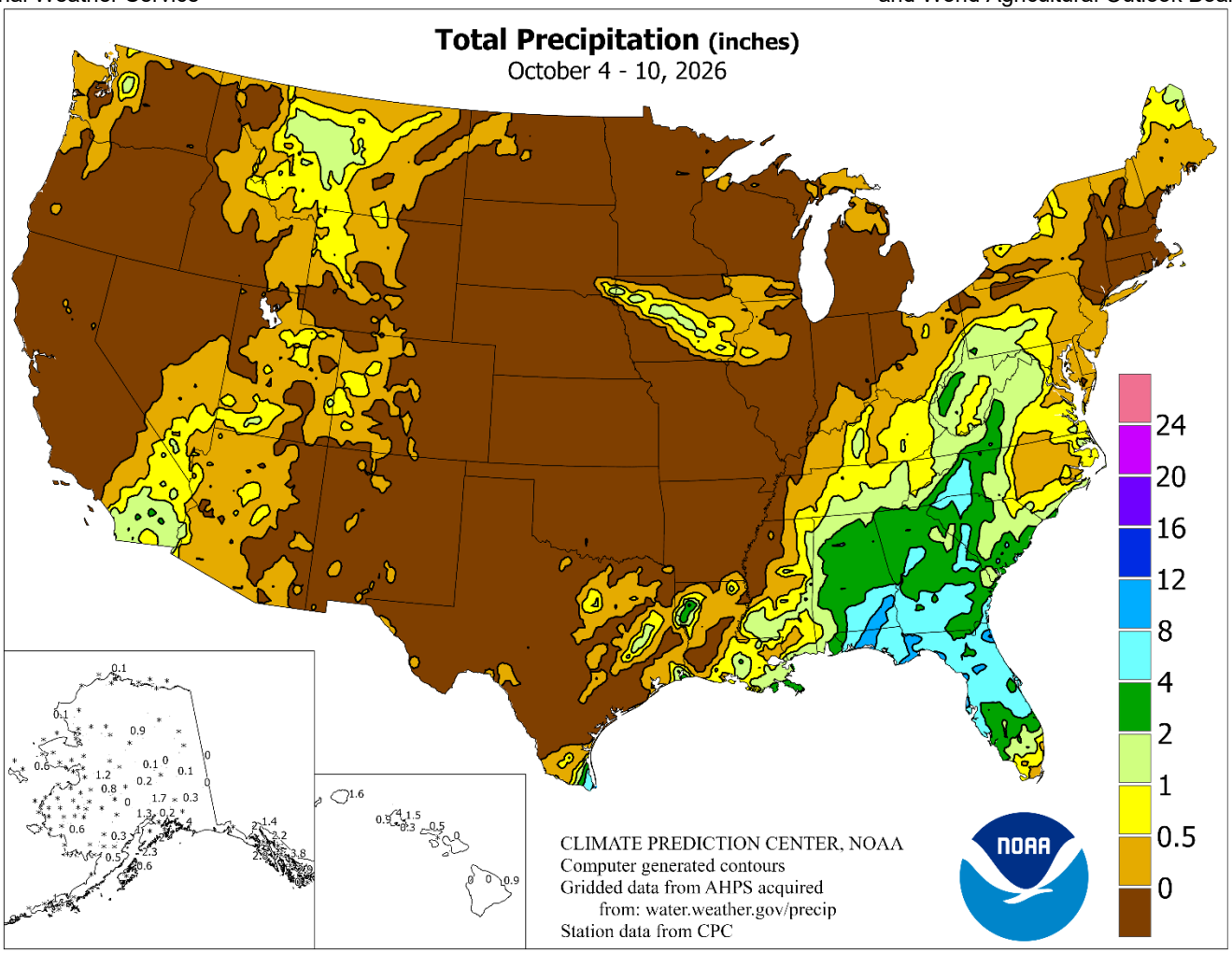
Volume 113, No. 41 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor October 14, 2026

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
October 4 – 10, 2026

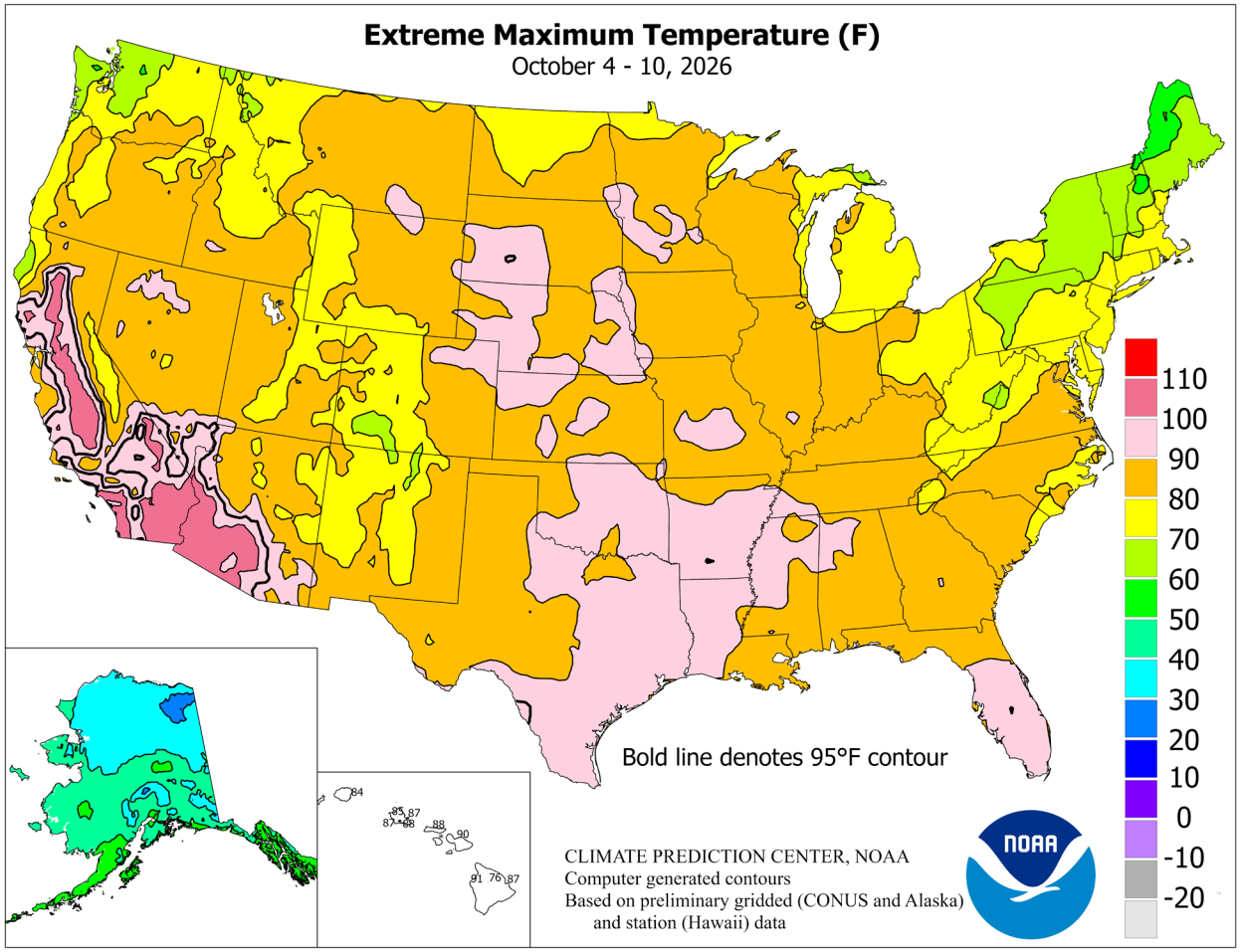
Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

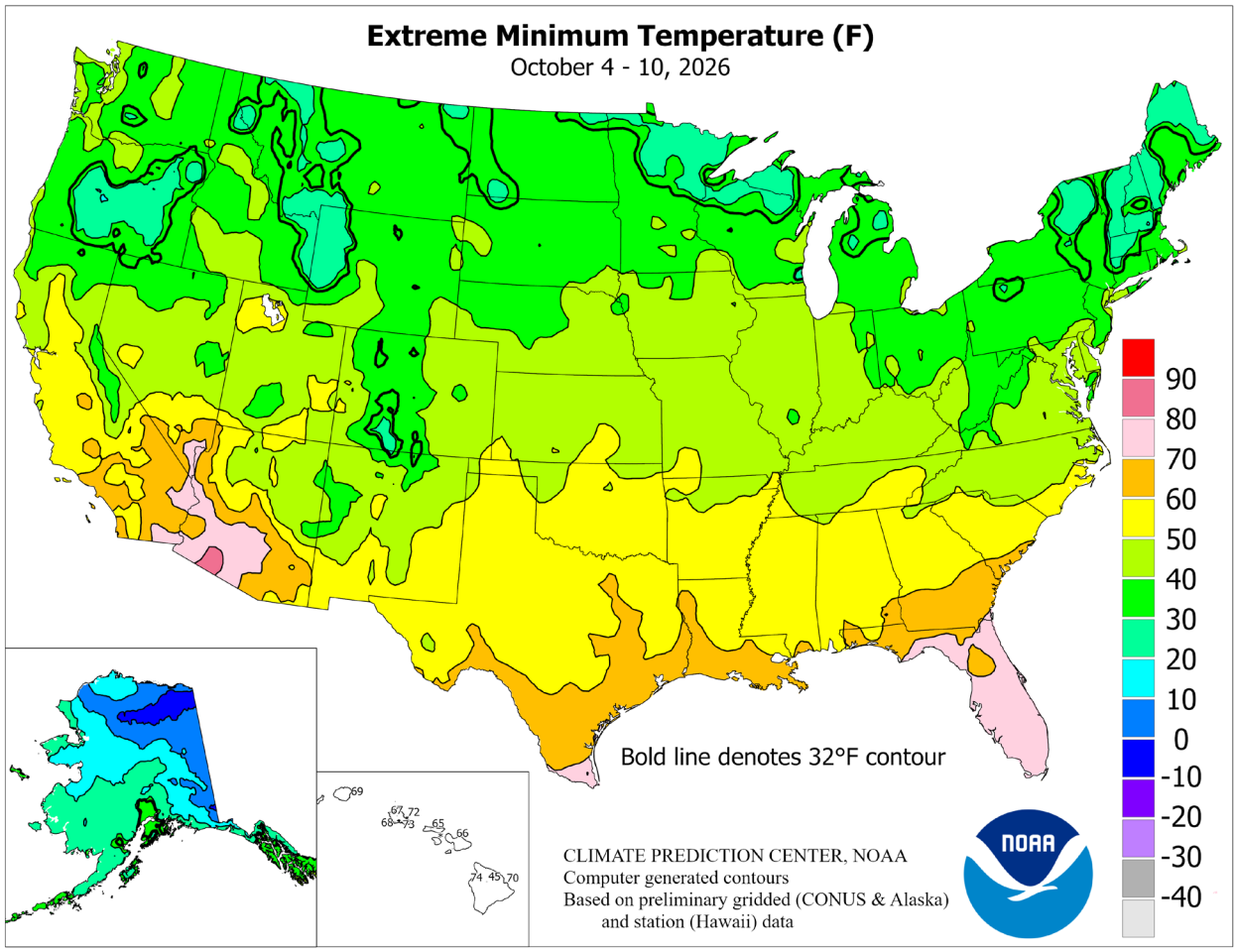
The **Corn Belt** finally got a break from frequent downpours, which had previously limited corn and soybean harvest activities, especially in **Iowa** and **Nebraska**. Amid the drier (and warm) weather, there was a general acceleration of **Midwestern** fieldwork. Mostly dry weather also extended to the **Plains**, allowing summer crop harvesting and winter wheat planting to advance. Late in the week, however, light rain—associated with the remnants of Hurricane Isaias—fell in the **Ohio Valley**, while wet snow blanketed **western Montana** and

(Continued on page 3)

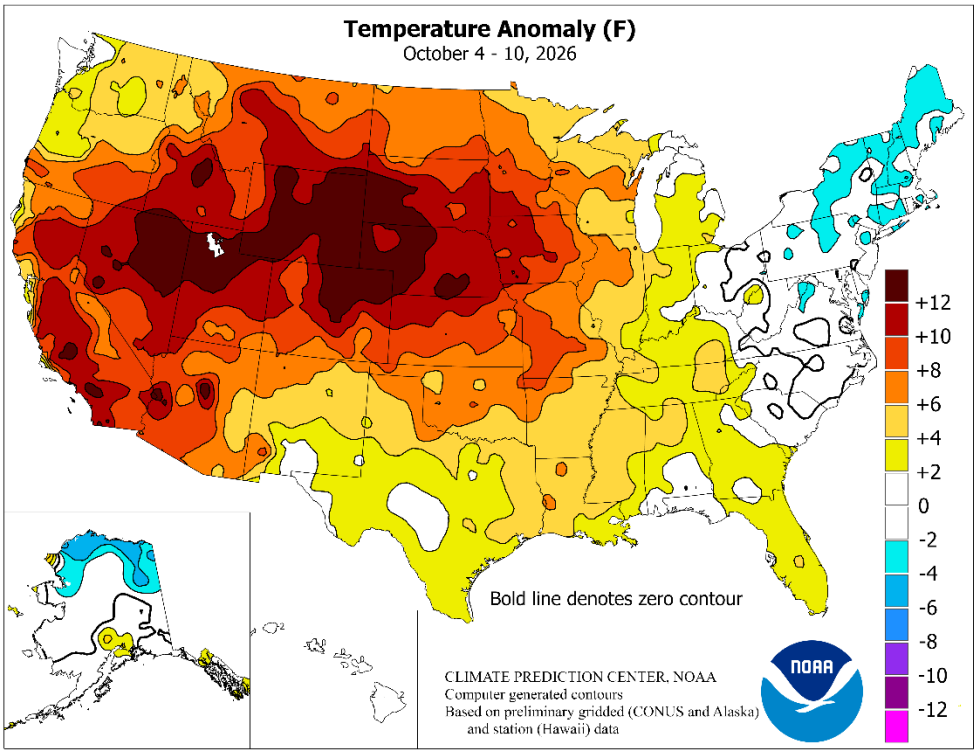
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Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
October 4 - 10, 2026
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
October 4 - 10, 2026
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

(Continued from front cover)

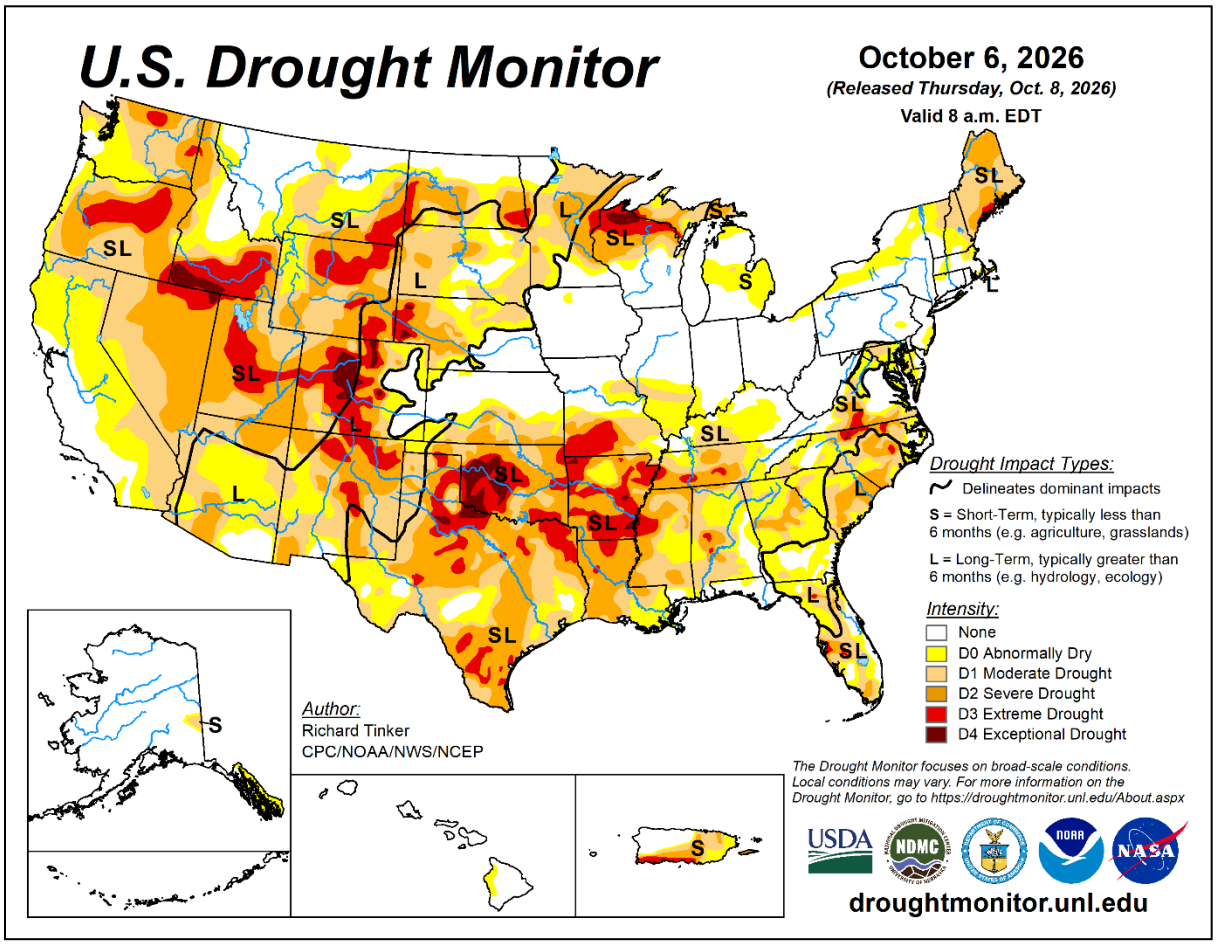


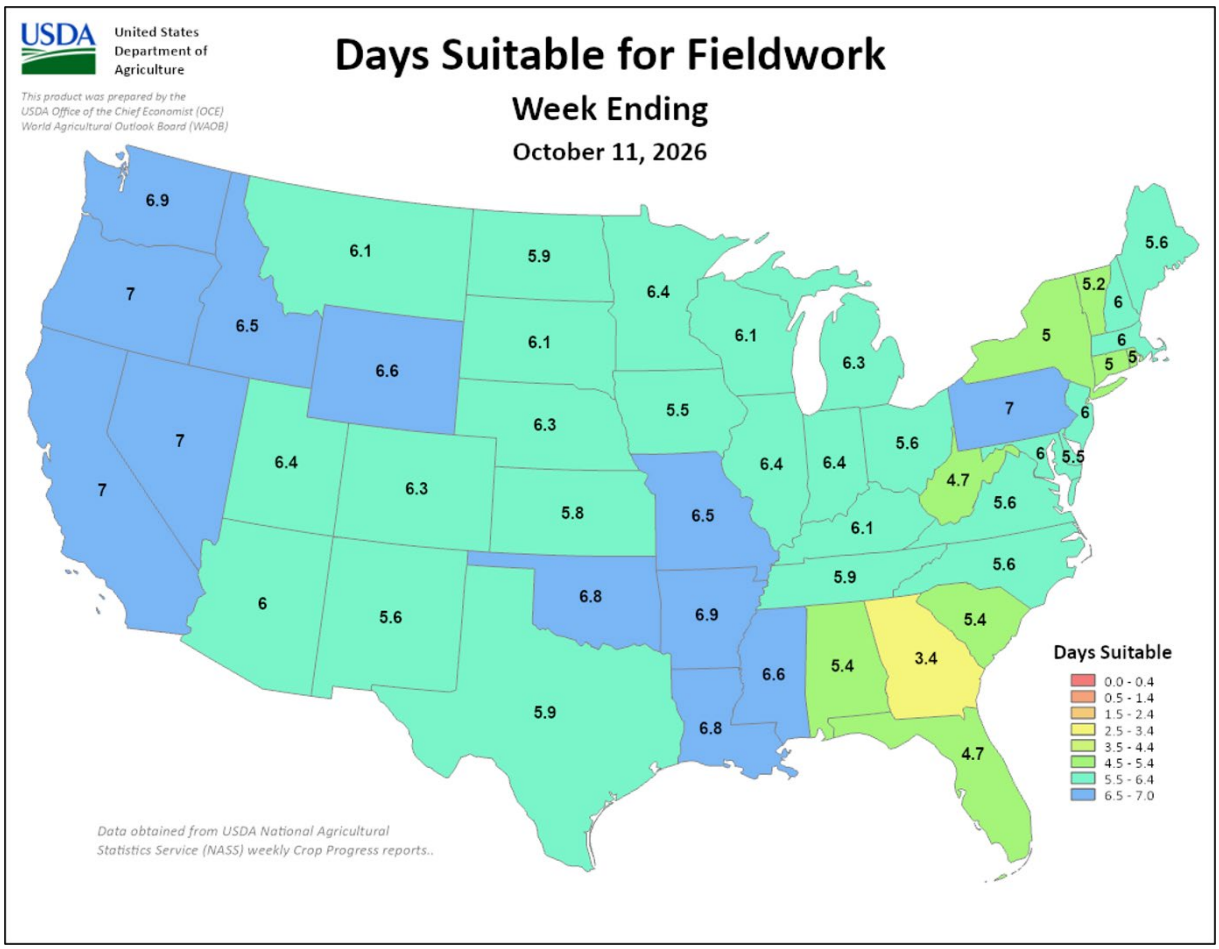
neighboring areas. **Montana's** snow resulted from a complex interaction between tropical moisture associated with former **eastern Pacific** Hurricane Rachel and a **Northern** cold front. Rachel, which made landfall on the night of October 10-11 in **Baja California Norte, Mexico**, just south of **San Diego, CA**, as a post-tropical cyclone, also produced gusty winds and heavy showers in **southern California** and the **Desert Southwest**, extending northeastward across portions of the **southern Great Basin** and **Intermountain West**. Isaias, the first **Atlantic Basin** hurricane of 2026, made landfall late October 9 near **Destin, FL**, with sustained winds near 105 mph. Significant wind damage was mostly limited to **western Florida** and environs, although heavy showers directly or indirectly associated with Isaias covered much of the **Southeast**. Meanwhile, warmth dominated much of the country, with weekly temperatures averaging 10 to 15°F above normal from **California and the Great Basin into the upper Midwest**. Temperatures briefly rose to 90°F or higher as far north as **Minnesota** and **South Dakota**. Elsewhere, slightly cooler-than-normal conditions were mostly limited to the **Northeast**. Frost and freezes were commonly observed in the **upper Great Lakes region** and parts of the **Northeast**.

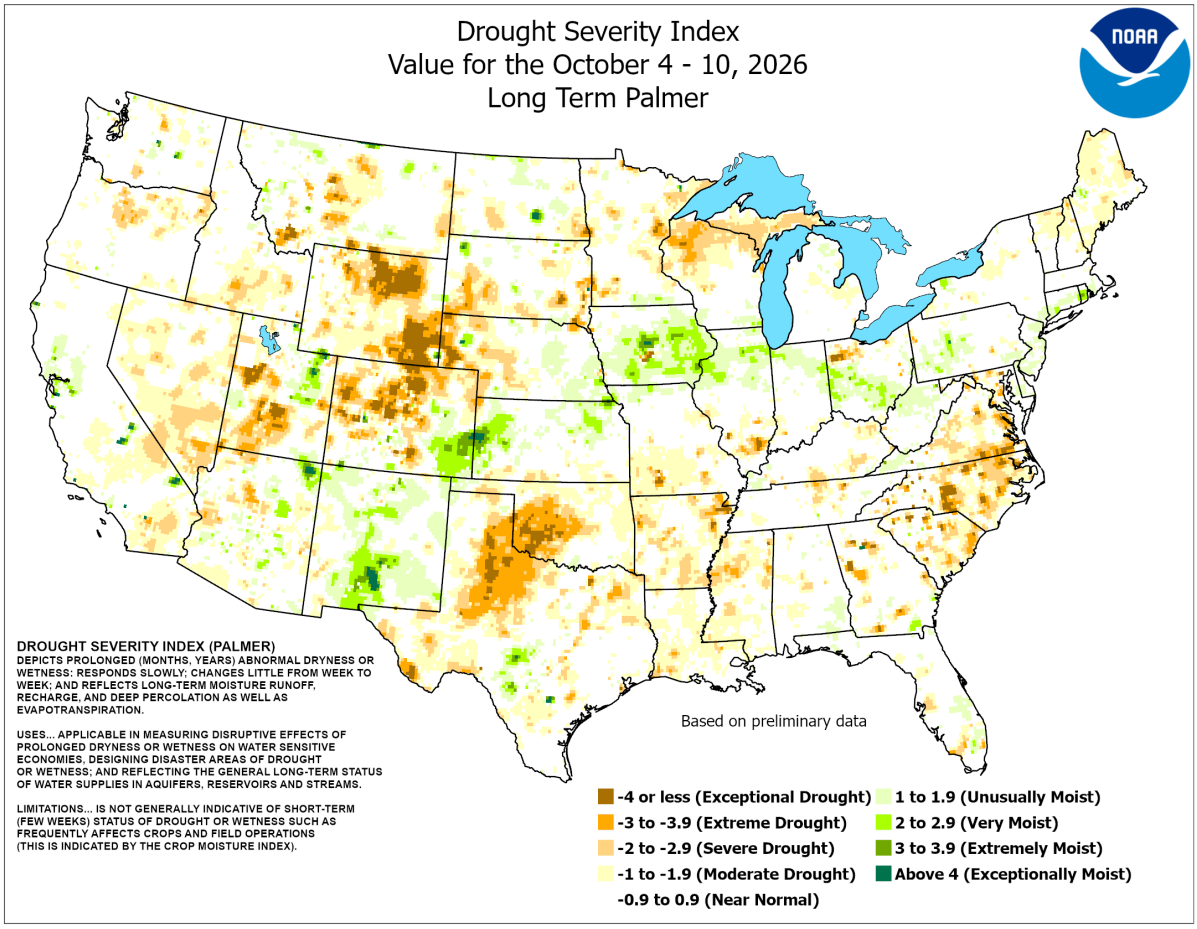
As the week began, record-setting warmth continued in the **Far West** and began to advance eastward. **San Diego, CA**, after achieving a reading of 105°F on October 3, posted another daily-record high (100°F) the following day. The only other year **San Diego** noted 2 days of triple-digit heat in October was 1965. Elsewhere in **southern California**, **Thermal** achieved maximum temperatures ranging from 103 to 108°F each day from October 2-9, followed by 1.71 inches of rain associated with the remnants of Hurricane Rachel on October 10-11. In **California's Central Valley**, triple-digit readings occurred on 4 consecutive days in **Bakersfield** (October 2-5), **Stockton** (October 4-7), and **Redding** (October 5-8). Farther east, **Big Piney, WY**, reported its highest October reading (79°F on the 6th) so far this century, tying the mark set on October 1, 2011, and October 4, 2024. During the mid- to late-week period, record-setting warmth broadly affected the **southern and central U.S.** **Greenwood, MS**, collected consecutive daily-record highs (93°F both days) on October 8 and 9. The week ended (on October 9-10) with consecutive daily-record highs in locations such as **Omaha, NE** (91°F both days), and **Rapid City, SD** (93 and 91°F). On the 10th, daily-record highs touched 90°F in **Sioux Falls, SD**, and **St. Cloud, MN**. For **Sioux Falls**, it was the fourth-latest day with a high of 90°F or greater. Other daily-record highs for October 10 included 93°F in **Sioux City, IA**, and 90°F in **Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN**.

