



TEXAS CoCoRaHS OBSERVER



Summer 2026

Vol. 12 - 2



Welcome to

The

Texas CoCoRaHS

Observer Newsletter

The purpose of this newsletter is to keep observers informed of the latest news, events, training, and happenings related to the CoCoRaHS program here in Texas, as well as news about the latest weather patterns affecting each region of Texas seasonally.

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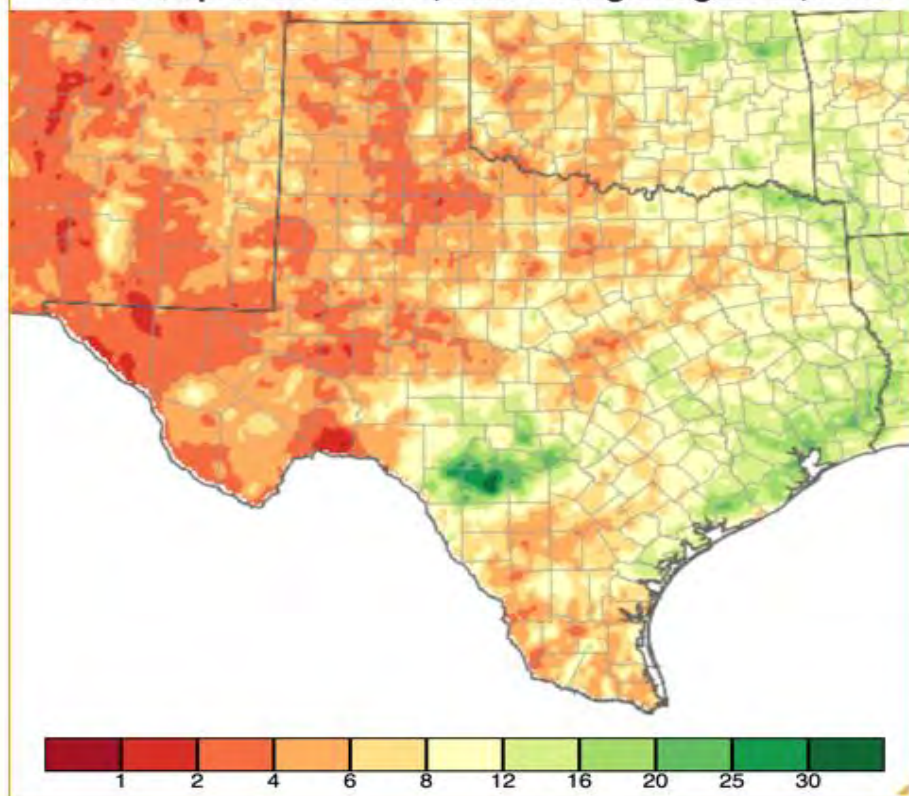
Texas Summer Weather Summary

June-August 2026

John Nielsen-Gammon, Texas A&M University

Texas State Climatologist

Total Precipitation - June 1, 2026 through August 31, 2026



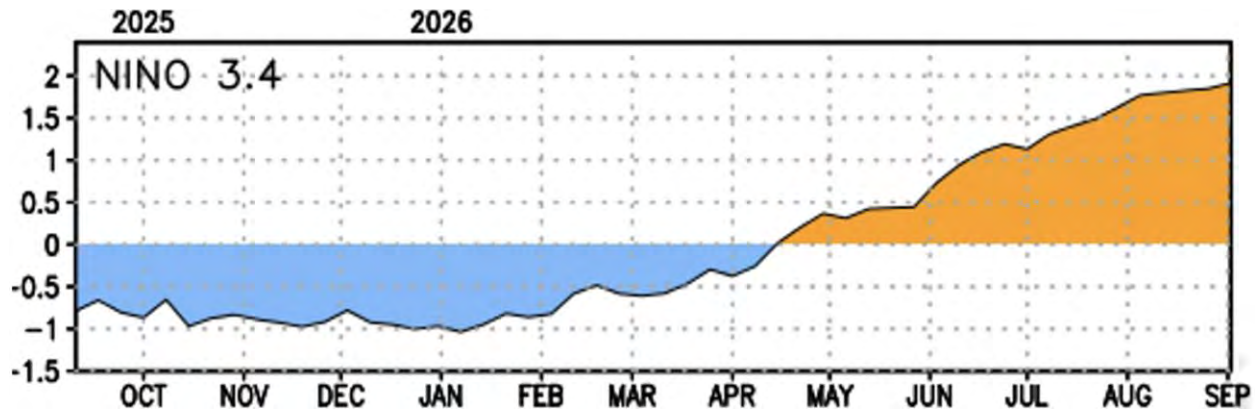
Monthly precipitation, June-August 2026, created using the Applied Climate Information System from PRISM data provided by Oregon State University.

You've probably heard already that we're going to have a Super El Niño, unless you've been hiding under a rock. (And even then, you probably still know about it if you were under a [weather rock](#).) There will be major consequences in many parts of the world, such as Peru (flooding) and Indonesia (wildfire). Texas weather will be affected too, although probably not as dramatically.

Continued on page 2 >

"Because Every Drop Counts, As Do All Zeros"

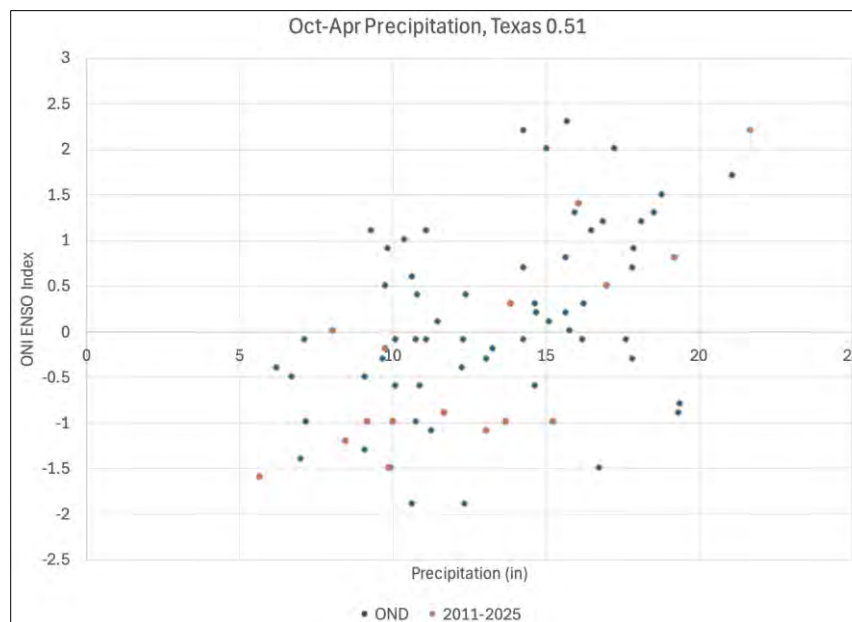
Texas Summer Weather Summary (continued)



El Niño temperature anomalies in the tropical Pacific. Graphic: NOAA's Climate Prediction Center.

Temperatures in the key region of the tropical Pacific Ocean have already warmed up to "Strong El Niño" levels, and passing the 2°C threshold for a very strong El Niño is almost a sure thing at this point. The forecasts have it peaking in late fall or early winter, which is about when El Niños normally peak, and that's the same time that the impacts from El Niño tend to be strongest.

The most prominent effect of El Niño in Texas is an increase of precipitation. This increase shows up best in historical data if you look at the whole October through April time period. Below is a graph of October-April precipitation totals against October-March ENSO. This year's ENSO index value should average around 2-2.5, one of the highest (if not the highest) on record.



October-April Texas precipitation vs. ENSO index, 1950-present. Each dot represents a different cool season, with recent years in orange. Data from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center and National Centers for Environmental Information.

Texas Summer Weather Summary (continued)

The graph tells us that, in past years with strong to very strong El Niños, statewide average precipitation ranged from slightly above normal (the handful of dots around 15") and record wetness (the only two dots above 20"). Conversely, precipitation tends to be below average during moderate to strong La Niñas, although there have been a couple of exceptions.

Diagrams like that are one of the basic tools for seasonal forecasts. You can see that past records don't let us make a precise forecast of rainfall amounts, but in this case they certainly tell us that the odds tremendously favor above-normal precipitation.

Temperatures tend to be cooler than normal during an El Niño, too. In the northern half of Texas the combination of cooler temperatures and enhanced precipitation means that snowfall tends to be heavier than normal during an El Niño. There's not much apparent effect on snowfall in South Texas, probably because we don't tend to get the super-cold weather during El Niño that can lead to those rare snowfalls.

Now, you probably care more about the rainfall amount on your own farm, ranch, or backyard more than the average rainfall across the entire state. And the average rainfall can be a poor indicator of what happens locally, as this summer's precipitation map shows: some places picked up ten times as much rainfall as others. Unfortunately, as you might imagine, it's harder to make a point forecast (as we call it in the biz) than a forecast of large-scale averages. That's because some locations are inevitably going to be luckier than others. So while I would say from the scatterplot that the chance of above-normal rain across Texas as a whole is over 90%, the chance of above-normal rain at any given location in Texas is more like 75%.

Most years, the change in odds is fairly small, and there's little reason to do things differently. This time, though, it's a big El Niño with a big chance of impacts. So if you've been wanting to put in some shrubs or trees, wait until the fall rains have softened up the ground a bit and then start planting. Several months of wet weather should help them get established before the weather turns hot again next summer.

Just don't plant them so close that they will grow up and block your rain gauge! Must keep priorities top of mind.

New Record Hailstone in Texas

New Record Accepted for Largest Diameter Hailstone in Texas

By: Ron Havran, Texas CoCoRaHS Observer Newsletter Editor

Along the roadside in the Texas Panhandle, a record-large hailstone was discovered at a whopping 7.1 inches in diameter on June 2, 2024 and was recently accepted as the new largest diameter hailstone in the state of Texas (*Ref. NOAA*)



Fig.1 *Courtesy of Val Castor, the storm chaser who discovered the hailstone*

Initially mistaken as a discarded gallon of milk, a monster hailstone now holds a Texas state record!

Measured at 7.1 inches in diameter, this surpasses the previous record of about 6.5 inches set by a hailstone found in Hondo, TX in 2021.

This gargantuan hail was discovered lying in a roadside ditch by Val Castor, a stormchaser who was chasing a supercell thunderstorm across Swisher County, Texas, on June 2, 2024.

This SCEC (State Climate Extremes Committee) was convened to document and evaluate the potential validity of this record. It was composed of members representing five institutions: the [National Weather Service \(NWS\)](#) Weather Forecast Office (WFO) in Lubbock, the [NWS Southern Region Headquarters](#), the [Office of the State Climatologist of Texas](#), the [Southern Regional Climate Center](#), and the NOAA [National Centers for Environmental Information](#).

The findings of Val Castor and fellow storm chasers follow with photographic evidence of the hailstone next to objects for geometric reference, reliable storm chaser measurements, eyewitness accounts of hailstones in the event, and various types of analysis. This data was then presented to the SCEC for voting by members of 5 institutions.

New Record Hailstone in Texas (continued)

Hail Parameter Setup for the Evening of June 2, 2024 at 6:00PM CDT

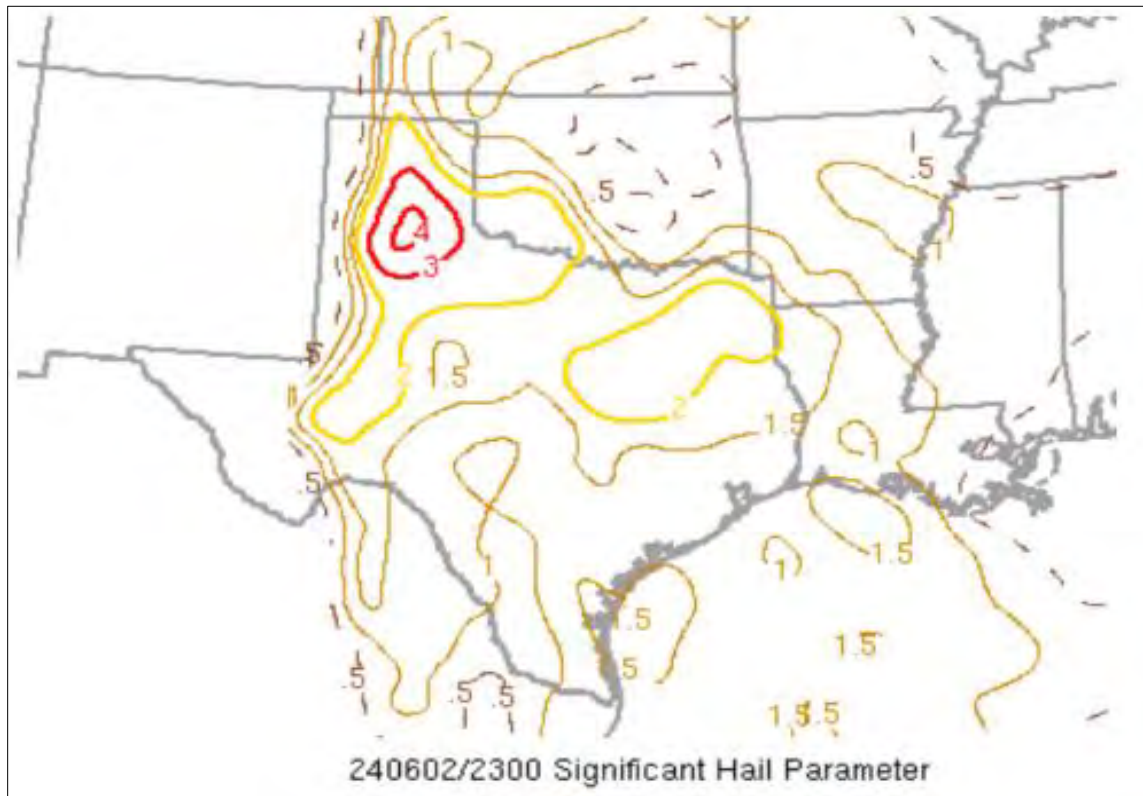


Fig.2 NOAA Storm Prediction Center Surface Objective Analysis of the Significant Hail Parameter at 6:00 PM CT on June 2, 2024. It shows an environment supportive of large hail production that was characterized by a weak to moderate low-level shear and large amounts of instability, or energy, that can fuel very large hail growth. (Credit: NOAA Storm Prediction Center)

Finding a Record Hailstone

When Castor saw the mammoth hailstone, he suspected it could be a record. The problem? He had no way of accurately measuring it and no means of preserving the quickly melting stone. Fortunately he had a camera and ingenuity on his side, which he describes below. Castor:

“As I was chasing this tornadic supercell, I started to notice large hail on the ground the size of softballs and some still falling sporadically. I was thinking about stopping and getting a quick picture of a few softballs when I noticed what look [sic] like a gallon jug of milk in the ditch. As I drove past it, I was thinking no way was this a hailstone, but I turned around and went back. As I got closer to it, it became apparent that it was indeed a very large hail stone. When I went to pick it up, it was about half buried in the mud. I didn’t have a tape measure and about the only thing I had to compare it to be was an empty monster energy drink can. It was about the size and shape of a good size pineapple. I didn’t have an ice chest or any way to keep it so sadly, I had to throw it back. Catch and release I guess...lol. I’ve seen lots of large hail in my 35 years of storm chasing, but this was by far the largest.”

New Record Hailstone in Texas (continued)

Measurements of the Hailstone

After Castor and his fellow stormchasers inspected the hailstone and took a multitude of photographs for evidence, they passed them off to the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS).

In the past, IBHS has measured hail size through detailed laser-based measurements of recovered hailstones, or indirectly through photogrammetric analysis (photogrammetry is the science of creating accurate 3D models or measurements from 2D photos). As such, three estimates of the size of the hailstone exist:

- The original 7.25" estimate from the storm chasers;
- The IBHS AI-based estimate of 7.06";
- The photogrammetric estimate of 7.16".

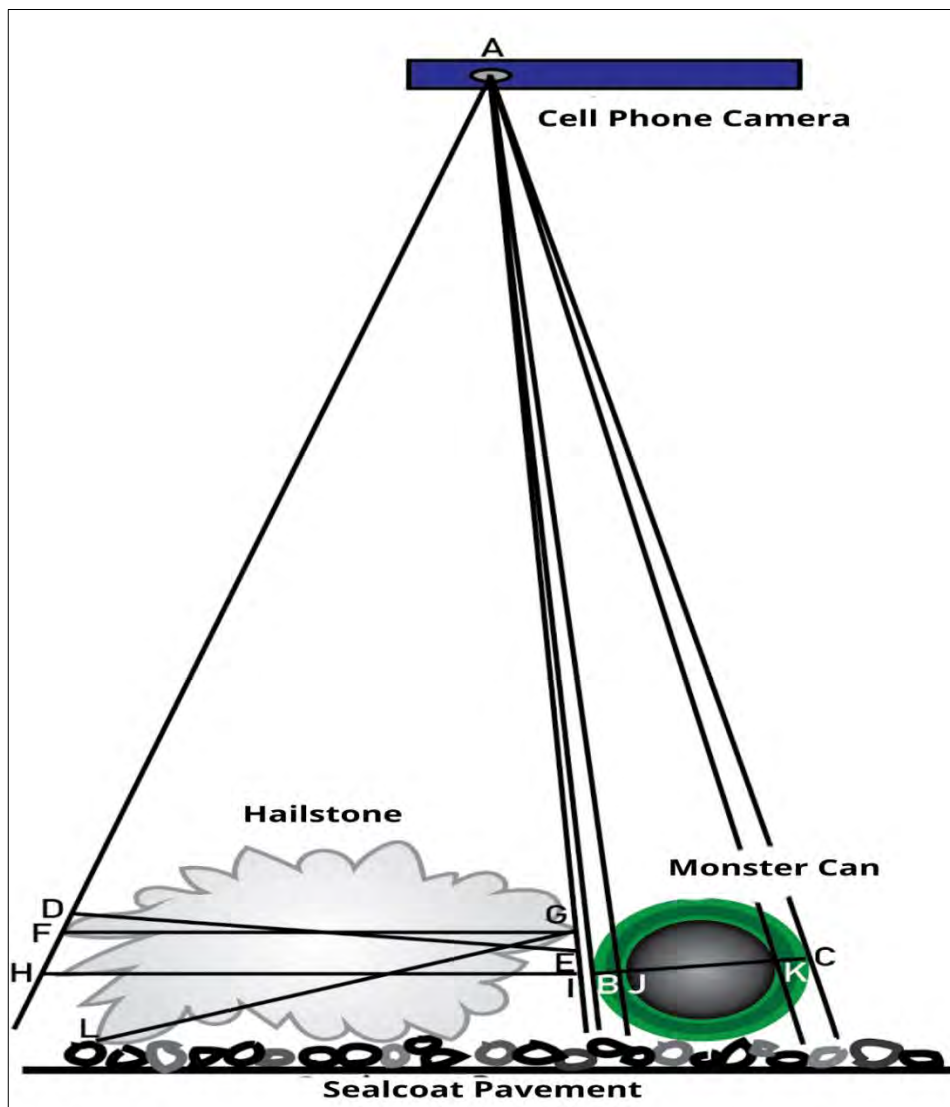


Fig.3 Schematic diagram of the geometry associated with a photograph of a hailstone next to a monster can on a road. (Credit: John Nielsen-Gammon)

New Record Hailstone in Texas (continued)

Since there was no definitive measurement, the best conservative estimate of the hailstone diameter was determined to be 7.10 inches.

Long after the storm, independent analyses of the photographic evidence indicated that the hailstone was slightly more than 7 inches in diameter, easily exceeding the existing Texas state record of 6.46 inches. Other hailstone metrics, such as diameter, volume and mass could not be estimated from the photographs.



Fig.4 Size estimate from the Insurance Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS). The lines were added separately by John Nielsen-Gammon. (Credit: Val Castor, the storm chaser who discovered the hailstone)

Due to the photographic evidence of the hailstone next to objects for reference, and other reliable eyewitness accounts of hailstones observed during the event, the [State Climate Extremes Committee](#) (SCEC) voted unanimously that the Vigo Park hailstone be accepted as the new largest diameter hailstone in the state of Texas, with a value of 7.1". More details below:

- **Location:** Three miles west-northwest of Vigo Park, Swisher County, Texas
- **Date:** June 2, 2024
- **Maximum Diameter:** 7.1 inches.

CoCoRaHS observers, keep those hail pads ready, you never know what might fall from a severe thunderstorm in Texas.

West Texas/Southeast N.M. Regional Summary

West Texas and Southeast New Mexico had a typical summer

By: James DeBerry, Meteorologist, Hydrology Program Manager, NWS Midland, CoCoRaHS Coordinator

A typical summer, characterized by little convective activity and below-normal rainfall.

June

The wet pattern continued into June, and a few more hydrological events were noted.

On June 2nd, thunderstorms in the vicinity of Terlingua in Brewster County brought local creeks out of their banks, according to video provided by the Terlingua Fire Department.

Early morning on the 3rd, thunderstorms on the other extreme of the HSA flooded FM1606 south of FM1607 in Scurry County. Storms then developed into Midland County, where they stalled out cars on I-20 westbound between FM1788 and the Loop 338 exit. That afternoon, the Eddy County EM reported Jones, Marques, and San Jose Streets, as well as Radio Blvd, closed due to flash flooding in Carlsbad. Farther west, the Pecos River near Orla dividing Reeves and Loving Counties rose to over 12'.

On June 4th, thunderstorms develop during the early afternoon in Lea County, flooding St. Hwy 18 between Hobbs and Lovington. That evening, storms developed east into Gaines County, flooded roadways in Seagraves. The mesonet there reported 0.83" of rainfall in just 13 minutes. St. Hwy 83 also flooded west of Loop.

Early morning on the 5th, thunderstorms flooded low-water crossings up to 2.5' deep in Fort Stockton in Pecos County. That afternoon, the intersection of U.S. Hwy 180 and CR H was inundated by floodwaters west of Lamesa in Dawson County.

Thunderstorms developed on the evening of June 11th, stranding several cars at the intersection of 14th and Cedar Streets in Pecos in Reeves County.

On the morning of the 14th, thunderstorms flash flooded much of Hobbs in Lea County, submerging vehicles across the city. During the afternoon, a thunderstorm developed around 10 miles north of Van Horn in Culberson County, washing a vehicle off of St. Hwy 54, and damaging the highway. Fortunately, no injuries were reported.

On June 19th, nocturnal convection developed, flash flooding roads in Monahans in Ward County during the morning hours. A little later, Pecos Fire and Rescue reported that FM 2903 between Toyah and Balmorhea was closed due to flash flooding and road washout from earlier convection near Toyah in Reeves County.

On the 30th, thunderstorms developed outside of Study Butte in Brewster County. The Study Butte Fire Chief reported significant flooding along FM 170, and a high-water rescue was performed under the Terlingua Creek Bridge.

West Texas/Southeast N.M. Regional Summary (continued)

Monthly radar rainfall estimates ranged from as little as 0.01" in southern Terrell County to up to 10" in Dawson County and several other locations. The highest observed rainfall was 4.49" at Brantley Dam in Eddy County. The average rainfall of all stations reporting was 1.83".

