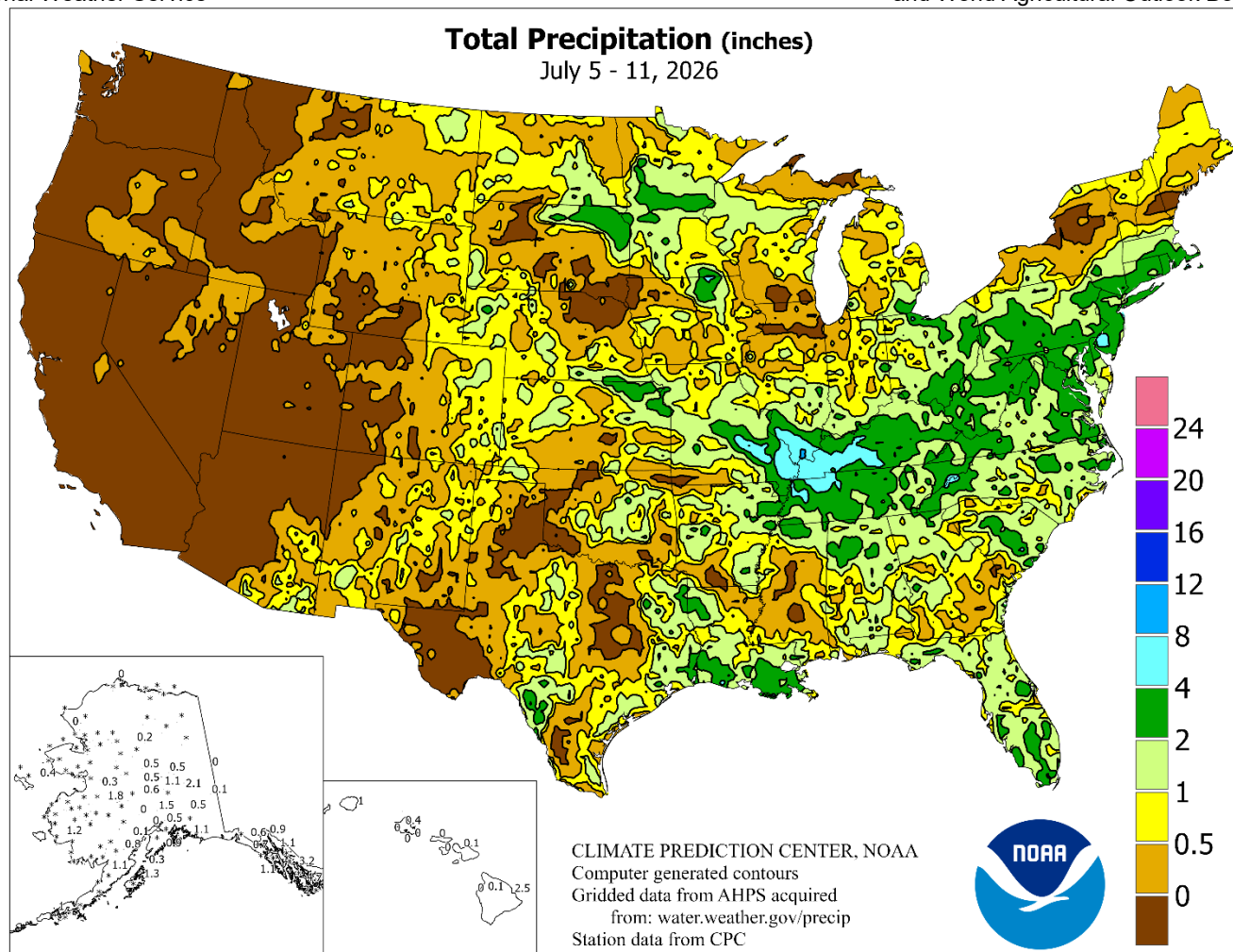


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

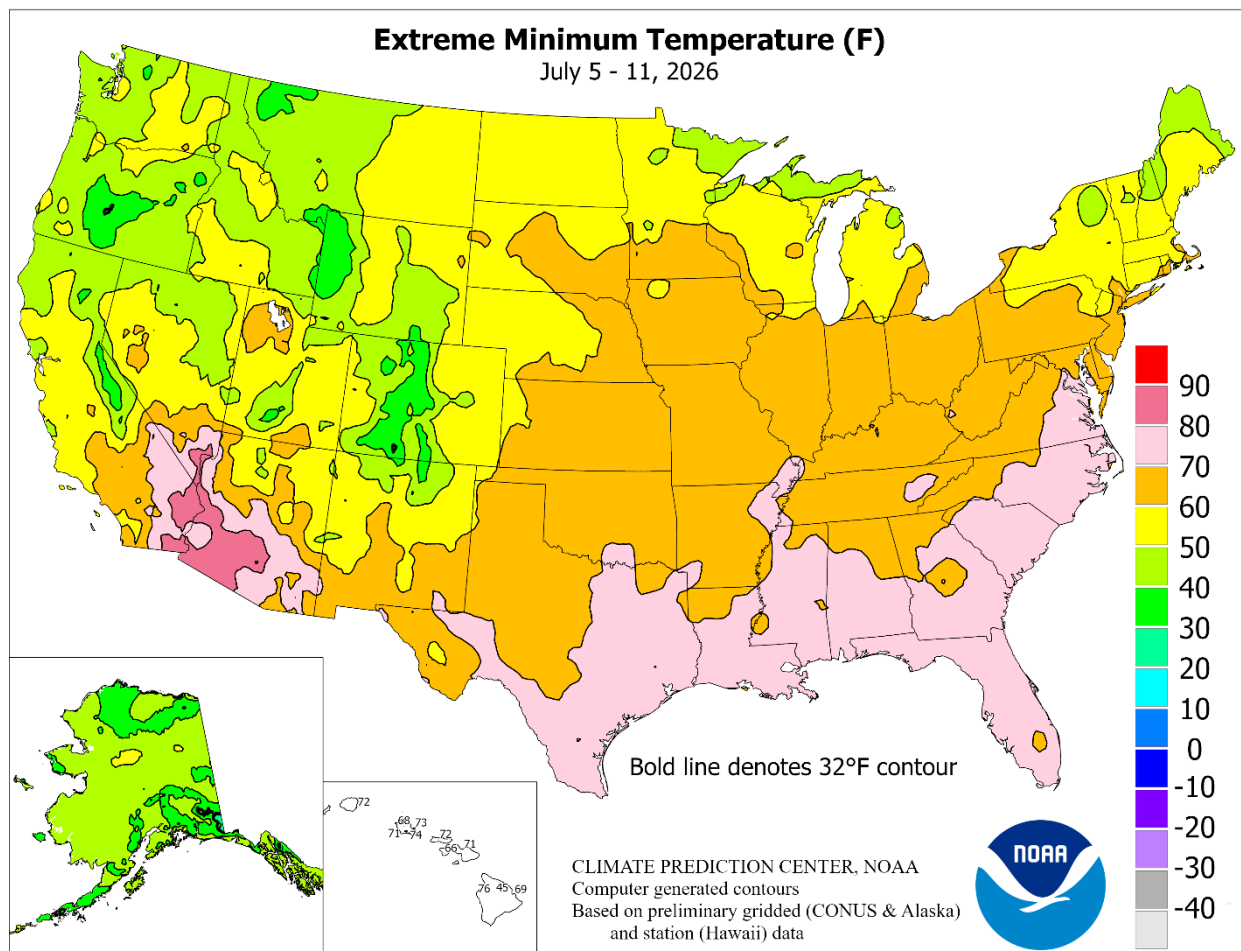
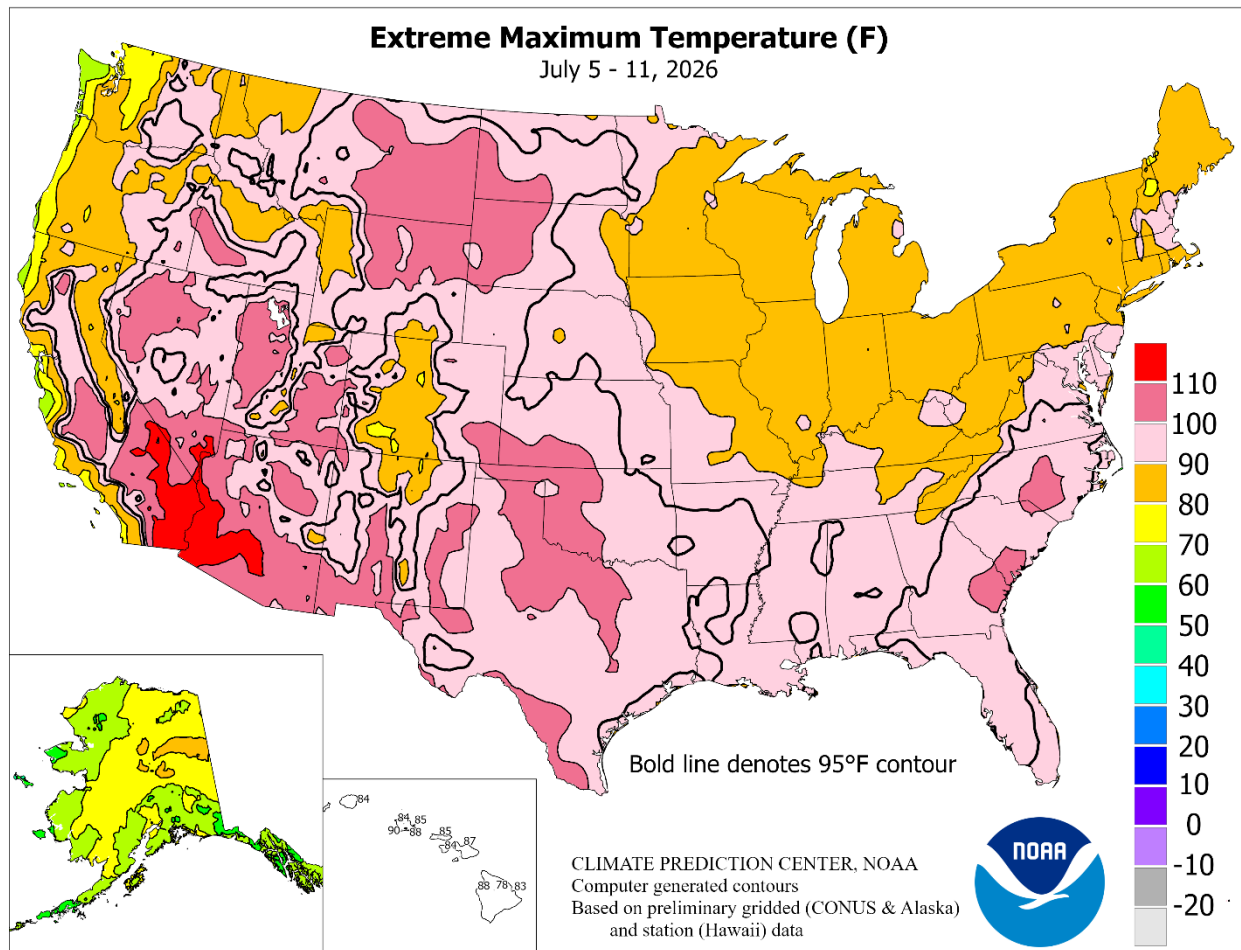
July 5 – 11, 2026

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Meaningful precipitation gradually shifted southward, with late-week rainfall becoming heavy (totaling 4 to 8 inches or more) and causing flash flooding in an area centered on where the **Ohio River** meets the **Mississippi River**. From there, heavy showers (locally 2 to 4 inches or more) extended eastward into the **middle Atlantic States** and **southern New England**. Many other areas **east of the Rockies** received some rain, although showers were merely light to moderately heavy, with a few exceptions. With temperatures at near- or above-normal levels and moisture
(Continued on page 3)

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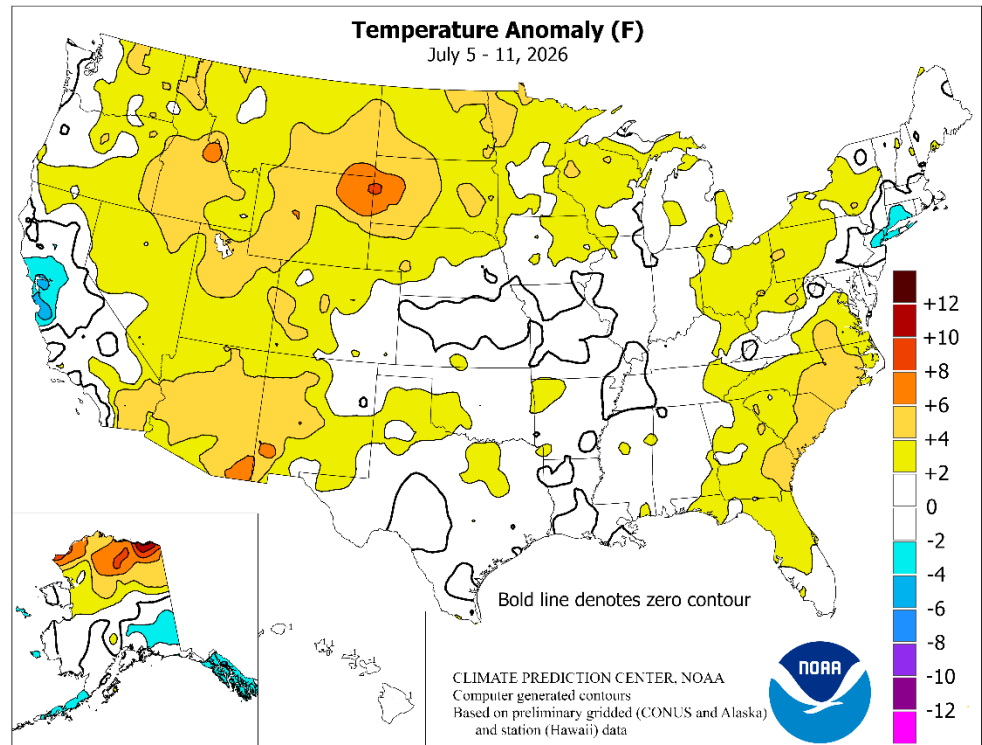


(Continued from front cover)

demands for crops near a peak, some areas slipped regarding available soil moisture. Still, many crops continued to fare well, with roughly two-thirds of the U.S. corn (68 percent) and soybeans (65 percent) rated in good to excellent condition on July 12. In the **West**, the monsoon circulation remained poorly established, with notable shower activity mostly limited to areas along and east of a line from **southeastern Arizona to eastern Colorado**. By week's end, year-to-date U.S. wildfires had burned almost 3.6 million acres of vegetation, above the 10-year average of nearly 2.7 million acres. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal in parts of several regions, including the **Desert Southwest, northern High Plains, northern Intermountain West, and southern Atlantic States**. Near-normal temperatures were observed in the **Northeast**, along and near the **Pacific Coast**, and in most areas from the **central and southern Plains into the middle and lower Mississippi Valley**. Temperatures remained below 90°F all week in the heart of the **Midwest**, with only the **western tier of the Corn Belt** experiencing readings above 90°F. In contrast, late-week readings exceeded 100°F in **central and eastern Montana** and the **western Dakotas**.

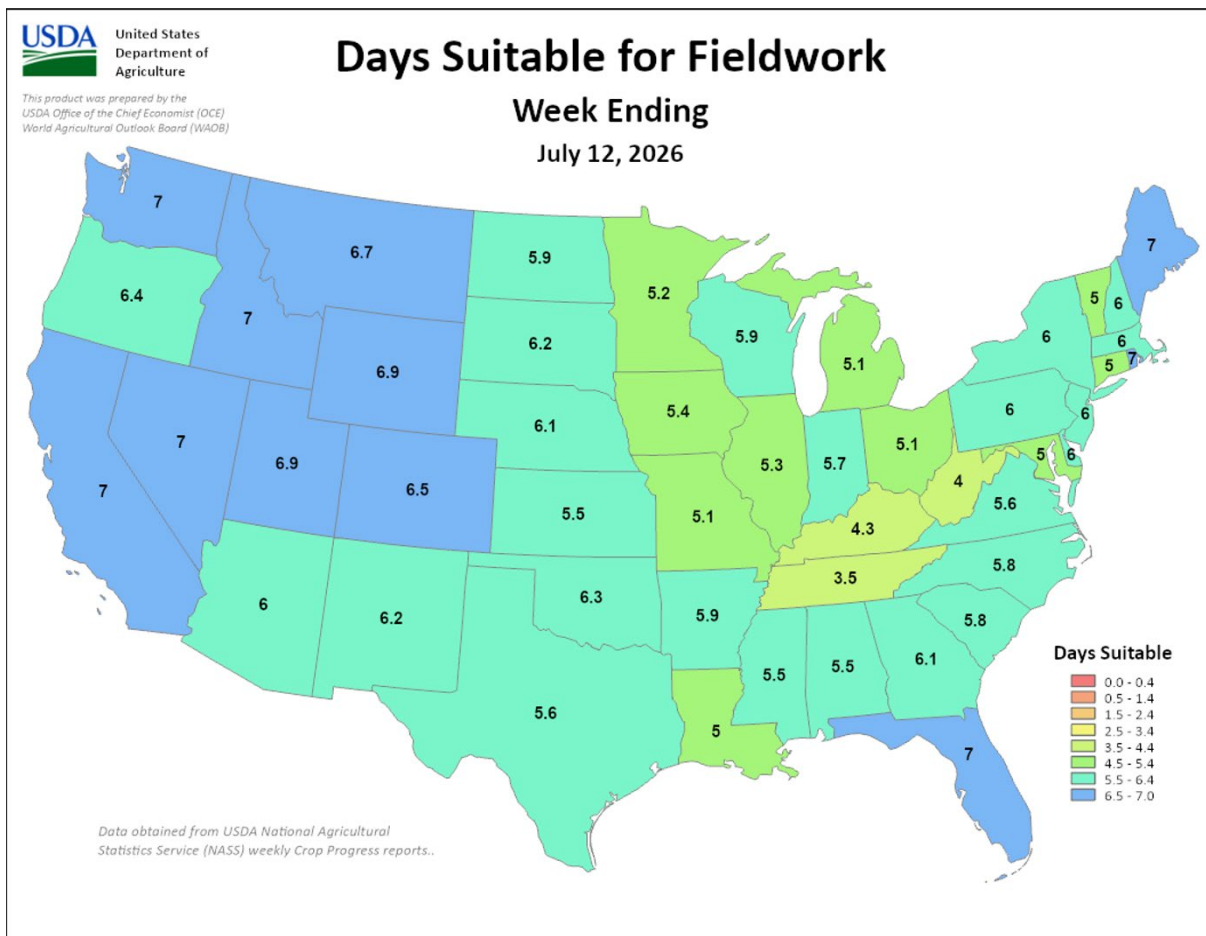
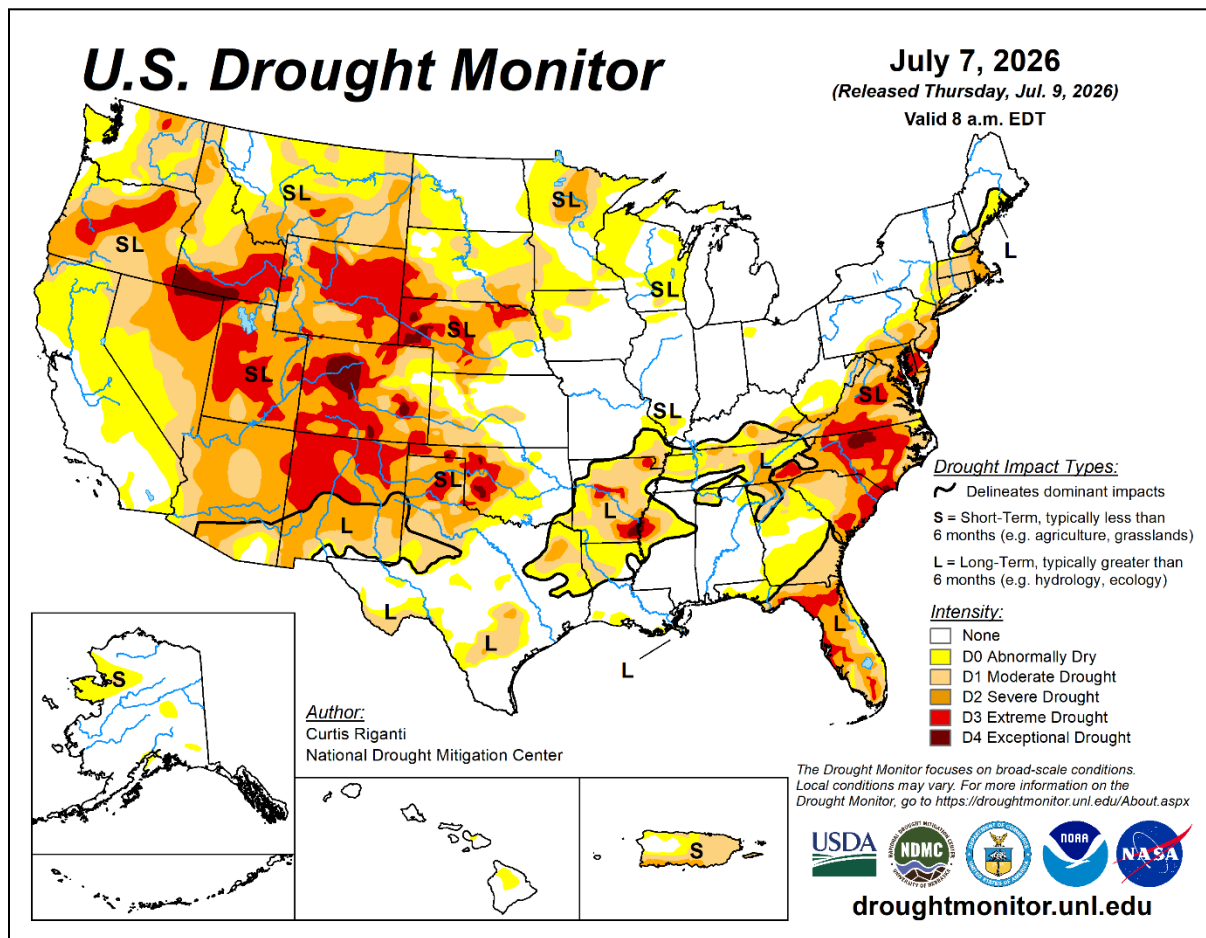
At the end of the Independence Day weekend, heat lingered across the **South**. Record-setting high temperatures for Sunday, July 5, included 102°F in **Fayetteville, NC**, and 98°F in **Brownsville, TX**. **Fayetteville** achieved triple-digit readings, with temperatures ranging from 100 to 102°F, from July 3-6 and 9-10. Elsewhere in **North Carolina**, **Wilmington** tallied a trio of triple-digit readings (102, 101, and 101°F) from July 8-10, with daily records occurring on the first and last day of the heat wave. In **Florida**, **Winter Haven** posted a pair of daily-record highs (99 and 98°F, respectively) on July 8 and 9. Elsewhere in **Florida** on the 9th, daily-record highs rose to 98°F in **Punta Gorda** and **Brooksville**. Another record (also 98°F) was set in **Brooksville** on July 10. Late in the week, a rapidly developing hot spell overtook **northern sections of the Rockies and Plains**, as well as portions of the **Great Basin and Intermountain West**. Record-setting high temperatures for July 11 soared to 105°F in **Greybull and Worland, WY**, and 104°F in **Montana** locations such as **Billings and Miles City**. Those readings portended one of **Montana's** hottest days on record. Sunday, July 12 featured all-time station records in **Miles City (115°F)** and **Billings (111°F)**, along with locations such as **Salt Lake City, UT (109°F)**; **Sheridan, WY (109°F)**; and **Idaho Falls, ID (103°F)**. **Montana's** highest verified reading on record remains 117°F, set in **Glendive** on July 20, 1893, and **Medicine Lake** on July 5, 1937.