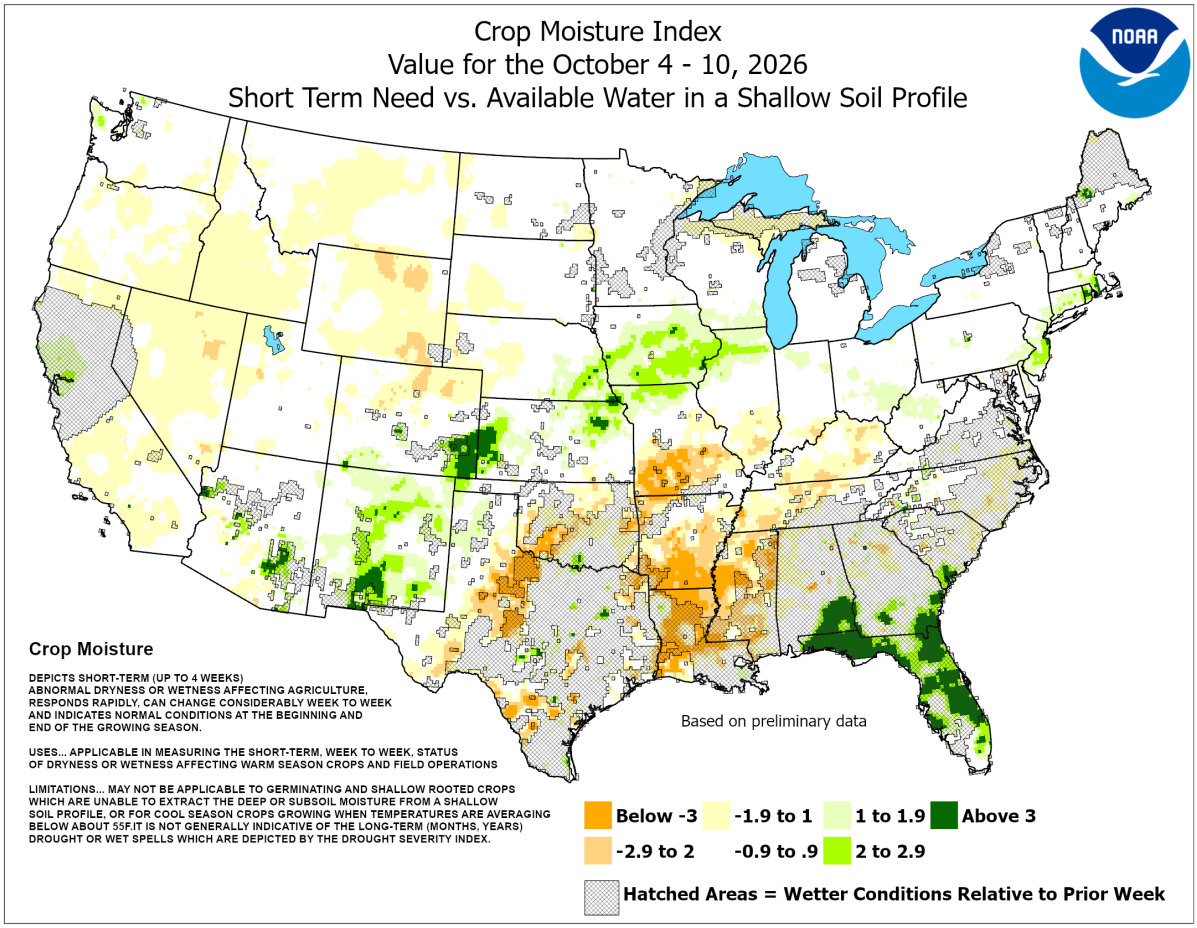
Early-week downpours were focused from **southern Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast**. On October 4, daily-record totals topped the 3-inch mark in **Harlingen, TX** (4.41 inches); downtown **Charleston, SC** (3.64 inches); and **Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX** (3.20 inches). A day later in **Florida**, totals for the 5th included 7.49 inches in **Apalachicola** and 3.29 inches in **Gainesville**. The total in **Apalachicola** tied a station record for wettest October day; an identical amount had fallen on October 18, 2011. **Craig Airport near Jacksonville, FL**, twice received more than 5 inches of rain—5.91 and 5.13 inches, respectively, on October 6 and 9. During the first 10 days of October, **Craig Airport** netted rainfall totaling 17.01 inches. Many parts of **Florida** were soaked by heavy rain on October 7, when daily-record totals exceeded the 3-inch mark in **Naples** (4.79 inches), **Ruskin** (3.68 inches), and **Melbourne** (3.50 inches). Subsequently, Hurricane Isaias moved ashore near **Destin, FL**, around 8:30 pm CDT on October 9. In **Pensacola, FL**, nearly 50 miles west of the point of landfall, a northeasterly wind gust to 92 mph was clocked. A storm surge greater than 5 feet was measured in the **Panama City, FL**, approximately 50 miles east of where Isaias moved inland. At week's end, rainfall from the remnants of Isaias spread northward into the **Ohio Valley** and **mid-Atlantic**, while significant precipitation overspread parts of the **West**. In the **Carolinas**, record-setting rainfall totals for October 10 reached 3.81 inches in **Asheville, NC**, and 3.12 inches in **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC**. Meanwhile in the **West**, where tropical-origin moisture began to interact with cold air, heavy snow developed in parts of **western and central Montana**. **Great Falls, MT**, received 16.0 inches of snow (2.15 inches of liquid equivalency) from October 10-12. Prior to the snow in **Great Falls**, high temperatures had reached or exceeded 80°F each day from October 4-6 and 8-9. Farther south, the bulk of the heavy rain associated with former Hurricane Rachel fell from October 10-12, when totals included 3.08 inches in **Ramona, CA**, and 3.02 inches in **Flagstaff, AZ**. On the 10th, **Ramona** also clocked a peak wind gust to 48 mph. A few storm totals in **southern California** topped 5 inches, with 4.73 inches reported at the **Palomar Observatory**.

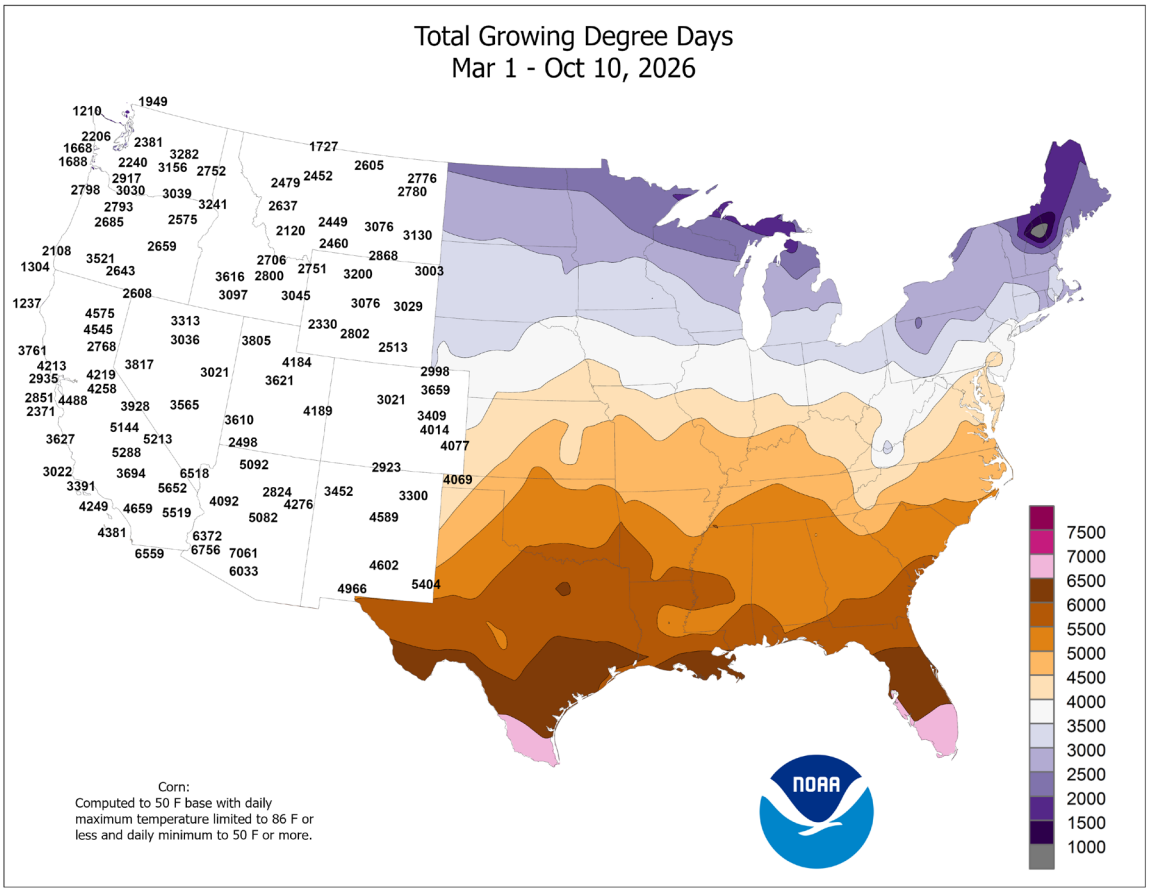
Mild weather returned across much of **Alaska**, although colder-than-normal conditions lingered along and near the **Arctic Coast**. Precipitation fell in some areas during the warming trend, with **Bettles** receiving 2.9 inches of snow on October 5-6 and 6.7 inches on October 9-10. Meanwhile in **southeastern Alaska**, October 4-5 rainfall totaled 3.33 inches in **Yakutat** and 2.14 inches in **Sitka**. Farther south, periods of significant rainfall affected parts of **Hawaii**, with **Lihue, Kauai**, receiving 2.21 inches on October 7-8. For the month to date through October 10, **Lihue's** rainfall totaled 3.77 inches (385 percent of normal).

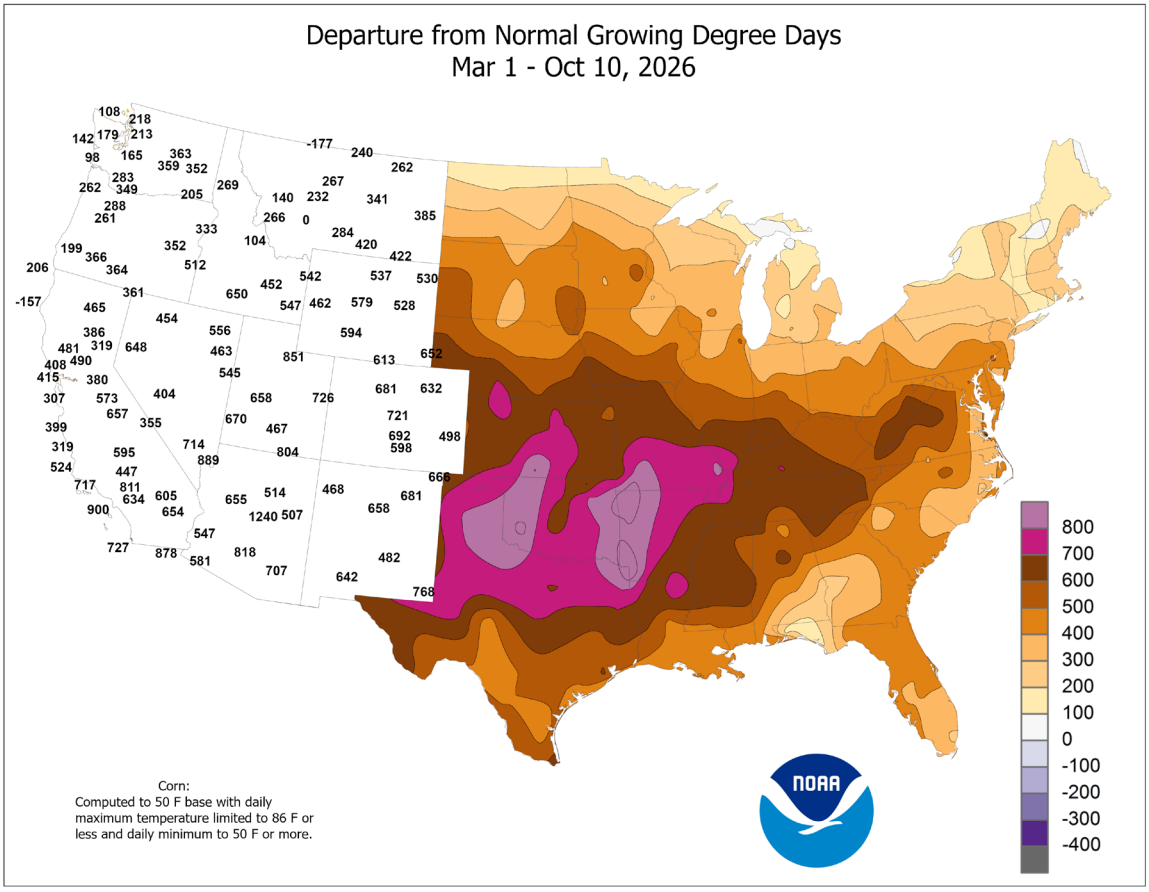

U.S. Drought Monitor
October 6, 2026
(Released Thursday, Oct. 8, 2026)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Richard Tinker
CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP
The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

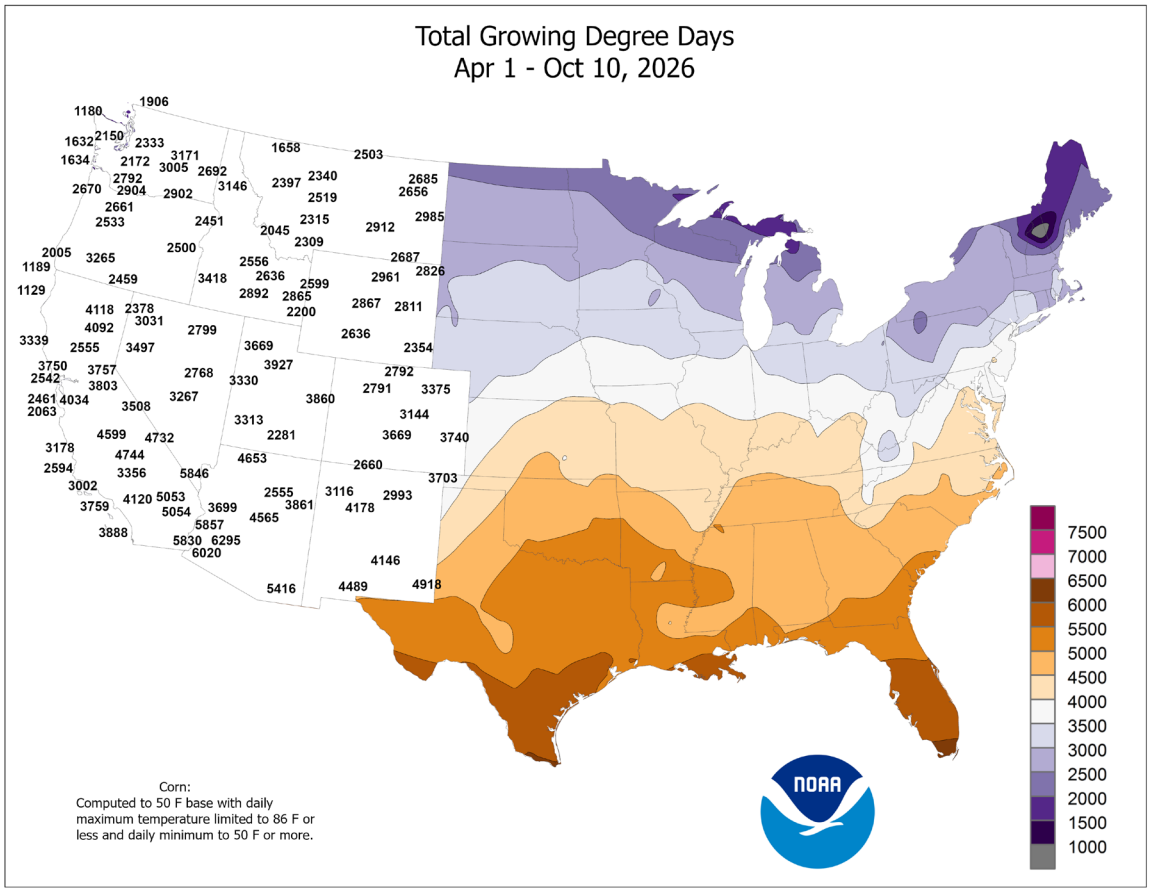

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
This product was prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)
Days Suitable for Fieldwork
Week Ending
October 11, 2026
Days Suitable
0.0 - 0.4
0.5 - 1.4
1.5 - 2.4
2.5 - 3.4
3.5 - 4.4
4.5 - 5.4
5.5 - 6.4
6.5 - 7.0
Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress reports..

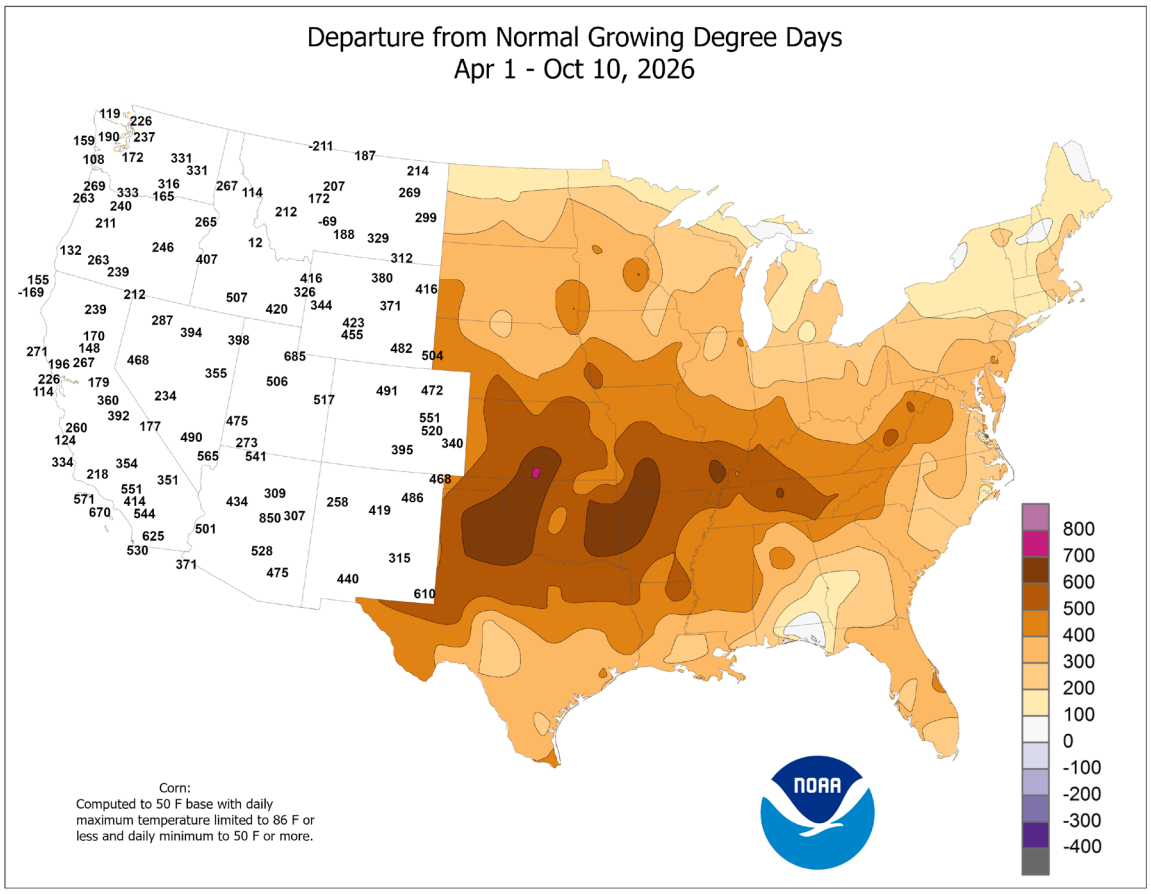

Drought Severity Index
Value for the October 4 - 10, 2026
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS: RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES, DESIGNING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG-TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS... IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT-TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
Based on preliminary data
-4 or less (Exceptional Drought)
-3 to -3.9 (Extreme Drought)
-2 to -2.9 (Severe Drought)
-1 to -1.9 (Moderate Drought)
-0.9 to 0.9 (Near Normal)
1 to 1.9 (Unusually Moist)
2 to 2.9 (Very Moist)
3 to 3.9 (Extremely Moist)
Above 4 (Exceptionally Moist)


Crop Moisture Index
Value for the October 4 - 10, 2026
Short Term Need vs. Available Water in a Shallow Soil Profile
NOAA
Crop Moisture
DEPICTS SHORT-TERM (UP TO 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE. RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES... APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT-TERM, WEEK TO WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS
LIMITATIONS... MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A SHALLOW SOIL PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55F.IT IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF THE LONG-TERM (MONTHS, YEARS) DROUGHT OR WET SPELLS WHICH ARE DEPICTED BY THE DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX.
Based on preliminary data
Below -3
-2.9 to 2
-1.9 to 1
-0.9 to .9
1 to 1.9
2 to 2.9
Above 3
Hatched Areas = Wetter Conditions Relative to Prior Week


Total Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Oct 10, 2026
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Mar 1 - Oct 10, 2026
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400


Total Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Oct 10, 2026
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA
7500
7000
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000


Departure from Normal Growing Degree Days
Apr 1 - Oct 10, 2026
Corn:
Computed to 50 F base with daily maximum temperature limited to 86 F or less and daily minimum to 50 F or more.
NOAA
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
-100
-200
-300
-400

