TEXAS CoCoRaHS OBSERVER

Autumn 2025

Vol. 11 - 3

Welcome to
The
Texas CoCoRaHS
Observer Newsletter

The purpose of this newsletter is to keep observers informed of the latest news, events, training, and happenings related to the CoCoRaHS program here in Texas, as well as news about the latest weather patterns affecting each region of Texas seasonally.

Inside this Edition

Texas Autumn Weather Summary

By: John Nielsen-Gammon, Texas State Climatologist

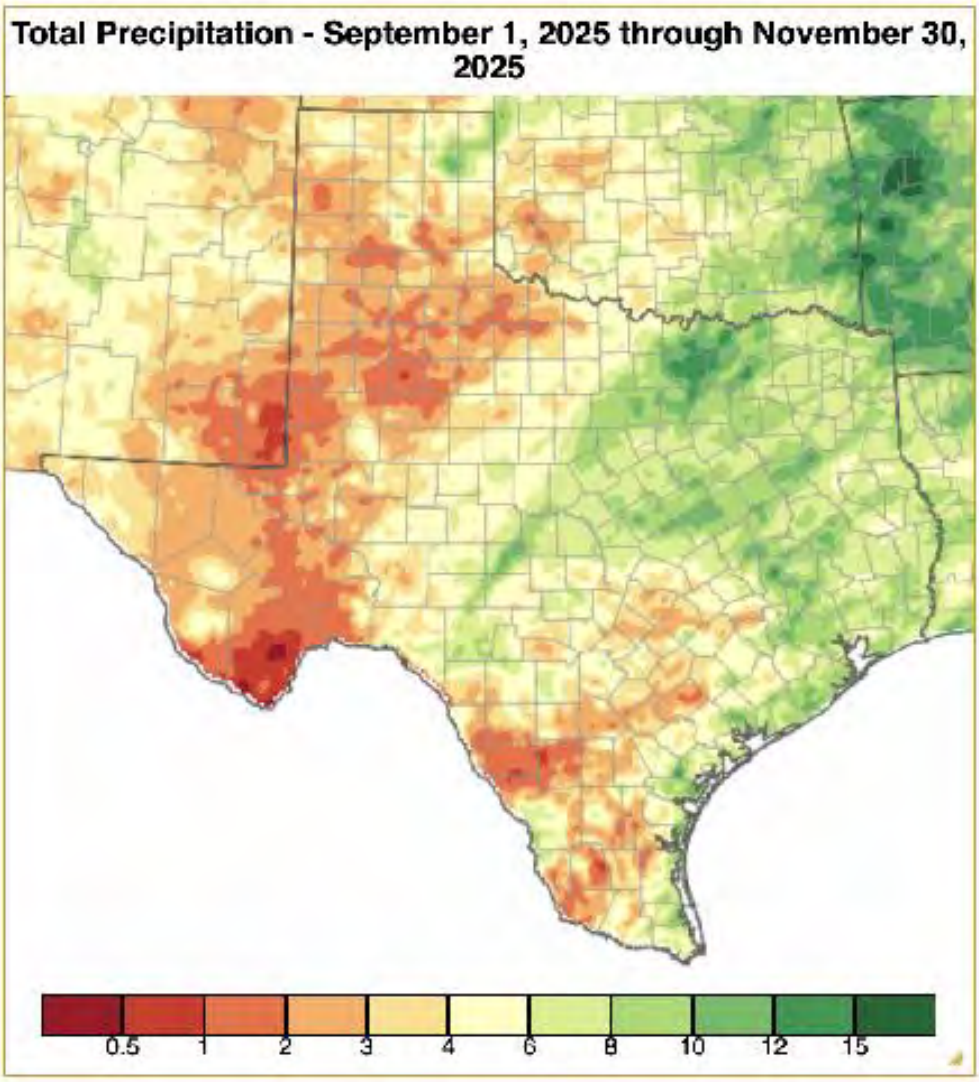


Figure 1: Autumn precipitation in inches, *according to Oregon State University's PRISM data set. Map produced using SCACIS.*

Continued page 2 >

"Because Every Drop Counts, As Do All Zeros"

Texas Autumn Summary (continued)

Fall 2025 across Texas was warm and, depending on where you were, kind of wet, kind of dry, or very dry. The average temperature in September was a little bit on the warm side, but October was the third warmest on record and November was the absolute warmest, making fall (Sept-Nov) the warmest on record too. If you didn't notice it being all that warm, that's because fall 2024 was the second-warmest fall on record. This year only edged it out by 0.2 F.

Did we see it coming? Pretty much. The seasonal outlook from August had strongly enhanced chances of above-normal temperatures, which would correspond to temperatures being at least a degree warmer than average. So "warm" was right, but the new record was unexpected.

Forecasting surprises are becoming less common due to the use of artificial intelligence, or AI. The idea behind an AI model is that there has been enough weather already that the model can learn how the weather patterns evolve and make forecasts based on that. The basic idea has been around a long time, even before operational computer forecasts. Forecasters would find historic weather patterns that looked just like the current weather pattern and base their forecasts on the assumption (or hope) that today's weather would evolve in the same way. The technique was called "analogue forecasting".

The first successful tornado forecast was made using this technique, albeit not voluntarily. A tornado plowed through Tinker Air Force Base in central Oklahoma on March 20, 1948, damaging planes and injuring several personnel. The General in charge had the base quickly put together a Tornado Safety Plan, while the base meteorologists, Capt. Robert Miller and Maj. Ernest ("E.J.") Fawbush, studied the situation and others like for clues on how to anticipate future tornado outbreaks. Five days later, another severe weather situation developed, and the General anxiously visited the weather station. Capt. Miller tells the story:

"E.J. and I glanced rather apprehensively at each other, sensing what was going to happen next. General Borum stood up, looked us in the eye and asked the unsettling question, "Are you going to issue a tornado forecast?" I knew E.J. would come up with a sensible, honest answer and he did.

"'Well, Sir, it sure does look like the last one, doesn't it Bob?'

"I tried to think of a brilliant answer and found myself saying, 'Yes E.J., it is very similar to last week.'

"The General was not particularly impressed with this intelligence: 'You two sound like a broken record. If you really believe this situation is very similar to the one last week, it seems logical to issue a tornado forecast.'

"We both made abortive efforts at crawling out of such a horrendous decision. We pointed out the infinitesimal possibility of a second tornado striking the same area within twenty years or more, let alone in five days. 'Besides,' we said, 'no one has ever issued an operational tornado forecast.'

"'You are about to set a precedent,' said General Fred S. Borum.

"With a sinking feeling in the pits of our stomachs, E.J. composed the historic message and I typed it up and passed it to Base Operations for dissemination. The time was 2:50 p.m. The General left, asking to be kept informed of significant developments. We discussed our suddenly impossible predicament. It seemed like a hopeless situation, one where we couldn’t win and the General couldn’t lose. Base personnel were carrying out his detailed Tornado Safety Plan, hangar

Texas Summer Summary (continued)

all aircraft, remove loose objects, divert incoming air traffic and move base personnel, including the control tower personnel, to places of relative safety. I could see it now, a sure 'bust' and plenty of flack thereafter. I figured General Borum wasn't about to say, 'I made them do it.' More likely it would be, 'Major Fawbush and Captain Miller thought it looked a great deal like the 20th—ask them.' I wondered how I would manage as a civilian, perhaps as an elevator operator. It seemed improbable that anyone would employ, as a weather forecaster, an idiot who issued a tornado forecast for a precise location."

(The above excerpt is from "*The First Operational Tornado Forecast: Twenty Million to One*" by Col. Robert C. Miller and Charlie A. Crisp, published 1999 in the journal *Weather and Forecasting*.)

A little more than three hours later, against all odds, a tornado struck Tinker AFB. There was lots of damage again, but nobody was injured. The apparent success of scientific tornado forecasting triggered investments into techniques for operational tornado warnings that continue to this day, and which have saved many lives. Still, after 75 years of research, we're just now getting the point where it might be scientifically possible on rare occasions to issue a tornado forecast for a specific location hour in advance. It wasn't possible way back in 1948, but it happened anyway!

AI forecasts require more than one similar event. Indeed, analogue forecasting was never super-successful because there are always differences. AI doesn't worry about the overall pattern though. It just looks at patches in the atmosphere and predicts how that patch will change based on nearby patches and the spectrum of past patterns. To work, it needs lots of historical examples in lots of patches, so most of the skillful AI models so far have been based on 70 or so years of global large-scale weather analyses. Newer models are designed to simulate traditional models (the same accuracy, but in 1/10,000th of the time) or skip analyses and models entirely and go straight from observations to forecasts.

Maybe your CoCoRaHS observations are already being used to train AI models in how much precipitation, and where, a given weather pattern will produce. The better the training data, the better the forecasts from AI.

Isn't it nice that computers still need us?

Far West Texas/El Paso Weather Summary

Wetter Than Normal Autumn Improves Drought Conditions

By: Connor Dennhardt, Lead Meteorologist - National Weather Service El Paso

A series of heavy rains in late September and early October have brought the region back to near normal rainfall for 2025. Drought conditions improved in the past few weeks, bringing El Paso and Hudspeth Counties down to Abnormally Dry (D0) and Moderate Drought (D1) status. Autumn is a typically dry time of year as the summer monsoon season wanes and backdoor cold fronts cool temperatures. Precipitation totals finished well above the 90-day normal of **2.54”**. The official climate station at El Paso, TX recorded **5.73”**, making this season its 9th wettest autumn on record.

Figure 1: Frequent lightning striking over El Paso, TX during a thunderstorm on September 27, 2025

September began with scattered showers and thunderstorms nearly every evening. On September 6, CoCoRaHS stations in El Paso County reported rainfall totals from **0.10-0.75”**. The week of September 12-19 was particularly active with daily thunderstorm activity. Severe thunderstorms affected much of Hudspeth County the evening of September 13. CoCoRaHS observers in west El Paso recorded daily rainfall of **1.00-1.50”** on September 17. El Paso International recorded a daily rainfall of **1.95”** on September 19. Monthly totals ranged from **1.50-3.00”**, and radar estimates show portions of central Hudspeth County may have received even more.

October continued the wetter-than-normal trend. Despite thunderstorm activity decreasing, the remnants of two tropical storms brought heavy rain from October 11-13. Tropical Storm Priscilla and Tropical Storm Raymond, both out of the eastern Pacific, pointed their moisture remnants in the direction of far west Texas. On October 11, CoCoRaHS observers in east El Paso reported **1.00-1.25”**. Some flooding occurred in the metro that evening. On October 13, CoCoRaHS observers in east El Paso again reported **1.00-1.25”**, resulting in additional nuisance flooding. The rest of the month was primarily dry. Monthly totals ranged from **1.50-2.50,** well above the climate average and the 7th wettest on record for El Paso.

Far West Texas/El Paso Weather Summary (continued)

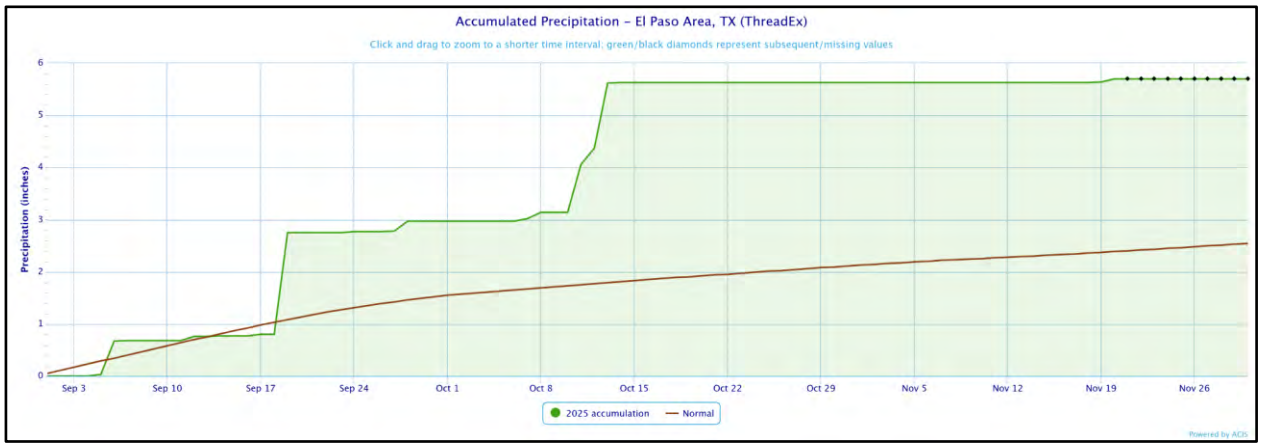


Figure 2: 2025 autumn precipitation in El Paso, TX compared to climate normals (1991-2020).

November was mostly dry, especially during the first half of the month. The only notable rainfall we got was September 19-20 and September 23, as two Pacific low-pressure systems crossed the Southern Rockies. CoCoRaHS observers in El Paso County reported **0.05-0.20”**, quite a bit less than nearby observers in southern New Mexico. The rest of the month was dry, with a pleasant Thanksgiving holiday this year.

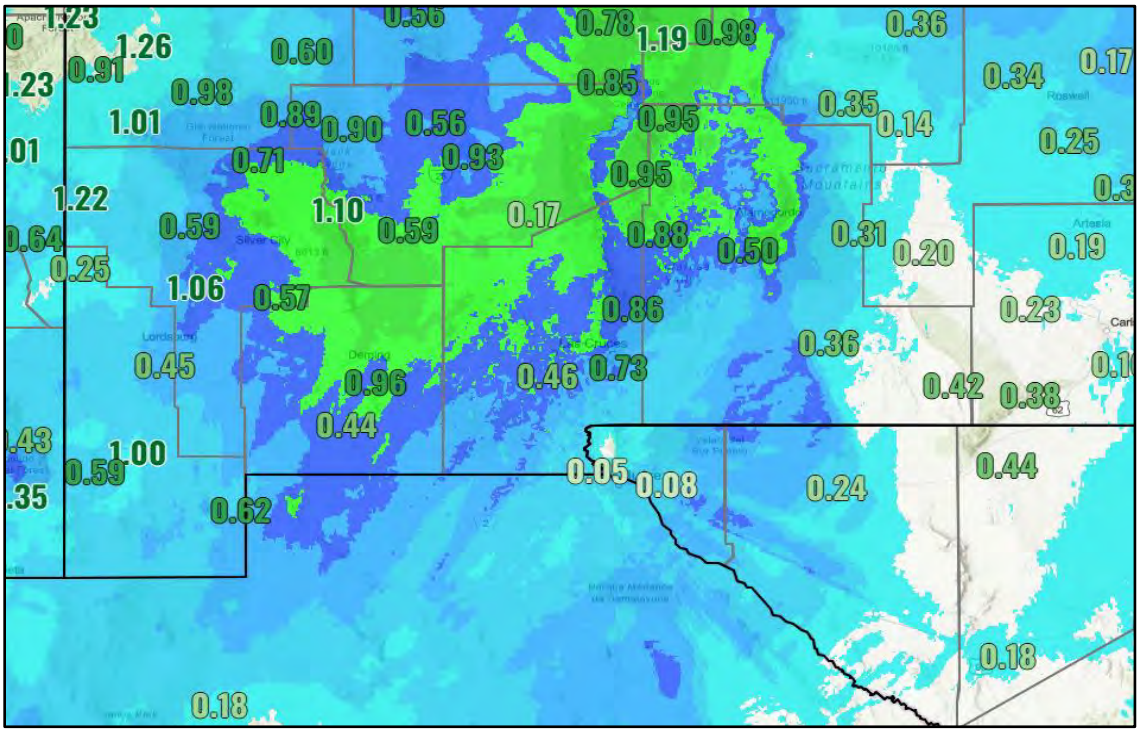


*Figure 3: Observed rainfall totals for November 19-20, 2025, precipitation event. The heaviest rains fell over southern and central New Mexico, with far west Texas only recording **0.05-0.20”**.*

Far West Texas/El Paso Weather Summary (continued)

No snow has been recorded over the Texas mountains yet as we head into the winter. The upcoming winter season looks to lean toward the warmer and drier-than normal side with a weak La Niña in place. This suggests Pacific storm tracks will be further north and likely miss the southern U.S. more times than usual. The Climate Prediction Center's winter outlook highlights a 40-50% chance of below normal precipitation through February.

90-day precipitation totals of **3.00-6.00"** were recorded in far west Texas, with the large deviations due to the localized September thunderstorms. For all stations, this season finished at or above normal. Drought conditions have improved in the region, but low-end drought designations will likely persist through the winter months. The fall season featured 36 active observers in El Paso County, and 2 in Hudspeth County. A total of 2,066 daily reports were submitted, along with 35 multi-day reports. Only 25% of total reports had measurable precipitation, which means our regional observers continue to do a great job reporting days with 0.00". No Condition Monitoring or Significant Weather Reports were submitted. Thanks again to all our local observers who participated in the 2025 autumn season!

From all of us at Texas CoCoRaHS, Wishing you and yours a very Merry Christmas & a Happy New Year.

West Texas Regional Summary

Fall 2025 Climate Summary for West Texas and Southeast New Mexico

West Texas and Southeast New Mexico saw respectable amounts of rain during the fall,
Despite developing La Nina.

By James DeBerry, Meteorologist, Hydrology Program Manager, NWS Midland, CoCoRaHS Coordinator

September

The upper ridge broke down in September as the synoptic pattern began transitioning to fall. This opened a window for several notable hydrologic events.

At the end of August and on Labor Day, thunderstorms developed over the Rio Conchos watershed, sending a flood wave into Presidio. This pushed the Rio Grande into minor flood from the Presidio International Bridge (PRST2) through the lower gage (PRDT2) just downstream of the town.

On the 6th, training thunderstorms developed overnight on the lower Trans Pecos, dumping almost 10" of rainfall over the confluence of Independence Creek and the Pecos River.

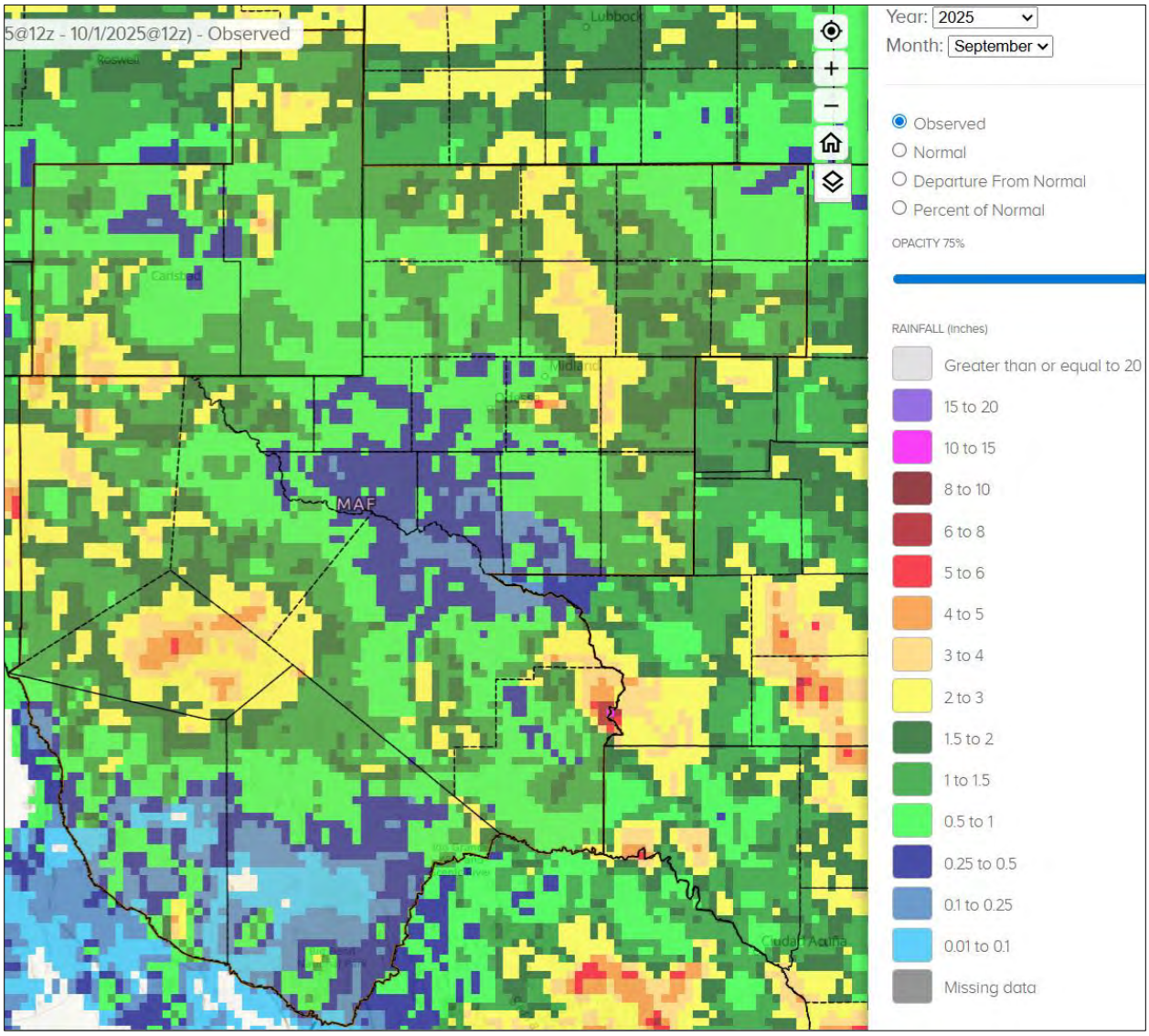
On September 13th, thunderstorms developed in the northern Permian Basin, flooding several locations along St. Hwy 349 south of Lamesa in Dawson County. Floodwaters also stranded motorists in Lamesa. Thunderstorms also developed in Southeast New Mexico, flooding areas along U.S. Hwy 285 and Main St. in east Artesia in Eddy County.

On the 17th, thunderstorms redeveloped over northern Eddy County, flooding Bolton Rd., again in east Artesia. Eddy County EM closed the road as a result. Storms later developed east in Martin County, resulting in significant flooding on St. Hwy 137 just south of Flower Grove. Motorists were strand on St. Hwy 176 near Lenorah.

Finally, on September 28th, thunderstorms flooded West Loop Rd between Hidalgo and Lea Streets in southwest Carlsbad in Eddy County.

Monthly radar rainfall estimates ranged from nothing in western Brewster County to up to 15" in northeast Terrell County. Indeed, the highest observed rainfall was 9.81" at the Independence Creek gage (SFIT2). The average of rainfall reported across West Texas and Southeast New Mexico was 1.11". Reservoir levels averaged 51.7% of conservation capacity as of October 1st:

West Texas Regional Summary (continued)



September Precipitation

October

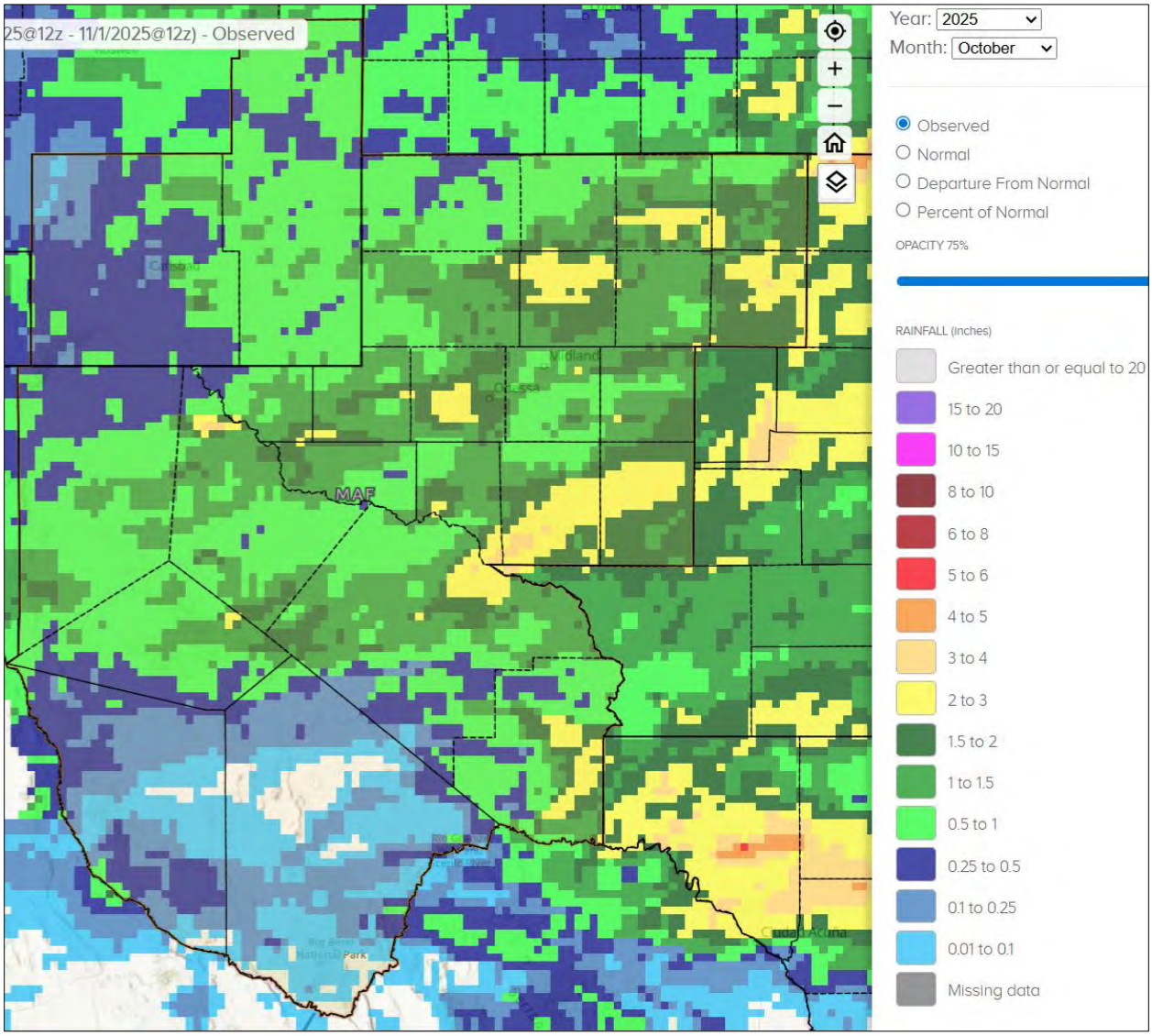
Most of October was uneventful. A few cold fronts tried to materialize but weren't yet strong enough to make it into the area. However, near the end of the month, a potent trough moved through the region, bringing mostly severe activity, but a little flooding.

On the evening of October 23rd, thunderstorms flooded multiple roadways in Snyder in Scurry County, including 17th and 19th Streets, 25th and 26th Streets, Ave. O, and near the water plant.

On the afternoon of the 24th, thunderstorms redeveloped over McCamey in Upton County, flooding a few intersections in town. Just east of McCamey, portions of St. Hwy 349 flooded north of Rankin. East of that, a few streets flooded Big Lake in Reagan County.

Monthly radar rainfall estimates ranged from nothing across parts of Brewster and Presidio Counties to up to 4" in southwest Upton County. Indeed, the highest observed rainfall was 2.68" at McCamey in southwest Upton County. The average of precipitation reported across West Texas and Southeast New Mexico was 0.69".

West Texas Regional Summary (continued)



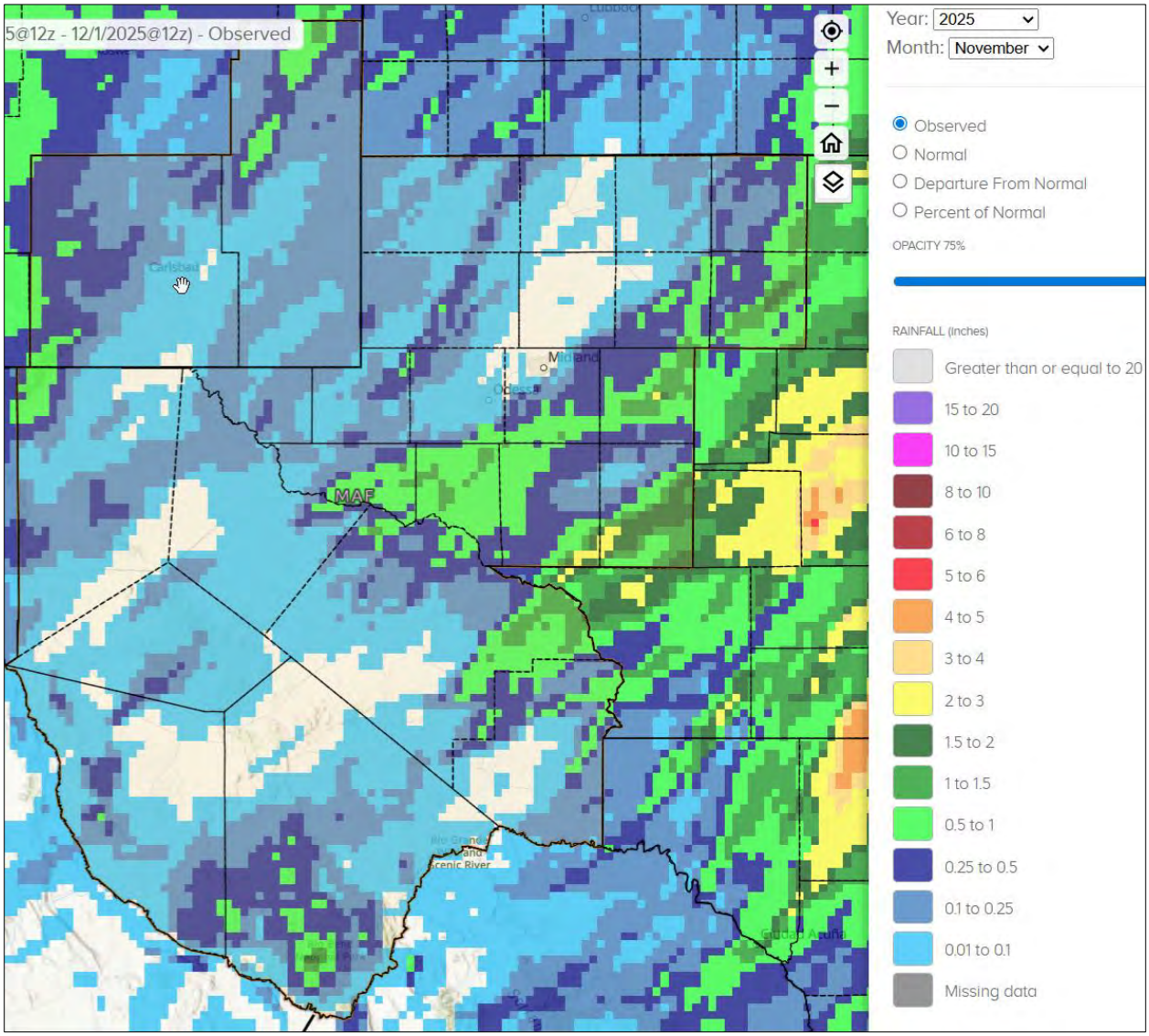
October Precipitation

November

November was relatively dry, and no notable hydrologic events occurred.

Monthly radar precipitation estimates ranged from nothing over various parts of West Texas and Southeast New Mexico to up to 3” in southeast Upton and southwest Reagan Counties. But the highest observed rainfall was 1.26” at Chisos Basin in Brewster County. The average of precipitation reported across West Texas and Southeast New Mexico was 0.16”.

West Texas Regional Summary (continued)



November Precipitation

Overall, fall 2024 was dry for West Texas and Southeast New Mexico.

As of 25 November, southern Brewster and Presidio Counties were in extreme to exceptional drought. The higher terrain of West Texas and Southeast New Mexico was in severe drought. The rest of the HSA was in moderate drought or better.

Area reservoirs are at 51.2% of conservation capacity as of December 1st.

East Texas Regional Summary

Below Normal Precipitation that did produce a few Severe Storms

By: Davyon Hill (Lead Meteorologist/National Weather Service-Shreveport)

The region generally saw drier than normal conditions for the first month of fall, as most of the precipitation fell during two periods, September 5th/6th and 24th/25th. Outside of a few locations in Smith and Bowie counties, along with another handful of sites across the region, the overwhelming majority of the CoCoRaHS sites recorded less than 2" of rainfall for the month. This is below the National Weather Service 3.5" September average. In fact, many of those same locations reported less than an inch for the month.

Total rainfall amounts did increase as we moved into the month of October but remained under the National Weather Service 4.5" October average. Unfortunately, almost all the CoCoRaHS sites didn't report any precipitation until the 18th of the month. And like the previous month, most of the rainfall only occurred during two periods, the 18th and 24th/25th. Some of this rainfall on the 25th was heavy, as several sites in around the Tyler metro area of Smith & Cherokee counties reported rainfall totals ranging from 2.5" to almost 3.5". The National Weather Service climate station at Tyler Pounds Field reported a record 3.37" on this day. One of the days that stood out in the month was the 28th, as a warm front lifted north across the region just ahead of an approaching cool front. Not much rainfall was observed with this system, but it did produce two observed EF-1 tornadoes. The first occurred just northeast of Lindale in Smith County around 2:12 PM, followed by the second tornado in the city of Kilgore in Gregg/Rusk counties about an hour later.

Fig.1: Tornadoes – October 28th, 2025
Left: *just northeast of Lindale, TX /* ***Right:*** *Kilgore, TX*
Images Courtesy of Bobby Brown (Left) & Chris Duncan (Right)

East Texas Regional Summary (continued)

The month of November was very similar to the previous month of October. Nearly all the CoCoRaHS sites reported no rainfall for the first 19 days of the month, and the rainfall that occurred happened on a few periods (Nov. 20th/21st, 24th, & 28th/29th). However, total rainfall amounts for November were near or above the National Weather Service 4" average. Locally heavy rainfall moved into the region on the 20th of the month, especially in the Texarkana area. Several sites in Bowie and Cass counties reported rainfall amounts ranging from 2.5" to 4.3". The National Weather Service climate site at Texarkana Webb Field Airport reported a record 3.26" of rainfall. Unfortunately, another EF-1 tornado hit the region that evening, as a tornado was reported in Cherokee County, about 2 miles northeast of the city of Jacksonville. Widespread heavy rainfall returned to the region on the 24th, as many of the East Texas CoCoRaHS sites reported over 2" of rainfall. This resulted in several flash flood reports across the region, as the National Weather Service issued several Flash Flood Warnings on that day. Pea size hail was observed on the 29th at a CoCoRaHS site in Angelina County, as showers and thunderstorms moved across the region. But, despite the increased rainfall in November, total amounts of rainfall during autumn 2025 were well below climatic normal. Because of this, Abnormally Dry to Severe Drought conditions have developed across the region for the start of winter 2025-2026.

