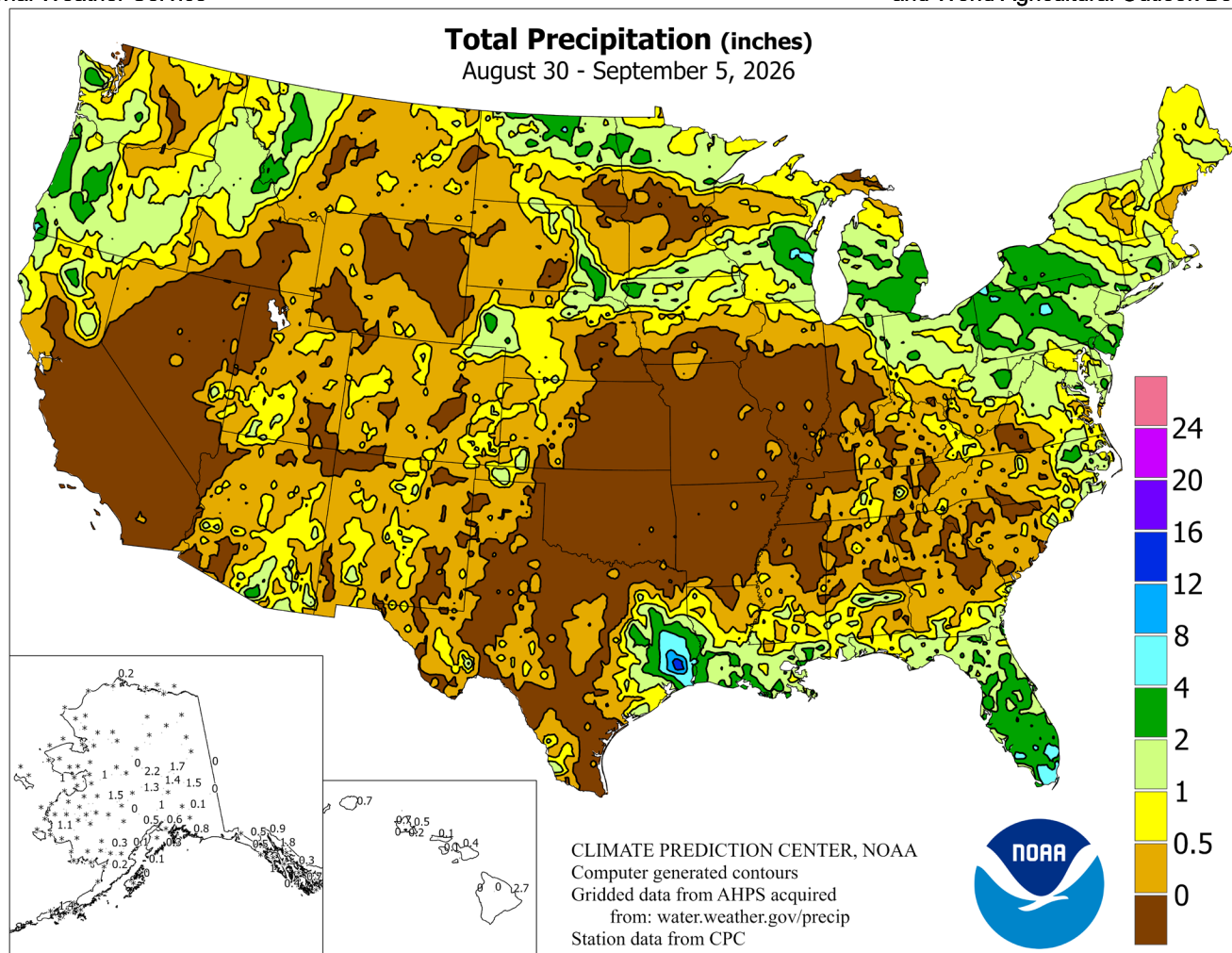


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

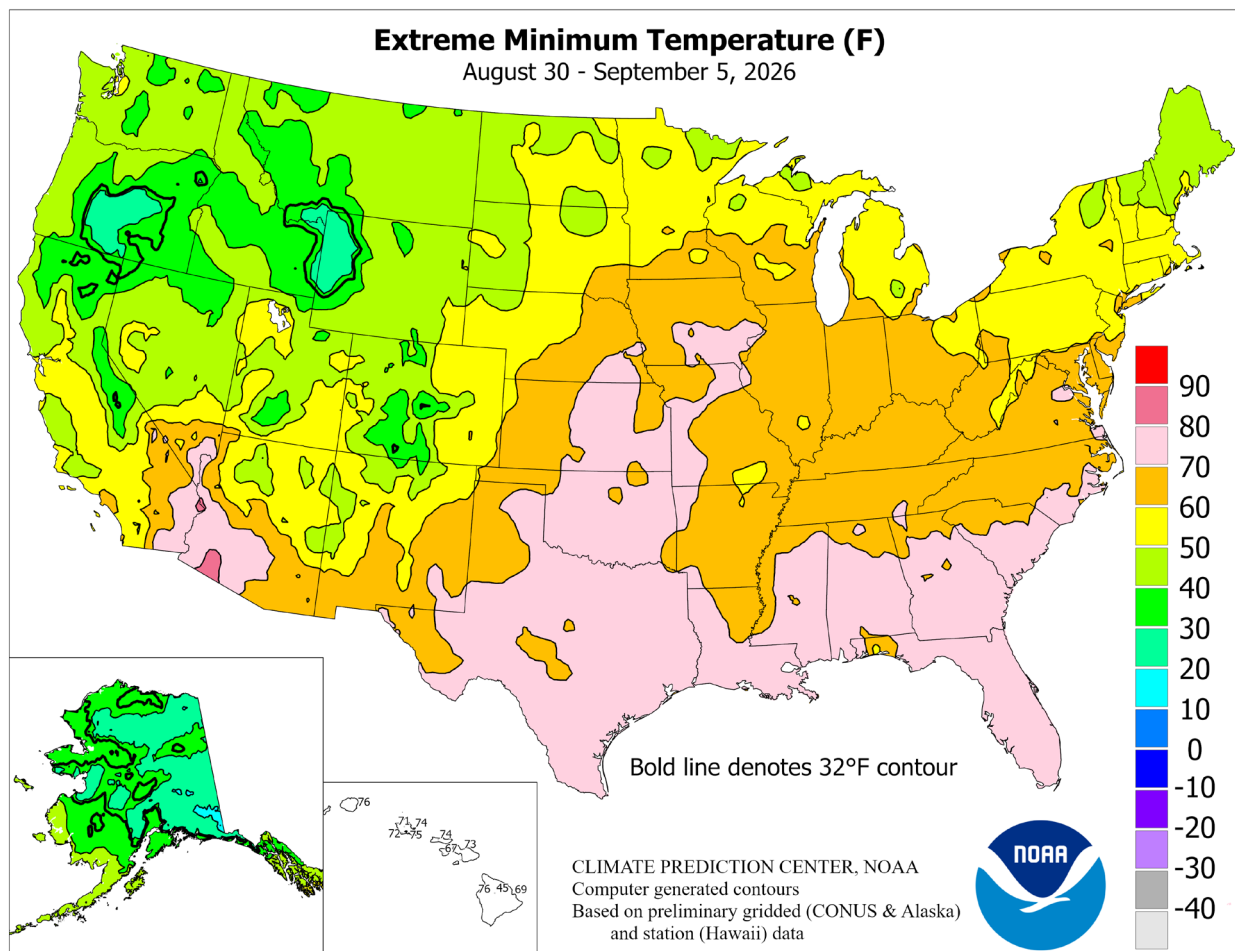
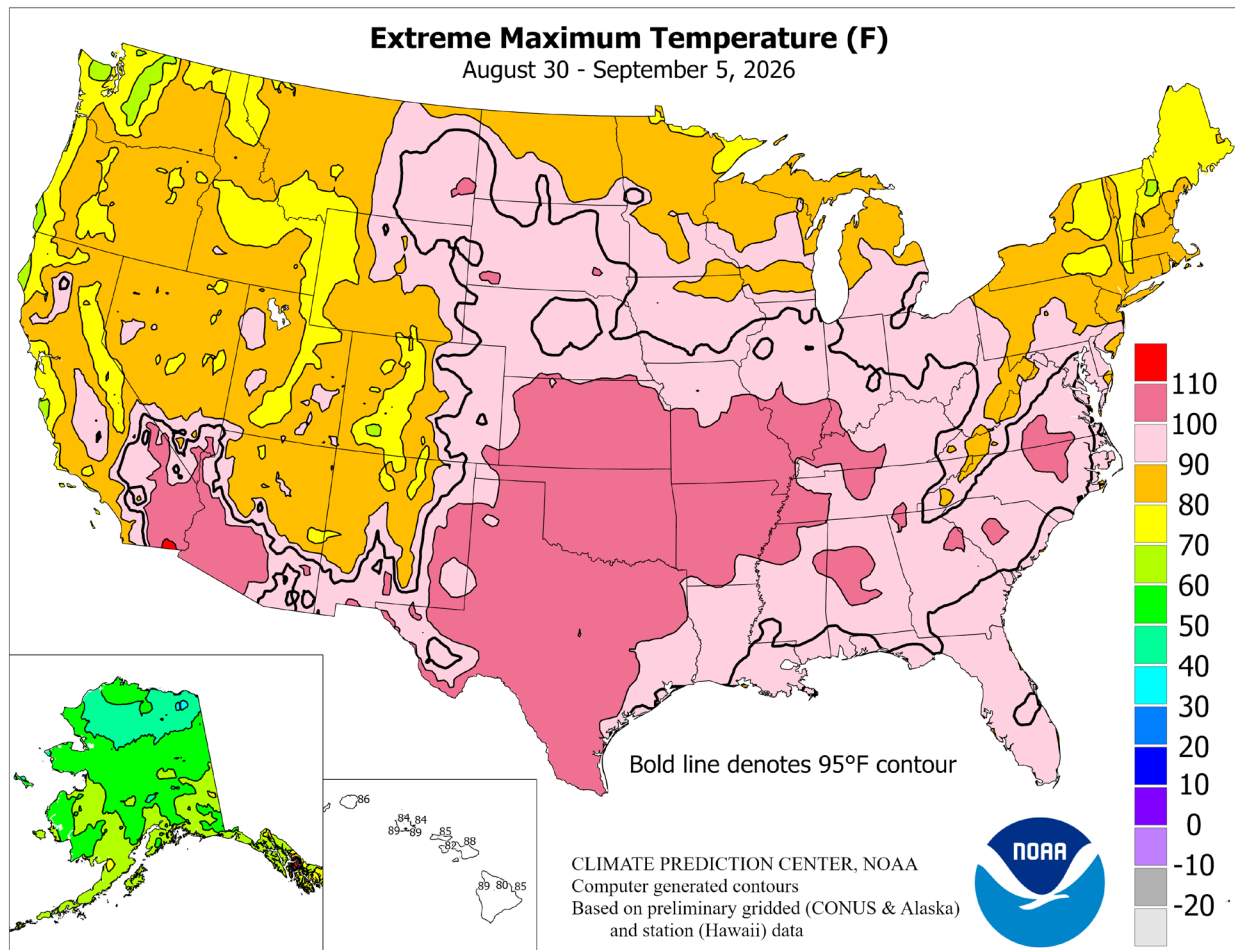
August 30 – September 5, 2026

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

A pattern change in the **western U.S.** delivered cooler weather and scattered showers, heaviest in portions of the **Four Corners States** and the **Northwest**. In the latter region, the cool, showery weather aided wildfire containment efforts and provided a boost in topsoil moisture in advance of winter wheat planting. **East of the Rockies**, significant rainfall was scarce, except along and near the **Gulf Coast** and across the northern periphery of a strong ridge of high pressure. Short-lived Tropical Storm Edouard contributed to the rain in the **Deep South**, mainly across
(Continued on page 3)

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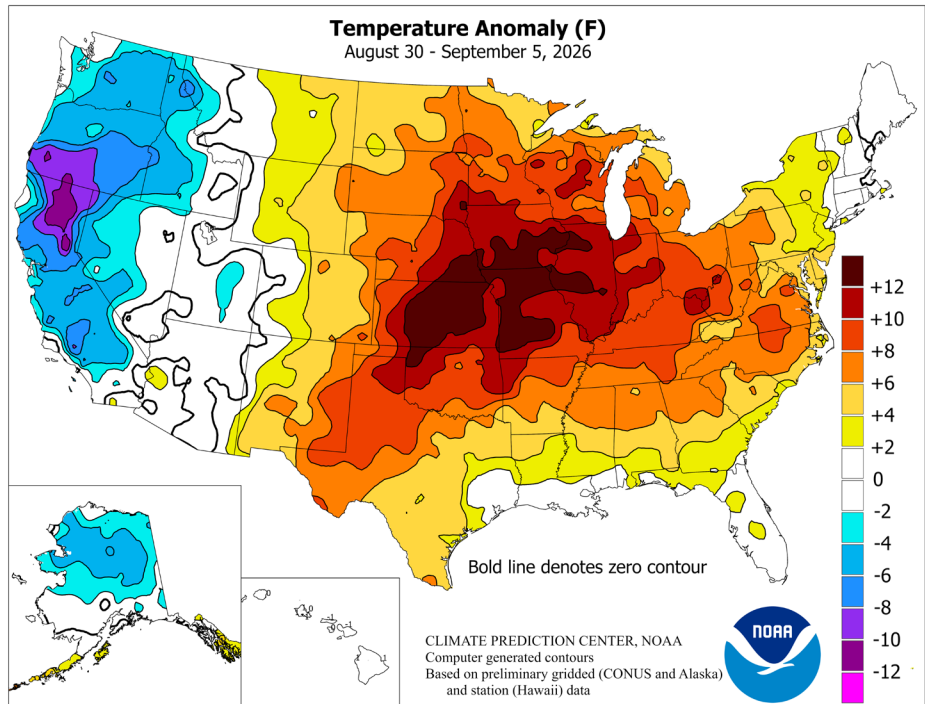


(Continued from front cover)

eastern Texas and parts of **Louisiana**. Meanwhile, **Northern** precipitation included locally severe thunderstorms, which spanned an area extending from the **northern Plains** into the **northern and middle Atlantic States**. However, negligible rain fell beneath the powerful ridge, which slightly shifted during the week but remained a dominant meteorological feature from the **central and southern Plains** into the **Southeast**, extending as far north as the **southern Corn Belt**. Agricultural impacts related to the hot, mostly dry weather included stress on rangeland, pastures, livestock, and immature summer crops. The most anomalous heat, with temperatures averaging 10 to 15°F above normal, extended from the **central Plains** into the **central Corn Belt**. Temperatures topped 100°F as far north as the **central Plains** and the **lower Ohio Valley**. The **northern Corn Belt** experienced some summer-like heat but remained mostly below 95°F, limiting stress on immature corn and soybeans. Weekly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal across large sections of the **Plains, Midwest, mid-South, mid-Atlantic, and interior Southeast**. Conversely, sharply cooler conditions in the **Far West** led to temperatures averaging as much as 5 to 10°F below normal in **Oregon** and **northern California**. Cooler-than-normal weather extended as far east as the **far northern Rockies** and the **western Great Basin**.

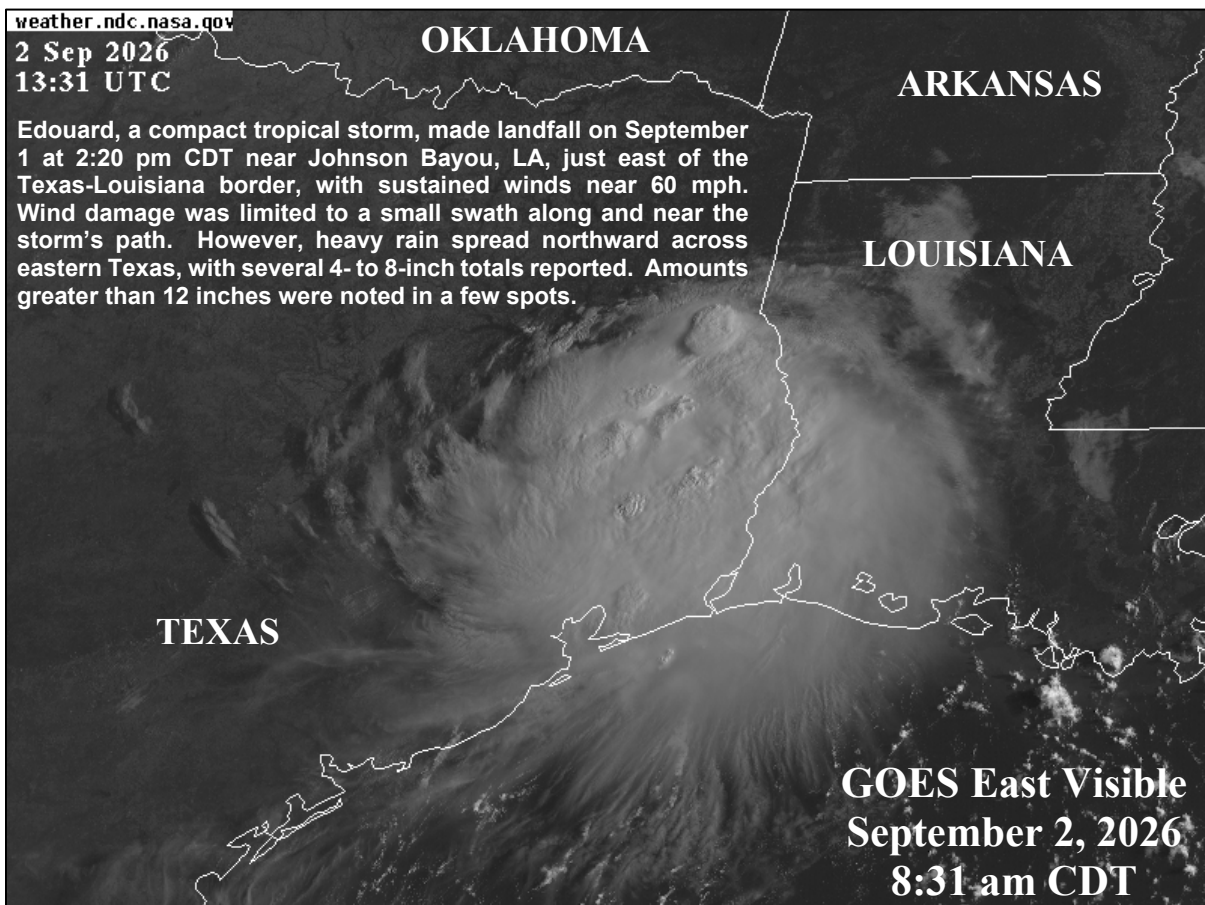
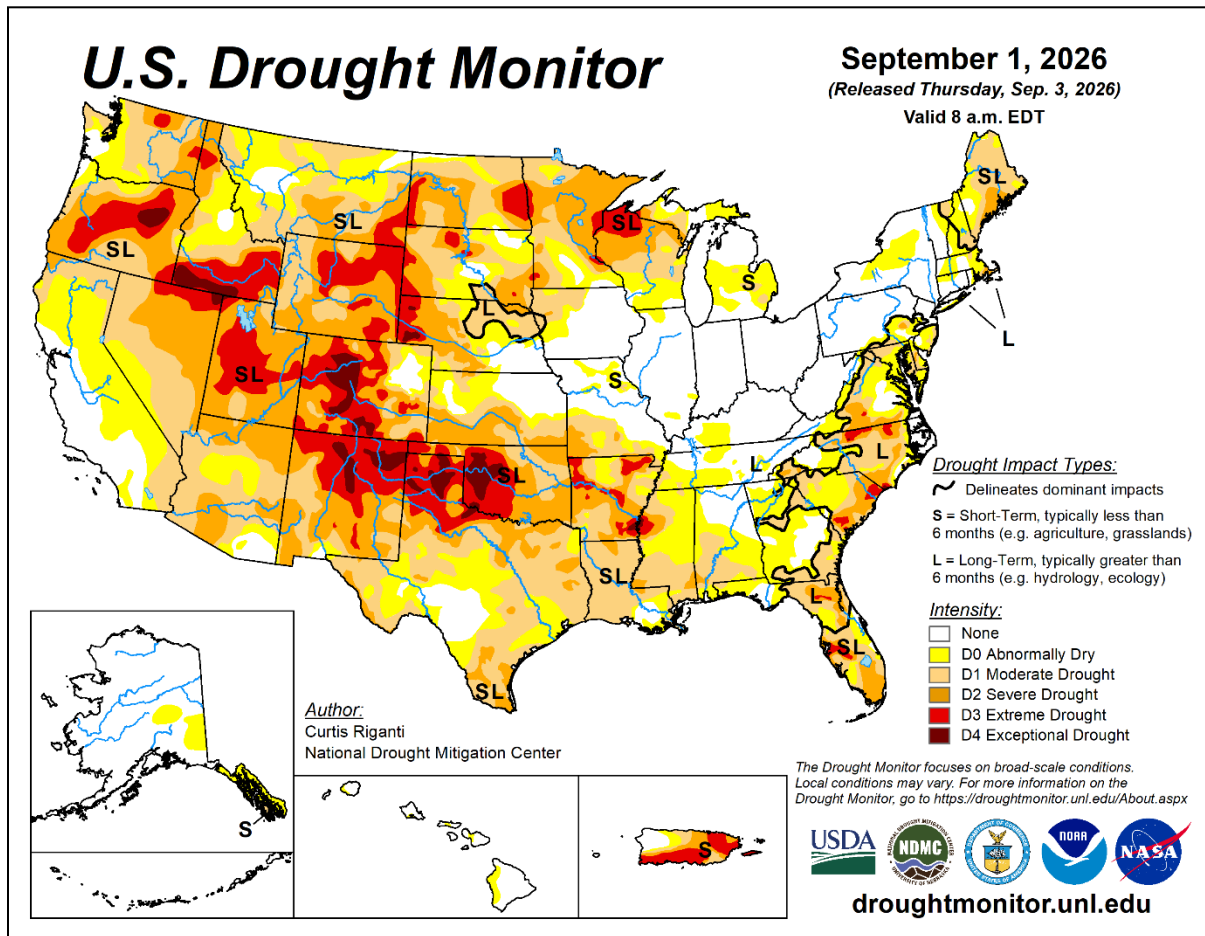
Widespread temperatures below 40°F were observed in climatologically colder areas across the **northern Rockies** and **interior Northwest**, extending as far south as **northeastern California** and the **northern Great Basin**. On September 4, daily-record low temperatures included 32°F in **Klamath Falls, OR**, and 33°F at **Mount Shasta City, CA**. However, for the **central and eastern U.S.**, record-setting heat was prevalent. Early-week heat extended across the **central Plains**, where daily-record highs for August 30 in **Kansas** soared to 107°F in **Salina** and 106°F in **Wichita**. In **Abilene, TX**, a record-setting streak of 100-degree heat stretched to 33 days (August 2 – September 3), before finally ending with a high of 99°F on September 4. **Abilene** also posted a daily-record high of 106°F on September 3, a day when other records in **Texas** included 108°F in **Laredo**, 106°F in **McAllen**, 103°F in **Midland**, and 102°F in **Borger**. Triple-digit, daily-record highs extended well beyond the borders of **Texas**, and on September 2 included readings of 101°F in **Tuscaloosa, AL**, and 100°F in **Chattanooga, TN**, and **Raleigh-Durham, NC**. In fact, **Chattanooga** reached or exceeded the 100-degree mark on 4 consecutive days from September 2-5, with a peak of 101°F on the last 2 days of the hot spell. Similarly, **Tuscaloosa** reported 4 days in a row (September 1-4) with 100-degree heat, attaining 102°F on the 4th. Late-week heat intensified in several areas, including the **mid-South**. In **Arkansas**, record-setting highs for September 5 included 106°F in **Batesville** and **Fort Smith**. With a high of 101°F on the 5th, **Cape Girardeau, MO**, experienced its hottest-even September day (previously, 100°F on September 6, 1960, and September 20 and 21, 2022). Farther east, **Columbia, SC** (102°F on the 5th), reported its third-highest September reading, behind 106°F on September 4, 1925, and 104°F on September 18, 1896.