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 10, 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE ˚F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. ˚F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
AK	ANCHORAGE	48	40	52	37	44	3	0.78	0.28	0.31	4.28	111	20.79	159	97	74	0	0	5	0
	BARROW	27	17	36	11	22	0	0.09	-0.04	0.08	1.74	180	10.23	229	92	79	0	7	2	0
	FAIRBANKS	42	27	50	20	35	1	0.05	-0.15	0.05	4.94	300	17.78	179	86	52	0	6	1	0
	JUNEAU	52	41	54	29	46	1	2.22	0.19	1.07	10.24	84	48.68	100	98	75	0	2	4	1
	KODIAK	52	39	54	32	45	1	0.56	-1.40	0.39	7.59	73	55.88	99	97	70	0	1	4	0
	NOME	41	29	44	18	35	1	0.57	0.13	0.24	4.05	142	18.50	137	84	59	0	5	3	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	83	63	90	57	73	4	3.69	2.96	2.08	6.53	128	56.57	125	92	47	1	0	3	3
	HUNTSVILLE	83	58	91	53	70	3	2.07	1.30	2.07	2.76	59	44.76	107	95	46	1	0	1	1
	MOBILE	80	67	87	56	74	1	0.92	-0.02	0.70	5.12	76	50.79	93	94	67	0	0	3	1
	MONTGOMERY	81	64	87	57	72	1	3.02	2.33	2.17	6.19	132	37.78	93	96	57	0	0	4	2
AR	FORT SMITH	90	59	93	55	74	7	0.00	-0.88	0.00	1.61	30	29.18	79	94	29	3	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	87	60	92	57	73	7	0.00	-0.86	0.00	1.37	32	31.73	84	85	32	2	0	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	72	41	75	38	56	6	0.58	0.24	0.41	4.09	176	14.92	93	92	30	0	0	2	0
	PHOENIX	100	80	104	75	90	9	0.04	-0.08	0.04	0.95	124	4.04	73	45	19	7	0	1	0
	PRESCOTT	81	54	84	51	67	6	0.18	-0.02	0.18	4.25	274	13.33	129	80	24	0	0	1	0
	TUCSON	94	72	98	69	83	7	0.20	0.04	0.20	1.07	69	8.51	98	54	22	7	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	97	71	102	64	84	12	0.00	-0.03	0.00	0.00	0	3.19	70	44	19	6	0	0	0
	EUREKA	57	47	61	43	52	-3	0.00	-0.37	0.00	0.89	75	15.96	62	100	82	0	0	0	0
	FRESNO	97	69	102	63	83	13	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.00	0	6.54	83	62	20	6	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	88	72	101	68	80	12	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.63	305	6.31	71	82	44	3	0	0	0
	REDDING	97	60	103	55	78	10	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.63	76	16.13	72	61	13	6	0	0	0
	SACRAMENTO	93	60	99	55	77	9	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.01	4	10.68	86	81	22	5	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	88	72	100	67	80	11	0.47	0.40	0.47	0.54	249	6.56	94	83	44	3	0	1	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	74	58	83	55	66	2	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.06	25	12.02	93	90	51	0	0	0	0
	STOCKTON	96	61	102	57	78	10	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.00	0	9.42	103	75	20	6	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	74	36	76	32	55	8	0.01	-0.13	0.01	2.32	194	4.46	71	91	19	0	1	1	0
	CO SPRINGS	81	50	83	46	65	11	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.67	165	13.05	88	68	18	0	0	0	0
	DENVER INTL	84	55	87	45	69	14	0.00	-0.24	0.00	2.41	141	11.79	91	53	15	0	0	0	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	83	55	85	53	69	11	0.29	0.07	0.29	2.32	152	6.09	84	54	19	0	0	1	0
	PUEBLO	85	47	89	44	66	9	0.00	-0.16	0.00	2.55	290	13.24	123	81	19	0	0	0	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	68	47	75	41	58	-2	0.12	-0.79	0.12	8.90	168	44.83	130	89	39	0	0	1	0
	HARTFORD	68	42	75	34	55	-1	0.00	-1.09	0.00	5.87	98	38.13	104	95	34	0	0	0	0
DC	WASHINGTON	72	54	81	49	63	-1	0.07	-0.76	0.07	5.52	108	30.46	92	90	43	0	0	1	0
DE	WILMINGTON	71	48	78	42	60	-1	0.12	-0.76	0.12	5.48	96	35.79	99	99	41	0	0	1	0
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	85	75	92	72	80	3	3.56	2.16	1.82	9.90	107	57.43	132	97	70	3	0	6	2
	JACKSONVILLE	82	73	87	72	77	3	7.36	6.03	2.04	16.89	176	53.46	114	97	78	0	0	7	4
	KEY WEST	88	82	89	79	85	3	0.00	-1.49	0.00	12.19	130	30.52	93	85	71	0	0	0	0
	MIAMI	90	79	91	77	85	3	0.50	-1.63	0.50	10.68	80	46.41	81	88	60	7	0	1	1
	ORLANDO	87	75	93	73	81	3	0.00	-1.00	0.00	0.00	0	9.84	21	98	67	4	0	0	0
	PENSACOLA	80	69	86	60	74	0	8.45	7.28	5.12	19.51	235	63.79	115	92	70	0	0	4	3
	TALLAHASSEE	80	71	87	70	76	2	6.35	5.53	2.80	9.51	155	45.41	91	95	78	0	0	5	4
	TAMPA	85	76	90	73	81	1	3.99	3.28	2.14	9.63	134	46.79	105	94	73	1	0	4	3
GA	ATHENS	78	59	84	54	69	2	1.05	0.23	0.90	1.84	36	32.66	84	99	55	0	0	3	1
	ATLANTA	77	62	85	58	69	1	2.89	2.13	2.47	6.17	124	38.63	97	94	58	0	0	3	1
	AUGUSTA	80	60	84	54	70	1	2.64	1.98	2.14	4.80	104	30.83	85	98	55	0	0	4	1
	COLUMBUS	80	65	85	59	73	2	3.35	2.69	1.56	6.28	145	49.49	129	94	56	0	0	4	2
	MACON	82	61	89	55	71	2	2.07	1.44	1.26	3.13	67	33.26	89	100	56	0	0	4	1
	SAVANNAH	80	68	89	65	74	2	1.00	-0.05	0.39	6.64	113	27.43	68	97	71	0	0	4	0
HI	HILO	84	72	87	70	78	2	0.93	-1.19	0.28	17.59	149	126.85	146	93	64	0	0	7	0
	HONOLULU	86	75	88	73	80	-1	0.34	0.07	0.23	1.71	137	24.70	228	84	58	0	0	2	0
	KAHULUI	87	73	90	66	80	0	0.01	-0.13	0.01	0.94	147	31.45	287	85	54	1	0	1	0
	LIHUE	83	72	84	69	77	-2	1.56	0.86	1.39	9.26	292	56.80	224	89	66	0	0	5	1
IA	BURLINGTON	79	50	83	43	64	6	0.47	-0.27	0.47	2.67	58	28.02	89	91	36	0	0	1	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	77	52	84	45	65	10	0.00	-0.69	0.00	2.18	49	24.03	79	90	35	0	0	0	0
	DES MOINES	80	54	86	46	67	10	0.68	0.00	0.68	15.21	365	50.86	162	86	33	0	0	1	1
	DUBUQUE	73	47	84	42	60	7	0.06	-0.61	0.06	10.29	213	42.70	132	91	36	0	0	1	0
	SIOUX CITY	83	49	93	40	66	12	0.00	-0.60	0.00	3.75	100	23.73	92	87	29	1	0	0	0
	WATERLOO	78	48	87	40	63	8	0.07	-0.60	0.07	11.17	269	42.40	135	96	32	0	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	83	53	88	50	68	11	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.59	92	7.91	96	44	16	0	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	76	48	82	45	62	5	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.99	225	11.44	117	75	26	0	0	0	0
	POCATELLO	83	41	88	36	62	11	0.22	-0.01	0.22	1.02	83	7.36	81	77	15	0	0	1	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	74	54	80	47	64	6	0.00	-0.78	0.00	5.52	128	38.47	124	70	33	0	0	0	0
	MOLINE	78	49	84	43	64	6	0.18	-0.46	0.18	9.27	219	37.38	116	92	34	0	0	1	0
	PEORIA	78	50	83	45	64	6	0.24	-0.43	0.24	4.76	106	35.54	116	92	33	0	0	1	0
	ROCKFORD	74	47	83	41	60	5	0.06	-0.54	0.06	8.86	196	34.28	109	92	35	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	81	47	87	42	64	4	0.00	-0.72	0.00	3.52	90	31.96	103	94	29	0	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	80	51	86	45	65	3	0.12	-0.61	0.12	3.05	69	32.69	86	93	32	0	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	74	45	82	40	60	3	0.00	-0.66	0.00	6.27	156	39.11	121	94	37	0	0	0	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	77	50	83	47	64	5	0.11	-0.59	0.11	2.03	48	40.02	114	86	32	0	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	72	47	78	43	60	4	0.00	-0.83	0.00	5.50	117	19.28	61	91	41	0	0	0	0
KS	CONCORDIA	85	56	89	44	71	11	0.00	-0.51	0.00	5.06	140	23.32	93	80	30	0	0	0	0
	DODGE CITY	85	54	91	49	70	9	0.00	-0.44	0.00	5.82	299	19.08	101	83	31	1	0	0	0
	GOODLAND	85	49	91	45	67	11	0.00	-0.33	0.00	3.45	183	15.51	90	86	26	1	0	0	0
	TOPEKA	84	52	88	45	68	7	0.00	-0.70	0.00	7.26	159	39.20	124	99	37	0	0	0	0
	WICHITA	85	54	89	50	69	6	0.00	-0.72	0.00	5.46	133	33.89	113	91	34	0	0	0	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 10, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS TEMP. °F		NUMBER OF DAYS PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL, IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
KY	LEXINGTON	76	49	81	44	62	1	0.35	-0.48	0.35	2.04	44	40.38	101	89	32	0	0	1	0
	LOUISVILLE	79	54	85	49	66	2	0.15	-0.74	0.15	1.68	33	41.37	107	85	29	0	0	1	0
	PADUCAH	81	53	86	47	67	4	0.00	-0.90	0.00	5.14	105	43.82	111	97	31	0	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	88	68	90	60	78	5	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.00	0	50.77	103	89	50	4	0	0	0
	LAKE CHARLES	90	69	93	62	79	5	0.00	-0.98	0.00	3.69	55	34.20	71	97	45	4	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	83	74	87	65	79	3	0.59	-0.17	0.59	10.52	168	60.40	116	86	59	0	0	1	1
	SHREVEPORT	87	64	91	61	76	5	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	86	38	2	0	0	0
MA	BOSTON	67	50	73	43	58	1	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	80	33	0	0	***	***
	WORCESTER	62	44	68	36	53	-1	0.00	-1.08	0.00	7.19	124	42.94	117	88	39	0	0	0	0
MD	BALTIMORE	72	48	79	41	60	-1	0.07	-0.88	0.07	3.63	62	31.27	87	97	44	0	0	1	0
ME	CARIBOU	55	34	59	28	45	-3	1.13	0.25	0.56	2.84	60	33.11	106	93	54	0	3	3	1
	PORTLAND	64	40	71	33	52	-2	0.05	-1.11	0.05	5.21	96	32.62	91	87	40	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	65	38	74	30	52	1	0.17	-0.53	0.15	2.56	66	36.20	152	96	43	0	2	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	70	46	77	40	58	3	0.01	-0.88	0.01	4.98	105	24.93	80	89	40	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	66	41	74	30	53	3	0.17	-0.52	0.10	3.92	109	35.42	150	95	41	0	2	3	0
	LANSING	70	45	77	37	58	4	0.05	-0.67	0.03	5.65	146	28.67	106	89	40	0	0	2	0
	MUSKEGON	68	46	80	39	57	2	0.03	-0.82	0.03	5.72	128	38.41	141	92	48	0	0	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	67	43	82	38	55	2	0.08	-0.76	0.05	3.16	69	31.27	137	92	43	0	0	2	0
MN	DULUTH	66	42	80	34	54	6	0.14	-0.59	0.14	4.01	88	27.01	104	93	39	0	0	1	0
	INT_L FALLS	65	35	79	26	50	5	0.13	-0.42	0.13	3.59	94	17.83	83	98	40	0	4	1	0
	MINNEAPOLIS	75	51	90	44	63	9	0.00	-0.66	0.00	4.19	104	21.88	80	80	30	1	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	73	49	86	43	61	9	0.00	-0.63	0.00	6.32	138	30.22	100	86	34	0	0	0	0
	ST. CLOUD	73	43	90	35	58	8	0.00	-0.65	0.00	4.56	115	20.94	85	95	31	1	0	0	0
MO	COLUMBIA	84	52	90	47	68	7	0.00	-0.81	0.00	2.17	43	41.27	119	81	30	1	0	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	82	55	87	48	68	8	0.00	-0.84	0.00	7.71	146	48.09	142	87	39	0	0	0	0
	SAINT LOUIS	82	54	89	50	68	5	0.00	-0.65	0.00	2.13	54	41.72	124	80	29	0	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	86	56	89	51	71	8	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.93	17	34.00	94	81	27	0	0	0	0
MS	JACKSON	87	64	92	57	76	6	0.19	-0.61	0.19	2.37	51	38.91	86	95	49	2	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	82	63	87	55	73	2	3.19	2.40	3.04	7.45	172	49.92	111	99	58	0	0	2	1
	TUPELO	84	59	90	54	72	4	0.49	-0.39	0.49	1.23	25	28.73	64	91	35	1	0	1	0
MT	BILLINGS	79	46	88	41	63	11	0.00	-0.36	0.00	4.67	248	15.61	127	67	19	0	0	0	0
	BUTTE	73	31	80	28	52	7	0.55	0.35	0.55	1.83	134	12.26	110	78	17	0	6	1	1
	CUT BANK	69	39	76	31	54	8	0.14	0.00	0.14	4.24	326	9.92	103	76	30	0	1	1	0
	GLASGOW	73	43	84	41	58	8	0.06	-0.19	0.06	2.18	154	14.85	124	74	26	0	0	1	0
	GREAT FALLS	77	44	85	31	60	12	1.22	0.95	1.22	2.65	153	18.68	145	60	16	0	1	1	1
	HAVRE	75	37	86	33	56	7	0.20	0.00	0.20	1.59	117	9.07	86	81	24	0	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	74	36	81	33	55	6	0.34	0.11	0.34	2.69	207	13.78	125	88	28	0	0	1	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	73	52	82	46	63	1	3.89	3.09	3.89	6.69	125	41.94	106	98	52	0	0	1	1
	CHARLOTTE	76	56	85	51	66	1	1.50	0.68	1.50	4.14	84	29.58	85	93	50	0	0	1	1
	GREENSBORO	74	54	85	47	64	0	0.79	0.05	0.76	4.35	76	26.80	75	92	50	0	0	2	1
	HATTERAS	76	66	79	63	71	0	1.93	0.52	1.32	2.49	25	37.70	78	94	66	0	0	2	2
	RALEIGH	75	55	87	47	65	0	0.16	-0.71	0.11	2.72	42	26.60	71	92	48	0	0	2	0
	WILMINGTON	78	61	82	56	69	0	1.96	0.62	1.41	7.38	69	44.57	88	98	65	0	0	3	1
ND	BISMARCK	75	39	81	33	57	8	0.00	-0.33	0.00	2.00	90	13.12	77	91	31	0	0	0	0
	DICKINSON	75	40	85	31	58	9	0.00	-0.30	0.00	3.37	162	13.54	95	83	25	0	1	0	0
	FARGO	74	43	89	35	58	8	0.00	-0.55	0.00	3.84	110	14.20	68	86	30	0	0	0	0
	GRAND FORKS	71	39	82	32	55	7	0.00	-0.46	0.00	5.48	186	20.87	110	90	35	0	1	0	0
	JAMESTOWN	72	41	85	33	56	8	0.00	-0.42	0.00	4.57	170	17.32	96	90	35	0	0	0	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	84	52	90	46	68	11	0.00	-0.53	0.00	5.74	207	27.70	118	87	30	1	0	0	0
	LINCOLN	85	52	92	45	69	11	0.00	-0.55	0.00	12.00	321	38.31	149	89	29	2	0	0	0
	NORFOLK	83	49	91	42	66	11	0.00	-0.57	0.00	3.50	108	23.72	100	88	28	1	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	86	46	93	39	66	12	0.00	-0.42	0.00	2.99	134	13.57	71	89	25	3	0	0	0
	OMAHA	84	53	91	45	69	10	0.00	-0.60	0.00	12.24	316	34.51	124	92	29	2	0	0	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	87	44	91	41	66	12	0.00	-0.30	0.00	1.12	66	10.04	72	80	15	2	0	0	0
	VALENTINE	86	45	92	35	65	12	0.00	-0.39	0.00	3.00	129	20.65	115	86	23	3	0	0	0
NH	CONCORD	67	36	75	29	51	-1	0.06	-0.92	0.06	3.95	78	32.50	102	95	34	0	2	1	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	71	46	79	39	59	-2	0.17	-0.73	0.17	5.15	106	20.44	58	95	43	0	0	1	0
	NEWARK	70	50	78	45	60	-1	0.09	-0.78	0.09	4.74	93	38.28	104	82	34	0	0	1	0
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	78	56	82	54	67	5	0.00	-0.21	0.00	5.15	351	11.04	153	68	29	0	0	0	0
NV	ELY	79	44	84	38	62	12	0.00	-0.17	0.00	0.54	62	6.33	84	56	13	0	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	95	74	98	72	84	10	0.00	-0.07	0.00	0.35	86	1.33	41	36	15	6	0	0	0
	RENO	85	54	88	51	69	11	0.00	-0.11	0.00	0.09	26	4.76	89	53	12	0	0	0	0
	WINNEMUCCA	86	41	91	36	64	11	0.03	-0.09	0.03	0.04	7	7.09	118	52	12	1	0	1	0
NY	ALBANY	64	40	69	33	52	-3	0.03	-0.86	0.03	3.90	78	35.24	110	95	41	0	0	1	0
	BINGHAMTON	61	41	65	36	51	-1	0.15	-0.73	0.15	6.43	122	38.32	114	88	39	0	0	1	0
	BUFFALO	66	44	71	39	55	0	0.31	-0.69	0.31	4.81	87	36.78	119	89	41	0	0	1	0
	ROCHESTER	65	41	73	36	53	-3	0.37	-0.37	0.35	4.92	116	40.07	145	97	40	0	0	2	0
	SYRACUSE	64	41	70	37	53	-2	0.13	-0.75	0.12	4.11	89	37.07	120	92	40	0	0	2	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	68	43	73	40	56	-2	0.04	-0.71	0.04	5.29	115	37.62	112	90	39	0	0	1	0
	CINCINNATI	75	49	82	40	62	3	0.11	-0.63	0.11	1.96	47	37.55	104	87	31	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	70	45	77	39	57	-1	0.11	-0.71	0.07	3.37	66	34.16	106	88	37	0	0	2	0
	COLUMBUS	72	47	79	42	60	1	0.09	-0.59	0.09	8.72	213	47.85	142	93	35	0	0	1	0
	DAYTON	73	48	78	43	60	1	0.06	-0.63	0.06	4.78	111	45.06	135	87	35	0	0	1	0
	MANSFIELD	69	44	76	38	56	0	0.21	-0.51	0.21	4.87	110	37.69	110	89	35	0	0	1	0
	TOLEDO	73	44	81	38	59	1	0.05	-0.54	0.05	4.06	107	33.33	118	93	35	0	0	1	0

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***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending October 10, 2026

STATES AND STATIONS		TEMPERATURE °F						PRECIPITATION							RELATIVE HUMIDITY PERCENT		NUMBER OF DAYS			
																	TEMP. °F		PRECIP	
		AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	EXTREME HIGH	EXTREME LOW	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	WEEKLY TOTAL, IN.	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	GREATEST IN 24-HOUR, IN.	TOTAL IN., SINCE SEP 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE SEP 1	TOTAL, IN., SINCE JAN 1	PCT. NORMAL SINCE JAN 1	AVERAGE MAXIMUM	AVERAGE MINIMUM	90 AND ABOVE	32 AND BELOW	.01 INCH OR MORE	.50 INCH OR MORE
	YOUNGSTOWN	68	40	73	33	54	-1	0.06	-0.69	0.04	5.59	113	40.25	122	96	37	0	0	2	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	87	59	91	54	73	8	0.00	-0.73	0.00	3.76	78	21.09	68	83	28	3	0	0	0
	TULSA	88	57	91	53	73	7	0.00	-0.80	0.00	3.29	65	37.91	114	91	32	3	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	65	49	69	42	57	2	0.24	-0.99	0.21	3.79	87	36.83	91	99	67	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	79	35	86	29	57	8	0.00	-0.14	0.00	1.35	235	7.00	96	72	13	0	2	0	0
	EUGENE	74	43	80	37	59	2	0.00	-0.53	0.00	3.04	143	18.78	74	100	44	0	0	0	0
	MEDFORD	85	50	94	43	68	8	0.00	-0.20	0.00	1.36	180	9.28	81	77	20	4	0	0	0
	PENDLETON	76	46	82	37	61	6	0.00	-0.19	0.00	2.36	298	3.78	41	66	25	0	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	73	52	82	47	63	4	0.17	-0.42	0.12	1.80	77	20.36	88	95	42	0	0	2	0
	SALEM	73	48	81	39	61	3	0.01	-0.59	0.01	2.33	101	18.31	74	97	44	0	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	69	43	75	36	56	-2	0.00	-1.05	0.00	4.52	71	31.19	82	96	41	0	0	0	0
	ERIE	64	48	74	40	56	-2	0.00	-1.02	0.00	2.55	44	33.81	105	78	47	0	0	0	0
	MIDDLETOWN	69	48	75	43	58	-1	0.31	-0.62	0.31	5.93	95	33.06	93	95	44	0	0	1	0
	PHILADELPHIA	72	53	80	48	63	1	0.12	-0.70	0.12	6.84	122	37.20	106	86	37	0	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	69	43	72	38	56	-1	0.18	-0.48	0.18	6.00	141	45.30	141	92	35	0	0	1	0
	WILKES-BARRE	66	42	70	37	54	-3	0.00	-0.88	0.00	4.56	84	34.80	113	89	37	0	0	0	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	67	41	73	38	54	-2	0.04	-0.87	0.03	7.20	118	35.42	102	99	42	0	0	2	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	68	46	75	38	57	0	0.01	-0.95	0.01	9.31	167	38.06	106	87	36	0	0	1	0
SC	CHARLESTON	78	66	83	61	72	1	3.03	1.80	1.37	7.37	94	33.91	77	98	70	0	0	4	2
	COLUMBIA	78	59	82	52	68	0	1.32	0.49	1.06	3.58	69	25.66	69	98	54	0	0	4	1
	FLORENCE	76	59	81	51	67	-1	0.87	-0.07	0.49	2.83	47	31.77	85	98	62	0	0	3	0
	GREENVILLE	75	56	84	50	65	0	3.52	2.63	3.11	6.82	135	36.98	94	97	54	0	0	3	1
SD	ABERDEEN	79	41	87	34	60	9	0.00	-0.51	0.00	2.99	109	16.79	88	93	31	0	0	0	0
	HURON	80	45	87	37	63	10	0.00	-0.50	0.00	5.01	158	20.21	98	89	30	0	0	0	0
	RAPID CITY	86	46	93	40	66	14	0.00	-0.38	0.00	1.88	106	12.92	82	74	18	3	0	0	0
	SIOUX FALLS	79	48	90	40	64	9	0.00	-0.64	0.00	6.39	173	22.00	90	86	31	1	0	0	0
TN	BRISTOL	77	50	82	43	64	3	0.94	0.36	0.94	4.40	120	39.23	110	99	43	0	0	1	1
	CHATTANOOGA	79	60	86	55	70	3	1.94	1.13	1.50	3.97	72	37.70	88	93	55	0	0	2	1
	KNOXVILLE	78	58	83	55	68	4	0.70	0.05	0.70	5.12	115	44.17	108	94	49	0	0	1	1
	MEMPHIS	85	63	91	60	74	5	0.00	-0.79	0.00	1.52	36	33.84	80	76	32	2	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	82	56	87	50	69	4	0.53	-0.24	0.53	1.23	24	31.87	79	86	34	0	0	1	1
TX	ABILENE	86	61	91	59	74	3	0.04	-0.59	0.04	1.57	44	18.99	92	77	31	2	0	1	0
	AMARILLO	80	55	83	53	67	5	0.00	-0.45	0.00	8.00	340	16.27	95	87	37	0	0	0	0
	AUSTIN	89	66	93	60	78	3	0.22	-0.57	0.22	2.48	54	23.44	84	87	35	5	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	88	70	92	65	79	4	3.18	1.99	3.18	10.92	128	47.53	95	94	51	4	0	1	1
	BROWNSVILLE	90	75	93	73	83	3	7.38	6.42	2.87	9.73	135	19.83	92	98	62	4	0	4	4
	CORPUS CHRISTI	89	72	93	67	80	3	0.01	-0.70	0.01	2.89	44	24.43	95	94	52	5	0	1	0
	DEL RIO	90	68	92	64	79	3	0.00	-0.57	0.00	0.67	19	12.21	72	77	35	5	0	0	0
	EL PASO	83	61	87	58	72	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	6.31	364	13.80	187	71	33	0	0	0	0
	FORT WORTH	87	65	91	62	76	5	0.20	-0.61	0.20	4.57	118	39.55	139	87	35	3	0	1	0
	HOUSTON	90	70	93	64	80	5	0.00	-1.11	0.00	3.22	50	39.70	99	86	44	4	0	0	0
	LUBBOCK	82	58	84	55	70	5	0.00	-0.39	0.00	4.33	138	15.21	96	82	34	0	0	0	0
	MIDLAND	84	60	86	57	72	2	0.28	-0.05	0.28	1.50	69	10.20	88	83	33	0	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	87	56	89	51	71	1	0.00	-0.58	0.00	1.32	39	15.88	91	91	32	0	0	0	0
	SAN ANTONIO	88	66	90	60	77	3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	3.42	67	33.00	128	79	41	3	0	0	0
	VICTORIA	90	69	92	63	79	4	0.00	-0.89	0.00	6.47	111	30.51	94	95	47	5	0	0	0
	WACO	89	62	92	57	75	3	0.11	-0.78	0.11	3.54	85	24.20	87	94	35	5	0	1	0
	WICHITA FALLS	88	59	92	58	73	5	0.19	-0.43	0.19	2.49	64	18.79	82	86	31	3	0	1	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	83	60	88	55	72	13	0.31	0.04	0.16	1.38	94	10.48	87	59	22	0	0	4	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	73	49	82	41	61	1	0.57	-0.18	0.31	2.15	42	25.97	76	97	46	0	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	74	59	84	48	67	0	0.69	-0.23	0.67	2.57	38	31.93	79	93	51	0	0	2	1
	RICHMOND	74	53	84	45	64	0	0.43	-0.39	0.43	6.60	113	39.63	107	94	50	0	0	1	0
	ROANOKE	73	50	81	44	61	-1	1.84	1.08	1.46	4.42	85	27.31	78	94	43	0	0	2	1
	WASH/DULLES	72	49	79	42	60	0	0.06	-0.80	0.06	5.28	102	35.37	102	96	44	0	0	1	0
VT	BURLINGTON	62	40	68	34	51	-2	0.05	-0.87	0.03	2.60	52	30.44	102	86	37	0	0	2	0
WA	OLYMPIA	67	44	73	38	56	3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	2.36	72	27.90	90	99	54	0	0	0	0
	QUILLAYUTE	63	46	67	40	55	2	0.31	-1.69	0.31	8.06	110	31.54	53	100	67	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	64	51	69	48	58	1	0.29	-0.40	0.25	2.06	80	23.76	97	97	62	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	71	46	77	36	59	6	0.00	-0.23	0.00	1.24	138	8.97	81	73	26	0	0	0	0
	YAKIMA	77	41	84	30	59	5	0.00	-0.11	0.00	2.05	541	5.85	111	85	27	0	1	0	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	73	44	87	32	59	7	0.00	-0.65	0.00	1.95	42	22.57	79	92	32	0	1	0	0
	GREEN BAY	71	44	84	38	58	5	0.00	-0.63	0.00	6.22	151	34.78	133	91	33	0	0	0	0
	LA CROSSE	75	47	87	41	61	5	0.00	-0.63	0.00	7.41	162	36.12	119	93	32	0	0	0	0
	MADISON	72	46	84	38	59	6	0.13	-0.50	0.13	5.68	130	34.91	111	95	35	0	0	1	0
	MILWAUKEE	71	53	81	45	62	5	0.15	-0.51	0.15	5.54	134	34.04	118	79	36	0	0	1	0
WV	BECKLEY	68	47	72	39	57	0	0.34	-0.27	0.34	6.65	163	41.12	115	96	48	0	0	1	0
	CHARLESTON	72	48	78	43	60	0	0.98	0.31	0.98	5.34	120	44.04	117	100	46	0	0	1	1
	ELKINS	69	41	74	37	55	-1	0.14	-0.60	0.13	5.77	126	44.63	116	100	38	0	0	2	0
	HUNTINGTON	75	49	81	42	62	2	0.91	0.21	0.91	5.25	126	34.91	95	95	41	0	0	1	1
WY	CASPER	83	41	87	33	62	13	0.02	-0.28	0.02	0.86	61	8.35	81	59	12	0	0	1	0
	CHEYENNE	80	49	84	45	65	15	0.00	-0.24	0.00	0.70	38	11.46	83	51	15	0	0	0	0
	LANDER	80	48	85	42	64	15	0.00	-0.35	0.00	2.48	166	9.75	89	51	17	0	0	0	0
	SHERIDAN	83	39	92	34	61	12	0.01	-0.41	0.01	0.74	35	10.03	79	72	13	1	0	1	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

September Weather and Crop Summary

Weather

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: El Niño-driven changes began to significantly influence North American weather patterns during September, leading to multiple rounds of heavy rain from the Southwest into the Midwest, as atmospheric moisture from a swarm of Pacific tropical cyclones was drawn northeastward. Eastern Pacific cyclones of note during September included Hurricanes Marie, Odalys, and Polo. Among those hurricanes, only Polo made landfall in Mexico, striking Baja California Sur late September 28 and crossing the Gulf of California into southern Sonora early the next day. Less than a week earlier, on September 22, Polo had become the second-strongest tropical cyclone on record—based on a minimum central pressure of 892 millibars (26.34 inches of mercury)—for areas of the Pacific Ocean north of the equator and east of the International Dateline.

As surges of tropical moisture wrapped around the western and northern edges of a stubborn ridge of high pressure and interacted with a variety of disturbances and cold fronts, September rainfall totaled at least twice normal from portions of the Four Corners States into the western Corn Belt. More than a foot of rain fell in some Midwestern locations, including Des Moines, IA, where the monthly sum of 14.50 inches represented its second-wettest September on record, behind only 14.81 inches in 1914. For some locations, including Lincoln, NE, it was the wettest September on record, with 11.49 inches (previously, 8.32 inches in 1914). The heavy rain, spread across several weeks, curtailed fieldwork, including corn and soybean harvesting, and threatened crop quality.

Related to El Niño's disruptive influence on tropical cyclone intensification over the Atlantic Ocean, a satellite-era record was established for the latest date of the season's first Atlantic Basin hurricane. Prior to this year, the latest initial Atlantic hurricane formation had occurred on September 11, 2002, and 2013. Through September, there were no Atlantic Basin hurricanes and eight tropical storms, three of which made landfall on the U.S. Gulf Coast—most recently Edouard near Johnson Bayou, LA, on September 1. Edouard was a small tropical storm that moved inland with sustained winds near 60 mph and had a relatively small footprint of heavy rain and gusty winds, mainly across eastern Texas.

Showery weather helped to limit September wildfire activity, except in parts of California and the Great Basin. Even with fewer explosive fires, the nation's year-to-date wildfire burned area topped 9 million acres by early October, nearly 150 percent of the 10-year average of 6.1 million acres. Impressively, Alaska provided only a miniscule contribution to the national total, with fewer than 90,000 acres burned through the end of September. In the modern era, national wildfire acreage first topped 9 million in 2006 and since then has done so six times (2007, 2012, 2015, 2017, 2020, and 2026), with a peak of 10.13 million acres burned in 2015.

Meanwhile, topsoil moisture in U.S. agricultural regions was rated 37 percent very short to short on October 4, a significant improvement from the 2026 peak of 55 percent on September 6, according to USDA/NASS. However, statewide topsoil moisture was still rated at least 70 percent very short to short on October 4 in four Western States (Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and Wyoming) and four Mississippi Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee). Conversely, statewide topsoil moisture on October 4 was rated 45 percent surplus in Iowa, along with 30 percent in Ohio. The *U.S. Drought Monitor* reflected a balance between worsening drought conditions during September in most areas from the southeastern Plains and the western Gulf Coast region to the southern Appalachians, and steady or improving conditions across large sections of the Plains, West, and upper Midwest. Drought was affecting 59.38 percent of the Lower 48 States on September 29, marking the 55th consecutive week with U.S. coverage greater than 40 percent.