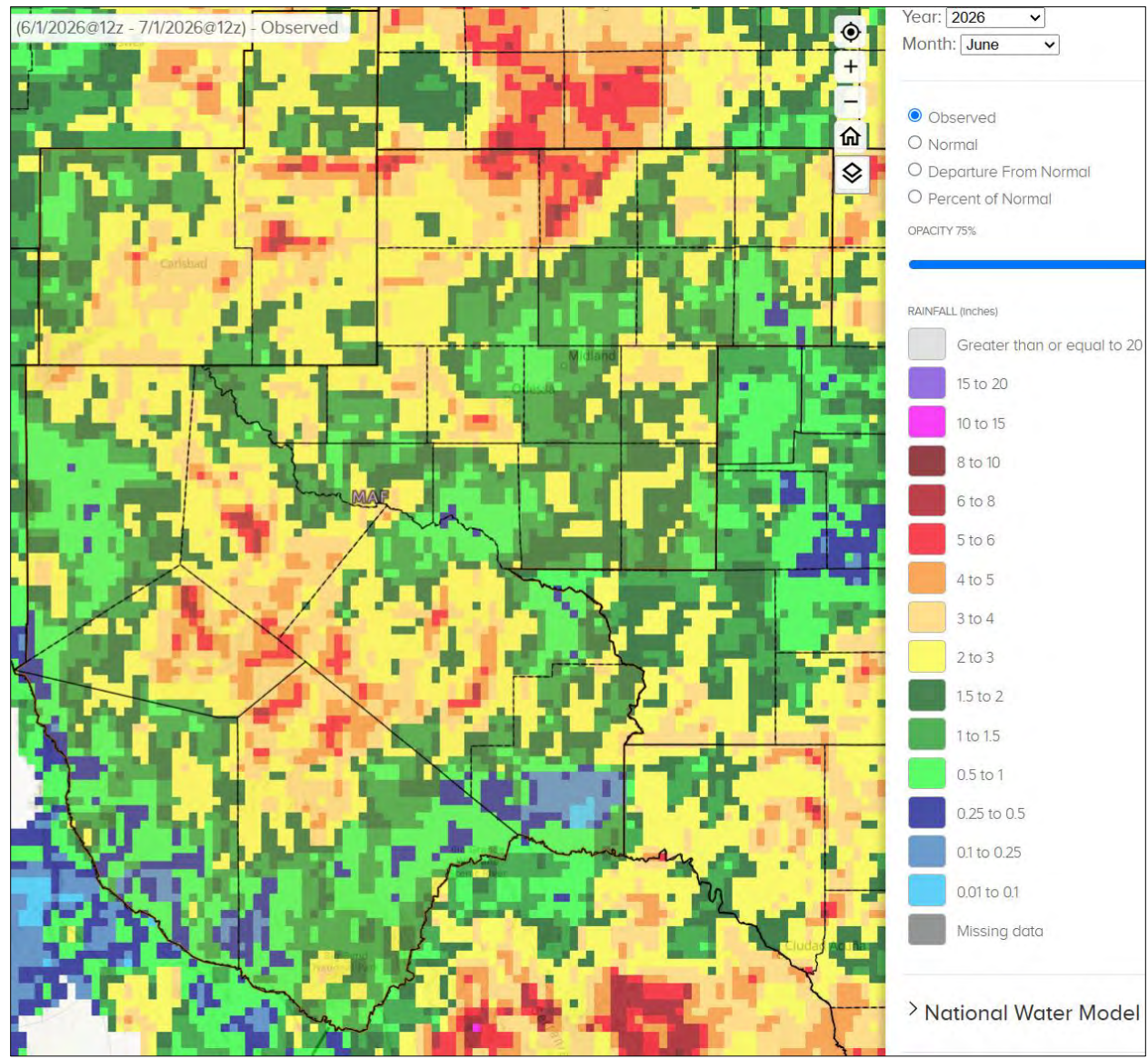


Fig. 1 June Precipitation

July

The wet pattern continued into July, and a few more hydrological events were noted through the middle of the month as the upper ridge developed into the upper Midwest, allowing disturbances to move in under the ridge from the Gulf Coast.

On July 12th, thunderstorms developed in Snyder in Scurry County, flooding US Route 84, FM 1611, and other roads.

West Texas/Southeast N.M. Regional Summary (continued)

Monthly radar rainfall estimates ranged from as little as 0.01" in northern Eddy County to up to 15" in northeast Terrell County. The highest observed rainfall was 6.62" at Persimmon Gap in Brewster County. Average rainfall was 2.01".

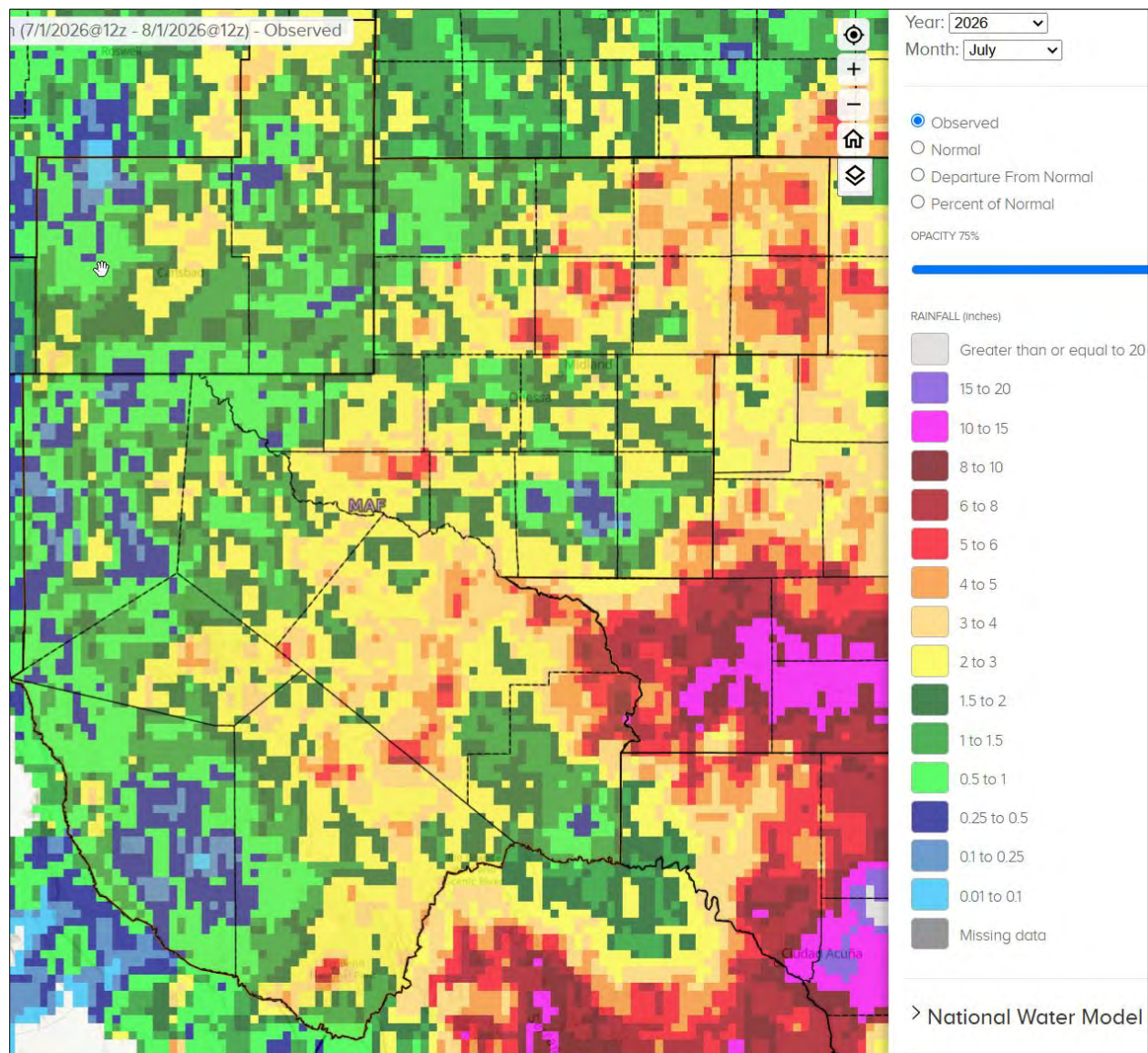


Fig. 2 July Precipitation

August

August was dry, and wasn't as eventful as July, as the upper ridge settled in, shutting off the tap. Only one event was noted.

On August 14th, convection developed down in the Big Bend Area, flooding portions of Terlingua Ranch in Brewster County, as well as St. Hwy 118 north of Study Butte.

West Texas/Southeast N.M. Regional Summary (continued)

Monthly radar precipitation estimates ranged from nothing in northern Reeves County to up to 5" in western Pecos County. However, highest observed rainfall was 1.84" at Chisos Basin in Brewster County. Average rainfall was only 0.44".

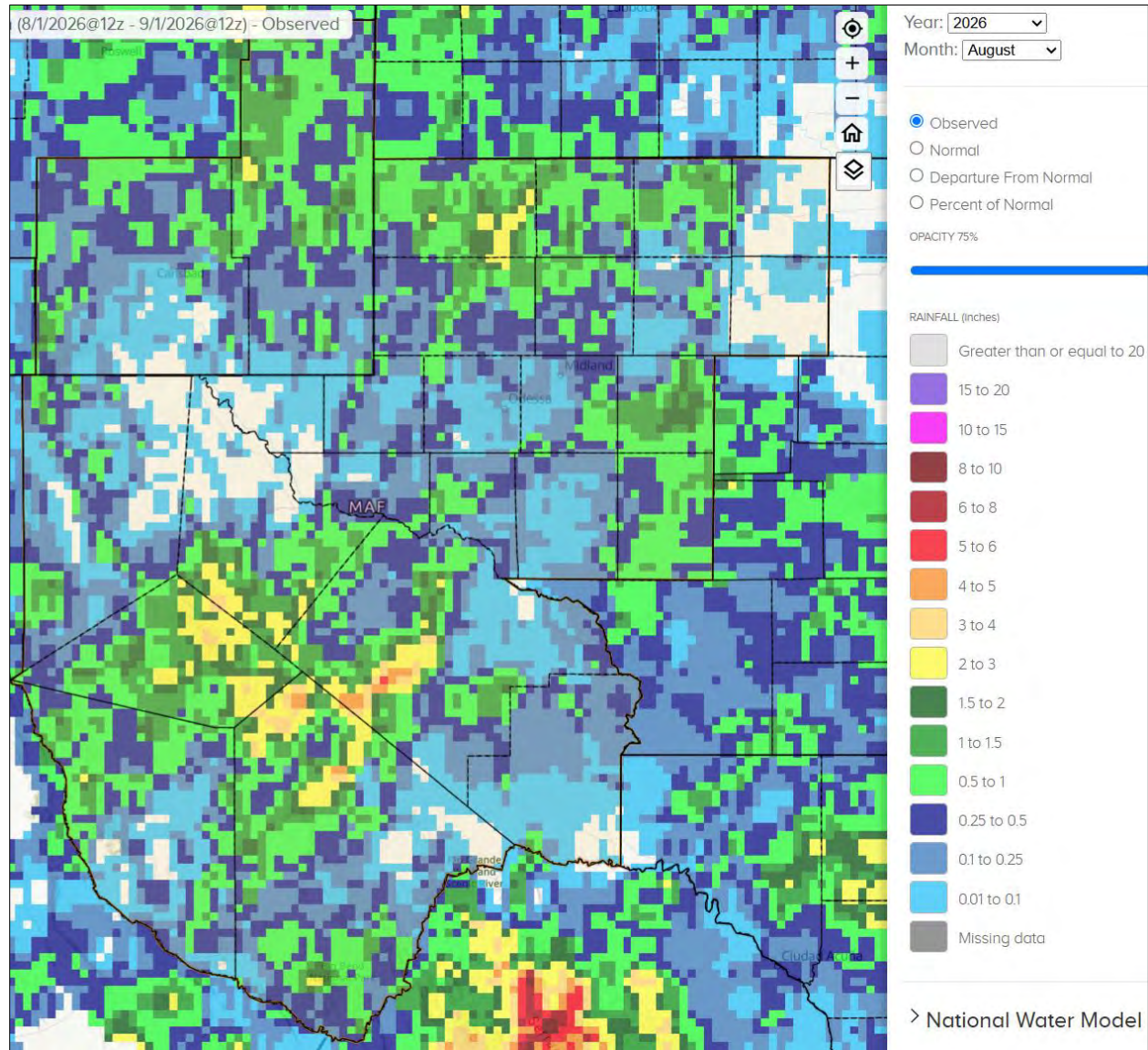


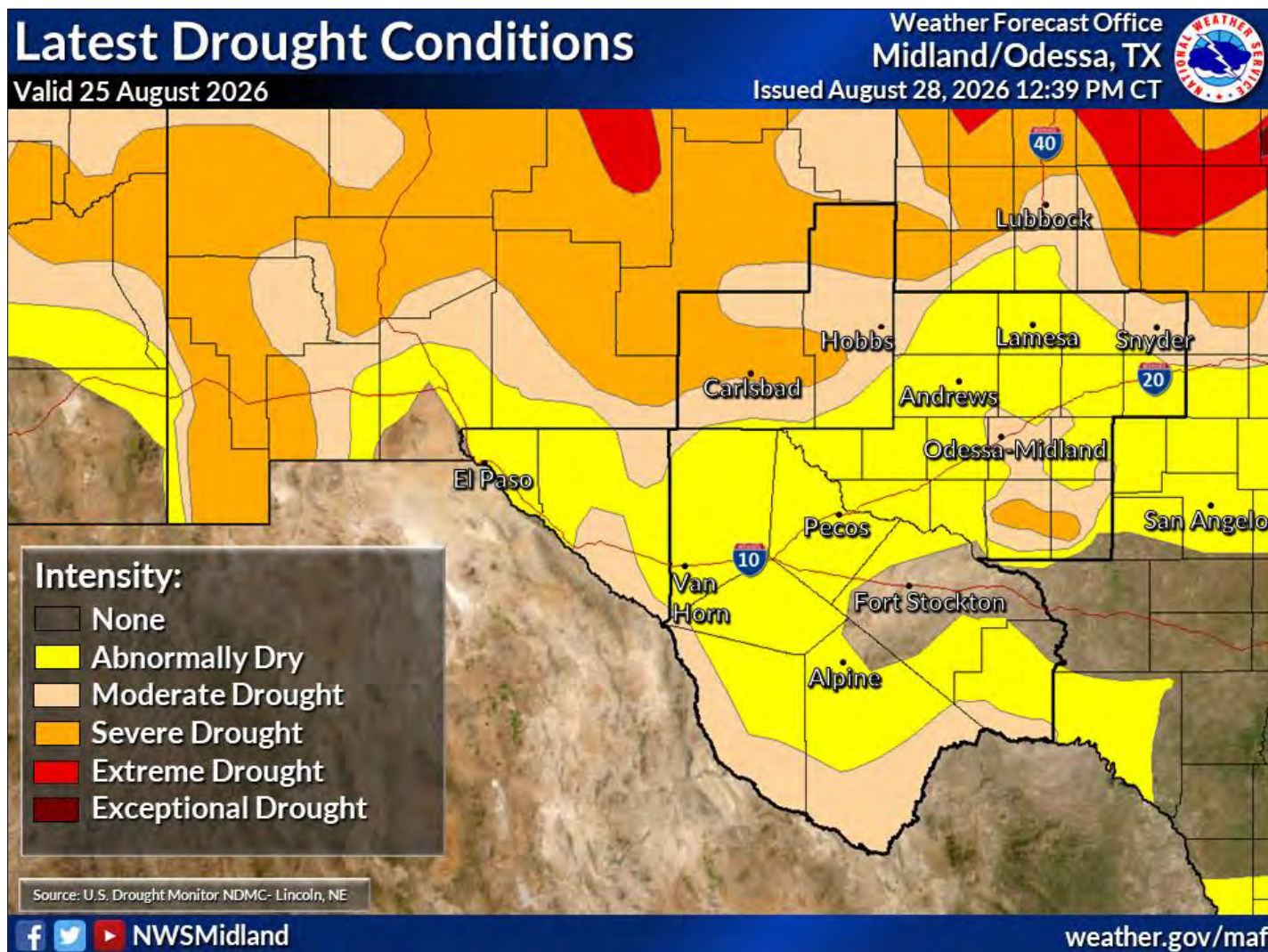
Fig. 3 August Precipitation

Overall, despite a dry August, summer 2026 was beneficial for West Texas and Southeast New Mexico.

As of August 25th, only portions of Southeast New Mexico and a small area of the southern and northeastern Permian Basin were in severe drought. The rest of West Texas and Southeast New Mexico ranged from moderate drought to no drought.

Area reservoirs were at 45.7% of conservation capacity as of September 1st.

West Texas/Southeast N.M. Regional Summary (continued)

Fig. 4 End of Summer Drought Conditions

Wichita Falls Regional Summary

Heat and Drought Ramped Up as Summer Progressed

By Charles Kuster, Meteorologist for the National Severe Storms Laboratory

Summer had two faces in our region this year. June brought us near to slightly above normal precipitation, and there were multiple days with heavy rainfall, including June 6th where multiple CoCoRaHS stations reported over 2" of rain. Temperatures were generally above normal, but relatively close to what is expected for the time of year (Fig. 1). In total, we had 17 dry (all CoCoRaHS stations reported less than 0.05") and 13 wet (at least one CoCoRaHS station reported 0.05" or more) days in June. The heat began to build in July, especially near the end of the month (Fig. 1) and we experienced 25 dry days and 6 wet days during the month. Then August came, and it was the hottest and driest month of the summer by far. Temperatures were well above normal and two daily record high temperatures were set on August 22nd and 24th when temperatures climbed to 109 and 111°F, respectively (Fig. 1). Precipitation was also below normal and we only experienced 4 wet days alongside 27 dry days.

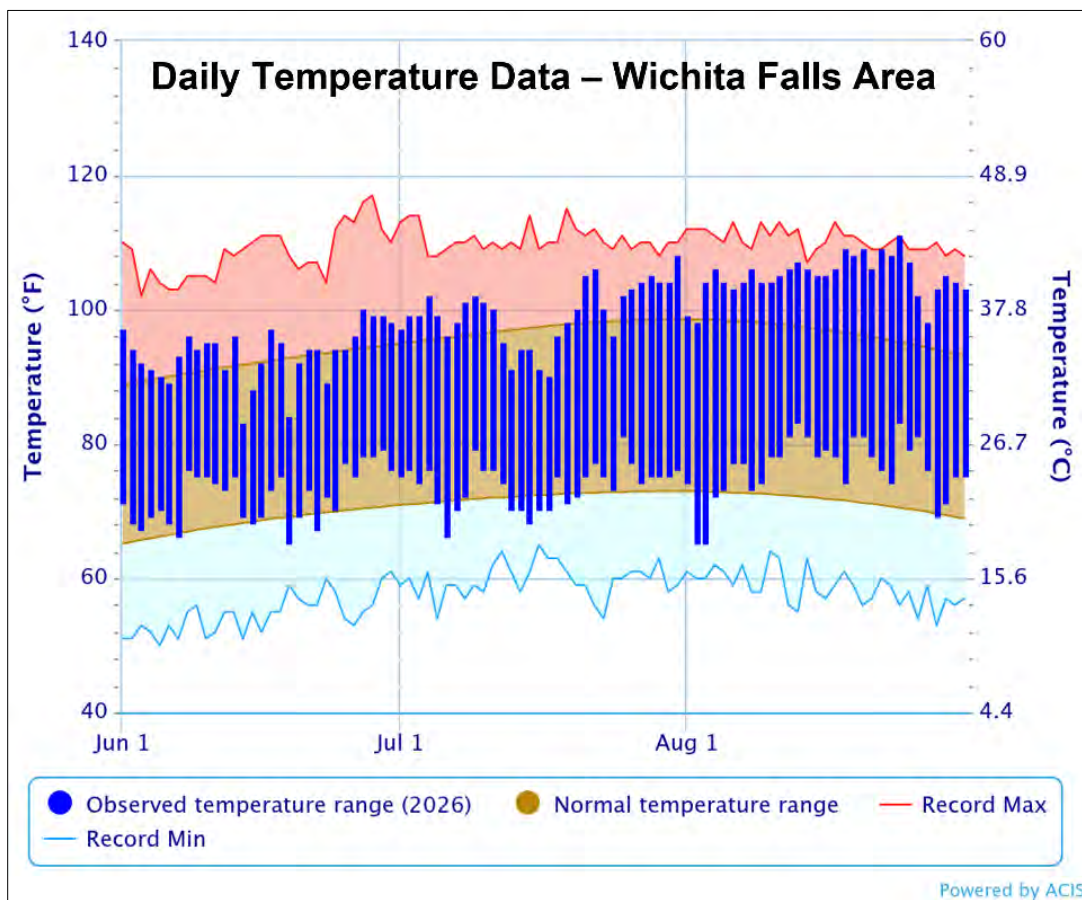


Figure 1. Observed temperatures for Wichita Falls from June 1 through August 31, 2026. The blue bars are the observed high temperature (top of the bar) and low temperature (bottom of the bar). Historical record lows are shown by the blue line, record highs by the red line, and the normal temperature range is shown by the brown shading. When a blue bar touches the red line, a daily record high temperature was set this year. Data available at <https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=oun>.

Wichita Falls Regional Summary (continued)

For the entire summer, our area experienced below normal precipitation and well above normal temperatures (Fig. 2). The very warm temperatures were common across the globe, as August was the warmest month ever recorded in the contiguous United States, as well as globally. In total, our area experienced 69 dry days and 23 wet days this summer. For comparison, the region experienced 58 dry days and 34 wet days last summer. These hot and dry conditions resulted in drought conditions worsening across our entire area, according to the U.S. Drought Monitor (Fig. 3).

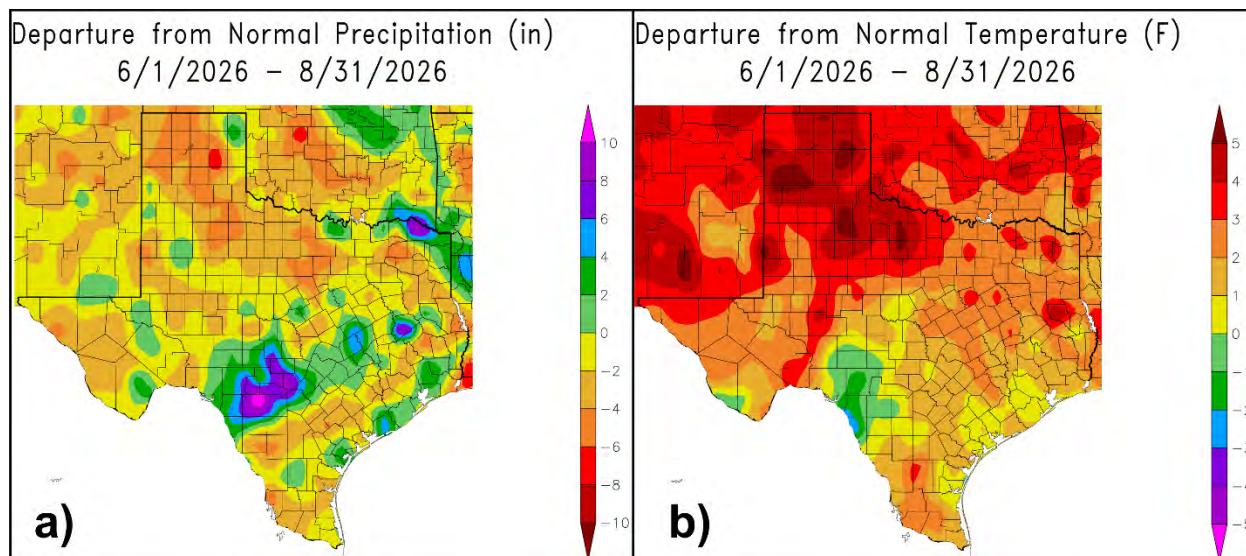


Figure 2. Departure from normal a) precipitation and b) temperature for the beginning of June through the end of August. Warm colors indicate below normal precipitation (a) and above normal temperatures (b), while cool colors indicate above normal precipitation (a) and below normal temperatures (b).

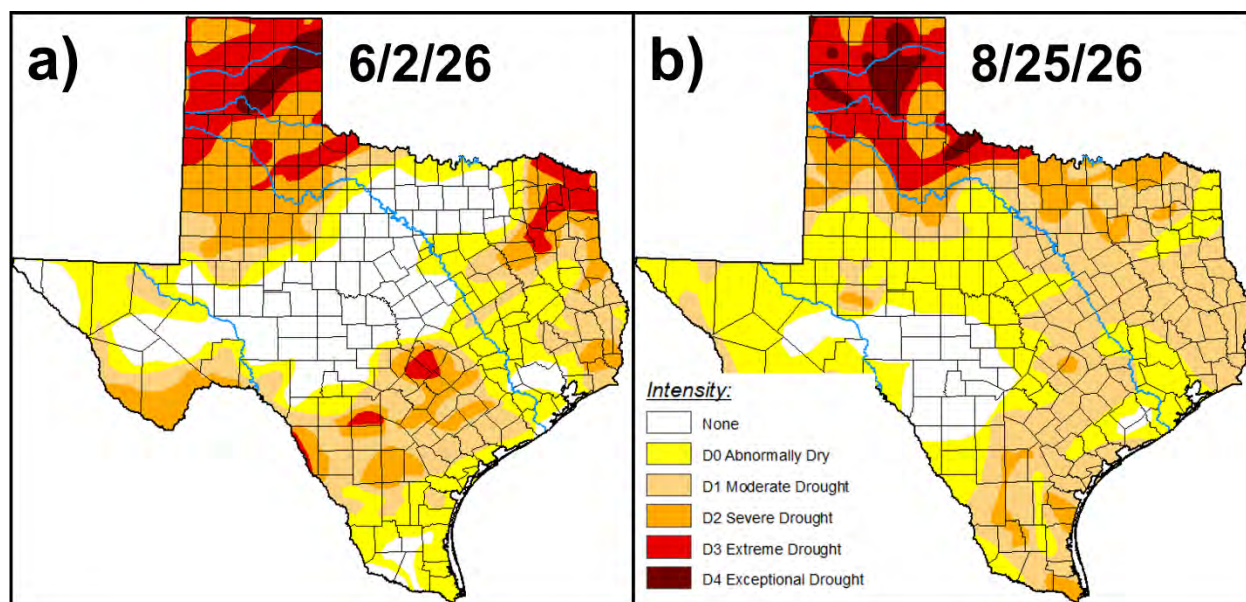


Figure 3. Changes in drought conditions over the summer according to the U.S. Drought Monitor (available at <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu>) for Texas on a) June 2, 2026 and b) August 25, 2026.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary

Summer 2026 Weather Story for the Rio Grande Valley: “A State of Perpetual Drought...”

