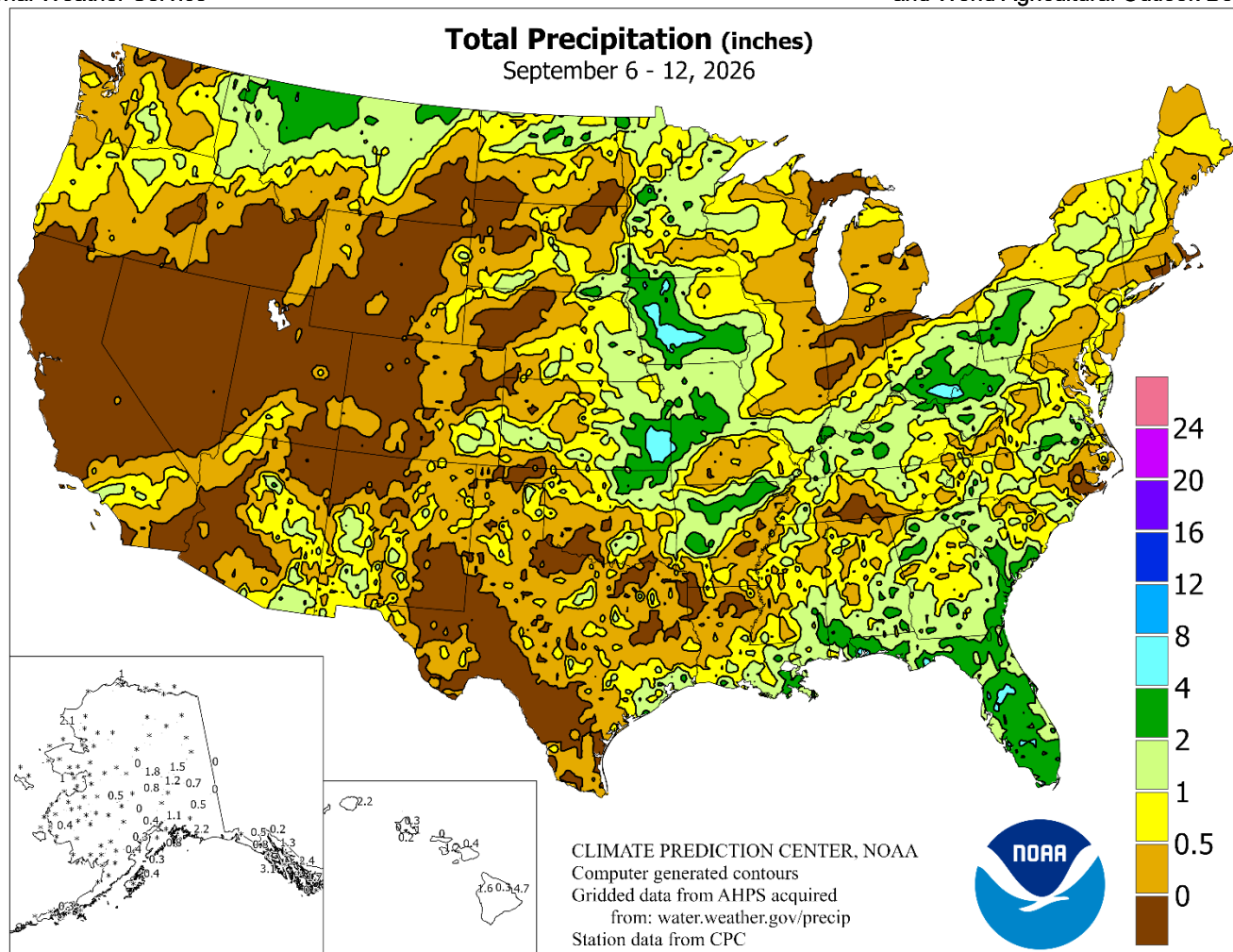


WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

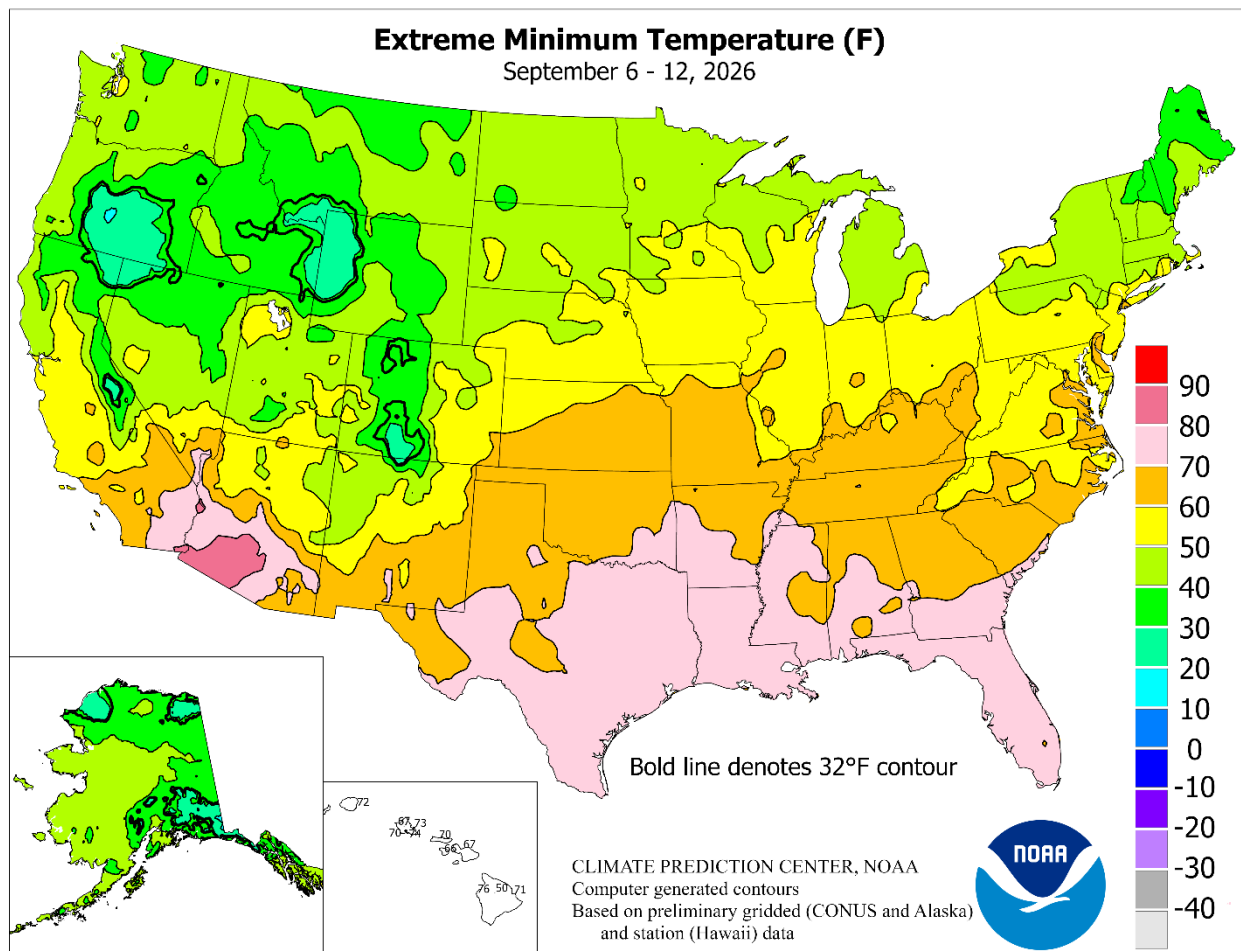
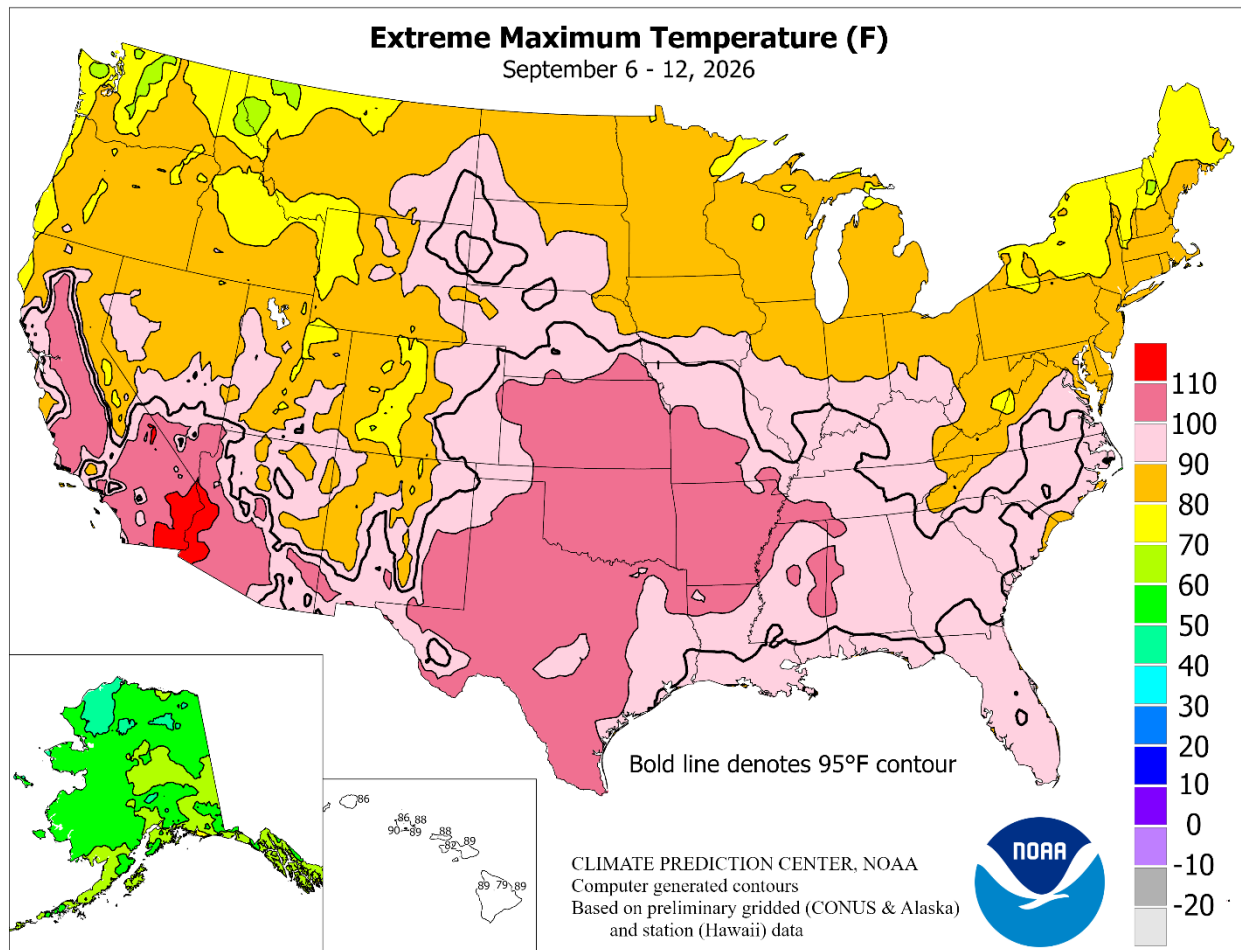
September 6 – 12, 2026

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Active weather across much of the **eastern half of the U.S.** improved soil moisture in some drought-affected areas but caused local fieldwork disruptions and pockets of flash flooding. Some of the highest totals (locally 4 inches or more) occurred in the **Ohio Valley, east-central Plains, and western Corn Belt**. However, significant rainfall largely bypassed a few areas, including the **western Gulf Coast States** and portions of the **Great Lakes region**. Meanwhile, significant sections of the **Plains** received only spotty showers, limiting the pace of winter wheat planting
(Continued on page 3)

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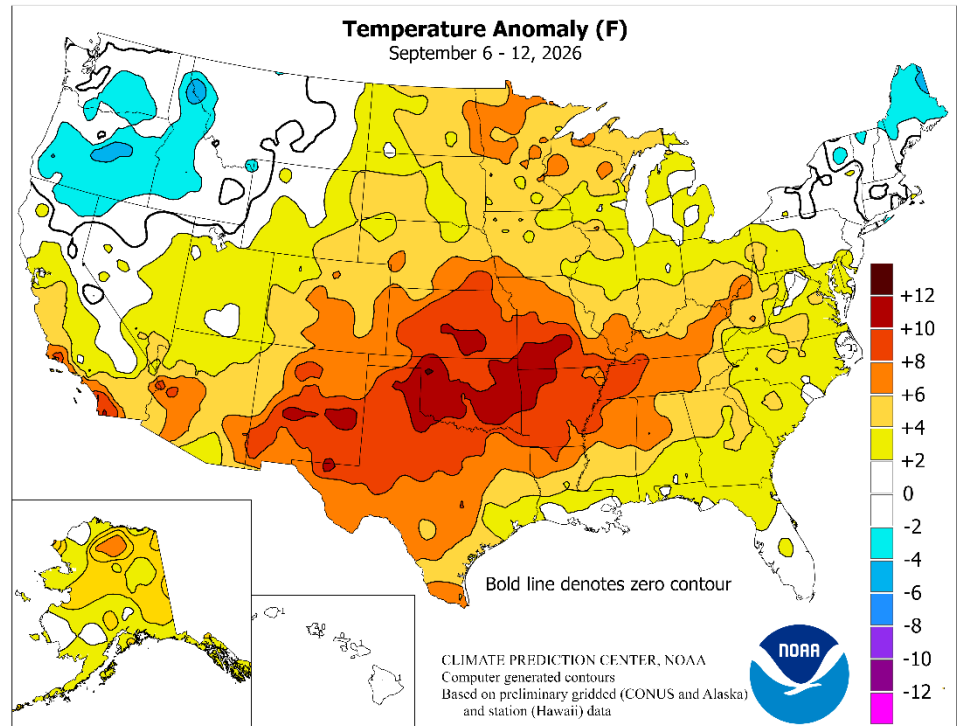


(Continued from front cover)

amid widespread soil moisture shortages. Heavier rain fell, however, not only across the **east-central Plains**, but also from **Montana into northern North Dakota**. In the **western U.S.**, seasonal changes led to summer-like conditions (and monsoon-related showers) in the **Southwest** and autumn-like weather (cool and showery) from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies**. In the latter region, snow blanketed some high-elevation sites. Near- or below-normal temperatures were limited to a few regions, such as the **Northeast** and an area stretching from the **Pacific Northwest to the northern High Plains**. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 5°F below normal in a few colder spots, particularly in **northern Maine**. Conversely, summer-like heat remained focused across the **central and southern Plains** and **mid-South**. In those regions, weekly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F above normal. Heat crept into the **southwestern Corn Belt**, including **Missouri**, where readings also averaged 5 to 10°F above normal. Above-normal temperatures extended into other areas, including the **Southeast, Southwest, and upper Midwest**.

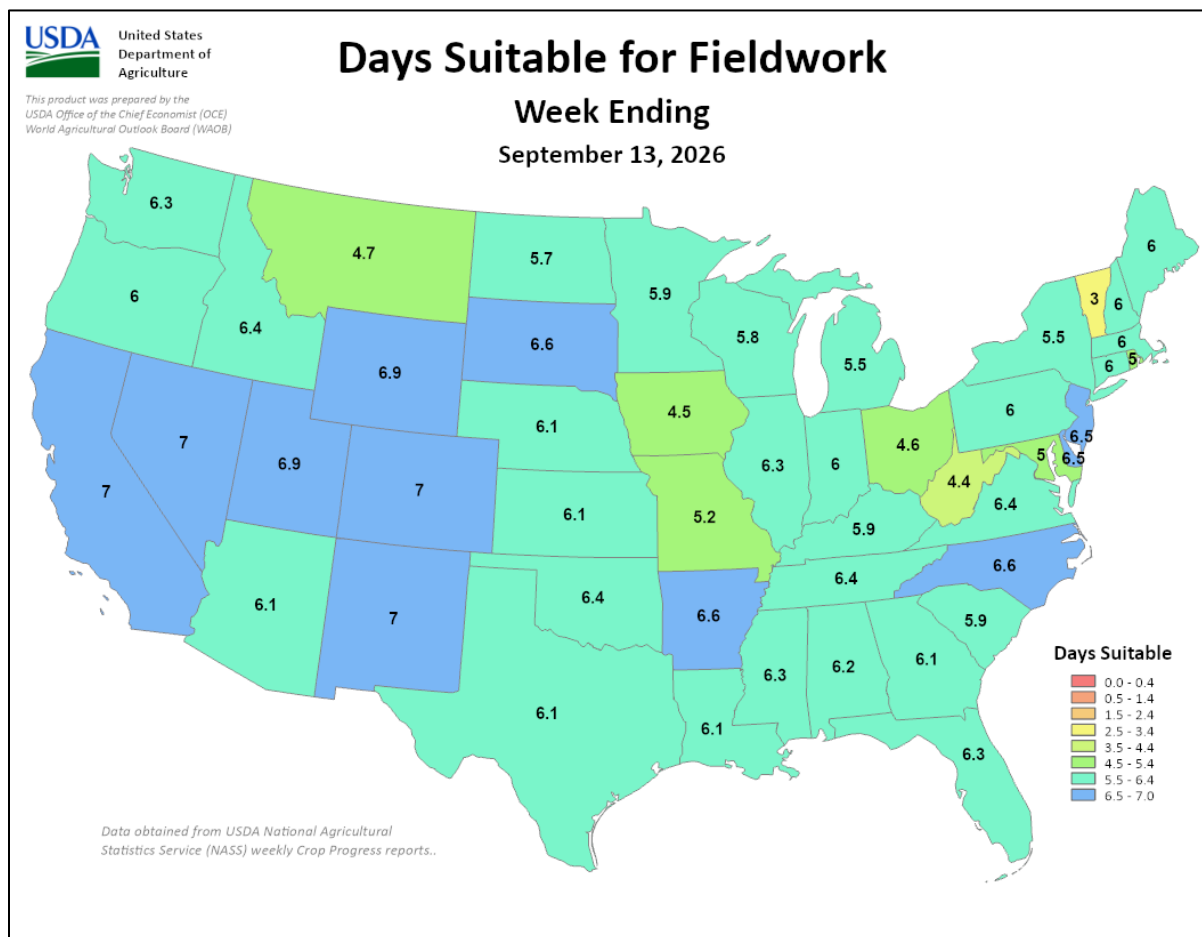
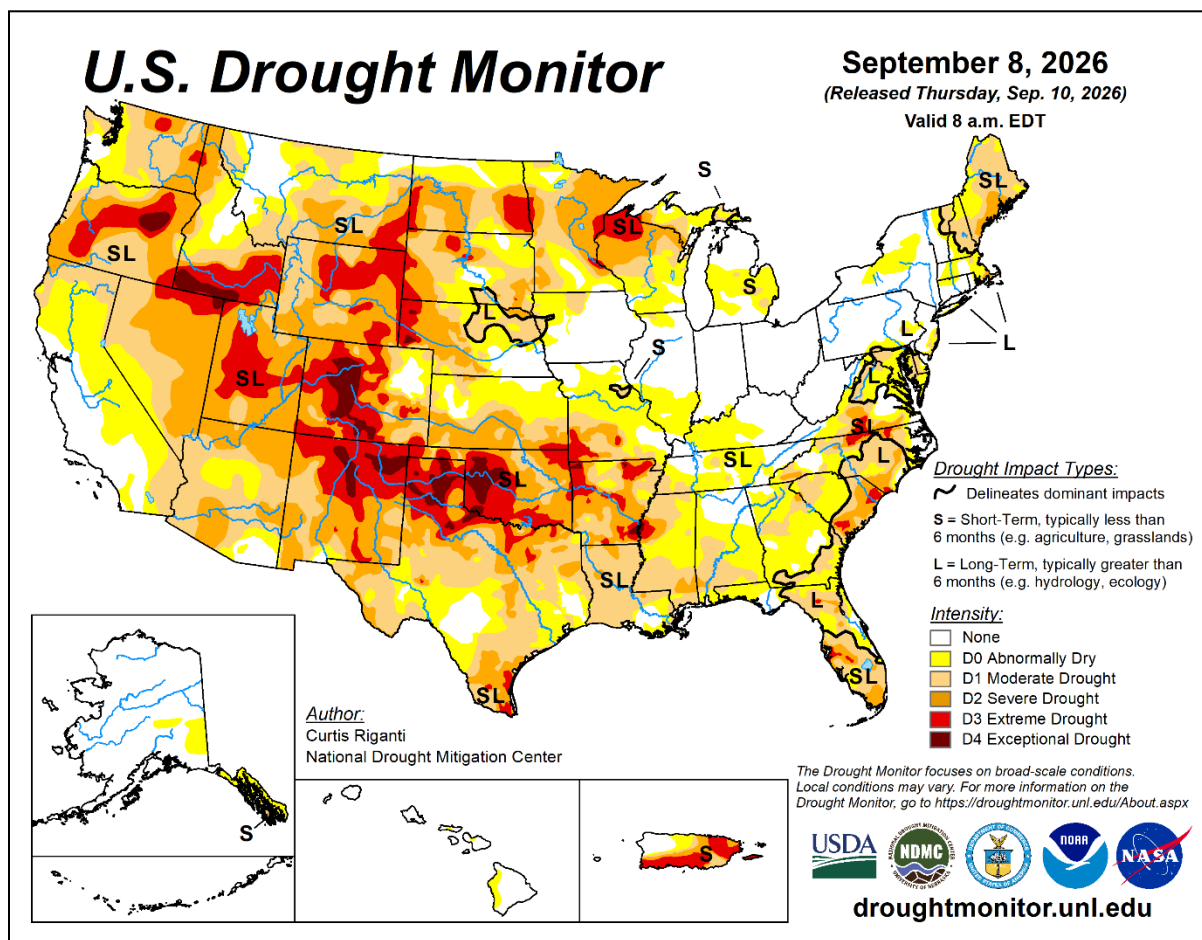
Relentless heat across the **south-central U.S.** resulted in hundreds of daily-record highs spread across multiple days. **Fort Smith, AR**, closed August with 7 consecutive days of triple-digit heat, followed by highs of 102°F or greater on each of the first 9 days of September. **Fort Smith** has already notched 7 days this month (September 1 and 4-9) with maximum temperatures of 105°F or greater, breaking its 1947 record of 5 days. In **Deep South Texas**, **McAllen** last reported a high temperature below the 100-degree mark on July 23—and endured a reading of 107°F on September 10 that was just 1°F shy of its monthly record, set on September 4, 2011. Extreme heat extended to the **central and southern Plains**, where **Wichita, KS**, opened the month with 9 consecutive days of triple-digit heat, including daily-record highs of 104°F on September 7 and 8. Heat also affected the **Desert Southwest** and parts of **California**, including the **San Joaquin Valley**, where **Hanford, CA**, achieved a daily-record high of 105°F on September 10. A day earlier, on the 9th, several near-coastal locations in **southern California** had experienced record-setting heat, with highs reaching 107°F in **Long Beach**, 106°F in **Paso Robles**, and 105°F in downtown **Los Angeles**. **Paso Robles** posted another daily-record high (107°F) on September 10. In the **Desert Southwest**, selected daily-record highs in **California** included 113°F (on the 10th) in **Needles** and **Imperial**. Late in the week, heat further intensified on the **southern High Plains**, where **Roswell, NM**, tallied a trio of daily-record highs (102, 104, and 102°F) from September 11-13. Other daily-record highs on September 12 included 108°F in **Lawton, OK**, and **Wichita Falls, TX**. With a daily-record high of 103°F on September 12, **Borger, TX**, endured its eighth day of triple-digit heat so far this month—tying a September record set in 2000. In contrast, a handful of daily-record lows were set or tied in **northern Maine** and the **Northwest**; among them were lows of 31°F (on the 7th) in **Klamath Falls, OR**, and 30°F (on the 9th) in **Houlton, ME**.

