March 2026

2025 Annual Hydrologic Conditions Report

Technical Report No. 2026-1

Managing, Protecting and Improving the Water Resources of the Delaware River Basin since 1961

Delaware River Basin Commission
DELAWARE • NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA • NEW YORK
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SUGGESTED CITATION

Delaware River Basin Commission (2026). *Annual Hydrologic Conditions Report for 2025*.
(DRBC Report No. 2026-1.)

LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACIS	Applied Climate Information System
AHPS	Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service
BG	Billion Gallons
DGS	Delaware Geological Survey
DRB	Delaware River Basin
DRBC	Delaware River Basin Commission
NCEP	National Center for Environmental Prediction
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
NYC	New York City
RM	River Mile
TEFO	Trenton Equivalent Flow Objective
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS IN 2025

The summarized components of the hydrologic cycle under observation include precipitation, streamflow, storage, groundwater, and salt front location. In 2025, the Delaware River Basin experienced overall below normal precipitation, with significant deficits of up to 10–22 inches in the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey. Widespread dry conditions developed in late summer and fall, leading to drought watches in Pennsylvania and New York and a statewide drought warning in New Jersey by year's end. Across the basin, groundwater levels in Pennsylvania and New York generally improved to near or above normal following spring storms before declining with late-summer dryness; most Pennsylvania wells ended the year in drought watch, while New York wells returned to normal by year's end. In contrast, New Jersey experienced more persistent drought conditions, with wells remaining at or below drought warning for much of the year. In Delaware, groundwater levels were below normal early in the year, rose to normal and above median levels in early summer, and declined slightly in late summer while remaining within the normal range through year's end. The salt front was between RM 55 and RM 70 for much of the year until late October, when low flows pushed it upstream to RM 90, reaching a maximum of RM 90.7 on October 30, before rainfall allowed for the downward movement to RM 75 by the end of the year.

1. PRECIPITATION

The precipitation in the Delaware River Basin (DRB) was analyzed with available individual station reports, radar-based estimates, and satellite information. Figure 1 shows a spatial representation of the total precipitation based on data from the Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service (AHPS). Figure 2 shows the departures from normal precipitation in the basin over the past year.

The highest amounts of precipitation in 2025 were observed locally in the upper basin near the Catskill Mountains in New York, and in northeastern Pennsylvania ranging from 50-60 inches, respectively. Both the middle basin and areas near Delaware Bay received precipitation amounts between 35 and 45 inches, below normal precipitation for the year. Parts of Mercer and Burlington counties in New Jersey received 50-55 inches due to localized precipitation events. The basin recorded below normal precipitation for the year. In some locations, there was a 10-inch deficit for the year (Figure 2). Reported values include the liquid equivalent precipitation[i].

Table 1 presents the annual, normal, and maximum precipitation, based on data from 1990 to 2021, for ten stations located within or close to the Delaware River Basin. The departure from normal and the rank for each station based on the number of years of data is also presented. Below normal precipitation occurred at all ten stations. The highest amount of precipitation, 45.97 inches (4.25 inches below normal) was reported at Callicoon, New York. The lowest recorded precipitation, 34.55 inches (10.9 inches below normal) occurred at Trenton, New Jersey. Both the Sussex and Trenton stations recorded significant deficits, ranging from 10-22 inches. The Lehigh Valley region received 18 inches less than the average precipitation for the year (Figure 2).

The monthly precipitation at nine locations within the basin is presented in Figure 3, indicating a variation in amounts throughout the year. Precipitation trends varied in the upper, middle, and lower portions of the basin. In the upper basin, the wettest months were May, June and July, while observed precipitation for the remaining parts of the year was below normal. May and July were the wettest months in the middle basin, and precipitation was below normal for the rest of the year. In the lower basin, particularly the Broadkill-Smyrna basin, March, April, May and July were wetter months. The other portions of the lower basin experienced wet months of May and July, while the other months were dry. The wetter months were January, March and August. High volume storms occurred in the spring months in the lower basin, and a nor'easter passed through the basin in May leading to above average precipitation. August, September, October and November were dry months throughout the whole basin. Dry conditions throughout the basin in the fall led to drought watches issued in basin counties in Pennsylvania and New York. New Jersey issued a statewide drought warning in December. The watches and warnings continued through the end of 2025. There were no major precipitation events where major, minor or action stage flooding occurred at gauged locations in the Basin. Observed, normal, and maximum precipitation amounts are presented by station in Appendix A.

Table 1. Total Annual Precipitation at select weather stations in the DRB. Note: Normal precipitation is based on a precipitation average between 1990-2021[1].

Station	Number of Years Reporting	2025 Precipitation Total (inches)	Normal Precipitation (inches)	Departure (inches)	Annual Rank (Lower = Wetter)	Max Annual Precipitation (inches)
Callicoon, NY	15	45.97	50.22	-4.25	12	75.18 (2011)
Mount Pocono, PA	26	45.82	50.22	-4.40	18	82.69 (2011)
Sussex, NJ[2]	24	26.49	48.73	-22.2	23	64.22 (2011)
Allentown, PA	85	37.28	42.11	-4.83	74	71.72 (2011)
Trenton, NJ	27	34.55	45.47	-10.9	27	62.96 (2018)
Reading, PA	27	43.54	41.74	-1.8	15	68.08 (2018)
Philadelphia, PA	85	35.39	39.44	-4.05	69	64.33 (2011)
Millville, NJ	76	35.63	35.88	-0.25	76	58.57 (1989)
Wilmington, DE	78	40.52	43.08	-2.56	44	61.37 (2018)

2. TOTAL SEASONAL SNOWFALL 2024 – 2025

Winter precipitation stored in snowpack does not contribute to streamflow until it melts in the spring. Figure 4 shows snowfall in the DRB for the 2024-2025 winter season. The figure shows snowfall for the 2025 water year, spanning October 2024 to September 2025. Snow that fell in December 2025 will be included in the 2026 water year. The northern parts of the basin received between 50-70 inches of snow, with some areas in the mountainous region receiving greater than 90 inches.

[1] Source: The Applied Climate Information System (ACIS).

[2] Note: For 2025, data from the Sussex Airport station was used for Sussex, NJ.

The middle part of the basin received 20-40 inches of snow. The lower half of the basin, below Trenton, received 5-20 inches of snow.

3. STREAMFLOW

The daily time series and a comparison of the monthly average with normal flows is presented in Figure 5 for four selected locations in the DRB, including Montague and Trenton on the Delaware River, Bethlehem on the Lehigh River, and Philadelphia on the Schuylkill River. High flows occurred in May, June and July due to localized precipitation events and a nor'easter. The Lehigh River was an anomaly in that it did not have above average streamflow in July. During these months flows varied from normal to 200 percent above normal. Higher flow peaks were observed in March due to snowmelt and then in May, June and July due to precipitation events. The observed flow in the remaining months of the year was below normal.

Low flows occurred in January, February, March, April, August, September, October, November and December because of the absence of or little precipitation falling during those months as well as precipitation falling as snow in the winter months. Drier conditions developed in August and continued through the end of the year due to below normal precipitation. During those months streamflow was between 50-75 percent of the normal monthly amount for those months. The flow was particularly low in October, November and December (25-50%). The low flows were due to persistent dry conditions that impacted the basin starting in August.

4. RESERVOIR STORAGE AND RELEASES

Reservoir releases are used to augment river flows for multiple purposes. Releases from Cannonsville, Pepacton, and Neversink in the upper basin are made to meet the Montague flow objective and maintain the tailwater fishery. Releases from Beltzville and Blue Marsh in the lower basin are used to support the Trenton flow objective, which was established to maintain freshwater flows in the estuary. Low flows during the fall contributed to a need for releases from both lower and upper basin reservoirs.

4.1 UPPER BASIN

Three of the four largest reservoirs in the basin, Cannonsville, Pepacton, and Neversink, were constructed by New York City's water supply system. The combined storage of New York City reservoirs is important because it is used to determine drought status in the basin as it relates to out-of-basin diversions and flow objectives (Delaware River Basin Water Code, 18 CFR Part 410). Combined storage in the three New York City (NYC) reservoirs is presented as a daily time series in Figure 6. At the beginning of the year, the combined storage was approximately 179.2 BG, or 67.0 percent. Reservoir storage remained below 100 percent but gradually increased between January and May. A Nor'easter in May allowed the reservoir system to refill and led to some spilling. Between May 7-22, a total of 10.7 BG was spilled, which was also the total amount spilled in 2025. (Figure 7).

Reservoir levels began decreasing in August due to drier conditions and less precipitation. During the second half of the year, the combined storage decreased until early November. Rain events in November allowed the reservoirs to gain a combined 22 BG. Another series of precipitation events occurred in December allowed storage to increase about 40 BG. At the end of the year, the combined storage showed an upward positive trend. The lowest combined storage of 152.3 BG (56.9%, 42.3 BG above the drought watch curve), occurred on November 10th. The end-of-year combined storage was approximately 171.7 BG (64.2%).

Any releases made from the three NYC Delaware River Basin reservoirs were made in accordance with the 2017 Flexible Flow Management Program (FFMP). The Delaware River Master directed releases to meet the Montague flow objective throughout the year. The total volume of water released for Montague in 2025 was approximately 45.5 BG. Releases were made in January for 1 day, 8 days in February, 1 day in July, 30 days in August, 28 days in September, 28 days in October, 11 days in November and 13 days in December. Thermal mitigation releases were made for 8 days in July, and 7 days in August when water temperatures were in danger of exceeding 25 degrees Celsius at Lordville, New York. The amount of water used for thermal releases was 0.7 BG (1,080 cfs-days). Four rapid flow change mitigation releases were made between October 8 – 30, using 0.65 BG (1,009 cfs-days). Releases were made from a bank of water reserved in the New York City reservoirs to support the Trenton Equivalent Flow Objective (TEFO bank) to repel the salt front during the fall. In total, 4.33 BG was released.

4.2 LOWER BASIN

The DRBC pays for water supply storage in Beltzville Reservoir (located on the Pohopoco Creek, a tributary of the Lehigh River) and Blue Marsh Reservoir (located on the Tulpehocken Creek, a tributary of the Schuylkill River) for use to augment flows in the Delaware River in support of the Trenton Equivalent Flow Objective (TEFO). At Beltzville, storage was normal except for January, February, October, November and December 2025. Below normal storage earlier in the year was because the reservoir had not refilled after releases were made in 2024. Later in the year, the reservoir was below normal because releases began in October 3, to meet the Trenton flow objective (Figure 8). In 2025, 1.6 BG was released from Beltzville for TEFO.

Blue Marsh Reservoir has a seasonal recreation pool. The reservoir storage is increased in mid-March to create the recreation pool and released in mid-October to bring the storage back to the normal winter pool, to create additional flood control space for spring runoff. The increase and decrease in storage for the recreation pool is apparent in Figure 9. Temporary increases of 1.0 BG in storage occurred after the spring storms resulting in the reservoir elevation exceeding the recreation pool level throughout May and June 2025. Releases were made from Blue Marsh starting August 28 to help meet the flow objective at Trenton, which is reflected in the lower storage volumes towards the end of the year. The total release volume was 1.84 BG.

Merrill Creek Reservoir, located in Phillipsburg, New Jersey, was constructed by thermoelectric power utilities for the replacement of their consumptive use during periods when the DRBC drought management plan is in effect. Releases from Merrill Creek during drought conditions allow the power generators to continue to withdraw water to produce power during drought conditions. The drought management plan was not in effect during 2025, and no releases were required for consumptive replacement from Merrill Creek Reservoir.

5. GROUNDWATER

Groundwater conditions were assessed using thirteen representative wells across the basin states, selected based on geographic distribution and data availability. Conditions (normal, drought watch, drought warning, and drought emergency) are defined relative to each well's period of record and reflect comparisons to historical values for the same calendar day.

In Pennsylvania, groundwater levels were generally near normal at the start of the year. By May, the levels were normal or above normal following spring precipitation. During the late summer and accompanying low precipitation, most wells ended the year in drought watch. In New Jersey, wells began the year in drought warning and remained at or below that level for much of the year. The Cumberland County well briefly improved before dropping to drought emergency then ending the year in drought warning. The Burlington County well finished the year at below warning levels. In New York, the Woodbourne well levels rose above normal after significant May storms before declining and returning to normal by year's end. In Delaware, groundwater levels were below normal early in the year, increased to normal and above-median levels in early summer, and declined slightly in late summer while remaining within the normal range through the end of the year. A detailed summary of groundwater conditions for each state is provided below.

5.1 NEW YORK

The USGS groundwater well at Woodbourne, New York is used to represent the groundwater levels in the upper basin (Figure 10). Reported conditions at the well were below normal in the first part of the year, remaining below normal until April. Levels increased above the normal range in response to storms in May. The peak levels occurred in mid-May after a large nor'easter. Smaller peaks occurred in June and July. Groundwater levels began to decline for the year beginning in late July, which continued for the rest of the year. During this time, groundwater levels remained slightly below the normal range until mid-December. By the end of the year, levels rebounded to the normal range with more precipitation.