El Niño Ratchets Up Quickly, and Drought Returns in Force Along with Brutal Heat

By Barry Goldsmith

Warning Coordination Meteorologist
NWS Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley



Above 1a: What a difference a month made. Left: Lush, thick green grasses and brush at the start of June 2026. Right: Rapidly dried short grasses due to the combination of heat, wind, and no rainfall between mid-June and mid-July. Photos taken within a mile of each other in north Brownsville, TX.

Season in a Nutshell

Summer 2026 across the Lower Rio Grande Valley and Deep South Texas ranchlands saw a continuation of wetter than average conditions through mid-June, which, when added onto the wetness of April and May, returned soil moisture values to or above average and completed the necessary relief to grasses, brush, and crops. Unfortunately, the goodness was very short lived: The combination of a rapid-onset El Niño with the persistently negative [Pacific Decadal Oscillation](#) (in its seventh year of such condition) “flipped the switch” on June 17th, from wet to rain-free for most, as well as hot, breezy to windy, and mainly sunny. June 17th was a true harbinger, as heat index, or “feels-like” temperature, shot up to 120 in nearly all of the region, including the typically lower-afternoon-humidity Deep South Texas Brush Country (Zapata, Jim Hogg, northern Starr, and Brooks).

By the first week of August, Severe (level 2 of 4) Drought developed in southwest Cameron County and extreme southeast Hidalgo – locations which were on the wetter side just six weeks earlier. The same rapid-onset El Niño brought very pronounced wind shear and dry air to the Atlantic Ocean/Caribbean Sea’s “Main Development Region”, killing off any threat of a long-track and intense hurricane for the western Caribbean and most of the Gulf. By the end of August, Severe Drought continued to expand across the region, with Moderate (Level 1 of 4) Drought in most other areas. The combination of limited rainfall, searing heat, and frequently gusty winds were the drivers. Three wildfires spread rapidly in the worsening heat and drought which were prominent over locations with heavy fuel loads, courtesy of well above average rainfall in April-June, especially in ranchlands. After a modest, near average start to temperatures in early June, El Niño’s rapid strengthening brought the expected brutal heat to the region; 2026 would rival 2023 and 2019 as one of the hottest summers (June-August) on record, dating back 100 years or more in several locations. For the season, Brownsville (since 1878) had reached 100°F 18 times (second highest on record); Harlingen

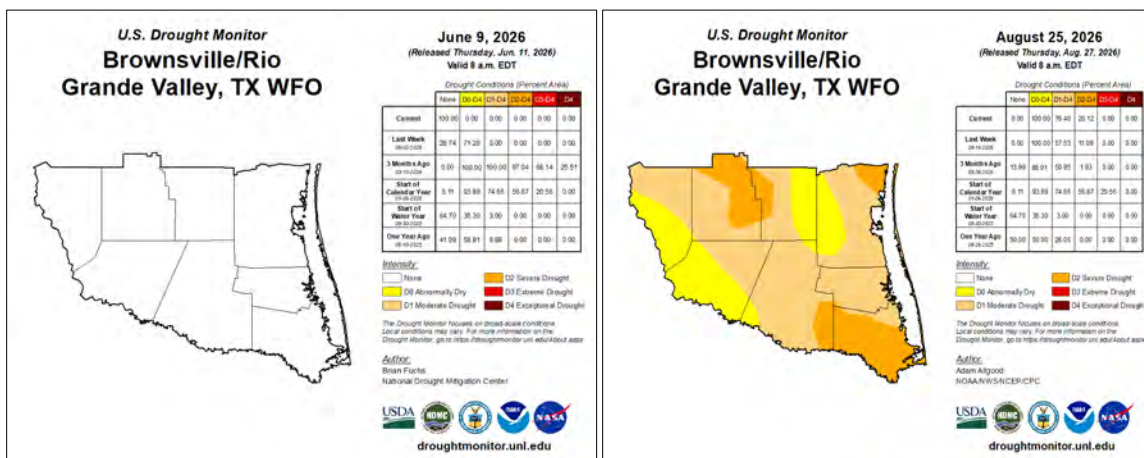
Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

(cooperative, since 1912) reached 15 times (a little above the long-term average), and McAllen reached 67 times (among the top five most since 1941).

While a number of dryland crops, and cattle ranches, were stressed by mid to late August as dryness, searing heat, low humidity, and gusty winds dominated, one crop – cotton (below) did quite nicely. The late spring and early summer rains aided the necessary growth spurts, with the dry and hot July into August a near-perfect situation for full bolls to form across tended fields in the Lower Valley.



Above 1b: Photo of cotton harvesting underway in Cameron County, between Brownsville and San Benito, in late August.



Figures 1b and c. U.S. Drought Monitor maps for the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas ranchlands for June 9 (top, Figure 1b) and August 25 (bottom, Figure 1c) 2026. The summer began moist and green, with no areas in any dryness or drought category. However, by September 1 (not shown), the majority of the region was in Moderate to Severe Drought once again.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

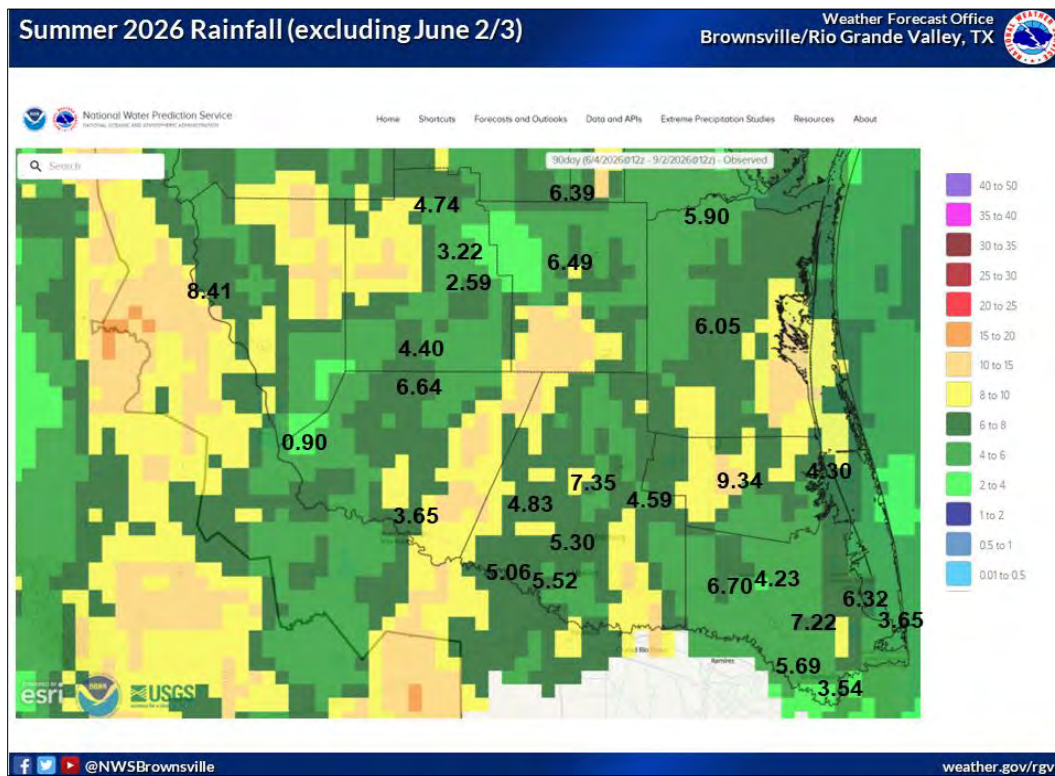


Figure 2. Summer (June-August) rainfall, including annotated observations from CoCoRaHS, NWS Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS), and Texas Mesonet stations, shown.

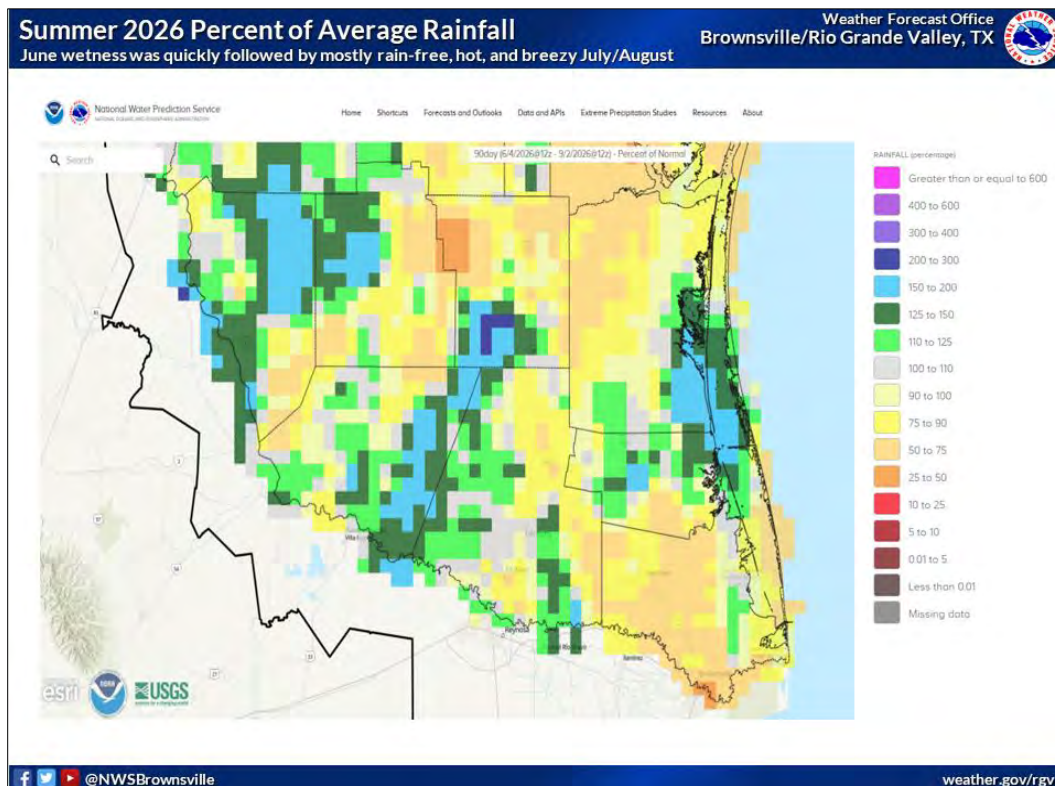


Figure 3. Summer (June-August) percent of average rainfall, for the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas ranch country. A wet June gave way to a dry July and August, with only local heavy rainfall events making a dent. The heavy bands on June 15th/early June 16th in western Hidalgo/eastern Starr and parts of Zapata and Jim Hogg, as well as a stripe near Weslaco and another along the southeast Kenedy County/northeast Willacy County coast, were a distant memory by August 31st. A pocket of very heavy rain on August 2 was sufficient to bring summer percentages to over 200% in southwest Brooks. Otherwise, the dry "tilt" in July and August turned modest wetness into moderate (50% of average) dryness.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

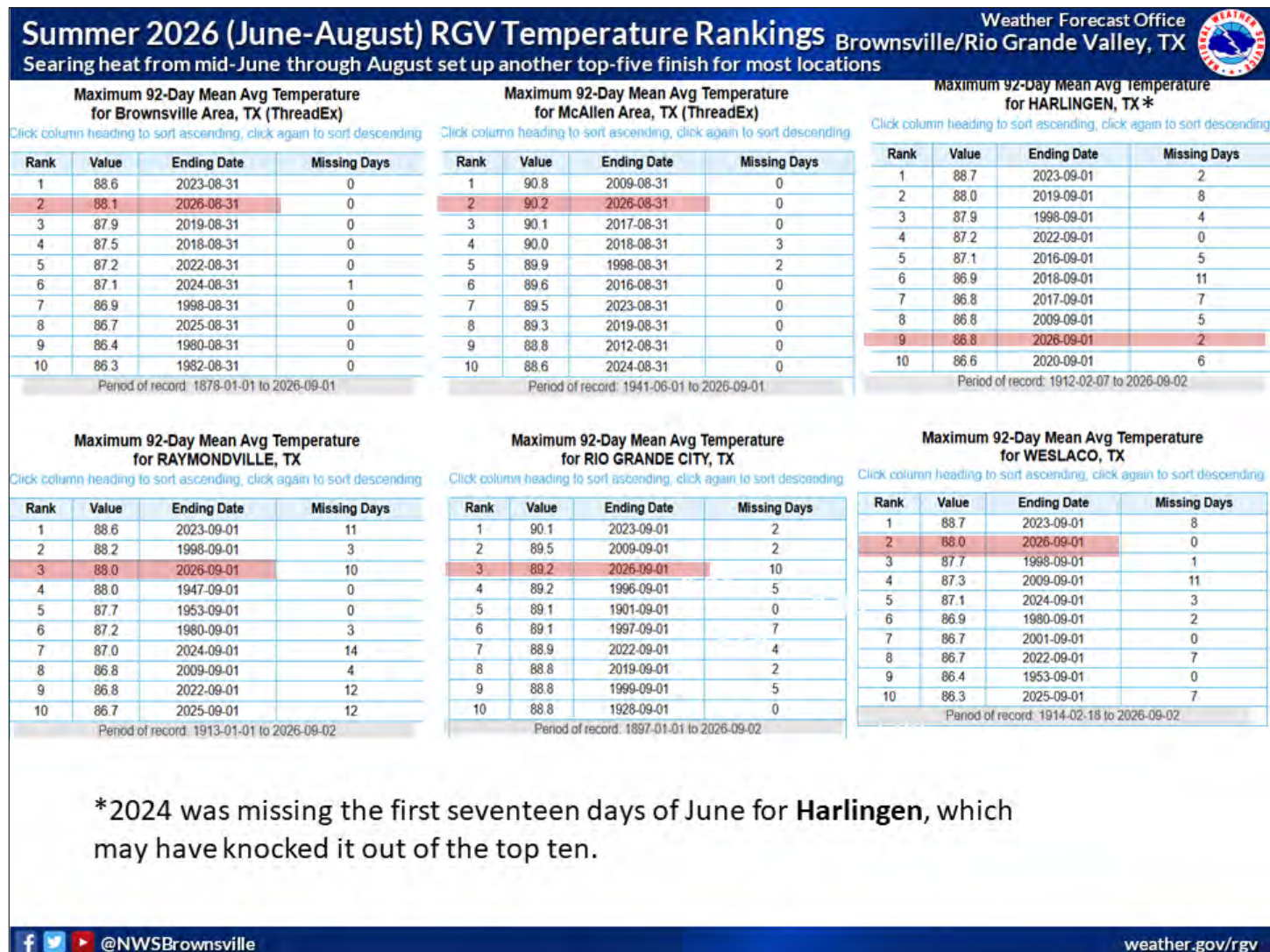


Figure 4. Summer (June-September) temperature rankings. Despite a wet June, temperatures still ranked among the hottest on record; without sufficient rainfall but plenty of heat in July and August. The entire summer ranked among the top-five hottest on record, for the second time since 2023. The searing heat ensured that calendar year 2026 would end up among the top ten warmest on record for yet another year since 2009/2011.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

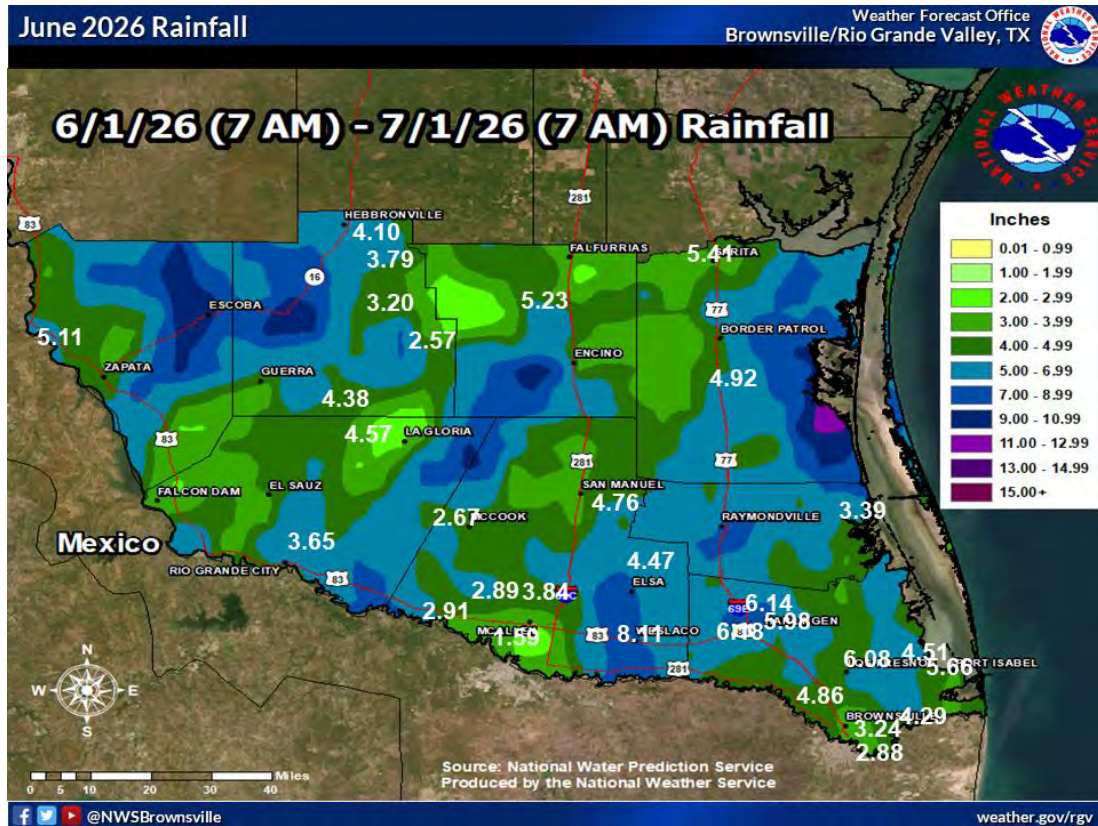


Figure 5. June rainfall for the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas ranch country. Data include annotated observations from CoCoRaHS, NWS Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS), and Texas Mesonet stations.

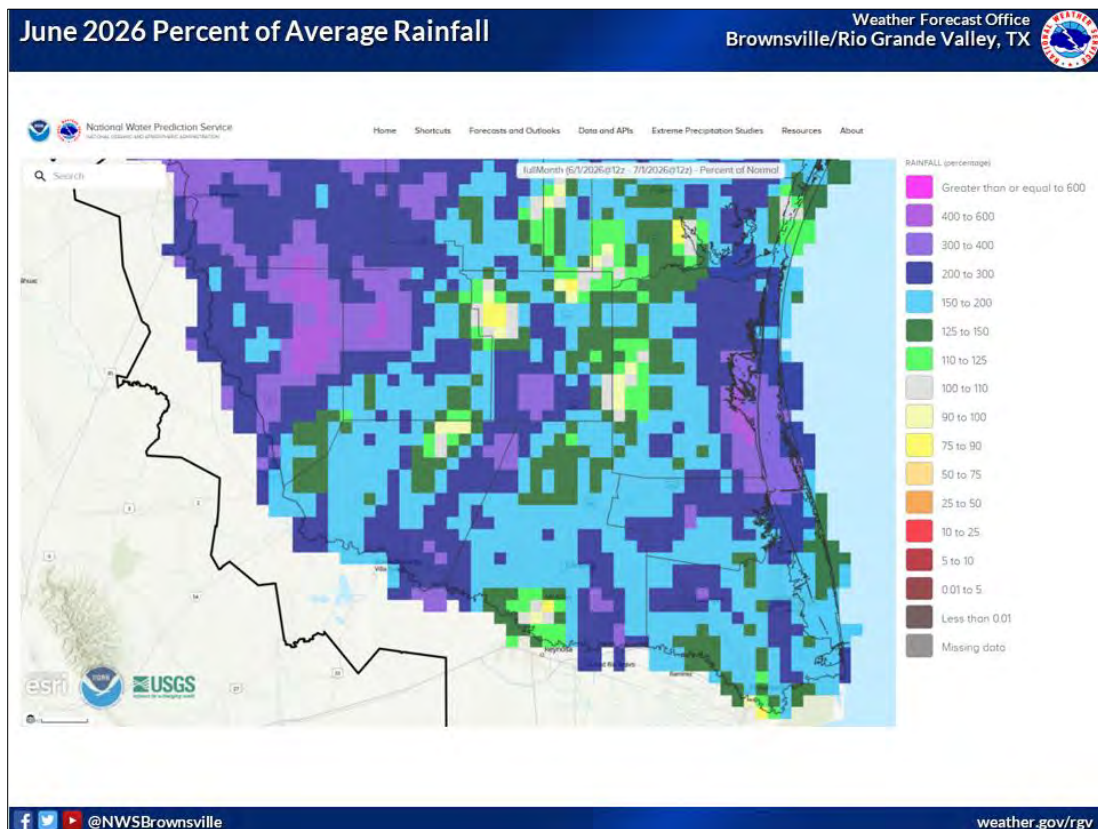


Figure 6. June percentage of rainfall for the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas ranch country. Most areas ended up above to much above average, with “winners” including Zapata and northern Jim Hogg, a stripe from eastern Starr through southwest Brooks, Weslaco to Progreso, and along the Kenedy County coast.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

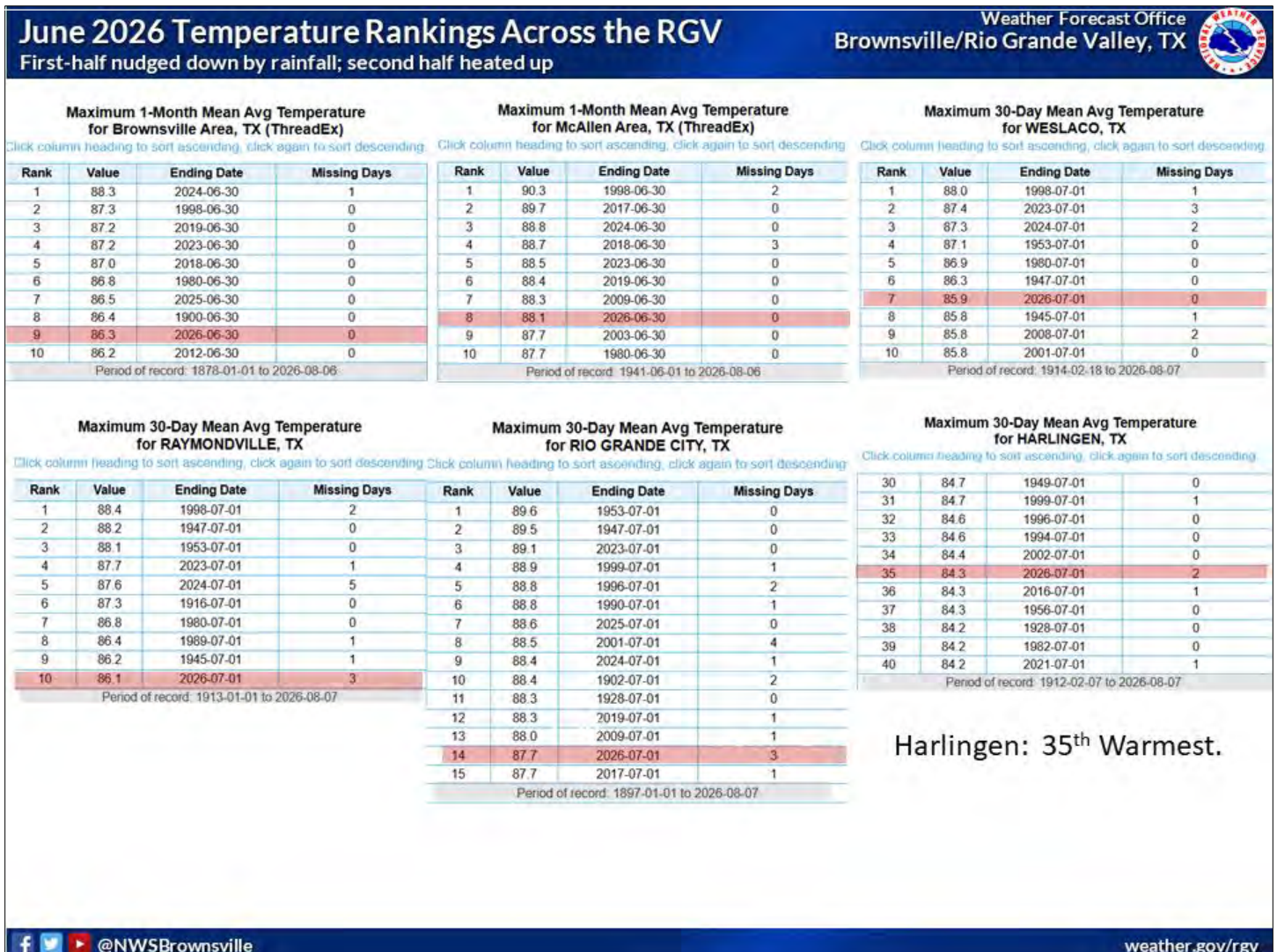


Figure 7. June rankings of average temperatures for selected Lower Rio Grande Valley cities. Top five-to-ten warmth that dominated the first five months of the year persisted through June, even as early-month rainfall helped keep values in check.

