**MDSCO-2025-11**

# Maryland Climate Bulletin
# November 2025

Prepared by
Dr. Alfredo Ruiz-Barradas
Maryland State Climatologist

This publication is available from:
https://mdsco.umd.edu/ClimateInfo/Bulletin.php

DEPARTMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC & OCEANIC SCIENCE
*Sumant Nigam*, Chair

Maryland State Climatologist Office

# Summary

Statewide averages indicate that November 2025 was drier and slightly warmer than normal (i.e., 1991-2020 averages). Regionally, monthly mean temperatures were in the 39−50°F range, maximum temperatures were between 48 and 62°F, and minimum temperatures were in the 30−42°F range. Monthly total precipitation was between 1 and 2.8 inches.

*Maryland Regional Features* (Figures 1-6, C1, and D1)

- The mean temperature across the state showed a mixed structure, with areas displaying both warmer and colder-than-normal conditions. Warmer-than-normal temperatures appeared over Garrett County (1.4°F), the western Piedmont, and west of the Bay (0.4−0.6°F). Conversely, colder-than-normal temperatures appeared over Washington, Harford, and Cecil counties (0.8°F below) and the Eastern Shore.

- The maximum temperature also had areas of both warmer and colder-than-normal temperatures, with the warmer areas covering a larger portion of the state. Warmer-than-normal temperatures appeared over Garrett County (1.0°F), the western Piedmont, west of the Bay (0.8°F), and the southern Eastern Shore. On the other hand, temperatures were colder-than-normal over Washington, Harford, and Cecil counties, and in the northern Eastern Shore (0.4°F below).

- The minimum temperature had areas of warmer and colder-than-normal temperatures, too, with the colder areas covering a larger area of the state. Warmer-than-normal temperatures appeared over Garrett County (1.8°F) and Montgomery, Frederick, and Carroll counties (0.4−0.6°F). Colder-than-normal temperatures appeared over Washington and eastern Allegany counties (1.6°F below), Harford and Cecil counties (1.2°F below), and the rest of the state.

- Precipitation was below normal all over the state, with the most severe deficits appearing in Montgomery County (2.2 inches deficit), the counties of the western Piedmont, west of the Bay, and Talbot and Queen Anne's counties (1.8 to 2.0 inches deficit). Montgomery County received 70% less rainfall than normal for the month, while the other regions got 60−65% less than normal rainfall. The rest of the state received between 50 and 25% less than normal rainfall for the month.

- Drought conditions displayed a mixed signal by the end of November and the start of December. Severe and Extreme drought conditions, which were present at the end of October, disappeared in the first days of December. However, the extent of Moderate Drought and Abnormally Dry conditions increased. Furthermore, conditions in Queen Anne's and Worcester counties deteriorated, moving from None to Abnormally Dry. Throughout the state, streams and rivers experienced Below-normal to Much-Below-normal streamflow.

*Maryland Climate Divisions* (Figures 7-8, B1, and B2)

- Half of the climate divisions were colder than normal, with Climate Division 8, Allegheny Plateau, being the warmest (0.7°F), and Climate Division 5, Northeastern Shore, being the coldest (0.4°F below). On the other hand, all climate divisions were drier than normal, with Climate Division 4, Upper Southern, the driest (a 2-inch deficit).

- The statewide mean temperature has been zigzagging in the past three months, while precipitation has been consistently below normal. The statewide mean temperature was slightly warmer than normal (0.1°F) in November, after a slightly colder-than-normal October, and a much warmer-than-normal September (0.6°F). Statewide precipitation was below normal (1.74 inches deficit) in November, following drier-than-normal October (1.49 inches deficit) and September (1.51 inches deficit).

*Extreme daily temperatures, precipitation, and growing degree days* (Figures 9-11)

- Statewide minimum daily temperatures from January 1 to November 30 indicated the number of freezing days with minimum temperatures equal to or colder than 32°F has been four days below normal (66 vs. 70) with a normal number of freezing spells (i.e., two or more consecutive freezing days; 11); seven of these days, and three of the spells were in November. Similarly, the number of days with minimum temperatures equal to or below 28°F has been two days below normal for the calendar year (43 vs. 46), with three fewer spells than normal (6 vs. 9); two of these days were in November with no spells. On the other hand, the number of days with minimum temperatures at or below 24°F has been five days more than normal for the calendar year (33 vs. 28), but with one fewer spell than normal (5 vs. 6); none of these days and spells occurred in November.

- Statewide daily total precipitation from January 1 to November 30 showed that the number of days with extreme precipitation (at least 0.64 inches –the 95th percentile in 1951−2000) has been three days below normal (14 vs. 17), with none in November. The number of dry spells (two or more consecutive days with daily precipitation of no more than 0.04 inches) for the calendar year has been also fewer than normal by four spells (40 vs. 44), with five of them occurring in November and the longest lasting eight days; the mean duration to date of the dry spells has been normal (5 days).

- The cumulative calendar year (January 1 to November 30) modified growing degree days (base 86/50°F) reached 4191°FDD and had a departure from normal of 196°FDD by the end of November. Similarly, growing degree days (base 50°F) reached 3925°FDD and a departure from normal of 184°FDD by the end of November. The curve of cumulative modified growing degree days in the summer months was very similar to that in 2024, but it has been noticeably below it since mid-October.

*Historical Context* (Figure 12, Tables A1 and A2)

- Statewide mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures in November 2025 (46.4, 56.5, 36.2°F) were above their (1895-2024) long-term means, but not by much. All three temperatures were far from their warmest records of 51.7, 63.1, and 43.6°F set in 1985, 2001, and 1985, respectively.

- Statewide mean, maximum, and minimum temperatures indicated that November 2025 was the forty-second, thirty-ninth, and forty-fifth warmest November since 1895, respectively.

- Statewide precipitation in November 2025 (1.43 in) was below its (1895-2024) long-term mean and within the 25% of its lowest values on record. Still, it was far from its record of 0.60 inches set in 1917. Statewide, this was the twentieth-driest November since 1895, and the twelfth driest in Montgomery County.

*Century-Plus Trends, 1895-2025* (Figures 13, 14)

- Statewide mean temperature and heating degree days in November showed significant trends: a warming trend (2.5°F/century) and a decreasing heating trend (–78.5°FDD/century). Statewide precipitation had a non-significant wetting trend (0.52 in/century).

- Regionally, mean temperatures in November showed significant warming trends everywhere in the state. The largest warming trends were observed over southwestern Baltimore County and eastern Howard County (3.0–3.2°F/century), northern Harford and Cecil counties (2.8–3.0°F/century), and Wicomico County (2.7−2.8°F/century).

- Regionally, November precipitation had wetting trends throughout the state, but significant trends were only found in a few regions. The largest trends were over central Baltimore County (northwest of Baltimore City) and central Saint Mary's County (0.7–0.8 in/century) and portions of Charles, Calvert, Somerset, and Worcester counties (0.7 in/century).

*Chesapeake Bay Sea Surface Temperatures* (Figures 15, 16, E1)

- Sea surface temperatures in the Chesapeake Bay in November 2025 were in the 52–61°F range. Regionally, they were largely warmer than their 2007-2020 mean off the coasts of Calvert County (including the waters in the Patuxent River and most of the Potomac River) northward. Temperatures were colder than the mean in the southern Lower Basin and off the coasts of Dorchester, Wicomico, and eastern Somerset counties, in the

Tangier Sound waters, and in the Chincoteague Bay waters. The all-basin mean temperature of 54.7°F was above the mean of the 2007-2020 base period (54.6°F) and far from the warmest November temperature in the 19-year data set (2007-2025), which was 60.0°F set in 2024.

# Contents

# 1. Introduction

The Maryland Climate Bulletin is issued by the Maryland State Climatologist Office (MDSCO), which resides in the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Science at the University of Maryland, College Park. It documents the surface climate conditions observed across the state in a calendar month and is issued in the second week of the following month.

Maryland's geography is challenging, with the Allegheny and Blue Ridge mountains to the west, the Piedmont Plateau in the center, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Atlantic Coastal Plain to the east. The range of physiographic features and the state's eastern placement within the expansive North American continent contribute to a comparatively wide range of climatic conditions.

The bulletin aims to document and characterize monthly surface climate conditions in the state, situating them within the context of regional and continental climate variability and change, to help Marylanders interpret and understand recent climate conditions.

The monthly surface climate conditions for November 2025 are presented via maps of key variables, such as average surface air temperature, maximum surface air temperature, minimum surface air temperature, total precipitation, and their anomalies (i.e., departures from normal); they are complemented by drought conditions for the state, as given by the U.S. Drought Monitor, and streamflow anomalies as given by the U.S. Geological Survey Water Watch in Section 3. Statewide and climate division averages for the month are compared against each other via scatter plots in Section 4. Extreme cold daily minimum temperatures and precipitation, as well as growing degree days, are presented from the analysis of daily statewide averaged temperatures and precipitation in Section 5. Monthly statewide averages are placed in the context of the historical record via box and whisker plots in Section 6. Century-plus trends in statewide air temperature, heating degree days, precipitation, and state maps of air temperature and precipitation are presented in Section 7. Monthly sea surface temperatures (SST) in the Chesapeake Bay are presented in Section 8. Ancillary statewide, climate division, and county-level information for air temperatures and precipitation are provided in tables and plots in Appendices A and B; climatology and variability maps are included in Appendices C and D, along with the percentage of normal precipitation and normalized anomalies; mean and variability of the sea surface temperatures in the Chesapeake Bay are displayed in Appendix E.

# 2. Data & Methods

Surface air temperatures, total precipitation, and degree-days data in this report are from the following sources:

- NOAA Monthly U.S. Climate *Gridded* Dataset at 5-km horizontal resolution (NClimGrid – Vose et al., 2014) for 1895-present. Available in preliminary status at: https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/data/nclimgrid-monthly/access/
  Data was downloaded on December 9, 2025.

- NOAA Monthly U.S. Climate *Divisional* Dataset (NClimDiv – Vose et al., 2014) for 1895-present. Available in preliminary status (v1.0.0-20251204) at:
  https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/pub/data/cirs/climdiv/
  Data was downloaded on December 9, 2025.

- NOAA area averages of daily temperatures and precipitation dataset (nClimGrid−Daily −Durre et al., 2022) for 1951-present. Available in a preliminary status, v1.0.0, at:
  https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/land-based-station/nclimgrid-daily
  Data labeled as "scaled" was downloaded on December 9, 2025.

Drought conditions are from the U.S. Drought Monitor website:
https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps/MapArchive.aspx

Streamflow conditions are from the U.S. Geological Survey Water Watch website:
https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/index.php

Data and sources for the Chesapeake Bay are the following:

- Satellite-based sea surface temperatures from NOAA's CoastWatch Program. The data was made available by the Program's East Coast Node. This satellite-based sea surface temperature data uses data from the Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) on the European MetOp satellites, and the Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS) on the U.S. SNPP and NOAA JPSS satellites. In creating this product, nighttime overpasses for the U.S. East Coast are used, thereby avoiding daytime solar heating of the ocean surface and the associated warm bias in the data. In particular, the acquired product consists of monthly sea surface temperature data for the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, with a nominal horizontal resolution of 750 m from 2007 to the present. This product is available at:
  https://eastcoast.coastwatch.noaa.gov/data/avhrr-viirs/sst-ngt
  Data was downloaded on December 2, 2025.

- A shapefile of watersheds for the state from the Maryland Department of the Environment and the Department of Natural Resources: the Maryland Watersheds – 8 Digit Watersheds. It contains 138 separate watersheds, identified with an 8-digit numeric code from which three are on the main steam of the Chesapeake Bay: the Upper Chesapeake Bay (code: 02139996; from the mouth of the Susquehanna River to northern side of the mouth of the Gunpowder River), the Middle Chesapeake Bay (code: 02139997; from the Gunpowder River to the mouth of the Chester River), and the Lower Chesapeake Bay (code: 02139998; from the south side of the mouth of the Chester River to the mouth of the Potomac River), which in turn are used to create a one-watershed shapefile for the entire basin. These four watersheds are used to create area-averaged sea surface temperatures for the Bay. The shapefile and associated files are available at:
  https://data.imap.maryland.gov/datasets/maryland::maryland-watersheds-8-digit-watersheds/about

Some definitions:

*About climate and climatology*. Weather and climate are closely related, but they are not the same. Weather represents the state of the atmosphere (temperature, precipitation, etc.) at any given time. On the other hand, climate refers to the long-term average of weather elements. If the average period is long enough, we can start to characterize the climate of a particular region.

It is customary to follow the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) recommendation and use 30 years for the average. The 30-year average weather data is traditionally known as Climate Normal (Kunkel and Court, 1990) and is updated every ten years (WMO, 2017). Establishing a climate normal, or climatology, is important because it allows one to compare a specific day, month, season, or even another normal period with the current normal. Such comparisons characterize anomalous weather and climate conditions, climate variability and change, and help define extreme weather and climate events (Arguez et al., 2012). The current climate normal, or simply the climatology, is defined for the period 1991–2020.

It should be noted that the satellite-based sea surface temperature data set has a short temporal coverage of 19 years, from 2007 to the present, which prevents the calculation of its current climate normal (1991-2020). Instead, the 2007-2020 mean will be used without referring to it as a climatology.

*About the anomalies*: Anomalies for a given month (e.g., November 2025) are the departures of the monthly value from the corresponding month's 30-year average (i.e., from the average of 30 Novembers) during 1991-2020. When the observed monthly value exceeds its climatological value, it is referred to as above normal (e.g., warmer than normal or wetter than normal) or a positive anomaly. In contrast, when this value is smaller than its climatological value, it is referred to as below normal (e.g., colder than normal or drier than normal) or a negative anomaly. In the case of the sea surface temperature anomalies, they are calculated with respect to their 2007-2020 mean.

*About variability*. The monthly standard deviation of a climate variable measures its dispersion relative to its monthly mean and assesses its year-to-year, or interannual, variability. Anomalies are sometimes compared against that variability to identify extremes in the climate record. When anomalies are divided by the standard deviation, they are referred to as standardized anomalies.

*About freezing days*. Freezing temperatures affect people's health, comfort, and livelihood by impacting crops, livestock, infrastructure, water, and energy resources, etc. Here, freezing temperatures are tracked by the count of days when daily minimum temperatures are below 32°F, 28°F, and 24°F (originally used to categorize agricultural impacts USDA, 2024) and by their consecutive occurrence. When these conditions persist for two or more days, they define freezing day spells. These threshold values correspond to the 28th, 19th, and 12th percentiles of statewide daily minimum temperature for the period 1951−2000.

