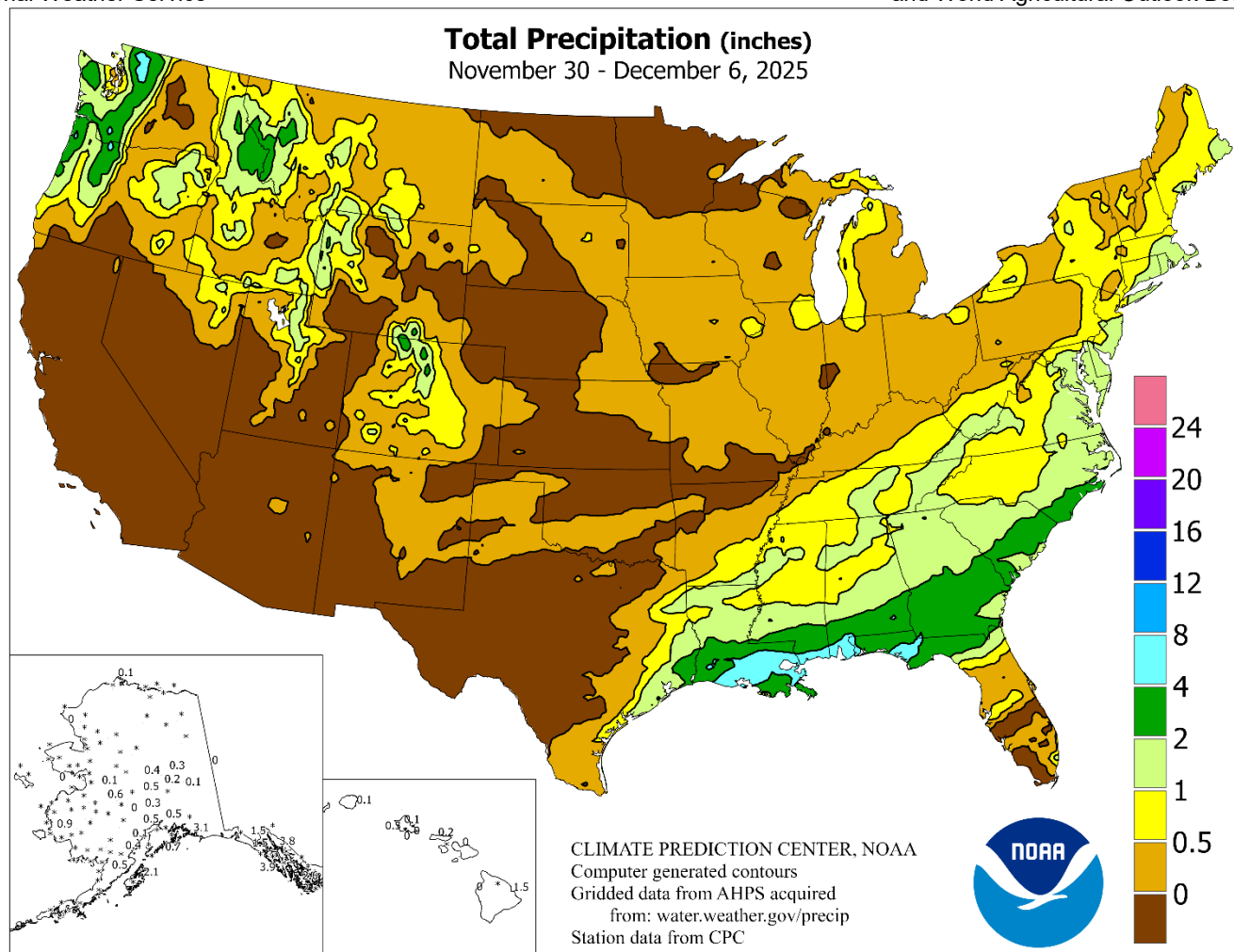


# WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

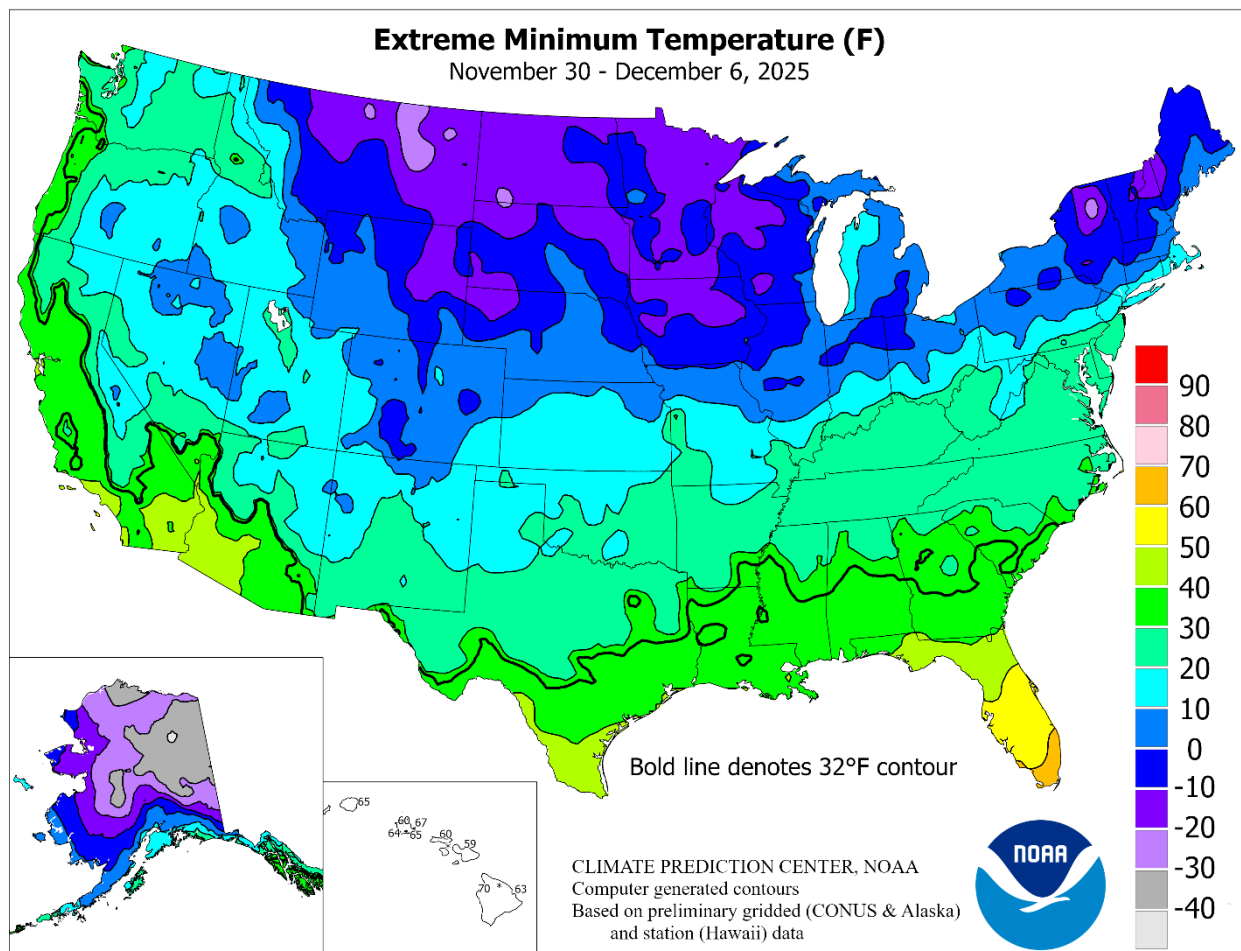
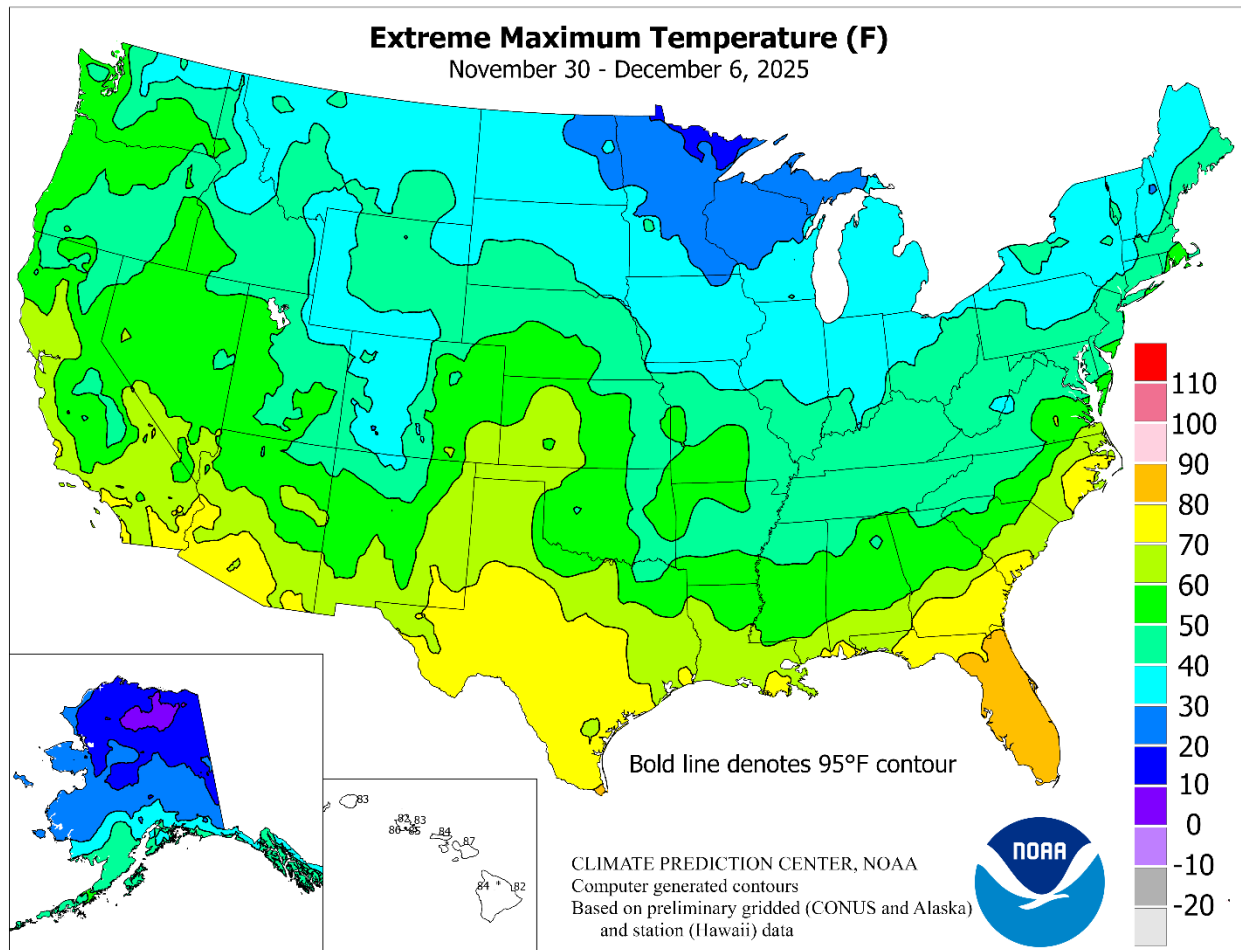
**November 30 – December 6, 2025**

*Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB*

Cold weather maintained an early-season snow cover across the **northern Plains, Midwest, and Northeast**, with additional rounds of generally light precipitation providing additional snow in many locations. The cold, snowy, breezy weather increased stress on livestock, which until just before Thanksgiving had been experiencing a protracted spell of mostly warmer- and drier-than-normal weather. However, the long-lasting **Northern** snow cover also benefited winter wheat, providing the crop with moisture and insulation. Meanwhile in the **West**, an  
(Continued on page 3)

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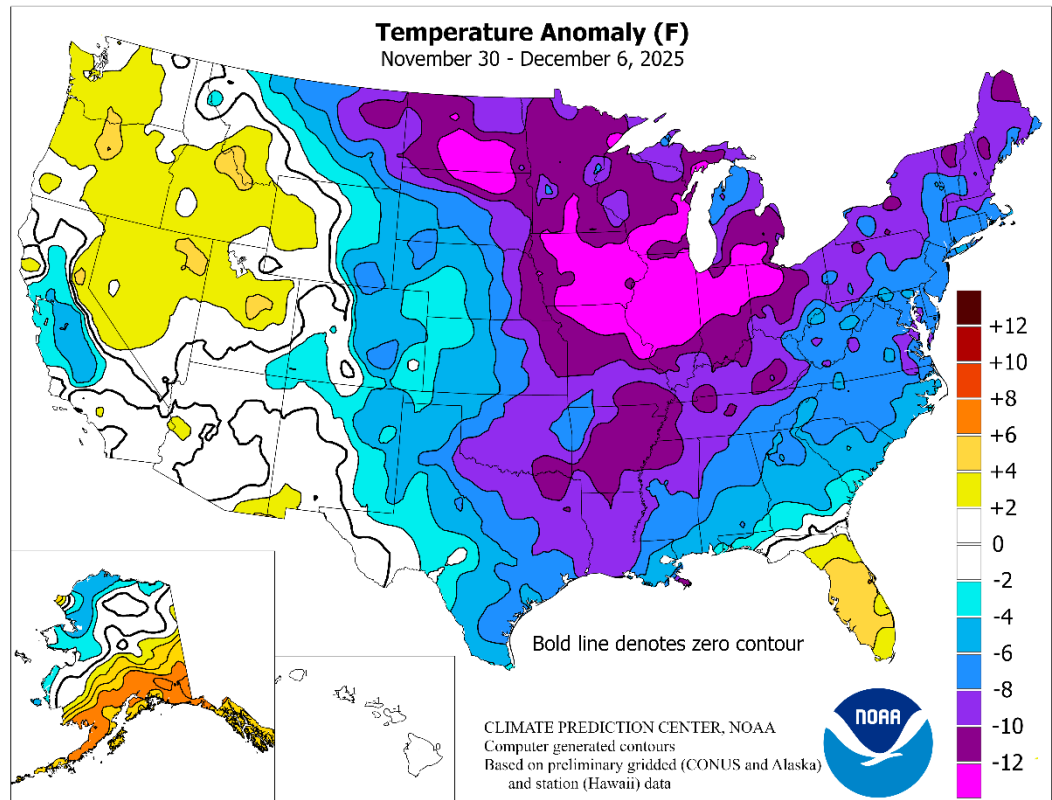


(Continued from front cover)

increasingly La Niña-driven weather regime featured stormy weather in the **Pacific Northwest** and **northern Rockies**, as well as dry conditions from **California into the Southwest**. Elsewhere, significant precipitation fell across the **Southeast**, excluding **Florida's peninsula**, with rainfall totals of 2 to 4 inches or more observed from the **central Gulf Coast to the coastal Carolinas**. Some snow fell along the northern edge of the precipitation shield, from the **mid-South to the mid-Atlantic**. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F below normal across most of the **northern Plains** and throughout the **eastern half of the country**, excluding the **lower Southeast**. Across the **Midwest**, at the core of the cold outbreak, readings averaged as much as 15°F below normal. Sub-zero readings were common across the **northern Plains** and **upper Midwest**, while temperatures below -10°F were observed as far south as **northwestern Nebraska** and **central Iowa**. In contrast, warmth lingered in parts of the **West**, with temperatures averaging up to 5°F above normal across the **northern Intermountain region**. A few areas in the **West**, including the **central and southern Rockies** and **California's Central Valley**, bucked the trend toward **Western** warmth; in the latter region, air stagnation contributed to persistent fog and low cloudiness.

Early in the week, frigid weather was already in place across the **northern Plains**, where daily-record lows for November 30 included -15°F in **Chadron, NE**, and -14°F in **Miles City, MT**. By December 1, the maximum temperature barely climbed above the freezing mark in **Little Rock, AR**, where the high reached 35°F. Warmth lingered, however, across **southern Florida**, where daily record-tying highs for December 2 rose to 87°F in **Fort Lauderdale** and **West Palm Beach**. Meanwhile, another round of bitterly cold weather arrived across the **North**. On December 3, **Aberdeen, SD**, posted a daily-record low of -18°F. **Aberdeen** reported -18°F again on December 4. Other record-setting lows for December 4 included -19°F in **Hibbing, MN**; -16°F in **Sisseton, SD**; -15°F in **Waterloo, IA**; and -7°F in **Lincoln, IL**. Cold weather shifted further into the **Midwest** and **Northeast** on December 5, when **Lincoln** observed another daily-record low of -7°F. Elsewhere, record-setting lows for December 5 dipped to -22°F in **Saranac Lake, NY**; -8°F in **Montpelier, VT**; -4°F in **Mount Pocono, PA**; -3°F in **Fort Wayne, IN**; and -2°F in **Toledo, OH**. Conversely, mild weather accompanied a surge of moisture into the **Northwest**. In **Washington**, daily-record highs included 58°F (on December 5) in **Dallesport** and 56°F (on December 6) in **Ephrata**.