June started with a general continuation of occasional wet periods interspersed with average to slightly below average temperatures, as a series of weak upper-level disturbances moved across the region and state from both east and west, providing pockets of mainly sea-breezed induced rainfall – but also at least one Sierra-Madre induced event (June 4-5) that produced decent rainfall along the Rio Grande Plains, which also helped to enhance the sea breeze and create a hyper-local flash flood in west Brownsville on the 5th, where just under 4" (3.61" at a CoCoRaHS location) fell in a little more than an hour during the late afternoon. The upper-level disturbances would dissipate and be replaced with a weak upper-level high pressure ridge mainly from the 8th through the 14th, before the ridge flattened once again as a large-scale upper-level low pressure system formed across the upper Midwest/Great Lakes region and nosed southwest into central and north Texas.

That system allowed a notable (for mid-June) cold front to slide into south Texas, which kicked off widespread heavy rainfall from the middle Rio Grande through south and central Texas on the 14th into early on the 15th. From the morning of the 15th, when a pronounced, thin feeder band of tropical moisture slammed Weslaco with rainfall up to 8", including pockets of 7" in two hours that created a local [high-impact flash flood](#) – to the evening and overnight of the 15th into the 16th, the highest area-wide rainfall of the summer fell [possible graphic from GIS script]. Minor flooding likely occurred over portions of the upper Valley and Brush Country, where pockets of estimated 5" to 7" fell

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

during the period - but the main outcome of the rain was to continue to build soil moisture levels across more of the region.

The remnant upper level low across the Texas coast would help develop a hybrid-type surface low northeast of the region; the leftover upper level energy fused with low level inflow would eventually be sufficient to spin up short-lived Tropical Storm Arthur (June 17-18) along the southeast Texas coast; the heaviest rainfall would ultimately fall in the open northwest Gulf waters and extend into southern Louisiana and Mississippi, well northeast of the center.

On the backside of Arthur, a two-day period of searing heat left the highest area-wide heat index in modern memory during the mid-afternoon of the 18th (Figure 8 or 9) – a harbinger of the then-expected hot and generally dry summer to come. Following the searing heat, a final early-summer upper level disturbance provided one final shot of rain to the region on the 19th and 20th before seasonable heat and dry weather closed out the month.

Rainfall for nearly all areas was above average, with departures of 200-400% across parts of Jim Hogg and Zapata, and a stripe along the Hidalgo/Starr line extending into southwestern Brooks County. Despite the rains, monthly temperatures remained on the warm side compared to the periods of record, with nearly all available locations ending up among the top 10 hottest on record for June.

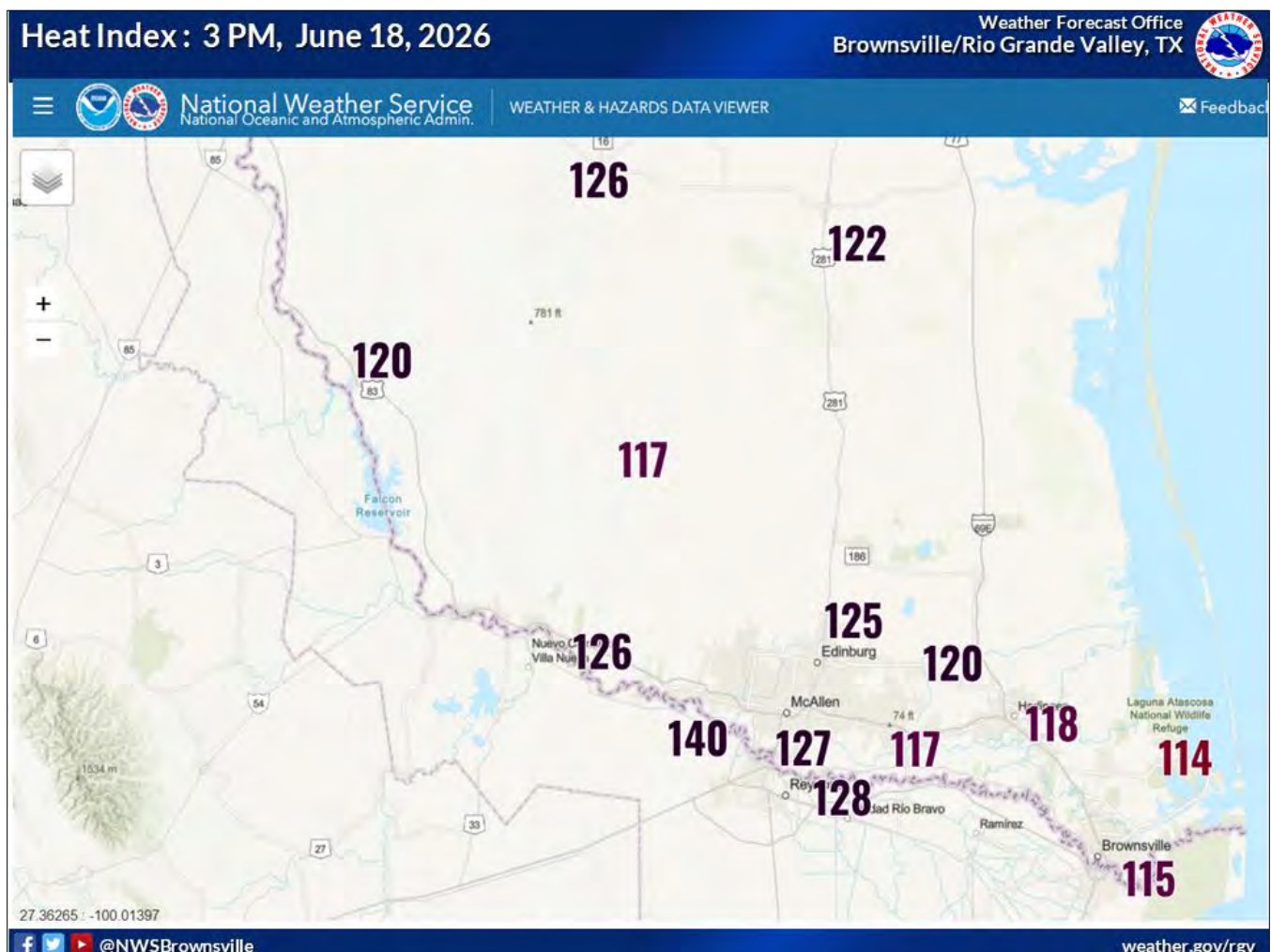


Figure 8: Observed apparent temperature (heat index, or “feels-like” temperature) at 3 PM June 18th, across the Rio Grande Valley/Deep South Texas region. Values above 115°F were observed in all locations except the immediate coast, for more than six hours in most locations – a modern-day record for such swelter in the RGV/Deep S. Texas region.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

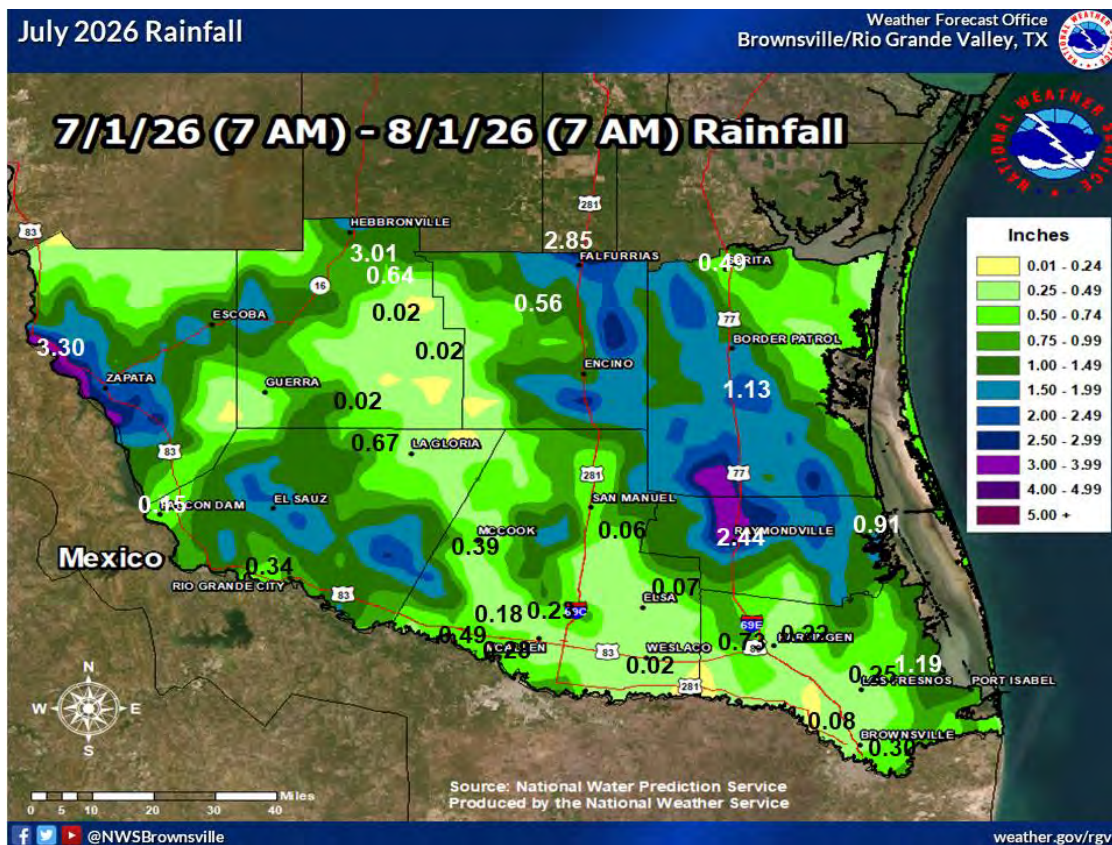


Figure 9. July 2026 rainfall for the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas ranch country, annotated with data from CoCoRaHS, ASOS, and Texas Mesonet locations, among others.

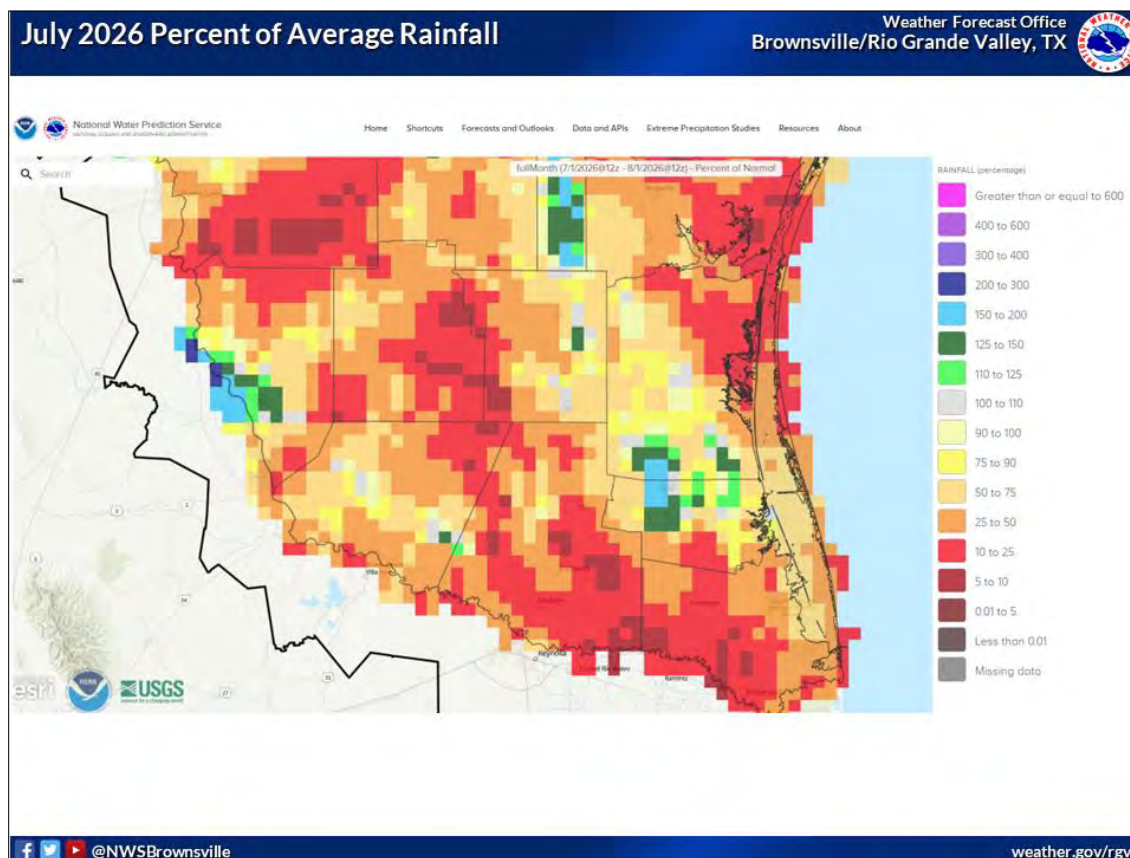


Figure 10. July 2026 percentage of average rainfall for the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas ranch country.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

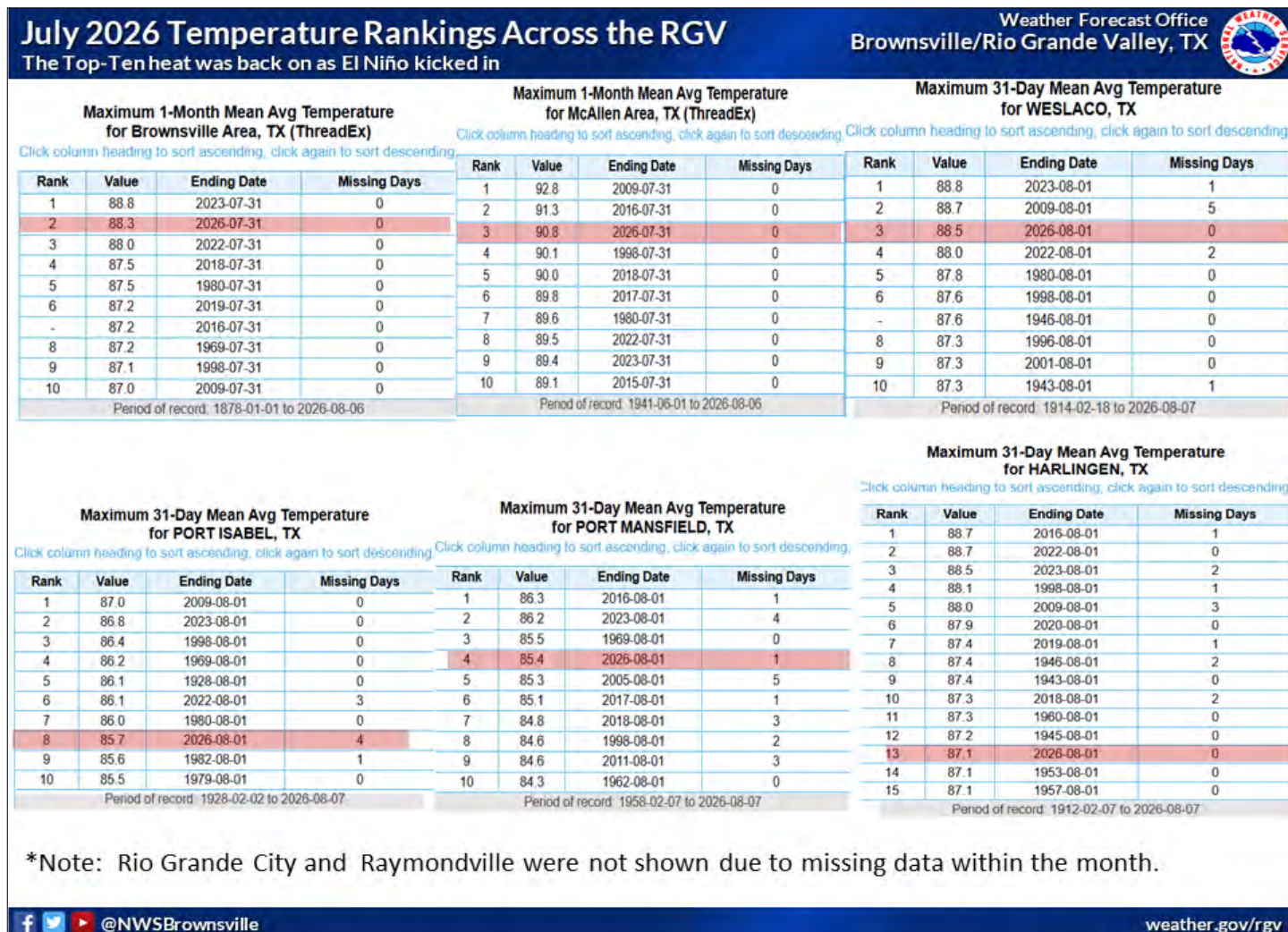


Figure 11. July rankings of average temperatures for selected Lower Rio Grande Valley cities. Top five warmth that dominated the first five months of the year persisted through July, which was nearly as hot as the near-record July of 2023, despite the month not having a period of extreme temperatures.

July: What a difference a month made! After the first two weeks of June featured seasonable temperatures and locally abundant rainfall, the hotter end to June was a harbinger for what July would bring – plenty of heat, peaking during the last third of the month with average high temperatures ranging from the upper 90s mainly east of U.S.77/IH 69E (Brownsville to east of Raymondville toward Laguna Madre) to the century mark west of U.S.77/IH 69E, along with persistent gusty south to southeast winds and plenty of sunshine. Temperatures during this period ran about 3 degrees above the already-hot 1991-2020 30-year average. The heat would rank among the top-five all-time (Figure 11) for most available locations – despite the month not having a distinct extreme temperature period (for example, 5°F or more above average).

Aside from a few pockets of locally heavy rainfall between the 8th and 12th, favoring Willacy and western Kenedy County, as well as another pocket in western Zapata and southern Starr on the 23rd, the region was largely dry – in a month that is among the driest on the calendar. Cameron, much of Hidalgo, western Brooks, most of Jim Hogg, northern Starr, and northern Zapata all saw rainfall percentage of average between 10-25%, with several pockets of 5-10% embedded within. The combination of heat and little to no rainfall restored Abnormal Dryness and even a stripe of Moderate Drought to the region, as short to medium grasses rapidly turned from green to “crispy” brown and some brush began to show stress by the month’s end. By the start of August, Severe Drought (level 2 of 4) would

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

return to southern Cameron and far southeast Hidalgo (Figure 12), courtesy of high evaporation rates that left soil moisture content at only 2% of average in the 1m layer, just below the ground. The rapid onset of moderate to severe drought is an example of “flash” drought from the combination of heat, wind, lack of rainfall, and high evaporation rates.

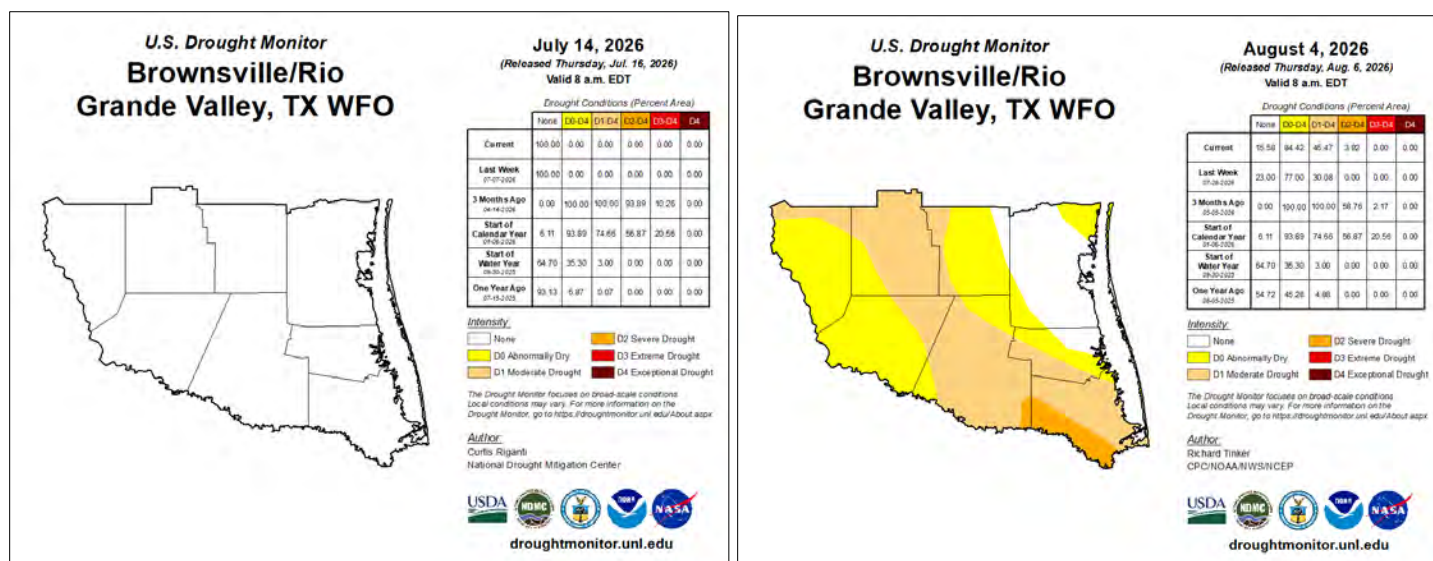


Figure 12: U.S. Drought Monitor maps for the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas ranchlands for July 14 (left) and August 4 (right). In just three weeks, drought/dryness free conditions rapidly changed to 84% of the region in some level of dryness/drought, with 45% in at least a Moderate (level 1) drought.

Two somewhat notable events that provided only modest impact occurred in July. First, a flood “wave” generated by the back edge of torrential, and in some cases record-breaking (for mid-July amounts), rainfall across portions of the Hill Country, Edwards Plateau, and Winter Garden region of south-central Texas, created moderate flooding along the Rio Grande in and just north of Laredo on July 19th, which eventually flowed downstream and dissipated into the Falcon International Reservoir, providing a small but notable boost in water levels (from 18.5% before the wave, to 21.7% after the wave). Second, a dissipating complex of thunderstorms associated with energy pushed out from Tropical Storm Bertha produced a shield of mid and high clouds that lowered daytime temperatures for a single day (July 23) into the upper 80s to lower 90s for most areas – while locations across the Rio Grande Plains/southern Starr County heated up sufficiently to allow scattered thunderstorms to form toward evening, which dropped 1 to 2” of rainfall.

Unfortunately, the brief benefit of the rainfall and the flood wave was erased by heat and high evaporation, as levels at Falcon International Reservoir dipped back toward 20% total capacity in early August.