5.2 PENNSYLVANIA

Water levels at the Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe and Wayne County wells for the first half of the year were in normal condition because of average precipitation during previous months and adequate snowpack (Figure 11). Bucks and Delaware county wells began the year at drought warning levels, while the remaining three wells were at drought watch levels. Well levels varied throughout the year, with most locations returning to normal or above normal levels by mid-May. This is likely due to a series of precipitation events in April and May. After this period, groundwater levels at all the wells began to decline as precipitation became less frequent. At some wells, there were some peaks in levels due to local precipitation events occurring in those areas. By October, all the wells had dropped to drought watch levels, which continued through the end of the year. Small declines were offset by precipitation events early in the year. The lack of precipitation did not become evident until October, when well levels began to decline. Except for Carbon and Wayne counties, the other wells ended the year in a drought watch.

5.3 NEW JERSEY

Two USGS observation wells represent groundwater conditions in New Jersey: Burlington and Cumberland Counties, New Jersey. Both wells began the year, in a drought warning status. The Cumberland County well recovered to drought watch level by August after several precipitation events, before dropping again to drought warning in September. By November, well levels had dropped into drought emergency and remained there through the end of the year. The water levels in the Burlington County well began the year at drought warning levels. This trend remained throughout the year with the well falling occasionally below the bounds of drought warning, meaning that the levels were so low they were worse than what is considered drought warning by USGS. By the end of the year, the water level in the Cumberland County well was in a drought warning and the water level in the Burlington County well was in was much below drought warning status (Figure 12).

5.4 DELAWARE

Groundwater levels in Delaware are determined with wells maintained by the Delaware Geological Survey (DGS) in New Castle County. Well levels were below the normal range at the beginning of the year until April. Levels remained in the normal range throughout the year and above the median in June and July. Groundwater levels began to decline in August but remained within the normal range through the end of the year. (Figure 13).

6. SALT FRONT

The salt front is defined as the seven-day average of 250 parts-per-million isochlor. The salt front is used by DRBC as an indicator of salinity intrusion in the Delaware Estuary for reservoir operations. In dry and drought conditions, reservoir releases are made to meet the Trenton Flow Objective, which was established for salinity repulsion in 1983 (Delaware River Basin Water Code). The location of the salt front moves downstream or upstream along the main stem Delaware River as streamflow increases or decreases, respectively. The long-term median monthly locations range from river mile 67 (RM 67) in April (two miles downstream of the Delaware Memorial Bridge) to RM 76 in September (two miles downstream of the Pennsylvania-Delaware State boundary).

In January 2025, the salt front was at RM 70 (near the Christina confluence to the Delaware). With little precipitation in January, the salt front moved upstream until it reached RM 80 in mid-February. Precipitation events and snowmelt in March and May helped the salt front return to a normal range. Then, the basin experienced a drier period beginning in August, which led to the upward movement of the salt front again. Many portions of the basin accumulated a running deficit with the lack of rainfall over the next four months. The salt front reached its peak in late October at RM 90 (near Philadelphia International Airport), the farthest upstream location since 2016 and the second time in the last two years. Directed releases and some rainfall led to the salt font retreating before ending the year at RM 75. The salt front was at its most upstream location on October 30 at RM 90.7. The time series for the salt front location is shown in Figure 14.

7. HYDROLOGIC EVENTS

7.1 DROUGHT

Due to dry conditions, decreasing groundwater levels, among other indicators, the October 7, 2025, U.S. Drought Monitor classified parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey as experiencing moderate to severe drought conditions, and the remainder of the basin as abnormal dry. On September 10, New York issued a drought watch for region II, which includes 6 counties in the DRB[3]. The watch was later expanded on September 24 to include Broome and Chenango counties[4]. On September 29th, Pennsylvania issued a drought watch for 25 counties including Schuylkill County[5]. New Jersey declared a statewide drought watch on October 1[6], which was updated to a statewide drought warning on December 5[7]. On October 10, a drought watch was declared for Carbon County. Finally, on December 8, Pennsylvania expanded its drought watch to include Monroe, Northampton, Lehigh and Pike counties. Figure 15 shows the drought status map for all counties in the basin, based on the conditions as defined by each of the basin states. Conditions in the basin remained the same and the issued drought watches and warnings continued through the end of the year. Implementation of DRBC's drought management plan was not needed because the combined storage in the NYC reservoirs did not decrease to the drought watch level.

8. SUMMARY

In 2025, the Delaware River Basin experienced overall below-normal precipitation, with the highest totals in the Catskills and northeastern Pennsylvania and significant deficits in the Lehigh Valley and parts of New Jersey, contributing to drought watches in Pennsylvania and New York and a statewide drought warning in New Jersey by year's end. Winter snowfall, which contributes to spring streamflow upon melting, ranged from 50–70 inches in the upper basin to 5–20 inches in the lower

[3] NYDEC 9/10/2025 Press release: https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-hochul-directs-department-environmental-conservation-expand-drought-watch-30

[4] NYDEC 9/24/2025 Press release: https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-hochul-directs-department-environmental-conservation-issue-drought-warning-12

[5] PADEP 12/8/2025 Press release: https://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Water/PlanningConservation/Drought/pages/default.aspx

[6] NJDEP 10/1/2025 Press release: https://dep.nj.gov/newsrel/25_0043/

[7] NJDEP 12/5/2025 Press release: https://dep.nj.gov/newsrel/25_0054/

basin below Trenton. Streamflow reflected these conditions, with peaks from snowmelt in March and storms in May through July—reaching up to 200 percent of normal in some locations—followed by below-normal flows from August through December, when persistent dry conditions reduced flows to 25–75 percent of normal.

Groundwater and reservoir conditions mirrored these patterns. Pennsylvania wells generally rebounded to normal levels after spring precipitation but declined in late summer, ending mostly in drought watch, while New York's Woodbourne well recovered to normal by year's end after a mid-year peak. In New Jersey, wells remained at or below drought warning throughout the year, with the Cumberland County well briefly improving before falling to drought emergency. In Delaware, groundwater levels were below normal early in the year [t], increased to normal and above-median levels in early summer, and declined slightly in late summer while remaining within the normal range through year's end. New York City reservoirs refilled after May storms but declined in late summer, recovering with precipitation in November and December, and lower basin reservoirs supported flow objectives for Trenton. The salt front in the Delaware Estuary reached its most upstream position for the second time since 2016 at RM 90.6 in late October before retreating to RM 75 by year's end. Overall, early-year precipitation and snowmelt temporarily improved flows and groundwater, but late-summer and fall dryness drove below-normal streamflows, declining reservoir levels, upstream salt intrusion, and persistent drought conditions across the basin.

FIGURES

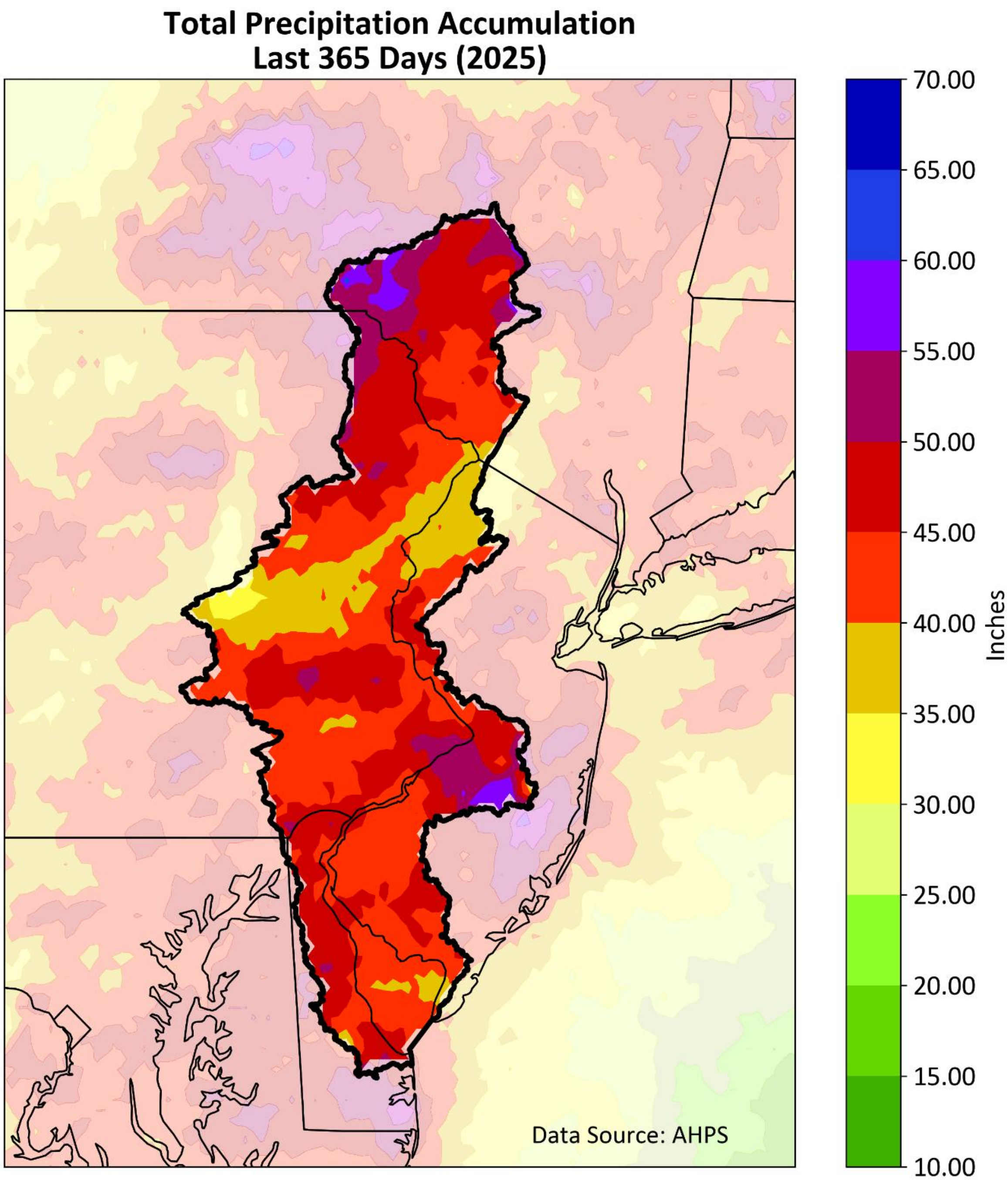


Figure 1: Annual Precipitation in 2025.

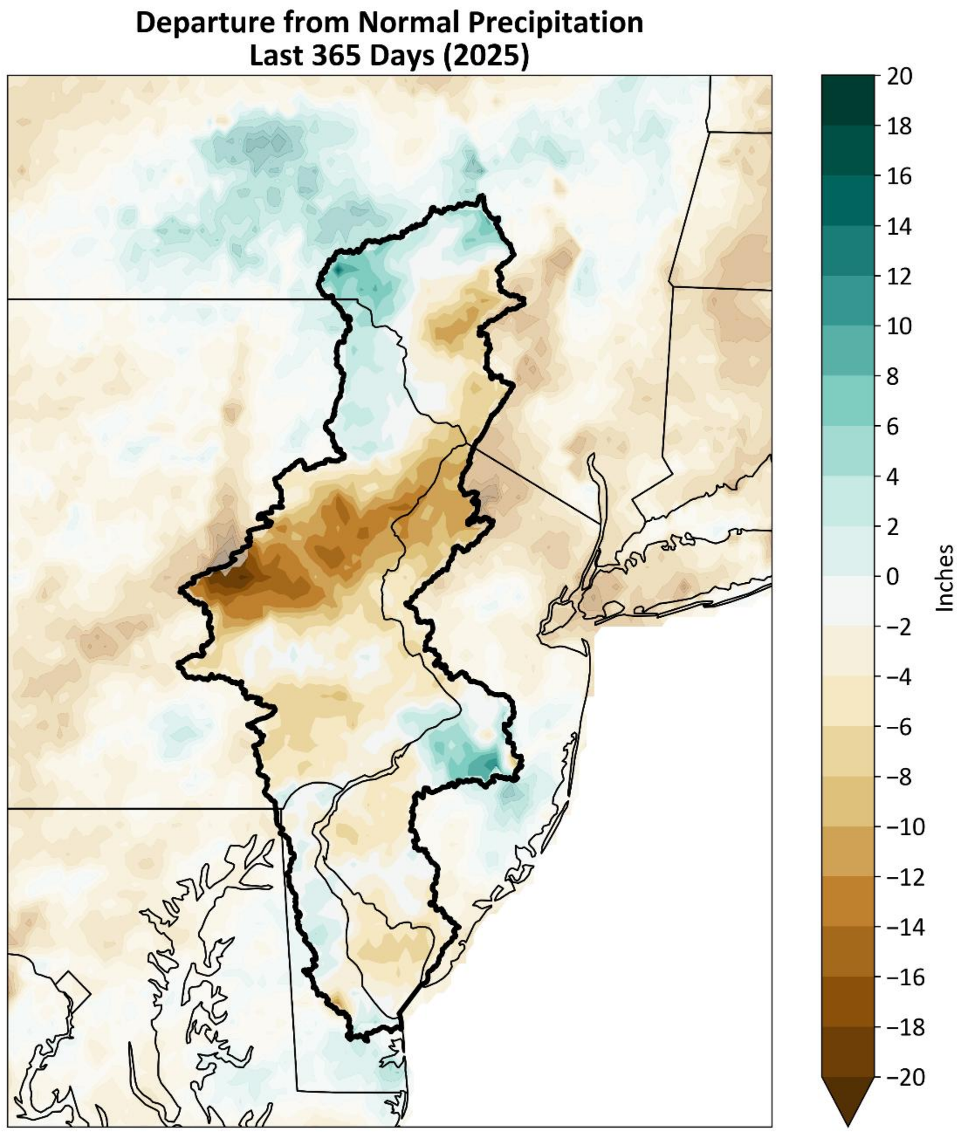


Figure 2: Departure from normal precipitation in the last 365 days.

