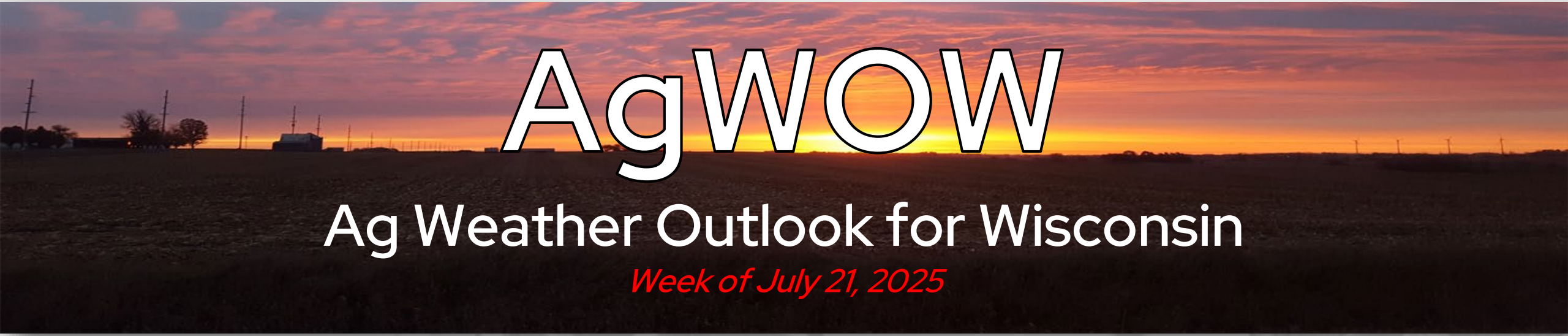
Wisconsin State Climatology Office
Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies

Extension
University of Wisconsin-Madison

USDA Midwest Climate Hub
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service



AgWOW

Ag Weather Outlook for Wisconsin

Week of July 21, 2025

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Key Points

Navigate to select slides by clicking on the links below.

1) 2-4 days of measurable precip across the state brought 0.5" or more for most, leading to some gains in topsoil moisture.
2) Conditions were cooler than normal last week, but GDD accumulation is still ahead of normal pace.
3) Another active week for precip is on tap, with higher chances in the east.
4) The July-to-August transition is showing a lean towards cooler than normal.

- *For this week's agronomic recommendations from UW Extension, click here.*
- *For this week's crop progress updates from USDA NASS, click here.*

Severe Storms – July 16

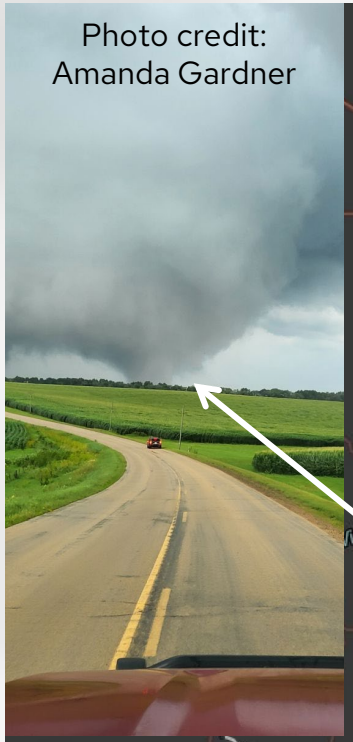
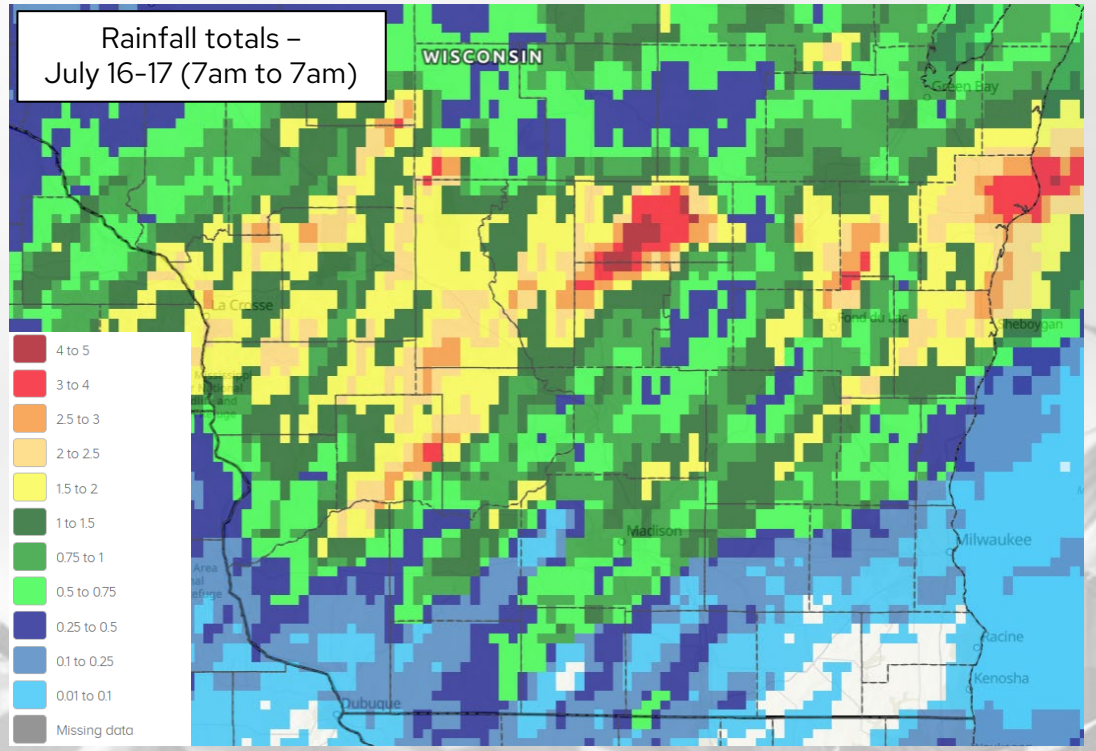


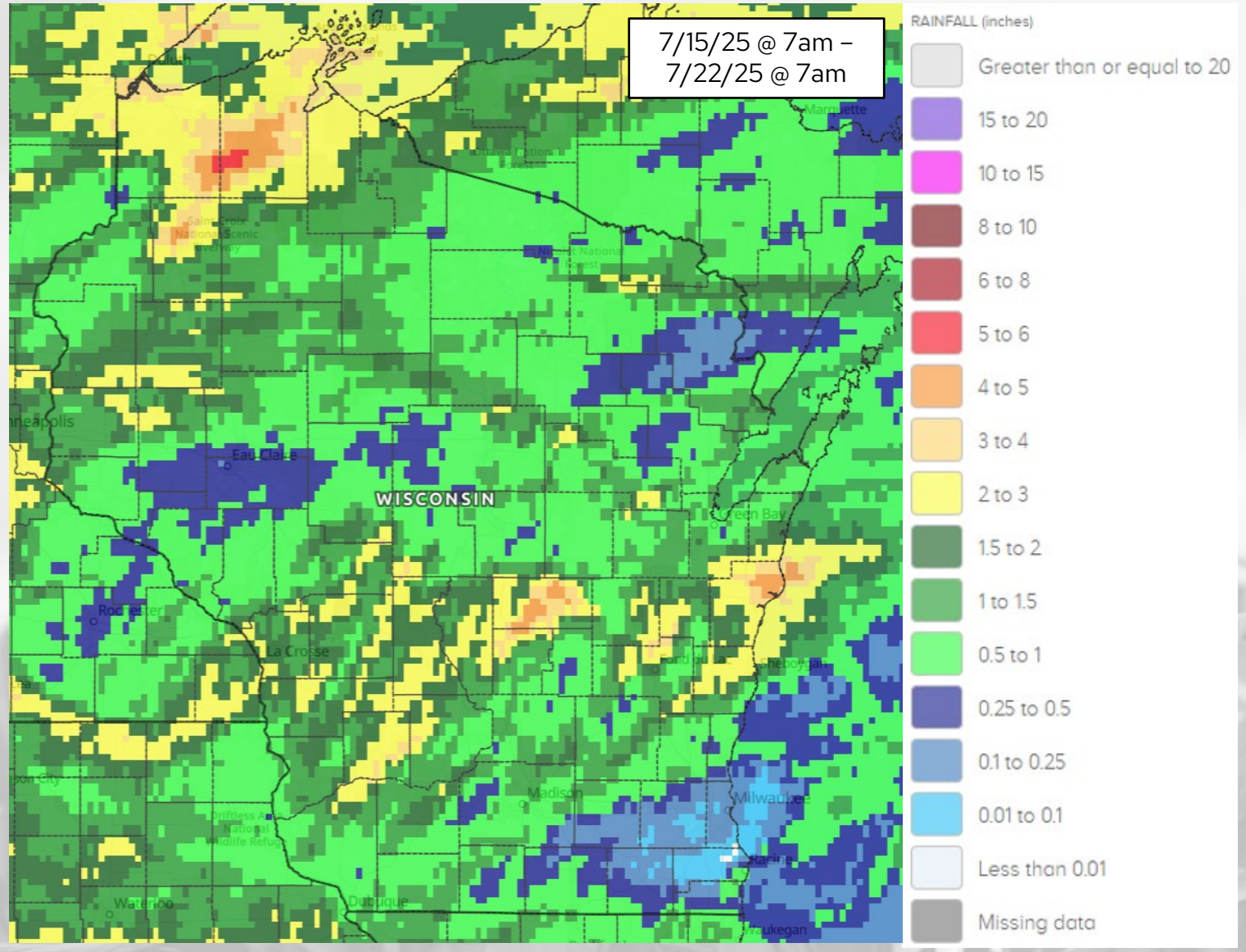
Photo credit:
Amanda Gardner



- **Wind damage and tornado reports** came in the NWS during the afternoon and evening of July 16th.
- **5 tornadoes** were confirmed by the NWS; check out this map of the tornado tracks.
- Precip totals from this event **topped 2"** in parts of central WI.

Storm reports: https://www.spc.noaa.gov/climo/gm.php?rpt=250716_rpts

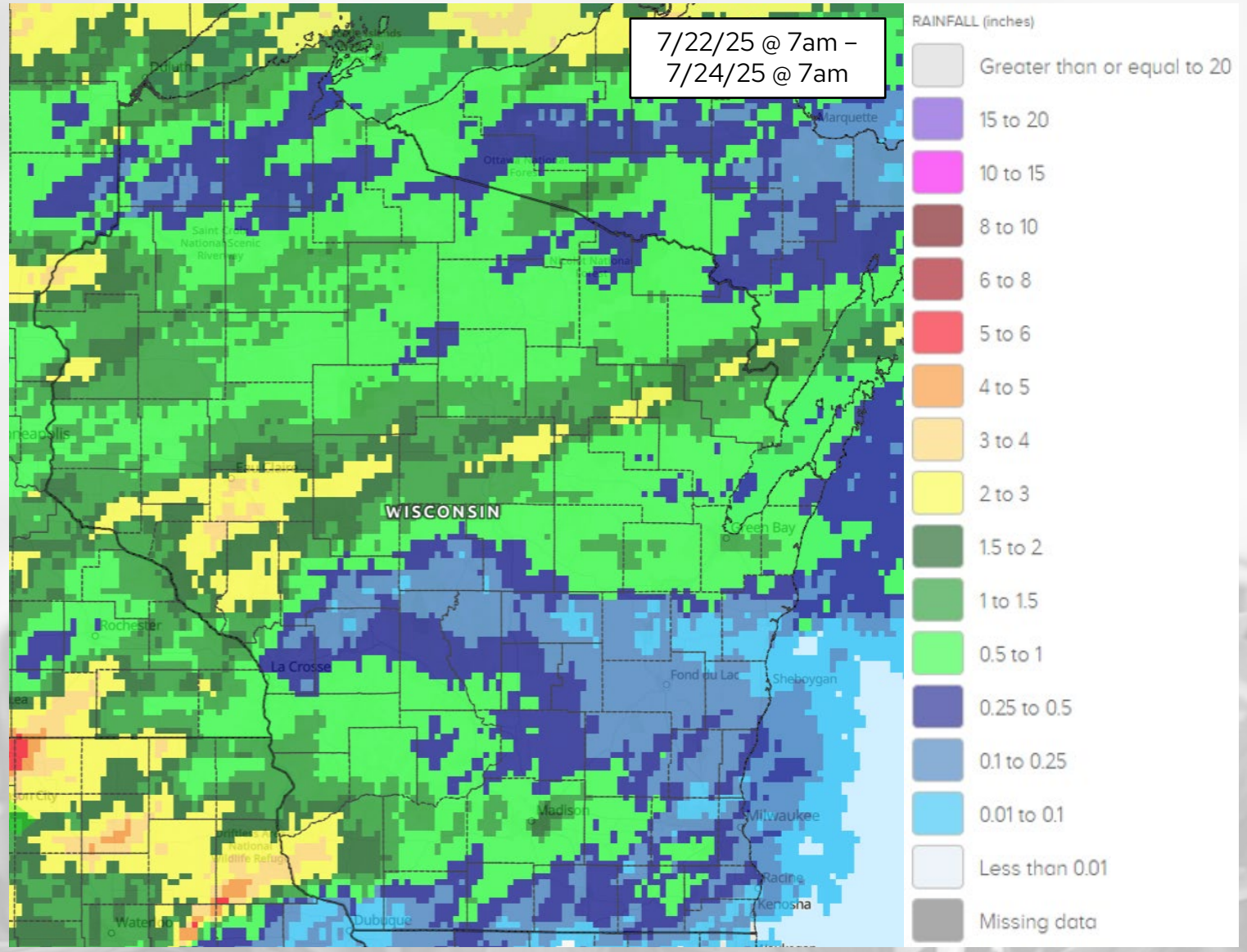
7 Day Precip



- Precip totals of **0.5" or more** were common across nearly the whole state.
  - **2-4"** in pockets between La Crosse & Manitowoc, as well as along Lake Superior. Some **pockets of >4"** in these regions.
- Lower totals in the SE and in some northern locations → **<0.5"**

https://water.noaa.gov/

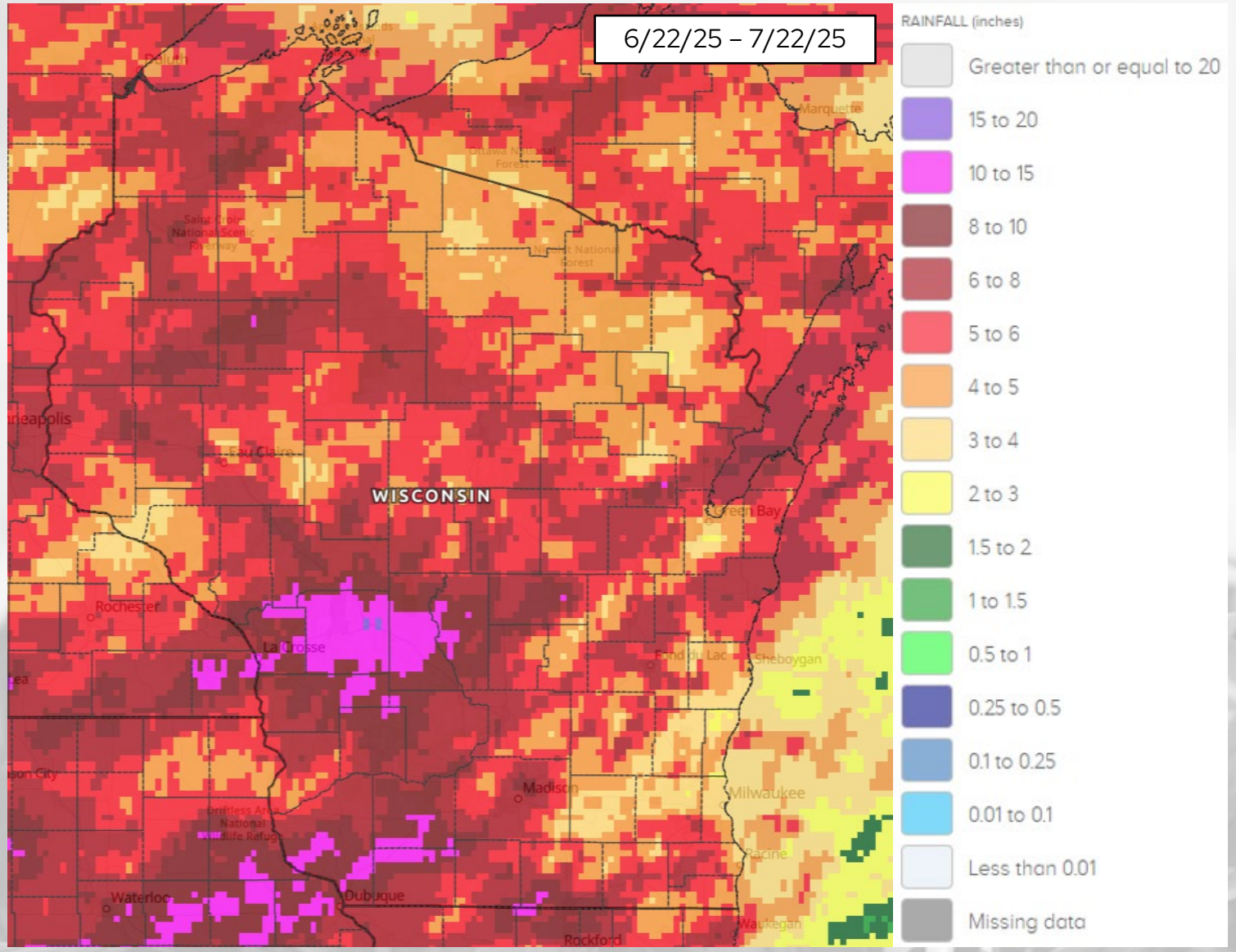
Addition – July 22-23 Precip



- The northern half of WI received an **additional 0.5"+** of rainfall since Tuesday morning.
- Highest totals in the west-central, NE, and far SW → **2-4"**
- Lesser totals in the far south and SE → **0.25" or less**.

