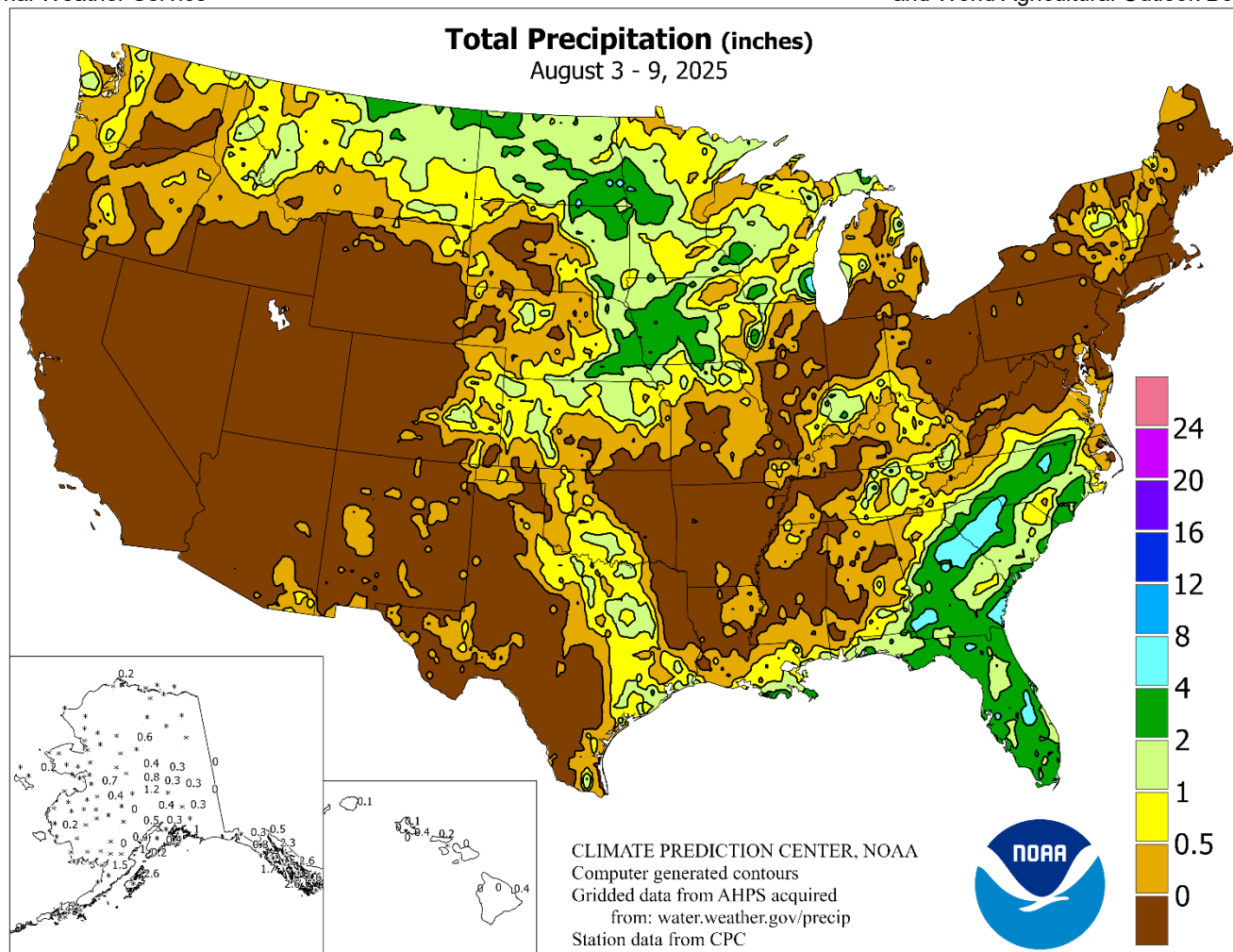


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Agricultural Statistics Service
and World Agricultural Outlook Board



HIGHLIGHTS

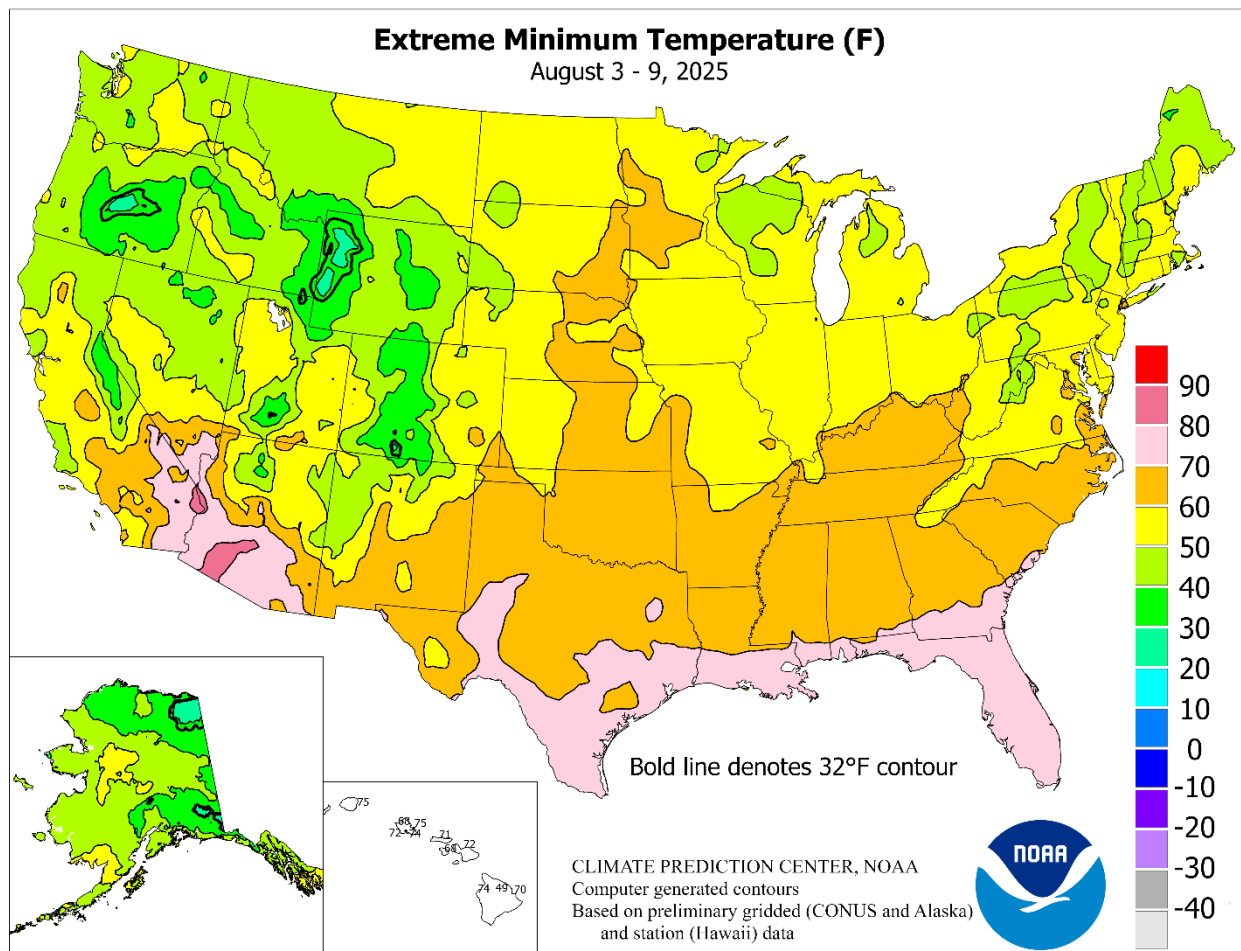
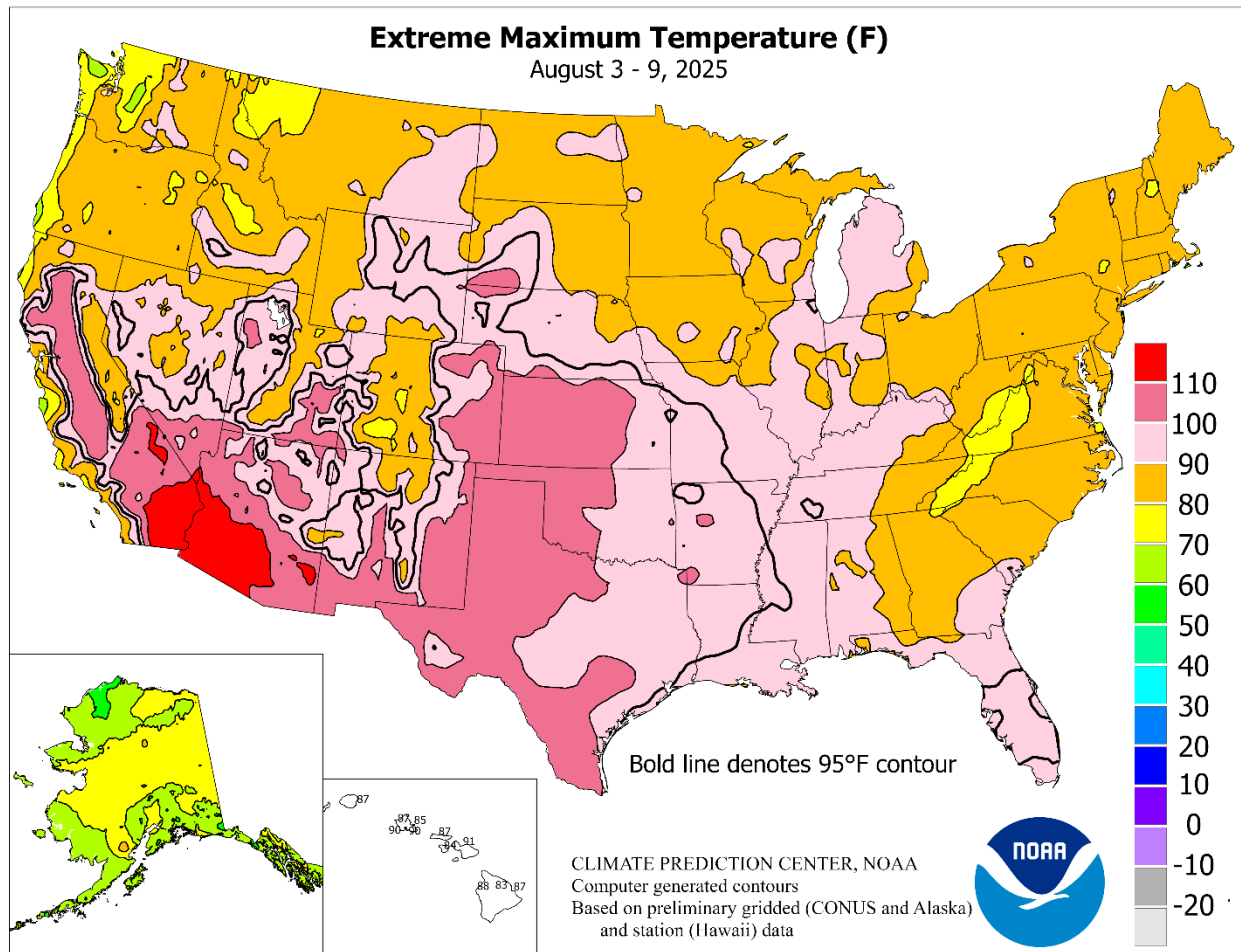
August 3 – 9, 2025

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Large sections of the country, including the **mid-South**, **Northeast**, and **southeastern half of the Corn Belt**, experienced mostly dry weather, promoting fieldwork but reducing soil moisture availability for pastures and immature summer crops. Dry conditions extended into the **West**, except across the **northern tier of the region**. **Southwestern** dryness was related to the temporary disruption of the monsoon circulation. In contrast, significant rain fell across the portions of the **northern and central Plains**, **upper Midwest**, and **lower Southeast**.
(Continued on page 3)

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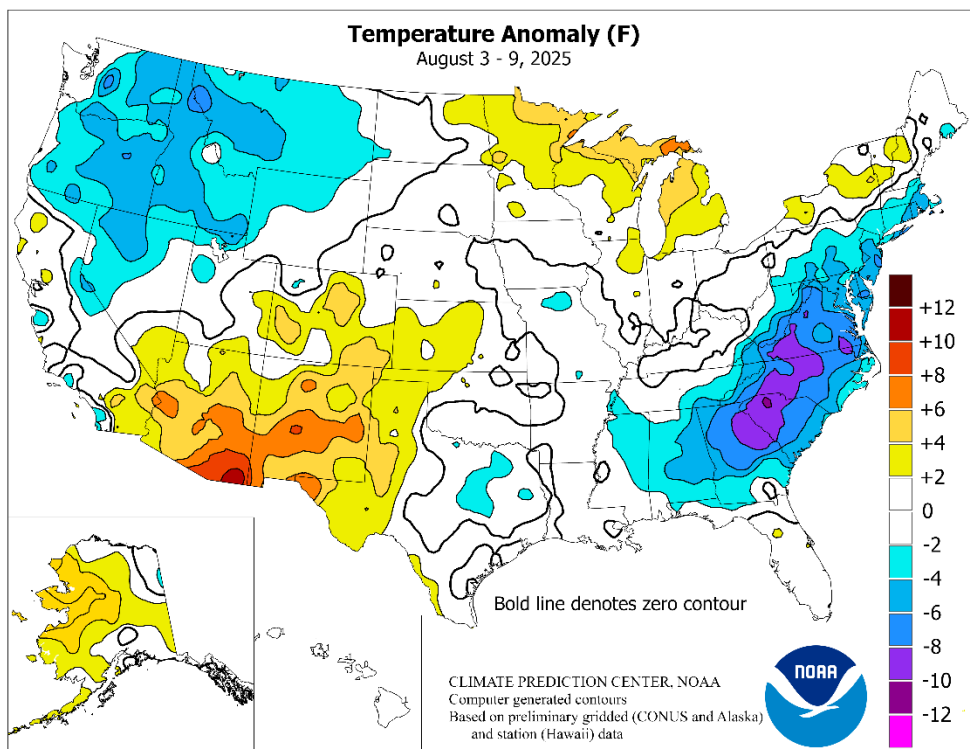


(Continued from front cover)

Additionally, locally severe thunderstorms across the **nation's mid-section** featured large hail, high winds, and flash flooding. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 4 inches or more, fell on August 9 in **southeastern Wisconsin**. Meanwhile, persistent **Southeastern** cloudiness and showers held weekly temperatures 5 to 10°F below normal from **central Georgia into the Carolinas**. Cool, dry weather prevailed in the **northern mid-Atlantic States**. Elsewhere, extreme heat was limited to the **southwestern and south-central U.S.**, despite pervasive dryness. In fact, temperatures averaging at least 5°F below normal were common across the **interior Northwest**. Farther south and east, however, near- or above-normal temperatures stretched from the **Southwest into the Great Lakes States**. Readings averaged more than 5°F above normal in portions of the **upper Great Lakes region**, along with numerous locations in **Arizona and New Mexico**. Temperatures remained below 95°F all week in the **Midwest**, minimizing heat stress in key corn and soybean production areas.

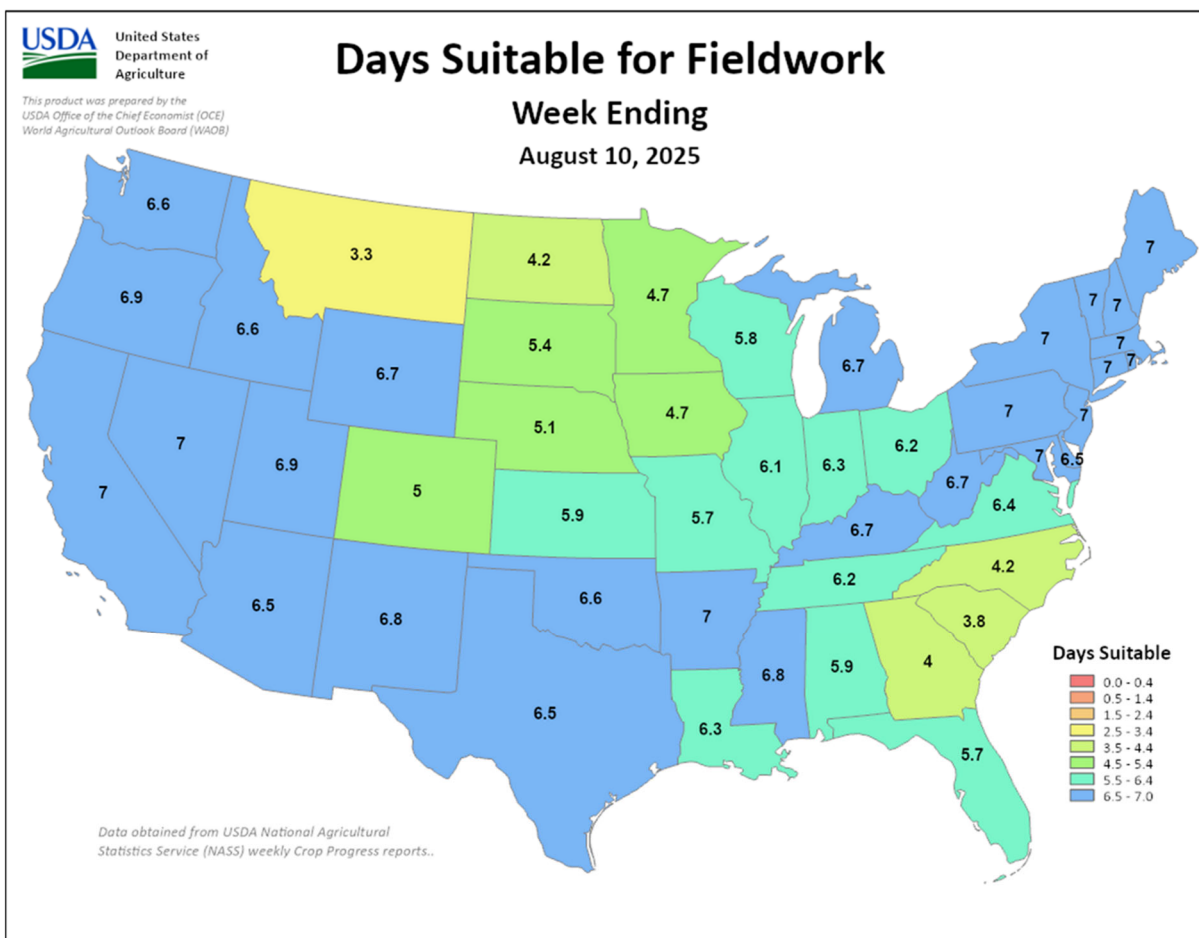
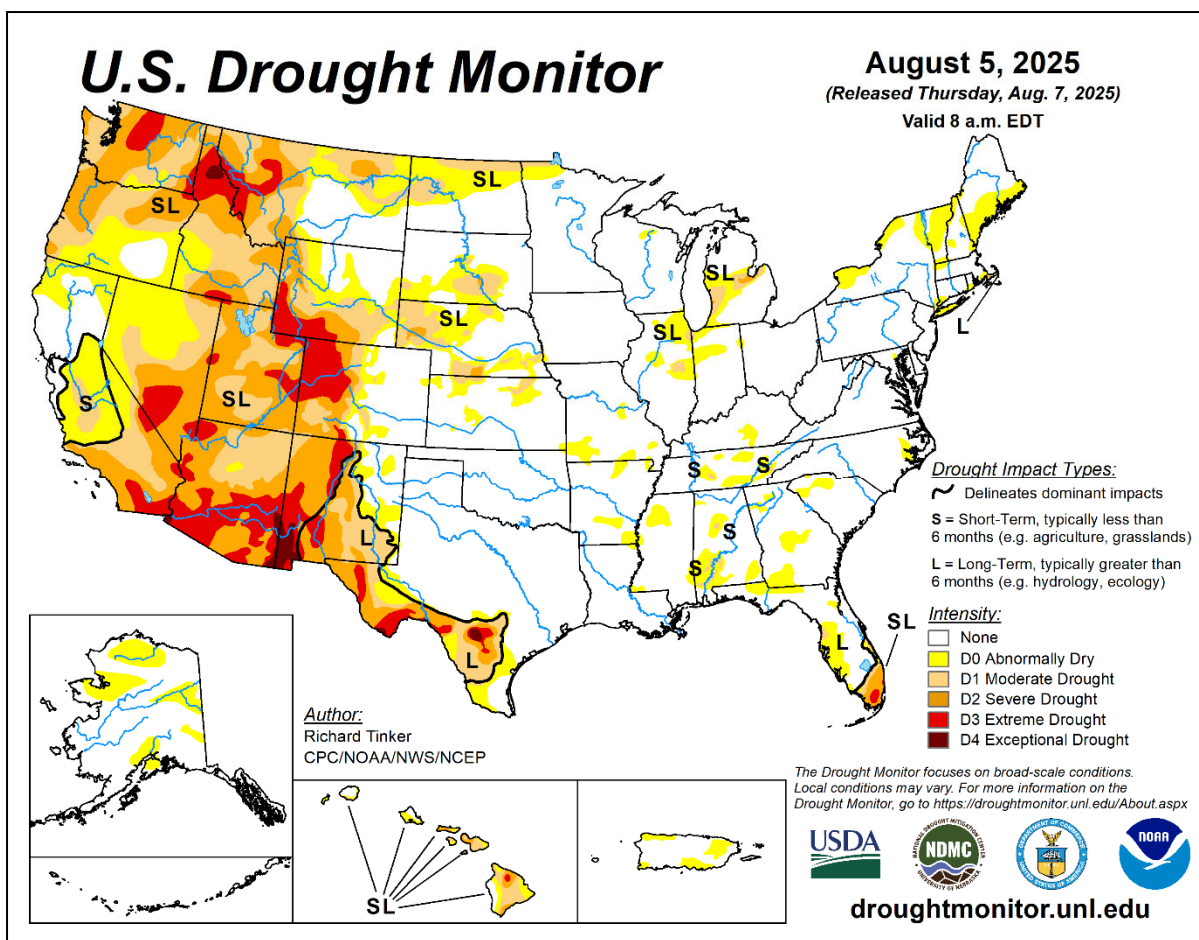
Early-August heat was focused across the **south-central U.S.**, where daily-record highs included 105°F (on August 3) in **McAllen** and 105°F (on August 4) in **Midland**. Farther north, however, **Rawlins, WY**, posted a daily-record low (40°F) for August 3. Cloudy, rainy weather in the **central and southern Appalachians** held maximum temperatures below the 70-degree mark on August 3 in **Asheville, NC** (65°F), and **Bluefield, WV** (67°F). **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**, achieved the same feat on August 4 and 5, with respective highs of 67 and 68°F. During the mid- to late-week period, **Southwestern** temperatures soared. **Phoenix, AZ**, reached 110°F or higher each day from July 27 – August 9, a span of 14 days, with daily-record highs (116 and 118°F, respectively) occurring on August 6 and 7. Elsewhere on the 7th, daily-record highs soared to 119°F in **California** locations such as **Needles, Palm Springs, and Indio**. Late in the week, heat intensified across the **central and southern Plains**, where record-setting highs for August 8 rose to 106°F in **Borger and Dalhart, TX**. Heat also lingered across parts of **Florida**, where **Tampa** notched a daily-record high of 98°F on August 7. Meanwhile in **Oregon**, daily-record lows for August 8 dipped to 32°F in **Burns** and 36°F in **Redmond**.