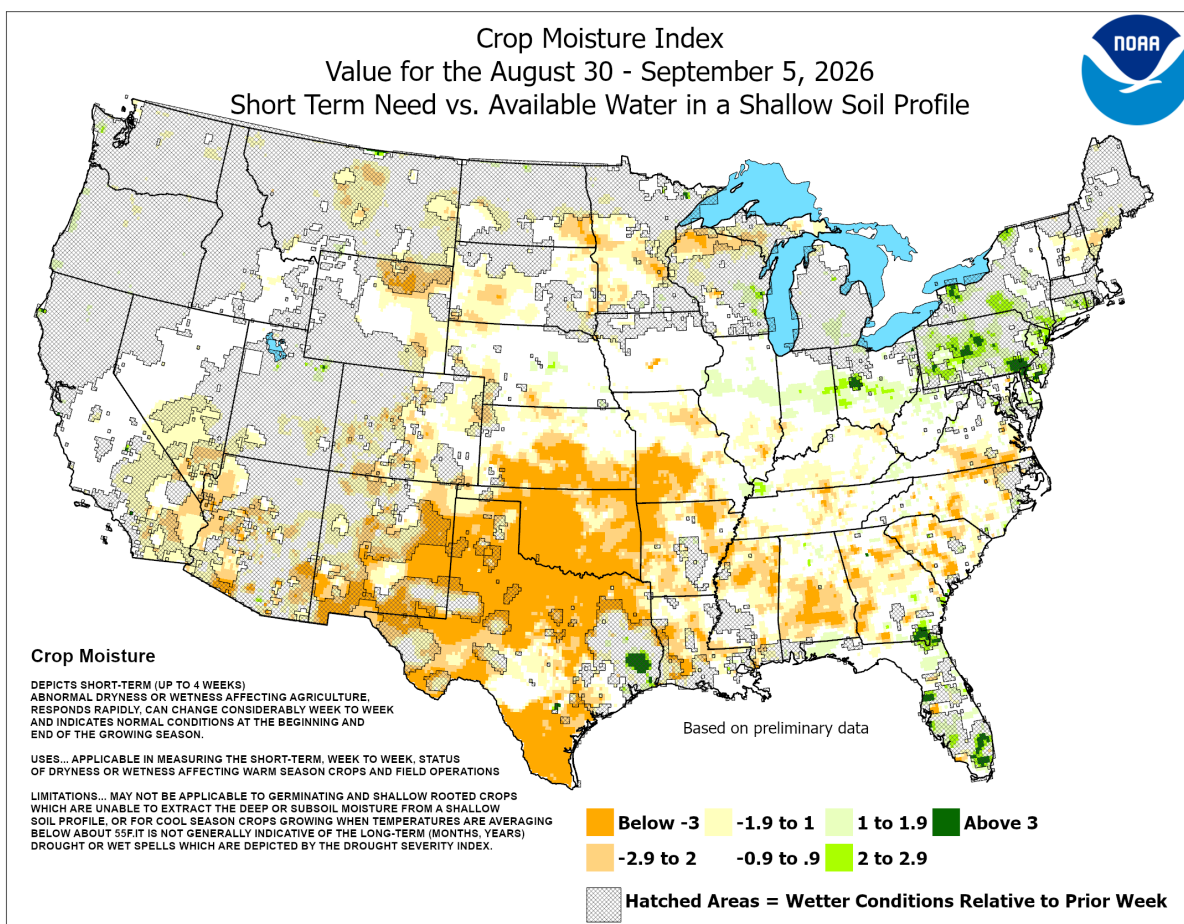
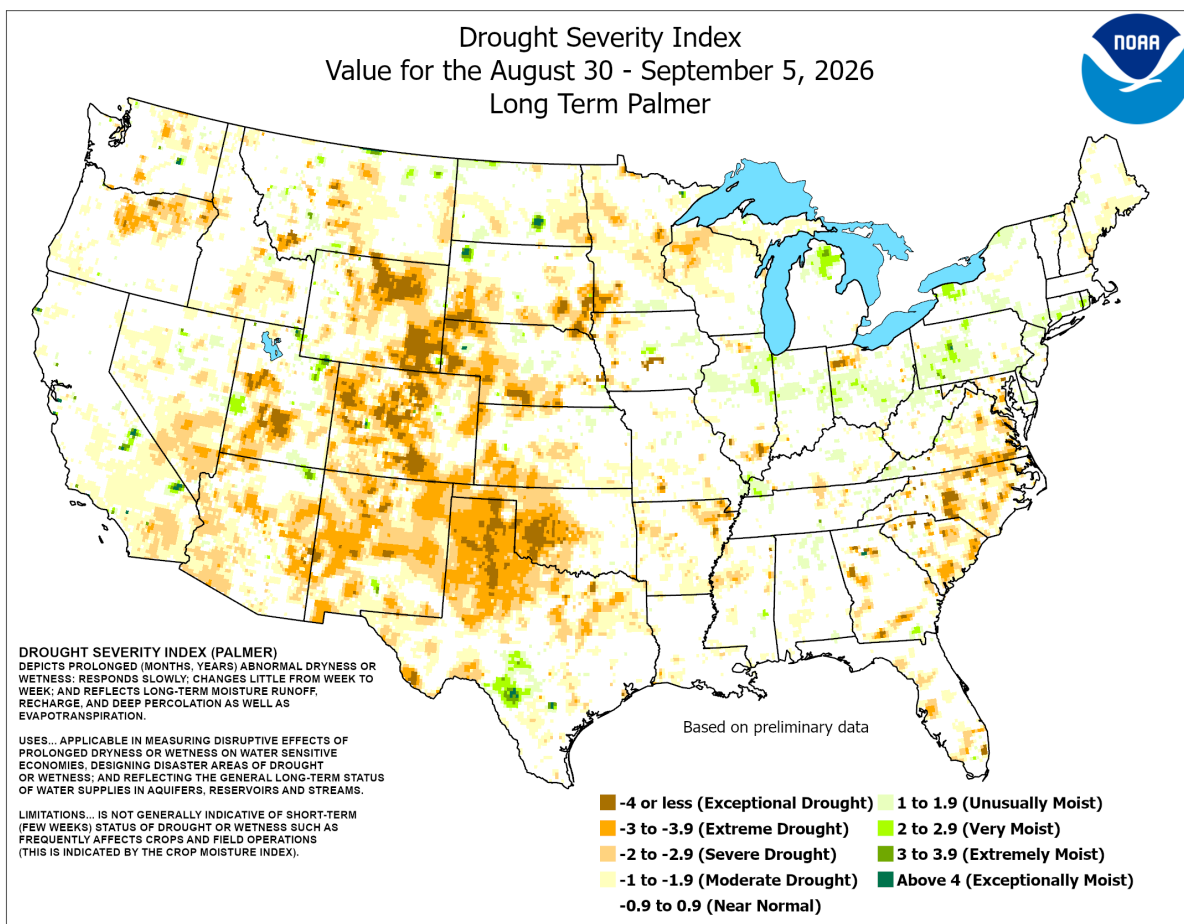
In the **Ohio Valley**, the wettest August on record wound down in locations such as **Charleston, WV** (10.92 inches), and **Zanesville, OH** (10.77 inches). Meanwhile, Tropical Storm Edouard formed late August 31 just south of the **Louisiana coastline**. Edouard strengthened prior to landfall the next day, with sustained winds near 60 mph upon reaching the **Gulf Coast** at 2:20 pm CDT near Johnson Bayou, LA, just east of the **Texas-Louisiana state line**. An official northerly wind gust to 69 mph was clocked in **Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX**, while several gusts ranging

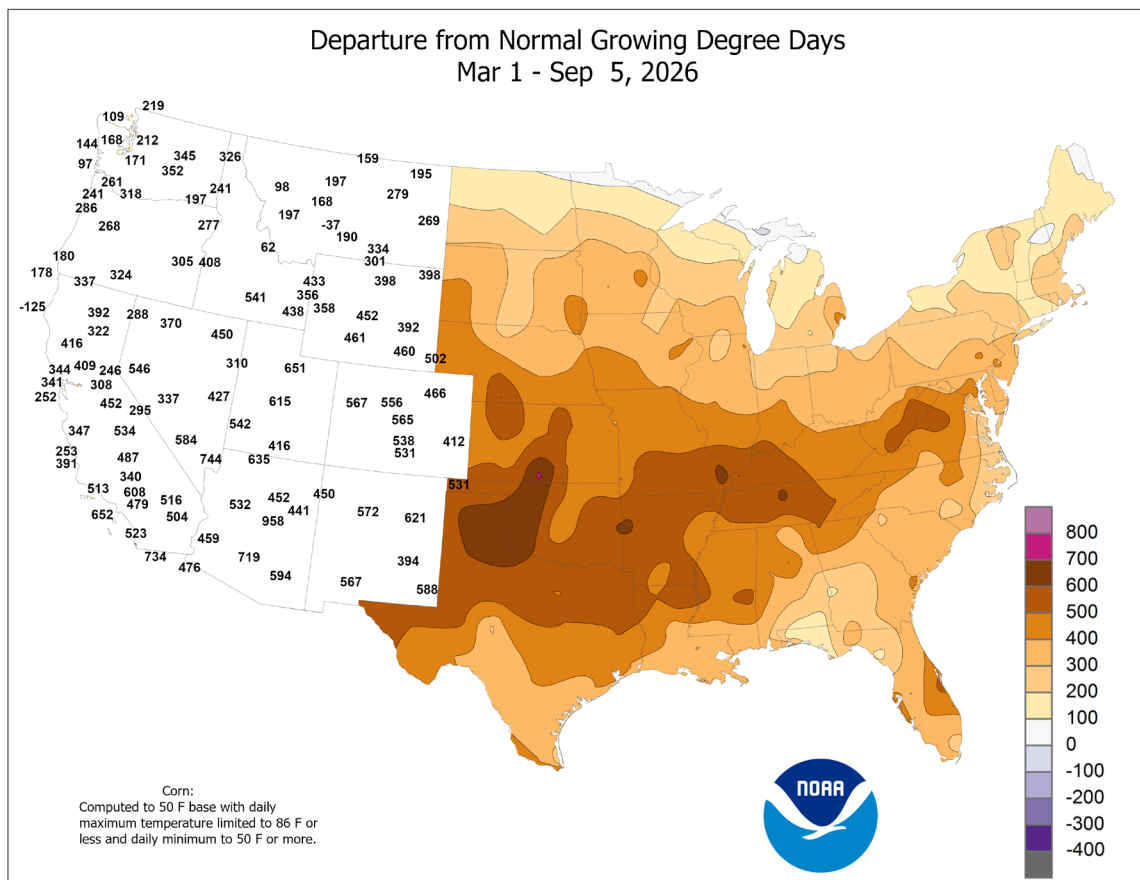
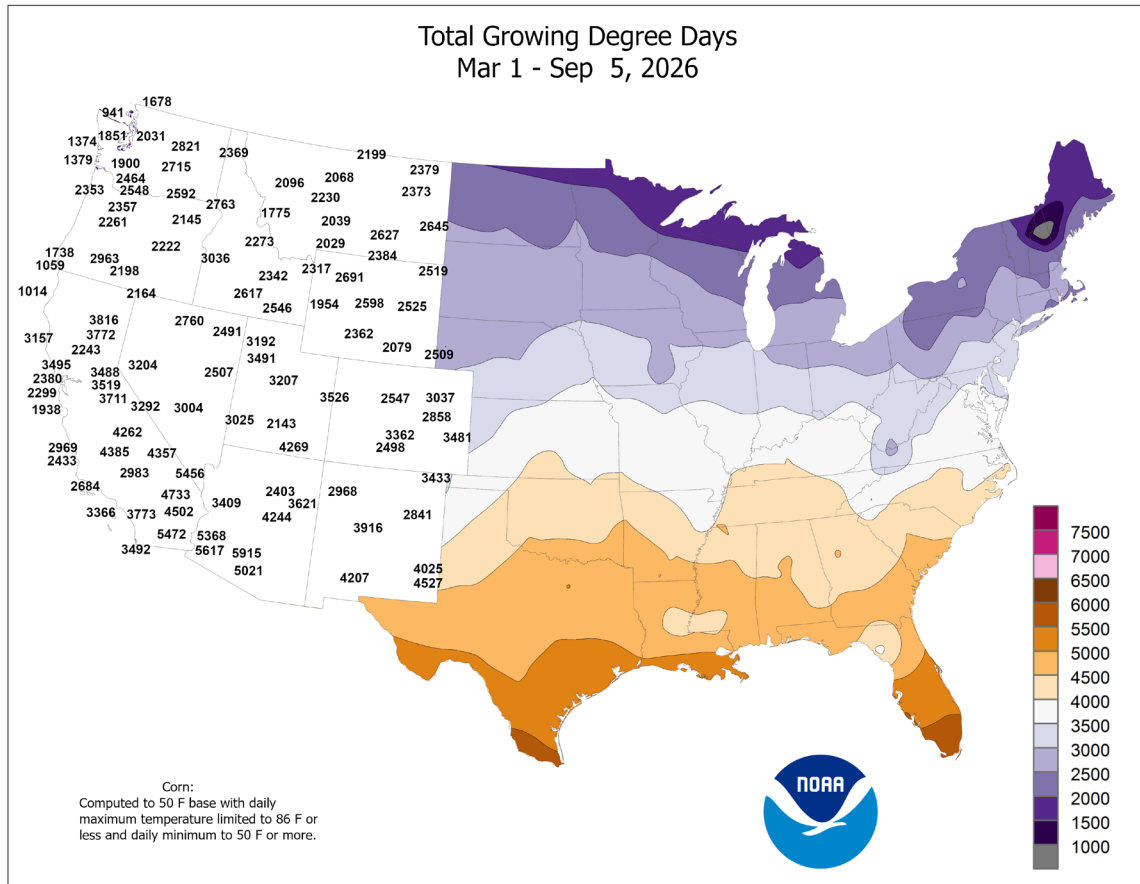


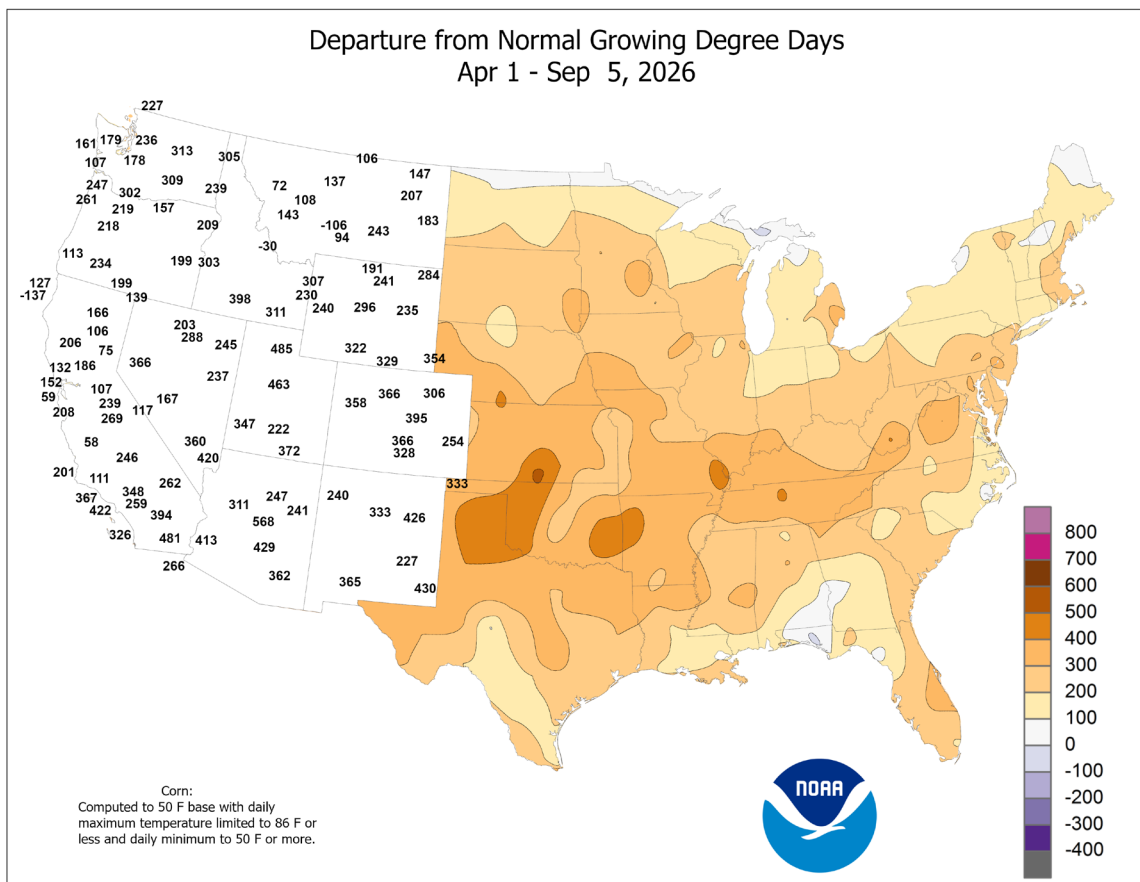
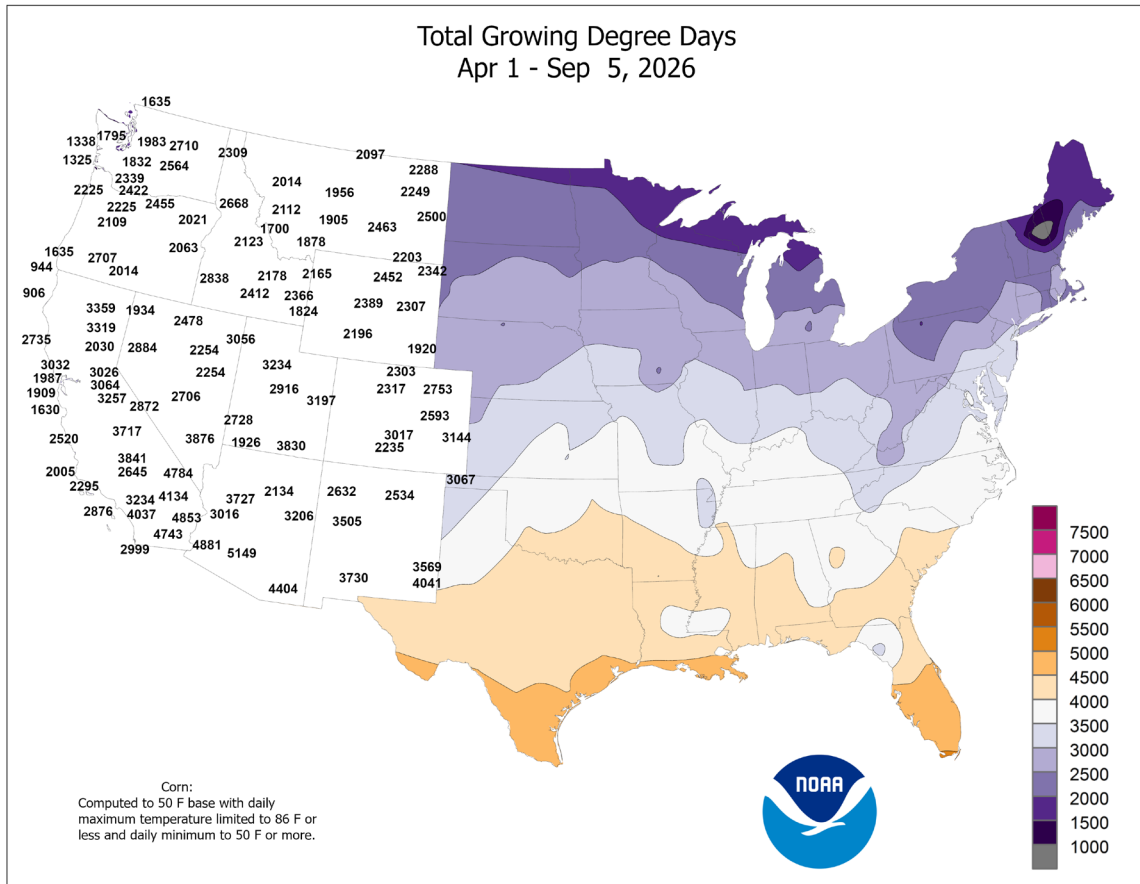
from 60 to 90 mph were reported in **southeastern Texas** and **southwestern Louisiana**. Edouard was a tiny storm but an efficient rain-producer, with a small area in **eastern Texas** receiving more than a foot of rain. By the middle of the week, a **Western** pattern change delivered much-needed precipitation across the **Northwest**. Record-setting precipitation totals for September 2 included 2.04 inches in **Crescent City, CA**; 0.80 inch in **Medford, OR**; and 0.65 inch in **Kalispell, MT**. September 3 featured daily records of 0.94 inch in **North Bend, OR**; 0.68 inch in **Lewiston, ID**; and 0.50 inch in **Redding, CA**. Meanwhile, thunderstorms arced across the **North**, resulting in daily-record totals in **Massena, NY** (3.17 inches on the 2nd); **Buffalo, NY** (3.04 inches on the 3rd); **Pittsburgh, PA** (2.19 inches on the 3rd); and **Mitchell, SD** (3.77 inches on the 5th). On September 5, **Alliance, NE**, collected a daily-record rainfall of 1.52 inches and reported a thunderstorm-related wind gust to 65 mph. One of the week's most impressive and widespread outbreaks of severe weather occurred on September 3, stretching from **North Dakota to the middle Atlantic Coast**; official wind gusts included 65 mph in **Lansing, MI**; 64 mph in **Washington, DC**; 62 mph in **Wheeling, WV**; and 57 mph in **Fargo, ND**, and **Toledo, OH**. Showers also dotted **Florida**, where **Fort Lauderdale** collected a record-setting sum (2.37 inches) for September 4. During the first 5 days of September, **Fort Lauderdale** received rainfall totaling 4.98 inches.

Cool, often stormy weather prevailed across the **Alaskan mainland**, while somewhat milder, drier conditions covered the **state's southern tier**. **Nome** netted a daily-record rainfall (1.01 inches) on September 3, followed the next day by daily records in **McGrath** (0.86 inch) and **Fairbanks** (0.80 inch). During the first 5 days of September, rainfall totaled 1.41 inches in **McGrath** and 1.11 inches in **Fairbanks**. Meanwhile in **southeastern Alaska**, September 1-5 rainfall totaled less than 0.05 inch in **Sitka** and **Yakutat**. Elsewhere in **southern Alaska**, daily-record highs for September 4 included 71°F in **Kodiak** and 68°F in **Cold Bay**. Farther south, Hurricane Lowell passed several hundred miles south of the **Hawaiian Islands** but began to veer northward and slowly weaken during the weekend of September 5-6. Lowell twice achieved Category 5 status—on September 2 and 4—with sustained winds near 160 mph. More details on Lowell's passage just west of **Kauai** and **Niihau**, which occurred on the night of September 7-8, will appear next week. Meanwhile, early-September showers were locally heavy in **Hawaii's windward locations**, with **Hilo**, on the **Big Island**, receiving 2.44 inches during the first 5 days of September.