On a national scale, crops experiencing notable drought during 2026 included cotton, rated 37 percent very poor to poor on October 4, and sorghum, 34 percent. Drought impacts were regional for crops such as corn and soybeans, with lower crop condition ratings mostly in the western Corn Belt. Thirty-eight percent of North Dakota's corn was rated very poor to poor on October 4, along with 28 percent of its soybeans, compared to respective national values of 18 and 14 percent. However, barely half (54 percent) of the U.S. corn was rated good to excellent on October 4, along with just 57 percent of the soybeans. Meanwhile, national rangeland and pastures rated in very poor to poor condition improved to 49 percent on October 4, down from an annual peak of 53 percent on September 6 and 20. In some parts of the country, drought-affected rangeland and pastures may not fully recover until next spring or beyond, even if favorably wet weather prevails, as the window for autumn grass growth will soon close from north to south.

Near- or above-normal September temperatures prevailed nationwide, except in New England and the Far West. A core area of summer-like heat, with monthly temperatures averaging at least 4 to 8°F above normal, stretched from central and southern sections of the Rockies and Plains to the southern Appalachians, extending as far north as the southern tier of the Corn Belt. The late-season heat coincided with a persistent ridge of high pressure that remained steadfast across the southern U.S. for more than 2 months, starting in late July. Records for the warmest September on record were set in dozens of communities from the south-central U.S. into the lower Midwest, with Abilene, TX, reporting a monthly average temperature that was 9.4°F above normal. The persistent heat (and dryness) favored fieldwork and hastened summer crop maturation, but reduced surface water supplies and stressed livestock, rangeland, pastures, and immature crops.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous U.S. experienced its warmest-ever September,

with a nationally averaged temperature of 69.42°F. That value was 4.58°F above the 1901-2000 mean and easily supplanted 1998's reading of 68.95°F as the highest September value on record. A September average temperature record (68.11°F in 1931) that stood for nearly seven decades has now been broken five times in the last 30 years. Meanwhile, monthly precipitation across the Lower 48 States averaged 2.69 inches, slightly above the 20th century mean value of 2.49 inches. However, it was the nation's wettest September since 2018, when an average of 3.57 inches fell. Overall, it was the nation's 43rd-wettest September during the 132-year period of record.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 42nd-coolest September in Oregon to the warmest on record in New Mexico, the southern half of the Plains (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas), and four Mississippi River States (Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, and Missouri). September average temperatures were among the ten highest values on record in 18 other states, mainly across the Southwest, Plains, Midwest, and Southeast (figure 1). Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the eighth-driest September in Arkansas to the second-wettest September in Arizona and New Mexico (figure 2). Top-ten rankings for September wetness were also observed in Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota.

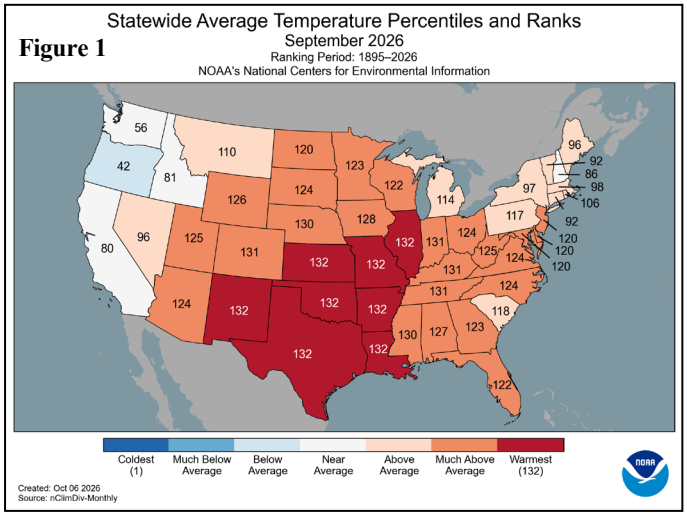


Figure 1

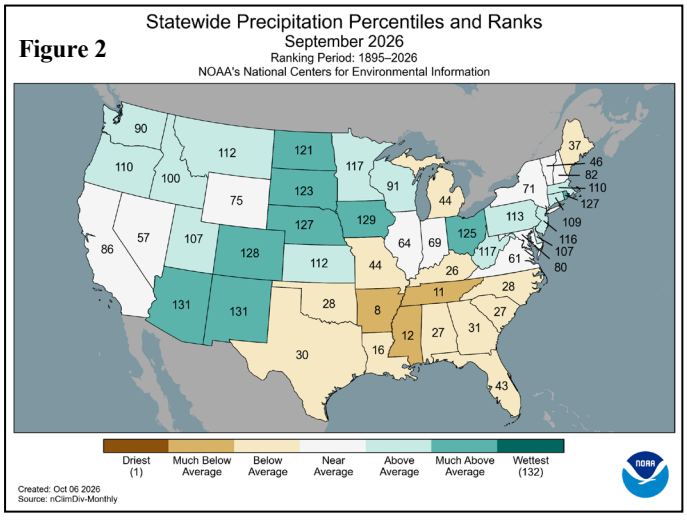


Figure 2

Summary: As the month began, short-lived Tropical Storm Edouard contributed to rain in the Deep South, mainly across eastern Texas and parts of Louisiana. Edouard had formed late August 31 just south of the Louisiana coastline and strengthened prior to landfall on September 1, with sustained winds near 60 mph upon reaching the Gulf Coast at 2:20 pm CDT near Johnson Bayou, LA, just east of the Texas-Louisiana state line. An official northerly wind gust to 69 mph was clocked in Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX, while several gusts ranging from 60 to 90 mph were reported in southeastern Texas and southwestern Louisiana. Edouard was a tiny storm but an efficient rain producer, with a small area in eastern Texas receiving more than a foot. Elsewhere, a pattern change delivered much-needed precipitation across the Northwest. Record-setting precipitation totals for September 2 included 2.04 inches in Crescent City, CA; 0.80 inch in Medford, OR; and 0.65 inch in Kalispell, MT. September 3 featured daily records of 0.94 inch in North Bend, OR; 0.68 inch in Lewiston, ID; and 0.50 inch in Redding, CA. Meanwhile, thunderstorms arced across the North, resulting in daily-record totals in Massena, NY (3.17 inches on the 2nd); Buffalo, NY (3.04 inches on the 3rd); Pittsburgh, PA (2.19 inches on the 3rd); and Mitchell, SD (3.77 inches on the 5th). On September 5, Alliance, NE, collected a daily record rainfall of 1.52 inches and reported a thunderstorm-related wind gust to 65 mph. An impressive and widespread outbreak of severe weather occurred on September 3, stretching from North Dakota to the middle Atlantic Coast; official wind gusts included 65 mph in Lansing, MI; 64 mph in Washington, DC; 62 mph in Wheeling, WV; and 57 mph in Fargo, ND, and Toledo, OH. Showers also dotted Florida early in the month, when Fort Lauderdale collected a record-setting sum (2.37 inches) for September 4. During the first 5 days of September, Fort Lauderdale's rainfall totaled 4.98 inches.

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

As the month progressed, 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 notched 7 days during the 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 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. Later, 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 (and final) day of triple-digit heat during the 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.

Prior to southern California's hot spell, record-setting rainfall totals for September 6 in California had 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. Soon, 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. Simultaneously, heavy rain along the northern Atlantic Coast led to record-setting totals for September 13 in Bridgeport, CT (4.25 inches), and Islip, NY (3.06 inches). In the Southwest, Douglas, AZ (1.09 inches), also collected a daily-record sum for September 13.

In mid-September, moisture continued to wrap clockwise around a stubborn ridge of high pressure parked over the mid-South, leading to significant rainfall from portions of the Four Corners States into the Midwest. Excessive rain, locally 4 inches or more, soaked portions of the Corn Belt, excluding the southern tier of the region. Flooding and fieldwork delays followed, as water drained from fields and streams into larger rivers. Across the central Plains and Midwest, measurable rain fell on as many as 4 to 7 days during the September 13-19 period, with daily-record totals exceeding 2 inches on the 15th in Des Moines, IA (2.19 inches), and Wichita, KS (2.01 inches). Record-setting rainfall totals for September 17 were set in Dubuque, IA (2.32 inches), and Fort Wayne, IN (2.01 inches). In the upper Midwest, totals topped the 2-inch mark and set daily records for September 18 in Rochester, MN (2.35 inches); La Crosse, WI (2.20 inches); and Huron, SD (2.03 inches). Another wave of rain on September 19 led to daily-record totals in Rockford, IL (2.63 inches), and Holland, MI (2.32 inches). Iowa communities reporting September 13-19 rainfall exceeding 4 inches included Dubuque (7.42 inches), Des Moines (4.39 inches), and Waterloo (4.02 inches). Elsewhere, September 13-19 rainfall also topped the 4-inch mark in Midwestern locations such as La Crosse (5.21 inches) and Rockford (4.24 inches). By September 18, the Wabash River at Linn Grove, IN, set a crest record, topping the July 2003 high-water mark by 0.10 foot. Much later, on September 22, the Wapsipinicon River near DeWitt, IA, crested just 1.22 feet below the July 2014 record crest. Elsewhere, downpours also drenched parts of the northern Plains, with wet snow falling at higher elevations of the adjacent Rockies. With 2.93 inches of precipitation on September 18-19, Billings, MT, set a monthly record for 2-day rainfall, previously set with 2.20 inches on September 12-13, 1966. In stark contrast, Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW), TX, reported no measurable rain from July 16 – September 20, a span of 67 days. DFW's dry spell ended with rainfall totaling 0.01 inch on September 21.

Mid-month heat was focused across the South and parts of the West. In Texas, triple-digit, daily-record highs for September 13 reached 104°F in McAllen, 101°F in Abilene, and 100°F in San Antonio. Other daily-record highs for September 13 included 101°F in Fort Smith, AR, and Greenville, MS. Fort Smith set a September record for 100-degree readings—17 days—smashing its 1939 mark of 12 such days. Fort Smith had also set a record with 26 triple-digit days in August (previously, 24 days in 2000). As far north as Kansas, daily-record highs for September 14 soared to 103°F in Salina, 102°F in Russell, and 101°F in Wichita. Temperatures in Tuscaloosa, AL, reached 100 or 101°F on September 14-15 and 18-19. Meanwhile in Missouri, Cape Girardeau tallied a trio of daily-record highs (99°F each day) from September 17-19. As the hot spell continued, triple-digit, daily-record highs for September 19 were set in Fort Smith, AR (100°F); Greenville, MS (100°F); Tuscaloosa, AL (100°F); Memphis, TN (100°F); and Salina, KS (101°F).

During the second half of September, streaks of significant rain continued to slow or halt fieldwork from southern sections of the Rockies and High Plains into the upper Midwest, including the western Corn Belt. Meanwhile, a sprawling and powerful Atlantic coastal storm, or "nor'easter," spun off the middle Atlantic Coast before veering into New Jersey. The disturbance that would contribute to the formation of the coastal storm had earlier produced rain in the Midwest and East. On September 20, daily-record rainfall totals included 1.71 inches in South Bend, IN, and 1.59 inches in Charleston, WV. Other daily-record amounts in West Virginia reached 1.10 inches (on the 21st) in Clarksburg and 2.05 inches (on the 22nd) in Beckley. Charleston, WV, netted another daily-record sum on September 23, when 1.40 inches fell. A separate area of heavy showers extended northeastward from southern sections of the Rockies and High Plains, reaching into western sections of the Corn Belt. September 23 was a particularly wet day, with daily-record totals ranging from 1 to 3 inches in Dalhart, TX (2.66 inches); Dickinson, ND (1.78 inches); Nogales, AZ (1.52 inches); and El Paso, TX (1.21 inches). In New Mexico, September 22-24 rainfall topped the 2-inch mark in Tucumcari (4.19 inches), Roswell (4.00 inches), Clayton (2.32 inches), and Raton (2.15 inches). Nearly three-quarters of Tucumcari's rain, 3.04 inches, fell on September 23. Significant rain on the Plains persisted through September 24, when daily-record totals included 1.74 inches in Grand Island, NE, and 1.65 inches in Amarillo, TX. Meanwhile, an intensifying coastal storm delivered heavy rain, high winds, tidal flooding, and beach erosion from the middle Atlantic Coast to southern New England. On September 26, ocean water in Atlantic City, NJ, rose to its highest level (7.86 feet above mean lower low water, or MLLW, the average height of the lowest daily low tide) since Hurricane Sandy (8.76 feet) on October 29, 2012. Meanwhile, Delaware Bay at Lewes, DE, achieved its seventh-highest ocean level (8.27 feet MLLW); the most recent higher tidal surge (9.26 feet) occurred on January 23, 2016. Peak wind gusts on September 25 in New Jersey included 61 mph at Barnegat Light and 55 mph in Atlantic City. Coastal impacts lingered, with record-setting rainfall totals for September 27 reaching 2.54 inches in Atlantic City, NJ; 1.92 inches in Islip, NY; and 1.88 inches in

Portland, ME. Islip also experienced its wettest September on record, with 8.76 inches.

A long-running spell of extreme heat finally ended late in the month from the southern Plains to the Mississippi Delta. Lingering triple-digit, daily-record highs for September 20 included 101°F in Waco, TX, and 100°F in Greenwood, MS. As late as September 22, daily-record highs reached 100°F in Alexandria, LA, and Tyler, TX. Elsewhere in Texas, Houston posted a daily-record high of 99°F on September 23. Heat lingered a bit longer in Deep South Texas, where a streak of triple-digit readings in McAllen finally ended at 70 days (July 24 – October 1). Never before had McAllen experienced 100-degree readings every day in August or September; previous respective records had been 30 days in August 2018 and 2019, and 23 days in September 2016. McAllen also broke an annual record with 101 days of triple-digit heat, topping 97 days in 2023. On the final day of September, daily-record highs were broken in Southern locations such as Jonesboro, AR (97°F), and Greenville, MS (96°F). In contrast, cool air spread southward across the Midwest and East. On September 23, the maximum temperature of 61°F in Danville, VA, was the lowest on record for the date, tying 2023. A few days later, daily-record minimum temperatures for September 26 dipped to 51°F in Savannah, GA, and 54°F in Gainesville, FL. Farther west, Cut Bank, MT, reported its first freeze of the season on September 26 and dipped to 24°F the following day. Elsewhere in Montana, the first autumn freeze occurred on the 27th in Great Falls (28°F) and Havre (29°F).

In late September, Hurricane Polo—which initially made landfall in Baja California Sur, Mexico, late September 28—contributed to the rainfall in the U.S., as the cyclone's remnant moisture was entrained by a cut-off storm system crossing the Southwest and a cold front arriving from the north. Prior to Polo's arrival, heavy showers across the Dakotas led to record-setting totals for September 28 in Dickinson, ND (1.19 inches), and Pierre, SD (1.01 inches). Additional rain on the 29th resulted in daily-record amounts, 2.09 and 1.07 inches, respectively, in Jamestown and Bismarck, ND. Meanwhile, moisture arriving in advance of Polo sparked daily-record totals for September 28 in Arizona locations such as Kingman (1.29 inches) and Yuma (0.30 inch). Arizona received additional heavy rain on September 29, when daily records included 1.82 inches in Prescott and 1.26 inches in Safford. The 30th was the wettest day on record in Lincoln, NE, where 6.15 inches fell. Lincoln's previous daily standard of 5.45 inches had been set on August 29, 1910. A September rainfall record was also broken in Lincoln, where 11.49 inches fell (previously, 8.32 inches in 1914). In neighboring Iowa, the 14.50-inch September sum in Des Moines, IA, ranked second, behind only 14.81 inches in 1914. Locally significant flooding followed the late-September deluge, with Salt Creek near Greenwood, NE, achieving a record crest—0.66 foot above the May 2015 high-water mark and 1.66 feet above the July 1993 peak level.

Alaska experienced an often stormy October, with variable temperatures. Nome netted a daily-record rainfall (1.01 inches) on September 3, followed the next day by daily records in McGrath (0.86 inch) and Fairbanks (0.80 inch). Meanwhile in southern Alaska, brief warmth resulted in daily-record highs for September 4 in Kodiak (71°F) and Cold Bay (68°F). Later 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). In southeastern Alaska, precipitation on September 8-9—totaling 1.74 inches in Ketchikan and 2.84 inches in Sitka—eased previously dry conditions. Later, additional daily-record precipitation totals were set in locations such as Sitka (1.83 inches on September 19), St. Paul Island (1.25 inches on September 14), Anchorage (1.16 inches on September 15), and Fairbanks (0.46 inch on September 15). Ketchikan also received significant rain on September 19, netting 3.52 inches—not a record for the date. Some of the storminess was accompanied by high winds, as gusts were clocked to 67 mph (on the 15th) in Bethel and 64 mph (on the 14th) on St. Paul Island. Late in the month, warmer weather produced a daily-record high (62°F on September 26) in McGrath, following five consecutive freezes (September 21-25) and a reading of 24°F on the 22nd. Meanwhile, Bethel recorded its first two freezes of the season (32°F both days) on September 21 and 24. Juneau observed its first freeze with a low of 32°F on September 25. Elsewhere, stormy weather in the Aleutians resulted in a southeasterly wind gust to 84 mph in Cold Bay on September 24. Farther north, in Bettles, 3.9 inches of snow from September 29 – October 1 was followed by low temperatures of 8°F on October 2 and 3.

Hawaii's active tropical season continued, with two hurricanes—Lowell and Nolo—having an impact on the island chain, even as the Big Island continued to recover from the flooding and debris flows caused in mid-August by torrential rain associated with Hurricane Lala. Lowell, once a Category 5 hurricane with sustained winds near 160 mph, significantly weakened before passing just west of Kauai and Niihau on the night of September 7-8. At the time of Lowell's closest approach, about 90 miles west of Kauai, 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. Various parts of Kauai experienced wind damage, flash flooding, or a significant 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. Later, Hurricane Nolo made a late-month run toward the Big Island, moving within about 145 miles of South Point on the night of September 25-26, before veering westward. In a 48-hour period ending early September 27 on the Big Island, rainfall totals topped a foot in locations such as Laupahoehoe (15.58 inches), Saddle Quarry (13.61 inches), and Glenwood (12.96 inches). Peak wind gusts on September 27 not directly related to the hurricane gusted to 58 mph in Kahului, Maui, and 53 mph in Honolulu, Oahu. Unrelated to Nolo, Lihue received more than 40 percent of its September rainfall (2.32 of 5.59 inches) on the last day of the month. On the Big Island, Hilo's monthly rainfall totaled 16.19 inches (186 percent of normal), with the rain spread across 26 days and topping an inch on September 9, 10, 23, 25, 26, and 27. Preliminary data has indicated that Hawaii experienced its second-wettest September on record, with statewide rainfall averaging more than 10 inches.

Fieldwork

Fieldwork summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: September was warmer than normal for most of the nation. Parts of the Great Plains, lower Missouri Valley, and Delta recorded temperatures 6°F or more above normal for the month. Meanwhile, much of the Great Basin, southern Plains, and Southeast were drier than normal, parts of Northwest, Southwest, and northern Plains recorded at least twice the normal amount of rain. Mainly due to storms linked to El Niño, parts of the Southwest and western Corn Belt recorded more than 6 inches of rain. Many locations in Iowa received 9 inches or more.

Corn: Ninety-six percent of the corn was at the dough stage by September 6, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-six percent of the corn had reached the dented stage by September 6, four percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. One-quarter of the nation's corn was mature by September 6, one percentage point ahead of last year and

2 points ahead of average. Five percent of the corn acreage had been harvested by September 6, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. By September 13, eighty-six percent of the corn had reached the dented stage, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. Forty-two percent of the corn was mature by September 13, three percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Eight percent of the corn acreage had been harvested by September 13, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. Seventy-two percent of the corn was mature by September 27, three percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. Eighteen percent of the corn acreage had been harvested by September 27, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. On September 27, fifty-seven percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 9 percentage points below the same time last year.

Soybeans: Twenty-six percent of the soybean crop had dropped leaves by September 6, six percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By September 13, forty-four percent of the soybeans had dropped leaves, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of 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 average. By September 27, seventy-five percent of the soybean crop had dropped leaves, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. Seventeen percent of the soybean acreage had been harvested by September 27, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. On September 27, fifty-eight percent of the soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Two percent of the intended 2027 winter wheat acreage had been planted by September 6, two percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By September 13, eight percent of the winter wheat acreage had been planted, 2 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind average. By September 27, twenty-seven percent of the intended winter wheat had been planted, 5 percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind average. Eight percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged by September 27, four percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind average.

Cotton: Forty percent of the cotton crop had bolls opening by September 6, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. Seven percent of the 2026 cotton acreage had been harvested by September 6, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. By September 13, fifty-seven percent of the cotton crop had bolls opening, 8 percentage points ahead of last year and 9 points ahead of average. Eight percent of the cotton acreage had been harvested by September 13, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. Seventy percent of the cotton crop had bolls opening by September 27, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. Seventeen percent of the 2026 cotton acreage had been harvested by September 27, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. On September 27, thirty-five percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 12 percentage points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Sixty-eight percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage by September 6, one percentage point behind both last year and the average. Forty-one percent of the sorghum crop was mature by September 6, five percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. Twenty percent of the sorghum acreage had been harvested by September 6, equal to both last year and the average. By September 13, ninety-seven percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Seventy-eight percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage by September 13, two percentage points behind both last year and the average. Forty-nine percent of the sorghum crop was mature by September 13, six percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of average. Twenty-two percent of the sorghum acreage had been harvested by September 13, equal to both last year and the average. By September 27, ninety-three percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Sixty-seven percent of the sorghum crop was mature by September 27, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Twenty-nine percent of the 2026 sorghum acreage had been harvested by September 27, one percentage point ahead of last year but 2 points behind the average. On September 27, twenty-six percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, 38 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: Fifty percent of the nation's rice acreage had been harvested by September 6, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 13, sixty-two percent of the rice acreage had been harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 12 points ahead of average. By September 27, eighty percent of the rice acreage had been harvested, four percentage points ahead of last year and 11 points ahead of average.

Small Grains: Ninety-eight percent of the oat crop had been harvested by September 6, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On that date, oat harvest was complete in five of the nine estimating states.

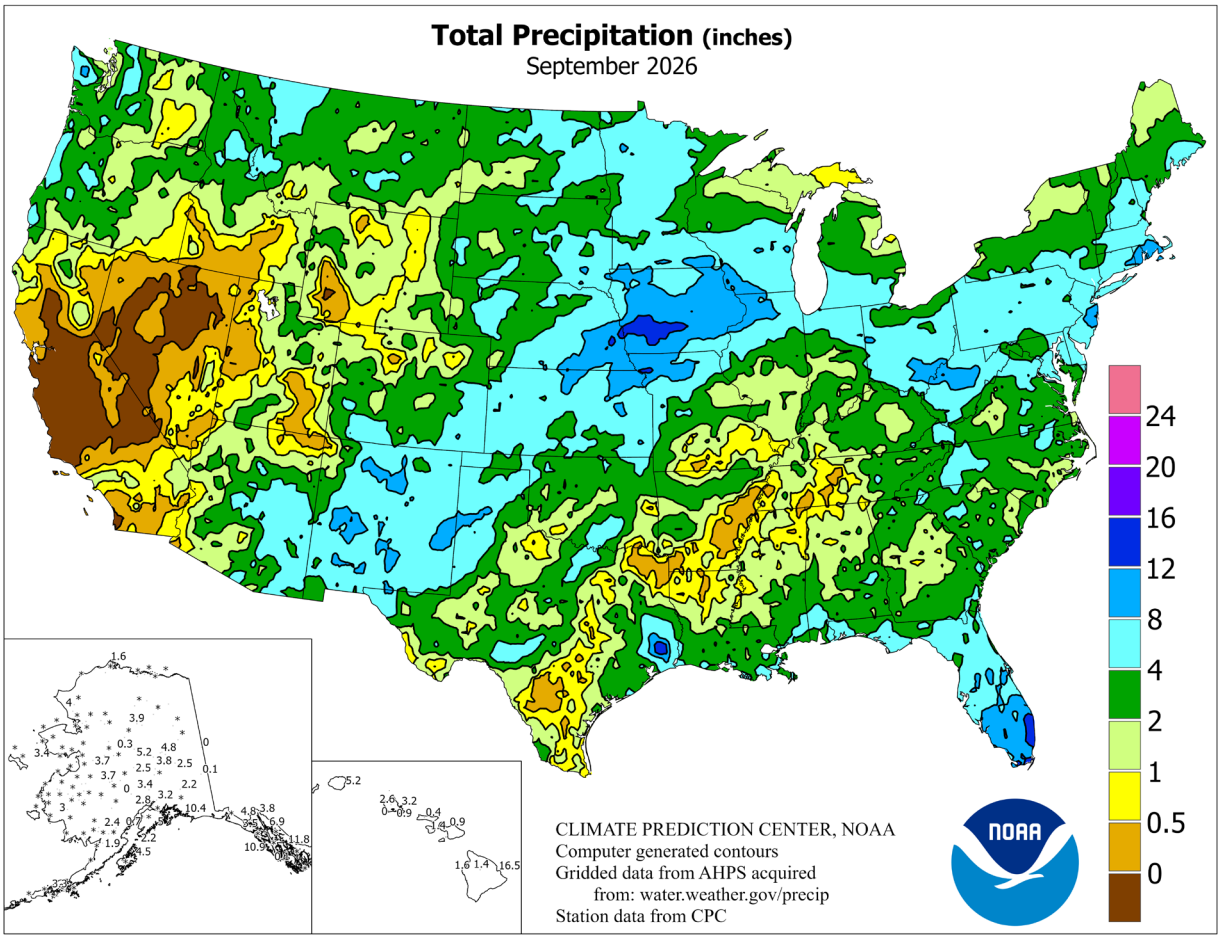
Ninety percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by September 6, five percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By September 13, ninety-four percent of the barley crop had been harvested, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Ninety-eight percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by September 20, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of average. Harvest was more than 95 percent complete in all five estimating states.