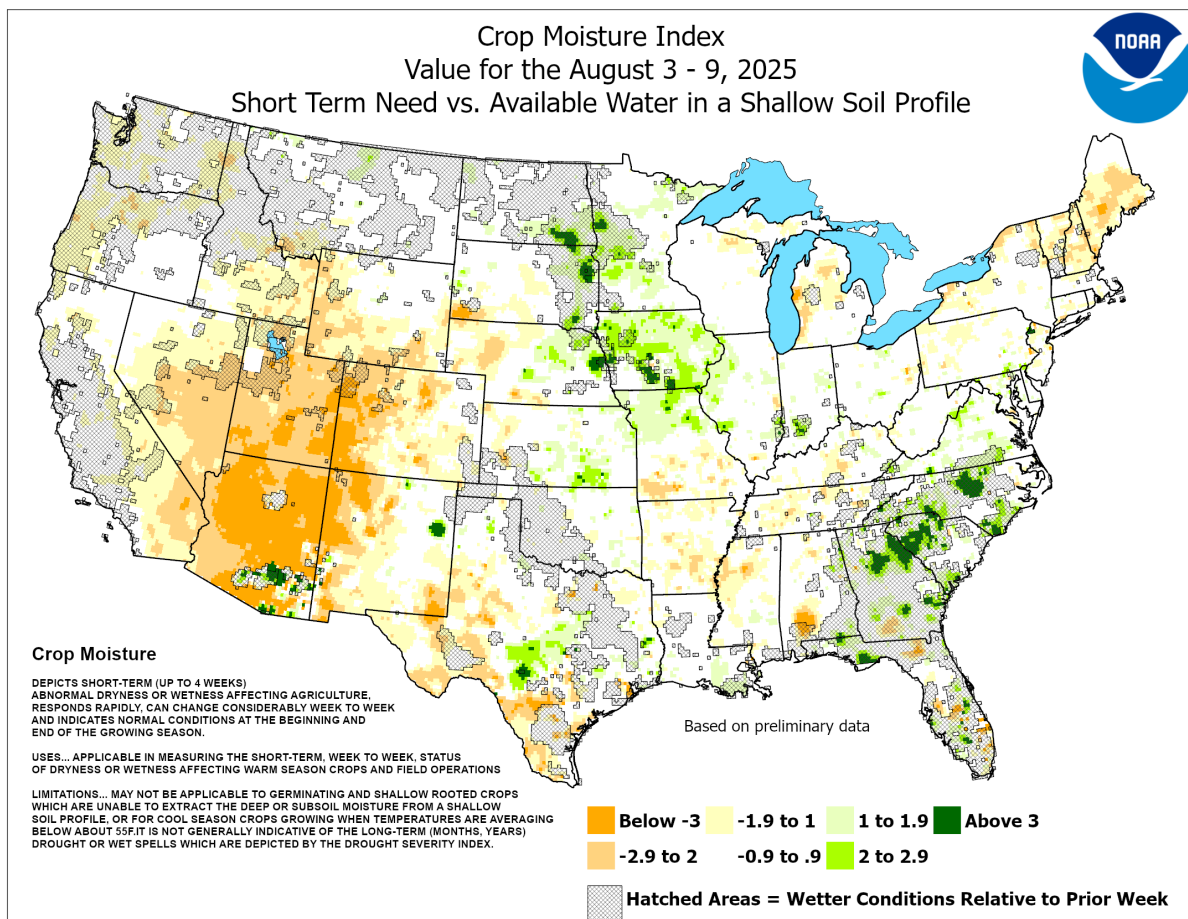
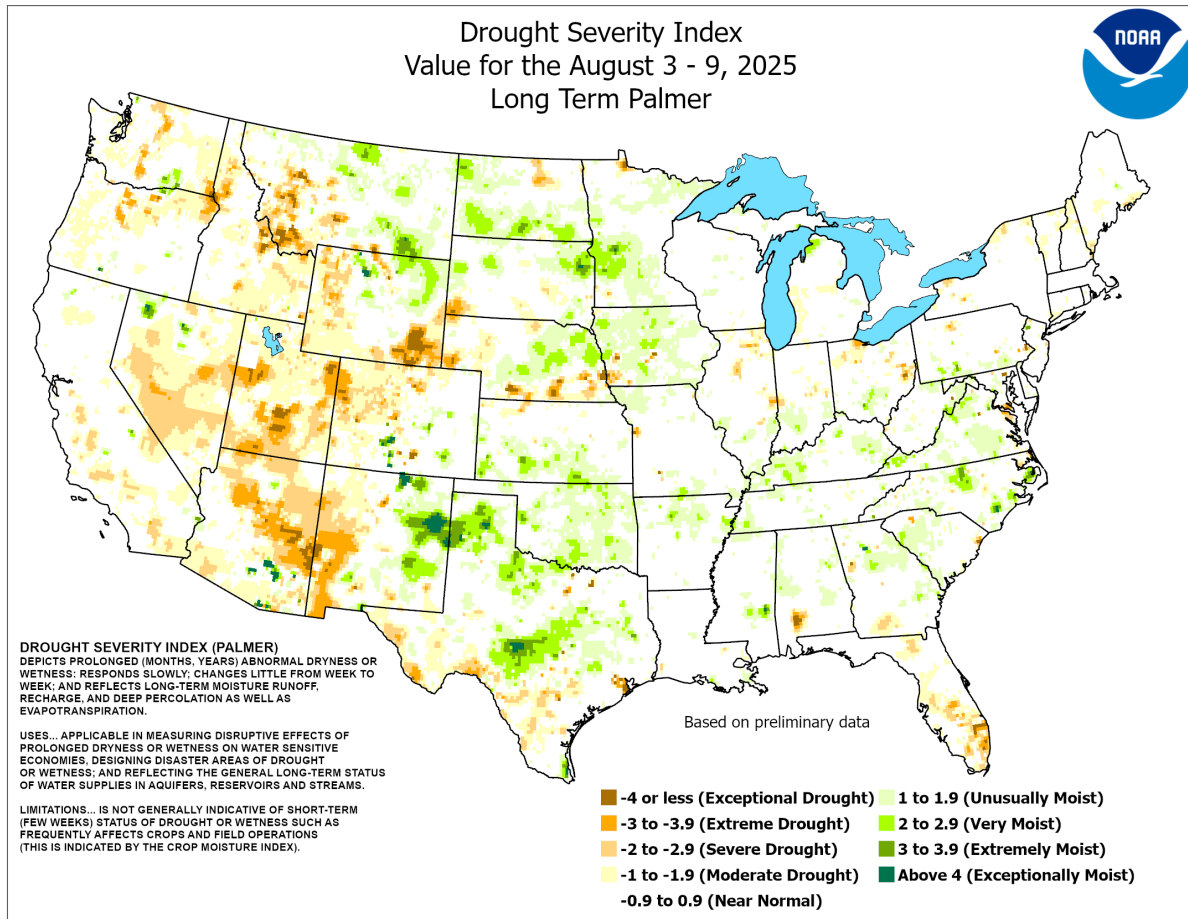
With rainfall less widespread than previous weeks, higher totals were limited to a few areas. Still, daily-record totals for August 3 included 3.04 inches in **Anniston, AL**, and 1.46 inches in **Jamestown, ND**. A day later in **Georgia, Macon**

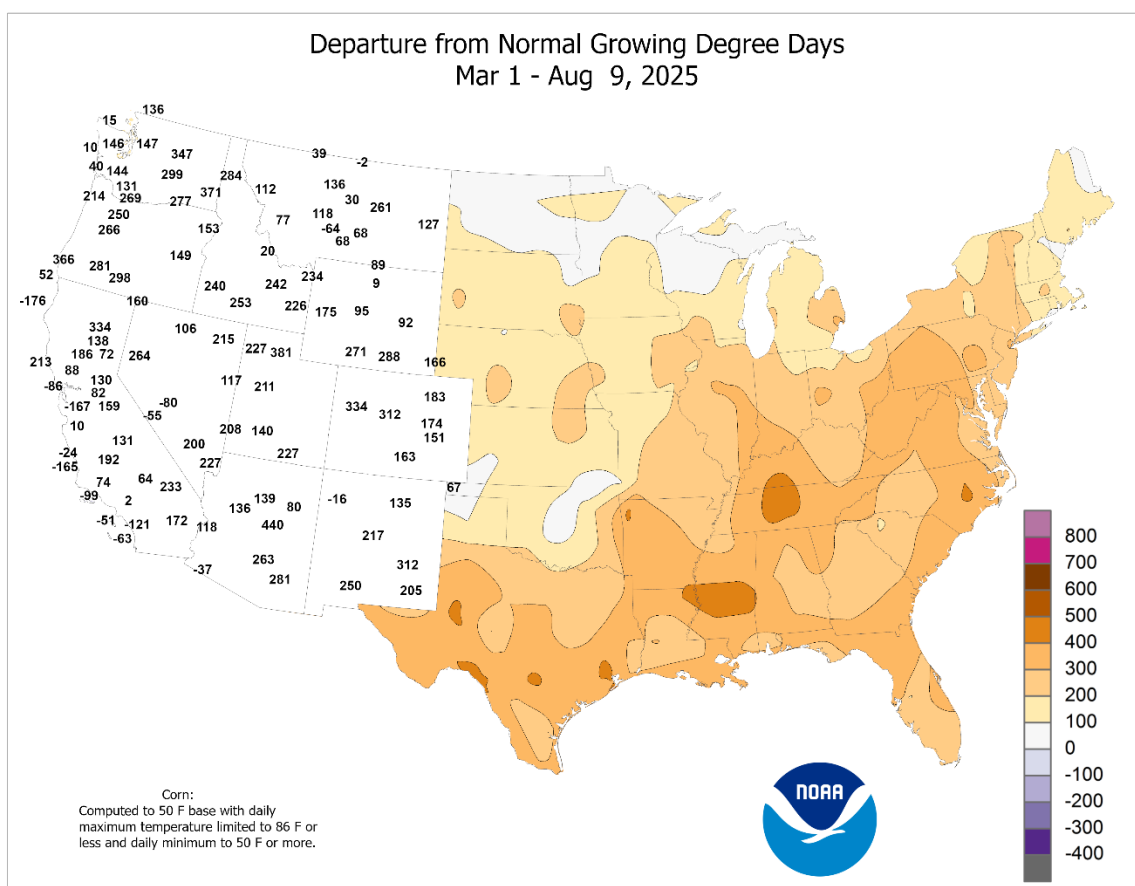
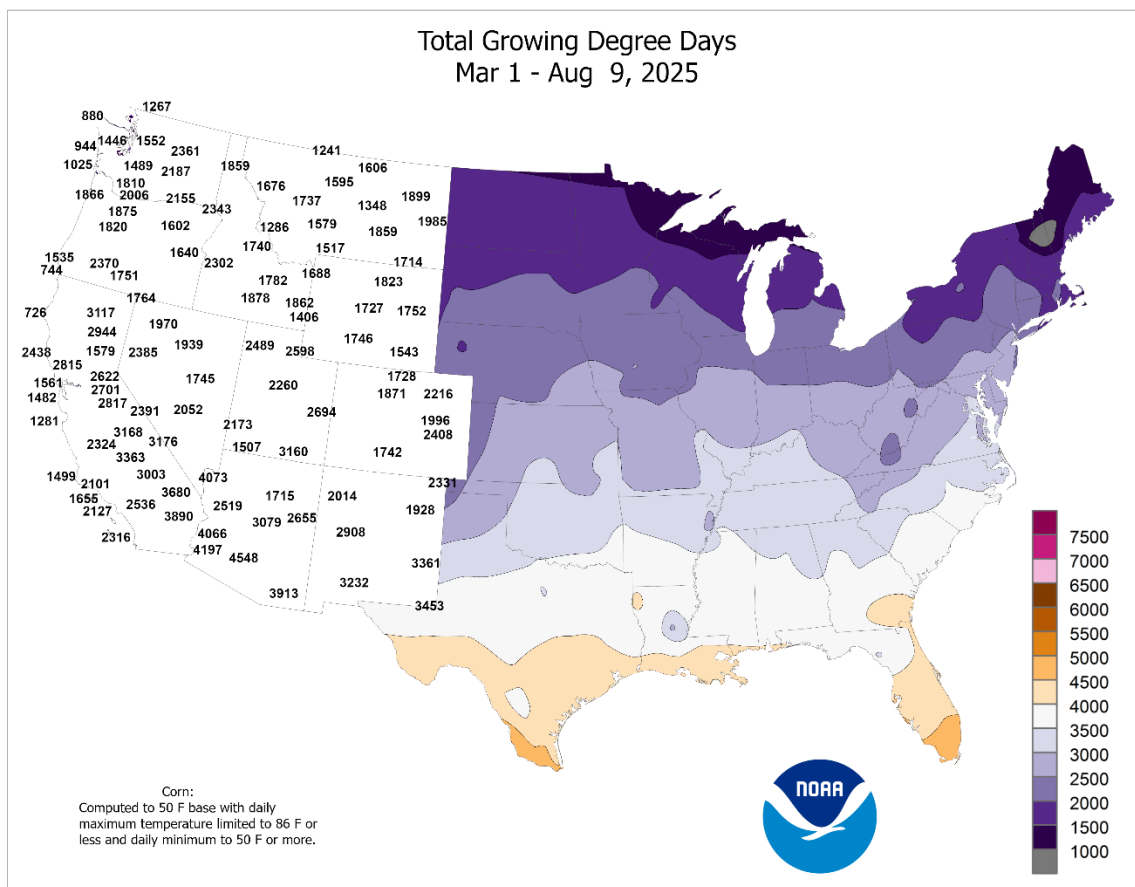


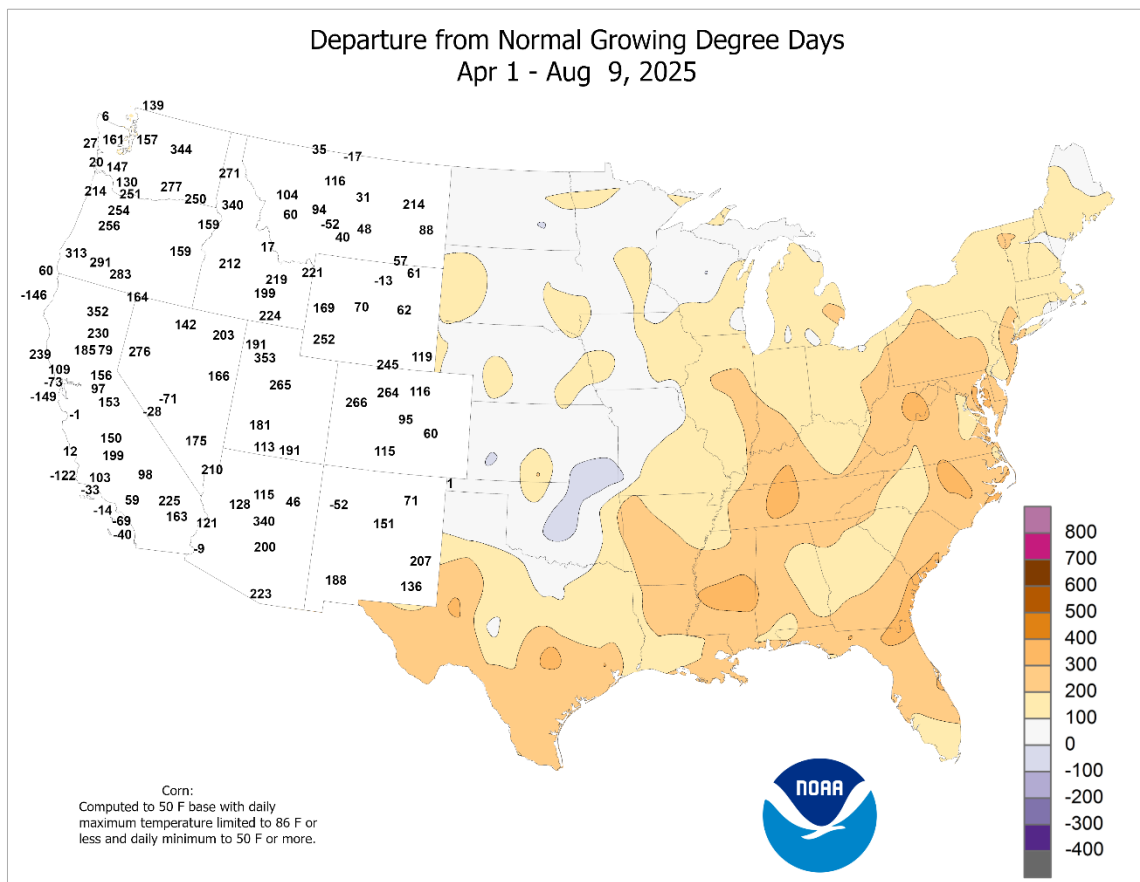
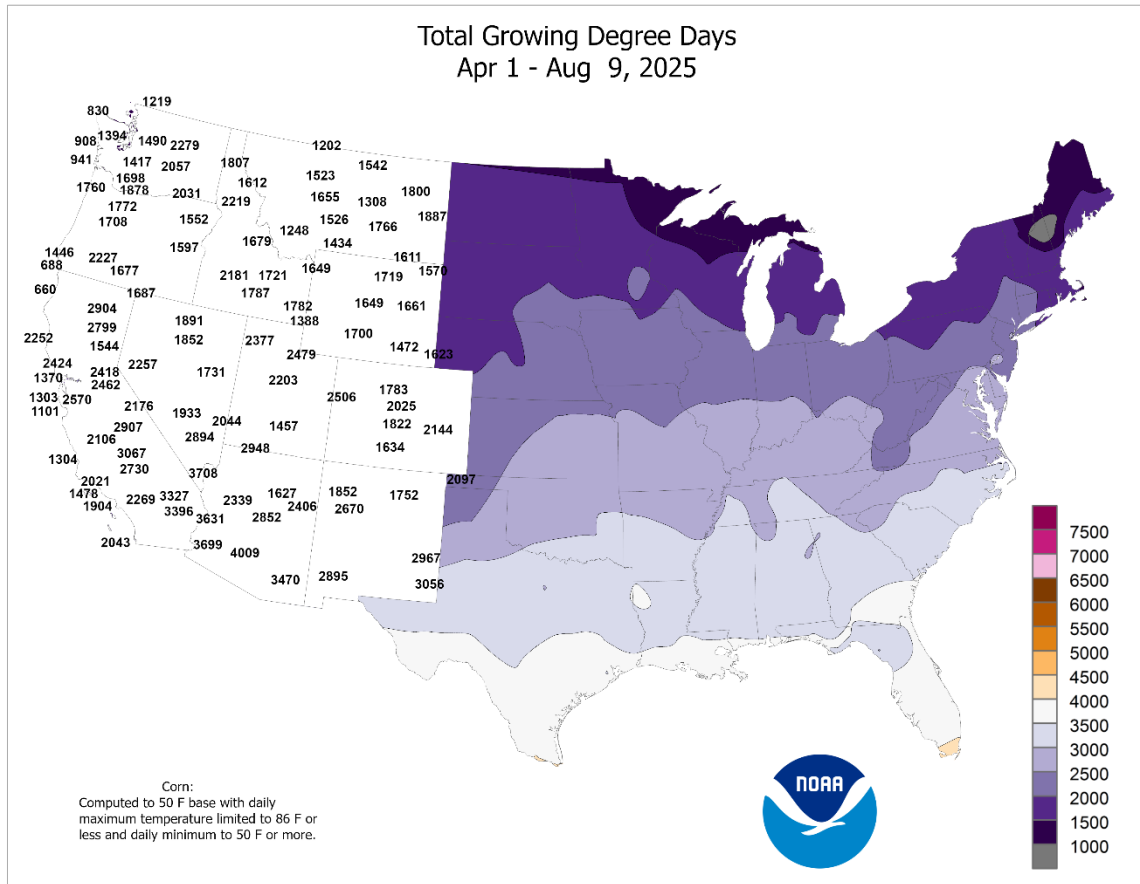
(2.41 inches) netted a record-setting sum for August 4. The same general pattern continued through August 5, when daily-record totals reached 2.55 inches in **Athens, GA**, and 2.09 inches in **Watertown, SD**. Late in the week, rainfall became more highly focused in parts of the **upper Midwest**. On the 9th, for example, **Rochester, MN**, experienced its fourth-wettest August day on record, with 3.06 inches. On the same date, **Milwaukee, WI**, endured its second-wettest day on record, behind only 6.81 inches on August 6, 1986. **Milwaukee's** 5.74-inch total on August 9 was followed by 1.17 inches on the 10th, for a 2-day sum of 6.91 inches. Elsewhere on the 10th, **Dubuque, IA** (4.80 inches), observed its wettest day since July 27, 2011, when 7.47 inches fell. The heavy rain in **southeastern Wisconsin** triggered flash flooding and eventual river flooding. For example, the **Root River in Franklin, WI**, rose 3.71 feet above flood stage on August 10, surpassing the June 2008 high-water mark by 0.71 foot. The **Fox River at Waukesha, WI**, surged to its second-highest level (2.58 feet above flood stage), just 0.27 foot below the record set on June 9, 2008.

Mild, showery weather prevailed in **Alaska**. A few daily-record highs were set in **western Alaska**, including the **Aleutians**, where **Cold Bay** posted a daily-record high of 65°F on August 8. Earlier in **southern Alaska**, **Kodiak** had measured a daily-record rainfall (2.31 inches) for August 6. In **southeastern Alaska**, more than an inch of rain fell on August 9 in **Sitka** (1.60 inches) and **Ketchikan** (1.10 inches). Farther south, **Hawaii** remained in a quiet pattern amid distant tropical cyclones. For example, Hurricane Henriette passed less than 500 miles north of the **Hawaiian Islands** on August 10. Meanwhile, **Honolulu, Oahu**, last reported measurable rain on July 18. On the **Big Island**, August 1-10 rainfall in **Hilo** totaled just 0.38 inch (11 percent of normal).









National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 09, 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION								RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
AK	ANCHORAGE	66	52	71	48	59	0	0.81	0.22	0.44	3.86	107	10.28	147	98	55	0	0	3	0		
	BARROW	47	37	58	35	42	0	0.19	-0.08	0.10	0.77	43	0.94	34	99	79	0	0	2	0		
	FAIRBANKS	73	54	78	50	63	4	0.25	-0.29	0.21	4.07	91	8.27	120	94	48	0	0	2	0		
	JUNEAU	64	52	77	47	58	1	2.28	1.03	0.90	14.57	138	43.19	137	97	72	0	0	5	2		
	KODIAK	61	54	65	52	57	0	2.63	1.60	2.11	15.85	144	56.76	133	96	75	0	0	5	1		
AL	NOME	67	51	72	42	59	8	0.17	-0.60	0.09	5.22	120	11.27	130	92	61	0	0	3	0		
	BIRMINGHAM	85	70	91	67	77	-4	0.00	-1.03	0.00	12.32	106	43.15	116	91	61	2	0	0	0		
	HUNTSVILLE	86	70	93	68	78	-3	0.02	-0.83	0.02	8.54	88	40.05	115	91	20	3	0	1	0		
	MOBILE	88	73	92	70	81	-2	1.43	-0.19	0.82	19.57	119	50.55	117	97	62	4	0	3	2		
	MONTGOMERY	85	70	91	68	78	-5	0.24	-0.70	0.24	12.40	119	36.46	110	94	63	1	0	1	0		
AR	FORT SMITH	97	72	100	70	85	1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	11.26	125	36.26	125	88	38	7	0	0	0		
	LITTLE ROCK	92	71	96	65	81	-1	0.00	-0.70	0.00	8.55	110	35.70	115	88	40	5	0	0	0		
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	89	52	90	43	70	4	0.00	-0.75	0.00	2.96	76	8.96	76	44	12	3	0	0	0		
	PHOENIX	114	90	118	84	102	7	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.70	58	2.03	49	27	10	7	0	0	0		
	PRESCOTT	97	65	99	58	81	5	0.00	-0.57	0.00	3.42	115	8.06	109	34	10	7	0	0	0		
CA	TUCSON	108	81	112	75	94	7	0.00	-0.48	0.00	2.52	82	3.11	54	37	12	7	0	0	0		
	BAKERSFIELD	98	71	105	68	85	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	23	2.96	67	42	15	7	0	0	0		
	EUREKA	66	50	69	47	58	0	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.09	9	22.33	92	98	73	0	0	0	0		
	FRESNO	99	69	105	64	84	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.29	81	55	14	7	0	0	0		
	LOS ANGELES	74	64	77	62	69	-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	9	5.31	61	90	64	0	0	0	0		
CO	REDDING	99	67	108	62	83	0	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	18.20	85	50	14	7	0	0	0		
	SACRAMENTO	94	62	102	59	78	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	7.05	58	55	38	5	0	0	0		
	SAN DIEGO	74	65	78	64	70	-2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	8	4.74	70	90	66	0	0	0	0		
	SAN FRANCISCO	73	57	79	56	65	0	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	7.74	61	88	49	0	0	0	0		
	STOCKTON	97	61	104	58	79	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.74	76	70	21	7	0	0	0		
	ALAMOSA	89	42	91	39	66	1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	2.20	119	6.50	157	72	9	2	0	0	0		
	CO SPRINGS	91	58	97	51	74	3	0.00	-0.79	0.00	10.65	166	18.42	163	68	13	4	0	0	0		
	DENVER INTL	95	63	99	58	79	5	0.00	-0.47	0.00	3.61	77	10.89	107	55	10	6	0	0	0		
	GRAND JUNCTION	98	67	101	63	83	4	0.00	-0.19	0.00	1.02	82	2.82	56	21	7	0	0	0	0		
	PUEBLO	98	59	103	55	79	2	0.31	-0.25	0.31	4.10	106	8.29	98	71	12	7	0	1	0		
CT	BRIDGEPORT	81	63	86	60	72	-3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	3.04	36	18.24	69	83	38	0	0	0	0		
	HARTFORD	83	57	85	53	70	-4	0.00	-1.08	0.00	11.98	121	33.31	120	94	43	0	0	0	0		
DC	WASHINGTON	83	67	86	63	75	-6	0.00	-0.77	0.00	10.48	110	31.07	121	86	42	0	0	0	0		
DE	WILMINGTON	83	62	87	58	73	-4	0.00	-0.99	0.00	11.40	110	31.80	116	90	46	0	0	0	0		
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	91	75	95	73	83	0	2.98	1.54	2.00	14.72	99	27.29	92	94	58	4	0	4	2		
	JACKSONVILLE	91	74	95	73	83	0	1.42	-0.09	0.65	15.06	92	33.54	104	96	63	4	0	6	1		
	KEY WEST	91	80	92	75	85	-1	1.54	0.51	0.59	9.80	107	20.82	108	99	64	5	0	5	1		
	MIAMI	90	78	94	75	84	-1	3.15	1.19	1.16	22.98	112	35.11	96	88	62	4	0	6	3		
	ORLANDO	93	75	96	73	84	2	1.67	-0.16	0.73	17.46	97	34.10	106	97	52	6	0	4	2		
	PENSACOLA	87	75	91	74	81	-2	4.28	2.45	2.41	13.64	77	40.00	95	94	66	2	0	2	2		
	TALLAHASSEE	87	74	91	72	81	-2	2.74	0.88	1.10	20.39	117	41.80	109	96	65	1	0	4	2		
	TAMPA	94	79	98	76	87	3	1.82	-0.24	1.41	18.22	102	30.45	99	85	53	7	0	5	1		
	WEST PALM BEACH	92	77	96	76	85	1	2.09	0.35	0.75	14.70	90	26.41	76	89	55	6	0	4	2		
	ATHENS	76	66	83	64	71	-10	5.50	4.40	2.96	16.48	157	38.76	127	98	77	0	0	4	3		
GA	ATLANTA	79	68	85	66	74	-7	1.95	1.02	1.67	11.36	108	35.43	111	90	69	0	0	3	1		
	AUGUSTA	80	68	87	65	74	-9	0.00	-1.13	0.00	7.11	66	26.90	95	96	71	0	0	0	0		
	COLUMBUS	83	69	88	65	76	-7	0.46	-0.67	0.31	8.61	87	36.30	118	92	65	0	0	2	0		
	MACON	80	68	87	64	74	-8	2.99	2.01	2.42	13.72	130	34.46	116	99	76	0	0	4	1		
	SAVANNAH	84	71	93	70	78	-5	4.17	2.91	2.09	15.51	110	33.52	109	98	70	1	0	4	3		
HI	HILO	85	71	87	70	78	1	0.41	-2.02	0.17	10.41	52	35.44	53	93	56	0	0	4	0		
	HONOLULU	89	77	90	74	83	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.42	35	9.70	108	77	46	1	0	0	0		
	KAHULUI	88	74	91	72	81	0	0.01	-0.10	0.01	0.31	36	6.55	66	83	50	1	0	1	0		
IA	LIHUE	86	76	87	75	81	1	0.14	-0.36	0.08	3.49	83	13.05	64	86	59	0	0	4	0		
	BURLINGTON	83	66	89	58	75	0	0.02	-0.75	0.02	11.66	117	21.37	91	93	61	0	0	1	0		
	CEDAR RAPIDS	82	64	89	56	73	1	0.00	-0.95	0.00	7.72	68	16.75	72	96	59	0	0	0	0		
	DES MOINES	83	67	91	60	75	0	1.85	0.92	1.35	18.56	180	32.05	132	91	56	1	0	3	1		
	DUBUQUE	82	65	87	56	73	2	0.00	-0.91	0.00	11.29	101	21.12	85	93	60	0	0	0	0		
ID	SIOUX CITY	81	66	89	60	74	0	2.02	1.21	1.30	13.80	158	20.96	110	97	70	0	0	4	2		
	WATERLOO	83	63	90	53	73	0	0.21	-0.74	0.21	18.08	160	29.35	121	96	54	1	0	1	0		
	BOISE	87	59	94	51	73	-6	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.66	65	7.03	94	62	18	3	0	0	0		
	LEWISTON	86	61	91	58	73	-4	0.13	0.04	0.12	0.56	30	6.37	75	65	22	3	0	2	0		
	POCATELLO	86	53	94	45	69	-3	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.57	36	7.28	97	56	16	2	0	0	0		
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	87	68	95	61	78	3	0.00	-0.94	0.00	9.06	99	19.62	82	88	44	3	0	0	0		
	MOLINE	85	64	90	53	74	0	0.00	-0.86	0.00	12.72	122	25.89	103	96	56	1	0	0	0		
	PEORIA	86	67	91	59	76	1	0.00	-0.67	0.00	8.56	105	21.10	89	93	50	2	0	0	0		
	ROCKFORD	85	64	90	54	74	1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	10.94	107	19.85	83	93	52	2	0	0	0		
	SPRINGFIELD	85	65	90	55	75	-1	0.00	-0.77	0.00	11.88	125	23.04	93	96	59	1	0	0	0		
IN	EVANSVILLE	88	67	92	61	77	-1	0.17	-0.56	0.12	14.34	146	40.53	129	98	54	4	0	3	0		
	FORT WAYNE	85	61	90	53	73	0	0.15	-0.71	0.15	7.05	73	19.70	77	97	49	1	0	1	0		
	INDIANAPOLIS	86	67	90	58	76	1	0.28	-0.43	0.20	10.55	102	29.15	1								