https://water.noaa.gov/

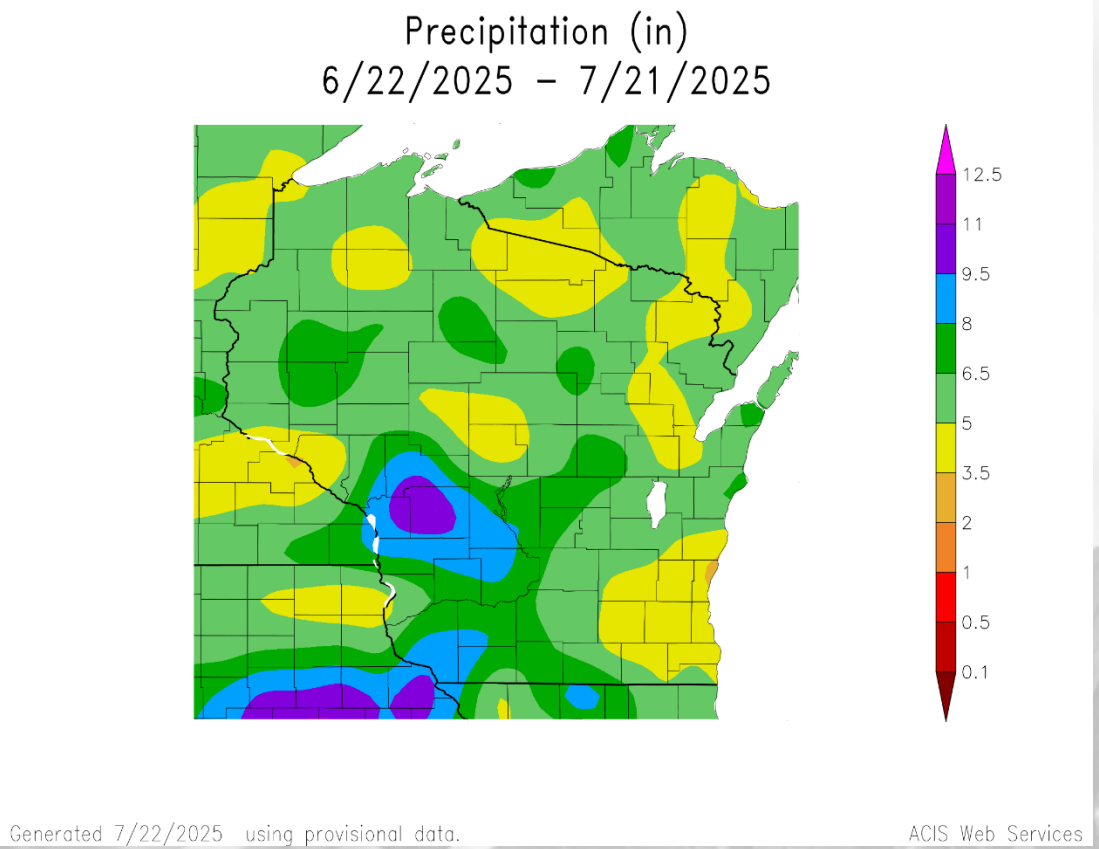
30 Day Precip

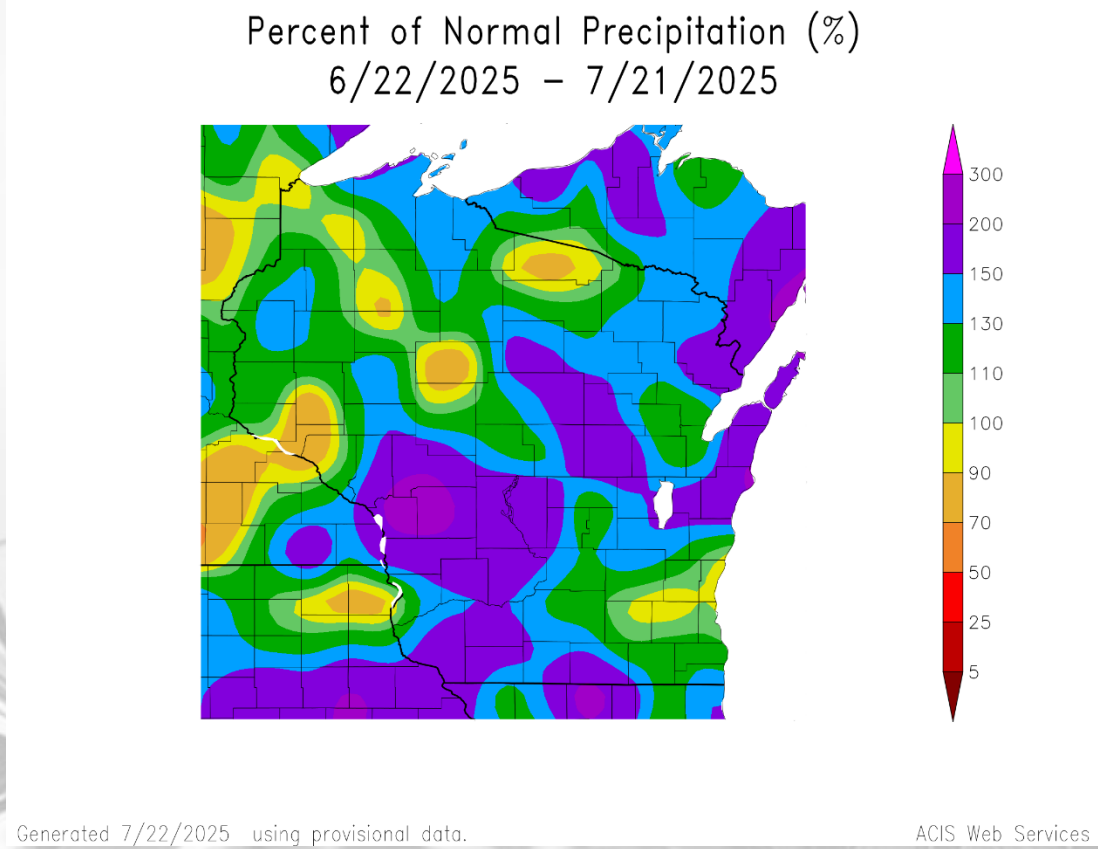


- **5-8" common** across a large portion of WI (shaded in red) following what has been an **active last 30 days** for precip.
- Highest totals (**10" or more**) in a few pockets around the south and west.
- Totals taper to **5" or less** in the far north and towards Milwaukee.

https://water.noaa.gov/

30 Day Precip Total/% Avg.

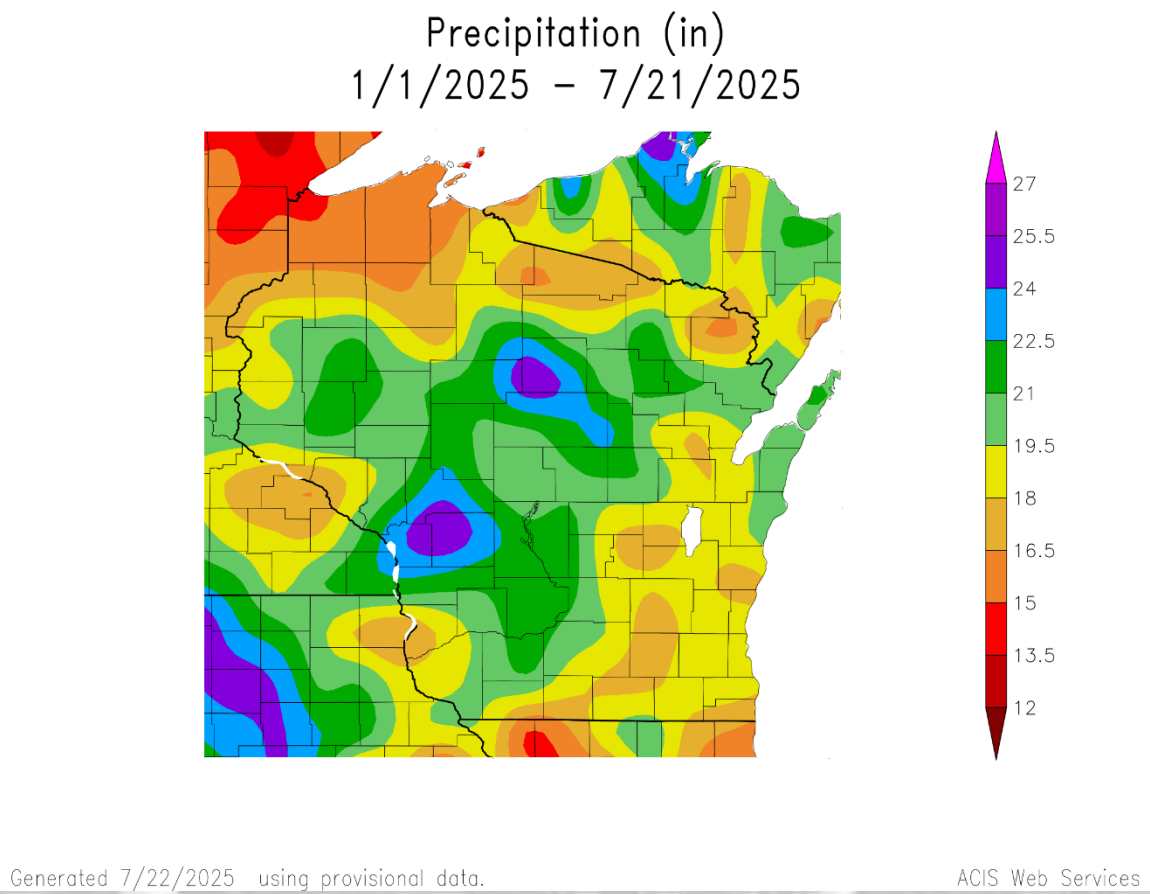


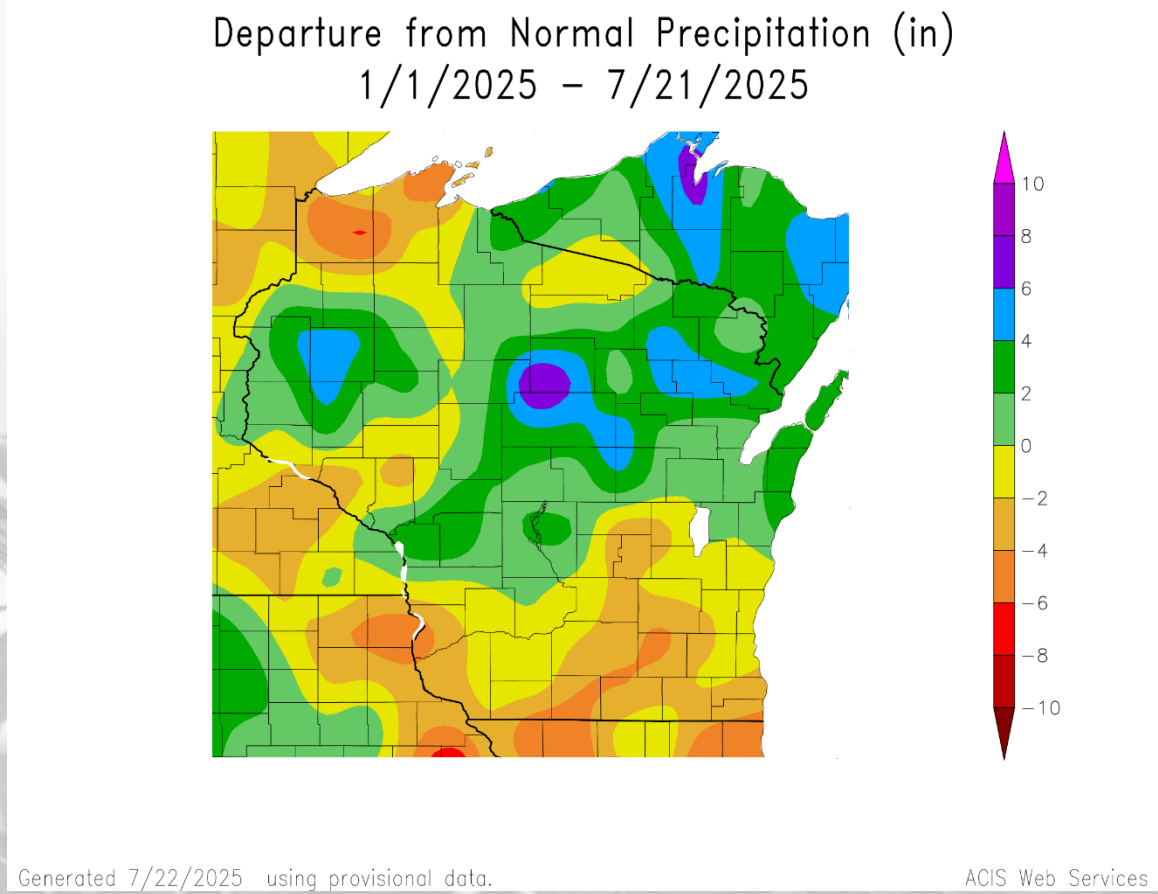


- The majority of WI is **at or above normal** precip since June 22, with totals of **5" or more** for most.
- Highest totals in the west/SW (areas of **8+"**) → **150% or more** of normal
- **Nearer to normal** in pockets of the NW and around Milwaukee.

https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

2025 Precipitation (so far)





https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

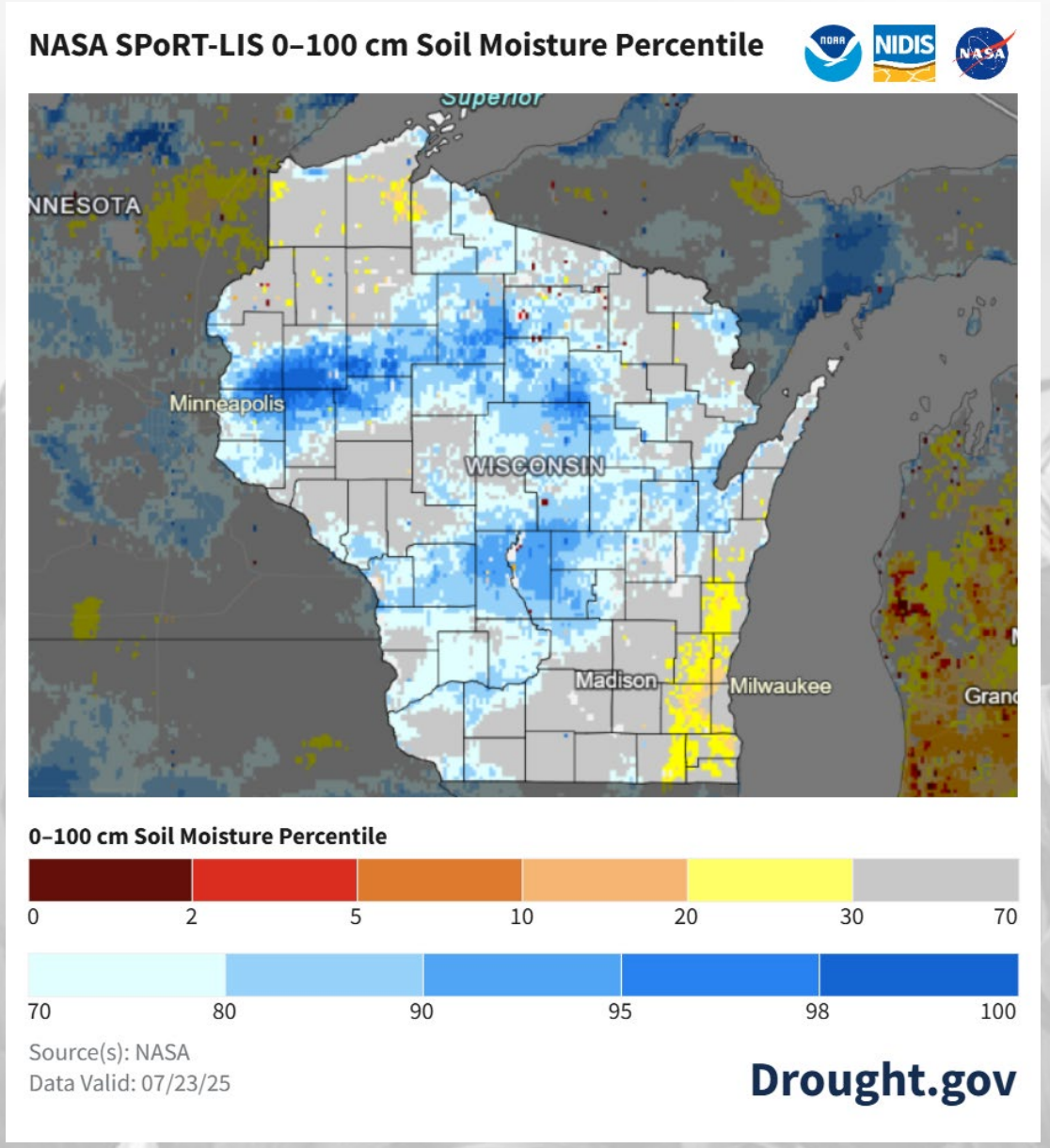
Soil Moisture Models

- **Above-normal soil moisture levels** in the top 1 meter of soil are widespread in the north, central, and west/SW following an active precip week.

- **Near to slightly below normal** in the east where precip totals from last week were lower.

Model Notes:
Red areas = top 5 driest in 100 years.
Dark red areas = top 2 driest in 100 years.
Blue areas = top 2 wettest in 100 years.