*About degree days.* Degree days represent the difference between the daily mean temperature (calculated by averaging the high and low temperatures) and a predefined base temperature. Since energy demand is cumulative, degree-day totals are typically calculated on a daily, monthly, seasonal, and annual basis.

- *Heating and cooling degree days.* These are used to get a general idea of the amount of energy required to warm or cool buildings. The base temperature used for this purpose is 65°F, which is considered tolerable for human comfort (CPC, 2023).
- Growing Degree Days. These are used to estimate the growth and development of plants and insects during the growing season, under the assumption that development will only occur if the temperature exceeds a minimum development threshold temperature, or, in other words, if enough warmth is accumulated. Because actual development varies among different plants and insects, and the presence of weeds and precipitation can influence development, a base temperature of 50°F is generally considered acceptable for all plants and insects (OSU, 2024). However, this base temperature is best suited for the development of specific crops, such as corn, sweet corn, soybeans, tomatoes, and a few others.
    - Modified Growing degree days. The modified growing degree days are calculated by establishing base temperatures for the daily maximum and minimum temperatures before determining the daily mean temperature. When the base temperature for the daily maximum temperature is set to 86°F, and the base temperature for the daily minimum temperature is set to 50°F, the growing degree days are specific to corn development, as no appreciable growth is observed at temperatures below 50°F or above 86°F.

*About extreme precipitation*. This is defined as the number of days per year on which statewide-averaged daily total precipitation is equal to or greater than 0.64 inches. This threshold value represents the 95th percentile of statewide averaged daily total precipitation for 1951-2000.

*About the dry day spells.* A dry day is defined as a day with precipitation below 0.04 inches. These conditions are referred to as dry spells if they persist for two or more consecutive days. The number and duration of dry spells are particularly important during the vegetation period (Tschurr et al., 2020).

*About NOAA's Climate Divisions.* The term "climate division" refers to one of the eight divisions in the state that represent climatically homogeneous regions, as determined by NOAA: https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/dyk/us-climate-divisions

The eight climate divisions in Maryland are:

- Climate Division 1: Southeastern Shore. It includes the counties of Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester.
- Climate Division 2: Central Eastern Shore. It includes the counties of Caroline, Dorchester, and Talbot.
- Climate Division 3: Lower Southern. It includes the counties of Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's.
- Climate Division 4: Upper Southern. It includes the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George's.
- Climate Division 5: Northeastern Shore. It includes the counties of Kent and Queen Anne's.
- Climate Division 6: North Central. It includes the counties of Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery, and the city of Baltimore.
- Climate Division 7: Appalachian Mountains. It includes the counties of Allegany and Washington.
- Climate Division 8: Allegheny Plateau. It includes Garrett County.

Note that these Climate Divisions do not correspond with the *Physiographic Provinces* in the state, as the former follow county lines. Climate Division 8 follows the *Appalachian Plateau Province*, Climate Division 7 follows the *Ridge and Valley Province*; however, Climate Division 6 includes the *Blue Ridge and the Piedmont Plateau provinces,* Climate Divisions 3, 4, and a portion of 6 include the *Upper Coastal Plain Province*, and Climate Divisions 1, 2, 5, and a portion of 6 include the *Lower Coastal Plain (or Atlantic Continental Shelf) Province*.

# 3. November 2025 Maps

## A. Mean Temperatures

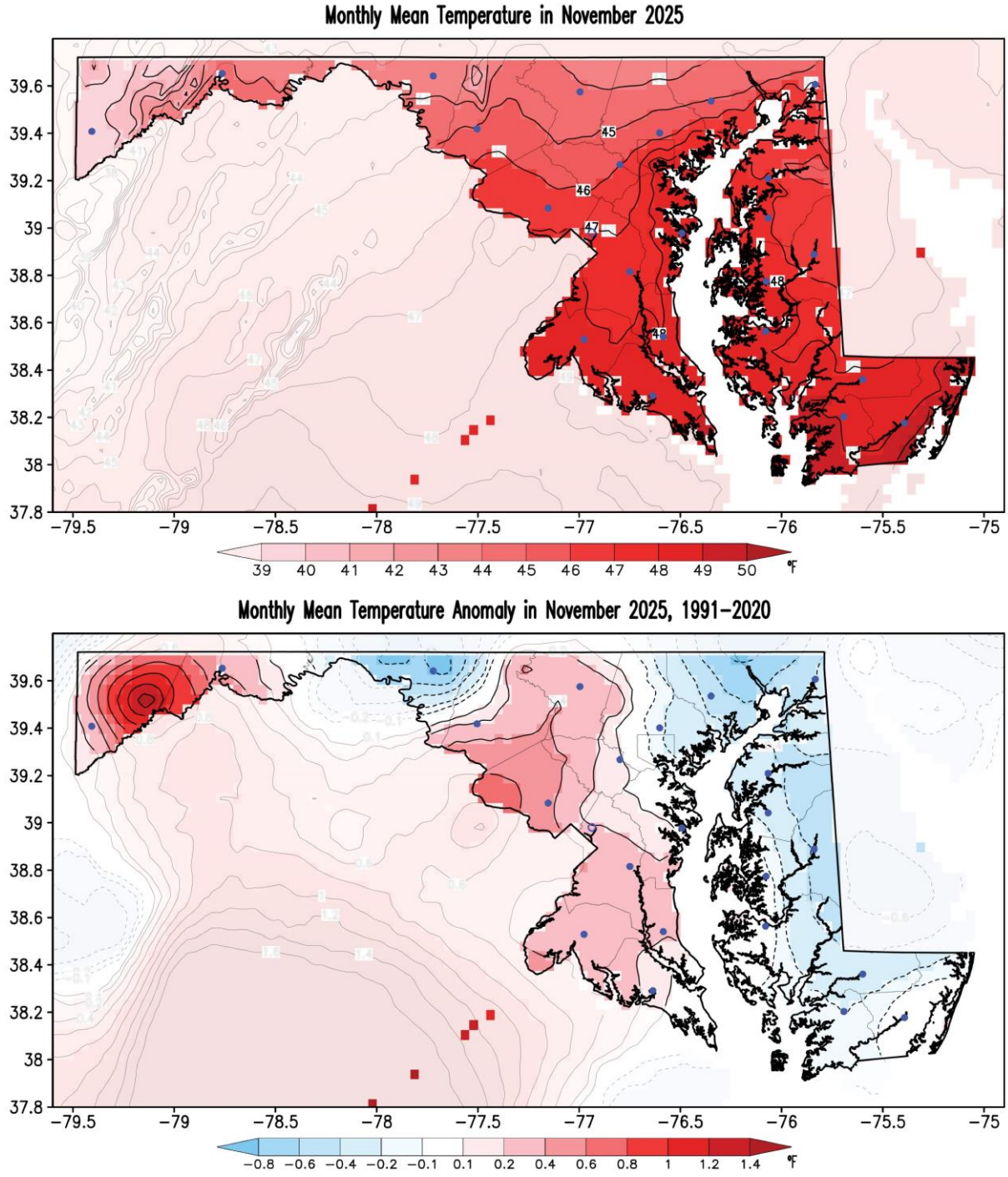


**Figure 1.** Monthly mean surface air temperature (top panel) and its anomaly with respect to the 1991-2020 climatology (bottom panel) for November 2025. Temperatures are in °F following the color bar. Blue/red shading in the anomaly map marks colder/warmer than normal conditions. Note shading outside the state has been washed out to facilitate focusing on Maryland. Filled blue circles mark the county seats.

B. Maximum Temperatures

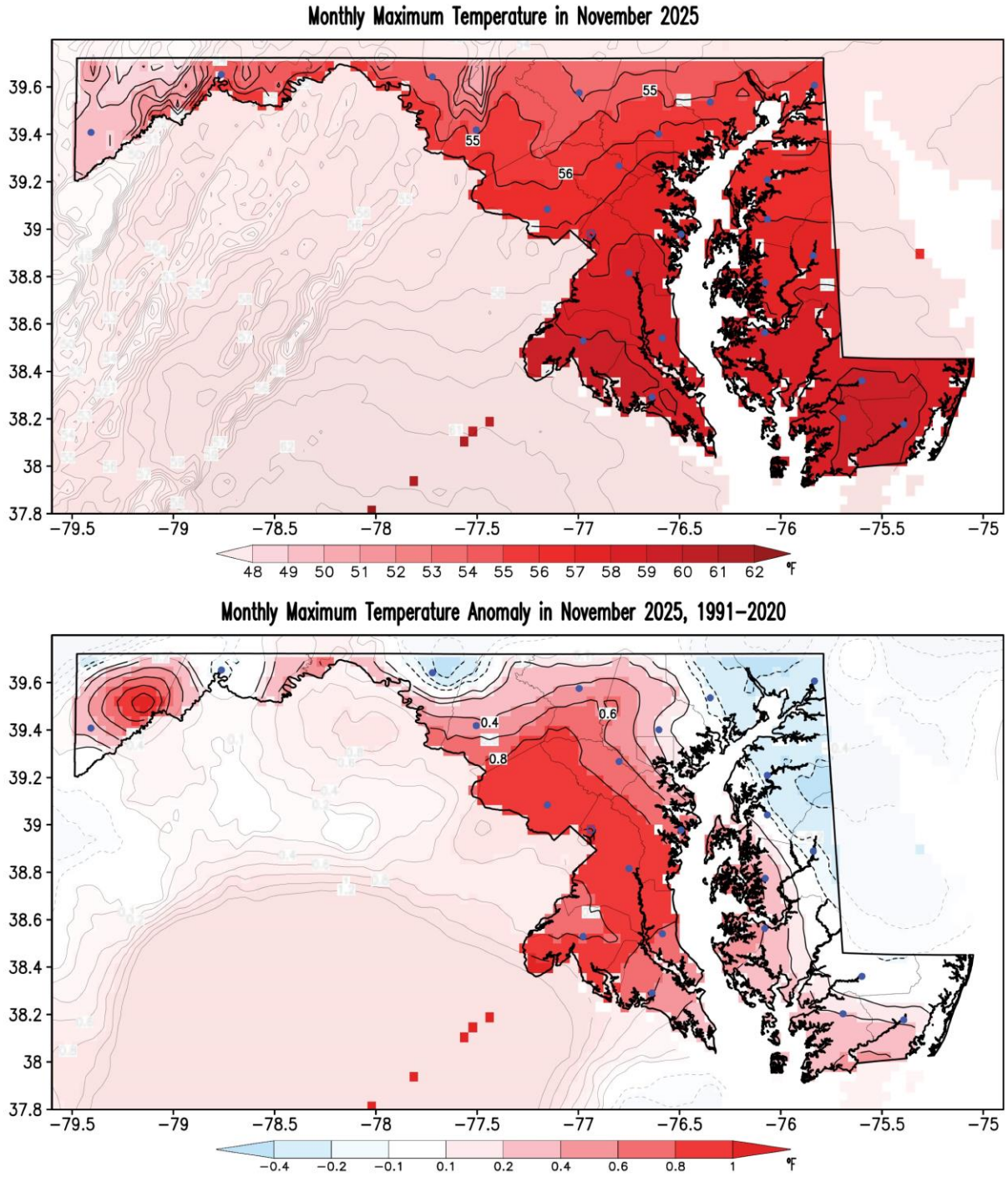


**Figure 2.** Monthly maximum surface air temperature (top panel) and its anomaly with respect to the 1991-2020 climatology (bottom panel) for November 2025. Temperatures are in °F following the color bar. Blue/red shading in the anomaly map marks colder/warmer than normal conditions. Note shading outside the state has been washed out to facilitate focusing on Maryland. Filled blue circles mark the county seats.

C. Minimum Temperatures

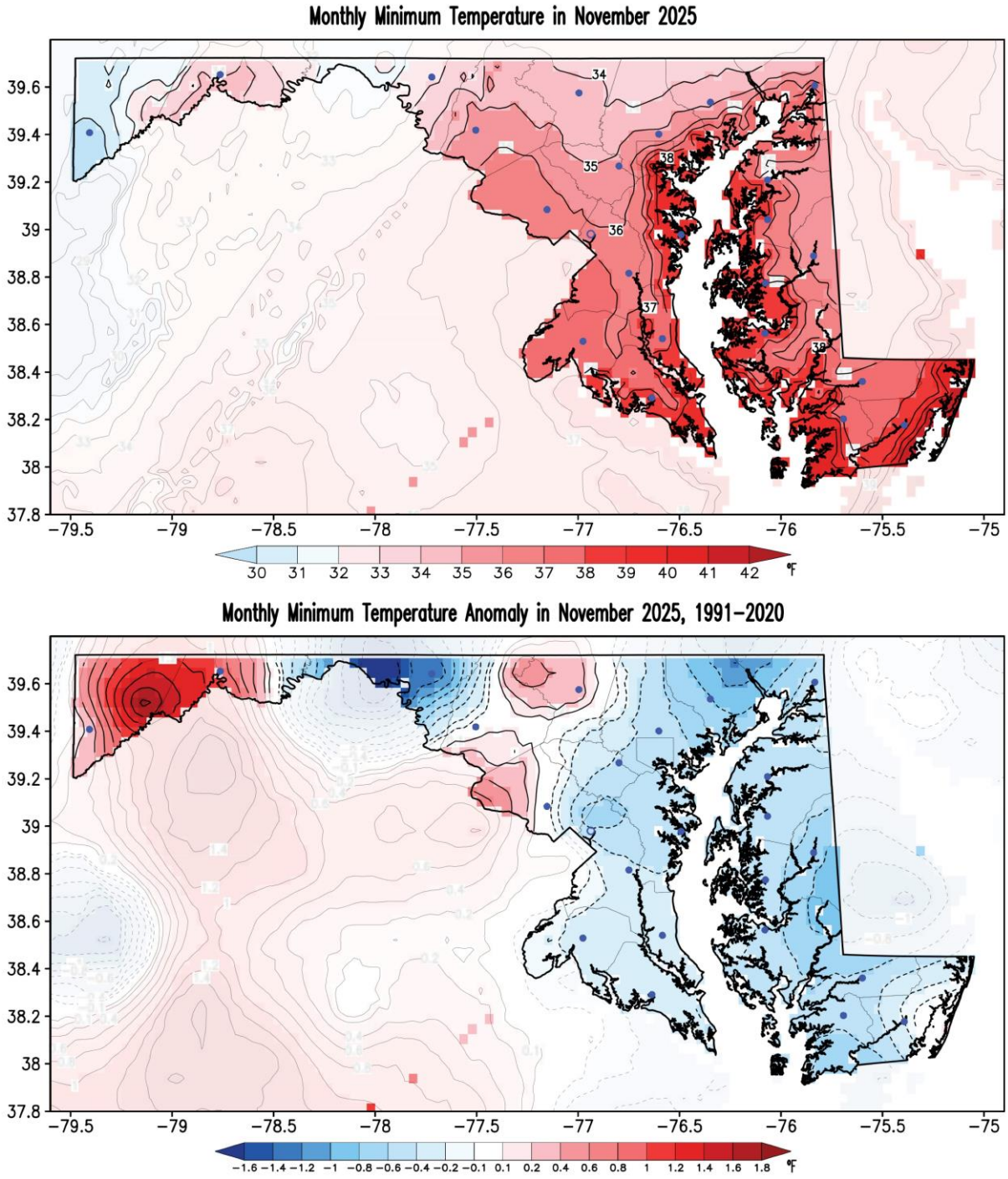


**Figure 3.** Monthly minimum surface air temperature (top panel) and its anomaly with respect to the 1991-2020 climatology (bottom panel) for November 2025. Temperatures are in °F following the color bar. Blue/red shading in the temperature map shows temperatures below/above 32°F. Blue/red shading in the anomaly map marks colder/warmer than normal conditions. Note shading outside the state has been washed out to facilitate focusing on Maryland. Filled blue circles mark the county seats.

