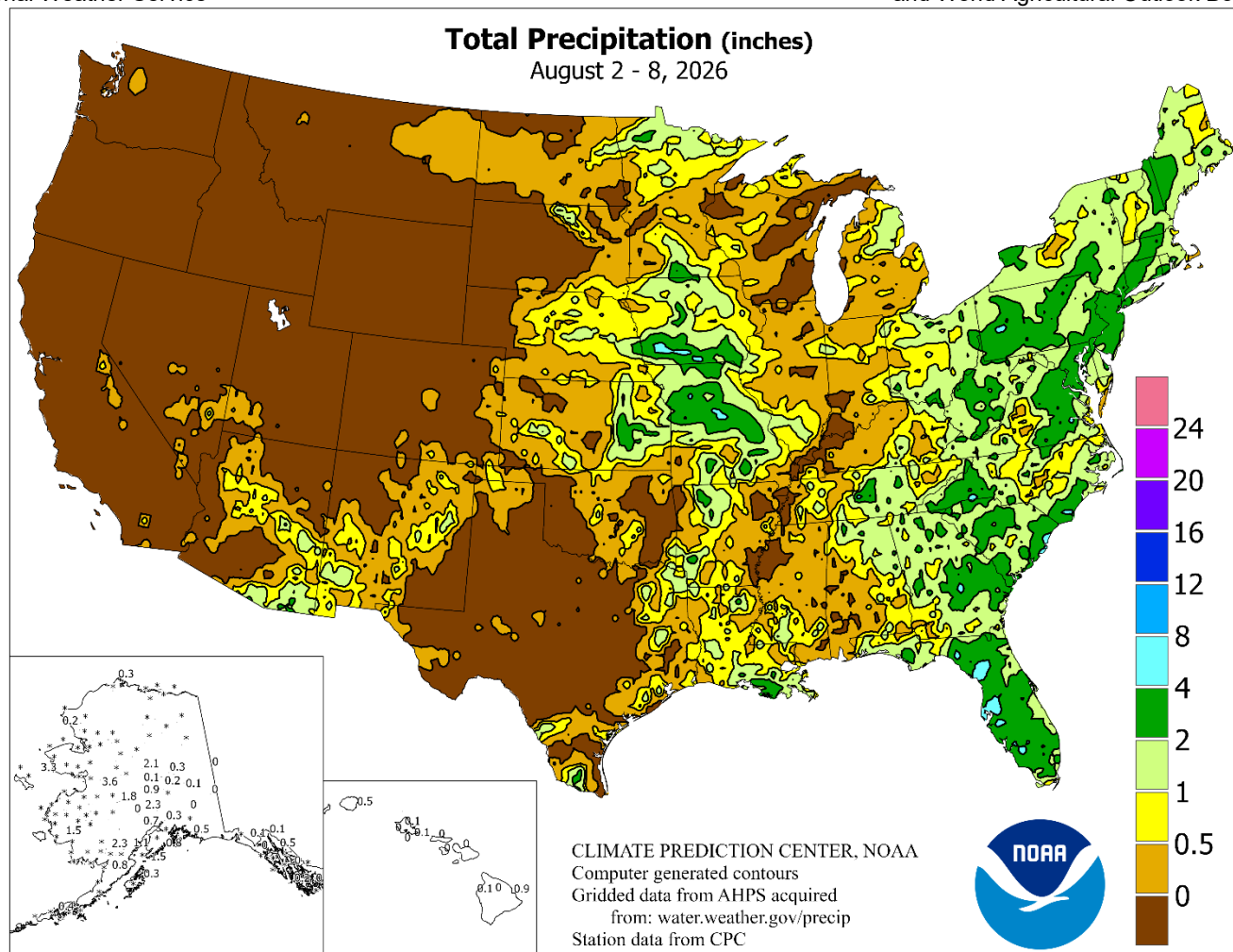


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS

August 2 – 8, 2026

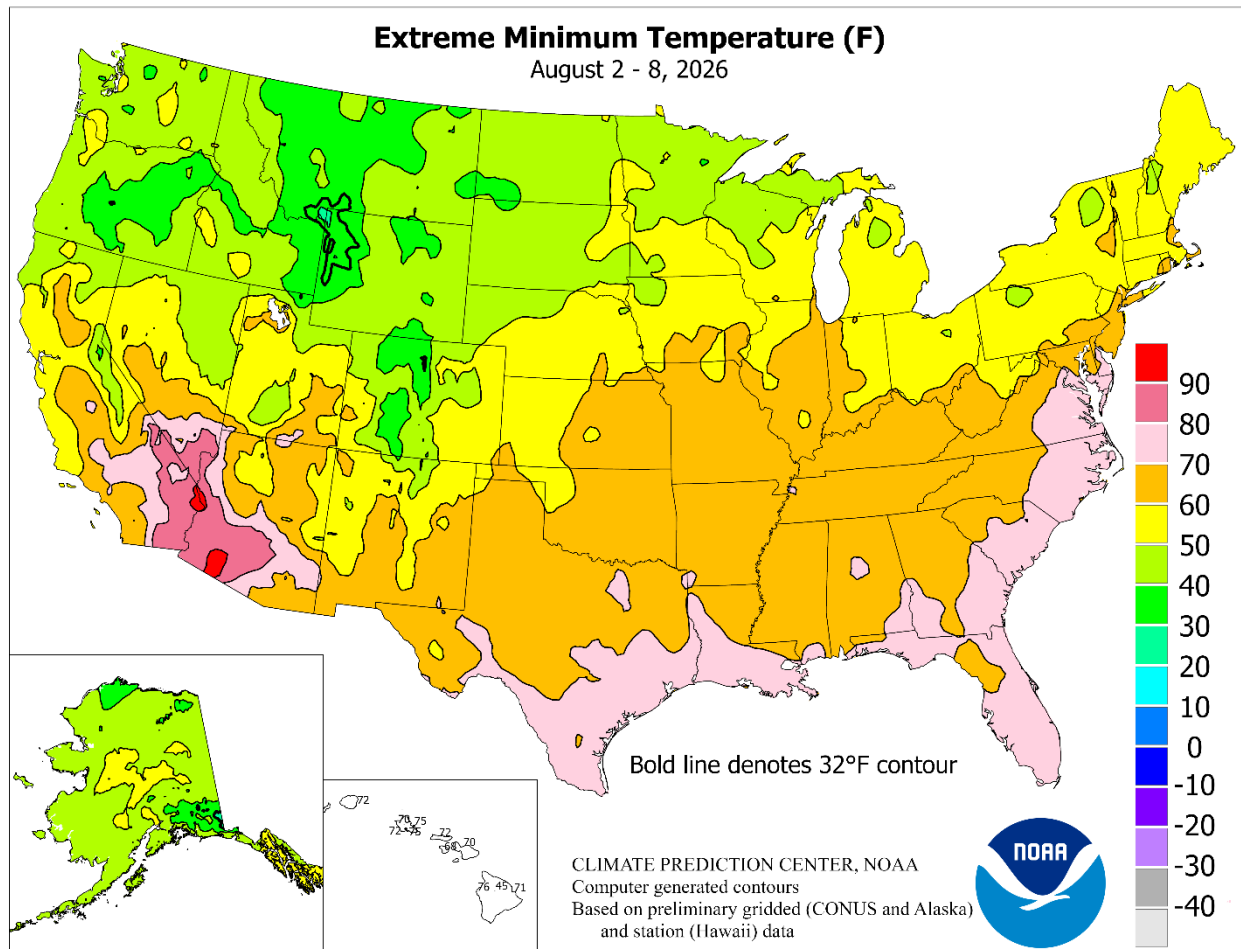
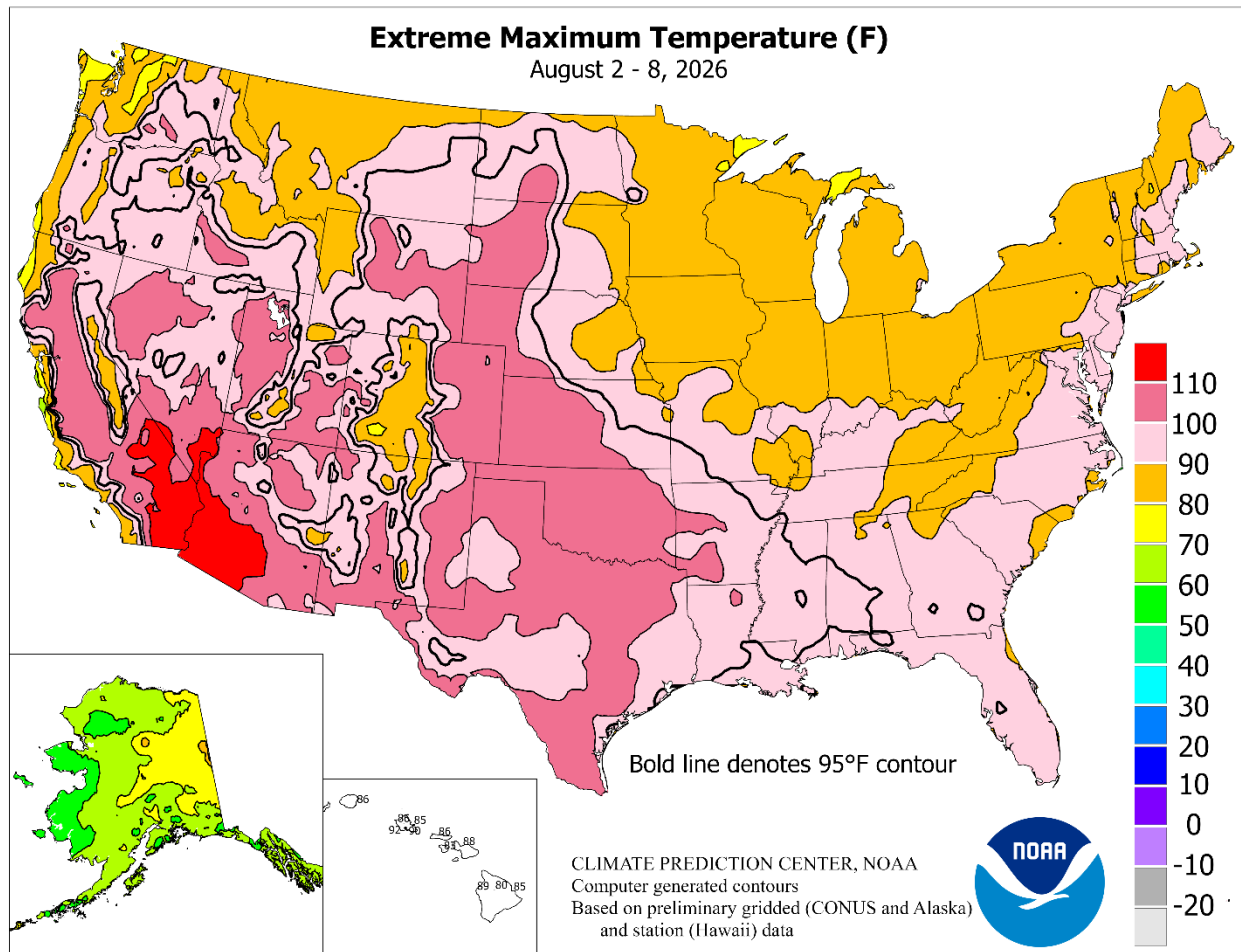
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Coming off the nation's hottest July (and month) on record, based on average temperature, many areas of the country experienced adversely hot, dry weather during the first full week of August. Notably, monsoon-related showers were temporarily blocked from entering the U.S., leading to extreme heat and mostly dry conditions across the **nation's southwestern quadrant**. Dry weather also prevailed in the **Northwest**, where dozens of wildfires remained active, despite a brief cooling trend. Difficult conditions also persisted on the **Plains**, where widespread

(Continued on page 3)

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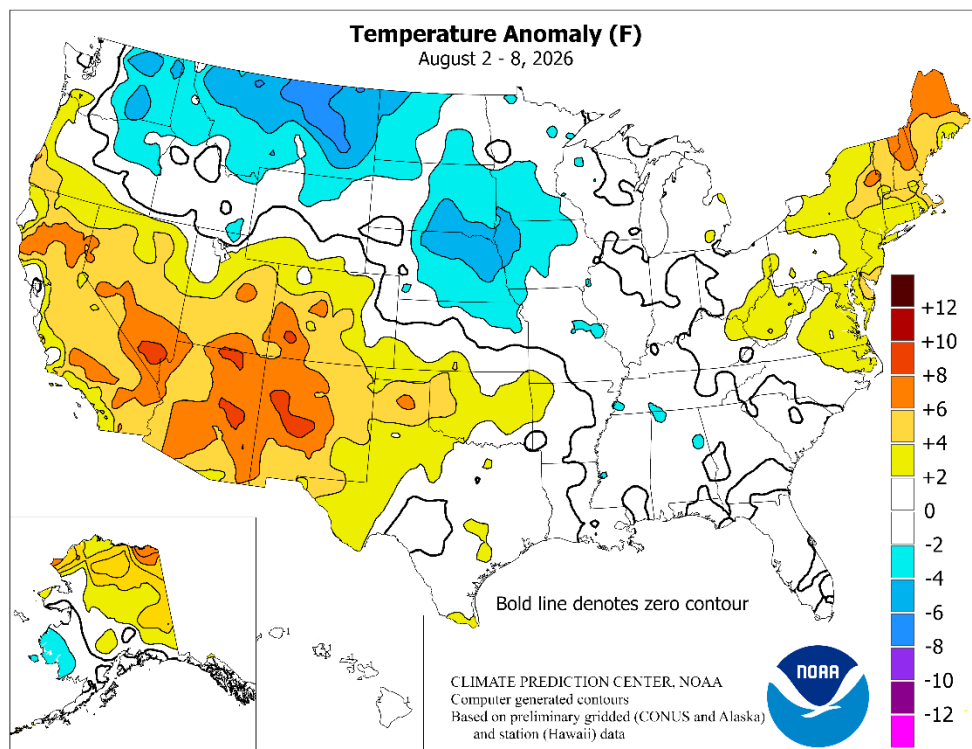


(Continued from front cover)

showers were limited to parts of **Kansas** and **Nebraska**. Although cooler weather arrived on the **northern Plains**, ongoing heat on the **southern Plains** further stressed rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops, including cotton and sorghum. In contrast, scattered to widespread **Eastern** showers further eased any remaining drought and generally benefited pastures and immature summer crops. Weekly rainfall totals of 2 to 4 inches or more were common throughout the **Atlantic Coast States**. Elsewhere, **Midwestern** temperatures remained below stressful thresholds for corn and soybeans, while much-needed rainfall dampened portions of the **western Corn Belt**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal in parts of the **western Corn Belt** and on the **northern High Plains**. Conversely, readings averaged at least 5°F above normal in numerous locations from **California to the southern Rockies**, as well as the **northern panhandle of Texas** and neighboring areas.

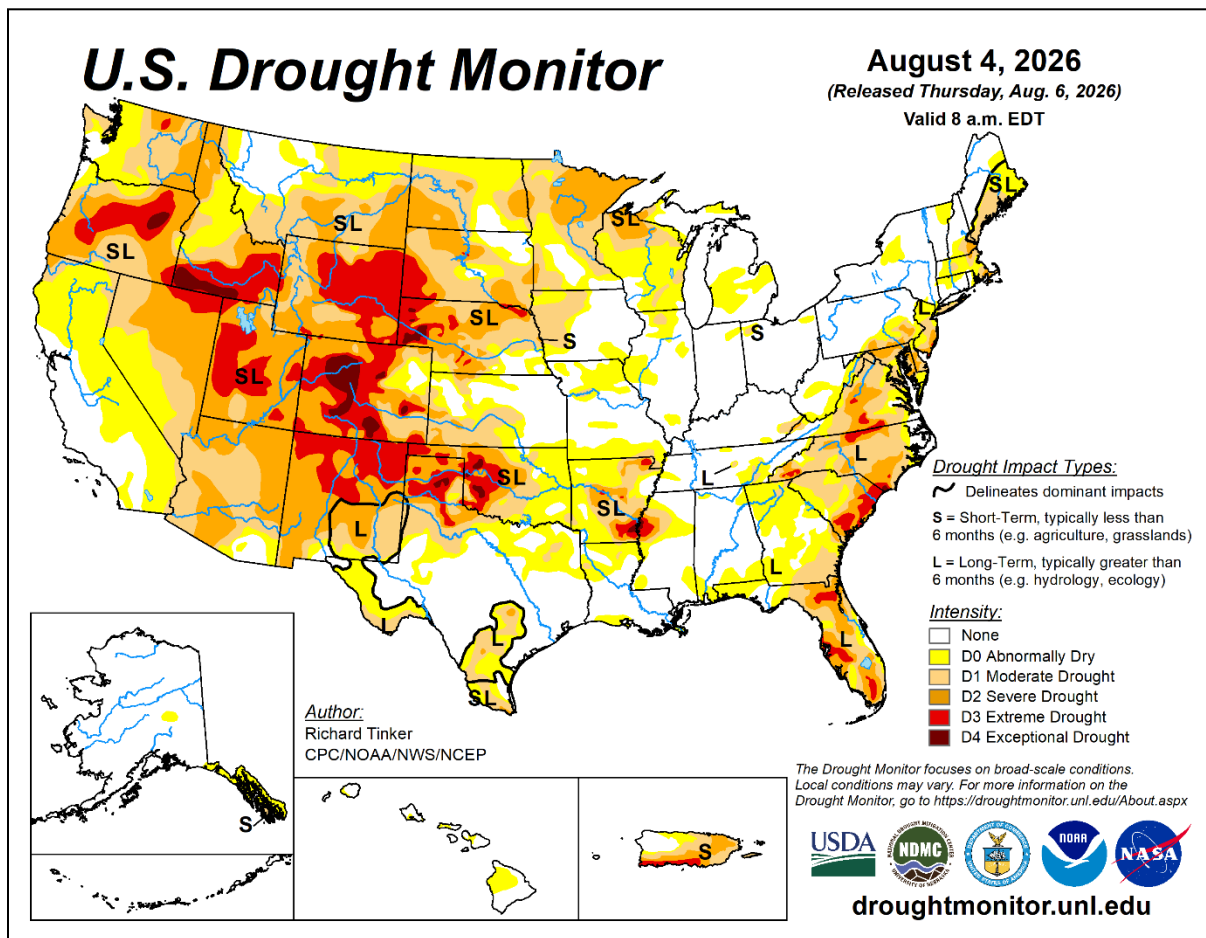
As August began, heat gripped much of the **western half of the U.S.** August 2 featured monthly record highs in locations such as **Scottsbluff, NE** (107°F), and **Casper, WY** (103°F). **Chadron, NE** (109°F) tied a monthly record originally set on August 5, 2022. Meanwhile in the **Desert Southwest**, record-setting highs for August 2 included 117°F in **Imperial, CA**, and 115°F in **Phoenix, AZ**. **Phoenix** achieved another daily-record high, 116°F, on August 3. Elsewhere on the 3rd, daily-record highs stretched from **Ukiah, CA** (107°F), to **Garden City, KS** (104°F). **Pueblo, CO** (107°F on August 3), shattered a monthly record, previously set with a reading of 105°F on August 2, 2008. On August 4, record-setting heat extended into the **San Joaquin Valley**, where **Bakersfield, CA**, attained 109°F. In contrast, cool air settled across the **northern Plains** and **Northwest**. From August 4-6, **Livingston, MT**, tallied a trio of daily-record lows (34, 38, and 41°F). Communities setting consecutive daily-record lows on August 4-5 included **Great Falls, MT** (38 and 42°F); **Rapid City, SD** (43 and 45°F); **Miles City, MT** (42 and 45°F); and **Worland, WY** (44 and 47°F). **Denver, CO** (47°F), posted a daily-record low on August 5, just 2 days after collecting a daily-record high of 102°F. Cool air expanded into the **Midwest**, where **Sioux City, IA**, tied a daily-record (50°F) for August 8. Heat persisted, however, in the **Far West**, including the **Great Basin**. From August 5-8, **Ely, NV**, closed the week with four daily-record highs (96, 99, 97, and 95°F). At week's end, heat quickly returned across the **Northwest** and **High Plains**. In the latter region, record-setting highs for August 8 surged to 108°F in **McCook, NE**, and 106°F in **Dodge City, KS**.

Northeastern downpours on the 2nd included the wettest August day on record in **Williamsport, PA**, where 5.28 inches fell. **Williamsport's** wettest August day had been August 24,

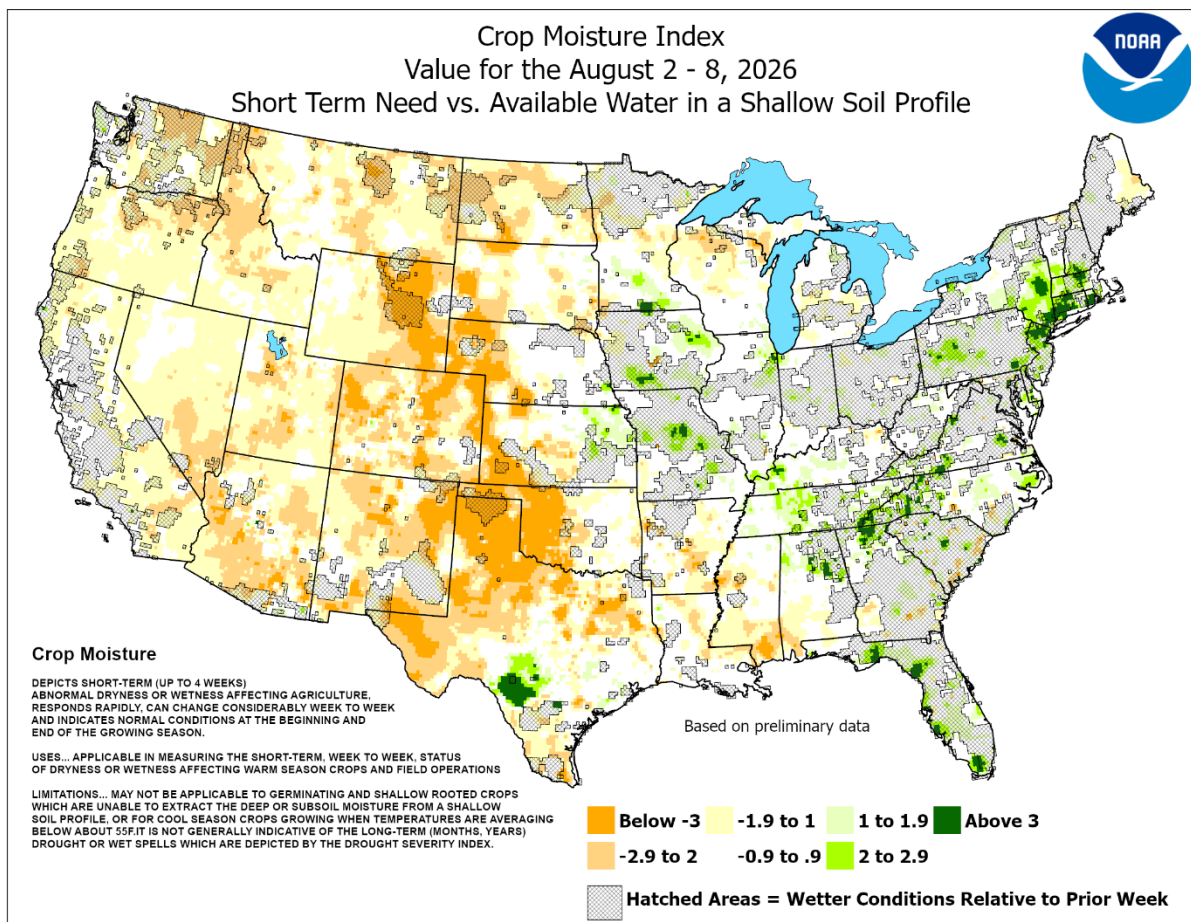
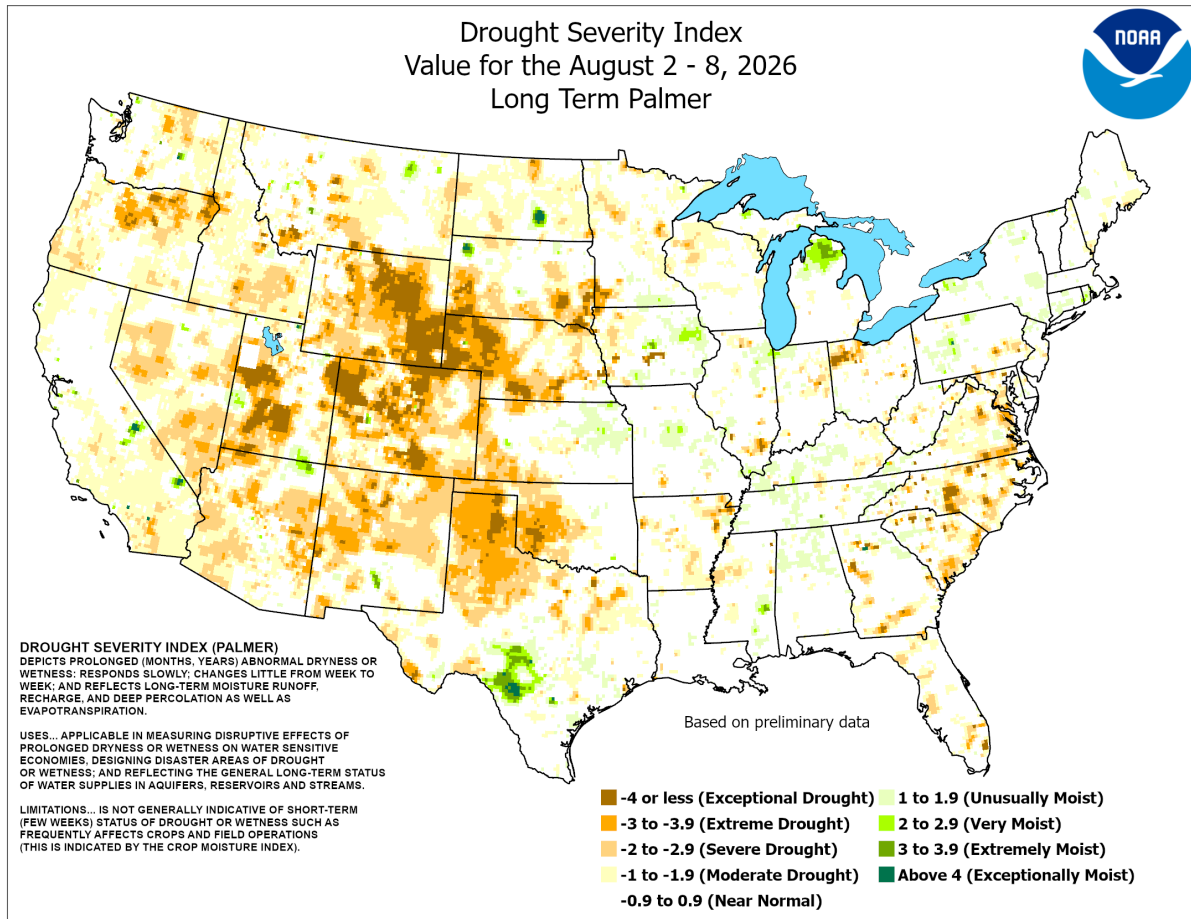