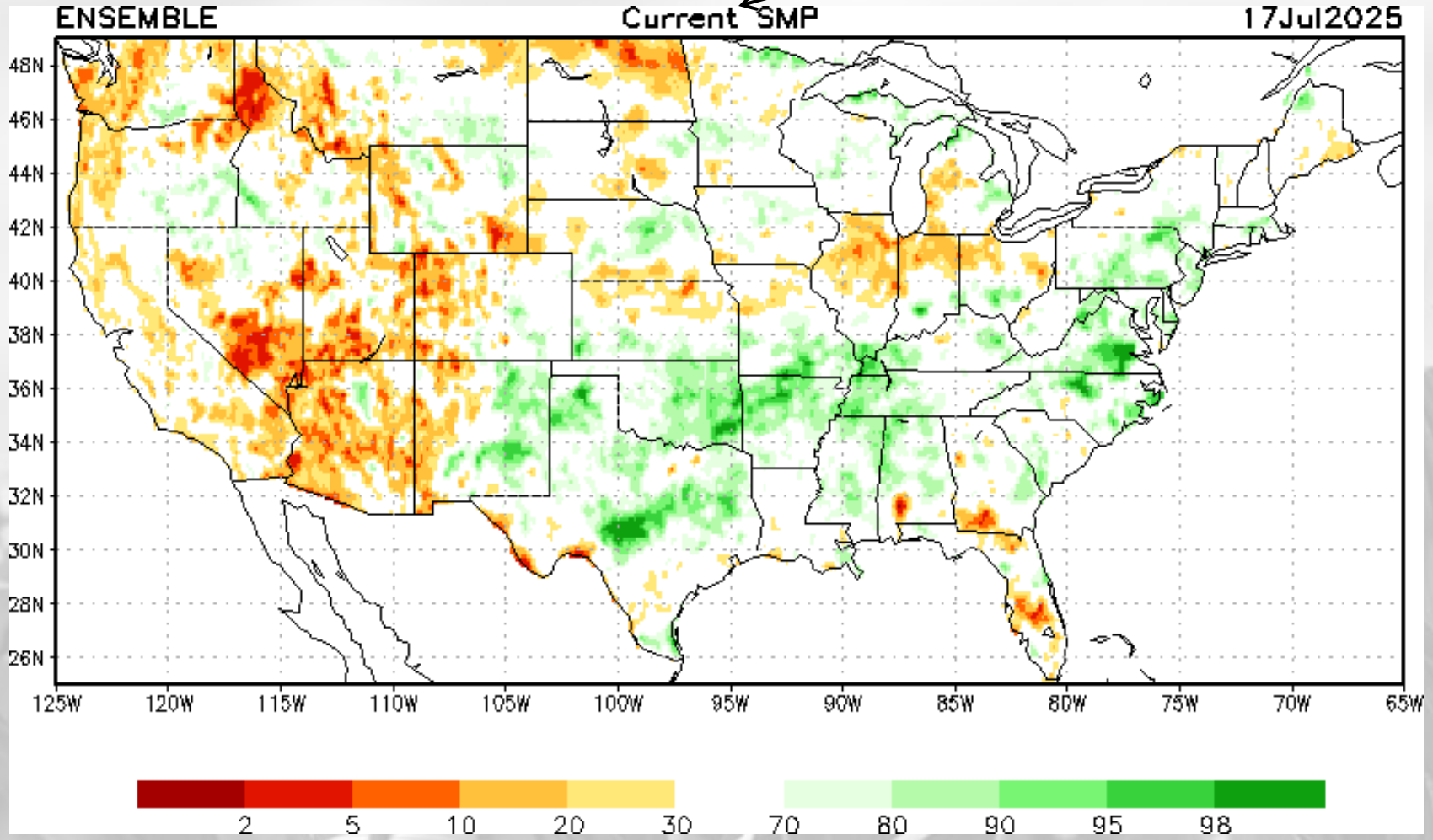
It's worth noting that each soil moisture model has their own characteristics and input variables, so there tends to be variation between models. Thus, it's worthwhile to look at multiple models opposed to just one.



https://weather.ndc.nasa.gov/sport/case_studies/lis_CONUS.html
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Soil Moisture Models

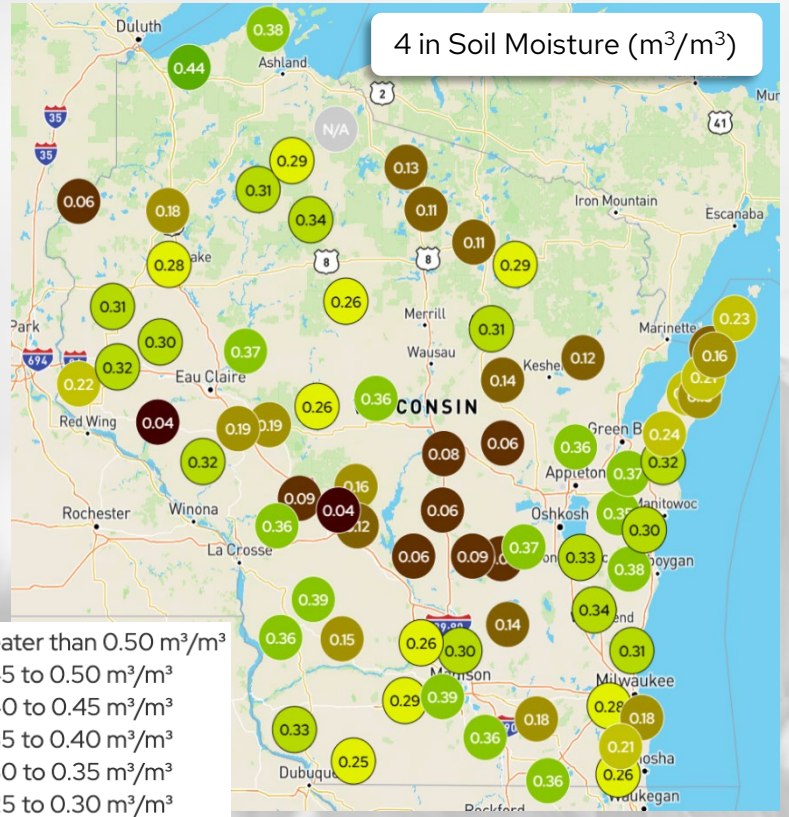
NOTE: this map displays the soil moisture percentile for July 17. It was the most recent update as of July 22.

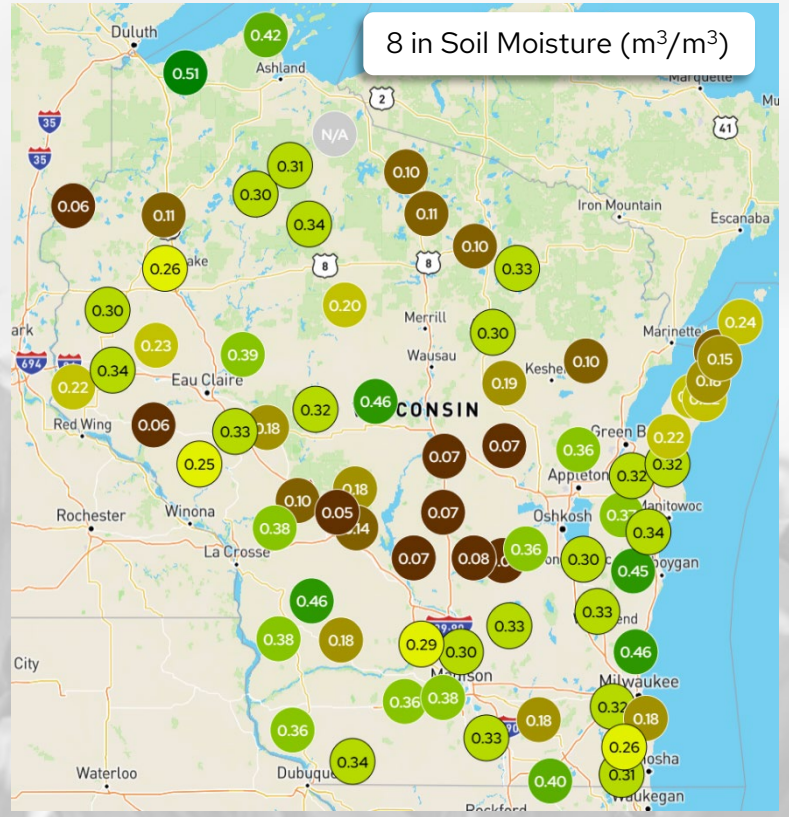


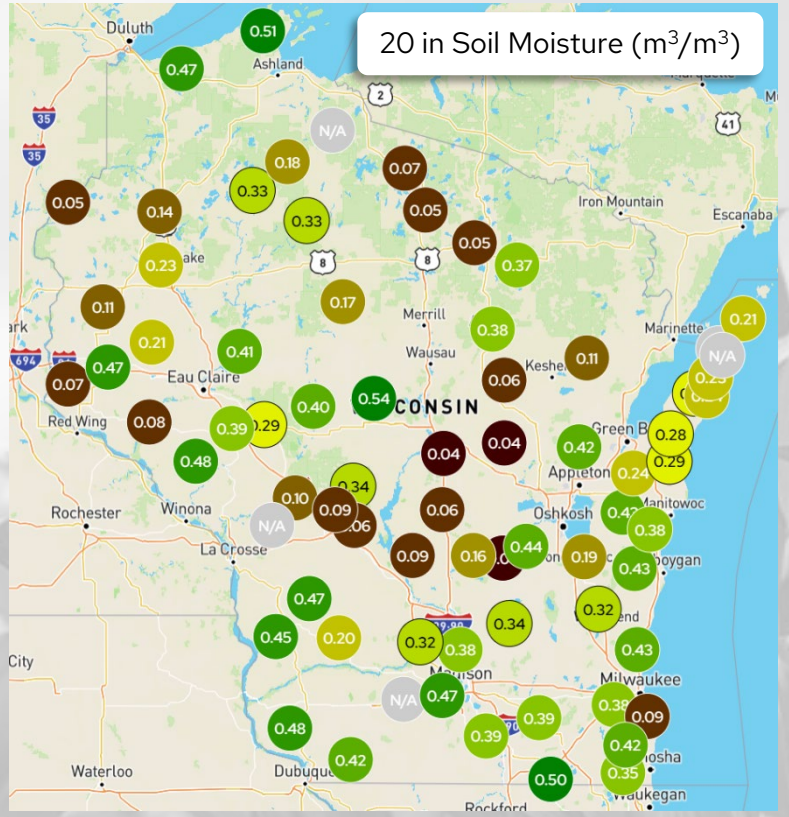
https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Drought/Monitoring/smp_new.shtml

Wisconet Soil Moisture

Maps showing soil moisture conditions on July 22nd @ 10am.
Units of map values are {Volume of water}/{Volume of soil}.







- greater than 0.50 m³/m³
- 0.45 to 0.50 m³/m³
- 0.40 to 0.45 m³/m³
- 0.35 to 0.40 m³/m³
- 0.30 to 0.35 m³/m³
- 0.25 to 0.30 m³/m³
- 0.20 to 0.25 m³/m³
- 0.15 to 0.20 m³/m³
- 0.10 to 0.15 m³/m³
- 0.05 to 0.10 m³/m³
- 0.00 to 0.05 m³/m³

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

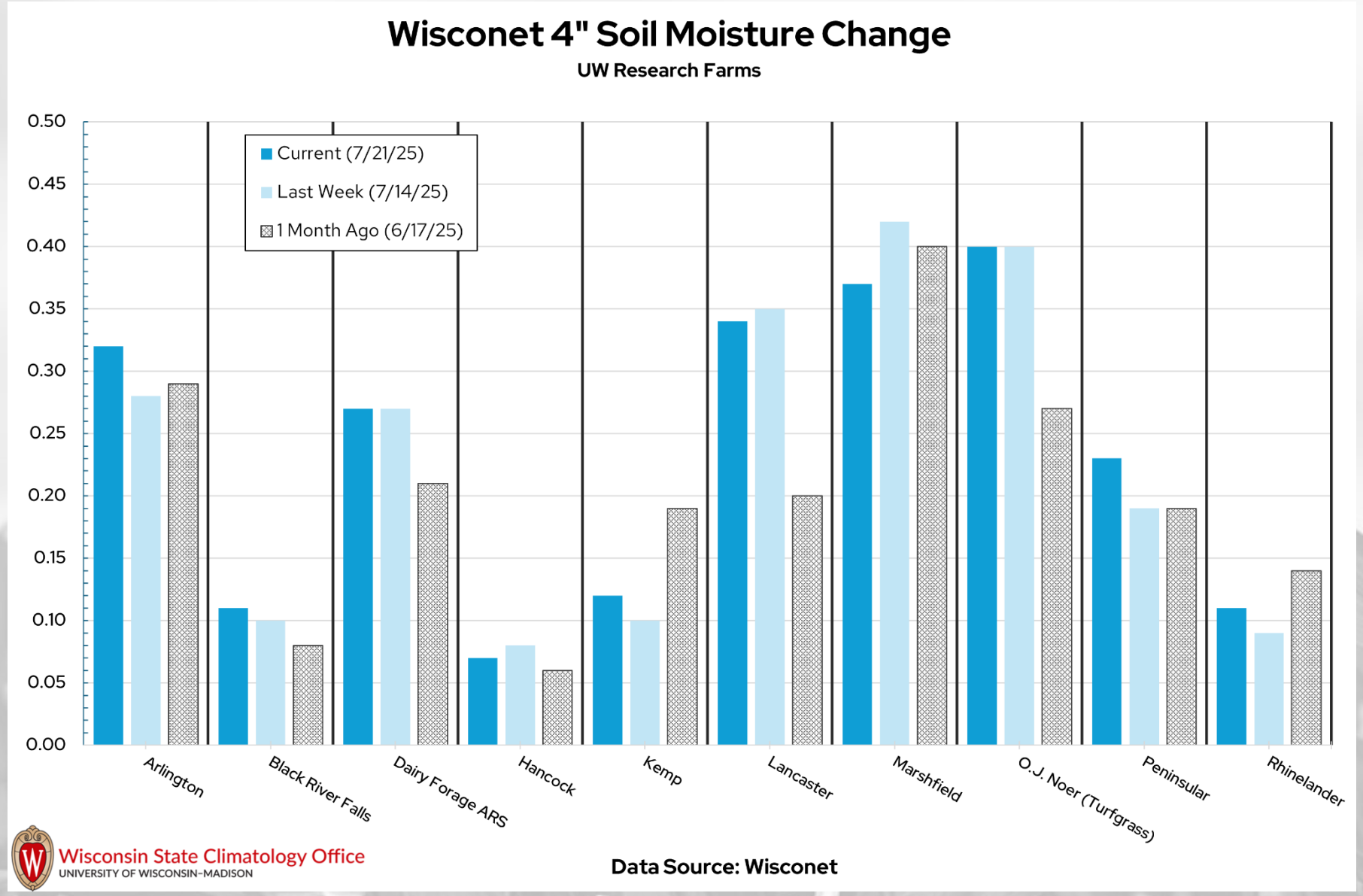
Wisconet Soil Moisture

Change in soil moisture from July 15th (Start) to July 21st (End).
Units of change values are {Volume of water}/{Volume of soil}.

Research Farm	County	Total Precip (in)	4" Change (Start)	4" Change (End)	8" Change (Start)	8" Change (End)	20" Change (Start)	20" Change (End)
Arlington	Columbia	1.03	0.27	0.32	0.28	0.31	0.39	0.38
Black River Falls	Jackson	1.27	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.11
Dairy Forage ARS	Sauk	1.25	0.25	0.27	0.23	0.30	0.32	0.32
Hancock	Waushara	2.64	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06
Kemp	Oneida	0.64	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.05	0.05
Lancaster	Grant	0.65	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.49	0.48
Marshfield	Marathon	0.36	0.40	0.37	0.48	0.46	0.56	0.54
O.J. Noer *(Turfgrass)*	Dane	0.70	0.39	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.47	0.47
Peninsular	Door	0.42	0.18	0.23	0.17	0.19	0.24	0.23
Rhinelander	Oneida	1.19	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.05
Spooner	Washburn	1.31	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.11	0.14	0.14

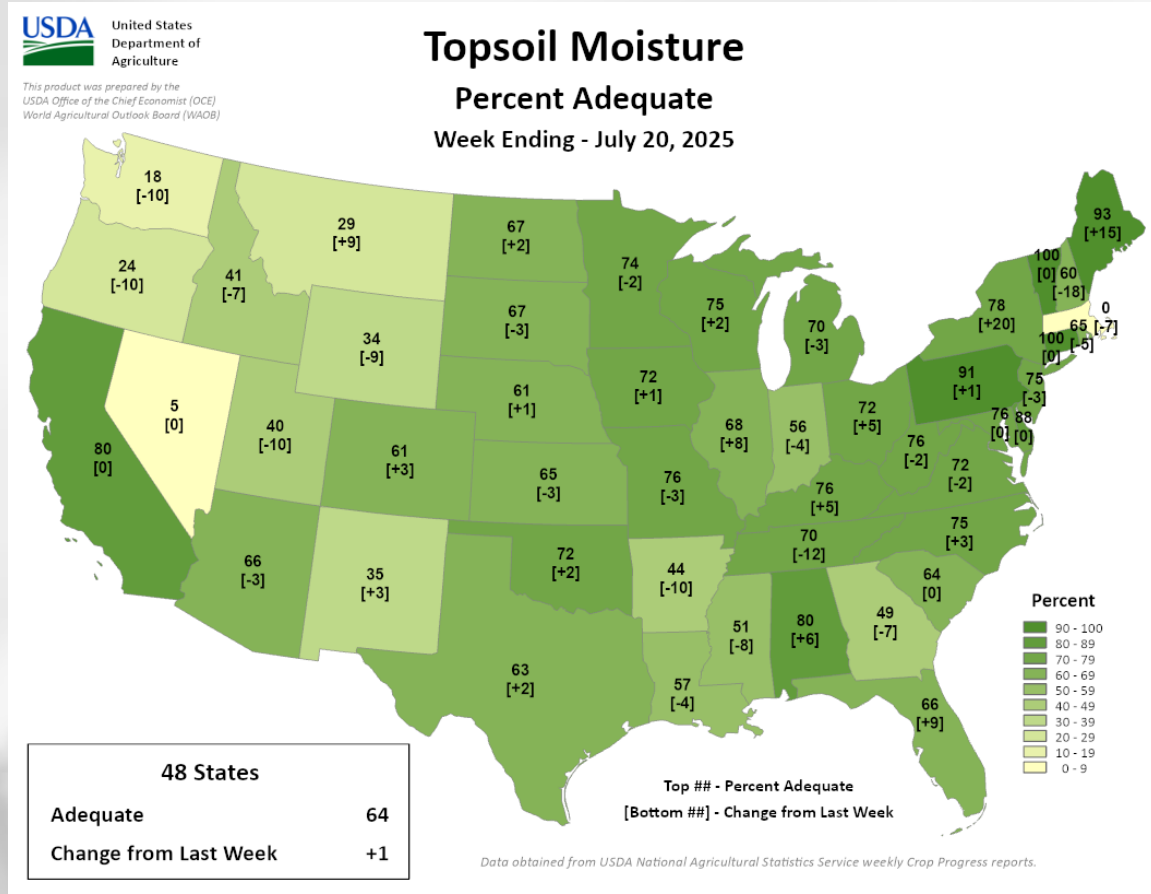
https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