Where rain was scant, evaporation was high, and wind was frequently gusty during the afternoon, rangeland grasses and brush that had thickened between April and June turned brittle and became ready-to-burn fuel for any wildfires. On July 26th, one such wildfire developed and spread rapidly in western Brooks County. The “Torch Tree” fire eventually reached 365 acres before being fully contained on the 28th.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

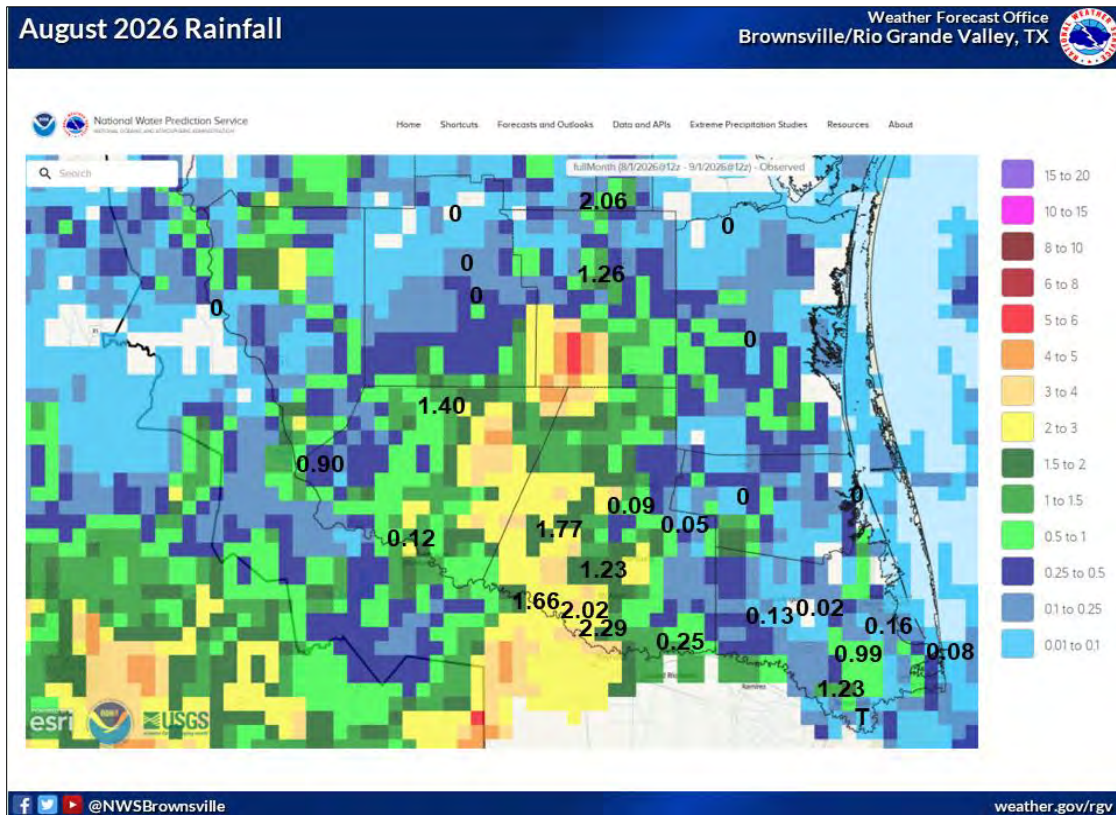


Figure 13. August 2026 rainfall for the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas ranch country, annotated with data from CoCoRaHS, ASOS, and Texas Mesonet locations, among others.

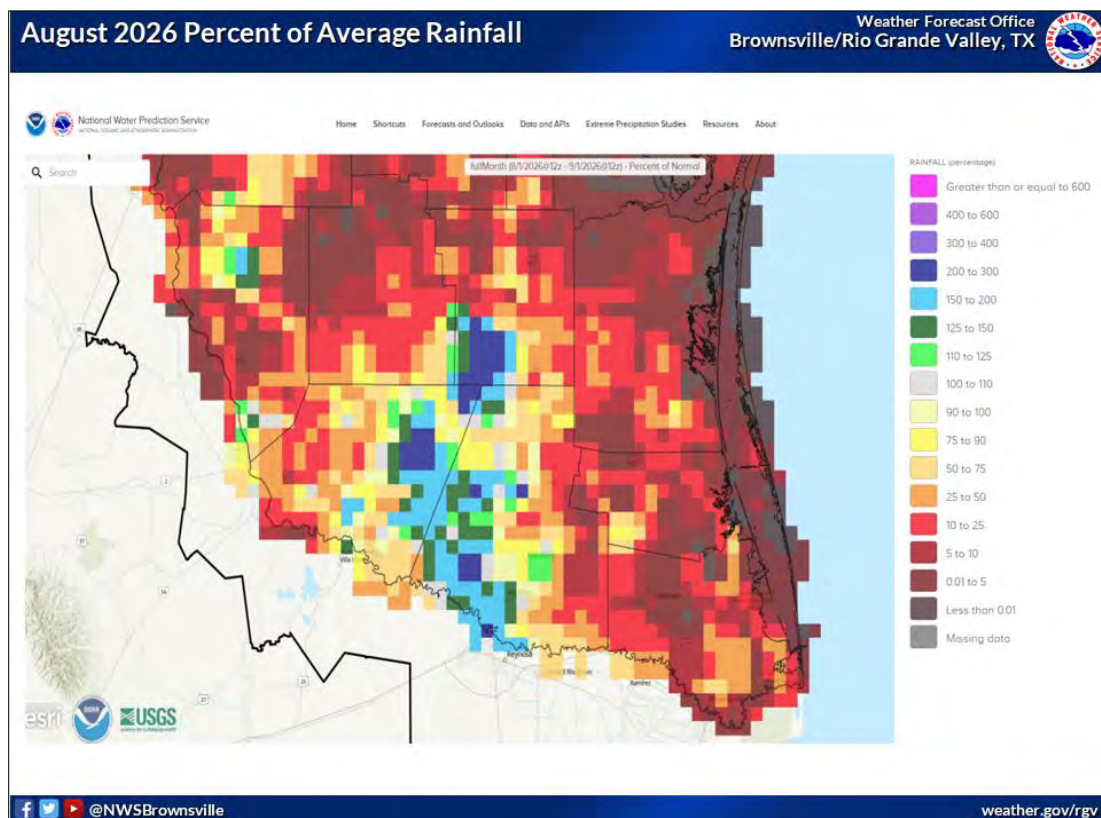


Figure 14. August 2026 percentage of average rainfall for the Lower Rio Grande Valley/Deep S. Texas ranch country. Other than a single-hit event on August 2 in parts of western Hidalgo, eastern Starr, and southwest Brooks, rain was virtually non-existent during a brutally hot month.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

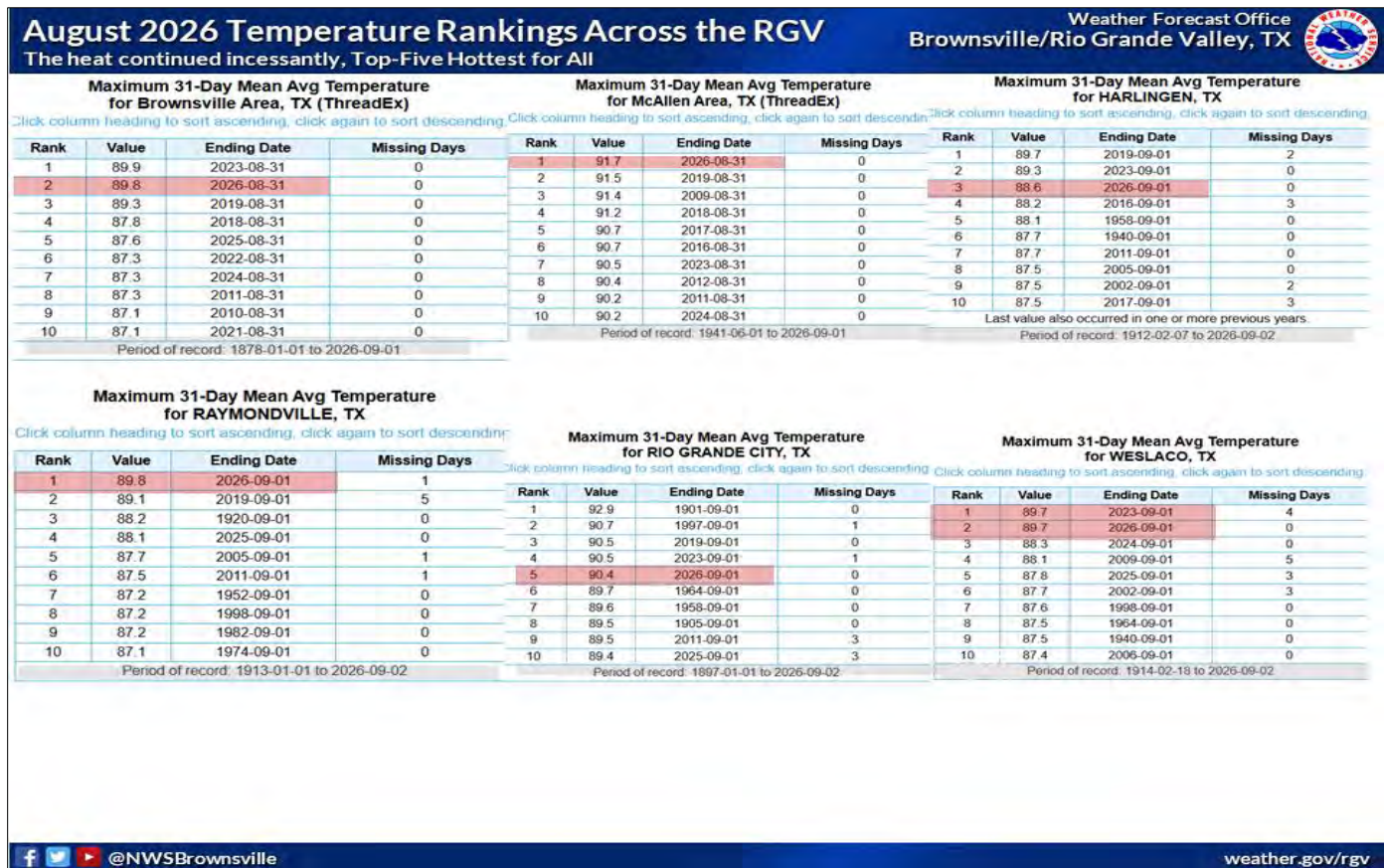


Figure 15. August rankings of average temperatures for selected Lower Rio Grande Valley cities. Top five warmth became top three warmth for most areas, with McAllen, Raymondville, and Weslaco (tie) hitting number 1 and beating out 2019 (McAllen/Raymondville) and tying 2023 (Weslaco).

August maintained July's hot and largely rain-free conditions – a feature of the rapidly developing strong El Niño which traditionally leads to brutally hot and dry conditions through August, and often into September, before wetter conditions typically arrive later in autumn. The entire month of August maintained the generally above average heat (2 to nearly 3°F above the already-hot 1991–2020 thirty-year average), afternoon breezes, and persistent evaporation to worsen drought conditions in many areas as the flash drought continued to develop and expand. Monthly temperatures ranked at or near the hottest on record (Figure 15), with McAllen edging past 2019 and 2009 (still the hottest July/August on record) into the top spot. One brief exception was during the afternoon and early evening of August 2, when the remnants of a weak front combined with very hot and humid air to trigger intense, but relatively short-lived, thunderstorms from southwest Brooks through western Hidalgo County. Bias-corrected radar estimates of 2 to 4" were noted in these areas, with 2" in McAllen and CoCoRaHS reports between 1.3" and 1.88" in the Mission/McAllen metro. Gusty winds between 57 and 62 mph surged across the metro, knocking down tree limbs and a few power lines/poles, and briefly knocking out power to more than 25,000 customers in Hidalgo County.

Other than the noted rain event on August 2nd, few- and far-between sea breeze days created isolated, hyper-localized downpours that did little to quell the worsening drought. Those same drying conditions maintained the flash drought that began in mid to late July. Unfortunately, brittle and high grass/brush in the ranchlands was tinder for a rapidly developing/spreading wildfire in southwest Kenedy on the 29th through the 31st (containment day); more than 2,000 acres burned for the second time since March in the county.

Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

Reservoir Response

After rising a bit into early June, conservation levels at Falcon leveled off and began falling slowly into mid-July at Falcon International Reservoir, while values at Amistad maintained steady – though near-record low levels (around 18.5%) – during this period. Though the Atlantic Hurricane Season through September 1 proved “deader than a doornail” for tropical rainfall, a window for rain opened up between July 11 and 18 – the result of a weak cold front hooking up with a somewhat strong (for July) upper level disturbance that formed over west Texas on the 14th/15th and remained in place through the 18th. Torrential rains of more than 20” fell across portions of the Edwards Plateau and Winter Garden region, with other rainfall it 10-15” across the Pecos/Devil’s River runoff region – and some of the Mexican tributaries. These rains helped finally move Amistad back above 20% capacity in late July, and a flood wave generated by the rains along the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass and Del Rio helped raise Falcon above 20% capacity in late July.

For Falcon, the benefit by late July would be quickly lost – from a combination of necessary releases to help agricultural needs at the end of the 2026 spring/summer growing season, and very high evaporation rates – courtesy of near record heat, low/very low humidity, wind, and full sunshine. Levels that rose above 21% conservation capacity dropped to 18.4% in early September. Amistad, with a deeper pool and routine (small) releases, maintained percentages just above 24% into early September.

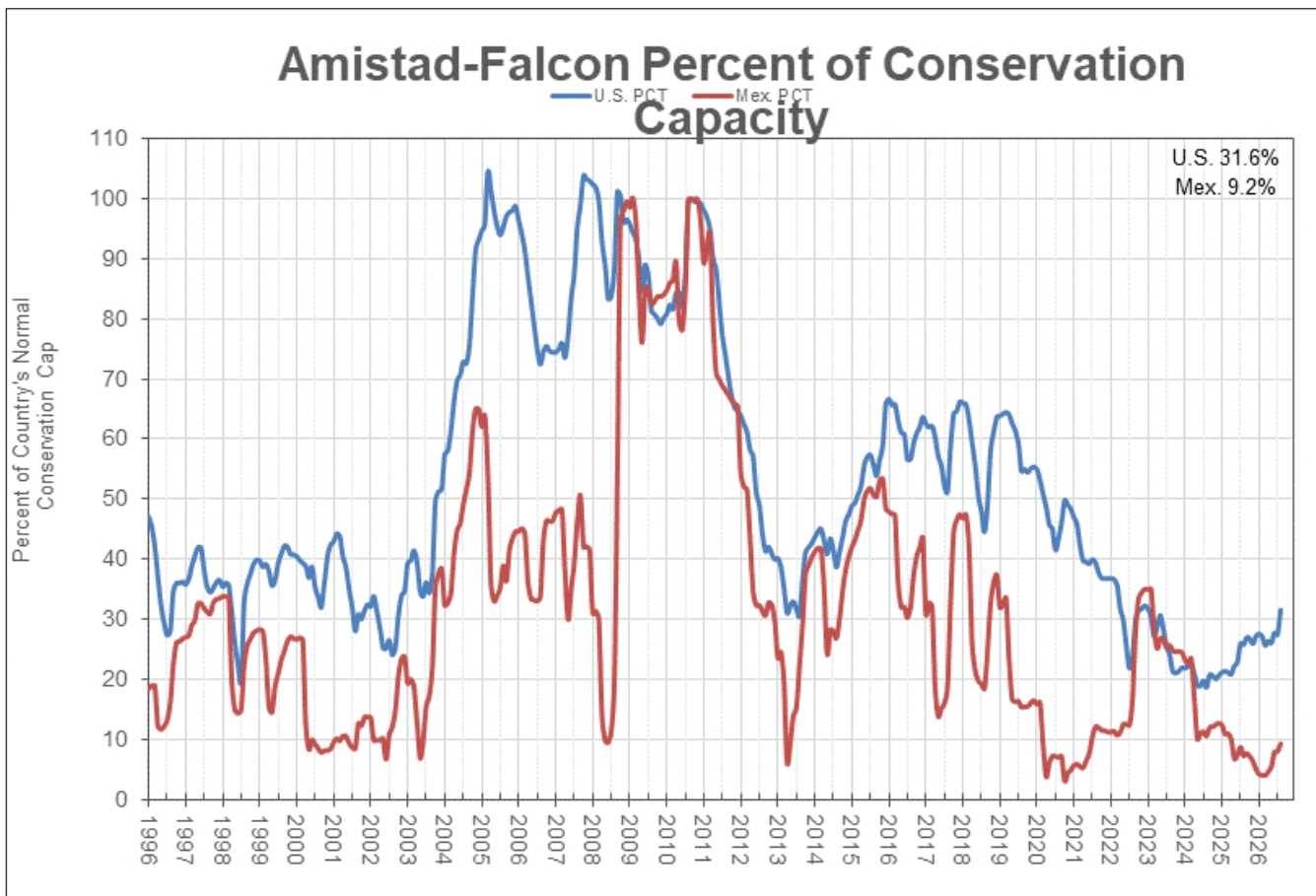


Figure 16. Amistad minus Falcon International Reservoir Percent of Conservation Capacity, 1996 through present (end of August 2026).

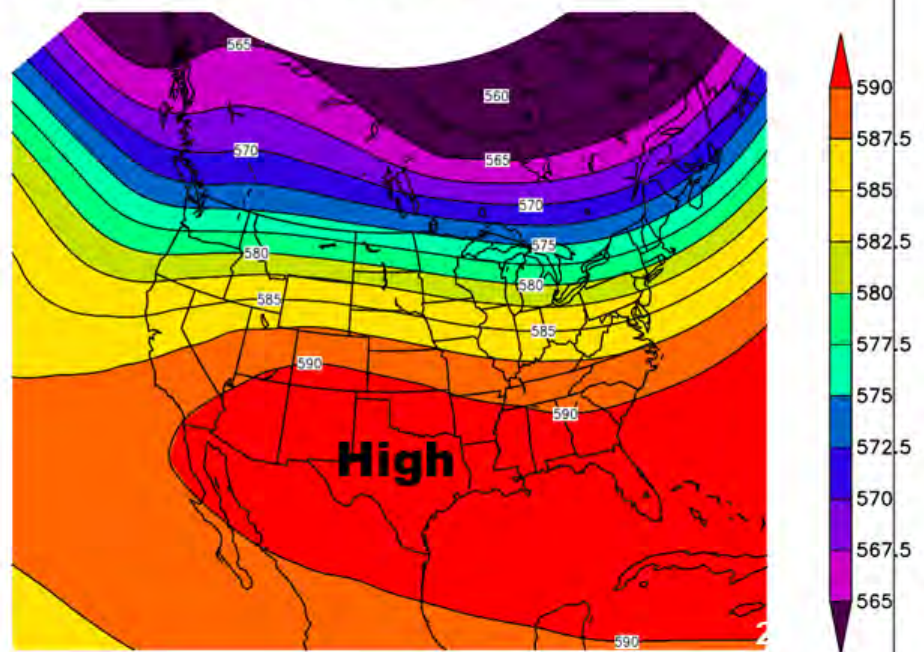
Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Summary (continued)

Summer 2026: Heat Dome Took Over Texas and the RGV

Weather Forecast Office
Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley, TX

After a few weak upper level disturbances, including one that aided Arthur in mid June, a broad ridge of high pressure covered much of the southwest U.S., leading to the brutal heat and generally dry weather in summer 2026

June-August Steering Pattern (~18,000 feet)



500mb GEOPOTENTIAL HEIGHTS (dam) 93-DAY MEAN FOR:
Mon JUN 01 2026 - Tue SEP 01 2026
NCEP OPERATIONAL DATASET

Figure 17. June-August 2026 average steering pattern, at around 18 thousand feet above ground level, across the United States.

East Texas Regional Summary

Fairly Active Summer Weather

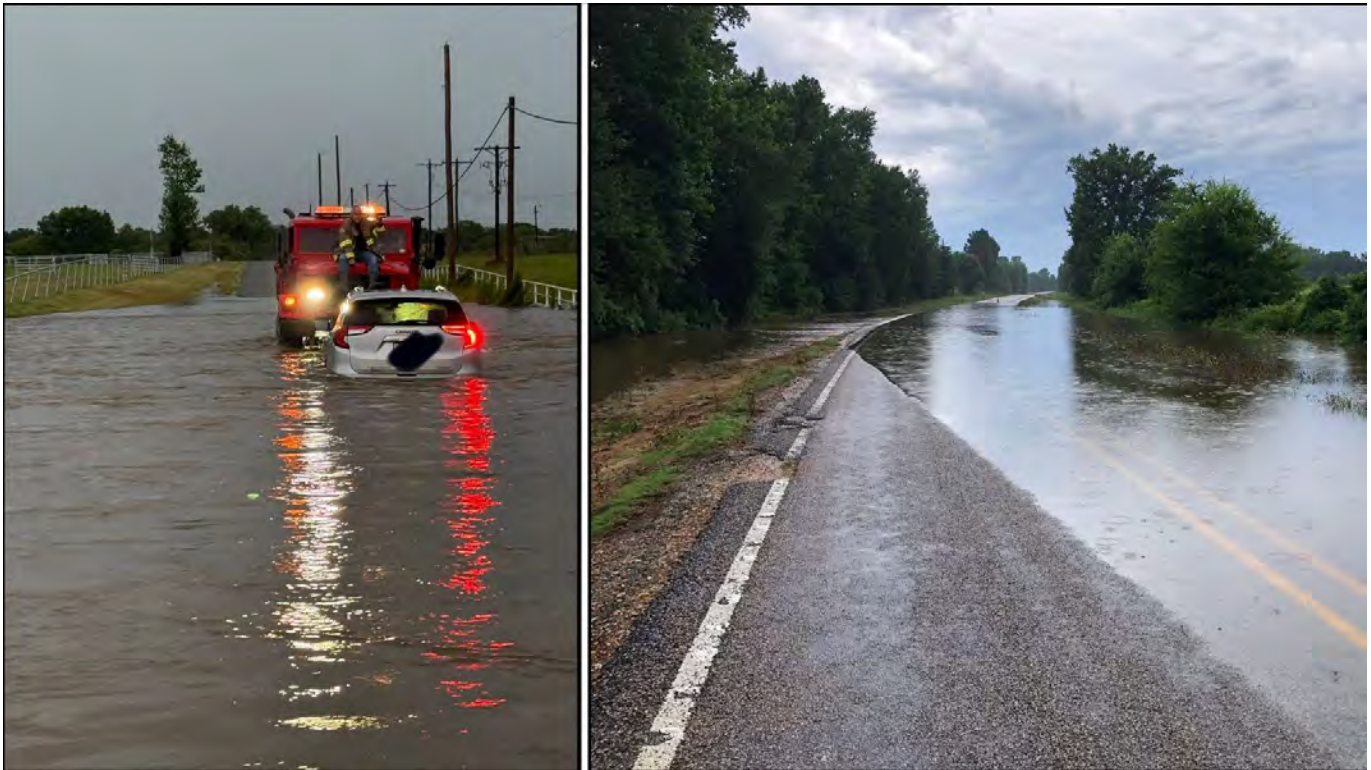
By: Davyon Hill (Lead Meteorologist/National Weather Service-Shreveport)

A fairly active weather pattern unfolded for the first month of summer 2026, as several weather systems brought rainfall across the region during the first two-thirds of the month. Unfortunately, severe weather accompanied these systems, with numerous reports of thunderstorm winds causing downed trees on the 2nd, 7th, and 23rd of the month. Flash flooding was also reported on the 15th, 19th, and 23rd, as frontal boundaries stalled across the region. A couple of CoCoRaHS sites in Harrison County reported between 7" to 8" of rainfall on the 15th, which resulted in significant widespread flooding in the city of Marshall. Widespread flooding was reported throughout Red River, Bowie and Cass counties, as another 7" to 8" of rainfall was reported on the 23rd at sites in Cass and Bowie counties. This active pattern eventually settled down, as there was little to no rainfall reported during the last week of the month.



Fig.1: June 15th Flooding in Marshall, TX (Harrison County)
(Photo Courtesy of Ashli Dansby of KMHT Media)

East Texas Regional Summary (continued)

**Fig.2: June 23rd Flooding**

Left: County Road 4252 near De Kalb (Bowie County) – (Photo Courtesy of De Kalb Volunteer Fire Dept.)

Right: FM Road 1487 near Cuthand Community (Red River County) - (Photo Courtesy of Stanley Jessee)

The active weather pattern returned for the first week of July, as a series of disturbances brought showers and thunderstorms to portions of the region. Unfortunately, more downed trees, hail, and flash flooding accompanied these storms on the 5th, 6th, and 7th. The wind damage reports were more widespread across the region, but the majority of the hail and flash flooding reports came from within a 30-mile radius of the Tyler metro area. More widespread showers and thunderstorms move across East Texas during the middle of the month, which produced a handful of flooding reports in Harrison and Smith counties. Otherwise, mostly dry conditions settled across the region for the last two weeks of the month, along with daily afternoon high temperatures in the upper 90s to lower 100s. This caused abnormally dry to moderate drought conditions to develop across the region.

East Texas Regional Summary (continued)



Fig.3: Hail Events in July

Left: July 6th San Springs/Mineola (Wood County) - (Photo Courtesy of Jessica Bass Christian)
Right: July 7th Lindale (Smith County) - (Photo Courtesy of Jason Gregory)

Upper-level ridging became a mainstay during the month of August, which resulted in dry conditions, along with numerous days of triple digit temperatures. Outside of the 7th & 8th of the month, many of our CoCoRaHS sites reported little to no rainfall. In fact, the majority of the East Texas CoCoRaHS sites reported less than 1" of rainfall for the entire month. As a result, most of the East Texas counties enacted Burn Bans, as moderate to severe Flash Drought spread across the region.