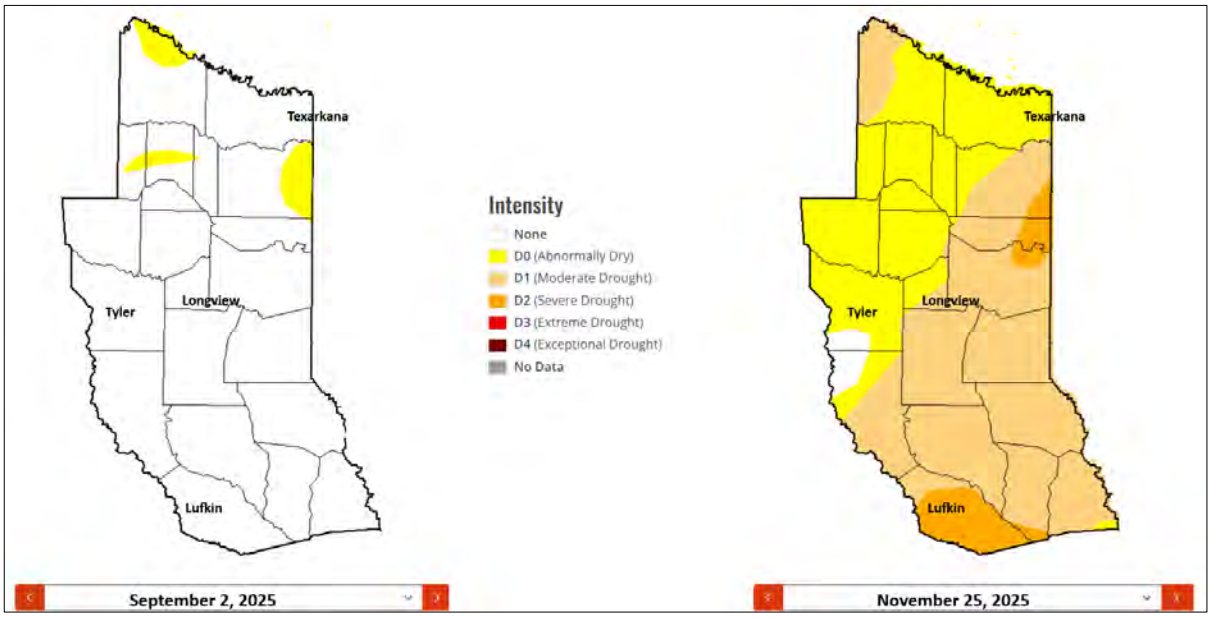


Fig.2: Drought Monitor
Sept 2nd, 2025 – Nov 25th, 2025
Image Courtesy of National Drought Mitigation Center

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary

Autumn 2025 Weather Story for the Rio Grande Valley:
"Endless Summer" for the Second Year in a Row
Record to Near-Record Heat and General Dryness Builds Drought

By Barry Goldsmith
Warning Coordination Meteorologist
NWS Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley

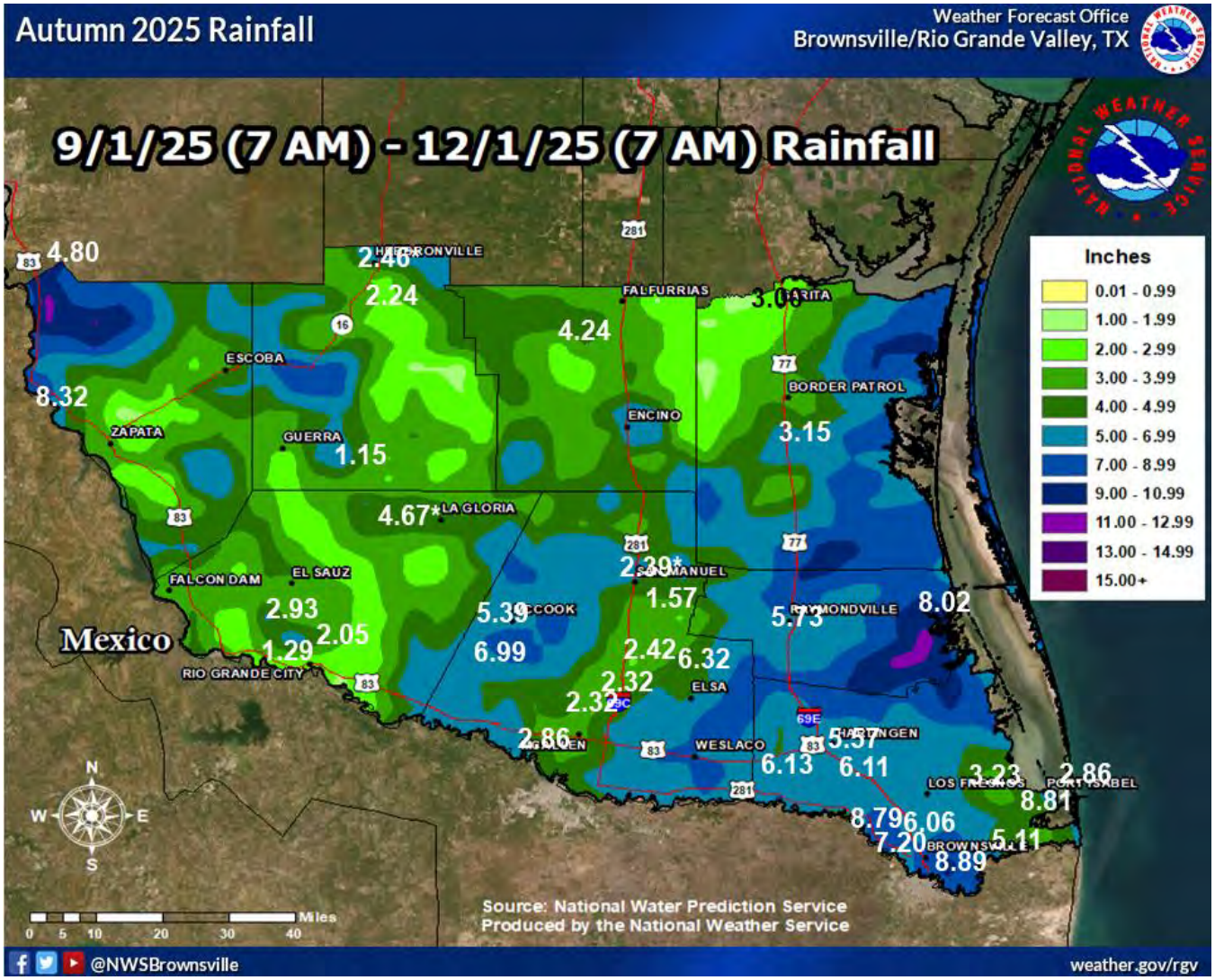


Figure 1. *Annotated rainfall map for autumn 2025 across the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep South Texas region. Annotated values (in inches) are from selected Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow (CoCoRaHS) observers, along with several cooperative (COOP), Automated Surface Observing System (ASOS), and Texas Mesonet stations with sufficient and trusted values for the season.*

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

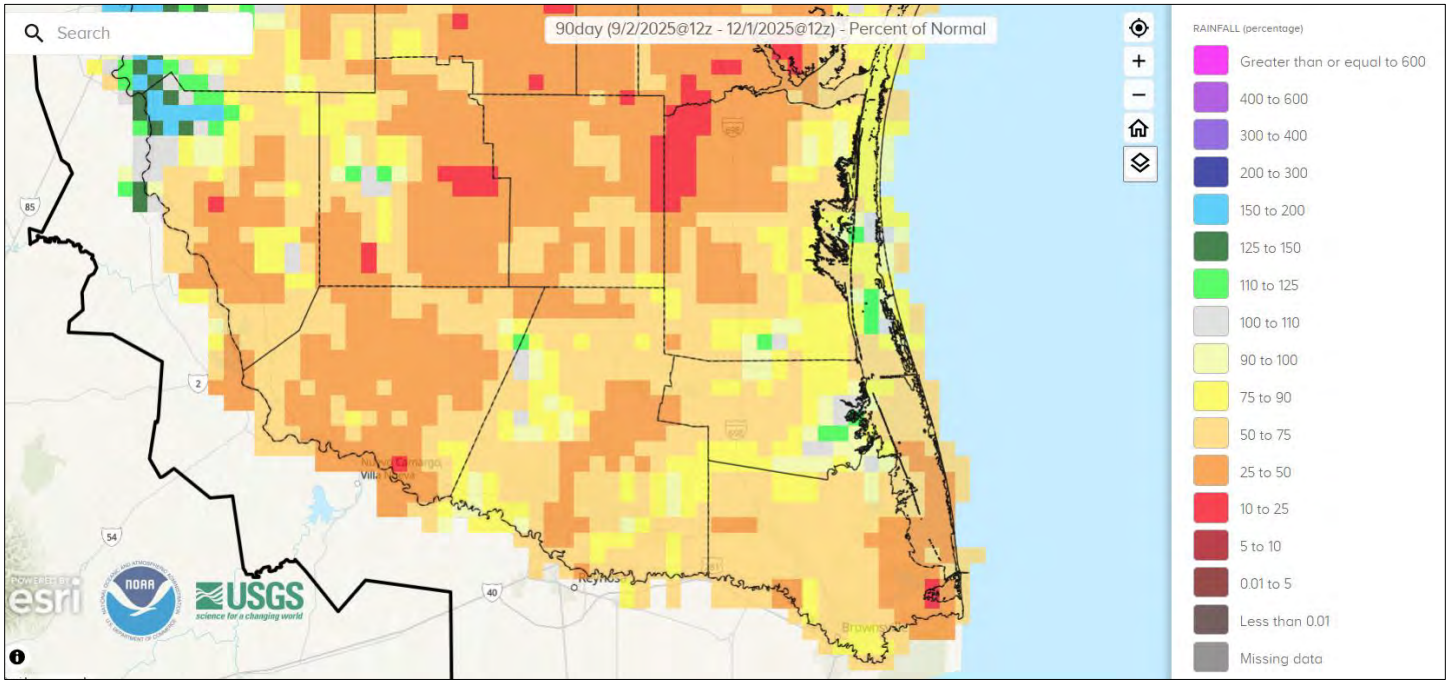


Figure 2. *Rainfall percentage of average, September 1 through December 1 (7 AM), 2025. Other than two separate torrential rain events near the Zapata/Webb County line (100-200% of average), most of the Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas Ranchlands ended up at 25-75% of seasonal averages. Hyper-local exceptions, due to slow-moving torrential thunderstorms, including Brownsville, southeast Willacy, and northwest Hidalgo County. Pockets of Jim Hogg, eastern Brooks, and western Kenedy fared very poorly, with 10-25% of average rainfall.*

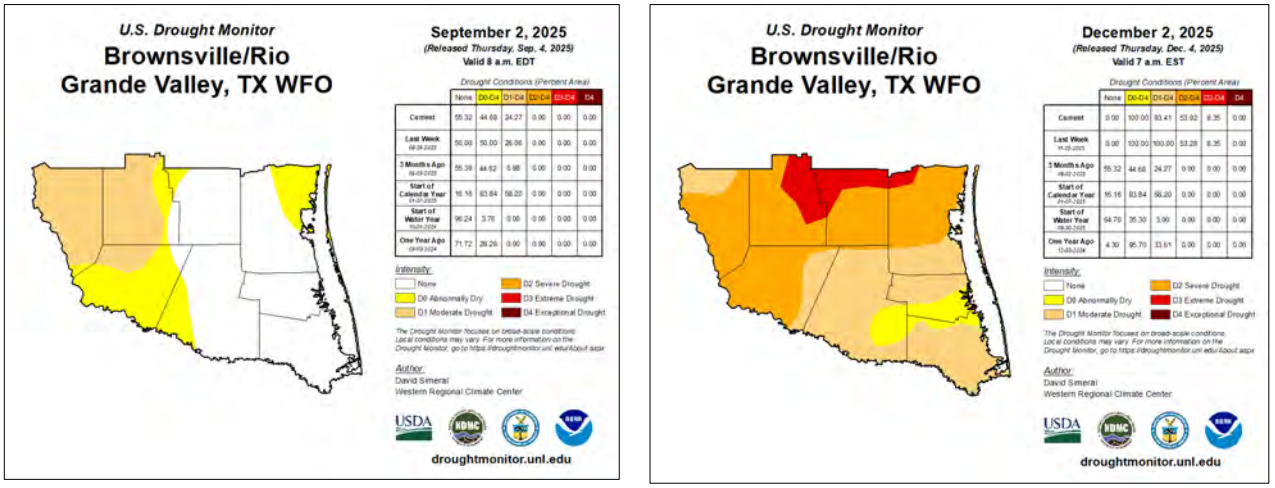


Figure 3. *U.S. Drought Monitor differences between September 2nd and December 2nd. Near-record to record heat combined with below average rainfall enhanced evaporation rates, worsening already drying soil-moisture conditions headed out of August. Pockets of Abnormal Dryness (yellow, level 0) and Moderate Drought (tan, level 1) worsened to widespread Moderate to Severe (orange, level 2) Drought by early December. A pocket of eastern Jim Hogg, northern Brooks, and northwest Kenedy – in the 25-50% of average rainfall – worsened to Extreme Drought (red, level 3).*

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

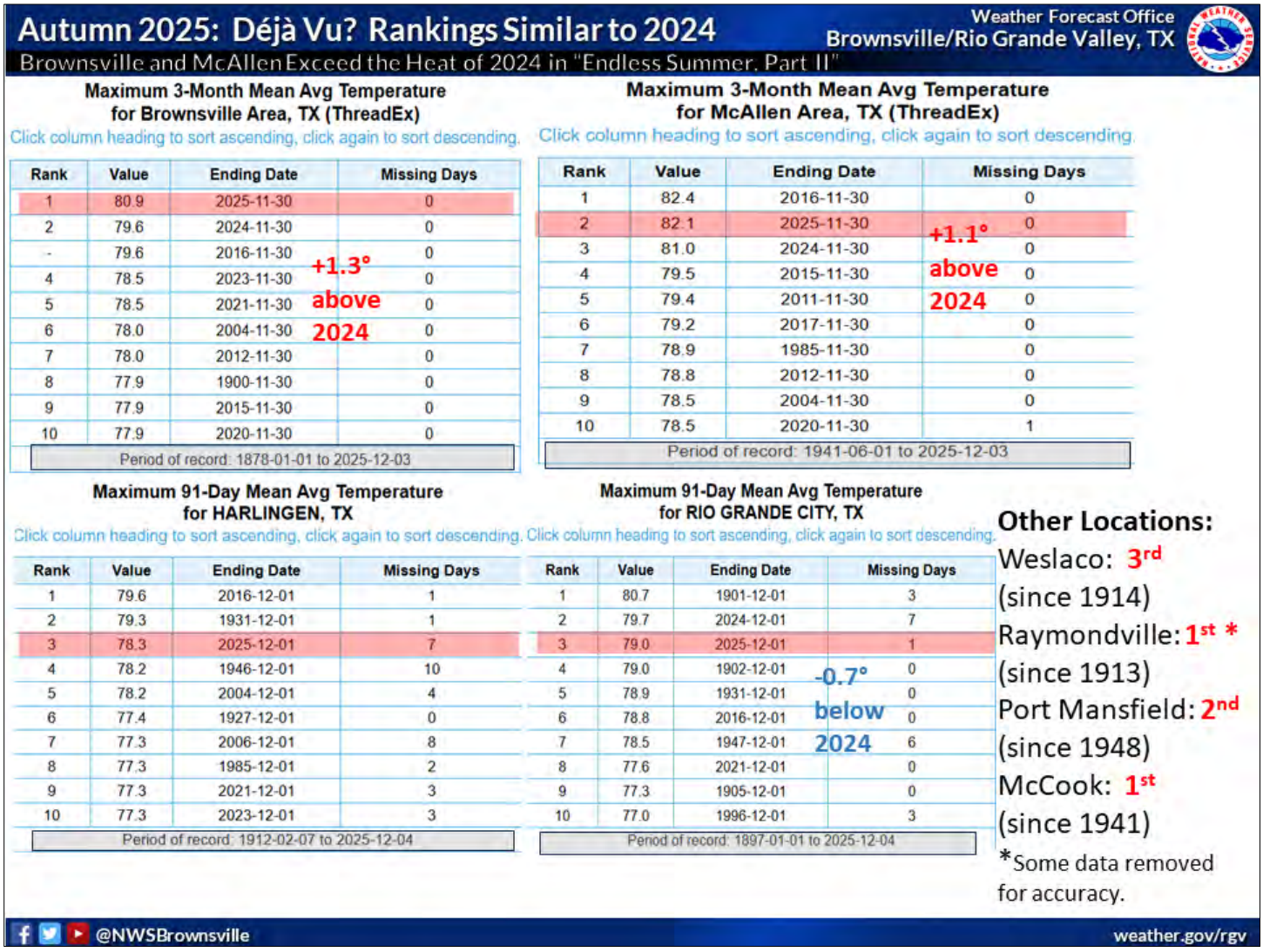


Figure 4. *Autumn 2025 practically mirrored the Endless Summer of 2024 – which continued into December that year. All available locations finished among the top three hottest on record for a second autumn in a row. Combined with spring and summer, the annual heat once again ranked in the top ten warmest/hottest all-time through eleven months on the calendar.*

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

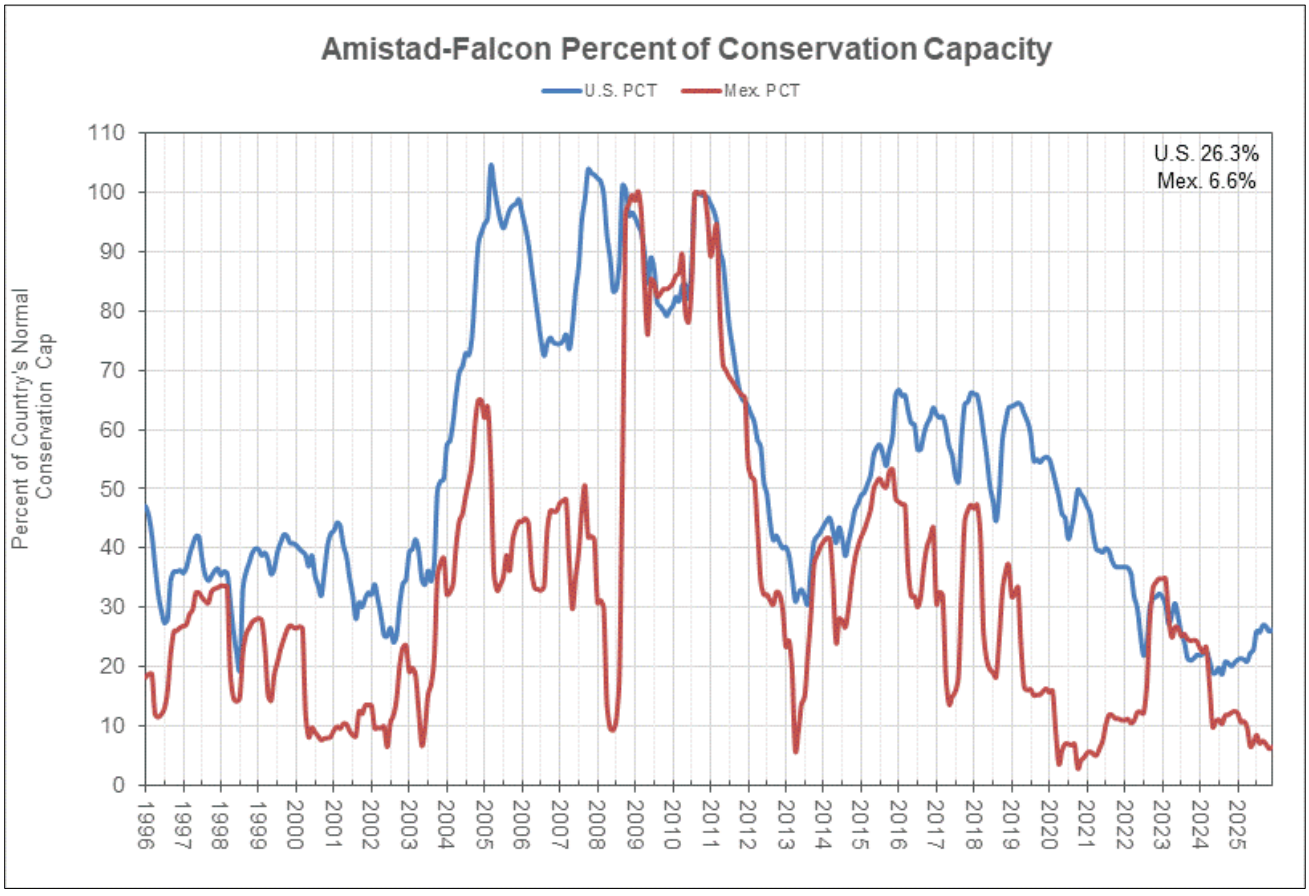


Figure 5. *U.S. International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) combined percentage of conservation capacity for Amistad and Falcon International Reservoirs at the start of December 2025 continued to show dire conditions for total water share. While the US percent of conservation hovered just above 25%, Mexico's share dipped below 7%. The total values remained just around, or just above seasonal records set in autumn 2024. Falcon was constituted in 1954; Amistad in 1971.*

Month-by-Month Summary

September, normally the wettest month by far on the calendar, fell short of expected rainfall. In fact, some areas were woefully short, with only 25% of average (average rainfall ranges from 4.5" to 6" from west to east across the region). The lack of rainfall helped to boost average temperatures to the top 5 to top 20 hottest on record. Rainfall "winners" included west Brownsville/Rancho Viejo, where a hyper-local slow-moving thunderstorm dropped over 4" in two hours on the 19th. Other areas with some beneficial monthly rain included eastern Willacy and eastern Kenedy County.

Aside from the 19th, the other day of interest was between late on the 6th and mid-morning of the 7th, when clusters of thunderstorms produced locally heavy rainfall in northwest Zapata, southeast Zapata/northwest Starr, and northwest Hidalgo/northeast Starr. Radar estimates of 3 to 4" were common in these clusters.

The lack of rainfall in September can be a critical driver for future water resources, particularly for crops and livestock. A drier-than-average month, combined with near-record heat, can set the stage for future crop success during the following spring, if beneficial rains don't come during the typical dry season (November-April).

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

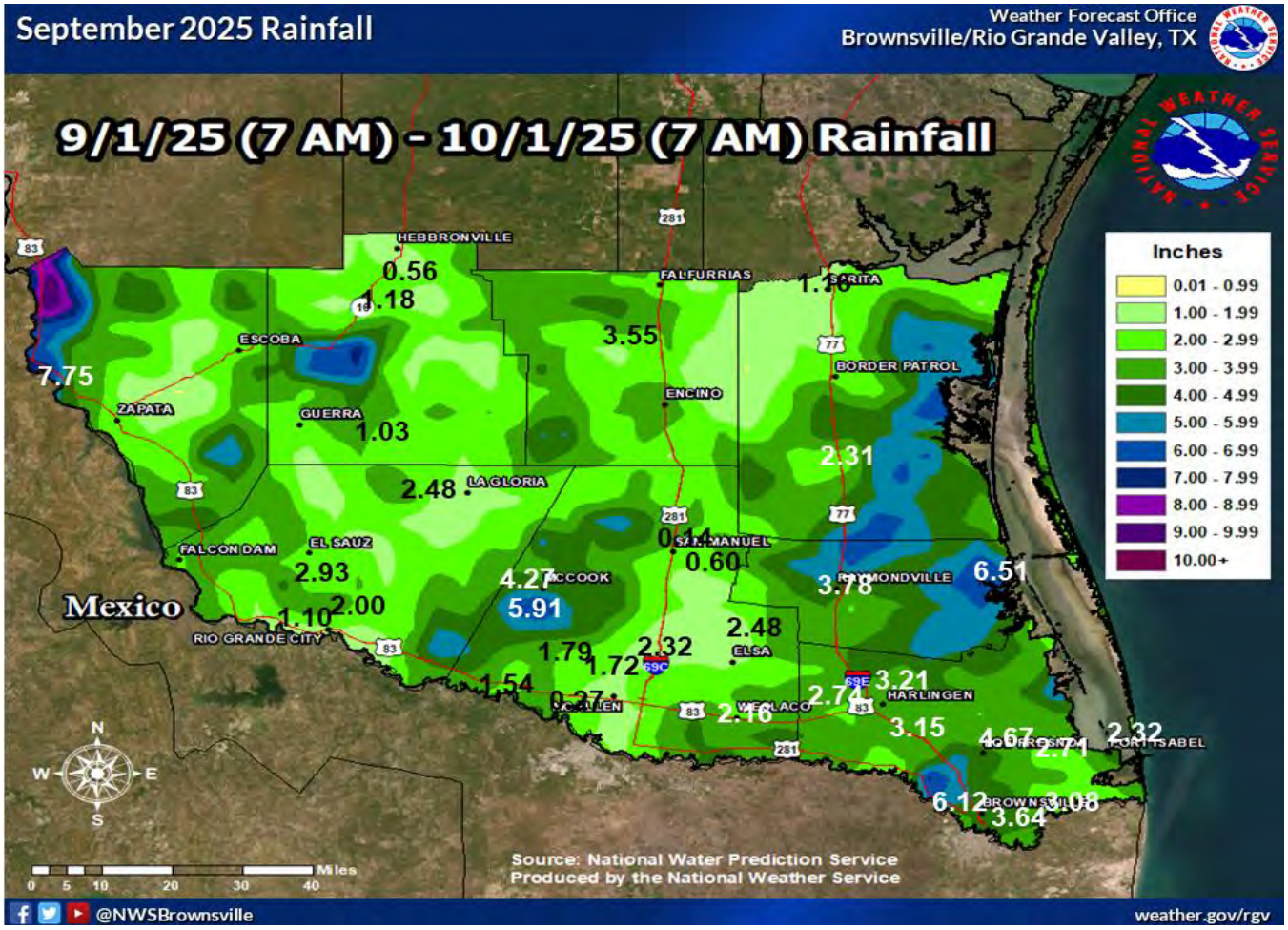


Figure 6. *September 2025 rainfall map, including selected annotated values from CoCoRaHS observers, NWS cooperative observers, and Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) data, and the Texas Mesonet.*

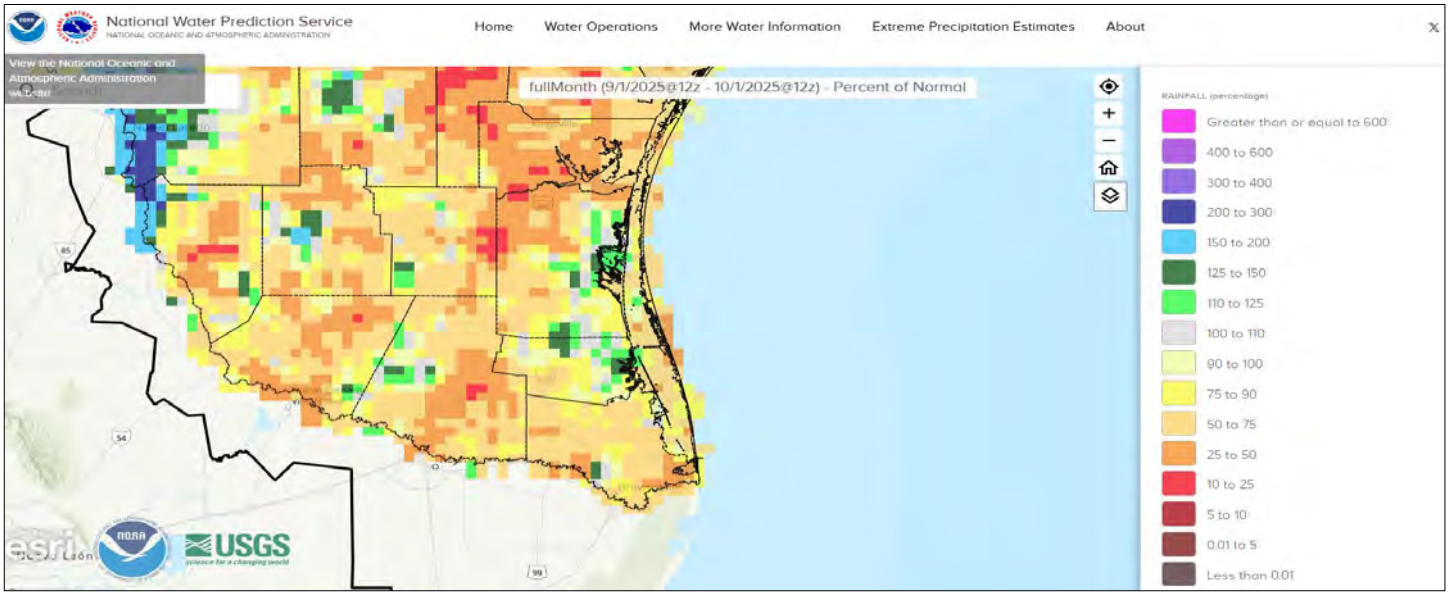


Figure 7. *Rainfall percentage of average September 2025. (Note: average rainfall is 4.5 to 6", or two-three times any other month's average), typically the wettest month on the calendar by far, 2025 was far from it overall. Other than pockets in Willacy, southern Kenedy, northwestern Hidalgo, and central Jim Hogg County where 100-150% of average rain fell, as well as an area along the Rio Grande in northwest Zapata (150-250%), agriculturally-rich area of the Rio Grande Valley and Deep South Texas ranchlands fell short, by 25 to 75% of average – with pockets at 10-25% of average.*

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

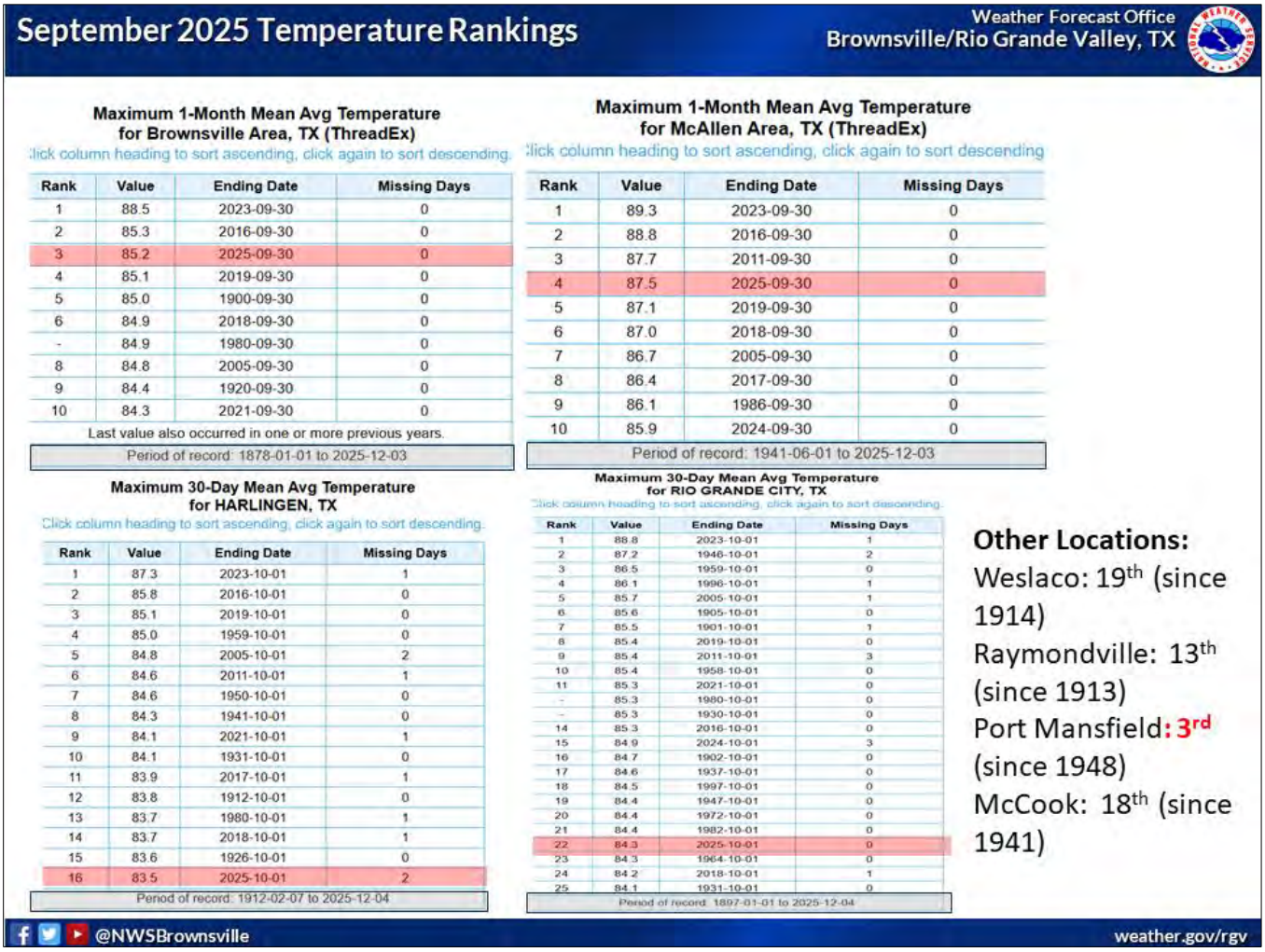


Figure 8. *September 2025 temperature rankings (period of record in gray box) for selected Lower Rio Grande Valley locations. Rankings for most available locations ended up in the top 20, warmest on record, dating back more than 100 years for some. Several spots ended up in the top ten hottest, a continuation of summer's (June-August) heat.*

October is typically when the Valley's wet season transitions to dry, and such was the case for most areas – despite the lack of any dry (low humidity) post-frontal situations until the final days of the month (October 29-31). For the most part, October 2025 will be remembered for persistent hot sunshine amid fair weather clouds – a perfect beach month for those enjoying balmy breezes and still-warm surf. The primary torrential rainmaker occurred once again in Brownsville, where over 4" fell at Brownsville/South Padre International Airport – with nearly 3" falling on the 7th, with an unrelated pocket of torrential rain in northwest Jim Hogg County. Otherwise, paltry rainfall ended up at 5-25% of average (Figure 10).

The persistent heat would break on the 29th with the season's first true cooling front – one which brought morning chill but low to very low humidity and fire weather concerns on the 29th and 30th – but a fantastic Halloween night with mild temperatures, modest humidity, and light wind.

The combination of record to near-record heat (top five in most locations) and well below average rainfall expanded Moderate (level 1) drought and brought the first pocket of Severe (level 2 or 4) drought to Brooks and Kenedy County to begin November.