National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 5, 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 SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 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
AK	ANCHORAGE	61	43	65	36	52	-2	0.29	-0.43	0.20	0.09	18	16.60	171	93	48	0	0	2	0
	BARROW	40	34	50	31	37	0	0.24	0.04	0.08	0.09	63	8.57	236	95	80	0	2	4	0
	FAIRBANKS	54	41	61	31	47	-5	1.71	1.34	0.81	1.32	500	14.17	166	96	67	0	1	6	1
	JUNEAU	64	44	71	38	54	1	1.76	-0.12	1.04	0.43	30	38.87	103	98	58	0	0	3	1
	KODIAK	65	50	70	47	57	3	0.00	-1.42	0.00	0.00	0	48.29	102	82	45	0	0	0	0
AL	NOME	51	38	56	30	45	-3	1.00	0.41	0.95	1.00	240	15.45	140	97	63	0	2	2	1
	BIRMINGHAM	98	74	102	72	86	7	0.61	-0.33	0.61	0.61	90	50.65	124	89	39	7	0	1	1
	HUNTSVILLE	95	72	97	71	83	5	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	42.01	111	99	47	7	0	0	0
	MOBILE	90	74	93	74	82	2	2.13	0.83	2.07	2.13	230	47.81	98	99	59	4	0	2	1
	MONTGOMERY	96	73	99	71	84	3	1.64	0.77	1.64	1.64	257	33.23	91	97	46	6	0	1	1
AR	FORT SMITH	105	76	106	72	90	11	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	27.57	86	79	27	7	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	97	75	99	67	86	8	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.00	0	30.37	90	86	39	7	0	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	75	50	78	46	62	0	0.61	0.02	0.31	0.29	70	11.12	79	90	41	0	0	2	0
	PHOENIX	102	83	106	75	92	-1	0.43	0.25	0.43	0.00	0	3.09	63	59	25	7	0	1	0
CA	PRESCOTT	82	61	85	58	72	-1	0.01	-0.44	0.01	0.00	0	9.08	100	74	35	0	0	1	0
	TUCSON	93	74	99	68	84	-2	0.65	0.24	0.65	0.00	0	7.44	100	74	34	6	0	1	1
	BAKERSFIELD	88	62	95	57	75	-6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	3.19	72	60	25	2	0	0	0
	EUREKA	62	52	66	46	57	-1	0.44	0.37	0.43	0.44	753	15.51	63	97	77	0	0	2	0
	FRESNO	87	62	94	59	75	-5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.54	84	67	25	2	0	0	0
CO	LOS ANGELES	78	66	83	64	72	1	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	5.68	66	85	57	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	78	56	96	49	67	-11	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.63	900	16.13	75	79	39	2	0	3	1
	SACRAMENTO	78	57	88	52	68	-7	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	10.67	88	89	38	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	78	67	81	64	73	0	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	6.02	89	85	59	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	71	59	73	58	65	0	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	900	12.02	95	86	52	0	0	1	0
CT	STOCKTON	83	56	89	52	69	-7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	9.42	106	91	35	0	0	0	0
	ALAMOSA	81	47	85	39	64	4	0.08	-0.19	0.07	0.01	6	2.15	41	84	24	0	0	2	0
	CO SPRINGS	87	50	92	3	69	1	0.06	-0.41	0.04	0.01	3	10.39	76	74	20	2	1	2	0
	DENVER INTL	89	59	94	54	74	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.00	0	9.38	82	68	19	3	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	83	61	91	55	72	0	0.63	0.37	0.22	0.41	216	4.17	71	69	31	2	0	4	0
DC	PUEBLO	93	59	98	54	76	4	0.04	-0.19	0.02	0.02	16	10.71	107	76	19	5	0	2	0
	BRIDGEPORT	79	66	86	63	73	1	1.96	1.13	1.16	1.81	298	37.74	126	96	60	0	0	7	1
DE	HARTFORD	79	60	84	57	70	0	1.74	0.88	1.33	1.62	257	33.88	108	97	55	0	0	5	1
	WASHINGTON	90	73	98	70	82	5	1.93	1.08	1.30	1.69	264	26.62	93	92	54	4	0	3	1
FL	WILMINGTON	86	68	93	60	77	4	1.17	0.28	0.58	1.16	175	31.46	101	97	61	1	0	3	2
	DAYTONA BEACH	89	76	93	75	83	1	0.71	-0.86	0.56	0.71	62	48.24	136	95	67	2	0	4	1
	JACKSONVILLE	90	75	92	74	82	2	1.45	-0.30	1.04	1.26	99	37.83	98	97	63	4	0	3	1
	KEY WEST	90	82	91	78	86	1	2.01	0.33	0.80	1.19	97	19.52	79	88	67	7	0	5	2
	MIAMI	91	77	93	75	84	1	3.07	0.61	1.31	3.07	173	38.81	85	94	61	6	0	5	3
GA	ORLANDO	90	77	93	75	83	1	0.00	-1.61	0.00	0.00	0	9.84	25	96	61	3	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	89	77	92	75	83	1	0.72	-0.80	0.45	0.72	65	45.00	93	96	64	2	0	3	0
	TALLAHASSEE	94	75	96	73	85	3	0.47	-0.87	0.28	0.28	29	36.19	81	95	49	7	0	2	0
	TAMPA	91	78	93	75	85	1	1.53	-0.26	0.78	0.75	61	37.92	99	93	59	7	0	4	1
	ATHENS	96	71	100	70	84	6	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	30.82	90	95	41	7	0	0	0
HI	ATLANTA	95	75	97	73	85	7	0.28	-0.60	0.28	0.28	45	32.74	92	85	41	7	0	1	0
	AUGUSTA	96	71	99	70	84	4	0.02	-0.84	0.02	0.02	3	26.06	81	100	43	7	0	1	0
	COLUMBUS	95	75	98	74	85	4	0.44	-0.32	0.44	0.44	81	43.65	126	91	46	7	0	1	0
	MACON	94	71	96	70	83	3	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.00	0	30.13	90	100	50	7	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	91	75	93	74	83	3	0.84	-0.34	0.59	0.72	86	21.52	61	100	57	6	0	3	1
IA	HILO	83	71	85	69	77	1	2.70	0.41	0.99	2.06	129	111.31	145	93	65	0	0	7	3
	HONOLULU	88	77	89	75	82	1	0.22	-0.04	0.22	0.22	122	23.20	237	78	49	0	0	1	0
	KAHULUI	86	74	88	73	80	-1	0.36	0.24	0.27	0.36	413	30.87	296	87	57	0	0	2	0
	LIHUE	85	76	86	76	81	0	0.69	0.18	0.22	0.55	157	48.09	214	85	63	0	0	6	0
	BURLINGTON	94	72	97	70	83	12	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	25.35	93	91	53	7	0	0	0
ID	CEDAR RAPIDS	91	72	94	69	81	13	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	21.85	82	94	56	5	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	93	75	96	75	84	14	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	35.65	128	81	48	6	0	0	0
	DUBUQUE	87	71	91	67	79	12	0.33	-0.61	0.26	0.06	8	32.47	115	96	64	3	0	3	0
	SIOUX CITY	91	69	93	67	80	12	0.48	-0.31	0.35	0.48	91	20.46	91	96	55	6	0	3	0
	WATERLOO	88	69	92	66	79	10	0.61	-0.23	0.52	0.08	14	31.32	113	97	63	3	0	4	1
IL	BOISE	77	53	88	46	65	-6	0.42	0.35	0.26	0.42	815	7.74	101	68	27	0	0	3	0
	LEWISTON	76	54	89	50	65	-6	1.01	0.88	0.65	1.01	900	10.46	117	72	31	0	0	4	1
	POCATELLO	80	50	85	37	65	1	0.04	-0.12	0.04	0.04	33	6.39	80	71	17	0	0	1	0
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	89	74	96	69	82	11	0.81	-0.06	0.66	0.00	0	32.95	120	86	54	4	0	2	1
	MOLINE	92	73	96	70	83	12	0.13	-0.78	0.13	0.00	0	28.11	98	92	53	6	0	1	0
IN	PEORIA	94	73	96	69	83	11	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.00	0	30.77	115	87	49	6	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	89	71	96	69	80	11	0.32	-0.65	0.30	0.02	3	25.44	92	96	56	4	0	3	0
	SPRINGFIELD	97	74	100	70	86	13	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.00	0	28.44	103	82	39	7	0	0	0
	EVANSVILLE	98	72	102	66	85	10	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	29.64	87	97	36	7	0	0	0
	FORT WAYNE	88	69	93	64	79	10	0.37	-0.43	0.20	0.31	57	33.15	115	95	63	3	0	5	0
KS	INDIANAPOLIS	94	73	97	66	84	11	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.00	0	37.99	121</						

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 5, 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 SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	TEMP. °F		PRECIP.		
																	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
KY	LEXINGTON	94	71	98	67	82	9	0.24	-0.50	0.24	0.24	45	38.59	108	91	42	7	0	1	0	
	LOUISVILLE	97	75	100	69	86	10	0.24	-0.47	0.24	0.24	46	39.93	117	85	39	7	0	1	0	
	PADUCAH	97	72	100	64	84	9	0.00	-0.67	0.00	0.00	0	38.68	110	97	42	7	0	0	0	
LA	BATON ROUGE	93	74	96	74	84	3	0.73	-0.53	0.73	0.00	0	50.77	115	98	54	6	0	1	1	
	LAKE CHARLES	92	76	98	75	84	1	2.83	1.43	2.01	2.83	289	33.35	79	99	58	5	0	4	2	
	NEW ORLEANS	90	77	91	74	83	1	3.39	1.83	1.11	2.36	217	52.24	111	93	61	6	0	5	3	
MA	SHREVEPORT	96	74	99	73	85	3	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	94	44	6	0	0	0	
	BOSTON	75	64	86	63	69	-1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	90	59	0	0	***	***	
	WORCESTER	73	59	78	58	66	0	1.46	0.56	0.68	1.27	192	37.03	117	97	61	0	0	4	1	
MD	BALTIMORE	87	69	95	63	78	5	0.31	-0.63	0.28	0.31	44	27.95	91	94	55	2	0	2	0	
ME	CARIBOU	70	50	74	44	60	-1	1.04	0.23	0.66	0.92	158	31.19	115	98	52	0	0	3	1	
	PORTLAND	73	58	80	53	65	-1	0.14	-0.65	0.09	0.14	24	27.55	89	93	55	0	0	2	0	
	ALPENA	77	59	86	53	68	5	0.67	0.00	0.30	0.20	43	33.85	166	100	62	0	0	4	0	
MI	GRAND RAPIDS	83	67	92	59	75	7	2.18	1.42	1.07	1.31	245	21.26	79	97	64	1	0	5	2	
	HOUGHTON LAKE	79	60	88	52	70	7	2.02	1.40	1.03	1.05	244	32.55	159	100	68	0	0	4	2	
	LANSING	84	67	91	57	75	8	2.89	2.23	1.24	2.30	504	25.33	108	95	62	2	0	5	2	
MN	MUSKEGON	82	68	85	61	75	7	2.56	1.83	1.32	1.54	294	34.22	147	98	65	0	0	5	2	
	TRAVERSE CITY	81	64	88	55	72	6	1.82	1.03	0.81	0.95	170	29.06	155	98	65	0	0	5	2	
	DULUTH	74	60	83	56	67	5	2.62	1.78	1.24	1.57	265	24.56	111	97	64	0	0	5	2	
MO	INT_L FALLS	74	55	79	50	65	6	0.72	0.02	0.65	0.65	126	14.89	82	100	61	0	0	2	1	
	MINNEAPOLIS	89	68	93	65	79	10	0.10	-0.65	0.06	0.10	20	17.80	75	92	46	3	0	2	0	
	ROCHESTER	84	67	89	63	76	10	0.97	0.13	0.71	0.97	166	24.87	95	98	66	0	0	3	1	
MS	ST. CLOUD	86	61	90	53	74	9	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	16.37	77	97	47	1	0	0	0	
	COLUMBIA	98	72	100	67	85	11	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.00	0	39.10	130	79	37	7	0	0	0	
	KANSAS CITY	97	72	98	70	85	12	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.00	0	40.38	138	76	38	7	0	0	0	
MT	SAINT LOUIS	99	79	101	72	89	13	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	39.59	131	68	34	7	0	0	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	99	74	101	71	87	12	0.00	-0.95	0.00	0.00	0	33.07	105	72	29	7	0	0	0	
	JACKSON	96	73	98	71	84	4	1.78	0.93	1.26	1.78	296	38.33	93	100	50	7	0	3	1	
NC	MERIDIAN	97	72	100	71	85	4	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	42.46	103	97	42	7	0	0	0	
	TUPELO	97	73	99	72	85	6	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0	27.50	68	96	39	7	0	0	0	
	BILLINGS	83	55	92	50	69	3	0.36	0.09	0.36	0.00	0	10.94	103	64	18	1	0	1	0	
ND	BUTTE	73	42	79	32	57	0	0.41	0.13	0.27	0.37	186	10.80	108	90	24	0	1	4	0	
	CUT BANK	72	46	82	39	59	0	0.57	0.33	0.45	0.57	308	6.25	73	81	32	0	0	3	0	
	GLASGOW	85	55	93	48	70	4	0.02	-0.26	0.02	0.00	0	12.67	118	77	26	2	0	1	0	
NE	GREAT FALLS	79	47	86	43	63	1	0.23	-0.10	0.17	0.06	25	16.10	141	78	24	0	0	2	0	
	HAVRE	82	48	88	43	65	3	0.22	-0.01	0.22	0.00	0	7.49	80	80	23	0	0	1	0	
	MISSOULA	74	45	88	37	59	-3	0.47	0.25	0.23	0.47	292	11.56	117	86	33	0	0	5	0	
NY	ASHEVILLE	90	66	92	65	78	6	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	35.26	101	97	43	5	0	0	0	
	CHARLOTTE	95	73	99	69	84	8	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	25.44	83	93	43	6	0	0	0	
	GREENSBORO	94	71	97	68	83	8	0.14	-0.87	0.12	0.14	18	22.59	73	94	44	6	0	2	0	
OH	HATTERAS	88	76	90	72	82	3	0.04	-1.72	0.04	0.04	3	35.25	88	95	67	2	0	1	0	
	RALEIGH	97	73	101	68	85	8	0.56	-0.57	0.53	0.56	64	24.44	77	94	40	6	0	2	1	
	WILMINGTON	92	73	97	72	83	5	0.41	-1.71	0.38	0.38	24	37.57	91	100	57	5	0	3	0	
PA	BISMARCK	86	58	96	52	72	7	0.53	0.08	0.53	0.00	0	11.12	74	94	38	2	0	1	1	
	DICKINSON	85	52	94	46	69	5	0.03	-0.35	0.03	0.00	0	10.17	82	95	35	2	0	1	0	
	FARGO	87	60	90	54	73	8	0.24	-0.43	0.24	0.24	49	10.60	59	92	41	1	0	1	0	
RI	GRAND FORKS	81	59	84	49	70	7	2.20	1.59	1.12	1.46	346	16.85	102	97	49	0	0	3	2	
	JAMESTOWN	81	58	85	51	69	6	0.25	-0.28	0.21	0.04	10	12.78	81	97	50	0	0	2	0	
	GRAND ISLAND	92	70	97	68	81	10	0.03	-0.46	0.03	0.00	0	21.96	104	89	48	6	0	1	0	
SD	LINCOLN	97	74	99	70	85	13	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	26.31	117	81	42	7	0	0	0	
	NORFOLK	92	69	96	67	81	12	0.00	-0.61	0.00	0.00	0	20.22	97	93	48	6	0	0	0	
	NORTH PLATTE	93	62	96	58	77	8	0.23	-0.11	0.22	0.22	90	10.80	63	96	37	7	0	2	0	
TN	OMAHA	95	74	98	69	85	13	0.17	-0.66	0.17	0.17	31	22.44	91	87	45	7	0	1	0	
	SCOTTSBLUFF	92	57	98	53	74	6	0.01	-0.24	0.01	0.01	6	8.94	72	90	21	4	0	1	0	
	VALENTINE	92	60	97	53	76	6	0.07	-0.24	0.07	0.07	32	17.72	112	91	34	5	0	1	0	
TX	CONCORD	78	57	84	51	68	1	0.95	0.19	0.48	0.83	150	29.39	107	95	52	0	0	4	0	
	ATLANTIC_CITY	83	70	89	63	77	5	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	15.30	49	100	67	0	0	0	0	
	NEWARK	83	69	89	63	76	2	0.74	-0.10	0.31	0.67	107	34.20	106	89	55	0	0	5	0	
UT	ALBUQUERQUE	89	66	92	64	77	3	0.39	0.13	0.38	0.01	6	5.91	99	67	24	3	0	2	0	
	ELY	79	47	80	42	63	0	0.11	-0.06	0.11	0.00	0	5.79	85	55	14	0	0	1	0	
	LAS VEGAS	97	78	100	74	88	-1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	0.98	34	24	9	7	0	0	0	
VT	RENO	79	54	89	48	67	-5	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.09	480	4.76	96	56	17	0	0	1	0	
	WINNEMUCCA	79	48	90	42	63	-4	0.00	-0.06	0.00	0.00	0	7.05	128	53	18	1	0	0	0	
	ALBANY	76	62	83	59	69	1	1.32	0.54	1.05	1.32	228	32.67	119	95	62	0	0	2	1	
WA	BINGHAMTON	74	62	79	57	68	3	3.23	2.34	1.52	2.80	430	34.68	120	99	71	0	0	4	3	
	BUFFALO	77	66	84	59	72	4	3.90	3.10	3.08	3.26	555	35.23	136	95	66	0	0	4	2	
	ROCHESTER	77	64	85	58	71	3	2.61	1.89	1.17	1.33	258	36.49	153	98	66	0	0	5	3	
WI	SYRACUSE	79	63	85	59	71	3	1.26	0.45	1.01	1.16	201	34.12								

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 5, 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 SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 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	
OK	YOUNGSTOWN	83	65	93	57	74	7	2.82	1.92	2.42	2.78	417	37.44	131	99	62	1	0	4	1				
	OKLAHOMA CITY	100	73	104	71	87	9	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.00	0	17.33	65	73	29	7	0	0	0				
	TULSA	101	79	103	76	90	12	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	34.62	120	65	30	7	0	0	0				
OR	ASTORIA	68	53	74	50	60	-1	1.53	1.10	1.24	1.53	479	34.57	95	94	62	0	0	3	1				
	BURNS	69	40	86	32	55	-7	1.06	0.99	0.74	1.06	900	6.72	99	84	29	0	1	2	1				
	EUGENE	70	52	86	44	61	-5	1.40	1.20	0.61	1.40	890	17.14	73	94	51	0	0	4	1				
PA	MEDFORD	74	51	92	48	63	-8	1.10	1.03	0.65	1.10	900	9.03	84	86	36	1	0	5	1				
	PENDLETON	75	50	87	45	63	-5	0.55	0.46	0.40	0.55	817	1.97	23	76	29	0	0	3	0				
	PORTLAND	72	56	86	52	64	-5	0.92	0.69	0.44	0.92	520	19.48	93	89	48	0	0	3	0				
RI	SALEM	69	54	85	48	62	-6	1.18	0.97	0.44	1.18	731	17.17	76	92	52	0	0	4	0				
	ALLENTOWN	81	65	88	56	73	3	1.59	0.59	0.79	1.52	205	28.20	88	94	65	0	0	4	2				
	ERIE	79	69	90	64	74	5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	31.26	115	92	69	0	0	0	0				
SC	MIDDLETOWN	84	68	92	62	76	4	1.89	0.88	1.06	1.80	235	28.93	96	93	61	1	0	4	1				
	PHILADELPHIA	86	71	93	64	78	4	2.46	1.45	1.33	2.45	324	32.81	108	91	56	1	0	5	2				
	PITTSBURGH	85	67	92	62	76	7	2.79	2.00	2.35	2.79	488	42.09	148	92	58	1	0	2	1				
SD	WILKES-BARRE	78	63	84	57	71	2	1.57	0.72	1.06	1.48	232	31.71	122	98	65	0	0	4	1				
	WILLIAMSPORT	82	65	92	58	74	5	3.98	2.98	2.13	3.85	520	32.08	109	98	62	1	0	5	2				
	PROVIDENCE	78	62	85	59	70	0	1.38	0.54	0.80	0.93	148	29.67	96	96	56	0	0	4	1				
TN	CHARLESTON	91	74	95	74	83	3	0.16	-1.34	0.16	0.00	0	26.54	71	99	58	5	0	1	0				
	COLUMBIA	97	73	102	71	85	6	0.79	-0.06	0.71	0.71	115	22.79	70	96	41	6	0	2	1				
	FLORENCE	94	72	98	70	83	4	0.07	-1.00	0.07	0.07	9	29.01	90	98	50	6	0	1	0				
TX	GREENVILLE	94	71	97	67	82	6	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	30.16	87	96	42	6	0	0	0				
	ABERDEEN	87	60	96	48	74	8	0.09	-0.39	0.08	0.01	3	13.81	82	96	44	3	0	2	0				
	HURON	90	62	97	54	76	8	1.00	0.48	0.87	1.00	266	16.20	90	97	41	4	0	3	1				
UT	RAPID CITY	91	55	97	47	73	6	0.27	-0.01	0.11	0.27	138	11.31	79	85	24	5	0	3	0				
	SIOUX FALLS	94	67	99	63	81	12	0.54	-0.11	0.34	0.54	120	16.15	76	96	38	7	0	3	0				
	BRISTOL	93	65	97	63	79	7	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	34.83	108	100	43	6	0	0	0				
VA	CHATTANOOGA	98	74	101	72	86	8	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0	33.73	89	91	37	7	0	0	0				
	KNOXVILLE	95	72	98	69	83	8	0.06	-0.62	0.06	0.06	12	39.11	105	94	41	7	0	1	0				
	MEMPHIS	100	76	102	71	88	8	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.00	0	32.32	84	75	34	7	0	0	0				
WV	NASHVILLE	99	74	101	70	86	9	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.00	0	30.64	86	86	34	7	0	0	0				
	ABILENE	101	77	104	75	89	8	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	17.42	99	68	26	7	0	0	0				
	AMARILLO	98	71	100	67	84	9	0.35	-0.06	0.28	0.35	129	8.62	57	63	24	7	0	2	0				
WI	AUSTIN	101	77	103	75	89	5	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.00	0	20.97	87	89	33	7	0	0	0				
	BEAUMONT	91	76	98	75	84	1	4.97	3.15	3.32	4.97	393	41.58	98	98	59	5	0	5	2				
	BROWNSVILLE	100	80	102	77	90	5	0.00	-1.12	0.00	0.00	0	10.09	66	87	46	7	0	0	0				
WY	CORPUS CHRISTI	100	78	102	76	89	5	0.00	-1.24	0.00	0.00	0	21.55	106	91	41	7	0	0	0				
	DEL RIO	101	79	104	78	90	5	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	11.54	82	78	29	7	0	0	0				
	EL PASO	97	74	100	71	86	5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.00	0	7.49	126	57	22	7	0	0	0				
WY	FORT WORTH	100	79	102	76	89	6	0.00	-0.66	0.00	0.00	0	34.98	139	71	32	7	0	0	0				
	GALVESTON	91	80	93	76	85	0	2.00	0.28	1.04	2.00	159	28.81	102	86	63	6	0	4	2				
	HOUSTON	93	77	98	76	85	2	0.94	-0.30	0.52	0.93	109	37.41	108	97	57	5	0	4	1				
WY	LUBBOCK	98	72	101	69	85	9	0.00	-0.54	0.00	0.00	0	10.88	83	59	22	7	0	0	0				
	MIDLAND	100	76	103	74	88	8	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.00	0	8.70	90	61	22	7	0	0	0				
	SAN ANGELO	101	73	104	70	87	6	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	14.56	101	75	25	7	0	0	0				
WY	SAN ANTONIO	97	79	100	77	88	5	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	29.58	138	86	36	7	0	0	0				
	VICTORIA	102	76	103	73	89	6	0.35	-0.76	0.35	0.35	43	24.39	88	95	35	7	0	1	0				
	WACO	100	76	103	74	88	5	0.02	-0.64	0.02	0.02	4	20.69	86	87	34	7	0	1	0				
WY	WICHITA FALLS	103	75	104	72	89	8	0.00	-0.65	0.00	0.00	0	16.30	84	72	26	7	0	0	0				
	SALT LAKE CITY	87	63	91	57	75	1	0.11	-0.07	0.11	0.00	0	9.10	85	54	18	2	0	1	0				
	LYNCHBURG	95	68	100	67	82	10	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	23.83	81	94	37	7	0	0	0				
WY	NORFOLK	89	75	93	72	82	5	0.59	-0.69	0.51	0.08	8	29.43	85	93	61	4	0	2	1				
	RICHMOND	93	72	97	67	83	8	2.07	0.98	1.11	2.07	257	35.11	110	96	48	6	0	3	1				
	ROANOKE	94	69	98	66	82	8	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	22.89	75	89	38	6	0	0	0				
WY	WASH/DULLES	89	70	94	65	80	6	1.54	0.71	0.82	0.99	160	31.07	104	97	56	4	0	3	2				
	BURLINGTON	76	60	82	54	68	0	0.43	-0.35	0.31	0.37	65	28.21	111	94	52	0	0	3	0				
	OLYMPIA	70	49	80	46	60	-2	0.64	0.29	0.29	0.64	247	26.18	94	96	51	0	0	4	0				
WY	QUILLAYUTE	67	51	74	48	59	0	2.51	1.70	1.06	2.51	433	25.99	49	99	65	0	0	4	2				
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	70	55	76	53	62	-3	0.35	0.06	0.22	0.35	163	22.05	100	90	46	0	0	3	0				
	SPOKANE	71	51	81	46	61	-5	0.31	0.19	0.17	0.31	376	8.04	78	78	30	0	0	3	0				
WY	YAKIMA	75	48	84	42	62	-5	0.55	0.50	0.30	0.55	900	4.35	89	94	31	0	0	4	0				
	EAU CLAIRE	85	65	90	61	75	10	0.77	-0.10	0.52	0.77	125	21.38	87	98	59	1	0	2	1				
	GREEN BAY	83	65	90	58	74	9	2.59	1.79	1.39	2.46	440	31.02	137	100	65	1	0	5	2				
WY	LA CROSSE	87	71	91	66	79	9	1.05	0.20	0.68	1.05	175	29.76	112	94	59	2	0	3	1				
	MADISON	85	68	88	62	76	10	1.26	0.40	0.63	0.63	106	29.86	107	99	65	0	0	4	1				
	MILWAUKEE	84	70	90	67	77	8	1.41	0.65	0.53	0.88	168	29.38	117	97	64	1	0	5	1				
WY	BECKLEY	88	68	91	66	78	9	0.33	-0.37	0.31	0.33	63	34.80	108	87	47	3	0	2	0				
	CHARLESTON	92	69	96	66	81	8	0.26	-0.55	0.26														

August Weather Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: For the second month in a row, unusually hot weather dominated the country. In fact, significantly above-normal temperatures stretched from the Pacific Coast into the Southeast, while near- or slightly below-normal temperatures were confined to portions of the nation's northern tier and the Midwest. Monthly temperatures generally averaged at least 4 to 6°F above normal in parts of southern California and across central and southern sections of the Rockies and Plains. A dominant ridge of high pressure was largely responsible for the persistently hot August weather, which shifted from the previous month, when anomalous heat was focused on the northern Plains and upper Midwest.

Hotter- and drier-than-normal weather from the southern Plains to the Mississippi Delta reduced soil moisture, boosted irrigation demands, and stressed rangeland, pastures, livestock, and rain-fed summer crops. By August 30, roughly one-third (32 percent) of the U.S. cotton was rated in very poor to poor condition, along with 34 percent of the sorghum. On that date, Oklahoma led the nation with 51 percent of its cotton rated very poor to poor, followed by Texas at 47 percent. Meanwhile, 52 percent of the U.S. rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition on August 30, with values above the national average being observed in eleven states—ten across the Rockies, Plains, and Southwest, and one (Arkansas) in the mid-South. On that date, topsoil moisture was rated more than 75 percent very short to short in ten states—six across the Plains and Rockies, along with Oregon and three Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi). Texas led the nation with topsoil moisture rated 89 percent very short to short, followed by Oklahoma at 88 percent.

