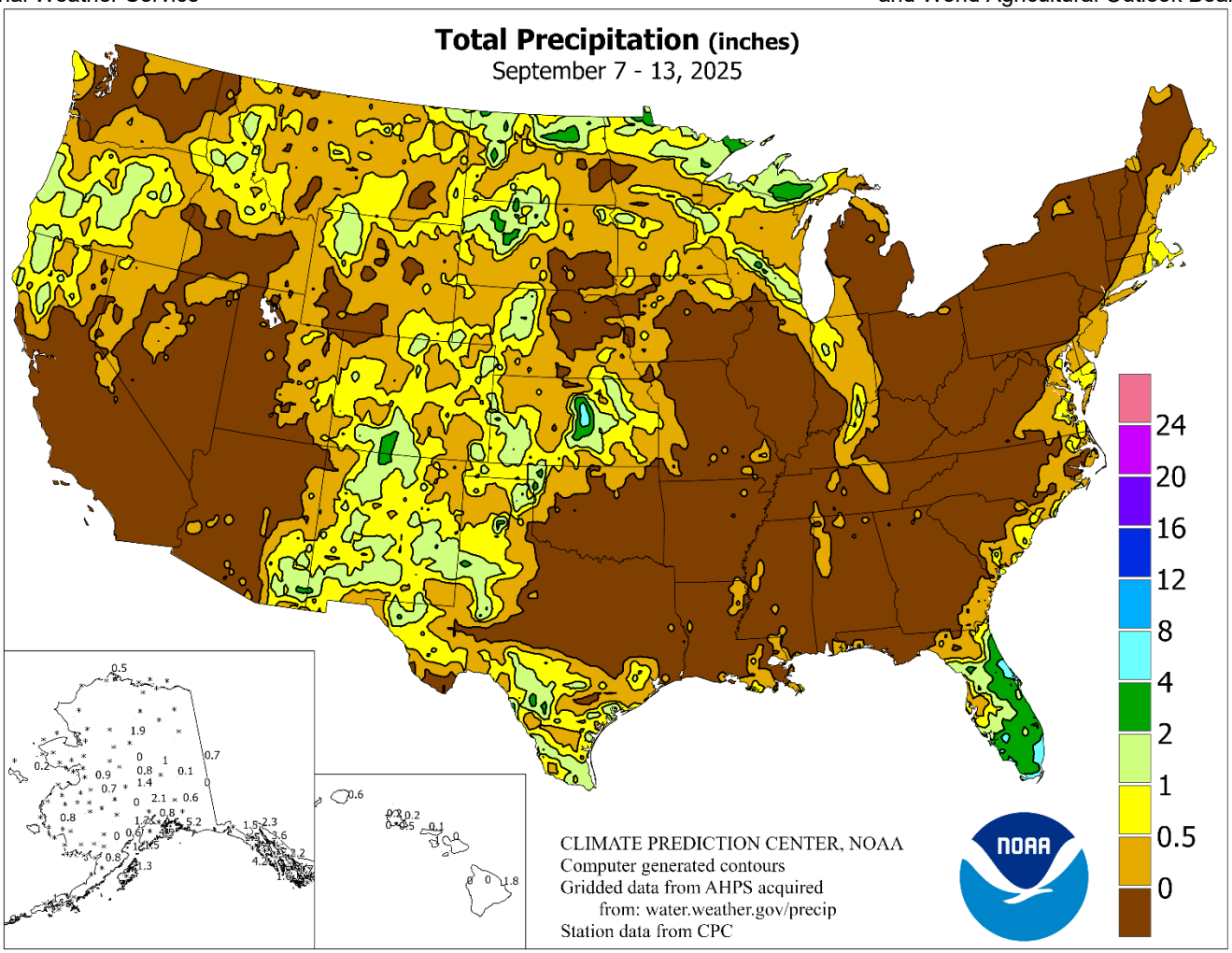
Volume 112, No. 37 www.usda.gov/oce/weather-drought-monitor September 16, 2025

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

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

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



HIGHLIGHTS
September 7 – 13, 2025

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB

Much of the **eastern half of the country** experienced cool but dry weather, favoring fieldwork and summer crop maturation. **Florida's peninsula** was a notable exception, with frequent showers delivering more than 4 inches of rain in some east coastal locations. As the week progressed, interaction between cold fronts and the **North American** monsoon circulation led to several areas of unsettled weather. Namely, scattered showers stretched from **Oregon and northern California into the upper**

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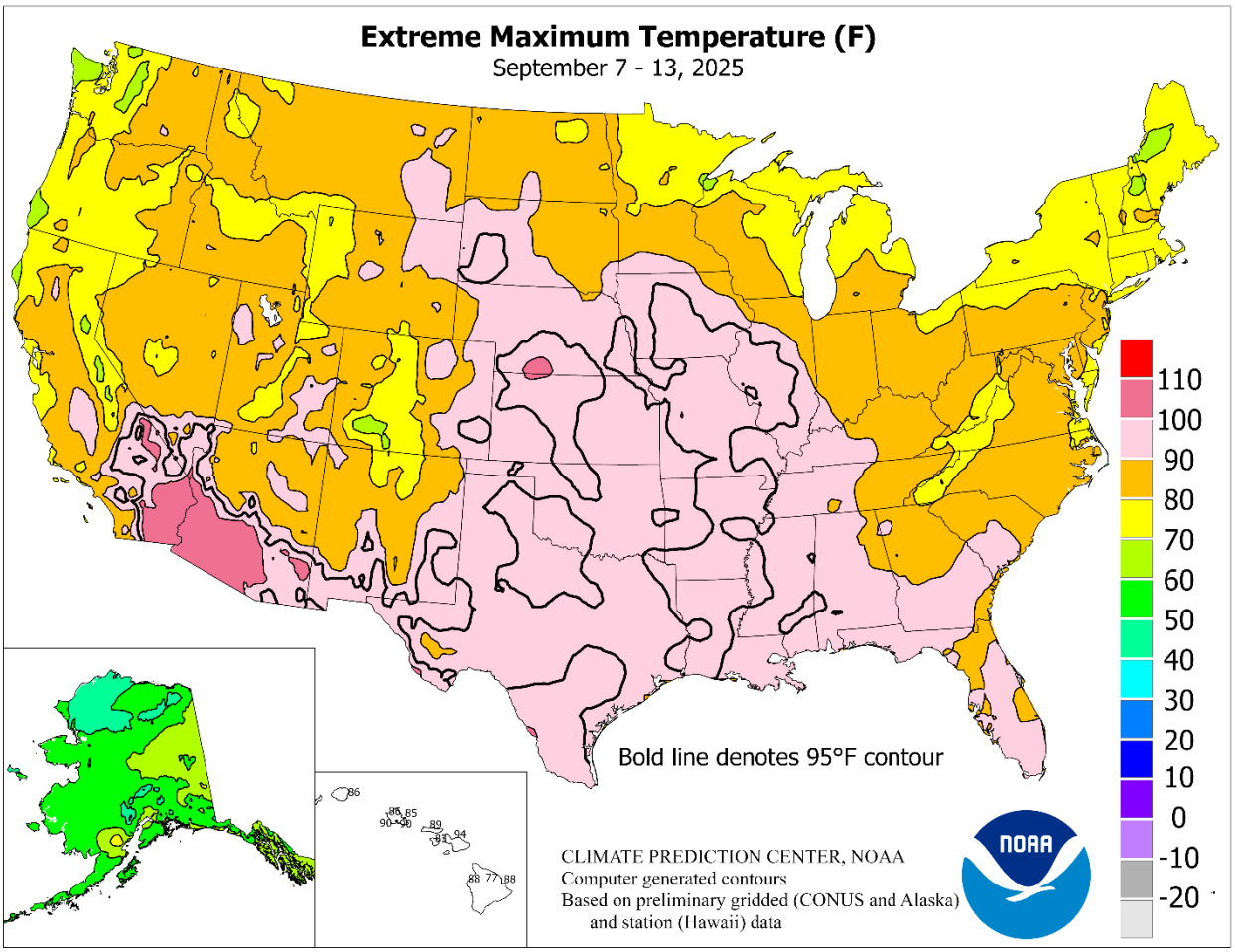
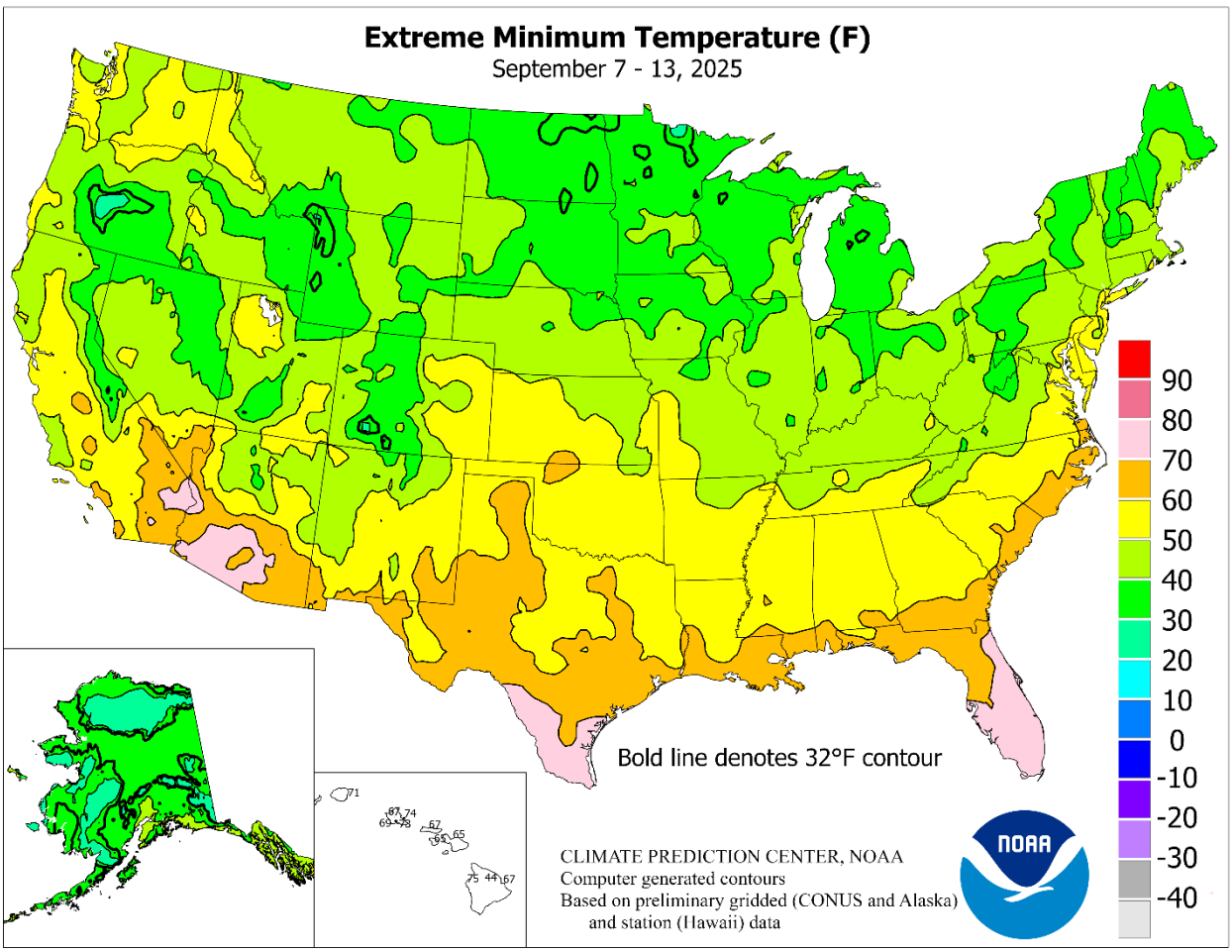
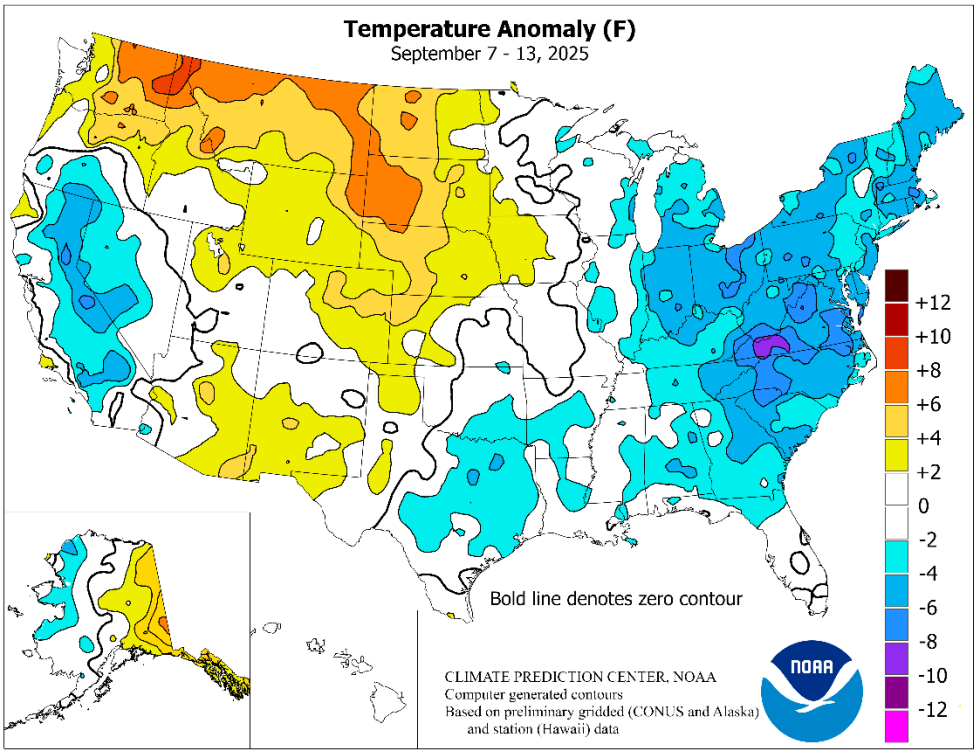

Extreme Maximum Temperature (F)
September 7 - 13, 2025
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
Bold line denotes 95°F contour
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary gridded (CONUS and Alaska)
and station (Hawaii) data
NOAA


Extreme Minimum Temperature (F)
September 7 - 13, 2025
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

(Continued from front cover)

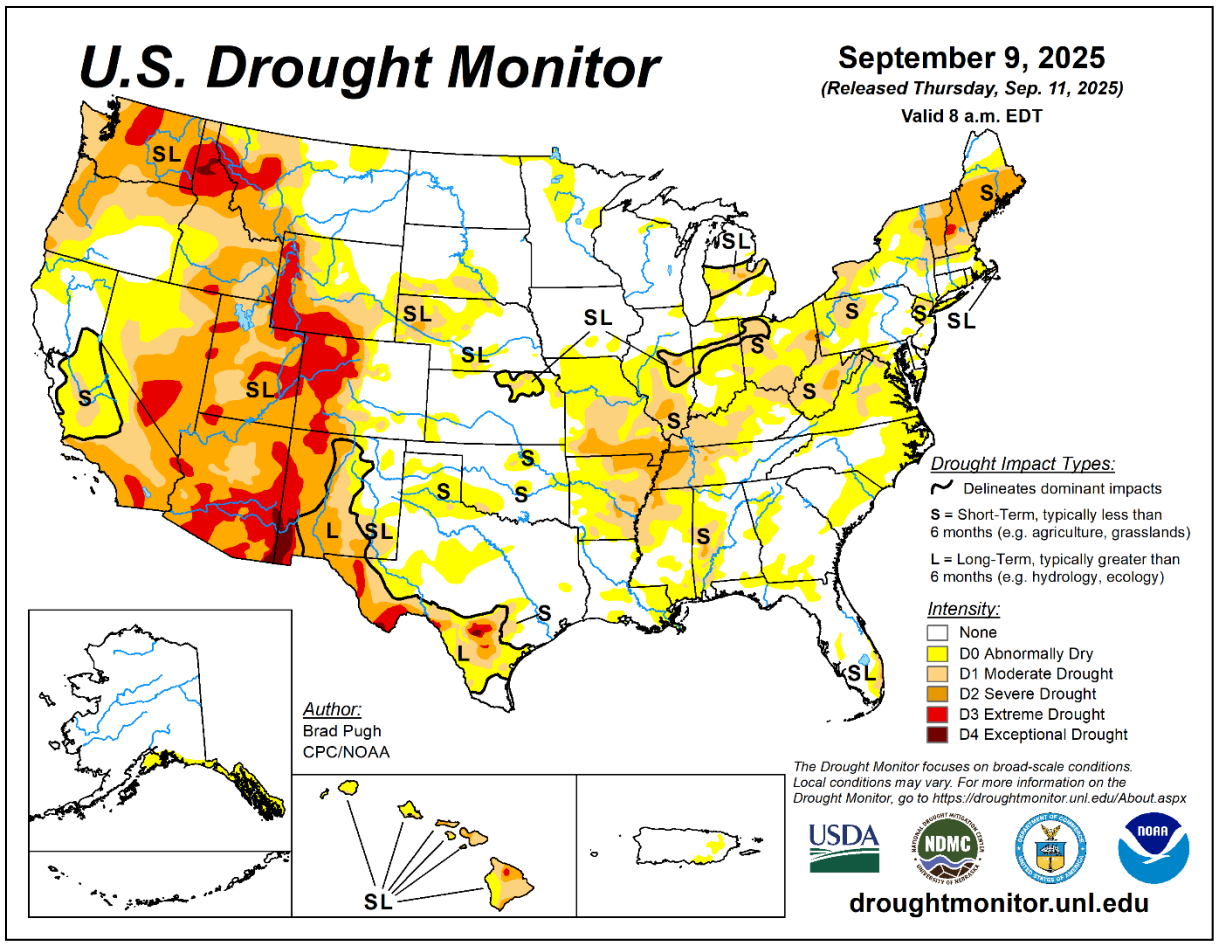
Great Lakes region, with that area intersecting a ribbon of rain extending northward from **southern sections of the Rockies and High Plains**. Rain also fell across **southern Texas**. Mostly dry weather prevailed across remainder of the country, including much of **Washington State**, along with **central and southern California** and the **Great Basin**. Compared to the previous week, cool conditions shifted eastward and gradually eased. Still, weekly temperatures averaged 5 to 10°F below normal in many locations across **eastern one-third of the U.S**. In contrast, consistent warmth in the **North** extended from **central Washington to the northern Plains**, where temperatures averaged as much as 5 to 10°F above normal. Late in the week, warmth advanced across the remainder of the **Plains** and into the **upper Midwest**.

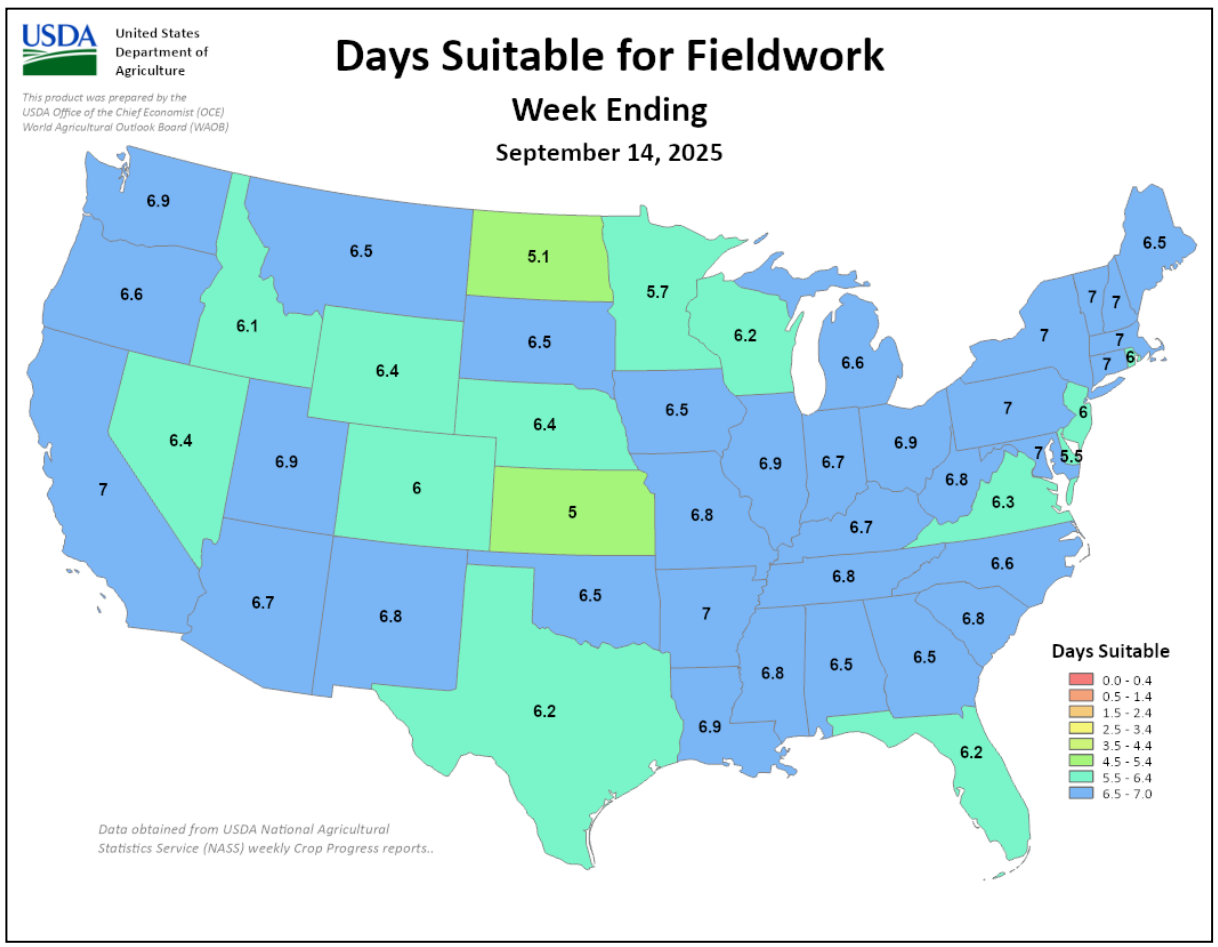


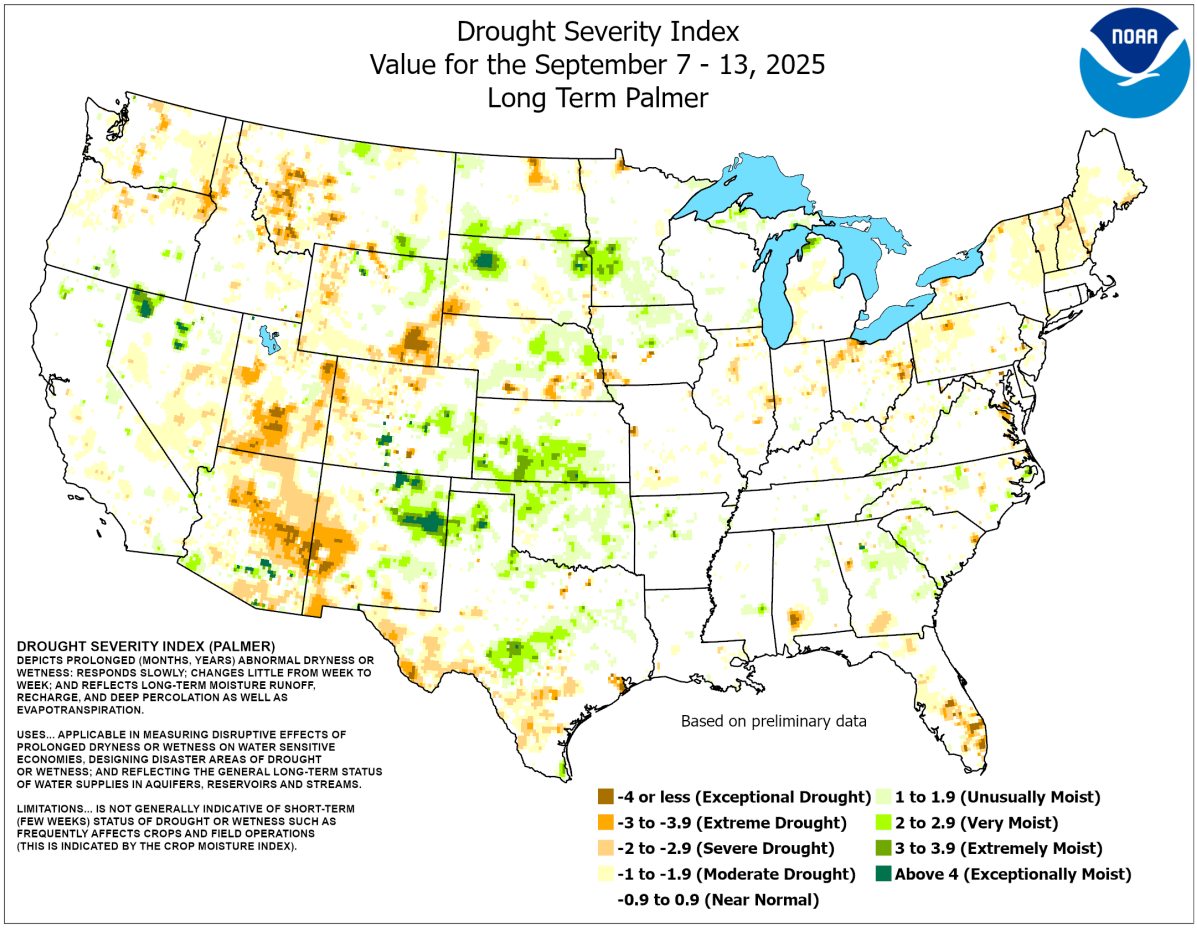
Early in the week, a significant chill prevailed across much of the **eastern half of the U.S.** September 7 featured daily-record lows in dozens of **Midwestern** locations, including **Grand Forks, ND** (32°F); **Sisseton, SD** (33°F); **Sioux City, IA** (36°F); and **Flint, MI** (36°F). **Hibbing, MN**, reported three consecutive freezes from September 6-8, including a daily-record low of 29°F on the final day of the cool spell. Locations such as **Flint, MI** (36 and 37°F), and **Fort Wayne, IN** (39 and 36°F) opened the week on September 7-8 with consecutive daily-record lows. Record-setting lows for September 9 were set as far south as **Athens, GA** (54°F), and **Greenville-Spartanburg, SC** (52°F). Days later, however, warmth spread eastward from the **Northwest**. By September 11, **Rapid City, SD**, registered a daily-record high of 100°F. On September 13, **Midwestern** daily-record highs surged to 97°F in **Vichy-Rolla, MO**, and 96°F in **Des Moines, IA**. Late-week heat spread as far east as the **lower Mississippi Valley**, where **Greenwood, MS**, collected a record-setting high (98°F) for September 13.