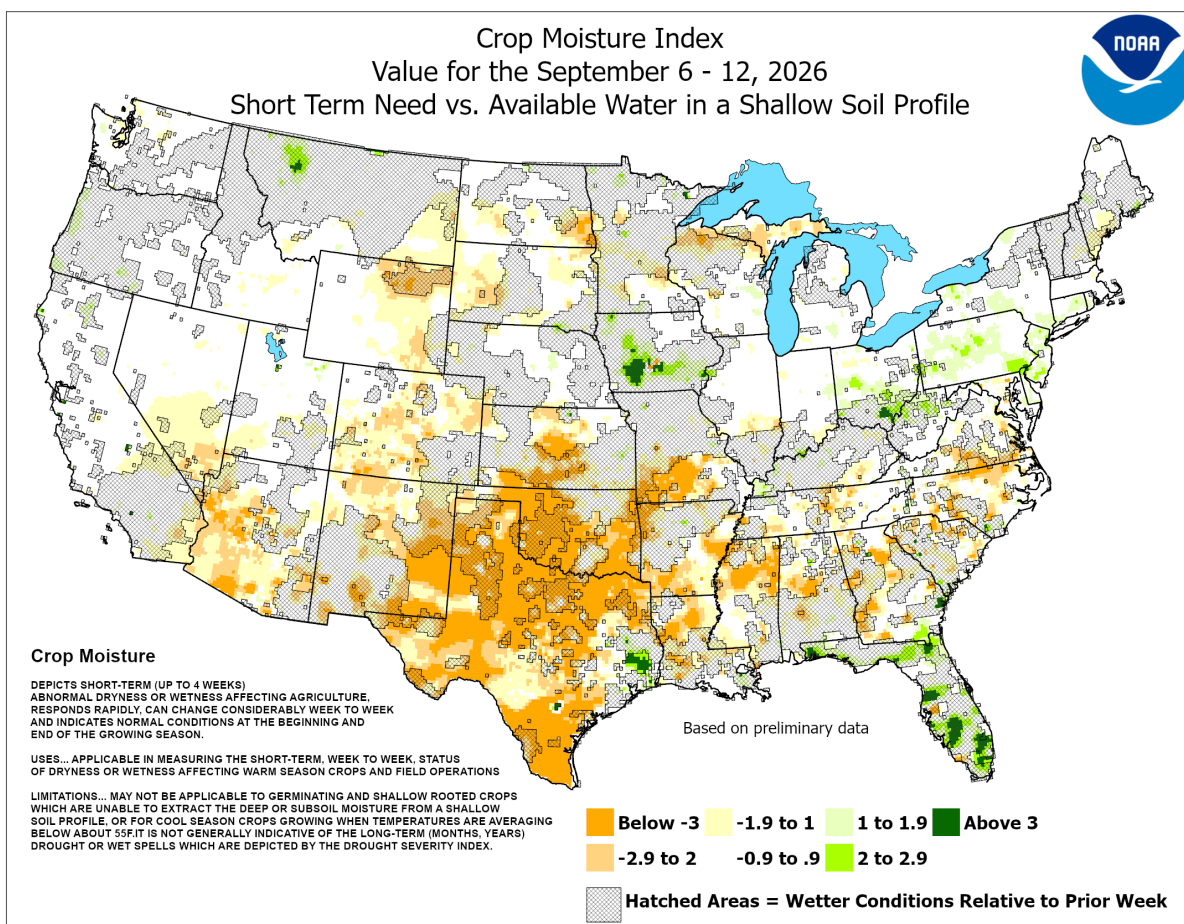
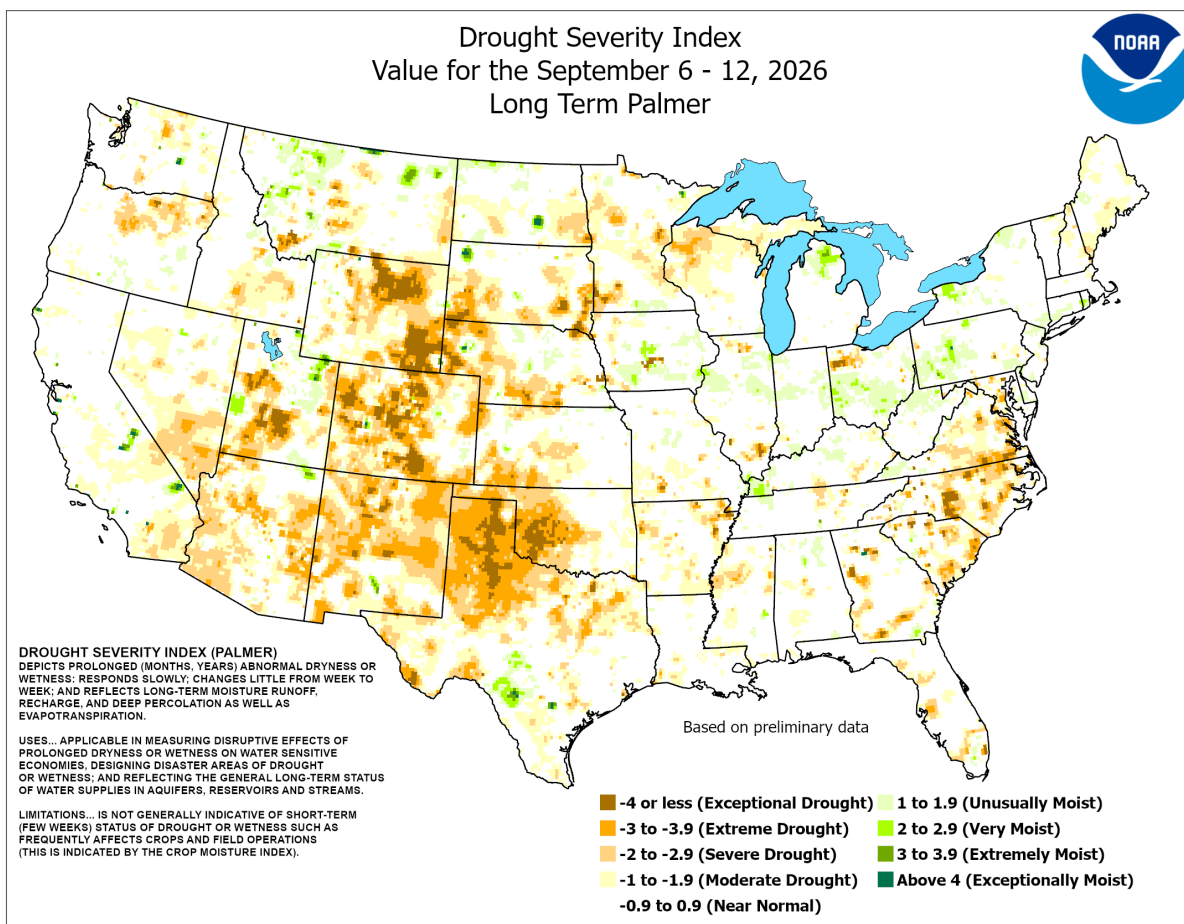
As the week began, beneficial showers dotted the **Northwest**, as well as **southern California**. Record-setting rainfall totals for September

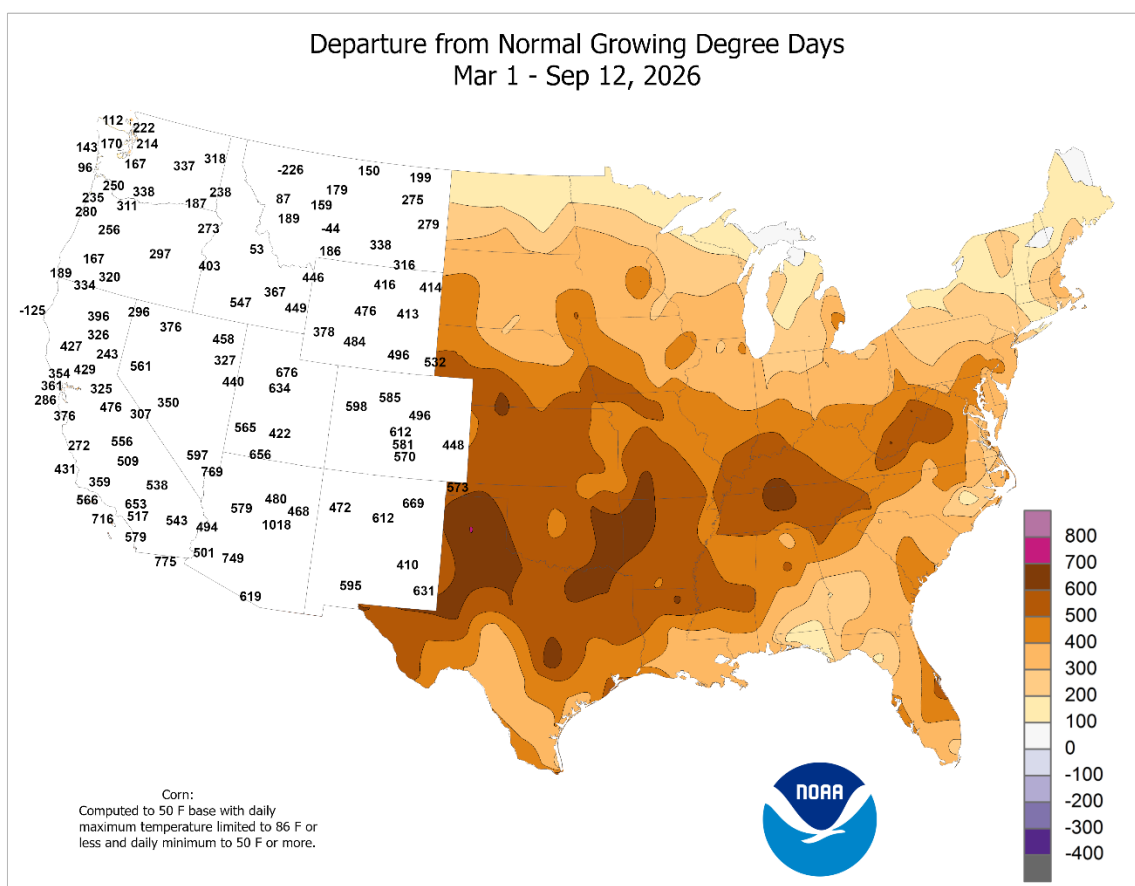
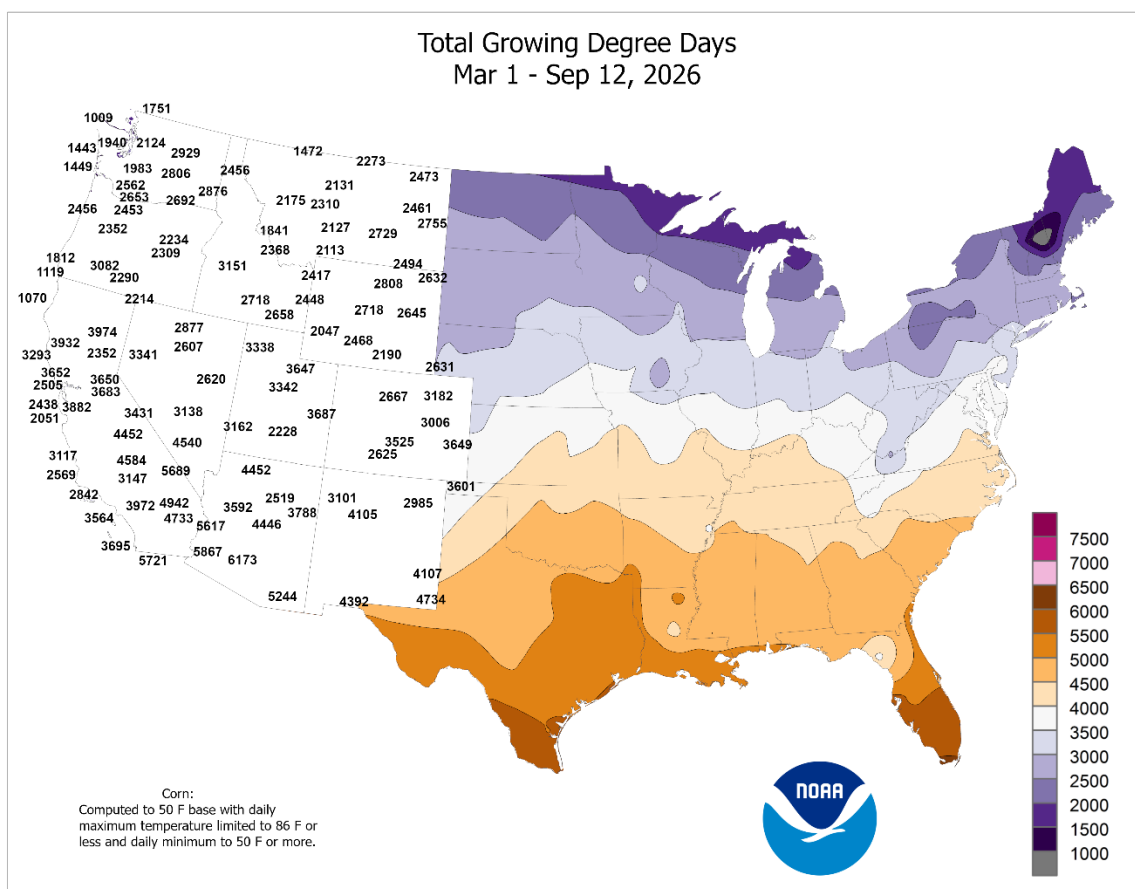


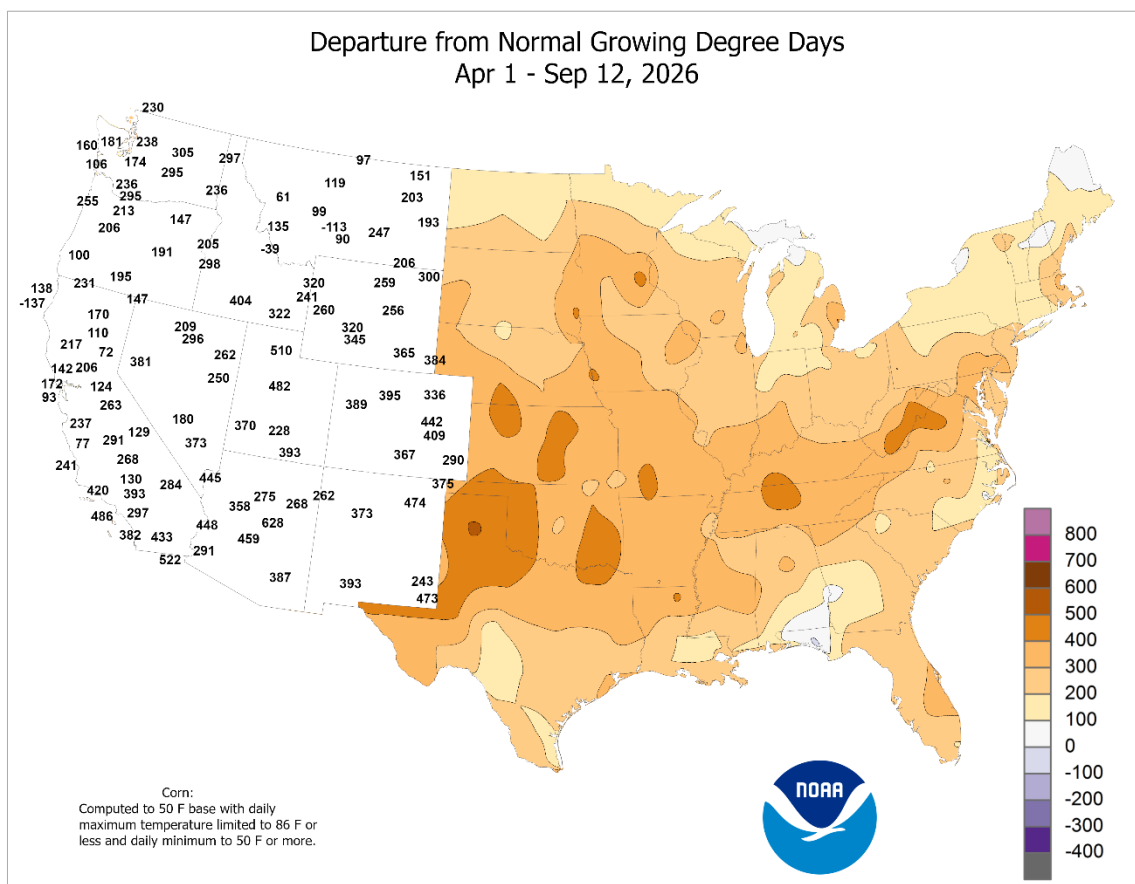
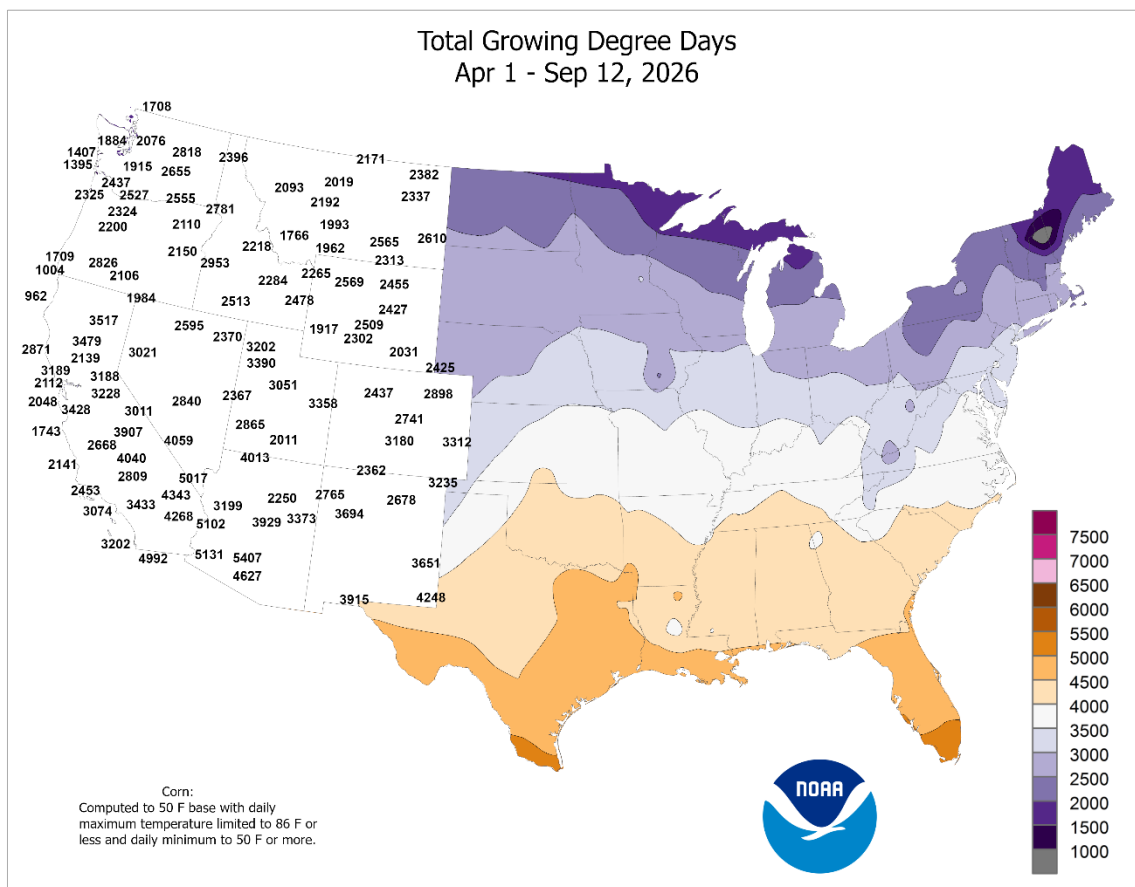
6 in **California** included 1.30 inches in **Burbank**, 0.70 inch in downtown **Los Angeles**, and 0.68 inch in **Long Beach**. A day later in **Montana**, record-setting precipitation totals for the 7th topped an inch in **Kalispell** (1.17 inches) and **Cut Bank** (1.14 inches). **Minot, ND**, also measured a daily-record sum (1.02 inches) for September 7. **Midwestern** downpours developed on September 8, when **Des Moines, IA** (3.77 inches), weathered its wettest September day since 1961, when 4.42 inches fell on the 12th. Other daily-record totals across the **Midwest** and **South** included 3.87 inches (on the 10th) in **New Orleans, LA**; 3.46 inches (on the 11th) in **Russellville, AR**; 3.11 inches (on the 9th) in **Brooksville, FL**; 2.71 inches (on the 11th) in **Mount Ida, AR**; 2.53 inches (on the 12th) in **Crossville, TN**; 2.35 inches (on the 12th) in **Richmond, VA**; and 2.07 inches (on the 10th) in **Evansville, IN**. At week's end, showery weather returned across the **Northwest**, where **Washington** locations such as **Yakima** (0.81 inch) and **Ellensburg** (0.31 inch) netted daily-record totals for September 12. **Ellensburg** achieved another daily-record total (1.00 inch) on September 13.

Much of **Alaska** settled into a mild, showery pattern. On the **Arctic Coast**, **Utqiagvik** experienced its third-wettest September day, with a rainfall total of 0.59 inch on the 10th. **Utqiagvik's** only wetter September days occurred in 2021 (0.68 on the 16th) and 2003 (0.62 on the 9th). Elsewhere, September 1-12 rainfall totaled 2.47 inches in **Fairbanks** and 2.03 inches in **Nome**. In **southeastern Alaska**, precipitation on September 8-9—totaling 1.74 inches in **Ketchikan** and 2.84 inches in **Sitka**—eased previously dry conditions. Farther south, Hurricane Lowell made its closest approach to **Kauai**—about 90 miles to the west, while moving northward at nearly 20 mph—late September 7. At that time, sustained winds were estimated near 110 mph. On **Kauai**, a wind gust to 83 mph was clocked in **Lihue** on the 7th, during Lowell's approach, while rainfall totaled 1.85 inches. Parts of **Kauai** experienced wind damage, flash flooding, and a storm surge. Several 24-hour (September 7-8) rainfall totals ranging from 12 to 18 inches or more were observed on **Kauai**, with 17.33 inches reported at **Kilohana**. Islands east of **Kauai** escaped significant impacts, although wind gusts on the 7th were clocked to 50 mph in **Honolulu, Oahu**, and 46 mph in **Kahului, Maui**.