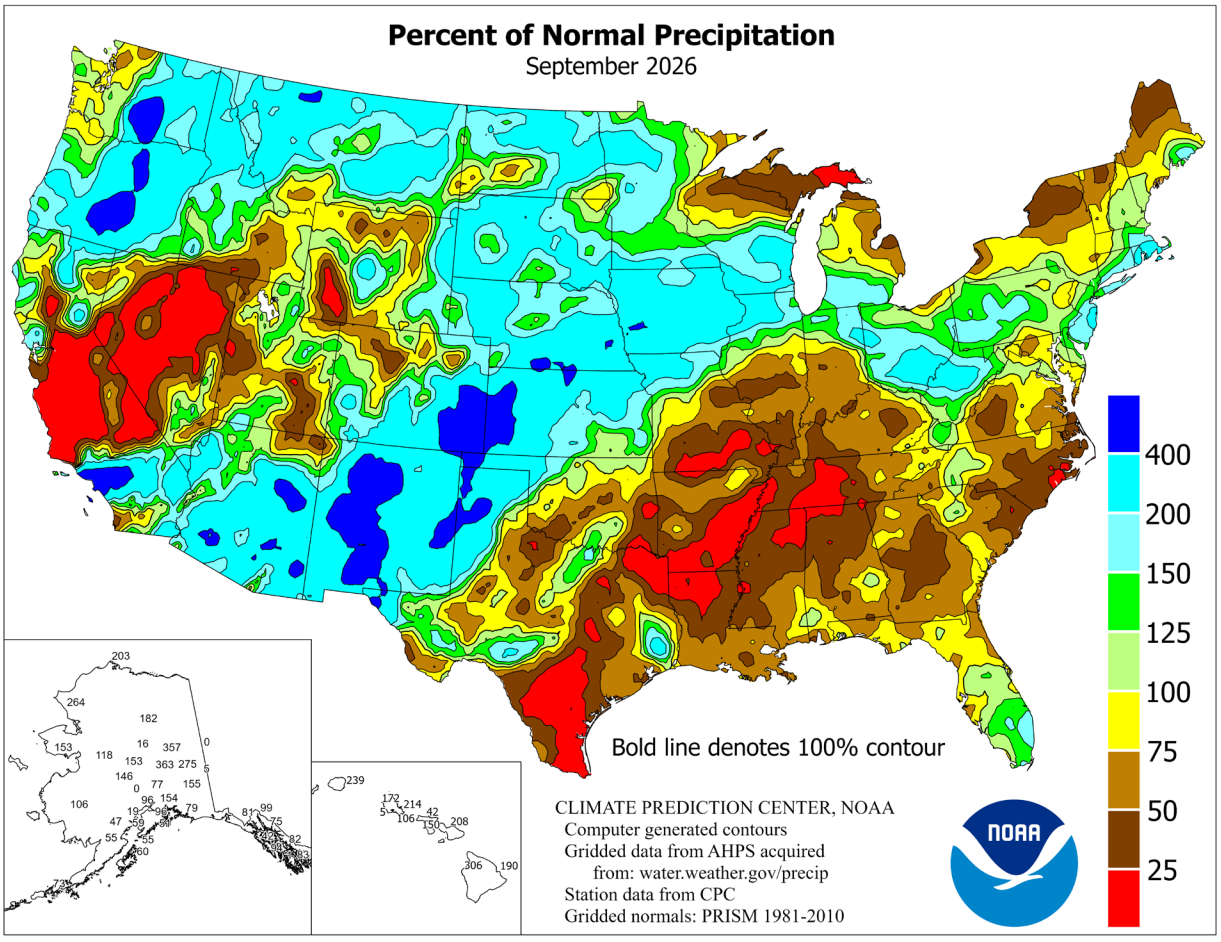
Eighty-six percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by September 6, three percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By September 13, ninety-three percent of the spring wheat had been harvested, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. Harvest was more than 95 percent complete in four of the six estimating states.

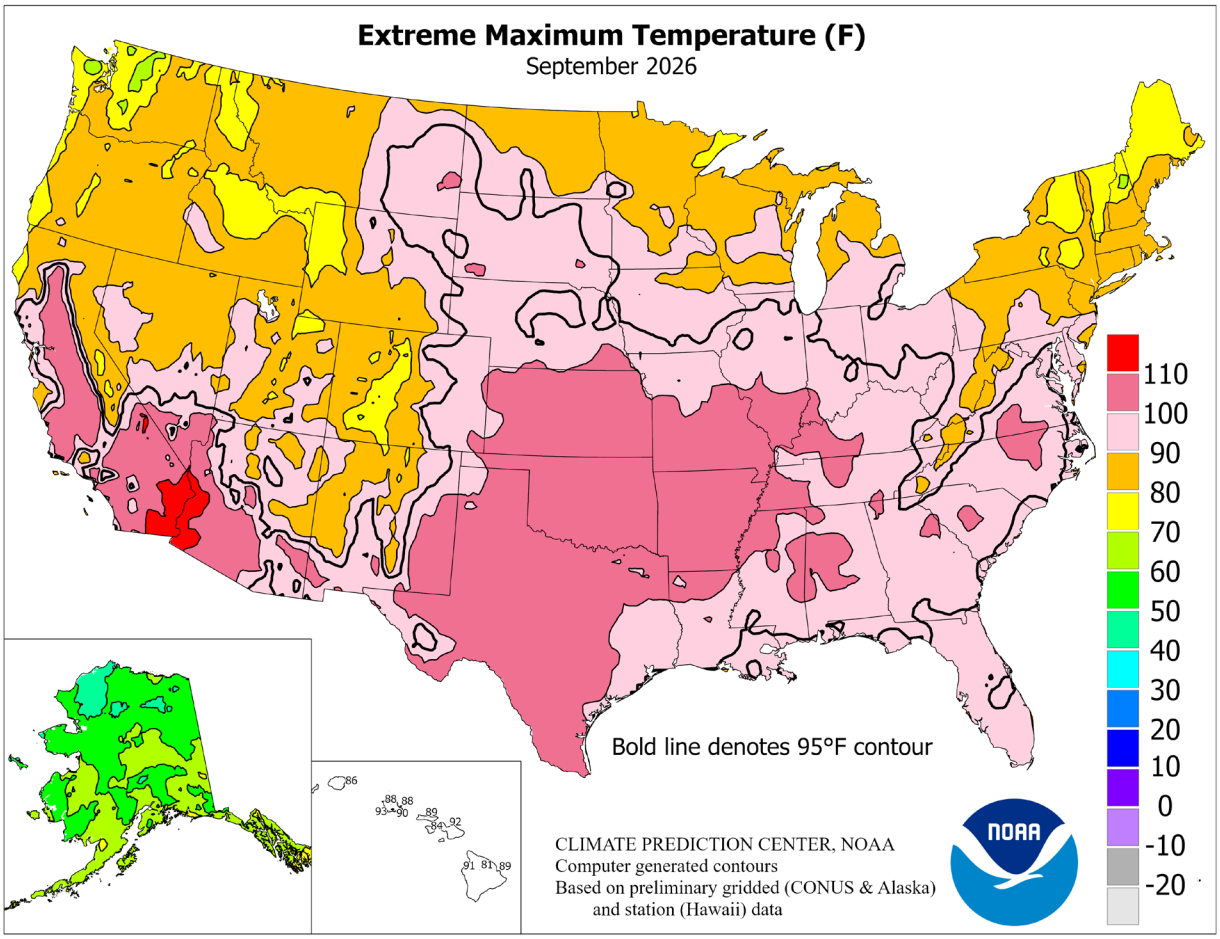
Other Crops: One percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been harvested by September 6, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By September 13, two percent of the peanuts had been harvested, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. On September 13, sixty-one percent of the peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the same time last year. By September 27, twelve percent of the peanut acreage had been harvested, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On September 27, fifty-eight percent of the peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the same time last year.

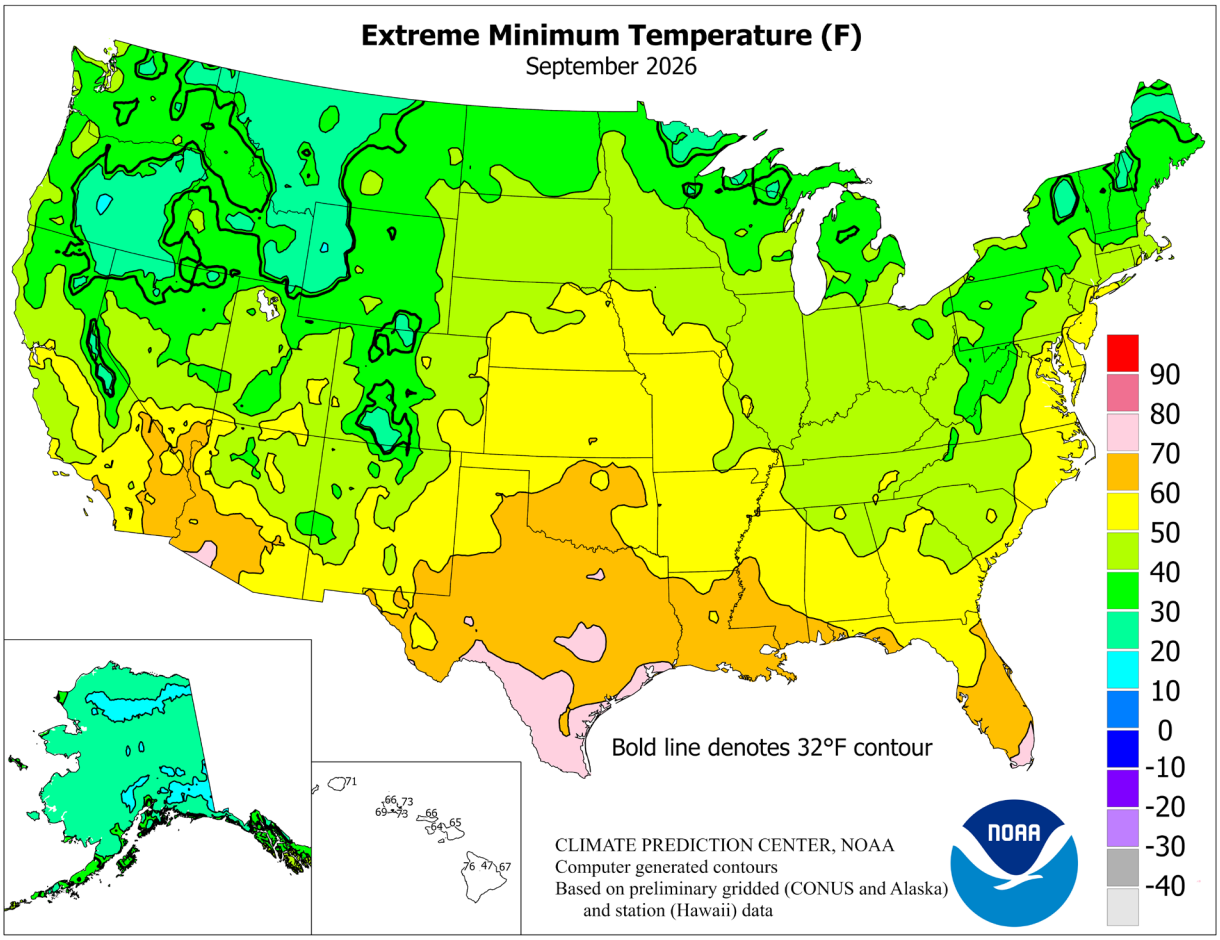
Eight percent of the 2026 sugarbeet acreage had been harvested by September 13, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By September 27, sixteen percent of the sugarbeet crop had been harvested, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average.

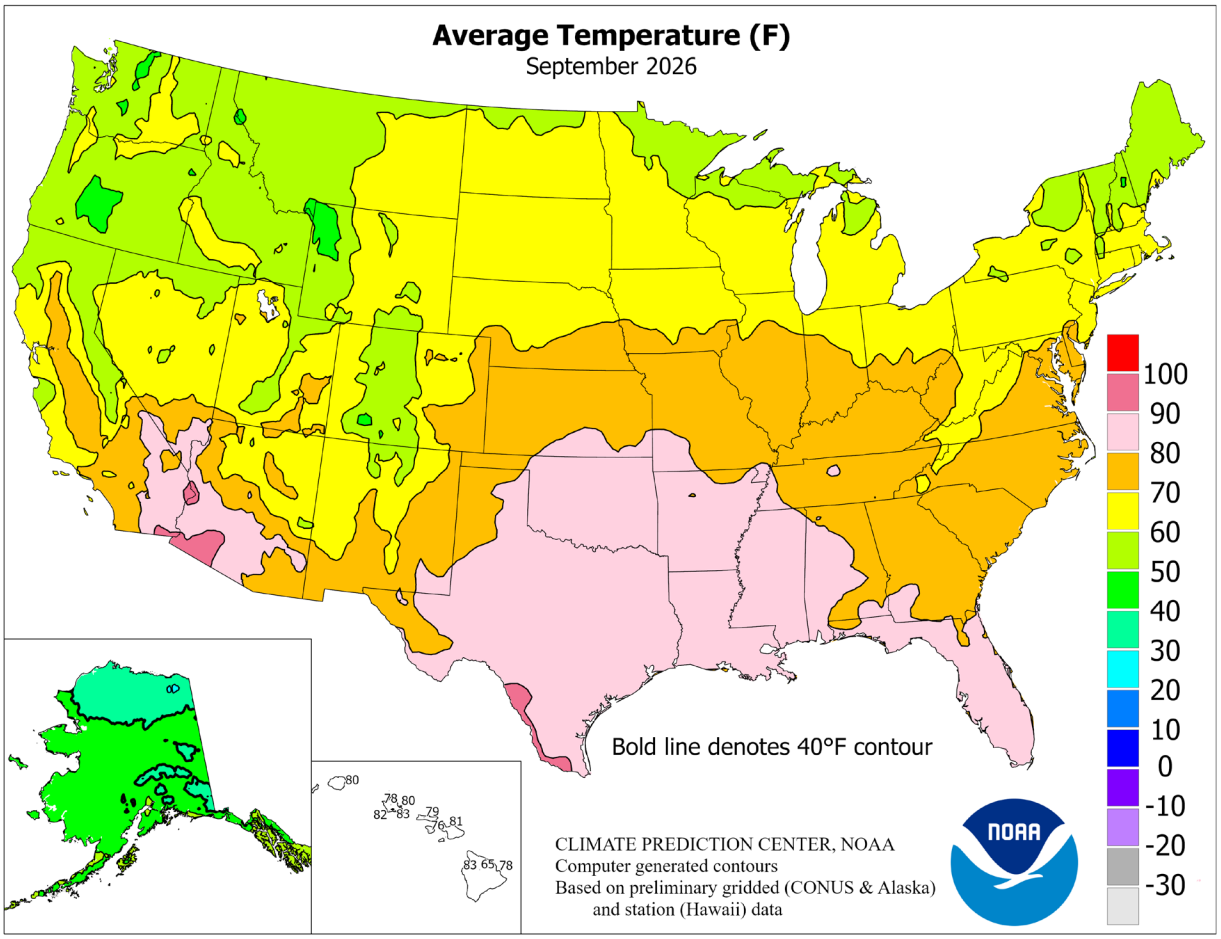
Two percent of the 2026 sunflower crop had been harvested by September 27, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average.

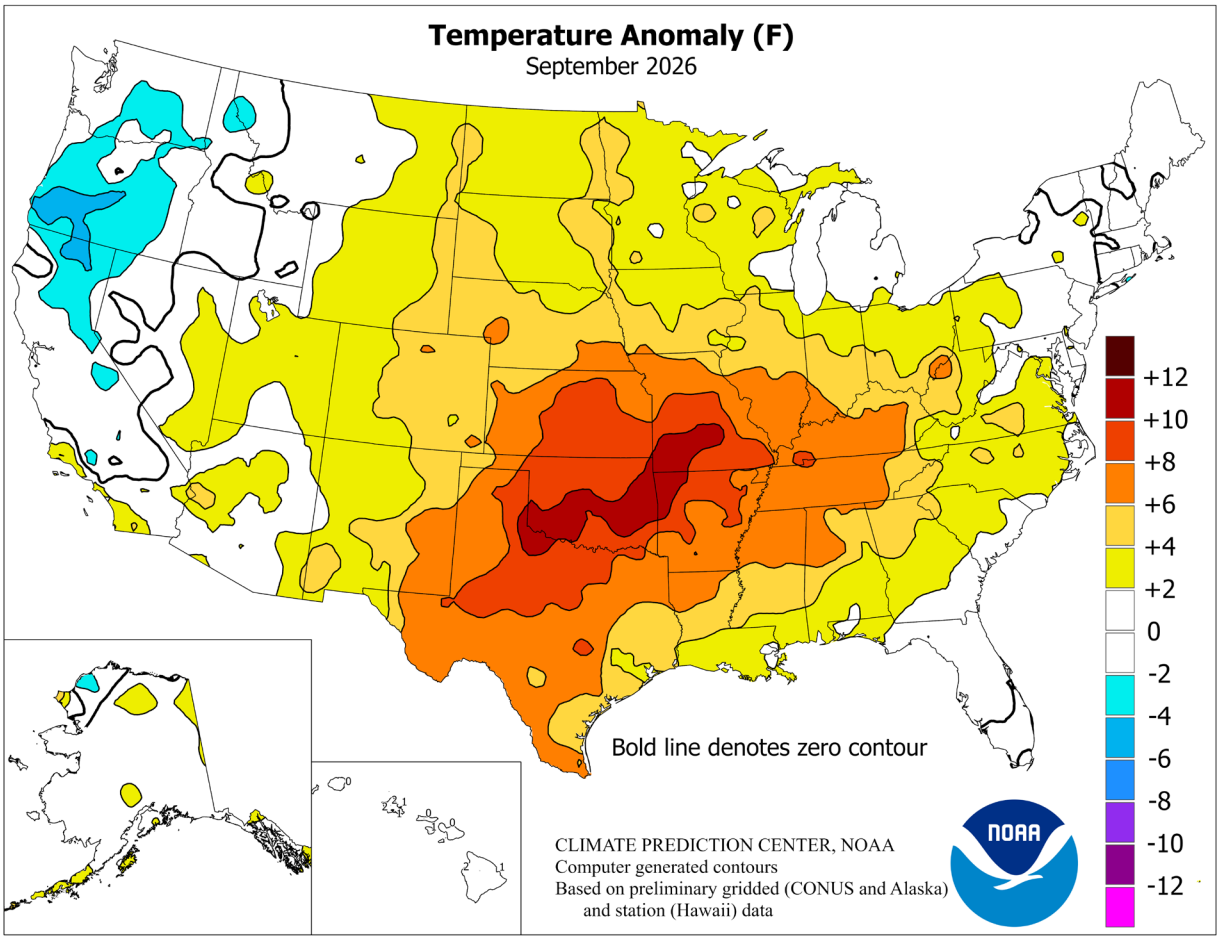

Total Precipitation (inches)
September 2026
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
September 2026
400
200
150
125
100
75
50
25
Bold line denotes 100% contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
Gridded normals: PRISM 1981-2010
NOAA


Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
September 2026
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
September 2026
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
Bold line denotes 32°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Average Temperature (F)
September 2026
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
Bold line denotes 40°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS & Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Temperature Anomaly (F)
September 2026
+12
+10
+8
+6
+4
+2
0
-2
-4
-6
-8
-10
-12
Bold line denotes zero contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA

National Weather Data for Selected Cities

September 2026

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F AVERAGE	TEMP, °F DEPARTURE	PRECIP. TOTAL	PRECIP. DEPARTURE
AL BIRMINGHAM	82	6	2.84	-1.16
HUNTSVILLE	79	5	0.69	-2.80
MOBILE	81	3	3.30	-2.00
MONTGOMERY	80	2	3.04	-0.64
AK ANCHORAGE	50	1	3.31	0.21
BARROW	33	0	1.57	0.80
FAIRBANKS	46	0	4.83	3.48
JUNEAU	52	1	6.90	-2.25
KODIAK	53	2	4.51	-3.04
NOME	45	1	3.37	1.17
AZ FLAGSTAFF	61	3	3.51	1.67
PHOENIX	91	1	0.91	0.33
PRESCOTT	71	3	4.07	2.81
TUCSON	83	0	0.87	-0.45
AR FORT SMITH	86	11	0.49	-3.54
LITTLE ROCK	83	9	0.48	-2.52
CA BAKERSFIELD	77	-1	0.00	-0.05
EUREKA	57	0	0.89	0.21
FRESNO	77	0	0.00	-0.05
LOS ANGELES	74	4	0.63	0.52
REDDING	72	-3	0.63	0.19
SACRAMENTO	71	-1	0.01	-0.07
SAN DIEGO	75	3	0.07	-0.05
SAN FRANCISCO	66	0	0.06	-0.02
STOCKTON	72	-2	0.00	-0.08
CO ALAMOSA	60	4	2.31	1.33
CO SPRINGS	67	4	2.67	1.33
DENVER INTL	69	4	2.41	1.06
GRAND JUNCTION	71	3	2.03	0.84
PUEBLO	72	5	2.55	1.90
CT BRIDGEPORT	67	-1	8.38	4.42
HARTFORD	64	-1	5.86	1.48
DC WASHINGTON	73	1	4.86	0.93
DE WILMINGTON	71	2	5.21	0.83
FL DAYTONA BEACH	81	1	3.57	-3.58
JACKSONVILLE	80	1	5.76	-1.81
KEY WEST	84	0	8.81	1.57
MIAMI	83	0	8.69	-1.53
ORLANDO	82	1	0.00	-6.37
PENSACOLA	81	1	7.54	0.93
TALLAHASSEE	81	2	2.53	-2.38
TAMPA	82	0	5.35	-0.74
GA ATHENS	77	4	0.79	-3.09
ATLANTA	79	4	3.00	-0.82
AUGUSTA	78	1	2.15	-1.44
COLUMBUS	80	3	2.82	-0.52
MACON	78	2	0.50	-3.17
SAVANNAH	79	1	4.39	0.04
HI HILO	78	1	16.51	7.81
HONOLULU	83	1	0.93	0.05
KAHULUI	81	0	0.93	0.48
LIHUE	80	0	5.22	3.04
ID BOISE	66	-1	0.59	0.17
LEWISTON	63	-3	1.99	1.39
POCATELLO	61	1	0.80	-0.09
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	70	4	4.11	0.93
MOLINE	70	4	7.69	4.37
PEORIA	72	4	3.95	0.47
ROCKFORD	68	4	7.44	3.82
SPRINGFIELD	74	6	2.41	-0.48
IN EVANSVILLE	77	7	2.24	-1.07
FORT WAYNE	68	3	5.41	2.37
INDIANAPOLIS	74	6	1.53	-1.61
SOUTH BEND	68	4	4.74	1.26
IA BURLINGTON	71	5	1.14	-2.39
CEDAR RAPIDS	68	5	1.62	-1.78
DES MOINES	71	4	14.36	11.17
DUBUQUE	67	4	9.59	5.78
SIOUX CITY	69	5	3.74	0.89
WATERLOO	67	2	8.15	5.01
KS CONCORDIA	77	9	4.86	2.06
DODGE CITY	78	8	4.73	3.42
GOODLAND	72	7	2.95	1.56
TOPEKA	77	8	5.73	2.22
WICHITA	81	9	4.25	1.20
KY LEXINGTON	74	5	1.37	-2.05
LOUISVILLE	78	6	1.12	-2.55
PADUCAH	78	7	1.67	-1.88
LA BATON ROUGE	83	4	0.00	-4.42
LAKE CHARLES	83	3	3.45	-1.73
NEW ORLEANS	83	2	7.85	2.73
SHREVEPORT	84	6	0.00	-3.46
ME CARIBOU	55	-2	***	***
PORTLAND	60	-1	5.13	1.36
MD BALTIMORE	71	2	3.35	-1.09
MA BOSTON	64	-1	5.35	1.79
WORCESTER	61	-1	7.19	2.94
MI ALPENA	60	1	2.24	-0.59
GRAND RAPIDS	64	0	3.63	0.20
HOUGHTON LAKE	59	1	3.04	0.45
LANSING	64	1	4.53	1.72
MUSKEGON	64	1	3.97	0.71
TRAVERSE CITY	62	0	2.77	-0.61
MN DULUTH	59	2	3.54	0.06
INT_L FALLS	57	3	3.37	0.37
MINNEAPOLIS	67	3	4.15	1.13
ROCHESTER	64	3	6.20	2.60
ST. CLOUD	64	4	4.26	1.25
MS JACKSON	82	5	1.96	-1.51
MERIDIAN	81	4	4.27	1.09
TUPELO	81	6	0.00	-3.57
MO COLUMBIA	77	8	1.69	-2.14
KANSAS CITY	76	7	6.32	2.28
SAINT LOUIS	78	7	1.89	-1.07
SPRINGFIELD	81	10	0.74	-3.56
MT BILLINGS	63	2	4.67	3.31
BUTTE	54	1	1.28	0.21
CUT BANK	55	0	4.10	3.02
GLASGOW	62	2	2.13	1.07
GREAT FALLS	59	1	1.43	0.10
HAVRE	59	1	1.39	0.33
MISSOULA	57	0	2.35	1.39
NE GRAND ISLAND	71	5	5.70	3.70
LINCOLN	74	6	12.00	9.10
NORFOLK	69	5	3.50	1.13
NORTH PLATTE	69	5	2.99	1.39
OMAHA	73	5	12.23	9.27
SCOTTSBLUFF	68	5	1.12	-0.11
VALENTINE	68	4	3.00	1.28
NV ELY	61	3	0.54	-0.10
LAS VEGAS	85	2	0.35	0.04
RENO	66	-1	0.09	-0.11
WINNEMUCCA	61	-1	0.01	-0.37
NH CONCORD	61	0	3.80	0.17
NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	70	1	4.74	1.19
NEWARK	70	1	4.29	0.48
NM ALBUQUERQUE	73	2	5.15	4.00
NY ALBANY	63	-1	3.87	0.15
BINGHAMTON	61	1	6.01	2.00
BUFFALO	65	1	3.58	-0.52
ROCHESTER	63	0	2.31	-0.86
SYRACUSE	63	1	3.84	0.46
NC ASHEVILLE	72	3	2.80	-1.33
CHARLOTTE	77	4	2.18	-1.53
GREENSBORO	75	4	3.56	-1.02
HATTERAS	77	0	0.41	-7.22
RALEIGH	77	4	2.23	-2.92
WILMINGTON	77	1	4.62	-4.07
ND BISMARCK	64	4	2.00	0.28
DICKINSON	63	4	3.37	1.74
FARGO	65	5	3.84	1.16
GRAND FORKS	62	4	5.48	3.22
JAMESTOWN	62	4	4.57	2.52
OH AKRON-CANTON	67	2	4.85	1.35
CINCINNATI	74	6	1.63	-1.47
CLEVELAND	68	1	2.74	-1.19
COLUMBUS	71	4	8.22	5.09
DAYTON	70	2	4.18	0.87
MANSFIELD	67	2	4.19	0.83
TOLEDO	67	1	3.57	0.64
YOUNGSTOWN	66	3	5.22	1.38
OK OKLAHOMA CITY	84	11	2.38	-1.33
TULSA	84	10	2.52	-1.34
OR ASTORIA	58	-1	3.54	0.87
BURNS	54	-3	1.35	0.97
EUGENE	60	-3	3.04	1.65
MEDFORD	64	-3	1.36	0.87
PENDLETON	62	-2	2.36	1.83
PORTLAND	64	-2	1.63	0.11
SALEM	61	-3	2.32	0.86
PA ALLENTOWN	67	1	4.52	-0.32
ERIE	66	1	1.81	-2.51
MIDDLETOWN	69	1	5.61	0.79
PHILADELPHIA	72	2	6.54	2.13
PITTSBURGH	68	3	5.72	2.42
WILKES-BARRE	64	0	4.54	0.40
WILLIAMSPORT	67	2	7.15	2.39
RI PROVIDENCE	65	-1	9.11	4.94
SC CHARLESTON	78	2	4.16	-1.85
COLUMBIA	78	3	2.14	-1.77
FLORENCE	77	1	1.75	-2.79
GREENVILLE	75	3	3.25	-0.48
SD ABERDEEN	65	4	2.91	0.92
HURON	67	4	4.95	2.52
RAPID CITY	66	5	1.88	0.67
SIOUX FALLS	67	4	6.39	3.67
TN BRISTOL	73	4	1.63	-1.20
CHATTANOOGA	81	7	1.13	-3.11
KNOXVILLE	78	6	2.43	-1.06
MEMPHIS	84	8	0.78	-2.26
NASHVILLE	81	8	0.00	-3.80
TX ABILENE	86	9	0.72	-1.96
AMARILLO	78	7	7.70	6.01
AUSTIN	88	7	0.58	-2.87
BEAUMONT	84	4	7.63	0.94
BROWNSVILLE	90	6	1.83	-3.90
CORPUS CHRISTI	87	5	1.42	-4.00
DEL RIO	88	7	0.46	-2.17
EL PASO	80	3	6.31	4.79
FORT WORTH	88	9	0.42	-2.30
GALVESTON	85	3	3.86	-1.48
HOUSTON	85	4	1.92	-2.79
LUBBOCK	81	8	4.33	1.78
MIDLAND	84	8	1.10	-0.56
SAN ANGELO	85	8	0.81	-1.70
SAN ANTONIO	87	7	0.57	-3.30
VICTORIA	87	7	1.82	-2.70
WACO	87	8	0.22	-2.65
WICHITA FALLS	86	10	1.34	-1.64
UT SALT LAKE CITY	71	2	1.07	0.00
VT BURLINGTON	61	-2	2.06	-1.61
VA LYNCHBURG	73	5	0.90	-3.06
NORFOLK	75	1	1.82	-3.59
RICHMOND	74	3	5.78	1.17
ROANOKE	74	4	1.30	-2.75
WASH/DULLES	71	3	4.54	0.59
WA OLYMPIA	58	-1	2.36	0.32
QUILLAYUTE	56	-1	7.59	3.03
SEATTLE-TACOMA	60	-2	1.76	0.15
SPOKANE	60	-1	1.24	0.66
YAKIMA	60	-2	2.05	1.81
WV BECKLEY	70	5	6.00	2.80
CHARLESTON	72	4	4.26	0.80
ELKINS	67	3	5.05	1.55
HUNTINGTON	74	6	4.09	0.93
WI EAU CLAIRE	64	3	1.88	-1.77
GREEN BAY	63	2	5.94	2.75
LA CROSSE	67	2	7.35	3.72
MADISON	65	3	4.31	0.88
MILWAUKEE	66	1	4.36	1.20
WY CASPER	63	4	0.84	-0.11
CHEYENNE	64	5	0.70	-0.77
LANDER	63	4	2.48	1.51
SHERIDAN	62	3	0.73	-0.74

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

October 5 – 11, 2026

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

During the week ending October 11, most of the Nation remained drier than normal. In contrast, most of the Southeast recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation as Hurricane Isaias made landfall on the Gulf Coast, cutting through the eastern half and battering it with heavy rain and high winds. Locations along the Florida Panhandle received 8 inches or more of rain during the week. Also, remnants of Tropical Storm Rachel passed through the Southwest and into the Northen Rockies. Most of the Nation was warmer than normal during the week ending October 11. Parts of the Great Plains, Rockies, and Pacific Coast recorded temperatures 9°F or more above normal. In contrast, much of the Northeast was moderately cooler than normal.