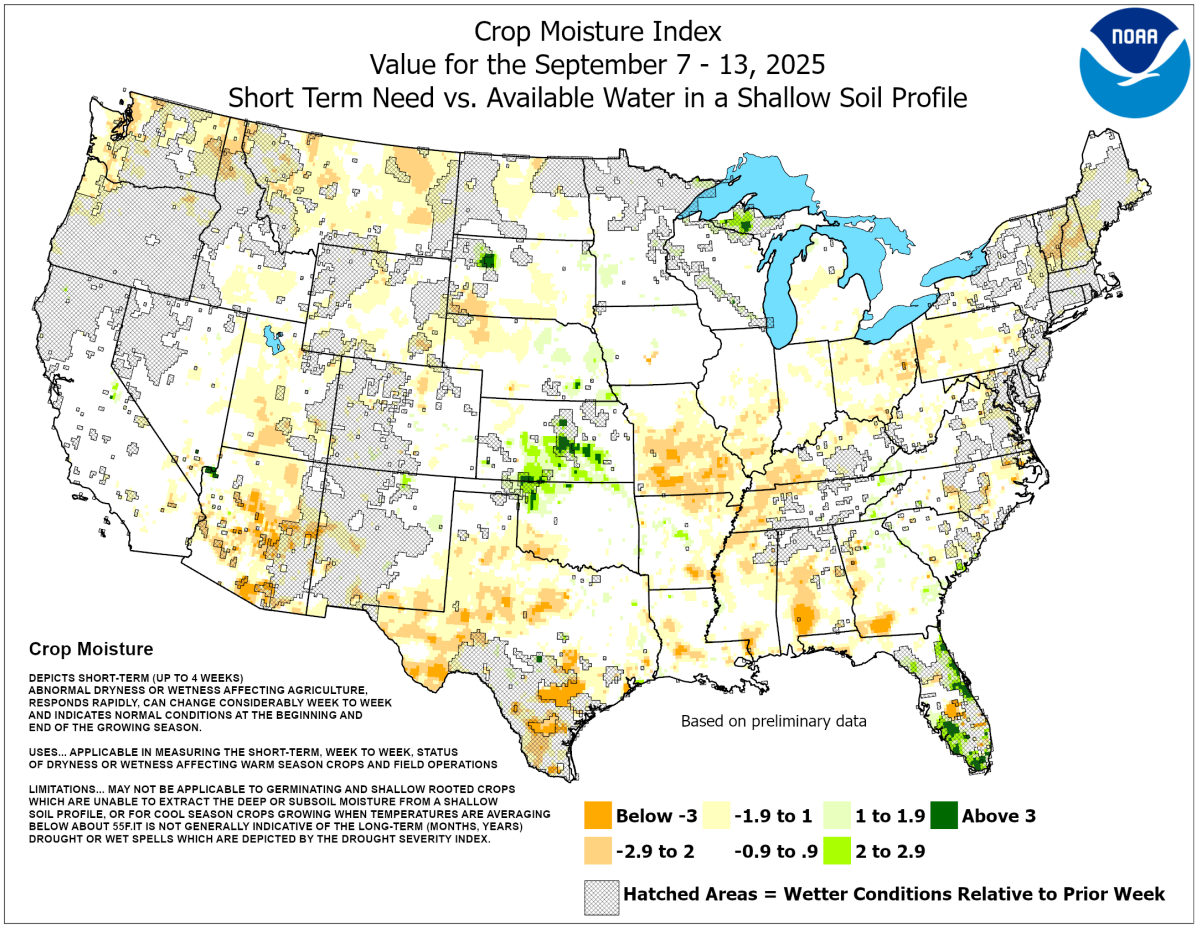
Meanwhile, **Eastern** precipitation highlights were scarce, except in **Florida**. However, **Orlando, FL**, measured a daily-record sum of 2.77 inches on September 7, along with a total of 6.24 inches during the 4 days ending September 9. Elsewhere in **Florida**, September 7-13 rainfall totaled 7.16 inches in **Daytona Beach** and 11.28 inches in **Miami**. Farther west, early-week downpours in **central Kansas** locally totaled 2 to 6 inches or more. **Salina** measured 2.86 inches on September 8, a record for the date. Meanwhile, isolated showers in the **central Gulf Coast region** resulted in daily-record sum (2.24 inches on September 9) in **Baton Rouge, LA**. Later, shower activity expanded across portions of the **western and central U.S.** In **southeastern Arizona**, **Safford** received a daily-record total of 0.54 inch on September 12. A day later in **New Mexico**, rainfall totaled 0.65 inch in **Roswell** and 0.52 inch in **Tucumcari**. Farther north, **Mobridge, SD**, measured 2.21 inches, a record for September 13.

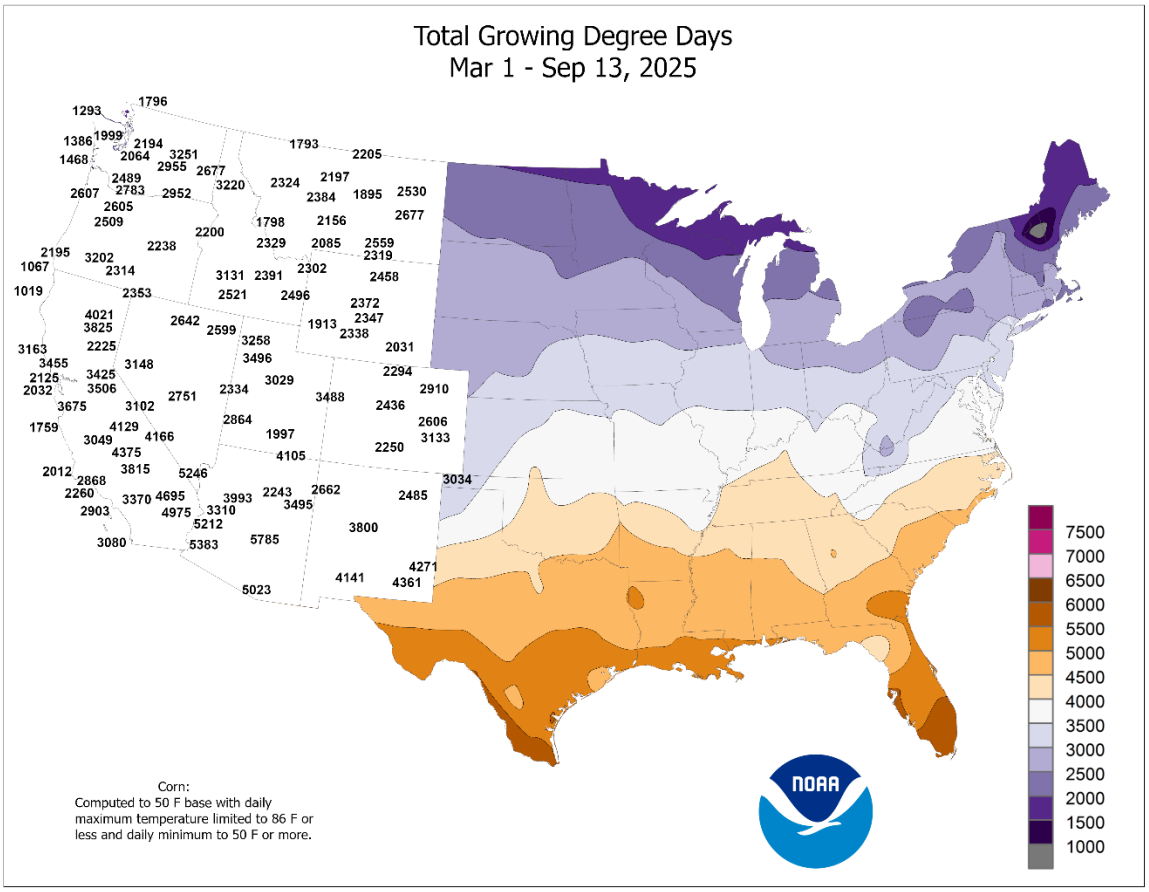
Chilly weather across **western Alaska** contrasted with ongoing warmth across the **eastern half of the state**. **King Salmon** notched a daily record-tying low of 29°F on September 11, the first of four consecutive readings below the 30-degree mark. Lows in **King Salmon** dipped to 26°F on September 12 and 14, although neither reading was a record for the date. Meanwhile, **Sitka** posted a high of 60°F or greater on each of the first 15 days of September, a period during which the temperature averaged more than 4°F above normal. However, **southeastern Alaska** also received heavy precipitation, with rainfall on September 10 totaling 4.05 inches in **Sitka** and 2.15 inches in **Juneau**. **Yakutat** collected weekly rainfall totaling 7.11 inches. Wetness extended to portions of the **Alaskan mainland**, where **Anchorage** netted weekly rainfall totaling 1.84 inches. Farther south, **Hawaii's** long spell of mostly drier-than-normal weather continued, despite the remnants of Hurricane Kiko passing just north of the island chain—and within 100 miles of **Honolulu, Oahu**—on September 9-10. On the **Big Island**, **Hilo's** rainfall totaled just 1.71 inches (39 percent of normal) during the first half of September. Additionally, rather hot weather developed, with **Kahului, Maui**, posting a daily-record high of 94°F on September 10.

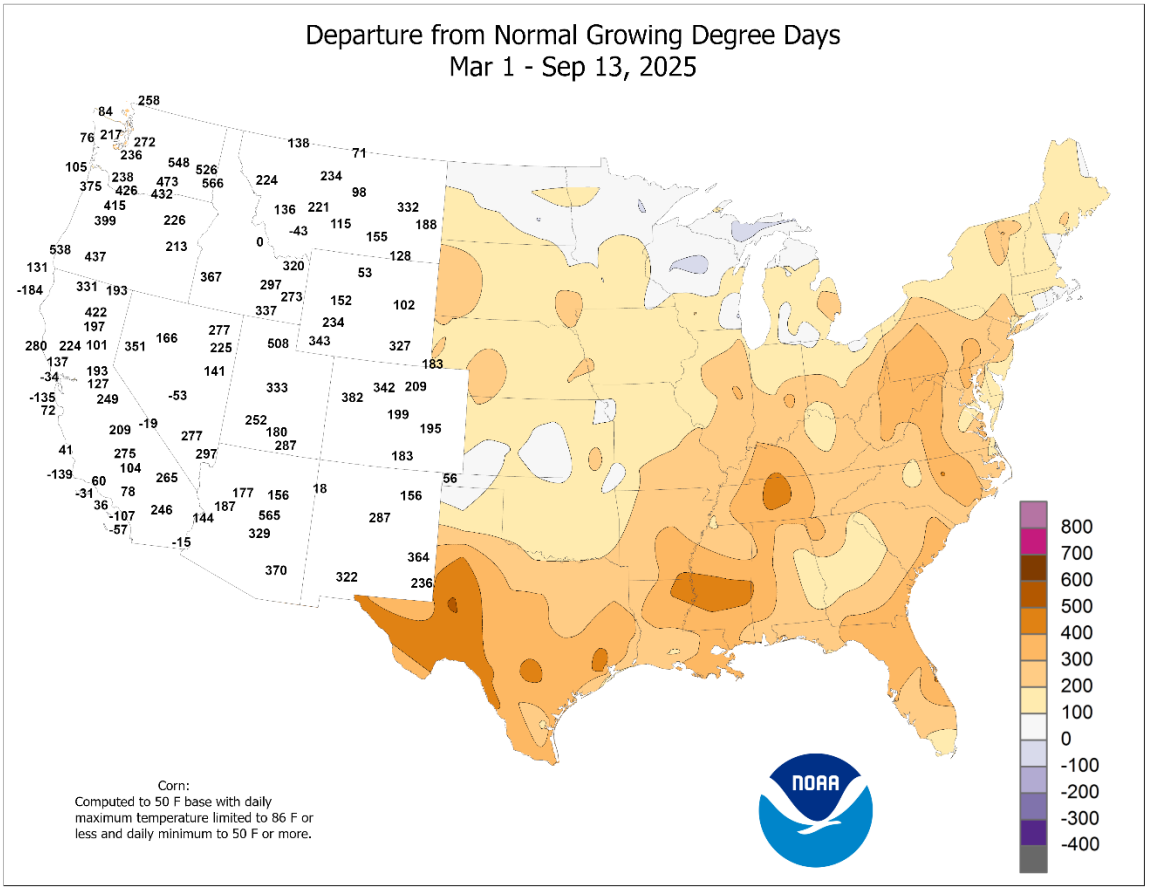

U.S. Drought Monitor
September 9, 2025
(Released Thursday, Sep. 11, 2025)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT
Drought Impact Types:
Delineates dominant impacts
S = Short-Term, typically less than 6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
L = Long-Term, typically greater than 6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)
Intensity:
None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought
Author:
Brad Pugh
CPC/NOAA
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

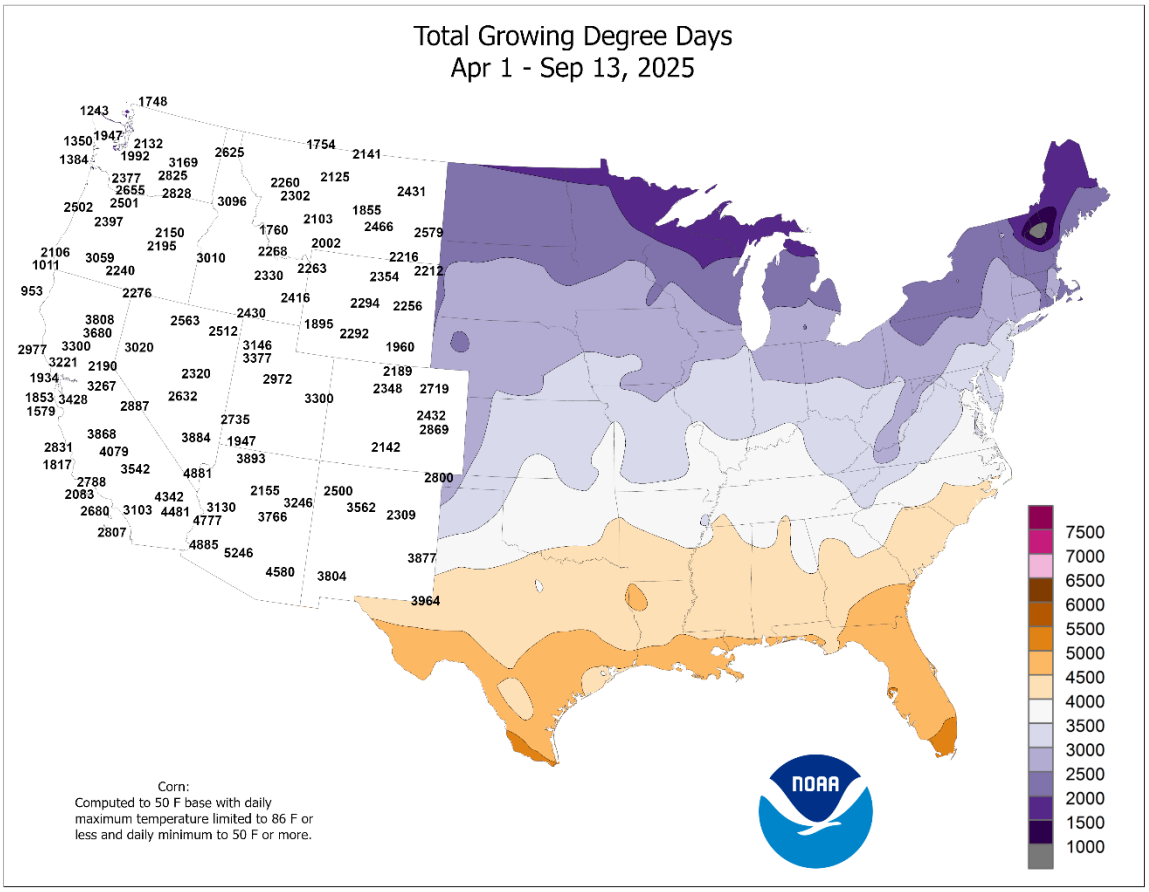

USDA
United States Department of Agriculture
This product was prepared by the USDA Office of the Chief Economist (OCE) World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB)
Days Suitable for Fieldwork
Week Ending
September 14, 2025
Days Suitable
0.0 - 0.4
0.5 - 1.4
1.5 - 2.4
2.5 - 3.4
3.5 - 4.4
4.5 - 5.4
5.5 - 6.4
6.5 - 7.0
Data obtained from USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) weekly Crop Progress reports..

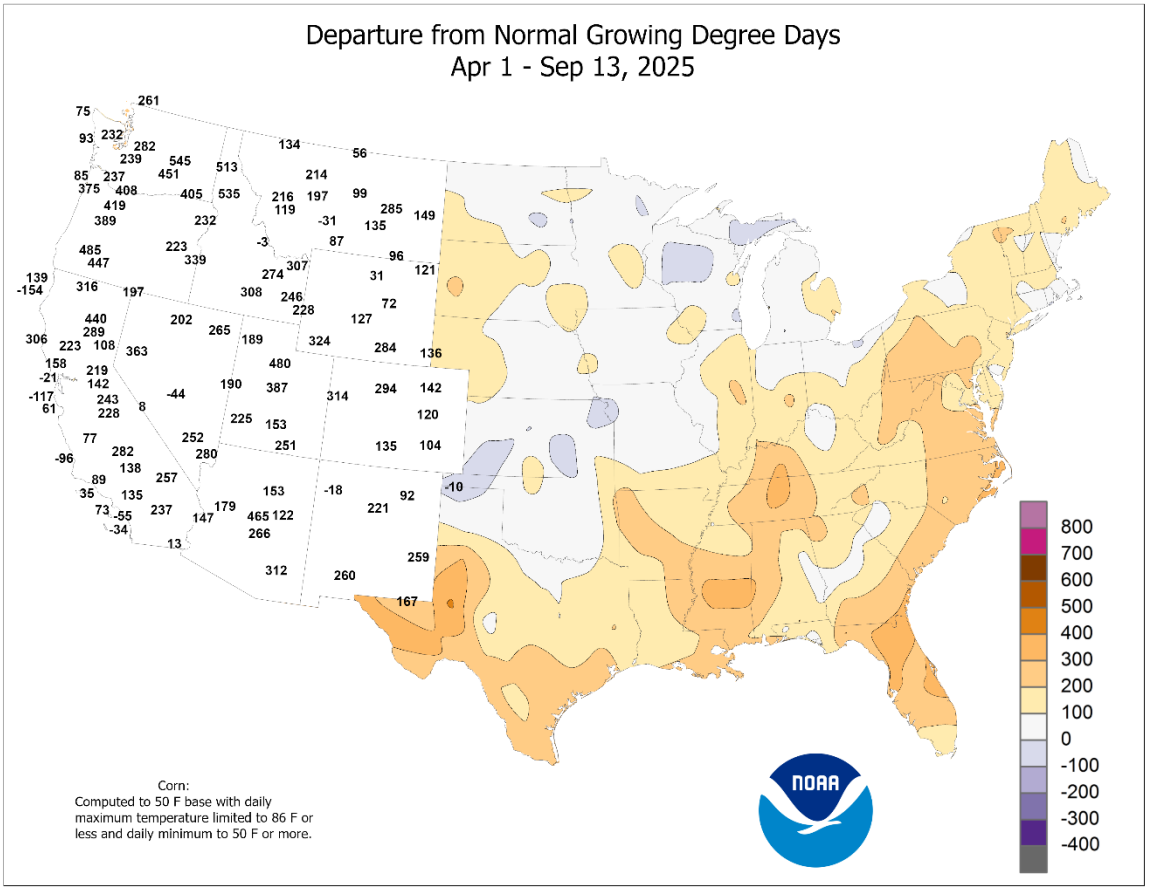

Drought Severity Index
Value for the September 7 - 13, 2025
Long Term Palmer
NOAA
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER)
DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS: RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG-TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION AS 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 September 7 - 13, 2025
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 - Sep 13, 2025
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 - Sep 13, 2025
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 - Sep 13, 2025
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 - Sep 13, 2025
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 September 13, 2025