National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 12, 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	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	PRECIP		
																			.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE	
AK	ANCHORAGE	60	48	63	44	54	2	0.63	-0.09	0.35	0.73	58	17.24	165	99	70	0	0	3	0	
	BARROW	41	35	48	32	38	0	0.98	0.79	0.45	1.07	321	9.56	250	97	87	0	3	3	0	
	FAIRBANKS	57	47	66	43	53	4	1.46	1.12	0.52	2.78	461	15.63	176	97	70	0	0	5	1	
	JUNEAU	62	47	66	37	54	3	1.30	-0.79	0.89	1.73	49	40.17	100	97	62	0	0	3	1	
	KODIAK	62	50	69	42	56	4	0.38	-1.28	0.33	0.38	14	48.67	99	92	63	0	0	3	0	
AL	NOME	52	48	55	46	50	4	1.00	0.44	0.40	2.00	205	16.44	141	96	80	0	0	5	0	
	BIRMINGHAM	95	74	98	72	85	7	1.66	0.66	0.93	2.27	135	52.31	125	89	44	7	0	3	1	
	HUNTSVILLE	92	71	99	68	81	4	0.04	-0.80	0.04	0.04	2	42.05	109	96	50	5	0	1	0	
	MOBILE	91	74	93	73	83	3	0.81	-0.47	0.81	2.94	133	48.62	97	98	59	4	0	1	1	
	MONTGOMERY	92	73	96	71	83	3	0.94	0.07	0.94	2.58	171	34.17	91	98	53	6	0	1	1	
AR	FORT SMITH	102	76	105	74	89	12	0.39	-0.58	0.22	0.39	23	27.96	84	84	34	7	0	3	0	
	LITTLE ROCK	97	75	101	72	86	10	0.48	-0.26	0.48	0.48	39	30.85	89	84	39	6	0	1	0	
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	82	51	86	47	66	6	0.09	-0.39	0.05	0.39	42	11.21	77	83	30	0	0	3	0	
	PHOENIX	107	88	109	85	97	6	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00	0	3.09	61	41	21	7	0	0	0	
	PRESCOTT	91	67	93	63	79	8	0.00	-0.34	0.00	0.00	0	9.08	96	62	25	4	0	0	0	
CA	TUCSON	98	78	101	76	88	3	0.02	-0.33	0.01	0.02	3	7.46	96	61	29	7	0	2	0	
	BAKERSFIELD	96	71	103	65	84	4	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	3.19	71	50	20	6	0	0	0	
	EUREKA	65	49	70	46	57	-1	0.02	-0.09	0.01	0.47	270	15.54	63	99	71	0	0	2	0	
	FRESNO	98	68	105	62	83	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6.54	84	52	17	7	0	0	0	
	LOS ANGELES	87	73	97	68	80	9	0.63	0.61	0.59	0.63	900	6.31	73	85	51	3	0	2	1	
	REDDING	93	59	104	54	76	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.63	503	16.13	75	71	15	5	0	0	0	
	SACRAMENTO	92	61	103	56	77	3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	10.67	87	75	20	3	0	0	0	
	SAN DIEGO	88	74	93	71	81	9	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	6.02	89	85	51	4	0	0	0	
	SAN FRANCISCO	80	61	93	57	70	5	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.06	350	12.02	95	84	40	1	0	0	0	
	STOCKTON	96	61	106	53	78	3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	9.42	106	78	20	6	0	0	0	
CO	ALAMOSA	86	44	87	29	65	6	0.00	-0.26	0.00	0.01	2	2.15	39	71	16	0	1	0	0	
	CO SPRINGS	86	58	93	55	72	6	0.33	-0.04	0.33	0.34	50	10.72	77	82	22	2	0	1	0	
	DENVER INTL	87	57	92	50	72	4	0.00	-0.32	0.00	0.00	0	9.38	80	73	20	2	0	0	0	
	GRAND JUNCTION	89	60	91	55	75	5	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.41	87	4.17	67	41	13	4	0	0	0	
	PUEBLO	90	62	98	56	76	7	0.47	0.31	0.47	0.50	161	11.19	110	84	24	4	0	1	0	
CT	BRIDGEPORT	79	61	87	57	70	0	0.01	-0.86	0.01	1.82	122	37.75	123	89	52	0	0	1	0	
	HARTFORD	80	54	87	48	67	0	0.29	-0.63	0.18	1.91	123	34.17	106	93	44	0	0	2	0	
DC	WASHINGTON	85	68	91	64	77	2	0.67	-0.23	0.67	2.35	153	27.29	92	85	50	1	0	1	1	
DE	WILMINGTON	85	62	88	56	74	2	0.01	-0.96	0.01	1.17	71	31.48	98	95	46	0	0	1	0	
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	91	75	93	75	83	2	1.17	-0.48	0.52	1.88	67	49.41	133	97	62	5	0	5	1	
	JACKSONVILLE	91	74	93	73	83	3	2.43	0.70	0.80	3.69	123	40.26	100	97	61	5	0	6	1	
	KEY WEST	91	82	94	80	86	2	1.70	0.04	0.94	2.89	100	21.22	81	86	66	5	0	6	1	
	MIAMI	91	77	93	73	84	1	2.00	-0.36	0.67	5.07	122	40.80	85	92	62	6	0	5	3	
	ORLANDO	91	75	95	73	83	2	0.00	-1.57	0.00	0.00	0	9.84	24	97	57	5	0	0	0	
	PENSACOLA	89	75	92	73	82	1	5.86	4.30	2.13	6.59	246	50.87	102	93	68	4	0	5	4	
	TALLAHASSEE	91	74	96	72	83	3	1.44	0.23	0.64	1.72	79	37.62	82	96	58	5	0	5	2	
	TAMPA	90	78	92	76	84	1	1.62	0.00	1.28	2.37	83	39.54	99	89	61	5	0	3	1	
	ATHENS	90	69	98	65	80	4	0.31	-0.51	0.26	0.31	22	31.13	89	96	51	4	0	2	0	
	ATLANTA	88	72	95	71	80	3	2.19	1.29	1.48	2.47	163	34.93	96	92	52	2	0	2	2	
GA	AUGUSTA	92	71	98	68	81	3	1.83	1.00	1.22	1.85	128	27.89	84	98	48	5	0	4	1	
	COLUMBUS	91	74	97	73	82	3	0.91	0.14	0.48	1.34	103	44.56	126	95	52	6	0	3	0	
	MACON	91	70	96	67	81	3	0.47	-0.39	0.31	0.47	31	30.60	89	100	54	4	0	3	0	
	SAVANNAH	89	73	95	71	81	2	2.41	1.37	0.89	3.13	167	23.92	65	99	63	3	0	5	2	
	HILO	83	73	89	71	78	1	4.75	2.73	2.87	6.81	188	116.06	147	94	71	0	0	6	2	
HI	HONOLULU	88	77	89	74	83	1	0.17	-0.05	0.13	0.39	97	23.37	234	84	56	0	0	2	0	
	KAHULUI	88	75	89	67	82	1	0.41	0.31	0.29	0.77	400	31.28	297	89	58	0	0	3	0	
	LIHUE	83	75	86	72	79	-1	2.17	1.71	1.29	2.72	336	50.26	219	91	70	0	0	4	2	
	BURLINGTON	83	65	92	60	74	5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.00	0	25.35	90	95	59	1	0	0	0	
	CEDAR RAPIDS	82	62	88	55	72	6	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.00	0	21.85	79	96	53	0	0	0	0	
IA	DES MOINES	83	65	94	59	74	5	7.10	6.32	3.63	7.10	522	42.75	150	91	53	1	0	4	3	
	DUBUQUE	80	60	86	56	70	5	0.69	-0.21	0.45	0.75	47	33.16	114	97	54	0	0	2	0	
	SIOUX CITY	82	60	87	50	71	5	0.90	0.21	0.42	1.38	113	21.37	92	98	54	0	0	4	0	
	WATERLOO	80	60	85	54	70	3	0.59	-0.18	0.54	0.67	49	31.91	112	96	49	0	0	3	1	
	BOISE	80	53	90	47	67	-2	0.10	0.02	0.10	0.52	388	7.84	102	68	22	1	0	1	0	
ID	LEWISTON	78	54	88	50	66	-2	0.15	0.02	0.10	1.16	525	10.61	117	80	29	0	0	3	0	
	POCATELLO	81	45	88	36	63	1	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.04	12	6.39	78	66	15	0	0	0	0	
	CHICAGO/O_HARE	82	65	88	60	73	4	0.14	-0.60	0.14	0.14	10	33.09	118	89	44	0	0	1	0	
	MOLINE	83	61	88	56	72	3	0.96	0.13	0.63	0.96	65	29.07	99	97	53	0	0	2	1	
	PEORIA	83	64	90	62	74	4	0.26	-0.61	0.25	0.26	17	31.04	112	94	54	1	0	2	0	
IN	ROCKFORD	83	60	87	54	71	5	0.26	-0.63	0.20	0.28	17	25.70	90	98	49	0	0	2	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	86	64	94	58	75	4	0.56	-0.16	0.56	0.56	45	29.00	102	95	50	2	0	1	1	
	EVANSVILLE	89	68	96	61	78	6	2.19	1.41	2.07	2.19	171	31.82	92	96	52	3	0	3	1	
	FORT WAYNE	80	59	84	54	70	3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.31	24	33.15	113	98	61	0	0	0	0	
	INDIANAPOLIS	85	67	90	62	76	6	0.65	-0.11	0.54	0.65	51	3								

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 12, 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	85	68	92	59	76	5	1.06	0.26	0.61	1.30	98	39.65	108	93	58	1	0	3	1	
	LOUISVILLE	87	71	95	62	79	5	0.70	-0.12	0.36	0.93	70	40.62	116	91	53	2	0	3	0	
	PADUCAH	91	70	97	62	80	7	1.67	0.87	1.33	1.67	129	40.35	113	96	48	5	0	2	1	
LA	BATON ROUGE	94	73	96	72	83	3	0.00	-1.15	0.00	0.00	0	50.77	112	98	54	6	0	0	0	
	LAKE CHARLES	93	76	95	74	84	3	0.54	-0.82	0.20	3.37	144	33.89	78	99	56	7	0	4	0	
	NEW ORLEANS	89	77	93	75	83	1	4.40	2.98	4.02	6.76	269	56.64	117	96	63	4	0	3	1	
MA	SHREVEPORT	97	75	100	73	86	6	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	95	41	7	0	0	0	
	BOSTON	78	61	87	56	69	1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	79	44	0	0	***	***	
	WORCESTER	74	56	81	53	65	1	0.43	-0.50	0.16	1.70	106	37.46	115	89	47	0	0	3	0	
MD	BALTIMORE	85	63	91	58	74	2	0.19	-0.80	0.19	0.50	29	28.14	89	91	46	2	0	1	0	
ME	CARIBOU	68	42	75	34	55	-4	0.38	-0.40	0.24	1.30	95	31.57	114	96	43	0	0	3	0	
	PORTLAND	76	52	85	43	64	0	0.42	-0.36	0.27	0.56	41	27.97	88	89	38	0	0	4	0	
	ALPENA	77	50	83	42	64	3	0.50	-0.17	0.50	0.70	61	34.35	163	98	45	0	0	1	1	
MI	GRAND RAPIDS	78	56	84	49	67	1	0.24	-0.52	0.13	1.55	119	21.50	77	97	53	0	0	2	0	
	HOUGHTON LAKE	76	48	81	41	62	2	0.32	-0.26	0.32	1.37	135	32.87	156	100	48	0	0	1	0	
	LANSING	79	56	84	49	67	2	0.46	-0.17	0.27	2.76	255	25.79	107	97	53	0	0	2	0	
MN	MUSKEGON	78	56	81	49	67	1	0.09	-0.65	0.06	1.63	129	34.31	143	95	54	0	0	2	0	
	TRAVERSE CITY	78	55	83	49	67	2	0.20	-0.59	0.20	1.16	85	29.27	150	95	46	0	0	1	0	
	DULUTH	74	55	80	47	65	5	0.87	0.04	0.45	2.44	170	25.44	111	97	55	0	0	3	0	
MO	INT_L FALLS	75	53	83	41	64	7	0.73	0.00	0.28	1.38	111	15.62	82	97	56	0	0	4	0	
	MINNEAPOLIS	82	64	86	57	73	6	0.39	-0.31	0.33	0.50	40	18.19	74	84	41	0	0	2	0	
	ROCHESTER	78	59	81	53	68	5	1.05	0.19	1.05	2.02	140	25.92	96	95	52	0	0	1	1	
MS	ST. CLOUD	82	57	87	47	69	7	1.54	0.78	1.23	1.54	114	17.91	81	96	43	0	0	3	1	
	COLUMBIA	89	68	97	66	79	7	1.63	0.70	0.83	1.63	102	40.73	131	91	50	4	0	2	2	
	KANSAS CITY	88	70	97	62	79	8	1.82	0.83	0.70	1.82	106	42.20	140	92	53	3	0	5	1	
MT	SAINT LOUIS	88	69	93	65	79	5	0.43	-0.32	0.33	0.43	33	40.02	129	87	47	4	0	2	0	
	SPRINGFIELD	94	72	101	67	83	10	0.20	-0.86	0.20	0.20	11	33.27	102	80	38	5	0	1	0	
	JACKSON	95	73	99	71	84	5	0.18	-0.67	0.18	1.96	135	38.51	91	100	51	7	0	1	0	
NC	MERIDIAN	96	71	102	69	83	5	1.59	0.81	0.62	1.59	123	44.05	105	99	46	6	0	5	1	
	TUPELO	93	73	99	70	83	6	0.00	-0.86	0.00	0.00	0	27.50	66	95	46	6	0	0	0	
	BILLINGS	77	52	89	46	64	0	1.38	1.07	1.37	1.38	274	12.33	113	74	29	0	0	2	1	
ND	BUTTE	69	38	79	31	53	-2	0.18	-0.09	0.18	0.55	117	10.98	107	87	27	0	2	1	0	
	CUT BANK	62	47	75	41	55	-2	3.35	3.07	1.13	3.92	843	9.60	109	91	53	0	0	5	3	
	GLASGOW	73	52	87	42	63	0	1.61	1.36	1.35	1.61	357	14.28	130	92	45	0	0	2	1	
NE	GREAT FALLS	67	48	84	42	58	-2	0.82	0.51	0.52	0.88	160	16.92	144	88	44	0	0	2	1	
	HAVRE	70	49	80	38	59	-1	0.84	0.59	0.41	0.84	200	8.33	87	90	44	0	0	4	0	
	MISSOULA	72	46	84	38	59	-1	1.55	1.32	0.77	2.02	514	13.11	129	93	38	0	0	3	2	
OH	ASHEVILLE	84	63	90	58	73	3	0.19	-0.75	0.17	0.19	11	35.44	99	98	49	1	0	2	0	
	CHARLOTTE	90	69	97	64	80	5	0.79	-0.04	0.78	0.79	55	26.22	83	90	41	3	0	2	1	
	GREENSBORO	87	67	93	62	77	4	0.48	-0.63	0.48	0.61	33	23.06	72	93	47	2	0	1	0	
PA	HATTERAS	86	74	88	70	80	1	0.00	-1.93	0.00	0.04	1	35.25	84	87	60	0	0	0	0	
	RALEIGH	89	68	98	62	79	4	0.52	-0.76	0.29	1.08	50	24.96	75	94	42	3	0	2	0	
	WILMINGTON	87	70	91	66	78	1	2.02	-0.09	1.91	2.41	65	39.60	91	97	56	1	0	2	1	
RI	BISMARCK	80	56	89	46	68	6	0.47	0.04	0.47	0.47	62	11.59	75	86	37	0	0	1	0	
	DICKINSON	80	50	93	42	65	4	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.00	0	10.17	80	88	29	2	0	0	0	
	FARGO	82	58	89	48	70	7	0.03	-0.66	0.02	0.27	23	10.63	57	87	39	0	0	2	0	
SD	GRAND FORKS	78	56	85	46	67	6	1.27	0.69	1.20	2.73	273	18.12	106	94	47	0	0	3	1	
	JAMESTOWN	77	54	83	46	66	5	0.25	-0.30	0.14	0.29	31	13.03	80	96	46	0	0	2	0	
	GRAND ISLAND	87	64	99	53	75	6	0.18	-0.28	0.12	0.18	22	22.14	103	93	42	3	0	3	0	
TN	LINCOLN	89	66	101	59	78	8	0.94	0.20	0.48	0.94	73	27.25	118	92	43	4	0	3	0	
	NORFOLK	83	61	91	51	72	5	0.36	-0.17	0.19	0.36	38	20.58	96	96	50	1	0	2	0	
	NORTH PLATTE	85	60	95	53	73	6	1.34	0.98	0.80	1.56	259	12.15	69	93	42	2	0	4	1	
TX	OMAHA	88	66	96	59	77	7	1.36	0.65	0.97	1.54	120	23.80	94	92	44	3	0	3	1	
	SCOTTSBLUFF	87	55	94	44	71	4	0.01	-0.27	0.01	0.02	5	8.95	71	83	22	4	0	1	0	
	VALENTINE	87	58	96	47	72	5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	0.07	12	17.72	109	85	29	2	0	0	0	
UT	CONCORD	78	48	86	41	63	-1	0.46	-0.33	0.20	1.29	96	29.84	106	95	40	0	0	5	0	
	ATLANTIC_CITY	81	63	88	59	72	1	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.00	0	15.30	48	100	55	0	0	0	0	
	NEWARK	83	64	89	60	73	2	0.04	-0.81	0.04	0.70	48	34.24	103	80	42	0	0	1	0	
VT	ALBUQUERQUE	93	68	95	58	81	8	0.01	-0.26	0.01	0.02	5	5.92	95	54	17	7	0	1	0	
	ELY	83	44	89	38	64	3	0.02	-0.13	0.02	0.02	7	5.81	83	70	14	0	0	1	0	
	LAS VEGAS	99	81	105	70	90	4	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	0.98	33	39	16	6	0	0	0	
WY	RENO	86	55	92	48	70	1	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.09	184	4.76	95	56	14	2	0	0	0	
	WINNEMUCCA	84	43	89	34	63	-1	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	7.05	126	63	13	0	0	0	0	
	ALBANY	78	53	82	48	65	-1	0.25	-0.57	0.15	1.57	112	32.92	116	96	48	0	0	3	0	
AZ	BINGHAMTON	73	54	78	50	64	1	0.70	-0.19	0.62	3.50	226	35.39	119	97	55	0	0	2	1	
	BUFFALO	77	57	81	53	67	1	0.18	-0.63	0.18	3.44	245	35.41	132	90	50	0	0	1	0	
	ROCHESTER	76	54	80	50	65	-1	0.63	-0.07	0.63	1.96	162	37.12	151	97	53	0	0	1	1	
CA	SYRACUSE	78	55	81	48	66	1	0.76	0.02	0.59	1.92	146									

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 12, 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	
OK	YOUNGSTOWN	80	58	86	53	69	4	0.54	-0.39	0.35	3.31	208	37.98	128	99	56	0	0	2	0	
	OKLAHOMA CITY	100	72	106	67	86	11	0.20	-0.72	0.20	0.20	12	17.53	63	80	31	6	0	1	0	
	TULSA	99	75	105	69	87	11	1.93	1.02	1.12	1.93	126	36.55	122	83	36	7	0	2	2	
OR	ASTORIA	68	51	77	48	60	0	0.23	-0.26	0.23	1.76	216	34.80	94	97	63	0	0	1	0	
	BURNS	75	37	86	31	56	-4	0.00	-0.07	0.00	1.06	818	6.72	98	91	23	0	1	0	0	
	EUGENE	75	49	86	43	62	-2	0.63	0.37	0.38	2.03	482	17.77	75	99	43	0	0	2	0	
PA	MEDFORD	84	52	96	47	68	-2	0.04	-0.04	0.04	1.15	808	9.07	84	82	22	3	0	1	0	
	PENDLETON	76	51	87	47	64	-2	1.13	1.02	0.60	1.68	900	3.10	36	79	30	0	0	3	1	
	PORTLAND	75	55	88	52	65	-2	0.15	-0.13	0.15	1.07	233	19.62	92	88	43	0	0	1	0	
RI	SALEM	75	53	86	49	64	-2	0.51	0.24	0.45	1.69	390	17.68	78	94	43	0	0	2	0	
	ALLENTOWN	81	57	86	52	69	0	0.00	-1.01	0.00	1.52	87	28.20	85	94	45	0	0	0	0	
	ERIE	76	62	86	55	69	1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.00	0	31.26	112	92	57	0	0	0	0	
SC	MIDDLETOWN	82	63	87	57	73	2	0.00	-1.09	0.00	1.80	97	28.93	93	90	50	0	0	0	0	
	PHILADELPHIA	85	68	90	64	76	4	0.00	-1.03	0.00	2.45	137	32.81	105	84	41	1	0	0	0	
	PITTSBURGH	82	63	86	58	72	5	1.73	0.97	1.20	4.52	339	43.82	150	93	53	0	0	3	1	
SD	WILKES-BARRE	78	55	83	51	66	-1	0.31	-0.61	0.31	1.79	114	32.03	119	95	48	0	0	1	0	
	WILLIAMSPORT	80	56	85	52	68	1	0.67	-0.40	0.54	4.52	249	32.75	107	97	49	0	0	2	1	
	PROVIDENCE	79	58	86	53	69	1	0.05	-0.87	0.03	0.98	63	29.72	93	89	44	0	0	2	0	
TN	CHARLESTON	90	73	94	70	81	3	2.43	0.97	1.80	2.43	96	28.96	74	96	58	4	0	3	2	
	COLUMBIA	92	71	96	68	82	4	0.66	-0.22	0.37	1.37	91	23.45	70	94	44	6	0	4	0	
	FLORENCE	91	68	95	65	80	2	0.12	-0.96	0.10	0.19	10	29.13	88	96	47	5	0	2	0	
TX	GREENVILLE	88	67	94	63	78	3	2.43	1.61	1.29	2.43	170	32.59	92	96	47	4	0	3	2	
	ABERDEEN	82	54	87	44	68	4	0.03	-0.44	0.03	0.04	5	13.84	80	96	43	0	0	1	0	
	HURON	83	58	94	50	70	5	0.41	-0.19	0.41	1.40	144	16.60	90	90	41	1	0	1	0	
UT	RAPID CITY	86	54	94	50	70	6	0.06	-0.22	0.06	0.33	69	11.37	78	70	22	3	0	1	0	
	SIOUX FALLS	83	59	88	51	71	5	1.19	0.54	0.51	1.73	156	17.33	79	92	46	0	0	4	1	
	BRISTOL	87	63	90	58	75	4	0.41	-0.22	0.24	0.41	36	35.24	107	100	49	1	0	2	0	
VA	CHATTANOOGA	94	70	98	67	82	6	0.00	-0.99	0.00	0.00	0	33.73	87	88	41	7	0	0	0	
	KNOXVILLE	91	69	94	68	80	6	0.50	-0.32	0.33	0.56	42	39.61	104	94	45	4	0	2	0	
	MEMPHIS	98	76	103	74	87	9	0.78	0.06	0.78	0.78	66	33.10	85	80	37	7	0	1	1	
WY	NASHVILLE	94	73	98	71	83	8	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.00	0	30.64	83	80	40	7	0	0	0	
	ABILENE	100	77	105	70	89	10	0.12	-0.52	0.12	0.12	10	17.54	96	69	27	7	0	1	0	
	AMARILLO	95	69	100	64	82	9	0.00	-0.38	0.00	0.35	53	8.62	55	74	29	6	0	0	0	
WV	AUSTIN	101	78	104	77	90	7	0.22	-0.69	0.22	0.22	14	21.19	85	91	35	7	0	1	0	
	BEAUMONT	92	76	95	74	84	3	1.48	-0.39	0.72	6.45	205	43.06	97	100	61	7	0	6	1	
	BROWNSVILLE	100	81	102	79	91	6	0.28	-1.10	0.28	0.28	12	10.38	62	87	44	7	0	1	0	
WI	CORPUS CHRISTI	99	78	100	76	89	5	0.00	-1.39	0.00	0.00	0	21.55	99	92	46	7	0	0	0	
	DEL RIO	101	79	104	76	90	7	0.00	-0.62	0.00	0.00	0	11.54	78	79	29	7	0	0	0	
	EL PASO	97	73	99	69	85	6	0.55	0.14	0.26	0.55	78	8.04	127	64	22	7	0	3	0	
WY	FORT WORTH	101	79	102	77	90	10	0.00	-0.72	0.00	0.00	0	34.98	135	76	33	7	0	0	0	
	GALVESTON	90	80	93	76	85	1	1.84	-0.02	0.93	3.84	123	30.65	102	86	58	4	0	3	2	
	HOUSTON	94	76	99	74	85	3	1.00	-0.27	0.89	1.92	91	38.40	107	99	54	6	0	2	1	
WY	LUBBOCK	97	72	102	68	85	10	0.26	-0.36	0.26	0.26	25	11.14	81	67	27	7	0	1	0	
	MIDLAND	99	75	104	72	87	9	0.00	-0.40	0.00	0.00	0	8.70	86	64	25	7	0	0	0	
	SAN ANGELO	100	72	103	69	86	8	0.45	-0.17	0.33	0.45	42	15.02	100	83	28	7	0	3	0	
WY	SAN ANTONIO	99	78	100	77	89	7	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	29.58	132	88	33	7	0	0	0	
	VICTORIA	101	76	104	75	88	7	0.36	-0.83	0.31	0.71	35	24.75	86	95	39	7	0	3	0	
	WACO	101	77	102	75	89	8	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.02	1	20.69	84	87	35	7	0	0	0	
WY	WICHITA FALLS	103	73	108	70	88	10	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.00	0	16.30	81	81	27	7	0	0	0	
	SALT LAKE CITY	86	61	91	54	74	2	0.01	-0.22	0.01	0.01	3	9.11	84	52	17	1	0	1	0	
	LYNCHBURG	87	64	96	59	75	5	0.37	-0.51	0.14	0.37	25	24.20	80	95	47	3	0	3	0	
WY	NORFOLK	85	70	93	64	77	1	0.19	-1.20	0.17	0.26	11	29.62	83	89	54	1	0	2	0	
	RICHMOND	87	67	94	61	77	3	2.82	1.66	2.48	4.89	249	37.93	115	96	49	1	0	2	1	
	ROANOKE	86	67	93	59	77	5	0.59	-0.30	0.31	0.59	39	23.48	75	90	49	2	0	2	0	
WY	WASH/DULLES	84	64	89	57	74	3	0.55	-0.31	0.55	1.54	104	31.62	103	92	52	0	0	1	1	
	BURLINGTON	74	52	79	46	63	-2	0.92	0.12	0.72	1.29	94	29.13	111	94	46	0	0	3	1	
	OLYMPIA	73	49	82	45	61	0	0.11	-0.29	0.10	0.76	114	26.30	93	97	45	0	0	2	0	
WY	QUILLAYUTE	68	49	73	43	59	0	0.09	-0.81	0.09	2.60	175	26.09	49	99	59	0	0	1	0	
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	71	55	78	52	63	-1	0.04	-0.29	0.04	0.38	70	22.08	98	88	47	0	0	1	0	
	SPOKANE	72	52	78	47	62	-2	0.33	0.21	0.22	0.64	319	8.37	81	80	34	0	0	2	0	
WY	YAKIMA	75	47	84	44	61	-3	0.70	0.65	0.56	1.25	900	5.05	102	90	34	0	0	2	1	
	EAU CLAIRE	80	58	83	52	69	6	0.55	-0.33	0.51	1.32	88	21.93	87	94	43	0	0	3	1	
	GREEN BAY	79	55	84	52	67	3	0.33	-0.44	0.33	2.80	210	31.35	134	97	50	0	0	1	0	
WY	LA CROSSE	81	61	85	57	71	3	0.83	-0.06	0.74	1.88	126	30.59	112	93	46	0	0	3	1	
	MADISON	80	57	83	54	69	4	0.09	-0.71	0.08	0.72	51	29.95	105	97	52	0	0	2	0	
	MILWAUKEE	78	63	84	60	70	3	0.11	-0.61	0.09	0.99	79	29.49	114	91	56	0	0	2	0	
WY	BECKLEY	81	66	84	60	73	6	1.11	0.37	0.76	1.45	114	35.92	109	85	55	0	0	2	1	
	CHARLESTON	84	65	90	61	75	5	0.37	-0.45	0.30											

August Crop Summary

Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: August brought mixed weather conditions across key U.S. agricultural regions. Above-normal temperatures dominated most of the Pacific Coast, Rockies, and southern Plains. Much of the central Plains and lower Mississippi Valley experienced modest warmth. In contrast, the northern Plains, upper Mississippi Valley, and Ohio Valley recorded near- to slightly below-normal temperatures. Meanwhile, precipitation patterns were highly variable. Much of the Delta, central and southern Plains, Southwest, and West recorded below-normal August rainfall, with some locations receiving less than 50 percent of average. Drier-than-normal conditions also persisted across parts of the upper Mississippi Valley and Great Lakes. In contrast, the northern Plains, mid-Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, and portions of the middle Atlantic Coast States received above-normal rainfall, with isolated pockets exceeding 200 percent of normal. Topsoil moisture continued to decline across much of the West and Plains, with many states reporting short to very short moisture levels by late August. Adequate to surplus topsoil moisture levels dominated the eastern Corn Belt.