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

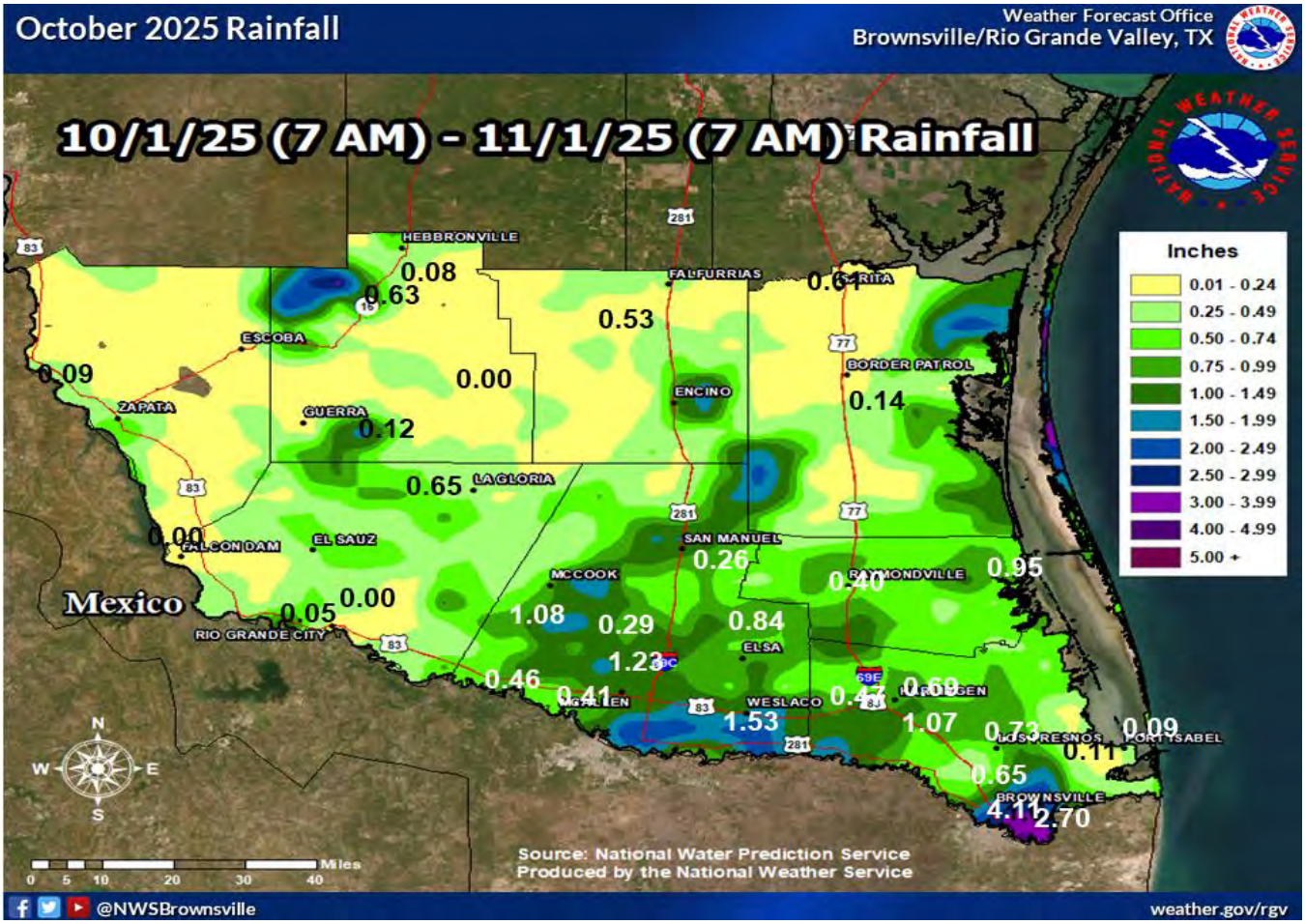


Figure 9. *October 2025 rainfall map, including selected annotated values from CoCoRaHS observers, NWS cooperative observers, and Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) data, and the Texas Mesonet.*

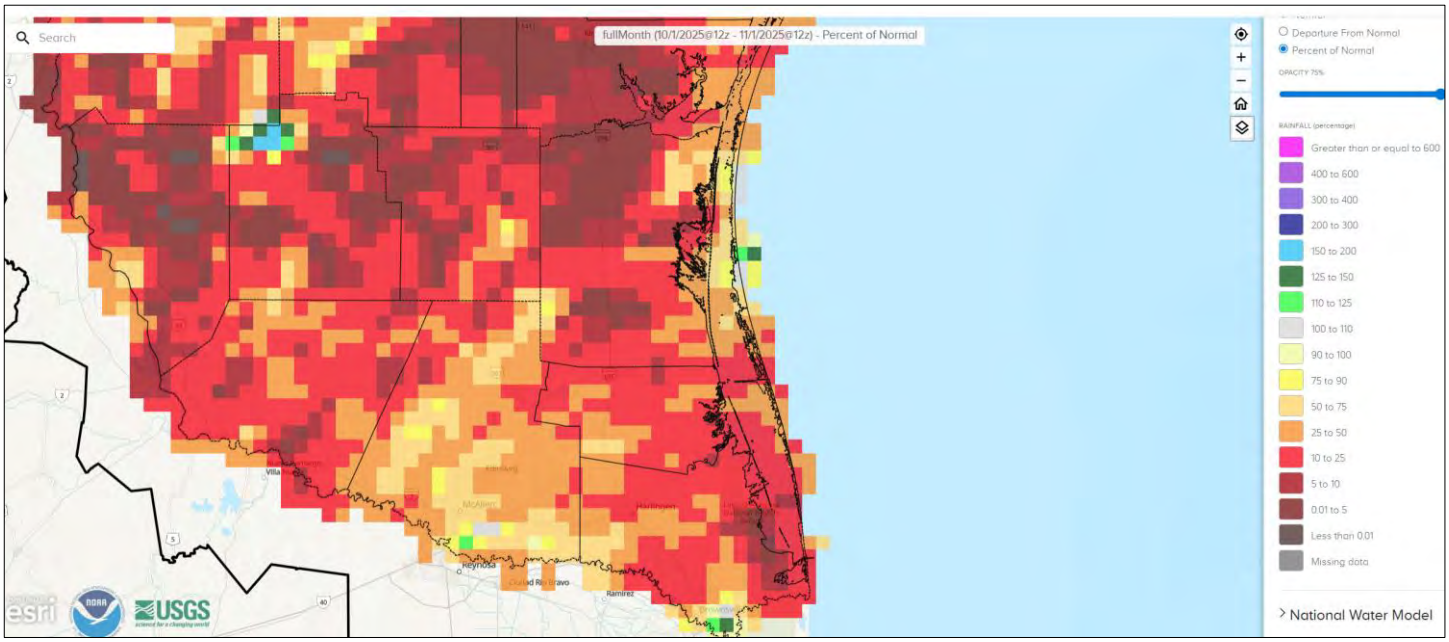
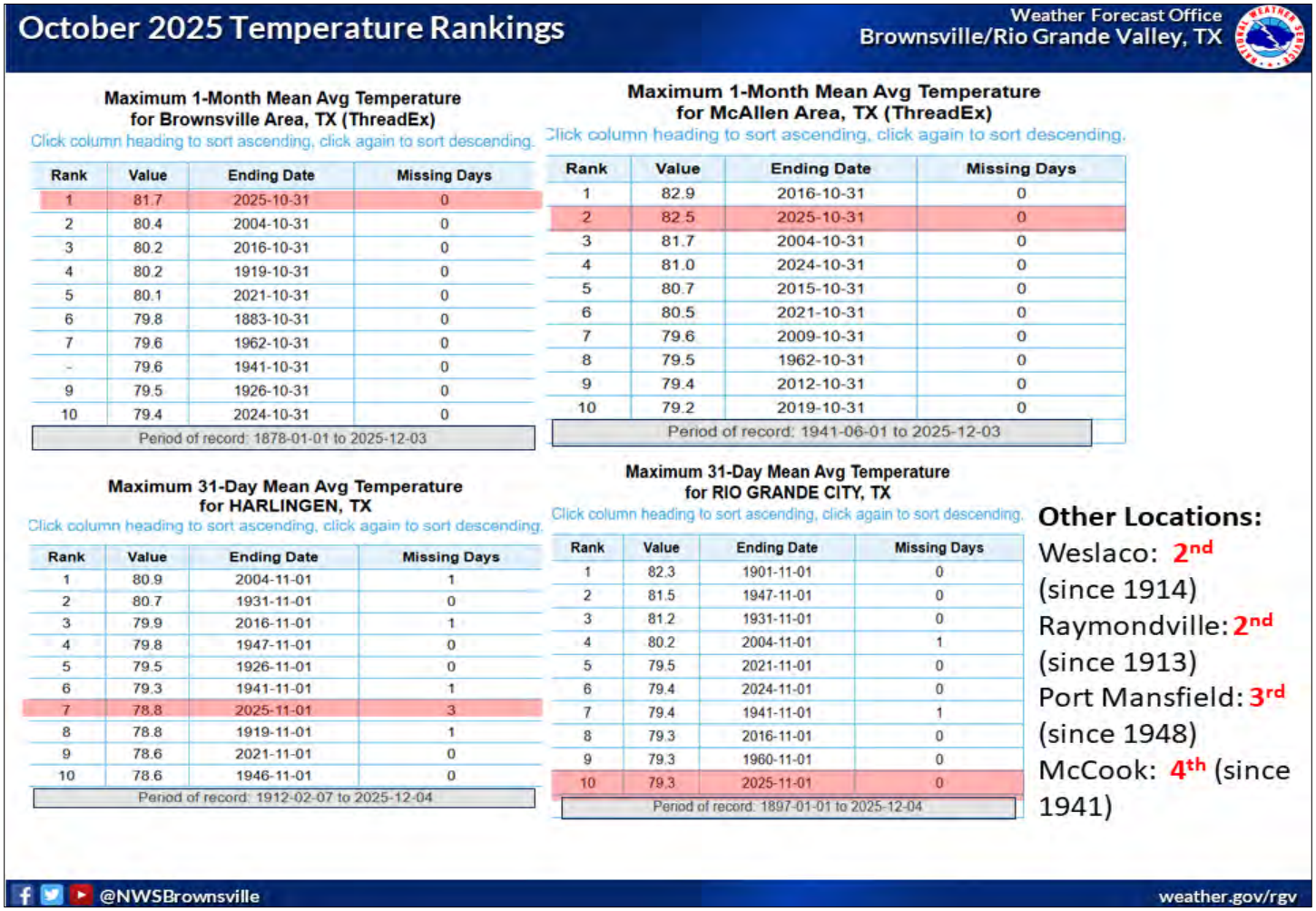


Figure 10. *Rainfall percentage of average October 2025. (Note: average rainfall is 2 to 3.5" from west to east), Other than pockets in northwestern Jim Hogg (150-200%) and around Brownsville and near McAllen, most of the Rio Grande Valley and Deep South Texas ranchlands only received 5-25% of average.*

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)



October 2025 Temperature Rankings

Weather Forecast Office
Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley, TX

Maximum 1-Month Mean Avg Temperature for Brownsville Area, TX (ThreadEx)

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Rank	Value	Ending Date	Missing Days
1	81.7	2025-10-31	0
2	80.4	2004-10-31	0
3	80.2	2016-10-31	0
4	80.2	1919-10-31	0
5	80.1	2021-10-31	0
6	79.8	1883-10-31	0
7	79.6	1962-10-31	0
-	79.6	1941-10-31	0
9	79.5	1926-10-31	0
10	79.4	2024-10-31	0

Period of record: 1878-01-01 to 2025-12-03

Maximum 1-Month Mean Avg Temperature for McAllen Area, TX (ThreadEx)

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Rank	Value	Ending Date	Missing Days
1	82.9	2016-10-31	0
2	82.5	2025-10-31	0
3	81.7	2004-10-31	0
4	81.0	2024-10-31	0
5	80.7	2015-10-31	0
6	80.5	2021-10-31	0
7	79.6	2009-10-31	0
8	79.5	1962-10-31	0
9	79.4	2012-10-31	0
10	79.2	2019-10-31	0

Period of record: 1941-06-01 to 2025-12-03

Maximum 31-Day Mean Avg Temperature for HARLINGEN, TX

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Rank	Value	Ending Date	Missing Days
1	80.9	2004-11-01	1
2	80.7	1931-11-01	0
3	79.9	2016-11-01	1
4	79.8	1947-11-01	0
5	79.5	1926-11-01	0
6	79.3	1941-11-01	1
7	78.8	2025-11-01	3
8	78.8	1919-11-01	1
9	78.6	2021-11-01	0
10	78.6	1946-11-01	0

Period of record: 1912-02-07 to 2025-12-04

Maximum 31-Day Mean Avg Temperature for RIO GRANDE CITY, TX

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Rank	Value	Ending Date	Missing Days
1	82.3	1901-11-01	0
2	81.5	1947-11-01	0
3	81.2	1931-11-01	0
4	80.2	2004-11-01	1
5	79.5	2021-11-01	0
6	79.4	2024-11-01	0
7	79.4	1941-11-01	1
8	79.3	2016-11-01	0
9	79.3	1960-11-01	0
10	79.3	2025-11-01	0

Period of record: 1897-01-01 to 2025-12-04

Other Locations:
Weslaco: 2nd (since 1914)
Raymondville: 2nd (since 1913)
Port Mansfield: 3rd (since 1948)
McCook: 4th (since 1941)

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Figure 11. *October 2025 temperature rankings (period of record in gray boxes) for selected Lower Rio Grande Valley locations. Rankings for most available locations ended up in the top five hottest on record, dating back more than 100 years for some. Most locations ended up among the top five hottest.*

November 2025 began with a "bang" for parts of South Texas, with a devastating hailstorm during the late afternoon/early evening on the 1st causing widespread property damage in the Portland/Taft area before raking wildlife areas on the barrier island and bays, killing/injuring nearly 1,900 birds. The atmospheric pattern than created the Coastal Bend event saw a similar, though lower intensity, hailstorm race from Alice through Sarita southward through central Willacy and ultimately eastern Cameron County, with 1.25" to at least 1.75" diameter hailstones. Additional storms followed the initial event, ultimately dropping 0.5" to 1" of rainfall. Drier and seasonable conditions followed this event and would dominate the first thirteen days of the month – with one more embedded cool-down on the 10th/11th.

Soon after, the heat rose again – with late September/early October temperatures and humidity dominating the period from the 14th through the 25th, with temperatures in the window ranging from 10-15°F above average. A slight Thanksgiving Weekend cool-off was insufficient to knock temperatures down from a second month at or near all-time records in a row.

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

As for rainfall, while the November 1st event raked the coastal counties (Kenedy-Willacy-Cameron), little to no rain fell elsewhere until late on the 25th and 26th, the day the Thanksgiving Weekend weak front arrived. One exception was November 22nd, when a weak upper-level disturbance provided enough moisture to produce local downpours in central Hidalgo and near Arroyo City in northeast Cameron County. Late on the 25th, another upper-level disturbance combined with the approaching front to act on the late-summer-like heat ahead of it to produce hailstorm clusters in northern Zapata. Repeating storms that lasted into mid-morning on the 26th may have dropped over 6" there (radar estimated). Later that morning and early that afternoon, a slow-moving cluster fed by coastal moisture dropped an estimated 3-4" in rural eastern Willacy County.

November 2024 was seen as a notable record-breaker for Brownsville and McAllen (by 1.1° and 0.5° over prior records, respectively) and one could think that it would take years before these "new" records would break. Not so; 2025 (below) proved that even notable records can be broken just one year later. Brownsville nudged above 2024's level by 0.2°, with McAllen sliding just ahead on rounding. Rio Grande City and Harlingen fell short of 2024 – but not by much.

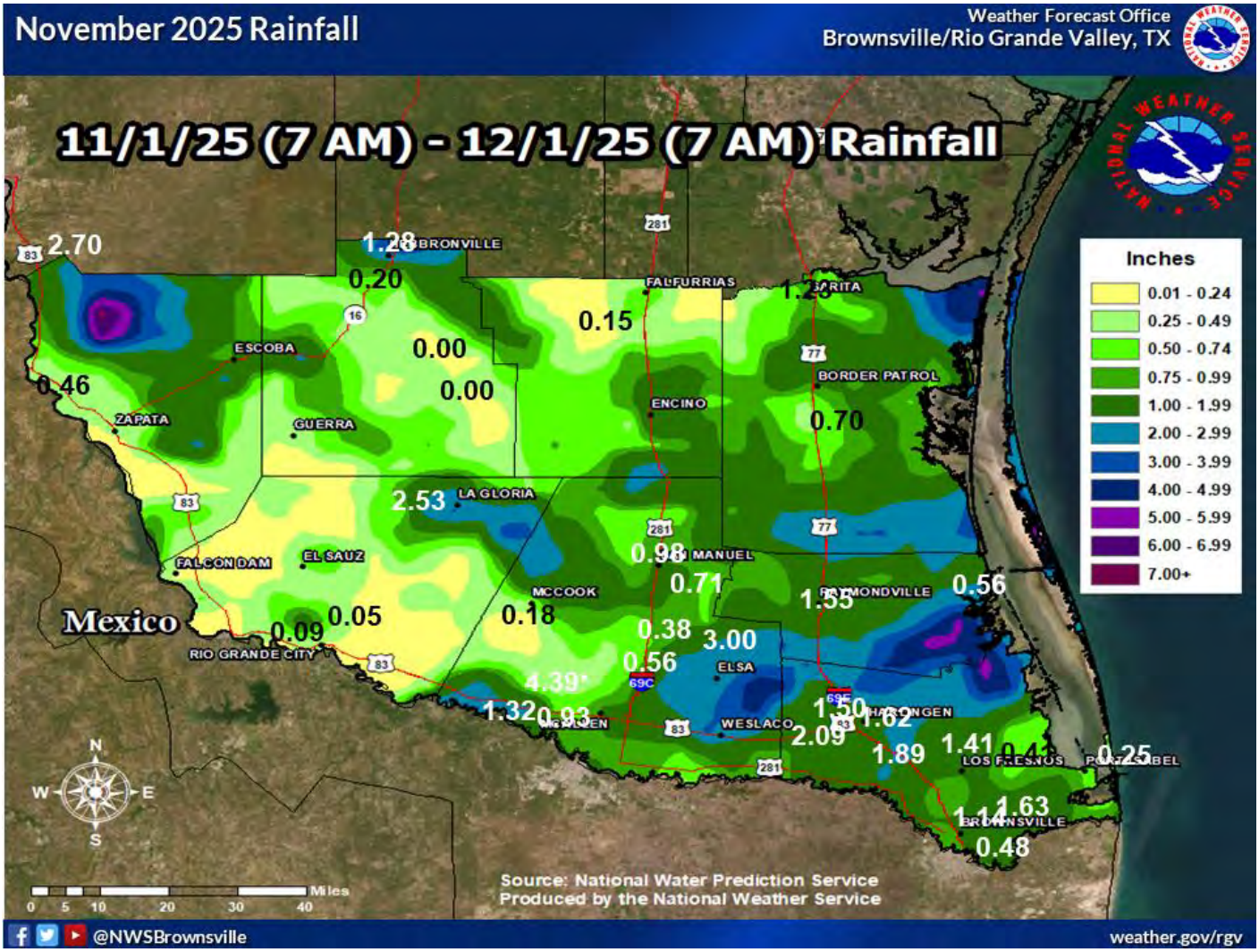
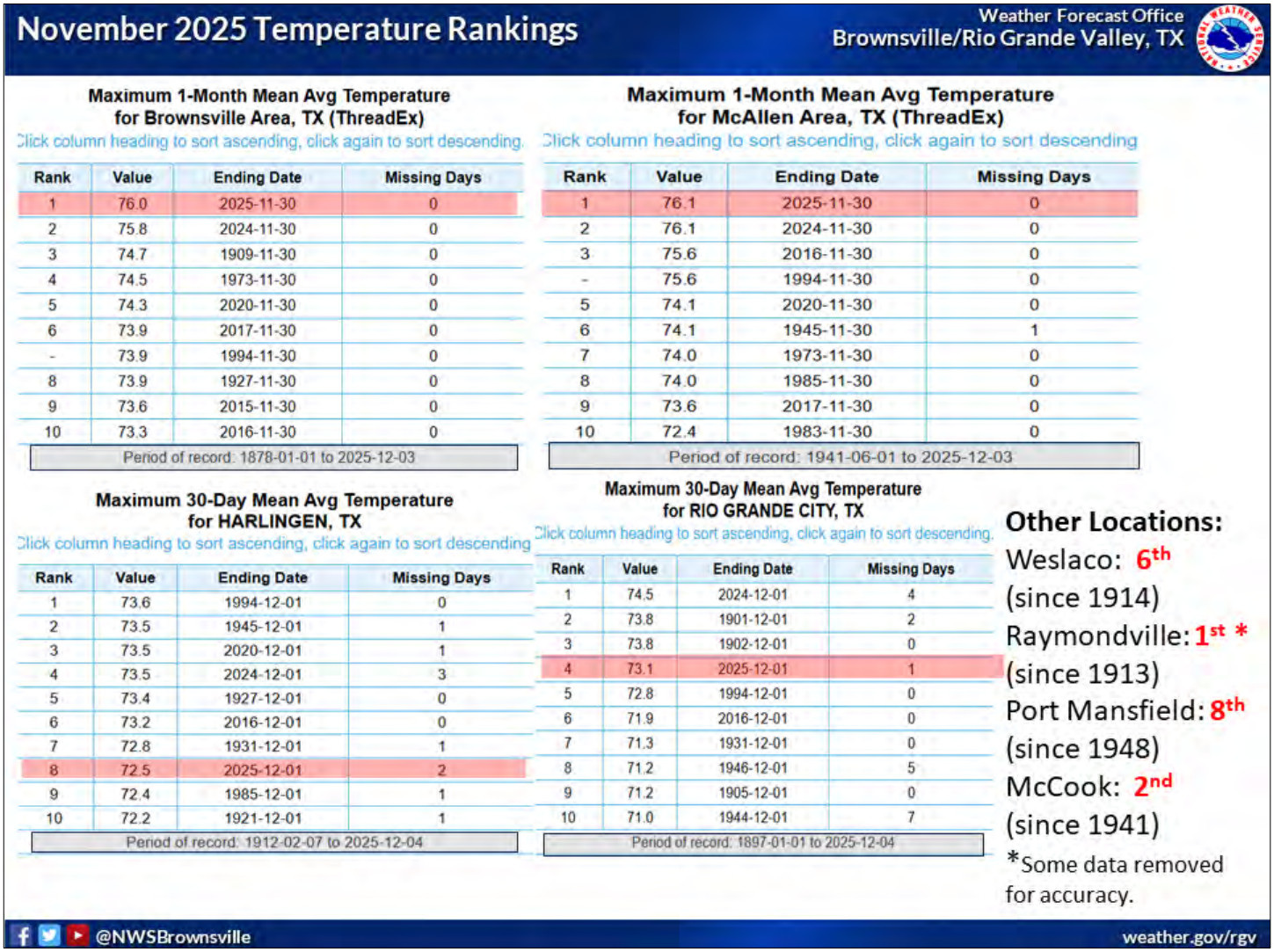


Figure 12. *November 2025 rainfall map, including selected annotated values from CoCoRaHS observers, NWS cooperative observers, and Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) data, and the Texas Mesonet.*

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)



November 2025 Temperature Rankings

Weather Forecast Office
Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley, TX

Maximum 1-Month Mean Avg Temperature for Brownsville Area, TX (ThreadEx)

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Rank	Value	Ending Date	Missing Days
1	76.0	2025-11-30	0
2	75.8	2024-11-30	0
3	74.7	1909-11-30	0
4	74.5	1973-11-30	0
5	74.3	2020-11-30	0
6	73.9	2017-11-30	0
-	73.9	1994-11-30	0
8	73.9	1927-11-30	0
9	73.6	2015-11-30	0
10	73.3	2016-11-30	0

Period of record: 1878-01-01 to 2025-12-03

Maximum 1-Month Mean Avg Temperature for McAllen Area, TX (ThreadEx)

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending

Rank	Value	Ending Date	Missing Days
1	76.1	2025-11-30	0
2	76.1	2024-11-30	0
3	75.6	2016-11-30	0
-	75.6	1994-11-30	0
5	74.1	2020-11-30	0
6	74.1	1945-11-30	1
7	74.0	1973-11-30	0
8	74.0	1985-11-30	0
9	73.6	2017-11-30	0
10	72.4	1983-11-30	0

Period of record: 1941-06-01 to 2025-12-03

Maximum 30-Day Mean Avg Temperature for HARLINGEN, TX

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending

Rank	Value	Ending Date	Missing Days
1	73.6	1994-12-01	0
2	73.5	1945-12-01	1
3	73.5	2020-12-01	1
4	73.5	2024-12-01	3
5	73.4	1927-12-01	0
6	73.2	2016-12-01	0
7	72.8	1931-12-01	1
8	72.5	2025-12-01	2
9	72.4	1985-12-01	1
10	72.2	1921-12-01	1

Period of record: 1912-02-07 to 2025-12-04

Maximum 30-Day Mean Avg Temperature for RIO GRANDE CITY, TX

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Rank	Value	Ending Date	Missing Days
1	74.5	2024-12-01	4
2	73.8	1901-12-01	2
3	73.8	1902-12-01	0
4	73.1	2025-12-01	1
5	72.8	1994-12-01	0
6	71.9	2016-12-01	0
7	71.3	1931-12-01	0
8	71.2	1946-12-01	5
9	71.2	1905-12-01	0
10	71.0	1944-12-01	7

Period of record: 1897-01-01 to 2025-12-04

Other Locations:
Weslaco: 6th (since 1914)
Raymondville: 1st * (since 1913)
Port Mansfield: 8th (since 1948)
McCook: 2nd (since 1941)
*Some data removed for accuracy.

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Figure 13. *November 2025 temperature rankings (period of record in gray box) for selected Lower Rio Grande Valley locations. Rankings for most available locations ended up in the top five hottest on record, dating back more than 100 years for some. For the second month in a row, most locations ended up among the top five warmest on record.*

Autumn 2025 on the whole was not too different from autumn 2024 in terms of temperature; rankings were at or even above 2024 in several locations. Rainfall was a touch lower, with local variations in final rankings – but in general, all locations ranked within the top half of dry autumns, with some spots (e.g., Rio Grande City) ending up among the top ten driest. Locations with long-term climate records but not recording in recent years, such as Falfurrias and Hebbronville, would have likely ranked among the ten driest September-November periods.

While rainfall for some, particularly (and once again) in parts of Cameron and Willacy County, it was not enough to hold off Moderate Drought conditions in these areas. The local torrential rains on November 22 and 26 were enough to improve conditions back to level 0 (Abnormal Dryness) in eastern Hidalgo, Willacy, and northern Cameron) by the start of December – but the long range outlook into winter and beyond suggested that Moderate to Severe level drought would develop over time – with Severe to Extreme (or worse, Exceptional) Drought a possibility across the Rio Grande Plains and Brush Country as spring 2026 approached.

Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

With the reservoirs that supply up to 90% of water currently used by agriculture and several municipalities across the Rio Grande Valley still sitting at or just above seasonal low records, additional rainfall deficits would be felt by farmers, ranchers, and even residents/businesses in the form of water restrictions. The drought, if combined with strong, drying winds, could create favorable wildfire spread/growth conditions through winter and especially spring.

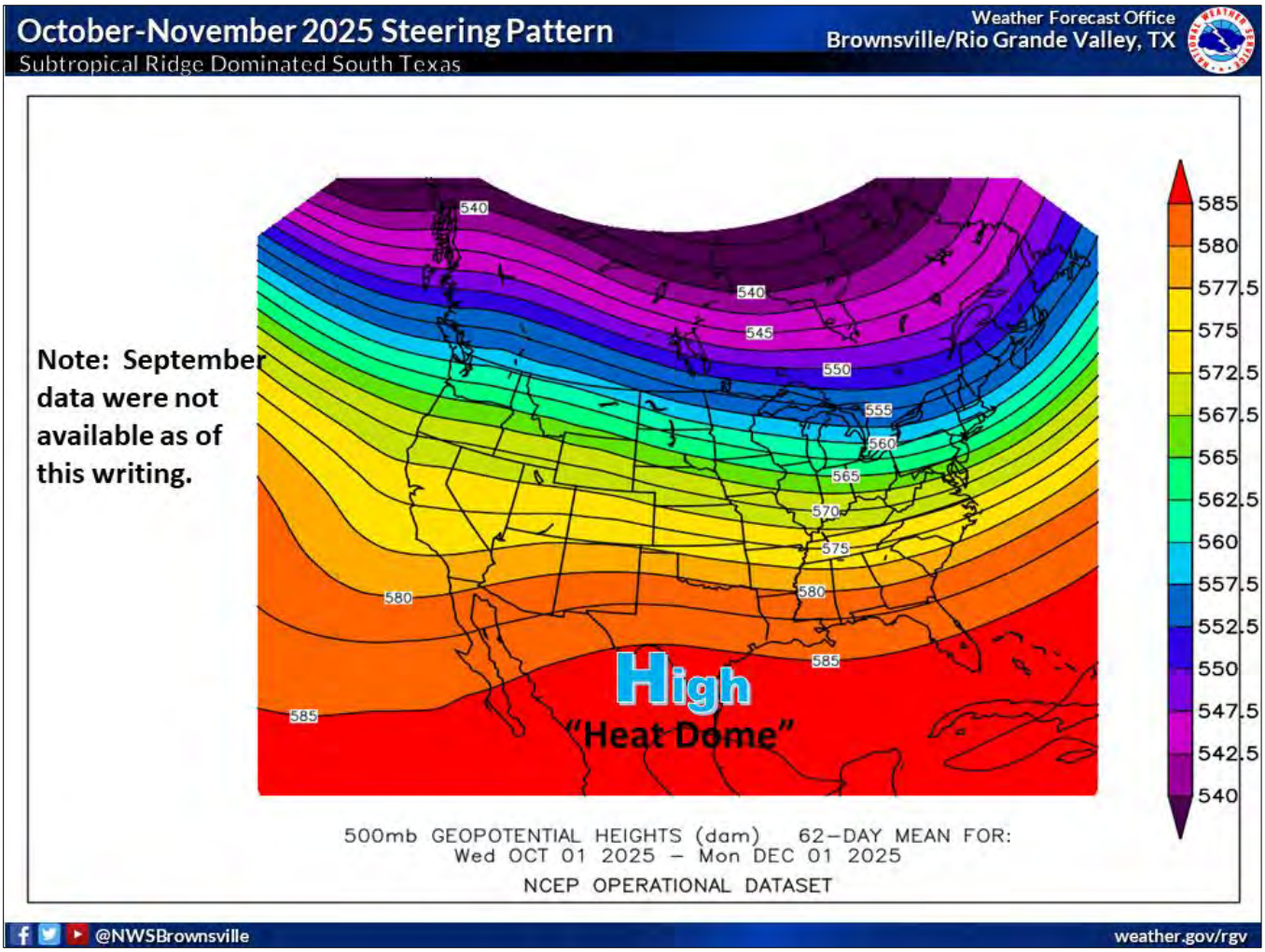


Figure 14. *October-November mean 500-mb steering pattern (~18,000 ft.). High pressure ridge, or "heat dome", was generally parked over South Texas and northern Mexico. This was a bit east of the well-known "La Canícula" pattern (dominant high pressure across southwest Texas/northern Mexico into the western Gulf). The prolonged duration was a likely reason for the Rio Grande Valley to achieve top five hottest rankings for October-November (not shown) in 2025.*

North Texas Regional Summary

Most of North Texas is out of Drought after good Rains this Autumn

By Greg Story, North Texas CoCoRaHS Regional Coordinator

Reviewing the weather of the past several months, in April the northwest two thirds of Texas had near to above normal rainfall, while the southeastern third saw near or below normal precipitation. In May most of the state saw near to above normal rainfall. Only far West Texas experienced below normal amounts. In June most of Texas experienced near to above normal rainfall. They had much above normal precipitation over far West Texas, with only the southwest portions measuring below normal amounts. In July there was much above normal rainfall across Central Texas. The remainder of the state experienced near to below normal amounts. In August above normal rainfall fell over northern and eastern Texas, as well as over portions of the Hill Country. There was near to below normal precipitation elsewhere in the state. In September most of Texas was dry with below normal rainfall. A small part of extreme North Texas and the far west portions had above normal precipitation. In October it continued to be dry over most of the state, with much below normal rainfall over South Texas. In November there was above normal rainfall from west central into north central parts of the state. Meanwhile there was below normal rainfall over much of western and southern Texas. Near normal precipitation was observed elsewhere.

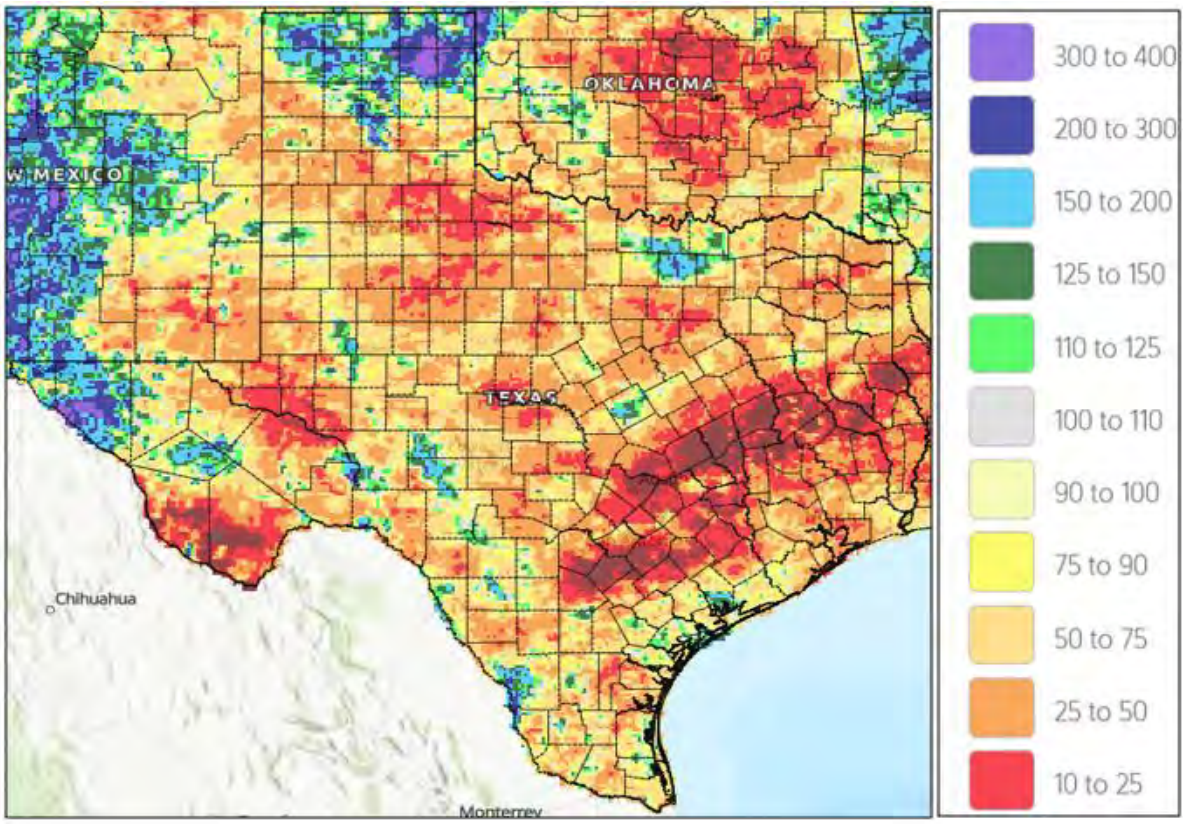


Figure 1: Percent of Normal Precipitation for September 2025. *Most of Texas was dry with below normal rainfall, and even much below normal amounts from South Central to East Texas. A small part of extreme North Texas and the far west portions had above normal precipitation.*

At DFW airport in September 2025, 1.11” of rainfall was recorded. The normal amount of rainfall in September at DFW is 2.72”, this month is 1.61” below normal.

In Waco for September 2025, 2.53” of precipitation was recorded. The normal amount of rain in Waco for September is 2.87”, this month is 0.34” below normal.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

For each month, I will highlight the more significant weather events. I know I am giving you a lot of information, and it is my intent for you to pick your “favorite” storm or to look at a particular date each month to see what happened. Which days did you report your heaviest precipitation amounts? You can read about those days here and compare what you observed against the maximum amounts.

There were about four storm systems which affected our weather in September. Here are the highlights of the weather for the month.

September 1:
Residual showers and thunderstorms occurred near a dissipating cold front on the 1st. The heaviest rainfall totals over North Texas were under 1" near Flower Mound and Ennis. But elsewhere in Texas 2.62" was observed east southeast of Camp Wood and 1.94" north northeast of Dawson. All the rainfall dissipated by midnight of the 1st.

September 5 - 7:
A cold front moved south out of Oklahoma into Texas on the 5th, with the front slowing across Central Texas on the 6th. Showers and thunderstorms occurred along and near the front. On the 5th the largest rainfall totals were 3.60" south of Gunter, 2.61" south of Howe, and 2.47" east northeast of Decatur. On the 6th showers and thunderstorms continued over Central and Southwest Texas, with very heavy rainfall occurring over the Pecos River valley. Near North Texas on the 6th, 3.52" was observed southeast of Pidcoke and 3.29" south southwest of Gatesville. But elsewhere in Texas 9.22" was observed south southeast of Sheffield and 4.23" west of Fredericksburg. Some showers and thunderstorms continued the 7th across South Central and Southeast Texas near the old front. The maximum rainfall on the 7th included 3.60" north of Seguin and 3.49" south of Victoria. The rainfall dissipated or moved out over the Gulf by midnight on the 7th.

September 21 - 22:
A cold front over Oklahoma generated some showers and thunderstorms well out ahead of it over North Texas on the afternoon and evening of the 21st. Some of the storms produced heavy rain just north of Fort Worth. The maximum rainfall amounts on the 21st were 4.12" south of Sanger and 3.68" south of Valley View. Some of the showers and thunderstorms lingered into the 22nd, with isolated areas again receiving heavy rainfall. Over North Texas the heaviest amounts were west and southwest of Prosper with 2.31" and at McKinney with 1.77". Elsewhere in Texas 3.23” was observed west of Port Neches. The rainfall dissipated by midnight on the 22nd.