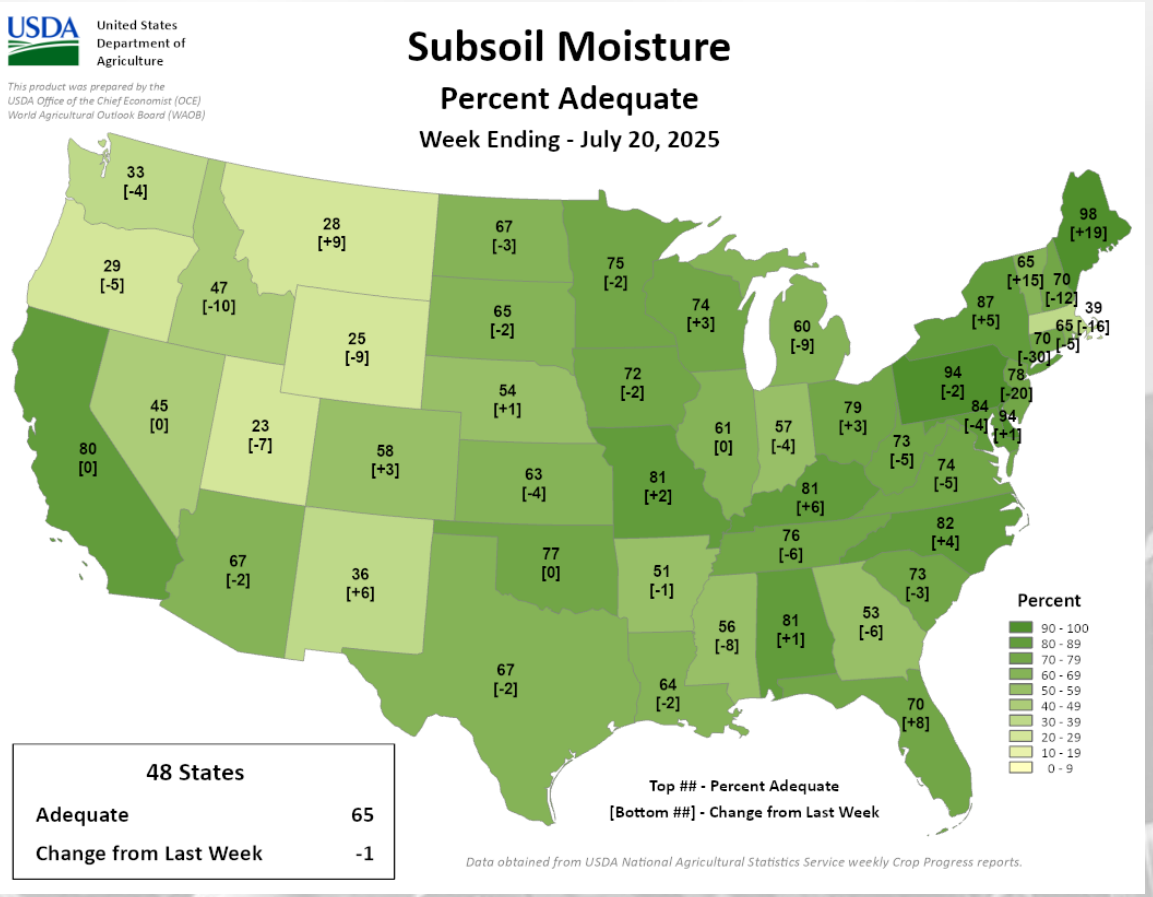
Wisconet Soil Moisture



https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

Adequate Soil Moisture



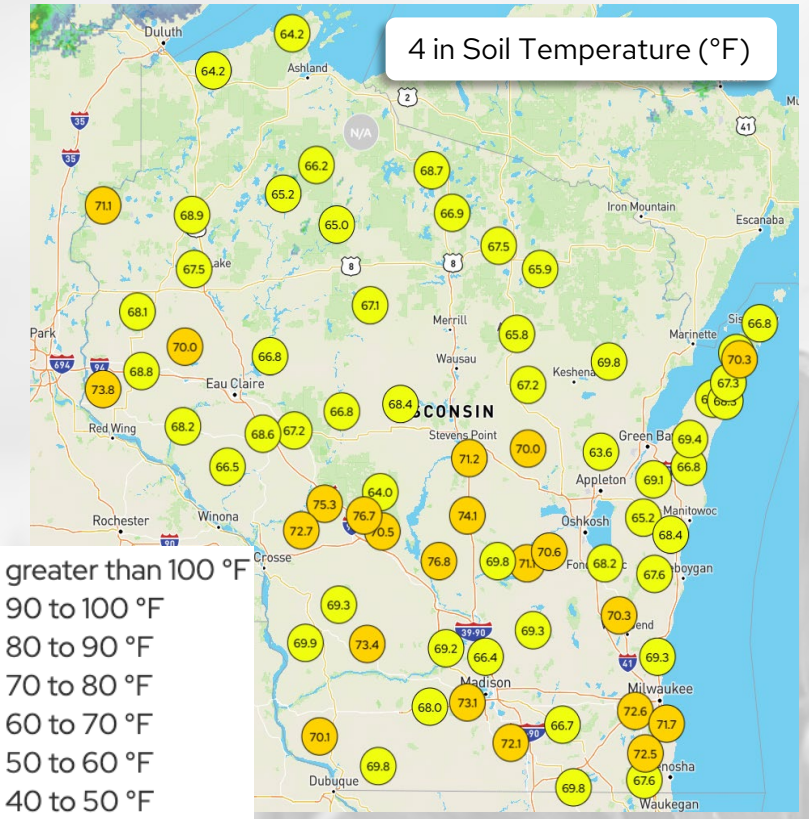


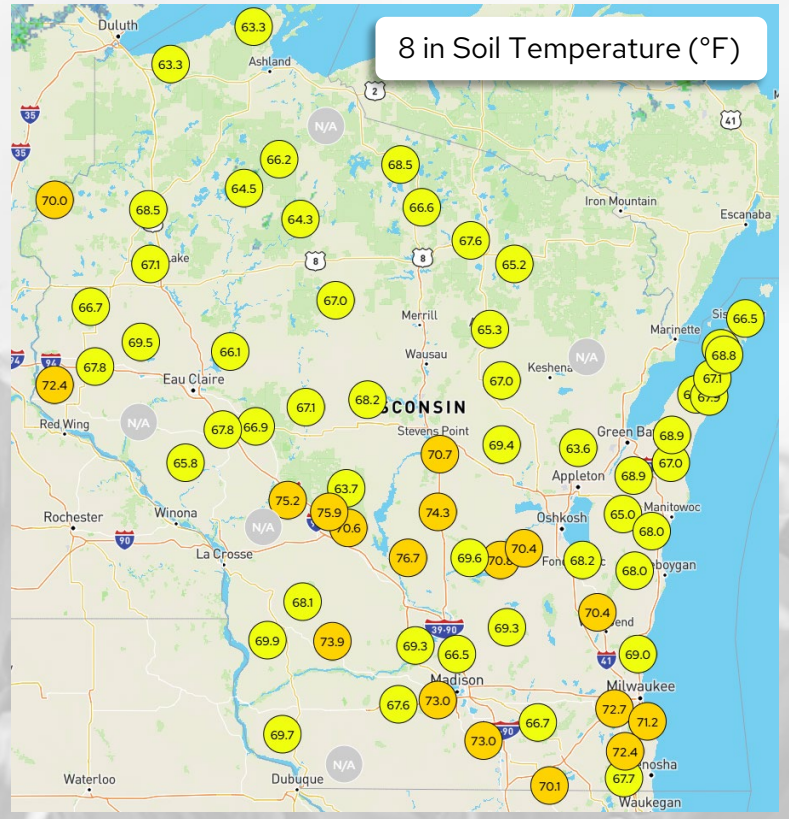
- **74-75%** of agricultural soils in the state with **adequate** topsoil and subsoil moisture.
- **9%** of fields in the state are reported as having **short to very short** topsoil moisture, **unchanged** from last week.

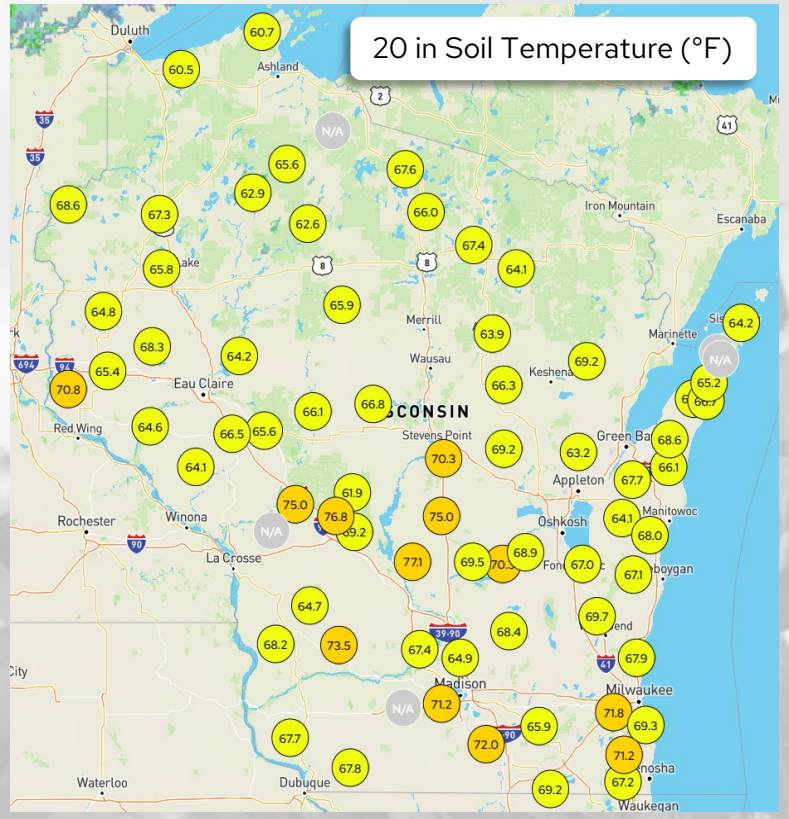
https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

Wisconet Soil Temperature

Maps showing soil temperature conditions on
July 22nd @ 10am.



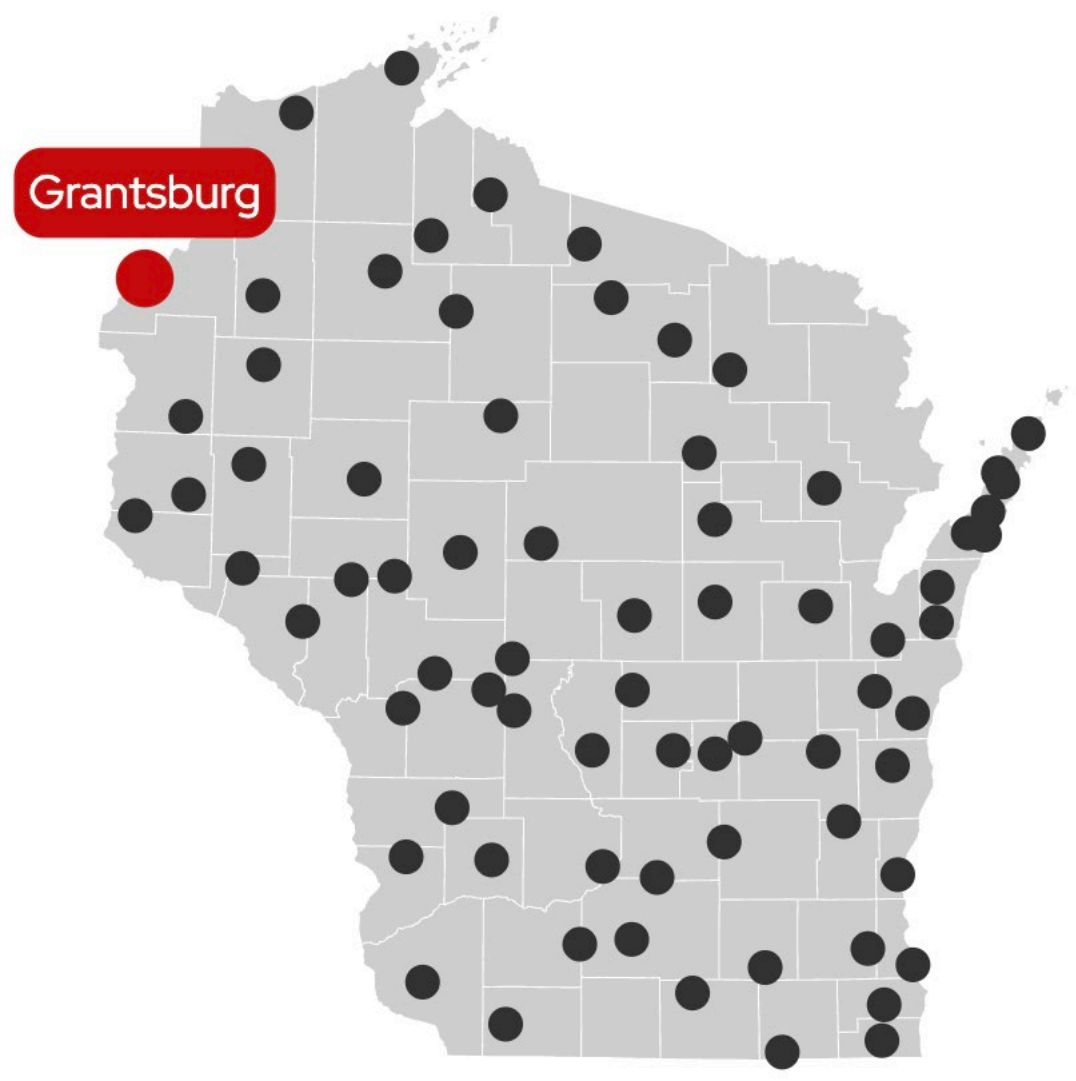




- greater than 100 °F
- 90 to 100 °F
- 80 to 90 °F
- 70 to 80 °F
- 60 to 70 °F
- 50 to 60 °F
- 40 to 50 °F
- 30 to 40 °F
- 20 to 30 °F
- 10 to 20 °F
- less than 10 °F

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

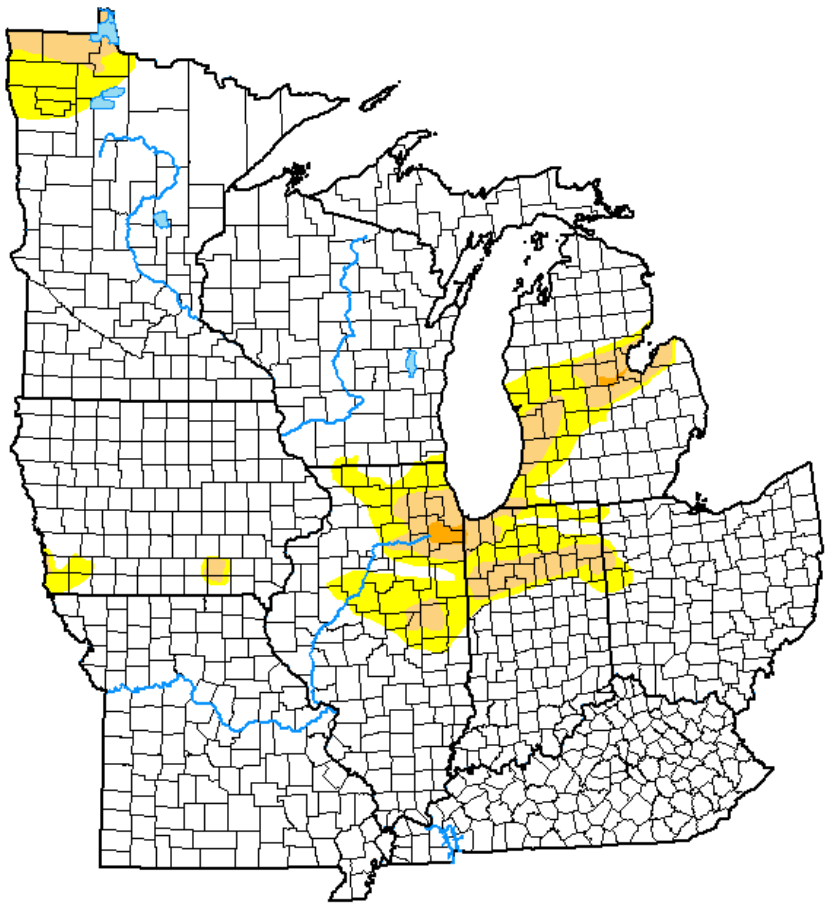
Wisconet Stations



- As of July 22, 2025, there are **73 Wisconet stations** across the state.
- To find data for the station nearest to you, **click this link** to go to a webpage with an interactive Wisconet station map.
- **Stations added since January 1, 2025**:
  - Taycheedah, Fond du Lac County (4/23/25)
  - Brigham, Iowa County (5/7/25)
  - Westboro, Taylor County (5/13/25)
  - Shanagolden, Ashland County (5/28/25)
  - Darlington, Lafayette County (5/29/25)
  - Grand Marsh, Adams County (6/12/25)
  - River Falls, Pierce County (6/17/25)
  - Flambeau, Price County (6/18/25)
  - Hunter, Sawyer County (6/18/25)
  - Bayfield, Bayfield County (6/19/25)
  - Mindoro, La Crosse County (7/1/25)
  - Hay River, Dunn County (7/2/25)
  - Rice Lake, Barron County (7/2/25)
  - Grantsburg, Burnett County (7/3/25)