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	56	48	61	43	52	1	1.69	0.96	0.48	2.48	184	14.07	133	98	74	0	0	6	0
	BARROW	37	32	43	30	35	0	0.52	0.33	0.25	0.71	196	2.81	72	98	81	0	4	3	0
	FAIRBANKS	58	43	68	38	51	2	0.99	0.65	0.35	1.69	260	13.35	150	96	61	0	0	4	0
	JUNEAU	60	52	65	45	56	5	3.61	1.49	1.80	3.61	95	50.57	126	96	71	0	0	5	2
	KODIAK	58	46	60	37	52	0	1.26	-0.43	0.74	1.61	54	59.77	122	93	65	0	0	5	1
	NOME	51	36	57	26	43	-2	0.23	-0.32	0.23	0.93	88	17.33	145	91	61	0	2	1	0
AL	BIRMINGHAM	89	63	93	58	76	-1	0.00	-1.01	0.00	0.29	16	46.64	111	84	33	3	0	0	0
	HUNTSVILLE	87	61	92	58	74	-3	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.46	98	43.37	112	92	23	3	0	0	0
	MOBILE	89	66	92	62	78	-2	0.00	-1.28	0.00	0.02	0	55.80	111	93	42	3	0	0	0
	MONTGOMERY	87	62	93	56	75	-5	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.00	0	39.56	105	93	39	3	0	0	0
AR	FORT SMITH	89	63	96	55	76	-1	0.00	-0.98	0.00	0.08	4	39.54	118	90	34	4	0	0	0
	LITTLE ROCK	87	63	95	56	75	-1	0.00	-0.75	0.00	0.40	29	39.93	115	89	37	4	0	0	0
AZ	FLAGSTAFF	77	46	79	40	61	1	0.00	-0.47	0.00	0.24	25	10.38	70	84	24	0	0	0	0
	PHOENIX	103	83	108	76	93	2	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.18	63	2.56	50	42	18	7	0	0	0
	PRESCOTT	83	58	86	52	71	0	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.21	30	12.59	129	65	24	0	0	0	0
	TUCSON	99	76	103	73	88	3	0.06	-0.28	0.06	0.07	10	3.29	42	65	21	7	0	1	0
CA	BAKERSFIELD	87	65	91	64	76	-4	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	2.96	66	63	30	2	0	0	0
	EUREKA	64	56	67	52	60	2	0.67	0.55	0.63	0.68	353	23.06	93	98	82	0	0	2	1
	FRESNO	87	64	92	63	76	-3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	150	6.80	87	74	29	3	0	0	0
	LOS ANGELES	76	66	80	65	71	0	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	5.31	61	88	60	0	0	0	0
	REDDING	84	61	90	58	72	-5	0.15	0.07	0.13	0.15	108	18.36	85	87	32	2	0	2	0
	SACRAMENTO	83	61	86	59	72	-2	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	7.05	58	68	54	0	0	0	0
	SAN DIEGO	76	67	82	65	71	-1	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.00	0	4.88	72	84	59	0	0	0	0
	SAN FRANCISCO	72	62	77	60	67	1	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	125	7.76	61	91	61	0	0	1	0
	STOCKTON	86	59	89	56	72	-3	0.00	-0.01	0.00	0.00	0	6.74	76	87	36	0	0	0	0
CO	ALAMOSA	74	42	79	38	58	0	0.74	0.48	0.28	1.08	221	8.08	146	96	32	0	0	6	0
	CO SPRINGS	81	54	85	51	67	2	0.05	-0.30	0.03	0.15	21	21.87	157	85	26	0	0	2	0
	DENVER INTL	84	56	91	52	70	3	0.11	-0.20	0.09	0.11	19	15.59	132	72	24	1	0	2	0
	GRAND JUNCTION	84	58	92	47	71	2	0.55	0.27	0.24	0.55	108	3.78	61	67	24	1	0	4	0
	PUEBLO	88	57	92	54	72	3	0.04	-0.11	0.03	0.19	56	10.63	104	82	22	4	0	2	0
CT	BRIDGEPORT	74	57	78	50	65	-4	0.00	-0.88	0.00	0.00	0	18.24	59	86	49	0	0	0	0
	HARTFORD	74	49	78	45	62	-5	0.65	-0.28	0.65	1.67	98	37.26	115	97	44	0	0	1	1
DC	WASHINGTON	78	61	82	56	69	-5	0.49	-0.42	0.25	2.62	156	34.47	116	88	44	0	0	2	0
DE	WILMINGTON	79	57	84	52	68	-3	0.65	-0.34	0.53	0.78	43	34.29	107	91	41	0	0	2	1
FL	DAYTONA BEACH	85	73	89	71	79	-2	7.29	5.62	2.92	9.08	297	43.35	116	94	66	0	0	6	3
	JACKSONVILLE	85	69	90	65	77	-3	0.44	-1.29	0.25	0.44	13	38.33	95	96	56	1	0	3	0
	KEY WEST	89	79	92	75	84	-1	1.67	0.02	0.54	7.72	246	32.19	121	95	71	1	0	5	1
	MIAMI	91	75	94	74	83	0	10.36	8.02	3.59	12.25	274	50.65	105	96	62	5	0	6	6
	ORLANDO	88	73	92	72	81	-1	5.12	3.54	2.81	6.55	222	47.66	118	94	59	1	0	3	2
	PENSACOLA	89	69	92	66	79	-2	0.00	-1.58	0.00	0.12	4	48.49	96	85	45	2	0	0	0
	TALLAHASSEE	90	67	94	60	78	-2	0.00	-1.20	0.00	0.00	0	46.76	102	87	40	4	0	0	0
	TAMPA	89	75	92	71	82	-1	0.10	-1.50	0.10	0.38	12	40.91	101	91	58	4	0	1	0
	WEST PALM BEACH	89	75	92	74	82	0	3.30	1.40	1.11	6.04	164	38.60	86	96	64	4	0	7	4
GA	ATHENS	81	58	85	53	70	-6	0.00	-0.84	0.00	2.81	182	46.13	131	97	49	0	0	0	0
	ATLANTA	85	65	88	61	75	-1	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.07	4	39.29	107	75	36	0	0	0	0
	AUGUSTA	86	60	91	55	73	-5	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.13	8	27.96	84	90	38	1	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	88	65	90	61	76	-3	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.01	0	38.53	109	80	35	3	0	0	0
	MACON	85	59	88	53	72	-6	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.21	13	42.07	122	98	44	0	0	0	0
	SAVANNAH	84	65	91	60	75	-4	0.03	-0.99	0.03	0.03	1	41.24	113	94	51	1	0	1	0
HI	HILO	85	70	88	67	77	1	1.77	-0.20	0.74	1.80	46	38.93	49	92	57	0	0	5	2
	HONOLULU	89	76	90	73	82	1	0.50	0.29	0.43	0.50	117	10.20	101	82	45	2	0	3	0
	KAHULUI	89	71	94	65	80	0	0.00	-0.10	0.00	0.00	0	6.55	62	85	48	4	0	0	0
	LIHUE	85	75	86	71	80	0	0.61	0.16	0.22	2.15	247	15.65	68	87	61	0	0	7	0
IA	BURLINGTON	83	54	96	42	69	0	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.43	27	24.37	87	87	36	2	0	0	0
	CEDAR RAPIDS	81	53	93	39	67	2	0.01	-0.82	0.01	0.07	4	20.90	75	89	40	1	0	1	0
	DES MOINES	83	58	96	43	71	3	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.56	38	33.02	115	85	41	1	0	0	0
	DUBUQUE	78	53	87	39	65	1	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.18	10	26.87	92	90	48	0	0	0	0
	SIOUX CITY	82	56	93	36	69	3	0.00	-0.68	0.00	0.24	18	23.51	101	96	56	1	0	0	0
	WATERLOO	82	54	95	39	68	1	0.03	-0.73	0.03	0.08	5	32.58	114	91	41	1	0	1	0
ID	BOISE	82	58	89	54	70	1	0.00	-0.09	0.00	0.03	21	7.70	100	66	26	0	0	0	0
	LEWISTON	85	60	90	57	73	5	0.41	0.28	0.26	0.41	171	7.00	77	79	31	1	0	4	0
	POCATELLO	80	47	86	40	64	2	0.00	-0.19	0.00	0.00	0	7.77	94	82	21	0	0	0	0
IL	CHICAGO/O_HARE	77	57	84	47	67	-2	0.42	-0.31	0.42	0.51	35	25.83	91	83	38	0	0	1	0
	MOLINE	82	50	96	40	66	-2	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.17	10	27.86	94	97	37	1	0	0	0
	PEORIA	83	54	96	44	68	-1	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.10	6	22.24	80	88	32	1	0	0	0
	ROCKFORD	78	50	85	39	64	-3	0.22	-0.66	0.22	0.30	17	23.11	81	97	41	0	0	1	0
	SPRINGFIELD	84	51	97	39	67	-3	0.00	-0.71	0.00	0.01	0	23.23	81	93	31	2	0	0	0
IN	EVANSVILLE	85	55	92	46	70	-2	0.03	-0.77	0.03	0.78	55	42.03	121	93	34	2	0	1	0
	FORT WAYNE	77	45	83	36	61	-6	0.02	-0.69	0.02	0.41	30	21.79	74	96	35	0	0	1	0
	INDIANAPOLIS	79	56	85	49	68	-2	0.30	-0.47	0.30	0.95	69	31.63	98	79	34	0	0	1	0
	SOUTH BEND	75	49	83	40	62	-4	0.43	-0.37	0.43	0.65	43	26.43	93	95	40	0	0	1	0
KS	CONCORDIA	86	61	97	47	73	3	0.43	-0.23	0.43	0.47	39	14.37	64	91	42	3	0	1	0
	DODGE CITY	88	62	93	57	75	3	0.04	-0.28	0.04	0.86	131	21.60	123	89	51	3	0	1	0
	GOODLAND	89	58	95	54	73	6	0.08	-0.26	0.06	0.10	15	13.62	86	91	33	4	0	2	0
	TOPEKA	84	59	93	48	71	0	0.51	-0.35	0.51	0.68	41	25.40	89	93	48	2	0	1	1

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 13, 2025

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
	WICHITA	84	62	93	54	73	-1	1.25	0.55	1.24	1.56	114	35.91	132	91	49	3	0	2	1
KY	LEXINGTON	82	51	88	45	67	-5	0.00	-0.82	0.00	1.16	80	45.16	123	90	33	0	0	0	0
	LOUISVILLE	82	57	88	50	70	-5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	0.86	59	43.94	126	88	34	0	0	0	0
	PADUCAH	86	55	92	43	71	-3	0.00	-0.84	0.00	0.23	16	42.45	118	98	32	3	0	0	0
LA	BATON ROUGE	91	68	95	62	79	-1	2.24	1.11	2.24	2.24	104	52.16	114	94	42	5	0	1	1
	LAKE CHARLES	91	68	95	61	80	-2	0.00	-1.35	0.00	0.61	24	41.12	94	91	42	4	0	0	0
	NEW ORLEANS	92	74	96	72	83	1	0.00	-1.40	0.00	0.00	0	52.04	107	84	41	6	0	0	0
	SHREVEPORT	93	67	97	57	80	0	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	86	34	5	0	***	***
MA	BOSTON	69	56	74	53	63	-5	0.81	0.05	0.81	1.82	130	29.64	100	89	59	0	0	1	1
	WORCESTER	69	52	74	49	60	-4	0.59	-0.35	0.59	2.45	141	35.28	108	90	50	0	0	1	1
MD	BALTIMORE	77	56	83	49	66	-5	1.01	0.01	0.48	1.84	100	32.50	102	95	43	0	0	3	0
ME	CARIBOU	66	42	72	38	54	-5	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.53	36	30.19	108	99	48	0	0	0	0
	PORTLAND	70	48	81	45	59	-5	0.45	-0.34	0.45	1.52	102	28.65	90	100	51	0	0	1	0
MI	ALPENA	70	47	77	38	58	-3	0.04	-0.64	0.01	0.67	53	22.97	110	100	54	0	0	3	0
	GRAND RAPIDS	75	48	82	39	62	-4	0.08	-0.69	0.08	0.66	47	22.26	80	95	40	0	0	1	0
	HOUGHTON LAKE	72	41	79	31	56	-4	0.05	-0.52	0.05	1.02	94	27.91	132	100	43	0	1	1	0
	LANSING	75	48	81	38	62	-3	0.00	-0.62	0.00	1.05	89	20.52	84	96	37	0	0	0	0
	MUSKEGON	74	48	79	38	61	-5	0.16	-0.58	0.16	0.45	33	21.75	90	95	44	0	0	1	0
	TRAVERSE CITY	72	49	77	41	60	-4	0.05	-0.74	0.05	1.13	77	23.46	119	96	50	0	0	1	0
MN	DULUTH	65	49	73	38	57	-2	0.56	-0.27	0.45	1.93	124	18.89	82	99	72	0	0	3	0
	INT_L FALLS	70	44	78	29	57	1	1.15	0.42	1.07	1.33	99	27.29	142	100	57	0	1	2	1
	MINNEAPOLIS	76	57	83	44	67	1	0.26	-0.45	0.16	1.17	88	25.38	103	90	53	0	0	2	0
	ROCHESTER	75	53	84	41	64	1	0.05	-0.82	0.05	0.44	27	27.65	101	96	55	0	0	1	0
	ST. CLOUD	74	53	82	39	63	1	0.45	-0.30	0.42	0.96	67	25.20	114	98	57	0	0	2	0
MO	COLUMBIA	87	58	97	45	72	1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.46	26	26.46	85	80	31	3	0	0	0
	KANSAS CITY	86	61	97	50	73	3	0.23	-0.75	0.23	0.39	21	32.07	105	86	40	3	0	1	0
	SAINT LOUIS	85	60	96	50	73	-1	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.17	12	34.09	109	76	31	3	0	0	0
	SPRINGFIELD	87	60	95	52	74	1	0.00	-1.08	0.00	0.33	17	34.31	105	76	30	3	0	0	0
MS	JACKSON	91	65	95	60	78	-1	0.03	-0.83	0.03	0.07	4	50.41	119	92	38	5	0	1	0
	MERIDIAN	91	62	95	54	76	-3	0.00	-0.77	0.00	0.30	21	42.85	102	94	36	4	0	0	0
	TUPELO	88	64	92	62	76	-2	0.00	-0.87	0.00	0.00	0	45.93	111	99	31	3	0	0	0
MT	BILLINGS	81	56	87	50	68	5	0.47	0.16	0.43	0.47	86	15.63	142	67	30	0	0	2	0
	BUTTE	73	42	81	37	57	3	0.19	-0.08	0.13	0.19	37	11.80	114	85	28	0	0	3	0
	CUT BANK	78	46	84	40	62	6	0.18	-0.10	0.17	0.18	35	8.17	95	83	28	0	0	2	0
	GLASGOW	85	54	90	46	69	7	0.31	0.06	0.30	0.31	64	6.39	75	69	28	1	0	2	0
	GREAT FALLS	82	48	87	42	65	5	0.06	-0.24	0.03	0.06	10	12.83	109	78	25	0	0	2	0
	HAVRE	82	48	87	36	65	5	0.07	-0.18	0.07	0.07	15	12.39	129	89	31	0	0	1	0
	MISSOULA	80	51	86	46	66	6	0.06	-0.17	0.04	0.06	13	9.91	97	84	29	0	0	2	0
NC	ASHEVILLE	77	52	80	47	64	-6	0.00	-0.96	0.00	0.74	42	38.47	107	95	44	0	0	0	0
	CHARLOTTE	80	58	84	54	69	-6	0.00	-0.83	0.00	2.11	136	34.83	110	89	40	0	0	0	0
	GREENSBORO	77	56	81	51	67	-6	0.07	-1.06	0.07	2.48	122	39.32	123	96	45	0	0	1	0
	HATTERAS	78	71	83	70	75	-4	0.03	-1.91	0.02	0.03	0	39.69	94	89	70	0	0	2	0
	RALEIGH	78	60	82	55	69	-6	0.61	-0.68	0.50	0.83	35	37.55	113	98	53	0	0	2	1
	WILMINGTON	80	65	88	63	73	-4	2.07	-0.05	2.06	2.07	52	37.95	87	93	62	0	0	2	1
ND	BISMARCK	83	54	91	35	68	6	0.24	-0.19	0.24	0.42	51	17.79	115	96	41	2	0	1	0
	DICKINSON	80	51	88	40	66	5	0.00	-0.33	0.00	0.01	1	19.42	151	88	33	0	0	0	0
	FARGO	77	51	81	33	64	2	0.06	-0.62	0.05	0.51	40	17.70	95	98	55	0	0	2	0
	GRAND FORKS	77	50	82	32	64	3	0.50	-0.07	0.35	1.15	107	15.99	93	93	52	0	1	2	0
	JAMESTOWN	76	50	83	33	63	2	0.08	-0.46	0.08	0.20	20	11.52	71	99	58	0	0	1	0
NE	GRAND ISLAND	86	59	97	44	73	4	0.12	-0.33	0.12	0.23	26	22.05	102	92	45	2	0	1	0
	LINCOLN	84	59	95	44	71	2	0.36	-0.38	0.31	2.32	168	25.65	110	92	49	2	0	2	0
	NORFOLK	83	59	93	39	71	4	0.00	-0.53	0.00	0.15	14	24.03	112	93	52	2	0	0	0
	NORTH PLATTE	86	57	95	43	71	5	0.00	-0.36	0.00	0.04	6	18.64	107	97	43	1	0	0	0
	OMAHA	85	61	97	42	73	3	0.08	-0.63	0.08	0.45	32	22.25	88	88	45	2	0	1	0
	SCOTTSBLUFF	85	52	89	47	69	3	0.70	0.43	0.49	0.70	142	16.19	128	95	30	0	0	2	0
	VALENTINE	87	58	93	42	72	6	1.02	0.62	0.46	1.02	151	21.13	125	94	37	2	0	3	0
NH	CONCORD	75	43	82	40	59	-5	0.26	-0.53	0.26	1.14	78	29.39	104	98	43	0	0	1	0
NJ	ATLANTIC_CITY	75	55	80	50	65	-5	0.45	-0.34	0.24	1.69	113	36.15	113	92	57	0	0	3	0
	NEWARK	77	59	82	55	68	-3	0.62	-0.24	0.62	1.31	82	28.88	87	80	39	0	0	1	1
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	87	62	90	58	74	2	0.30	0.03	0.20	0.49	97	5.26	84	73	24	2	0	3	0
NV	ELY	77	42	82	35	60	-1	0.00	-0.16	0.00	0.01	4	4.73	68	60	13	0	0	0	0
	LAS VEGAS	95	75	99	70	85	-1	0.00	-0.08	0.00	0.00	0	2.09	70	31	10	7	0	0	0
	RENO	77	54	84	47	65	-4	0.60	0.56	0.60	0.64	900	7.46	149	67	24	0	0	1	1
	WINNEMUCCA	78	46	85	40	62	-3	0.22	0.14	0.15	0.22	166	3.59	64	74	21	0	0	2	0
NY	ALBANY	75	48	79	43	62	-4	0.00	-0.82	0.00	0.48	31	29.18	102	97	40	0	0	0	0
	BINGHAMTON	70	47	74	42	59	-3	0.00	-0.90	0.00	0.68	40	32.98	110	96	43	0	0	0	0
	BUFFALO	73	51	78	46	62	-3	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.53	34	22.95	85	87	41	0	0	0	0
	ROCHESTER	74	48	77	43	61	-5	0.00	-0.70	0.00	0.19	14	29.88	121	99	41	0	0	0	0
	SYRACUSE	74	49	78	43	61	-4	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.61	42	31.45	114	96	43	0	0	0	0
OH	AKRON-CANTON	76	48	81	43	62	-5	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.34	22	29.42	97	88	32	0	0	0	0
	CINCINNATI	80	55	85	49	67	-3	0.11	-0.65	0.11	1.06	79	43.35	130	81	33	0	0	1	0
	CLEVELAND	74	48	77	44	61	-8	0.00	-0.91	0.00	0.22	13	35.56	123	93	41	0	0	0	0
	COLUMBUS	80	50	86	46	65	-4	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.26	18	31.69	102	88	27	0	0	0	0
	DAYTON	79	50	84	44	65	-5	0.00	-0.79	0.00	0.20	13	34.12	112	84	29	0	0	0	0
	MANSFIELD	76	47	80	42	61	-5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.03	2	35.88	114	93	34	0	0	0	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

Weather Data for the Week Ending September 13, 2025

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
	TOLEDO	77	49	81	44	63	-6	0.00	-0.69	0.00	0.62	48	25.01	97	97	35	0	0	0	0
	YOUNGSTOWN	76	44	81	38	60	-5	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.25	14	34.06	115	99	35	0	0	0	0
OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	87	61	93	56	74	-1	0.00	-0.93	0.00	0.18	10	39.81	144	89	40	3	0	0	0
	TULSA	87	63	94	54	75	-1	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.78	47	47.80	159	85	41	3	0	0	0
OR	ASTORIA	67	57	72	54	62	2	0.04	-0.46	0.03	0.06	6	29.18	72	96	68	0	0	2	0
	BURNS	76	42	82	33	59	-1	0.19	0.11	0.08	0.19	133	8.09	121	92	29	0	0	3	0
	EUGENE	75	55	80	48	65	1	0.13	-0.14	0.09	0.14	29	20.68	87	95	52	0	0	2	0
	MEDFORD	80	59	87	54	70	0	0.35	0.26	0.19	0.35	225	11.90	110	92	36	0	0	3	0
	PENDLETON	82	57	86	54	70	4	0.31	0.20	0.28	0.46	243	6.78	79	81	33	0	0	3	0
	PORTLAND	76	60	82	57	68	1	0.00	-0.28	0.00	0.04	8	20.32	95	87	49	0	0	0	0
	SALEM	76	58	81	51	67	1	0.05	-0.23	0.05	0.07	15	19.82	87	86	47	0	0	1	0
PA	ALLENTOWN	77	52	82	47	64	-4	0.04	-0.98	0.04	0.09	4	32.22	97	95	39	0	0	1	0
	ERIE	71	52	75	48	62	-6	0.20	-0.75	0.20	0.78	46	29.13	103	89	47	0	0	1	0
	MIDDLETOWN	80	56	85	51	68	-3	0.00	-1.11	0.00	0.43	21	36.07	115	86	33	0	0	0	0
	PHILADELPHIA	79	61	84	56	70	-2	0.44	-0.60	0.44	0.62	32	28.50	91	85	41	0	0	1	0
	PITTSBURGH	77	47	83	41	62	-5	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.76	52	31.07	106	89	30	0	0	0	0
	WILKES-BARRE	76	49	81	43	62	-5	0.00	-0.94	0.00	0.94	55	31.00	115	92	37	0	0	0	0
	WILLIAMSPORT	79	47	86	43	63	-4	0.00	-1.09	0.00	0.12	6	26.87	88	97	32	0	0	0	0
RI	PROVIDENCE	72	53	78	50	63	-5	1.01	0.08	1.01	1.45	86	33.53	104	94	53	0	0	1	1
SC	CHARLESTON	82	65	91	64	74	-5	0.87	-0.57	0.87	0.87	31	37.73	97	92	56	1	0	1	1
	COLUMBIA	84	62	88	58	73	-4	0.00	-0.89	0.00	0.57	35	39.16	117	85	39	0	0	0	0
	FLORENCE	83	63	87	60	73	-4	0.00	-1.07	0.00	0.28	14	31.33	94	94	48	0	0	0	0
	GREENVILLE	79	55	84	52	67	-7	0.00	-0.83	0.00	0.16	10	39.61	111	94	44	0	0	0	0
SD	ABERDEEN	80	55	85	33	67	4	0.04	-0.44	0.03	0.07	7	23.38	135	97	55	0	0	2	0
	HURON	82	58	87	37	70	5	0.01	-0.59	0.01	0.22	20	17.43	95	96	52	0	0	1	0
	RAPID CITY	91	55	100	41	73	10	0.33	0.05	0.28	0.33	64	21.34	147	74	20	4	0	2	0
	SIOUX FALLS	82	56	91	35	69	3	0.04	-0.61	0.04	0.04	3	20.74	94	97	49	1	0	1	0
TN	BRISTOL	77	48	82	45	62	-8	0.14	-0.50	0.14	2.36	195	43.36	131	100	41	0	0	1	0
	CHATTANOOGA	84	60	88	58	72	-4	0.00	-1.02	0.00	0.72	41	51.33	132	90	36	0	0	0	0
	KNOXVILLE	80	57	84	54	68	-5	0.00	-0.85	0.00	1.97	136	42.80	113	94	39	0	0	0	0
	MEMPHIS	90	65	96	56	78	0	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.22	16	28.06	71	74	31	4	0	0	0
	NASHVILLE	87	58	92	51	73	-2	0.03	-0.91	0.03	1.99	121	44.09	120	87	31	3	0	1	0
TX	ABILENE	92	66	96	63	79	1	0.00	-0.64	0.00	0.51	42	17.49	95	77	31	5	0	0	0
	AMARILLO	89	62	95	59	75	3	1.31	0.93	1.03	1.31	186	21.84	141	86	33	3	0	3	1
	AUSTIN	93	69	98	62	81	-1	0.10	-0.80	0.10	0.14	8	24.40	98	86	35	6	0	1	0
	BEAUMONT	91	69	95	60	80	-1	0.00	-1.84	0.00	0.16	4	39.83	89	90	42	4	0	0	0
	BROWNSVILLE	93	78	95	77	85	1	0.43	-0.98	0.17	1.04	42	27.76	166	88	58	6	0	5	0
	CORPUS CHRISTI	92	75	95	72	84	1	0.33	-1.06	0.27	1.67	66	17.87	82	91	51	7	0	2	0
	DEL RIO	90	73	94	70	82	-1	0.12	-0.48	0.12	0.43	35	7.59	51	86	46	5	0	1	0
	EL PASO	95	71	98	66	83	4	0.09	-0.32	0.08	0.80	106	5.16	80	67	23	6	0	2	0
	FORT WORTH	89	68	94	63	78	-2	0.00	-0.73	0.00	0.87	67	30.37	117	77	36	4	0	0	0
	GALVESTON	82	75	82	75	79	-5	0.00	-1.04	0.00	0.00	0	17.70	62	76	71	0	0	0	0
	HOUSTON	90	69	94	64	79	-3	0.69	-0.56	0.69	0.91	40	35.08	97	96	43	4	0	1	1
	LUBBOCK	90	65	94	61	77	3	0.26	-0.36	0.26	0.49	44	18.81	136	84	37	4	0	1	0
	MIDLAND	92	68	95	66	80	3	0.31	-0.09	0.31	0.35	47	6.76	67	78	33	6	0	1	0
	SAN ANGELO	89	63	93	60	76	-2	0.01	-0.60	0.01	0.55	47	22.68	150	94	40	5	0	1	0
	SAN ANTONIO	90	70	94	65	80	-1	0.74	-0.23	0.74	1.02	57	27.09	120	90	41	5	0	1	1
	VICTORIA	91	68	95	64	80	-2	3.83	2.64	3.26	3.89	179	35.49	123	98	44	6	0	2	2
	WACO	90	64	94	59	77	-3	0.00	-0.70	0.00	1.41	110	33.54	135	92	40	4	0	0	0
	WICHITA FALLS	91	62	96	58	76	-2	0.00	-0.74	0.00	0.09	6	34.10	169	88	36	5	0	0	0
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	86	64	92	54	75	4	0.01	-0.22	0.01	0.12	29	6.65	61	50	16	1	0	1	0
VA	LYNCHBURG	78	52	82	47	65	-5	0.14	-0.75	0.14	0.30	18	33.43	110	99	40	0	0	1	0
	NORFOLK	75	67	78	64	71	-5	0.37	-1.01	0.22	0.37	14	28.67	79	91	62	0	0	4	0
	RICHMOND	76	57	83	52	66	-7	0.59	-0.56	0.38	0.98	46	41.02	124	97	55	0	0	3	0
	ROANOKE	78	50	82	44	64	-8	0.01	-0.89	0.01	0.62	37	34.03	108	94	34	0	0	1	0
	WASH/DULLES	80	52	87	46	66	-5	0.15	-0.72	0.14	0.37	22	27.63	89	95	35	0	0	2	0
VT	BURLINGTON	74	49	77	46	62	-4	0.01	-0.80	0.01	1.81	122	28.07	106	92	36	0	0	1	0
WA	OLYMPIA	73	52	77	48	62	2	0.04	-0.37	0.04	0.14	19	19.09	67	98	54	0	0	1	0
	QUILLAYUTE	65	55	68	52	60	2	0.32	-0.60	0.32	0.33	20	38.91	66	100	76	0	0	1	0
	SEATTLE-TACOMA	72	57	75	56	65	1	0.03	-0.30	0.02	0.09	15	16.45	73	92	56	0	0	2	0
	SPOKANE	82	60	85	57	71	8	0.02	-0.09	0.02	0.02	9	8.93	86	68	28	0	0	1	0
	YAKIMA	84	57	87	51	71	7	0.22	0.18	0.22	0.24	260	5.38	108	84	33	0	0	1	0
WI	EAU CLAIRE	74	52	83	38	63	0	0.18	-0.71	0.11	0.52	31	25.72	101	99	53	0	0	2	0
	GREEN BAY	73	47	79	38	60	-3	0.28	-0.48	0.15	0.78	53	20.31	86	98	54	0	0	2	0
	LA CROSSE	78	55	86	40	67	-1	0.29	-0.60	0.27	0.42	26	27.24	99	96	47	0	0	3	0
	MADISON	75	52	82	41	64	-1	0.55	-0.24	0.55	0.74	49	30.28	105	96	44	0	0	1	1
	MILWAUKEE	71	54	75	47	63	-4	0.62	-0.10	0.62	0.68	50	30.63	118	93	55	0	0	1	1
WV	BECKLEY	74	46	80	42	60	-6	0.00	-0.76	0.00	0.51	36	35.19	107	86	35	0	0	0	0
	CHARLESTON	81	49	88	46	65	-5	0.00	-0.82	0.00	1.02	66	43.31	125	96	30	0	0	0	0
	ELKINS	77	41	82	36	59	-7	0.00	-0.78	0.00	0.54	37	39.11	109	100	36	0	0	0	0
	HUNTINGTON	82	53	88	49	67	-4	0.00	-0.77	0.00	1.46	100	38.13	113	90	32	0	0	0	0
WY	CASPER	82	46	90	39	64	3	0.00	-0.20	0.00	0.01	3	8.43	91	77	20	1	0	0	0
	CHEYENNE	80	51	86	47	66	4	1.09	0.73	0.42	1.10	167	16.91	135	81	22	0	0	4	0
	LANDER	80	52	89	44	66	4	0.04	-0.15	0.01	0.04	12	11.78	121	63	21	0	0	3	0
	SHERIDAN	82	47	89	37	64	3	0.13	-0.17	0.10	0.13	25	16.26	146	83	29	0	0	3	0

Based on 1991-2020 normals ***** Not Available**

August Agricultural Summary

Fieldwork

Weather summary provided by USDA/NASS

Highlights: August brought mixed conditions across key U.S. agricultural regions. Warmer-than-normal weather prevailed in much of the Pacific Northwest and Southwest. In contrast, much of the eastern U.S. recorded monthly temperatures ranging from 2 to 4°F below normal. The northern Plains and upper Mississippi Valley experienced variable temperatures, with localized areas recording near- to slightly below-normal readings. Meanwhile, much of the middle and northern Atlantic Coast States, Ohio Valley, and middle Mississippi Valley recorded below-normal rainfall, contributing to topsoil moisture depletion. The Pacific Coast and Southwest also experienced drier-than-normal weather. Precipitation varied across the Great Plains and upper Mississippi Valley, with some areas receiving above-normal totals while others were drier than normal. Parts of the Southeast received significant rainfall, with some locations recording up to four times the normal monthly amount.