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 09, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F					PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY	WICHITA	94	71	102	65	83	1	0.00	-1.00	0.00	16.13	158	30.05	131	81	44	4	0	0	0
	LEXINGTON	85	66	90	63	76	-1	0.46	-0.50	0.26	10.70	94	43.48	132	95	53	1	0	2	0
	LOUISVILLE	88	71	91	66	79	-1	0.62	-0.31	0.62	11.78	123	41.82	135	89	50	2	0	1	1
LA	PADUCAH	89	66	94	59	78	-1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	12.67	128	40.83	126	98	49	4	0	0	0
	BATON ROUGE	93	73	94	71	83	0	0.98	-0.36	0.81	15.79	119	44.78	115	96	52	7	0	2	1
	LAKE CHARLES	93	75	94	73	84	0	0.00	-1.35	0.00	13.01	93	36.89	100	95	49	7	0	0	0
MA	NEW ORLEANS	93	79	94	76	86	1	1.73	0.25	0.81	19.82	121	48.48	118	92	52	7	0	3	2
	SHREVEPORT	96	74	99	70	85	0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	87	35	7	0	***	***
	BOSTON	77	63	82	61	70	-4	0.00	-0.79	0.00	5.73	70	27.13	105	84	46	0	0	0	0
MD	WORCESTER	78	60	82	58	69	-1	0.00	-1.00	0.00	6.52	69	31.12	111	79	44	0	0	0	0
	BALTIMORE	82	63	85	58	72	-5	0.00	-0.99	0.00	10.34	106	27.83	103	90	44	0	0	0	0
	CARIBOU	79	50	86	45	64	-2	0.04	-0.80	0.04	7.61	82	26.52	111	98	39	0	0	1	0
MI	PORTLAND	79	57	83	54	68	-2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	4.94	57	26.39	94	93	45	0	0	0	0
	ALPENA	84	58	91	51	71	3	0.59	-0.09	0.56	6.74	98	19.18	110	98	50	1	0	2	1
	GRAND RAPIDS	86	63	92	56	74	2	0.00	-0.83	0.00	5.86	66	19.77	82	94	43	2	0	0	0
MN	HOUGHTON LAKE	86	57	92	48	72	5	0.05	-0.60	0.03	5.75	84	25.87	144	98	42	2	0	2	0
	LANSING	86	62	92	54	74	3	0.06	-0.77	0.06	6.11	78	17.93	87	93	44	2	0	1	0
	MUSKEGON	87	64	91	55	75	3	0.01	-0.69	0.01	4.64	69	17.51	85	92	43	2	0	1	0
MO	TRAVERSE CITY	87	61	94	54	74	4	0.61	0.02	0.61	7.53	124	20.12	126	93	43	3	0	1	1
	DULUTH	78	62	86	57	70	3	0.13	-0.70	0.12	7.24	77	15.17	81	96	60	0	0	2	0
	INT_L FALLS	80	60	87	50	70	5	0.52	-0.11	0.34	10.85	126	24.83	157	99	56	0	0	4	0
MS	MINNEAPOLIS	83	68	90	63	76	2	0.76	-0.26	0.75	11.91	119	21.09	104	82	56	1	0	2	1
	ROCHESTER	80	61	86	52	71	1	3.38	2.44	3.38	13.19	122	23.40	103	98	66	0	0	1	1
	ST. CLOUD	81	65	86	61	73	4	0.30	-0.55	0.19	14.03	166	22.70	128	93	60	0	0	3	0
MT	COLUMBIA	86	66	93	57	76	-2	0.08	-0.80	0.08	13.91	146	25.97	98	91	53	2	0	1	0
	KANSAS CITY	87	68	96	60	77	-1	0.55	-0.31	0.52	18.95	173	31.03	122	87	55	2	0	3	1
	SAINT LOUIS	89	70	95	60	79	-1	0.00	-0.81	0.00	9.21	97	31.76	116	84	46	4	0	0	0
NC	SPRINGFIELD	91	67	98	59	79	0	0.00	-0.84	0.00	9.61	102	33.74	120	80	38	5	0	0	0
	JACKSON	93	72	96	69	82	0	0.00	-1.14	0.00	11.50	105	45.67	122	95	45	7	0	0	0
	MERIDIAN	89	70	93	68	79	-4	0.00	-1.08	0.00	12.60	112	38.41	102	94	56	4	0	0	0
ND	TUPELO	87	72	93	66	79	-3	0.33	-0.65	0.33	12.68	117	45.22	122	97	60	3	0	1	0
	BILLINGS	85	58	90	55	71	-3	0.23	0.02	0.12	3.61	97	14.58	148	76	24	1	0	2	0
	BUTTE	74	44	83	39	59	-6	0.32	0.03	0.25	4.11	102	10.90	122	91	26	0	0	3	0
NE	CUT BANK	75	51	80	47	64	-3	0.35	0.13	0.20	5.35	135	7.89	106	88	35	0	0	3	0
	GLASGOW	78	61	90	56	70	-4	0.67	0.52	0.30	3.15	121	6.07	85	84	44	1	0	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	79	52	86	48	66	-4	0.89	0.66	0.46	4.67	110	12.44	121	88	29	0	0	4	0
OH	HAVRE	80	55	88	53	67	-4	1.79	1.58	1.61	7.04	164	11.76	138	95	40	0	0	4	1
	MISSOULA	79	51	85	47	65	-5	0.44	0.27	0.44	3.39	106	9.61	105	89	32	0	0	1	0
	ASHEVILLE	74	62	79	59	68	-7	2.04	0.81	1.23	15.19	137	34.44	112	93	68	0	0	2	2
OR	CHARLOTTE	77	66	82	62	71	-8	4.24	3.21	2.59	12.43	137	30.02	111	92	65	0	0	5	2
	GREENSBORO	75	62	81	61	69	-9	1.78	0.72	0.77	16.39	170	36.04	134	98	68	0	0	5	2
	HATTERAS	82	74	85	72	78	-3	0.18	-1.25	0.16	11.43	98	34.02	101	88	68	0	0	2	0
PA	RALEIGH	77	64	83	61	71	-9	4.22	3.08	3.56	16.49	158	33.72	122	96	60	0	0	3	2
	WILMINGTON	84	69	86	65	77	-4	2.59	0.86	1.67	16.46	111	31.43	93	93	64	0	0	2	2
	BISMARCK	81	61	89	54	71	-1	1.50	0.89	0.83	8.40	116	17.07	132	96	56	0	0	3	2
RI	DICKINSON	79	57	85	52	68	-2	1.43	1.07	1.35	10.47	172	18.77	168	97	50	0	0	2	1
	FARGO	79	64	86	60	71	1	3.25	2.71	1.69	10.20	126	16.86	109	96	65	0	0	4	2
	GRAND FORKS	82	63	93	59	73	4	1.16	0.57	0.61	8.78	109	14.21	101	89	55	1	0	4	1
SD	JAMESTOWN	77	62	85	57	69	0	3.13	2.61	1.50	8.55	112	11.07	82	98	69	0	0	3	2
	GRAND ISLAND	85	66	94	62	76	-1	0.37	-0.44	0.37	15.24	178	21.38	115	93	62	1	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	85	67	94	59	76	-1	1.29	0.61	0.49	12.13	141	18.96	97	91	61	2	0	4	0
TN	NORFOLK	82	66	89	60	74	0	0.67	-0.12	0.35	14.98	179	22.31	124	94	67	0	0	4	0
	NORTH PLATTE	86	63	92	57	74	-1	0.35	-0.40	0.28	8.80	114	16.12	107	99	56	2	0	2	0
	OMAHA	83	68	93	61	76	-2	1.72	0.74	1.54	11.54	125	20.28	98	91	59	1	0	3	1
TX	SCOTTSBLUFF	92	59	101	53	76	1	0.00	-0.30	0.00	5.67	123	13.71	121	90	24	5	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	88	63	94	57	76	0	0.03	-0.52	0.03	9.52	126	18.20	122	96	45	2	0	1	0
	CONCORD	84	56	88	50	70	-1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	6.07	71	26.81	110	93	40	0	0	0	0
VA	ATLANTIC CITY	81	59	86	54	70	-6	0.11	-1.03	0.11	10.69	112	31.45	115	89	48	0	0	1	0
	NEWARK	84	65	90	61	75	-3	0.00	-1.06	0.00	8.19	78	24.85	86	76	36	1	0	0	0
	ALBUQUERQUE	99	69	101	65	84	6	0.00	-0.36	0.00	2.77	103	4.54	92	35	9	7	0	0	0
WY	ELY	89	46	91	41	68	-2	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.02	1	3.78	62	40	6	3	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	106	85	108	81	96	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.03	5	2.09	81	15	5	7	0	0	0
	RENO	91	60	95	56	75	-2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.44	203	5.61	117	42	10	4	0	0	0
AZ	WINNEMUCCA	90	47	92	42	69	-6	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.07	10	2.80	52	48	9	4	0	0	0
	ALBANY	84	60	86	53	72	-1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	8.36	84	27.43	112	85	42	0	0	0	0
	BINGHAMTON	79	58	82	51	69	0	0.00	-0.96	0.00	10.15	104	29.59	117	91	42	0	0	0	0
CA	BUFFALO	86	64	89	56	75	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	4.27	56	19.69	85	81	39	0	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	85	60	89	55	73	1	0.29	-0.53	0.29	9.86	123	27.72	132	92	38	0	0	1	0
	SYRACUSE	85	60	90	53	73	1	0.74	-0.10	0.69	6.49	76	28.03	119	90	41	1	0	2	1
IN	AKRON-C																			

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 09, 2025

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F					PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS				
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JUN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JUN 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	50 INCH OR MORE
OK	TOLEDO	86	62	92	53	74	-1	0.01	-0.73	0.01	7.95	103	23.28	104	97	46	2	0	1	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	83	56	87	49	70	-1	0.09	-0.73	0.09	11.20	121	30.91	121	94	42	0	0	1	0
	OKLAHOMA CITY	93	69	98	64	81	-1	0.78	-0.04	0.63	11.93	131	35.18	151	90	43	6	0	2	1
OR	TULSA	94	74	99	67	84	0	0.00	-0.77	0.00	18.78	200	44.74	173	80	46	6	0	0	0
	ASTORIA	68	53	73	47	61	-1	0.17	0.00	0.13	1.59	47	27.37	71	95	66	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	82	45	85	34	64	-5	0.01	-0.05	0.01	1.29	117	7.81	122	78	18	0	0	1	0
	EUGENE	80	54	88	49	67	-2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.55	34	20.35	89	88	37	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	89	58	96	53	74	-2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.51	50	11.54	111	68	19	2	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	83	56	89	47	69	-5	0.05	-0.01	0.03	0.32	23	6.14	75	68	23	0	0	2	0
	PORTLAND	78	60	87	57	69	-3	0.50	0.41	0.50	2.78	124	20.11	99	83	40	0	0	1	0
	SALEM	79	56	88	50	68	-3	0.01	-0.04	0.01	0.87	55	19.63	89	82	39	0	0	1	0
	PA	83	57	87	53	70	-5	0.06	-1.10	0.06	9.65	86	30.84	109	93	39	0	0	1	0
	ERIE	84	64	88	55	74	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	8.15	101	25.41	105	79	42	0	0	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	83	63	86	59	73	-3	0.00	-0.93	0.00	13.20	133	33.95	127	88	42	0	0	0	0
	PHILADELPHIA	85	65	89	62	75	-3	0.00	-1.04	0.00	8.65	88	25.87	97	83	41	0	0	0	0
	PITTSBURGH	84	61	87	53	72	0	0.00	-0.86	0.00	9.63	101	28.43	112	82	35	0	0	0	0
	WILKES-BARRE	83	57	86	51	70	-3	0.00	-0.97	0.00	11.16	128	27.91	123	88	40	0	0	0	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	83	57	88	52	70	-3	0.00	-1.07	0.00	8.92	90	25.47	98	96	36	0	0	0	0
	PROVIDENCE	81	59	86	55	70	-5	0.00	-0.82	0.00	7.85	101	29.63	106	93	42	0	0	0	0
	SC	83	73	88	71	78	-4	2.29	0.74	1.33	14.87	100	28.17	90	94	71	0	0	3	2
	CHARLESTON	79	68	86	64	73	-8	2.45	1.25	1.33	14.96	126	35.42	123	94	67	0	0	6	2
	COLUMBIA	82	68	87	66	75	-7	1.00	-0.19	1.00	11.94	100	27.76	99	95	66	0	0	1	1
	FLORENCE	75	65	82	63	70	-9	1.61	0.44	0.88	10.81	105	33.01	107	90	69	0	0	5	1
	SD	82	62	87	55	72	0	1.41	0.90	0.93	12.19	162	20.98	142	95	63	0	0	3	1
	ABERDEEN	83	64	87	59	73	0	1.12	0.46	0.71	8.24	108	15.39	97	95	63	0	0	3	1
	HURON	86	60	92	48	73	0	0.51	0.10	0.43	8.61	151	19.56	151	85	35	2	0	2	0
	RAPID CITY	81	65	87	61	73	-1	0.95	0.15	0.79	11.37	133	18.67	101	95	64	0	0	2	1
	SIoux FALLS	81	62	84	59	72	-3	0.17	-0.85	0.17	16.89	164	35.93	122	97	55	0	0	1	0
	TN	83	69	88	65	76	-5	0.24	-0.67	0.24	10.71	102	42.53	122	89	59	0	0	1	0
	CHATTAHOOGA	84	68	88	65	76	-2	1.38	0.42	0.72	9.23	86	36.95	108	94	56	0	0	3	2
	KNOXVILLE	91	71	95	66	81	-2	1.13	0.26	1.11	4.74	47	27.81	78	88	45	4	0	2	1
	MEMPHIS	89	71	93	67	80	-1	0.32	-0.57	0.32	10.72	111	39.75	122	84	47	5	0	1	0
	TX	99	74	103	71	87	1	0.00	-0.54	0.00	5.51	91	15.80	103	76	31	7	0	0	0
	ABILENE	97	69	105	64	83	4	0.04	-0.70	0.04	8.04	121	18.24	142	72	27	5	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	98	76	101	73	87	-1	0.01	-0.46	0.01	7.70	123	23.05	109	90	35	7	0	1	0
	AUSTIN	93	75	94	74	84	0	1.30	0.07	1.05	14.23	94	36.87	103	97	53	7	0	3	1
	BEAUMONT	98	79	100	77	89	1	0.00	-0.36	0.00	6.13	115	20.60	164	90	45	7	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	99	74	100	73	86	1	0.12	-0.28	0.11	7.64	115	16.02	94	97	42	7	0	2	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	101	78	104	75	90	1	0.00	-0.43	0.00	4.46	102	6.57	58	74	27	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	105	77	106	71	91	7	0.00	-0.43	0.00	3.15	110	3.89	86	34	9	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	95	75	98	66	85	-2	1.34	0.90	0.75	5.82	92	25.68	112	80	41	7	0	2	2
	FORT WORTH	90	79	91	75	84	-2	1.32	0.65	0.77	6.11	71	17.70	76	91	64	4	0	3	1
	GALVESTON	98	78	100	76	88	2	0.24	-0.61	0.24	11.94	110	31.39	104	92	43	7	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	100	73	105	70	86	5	0.00	-0.35	0.00	11.78	236	16.59	145	68	26	7	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	102	74	105	73	88	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	4.79	121	6.10	74	63	22	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	99	70	101	65	85	-1	0.00	-0.43	0.00	9.91	250	19.44	161	81	29	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	98	75	100	72	87	1	0.00	-0.33	0.00	10.37	169	23.38	123	85	34	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	97	73	99	70	85	0	0.47	-0.10	0.24	15.82	188	30.21	124	97	44	7	0	3	0
	VICTORIA	94	74	98	68	84	-3	0.56	0.15	0.56	13.06	230	29.33	133	88	46	6	0	1	1
	WACO	96	71	101	67	83	-2	1.78	1.20	1.11	11.15	183	30.63	180	88	39	6	0	2	2
	UT	93	67	101	59	80	-2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.46	28	5.76	57	37	9	5	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	77	61	80	57	69	-7	0.20	-0.64	0.16	11.96	131	32.60	122	99	56	0	0	2	0
	VA	79	70	80	68	74	-6	0.21	-1.28	0.14	8.48	68	26.43	89	84	63	0	0	2	0
	LYNCHBURG	80	63	87	60	72	-7	0.34	-0.79	0.34	14.18	135	37.96	138	96	54	0	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	76	61	80	57	68	-9	0.70	-0.11	0.55	9.10	91	28.85	105	97	57	0	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	82	61	85	56	71	-5	0.00	-0.84	0.00	11.57	121	26.37	98	94	42	0	0	0	0
	ROANOKE	85	62	91	57	73	1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	6.67	70	24.38	108	89	43	1	0	0	0
	VT	75	53	83	48	64	-1	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.59	27	18.09	67	95	47	0	0	1	0
	BURLINGTON	66	51	72	45	59	-2	0.75	0.31	0.69	2.60	47	36.24	66	98	69	0	0	2	1
	OLYMPIA	74	57	80	55	65	-3	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.76	34	15.39	73	84	46	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	80	58	86	51	69	-4	0.01	-0.07	0.01	0.66	38	8.80	90	67	23	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	85	57	92	45	71	-2	0.03	-0.01	0.02	0.08	10	4.96	105	71	24	2	0	2	0
	WI	83	61	91	49	72	2	1.43	0.46	1.43	10.94	113	22.06	106	96	52	1	0	1	1
	YAKIMA	84	59	90	54	71	2	0.53	-0.24	0.53	8.17	93	18.13	92	100	55	1	0	1	1
	EAU CLAIRE	84	64	92	56	74	0	0.63	-0.25	0.63	12.46	119	24.74	107	92	51	2	0	1	1
	GREEN BAY	84	61	90	52	73	2	0.29	-0.66	0.29	12.94	117	24.89	103	95	54	1	0	1	0
	LA CROSSE	83	65	94	58	74	1	5.70	4.89	5.70	13.60	154	26.69	121	94	55	2	0	1	1
	MADISON	74	59	80	56	67	-4	0.15	-0.88	0.12	6.81	64	32.00	109	87	59	0	0	2	0
	MILWAUKEE	84	62	88	61	73	-2	0.00	-0.95	0.00	14.85	131	41.36	135	93	47	0			

July Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: Horrific and deadly flooding along the Guadalupe River and its tributaries struck on July 4, amid complex atmospheric interplay over central Texas between the remnants of Atlantic Basin Tropical Storm Barry and a disturbance laced with tropical moisture originating over the eastern Pacific Basin. Downpours and resultant flash flooding in the Hill Country of Texas developed as Independence Day activities were well underway, leaving flood-prone waterways lined with visitors and campers. Flooding resulted in approximately 135 fatalities, of which at least 117 occurred in Kerr County, TX. Following the initial blast of heavy rain on July 3-4, another deluge struck a little farther north in central Texas on July 4-5, with several locations in Bertram County and environs receiving more than 10 inches of rain in less than 24 hours. Soon after, Tropical Storm Chantal made landfall on July 6 near Litchfield Beach, SC. Some of Chantal's heaviest rain, locally 6 to 10 inches or more, fell in north-central North Carolina on July 6-7, leading to locally significant flooding.

More broadly, most areas east of the Rockies received abundant rainfall for the second month in a row, maintaining mostly favorable growing conditions for a variety of summer crops. By August 3, nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of the nation's corn and 69 percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, with both crops mostly progressing through the reproductive to filling stage of development. On that date, 42 percent of the nation's corn was in the dough stage or beyond, while 58 percent of the soybeans had set pods. Generally favorable crop conditions on August 3 were also noted across the Plains and South, with good to excellent ratings reported for 78 percent of the rice, 73 percent of the peanuts, 66 percent of the sorghum, and 55 percent of the cotton. Farther north and west, however, lower crop conditions were mostly related to lingering drought impacts on the northern High Plains and emerging impacts in the Northwest. By August 3, less than one-half of the barley (42 percent) and spring wheat (48 percent) was rated in good to excellent condition. Washington led the U.S. on August 3 with 50 percent of its barley rated very poor to poor, along with 48 percent of its spring wheat. Trailing closely for spring wheat rated in very poor to poor condition was Montana, with 47 percent of its crop in those two categories.

Western drought concerns included not only stress on rangeland, pastures, and dryland crops, but also heavy irrigation demands and an elevated wildfire threat. The nation's largest wildfire during the first 7 months of 2025 was the 132,000-acre Dragon Bravo Fire, sparked by

lightning in northern Arizona on July 4. More than 110 structures, including the historic Grand Canyon Lodge, were destroyed by the Dragon Bravo Fire. In north-central Oregon, the Cram Fire burned more than 95,000 acres in less than 2 weeks, after being started on July 13. Meanwhile, 26 percent of the nation's rangeland and pastures were reported to be in very poor to poor condition on August 3, with higher statewide values confined to South Carolina and nine Western States (all but California and Colorado). Among states with a large agricultural footprint, some of the lowest rangeland and pasture conditions on August 3 were observed in Montana (50 percent very poor to poor), Oregon (41 percent) and Washington (41 percent).

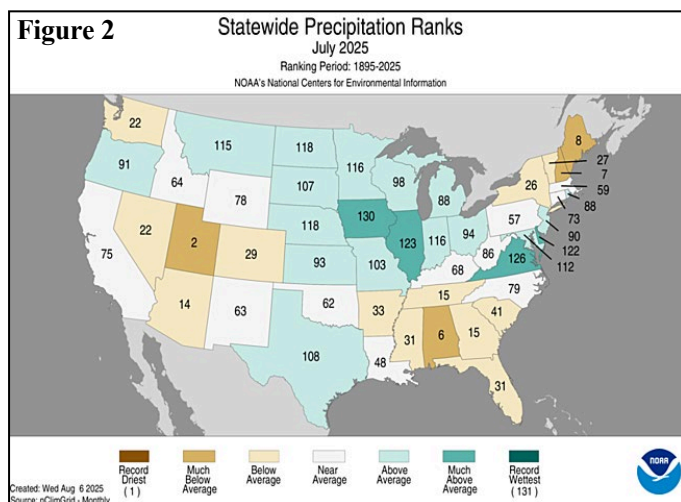
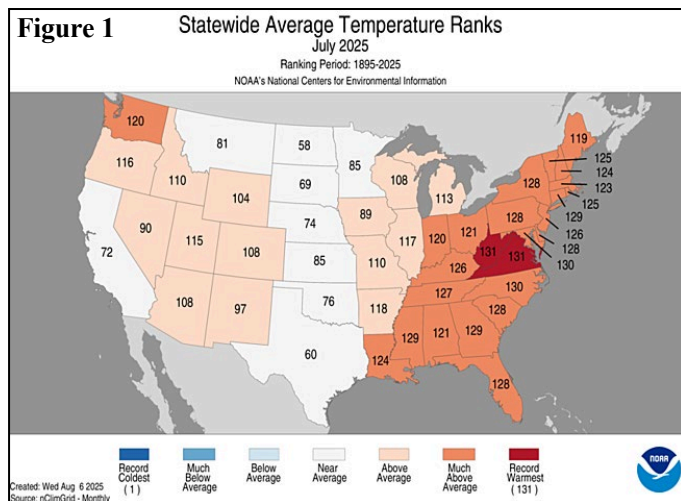
According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States decreased from 32.39 to 31.02 percent during the 4-week period ending July 29. However, improving conditions across parts of the Plains, peninsular Florida, and the upper Midwest were partially offset by developing or expanding drought across the Northwest and Intermountain West. Near the end of July, some Extreme to Exceptional Drought (D3 to D4) was noted in 10 of 11 Western States, led by Arizona (37 percent coverage), New Mexico (32 percent), Idaho (17 percent), and Washington (14 percent). Meanwhile, patchy dryness developed during July across the interior Southeast, amid hot weather and less consistent rainfall.