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

US Drought Monitor



U.S. Drought Monitor

Midwest

July 22, 2025

(Released Thursday, Jul. 24, 2025)

Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	88.84	11.16	4.23	0.21	0.00	0.00
Last Week *07-15-2025*	80.66	19.34	4.34	0.38	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago *04-22-2025*	65.57	34.43	11.00	1.07	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year *01-07-2025*	44.12	55.88	29.47	3.56	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year *10-01-2024*	21.78	78.22	28.15	6.40	1.46	0.66
One Year Ago *07-23-2024*	88.99	11.01	3.85	0.82	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:

David Simeral

Western Regional Climate Center

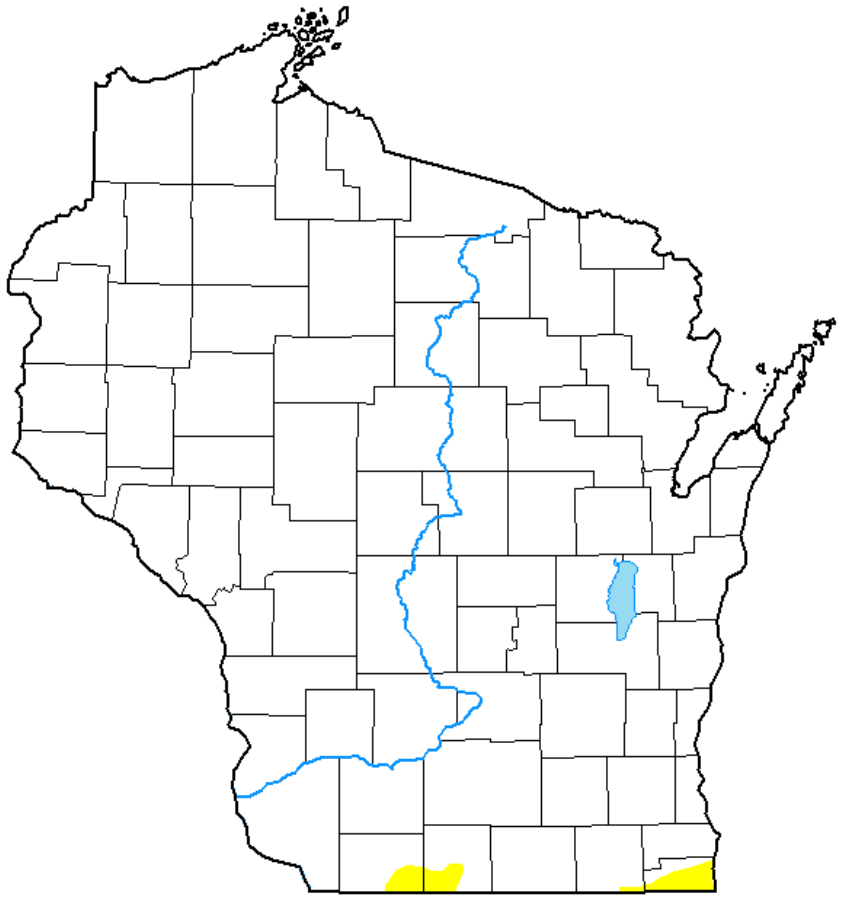
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

- Midwest: Compared to last week:
  - *8%* **decrease** in D0 coverage.
  - *Slight* **decrease** in D1-D2 coverage.
- Midwest: **1 class improvement** across the region. **1 class degradation** in northern IN. Drought is most common in eastern IL, northern IN, and central MI.
- Wisconsin: The state is now **drought-free!** Isolated pockets of D0 remain in the far south, with **elimination** of D0 in the north.
- **96%** of the Midwest is drought free (4% in D1 or D2).

Note: D0 is not considered drought.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

US Drought Monitor



July 22, 2025
(Released Thursday, Jul. 24, 2025)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	99.24	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 07-15-2025	92.57	7.43	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 04-22-2025	67.61	32.39	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	36.12	63.88	39.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	18.68	81.32	29.83	8.45	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 07-23-2024	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

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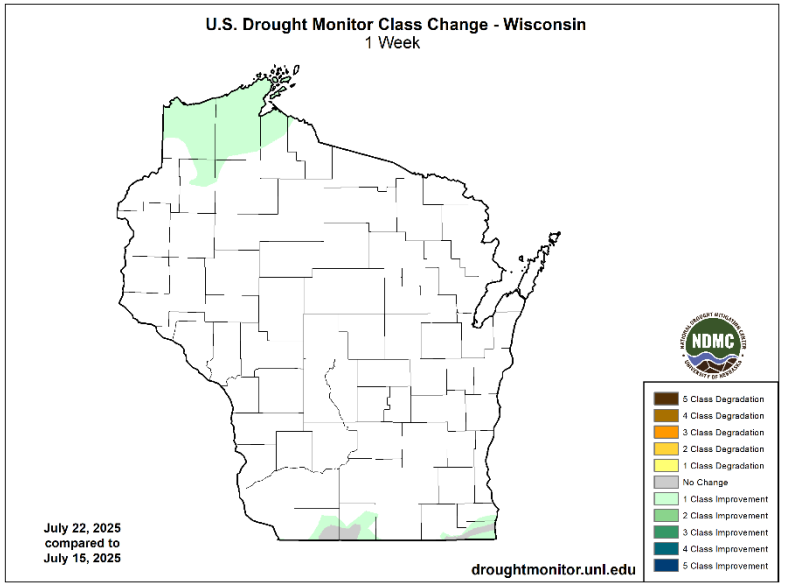
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

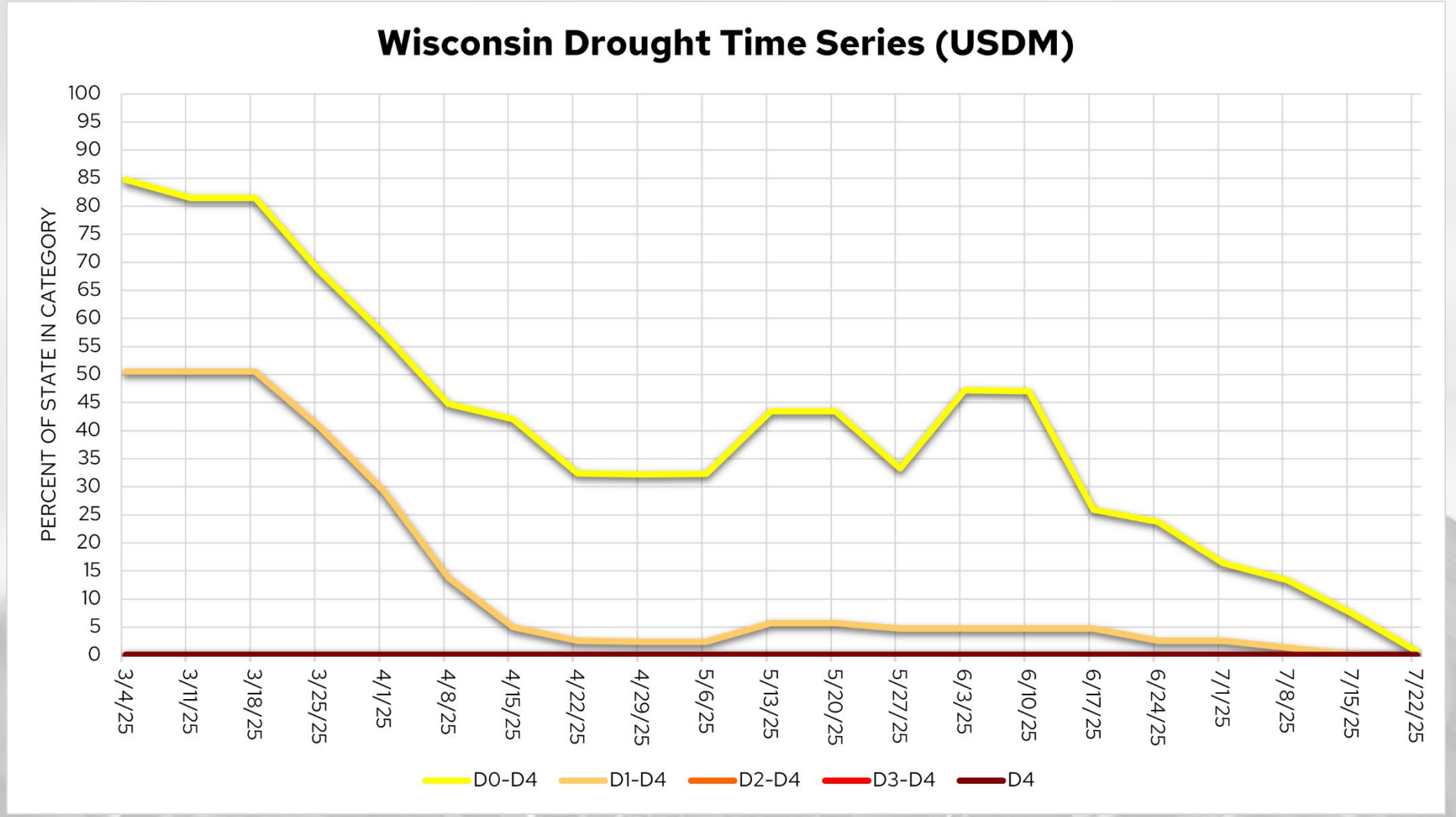
Amount of state in:

- D1-D4 – 0.0% ↓
- D2-D4 – 0.0% --
- D3-D4 – 0.0% --
- D4 – 0.0% --

Note: ↑↓ indicate change from last week. Red up arrows indicate increase in drought area; vice-versa for green arrows. -- indicates no change from last week.



USDM Time Series

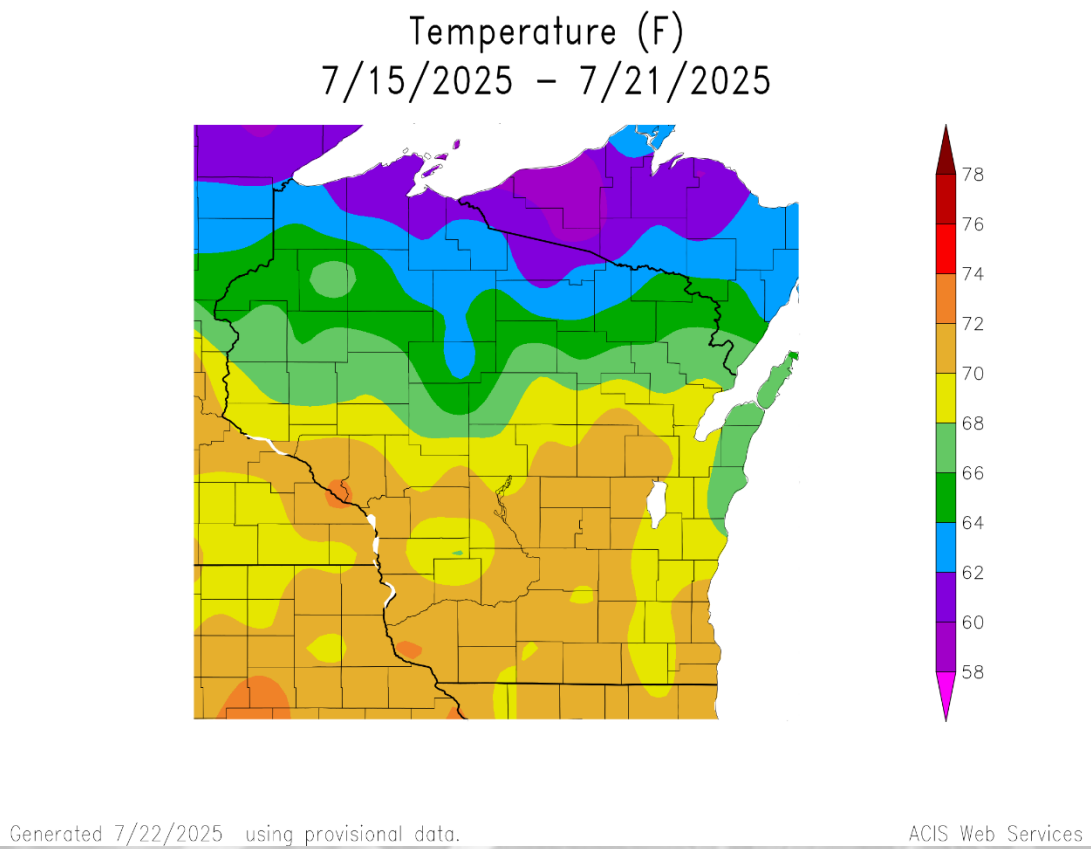


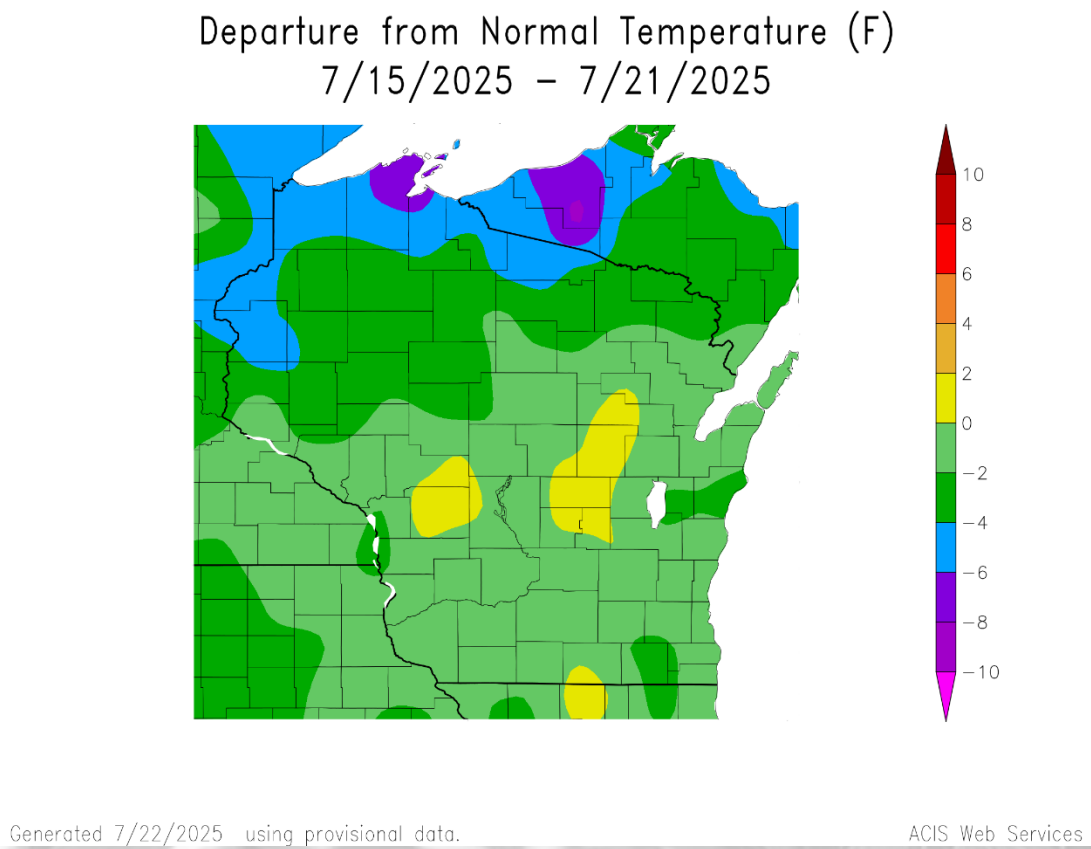
This is the first time that the state has been drought-free since **9/10/24**.