Summary: Eighty-eight percent of the nation's corn crop had reached the silking stage by August 3, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the corn crop was denting by August 3, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By August 17, ninety-seven percent of the nation's corn crop had reached the silking stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Twenty-seven percent of the corn crop was denting, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn crop was mature by August 17, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 31, ninety percent of the nation's corn crop was at the dough stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of the corn crop was denting, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fifteen percent of the nation's corn crop was mature by August 31, three percentage points behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On August 31, sixty-nine percent of the 2025 corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the same time last year.

Eighty-five percent of the nation's soybean crop had reached the blooming stage by August 3, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 17, ninety-five percent of the nation's soybean crop had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Eighty-two percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by August 17, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 31, ninety-four percent of the nation's soybean crop had begun setting pods, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the soybean crop had dropped leaves, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On August 31, sixty-five percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the same time last year.

Eighty-six percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 3, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. By August 17, ninety-four percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. The 2025 winter wheat crop was at or beyond 95 percent harvested in 15 of the 18 estimating states by August 17.

Eighty-seven percent of the nation's cotton crop had reached the squaring stage by August 3, three percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Five percent of the cotton had bolls opening by August 3, two percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By August 17, ninety-seven percent of the nation's cotton crop had reached the squaring stage, 1 percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-three percent of the cotton crop was setting bolls, 10 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirteen percent of the cotton crop had bolls opening by August 17, five percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By August 31, ninety percent of the nation's cotton crop was setting bolls, 4 percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-eight percent of the cotton crop had bolls opening, 7 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On August 31, fifty-one percent of the nation's cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points above the same time last year.

Fifty-one percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage by August 3, ten percentage points behind last

year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-three percent of the sorghum crop had reached the coloring stage by August 3, two percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By August 17, seventy-eight percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Thirty-four percent of the sorghum crop had reached the coloring stage, 4 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the sorghum crop was mature by August 17, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By August 31, ninety-four percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of the sorghum crop had reached the coloring stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Twenty-eight percent of the sorghum crop was mature, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the 2025 sorghum acreage had been harvested by August 31, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. On August 31, sixty-four percent of the nation's sorghum crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 14 percentage points above the same time last year.

Seventy-five percent of the nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage by August 3, four percentage points behind last year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Six percent of the nation's rice acreage had been harvested by August 3, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By August 17, ninety-two percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the nation's rice acreage had been harvested by August 17, three percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 31, thirty-three percent of the nation's rice acreage had been harvested, 9 percentage points behind last year but 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On August 31, seventy-six percent of the nation's rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the same time last year.

Forty-one percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by August 3, four percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By August 17, sixty-nine percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By August 31, eighty-eight percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By August 31, the 2025 oat acreage was at or beyond 95 percent harvested in seven of the nine estimating states.

Ninety percent of the nation's barley crop had headed by August 3, six percentage points behind last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Five percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 3, one percentage point behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By August 17, thirty-seven percent of the nation's barley acreage had been harvested, 9 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By August 31, seventy-two percent of the barley acreage had been harvested, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Ninety-five percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was headed by August 3, two percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Five percent of the spring wheat acreage had been harvested by August 3, equal to last year but 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By August 17, thirty-six percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage had been harvested, 7 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 31, seventy-two percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage had been harvested, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average.

Ninety-two percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by August 3, one percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By August 17, ninety-six percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. On August 31, seventy-one percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points above the same time last year.

Summer Weather Review

Weather summary provided by USDA/WAOB

Highlights: According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States increased from 29.58 to 34.72 percent—more than 5 percentage points—between June 3 and September 2, 2025. However, worsening drought from the Pacific Northwest to the Intermountain West was partially offset by improving conditions in Florida, western and southern Texas, and an area stretching from the northern and central Plains into the upper Midwest. Mid- to late-summer "flash drought" resulted in rapidly deteriorating conditions—including soil moisture depletion—from the mid-South into the Northeast, including much of the Ohio Valley. By September 2, nine percent of the U.S. corn production area and 16 percent of the soybeans were considered to be in drought, up from August 5 values of 3 percent for both crops. In fact, among major row crops, only barley and spring wheat were significantly affected by widespread drought, owing to lingering impacts on the northern High Plains and emerging impacts in the Northwest. On July 22, U.S. barley production area in drought peaked at 62 percent, while spring wheat in drought topped out at 43 percent. Late-summer rainfall in the barley and spring wheat production areas arrived to late to significantly benefit the crops. In the final barley condition report of the year, on August 24, fifty-seven percent of Washington's crop was rated in very poor to poor condition, along with 41 percent in Montana. Similarly, 53 percent of Washington's spring wheat was rated very poor to poor on that date, along with 49 percent in Montana. In contrast, 69 percent of the U.S. corn was rated good to excellent at the end of August, highest for that time of year since 2016.

Tropical activity was rather infrequent during the first half of the Atlantic hurricane season. From June to August, there were only six named tropical cyclones in the Atlantic Basin. Only one of the cyclones—Erin—became a hurricane. Erin never made landfall during a lengthy life cycle, but—as a Category 4/5 storm—passed less than 150 miles north of the northern U.S. Virgin Islands and northeastern Puerto Rico on August 16-17. By August 21, a weakening Erin curved about 200 miles east of North Carolina's Outer Bank. Among the six cyclones, only Tropical Storm Chantal made a U.S. landfall (in South Carolina on July 6), although Barry—which made landfall as a tropical depression on the Mexican Gulf Coast on June 29—later contributed to catastrophic flooding in the Guadalupe River basin of south-central Texas. That deluge, which led to at least 135 fatalities and became the deadliest U.S. flash flood since 1976, was the worst of a summer-long series of flash-flood events. A partial listing of locations affected by other notable flash floods included San Antonio, TX, on June 12; Wheeling, WV, on June 14-15; parts of north-central North Carolina (associated with the remnants of Chantal) on July 7; Ruidoso, NM, on July 8 and 30; Milwaukee, WI, on August 9-10; and Chattanooga, TN, on August 12.

Tornado activity seasonally waned during the summer. However, there were more than 250 June tornadoes, based on preliminary information, along with approximately 4,000 reports of damaging winds. One of June's most dramatic severe-weather events was a derecho that traversed the north-central U.S. on the night of June 20-21, starting in southeastern Montana before tearing across the entire length of North Dakota with winds as high as 100 mph, later winding down across the upper Great Lakes region. July and August combined for fewer than 150 tornadoes. Still, the first 8 months of 2025 featured more than 1,400 tornadoes, within reach of the 2004 annual record of 1,817. More than 1,500 tornadoes were reported in only three other years: 2008, 2011, and 2019.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the U.S. overall experienced a very warm summer, with a national June-August average temperature of 73.33°F. That value was 1.95°F above the 20th century mean—and marked the 12th-hottest summer during the 131-year period of record. However, it was only the tenth-hottest summer so far this century. Looking only at years prior to the 21st century, the summer of 2025 would have ranked as third hottest, behind only 1936 (73.98°F) and 1934 (73.51°F). Meanwhile, summer precipitation was close to average, as a late-season drying trend partially offset earlier wetness. Across the Lower 48 States, summer precipitation averaged 8.69 inches slightly above the 1901-2000 mean value of 8.32 inches. It was the nation's 44th-wettest summer since 1895.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 63rd-coolest summer in Oklahoma to the third-hottest summer in Arizona (figure 1). Top-ten rankings for June-August heat were observed in six Western States, along with Florida, West Virginia, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the driest summer in New Hampshire to the sixth-wettest summer in Iowa (figure 2). Joining New Hampshire on the top-ten list for summer dryness were Maine, Vermont, and Washington.

Figure 1

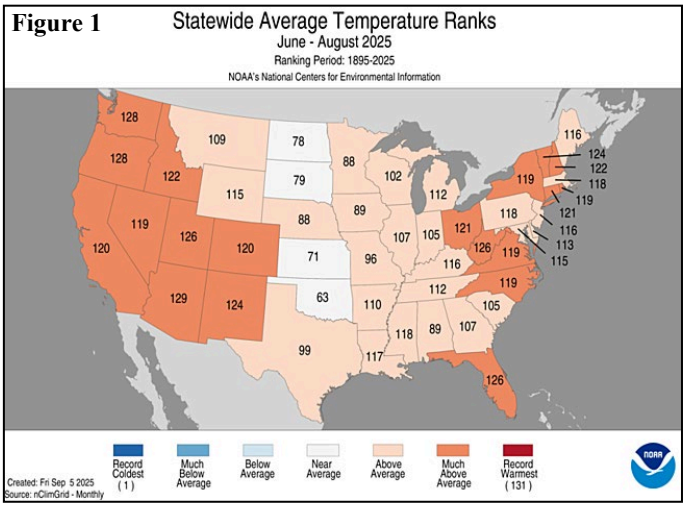
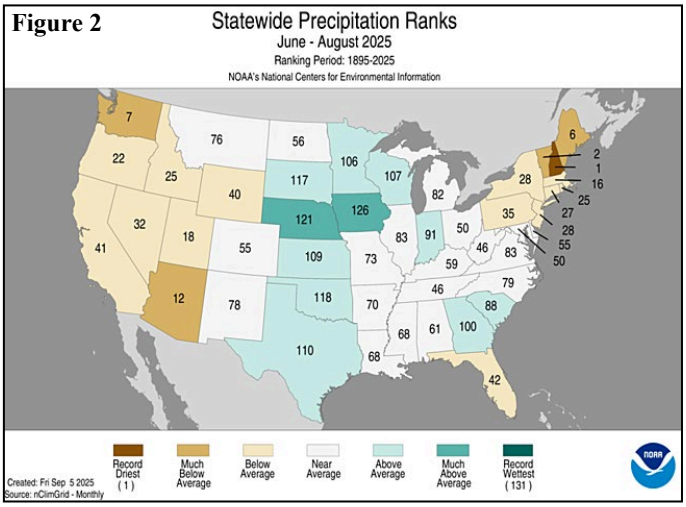


Figure 2



June: Most areas east of the Rockies received abundant June rainfall, slowing fieldwork at times but maintaining mostly favorable conditions for rangeland, pastures and summer crops. By June 29, nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of the U.S. corn and 66 percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, with both crops just starting to enter the temperature- and moisture-sensitive reproductive stage of development. Generally favorable late-June crop conditions extended to Southern crops such as rice (80 percent good to excellent) and peanuts (72 percent). However, some drought-related impacts persisted or developed across the northern High Plains and the Northwest, with 14 percent of the nation's spring wheat rated in very poor to poor condition on June 29. On that date, Montana led the U.S. with 41 percent of its spring wheat rated very poor to poor—and led the Plains with 47 percent of its rangeland and pastures in those two categories.

June wetness across the central and eastern U.S. was particularly notable during the first two-thirds of the month. During the last 10 days of June, a strong ridge of high pressure traversed the nation's mid-section before parking over the middle Atlantic States. Hot weather and high humidity levels prevailed beneath the core of the ridge, although "ring of fire" convection wrapping around the ridge—and coinciding with the seasonal development of the North American monsoon circulation—led to heavy showers and locally severe thunderstorms from the southern Rockies into upper Midwest, eventually extending eastward toward the Atlantic Coast. Late-month downpours also developed in the eastern Gulf Coast region.

Monthly temperatures broadly averaged 1 to 3°F above normal in the central and eastern U.S., with slightly cooler conditions noted from parts of the Dakotas into the upper Great Lakes region. The most intense heat east of the Rockies generally occurred outside the Corn Belt and before key summer crops entered reproduction. By June 29, only 8 percent of the U.S. corn was silking, while 17 percent of the soybeans were blooming. Those numbers were close to the respective 5-year averages of 6 and 16 percent. Meanwhile, Western heat was more persistent, helping to elevate monthly temperatures as much as 5°F above normal.

Northwestern heat, combined with mostly dry weather, led to a boost in irrigation demands, as well as increased stress on rangeland, pastures, and rain-fed summer crops. By June 29, topsoil moisture was rated 64 percent very short to short in Montana, along with 60 percent in Oregon and Washington. Additionally, topsoil moisture was rated at least 30 percent very short to short on that date in all Western States, except California, as well as Texas (38 percent very short to short) and Nebraska (32 percent). Conversely, topsoil moisture was rated more than 20 percent surplus near the end of June in four Midwestern States, four Southern States, and a half-dozen states from West Virginia to Maine. In some areas, wetness was an impediment to final summer crop planting efforts, as well as winter wheat harvesting. Despite a late-month acceleration in progress, only 37 percent of the U.S. winter wheat had been harvested by June 29, versus 52 percent a year ago and the 5-year average of 42 percent.

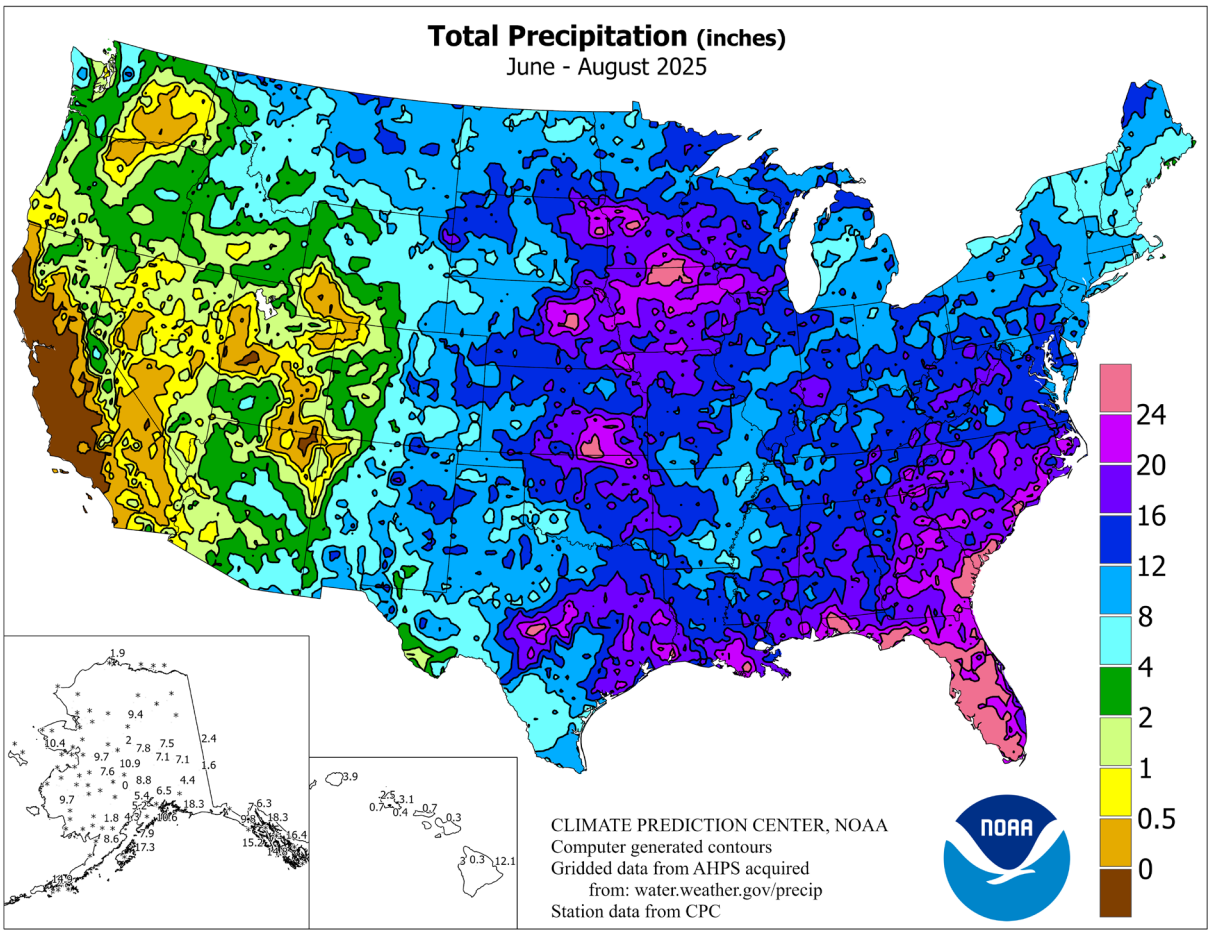
July: Deadly flooding along the Guadalupe River and its tributaries struck on July 4, amid complex atmospheric interplay over central Texas between the remnants of Atlantic Basin Tropical Storm Barry and a disturbance laced with tropical moisture originating over the eastern Pacific Basin. Downpours and resultant flash flooding in the Hill Country of Texas developed as Independence Day activities were well underway, leaving flood-prone waterways lined with visitors and campers. Flooding resulted in approximately 135 fatalities, of which at least 117 occurred in Kerr County, TX. Following the initial blast of heavy rain on July 3-4, another deluge struck a little farther north in central Texas on July 4-5, with several locations in Bertram County and environs receiving more than 10 inches of rain in less than 24 hours. Soon after, Tropical Storm Chantal made landfall on July 6 near Litchfield Beach, SC. Some of Chantal's heaviest rain, locally 6 to 10 inches or more, fell in north-central North Carolina on July 6-7, leading to locally significant flooding.

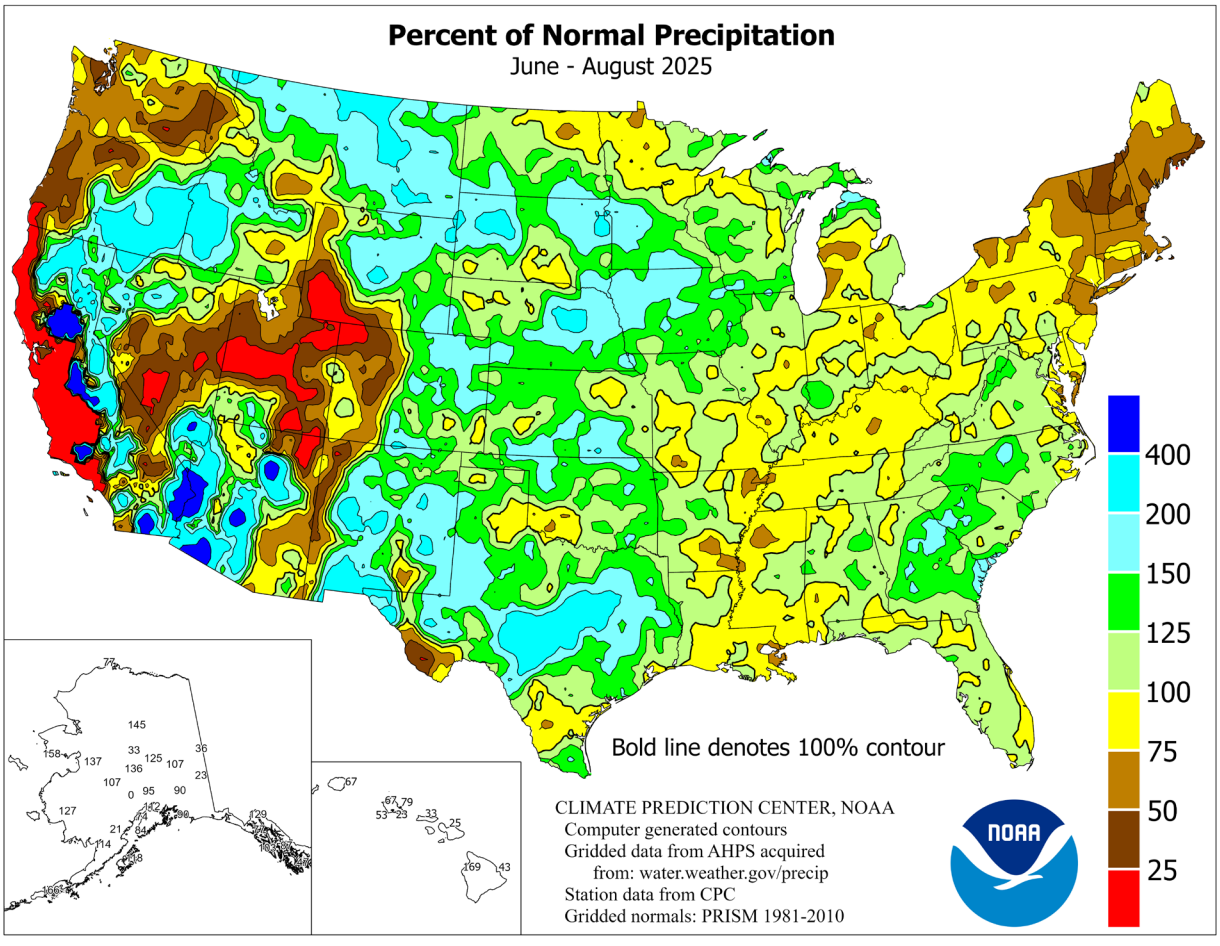
More broadly, most areas east of the Rockies received abundant rainfall for the second month in a row, maintaining mostly favorable growing conditions for a variety of summer crops. By August 3, nearly three-quarters (73 percent) of the nation's corn and 69 percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, with both crops mostly progressing through the reproductive to filling stage of development. On that date, 42 percent of the nation's corn was in the dough stage or beyond, while 58 percent of the soybeans had set pods. Generally favorable crop conditions on August 3 were also noted across the Plains and South, with good to excellent ratings reported for 78 percent of the rice, 73 percent of the peanuts, 66 percent of the sorghum, and 55 percent of the cotton. Farther north and west, however, lower crop conditions were mostly related to lingering drought impacts on the northern High Plains and emerging impacts in the Northwest. By August 3, less than one-half of the barley (42 percent) and spring wheat (48 percent) was rated in good to excellent condition. Washington led the U.S. on August 3 with 50 percent of its barley rated very poor to poor, along with 48 percent of its spring wheat. Trailing closely for spring wheat rated in very poor to poor condition was Montana, with 47 percent of its crop in those two categories.