D. Precipitation

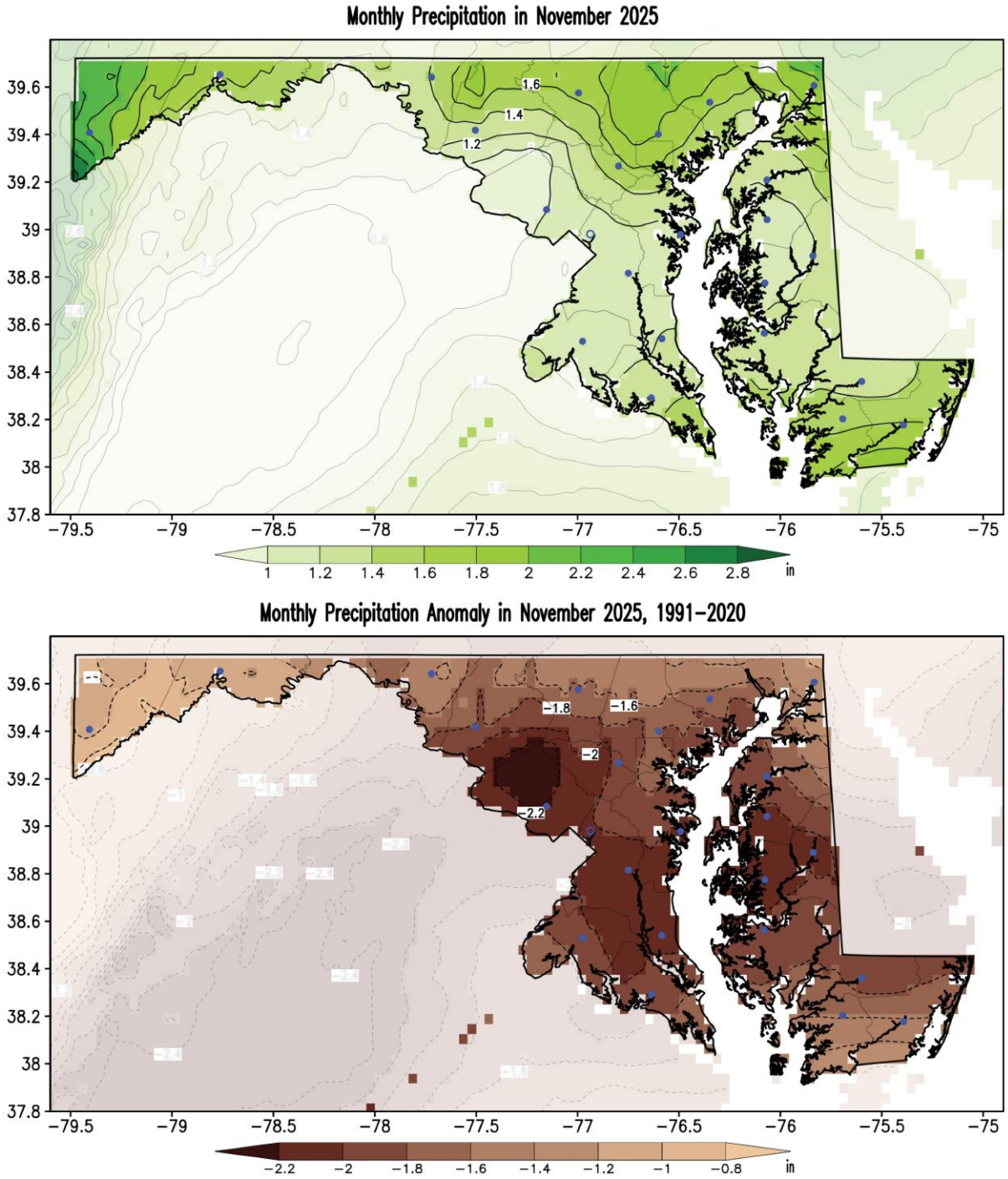


**Figure 4.** Monthly total precipitation (top panel) and its anomaly with respect to the 1991-2020 climatology (bottom panel) for November 2025. Precipitation is measured in inches, as indicated by the color bar. Brown shading in the anomaly map marks drier than normal conditions. Note shading outside the state has been washed out to facilitate focusing on Maryland. Filled blue circles mark the county seats.

E. Drought

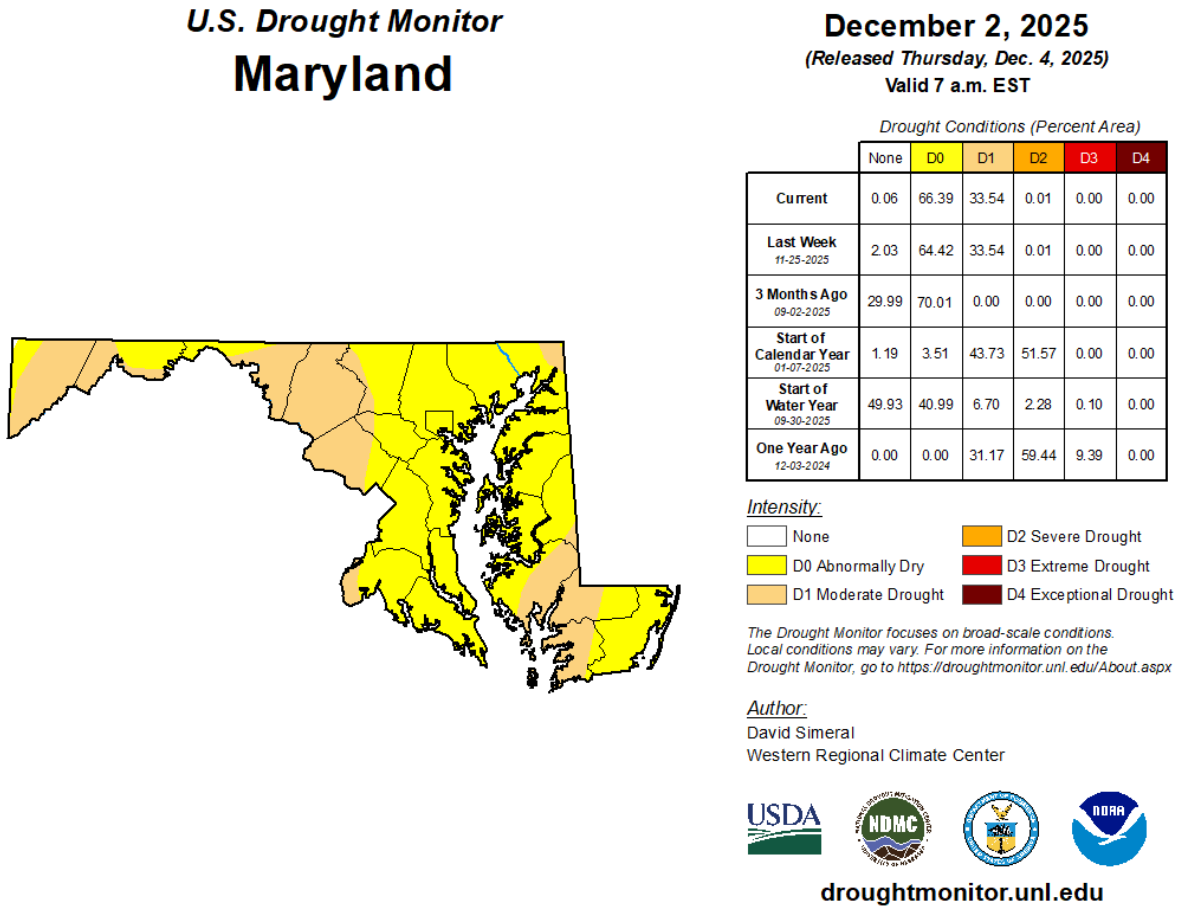


**Figure 5.** Drought conditions as reported by the U.S. Drought Monitor on December 2, 2025. Conditions displayed a mixed signal. While Severe and Extreme Drought conditions disappeared from the western counties, the areas of Abnormally Dry and Moderate Drought conditions increased by around 8% and close to 4%, respectively, from the end of October to the start of December. Yellow shading indicates abnormally dry regions; light orange shading shows regions under a moderate drought. Numbers in the table indicate the percentage of the state covered under the particular drought category at the time (in the left column). Areas shown in yellow (Abnormally Dry) indicate land that is going into or coming out of drought. Light orange areas (Moderate Drought) highlight land that may experience low water supply and damage to crops and pastures. Current conditions can be monitored on the U. S. Drought Monitor website. If interested, you can help monitor drought conditions by submitting a report of your local soil conditions through the National Drought Mitigation Center's Drought Impact Toolkit by using the Condition Monitoring Observer Reports system.

F. Streamflow

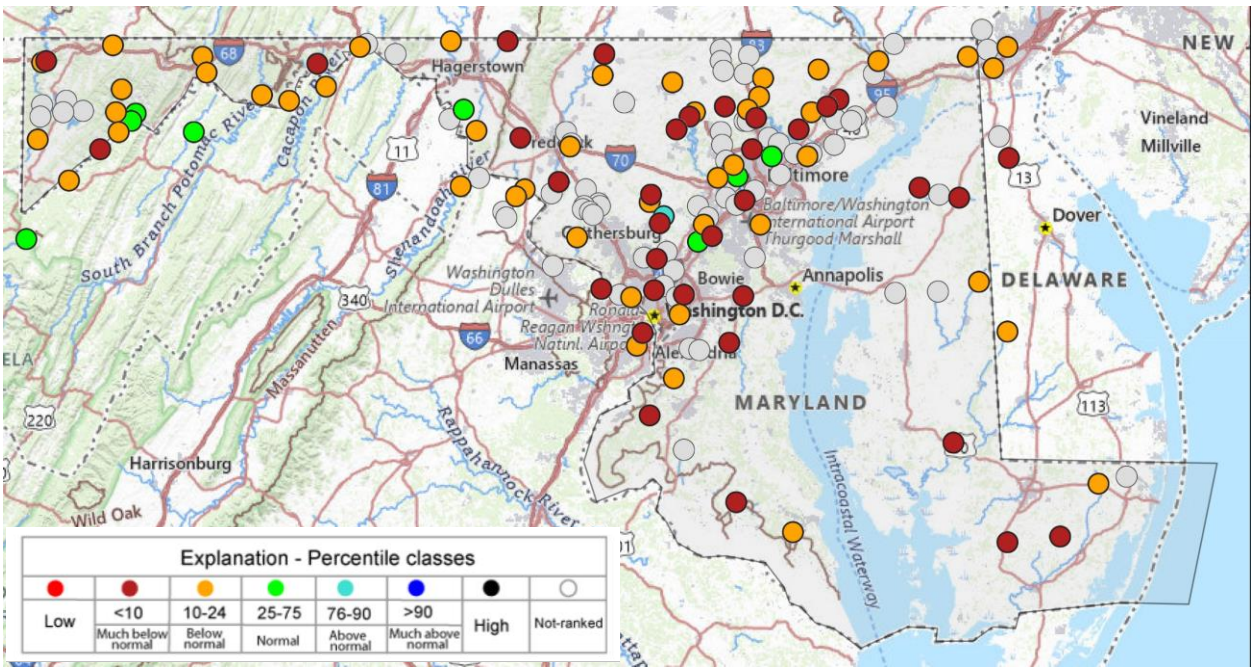


**Figure 6.** Monthly averaged streamflow class anomalies as reported by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Water Watch for November 2025. Green-filled circles represent Normal streamflow conditions, while orange to red-filled circles denote Below-normal and Much-Below-normal streamflow conditions. Most streams and rivers had Below-normal and Much-Below-normal streamflow. Current conditions can be monitored on the U. S. Geological Survey website.