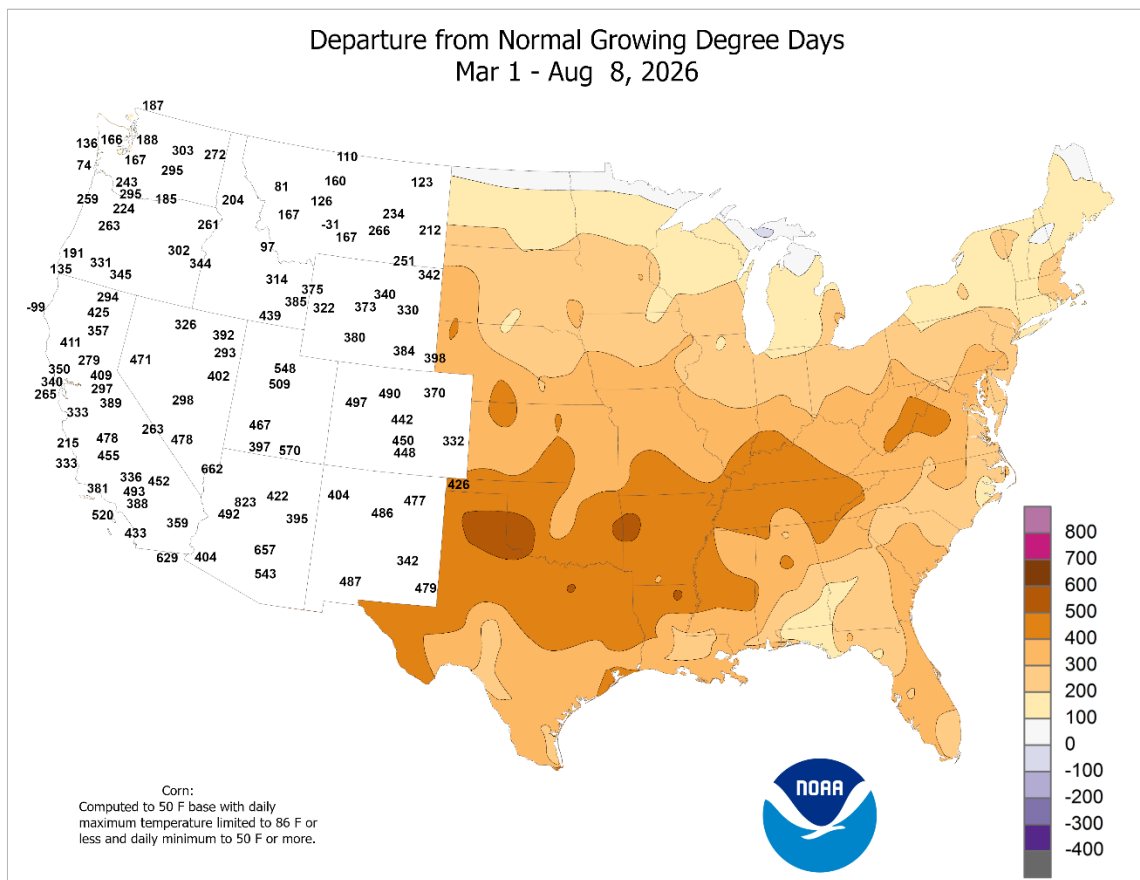
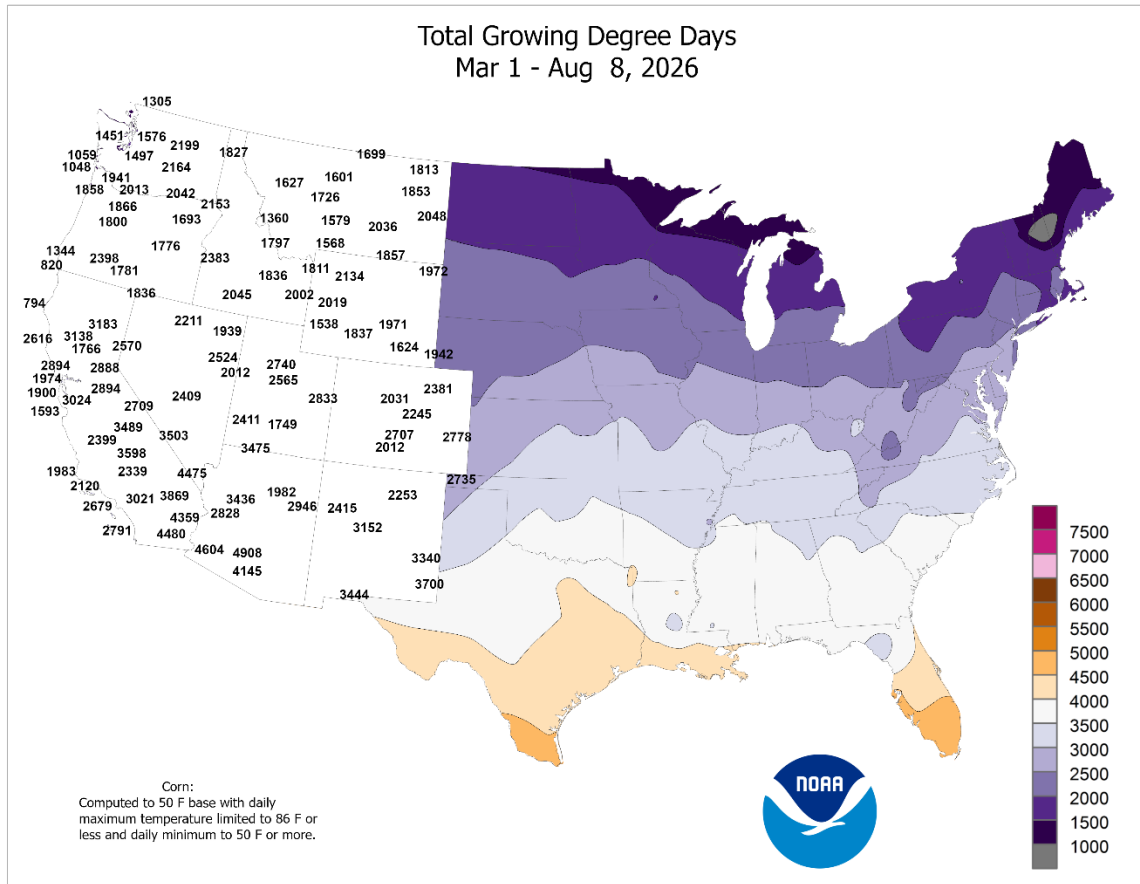
1933, with 5.22 inches. The only 4 wetter days in **Williamsport** had been associated with tropical cyclones: **Agnes** on June 22, 1972; **Lee** on September 7, 2011; **Dennis** on September 7, 1999, and **Ivan** on September 17, 2004. **Northeastern** wetness lingered into August 3, when daily-record totals included 3.59 inches in **Hartford, CT**; 2.75 inches at **New York's JFK Airport**; and 2.52 inches in **Providence, RI**. Later, mid-week thunderstorms swept eastward from the **Midwest**, leading to record-setting totals for August 5 in **Alpena, MI** (1.73 inches), and **Elkins, WV** (1.56 inches). On August 6, during a southward shift in heavy showers, daily-record amounts reached 3.28 inches in **Columbia, MO**; 2.78 inches in **Jackson, MS**; and 1.91 inches in **Daytona Beach, FL**. Farther west, however, the surface elevation of **Lake Mead** on August 6 fell to a record-low level since the reservoir above **Hoover Dam** was filled in the late 1930s. The previous record low elevation of 1040.58 feet had been set on July 28, 2022. Late in the week, spotty showers mainly affected the **South, East, and Midwest**. Selected daily-record totals included 2.12 inches (on August 7) in **Harrison, AR**, and 1.22 inches (on August 8) in **Burlington, VT**.

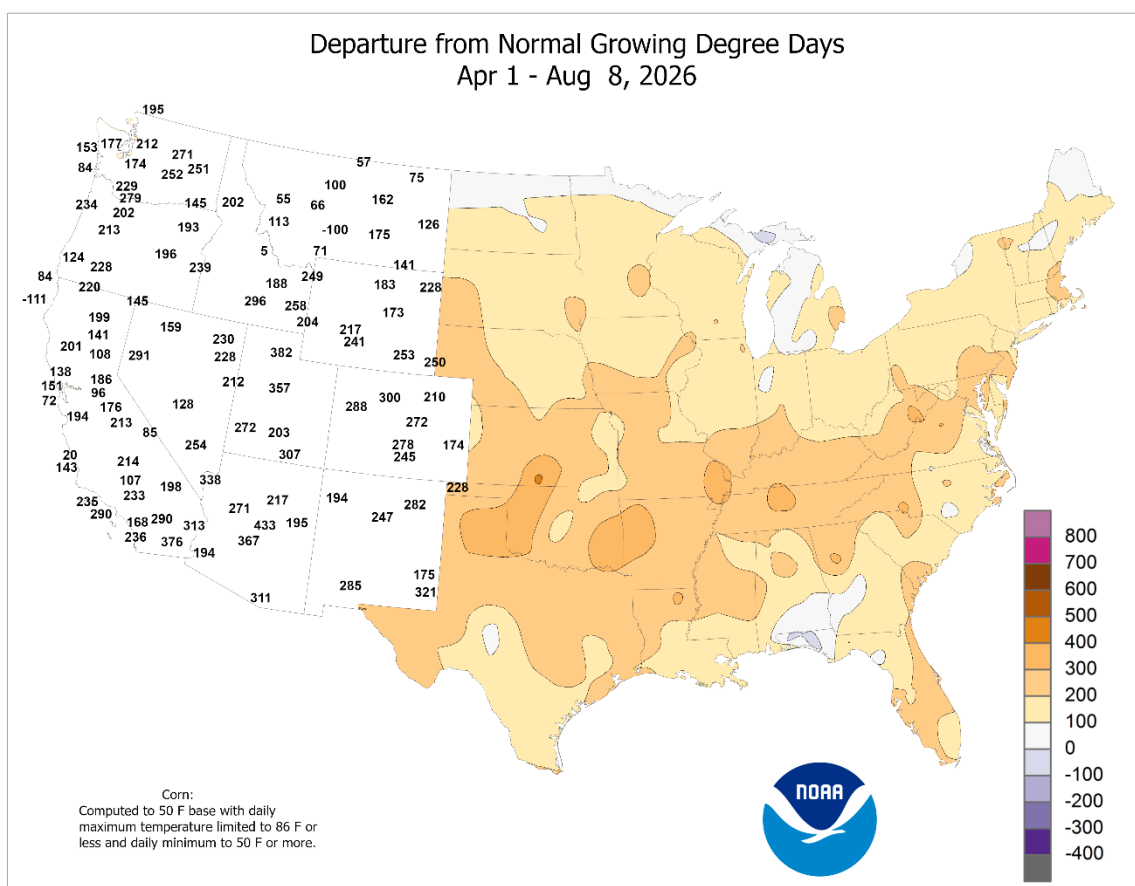
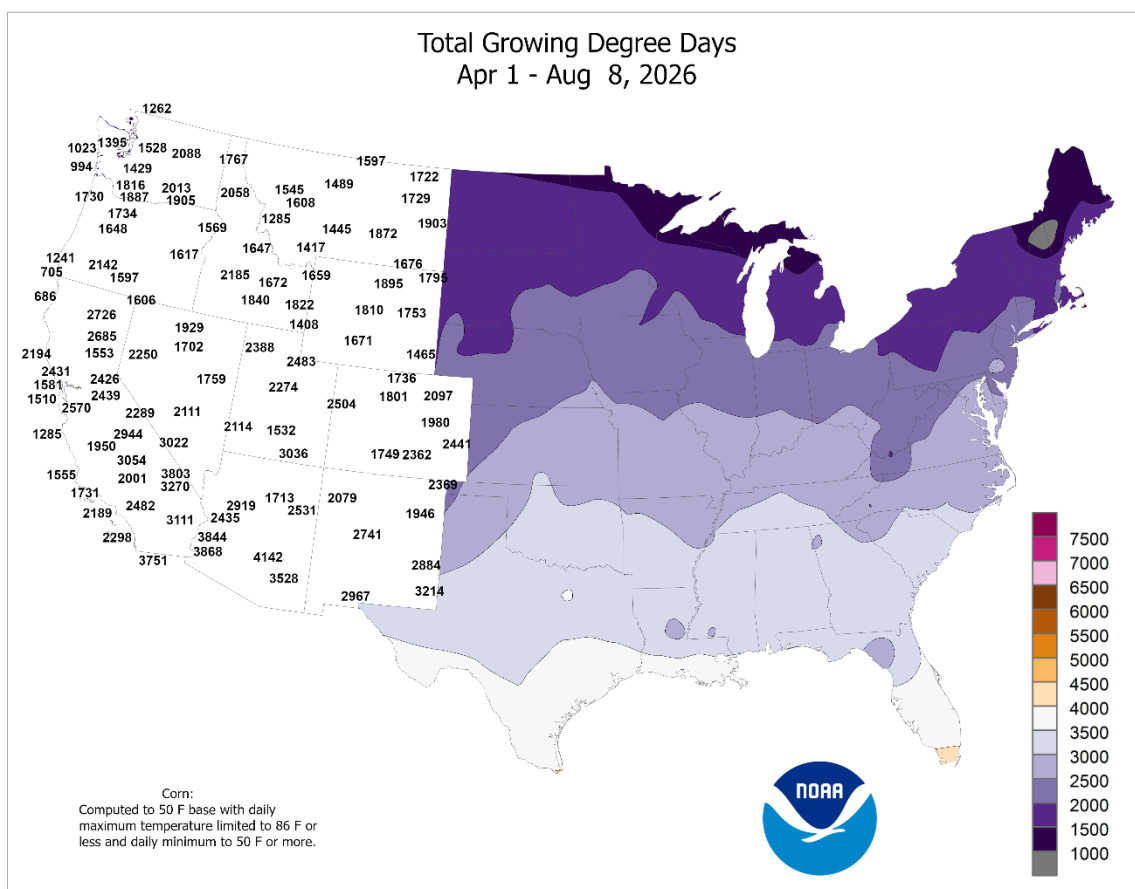
Alaska's generally wet summer continued, although warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in some remote northern locations. In **south-central Alaska**, **Talkeetna** completed its wettest July on record, with rainfall totaling 10.59 inches (previously, 8.96 inches in 2003), followed by 2.14 inches during the first 6 days of August. Farther north, **McGrath** received 1.46 inches during the week, aided by a daily-record sum of 0.90 inch on August 3. Meanwhile in **Hawaii**, windward showers and leeward dryness continued into early August. **Honolulu, Oahu**, received only a trace of rain during the first 8 days of August, following a record-tying low July total of 0.02 inch (4 percent of normal).



An enhanced NOAA satellite image from August 7, 2026, at 2:51 pm PDT, shows smoke from rampant wildfires across western North America spreading generally eastward. Many of the most active wildfires are burning in or near the Cascades of Washington and Oregon. Largely on the strength of recent Northwestern wildfires, the U.S. year-to-date wildfire acreage topped 6 million in early August. At least a half-dozen active wildfires in Washington and Oregon have scorched more than 100,000 acres of vegetation apiece, and collectively account for more than 1.5 million burned acres.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 8, 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	64	54	67	50	59	0	0.56	-0.04	0.24	6.49	185	14.67	212	93	67	0	0	3	0
	BARROW	53	37	65	33	45	0	0.32	0.05	0.29	1.42	82	7.41	273	98	79	0	0	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	72	55	77	53	63	3	0.28	-0.27	0.15	3.44	78	10.49	155	92	50	0	0	2	0
	JUNEAU	64	54	66	52	59	1	0.51	-0.72	0.22	6.28	60	33.37	106	93	62	0	0	3	0
	KODIAK	62	51	70	45	56	-1	0.33	-0.72	0.26	13.92	128	43.78	103	95	75	0	0	2	0
AL	NOME	53	49	55	45	51	0	3.27	2.50	1.26	5.60	140	11.24	135	97	86	0	0	6	2
	BIRMINGHAM	89	73	92	70	80	-1	1.53	0.49	1.51	22.94	201	47.35	127	94	57	4	0	3	1
	HUNTSVILLE	87	70	90	67	78	-3	2.92	2.07	1.82	13.31	140	37.66	109	100	64	2	0	5	1
	MOBILE	91	72	94	69	82	-1	0.51	-1.13	0.51	15.51	96	38.38	89	96	53	5	0	1	1
	MONTGOMERY	92	71	95	68	81	-2	0.36	-0.59	0.31	10.61	103	29.89	91	99	49	6	0	3	0
AR	FORT SMITH	100	73	103	70	86	3	0.00	-0.77	0.00	12.54	142	27.26	95	89	34	7	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	95	73	100	70	84	2	0.01	-0.68	0.01	6.11	79	27.19	88	87	41	7	0	1	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	88	57	90	53	73	6	0.44	-0.31	0.32	4.97	131	9.50	82	75	23	2	0	3	0
	PHOENIX	111	91	116	88	101	6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	0.72	60	1.33	32	38	19	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	96	68	99	63	82	6	0.24	-0.33	0.24	3.78	134	6.44	89	64	20	7	0	1	0
CA	TUCSON	104	77	108	71	91	3	0.82	0.34	0.30	2.44	81	4.88	85	64	22	7	0	3	0
	BAKERSFIELD	106	76	109	75	91	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.19	72	35	11	7	0	0	0
	EUREKA	64	51	69	47	57	-1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.92	100	15.03	61	99	76	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	106	74	108	73	90	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.54	84	48	12	7	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	78	68	79	67	73	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	5.68	66	89	64	0	0	0	0
CO	REDDING	107	71	109	66	89	6	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.02	2	15.49	73	46	9	7	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	99	62	105	60	80	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	10.67	88	79	20	7	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	79	70	80	68	74	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.02	89	87	65	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	57	79	56	65	0	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.01	7	11.88	94	89	58	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	101	63	105	60	82	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	9.31	105	83	19	7	0	0	0
CT	ALAMOSA	91	49	93	45	70	5	0.00	-0.30	0.00	0.91	50	1.78	43	68	11	7	0	0	0
	CO SPRINGS	91	58	98	54	75	3	0.00	-0.79	0.00	3.04	48	8.07	72	72	18	5	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	93	60	102	47	77	2	0.00	-0.48	0.00	3.33	71	7.26	71	62	15	5	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	103	67	105	60	85	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.50	40	2.93	58	19	6	7	0	0	0
	PUEBLO	96	62	107	59	79	2	0.00	-0.57	0.00	4.68	122	8.21	97	69	17	5	0	0	0
DC	BRIDGEPORT	86	69	91	62	78	2	1.49	0.56	1.06	17.05	209	30.53	116	97	55	2	0	4	1
	HARTFORD	88	67	92	60	77	3	3.89	2.81	3.43	13.91	143	31.31	113	96	50	3	0	4	1
DE	WASHINGTON	89	74	93	73	82	1	2.26	1.48	1.74	8.71	92	21.91	85	92	56	3	0	4	1
FL	WILMINGTON	89	72	93	66	80	3	2.83	1.83	0.91	13.63	133	27.30	99	97	57	3	0	5	3
	DAYTONA BEACH	89	75	90	73	82	-1	3.02	1.59	2.08	21.15	145	39.88	136	95	66	2	0	5	2
	JACKSONVILLE	89	74	91	72	81	-1	1.61	0.09	0.81	15.03	93	28.92	90	96	62	4	0	4	2
	KEY WEST	90	79	93	74	85	-1	1.53	0.52	0.98	11.92	132	16.56	86	86	66	4	0	4	1
	MIAMI	91	78	93	73	84	0	1.87	-0.09	1.30	12.92	64	32.85	90	94	62	6	0	4	1
GA	ORLANDO	89	75	90	72	82	-1	0.00	-1.83	0.00	0.72	4	9.84	31	95	59	0	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	90	75	93	72	82	-1	1.55	-0.29	1.53	20.57	118	37.18	89	92	57	2	0	2	1
	TALLAHASSEE	92	74	95	72	83	0	0.63	-1.23	0.62	19.57	114	33.48	88	95	52	6	0	2	1
	TAMPA	88	75	94	73	82	-2	5.75	3.70	1.76	19.43	111	31.85	104	94	65	4	0	5	5
	ATHENS	90	69	93	67	80	-1	1.74	0.65	0.83	10.28	99	29.16	96	100	57	4	0	4	1
HI	ATLANTA	89	72	92	70	80	-1	1.13	0.19	0.61	13.04	126	30.98	98	90	53	3	0	5	1
	AUGUSTA	90	72	93	70	81	-2	0.95	-0.17	0.54	8.09	77	24.59	87	99	59	4	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	92	73	94	72	82	-1	1.47	0.33	0.72	15.00	154	39.31	128	93	48	6	0	3	2
	MACON	90	71	92	68	81	-2	1.69	0.70	0.91	10.58	102	26.71	90	99	57	6	0	3	1
	SAVANNAH	89	75	93	74	82	-1	1.93	0.67	0.80	8.51	61	17.91	58	97	61	5	0	4	2
IA	HILO	84	73	85	71	78	1	0.86	-1.56	0.52	26.22	135	89.38	134	92	64	0	0	6	1
	HONOLULU	89	77	90	75	83	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.45	38	21.96	246	79	50	1	0	0	0
	KAHULUI	86	74	88	70	80	-1	0.00	-0.11	0.00	1.37	164	29.09	293	99	60	0	0	0	0
ID	LIHUE	84	74	86	72	79	-1	0.46	-0.03	0.29	6.26	152	44.68	219	90	65	0	0	3	0
	BURLINGTON	82	64	87	60	73	-2	1.36	0.59	1.19	13.10	134	24.65	104	100	66	0	0	2	1
	CEDAR RAPIDS	80	62	83	59	71	-1	0.00	-0.96	0.00	10.89	98	21.85	94	99	65	0	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	80	65	86	62	73	-3	1.94	1.01	1.65	16.89	166	30.92	128	96	65	0	0	3	1
	DUBUQUE	80	62	82	58	71	-1	0.07	-0.84	0.05	16.09	145	30.69	125	98	65	0	0	2	0
IL	SIoux CITY	81	56	87	50	69	-5	0.16	-0.63	0.16	6.50	75	15.93	84	99	57	0	0	1	0
	WATERLOO	79	61	83	58	70	-3	1.31	0.37	0.84	14.54	130	28.57	119	99	65	0	0	3	1
	BOISE	93	61	100	54	77	-1	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.25	124	7.32	98	39	10	4	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	91	59	99	54	75	-3	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.85	46	9.28	110	47	12	4	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	92	53	101	45	72	0	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.62	39	4.88	65	46	10	4	0	0	0
IN	CHICAGO/O_HARE	83	67	87	62	75	0	0.04	-0.91	0.04	13.56	151	29.74	126	89	55	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	83	64	88	59	73	-1	0.30	-0.57	0.26	12.26	119	23.12	93	97	61	0	0	2	0
	PEORIA	83	65	87	62	74	-1	0.41	-0.27	0.33	10.52	131	24.76	105	96	61	0	0	2	0
	ROCKFORD	83	61	86	55	72	-1	0.06	-0.84	0.06	10.26	101	23.42	99	99	57	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	84	65	89	60	75	-1	0.27	-0.50	0.27	8.61	92	26.76	109	97	60	0	0	1	0
KS	EVANSVILLE	86	68	93	64	77	-1	0.14	-0.60	0.14	12.90	133	27.91	89	96	54	2	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	83	62	86	56	72	-1	1.82	0.97	1.63	9.94	104	26.64	105	100	56	0	0	3	1
	INDIANAPOLIS	85	67	90	64	76	1	0.16	-0.56	0.12	9.65	94	31.93	112	91	51	1	0	2	0
	SOUTH BEND	81	65																	