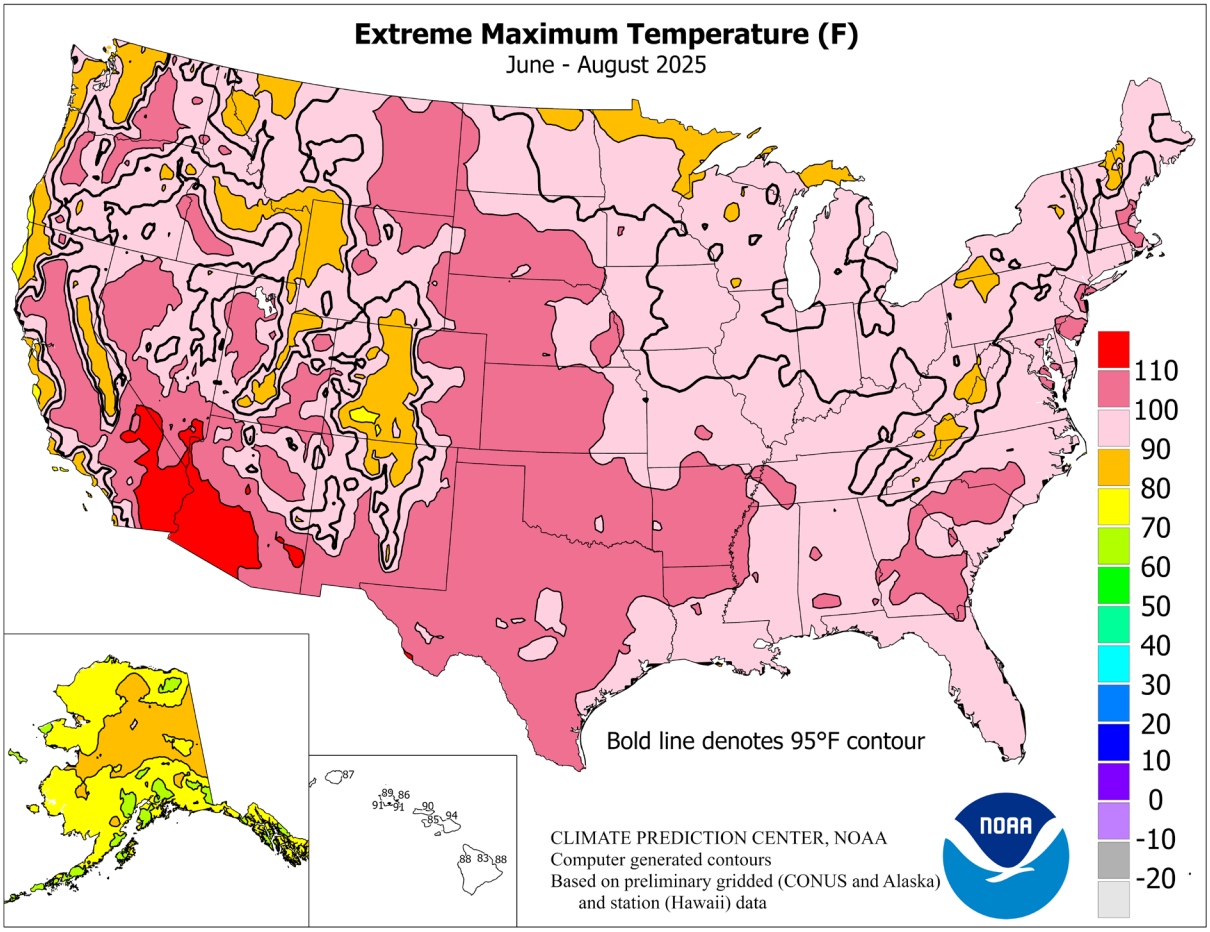
Western drought concerns included not only stress on rangeland, pastures, and dryland crops, but also heavy irrigation demands and an elevated wildfire threat. The nation's largest wildfire during the first 7 months of 2025 was the 132,000-acre Dragon Bravo Fire, sparked by lightning in northern Arizona on July 4. More than 110 structures, including the historic Grand Canyon Lodge, were destroyed by the Dragon Bravo Fire. In north-central Oregon, the Cram Fire burned more than 95,000 acres in less than 2 weeks, after being started on July 13. Meanwhile, 26 percent of the nation's rangeland and pastures were reported to be in very poor to poor condition on August 3, with higher statewide values confined to South Carolina and nine Western States (all but California and Colorado). Among states with a large agricultural footprint, some of the lowest rangeland and pasture conditions on August 3 were observed in Montana (50 percent very poor to poor), Oregon (41 percent) and Washington (41 percent).

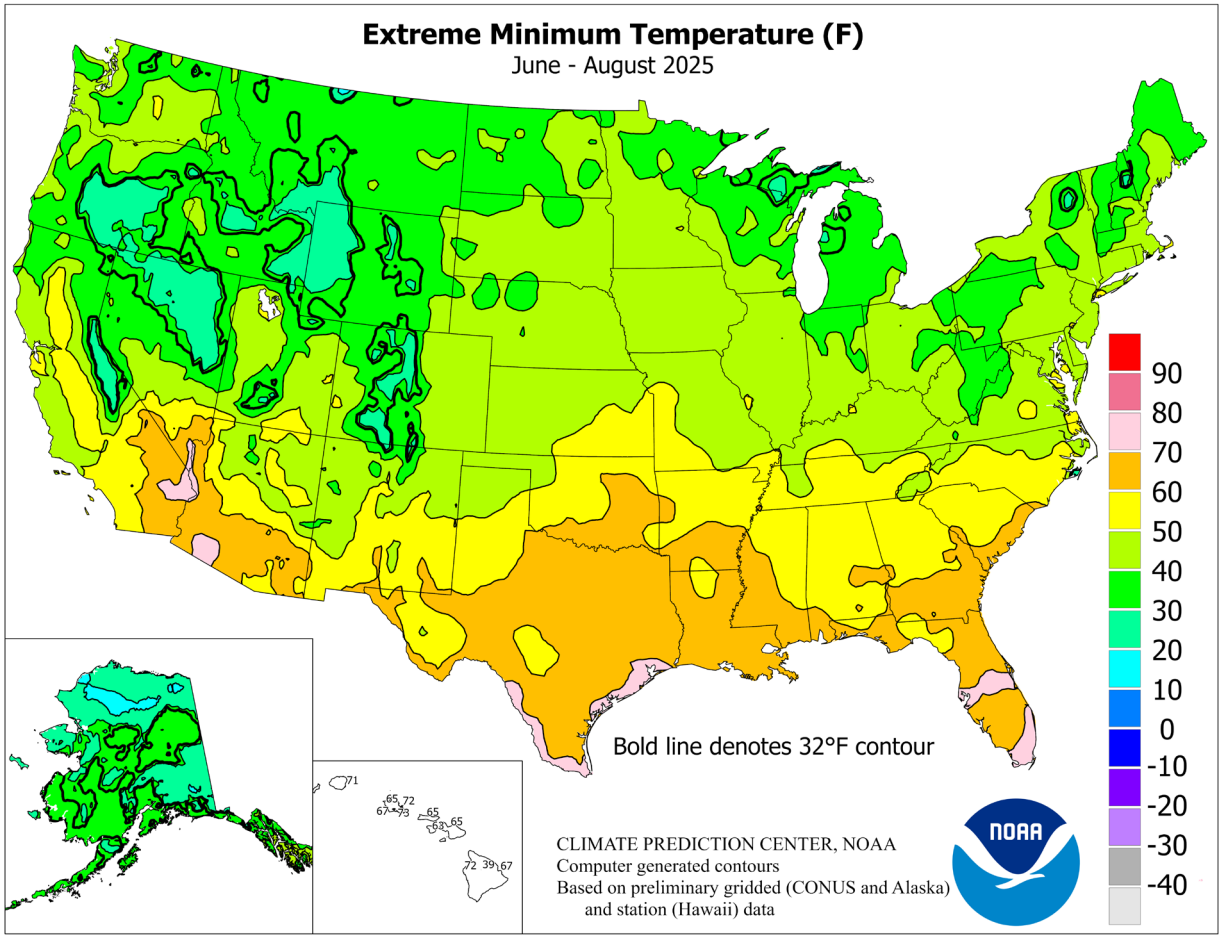
Monthly temperatures averaged at least 2 to 4°F above normal in many locations from the mid-South and lower Midwest to the Atlantic Coast. For some locations in the central Appalachians and neighboring regions, it was the hottest July and month on record—not because of extreme heat, but rather due to consistent warmth and elevated overnight temperatures. Some locations, including Huntington, WV, experienced warmer-than-normal weather—based on daily average temperatures—every day during July. Overarching warmth also prevailed in the Northwest, but cooler-than-normal July weather was observed in several areas, including much of Montana and North Dakota, as well as southern sections of the Rockies and Plains.

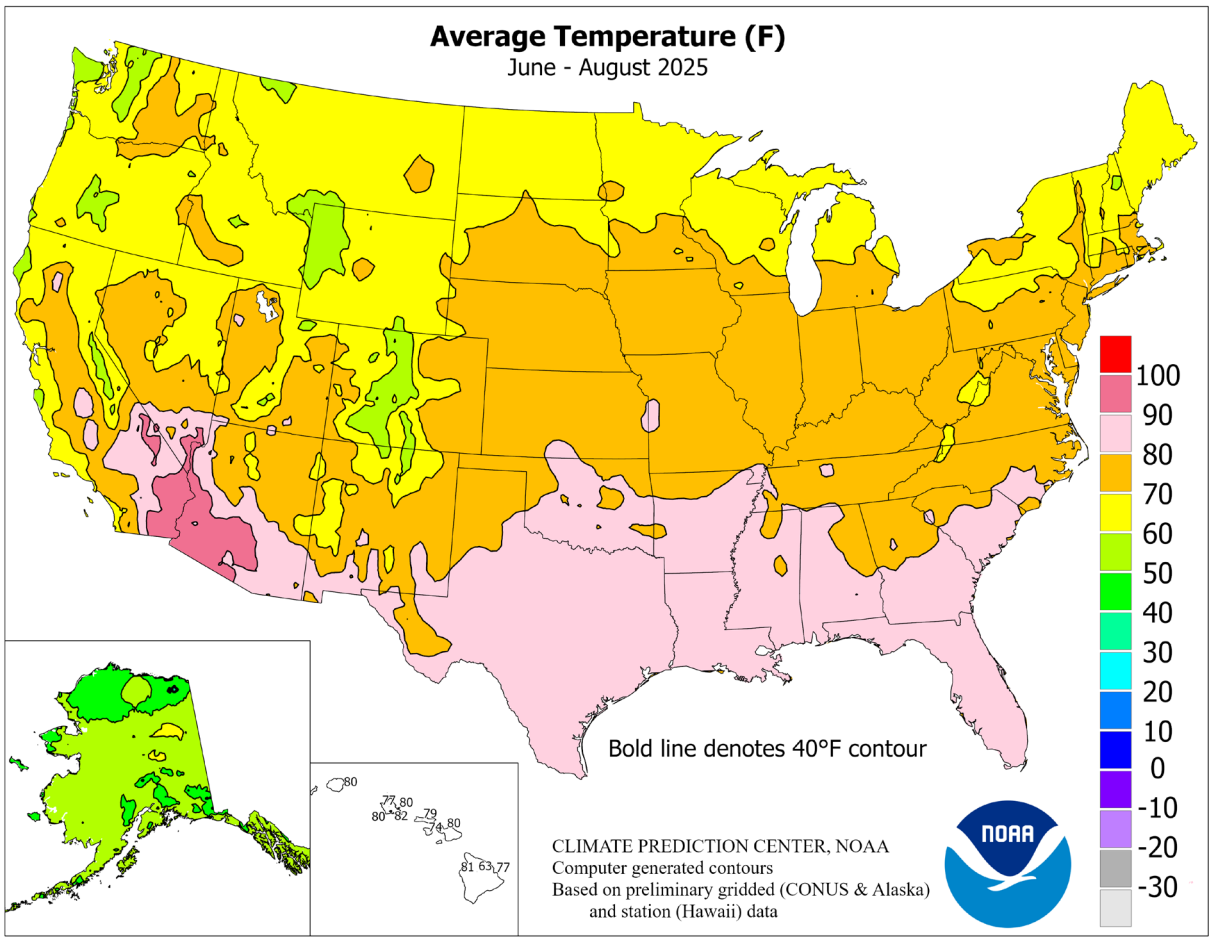
August: A complete summary appeared last week.

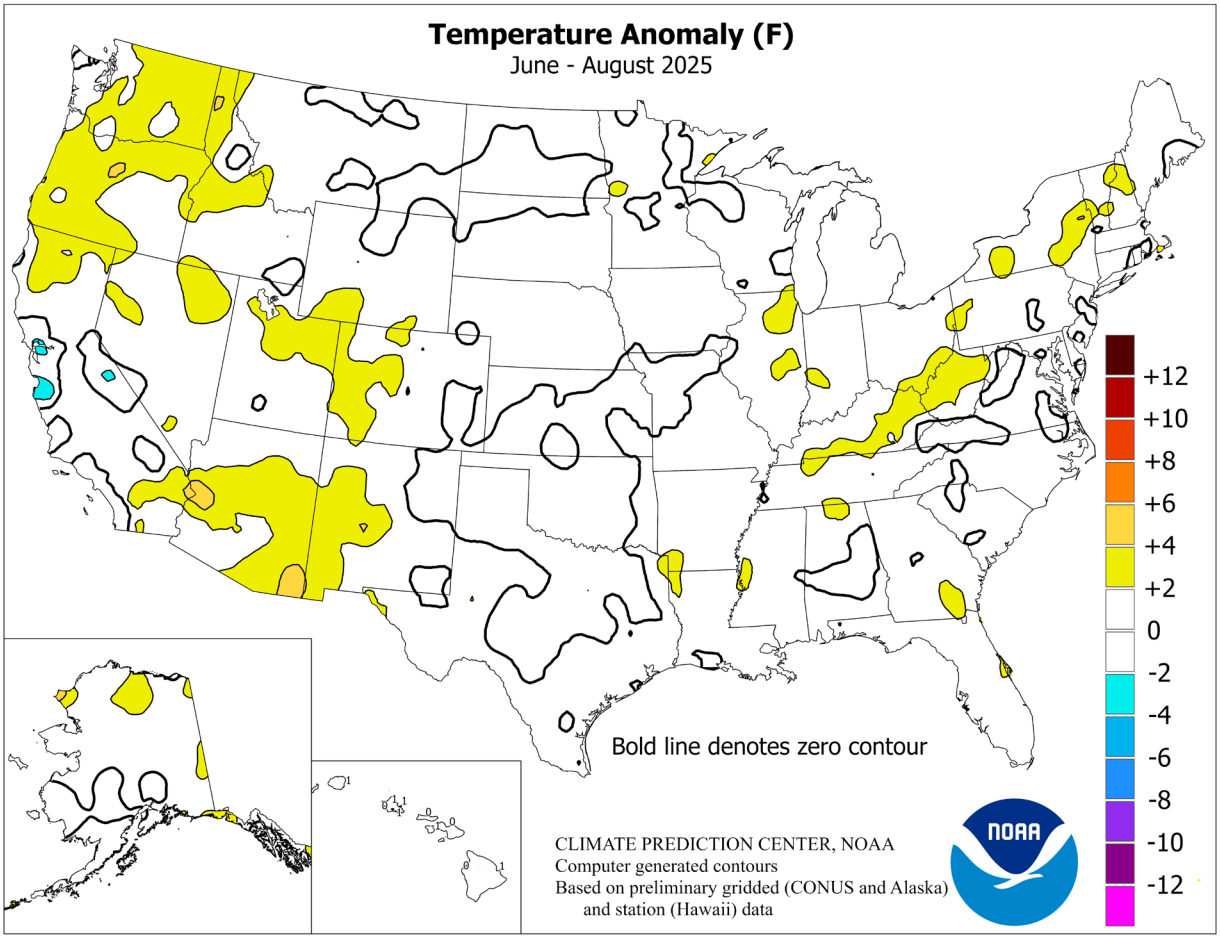

Total Precipitation (inches)
June - August 2025
24
20
16
12
8
4
2
1
0.5
0
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Gridded data from AHPS acquired
from: water.weather.gov/precip
Station data from CPC
NOAA


Percent of Normal Precipitation
June - August 2025
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)
June - August 2025
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)
June - August 2025
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)
June - August 2025
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)
June - August 2025
+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

June - August 2025

Accessible Data Available from the Climate Prediction Center

STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.		STATES AND STATIONS	TEMP, °F		PRECIP.	
	AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE		AVERAGE	DEPARTURE	TOTAL	DEPARTURE
AK ANCHORAGE	57	0	5.16	-0.61	WICHITA	78	-1	20.44	7.24	TOLEDO	73	0	9.06	-0.81
BARROW	41	0	1.92	-0.57	KY LEXINGTON	76	1	11.22	-2.57	YOUNGSTOWN	71	1	14.09	2.44
FAIRBANKS	61	1	7.46	1.62	LOUISVILLE	80	1	13.04	1.00	OK OKLAHOMA CITY	80	0	16.39	4.71
JUNEAU	57	1	18.33	2.96	PADUCAH	78	0	14.06	2.14	TULSA	81	0	21.06	9.28
KODIAK	55	0	17.26	2.68	LA BATON ROUGE	83	1	20.93	3.02	OR ASTORIA	60	0	3.34	-0.91
NOME	51	1	10.36	3.80	LAKE CHARLES	83	0	16.63	-1.80	BURNS	65	1	1.37	0.11
AL BIRMINGHAM	80	0	15.51	0.96	NEW ORLEANS	85	1	23.38	2.06	EUGENE	69	3	0.74	-1.20
HUNTSVILLE	81	1	10.40	-1.69	SHREVEPORT	85	2	***	***	MEDFORD	76	4	0.51	-0.75
MOBILE	82	0	24.80	3.69	MA BOSTON	72	0	6.42	-3.97	PENDLETON	73	3	0.50	-1.13
MONTGOMERY	81	-1	15.50	2.34	WORCESTER	70	1	8.23	-4.06	PORTLAND	70	2	2.94	0.27
AR FORT SMITH	83	1	14.46	2.91	MD BALTIMORE	76	0	13.17	0.62	SALEM	70	3	0.99	-0.91
LITTLE ROCK	82	2	12.38	2.34	ME CARIBOU	64	0	10.74	-0.99	PA ALLENTOWN	73	-1	10.93	-3.31
AZ FLAGSTAFF	66	2	4.14	-1.81	PORTLAND	68	0	5.69	-5.46	ERIE	71	0	11.08	0.69
PHOENIX	96	2	1.05	-0.81	MI ALPENA	66	0	9.86	0.84	MIDDLETOWN	75	0	14.89	2.41
PRESCOTT	76	2	7.75	3.06	GRAND RAPIDS	72	1	7.69	-3.67	PHILADELPHIA	77	1	10.66	-2.06
TUCSON	90	2	2.63	-1.79	HOUGHTON LAKE	67	1	6.76	-2.06	PITTSBURGH	74	2	11.52	-0.39
CA BAKERSFIELD	84	1	0.01	-0.04	LANSING	71	1	7.65	-2.53	WILKES-BARRE	71	0	13.31	2.04
EUREKA	56	-1	0.14	-0.92	MUSKEGON	71	1	8.43	-0.46	WILLIAMSPORT	73	1	10.20	-2.45
FRESNO	82	1	0.50	0.23	TRAVERSE CITY	69	0	9.74	1.48	RI PROVIDENCE	72	0	10.30	-0.01
LOS ANGELES	68	-1	0.01	-0.11	MN DULUTH	64	-1	9.04	-3.00	SC CHARLESTON	82	1	23.56	3.78
REDDING	83	2	0.00	-0.94	INT_L FALLS	63	0	11.98	1.41	COLUMBIA	81	0	18.12	3.16
SACRAMENTO	74	0	0.00	-0.26	MINNEAPOLIS	73	1	15.04	2.07	FLORENCE	81	0	15.23	-0.04
SAN DIEGO	69	-1	0.15	0.02	ROCHESTER	70	1	17.00	3.34	GREENVILLE	78	0	17.26	3.88
SAN FRANCISCO	62	-2	0.00	-0.18	ST. CLOUD	69	1	15.56	4.21	SD ABERDEEN	69	-1	14.53	5.44
STOCKTON	76	-1	0.00	-0.11	MO COLUMBIA	76	-1	13.95	1.45	HURON	72	1	10.06	1.00
CO ALAMOSA	64	1	2.70	-0.06	KANSAS CITY	76	0	19.60	5.53	RAPID CITY	71	2	10.06	3.33
CO SPRINGS	69	0	13.95	5.60	SAINT LOUIS	79	1	11.36	-0.44	SIOUX FALLS	72	0	13.40	2.57
DENVER INTL	73	1	8.19	2.53	SPRINGFIELD	78	0	9.86	-2.05	TN BRISTOL	75	1	21.96	9.27
GRAND JUNCTION	78	2	1.43	-0.49	MS JACKSON	83	2	16.17	2.04	CHATTANOOGA	80	0	18.79	5.85
PUEBLO	75	0	6.25	1.03	MERIDIAN	81	0	16.74	2.63	KNOXVILLE	79	2	13.11	-0.01
CT BRIDGEPORT	74	1	3.04	-8.03	TUPELO	81	0	13.39	-0.19	MEMPHIS	82	1	4.77	-7.42
HARTFORD	72	0	14.26	1.60	MT BILLINGS	70	0	4.18	-0.12	NASHVILLE	81	2	13.06	0.75
DC WASHINGTON	78	-1	11.26	-0.52	BUTTE	61	1	4.83	-0.11	TX ABILENE	83	0	6.69	-1.20
DE WILMINGTON	76	0	13.11	0.04	CUT BANK	62	0	5.44	0.81	AMARILLO	77	-1	10.33	1.79
FL DAYTONA BEACH	82	1	21.69	2.17	GLASGOW	68	0	3.16	-0.34	AUSTIN	85	0	8.91	0.54
JACKSONVILLE	83	2	19.41	-1.85	GREAT FALLS	66	1	5.01	-0.16	BEAUMONT	83	0	17.04	-3.39
KEY WEST	85	0	13.45	0.22	HAVRE	67	0	7.61	2.67	BROWNSVILLE	87	0	12.25	5.25
MIAMI	84	1	26.28	-1.17	MISSOULA	67	2	3.64	-0.18	CORPUS CHRISTI	86	1	7.82	-1.03
ORLANDO	83	1	24.47	1.28	NC ASHEVILLE	75	1	18.48	3.98	DEL RIO	87	0	5.04	-1.46
PENSACOLA	83	0	22.02	-0.70	CHARLOTTE	80	2	15.13	3.04	EL PASO	86	2	3.61	-0.37
TALLAHASSEE	83	1	25.35	2.85	GREENSBORO	77	0	17.19	4.56	FORT WORTH	84	0	9.64	1.67
TAMPA	85	1	28.29	4.14	HATTERAS	79	0	17.07	0.54	GALVESTON	85	0	6.11	-5.43
WEST PALM BEACH	84	2	20.86	-1.93	RALEIGH	80	1	19.48	5.87	HOUSTON	86	1	14.73	0.12
GA ATHENS	80	0	21.04	7.42	WILMINGTON	80	1	20.92	0.22	LUBBOCK	82	2	13.51	7.23
ATLANTA	81	1	15.15	1.56	ND BISMARCK	69	0	8.69	-0.25	MIDLAND	85	1	5.10	-0.05
AUGUSTA	81	-1	8.04	-5.81	DICKINSON	66	-1	11.11	3.98	SAN ANGELO	82	-2	12.60	6.77
COLUMBUS	81	-1	10.83	-2.24	FARGO	69	0	10.54	0.57	SAN ANTONIO	85	1	13.06	5.22
MACON	80	-1	21.11	7.51	GRAND FORKS	68	1	9.41	-0.69	VICTORIA	84	0	17.22	6.44
SAVANNAH	82	0	23.20	5.35	JAMESTOWN	67	0	8.80	-0.56	WACO	84	-1	15.86	8.64
HI HILO	77	1	12.09	-15.75	NE GRAND ISLAND	75	0	15.68	4.96	WICHITA FALLS	82	-1	14.54	6.63
HONOLULU	82	1	0.42	-1.44	LINCOLN	76	0	16.50	5.45	UT SALT LAKE CITY	79	2	1.23	-0.79
KAHULUI	80	0	0.31	-0.92	NORFOLK	73	1	16.55	5.71	VA LYNCHBURG	75	1	12.49	1.26
LIHUE	80	1	3.94	-1.93	NORTH PLATTE	73	0	11.27	1.98	NORFOLK	79	0	10.35	-6.03
IA BURLINGTON	75	1	14.22	1.56	OMAHA	76	0	13.06	0.46	RICHMOND	78	0	16.26	2.35
CEDAR RAPIDS	73	2	11.79	-2.25	SCOTTSBLUFF	72	0	7.44	2.00	ROANOKE	76	0	13.66	1.35
DES MOINES	75	1	18.97	5.72	VALENTINE	73	0	11.43	2.60	WASH/DULLES	76	0	12.47	0.48
DUBUQUE	72	2	16.86	2.92	NH CONCORD	70	1	7.50	-3.52	VT BURLINGTON	71	1	8.56	-3.31
SIOUX CITY	73	1	16.12	4.48	NJ ATLANTIC_CITY	75	0	13.69	1.06	WA OLYMPIA	65	2	1.45	-1.50
WATERLOO	73	0	21.22	7.00	NEWARK	77	1	10.91	-2.24	QUILLAYUTE	59	0	4.93	-2.59
ID BOISE	75	1	1.30	0.17	NM ALBUQUERQUE	79	2	3.00	-0.53	SEATTLE-TACOMA	67	1	1.74	-1.28
LEWISTON	76	4	0.78	-1.46	NV ELY	67	1	0.96	-1.02	SPOKANE	71	3	0.78	-1.28
POCATELLO	69	1	1.06	-0.92	LAS VEGAS	92	1	0.03	-0.71	YAKIMA	73	3	0.26	-0.65
IL CHICAGO/O_HARE	75	2	14.75	2.69	RENO	75	1	2.66	1.81	WI EAU CLAIRE	70	0	14.09	1.47
MOLINE	74	1	14.52	1.31	WINNEMUCCA	71	1	0.65	-0.13	GREEN BAY	69	0	9.57	-1.54
PEORIA	76	2	9.60	-0.96	NY ALBANY	71	0	9.63	-2.73	LA CROSSE	73	0	14.54	1.33
ROCKFORD	73	1	13.89	0.67	BINGHAMTON	68	1	12.86	0.26	MADISON	71	1	17.59	3.64
SPRINGFIELD	75	0	12.06	0.22	BUFFALO	71	1	7.01	-2.81	MILWAUKEE	71	0	16.87	5.44
IN EVANSVILLE	79	1	15.06	3.17	ROCHESTER	71	0	11.83	1.59	WV BECKLEY	72	2	9.49	-3.49
FORT WAYNE	73	1	8.72	-3.62	SYRACUSE	71	2	9.30	-1.83	CHARLESTON	76	2	15.79	1.94
INDIANAPOLIS	76	2	12.09	-0.49	OH AKRON-CANTON	72	0	9.00	-3.17	ELKINS	72	2	14.26	-0.08
SOUTH BEND	73	2	12.71	0.88	CINCINNATI	76	1	15.74	3.73	HUNTINGTON	78	3	13.33	0.11
KS CONCORDIA	77	1	9.00	-2.47	CLEVELAND	72	0	14.05	3.00	WY CASPER	68	1	3.10	-0.23
DODGE CITY	77	-1	13.57	4.22	COLUMBUS	75	1	12.41	-0.33	CHEYENNE	67	0	11.24	5.46
GOODLAND	74	1	8.17	-0.94	DAYTON	75	0	13.57	2.52	LANDER	70	2	2.18	0.02
TOPEKA	77	0	14.15	0.68	MANSFIELD	72	1	15.83	3.57	SHERIDAN	67	0	4.02	0.25

Based on 1991-2020 normals

***** Not Available**

National Agricultural Summary

September 8 – 14, 2025

Weekly National Agricultural Summary provided by USDA/NASS

HIGHLIGHTS

The week brought mixed conditions across key U.S. agricultural regions. Portions of the central and southern Rocky Mountains, the northern and central Great Plains, and the Pacific Northwest recorded above-normal rainfall, with localized areas receiving two to four times the normal weekly amount. In contrast, dry conditions contributed to reductions in topsoil moisture across the middle and lower Mississippi Valley, Ohio Valley, and Atlantic Coast Sates. Meanwhile, temperatures were above normal across much of the northern Rocky Mountains and the northern and central Great Plains, with some areas recording anomalies of 4 to 8°F above normal. Other regions recorded near-normal to slightly below-normal temperatures, with parts of the Ohio Valley, Atlantic Coast States, and portions of the West averaging 4 to 8°F below normal.