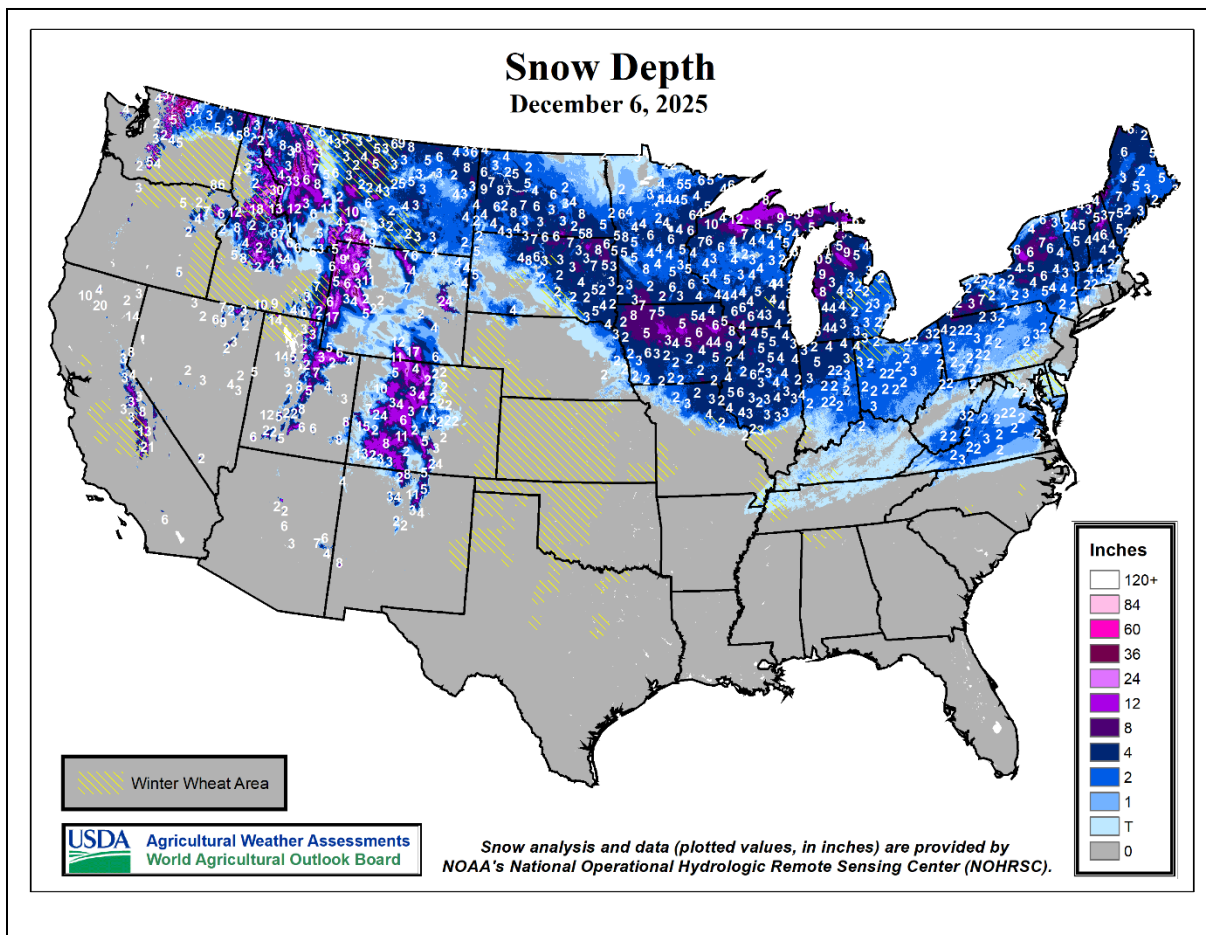
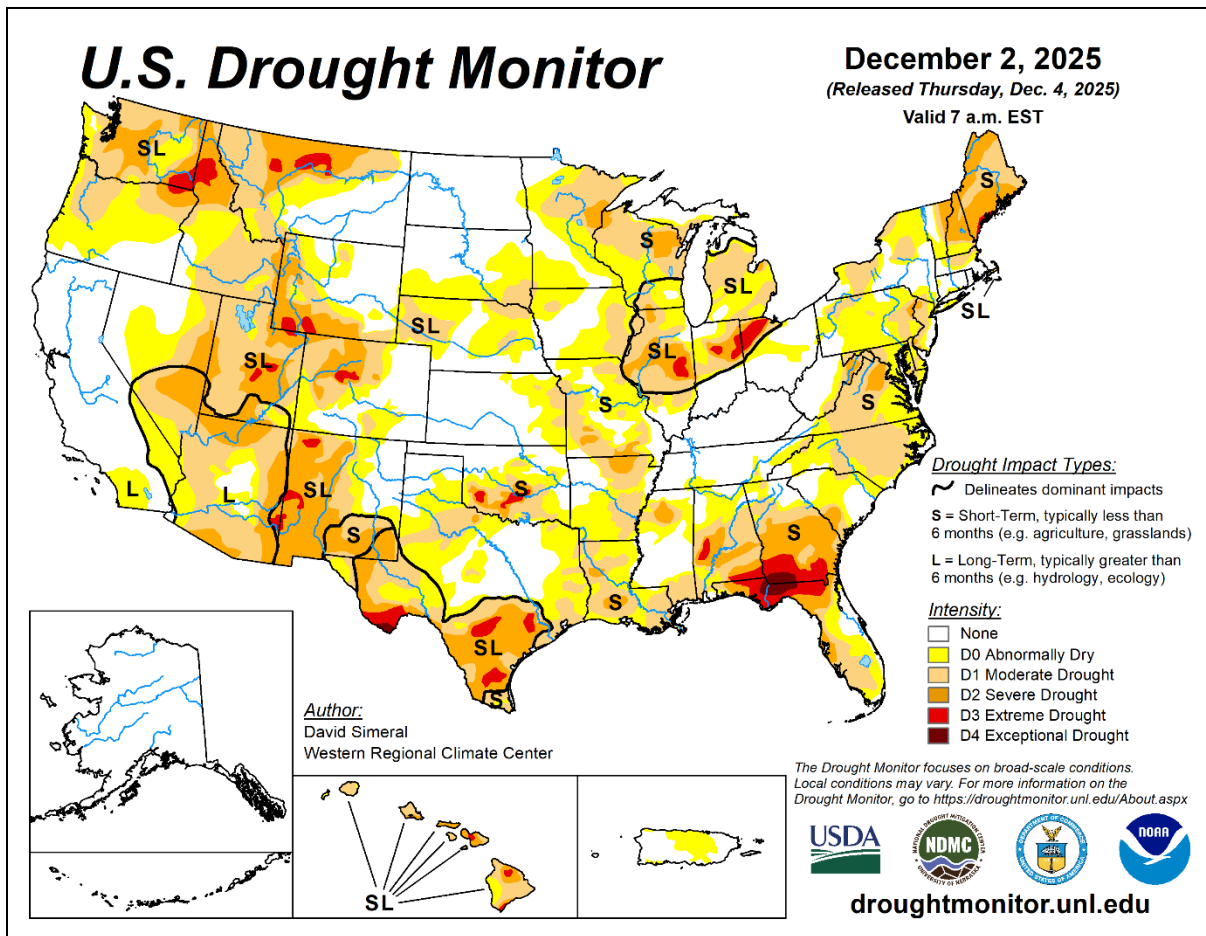
With snow already covering the ground across the **northern Plains** and **Midwest**, additional snow fell—a little farther south, with some overlap—in early December. Record-setting snowfall totals for December 1 included 4.7 inches in **Topeka, KS**, and 3.8 inches in **St. Louis, MO**. Snow also lingered in the **Great Lakes States**, where



**Muskegon, MI**, measured a daily-record snowfall of 7.1 inches on December 1. Meanwhile, heavy showers developed in the **central Gulf Coast region**, where record-setting totals for December 1 reached 3.23 inches in **Gulfport, MS**, and 3.22 inches in **Mobile, AL**. Rain quickly shifted eastward on December 2, resulting in daily-record totals topping 2 inches on **Cape Hatteras, NC** (2.05 inches), and in **Florence, SC** (2.03 inches). Farther north, daily-record snowfall totals for the 2nd exceeded the 4-inch mark in **Albany, NY** (7.2 inches), and **Concord, NH** (6.6 inches), as well as **Louisville, KY** (4.7 inches) and **Columbus, OH** (4.7 inches). To the west, a mid-week burst of snow across the **central Rockies** and adjacent **High Plains** delivered 5.8 inches of snow on December 3 in **Pueblo, CO**. During the second half of the week, additional heavy rain fell in the **central Gulf Coast region**, where **Baton Rouge, LA**, received 4.69 inches on December 4. For **Baton Rouge**, it was the wettest December day since December 18, 1995, when 6.39 inches fell. At week's end, another round of snow overspread the **north-central U.S.** In **South Dakota**, daily-record snowfall totals for December 6 included 4.9 inches in **Sioux Falls** and 2.6 inches in **Aberdeen**.

While cold weather gripped much of the **central and eastern U.S.**, mild conditions—with weekly temperatures as much as 10°F above normal—prevailed in **southern Alaska**. On December 2, both **Cold Bay** and **Kodiak** collected daily-record highs of 47°F. However, near- or below-normal temperatures dominated **northern Alaska**, with frigid air expanding southward late in the week. **Fairbanks** noted its first -30°F reading of the season on December 5, following a 5.0-inch snowfall on December 2-3. Significant snow also blanketed parts of **southeastern Alaska**, where Juneau's 9.6-inch total on December 6 was a record for the date. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, the first few days of December featured dry weather in many leeward locations, while scattered showers occurred on windward slopes. During the first 6 days of December, no measurable rain fell in **Honolulu, Oahu**, or **Kahului, Maui**, while 1.52 inches (59 percent of normal) fell in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**.







## National Weather Data for Selected Cities

## Weather Data for the Week Ending December 6, 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	34	25	42	15	29	9	0.56	0.28	0.21	0.55	227	21.68	139	92	70	0	7	5	0
	BARROW	-2	-15	18	-35	-8	0	0.11	0.04	0.06	0.06	100	5.35	102	84	74	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	10	-6	23	-31	2	3	0.32	0.19	0.27	0.32	282	18.12	161	91	74	0	7	2	0
	JUNEAU	41	35	43	27	38	7	3.75	2.16	1.16	3.10	226	79.43	128	100	93	0	2	7	3
	KODIAK	42	33	46	25	37	4	2.13	0.30	0.99	1.13	71	75.56	106	99	77	0	4	6	2
AL	NOME	17	2	25	-11	9	-3	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	22.17	135	74	50	0	7	0	0
	BIRMINGHAM	50	35	54	31	43	-7	0.72	-0.33	0.41	0.67	74	53.85	102	95	62	0	1	5	0
	HUNTSVILLE	45	31	50	29	38	-10	1.30	0.00	0.46	1.08	96	51.27	103	99	73	0	5	4	0
	MOBILE	56	44	68	35	50	-5	6.30	5.27	3.20	6.30	708	68.06	108	97	75	0	0	4	2
	MONTGOMERY	52	41	59	33	46	-6	1.69	0.72	0.73	1.53	182	45.98	97	96	74	0	0	6	1
AR	FORT SMITH	47	33	57	29	40	-6	0.06	-0.78	0.06	0.06	8	52.92	118	88	54	0	4	1	0
	LITTLE ROCK	40	30	43	28	35	-11	0.39	-0.80	0.22	0.39	38	49.66	107	94	67	0	7	2	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	45	20	55	16	33	1	0.07	-0.32	0.07	0.07	20	20.83	109	93	41	0	7	1	0
	PHOENIX	69	48	74	45	59	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	9.06	136	70	27	0	0	0	0
CA	PRESCOTT	54	28	62	23	40	0	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	17.71	147	83	29	0	7	0	0
	TUCSON	67	41	74	37	54	-1	0.03	-0.17	0.03	0.03	17	7.57	77	82	31	0	0	1	0
	BAKERSFIELD	50	41	55	38	46	-5	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	6.63	122	94	72	0	0	0	0
	EUREKA	54	41	55	36	47	-1	0.08	-1.67	0.08	0.08	5	31.76	93	100	82	0	0	1	0
	FRESNO	48	42	54	38	45	-5	0.00	-0.31	0.00	0.00	0	11.83	125	92	75	0	0	0	0
CO	LOS ANGELES	67	52	70	49	60	1	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.00	0	11.51	111	87	40	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	57	38	63	32	47	0	0.00	-1.36	0.00	0.00	0	25.77	90	91	46	0	2	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	50	40	62	37	45	-4	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.00	0	12.45	81	98	75	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	67	51	72	46	59	0	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.00	0	9.29	110	82	39	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	56	46	63	45	51	-2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	12.37	76	90	65	0	0	0	0
CT	STOCKTON	50	39	58	35	44	-5	0.00	-0.49	0.00	0.00	0	12.11	105	97	74	0	0	0	0
	ALAMOSA	37	8	44	-2	22	1	0.15	0.06	0.11	0.15	200	10.36	145	94	45	0	7	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	38	19	53	10	28	-5	0.39	0.33	0.34	0.34	621	26.44	168	83	43	0	7	2	0
	DENVER INTL	39	18	51	8	28	-5	0.35	0.26	0.35	0.35	488	18.06	127	89	47	0	7	1	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	38	26	45	20	32	0	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.11	90	7.50	87	92	55	0	7	4	0
DC	PUEBLO	39	11	55	2	25	-9	0.62	0.54	0.48	0.62	877	12.16	103	95	55	0	7	2	0
	BRIDGEPORT	41	28	47	16	34	-6	1.21	0.26	0.90	0.90	109	26.41	64	79	45	0	6	2	1
DE	HARTFORD	36	20	41	5	28	-8	1.08	0.11	0.78	0.85	100	46.70	106	91	53	0	7	3	1
	WASHINGTON	43	32	46	28	38	-7	1.00	0.21	0.89	0.89	129	39.62	101	87	48	0	4	2	1
FL	WILMINGTON	42	28	46	24	35	-6	1.23	0.31	0.97	1.09	136	41.79	99	83	48	0	6	4	1
	DAYTONA BEACH	78	58	85	51	68	4	0.52	0.00	0.52	0.52	120	58.54	118	95	60	0	0	1	1
	JACKSONVILLE	71	50	82	39	61	2	0.75	0.16	0.31	0.75	145	43.67	85	96	60	0	0	4	0
	KEY WEST	82	72	83	70	77	3	0.00	-0.48	0.00	0.00	0	40.98	105	100	79	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	83	68	86	65	76	3	0.62	0.01	0.62	0.00	0	60.43	92	96	63	0	0	1	1
GA	ORLANDO	81	59	84	55	70	5	0.24	-0.26	0.22	0.24	55	54.74	110	96	48	0	0	2	0
	PENSACOLA	60	46	70	37	53	-4	3.53	2.38	1.13	3.53	357	61.14	95	95	74	0	0	5	4
	TALLAHASSEE	65	49	77	41	57	1	2.05	1.17	0.85	2.05	270	50.61	91	94	68	0	0	5	2
	TAMPA	81	63	85	57	72	5	0.64	0.17	0.56	0.64	156	43.47	91	94	61	0	0	2	1
	WEST PALM BEACH	83	68	87	64	75	5	0.03	-0.76	0.02	0.03	4	51.15	86	94	60	0	0	2	0
HI	ATHENS	49	36	54	31	42	-7	1.55	0.69	0.79	1.43	192	53.33	117	100	67	0	2	5	1
	ATLANTA	49	37	53	32	43	-7	1.20	0.30	0.52	0.93	119	45.80	98	87	63	0	1	4	1
	AUGUSTA	53	38	61	30	46	-6	1.48	0.79	1.29	1.48	246	32.44	79	99	69	0	2	2	1
	COLUMBUS	52	42	57	34	47	-6	2.82	1.83	0.96	2.59	307	46.16	102	95	72	0	0	6	2
	MACON	52	39	61	30	46	-6	1.91	1.05	0.83	1.89	255	46.04	106	99	74	0	2	6	1
IA	SAVANNAH	58	44	76	35	51	-4	2.62	1.98	1.33	2.62	478	48.37	106	97	69	0	0	5	2
	HILO	81	65	82	63	73	0	1.48	-1.55	1.09	1.48	57	58.39	52	89	54	0	0	4	1
	HONOLULU	83	69	85	65	76	-1	0.00	-0.43	0.00	0.00	0	11.29	77	85	53	0	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	85	64	87	59	74	-1	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.00	0	7.89	56	84	46	0	0	0	0
	LIHUE	82	69	83	65	76	1	0.11	-0.93	0.05	0.09	10	24.46	75	88	61	0	0	4	0
ID	BURLINGTON	29	14	36	0	21	-13	0.00	-0.50	0.00	0.00	0	28.09	79	91	74	0	7	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	26	6	33	-11	16	-13	0.13	-0.29	0.13	0.13	36	24.16	69	90	71	0	7	1	0
	DES MOINES	28	12	36	-3	20	-12	0.22	-0.20	0.12	0.22	61	38.48	109	88	68	0	7	2	0
	DUBUQUE	26	8	32	-7	17	-12	0.23	-0.25	0.17	0.23	56	31.19	84	93	72	0	7	2	0
	SIOUX CITY	29	6	40	-10	17	-11	0.12	-0.14	0.12	0.12	54	26.90	94	93	73	0	7	1	0
IL	WATERLOO	26	6	33	-15	16	-14	0.27	-0.09	0.24	0.26	83	37.31	106	93	74	0	7	3	0
	BOISE	44	28	52	20	36	2	0.52	0.19	0.39	0.51	178	10.97	106	92	56	0	6	3	0
	LEWISTON	42	35	57	28	38	2	0.38	0.12	0.21	0.38	170	10.74	89	92	70	0	3	3	0
	POCATELLO	39	25	46	17	32	4	0.38	0.12	0.15	0.38	168	11.92	109	91	59	0	7	3	0
	CHICAGO/O'HARE	29	16	33	7	22	-12	0.33	-0.21	0.14	0.19	41	31.78	87	87	57	0	7	4	0
IN	MOLINE	28	11	35	-4	19	-14	0.28	-0.22	0.15	0.28	65	32.53	88	90	68	0	7	2	0
	PEORIA	28	15	36	4	22	-13	0.13	-0.41	0.10	0.13	27	26.51	74	91	67	0	7	2	0
	ROCKFORD	26	10	32	-4	18	-13	0.31	-0.19	0.12	0.19	45	28.05	78	90	65	0	7	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	30	14	40	-1	22	-15	0.22	-0.30	0.22	0.22	51	28.19	77	92	67	0	7	1	0
	EVANSVILLE	37	26	46	23	31	-9	0.15	-0.74	0.07	0.11	14	53.65	119	90	65	0	7	3	0
KS	FORT WAYNE	30	10	36	-3	20	-15	0.42	-0.19	0.292										

