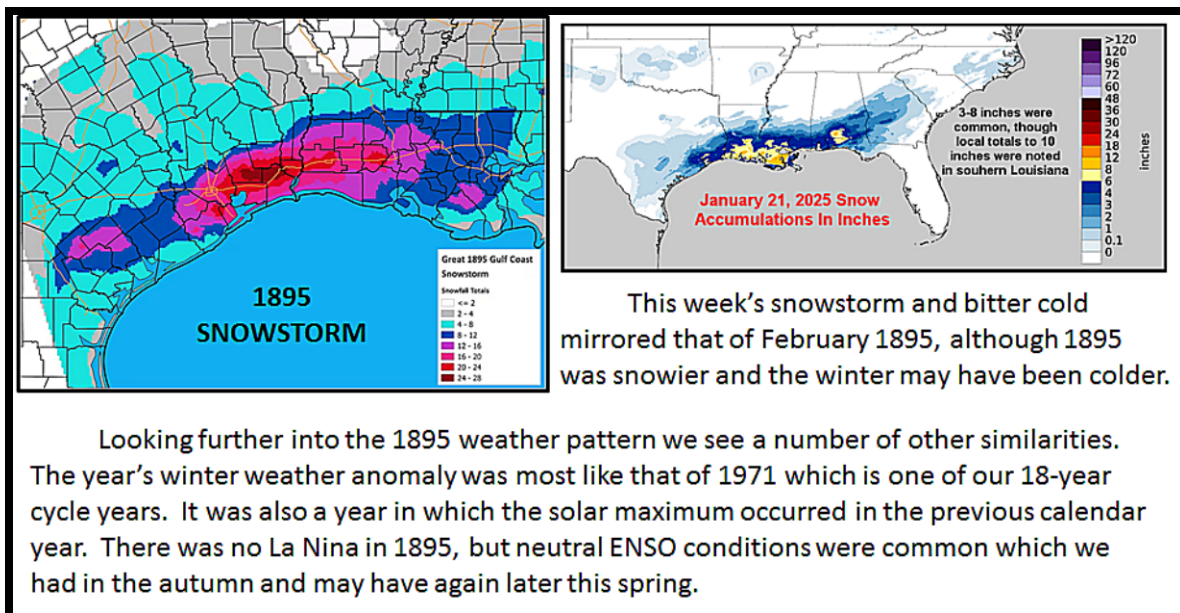


US Gulf Coast Snowstorm Shows 1895 Connection to 2025 Spring

By Drew Lerner

Kansas City, January 22 (World Weather Inc.) – Tuesday's snowstorm along the central U.S. Gulf of Mexico coast was a very impressive event – to say the least. However, it is another good example of how weather is cyclical. The storm was quite similar to the record setting snow event of February 1895. Despite the interesting parallel between the two snowstorms, World Weather, Inc. is much more interested in the dominating weather pattern that brought on these two events because of the possibility that the event can reveal a clue over what is yet to come this winter and spring.



Snowfall early this past week accumulated to the range of 4 to 10 inches from the upper Texas coast through the southern half of Louisiana to portions of Georgia and northern Florida. The event seemed to be unprecedented and was certainly the most impressive winter weather event that has occurred in more than 125 years. However, another snowstorm in February 1895 impacted almost the exact same region producing much greater snowfall. The 1895 storm produced more than a foot of snow from portions of eastern Texas through Louisiana to southern Mississippi and lighter snow farther to the east and northeast. Local accumulations in east Texas reached 30 inches in that late 19th century storm and Houston, Texas received 19.5 inches of snow in that event.

World Weather, Inc. finds the two storms fascinating, but not just because of their similar areas of impact, but more because of the upper air wind flow pattern that was prevailing in the winter of 1894-95 and this year.