Corn: Eighty-five percent of the nation's corn had reached the dented stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Forty-one percent of the corn was mature by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. Seven percent of the 2025 corn acreage had been harvested by September 14, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the average. On September 14, sixty-seven percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 79 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Forty-one percent of the soybean crop had dropped leaves, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Five percent of the soybean acreage had been harvested by September 14, one percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. On September 14, sixty-three percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week.

Cotton: Fifty percent of the nation's cotton had bolls opening, 3 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Nine percent of the cotton acreage had been harvested by September 14, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Fifty-two percent of the cotton was rated in good to excellent condition on September 14, two percentage points below the previous week.

Winter Wheat: Nationwide, producers had sown 11 percent of the intended 2026 winter wheat acreage by September 14, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Progress was most advanced in Washington, with 50 percent planted, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average.

Sorghum: Eighty-one percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the coloring stage by September 14, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By September 14, forty-four percent of the sorghum was mature, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of average. Twenty-two percent of the sorghum acreage had been harvested by September 14, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On September 14, sixty-five percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week.

Rice: Sixty-one percent of the nation's rice acreage had been harvested by September 14, two percentage points behind last year but 15 points ahead of the 5-year average. By September 14, producers in Louisiana and Texas had harvested 93 and 94 percent of their rice acreage, respectively.

Other Small Grains: Ninety-five percent of the nation's oats had been harvested by September 14, two percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Harvest was complete in eight of the nine estimating states. North Dakota, the remaining state, stood at 79 percent harvested by September 14, nine percentage points behind 2024 and 13 points behind average.

Ninety-five percent of the barley had been harvested by September 14, two percentage points ahead last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. By September 14, barley acreage was at or beyond 95 percent harvested in four of the five estimating states.

Ninety-four percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage had been harvested by September 14, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. By week's end, spring wheat was at or beyond 95 percent harvested in four of the six estimating states.

Other Crops: Three percent of the 2025 peanut acreage had been harvested by September 14, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On September 14, sixty-four percent of the peanuts were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week. By week's end, Oklahoma and South Carolina led the nation with 88 and 89 percent of their peanut crops rated in good to excellent condition, respectively.

Eight percent of the 2025 sugarbeet acreage had been harvested by September 14, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By week's end, producers in North Dakota led the nation with 11 percent of their sugarbeet acreage harvested, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average.

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Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 14, 2025

Accessible Data Available from USDA/NASS

Corn Percent Dented

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	63	50	60	70
IL	91	87	93	88
IN	88	71	85	84
IA	83	80	90	89
KS	93	85	94	91
KY	91	84	89	88
MI	78	58	75	74
MN	67	61	78	84
MO	94	88	94	95
NE	90	70	82	91
NC	97	95	97	97
ND	55	50	62	70
OH	87	67	81	76
PA	64	46	52	62
SD	77	73	86	84
TN	96	95	97	96
TX	100	95	97	97
WI	71	54	72	76
18 Sts	83	74	85	86

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	14	5	11	17
IL	60	27	50	47
IN	45	19	40	33
IA	38	26	48	41
KS	70	44	55	59
KY	76	66	75	66
MI	23	3	15	22
MN	25	14	26	35
MO	72	50	66	58
NE	43	23	35	45
NC	86	83	86	90
ND	5	8	12	18
OH	43	13	33	26
PA	12	14	24	10
SD	22	12	31	32
TN	84	66	86	70
TX	96	83	90	83
WI	16	10	17	21
18 Sts	43	25	41	41

These 18 States planted 92% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	1
IL	6	2	5	4
IN	4	1	6	2
IA	2	0	3	2
KS	24	2	10	19
KY	31	18	30	20
MI	2	0	0	1
MN	1	0	0	2
MO	23	9	17	12
NE	4	0	3	4
NC	45	44	59	52
ND	0	0	0	0
OH	5	0	1	1
PA	1	0	0	0
SD	1	0	0	2
TN	44	28	48	23
TX	79	69	71	69
WI	0	0	0	0
18 Sts	8	4	7	7

These 18 States harvested 94% of last year's corn acreage.

Corn Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	3	8	27	50	12
IL	7	9	30	43	11
IN	4	9	29	49	9
IA	1	4	16	59	20
KS	4	9	24	45	18
KY	4	8	38	42	8
MI	2	11	41	40	6
MN	2	5	20	54	19
MO	1	4	19	60	16
NE	1	3	18	54	24
NC	2	6	20	53	19
ND	2	8	26	57	7
OH	7	8	39	39	7
PA	1	8	22	44	25
SD	2	4	22	45	27
TN	7	9	31	39	14
TX	2	6	30	40	22
WI	1	4	14	57	24
18 Sts	3	6	24	50	17
Prev Wk	3	6	23	49	19
Prev Yr	4	8	23	49	16

Winter Wheat Percent Planted

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	1	0	0	0
CA	0	0	2	0
CO	32	6	20	30
ID	10	5	12	14
IL	0	0	2	1
IN	3	2	4	2
KS	8	1	4	7
MI	9	0	4	4
MO	1	0	2	0
MT	20	1	11	18
NE	19	8	17	16
NC	1	0	1	1
OH	1	0	0	1
OK	5	0	4	9
OR	11	5	13	9
SD	23	4	23	22
TX	14	5	13	14
WA	42	40	50	42
18 Sts	13	5	11	13

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

Rice Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	66	39	60	42
CA	13	2	20	8
LA	92	88	93	90
MS	78	45	60	56
MO	38	27	45	18
TX	92	91	94	91
6 Sts	63	45	61	46

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

Sugarbeets Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	5	2	3	5
MI	9	3	7	11
MN	7	7	9	8
ND	11	9	11	10
4 Sts	7	NA	8	8

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

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 14, 2025

Soybeans Percent Dropping Leaves

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	65	43	55	46
IL	58	36	60	39
IN	48	28	51	40
IA	28	11	35	33
KS	35	14	24	35
KY	39	23	36	28
LA	73	78	84	76
MI	45	21	43	43
MN	20	4	18	37
MS	76	58	70	64
MO	33	16	33	21
NE	41	14	39	55
NC	26	17	29	29
ND	36	15	45	54
OH	55	24	43	34
SD	30	14	32	49
TN	56	41	54	37
WI	37	4	19	25
18 Sts	41	21	41	40

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

Soybeans Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
AR	28	19	25	13
IL	5	1	3	2
IN	5	NA	3	2
IA	1	NA	1	1
KS	0	NA	0	1
KY	10	NA	4	5
LA	45	50	63	47
MI	2	0	0	1
MN	1	0	0	2
MS	42	28	43	28
MO	4	1	4	1
NE	1	NA	0	2
NC	1	0	2	1
ND	1	0	0	3
OH	3	0	2	1
SD	1	NA	0	1
TN	20	9	17	7
WI	1	NA	0	0
18 Sts	6	NA	5	3

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

Soybean Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AR	2	8	32	45	13
IL	10	13	27	41	9
IN	4	9	29	49	9
IA	1	4	20	57	18
KS	1	5	24	55	15
KY	8	25	31	32	4
LA	0	0	20	78	2
MI	2	12	37	38	11
MN	1	5	20	56	18
MS	1	5	31	41	22
MO	1	9	30	54	6
NE	1	2	19	55	23
NC	4	9	37	44	6
ND	2	8	33	54	3
OH	9	11	36	38	6
SD	2	6	20	48	24
TN	11	16	36	28	9
WI	1	4	14	57	24
18 Sts	3	8	26	50	13
Prev Wk	3	7	26	50	14
Prev Yr	3	8	25	52	12

Cotton Percent Bolls Opening

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
AL	60	36	56	49
AZ	90	68	73	85
AR	91	50	61	75
CA	29	25	35	32
GA	55	51	62	51
KS	52	17	20	47
LA	75	74	84	82
MS	78	52	65	67
MO	53	35	55	41
NC	44	24	41	44
OK	39	26	38	37
SC	65	34	44	42
TN	66	42	66	37
TX	46	38	46	45
VA	61	41	57	52
15 Sts	53	40	50	49

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

Cotton Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
AL	1	0	1	0
AZ	16	0	5	10
AR	3	0	0	1
CA	0	0	0	0
GA	0	0	1	0
KS	0	0	0	0
LA	5	0	5	6
MS	2	0	0	2
MO	0	0	0	0
NC	0	0	0	0
OK	0	0	0	0
SC	1	0	0	1
TN	1	0	1	1
TX	21	19	21	17
VA	1	0	0	1
15 Sts	10	8	9	8

These 15 States harvested 98% of last year's cotton acreage.

Cotton Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	12	22	58	8
AZ	6	3	26	44	21
AR	0	3	31	44	22
CA	0	0	0	5	95
GA	4	9	37	44	6
KS	0	7	29	43	21
LA	0	0	27	72	1
MS	3	7	43	41	6
MO	0	7	28	65	0
NC	8	15	26	41	10
OK	1	5	27	59	8
SC	1	3	25	65	6
TN	22	12	32	28	6
TX	5	11	37	37	10
VA	1	11	20	68	0
15 Sts	4	10	34	42	10
Prev Wk	2	9	35	46	8
Prev Yr	10	16	35	34	5

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 14, 2025

Sorghum Percent Coloring

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	68	55	70	78
KS	78	63	76	77
NE	92	61	75	89
OK	67	59	70	70
SD	93	71	91	91
TX	97	95	97	95
6 Sts	83	71	81	83

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

Sorghum Percent Mature

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	6	2	11	22
KS	33	23	29	24
NE	11	5	8	22
OK	32	17	27	28
SD	24	24	53	33
TX	89	85	89	85
6 Sts	45	37	44	42

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

Spring Wheat Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	93	97	91
MN	98	97	100	95
MT	94	88	93	96
ND	87	78	92	89
SD	100	96	100	99
WA	99	95	97	95
6 Sts	91	85	94	92

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

Sorghum Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
CO	0	0	0	1
KS	5	2	3	3
NE	1	0	1	1
OK	17	3	7	6
SD	1	0	1	1
TX	80	73	80	75
6 Sts	24	20	22	23

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

Sorghum Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
CO	1	3	30	61	5
KS	4	6	24	45	21
NE	0	1	14	46	39
OK	3	14	29	50	4
SD	3	12	32	44	9
TX	3	9	25	43	20
6 Sts	3	7	25	46	19
Prev Wk	3	7	25	47	18
Prev Yr	9	14	33	37	7

Barley Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
ID	94	95	97	93
MN	94	97	100	94
MT	92	82	92	94
ND	94	86	95	95
WA	100	96	98	96
5 Sts	93	87	95	94

These 5 States harvested 85% of last year's barley acreage.

Peanuts Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
AL	3	0	2	3
FL	8	10	14	13
GA	2	0	2	2
NC	0	0	1	0
OK	0	0	5	0
SC	2	1	4	2
TX	0	0	0	0
VA	1	0	0	1
8 Sts	2	1	3	3

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

Peanut Condition by Percent

	VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	0	3	18	77	2
FL	0	13	39	48	0
GA	2	7	31	47	13
NC	3	7	28	52	10
OK	1	2	9	83	5
SC	1	5	5	77	12
TX	1	7	28	50	14
VA	0	5	25	56	14
8 Sts	1	7	28	54	10
Prev Wk	1	6	28	54	11
Prev Yr	1	7	32	52	8

Oats Percent Harvested

	Prev Year	Prev Week	Sep 14 2025	5-Yr Avg
IA	100	99	100	100
MN	97	98	100	98
NE	100	100	100	100
ND	88	75	79	92
OH	100	100	100	100
PA	97	100	100	96
SD	100	100	100	100
TX	100	100	100	100
WI	99	99	100	98
9 Sts	97	94	95	98

These 9 States harvested 76% of last year's oat acreage.

Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 14, 2025

Pasture and Range Condition by Percent
Week Ending Sep 14, 2025

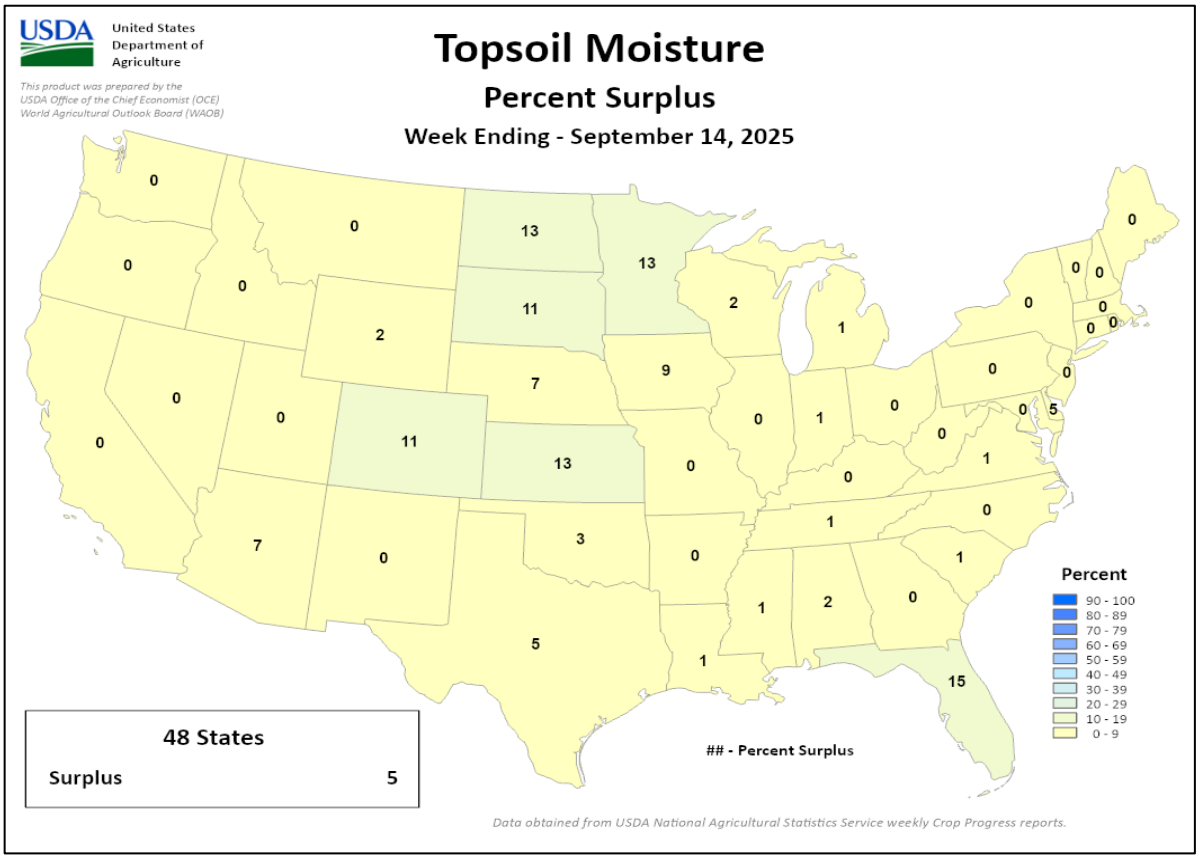
	VP	P	F	G	EX			VP	P	F	G	EX
AL	1	12	26	58	3		NH	7	31	35	27	0
AZ	67	20	7	6	0		NJ	2	18	29	46	5
AR	20	23	34	19	4		NM	3	37	24	14	22
CA	5	25	35	25	10		NY	6	32	40	21	1
CO	4	22	27	32	15		NC	1	2	23	69	5
CT	8	31	35	26	0		ND	0	8	28	60	4
DE	3	23	37	35	2		OH	7	32	41	20	0
FL	1	4	19	53	23		OK	3	9	29	50	9
GA	2	13	36	42	7		OR	23	27	31	17	2
ID	9	33	30	27	1		PA	10	10	32	40	8
IL	20	21	37	20	2		RI	0	0	80	20	0
IN	9	17	37	34	3		SC	2	16	47	31	4
IA	1	6	30	53	10		SD	6	23	30	34	7
KS	4	9	27	50	10		TN	11	20	30	35	4
KY	17	29	31	23	0		TX	10	17	39	28	6
LA	4	12	33	46	5		UT	13	18	40	29	0
ME	30	25	26	16	3		VT	0	50	50	0	0
MD	16	13	30	31	10		VA	5	9	35	50	1
MA	8	31	35	26	0		WA	23	26	34	16	1
MI	4	30	38	16	12		WV	15	19	40	26	0
MN	3	6	29	45	17		WI	1	6	25	51	17
MS	5	13	39	31	12		WY	14	34	27	18	7
MO	7	23	34	35	1		48 Sts	13	22	30	28	7
MT	19	28	35	17	1							
NE	8	13	29	39	11		Prev Wk	13	22	29	28	8
NV	35	55	10	0	0		Prev Yr	18	26	29	21	6

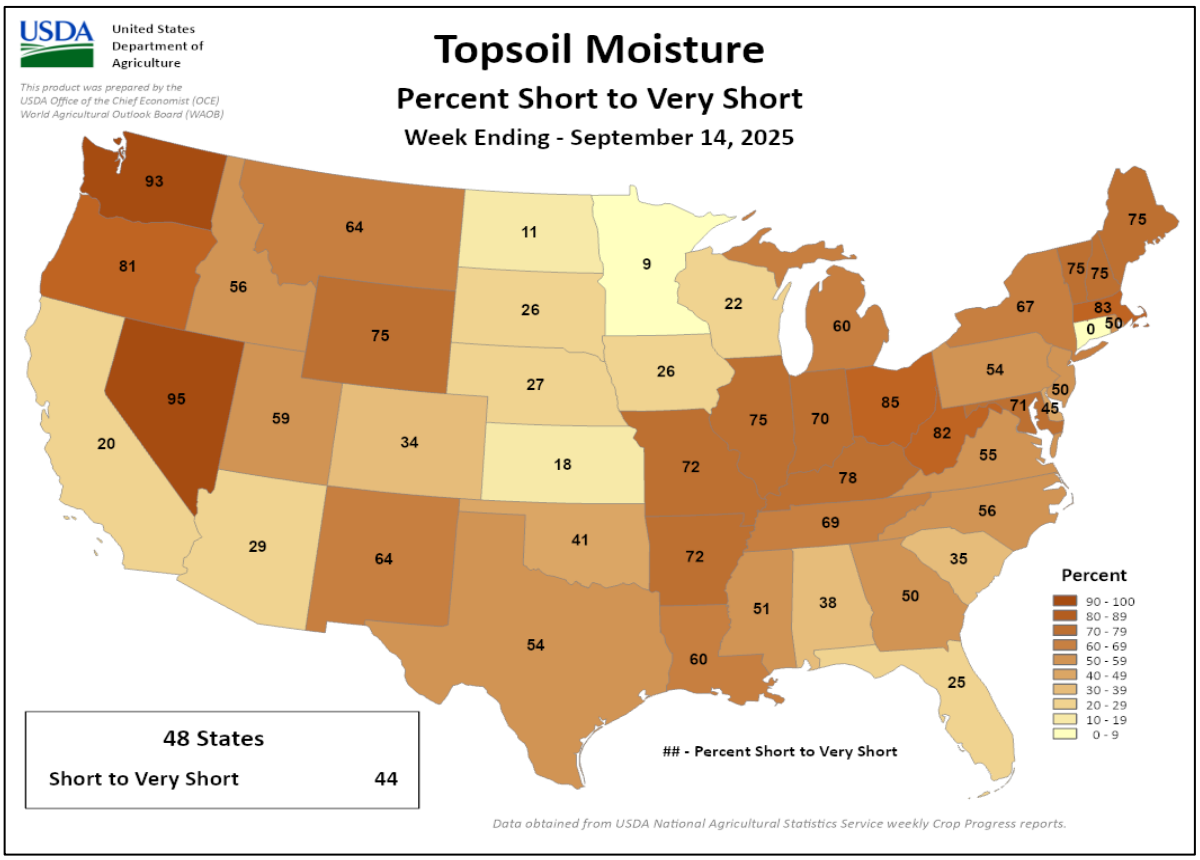
VP - Very Poor; **P - Poor;** **F - Fair;** **G - Good;** **EX - Excellent**