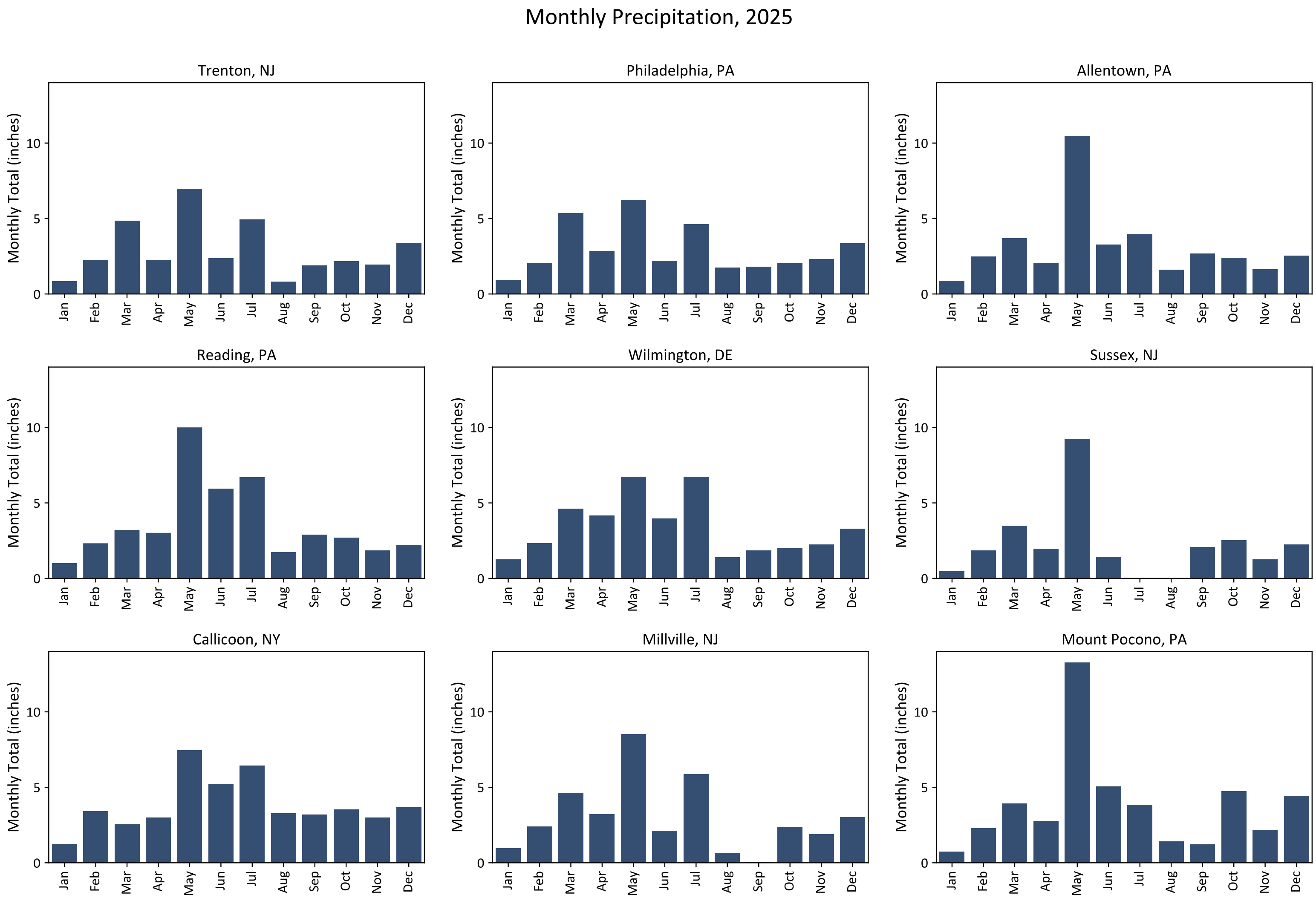


Figure 3: Monthly Precipitation at Nine Regional Weather Stations. Note: Data for Sussex, NJ includes two months of trace precipitation in July and August.

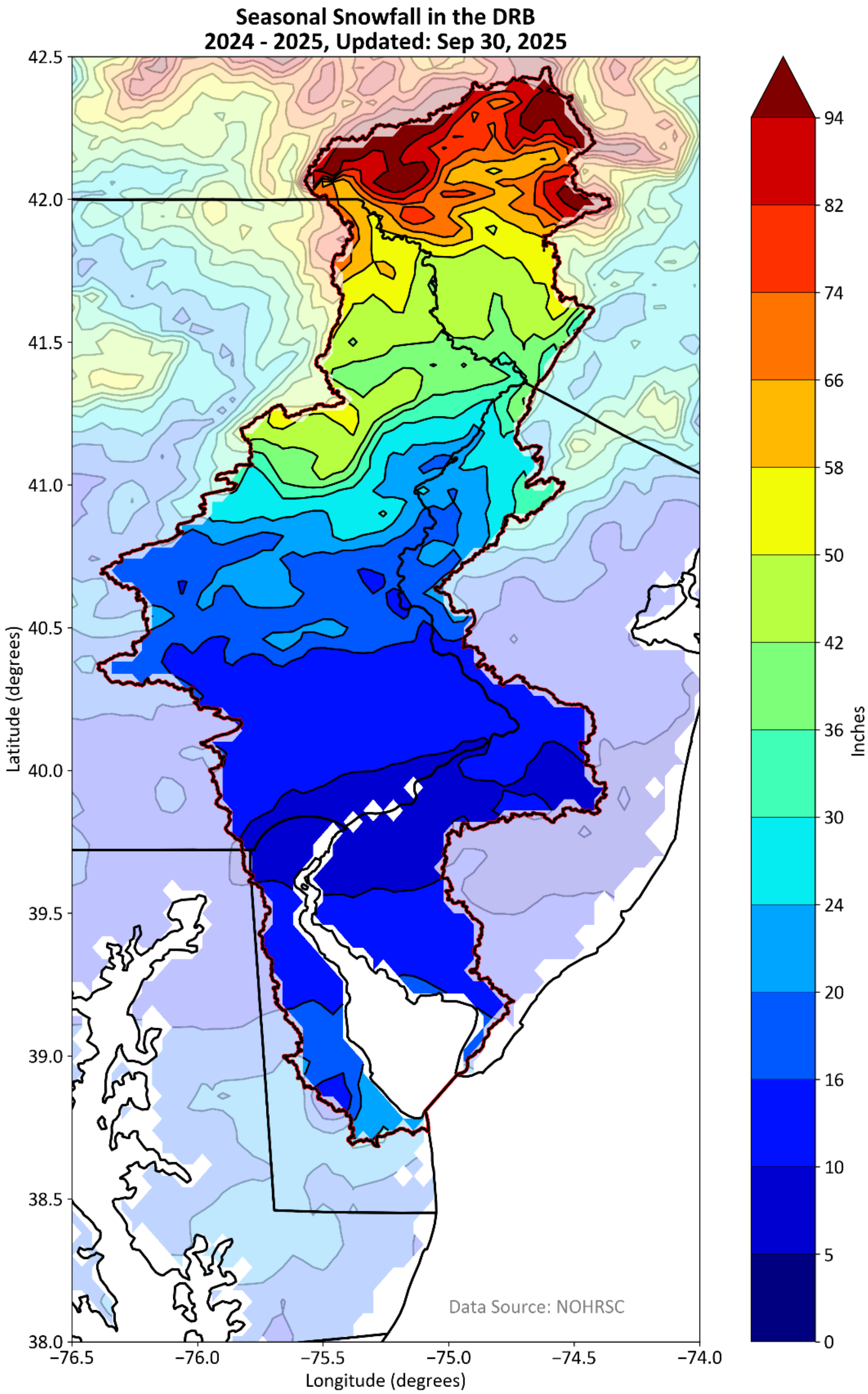


Figure 4: Total Snowfall for the Winter 2024-2025. Note: seasonal snowfall is measured by water year (October 1 – September 30).

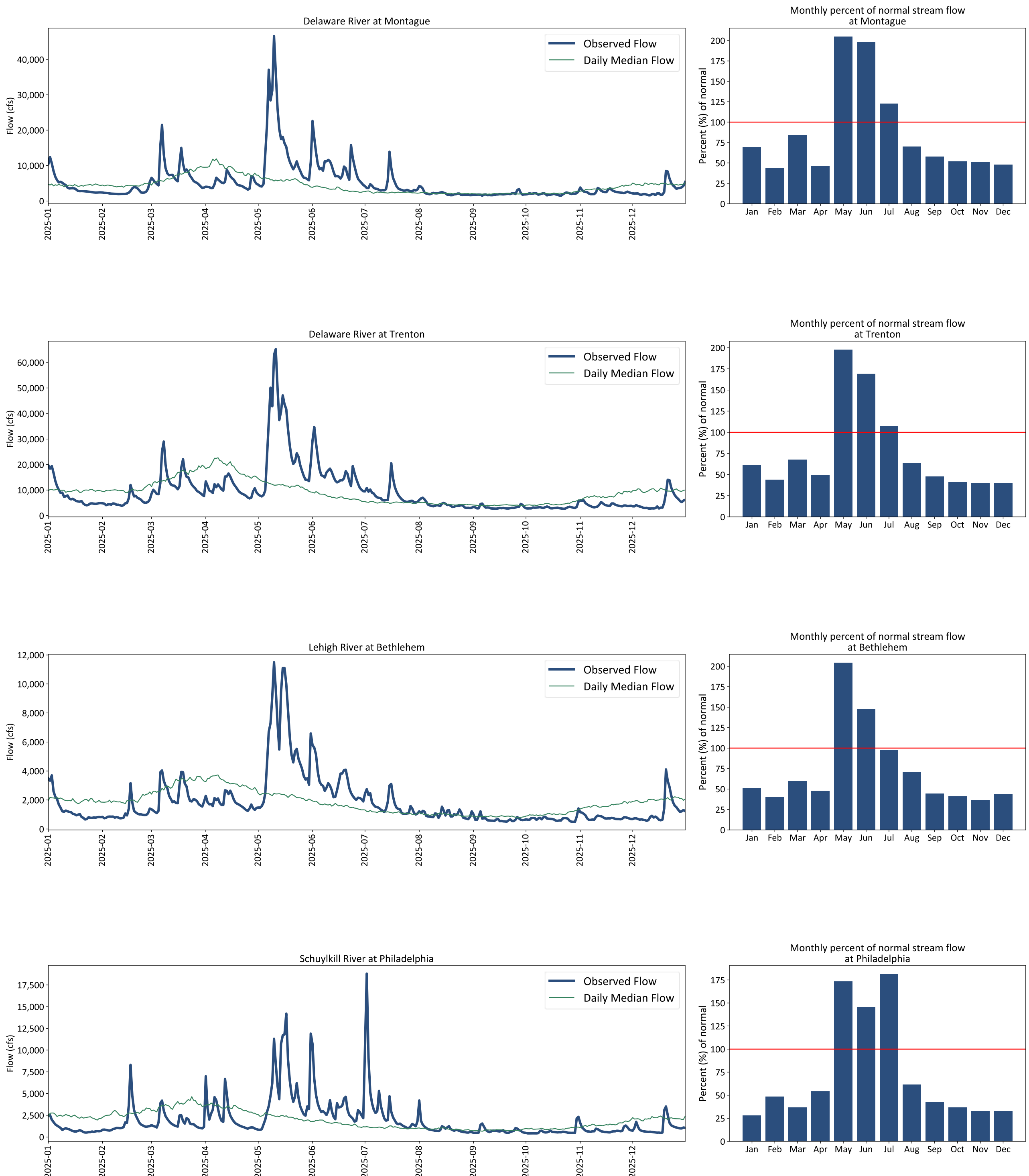


Figure 5: Streamflow and Percent of Normal Streamflow at Four Representative Locations.