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 8, 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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	LEXINGTON	85	67	89	62	76	0	0.00	-0.97	0.00	16.30	145	32.17	98	94	59	0	0	0	0	
	LOUISVILLE	87	71	92	67	79	-1	0.01	-0.92	0.01	19.31	205	37.87	123	86	53	2	0	1	0	
LA	PADUCAH	86	67	90	63	77	-3	0.11	-0.68	0.08	18.38	189	33.65	104	99	58	1	0	3	0	
	BATON ROUGE	94	74	96	72	84	1	0.00	-1.32	0.00	17.34	133	47.44	122	94	45	6	0	0	0	
	LAKE CHARLES	94	77	96	75	85	1	0.24	-1.09	0.24	11.44	83	30.50	83	96	50	6	0	1	0	
	NEW ORLEANS	91	76	95	75	84	-1	1.14	-0.34	1.06	20.39	126	45.22	111	95	57	6	0	3	1	
MA	SHREVEPORT	96	74	97	72	85	0	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	91	42	7	0	0	0	
	BOSTON	88	71	94	66	79	5	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	88	49	2	0	***	***	
MD	WORCESTER	83	66	87	62	74	4	1.65	0.67	1.59	15.84	170	33.84	121	95	57	0	0	3	1	
	BALTIMORE	89	73	93	71	81	3	3.77	2.77	1.37	12.31	128	25.48	94	96	56	3	0	4	3	
ME	CARIBOU	83	61	88	57	72	6	0.55	-0.30	0.43	10.25	112	27.03	114	93	52	0	0	2	0	
	PORTLAND	83	65	90	58	74	3	1.15	0.34	1.08	7.43	87	25.71	92	95	59	1	0	2	1	
MI	ALPENA	80	57	86	52	69	0	1.95	1.27	1.71	11.64	173	30.29	172	98	49	0	0	2	1	
	GRAND RAPIDS	83	63	88	59	73	1	0.00	-0.84	0.00	5.76	65	15.28	64	96	51	0	0	0	0	
	HOUGHTON LAKE	80	56	84	47	68	1	0.93	0.28	0.93	8.60	128	28.97	162	100	50	0	0	1	1	
	LANSING	83	62	86	57	73	1	0.15	-0.67	0.15	5.70	74	19.48	95	96	49	0	0	1	0	
	MUSKEGON	81	63	85	59	72	0	0.10	-0.59	0.10	5.24	79	26.93	132	98	57	0	0	1	0	
	TRAVERSE CITY	81	59	87	55	70	0	0.56	-0.03	0.53	9.75	163	26.68	168	97	48	0	0	3	1	
MN	DULUTH	76	55	80	48	65	-2	0.28	-0.55	0.26	10.09	109	20.80	112	93	50	0	0	2	0	
	INT_L FALLS	76	51	82	39	63	-1	1.08	0.56	1.08	5.81	69	11.59	74	95	49	0	0	1	1	
	MINNEAPOLIS	82	64	86	60	73	-1	0.14	-0.88	0.10	8.11	82	17.37	86	93	43	0	0	2	0	
	ROCHESTER	77	58	82	52	68	-2	0.52	-0.43	0.40	14.24	134	23.24	103	98	57	0	0	2	0	
MO	ST. CLOUD	81	54	85	46	68	-2	0.68	-0.16	0.67	8.17	98	15.78	89	98	44	0	0	2	1	
	COLUMBIA	84	66	89	63	75	-3	3.36	2.48	3.17	15.50	165	38.34	146	97	63	0	0	2	1	
	KANSAS CITY	86	68	90	64	77	-2	2.57	1.72	2.11	16.50	152	35.89	142	94	58	1	0	2	1	
	SAINT LOUIS	87	69	91	66	78	-2	1.83	1.00	1.61	17.47	186	37.71	138	89	53	2	0	3	1	
MS	SPRINGFIELD	91	68	96	64	79	0	0.81	-0.02	0.66	13.42	144	32.76	117	90	45	4	0	2	1	
	JACKSON	92	69	97	66	80	-2	3.04	1.90	3.04	14.86	138	34.84	93	99	50	6	0	1	1	
	MERIDIAN	91	71	96	69	81	-2	0.00	-1.10	0.00	14.63	132	41.76	111	97	48	5	0	0	0	
	TUPELO	88	72	91	68	80	-2	0.00	-0.99	0.00	6.49	61	27.50	74	93	53	3	0	0	0	
MT	BILLINGS	87	58	97	48	73	-2	0.00	-0.20	0.00	3.21	87	9.06	92	45	15	4	0	0	0	
	BUTTE	81	42	88	36	62	-3	0.00	-0.29	0.00	3.63	90	9.54	108	61	14	0	0	0	0	
	CUT BANK	77	45	85	37	61	-6	0.00	-0.22	0.00	2.37	56	3.24	42	71	23	0	0	0	0	
	GLASGOW	83	52	90	47	68	-6	0.15	-0.13	0.15	6.26	122	12.15	126	65	20	1	0	1	0	
	GREAT FALLS	82	47	90	38	64	-5	0.01	-0.21	0.01	6.38	151	13.94	136	61	17	1	0	1	0	
	HAVRE	83	47	88	40	65	-7	0.00	-0.20	0.00	3.37	79	6.81	80	66	19	0	0	0	0	
NC	MISSOULA	86	48	94	43	67	-3	0.00	-0.17	0.00	2.19	69	10.40	114	64	15	3	0	0	0	
	ASHEVILLE	83	66	85	65	74	0	2.70	1.48	1.92	14.22	131	33.22	108	99	60	0	0	5	1	
	CHARLOTTE	88	72	91	70	80	0	1.28	0.24	0.68	10.28	115	22.98	86	97	59	1	0	4	1	
	GREENSBORO	87	71	90	69	79	1	0.33	-0.75	0.18	7.78	81	20.18	75	99	62	2	0	4	0	
	HATTERAS	87	78	88	75	82	1	2.98	1.52	2.65	16.05	140	31.46	94	92	74	0	0	4	1	
	RALEIGH	89	74	93	72	82	2	0.24	-0.93	0.14	13.94	136	22.69	82	94	57	4	0	4	0	
ND	WILMINGTON	87	74	90	72	81	0	4.67	2.95	2.23	13.90	95	25.91	77	99	66	1	0	6	3	
	BISMARCK	89	53	105	44	71	-1	0.05	-0.56	0.05	3.78	52	9.50	74	81	21	3	0	1	0	
	DICKINSON	87	49	96	42	68	-3	0.14	-0.22	0.14	3.42	57	8.37	76	80	19	3	0	1	0	
	FARGO	85	56	91	52	71	0	0.06	-0.49	0.06	3.87	48	9.66	63	85	36	1	0	1	0	
NE	GRAND FORKS	82	54	94	48	68	-1	1.11	0.52	1.11	7.68	96	13.63	98	92	39	1	0	1	1	
	JAMESTOWN	81	53	90	46	67	-3	0.00	-0.53	0.00	6.94	92	10.76	80	93	38	1	0	0	0	
	GRAND ISLAND	83	62	88	58	72	-4	0.51	-0.30	0.36	10.72	126	18.11	98	96	60	0	0	3	0	
	LINCOLN	83	63	91	59	73	-5	0.71	0.03	0.37	12.34	145	22.11	114	98	62	1	0	3	0	
	NORFOLK	83	57	90	51	70	-4	0.31	-0.46	0.31	4.80	58	13.41	75	97	53	1	0	1	0	
	NORTH PLATTE	86	58	98	53	72	-3	0.15	-0.62	0.13	5.63	74	9.95	65	94	41	3	0	2	0	
	OMAHA	84	64	91	60	74	-4	3.17	2.22	2.69	8.83	97	19.21	94	98	55	2	0	3	1	
	SCOTTSBLUFF	91	56	107	48	74	-2	0.00	-0.31	0.00	3.15	69	7.46	66	81	23	4	0	0	0	
NH	VALENTINE	86	55	96	48	71	-5	0.16	-0.40	0.12	11.65	156	15.83	111	87	34	4	0	2	0	
	CONCORD	89	64	93	56	76	6	0.88	-0.02	0.88	9.53	113	27.73	114	95	46	3	0	1	1	
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	89	72	93	66	80	4	1.40	0.28	1.15	3.93	42	15.30	56	94	59	3	0	4	1	
	NEWARK	89	71	95	64	80	2	4.41	3.33	2.34	11.73	114	26.32	92	95	52	3	0	5	3	
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	99	71	101	68	85	7	0.00	-0.37	0.00	2.30	87	5.06	104	43	10	7	0	0	0	
	ELY	96	50	97	44	73	3	0.00	-0.18	0.00	0.72	52	4.60	75	36	7	7	0	0	0	
NV	LAS VEGAS	111	91	113	90	101	8	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.05	9	0.79	31	21	9	7	0	0	0	
	RENO	99	67	101	63	83	6	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.45	64	3.34	69	33	8	7	0	0	0	
	WINNEMUCCA	99	56	104	51	78	3	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.81	118	5.40	100	33	7	7	0	0	0	
	ALBANY	85	65	89	58	76	3	1.24	0.27	0.40	16.32	168	30.30	125	97	54	0	0	5	0	
NY	BINGHAMTON	80	64	86	56	72	3	1.70	0.72	1.47	10.93	113	29.45	117	98	59	0	0	3	1	
	BUFFALO	82	64	88	58	73	2	2.43	1.67	1.15	8.16	109	30.41	132	94	56	0	0	4	2	
	ROCHESTER	82	64	87	57	73	1	1.41	0.59	0.74	12.34	156	33.01	158	97	58	0	0	5	1	
	SYRACUSE	85	65	91	58	75	3	1.30	0.46	0.49	8.80	105	31.50	134	93	49	1	0	4	0	
OH	AKRON-CANTON	84	64	87	55																

Weather Data for the Week Ending August 8, 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	YOUNGSTOWN	83	62	86	50	72	1	2.21	1.38	1.34	10.06	110	30.18	119	99	59	0	0	4	2
	OKLAHOMA CITY	100	70	105	64	85	3	0.35	-0.45	0.35	7.46	83	17.21	74	79	27	7	0	1	0
	TULSA	99	74	102	67	86	3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	15.45	166	34.10	132	76	35	7	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	73	54	81	48	63	1	0.07	-0.09	0.07	4.93	148	32.82	93	96	57	0	0	1	0
	BURNS	92	46	98	39	69	-1	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.73	67	5.65	86	57	9	4	0	0	0
	EUGENE	89	52	94	48	71	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.81	51	15.74	69	89	23	5	0	0	0
PA	MEDFORD	100	61	105	52	81	5	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.39	39	7.93	76	60	12	6	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	89	55	97	46	72	-2	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.28	20	1.40	17	49	15	4	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	87	59	94	56	73	2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.48	66	18.52	91	81	27	4	0	0	0
RI	SALEM	89	55	95	53	72	2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	1.90	122	15.97	73	81	24	5	0	0	0
	ALLENTOWN	87	66	92	56	76	2	2.20	1.04	1.11	8.94	81	23.42	83	98	52	2	0	3	2
	ERIE	82	66	85	58	74	1	2.07	1.27	1.48	8.30	104	27.56	115	93	60	0	0	4	1
SC	MIDDLETOWN	84	70	88	64	77	1	1.66	0.70	0.48	8.74	89	23.68	89	95	62	0	0	6	0
	PHILADELPHIA	91	74	94	70	82	4	3.38	2.34	1.62	13.69	142	25.50	97	92	52	5	0	5	2
	PITTSBURGH	83	66	86	58	75	2	3.52	2.66	1.89	13.71	146	34.56	136	95	58	0	0	5	3
SD	WILKES-BARRE	84	65	89	57	74	1	0.76	-0.21	0.45	10.09	118	25.79	114	95	56	0	0	3	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	85	66	89	58	75	2	5.43	4.35	5.32	10.65	109	25.32	98	97	56	0	0	3	1
	PROVIDENCE	87	68	93	61	78	3	2.56	1.74	2.56	10.35	135	26.57	96	95	54	3	0	1	1
TN	CHARLESTON	88	75	91	74	81	-1	1.36	-0.20	0.98	9.90	67	19.85	64	99	67	3	0	4	1
	COLUMBIA	91	73	92	72	82	0	1.65	0.44	0.88	8.60	73	21.76	76	97	56	4	0	4	2
	FLORENCE	88	73	90	70	80	-2	1.86	0.67	0.58	10.68	90	24.03	86	100	63	2	0	4	2
TX	GREENVILLE	88	69	90	68	78	-1	1.84	0.66	1.17	9.50	94	26.61	86	100	59	1	0	5	1
	ABERDEEN	82	53	88	45	68	-4	0.00	-0.51	0.00	5.31	71	12.69	86	91	45	0	0	0	0
	HURON	83	58	94	52	71	-3	0.00	-0.68	0.00	7.69	102	13.67	87	90	40	1	0	0	0
UT	RAPID CITY	91	54	104	43	72	-1	0.00	-0.42	0.00	2.22	39	8.40	65	69	18	4	0	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	83	55	90	49	69	-4	0.35	-0.46	0.35	5.24	62	13.57	74	96	40	1	0	1	0
	BRISTOL	88	66	89	64	77	2	1.28	0.25	0.69	13.70	135	29.69	101	99	56	0	0	4	1
VA	CHATTANOOGA	89	71	93	68	80	-1	1.74	0.82	0.96	10.85	105	30.65	88	95	54	4	0	4	1
	KNOXVILLE	87	69	89	68	78	0	2.19	1.22	0.80	14.81	139	35.44	104	93	55	0	0	6	2
	MEMPHIS	91	72	96	69	81	-2	0.00	-0.89	0.00	10.47	106	32.19	90	87	47	5	0	0	0
WA	NASHVILLE	89	71	93	69	80	-1	0.52	-0.37	0.20	13.02	136	29.24	90	89	49	4	0	3	0
	ABILENE	101	74	102	66	87	2	0.01	-0.50	0.01	6.99	117	17.42	115	70	28	7	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	100	70	102	64	85	5	0.16	-0.58	0.16	3.75	57	6.32	49	56	19	7	0	1	0
WY	AUSTIN	101	77	102	72	89	1	0.00	-0.46	0.00	10.62	172	20.56	97	87	30	7	0	0	0
	BEAUMONT	95	75	97	74	85	1	0.15	-1.08	0.15	16.59	110	35.66	100	99	48	7	0	1	0
	BROWNSVILLE	99	80	102	77	90	2	0.00	-0.36	0.00	4.00	76	10.09	80	87	46	7	0	0	0
WV	CORPUS CHRISTI	98	77	99	72	87	1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	8.72	133	21.55	127	94	45	7	0	0	0
	DEL RIO	98	77	100	72	87	-1	0.00	-0.39	0.00	9.01	211	11.36	101	81	33	7	0	0	0
	EL PASO	101	73	103	68	87	3	0.61	0.18	0.52	4.36	155	7.07	159	55	17	7	0	4	1
WY	FORT WORTH	100	79	101	73	89	2	0.00	-0.43	0.00	9.66	154	34.98	153	65	26	7	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	92	82	94	80	87	0	0.00	-0.67	0.00	11.81	140	26.72	116	86	62	7	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	98	77	99	76	87	2	0.08	-0.75	0.08	12.45	116	34.56	115	96	41	7	0	1	0
WY	LUBBOCK	97	72	100	67	85	3	0.00	-0.35	0.00	6.05	122	10.85	95	66	24	7	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	99	74	101	68	86	2	0.04	-0.37	0.04	2.30	59	8.70	107	64	23	7	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	99	71	101	63	85	-1	0.08	-0.34	0.08	5.06	130	14.13	117	84	27	7	0	1	0
WY	SAN ANTONIO	98	77	99	75	88	2	0.00	-0.33	0.00	10.72	177	27.80	147	85	34	7	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	100	76	104	73	88	2	1.11	0.54	1.06	9.00	108	23.84	98	96	39	7	0	2	1
	WACO	100	74	101	66	87	0	0.00	-0.39	0.00	6.37	113	20.65	94	86	30	7	0	0	0
WY	WICHITA FALLS	104	72	106	65	88	2	0.00	-0.56	0.00	5.39	90	16.00	94	69	21	7	0	0	0
	SALT LAKE CITY	98	69	103	63	83	1	0.00	-0.13	0.00	0.92	58	6.92	69	33	8	7	0	0	0
	LYNCHBURG	88	71	91	69	79	4	0.17	-0.68	0.11	7.68	85	21.99	82	97	56	3	0	2	0
WY	NORFOLK	91	76	93	75	83	3	1.22	-0.29	1.21	11.52	94	24.43	83	93	58	6	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	90	73	93	71	81	3	3.00	1.85	1.61	15.85	153	29.81	109	97	61	4	0	5	2
	ROANOKE	87	70	90	69	78	1	0.62	-0.21	0.35	9.47	95	20.86	76	95	58	2	0	3	0
WY	WASH/DULLES	88	71	91	69	80	3	1.66	0.82	0.49	12.66	134	26.69	100	97	56	3	0	4	0
	BURLINGTON	86	66	91	62	76	4	2.91	2.06	1.44	11.89	128	25.94	116	94	51	1	0	4	2
	OLYMPIA	83	49	90	44	66	1	0.04	-0.09	0.04	2.43	114	25.48	95	98	32	2	0	1	0
WY	QUILLAYUTE	72	51	80	48	61	1	0.03	-0.39	0.03	6.42	217	22.80	46	99	59	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	82	58	88	53	70	1	0.00	-0.15	0.00	2.06	92	20.90	99	83	34	0	0	0	0
	SPOKANE	85	57	93	49	71	-2	0.00	-0.08	0.00	1.00	59	7.73	79	49	15	2	0	0	0
WY	YAKIMA	90	52	101	49	71	-2	0.00	-0.04	0.00	0.19	25	3.75	80	67	16	4	0	0	0
	EAU CLAIRE	82	57	86	50	69	-1	0.26	-0.71	0.26	9.43	98	19.19	93	97	43	0	0	1	0
	GREEN BAY	79	58	83	54	69	-1	0.48	-0.28	0.48	10.78	125	27.25	139	99	60	0	0	1	0
WY	LA CROSSE	81	62	85	57	72	-3	0.08	-0.81	0.04	13.93	134	26.73	116	96	48	0	0	3	0
	MADISON	81	61	84	55	71	0	0.13	-0.83	0.13	9.69	89	25.30	105	97	54	0	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	79	66	85	61	73	-1	0.00	-0.80	0.00	10.32	118	26.04	119	91	61	0	0	0	0
WY	BECKLEY	84	67	86	65	76	4	1.79	0.74	1.28	12.61	120	29.72	102	88	57	0	0	5	1
	CHARLESTON	86	68	90	64	77	2	3.19	2.22	1.48	15.04	134	30.09	98	100	61	1	0	4	2
	ELKINS	85	64	88	59	74	3	2.82	1.78	1.58	13.20	113	32.23	103	100	60	0	0		

July Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: July precipitation was patchy across the Plains and Midwest, generally reducing soil moisture availability for rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. Since portions of the Plains were already contending with drought-related impacts as the month began, July's hotter- and drier-than-normal regime (in most areas) led to locally significant crop stress. By August 2, twenty-nine percent of the U.S. sorghum crop was rated in very poor to poor condition, up from 13 percent just 5 weeks earlier, on June 28. Midwestern corn and soybeans were more resilient, with the central and eastern Corn Belt escaping extreme heat. Still, less than two-thirds of the U.S. corn (61 percent) and soybeans (63 percent) were rated in good to excellent condition on August 2, well below the values—73 and 69 percent, respectively—observed the same time a year ago.

In early August, statewide rangeland and pastures were rated at least 70 percent very poor to poor in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Nationally, only one-quarter of the rangeland and pastures were rated in good to excellent condition on August 2, while 46 percent were rated very poor to poor. Rangeland and pasture conditions were last lower at this time of year in 2022, when 49 percent were rated very poor to poor on July 31. Additionally, acute soil moisture shortages were observed across the western half of the U.S. In the 17 states from the Pacific Coast to the Plains, only California reported a statewide value less than 50 percent very short to short on August 2. On the same date, topsoil moisture rated very short to short had crept back to 50 percent or higher in the Delta States of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States hovered between 45 and 48 percent during July. Although national coverage fell approximately 15 percentage points (from 63 to 48 percent) between April 21 and July 28, significant drought existed at the end of July in parts of the mid-South, upper Great Lakes region, and Atlantic Coast States, as well as an area extending from the Pacific Coast to the Plains. July wildfires in northern Minnesota charred some 80,000 acres of mostly forested land, with smoke from those incidents mixing with Canadian wildfire smoke to blanket the north-central and northeastern United States for several mid-month days.

Showers associated with the North American monsoon, although late in arriving, eventually curbed the Southwestern wildfire threat. Before rain arrived, however, the Aspen Acres Fire—southwest of Pueblo, CO—scorched nearly 102,000 acres of vegetation and destroyed more than 915 structures. In neighboring Utah, the Babylon Fire—

southwest of Monticello—consumed more than 107,000 acres. As Southwestern showers intensified during the second half of July, wildfire activity shifted into the Northwest. At the end of July, at least 50 actively burning Northwestern wildfires were resulting in widespread reductions in visibility, smoky skies, and poor air quality. At that time, a half dozen of the active Northwestern fires—five in Oregon and one in Washington—had burned more than 100,000 acres of vegetation, with the Big Grass Fire near Jordan Valley, OR, having torched nearly 360,000 acres and having burned into southwestern Idaho. Nationally, wildfires during the first 7 months of 2026 charred almost 5.2 million acres of vegetation, nearly 140 percent of the 10-year average of 3.7 million.

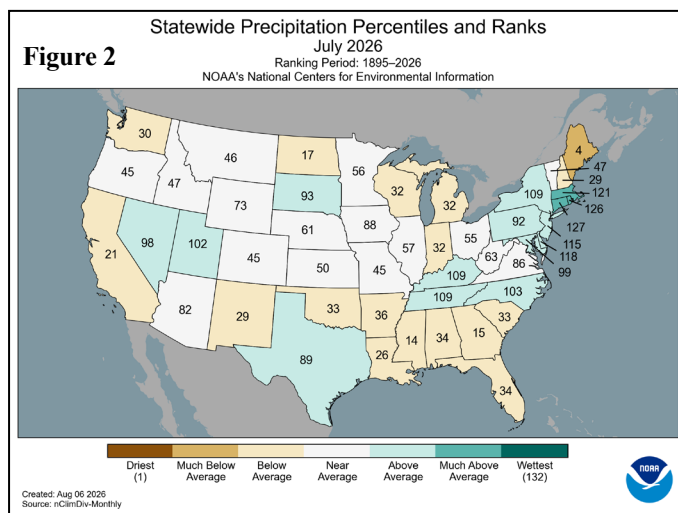
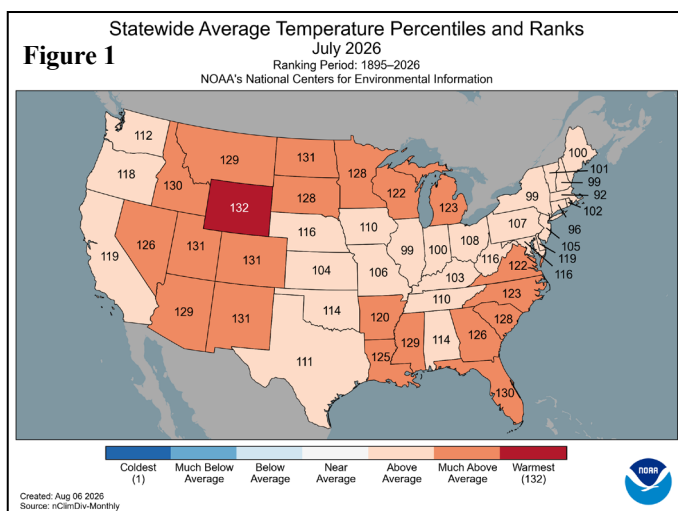
Near- or above-normal temperatures dominated the country during July. The core area of anomalous heat, with monthly temperatures averaging at least 3 to 6°F above normal, stretched from the northern Intermountain West to the northern Plains and far upper Midwest. Memorably hot weather across the northern Plains and neighboring regions peaked on July 12, with all-time station records being set in locations such as Mile City, MT (115°F); Billings, MT (111°F); Sheridan, WY (109°F); and Salt Lake City, UT (109°F). A separate area of unusual July heat affected southern California. Meanwhile, monsoon-related cloudiness and showers helped to suppress mid- to late-month temperatures in parts of the Southwest, while a stormy spell lowered temperatures in south-central Texas and environs. Slightly above-normal readings covered much of the South, East, and lower Midwest, while cooler-than-normal conditions prevailed along and near the northern Atlantic Coast.