# 4. November and SON 2025 Climate Divisions Averages

## A. November 2025 Scatter Plots

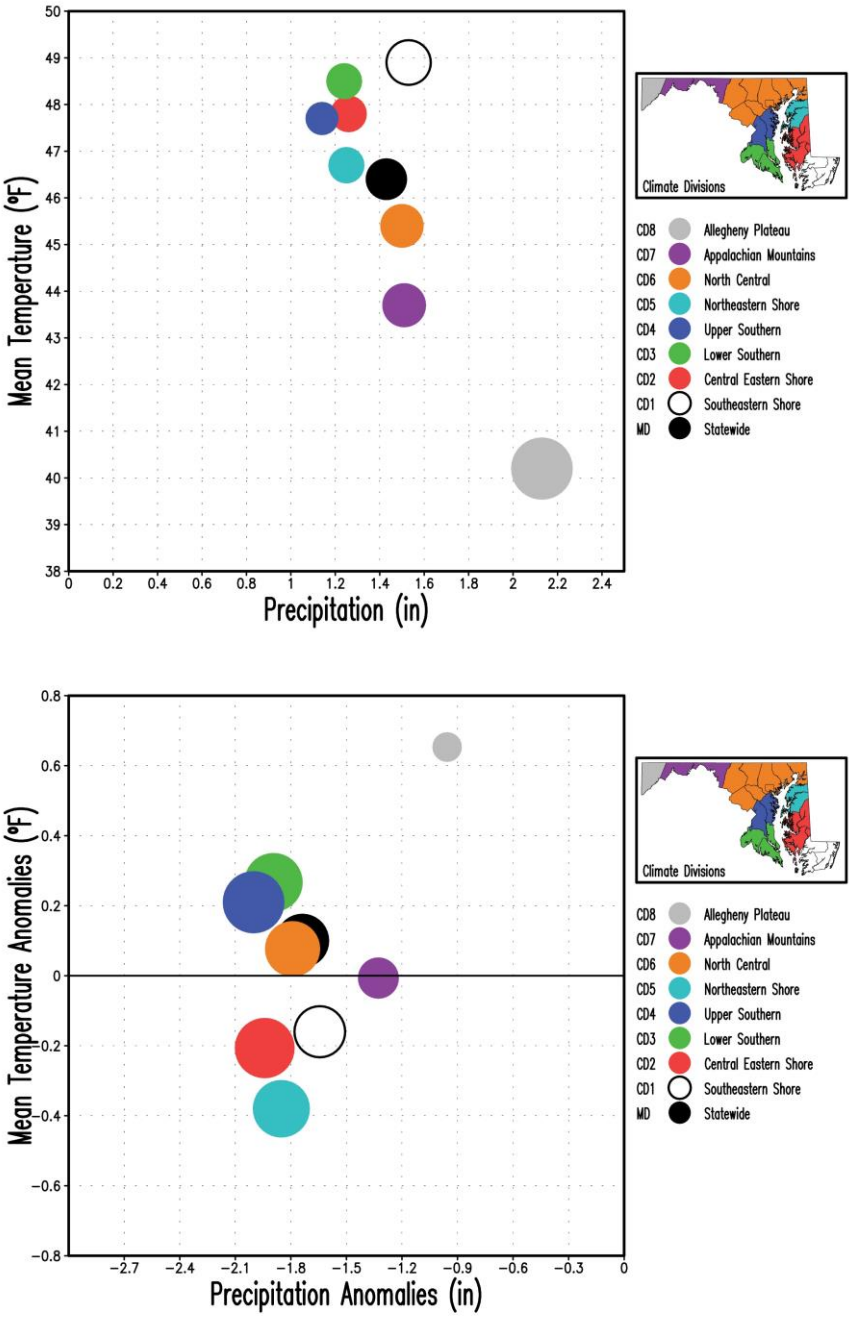


**Figure 7.** Scatter plots of Maryland (statewide) and Climate Divisions (CD#) monthly mean surface air temperature vs. total precipitation for November 2025. The upper panel displays the mean temperature and total precipitation, while the bottom panel displays their anomalies relative to the 1991-2020 climatology. Temperatures are in °F and precipitation is in inches. The size of the circles is proportional to the total precipitation scaled down by the maximum precipitation (2.13 inches in CD8, top panel) and by the maximum precipitation anomaly (|−2.00| inches in CD4, bottom panel) among the nine regions. Note that the color of the filled circles corresponds to the color in the Climate Divisions according to the inset map.

B. September – November 2025 Scatter Plots

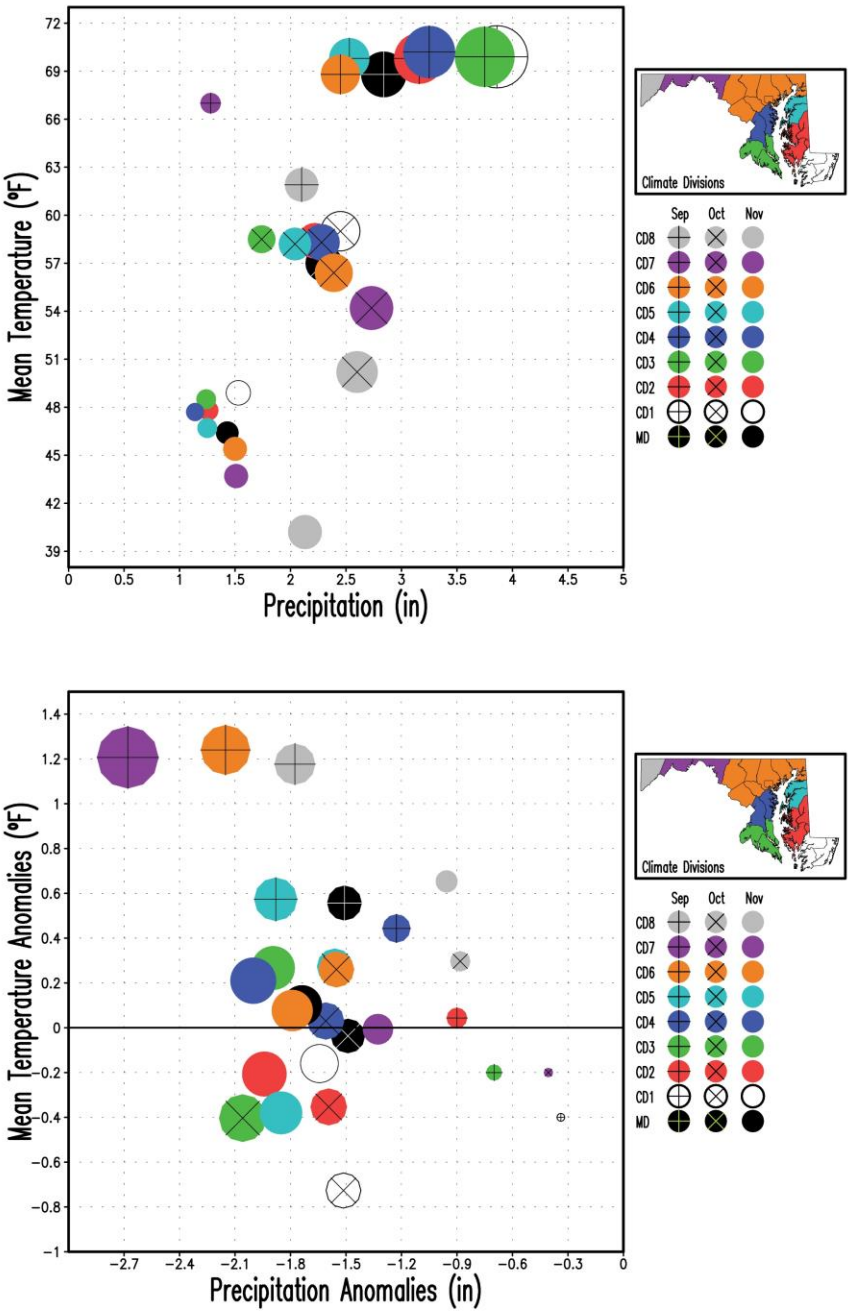


**Figure 8**. Scatter plots of Maryland (statewide) and Climate Divisions (CD#) monthly mean surface air temperature vs. total precipitation for September, October and November 2025. The upper panel displays the mean temperature and total precipitation, while the bottom panel shows their anomalies relative to the 1991-2020 climatology. Temperatures are in °F, and precipitation is in inches. The size of the circles is proportional to the total precipitation scaled down by the maximum precipitation (3.86 inches in CD1 in September, top panel) and by the maximum precipitation anomaly (|−2.68| inches in CD7 in September, bottom panel) among the nine regions and three months. November is displayed with filled circles only, while October and September are displayed with superposed multiplication and addition signs, respectively.

# 5. Extremes & Growing Degree Days

## A. Freezing Days

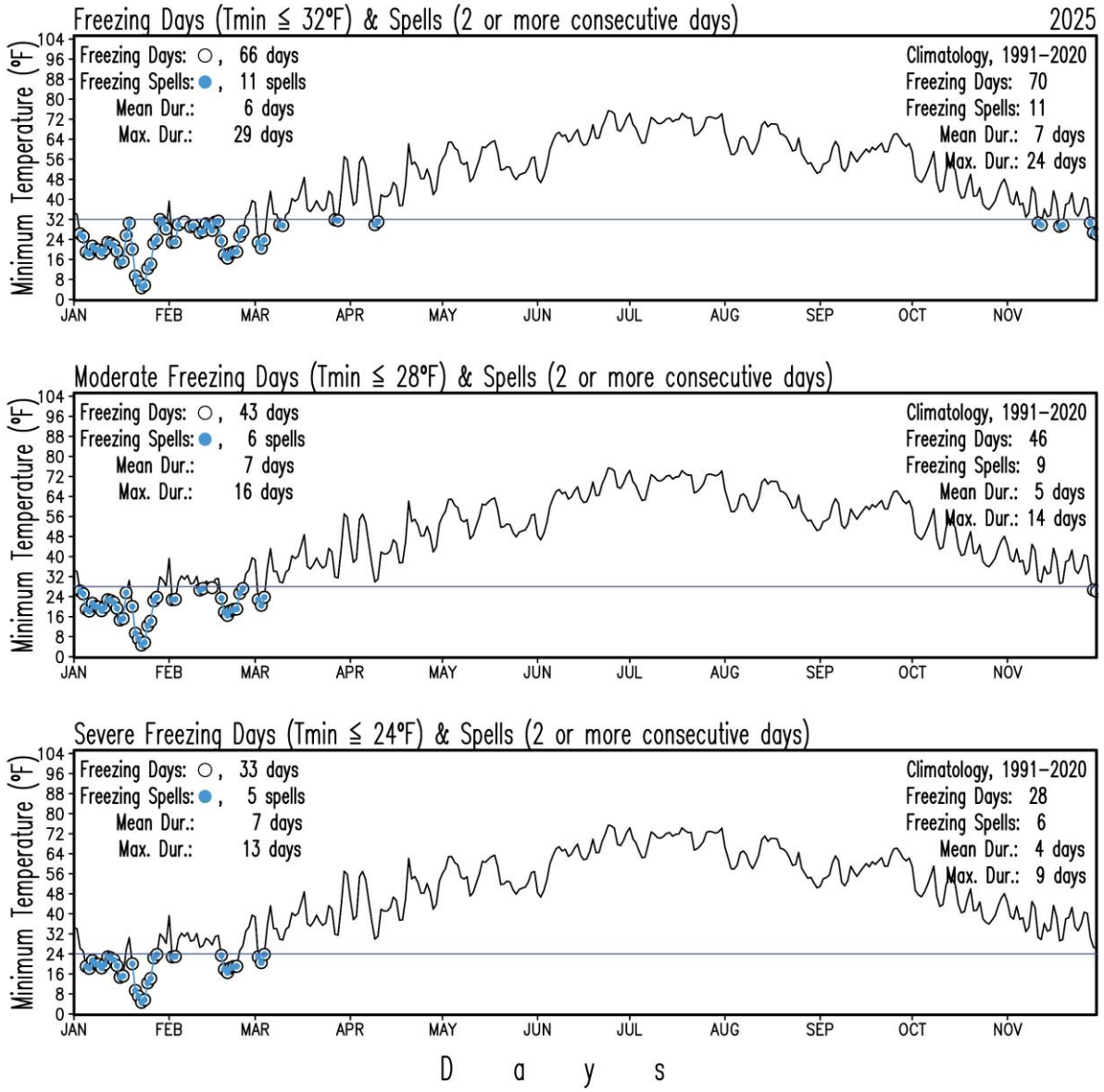


**Figure 9.** Maryland (statewide) number of freezing days, and their consecutive occurrence for the period January 1 - November 30, 2025. The panels show freezing days in open circles and spells of freezing days in blue-filled circles from statewide daily minimum temperatures. The upper panel displays freezing days and spells when statewide daily minimum temperatures are equal to or below 32°F. The middle panel shows freezing days and spells when statewide daily minimum temperatures are equal to or lower than 28°F. The lower panel shows freezing days and spells when statewide daily minimum temperatures are equal to or below 24°F. The blue line in each panel marks the threshold temperatures of 32°F, 28°F, and 24°F for each case. Figures at the county and climate division levels, as well as summary tables, are available on the MDSCO website.

B. Extreme Precipitation and Dry Spells

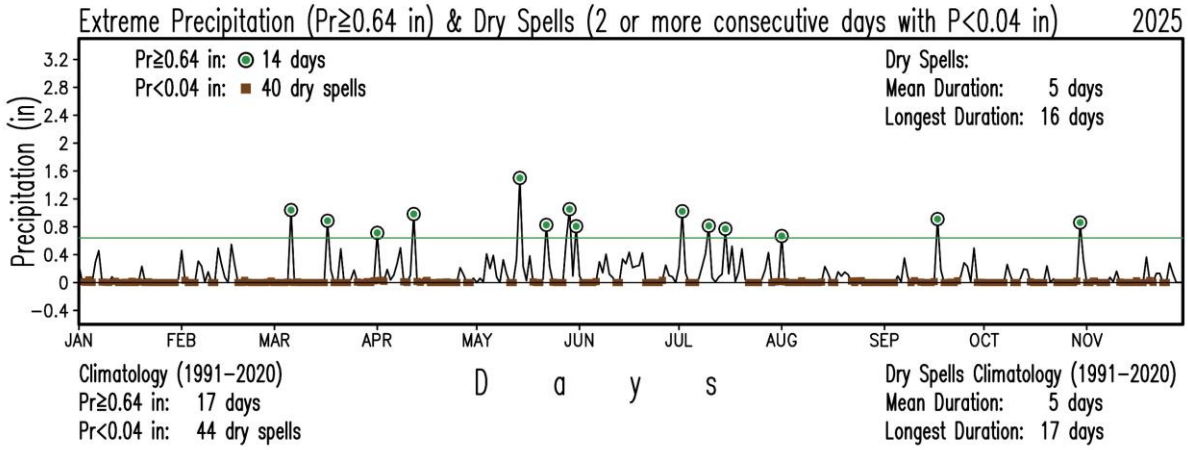


**Figure 10.** Maryland (statewide) number of days with extreme precipitation and dry day spells for the period January 1 – November 30, 2025. Days with extreme precipitation (precipitation equal to or larger than 0.64 in) are identified by green-filled circles. Dry spells (consecutive days with daily total precipitation less than 0.04 in) are shown by brown-filled squares. Both extremes are identified from the statewide total daily precipitation. Figures at the county and climate division levels, as well as summary tables, are available on the MDSCO website.