Monthly temperatures averaged at least 2 to 4°F above normal in many locations from the mid-South and lower Midwest to the Atlantic Coast. For some locations in the central Appalachians and neighboring regions, it was the hottest July and month on record—not because of extreme heat, but rather due to consistent warmth and elevated overnight temperatures. Some locations, including Huntington, WV, experienced warmer-than-normal weather—based on daily average temperatures—every day during July. Overarching warmth also prevailed in the Northwest, but cooler-than-normal July weather was observed in several areas, including much of Montana and North Dakota, as well as southern sections of the Rockies and Plains.

Tornado activity seasonally waned, although nearly 100 twisters were spotted during July. For the first time since January, there were no U.S. tornado-related fatalities during the month, following 68 such deaths during the first half of 2025. Through July, the year-to-date preliminary tally of nearly 1,400 U.S. tornadoes was approaching the 2004 annual record of 1,817. More than 1,500 tornadoes were reported in only three other years: 2008, 2011, and 2019. Despite fewer July tornadoes, thunderstorms remained active, as there were more than 3,000 reports of wind damage, many of them across the Plains, Midwest, and East.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary information provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 19th-hottest, 34th-wettest July during the 1895-2025 period of record. Across the Lower 48 states, the July average temperature of 75.40°F was 1.81°F above the 20th century mean. However, July average temperatures were equal or higher in each of the last 5 years (2020-2024) and 7 of the last 8 years. Meanwhile, July precipitation across the country averaged exactly 3.00 inches, slightly above the 1901-2000 mean value of 2.78 inches.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 58th-coolest July in North Dakota to the hottest on record in Virginia and West Virginia (figure 1). North Dakota and Texas (60th-coolest July) were the only states to rank within the lower (cool) half of the July temperature distribution. In contrast, top-ten values for July warmth were noted in Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and all Atlantic Coast States, except Maine. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest July in Utah to the second-wettest July in Iowa (figure 2). Joining Utah on the top-ten list for July dryness were Alabama, Maine, and New Hampshire, and joining Iowa on the top-ten list for July wetness were Delaware, Illinois, and Virginia.



Summary: Disastrous flooding struck Texas Hill Country on the night of July 3-4, with historically rapid river rises leading to at least 135 fatalities. Hardest hit was Kerr County, TX, where the Guadalupe River at Hunt climbed at least 27.52 feet above flood stage just after 6 am CDT on Independence Day, eclipsing the July 1932 high-water mark. Central Texas downpours continued in various locations for several days, boosting July 3-7 rainfall above 20 inches in Liberty Hill (Williamson County) and Bertram (Burnet County). In Kerr County, totals locally topped a foot, with the bulk of the rain falling in a few hours starting July 3. Downstream from Hunt, TX, the Guadalupe River at Kerrville crested at least 25.29 feet above flood stage on July 4, marking the third-highest level on record. Higher observed crests in Kerrville included an estimated 30 feet above flood stage on July 2, 1932, and 28.72 feet above flood stage during a strikingly similar flash-flood event on July 17, 1987. Meanwhile, early-month showers were locally heavy in the East, where daily-record totals for July 1 included 1.41 inches in Martinsburg, WV, and 1.26 inches in Islip, NY. In North Carolina, daily-record totals for July 2 reached 1.93 inches in New Bern and 1.55 inches in Elizabeth City. Meanwhile, spotty showers in the Far West led to record-setting amounts for July 2 in California locations such as Needles (0.62 inch), Mount Shasta City (0.58 inch), and Bishop (0.16 inch). Normal July rainfall is 0.27 inch in Needles and 0.28 inch in Mount Shasta City. Parts of the Southwest also received unusually heavy showers, with Douglas, AZ, measuring 1.36 inches on July 3. By Independence Day, as historic flash flooding unfolded in central Texas, locally heavy showers swept across the North. It was the wettest Fourth of July on record in Mobridge, SD (1.66 inches); Stanley, ID (0.45 inch); and Worland, WY (0.41 inch). Elsewhere, California's largest wildfire of the year to date, the Madre Fire in San Luis Obispo County, was ignited on July 2 and within 5 days had scorched more than 80,000 acres of vegetation. (In early August, the Gifford Fire northeast of Santa Maria, CA, surpassed the Madre Fire's size, charring more than 120,000 acres.) In northern Arizona, the Dragon Bravo Fire—sparked by lightning on July 4—destroyed the historic Grand Canyon Lodge (and more than 100 additional structures) and soon became the nation's largest wildfire of the year to date, with more than 140,000 acres of vegetation burned. In and near Ruidoso, NM, downpours on last year's burn scars—from the South Fork and Salt Fires—led to flash flooding on July 8 and 30, with many locations receiving monthly totals of 4 to 8 inches or more.

Early in the month, triple-digit readings across the northern High Plains and environs included a daily-record high (103°F on July 3) in Rapid City, SD. On July 4, as flooding ravaged parts of south-central Texas, San Antonio (high of 81°F) experienced its lowest Independence Day maximum temperature on record. Farther north, however, Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN, tied its Fourth of July record-high minimum temperature record, with a low of 81°F. The cloudy, rainy

weather in south-central Texas lingered for several days, with Austin (high of 79°F), failing to reach the 80-degree mark on July 5 for the first time on record. Meanwhile, much of the West experienced a warming trend, with the temperature at Lake Yellowstone, WY, rising from 31°F on July 6 to 81°F on July 8 and 9. Elsewhere on the 8th, Boise, ID, notched a daily-record high of 104°F. By July 9, soaring Southwestern temperatures resulted in daily-record highs in locations such as Thermal, CA (120°F); Phoenix, AZ (118°F); and Pueblo, CO (103°F). The temperature in Death Valley, CA, reached 120°F or higher on at 7 consecutive days, starting July 9. Farther east, hot weather and high humidity levels gripped the Southeast, where Punta Gorda, FL, posted a daily-record high of 97°F on July 9. The Southeastern heat continued for much of the month. In contrast, cooler air across the nation's mid-section led to a daily-record low (43°F on July 12) in Chadron, NE, down from a high of 106°F (not a record for the date) on July 9. During the northern Plains' brief heat wave, triple-digit temperatures had occurred as far north as Montana, where Miles City registered 103°F on July 9.

Tropical Storm Chantal produced heavy rain (locally 6 to 10 inches or more) in parts of the Carolinas and southern Virginia. The short-lived tropical storm, which made landfall early Sunday, July 6, near Litchfield Beach, SC, caused significant flooding a day later over north-central North Carolina. On July 7, the Haw River near Bynum, NC, achieved a record crest, 11.49 feet above flood stage (previously, 10.76 feet above flood stage with Hurricane Fran on September 6, 1996). Official, record-setting rainfall totals for July 6 included 4.68 inches in Lumberton, NC, and 2.38 inches in North Myrtle Beach, SC. Chantal soon dissipated, but spotty showers—unrelated to the former tropical storm—persisted for days in parts of the central and eastern U.S. On July 7, Muscle Shoals, AL, measured a daily-record sum of 2.45 inches. Daily-record amounts for July 8 reached 2.72 inches in Fort Smith, AR, and 1.70 inches in Birmingham, AL. Parts of Texas received heavy rain on July 9, just 5 days after the Independence Day flash-flood disaster in the Guadalupe River Basin. Record-breaking totals in Texas on the 9th included 1.80 inches in Waco, 1.18 inches in San Angelo, and 1.08 inches in Lufkin. Portions of North Carolina also received another round of heavy rain, with Greensboro collecting a daily-record sum of 3.32 inches on July 9. Later, shower activity expanded across parts of the Midwest. By July 10, daily-record totals topped the 2-inch mark in Norfolk, NE (2.28 inches), and Madison, WI (2.01 inches). Similar amounts were observed on July 11 in Iowa locations such as Waterloo (2.52 inches) and Des Moines (2.07 inches), along with Moline, IL (2.02 inches). Heavy rain also returned across parts of the south-central U.S., where Tulsa, OK, tallied a daily-record sum (3.29 inches) for July 12. Around the middle of the month, a weak low-pressure system helped to consolidate rainfall in the central and eastern Gulf Coast States, although the disturbance moved inland without achieving tropical characteristics. Separately, cold fronts across the northern half of the U.S.

produced heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms, encompassing the northern half of the Plains and Midwest, extending eastward to the middle Atlantic Coast. In New York, Binghamton collected a record-setting rainfall total (2.53 inches) for July 13. The following day, daily-record amounts for the 14th topped the 2-inch mark in New York's Central Park (2.64 inches), Scranton, PA (2.52 inches), and Newark, NJ (2.13 inches). Meanwhile, heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms developed across the northern U.S., where Pierre, SD, clocked a wind gust to 82 mph on July 14, following a high of 104°F. By July 15, daily-record amounts included 2.71 inches in Ashland, WI; 1.81 inches in Aberdeen, SD; and 1.15 inches in Great Falls, MT. Soon, thunderstorms shifted farther south. On July 16, Dodge City, KS, received rainfall totaling 1.95 inches, along with a northerly wind gust to 78 mph. Farther south, a weak low-pressure system contributed to daily-record rainfall totals in Florida locations such as Daytona Beach (2.25 inches on July 15) and Gainesville (2.60 inches on July 16). Later, heavy showers stretched eastward from the Ohio Valley. Louisville, KY, received measurable rain each day from July 12-19, totaling 5.26 inches. Well over half of Louisville's rain, 3.17 inches, fell on July 17-18. Similarly, Evansville, IN, netted more than an inch of rain each day from July 17-19, totaling 5.15 inches. Daily-record amounts occurred in Evansville on the 17th and 19th—1.77 and 2.16 inches, respectively.

Mid-month heat was focused across the West, where record-setting highs for July 13 soared to 104°F in Reno, NV, and 101°F in Ellensburg, WA. Reno topped the 100-degree mark each day from July 12-14. By July 14, heat persisted in the West and briefly spread to the Plains. In Nevada, daily-record highs for the 14th included 106°F in Winnemucca and 101°F in Tonopah. Meanwhile in South Dakota, Pierre posted a daily record-tying high (104°F) for July 14. For much of the remainder of the country, conditions were very warm but not exceedingly hot. Still, daily-record highs in Florida included 97°F (on July 14) in Winter Haven and 96°F (on July 18) in Fort Myers. In contrast, a surge of unusually cool air trailed a cold front into the north-central U.S. By July 17, daily-record lows in North Dakota dipped to 40°F in Bismarck and Dickinson. Elsewhere, record-setting lows for the 17th fell to 42°F in International Falls, MN; 44°F in Mobridge, SD; and 47°F in Valentine, NE. A few days later, the Northeast also got a heat reprieve. On July 22, daily-record lows were established in New York locations such as Saranac Lake (34°F) and Watertown (46°F). However, the Northeastern cool spell was short-lived, as Watertown registered a daily-record high of 91°F on July 24. Northeastern heat generally peaked on July 25, when daily-record highs soared to 100°F in Newark, NJ; 99°F at New York's La Guardia Airport; 98°F in Philadelphia, PA. Eventually, extreme heat shifted into the Southeast, where daily-record highs for July 26 soared to 101°F in Charlotte, NC, and Florence, SC. Elsewhere in South Carolina, Greenville-Spartanburg (100°F on July 26 and 27) achieved a

triple-digit reading for the first time since July 15, 2024. Meanwhile, unusually cool air settled across California, where daily-record lows included 39°F (on July 25) in Campo and 52°F (on July 23) in Sandberg. In Nevada, Ely logged a daily-record low of 38°F on July 25.

Late in the month, moisture wrapping around a ridge of high pressure anchored over the eastern half of the U.S. maintained showery conditions for reproductive to filling summer crops across the northern and central Plains and much of the Midwest. However, just to the south, late-month precipitation was scarce—especially in the mid-South—leading to declining soil moisture reserves for pastures and immature summer crops. A few weather stations from central Kansas into northern Missouri received July 20-26 rainfall totaling at least 8 to 12 inches, leading to flash flooding. Some of the most impressive rain in Kansas fell on July 21-22 in Saline County near Brookville. Officially, Salina, KS, received 2.38 inches on July 21-22. Missouri's rain fell during several individual events, although Chesterfield received 2.99 inches on July 21. Later, from July 24-26, Kansas City, MO, measured rainfall totaling 4.35 inches. Heavy rain also soaked the northern Plains and upper Midwest, starting on July 20. On that date, rainfall reached 2.77 inches in Des Moines, IA, and 2.56 inches in Bismarck, ND, setting daily records. Meanwhile, isolated showers and thunderstorms affected the interior Northwest, where Baker City, OR, netted 0.50 inch, a record for July 21. Two days later, record-setting Midwestern totals for July 23 included 3.51 inches in Hibbing, MN; 2.35 inches in Wausau, WI; and 1.96 inches in Huron, SD. For Hibbing, it was the wettest day since June 22, 2002, when 3.66 inches fell. Meanwhile, local Southeastern downpours led to daily-record amounts for July 22 in Columbia, SC (4.30 inches), and Gainesville, FL (2.77 inches). Soon, yet another round of heavy rain struck parts of the Midwest. In Illinois, record-setting totals for July 25 reached 2.26 inches in Lincoln and 1.88 inches in Springfield. On July 26, a daily-record sum of 2.45 inches in Burlington, IA, helped to boost the monthly rainfall to 8.80 inches.

The final days of July featured some impressive thunderstorms, featuring heavy rain, large hail, and damaging winds, across the North. On July 27, daily-record totals reached 1.98 inches in Watertown, SC, and 1.73 inches in Havre, MT. However, on the night of July 28-29, thunderstorm-driven wind gusts in Iowa were clocked to 92 mph in Spencer and 68 mph in Waterloo. Elsewhere in the Midwest, July 28-29 peak gusts included 76 mph in Rochester, MN; 65 mph in La Crosse, WI; and 59 mph in Moline, IL. During the same event, gusts of 85 mph or higher were recorded in parts of Turner County, SD. Showery Midwestern weather persisted through month's end, with Detroit, MI, netting record-setting rainfall amounts (2.68 and 1.80 inches, respectively) on July 28 and 30. Other record-setting totals for July 30 included 1.27 inches in Cedar Rapids, IA, and 1.04 inches in Milwaukee, WI. On the last

day of July, heavy Northeastern showers in conjunction with a cold front's passage resulted in daily-record totals topping 2 inches in Atlantic City, NJ (3.07 inches); Islip, NY (2.93 inches); Reading, PA (2.69 inches); and Bridgeport, CT (2.58 inches). Meanwhile, the West experienced a mix of wet and dry thunderstorms, with a few areas receiving rain. For example, daily-record rainfall amounts occurred in locations such as Reno, NV (0.57 inch on July 27), and Klamath Falls, OR (0.77 inch on July 31).

End-of-month heat was particularly intense across the Southeast, where Tampa, FL (100°F on July 27), achieved a triple-digit reading for the first time in more than 135 years of keeping weather records. Tampa had reached 99°F only two times before, on June 5, 1985, and June 26, 2020, and had attained 98°F twice in July (on consecutive dates in 1942). Triple-digit, daily-record highs for July 27 included 100°F in Florida locations such as Leesburg and Jacksonville. Another high of 100°F occurred in Leesburg on July 28. Previously, Leesburg's highest July reading had been 99°F on July 20, 2000. July 28 featured another wave of Southeastern daily-record highs, including 102°F in Macon, GA, and 100°F in Gainesville, FL. Triple-digit heat more broadly affected the South on July 29, when daily-record highs included 102°F in Columbus, GA; 101°F in Jacksonville, FL; and 100°F in Vicksburg, MS. Texarkana, AR, closed the month with four consecutive triple-digit readings, including a daily-record high of 106°F on July 30. Heat also briefly spread into the Northeast, where record-setting highs for July 29 reached 101°F in Newark, NJ, and 99°F in Boston, MA. Consecutive daily-record highs occurred on July 29-30 in Northeastern locations such as New York's La Guardia Airport (100 and 99°F), and Atlantic City, NJ (98 and 97°F).

July rain helped to tamp down Alaskan wildfire activity, which had flared in late June. Still more than six dozen wildfires were active in early July, with a dozen scorching at least 25,000 acres of vegetation. The Bear Creek Fire Group—consisting of several individual fires that were sparked by lightning on June 19—destroyed more than five dozen structures near Healy and burned more than 73,000 acres. The early part of July also featured Alaskan warmth, including high temperatures above 80°F in Fairbanks on each of the month's first 5 days. Bettles touched 90°F on July 5. However, rain and cooler weather soon arrived, with Fairbanks measuring a daily-record rainfall of 1.08 inches on July 9. In southeastern Alaska, Sitka was uncharacteristically wet, with 4.31 inches falling during the first half of the month—and only 0.83 inch thereafter. Mid-July rainfall highlights included 1.09 inches in Nome on July 14-15, followed by 2-day (July 16-17) totals of 0.93 inch in King Salmon and 0.78 inch in Bethel. Additionally, Bethel remained below 60°F for 7 consecutive days (July 19-25) and received measurable rain each day from July 16-24. Bethel's July rainfall totaled 3.10 inches, 121 percent of normal. Meanwhile, southeastern Alaska experienced warm, mostly

dry weather in mid- to late July. In Ketchikan, where the temperature peaked at 79°F on July 21, measurable rain last fell on July 12. Late-month warmth spanned nearly the entire state, with daily-record highs reaching 81°F (on July 28) in Juneau and 71°F (on July 30) in Cold Bay. Yakutat (81°F on July 28) also logged a daily record, which represented the highest temperature in that location since June 4, 2022, and the highest July reading since July 7, 2009.

July was a typically tranquil summer month for much of Hawaii, aside from a few rounds of briefly heavy showers and some gusty trade winds. Kahului, Maui, clocked a peak wind gust ranging from 42 to 47 mph each day from July 3-8. A couple of weeks later, some windward locations received heavy rain. A few spots on Kauai, including famously wet Mount Waialeale (7.89 inches), received more than 5 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on July 19-20. Leeward sites experienced some warm days, with Kahului, Maui, collecting a daily-record high of 92°F on July 20. Later, Kahului was even hotter, with the reading of 94°F on July 29 marking the hottest day in that location since July 3, 2023, when it was also 94°F. An easterly peak gust to 54 mph was reported in Kahului on that date. July 29 was also the day that Hurricane Iona passed some 700 miles south of Honolulu, Oahu. For the month, rainfall at the state's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.08 inch (15 percent of normal) in Honolulu to 3.75 inches (41 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

July brought mixed conditions across key U.S. agricultural regions. Temperatures were near normal in the northern and central Great Plains, while portions of the southern Great Plains experienced below-normal temperatures. Much of the eastern U.S. recorded monthly temperatures ranging from 2 to 6°F above normal. The Southwest recorded near-normal temperatures, while parts of the Pacific Northwest were hotter than normal. Meanwhile, drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across most of the Southwest, as well as parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and northern Atlantic States. In contrast, western and central parts of the Corn Belt, central Texas, and the northern Rockies received significant precipitation, with some locations reporting as much as four times the normal monthly rainfall.

Eighteen percent of the nation's corn crop had reached the silking stage by July 6, four percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn was at the dough stage by July 6, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. By July 20, fifty-six percent of the nation's corn had reached the silking stage, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the average. Fourteen percent of the nation's corn was at the

dough stage by July 20, two percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. By August 3, eighty-eight percent of the nation's corn had reached the silking stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. Forty-two percent of the nation's corn was at the dough stage by August 3, two percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Six percent of the nation's corn had reached the denting stage by August 3, equal to both last year and the average. On August 3, seventy-three percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

By July 6, ninety-six percent of the soybean crop had emerged, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the nation's soybean crop had reached the blooming stage by July 6, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Eight percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by July 6, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. By July 20, sixty-two percent of the soybean crop had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. Twenty-six percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by July 20, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. By August 3, eighty-five percent of the nation's soybeans had reached the blooming stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. Fifty-eight percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods by August 3, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. On August 3, sixty-nine percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the same time last year.

Fifty-three percent of the 2025 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 6, nine percent points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By July 20, seventy-three percent of the nation's winter wheat had been harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Eighty-six percent of the nation's winter wheat had been harvested by August 3, one percentage point behind both last year and the average. By August 3, at least 95 percent of the 2025 winter wheat had been harvested in 11 of the 18 estimating states.

By July 6, forty-eight percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Fourteen percent of the nation's cotton was setting bolls by July 6, four percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. By July 20, seventy-one percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage, 8 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Thirty-three percent of the cotton was setting bolls by July 20, seven percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. By August 3, eighty-seven percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Fifty-five percent of the

nation's cotton was setting bolls by August 3, four percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Five percent of the nation's cotton had bolls opening by August 3, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On August 3, fifty-five percent of the 2025 cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points above the same time last year.

Ninety-six percent of the sorghum was planted by July 6, two percent points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage by July 6, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. Thirteen percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the coloring stage by July 6, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. By July 20, twenty-eight percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 5 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. Seventeen percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the coloring stage by July 20, two percentage points behind both last year and the average. By August 3, fifty-one percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 10 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. Twenty-three percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the coloring stage by August 3, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On August 3, sixty-six percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, 19 percentage points above the same time last year.

By July 6, twenty-five percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind last year but 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-six percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage by July 20, ten percentage points behind last year but 6 points ahead of average. By August 3, seventy-five percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind last year but 8 points ahead of average. Six percent of the rice acreage had been harvested by August 3, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. On August 3, seventy-eight percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the same time last year.

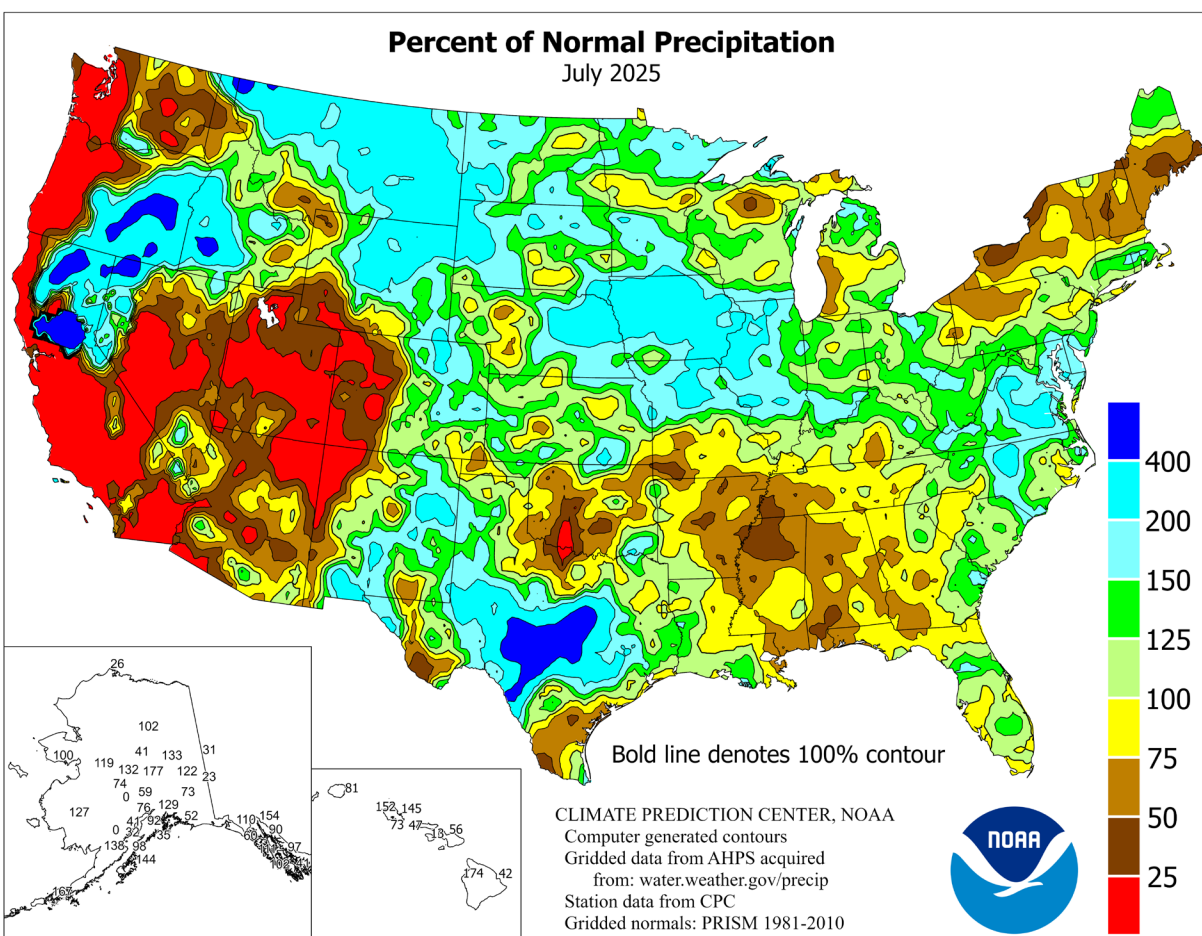
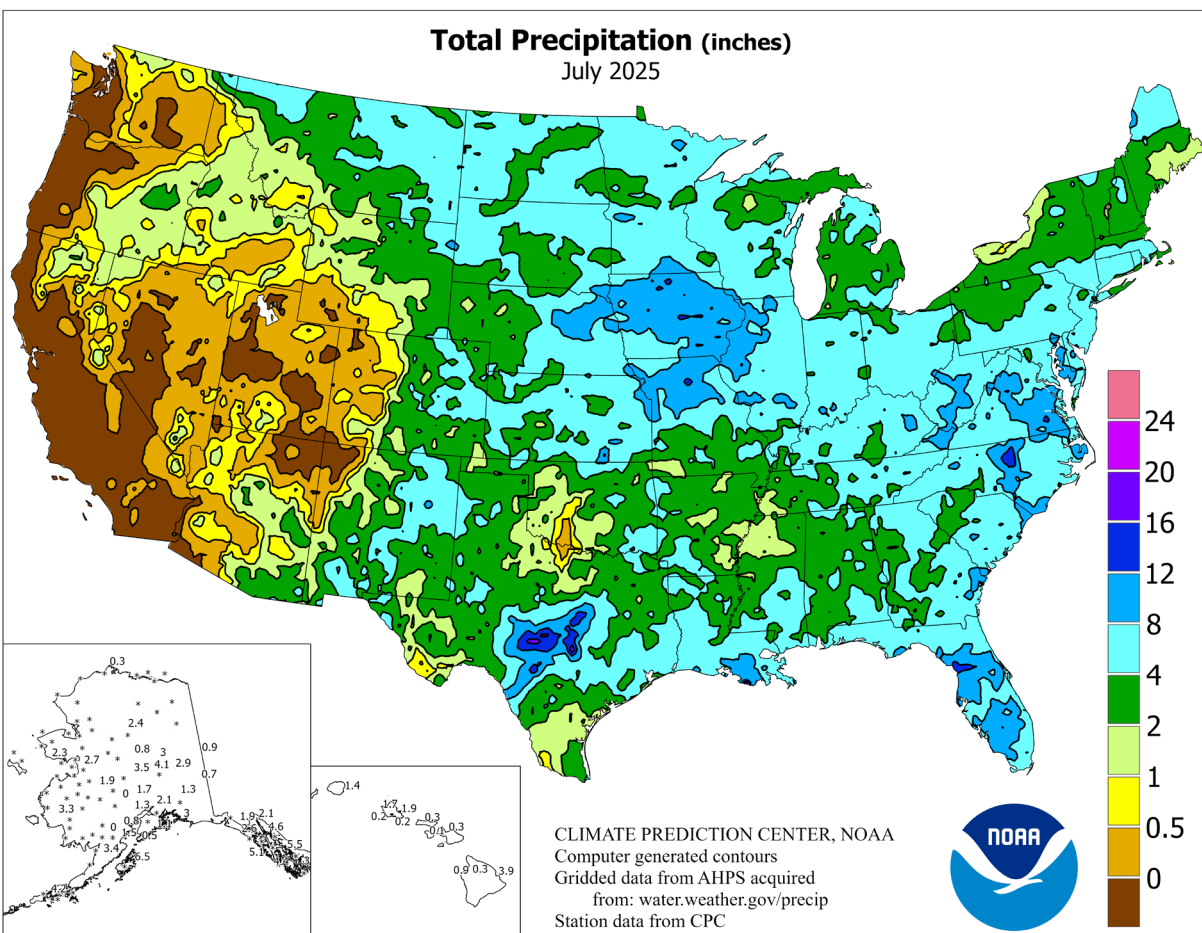
Eighty-five percent of the nation's oats had headed by July 6, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By July 20, ninety-six percent of the nation's oats had headed, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1