Corn: Ninety-one percent of the Nation's corn crop was mature by October 11, equal to the 5-year average. Thirty-three percent of the 2026 corn acreage had been harvested by October 11, six percentage point behind the 5-year average. On October 11, fifty-six percent of the Nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, up 2 percentage points from the previous week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing State, 71 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Ninety-two percent of the soybean crop had dropped leaves by October 11, two percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-six percent of the 2026 soybean acreage had been harvested by October 11, four percentage points behind the 5-year average. On October 11, fifty-seven percent of the Nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged the previous week.

Cotton: Eighty-two percent of the Nation's cotton crop had bolls opening by October 11, one percentage point behind the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the 2026 cotton acreage had been harvested by October 11, two percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On October 11, thirty-four percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week.

Winter Wheat: Fifty-one percent of the intended 2027 winter wheat acreage had been planted by October 11, seven percentage points behind the 5-year average. By October 11, twenty-seven percent of the winter wheat acreage had emerged, 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Sorghum: Eighty percent of the Nation's sorghum crop was mature by October 11, five percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty percent of the 2026 sorghum acreage had been harvested by October 11, eight percentage points behind the 5-year average. On October 11, twenty-six percent of the sorghum crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from last week.

Rice: Ninety-two percent of the Nation's rice acreage had been harvested by October 11, five percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Other Crops: Twenty-nine percent of the 2026 peanut acreage had been harvested by October 11, five percentage points behind the 5-year average. On October 11, fifty-four percent of the Nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week.

Thirty-two percent of the 2026 sugarbeet crop had been harvested by October 11, four percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Fourteen percent of the 2026 sunflower crop had been harvested by October 11, equal to the 5-year average.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2026

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	NA	49	70	81
IL	NA	92	96	94
IN	NA	77	89	90
IA	NA	85	95	95
KS	NA	97	99	98
KY	NA	94	98	96
MI	NA	30	47	80
MN	NA	89	95	94
MO	NA	94	97	98
NE	NA	85	91	91
NC	NA	95	98	99
ND	NA	74	90	85
OH	NA	53	68	82
PA	NA	65	69	66
SD	NA	85	89	89
TN	NA	97	98	98
TX	NA	93	98	99
WI	NA	72	89	83
18 Sts	NA	83	91	91

These 18 States planted 91% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	NA	5	25	27
IL	NA	36	51	44
IN	NA	21	34	34
IA	NA	7	14	34
KS	NA	54	63	64
KY	NA	69	80	67
MI	NA	2	4	22
MN	NA	12	25	33
MO	NA	50	64	61
NE	NA	15	27	35
NC	NA	81	87	89
ND	NA	12	23	21
OH	NA	6	11	22
PA	NA	6	14	14
SD	NA	11	15	31
TN	NA	83	91	78
TX	NA	82	89	89
WI	NA	8	16	18
18 Sts	NA	23	33	39

These 18 States harvested 93% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	15	36	13	36	0
IL	3	8	29	46	14
IN	3	6	27	56	8
IA	2	7	20	57	14
KS	15	19	26	30	10
KY	0	4	17	55	24
MI	2	9	38	29	22
MN	4	9	26	43	18
MO	2	7	25	53	13
NE	5	15	32	36	12
NC	22	30	34	11	3
ND	12	25	33	29	1
OH	1	5	25	56	13
PA	1	5	16	46	32
SD	12	19	34	32	3
TN	1	3	15	44	37
TX	12	23	30	24	11
WI	4	11	27	49	9
18 Sts	5	12	27	44	12
Prev Wk	6	12	28	42	12
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	93	96	90
IL	NA	87	93	94
IN	NA	86	93	95
IA	NA	81	94	96
KS	NA	82	88	86
KY	NA	74	81	75
LA	NA	98	100	97
MI	NA	70	78	95
MN	NA	94	97	97
MS	NA	98	100	95
MO	NA	81	91	90
NE	NA	90	95	97
NC	NA	69	79	78
ND	NA	94	97	97
OH	NA	65	77	94
SD	NA	92	95	97
TN	NA	91	95	88
WI	NA	88	97	93
18 Sts	NA	85	92	94

These 18 States planted 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	72	81	58
IL	NA	31	48	46
IN	NA	27	44	43
IA	NA	5	31	59
KS	NA	16	27	37
KY	NA	44	53	36
LA	NA	87	94	84
MI	NA	11	27	38
MN	NA	25	68	75
MS	NA	87	93	74
MO	NA	21	36	30
NE	NA	9	26	55
NC	NA	10	18	18
ND	NA	34	60	57
OH	NA	10	30	40
SD	NA	17	47	59
TN	NA	59	67	41
WI	NA	11	54	47
18 Sts	NA	25	46	50

These 18 States harvested 96% of last year's soybean acreage.

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	5	6	26	49	14
IL	3	7	30	47	13
IN	3	6	27	54	10
IA	2	7	22	55	14
KS	11	21	34	30	4
KY	1	6	27	54	12
LA	1	4	28	46	21
MI	2	11	43	34	10
MN	2	10	27	46	15
MS	1	4	26	38	31
MO	1	10	31	50	8
NE	3	11	31	42	13
NC	4	8	21	58	9
ND	7	17	38	36	2
OH	1	4	22	60	13
SD	9	16	31	40	4
TN	2	6	21	49	22
WI	5	13	27	46	9
18 Sts	4	10	29	46	11
Prev Wk	4	10	29	46	11
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2026

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	NA	83	87	90
AZ	NA	92	94	96
AR	NA	99	100	98
CA	NA	75	85	79
GA	NA	85	89	88
KS	NA	81	84	79
LA	NA	95	98	99
MS	NA	95	98	95
MO	NA	93	97	95
NC	NA	85	90	88
OK	NA	72	75	88
SC	NA	91	96	90
TN	NA	93	95	88
TX	NA	63	75	76
VA	NA	94	97	94
15 Sts	NA	74	82	83

These 15 States planted 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	NA	18	28	23
AZ	NA	41	43	36
AR	NA	30	45	37
CA	NA	5	20	16
GA	NA	10	16	16
KS	NA	6	9	12
LA	NA	48	64	64
MS	NA	40	57	46
MO	NA	2	20	24
NC	NA	5	13	10
OK	NA	0	1	11
SC	NA	4	12	14
TN	NA	22	35	20
TX	NA	35	38	34
VA	NA	10	18	22
15 Sts	NA	23	31	29

These 15 States harvested 99% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	2	12	27	46	13
AZ	1	7	17	40	35
AR	1	3	20	52	24
CA	0	0	5	5	90
GA	3	15	30	45	7
KS	8	23	40	25	4
LA	0	6	29	63	2
MS	0	5	55	30	10
MO	0	0	17	82	1
NC	1	2	25	55	17
OK	2	65	24	8	1
SC	4	9	34	42	11
TN	4	11	28	50	7
TX	20	32	29	16	3
VA	14	23	43	20	0
15 Sts	12	24	30	28	6
Prev Wk	12	25	30	27	6
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	NA	55	70	73
KS	NA	64	71	83
NE	NA	65	77	84
OK	NA	84	89	80
SD	NA	73	80	95
TX	NA	92	97	99
6 Sts	NA	72	80	85

These 6 States planted 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	NA	2	15	25
KS	NA	15	23	40
NE	NA	9	17	30
OK	NA	51	56	38
SD	NA	19	25	44
TX	NA	81	88	91
6 Sts	NA	32	40	48

These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's sorghum acreage.

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	19	25	20	36	0
KS	14	26	36	20	4
NE	6	15	37	37	5
OK	7	28	40	22	3
SD	13	18	39	25	5
TX	7	22	47	19	5
6 Sts	12	24	38	22	4
Prev Wk	11	23	40	22	4
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	95	98	90
CA	NA	30	55	54
LA	NA	99	100	99
MS	NA	95	98	93
MO	NA	93	97	83
TX	NA	98	100	98
6 Sts	NA	86	92	87

These 6 States harvested 100% of last year's rice acreage.

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
ID	NA	15	23	34
MI	NA	11	16	30
MN	NA	17	35	37
ND	NA	33	45	37
4 Sts	NA	19	32	36

These 4 States harvested 87% of last year's sugarbeet acreage.

Sunflowers Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
CO	NA	2	18	22
KS	NA	15	16	31
ND	NA	10	22	13
SD	NA	1	4	14
4 Sts	NA	6	14	14

These 4 States harvested 85% of last year's sunflower acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2026

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
AL	NA	25	33	42
FL	NA	24	28	54
GA	NA	21	27	34
NC	NA	23	41	27
OK	NA	17	22	16
SC	NA	23	40	30
TX	NA	15	20	17
VA	NA	46	56	50
8 Sts	NA	22	29	34

These 8 States harvested 95% of last year's peanut acreage.

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	13	26	56	4
FL	0	2	30	67	1
GA	2	10	36	46	6
NC	0	9	20	52	19
OK	4	16	32	45	3
SC	1	7	31	51	10
TX	4	20	40	33	3
VA	5	18	33	40	4
8 Sts	2	11	33	48	6
Prev Wk	1	9	33	50	7
Prev Yr	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	10	17	21
CA	NA	10	15	13
CO	NA	61	74	85
ID	NA	59	73	78
IL	NA	15	28	29
IN	NA	16	31	33
KS	NA	24	44	56
MI	NA	23	33	48
MO	NA	8	25	21
MT	NA	62	69	71
NE	NA	62	81	85
NC	NA	5	8	9
OH	NA	2	17	43
OK	NA	14	28	48
OR	NA	47	64	50
SD	NA	71	78	82
TX	NA	35	54	56
WA	NA	83	92	84
18 Sts	NA	36	51	58

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Winter Wheat Percent Emerged

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Oct 11 2026	5-Yr Avg
AR	NA	1	4	7
CA	NA	5	10	2
CO	NA	27	40	49
ID	NA	20	37	33
IL	NA	2	5	10
IN	NA	2	5	11
KS	NA	10	20	29
MI	NA	4	17	26
MO	NA	1	3	7
MT	NA	30	38	44
NE	NA	38	48	59
NC	NA	1	3	3
OH	NA	0	5	12
OK	NA	3	11	25
OR	NA	21	36	20
SD	NA	37	43	43
TX	NA	16	30	29
WA	NA	55	70	54
18 Sts	NA	16	27	32

These 18 States planted 90% of last year's winter wheat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2026

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Oct 11, 2026

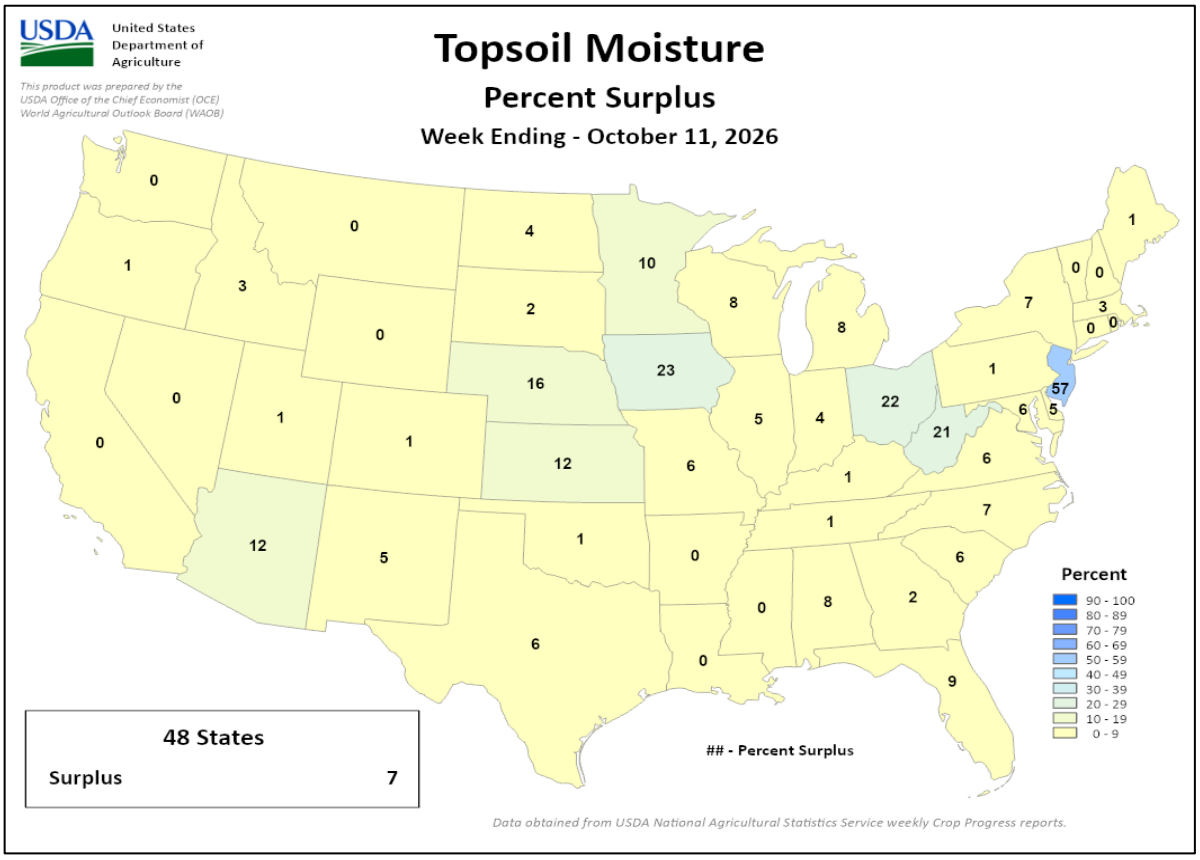
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	5	8	38	45	4		NH	0	0	16	84	0
AZ	29	14	14	18	25		NJ	0	1	5	92	2
AR	44	31	19	5	1		NM	20	32	26	9	13
CA	0	30	35	25	10		NY	0	7	22	62	9
CO	21	23	45	9	2		NC	1	6	46	46	1
CT	0	0	10	90	0		ND	19	22	32	26	1
DE	14	26	33	25	2		OH	1	3	25	66	5
FL	11	21	25	35	8		OK	33	33	25	8	1
GA	12	22	38	26	2		OR	13	26	31	29	1
ID	8	48	30	13	1		PA	1	3	22	59	15
IL	11	17	34	31	7		RI	0	0	0	100	0
IN	4	8	33	50	5		SC	6	28	48	17	1
IA	2	5	21	61	11		SD	28	31	28	13	0
KS	12	20	35	30	3		TN	16	21	33	27	3
KY	7	15	33	42	3		TX	23	29	32	14	2
LA	12	21	34	33	0		UT	9	55	17	18	1
ME	3	11	36	49	1		VT	3	20	72	5	0
MD	3	11	55	23	8		VA	13	18	28	33	8
MA	0	0	10	90	0		WA	10	18	17	55	0
MI	2	11	39	30	18		WV	2	11	32	47	8
MN	12	21	39	24	4		WI	7	17	36	33	7
MS	15	24	33	26	2		WY	45	25	30	0	0
MO	8	28	33	29	2		48 Sts	21	27	30	18	4
MT	15	25	32	26	2							
NE	26	21	28	24	1		Prev W	22	27	28	18	5
NV	5	35	40	15	5		Prev Yı	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

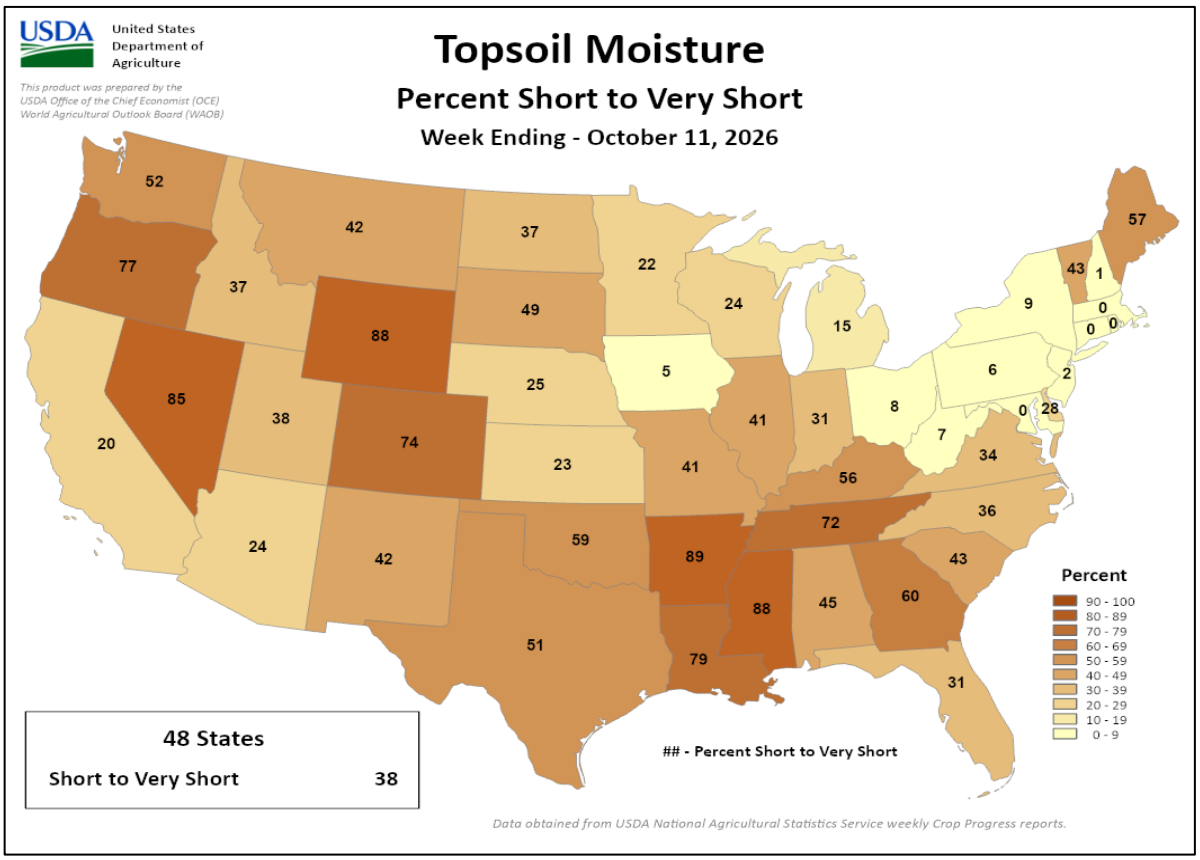
VP - Very Poor; **P - Poor;** **F - Fair;** **G - Good;** **EX - Excellent**