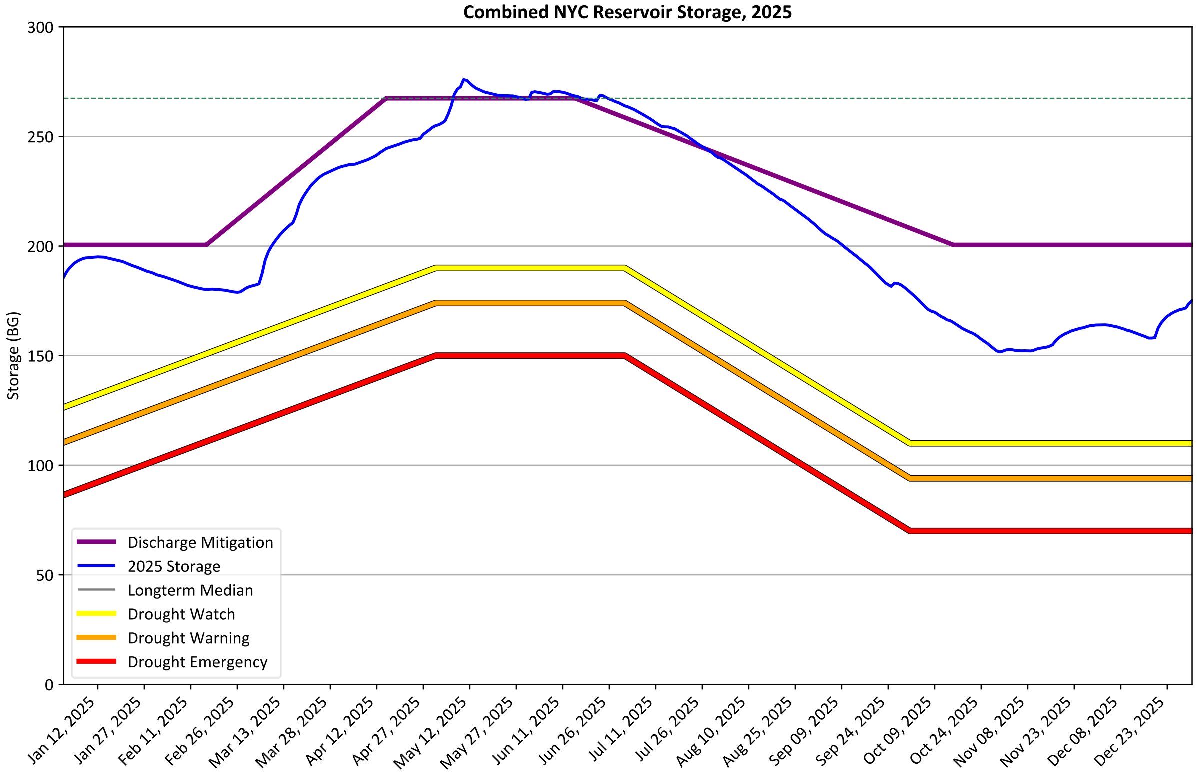


Figure 6: Combined New York City Reservoir Storage for Delaware River Basin Reservoirs (Cannonsville, Pepacton, and Neversink).

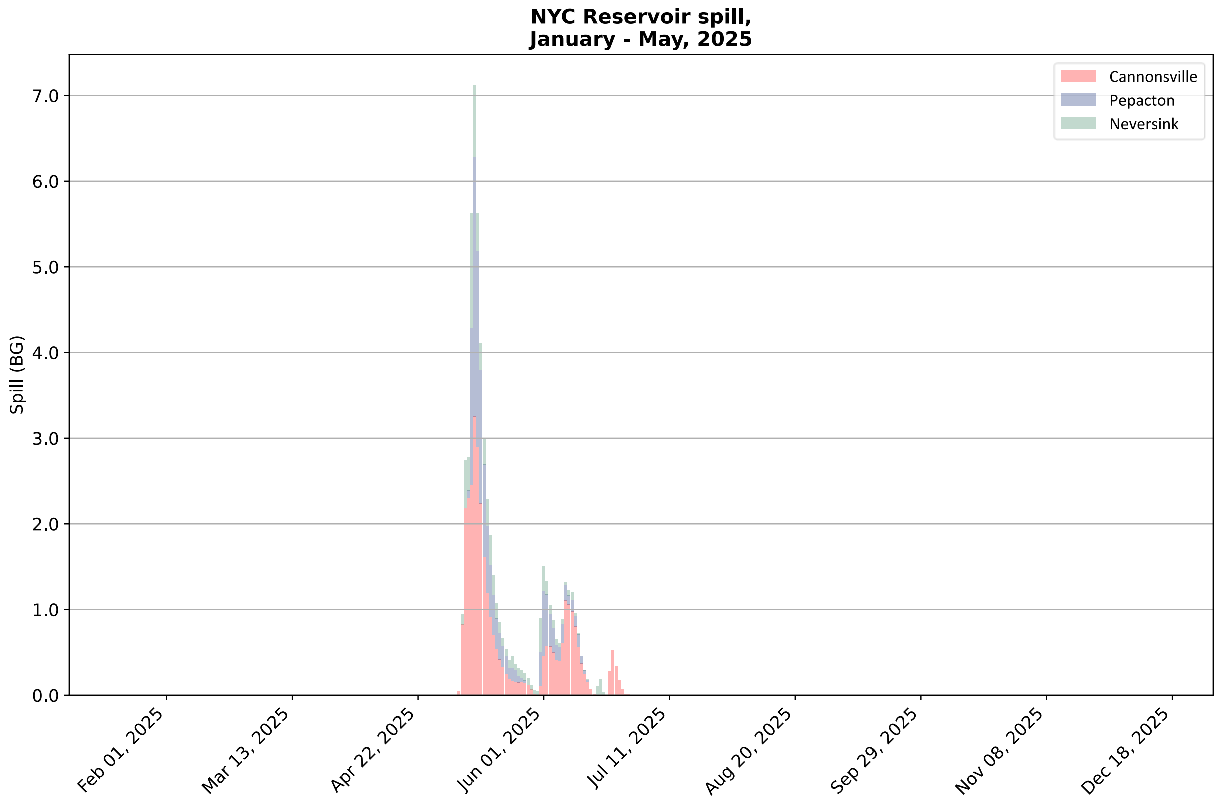


Figure 7: NYC Reservoir Spills (January – December 2025). Note: The total amount spilled over the period was approximately 10.70 BG.

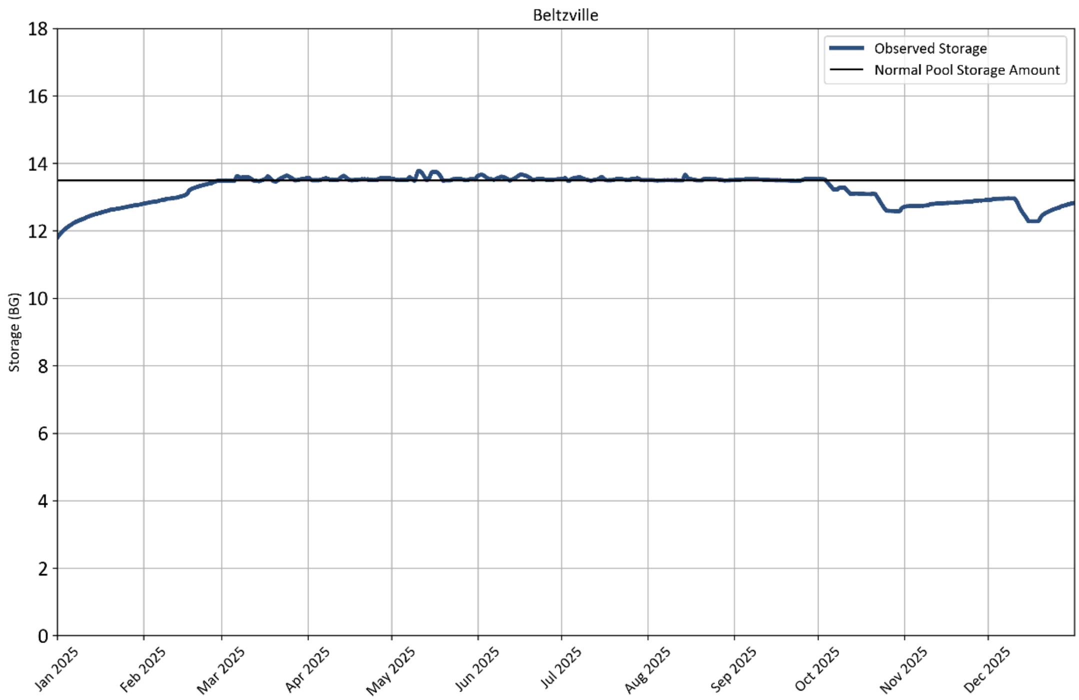


Figure 8: 2025 Beltzville Reservoir Storage

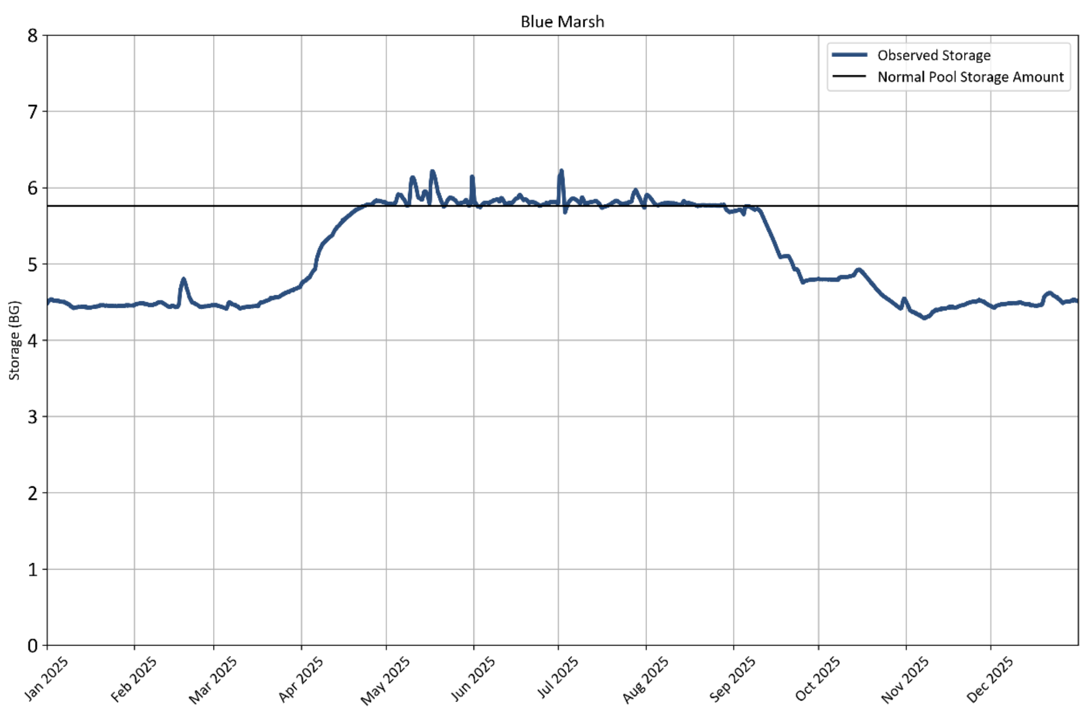


Figure 9: 2025 Blue Marsh Reservoir Storage

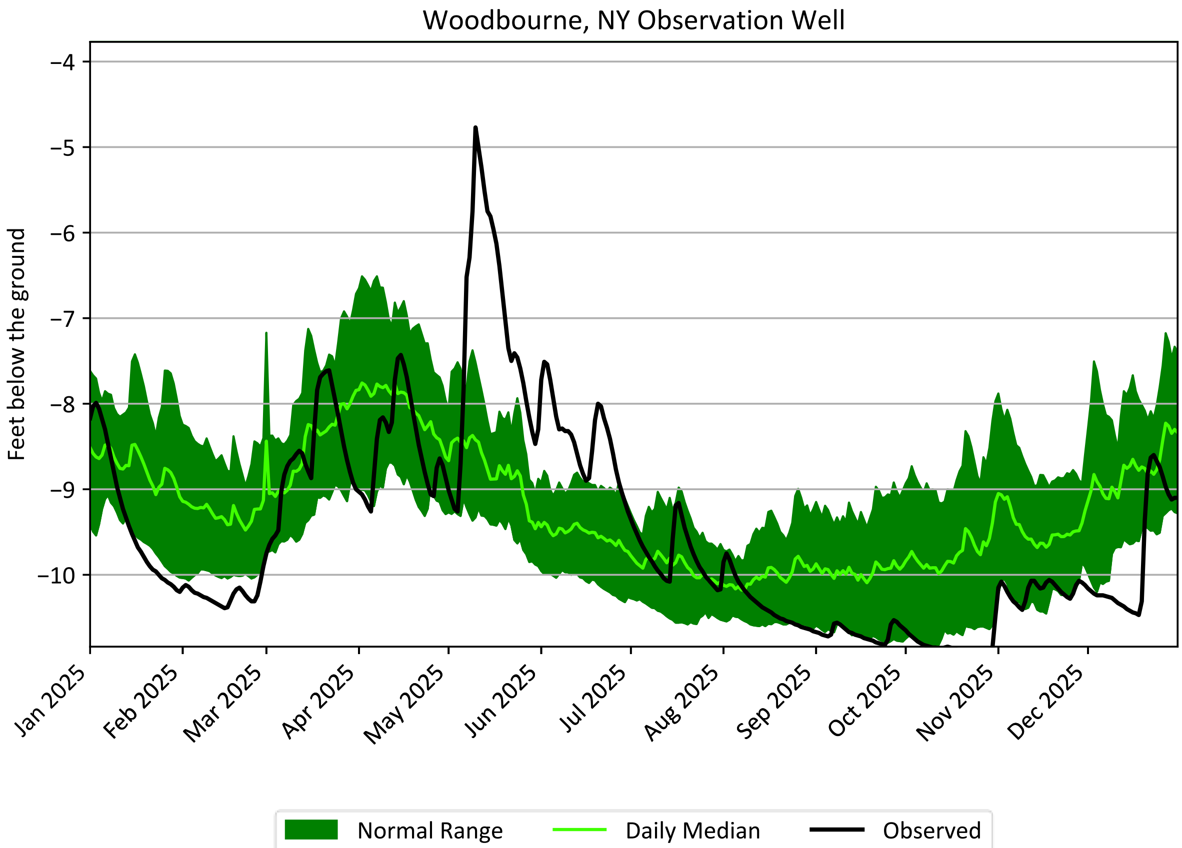


Figure 10: Groundwater Levels, Woodbourne, New York.