Weather Data for the Week Ending December 6, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
KY	WICHITA	41	21	54	17	31	-8	0.02	-0.28	0.02	0.02	7	43.97	131	88	53	0	7	1	0
	LEXINGTON	34	25	45	23	30	-11	0.45	-0.50	0.30	0.36	43	59.13	127	95	73	0	7	3	0
	LOUISVILLE	36	27	44	23	31	-11	0.72	-0.21	0.44	0.61	76	57.61	128	94	70	0	7	3	0
LA	PADUCAH	37	27	45	25	32	-10	0.25	-0.74	0.20	0.21	24	53.24	113	96	65	0	7	3	0
	BATON ROUGE	55	41	62	32	48	-8	6.54	5.54	4.89	5.63	650	65.66	114	98	78	0	1	6	2
	LAKE CHARLES	56	41	66	34	48	-9	3.57	2.59	1.28	2.29	272	50.13	89	96	78	0	0	5	3
MA	NEW ORLEANS	58	49	67	41	53	-5	4.09	3.15	3.70	4.09	509	60.70	102	95	79	0	0	4	1
	SHREVEPORT	51	39	63	36	45	-7	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	85	59	0	0	***	***
	BOSTON	39	25	48	12	32	-7	0.89	-0.13	0.70	0.71	80	39.34	98	82	43	0	7	3	1
MD	WORCESTER	34	19	40	4	26	-8	1.39	0.36	1.04	1.08	122	46.24	103	92	50	0	7	3	1
	BALTIMORE	42	28	45	24	35	-7	1.20	0.34	0.82	1.12	150	39.48	93	94	47	0	6	4	1
	CARIBOU	23	4	33	-7	13	-12	0.53	-0.31	0.18	0.35	47	38.30	101	92	67	0	7	6	0
MI	PORTLAND	34	15	45	2	24	-10	0.84	-0.20	0.57	0.57	63	35.83	80	90	53	0	7	2	1
	ALPENA	29	15	33	6	22	-8	0.49	0.04	0.37	0.12	30	29.12	104	90	61	0	7	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	30	15	34	7	22	-11	0.52	-0.09	0.38	0.13	25	29.40	78	94	62	0	7	2	0
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	26	13	29	10	19	-10	0.26	-0.01	0.17	0.26	97	32.60	116	88	60	0	4	2	0
	LANSING	29	13	33	5	21	-12	0.35	-0.13	0.15	0.20	50	26.39	82	90	60	0	7	4	0
	MUSKEGON	31	22	35	17	26	-9	1.59	0.98	0.65	1.26	245	28.19	85	90	61	0	7	6	1
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	29	19	32	14	24	-9	0.19	-0.27	0.19	0.00	0	28.77	103	89	59	0	7	1	0
	DULUTH	17	2	21	-12	10	-12	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	33.67	112	88	61	0	7	0	0
	INT_L FALLS	15	-1	19	-16	7	-10	0.17	-0.07	0.09	0.17	82	32.97	134	91	60	0	7	2	0
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	24	8	28	-5	16	-11	0.57	0.27	0.17	0.46	180	30.13	98	83	58	0	7	5	0
	ROCHESTER	22	6	28	-13	14	-11	0.21	-0.14	0.11	0.09	32	34.70	103	91	71	0	7	4	0
	ST. CLOUD	22	1	26	-15	11	-11	0.19	-0.03	0.12	0.19	104	28.87	103	90	65	0	7	2	0
MT	COLUMBIA	35	19	46	12	27	-12	0.11	-0.39	0.11	0.11	25	33.86	85	89	62	0	7	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	35	17	45	10	26	-11	0.43	0.02	0.43	0.43	125	38.17	100	87	60	0	7	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	34	20	47	12	27	-13	0.29	-0.30	0.29	0.29	59	40.46	101	86	64	0	7	1	0
NC	SPRINGFIELD	40	25	52	22	32	-9	0.11	-0.51	0.11	0.11	21	41.24	96	90	54	0	7	1	0
	JACKSON	59	40	99	34	49	-2	0.95	-0.14	0.48	0.63	68	58.78	110	98	71	1	0	3	0
	MERIDIAN	50	39	53	33	45	-7	1.16	0.05	0.68	0.73	76	50.56	96	95	75	0	0	4	1
ND	TUPELO	43	32	48	29	38	-10	0.82	-0.59	0.44	0.82	67	54.48	102	98	68	0	5	2	0
	BILLINGS	35	19	40	-5	27	-3	0.21	0.09	0.09	0.21	200	19.26	139	89	62	0	7	3	0
	BUTTE	32	17	37	1	25	4	0.29	0.18	0.13	0.29	296	14.46	117	93	58	0	7	3	0
NE	CUT BANK	31	12	37	-17	21	-4	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.12	214	9.76	95	87	62	0	7	3	0
	GLASGOW	22	2	35	-16	12	-11	0.14	0.05	0.12	0.14	184	8.07	76	93	76	0	7	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	34	18	39	-13	26	-3	0.20	0.08	0.12	0.20	196	15.04	104	91	66	0	7	4	0
NH	HAVRE	27	8	38	-22	18	-7	0.37	0.29	0.21	0.37	527	14.23	123	94	74	0	7	3	0
	MISSOULA	32	24	38	17	28	1	0.93	0.68	0.34	0.93	437	13.85	104	97	78	0	7	5	0
	ASHEVILLE	45	30	50	26	37	-6	0.70	-0.23	0.38	0.67	83	46.05	99	96	59	0	5	5	0
NJ	CHARLOTTE	47	34	50	30	41	-6	1.10	0.37	0.58	0.99	158	39.26	96	93	61	0	2	4	1
	GREENSBORO	44	31	49	27	37	-8	0.78	0.07	0.39	0.61	100	44.68	108	94	59	0	6	4	0
	HATTERAS	56	43	68	37	50	-5	3.69	2.63	2.10	3.52	390	61.28	106	98	67	0	0	5	2
NM	RALEIGH	47	32	53	27	39	-8	1.10	0.38	0.83	0.96	158	43.30	100	98	60	0	3	4	1
	WILMINGTON	55	39	70	32	47	-5	2.57	1.78	1.17	2.57	381	47.83	83	99	68	0	1	3	2
	BISMARCK	23	-5	37	-16	9	-14	0.41	0.27	0.22	0.41	355	27.63	148	97	73	0	7	3	0
NV	DICKINSON	22	-1	35	-16	10	-13	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.00	0	21.94	147	96	80	0	7	0	0
	FARGO	19	-3	27	-9	8	-13	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	23.42	100	88	69	0	7	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	20	-1	28	-8	10	-8	0.13	-0.02	0.13	0.13	100	20.83	98	82	63	0	7	1	0
NY	JAMESTOWN	21	-7	32	-14	7	-13	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	13.34	68	94	72	0	7	0	0
	GRAND ISLAND	36	15	51	3	25	-7	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	25.14	96	91	60	0	7	0	0
	LINCOLN	33	11	47	2	22	-11	0.14	-0.15	0.14	0.14	56	30.24	106	94	66	0	7	1	0
OH	NORFOLK	32	8	47	0	20	-9	0.06	-0.17	0.03	0.06	32	27.17	103	94	72	0	7	2	0
	NORTH PLATTE	42	12	54	-1	27	-3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	23.32	114	92	46	0	7	0	0
	OMAHA	31	11	43	0	21	-12	0.11	-0.19	0.11	0.11	43	26.68	86	92	64	0	7	1	0
PA	SCOTTSBLUFF	39	12	48	-5	26	-5	0.11	0.01	0.08	0.08	87	18.73	122	90	46	0	7	2	0
	VALENTINE	36	11	45	-10	24	-6	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.01	12	25.88	129	92	57	0	7	1	0
	CONCORD	33	14	38	-1	23	-9	0.80	-0.06	0.37	0.43	57	37.64	96	91	53	0	7	4	0
RI	ATLANTIC_CITY	46	26	52	25	36	-6	0.22	-0.78	0.22	0.00	0	44.59	105	93	53	0	7	1	0
	NEWARK	42	29	45	20	35	-6	0.84	-0.11	0.75	0.77	92	36.49	84	75	41	0	6	3	1
	ALBUQUERQUE	48	30	53	26	39	0	0.17	0.04	0.13	0.17	148	7.51	89	76	35	0	5	2	0
SD	ELY	44	16	50	7	30	2	0.02	-0.10	0.01	0.02	22	6.94	78	87	27	0	7	2	0
	LAS VEGAS	58	42	61	39	50	0	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	5.15	136	55	25	0	0	0	0
	RENO	52	29	61	24	41	3	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.00	0	9.97	154	82	33	0	5	0	0
TN	WINNEMUCCA	48	20	57	9	34	2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.00	0	5.73	77	83	35	0	6	0	0
	ALBANY	34	18	39	-1	26	-8	0.60	-0.17	0.60	0.60	89	42.11	110	86	55	0	7	1	1
	BINGHAMTON	29	16	34	3	23	-9	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	36.56	92	90	57	0	7	0	0
TX	BUFFALO	33	20	40	7	26	-9	0.86	0.02	0.25	0.62	86	32.34	85	89	60	0	7	4	0
	ROCHESTER	33	18	42	5	26	-10	0.58	-0.05	0.29	0.43	79	36.63	111	93	58	0	7	3	0

## Weather Data for the Week Ending December 6, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE DEC 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE DEC 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
OK	TOLEDO	31	14	36	-2	22	-14	0.39	-0.19	0.22	0.17	35	29.11	88	93	66	0	7	3	0	
	YOUNGSTOWN	32	19	41	6	26	-10	0.86	0.17	0.49	0.64	107	44.29	114	91	66	0	7	3	0	
	OKLAHOMA CITY	43	24	52	18	34	-9	0.09	-0.31	0.08	0.09	27	44.05	126	93	57	0	7	2	0	
OR	TULSA	42	28	48	23	35	-9	0.06	-0.50	0.06	0.06	11	59.28	152	87	59	0	7	1	0	
	ASTORIA	48	45	55	37	47	3	0.00	-2.51	0.00	0.00	0	44.82	72	96	87	0	0	0	0	
	BURNS	43	20	47	12	31	3	0.40	0.07	0.32	0.40	139	10.21	113	97	57	0	6	3	0	
	EUGENE	50	38	57	33	44	2	0.41	-1.33	0.39	0.41	27	28.19	80	99	78	0	0	2	0	
	MEDFORD	49	33	52	26	41	0	0.15	-0.67	0.15	0.15	21	15.85	101	99	67	0	4	1	0	
	PENDLETON	43	33	55	25	38	2	0.47	0.13	0.47	0.47	164	10.13	87	99	76	0	5	1	0	
PA	PORTLAND	50	40	58	31	45	2	1.65	0.24	0.77	1.65	137	31.78	98	96	72	0	1	3	2	
	SALEM	51	39	57	32	45	3	0.91	-0.75	0.63	0.91	64	30.60	88	96	73	0	1	3	1	
	ALLENTOWN	37	23	41	12	30	-9	0.69	-0.26	0.57	0.57	70	37.61	84	86	49	0	7	2	1	
	ERIE	33	22	40	9	28	-10	0.94	0.02	0.39	0.59	74	43.80	110	90	59	0	7	5	0	
	MIDDLETOWN	38	26	43	21	32	-7	0.91	0.09	0.86	0.88	123	44.41	107	85	51	0	6	3	1	
	PHILADELPHIA	42	30	46	25	36	-6	1.16	0.24	0.92	1.03	128	35.74	87	83	44	0	6	3	1	
	PITTSBURGH	33	24	46	13	29	-8	0.52	-0.13	0.43	0.43	76	39.35	105	86	62	0	7	2	0	
	WILKES-BARRE	33	21	37	6	27	-10	0.53	-0.16	0.53	0.53	89	39.46	108	82	50	0	7	1	1	
	WILLIAMSPORT	35	22	38	10	28	-8	0.46	-0.37	0.33	0.33	45	34.28	83	83	51	0	7	2	0	
RI	PROVIDENCE	41	24	52	13	33	-6	0.89	-0.28	0.70	0.71	70	46.81	106	89	48	0	7	3	1	
	CHARLESTON	57	43	71	35	50	-4	1.61	0.93	0.87	1.61	272	44.65	89	96	71	0	0	3	1	
	COLUMBIA	51	39	56	31	45	-5	1.18	0.48	0.60	1.17	194	45.17	107	96	67	0	1	4	1	
SC	FLORENCE	51	37	62	28	44	-7	3.00	2.36	2.03	2.95	538	44.36	104	98	71	0	2	5	2	
	GREENVILLE	46	32	50	27	39	-8	1.20	0.23	0.51	1.00	121	47.70	103	100	65	0	3	5	1	
	ABERDEEN	25	-7	35	-18	9	-14	0.35	0.20	0.19	0.35	283	27.66	129	92	73	0	7	3	0	
SD	HURON	29	6	36	-3	17	-8	0.27	0.11	0.11	0.27	194	20.99	93	94	74	0	7	3	0	
	RAPID CITY	36	12	43	-10	24	-4	0.20	0.13	0.10	0.20	325	24.40	142	87	60	0	7	2	0	
	SIOUX FALLS	28	5	35	-8	16	-11	0.53	0.31	0.31	0.40	217	24.02	88	95	72	0	7	4	0	
TN	BRISTOL	43	27	48	22	35	-7	1.15	0.26	0.53	1.00	131	50.86	124	98	65	0	5	5	1	
	CHATTANOOGA	46	34	50	30	40	-6	1.25	0.00	0.41	1.18	110	59.50	117	98	66	0	3	5	0	
	KNOXVILLE	43	31	46	28	37	-7	1.84	0.65	0.95	1.58	155	52.08	108	96	68	0	5	5	1	
	MEMPHIS	41	31	50	29	36	-12	0.52	-0.78	0.27	0.52	47	40.81	80	93	66	0	6	2	0	
	NASHVILLE	41	29	48	26	35	-10	1.07	0.00	0.40	1.07	117	52.90	112	87	63	0	6	3	0	
	ABILENE	55	32	71	24	44	-6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.00	0	20.71	85	82	44	0	4	0	0	
TX	AMARILLO	50	22	67	16	36	-5	0.09	-0.04	0.06	0.09	75	25.86	135	87	33	0	7	2	0	
	AUSTIN	57	41	77	34	49	-7	0.09	-0.50	0.08	0.09	18	28.30	83	90	52	0	0	2	0	
	BEAUMONT	56	42	71	38	49	-9	3.93	2.84	1.54	2.39	252	50.85	87	95	77	0	0	5	3	
	BROWNSVILLE	71	54	85	50	63	-4	0.10	-0.19	0.06	0.04	16	36.52	141	91	69	0	0	2	0	
	CORPUS CHRISTI	61	48	71	42	55	-7	0.50	0.11	0.25	0.38	114	23.44	77	95	68	0	0	3	0	
	DEL RIO	63	45	75	40	54	-1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.00	0	10.72	55	83	42	0	0	0	0	
	EL PASO	63	38	69	33	51	3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.00	0	10.71	129	62	28	0	0	0	0	
	FORT WORTH	49	36	62	30	43	-8	0.13	-0.46	0.13	0.13	24	41.55	119	84	54	0	1	1	0	
	GALVESTON	62	47	72	42	55	-6	2.62	1.55	1.34	1.28	139	23.66	57	96	80	0	0	5	3	
	HOUSTON	57	43	69	37	50	-8	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	36.32	74	99	68	0	0	0	0	
	LUBBOCK	56	27	71	20	41	-3	0.21	0.06	0.21	0.21	165	20.96	118	73	27	0	5	1	0	
	MIDLAND	57	33	71	28	45	-3	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.00	0	7.80	60	73	34	0	3	0	0	
	SAN ANGELO	59	34	75	25	47	-4	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.00	0	28.56	141	86	40	0	3	0	0	
	SAN ANTONIO	60	43	78	35	51	-5	0.63	0.19	0.58	0.63	166	30.22	98	89	51	0	0	2	1	
	VICTORIA	61	44	71	37	53	-6	0.99	0.43	0.63	0.36	75	40.18	104	98	65	0	0	4	1	
	WACO	52	37	70	28	45	-7	0.00	-0.58	0.00	0.00	0	35.13	103	83	59	0	1	0	0	
	WICHITA FALLS	47	28	55	22	37	-9	0.09	-0.29	0.09	0.09	28	39.07	146	90	55	0	6	1	0	
	SALT LAKE CITY	42	31	50	25	37	2	0.99	0.67	0.41	0.58	211	13.97	97	93	57	0	4	5	0	
UT	LYNCHBURG	42	27	49	23	35	-7	1.17	0.32	0.76	1.09	149	39.83	99	96	58	0	7	4	1	
	NORFOLK	50	34	65	29	42	-7	1.87	1.17	1.13	1.69	280	41.91	90	96	61	0	3	4	2	
	RICHMOND	43	29	50	27	37	-8	1.28	0.47	0.83	1.17	167	51.20	120	95	63	0	7	3	1	
	ROANOKE	43	28	47	24	36	-8	0.84	0.07	0.35	0.74	112	40.28	99	92	53	0	7	4	0	
	WASH/DULLES	41	28	44	21	34	-7	1.09	0.30	0.83	0.97	141	33.30	82	93	50	0	5	3	1	
	BURLINGTON	32	13	39	-4	23	-10	0.45	-0.15	0.31	0.45	87	39.19	110	83	53	0	7	2	0	
WA	OLYMPIA	47	38	56	29	42	3	1.02	-0.83	0.43	1.02	64	34.18	77	100	83	0	2	3	0	
	QUILLAYUTE	49	40	52	28	45	3	1.55	-1.73	0.68	1.55	56	65.89	73	100	83	0	1	6	1	
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	48	41	55	31	44	1	0.46	-0.89	0.33	0.46	40	27.35	78	95	74	0	1	3	0	
	SPOKANE	35	28	47	22	31	0	0.43	-0.11	0.24	0.43	94	14.92	102	98	81	0	6	3	0	
	YAKIMA	43	28	57	22	35	3	0.01	-0.29	0.01	0.01	4	8.07	118	95	66	0	6	1	0	
	EAU CLAIRE	22	9	25	-9	16	-10	0.19	-0.17	0.12	0.06	21	28.82	90	89	60	0	7	3	0	
	GREEN BAY	24	7	30	-2	15	-14	0.21	-0.23	0.07	0.19	51	24.30	80	91	58	0	7	5	0	
	LA CROSSE	25	12	30	-3	19	-11	0.41	0.02	0.15	0.26	78	34.49	101	88	63	0	7	5	0	
	MADISON	26	9	31	-3	17	-12	0.36	-0.09	0.20	0.17	43	34.27	95	92	60	0	7	4	0	
	MILWAUKEE	29	15	38	6	22	-12	0.36	-0.12	0.18	0.18	44	35.85	108	88	55	0	7	5	0	
	BECKLEY	37	26	43	23	31	-8	1.01	0.24	0.50	0.85	129	43.75	1							