The only Atlantic Basin tropical system of the month was Tropical Storm Bertha, a heavily sheared cyclone that developed west of Florida and twice made landfall on the U.S. Gulf Coast—on July 22 in southeastern Louisiana and July 23 near the Texas-Louisiana border. Most of Bertha's significant rainfall remained offshore. However, non-tropical showers caused localized flooding during July in several areas. Some of the most widespread flooding occurred around the middle of the month in south-central Texas, affecting some of the same areas struck by the devastating Independence Day 2025 flash flood. Farther east, episodic heavy showers eased or eradicated drought in the middle and northern Atlantic States, with some of the heaviest rain (locally 4 to 10 inches) falling on July 28-30 from eastern New York into parts of southern New England. Elsewhere, heavy showers associated with the monsoon circulation resulted in localized Southwestern washouts, including a slot-canyon flood on July 17 near Bicknell, UT, that claimed five lives.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information

the contiguous U.S. experienced its hottest month on record, with an average temperature of 76.89°F. That value was 3.30°F above the 1901-2000 mean and clipped the Dust Bowl-era record of 76.77°F, set in July 1936. Falling to third place was July 2012, with an average temperature of 76.73°F. Meanwhile, precipitation across the Lower 48 States averaged 2.55 inches, below the 20th century mean value of 2.78 inches. It was the nation's 26th-driest July on record—and driest since 2012.

The Lower 48 States all ranked within the warmest one-third of the historical distribution. For Wyoming, it was the hottest July on record (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for July warmth were noted in seven additional Western States, along with Michigan, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and six Southern States. Meanwhile, statewide precipitation rankings ranged from the fourth-driest July in Maine to the sixth-wettest July in Connecticut and seventh wettest in Rhode Island (figure 2).



Summary: With heat building across the central and eastern U.S., early-month temperatures soared to 100°F or higher as far north as the central High Plains and were frequently observed in the middle Atlantic coastal plain. The onset of the mid-Atlantic heat coincided with days leading up to and continuing through Independence Day weekend, resulting in some of the hottest

Fourth of July weather on record. In fact, July 1-3 featured a trio of triple-digit, daily-record highs in Roanoke, VA, with readings of 100°F each day. Elsewhere in Virginia, Charlottesville opened the month with four consecutive daily-record highs (101, 102, 103, and 101°F). Besides Charlottesville, the hottest July 4 on record occurred in locations such as Atlantic City, NJ (106°F); Washington, DC (103°F); Danville, VA (103°F); Raleigh-Durham, NC (103°F); Baltimore, MD (102°F); Wilmington, DE (102°F); Salisbury, MD (102°F); and Norfolk, VA (100°F). Norfolk's previous Fourth of July record, 98°F, had been set in 1879. Independence Day records from 1919 were broken in Danville, Salisbury, and Washington, DC. If verified, Atlantic City's reading of 106°F will tie an all-time station record, originally set on June 28, 1969. For several mid-Atlantic sites, July 2 was the hottest day in more than a decade. For example, July 2 readings of 103°F in Philadelphia, PA, and 101°F in Trenton, NJ, were the stations' highest temperatures since July 23, 2011. Trenton attained 101°F again on July 3. With a high of 103°F on July 2, Reading, PA, recorded its hottest day since July 7, 2012, when it was also 103°F. Record-setting warmth extended as far north as Maine, where Bangor (93°F on July 2) achieved its first 90-degree reading of the year. New York City (100°F on July 2) notched its first triple-digit reading since July 18, 2012, when it was also 100°F. In contrast, chilly weather prevailed in the West. In Wyoming, Big Piney tallied a trio of daily-record lows (28, 26, and 30°F) from June 29 – July 1. Later, Alamosa, CO, posted a pair of daily-record lows (34°F both days) on July 3-4.

July began on a wet note in the Great Lakes States; daily-record totals were set on the first day of the month in Rochester, MN (1.47 inches), and Gaylord, MI (1.28 inches). Rochester set another daily record on July 2, with 1.82 inches. With 4.24 inches on July 1-2, La Crosse, WI, marked its wettest 2-day period since August 7-8, 2021, when 7.36 inches fell. Later, heavy rain developed across portions of the northern Plains, where Glasgow, MT (1.89 inches on July 3), observed its wettest day since May 20, 2020, when 1.94 inches fell. It was also Glasgow's wettest July day since July 11, 1975, when 2.36 inches fell. Early-month thunderstorms were quite heavy in parts of the Midwest, where Des Moines, IA, netted 3.26 inches, a record for July 3. Another daily-record, 1.25 inches, was set in Des Moines on July 4. Other locations experiencing their wettest Independence Day on record were Sanford, FL (3.45 inches); El Dorado, AR (3.26 inches); and Oklahoma City, OK (1.76 inches).

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. Soon, 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.

Near the end of the Independence Day weekend, 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. 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). Back on the U.S. mainland, 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. Meanwhile, 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. 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.

In mid-July, a multi-day period of torrential rain battered south-central Texas and neighboring areas, affecting some of the same areas devastated by deadly flooding in July 2025. Much of Texas' heavy rain fell at night, starting on July 13-14. Over a 5-day period ending on the 17th, several locations—including an observation site near Kerrville, TX, received 20 to 28 inches of rain. Texas Hill County communities hard hit by the disastrous

Independence Day 2025 flood—including Kerrville and Huntsville—fared better in the 2026 flood. Farther downstream, however, the Guadalupe River near Center Point, TX, crested on July 16, just 1.67 feet below its high-water mark on July 4, 2025. On the same day, the Guadalupe River at Comfort, TX, topped its July 2025 crest by 1.44 feet; it was the highest water level in that location since August 2, 1978. Meanwhile, the Nueces River below Uvalde, TX, achieved a record crest on July 16, topping the October 1996 high-water mark by 3.13 feet. Two days later, the Nueces River near Asherton, TX, attained its third-highest crest, just 1.44 feet below the record set on June 30, 1913, and June 17, 1935. Other parts of Texas also received significant rain but avoided major flooding. On July 14, daily-record totals in Texas included 3.68 inches in College Station and 2.89 inches in Galveston. With 2.34 inches, Lake Charles, LA, also collected a daily-record sum for the 14th. Del Rio, TX, saw its monthly rainfall climb to 7.47 inches, aided by a daily-record total of 4.72 inches on July 16. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers developed or continued in the eastern U.S. In Florida, record-setting amounts for July 17 totaled 3.85 inches in St. Petersburg and 2.20 inches in Winter Haven. Eastern daily-record totals for July 18 topped the 2-inch mark in Asheville, NC (3.29 inches); Rochester, NY (3.01 inches); and Newark, NJ (2.38 inches). Farther west, monsoon-related showers were increasingly active. Flagstaff, AZ, was hit by 1.43 inches of rain on July 17—the wettest day in that location since October 18, 2024, when 1.45 inches fell. On the same day, several fatalities were reported when flash flooding tore through a canyon near Bicknell, UT.

Although extreme mid-month heat remained largely outside the perimeter of the Midwest, readings ranging from 95 to 100°F were noted in parts of the northern and western Corn Belt. Particularly in areas of the western Corn Belt where soil moisture was lacking, the heat increased stress on reproductive corn and soybeans. In North Dakota, daily-record highs for July 13 included 105°F in Bismarck and 103°F in Dickinson. For Bismarck, it was the highest reading since July 22, 2021, when it was also 105°F. Dickinson smashed a July record (previously set with 5 days in 1988 and 2007) with 9 days of triple-digit heat, including 4 days in a row from July 11-14. In the upper Great Lakes region, record-setting highs for July 13 reached 97°F in International Falls, MN, and 96°F in Marquette, MI. The following day, Marquette's minimum temperature of 76°F was the highest on record in that location (previously, 74°F on July 1, 2002). Heat also moved into the Northeast, where Syracuse, NY, notched a daily-record high of 98°F on July 14. Eventually, hot weather also covered the middle and southern Atlantic States, although temperatures were suppressed in some areas due to dense smoke. July 15 featured daily-record highs of 100°F in Atlantic City, NJ, and 98°F in Allentown, PA; Georgetown, DE; and Winter Haven, FL. Elsewhere in Florida, Miami measured a daily record-tying high of 97°F on July 16. Eastern daily-record highs on July 17 included 99°F in Florence, SC, and 95°F in Bristol, TN.

Tropical Storm Bertha traversed the U.S. Gulf Coast region with relatively few impacts, as much of the cyclone's wind and rain remained offshore. Bertha officially made landfall on July 22 in southeastern Louisiana and July 23 near the Texas-Louisiana border. Prior to Bertha's development and well outside its sphere of influence, showers were locally heavy in the Midwest, where Waterloo, IA, netted a daily-record total (1.99 inches) for

July 20. Meanwhile, the disturbance that would become Tropical Storm Bertha produced heavy showers in parts of Florida. Apalachicola, FL, received 3.17 inches on July 20, a record for the date. The following day, Apalachicola recorded a southerly wind gust to 47 mph. Unrelated to Bertha, record-setting Eastern rainfall totals for July 21 included 2.24 inches in Zanesville, OH, and 1.59 inches in Providence, RI. Multiple locations in West Virginia, including Elkins (2.02 inches), Parkersburg (1.93 inches), and Clarksburg (1.86 inches), also collected daily-record amounts for July 21, while major flooding struck Weston and several other West Virginia communities. The West Fork River at Weston crested on July 21 at its highest level since November 19, 2003. Parts of the West also noted heavy showers. In Wyoming, daily-record rainfall totals included 0.62 inch (on July 21) in Laramie and 0.47 inch (on July 22) in Rawlins. On July 23, heavy rain in the middle Atlantic States led to daily-record totals in North Carolina locations such as Raleigh-Durham (2.04 inches) and Asheville (1.73 inches). In contrast, July rainfall on the Plains totaled less than one-half inch in Wichita, KS (0.32 inch), and Guymon, OK (0.37 inch).

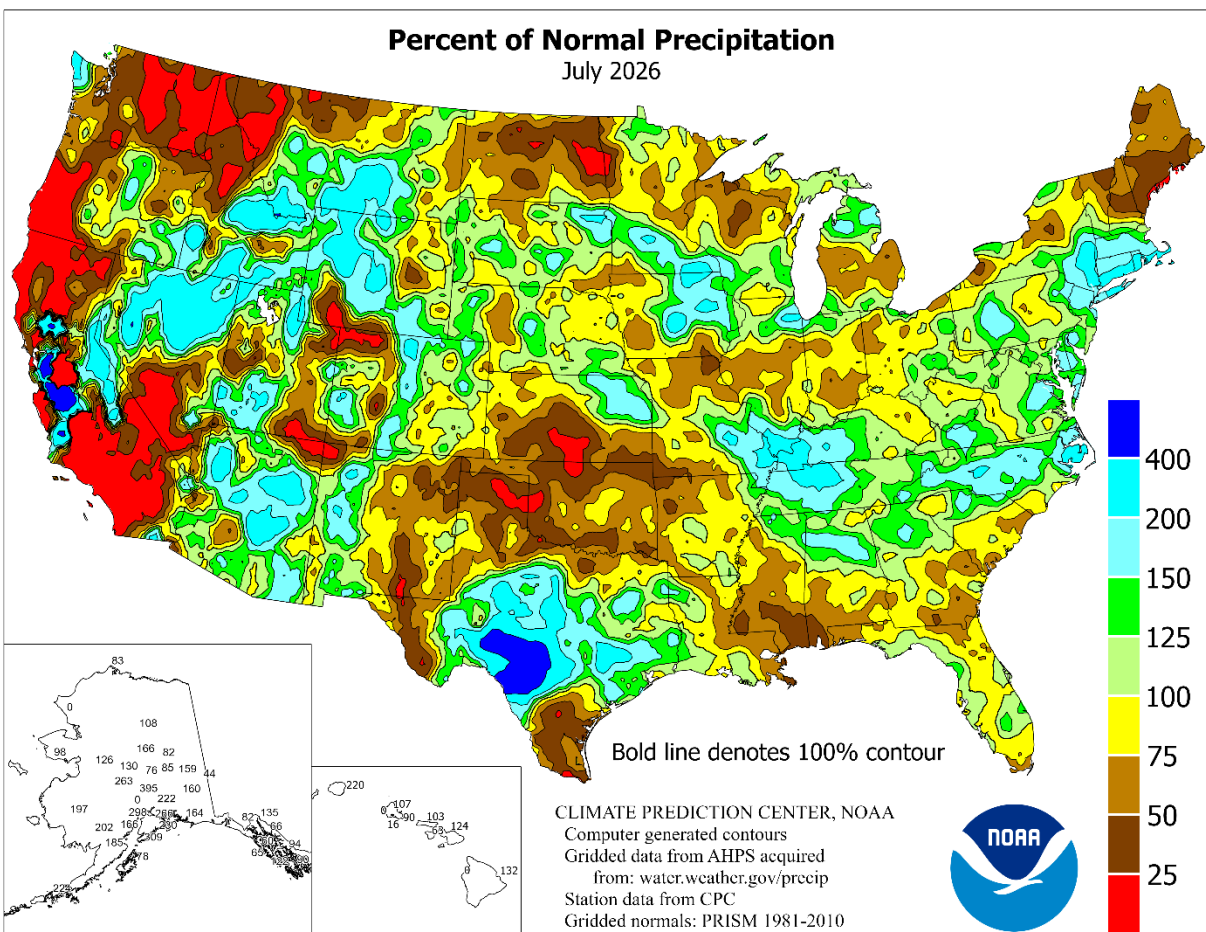
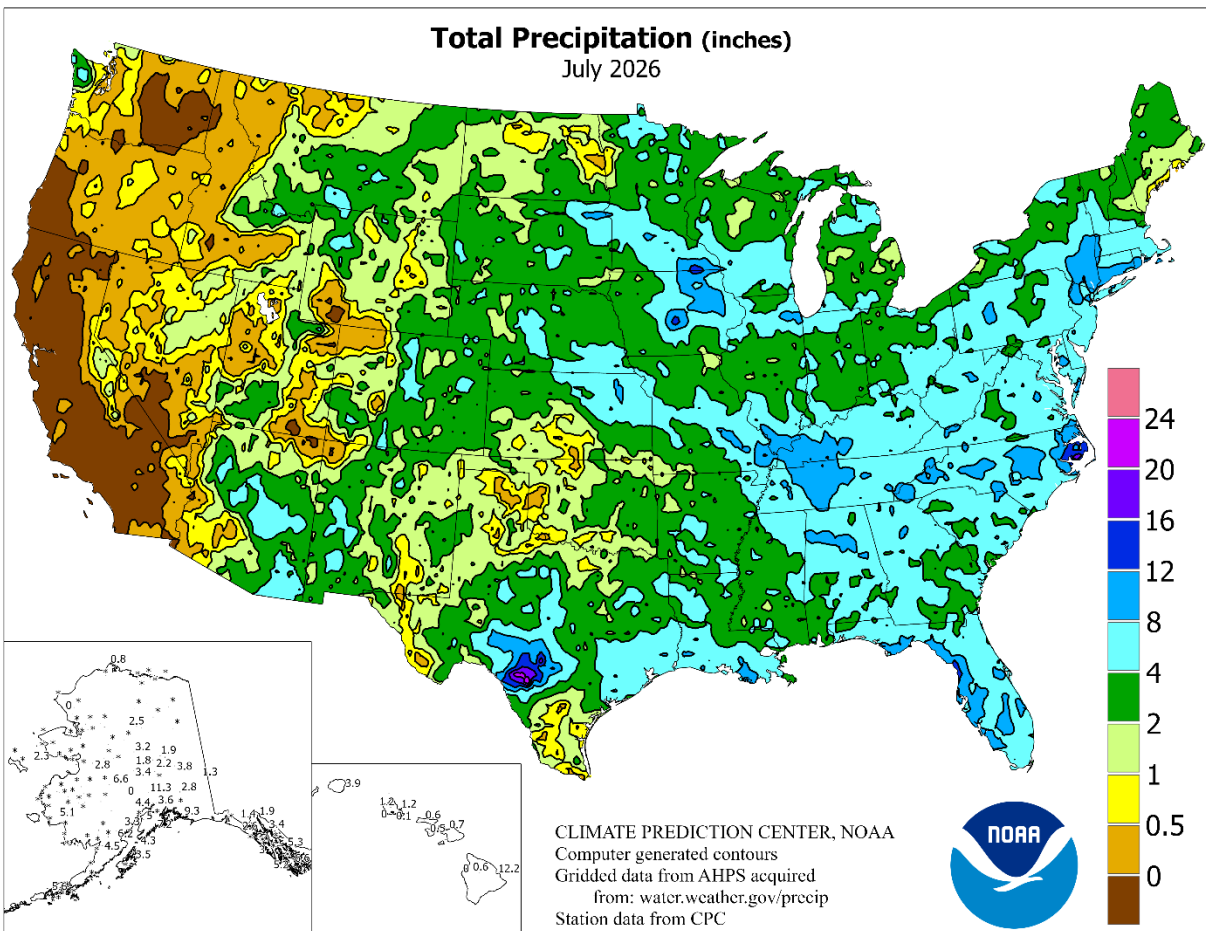
Late in the month, intensifying heat over the western and central U.S. resulted in triple-digit, daily-record highs for July 20 in McAllen, TX (107°F), and Twin Falls, ID (100°F). McAllen notched additional daily records on July 21 and 22, with respective readings of 106 and 108°F. Elsewhere in Texas, Galveston (100°F on July 22) observed its highest July reading since July 8, 1939. Galveston's monthly record remains 101°F on July 16, 1932. Heat also affected the Pacific Coast States, where Ellensburg, WA, posted a record-setting high of 100°F on July 22. Barstow-Daggett, CA, logged a daily-record high (112°F) on July 23. Phoenix, AZ, reported a July 24 daily-record high of 117°F and a low of 97°F; the latter reading tied an all-time station record for highest minimum temperature. A day earlier in Texas, record-setting highs had reached 106°F in Borger, 105°F in Dalhart, and 104°F in Amarillo. Another daily-record high of 104°F occurred in Amarillo on July 24, while Bismarck, ND, achieved a record high of 105°F. On July 25, an all-time station record of 112°F occurred in Rapid City, SD; the previous standard had been 111°F on July 15, 2006. Elsewhere on the 25th, triple-digit, daily-record highs soared to 108°F in Scottsbluff, NE; 107°F in Miles City, MT; 104°F in Sheridan, WY; 103°F in Salt Lake City, UT; 102°F in Helena, MT; and 101°F in Denver, CO. Heat also spread eastward into Florida, where daily-record highs for July 25 surged to 99°F in Orlando and Winter Haven. In contrast, a surge of cool air into the Midwest and Northeast led to several daily-record lows, including July 23 readings of 47°F in Youngstown, OH, and 52°F in Dubuque, IA. However, the final days of July featured extreme heat baking the Plains and adjacent Rockies. Record-setting high temperatures for July 26 soared to 111°F in McCook, NE; 109°F in Russell and Garden City, KS; 107°F in Bismarck, ND; and 107°F in Burlington and Pueblo, CO. In Kansas, record-shattering highs for July 27 rose to 111°F in Hill City and 110°F in Russell and Garden City. In Texas, a trio of daily-record highs occurred from July 26-28 in Amarillo (104, 105, and 104°F) and Borger (106, 107, and 105°F). Later, heat in the Deep South included triple-digit, daily-record highs in Hattiesburg, MS (100°F on July 28), and Tallahassee, FL (101°F on July 29). That marked Tallahassee's first triple-digit reading and hottest day since September 2, 2024, when it was also 101°F. During a final surge of heat into the north-central U.S.,

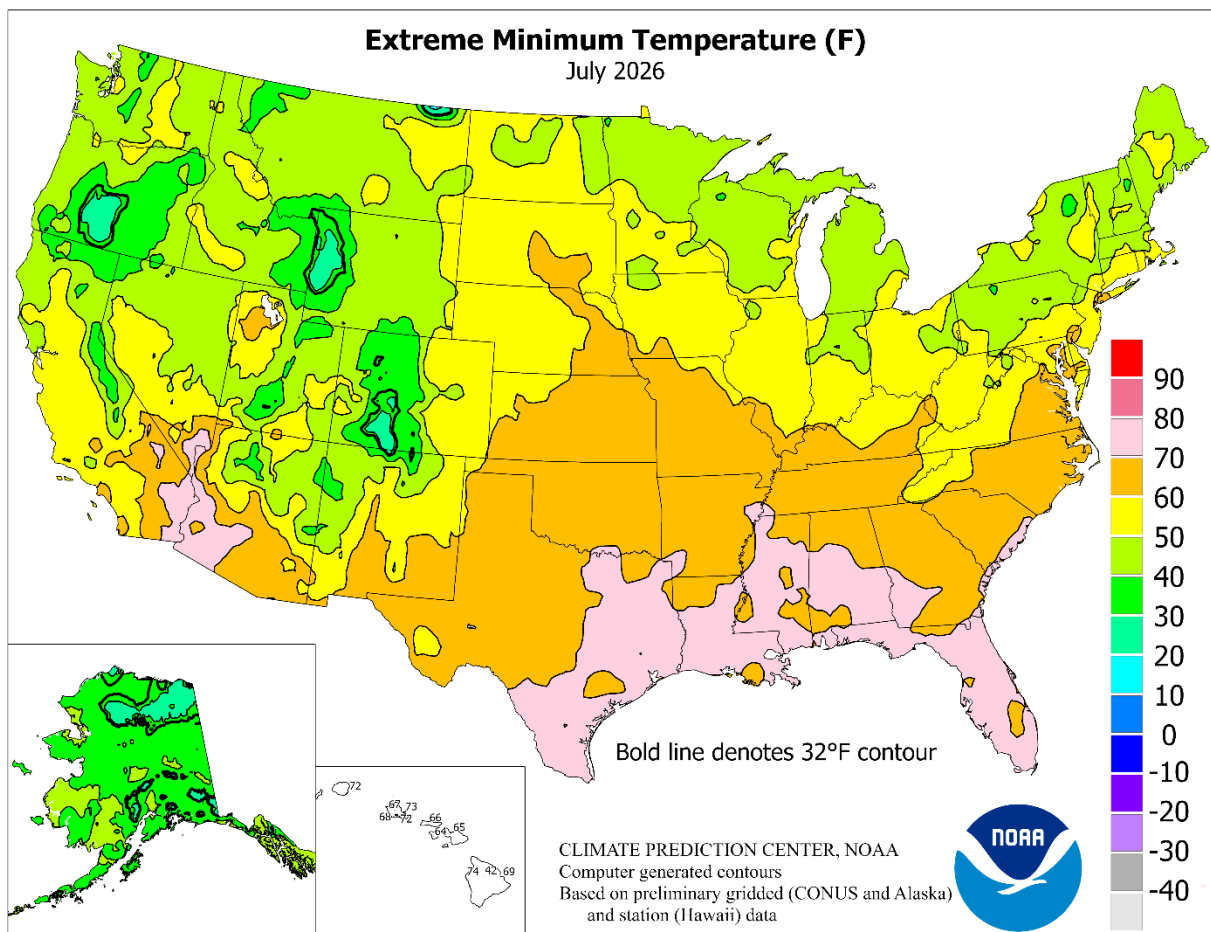
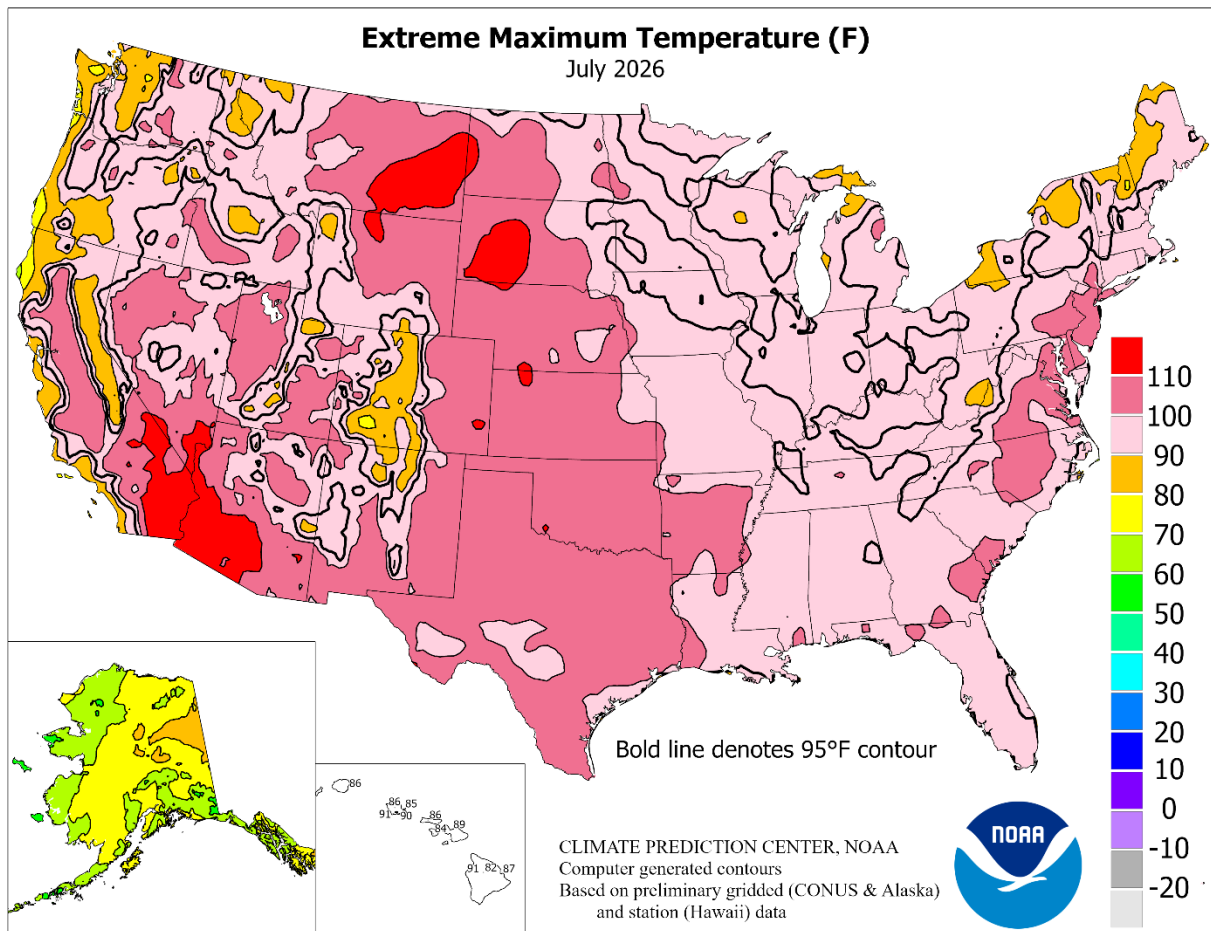
daily-record highs for July 29 in North Dakota included 104°F in Bismarck and 99°F in Grand Forks. At the end of July, heat was focused on the Deep South but rapidly re-appeared across the West. Miami, FL, notched consecutive daily-record highs of 96°F on July 30 and 31. On the last day of July, heat in the Southwest led to daily-record highs in Safford, AZ (110°F), and San Jacinto, CA (108°).