September 23 - 25:
The cold front which had been over Oklahoma pushed its way southward into Texas late on the 23rd and into the 24th. Showers and thunderstorms occurred in association with this front. Prior to dawn on the 24th the maximum rainfall in North Texas included 2.32" east northeast of Comanche and 2.06" northeast of Hasse. Elsewhere in the state there was 2.22" north of Orange. The area of showers and thunderstorms shifted southward into Central and East Texas on the 24th. Residual rainfall over North Texas included 1.61" northwest of Waxahachie and 1.56" west northwest of Waco. Elsewhere in Texas on the 24th the maximum amounts were 4.77" south southwest of Port O`Connor on Matagorda Island and 4.70" at Woodsboro. Rain continued into the morning of the 25th over Deep South Texas but ended during the afternoon. Residual rainfall amounts were 2.25" north northeast of Laredo and 1.09" southeast of Victoria.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

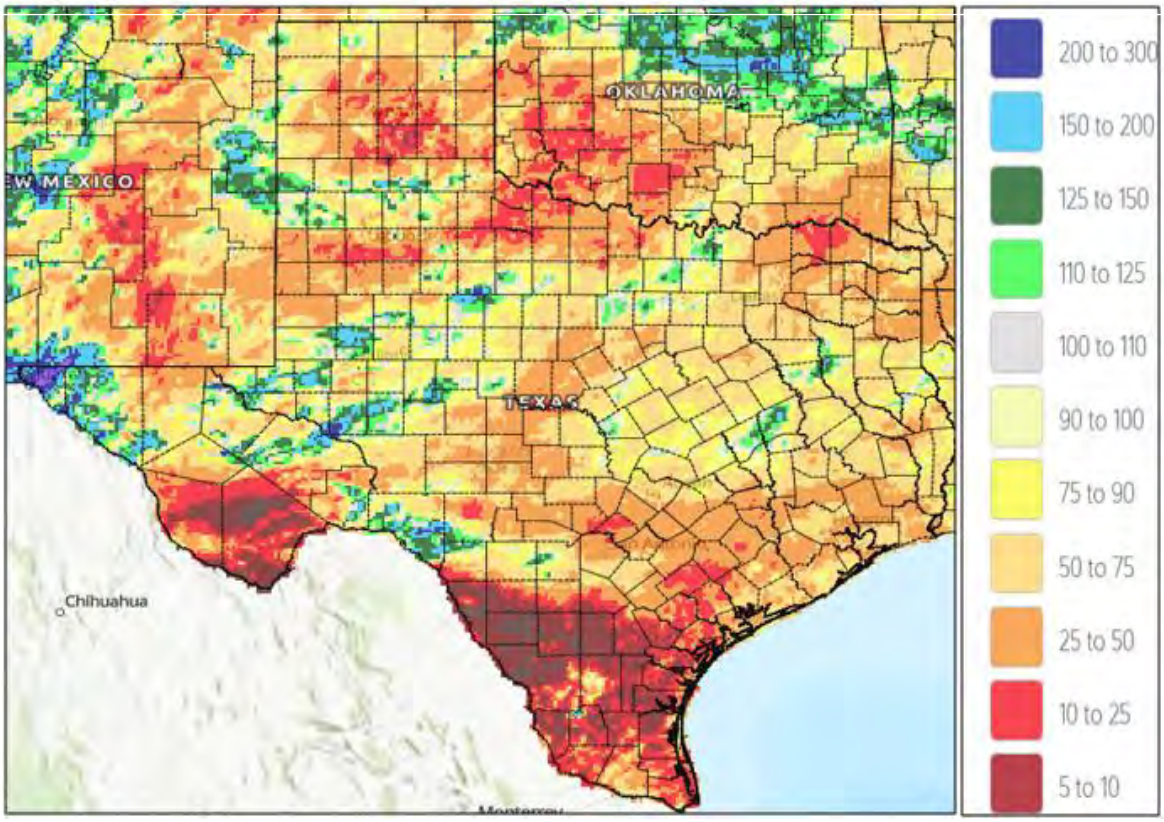


Figure 2. Percent of normal precipitation for October. *In October it continued to be dry over most of the state with near to below normal precipitation, with much below normal rainfall noted over South Texas and parts of the southwest.*

At DFW airport in October 2025, 4.75” of rainfall was recorded. The normal amount of rainfall in October at DFW is 4.37”, this is slightly above normal at 0.38”.
In Waco for October 2025, 2.31” of precipitation was recorded. The normal amount of rain in Waco for October is 4.41”, this is 2.10” below normal.

There were three storm systems which affected our weather in October. Here are the highlights of the weather for the month.

October 18:
A cold front moved across Texas late on the 18th. Out ahead of the front, showers and thunderstorms developed, initially over West Texas before sunrise. The rainfall amounts before dawn on the 18th were all less than 0.75". The showers and thunderstorms increased in areal coverage and intensity as the day progressed, but most of the rain moved out of Texas by midnight on the 18th. The maximum rainfall in North Texas was southwest of Greenville with 0.95" and in Dallas at White Rock Creek with 0.90". Elsewhere in Texas 3.12" was observed at Dreka and 2.02" east of Chireno.

October 23 - 26:
A strong upper-level low pressure system developed over southwest Colorado on the 23rd, and this low pressure moved slowly east over the following couple of days. Initial showers and thunderstorms developed ahead of the low over West Texas on the 23rd, and these storms moved east into North Texas through the night and into the 24th. The heaviest rainfall amounts before dawn on the 24th were 1.90" east southeast of Shady Shores, 1.89" north northwest of Southlake and 1.82" northwest of Palo Pinto. The rainfall continued initially over western and northern Texas through the 24th. But by late on the 24th, on the morning of the 25th a large cluster of thunderstorms swept across much of the state. A daily record rainfall of 3.10" was set at Dallas Fort Worth airport for October 24. This broke the old record of 2.76" set in 1949. The maximum rainfall over North Texas on the 24th was 4.25" just west northwest of Gordonville, 3.24" east northeast of Decatur, and 3.17" west northwest of Pottsboro. Elsewhere in Texas there was 4.01" near Sabinal and 3.85" northeast of Oakwood. There was a bit of a break from the rain the morning of

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

the 25th before more showers and thunderstorms developed. These thunderstorms moved from west to east across central and eastern Texas before moving out of the state just before dawn on the 26th. The maximum rainfall in North Texas on the 25th was east of Fort Worth with 1.89" and at DFW Airport with 1.41". The heaviest rain in Texas on the 25th was 3.30" north of Montgomery and 2.76" north northwest of Bryan.

October 28:

A strong cold front moved from northwest to southeast across Texas. This front did not generate much in the way of rainfall over north Texas, and those who did measure rainfall received less than 0.36". But over Southeast Texas there were some showers and thunderstorms along the front, with maximum rainfall amounts including 1.68" at Little Cypress along the Sabine River, 1.58" west of Texas City, and 1.50" northwest of Bridge City.

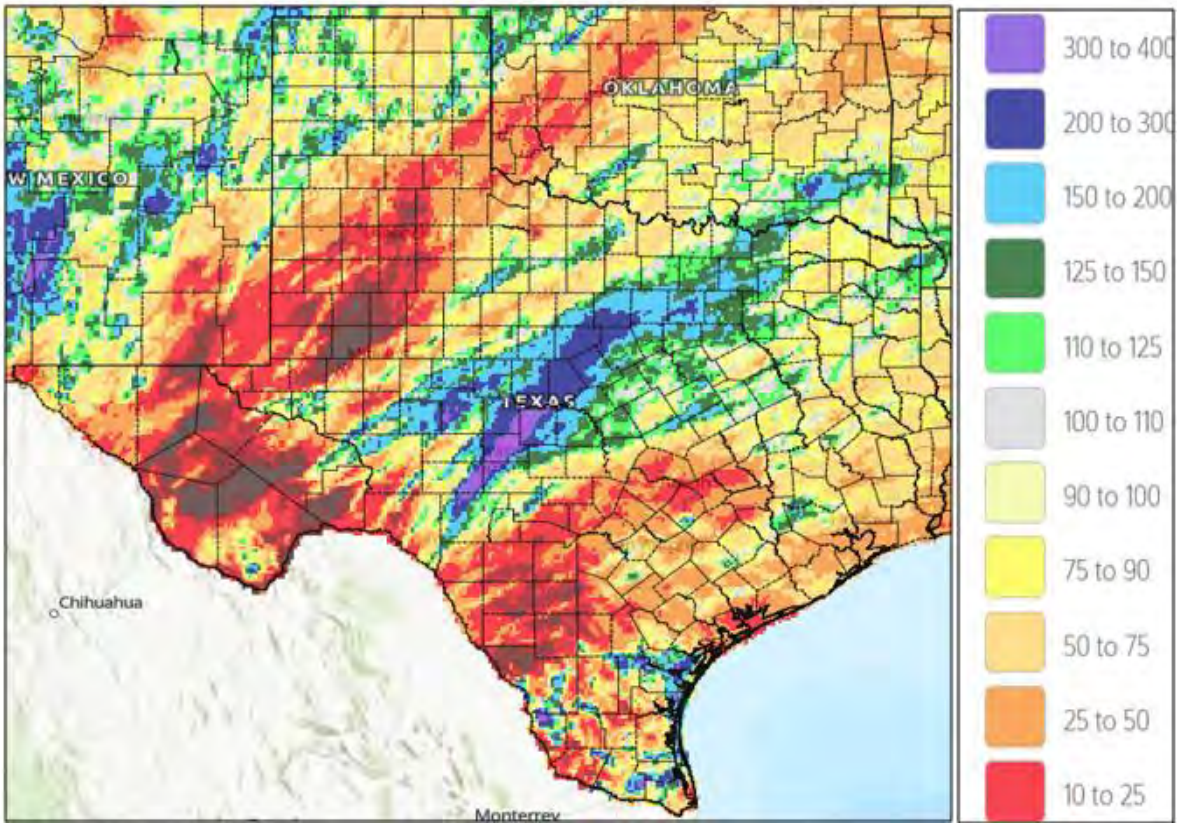


Figure 3. Percent of normal precipitation for November. *In November there was above normal rainfall from west central into north central parts of the state. Meanwhile there was below normal rainfall over much of western and southern Texas. Near normal precipitation was observed elsewhere.*

At DFW airport in November 2025, 5.32” of rainfall was recorded. The normal amount of precipitation in November is 2.53”, so DFW was 2.79” above normal for the month.

In Waco for November 2025, 2.82” of precipitation was recorded. The normal amount of rain in Waco for November is 2.71”, so this amount is very close to normal at 0.11 above”.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

There were three significant storm systems which affected our weather in November. Here are the highlights

November 19 - 21:
A strong upper-level storm system approached Texas from California on the 19th and 20th. This storm system then weakened as it moved northeastward on the 21st. Showers and thunderstorms began to develop ahead of this storm during the afternoon of the 19th over roughly the western half of Texas. Then the rain spread across much of Texas late on the 19th and into the 20th. The heaviest rainfall over North Texas on the 19th into the morning of the 20th was west southwest of Plano with 3.48" and southwest of Greenville with 3.00". Elsewhere there was 4.76" northwest of Ingram and 3.22" south of Harper.

The rain continued through the 20th over most of Texas and was very heavy over the western parts of the Hill Country. At the DFW airport they set a daily rainfall record of 3.95" for November 20. The previous record rainfall was 1.34" set in 2009. Additionally, this was the highest single day rainfall amount at DFW in the month of November (3.95"), meaning it was the wettest November day ever. The previous November record was 3.45" on November 27, 2015. The maximum rainfall totals in north Texas (6 am to 6 am on the 21st) were 2.89" northwest of Waxahachie and 2.72" east southeast of Kaufman and north northwest of Arlington. Elsewhere in Texas there was 9.93" northwest of Menard and 6.29" north northeast of Brady. The areal coverage decreased significantly on the 21st, with a few showers and thunderstorms continuing from Central to East Texas. The heaviest rainfall on the 21st was 2.99" west southwest of Spring and 2.30" east southeast of Hockley. A few showers remained over southeast Texas into the 22nd, but the rainfall amounts were light.

November 23 - 25:
A deep low-pressure system moved into the southwestern U.S. the morning of the 13th. This low weakened and moved quickly into the central plains by the morning of the 25th. Showers and thunderstorms developed as this low progressed northeastward. The initial rainfall developed across South Texas prior to dawn on the 23rd, with the heaviest rainfall being 3.05" at Los Ebanos on the Rio Grande and 2.76" southeast of Orange Grove. Showers and thunderstorms increased in areal coverage and intensity across the western half of Texas during the day on the 23rd. Then by the evening of the 23rd and into the 24th the showers and thunderstorms spread east across the remainder of the state. In North Texas the heaviest rainfall was northwest of Sherman with 3.01" and north northwest of Northlake with 2.47". Elsewhere in Texas 2.52" was observed south southwest of San Angelo and 2.35" north northeast of Bronte. The showers and thunderstorms continued over East Texas late on the 24th into the early morning hours of the 25th before moving out of the state. The maximum rainfall over North Texas was northwest of Waxahachie with 2.67" and west northwest of Mineola with a measured amount of 2.42". Over the remainder of Texas, 3.41" was observed at Athens and 3.28" at Jacksonville.

November 28 - 30:
A strong upper-level low pressure system passed to the North of Texas on the 28th. Showers and thunderstorms developed over especially North Texas during the day and evening of the 28th. The rainfall wasn't overly heavy, as they received 0.98" near Monkstown, 0.93" southwest of Greenville, and 0.81" near Commerce. Following the passage of the upper disturbance, most of the rainfall moved east of the state by the morning of the 29th. But a strong cold front moved across Texas later the 29th which brought more showers and thunderstorms. The heaviest rainfall in North Texas on the 29th was north northeast of Aquilla with 0.89", at Hillsboro with 0.84", and north northeast of Dallas where 0.80" was observed. Elsewhere in Texas the rain was very heavy east of Austin where west of Rosanky 5.84" was observed. And in addition, 4.06" was measured northwest of The Woodlands. The rainfall continued to move out of the state with the cold front on the morning of the 30th. Residual rainfall amounts on the 30th included 0.76" northwest of El Campo and 0.49" at San Augustine.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

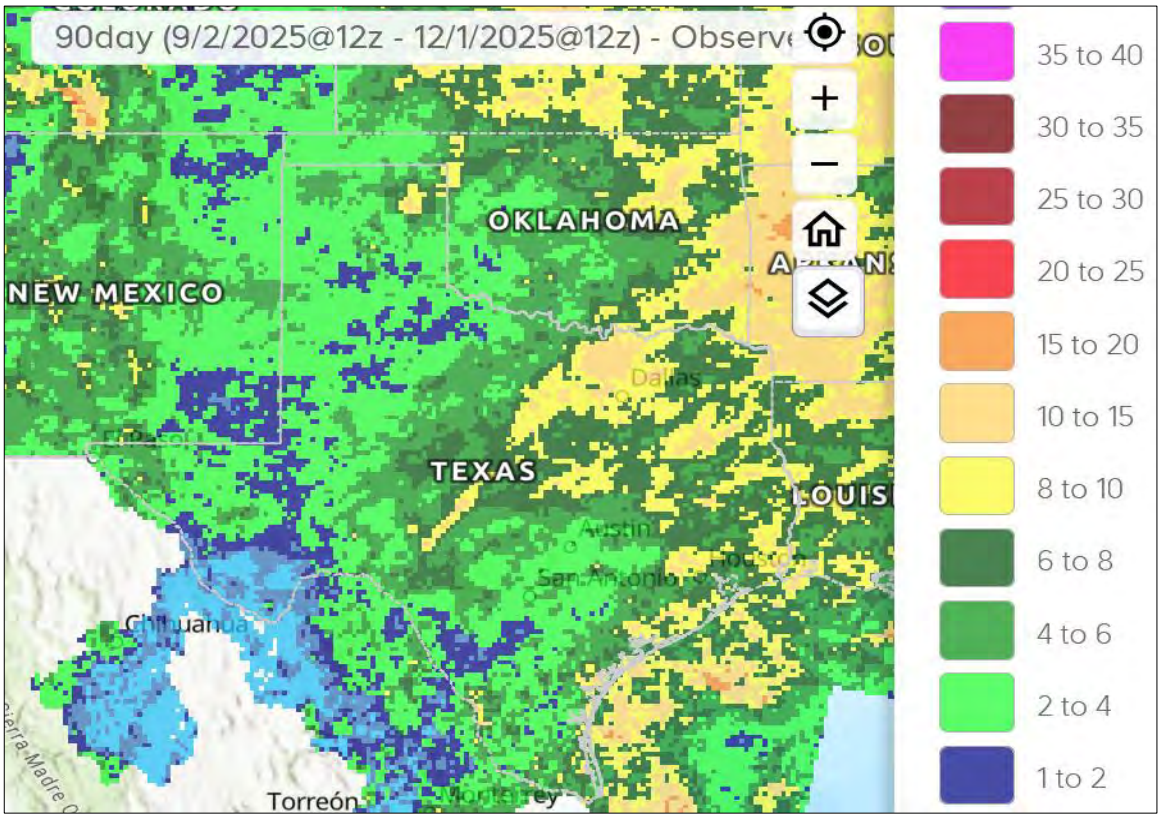


Figure 4. Autumn season observed precipitation. *Note that North Central and Northeastern Texas experienced the heaviest rainfall during the season.*

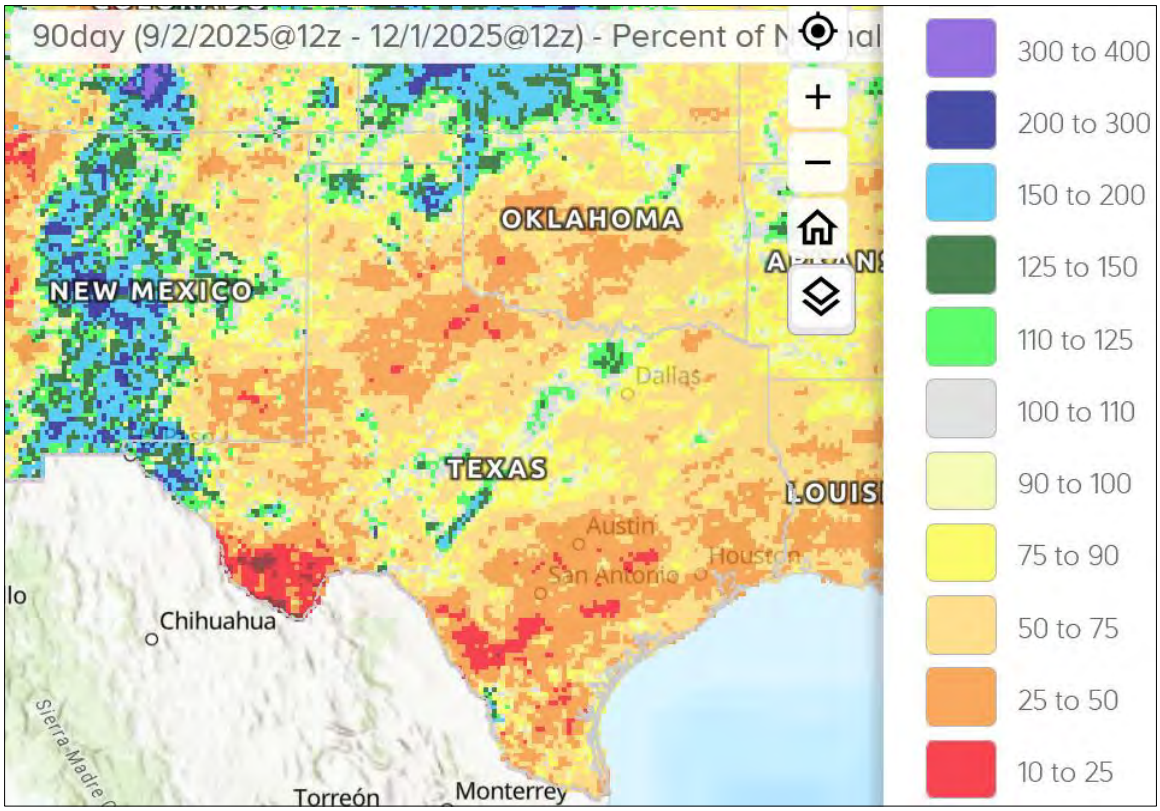


Figure 5. Normal Precipitation for autumn 2025. *It was a dry fall season for much of Texas except for the extreme north, but it was severely dry over the Texas Big Bend region.*

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

At DFW airport for the September through November fall season received 11.18” of rainfall. The normal amount of precipitation for autumn at DFW is 9.62”, this season at DFW was 1.56” above normal.
In Waco for the autumn season, 7.66” of rainfall was measured. The normal amount of precipitation for the September through November period is 9.99”, this season in Waco was 2.33” below normal.

For the 2025 calendar year through November, DFW airport has received 38.23” of precipitation. The normal January through November amount is 34.17”, DFW is 4.06” above normal precipitation for the year.
For the calendar year 2025 through November Waco received 36.22” of precipitation. The normal January through November amount is 33.53”, Waco is 2.69” above normal for the year.

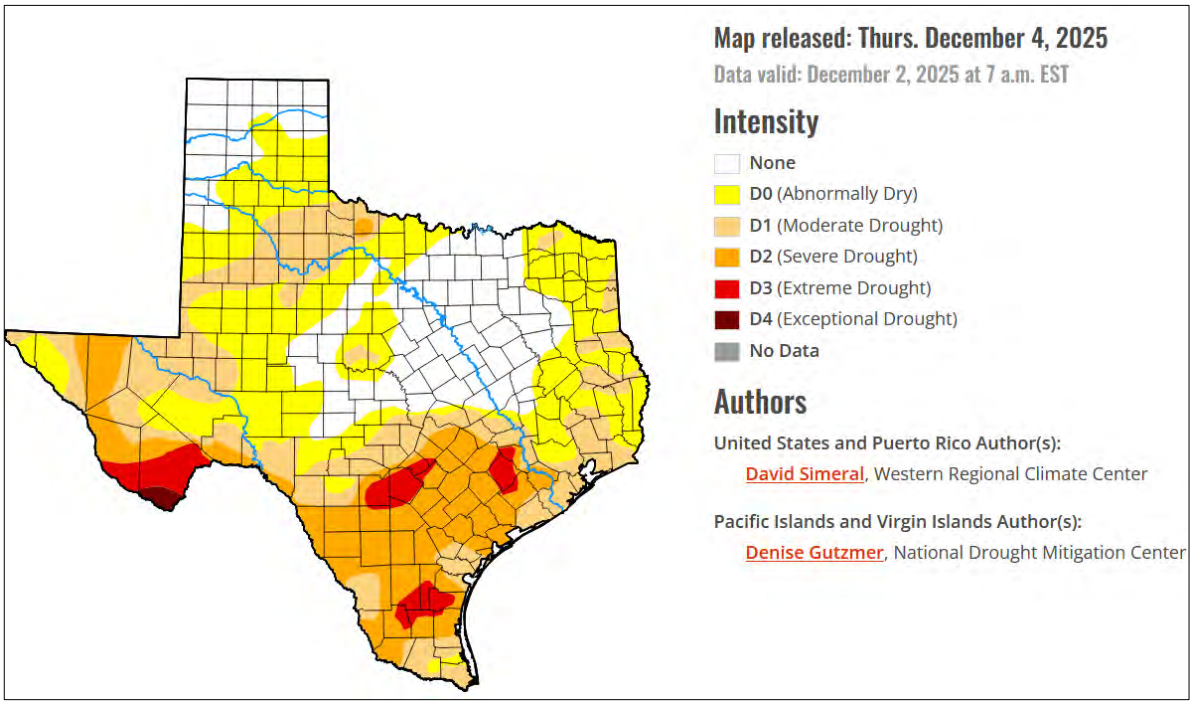


Figure 6. Drought Monitor for Texas as of December 4. *The results of the wet weather of the past three months show up well on this drought monitor, with moist soil moisture conditions over a good part of northern and central Texas. But the results of the lack of significant rainfall from this fall also show up well over parts of south and southwestern Texas. The areas in Texas that are abnormally dry (or worse) increased from 38% to 76% in the past three months. This means 24% of the state has moist soil moisture conditions. About 45% of the state is experiencing a level of drought. Portions of Big Bend region of Texas are experiencing the worst drought category, which is exceptional drought, but it covers less than 1% of the state.*

Thanks again for your dedication in making all your weather observations! I’d like to share a few reminders in closing. First, we know there will be days you may not be home to report your 24-hour observations, especially over the holidays. Upon your return, you can make a multi-day accumulation report. Simply submit the total amount of precipitation in your gage that fell while you were away. There is a link on the CoCoRaHS reporting page you can use for this purpose. Second, now that we are in the winter season, north Texas could get snow or sleet. If you are not familiar with how to make and enter frozen precipitation reports, feel free to review the training available on the CoCoRaHS web site specific for snow measurements. Third, all CoCoRaHS data is quality controlled each day. The intent is for us to recognize reporting errors that may occur. So, one of us may contact you at times in case we have any questions about one of your reports. If you have difficulty making your observations or have questions on how to report them, please feel free to contact me or your county coordinator. Fourth, be confident in knowing your rainfall reports are used every day. As one example, CoCoRaHS data is incorporated by the National Weather Service at the West Gulf River Forecast Center for use in their soil moisture accounting flood forecasting models. So please continue to submit your reports. The more rainfall reports that are collected, the better the chances of determining the highest rainfall totals during rainfall events and the potential for flooding. And when it doesn’t rain, your zero reports make it easier to determine the exact location of and the magnitude of drought. We appreciate it when you report zero rainfall on the days it did not rain. Thanks to all of you, and happy holidays!

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary

Very warm and dry Autumn 2025 leads to renewed short term and long-term Drought Concerns for South Central Texas

By Mack Morris, Meteorologist at NWS Austin/San Antonio

September 2025

Once again, after some drought relief, it feels as if we are back to square one. Despite heavy summer rainfall and periodic rainfall this fall, a nearly 50-day dry period between the first week of September and the third week of October led to between 1 and 3 class degradations over the I-35 Corridor, Coastal Plains, Hill Country, and portions of the Rio Grande Plains. Despite all this, beneficial rain fell over portions of areas that have been in Extreme to Exceptional drought, which has brought mostly short-term relief to those areas.

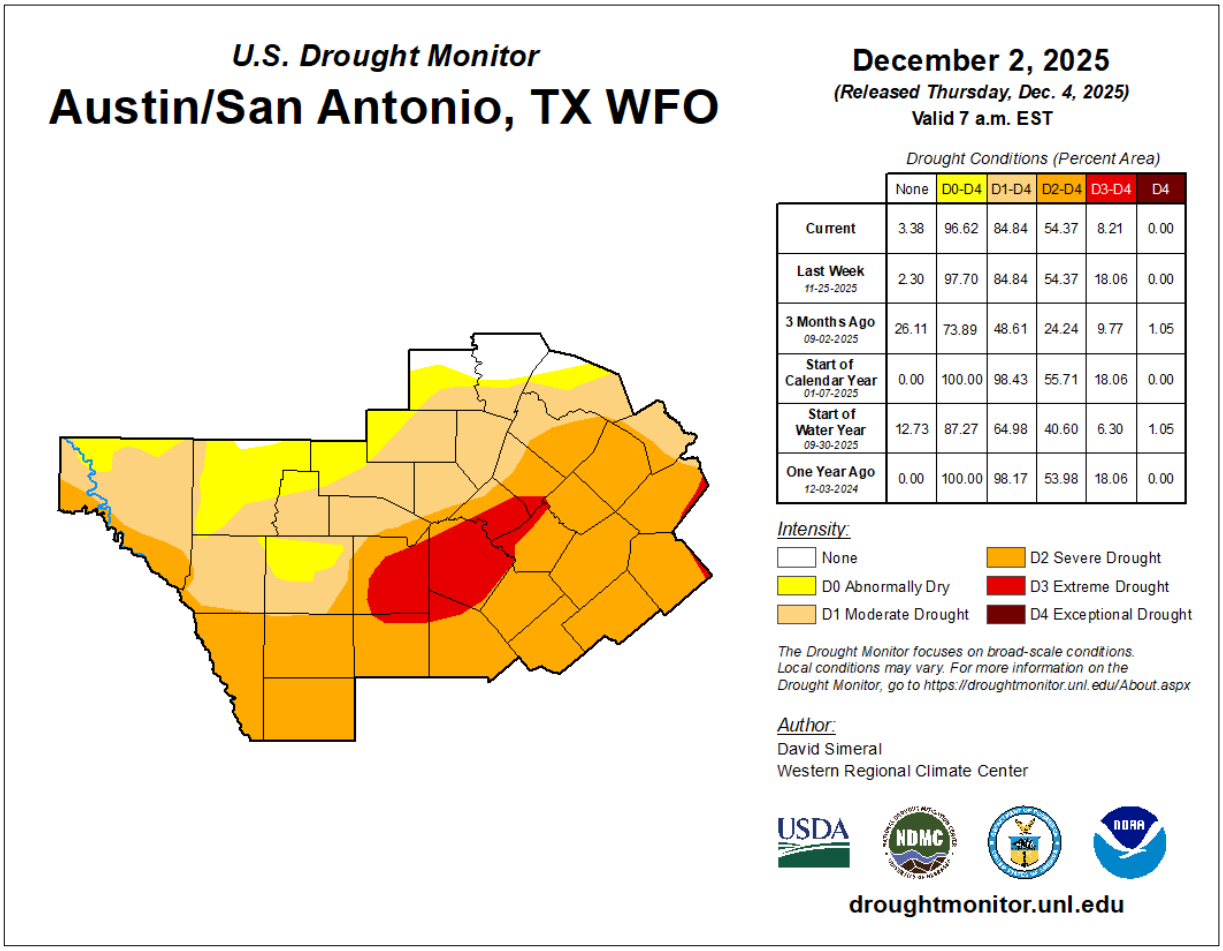


Figure 1: The latest Drought Monitor for South Central Texas

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

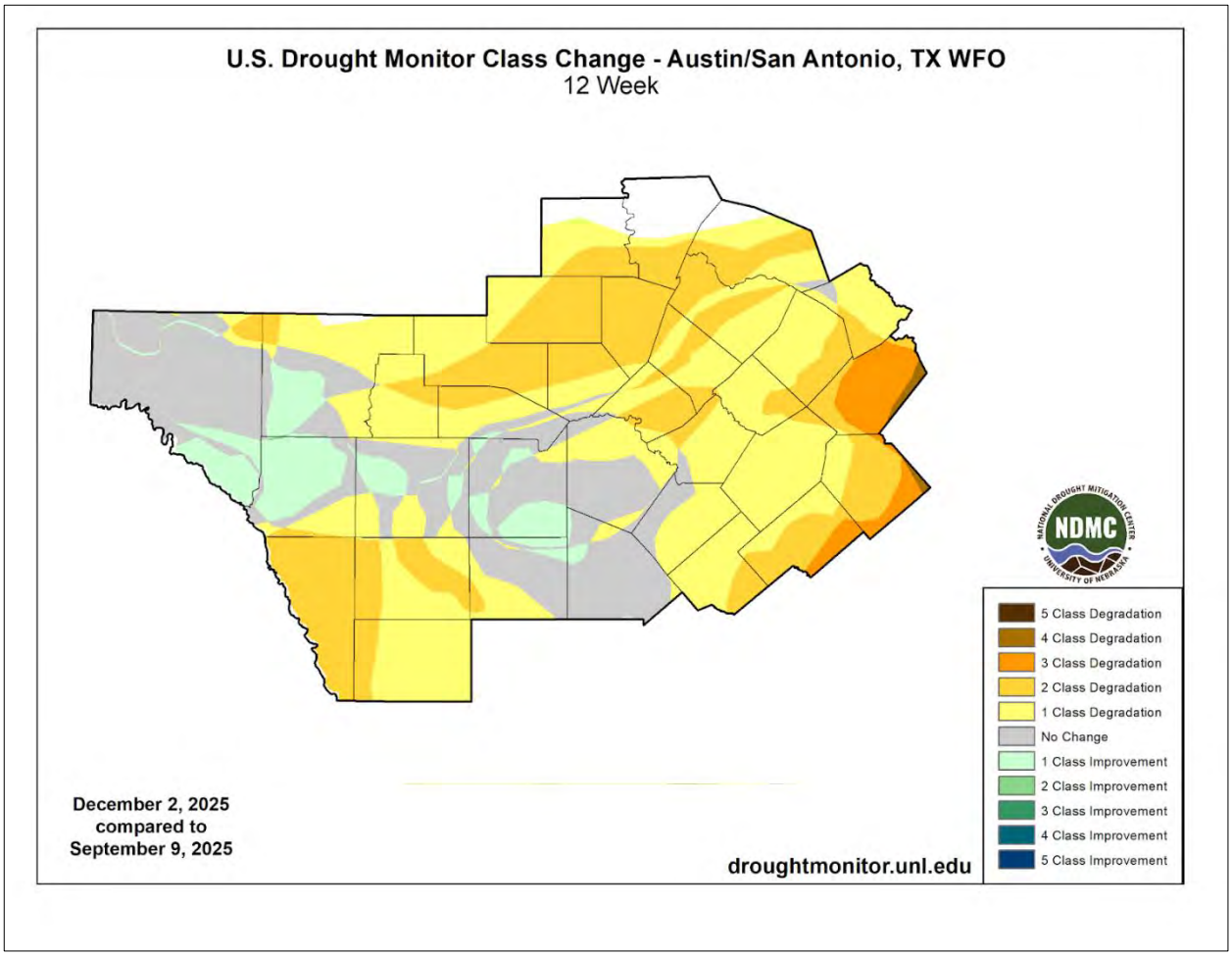


Figure 2: The latest 12-week class change from the Drought Monitor for South Central Texas

Fall 2025 got off to a hot start with temperatures in the upper 90s the first 3 days followed by widespread triple digit heat on the 4th and 5th. Most locations outside of the Hill Country peaked out in the 100-105 range. Although it was hot, early September triple digit heat is not all that uncommon.

Following the heat was another round of locally heavy rainfall on the 6th and 7th of the month which brought temporary relief from the heat, with most locations only managing highs in the 80s on the 6th and even highs in the 70s on the 7th. Significant rainfall occurred in Kendall, Edwards, Real, Gillespie, and Blanco Counties on the 6th. Rainfall amounts ranged from 1.5” to as much as 4” for a couple of CoCoRaHS observers in northeastern Gillespie County. The heavy rain shifted southeastward for the following day, with eastern Bandera, Comal, northern Bexar, western Guadalupe, Medina, Uvalde, Maverick, and Frio Counties.

The rainfall in early September ended up being the last measurable rainfall for many locations until late October. In fact, for 46 straight days, (September 8-October 23) both Austin sites and San Antonio had less than 0.01” of rainfall. This is the 11th longest streak at Bergstrom, 19th longest at Mabry, and 20th longest at San Antonio. October 2024 had a similar streak, so our past two Octobers have not been particularly kind about rainfall and very warm temperatures. This was one of the top 20 driest stretches in the climatological record at those 3 sites. A flash drought developed rather quickly with temperatures in the mid to upper 90s through the remainder of September and little to no measurable rainfall.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

After a mostly hot and dry October, rainfall finally returned to most of the area on October 24-25th. Severe weather also developed as a line of strong to severe storms blasted through the Hill Country and I-35 Corridor overnight on the 24th heading into the early morning hours of the 25th. In addition to damaging winds and torrential rainfall, a tornado developed within the line of storms and moved west to east from eastern Kendall County into western Comal County in the late hours of the 24th. The tornado was rated EF-1 with estimated winds of 110mph and did damage to several structures along its path. More info can be found here IEM: PNS from NWS EWX. In addition to the tornado, straight line winds of 60mph were measured in both Comal County and Val Verde County.