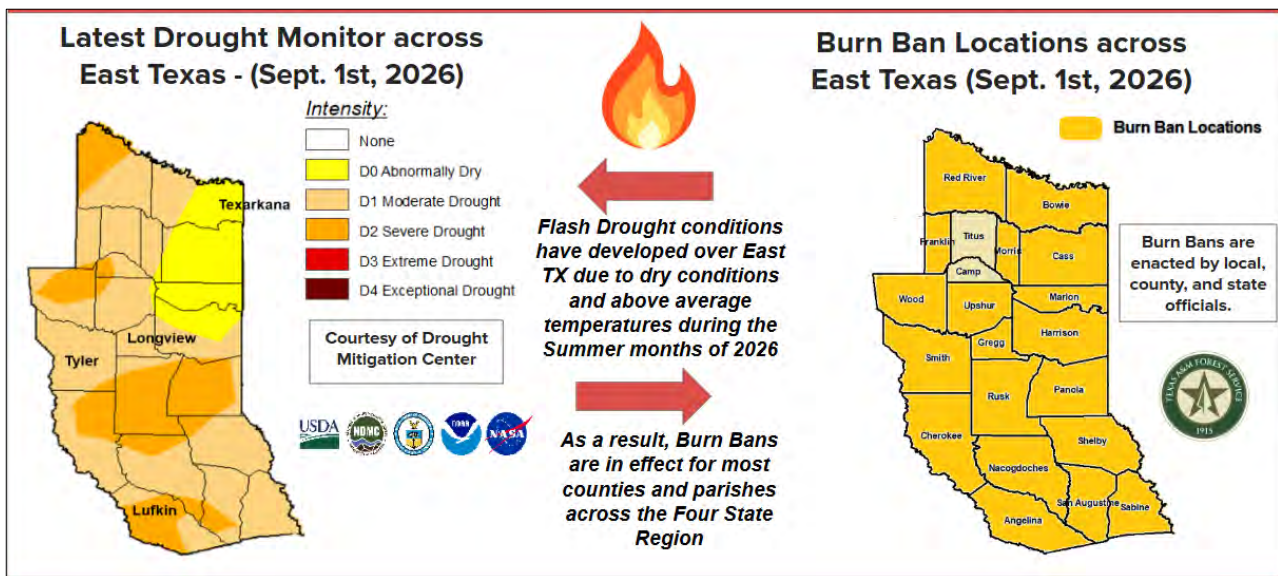


Fig.4: Drought Monitor & Burn Ban Map
September 1st, 2026

Far West Texas Regional Summary

Monsoon Season Finishes Below Normal for Majority of West Texas

By: Connor Dennhardt, Lead Meteorologist - National Weather Service El Paso

The summer season accounts for over half of the annual precipitation for far west Texas on average. The North American Monsoon runs from June 15 through September 30, providing more consistent sources of moisture and thunderstorm chances for the El Paso region. This season was a mix of both favorable weather patterns for rain and extended dry spells, resulting in a mixed bag of rainfall totals. For the majority of the season, high pressure remained fixed over the south-central United States, allowing for weak flow out of the south and moisture tap from the Gulf of California. Due to the close proximity of the upper high, deeper moisture was often present further west over Arizona and western New Mexico, with storm chances for far west Texas typically more isolated. Hit-and-miss thunderstorm behavior led to a few locations of heavy rain, but an overall below normal precipitation season for El Paso and Hudspeth Counties. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, moderate (D1) drought status was re-introduced to El Paso and Hudspeth Counties in August because of this summer's rain shortage.

The summer climate average precipitation for El Paso, TX is **3.98"**. This season's recorded rainfall of **3.09"** finished **75%** of normal. CoCoRaHS reports in the area varied greatly, but generally finished with 90-day totals ranging from **2.00-4.50"**. Areas directly under stronger storms during the season were able to finish at or above normal, in particular portions of east El Paso (Loop 375/Montana vicinity) and the Vinton/Canutillo areas in northwest El Paso. Most of central and downtown El Paso finished below normal.



Figure 1: A wall of dust crosses the US/Mexico border into El Paso, TX on August 11, 2026. This was one of multiple dust storms affecting far west Texas during the 2026 monsoon. Image courtesy CBS4 Local.

Far West Texas Regional Summary (continued)

The summer started off very active during the first two weeks of June. Scattered thunderstorms resulting in widespread rains on June 3. Observers in west El Paso County recorded daily totals of **0.75-1.25"**, nearly the average total for the entire month. June 14 was another active day, with observers in southeast El Paso and the Lower Valley reporting **1.25-1.75"**. This resulted in flash flooding for much of east El Paso. Storms were weaker, less frequent, and more isolated in nature the rest of the month. Total rainfall amounts ranged from **1.00-2.50"**, at or above normal for most observers and east El Paso finishing with the heaviest amounts.

July began a stretch of below normal precipitation that never really ended. Storms were weaker and more isolated in coverage this month, affecting El Paso on the neighborhood-level in scope. Portions of east El Paso again got some rain on July 5th with weak thunderstorms. CoCoRaHS observers reported **0.25-0.75"**. West El Paso got in on some action on July 12th, with observers reporting **0.10-0.20"**. Several days in mid-July resulted in traces or measurable rain **<0.10"** across the county. Monthly totals ranged from **0.30-0.80"**, all well below the July average of **1.58"**.

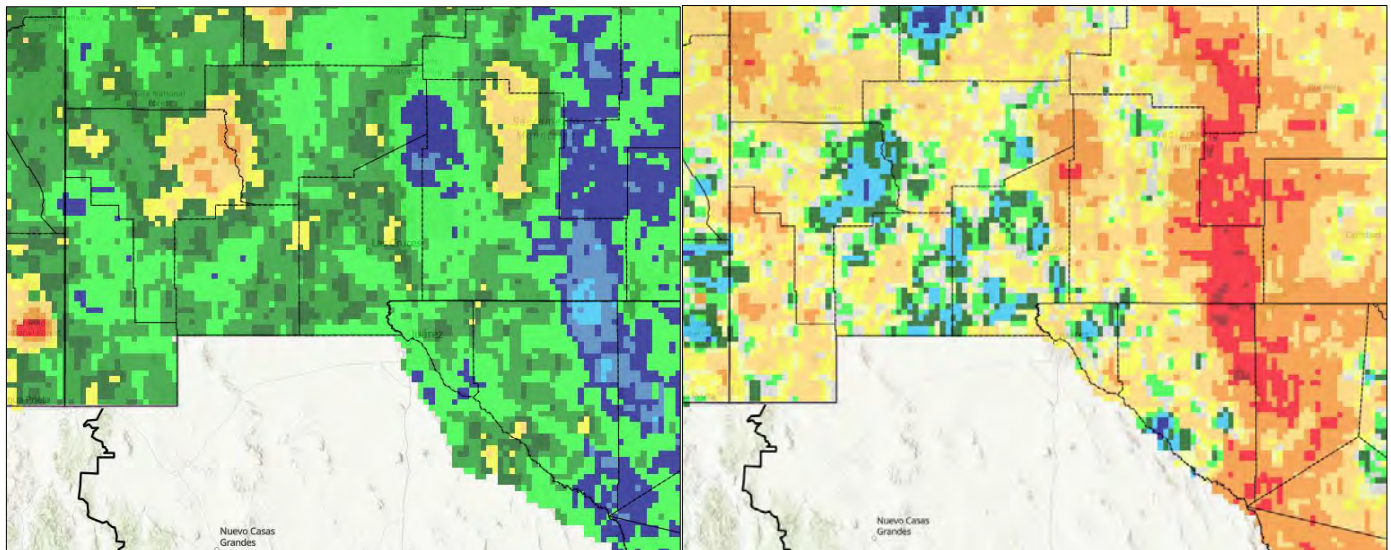


Figure 2: 90-Day Total Precipitation and Percent of Normal for southern New Mexico and far West Texas.

The main headline for August was how abnormally hot it was in El Paso. The city reached 100 degrees or warmer for 20 days, tying the monthly record. This was the 6th hottest August on record for El Paso. High pressure over the Southern Rockies kept moisture fairly marginal, with thunderstorm coverage very spotty and isolated throughout the month. The best days of rain for most of the county occurred on August 7th and 16th, with observers reporting **0.15-0.25"** both days. Areas near Montana Ave in east El Paso ended up being a "bullseye" of above normal precipitation. Monthly totals of nearly **2.00-2.50"** stood in vast contrast to the rest of the Rio Grande Valley, which ranged from **0.75-1.50"** for August.

Far West Texas Regional Summary (continued)

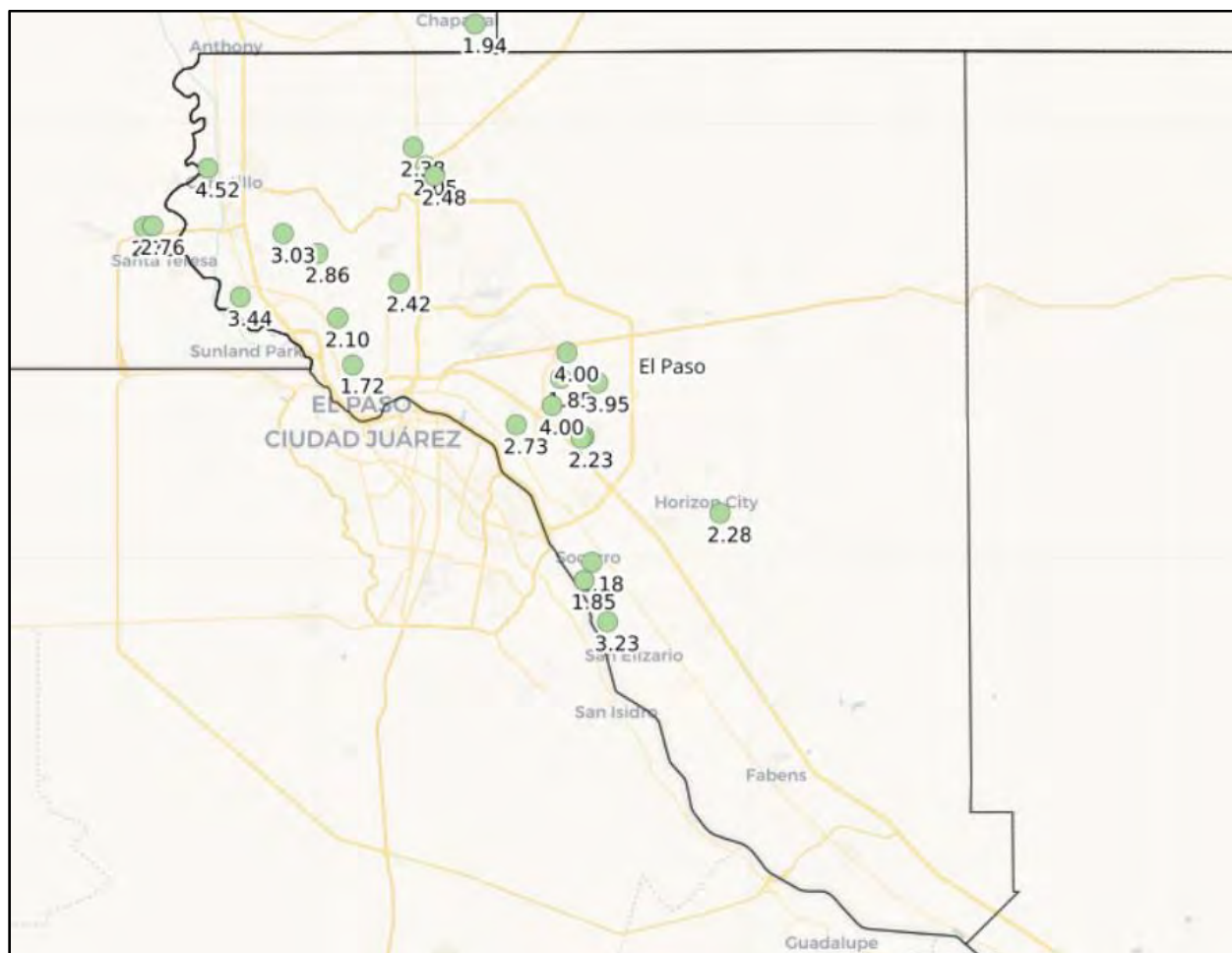


Figure 3: Jun-Aug 2026 totals for observers in El Paso and Hudspeth Counties. Most observers finished below normal, but a few sites finished above normal due to localized heavy rain.

This summer was the 5th hottest on record for El Paso, the fifth-straight summer of above normal temperatures. An average high temperature of **99.3 degrees** and **52 triple-digit highs** were recorded. The hottest day of the year occurred on July 31st, with a high temperature of **108 degrees** in El Paso. Drought conditions worsened this season, with the U.S. Drought Monitor reintroducing Abnormally Dry (D0) to Moderate Drought (D1) to El Paso and Hudspeth Counties.

The summer season featured **34 active observers** in El Paso County, and **2** in Hudspeth County. This monsoon season garnered a total of **1,760 daily reports** submitted, along with **45 multi-day reports**. 22% of these daily reports were measurable precipitation, which means observers are still doing a great job of reporting zeroes. Thanks to everyone who reports every single day! No Significant Weather Reports were submitted this season. An observer in Southeast El Paso did submit a Condition Monitoring Report in mid-August. Thanks again to all our local observers who participated in the 2026 summer season!

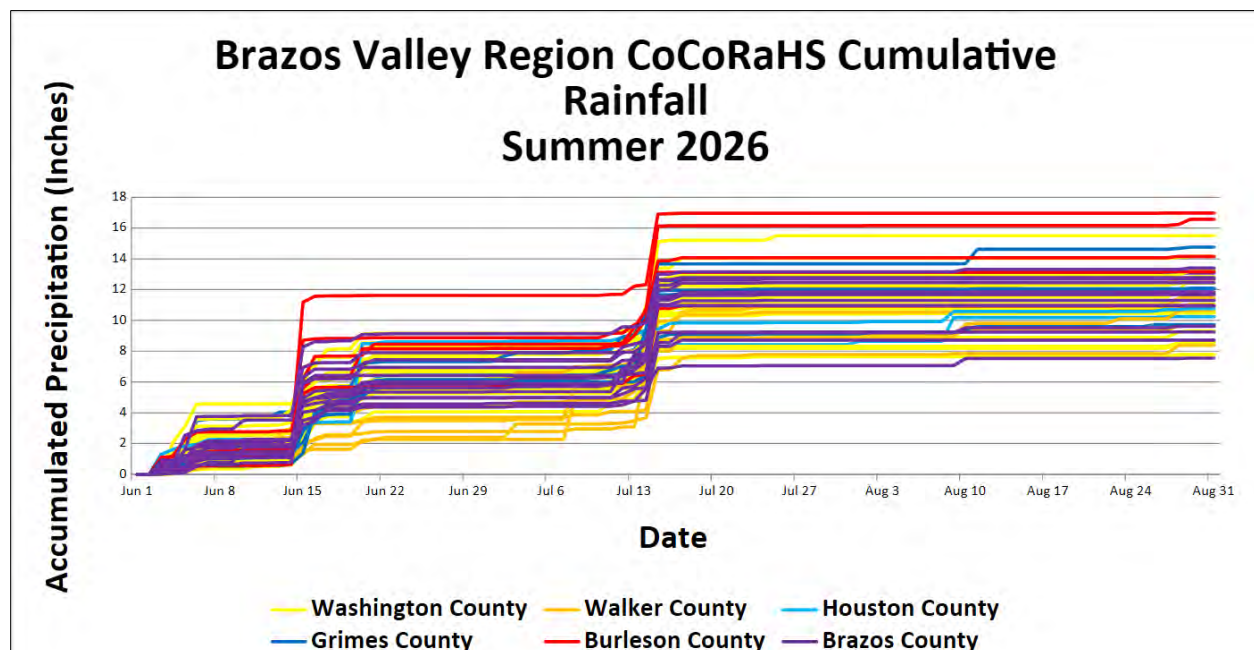
Brazos Valley Regional Summary

Precipitation Summary for the Brazos Valley Bryan-College Station / Brazos Valley Region, Texas

Nathaniel Hammons, Texas A&M University, Office of the State Climatologist of Texas

Summary:

From June 1st through August 31st, the Brazos Valley region experienced long periods of little rainfall punctuated by two major rainfall events. After the light showers in the first half of June, a large precipitation event during June 14-15th led to a sharp rise in accumulated rainfall for the Brazos Valley Region. Burleson County received the heaviest rainfall (around 9 inches). After this mid-month spike in precipitation, rainfall tapered off. Some counties received little rain for around three weeks. The second major spike in rainfall during the summer occurred around July 14-15th with some counties receiving over eight inches of rain. The rest of the month was relatively dry with occasional, small rainfall events across the valley. Overall, Burleson and Grimes counties received the most precipitation while Walker County was the driest.



Observer Statistics:

A total of 51 CoCoRaHS stations across Brazos Valley provided usable precipitation data for the summer 2026 season. Forty-four stations reported with no missing days over the three-month period. Of the remaining 7 stations, 2 missed 9 days or fewer, and the other 5 stations missed from 33 up to 77 days.

Season Statistics:

Wettest Day: 9.02", June 15th, Burleson County

Wettest Seasonal Total: 16.98", Burleson County

Driest Seasonal Total: 7.55", Brazos County

Soggy Socks Award (Longest wet spell): 9 days, June 3rd – June 11th, Washington County

Dusty Soles Award (Longest dry spell): 47 days, July 16th – August 31st, Washington County

West Central Texas Summary

Rising Waters and Endless Heat: Recapping the Wild Weather of Summer 2026 across West Central Texas

By Joel Dunn – Senior Service Hydrologist, NWS WFO, San Angelo, TX

June 2026

June across West Central Texas presented a dramatic transition from heavy spring downpours to summer heat. Overall, the month averaged warmer than normal across the region, with mean temperatures finishing 2-3°F above seasonal normals. However, precipitation totals varied wildly across West Central Texas, as can be seen in the below image depicting the Precipitation Departure from Normal for the month of June.

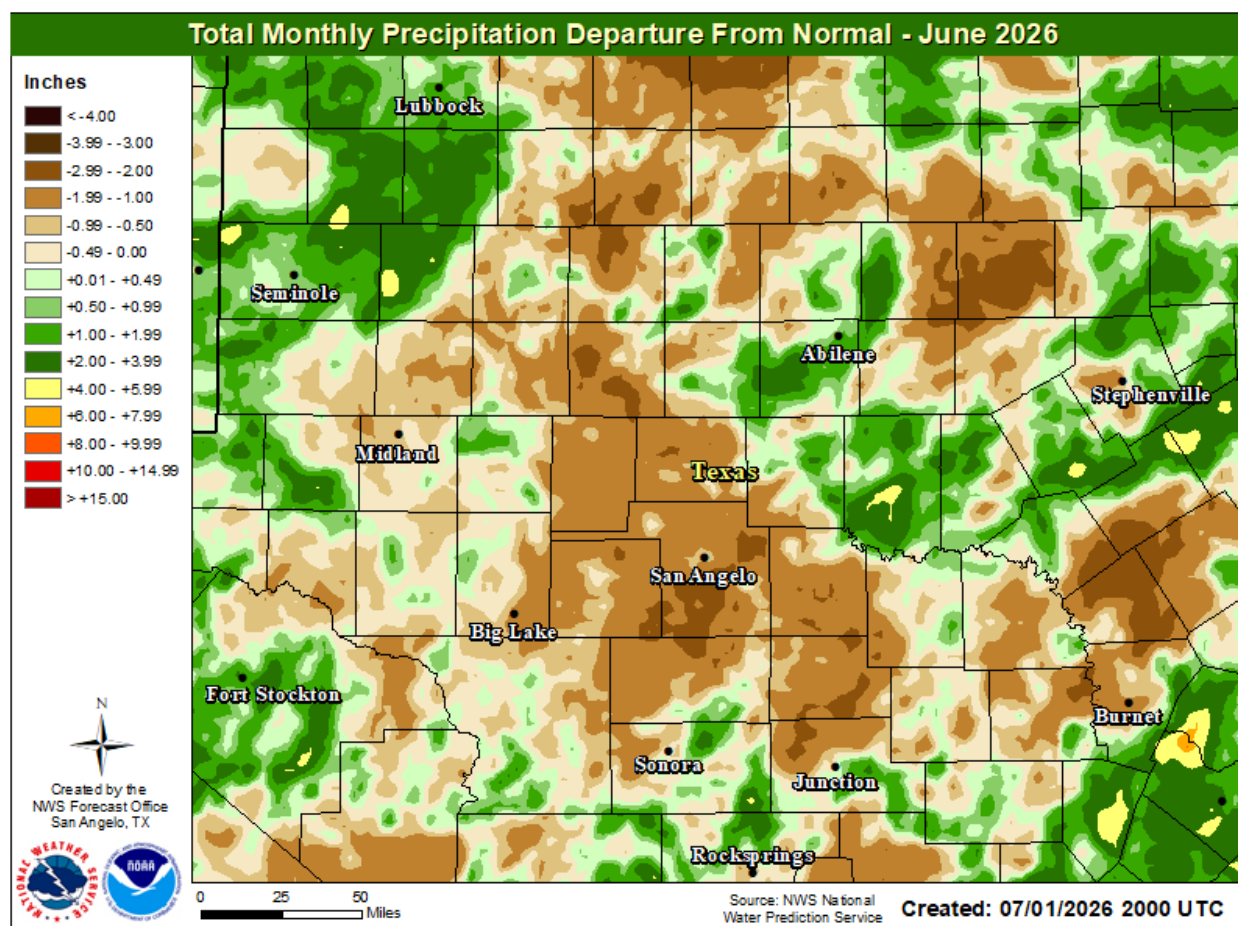


Image 1 - June Precipitation Departure from Normal

The month opened with a relatively mild, humid summertime setup, but weather conditions quickly turned active. An upper-level low-pressure system moving out of New Mexico triggered widespread, slow-moving thunderstorms across the Big Country. Estimated rainfall rates exceeding 1- 2 inches per hour prompted Flash Flood Warnings for Taylor County, where Abilene received a major 24-hour total of 3.95" (June 5-6).

West Central Texas Summary (continued)

A short period of lower rain chances followed, but rich tropical moisture evaporating off the recent rainfall pushed morning humidity values into oppressive territory. By mid-June, a slow-moving cold front stalled over the region, dropping afternoon highs into the low-to-mid 80s. The front triggered another round of slow-moving thunderstorms across the southern half of the area, prompting a Flood Watch for the Concho Valley, and Heartland.

The brief cool-down was immediately replaced by a dangerous heat wave. High humidity paired with climbing temperatures lead to Heat Advisories across all of West Central Texas, as heat index values ranged between 105°F and 112°F—with a Mesonet site northwest of San Angelo reporting a staggering 115°F heat index. The heat reached its peak on June 18, prompting an upgrade to an Extreme Heat Warning. San Angelo officially set a daily high-temperature record of 110°F, while Abilene peaked at 105°F and Junction reached 102°F.

As the intense heat peaked on the evening of June 18, severe thunderstorms developed along the lingering airmass boundary. Severe Thunderstorm Warnings were issued for Taylor and Runnels counties. On the heels of the severe weather, a strong upper-level ridge solidified its control over the state. This pattern shut off precipitation completely and locked in triple-digit heat for the remainder of the month. Heat Advisories were extended through Father's Day and the summer solstice as afternoon high temperatures consistently spanned 94°F to 101°F across West Central Texas.

	Average Temperature	Normal Temperature	Departure from Normal
Abilene	83.7°	81.1°	2.6°
San Angelo	83.6°	82.2°	1.4°
Junction	82.4°	81.1°	1.3°

Table 1 - Average temperature for June compares to normal

By the end of June, the final ten days had passed without a single drop of measurable rain at any of the three major recording stations. Although Abilene closed out the month with an above-normal precipitation total of 4.38" due to its heavy early-June precipitation, San Angelo finished severely dry with just 0.34". The entire region entered July under an entrenched summer ridge, setting the stage for hot, dry weather heading into the Independence Day weekend.

	Observed Precipitation	Normal June Precipitation	Departure from Normal
Abilene	4.38"	3.44"	0.94"
San Angelo	0.34"	2.31"	-1.97"
Junction	2.32"	2.83"	-0.51"

Table 2 – Observed precipitation and how it compares to normal

West Central Texas Summary (continued)

July 2026

Across West Central Texas, the weather presented a dramatic contrast, shifting from severe weather events early in the month to a catastrophic multi-day flood disaster, before settling into persistent summer heat. While total monthly rain amounts varied widely across the region, leaving northern areas relatively average and southern corridors inundated, extreme weather impacts dominated the headline news throughout the month.