Summary: Ninety percent of the nation's corn was silking by August 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-three percent of the corn was at the dough stage by August 2, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Six percent of the corn had reached the dented stage by August 2, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. By August 16, ninety-seven percent of the corn was silking, equal to both last year and the average. Seventy-six percent of the corn was at the dough stage by August 16, six percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Twenty-nine percent of the corn had reached the dented stage by August 16, four percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Four percent of the corn was mature by August 16, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. By August 30, ninety-two percent of the corn was at the dough stage, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Sixty-two percent of the corn had reached the dented stage by August 30, six percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Thirteen percent of the corn was mature by August 30, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. On August 30, fifty-seven percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 77 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Eighty-eight percent of the 2026 soybean crop was blooming by August 2, four percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Sixty-two percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods by August 2, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average. By August 16, ninety-six percent of the 2026 soybean crop was blooming, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Eighty-five percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by August 16, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. By August 30, ninety-five percent of the soybean crop

had begun setting pods, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Thirteen percent of the soybeans had dropped leaves by August 30, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. On August 30, fifty-eight percent of the soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

Eighty-six percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 2, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 16, ninety-six percent of the 2026 winter wheat acreage had been harvested, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. At that time, harvest progress was at or beyond 95 percent in 15 of the 18 estimating states.

Eighty-eight percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage by August 2, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the nation's cotton was setting bolls by August 2, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. Four percent of the cotton had bolls opening by August 2, one percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. By August 16, ninety-seven percent of the cotton had reached the squaring stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. Seventy-four percent of the cotton was setting bolls by August 16, two percentage points ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. Fourteen percent of the cotton had bolls opening by August 16, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. By August 30, eighty-nine percent of the cotton was setting bolls, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind average. Twenty-nine percent of the cotton had bolls opening by August 30, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On August 30, thirty-nine percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

Fifty-two percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage by August 2, three percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Twenty-eight percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage by August 2, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. By August 16, seventy-three percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. Thirty-six percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage by August 16, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the average. Sixteen percent of the nation's sorghum crop was mature by week's end, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the average. By August 30, eighty-nine percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average. Fifty-four percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage by August 30, two percentage points behind both last year and the average. Twenty-nine percent of the sorghum was mature by August 30, two percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Seventeen percent of the 2026 sorghum acreage had been harvested by August 30, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind average. On August 30, twenty-eight percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, 36 percentage points below the same time last year.

Seventy-seven percent of the nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage by August 2, four percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nine percent of the 2026 rice acreage had been harvested by August 2, four percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. By August 16, ninety-four percent of the rice crop had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. Twenty percent of the 2026 rice acreage had been harvested by August 16, four percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. By August 30, thirty-eight percent of the rice had been harvested, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 points ahead of average. On August 30, seventy-one percent of the rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

Forty-eight percent of the nation's oat crop had been harvested by August 2, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 16, eighty percent of the oat crop had been harvested, thirteen percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By August 30, ninety-four percent of the oat crop had been harvested, seven percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. At that time, harvest progress was at or beyond 95 percent in seven of the nine estimating states.

Ninety-eight percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage by August 2, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Seven percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 2, three percentage points ahead of last year but 2 points behind average. By August 16, forty-three percent of the barley acreage had been harvested, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average. On August 16, fifty-one percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points above the same time last year. By August 30, seventy-seven percent of the barley acreage had been harvested, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average.

Ninety-eight percent of the spring wheat acreage had reached the headed stage by August 2, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Five percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by August 2, one percentage point ahead of last year but 3 points behind average. By August 16, forty-one percent of the spring wheat had been harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average. On August 16, fifty-two percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the same time last year. By August 30, seventy-seven percent of the spring wheat had been harvested, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average.

Ninety percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by August 2, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 16, ninety-seven percent of the peanuts had reached the pegging stage, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. On August 30, sixty-three percent of the peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points below the same time last year.

Historical Perspective

Historical perspective provided by NOAA/NCEI

According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its hottest August during the 1895-2026 period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the average temperature of 75.58°F was 3.50°F above the 20th century mean. That value broke the August 1983 record of 75.04°F by 0.54°F. Slipping to third place was August 2011, with an average temperature of 74.98°F. Meanwhile, August precipitation averaged 2.30 inches, well below the 1901-2000 mean value of 2.62 inches. It was the nation's driest August since 2000, when 1.91 inches fell.

All states ranked within the warm half of the historical distribution. Indiana, with its 50th-warmest August, was the "coolest" state. For California, Colorado, Nevada, and New Mexico, it was the hottest August on record (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for August warmth were noted in five other Western States—all except Montana and Washington—along with eleven more from the southern Plains to the middle and southern Atlantic Coast. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the third-driest August in Texas and fifth driest in Oklahoma to the wettest August on record in Indiana and Ohio (figure 2). Joining those two Midwestern States on the top-ten list for August wetness were Illinois and West Virginia.

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Percentiles and Ranks August 2026

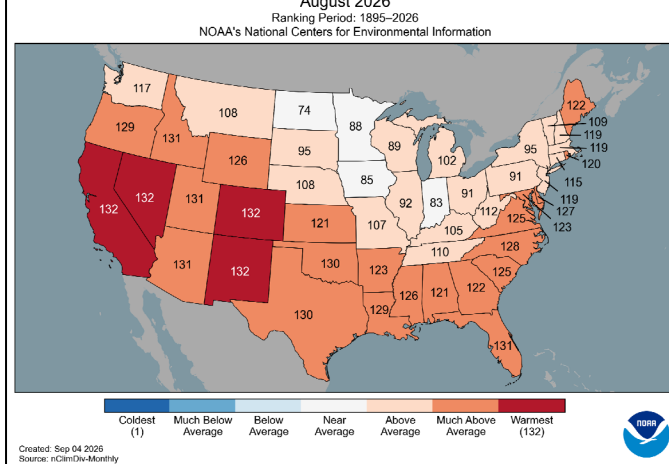
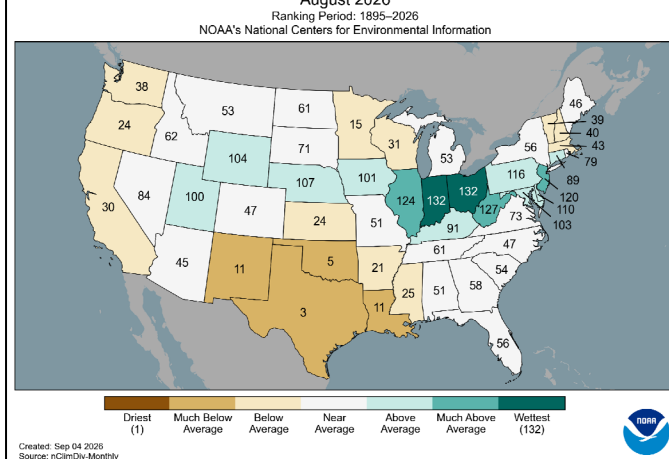


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Percentiles and Ranks August 2026



Summer Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: The U.S. easily shattered a Dust Bowl-era standard, experiencing its hottest summer on record. In many cases, however, the heat was more persistent than extreme—and focused across the West, South, and Atlantic Coast States. June-August temperatures broadly averaged at least 2 to 4°F above normal across the Great Basin, Intermountain West, and Southwest, as well as portions of the Plains, mid-South, upper Midwest, and along the Atlantic Coast. Embedded within the overall hot pattern were several individual heat waves, perhaps the most impressive of which struck the northern Plains and neighboring regions in mid-July. In fact, July 12 featured the highest temperatures on record in a raft of locations, including Miles City, MT (115°F); Sheridan, WY (109°F); and Salt Lake City, UT (109°F).

Meanwhile, a rapidly strengthening El Niño began to influence global weather patterns, with one of the initial U.S. impacts being the suppression of Atlantic hurricanes. Indeed, there were no Atlantic Basin hurricanes through August—and only five tropical storms. Eventually, a record was set for the latest initial Atlantic Basin hurricane during the satellite-monitoring era, as the previous record of September 11 had been set in 2002 and 2013. Among the five tropical storms, three—Arthur, Bertha, and Edouard—were Gulf systems and made landfall in the U.S. Disorganized Arthur moved ashore on June 17 near Galveston, TX, and later contributed to heavy showers in other parts of the South. Bertha, a heavily sheared cyclone, twice made landfall on the U.S. Gulf Coast—on July 22 in southeastern Louisiana and July 23 near the Texas-Louisiana border. Edouard was named on August 31 and moved inland a day later near Johnson Bayou, LA, just east of the Texas-Louisiana state line.

Following an April 21 drought coverage peak of 62.78 percent in the Lower 48 States, according to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, coverage dipped as low as 45.77 percent on July 21. Thereafter, a stubborn ridge of high pressure led to rapid drought development or intensification from the southern half of the Plains to the Mississippi Delta. A separate area across the northern U.S., including portions of the Northwest, northern Plains, and upper Midwest, also experienced worsening drought conditions as summer progressed. In contrast, improving drought conditions were noted in the middle and southern Atlantic States, extending westward across the Appalachians into parts of the interior Southeast. Despite the areas of improvement, U.S. drought coverage rose again, to 59.05 percent by September 1.

Given the extent of dryness and drought, summer flooding was limited to relatively small geographic areas. Still, there were some notable flash flood events in the Southwest, following the delayed-onset arrival of monsoon-related showers in mid-July. Other areas experiencing spotty flooding included the South, East, and lower Midwest. Mid- to late-summer flooding was a bit more extensive from the lower Midwest to the central Appalachians, with multiple rounds of heavy rain leading to near-record summer wetness and occasional river flooding.

Near the end of August, USDA/NASS indicated that 52 percent of the nation's rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition. On August 30, eleven states reported very poor to poor ratings above the national average, led by Arizona at 74 percent and Wyoming at 72 percent. Conversely, pastures were rated at least 60 percent good to excellent on August 30 in California and more than a half-dozen states in the Midwest and Southeast.

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 in early August in Spokane, WA, destroying hundreds of homes. Other notable late-summer 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.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. endured its hottest summer on record, with a June-August average temperature of 74.37°F. That value was 2.99°F above the 20th century mean and relegated the summers of 1936 and 2021 into a tie for second place, with an average temperature of 73.98°F. Meanwhile, summer precipitation averaged 8.11 inches, slightly below the 1901-2000 mean value of 8.32 inches. Still, it was the nation's driest summer since 2020, and before that, 2012.

Every state but Indiana (48th warmest) had a summer temperature ranking within the warmest one-third of the historical distribution. For the Four Corners States, it was the hottest summer on record (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for summer heat affected all other Western States, except Montana and Washington, along with five states from the southern Plains to the Mississippi Delta and ten Atlantic Coast States. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings (figure 2) ranged from top-ten summer dryness in California, Oregon, and South Carolina to top-ten wettest in Illinois and Indiana.

Figure 1 Statewide Average Temperature Percentiles and Ranks

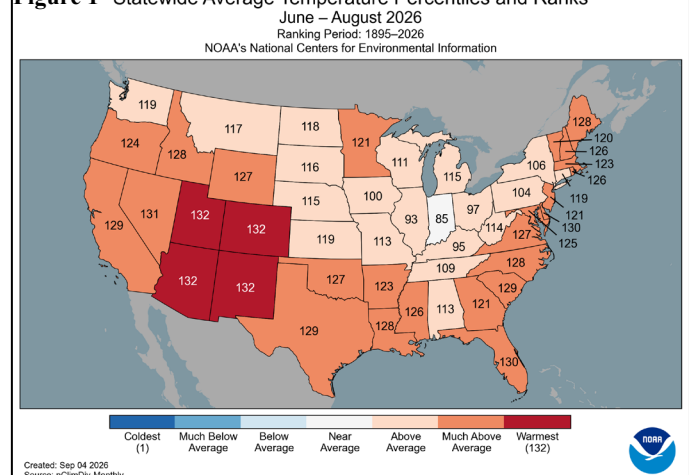
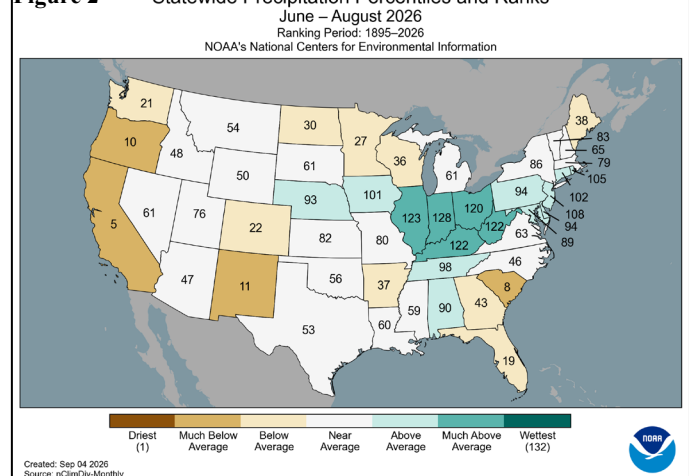


Figure 2 Statewide Precipitation Percentiles and Ranks



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

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

The Plains experienced mixed conditions, with rain providing ample moisture for summer crops in some areas but largely bypassing others. Nearly all the rain arrived too late to benefit winter wheat, which ended the season (on July 5) with just 26 percent of the national crop rated good to excellent and 47 percent rated very poor to poor. More than one-half of the winter wheat ended the season rated very poor to poor in each state on the central and southern Plains, led by Nebraska (93 percent very poor to poor). Portions of the Plains also experienced lingering drought impacts on rangeland and pastures, which near the end of June were rated 66 percent very poor to poor in Nebraska, along with 63 percent in Colorado. Much of the nation's mid-section also continued to struggle with soil moisture shortages; by June 28, statewide topsoil moisture was rated more than 40 percent very short to short in all ten states comprising the Rockies and Plains, except Kansas and North Dakota, led by Colorado at 89 percent.

During the pre-monsoon season, numerous Southwestern wildfires flared. By early July, year-to-date wildfires had scorched some 3.3 million acres of vegetation across the country, well above the 10-year average of 2.3 million. June heat (temperatures averaging at least 2 to 4°F above normal), along with low humidity levels, dry thunderstorms, and gusty winds, contributed to the ignition and spread of wildfires. In contrast, near- or below-normal June temperatures stretched from the northern Rockies into the Great Lakes region. Some of the coolest weather, relative to normal, affected the northern High Plains, where June temperatures locally averaged more than 2°F below normal. The Midwest also observed near- or slightly below-normal temperatures. A late-June (but winter-like) storm system across northern sections of the Rockies and Plains delivered wet snow at some high-elevation sites.

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.

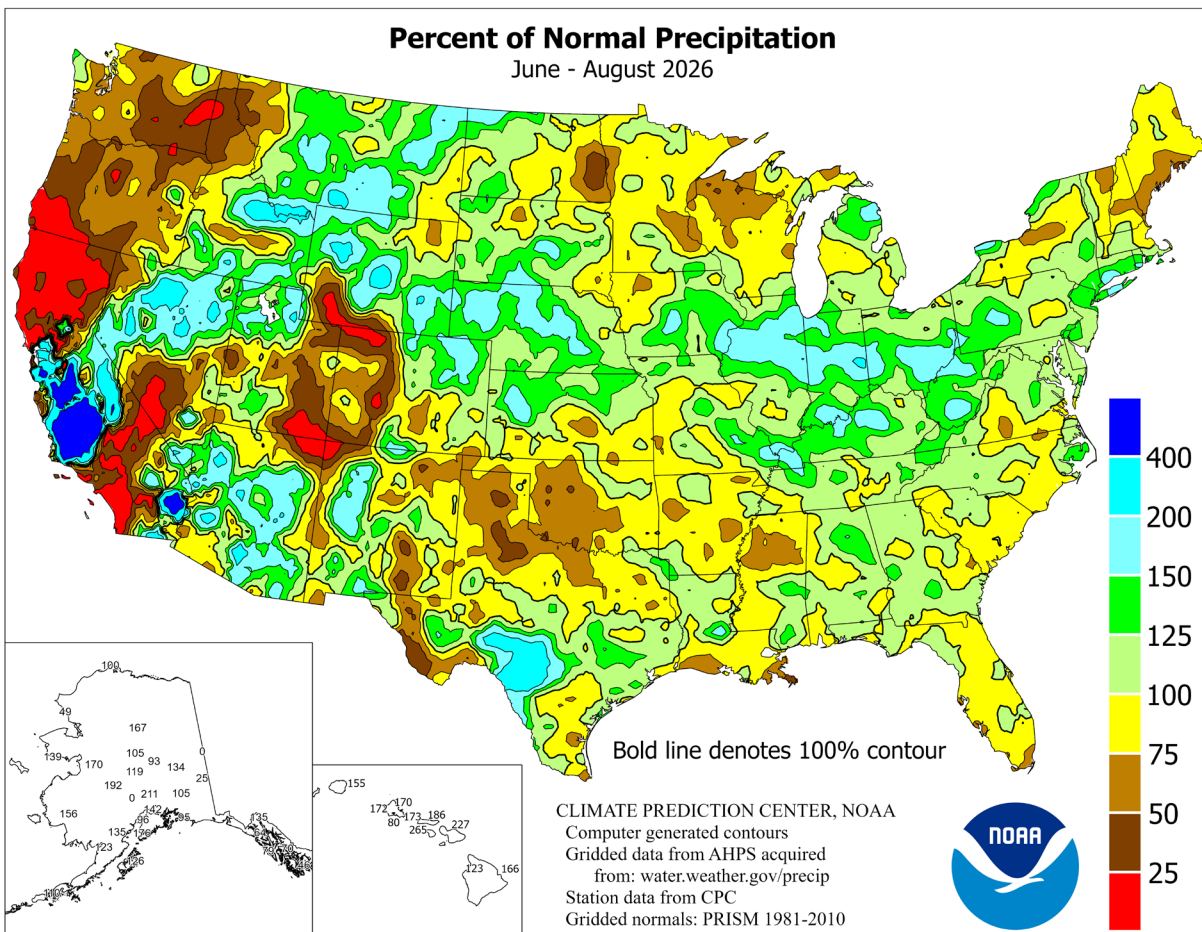
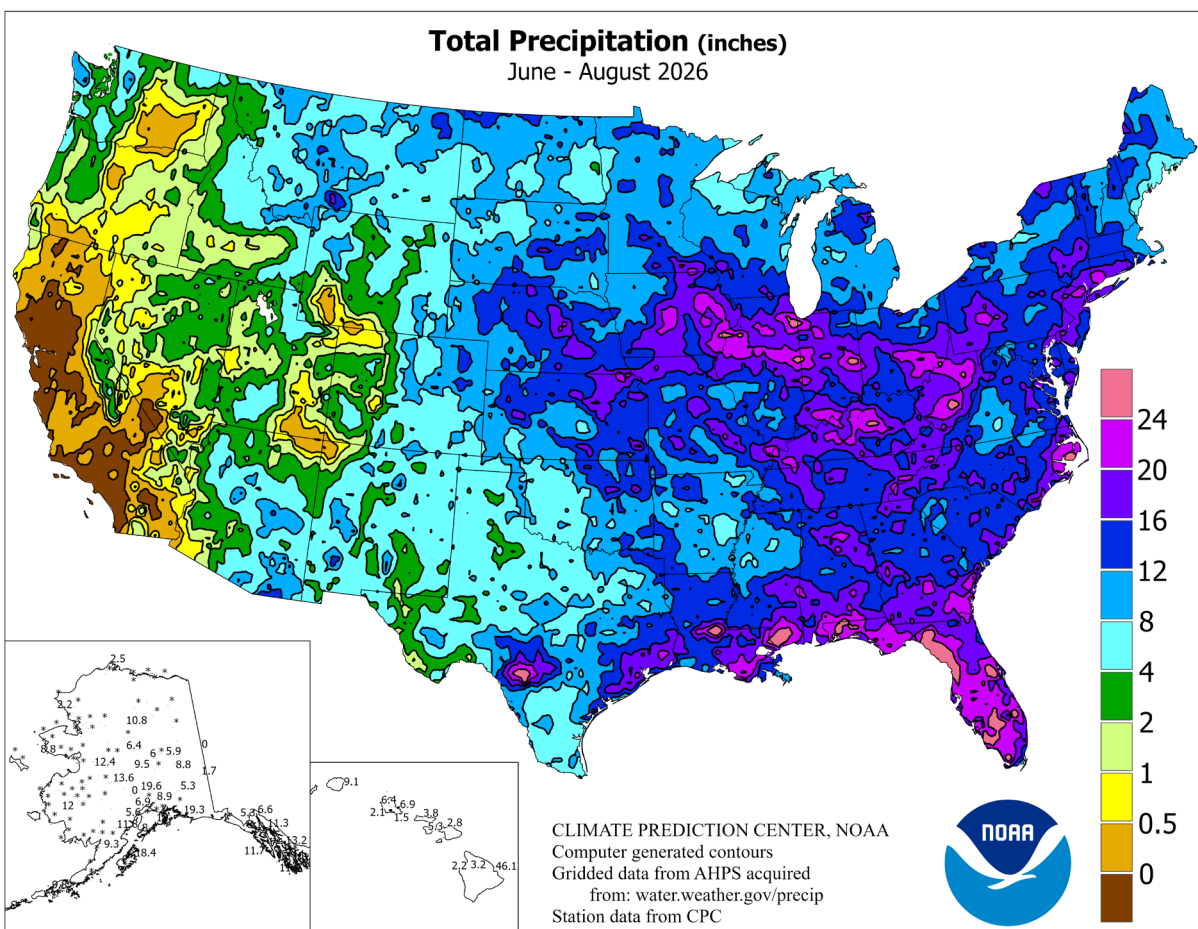
In early August, statewide rangeland and pastures were rated at least 70 percent very poor to poor in Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Nationally, only one-quarter of the rangeland and pastures were rated in good to excellent condition on August 2, while 46 percent were rated very poor to 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.