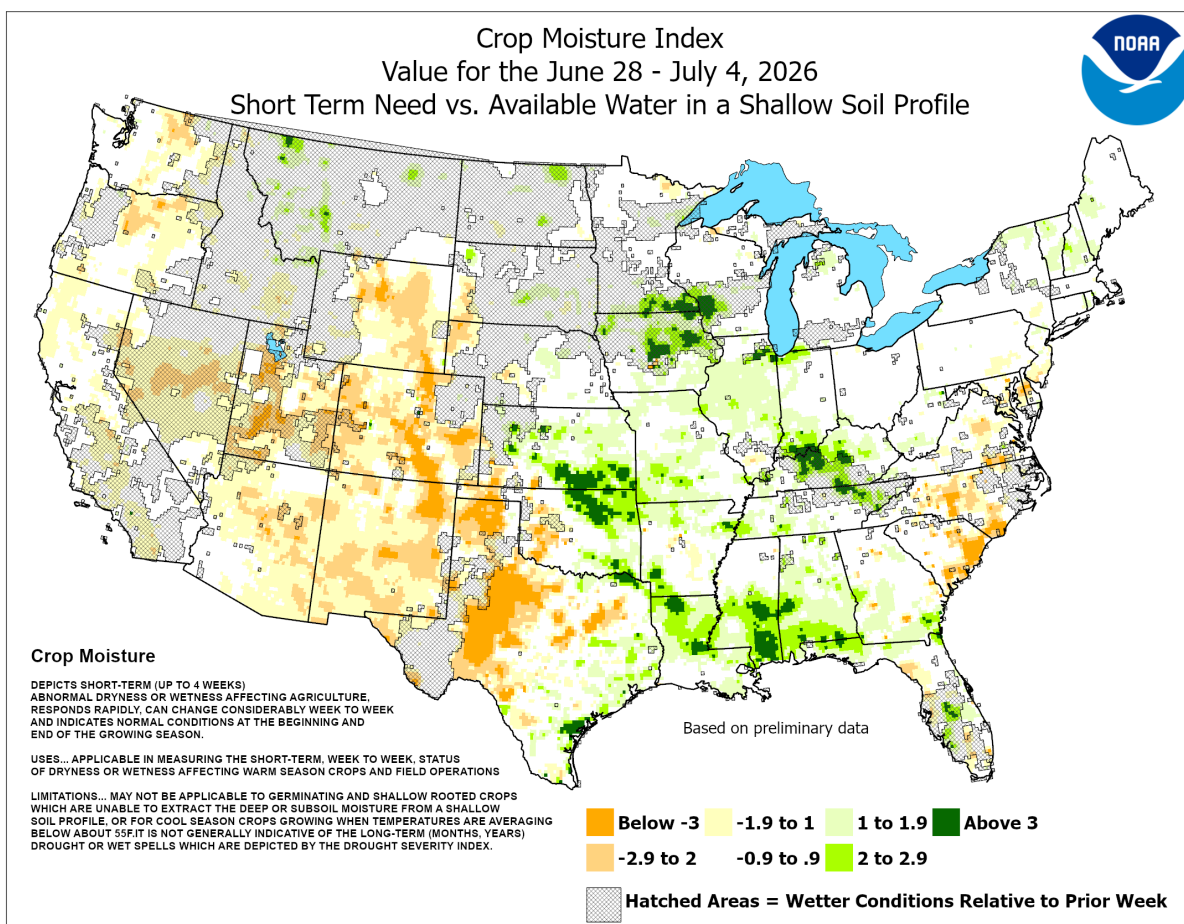
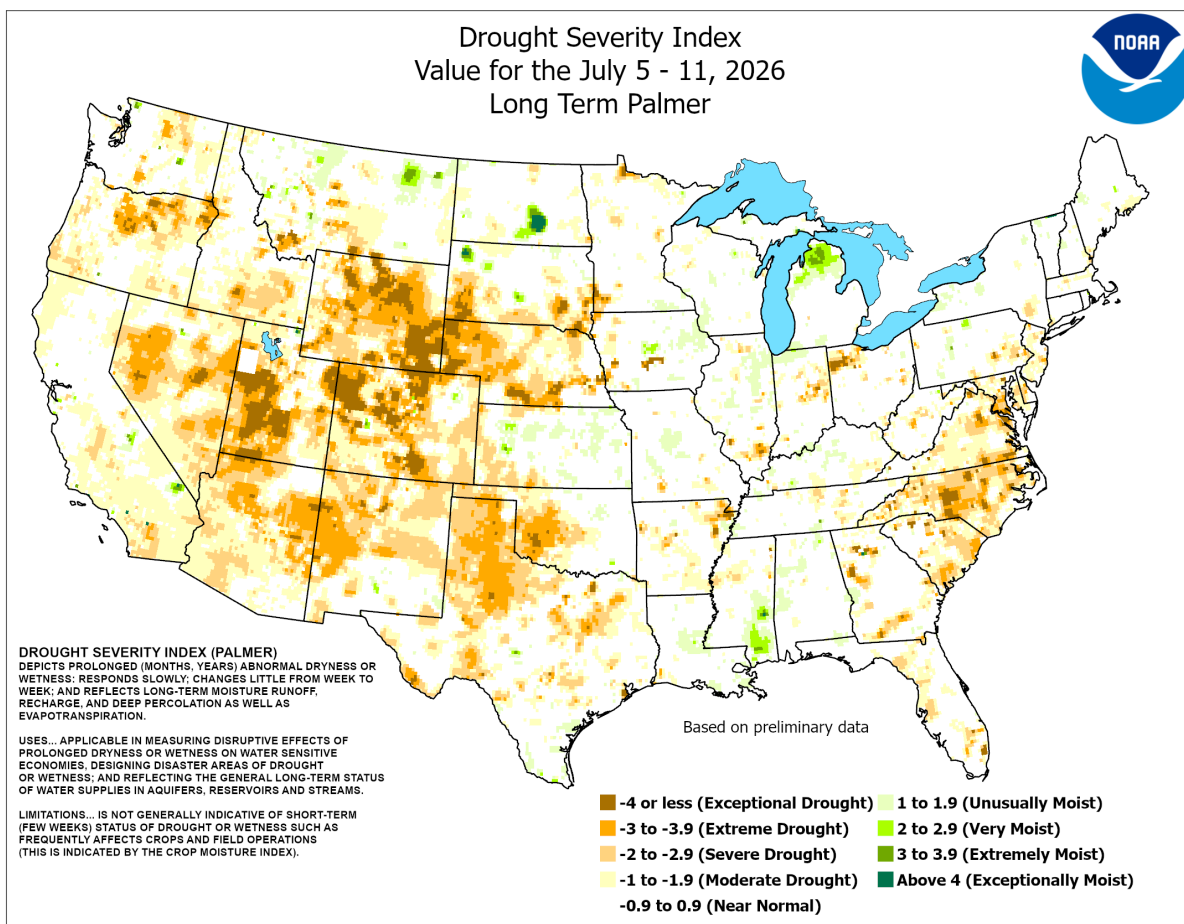
As the week began, heavy **Eastern** showers led to record-setting rainfall totals for July 5 in **Sanford, FL (2.16 inches)**; **Harrisburg, PA (2.05 inches)**; and **Pittsburgh, PA (1.97 inches)**. **Eastern** records were set again on July 6, with daily amounts topping 2 inches in **Bridgeport, CT (2.85 inches)**; **Islip, NY (2.50 inches)**; and **Leesburg, FL (2.21 inches)**. Heavy showers in the **East Coast States** lingered through July 7, when daily-record amounts reached 2.02 inches in **Raleigh-Durham, NC**, and 1.57 inches in **Boston, MA**. Early-week thunderstorms also peppered the **North**. On July 7 in **South Dakota**, **Aberdeen (2.66 inches)** and **Mobridge (2.10 inches)** collected daily-record totals, while **Aberdeen** reported a peak wind gust of 68 mph. Meanwhile in the U.S. **Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands**, Super Typhoon Bavi crossed **Rota** on July 6 with sustained winds near 180 mph. Significant wind-related impacts were observed as far north as **Saipan**

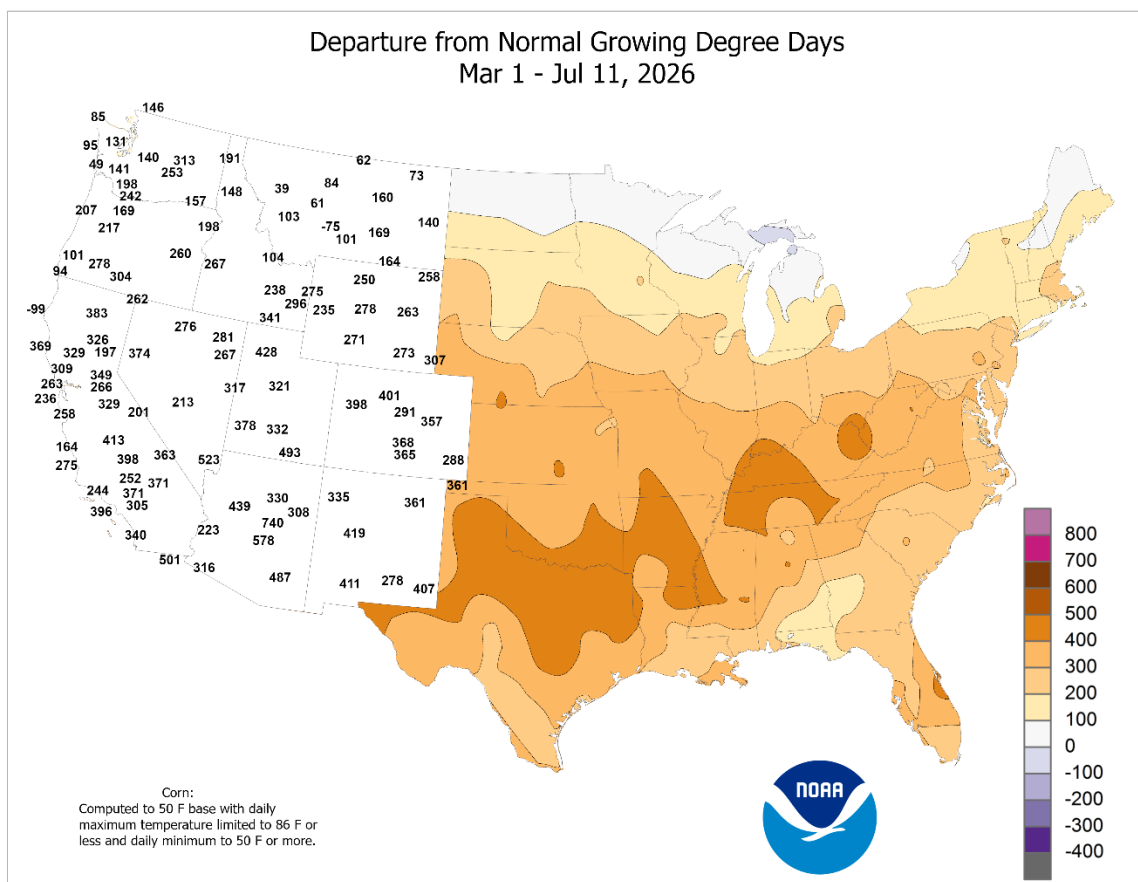
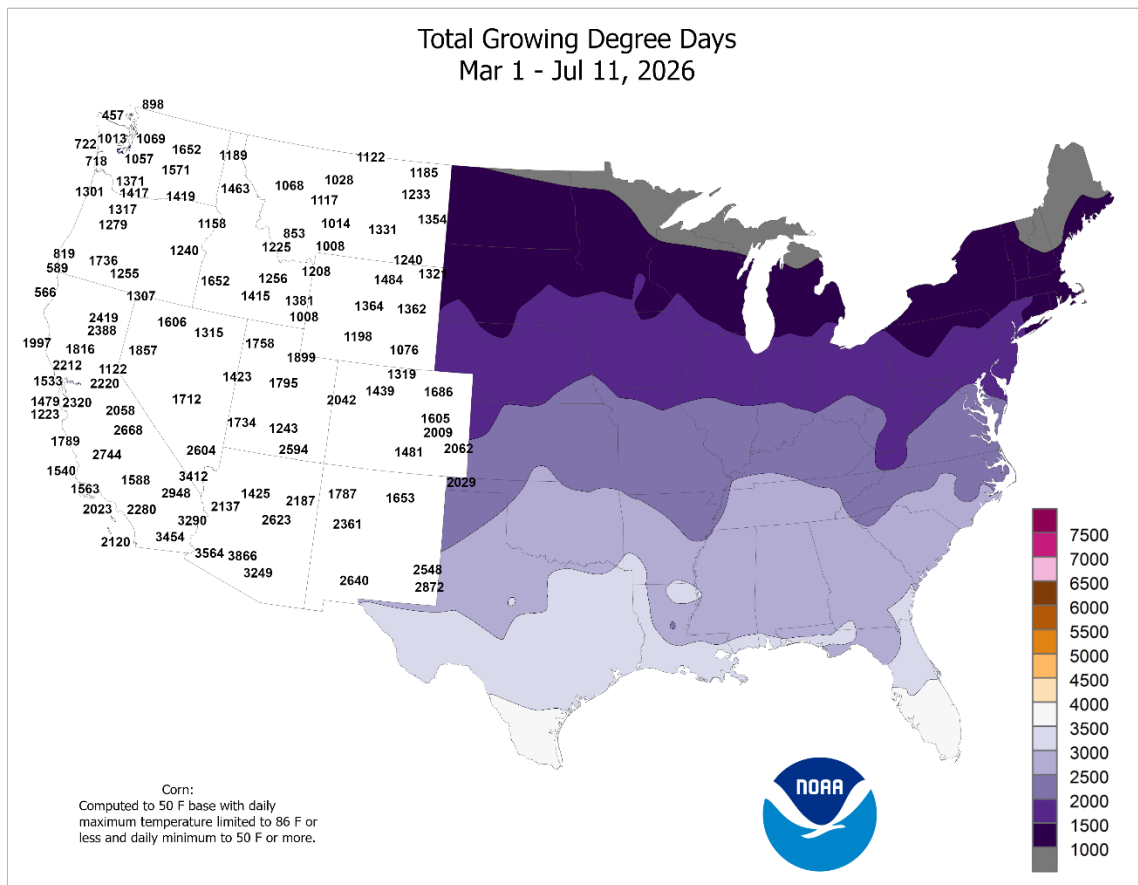


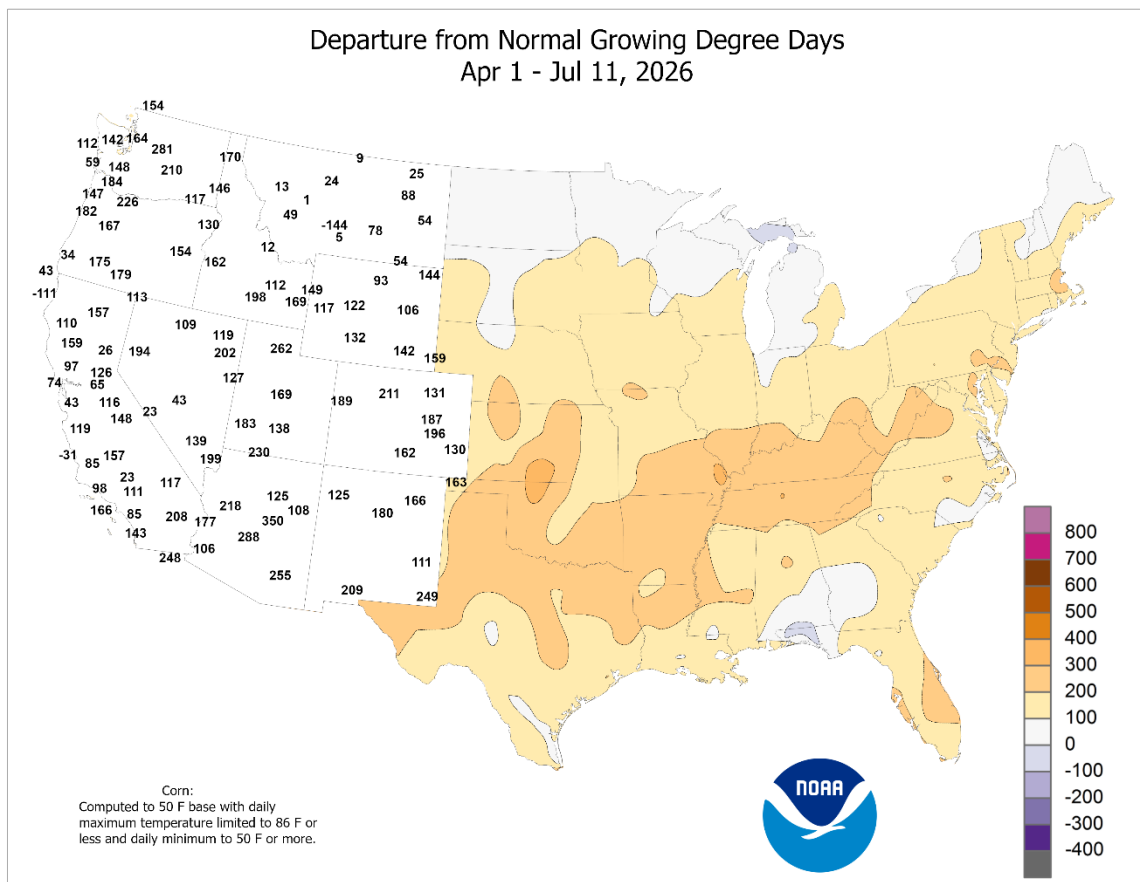
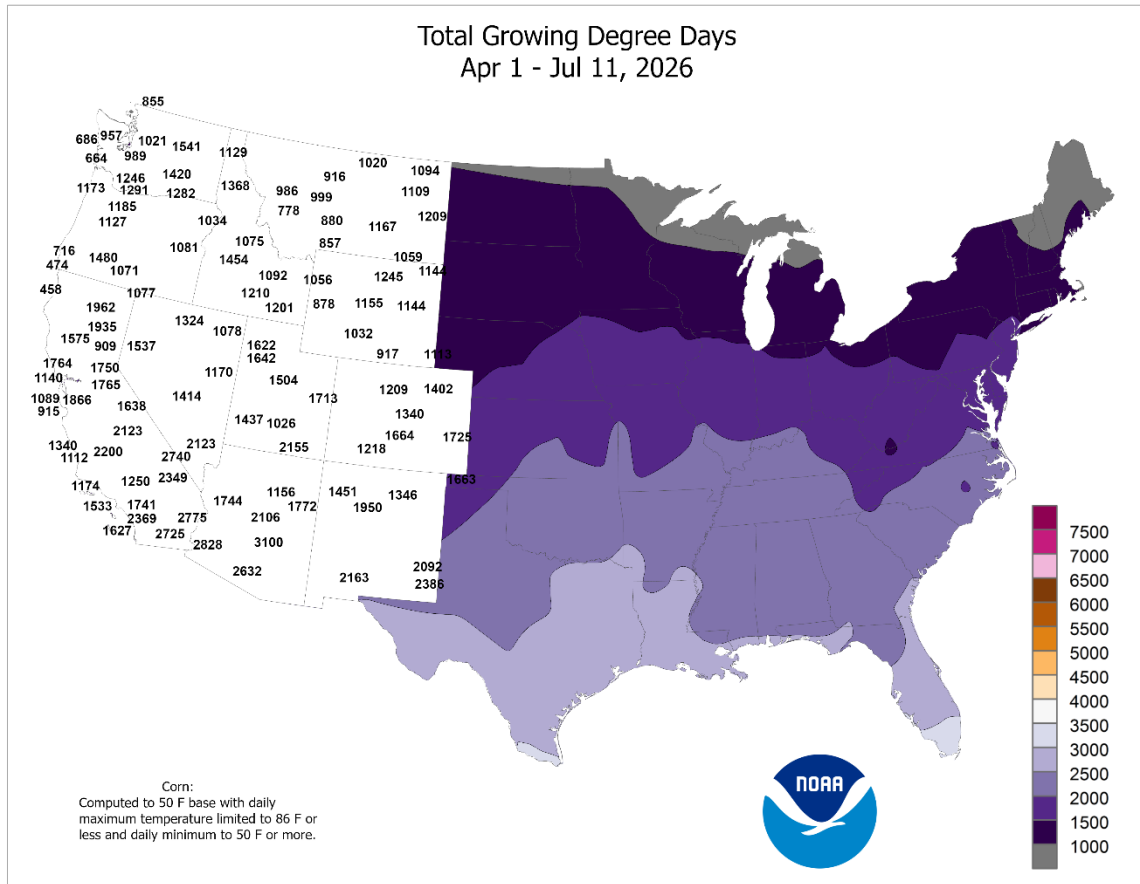
and as far south as **Guam**, with both islands clocking gusts to at least 110 mph. **Guam International Airport** received 12.64 inches of rain on the 6th, a record for any July day (previously, 12.10 inches on July 5, 2015). During the mid- to late-week period, active weather continued across the **central and eastern U.S.** but began to shift southward. July 8 featured thunderstorm-induced wind gusts of 78 mph in **La Junta, CO**, and 70 mph in **New Bern, NC**. On July 9, **Eastern** daily-record rainfall totals reached 2.70 inches in **Philadelphia, PA**, and 2.45 inches in **Montpelier, VT**. For **Philadelphia**, it was the first calendar day with more than 2 inches of precipitation since March 23, 2024, when 3.09 inches fell. Heavy showers also lingered across **Florida's peninsula**, where record-setting totals for July 10 included 2.63 inches in **Punta Gorda** and 1.97 inches in **Naples**. Late-week downpours in the **lower Midwest** and environs led to flash flooding. On July 10, daily-record totals topped the 2-inch mark in **Carbondale, IL (3.05 inches)** and **Cape Girardeau, MO (2.49 inches)**. Much higher amounts, 5 to 10 inches or more, were observed in other parts of **southeastern Missouri and southern Illinois**. Record flooding was observed along the **Black River** near **Annapolis, Iron County, MO**, where the river rose approximately 24.7 feet in just a few hours on July 10. The high-water mark near **Annapolis**, which had been set on November 14, 1993, was surpassed by 1.35 feet. In neighboring **Reynolds County, MO**, multiple evacuations were necessary in the community of **Lesterville**. As the week ended on July 11, daily-record totals included 3.33 inches in **Tulsa, OK**, and 2.95 inches in **Bowling Green, KY**. In the **Southwest**, a gradual increase in monsoon-related shower activity included a wind gust to 81 mph at **Davis Monthan AFB near Tucson, AZ**.

Temperatures rebounded to above-normal levels in **northern Alaska**, while near- or below-normal readings lingered across the **southern half of the state**. On the 6th in the **Aleutians**, **Cold Bay** recorded its first-ever July freeze, with a low of 32°F. Previously, **Cold Bay's** lowest July reading had been 33°F on July 8, 1982. Other **Alaskan** daily-record lows included 31°F (on July 5) on **St. Paul Island** and 38°F (on July 7) in **King Salmon**. Meanwhile, substantial precipitation in several areas led to daily-record rainfall totals in **Bethel (0.47 inch on July 7)** and **McGrath (1.23 inches on July 8)**. Farther south, ongoing showery weather in **Hawaii's windward locations** boosted month-to-date (July 1-11) rainfall to 4.80 inches (160 percent of normal) in **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**. At the state's other major airport observation sites, July 1-11 rainfall ranged from a trace in **Honolulu, Oahu**, to 0.67 inch (114 percent of normal) in **Lihue, Kauai**.









National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2026

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	PRECIP		
																			.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
AK	ANCHORAGE	65	51	70	48	58	-1	0.11	-0.24	0.11	1.26	81	9.44	190	88	55	0	0	1	0	
	BARROW	55	40	63	33	47	0	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.35	50	6.35	372	89	61	0	0	0	0	
	FAIRBANKS	74	54	81	48	64	0	0.51	0.04	0.41	1.80	81	8.85	191	91	44	0	0	2	0	
	JUNEAU	59	46	66	34	53	-4	1.12	0.01	0.37	4.19	75	31.28	118	98	68	0	0	4	0	
	KODIAK	64	50	72	45	57	2	1.30	0.25	0.47	12.25	181	42.11	110	90	54	0	0	5	0	
AL	NOME	59	45	68	38	52	-1	0.37	-0.06	0.37	0.59	42	6.22	109	94	64	0	0	1	0	
	BIRMINGHAM	91	74	93	72	83	1	2.26	1.02	1.38	13.84	205	38.25	118	91	52	6	0	3	2	
	HUNTSVILLE	91	72	93	71	81	0	0.94	-0.19	0.54	6.53	111	30.88	100	99	56	6	0	5	1	
	MOBILE	93	74	94	73	84	2	0.93	-0.85	0.48	9.40	101	32.26	89	97	53	7	0	2	0	
	MONTGOMERY	93	73	95	71	83	1	0.38	-0.81	0.34	7.09	119	26.37	92	97	53	6	0	3	0	
AR	FORT SMITH	96	73	99	70	85	2	1.42	0.57	1.09	9.91	166	24.63	95	95	45	7	0	3	1	
	LITTLE ROCK	94	73	97	69	83	2	1.50	0.70	1.27	4.78	99	25.86	92	93	47	7	0	2	1	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	89	54	92	51	71	5	0.00	-0.41	0.00	0.26	30	4.80	55	51	15	3	0	0	0	
	PHOENIX	112	90	113	87	101	5	0.00	-0.15	0.00	0.00	0	0.62	19	30	13	7	0	0	0	
	PRESCOTT	96	70	98	67	83	6	0.00	-0.33	0.00	1.15	138	3.81	73	40	14	7	0	0	0	
CA	TUCSON	106	79	108	76	93	4	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.96	116	3.40	97	41	14	7	0	0	0	
	BAKERSFIELD	98	71	104	67	85	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.19	72	50	18	7	0	0	0	
	EUREKA	59	51	64	47	55	-2	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.89	113	15.00	62	96	80	0	0	0	0	
	FRESNO	98	67	104	61	82	-1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	6.54	84	62	18	7	0	0	0	
	LOS ANGELES	74	64	75	63	69	0	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	5.68	66	88	61	0	0	0	0	
	REDDING	99	65	104	60	82	-1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.02	3	15.49	73	63	14	7	0	0	0	
	SACRAMENTO	90	56	97	54	73	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.67	88	86	28	3	0	0	0	
	SAN DIEGO	73	65	75	64	69	-1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	6.02	90	87	66	0	0	0	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	66	55	68	53	60	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	8	11.88	94	89	62	0	0	0	0	
	STOCKTON	93	57	99	53	75	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	9.31	105	93	27	6	0	0	0	
CO	ALAMOSA	88	47	90	43	67	2	0.00	-0.21	0.00	0.45	60	1.31	43	71	12	2	0	0	0	
	CO SPRINGS	89	56	93	52	73	0	0.28	-0.33	0.14	1.75	54	6.79	84	70	19	3	0	3	0	
	DENVER INTL	94	60	97	57	77	2	0.43	0.02	0.33	2.69	103	6.62	81	65	15	6	0	2	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	100	69	103	63	84	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.11	18	2.54	58	29	8	7	0	0	0	
	PUEBLO	96	59	99	56	78	1	0.52	0.15	0.37	3.26	177	6.80	105	79	17	7	0	4	0	
CT	BRIDGEPORT	79	66	86	62	73	-3	3.81	3.13	2.76	8.64	178	22.12	96	94	65	0	0	2	2	
	HARTFORD	81	63	90	58	72	-2	2.41	1.55	1.45	4.24	75	21.64	92	95	58	1	0	3	2	
DC	WASHINGTON	89	74	96	72	81	0	2.00	1.00	1.02	4.39	75	17.59	80	92	58	3	0	4	2	
DE	WILMINGTON	86	69	92	65	78	0	4.96	4.02	2.59	8.90	144	22.57	96	98	64	2	0	3	2	
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	93	75	95	74	84	2	2.15	0.73	0.76	11.26	122	30.00	125	94	55	7	0	4	3	
	JACKSONVILLE	96	75	98	72	86	3	0.87	-0.69	0.87	7.83	77	21.72	84	93	47	7	0	1	1	
	KEY WEST	91	82	92	76	86	1	0.39	-0.40	0.22	8.75	159	13.39	86	79	64	6	0	4	0	
	MIAMI	92	78	94	73	85	1	2.14	0.41	1.28	5.61	42	25.53	86	89	57	7	0	3	2	
	ORLANDO	95	75	97	75	85	3	0.00	-1.65	0.00	0.72	6	9.84	39	94	45	7	0	0	0	
	PENSACOLA	91	77	92	74	84	1	1.56	-0.18	1.17	10.01	99	26.62	77	90	60	7	0	3	1	
	TALLAHASSEE	94	74	98	73	84	2	3.83	2.17	1.35	10.19	98	24.10	77	96	52	7	0	7	4	
	TAMPA	92	78	96	72	85	1	2.58	0.80	1.59	6.46	63	18.87	81	87	53	6	0	3	2	
	WEST PALM BEACH	93	78	94	75	85	3	0.48	-0.67	0.30	6.19	59	28.56	100	90	60	5	0	2	0	
	ATHENS	94	73	96	71	83	2	1.65	0.61	1.13	6.04	92	24.93	94	94	48	6	0	2	2	
GA	ATLANTA	94	74	95	72	83	3	0.72	-0.47	0.29	5.69	88	23.62	85	87	46	7	0	5	0	
	AUGUSTA	96	73	98	70	85	2	0.48	-0.51	0.26	4.76	75	21.26	89	95	45	7	0	4	0	
	COLUMBUS	94	74	95	72	84	1	1.80	0.80	1.54	11.66	209	35.97	135	93	46	7	0	2	1	
	MACON	94	72	95	69	83	1	0.29	-0.91	0.29	6.96	110	23.09	91	100	51	7	0	1	0	
	SAVANNAH	99	76	100	75	88	5	0.46	-0.83	0.42	2.61	30	12.02	47	88	39	7	0	2	0	
HI	HILO	83	71	83	69	77	1	2.50	0.54	0.63	18.00	174	81.15	141	94	68	0	0	7	3	
	HONOLULU	87	76	88	74	82	0	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.37	54	21.88	260	75	49	0	0	0	0	
	KAHULUI	85	73	87	71	80	-1	0.14	0.04	0.12	0.91	281	28.63	304	86	57	0	0	3	0	
IA	LIHUE	83	74	84	72	79	-1	1.03	0.65	0.26	3.27	137	41.69	224	87	64	0	0	7	0	
	BURLINGTON	86	67	88	63	76	1	1.01	0.05	0.81	9.28	144	20.83	102	98	59	0	0	2	1	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	85	66	87	64	76	3	0.34	-0.70	0.28	9.37	129	20.33	105	95	58	0	0	2	0	
ID	DES MOINES	86	69	90	68	78	2	0.34	-0.57	0.33	11.63	173	25.66	124	93	54	1	0	2	0	
	DUBUQUE	85	66	86	63	75	3	0.05	-1.06	0.04	12.04	174	26.64	130	96	57	0	0	2	0	
	SIOUX CITY	88	66	90	61	77	3	0.09	-0.72	0.08	5.39	95	14.81	92	94	52	2	0	2	0	
	WATERLOO	85	65	88	65	76	1	0.96	-0.07	0.96	8.74	118	22.78	112	99	55	0	0	1	1	
	BOISE	98	65	104	61	81	6	0.00	-0.06	0.00	1.00	119	7.07	97	46	12	7	0	0	0	
	LEWISTON	91	60	97	55	76	2	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.84	56	9.27	114	52	14	5	0	0	0	
	POCATELLO	94	53	98	49	73	4	0.04	-0.07	0.04	0.45	40	4.71	67	69	13	6	0	1	0	
	CHICAGO/O'HARE	83	67	89	64	75	-1	0.03	-0.78	0.03	9.18	171	25.35	126	86	50	0	0	1	0	
	MOLINE	85	66	88	61	76	0	1.07	0.04	1.06	9.24	138	20.10	94	97	54	0	0	2	1	
	PEORIA	86	68	89	65	77	1	0.42	-0.41	0.38	9.31	184	23.56	115	96	54	0	0	2	0	
IN	ROCKFORD	84	64	86	59	74	0	0.94	0.06	0.85	8.95	135	22.11	109	94	54	0	0	2	1	
	SPRINGFIELD	85	68	89	66	77	0	0.35	-0.54	0.35	6.52	108	24.67	116	99	62	0	0	1	0	
	EVANSVILLE	87	71	91	70	79	0	0.65	-0.42	0.24	11.30	184	26.31	95	96	64	1	0	5	0	
	FORT WAYNE	85	67	88	63	76	1	1.06	0.09	0.48	6.04										