# U.S. Weather in Historical Perspective

## September

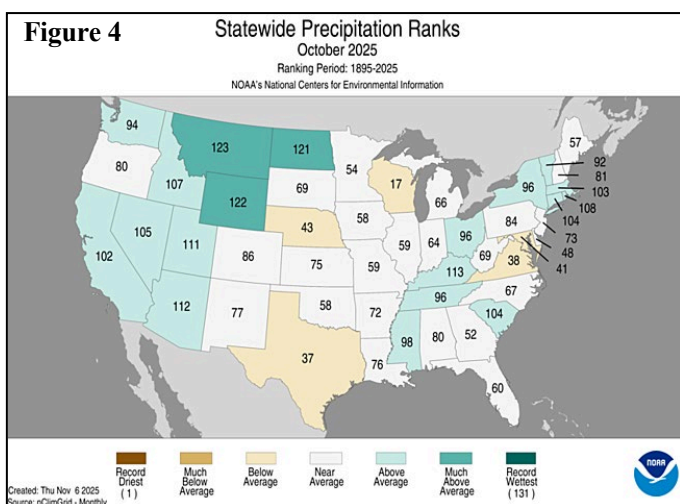
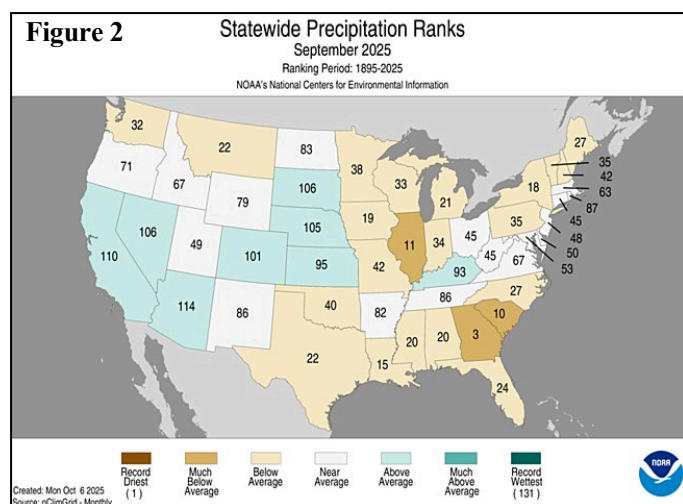
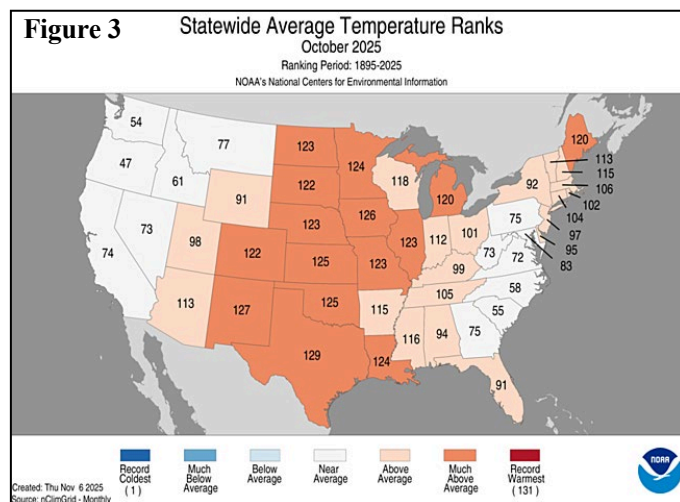
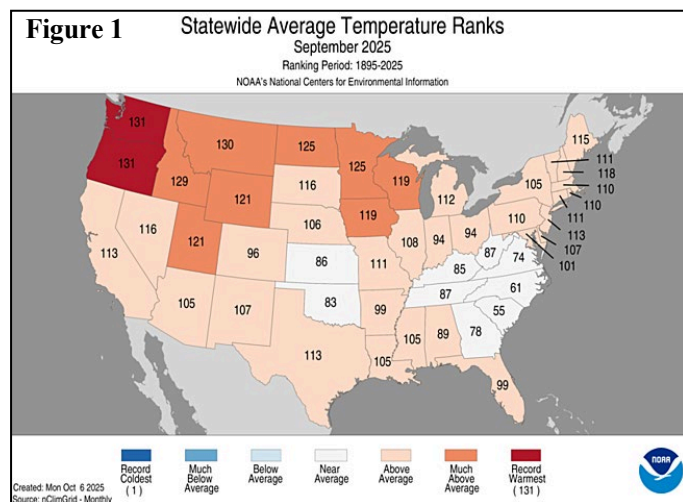
According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its seventh-warmest, 13th-driest September during the 131-year period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the September average temperature of 67.91°F was 3.07°F above the 20th century mean, while the average precipitation of 1.91 inches was 0.58 inch below normal. Warmer weather has been observed in several recent years, including September 2015, 2019, 2022, and 2024. However, aside from a drier September in 2022, it was the nation's driest September since 1984.

Statewide temperature rankings ranged from the 55th-coolest September in South Carolina to the warmest on record in Oregon and Washington (figure 1). Additionally, it was among the ten warmest on record in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. Meanwhile, statewide precipitation rankings ranged from the third-driest September in Georgia to the 18th-wettest in Arizona (figure 2). South Carolina joined Georgia on the top-ten list for September dryness.

## October

According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its eighth-warmest, 54th-wettest October during the 1895-2025 period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the October average temperature of 56.93°F was 2.33°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while the average precipitation of 2.33 inches was 0.17 inch above normal. Warmer weather has been observed in several recent years, including October 2015, 2016, 2021, and 2024.

Statewide temperature rankings ranged from the 47th-coolest October in Oregon to the third-warmest October in Texas (figure 3). In addition to Texas, top-ten October warmth was observed in a dozen other states: Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota. Meanwhile, statewide precipitation rankings ranged from the 17th-driest October in Wisconsin to the ninth-wettest October in Montana (figure 4). Wyoming joined Montana on the top-ten list for October wetness.



## November Weather Summary

### Weather

*Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB*

**Highlights:** November warmth dominated the western and central U.S., until a late-autumn pattern change delivered sharply colder air across most areas east of the Rockies. Still, monthly temperatures averaged at least 4 to 6°F above normal in the south-central U.S., including Texas. In the West, where warmth lingered through the end of the month, November temperatures generally averaged 4 to 8°F above normal, except in portions of the Pacific Coast States and Desert Southwest. Conversely, near- or below-normal temperatures blanketed the eastern U.S., with monthly readings averaging 2 to 4°F below normal in parts of the Northeast, especially near the Canadian border.

Despite the mild Western weather, significant, early-season precipitation—including high-elevation snow—fell across central and southern California and the Desert Southwest, leading to some of the highest November totals on record. A separate area of significant November precipitation grazed the northern tier of the western United States, while drier-than-normal conditions affected much of the Intermountain West. Largely on the strength of the Western wet spots, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States decreased nearly 5 percentage points (from 46.12 to 41.42 percent) in mid- to late November, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor.

Farther east, mixed conditions were observed on the Plains. Due to drought-related impacts on the northern and southern Plains, the portion of the winter wheat crop rated in very poor to poor condition on November 23 was above the national value of 17 percent in Texas (36 percent very poor to poor), Montana (29 percent), and Oklahoma (24 percent). In contrast, more than one-half of the wheat was rated in good to excellent condition on that date in Nebraska (54 percent), Colorado (69 percent), and top producer Kansas (62 percent).

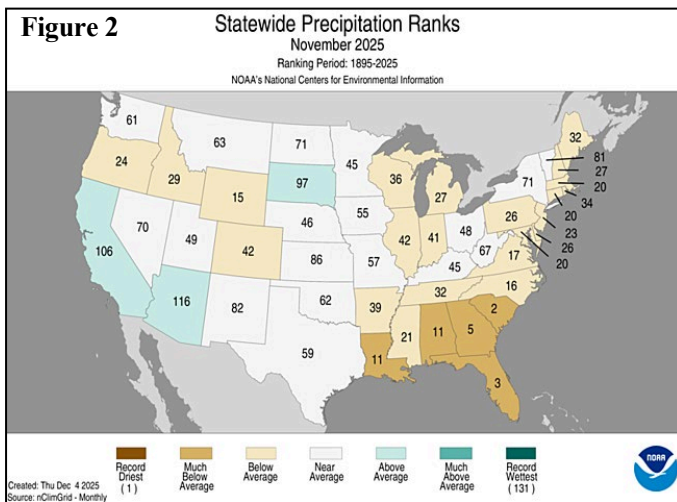
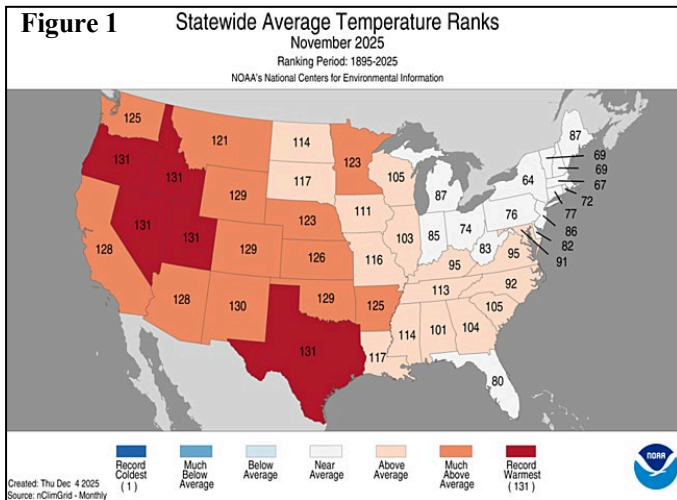
Meanwhile, portions of the South, East, and lower Midwest were plagued by drought, with variable impacts on surface water supplies, as well as pastures, winter grains, and cover crops. By November 23, USDA/NASS statewide topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated more than one-half very short to short in all Gulf Coast States, led by Louisiana (82 percent). Short-term dryness extended into the southern Atlantic region, where Georgia's topsoil moisture was rated 83 percent very short to short on that date.

Most harvest activities were nearing completion by late November. In fact, 96 percent of the U.S. corn acreage had been harvested by November 23, with Pennsylvania and North Dakota—both 89 percent harvested—being the only states failing to reach 90 percent harvested on that date. Elsewhere, the U.S. cotton harvest was 79 percent complete by November 23, on par with the 5-year average of 80 percent, while harvest activities for sorghum (91 percent complete) and sunflowers (86 percent) were slightly behind the respective 5-year averages of 97 and 91 percent.

**Historical Perspective:** According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its fourth-warmest, 26th-driest November during the 1895-2025 period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the November average temperature of 46.81°F was 5.12°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while the average precipitation of 1.70 inches was 0.53 inch below normal. The three warmer months have occurred in the last three decades, starting with an average temperature of 48.11°F in November 1999. Higher average temperatures also occurred in November 2016 (47.95°F) and 2001 (47.39°F). Prior to 1999, the warmest November had occurred in 1949, with an average temperature of 45.27°F, a value that now ranks as seventh warmest.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 64th-coolest November in New York to the warmest on record in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, and Utah (figure 1). In Texas, the monthly average temperature of 62.2°F broke a November record that had been established with 61.6°F in 1927. Previous records for warmest November had been set in 1995 in Nevada and Oregon; 1999 in Idaho; and 2017 in Utah. Meanwhile, top-ten rankings for November warmth were observed in all 11 Western States, except Montana, which had its 11th-warmest November. Top-ten November warmth extended to parts of the Plains (Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma), as well as Arkansas and Minnesota.

State precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest November in South Carolina to the 16th-wettest November in Arizona (figure 2). Joining South Carolina on the top-ten list for November dryness were Florida and Georgia. In South Carolina, where statewide precipitation averaged 0.54 inch, the only drier November occurred with 0.48 inch in 1931. In Florida, where November rainfall typically totals more than 2 inches, only 0.34 inch fell, on average. Lower November values in Florida were observed only in 2016, with 0.21 inch, and 1931, with 0.32 inch.



**Summary:** On the first day of November, significant warmth arrived across northern sections of the Rockies and High Plains, as well as the Great Basin. On November 1, Reno, NV, achieved a daily-record high of 78°F and edged its monthly mark of 77°F, previously set on November 4, 2018, and several earlier dates. In Montana, record-setting highs for November 1 rose to 74°F in Havre and Helena. On the 2nd, Denver, CO, set a monthly record with a high of 83°F (previously, 81°F on November 27, 2017). Elsewhere in Colorado, Pueblo (86°F) also set a monthly record, exceeding 85°F on November 8, 2006. Temperatures topped the 80-degree mark, setting daily records for November 2, in locations such as Imperial, NE (84°F), and Goodland, KS (84°F). A second surge of warmth arrived across the Plains on November 4, when daily-record highs soared to 89°F in Amarillo, TX, and 83°F in Imperial, NE. Warmth later retreated into the south-central U.S., including Texas, where

Abilene and San Angelo posted daily-record highs of 91°F on November 5. In southern and coastal Texas, record-setting highs for November 7 rose to 94°F in Laredo and 92°F in Brownsville and Corpus Christi. On November 7-8, Harlingen, TX, posted a pair of daily-record highs (92 and 94°F, respectively). Other daily-record highs for November 8 included 96°F in McAllen, TX, and 85°F in New Orleans, LA.

On November 3, heavy rain grazing the middle Atlantic Coast led to a daily-record rainfall total of 5.21 inches on Cape Hatteras, NC. A 2-day sum of 6.71 inches soaked Cape Hatteras, as 1.50 inches had fallen the previous day. Meanwhile, Northwestern precipitation resulted in several daily-record totals. In Washington, record-setting amounts for November 5 reached 0.55 inch in Wenatchee and 0.51 inch in Omak. Soon, snow developed across the northern Plains and Midwest, in conjunction with a blast of sharply colder air. In South Dakota, November 8 snowfall included 3.2 inches (a record for the date) in Mitchell, 3.1 inches in Sioux Falls, 2.6 inches in Huron, and 2.0 inches in Aberdeen. As cold air arrived in the Great Lakes States, lake-effect streamers delivered locally heavy snow. On November 9-10, South Bend, IN, received 14.3 inches of snow. Flurries were observed on November 10 as far south as coastal North Carolina, where Wilmington received its earliest-ever trace of snow. Wilmington's previous earliest snow had fallen on November 12, 2013. Precipitation also fell in the Northeast, where Caribou, ME, measured a daily-record total (0.99 inch, mostly rain) for November 10. Later, heavy precipitation began to spread inland across the West. From November 14-16, the 6.67-inch rainfall in Santa Barbara, CA, marked the highest 3-day November total on record, supplanting 5.66 inches on November 7-9, 2002. November 15 was a memorably wet day in southern California, with daily-record totals reaching 3.18 inches in Oxnard, 2.90 inches in Santa Barbara, 2.62 inches in Santa Ana, 2.46 inches in Sandberg, and 2.05 inches in Oceanside Harbor. For Oxnard, it was the third-wettest November day on record, trailing 4.30 inches on November 12, 1946, and 3.78 inches on November 29, 1970.

By November 9, warmth blanketed the Pacific Coast States and Desert Southwest in advance of widespread storminess. On the 9th, daily-record highs in southern California soared to 97°F in Woodland Hills and 95°F in Palm Springs. Elsewhere on November 9, Phoenix, AZ, tallied a daily-record high of 90°F. Daily-record highs for November 10 topped the 90-degree mark in many Southwestern communities, including Indio, CA (96°F); Lake Elsinore, CA (95°F); and Yuma, AZ (91°F). Warmth extended as far north as Montana, where Livingston and Great Falls collected



daily-record highs of 67°F on November 10. The following day, warmth stretched from the Desert Southwest to the southern Plains, leading to record-setting highs for the 11th in Imperial, CA (92°F), and Lubbock, TX (86°F). In stark contrast, a short-lived cold blast engulfed roughly the eastern half of the U.S. As early as November 9, Pellston, MI, posted a daily-record low of 12°F. On November 10, Southern daily-record dipped to 25°F in Tupelo, MS; 26°F in Montgomery, AL; and 29°F in Waco, TX. The cold wave peaked on Veterans Day, November 11, with dozens of daily-record lows. Minima on the 11th plunged to 23°F in Tupelo and Montgomery. Other records for November 11 included 28°F in Jacksonville, FL, and 21°F in Huntsville, AL. Freezes were noted in Gulf Coast cities such as Mobile, AL (28°F), and Gulfport, MS (27°F). Florida's chill lingered through November 12, when daily-record lows dropped to 27°F in Brooksville and 29°F in Gainesville. Jacksonville logged a second consecutive freeze (and daily-record low) on the 12th, falling to 30°F. By the middle of the month, record-setting warmth returned from the Plains westward. From November 13-15, Lubbock, TX, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (89, 89, and 90°F). On the 14th, Grand Island, NE, noted a high of 85°F—the latest date on record at that location with a high of 85°F or greater (previously, November 8, 1915). By the 15th, monthly records were set with highs of 92°F in Lawton, OK, and Wichita Falls, TX; in both locations, previous standards had been set on November 8, 2023.

Record-setting warmth persisted for many days across southern and coastal Texas, as well as other parts of the south-central U.S. Houston, TX, achieved maximum temperatures ranging from 83 to 88°F each day from November 12-21. Houston's Hobby Airport attained 90°F on the 16th and the 21st, tying a monthly record most recently achieved on November 5, 2017. Elsewhere in Texas, Abilene notched a daily-record high of 90°F on November 17. Warmth extended beyond the border of Texas, with Shreveport, LA, registering a trio of daily-record highs (85, 85, and 87°F) from November 17-19. On the same three days, Texarkana, AR, also tallied daily-record highs, reaching 85, 86, and 84°F. Temperatures topped the 80-degree mark as far north as Missouri, where West Plains posted a daily record (81°F) for November 18. Meanwhile in Florida, Tallahassee logged a pair of daily-record highs (85 and 84°F, respectively) on November 19 and 20. Eventually, record-breaking warmth spanning the Gulf Coast States and the southern Atlantic region. On November 22, daily-record highs soared to 84°F in Tallahassee, along with Vicksburg, MS, and New Iberia, LA. In the Carolinas, daily-record highs for the 22nd reached 81°F in Florence, SC, and

Wilmington, NC. Florida experienced cooler weather, starting on Thanksgiving Day, but remained mostly dry. In fact, no rain—not even a trace—fell for the first time on record during November in Florida locations such as Gainesville and Jacksonville. Vero Beach, FL, received 0.03 inch during the month, edging the November 1970 standard of 0.11 inch.