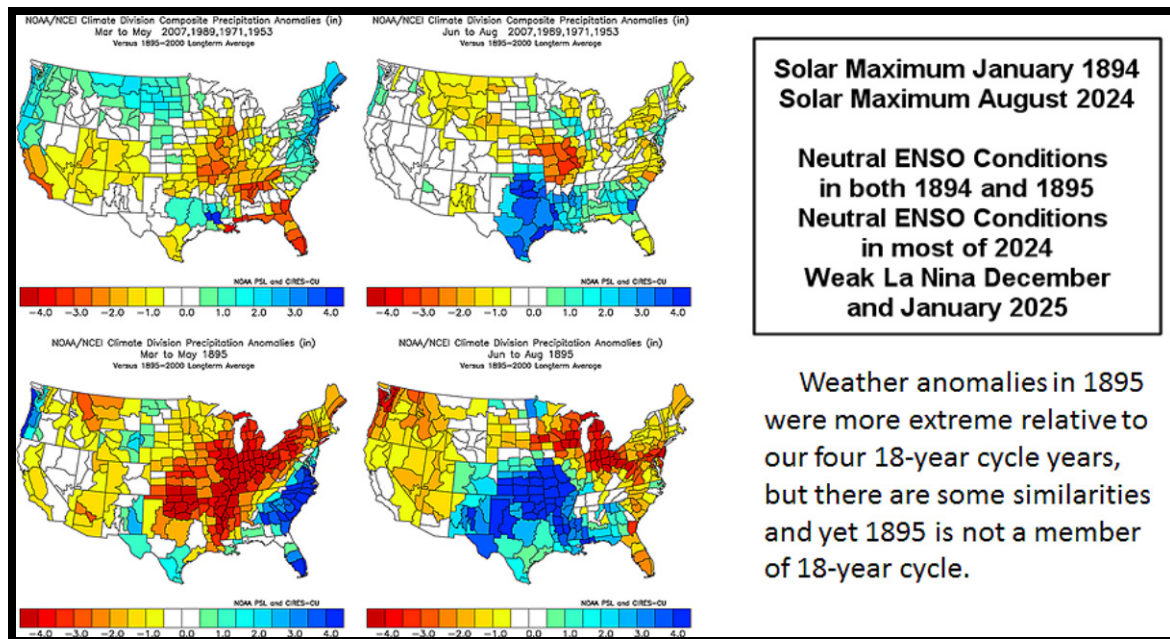
The winter of 1894-95 was much like that of this one so far with warm biased temperatures in November and December and then much colder than usual conditions in January, February and March. The same trend is expected this year because of the lunar cycle year 1971 in which the upper air wind flow pattern supported numerous bouts of deep troughs of low pressure over the eastern United States. The 1971 jet stream pattern looked

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very similar to that of this winter thus far. The two years should be similar because of La Nina biases and the lunar cycle.

Unfortunately, upper air wind analysis is not available for 1895, but the only way a winter storm of such great intensity as that of February 1895 can occur is by a similar upper air wind flow pattern to that of this year and that was also similar to 1971. Data is available showing temperature anomalies in both this year and in 1895 were quite similar.

The winter parallel was interesting on its own, but the spring of 2025 is where producers and the market trade have the most interest. The lunar cycle suggests a drier biased spring and summer in 2025 across in portions of the Midwest with the spring also wetter biased in a part of the northern Plains and portions of the southern Plains as well as a wetter bias along parts of the Atlantic Coast. The 1895 spring season had some of the same anomalies, although more extreme. A much larger part of the Midwest was dry biased in March through May of 1895 while only a small part of the northern Plains was wet and the wet tendency along the Atlantic Coast was more in the middle and lower parts of the coast instead of the upper part. A few areas in southern Texas was a little wetter biased while southern California and the southwestern desert region was dry based and the Pacific Northwest coast was wet.