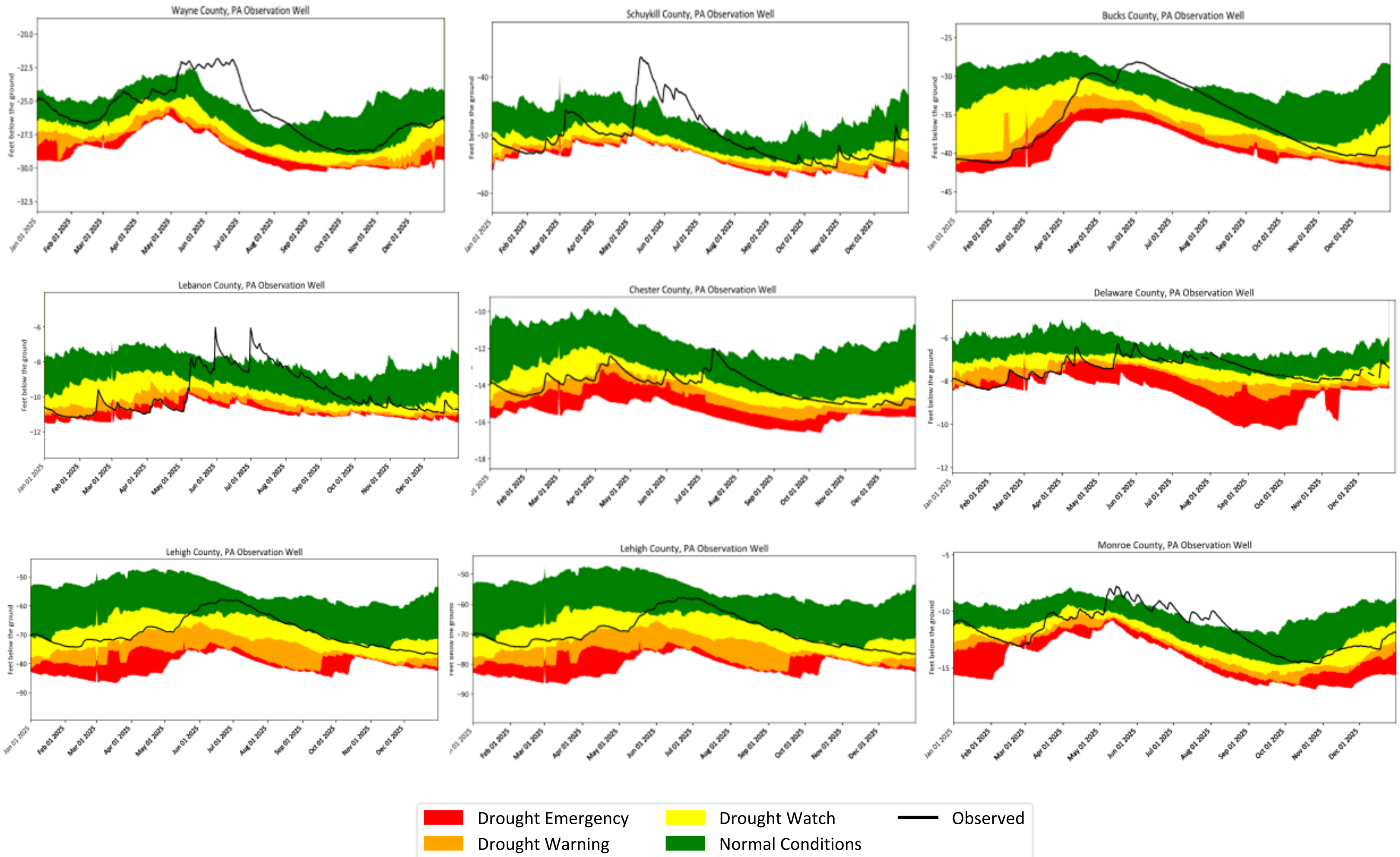


Figure 11: Groundwater Levels at Pennsylvania sites.

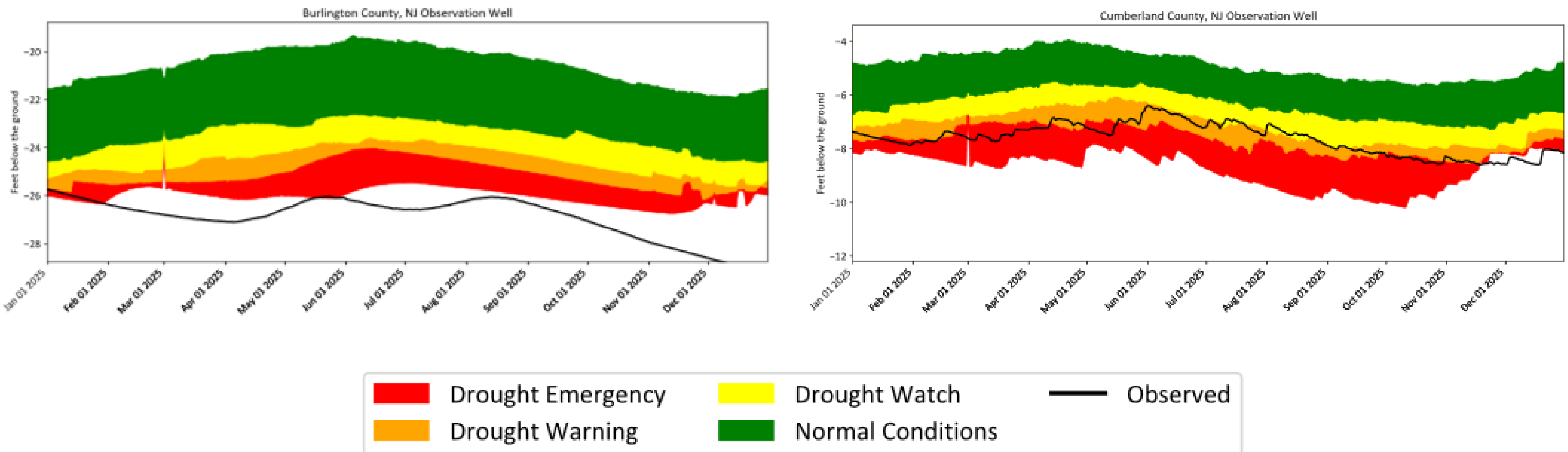


Figure 12: 2025 Groundwater levels at New Jersey sites.

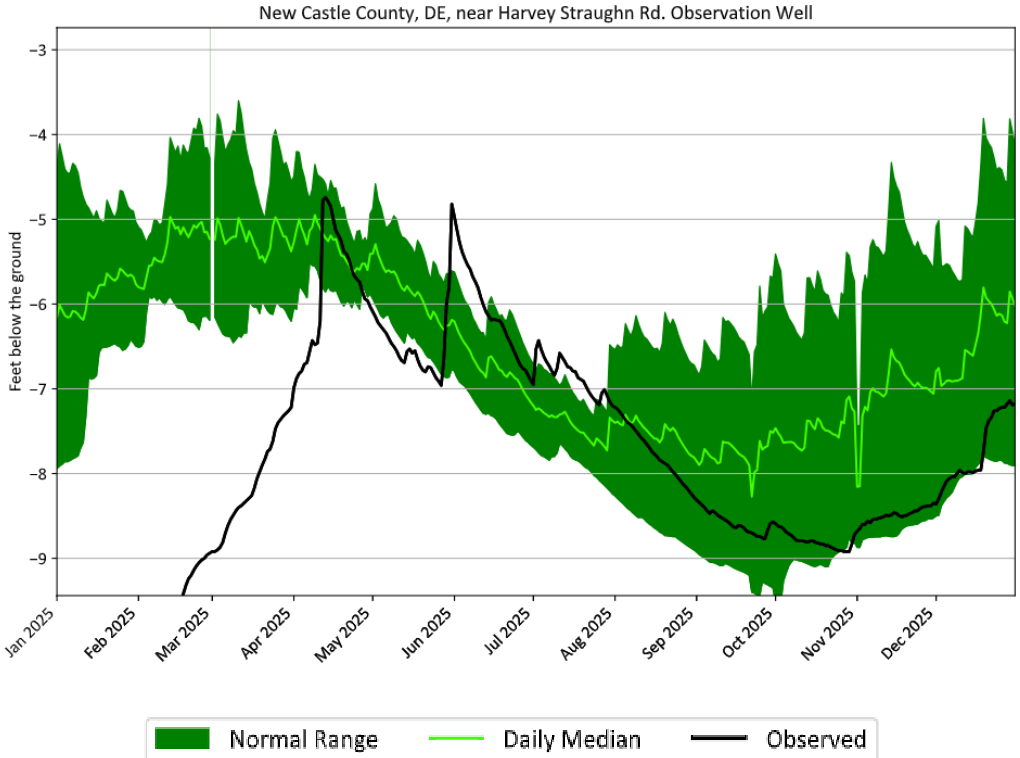


Figure 13: Groundwater levels at New Castle County, near Harvey Straughn Rd, Delaware site.

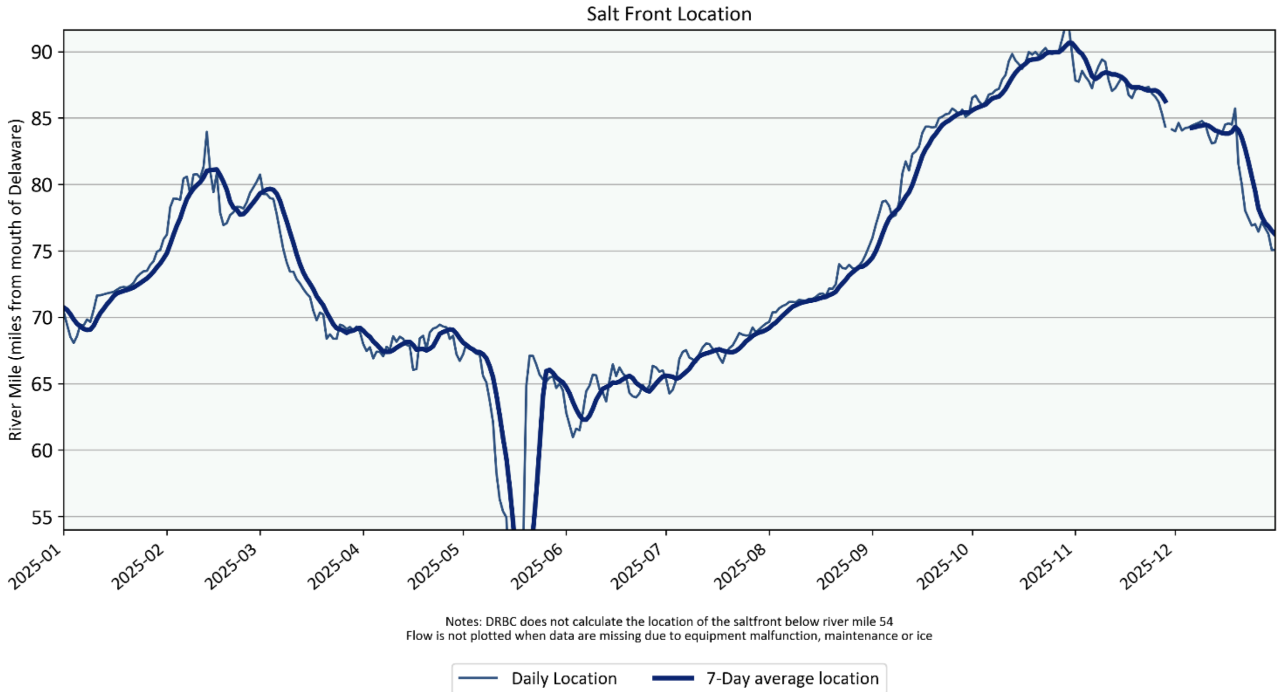


Figure 14: Salt front location in 2025.