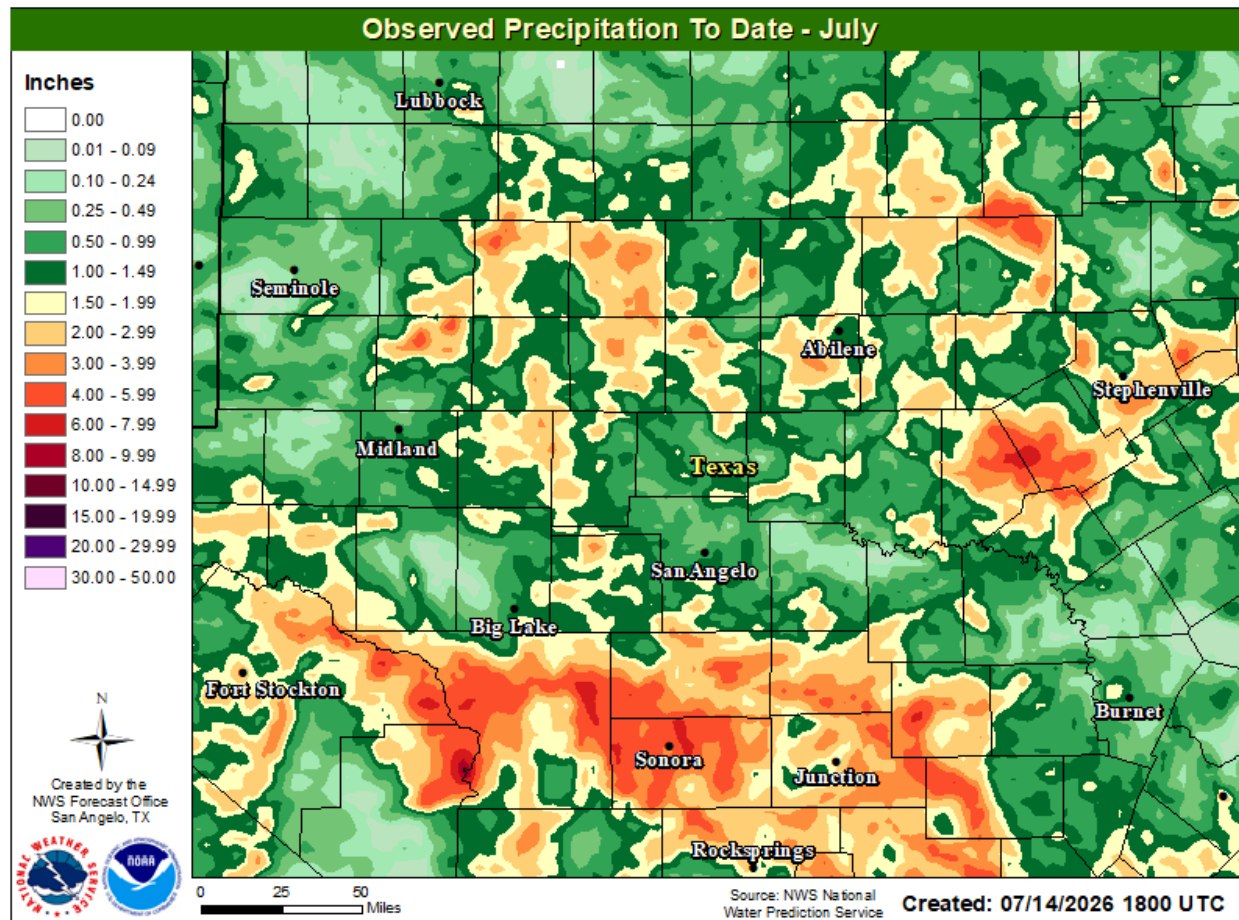


Image 2 - Observed July Precipitation

The month began under hot, typical summer conditions, but volatile severe weather quickly disrupted the region on July 5. Severe thunderstorms developing in the Big Country organized into a powerful convective system that pushed a dangerous gust front south into the Concho Valley. Wind gusts up to 65 mph hit Fort Chadbourne, and the resulting outflow generated blinding, near-zero visibility dust storms across San Angelo and surrounding areas. The NWS issued a rare Dust Storm Warning along with Severe Thunderstorm Watches highlighting threats of 75 mph winds and 2-inch hail.

West Central Texas Summary (continued)

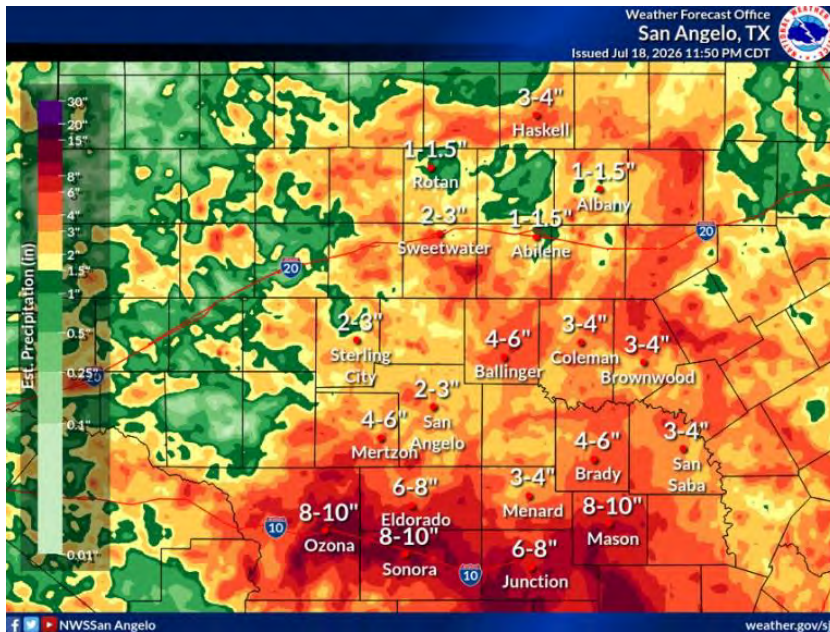


Image 3 – Estimated Rainfall totals for July 12 – July 17

I-10 corridor surged past 12". Incredible rainfall accumulations were recorded across local gauge networks, including 13.98" near Roosevelt on the North Llano River, 12.18" near Mason on the James River, 11.30" at Johnson Fork near Junction, and 11.08" near Sonora.

The crisis reached its peak on Friday, July 17, when the National Weather Service declared rare Flash Flood Emergencies for both Ozona and Sonora. Hourly rainfall rates of 2" to 3" caused rapid water rises, inundating roadways, destroying infrastructure, and forcing widespread evacuations and swift-water rescues. Highway 377 near Junction was completely closed due to overflowing low-water crossings along the South Llano River.

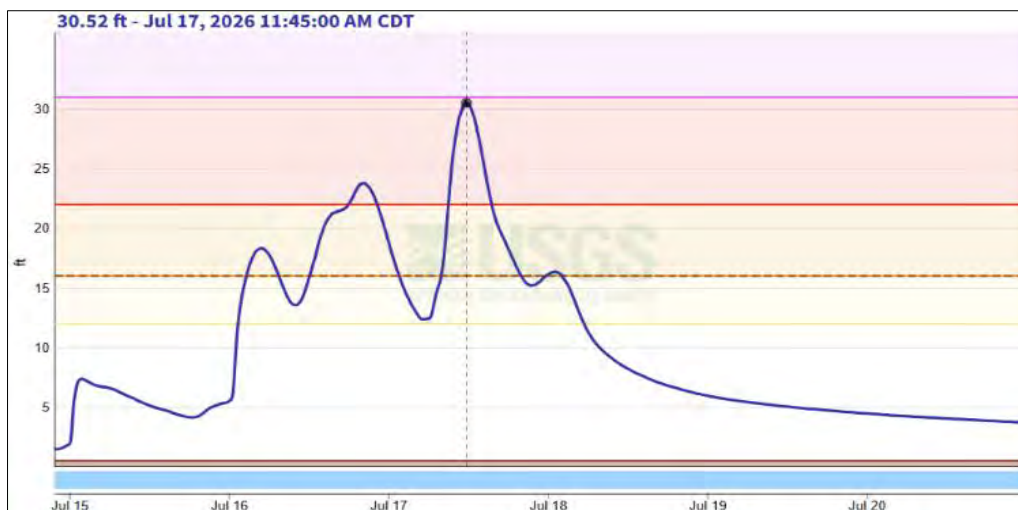


Image 4 - USGS Hydrograph from July 17th for the Llano River at Junction, TX

Following the early storm complex, a brief stretch of hot, dry weather settled in for the Independence Day weekend, rapidly drying out regional vegetation. However, an exceptionally tropical, moisture-rich air mass overspread the state by July 12 as high pressure shifted north. Slow-moving thunderstorm clusters began training repeatedly over the same river basins, setting the stage for a prolonged excessive rainfall event across the Northern Edwards Plateau, Northwest Hill Country, and southern Concho Valley.

Between July 12 and July 18, widespread torrential downpours caused considerable to locally catastrophic flooding. Multiple Flash Flood Warnings and Flood Watches were issued as multi-day rainfall totals along the

The torrential runoff triggered severe, historic crests along regional river systems from July 16 through July 19. The Llano River at Junction surged into Moderate Flood stage at 30.27 feet, before pouring downstream to push the Llano River near

Mason into Major Flood stage at 31.4 feet. Further east, runoff into the San Saba River produced a minor flood crest of 26.67 feet near San Saba on July 19.

West Central Texas Summary (continued)

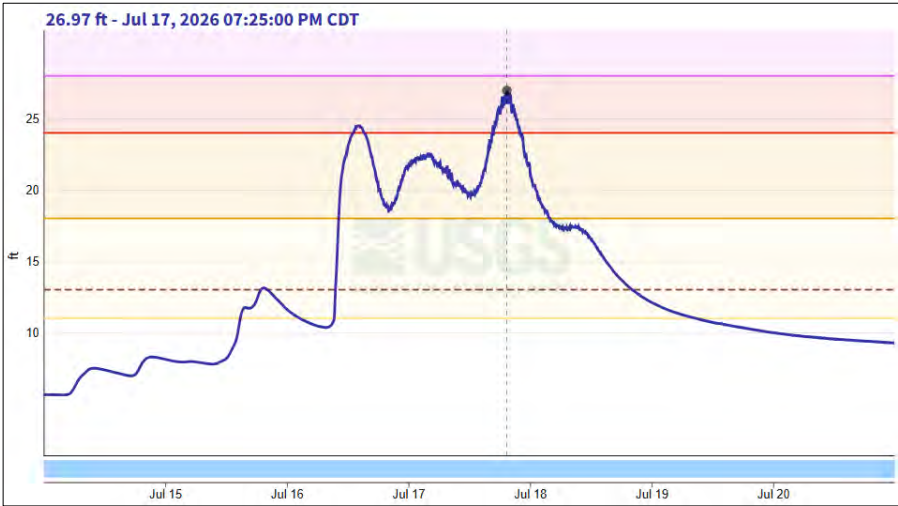


Image 5 - USGS Hydrograph from July 17th for the Llano River near Mason, TX

As the floodwaters gradually receded after July 19, the weather pattern shifted dramatically once again as strong upper-level high pressure re-established itself over New Mexico and West Texas. The remaining moisture in the ground combined with rising temperatures to produce oppressive, high-humidity heat. Heat Advisories were repeatedly issued and expanded across the Big Country, Heartland, and Concho Valley through the final week of July.

By the end of the month, triple-digit heat had firmly taken hold across all of West Central Texas, with daily highs ranging from 98°F to 105°F and afternoon heat index values reaching 104°F to 112°F.

The extreme contrast of July 2026 left a lasting mark on the region, transitioning rapidly from historic, destructive flooding along the southern corridors to widespread summer heat hazards to close out the month.

	Average Temperature	Normal Temperature	Departure from Normal
Abilene	83.7°	81.1°	2.6°
San Angelo	83°	84.8°	-1.8°
Junction	82.3°	83.5°	-1.2°

Table 3 - Comparing July average temperature to normals and departure from normal

August 2026

August delivered an unyielding heat wave and severe drought conditions across West Central Texas, as the area remained trapped under a dominant upper-level high-pressure ridge for nearly the entire month.

	Average Temperature	Normal Temperature	Departure from Normal
Abilene	89.9°	84.2°	5.7°
San Angelo	86.3°	84.1°	2.2°
Junction	84.9°	83.2°	1.7°

Table 4 - Comparing August average temperature to normals and departure from normal

By the second week of August, oppressive heat and near-zero rainfall took hold. Temperatures consistently climbed into the upper 90s and triple digits, prompting repeated Heat Advisories for counties along and north of I-20. The combination of extreme heat, low relative humidity, and breezy south-southeast winds rapidly dried out regional vegetation, elevating wildfire dangers across West Central Texas. This escalating dry spell contributed to notable wildfires, including the Woodson Creek Fire in Throckmorton County on August 14, which forced the closure of Highway 380 East due to heavy smoke.

West Central Texas Summary (continued)

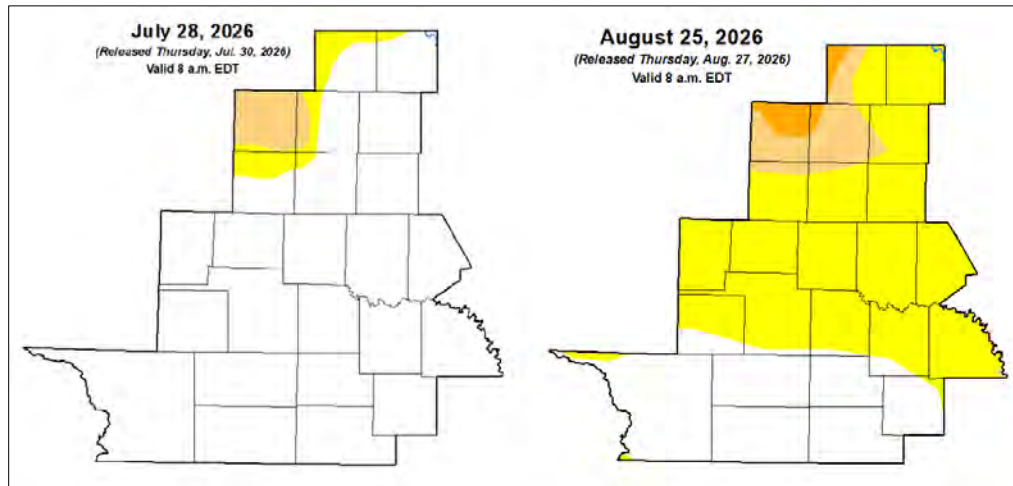


Image 6 - Drought Monitor comparison between July 28th, and August 25 showing expanding drought conditions south

The heat intensified during the second half of the month as the ridge shifted eastward directly over Texas. On August 23 and 24, the National Weather Service issued widespread Extreme Heat Warnings alongside Heat Advisories, with high temperatures reaching 105°F to 111°F across the Big Country. Abilene set a daily high-temperature record of 107°F on August 25, while San Angelo reached 105°F. A wildfire near Highway 67 in Brown County between Early and Blanket highlighted the severe land impact of the extreme temperatures.

Isolated, elevated afternoon convection provided minor, scattered relief late in the month. On August 27, a cluster of thunderstorms moved south across San Angelo and the Concho Valley, producing microburst wind gusts exceeding 50 mph, localized blowing dust, and brief downpours. On August 28, a Severe Thunderstorm Warning was issued for northern San Saba and northeast McCulloch counties for radar estimated 60 mph winds. However, these isolated storms were hit-or-miss, leaving the vast majority of the region dry.

The defining story of the month was Abilene's extraordinary, record-tying heat streak. Abilene recorded a high temperature of 100°F or higher on 30 out of 31 days in August. On August 31, Abilene officially reached 100°F, marking its 30th consecutive day of triple-digit heat. This tied the city's historical record for the longest consecutive 100°F streak, a benchmark previously established in 1952.

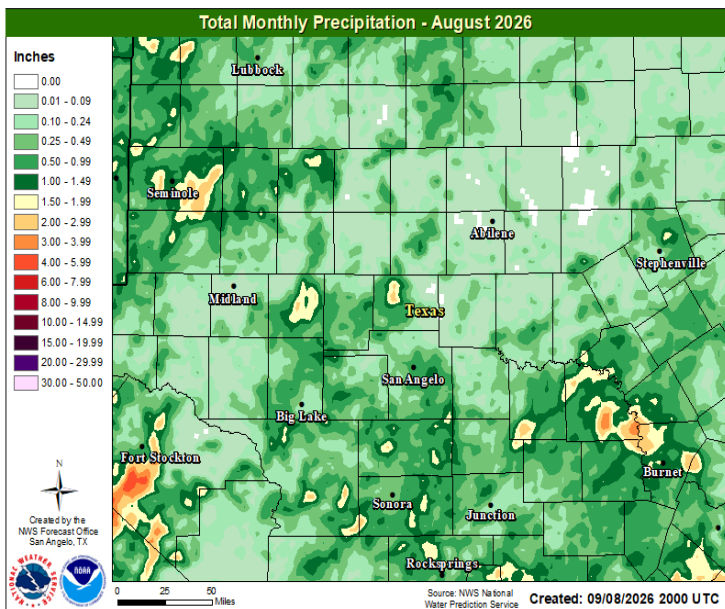


Image 7 - Observed August Precipitation

	Observed Precipitation	Normal August Precipitation	Departure from Normal
Abilene	0.01"	2.53"	-2.52"
San Angelo	0.76"	2.42"	-1.66"
Junction	0.21"	2.03"	-1.82"

Table 5 - Observed August precipitation and how it compares to normal

August concluded on an extraordinarily hot and dry note across all three major recording stations. Abilene logged its second-driest August on record with a meager 0.01" of total rainfall, while San Angelo and Junction accumulated just 0.76" and 0.21", respectively. With mean monthly temperatures finishing 1.7°F to 5.7°F above normal across the region, August 2026 ended with widespread drought expansion and persistent thermal stress heading into September.

North Texas Regional Summary

Weather & Precipitation Summary for North Texas & Hydrological Summary for Texas

By: Greg Story, North Texas Regional Coordinator, NWS retired

Reviewing the weather of the past several months, last January 2026 it was dry over southern and eastern Texas, but some areas over the western parts received above normal precipitation. In February it continued to be dry over most of Texas, except for a few locations over west Texas. In March it was dry over most of the state, with only isolated areas experiencing near to above normal precipitation. In April the weather pattern shifted, and it was wet over most of the state. Only the Texas panhandle had below normal rainfall. In May above normal rainfall persisted over the southern half of Texas, with near to below normal amounts over the northern half. In June there was above normal rainfall over North Texas, the southeast third of the state, and over far West Texas. But over interior sections of Texas near to below normal rain was observed. In July it was very wet over portions of southwest Texas and the lower Texas Hill Country. But it was very dry over Deep South Texas, the panhandle and far western portions. Elsewhere, near normal rainfall was observed. In August it was very dry with below or much below normal rainfall observed. Only a few tiny spots in the state received near or above normal precipitation amounts.

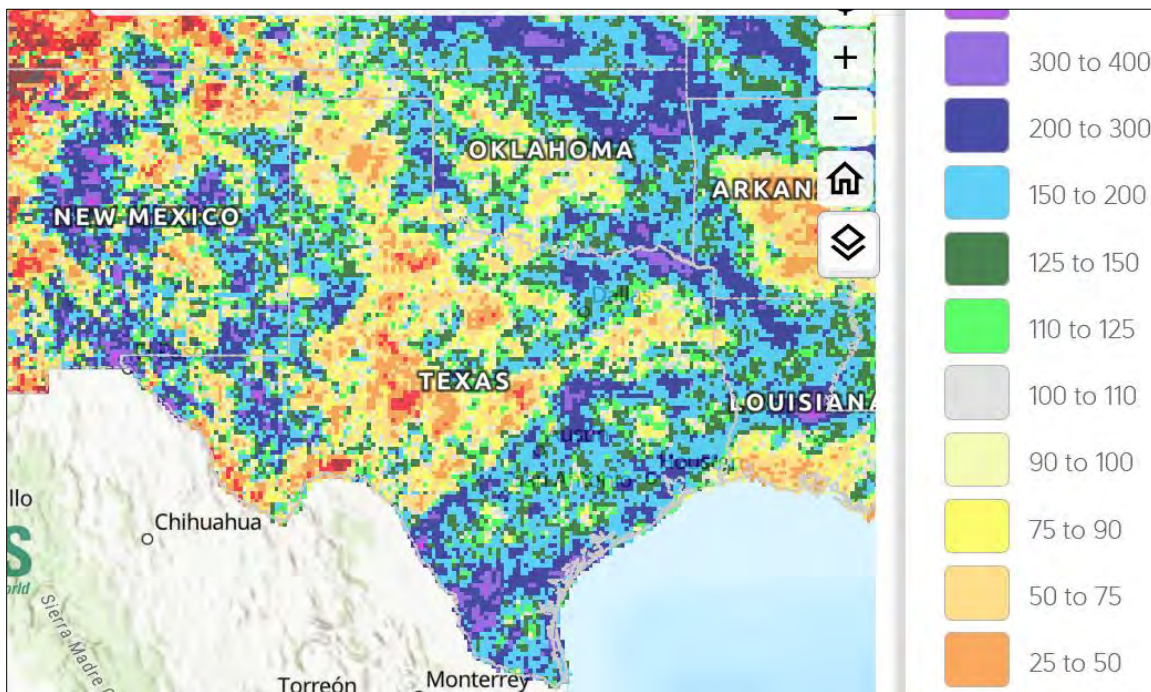


Fig.1: Percent of normal precipitation map for June 2026. The dark green, blue and purple colors indicate above normal precipitation; the yellow and light green colors indicate near normal, while the orange, red, dark red and brown colors indicate below normal precipitation. In June there was above normal rainfall over north Texas, the southeast third of the state, and over far west Texas. But over interior sections of Texas near to below normal rain was observed.

At DFW airport in June 2026 it rained 8.07" of rainfall. The normal amount of rainfall in June at DFW is 3.70" so this is +4.37" much above normal for the month. The 8.07" measured this June was the 6th wettest of record. The record monthly rainfall total for June is 11.58" set in 1928.

In Waco for June 2026, there was 4.15" of precipitation. The normal amount of rain in Waco for June is 3.35" so this is + 0.80" above normal for the month.

For each month, I will highlight the more significant weather events. I know I am giving you a lot of information, and it is my intent for you to pick out your "favorite" storm or look at a particular date each month to see what happened.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

Which days did you report your heaviest precipitation amounts? You can read about those days here and compare what you observed against the maximum amounts.

There were ten storm systems which affected our weather in June. Here are the highlights of the weather for the month.

June 2:

An easterly wave of low pressure moved from Louisiana into Texas on the 2nd. Scattered to numerous showers and thunderstorms developed ahead of this wave, and some of the showers produced locally heavy rain. Prior to dawn on the 2nd, they received 2.15" southwest of Victoria and 1.43" west of Port Lavaca. Then during the afternoon and evening of the 2nd the largest rainfall totals in North Texas were south southwest of Canton with 2.63", DFW airport with 2.31", north northeast of Cresson with 2.23" and Grand Prairie with 2.14". Elsewhere in Texas 2.97" was observed west southwest of Roosevelt and 2.72" south southeast of Katy.

June 3:

The sea breeze front generated some showers and thunderstorms across especially southeast Texas on the 3rd. The heaviest rainfall was north of Richwood with 3.68", west of Texas City with 3.59", and 2.88" southwest of Alvin.

June 4:

Isolated showers and thunderstorms developed during the afternoon and evening hours on the 4th from the lift created by outflow boundaries from the previous day's convection. The largest rainfall totals on the 4th were 4.36" northwest of Nassau Bay and 3.94" at McFadden. The rainfall amounts over North Texas were under 0.75".

June 5 – 7:

An upper air low pressure system developed over northern Mexico to the southwest of Texas the morning of the 5th. Ahead of this low, rain moved into south Texas. Then as the low advanced eastward more showers and thunderstorms occurred. Some very heavy rainfall occurred over central and parts of western Texas. The heaviest rain in North Texas on the 5th was east of Ferris with 1.54" and northwest of Sanger where 1.35" was observed. Elsewhere in Texas 8.30" was observed west southwest of Eddy, 8.01" west southwest of Lott, 7.19" east northeast of Odell, and 6.49" southwest of Temple. Showers and thunderstorms continued into the 6th, initially over eastern and western Texas. As the day wore on the showers moved over primarily North Texas. And like the previous day, very heavy rainfall occurred, with some flooding reported. The maximum rainfall amounts on the 6th were 7.25" north northeast of Waxahachie, 5.25" west southwest of Maypearl, 4.74" west southwest of Glen Rose, and 4.62" northwest of Crandall. The rainfall shifted into East Texas on the 7th as the upper low progressed eastward. DFW airport received 3.55" of rain for June 7. This not only broke the prior daily record (3.08" set in 1989), but put the month of June as the 9th wettest June on record (with 23 more days left). Other rainfall amounts for June 7 included 2.78" south of Valley View and 2.23" northeast of Denton. The rainfall moved out of the state by midnight on the 7th.

