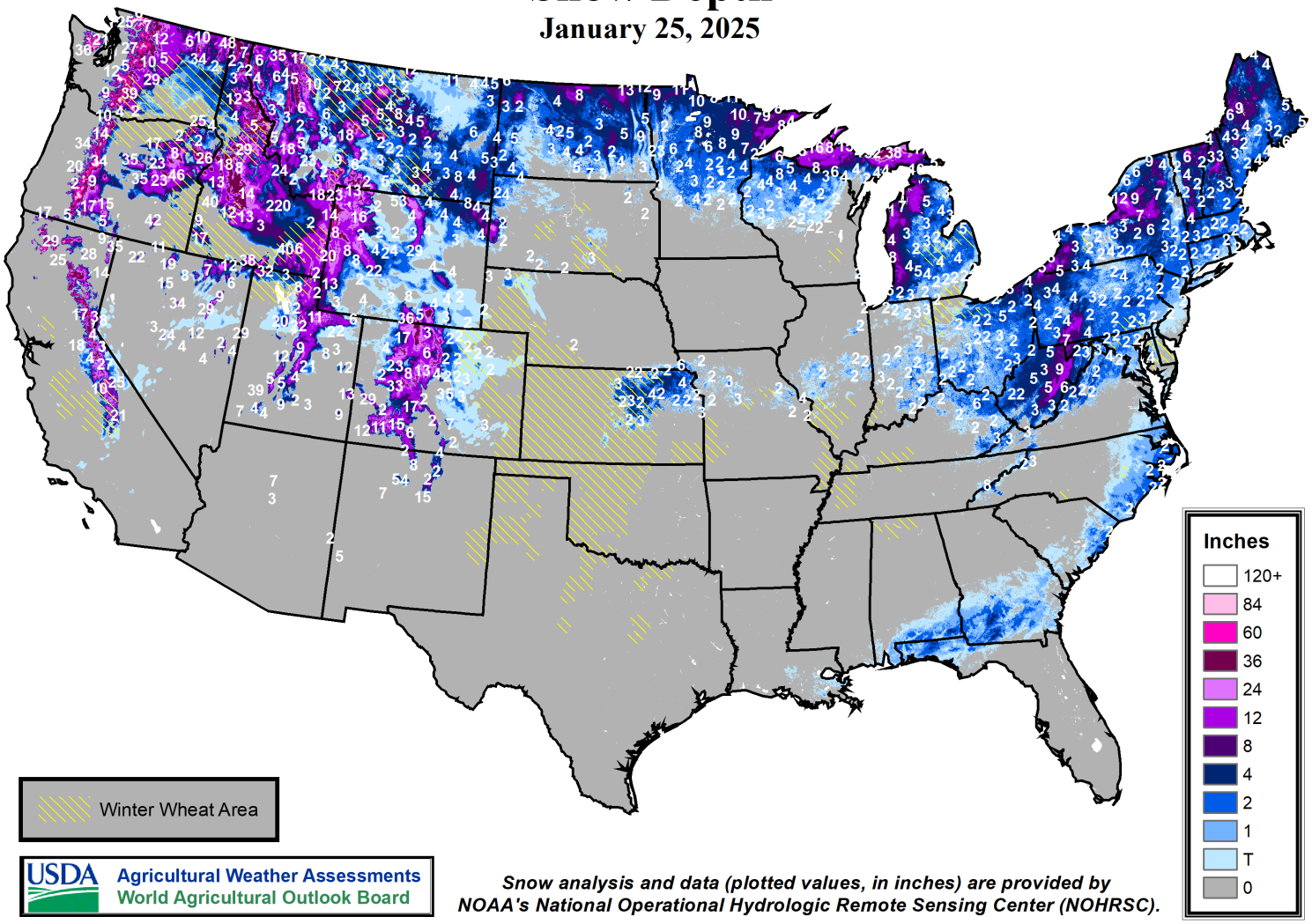


BRAZIL

Rainfall became more patchy in the Center-West though some locales topped 50 mm. The drier weather was beneficial as soybean harvesting gets underway in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul (where soybeans are planted first). However, southern dryness remained a concern for soybean yields, with little rainfall reported in Rio Grande do Sul and the surrounding areas; soybeans are planted last in the south. Although, flooding was reported in Sao Paulo where locally heavy showers topped 100 mm. Elsewhere, drier weather was prevalent in eastern sections of the country, but soil moisture for summer crops remained favorable from consistent rainfall throughout the season.

Snow Depth

January 25, 2025



Snow analysis and data (plotted values, in inches) are provided by NOAA's National Operational Hydrologic Remote Sensing Center (NOHRSC).

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