The last time D0 coverage was below 1% was **7/23/24**.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

7 Day Temperatures

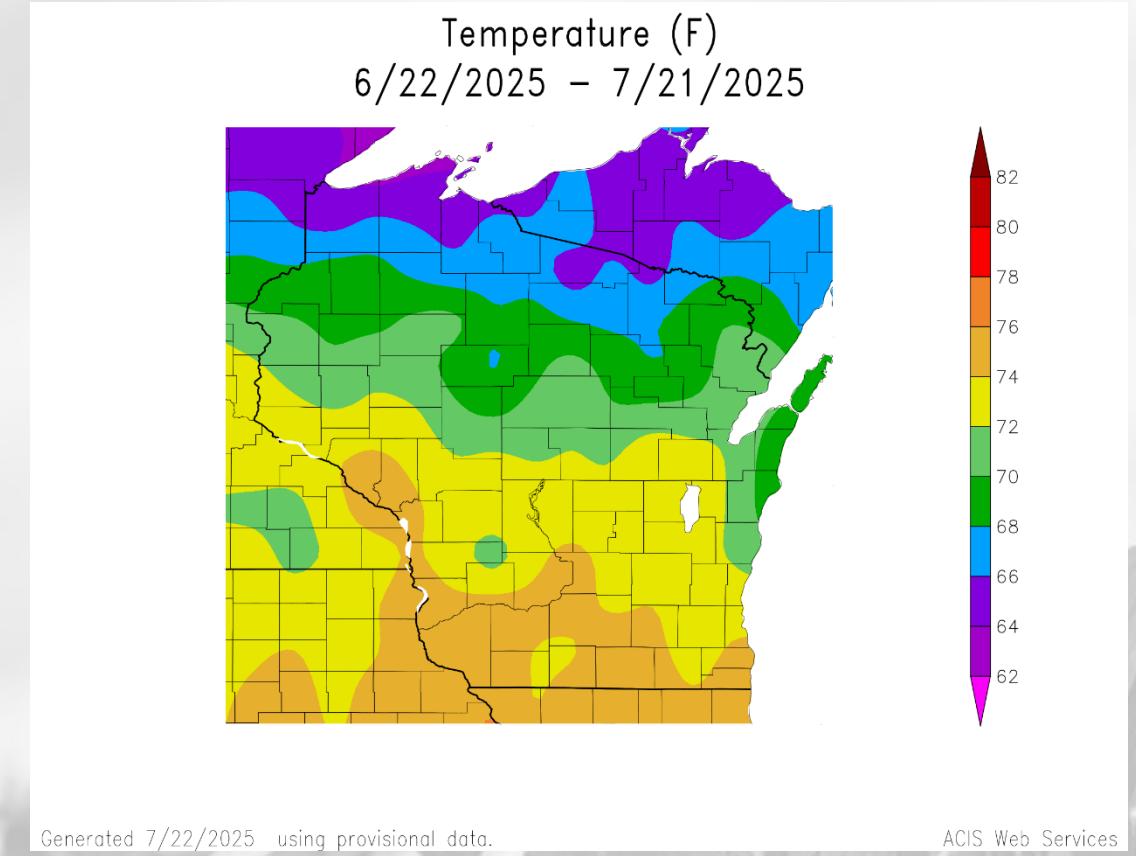


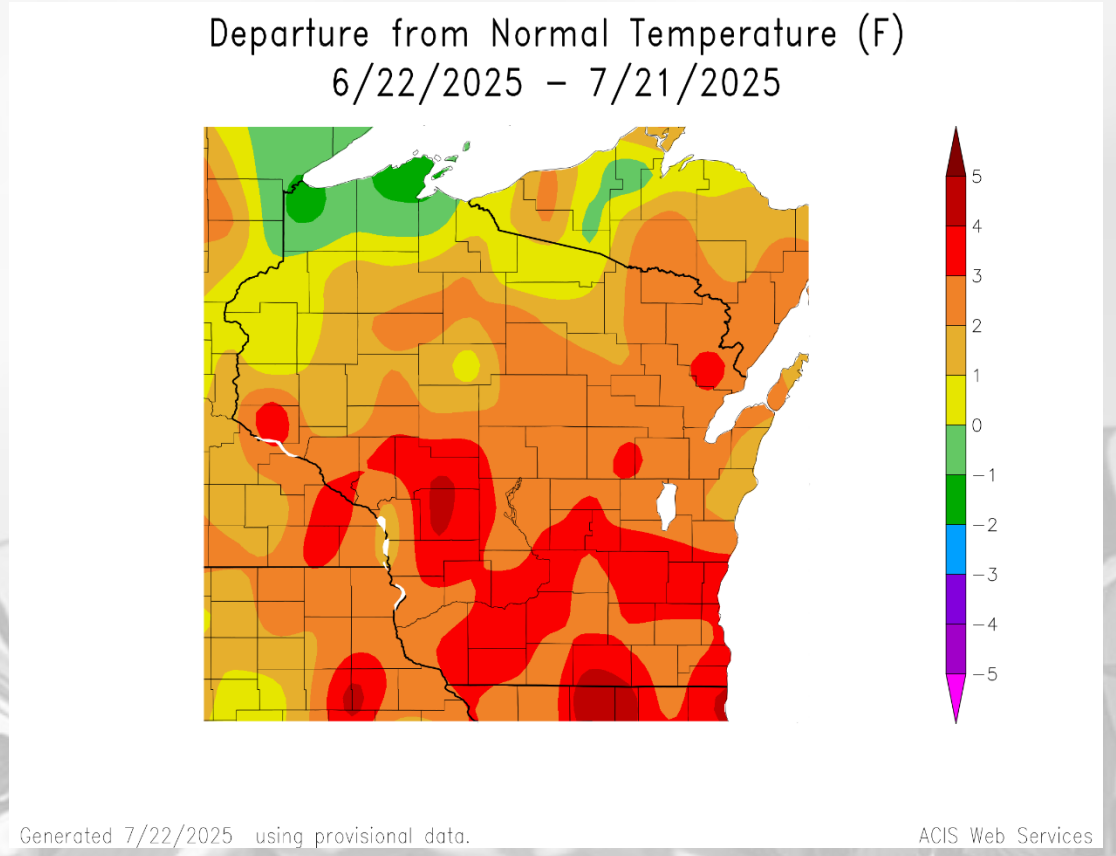


- Average temp. range of **68-72°F** in the south, central, and west to **60-62°F** in the far north.
- **Below normal** across almost all of the state; for some, as much as **6°F below normal**.
- Most days had high temps reaching the upper 70s to low 80s, with **isolated instances of high reaching 90°F**.

https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

30 Day Temperatures

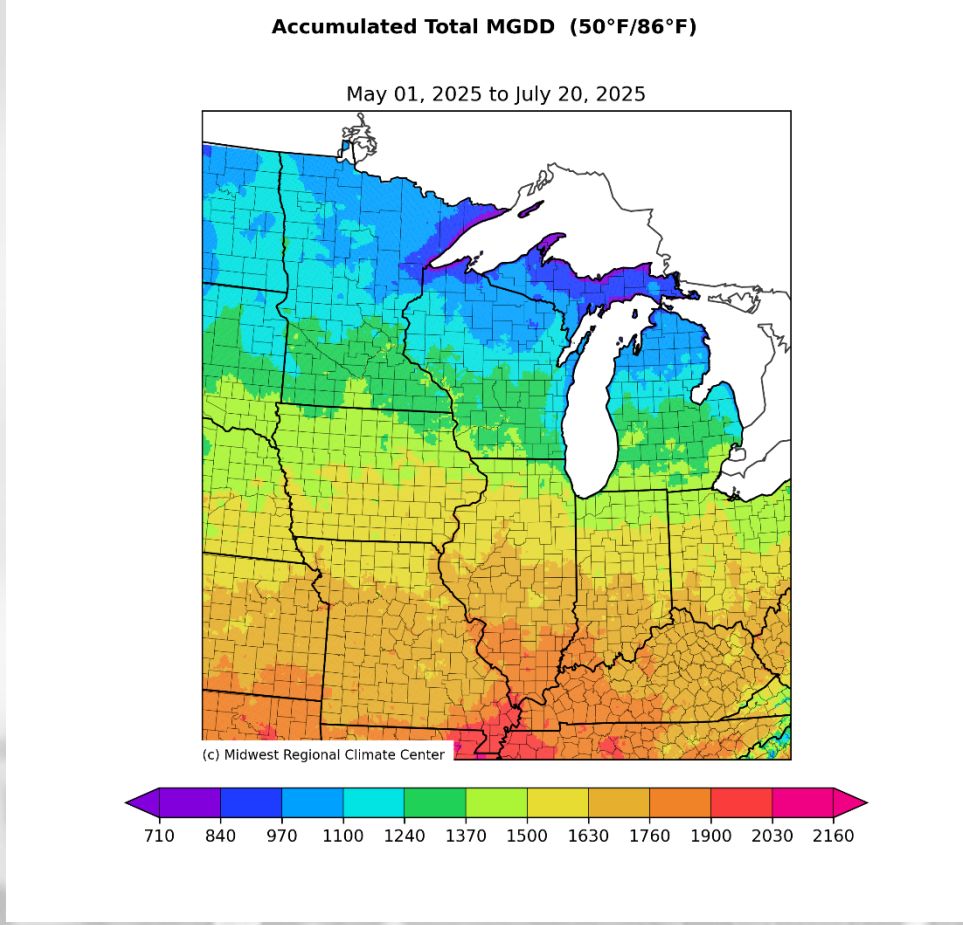


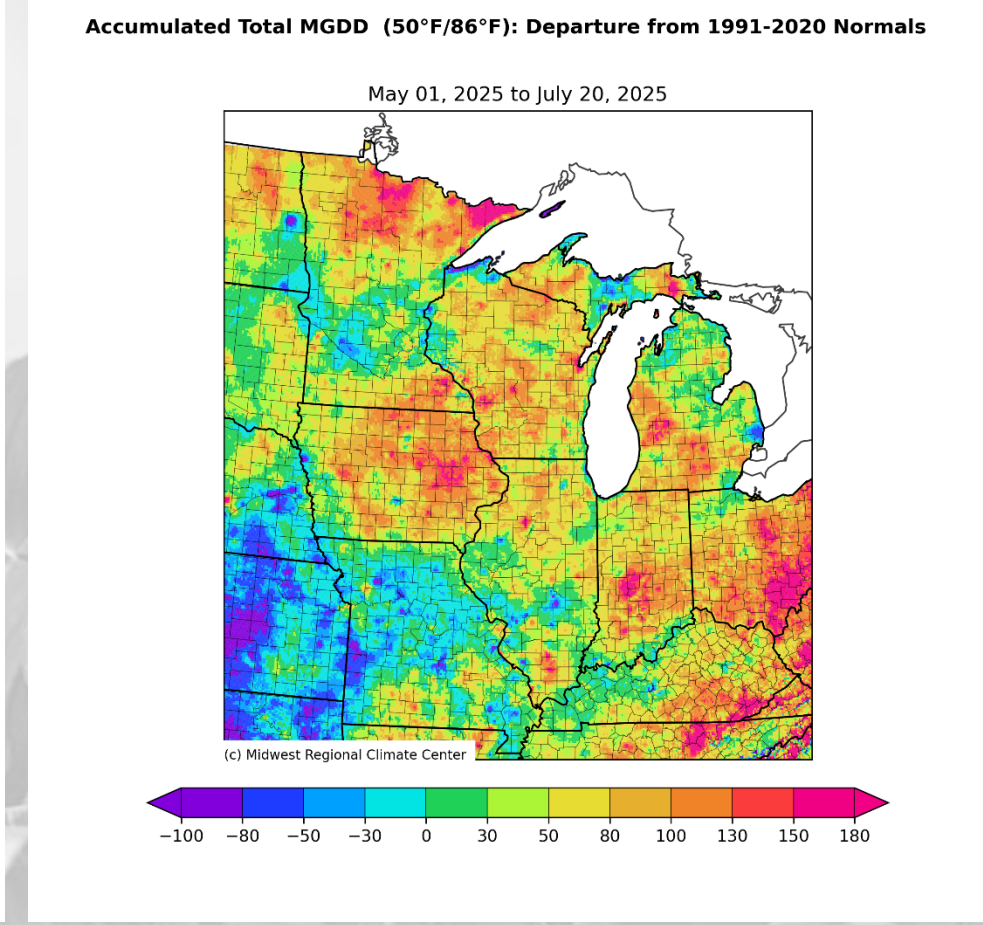


- Average temperatures for the past month ranged from **74-76°F** in the S & W to **64-68°F** in the N.
- **Above normal** by **at least 2°F** for most of WI. **2-4°F above normal** in the south.
- Nearer to normal in the far north.

https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

Growing Degree Days (Base = 50°F; Since May 1)





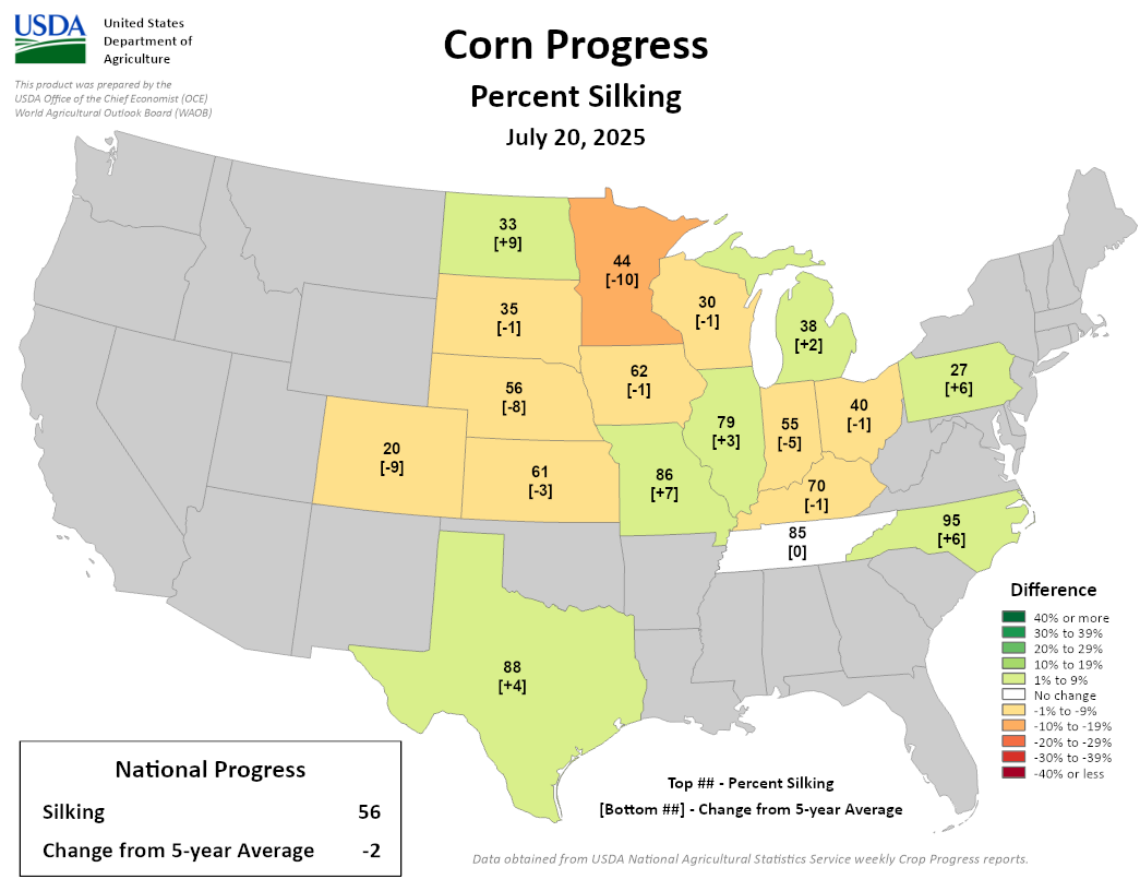
- Range from **1300-1500 GDD** in the SW to **1000-1100 GDD** in the N and E.
- GDD accumulation is running **50+ GDD ahead of schedule** across most of WI. Some instances of **100 GDD ahead of normal**.

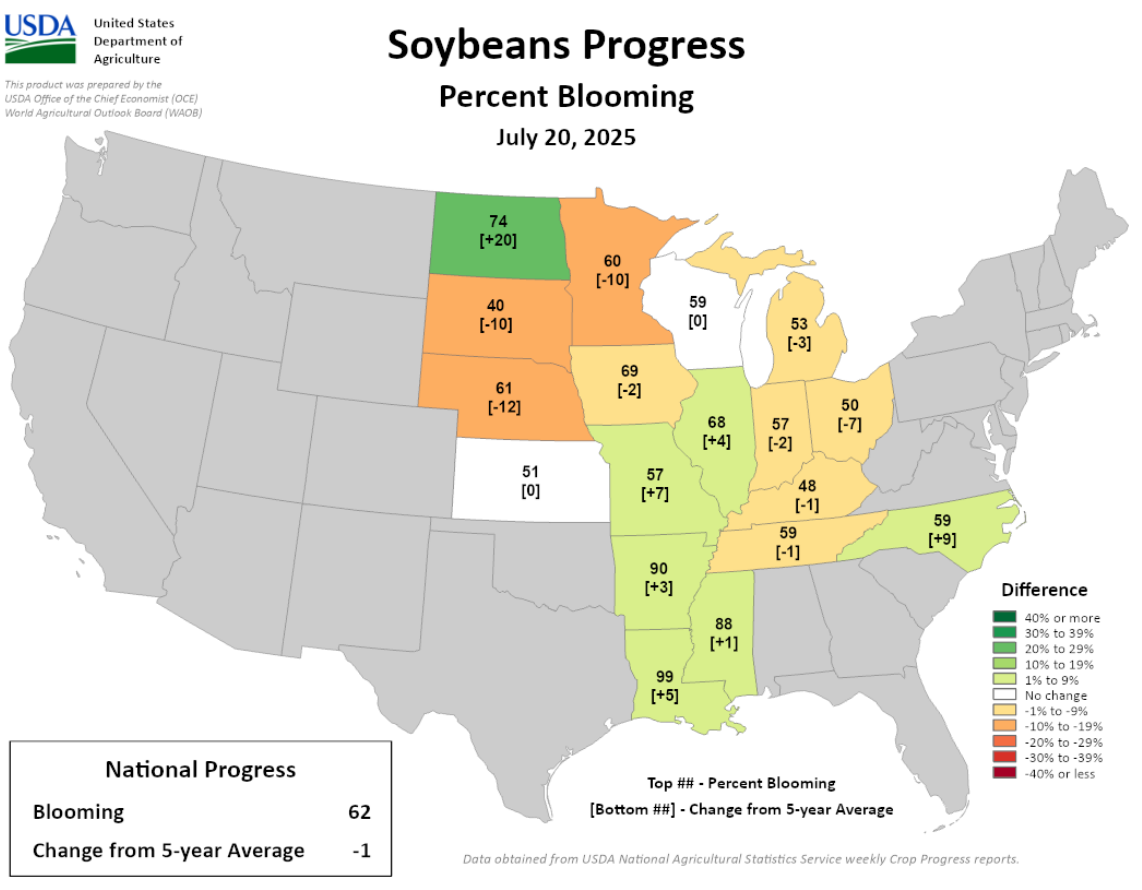
To calculate GDD for your corn variety and planting date, use this tool.