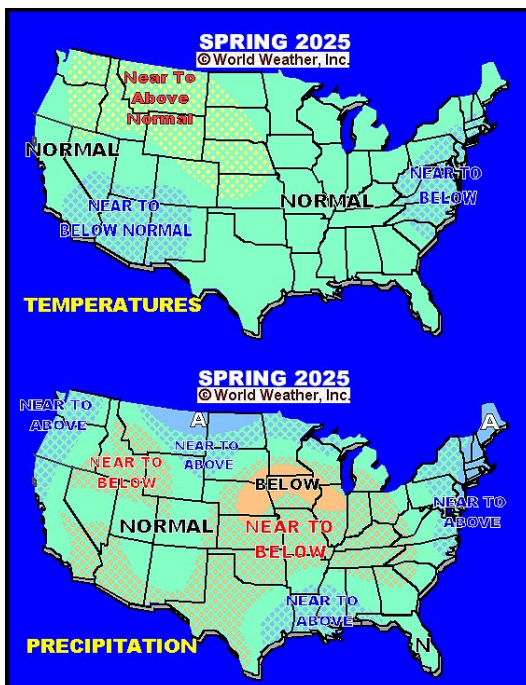
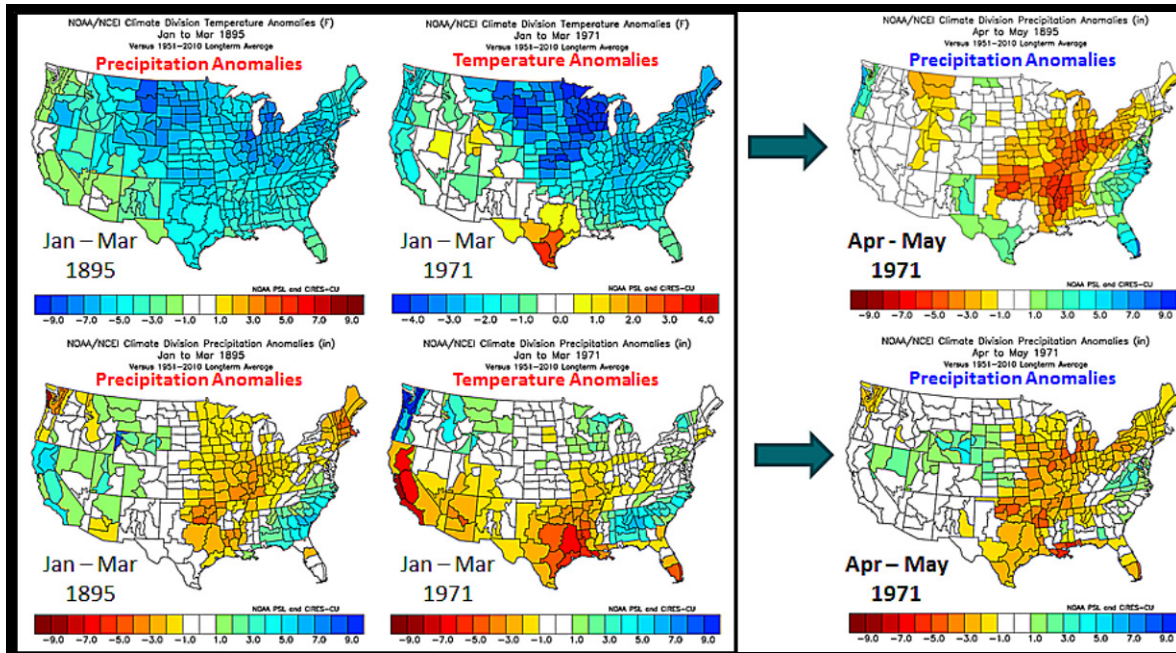
The similarities are also present between the summer of 1895 and what the lunar cycle years are suggesting for summer this year. Obviously, the two sets of data are not exactly alike, and no one would expect them to be that way. Nonetheless there is a certain amount of agreement in the data that should at least raise a few eyebrows of interest/concern.

In addition to the parallels to the lunar cycle and the weather of 1895, it is important to note that the earth was experiencing a solar maximum during 1895 just like this year. The peak in the sunspot cycle occurred in January 1894 and a similar peak occurred in August of 2024. Call it coincidence if you would like, but these similarities are also found in the ENSO cycle with neutral ENSO conditions in 1894 and 1895. That may be a little different this year because of La Nina like conditions evolved in December and may be

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prevailing today, although it is still questionable whether we are actually in a full blown La Nina event. Certainly, the La Nina is very weak and is expected to go way later this winter or early in the spring resulting in a neutral ENSO summer for 2025.

World Weather, Inc. decided to take its investigation a little deeper into this year's lunar cycle of which it has already been noted that 1895's upper air pattern must have looked like that of this year and 1971 in order to generate the winter snow event that occurred this week. This year's winter is not complete, but if we assume that the parallel to 1971 so far this winter may continue into March then we needed to look at how 1895 and 1971 lined up for the spring season. The results of that study are below.



Notice the similarity between winter precipitation and temperature for the January through March period of 1895 and 1971. The parallels are interesting, although not exactly the same. A below normal precipitation bias occurred during the winter of 1895 while that of 1971 was a little less dry in the Midwest with a part of the upper Midwest a little wetter biased. Notice the wetter bias in the southeastern states between the two years. Admittedly, the western United States and northeastern U.S. did not line up as well in the precipitation anomalies as it did in other areas. Nevertheless, look at how the two April/May periods lined up in the spring.

The data presented here came after the research for our spring 2025 outlook was completed. The snowstorm of earlier this week and its association with 1895 weather seems to

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be reinforcing the outlook and it is based on a little different dataset than that which we traditionally use to create the long range outlooks.

As a final note, World Weather, Inc. believes the parallel with 1895 should not be trusted for the summer outlook for 2025 because some of the parallels should begin deviating during the warm season. However, the parallels with the summer of 1895 should be kept handy just in case this amazing association continues to hold together.

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