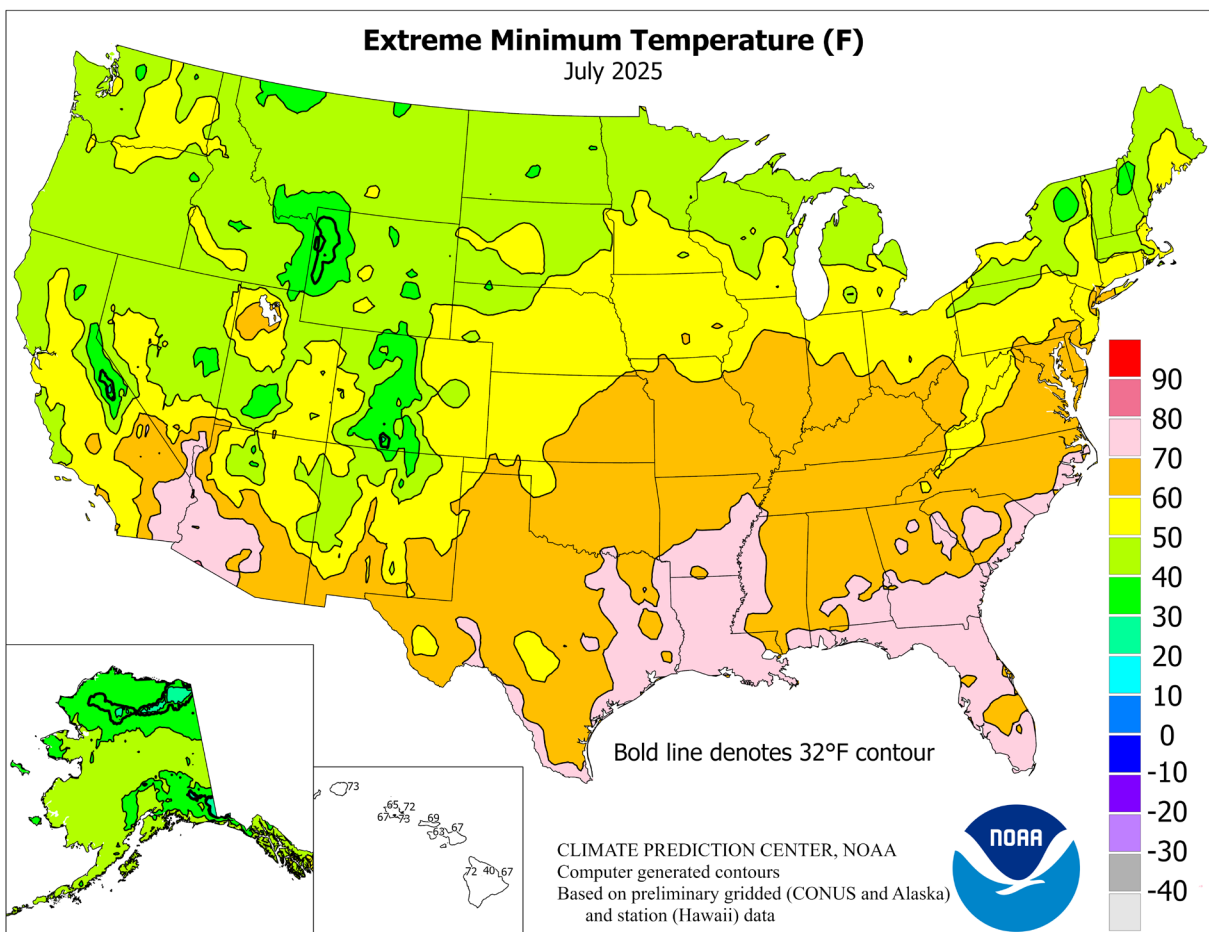
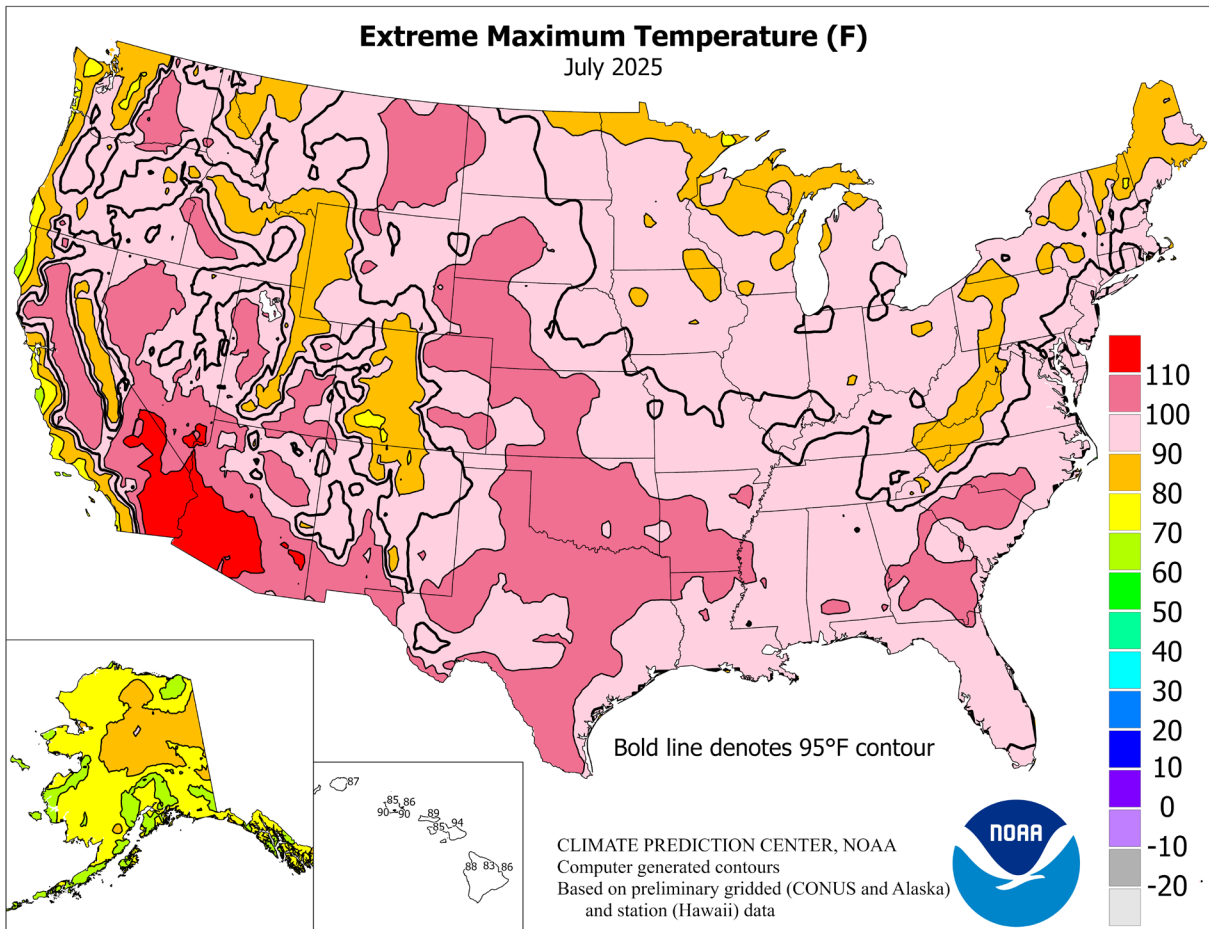
point ahead of average. Twenty percent of the nation's oats been harvested by July 20, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. By August 3, forty-one percent of the nation's oats had been harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind average. On August 3, fifty-eight percent of the nation's oats were rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

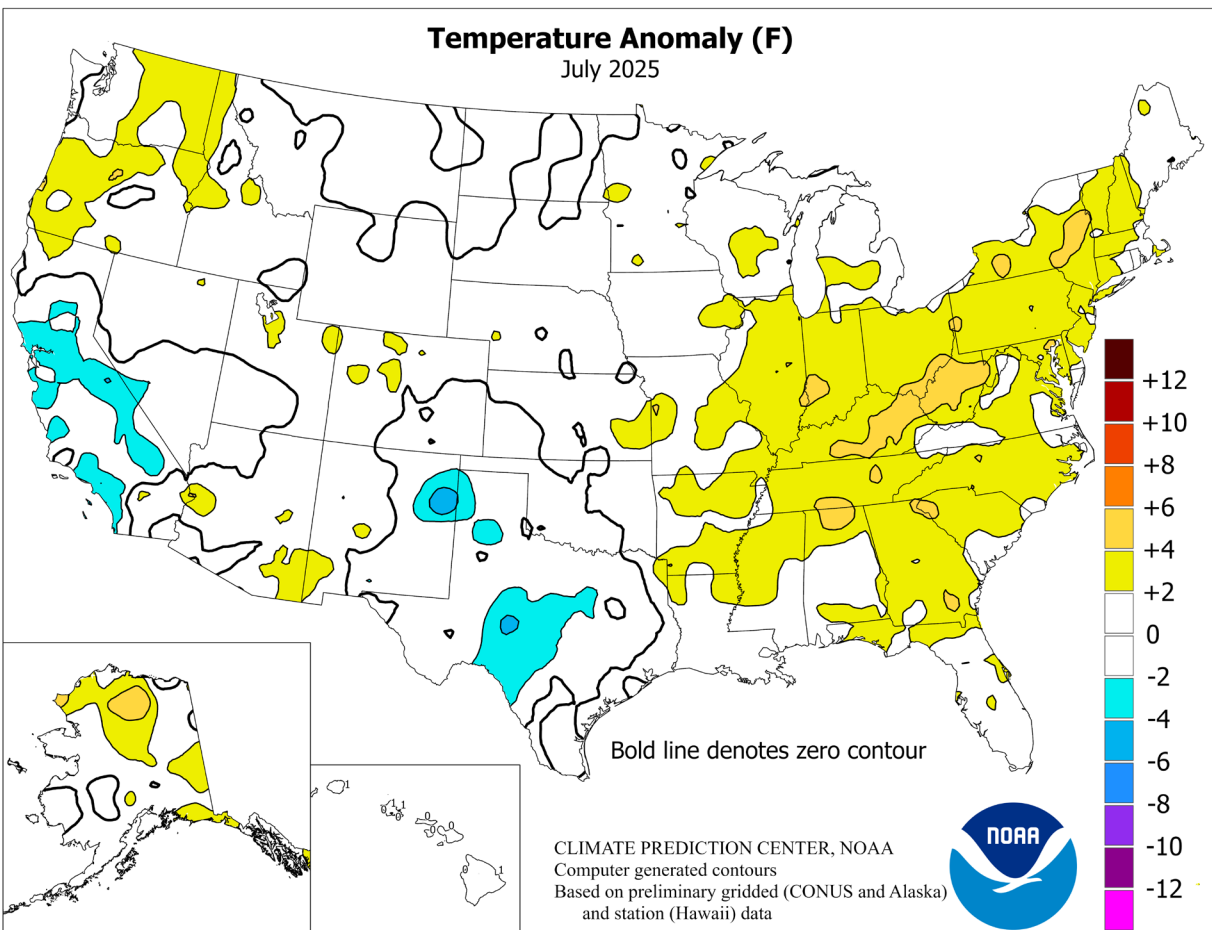
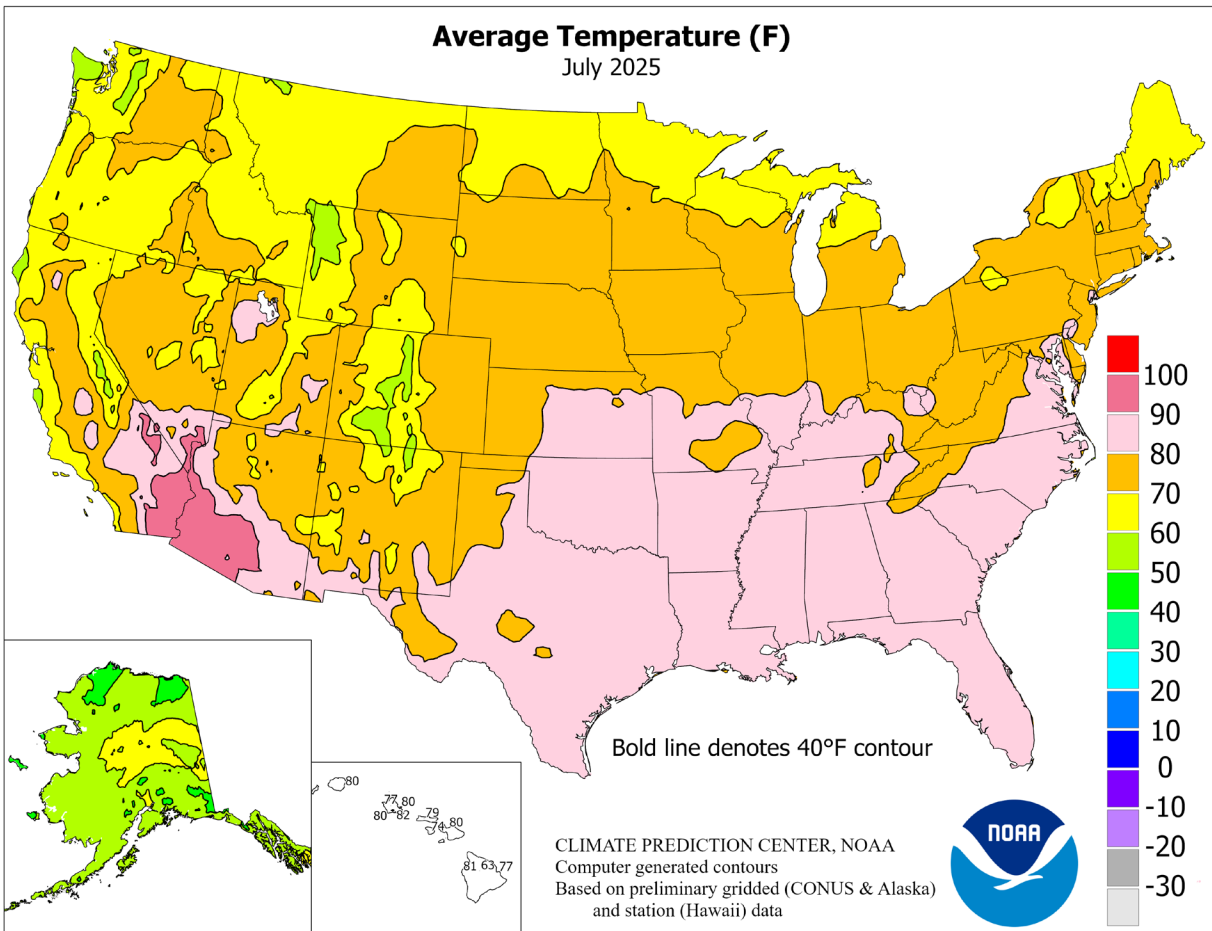
By July 6, fifty-four percent of the nation's barley had headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-six percent of the nation's barley had headed by July 20, seven percentage points behind last year and 11 points behind average. By August 3, ninety percent of the nation's barley had headed, 6 percentage points behind last year and 8 points behind average. Five percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 3, one percentage point behind last year and 5 points behind average. On August 3, forty-two percent of the nation's barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 30 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sixty-one percent of the nation's spring wheat was headed by July 6, five percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 20, eighty-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat was headed, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. By August 3, ninety-five percent of the nation's spring wheat was headed, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Five percent of the nation's spring wheat had been harvested by August 3, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind average. On August 3, forty-eight percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 26 percentage points below the same time last year.

By July 6, fifty-five percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty percent of the nation's peanuts had reached the pegging stage by July 20, one percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. By August 3, ninety-two percent of the nation's peanuts had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. On August 3, seventy-three percent of the peanuts were rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the same time last year.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS		TEMP. °F		PRECIP.	
		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE			AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AL	BIRMINGHAM	83	1	4.11	-1.31	WICHITA		81	-1	5.40	1.42	YOUNGSTOWN		74	2	3.49	-0.78
	HUNTSVILLE	84	3	2.43	-2.07	KY	LEXINGTON	79	3	5.01	-0.11	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	82	0	2.95	-0.64
	MOBILE	83	1	4.37	-3.31		LOUISVILLE	83	3	7.35	3.30		TULSA	84	1	4.65	0.89
	MONTGOMERY	83	0	3.90	-1.17		PADUCAH	81	2	4.38	0.08	OR	ASTORIA	60	0	0.09	-0.74
AK	ANCHORAGE	60	0	1.48	-0.35	LA	BATON ROUGE	84	1	6.95	1.86		BURNS	68	0	1.03	0.74
	BARROW	44	0	0.25	-0.72		LAKE CHARLES	84	0	8.94	3.24		EUGENE	71	3	0.00	-0.32
	FAIRBANKS	65	2	3.01	0.74		NEW ORLEANS	85	1	7.18	0.39		MEDFORD	79	4	0.00	-0.24
	JUNEAU	59	2	4.65	-0.49		SHREVEPORT	86	3	***	***		PENDLETON	75	2	0.08	-0.19
	KODIAK	56	0	6.51	2.00	ME	CARIBOU	68	1	4.65	0.41		PORTLAND	71	1	0.51	0.01
	NOME	54	2	2.35	-0.01		PORTLAND	71	1	2.83	-0.60		SALEM	72	2	0.00	-0.25
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	67	0	2.58	-0.02	MD	BALTIMORE	81	2	6.98	2.50	PA	ALLENTOWN	77	2	4.85	-0.45
	PHOENIX	97	1	0.22	-0.68	MA	BOSTON	76	2	3.30	0.03		ERIE	74	1	2.87	-0.47
	PRESCOTT	77	1	1.75	-0.12		WORCESTER	73	2	5.04	1.11		MIDDLETOWN	80	2	7.47	2.74
	TUCSON	90	2	2.17	-0.04	MI	ALPENA	69	1	3.44	0.24		PHILADELPHIA	82	3	4.92	0.53
AR	FORT SMITH	85	2	5.51	2.12		GRAND RAPIDS	75	2	3.10	-0.76		PITTSBURGH	77	4	3.00	-1.26
	LITTLE ROCK	85	3	3.89	0.56		HOUGHTON LAKE	69	1	2.20	-0.54		WILKES-BARRE	75	1	4.65	1.04
CA	BAKERSFIELD	83	-1	0.00	0.00		LANSING	74	2	2.48	-0.46		WILLIAMSPORT	77	3	3.20	-1.43
	EUREKA	56	-1	0.04	-0.14		MUSKOGON	74	2	2.06	-0.69	RI	PROVIDENCE	76	1	5.88	2.96
	FRESNO	82	-2	0.00	-0.02		TRAVERSE CITY	71	1	2.11	-0.61	SC	CHARLESTON	84	2	7.78	1.19
	LOS ANGELES	67	-2	0.00	-0.04	MN	DULUTH	66	-1	4.07	0.14		COLUMBIA	85	2	7.26	1.92
	REDDING	82	-1	0.00	-0.07		INT. L FALLS	65	0	6.42	2.44		FLORENCE	84	2	5.22	-0.58
	SACRAMENTO	73	-3	0.00	0.00		MINNEAPOLIS	76	2	4.99	0.94		GREENVILLE	83	3	4.91	0.09
	SAN DIEGO	69	-2	0.00	-0.08		ROCHESTER	72	1	3.59	-0.61	SD	ABERDEEN	72	-1	6.71	3.63
	SAN FRANCISCO	62	-2	0.00	0.00		ST. CLOUD	72	2	5.10	1.51		HURON	74	0	2.86	0.03
	STOCKTON	75	-3	0.00	0.00	MS	JACKSON	85	2	4.17	-0.85		RAPID CITY	73	1	4.67	2.39
CO	ALAMOSA	65	0	1.31	0.27		MERIDIAN	83	1	4.07	-1.04		SIOUX FALLS	74	0	6.03	2.78
	CO SPRINGS	72	-1	4.87	1.75		TUPELO	84	1	1.82	-2.67	TN	BRISTOL	78	2	8.70	3.70
	DENVER INTL	75	0	1.19	-0.95	MO	COLUMBIA	79	1	5.77	1.64		CHATTANOOGA	83	2	3.22	-1.87
	GRAND JUNCTION	81	2	0.12	-0.47		KANSAS CITY	79	1	11.55	6.97		KNOXVILLE	82	4	4.84	-0.41
	PUEBLO	77	0	1.67	-0.17		SAINT LOUIS	82	2	5.57	1.64		MEMPHIS	85	2	2.46	-2.37
CT	BRIDGEPORT	78	2	1.89	-1.43		SPRINGFIELD	81	1	1.99	-1.85		NASHVILLE	84	3	4.46	0.30
	HARTFORD	76	2	9.25	5.07	MT	BILLINGS	72	-1	1.11	-0.10	TX	ABILENE	83	-2	2.11	0.20
DC	WASHINGTON	82	1	4.47	0.14		BUTTE	64	0	2.49	1.28		AMARILLO	78	-2	4.21	1.39
DE	WILMINGTON	80	3	7.08	2.68		CUT BANK	63	-2	2.62	1.46		AUSTIN	84	-2	6.57	4.61
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	1	6.28	0.26		GREAT FALLS	68	0	1.93	0.70		BEAUMONT	83	0	3.31	-3.54
	JACKSONVILLE	85	2	9.17	2.41		HAVRE	69	-1	2.30	0.77		BROWNSVILLE	86	0	5.11	3.13
	KEY WEST	85	0	3.70	0.07		MISSOULA	70	2	1.76	0.91		CORPUS CHRISTI	85	1	2.07	-0.46
	MIAMI	84	0	9.38	2.02	NE	GRAND ISLAND	76	-1	3.26	-0.25		DEL RIO	85	-3	2.83	1.33
	ORLANDO	84	1	9.63	2.17		LINCOLN	78	0	5.84	2.59		EL PASO	85	1	2.06	0.48
	PENSACOLA	85	1	3.37	-4.53		NORFOLK	76	1	7.85	4.88		FORT WORTH	85	0	1.96	-0.12
	TALLAHASSEE	85	2	4.19	-2.95		NORTH PLATTE	75	0	3.19	0.01		GALVESTON	86	1	0.69	-2.72
	TAMPA	86	2	8.29	0.54		OMAHA	78	0	6.05	2.50		HOUSTON	86	1	5.17	1.41
	WEST PALM BEACH	84	1	7.22	1.59		SCOTTSBLUFF	75	0	1.82	0.16		LUBBOCK	82	1	3.53	1.57
GA	ATHENS	84	3	7.96	3.76		VALENTINE	75	-1	4.51	1.69		MIDLAND	83	-1	3.48	1.86
	ATLANTA	84	3	3.65	-1.11	NV	ELY	69	-1	0.00	-0.63		SAN ANGELO	80	-5	6.22	5.12
	AUGUSTA	84	1	3.44	-1.04		LAS VEGAS	92	-1	0.03	-0.35		SAN ANTONIO	85	0	2.41	0.00
	COLUMBUS	85	1	1.19	-3.17		RENO	77	0	0.85	0.65		VICTORIA	84	0	1.37	-2.09
	MACON	83	1	1.59	-3.20		WINNEMUCCA	74	0	0.07	-0.08		WACO	83	-2	6.66	4.85
	SAVANNAH	85	2	6.06	0.31	NH	CONCORD	74	2	2.93	-0.69		WICHITA FALLS	84	-1	0.91	-1.10
HI	HILO	77	0	3.87	-5.37	NJ	ATLANTIC CITY	79	2	8.63	4.16	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	83	2	0.30	-0.19
	HONOLULU	82	0	0.19	-0.33		NEWARK	82	4	4.24	-0.43	VT	BURLINGTON	74	2	4.65	0.59
	KAHULUI	80	0	0.30	-0.23	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	79	1	1.22	-0.42	VA	LYNCHBURG	79	3	9.22	5.02
	LIHUE	80	1	1.42	-0.33	NY	ALBANY	76	2	3.13	-1.42		NORFOLK	82	1	3.11	-2.97
ID	BOISE	78	1	0.27	0.06		BINGHAMTON	72	3	5.11	1.31		RICHMOND	81	2	11.08	6.71
	LEWISTON	79	3	0.17	-0.30		BUFFALO	74	3	1.29	-1.94		ROANOKE	80	2	5.78	1.50
	POCATELLO	72	1	0.33	-0.19		ROCHESTER	74	1	2.60	-0.96		WASH/DULLES	80	3	4.53	0.38
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	78	2	5.54	1.82		SYRACUSE	75	3	2.44	-1.42	WA	OLYMPIA	66	2	0.00	-0.54
	MOLINE	77	1	9.10	4.87	NC	ASHEVILLE	78	3	6.40	1.72		QUILLAYUTE	59	0	0.76	-0.82
	PEORIA	79	3	4.23	0.70		CHARLOTTE	85	5	2.46	-1.28		SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	1	0.03	-0.57
	ROCKFORD	76	2	7.26	3.46		GREENSBORO	81	2	9.15	4.98		SPOKANE	74	3	0.49	0.07
	SPRINGFIELD	78	2	7.59	3.74		HATTERAS	82	1	6.50	1.11		YAKIMA	75	2	0.02	-0.17
IN	EVANSVILLE	82	3	6.74	2.35		RALEIGH	84	3	7.49	2.48	WV	BECKLEY	75	4	3.10	-1.91
	FORT WAYNE	76	2	2.48	-1.57		WILMINGTON	83	2	8.43	1.57		CHARLESTON	79	4	8.15	2.76
	INDIANAPOLIS	79	4	4.82	0.40	ND	BISMARCK	72	0	4.80	1.73		ELKINS	76	4	5.22	-0.76
	SOUTH BEND	76	3	3.44	-0.33		DICKINSON	68	-1	4.92	2.37		HUNTINGTON	81	4	8.65	3.57
IA	BURLINGTON	78	2	9.37	5.35		FARGO	71	0	2.22	-0.85	WI	EAU CLAIRE	72	1	4.28	0.67
	CEDAR RAPIDS	76	3	5.37	0.96		GRAND FORKS	69	1	4.56	1.04		GREEN BAY	71	1	3.96	0.34
	DES MOINES	77	1	11.41	7.59		JAMESTOWN	69	-1	2.93	-0.65		LA CROSSE	76	1	5.48	1.26
	DUBUQUE	74	3	7.66	2.86	OH	AKRON-CANTON	75	1	4.58	0.44		MADISON	73	1	6.68	2.17
	SIOUX CITY	75	1	7.09	3.74		CINCINNATI	79	3	7.78	3.96		MILWAUKEE	74	0	4.57	1.17
	WATERLOO	75	0	10.58	6.24		CLEVELAND	76	1	5.98	2.31	WY	CASPER	72	1	1.54	0.35
KS	CONCORDIA	79	0	2.37	-1.78		COLUMBUS	78	3	4.74	0.07		CHEYENNE	70	0	5.15	3.04
	DODGE CITY	79	-1	4.92	1.84		DAYTON	78	2	5.16	1.21		LANDER	73	1	0.54	-0.05
	GOODLAND	76	0	1.57	-1.52		MANSFIELD	75	2	5.83	1.97	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!	#REF!
	TOPEKA	81	1	5.11	1.11		TOLEDO	76	1	3.38	0.11		SHERIDAN	71	0	2.39	1.32