To see specific degree models for pests in your location, use the Vegetable Disease & Insect Forecasting Network.

https://mrcc.purdue.edu/climate_watch

Corn & Soybean Progress

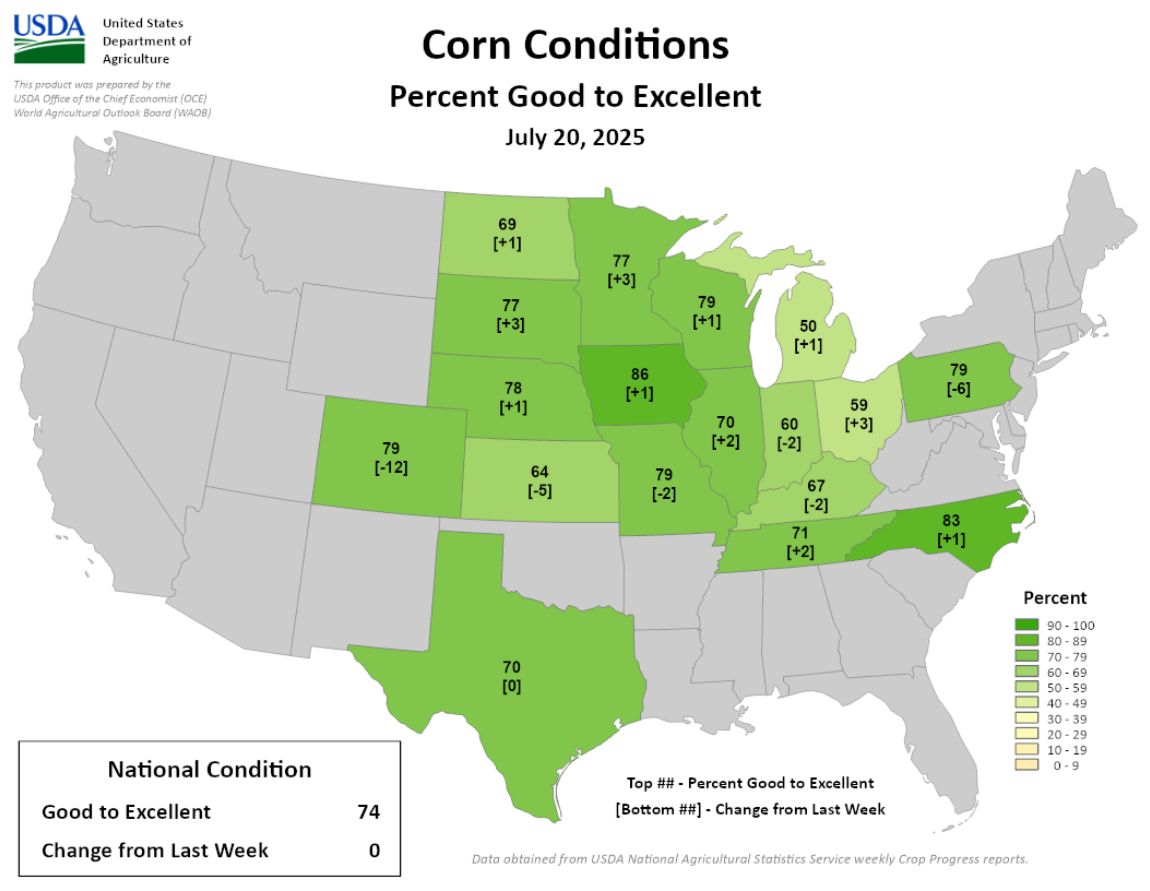


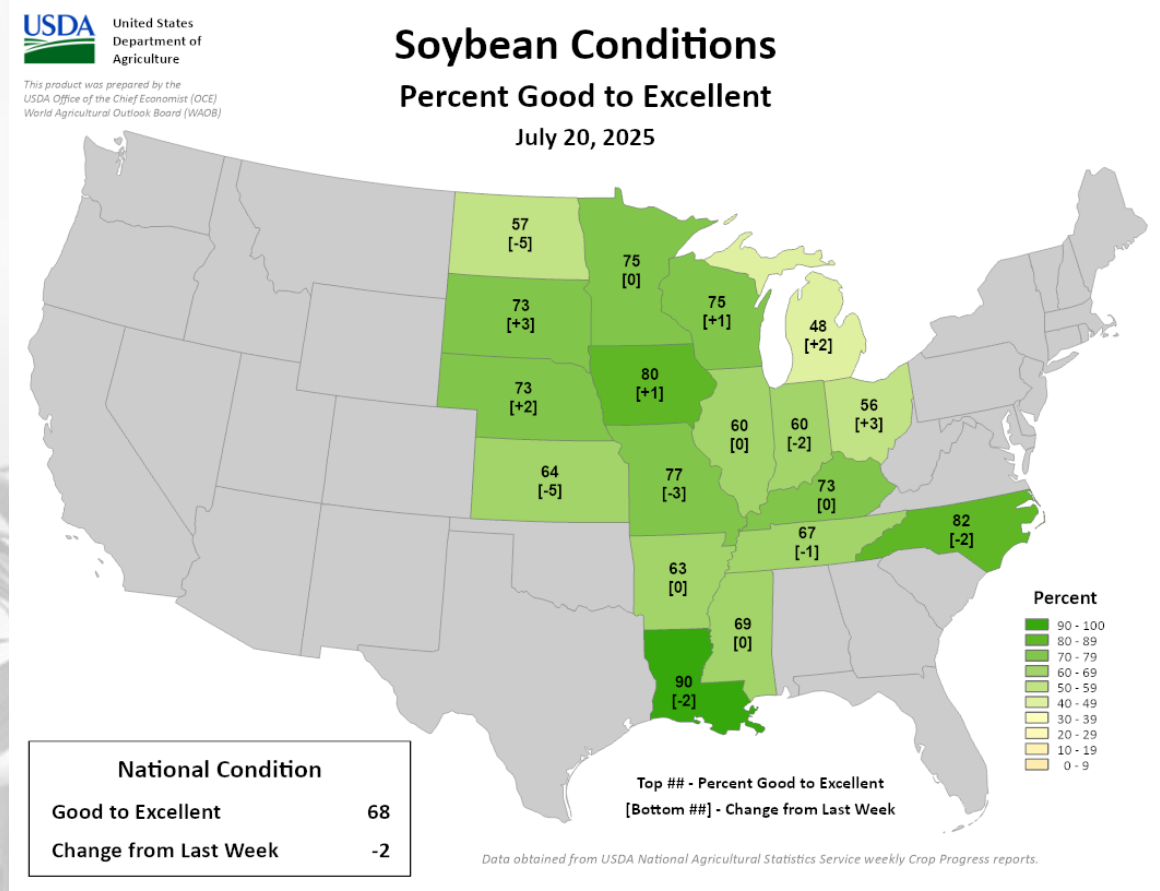


- Corn silking has begun in Wisconsin **(30% complete),** which is slightly behind the normal pace for late July.
- Soybean blooming is over half done in WI fields **(59% complete)**, which is right at normal pace for late July.
  - Pod setting is being reported in **17%** of soybean fields in WI.

https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

Corn & Soybean Condition





https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

Crop Progress Report

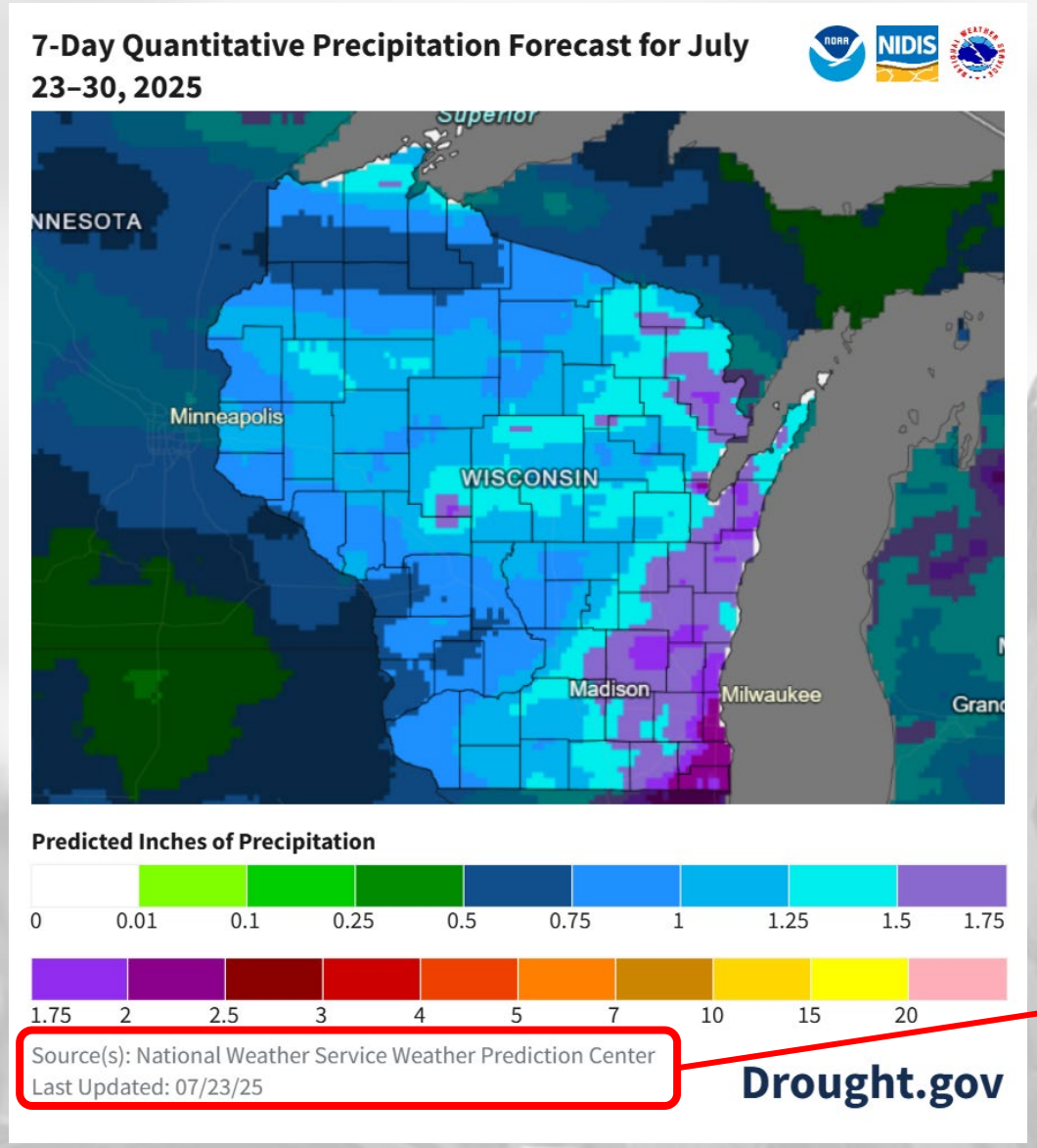
Crop progress report for Wisconsin for the week ending on July 21st

- Corn silking is **30% complete** (slightly behind the 5-year average)
  - Condition was rated **79%** good to excellent.
- Soybean blooming reported at **59% complete** (even with the 5-year average), with **17%** of soybeans setting pods.
  - Condition was rated **75%** good to excellent.
- **97%** of winter wheat is coloring and is rated **72%** good to excellent. Harvest is **14%** complete.
- The second cutting of alfalfa hay was **81%** complete (1 day behind the 5-year average), with the third cutting at **13%** complete.
- Pasture and range conditions are rated **74%** good to excellent (**up 4%** from last week).
- Oats are **94%** headed and **67%** coloring (1 day ahead of average). Harvest is **7%** complete.

Full report: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/2025/WI-Crop-Progress-07-21-25.pdf

https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

7 Day Precip Forecast

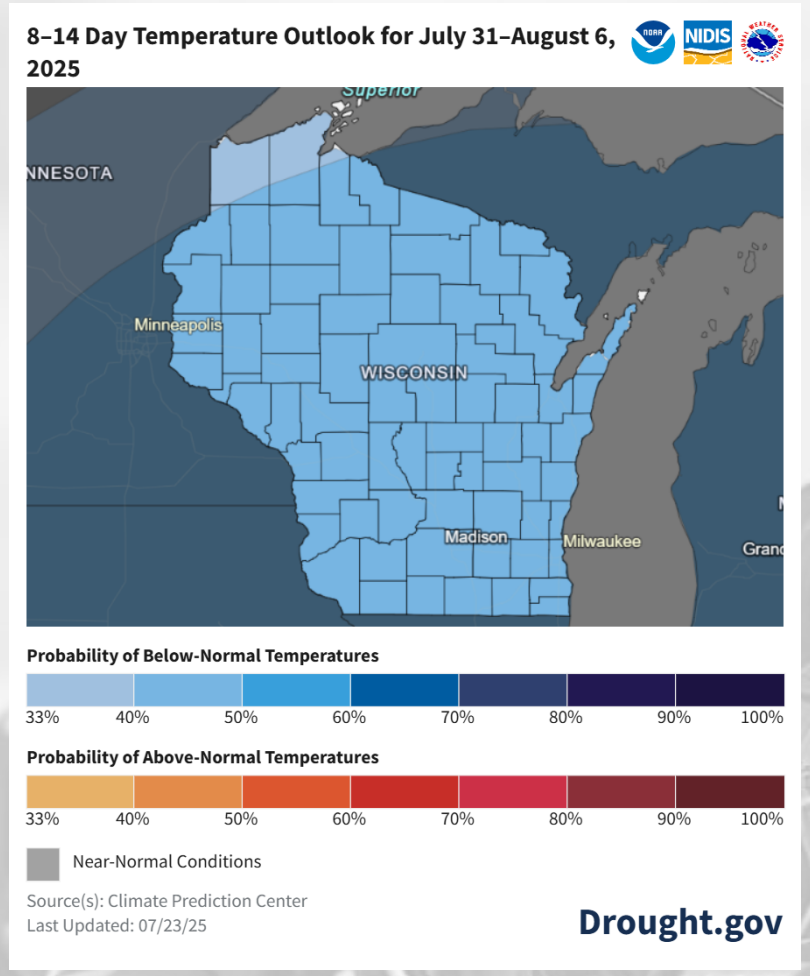


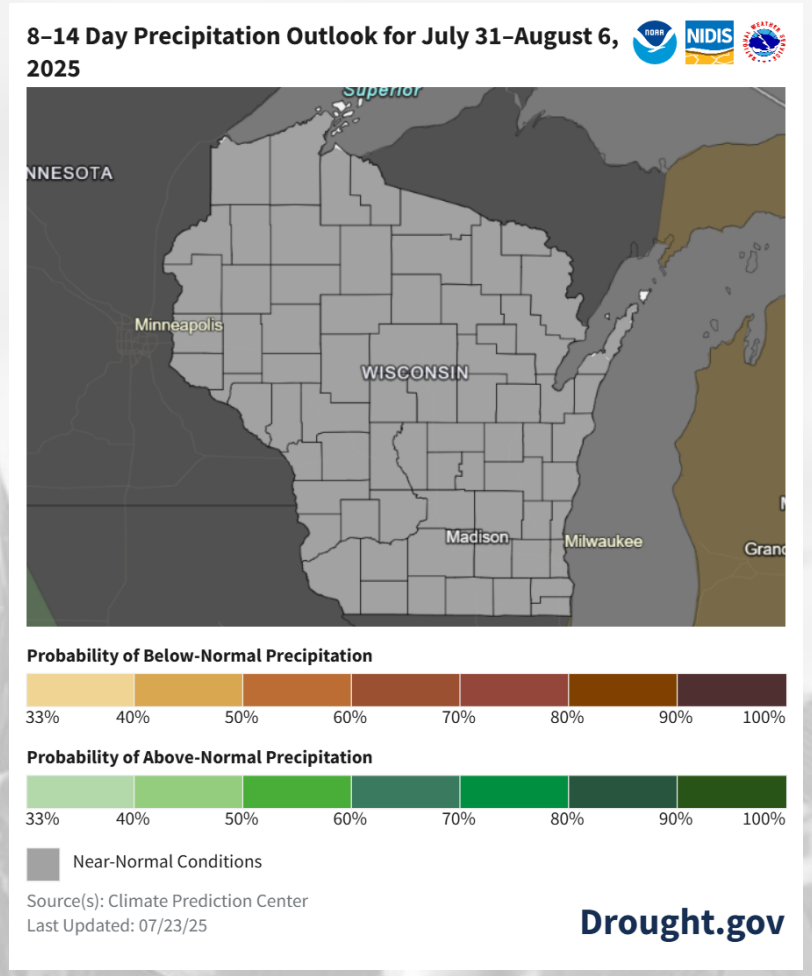
- **When?** → precip chances on most days thru next week Tuesday.
- **Where?** → statewide, with increased chances in the east.
- Statewide Normal (1991-2020) for this upcoming week: **0.89"**
- Check your local forecast for details on totals and timing.