## C. Growing Degree Days

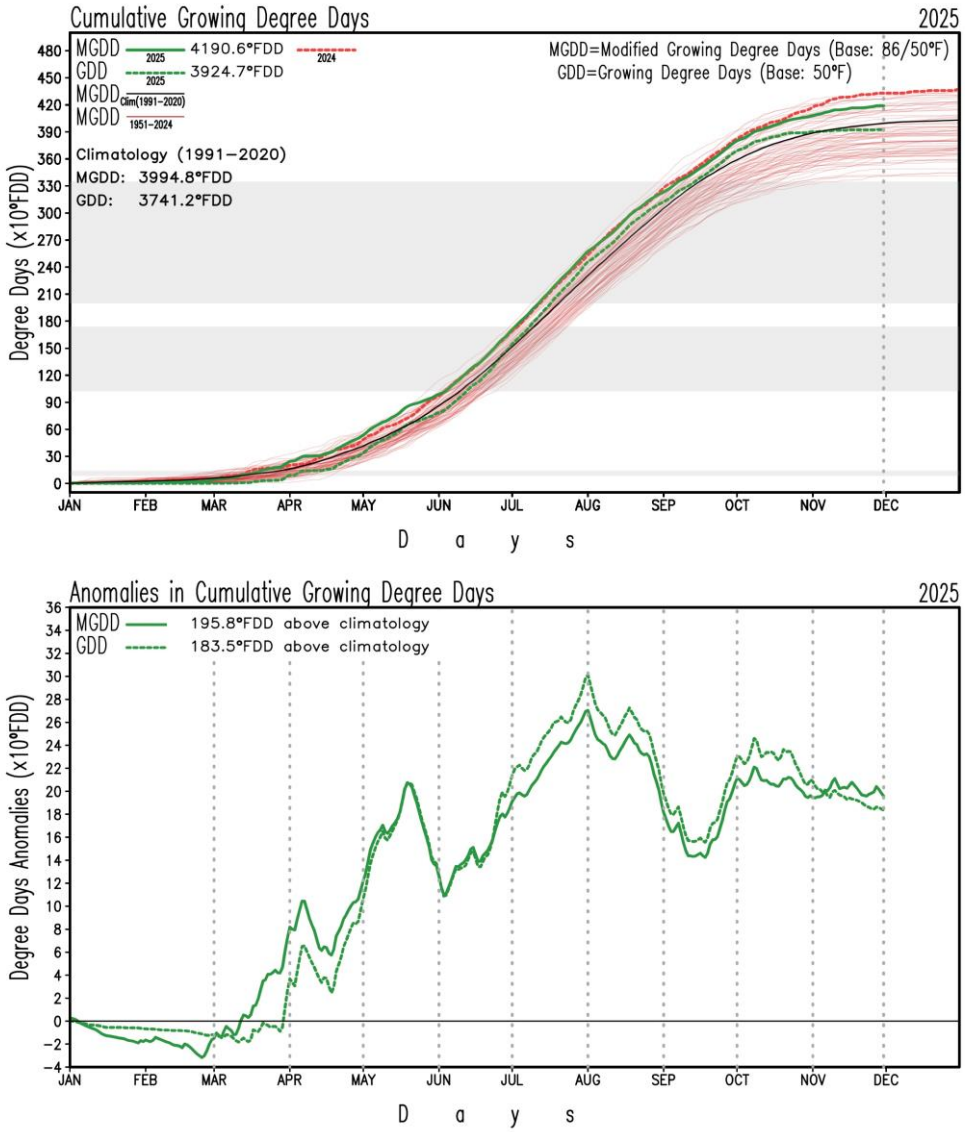


**Figure 11.** Maryland (statewide) cumulative growing degree days (upper panel) and its anomaly with respect to the 1991-2020 climatology (lower panel) for the period January 1 – November 30, 2025. The growing degree days are displayed with the dashed green line, while the modified growing degree days are shown with the continuous green line in the upper panel; for reference the modified growing degree days for 2024 are displayed with a dashed red line; the black line shows the 1991-2020 climatology of the cumulative modified growing degree days; the thin red lines display the cumulative modified growing degree days every year from 1951 to 2023. The gray shaded areas mark a range of values for emergence (82-140), tassel-silk (1024-1740), and physiological maturity (2000-3350) in corn development (IPAD, 2023). Anomalies with respect to the 1991-2020 climatology in the cumulative modified growing degree days (bottom panel) are displayed with the continuous green line, while those for the cumulative growing degree days are shown with the dashed green line. The vertical dotted gray lines mark the start of the months since March. The accumulated growing degree days and their anomalies as of November 30 are displayed at the top left of each panel. Analysis is from statewide daily maximum and minimum temperatures. Figures at the county and climate division levels, as well as summary tables, are available on the MDSCO website.

# 6. November 2025 Statewide Averages in the Historical Record

## A. Box and Whisker Plots

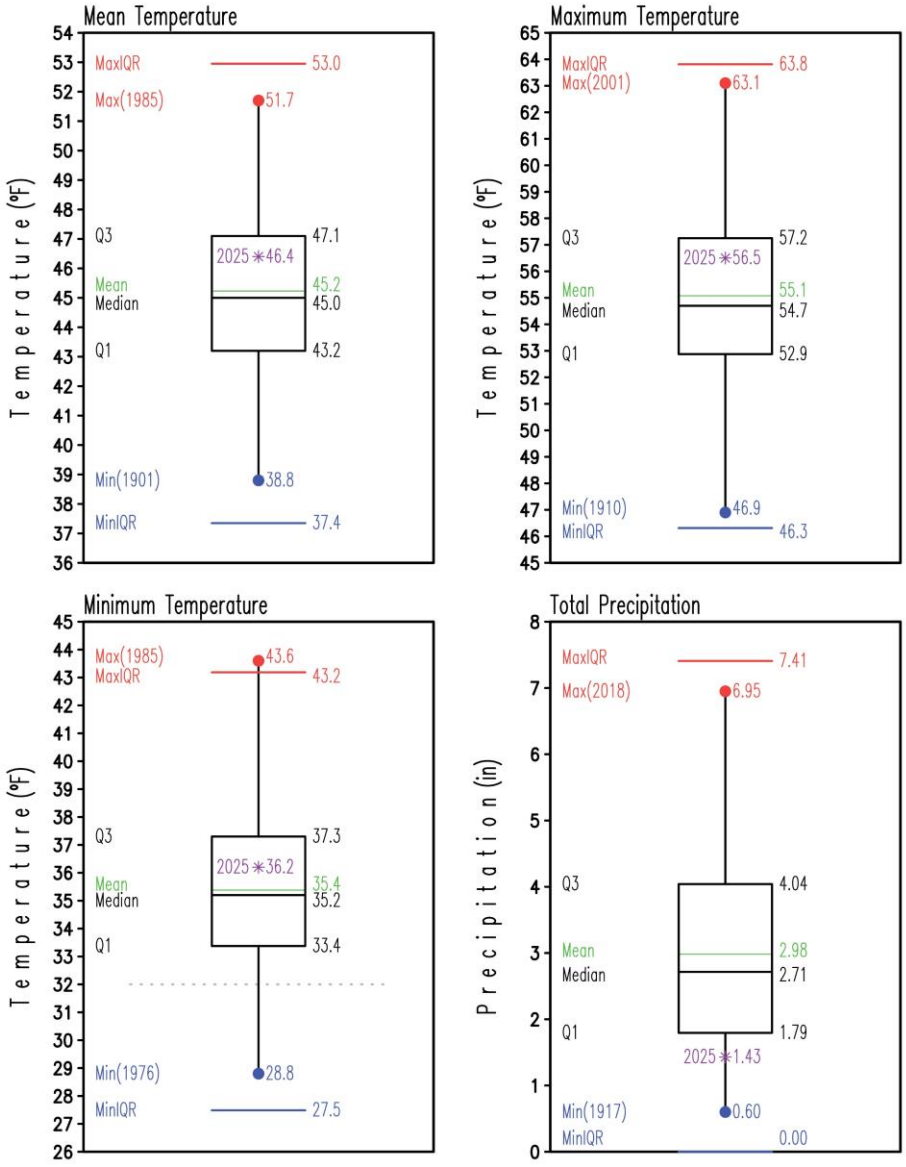


**Figure 12.** Box and Whisker plots of Maryland (statewide) monthly mean (upper left), maximum (upper right), minimum (lower left) surface air temperatures, and total precipitation (lower right) for November for the period 1895-2024. Conditions for November 2025 are represented by the label and asterisk in purple. Statistics for the period 1895-2024 are labeled at the left side of each box and whisker plot, and their values are at their right. Temperatures are in °F, and precipitation is in inches. The mean is the green line within the box, while the median is the black line within the box. The lower (Q1) and upper (Q3) quartiles, indicating the values of the variable that separate 25% of the smallest and largest values, are the lower and upper horizontal black lines of the box, respectively. For reference, the 32°F temperature is displayed with a horizontal dotted, gray line. The blue and red dots mark the minimum and maximum values in the period at the end of the whiskers; the year of occurrence is shown in parentheses. The blue and red horizontal lines represent extreme values defined by Q1-1.5×(Q3-Q1) and Q3+1.5×(Q3-Q1), respectively.

# 7. 1895-2025 November Trends

## A. Mean Temperature, Heating Degree-Days, and Precipitation

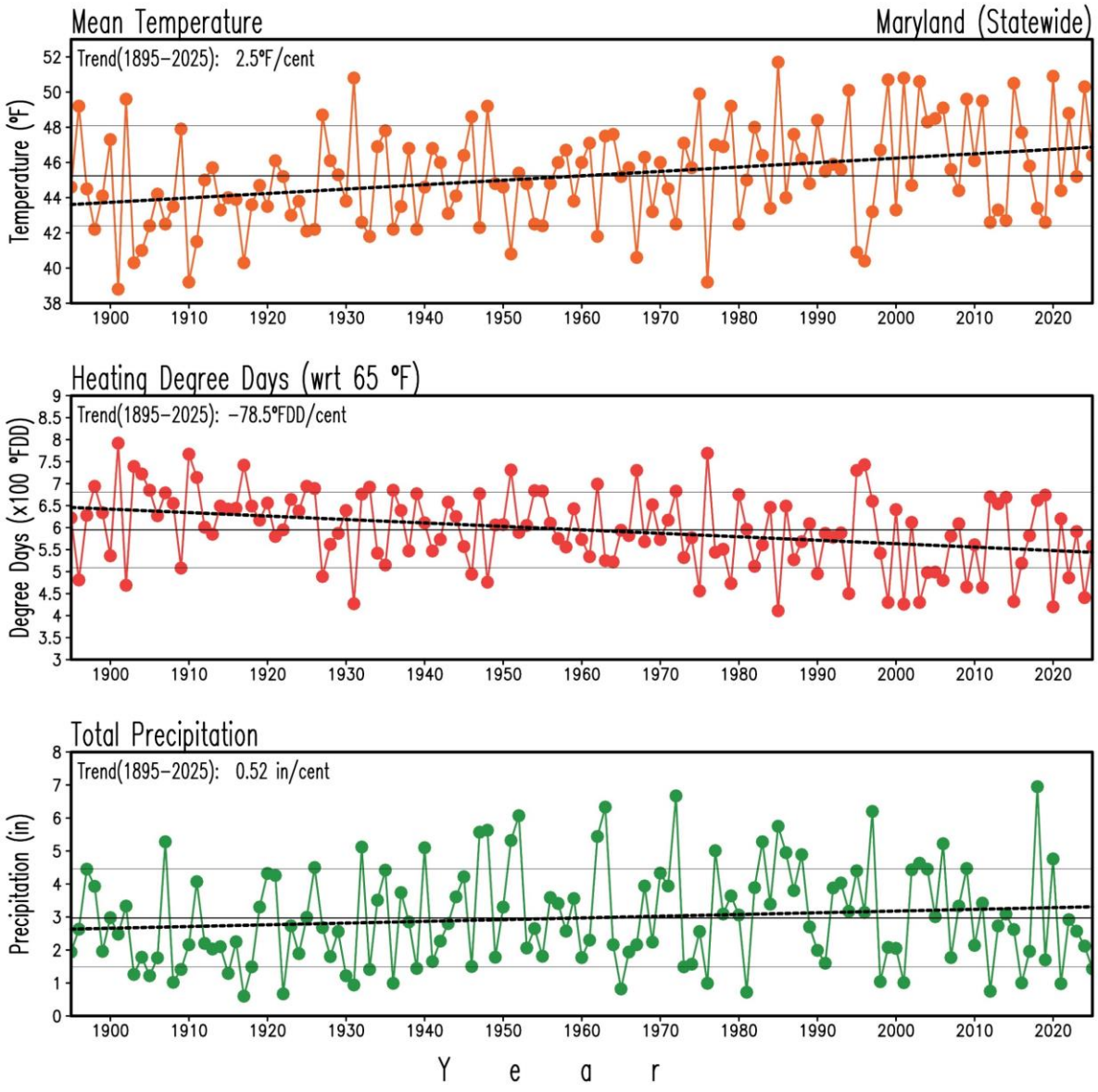


**Figure 13.** Maryland (statewide) mean surface air temperature, heating degree days, and precipitation in November for the period 1895-2025. Temperature is in °F, degree-days are in °F degree-days (°FDD), and precipitation is in inches. The thin, continuous black lines in each panel display the long-term means (45.2°F, 594.9°FDD, and 2.97 in, 1895-2025), and the double thin, continuous gray lines indicate the standard deviation (2.8°F, 85.9°FDD, and 1.49 in) above/below the long-term mean. The thick dashed black lines show the long-term linear trend. The warming temperature trend (2.5°F/century) and the decreasing heating degree-days trend (−78.5°FDD/century) are statistically significant at the 95% level (*Student's t-test* −Santer et al. 2000), but not the precipitation wetting trend (0.52 in/century).