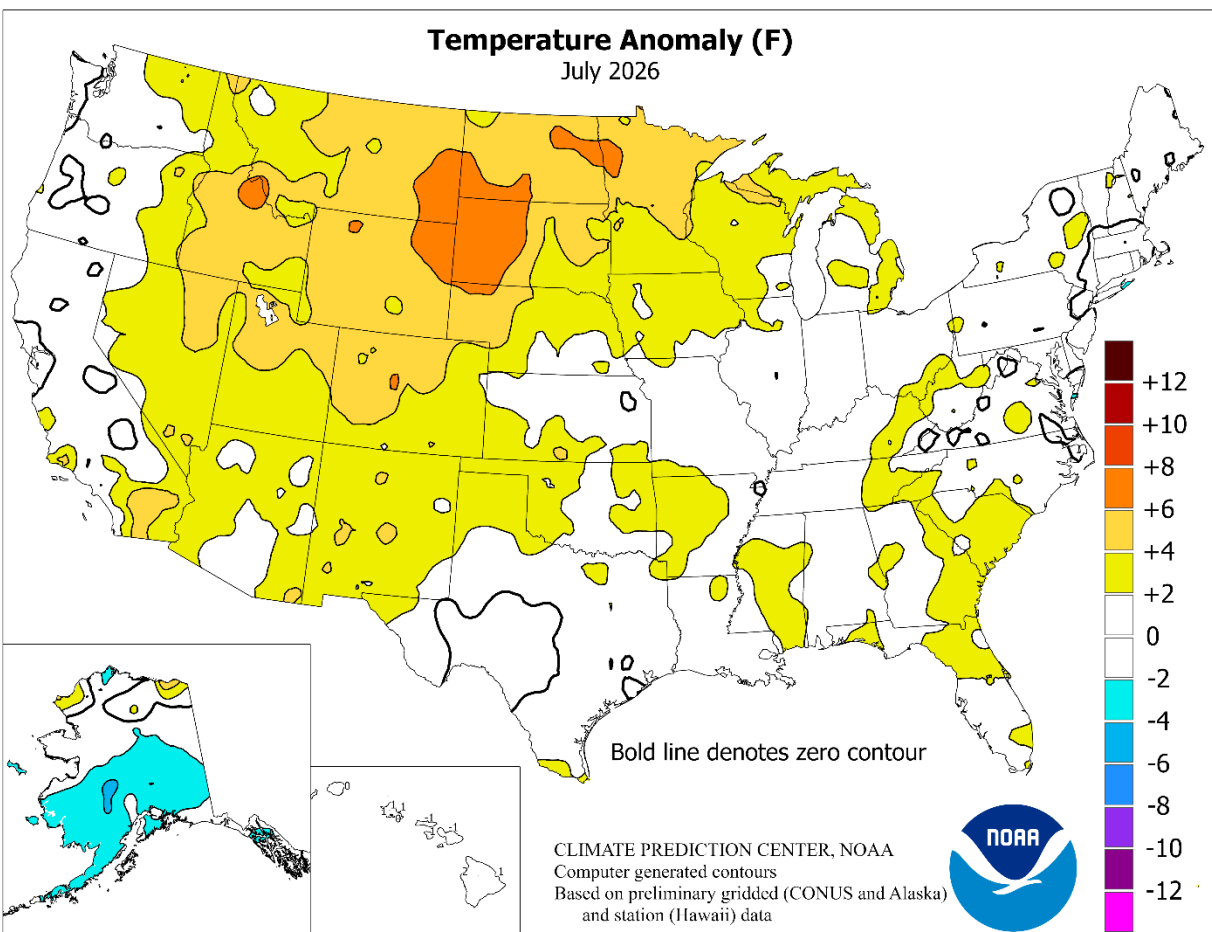
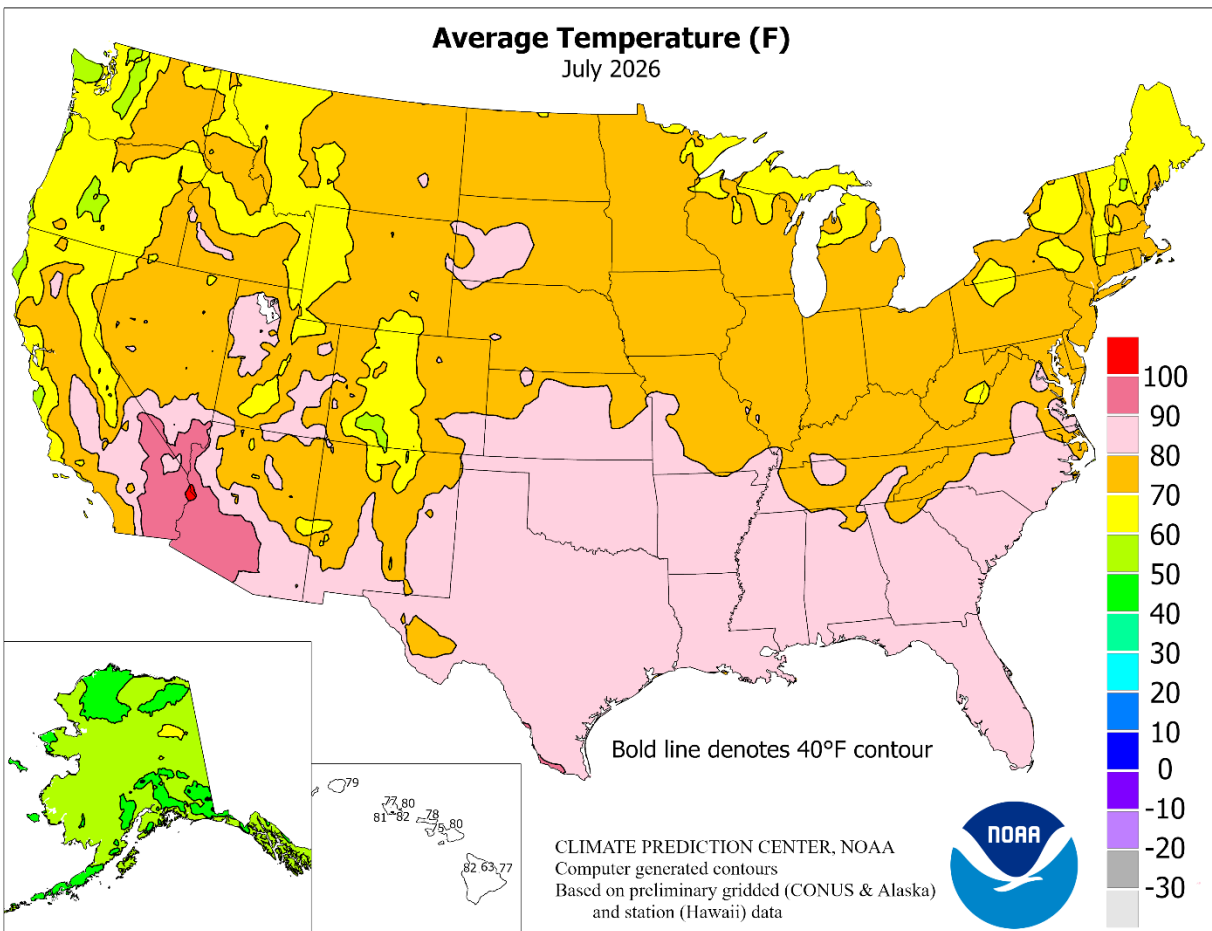
Late-month thunderstorms dotted the East and Midwest. Record-setting rainfall totals for July 27 reached 2.68 inches in Salisbury, MD, and 1.83 inches in Miami, FL. On the same day in Wisconsin, Milwaukee's daily-record sum of 1.75 inches accounted for nearly all of the month-to-date total of 1.91 inches. Milwaukee received rainfall totaling an additional 0.91 inch on July 31. Elsewhere in Wisconsin, an EF3 tornado on the 27th touched down in the Appleton area tracked southward for 26 minutes across 12.4 miles, with winds estimated as high as 140 mph. Farther east, July 29 featured daily-record rainfall totals in Albany, NY (5.45 inches), and Worcester, MA (4.56 inches). For both locations, it was also the wettest July day on record, previously set with totals of 3.49 inches in Albany on July 13, 1996, and 3.87 inches in Worcester on July 31, 1985. In Albany, the only wetter day on record occurred on September 16, 1999, when 5.60 inches fell during the passage of former Hurricane Floyd. Meanwhile, a separate disturbance sparked heavy Midwestern showers. Record-setting rainfall totals for July 30 included 2.77 inches in Valentine, NE, and 2.56 inches in Mobridge, SD. Elsewhere in South Dakota, Sisseton collected 5.33 inches during the last 2 days of July. The last day of July featured daily-record totals topping the 2-inch mark in many Midwestern locations, including Dubuque, IA (3.01 inches); Poplar Bluff, MO (2.46 inches); and Rochester, MN (2.35 inches). Rochester's monthly rainfall totaled 8.84 inches, representing the wettest July in that location since 1997.

In Alaska, near-normal July temperatures in the north contrasted with mostly below-normal readings in the south. In the Aleutians, Cold Bay notched a daily-record low of 36°F on July 4. Two days later, on the 6th, Cold Bay logged its first-ever July freeze with a low of 32°F. Meanwhile, Alaskan precipitation was variable but often significant. Early-month daily-record rainfall totals were set in Bethel (0.47 inch on July 7) and McGrath (1.23 inches on July 8). Less than 2 weeks later, on July 20, daily rainfall records were set in Anchorage (0.84 inch) and Cold Bay (0.70 inch). Cold Bay also notched a daily-record low of 39°F on July 20, along with Kodiak (also 39°F). Another round of Alaskan daily rainfall records occurred on July 22, when totals included 0.97 inch in McGrath and 0.96 inch in Bethel. McGrath also observed below-average temperatures each day from July 11-31—and had a monthly average temperature of 55.8°F (5.0°F below normal). In south-central Alaska, Talkeetna completed its wettest July on record, with rainfall totaling 10.59 inches (previously, 8.96 inches in 2003). Conversely, July precipitation was well below normal in parts of southeastern Alaska, including Yakutat, where rainfall totaled only 3.09 inches (40 percent of normal).

During July, Hawaiian rainfall was mostly above normal in windward locations and below normal on leeward slopes. July rainfall at Hawaii's major airport observation sites ranged from 0.02 inch (4 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 11.28 inches (122 percent) in Hilo, on the Big Island. For Honolulu, the 0.02-inch sum tied a station record for lowest July rainfall.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

July 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	83	1	9.48	4.07	WICHITA		83	2	0.60	-3.38	TOLEDO		76	0	2.32	-0.94
	HUNTSVILLE	81	0	6.06	1.57	KY	LEXINGTON	77	0	3.95	-1.17	YOUNGSTOWN		72	1	5.43	1.16
	MOBILE	84	2	6.53	-1.16		LOUISVILLE	80	0	8.38	4.33	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	84	2	3.00	-0.58
	MONTGOMERY	83	0	3.43	-1.63		PADUCAH	80	0	8.95	4.65		TULSA	85	2	4.50	0.75
AK	ANCHORAGE	57	-3	4.98	3.15	LA	BATON ROUGE	84	1	6.57	1.48	OR	ASTORIA	60	0	0.82	-0.01
	BARROW	40	0	0.81	-0.16		LAKE CHARLES	84	0	7.93	2.24		BURNS	70	1	0.20	-0.09
	FAIRBANKS	60	-2	1.87	-0.40		NEW ORLEANS	85	1	5.28	-1.50		EUGENE	68	0	0.03	-0.29
	JUNEAU	55	-2	3.39	-1.74		SHREVEPORT	84	0	***	***		MEDFORD	77	2	0.00	-0.24
	KODIAK	56	-1	3.53	-0.98	ME	CARIBOU	66	0	4.37	0.14		PENDLETON	74	1	0.06	-0.21
	NOME	52	0	2.32	-0.04		PORTLAND	71	0	0.63	-2.80		PORTLAND	71	1	0.16	-0.35
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	68	2	4.22	1.61	MD	BALTIMORE	79	0	5.90	1.41		SALEM	69	0	0.26	0.01
	PHOENIX	97	2	0.72	-0.19	MA	BOSTON	74	0	4.94	1.67	PA	ALLENTOWN	75	-1	4.49	-0.80
	PRESOTT	79	2	2.39	0.59		WORCESTER	71	0	11.80	7.87		ERIE	74	1	2.28	-1.05
	TUCSON	90	1	0.66	-1.55	MI	ALPENA	70	2	5.49	2.29		MIDDLETOWN	78	1	5.78	1.05
AR	FORT SMITH	86	3	4.11	0.72		GRAND RAPIDS	75	2	2.27	-1.59		PHILADELPHIA	80	1	6.48	2.09
	LITTLE ROCK	85	4	3.66	0.33		HOUGHTON LAKE	69	2	3.31	0.57		PITTSBURGH	75	2	5.87	1.61
CA	BAKERSFIELD	86	1	0.00	0.00		LANSING	74	2	1.56	-1.39		WILKES-BARRE	73	-1	5.81	2.20
	EUREKA	57	-1	0.03	-0.15		MUSKOGON	73	1	1.19	-1.56		WILLIAMSPORT	75	1	3.10	-1.54
	FRESNO	84	1	0.00	-0.02		TRAVERSE CITY	72	1	5.26	2.55	RI	PROVIDENCE	74	0	6.85	3.94
	LOS ANGELES	72	2	0.00	-0.04	MN	DULUTH	71	4	5.29	1.37	SC	CHARLESTON	85	3	5.86	-0.74
	REDDING	83	0	0.00	-0.07		INT. L FALLS	69	5	2.94	-1.03		COLUMBIA	85	2	1.44	-3.90
	SACRAMENTO	77	1	0.00	0.00		MINNEAPOLIS	79	4	3.89	-0.17		FLORENCE	84	2	4.90	-0.91
	SAN DIEGO	72	1	0.00	-0.08		ROCHESTER	74	3	8.88	4.69		GREENVILLE	81	1	4.96	0.14
	SAN FRANCISCO	64	0	0.00	0.00		ST. CLOUD	75	5	2.57	-1.02	SD	ABERDEEN	76	3	3.58	0.50
	STOCKTON	77	-1	0.00	0.00	MS	JACKSON	84	2	1.84	-3.18		HURON	78	5	2.90	0.07
CO	ALAMOSA	68	3	0.46	-0.57		MERIDIAN	83	1	5.98	0.87		RAPID CITY	79	7	1.47	-0.81
	CO SPRINGS	74	2	1.56	-1.56		TUPELO	83	0	3.91	-0.58		SIOUX FALLS	77	3	2.89	-0.36
	DENVER INTL	79	4	1.30	-0.84	MO	COLUMBIA	79	0	3.54	-0.59	TN	BRISTOL	77	1	6.41	1.41
	GRAND JUNCTION	84	5	0.39	-0.21		KANSAS CITY	80	1	4.82	0.24		CHATTANOOGA	83	2	5.80	0.71
	PUEBLO	80	3	1.93	0.04		SAINT LOUIS	80	0	8.89	4.95		KNOXVILLE	81	2	7.29	2.04
CT	BRIDGEPORT	75	-1	12.26	8.94		SPRINGFIELD	80	1	2.69	-1.15		MEMPHIS	84	2	4.74	-0.09
	HARTFORD	74	-1	8.42	4.25	MT	BILLINGS	79	5	1.54	0.32		NASHVILLE	82	1	7.61	3.45
DC	WASHINGTON	82	1	4.15	-0.18		BUTTE	68	4	1.31	0.11	TX	ABILENE	85	0	2.31	0.39
DE	WILMINGTON	78	1	6.96	2.55		CUT BANK	69	4	0.26	-1.03		AMARILLO	83	3	1.81	-1.01
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	2	8.96	2.95		GLASGOW	75	3	2.81	0.86		AUSTIN	86	0	4.24	2.29
	JACKSONVILLE	84	2	6.51	-0.26		GREAT FALLS	72	4	0.31	-0.92		BEAUMONT	84	0	11.54	4.69
	KEY WEST	86	1	3.33	-0.30		HAVRE	74	4	0.06	-1.48		BROWNSVILLE	88	2	0.30	-1.69
	MIAMI	86	2	7.72	0.36		MISSOULA	72	3	0.18	-0.67		CORPUS CHRISTI	86	1	0.39	-2.15
	ORLANDO	85	2	0.00	-7.46	NE	GRAND ISLAND	78	1	4.54	1.04		DEL RIO	85	-2	7.46	5.97
	PENSACOLA	85	1	10.56	2.67		LINCOLN	79	1	7.07	3.81		EL PASO	87	2	1.95	0.37
	TALLAHASSEE	84	1	8.81	1.67		NORFOLK	79	4	2.50	-0.47		FORT WORTH	88	3	1.43	-0.65
	TAMPA	84	1	9.99	2.24		NORTH PLATTE	78	2	2.03	-1.15		GALVESTON	85	0	7.77	4.35
	WEST PALM BEACH	85	3	0.84	-1.12		OMAHA	80	2	1.52	-2.03		HOUSTON	86	1	3.50	-0.27
GA	ATHENS	82	1	4.14	-0.06		SCOTTSBLUFF	79	4	1.13	-0.54		LUBBOCK	83	1	1.56	-0.40
	ATLANTA	83	2	7.10	2.35		VALENTINE	79	3	4.35	1.52		MIDLAND	84	0	1.65	0.03
	AUGUSTA	83	0	2.57	-1.91	NV	ELY	73	3	0.63	0.00		SAN ANGELO	83	-2	4.19	3.09
	COLUMBUS	84	1	3.67	-0.68		LAS VEGAS	97	3	0.00	-0.38		SAN ANTONIO	85	0	3.20	0.80
	MACON	82	0	2.22	-2.56		RENO	79	1	0.45	0.25		VICTORIA	85	0	2.84	-0.61
	SAVANNAH	86	3	4.43	-1.31		WINNEMUCCA	76	1	0.33	0.17		WACO	86	1	1.98	0.17
HI	HILLO	77	1	12.17	2.93	NH	CONCORD	71	0	4.07	0.45		WICHITA FALLS	86	2	2.13	0.11
	HONOLULU	82	0	0.08	-0.44	NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	77	0	1.00	-3.46	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	85	4	0.69	0.19
	KAHULUI	80	-1	0.66	0.13		NEWARK	78	0	6.04	1.38	VT	BURLINGTON	73	1	3.33	-0.73
	LIHUE	79	0	3.85	2.11	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	82	3	1.11	-0.54	VA	LYNCHBURG	78	2	4.86	0.67
ID	BOISE	81	4	0.25	0.04	NY	ALBANY	73	0	10.04	5.49		NORFOLK	81	0	4.16	-1.93
	LEWISTON	78	2	0.01	-0.46		BINGHAMTON	71	2	5.28	1.47		RICHMOND	80	1	7.81	3.45
	POCATELLO	75	5	0.21	-0.30		BUFFALO	73	1	1.43	-1.80		ROANOKE	78	0	5.91	1.63
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	77	1	5.99	2.27		ROCHESTER	72	0	5.36	1.80		WASH/DULLES	79	1	6.23	2.08
	MOLINE	76	1	4.55	0.31		SYRACUSE	73	1	2.57	-1.29	WA	OLYMPIA	64	0	0.16	-0.37
	PEORIA	77	1	1.58	-1.94	NC	ASHEVILLE	76	1	8.24	3.57		QUILLAYUTE	60	0	3.30	2.82
	ROCKFORD	75	1	3.16	-0.65		CHARLOTTE	82	2	4.72	0.98		SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	0	0.65	0.06
	SPRINGFIELD	77	0	3.40	-0.45		GREENSBORO	80	1	5.79	1.61		SPOKANE	74	3	0.00	-0.42
IN	EVANSVILLE	79	1	1.77	-2.61		HATTERAS	80	-1	8.00	2.61		YAKIMA	74	2	0.00	-0.20
	FORT WAYNE	75	1	3.06	-1.00		RALEIGH	81	1	10.63	5.61	WV	BECKLEY	73	2	2.65	-2.35
	INDIANAPOLIS	78	2	1.82	-2.60		WILMINGTON	83	2	7.64	0.78		CHARLESTON	77	1	4.37	-1.01
	SOUTH BEND	75	2	1.12	-2.65	ND	BISMARCK	77	6	1.28	-1.79		ELKINS	74	2	5.06	-0.93
IA	BURLINGTON	77	1	4.42	0.40		DICKINSON	75	6	1.42	-1.13		HUNTINGTON	79	2	7.83	2.76
	CEDAR RAPIDS	76	3	3.13	-1.29		FARGO	76	5	0.46	-2.61	WI	EAU CLAIRE	74	3	3.54	-0.07
	DES MOINES	78	2	8.86	5.04		GRAND FORKS	75	6	1.17	-2.35		GREEN BAY	72	2	4.10	0.48
	DUBUQUE	75	3	5.76	0.96		JAMESTOWN	74	5	2.75	-0.82		LA CROSSE	76	1	7.65	3.42
	SIOUX CITY	77	3	4.17	0.82	OH	AKRON-CANTON	74	0	3.03	-1.11		MADISON	74	3	1.90	-2.61
	WATERLOO	76	1	6.93	2.58		CINCINNATI	77	1	4.20	0.38		MILWAUKEE	75	2	2.83	-0.57
KS	CONCORDIA	80	1	2.40	-1.75		CLEVELAND	75	0	3.47	-0.19	WY	CASPER	76	5	0.18	-1.01
	DODGE CITY	81	1	1.01	-2.07		COLUMBUS	78	2	2.67	-1.99		CHEYENNE	74	4	2.32	0.21
	GOODLAND	78	2	1.68	-1.41		DAYTON	76	0	3.48	-0.47		LANDER	77	5	0.82	0.23
	TOPEKA	80	0	7.13	3.14		MANSFIELD	74	1	3.44	-0.43		SHERIDAN	76	5	0.46	-0.61

National Agricultural Summary

August 03 – 09, 2026

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weather conditions varied across major U.S. agricultural regions. Above-normal temperatures prevailed across much of the Southwest, central Plains, and Northeast, with several areas recording departures of 2 to 8°F above average. In contrast, the northern Plains and upper Mississippi Valley experienced below-normal temperatures. Meanwhile,

below-normal precipitation dominated much of the West and Plains, where most states continued to report significant topsoil moisture shortages. Wetter-than-normal conditions developed in parts of Midwest and East, with some locations receiving more than twice their typical weekly totals.

Corn: Ninety-four percent of the nation's corn was silking by August 9, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Sixty-one percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Sixteen percent of the corn crop had reached the dent stage by August 9, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. On August 9, sixty-one percent of the nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from previous week but 11 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 78 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Ninety-three percent of the 2026 soybean crop was blooming by August 9, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-four percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On August 9, sixty-two percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 6 points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Ninety-one percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 9, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Harvest progress was at or beyond 95 percent in 14 of the 18 estimating states.

Cotton: Ninety-three percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage by August 9, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Sixty-five percent of the nation's cotton crop was setting bolls by week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. By August 9, ten percent of the nation's cotton crop had bolls opening, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. On August 9, forty percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week and 13 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Sixty-one percent of the sorghum crop had reached the headed stage by August 9, two percentage points behind last

year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. By August 9, thirty-one percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On August 9, thirty-five percent of the sorghum crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 31 points below the same time last year.