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2026

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	92	71	96	64	82	1	0.19	-0.72	0.16	17.79	278	26.50	139	88	44	7	0	2	0
	LEXINGTON	86	70	89	68	78	1	1.76	0.63	1.02	13.24	196	29.11	103	97	61	0	0	5	1
	LOUISVILLE	87	73	89	70	80	0	5.42	4.51	2.33	16.11	281	34.67	128	93	60	0	0	5	3
LA	PADUCAH	86	70	89	69	78	-2	5.76	4.75	2.14	14.65	239	29.93	104	100	68	0	0	6	4
	BATON ROUGE	92	73	96	72	83	0	3.45	2.19	1.69	15.28	179	45.38	133	97	57	6	0	5	3
	LAKE CHARLES	91	74	96	70	83	-1	2.24	0.93	1.22	6.37	73	25.44	81	96	59	5	0	6	1
MA	NEW ORLEANS	91	76	93	73	83	0	3.46	1.84	1.65	17.48	171	42.31	121	94	61	7	0	4	4
	SHREVEPORT	92	73	95	70	82	-1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	98	55	6	0	***	***
	BOSTON	80	67	93	61	74	0	1.56	0.85	1.56	4.04	80	15.37	67	85	50	1	0	1	1
MD	WORCESTER	78	63	87	58	70	0	2.60	1.76	2.41	5.28	95	23.28	96	92	55	0	0	2	1
	BALTIMORE	87	71	94	69	79	1	2.90	1.96	1.17	6.43	118	19.60	86	95	61	1	0	5	3
	CARIBOU	79	54	85	48	67	0	0.19	-0.87	0.15	6.02	108	22.80	113	95	42	0	0	2	0
ME	PORTLAND	81	60	90	59	71	1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	5.65	104	23.94	97	94	45	1	0	0	0
	ALPENA	80	56	90	48	68	1	0.44	-0.29	0.44	5.46	142	24.11	164	96	49	1	0	1	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	85	64	88	60	75	2	0.00	-0.84	0.00	3.81	72	13.33	65	92	43	0	0	0	0
MI	HOUGHTON LAKE	83	56	87	51	69	2	0.05	-0.56	0.05	5.33	128	25.70	168	99	45	0	0	1	0
	LANSING	84	62	88	54	73	1	0.41	-0.24	0.37	4.86	100	18.64	105	94	51	0	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	85	64	89	60	74	3	0.42	-0.15	0.25	4.28	107	25.97	146	94	50	0	0	2	0
MN	TRAVERSE CITY	83	59	88	55	71	1	0.58	0.00	0.35	5.84	168	22.77	170	96	46	0	0	2	0
	DULUTH	80	58	87	52	69	2	0.99	0.03	0.52	6.68	111	17.39	113	92	50	0	0	3	1
	INT_L FALLS	83	52	90	45	68	3	0.31	-0.75	0.31	2.52	46	8.30	65	100	40	1	0	1	0
MO	MINNEAPOLIS	85	68	90	66	77	2	0.83	-0.13	0.51	6.17	100	15.43	94	89	50	1	0	3	1
	ROCHESTER	83	65	85	63	74	3	1.07	0.09	1.05	10.47	152	19.46	103	99	61	0	0	2	1
	ST. CLOUD	83	61	88	59	72	2	0.52	-0.31	0.52	6.65	130	14.27	99	98	55	0	0	1	1
MS	COLUMBIA	86	68	89	65	77	-1	0.33	-0.70	0.20	8.94	153	31.78	140	98	58	0	0	4	0
	KANSAS CITY	88	68	90	66	78	0	1.28	0.15	1.22	10.76	152	30.15	140	95	54	1	0	2	1
	SAINT LOUIS	86	72	89	70	79	-1	3.36	2.42	1.71	11.98	201	32.22	135	93	61	0	0	5	3
MT	SPRINGFIELD	89	68	91	66	78	0	1.80	0.92	1.28	11.68	198	31.01	126	93	51	3	0	2	2
	JACKSON	93	74	95	72	83	2	0.04	-1.07	0.04	10.16	164	30.15	92	99	54	7	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	92	73	94	70	83	0	2.10	0.92	2.04	10.76	165	37.89	115	98	54	7	0	2	1
NC	TUPELO	91	73	95	71	82	0	0.80	-0.30	0.42	5.16	76	26.17	79	99	56	5	0	3	0
	BILLINGS	91	62	104	58	77	5	0.20	-0.10	0.10	2.05	75	7.90	89	69	23	5	0	3	0
	BUTTE	85	47	95	45	66	4	0.13	-0.16	0.13	2.72	93	8.63	111	85	18	1	0	1	0
ND	CUT BANK	82	49	90	41	66	3	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.12	65	2.98	45	87	26	1	0	0	0
	GLASGOW	84	61	97	59	73	2	0.49	-0.01	0.25	5.44	149	11.34	139	93	42	2	0	3	0
	GREAT FALLS	85	51	97	44	68	2	0.07	-0.25	0.06	6.12	188	13.68	148	84	25	1	0	2	0
NE	HAVRE	88	54	104	46	71	3	0.00	-0.41	0.00	3.31	104	6.75	91	87	27	2	0	0	0
	MISSOULA	89	51	95	48	70	3	0.00	-0.23	0.00	2.01	79	10.22	121	78	20	3	0	0	0
	ASHEVILLE	88	66	89	64	77	2	0.61	-0.47	0.28	3.71	57	22.72	86	96	47	0	0	3	0
OH	CHARLOTTE	94	73	96	72	84	4	0.31	-0.50	0.26	4.35	83	17.05	74	91	45	6	0	3	0
	GREENSBORO	93	72	95	71	82	3	0.74	-0.13	0.31	2.40	44	14.80	65	96	46	7	0	5	0
	HATTERAS	89	78	89	75	83	2	1.49	0.44	1.17	6.56	108	21.97	78	94	71	0	0	2	1
PA	RALEIGH	95	73	101	72	84	3	3.17	2.13	1.22	6.24	114	14.99	66	97	47	7	0	5	3
	WILMINGTON	97	77	102	75	87	6	0.61	-0.88	0.31	2.07	25	14.07	52	91	43	7	0	3	0
	BISMARCK	87	61	101	56	74	4	0.85	0.09	0.85	3.41	74	9.13	89	93	41	4	0	1	1
RI	DICKINSON	86	59	100	56	73	4	0.95	0.29	0.95	2.88	72	7.83	86	89	41	2	0	1	1
	FARGO	85	63	95	54	74	3	0.25	-0.53	0.17	3.60	64	9.39	72	94	50	1	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	87	58	98	53	73	4	0.18	-0.74	0.18	5.58	106	11.53	103	95	41	2	0	1	0
SD	JAMESTOWN	84	60	96	55	72	3	0.99	0.08	0.63	6.05	126	9.87	92	96	49	2	0	2	1
	GRAND ISLAND	89	65	95	60	77	0	0.26	-0.50	0.26	6.01	114	13.40	88	94	51	3	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	89	65	94	63	77	-1	2.23	1.45	1.77	8.09	140	17.86	108	97	51	4	0	2	1
TN	NORFOLK	90	66	92	62	78	3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	2.45	44	11.06	72	96	45	5	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	92	63	94	58	77	2	0.00	-0.63	0.00	3.78	83	8.10	66	95	36	5	0	0	0
	OMAHA	90	67	95	64	78	0	0.29	-0.52	0.28	4.69	81	15.06	88	97	49	4	0	2	0
TX	SCOTTSBLUFF	93	61	99	56	77	3	0.87	0.48	0.48	2.93	92	7.25	73	85	25	4	0	3	0
	VALENTINE	92	63	96	58	78	3	0.04	-0.63	0.04	7.30	143	11.48	96	92	35	6	0	1	0
	CONCORD	84	59	91	57	72	1	0.23	-0.56	0.23	5.76	115	23.96	115	95	44	1	0	1	0
UT	ATLANTIC_CITY	86	70	94	67	78	1	0.40	-0.54	0.27	1.94	38	13.30	58	96	61	2	0	2	0
	NEWARK	82	68	89	64	75	-3	1.80	0.83	0.70	3.22	55	17.81	73	94	62	0	0	4	1
	ALBUQUERQUE	97	70	101	65	83	4	0.00	-0.31	0.00	1.20	116	3.95	122	45	12	7	0	0	0
VT	ELY	92	49	98	45	71	3	0.00	-0.12	0.00	0.09	12	3.96	73	47	7	6	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	108	85	111	84	96	3	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.05	30	0.79	36	19	7	7	0	0	0
	RENO	94	62	99	60	78	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0	2.89	63	41	9	6	0	0	0
WA	WINNEMUCCA	97	53	104	49	75	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.49	87	5.07	97	51	9	7	0	0	0
	ALBANY	82	64	89	57	73	0	0.94	-0.07	0.62	6.87	122	20.85	103	91	55	0	0	3	1
	BINGHAMTON	79	63	85	59	71	2	0.49	-0.40	0.24	4.76	78	23.29	108	96	58	0	0	3	0
WI	BUFFALO	82	66	85	62	74	3	0.00	-0.71	0.00	4.35	97	26.60	133	92	55	0	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	82	65	87	58	73	1	0.42	-0.37	0.42	6.76	146	27.43	155	97					

Weather Data for the Week Ending July 11, 2026

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	85	68	90	64	76	1	1.54	0.80	0.65	5.78	125	23.25	121	95	56	1	0	3	2
	YOUNGSTOWN	83	65	87	62	74	3	2.98	2.04	1.98	6.37	118	26.49	122	100	60	0	0	5	2
	OKLAHOMA CITY	95	71	98	66	83	2	0.00	-0.82	0.00	5.87	100	15.62	78	89	40	6	0	0	0
OR	TULSA	95	73	98	68	84	1	3.31	2.39	3.31	14.97	243	33.62	148	88	46	6	0	1	1
	ASTORIA	66	52	68	48	59	-1	0.01	-0.21	0.01	3.76	140	31.65	92	94	66	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	90	49	96	44	69	2	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.64	74	5.56	88	65	16	6	0	1	0
PA	EUGENE	85	50	90	47	68	1	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.78	56	15.71	69	88	28	1	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	94	60	97	57	77	3	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.39	49	7.93	78	62	17	6	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	89	58	98	54	73	2	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.22	19	1.34	17	48	16	2	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	82	58	89	54	70	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	1.32	70	18.36	92	79	33	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	84	54	88	51	69	1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.64	118	15.71	72	84	31	0	0	0	0
	ALLENTOWN	82	66	86	60	74	-2	1.15	0.00	0.97	3.67	59	18.15	78	97	65	0	0	2	1
	ERIE	81	68	85	65	75	2	0.17	-0.56	0.11	4.12	84	23.38	112	94	64	0	0	2	0
	MIDDLETOWN	84	70	92	67	77	0	4.04	3.05	2.44	5.39	97	20.33	91	94	65	1	0	6	2
	PHILADELPHIA	85	71	94	69	78	-1	4.27	3.40	2.70	8.49	157	20.31	92	91	63	1	0	3	2
	PITTSBURGH	85	68	87	66	76	3	4.28	3.31	2.32	9.11	161	29.96	139	95	56	0	0	4	2
RI	WILKES-BARRE	81	64	88	60	73	-1	2.16	1.39	1.94	6.63	132	22.33	117	99	62	0	0	3	1
	WILLIAMSPORT	84	68	92	66	76	3	0.54	-0.41	0.44	2.69	50	17.36	81	95	59	1	0	3	0
	PROVIDENCE	81	65	89	61	73	-1	2.93	2.30	1.64	4.05	84	20.27	81	93	59	0	0	3	2
SC	CHARLESTON	98	76	100	74	87	5	3.05	1.57	1.87	5.72	67	15.67	62	94	45	7	0	4	2
	COLUMBIA	96	75	98	73	86	3	0.94	-0.21	0.70	4.81	71	17.98	76	88	43	7	0	3	1
	FLORENCE	98	75	100	73	87	4	0.02	-1.26	0.02	3.64	55	16.99	75	91	41	7	0	1	0
SD	GREENVILLE	92	72	96	71	82	3	1.57	0.58	0.93	3.90	71	21.00	80	94	46	6	0	6	1
	ABERDEEN	86	64	92	59	75	3	0.41	-0.38	0.39	2.14	42	9.52	77	95	51	4	0	2	0
	HURON	90	66	94	59	78	5	0.13	-0.48	0.09	5.07	104	11.05	84	94	45	5	0	2	0
TN	RAPID CITY	93	62	102	55	77	6	0.17	-0.35	0.16	1.56	42	7.73	70	85	26	4	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	87	68	89	64	77	3	0.00	-0.72	0.00	4.51	83	12.84	84	91	55	0	0	0	0
	BRISTOL	88	67	92	65	78	2	1.23	0.15	0.80	7.09	127	23.08	93	100	56	3	0	4	1
TX	CHATTANOOGA	91	72	94	70	82	1	1.22	0.04	0.83	4.69	77	24.48	81	95	53	6	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	90	73	91	72	81	3	0.48	-0.76	0.21	5.29	85	25.92	87	93	53	5	0	3	0
	MEMPHIS	91	74	94	72	82	0	2.25	1.17	1.30	7.91	139	29.63	94	93	54	6	0	5	2
	NASHVILLE	90	71	92	69	81	0	2.27	1.25	0.81	7.30	122	23.52	81	89	52	3	0	5	3
	ABILENE	98	71	102	66	84	0	1.29	0.83	1.29	5.96	141	16.39	122	82	34	7	0	1	1
	AMARILLO	98	67	100	63	83	3	1.04	0.44	1.04	3.30	85	5.87	58	69	21	7	0	1	1
	AUSTIN	97	75	100	74	86	1	1.47	0.96	1.42	7.85	174	17.79	91	95	40	7	0	2	1
	BEAUMONT	92	74	95	71	83	0	3.69	2.05	1.82	11.22	121	30.29	101	98	57	7	0	5	2
	BROWNSVILLE	96	79	98	76	87	1	0.25	-0.29	0.25	3.96	105	10.05	91	90	51	7	0	1	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	93	77	95	73	85	1	0.25	-0.47	0.18	8.58	179	21.41	141	98	55	7	0	2	0
UT	DEL RIO	98	76	100	73	87	0	0.00	-0.35	0.00	1.54	53	3.89	39	79	34	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	100	74	103	71	87	2	0.83	0.51	0.79	2.54	208	5.25	183	56	16	7	0	2	1
	FORT WORTH	99	78	101	75	89	4	0.00	-0.59	0.00	8.24	174	33.56	157	70	33	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	92	81	92	78	86	1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	4.05	71	18.96	93	85	61	7	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	95	76	97	73	86	1	0.19	-0.80	0.17	9.07	118	31.17	116	95	48	7	0	2	0
	LUBBOCK	97	71	100	66	84	3	0.00	-0.53	0.00	4.27	123	9.07	91	68	22	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	97	71	98	69	84	0	0.00	-0.35	0.00	0.97	41	7.37	112	70	24	7	0	0	0
	SAN ANGELO	96	69	100	65	82	-2	1.02	0.74	0.37	1.44	51	10.51	96	89	33	7	0	3	0
	SAN ANTONIO	94	76	97	74	85	1	0.38	-0.34	0.38	7.90	176	24.98	144	87	44	6	0	1	0
	VICTORIA	95	74	99	73	85	1	0.54	-0.35	0.30	5.59	98	20.43	94	97	51	6	0	3	0
VA	WACO	99	74	100	71	86	2	0.00	-0.44	0.00	4.38	106	18.67	91	87	37	7	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	100	73	102	66	86	2	0.81	0.33	0.81	4.08	98	14.69	97	80	29	7	0	1	1
	SALT LAKE CITY	99	71	104	69	85	5	0.01	-0.08	0.01	0.24	22	6.25	65	35	12	7	0	1	0
VT	LYNCHBURG	90	69	94	67	80	4	1.92	1.05	0.75	5.33	103	19.65	86	98	52	3	0	6	1
	NORFOLK	91	75	97	73	83	2	0.72	-0.43	0.23	6.86	110	19.77	85	91	55	4	0	4	0
	RICHMOND	91	73	96	71	82	3	1.04	0.07	0.43	6.10	98	20.06	86	96	55	5	0	4	0
WY	ROANOKE	90	70	97	68	80	2	1.90	0.93	0.76	4.63	74	16.01	68	94	48	3	0	5	2
	WASH/DULLES	87	71	94	68	79	2	4.06	3.13	1.55	8.92	153	22.95	99	97	63	1	0	7	3
	BURLINGTON	86	62	90	58	74	2	0.21	-0.78	0.17	6.33	109	20.39	108	85	36	1	0	2	0
WI	OLYMPIA	79	49	87	46	64	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.17	127	25.22	96	93	38	0	0	0	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	77	56	85	53	66	0	0.00	-0.16	0.00	1.41	82	20.25	98	85	38	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	87	60	91	55	73	4	0.00	-0.12	0.00	1.00	72	7.73	82	52	15	1	0	0	0
WV	YAKIMA	92	57	98	51	74	3	0.00	-0.05	0.00	0.19	32	3.75	82	64	16	5	0	0	0
	EAU CLAIRE	85	64	88	60	74	3	0.89	0.07	0.89	6.94	112	16.70	96	98	51	0	0	1	1
	GREEN BAY	82	61	86	59	72	1	1.95	1.12	1.95	9.25	170	25.72	157	98	50	0	0	1	1
WY	LA CROSSE	86	67	88	65	77	2	0.33	-0.67	0.28	11.91	178	24.70	128	95	51	0	0	2	0
	MADISON	83	64	86	58	74	2	0.02	-1.08	0.02	7.03	100	22.65	112	96	49	0	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	81	65	87	61	73	0	0.00	-0.81	0.00	5.56	98	21.28	113	87	50	0	0	0	0
WY	BECKLEY	81	65	86	64	73	2	0.56	-0.48	0.56	8.59	144	25.69	105	94	62	0	0	1	1
	CHARLESTON	84	69	90	69	77	1	2.17	1.00	0.52	9.63	147	24.69	95	100	67	1	0	5	2

June Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: June downpours delivered significant drought relief across the South, although drought-related impacts lingered in portions of the Atlantic Coast States. Arthur, a short-lived tropical storm, contributed to the Southern deluge before its official development (in southern Texas), during its brief existence on June 17 (in the western Gulf Coast region), and after its transition to a post-tropical system (more broadly across the South). By June 28, statewide topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 28 percent surplus in Louisiana, along with 25 percent in Alabama and 24 percent in Georgia, according to USDA/NASS. Farther east, however, Virginia led the southern Atlantic States with topsoil moisture rated 60 percent very short to short on that date, followed by South Carolina (53 percent) and North Carolina (49 percent). Even more significant topsoil moisture shortages were observed on June 28 in the middle Atlantic States, led by Maryland (79 percent very short to short) and Delaware (76 percent).

Meanwhile, many Midwestern summer crops experienced favorable temperatures and moisture levels while approaching or entering the reproductive stage of development. However, rain was heavy enough in parts of the southern Corn Belt to leave statewide topsoil moisture 34 to 39 percent surplus on June 28 in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Conversely, parts of the westernmost Corn Belt remained unfavorably dry; statewide topsoil moisture in late June was rated 54 percent very short to short in South Dakota, along with 42 percent in Nebraska. Still, crops were mostly faring well by June 28, with roughly two-thirds of the U.S. corn (67 percent) and soybeans (65 percent) rated in good to excellent condition. However, isolated Midwestern crops were battered by severe weather, including flash flooding, high winds, and large hail. According to preliminary reports from the National Weather Service, nearly 400 tornadoes were observed nationwide during June, with more than 150 of those touching down in Illinois and Indiana.

The Plains experienced mixed conditions, with rain providing ample moisture for summer crops in some areas but largely bypassing others. Nearly all the rain arrived too late to benefit winter wheat, which ended the season (on July 5) with just 26 percent of the national crop rated good to excellent and 47 percent rated very poor to poor. More than one-half of the winter wheat ended the season rated very poor to poor in each state on the central and southern Plains, led by Nebraska (93 percent very poor to poor). Portions of the Plains also experienced lingering drought impacts on rangeland and pastures, which near the end of June were rated 66 percent very poor to poor in Nebraska, along with 63

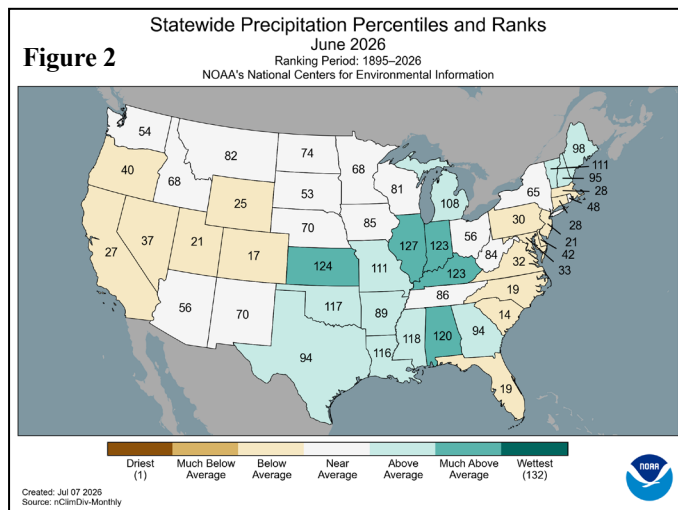
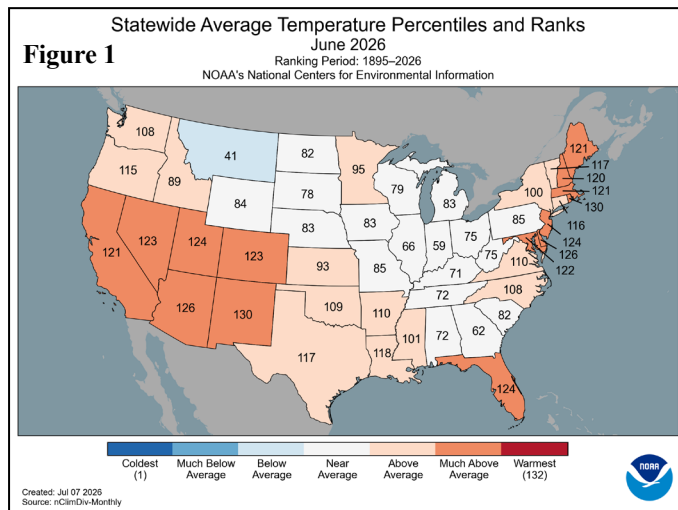
percent in Colorado. Much of the nation's mid-section also continued to struggle with soil moisture shortages; by June 28, statewide topsoil moisture was rated more than 40 percent very short to short in all ten states comprising the Rockies and Plains, except Kansas and North Dakota, led by Colorado at 89 percent.