National Agricultural Summary

August 4 – 10, 2025

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weather conditions varied across key U.S. agricultural regions. Rainfall was observed in parts of the northern Great Plains and the upper and middle Mississippi Valley, with some areas receiving more than twice the normal weekly amount. The Southeast also received heavy precipitation, with some areas recording totals up to 6 inches above normal. In contrast, dry conditions prevailed across portions of the

New England, as well as the Delta and Southwest. Meanwhile, parts of the Southwest experienced above normal temperatures, with anomalies ranging from 4 to 6°F. Warm conditions were also recorded in portions of the Great Lakes region. Most of the Corn Belt experienced near normal temperatures, while below normal temperatures were recorded in the southern and middle Atlantic States.

Corn: Ninety-four percent of the corn crop had reached the silking stage by August 10, one percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of the corn was at the dough stage by week's end, equal to both last year and the average. By August 10, fourteen percent of the corn had reached the dented stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. On August 10, seventy-two percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 86 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Ninety-one percent of the soybeans had reached the blooming stage by August 10, one percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Seventy-one percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods by week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. On August 10, sixty-eight percent of the nation's soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week.

Winter Wheat: Ninety percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 10, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Harvest of the 2025 winter wheat crop was at or beyond 95 percent in 13 of the 18 estimating states.

Cotton: By August 10, ninety-three percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Sixty-five percent of the cotton was setting bolls by week's end, 7 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. By August 10, eight percent of the cotton had bolls opening, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Fifty-three percent of the nation's cotton was rated in good to excellent condition on August 10, two percentage points below the previous week.

Sorghum: Sixty-five percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage by August 10, seven percentage points behind last

year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-nine percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. On August 10, sixty-six percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week.

Rice: Eighty-five percent of the rice had reached the headed stage by August 10, four percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the rice acreage had been harvested by August 10, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Seventy-six percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition by August 10, two percentage points below the previous week.

Other Small Grains: By August 10, fifty-five percent of the oat crop had been harvested, 1 percentage point behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. On August 10, fifty-eight percent of the nation's oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week.

By August 10, ninety-eight percent of the barley had headed, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 10, two percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind average. On August 10, forty-three percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week.

Sixteen percent of the spring wheat had been harvested by August 10, equal to last year but 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On August 10, forty-nine percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week.

Other Crops: Ninety-four percent of the peanuts had reached the pegging stage by August 10, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On August 10, seventy-four percent of the peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above last week.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2025

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	81	47	75	88
IL	96	96	98	97
IN	93	87	93	95
IA	95	92	96	97
KS	95	85	90	93
KY	93	84	87	93
MI	91	78	93	92
MN	90	87	95	96
MO	97	95	97	97
NE	99	88	93	97
NC	100	97	99	99
ND	88	75	90	90
OH	95	87	95	94
PA	75	67	85	75
SD	91	92	97	93
TN	97	95	97	98
TX	98	95	98	97
WI	82	78	90	88
18 Sts	93	88	94	95
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	25	10	26	29
IL	67	53	68	66
IN	53	33	54	54
IA	66	53	68	67
KS	77	51	68	66
KY	59	53	61	57
MI	37	32	51	40
MN	46	23	42	53
MO	85	65	79	76
NE	61	40	59	62
NC	88	87	90	86
ND	19	17	36	24
OH	62	40	62	50
PA	23	27	33	22
SD	50	25	48	49
TN	81	76	83	81
TX	85	78	84	82
WI	34	19	36	37
18 Sts	58	42	58	58
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	1	4
IL	16	1	19	11
IN	10	0	0	6
IA	16	9	15	15
KS	29	4	22	21
KY	35	20	33	34
MI	6	0	0	3
MN	2	0	5	5
MO	41	10	24	23
NE	23	1	15	14
NC	68	71	83	59
ND	0	1	7	0
OH	7	0	1	4
PA	3	0	0	1
SD	2	0	1	4
TN	46	30	48	39
TX	68	64	69	69
WI	5	3	5	3
18 Sts	16	6	14	13
These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	10	9	12	61	8
IL	5	6	26	47	16
IN	3	7	27	52	11
IA	1	2	11	57	29
KS	3	9	27	42	19
KY	2	6	26	56	10
MI	3	9	37	44	7
MN	1	5	19	51	24
MO	1	4	20	57	18
NE	1	3	20	49	27
NC	1	3	18	61	17
ND	1	8	26	61	4
OH	1	8	36	48	7
PA	0	4	16	50	30
SD	1	4	18	52	25
TN	5	10	26	40	19
TX	2	8	24	42	24
WI	1	4	14	56	25
18 Sts	2	5	21	52	20
Prev Wk	2	5	20	53	20
Prev Yr	3	7	23	51	16

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	99	97	98	98
CO	100	96	100	99
ID	45	33	50	45
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	99	89	98	95
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	66	30	40	61
NE	99	92	96	97
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	82	68	84	83
SD	94	79	89	94
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	63	54	69	61
18 Sts	92	86	90	91
These 18 States harvested 91% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	15	9	21	19
MN	8	5	15	27
MT	20	4	21	27
ND	10	1	9	12
SD	52	23	43	59
WA	30	24	30	29
6 Sts	16	5	16	22
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	17	39	40	2
MN	0	2	16	70	12
MT	15	32	49	4	0
ND	1	4	27	62	6
SD	1	5	37	48	9
WA	6	45	35	11	3
6 Sts	5	13	33	44	5
Prev Wk	4	13	35	43	5
Prev Yr	1	4	23	59	13

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2025

Cotton Percent Squaring					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg	
AL	98	93	95	98	
AZ	100	100	100	100	
AR	100	98	100	100	
CA	99	95	97	98	
GA	97	96	99	97	
KS	97	95	96	94	
LA	97	92	95	99	
MS	99	81	91	96	
MO	97	90	98	93	
NC	99	93	95	96	
OK	99	95	99	95	
SC	100	90	93	96	
TN	99	81	83	96	
TX	94	83	90	93	
VA	100	96	99	99	
15 Sts	95	87	93	94	
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.					

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg	
AL	76	75	79	83	
AZ	99	85	90	97	
AR	93	81	87	95	
CA	69	60	70	69	
GA	77	72	84	79	
KS	82	48	73	71	
LA	81	75	80	91	
MS	83	55	67	82	
MO	65	51	61	71	
NC	85	72	81	75	
OK	63	43	58	58	
SC	92	60	74	80	
TN	84	58	67	79	
TX	66	47	57	64	
VA	88	64	82	84	
15 Sts	72	55	65	71	
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.					

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg	
AL	5	1	4	3	
AZ	63	30	34	40	
AR	26	7	16	10	
CA	0	0	0	0	
GA	3	1	5	3	
KS	7	0	2	5	
LA	13	12	21	20	
MS	4	7	11	10	
MO	0	0	0	0	
NC	2	1	2	1	
OK	0	0	0	0	
SC	3	1	3	1	
TN	4	0	1	2	
TX	16	6	10	14	
VA	3	0	2	2	
15 Sts	12	5	8	10	
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.					

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	8	15	69	8
AZ	2	1	5	73	19
AR	0	3	28	43	26
CA	0	0	0	5	95
GA	0	5	30	55	10
KS	0	9	43	34	14
LA	0	0	48	51	1
MS	2	6	47	36	9
MO	0	15	29	56	0
NC	1	2	17	64	16
OK	1	5	29	60	5
SC	2	4	20	59	15
TN	14	12	26	40	8
TX	11	15	30	34	10
VA	0	1	2	95	2
15 Sts	7	11	29	43	10
Prev Wk	5	10	30	45	10
Prev Yr	9	16	29	39	7

Oats Percent Harvested					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg	
IA	92	64	83	89	
MN	42	23	33	55	
NE	94	77	86	92	
ND	11	5	17	15	
OH	92	66	91	91	
PA	41	57	77	51	
SD	84	50	71	80	
TX	100	100	100	100	
WI	56	37	56	49	
9 Sts	56	41	55	59	
These 9 States harvested 76% of last year's oat acreage.					

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	3	14	67	16
MN	1	2	19	64	14
NE	16	17	33	33	1
ND	1	3	21	68	7
OH	0	0	20	80	0
PA	0	1	27	70	2
SD	3	7	26	54	10
TX	23	26	31	15	5
WI	0	5	13	62	20
9 Sts	8	10	24	49	9
Prev Wk	8	10	24	49	9
Prev Yr	6	5	22	56	11

Peanuts Percent Pegging					
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg	
AL	93	88	91	95	
FL	96	99	100	97	
GA	99	96	98	98	
NC	98	96	97	95	
OK	72	63	75	72	
SC	98	93	96	96	
TX	77	72	77	74	
VA	100	85	93	95	
8 Sts	95	92	94	94	
These 8 States planted 95% of last year's peanut acreage.					

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	1	13	82	4
FL	0	0	41	59	0
GA	0	5	27	55	13
NC	1	1	5	63	30
OK	1	3	15	77	4
SC	2	6	12	63	17
TX	0	1	23	56	20
VA	0	0	5	90	5
8 Sts	0	3	23	61	13
Prev Wk	0	3	24	62	11
Prev Yr	1	5	26	60	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2025

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	97	99	97
IL	94	88	92	93
IN	90	82	89	91
IA	93	89	93	95
KS	85	72	79	84
KY	79	71	79	78
LA	100	100	100	100
MI	92	88	93	93
MN	91	85	95	95
MS	100	96	98	97
MO	83	78	84	83
NE	97	82	88	96
NC	86	84	90	83
ND	82	92	96	91
OH	95	85	92	92
SD	89	81	88	92
TN	89	77	84	88
WI	87	83	90	91
18 Sts	90	85	91	92
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	87	93	88
IL	83	66	76	75
IN	71	55	68	68
IA	72	65	75	79
KS	54	35	54	56
KY	63	53	61	60
LA	93	92	94	94
MI	68	48	72	75
MN	62	57	70	77
MS	94	85	91	90
MO	62	49	59	58
NE	83	57	71	80
NC	59	55	69	58
ND	54	61	74	69
OH	80	59	71	70
SD	57	38	53	67
TN	74	57	68	67
WI	64	55	73	66
18 Sts	70	58	71	72
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	32	46	17
IL	5	9	29	43	14
IN	3	7	27	52	11
IA	1	2	16	60	21
KS	1	5	25	57	12
KY	1	4	25	63	7
LA	0	0	8	90	2
MI	2	10	35	48	5
MN	1	5	21	52	21
MS	0	2	29	47	22
MO	1	5	19	64	11
NE	1	3	23	49	24
NC	1	2	27	57	13
ND	1	7	32	57	3
OH	1	6	35	50	8
SD	2	3	20	53	22
TN	7	9	29	44	11
WI	1	3	15	57	24
18 Sts	2	5	25	53	15
Prev Wk	2	5	24	54	15
Prev Yr	2	6	24	55	13

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	49	40	45	58
KS	68	36	55	59
NE	82	56	70	74
OK	53	40	58	52
SD	65	42	65	73
TX	89	87	89	90
6 Sts	72	51	65	68
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	8	0	0	5
KS	19	6	15	11
NE	5	5	8	8
OK	18	13	18	20
SD	5	3	8	9
TX	72	70	72	72
6 Sts	31	23	29	28
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	1	19	65	14
KS	2	7	27	45	19
NE	1	1	21	44	33
OK	1	4	24	59	12
SD	1	6	39	50	4
TX	3	9	22	43	23
6 Sts	2	7	25	47	19
Prev Wk	2	6	26	48	18
Prev Yr	6	10	33	43	8

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	100	100	100	100
MN	100	99	100	100
MT	97	78	95	98
ND	100	97	100	100
WA	100	100	100	100
5 Sts	100	90	98	100
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	16	11	28	22
MN	10	4	10	34
MT	18	1	15	27
ND	11	3	13	17
WA	36	24	36	35
5 Sts	16	5	18	24
These 5 States harvested 85% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	6	25	66	1
MN	0	1	12	79	8
MT	5	24	60	11	0
ND	1	2	24	69	4
WA	4	49	32	14	1
5 Sts	3	14	40	41	2
Prev Wk	2	14	42	39	3
Prev Yr	0	6	25	62	7

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending August 10, 2025**

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	75	86	78
CA	72	55	65	69
LA	91	90	94	94
MS	98	91	99	90
MO	79	59	84	67
TX	100	95	98	96
6 Sts	89	75	85	80
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 10 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	2	0	1	1
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	50	27	49	45
MS	1	0	3	0
MO	0	0	0	0
TX	36	15	36	34
6 Sts	12	6	11	10
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	4	23	44	29
CA	0	0	15	50	35
LA	2	4	13	74	7
MS	0	0	38	45	17
MO	0	2	15	74	9
TX	0	0	31	66	3
6 Sts	0	3	21	54	22
Prev Wk	0	2	20	55	23
Prev Yr	1	3	17	61	18

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Aug 10, 2025												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	0	2	22	65	11		NH	0	0	70	30	0
AZ	45	36	15	3	1		NJ	1	2	4	87	6
AR	3	16	42	33	6		NM	15	25	24	8	28
CA	0	15	50	25	10		NY	1	11	46	38	4
CO	4	19	27	36	14		NC	1	3	14	77	5
CT	0	0	100	0	0		ND	1	6	26	61	6
DE	2	10	25	60	3		OH	0	3	23	69	5
FL	0	1	12	40	47		OK	4	9	29	52	6
GA	2	8	35	47	8		OR	18	24	31	24	3
ID	7	27	32	24	10		PA	10	6	18	60	6
IL	5	11	33	42	9		RI	0	0	64	20	16
IN	4	9	30	49	8		SC	5	21	29	37	8
IA	1	2	16	63	18		SD	5	18	33	35	9
KS	4	9	24	52	11		TN	4	11	30	50	5
KY	1	8	23	57	11		TX	5	14	40	31	10
LA	1	5	28	60	6		UT	14	35	37	14	0
ME	2	8	41	39	10		VT	0	0	100	0	0
MD	8	14	33	38	7		VA	0	3	21	60	16
MA	0	0	46	42	12		WA	18	26	41	15	0
MI	3	12	33	42	10		WV	0	7	36	54	3
MN	2	7	27	45	19		WI	1	5	23	53	18
MS	2	7	32	45	14		WY	9	25	35	24	7
MO	0	3	12	73	12		48 Sts	10	20	31	29	10
MT	18	38	31	12	1							
NE	4	21	29	38	8		Prev Wk	10	16	30	33	11
NV	35	55	10	0	0		Prev Yr	12	20	33	28	7

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

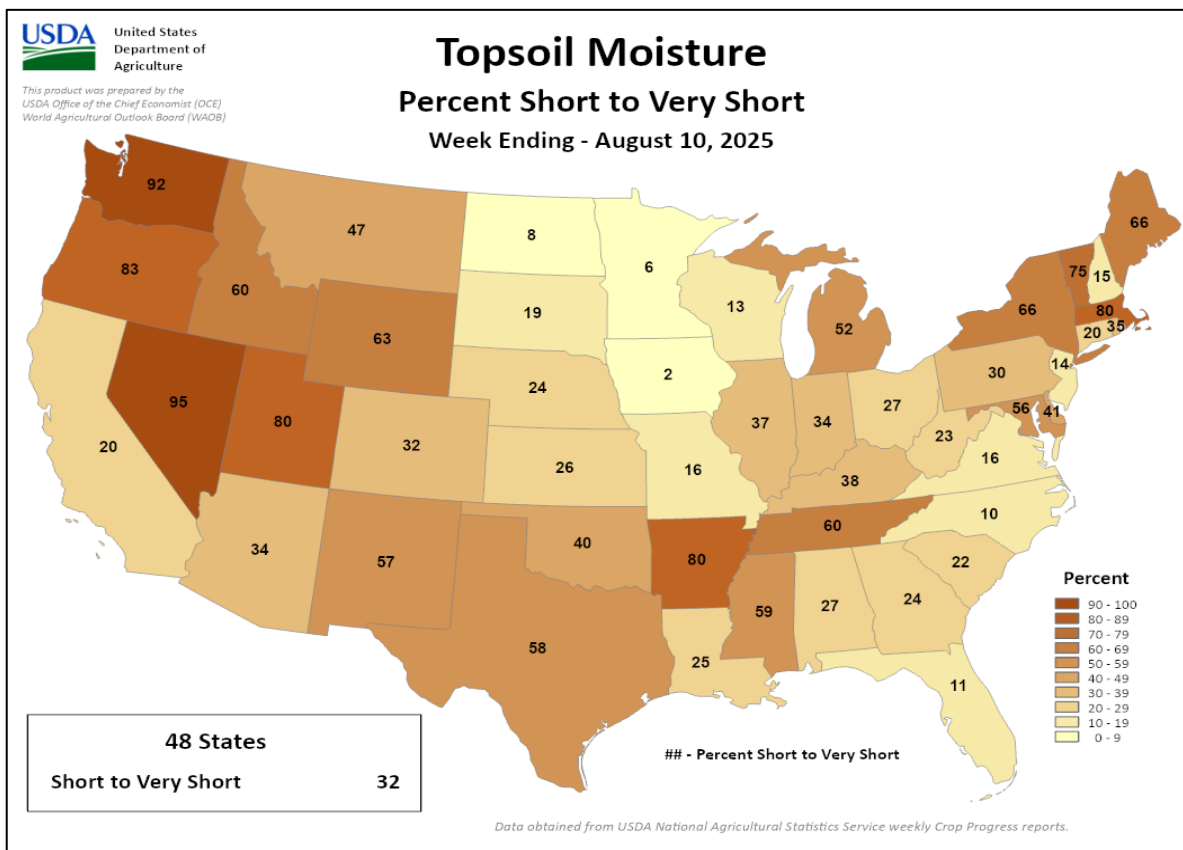
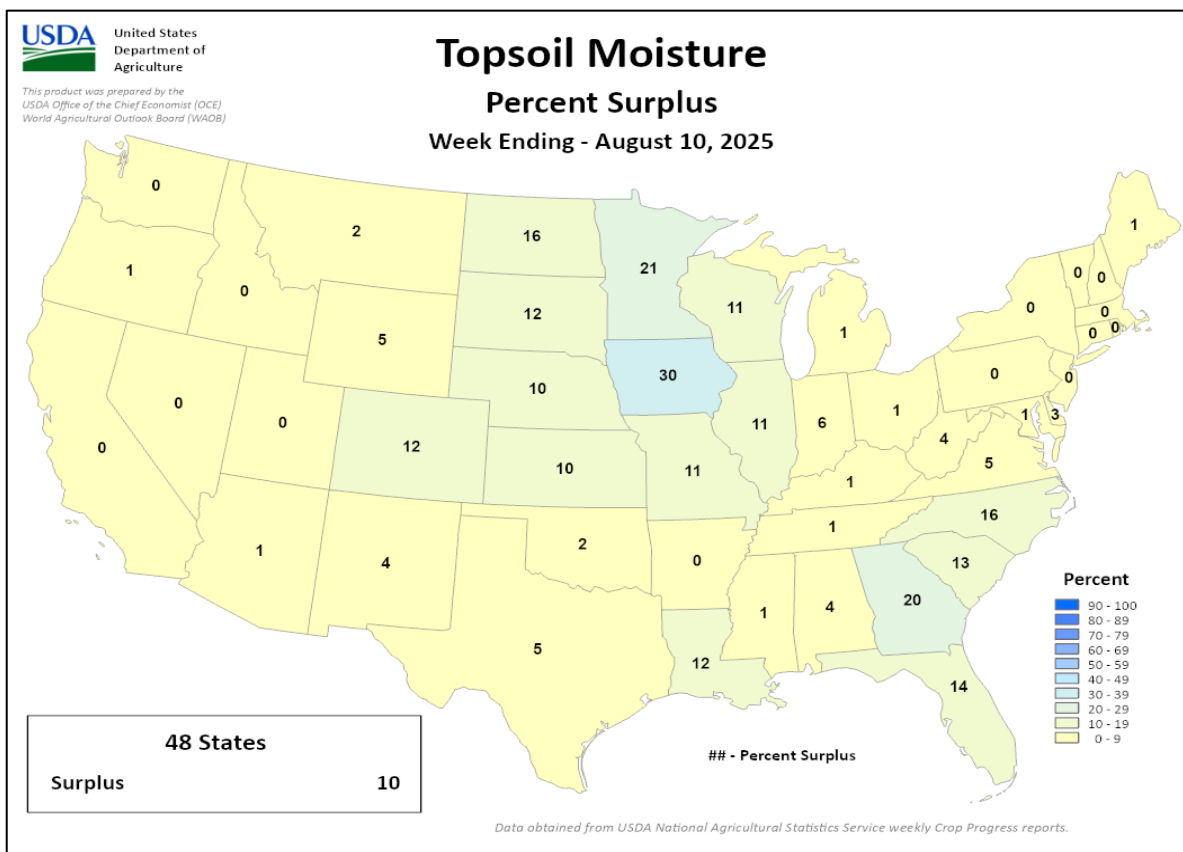
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