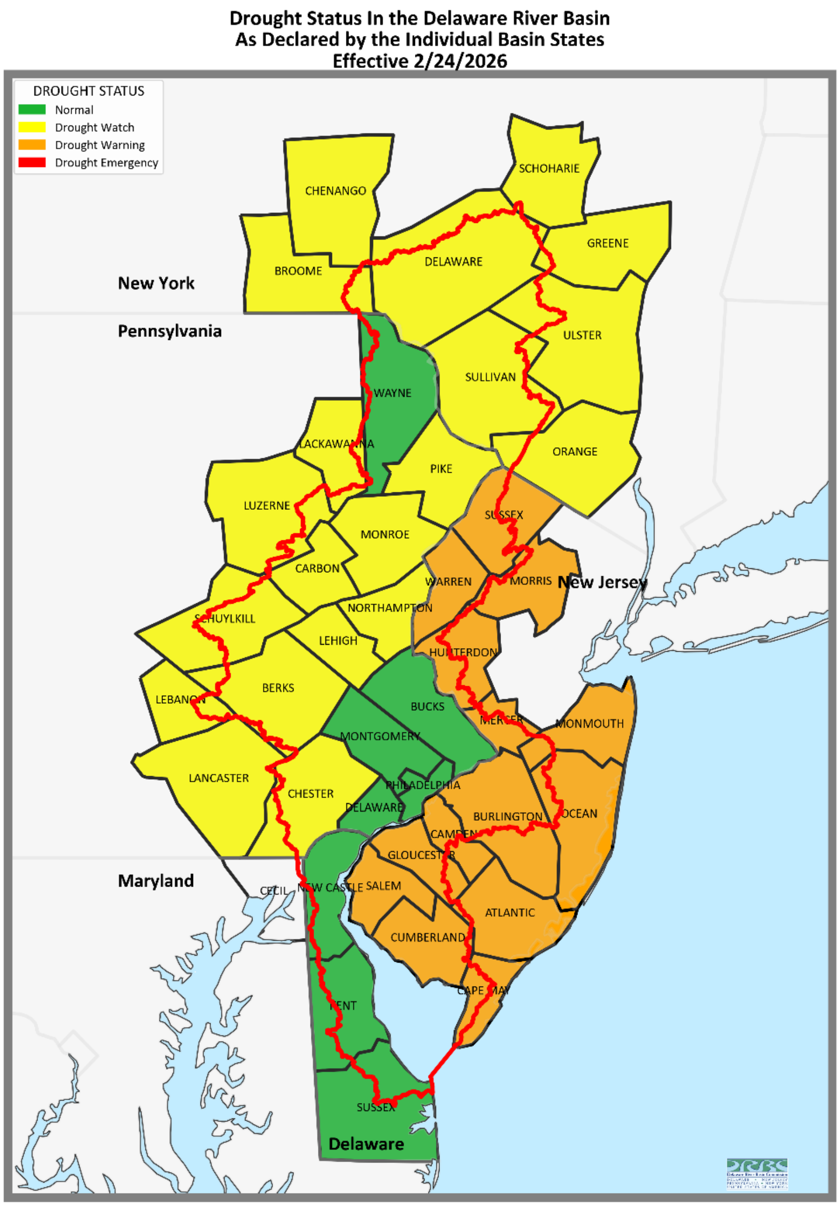
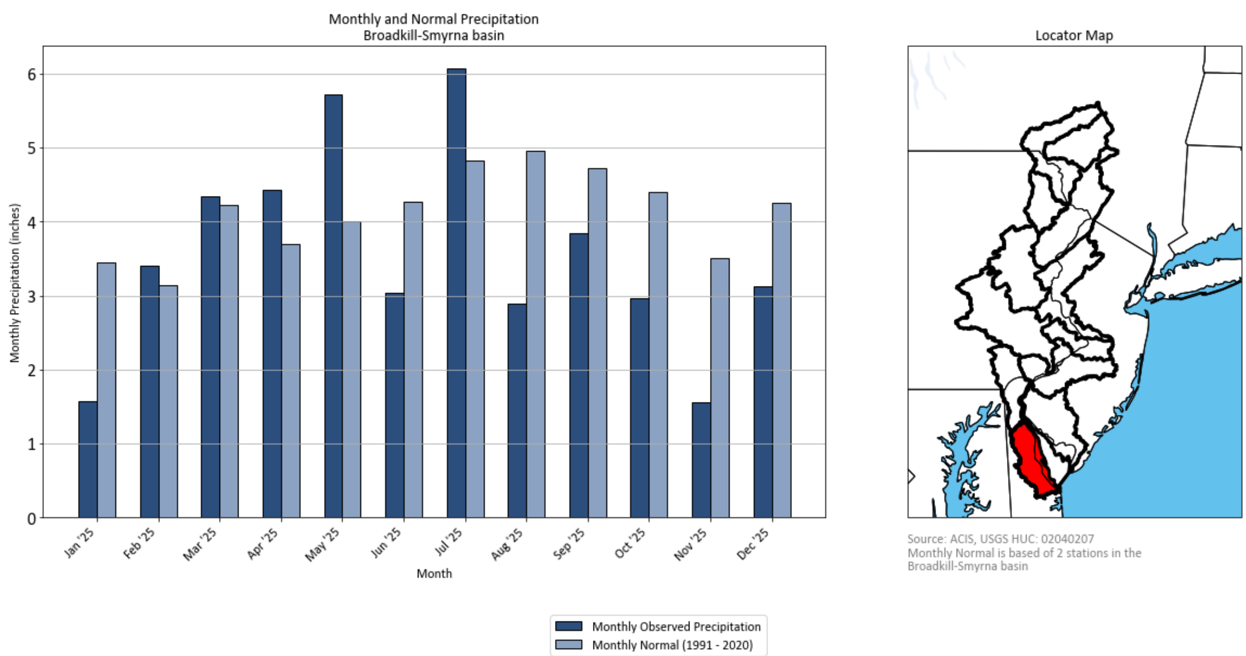


Figure 15: Drought status in the Delaware River Basin. This is a map of all counties partly or completely contained within the DRB, colored based on drought status as declared by individual basin states. On this map, the red line represents the boundary of the basin.

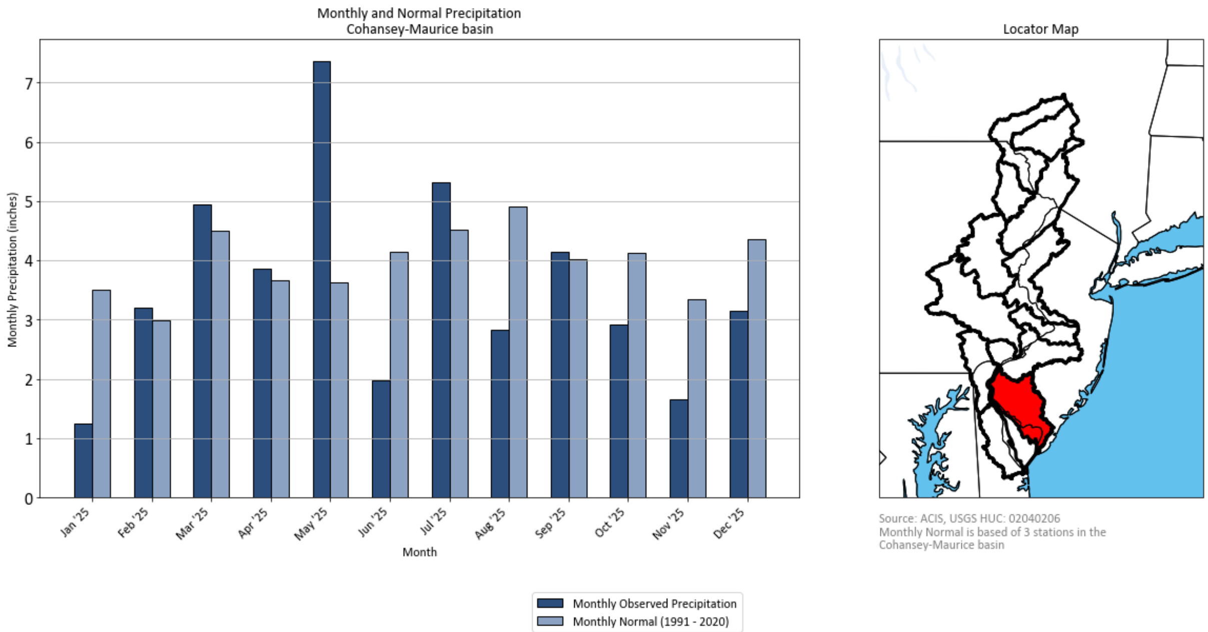
9. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MONTHLY PRECIPITATION COMPARED TO NORMAL

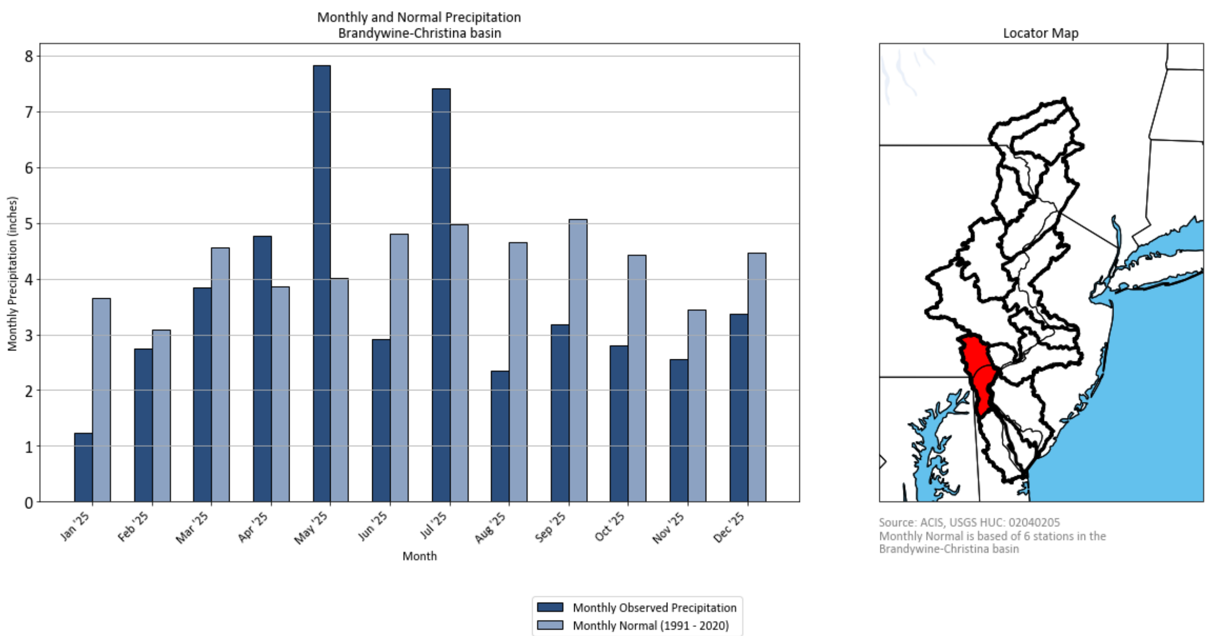
The following Figures present a comparison of observed monthly precipitation to normal monthly precipitation in twelve hydrologic regions across the DRB, as defined by the Hydrologic Unit Code system (HUC) at the eight-digit scale. The Applied Climate Information System (ACIS) is a service provided by the Northeast Regional Climate Center (NRCC), which compiles daily meteorological records from across the United States. The monthly total and normal are calculated using the daily average of precipitation stations within each HUC. In the Figures below, the observed precipitation for the year is depicted by dark blue bars, while the grey bars represent the normal precipitation using the 30-year period from 1991 to 2020, in accordance with NOAA's current definition of normal precipitation. A locator map accompanies each Figure.



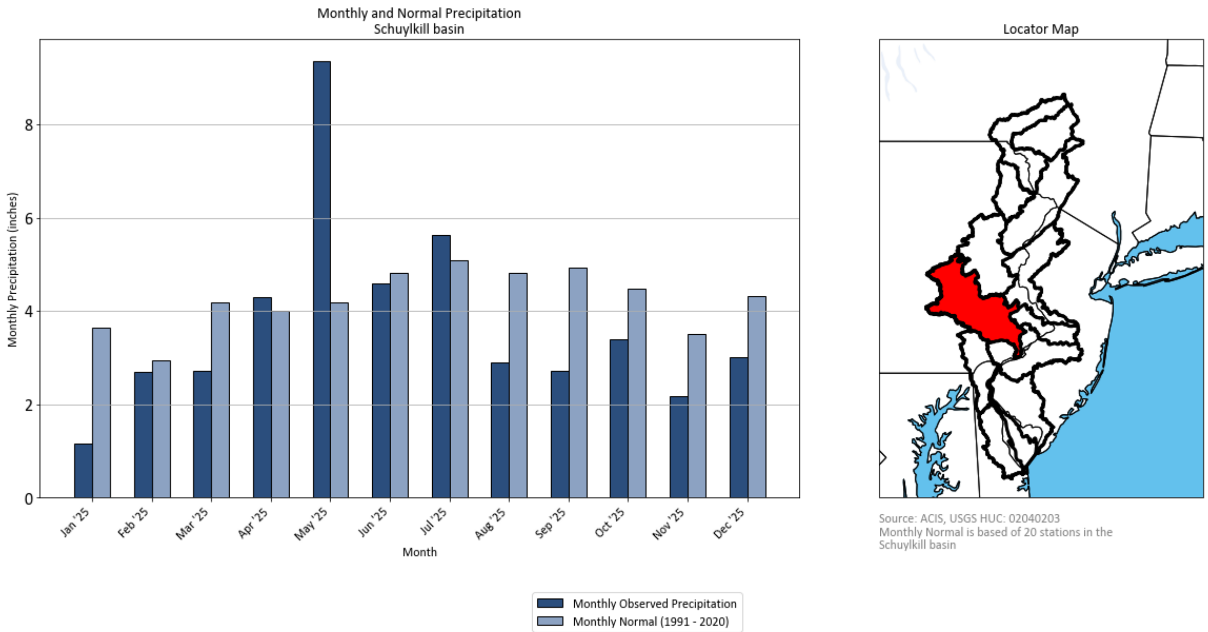
Appendix Figure A: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Broadkill-Smyrna basin.