Overall drought coverage in the Lower 48 States sharply expanded, from 45.77 to 59.05 percent, during the 6-week period ending September 1, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*. Most of the drought development or deterioration occurred in the south-central U.S., although worsening conditions were also observed in parts of the North. Drought improvement between July 21 and September 1 was limited to a few areas, including portions of the Southwest and Intermountain West, as well as the Atlantic Coast States (excluding northern New England). Meanwhile, dozens of large wildfires burned during August across the Northwest, extending into parts of California and the Great Basin. By early September, year-to-date U.S. wildfires had charred more than 8.2 million acres of vegetation, well above the 10-

year average of 5.1 million acres. The Big Grass Fire, which was ignited by lightning on July 23 and eventually burned approximately 579,000 acres across southeastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho, became the largest Northwestern wildfire of the year. Destructive wildfires struck early in the month in and near Spokane, WA, destroying hundreds of homes. Other notable August blazes included the 90,000-acre Ross Fire (more than 150 structures destroyed) near Palo Pinto, TX, and the 15,000-acre Hawk Fire (nearly four dozen homes and other structures destroyed) north of Reno, NV. For much of August, various parts of the Northwest contended with smoke, haze, poor air quality, and reductions in visibility.

Despite the return of more favorable temperatures across the Corn Belt, particularly in the upper Midwest, uneven moisture distribution continued to cause issues for some corn and soybeans. For example, mid-August flooding unfolded across the lower Midwest, from central Illinois into parts of Ohio, while drought persisted throughout the month in portions of the northern and western Corn Belt. By August 30, only 57 percent of the nation's corn and 58 percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition. Among Midwestern States, North Dakota led on that date with 43 percent of its corn and 29 percent of its soybeans rated very poor to poor. Due to mid- to late-summer drought and heat earlier in growing season, upper Midwestern crops quickly matured. On August 13, Minnesota's corn was 68 percent dented, versus the 5-year average of 43 percent. Similarly, North Dakota's corn was 46 percent dented, compared to the average of 31 percent. North Dakota led the Midwest with 18 percent of its soybeans dropping leaves by August 30, well ahead of the state's 5-year average of 12 percent.

Elsewhere, monsoon-related showers in the West only partially offset the effects of persistent heat and long-term drought. In the Colorado River Basin, Lake Powell and Lake Mead fell to record lows since being filled decades ago. On August 31, the surface elevation of Lake Mead, above Hoover Dam, stood at just 1,038.83 feet. Prior to this year, Lake Mead's record-low elevation of 1040.50 feet had been set on July 28, 2022. Still, locally significant rain occurred during August in the Colorado River Basin, as well as the Great Basin and northern Intermountain West. In Arizona, late-month flash flooding in Grand Canyon National Park's Bright Angel Canyon resulted in at least two fatalities and extensive property damage, including washed-out bridges.

Historical Perspective: The August weather in historical perspective feature, provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, will appear next week.

Summary: On the first day of August, heat spanned the West during a temporary break in the monsoon circulation. Among dozens of daily temperature records were highs of 116°F in Phoenix, AZ; 106°F in Havre, MT; 105°F in Worland, WY; 105°F in Salt Lake City, UT; and 104°F in Winnemucca, NV. Extreme heat also affected the High Plains and adjacent Rockies, with August 2 featuring 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 began to settle 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 soon 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, posted four daily-record highs (96, 99, 97, and 95°F).

As August began, the Old Trails, Autumn Lane, and Fairview Fires were ignited in the Spokane area of eastern Washington and quickly torched nearly 10,000 acres and damaged or destroyed more than 800 structures, mostly homes. Farther south, in the Colorado River Basin, Lake Mead and Lake Powell fell to record-low levels since filling. Lake Powell's new record, 3,519.91 feet on August 15, eclipsed the April 2023 low-water mark. By early September, Lake Powell had fallen below 3,518 feet. Days earlier, on August 6, Lake Mead had dipped below its July 2022 record of 1,040.50 feet. By August 31, the surface elevation of Lake Mead, above Hoover Dam, stood at just 1,038.83 feet. Farther east, showers were active early in the month east of the Mississippi River. For example, August 1 featured record-setting rainfall totals in Tallahassee, FL (3.68 inches), and Dayton, OH (2.20 inches). 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 were 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 on 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,

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. Selected daily-record totals included 2.12 inches (on August 7) in Harrison, AR, and 1.22 inches (on August 8) in Burlington, VT.

As the middle of the month approached, a complex interaction between the North American monsoon circulation and several cold fronts led to excessive rainfall (locally 4 to 12 inches or more) across the northern periphery of a ridge of high pressure parked over the south-central and southeastern U.S. The heaviest rain stretched from Iowa to the central Appalachians, with major flooding developing across parts of east-central Indiana. Soon, minor to moderate flooding broadly encompassed central sections of Illinois and Indiana, extending into Ohio. As multiple thunderstorm clusters pounded the Midwest, daily-record rainfall totals were set in locations such as Norfolk, NE (3.30 inches on the 13th); Grand Rapids, MI (2.55 inches on the 9th); and Dayton, OH (2.19 inches on the 11th). On August 13, the White River at Muncie, IN, rose to its highest level since January 1937 and crested just 3.96 feet below the March 1913 high-water mark. Heavy showers extended as far south as Kentucky, where Lexington measured a daily-record sum (2.59 inches) for August 12. At mid-month, rainfall intensified across northern sections of the Plains and Rockies. With a 3.04-inch total on August 15, Alliance, NE, experienced its wettest day on record (previously, 2.81 inches on August 30, 1963). Daily-record totals included 1.28 inches (on the 14th) in Cut Bank, MT; 1.26 inches (on the 13th) in Casper, WY; and 1.23 inches (on the 15th) at Lake Yellowstone, WY. Mid-August showers also dotted the Southeast, where Gainesville, FL, netted a daily-record sum of 2.12 inches on August 14.

As August wore on, extreme and persistent heat gripped the central and southern Plains. Several locations in Kansas reached 110°F or higher, with Russell, KS, reporting a monthly record reading of 112°F on August 9 (previously, 109°F on August 15, 1983, and several earlier dates). In Kansas, Garden City (108°F on August 9) just missed its monthly record, which remains 109°F on August 10, 1964. Heat extended into the West, where Hanford, CA, collected a daily record-tying high of 110°F on August 9. Albuquerque, NM, set a station record with its fourth triple-digit reading of the month (100°F on August 9); the previous August record of 2 such days had been set in 1938, 1980, 1994, and 2023. Farther north, Alamosa, CO, opened the month with ten consecutive 90-degree readings and ended August with 13 days of 90-degree heat. Prior to this year, Alamosa's record for 90-degree readings in August had been 6 days in 2020. Although hot conditions eventually eased in the West, punishing heat persisted on the central and southern Plains. Russell, KS, followed its monthly record high with four daily-record highs (105, 107, 108, and 109°F) from August 10-13. Borger, TX, registered consecutive daily-record highs (105 and 107°F, respectively) on August 13 and 14. Extreme

heat also overspread the mid-South, where Fayetteville, AR, posted five consecutive daily-record highs (101, 102, 101, 101, and 104°F) from August 12-16. Consecutive daily-record readings of 103°F were noted on August 13-14 in Joplin, MO. Southeastern heat soon intensified, resulting in record-setting highs for August 15 included 99°F in Lumberton, NC, and 98°F in Brooksville, FL.

As the second half of August began, there was little change in the distribution of extreme heat. High temperatures mostly ranged from 100 to 110°F in the south-central U.S. and were near 100°F as far east as the Mississippi Delta and scattered Southeastern locations. Jackson, MS, recorded triple-digit maximum temperatures each day from August 16-22, peaking at 103°F on the 18th. On August 16 and 17, Greenville, MS, collected consecutive daily-record highs (103 and 104°F, respectively). Tallahassee, FL, touched 100°F on August 17 and 18, setting or tying a daily record both days. Parts of Arkansas bore the brunt of the heat, with Fort Smith experiencing triple-digit heat each day from August 4-22. Fort Smith's temperature peaked on August 18 and 19 with a pair of daily-record highs of 109°F—the hottest weather in that location since August 6, 2011, when it was 111°F. Further, Fort Smith received monthly rainfall totaling just 0.26 inch (7 percent of normal), marking its driest August since 2000. Farther east, Miami, FL (100°F on August 18) tied its all-time station record and achieved a triple-digit reading for only the second time, along with July 21, 1942. Extreme heat also extended into the Desert Southwest, where daily-record highs included 115°F (on the 18th) in Imperial, CA, and 116°F (on the 22nd) in Yuma, AZ. Heat in Texas generally peaked in late August, with triple-digit, daily-record highs for the 22nd reaching 109°F in Wichita Falls, 108°F in Longview, 107°F in Austin, and 103°F in Corpus Christi. A day earlier in the West, record-setting highs for the 21st had included 101°F in Boise, ID, and 100°F in Pullman, WA, and Denver, CO. Four days of 100-degree heat during the month in Denver edged an August 1878 record by a day.

Heading into late August, a monsoon-related moisture plume interacting with Northern cold fronts delivered heavy showers (1 to 4 inches or more) and locally severe thunderstorms from the central Plains to the middle Atlantic Coast. The wet weather perpetuated lowland flooding in parts of the lower Midwest but eased drought on the central Plains. Additionally, impacts from earlier Midwestern storms lingered, with tens of thousands of electrical customers remaining without power in northwestern Indiana and flood crests moving through creeks and streams to larger rivers in central sections of Illinois and Indiana. The August 11 derecho that swept from eastern Iowa to the central Appalachians and caused widespread power outages had produced official wind gusts to 99 mph in Gary, IN, and 82 mph in Columbus, OH, along with more than 1,000 reports of wind damage. Meanwhile, the White River at Noblesville, IN, achieved a record crest on August 15, topping the March 1913 high-water mark by 0.8 foot. Even after flooding began to subside, heavy showers continued to pepper the Midwest, with daily-record totals for August 16 being set in New

Philadelphia, OH (2.51 inches), and Rapid City, SD (1.14 inches). Muskegon, MI, measured a daily-record sum (3.35 inches) for August 18. In West Virginia, Charleston (4.23 inches on August 16) experienced its wettest August day and second-wettest day during any month, behind only 5.60 inches on July 19, 1961. Columbus, OH, secured its second-wettest August, with the monthly total of 9.94 inches ranking behind only 11.46 inches in 2003. It was, however, the wettest August on record in locations such as Charleston, WV (10.92 inches), and Zanesville, OH (10.77 inches). Elsewhere in the East, daily-record amounts for August 20 reached 3.27 inches in Islip, NY; 2.87 inches in Columbus, OH; and 2.35 inches in both Paducah, KY; and Wheeling, WV. With 5.31 inches on the 21st, Wilmington, NC, experienced its wettest day since August 7, 2024, when 5.66 inches fell.

Remnant moisture associated with former eastern Pacific Tropical Storm Iselle was drawn into the North American monsoon circulation, contributing to a late-month increase in Western shower activity. Sudden and deadly flooding developed on August 29 in Grand Canyon National Park's Bright Angel Canyon, despite Iselle having been a short-lived storm that remained well off the Mexican Pacific Coast during its August 23-26 life cycle. A few showers even dotted California—0.01 inch fell in Santa Barbara and Paso Robles on August 27, and in Stockton and Modesto on August 28—but meaningful late-month Western rainfall was mostly limited to the Four Corners States. Farther east, Bridgeport, CT, secured its wettest summer on record, with a June-August total of 21.24 inches, or 192 percent of normal (previously, 20.23 inches in 1972). Meanwhile, spotty relief from heat and dryness occurred across the Plains and South, with daily-record totals being set in locations such as Amarillo, TX (1.78 inches on August 25), and McComb, MS (2.46 inches on August 27). For Amarillo, the rain on the 25th accounted for more than 80 percent of the monthly total of 2.13 inches. For McComb, the rain on the 27th accounted for more than two-thirds of the August sum of 3.46 inches.

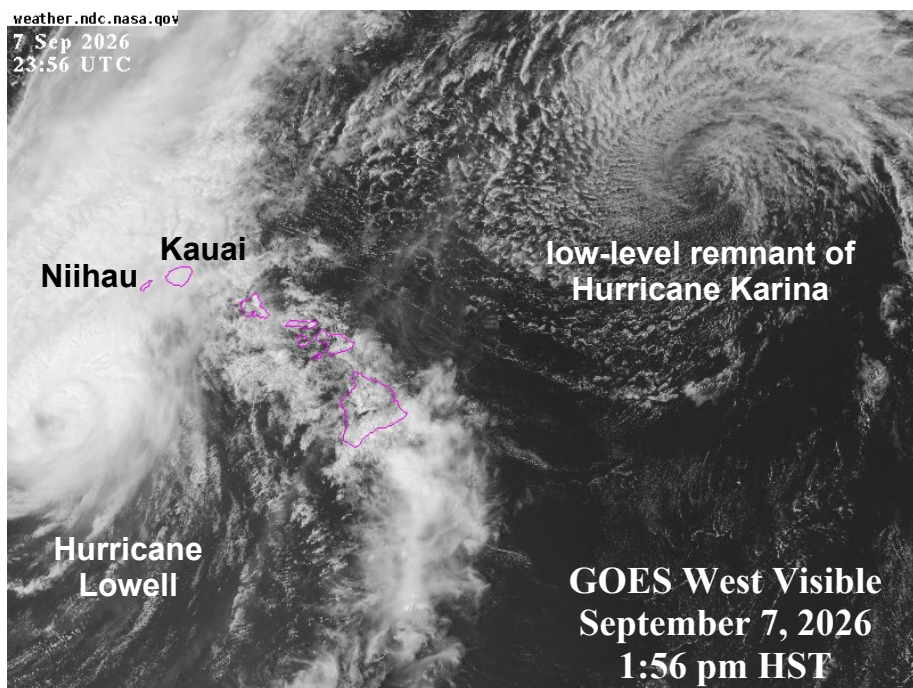
In contrast, Abilene, TX, concluded the month with rainfall totaling 0.01 inch, compared to a normal value of 2.53 inches. Additionally, Abilene recorded 33 consecutive days (August 2 – September 3) with a high temperature of 100°F or greater, breaking a record originally set over a 30-day period from August 3 – September 1, 1952. Abilene's highest reading during the hot spell was 109°F on August 23. Elsewhere in Texas, August 23 featured daily-record highs in locations such as Dallas-Fort Worth (109°F), Borger (107°F), Waco (107°F), and Longview (106°F). The following day, August 24, daily-record highs soared to 111°F in Lawton, OK, and Wichita Falls, TX, while Dallas-Fort Worth posted a second-consecutive daily record of 109°F. Soon, the heat core shifted into the Desert Southwest, where Las Vegas, NV, achieved daily-record highs of 110°F on August 23 and 26, along with 111°F on August 27. Phoenix, AZ, posted consecutive daily-record highs (115 and 117°F, respectively) on August 25 and 26. In southern California, daily-record highs on August 26 soared to 118°F in Thermal and Palm Springs. Toward month's end, heat re-intensified across

the south-central U.S., where daily-record highs for August 29 in Texas rose to 103°F in Longview and 102°F in Borger. For the first time on record, McAllen, Texas, reported a high temperature of 100°F on all 31 days during a month; the previous record of 30 days had been set in July 2016 and August 2018 and 2019. McAllen also completed its hottest August on record, with the average temperature of 91.7°F edging the 2019 standard of 91.5°F. Elsewhere in Texas, Brownsville endured a high temperature of 100°F or greater on 16 days during the month, second only to 23 such days in August 2023. In contrast, late-month, daily-record lows dotted the East, including a reading of 51°F on August 25 in Lynchburg, VA.

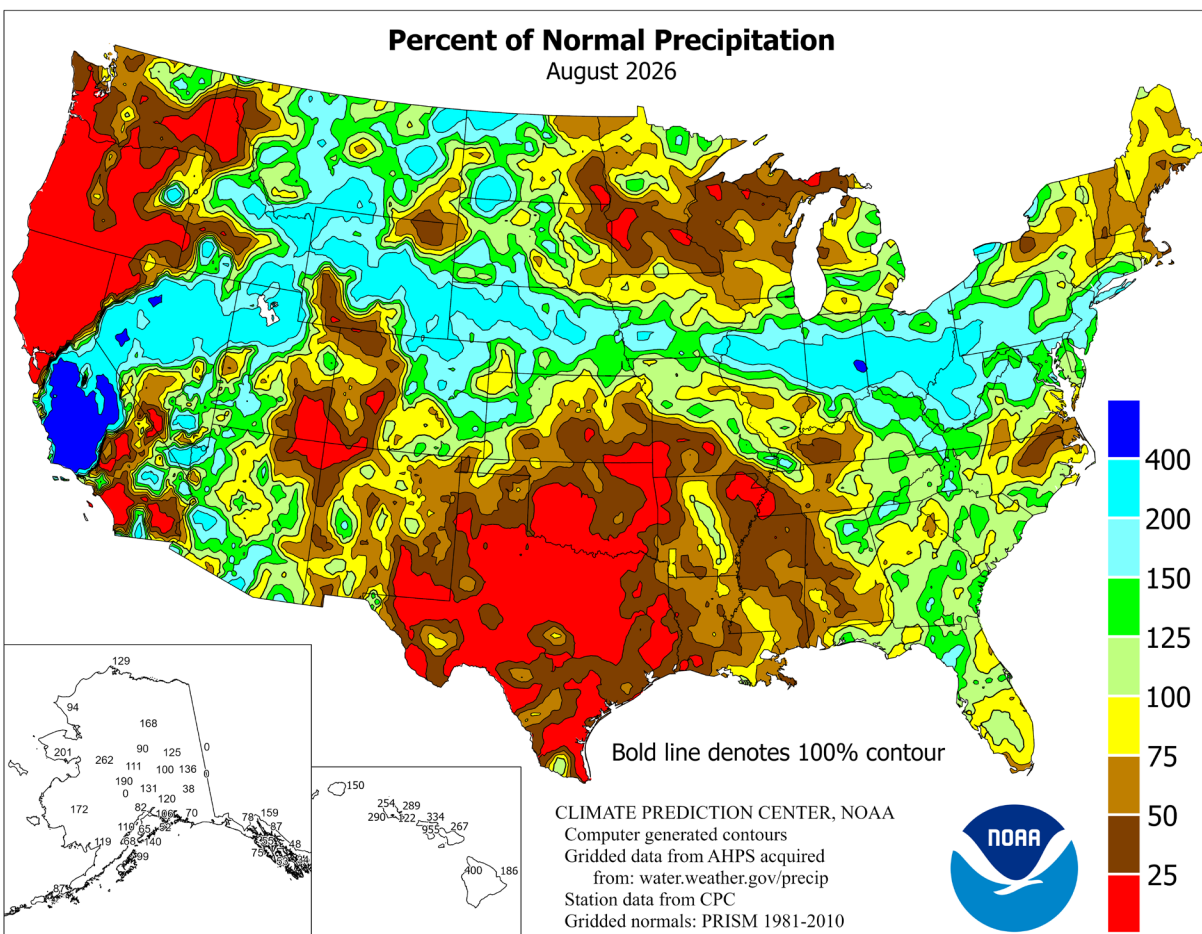
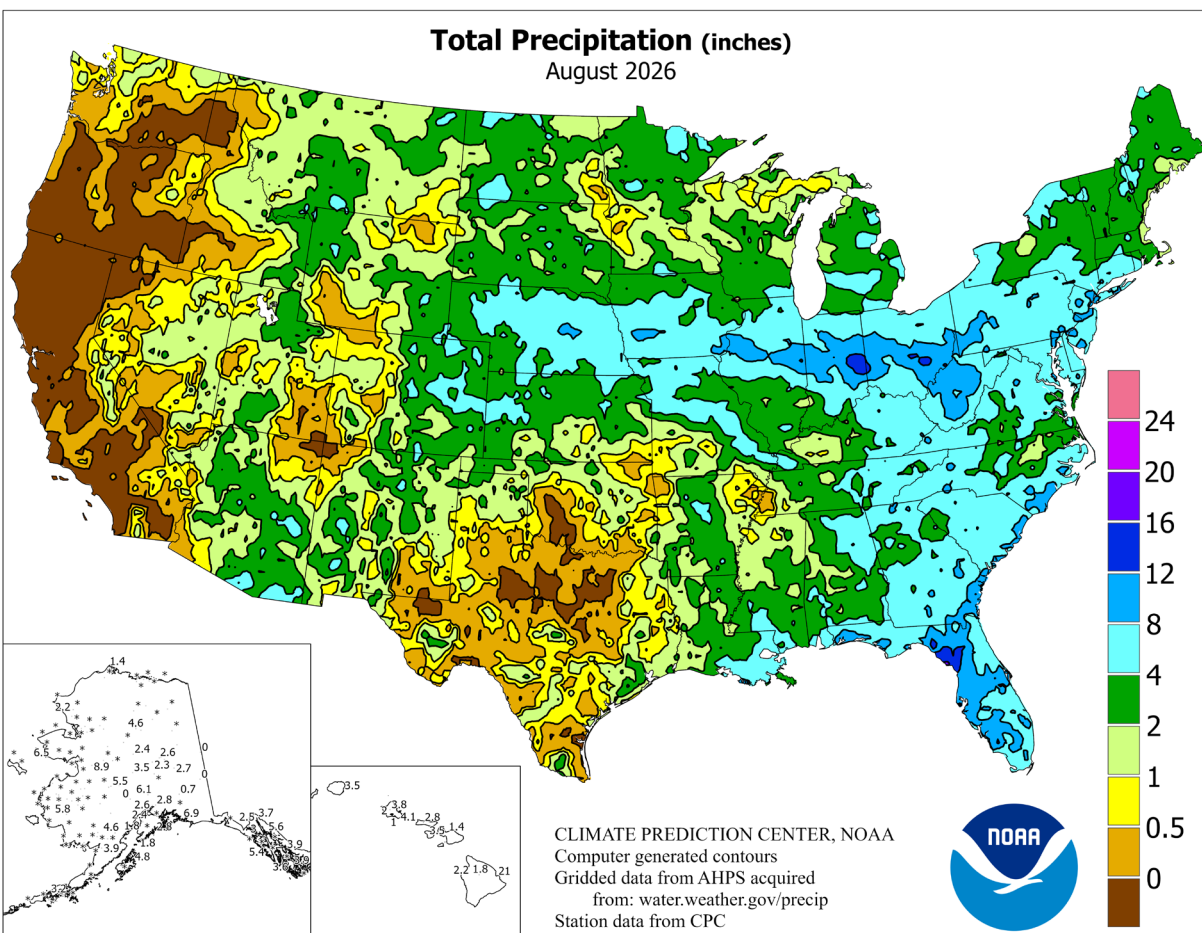
Wet August weather kept Alaskan wildfire activity at a minimum, with fewer than 90,000 acres of year-to-date burned area. For several days starting around the middle of the month, late-summer warmth engulfed much of the state. On August 13-14, Juneau notched consecutive daily-record highs (80 and 85°F, respectively). Utqiagvik, on the Arctic Coast, logged a daily-record high of 70°F on August 13. On the 16th, the daily-record high of 75°F in Kotzebue marked the warmest August day in that location since August 4, 2021, when it was 80°F. With the mid-month warmth, precipitation was briefly scarce, although King Salmon received rainfall totaling 1.76 inches from August 12-16. Cooler weather arrived late in the month, accompanied by widespread precipitation. August 25 rainfall in Bettles totaled 1.25 inches. Monthly rainfall in Nome reached 6.31 inches, nearly twice normal, aided by daily amounts near an inch—0.93, 1.01, 0.97, and 0.91 inch, respectively—on August 2, 3, 21, and 27. August 27 also featured a daily-record rainfall of 1.49 inches in Bethel. August rainfall