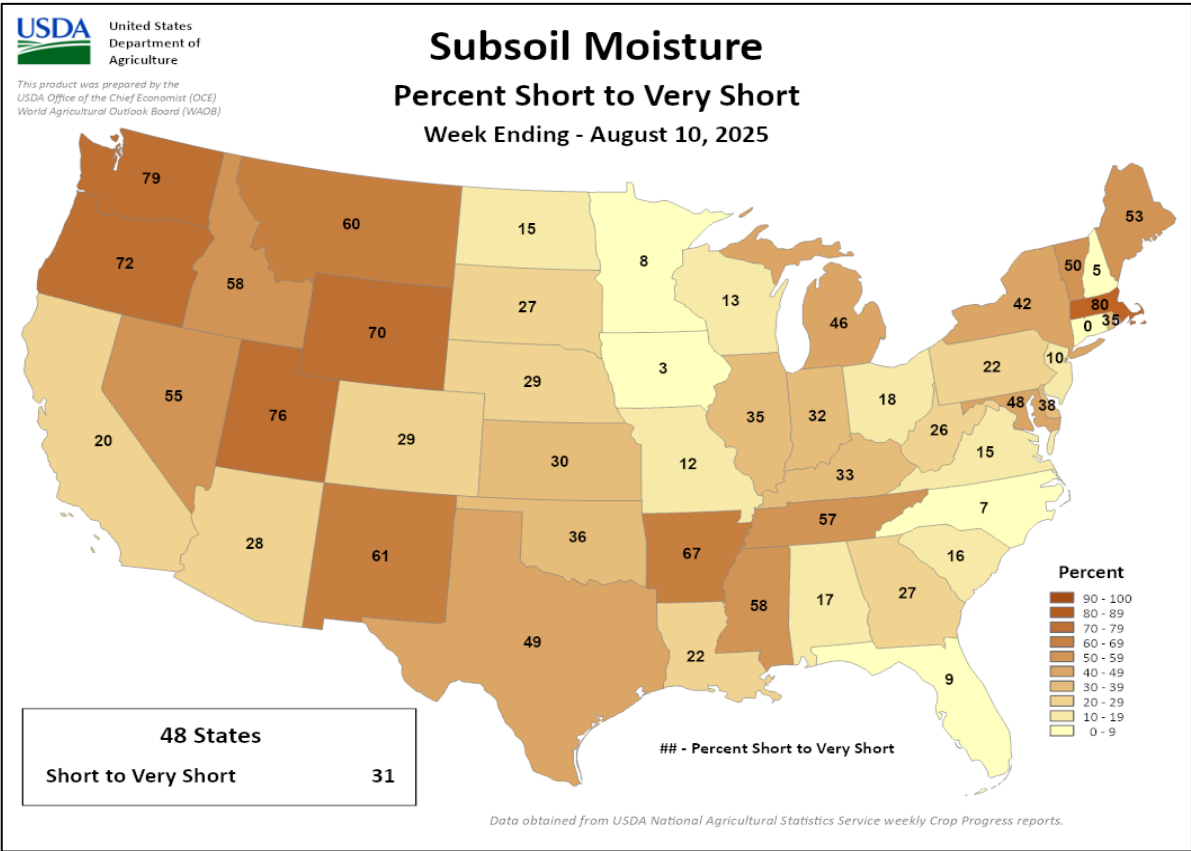
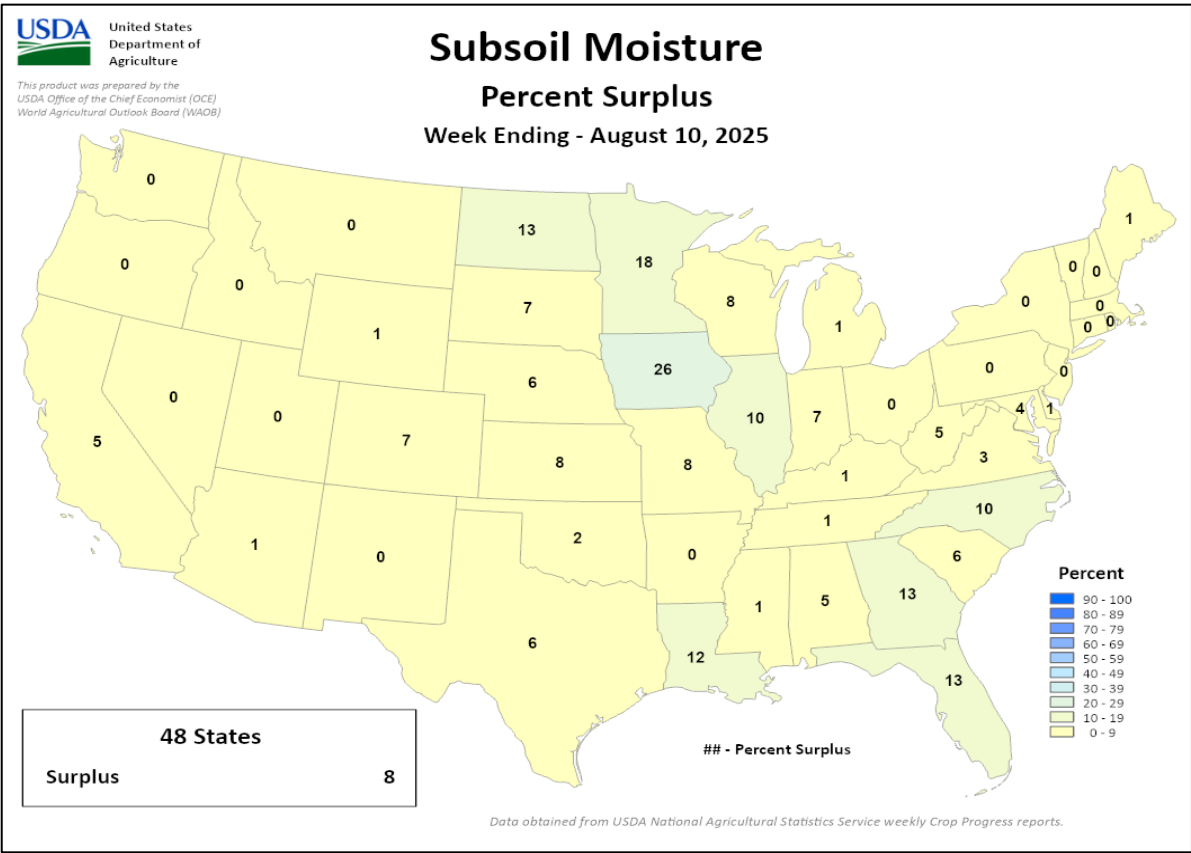
*Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 10, 2025



Crop Progress and Condition
Week Ending August 10, 2025



International Weather and Crop Summary

August 3 – 9, 2025

International Weather and Crop Highlights and Summaries provided by USDA/WAOB

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Early-week showers in eastern croplands transitioned to drier weather in western Europe, while heat lingered across the Mediterranean Basin.

WESTERN FSU: Additional showers across western and northern growing areas contrasted with lingering dryness and heat closer to the Black Sea Coast.

EASTERN FSU: Chilly and rainy weather in the eastern spring grain belt gave way to dry and warm conditions farther west, while sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored open boll cotton in Uzbekistan and environs.

MIDDLE EAST: Hot weather in Turkey hastened the development of filling to maturing summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rains were abundant across most of the region, except for northwestern India and southern Pakistan, which experienced notable dryness.

EAST ASIA: Widespread rainfall eased drought on the North China Plain but exacerbated the south's coastal flooding.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rainfall persisted across most of the region, while Thailand and adjacent areas of Cambodia and Vietnam experienced drier conditions.

AUSTRALIA: Additional late-week showers in western growing areas contrasted with drier weather in southern and eastern Australia.

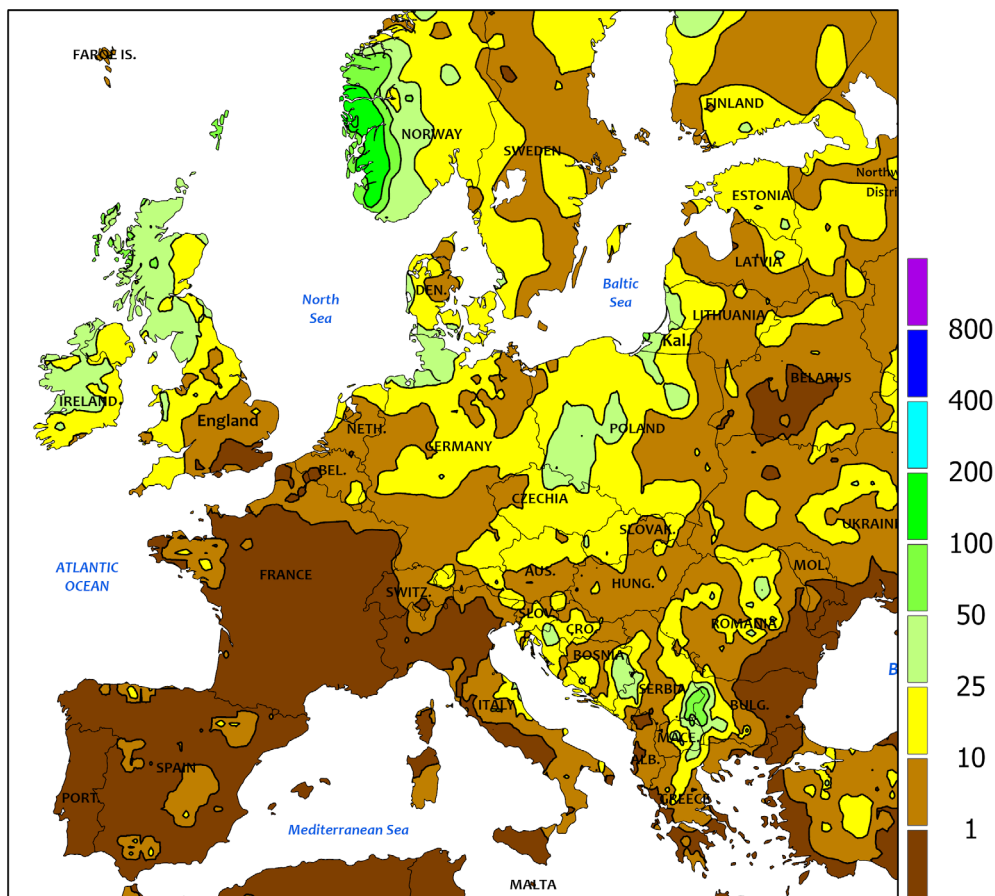
MEXICO: Widespread, locally heavy showers in parts of southern and western Mexico contrasted with hot, mostly dry weather farther north.

CANADIAN PRARIES: Wet weather benefited immature summer crops but slowed the early stages of small grain harvesting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, sunny weather favored fieldwork but reduced soil moisture for summer crops.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 3 - 9, 2025



Station precipitation reports from France and Hungary are either missing or suspect.

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



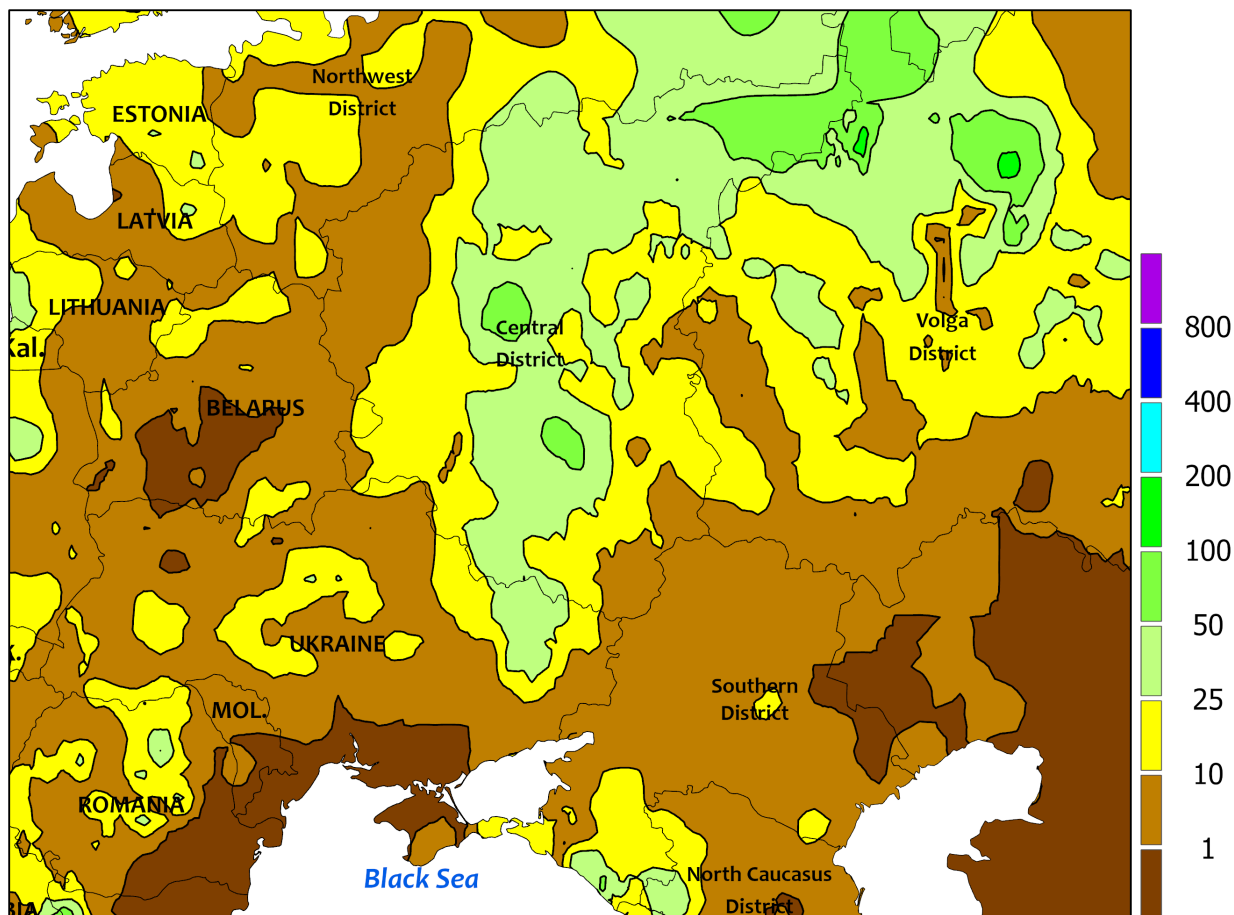
EUROPE

Early-week showers in central and eastern growing areas transitioned to dry and warmer weather farther west, while extreme heat lingered across the Mediterranean Basin. A cold front triggered showers and thunderstorms (5-50 mm, locally more) across much of central and eastern Europe, stabilizing (south) or boosting (north) yield prospects for reproductive to filling summer crops. However, several locales were completely dry, including western Hungary and environs as well as the lower Danube River Valley. Cooler weather (1-3°C below normal) followed the cold front from the Adriatic Sea northeastward into Poland and the Baltic States, though anomalous

warmth (up to 2°C above normal) lingered in the lower Balkans. Meanwhile, an expanding area of high pressure brought favorably dry weather for early rapeseed sowing to France and southeastern England, while building heat in southern France (up to 4°C above normal) accelerated summer crop drydown. Across the Mediterranean Basin, extreme heat (36-42°C) hastened drought-afflicted summer crops toward or into maturity northern Italy, Hungary, and the Balkans.

**Surface-based weather station data from France and Hungary were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 3 - 9, 2025



Data availability may be affected by the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

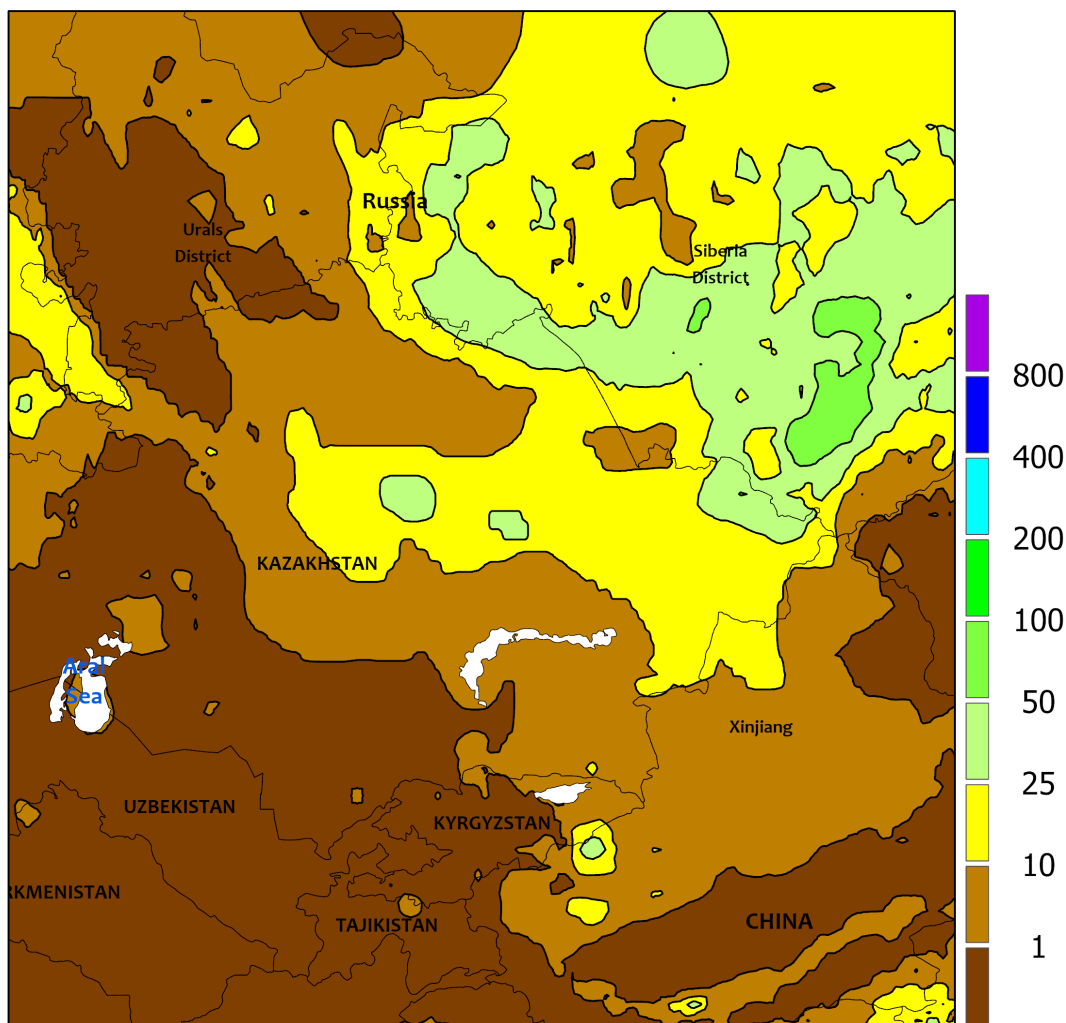


WESTERN FSU

Widespread showers in northern and western growing areas contrasted with early-week heat adjacent to the Black Sea Coast. For the second consecutive week, moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm, locally more) across northern portions of Russia's Central and Volga Districts maintained ample to abundant moisture supplies for reproductive to filling summer crops. Likewise, lighter showers (5-30 mm) sustained good to excellent conditions for reproductive to filling corn in central and northeastern Ukraine. Conversely, rain tapered off to the south, with a pocket of moderate to heavy showers (10-35 mm) in southern portions of the Southern

District (10-20 mm) giving way to totally dry conditions elsewhere along the Black Sea Coast and lighter showers (1-10 mm) farther inland across the remainder of the Southern District. Temperatures for the week averaged near normal in the northwest and up to 4°C above normal in the drier southern croplands; daytime highs topped 35°C (as high as 38°C) across much of west-central and southwestern Russia. However, cooler temperatures arrived in southwestern Russia during the latter half of the monitoring period. Crop conditions remained good to excellent in the north but poor to very poor from southern Ukraine eastward into southern Russia.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 3 - 9, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

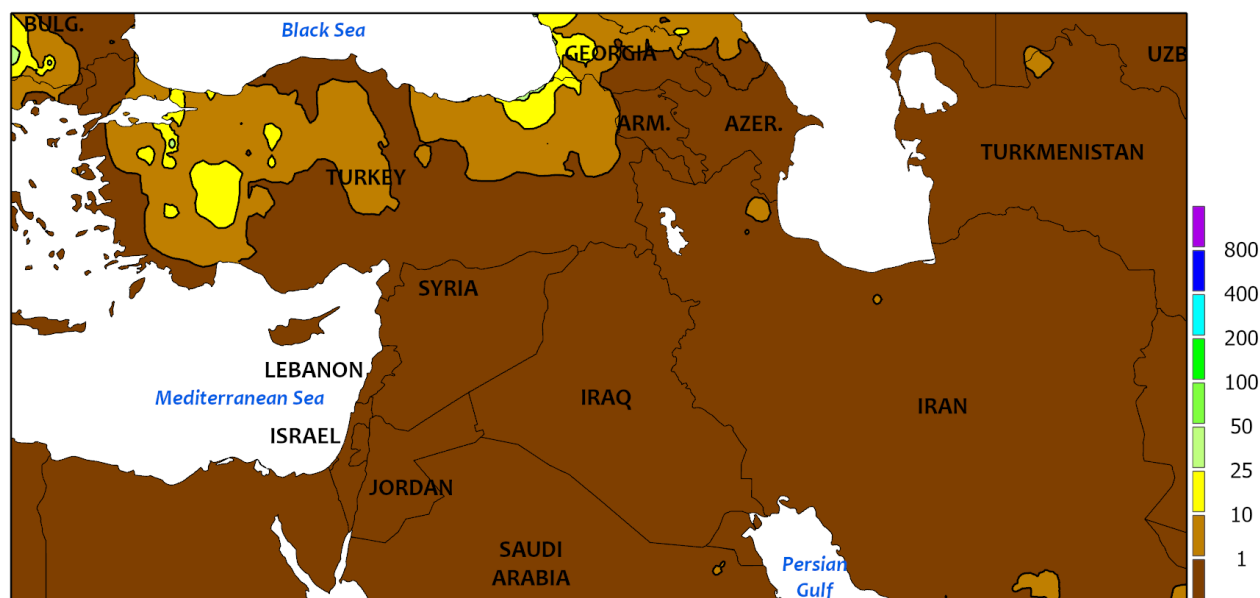


EASTERN FSU

Unseasonably chilly and wet weather in the eastern spring grain belt transitioned to dry and warm conditions farther west, while sunny skies favored cotton in the south. A strengthening area of low pressure generated 20 to 95 mm of rainfall from eastern Kazakhstan into Russia's Siberia District, maintaining abundant moisture supplies for filling spring grains. However, the storm dragged unseasonably cold air (4-7°C below normal) into these same locales, with

nighttime lows in the single digits (degrees C) slowing or halting crop development. Farther west, sunny skies and warmer temperatures (up to 2°C above normal in the southeastern Volga District) favored filling to maturing spring wheat and barley. Across the Commonwealth of Independent States, seasonably sunny skies and near-normal temperatures benefited open boll cotton following recent extreme heat in central Uzbekistan and environs.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 3 - 9, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

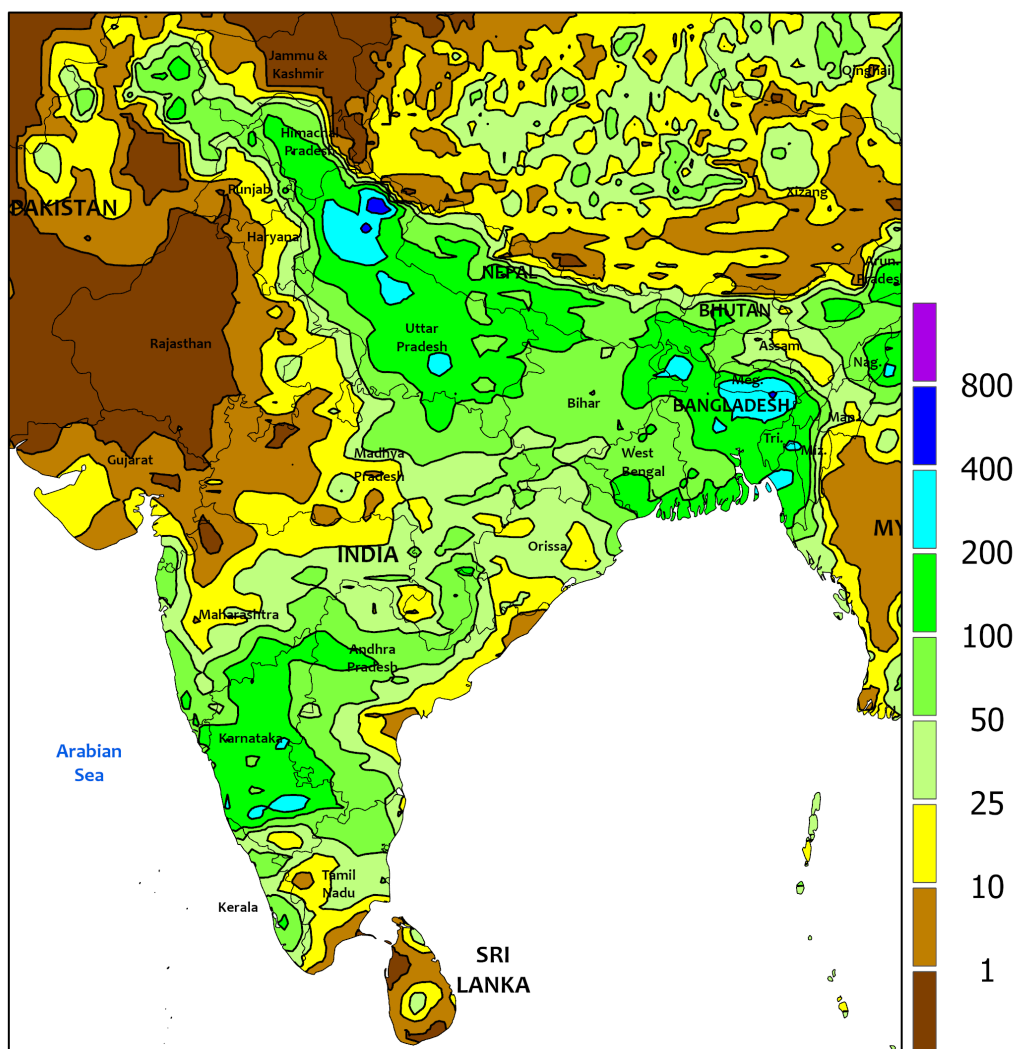


MIDDLE EAST

Mostly sunny and hot weather persisted in Turkey. Outside of spotty early-week showers (3-33 mm) on the western Anatolian Plateau, seasonably dry conditions prevailed. Temperatures for the week averaged 2 to 4°C above normal across much of the

country, with daytimes reaching the upper 30s (degrees C) in central Turkey and topping 45°C in the Adana Region in the southeast. The dryness and heat hastened summer crops toward or into maturity but favored early harvesting efforts.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 3 - 9, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