NA - Not Available; ***Revised**

Crop Progress and Condition

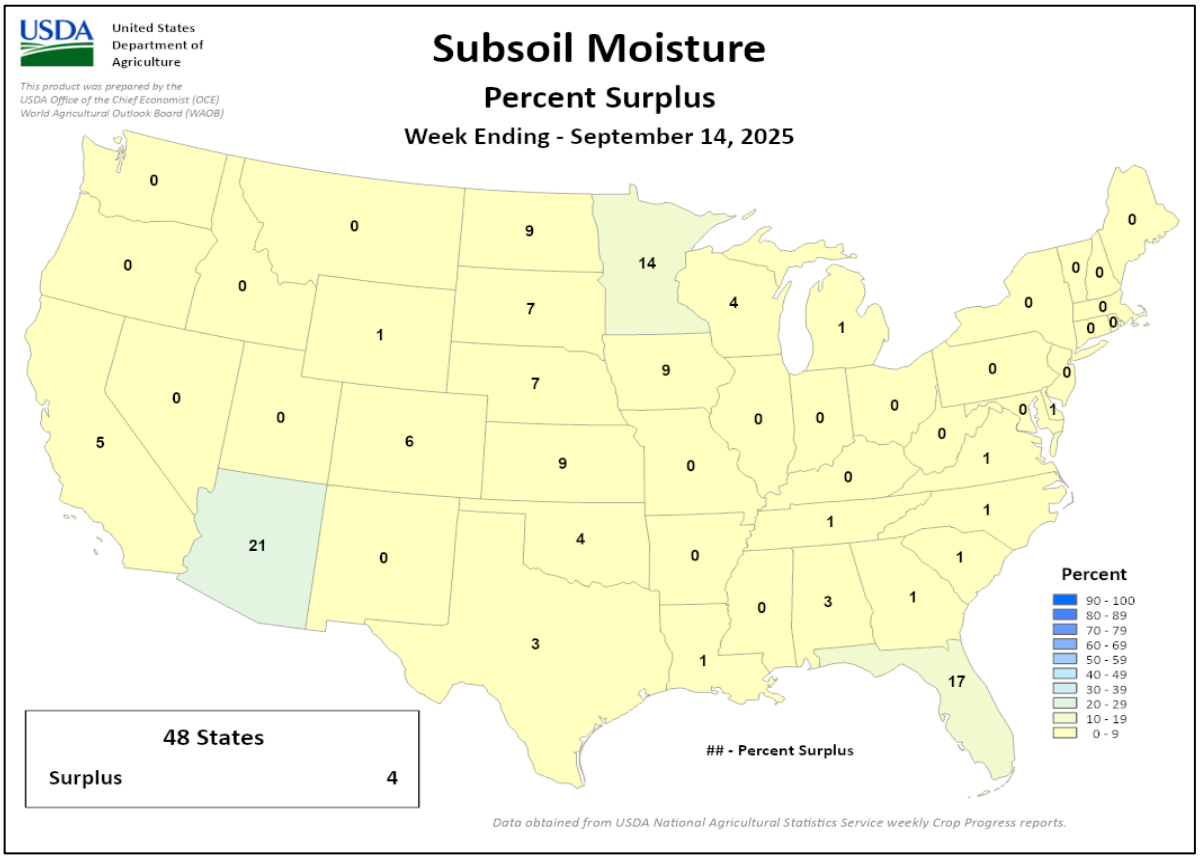
Week Ending September 14, 2025

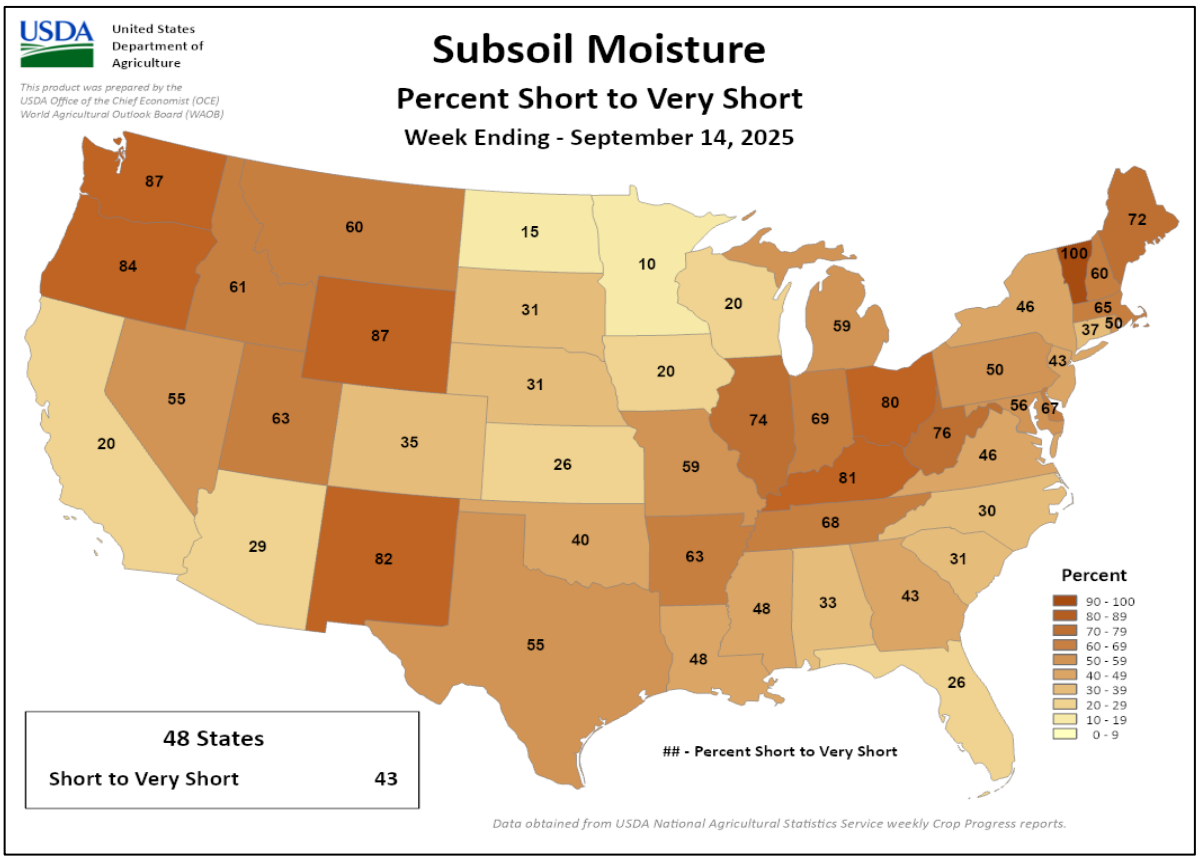




Crop Progress and Condition

Week Ending September 14, 2025





September 11 ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

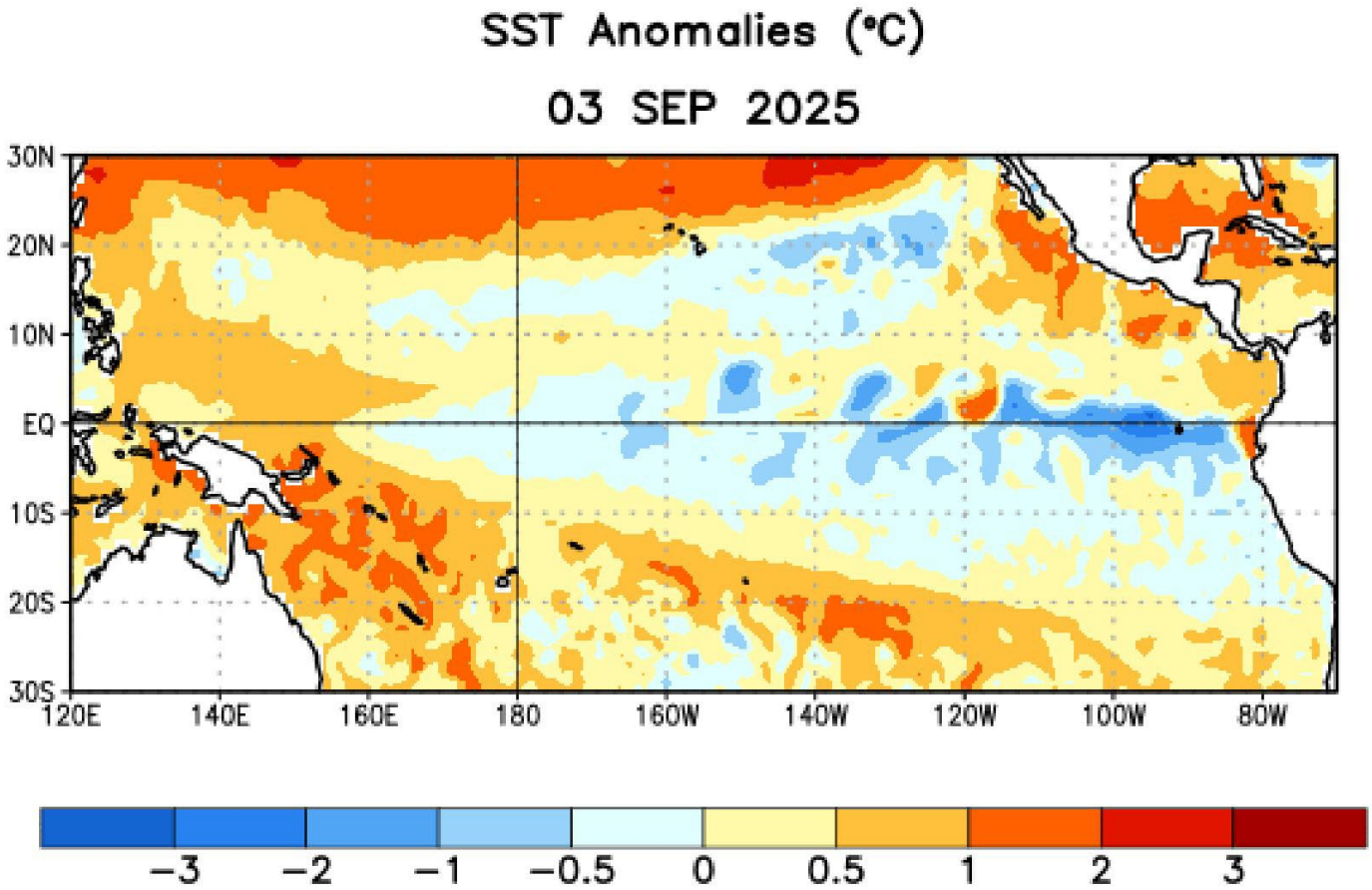


Figure 1: Average sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (°C) for the week centered on 03 September 2025. Anomalies are computed with respect to the 1991-2020 base period weekly means.

ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Watch

Synopsis: A transition from ENSO-neutral conditions to La Niña is likely in the next couple of months, with a 71 percent chance of La Niña during October – December 2025. Thereafter, La Niña is favored but chances decrease to 54 percent in December 2025 - February 2026.

ENSO-neutral conditions continued in August 2025, with near- to below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) observed across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean. The latest weekly Niño SST index values ranged from -0.4 to -0.2°C. Negative subsurface temperature anomalies (averaged from 180°-100°W) strengthened, with below-average temperatures prevailing from the surface to a depth of 200 meters in the central and eastern Pacific. Low-level wind anomalies were easterly across most of the equatorial Pacific, while upper-level wind anomalies were westerly over the western and eastern equatorial Pacific. Convection was enhanced over Indonesia and was suppressed near the International Date Line. Collectively, the coupled ocean-atmosphere system reflected the continuation of ENSO-neutral conditions.

The IRI multi-model predictions slightly favor ENSO-neutral conditions through the Northern Hemisphere winter of 2025-26. However, all available models from the North American Multi-Model Ensemble favor La Niña to emerge and persist through the winter. Based on this guidance, as well as recently observed trends across the surface and subsurface equatorial Pacific, the forecast team also favors La Niña to develop. In summary, a transition from ENSO-neutral conditions to La Niña is likely in the next couple of months, with a 71 percent chance of La Niña during October – December 2025. Thereafter, La Niña is favored but chances decrease to 54 percent by December 2025 – February 2026.

The next ENSO Diagnostics Discussion is scheduled for **09 October 2025**. To receive an e-mail notification when the monthly ENSO Diagnostic Discussions are released, please send an e-mail to:

ncep.list.enso-update@noaa.gov.

International Weather and Crop Summary

September 7 – 13, 2025

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

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Additional widespread showers further eased drought in France and maintained overall favorable conditions for winter crops elsewhere, although dryness and heat lingered in the Balkans.

WESTERN FSU: Dry and warm weather favored fieldwork but exacerbated drought in central and southern portions of the region, while showers arrived near the Black Sea Coast and in western-most growing areas.

MIDDLE EAST: Beneficial early-week showers in central Turkey were followed by sunny and hot conditions over most growing areas by week's end.

SOUTH ASIA: While northern and southern Pakistan were hit by returning monsoon rainfall, parts of northern India received a welcome break from the torrential downpours.

EAST ASIA: While seasonal rain returned to parts of the region, northern China continued to experience scattered showers and some dry pockets.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Heavy and widespread monsoon rains persisted in Thailand and neighboring environs.

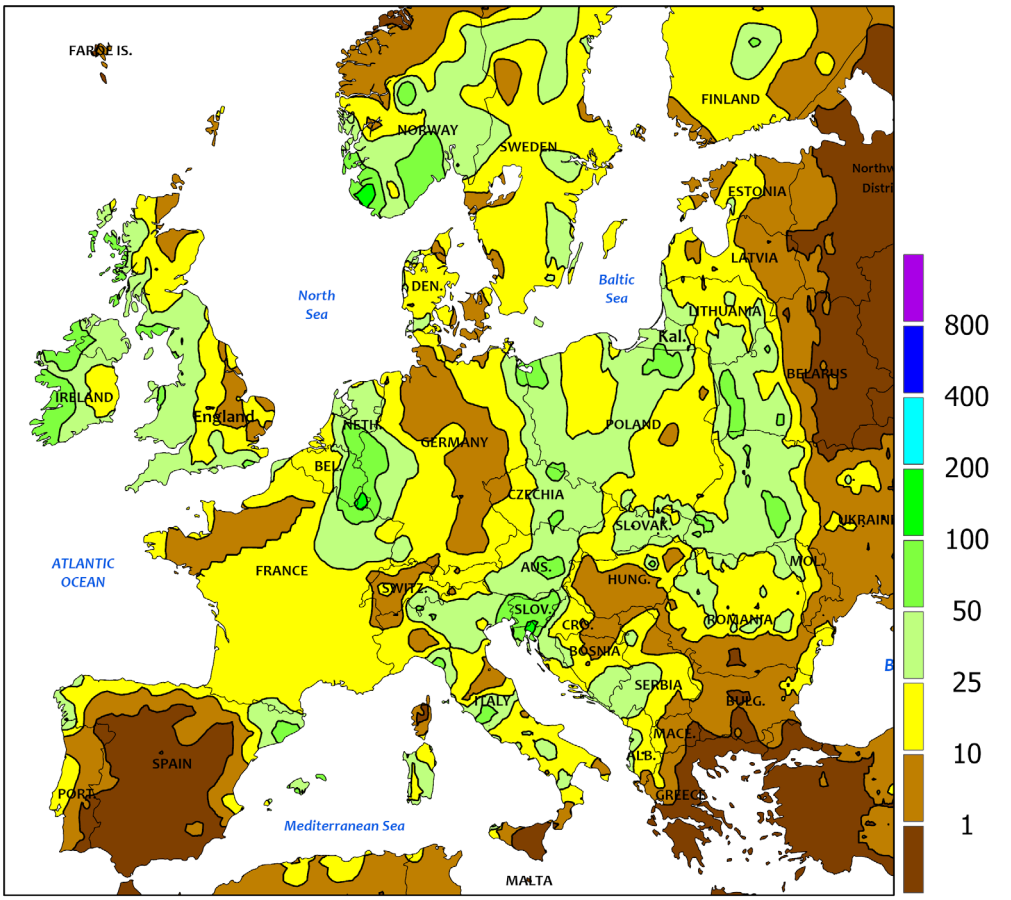
AUSTRALIA: Moderate to heavy showers overspread many eastern growing areas, providing timely moisture improvements for vegetative to reproductive winter crops.

MEXICO: Tropical Storm Mario contributed to heavy showers along and near the Pacific Coast, while significant rain also fell in other areas, including the Gulf Coast States and southeastern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRARIES: Prairie harvesting of small grains and oilseeds proceeded at a rapid pace, amid a warm, mostly dry weather regime.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Chilly conditions slowed the push toward summer crop maturation, although a return to dry weather favored fieldwork.

EUROPE
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025



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

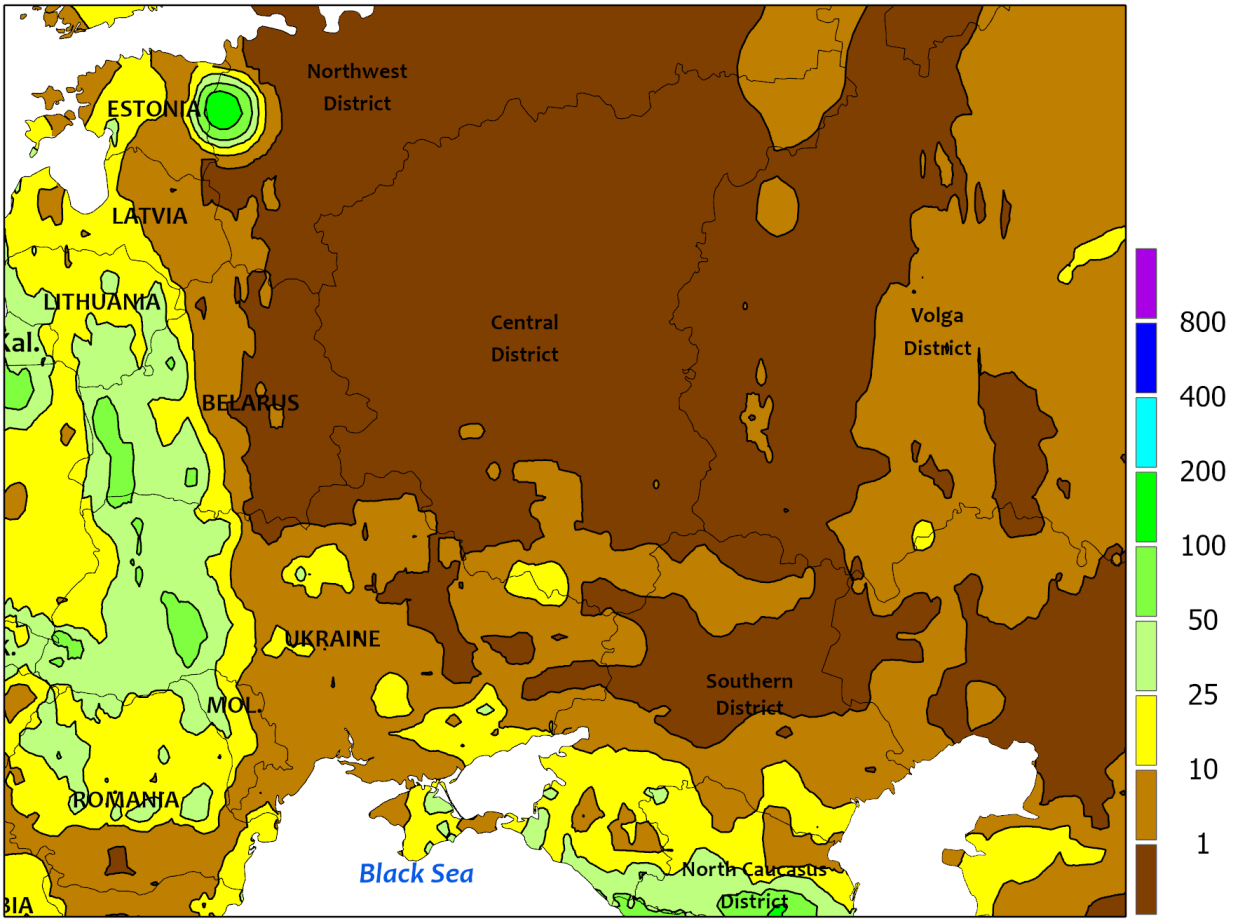
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EUROPE

Additional widespread showers further eased drought in France and boosted moisture supplies for winter crops across the remainder of central and northern Europe. For the second consecutive week, a nearly stationary upper-air low over the North Sea continued to send disturbances across the northern half of the continent, leading to widespread moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms from England and France* eastward into Poland and the Baltic States. Weekly rainfall totaled 5 to 75 mm over much of Europe, with amounts locally in excess of 100 mm. Consequently, lingering drought in France has been nearly vanquished while moisture supplies elsewhere remained adequate to abundant for winter crop planting and establishment. In southern Europe, the weather during the monitoring period varied considerably for the second straight week. In Spain, dry but cool conditions (up to 2°C below normal) favored summer crop harvesting and other seasonal fieldwork but signaled a slower-than-normal start to the 2025-26 Water Year. Conversely, wet weather in Italy (10-125 mm) boosted soil moisture for winter grain establishment but hampered summer crop harvesting. In the Balkans, moderate to very heavy rain (10-200 mm) boosted moisture reserves in western portions of the region, while dry and warm weather (2-5°C above normal) in the lower Danube River Valley facilitated fieldwork but exacerbated drought. Conversely in Hungary*, supplemental data sources indicated 5 to 40 mm of rainfall during the monitoring period, alleviating drought and improving soil moisture for winter grain and oilseed establishment. Near-normal temperatures over much of western and northwestern Europe contrasted with temperatures up to 5°C above normal in the Balkans and Baltic States.

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

WESTERN FSU
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025



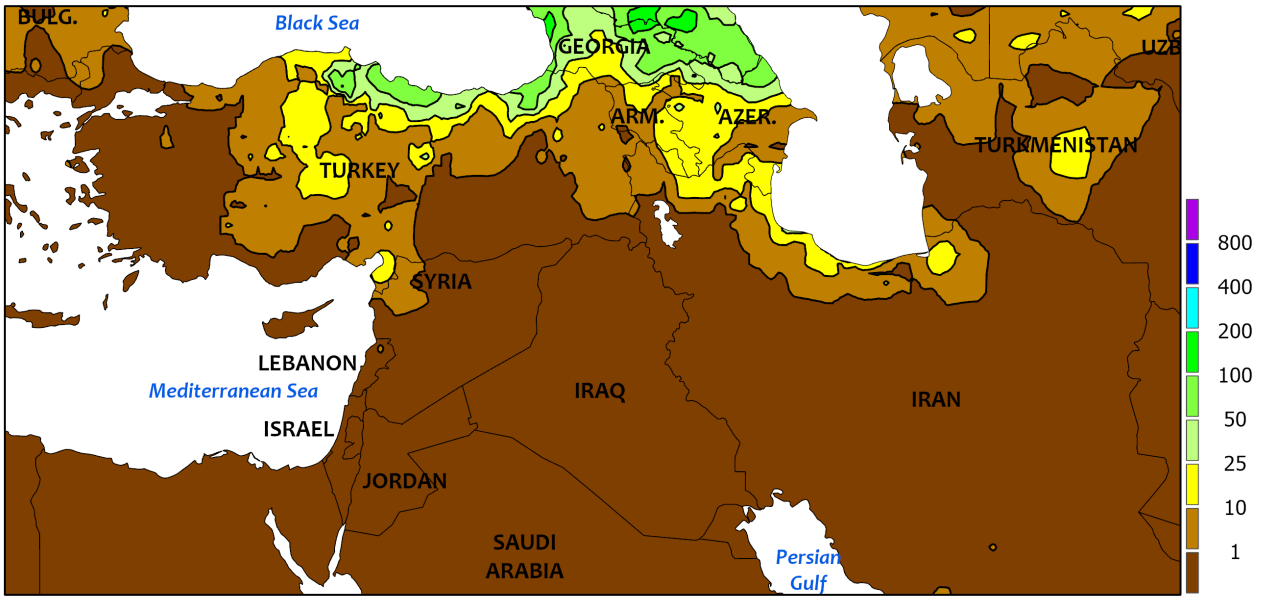
Data availability may be affected by the current geopolitical situation in Ukraine

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

WESTERN FSU

Mostly dry and warm weather continued across much of the region during the monitoring period, though showers crept into western- and southern-most growing areas. Most of the region's primary croplands were dry, exacerbating drought from southeastern Moldova into central Ukraine and west-central Russia but promoting summer crop harvesting. However, moderate to heavy showers (10-45 mm) improved topsoil moisture for winter crop establishment in western Ukraine and northern Moldova, while lighter showers (2-30 mm) provided limited drought relief in southern portions of Ukraine and Russia. Temperatures averaged 2 to 5°C above normal over Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine but near normal in western Russia.

MIDDLE EAST
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025

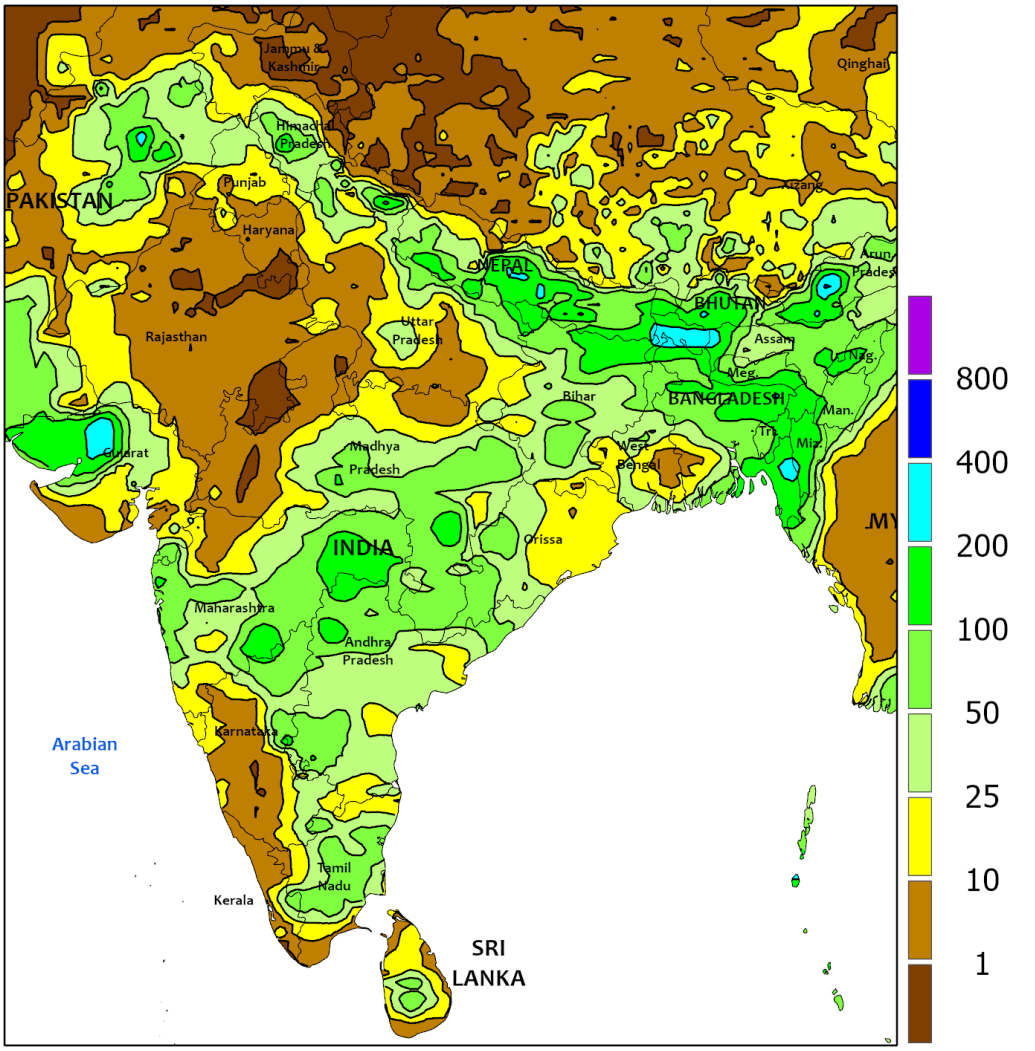


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

MIDDLE EAST

Early-week showers in central Turkey gave way to expanding heat and dryness as the week progressed. A disturbance triggered light to moderate showers (10-30 mm) over the eastern Anatolian Plateau, moistening soils for winter grain planting. However, sunny and hot conditions overspread the country later in the monitoring period, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) in southern and western Turkey. Seasonably sunny and hot weather persisted elsewhere in the Middle East, with cool season rain typically arriving in October and November.