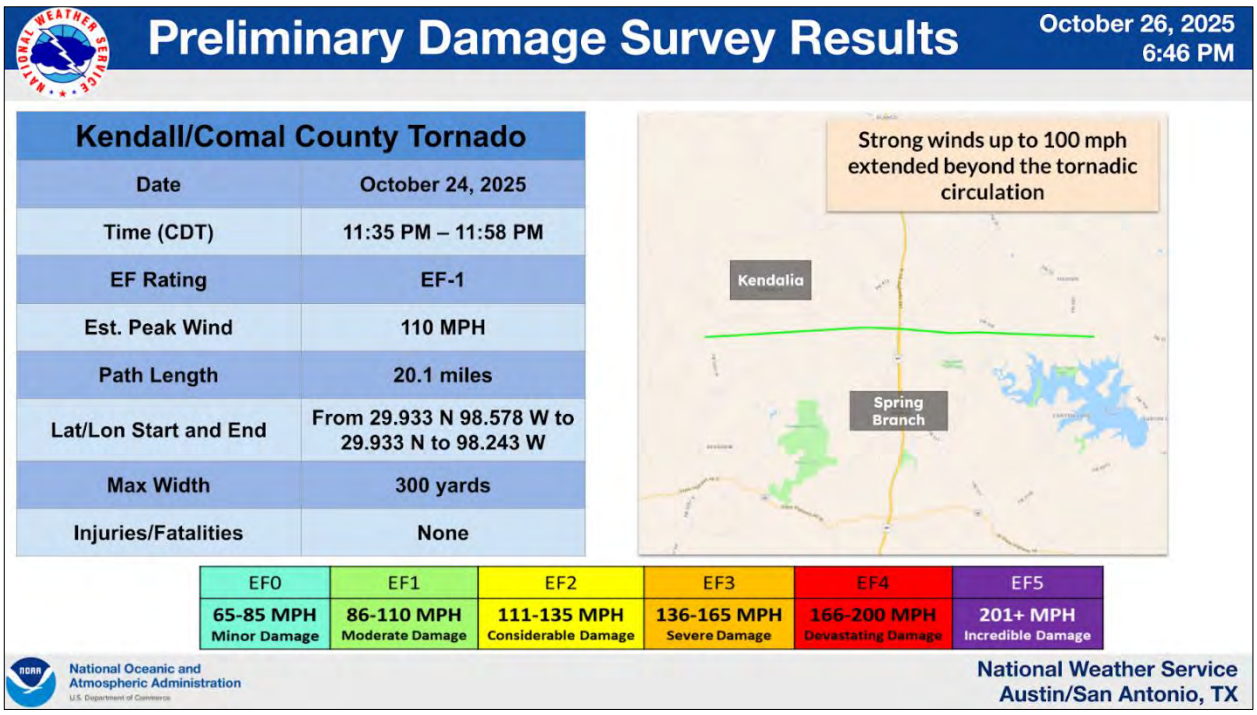


Figure 3: Damage Survey results from October 24th EF1 Kendall/Comal County tornado

Rainfall amounts were notable, particularly from Del Rio through Uvalde and eastward into central and southern Medina County where between 2” and 4” of rain fell. CoCoRaHS observers near Sabinal and west of Hondo near D’Hanis reported between 3” and 4” of rain from this event, helping to relieve drought concerns in the area.

The first significant cold front of the fall arrived on the afternoon of October 28th, FINALLY bringing a significant cooldown and much more comfortable temperatures to South Central Texas. Very strong winds accompanied this front with sustained wind speeds between 20 and 30 mph and gusts up to 45 mph. Some of the higher gusts were noted at Taylor with 43 mph, Austin Bergstrom with 45 mph, Hondo with 45 mph, and New Braunfels with 43 mph. Much quieter weather rounded out the month of October with cooler temperatures and a pleasant Halloween.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

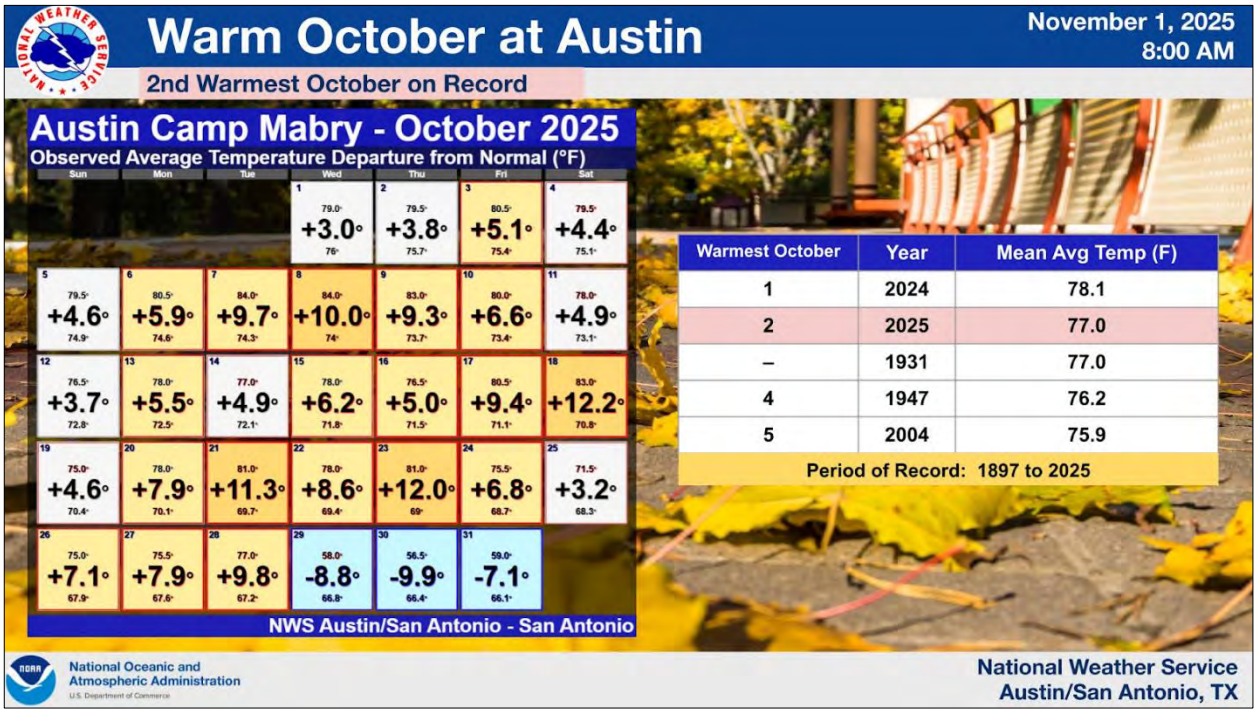


Figure 4: October 2025 Temperature Summary for Austin Camp Mabry

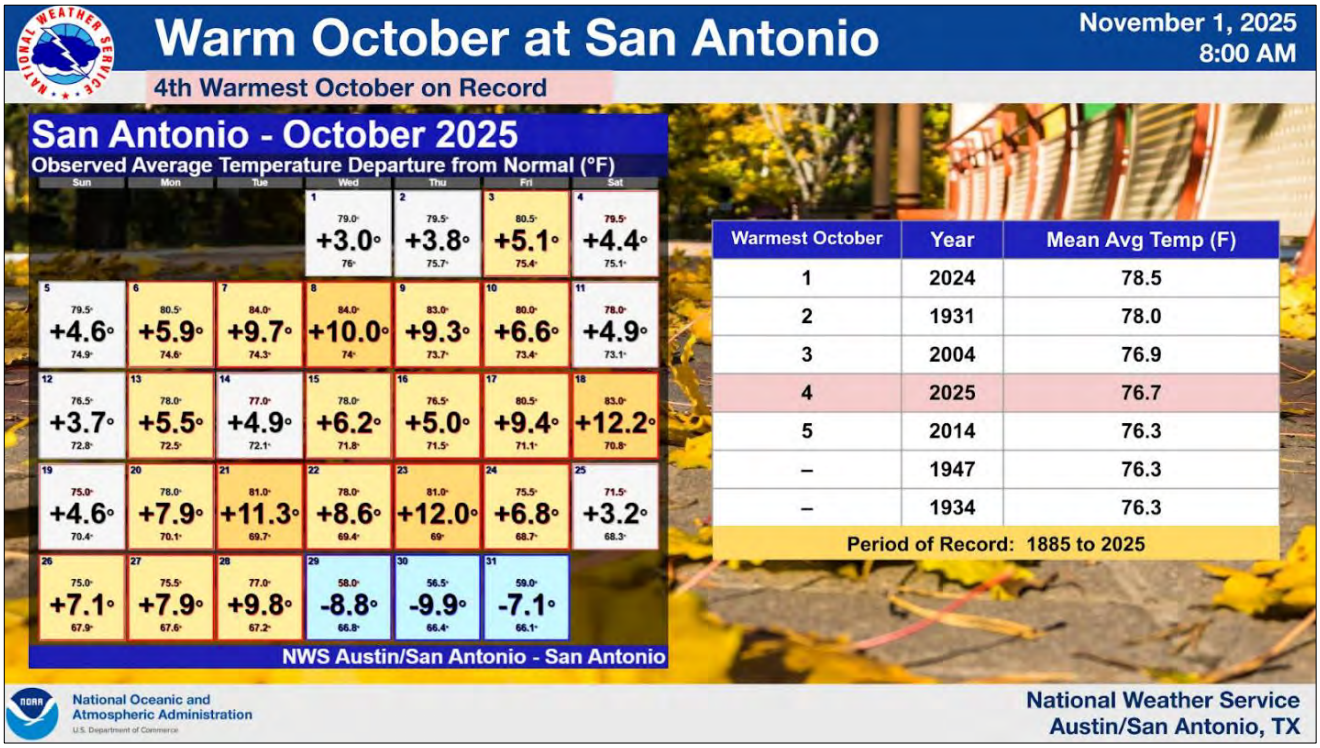


Figure 5: October 2025 Temperature Summary for San Antonio

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

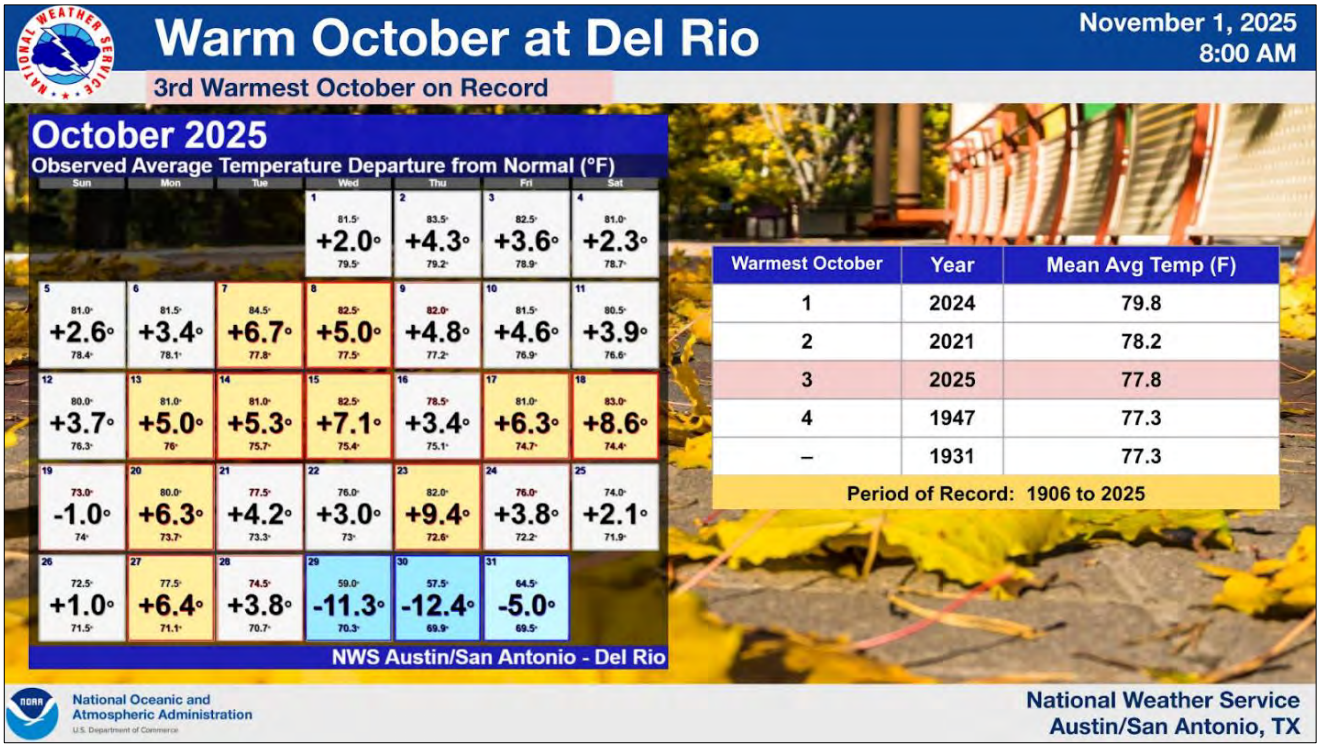


Figure 6: October 2025 Temperature Summary for Del Rio

November 2025

Despite a cooler and dry end to October, November would start with a brief round of rain on the first day followed by increasingly warmer and drier weather through the first 9 days of the month. After warming all the way into the lower 90s and setting record highs for the month of November at Austin Mabry and Bergstrom. Our second significant cold front of the fall arrived on the morning of November 9th. Despite much cooler temperatures and a freeze warning for the Hill Country, widespread freeze conditions were not observed with just a few locations dipping below freezing the following morning. From the 2nd of November through the 19th, it was mostly dry yet again. After warm and dry weather from the 12th-19th, rain finally returned for the Hill Country and Edwards Plateau late on the 19th and continued to spread eastward on the 20th. Significant rainfall was noted in and around Ingram where one CoCoRaHS reported nearly 5” of rainfall. Other observers in western Gillespie County reported between 1” and 3” of rainfall. Another round of steady rainfall moved through the remainder of the area on the 20th and resulted in widespread amounts between 0.25” and 1.5”.

Two more fronts came through before Thanksgiving, one on the 22nd and another on the 26th. Both resulted in much cooler temperatures, but the first widespread freeze was not to be for South Central Texas this fall. Overall, it was a hot and dry fall, with occasional heavy rain events that kept the drought status quo for most locations. At the four climate sites, it was anywhere between the 2nd warmest fall (Sep-Nov) and 4th warmest on record. Rainfall was also at a premium with the 8th driest fall on record at Austin Bergstrom, the 14th driest on record at Austin Camp Mabry, the 18th driest on record at San Antonio, and the 33rd driest fall on record at Del Rio.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

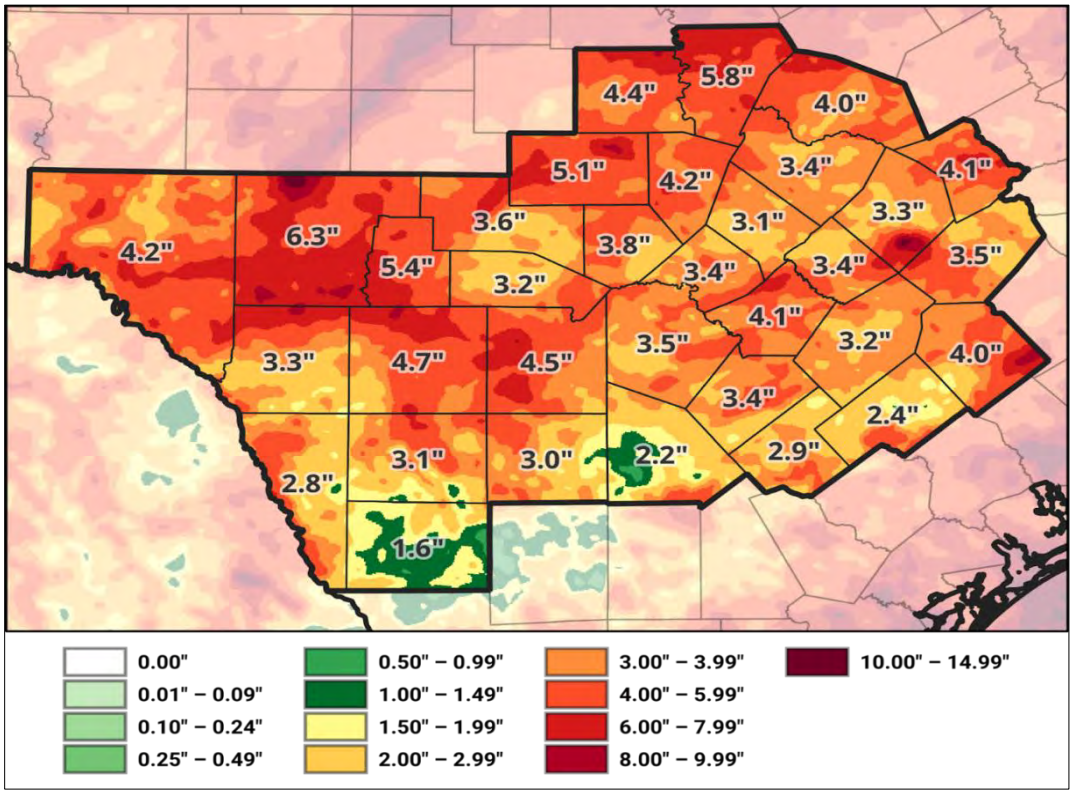


Figure 7: Fall 2025 Precipitation amounts (Sep.-Nov.) across South Central Texas

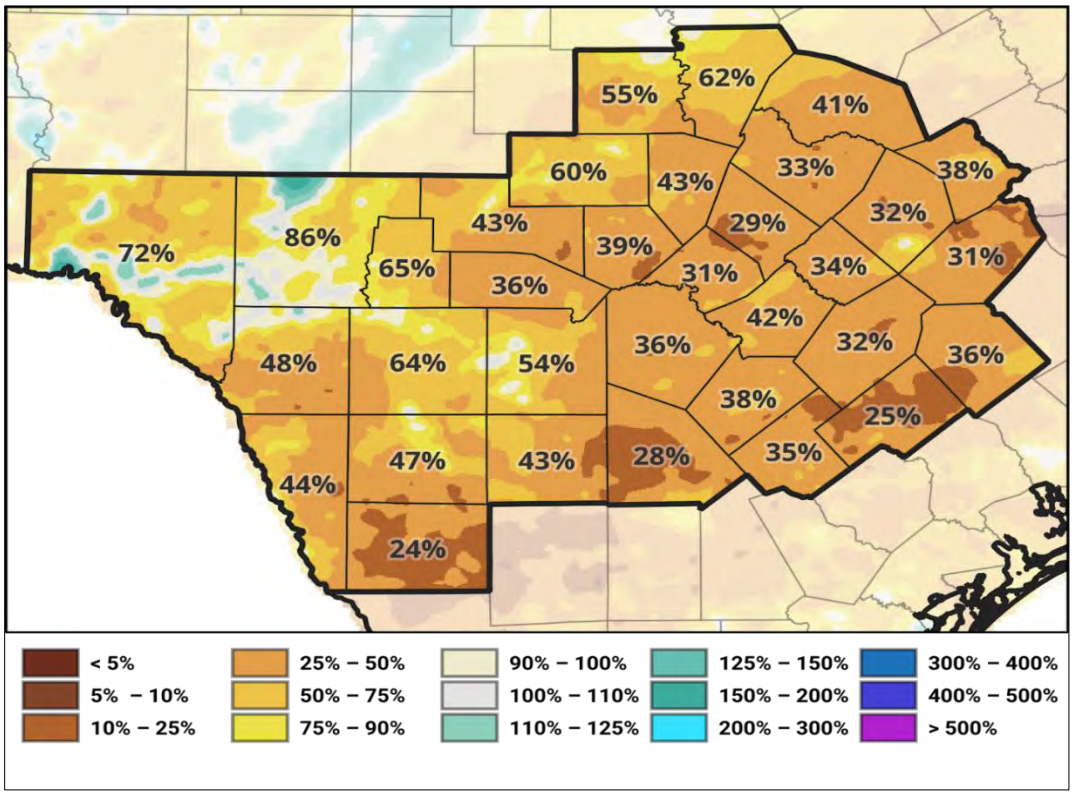


Figure 7: Fall 2025 Precipitation departure from normal (Sep.-Nov.) across South Central Texas

Abilene/San Angelo Regional Summary

Meteorological Rollercoaster in West Central Texas
Autumn 2025

By Joel Dunn – Meteorologist, Observation Program Lead, NWS Abilene/San Angelo

September 2025

September brought a noticeable change in temperatures across the region, with the Big Country experiencing generally warmer-than-normal conditions. Persistent sunshine and limited cloud cover allowed daytime highs to regularly exceed seasonal averages. In contrast, locations south of Interstate 20 have trended slightly cooler, leaving these areas closer to what we typically expect for early fall. The result was a mixed temperature pattern but one that still leaned warmer when considering the region.

Rainfall was a different story, as much of the area struggled to pick up meaningful precipitation throughout the month. September is often a transitional time between summer convection and autumn frontal systems, and this year that transition was marked by lengthy dry spells. While most locations saw below-normal rainfall, one notable exception occurred in the town of Eldorado, where a strong thunderstorm produced over 3 inches of rain in a short period, leading to minor street flooding. Even with isolated events like this, totals across the region generally fell short of normal benchmarks, making the precipitation deficit one of the defining features of the month.

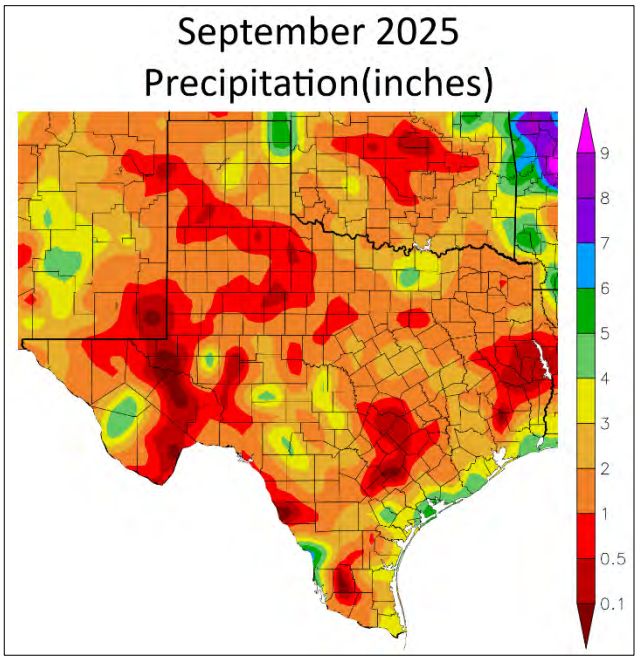


Image 1 – September 2025 observed precipitation

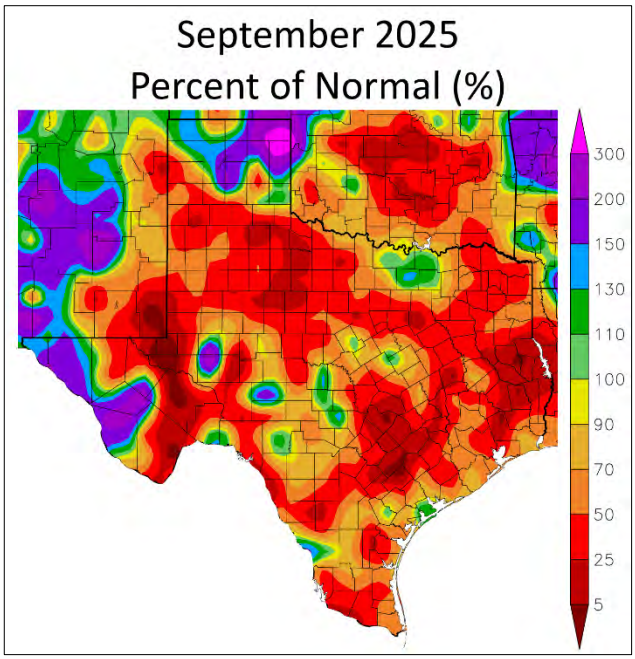
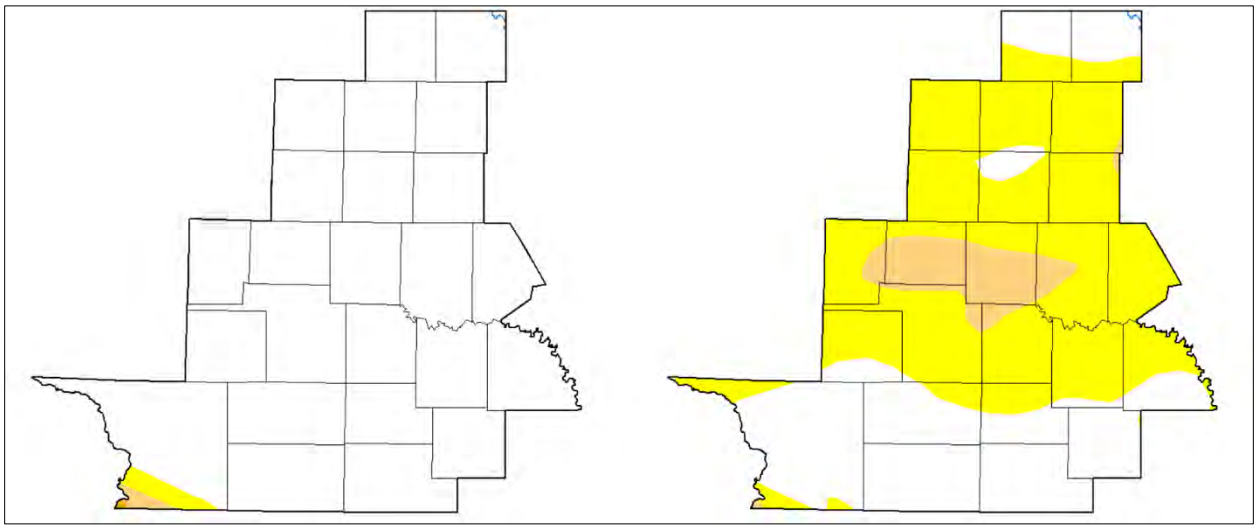


Image 2 – September Percent of Normal

The prolonged lack of rainfall had a tangible impact on ground conditions. Soil dried steadily, vegetation began to show stress, and wildfire danger slowly increased. As a result, drought conditions were reintroduced—most notably across the Concho Valley and the Big Country—after a period of relative improvement earlier in the warm season. These renewed drought classifications underscore how quickly conditions can deteriorate when moisture is scarce.

Abilene/San Angelo Regional Summary (continued)



August 26th, 2025 September 30, 2025

Image 3 – Drought monitor comparison showing reintroduction of drought across West Central Texas

Despite the overarching dryness, September was not completely devoid of rainfall opportunities. A round of scattered showers and thunderstorms developed early in the month, providing brief but welcome relief to a few locations. Another similar round arrived as September ended, once again offering isolated improvements but falling short of providing widespread, long-term benefit. These events served as reminders that atmospheric moisture was still present—just not abundant enough to change the broader narrative.

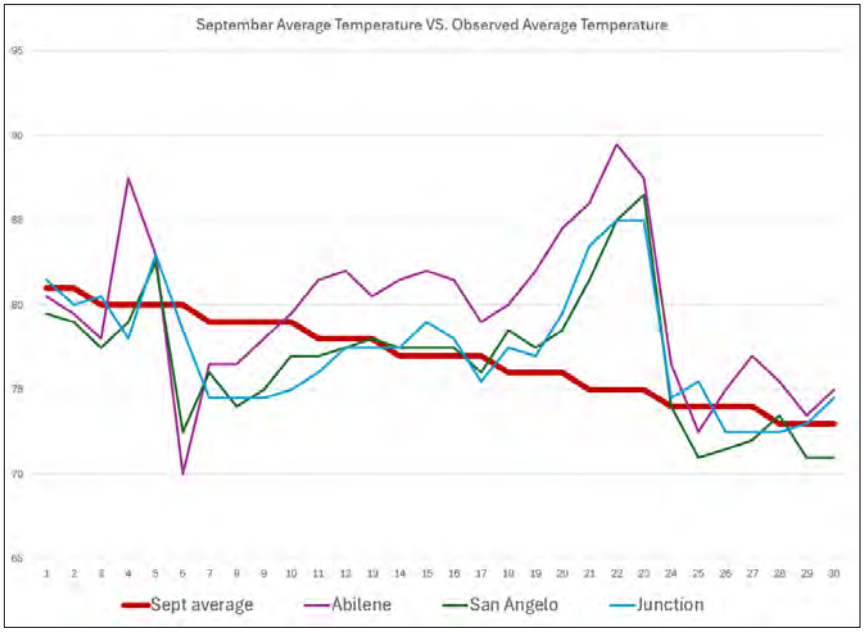


Chart 1 – A comparison between the normal September averages and the observed September average temperature

In summary, September was a warm, dry month across much of the region, marked by rainfall deficits and the return of drought concerns. Temperatures ran above seasonal averages for many communities, and only periodic thunderstorm activity interrupted the otherwise quiet weather pattern. As we move deeper into fall, attention now turns to whether upcoming systems can provide the sustained rainfall needed to help reverse the emerging drought conditions.

Abilene/San Angelo Regional Summary (continued)

October 2025

October continued the warm trend across West Central Texas, with temperatures running 3 to 5 degrees above normal for much of the month. Persistent warm afternoons and mild nights kept the region well above typical fall averages. This extended warmth was especially notable given that October usually marks a more pronounced shift toward cooler conditions. Instead, summerlike temperatures held on longer than usual.

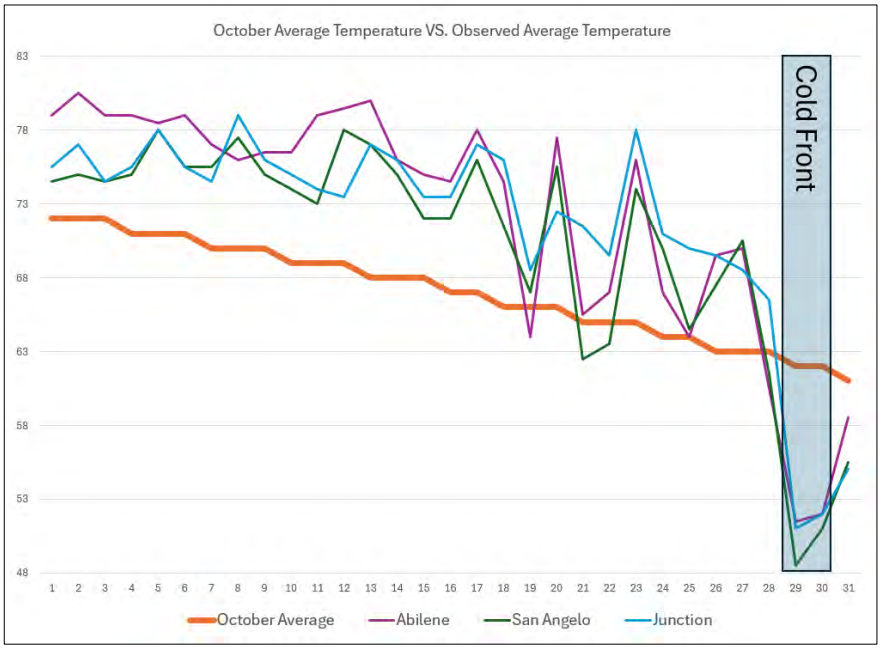


Chart 2 - A comparison between the normal October averages and the observed October average temperature

The dry weather pattern that settled in earlier this season maintained its grip through October. Much of West Central Texas finished the month between 1 and 2 inches below normal for rainfall. While isolated moisture occasionally brushed the region, it did little to break the broader trend of limited precipitation. These deficits added to ongoing concerns surrounding soil dryness, fire danger, and water resources as fall progressed.

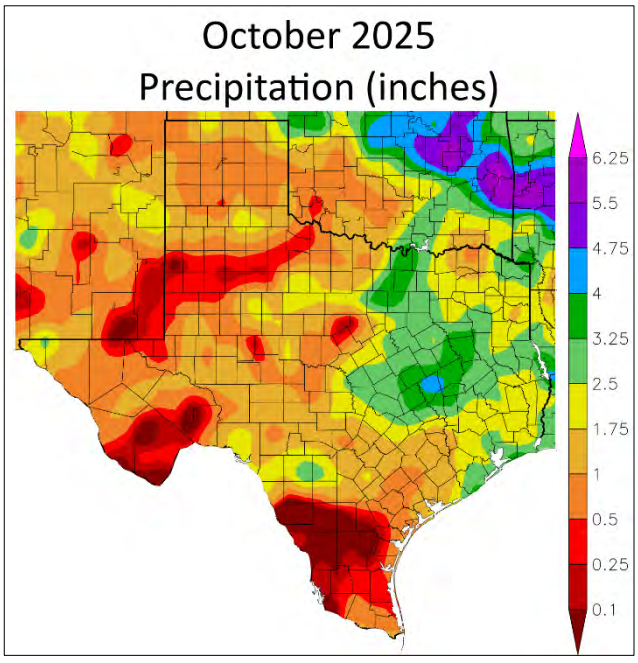


Image 4 – October Observed Precipitation

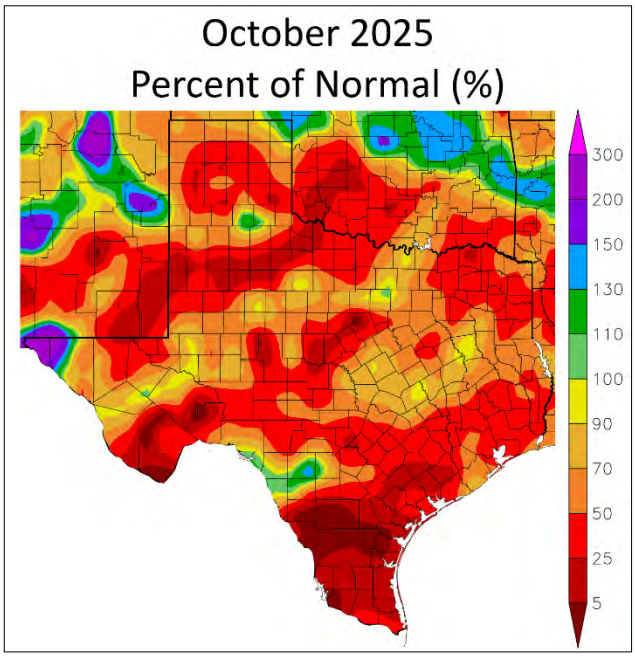


Image 5 – October Percent of Normal

Abilene/San Angelo Regional Summary (continued)

Heat also made an unusually strong showing. Climatologically, October brings only about 3 to 4 days with highs reaching 90 degrees or warmer. This year, however, West Central Texas far exceeded that benchmark, reporting between 10 and 15 such days depending on location. These repeated bursts of heat contributed significantly to the monthly warm anomaly and only reinforced the sense that summer lingered well past its typical endpoint.

There were, however, a few encouraging signs regarding drought conditions. Some areas, particularly the Concho Valley, benefited from enough precipitation to see modest drought improvement. Unfortunately, that relief was not widespread. The Heartland counties of Brownwood, McCullough, Coleman, and San Saba missed out on meaningful rainfall, allowing conditions there to deteriorate further. As a result, Severe Drought (D2) was added to portions of this area, highlighting the uneven distribution of moisture across the region.

The end of October finally brought a change, as a strong cold front pushed south through West Central Texas. Temperatures dipped sharply behind the front, delivering the first freeze of the season for San Angelo and Junction, which dropped into the upper 20s. Abilene came close, bottoming out at 33°F. Notably, San Angelo's freeze arrived earlier than normal—its average first freeze typically occurs around November 11. This abrupt arrival of cold weather provided a stark contrast to the persistent warmth that dominated much of October.

November 2025

November began on a quiet note across West Central Texas, with generally dry conditions dominating the first half of the month. Moisture was limited, skies were frequently clear, and weather systems remained weak or stayed well to the north. This early stretch of calm, dry weather set the stage for what would become a month marked by dramatic variability.

Abilene recorded its first freeze of the season on the morning of November 10, dipping to 30°F. This fell very close to its long-term average first freeze date of November 13, placing it firmly within seasonal expectations. The freeze helped mark the transition toward more typical late-autumn conditions, even though warmer weather would soon return.

As the month progressed, temperatures once again trended above normal across the region. In an unusual development for November, West Central Texas managed to squeeze in 2 to 3 days with highs reaching 90 degrees. This is highly atypical, as 90-degree temperatures are not part of the region's climatological profile for November. The persistent warmth created a stark contrast between the early-month freeze and the summerlike afternoons that followed.