During the pre-monsoon season, numerous Southwestern wildfires flared. By early July, year-to-date wildfires had scorched some 3.3 million acres of vegetation across the country, well above the 10-year average of 2.3 million. One of the most destructive June blazes, the Aspen Acres Fire, burned more than 96,000 acres southwest of Pueblo, CO, and destroyed more than 850 structures. In Utah, the Cottonwood Fire, near Beaver, also burned more than 96,000 acres, while destroying nearly 200 structures. The Babylon Fire, southwest of Monticello, UT, torched more than 100,000 acres. June heat (temperatures averaging at least 2 to 4°F above normal), along with low humidity levels, dry thunderstorms, and gusty winds, contributed to the ignition and spread of wildfires in the eastern Great Basin and the Four Corners States. In contrast to the hot weather in much of the Southwest and Far West, near- or below-normal June temperatures stretched from the northern Rockies into the Great Lakes region. Some of the coolest weather, relative to normal, affected the northern High Plains, where June temperatures locally averaged more than 2°F below normal. The Midwest also observed near- or slightly below-normal temperatures.

By June 30, drought covered 47.84 percent of the Lower 48 States, down nearly 15 percentage points from the April 21, 2026, peak of 62.78 percent, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. Most of the improvement occurred across the South, although reductions in drought coverage were also noted in northern New England and portions of the Plains. A late-June (but winter-like) storm system across northern sections of the Rockies and Plains provided not only drought relief, but delivered wet snow at some high-elevation sites. Conversely, worsening drought was observed during the 10-week period ending June 30 in several areas, including scattered sections of the West and from parts of the Carolinas into southern New England.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its 18th-warmest, 33rd-wettest June during the 132-year period of record. The nation's June average temperature of 70.63°F was 2.16°F above the 1901-2000 mean. However, higher June average temperatures have occurred in many recent years, including 2015, 2016, 2018, 2021, 2022, 2024, and 2025. Meanwhile, June precipitation across the Lower 48 States averaged 3.23 inches, above the 20th century mean value of 2.92 inches.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 41st-coolest June on record in Montana to the third-hottest June in New Mexico and Rhode Island (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for June heat were also observed in four additional Southwestern States (AZ, CO, NV, and UT) and three additional Atlantic Coast States (DE, FL, and NJ). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the 14th-driest June in South Carolina to the sixth-wettest June in Illinois (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for June wetness were also noted in Indiana, Kansas, and Kentucky.



Summary: May ended and June began with cool, wet weather blanketing Montana, where high temperatures on June 1 peaked at 47°F in Choteau and 52°F in Havre. A separate area of cool air affected the Northeast; on June 2, Northeastern daily-record lows included 37°F in Glens Falls, NY, and 40°F in Hartford, CT. Soon, the Eastern chill spread southward. By June 3, daily-record lows in North Carolina fell to 48°F in Elizabeth City and Raleigh-Durham. On June 3–4, Florence, SC, logged a pair of daily-record lows (49 and 52°F, respectively). In Florida, Gainesville (55 and 58°F) and Brooksville (61 and 60°F) registered consecutive daily-record lows on June 4–5. Warmth quickly returned across the Northeast, while cool conditions

lingered in the Southeast. On June 4, Plattsburgh, NY, posted a daily-record high of 88°F. The following day, record-setting highs for June 5 included 94°F in Atlantic City, NJ, and 92°F in Georgetown, DE.

Early in the month, as heavy precipitation departed Montana, thunderstorms peppered other parts of the Plains, as well as scattered areas across the South and Midwest. During a severe weather outbreak on June 1, thunderstorm-produced wind gusts in Kansas were clocked to 70 mph in Garden City and 65 mph in Dodge City. In the south-central U.S., daily-record rainfall amounts for June 2 included 2.62 inches in Harlingen, TX, and 0.96 inch in Roswell, NM. By June 3, identical daily-record totals of 2.65 inches pelted Concordia, KS, and Lafayette, LA, while 1.88 inches fell in Grand Forks, ND. Later, daily-record totals ranged from 2 to 4 inches in locations such as Fort Smith, AR (3.95 inches on June 6); San Antonio, TX (2.97 inches on June 5); Dubuque, IA (2.49 inches on June 5); and New Iberia, LA (2.47 inches on June 6). The 5th featured 4.42 inches of rain in Key West, FL, marking the wettest June day in that location since June 25, 1992, when 5.14 inches fell. It was also Key West's wettest day at any time of year since September 12, 2020, when Tropical Storm Sally—later a hurricane—dumped 9.37 inches.

Soon, wetness expanded from the eastern Plains into the Mississippi and Tennessee Valleys. Record-setting rainfall totals for June 7 included 3.98 inches in Columbia, MO, and 3.55 inches in Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW), TX. During the first seven days of June, DFW's rainfall reached 7.16 inches. Around the same time, numerous daily rainfall records were established across the Plains, South, East, and Midwest. In fact, daily-record totals topped the 3-inch mark in Cape Girardeau, MO (3.92 inches on June 8); Lexington, KY (3.45 inches on June 9); Punta Gorda, FL (3.69 inches on June 12); and Harrison, AR (3.42 inches). During the first half of June, rainfall topped the 5-inch mark in Missouri locations such as Columbia (5.99 inches) and Cape Girardeau (5.34 inches), as well as Quincy, Illinois (6.31 inches). Both Cape Girardeau (10.14 inches) and Quincy (10.89 inches) ended the month with more than 10 inches of rain. Heavy showers shifted into the Appalachians and Northeast on June 10, when daily-record amounts included 1.74 inches in Syracuse, NY, and 1.53 inches in Beckley, WV. The following day, June 11, featured daily-record totals in Binghamton, NY (1.69 inches), and Portland, ME (1.48 inches). Precipitation also overspread the Northwest, where Gold Butte, MT, received 1.35 inches of rain in a 24-hour period on June 10–11. Later, June 13 featured daily-record amounts in Wyoming locations such as Sheridan (0.94 inch) and Buffalo (0.61 inch). During the spate of active weather, thunderstorms resulted in localized wind damage, with official gusts being clocked to 94 mph (on June 10) in Oshkosh, WI; 79 mph (on June 13) in Kansas City, MO; 76 mph (on June 12) at Wallops Island, VA; and 69 mph (on June 11) at New York's LaGuardia Airport. Earlier in western and central North Dakota, numerous reports of 60 to 98 mph winds gusts had been logged on June 7 by a network of state-run observation sites, with the highest gust noted near Emmet, ND. A day later in Salina, KS, an official wind gust to 113 mph was logged and is pending final certification.

Amid the stormy regime, heat spiked across the Great Plains, where daily-record highs for June 7 in Nebraska reached 99°F in Chadron and 98°F in Sidney. Two days later, a lightning-sparked wildfire—the South Fork Fire—quickly scorched more than 39,000 acres of vegetation in northwestern Nebraska, southwest of Chadron. Meanwhile, hot weather also prevailed across Florida’s peninsula, where record-setting highs for June 8 soared to 98°F in Fort Myers and 96°F in Sarasota-Bradenton. In contrast, cool air began to spread across the Northwest. In western Montana, daily-record lows for June 8 dipped to 28°F in Butte and 31°F in Missoula. As the middle of the month approached, another heat surge arrived on the Plains. However, record-breaking heat was restricted to the southern High Plains, including the northern panhandle of Texas, where highs on June 10 rose to 105°F in Borger and 103°F in Amarillo. Farther east, a brief heat wave peaked on June 11-12, with consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as Raleigh-Durham, NC (101 and 103°F); Richmond, VA (98 and 100°F); Salisbury, MD (98°F both days); Philadelphia, PA (97 and 98°F); and New York’s LaGuardia Airport (96 and 98°F). Elsewhere, building warmth along the Pacific Coast contrasted with another surge of cool air farther inland. In California, daily-record highs for June 11 reached 101°F in Santa Rosa and San Rafael. However, an interior Northwestern chill peaked on June 11 with daily-record lows of 20°F in Stanley, ID; 26°F in Burns, OR; 32°F in Pocatello, ID; and 35°F in Ellensburg, WA.

Tropical Storm Arthur briefly formed near the middle Texas coast on June 17, hours before wobbling inland near Galveston. However, a precursor low-pressure system delivered heavy rain in parts of southern Texas, followed by a post-tropical deluge from the central Gulf Coast region into the lower Southeast. Event totals of 4 to 8 inches or more were common across the Deep South, with higher amounts observed in several spots. Although flash flooding and lowland flooding occurred, overall impacts were muted by antecedent drought, which in previous weeks and months had spanned the South. In mid-June, the low-pressure system that would become Arthur traversed northeastern Mexico and southern Texas. A separate disturbance triggered some Southwestern showers, while a cold front sparked heavy showers in the central Gulf Coast region, long before Arthur’s arrival. Southwestern daily-record totals included 1.35 inches (on June 14) in El Paso, TX, and 0.69 inch (on June 15) in Prescott, AZ. Shreveport, LA, also netted a daily-record sum for June 15, with 2.57 inches. Record-setting amounts for the 16th occurred in Hattiesburg, MS (4.20 inches), and Baton Rouge, LA (3.97 inches). In south-central Texas, 2 days before Arthur’s naming, daily-record totals for June 15 included 3.24 inches in Austin (Camp Mabry) and 2.60 inches in San Antonio. On June 17, as Arthur fleetingly intensified and approached Galveston, TX, a peak southeasterly wind gust to 65 mph was clocked. By June 18, Arthur’s remnant circulation delivered another round of torrential rain in the central Gulf Coast States, with daily-record totals reaching 7.75 inches in New Orleans, LA; 4.50 inches in Gulfport, MS; and 4.49 inches in Mobile, AL. Heavy rain spread into Georgia, where Columbus collected 3.96 inches, a record for June 18. With 6.63 inches on June 19, Alma, GA, weathered its wettest June day, surpassing 4.42 inches with Hurricane Agnes on June 19, 1972. Southeastern showers lingered through June 20, when

daily-record amounts included 3.04 inches in Birmingham, AL, and 2.85 inches in Fort Pierce, FL. Farther north, a series of cold fronts—unrelated to Arthur—sparked showers and locally severe thunderstorms. Daily-record totals exceeded the 2-inch mark in several locations, including Wilmington, DE (2.17 inches on June 14); Peoria, IL (2.24 inches on June 17); Louisville, KY (3.38 inches on June 18); and Broken Bow, NE (2.21 inches on June 20).

Although much of the country experienced hot weather in mid-June, cool air settled across the northern Plains and environs. Northwestern heat peaked with consecutive daily-record highs on June 14-15 in Olympia, WA (92 and 93°F), and Eugene, OR (96 and 98°F). Seattle, WA (89 and 91°F), and Portland, OR (94 and 97°F), also notched a pair of record highs on those dates. A separate area of heat affecting portions of the southern Atlantic States led to daily-record highs in locations such as Raleigh-Durham, NC (101°F on June 14), and Miami, FL (95°F on June 16). In contrast, cool air settled across the northern Plains before spreading southeastward. On June 15, daily-record lows dipped to 30°F in Casper, WY; 33°F in Alliance, NE; and 43°F in Mobridge, SD. A day later, Dubois, PA, collected a record-setting low (41°F) for June 16. As the second half of the month began, extreme heat affected portions of the south-central U.S., including the southern half of the High Plains. Pueblo, CO, attained 106°F, a record for June 17. On the same date, highs of 109°F in Roswell, NM, and Midland, TX, were just shy of respective daily records. San Angelo, TX, achieved a daily-record high of 110°F on June 18.

During the last 10 days of June, an extremely active pattern east of the Rockies resulted in widespread and occasionally torrential rainfall. Some of the heaviest rain, locally 4 to 8 inches or more, fell from the southern Plains into the Ohio Valley, leading to pockets of flash flooding and lowland flooding. Several flood-related fatalities were reported in Kentucky. Daily-record totals topping the 2-inch mark were scattered across the central and eastern U.S. A chronological list of those records included 2.91 inches (on June 22) in Jonesboro, AR; 2.68 inches (on June 22) in Beckley, WV; 2.62 inches (on June 23) in Pueblo, CO; 2.19 inches (on June 23) in Norfolk, VA; 2.12 inches (on June 24) in Dodge City, KS; 2.49 inches (on June 25) in Gaylord, MI; 3.06 inches (on June 27) in Evansville, IN; and 2.34 inches (on June 27) in Bowling Green, KY. With a 5.31-inch total on June 25, Wichita, KS, experienced its second-wettest June day, behind only 6.82 inches on June 8, 1923. It was also Wichita’s wettest day at any time of year since July 2, 2016, when 5.72 inches fell. Among the more impressive officially observed thunderstorm-induced winds were gusts to 82 mph (on June 21) in Garden City, KS; 73 mph (on June 22) in Rawlins, WY; 71 mph (on June 23) in Lubbock, TX; and 86 mph (on June 26) in Stillwater, OK. Meanwhile, active weather also developed in the Northwest, where daily-record rainfall totals for June 25 included 0.35 inch in Portland, OR, and 0.29 inch in Buffalo, WY. Another round of precipitation on June 27 resulted in daily-record totals in locations such as Montana’s Dillon Airport (1.17 inches), Twin Falls, ID (0.36 inch), and Elko, NV (0.33 inch).

Unsettled Western weather was accompanied by cool conditions. On June 28, daily-record lows dipped to 30°F in Eureka,

NV; 33°F in Burns, OR; and 44°F in Paso Robles, CA. Ely, NV, registered a daily-record low of 27°F on June 29. In Wyoming, Big Piney tallied a trio of daily-record lows (28, 26, and 30°F) from June 29 – July 1. Despite the cool weather, Northwestern storminess intensified as June ended. In fact, heavy rain and high-elevation snow pounded the northern Rockies, with rain spreading across the northern Plains. On June 28, high temperatures remained below the 50-degree mark in Butte, Montana (46°F), and Challis, Idaho (48°F). In Montana, daily-record rainfall totals for June 28 topped an inch in Great Falls (1.62 inches), Cut Bank (1.54 inches), Butte (1.14 inches), and Townsend (1.07 inches). Over a 48-hour period in late June, Montana totals included 3.13 inches in Shelby and 2.87 inches in Great Falls. The night of June 28-29 featured a derecho spanning hundreds of miles from northwestern Nebraska to near Lake Superior. Some of the most impressive winds were documented around daybreak by an automated weather network in South Dakota, with gusts clocked to 131 mph near Highmore in Hyde County and 112 mph near Ree Heights in Hand County.

As the nation approached its 250th birthday, hot, humid, showery weather dominated the South. On June 21, West Palm Beach, Florida, registered a daily record-tying high of 96°F. Winter Haven, Florida, posted a daily-record high of 99°F on June 22. Key West, FL, reported a minimum temperature of 84°F each day from June 17-23 and 25-26. Elsewhere in Florida, Orlando tied a record for June 27 with a high of 97°F. In contrast, cool weather periodically affected the Midwest, amid rampant storminess. In Missouri, maximum temperatures on June 22 remained below the 70-degree mark in Vichy-Rolla (67°F) and West Plains (69°F). Similarly, high temperatures on June 26 peaked at 68°F in Illinois locations such as Lincoln and Peoria. Later in the East, daily-record rainfall amounts for June 28 included 1.99 inches at Virginia's Dulles Airport and 1.74 inches in Lumberton, NC. In West Virginia, Beckley observed its wettest June on record, with the 8.64-inch total edging the 2016 standard of 8.07 inches.

Cool weather encompassed much of Alaska during the second week of June, followed by a return to mild weather during the second half of the month. Earlier, the month had begun on a warm note in southeastern Alaska, where daily-record highs included 80°F (on June 2) in Sitka and 79°F (on June 3) in Yakutat. On June 4-5, Kodiak collected a pair of daily-record highs (78 and 77°F, respectively). Juneau's high of 80°F on June 2 marked the highest reading in that location since July 28, 2025, when it was 81°F. Warmth briefly spread as far north as Nome, where the high of 72°F on June 3 was a record for the date. On the Arctic Coast, Utqiagvik's high of 35°F on June 2 represented the first instance of an above-freezing reading this year. Later, daily record-tying lows included 27°F (on June 9) in Kotzebue and 34°F (on June 10) in McGrath. A light freeze had occurred in McGrath on June 9, when the low of 32°F was not a record for the date. Kotzebue's temperature remained continuously at or below 40°F from June 4-9, averaging more than 9°F below normal during that 6-day period. Around mid-June, wet weather affected parts of southeastern Alaska, where Yakutat netted a daily-record rainfall of 3.47 inches on June 14. Summer-like conditions soon arrived, as Fairbanks (81°F on June 19) noted its first day this year with a reading above the 80-degree mark. Late in the month, cool conditions returned across

parts of southern Alaska, leading to daily-record lows in locations such as Kodiak (36°F on June 25) and Utqiagvik (24°F on June 28). Dryness intensified during June in parts of northwestern Alaska, where Kotzebue received monthly rainfall totaling 0.16 inch (27 percent of normal). In contrast, some interior and southern locations were quite wet, with June totals of 9.98 inches (193 percent of normal) in Kodiak and 2.85 inches (195 percent) in Bettles.

Hawaii's windward locations experienced unsettled June weather, with mostly above-normal rainfall. On the Big Island, Hilo opened the month with a daily-record rainfall total of 3.00 inches on June 1. Another daily record occurred in Hilo on June 10, when 1.99 inches fell. Several days later, on June 18, Hilo notched a daily-record high of 86°F. On Oahu, Honolulu's temperature peaked on June 20 with a daily-record high of 91°F. At the state's major airport observation sites, June rainfall ranged from 0.32 inch (64 percent of normal) in Honolulu to 11.39 inches (156 percent) in Hilo.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: June brought mixed conditions across key U.S. agricultural regions. Temperatures were near to above normal across much of the western and central U.S. In contrast, portions of the northern Rockies and Great Plains, as well as the Ohio Valley and Southeast, recorded below-normal temperatures. Meanwhile, much of the Pacific Northwest and Great Plains experienced below-normal rainfall. Drier-than-normal conditions prevailed across most of the Atlantic Coast and much of western U.S., contributing to a reduction in soil moisture levels. Conversely, parts of the Delta, central Plains, and Corn Belt received significant rainfall, with some locations recording up to two times the normal monthly amount.

Corn: Ninety-seven percent of the nation's corn crop had been planted by June 7, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-six percent of the corn acreage had emerged by June 7, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By June 21, ninety-seven percent of the corn acreage had emerged, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Five percent of the corn crop was silking by June 21, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 5, sixteen percent of the nation's corn was silking, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by July 5, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, sixty-seven percent of the nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: Ninety-two percent of the soybean crop had been planted by June 7, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-nine percent of the nation's soybean acreage had emerged by June 7, six percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, ninety-three percent of the soybean crop had emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nine percent of the soybean crop was blooming by June 21, two percentage points ahead of

last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 5, thirty-four percent of the 2026 soybean crop was blooming, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nine percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by July 5, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, sixty-five percent of the soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-two percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed by June 7, five percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 7, eleven percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 21, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 5, fifty-nine percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On June 28, twenty-six percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 22 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Seventy-seven percent of the cotton acreage had been planted by June 7, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 7, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By June 21, ninety-two percent of the cotton acreage had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-seven percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage by June 21, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Five percent of the nation's cotton crop was setting bolls by June 21, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By July 5, forty-nine percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Fourteen percent of the nation's cotton crop was setting bolls by July 5, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 28, forty-eight percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Fifty-three percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been planted by June 7, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 21, eighty-four percent of the sorghum acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 5, ninety-seven percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Twenty-five percent of the sorghum crop had reached the headed stage by July 5, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. On June 28, fifty-two percent of the sorghum crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: Ninety-four percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged by June 7, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, thirteen percent of the nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage, 1

percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. By July 5, twenty-six percent of the nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. On June 28, seventy-four percent of the nation's rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

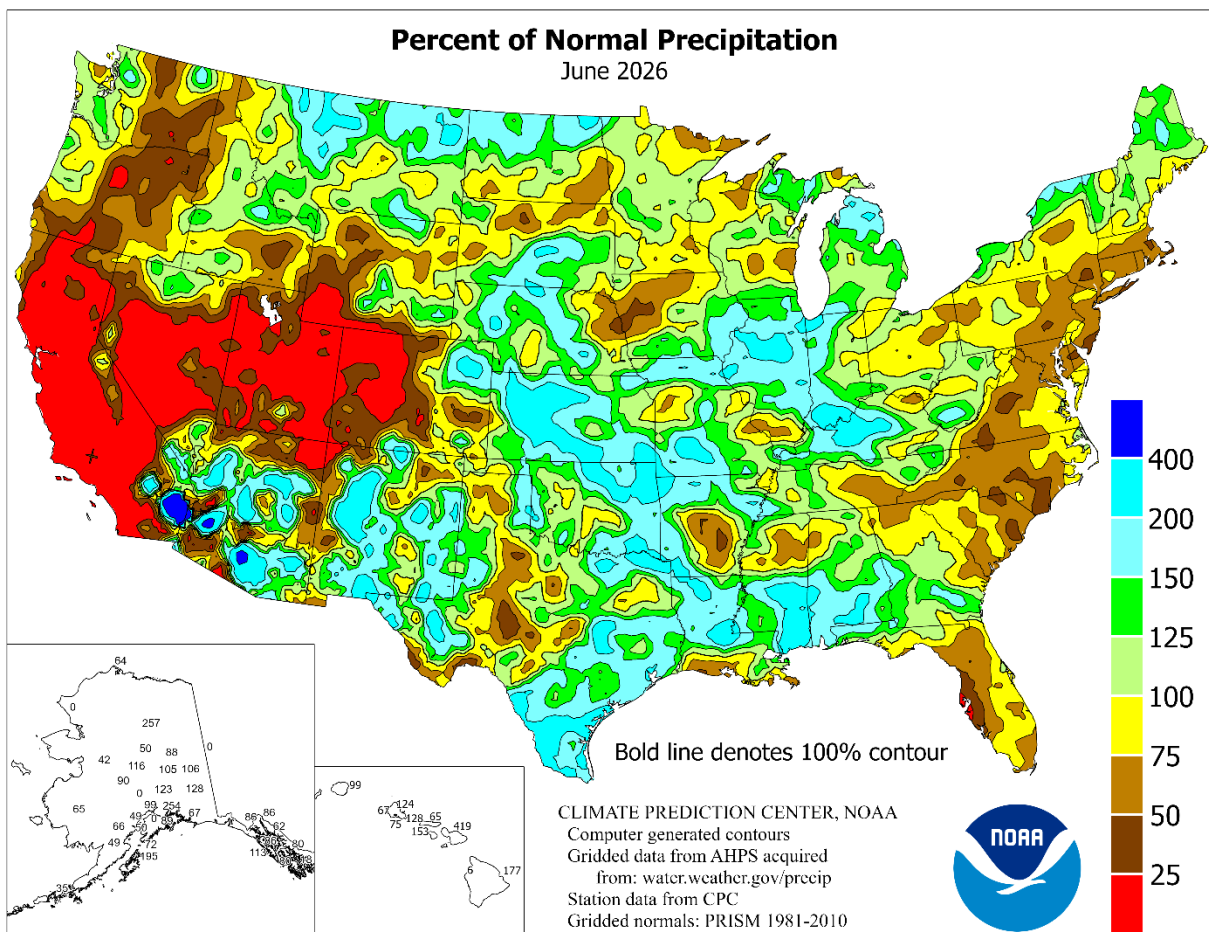
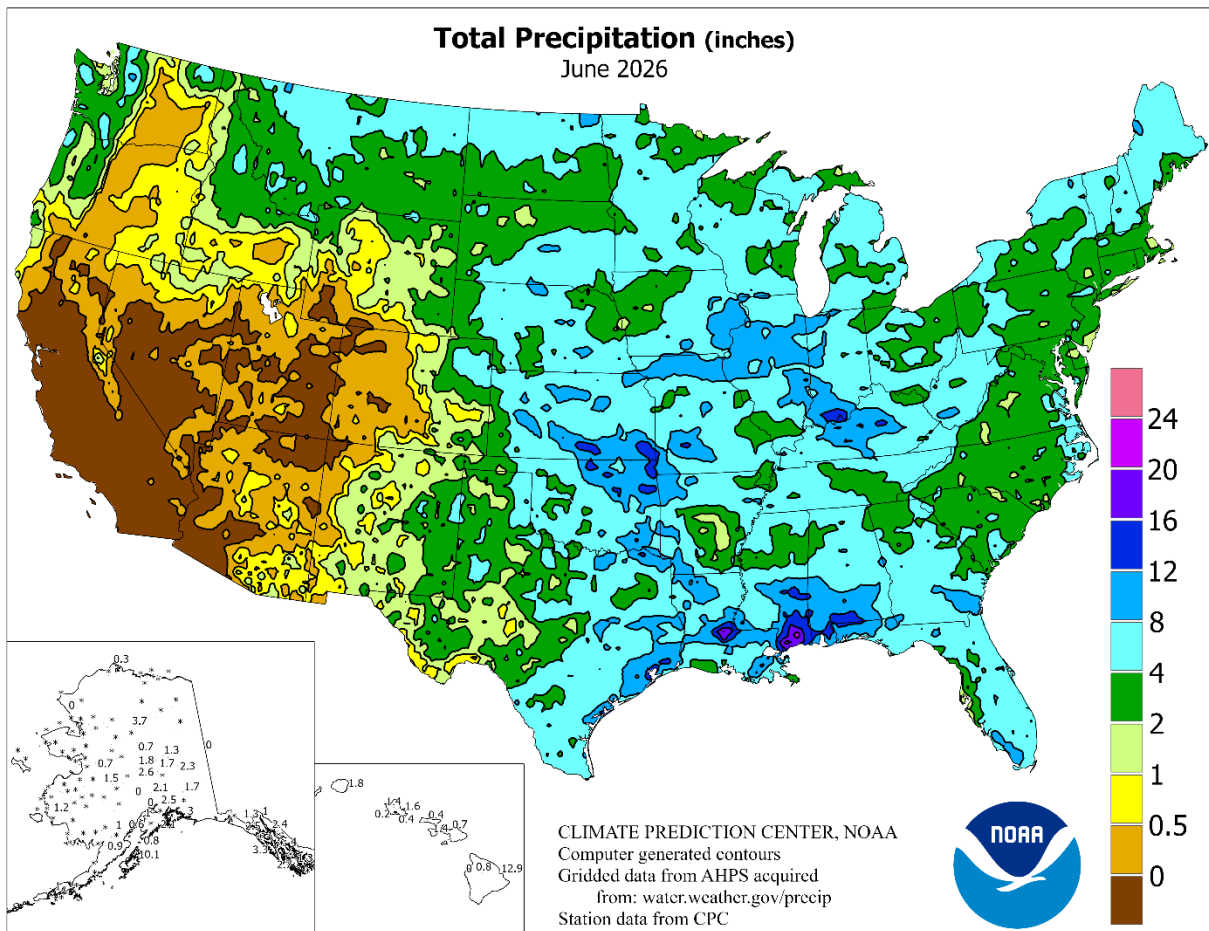
Small Grains: Ninety-five percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by June 7, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Thirty-nine percent of the oat crop had headed by June 7, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. By June 21, sixty-one percent of the oat crop had headed, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By July 5, eighty-six percent of the nation's oat crop had headed, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, fifty-two percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