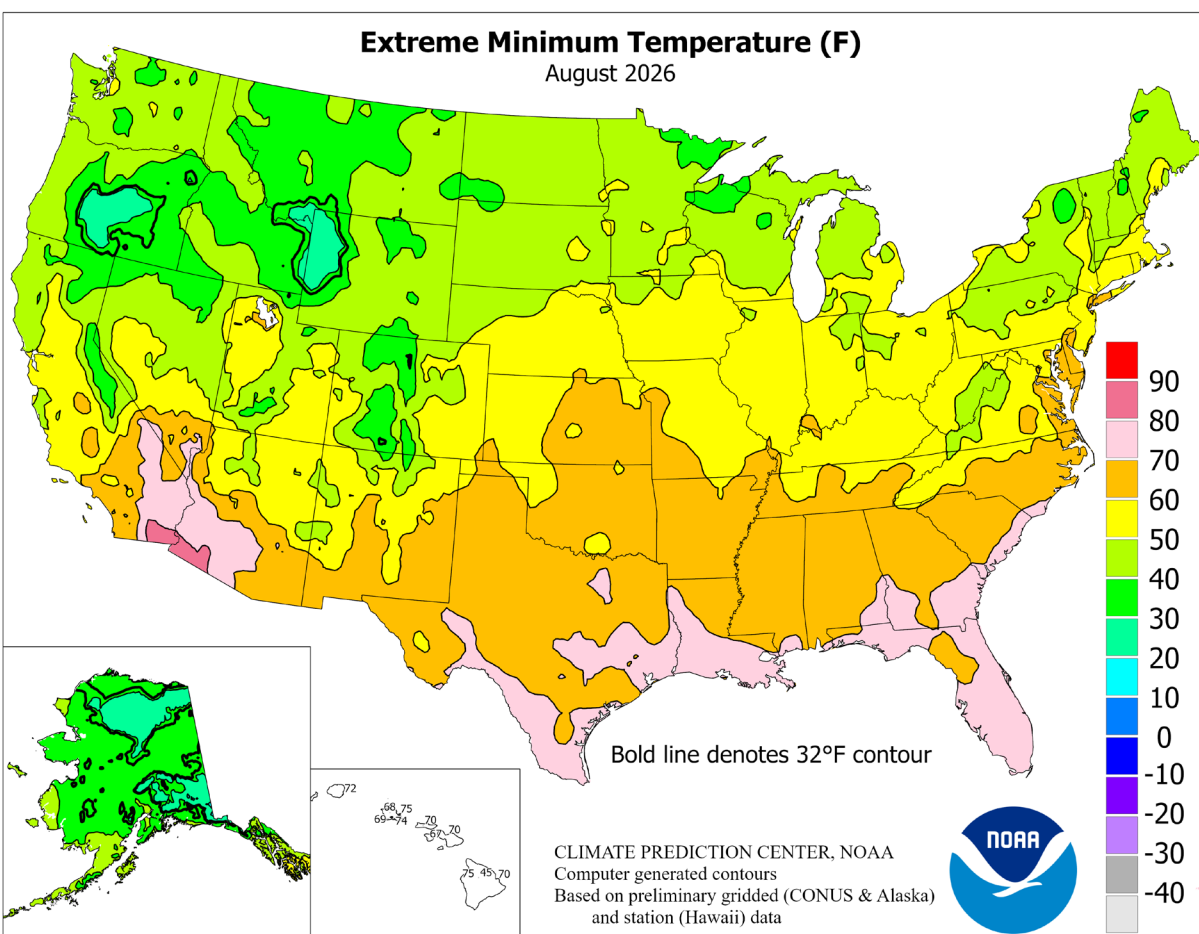
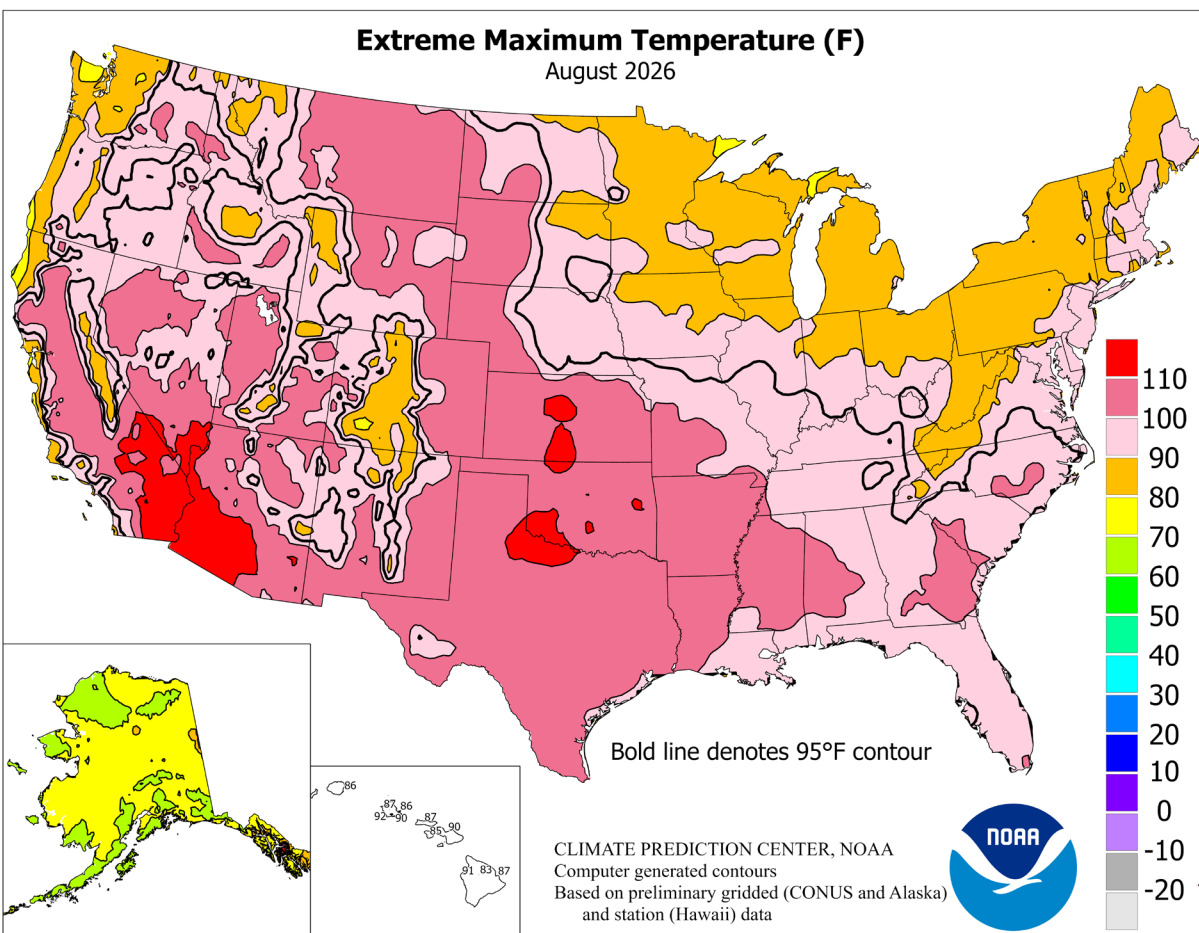
in Bethel totaled 5.36 inches, 160 percent of normal. Other August amounts included 4.57 inches (169 percent of normal) in Bettles and 4.68 inches (161 percent) in McGrath. In southeastern Alaska, however, August rainfall was less than one-half of normal in Yakutat (5.78 inches, or 42 percent of normal) and Ketchikan (4.15 inches, or 37 percent).

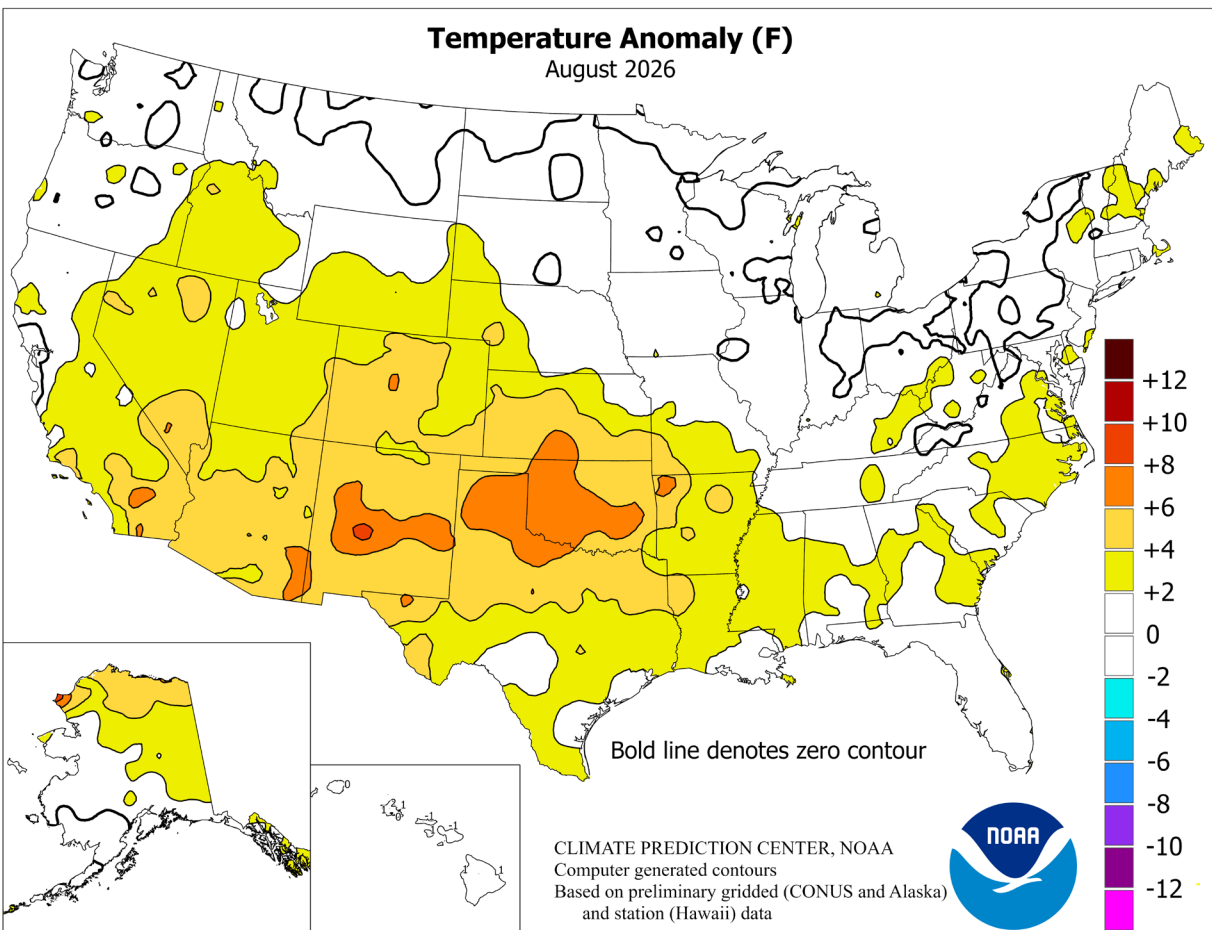
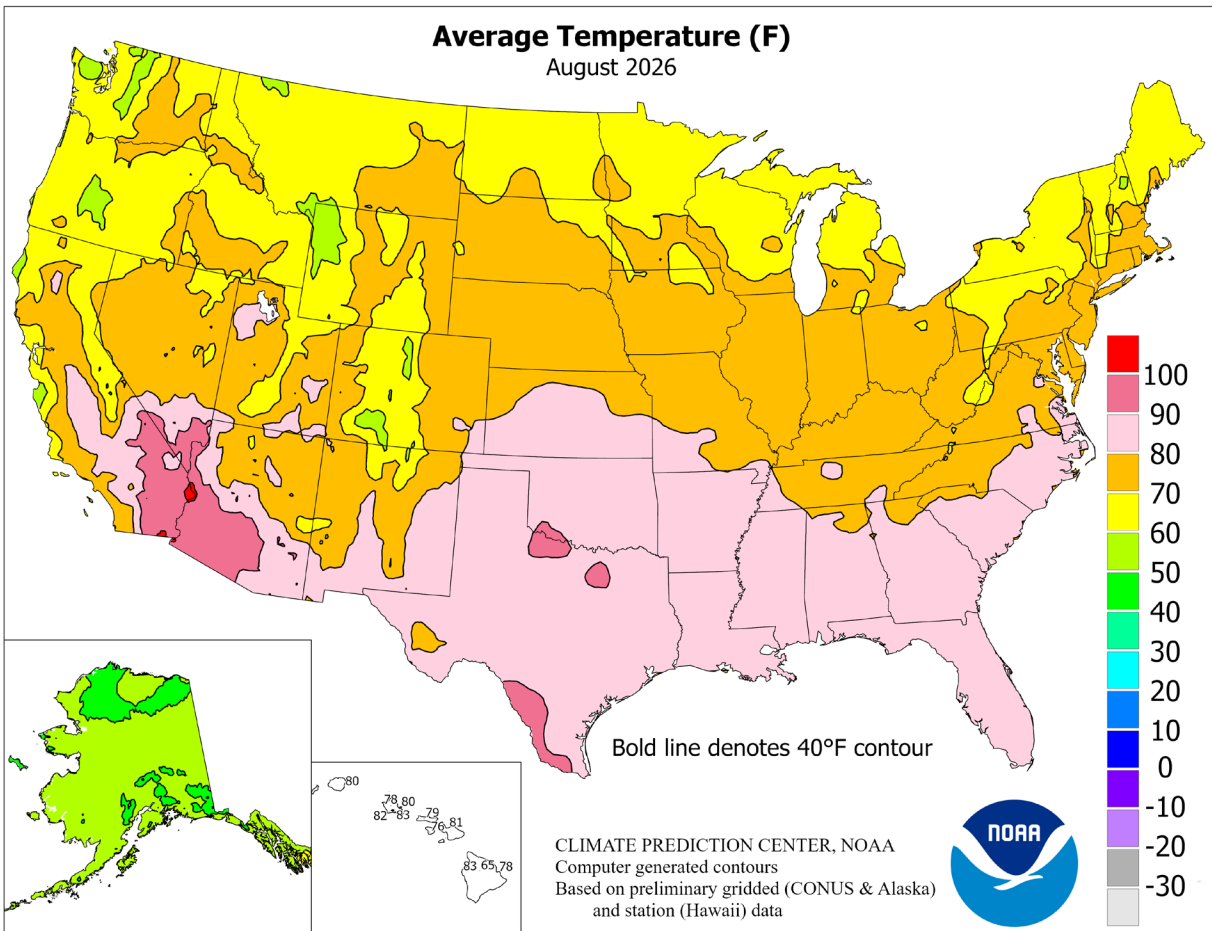
Hurricane Lala grazed Hawaii on August 15, passing about 50 miles south of South Point and slamming the Big Island with heavy rainbands that caused extensive flooding and debris flows. Event-total rainfall ranged from 24 to 36 inches at several Big Island locations, with 43.55 inches measured at Laupahoehoe. Hilo officially received 14.18 inches from August 14-16—and clocked an easterly wind gust to 56 mph on the middle date. Several hurricane-force wind gusts were reported on the Big Island and in Maui County. Big Island peak gusts reached 140 mph on August 15 near the 13,803-foot Mauna Kea summit; 84 mph at Kohala Ranch; and 73 mph at Kona Airport. Peak gusts at other locations included 67 mph at Kaneohe, Oahu; 62 mph at Kahului, Maui; and 61 mph at Molokai Airport. About a week after Lala's near-miss, Tropical Storm Moke threatened Hawaii. On August 23, Moke made its closest pass to the Big Island, about 300 miles south of Hilo. Prior to Moke's approach, weather conditions on the Big Island favored hurricane- and flood-recovery efforts. Hilo's monthly rainfall totaled 20.85 inches (185 percent). At the state's other major airport observation sites, August rainfall ranged from 0.91 inch (108 percent of normal) in Honolulu, Oahu, to 2.43 inches (104 percent) in Lihue, Kauai. Preliminary data has indicated that Hawaii experienced its second-wettest August on record, with statewide rainfall averaging more than twice normal.



Hurricane Lowell (left) is shown approaching Kauai County, Hawaii, on the afternoon of September 7, while gradually weakening. Lowell, a former Category 5 hurricane, had twice achieved maximum sustained winds near 160 mph—on September 2 and 4. By the time Lowell passed about 90 miles west of Lihue, Kauai, on the night of September 7-8, sustained winds had decreased to 110 mph. Still, Lowell produced hurricane-force (74 mph or greater) wind gusts on Kauai and privately owned Niihau, while 24-hour (September 7-8) rainfall on Kauai locally reached 10 to 18 inches. Agricultural impacts related to Lowell have not been fully assessed but could include damage to a variety of fruits, nuts, and vegetables, as well as nursery products.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

August 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	2	5.68	1.33	KY	LEXINGTON	76	0	7.05	3.34	OK	YOUNGSTOWN	70	0	6.70	3.22
	HUNTSVILLE	80	0	7.59	4.05		LOUISVILLE	79	0	2.48	-1.22	OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	88	7	0.47	-3.13
	MOBILE	83	2	7.81	0.93		PADUCAH	79	0	6.44	3.34		TULSA	88	5	0.52	-2.86
	MONTGOMERY	84	1	2.19	-1.83	LA	BATON ROUGE	85	3	3.32	-2.85	OR	ASTORIA	62	1	0.63	-0.49
AK	ANCHORAGE	58	0	2.39	-0.54		LAKE CHARLES	86	2	0.26	-5.94		BURNS	67	1	0.00	-0.25
	BARROW	45	0	1.40	0.31		NEW ORLEANS	85	1	5.80	-1.11		EUGENE	68	0	0.00	-0.39
	FAIRBANKS	59	2	2.63	0.53		SHREVEPORT	87	3	0.00	-2.91		MEDFORD	77	2	0.00	-0.33
	JUNEAU	59	3	5.58	-0.83	ME	CARIBOU	66	1	***	***		PENDLETON	72	1	0.02	-0.29
	KODIAK	56	-1	4.83	-0.07		PORTLAND	70	1	2.86	-0.71		PORTLAND	71	1	0.04	-0.50
	NOME	51	1	6.48	3.26	MD	BALTIMORE	77	1	5.93	1.84		SALEM	70	1	0.01	-0.38
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	68	3	1.81	-1.13	MA	BOSTON	75	2	1.03	-2.20	PA	ALLENTOWN	73	-1	5.46	0.90
	PHOENIX	99	4	1.76	0.83		WORCESTER	71	1	3.57	-0.57		ERIE	72	0	5.78	2.43
	PRESOTT	79	4	2.87	0.66	MI	ALPENA	67	0	5.30	2.22		MIDDLETOWN	75	0	5.11	1.35
	TUCSON	90	3	3.38	1.40		GRAND RAPIDS	71	0	4.81	1.26		PHILADELPHIA	79	2	8.24	3.95
AR	FORT SMITH	88	6	0.31	-3.28		HOUGHTON LAKE	66	0	3.56	0.70		PITTSBURGH	72	0	8.26	4.73
	LITTLE ROCK	86	5	3.19	0.02		LANSING	71	1	4.11	0.63		WILKES-BARRE	70	-2	5.21	1.36
CA	BAKERSFIELD	87	3	0.00	0.00		MUSKEGON	70	0	6.12	3.02		WILLIAMSPORT	72	0	8.41	4.24
	EUREKA	58	-1	0.04	-0.14		TRAVERSE CITY	69	0	2.28	-0.69	RI	PROVIDENCE	74	1	4.72	1.13
	FRESNO	86	4	0.00	0.00	MN	DULUTH	65	0	2.48	-1.25	SC	CHARLESTON	83	2	8.05	1.08
	LOS ANGELES	75	4	0.00	0.00		INT_L FALLS	63	0	3.74	1.10		COLUMBIA	83	2	3.59	-1.05
	REDDING	82	1	0.00	-0.13		MINNEAPOLIS	74	2	0.46	-3.87		FLORENCE	82	1	7.07	2.21
	SACRAMENTO	76	1	0.00	-0.04		ROCHESTER	70	2	1.18	-2.94		GREENVILLE	79	1	5.79	1.13
	SAN DIEGO	75	3	0.00	-0.01		ST. CLOUD	69	2	1.27	-2.73	SD	ABERDEEN	70	0	1.11	-1.14
	SAN FRANCISCO	64	-1	0.09	0.05	MS	JACKSON	84	2	4.74	0.06		HURON	72	1	1.53	-1.06
	STOCKTON	78	1	0.11	0.11		MERIDIAN	84	2	0.70	-3.66		RAPID CITY	73	2	2.64	1.05
CO	ALAMOSA	67	4	0.36	-0.93		TUPELO	82	1	0.00	-4.07		SIOUX FALLS	73	1	2.38	-0.96
	CO SPRINGS	74	4	2.30	-0.65	MO	COLUMBIA	77	0	4.15	0.00	TN	BRISTOL	76	2	6.92	3.15
	DENVER INTL	76	3	2.12	0.54		KANSAS CITY	78	1	7.06	2.82		CHATTANOOGA	82	2	5.27	1.60
	GRAND JUNCTION	81	4	0.84	-0.08		SAINT LOUIS	80	1	3.90	0.52		KNOXVILLE	79	2	6.59	2.96
	PUEBLO	78	3	2.48	0.37		SPRINGFIELD	81	3	1.21	-2.38		MEMPHIS	85	3	0.21	-3.17
CT	BRIDGEPORT	75	0	6.90	2.92	MT	BILLINGS	73	1	1.89	1.02		NASHVILLE	81	1	2.89	-0.90
	HARTFORD	73	1	4.83	0.63		BUTTE	63	1	0.89	-0.39	TX	ABILENE	90	6	0.01	-2.52
DC	WASHINGTON	80	1	5.28	2.02		CUT BANK	63	-1	2.44	1.48		AMARILLO	85	7	2.11	-0.76
DE	WILMINGTON	77	1	5.84	1.85		GLASGOW	71	0	0.67	-0.60		AUSTIN	89	3	0.41	-2.33
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	83	1	11.02	4.44		GREAT FALLS	67	0	2.11	0.89		BEAUMONT	86	2	1.09	-5.79
	JACKSONVILLE	83	1	9.33	2.45		HAVRE	68	0	0.68	-0.24		BROWNSVILLE	90	3	0.00	-2.16
	KEY WEST	86	1	3.29	-2.08		MISSOULA	68	1	0.69	-0.14		CORPUS CHRISTI	87	2	0.00	-2.75
	MIAMI	86	2	5.76	-3.81	NE	GRAND ISLAND	75	0	4.37	1.16		DEL RIO	89	1	0.19	-2.50
	ORLANDO	84	2	0.00	-7.69		LINCOLN	76	1	4.91	1.59		EL PASO	87	4	1.12	-0.56
	PENSACOLA	83	0	8.65	1.16		NORFOLK	73	1	7.12	3.62		FORT WORTH	91	6	0.00	-2.19
	TALLAHASSEE	84	1	6.82	-0.78		NORTH PLATTE	75	2	0.79	-1.78		GALVESTON	87	1	0.09	-4.62
	TAMPA	84	0	11.97	2.94		OMAHA	76	1	6.22	1.62		HOUSTON	88	3	2.00	-2.83
GA	ATHENS	82	2	3.40	-1.15		SCOTTSBLUFF	75	2	1.46	0.23		LUBBOCK	86	6	0.27	-1.47
	ATLANTA	83	3	2.70	-1.59		VALENTINE	73	0	1.98	-0.06		MIDLAND	87	4	0.05	-1.67
	AUGUSTA	83	1	2.69	-1.93	NV	ELY	70	3	1.19	0.41		SAN ANGELO	86	2	0.89	-1.53
	COLUMBUS	84	2	5.37	0.69		LAS VEGAS	96	5	0.19	-0.13		SAN ANTONIO	88	3	1.78	-0.38
	MACON	82	0	5.11	0.73		RENO	79	4	1.32	1.08		VICTORIA	88	3	1.31	-1.80
	SAVANNAH	84	2	4.81	-0.65		WINNEMUCCA	75	3	1.65	1.52		WACO	89	4	0.01	-2.04
HI	HILO	78	1	21.04	9.74	NH	CONCORD	71	2	1.71	-1.92		WICHITA FALLS	91	6	0.30	-2.24
	HONOLULU	83	0	1.03	0.19	NJ	ATLANTIC CITY	77	2	1.40	-3.19	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	82	3	2.18	1.60
	KAHULUI	81	-1	1.42	0.89		NEWARK	77	1	11.62	7.47	VT	BURLINGTON	70	-1	4.81	1.26
	LIHUE	80	0	3.49	1.16	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	83	6	0.84	-0.48	VA	LYNCHBURG	77	2	2.01	-1.21
ID	BOISE	79	3	0.00	-0.17	NY	ALBANY	71	0	2.28	-1.48		NORFOLK	81	2	6.14	0.26
	LEWISTON	76	1	0.17	-0.34		BINGHAMTON	67	0	4.13	0.03		RICHMOND	80	2	6.22	1.31
	POCATELLO	72	3	1.46	0.93		BUFFALO	70	0	4.01	0.78		ROANOKE	77	1	2.98	-0.39
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	74	0	5.44	1.19		ROCHESTER	70	-1	3.55	0.24		WASH/DULLES	77	2	5.05	1.52
	MOLINE	73	0	5.45	1.48		SYRACUSE	71	0	2.76	-0.94	WA	OLYMPIA	66	1	0.16	-0.80
	PEORIA	74	0	6.64	3.32	NC	ASHEVILLE	75	1	4.91	-0.14		QUILLAYUTE	61	1	1.22	-1.43
	ROCKFORD	72	0	2.76	-1.43		CHARLOTTE	81	2	3.98	-0.37		SEATTLE-TACOMA	68	0	0.80	-0.17
	SPRINGFIELD	75	1	2.17	-1.20		GREENSBORO	79	2	2.60	-1.76		SPOKANE	72	2	0.00	-0.47
IN	EVANSVILLE	79	2	2.22	-0.85		HATTERAS	82	1	6.72	0.00		YAKIMA	72	2	0.05	-0.16
	FORT WAYNE	71	0	8.36	4.56		RALEIGH	81	2	1.43	-3.28	WV	BECKLEY	74	3	6.81	3.13
	INDIANAPOLIS	75	1	8.33	5.13		WILMINGTON	82	2	16.09	7.93		CHARLESTON	76	1	11.81	8.07
	SOUTH BEND	72	1	2.78	-1.24	ND	BISMARCK	71	1	1.67	-0.83		ELKINS	72	2	9.45	5.58
IA	BURLINGTON	74	0	2.33	-1.44		DICKINSON	69	0	1.94	0.42		HUNTINGTON	77	2	3.24	-0.71
	CEDAR RAPIDS	72	2	0.00	-4.07		FARGO	71	2	0.76	-1.84	WI	EAU CLAIRE	70	1	1.68	-2.50
	DES MOINES	75	1	6.68	2.51		GRAND FORKS	68	1	2.87	0.06		GREEN BAY	69	0	1.85	-1.54
	DUBUQUE	71	1	1.96	-2.00		JAMESTOWN	67	0	1.98	-0.44		LA CROSSE	72	0	2.10	-1.80
	SIOUX CITY	73	1	4.22	0.28	OH	AKRON-CANTON	71	-1	4.19	0.57		MADISON	70	1	5.52	1.36
	WATERLOO	71	0	4.21	0.04		CINCINNATI	75	0	3.74	0.30		MILWAUKEE	72	-1	4.52	0.87
KS	CONCORDIA	79	3	2.47	-1.02		CLEVELAND	72	-1	5.90	2.34	WY	CASPER	72	2	2.27	1.48
	DODGE CITY	83	5	1.06	-1.93		COLUMBUS	75	1	10.52	6.78		CHEYENNE	71	3	3.86	2.34
	GOODLAND	78	4	1.24	-1.83		DAYTON	73	-1	9.15	6.19		LANDER	73	3	0.83	0.30
	TOPEKA	80	2	0.89	-3.66		MANSFIELD	71	0	5.85	2.24		SHERIDAN	70	1	0.08	-0.63
	WICHITA	85	5	1.52	-2.77		TOLEDO	72	-2	5.52	2.36						

National Agricultural Summary

August 31 – September 6, 2026

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weather conditions varied across major United States agricultural regions. Above-normal temperatures prevailed across much of central and eastern United States, leading to widespread anomalies ranging from 4°F to 10°F above normal. In contrast, below-normal temperatures were observed across the West, with departures ranging from 2°F to 10°F below normal. Meanwhile, below-normal precipitation dominated large areas

of the Plains, middle and lower Mississippi Valley, and Ohio Valley, where many locations received less than 25 percent of normal weekly rainfall. Drier-than-normal conditions also extended across portions of the Southeast. In contrast, above-normal precipitation was observed across parts of the northern Plains and Great Lakes, where some locations recorded more than twice their typical weekly totals.