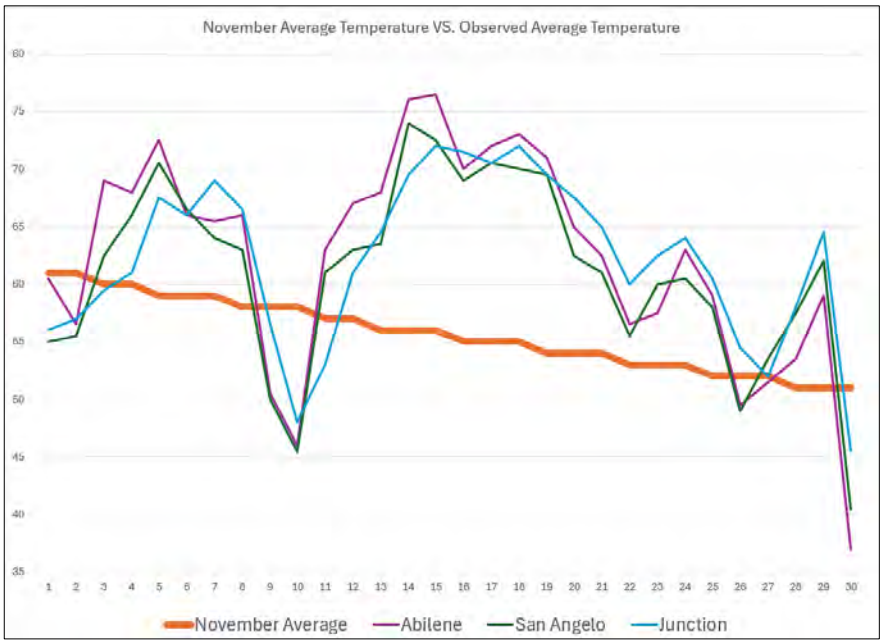


Chart 3 - A comparison between the normal November averages and the observed November average temperature

Abilene/San Angelo Regional Summary (continued)

During the latter part of the month, the pattern took a decisive turn as moisture surged back into the region. A more active storm track allowed several systems to move across West Central Texas, delivering rainfall that ultimately pushed monthly totals above normal. After a dry start, this wetter pattern was a welcome reversal that brought much-needed relief to drought-stricken areas.

The most significant weather event of the month occurred on November 20, when a strong system tracked through the southern half of the region. This system produced exceptional rainfall totals, particularly in the town of Menard, where nearly 10 inches of rain fell in a single day. Such an extreme amount of rainfall in such a short time made the event one of the standout hydrologic moments of the year.

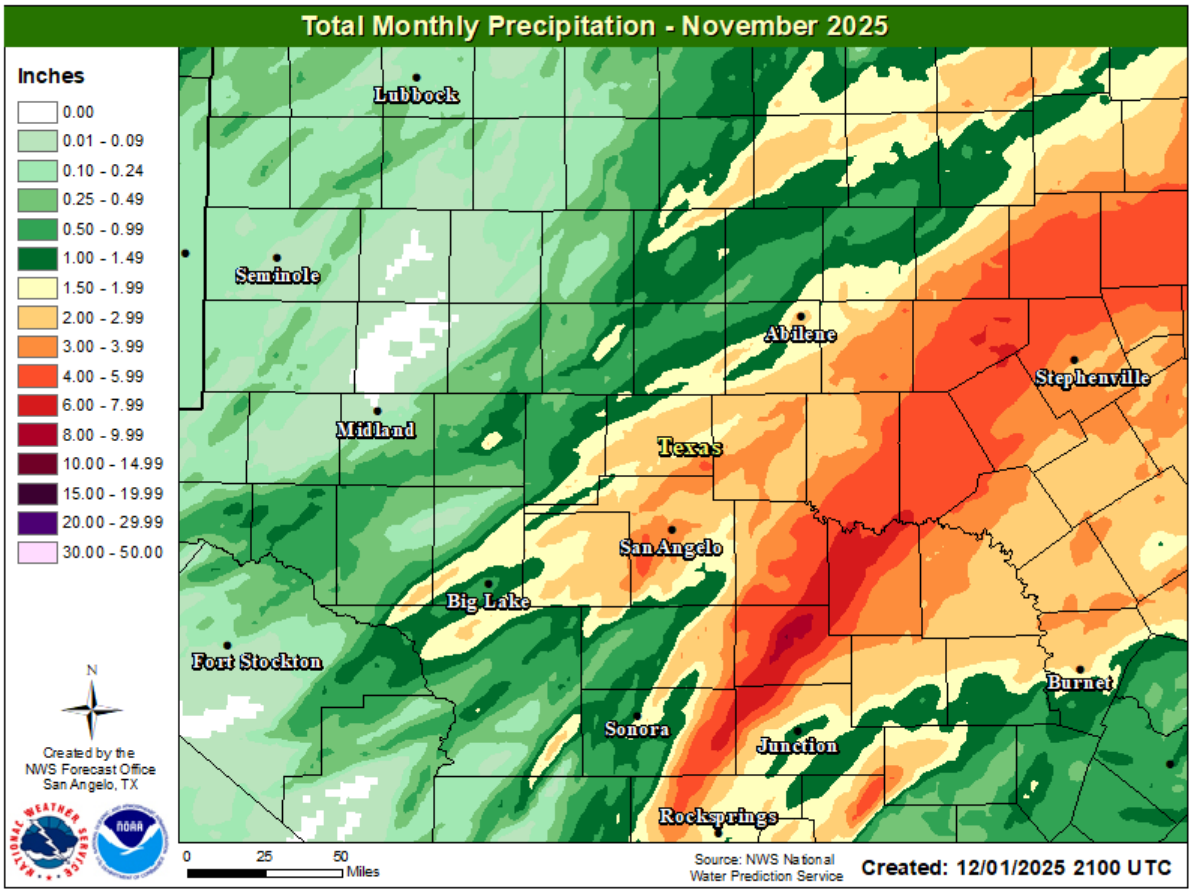


Image 6 – Observed precipitation across West Central Texas in November

Surrounding areas also received impressive rainfall on November 20, especially across the Northwest Hill Country. These communities experienced widespread heavy totals, underscoring the strength and efficiency of the storm system. The expansive coverage of the rainfall helped maximize hydrologic impacts across multiple basins.

Abilene/San Angelo Regional Summary (continued)

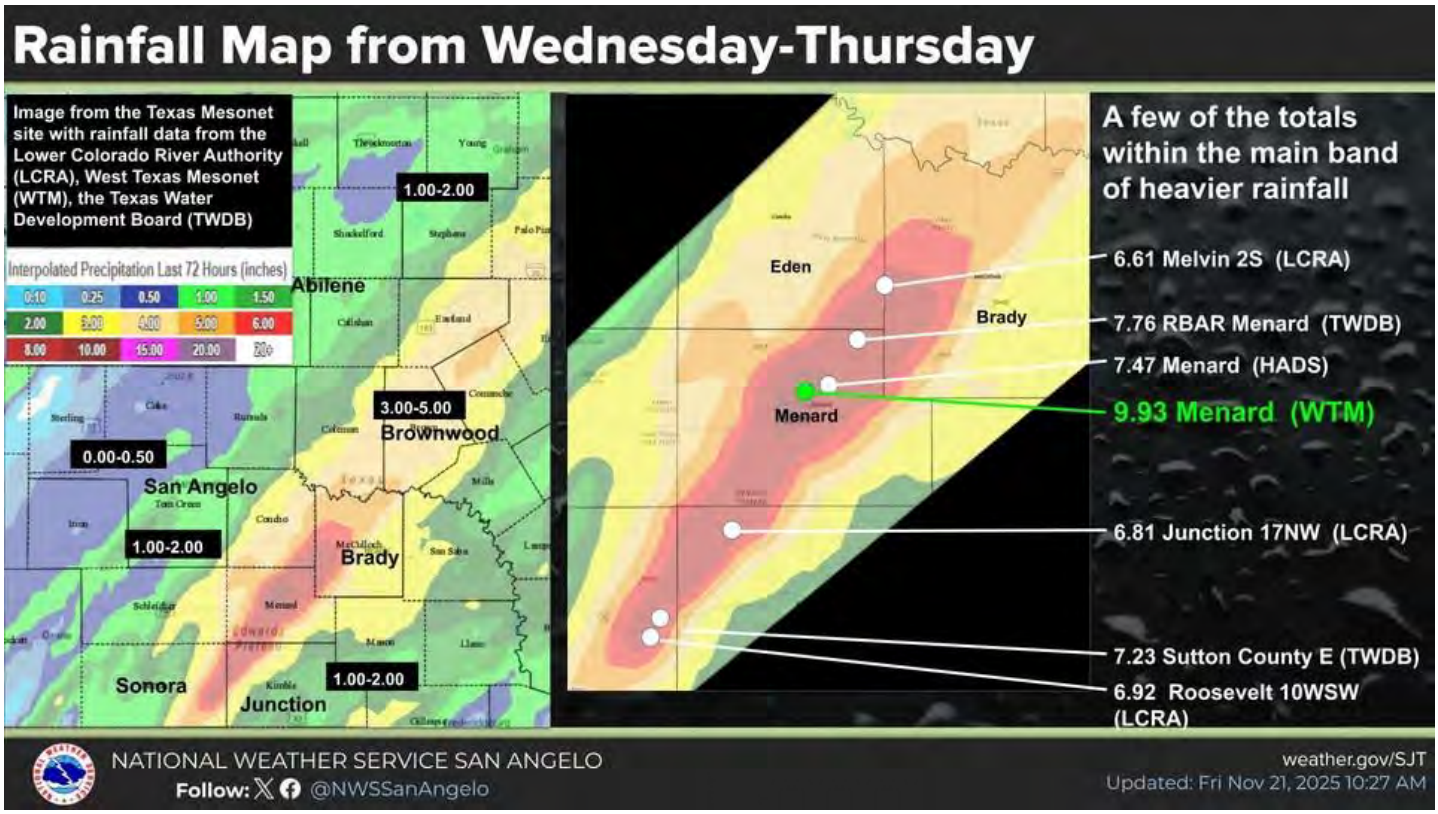


Image 7 – Social media post from November 21st detailing historic rainfall amounts

As a result of this heavy rainfall, significant street flooding occurred in Menard, and water levels rose considerably along the San Saba River in Brady and the city of San Saba. The event served as a reminder of how quickly conditions can shift when deep moisture interacts with a strong storm system. The rapid runoff and river response were consistent with the intense rainfall rates observed.

The year-to-date rainfall statistics further highlighted the stark contrast in precipitation across the region. The Texas Tech Mesonet site at Menard had recorded a remarkable 40.39 inches of rain since January 1, nearly double its normal annual total of 22 inches. Meanwhile, Junction, located only about 30 miles to the south, had accumulated just 21.13 inches for the year. Despite these local differences, the widespread November rainfall contributed to a noticeable improvement in drought conditions across West Central Texas, marking a hopeful step toward full hydrologic recovery.

Brazos Valley Regional Summary

Fall 2025 Precipitation Summary

Bryan-College Station/ Brazos Valley Region, Texas

By: Preston Testerman, Texas A&M University, Office of the State Climatologist of Texas

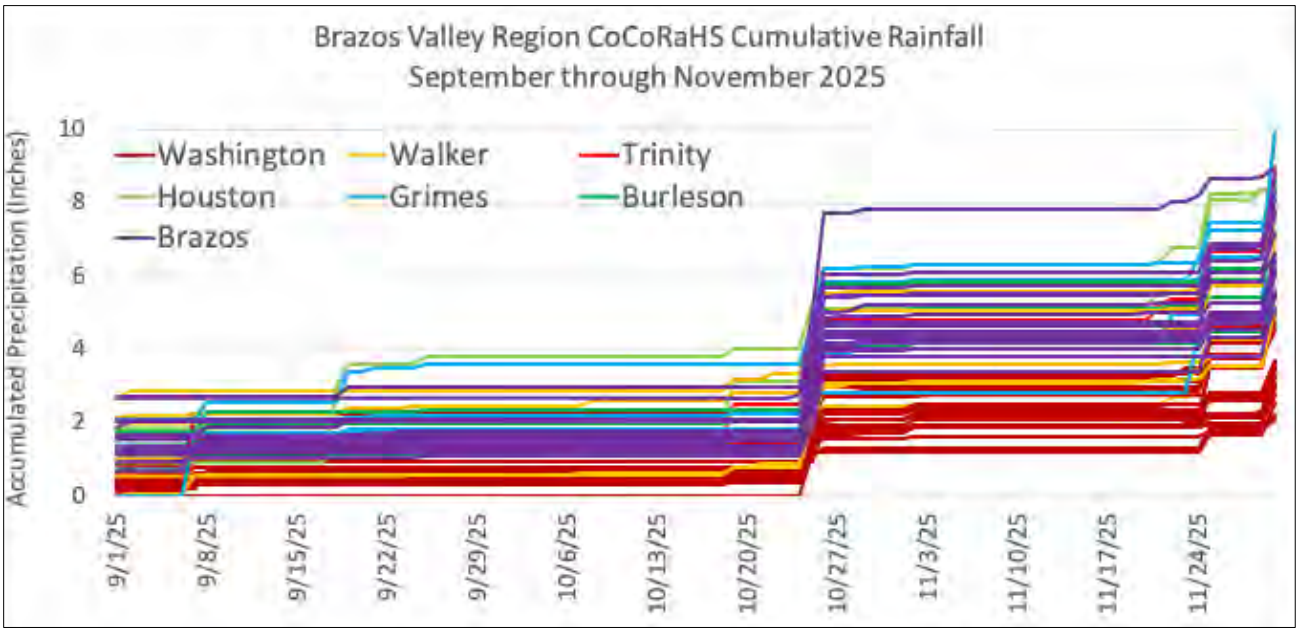


Figure 1: Accumulated precipitation graph, Brazos Valley region, Sept-Nov 2025

Summary:

From September 1st through November 30th, the region experienced prolonged dry spells. While some measurable rainfall occurred at the very start of the period, September and October were largely dominated by dry conditions with only minor rainfall occurrences. As fall progressed, cold fronts brought several widespread rainfall events beginning in late October and continuing through November. These led to rapid increases in precipitation totals across the region. The late-season rainfall accounted for most of the season's accumulated precipitation and played a key role in alleviating early-season dryness.

Observer Statistics:

A total of 59 CoCoRaHS stations across the Brazos Valley region provided usable precipitation data for the fall 2025 season. Observer participation remained strong throughout the season, despite an extended (i.e., boring) dry period. Notably, 26 stations reported no missing days, and an additional 11 stations missed fewer than three days out of the 90-day season. This consistent reporting and dedication were essential in capturing both the prolonged dry spell and the significant rainfall events that occurred later in the season.

Season Statistics:

Wettest Day: 3.46”, November 30th, Grimes County
Wettest Seasonal Total: 9.99”, Grimes County
Driest Seasonal Total: 2.11”, Washington County
Soggy Socks Award (Longest spell of daily reports with measurable rainfall): 3 days, October 25th - October 27th, Washington, Burleson, and Brazos counties
Dusty Soles Award (Longest spell of daily reports without measurable rainfall): 54 days, September 1st - October 24th, Washington County

Wichita Falls Regional Summary

Unseasonably Warm Temperatures & Very Dry Season

By Charles Kuster, Meteorologist for the National Severe Storms Laboratory

The story of our region was the unseasonably warm temperatures, not just in the Wichita Falls area, but across the entire state. Much of our region experienced temperatures more than 4°F above normal (Fig. 1b), as well as below normal precipitation (Fig. 1a). October was the 9th warmest October in Wichita Falls since records began in 1923 (Fig. 2a) and the state of Texas experienced its warmest fall on record, with the average statewide temperature being 5.1°F above normal (Fig. 2b). In addition to the very warm temperatures in October, our region experienced 25 dry days (all CoCoRaHS stations reported less than 0.05") and only 6 wet days (at least one CoCoRaHS station reported 0.05" or more). November was not to be outdone and ended up being even drier than October, with 27 dry days and ended up being even drier than October, with 27 dry days and only 3 wet days.

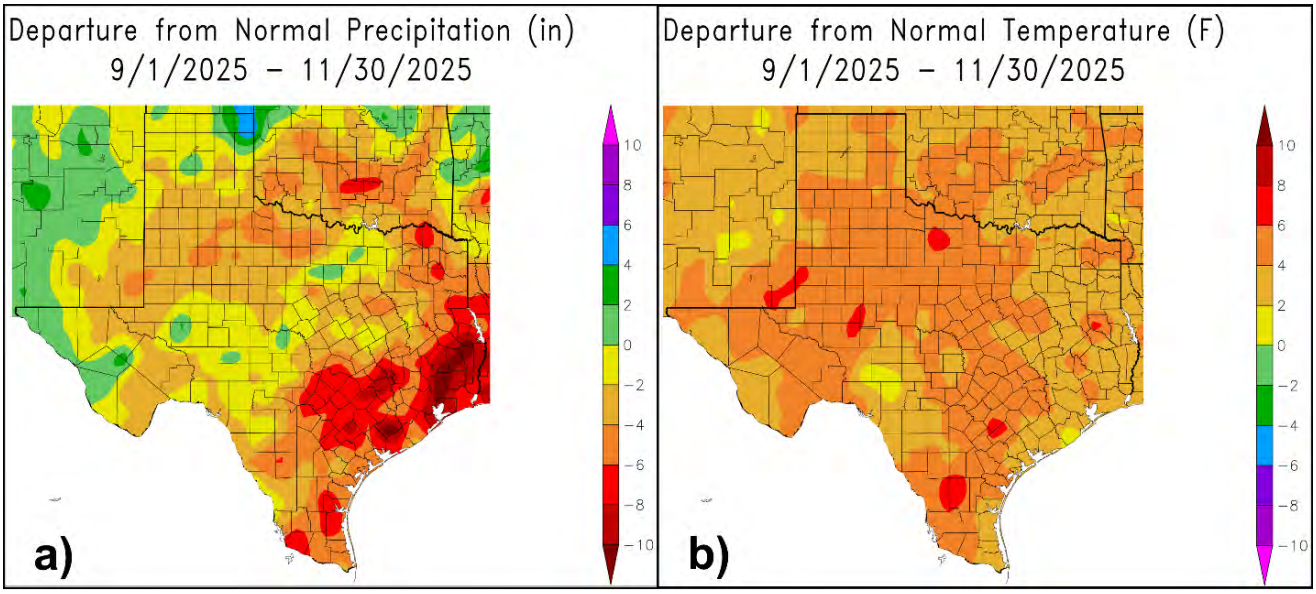


Figure 1. Departure from normal a) precipitation and b) temperature for the beginning of September through the end of November. Warm colors indicate below normal precipitation (a) and above normal temperatures (b), while cool colors indicate above normal precipitation (a) and below normal temperatures (b).

Wichita Falls Regional Summary (continued)

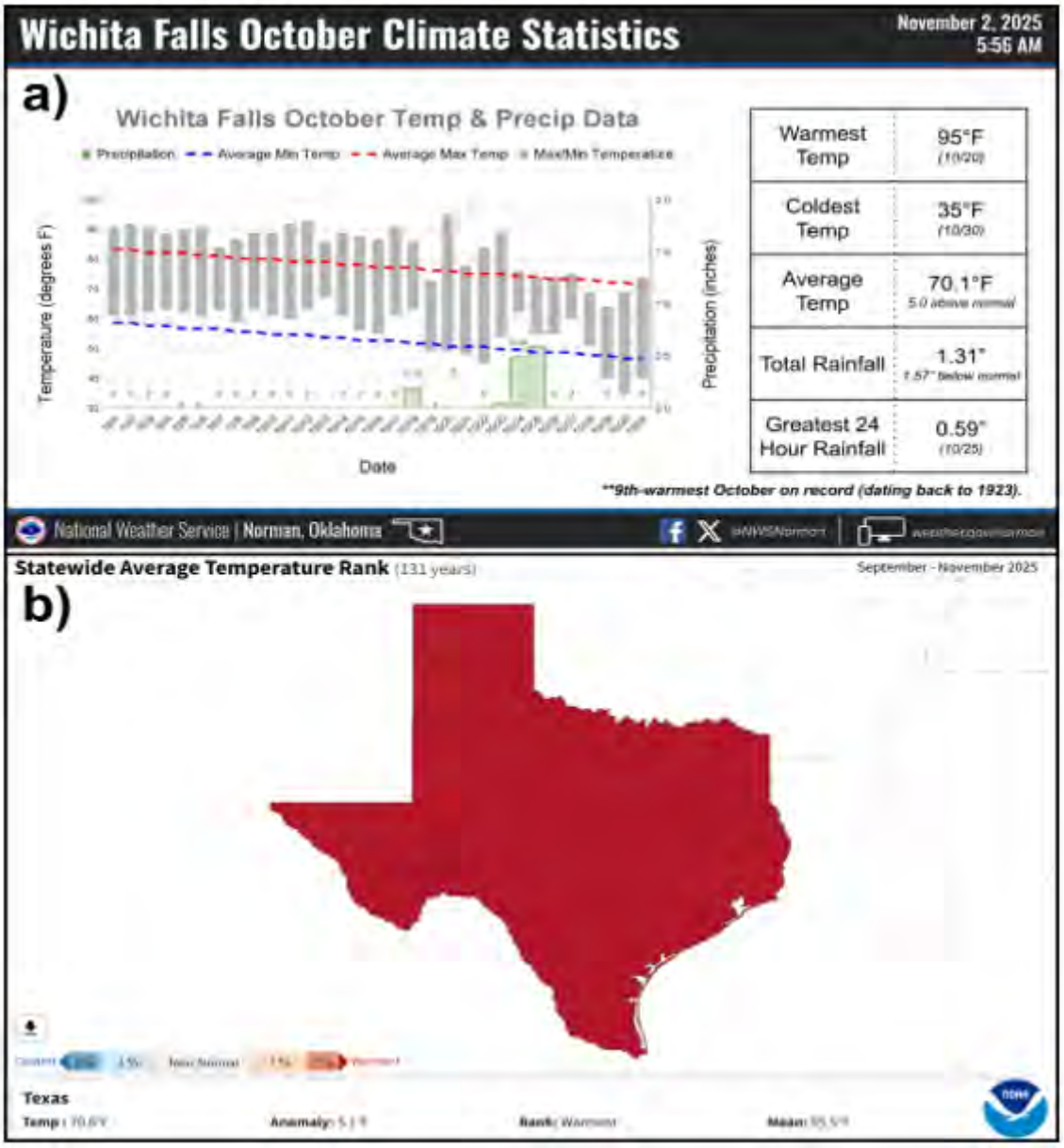


Figure 2. a) Climatological summary of the weather conditions in Wichita Falls in October of 2025 (courtesy of the National Weather Service Forecast Office in Norman, OK) and b) statewide temperature rank for September-November of 2025. In a), the red and blue dashed lines indicate the average high and low temperatures, the light grey bars indicate the observed temperature range this year (with the top of the bar being the observed high temperature and the bottom of the bar being the observed low temperature), and the light green bars indicate the amount of rainfall recorded during days of the month. In b), the dark red indicates that this fall was the warmest on record for the state (ranked 131 of 131).

Wichita Falls Regional Summary (continued)

The warm and dry conditions also contributed to increasing drought conditions across our region. At the beginning of the fall, a few areas were classified as abnormally dry according to the U.S. Drought Monitor (Fig. 3a). By the end of the fall, moderate to severe drought had developed especially across the western two thirds of our region (Fig. 3b). In total, our region experienced 73 dry days and 18 wet days, with 9 of those wet days occurring in September. For comparison, the region experienced 77 dry days, 14 wet days last fall and 69 dry days and 22 wet days two years ago.

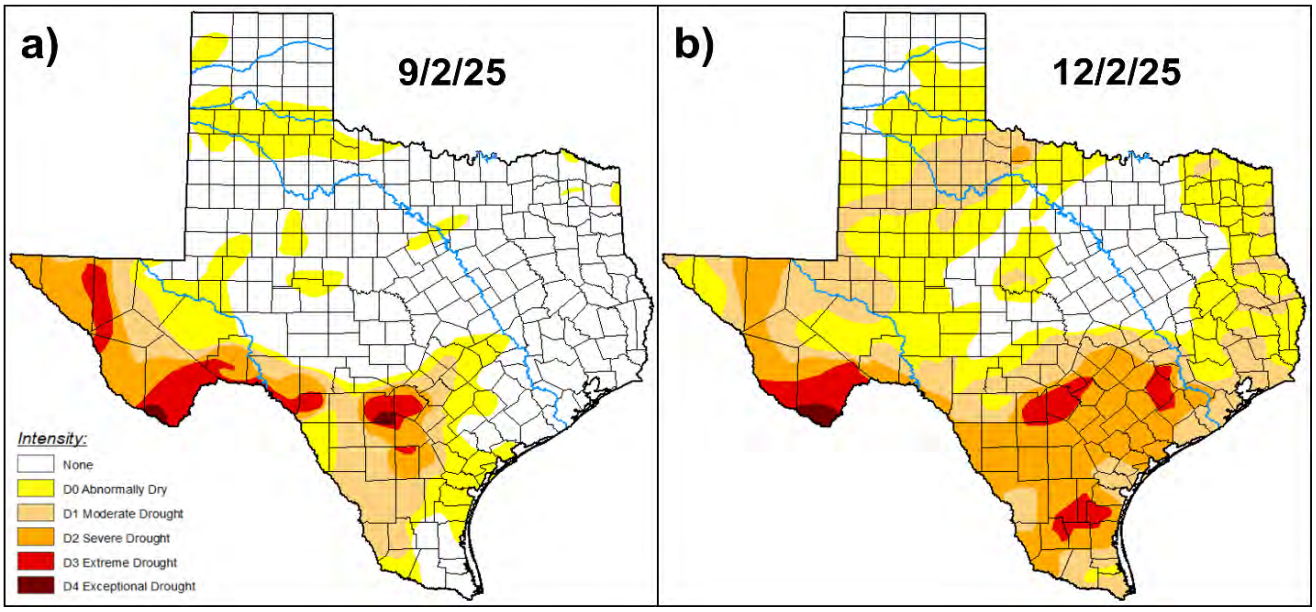


Figure 3. Changes in drought conditions over the area according to the U.S. Drought Monitor (available at https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/) for Texas on a) September 2, 2025, and b) December 2, 2025.

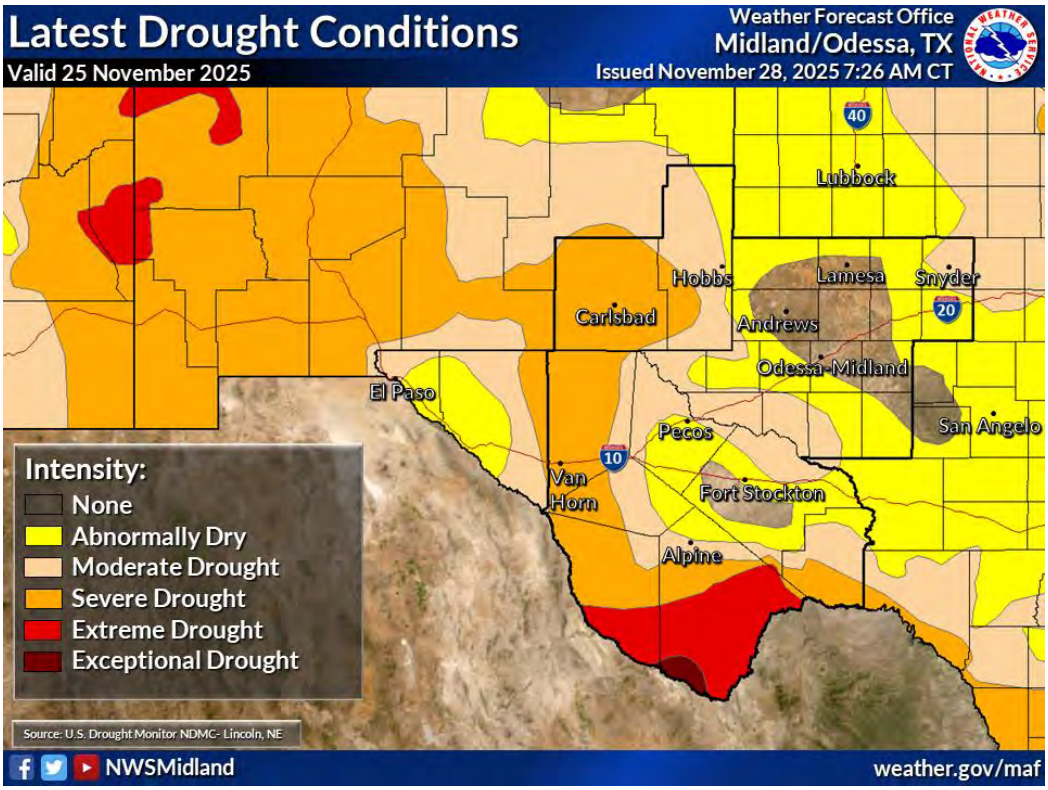


Figure 4: Drought conditions across far West Texas at the end of autumn

Corpus Christi Regional Summary

Dry Conditions Fueled Drought Expansion

By: Nicholas Price, Meteorologist, National Weather Service, CoCoRaHS Focal Point

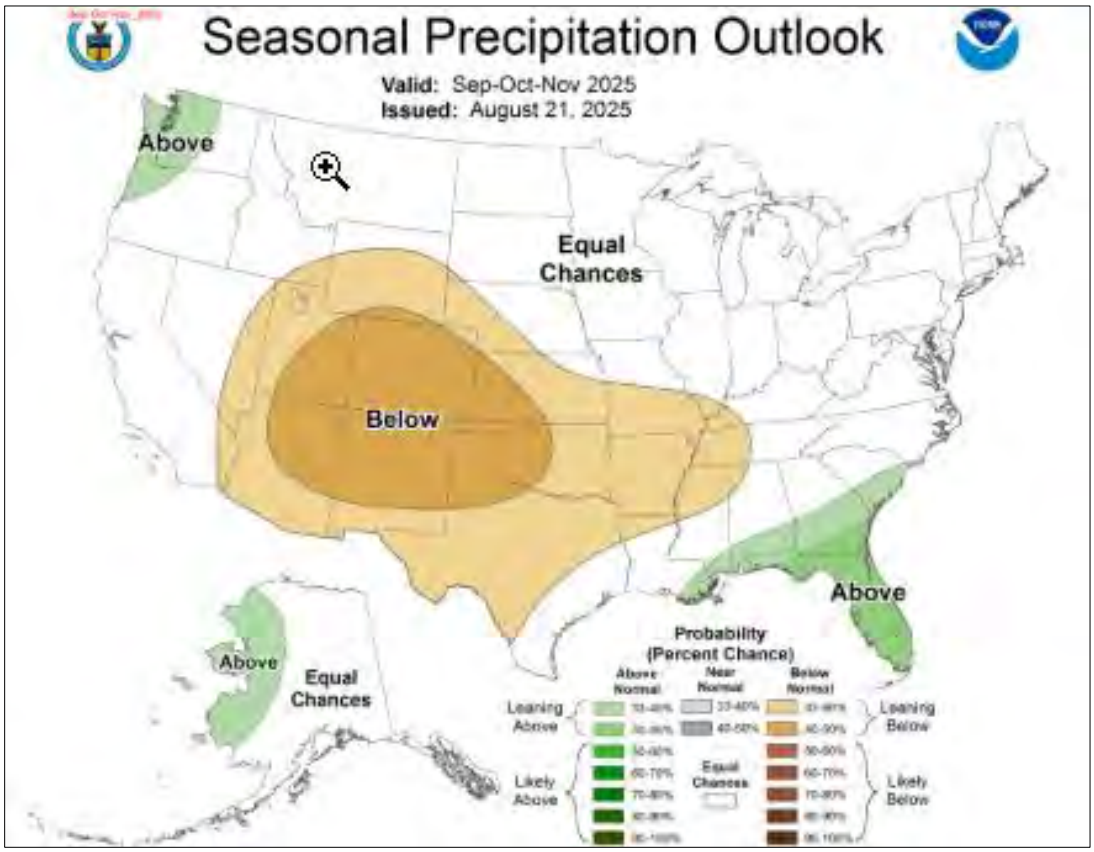


Figure 1: Summer Season Precipitation Outlook

Per the Climate Prediction Center (CPC), rainfall chances were forecasted to be equal chance to leaning below for the season (Figure 1). The autumn season got off to an interesting start with decent rainfall totals to begin the month of September. This was thanks to a stalled boundary associated with a disturbance at the beginning of the month. This produced slow moving storms that dumped a decent amount of rain over the Victoria Crossroads and the Rio Grande Plains. On the 7th, those areas saw about 3-4 inches of rain from that day alone. There was another boundary that swept through the region towards the end of the month that translated to around 3 inches of rain. Some isolated areas saw about 6 inches of rainfall out in Laredo (Figure 2). The departures from normal across the region weren't too far off in most spots, especially in portions of the Coastal Plains and Victoria Crossroads. These regions saw about an inch to 2.00" below their usual rainfall for the month. Areas along the south Coastal Bend such as Kingsville and portions of the Brush Country around Cotulla saw above a 2-inch negative departure from their normal rainfall (Figure 3). This contributed to a spread in abnormally dry to moderate drought specifically in the southern Coastal Bend (Figure 4).