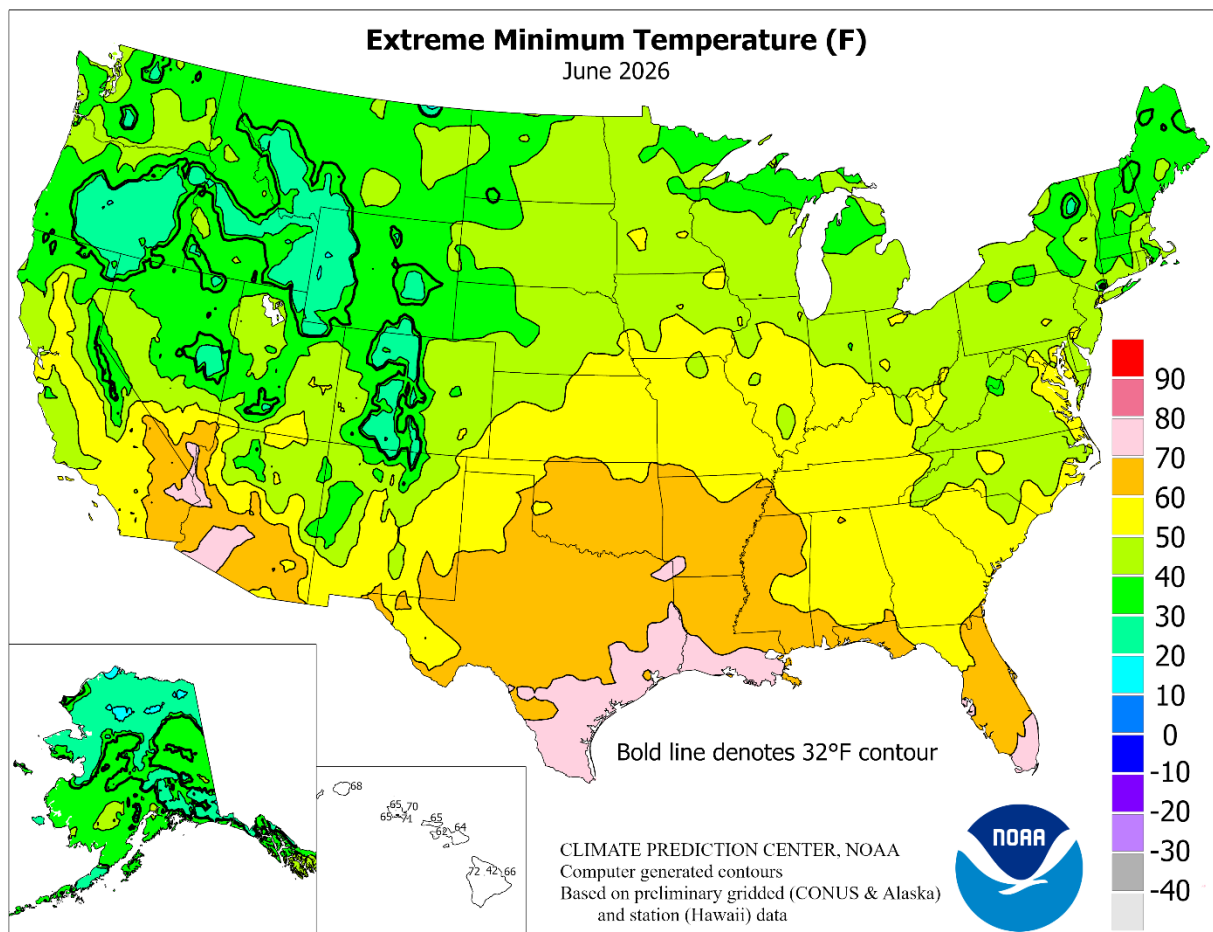
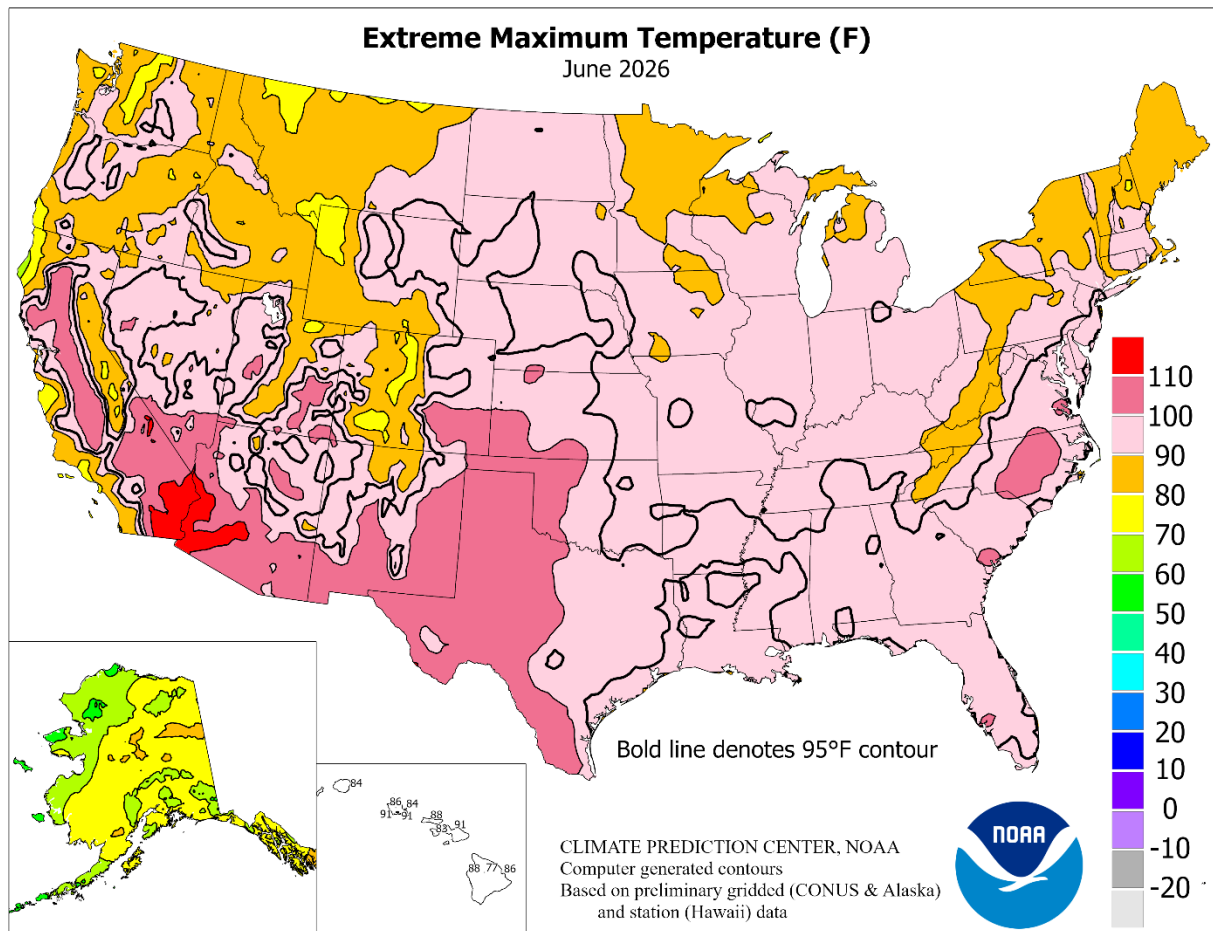
Ninety-one percent of the barley acreage had emerged by June 7, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, twenty percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 5, sixty percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage, 9 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 28, fifty-two percent of the nation's barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points above the same time last year.

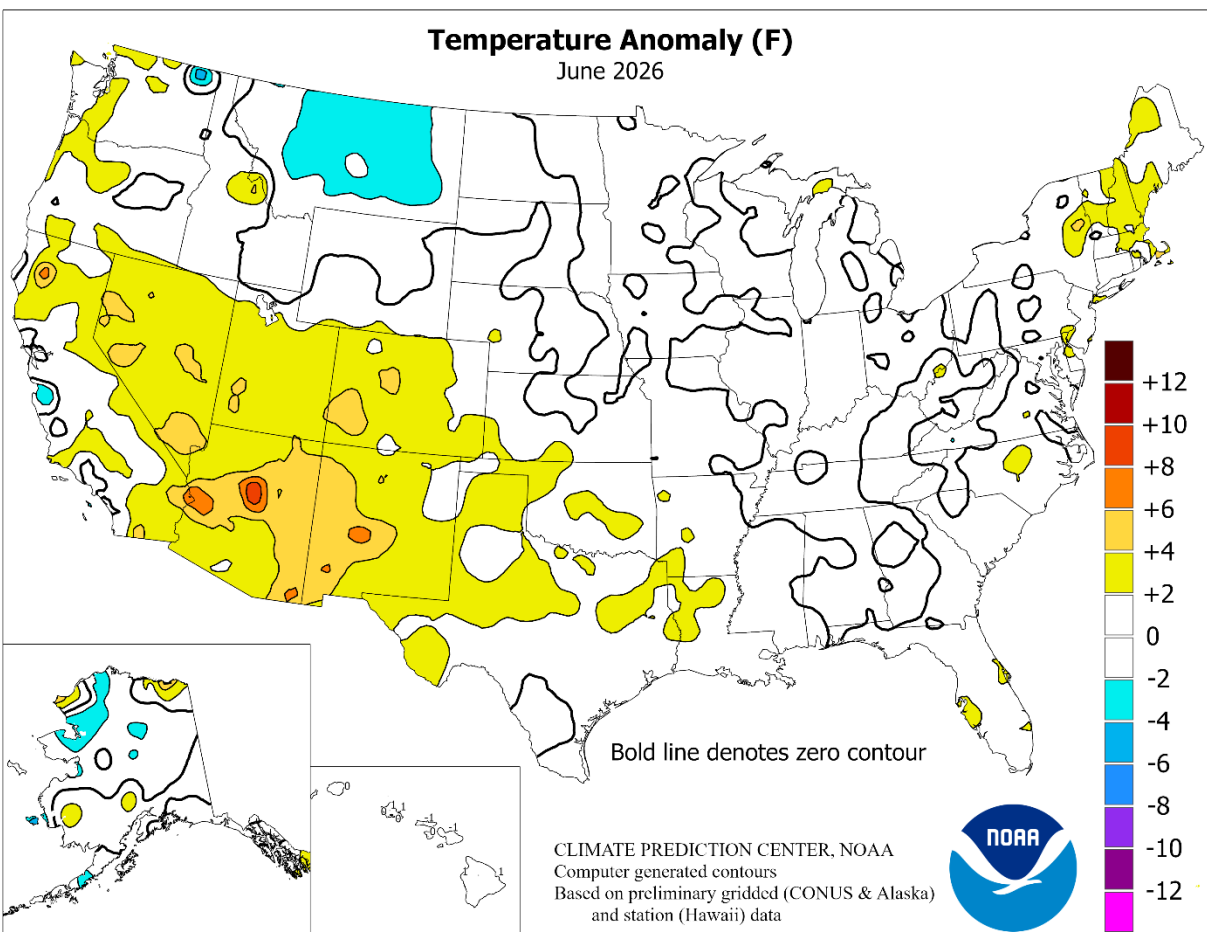
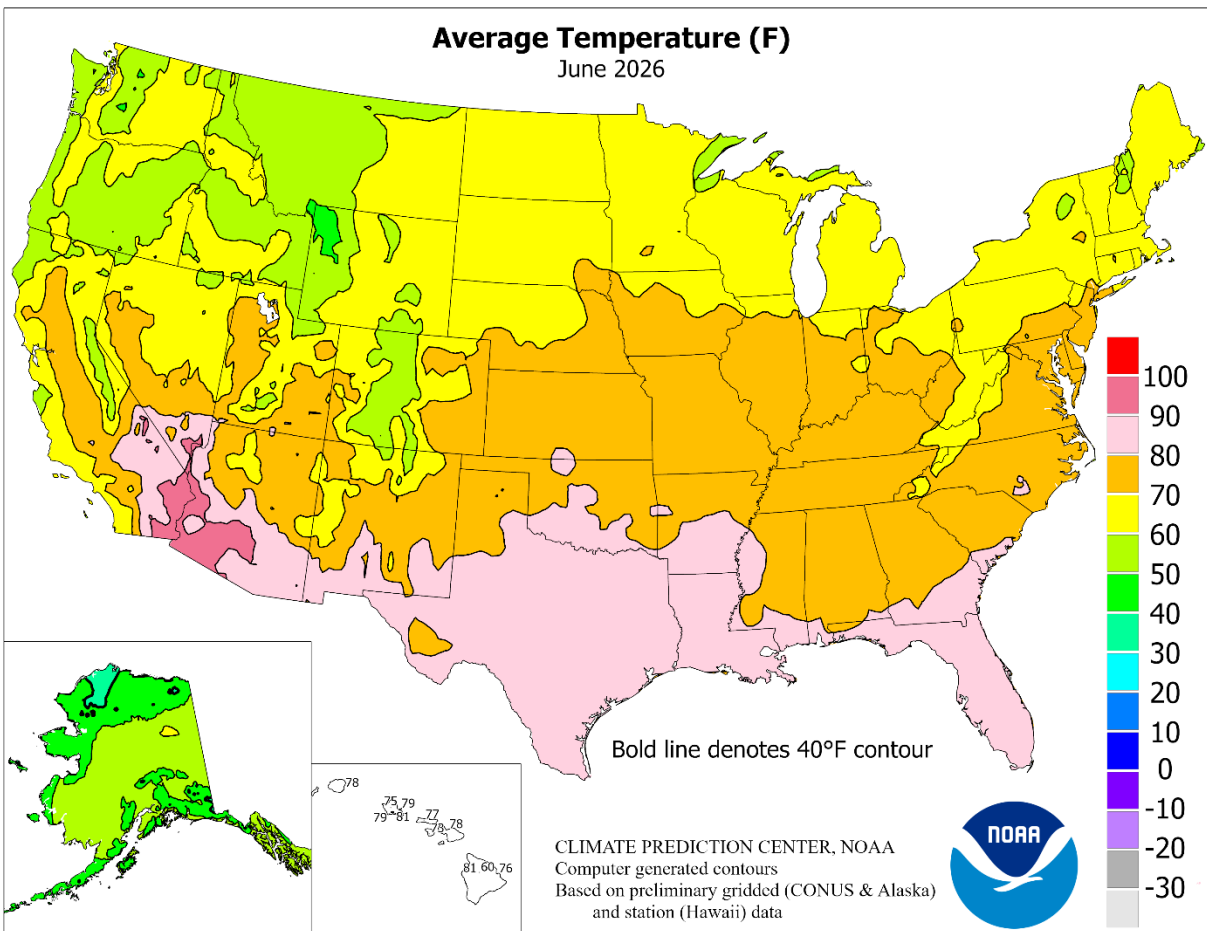
Ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat had been seeded by June 7, equal to last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-seven percent of the spring wheat acreage had emerged by June 7, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, sixteen percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By July 5, fifty-four percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 28, fifty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 6 percentage points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: Eighty-seven percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been planted by June 7, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By June 21, twenty-three percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. By July 5, fifty-one percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 28, sixty-two percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points below the same time last year.

By June 7, producers had planted 59 percent of this year's sunflower crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, ninety-five percent of the 2026 sunflower acreage had been planted, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June 2026

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	79	1	10.46	5.68	WICHITA		77	0	17.60	12.68	TOLEDO		70	-2	3.97	0.52
	HUNTSVILLE	78	-1	4.01	-0.05	KY	LEXINGTON	73	-1	11.48	6.52	YOUNGSTOWN		67	0	2.41	-1.49
	MOBILE	80	0	8.47	1.92		LOUISVILLE	76	-1	10.27	5.99	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	80	3	4.10	-0.39
	MONTGOMERY	79	-1	6.69	2.61		PADUCAH	75	-1	8.01	3.50		TULSA	79	1	10.94	6.29
AK	ANCHORAGE	57	1	0.96	-0.06	LA	BATON ROUGE	83	2	10.78	4.32	OR	ASTORIA	58	1	3.71	1.41
	BARROW	34	0	0.28	-0.15		LAKE CHARLES	83	1	3.26	-3.28		BURNS	59	0	0.53	-0.20
	FAIRBANKS	60	-1	1.30	-0.18		NEW ORLEANS	83	1	13.97	6.36		EUGENE	63	2	0.78	-0.44
	JUNEAU	54	0	2.37	-1.45		SHREVEPORT	82	1	***	***		MEDFORD	70	3	0.39	-0.29
	KODIAK	51	-1	10.06	4.89	ME	CARIBOU	62	1	5.33	1.44		PENDLETON	66	1	0.22	-0.83
	NOME	48	0	0.01	-0.74		PORTLAND	66	2	5.64	1.50		PORTLAND	67	2	1.32	-0.31
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	64	4	0.26	-0.04	MD	BALTIMORE	75	1	2.65	-1.33		SALEM	65	2	1.64	0.39
	PHOENIX	95	4	0.00	-0.02	MA	BOSTON	72	4	2.14	-1.75	PA	ALLENTOWN	71	0	2.25	-2.15
	PRESOTT	75	4	1.15	0.80		WORCESTER	68	3	2.39	-1.83		ERIE	68	0	3.94	0.24
	TUCSON	88	2	0.96	0.72	MI	ALPENA	63	0	4.20	1.46		MIDDLETOWN	74	1	1.30	-2.68
AR	FORT SMITH	81	2	8.43	3.87		GRAND RAPIDS	68	-1	3.35	-0.59		PHILADELPHIA	77	3	3.83	-0.21
	LITTLE ROCK	81	3	2.44	-1.11		HOUGHTON LAKE	64	0	4.26	1.04		PITTSBURGH	70	0	4.32	0.20
CA	BAKERSFIELD	81	2	0.00	-0.05		LANSING	68	0	3.57	-0.18		WILKES-BARRE	68	-1	3.52	-0.28
	EUREKA	54	-2	0.89	0.19		MUSKOGON	67	-1	3.69	0.63		WILLIAMSPORT	70	0	2.06	-1.79
	FRESNO	80	2	0.00	-0.24		TRAVERSE CITY	65	-1	3.63	1.06	RI	PROVIDENCE	71	3	0.94	-2.87
	LOS ANGELES	66	0	0.00	-0.07	MN	DULUTH	61	0	4.52	0.13	SC	CHARLESTON	81	1	2.67	-3.53
	REDDING	80	3	0.02	-0.72		INT. L FALLS	61	1	1.78	-2.00		COLUMBIA	80	1	3.87	-1.09
	SACRAMENTO	73	1	0.00	-0.23		MINNEAPOLIS	71	1	4.08	-0.50		FLORENCE	79	0	3.62	-0.98
	SAN DIEGO	68	1	0.00	-0.05		ROCHESTER	68	0	4.85	-0.50		GREENVILLE	76	0	2.30	-1.60
	SAN FRANCISCO	63	0	0.01	-0.13		ST. CLOUD	67	1	4.91	1.15	SD	ABERDEEN	67	0	1.72	-2.04
	STOCKTON	74	0	0.00	-0.10	MS	JACKSON	80	0	9.97	5.54		HURON	68	0	4.79	0.90
CO	ALAMOS	63	2	0.45	0.02		MERIDIAN	79	-1	8.66	4.01		RAPID CITY	65	0	0.76	-2.11
	CO SPRINGS	70	2	1.47	-0.80		TUPELO	78	-1	2.58	-2.43		SIOUX FALLS	70	0	2.00	-2.23
	DENVER INTL	70	2	2.03	0.09	MO	COLUMBIA	74	-1	8.57	4.34	TN	BRISTOL	72	0	5.52	1.59
	GRAND JUNCTION	77	4	0.11	-0.30		KANSAS CITY	74	0	9.11	3.85		CHATTANOOGA	77	0	2.87	-1.31
	PUEBLO	75	3	2.74	1.47		SAINT LOUIS	76	0	6.57	2.08		KNOXVILLE	76	1	4.54	0.30
CT	BRIDGEPORT	71	1	3.29	-0.48		SPRINGFIELD	75	0	9.83	5.36		MEMPHIS	80	0	5.65	1.67
	HARTFORD	70	1	1.60	-2.68	MT	BILLINGS	63	-2	1.67	-0.55		NASHVILLE	77	0	3.92	-0.44
DC	WASHINGTON	78	1	2.31	-1.89		BUTTE	54	-1	2.31	-0.14	TX	ABILENE	84	3	4.67	1.22
DE	WILMINGTON	74	1	3.85	-0.83		CUT BANK	57	0	2.12	-0.52		AMARILLO	78	2	1.78	-1.07
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	81	1	8.81	1.88		GLASGOW	61	-3	3.30	0.47		AUSTIN	84	1	6.37	2.70
	JACKSONVILLE	81	1	6.84	-0.76		GREAT FALLS	57	-2	6.05	3.33		BEAUMONT	83	1	4.91	-1.78
	KEY WEST	85	1	7.07	2.83		HAVRE	59	-3	3.31	0.82		BROWNSVILLE	86	1	3.71	0.85
	MIAMI	85	2	2.32	-8.19		MISSOULA	59	0	2.01	-0.13		CORPUS CHRISTI	84	0	8.33	4.77
	ORLANDO	83	2	0.72	-7.33	NE	GRAND ISLAND	71	-1	5.67	1.65		DEL RIO	86	1	1.54	-0.78
	PENSACOLA	81	-1	8.46	1.13		LINCOLN	73	0	4.56	0.08		EL PASO	86	2	1.71	0.98
	TALLAHASSEE	81	1	6.36	-1.40		NORFOLK	70	0	1.99	-2.38		FORT WORTH	84	2	8.24	4.53
	TAMPA	85	2	2.78	-4.58		NORTH PLATTE	70	0	3.44	-0.10		GALVESTON	84	0	4.04	-0.19
	WEST PALM BEACH	84	2	5.35	-3.13		OMAHA	74	0	4.14	-0.30		HOUSTON	84	1	8.87	2.87
GA	ATHENS	77	-1	4.40	-0.48		SCOTTSBLUFF	69	0	2.02	-0.52		LUBBOCK	81	2	4.25	1.67
	ATLANTA	79	1	4.72	0.19		VALENTINE	69	0	7.15	3.19		MIDLAND	84	1	0.60	-1.20
	AUGUSTA	79	-1	4.27	-0.48	NV	ELY	65	3	0.09	-0.47		SAN ANGELO	84	1	0.42	-1.90
	COLUMBUS	79	-1	9.86	5.83		LAS VEGAS	91	4	0.05	0.00		SAN ANTONIO	83	1	7.52	4.24
	MACON	78	-2	6.67	2.23		RENO	73	4	0.00	-0.41		VICTORIA	83	1	5.05	0.84
	SAVANNAH	81	1	2.15	-4.50		WINNEMUCCA	68	3	0.49	-0.01		WACO	84	2	4.38	1.04
HI	HILO	76	1	12.89	5.59	NH	CONCORD	68	3	4.57	0.80		WICHITA FALLS	83	3	3.27	-0.09
	HONOLULU	81	0	0.37	-0.13	NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	73	2	1.53	-2.04	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	73	2	0.23	-0.71
	KAHULUI	78	-1	0.71	0.54		NEWARK	75	2	1.28	-3.06	VT	BURLINGTON	69	2	5.65	1.40
	LIHUE	80	0	1.78	-0.01	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	78	2	1.20	0.63	VA	LYNCHBURG	73	1	2.65	-1.17
ID	BOISE	68	0	1.00	0.25	NY	ALBANY	69	0	5.04	0.98		NORFOLK	77	0	6.15	1.72
	LEWISTON	67	1	0.84	-0.41		BINGHAMTON	66	1	3.95	-0.74		RICHMOND	76	1	5.04	0.40
	POCATELLO	62	0	0.41	-0.52		BUFFALO	67	0	4.28	0.92		ROANOKE	74	0	2.62	-2.04
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	70	0	5.35	1.25		ROCHESTER	68	0	5.57	2.21		WASH/DULLES	74	1	4.77	0.46
	MOLINE	71	-1	7.26	2.25		SYRACUSE	68	1	4.92	1.36	WA	OLYMPIA	61	2	2.17	0.72
	PEORIA	72	-1	8.31	4.58	NC	ASHEVILLE	72	0	3.10	-1.69		QUILLAYUTE	57	2	2.59	0.59
	ROCKFORD	69	-1	6.35	1.12		CHARLOTTE	78	1	4.04	0.05		SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	2	1.41	-0.04
	SPRINGFIELD	72	-1	4.72	0.11		GREENSBORO	77	1	1.66	-2.43		SPOKANE	64	1	1.00	-0.17
IN	EVANSVILLE	75	-1	10.64	6.20		HATTERAS	77	-1	5.07	0.67		YAKIMA	67	1	0.19	-0.31
	FORT WAYNE	70	0	4.73	0.24		RALEIGH	79	3	3.07	-0.81	WV	BECKLEY	68	0	7.90	3.61
	INDIANAPOLIS	72	0	5.56	0.61		WILMINGTON	79	1	1.46	-4.22		CHARLESTON	72	0	7.46	2.74
	SOUTH BEND	69	0	0.00	-4.04	ND	BISMARCK	65	0	2.44	-0.92		ELKINS	68	0	5.32	0.84
IA	BURLINGTON	72	-1	7.05	2.18		DICKINSON	61	-2	1.86	-1.09		HUNTINGTON	74	1	2.84	-1.36
	CEDAR RAPIDS	70	0	7.76	2.21		FARGO	68	1	3.35	-0.94	WI	EAU CLAIRE	67	0	5.63	0.80
	DES MOINES	72	0	6.09	0.83		GRAND FORKS	66	2	5.40	1.63		GREEN BAY	67	0	6.14	2.04
	DUBUQUE	69	1	10.09	4.91		JAMESTOWN	65	0	4.19	0.83		LA CROSSE	70	-1	6.17	1.09
	SIOUX CITY	72	1	2.17	-2.18	OH	AKRON-CANTON	68	-2	3.64	-0.79		MADISON	68	0	6.19	0.92
	WATERLOO	70	-2	6.07	0.35		CINCINNATI	72	-1	8.00	3.25		MILWAUKEE	67	-1	5.43	1.05
KS	CONCORDIA	75	0	6.47	2.64		CLEVELAND	69	-2	3.57	-0.25	WY	CASPER	63	0	0.84	-0.50
	DODGE CITY	75	0	7.02	3.73		COLUMBUS	72	0	3.48	-0.86		CHEYENNE	64	1	0.47	-1.69
	GOODLAND	72	2	4.13	1.17		DAYTON	71	-1	4.18	0.04		LANDER	64	1	0.81	-0.27
	TOPEKA	75	0	7.00	2.07		MANSFIELD	68	-1	3.39	-1.40		SHERIDAN	61	-1	1.91	-0.08

Based on 1991-2020 normals

*** Not Available

National Agricultural Summary

July 6 – 12, 2026

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weather conditions varied across major U.S. agricultural regions. Temperatures were near to above normal across much of the country, with portions of the northern Plains, Rockies, and Midwest experiencing anomalies of 3 to 9°F above normal. Some areas in the mid-Atlantic and Northeast also saw warmer than normal conditions. Meanwhile, precipitation was highly variable, with

above normal totals concentrated across parts of the middle Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, and mid-Atlantic Coast, where localized amounts exceeded twice the typical weekly average. In contrast, much of the West, Southwest, and portions of the northern Plains were drier than normal, with several states in these regions continuing to report short to very short soil moisture levels.