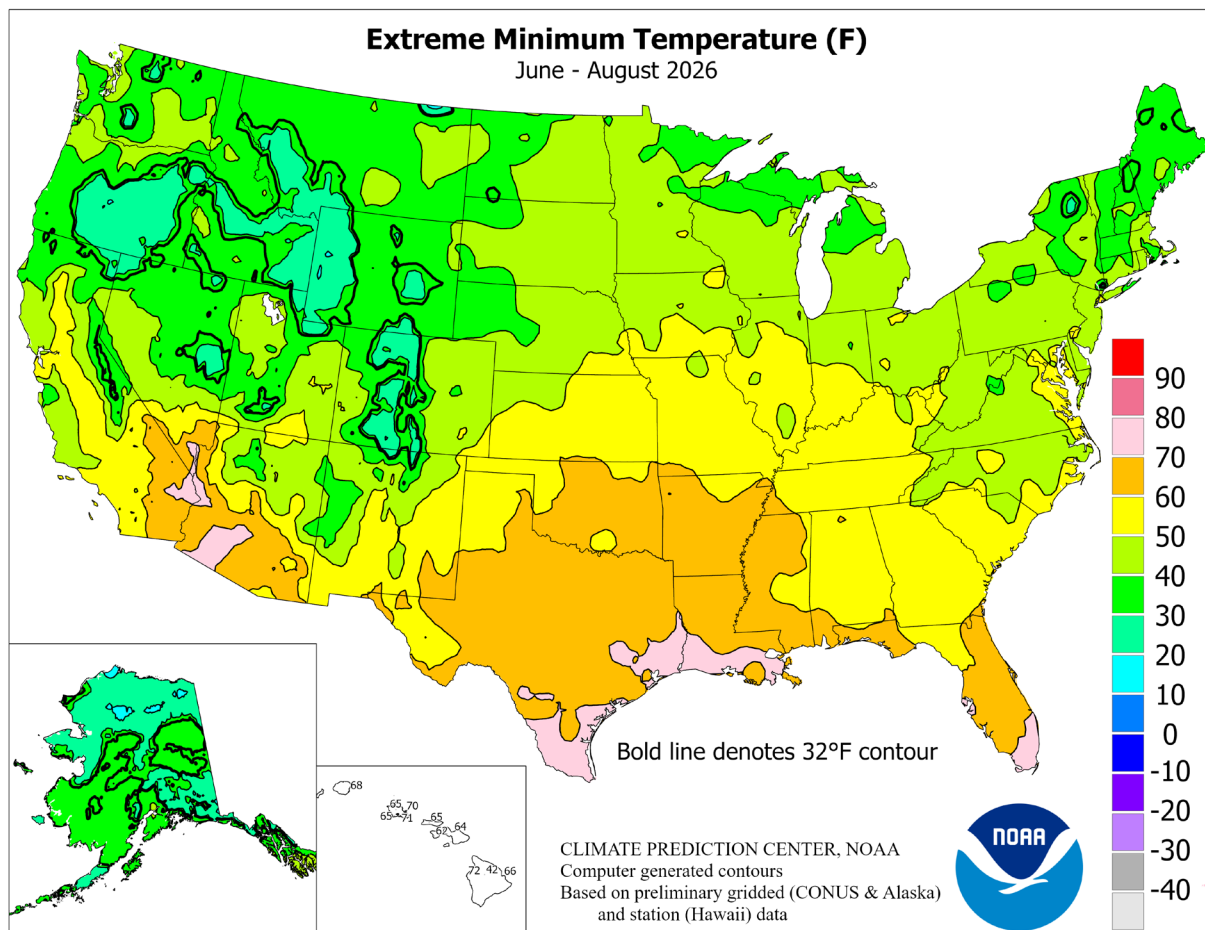
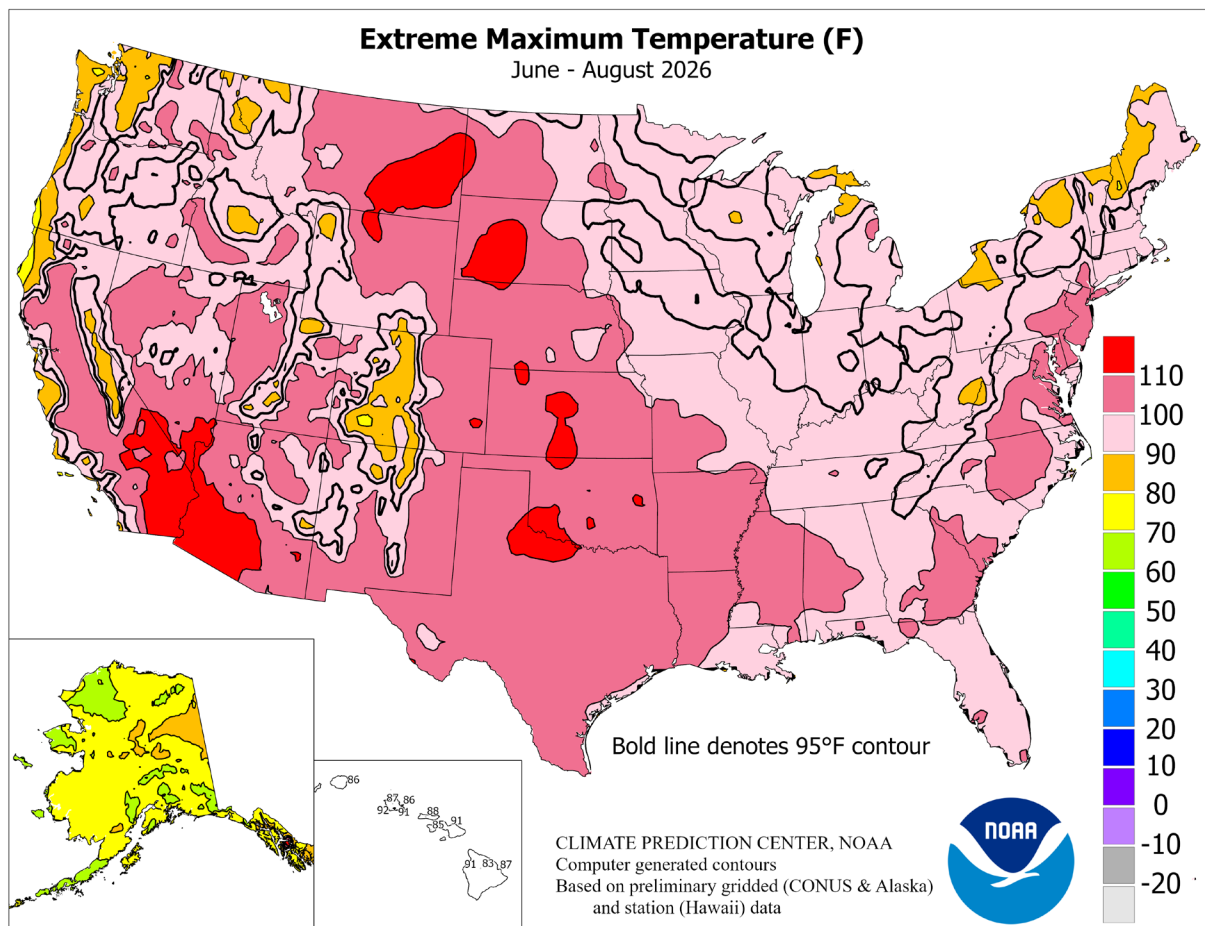
Showers associated with the North American monsoon, although late in arriving, eventually curbed the Southwestern wildfire threat. Before rain arrived, however, the Aspen Acres Fire—southwest of Pueblo, CO—scorched nearly 102,000 acres of vegetation and destroyed more than 915 structures. In Utah, the 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 regional 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. Earlier, 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 U.S. for several mid-month days. Nationally, wildfires during the first 7 months of 2026 charred almost 5.2 million acres, nearly 140 percent of the 10-year average of 3.7 million.

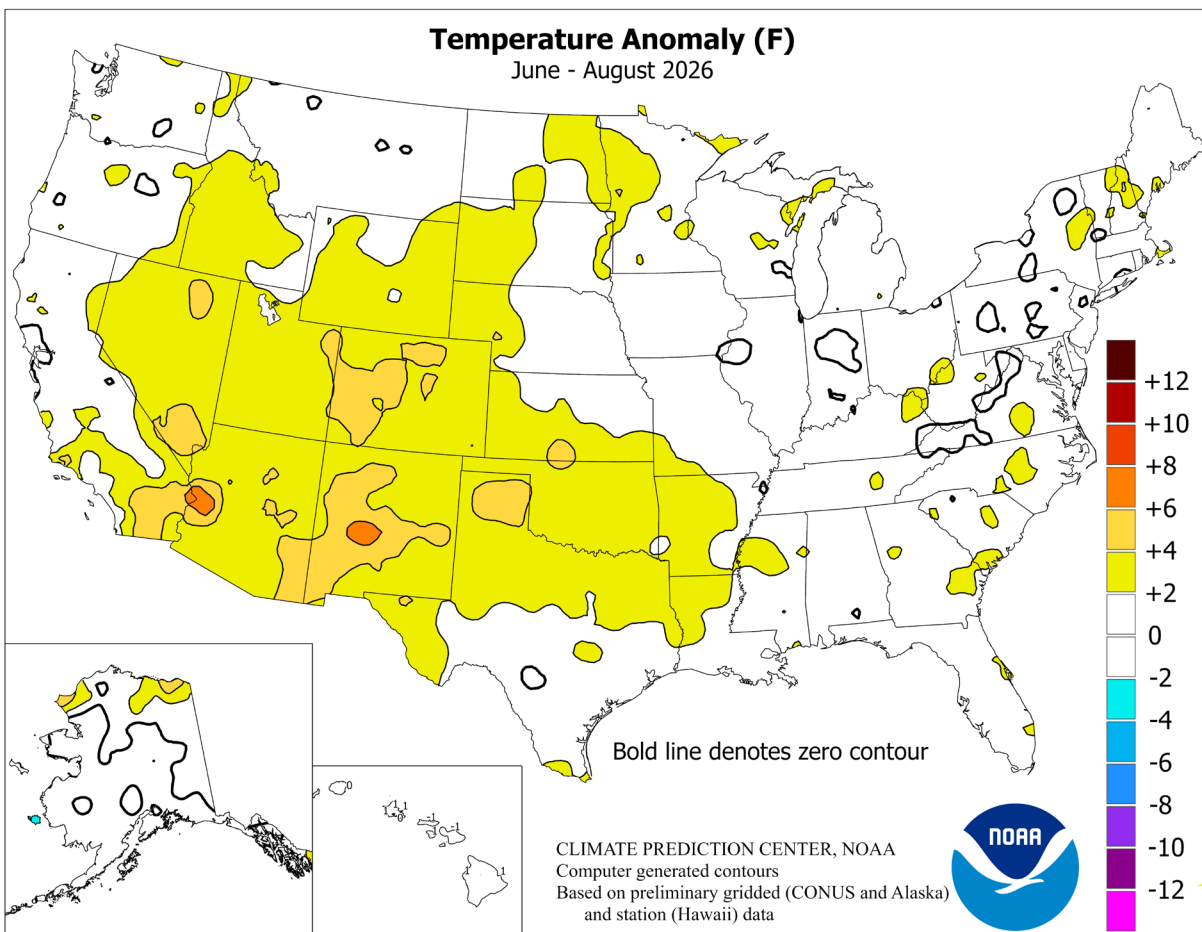
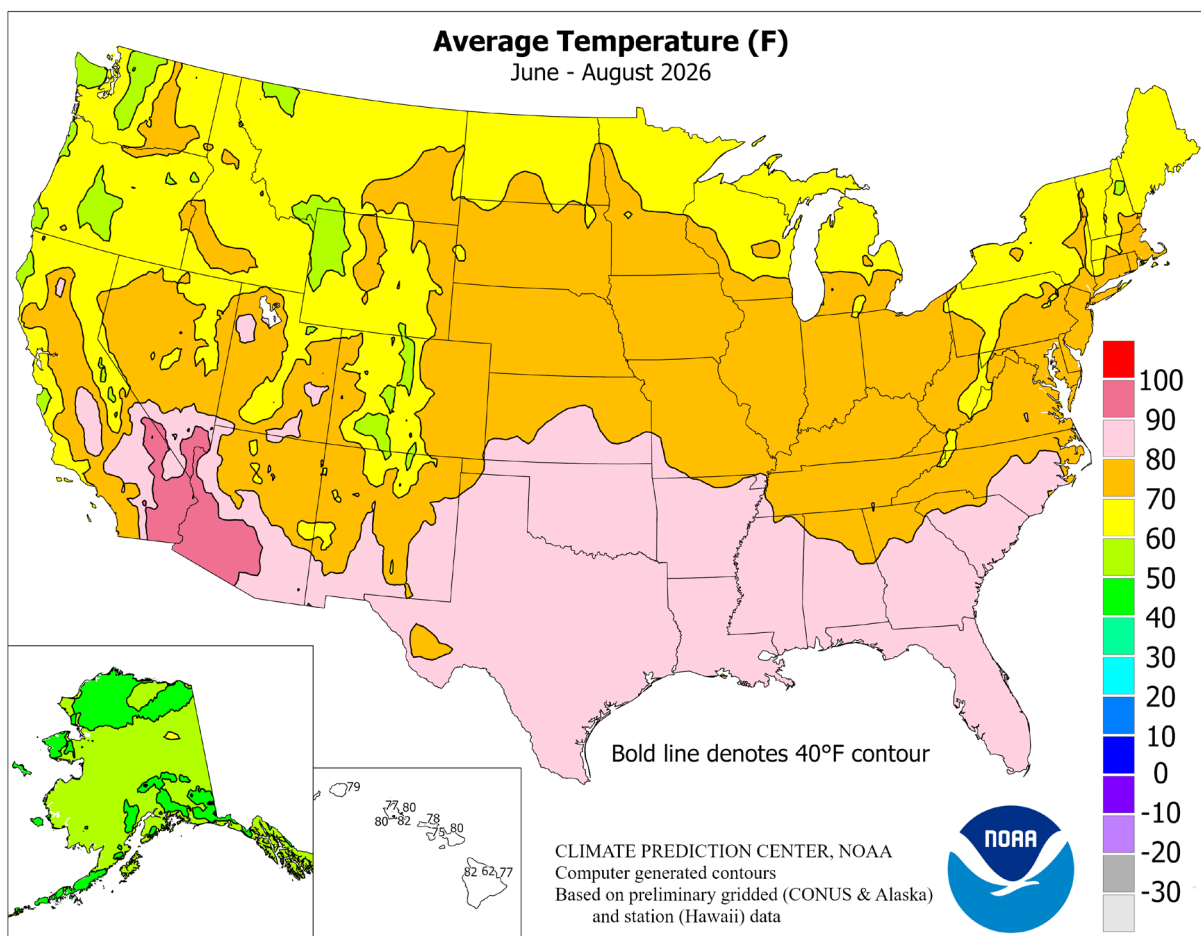
Near- or above-normal temperatures dominated the country during July. The core area of anomalous heat, with monthly temperatures averaging at least 3 to 6°F above normal, stretched from the northern Intermountain West to the northern Plains and far upper Midwest. Memorably hot weather across the northern Plains and neighboring regions peaked on July 12, with many all-time station records being set. 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.

August: A complete summary appeared last week.







National Weather Data for Selected Cities

June - 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
AK ANCHORAGE	57	-1	8.33	2.56	WICHITA	82	2	19.72	6.53	TOLEDO	73	-1	11.81	1.93
BARROW	40	0	2.49	0.00	KY LEXINGTON	75	0	22.48	8.69	OK YOUNGSTOWN	70	0	14.54	2.89
FAIRBANKS	60	0	5.80	-0.05	LOUISVILLE	78	0	21.13	9.09	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	4	7.57	-4.11
JUNEAU	56	0	11.34	-4.03	PADUCAH	78	0	23.41	11.48	TULSA	84	3	15.96	4.18
KODIAK	54	-1	18.43	3.84	LA BATON ROUGE	84	2	20.67	2.95	OR ASTORIA	60	1	5.16	0.91
NOME	51	1	8.81	2.48	LAKE CHARLES	84	1	11.45	-6.97	BURNS	66	1	0.73	-0.54
AL BIRMINGHAM	82	1	25.63	11.07	NEW ORLEANS	84	1	25.06	3.74	EUGENE	67	1	0.81	-1.12
HUNTSVILLE	80	-1	17.66	5.57	SHREVEPORT	84	1	***	***	MEDFORD	74	2	0.39	-0.86
MOBILE	83	1	22.81	1.70	MA BOSTON	74	2	8.11	-2.28	PENDELTON	71	1	0.30	-1.33
MONTGOMERY	82	0	12.31	-0.85	WORCESTER	70	1	17.76	5.47	PORTLAND	70	1	1.52	-1.16
AR FORT SMITH	85	3	12.86	1.31	MD BALTIMORE	77	1	14.47	1.93	SALEM	68	1	1.91	0.02
LITTLE ROCK	84	4	9.28	-0.76	ME CARIBOU	65	0	13.50	1.77	PA ALLENTOWN	73	0	12.20	-2.05
AZ FLAGSTAFF	67	3	6.30	0.44	PORTLAND	69	1	9.13	-2.02	ERIE	71	0	12.00	1.62
PHOENIX	97	3	2.48	0.62	MI ALPENA	67	1	14.99	5.97	MIDDLETOWN	76	1	12.19	-0.29
PRESOTT	78	3	6.41	2.05	GRAND RAPIDS	71	0	10.43	-0.93	PHILADELPHIA	79	2	18.55	5.83
TUCSON	89	2	5.00	0.57	HOUGHTON LAKE	66	1	11.13	2.31	PITTSBURGH	72	1	18.44	6.54
CA BAKERSFIELD	85	2	0.00	-0.06	LANSING	71	1	9.24	-0.93	WILKES-BARRE	71	-1	14.54	3.28
EUREKA	56	-1	0.96	-0.10	MUSKEGON	70	0	10.99	2.09	WILLIAMSPORT	72	1	13.56	0.91
FRESNO	84	2	0.00	-0.27	TRAVERSE CITY	69	0	11.18	2.92	RI PROVIDENCE	73	1	12.52	2.20
LOS ANGELES	71	2	0.00	-0.12	MN DULUTH	66	1	12.29	0.24	SC CHARLESTON	83	2	16.59	-3.19
REDDING	82	1	0.02	-0.92	INT_L FALLS	65	2	8.46	-1.93	COLUMBIA	83	2	8.91	-6.05
SACRAMENTO	75	1	0.00	-0.26	MINNEAPOLIS	75	3	8.43	-4.54	FLORENCE	82	1	15.59	0.32
SAN DIEGO	72	2	0.00	-0.14	ROCHESTER	71	2	14.91	1.25	GREENVILLE	79	0	13.05	-0.33
SAN FRANCISCO	64	0	0.10	-0.08	ST. CLOUD	71	3	8.76	-2.59	SD ABERDEEN	71	1	6.41	-2.68
STOCKTON	77	0	0.11	0.00	MO COLUMBIA	77	0	16.26	3.75	HURON	73	2	9.22	-0.09
CO ALAMOS	66	3	1.28	-1.48	KANSAS CITY	77	1	20.99	6.91	RAPID CITY	73	3	4.86	-1.87
CO SPRINGS	73	3	5.34	-3.01	SAINT LOUIS	79	0	19.35	7.56	SIOUX FALLS	73	1	7.28	-3.55
DENVER INTL	75	3	5.45	-0.22	SPRINGFIELD	79	1	13.74	1.83	TN BRISTOL	75	1	18.85	6.16
GRAND JUNCTION	81	4	1.33	-0.59	MS JACKSON	83	2	16.56	2.43	CHATTANOOGA	81	1	13.94	1.00
PUEBLO	78	3	7.15	1.88	MERIDIAN	82	1	15.33	1.22	KNOXVILLE	79	2	18.41	5.29
CT BRIDGEPORT	73	0	22.45	11.39	TUPELO	81	0	6.49	-7.09	MEMPHIS	83	1	10.60	-1.59
HARTFORD	72	0	14.86	2.20	MT BILLINGS	72	2	5.09	0.79	NASHVILLE	80	1	14.42	2.11
DC WASHINGTON	80	1	11.73	-0.05	BUTTE	62	1	4.52	-0.42	TX ABILENE	86	3	6.99	-0.90
DE WILMINGTON	76	1	16.64	3.58	CUT BANK	64	2	4.81	-0.07	AMARILLO	82	4	5.70	-2.84
FL DAYTONA BEACH	83	1	28.80	9.27	GLASGOW	69	0	6.78	0.73	AUSTIN	86	1	11.03	2.66
JACKSONVILLE	83	1	22.68	1.43	GREAT FALLS	65	1	8.48	3.31	BEAUMONT	84	1	17.54	-2.89
KEY WEST	86	1	13.68	0.45	HAYRE	67	0	4.05	-0.89	BROWNSVILLE	88	2	4.00	-3.00
MIAMI	86	2	15.81	-11.64	MISSOULA	67	1	2.88	-0.93	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	1	8.72	-0.13
ORLANDO	84	2	0.72	-22.47	NC ASHEVILLE	74	1	16.25	1.74	DEL RIO	87	0	9.19	2.69
PENSACOLA	83	0	27.67	4.96	CHARLOTTE	80	2	12.74	0.66	EL PASO	87	3	4.78	0.80
TALLAHASSEE	83	1	21.99	-0.51	GREENSBORO	79	1	10.05	-2.58	FORT WORTH	88	3	9.66	1.69
TAMPA	84	1	24.75	0.60	HATTERAS	80	0	19.80	3.28	GALVESTON	85	0	11.90	-0.46
WEST PALM BEACH	84	2	6.19	-4.25	RALEIGH	81	2	15.13	1.51	HOUSTON	86	1	14.38	-0.23
GA ATHENS	80	1	11.93	-1.69	WILMINGTON	82	2	25.19	4.49	LUBBOCK	83	3	6.08	-0.20
ATLANTA	82	2	14.53	0.94	ND BISMARCK	71	2	5.39	-3.55	MIDLAND	85	2	2.30	-2.85
AUGUSTA	82	0	9.53	-4.31	DICKINSON	68	2	5.22	-1.81	SAN ANGELO	84	1	5.50	-0.33
COLUMBUS	83	1	18.91	5.84	FARGO	72	3	4.57	-5.40	SAN ANTONIO	86	1	12.50	4.66
MACON	81	0	14.00	0.40	GRAND FORKS	70	3	9.43	-0.66	VICTORIA	85	1	9.20	-1.57
SAVANNAH	83	2	11.39	-6.46	JAMESTOWN	69	2	8.93	-0.43	WACO	87	2	6.38	-0.84
HI HILO	77	1	46.09	18.25	NE GRAND ISLAND	75	0	14.57	3.85	WICHITA FALLS	87	4	5.69	-2.21
HONOLULU	82	0	1.48	-0.38	LINCOLN	76	0	16.54	5.49	UT SALT LAKE CITY	80	3	3.09	1.08
KAHULUI	80	-1	2.79	1.56	NORFOLK	74	2	11.61	0.77	VA LYNCHBURG	76	2	9.52	-1.72
LIHUE	79	0	9.12	3.25	NORTH PLATTE	74	2	6.26	-3.02	NORFOLK	80	1	16.44	0.06
IA BURLINGTON	74	0	13.80	1.13	OMAHA	77	1	11.89	-0.71	RICHMOND	78	1	19.07	5.17
CEDAR RAPIDS	73	2	10.89	-3.15	SCOTTSBLUFF	74	2	4.61	-0.83	ROANOKE	76	1	11.51	-0.80
DES MOINES	75	1	21.62	8.37	VALENTINE	74	1	13.47	4.65	WASH/DULLES	77	1	16.05	4.06
DUBUQUE	72	2	17.81	3.87	NH CONCORD	70	2	10.35	-0.67	VT BURLINGTON	71	1	13.80	1.93
SIOUX CITY	74	2	10.56	-1.08	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	76	1	3.93	-8.70	WA OLYMPIA	64	1	2.49	-0.46
WATERLOO	72	0	17.20	2.98	NEWARK	77	1	18.94	5.79	QUILLAYUTE	59	1	7.11	1.98
ID BOISE	76	2	1.25	0.12	NM ALBUQUERQUE	81	4	3.14	-0.39	SEATTLE-TACOMA	66	1	2.86	-0.15
LEWISTON	74	1	1.02	-1.21	NV ELY	69	3	1.92	-0.06	SPOKANE	70	2	1.00	-1.06
POCATELLO	70	3	2.09	0.11	LAS VEGAS	95	4	0.24	-0.50	YAKIMA	71	2	0.24	-0.67
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	74	0	16.78	4.72	RENO	77	3	1.77	0.92	WI EAU CLAIRE	71	1	10.85	-1.77
MOLINE	74	0	17.26	4.05	WINNEMUCCA	73	3	2.46	1.68	GREEN BAY	69	1	12.09	0.97
PEORIA	75	0	16.53	5.96	NY ALBANY	71	0	17.36	4.99	LA CROSSE	73	0	15.92	2.71
ROCKFORD	72	0	12.27	-0.96	BINGHAMTON	68	1	13.36	0.76	MADISON	71	1	13.61	-0.34
SPRINGFIELD	75	0	10.28	-1.55	BUFFALO	70	0	9.72	-0.11	MILWAUKEE	71	0	12.78	1.35
IN EVANSVILLE	78	1	14.63	2.74	ROCHESTER	70	-1	14.48	4.25	WV BECKLEY	72	2	17.36	4.39
FORT WAYNE	72	0	16.14	3.80	SYRACUSE	71	1	10.26	-0.87	CHARLESTON	75	1	23.65	9.80
INDIANAPOLIS	75	1	15.71	3.14	OH AKRON-CANTON	71	-1	10.85	-1.33	ELKINS	71	1	19.83	5.49
SOUTH BEND	72	1	3.90	-7.93	CINCINNATI	75	0	15.94	3.93	HUNTINGTON	77	2	13.91	0.69
KS CONCORDIA	78	1	11.34	-0.13	CLEVELAND	72	-1	12.94	1.90	WY CASPER	70	3	3.29	-0.04
DODGE CITY	80	2	9.09	-0.27	COLUMBUS	75	1	16.67	3.93	CHEYENNE	70	3	6.65	0.86
GOODLAND	76	2	7.05	-2.06	DAYTON	73	-1	16.81	5.76	LANDER	71	3	2.46	0.26
TOPEKA	78	0	15.02	1.55	MANSFIELD	71	0	12.67	0.42	SHERIDAN	69	2	2.44	-1.32

National Agricultural Summary

September 7 – 13, 2026

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

Weather conditions varied across major U.S. agricultural regions. Temperatures were near to above normal across much of the nation, with portions of the central and southern Plains averaging 6 to 10°F above normal. In contrast, below-normal temperatures were observed across parts of New England and the northern Rockies, ranging from 2 to 6°F below normal. Meanwhile, below-normal precipitation dominated large areas

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

Corn: Eighty-six percent of the corn crop had reached the dent stage by September 13, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the nation's corn crop was mature by September 13, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eight percent of the 2026 corn acreage had been harvested by September 13, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. On September 13, fifty-seven percent of the nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 10 points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 76 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Forty-four percent of the soybean crop had dropped leaves by September 13, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the 2026 soybean acreage had been harvested by September 13, one percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of the 5-year average. On September 13, fifty-eight percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

Cotton: Fifty-seven percent of the nation's cotton crop had bolls opening by September 13, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eight percent of the 2026 cotton acreage had been harvested by September 13, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On September 13, thirty-six percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week but 16 points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Eight percent of the intended 2027 winter wheat acreage had been planted by September 13, two percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Planting progress was most advanced in Washington, with 33 percent planted, 16 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind the 5-year average.