B. Temperature and Precipitation Maps

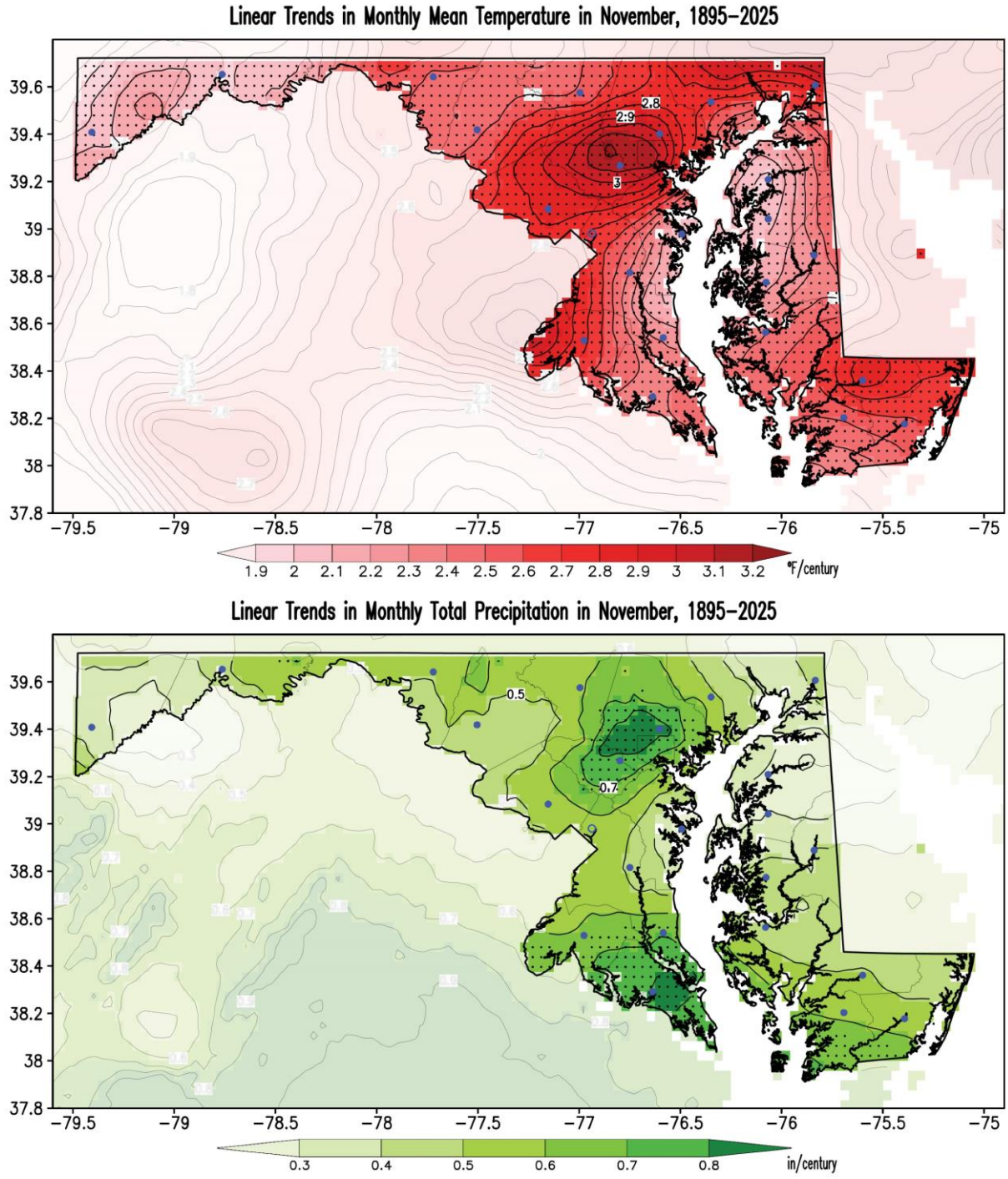


**Figure 14.** Linear trends in surface air mean temperature and precipitation in November for the period 1895-2025. Temperatures are in °F/century, and precipitation is in inches/century following the color bars. Red shading in the temperature map marks warming trends. Green shading in the precipitation map shows wetting trends. Stippling in the maps indicates regions where trends are statistically significant at the 95% level (*Student's t-test* −Santer et al. 2000). Note that shading outside the state has been washed out to facilitate focusing on Maryland. Filled blue circles mark the county seats.

# 8. Chesapeake Bay's Satellite Sea Surface Temperatures

## A. Maps

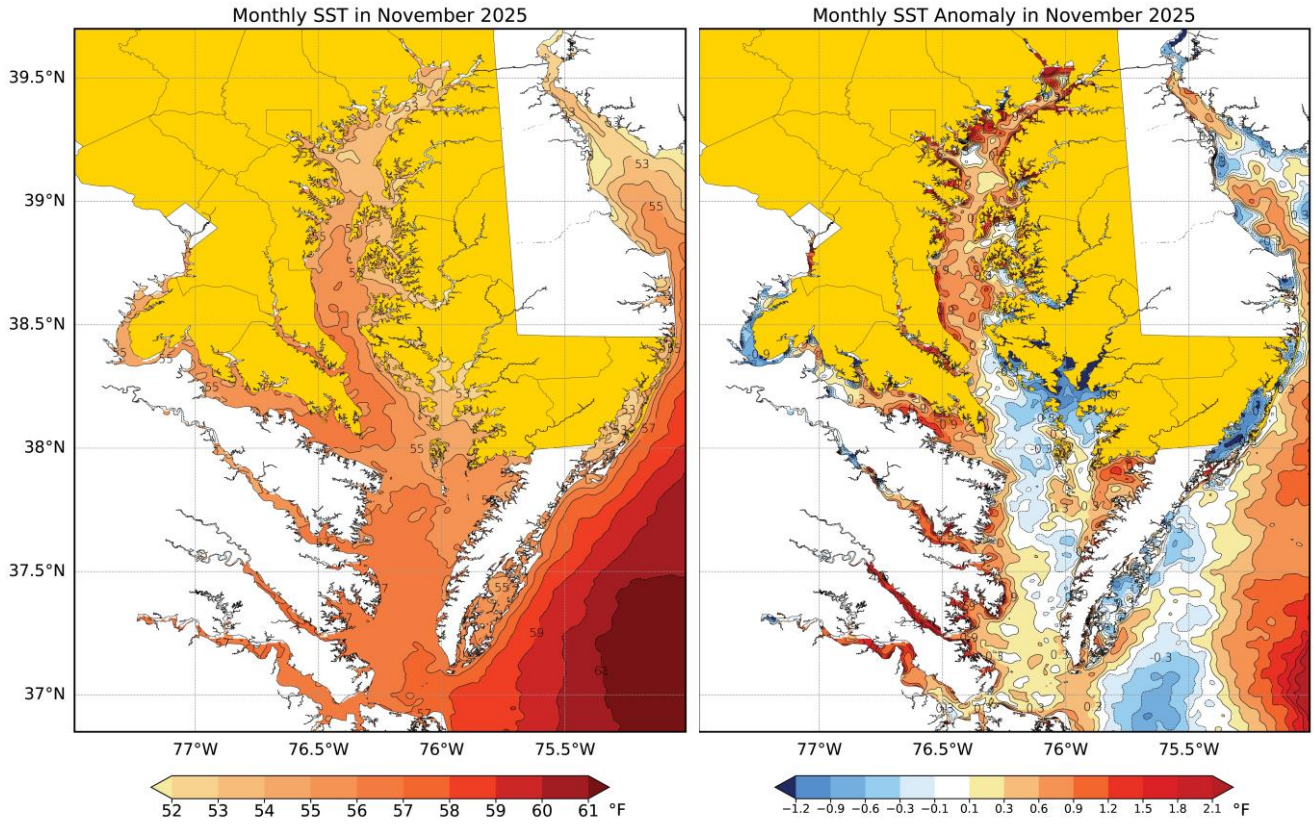


**Figure 15.** Monthly sea surface temperature (left panel) and its anomaly (right panel) in the Chesapeake Bay and surrounding coastal areas in November 2025. Temperatures are in °F following the color bar. Blue/orange shading in the anomaly map marks colder/warmer temperatures than the 2007-2020 mean. For clarity, the temperatures and their anomalies have been smoothed using a 9-point spatial smoother applied four times. Note that Maryland has been shaded yellow to facilitate focusing on the state waters.

B. Upper, Middle, Lower, and Entire Basins Averages

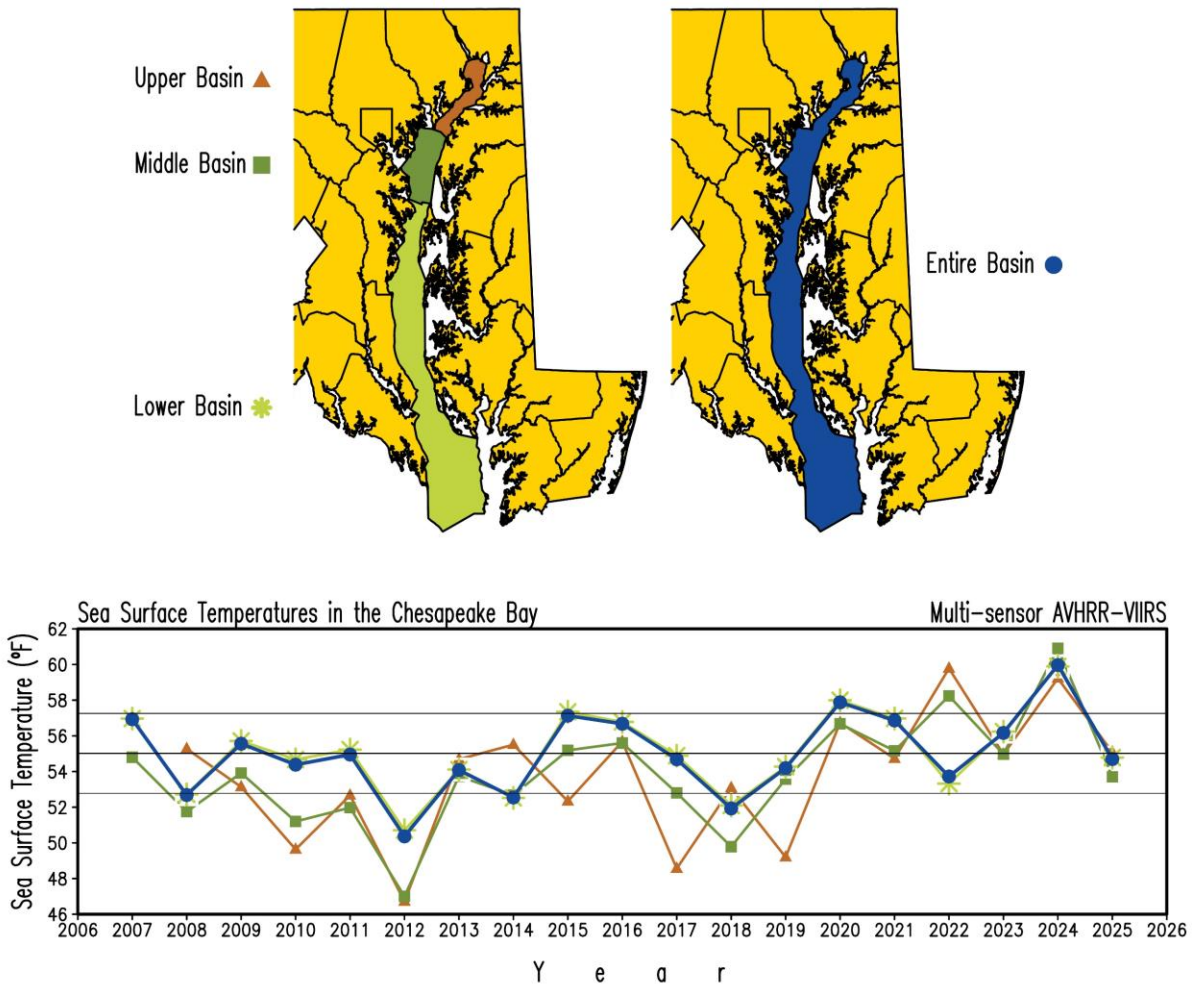


**Figure 16**. Watersheds in the Chesapeake Bay (top panel) and their area-averaged sea surface temperatures in November for the period 2007-2025 (bottom panel). Temperatures are in °F. The color of the lines corresponds to the color of the watersheds in the Bay, as indicated on the maps: Brown for the Upper Bay, dark green for the Middle Bay, light green for the Lower Bay, and Navy Blue for the Entire Bay. The mean temperature for the Entire basin in November 2025 was 54.7°F, while for the Upper, Middle, and Lower basins was 55.1, 53.7, and 54.8°F, respectively. The thin, continuous black line in the lower panel displays the 2007-2025 mean for the Entire Basin (55.0°F), and the double thin, continuous gray lines indicate the standard deviation (2.2°F) above/below the long-term mean. The 2007-2025 mean temperatures for the Upper, Middle, and Lower basins in November were 53.7, 53.9, and 55.1°F, respectively, while their standard deviations were 3.4, 3.0, and 2.2°F, respectively.

# Appendix A. November 2025 Data Tables: Statewide, Climate Divisions, and Counties

A. Mean Temperature and Precipitation

| Region | Mean Air Temperature (°F) | Rank (#) |
|---|---|---|
| **Statewide** | 46.4 | 89 |
| **Climate Division 1** | 48.9 | 83 |
| **Climate Division 2** | 47.8 | 80 |
| **Climate Division 3** | 48.5 | 90 |
| **Climate Division 4** | 47.7 | 89 |
| **Climate Division 5** | 46.7 | 81 |
| **Climate Division 6** | 45.4 | 89 |
| **Climate Division 7** | 43.7 | 87 |
| **Climate Division 8** | 40.2 | 92 |
| **Allegany** | 43.6 | 87 |
| **Anne Arundel** | 47.8 | 87 |
| **Baltimore** | 45.4 | 87 |
| **Baltimore City** | 47.2 | 87 |
| **Calvert** | 48.3 | 88 |
| **Caroline** | 46.8 | 79 |
| **Carroll** | 44.4 | 90 |
| **Cecil** | 45.6 | 87 |
| **Charles** | 48.4 | 93 |
| **Dorchester** | 48.2 | 80 |
| **Fredrick** | 44.9 | 93 |
| **Garrett** | 40.2 | 92 |
| **Harford** | 45.2 | 85 |
| **Howard** | 45.7 | 92 |
| **Kent** | 46.7 | 81 |
| **Montgomery** | 46.4 | 93 |
| **Prince George's** | 47.5 | 89 |
| **Queen Anne's** | 46.9 | 82 |
| **Saint Mary's** | 48.7 | 88 |
| **Somerset** | 49.1 | 84 |
| **Talbot** | 48.0 | 82 |
| **Washington** | 43.7 | 84 |
| **Wicomico** | 48.3 | 83 |
| **Worcester** | 49.2 | 83 |

| Region | Total Precipitation (in) | Rank (#) |
|---|---|---|
| **Statewide** | 1.43 | 20 |
| **Climate Division 1** | 1.53 | 27 |
| **Climate Division 2** | 1.26 | 19 |
| **Climate Division 3** | 1.24 | 20 |
| **Climate Division 4** | 1.14 | 18 |
| **Climate Division 5** | 1.25 | 20 |
| **Climate Division 6** | 1.50 | 22 |
| **Climate Division 7** | 1.51 | 26 |
| **Climate Division 8** | 2.13 | 36 |
| **Allegany** | 1.62 | 35 |
| **Anne Arundel** | 1.21 | 23 |
| **Baltimore** | 1.77 | 28 |
| **Baltimore City** | 1.67 | 30 |
| **Calvert** | 1.23 | 18 |
| **Caroline** | 1.22 | 19 |
| **Carroll** | 1.58 | 26 |
| **Cecil** | 1.78 | 29 |
| **Charles** | 1.16 | 18 |
| **Dorchester** | 1.32 | 21 |
| **Fredrick** | 1.37 | 21 |
| **Garrett** | 2.13 | 36 |
| **Harford** | 1.67 | 25 |
| **Howard** | 1.31 | 20 |
| **Kent** | 1.34 | 21 |
| **Montgomery** | 0.98 | 12 |
| **Prince George's** | 1.11 | 19 |
| **Queen Anne's** | 1.18 | 16 |
| **Saint Mary's** | 1.34 | 25 |
| **Somerset** | 1.63 | 32 |
| **Talbot** | 1.13 | 17 |
| **Washington** | 1.40 | 23 |
| **Wicomico** | 1.36 | 26 |
| **Worcester** | 1.58 | 26 |

**Table A1.** Monthly mean surface air temperature (left) and total precipitation (right) at Maryland (statewide), climate division, and county levels for November 2025. Temperatures are in °F, and precipitation is in inches. The rank is the order in which the variable for November 2025 is positioned among the 131 Novembers, after the 131 values have been arranged from the lowest to the highest in the *standard competition ranking method*. The closer to 131 the rank is, the larger (i.e., the warmer/wetter) the value of the surface variable is in the record; similarly, the closer to 1 the rank is, the smaller (i.e., the colder/drier) the value of the surface variable is in the record.