Corn: Thirty-four percent of the nation's corn was silking by July 12, two percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by week's end, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. On July 12, sixty-eight percent of the nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 6 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 78 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Fifty percent of the 2026 soybean crop was blooming by July 12, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nineteen percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On July 12, sixty-five percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 5 points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Sixty-seven percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 12, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest progress was ahead of the 5-year average in 11 of the 18 estimating states.

Cotton: Sixty percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage by July 12, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the nation's cotton crop was setting bolls by week's end, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On July 12, forty-four percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week and 10 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Thirty percent of the sorghum crop had reached the headed stage by July 12, six percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 12, eleven percent of the sorghum crop had reached the coloring stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 4

points behind the 5-year average. On July 12, forty-five percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the previous week and 24 points below the same time last year.

Rice: Thirty-five percent of the nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage by July 12, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 12, seventy-eight percent of the nation's rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week and 1 point above the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Ninety-three percent of the nation's oat crop had headed by July 12, two percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. By July 12, ten percent of the nation's oat crop had been harvested, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the average. On July 12, fifty-two percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 7 points below the same time last year.

Seventy-nine percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage by July 12, thirteen percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 12, forty-eight percent of the barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week but 4 points above the same time last year.

Seventy-two percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage by July 12, four percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 12, fifty-eight percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week and 4 points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: Sixty-five percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by July 12, three percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 12, sixty-one percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 9 points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending July 12, 2026**

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	6	33	9
IL	42	17	40	45
IN	28	11	26	29
IA	33	8	38	29
KS	49	41	50	45
KY	55	63	71	55
MI	19	6	17	13
MN	17	4	28	17
MO	66	44	67	58
NE	25	10	26	28
NC	88	80	92	81
ND	6	0	8	9
OH	19	5	17	17
PA	10	4	24	7
SD	13	3	17	10
TN	76	82	90	73
TX	81	78	82	78
WI	11	0	4	8
18 Sts	32	16	34	30
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	1
IL	5	1	6	4
IN	1	0	0	2
IA	5	0	1	3
KS	10	5	16	8
KY	11	10	26	6
MI	0	0	0	0
MN	1	0	2	1
MO	18	6	16	13
NE	4	0	1	2
NC	48	23	39	35
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	0	0	0	0
PA	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	0	0
TN	28	25	46	23
TX	67	52	60	61
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	6	3	6	5
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	9	12	29	49	1
IL	4	10	28	43	15
IN	3	7	28	53	9
IA	1	3	18	61	17
KS	4	7	25	46	18
KY	1	5	20	63	11
MI	1	2	25	42	30
MN	0	3	13	61	23
MO	1	6	25	57	11
NE	2	5	30	44	19
NC	20	31	35	10	4
ND	1	5	23	67	4
OH	1	6	29	53	11
PA	0	1	17	64	18
SD	1	6	29	57	7
TN	2	4	17	50	27
TX	3	23	31	34	9
WI	1	2	14	62	21
18 Sts	2	6	24	53	15
Prev Wk	2	6	25	53	14
Prev Yr	1	4	21	57	17

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	83	85	90	81
IL	51	33	47	48
IN	36	20	36	37
IA	51	37	56	50
KS	37	26	37	34
KY	35	40	50	36
LA	96	93	95	90
MI	35	19	33	37
MN	41	41	63	46
MS	81	82	89	83
MO	40	31	47	34
NE	36	49	65	52
NC	46	37	52	38
ND	49	16	39	35
OH	31	14	25	33
SD	27	12	37	27
TN	50	56	73	48
WI	42	20	42	38
18 Sts	45	34	50	44
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	61	59	67	53
IL	11	8	19	12
IN	10	4	12	10
IA	17	3	16	12
KS	5	1	12	6
KY	19	20	35	13
LA	79	71	86	67
MI	8	2	6	7
MN	12	9	23	11
MS	61	51	68	55
MO	13	7	19	10
NE	8	6	11	12
NC	21	10	20	15
ND	1	0	2	3
OH	4	1	6	7
SD	0	0	1	2
TN	20	25	48	19
WI	4	1	2	6
18 Sts	14	9	19	13
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	2	19	61	17
IL	4	10	30	44	12
IN	3	7	27	54	9
IA	1	5	20	59	15
KS	1	7	23	57	12
KY	1	5	18	66	10
LA	1	6	35	51	7
MI	1	4	35	44	16
MN	1	3	15	66	15
MS	0	1	36	38	25
MO	1	6	36	52	5
NE	1	4	30	45	20
NC	3	14	43	33	7
ND	2	7	34	55	2
OH	1	8	28	52	11
SD	1	6	30	58	5
TN	2	5	18	59	16
WI	1	3	18	62	16
18 Sts	2	6	27	53	12
Prev Wk	2	6	28	53	11
Prev Yr	1	4	25	58	12

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2026

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	72	64	76	76
AZ	97	87	92	95
AR	74	80	91	87
CA	74	70	80	70
GA	78	63	78	76
KS	43	57	75	62
LA	83	55	77	84
MS	56	55	66	68
MO	72	69	76	79
NC	84	66	80	67
OK	33	32	35	40
SC	67	49	68	67
TN	61	65	80	70
TX	53	39	50	51
VA	65	59	77	67
15 Sts	59	49	60	59
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	36	22	34	31
AZ	47	40	59	59
AR	27	12	28	40
CA	24	20	30	19
GA	30	14	20	27
KS	6	5	9	11
LA	16	6	14	35
MS	19	12	18	23
MO	4	2	4	16
NC	27	17	28	16
OK	0	0	2	0
SC	21	3	13	24
TN	16	34	52	21
TX	22	15	22	20
VA	15	10	18	22
15 Sts	22	14	22	22
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	4	20	66	9
AZ	0	10	26	40	24
AR	0	0	18	52	30
CA	0	0	5	5	90
GA	1	7	30	56	6
KS	4	10	46	32	8
LA	1	4	35	55	5
MS	0	3	58	30	9
MO	0	0	16	83	1
NC	1	4	28	41	26
OK	1	5	63	30	1
SC	3	14	37	40	6
TN	4	12	25	48	11
TX	8	16	46	25	5
VA	0	6	22	72	0
15 Sts	5	11	40	36	8
Prev Wk	5	11	38	39	7
Prev Yr	7	10	29	45	9

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	0	5	3
KS	5	12	17	8
NE	11	5	8	6
OK	10	11	21	11
SD	7	7	11	16
TX	73	68	74	74
6 Sts	24	25	30	27
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	0	1
NE	0	NA	0	0
OK	1	NA	1	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TX	52	32	42	52
6 Sts	14	NA	11	15
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	32	14	27	26	1
KS	2	7	40	35	16
NE	1	4	37	54	4
OK	15	10	30	42	3
SD	3	9	53	28	7
TX	2	17	42	31	8
6 Sts	5	10	40	34	11
Prev Wk	6	8	36	40	10
Prev Yr	1	3	27	53	16

Oats Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
IA	96	96	98	97
MN	79	74	83	83
NE	95	91	93	98
ND	76	68	87	65
OH	97	81	89	93
PA	97	79	95	86
SD	97	95	97	95
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	87	78	89	88
9 Sts	91	86	93	89
These 9 States planted 76% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
IA	18	NA	8	13
MN	1	NA	0	2
NE	30	12	26	18
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	9	NA	10	6
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	1	NA	4	3
TX	95	94	97	97
WI	2	0	2	2
9 Sts	11	NA	10	11
These 9 States harvested 78% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	1	2	16	67	14
MN	1	2	20	68	9
NE	17	29	38	15	1
ND	1	4	29	59	7
OH	0	1	19	79	1
PA	0	1	23	69	7
SD	8	10	40	35	7
TX	17	31	34	16	2
WI	0	1	19	68	12
9 Sts	7	12	29	46	6
Prev Wk	7	12	28	45	8
Prev Yr	7	9	25	51	8

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2026

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	94	98	99
CA	78	75	85	75
CO	44	53	80	37
ID	4	1	5	3
IL	92	78	88	93
IN	78	61	84	82
KS	91	91	97	87
MI	27	9	22	24
MO	96	88	96	95
MT	0	0	0	1
NE	33	25	42	36
NC	94	95	97	94
OH	75	44	76	76
OK	92	98	99	97
OR	12	5	14	12
SD	9	2	19	14
TX	89	89	94	94
WA	5	1	4	5
18 Sts	62	59	67	61
These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	93	80	95	87
MN	82	65	78	81
MT	55	28	41	63
ND	78	53	78	69
SD	99	91	97	93
WA	97	99	100	94
6 Sts	76	54	72	72
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	8	25	57	8
MN	0	0	8	86	6
MT	0	14	53	33	0
ND	1	8	26	59	6
SD	2	5	45	46	2
WA	3	14	27	53	3
6 Sts	1	9	32	54	4
Prev Wk	1	6	36	52	5
Prev Yr	1	12	33	49	5

Barley Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	93	83	95	85
MN	71	58	72	76
MT	44	39	65	60
ND	76	68	86	71
WA	98	98	99	95
5 Sts	66	60	79	70
These 5 States planted 81% of last year's barley acreage.				

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	2	8	26	61	3
MN	0	1	9	85	5
MT	1	16	55	28	0
ND	0	3	35	58	4
WA	3	12	25	58	2
5 Sts	1	10	41	46	2
Prev Wk	1	7	40	49	3
Prev Yr	1	13	42	41	3

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	62	46	60	59
FL	81	55	78	76
GA	79	62	76	76
NC	64	47	66	60
OK	23	13	27	27
SC	71	61	76	75
TX	24	16	20	20
VA	47	43	61	56
8 Sts	68	51	65	65
These 8 States planted 95% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	6	20	69	5
FL	0	4	28	68	0
GA	0	10	34	47	9
NC	1	4	25	44	26
OK	3	13	31	50	3
SC	2	9	28	56	5
TX	8	1	39	50	2
VA	0	3	28	69	0
8 Sts	1	7	31	53	8
Prev Wk	1	6	34	54	5
Prev Yr	0	5	25	59	11

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Jul 12 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	16	15	20	16
CA	19	10	20	19
LA	75	67	80	67
MS	46	38	55	43
MO	15	6	16	13
TX	78	60	70	70
6 Sts	32	26	35	30
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	0	1	23	53	23
CA	0	0	20	60	20
LA	0	1	12	77	10
MS	0	0	56	34	10
MO	0	0	14	67	19
TX	2	1	10	77	10
6 Sts	0	1	21	59	19
Prev Wk	1	3	22	54	20
Prev Yr	1	2	20	58	19

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2026

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Jul 12, 2026												
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	2	17	64	15		NH	0	0	20	80	0
AZ	51	23	18	8	0		NJ	0	14	41	45	0
AR	1	8	27	49	15		NM	25	39	34	2	0
CA	0	0	30	60	10		NY	0	3	17	72	8
CO	32	37	24	7	0		NC	13	45	23	18	1
CT	0	0	55	45	0		ND	4	12	32	50	2
DE	21	33	24	22	0		OH	0	0	21	73	6
FL	4	17	31	39	9		OK	17	17	32	27	7
GA	5	19	40	33	3		OR	20	26	24	28	2
ID	4	12	28	55	1		PA	0	3	31	62	4
IL	2	6	27	46	19		RI	0	0	50	50	0
IN	2	6	28	58	6		SC	10	26	39	23	2
IA	1	5	21	60	13		SD	20	20	33	23	4
KS	4	10	29	45	12		TN	4	12	29	47	8
KY	2	8	28	57	5		TX	9	20	36	28	7
LA	0	3	35	58	4		UT	10	17	40	33	0
ME	0	2	4	60	34		VT	0	0	14	61	25
MD	5	12	34	48	1		VA	16	26	34	23	1
MA	0	0	40	50	10		WA	10	16	35	39	0
MI	1	3	21	58	17		WV	28	35	26	11	0
MN	2	6	36	42	14		WI	1	6	29	50	14
MS	3	8	37	42	10		WY	34	30	31	5	0
MO	0	3	23	60	14		48 Sts	18	22	30	25	5
MT	24	26	15	28	7							
NE	34	28	28	9	1		Prev W	15	21	31	27	6
NV	5	20	50	15	10		Prev Yr	11	17	26	33	13

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

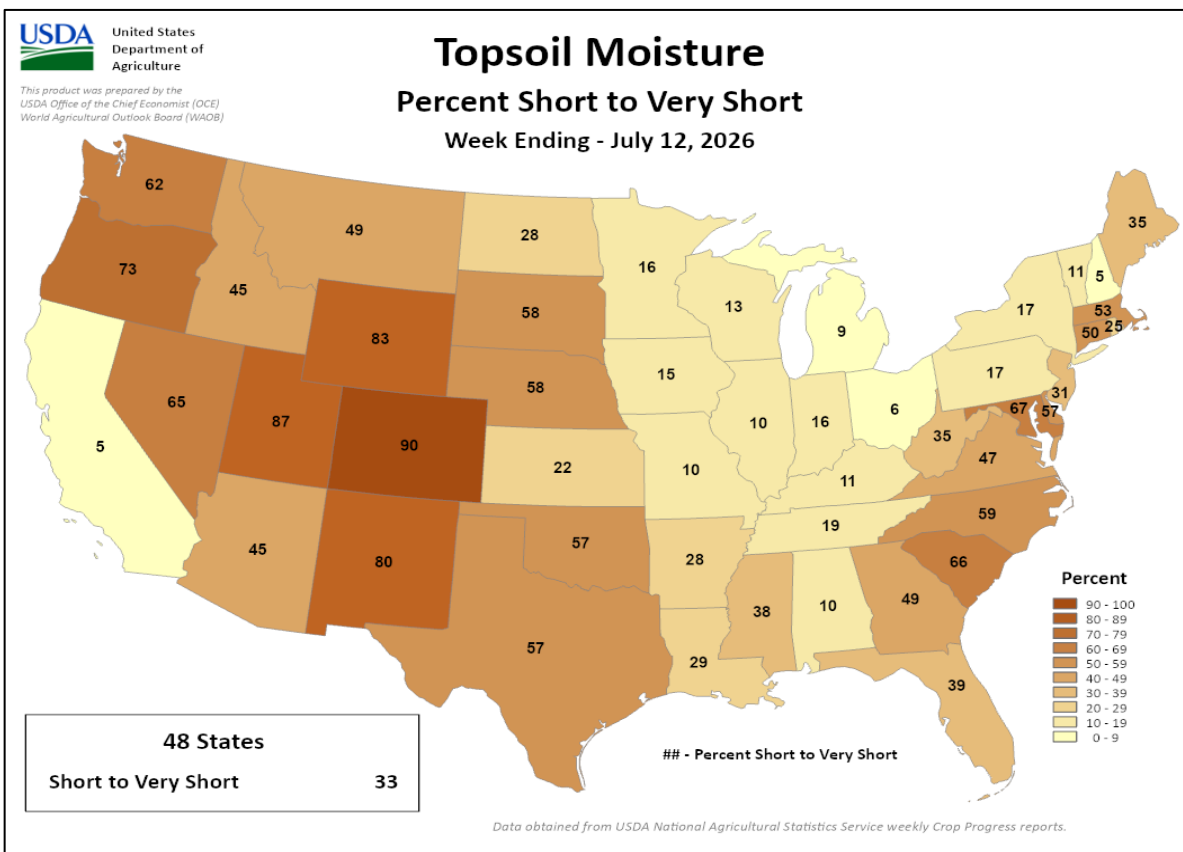
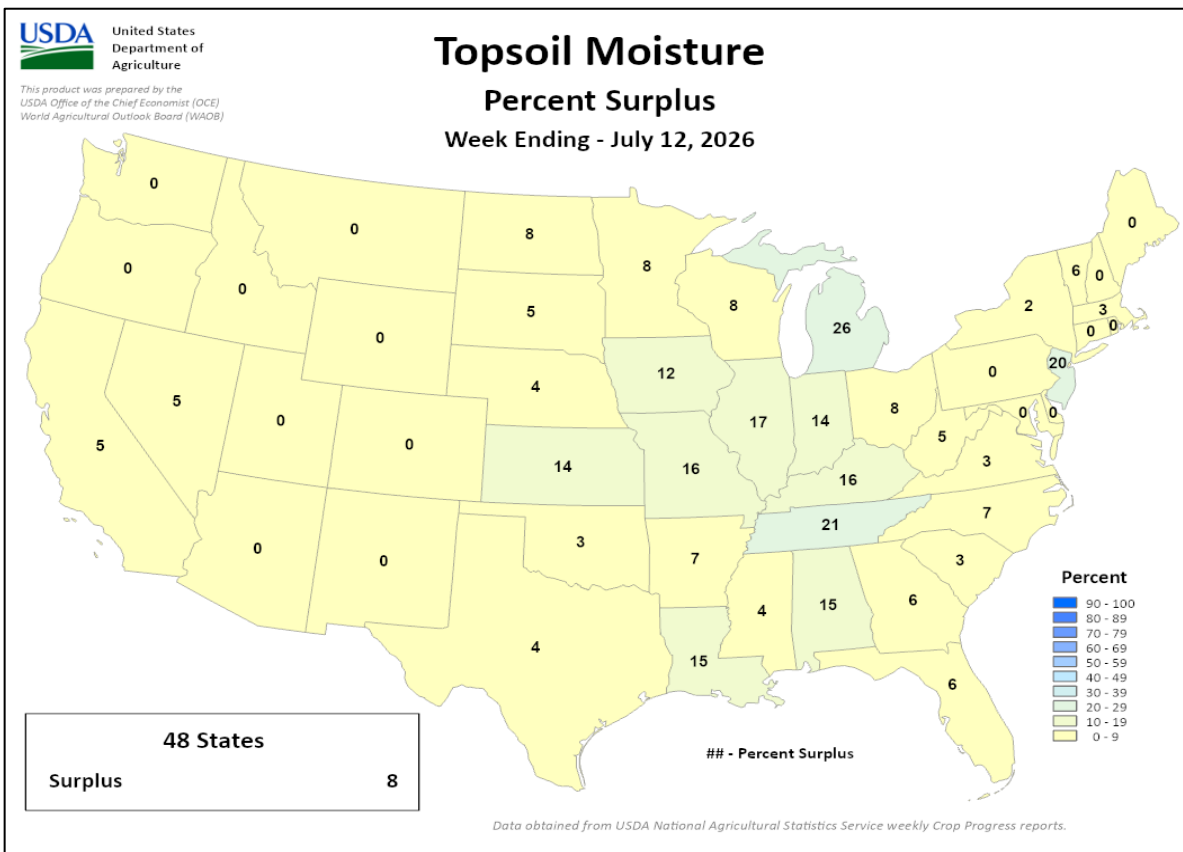
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

*Revised

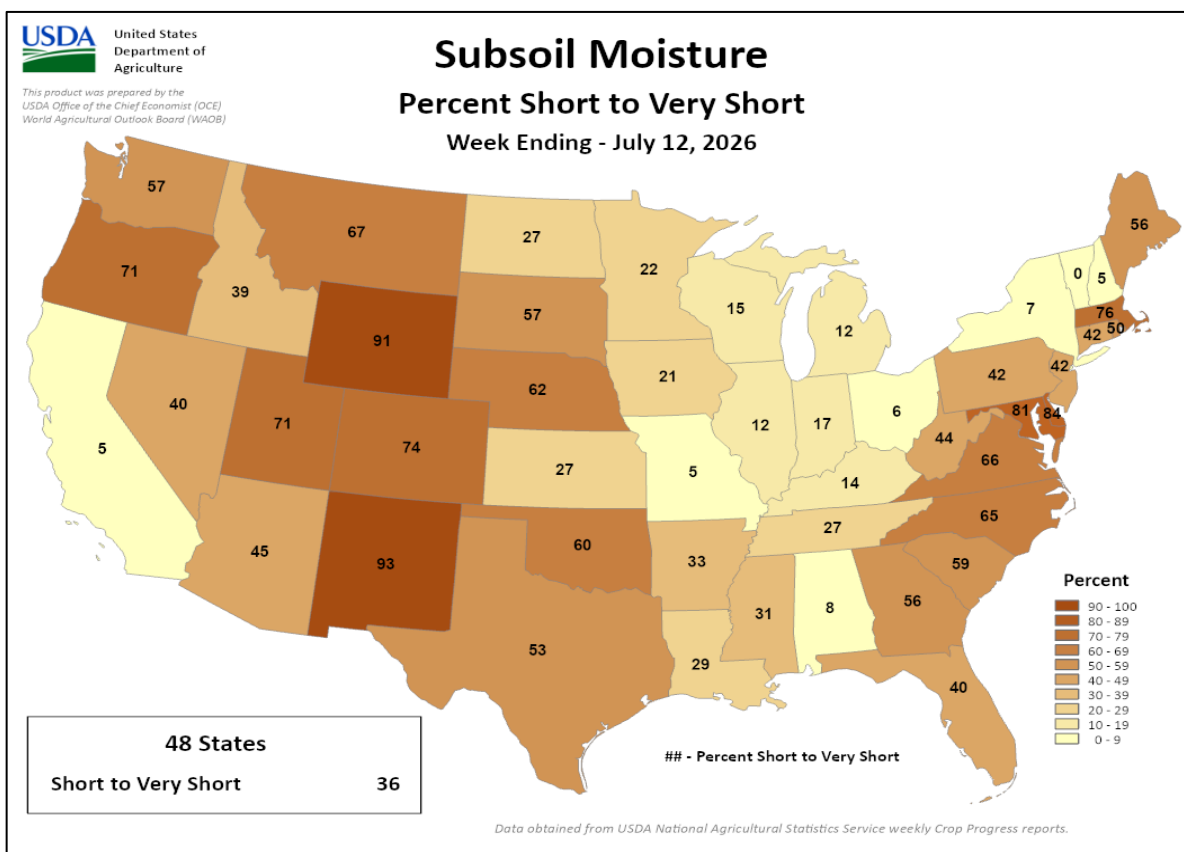
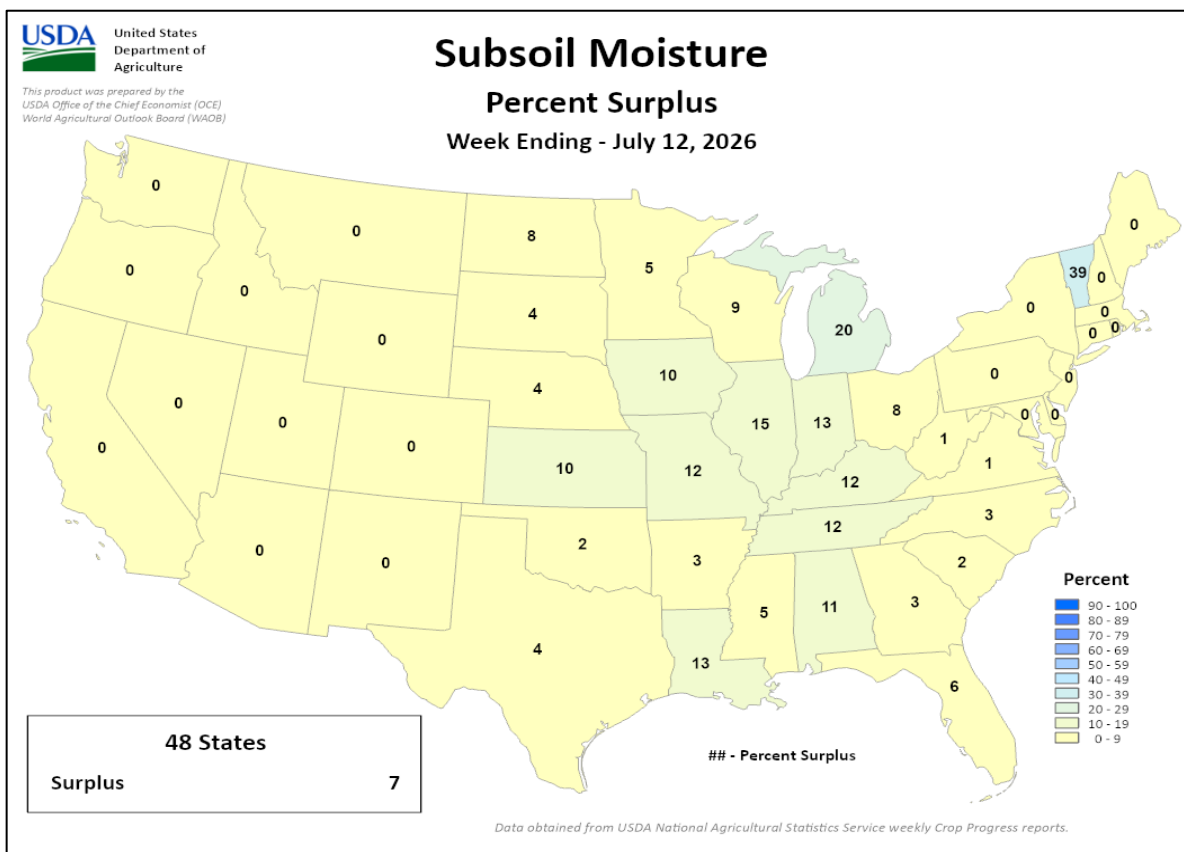
Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2026



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending July 12, 2026



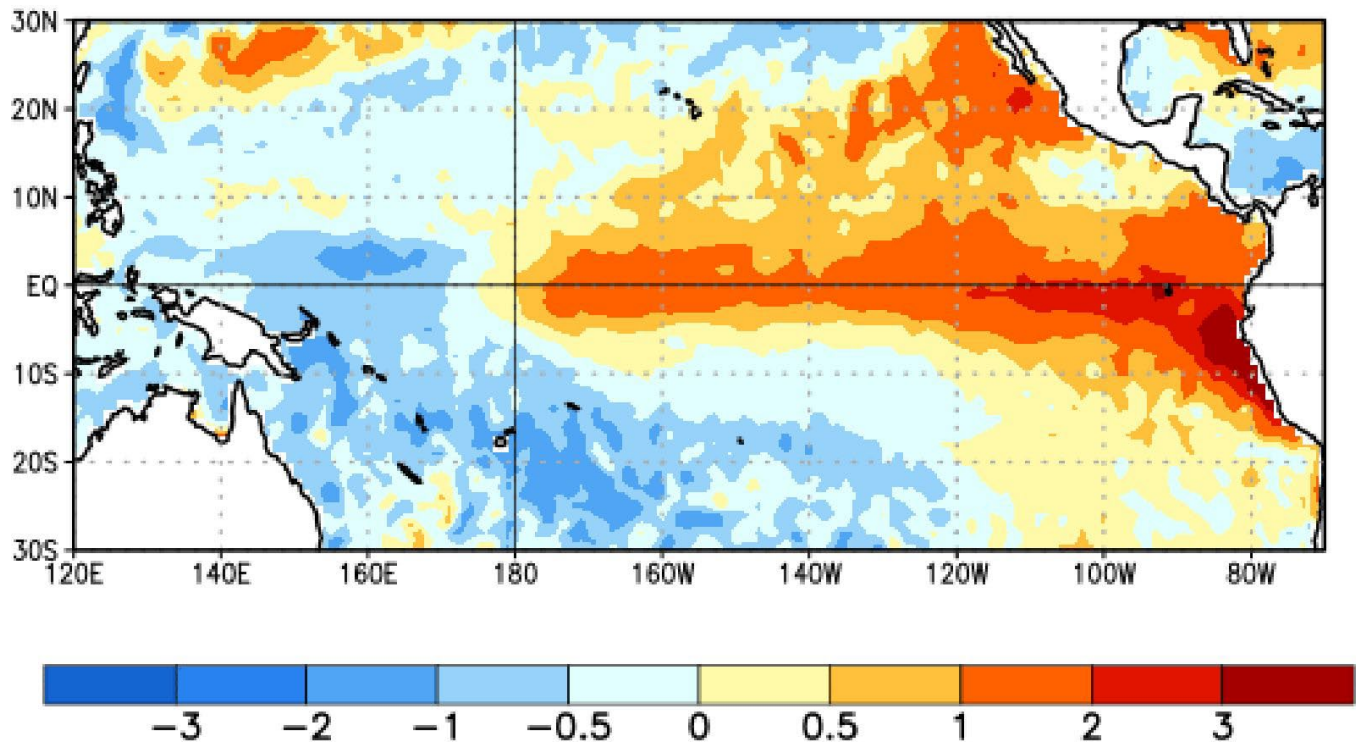
July 9 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion**Relative SST Anomalies (°C)****01 JUL 2026**

Figure 1: Average relative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 01 July 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

Synopsis: El Niño continues and will strengthen through the end of the year, with a 97 percent chance it will persist through early spring 2027.