Rice: Eighty-seven percent of the nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage by August 9, three percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 9, fourteen percent of the 2026 rice acreage had been harvested, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On August 9, seventy-one percent of the nation's rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Sixty-three percent of the nation's oat crop had been harvested by August 9, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. On August 9, forty-six percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 12 points below the same time last year.

Twenty-seven percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 9, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On August 9, fifty percent of the barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week and 7 points above the same time last year.

Twenty-four percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by August 9, ten percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On August 9, fifty-one percent of the spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous week but 2 points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: Ninety-four percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by August 9, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On August 9, sixty-four percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 10 percentage points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2026

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Silking				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	71	87	88	82
IL	98	94	96	97
IN	92	87	92	93
IA	95	93	97	96
KS	89	83	90	91
KY	87	91	93	91
MI	91	84	95	90
MN	94	93	96	94
MO	97	95	97	96
NE	92	89	93	96
NC	99	100	100	99
ND	88	83	94	87
OH	94	90	95	93
PA	82	62	80	75
SD	96	95	97	93
TN	97	98	99	97
TX	98	94	96	96
WI	88	72	86	86
18 Sts	93	90	94	93
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	24	32	46	25
IL	66	47	64	64
IN	51	37	53	50
IA	66	48	69	64
KS	66	56	67	64
KY	60	62	72	56
MI	48	37	51	40
MN	39	46	66	45
MO	77	64	79	75
NE	56	38	55	58
NC	90	82	88	86
ND	33	11	40	24
OH	59	37	56	51
PA	32	20	39	21
SD	45	28	56	45
TN	82	85	89	81
TX	83	76	81	81
WI	34	16	34	33
18 Sts	56	43	61	55
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	1	1	3	3
IL	16	3	14	10
IN	0	2	4	3
IA	14	4	12	14
KS	19	5	25	17
KY	31	34	48	31
MI	0	0	2	2
MN	4	5	16	5
MO	22	15	33	19
NE	13	1	13	12
NC	81	59	73	62
ND	6	0	8	1
OH	1	0	7	3
PA	0	0	1	1
SD	1	0	7	2
TN	45	46	63	43
TX	68	63	68	68
WI	5	0	2	3
18 Sts	13	6	16	12
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	18	28	20	33	1
IL	3	8	28	48	13
IN	2	6	26	56	10
IA	2	4	16	59	19
KS	8	15	30	35	12
KY	1	8	22	57	12
MI	1	5	37	51	6
MN	2	6	21	55	16
MO	2	7	24	56	11
NE	5	9	29	43	14
NC	23	26	29	16	6
ND	11	29	33	26	1
OH	1	4	33	51	11
PA	0	0	11	70	19
SD	8	17	28	39	8
TN	0	3	17	49	31
TX	5	25	30	27	13
WI	3	7	21	54	15
18 Sts	4	10	25	48	13
Prev Wk	4	10	25	48	13
Prev Yr	2	5	21	52	20

Winter Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	100	100	100	100
CA	98	97	98	98
CO	99	98	99	98
ID	48	31	55	45
IL	100	100	100	100
IN	100	100	100	100
KS	100	100	100	100
MI	97	90	100	95
MO	100	100	100	100
MT	39	29	50	57
NE	95	96	97	96
NC	100	100	100	100
OH	100	100	100	100
OK	100	100	100	100
OR	82	73	85	83
SD	88	91	95	92
TX	100	100	100	100
WA	67	50	67	61
18 Sts	89	86	91	91
These 18 States harvested 92% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Cotton Percent Squaring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	96	98	97
AZ	100	100	100	100
AR	100	98	100	100
CA	97	95	97	98
GA	99	96	98	97
KS	96	100	100	95
LA	95	97	99	98
MS	90	92	94	95
MO	97	91	96	97
NC	95	95	98	95
OK	98	95	99	95
SC	93	93	96	97
TN	83	99	100	94
TX	89	82	90	90
VA	99	98	100	99
15 Sts	92	88	93	93
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2026

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	78	67	78	81
AZ	89	90	94	95
AR	86	88	94	92
CA	69	60	70	66
GA	82	63	77	78
KS	69	69	87	75
LA	79	85	92	87
MS	65	60	65	79
MO	60	61	74	73
NC	80	76	84	75
OK	56	48	64	56
SC	72	50	64	80
TN	66	82	90	75
TX	56	46	55	60
VA	79	66	81	81
15 Sts	64	55	65	67
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	4	2	8	3
AZ	33	35	45	39
AR	15	3	10	11
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	4	1	3	3
KS	2	1	5	4
LA	20	6	16	18
MS	10	4	7	10
MO	0	0	0	0
NC	2	0	1	1
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	3	0	1	2
TN	1	4	9	2
TX	9	5	14	12
VA	2	0	2	2
15 Sts	8	4	10	9
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	3	17	66	13
AZ	0	6	18	48	28
AR	0	2	21	52	25
CA	0	0	5	5	90
GA	1	7	30	52	10
KS	5	11	35	37	12
LA	0	4	34	56	6
MS	0	2	54	33	11
MO	0	0	12	87	1
NC	1	1	20	57	21
OK	6	14	72	7	1
SC	2	10	26	51	11
TN	4	10	18	57	11
TX	10	24	42	21	3
VA	1	1	36	62	0
15 Sts	6	16	38	33	7
Prev Wk	5	15	38	34	8
Prev Yr	7	11	29	43	10

Soybeans Percent Blooming				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	99	97	99	97
IL	91	88	92	93
IN	88	84	91	89
IA	92	88	93	94
KS	78	71	80	82
KY	78	80	86	77
LA	100	100	100	100
MI	92	84	93	92
MN	94	93	96	94
MS	98	98	99	97
MO	83	82	88	82
NE	87	90	92	94
NC	89	87	92	84
ND	95	92	96	91
OH	91	87	95	91
SD	87	91	95	90
TN	83	92	95	86
WI	89	86	93	89
18 Sts	90	88	93	91
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Setting Pods				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	92	90	94	88
IL	75	62	77	74
IN	66	57	71	66
IA	74	61	72	76
KS	51	45	57	52
KY	60	63	71	59
LA	94	95	97	93
MI	69	50	77	71
MN	68	75	84	71
MS	90	90	93	90
MO	58	51	64	56
NE	69	61	75	76
NC	67	59	72	60
ND	72	59	74	67
OH	69	58	71	69
SD	51	48	67	60
TN	66	78	85	67
WI	70	53	70	64
18 Sts	69	62	74	69
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	3	26	53	17
IL	3	7	31	47	12
IN	2	6	27	56	9
IA	1	5	17	58	19
KS	2	8	31	51	8
KY	0	5	22	59	14
LA	0	3	33	59	5
MI	1	10	35	47	7
MN	1	5	22	61	11
MS	0	2	28	39	31
MO	1	6	31	55	7
NE	3	8	27	50	12
NC	1	8	21	54	16
ND	5	22	42	30	1
OH	1	5	35	50	9
SD	5	15	25	48	7
TN	1	4	19	55	21
WI	3	8	21	56	12
18 Sts	2	8	28	51	11
Prev Wk	2	7	28	52	11
Prev Yr	2	5	25	53	15

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2026

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	44	52	60	55
KS	52	36	48	55
NE	68	51	53	68
OK	55	45	59	50
SD	62	37	50	71
TX	89	87	89	89
6 Sts	63	52	61	65
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	13	22	4
KS	14	14	16	11
NE	8	5	7	7
OK	17	20	26	17
SD	7	3	6	9
TX	72	70	73	71
6 Sts	28	28	31	28
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	38	19	16	26	1
KS	6	20	37	30	7
NE	6	10	38	41	5
OK	1	12	51	34	2
SD	25	28	20	23	4
TX	7	21	40	25	7
6 Sts	10	20	35	29	6
Prev Wk	8	21	35	30	6
Prev Yr	2	7	25	47	19

Rice Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	84	75	88	78
CA	64	55	65	66
LA	93	97	99	94
MS	98	91	95	93
MO	80	61	84	70
TX	98	94	98	95
6 Sts	84	77	87	80
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	0	1
CA	0	0	0	0
LA	46	51	72	42
MS	3	0	0	1
MO	0	0	0	0
TX	33	13	31	31
6 Sts	10	9	14	9
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	1	4	27	48	20
CA	0	0	15	65	20
LA	0	3	23	68	6
MS	0	0	57	29	14
MO	0	0	13	72	15
TX	1	1	38	51	9
6 Sts	1	3	25	55	16
Prev Wk	0	4	25	56	15
Prev Yr	0	3	21	54	22

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	19	5	25	17
MN	14	4	28	25
MT	19	1	17	25
ND	8	2	20	10
SD	40	39	65	53
WA	29	21	30	30
6 Sts	14	5	24	19
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	1	6	31	60	2
MN	0	2	10	82	6
MT	1	12	37	33	17
ND	4	16	36	40	4
SD	4	17	37	39	3
WA	2	5	40	50	3
6 Sts	3	13	33	44	7
Prev Wk	2	10	33	48	7
Prev Yr	5	13	33	44	5

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	26	12	32	21
MN	9	10	28	27
MT	13	1	15	25
ND	12	9	38	15
WA	34	21	35	35
5 Sts	16	7	27	22
These 5 States harvested 85% of last year's barley acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Pegging				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	91	89	93	92
FL	100	95	98	98
GA	98	94	97	98
NC	97	98	100	96
OK	73	67	82	71
SC	96	97	99	96
TX	76	68	74	73
VA	92	95	97	95
8 Sts	94	90	94	93
These 8 States planted 95% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	7	18	62	13
FL	0	1	17	82	0
GA	1	7	32	53	7
NC	1	1	14	52	32
OK	1	5	32	60	2
SC	5	8	28	55	4
TX	1	5	43	49	2
VA	0	0	29	71	0
8 Sts	1	6	29	56	8
Prev Wk	1	6	29	55	9
Prev Yr	0	3	23	61	13

Barley Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
ID	0	5	30	62	3
MN	1	3	13	76	7
MT	1	7	47	22	23
ND	2	9	48	37	4
WA	1	4	38	56	1
5 Sts	1	7	42	38	12
Prev Wk	2	8	44	38	8
Prev Yr	3	14	40	41	2

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2026

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Aug 9, 2026												
	VP	P	F	G	EX		VP	P	F	G	EX	
AL	1	3	11	68	17		NH	0	0	5	95	0
AZ	48	26	16	9	1		NJ	12	3	37	48	0
AR	7	26	36	25	6		NM	30	30	29	11	0
CA	0	0	30	60	10		NY	2	7	26	57	8
CO	34	30	27	8	1		NC	1	22	40	35	2
CT	0	0	22	70	8		ND	16	27	35	22	0
DE	16	25	34	25	0		OH	0	2	26	69	3
FL	3	11	18	35	33		OK	19	25	36	19	1
GA	3	14	42	37	4		OR	11	27	28	33	1
ID	5	22	41	32	0		PA	0	5	34	56	5
IL	2	6	32	45	15		RI	0	0	30	60	10
IN	2	5	32	55	6		SC	7	17	34	38	4
IA	2	9	23	53	13		SD	41	23	24	12	0
KS	7	20	34	33	6		TN	3	9	26	54	8
KY	1	7	33	52	7		TX	13	25	34	24	4
LA	2	9	40	46	3		UT	10	48	20	22	0
ME	2	4	41	49	4		VT	5	11	33	51	0
MD	8	20	41	28	3		VA	11	17	37	32	3
MA	0	0	32	60	8		WA	5	16	51	28	0
MI	2	24	38	33	3		WV	24	31	29	14	2
MN	10	25	37	26	2		WI	5	12	32	45	6
MS	3	11	34	42	10		WY	41	34	23	2	0
MO	0	3	17	70	10		48 Sts	22	25	28	22	3
MT	20	25	28	25	2							
NE	44	26	21	9	0		Prev Wk	23	23	29	22	3
NV	5	35	40	15	5		Prev Yr	10	20	31	29	10

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Aug 9 2026	5-Yr Avg
IA	80	87	93	86
MN	32	34	50	47
NE	85	80	89	90
ND	15	7	29	13
OH	87	76	83	89
PA	74	56	75	51
SD	68	68	84	75
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	53	41	57	46
9 Sts	53	48	63	55
These 9 States harvested 78% of last year's oat acreage.				

Oat Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
IA	0	2	16	67	15
MN	2	6	22	59	11
NE	14	41	33	11	1
ND	5	11	38	42	4
OH	0	1	15	82	2
PA	0	0	25	63	12
SD	14	18	34	31	3
TX	17	31	34	16	2
WI	1	2	20	64	13
9 Sts	8	16	30	40	6
Prev Wk	8	16	29	41	6
Prev Yr	8	10	24	49	9

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

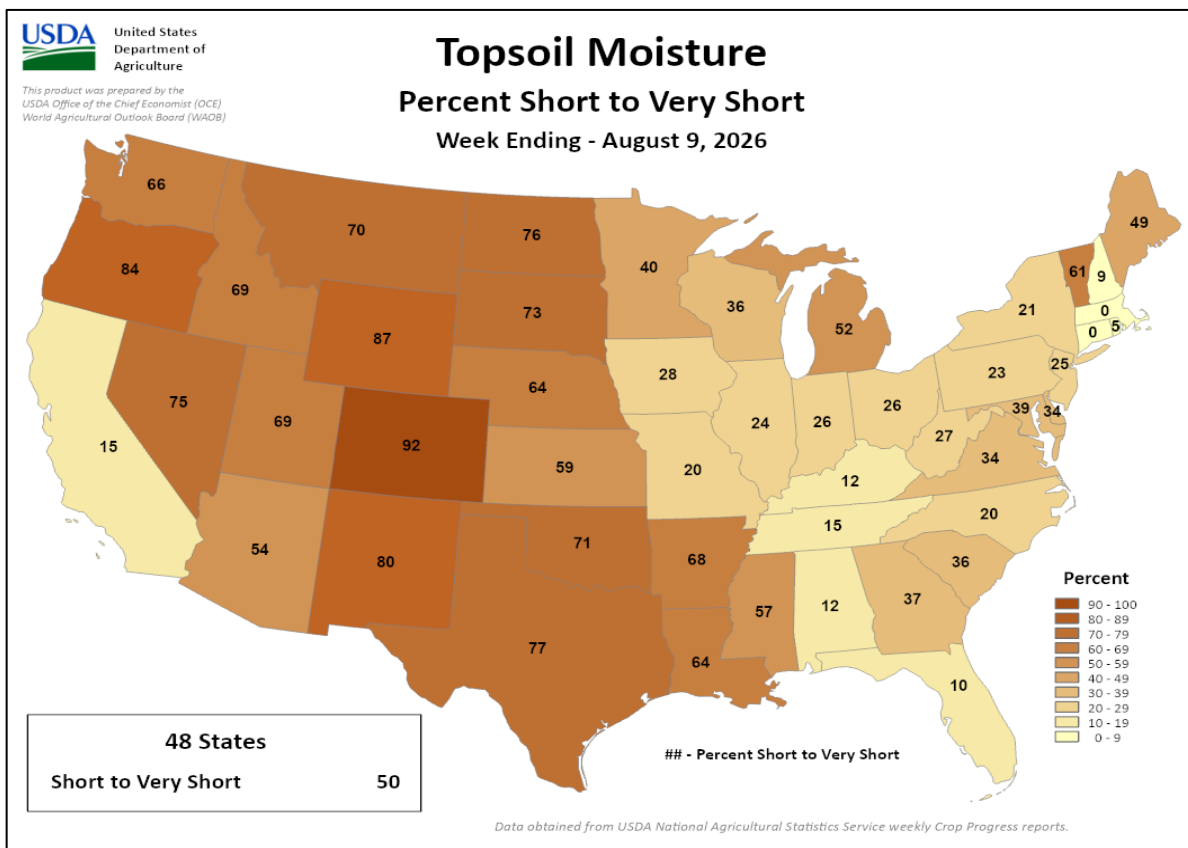
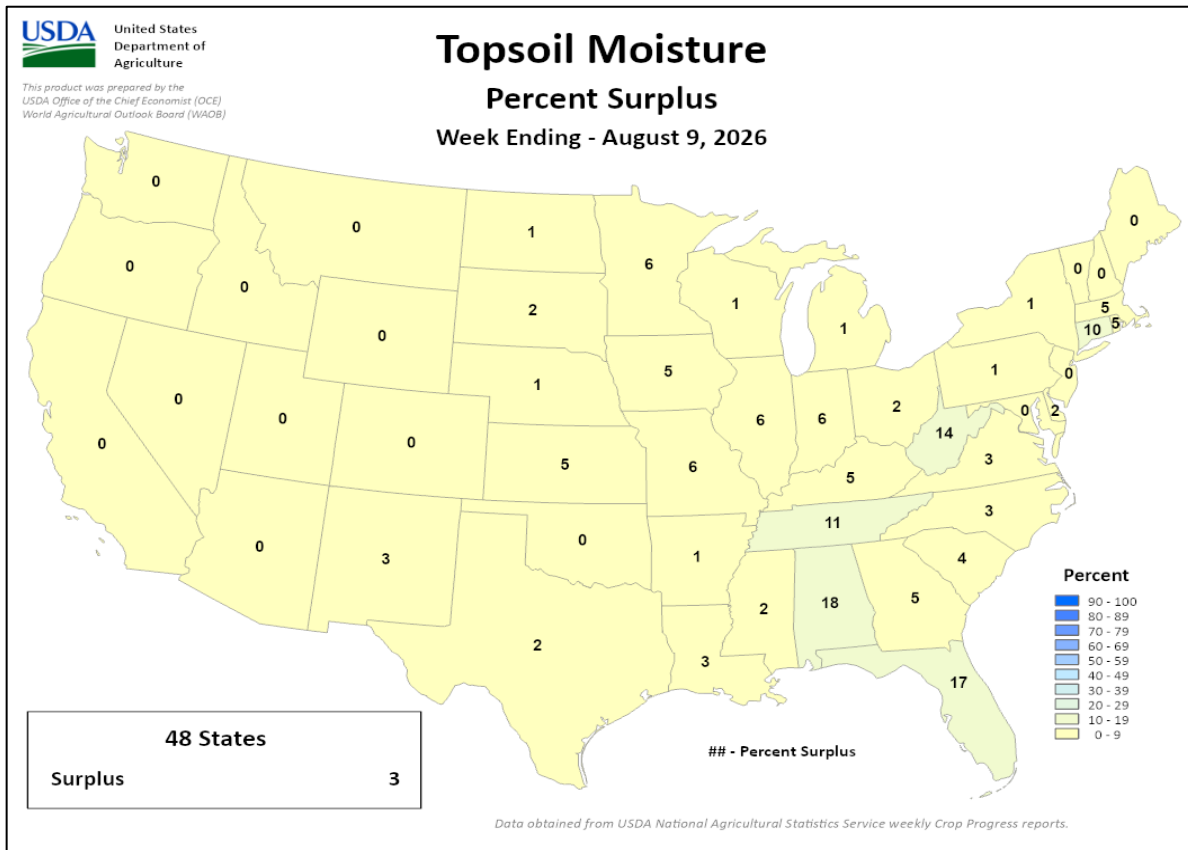
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

*Revised

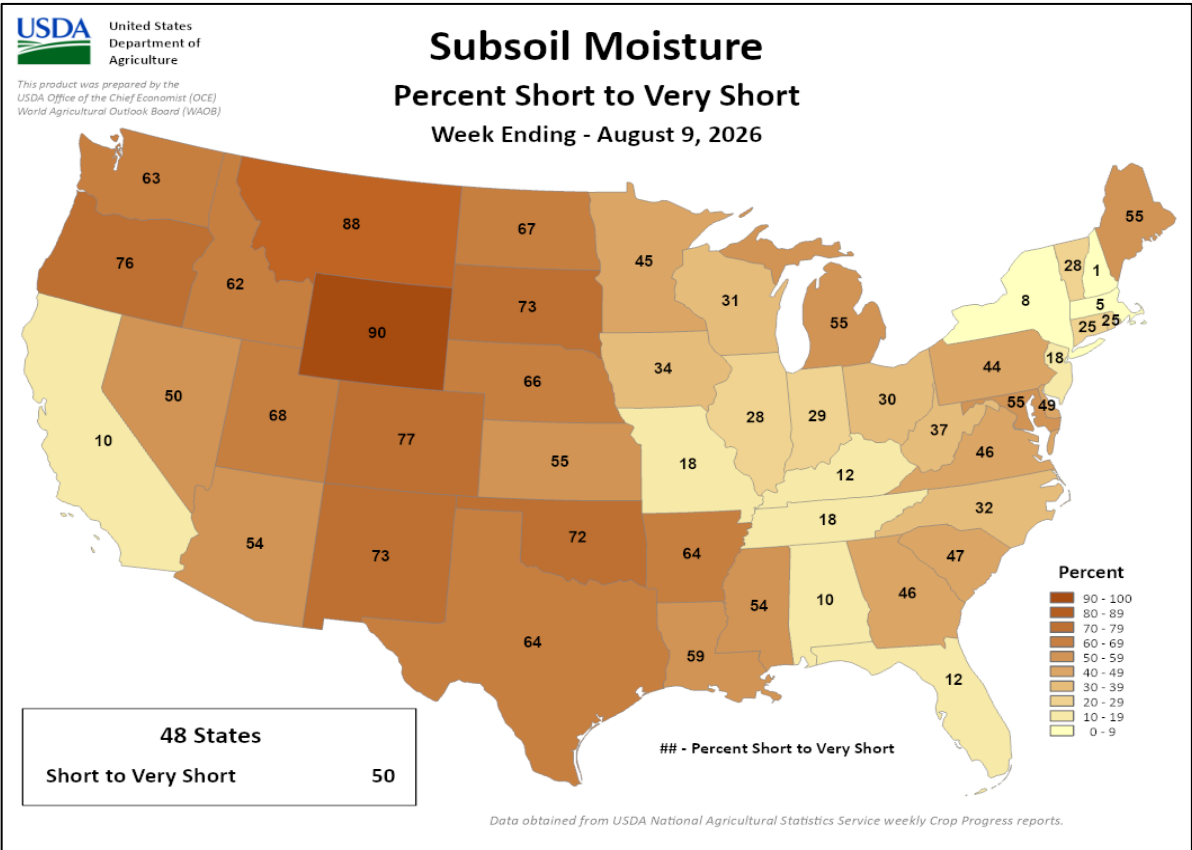
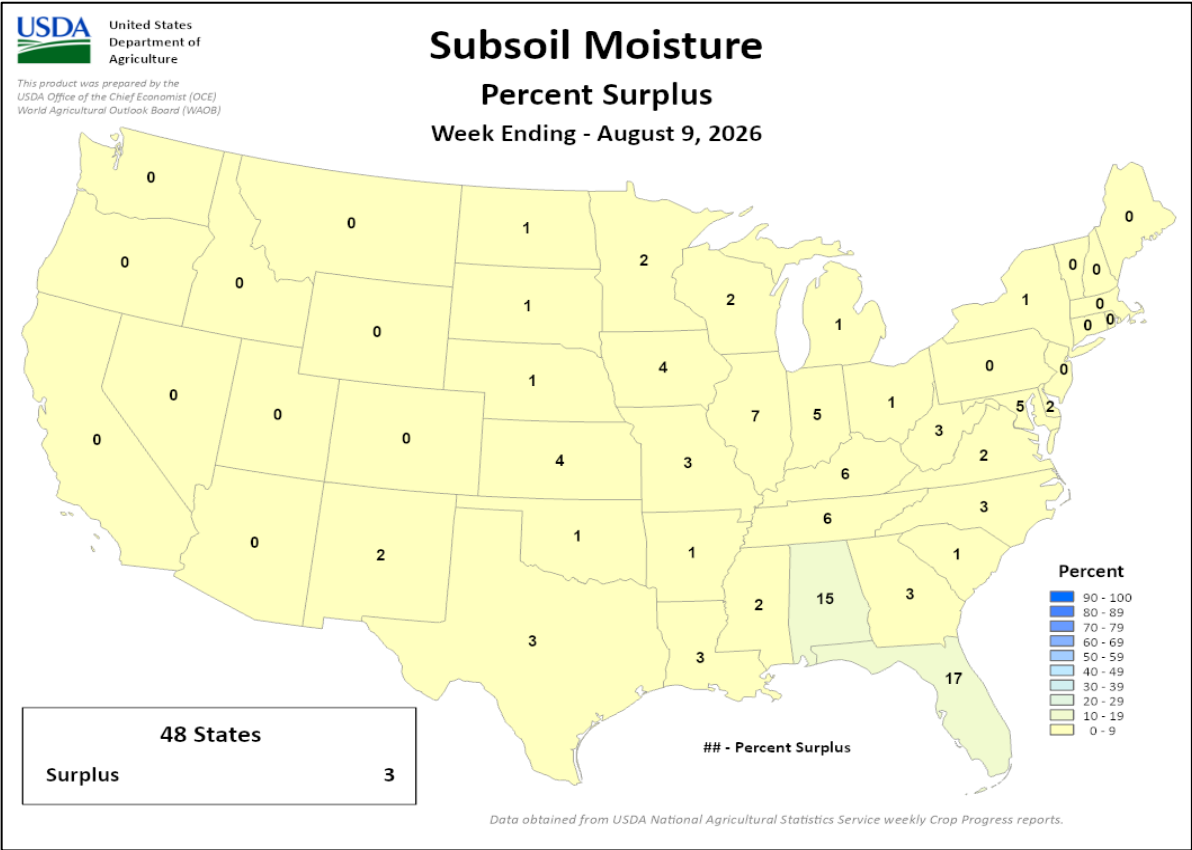
Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2026



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending August 9, 2026



International Weather and Crop Summary

August 2 – 8, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Extreme heat and intensifying drought further lowered yield prospects for rapidly filling to maturing summer crops from England and France into east-central Europe.