NA - Not Available; ***Revised**

Crop Progress and Condition

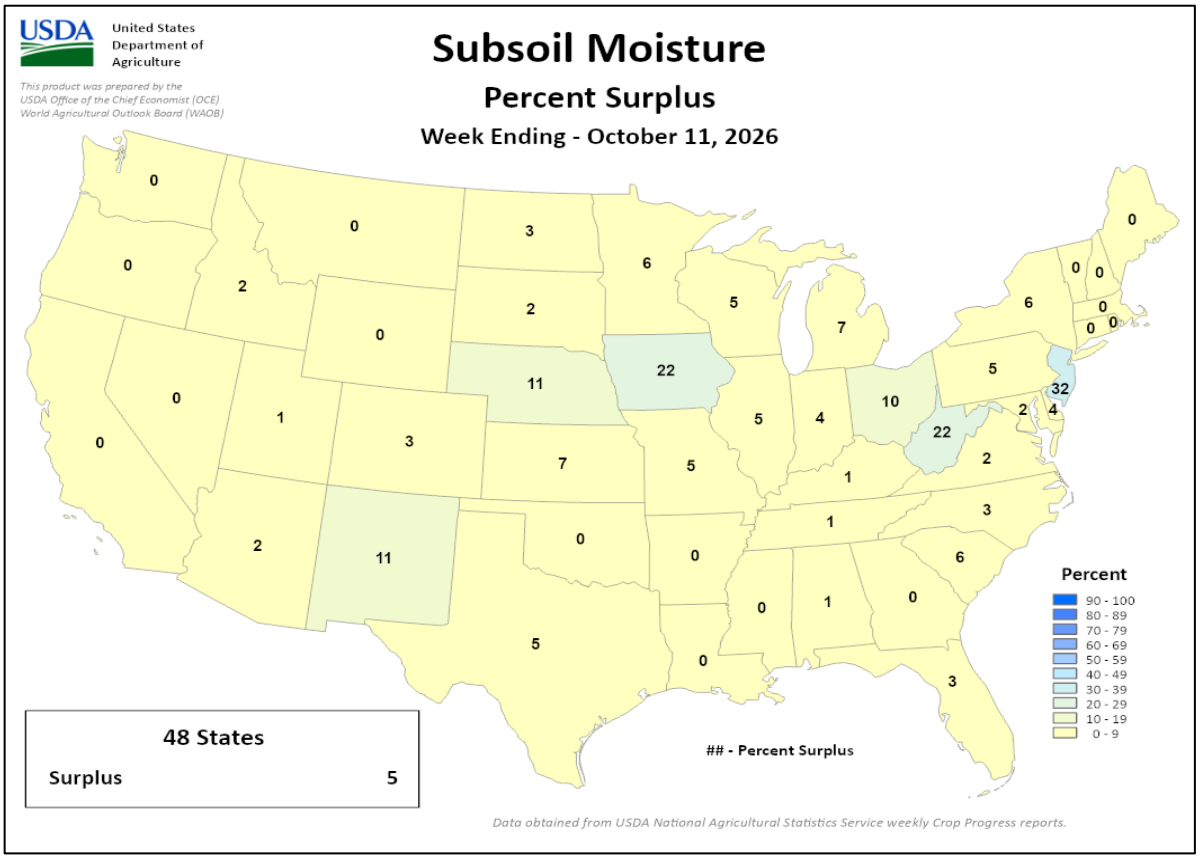
Week Ending October 11, 2026

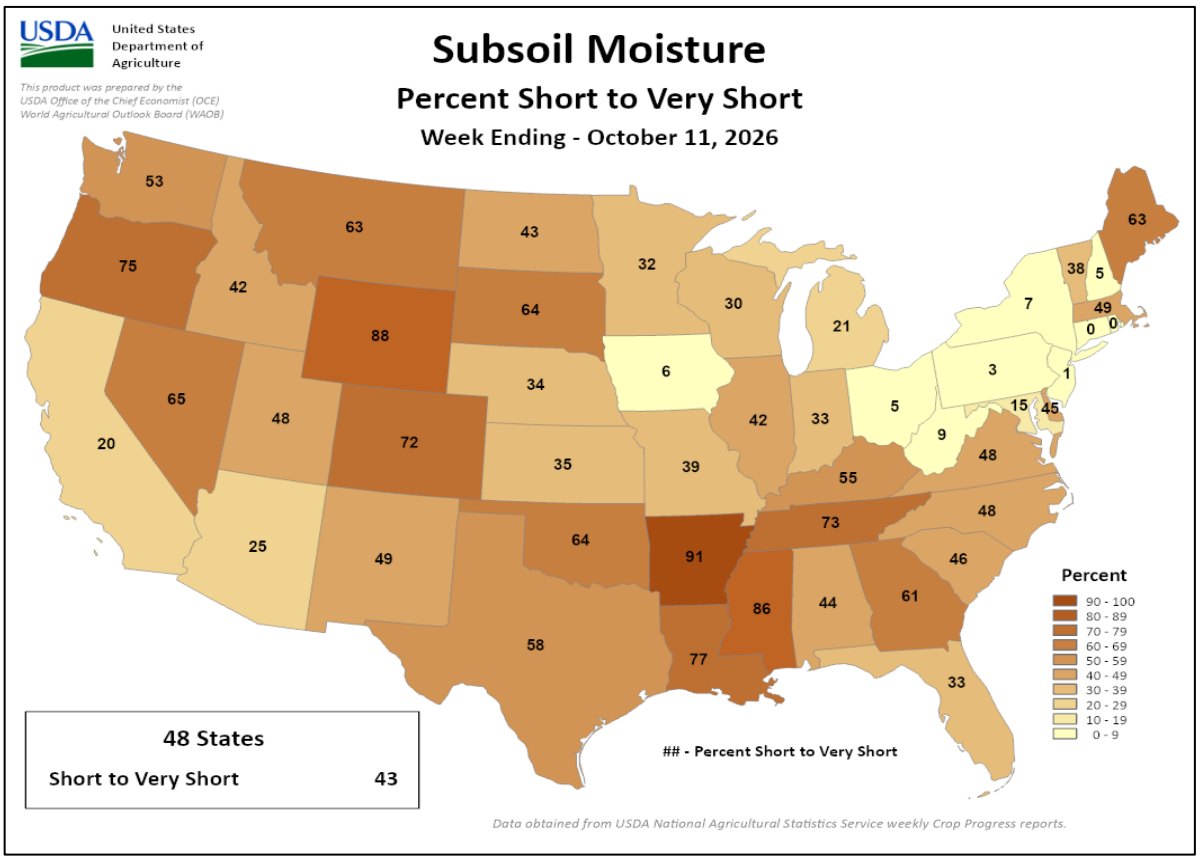


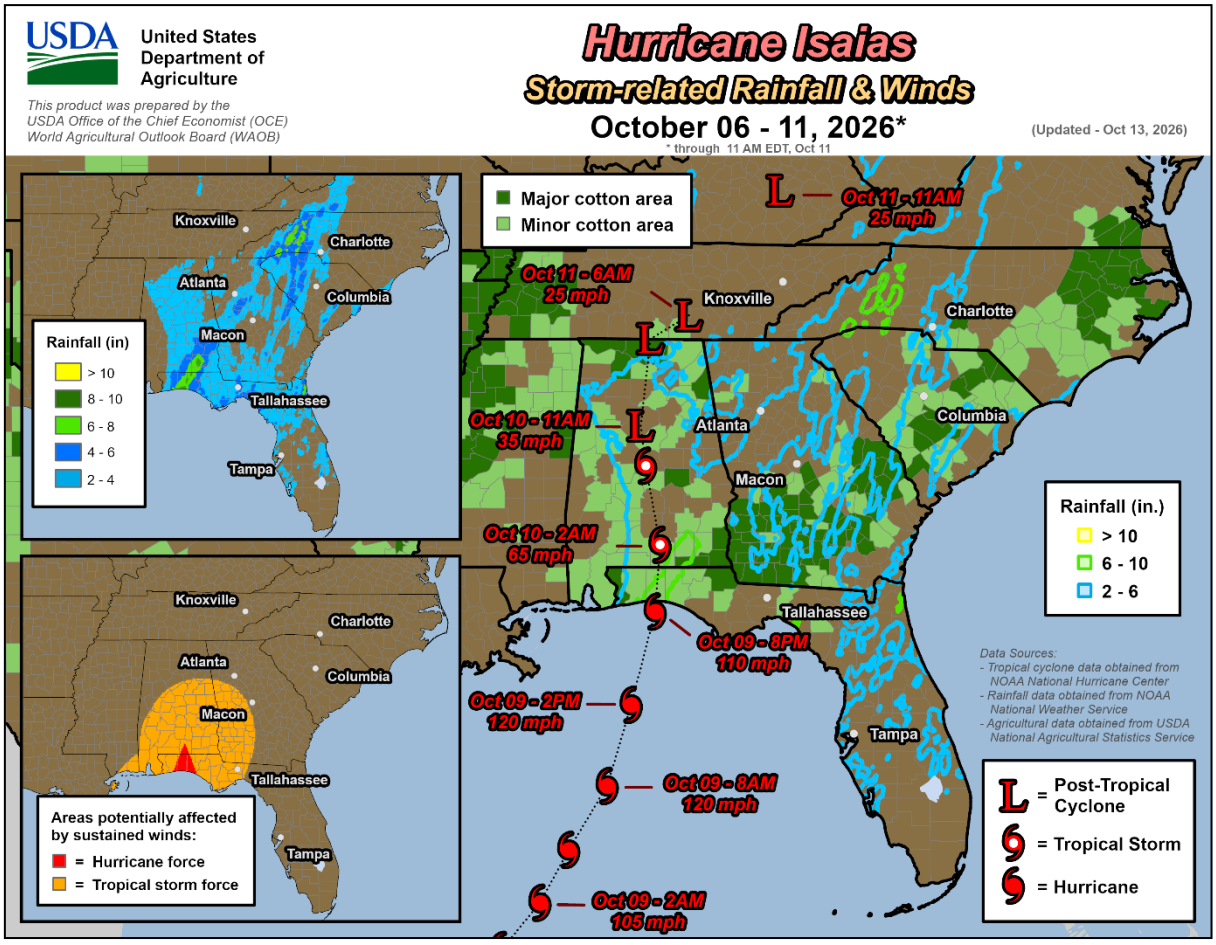


Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending October 11, 2026









On October 9 at 1:00 pm CDT, less than 8 hours prior to landfall, Hurricane Isaias was a Category 3 storm with sustained winds near 120 mph. However, upon reaching Destin, Florida, around 8:30 pm, sustained winds had dropped to 105 mph—a Category 2 hurricane. Once inland, Isaias exhibited a rapid weakening trend. Still, the first Atlantic Basin hurricane of the year lashed the southeastern U.S. with enough wind and rain to threaten the quality of open-boll cotton and other unharvested summer crops. Additionally, power outages affected nearly one million customers, mainly across western Florida, southern Alabama, and southwestern Georgia, while some wind-related damage to farm infrastructure may have occurred.

October 8 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

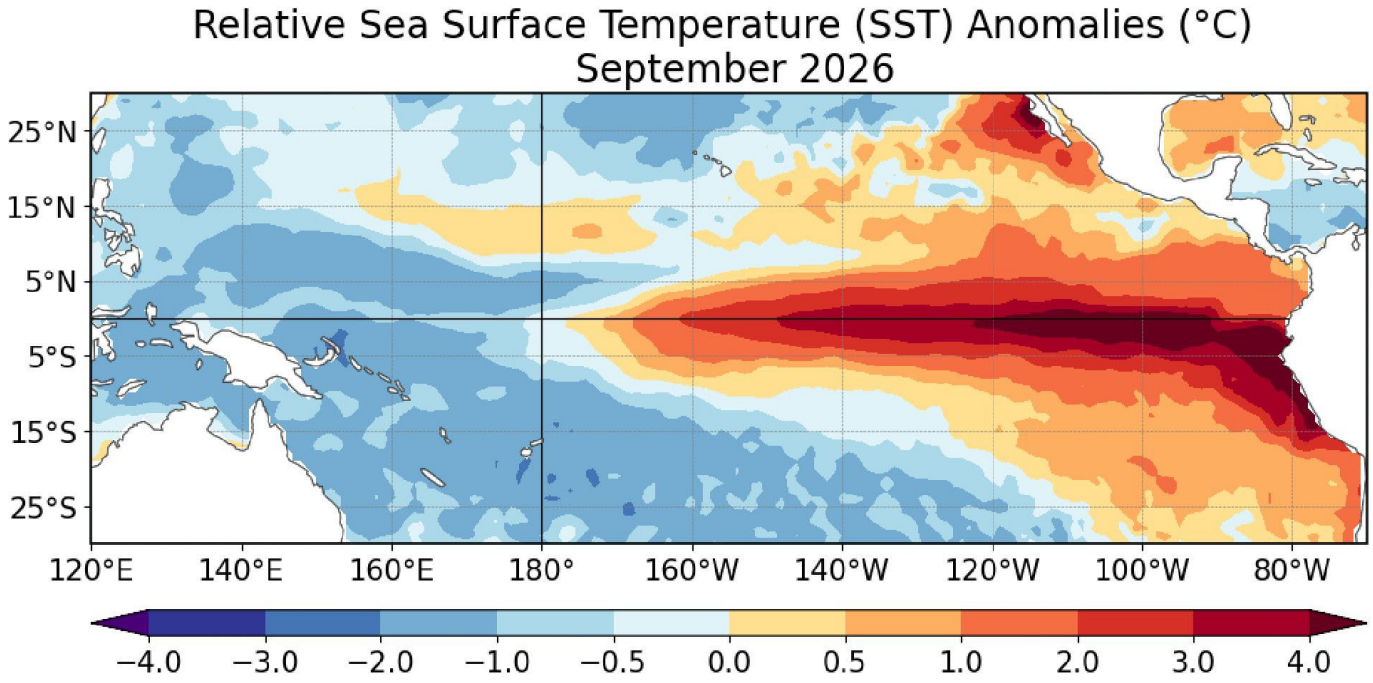


Figure 1: Average relative sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for September 2026. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period monthly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: El Niño Advisory

Synopsis: El Niño continues to strengthen, with a strong to very strong El Niño likely to continue through January-March 2027.

El Niño strengthened further last month, with sea surface temperature anomalies exceeding +4.0°C in portions of the eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. Most Niño indices increased in the past month, reaching +2.1°C in Niño-3.4, +3.0°C in Niño-3, and +3.9°C in Niño-1+2. The equatorial subsurface temperature index (averaged from 180°-100°W) was well above average, reflecting a deeper-than-average thermocline. Subsurface temperatures remained in excess of +10.0°C at depth in the eastern Pacific Ocean. Low-level westerly wind anomalies and upper-level easterly wind anomalies stretched from the western to the east-central equatorial Pacific. Enhanced convection and rainfall persisted from the central to the eastern Pacific, while precipitation remained suppressed over Indonesia. The traditional and equatorial Southern Oscillation indices were significantly negative. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected a strengthening El Niño.

The 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. Chances remain high for a historic event that would exceed the strength (+2.5°C or more for a 3-month RONI value) of all previous El Niño events dating back to 1950. The chance of a record-setting event is 54% for September-November, 83% for October-December, and 70% for November-January. With an event of this magnitude, the chances of experiencing impacts consistent with El Niño are high but not guaranteed. In summary, El Niño continues to strengthen, with a strong to very strong El Niño likely to continue through January-March 2027.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **12 November 2026**. To receive notification, please send an e-mail to: ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov

International Weather and Crop Summary

October 4 – 10, 2026

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Showers expanded north and eastward across much of Europe, although the Balkans remained unfavorably dry.

WESTERN FSU: Mostly dry and weather favored a rapid pace of seasonal fieldwork.

MIDDLE EAST: Rain shifted eastward into Iraq and northern Iran, improving soil moisture for winter wheat and barley establishment, while dry weather in western and central Turkey favored summer crop harvesting.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread albeit highly variable showers over most of Australia's primary growing areas provided additional timely moisture for reproductive to filling winter crops.

SOUTH AFRICA: Mostly dry conditions persisted across crop areas, while temperatures remained generally seasonable and showers were limited.

ARGENITINA: Beneficial rainfall across much of the agricultural belt improved soil moisture and supported ongoing planting efforts.

BRAZIL: Dry conditions largely prevailed, with scattered showers in south-central areas and more widespread rainfall across southern regions.

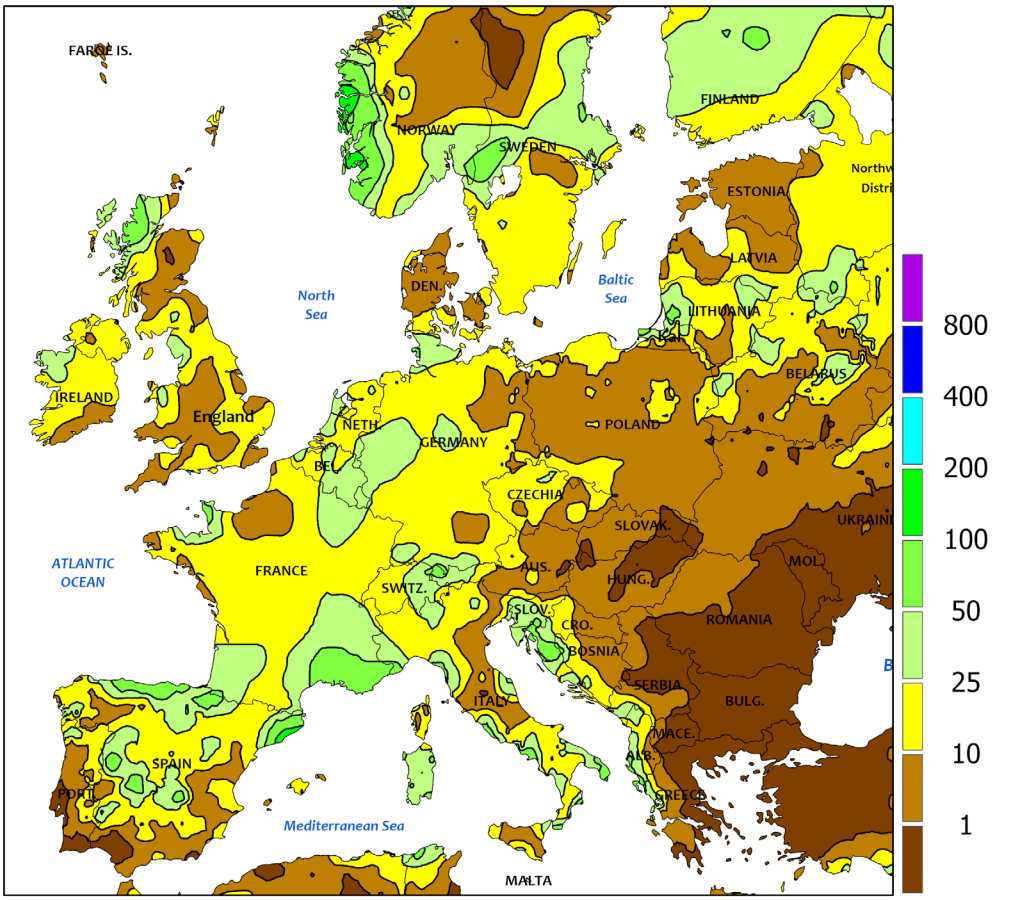
MEXICO: Tropical cyclones in the Pacific and Atlantic Basins contributed to an overall wet pattern, especially across central and southern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Mild, mostly dry conditions allowed grain and oilseed harvesting to approach completion, with wet weather mostly limited to the Peace River Valley.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: With frost largely ending the growing season, except in the Great Lakes region, producers monitored later-developing corn and soybeans for any signs of freeze injury.



EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
October 4 - 10, 2026



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

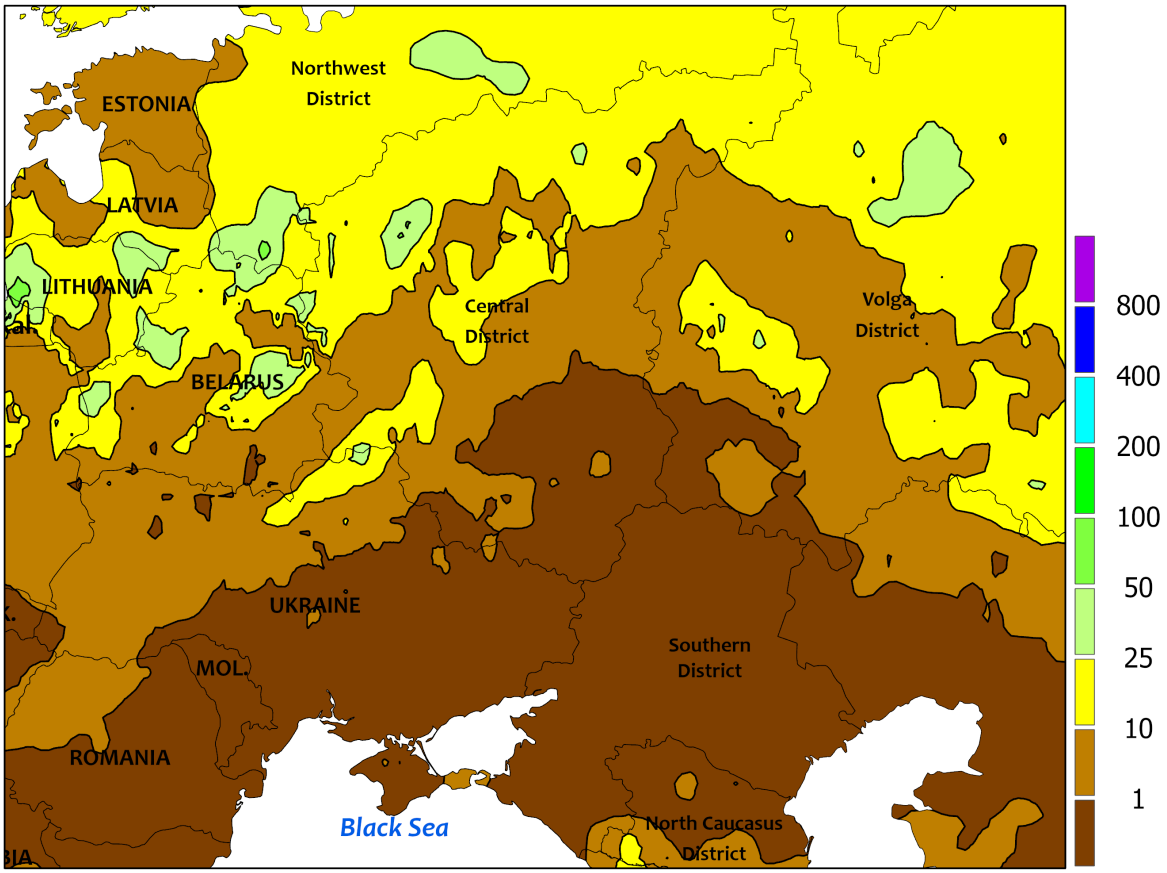
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EUROPE

A cold front drifted eastward while several waves of low pressure tracked northeast along the front, generating widespread albeit highly variable showers and thunderstorms across western, central, and northern portions of the continent. Across western and central Europe, 10 to 75 mm of rainfall further eased drought and boosted soil moisture for winter crop establishment. In addition, there were multiple pockets of heavy to excessive rain (75-180 mm) from northern Spain eastward across southern France*, Italy, and the western Balkans, causing localized flooding and damage to infrastructure. Showers diminished as the cold front reached northeastern Europe, with 5 to 30 mm reported in most of Poland and the Baltic States. However, a second area of low pressure swept southeastward across the North Sea during the latter half of the week, bringing heavy to excessive rain and snow to Scandinavia (25-175 mm liquid equivalent). Overall, conditions across most of the aforementioned crop areas continued to improve following this past summer's historic heat and drought, though southeastern England has largely missed out on the drought-easing rain over the past several weeks. Meanwhile, dry weather maintained extreme drought from Slovakia southward into the Balkans, further evidenced by the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index which remained near record low levels for this time of year. While summer crop harvesting has been able to proceed at a rapid pace, soils remain devoid of moisture for winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed emergence and establishment over much of southeastern Europe. However, sorely needed showers arrived over these parched southeastern croplands after the monitoring period ended, with preliminary reports indicating 5 to 25 mm of rain falling since October 10.

**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)
October 4 - 10, 2026



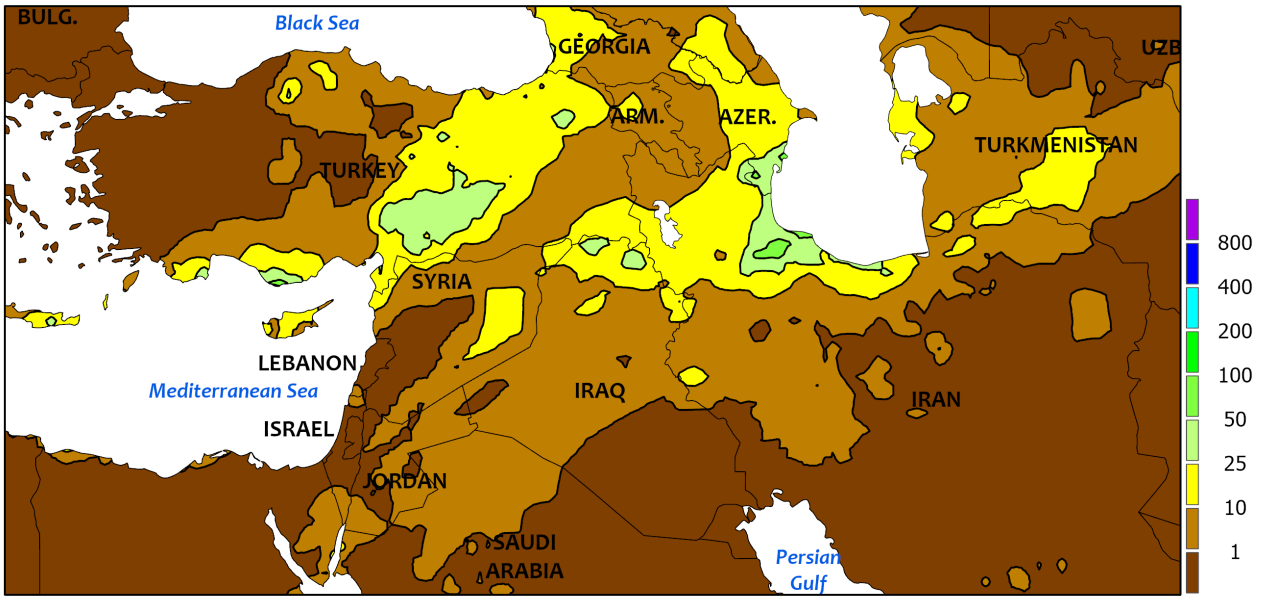
Data availability may be affected by the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

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

WESTERN FSU

For the second consecutive week, a broad ridge of high pressure maintained sunny skies and above-normal temperatures across much of the region. Consequently, previously delayed summer crop harvesting and winter crop sowing—caused by locally heavy to excessive September rains—gained momentum under nearly ideal conditions for fieldwork in Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, and western Russia. However, a storm system sweeping eastward from the Baltic Sea triggered moderate to heavy showers (10-30 mm) in northernmost portions of the region. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal over most primary crop areas, save for near-normal readings in far southern Russia.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
October 4 - 10, 2026



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

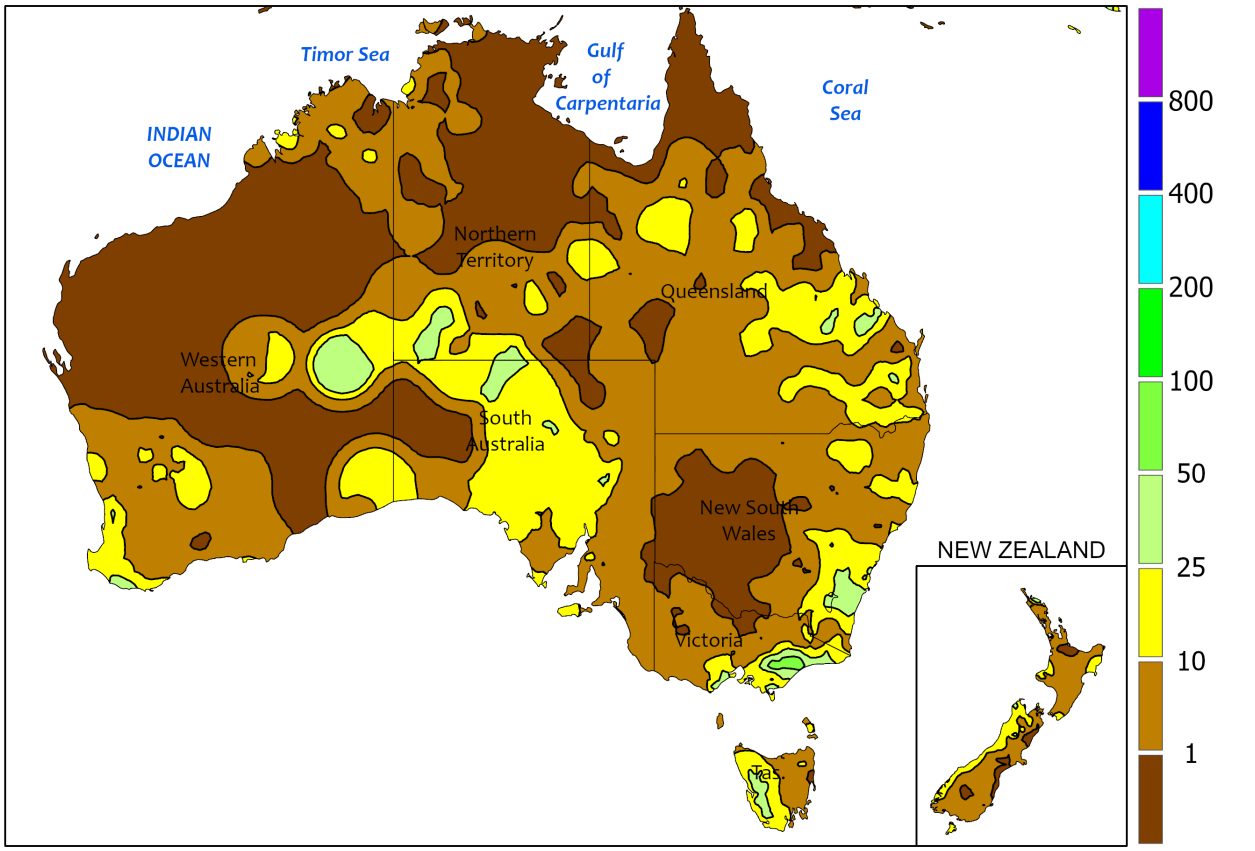
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

MIDDLE EAST

Rain shifted into central portions of the region while dry weather returned to western croplands. Early in the week, a disturbance over the eastern Mediterranean Sea trekked northeastward, producing 5 to 50 mm of rain from eastern Turkey into Iraq and northern Iran before dissipating. This early autumn moisture conditioned soils for upcoming winter grain planting but occurred more than a month before the typical onset of seasonal rains in central and eastern portions of the Middle East. Conversely, dry weather returned to western and central Turkey, allowing corn and cotton harvesting to resume following recent rain-induced fieldwork delays. Chilly conditions (1-3°C below normal) across Turkey and Syria contrasted with summer-like heat (2-5°C above normal, highs in the middle and upper 30s degrees C) in eastern and southern Iran.