SOUTH ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025

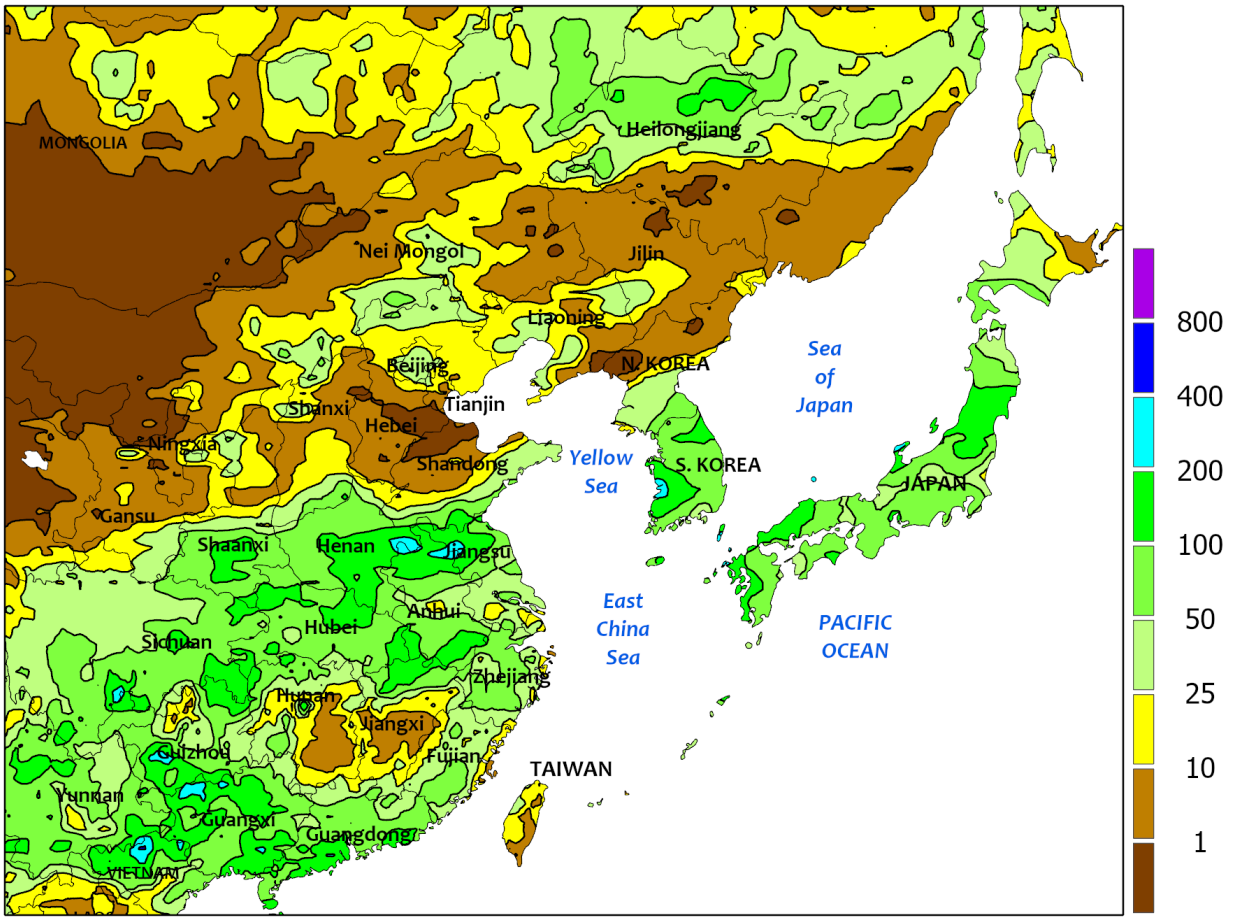


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon rains (10-100 mm) resumed across much of Pakistan, benefiting the dry southern region. However, this posed a flood risk to northern areas, which were still struggling with high water levels from India's recent dam water release. This comes as parts of northern and southwestern India finally saw a welcome break from heavy rainfall. Elsewhere, rainfall averaged 25 to 200 mm, with some localized pockets of torrential downpours (up to 400 mm) in Bangladesh, Nepal, and northeastern India. With the return of rainfall to southern Pakistan, temperatures averaged 1 to 3°C below normal. Meanwhile, daytime highs for most of the region were in the 30s (degrees C) and nighttime lows ranged from the lower to upper 20s.

EASTERN ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025



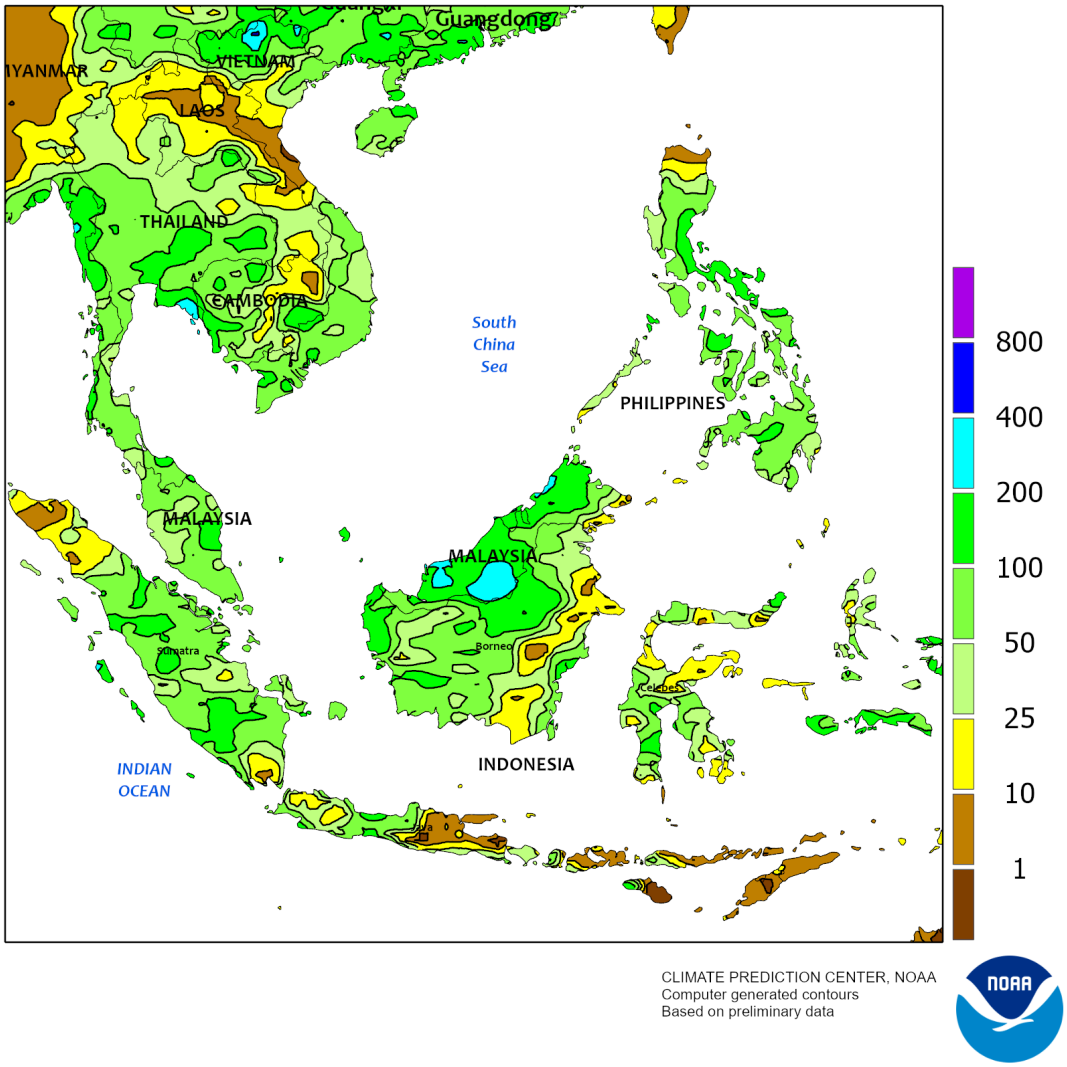
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

EASTERN ASIA

Tropical Storm Tapah and monsoon activity brought seasonal rainfall back this week, offering relief to areas that were drier last week. The heaviest rains were concentrated in southern China, which saw widespread moderate to heavy showers (10-100 mm) and isolated instances of extremely heavy rainfall (up to 300 mm). Farther north in China, showers were scattered and lighter (less than 50 mm). The Korean Peninsula and Japan were also impacted by widespread showers, with most areas receiving 25 to 200 mm and some isolated spots recording over 200 mm.

The region continued to experience unseasonably high temperatures, with readings 1 to 5°C above normal. Some areas experienced particularly intense heat, with daytime highs climbing into the upper 30s (degrees C). Fortunately, nighttime temperatures dropped to between the lower teens and middle 20s. The northern-most regions of China experienced nighttime lows in the single digits, with parts of Mongolia going reaching below freezing. In Xinjiang, nighttime lows (5-20°C) continued to provide a reprieve from the daytime highs that averaged 30 to 40°C.

SOUTHEAST ASIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025

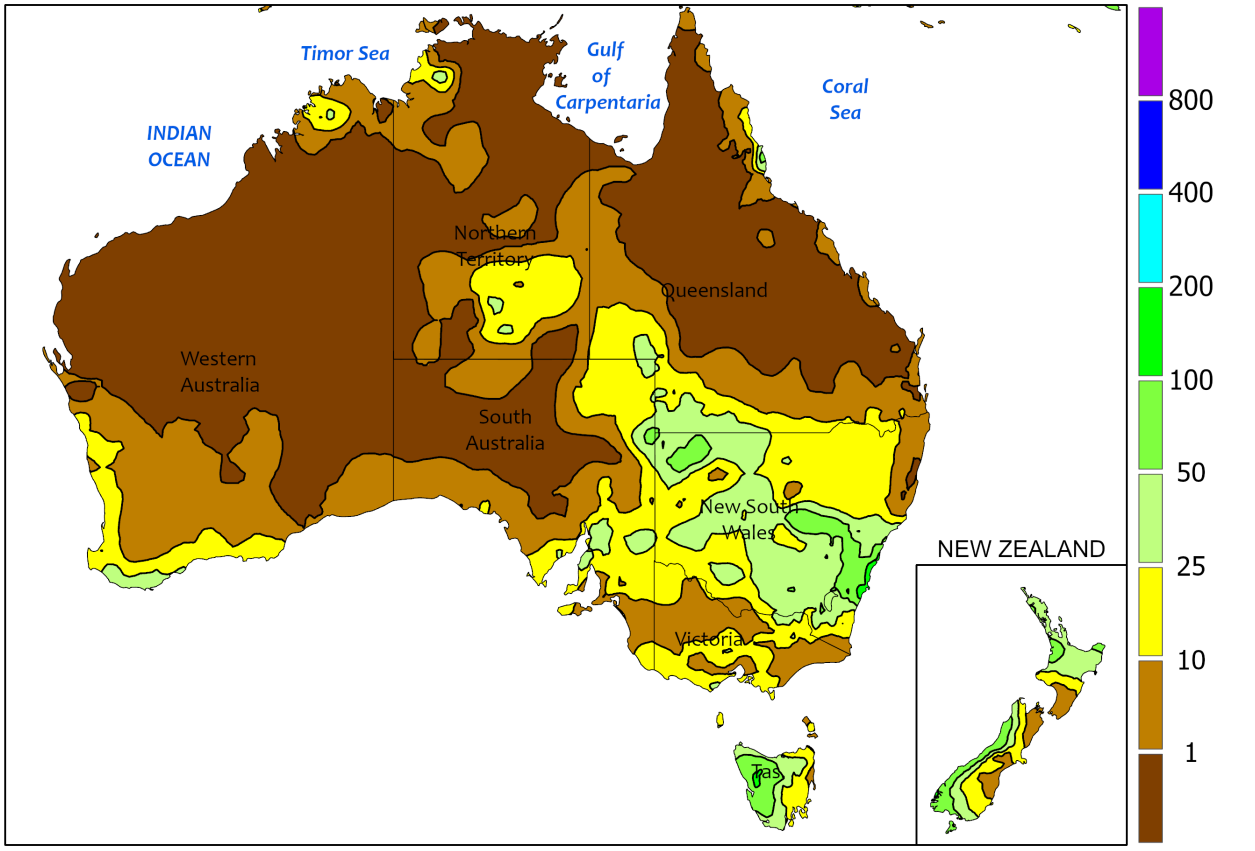


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Widespread monsoon showers drenched Thailand and neighboring areas, with much of the region receiving 25 to 200 mm of rain. Isolated heavier downpours of over 200 mm were recorded in Malaysia and Thailand. While Indonesia experienced the return of wet weather (10-100 mm), portions of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia saw more scattered showers (less than 25 mm). Temperatures across the region remained near normal, with comfortable overnight lows in the lower to middle 20s (degrees C) and daytime highs in the middle to upper 30s.

AUSTRALIA
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025



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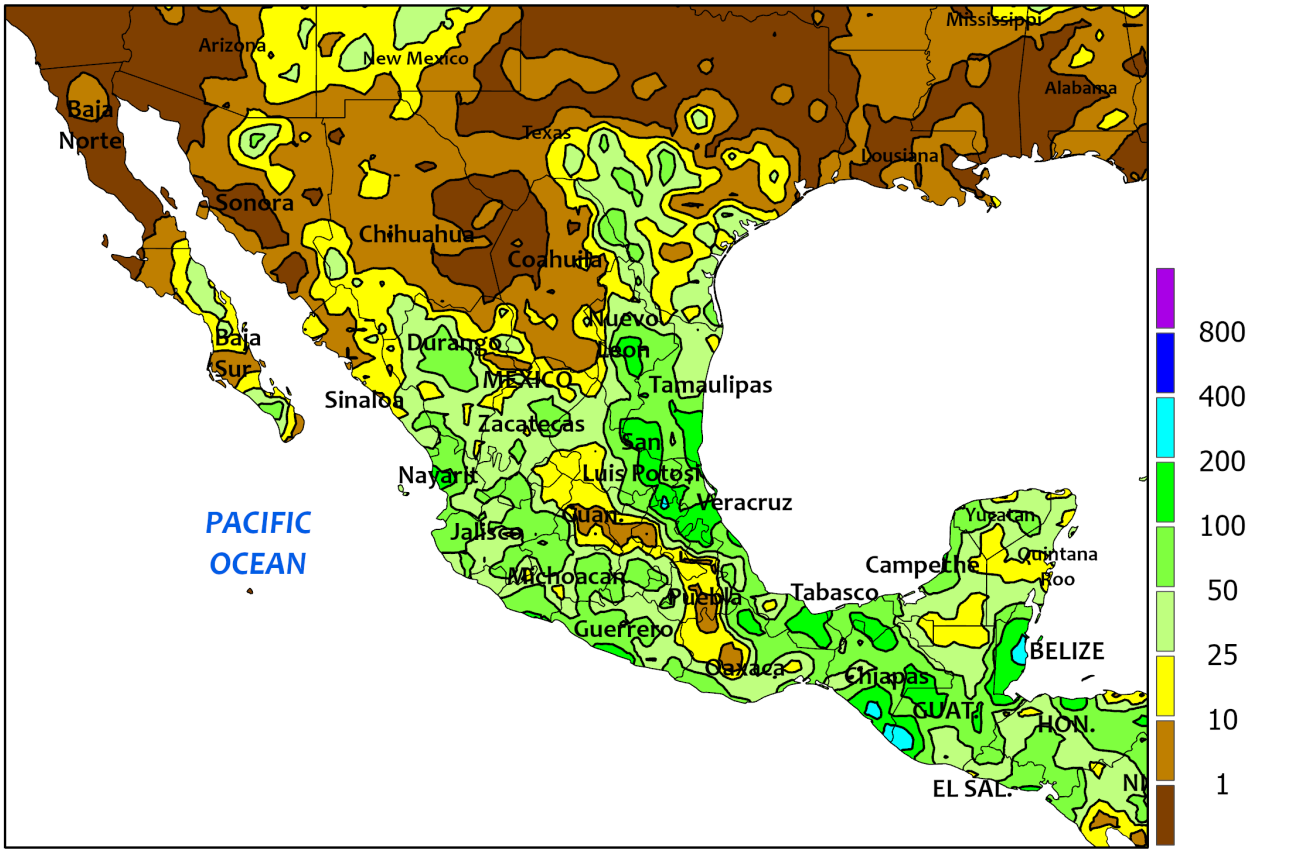
CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

AUSTRALIA

Moderate to heavy rain provided much-needed soil moisture to winter crops in the east, while lighter showers were reported across many southern and western croplands. A vigorous storm system tracked southeastward across eastern Australia, producing a wide swath of moderate to heavy rain (10-65 mm) in central New South Wales and more than 100 mm along the southeast coast. The rain provided timely soil moisture improvements for vegetative (south) to reproductive (north) winter grains and oilseeds. Showers were lighter (2-20 mm) but still beneficial for winter crops in northern New South Wales, northwestern Victoria, and southern South Australia. Similarly, light to moderate showers in Western Australia (2-22 mm) maintained good to excellent yield prospects for reproductive winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed. Temperatures averaged within 1 to 2°C of normal during the monitoring period in most of the country's primary growing areas.

MEXICO
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025

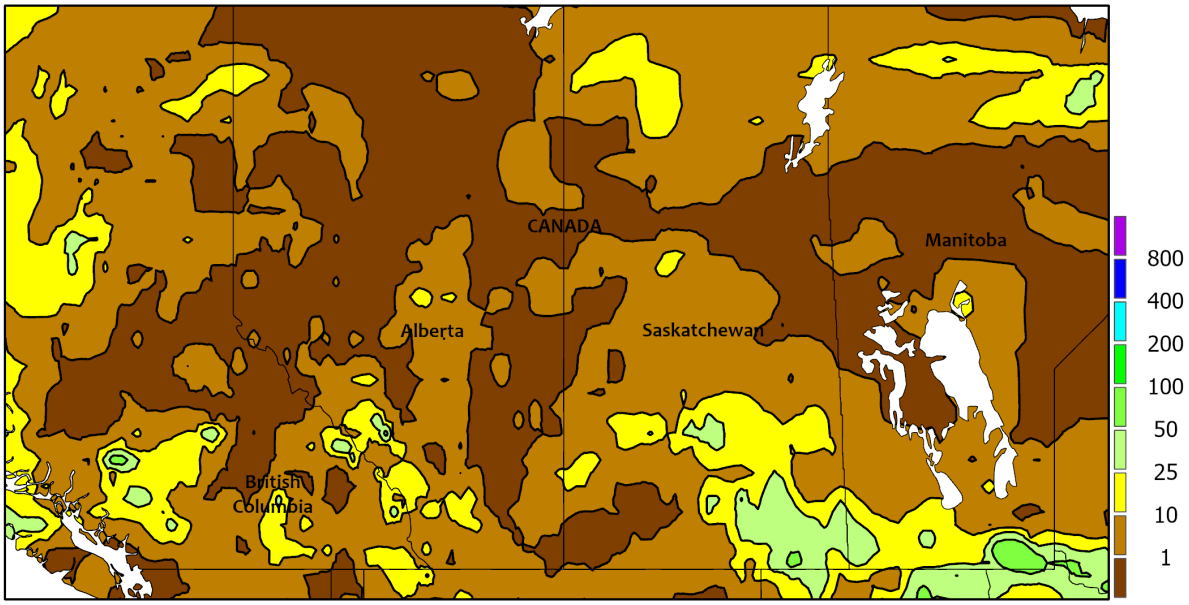


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

MEXICO

Tropical Storm Mario made its closest approach to the Pacific Coast early September 12, when the small cyclone passed within 40 km of the coastline of Guerrero, Mexico. However, Mario's tiny circulation and lack of organization led to relatively few direct impacts. Still, the tropical storm was embedded within a larger tropical environment, which led to locally heavy showers (25-100 mm or more) in the Pacific Coast States as far north as southern Sinaloa. Additionally, heavy rain was observed in portions of the Gulf Coast States, with local downpours (also 25-100 mm or more) extending inland as far as Nuevo León, eastern San Luis Potosí, and northern sections of Hidalgo and Puebla. Somewhat lighter rain (mostly 50 mm or less) was observed across the heart of the southern plateau corn belt, although immature summer crops still had ample moisture for normal development. Elsewhere, rainfall coverage and intensity decreased across northwestern Mexico, following the previous week's tropically enhanced showers.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025

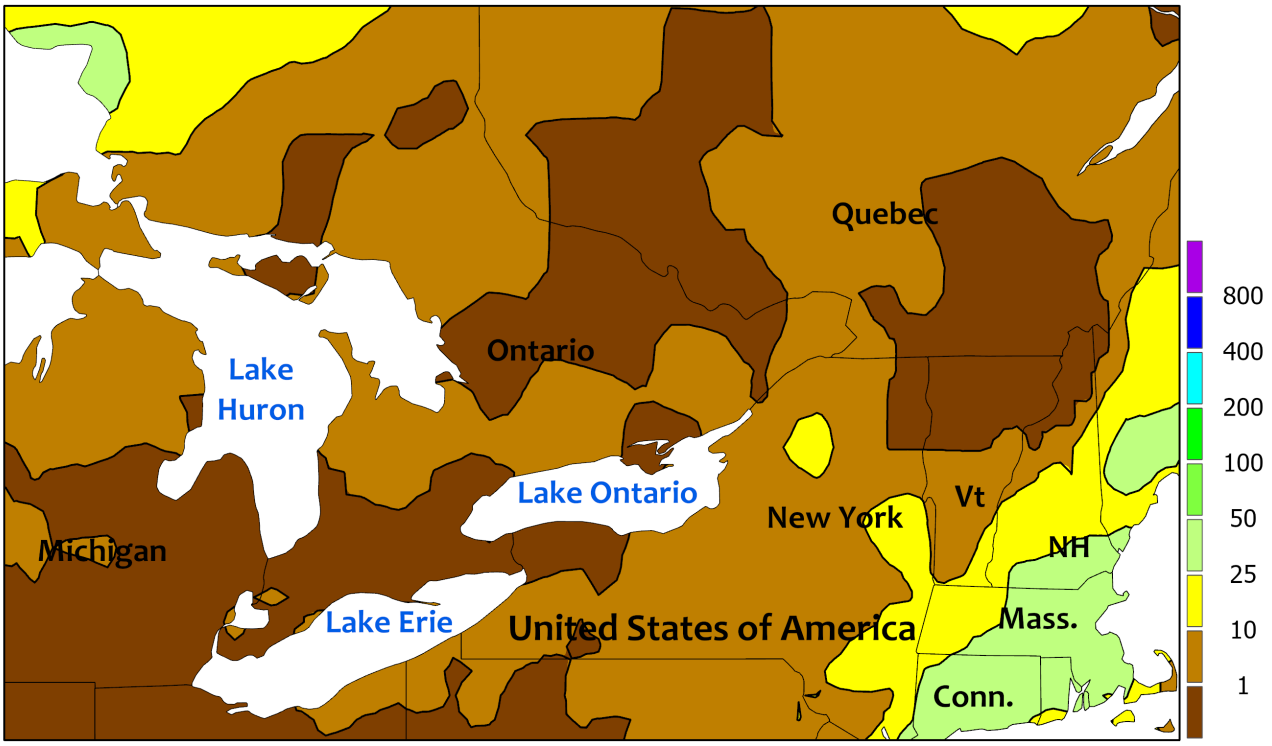


CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER, NOAA
Computer generated contours
Based on preliminary data

CANADIAN PRAIRIES

Summer-like warmth returned, following the previous week's scattered to widespread frost. Weekly temperatures generally averaged 1 to 3°C above normal in Manitoba and 3 to 5°C above normal in Alberta and Saskatchewan, with readings briefing topping 30°C at several locations in the latter provinces. At the start of the week, even before the return of highly favorable weather for fieldwork, harvest had reached or exceeded 40 percent completion in all three Prairie Provinces. Rainfall was very light, except for locally heavy showers (locally 10-25 mm or more) across southern sections of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Over the next few weeks, as summer crop harvesting winds down, precipitation will be needed across the Prairies to support germination and establishment of any fall-sown crops.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA
Total Precipitation(mm)
September 7 - 13, 2025



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

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA

Dry weather replaced previously showery conditions, although below-normal temperatures slowed the push toward summer crop maturation. Temperatures across southeastern Canada generally averaged 1 to 3°C below normal, with frost affecting a few spots in eastern Ontario. Southeastern Canada is nearing the end of a highly variable growing season, with many areas experiencing a transition from an early-season spell of cool, damp weather to mid- and late-summer warmth and dryness. Adjacent to Quebec, the U.S. State of New Hampshire experienced its driest June-August period on record, while it was the second-driest summer in Vermont. In early September, however, widespread rainfall across southeastern Canada began to replenish topsoil moisture, even in some of the driest areas.

U.S. Crop Production Highlights

The following information was released by USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board on September 12, 2025. Forecasts refer to September 1.

Corn production for grain is forecast at 16.8 billion bushels, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast and up 13 percent from 2024. If realized, this would be the highest U.S. grain production on record. U.S. yields are expected to average a record-high 186.7 bushels per acre, down 2.1 bushels from the previous forecast but up 7.4 bushels from last year. Total planted area, at 98.7 million acres, is up 2 percent from the previous estimate and up 9 percent from the previous year. Area harvested for grain is forecast at 90.0 million acres, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 9 percent from 2024.

Soybean production for beans is forecast at 4.30 billion bushels, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 2 percent from 2024. U.S. yields are expected to average a record-high 53.5 bushels per acre, down 0.1 bushel from the previous forecast but up 2.8 bushels from 2024. Total planted area, at 81.1 million acres, is up less than 1 percent from the previous estimate but down 7 percent from the previous year. U.S. area harvested for beans is forecast at 80.3 million acres, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 7 percent from 2024.

All cotton production is forecast at 13.2 million 480-pound bales, up slightly from the previous forecast but down 8 percent from 2024. U.S. yields are expected to average 861 pounds per harvested acre, down 1 pound from the previous forecast and down 25 pounds from 2024. Upland cotton production is forecast at 12.9 million 480-pound bales, up 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 7 percent from 2024. Pima cotton production is forecast at 309,000 bales, down 15 percent from the previous forecast and down 34 percent from 2024. All cotton planted area totaled 9.30 million acres, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 17 percent from 2024. All cotton area harvested is forecast at 7.37 million acres, up less than 1 percent from the previous forecast but down 6 percent from 2024.

California Navel orange production for the 2025-2026 season is forecast at 40.0 million boxes (1.60 million tons), up 6 percent from last season. The initial forecast is based on an objective measurement survey conducted in California's Central Valley from mid-June to the beginning of September. The objective measurement survey indicated that fruit set was down 9 percent from last year but that the average fruit size was up 6 percent. Harvest is expected to begin in October.

NOTE TO USERS: Starting October 1, 2025, the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* report archive will transition from the Mann Library to the National Agricultural Library. All historical data and reports currently hosted on the Mann Library site will remain fully accessible through the National Agricultural Library's platform. Users can access the complete archive at https://esmis.nal.usda.gov/ starting October 1, 2025.

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