El Niño strengthened over the past month, with a large area of sea surface temperature anomalies in excess of +1.0°C across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The latest weekly Niño-3.4 index value was +1.2°C, with the westernmost (Niño-4) and easternmost (Niño-1+2) indices at +0.5°C and +2.7°C, respectively. The equatorial subsurface temperature index (average from 180°-100°W) increased, as a recent downwelling Kelvin wave deepened the thermocline and raised temperatures in the eastern Pacific. Low-level westerly wind anomalies and upper-level easterly wind anomalies were observed over the western and central equatorial Pacific. Convection was enhanced over the central and east-central equatorial Pacific and was suppressed over Indonesia. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation indices were significantly negative. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected a strengthening El Niño.

The North American Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) average, including the NCEP CFSv2, forecasts El Niño to intensify through 2026. Alongside model forecasts, a strong coupling of the atmospheric and oceanic circulation across the Pacific contributes to very high confidence that El Niño will continue through early 2027. There is an 81 percent chance of a very strong El Niño during October-December 2026 that would rank among the largest El Niño events in the historical record going back to 1950. Even the strongest El Niño events do not lead to typical impacts everywhere, but stronger events can more significantly tilt the odds in favor of expected outcomes. In summary, El Niño continues and will strengthen through the end of the year, with a 97 percent chance it will last through early spring 2027.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **13 August 2026**. To receive notification, please send an e-mail to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

July 5 – 11, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: The third heat wave since late May afflicted reproductive summer crops over western Europe, while cooler temperatures replaced recent heat farther east.

WESTERN FSU: Much cooler temperatures and widespread albeit highly variable rainfall prevailed across much of the region, though dry and hot conditions lingered in eastern croplands.

EASTERN FSU: Dry and hot conditions in the west and south contrasted with showery weather in eastern portions of the region.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably sunny skies and near-normal temperatures in Turkey promoted fieldwork and summer crop development.

AUSTRALIA: Drier weather replaced the preceding week's widespread soaking rainfall, favoring seasonal fieldwork and winter crop development.

SOUTH ASIA: The Southwest Monsoon advanced into Pakistan and fully covered India, bringing showers to central and northern areas while southern portions stayed mostly dry.

EAST ASIA: Rainfall covered much of the region, aided by the remnants of Tropical Cyclone Maysak and Typhoon Bavi and an active Southwest Monsoon trough.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Notable precipitation affected Vietnam, Laos, northern Thailand, and the Philippines, while Malaysia and Indonesia saw more variable rainfall with some drier pockets.

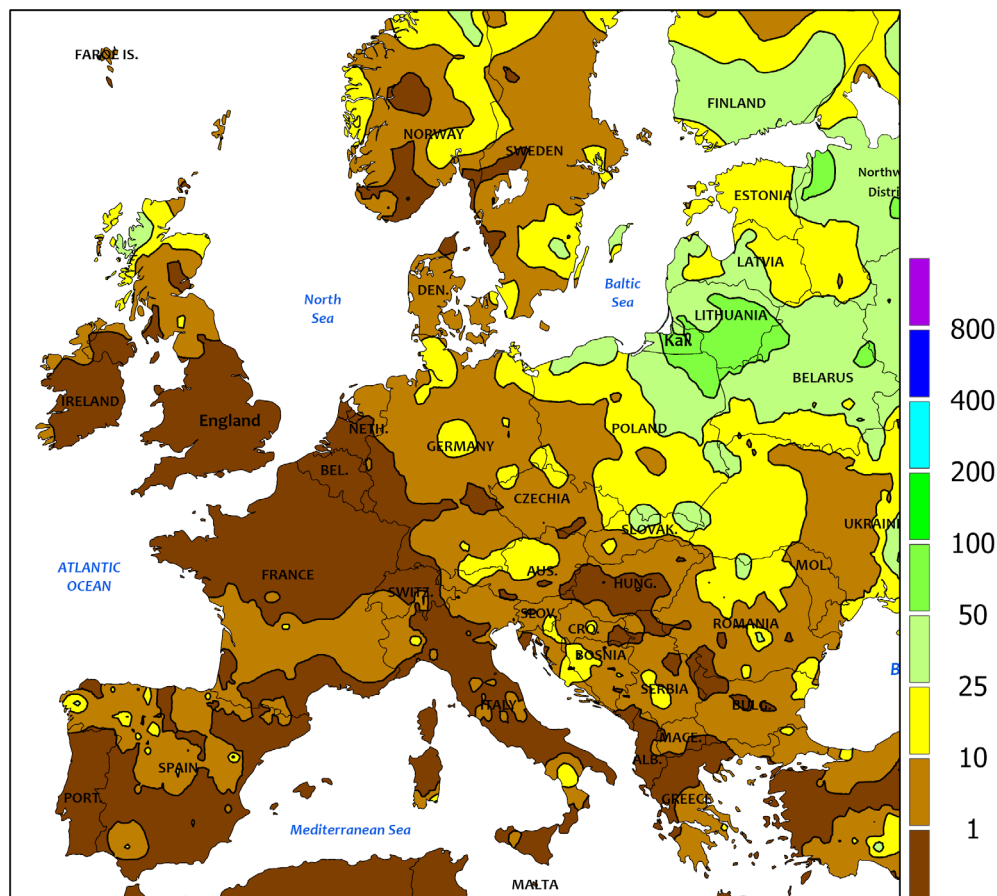
MEXICO: Seasonal showers benefited summer crops from the southern plateau corn belt into southeastern Mexico, while monsoon-related rainfall was slow to develop in northern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Scattered showers, followed by hot weather, promoted a rapid pace of development for spring-sown small grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Amid drought-free conditions, very warm, mostly dry weather favored winter wheat harvesting and summer crop growth.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 5 - 11, 2026



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

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



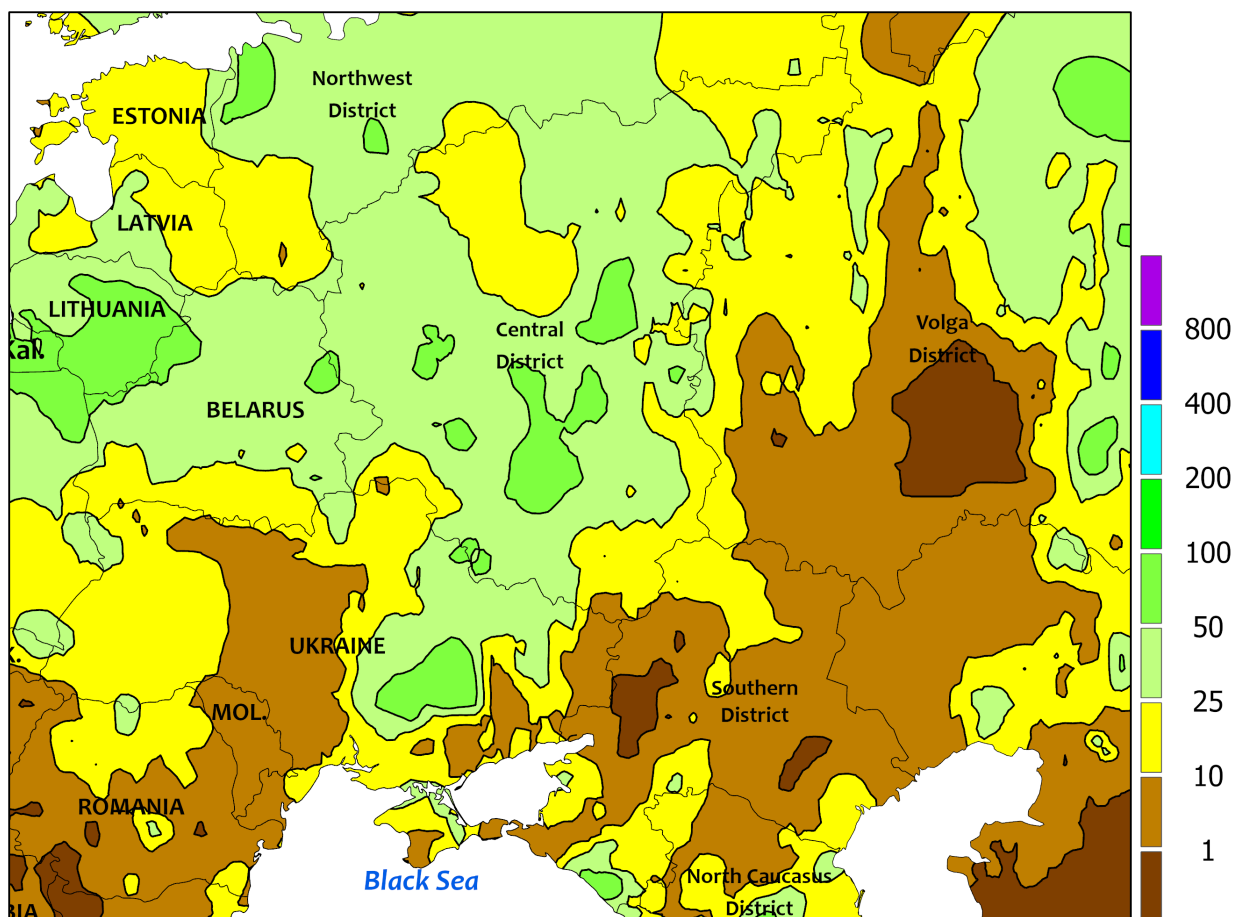
EUROPE

The third heat wave since late May afflicted western portions of the continent, while cooler conditions replaced recent heat in eastern Europe. A strong ridge of high pressure over western Europe brought another round of oppressive daytime temperatures (35-40°C, locally higher) to Spain, France, and Italy, with highs reaching the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) in southeastern England. In France, this marked the third heat wave since late May, though temperatures during this event were not as extreme as the record-shattering late-June heat. Nevertheless, France's silking to blistering corn was subjected to daytime highs above 35°C every day during the monitoring period, with a peak of 40.8°C notched on July 7. The story was similar in northern portions of Spain and Italy, where recurring daytime highs in the upper 30s increased irrigation requirements and reduced yield prospects for reproductive corn, soybeans, and sunflowers. In fact, average temperatures since mid-June across much of western Europe have been the highest on

record by far, hastening crop development while sustaining prolonged periods of stress and subsequent yield losses. Conversely, a pronounced southward dip in the jet stream across the eastern half of the continent maintained near- to below-normal temperatures (up to 3°C below normal in the northeast), bringing timely cooler weather as summer crops approach or enter reproduction. A slow-moving storm system generated 10 to 75 mm of rainfall over the continent's northeastern quadrant, maintaining or improving soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive summer crops as well as flowering to filling spring grains. Conversely, mostly sunny skies in southeastern Europe favored the development of reproductive corn, sunflowers, and soybeans in the Balkans and flowering cotton in Greece.

**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)
July 5 - 11, 2026



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

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

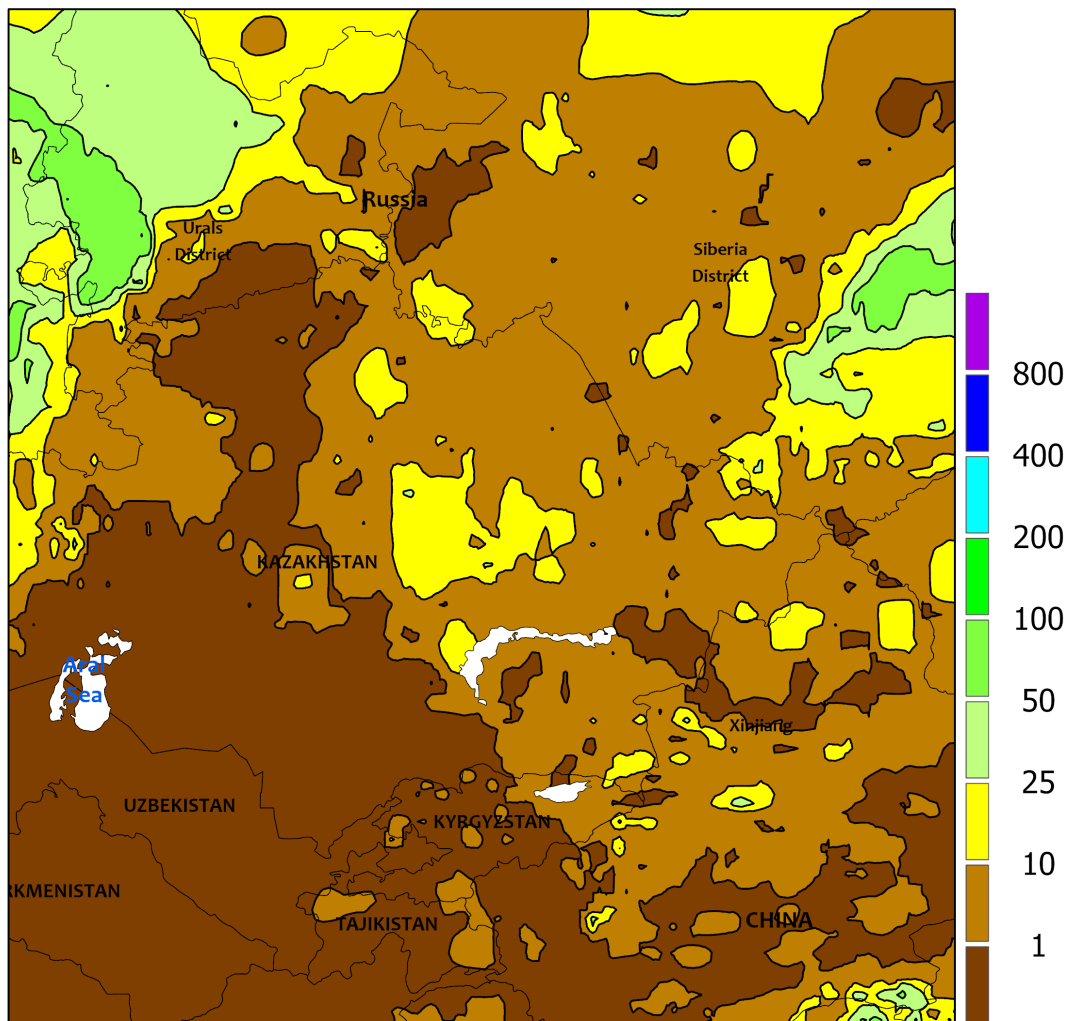


WESTERN FSU

Much cooler and unsettled weather accompanied a slow-moving storm system and its attendant cold front. An area of low pressure drifted from Belarus into northwestern Russia, triggering widespread moderate to heavy rain (10-95 mm). Likewise, a nearly stationary frontal boundary produced a band of similar moderate to heavy rain across central Ukraine, while lighter showers (5-25 mm) fell west and immediately to the east of the front. Consequently, soil moisture supplies remained overall favorable for filling spring grains and vegetative to reproductive summer crops. Farther east, rain was hit and miss (5-25 mm) in Russia's

Southern and North Caucasus Districts, with some locales in the Rostov Oblast remaining completely dry. Nevertheless, soil moisture supplies remained adequate to abundant across much of western Russia due to a very wet spring and first half of summer. Temperatures across the western half of the region averaged 2 to 4°C below normal, eliminating the threat of heat stress as crops enter the key temperature-sensitive reproductive stages of development. Conversely, dry and hot conditions (32-35°C) in the Volga District accelerated spring wheat and barley through the reproductive and grain-fill stages of development.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 5 - 11, 2026



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

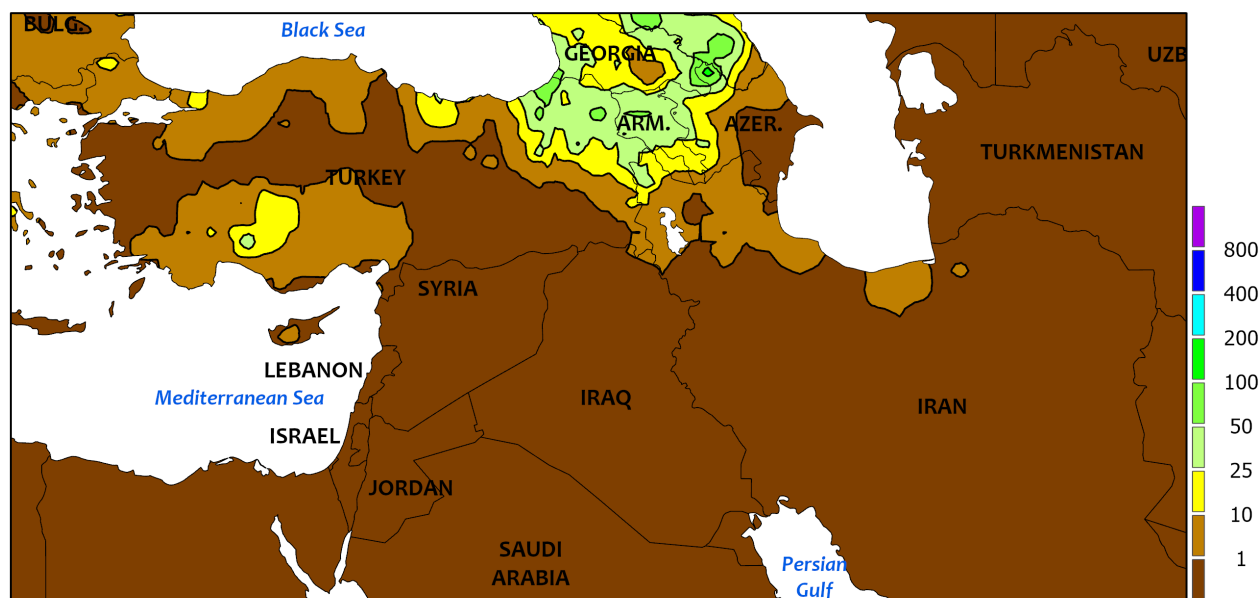


EASTERN FSU

Dry and hot conditions in western growing areas transitioned to widespread showers and somewhat cooler temperatures farther east. A strong southerly flow out ahead of a storm system over western Russia resulted in dry and hot weather (3-6°C above normal) over northwestern Kazakhstan and Russia's Urals District, with daytime highs in the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) hastening spring grains toward or through reproduction. However, crops were in a better position to tolerate the heat due to abundant spring and early summer rains. Farther east, highly variable showers and thunderstorms (5-95 mm) from

northeastern Kazakhstan (Pavlodar and East Kazakhstan) into Russia's Siberia District improved soil moisture locally for summer crops and spring grains, which have reached reproduction one to two weeks ahead of average due to persistent anomalous warmth since early June. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States, drier and hotter weather (2-4°C above normal) in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan favored the development of flowering cotton, while light to moderate showers (2-20 mm) farther east continued to provide supplemental moisture for cotton development.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 5 - 11, 2026



Weather station data for Syria and Iraq was not available for this week's analysis.

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



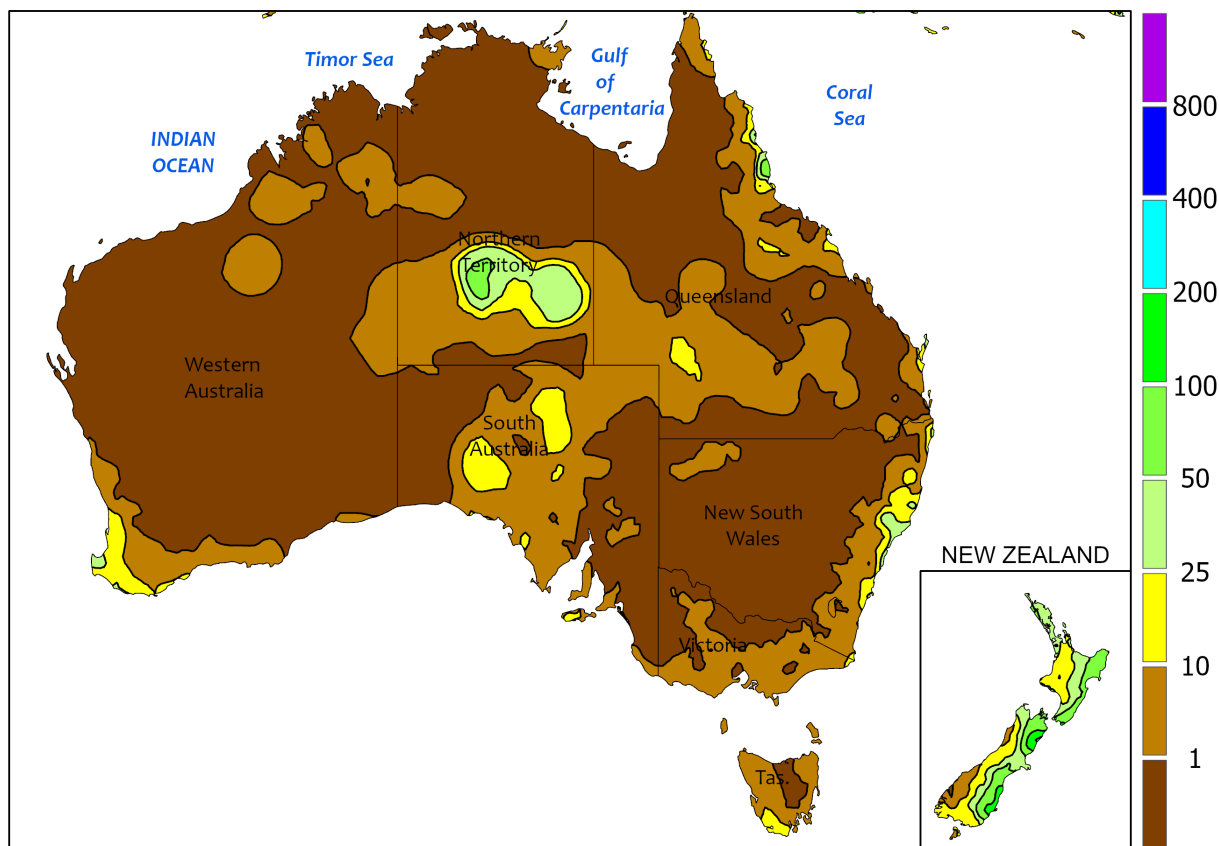
MIDDLE EAST

Sunny skies across the region promoted fieldwork and summer crop development. In Turkey, near-normal temperatures favored winter wheat drydown and harvesting, while summer crops approached or progressed through reproduction in favorable condition. However, a few spotty showers (2-10 mm) provided supplemental soil moisture for irrigated corn and sunflowers on the southern Anatolian Plateau and in the Thrace Region of northwestern Turkey. The moderate

to heavy rain (25-185 mm) noted in northeastern Turkey and environs fell outside of primary summer crop areas. Seasonably dry and hot weather elsewhere in the Middle East encouraged seasonal fieldwork and the development of irrigated summer crops.