Forecast for 7/24/25 thru 7/31/25
(Begins at 7am CDT)

https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/qpf/p168i.gif
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

8-14 Day Temp & Precip Outlook



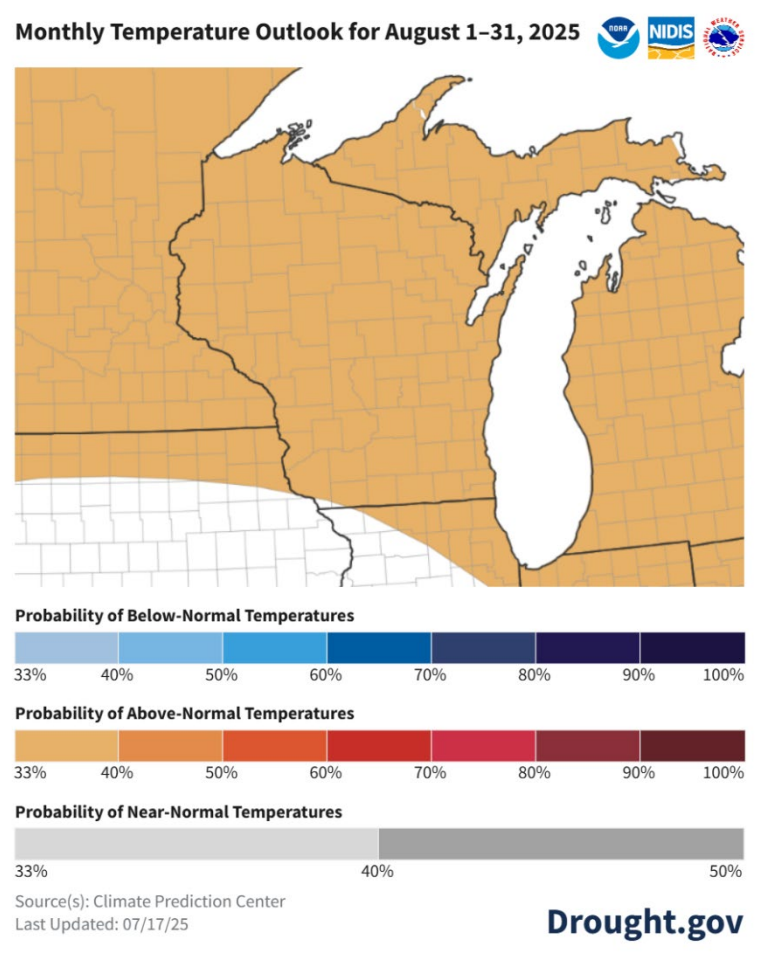


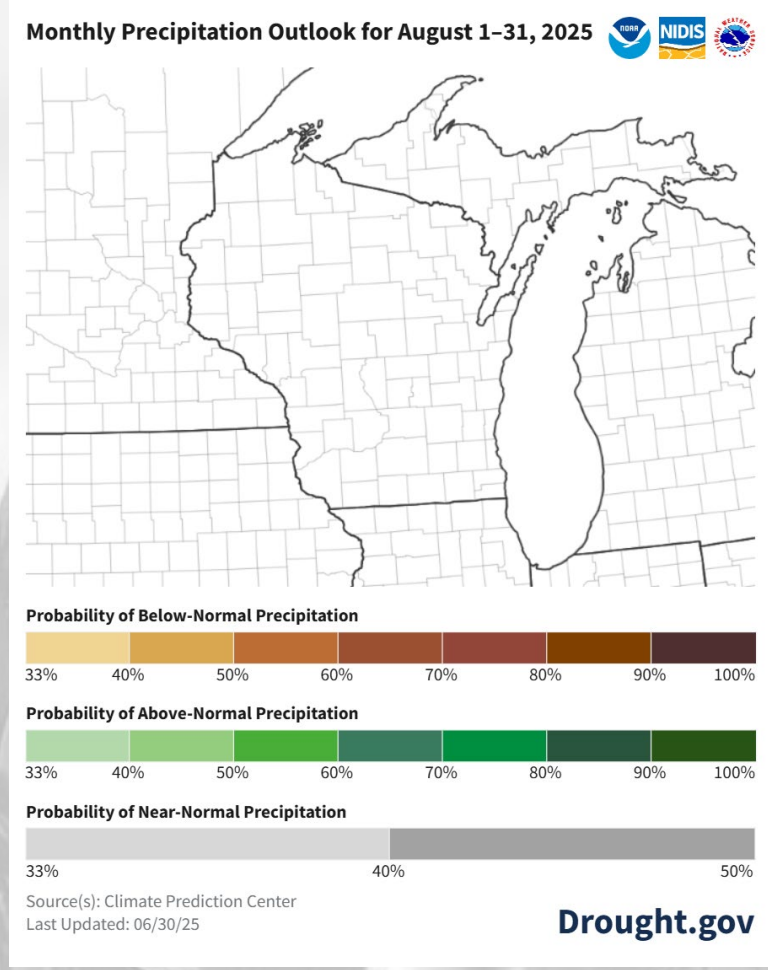
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

July transition to August: Temperatures are leaning towards below normal for all of WI, with precipitation leaning towards near normal.

- Statewide normals (1991-2020) for July 31-Aug 6 are **68.2°F** and **0.82”**.

30 Day Temp & Precip Outlook



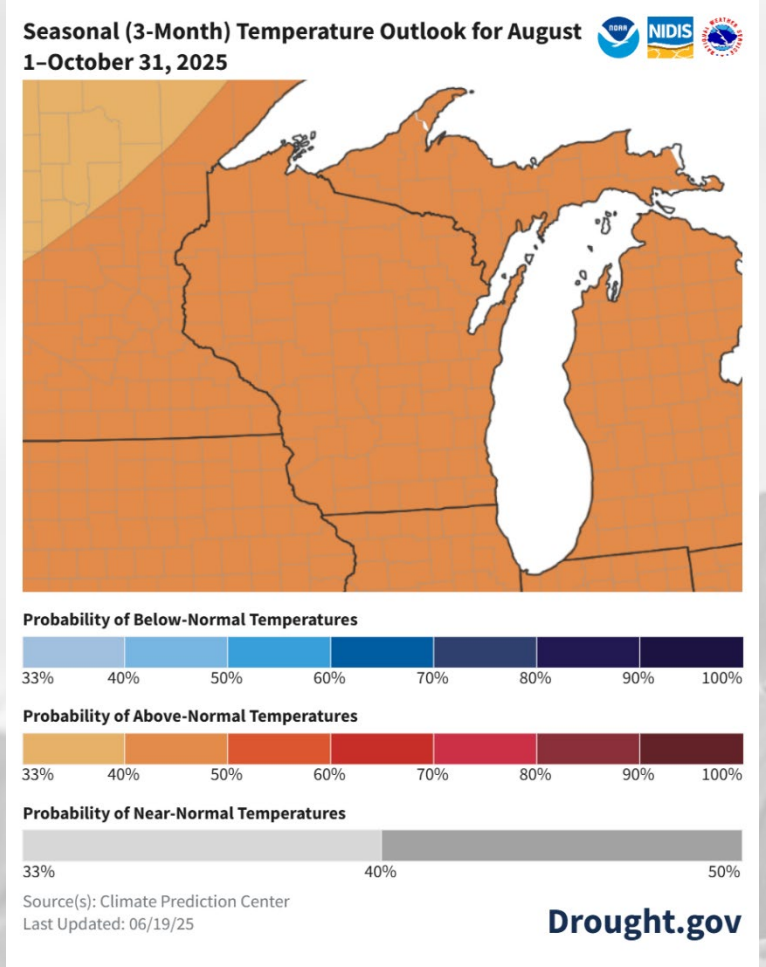


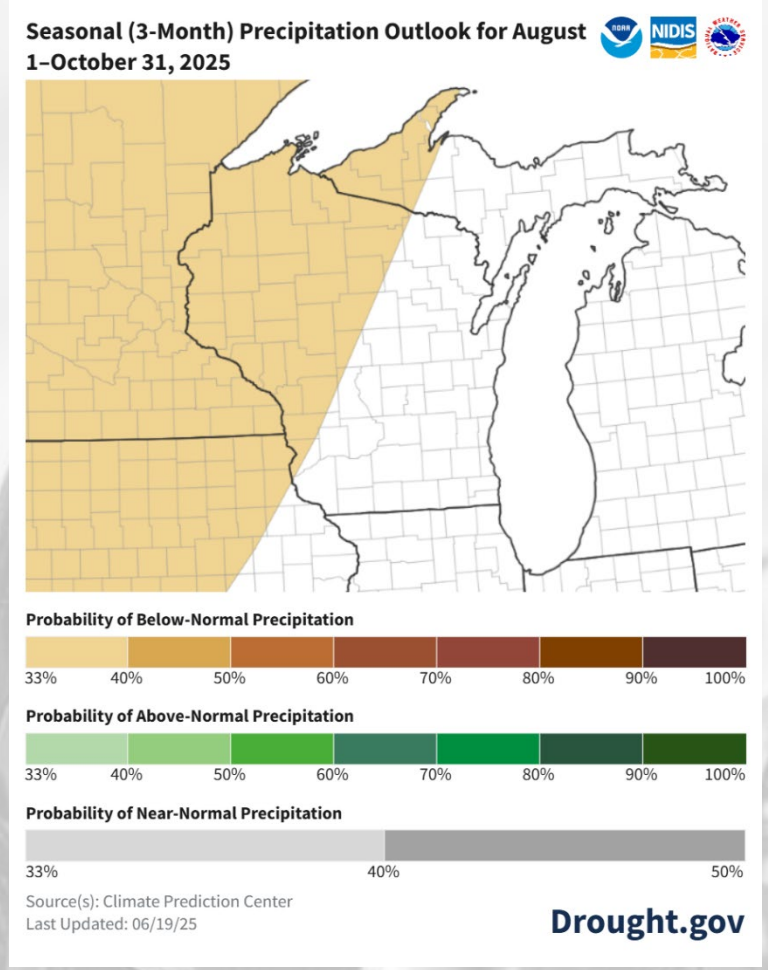
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Month of August: Temperatures are leaning slightly towards above normal, with uncertainty for precip (equal chances).

- Statewide normals (1991-2020) for August are **67.2°F** and **4.24”**.

90 Day Temp & Precip Outlook





http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Late Summer into Fall: Temperatures are leaning towards above normal. Precip is uncertain in the east & south, with a slight lean towards below normal further north and west.

- Statewide normals (1991-2020) for Aug-Oct are **57.6°F** and **10.55”**.

Take-Home Points

Current Conditions

- Most of WI saw **2-4 days with measurable precipitation** last week, bringing **0.5" or more** for most. Higher totals of **2-4+"** were observed regionally. This added to 30-day totals that are **above normal** for most of the state.
- **Cooler-than-average** temperatures were common across the state last week, with some days not reaching 80°F. This was a switch from what has been a **warmer-than-normal past 30 days** for most of WI.

Impact

- **Abnormally wet soil moisture conditions** are common across the north, central, and west with the continued shots of precip. Most Wisconet research farm sites experienced **gains in 4" and 8" soil moisture** from last week.
- Drought has been **eliminated** in the state, with the lowest drought coverage/severity in the state since July 1 year ago.
- Corn and soybean development are running at a pace **near to the 5-year normal**. Pod setting has begun in some soybean fields (**17% complete**) with **winter wheat and oat harvest getting underway**. Condition for corn, soybeans, and wheat showed **minimal change** from last week (NASS).

Outlook

- Another week with **multiple rainy days** is forecasted for the state. Chances are **higher in the east**.
- Climate probabilities for the July-to-August transition show a lean towards **below-normal temperatures** for all of WI (**40-50% likelihood**, except for the far NW).
- The initial August outlooks **do not indicate strong probabilities** of above- or below-normal temperatures or precip.

Agronomic Considerations

Field Work and Conditions

- Avoid trafficking fields in moist conditions to prevent compaction.
- Corn and soybean are well into reproductive stages throughout the state. Corn sweat will be evident this week!

Manure Applications

- Reminder of Wisconsin's NR 151 Runoff Rules with the timing of manure spreading and current runoff levels. Check DATCP Runoff Risk Advisory Forecast.

Pest Management

- Scout fields to note which weed species escaped herbicide application.
- As corn and soybean crops grow, note growth stages to time future applications and sampling.
- Check moth trap catches in your region with the DATCP Pest Survey. Sign up for insect pest alerts specific to your region.
- Routine scouting in corn to watch for: corn earworm and western bean cutworm. Corn earworm is likely to produce earlier than normal larval infestations this year. Pay close attention to sweet corn.
- Second generation true armyworm populations are present with several heavy infestations reported. Be actively scouting for this pest!
- Note Japanese beetle populations in soybean fields.
- Use the VDIFN model to see risk in your region for several economically important pests.
- Scout for soybean aphid and soybean gall midge (SGM not presently in Wisconsin; however, the pest has been located in nearby states).
- Scout for tar spot as it has been reported in Wisconsin. Have a plan in place to deal with tar spot if it becomes an issue. Check out the latest disease update.
- Be vigilant for white mold in soybean as plants begin to flower. See risk forecast here. Check out the new White Mold ROI calculator.

Forage Management

- Alfalfa stands are at or nearing second harvest with some starting a third cut in southern WI. Scout for potato leafhopper. Also scout for pea aphid.
- Consider annual forage options for late season forage supply.
- Recording when silage tassels can help predict harvest date. Consider in-field management strategies to reduce mycotoxins in silage.

Small Grains

- Winter wheat and oat harvest is underway. As you harvest, remember the importance of combine cleaning to prevent weed seed spread from field to field.
- Consider planting a cover crop after small grain harvest. Review Cover Crops 101 for a list of viable species and seeding recommendations.

Fruit Considerations

General

- Wisconsin fruit growers can reference the Midwest Fruit Pest Management Guide (MFPMG) for a list of registered products and recommended best practices. View the MFPMG Online or order a hard copy here: MFPMG Hard Copy.
- Japanese beetle has been observed in Southern WI. Review best monitoring and management practices here: Japanese beetle.

Apples

- Warm and rainy weather have also brought early reports of bitter rot in some orchards; see the article on bitter rot management from the July 4 WI Fruit newsletter.
- Sooty blotch and flyspeck has been observed in Southern WI, pushed along by warm, humid conditions. Continue monitoring NEWA models.
- Apple growers should continue monitoring degree-day (base 50°F) accumulation for Codling moth. Second generation larvae will typically emerge at ~1250 degree-days (base 50°F) from the biofix date. Ensure to refresh traps/lures and continue monitoring weekly.
- Apple maggot was captured in southern WI. Growers can use red sphere traps to monitor populations and establish a biofix date.
- Apple and grape growers can reference the NEWA weather station network to monitor for disease infection periods in their area. Check out your nearest weather station: NEWA Weather Station Network (Cornell).
- Woolly apple aphid has been observed in southern WI. Check for white "cottony" appearing tufts where leaf petioles meet branches.
- Check out the WI DATCP Orchard Insect Pest Bulletin for more information on current insect trap captures across the state.

Grapes.

- Black rot fruit symptoms have been reported in vineyards around WI. Review this 2022 article by Dr. Leslie Holland on Fruit and Cluster Rots for more information on black rot and fruit rot management.
- Downy mildew foliar symptoms ("oil-stains") have been observed in West Madison. Scout for pale-yellow lesions on the tops of leaves and white downy growth on the underside of leaves.
- Overview of grape insect/mite monitoring and management: Grape Insects and Mite Pests, 2024 Field Season (Cornell, 2024).

Vegetable considerations can be found on the next slide →

Vegetable Considerations

Pests

- **Western bean cutworms** are moving into southern and central WI. Check for larva on sweet corn as well as
- The second generation of **true armyworms** is now active in WI. Check the True Armyworm Trap Network data from DATCP for trap catches in your area. While they primarily feed on grasses like sweet corn, they can also be a pest of many other vegetables including cabbage, carrot, onion, and pepper.
- **Onion thrips** can infest your plants throughout the season, but the risk increases when nearby alfalfa or small grains are harvested. Be on the lookout for white spots or streaking on leaves
- **Tomato hornworms** often do not warrant chemical control because their damage is often minimal, but if you have a large infestation of over 2 hornworm per plant consider spot treating the bad areas. Make sure to treat when the larva are small and more susceptible to an insecticide.
- Regularly scout stems and the underside of leaves of squash and pumpkins for **squash bugs** and eggs. Depending on your scale either crush egg clusters or if chemical control in necessary, make sure to target the young nymphs that are most susceptible to chemical control. Visit the commercial vegetable production guide for control options. Organic options can be found here.

Diseases

- **Gummy stem blight and black rot** of cucurbits are caused by the same fungus and differ in whether leaves and stems or fruit are infected, respectively. Leaf spots start as dead tissue on the leaf edge and spreads into the leaf in a v shape pattern. On fruit, lesions initially appear water soaked before turning black.
- Conditions are right for the development of **septoria leaf spot** in solanaceous crops. Disease can survive on infected debris and then is spread by water splashing as well as equipment, people and insects moving through wet leaves. Lesions are tan to grey with dark margins and often a yellow halo.
- **Early blight** risk is high across the state. One way to distinguish this from other diseases is the larger lesions will have concentric rin gs. Prevention includes limiting periods of leaf wetness (when possible!), increasing air flow through pruning, sanitizing pruners, and avoiding areas where leaves are wet.
- Another disease that can look like septoria and early blight is **bacterial spot**. Both fruits and leaves can be affected. Fruit spots are raised, brown and scabby but do not lead to rot. On leaves, symptoms are very similar to septoria with brown lesions with a yellow halo.
- Onion **stemphylium leaf blight** is often spread by infected residue or alternative hosts including purslane, pigweed, and bull thistle. Control methods include removing or destroying infected residue, reducing damage from other diseases and insects, reducing periods of leaf wetness when possible and fungicides.
- Cucurbit **downy mildew** has now been confirmed on cucumbers in 11 Michigan counties. There are currently no confirmed cases in WI, but early detection is key so be on the lookout for angular lesions that are initially contained within leaf veins. As the disease progresses, the whole leaf can turn brown and the underside of the leaf may appear fuzzy under humid conditions as this water mold produces spores.
- While scouting your cucurbits also keep an eye out for **powdery mildew**. Symptoms are pale yellow leaf spots that progress into white powdery spots on both the upper and lower leaf surfaces. Powdery mildew reduces yield and fruit quality because of sunscald, uneven ripening and reduced storability.

User Survey

Are you a regular user of the Ag Weather Outlook for Wisconsin (AgWOW)? Or maybe you are viewing these slides for the first time this week? Either way, we want to hear your feedback on this resource! Please take a few minutes and fill out this survey:

LINK TO SURVEY

Your feedback will help us better serve your ag-weather data needs through AgWOW.

If you have any trouble accessing or filling out the survey, please email Josh Bendorf at jbendorf@wisc.edu.

Thank you!!
-The AgWOW Team

Citizen Science Opportunity

CoCoRaHS – Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, & Snow Network

The Mission

(From cocorahs.org)

- Provide accurate high-quality precipitation data for end-users;
- Increasing the density of precipitation data available throughout the country;
- Encouraging citizens to have fun participating in meteorological science and heightening their awareness about weather;
- Providing weather education opportunities.

Sign Up Here:
https://cocorahs.org/Content.aspx?page=application

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