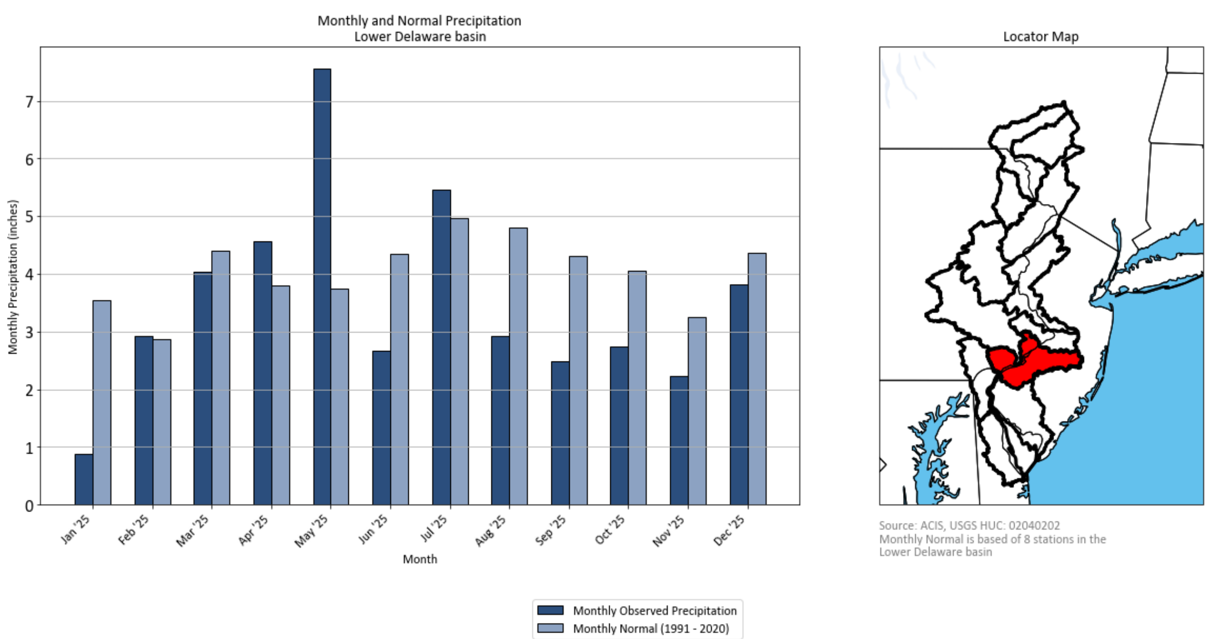
Appendix Figure B: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Cohansey-Maurice basin.



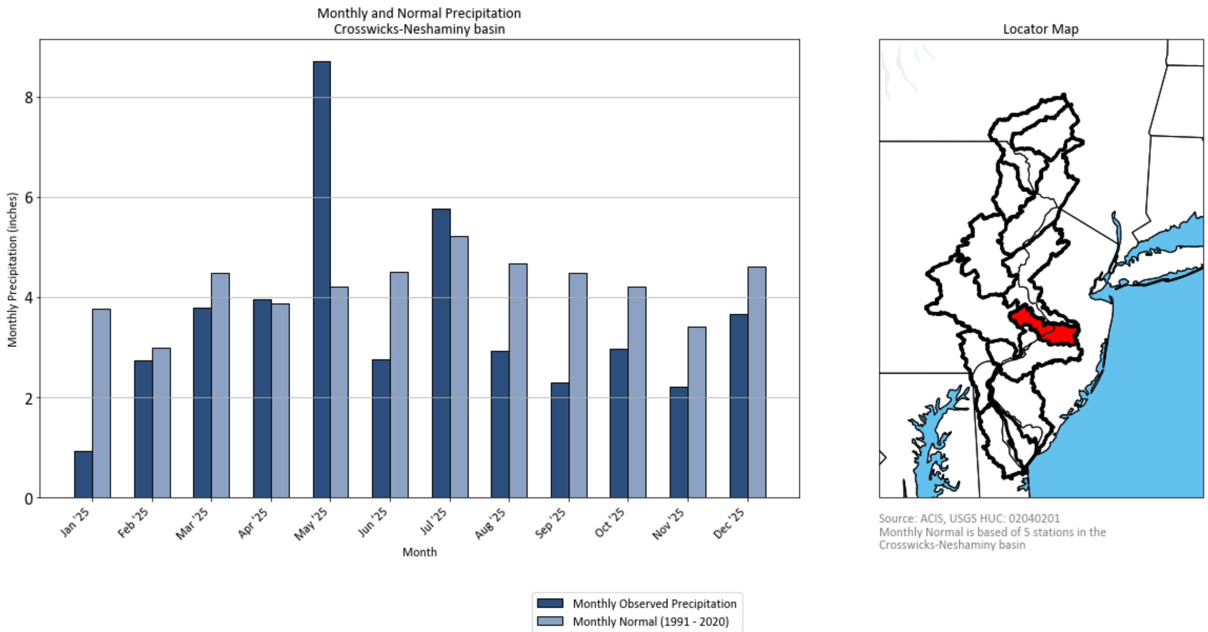
Appendix Figure C: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Brandywine-Christina basin.



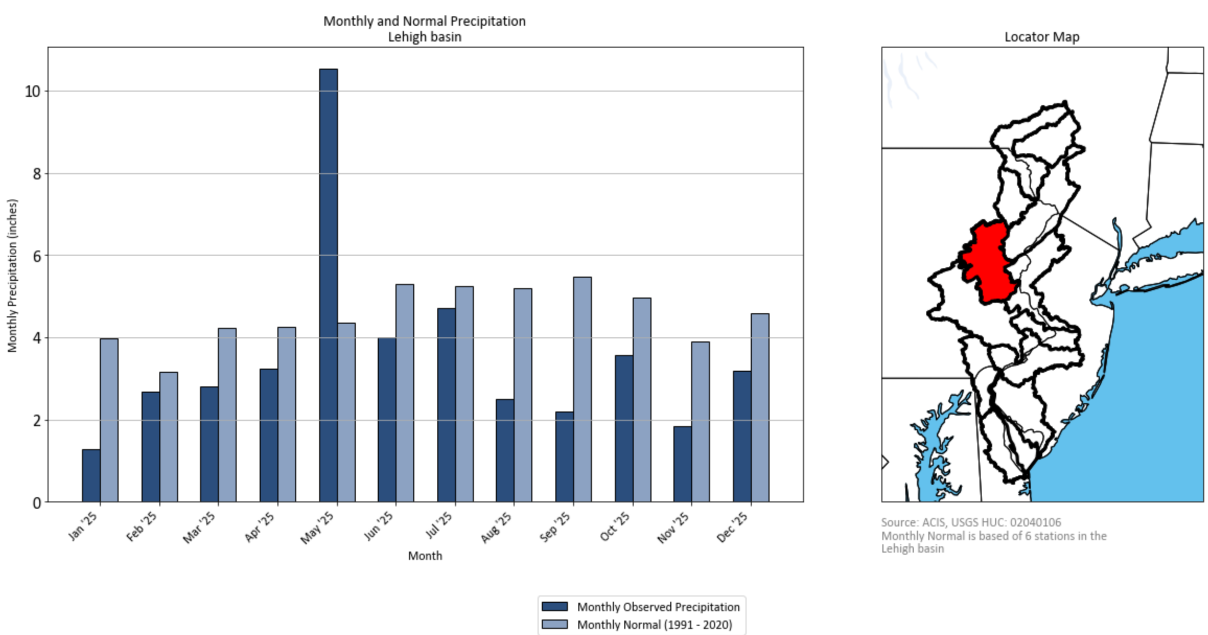
Appendix Figure D: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Schuylkill basin.



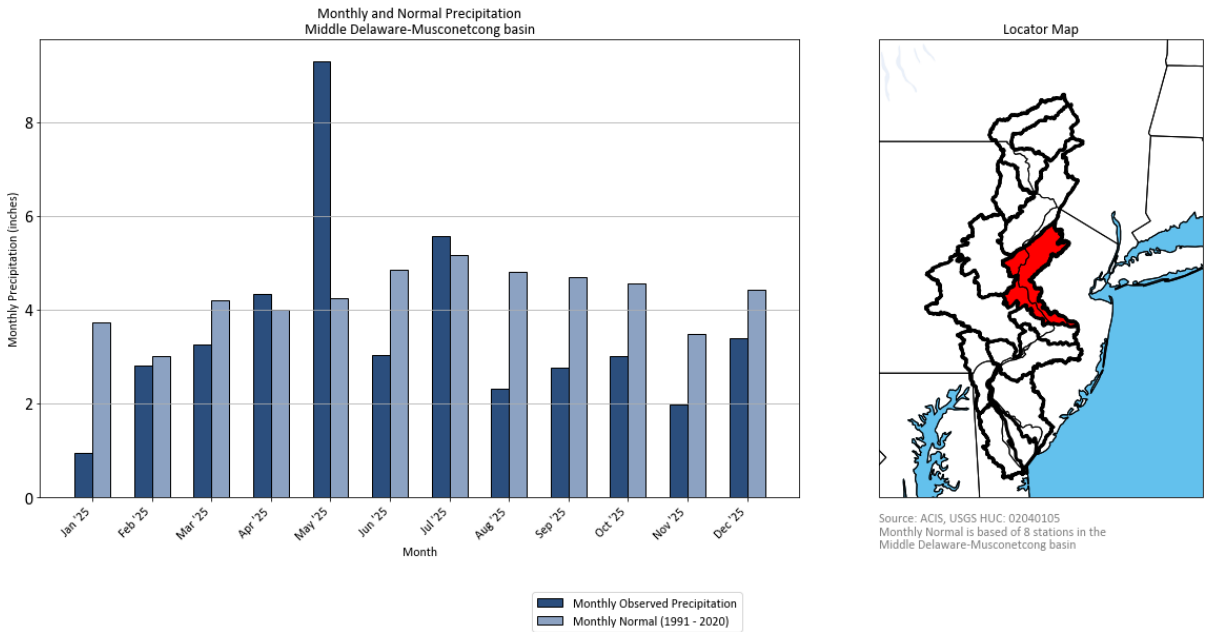
Appendix Figure E: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Lower Delaware basin.



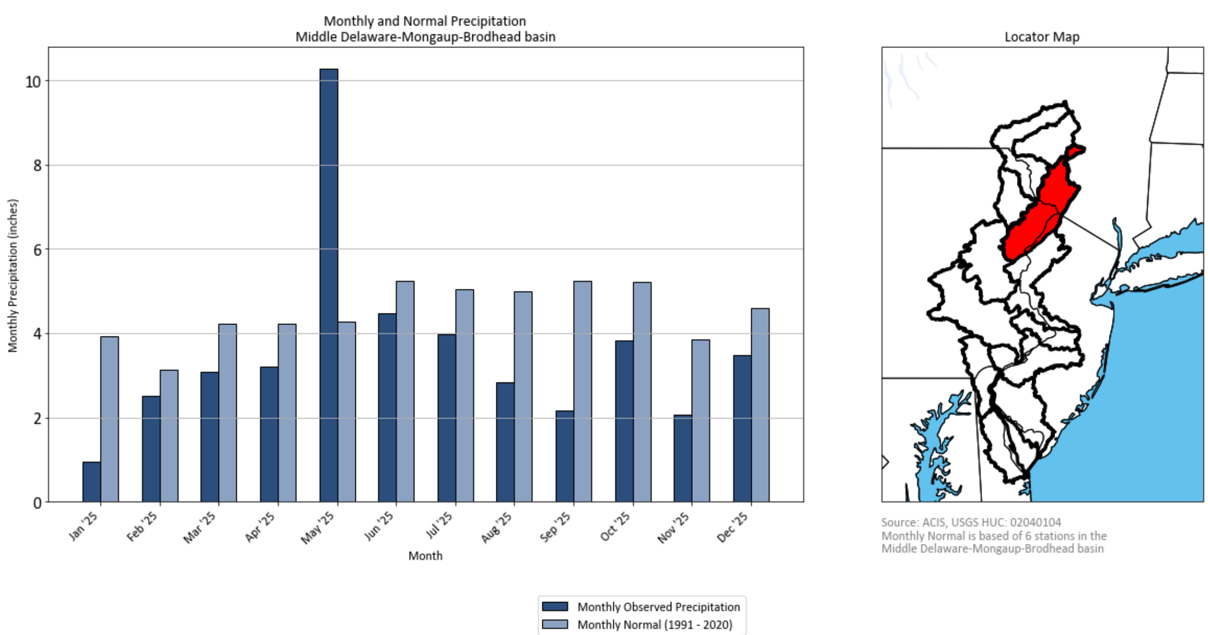
Appendix Figure F: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Crosswicks-Neshaminy basin.