Corn: Ninety-six percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by September 6, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-six percent of the corn crop had reached the dented stage by week's end, 4 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the Nation's corn crop was mature by September 6, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Five percent of the 2026 corn acreage had been harvested by September 6, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On September 6, fifty-six percent of the Nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 12 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing State, 77 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Twenty-six percent of the soybean crop had dropped leaves by September 6, six percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On September 6, fifty-eight percent of the Nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 6 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Ninety-six percent of the Nation's cotton crop was setting bolls by September 6, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By September 6, forty percent of the Nation's cotton crop had bolls opening, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Seven percent of the 2026 cotton acreage had been harvested by September 6, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On September 6, thirty-four percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the previous week and 20 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Two percent of the intended 2027 winter wheat acreage had been planted by September 6, two percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was most advanced in Washington, with 16 percent planted, 21 percentage points behind last year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Sorghum: Ninety-four percent of the sorghum crop had reached the headed stage by September 6, three percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By September 6, sixty-eight percent of the sorghum crop had reached the coloring stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-one percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was mature by week's end, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty percent of the 2026 sorghum acreage had been harvested by September 6, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On September 6, twenty-eight percent of the sorghum crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 37 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: Fifty percent of the Nation's rice acreage had been harvested by September 6, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On September 6, seventy-three percent of the Nation's rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 1 percentage point below the same time last year.

Other Small Grains: Ninety-eight percent of the Nation's oat crop had been harvested by September 6, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By September 6, oat harvest was complete in 5 of the 9 estimating States.

Ninety percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by September 6, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Eighty-six percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by September 6, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Other Crops: One percent of the 2026 peanuts acreage had been harvested by September 6, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On September 6, sixty-two percent of the Nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 3 percentage points below the same time last year.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2026

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Dough				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	83	72	84	84
IL	98	94	96	94
IN	94	91	95	95
IA	96	94	96	97
KS	97	92	97	96
KY	91	93	96	90
MI	92	85	95	91
MN	93	95	98	95
MO	99	97	99	97
NE	91	92	95	95
NC	99	98	99	99
ND	88	89	96	87
OH	95	95	100	94
PA	72	70	76	74
SD	96	95	100	95
TN	99	99	100	99
TX	100	95	99	99
WI	87	85	93	88
18 Sts	94	92	96	94
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	47	34	48	47
IL	85	62	76	78
IN	68	48	68	67
IA	78	68	79	77
KS	83	69	86	82
KY	82	83	88	79
MI	56	44	51	57
MN	58	68	85	63
MO	87	81	92	88
NE	68	63	74	78
NC	95	92	95	95
ND	47	46	62	50
OH	65	59	73	62
PA	45	22	42	44
SD	71	59	72	65
TN	94	95	96	92
TX	94	87	94	92
WI	52	38	57	55
18 Sts	72	62	76	72
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	4	0	0	5
IL	25	11	29	27
IN	17	2	12	15
IA	24	6	17	19
KS	42	31	53	42
KY	63	56	72	52
MI	3	0	0	6
MN	13	9	24	14
MO	48	26	46	42
NE	22	4	14	25
NC	82	69	80	83
ND	7	7	16	6
OH	12	5	16	13
PA	13	2	4	4
SD	11	10	22	13
TN	65	62	81	55
TX	82	68	78	78
WI	9	5	14	7
18 Sts	24	13	25	23
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	NA	0	0
IL	2	0	3	1
IN	1	NA	0	0
IA	0	NA	0	0
KS	2	8	18	9
KY	15	10	19	11
MI	0	NA	0	0
MN	0	NA	0	0
MO	8	5	14	6
NE	0	NA	0	0
NC	42	29	38	36
ND	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
PA	0	NA	0	0
SD	0	NA	0	0
TN	26	14	30	16
TX	68	65	69	63
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	4	NA	5	3
These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	16	36	13	35	0
IL	4	9	32	42	13
IN	3	7	28	54	8
IA	2	4	17	58	19
KS	17	20	22	31	10
KY	1	4	24	57	14
MI	1	6	34	36	23
MN	4	10	28	41	17
MO	2	8	27	50	13
NE	5	12	30	36	17
NC	22	33	32	10	3
ND	18	30	33	17	2
OH	1	6	32	48	13
PA	1	1	7	55	36
SD	9	17	32	36	6
TN	1	4	16	42	37
TX	12	23	30	24	11
WI	4	10	24	52	10
18 Sts	6	11	27	42	14
Prev Wk	6	11	26	44	13
Prev Yr	3	6	23	49	19

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
CO	5	0	0	13
ID	4	2	6	6
IL	0	NA	0	0
IN	2	NA	0	1
KS	1	0	0	2
MI	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
MT	1	NA	2	3
NE	7	NA	0	4
NC	0	NA	0	0
OH	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	2
OR	5	1	3	3
SD	3	NA	2	7
TX	4	NA	4	4
WA	37	5	16	27
18 Sts	4	NA	2	5
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2026

Cotton Percent Setting Bolls				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	95	95	99	97
AZ	100	99	100	100
AR	100	99	100	100
CA	97	95	99	97
GA	99	95	97	97
KS	99	94	97	97
LA	93	100	100	98
MS	94	86	93	96
MO	97	96	99	97
NC	95	95	97	97
OK	96	95	98	94
SC	97	95	98	99
TN	98	98	99	99
TX	95	84	95	95
VA	100	97	98	98
15 Sts	96	89	96	96
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	34	35	44	33
AZ	68	87	88	75
AR	49	38	56	53
CA	23	10	25	20
GA	48	25	39	39
KS	17	27	46	33
LA	70	55	70	71
MS	50	31	55	56
MO	31	4	13	27
NC	24	34	39	27
OK	25	38	45	22
SC	32	13	29	32
TN	41	41	52	30
TX	37	27	37	37
VA	39	30	44	40
15 Sts	38	29	40	38
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	0	0
AZ	0	31	35	4
AR	0	NA	0	0
CA	0	NA	0	0
GA	0	NA	0	0
KS	0	NA	1	0
LA	0	0	1	1
MS	0	NA	0	0
MO	0	NA	0	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	0	NA	0	0
TN	0	NA	0	0
TX	18	10	18	13
VA	0	NA	0	0
15 Sts	7	NA	7	6
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	5	20	59	16
AZ	1	2	12	31	54
AR	0	2	21	52	25
CA	0	0	5	5	90
GA	2	7	27	53	11
KS	9	21	43	24	3
LA	0	6	24	62	8
MS	1	4	43	42	10
MO	0	0	18	81	1
NC	1	3	38	53	5
OK	13	42	41	3	1
SC	3	6	33	43	15
TN	2	8	20	61	9
TX	17	31	36	15	1
VA	4	4	28	64	0
15 Sts	11	21	34	29	5
Prev Wk	11	21	29	33	6
Prev Yr	2	9	35	46	8

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	0	NA	1	0
FL	10	5	6	8
GA	0	NA	1	0
NC	0	NA	0	0
OK	0	NA	0	0
SC	1	NA	0	0
TX	0	NA	0	0
VA	0	NA	0	0
8 Sts	1	NA	1	1
These 8 States harvested 95% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	10	25	56	9
FL	0	1	22	77	0
GA	1	9	28	54	8
NC	0	7	29	54	10
OK	3	14	25	57	1
SC	1	9	24	52	14
TX	1	10	45	43	1
VA	2	10	30	48	10
8 Sts	1	8	29	55	7
Prev Wk	1	7	29	54	9
Prev Yr	1	6	28	54	11

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2026

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	98	96	98	98
KS	96	83	89	94
NE	92	87	92	97
OK	90	93	96	90
SD	100	92	97	100
TX	100	99	100	100
6 Sts	97	89	94	96
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	52	50	60	57
KS	61	39	59	59
NE	58	43	50	72
OK	57	59	64	55
SD	69	30	51	77
TX	94	88	95	93
6 Sts	69	54	68	69
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	2	10	15	7
KS	21	11	27	15
NE	5	3	10	7
OK	16	35	54	16
SD	22	2	11	19
TX	84	76	84	81
6 Sts	36	29	41	33
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	2	0	1	1
NE	0	0	0	0
OK	3	18	32	3
SD	0	0	2	0
TX	72	62	72	71
6 Sts	20	17	20	20
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	19	28	19	34	0
KS	15	23	31	20	11
NE	2	19	43	30	6
OK	23	26	33	17	1
SD	22	26	28	21	3
TX	7	22	47	19	5
6 Sts	13	23	36	21	7
Prev Wk	12	22	38	23	5
Prev Yr	3	7	25	47	18

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	92	86	95	83
MN	96	88	97	86
MT	86	66	75	89
ND	76	75	86	77
SD	95	95	100	97
WA	94	90	95	91
6 Sts	83	77	86	83
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	37	33	53	31
CA	2	0	2	2
LA	87	88	90	84
MS	43	39	53	39
MO	24	8	14	13
TX	89	75	85	85
6 Sts	43	38	50	38
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Rice Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	5	22	49	22
CA	0	0	15	65	20
LA	0	3	23	68	6
MS	0	2	57	34	7
MO	0	0	10	63	27
TX	0	1	47	52	0
6 Sts	1	3	23	56	17
Prev Wk	0	3	26	55	16
Prev Yr	0	3	23	55	19

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2026

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	41	44	55	37
IL	33	11	24	19
IN	26	3	23	20
IA	10	1	6	10
KS	13	9	26	18
KY	22	25	37	17
LA	77	69	82	67
MI	19	2	19	20
MN	4	10	31	11
MS	57	63	70	52
MO	15	6	21	11
NE	13	11	19	26
NC	16	9	17	18
ND	14	18	33	26
OH	22	1	15	15
SD	13	10	27	22
TN	39	45	59	28
WI	4	5	12	5
18 Sts	20	13	26	20
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	4	22	54	17
IL	5	7	31	44	13
IN	3	7	27	54	9
IA	2	5	18	56	19
KS	10	19	34	30	7
KY	1	3	27	59	10
LA	0	3	33	55	9
MI	1	7	38	34	20
MN	3	10	31	43	13
MS	0	4	31	36	29
MO	4	8	33	47	8
NE	2	9	25	48	16
NC	2	15	25	50	8
ND	12	20	40	27	1
OH	1	7	34	45	13
SD	8	13	31	44	4
TN	1	5	20	44	30
WI	5	11	24	51	9
18 Sts	4	9	29	46	12
Prev Wk	4	9	29	46	12
Prev Yr	3	7	26	50	14

Oats Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
IA	99	98	100	99
MN	97	95	99	94
NE	100	95	98	100
ND	73	88	96	79
OH	100	100	100	100
PA	100	99	100	95
SD	99	96	100	99
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	99	90	95	95
9 Sts	93	94	98	93
These 9 States harvested 78% of last year's oat acreage.				

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 6 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	90	97	86
MN	96	92	95	88
MT	79	62	82	85
ND	83	86	93	86
WA	95	91	96	91
5 Sts	85	77	90	85
These 5 States harvested 85% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2026

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 6, 2026												
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	4	21	61	13		NH	0	0	35	65	0
AZ	24	36	13	22	5		NJ	2	5	23	68	2
AR	37	33	20	9	1		NM	15	35	40	6	4
CA	0	0	30	60	10		NY	1	4	29	66	0
CO	24	33	25	11	7		NC	0	8	52	38	2
CT	0	0	35	65	0		ND	17	26	33	24	0
DE	11	25	35	29	0		OH	0	7	28	63	2
FL	1	12	26	36	25		OK	36	33	24	7	0
GA	4	19	44	30	3		OR	11	27	35	26	1
ID	1	47	36	15	1		PA	1	1	6	79	13
IL	6	10	39	42	3		RI	0	0	30	70	0
IN	3	6	32	54	5		SC	4	27	44	24	1
IA	3	8	25	53	11		SD	40	21	32	7	0
KS	18	23	36	21	2		TN	5	13	39	39	4
KY	1	9	31	55	4		TX	28	32	30	9	1
LA	5	20	32	41	2		UT	10	53	17	20	0
ME	4	13	47	33	3		VT	0	0	75	25	0
MD	0	13	42	40	5		VA	7	20	32	33	8
MA	0	0	35	65	0		WA	10	11	25	54	0
MI	2	17	43	22	16		WV	17	27	33	18	5
MN	23	31	33	12	1		WI	6	16	36	39	3
MS	5	23	38	31	3		WY	40	30	28	2	0
MO	6	17	30	45	2		48 Sts	24	29	29	16	2
MT	27	31	30	10	2							
NE	37	25	26	11	1		Prev W	23	29	30	16	2
NV	5	35	40	15	5		Prev Yr	13	22	29	28	8

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

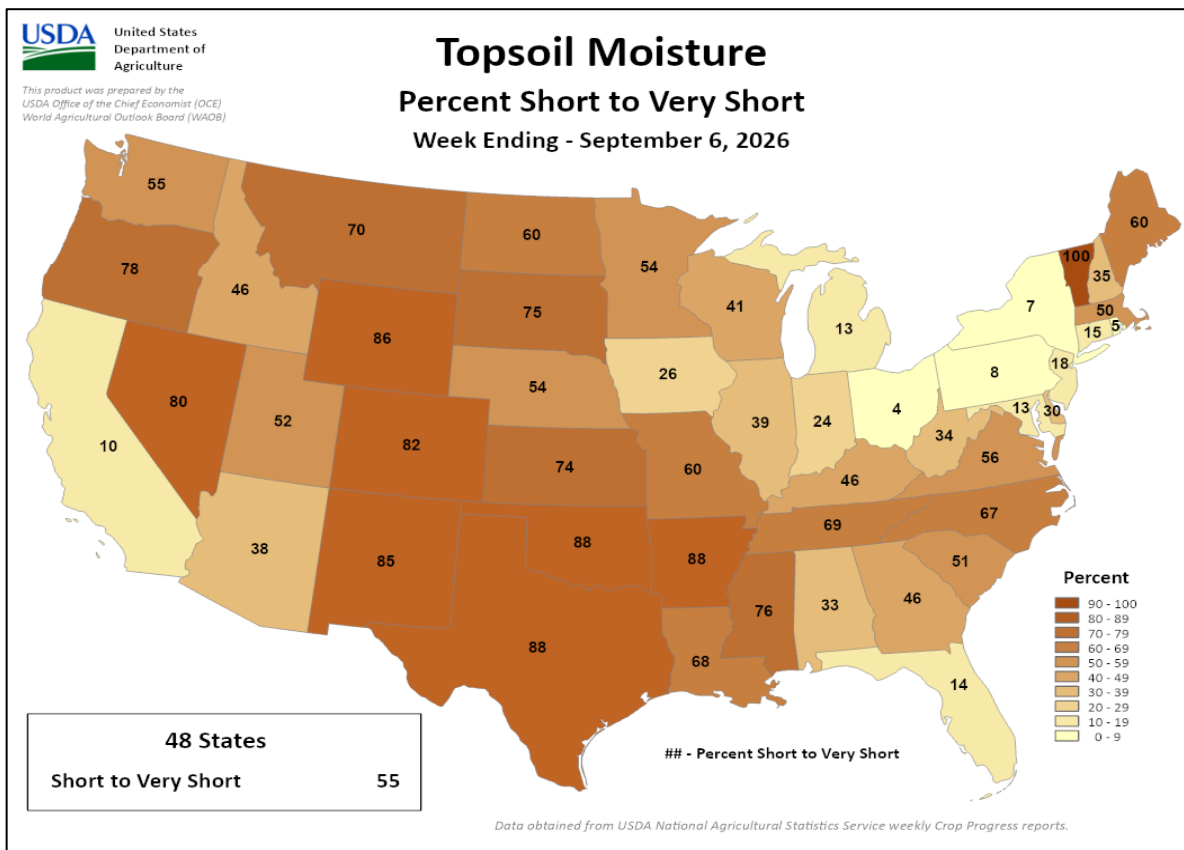
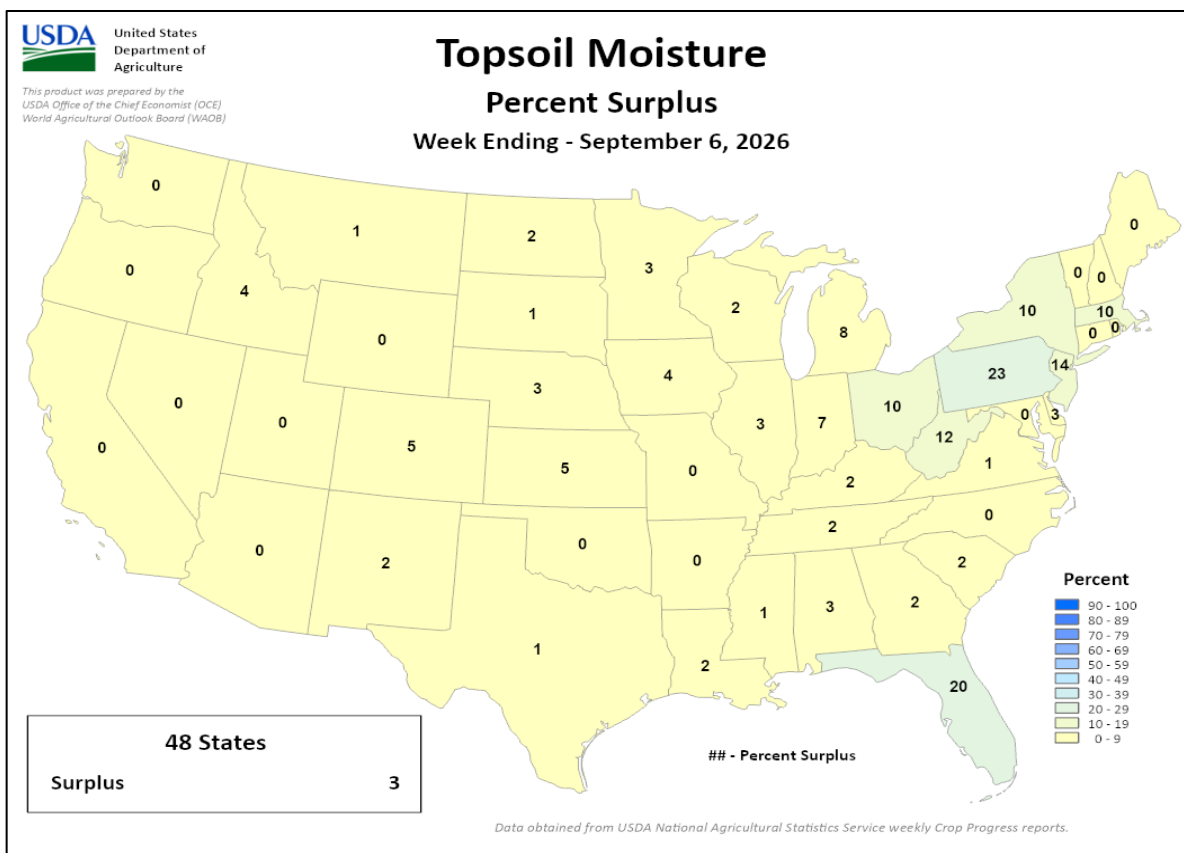
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

*Revised

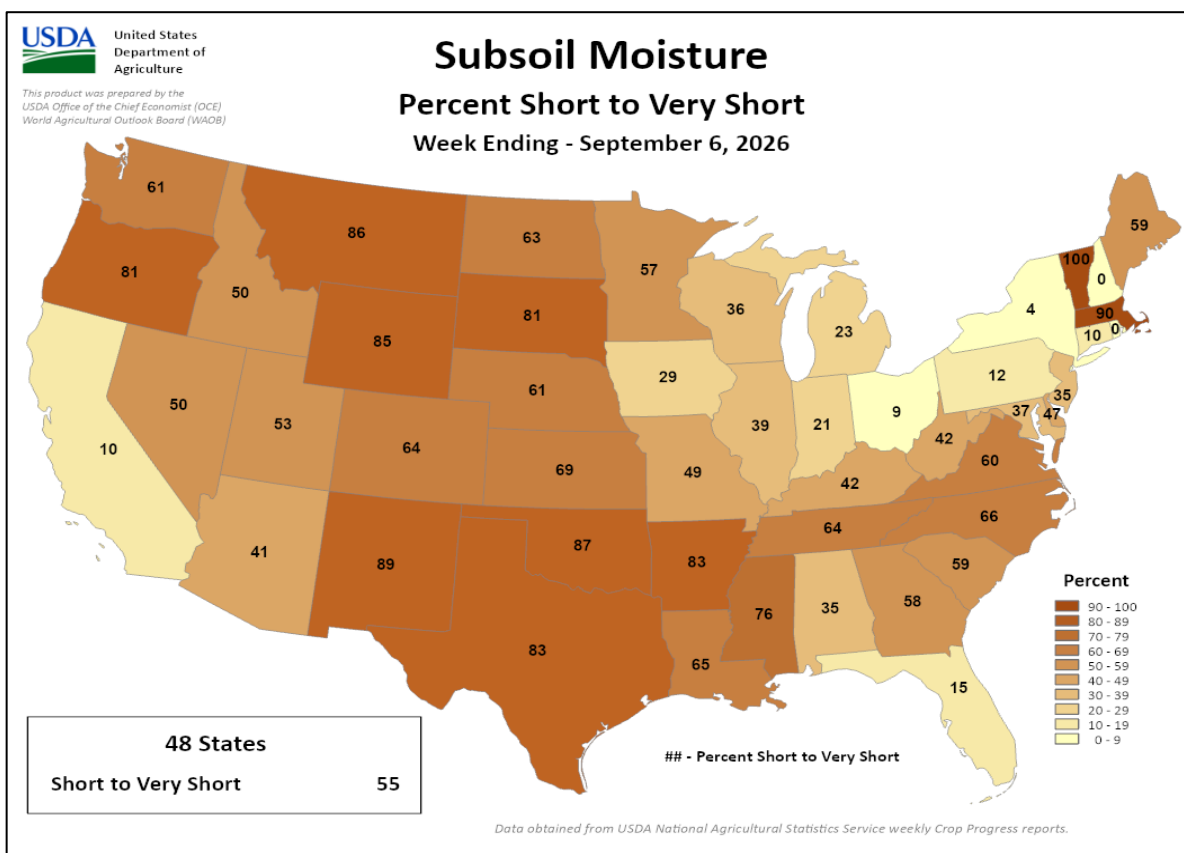
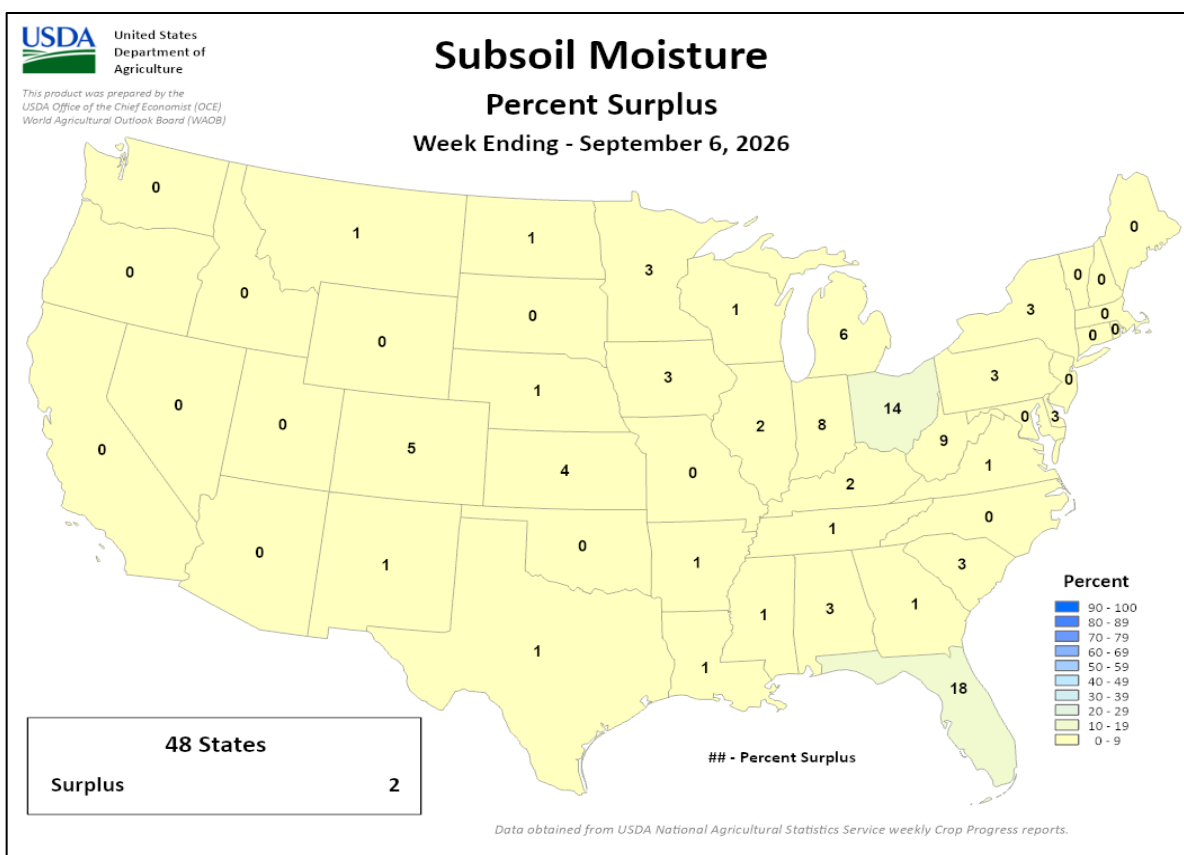
Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2026



Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 6, 2026



International Weather and Crop Summary

August 30 – September 5, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread moderate to heavy showers in northern Europe gave way to heat and dryness across the southern third of the continent.