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

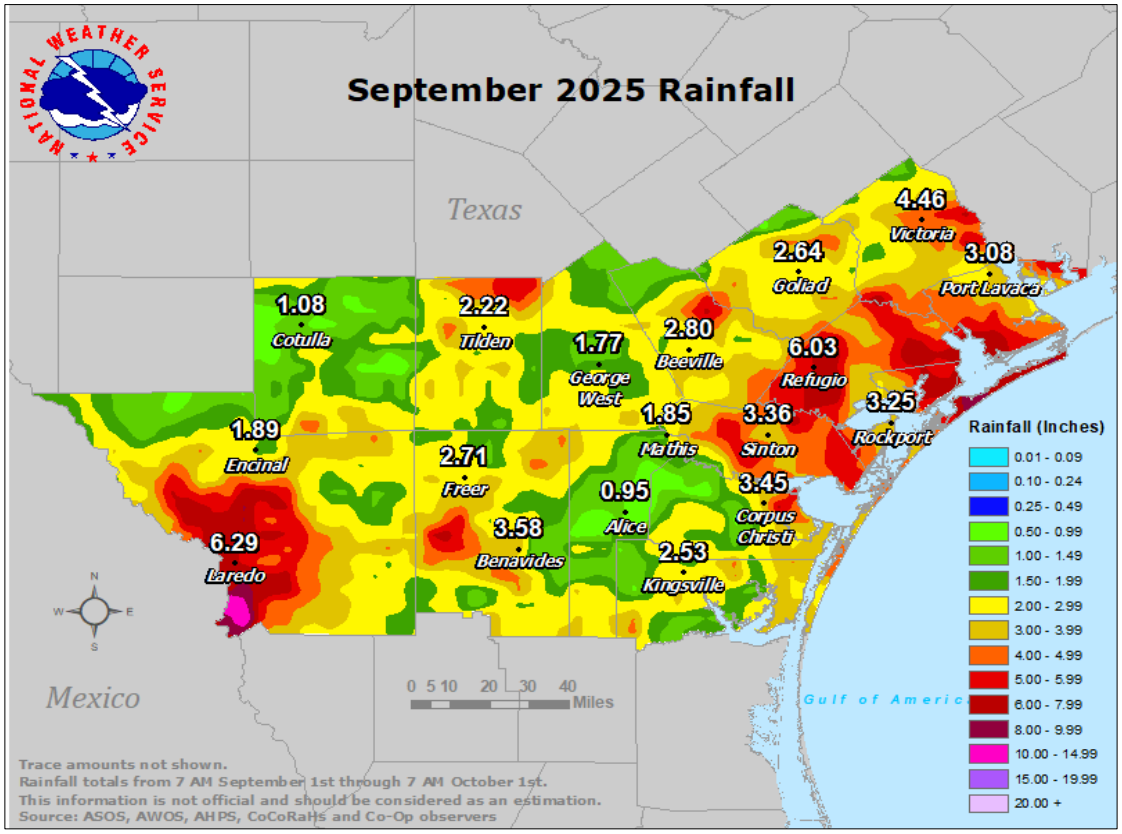


Figure 2: September 2025 Estimated Rainfall Totals

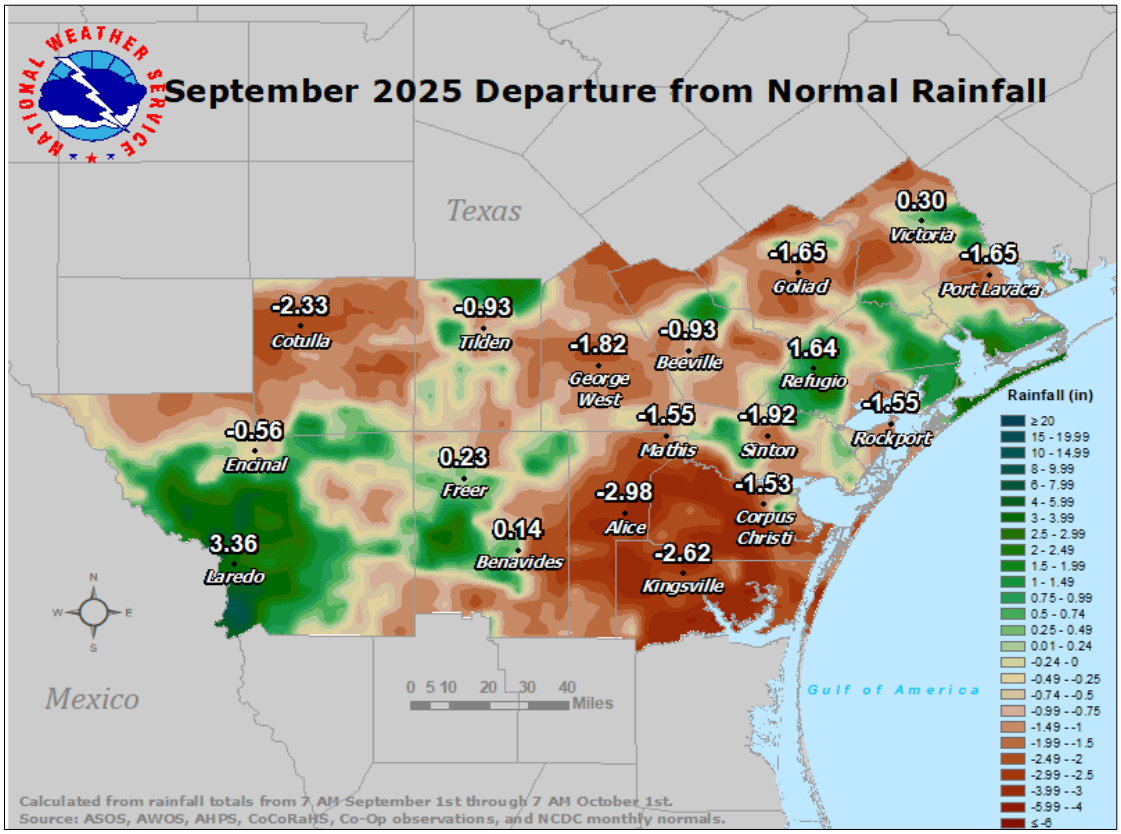


Figure 3: September 2025 Estimated Departure from Normal Rainfall

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

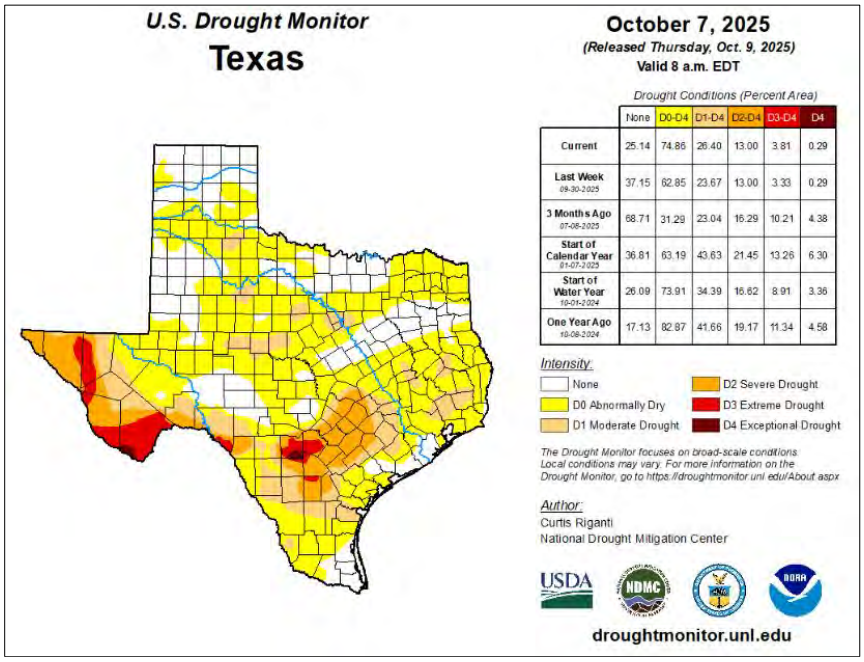


Figure 4: U.S. Drought Monitor Summary for the month of September

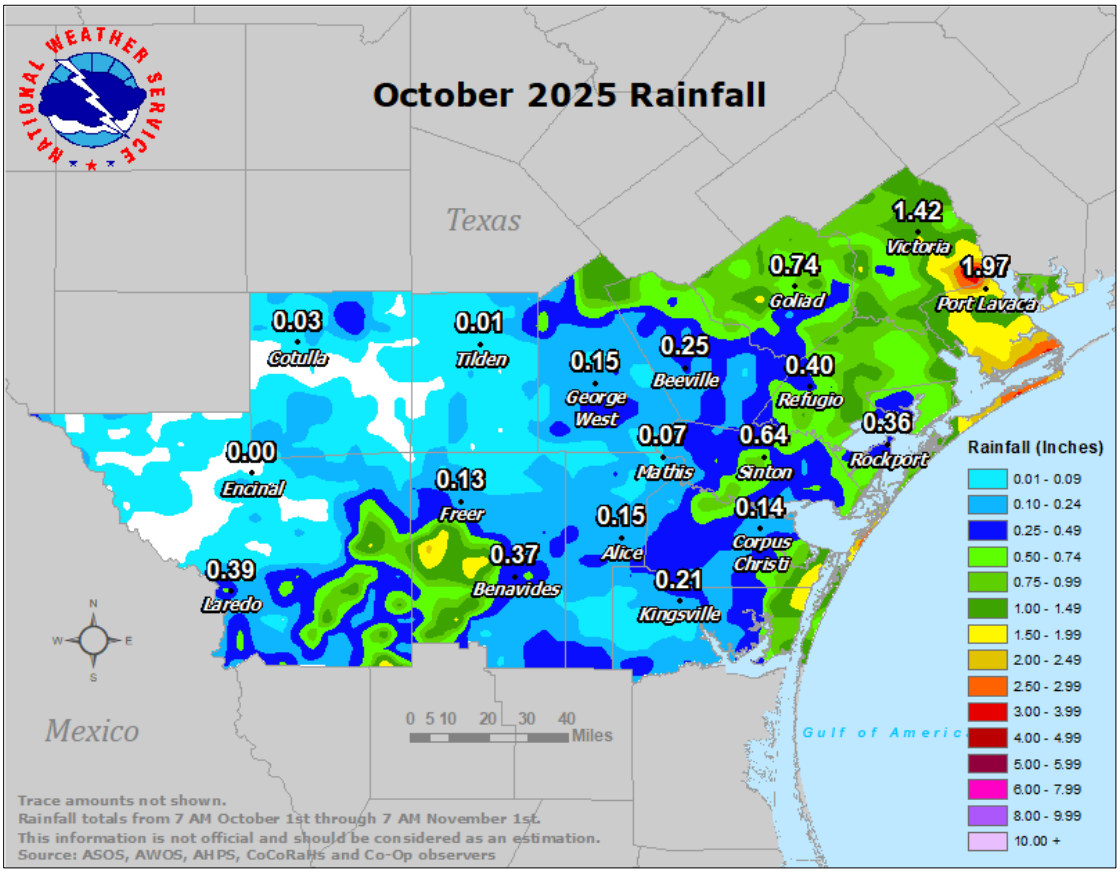


Figure 5: October 2025 Estimated Rainfall Totals

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

Rain was a rare commodity across the region in October. Monthly rainfall was well below normal, largely because few disturbances passed through the area and available moisture was insufficient to produce appreciable precipitation. Majority of the area only saw less than an inch with portions of the Victoria Crossroads reaching 1.00” to 2.00” (Figure 5). There were isolated areas that had over 2.00”. This allowed for widespread substantial departures from normal rainfall. A generous number of observers in the Coastal Bend saw around a 4-inch departure from normal rainfall. Departures elsewhere ranged from around 2 to 3 inches in the Brush Country and Victoria Crossroads (Figure 6). The lack of rainfall worsened drought conditions across the region unfortunately. Severe drought spread through the Coastal Plains and Brush Country, while areas in the Victoria Crossroads returned to abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions (Figure 7).

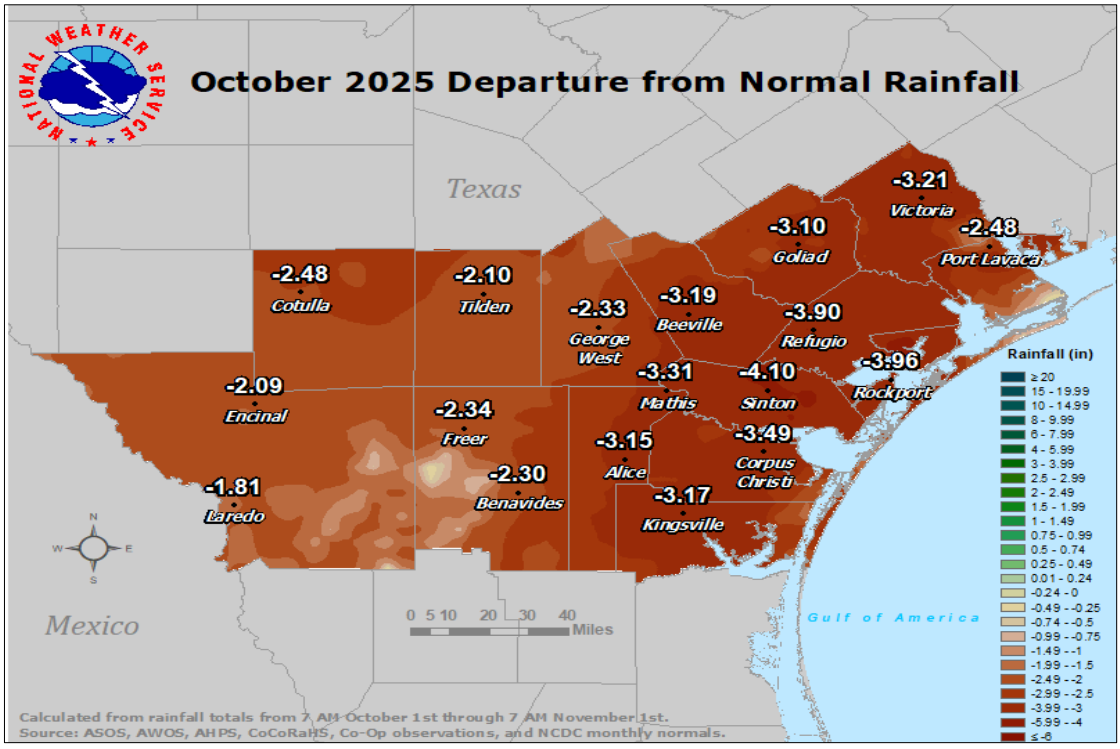


Figure 6: October 2025 Estimated Departure from Normal Rainfall

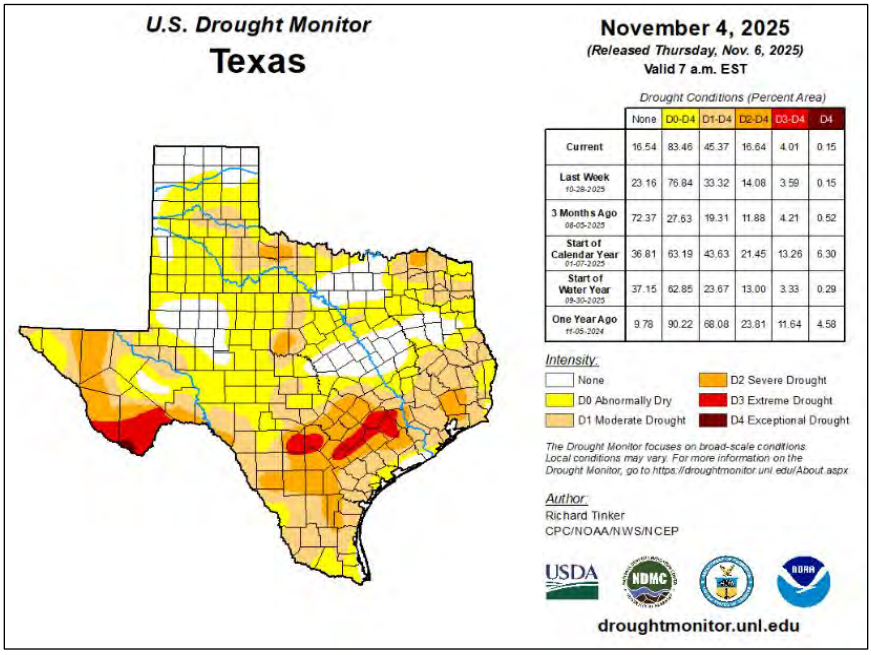


Figure 7: U.S. Drought Monitor Summary for the month of October

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

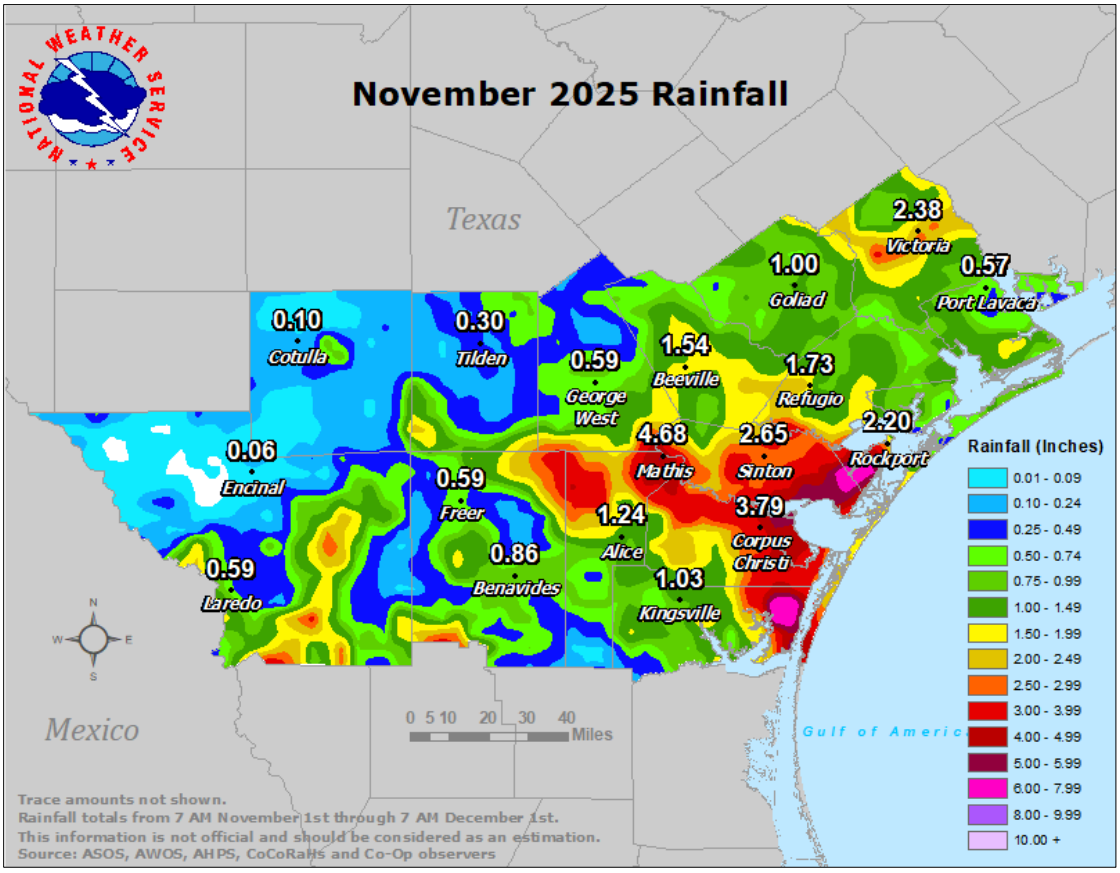


Figure 8: November 2025 Estimated Rainfall Totals

The conclusion of the fall season saw a predominately similar trend of drier conditions, though some areas near the coast and portions of the inland Coastal Plains saw decent rainfall. Observers in these regions saw anywhere from 2-5 inches of rain during the month with isolated areas up to 6.00" (Figure 8). Majority of it falls during the latter period of the month in association with a slow moving/stalled boundary that progressed through the region. This allowed observers in the Corpus Christi region to see about 2-4 inches of rain over the course of the 22nd-24th. A severe event did take place in the beginning of the month leading to damaging large hail across portions of the area. Hail topped out at 3 inches with multiple supercells going through portions of the Brush Country and most notably Taft, TX and Portland, TX (Figure 11 and 12). Observers on the Victoria Crossroads saw all their rainfall in the last week of the month. Only totaled to about 2.00" of rain though it brought them a lot closer to their normal for the month. This equated to about a departure of a negative inch from normal, whereas near the coast and inland Coastal Plains saw about a 1–3-inch departure to the normal. Observers in Kleberg County near the coast saw a departure from normal around 4 inches (Figure 9). Despite this the southern Coastal Plains experienced a spread in extreme drought conditions across the area, with severe drought conditions spreading across the entire region (Figure 10).

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

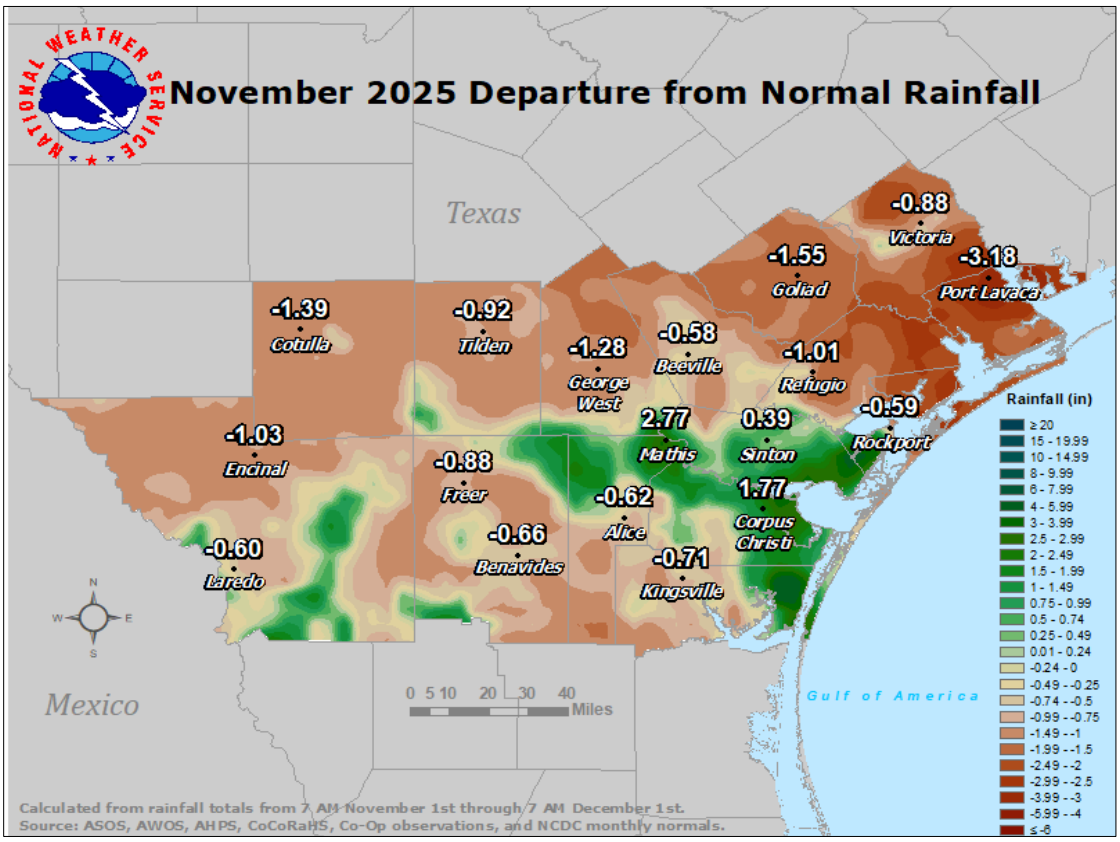


Figure 9: November 2025 Estimated Departure from Normal Rainfall

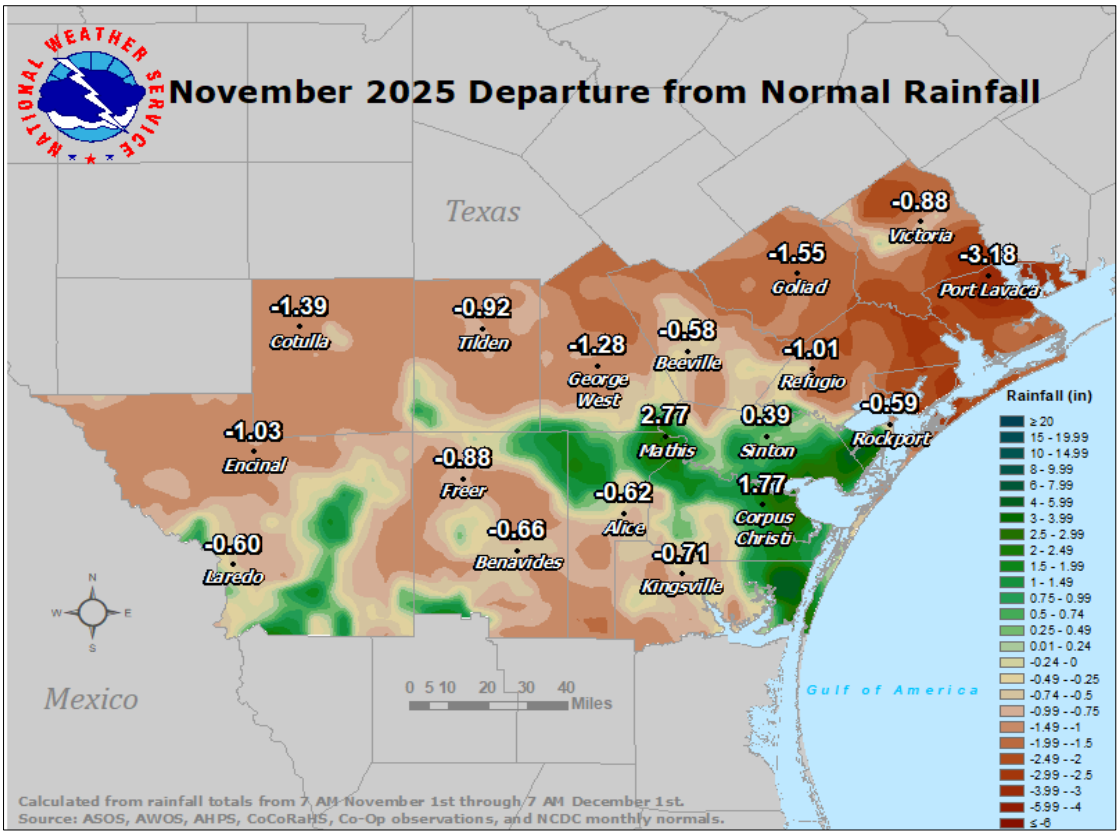


Figure 10: U.S. Drought Monitor Summary for the month of November

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

Figure 11: Observed Damage from Hail November 1st

Figure 12: Observed Damage from Hail November 1st

Southeast Texas Regional Summary

Very Warm and Very Dry Autumn in Southeast Texas

By Ron Havran, Southeast Texas CoCoRaHS Regional Coordinator, HCFCD

September

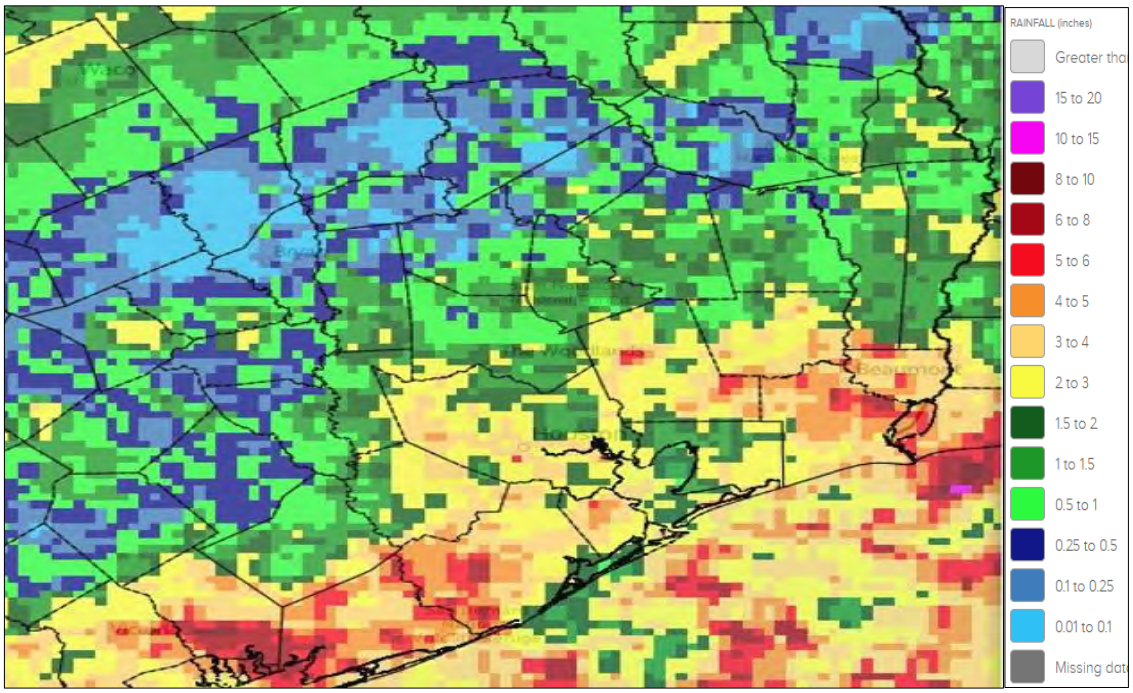


Figure 1: *September 2025 Precipitation for Southeast Texas*

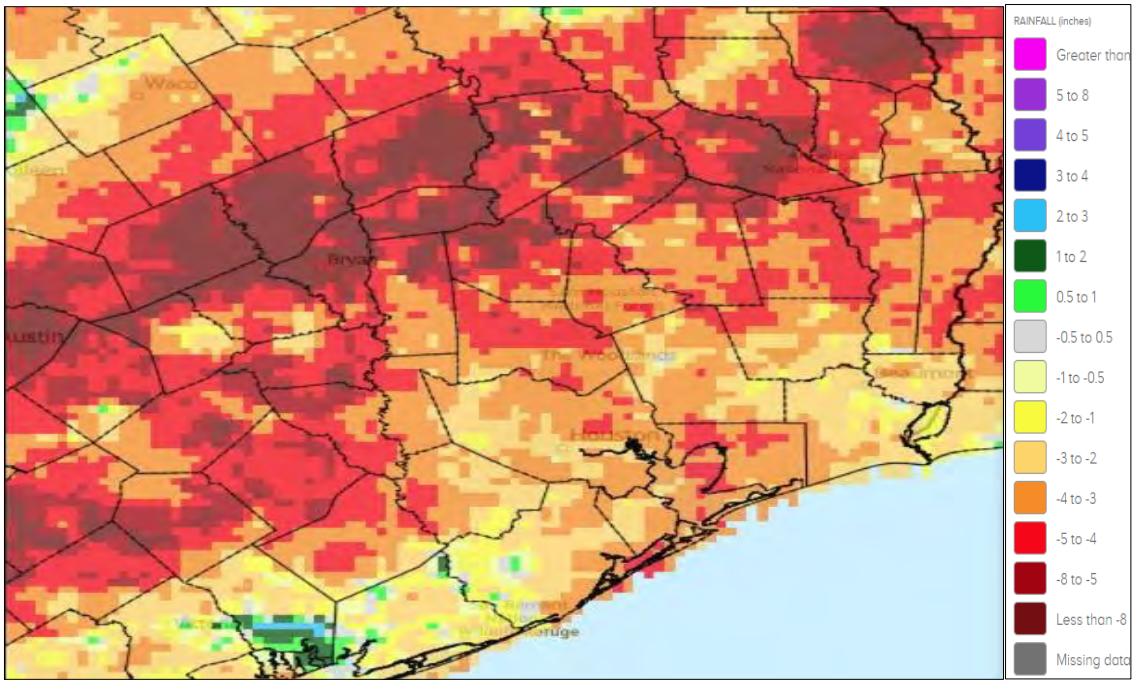


Figure 2: *September 2025 Precipitation Departure from Normal for Southeast Texas*

September was a very dry month across all Southeast Texas with most areas having less than 50% normal rainfall. Western areas had less than 25% of normal rainfall which caused drought conditions to expand there. The only areas with near normal rainfall for the month were in southern Jackson and western Matagorda counties. Temperatures were near normal to slightly above normal across the region. See temperature and precipitation data for Southeast Texas from CoCoRaHS observers and official weather station sites on pages 57 and 58. Thanks to all observers for participating in CoCoRaHS and reporting daily.

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

October

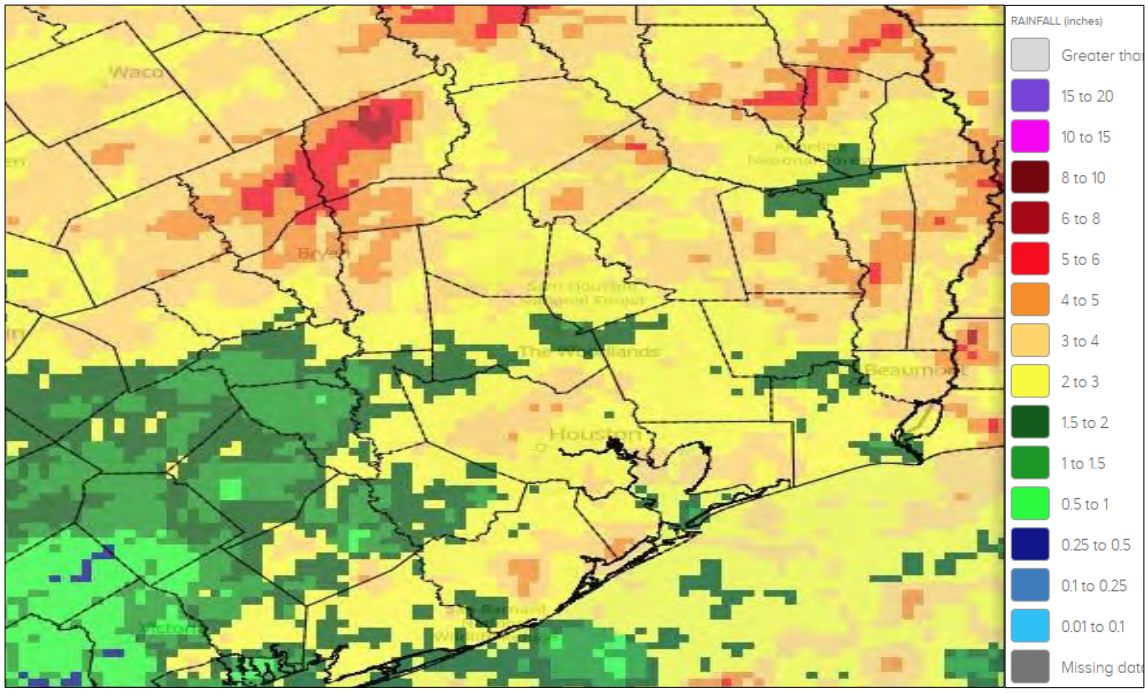


Figure 3: *October 2025 Precipitation for Southeast Texas*

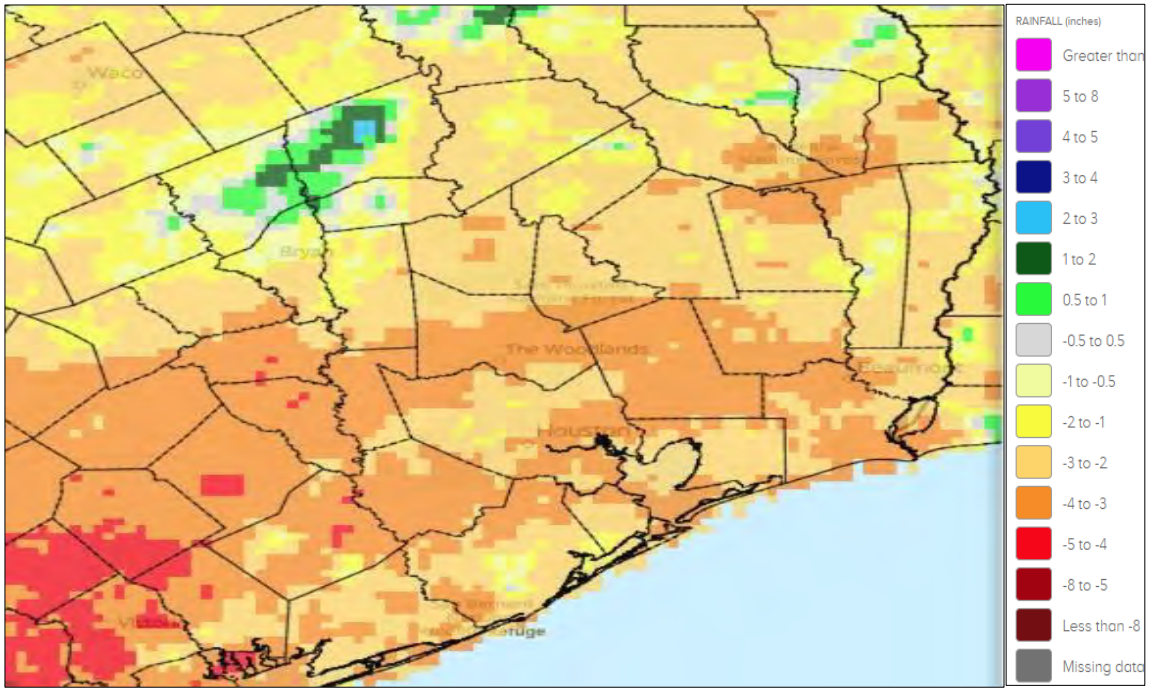


Figure 4: *October 2025 Precipitation Departure from Normal for Southeast Texas*

It was a very dry October with rainfall 2 to 5 inches below normal across all Southeast Texas. Tables 1 & 2 on page 57 show how little rainfall was recorded across all Southeast Texas. With the lack of storm systems and with plenty of sunny conditions temperatures were much above normal from 2 to 5 degrees above normal. Average high temperatures finished up being near 90. Soil conditions continued to dry out with all bayous, creeks, and waterways having very low levels.