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

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
October 4 - 10, 2026



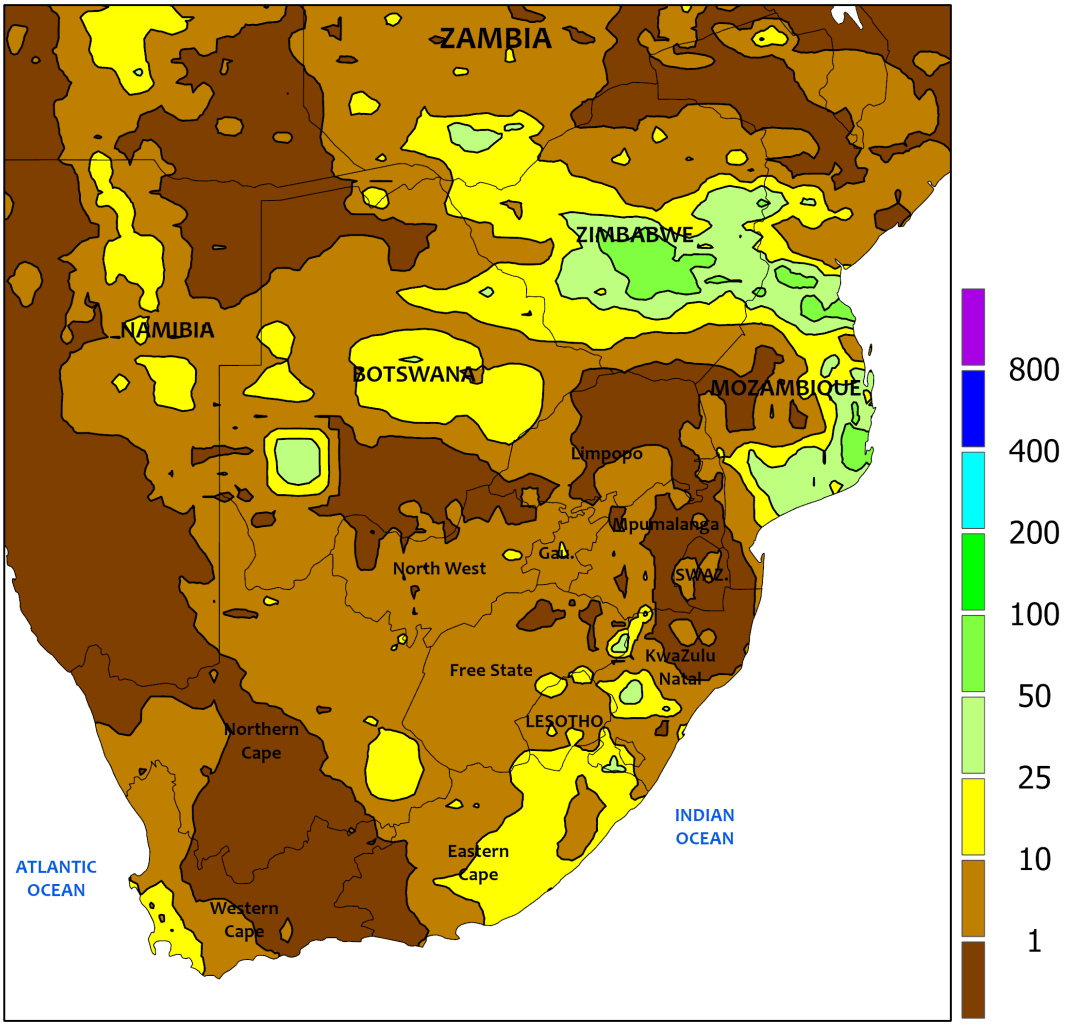
Gridded data from the Australian Bureau of Meteorology: www.bom.gov.au/
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CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

AUSTRALIA

A pair of cold fronts bookended the week, resulting in widespread albeit highly variable showers across most of the continent's primary growing areas. In Western Australia, 2 to 10 mm of rain maintained mostly favorable prospects for late reproductive (south) to filling (north) winter crops. Similarly, rain totaled 5 to 15 mm over much of South Australia, 3 to 35 mm in western Victoria and southwestern New South Wales, and 5 to 20 mm in northeastern New South Wales and southern Queensland. However, some locales missed out on the rain, including crop areas stretching from east of Adelaide, South Australia, to central portions of New South Wales. Overall, the recent uptick in shower activity has been timely for winter crops. Abnormal warmth (2-4°C above normal, highs in the middle 30s degrees C) surged southeastward ahead of the second cold front over northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, though filling to maturing winter grains in these locales were past the temperature-sensitive stages of development. Despite the variable rainfall and occasional heat since early September, yield prospects for winter crops over southern and eastern Australia remained good to excellent as indicated by the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI), with sub-par VHI values confined to far northeastern New South Wales and neighboring portions of southeastern Queensland. The VHI also indicated above-average conditions overall in Western Australia, despite a narrow ribbon of lower VHI values in the state's westernmost growing areas.

SOUTH AFRICA
Total Precipitation(mm)
October 4 - 10, 2026

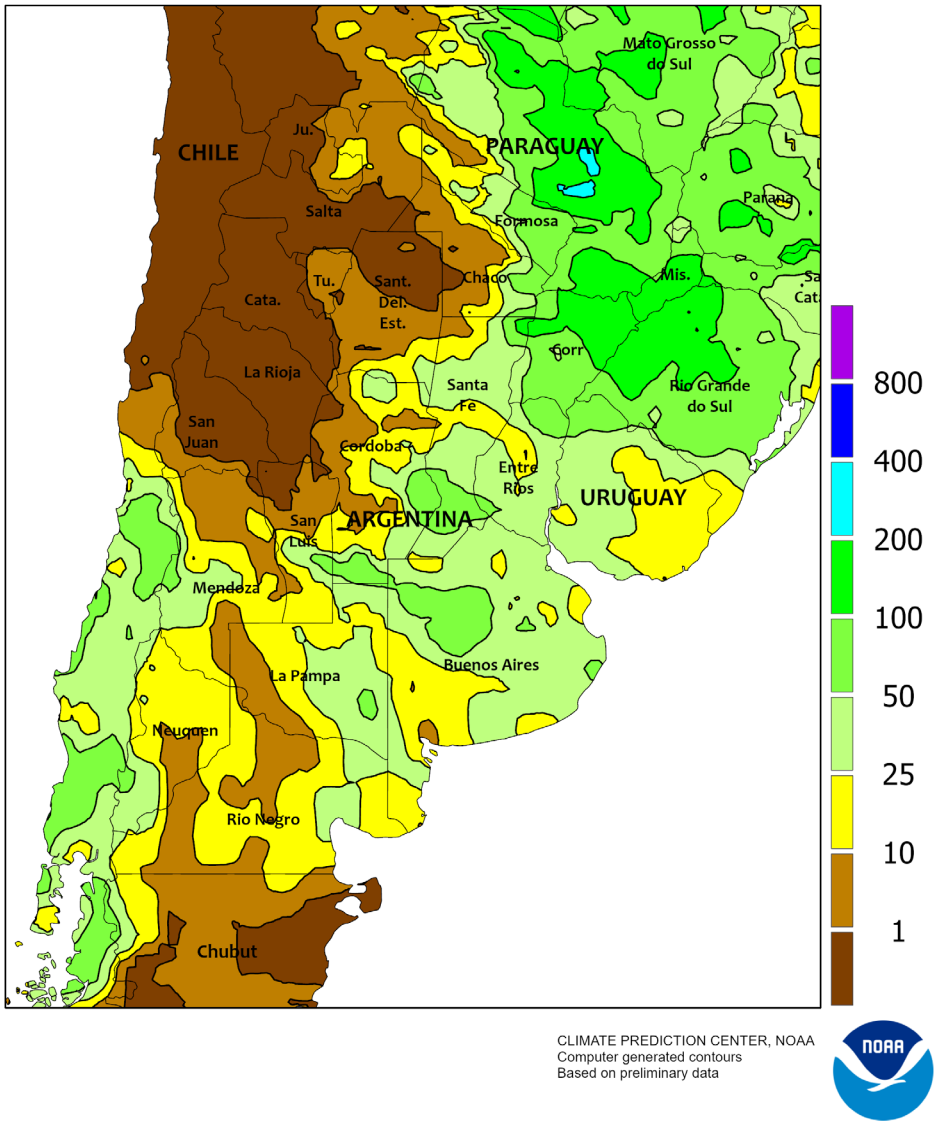


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH AFRICA

Mostly dry conditions persisted across the region, with only a few isolated showers (less than 25 mm) reported in parts of Northern Cape and Eastern Cape. Dry weather favored fieldwork and planting preparations in the eastern corn belt, although additional rainfall will be needed to improve soil moisture ahead of corn planting. Temperatures were generally near to slightly above normal, with daytime highs reaching the lower to middle 30s (degrees C) across much of the summer crop region and isolated upper 30s in far eastern areas. Across Northern, Eastern, and Western Cape, predominantly dry weather and warm temperatures ranging from the middle 20s to lower 30s supported wheat, barley, and rapeseed harvest activities while maintaining favorable conditions for vine crops.

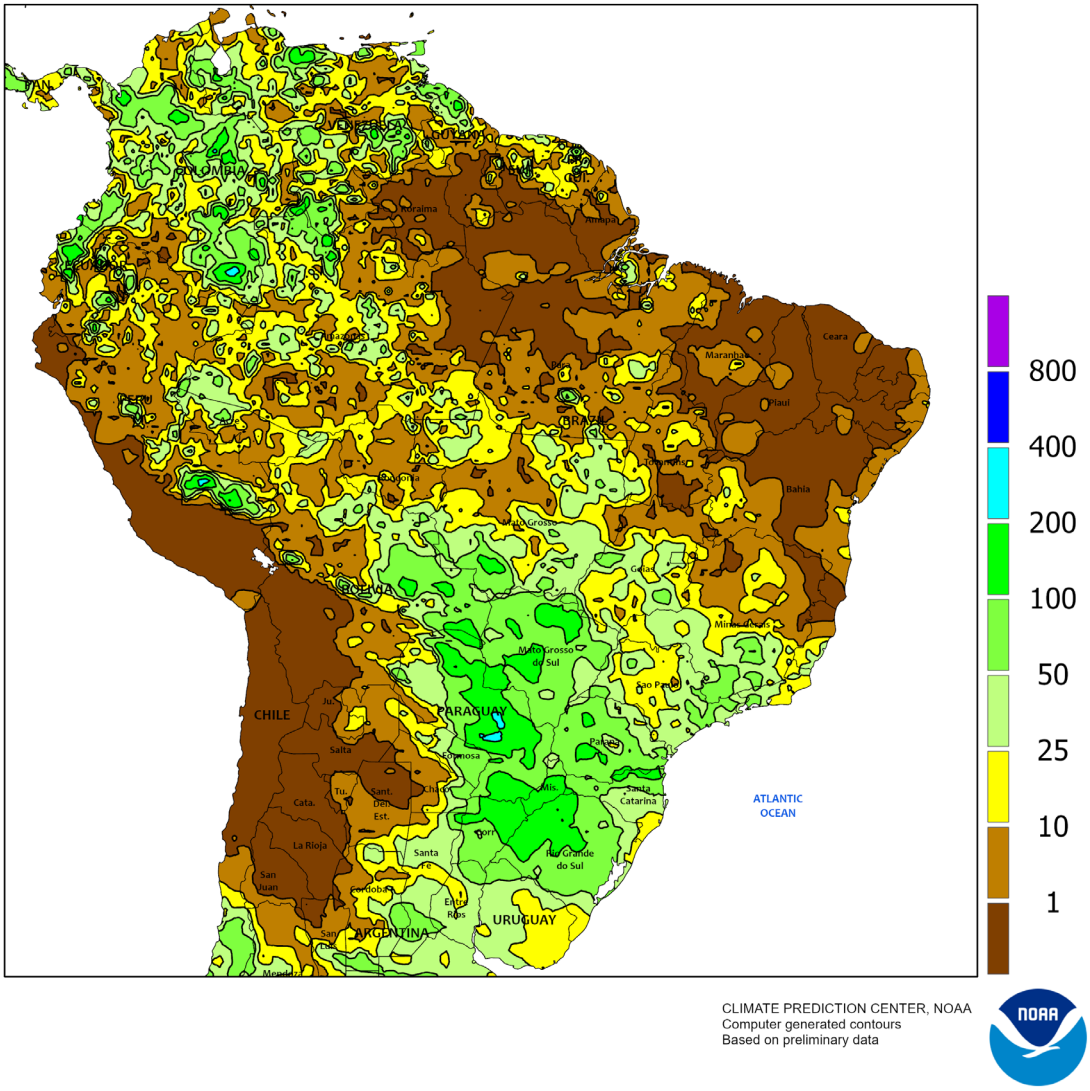
ARGENTINA
Total Precipitation(mm)
October 4 - 10, 2026



ARGENTINA

Beneficial rain fell across much of the agricultural belt, with widespread totals of 25 to 50 mm and locally higher amounts of 50 to 100 mm. The moisture improved conditions for early corn and sunflower establishment while replenishing soil reserves ahead of soybean, cotton, and peanut planting in the coming weeks. Temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across most production areas, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 20s to lower 30s (degrees C) across northern growing areas and the 20s in southern growing areas. According to the Argentine government, the recent rainfall supported corn emergence and early vegetative development, while moisture reserves remained generally adequate across the country's core wheat-producing region. Although excessive rainfall briefly slowed fieldwork in parts of Buenos Aires, overall conditions remained favorable for early corn development and establishment. As of October 8, Argentina reported rice planting at 70 percent complete, sunflower planting at 42 percent complete, and corn planting at 27 percent complete.

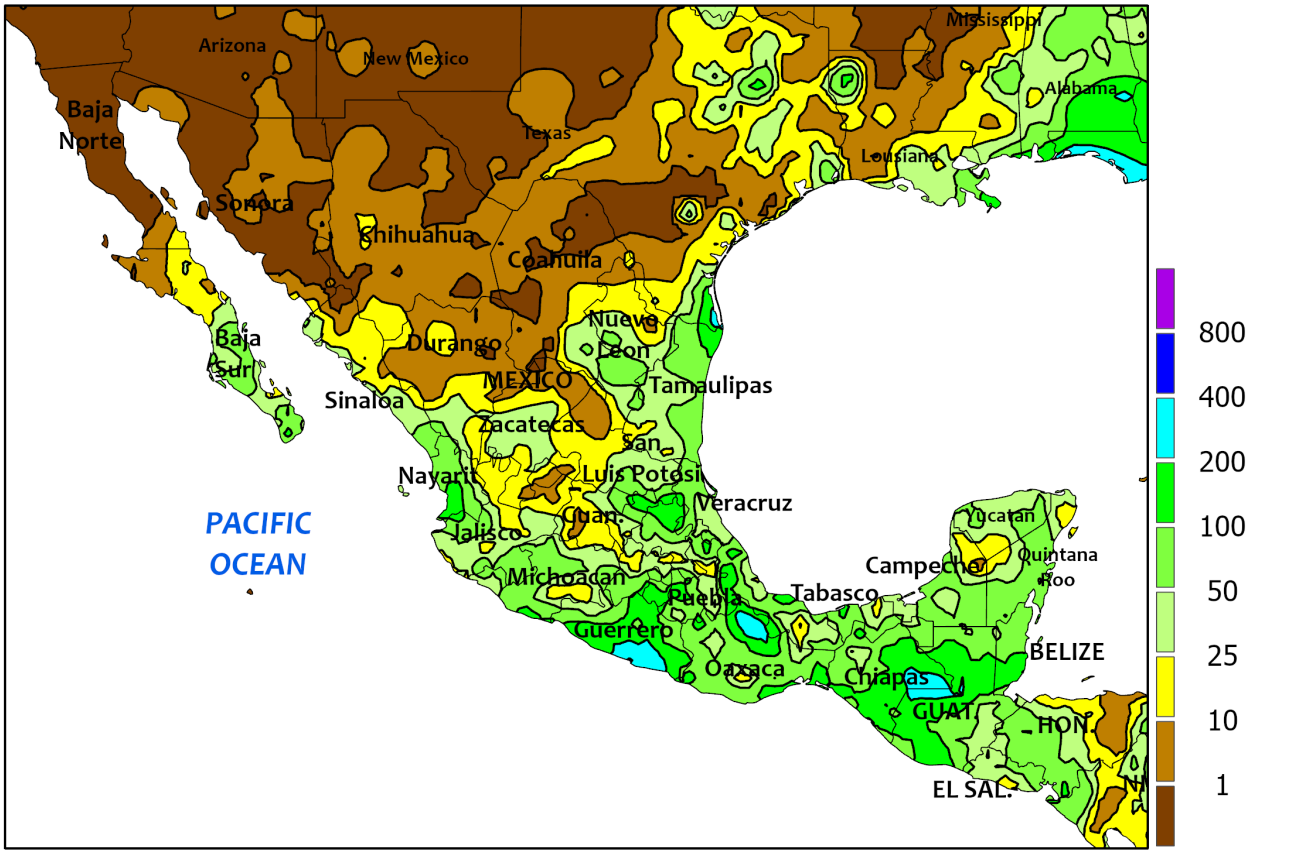
BRAZIL
Total Precipitation(mm)
October 4 - 10, 2026



BRAZIL

Conditions remained mostly dry across central and northern Brazil, while scattered showers (10-100 mm) benefited south-central growing areas and more widespread rainfall covered the south. Rainfall provided some moisture for early soybean and first-season corn establishment in southern and south-central production areas, although many central growing regions, including parts of Mato Grosso and Goiás, remained comparatively dry (less than 25 mm). Temperatures averaged above normal across much of central and northern Brazil, with daytime highs reaching the middle to upper 30s (degrees C). These warm conditions favored fieldwork and supported early crop development where soil moisture was adequate but also increased moisture demands in drier production areas where soybean and first-season corn planting continued. Cooler-than-normal conditions prevailed across many southern production areas, where frequent rains slowed field activities and maintained saturated soils. Reports from Paraná indicated that soybean planting advanced unevenly due to limited field access, while excessive moisture and reduced sunshine slowed crop development and increased disease concerns. Wet conditions also hindered winter wheat harvesting, with persistent humidity potentially reducing grain quality and delaying field operations.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
October 4 - 10, 2026

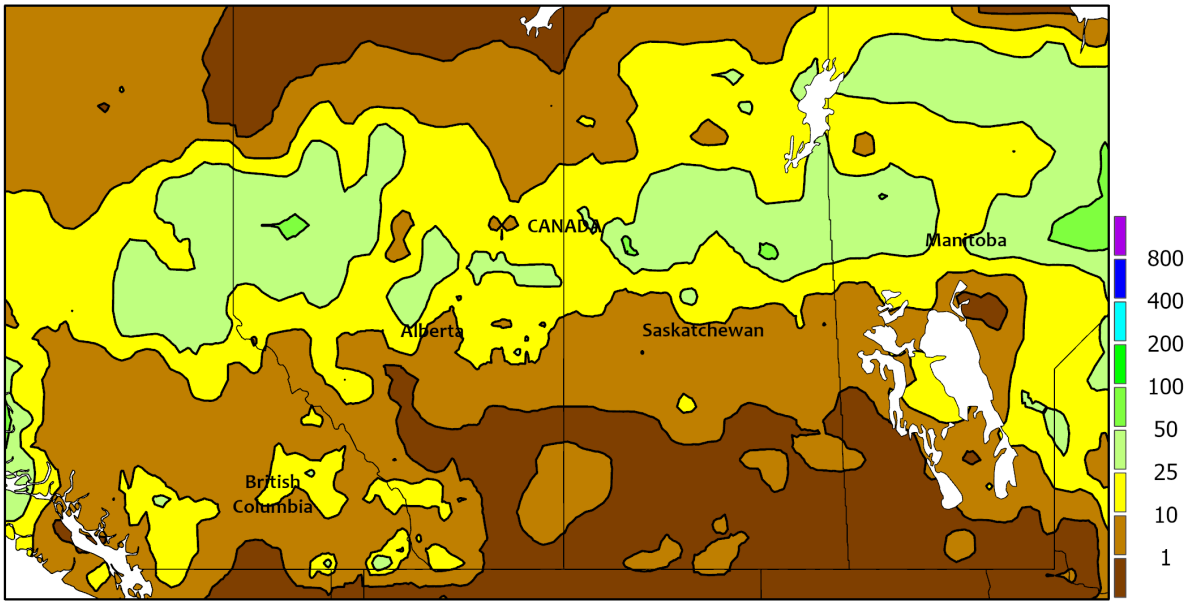


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

MEXICO

Deep tropical moisture spanning much of the country sparked significant rainfall, especially across central and southern Mexico. Embedded within the tropical pattern were multiple cyclones, including Hurricanes Isaias and Rachel. Isaias, which formed on October 7 off the Mexican Gulf Coast before accelerating generally northward toward western Florida, did not directly affect Mexican weather. In the eastern Pacific Ocean, however, former Hurricane Rachel veered toward northwestern Mexico, eventually making landfall on the night of October 10-11 in Baja California Norte as a post-tropical cyclone. Additionally, Hurricane Simon contributed to Mexican rainfall and grazed the Pacific Coast States from Jalisco to Michoacán with tropical storm-force winds (34 kt or greater). Weekly rainfall totals greater than 100 mm were common in the Pacific Coast States from Nayarit southeastward, with isolated amounts exceeding 200 mm noted from Guerrero to Chiapas. Totals ranging from 25 to 75 mm or more extended northward across the southern plateau corn belt and into northeastern Mexico. Elsewhere, unusually warm weather prevailed across northwestern Mexico in advance of Rachel's approach, with weekly temperatures averaging 2 to 6°C above normal.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation(mm)
October 4 - 10, 2026

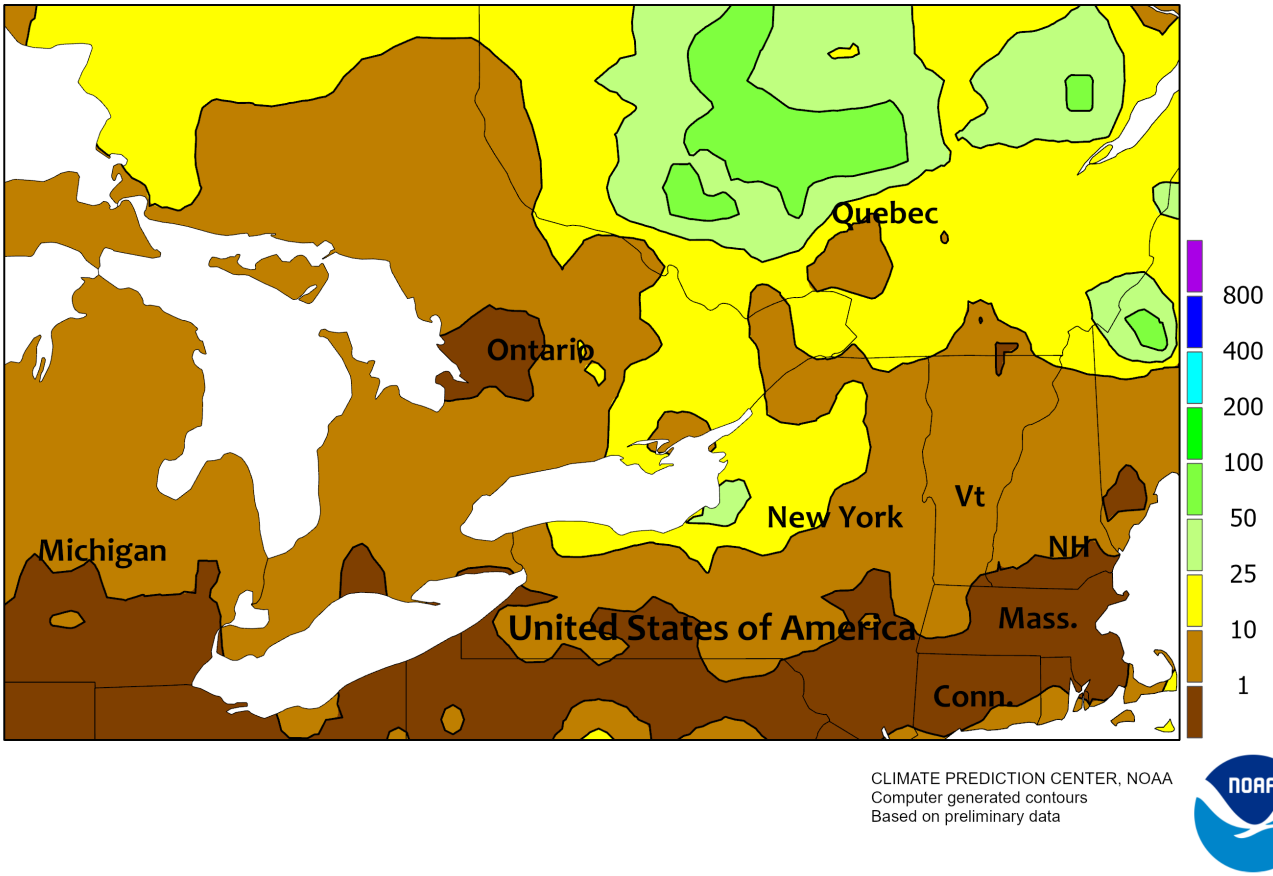


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

According to provincial reports, harvest of all crops in Alberta was nearly 80 percent complete by October 6, versus the 5-year average of 94 percent. Similarly, harvest was 82 percent complete on October 5 in Saskatchewan, compared to the 5-year average of 97 percent. With several more days of favorably warm, dry weather during the ensuing days, harvest of most crops was nearly complete by October 10. Weekly precipitation totaled 5 mm or less, except in the Peace River Valley, where amounts of 10 to 25 mm or more were observed. October 4-10 temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal, with readings briefly reaching 25°C or higher in southern sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan. At week's end, falling temperatures and increasing moisture levels led to some wet snow near the U.S. border in far southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan, an area where harvest activities were already largely complete.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation(mm)
October 4 - 10, 2026



SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Seasonably cool weather (weekly temperatures averaging as much as 1 to 3°C below normal in Quebec and eastern Ontario) resulted in frost and freezes that largely ended the growing season, except in the Great Lakes region of southwestern Ontario. Temperatures as low as -4°C were reported in Ontario's northern crop districts. Producers in colder locations monitored any immature corn and soybeans for signs of freeze injury, although the growing season continued in southwestern Ontario. Delays in crop maturation have been widespread in neighboring Michigan, where only 47 percent of the corn was fully mature by October 11, compared to the 5-year average of 80 percent. Michigan's corn harvest was just 4 percent complete on that date, versus 22 percent on average.

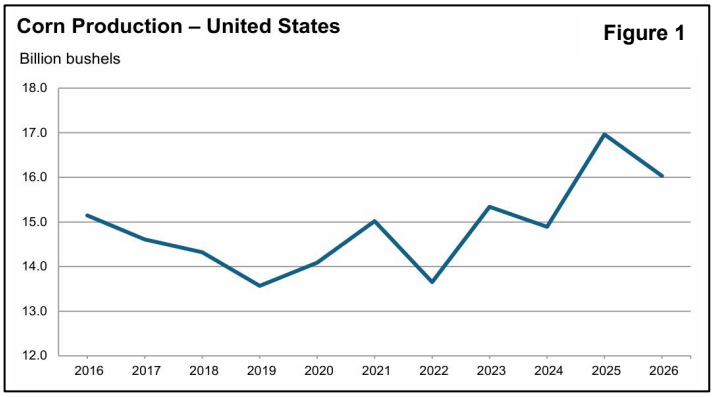
U.S. Crop Production Highlights

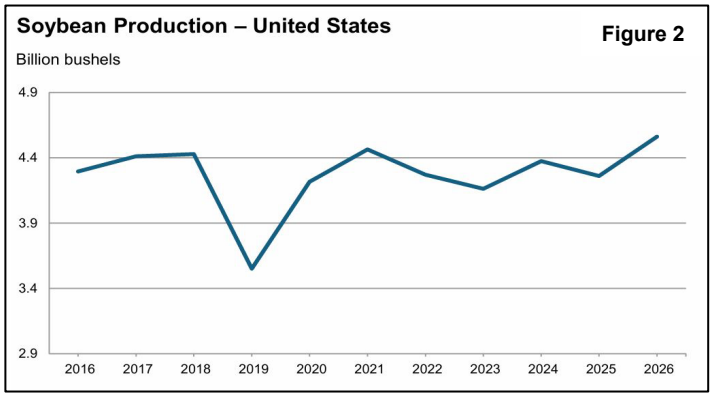
The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on October 9, 2026. Forecasts refer to October 1.

Corn production for grain is forecast at 16.0 billion bushels (figure 1), up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 5 percent from 2025. If realized, this would be the second-highest U.S. grain production on record. The average yield is forecast at 181.2 bushels per acre, up 2.7 bushels from the previous forecast but down 5.3 bushels from 2025.

Soybean production for beans is forecast at a record-high 4.56 billion bushels (figure 2), up 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 7 percent from 2025. Yields are expected to average a record-high 53.1 bushels per acre, up 0.3 bushel from the previous forecast and up 0.1 bushel from 2025.

All cotton production is forecast at 13.4 million 480-pound bales, up 2 percent from the previous forecast but down 3 percent from 2025. The average yield is forecast at 790 pounds per harvested acre, up 14 pounds from the previous forecast but down 62 pounds from 2025.





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Correspondence to the meteorologists should be directed to:
***Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*, NOAA/USDA, Joint Agricultural Weather Facility, USDA South Building, Room 4443B, Washington, DC 20250.**
Internet URL: **www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor**
E-mail address: ***brad.rippey@usda.gov***

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World Agricultural Outlook Board
Managing Editor..... ***Brad Rippey***
Agricultural Weather Analysts.... ***Eric Luebehusen and Maureen Sartini***

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