A pair of similar storms affecting California and the Southwest delivered multiple days of significant precipitation. The second storm, with more effective cold air entrainment, produced substantial high-elevation snow. From November 15-20, Flagstaff, AZ, received precipitation totaling 3.94 inches. Snowfall in Flagstaff reached 6.7 inches on November 19-20. Death Valley, CA, received 1.76 inches of rain from November 14-21. Previously, Death Valley's wettest November on record had occurred in 1913, with 1.61 inches. A monthly rainfall record was also established in Santa Barbara, CA, where 8.42 inches fell from November 13-17. An additional 0.48 inch dampened Santa Barbara on November 20. Prior to this year, Santa Barbara's highest November total had been 6.92 inches in 1965. Significant, mid-month precipitation fell as far north as central California, where daily-record totals included 1.66 inches (on November 16) in Stockton and 1.16 inches (on November 17) in San Francisco. Later, precipitation lingered in the West and developed from the southern half of the Plains into the mid-South. November 20 featured daily-record rainfall totals of 3.95 inches Dallas-Ft. Worth, TX, and 3.26 inches in Texarkana, AR. For Dallas-Ft. Worth, it was also the wettest November day on record, surpassing 3.45 inches on November 27, 2015. By the 21st, lingering precipitation in the Desert Southwest resulted in a daily-record sum of 0.96 inch in Yuma, AZ. A separate area of precipitation in Kansas led to daily-record amounts for the 21st in Concordia (1.36 inches) and Topeka (1.11 inches).

The first major Midwestern winter storm of the season struck during the post-holiday travel period, with major accumulations noted on Saturday, November 29, just 2 days after Thanksgiving. Accumulations extended to other regions, including the northern Plains, interior Northeast, and higher elevations of the Northwest. A less consequential system preceding the post-Thanksgiving storm produced snow across the nation's northern tier, including snow squalls in the vicinity of the Great Lakes. The earlier storm also helped to draw an initial surge of cold air southward, setting the stage for the late-month snow event. As the last full week of November began, heavy precipitation was noted across portions of the central and southern Plains. In fact, Colorado Springs, CO, experienced its wettest November day, with

1.10 inches on the 23rd (previously, 1.07 inches on November 4, 1946). Lawton, OK, netted a daily-record sum (1.53 inches) for November 23. Precipitation soon shifted eastward, resulting in record-setting rainfall totals for November 24 in Shreveport, LA (3.42 inches), and San Angelo, TX (1.96 inches). In Alabama, daily-record amounts for November 25 included 3.06 inches in Tuscaloosa and 1.64 inches in Anniston. Meanwhile, snow blanketed parts of the North, with Sisseton, SD, collecting a daily-record sum (5.6 inches) for November 25. Soon, Marquette, MI, received record-setting precipitation (1.89 inches) and snowfall (12.0 inches) for November 26. Downwind of the Great Lakes, snow continued through Thanksgiving Day, November 27, when Gaylord, MI, reported a daily-record total of 13.1 inches. Snow squalls persisted into November 28 in Syracuse, NY (downwind of Lake Ontario), where 10.3 inches fell. Farther west, a new Pacific storm system deposited 1.65 inches of rain, a record for November 27, in Olympia, WA. Snow quickly overspread the Midwest on November 29, resulting in daily-record totals of 9.3 inches in Madison, WI, and 8.4 inches in Chicago, IL. For both cities, it was also the snowiest November day on record. Previously, Madison's snowiest November day had been November 27, 1995, with 7.6 inches, while Chicago's had been November 6, 1951, with 8.0 inches. Elsewhere, daily-record snowfall topped 6 inches on the 29th in locations such as South Bend, IN (9.0 inches); Springfield, IL (8.9 inches); Rochester, MN (7.6 inches); St. Louis, MO (6.4 inches); and Milwaukee, WI (6.1 inches).

With warmth lingering into the days prior to Thanksgiving across the Plains and Midwest, daily-record highs in North Dakota for November 23 reached 61°F in Fargo and 60°F in Jamestown. Meanwhile in southern Texas, record-setting readings for the 23rd soared to 90°F in Brownsville and Harlingen. On the 24th, a high of 94°F in McAllen, TX, marked the 15th November day with a 90-degree reading, tying a record set in 2024. McAllen's record was broken on November 25 with a 16th day of 90-degree heat. Elsewhere in Texas, November records for 90-degree days were also broken in Brownsville (12 days; previously, 7 days in 2024) and Harlingen (10 days; previously, 7 days in 1921 and 2016). With a monthly average temperature of 76.0°F (5.5°F above normal), Brownsville experienced its warmest November, edging 75.8°F in 2024. McAllen tied its November 2024 standard, with a monthly average temperature of 76.1°F (5.9°F above normal). By November 25, lingering warmth was limited to the South, where daily-record highs rose to 86°F in Gainesville, FL; 85°F in New Orleans, LA; 83°F in Montgomery, AL; and 82°F in

Columbus, GA. Meanwhile, high winds raked portions of the northern Plains and upper Midwest on November 25, with official gusts in South Dakota reaching 67 mph in Rapid City and 60 mph in Aberdeen. Additionally, Aberdeen received 5.2 inches of snow on the 25th. Elsewhere in the north-central U.S., gusts on the 25th were clocked to 67 mph in Sioux City, IA, and 64 mph in Valentine, NE. Farther east, Florence, SC, logged a daily-record low of 23°F on November 28, shortly after completing a 6-day streak (November 21-26) with high temperatures ranging from 70 to 81°F. On November 29, daily-record lows dipped to -9°F in Chadron, NE, and -15°F in Casper, WY. Chadron collected another daily record, -15°F, on November 30. Meanwhile in California's San Joaquin Valley, fog and air stagnation contributed to record-low maximum temperatures in Merced (49°F on November 28) and Bakersfield (51°F on November 29).

Generally mild November weather in Alaska was broken by a brief, mid-month cold spell. Monthly temperatures ranged from near normal in many locations across southern Alaska to more than 5°F above normal in McGrath and Utqiagvik. Meanwhile, Bettles received 17.1 inches of snow (90 percent of normal), with 7.8 and 7.3 inches falling, respectively, on November 1-3 and 17-18. The latter event accompanied the return of mild weather, following the short-lived cold snap. Similarly, Fairbanks noted 12 consecutive days (from November 9-20) with sub-zero minimum temperatures, followed by 4.2 inches of snow from November 21-23. Earlier, significant snow had also blanketed parts of southern Alaska, where Anchorage measured 8.7 inches on November 6-7. Late in the month, cool, mostly dry weather overspread southeastern Alaska, where Juneau (19°F on November 27) recorded its lowest reading since March 17. However, earlier wetness in southeastern Alaska had helped to boost monthly totals to 14.67 inches (108 percent of normal) in Yakutat and 11.68 inches (118 percent) in Sitka.

November was a drier-than-normal month across much of Hawaii, resulting in drought coverage expanding from 70.55 to 86.84 percent during the 4-week period ending December 2, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. At the state's major airport observation sites, November rainfall ranged from 0.36 inch (16 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 8.54 inches (59 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. A significant portion of Hilo's rain fell during a brief spell of wetter weather that primarily affected windward slopes. From November 12-14, Hilo received 4.17 inches of rain, with more than an inch falling each day.

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**Fieldwork**

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*Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS*

November brought mixed conditions across key U.S. agricultural regions. Much of the West and the nation's mid-section recorded above-normal November temperatures. Parts of the Rockies and Texas observed temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, portions of the Great Lakes, Ohio Valley, New England, and Florida recorded temperatures up to 3°F below normal. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal conditions dominated much of the Southeast, while portions of the Southwest and Great Plains received at least twice the normal November precipitation.

Ninety-one percent of the 2025 corn acreage had been harvested by November 16, seven percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By November 23, ninety-six percent of the corn acreage had been harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By November 23, corn acreage was at or beyond 95 percent harvested in 12 of the 18 estimating states.

Ninety-five percent of the soybean acreage had been harvested by November 16, three percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. On that date, soybean harvest progress was at or beyond 95 percent complete in 12 of the 18 estimating states.

Seventy-one percent of the cotton acreage had been harvested by November 16, five percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By November 23, seventy-nine percent of the cotton acreage had been harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. On November 23, cotton harvest was complete or nearly complete in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri.

Nationwide, producers had sown 92 percent of the intended 2026 winter wheat acreage by November 16, two percentage

points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By November 16, seventy-nine percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged, 4 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. By November 23, producers had sown ninety-seven percent of the intended winter wheat acreage, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By November 23, eighty-seven percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. On November 23, forty-eight percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

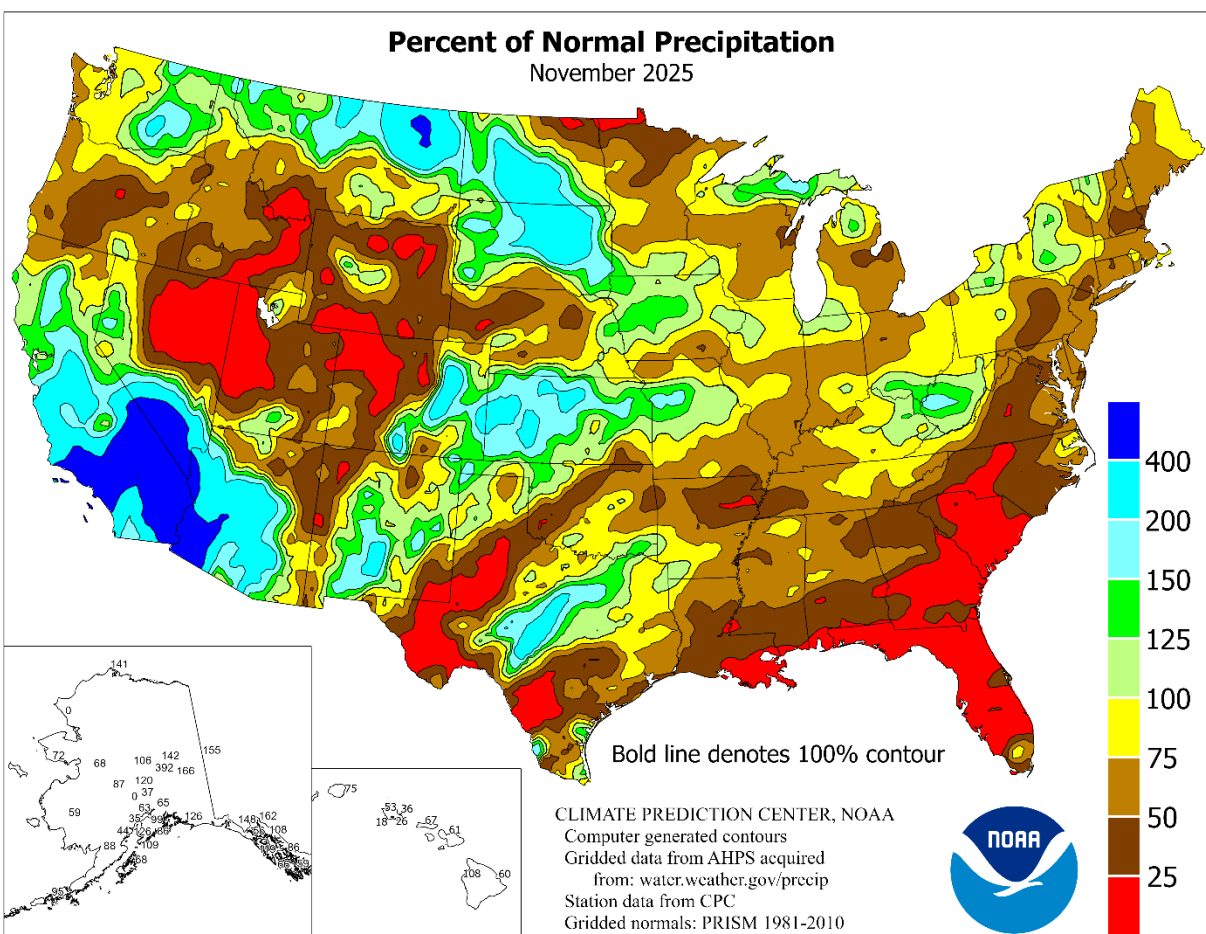
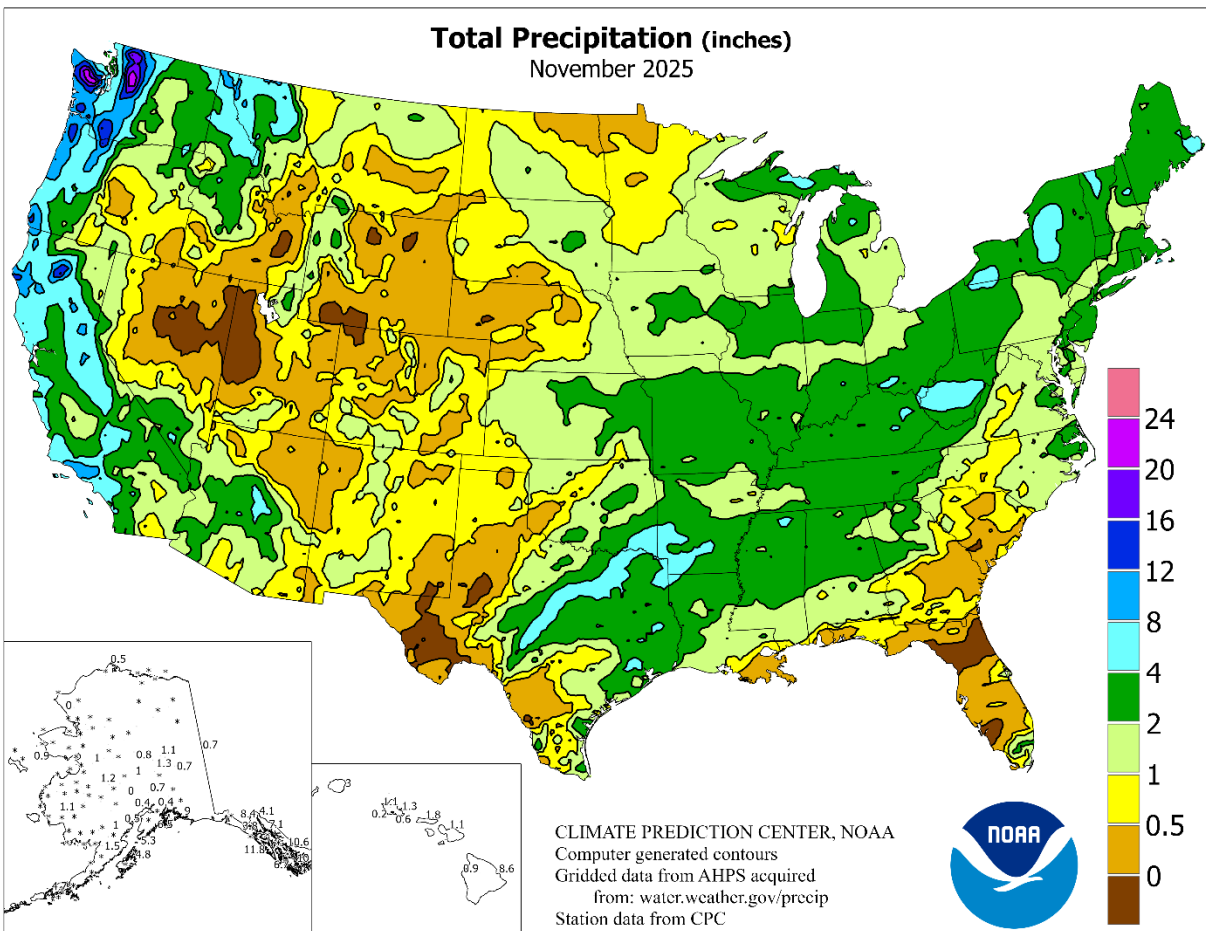
Eighty-two percent of the 2025 sorghum acreage had been harvested by November 16, twelve percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By November 23, ninety-one percent of the sorghum acreage had been harvested, 7 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. Fieldwork was most advanced in Colorado and Texas, where 98 percent of the crop had been harvested by November 23.