B. Maximum and Minimum Temperatures

| Region | Maximum Air Temperature (°F) | Rank (#) |
|---|---|---|
| **Statewide** | 56.5 | 92 |
| **Climate Division 1** | 59.0 | 84 |
| **Climate Division 2** | 58.1 | 84 |
| **Climate Division 3** | 59.0 | 93 |
| **Climate Division 4** | 58.0 | 95 |
| **Climate Division 5** | 56.7 | 84 |
| **Climate Division 6** | 55.4 | 93 |
| **Climate Division 7** | 54.1 | 88 |
| **Climate Division 8** | 49.4 | 81 |
| **Allegany** | 53.7 | 83 |
| **Anne Arundel** | 57.9 | 95 |
| **Baltimore** | 55.6 | 89 |
| **Baltimore City** | 57.0 | 93 |
| **Calvert** | 58.6 | 94 |
| **Caroline** | 57.6 | 81 |
| **Carroll** | 54.4 | 91 |
| **Cecil** | 55.3 | 92 |
| **Charles** | 59.3 | 98 |
| **Dorchester** | 58.5 | 86 |
| **Fredrick** | 54.6 | 92 |
| **Garrett** | 49.5 | 82 |
| **Harford** | 55.2 | 85 |
| **Howard** | 56.2 | 96 |
| **Kent** | 56.4 | 83 |
| **Montgomery** | 56.4 | 96 |
| **Prince George's** | 58.2 | 94 |
| **Queen Anne's** | 56.9 | 82 |
| **Saint Mary's** | 59.0 | 94 |
| **Somerset** | 59.0 | 86 |
| **Talbot** | 57.8 | 88 |
| **Washington** | 54.5 | 90 |
| **Wicomico** | 58.9 | 83 |
| **Worcester** | 59.0 | 86 |

| Region | Minimum Air Temperature (°F) | Rank (#) |
|---|---|---|
| **Statewide** | 36.2 | 86 |
| **Climate Division 1** | 38.8 | 82 |
| **Climate Division 2** | 37.4 | 74 |
| **Climate Division 3** | 37.9 | 86 |
| **Climate Division 4** | 37.4 | 82 |
| **Climate Division 5** | 36.8 | 82 |
| **Climate Division 6** | 35.4 | 86 |
| **Climate Division 7** | 33.2 | 81 |
| **Climate Division 8** | 31.0 | 97 |
| **Allegany** | 33.6 | 93 |
| **Anne Arundel** | 37.8 | 81 |
| **Baltimore** | 35.2 | 83 |
| **Baltimore City** | 37.5 | 80 |
| **Calvert** | 38.0 | 81 |
| **Caroline** | 36.1 | 72 |
| **Carroll** | 34.4 | 90 |
| **Cecil** | 36.0 | 80 |
| **Charles** | 37.5 | 87 |
| **Dorchester** | 38.0 | 79 |
| **Fredrick** | 35.1 | 86 |
| **Garrett** | 31.0 | 97 |
| **Harford** | 35.2 | 78 |
| **Howard** | 35.3 | 87 |
| **Kent** | 37.1 | 82 |
| **Montgomery** | 36.3 | 92 |
| **Prince George's** | 36.8 | 84 |
| **Queen Anne's** | 36.9 | 81 |
| **Saint Mary's** | 38.3 | 82 |
| **Somerset** | 39.2 | 80 |
| **Talbot** | 38.1 | 75 |
| **Washington** | 33.0 | 72 |
| **Wicomico** | 37.6 | 78 |
| **Worcester** | 39.4 | 85 |

**Table A2**. Monthly maximum (left) and minimum (right) surface air temperatures at Maryland (statewide), climate division, and county levels for November 2025. Temperatures are in °F. The rank is the order in which the variable for November 2025 is positioned among the 131 Novembers, after the 131 values have been arranged from lowest to highest using the *standard competition ranking method*. The closer to 131 the rank is, the larger (i.e., the warmer) the value of the surface variable is in the record; similarly, the closer to 1 the rank is, the smaller (i.e., the colder) the value of the surface variable is in the record.

# Appendix B. November 2025 Bar Graphs: Statewide, Climate Divisions, and Counties

## A. Temperatures and Precipitation

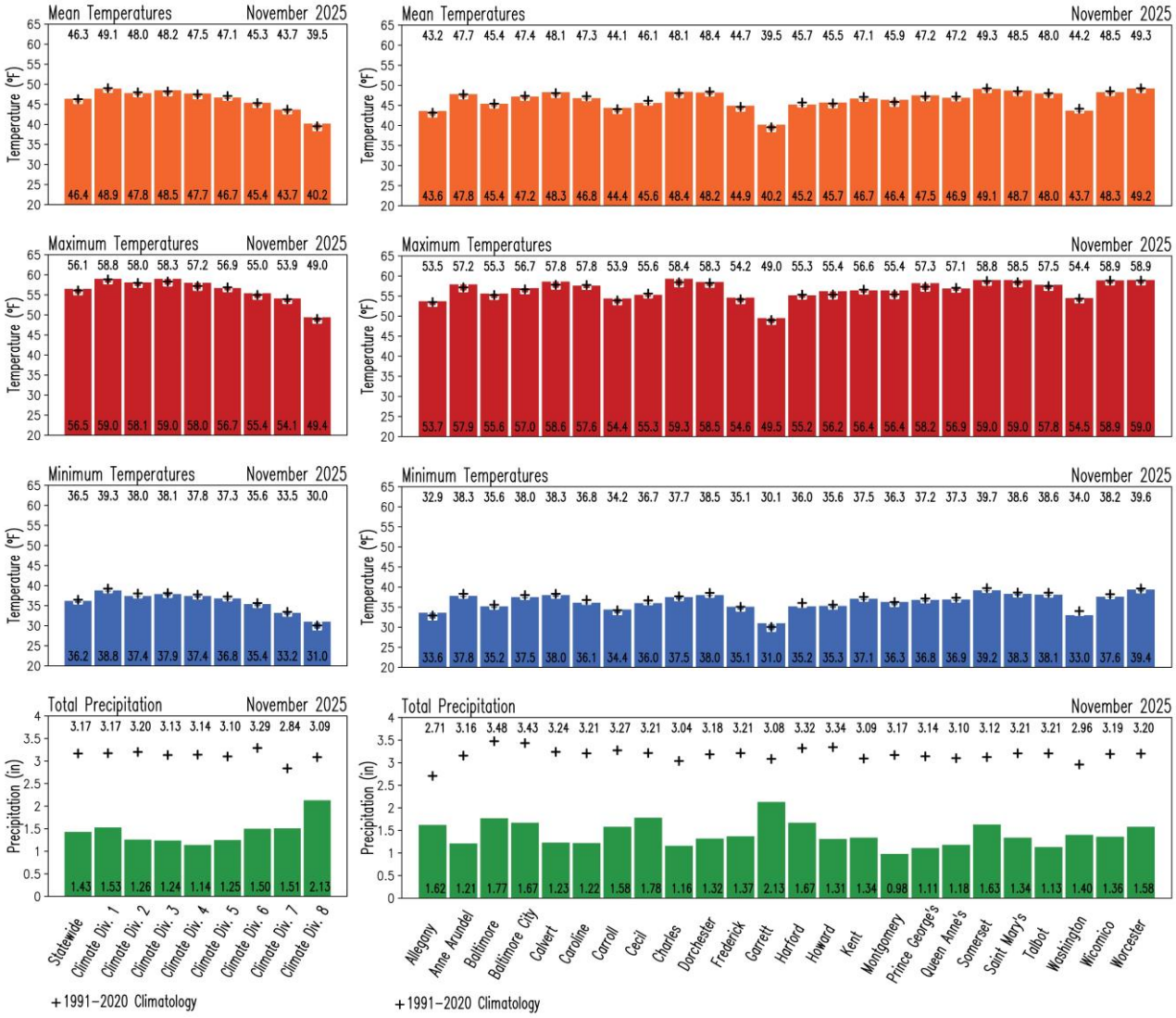


**Figure B1.** Monthly surface variables for Maryland in November 2025. Color bars represent the variables as follows: mean surface air temperature (orange), maximum surface air temperature (red), minimum surface air temperature (blue), and total precipitation (green) at statewide and climate division (left column), and county (right column) levels. Temperatures are in °F, and precipitation is in inches. The numbers at the base of the bars indicate the magnitude of the variable for November 2025. For comparison, the corresponding 1991-2020 climatological values for November are displayed as black addition signs, and their magnitudes are shown at the top of the panels.

## B. Temperatures and Precipitation Anomalies

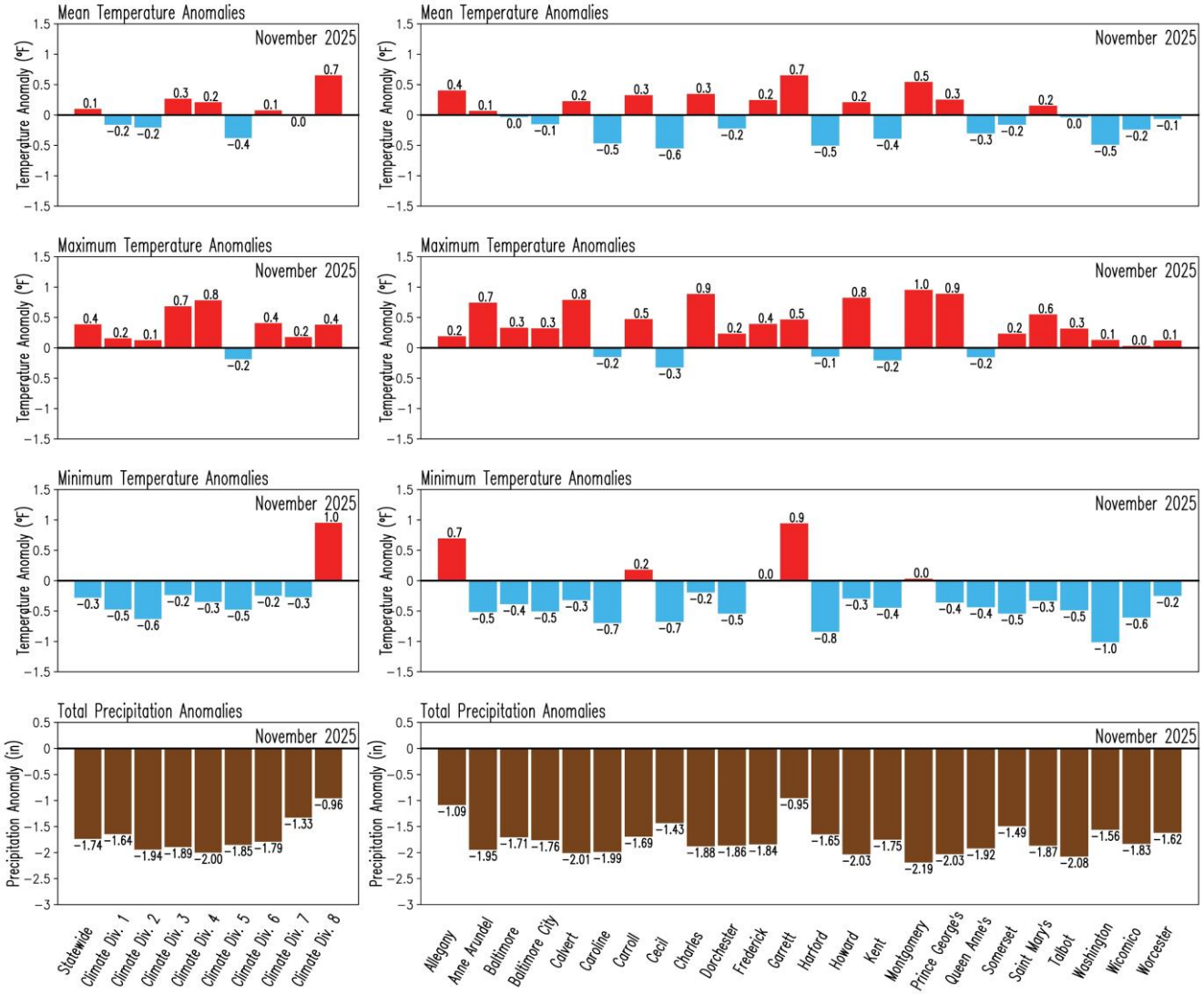


**Figure B2.** Anomalies in the monthly surface variables for Maryland in November 2025. Anomalies are with respect to the 1991-2020 climatology. Red/blue color represents positive/negative (warmer/colder than normal) anomalies for mean surface air temperature (upper row), maximum surface air temperature (second row from top), and minimum surface air temperature (third row from top), while brown color indicates negative (drier than normal) anomalies in total precipitation (bottom row) at statewide and climate division (left column) and county (right column) levels. Temperatures are in °F, and precipitation is in inches. The numbers outside the bars indicate the magnitude of the anomaly for November 2025.