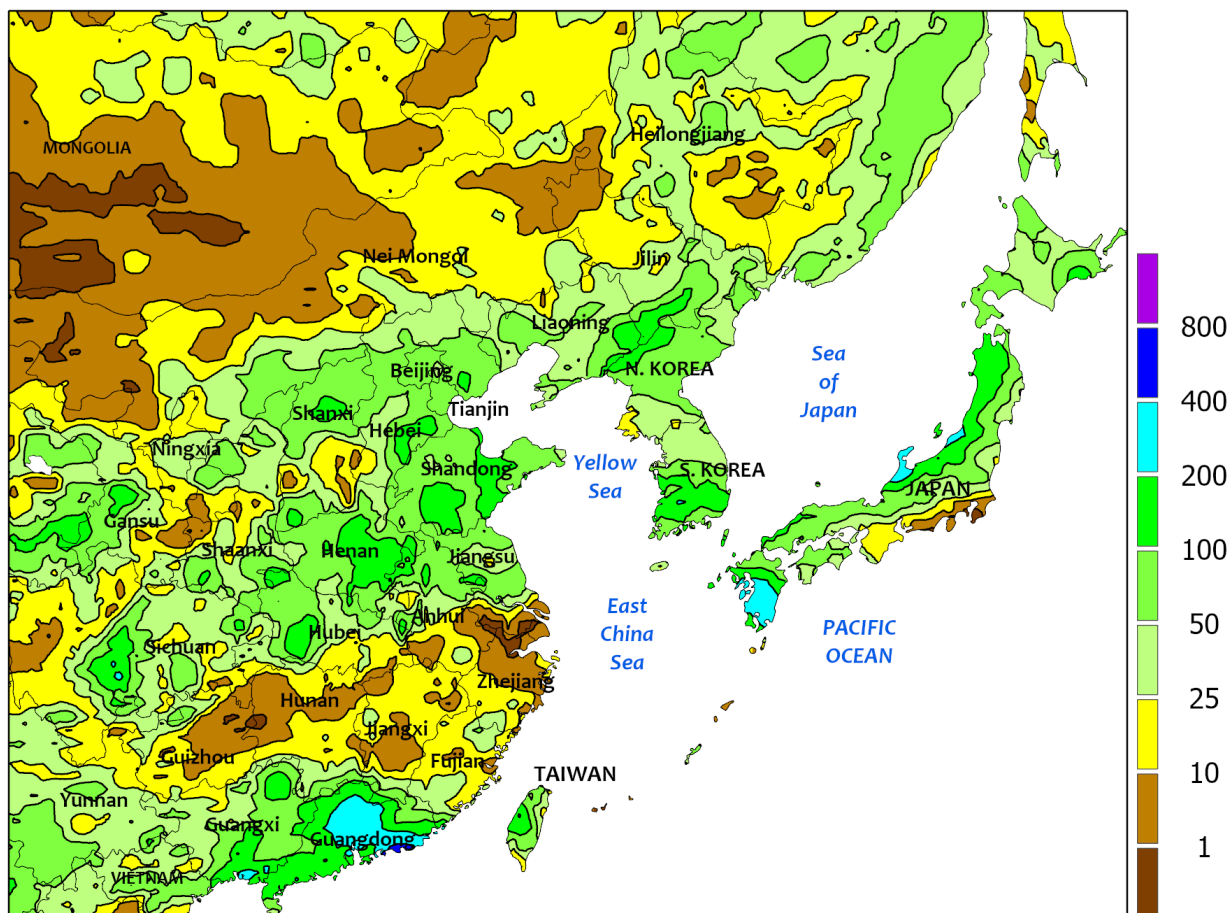


SOUTH ASIA

While most of South Asia experienced heavy monsoon rains (up to 300 mm), northwest India and southern Pakistan remained largely dry. Notably, the Sindh province in Pakistan has been under a three-week dry spell, which combined with higher-than-normal temperatures could potentially harm crops. After a dry period, southern India received

welcome relief with abundant rainfall (10-100 mm). Regional temperatures were generally near normal, though some areas in Pakistan and central India, including parts of the eastern coast, recorded temperatures 1 to 3°C above average. Daytime highs ranged from the lower to upper 30s (degrees C), with nighttime lows in the lower to upper 20s.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 3 - 9, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

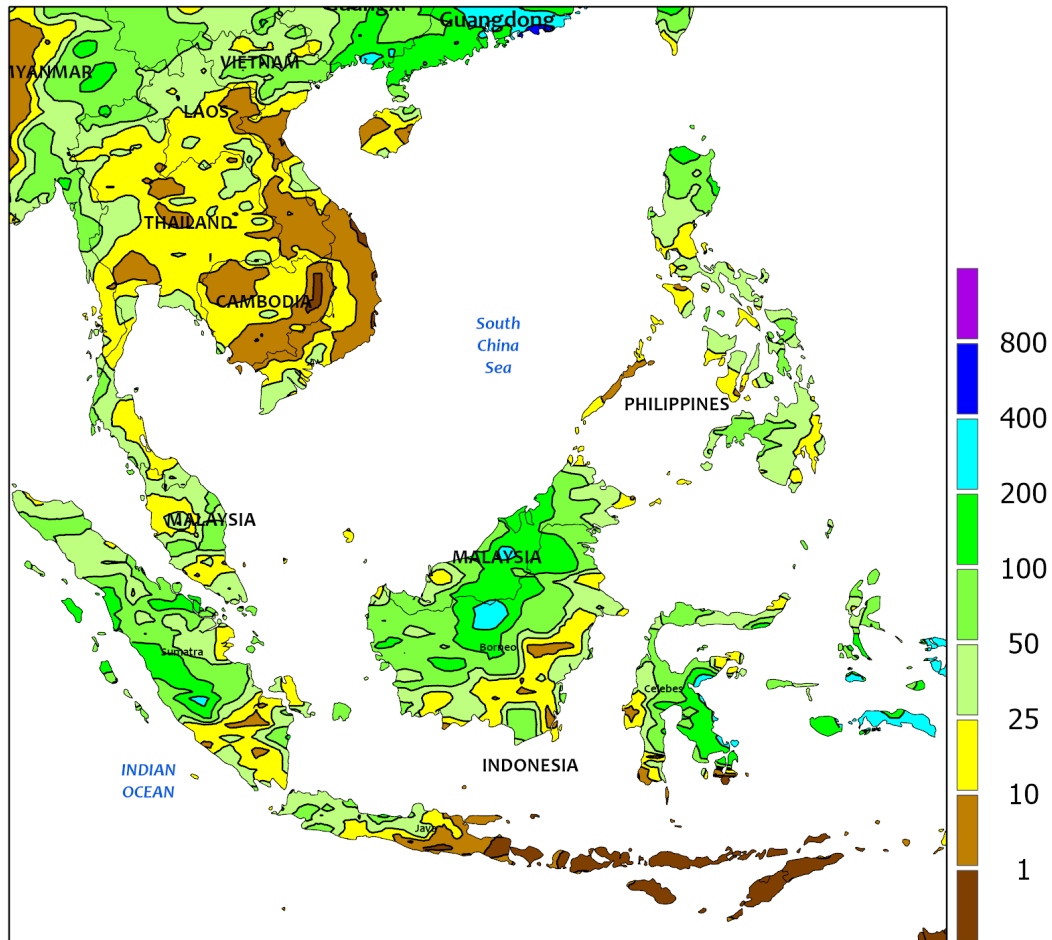


EASTERN ASIA

Widespread showers brought much-needed relief to the dry North China Plain but exacerbated persistent localized flooding, particularly in China's southern coastal areas such as the Guangdong province. While most of the region received 10 to 150 mm of rainfall, some areas saw little to none. On the other hand, torrential downpours exceeding 200 mm occurred in southern China and southern Japan.

Taiwan experienced a welcome reprieve from weeks of heavy monsoon- and tropical cyclone-induced rains, receiving minimal precipitation during the monitoring period. Temperatures across the region averaged 1 to 6°C above normal, with daytime highs typically in the lower to upper 30s (degrees C). Some parts of central China, however, reported temperatures reaching the low 40s.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 3 - 9, 2025

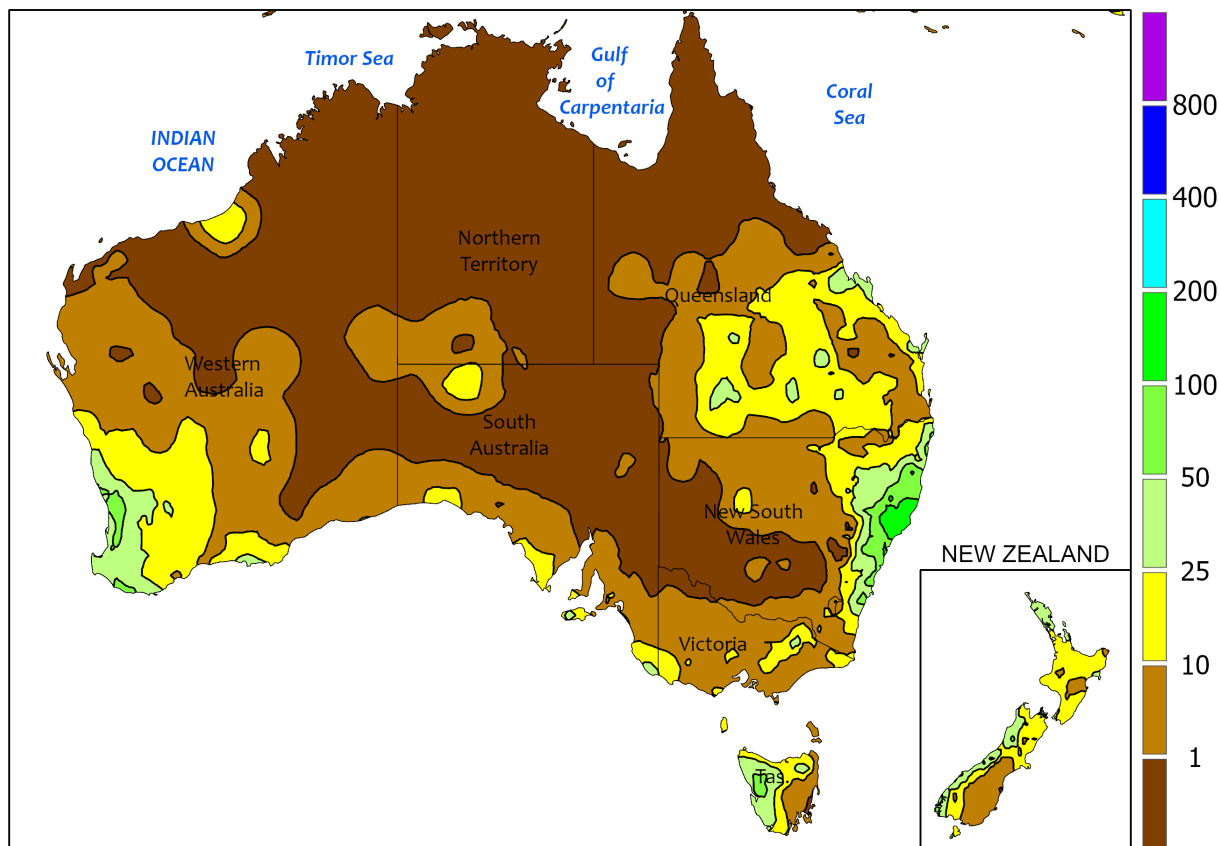


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon activity continued, but rainfall distribution varied significantly. Parts of Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam experienced drier-than-normal conditions (less than 25 mm) due to weak monsoon intensity early in the week. Meanwhile, Malaysia, the Philippines, and most of

Indonesia received more widespread and heavier showers (25-125 mm). Temperatures averaged near to as much as 3°C above normal across the region, with daytime highs typically in the middle to upper 30s (degrees C) and nighttime lows in the lower to middle 20s.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 3 - 9, 2025



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

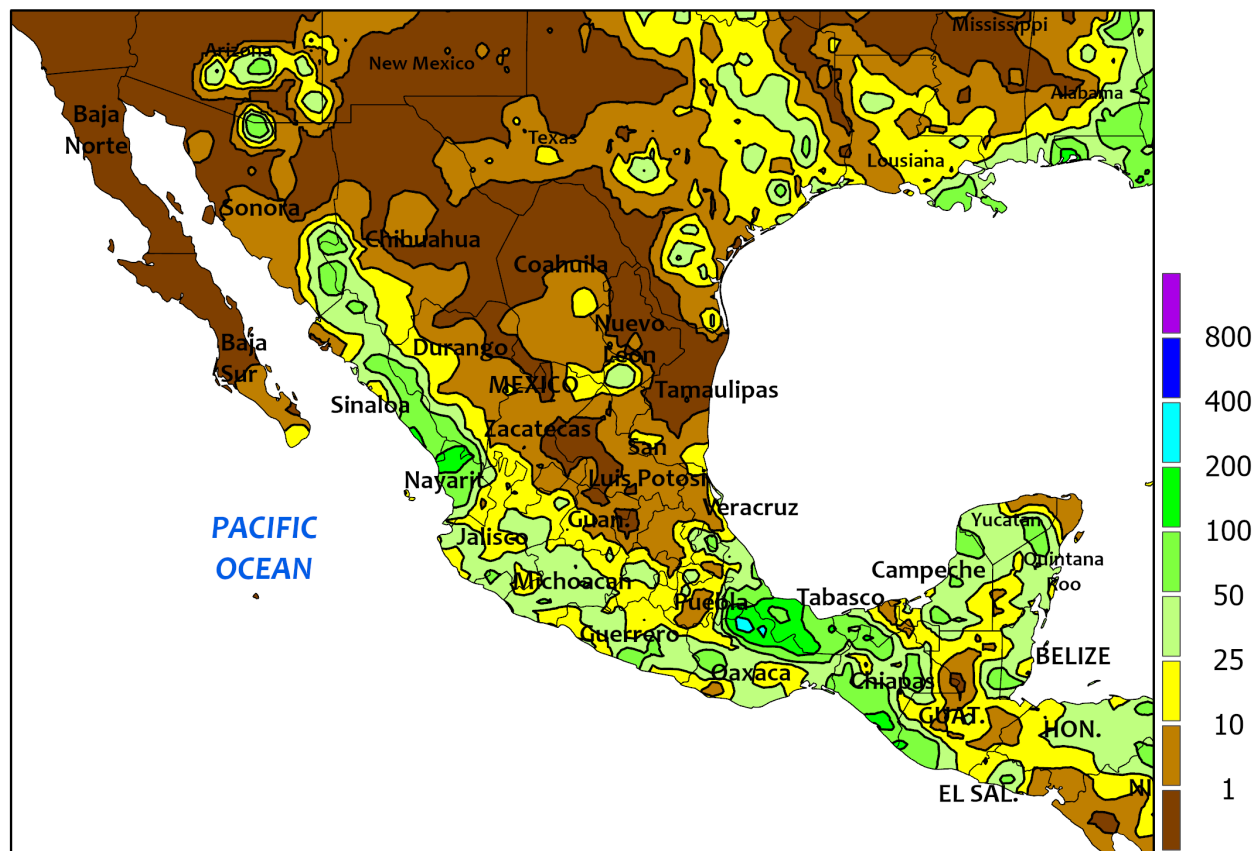


AUSTRALIA

Showers in the west gave way to drier conditions in southern and eastern growing areas. A broad area of high pressure maintained mostly dry weather (5 mm or less) from South Australia eastward into Victoria and New South Wales, promoting the development of vegetative winter grains and oilseeds following recent drought-easing rain. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy

showers (15-75 mm) associated with a cold front arrived in Western Australia late in the monitoring period, maintaining good to excellent conditions for vegetative wheat and barley as well as vegetative to flowering rapeseed. Near-normal temperatures were noted across much of Australia save for anomalous warmth (up 3°C above normal) in eastern New South Wales.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 3 - 9, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



MEXICO

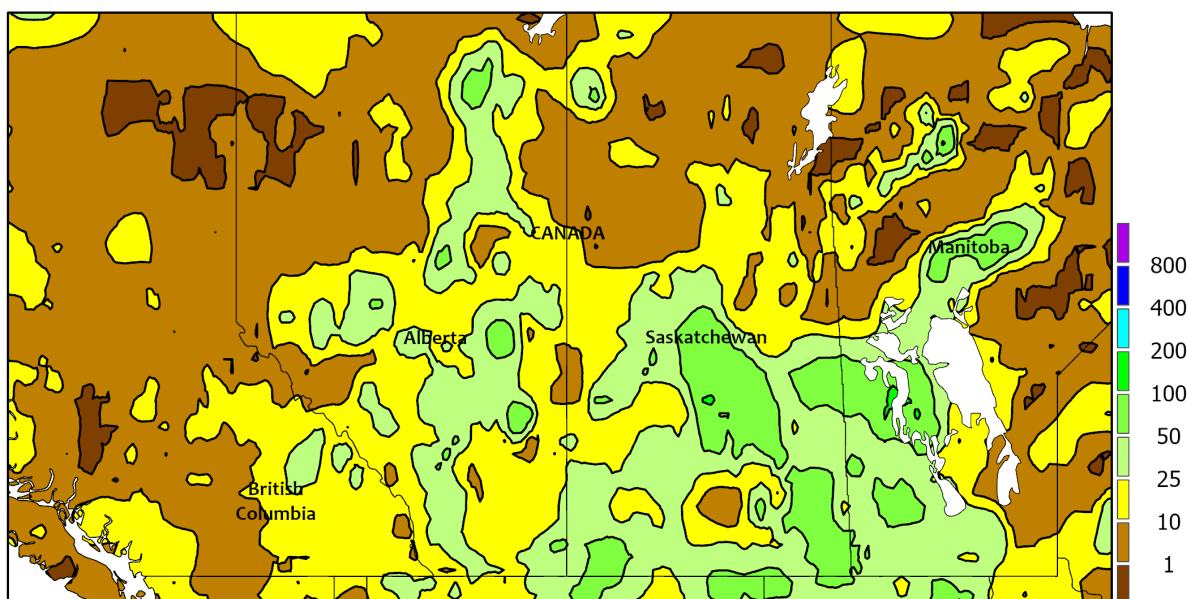
On August 6, Tropical Storm Ivo passed less than 240 km south of Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. Two days later, Ivo passed a similar distance south of the southern tip of Baja California, en route to cooler water and eventual dissipation. More importantly, Ivo was embedded within a deep pool of atmospheric moisture, which contributed to widespread showers (10-50 mm) on the southern plateau corn belt. Higher totals (100-200 mm, locally more) were observed in southern Veracruz and neighboring areas, including northern Oaxaca and parts of Chiapas. A few heavier

showers also extended northward into western Mexico, including portions of Nayarit, Sinaloa, and southwestern Chihuahua. However, much of northern Mexico experienced hot, dry weather, amid a temporary disruption of the North American monsoon circulation. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 2 to 4°C above normal in much of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila, while little or no rain fell across north-central and northeastern Mexico, extending as far south as Querétaro and northern Guanajuato.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

August 3 - 9, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

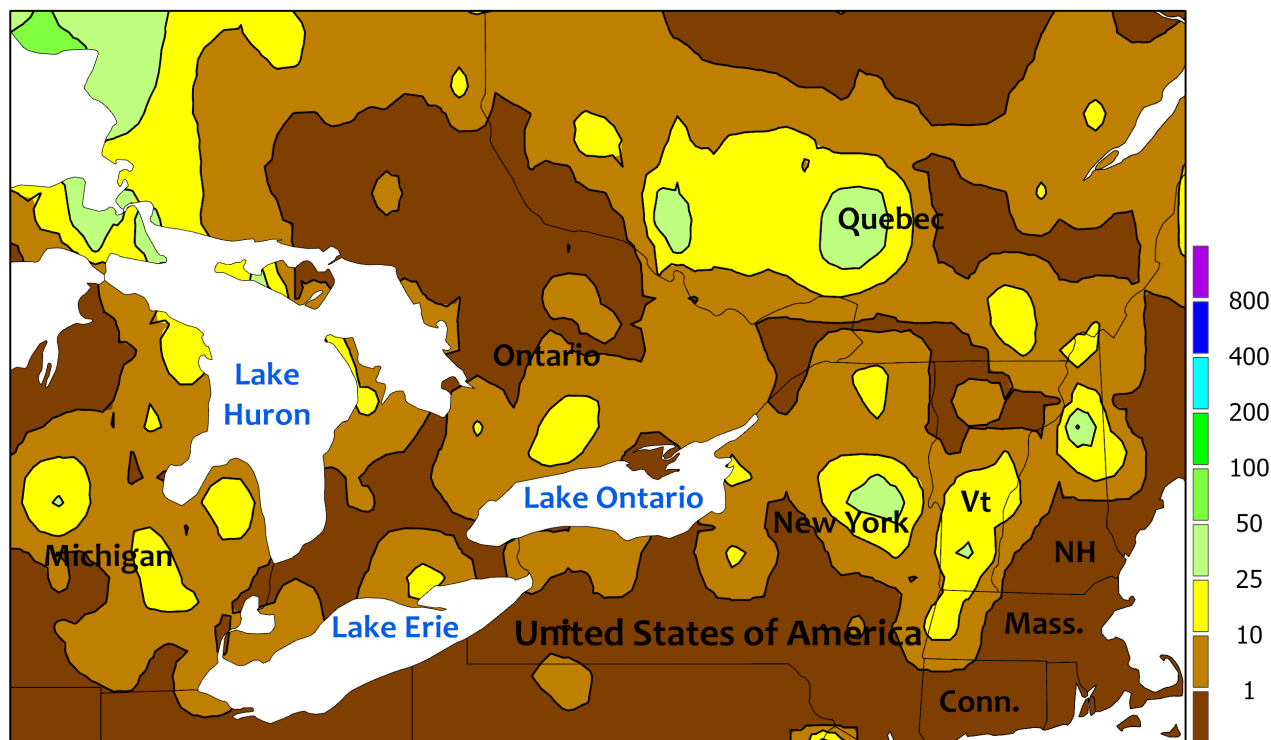
Wet weather on the Prairies boosted soil moisture and benefited immature crops but arrived too late for some spring-sown small grains. In fact, standing water and wet fields slowed or halted the early stages of small grain harvesting across the southern Prairies. Prior to the latest round of rain, cropland topsoil moisture in Saskatchewan was rated 41 percent very short to short, 54 percent adequate, and 5 percent surplus, according to provincial reports. Weekly rainfall generally totaled 10 to 80 mm throughout the Prairies, resulting

in pockets of flash flooding. Rainfall in recent weeks has sharpened the gradient between drought-free conditions across large sections of the southwestern Prairies to Moderate, Severe, or Extreme Drought (D1, D2, or D3) in many northern and eastern agricultural zones, according to the latest Canadian Drought Monitor. Meanwhile, Prairie temperatures were variable, ranging from 2°C below normal in the southwestern Prairies to as much as 2°C above normal in some northern and eastern production areas.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

August 3 - 9, 2025



CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Warm, sunny, and dry weather promoted a rapid pace of summer crop development but reduced soil moisture availability, resulting in a modest increase in stress on some pastures and summer crops. According to the July 31 Canadian Drought Monitor, Abnormal Dryness (D0) stretched across the

southern tier of Canada as far east as Montreal, with some Moderate Drought (D1) noted mainly north of Lake Ontario. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 2°C above normal in Ontario, with most locations in southeastern Canada reporting maximum readings ranging from 30 to 34°C.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on August 12, 2025. Forecasts refer to August 1.

Corn production for grain is forecast at 16.7 billion bushels, up 13 percent from 2024. If realized, this would be the highest U.S. production for grain on record. U.S. yield is forecast at a record-high 188.8 bushels per acre, up 9.5 bushels from last year's 179.3 bushels. Total planted area, at 97.3 million acres, is up 2 percent from the previous estimate and up 7 percent from the previous year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 88.7 million acres, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 7 percent from the previous year.

Soybean production for beans is forecast at 4.29 billion bushels, down 2 percent from 2024. U.S. yields are expected to average a record-high 53.6 bushels per acre, up 2.9 bushels from 2024. Area harvested for U.S. beans is forecast at 80.1 million acres, down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 7 percent from 2024.

All cotton planted area totaled 9.28 million acres, down 8 percent from the previous forecast and down 17 percent from 2024. All cotton area harvested is forecast at 7.36 million acres, down 6 percent from 2024. All cotton production is forecast at 13.2 million 480-pound bales, down 8 percent from 2024. U.S. yields are expected to average 862 pounds per harvested acre, down 24 pounds from 2024. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.9 million 480-pound bales, down 8 percent from 2024. Pima cotton production is forecast at 364,000 bales, down 23 percent from 2024.

All wheat production for grain is forecast at 1.93 billion bushels, down slightly from the previous forecast and down 2 percent from 2024. U.S. yields are expected to average 52.7 bushels per harvested acre, up 0.1 bushel from the previous forecast and up 1.5 bushels from 2024. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 36.6 million acres, down less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 5 percent from 2024.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 1.36 billion bushels, up 1 percent from the July 1 forecast and up less than 1 percent from 2024. The U.S. yield is forecast at 54.8 bushels per acre, up 0.6 bushel from last month and up 3.1 bushels from last year's average yield of 51.7 bushels per acre. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 24.7 million acres, down less than 1 percent from the *Acreage* report and down 5 percent from 2024.

Hard Red Winter production, at 769 million bushels, is up 2 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 339 million bushels, is up 1 percent from the July forecast. White Winter, at 247 million bushels, is down 3 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 20.5 million bushels are Hard White and 226 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 87.4 million bushels, up 10 percent from the previous forecast and up 9 percent from 2024. U.S. yields are expected to average 40.9 bushels per harvested acre, up 2.2 bushels from the previous forecast and up 1.6 bushels from 2024. A record-high yield is forecast for North Dakota. Area expected to be harvested for grain or seed totals 2.14 million acres, up 4 percent from the *Acreage* report and up 5 percent from 2024.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 484 million bushels, down 4 percent from the previous forecast and down 11 percent from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average 50.0 bushels per harvested acre, down 1.7 bushels from the previous forecast and down 2.5 bushels from 2024. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 9.69 million acres, down 1 percent from the *Acreage* report, and down 6 percent from 2024. Of the total production, 449 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 4 percent from the July forecast.

The *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* (ISSN 0043-1974) is jointly prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Publication began in 1872 as the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*. It is issued under general authority of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44-USC 213), 53rd Congress, 3rd Session. The contents may be redistributed freely with proper credit.

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An archive of past *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletins* can be found at <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/>, keyword search "Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin".

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