WESTERN FSU: The hottest weather of the summer stressed filling summer crops in western portions of the regions.

EASTERN FSU: Additional widespread showers in the north benefited filling spring wheat and barley, while seasonably dry and hot weather promoted the development of open boll to maturing cotton farther south.

MIDDLE EAST: Sunny skies in Turkey promoted the development of filling to maturing summer crops.

AUSTRALIA: Beneficial showers in western and southern portions of the continent contrasted with short-term dryness in east-central Australia.

SOUTH ASIA: Showers were widespread across the region, though dryness persisted in parts of western India, most notably around Gujarat.

EAST ASIA: Rainfall persisted across the region, with drier pockets remaining, and Typhoon Dolphin adding moisture late in the period.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rainfall remained active across the region, with multiple tropical cyclones contributing to heavier precipitation in the Philippines

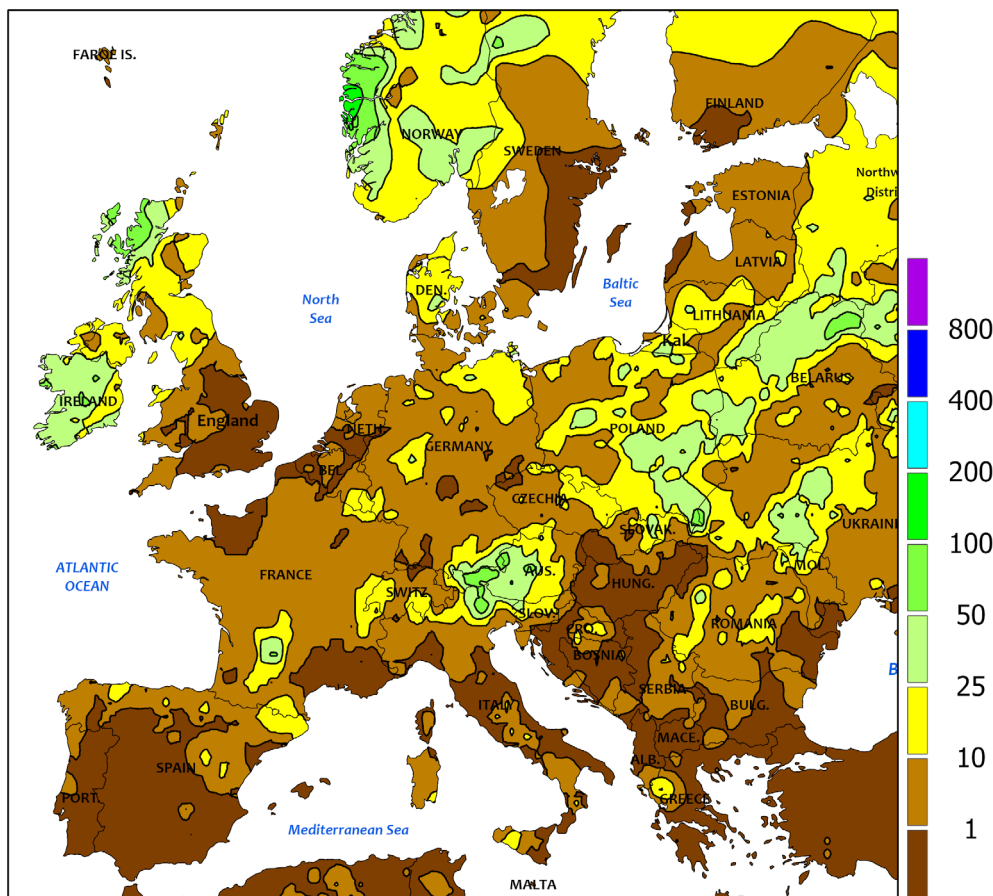
MEXICO: Hot, mostly dry weather from northeastern to southeastern Mexico contrasted with occasional showers from western sections of the southern plateau into the western Sierra Madre.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: A hot spell abruptly ended in early August, although short-term dryness led to pockets of mild stress on spring-sown grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Stormy weather slowed fieldwork but eradicated any concerns related to short-term dryness.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 2 - 8, 2026



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

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



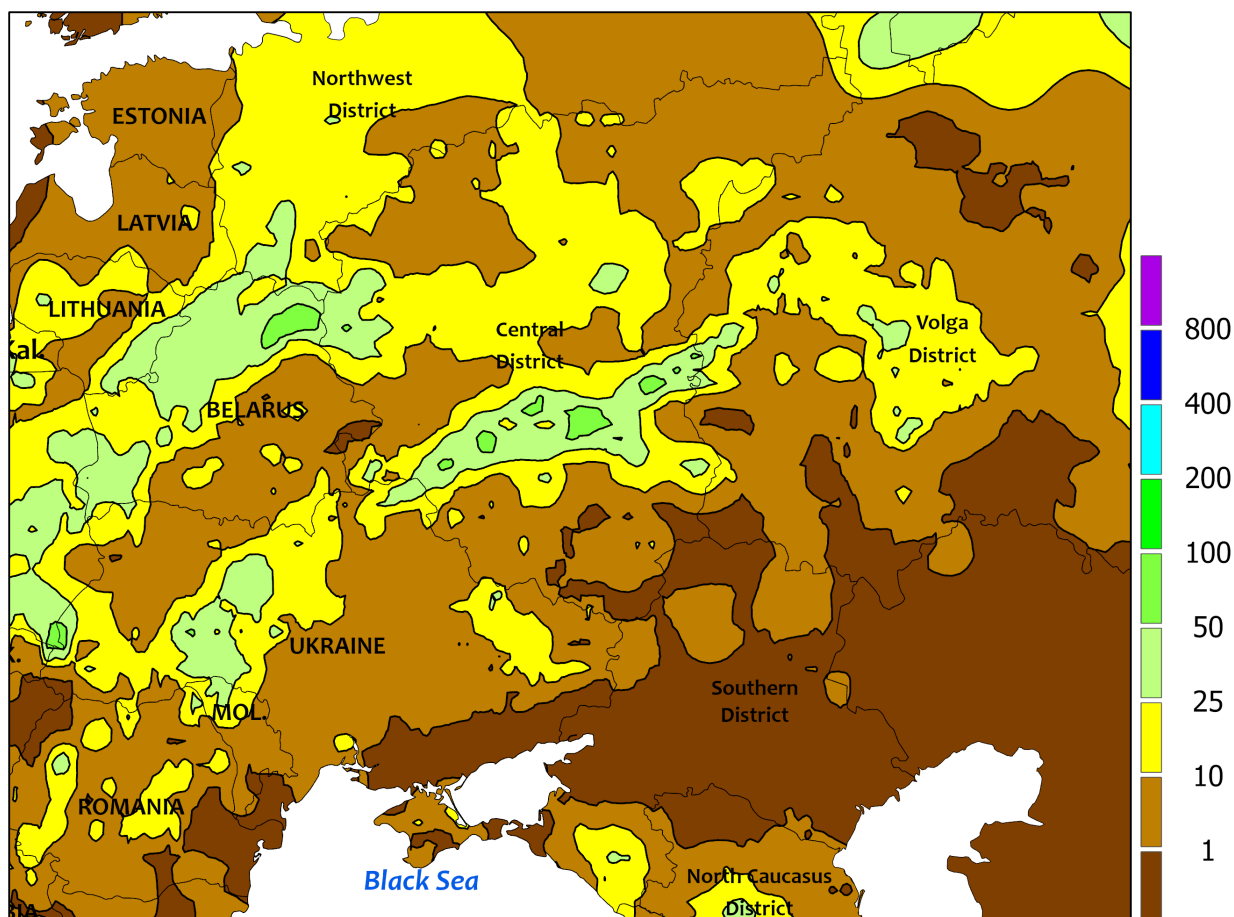
EUROPE

Intensifying drought and an expanding heat wave further lowered yield prospects for filling to maturing summer crops. A strong ridge of high pressure over western Europe shifted eastward as the week progressed, producing a wide swath of above-normal temperatures (4-8°C above normal) from central and southern France into southern Poland and the northern Balkans. Temperatures early in the monitoring period reached into the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) over northern Spain, France, and Italy before cooler air arrived. However, the heat was more persistent and severe over central and eastern Europe, with notable daytime highs including: 39.4°C in southeastern Germany; 40.7°C in eastern Austria; 40.6°C in western Slovakia; 40.2°C in southern Hungary; and 41.2°C in northwestern Romania. The heat further lowered yield prospects for filling to maturing corn, sunflowers, and soybeans which have been afflicted by moderate to extreme drought for much of the summer. Rainfall was highly variable, with pockets of moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms

signaling the arrival of cooler air in southwestern France (locally more than 60 mm), northeastern Italy (30-100 mm), as well as central and eastern Poland (20-60 mm). Showers were more intermittent across the Mediterranean Basin, with most crop areas from Spain into Greece and the southern Balkans reporting less than 10 mm of rainfall. Conversely, moderate to heavy rain (15-80 mm) fell in windward locales of northernmost Europe. The latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) remained the lowest on record (since 1987) for this time of year in France and Hungary and the second lowest in England, Austria, and Slovakia. In the Balkans, crop vigor as depicted by the VHI varied considerably from abysmal in northern Serbia and environs to very good in eastern portions of Romania and Bulgaria.

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

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 2 - 8, 2026



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

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

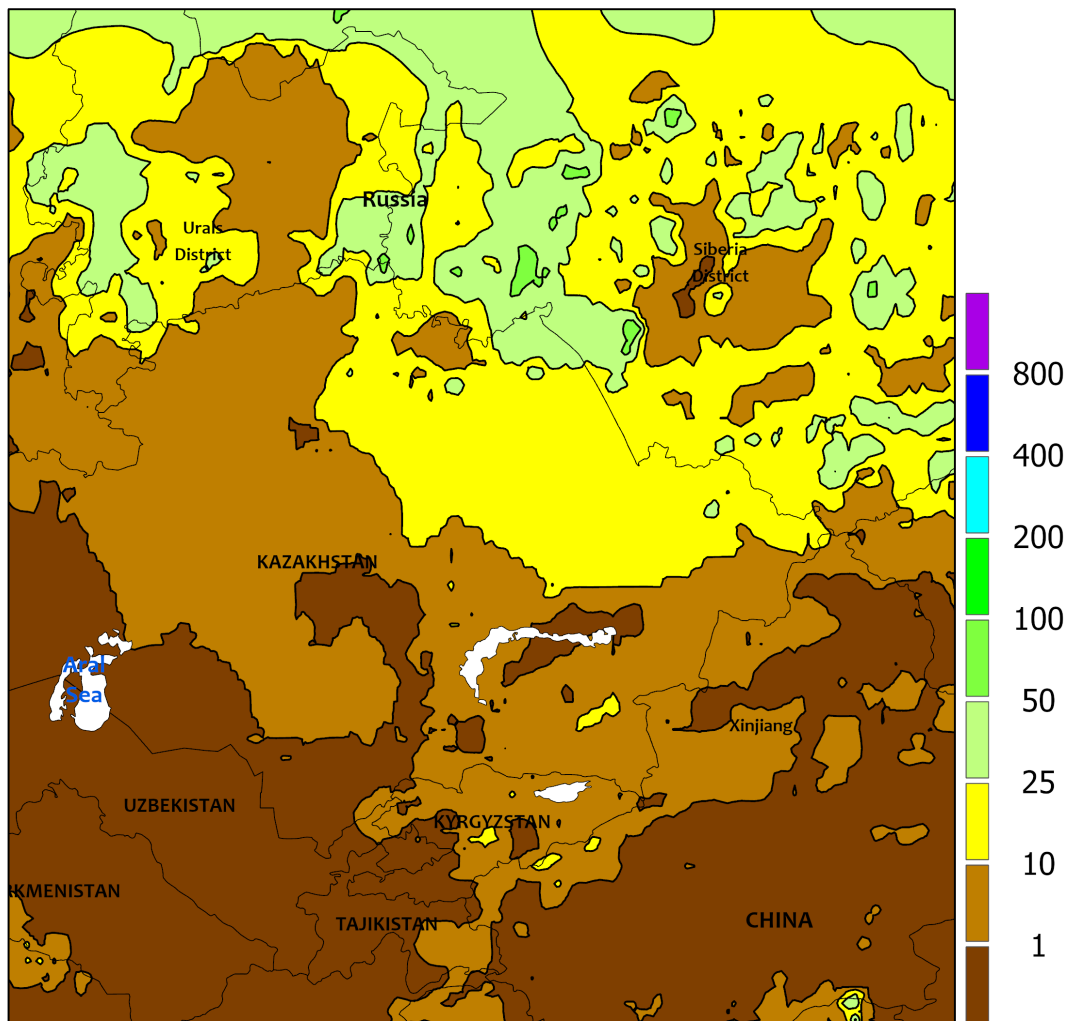


WESTERN FSU

The hottest weather of the season spread across the region before a late-week cold front brought showers and somewhat cooler temperatures. Temperatures for the week averaged 3 to 7°C above normal over western and central growing areas, with daytime highs reaching 40.3°C in southern Belarus, 40.2°C in northern Moldova, and 39.2°C in northwestern Ukraine. The heat was untimely for late-reproductive to filling corn, sunflowers and soybeans, though widespread rain in late July helped summer crops withstand the recent heat without significant widespread deleterious impacts. Farther east, the heat was less intense in western Russia, with

highs approaching 38°C in the Rostov Oblast (located in the central Southern District) but middle 30s (degree C) to the north and south of Rostov. At the end of the monitoring period, a strong cold front generated widespread albeit highly variable showers and thunderstorms (2-55 mm) over western and northern growing areas, followed by a return to near- to below-normal temperatures. Mostly dry weather prevailed from southern Ukraine into the western and central Southern District; despite the recent hot weather, these croplands have received surplus rainfall for much of the summer and were consequently more heat tolerant.

EASTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 2 - 8, 2026



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

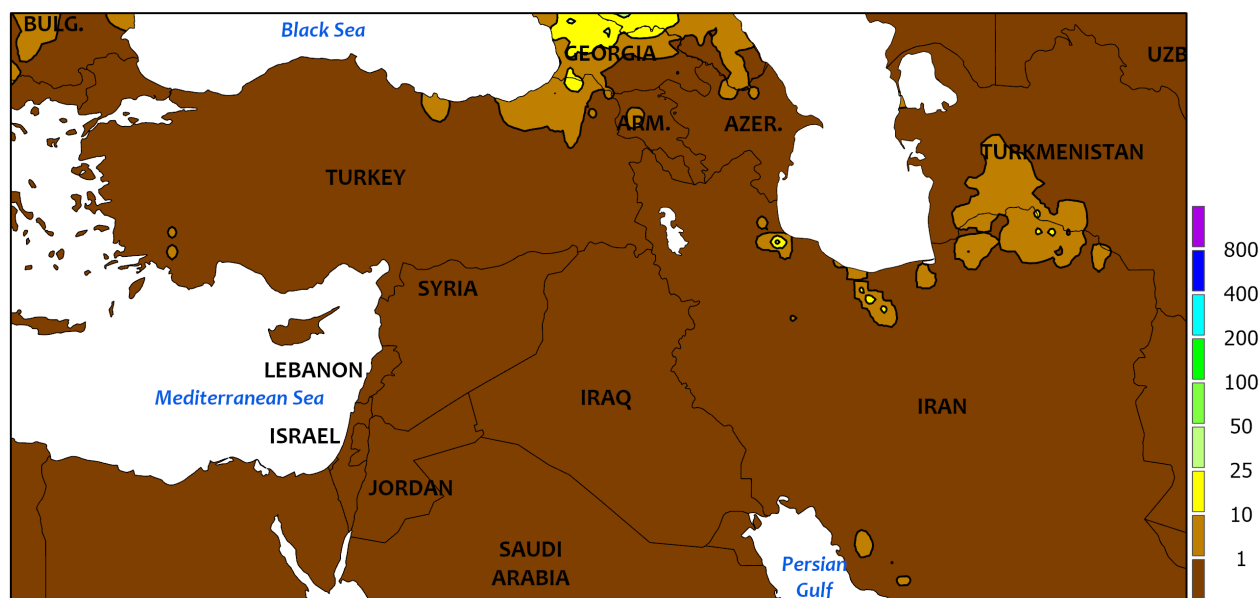


EASTERN FSU

Widespread moderate to heavy showers in the spring grain belt contrasted with seasonably dry and hot conditions in cotton areas farther south. Despite widespread above-normal temperatures (2-4°C above normal), rainfall for the week totaled 10 to 75 mm in spring wheat and barley areas of northern Kazakhstan and central Russia. However, drier weather (5 mm or less) was noted in the Kostanay Oblast of northwestern Kazakhstan. This continued a trend of hot but wet weather that has prevailed for much of the summer in northern Kazakhstan and central Russia, accelerating spring

grains toward maturity faster than normal but in mostly favorable condition. Daytime highs were somewhat lower than the preceding week, ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C) in most crop areas save for upper 30s in East Kazakhstan. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States, dry and hot weather (1-3°C above normal) favored the development of open boll to maturing cotton, though a fresh round of unseasonable showers (5-35 mm) was noted in eastern portions of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 2 - 8, 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



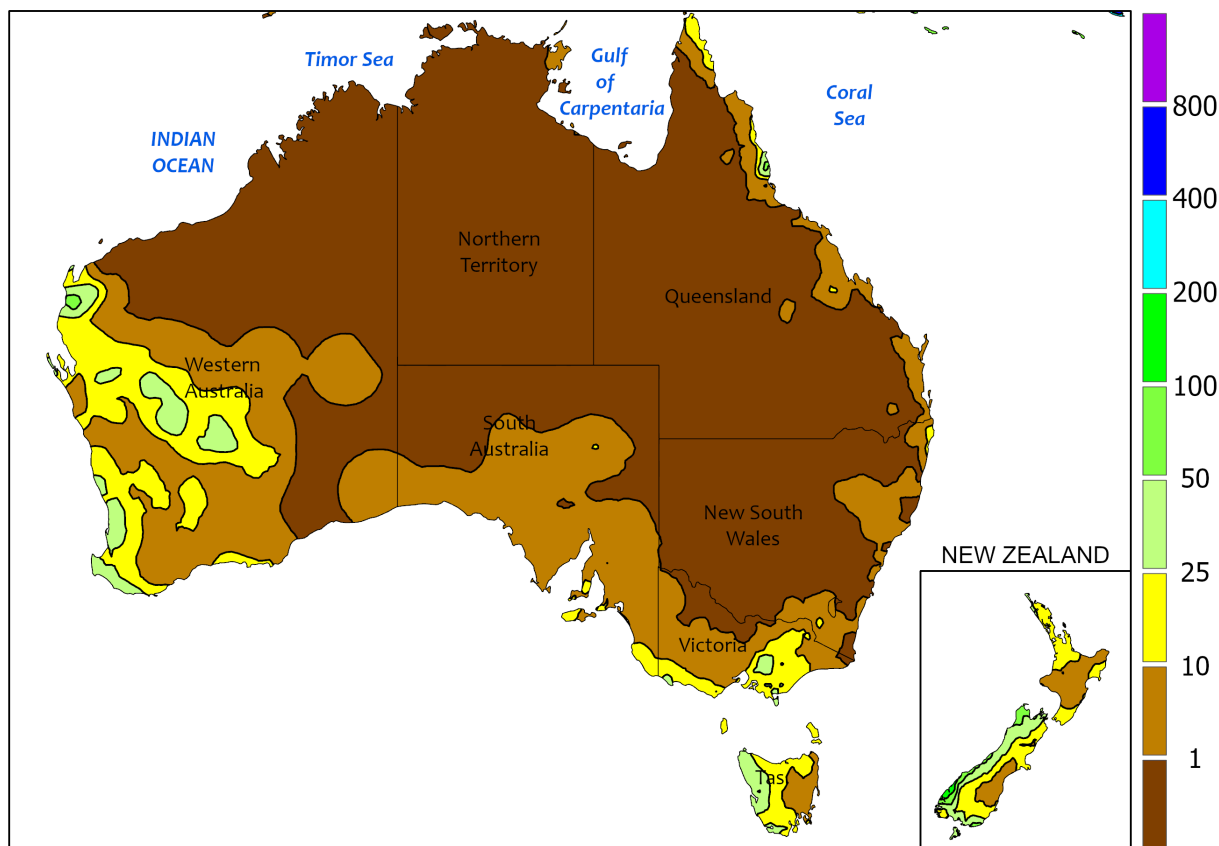
MIDDLE EAST

Seasonably sunny skies across the region promoted fieldwork and summer crop development. In Turkey, dry weather and near- to above-normal temperatures (1-3°C above normal) favored the growth of reproductive to filling irrigated summer crops. The latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) continued to depict good to excellent conditions across most

of Turkey's summer crop areas; in fact, the VHI was the second highest on record for this time of year in Turkey's croplands, topped only by a slightly higher value in 1993.