# Appendix C. November 1991-2020 Climatology Maps and November 2025 Precipitation as Percentage of Climatology

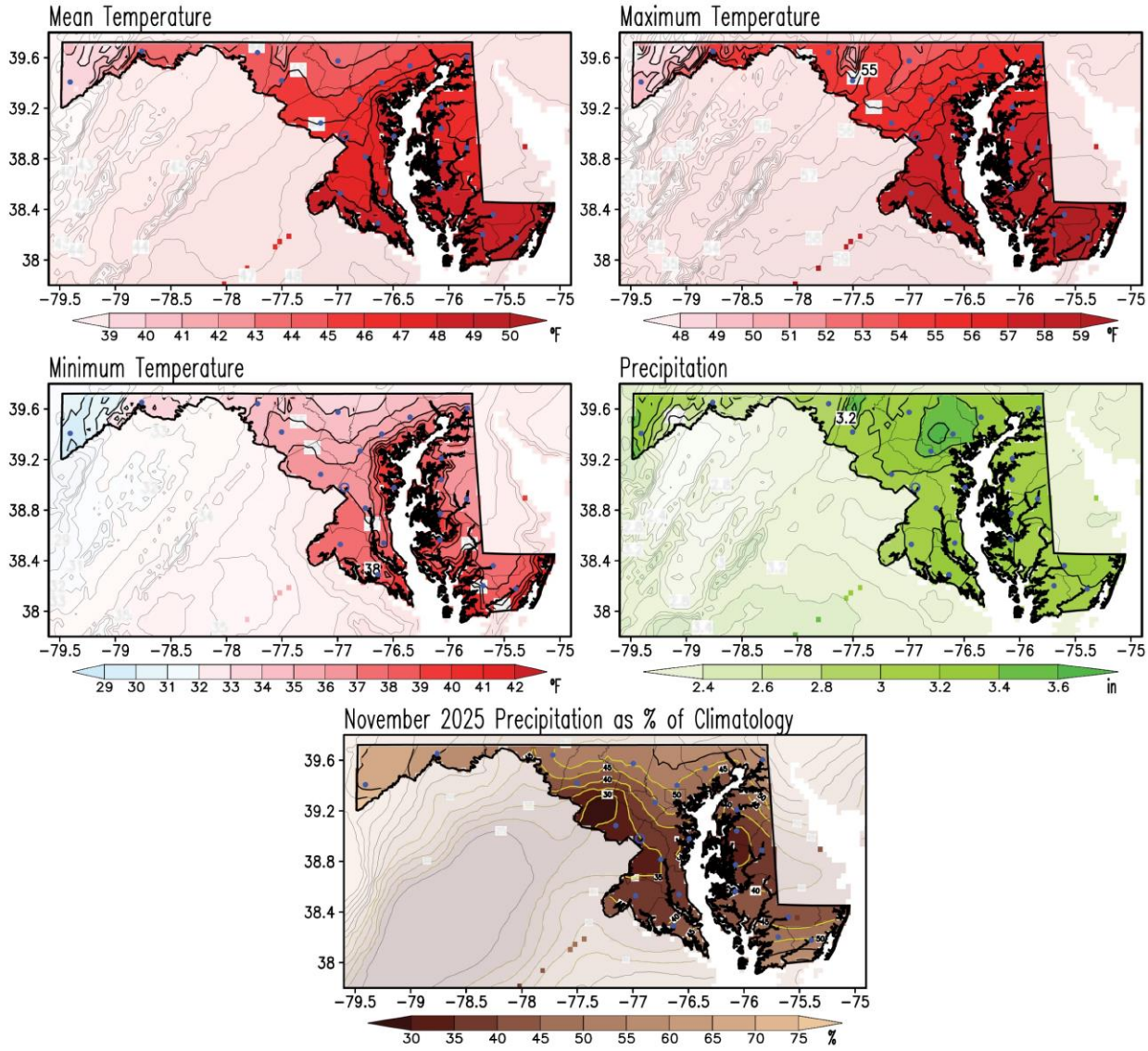


**Figure C1.** November climatology of the monthly mean, maximum, and minimum surface air temperatures, and total precipitation for the period 1991-2020 (upper and middle rows), and precipitation in November 2025 as a percentage of climatology (bottom row). Temperatures are in °F, and precipitation is in inches according to the color bars. This is the current climate normal against which the November 2025 conditions are compared to obtain the November 2025 anomalies (from Figures 1 to 4). Precipitation as a percentage is calculated by dividing the total precipitation (from Figure 4) by the climatology (from the middle right panel) and multiplying that ratio by 100, so the units are expressed as a percentage of the climatology (%); the brown shading in this map indicates drier than normal conditions, and yellow isolines are for percentages equal to or less than 50%. Note that shading outside the state has been washed out to facilitate focusing on Maryland. Filled blue circles mark the county seats.

# Appendix D. November Standard Deviation and November 2025 Standardized Anomalies Maps

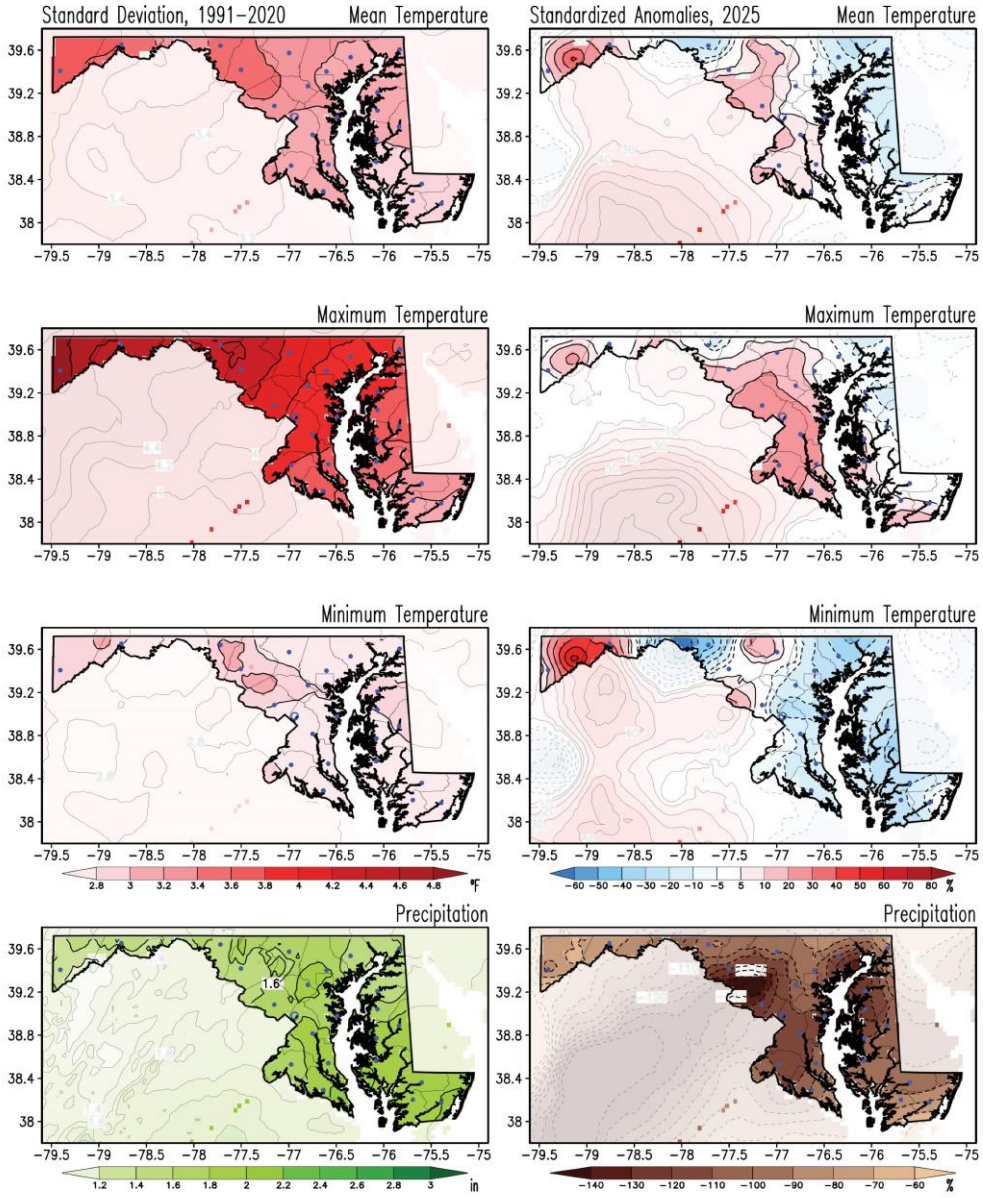


**Figure D1.** Standard deviation for November and standardized anomalies of temperatures and precipitation for November 2025. Standard deviations for monthly mean, maximum, and minimum surface air temperatures and total precipitation were obtained from the 1991-2020 period (left column). Anomalies for November 2025 (right column) are obtained as a percentage of the standard deviations. The standard deviations in temperatures are in °F, and those in precipitation are in inches according to the color bars. Blue/red shading in the anomaly temperature maps marks colder/warmer than normal conditions; brown shading in the anomaly precipitation map marks drier than normal conditions. The standardized anomalies are obtained by dividing the raw anomalies (from Figures 1 to 4) by the standard deviation (from left column panels) and multiplying that ratio by 100; hence, units are in percent (%). Note that shading outside the state has been washed out to facilitate focusing on Maryland. Filled blue circles mark the county seats.

# Appendix E. 2007-2020 Mean and Standard Deviation of Sea Surface Temperatures in November

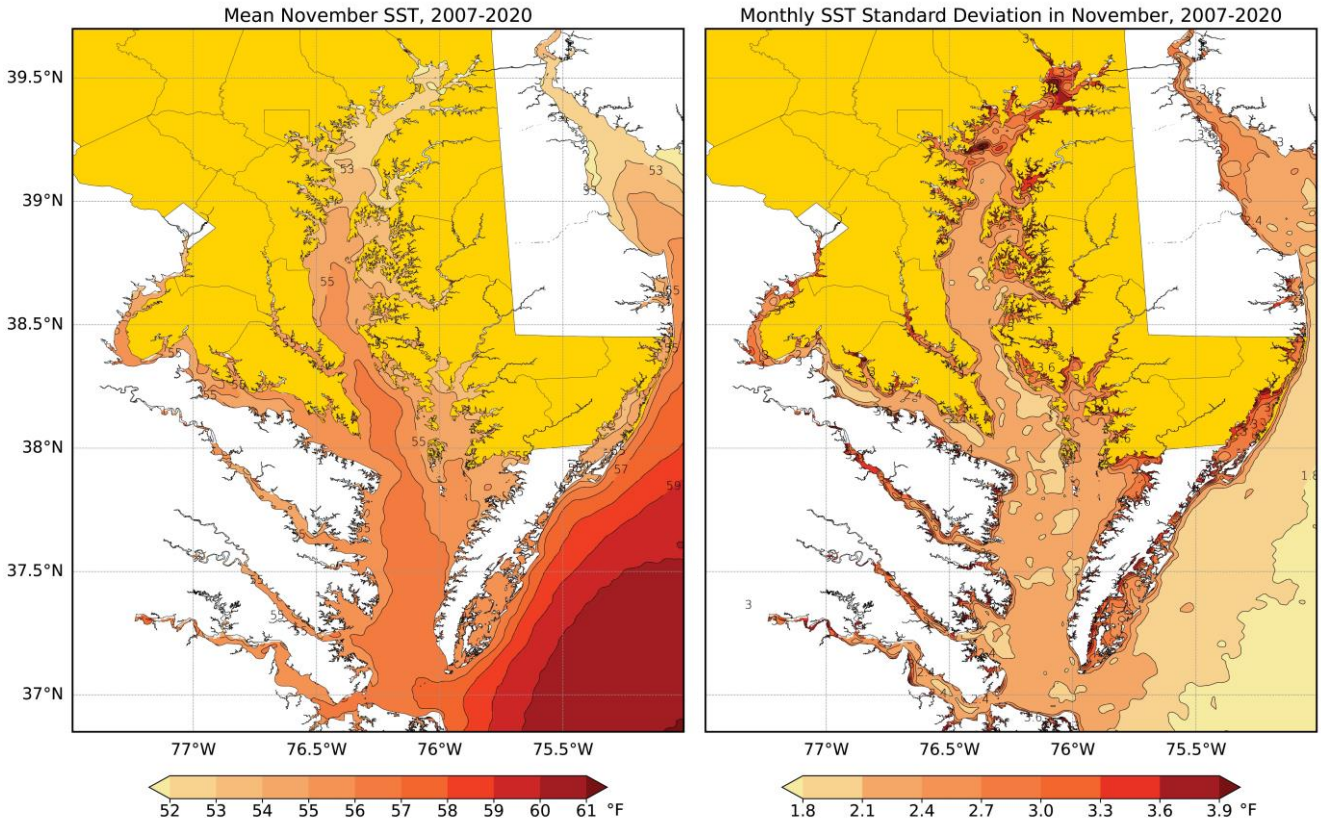


**Figure E1.** Mean (left panel) and standard deviation (right panel) of sea surface temperatures in the Chesapeake Bay and surrounding coastal areas in November for the period 2007-2020. The mean and standard deviation of the temperatures are in °F according to the color bars. The mean temperature map is the current mean against which the November 2025 conditions are compared to obtain the November 2025 anomalies (from Figure 15). For clarity, the mean and standard deviation of the temperature have been smoothed using a 9-point spatial smoother, applied four times. Note that Maryland has been shaded yellow to facilitate focusing on the state waters.

# References

Arguez A., I. Durre, S. Applequist, R. S. Vose, M. F. Squires, X. Yin, R. R. Heim Jr, and T. W. Owen, 2012. NOAA's 1981-2010 U. S. Climate Normals. An Overview. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*. 93, 1687-1697, doi:10.1175/BAMS-D-11-00197.1 https://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/normals/1981-2010/documentation/1981-2010-normals-overview.pdf.

CPC, Climate Prediction Center, 2023. Degree Days Explanation. https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/analysis_monitoring/cdus/degree_days/ddayexp.shtml

Durre, I., A. Arguez, C. J. Schreck III, M. F. Squires, and R. S. Vose, 2022: Daily high-resolution temperature and precipitation fields for the Contiguous United States from 1951 to Present. Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology, doi:10.1175/JTECH-D-22-0024.1

IPAD, 2023. Metadata for Corn Growth Stage Model. https://ipad.fas.usda.gov/cropexplorer/Definitions/csc.htm

Kunkel, K. E., and A. Court, 1990. Climatic Means and Normals—A Statement of the American Association of State Climatologists (AASC), *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, 71(2), 201-204. Retrieved Aug 20, 2022, from https://journals.ametsoc.org/view/journals/bams/71/2/1520-0477-71_2_201.xml

OSU, 2024. The Ohio State Phenology Calendar. https://weather.cfaes.osu.edu/gdd/glossary.asp

Santer, B. D., and co-authors, 2000: Statistical significance of trends and trend differences in layer-averaged atmospheric temperature time series. *J. Geophys. Res.*, 105, 7337–7356, doi:10.1029/1999JD901105.

Tschurr, F., I. Feigenwinter, A. M. Fischer, and S. Kotlarski, 2020:. Climate Scenarios and Agricultural Indices: A Case Study for Switzerland. Atmosphere, 11, 535. https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos11050535

USDA, 2024. United States Department of Agriculture, Growing Season Dates and Length. https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs-initiatives/sswsf-snow-survey-and-water-supply-forecasting-program/wetlands-climate-tables

Vose and co-authors, 2014. NOAA Monthly U.S. Climate Gridded Dataset (NClimGrid), Version 3. *NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information*. DOI:10.7289/V5SX6B56.

WMO, 2017. WMO Guidelines on the Calculation of Climate Normals. WMO-No. 1203, Series. 29pp. https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=4166.