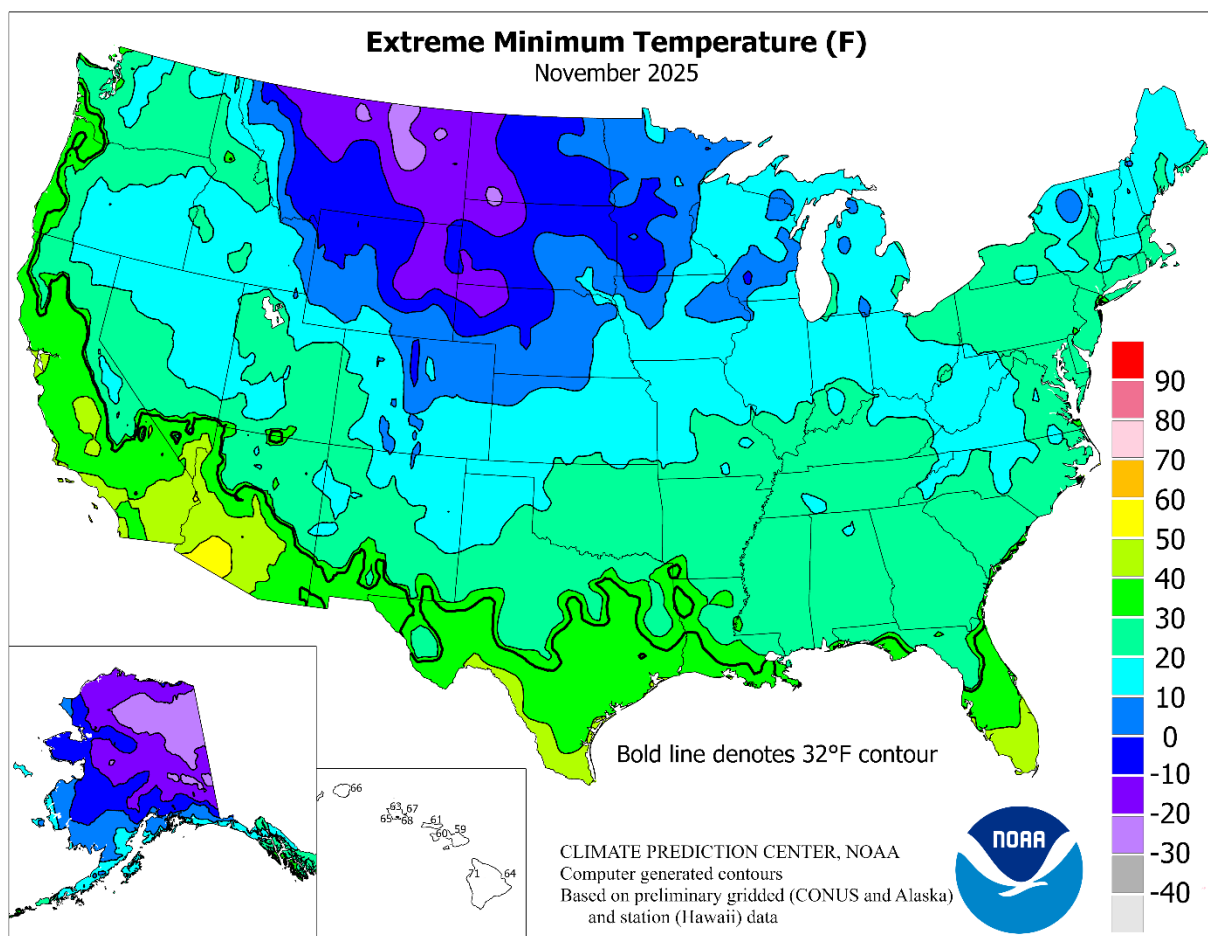
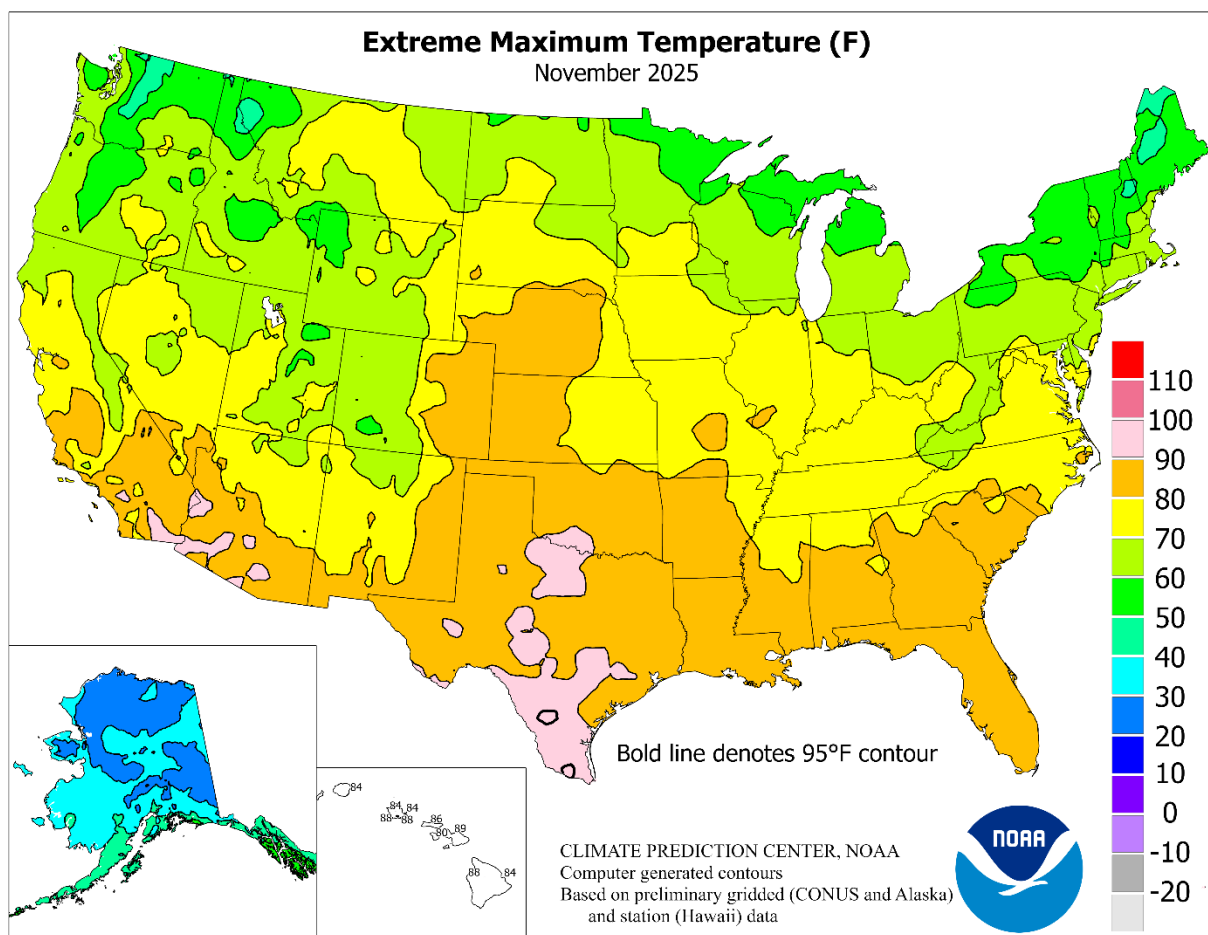
Eighty-eight percent of the 2025 peanut acreage had been harvested by November 16, one percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. By November 23, ninety-four percent of the peanut acreage had been harvested, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On that date, peanut acreage was at or beyond 95 percent harvested in six of eight estimating states.

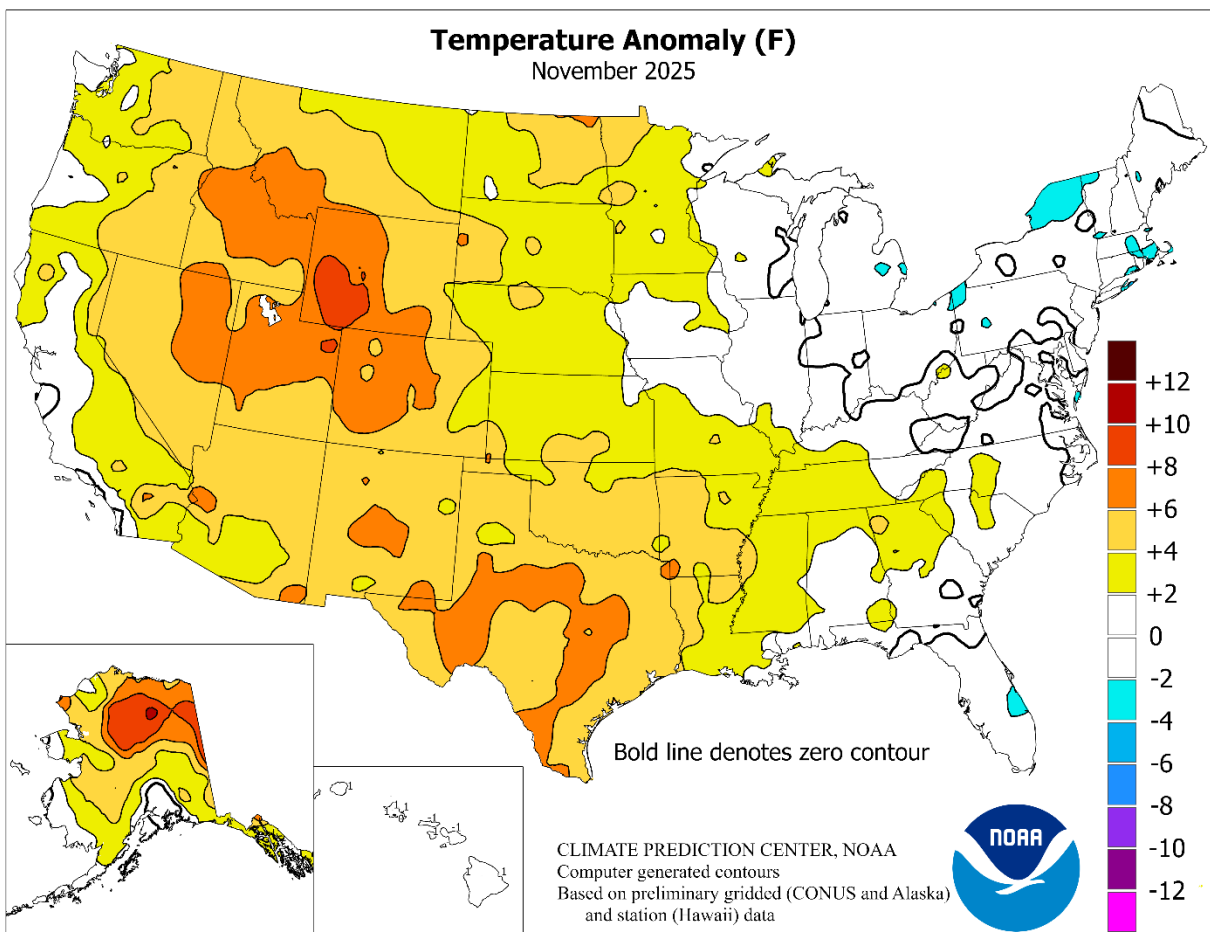
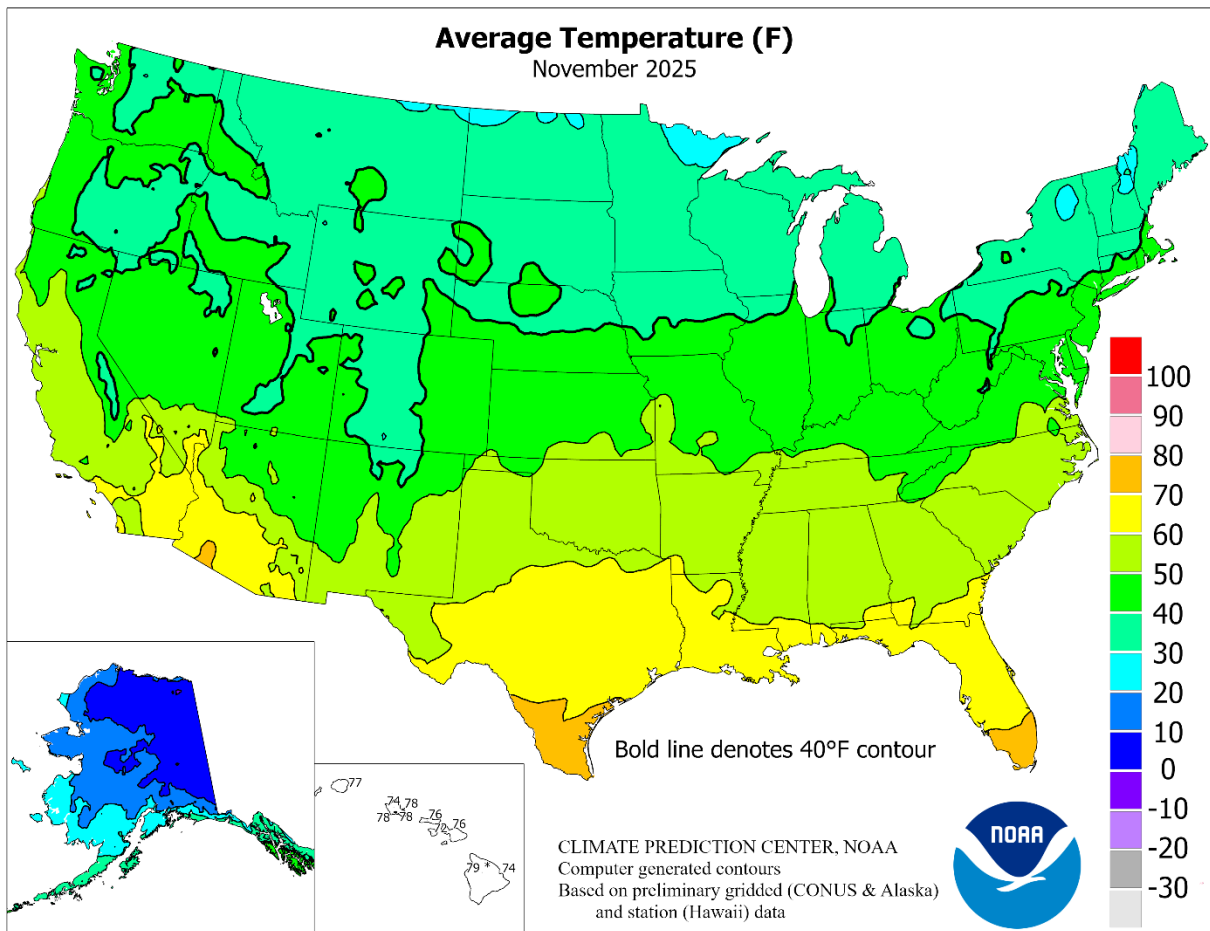
Ninety-nine percent of the 2025 sugarbeet acreage had been harvested by November 16, equal to both last year and the 5-year average.

Seventy-eight percent of the 2025 sunflower crop had been harvested by November 16, nine percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. By November 23, eighty-six percent of the sunflowers had been harvested, 6 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average.