WESTERN FSU: Late-summer heat accelerated summer crop maturation and drydown across the south, while western showers contrasted with increasing dryness farther east.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry weather in Turkey favored summer crop harvesting and early winter grain sowing, though showers were noted in northernmost portions of Turkey and Iran.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread light to moderate showers maintained favorable soil moisture for vegetative to reproductive winter crops across western and southern Australia, while dry and hot conditions developed in the northeast.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry conditions persisted across Pakistan and western India, deepening rainfall deficits and extending the region's broader dry pattern.

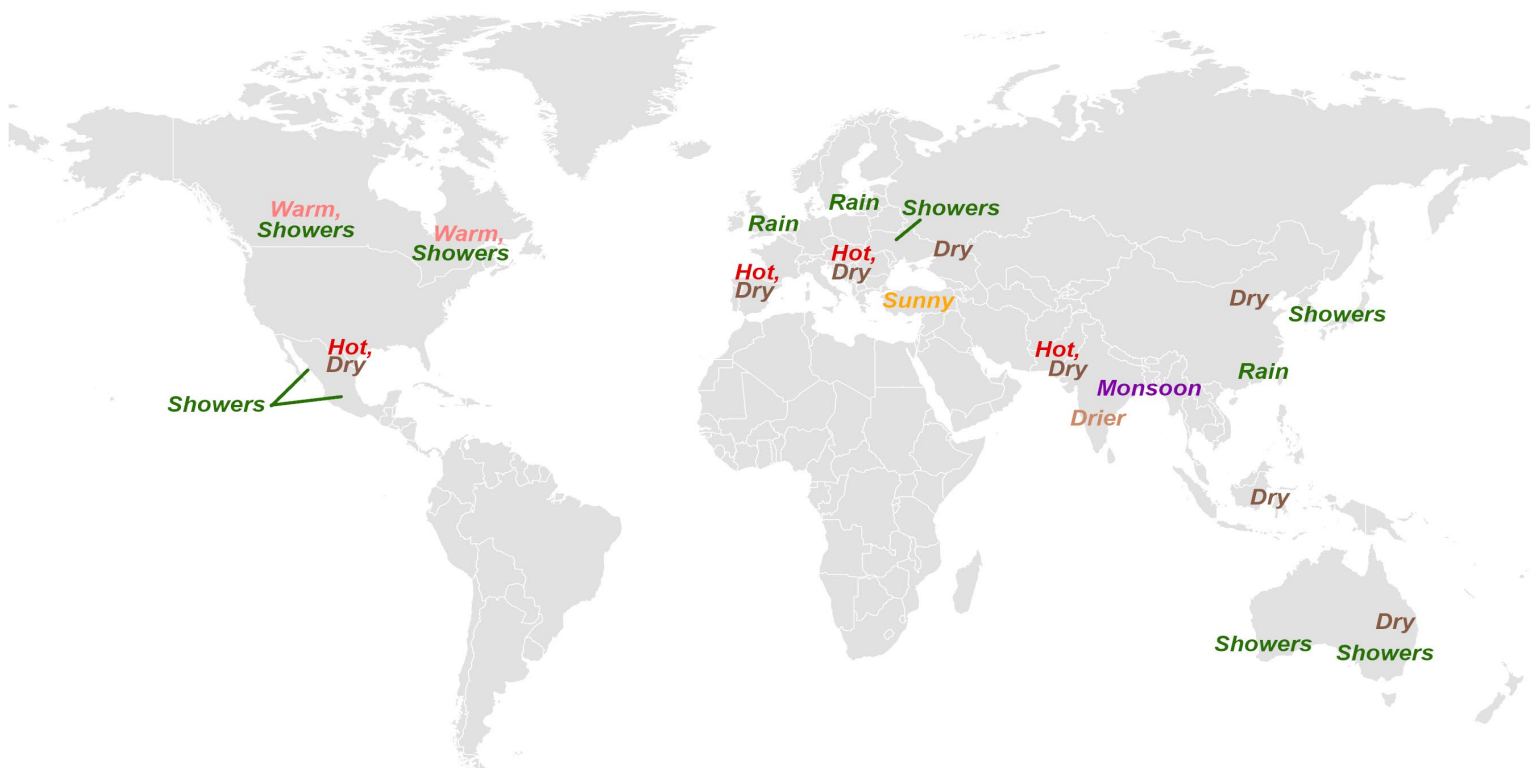
EAST ASIA: Rainfall was limited, as northern China and Mongolia stayed dry while showers were confined to southeastern China, South Korea, and Japan.

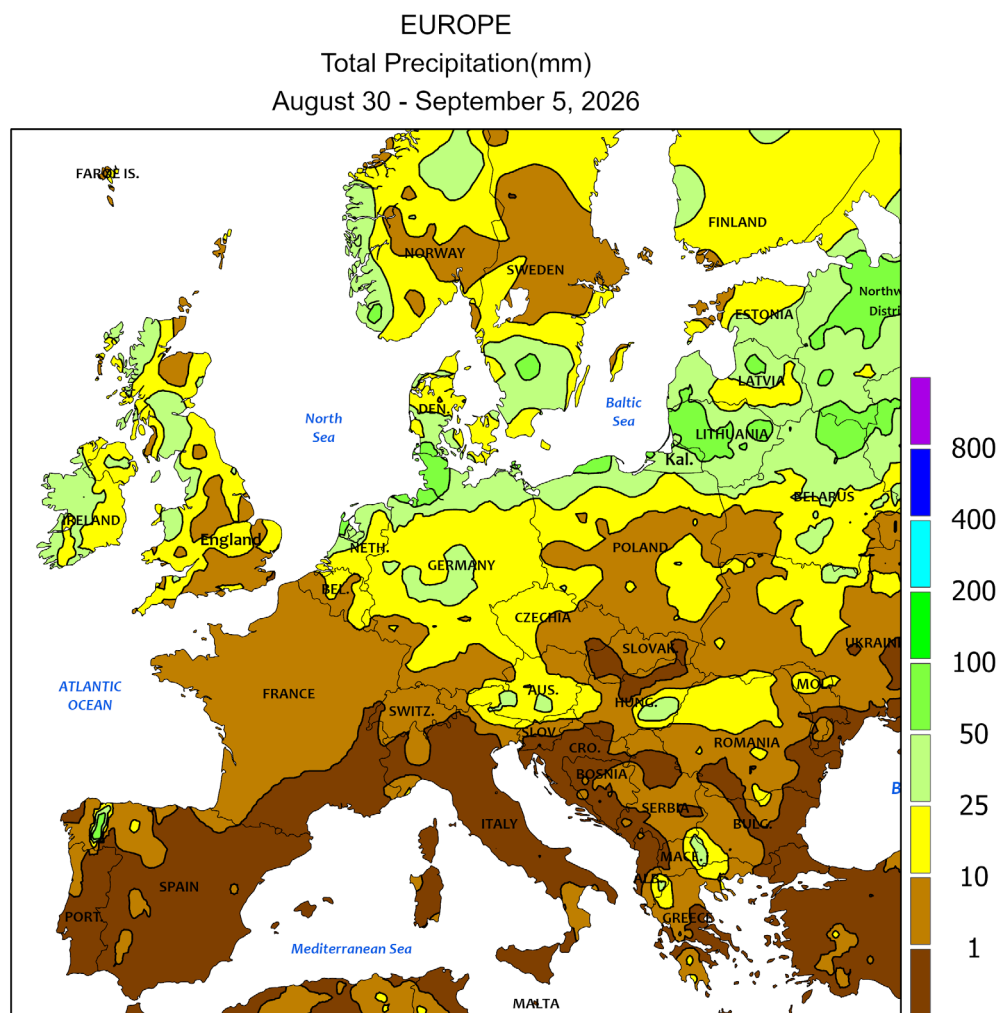
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoonal flow stayed active across Indochina and the northern Philippines, while northern Vietnam and the southern Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia were dry.

MEXICO: Showers increased across southern and western Mexico, but unfavorably hot, dry weather in other areas of the country maintained stress on immature summer crops.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Showery weather limited harvest activities, especially in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, although above-normal temperatures favored the development of immature grains and oilseeds.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Amid late-season warmth, frequent showers and thunderstorms slowed fieldwork while maintaining abundant soil moisture reserves.





EUROPE

Wet weather in northern Europe contrasted sharply with hot and dry conditions across the southern third of the continent. A broad ridge of high pressure anchored over the Mediterranean Sea maintained sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-6°C above normal) from Spain and southern France eastward into Hungary, Greece, and the Balkans. Daytime highs topped 35°C in many of these locales, with readings at or above 40°C noted in central and southern Spain (as high as 43.1°C). The heat and dryness favored a rapid pace of summer crop harvesting and winter crop sowing but maintained or exacerbated varying degrees of drought; the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index continued to depict a ribbon of very poor crop vigor from western and southern France eastward into Hungary, northern Serbia, and western Romania. However, conditions have improved in France following the preceding week's locally heavy rain, with

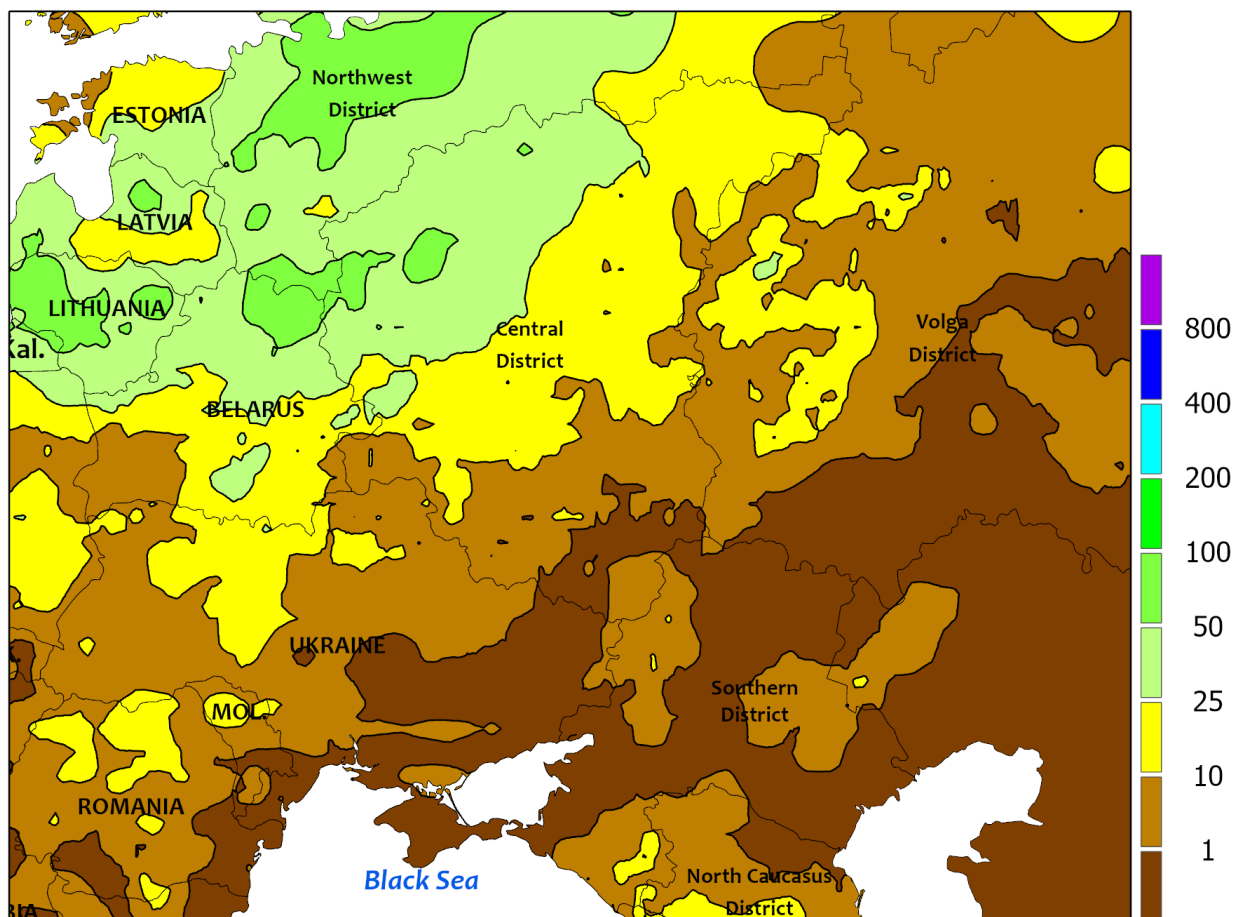
more showers overspreading western and northern portions of the country at the end of the monitoring period. Conversely, a series of Atlantic disturbances trekked eastward along the northern perimeter of the high, producing moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm, locally more) from England and Germany into Poland, Scandinavia, and the Baltic States. The rainfall further eased drought in England and southern Germany and boosted soil moisture supplies for winter crop planting and establishment elsewhere in northern Europe. The clouds and showers also kept temperatures closer to normal across the continent's northern tier, with daytime highs peaking in to lower to middle 20s (degrees C).

**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 30 - September 5, 2026



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

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

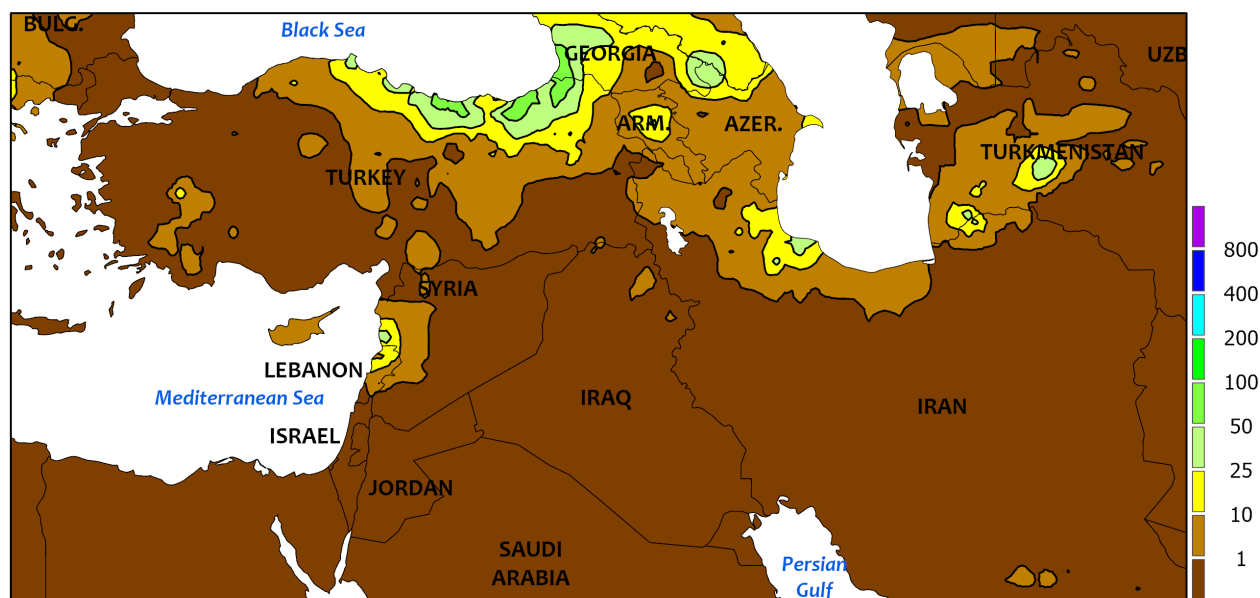


WESTERN FSU

Late-summer heat gave way the showers late in the period in western portions of the region. A broad ridge of high pressure extending eastward from southern Europe maintained dry weather and above-normal temperatures (2-5°C above normal), with highs at or above 30°C across the southern half of the region. The dry and warmer-than-normal weather accelerated summer crop maturation, drydown, and early harvesting but exacerbated short-term dryness. Storms tracing the northern

periphery of the high netted the northern third of the region widespread moderate to heavy rain (10-65 mm), maintaining favorable soil moisture for late-filling summer crops. Meanwhile light to moderate showers (5-30 mm) in southern Belarus, western Ukraine, and Moldova associated with a late-week cold front improved soil moisture for winter crop planting and establishment, with the front brining much-needed rain to southwestern Russia after the monitoring period ended.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 30 - September 5, 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

In Turkey, mostly sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures favored seasonal fieldwork. Summer crop harvesting and early winter grain sowing were able to proceed without delay as late-summer heat (35-40°C) gripped western and southeastern portions of the country. However, moderate to heavy showers (5-65 mm) were noted from Turkey's central Black Sea Coast eastward into northern Iran, improving soil moisture locally for upcoming winter crop planting. Likewise,

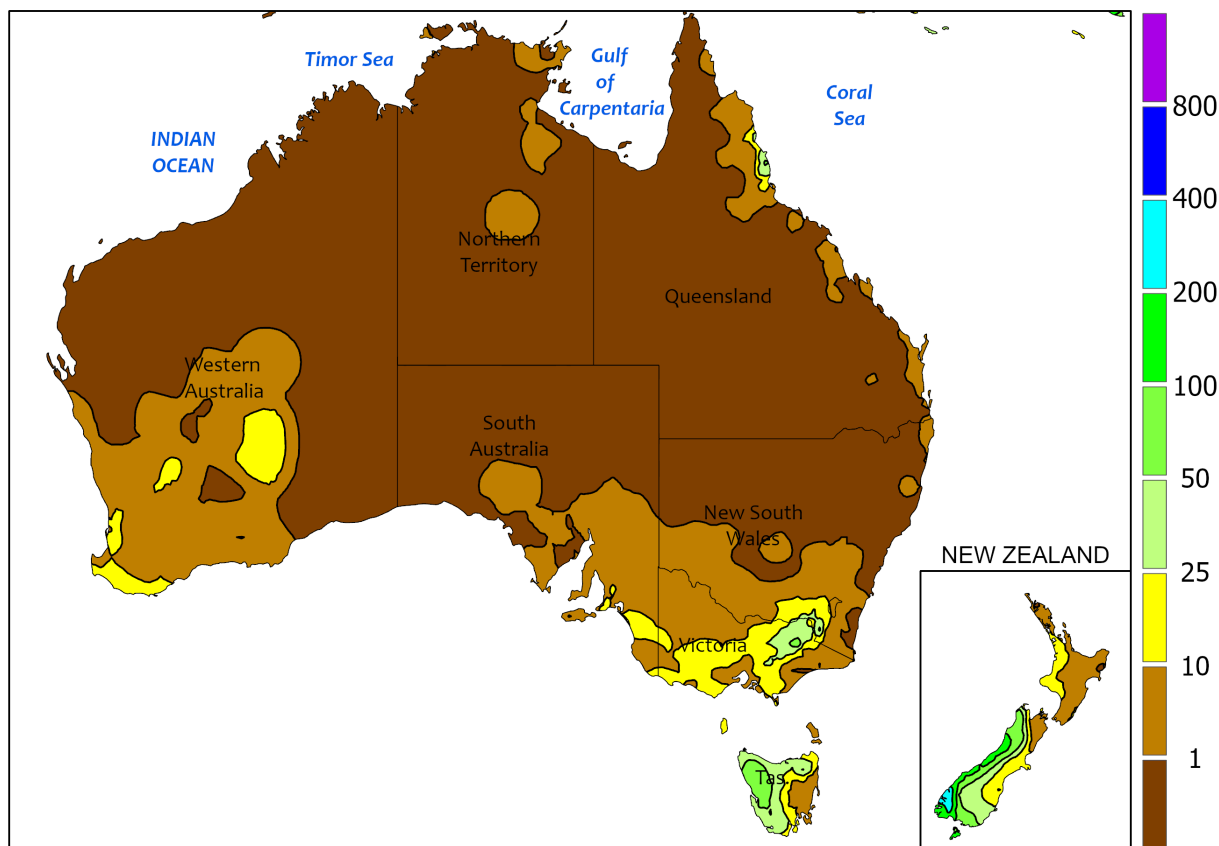
isolated heavy showers (up to 50 mm) along the eastern Mediterranean Coast early in the week improved soil moisture locally, although winter grains are typically not planted until October and November in the climatologically warmer central and southern growing areas of the Middle East.