Sorghum: Ninety-seven percent of the sorghum crop had reached the headed stage by September 13, three percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By September 13, seventy-eight percent of the sorghum crop had reached the coloring stage, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-nine percent of the nation's sorghum crop was mature, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-two percent of the 2026 sorghum acreage had been harvested by September 13, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On September 13, 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: Sixty-two percent of the nation's rice acreage had been harvested by September 13, three percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Small Grains: Ninety-four percent of the nation's barley crop had been harvested by September 13, unchanged from last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest completion was at or beyond 95 percent in four of the five estimating states.

Ninety-three percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by September 13, unchanged from last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Harvest was at or beyond 95 percent complete in four of the six estimating states.

Other Crops: Two percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been harvested by September 13, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On September 13, sixty-one percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 3 points below the same time last year.

Eight percent of the 2026 sugarbeet acreage had been harvested by September 13, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2026

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Dented				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	59	48	58	63
IL	92	76	88	87
IN	83	68	84	82
IA	89	79	89	87
KS	93	86	93	90
KY	88	88	92	87
MI	73	51	59	71
MN	76	85	91	79
MO	93	92	96	94
NE	80	74	85	88
NC	97	95	97	97
ND	60	62	78	66
OH	79	73	81	75
PA	51	42	50	56
SD	84	72	86	82
TN	97	96	97	96
TX	97	94	97	96
WI	69	57	73	72
18 Sts	83	76	86	84
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	10	0	1	12
IL	47	29	50	46
IN	37	12	32	31
IA	45	17	38	38
KS	53	53	75	57
KY	74	72	81	65
MI	13	0	4	18
MN	24	24	46	29
MO	64	46	63	59
NE	33	14	29	40
NC	86	80	88	88
ND	11	16	32	14
OH	30	16	22	27
PA	23	4	12	10
SD	28	22	38	26
TN	83	81	88	73
TX	89	78	84	84
WI	16	14	26	17
18 Sts	39	25	42	38
These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
IL	5	3	8	4
IN	5	0	2	3
IA	3	0	2	2
KS	9	18	29	18
KY	28	19	32	21
MI	0	0	0	1
MN	0	0	0	1
MO	16	14	23	13
NE	3	0	3	3
NC	57	38	54	52
ND	0	0	1	0
OH	1	0	0	1
PA	0	0	0	0
SD	0	0	3	1
TN	45	30	44	28
TX	71	69	73	69
WI	0	0	1	0
18 Sts	7	5	8	6
These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.				

Corn Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	16	34	7	43	0
IL	4	9	29	44	14
IN	3	7	29	53	8
IA	2	5	17	58	18
KS	16	19	23	32	10
KY	0	4	19	60	17
MI	1	3	31	42	23
MN	4	10	29	41	16
MO	2	8	25	53	12
NE	5	10	30	38	17
NC	22	30	34	11	3
ND	16	26	36	21	1
OH	1	6	25	53	15
PA	0	0	7	63	30
SD	14	19	31	32	4
TN	1	3	16	45	35
TX	12	23	30	24	11
WI	4	10	25	52	9
18 Sts	6	11	26	44	13
Prev Wk	6	11	27	42	14
Prev Yr	3	6	24	50	17

Winter Wheat Percent Planted				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	0	0	0	0
CA	2	0	0	0
CO	18	0	15	25
ID	11	6	10	13
IL	2	0	1	1
IN	4	0	1	3
KS	4	0	4	6
MI	3	0	0	4
MO	2	0	0	1
MT	10	2	11	15
NE	16	0	5	15
NC	1	0	0	1
OH	0	0	0	0
OK	3	0	0	7
OR	12	3	9	9
SD	20	2	17	20
TX	12	4	12	13
WA	49	16	33	42
18 Sts	10	2	8	12
These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.				

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	96	95	96	91
MN	100	97	98	94
MT	92	75	88	95
ND	90	86	92	88
SD	99	100	100	100
WA	97	95	96	97
6 Sts	93	86	93	92
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's spring wheat acreage.				

Barley Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	97	97	98	92
MN	100	95	97	94
MT	91	82	91	93
ND	94	93	95	94
WA	98	96	97	97
5 Sts	94	90	94	93
These 5 States harvested 85% of last year's barley acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2026

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	53	55	67	48
IL	57	24	46	43
IN	48	23	43	38
IA	32	6	22	28
KS	23	26	43	30
KY	34	37	49	28
LA	83	82	87	76
MI	40	19	37	40
MN	16	31	54	28
MS	68	70	86	65
MO	31	21	36	23
NE	35	19	37	47
NC	27	17	34	29
ND	41	33	60	48
OH	40	15	24	32
SD	29	27	48	40
TN	52	59	70	41
WI	17	12	27	20
18 Sts	38	26	44	37
These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybeans Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	24	27	35	16
IL	3	2	4	2
IN	3	NA	3	2
IA	1	NA	0	1
KS	0	NA	1	1
KY	3	8	17	4
LA	61	48	59	48
MI	0	NA	0	1
MN	0	0	1	2
MS	41	35	50	32
MO	4	1	3	1
NE	0	NA	0	1
NC	2	0	2	1
ND	0	NA	3	2
OH	2	NA	0	1
SD	0	NA	1	1
TN	16	15	26	9
WI	0	NA	0	0
18 Sts	5	NA	6	3
These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.				

Soybean Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	3	4	27	51	15
IL	5	8	30	43	14
IN	3	7	29	53	8
IA	2	5	19	56	18
KS	10	19	32	33	6
KY	1	4	21	61	13
LA	1	5	27	60	7
MI	1	7	33	41	18
MN	3	10	30	45	12
MS	1	4	26	38	31
MO	3	8	32	50	7
NE	2	6	28	48	16
NC	4	11	27	51	7
ND	10	22	44	23	1
OH	1	7	28	50	14
SD	12	15	30	40	3
TN	1	4	20	46	29
WI	5	12	24	50	9
18 Sts	4	9	29	46	12
Prev Wk	4	9	29	46	12
Prev Yr	3	8	26	50	13

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	53	44	56	46
AZ	72	88	89	79
AR	59	56	78	68
CA	34	25	35	33
GA	60	39	55	51
KS	20	46	68	44
LA	83	70	78	80
MS	63	55	71	67
MO	52	13	43	42
NC	39	39	47	42
OK	36	45	58	35
SC	43	29	48	45
TN	63	52	64	42
TX	45	37	55	44
VA	55	44	60	55
15 Sts	49	40	57	48
These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	0	1	0
AZ	4	35	37	9
AR	0	0	0	1
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	1	0	1	0
KS	0	1	3	0
LA	4	1	5	5
MS	0	0	4	1
MO	0	0	0	0
NC	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	0	0	0	0
TN	1	0	0	1
TX	21	18	21	18
VA	0	0	0	0
15 Sts	9	7	8	8
These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.				

Cotton Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	5	19	57	18
AZ	0	0	3	40	57
AR	0	2	22	51	25
CA	0	0	5	5	90
GA	2	9	29	51	9
KS	8	28	40	21	3
LA	0	6	21	66	7
MS	1	4	48	35	12
MO	0	0	14	85	1
NC	1	2	35	52	10
OK	4	51	33	11	1
SC	4	14	33	37	12
TN	4	13	24	52	7
TX	19	30	33	16	2
VA	8	11	26	55	0
15 Sts	12	22	30	30	6
Prev Wk	11	21	34	29	5
Prev Yr	4	10	34	42	10

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2026

Sorghum Percent Headed				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	99	98	99	99
KS	99	89	95	97
NE	96	92	97	99
OK	94	96	98	95
SD	100	97	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
6 Sts	100	94	97	99
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Coloring				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	68	60	75	75
KS	74	59	72	73
NE	73	50	56	86
OK	68	64	76	67
SD	88	51	69	89
TX	97	95	97	96
6 Sts	80	68	78	80
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Mature				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	10	15	20	15
KS	28	27	36	25
NE	8	10	16	17
OK	26	54	69	26
SD	49	11	32	35
TX	88	84	88	86
6 Sts	43	41	49	41
These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	0
KS	3	1	3	3
NE	1	0	1	1
OK	6	32	36	6
SD	1	2	10	1
TX	79	72	75	75
6 Sts	22	20	22	22
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.				

Sorghum Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	22	26	15	37	0
KS	14	23	35	21	7
NE	2	17	40	36	5
OK	14	23	37	25	1
SD	13	24	30	26	7
TX	7	22	47	19	5
6 Sts	12	23	37	23	5
Prev Wk	13	23	36	21	7
Prev Yr	3	7	25	46	19

Rice Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	57	53	67	47
CA	17	2	10	9
LA	92	90	95	90
MS	58	53	65	59
MO	42	14	39	25
TX	94	85	90	90
6 Sts	59	50	62	50
These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.				

Peanuts Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	2	1	3	2
FL	13	6	8	11
GA	2	1	2	2
NC	1	0	0	0
OK	4	0	2	1
SC	4	0	1	2
TX	0	0	0	0
VA	0	0	0	1
8 Sts	3	1	2	2
These 8 States harvested 95% of last year's peanut acreage.				

Peanut Condition by Percent					
	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	10	21	59	10
FL	0	1	17	81	1
GA	2	9	30	53	6
NC	0	8	27	52	13
OK	4	14	31	48	3
SC	1	9	32	43	15
TX	1	15	42	40	2
VA	10	19	21	39	11
8 Sts	1	9	29	55	6
Prev Wk	1	8	29	55	7
Prev Yr	1	7	28	54	10

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested				
	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 13 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	3	1	3	4
MI	6	0	1	8
MN	9	8	10	7
ND	11	10	14	10
4 Sts	7	NA	8	7
These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.				

Crop Progress and Condition**Week Ending September 13, 2026**

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent Week Ending Sep 13, 2026												
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	5	20	67	7		NH	0	0	27	73	0
AZ	23	36	12	15	14		NJ	2	3	22	71	2
AR	40	28	21	9	2		NM	22	33	37	6	2
CA	0	0	30	60	10		NY	0	4	31	62	3
CO	26	24	32	16	2		NC	0	2	53	44	1
CT	0	0	35	65	0		ND	18	29	36	17	0
DE	16	31	24	27	2		OH	0	6	26	66	2
FL	6	17	27	32	18		OK	38	26	27	8	1
GA	7	23	38	29	3		OR	8	25	39	27	1
ID	4	46	38	12	0		PA	0	6	11	67	16
IL	6	12	42	37	3		RI	0	0	35	65	0
IN	3	7	34	51	5		SC	4	36	44	15	1
IA	2	7	27	53	11		SD	33	30	29	8	0
KS	16	24	34	24	2		TN	7	19	40	32	2
KY	1	10	36	50	3		TX	28	30	30	10	2
LA	2	13	37	48	0		UT	10	55	17	17	1
ME	4	11	44	38	3		VT	0	0	50	50	0
MD	0	15	50	35	0		VA	6	19	33	35	7
MA	0	0	35	65	0		WA	10	11	22	57	0
MI	2	9	34	35	20		WV	8	18	42	27	5
MN	19	34	35	11	1		WI	5	17	35	40	3
MS	7	22	38	30	3		WY	33	30	36	1	0
MO	8	18	34	39	1		48 Sts	23	28	30	16	3
MT	27	31	30	10	2							
NE	32	27	28	13	0		Prev W	24	29	29	16	2
NV	5	35	40	15	5		Prev Yr	13	22	30	28	7

VP - Very Poor;

P - Poor;

F - Fair;

G - Good;

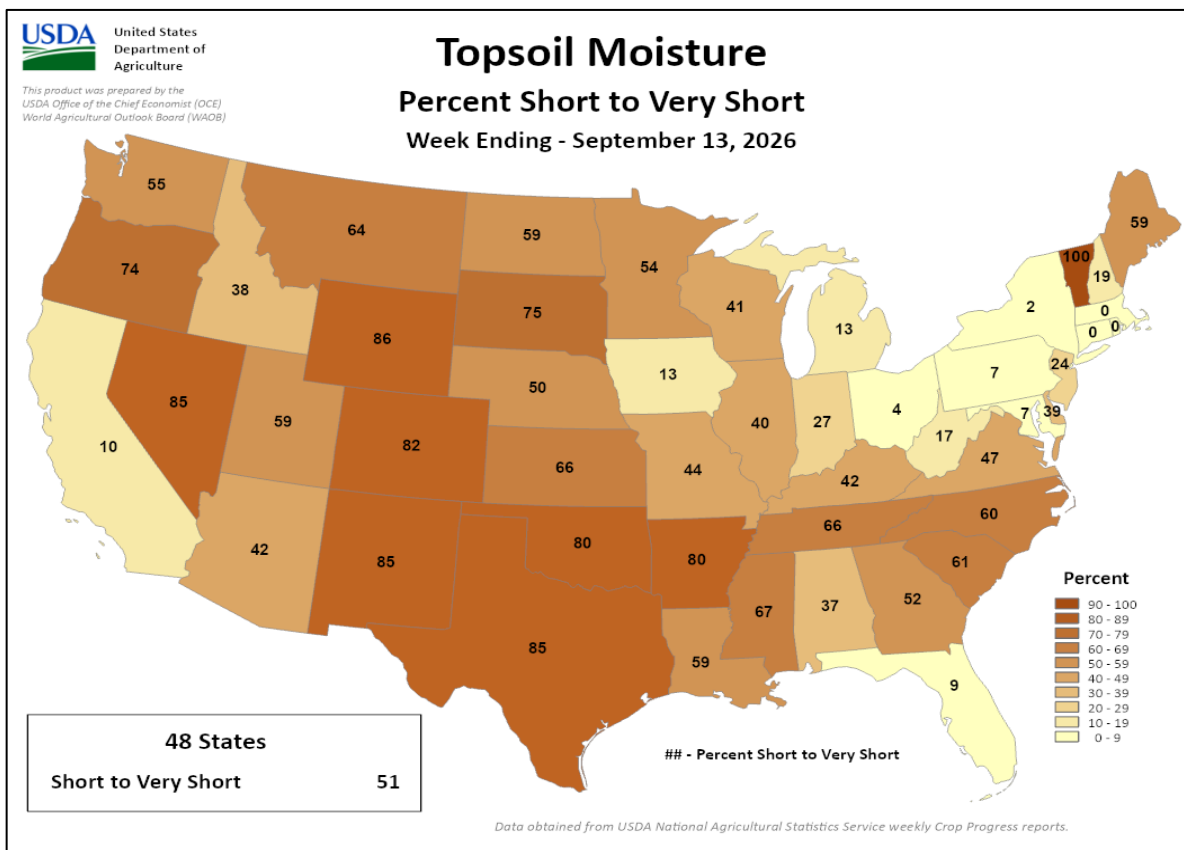
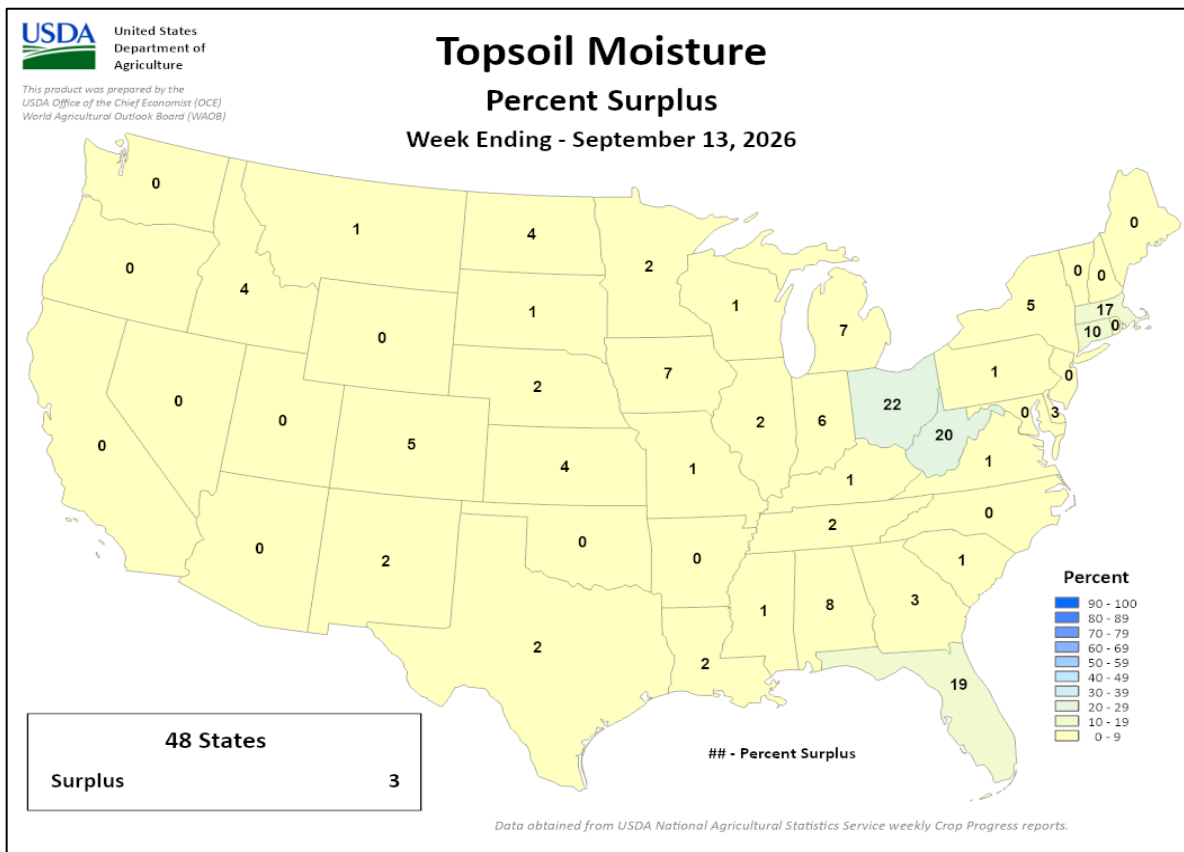
EX - Excellent

NA - Not Available;

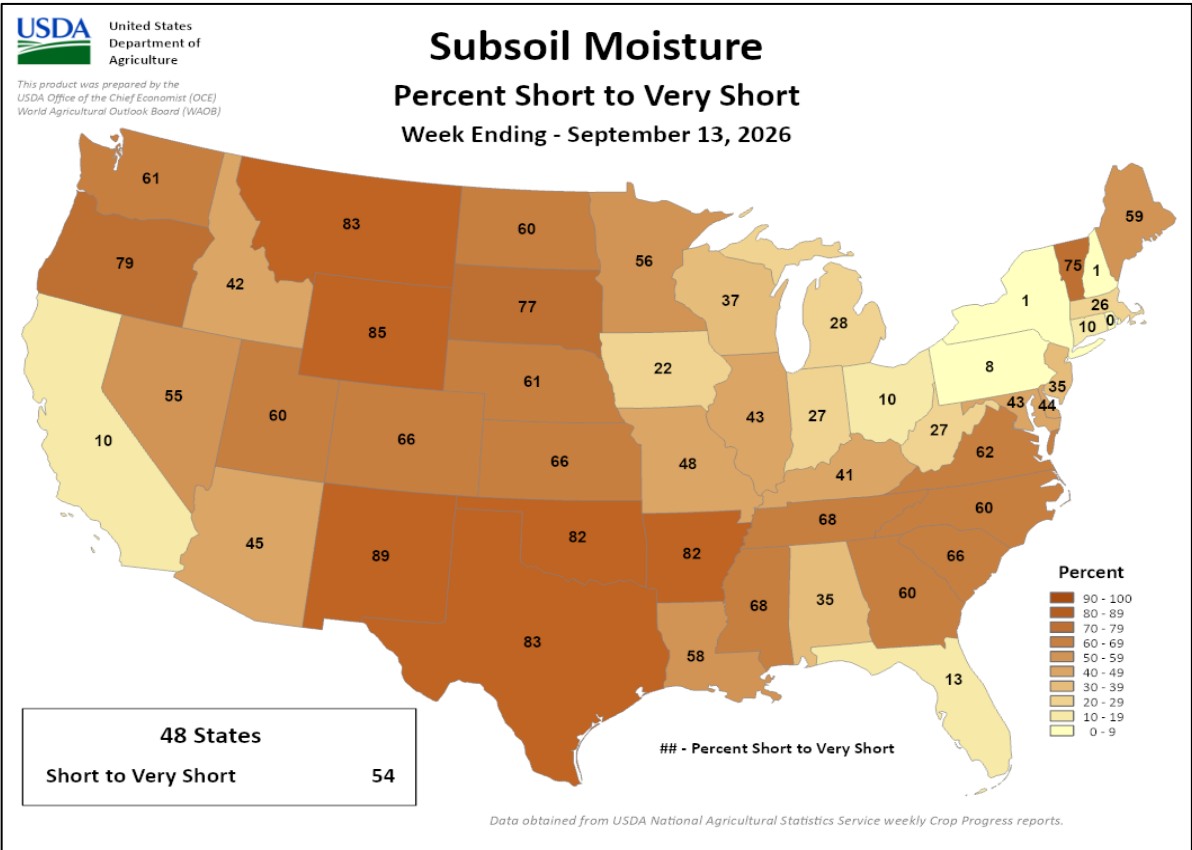
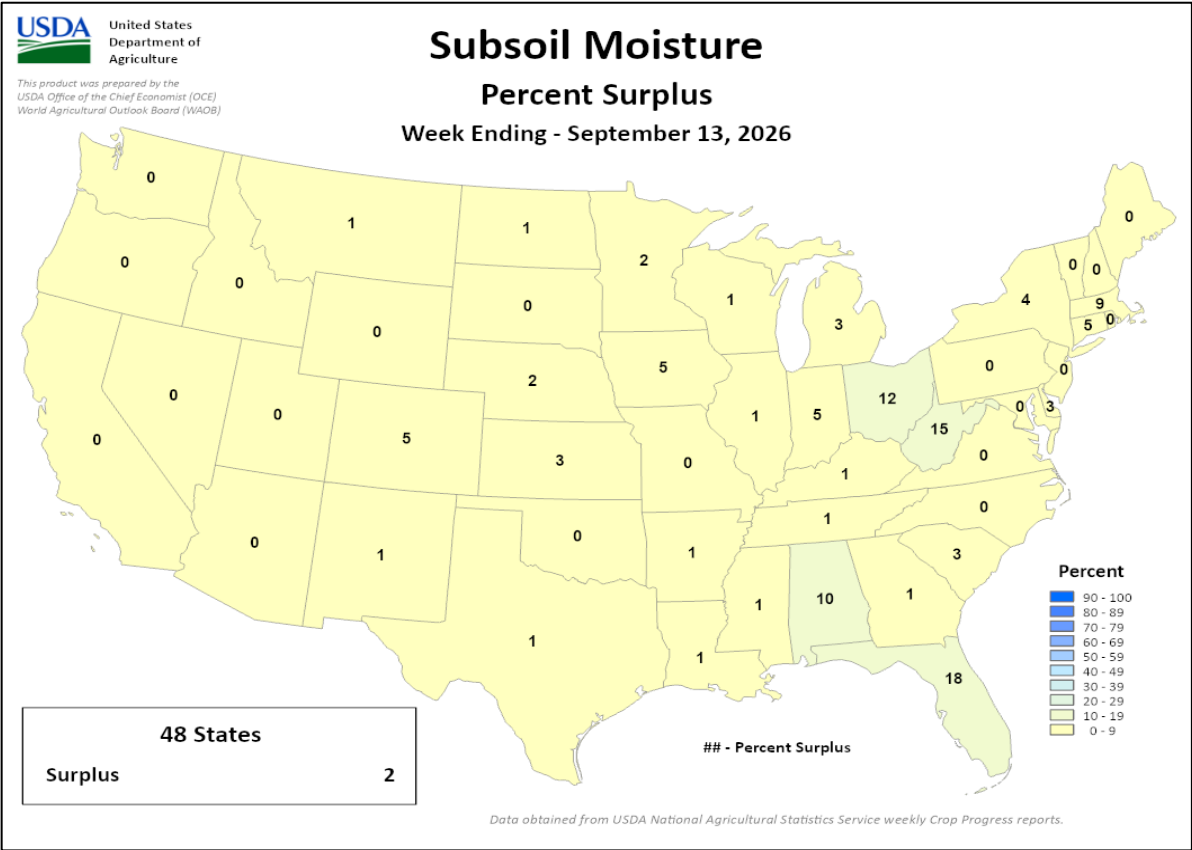
*Revised