## National Weather Data for Selected Cities

November 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	56	2	1.94	-2.28			50	4	1.55	0.19	TOLEDO		40	-3	2.14	-0.52
	HUNTSVILLE	53	1	2.82	-1.43	KY	LEXINGTON	46	-1	3.02	-0.35	YOUNGSTOWN		39	-3	2.70	-0.26
	MOBILE	61	2	0.22	-4.38		LOUISVILLE	48	0	2.43	-0.99	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	55	6	1.34	-0.34
	MONTGOMERY	57	0	1.67	-2.18		PADUCAH	50	2	2.58	-1.52		TULSA	55	4	3.41	0.75
AK	ANCHORAGE	23	0	1.18	-0.01	LA	BATON ROUGE	62	3	1.12	-2.78	OR	ASTORIA	50	3	5.58	-5.47
	BARROW	11	0	0.52	0.15		LAKE CHARLES	64	3	1.53	-2.60		BURNS	39	4	0.85	-0.16
	FAIRBANKS	7	3	1.05	0.31		NEW ORLEANS	65	3	0.34	-3.52		EUGENE	48	2	3.66	-2.32
	JUNEAU	37	3	7.09	0.55		SHREVEPORT	63	7	***	***		MEDFORD	48	3	1.22	-1.39
	KODIAK	35	-1	4.79	-2.28	ME	CARIBOU	32	0	3.31	-0.04		PENDLETON	44	3	1.20	-0.19
	NOME	20	1	0.92	-0.35		PORTLAND	39	-1	2.15	-2.09		PORTLAND	50	3	4.58	-0.87
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	42	5	4.84	3.29	MD	BALTIMORE	46	0	1.57	-1.56		SALEM	49	2	5.04	-0.90
	PHOENIX	69	4	1.02	0.45	MA	BOSTON	44	-1	1.95	-1.70	PA	ALLENTOWN	42	-2	1.60	-1.64
	PRESCOTT	51	4	2.15	1.46		WORCESTER	38	-2	3.19	-0.81		ERIE	41	-2	4.07	0.32
	TUCSON	65	3	1.37	0.82	MI	ALPENA	36	-1	1.63	-0.44		MIDDLETOWN	44	-1	1.50	-1.47
AR	FORT SMITH	57	5	2.65	-1.20		GRAND RAPIDS	39	-1	1.93	-1.17		PHILADELPHIA	48	0	2.53	-0.38
	LITTLE ROCK	57	6	2.78	-1.94		HOUGHTON LAKE	36	0	0.97	-1.03		PITTSBURGH	41	-1	2.51	-0.35
CA	BAKERSFIELD	59	3	2.66	2.15		LANSING	38	-1	1.30	-1.16		WILKES-BARRE	41	-2	1.52	-1.32
	EUREKA	52	1	5.11	0.22		MUSKOGON	39	-2	2.25	-0.67		WILLIAMSPORT	42	0	1.10	-2.15
	FRESNO	58	3	2.83	1.96		TRAVERSE CITY	37	-1	1.69	-0.55	RI	PROVIDENCE	43	-2	2.87	-1.41
	LOS ANGELES	62	-1	5.41	4.59	MN	DULUTH	31	1	13.39	11.43	SC	CHARLESTON	59	0	0.97	-1.70
	REDDING	55	2	4.49	0.96		INT. L FALLS	29	3	2.54	1.15		COLUMBIA	55	1	0.21	-2.56
	SACRAMENTO	55	2	3.30	1.64		MINNEAPOLIS	38	4	1.01	-0.59		FLORENCE	55	0	0.65	-1.98
	SAN DIEGO	62	-1	3.26	2.48		ROCHESTER	36	2	1.66	-0.14		GREENVILLE	53	1	1.24	-2.60
	SAN FRANCISCO	58	2	3.67	1.63		ST. CLOUD	34	3	1.07	-0.31	SD	ABERDEEN	34	3	0.95	0.21
	STOCKTON	56	1	3.22	1.82	MS	JACKSON	59	4	3.54	-0.85		HURON	37	4	1.48	0.66
CO	ALAMOSA	36	6	0.65	0.28		MERIDIAN	57	2	1.53	-2.68		RAPID CITY	41	6	0.59	0.11
	CO SPRINGS	46	7	1.46	1.09		TUPELO	55	2	2.74	-1.74		SIOUX FALLS	36	2	1.47	0.25
	DENVER INTL	45	6	0.19	-0.44	MO	COLUMBIA	46	1	3.13	0.44	TN	BRISTOL	47	0	2.34	-0.80
	GRAND JUNCTION	47	7	0.70	0.08		KANSAS CITY	46	3	2.21	0.21		CHATTANOOGA	53	2	2.48	-2.32
	PUEBLO	46	5	0.58	0.11		SAINT LOUIS	48	1	2.04	-1.38		KNOXVILLE	50	1	2.72	-1.49
CT	BRIDGEPORT	45	-1	1.77	-1.34		SPRINGFIELD	50	3	1.26	-2.30		MEMPHIS	56	3	3.47	-1.22
	HARTFORD	41	-1	2.26	-1.24	MT	BILLINGS	42	6	0.63	0.02		NASHVILLE	53	3	2.07	-1.78
DC	WASHINGTON	50	0	1.18	-1.73		BUTTE	36	8	0.63	0.04	TX	ABILENE	62	7	0.76	-0.64
DE	WILMINGTON	46	0	2.40	-0.66		CUT BANK	35	4	0.41	-0.01		AMARILLO	51	4	0.73	-0.02
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	66	-1	0.57	-2.19		GLASGOW	32	2	0.83	0.34		AUSTIN	67	6	0.96	-1.96
	JACKSONVILLE	62	0	0.00	-2.00		GREAT FALLS	40	6	0.67	-0.01		BEAUMONT	66	5	1.78	-2.11
	KEY WEST	75	-1	0.08	-1.96		HAVRE	34	3	1.19	0.70		BROWNSVILLE	76	5	1.24	-0.52
	MIAMI	74	0	1.90	-1.63		MISSOULA	39	7	1.30	0.13		CORPUS CHRISTI	72	5	3.23	1.20
	ORLANDO	67	-1	0.07	-1.72	NE	GRAND ISLAND	42	2	0.13	-0.97		DEL RIO	67	6	0.78	-0.12
	PENSACOLA	62	1	0.08	-4.34		LINCOLN	42	2	1.08	-0.22		EL PASO	60	6	0.15	-0.28
	TALLAHASSEE	60	0	0.10	-3.00		NORFOLK	40	3	0.41	-0.81		FORT WORTH	63	6	5.41	2.88
	TAMPA	70	0	0.07	-1.33		NORTH PLATTE	40	3	0.45	-0.04		GALVESTON	70	4	1.68	-2.61
	WEST PALM BEACH	73	0	0.44	-3.17		OMAHA	42	1	1.30	-0.15		HOUSTON	67	5	0.80	-3.07
GA	ATHENS	55	2	0.88	-2.89		SCOTTSBLUFF	41	4	0.24	-0.35		LUBBOCK	57	7	0.17	-0.63
	ATLANTA	57	3	2.68	-1.30		VALENTINE	40	4	0.43	-0.14		MIDLAND	60	6	0.04	-0.68
	AUGUSTA	56	0	0.23	-2.43	NV	ELY	41	6	0.12	-0.51		SAN ANGELO	61	5	3.33	2.18
	COLUMBUS	58	1	0.40	-3.56		LAS VEGAS	62	5	1.81	1.51		SAN ANTONIO	68	7	1.20	-0.87
	MACON	57	1	0.07	-3.30		RENO	49	5	1.63	1.00		VICTORIA	69	6	2.50	-0.43
	SAVANNAH	60	1	0.05	-2.34		WINNEMUCCA	44	5	0.26	-0.50		WACO	66	9	0.00	-2.71
HI	HILO	74	1	8.64	-5.75	NH	CONCORD	37	-2	2.36	-1.08		WICHITA FALLS	59	6	1.08	-0.55
	HONOLULU	78	1	0.59	-1.66	NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	46	-1	1.43	-1.94	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	48	7	0.93	-0.39
	KAHULUI	76	-1	1.11	-0.70		NEWARK	47	0	2.09	-1.23	VT	BURLINGTON	37	-2	3.24	0.54
	LIHUE	77	1	3.02	-1.01	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	52	7	0.87	0.29	VA	LYNCHBURG	48	1	1.10	-2.29
ID	BOISE	46	6	0.34	-0.84	NY	ALBANY	38	-3	2.78	-0.21		NORFOLK	53	-1	1.66	-1.44
	LEWISTON	46	4	1.56	0.34		BINGHAMTON	37	-1	0.19	-2.92		RICHMOND	50	0	2.57	-0.49
	POCATELLO	42	7	0.15	-0.80		BUFFALO	40	-1	3.06	-0.44		ROANOKE	49	1	0.94	-2.09
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	42	1	2.33	-0.09		ROCHESTER	39	-2	3.23	0.47	WA	WASH/DULLES	47	1	1.11	-2.02
	MOLINE	41	1	1.97	-0.32		SYRACUSE	39	-2	5.84	2.61		OLYMPIA	46	3	8.69	0.48
	PEORIA	43	1	1.81	-0.88	NC	ASHEVILLE	49	2	0.66	-3.06		QUILLAYUTE	46	2	12.07	-3.19
	ROCKFORD	39	0	2.10	-0.18		CHARLOTTE	55	3	0.23	-3.08		SEATTLE-TACOMA	49	2	6.01	-0.30
	SPRINGFIELD	44	0	2.37	-0.34		GREENSBORO	51	2	0.63	-2.65		SPOKANE	41	5	2.72	0.65
IN	EVANSVILLE	47	1	3.16	-0.95		HATTERAS	56	-2	7.51	2.75		YAKIMA	42	4	1.33	0.47
	FORT WAYNE	40	-1	2.38	-0.58		RALEIGH	53	1	0.98	-2.34	WV	BECKLEY	44	0	3.93	1.14
	INDIANAPOLIS	44	0	3.18	-0.27		WILMINGTON	56	0	1.67	-1.88		CHARLESTON	46	0	4.63	1.43
	SOUTH BEND	40	0	3.31	0.54	ND	BISMARCK	34	5	0.96	0.28		ELKINS	42	0	3.41	0.54
IA	BURLINGTON	42	1	0.81	-1.48		DICKINSON	33	2	0.24	-0.23		HUNTINGTON	47	1	5.24	2.17
	CEDAR RAPIDS	40	3	0.81	-1.19		FARGO	33	3	0.46	-0.51	WI	EAU CLAIRE	35	2	1.13	-0.67
	DES MOINES	41	2	1.49	-0.43		GRAND FORKS	33	6	0.45	-0.47		GREEN BAY	35	-1	0.82	-1.16
	DUBUQUE	39	2	1.62	-0.59		JAMESTOWN	33	5	0.02	-0.51		LA CROSSE	39	1	1.40	-0.44
	SIOUX CITY	38	3	1.24	-0.02	OH	AKRON-CANTON	40	-2	1.82	-1.26		MADISON	37	1	1.61	-0.61
	WATERLOO	38	1	2.00	0.14		CINCINNATI	44	0	3.85	0.61		MILWAUKEE	40	0	1.78	-0.47
KS	CONCORDIA	45	3	2.24	1.07		CLEVELAND	41	-3	2.44	-0.93	WY	CASPER	39	5	0.48	-0.16
	DODGE CITY	47	4	1.69	0.88		COLUMBUS	43	-1	2.37	-0.43		CHEYENNE	42	6	0.19	-0.42
	GOODLAND	43	4	0.70	0.17		DAYTON	42	-2	2.09	-0.98		LANDER	40	8	0.57	-0.20
	TOPEKA	46	2	2.10	0.32		MANSFIELD	40	-1	1.93	-1.22		SHERIDAN	39	6	0.28	-0.49

## International Weather and Crop Summary

November 30 – December 6, 2025

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

### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Widespread showers and near- to above normal temperatures sustained favorable overwintering conditions for dormant winter crops across most of the continent.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Rain and mountain snow in Turkey contrasted intensifying drought over Iran.

**NORTHWEST AFRICA:** Showers expanded across the region, improving (west) or maintaining (east) soil moisture for winter grain establishment.

**AUSTRALIA:** Mostly sunny skies facilitated winter crop drydown and harvesting, though cool temperatures in eastern Australia slowed the development of vegetative cotton.

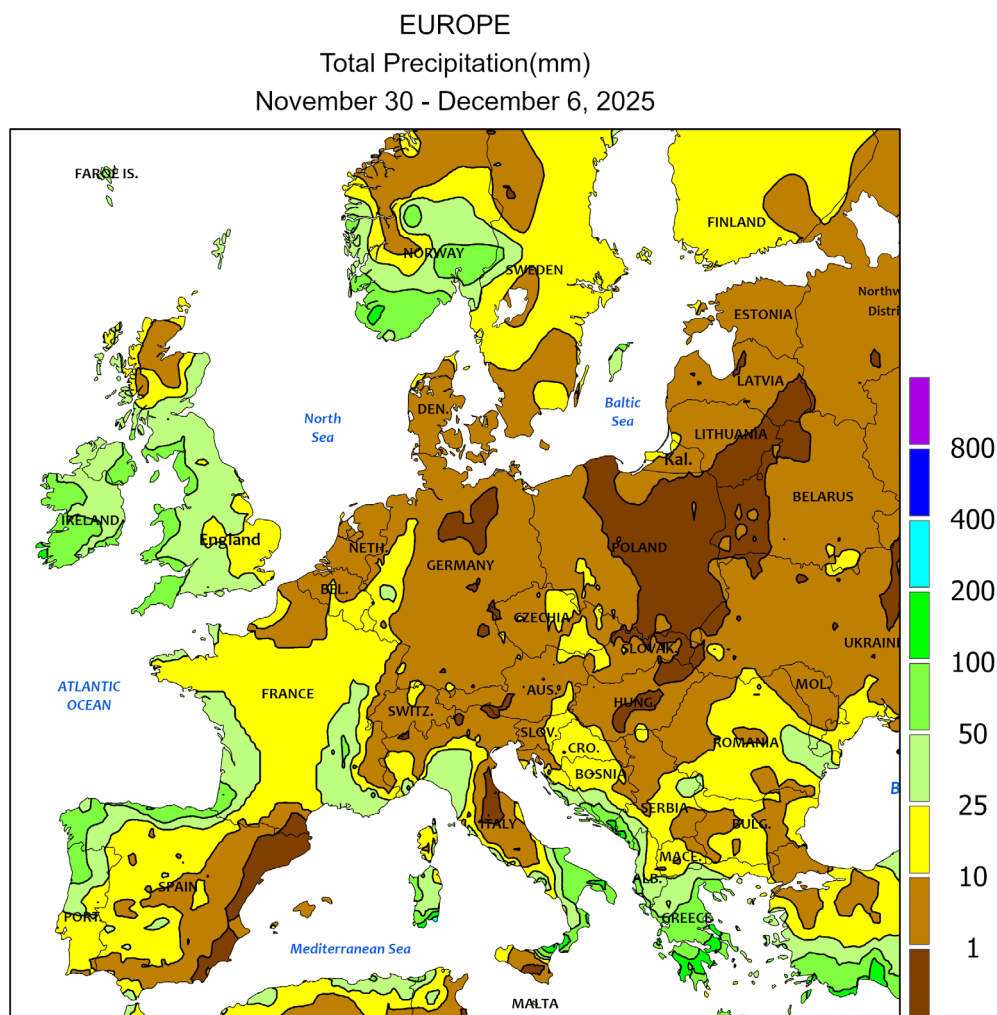
**SOUTH AFRICA:** Continued warm and showery conditions maintained favorable moisture for much of the corn belt.

**ARGENTINA:** Widespread showers provided a boost to conditions across most summer crop areas.

**BRAZIL:** Limited moisture persisted in southern Brazil as summer grains and oilseeds advanced into reproduction.







### EUROPE

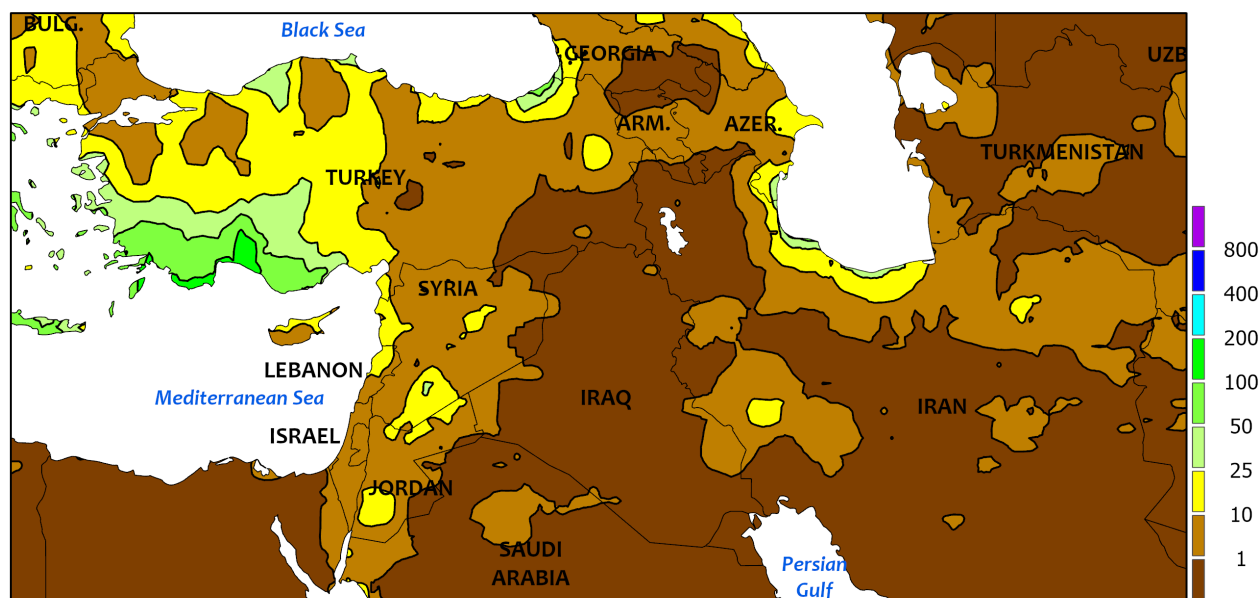
Widespread showers and near- to above-normal temperatures prevailed across much of the continent. A series of Atlantic storms brought moderate to heavy showers (10-65 mm, locally more) to England, France\*, and Spain, maintaining adequate to abundant moisture supplies for dormant (north) to semi-dormant (south) winter grains and oilseeds. The storm path split into northern and southern components across central and eastern Europe, with the northern storm track producing moderate to heavy rain in Scandinavia (10-75 mm, locally more than 100 mm in southern Norway). The southern storm path netted 10 to 65 mm of rainfall from Italy into the Balkans, with totals topping 65 mm in southern Italy, the western Balkans, as well as central and southern Greece.

Soils remained saturated or nearly so in southeastern Europe due to very wet conditions over the past 30 days (200-400 percent of normal) from northwestern Greece into central Romania. Showers were lighter (less than 10 mm) over Germany, Poland, and the Baltic States, though soil moisture reserves remained favorable for spring growth. Near-normal temperatures were reported during the monitoring period over western and central Europe, while anomalous warmth (3-6°C above normal) prevailed over northern and eastern portions of the continent.

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



MIDDLE EAST  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
November 30 - December 6, 2025



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



MIDDLE EAST

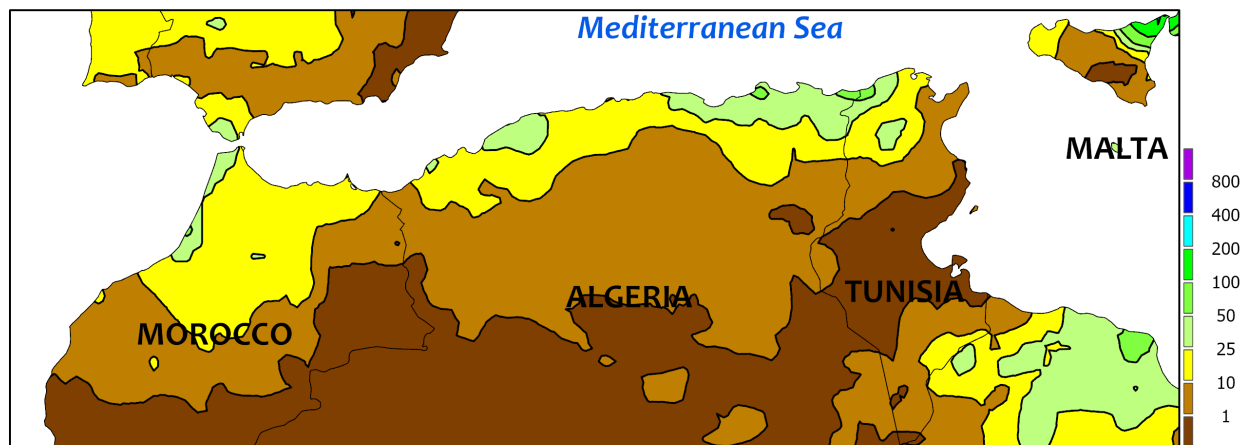
Unsettled weather in the west contrasted sharply with intensifying drought farther east. A slow-moving Mediterranean storm system drifted northeastward across Turkey, producing rain and high elevation snow (10-75 mm liquid equivalent) over much of the country. Furthermore, a strong onshore flow off the Mediterranean Sea led to very heavy rain (75-130 mm) and localized flooding in southwestern Turkey. Light to moderate showers (2-17 mm) spilled ashore along the eastern Mediterranean Coast, improving soil moisture locally for winter grain planting and emergence. Mostly dry weather prevailed elsewhere, although scattered light showers (2-10 mm) were reported in northeastern Iran. The 2025-26 winter

grain growing campaign has gotten off to a very dry start in Iran, where rainfall since September 1 has tallied less than 30 percent of normal in northwestern and northeastern growing areas, and a meager 4 percent of normal along the Persian Gulf Coast. Further illustrating the severe early-season drought, the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index was the lowest on record (since 1986) for this time of year in both Fars (southwest) and Khorasan (northeast). Above-normal temperatures (2-5°C above normal) prevailed across most of the Middle East save for the aforementioned southwestern Turkish coast, where near-normal temperatures accompanied the clouds and heavy rain.

## NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Total Precipitation(mm)

November 30 - December 6, 2025



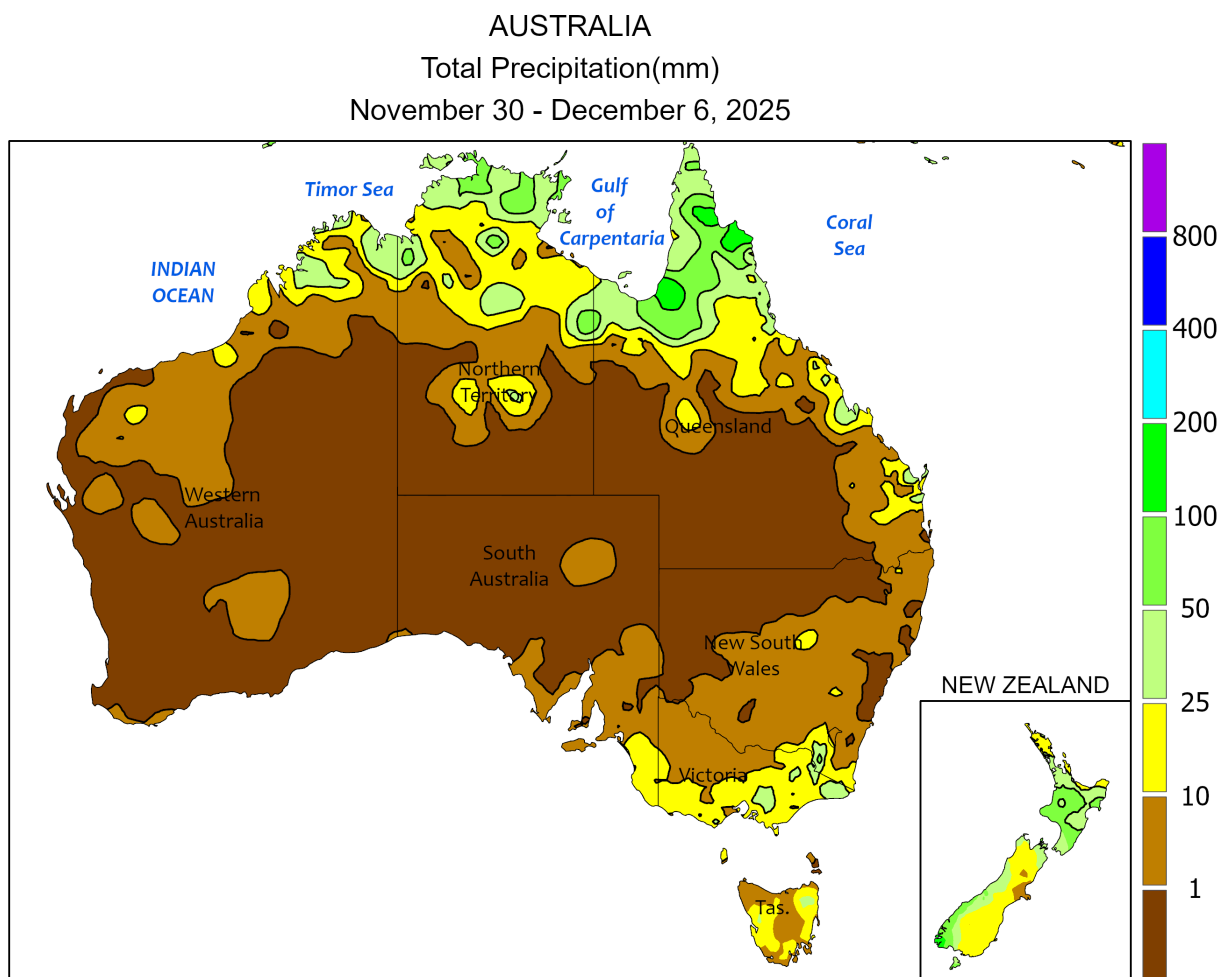
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



## NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

An active storm track over the Mediterranean Sea led to widespread showers across the region, easing western drought and maintaining good to excellent conditions in eastern growing areas. Showers (5-35 mm) provided much-needed soil moisture from northern Morocco into western Algeria, though more rain is needed to break the western drought. As of December 6, season-to-date rainfall (since September 1) in Morocco's primary croplands adjacent to the central Atlantic Coast stood at 62 percent of normal, the ninth lowest of the past 30

years. In western Algeria, season-to-date rainfall was less than 40 percent of normal and the second lowest of the past 30 years. Conversely, 10 to 40 mm of rain in northeastern Algeria and northern Tunisia maintained good to excellent prospects for emerging to vegetative wheat and barley. However, locales farther away from the coast in Tunisia's Steppe Region remained unfavorably dry. The clouds and showers kept temperatures near to below normal (locally up to 3°C below normal) over most of northern Africa.



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: [www.bom.gov.au/](http://www.bom.gov.au/)  
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data

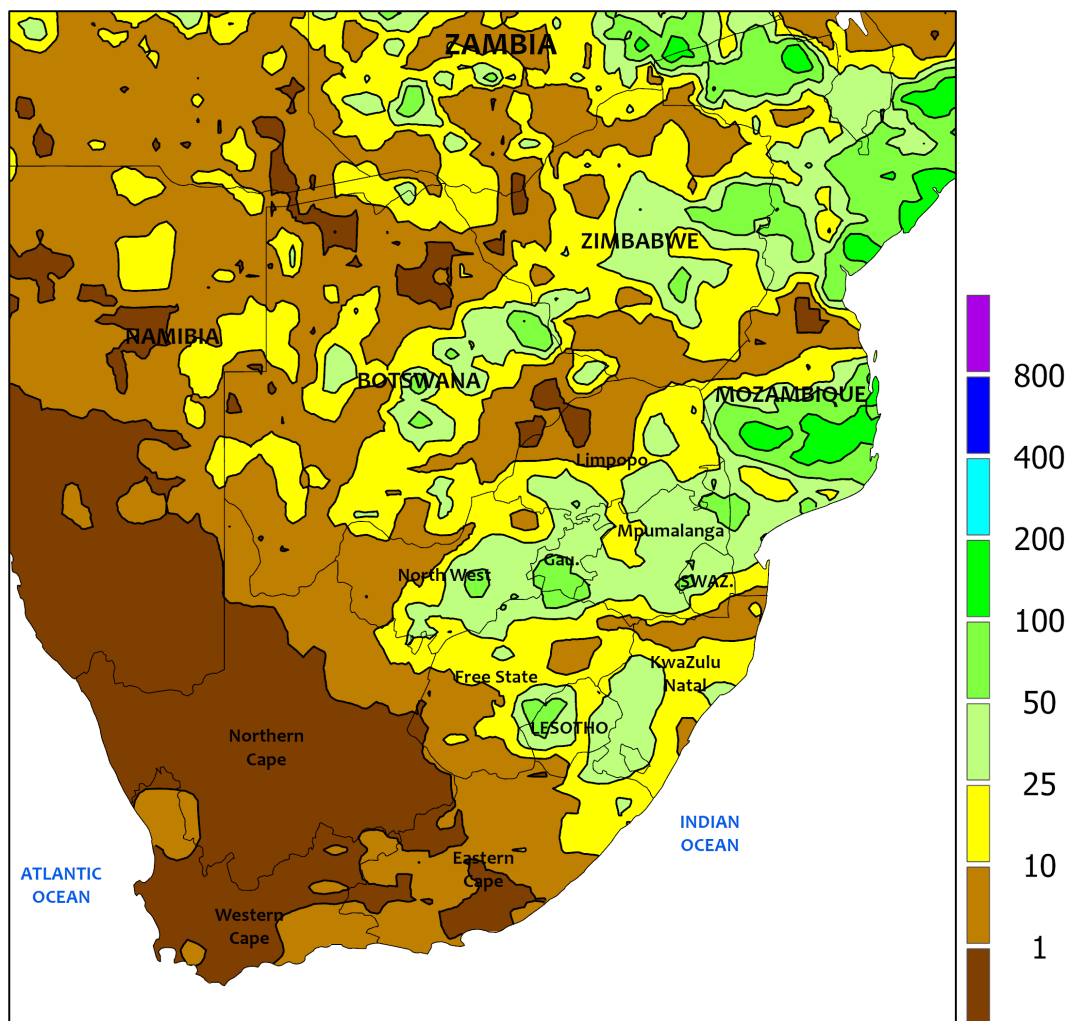


### AUSTRALIA

Mostly dry weather prevailed across the country's primary growing areas, with cooler-than-normal conditions replacing recent heat in eastern croplands. A broad area of high pressure maintained mostly sunny skies over primary winter crop areas from Western Australia into New South Wales and southern Queensland, promoting winter crop

drydown and harvesting. However, temperatures up to 3°C below normal in eastern Australia slowed the development of vegetative cotton and sorghum. A late-week cold front triggered moderate to heavy showers (10-80 mm) from southern Victoria into southeastern New South Wales, though most of the rain fell outside of major crop producing locales.

SOUTH AFRICA  
Total Precipitation(mm)  
November 30 - December 6, 2025



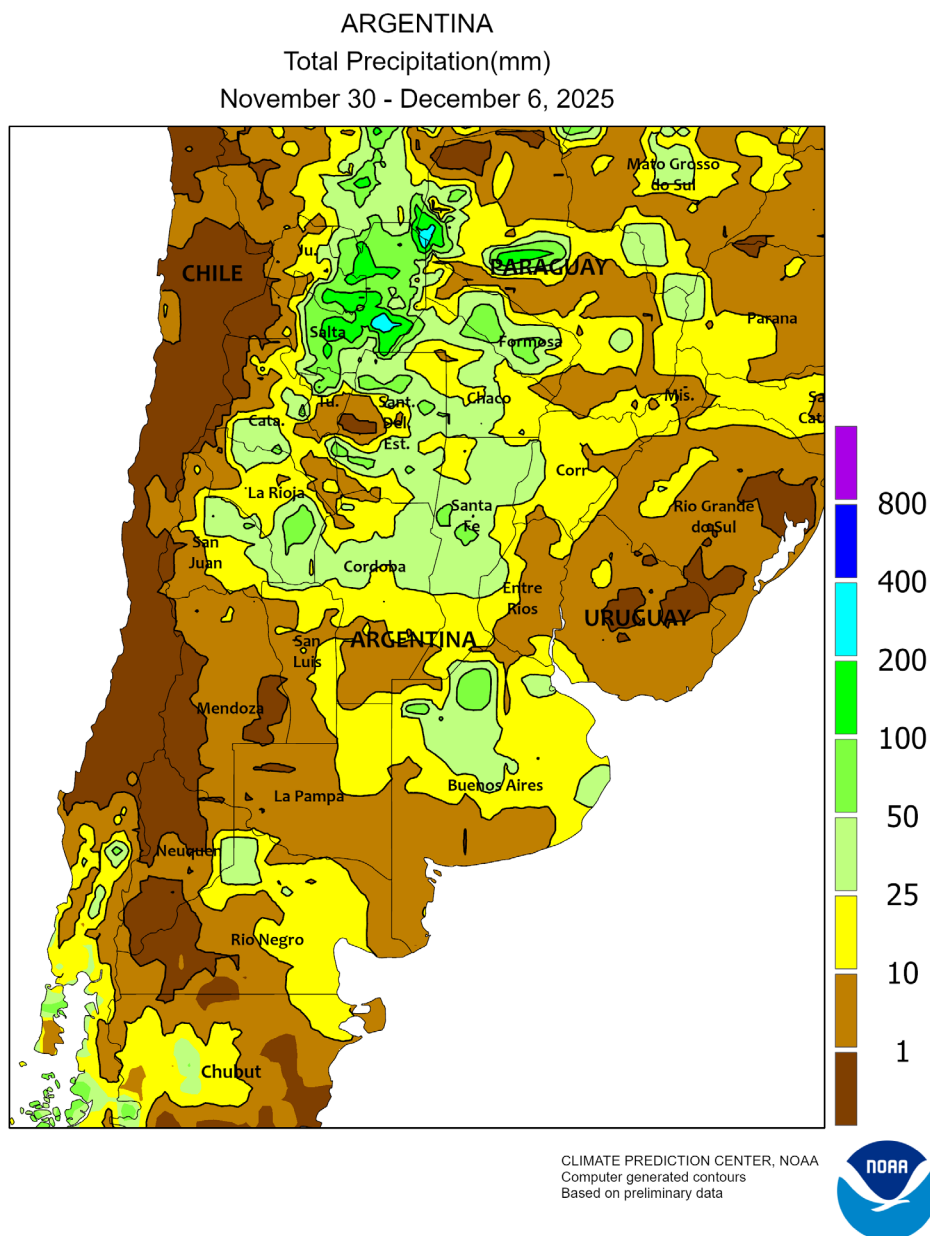
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA  
Computer generated contours  
Based on preliminary data



**SOUTH AFRICA**

Mild, showery weather maintained favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Across the corn belt, rain totaled 10 to 75 mm, though some localized areas remained dry. The moisture helped condition fields for planting, particularly in North West and parts of Free State, while maintaining favorable yield prospects for emerging to vegetative crops

farther east. Temperatures in the Maize Triangle averaged up to 3°C below normal, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s to middle 30s (degrees C). In the West, temperatures were generally 1 to 5°C above normal, with daytime highs reaching the upper 30s. The dry, sunny weather fostered rapid growth of tree and vine crops in Western Cape.



### ARGENTINA

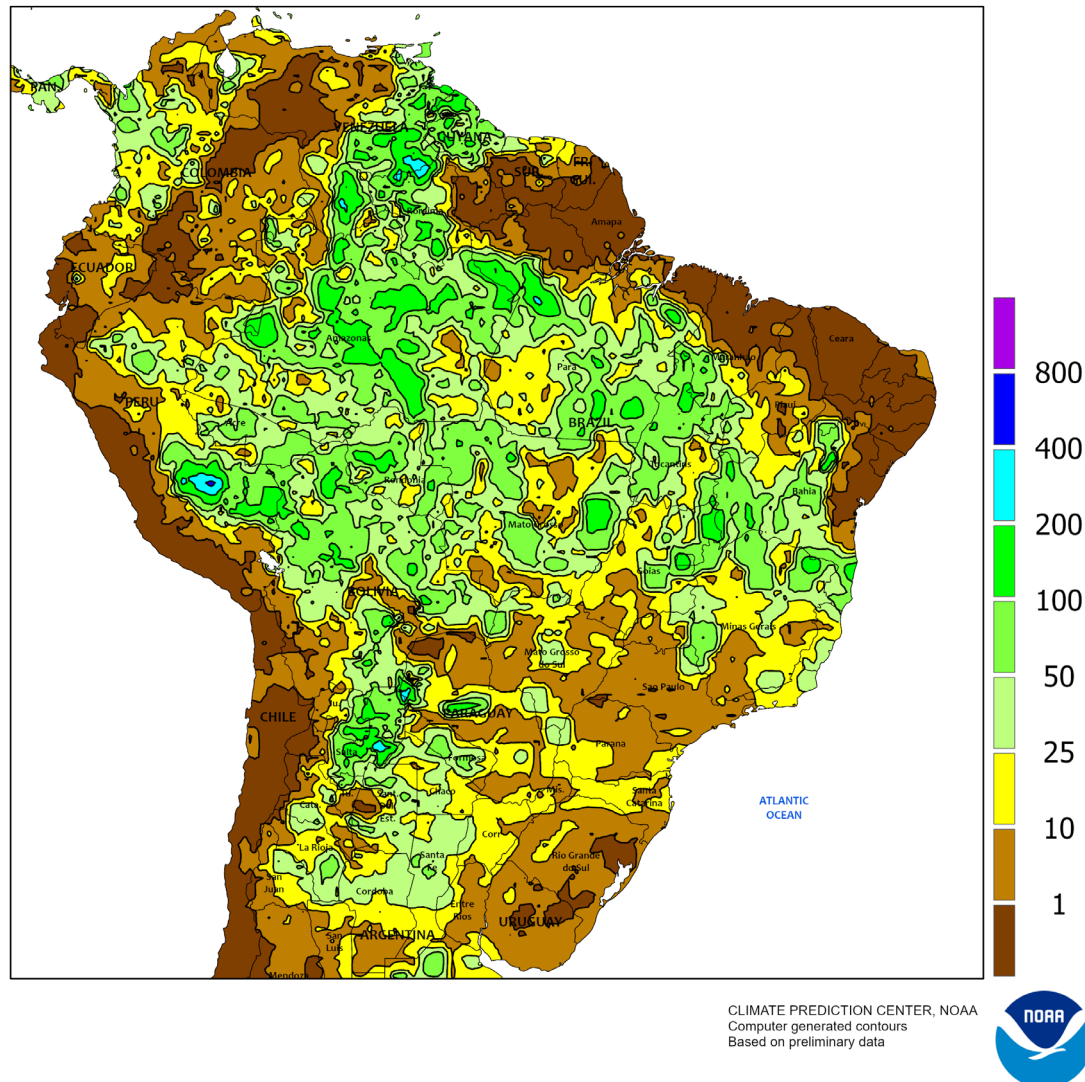
Following a week of drier conditions, wet weather returned to most major crop areas, delivering 10 to 100 mm of rain. The moisture improved germination and establishment prospects for summer grains, oilseeds, and cotton, despite some localized dry pockets. Temperatures remained near to as much as 2°C above normal throughout Argentina, with daytime

highs generally ranging through the 30s (degrees C). Localized highs into the lower 40s were observed in parts of Formosa and Chaco. As of December 4, official data from the government of Argentina indicated sunflowers were 96 percent planted, while cotton, corn, and soybeans were 35, 57, and 49 percent planted, respectively. Additionally, wheat was 47 percent harvested.

## BRAZIL

Total Precipitation(mm)

November 30 - December 6, 2025



## BRAZIL

Mostly dry weather persisted in parts of Sao Paulo, Paraná, and Rio Grande do Sul. If the dry conditions continue as summer crops enter or approach reproduction, this could raise concerns for their yield potential. While scattered light showers (less than 20 mm) offered only minor, localized relief, government reports from Paraná indicated that corn and soybeans continued to develop well overall. It was also noted that some isolated areas experienced hail damage, which resulted in crop losses requiring

soybean replanting. Elsewhere, conditions remained largely favorable for soybeans and early planted summer crops, thanks to the timely arrival of seasonal rains. Totals generally ranged from 10 to 100 mm, though some localized areas received as much as 200 mm. Temperatures throughout the region averaged near normal, with daytime highs in the lower to middle 30s (degrees C). Some locales in the south, from Mato Grosso do Sul down to Rio Grande do Sul, reached the upper 30s.



## U.S. Crop Production Highlights

*The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on Dec. 9, 2025. Forecasts refer to Dec. 1.*

**All cotton** production is forecast at 14.3 million 480-pound bales, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 1 percent from 2024. U.S. yields are expected to average 929 pounds per harvested acre, up 10 pounds from the previous forecast and up 43 pounds from 2024. Upland cotton production is forecast at 13.9 million 480-pound bales, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down less than 1 percent from 2024. Pima cotton production is forecast at 378,000 bales, down 1 percent

from the previous forecast and down 20 percent from 2024.

**Special Note:** Due to changes to the external funding through a cooperative agreement, this report does not contain forecasted citrus production estimates for the state of Florida. For the 2025-2026 season, citrus production forecasts for all program states, including Florida, will be released quarterly on January 12, 2026; April 9, 2026; and July 10, 2026.

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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:  
***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**

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E-mail address: [brad.rippey@usda.gov](mailto:brad.rippey@usda.gov)

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### U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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