**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 30 - September 5, 2026



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

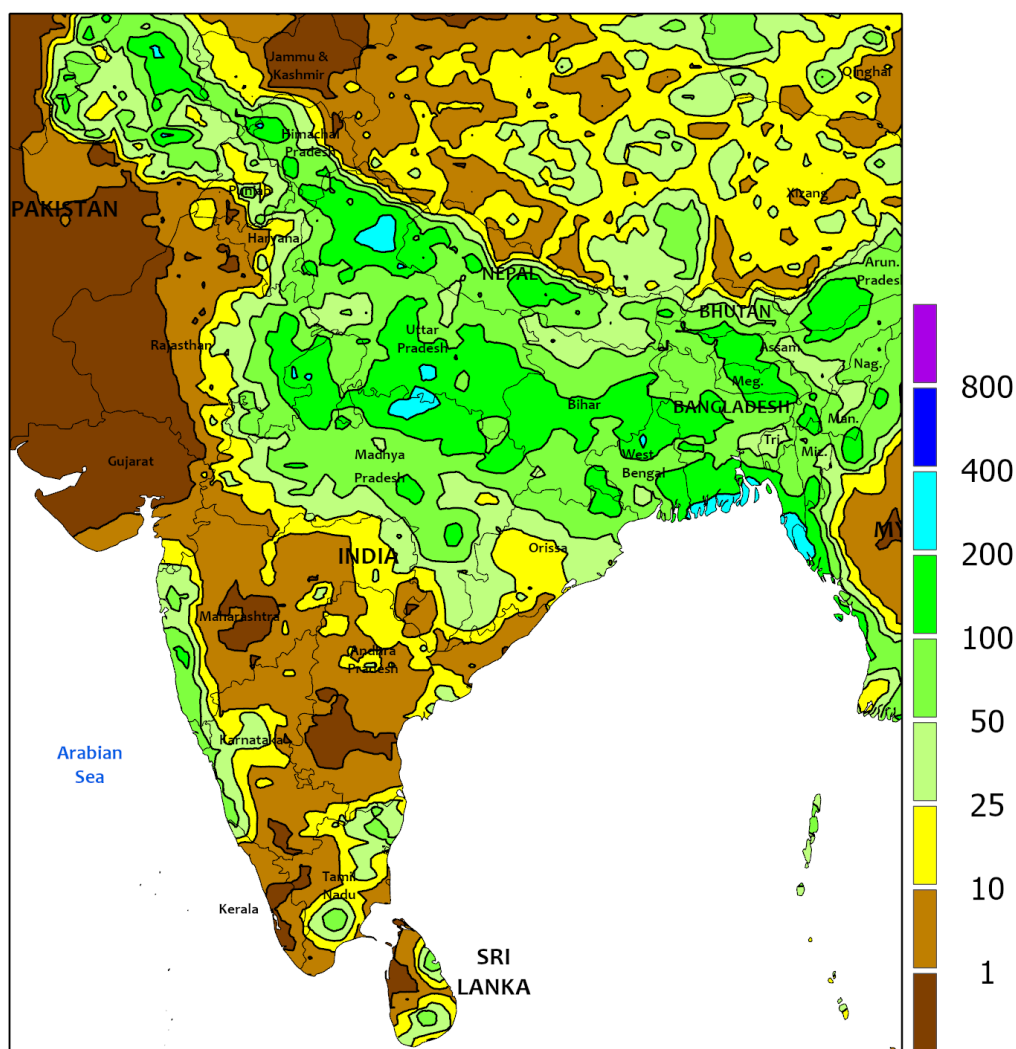


AUSTRALIA

Additional light to moderate showers in western and southern growing areas contrasted with increasingly hot and dry conditions in the northeastern winter crop belt. A weak cold front swept eastward across the southern tier of Australia during the latter half of the monitoring period, triggering light to moderate showers (2-15 mm) in primary growing areas of Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales. Consequently, conditions remained good to excellent for vegetative (south

and southeast) to reproductive (west and north) winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed. Conversely, dry and increasingly hot weather (up to 4°C above normal, highs reaching 34°C) in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland stressed reproductive winter grains, though these crops benefitted from timely rains at the end of August. While conditions remained overall good to excellent for winter crops over much of Australia, the key window for yield potential typically extends from mid-September through October.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2026



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



SOUTH ASIA

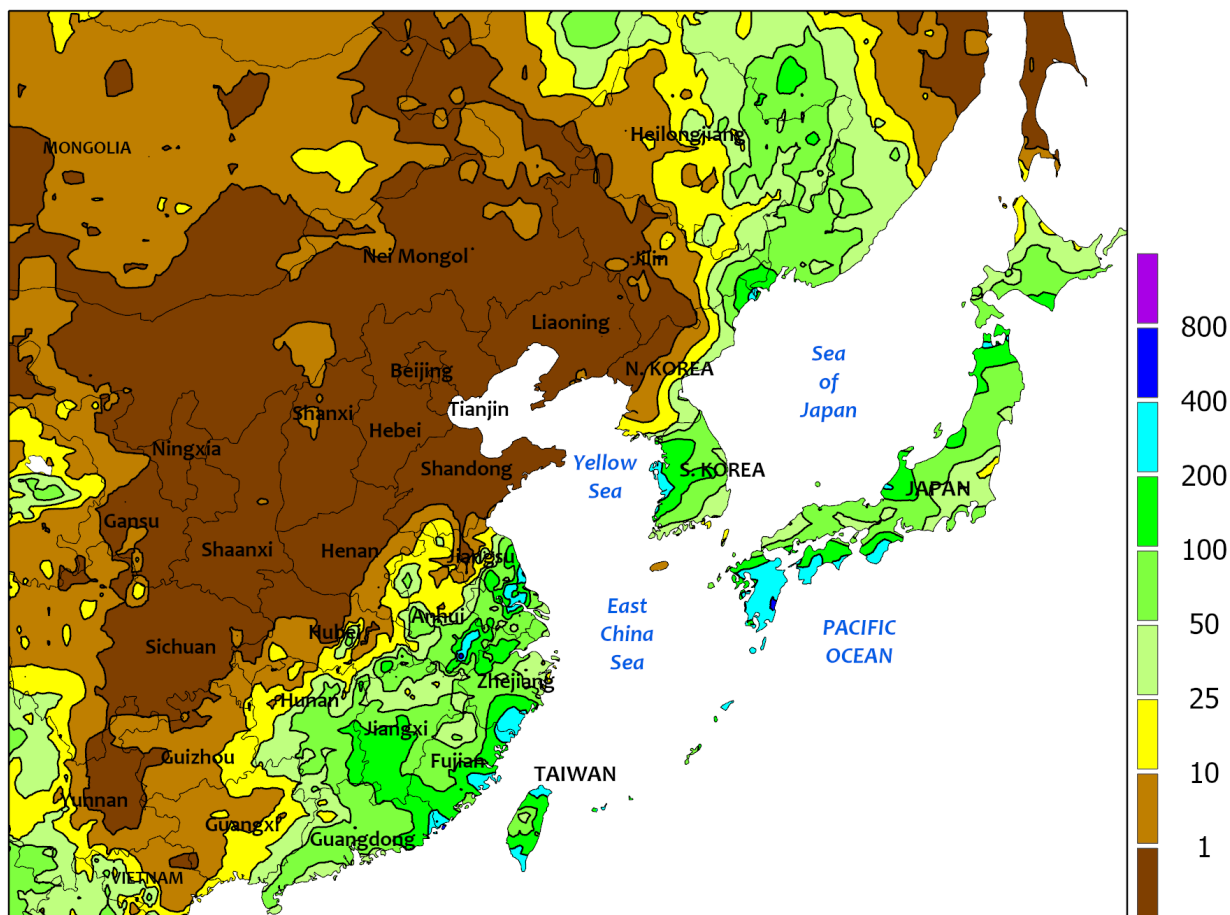
Persistent dryness across western and southern India—from Pakistan through Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu—continued to deepen rainfall deficits during a critical reproductive-to-filling phase for key kharif crops. Most dry districts received less than 25 mm, while temperatures in the northwest reached the middle to upper 30s (degrees C), with some localized readings in the lower 40s in Pakistan, adding stress to flowering cotton and filling corn, soybeans, and rice. In contrast,

central and eastern India, along with Bangladesh, northern India, and Nepal along the Himalayan foothills, recorded 10 to 200 mm of rainfall, providing generally favorable conditions for rice, corn, and soybean development in eastern Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, eastern Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. As a result, crop prospects have become increasingly divided, with significant yield risks emerging across the western and southern dry zones and stable to favorable conditions farther north and east.

EASTERN ASIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

August 30 - September 5, 2026



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

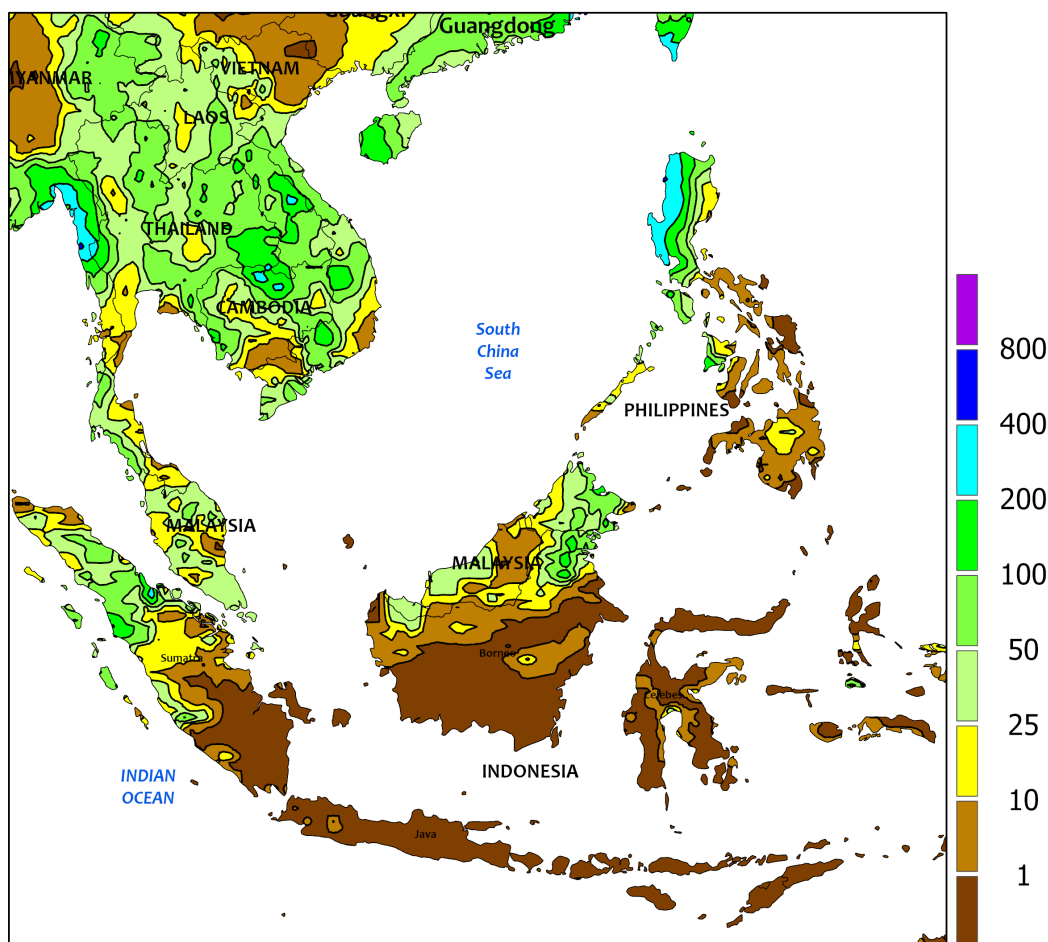


EASTERN ASIA

A northward-shifted western Pacific subtropical high, bolstered by the strengthening El Niño, resulted in widespread dryness across China and Mongolia. Much of northern and central China—from the Yangtze River Valley through western Heilongjiang—received less than 10 mm of rainfall, amounting to less than 25% of normal precipitation. Temperatures were near to above normal (up to 4°C above average), with daytime highs generally in the upper 20s to middle 30s

(degrees C) heightening moisture demand during crop maturation. Farther south, late-rice areas saw locally heavier rainfall (25-150 mm) along the southeastern fringe, partly influenced by Typhoon Saudel, which skirted the coast. In contrast, Japan and South Korea experienced moderate to heavy rainfall (50-200 mm), with some localized totals above 200 mm; while this improved moisture availability overall, isolated excesses may have briefly slowed fieldwork in parts of Japan.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2026



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

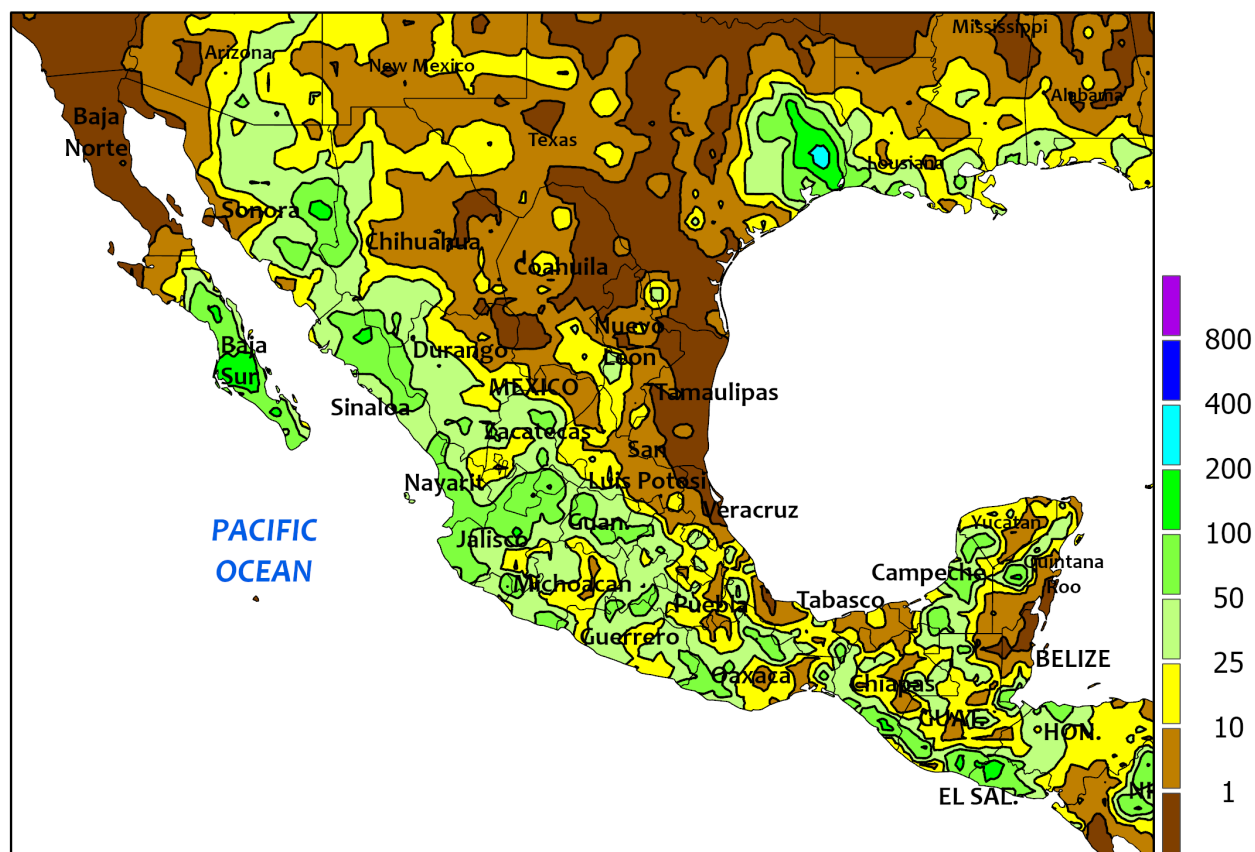


SOUTHEAST ASIA

Monsoonal activity and embedded disturbances concentrated rainfall across Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and central to southern Vietnam, while northern Vietnam remained noticeably dry and hot under an area of high pressure. In Thailand, interaction between the monsoon trough and a low pressure system over the Gulf of Tonkin delivered late-week rainfall to key wet-season rice and corn areas in the north and northeast, boosting moisture for maturing crops. Cambodia and southern Laos also recorded ample

rainfall (10-100 mm), which generally supported late-stage rice and corn. Conditions in the Philippines were mixed, with northern and western areas receiving 25 to 400 mm of rainfall, while southern zones remained comparatively dry with less than 25 mm of rainfall. Across Indonesia and Malaysia, rainfall was limited and temperatures remained high, leaving major palm regions under drier-than-normal conditions. Daytime highs throughout the region ranged from the lower to upper 30s (degrees C).

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2026



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

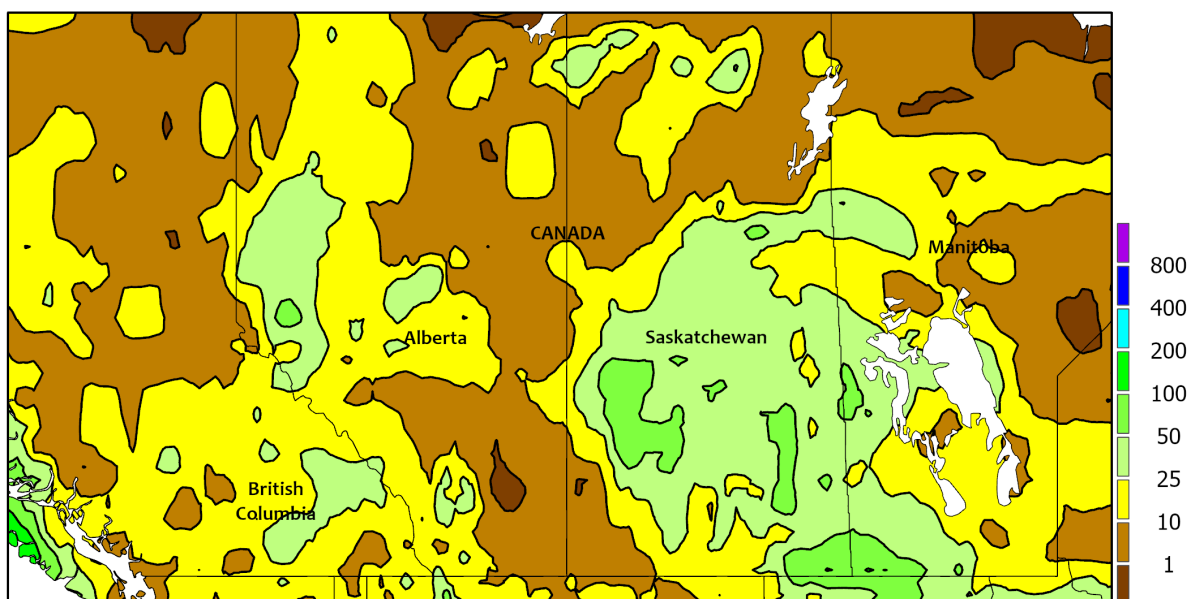


MEXICO

Increasing showers across much of southern and western Mexico provided some relief from a two-month spell of hotter- and drier-than-normal weather. Weekly rainfall totals ranging from 10 to 50 mm or more were commonly observed from south-central through northwestern Mexico, including western sections of the southern plateau corn belt. However, the rain's benefit was partially offset by elevated temperatures, which

mostly averaged 1 to 2°C above normal. Meanwhile, adversely hot, dry weather persisted in other parts of the country, particularly north-central and northeastern Mexico, as well as portions of the Gulf Coast States. Weekly temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal in north-central and northeastern Mexico, with readings broadly peaking above 40°C from parts of Coahuila into Tamaulipas.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation(mm)
August 30 - September 5, 2026



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

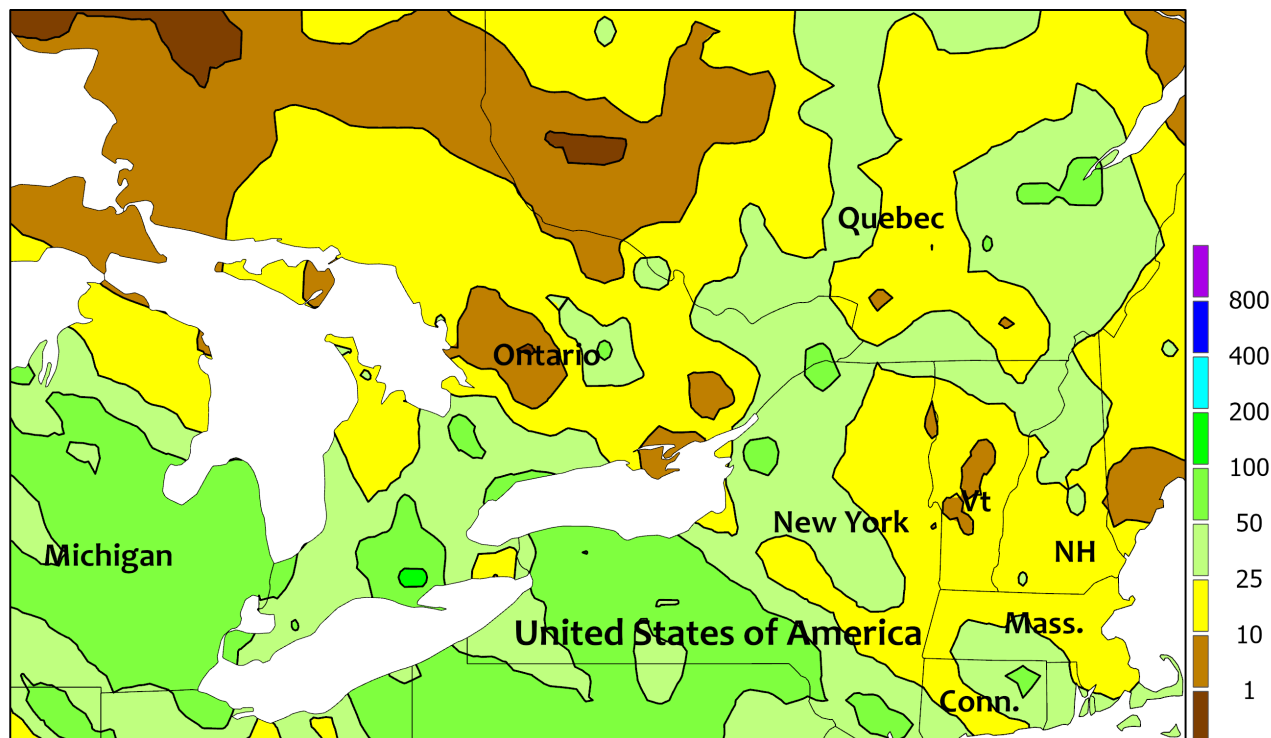
Frequent showers across Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Peace River Valley contrasted with mostly dry weather in southern Alberta. Consequently, harvest progress was highly variable, related not only to recent weather developments, but also differences in crop maturity. As September began, harvest of major crops in Alberta was 10 percent complete, compared to the 5-year average of 23 percent. At the same time, harvest in Saskatchewan was 18 percent complete, well behind the 5-year average of 39 percent. At the end of August and during the first few days of September, fieldwork

was further slowed (from Saskatchewan) eastward by locally heavy showers, which generally totaled 10 to 50 mm or more. Similar totals were noted in parts of the Peace River Valley, while much of southern Alberta received less than 10 mm. Despite the widespread rain, weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 4°C above normal in Saskatchewan and Manitoba promoted the maturation of grains and oilseeds that have experienced developmental delays. Extreme maximum temperatures mostly ranged from 27 to 32°C, except for peak readings only near 25°C in the Peace River Valley.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

August 30 - September 5, 2026



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

The growing season began to wind down across southeastern Canada, amid summer-like warmth and storminess. Weekly rainfall totals ranging from 25 to 75 mm were common, with a few spots in Ontario receiving much more. In wetter areas, rain curtailed fieldwork, especially in low-lying and poorly

drained locations. Meanwhile, near- or slightly above-normal temperatures prevailed in Quebec, while readings averaged 2 to 4°C above normal in Ontario. Temperatures occasionally topped 30°C in parts of southwestern Ontario, with a few readings above 35°C near the Michigan border.



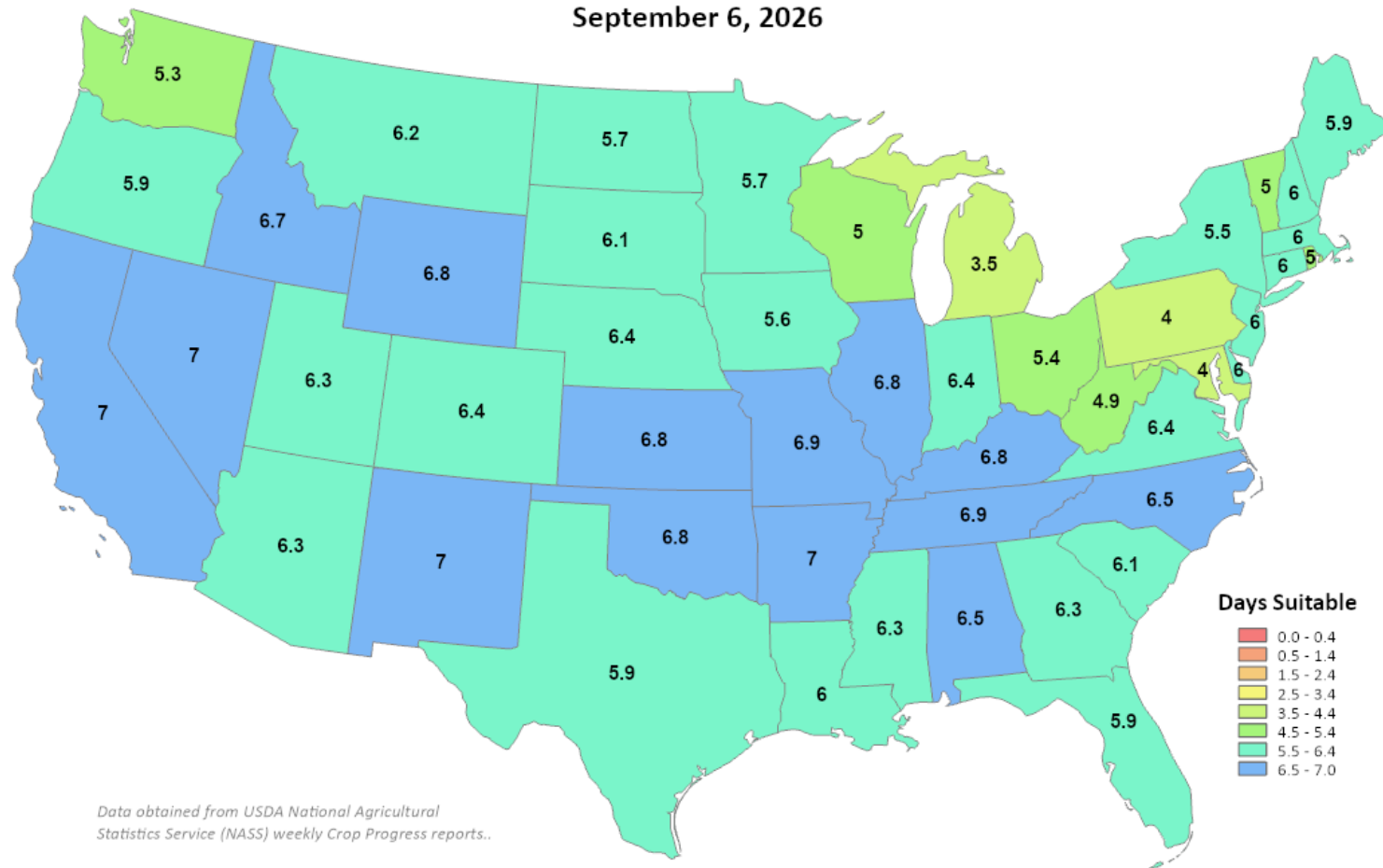
United States
Department of
Agriculture

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

Days Suitable for Fieldwork

Week Ending

September 6, 2026



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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