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 13, 2026



Crop Progress and Condition
Week Ending September 13, 2026



September 10 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

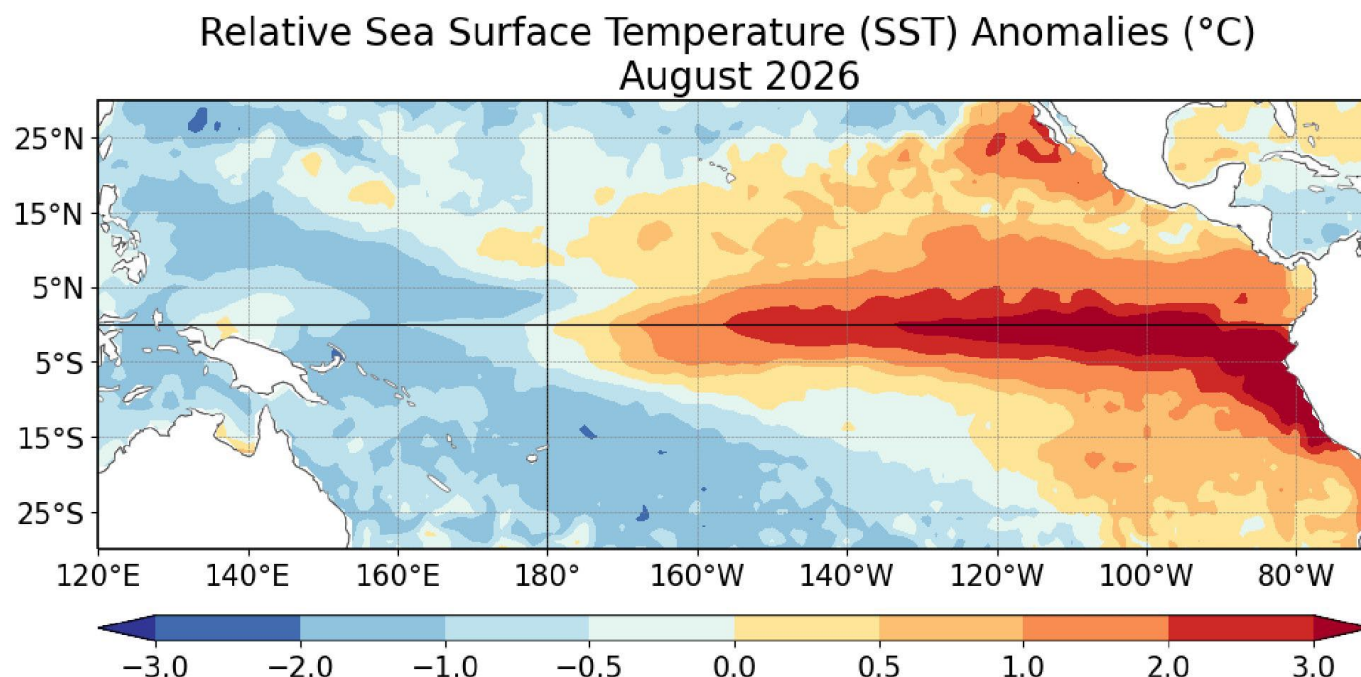


Figure 1: Average relative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for August 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period monthly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: **El Niño Advisory**

Synopsis: El Niño is strengthening, with a greater than 90% chance of a very strong event during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter of 2026-27.

El Niño strengthened further over the past month, with sea surface temperature anomalies exceeding +3.0°C in the eastern equatorial Pacific. Except for the Niño-4 index, which decreased to +0.1°C in August, values of the other Niño indices increased, reaching +1.8°C in Niño-3.4, +2.5°C in Niño-3, and +3.4°C in Niño-1+2. The equatorial subsurface temperature index (average from 180°-100°W) remained steady during August, reflecting a deeper-than-average thermocline. Subsurface temperatures continued to be significantly above average, with widespread anomalies greater than +10.0°C at depth. Low-level westerly wind anomalies and upper-level easterly wind anomalies extended from the western to the east-central equatorial Pacific. Enhanced convection and rainfall persisted from the central to the eastern Pacific, while convection remained suppressed over Indonesia. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation indices remained negative. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected a strengthening El Niño.

The official CPC ENSO outlook, which synthesizes multiple models from North America and abroad, indicates El Niño will continue to strengthen through the end of the year. During the October-December 2026 season, there is a 75% chance of an historic event (2.5°C or greater for a 3-month RONI value) that would exceed the strength of all previous El Niño events dating back to 1950. With an event of this magnitude, the chances of experiencing impacts consistent with El Niño are quite large, though not guaranteed. In summary, El Niño is strengthening, with a greater than 90% chance of a very strong event during the Northern Hemisphere fall and winter of 2026-27.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **08 October 2026**. To receive notification, please send an e-mail to:

ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 6 – 12, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Late-summer heat returned to central and southern Europe, while highly variable rain in northern and central growing areas contrasted with dry weather in the west and south.

WESTERN FSU: Widespread showers eased short-term dryness and developing drought, though some locales missed out on the rain.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry weather in Turkey and Iran favored summer crop harvesting and winter grain sowing, though locally heavy showers were noted on the Black and Caspian Sea Coasts.

AUSTRALIA: After some early-week showers outside of primary growing areas, mostly sunny skies promoted winter crop development.

SOUTH ASIA: Dry weather persisted across Pakistan and western India, further deepening rainfall deficits in the region's western sectors.

EAST ASIA: The region was largely dry, with only limited rainfall across northern and eastern China and Mongolia, while more substantial showers were confined mainly to Japan.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoonal rainfall was widespread across Indochina and the northern Philippines, while much drier conditions prevailed in parts of Malaysia and Indonesia.

MEXICO: Beneficial showers continued in southern and western Mexico, while unfavorably hot, dry weather maintained heavy irrigation demands and stress on immature summer crops in many northern production areas.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Heavy rain, except in the Peace River Valley, curtailed fieldwork but benefited immature grains and oilseeds.

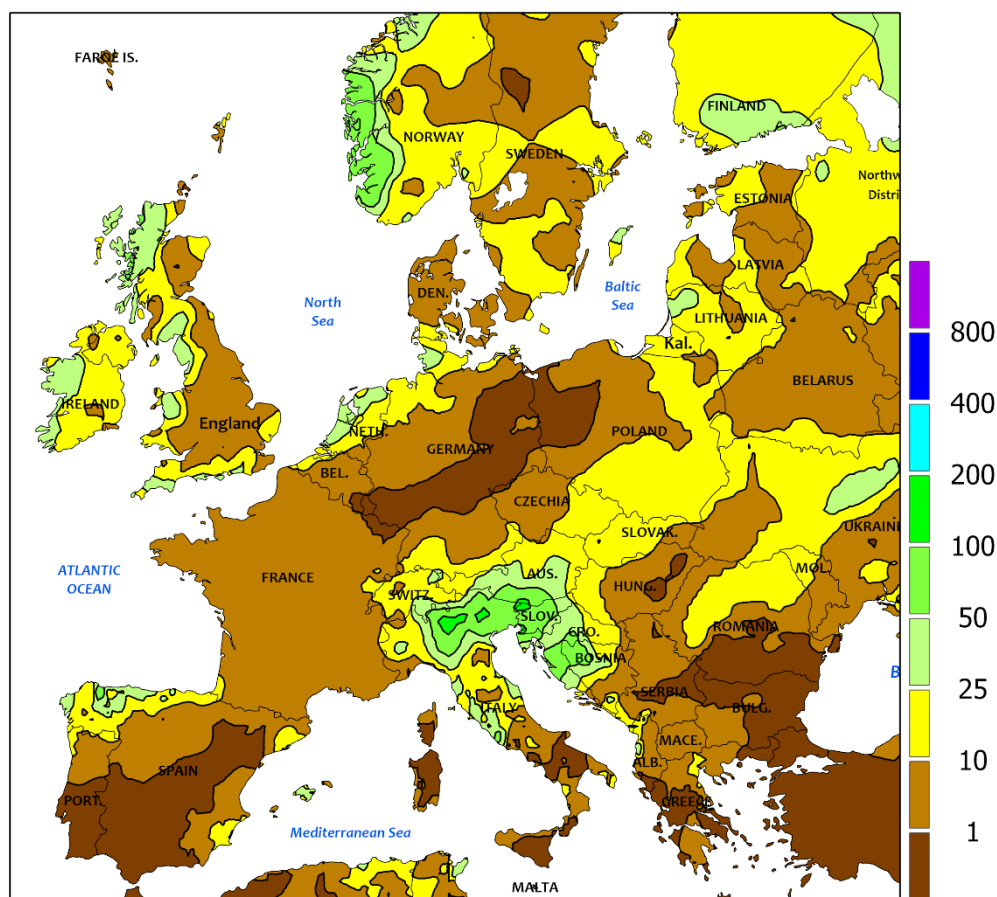
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Rain showers and abundant soil moisture reserves maintained generally favorable prospects for immature summer crops, including corn and soybeans.



EUROPE

Total Precipitation(mm)

September 6 - 12, 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

Highly variable rainfall accompanied a weakening cold front, with late-season heat prevalent across much of central and southern Europe. A cold front drifted southward from the North Sea, producing moderate to heavy showers (10-100 mm, locally more) in northern and western England, western and southern and Scandinavia, as well as the Netherlands and northern Germany. The rain further eased drought in England and maintained or improved soil moisture for winter crop sowing and emergence elsewhere. However, the showers associated with the front rapidly dissipated as the front pushed southward across France, Germany, and northwestern Poland, with little to no rain (5 mm or less) reported across many of these primary winter crop areas. However, a pair of disturbances developed along the front in south-central Europe and tracked east-northeastward, producing heavy to excessive drought-ending rainfall (25-180 mm) from central and northern Italy into the western Balkans. Similarly, light to moderate showers (10-30 mm) farther

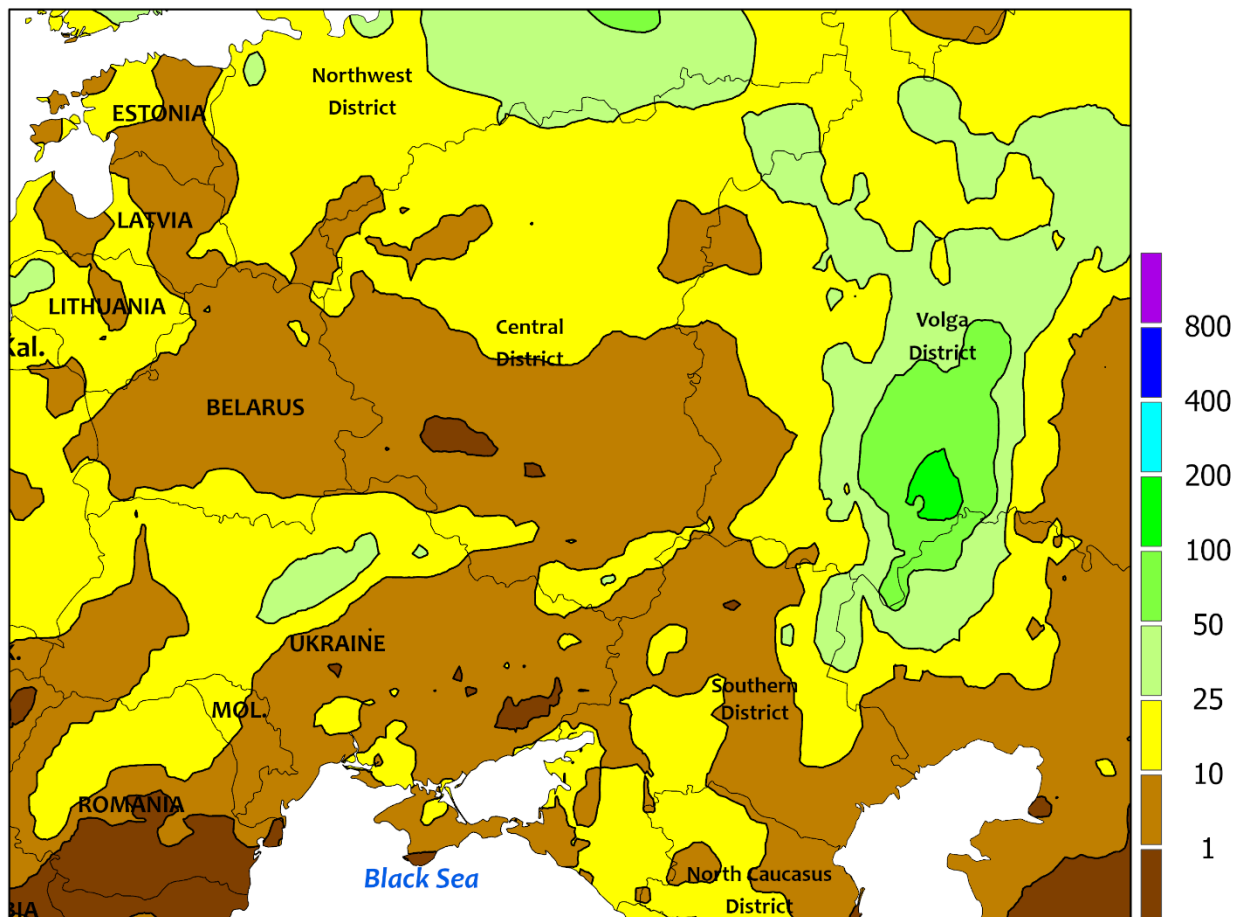
east from Austria and western Hungary* into southern and eastern Poland maintained or improved soil moisture for winter crop sowing and emergence. Conversely, dry weather (5 mm or less) in Portugal, Spain, eastern Hungary, and the lower Danube River Valley accelerated summer crop drydown and harvesting but maintained drought and left soils lacking moisture for winter crop planting. Furthermore, late-summer heat preceded the front, with daytime highs reaching into the lower and middle 30s (degrees C) over central and southern portions of the continent, with peak readings as high as 42.6°C in southern Spain, 38.5°C in southern France, and 38.0°C in south-central Serbia. While somewhat cooler air arrived behind the front, anomalous heat (33-38°C) returned to western Europe at the end of the monitoring period.

**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)

September 6 - 12, 2026



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

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

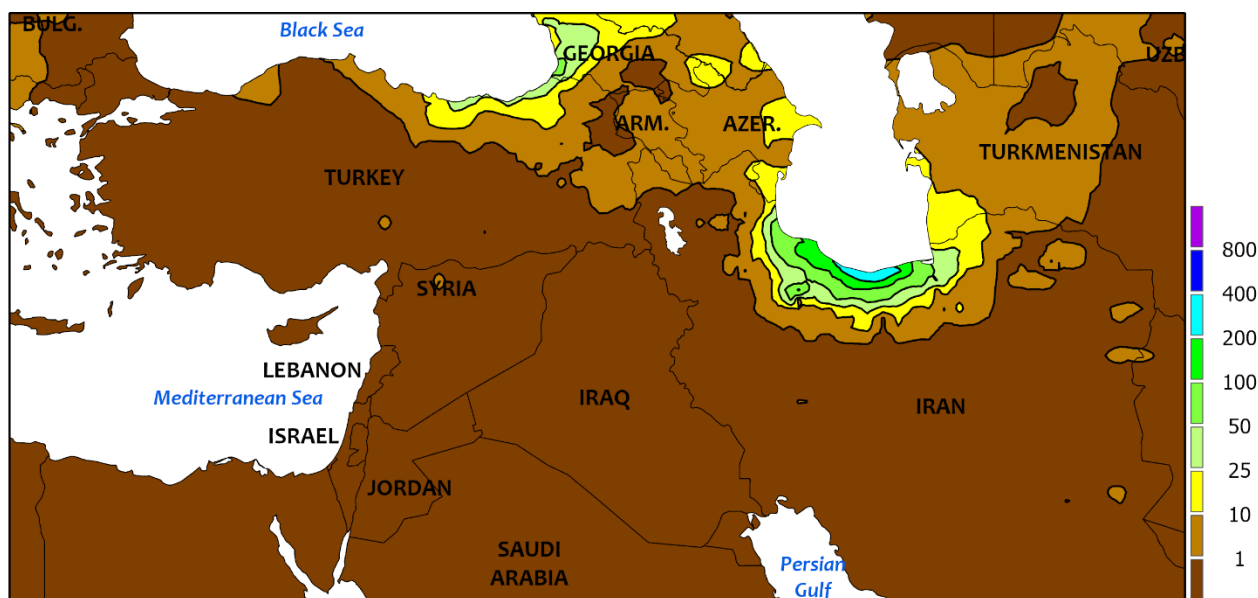


WESTERN FSU

A pair of disturbances bookended the week, producing widespread albeit highly variable rainfall. Early in the monitoring period, an area of low pressure lifted northeastward from southwestern Russia to the Volga District before stalling. This storm system was responsible for much-needed showers (10-30 mm) over central and southern portions of the Southern District and neighboring portions of the North Caucasus District, improving soil moisture for winter wheat planting and emergence. However, rainfall was heavy to excessive (25-150 mm) in the central and southern Volga District where the storm stalled, halting fieldwork but boosting moisture reserves for winter crops. Meanwhile,

a weak disturbance trekked eastward from Europe at the end of the week, generating showers and thunderstorms (5-30 mm) in Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova, though some locales in central and southern Ukraine missed out on the rain. Nevertheless, the showers provided much-needed soil moisture for winter crop planting following a very dry August. Above-normal temperatures (1-3°C above normal) across the western half of the region contrasted with readings up to 3°C below normal in the Volga District, with high temperatures ranging from the middle and upper 20s (degrees C) in the north to low 30s over the southern third of the region.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 6 - 12, 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

Mostly sunny skies favored seasonal fieldwork in Turkey and Iran. Summer crop harvesting and winter grain sowing proceeded without delay as late-summer heat (35-40°C, locally higher) gripped western and southern Turkey and much of Iran. However, a disturbance over the Black Sea and its attendant cold front generated moderate to heavy showers (10-55 mm) on Turkey's eastern Black Sea Coast and

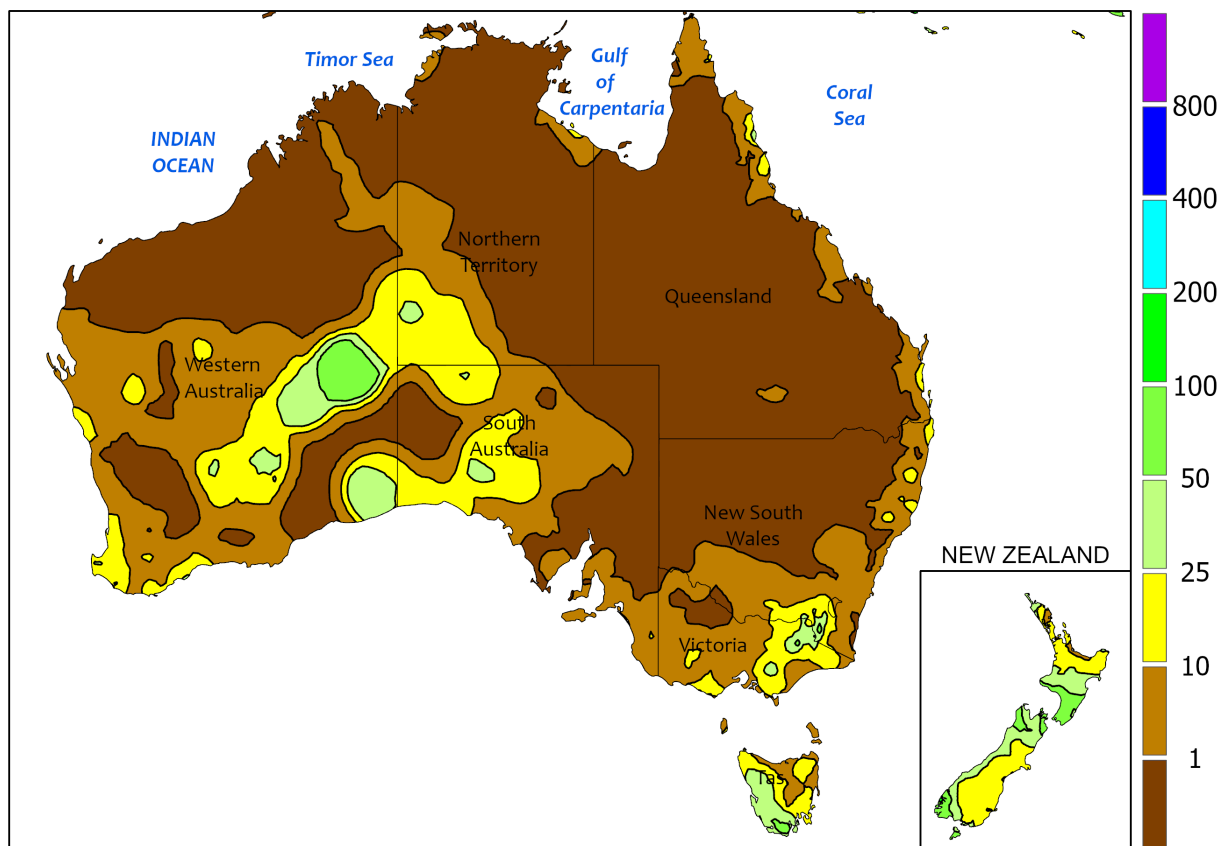
heavy to excessive rain (50-220 mm) along Iran's Caspian Sea Coast. Winter grain sowing starts in September in the north, advancing southward into October and November in the region's climatologically warmer growing areas.

**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)

September 6 - 12, 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

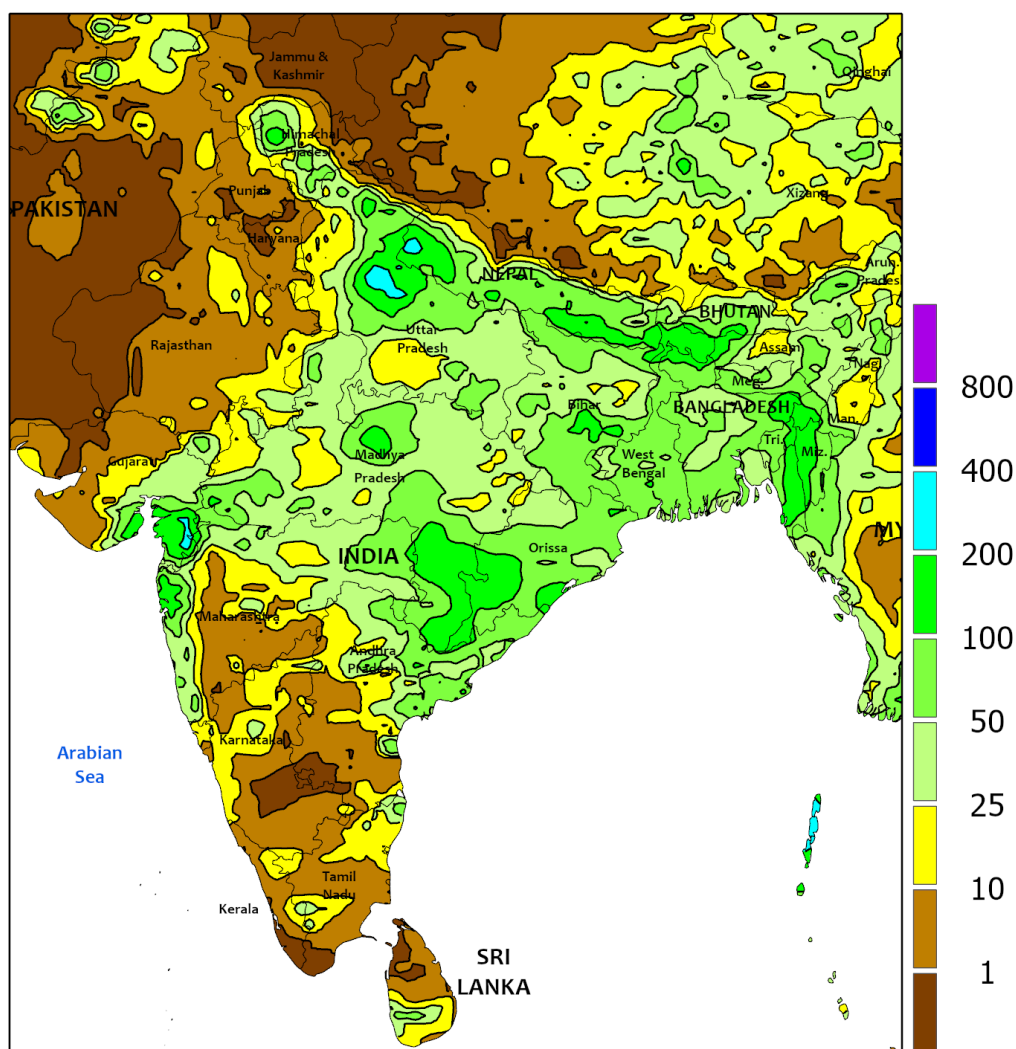
Early-week showers gave way to increasingly dry weather over most of the continent. A dissipating disturbance over west-central Australia generated light to moderate showers (10-30 mm, locally more) from central and eastern Western Australia eastward into central South Australia, though the lion's share of the rain fell outside of primary winter crop areas. Similarly, a departing storm system was responsible for light to moderate

showers along and east of the Great Dividing Range in southeastern Australia, with winter crop areas of Victoria, New South Wales, and southern Queensland remaining mostly dry. Crop prospects remained good to excellent following timely August rains for jointing to flowering winter grains as well as flowering rapeseed, though more rain will be needed over the upcoming weeks to realize the current favorable yield potential.