**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)
August 2 - 8, 2026



Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/au/legalcode>

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

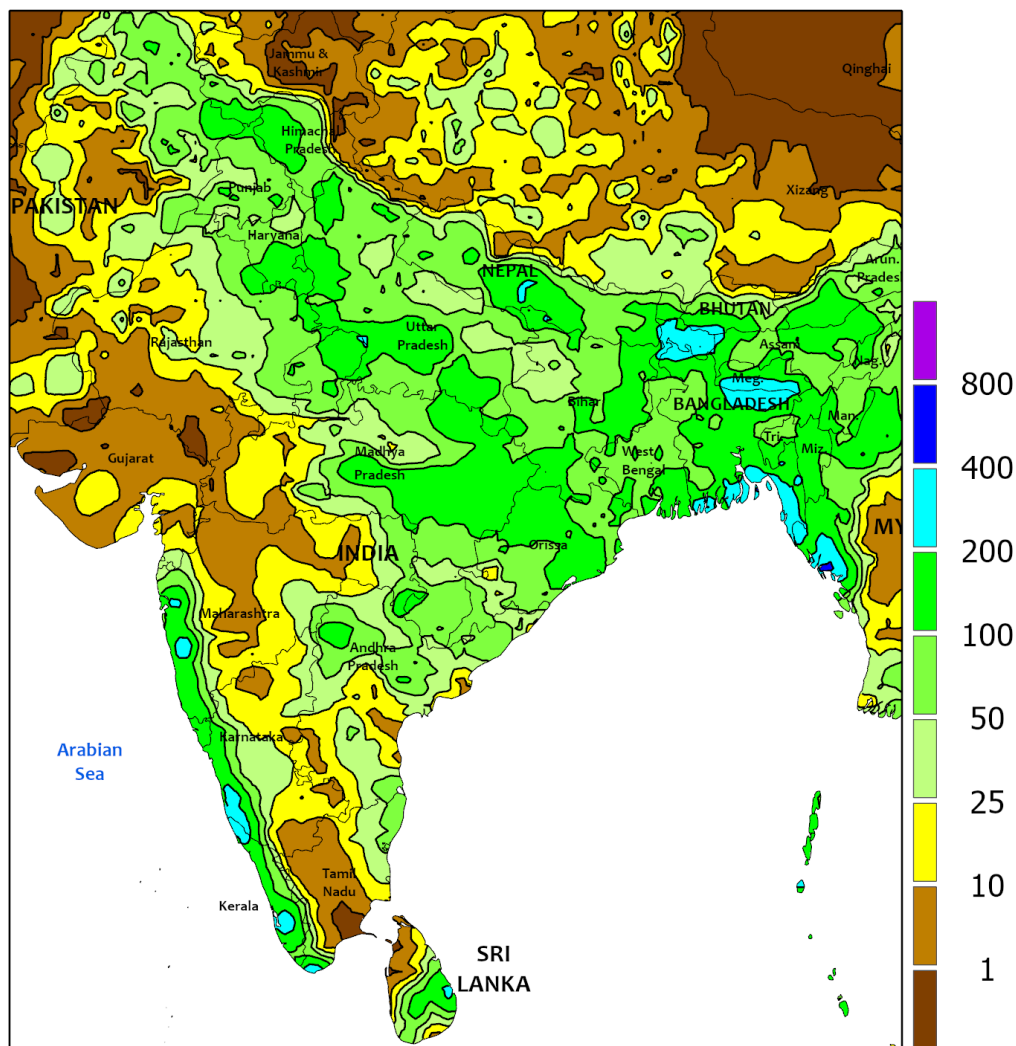


AUSTRALIA

Mostly cool weather prevailed, with highly variable showers in western and southern Australia giving way to dry weather farther east. In Western Australia, light to moderate showers (2-30 mm) improved soil moisture for vegetative (south) to reproductive (north) winter grains and oilseeds. Furthermore, additional showers were indicated by satellite and radar data after the monitoring period ended. Similarly, rainfall tallied 5 to 30 mm in southern and southeastern Australia, while

completely dry conditions were noted farther north in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. Overall, crop conditions as indicated by the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index remained favorable across most of the continent despite the recent drying trend in east-central Australia. Temperatures for the week averaged near to below normal, with scattered nighttime freezes (-3 to -1°C) occurring outside of primary winter crop areas.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 2 - 8, 2026



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



SOUTH ASIA

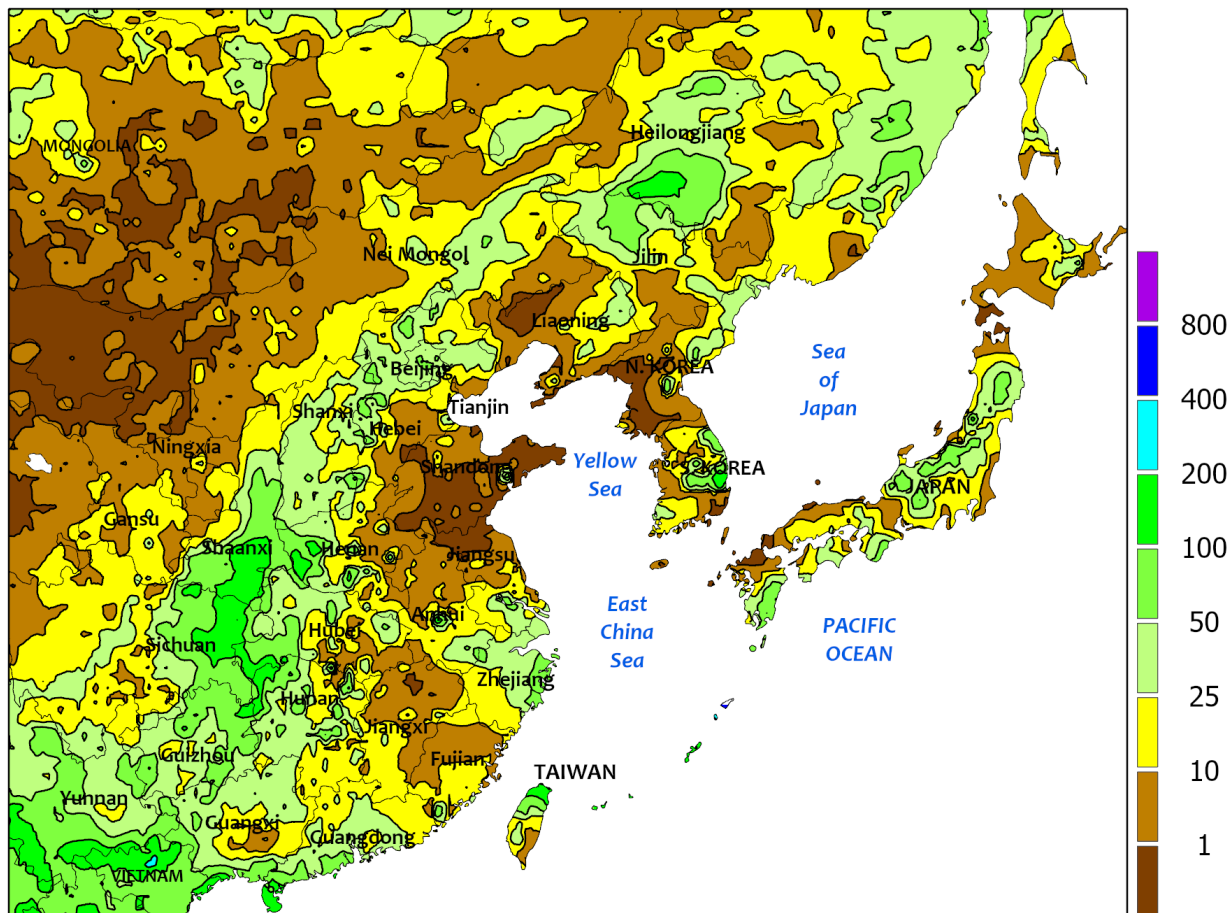
Monsoon showers remained widespread across much of South Asia, though western India, particularly around Gujarat, continued to see limited rainfall, with many locations receiving less than 25 mm. In contrast, eastern and northern India, Bangladesh, and the foothill areas of Nepal received steady monsoon moisture, with weekly totals ranging from 25 to 200 mm, and isolated areas measured 200 to 400 mm, supporting mid-season rice and millet as well as flowering soybeans and corn. The Western Coastal Plains also experienced very heavy rainfall (50-200 mm, locally higher), supporting rice paddies and other rain-fed crops. Across Gujarat, western Rajasthan,

western Madhya Pradesh, and parts of Maharashtra, limited rainfall (less than 25 mm) offered only modest benefit for soybeans, though daytime highs generally remained in the lower 30s (degrees C), helping mitigate evaporative losses and preventing severe heat stress. Pakistan showed a sharper contrast, with northern areas receiving beneficial showers while much of the country remained warmer and drier, with extreme maximums in the upper 30s to lower 40s. Despite these hotter pockets, temperatures elsewhere across the region remained largely seasonable, allowing crops in well-watered zones to maintain generally favorable progress.

EASTERN ASIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

August 2 - 8, 2026



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

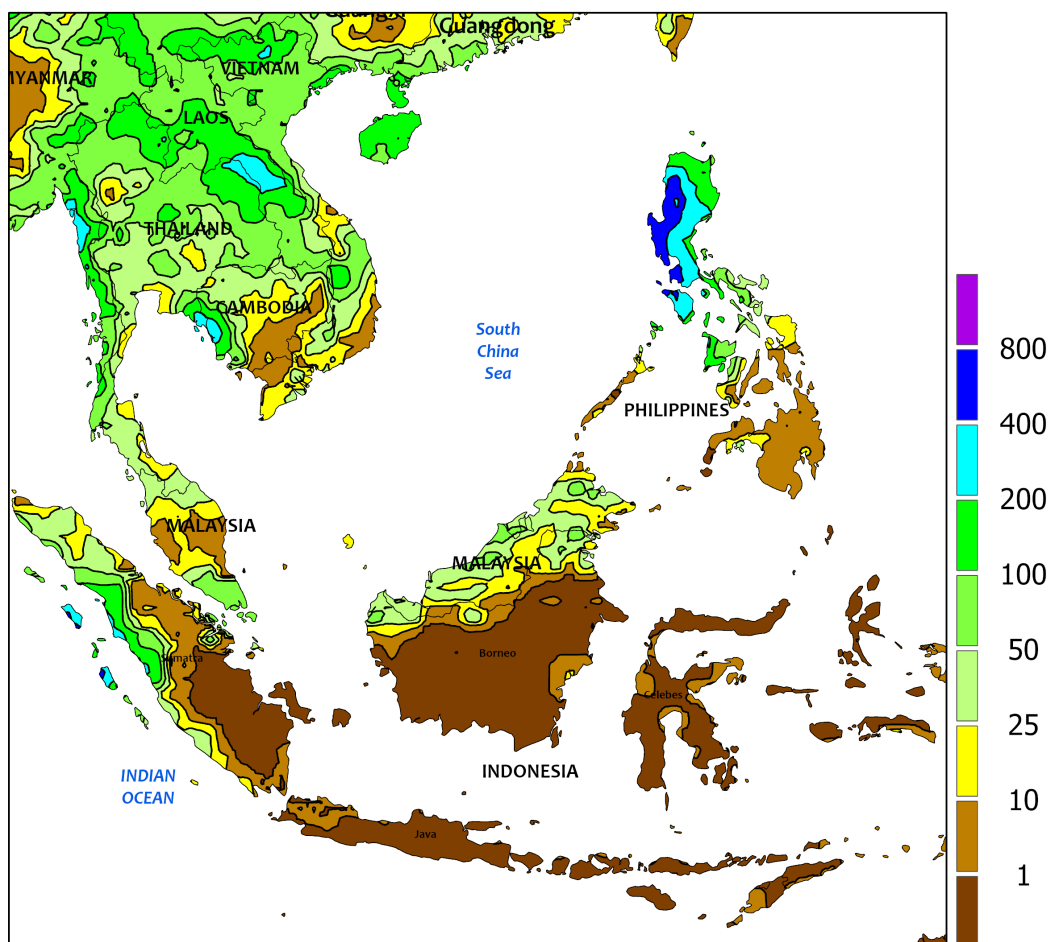


EASTERN ASIA

Rainfall varied widely across the region, with light to moderate showers (10-50 mm) affecting parts of northeastern China, while portions of Heilongjiang and Jilin received 25 to 100 mm, providing timely moisture for mid-season corn and soybeans despite areas of elevated temperatures. Central portions of China, including sections of the Yangtze River Valley, received 10 to 100 mm with isolated amounts of over 100 mm, supporting rice and summer crops. In contrast, Inner Mongolia and the North China Plain saw less than 25 mm alongside above-normal temperatures (up to 5°C above normal). Overall, daytime highs ranged in the 30s (degrees C), including the

Korean Peninsula and Japan. Extreme heat persisted in Xinjiang, where highs reached the upper 30s and lower 40s, posing potential stress on cotton. Southern and southeastern China experienced more variable rainfall, but generally seasonal warmth favorable for single-crop rice. Across the Korean Peninsula, North Korea received 10 to 50 mm, while South Korea remained mostly dry under persistent above-normal temperatures. In Japan, while pockets of dryness persisted, rainfall totals ranged from less than 10 mm to 100 mm. The Ryukyu Islands and coastal Zhejiang saw late-period increases in rainfall as Typhoon Dolphin approached the coast.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 2 - 8, 2026

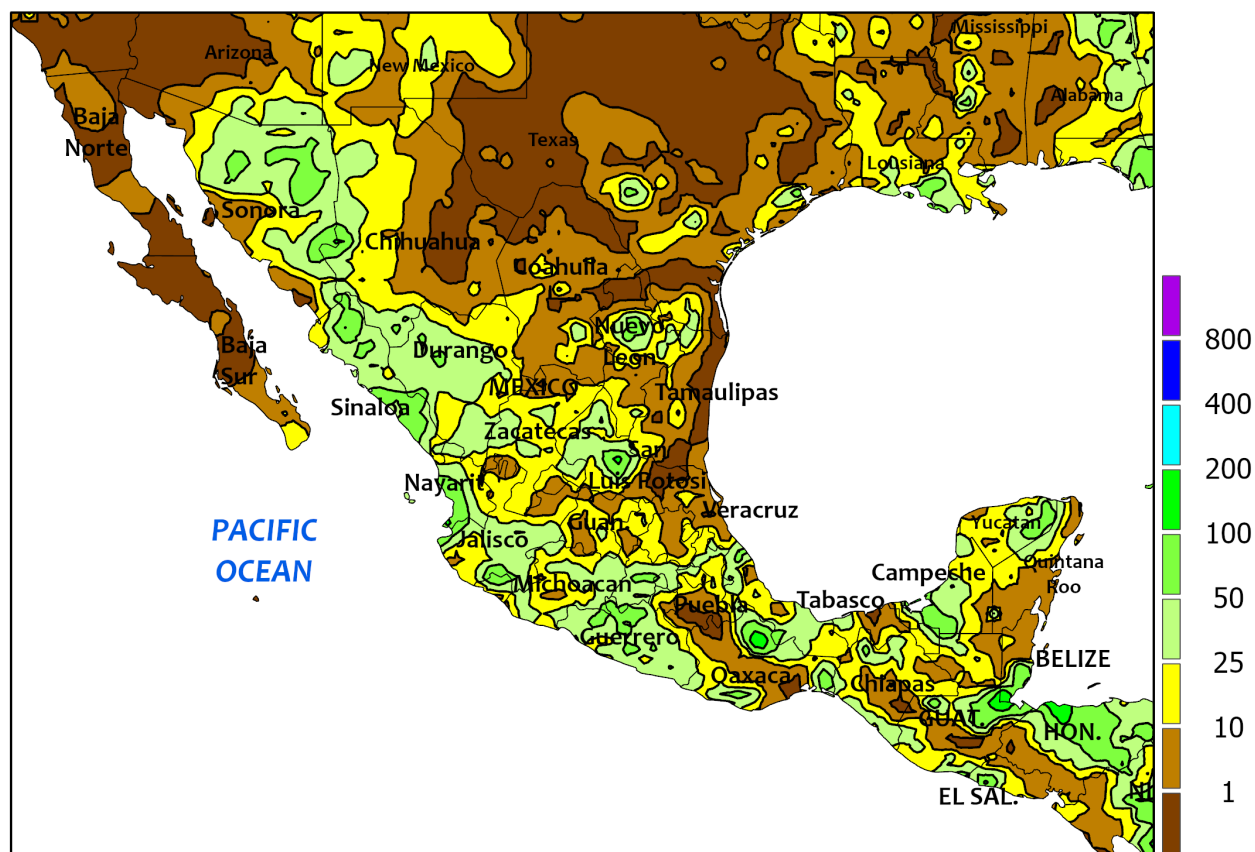


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoon activity remained active across the region, with multiple tropical cyclones contributing to heavier precipitation in the Philippines. Much of mainland Southeast Asia experienced steady monsoon rainfall through the week, maintaining favorable moisture for rice and other seasonal crops. Weekly totals generally ranged from 25 to 200 mm, though isolated locations saw less than 25 mm, while parts of Myanmar and Laos experienced locally extreme amounts exceeding 400 mm. Farther south, Indonesia and Malaysia observed more

moderate precipitation, which provided beneficial moisture for oil palm. In the Philippines, the Southwest Monsoon interacting with several tropical cyclones produced particularly heavy rainfall across Luzon, especially on the western side, where most areas accumulated well over 200 mm and one site in western Luzon approached 1100 mm, resulting in flooding, landslides, and disrupting agricultural activities. Daytime highs throughout the region remained seasonably warm, generally in the lower to middle 30s (degrees C) .

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 2 - 8, 2026



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



MEXICO

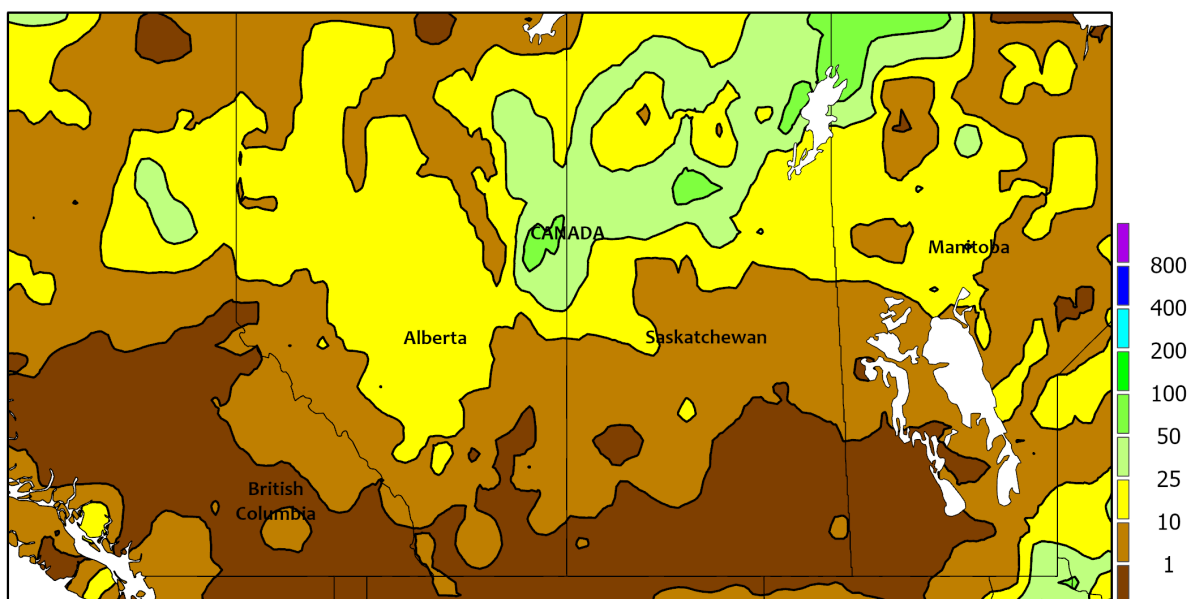
A continuation of drier-than-normal weather and above-normal temperatures further reduced soil moisture reserves for a variety of crops, including corn. The most acute dryness stretched from northeastern to southeastern Mexico, encompassing eastern sections of the southern plateau corn belt. Temperatures generally averaged 1 to 3°C above

normal throughout the country. Meanwhile, variable rainfall occurred across western Mexico, from western parts of the southern plateau into the western Sierra Madre. Any benefit from the rainfall was partially offset by elevated temperatures, which frequently peaked at or above 40°C in numerous locations across northern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

August 2 - 8, 2026



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

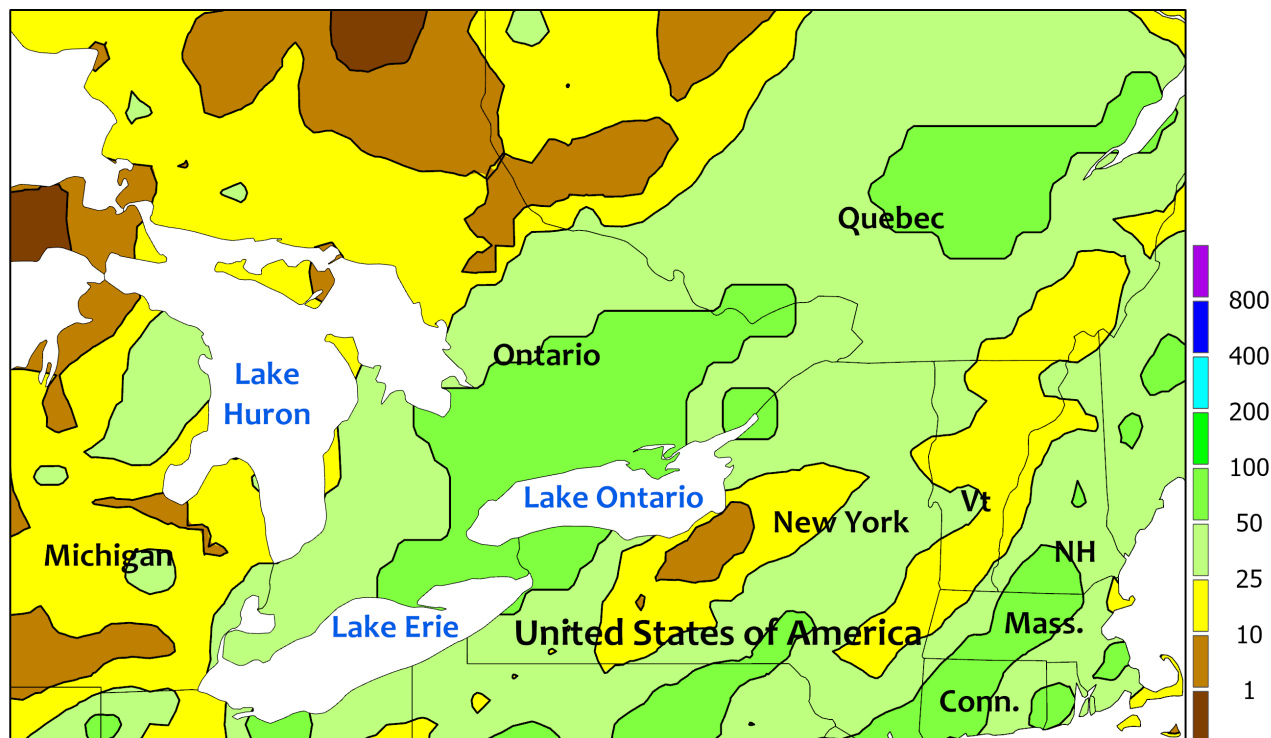
As the week began, a provincial report from Saskatchewan indicated that cropland topsoil moisture was 56 percent adequate and 42 percent very short to short, with the latter value increasing by 30 percentage points in 14 days. Subsequently, another week of mostly dry weather across the Prairies further reduced topsoil moisture availability, favoring fieldwork but negatively affecting immature grains and oilseeds in drier areas. Any meaningful Prairie rainfall was limited

to northern crop production areas, mostly across Alberta, where totals of 10 to 25 mm or more were observed. Unlike recent weeks, below-normal temperatures prevailed. In fact, weekly readings averaged as much as 2 to 4°C below normal in Alberta and Saskatchewan, with widely scattered frost noted in early August. Despite the chilly weather, smoke from rampant wildfires across western North America resulted in hazy skies and periodic degradation in air quality.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

August 2 - 8, 2026



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Showers and thunderstorms accompanied a warm weather regime, slowing fieldwork but virtually ensuring that pastures and summer crops will have ample soil moisture for the remainder of the growing season. In fact, weekly rainfall generally ranged from 25 to 100 mm, with some of the highest amounts

observed north of Lake Erie. Some producers attempting to complete their winter wheat harvest incurred delays and awaited drier weather. Despite the frequent showers, temperatures averaging at least 1 to 3°C above normal from eastern Ontario into Quebec supported a rapid pace of crop development.



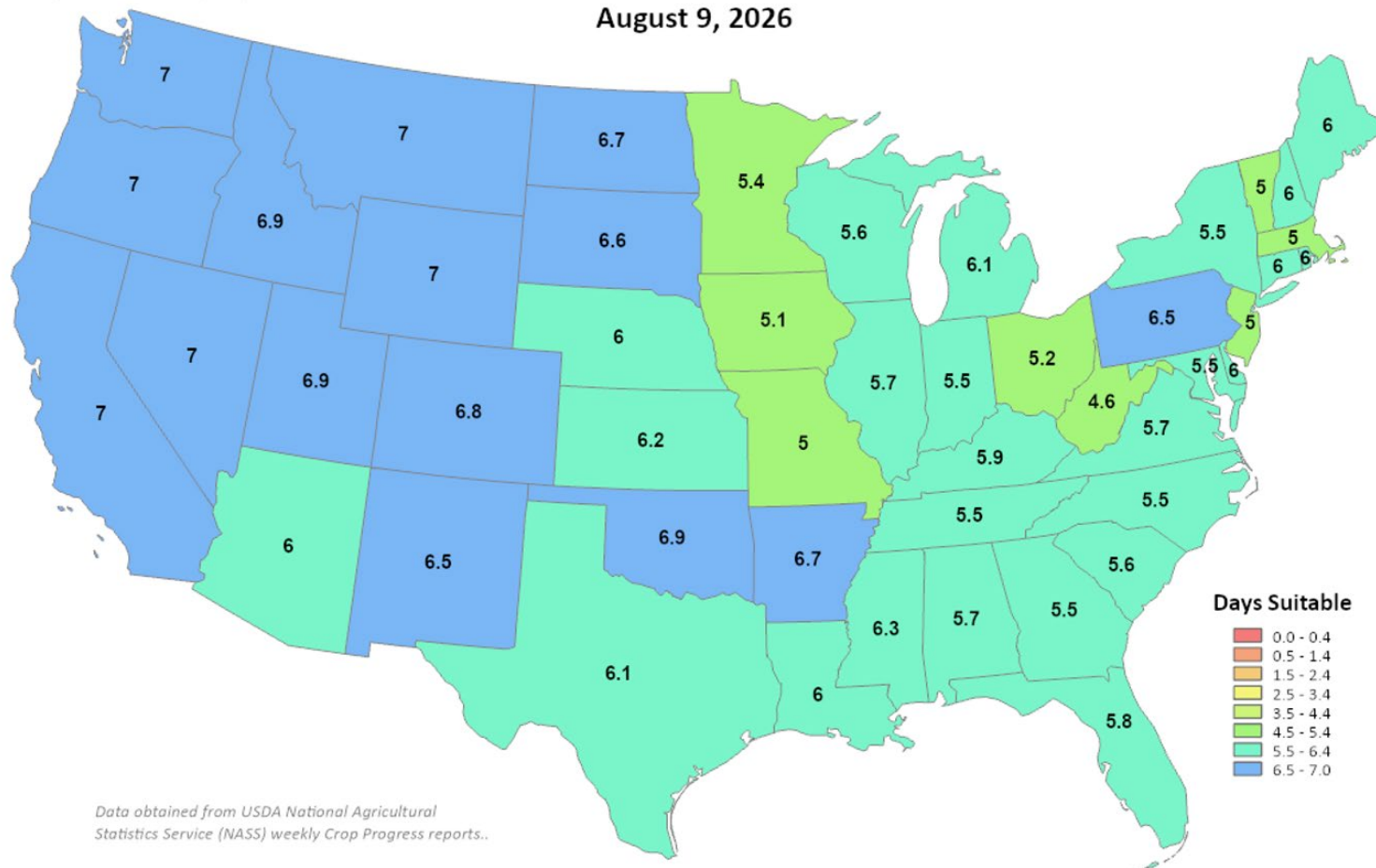
United States
Department of
Agriculture

This product was prepared by the
USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE)
World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)

Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending

August 9, 2026



Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural
Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress reports..

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World Agricultural Outlook Board

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