**Surface-based weather station data from Iraq, and much of Syria were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.*

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 5 - 11, 2026



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

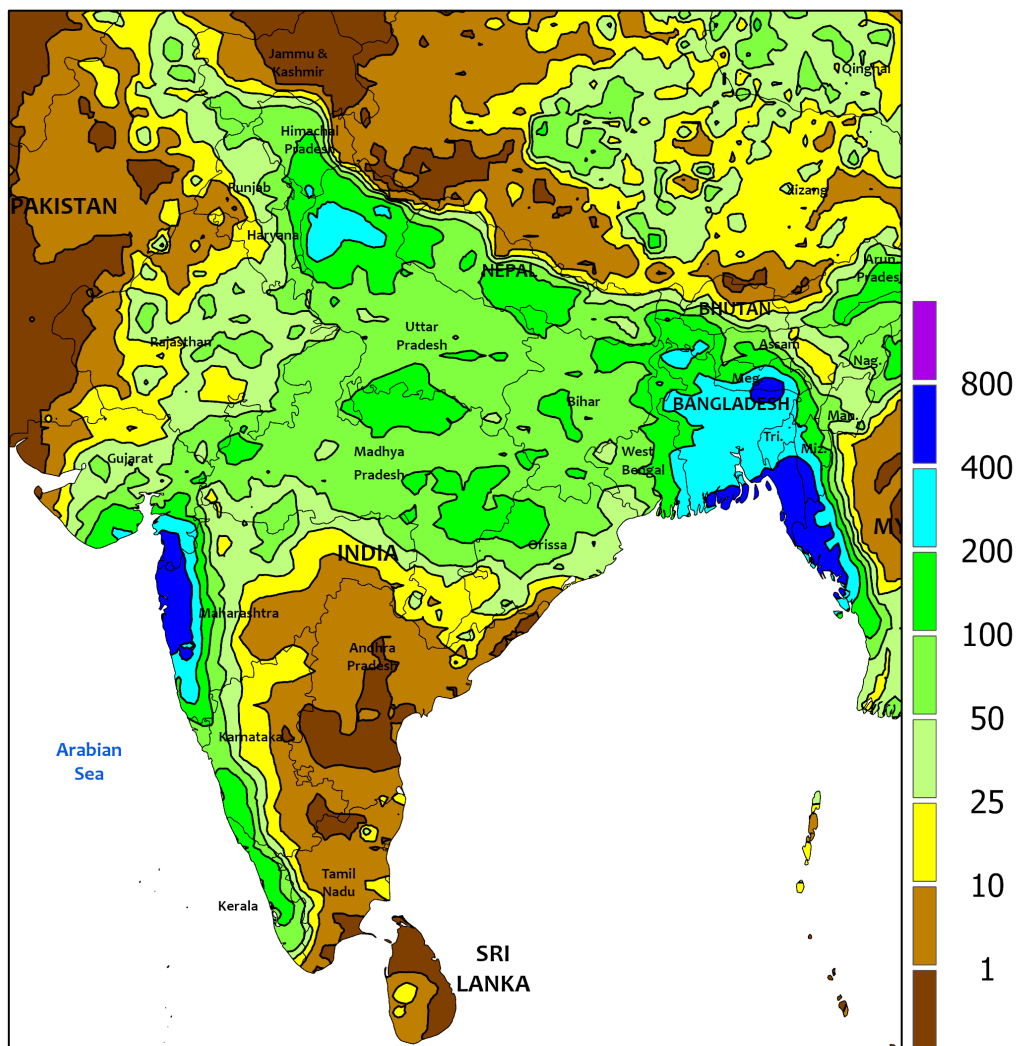


AUSTRALIA

Mostly sunny skies and near-normal temperatures returned to most of the continent's primary growing areas. Following the preceding week's widespread soaking rain, appreciable rainfall (10 mm or more) during the monitoring period was limited to isolated locales in South Australia and Victoria. The heaviest showers (locally more than 25 mm) were noted west of the Darling Scarp in southwestern Australia and south and east of the Great Dividing Range in

southeastern Australia, west and east of major winter crop areas, respectively. Vegetative winter grains and oilseeds were developing favorably in response to recent rain, especially in New South Wales which has contended with long-term drought. Furthermore, the previous week's rainy weather boosted New South Wales' water storage to 52.8 percent of full, up from 49.0 percent the previous month but still down from 57.5 percent from the same time last year.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
July 5 - 11, 2026



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



SOUTH ASIA

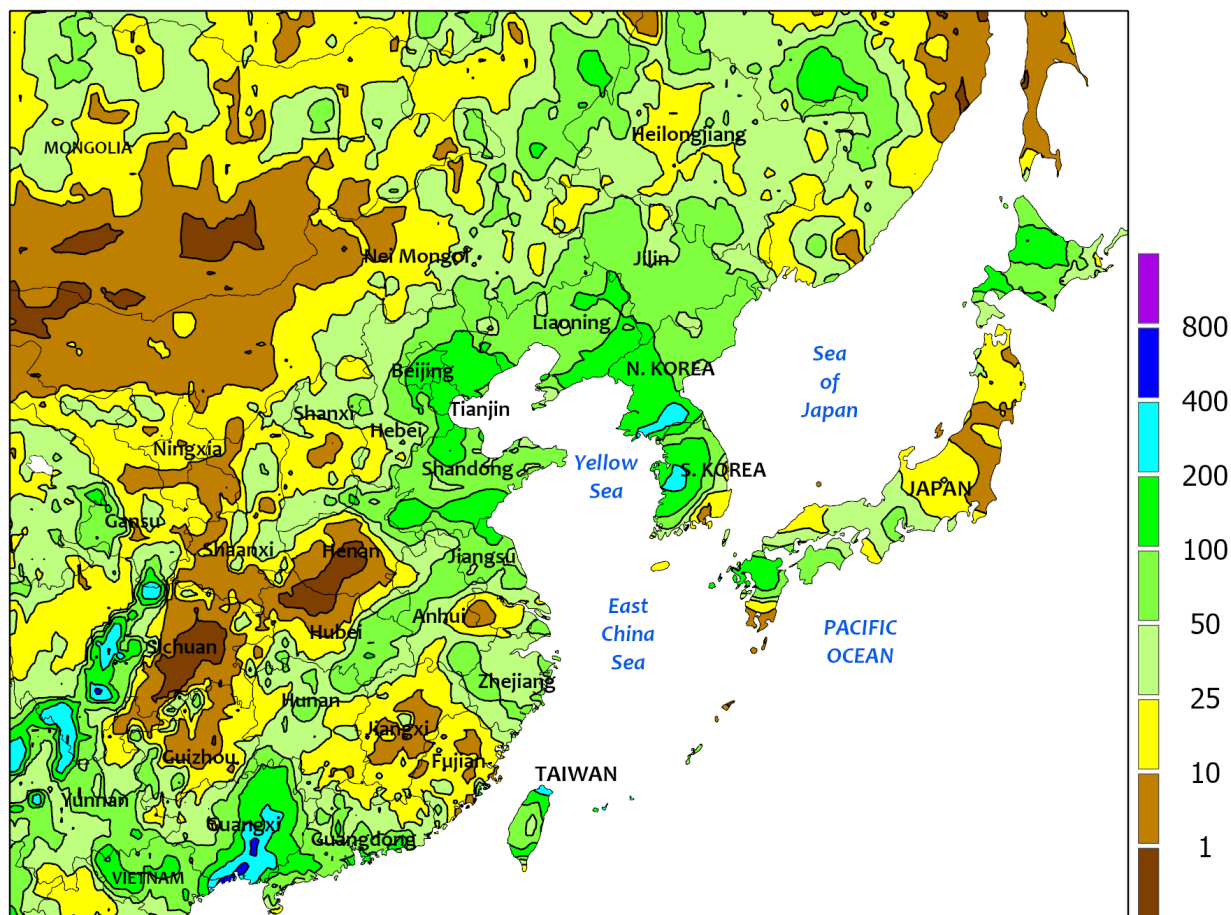
The Southwest Monsoon advanced fully across India by July 9, bringing substantial increase in rainfall across central, northern, and eastern parts of the region. Totals ranged from 25 to over 150 mm across much of central India, while heavier amounts of 300 to 400 mm fell along the western coastline—especially in Konkan and coastal Maharashtra. Northeastern India and Bangladesh recorded the most extreme weekly rainfall, with basin totals commonly between 300 and 800 mm and isolated stations in Bangladesh exceeding 1200 mm. Farther south, rainfall was sparse across much of the area—with many locations

receiving under 10 mm—though some western sections picked up more useful totals of 10 to 60 mm and occasionally heavier showers along the Western Ghats. Daytime highs remained very high across Pakistan, northwest India, and parts of interior peninsular India, with widespread temperatures in the upper 30s to middle 40s (degrees C) maintaining heat stress on crops and livestock. The monsoon's advancement supported kharif-season planting across central and northern India, improving soil moisture conditions for rice, cotton, soybeans, and maize and aiding establishment where rains arrived.

EASTERN ASIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

July 5 - 11, 2026



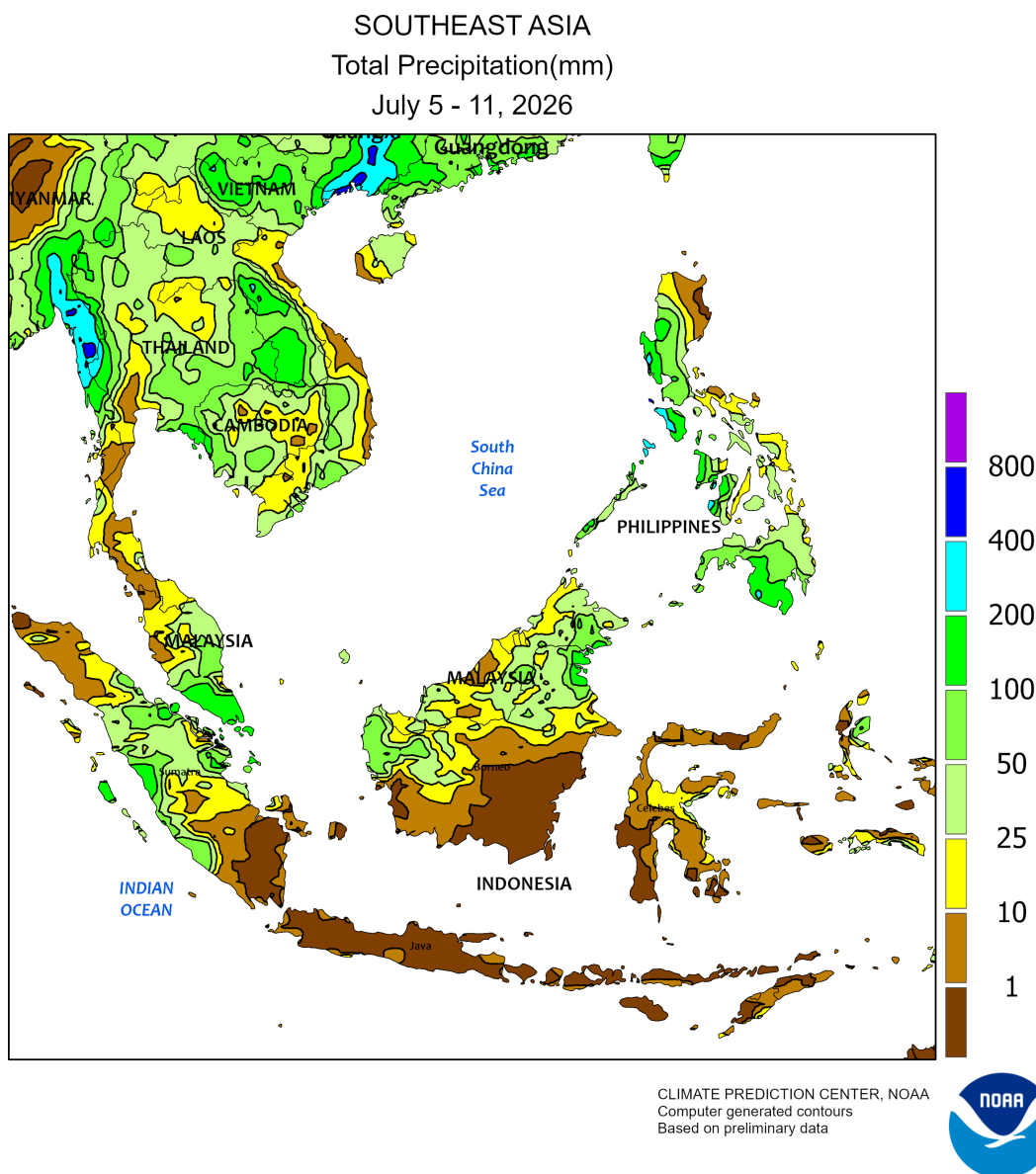
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Tropical Cyclone Maysak brought extreme rainfall to southern China early in the week—including over 600 mm in Guangxi—before tracking northeastward and producing as much as 300 mm across eastern China and the Korean Peninsula. Farther north, parts of Heilongjiang received 25 to 100 mm, improving moisture for soybeans and other summer crops. Late in the week, Typhoon Bavi made landfall in Zhejiang province, adding to already wet conditions along the coast. An

active Southwest Monsoon trough also contributed additional rainfall in southern China. Despite these widespread rains, temperatures remained warmer than normal across much of the region (up to 6°C above normal), with daytime highs in the middle to upper 30s (degrees C). The abundant moisture benefited rice, corn, and soybean areas across southern and northeastern China, though localized flooding likely affected fields in Guangxi and portions of eastern China.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

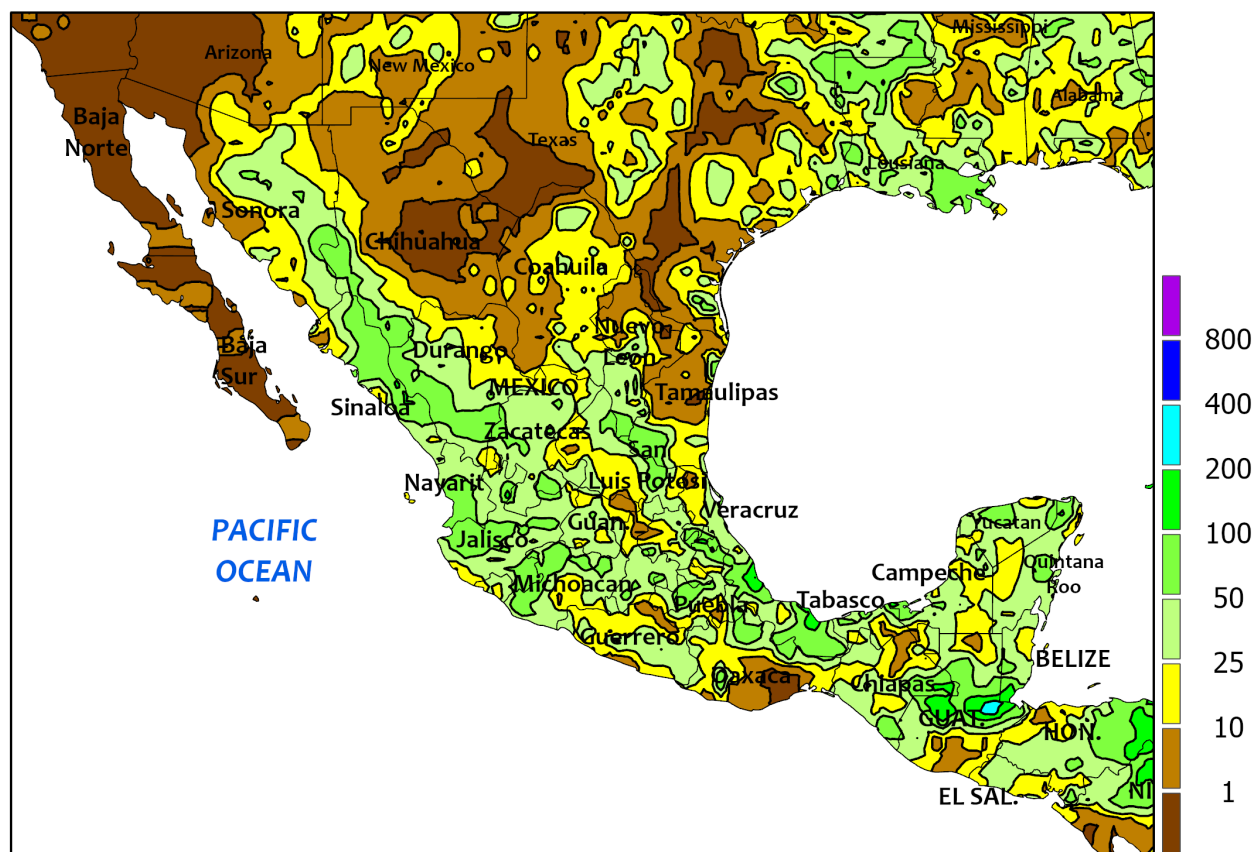
A strengthening southwest monsoon and a persistent low-pressure area over upper Vietnam drove substantial rainfall across parts of mainland Southeast Asia. Thailand received plentiful moisture through much of the week, consistent with reports of an increasingly active monsoon trough, while Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia recorded widespread totals generally ranging from 25 to over 150 mm, with locally heavier pockets. In contrast, rainfall was more variable farther south, with Malaysia and Indonesia seeing a mix of lighter

amounts (less than 25 mm) and localized heavier totals where monsoon flow interacted with topography. The Philippines also recorded notable rainfall, including 100-250 mm in some areas. Temperatures remained seasonably hot, with daytime highs commonly reaching the lower to middle 30s (degrees C) across much of the region. The renewed monsoon activity provided beneficial moisture for rice paddies and other rain-fed crops in Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos, improving soil moisture and supporting active fieldwork.

MEXICO

Total Precipitation(mm)

July 5 - 11, 2026



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



MEXICO

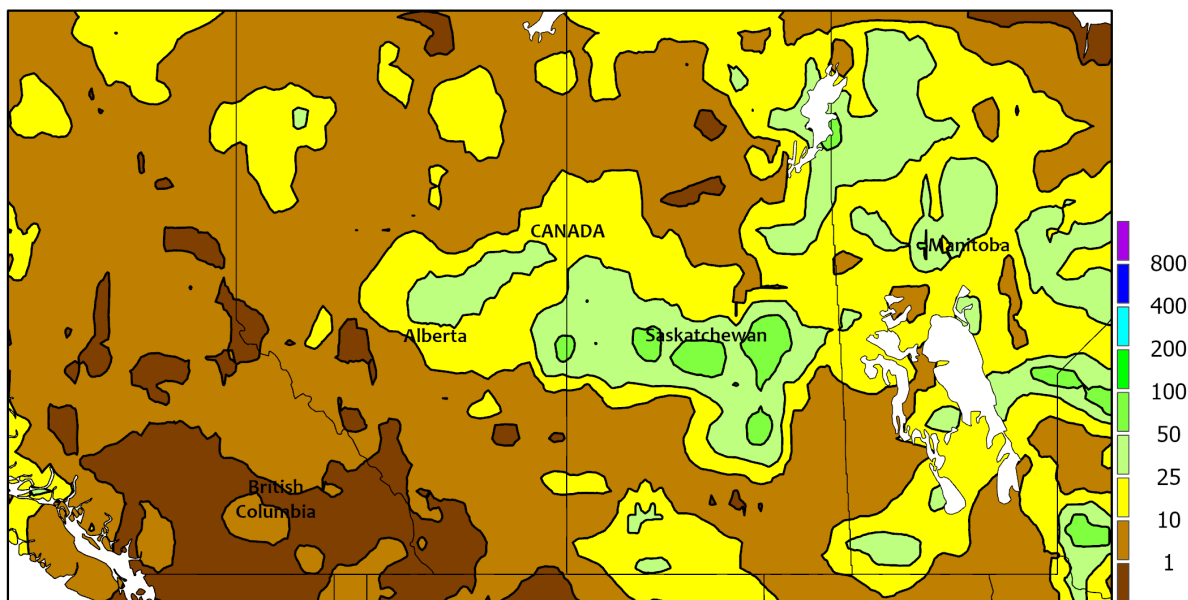
Rain across the southern plateau corn belt was well distributed but not particularly heavy (10-50 mm, with some higher totals in the east and west), leading to mostly favorable growing conditions for summer crops. Isolated totals greater than 100 mm were noted in Veracruz and portions of neighboring states. Meanwhile, similar rainfall patterns were observed across southeastern Mexico and the

Yucatán Peninsula. Elsewhere, monsoon-related showers gradually expanded across the western Sierra Madre, with meaningful totals observed as far north as Sonora. However, other parts of northern Mexico, including much of Chihuahua, remained mostly dry. Weekly temperatures were near normal on the southern plateau but averaged as much as 1 to 3°C above normal in northwestern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

July 5 - 11, 2026



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

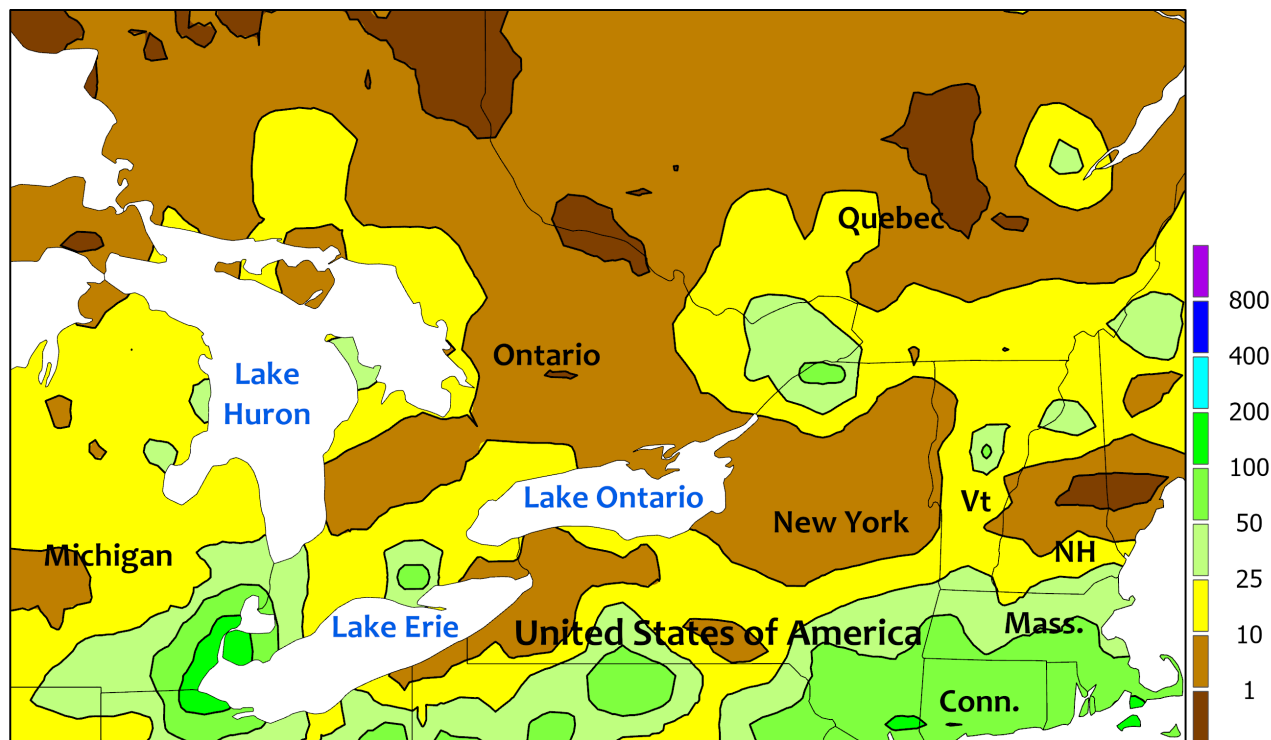
As the week began, provincial reports indicated that producers in Saskatchewan were “beginning to see the impacts of the excessive moisture received over the past 2 weeks, including yellowing and drowned out crops.” At that time, Saskatchewan’s cropland topsoil moisture was reported to be 30 percent surplus and 69 percent adequate. Manitoba also reported locally significant issues with excessive wetness, as “overland flooding and overflowing rivers...caused many communities, including the city of Brandon, to declare local states of

emergency.” Showers continued as the week began, although higher amounts (25 mm or greater) were mostly limited to northern Prairie crop production areas. As the week progressed, much warmer weather helped to dry out soggy fields and accelerated the development of spring-sown crops, including small grains and oilseeds. Late-week temperatures climbed to 30°C or higher across the southern Prairies, with a few readings near 35°F along the U.S. border. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above normal across southern Alberta and the eastern Prairies.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

July 5 - 11, 2026



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Ongoing warmth and mostly dry conditions were nearly ideal for winter wheat maturation and harvesting, as well as summer crop development, especially given the region's lack of drought. Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C above

normal, with readings peaking near the 30-degree mark, or slightly higher. Meanwhile, rainfall totaled 10 mm or less in many areas, with higher amounts mostly limited to farming areas just north of Lake Erie and near the Ontario-Quebec border.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on July 10, 2026. Forecasts refer to July 1.

Winter wheat production is forecast at 990 million bushels, down 4 percent from the June 1 forecast and down 29 percent from 2025. The U.S. yield is forecast at 46.7 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from last month and down 8.2 bushels from last year's average yield of 54.9 bushels per acre. If realized, the U.S. yield would be the lowest since 2015.

Hard Red Winter production, at 471 million bushels, is down 5 percent from last month. Soft Red Winter, at 287 million bushels, is down 4 percent from the June forecast. White Winter, at 232 million bushels, is down less than 1 percent from last month. Of the White Winter production, 7.26 million bushels are Hard White and 225 million bushels are Soft White.

Durum wheat production is forecast at 70.9 million bushels, down 18 percent from 2025. Yields are expected to average 39.9 bushels per harvested acre, down 0.7 bushel from 2025. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 1.78 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2026, but down 16 percent from 2025.

Other spring wheat production for grain is forecast at 475 million bushels, down 4 percent from last year. U.S. yields are expected to average 52.3 bushels per harvested acre, up 0.6 bushel from 2025. If realized, the yield would be the second highest behind 2024. Area harvested for grain or seed is expected to total 9.08 million acres, unchanged from the *Acreage* report released on June 30, 2026, but 6 percent below

2025. Of the total production, 436 million bushels are Hard Red Spring wheat, down 5 percent from 2025.

The **U.S. all orange** forecast for the 2025-2026 season is 2.61 million tons, up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 11 percent from the 2024-2025 utilization.

The California all orange forecast is 49.5 million boxes (1.98 million tons), up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 12 percent from last season. The California Navel orange forecast is 41.0 million boxes (1.64 million tons), up 3 percent from the previous forecast and up 10 percent from last season. The California Valencia orange forecast is 8.50 million boxes (340,000 tons), unchanged from previous forecast but up 23 percent from last season.

The Florida all orange forecast, at 12.9 million boxes (582,000 tons), is up 6 percent from the previous forecast and up 5 percent from last season. In Florida, early, midseason, and Navel varieties are forecast at 4.77 million boxes (215,000 tons), up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 4 percent from last season. The Florida Valencia orange forecast, at 8.15 million boxes (367,000 tons), is up 9 percent from previous forecast and up 6 percent from last season's utilization.

The Texas all orange forecast, at 1.09 million boxes (47,000 tons), is up 20 percent from the previous forecast and up 28 percent from last season's utilization.

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