SOUTH ASIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

September 6 - 12, 2026



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



SOUTH ASIA

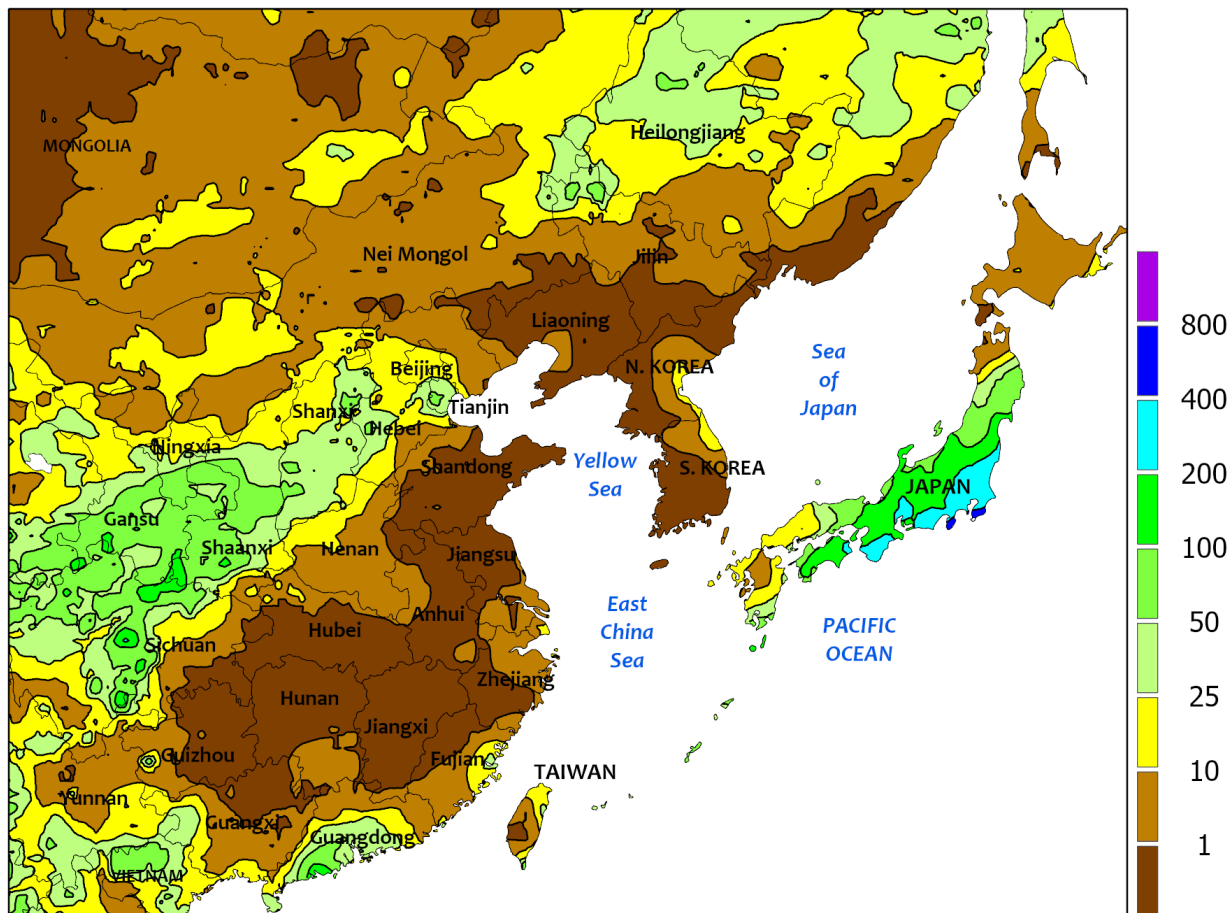
Dry weather persisted across Pakistan and western India, where most locations again received little to no rain (less than 25 mm), extending multi-week moisture deficits. Extreme maximum temperatures frequently reached the upper 30s to lower 40s (degrees C) in Pakistan and northeastern states of India, intensifying stress in some of the region's major kharif crop belts. These hot, mostly rain-free conditions continued to threaten blooming cotton in Pakistan, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and

Maharashtra, and further strained filling corn, soybeans, and rice across western and parts of central India. In contrast, central and eastern India, Nepal, and Bangladesh saw more favorable rainfall, with widespread weekly totals of 25 to 150 mm (locally higher), supporting moisture supplies for filling rice, corn, and soybeans. Overall, the week reinforced heightened yield-risk potential in the western dry zones, while conditions remained largely supportive farther east.

EASTERN ASIA

Total Precipitation(mm)

September 6 - 12, 2026



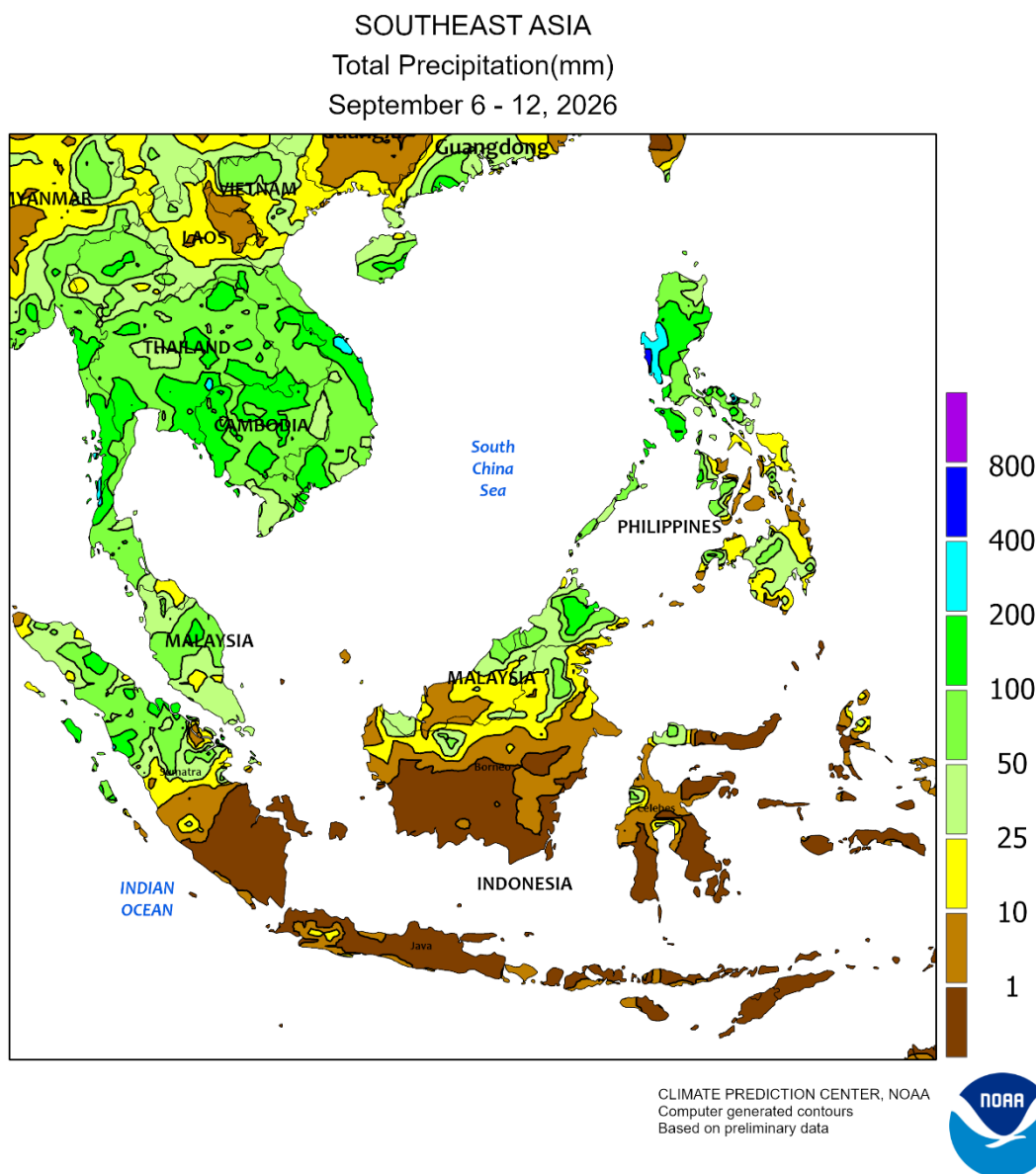
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data



EASTERN ASIA

Dry weather persisted across Nei Mongol, Liaoning, and Jilin, where most locations recorded little to no rainfall for the week (less than 25 mm), extending the region's ongoing moisture deficits. While persistent dryness continued across these provinces, near-normal daytime temperatures in the middle to upper 20s (degrees C) helped mitigate potential heat-related stress, leaving inadequate rainfall as the primary constraint for maturing corn

and soybeans. In contrast, Heilongjiang again experienced highly variable rainfall, with 25 to 75 mm in localized areas providing periodic moisture support but contributing to uneven field conditions. North and South Korea also saw minimal rainfall, with most areas receiving less than 10 mm for the week. Japan received heavier showers in places, though these areas represent a relatively small share of regional crop output.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

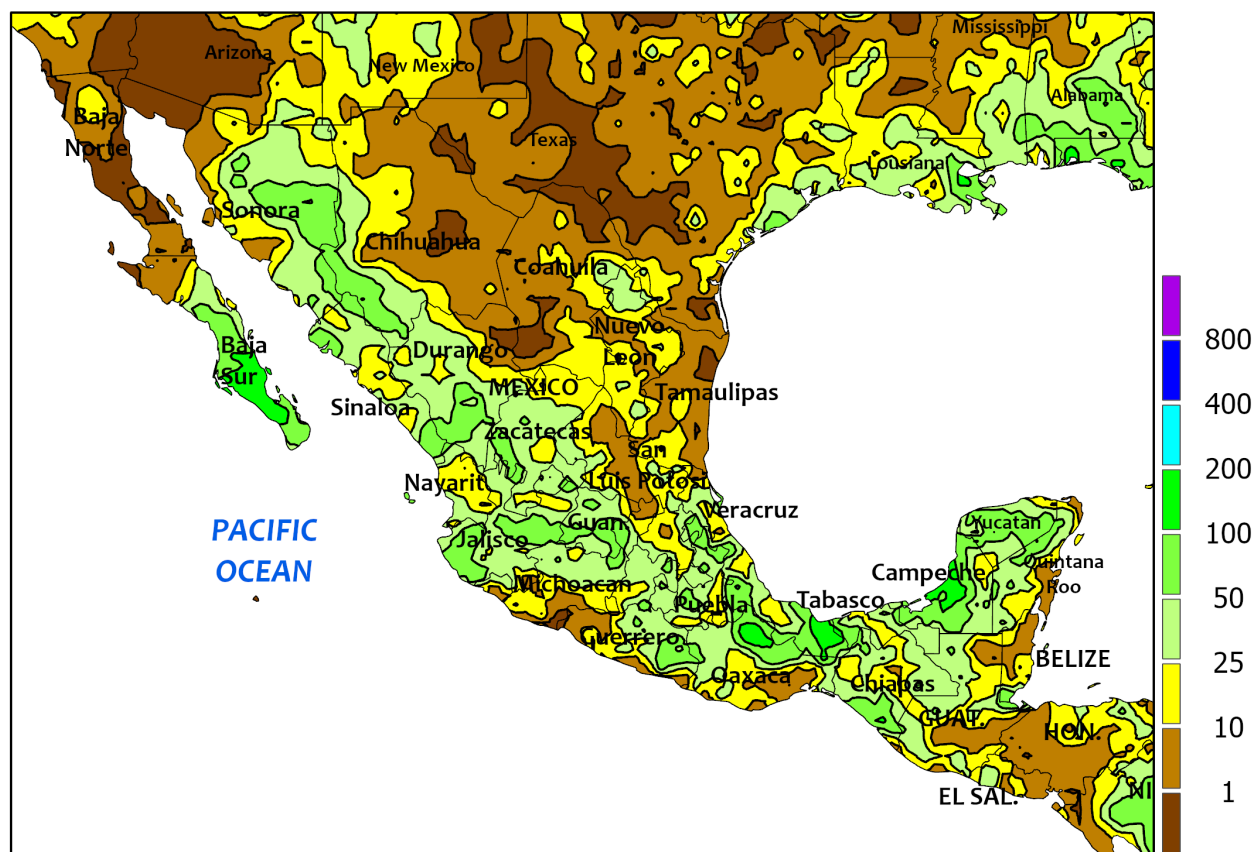
Moderate Southwest Monsoon flow brought widespread rainfall across Indochina, with Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam receiving 10 to 150 mm (locally higher), supporting wet-season rice, corn, and soybeans. Heavy rainfall in the northern Philippines (25–200 mm, over 200 mm in western Luzon) occurred under northerly to northeasterly winds associated with a waning southwest monsoon and the early, still weak onset of northeast monsoon and easterly

flow. Rainfall across Malaysia was generally sufficient for palm oil, with most producing areas receiving 10 to 120 mm, though a few districts saw below-normal totals. Indonesia showed more variability, with moderate showers in northern Sumatra and parts of Kalimantan but notably drier conditions across southern Sumatra, Java, and portions of Kalimantan that sustained mild moisture stress for oil palm and early rice and corn establishment.

MEXICO

Total Precipitation(mm)

September 6 - 12, 2026



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



MEXICO

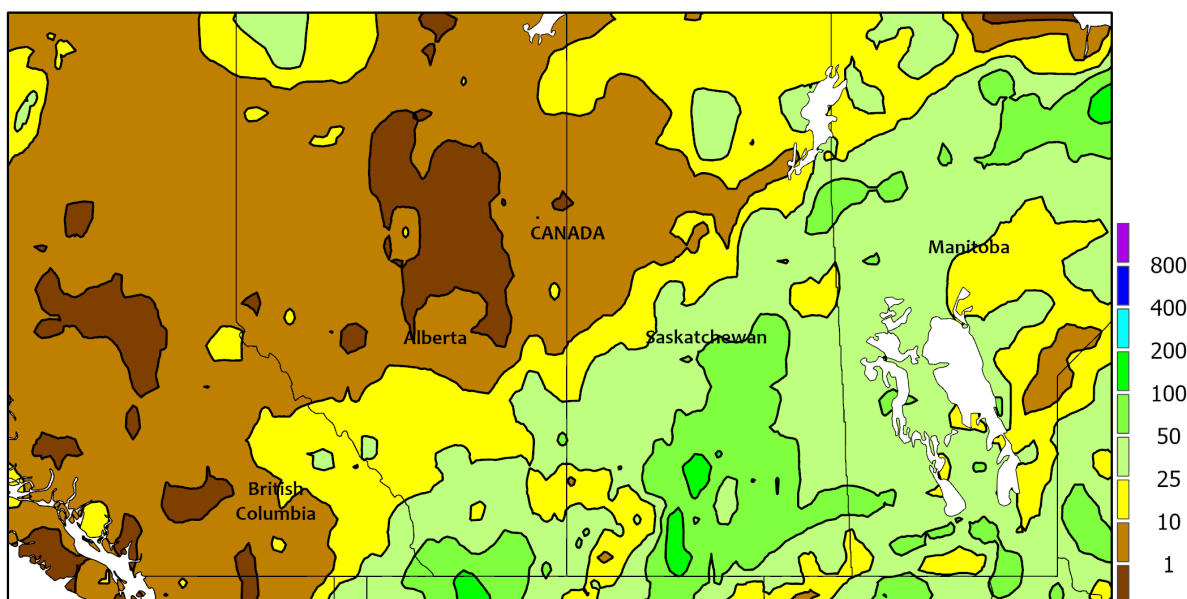
A second consecutive week of widespread rain showers (25-50 mm or more) in southern and western Mexico, including much of the southern plateau corn belt, helped to stabilize crop conditions. Some of the heavier showers extended into southeastern Mexico, including the Yucatán Peninsula. However, persistently above-normal temperatures — generally averaging 2 to 4°C above normal in northern

Mexico and 1 to 2°C across the remainder of the country — maintained heavy irrigation demands and stressed immature summer crops in areas that did not receive much, if any, rain. In fact, mostly dry weather again dominated north-central and northeastern Mexico, where temperatures regularly exceeded 40°C at lower elevations of Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Total Precipitation(mm)

September 6 - 12, 2026



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



CANADIAN PRAIRIES

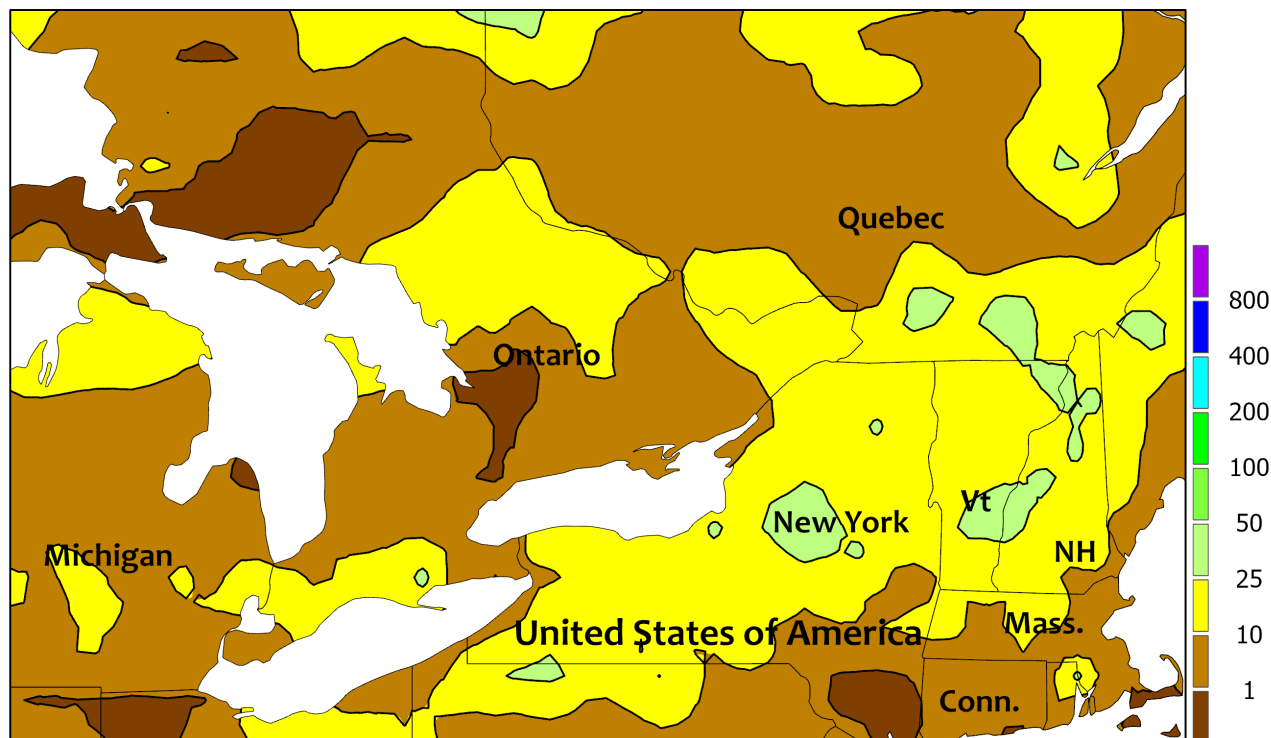
A very wet week across the Canadian Prairies, except in the Peace River Valley, curtailed fieldwork that was already running behind schedule due to late crop maturation and periods of heavy rain. As the week began, provincial reports indicated that harvest of major crops in Alberta was 18 percent complete, compared to the 5-year average of 44 percent. At the same time, harvest in Saskatchewan was 27 percent complete, well behind the 5-year average of 58 percent. Harvest progress was effectively halted as the week progressed, as September 6-12 rainfall totaled 10 to 75 mm, with a few higher amounts.

Some of the highest totals extended from the southern tier of Alberta into much of Saskatchewan. Interestingly, there was a sharp northern precipitation cutoff, allowing producers in the Peace River Valley to accelerate harvest activities, amid mostly dry weather. Meanwhile, temperatures averaged as much as 2°C below normal across the western Prairies but ranged from 1 to 3°C above normal in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. Frost crept into northwestern production areas, including portions of the Peace River Valley, but temperatures remained above 0°C in other parts of the Prairies.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Total Precipitation(mm)

September 6 - 12, 2026



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



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Showers continued across southeastern Canada, although totals (mostly 5-25 mm) were much lower than those observed in recent weeks. In fact, many producers in southwestern Ontario, between the Great Lakes, were able to resume fieldwork, as heavier showers were focused

farther to the east. Meanwhile, temperatures were lower than the previous week but close to normal for this time of year, allowing crops such as corn and soybeans to edge closer to maturity. The highest readings observed during the week generally ranged from 23 to 28°C.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

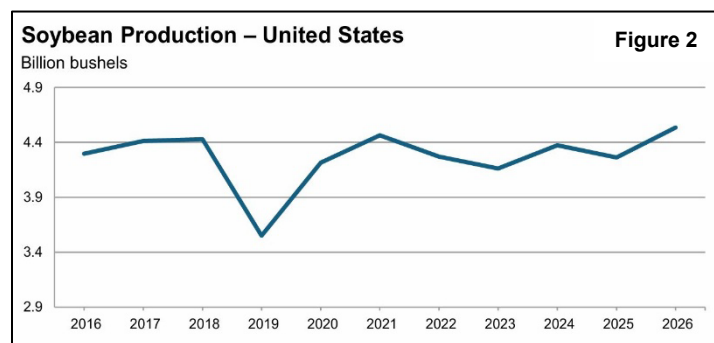
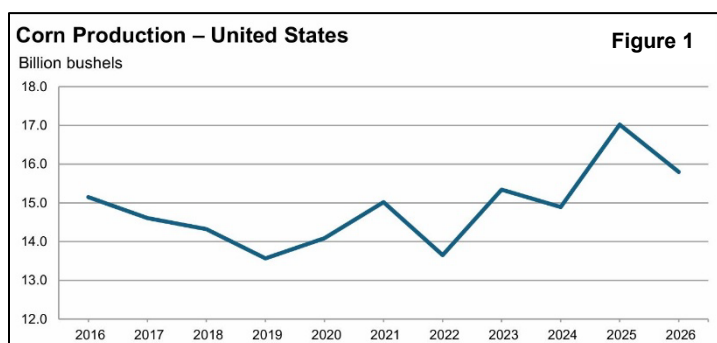
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 11, 2026. Forecasts refer to September 1.

Corn production for grain is forecast at 15.8 billion bushels, down 1 percent from the previous forecast and down 7 percent from 2025 (figure 1). If realized, this would be the second-highest U.S. grain production on record. The average yield is forecast at 178.5 bushels per acre, down 2.2 bushels from the previous forecast and down 8.0 bushels from 2025.

Soybean production for beans is forecast at 4.53 billion bushels, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and

up 6 percent from 2025 (figure 2). U.S. yields are expected to average 52.8 bushels per acre, up 0.1 bushel from the previous forecast but down 0.2 bushel from 2025.

All cotton production is forecast at 13.2 million 480-pound bales, down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 5 percent from 2025. The average U.S. yield is forecast at 776 pounds per harvested acre, down 22 pounds from the previous forecast and down 76 pounds from 2025.



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Internet URL: www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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