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

November

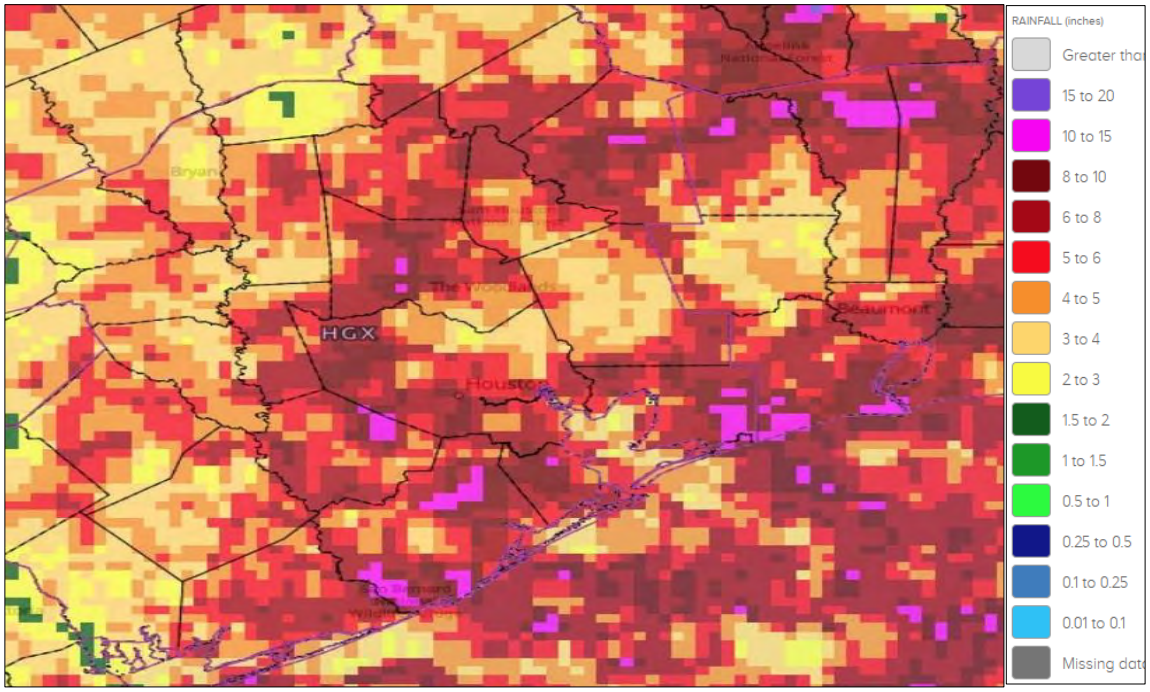


Figure 5: *November 2025 Precipitation for Southeast Texas*

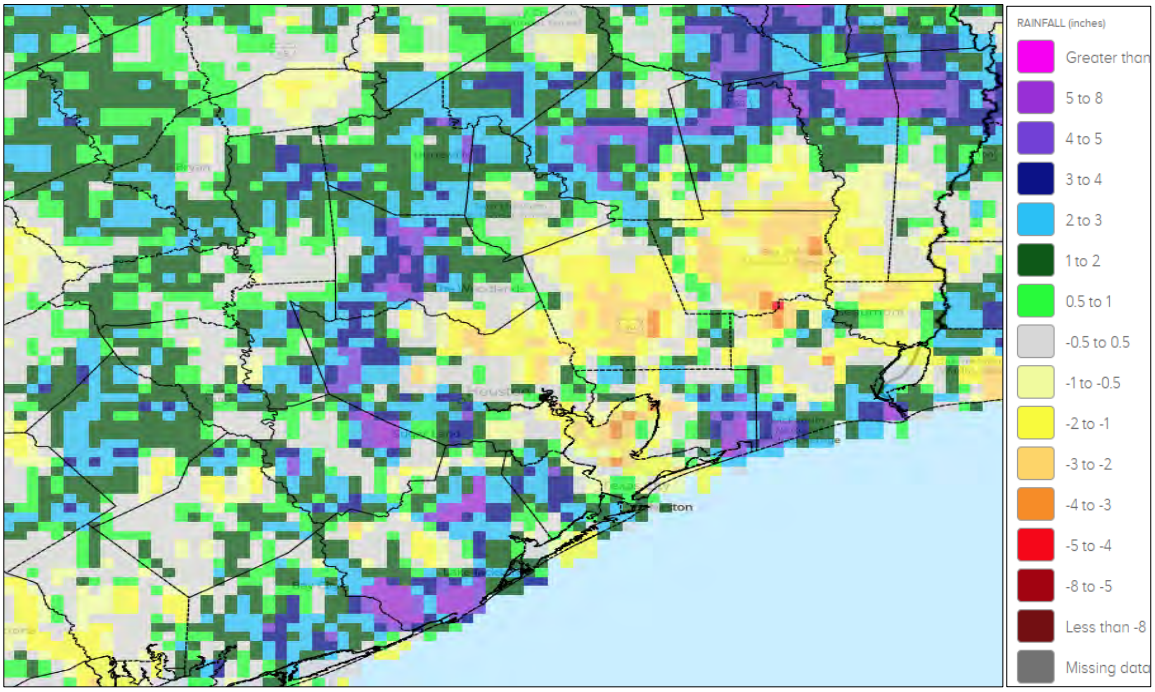


Figure 6: *November 2025 Precipitation Departure from Normal for Southeast Texas*

November had the most rainfall for the season. More storm systems made their way into the state and Southeast Texas did have some severe weather days this month. On November 24, 2025, two tornadoes touched down in the Houston area, causing significant damage but fortunately no reported injuries. Storms developed at midday over western sections of the Houston area and moved into Harris County producing two damaging tornadoes at Riata Ranch near 1:23pm and then at Klein about 1:41pm. See National Weather Service summary of the tornadoes on page 61.

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

Autumn 2025 CoCoRaHS SE Texas Houston/Galveston Section Rainfall

CoCoRaHS Station measured county rainfall averages in inches per month

County	September	October	November	Autumn Total
	AVG.	AVG.	AVG.	Sep. -Nov.
Austin	0.32	1.17	2.53	4.02
Brazoria	2.79	2.53	2.05	7.37
Chambers	1.64	2.72	3.02	7.38
Colorado	0.28	1.39	2.54	4.21
Fort Bend	1.89	2.04	2.34	6.27
Galveston	2.68	2.37	2.36	7.41
Harris	1.94	2.48	3.49	7.91
Jackson	1.41	1.14	1.79	4.34
Liberty	1.43	1.42	3.27	6.12
Matagorda	NA	NA	1.12	NA
Montgomery	1.45	1.96	4.31	7.72
Polk	1.11	2.41	2.35	5.87
San Jacinto	2.32	1.43	3.47	7.22
Wharton	0.45	1.35	1.93	3.73
Region Totals	1.52	1.88	2.61	6.12

Color indicates highest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month

Color indicates lowest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month

Note: Counties without a significant # of observers reporting are not listed on the chart.

Table 1: CoCoRaHS Observer recorded rainfall averages per county Houston/Galveston Section

Autumn 2025 CoCoRaHS SE Texas Golden Triangle Section Rainfall

CoCoRaHS Station measured county rainfall averages in inches per month

County	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Autumn Total
	AVG.	AVG.	AVG.	Sep. -Nov.
Hardin	2.41	2.67	4.28	9.36
Jasper	1.34	2.54	2.92	6.80
Jefferson	3.96	1.96	1.98	7.90
Orange	3.68	2.32	2.42	8.42
Tyler	1.10	2.45	2.92	6.47
Region Totals	2.50	2.39	2.90	7.79

Color indicates highest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month

Color indicates lowest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month

Note: Counties without a significant # of observers reporting are not listed on the chart.

Table 2: CoCoRaHS Observer recorded rainfall averages per county Golden Triangle Section

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

Climate Data for Southeast Texas this autumn season

Houston/Galveston Temperature & Rainfall Data for 2025 Autumn Season

	September Climate						
Site Location (record start)	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Bush Airport (1888)	92.3	71.0	81.7	1.2	1.21	4.71	-3.50
Hobby Airport (1930)	91.3	73.8	82.6	1.5	1.67	5.76	-4.09
Galveston (1871)	89.2	76.5	82.9	0.5	0.62	6.65	-6.03
Sugar Land (2000)	93.5	70.4	82.0	1.4	1.67	4.42	-2.75
	October Climate						
Site Location (record start)	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Bush Airport (1888)	88.0	64.0	76.0	4.2	3.36	5.46	-2.10
Hobby Airport (1930)	88.0	67.4	77.7	4.7	2.18	5.78	-3.60
Galveston (1871)	83.9	71.7	77.8	2.5	2.55	5.15	-2.60
Sugar Land (2000)	89.7	64.4	77.1	4.4	2.46	4.65	-2.19
	November Climate						
Site Location (record start)	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Bush Airport (1888)	78.7	56.1	67.4	5.4	3.68	3.87	-0.19
Hobby Airport (1930)	80.6	59.2	69.9	6.6	1.91	3.90	-1.99
Galveston (1871)	76.2	63.9	70.1	4.6	1.66	4.28	-2.62
Sugar Land (2000)	81.0	56.8	68.9	5.8	1.87	3.78	-1.91

Table 3: Houston/Galveston Section Climate Data for autumn 2025

Golden Triangle Temperature & Rainfall Data for 2025 Autumn Season

	September Climate						
Site Location	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Beaumont Port Arthur	90.8	70.7	80.8	0.8	3.99	6.69	-3.00
Beaumont Research Center	91.0	70.1	80.6	1.6	4.34	6.55	-2.21
Orange 9N	87.6	68.3	77.9	0.9	3.53	6.44	-2.91
	October Climate						
Site Location	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Beaumont Port Arthur	85.6	63.3	74.4	2.8	2.54	5.47	-2.93
Beaumont Research Center	86.4	61.4	73.9	3.3	1.75	5.30	-3.55
Orange 9N	83.7	59.0	71.3	3.2	3.35	5.96	-2.61
	November Climate						
Site Location	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Beaumont Port Arthur	77.5	54.9	66.2	4.3	1.83	3.89	-2.06
Beaumont Research Center	77.2	53.2	65.2	4.3	2.66	4.68	-2.02
Orange 9N	74.0	49.8	61.9	3.6	2.56	4.71	-2.15

Table 4: Golden Triangle Section Climate Data for autumn 2025

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

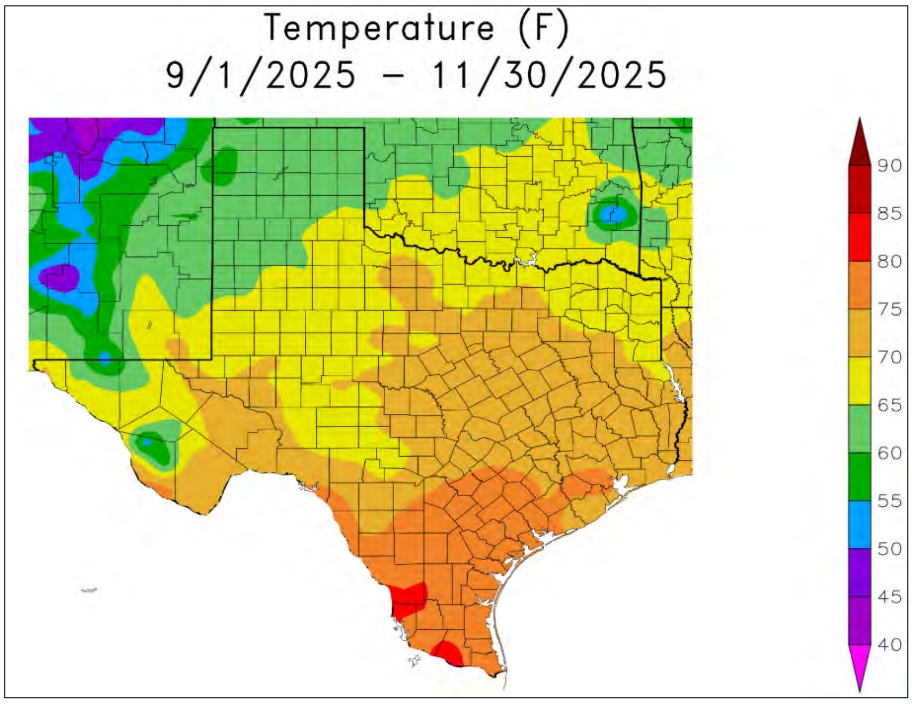


Figure 7: Average Temperature for the autumn season in Texas

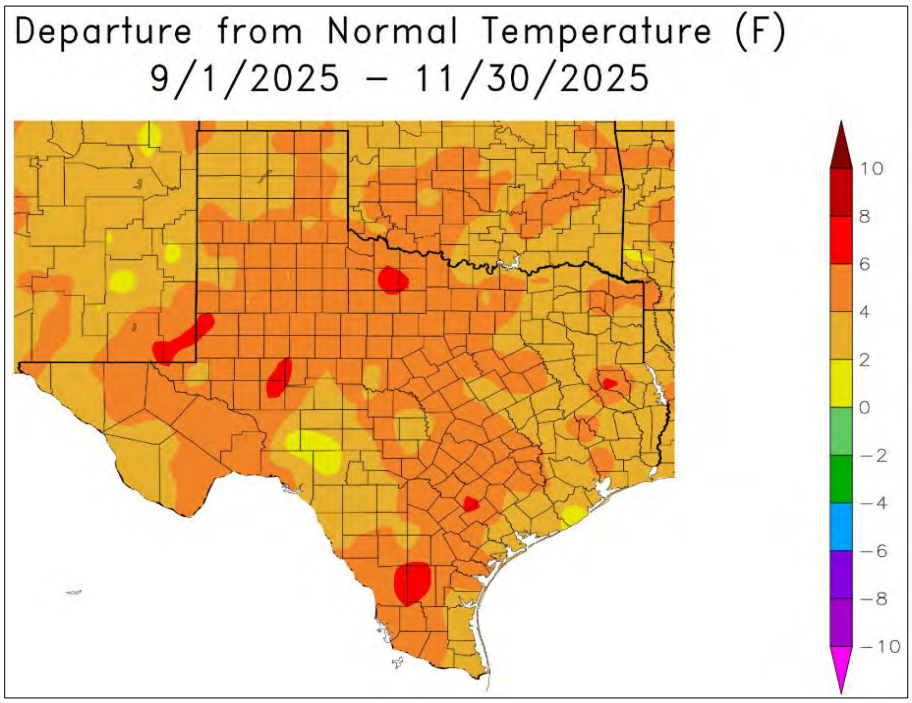


Figure 8: Temperature Departure from Normal for the autumn season in Texas

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

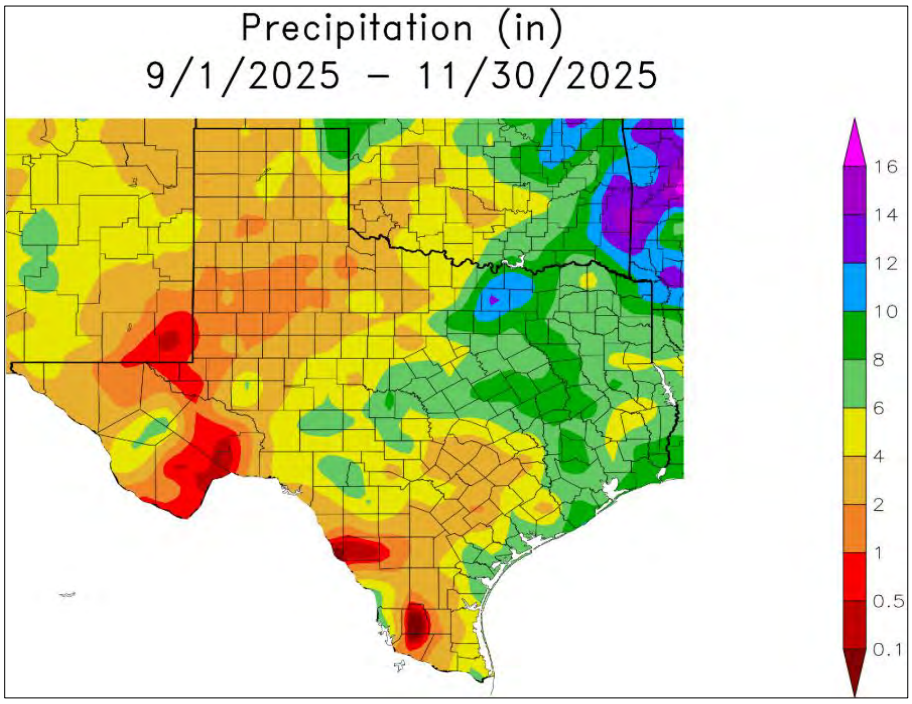


Figure 9: Precipitation for the autumn season in Texas

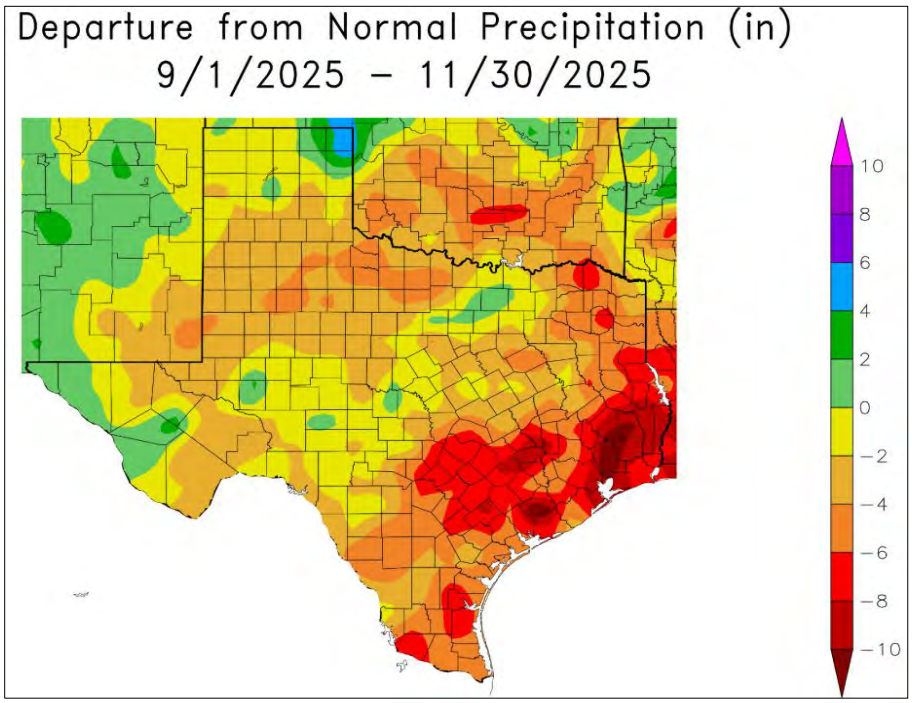


Figure 10: Precipitation Departure from Normal for the autumn season in Texas

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

NWS Survey of NW Harris County Tornadoes on November 24, 2025

Tornado 1 (Towne Lake and Riata Ranch):
Track Length: 2.6 miles
Width: 500 yards
Estimated maximum wind: 105mph
Time: 1:23pm to 1:28pm

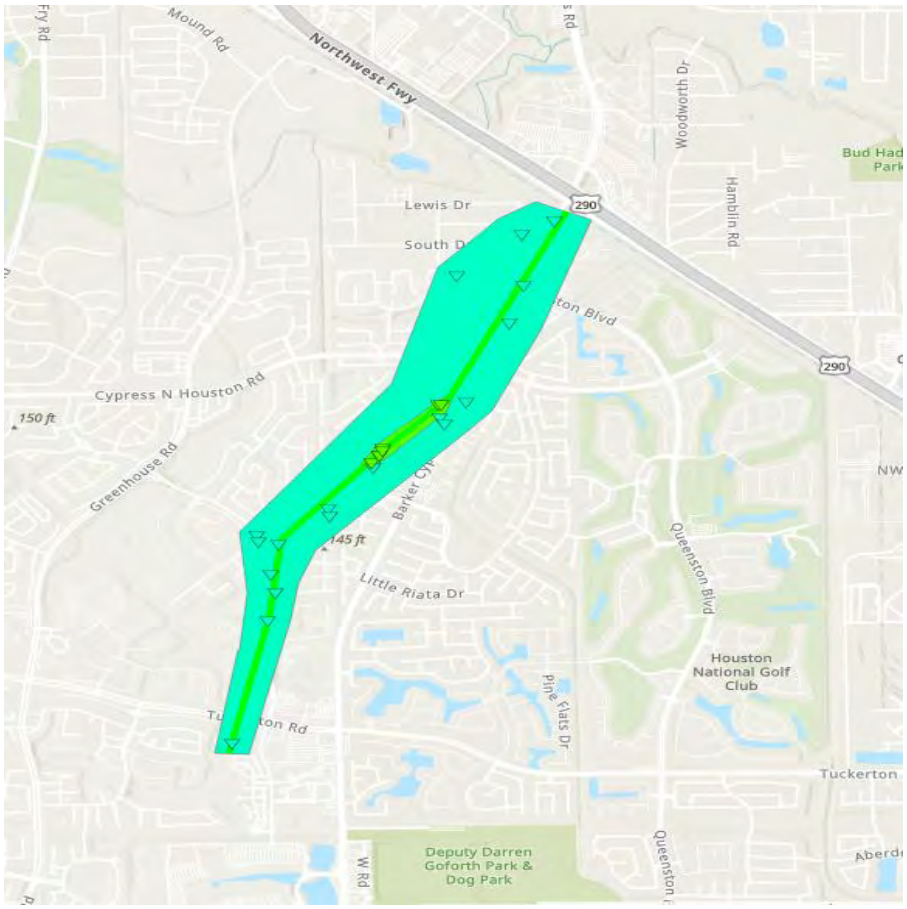


Figure 1: Track of tornado #1 through Towne Lake and Riata Ranch

Tornado began just south of Tuckerton Rd west of Barker Cypress and tracked northward through the eastern sections of Towne Lake before moving alongside Barker Cypress from near Cypress N Houston Rd to just south of US 290. The tornado lifted just before US 290 and no damage was found on the north side of US 290. This tornado was rated EF-1 with maximum winds of 105mph along the west side of Barker Cypress where residential houses suffered roof damage which included uplift and loss of portions of the roof decking. Much of the track was rated EF-0 with wind speeds of 65-85mph.

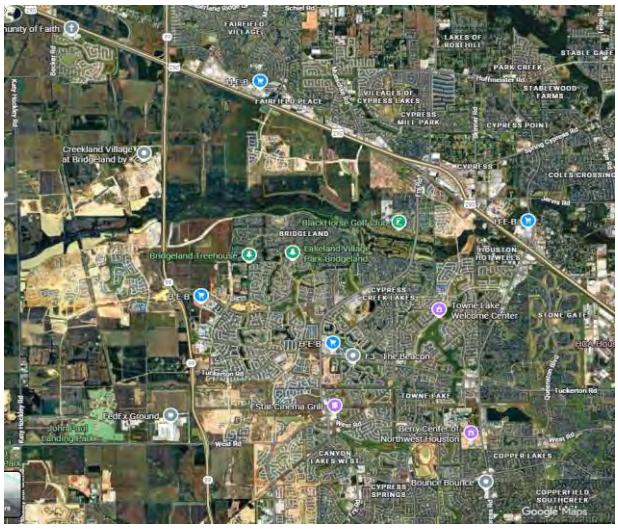


Figure 2: Map of NW Harris County

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

Tornado 2 (Klein):
Track Length: 3.8 miles
Width: 500 yards
Estimated maximum wind: 115mph
Time: 1:41pm to 1:47pm

The tornado began just north of Louetta Rd just to the east of railroad tracks east of Cutten Rd and tracked generally northeastward across Champion Forest Dr and just north of Theiss Elementary School and then crossed Stuebner-Airline Rd near Klein ESD 11 destroying a shed and snapping several large pine trees and then continued north-northeast impacting the Klein ESD 16 facilities area and then crossed Spring Cypress impacting portions of the Klein ISD bus and maintenance area before dissipating over an open field to the north. Most of the track experienced EF-0 and lower end EF-1 damage, but isolated pockets of higher end EF-1 and EF-2 damage was noted between Stuebner Airline to Champions Forest Dr where significant portions of roofing material were removed on some residential structures along with the failure of portions of outside facing brick walls. Additionally, extensive tree damage occurred through much of the path with several houses suffering extensive damage due to tree impacts. The maximum rating was EF-2 with estimated winds of 115-125mph.

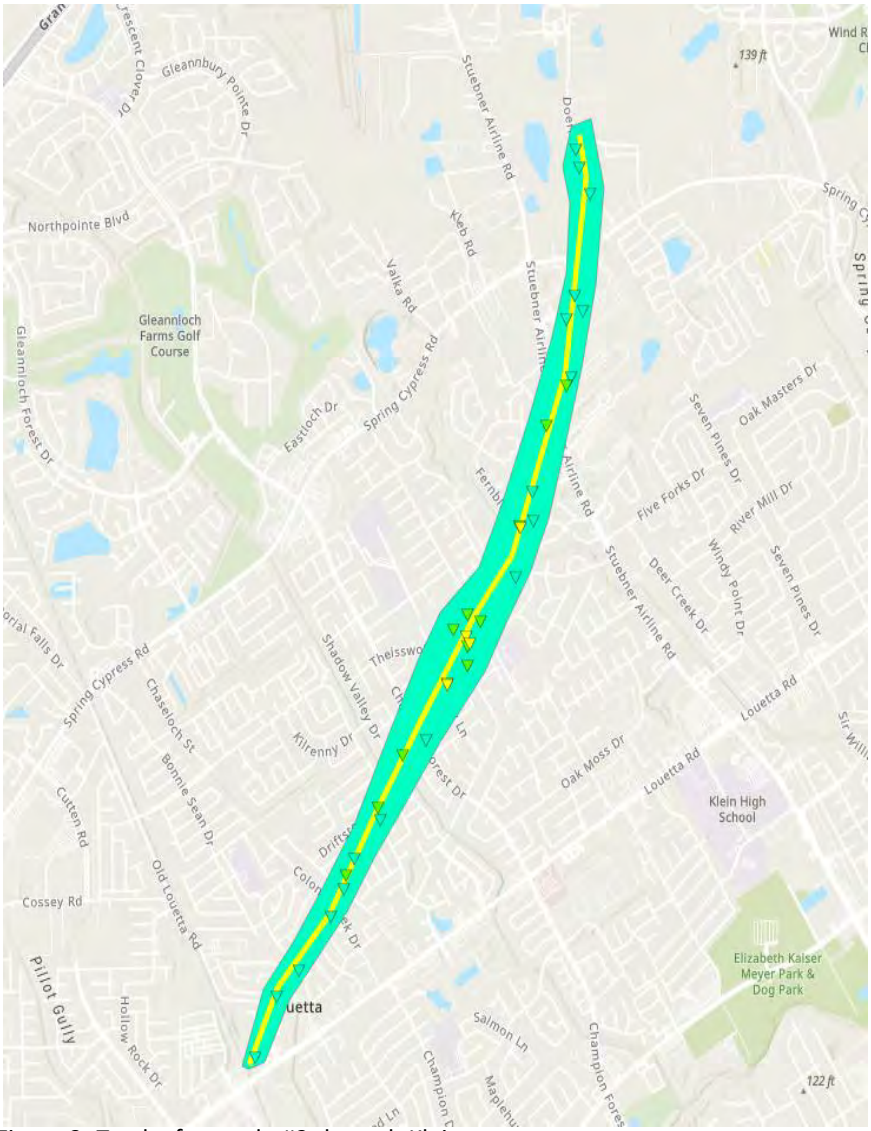


Figure 3: Track of tornado #2 through Klein

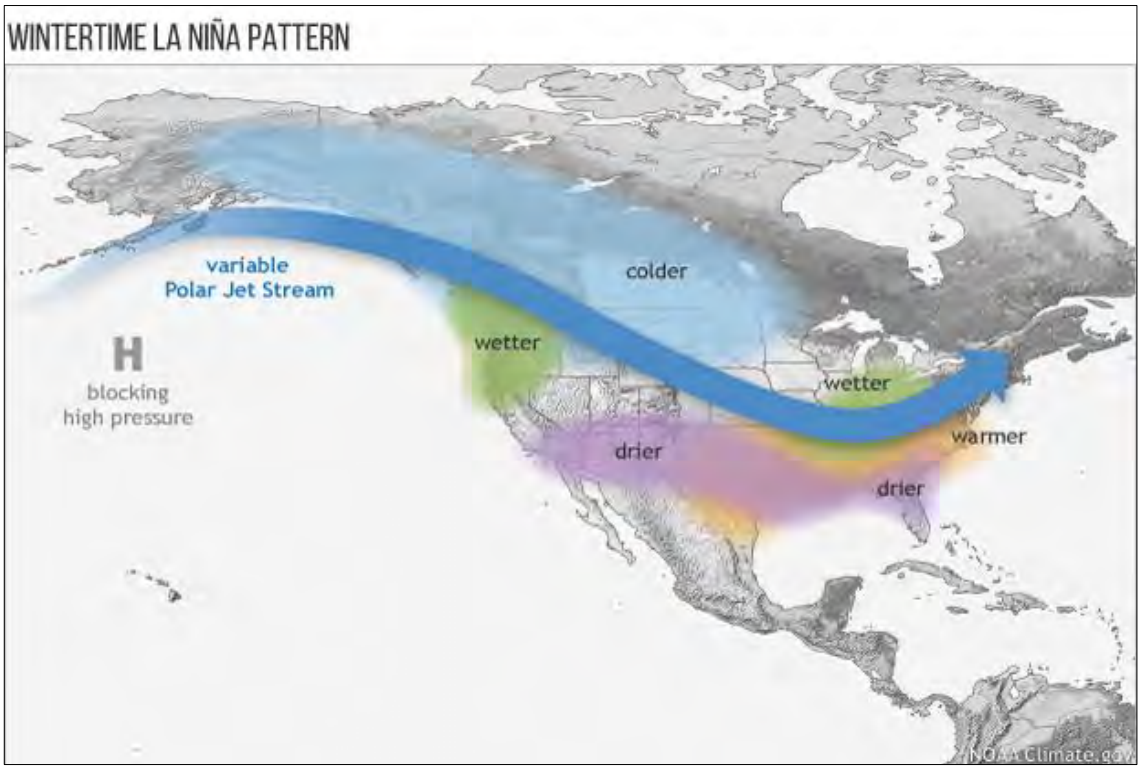

Figure 4: Map of North Harris County

Texas Winter Weather Outlook

By Bob Rose, Lower Colorado River Authority Meteorologist

Summer overextended its stay in Texas again this year as temperatures remained in the 80s and 90s all the way into November. In fact, for Texas, autumn 2025 was the warmest autumn on record. Cooler temperatures finally arrived in late November, just ahead of the start of the winter season. Winter can often be a short season, with warm temperatures returning by February in some years. Despite Texas winters being relatively short, predicting them can be very challenging. It seems Texas often sits along the boundary between arctic cold and tropical warmth. Extremes of temperature and rainfall can happen over the course of the winter.

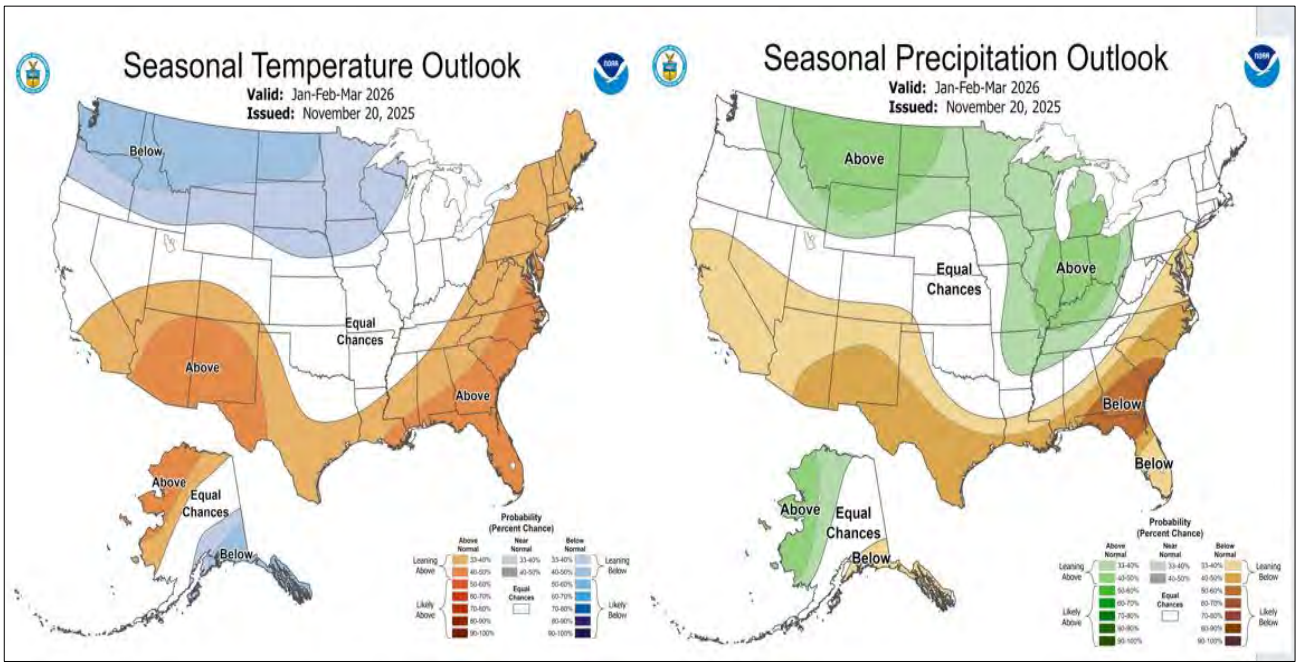
Although many factors go into predicting the winter outlook, the primary driver this year is expected to be from a weak La Niña. La Niña is a climate phenomenon where waters in the tropical Pacific Ocean between the west coast of South America and the International Date Line become colder than normal. As the cool waters set up, a broad area of high pressure in the upper atmosphere develops across the central and eastern Pacific. This ridge forces the jet stream leaving Asia to bend north into Canada and the Pacific Northwest instead of flowing east toward Texas. This track moves most of the storm systems north into Canada, limiting the number of cold fronts and wet storm systems that would normally move across Texas in a typical winter. As a result, La Niña winters for Texas are often milder and drier-than normal.



Heading into this winter, a weak, mature La Niña is in place. Climate Prediction Center forecasts call for the La Niña to peak in intensity in early January, then weaken and decay through February. coupled models from North American modeling centers, predicts a pattern of above normal temperatures and below normal rainfall across all of Texas during October, November, and December:

Even through La Niña will be weakening, it's still expected to have a significant influence on Texas weather through March. Of course, La Niña won't be the only feature in the atmosphere or the oceans to influence winter weather across Texas. However, La Niña is expected to be the strongest driver. At times, other oscillations and features in the atmosphere may temporarily overwhelm the dry and mild influence from La Nina, allowing for intrusions of cold air and periods of rain. In fact, parts of the state could see a few shots of wintery precipitation. However, occurrences of cold, wet, or wintery weather are expected to be short-lived.

NOAA's Climate Prediction Center winter outlook shows temperatures leaning warmer than normal for most of the state, while precipitation leans toward below normal. There is no clear trend for temperature or precipitation for North Texas. This is very close to the typical weather pattern we see during most La Niña winters.



It appears this will be a mild and somewhat dry winter across Texas. Sustained periods of cold temperatures are not expected. Without significant rainfall, drought expansion and drought deterioration are expected. Let's hope conditions will turn around in spring when La Niña dissipates, allowing the jet stream to return to a more normal configuration.

With the help from La Niña, Old Man Winter should go easy on us Texans again this winter.

CoCoRaHS Webinars & Information

SPECIAL WEBINAR - February 12, 2026, 1 PM EST

"A Review of Significant Weather Events Occurring in 2025"

Greg Carbin
Meteorologist
Barnard, VT

"Greg will present an overview of hazardous weather episodes impacting life and property within the United States during 2025. Selected events will be presented in quasi-chronological order and described with photos, maps, and loops of satellite and radar data. While many of the events selected for this talk captured the attention of the media and public, some of these "meteorological memories" may have been forgotten as more substantial weather events occurred throughout the year. This review will highlight some of the "big stories", as well as smaller short-term events. The presentation will include descriptions of significant and deadly weather events of the past year including winter storms, tornadoes and floods. Along with the meteorological set-up for each event, an impact summary will also be provided.

Webinar #95 - Winter 2025-26
SNOTEL - SNOpack TELemetry

TBA
USDA-NRCS Snow Survey
Denver, CO

This presentation will explain the history, logistics, uses, etc. of SNOTEL (SNOpack TELemetry), which is a remote backcountry array of weather station equipment that measures snow and transmits the data wirelessly to scientists. More information to follow.

Texas CoCoRaHS Observer
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Questions, Comments, and Suggestions about this newsletter are welcomed at the above email addresses.