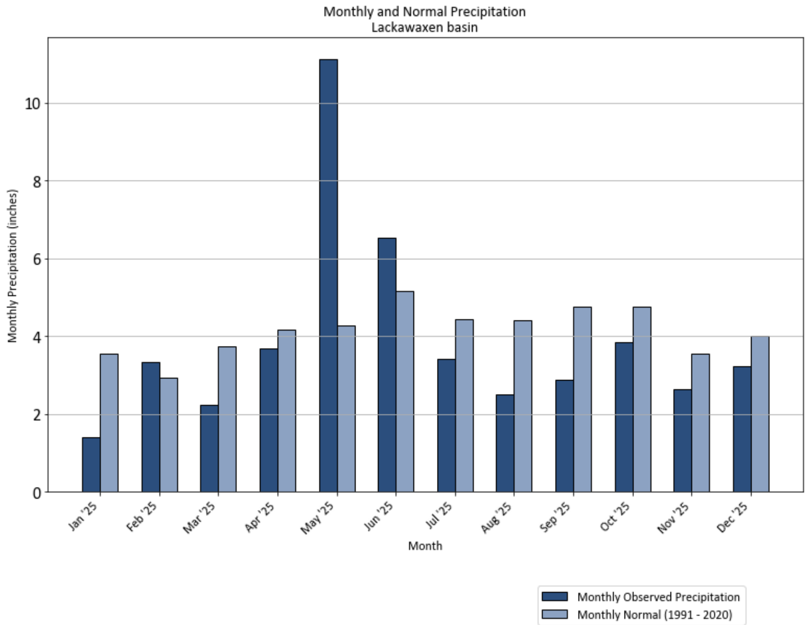
Appendix Figure G: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Lehigh basin.

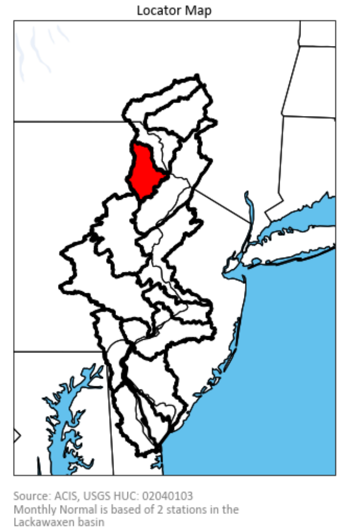


Appendix Figure H: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Middle Delaware-Musconetcong basin.

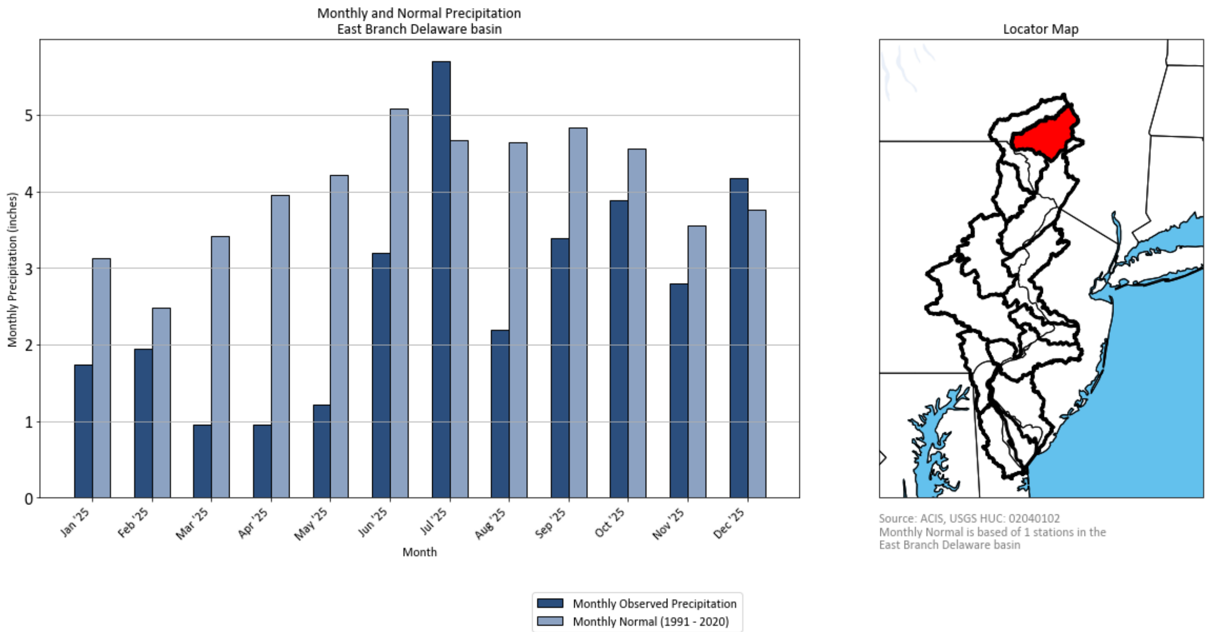


Appendix Figure I: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Middle Delaware-Mongaup-Brodhead basin.

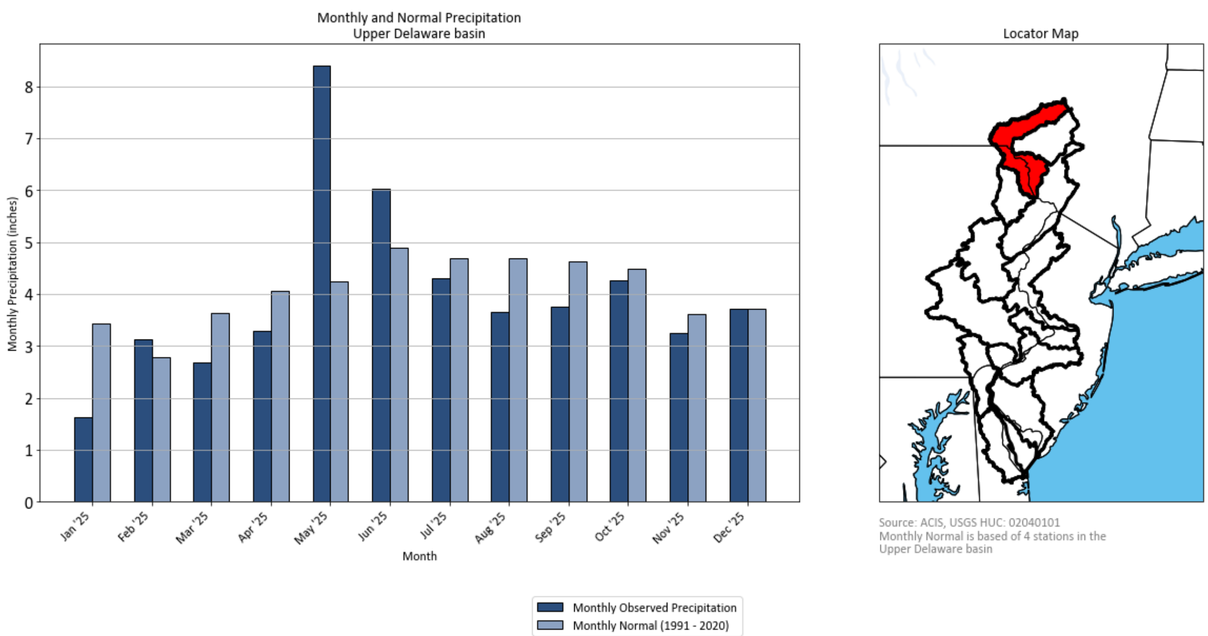




Appendix Figure J: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Lackawaxen basin.



Appendix Figure K: Monthly and normal precipitation in the East Branch Delaware basin.



Appendix Figure L: Monthly and normal precipitation in the Upper Delaware basin.

Table A: **Monthly Precipitation Totals for 2025, Mean Monthly, and Maximum values (Source: ACIS).** Note: Normal precipitation is based on a precipitation average between 1990-2021[8].

Location		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Callicoon, NY	2025 Obs.	1.23	3.42	2.55	2.98	7.46	5.23	6.43	3.29	3.20	3.53	3.00	3.65	45.97
	Mean	3.03	2.93	3.33	4.52	5.17	5.11	5.91	6.02	4.82	4.58	3.31	4.28	47.93
	Max	6.14 (2019)	5.08 (2018)	6.70 (2024)	8.57 (2019)	8.72 (2012)	8.62 (2011)	10.07 (2021)	12.47 (2011)	10.60 (2011)	7.80 (2010)	8.18 (2018)	6.27 (2023)	75.18 (2011)
Mt. Pocono, PA	2025 Obs.	0.73	2.27	3.92	2.76	13.26	5.05	3.84	1.42	1.23	4.74	2.13	4.43	45.78
	Mean	3.40	2.88	3.74	4.32	4.78	5.01	4.86	5.09	5.60	5.36	3.64	4.64	50.52
	Max	9.33 (2024)	7.24 (2008)	9.75 (2011)	9.24 (2011)	13.26 (2025)	12.05 (2006)	10.85 (2018)	12.69 (2011)	12.93 (2011)	12.71 (2005)	8.53 (2018)	9.07 (2023)	82.69 (2011)
Sussex Airport, NJ	2025 Obs.	0.47	1.85	3.49	1.96	9.24	1.40	T	T	2.08	2.51	1.24	2.25	26.49
	Mean	2.29	1.97	2.83	2.81	3.49	3.87	3.97	3.80	3.80	4.03	2.65	3.13	37.48

[8] Note: T denotes trace rainfall for that month.

Location		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
	Max	10.17 (1979)	7.93 (2008)	8.85 (2010)	10.00 (1983)	10.58 (1984)	11.18 (1972)	12.77 (1945)	17.3 (1955)	14.51 (2011)	14.58 (2005)	10.2 (1972)	8.48 (1972)	64.22 (2011)
Allentown, PA	2025 Obs.	0.86	2.47	3.68	2.05	10.45	3.26	3.93	1.60	2.66	2.40	1.61	2.54	37.51
	Mean	3.18	2.82	3.458	3.71	4.06	3.93	4.65	4.42	4.16	3.32	3.46	3.66	44.53
	Max	8.42 (1979)	7.62 (2008)	7.21 (1953)	10.09 (1952)	10.62 (1984)	9.13 (2006)	10.42 (1969)	13.47 (2011)	12.99 (2011)	13.16 (2005)	9.73 (2018)	8.62 (2023)	71.72 (2011)
Trenton, NJ	2025 Obs.	0.83	2.21	4.85	2.24	6.97	2.35	4.94	0.82	1.89	2.15	1.92	3.38	34.55
	Mean	3.20	2.76	3.81	3.78	4.06	4.16	4.54	4.21	4.15	3.70	2.99	3.97	43.45
	Max	6.59 (1999)	5.75 (2018)	8.34 (2018)	9.95 (2007)	7.57 (2019)	10.14 (2013)	9.87 (1945)	15.69 (2011)	11.22 (1999)	11.21 (2005)	8.85 (2018)	7.53 (2023)	62.96 (2018)
Reading, PA	2025 Obs.	1.00	2.32	3.20	3.01	10.00	5.94	6.69	1.73	2.90	2.69	1.85	2.21	43.54
	Mean	3.09	2.84	3.47	3.43	3.86	4.31	5.04	4.47	4.97	3.63	2.65	3.66	42.98
	Max	6.14 (2024)	6.88 (2008)	6.53 (2000)	6.47 (2014)	10.00 (2025)	9.05 (2006)	11.37 (2004)	14.81 (2018)	12.35 (1999)	10.53 (2005)	8.15 (2018)	7.72 (2023)	68.74 (2018)
Phila., PA	2025 Obs.	0.93	2.05	5.36	2.83	6.22	2.20	4.61	1.73	1.79	2.02	2.30	3.35	35.39

Location		**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Total**
	Mean	3.12	2.71	3.77	3.49	3.58	3.82	4.26	4.12	3.64	2.94	3.19	3.57	41.61
	Max	8.86 (1978)	6.44 (1979)	7.33 (2010)	9.05 (2007)	7.40 (1948)	10.56 (2013)	13.24 (2013)	19.31 (2011)	13.07 (1999)	8.68 (2005)	9.06 (1972)	8.86 (2009)	64.33 (2011)
Millville, NJ	2025 Obs.	0.95	2.39	4.63	3.21	8.52	2.12	5.87	0.65	1.78	2.37	1.90	3.02	37.41
	Mean	3.14	2.94	4.02	3.63	3.56	3.46	3.87	4.28	3.28	3.20	3.33	3.68	40.99
	Max	7.93 (1999)	7.64 (1971)	10.13 (1994)	8.70 (2023)	8.60 (1948)	12.74 (2015)	12.9 (1969)	12.74 (2011)	7.66 (1966)	7.63 (2005)	8.60 (1972)	9.30 (1969)	58.57 (1989)
Wilmington, DE	2025 Obs.	1.25	2.33	4.62	4.15	6.73	3.95	6.73	1.40	1.86	1.98	2.25	3.27	40.52
	Mean	3.01	2.76	3.73	3.26	3.40	3.88	4.16	3.64	3.65	2.99	3.04	3.44	39.66
	Max	8.41 (1978)	7.02 (1979)	9.17 (2000)	8.55 (2007)	7.38 (1983)	13.66 (2013)	12.63 (1989)	14.7 (2011)	12.68 (1999)	8.01 (1995)	8.69 (2018)	8.58 (2009)	61.37 (2018)