June 8:

Showers and thunderstorms developed across primarily southern Texas on the 8th from outflow boundaries from previous day's storms. The heaviest rainfall on the 8th was 2.42" south southeast of Dale and 1.98" northwest of Paige.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

June 12:

A mesoscale convective system moved south and southwest out of Oklahoma into North Texas on the 12th, bringing showers and thunderstorms. Some localized heavy rainfall was observed. Additionally, scattered showers developed ahead of the sea breeze front across South Texas. All of the showers and storms dissipated by the evening of the 12th with the loss of daytime heating. The heaviest rain in North Texas was at Monkstown with 2.32" and west southwest of Arthur City where 2.10" was measured. Elsewhere in Texas 2.71" fell north northwest of Bunker Hill Village and 2.23" north northwest of Beaumont.

June 14:

A late season cold front moved across Texas on the 14th which generated some showers and a few thunderstorms with its passage. Additionally, showers and thunderstorms developed along and ahead of the sea breeze front. Prior to dawn on the 14th, 2.58" fell west northwest of Gordonville and 2.34" east northeast of Denison. The 0.05" on the 14th at DFW airport brought the monthly total to 7.21", with half the month to go. The record monthly rainfall total for June is 11.58", set in 1928. Very heavy rainfall occurred across Central Texas as the cold front and the sea breeze showers collided. There was 9.01" northeast of Caldwell, 7.70" southwest of Burlington, 7.17" southeast of Milano and 6.65" west northwest of Boerne. Meanwhile in North Texas on the 14th the maximum rainfall amounts were southeast of Temple with 6.00" and northwest of Hewitt with 5.17".

June 15 – 17:

A trough of low pressure located over northeastern Mexico on the 15th produced a large area of disorganized showers and thunderstorms over South Texas. Extremely heavy rains occurred over southern and Central Texas. In North Texas the heaviest rainfall was west northwest of Palestine where they measured 3.30" and north northeast of Aquilla with 3.03". The maximum rainfall in Texas on the 15th was 9.49" at Progreso on the Rio Grande and 7.68" east of Marshall. The trough became potential tropical cyclone #1 and drifted northward into deep southern Texas on the 16th. The system then moved northeastward and hugged the Texas coastline near the northwestern Gulf of America and produced locally heavy rainfall over southeast parts of the state. The largest rainfall readings on the 16th were 7.36" east of Lake Jackson, west southwest of Stagecoach with 7.04" and 6.45" southeast of Warren. On the 17th the tropical cyclone became tropical storm Arthur near the middle and upper Texas Gulf coast. However, the majority of the rainfall remained offshore ahead of the storm. Then Arthur dissipated after moving into southwest Louisiana by midnight on the 17th with the majority of the rain occurring east of Texas. Residual rainfall amounts on the 17th included 1.19" east southeast of West Columbia and 0.85" west northwest of League City and south of South Houston.

June 18:

While this report is not from Texas, it is from the neighboring state of Louisiana: A CoCoRaHS rain gauge measured 29.06 inches of rain southeast of Cottonport, LA on June 18, 2026. This total occurred in less than 12 hours, easily eclipsing the previous Louisiana 24 hour rainfall record of 22 inches that occurred in Hackberry on August 29, 1962. This occurred with the remnants of Arthur.

June 19 – 23:

Just after midnight on the 19th showers and thunderstorms developed over the western parts of North Texas along and ahead of a cold front. The rainfall spread across northern and Central Texas through the morning. Prior to dawn on the 19th the maximum rainfall amounts in North Texas were 3.29" north of Little Elm and also west southwest of Prosper, 2.99" northwest of Palo Pinto at Possum Kingdom Lake,

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

and 2.88" north of Shady Shores. Further west in Texas there was 3.73" near Bryson and 3.23" near Quanah. Locally heavy rainfall was noted the morning of the 19th, especially around Dallas. Then the rain area shifted into southern and eastern Texas the afternoon and evening of the 19th, with more flooding rainfall noted at some locations. The heaviest rainfall in North Texas was 6.10" south of Mexia, 5.08" east northeast of Comanche, and 3.37" at Dallas Love Field. Elsewhere in the state on the 19th there was 8.60" east southeast of Buffalo, 7.65" south of Oakwood and 5.95" southwest of Freestone. The showers and thunderstorms were confined more to areas along and near the Gulf coast on the 20th. Once again, flooding rainfall occurred. The maximum amounts were 8.52" northeast of Rockport and 7.45" north northeast of Port Aransas. The rain let up late on the 20th and just remained over Deep South Texas, but by the morning of the 21st more rain spread across primarily across eastern Texas once again. The rainfall over eastern Texas dissipated by sundown. Then after midnight on the 22nd a complex of thunderstorms moved out of Oklahoma into North Texas. In North Texas 2.45" fell southeast of Denison. But elsewhere in Texas on the 21st into the morning of 22nd 3.66" fell west of Livingston and 2.24" fell northwest of Moss Bluff. Much of the rainfall which came out of Oklahoma on the 22nd dissipated, but late on the 22nd into the morning of the 23rd thunderstorms redeveloped along the outflow boundary left over from the previous storms across northeast Texas. The heaviest rainfall in North Texas on the 22nd was at Arthur City with 3.33" and north northwest of Dodd City with 1.59". But over extreme northeast Texas 6.78" fell east of DeKalb. Most of the rain was confined to extreme northeast Texas and Oklahoma by noon of the 23rd. Residual rainfall amounts included 7.57" southwest of Powderly, 3.38" northeast of Paris, and 2.81" at Arthur City.

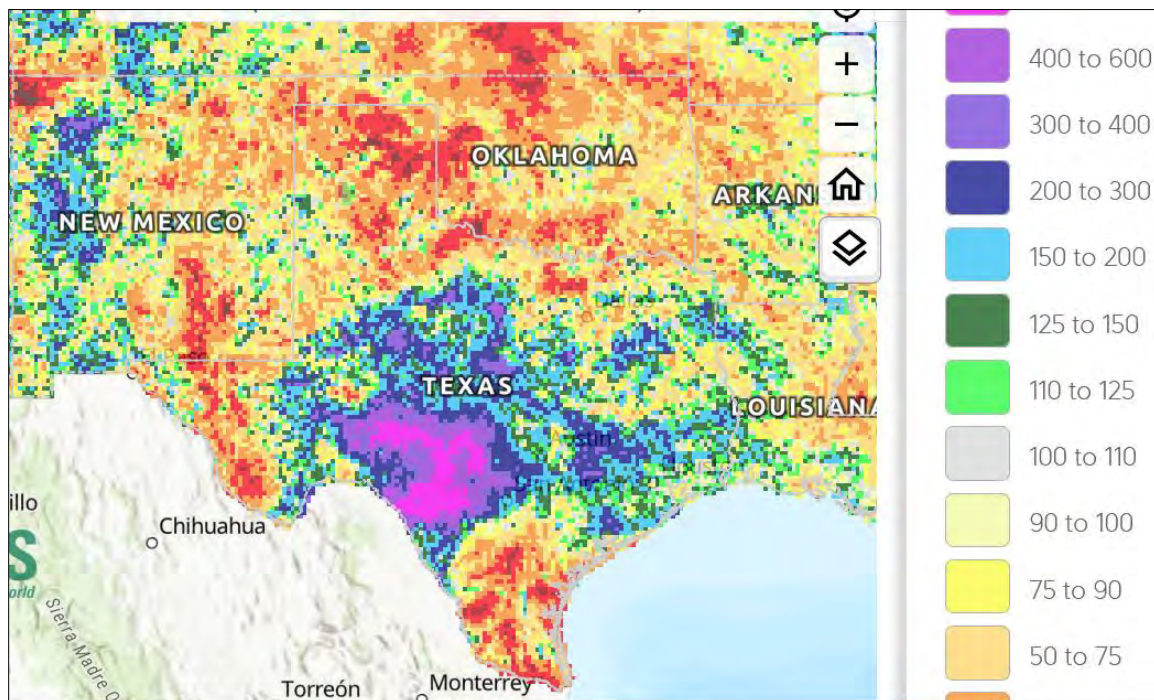


Fig.2: July 2026 percent of normal precipitation map. The dark green, blue and purple colors indicate above normal precipitation; the light yellow and light green colors indicate near normal, while the brown, orange, red and dark red colors indicate below normal precipitation. In July it was very wet over portions of southwest Texas and the lower Texas Hill Country. But it was very dry over Deep South Texas, the panhandle and far western portions. Elsewhere, near normal rainfall was observed?

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

At DFW airport in July 2026 1.36" of precipitation was recorded. The normal amount of precipitation in July at DFW is 2.08" so this is -0.72" below normal for the month. In Waco for July 2026, 2.03" of precipitation was observed. The normal amount of precipitation in Waco for July is 1.82" this is + 0.21" above normal for the month.

There were five storm systems which affected our weather in July. Here are the highlights of the weather for the month.

July 2 - 3:

An easterly wave of low pressure moved along the Gulf Coast on the 2nd and 3rd and produced some showers and thunderstorms, mainly across east central and Southeast Texas. On the 2nd the maximum rainfall amounts were 3.11" northwest of Friendswood, 3.05" southeast of Livingston and 2.71" west of Nederland. On the 3rd the heaviest rain was 1.51" southwest of Angleton and 1.10" at Longview.

July 5 - 7:

Showers and thunderstorms moved south out of Oklahoma into northeast Texas early in the morning of the 5th. The rainfall amounts prior to dawn on the 5th included 1.37" north of Karnack and 0.83" at Longview. Then during the day on the 5th more showers and thunderstorms formed and affected the western parts of North Texas into the Concho Valley. The heaviest rainfall during the day on the 5th was 3.40" east of Big Spring, 2.60" north northeast of Comanche, and 2.47" at Putnam. After those thundershowers dissipated late on the 5th, new showers and thunderstorms developed from the leftover outflow boundaries on the 6th. The heaviest rain fell over the southwestern parts of North Texas into the Hill Country. The maximum rainfall amounts on the 6th included 4.00" west southwest of Goldthwaite and 3.66" north of Harper. Most of the rain dissipated by midnight on the 6th, but a few showers remained into the 7th over east and southeast Texas. Residual rainfall amounts on the 7th included 4.14" north northeast of Lindale, 3.03" west of Atlanta, and 2.66" east northeast of Bon Wier.

July 11:

The sea breeze front became active on the 11th which brought some showers and thunderstorms to southeast Texas. And further west, some slow-moving thunderstorms developed which brought very heavy rain to South Texas, especially near San Antonio. The heaviest rainfall was 5.35" northeast of Helotes, 4.75" west northwest of San Antonio, and 4.25" southeast of Grey Forest. All this rain dissipated before midnight.

July 12 – 17:

A weak cold front moved into North Texas during the afternoon of the 12th which produced some thundershowers. Additionally, the sea breeze front again produced showers and thunderstorms across Central and South Texas. The rainfall became very heavy during the morning of the 13th. The maximum rainfall totals included 7.10" north northwest of Trinidad and 4.22" east northeast of Flower Mound. Showers and thunderstorms continued over especially south central and East Texas on the 13th. A new daily rainfall record was set for July 13 at the DFW airport. The new record is 1.29". The old record was 0.89" set back in 1960. In North Texas the heaviest rainfall was west northwest of Justin with 4.13" and 3.83" at McGregor. But the rainfall became very heavy over parts of South Texas late on the 13th into the 14th. The maximum rainfall amounts were 8.75" south southeast of Sheffield, 8.63" north northeast of D'Hanis, and 8.28" north of Knippa. A mesoscale vorticity center (MCV, or small-scale disturbance) developed over South Texas on the 14th so rainfall continued to be widespread over roughly the southern half of Texas on the 14th. Extremely heavy rain fell west of San Antonio, with flooding noted. The heaviest rainfall on the 14th was 12.09" east southeast of Camp Wood and 9.79" just south of Concan. Over the southern parts of North Texas, 7.17" fell west of Gause and 6.30" east of Cameron. The widespread rainfall continued on the 15th, especially

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

over central and southeast portions of the state. And once again torrential rainfall developed over the southern parts of the Texas Hill Country, resulting in major flooding, late on the 15th and into the 16th. Amounts measured included 18.84" northwest of Ingram, 11.19" just southwest of Kerrville, 10.28" at Hunt, and 10.16" south southeast of Boerne. The highest rain total in North Texas on the 15th was 2.79" just north of Eastland. Rain continued over primarily southern and western Texas on the 16th. The largest rainfall totals on the 16th were 8.65" south southwest of Brackettville, 6.50" west of Uvalde, 5.87" north of Leakey, and 4.90" north northwest of Haskell. Over the western parts of North Texas on the 16th there was 1.95" northeast of Breckenridge and 1.28" southwest of Graford at Possum Kingdom Lake. There were multi-day rainfall totals of 28.23" northwest of Knippa, 27.26" north northeast of Uvalde, and 25.26" northwest of Ingram. The rainfall became lighter and less widespread on the 17th and was confined to primarily the western half of Texas. The rain finally ended late in the day on the 17th. Residual rainfall amounts included 2.35" southeast of Sonora and 1.59" west northwest of Big Lake.

July 23:

The remnants of tropical storm Bertha moved into Southeast Texas on the 23rd. This brought some rain to the Gulf coast of Texas. Most of this rain dissipated late on the 23rd as Bertha broke up over south Texas. The heaviest rainfall amounts on the 23rd were 3.65" at Addicks and 3.02" west of Sugar Land.

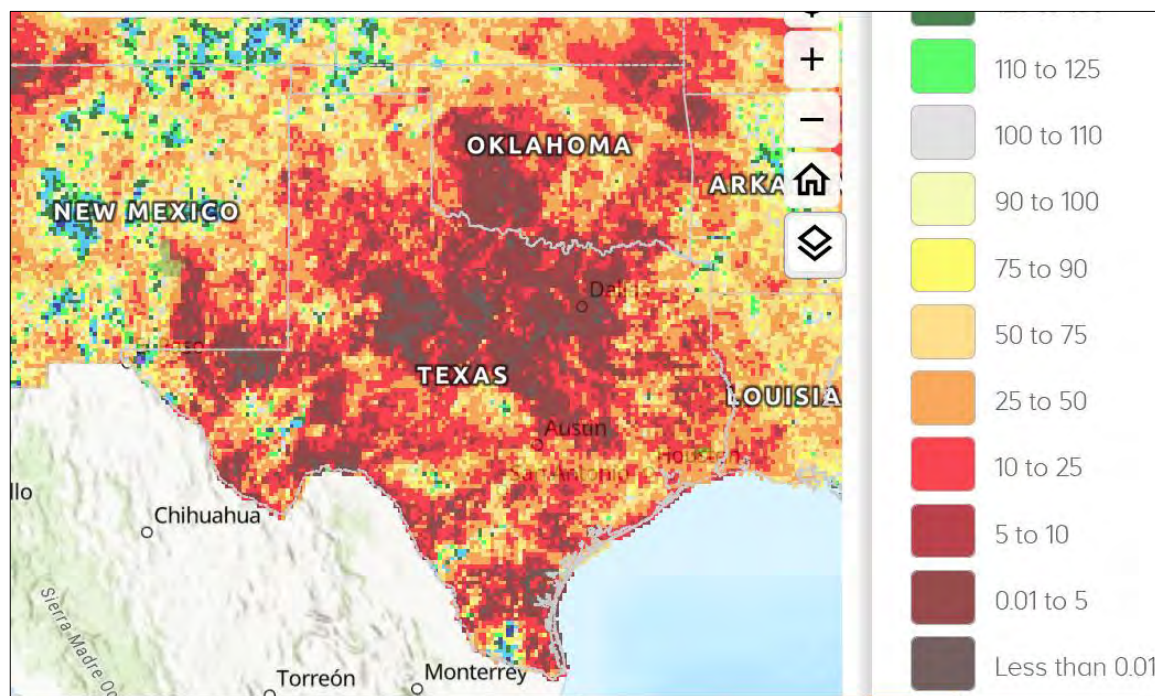


Fig.3: Percent of normal precipitation map for August 2026. The dark green, blue and purple colors indicate above normal precipitation; the light yellow and light green colors indicate near normal, while the brown, orange, red and dark red colors indicate below normal precipitation. In August it was very dry with below or much below normal rainfall observed. Only a few tiny spots in the state received near or above normal precipitation amounts.

At DFW airport in August 2026 there was only a Trace of precipitation. The normal amount of precipitation in August is 2.18" so DFW was -2.18" below normal for the month. This tied for the 2nd driest August of record, as 7 other Augusts had just a trace of rain. August of 2000 had no rainfall. DFW ended August with a current streak of 47 days without any measurable rainfall (at least 0.01"). As of the end of August it was the 10th longest number of consecutive days without any measurable precipitation, and the string continues into September.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

In Waco for August 2026, there was only 0.01" of precipitation. The normal amount of rain in Waco for August is 2.05". This amount of rain is -2.04" below normal for the month. Waco tied for 3rd driest August on record with just 0.01" of rain (ties with 2020 and 2009). The #1 driest August was 1902 with 0.00", and #2 driest was a trace in 5 different Augusts.

There were only two significant storm systems which affected our weather in August. Here are the highlights of the weather for the month:

August 1 - 2:

A weak cold front moved into south Texas on the 1st which generated some showers and thunderstorms. The maximum rainfall amounts on the 1st were 3.82" west northwest of Concan, 3.13" at Barksdale, 2.16" at Laguna, and 1.86" west southwest of Kerrville. The showers and thunderstorms continued into the 2nd over Deep South Texas before dissipating. The heaviest rain amounts on the 2nd were 3.01" southwest of Rockport and 2.40" at McAllen.

August 26 - 28:

An outflow boundary or a weak cold front moved south out of Oklahoma into Texas on the 26th. During the afternoon of the 26th some thunderstorms developed over portions of North Texas. The heaviest rainfall amounts on the 26th were west southwest of Keller with 1.18" and 1.05" west northwest of Palestine. The showers and thunderstorms shifted into South Texas on the 27th. The maximum rainfall amounts were 3.55" north of Tow, north northwest of Liberty Hill with 3.37", 3.34" southeast of San Saba, and north of Pleasanton where they measured 2.60". Isolated thunderstorms continued into the 28th over South Texas, especially around San Antonio. The largest rainfall totals on the 28th included 3.43" northeast of New Braunfels, 3.20" west of Bellville, and 3.11" east of Hollywood Park.

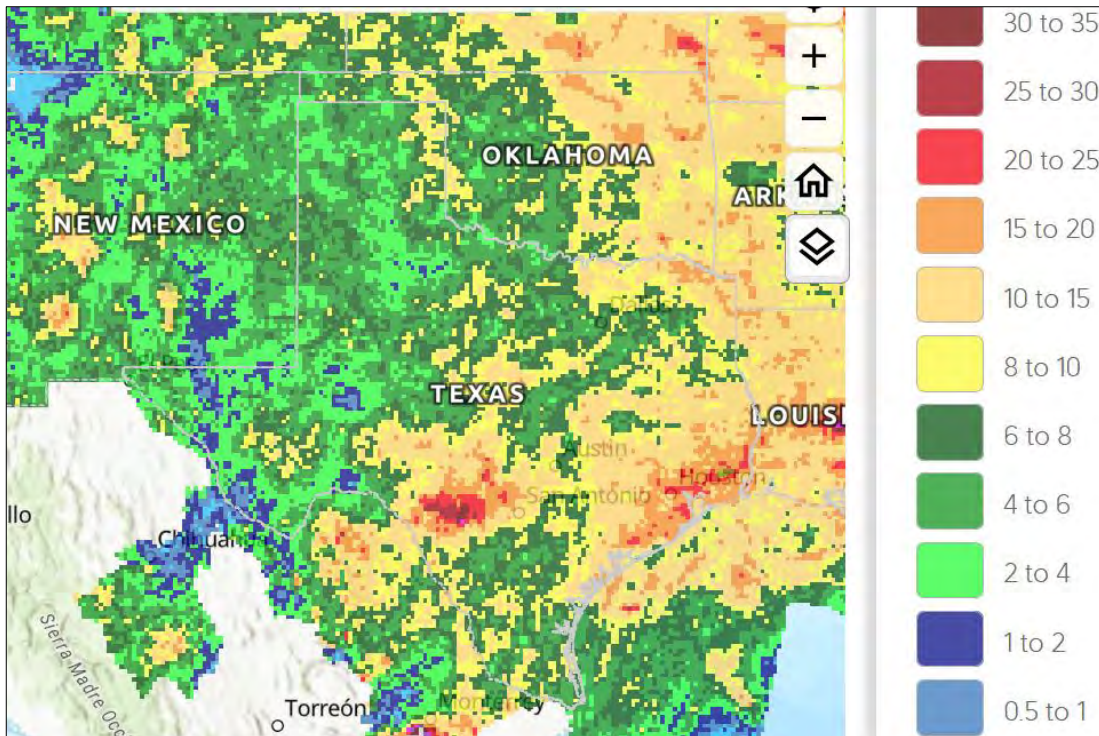


Fig.4: Summer season observed precipitation map for 2026. The red, brown, and tan colors indicate the higher precipitation totals, while the light green, navy and light blue colors show the lightest amounts. Note that extreme southeastern Texas and the lower Texas Hill Country experienced the heaviest rainfall for the season.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

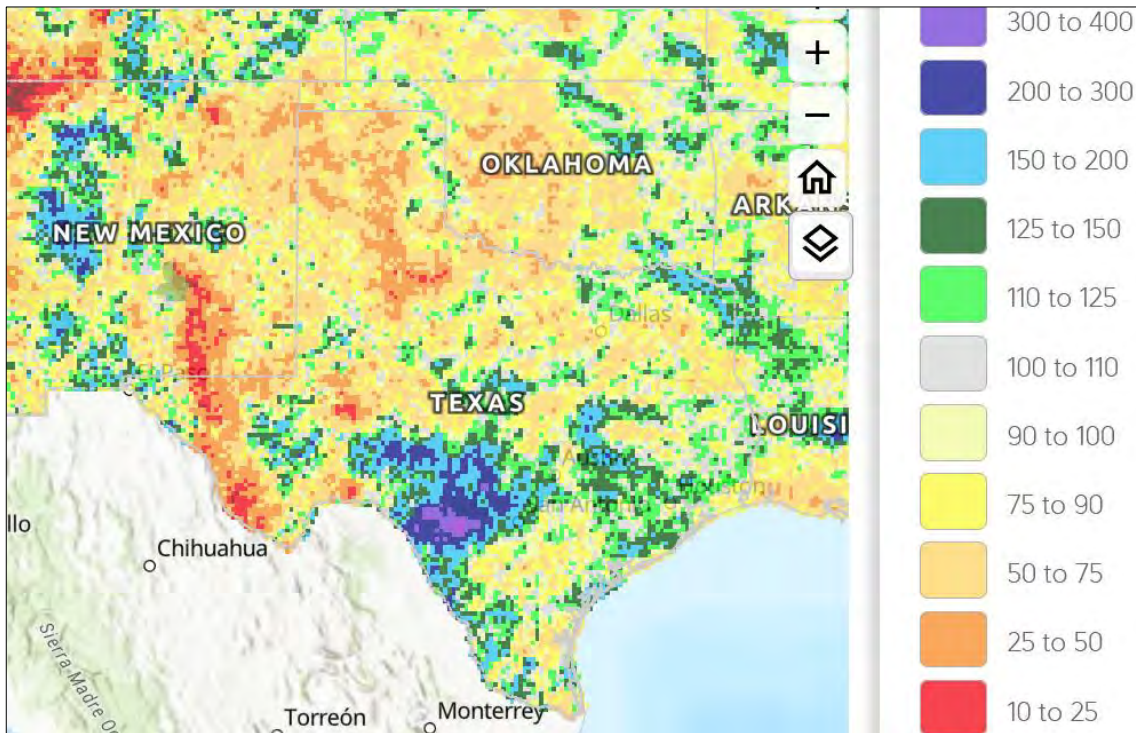


Fig.5: Percent of Normal Precipitation map for summer 2026. The purple, blue and dark green colors indicate above normal precipitation. The brown, orange, and red colors indicate below normal amounts.

At DFW airport for the June through August summer season there was 9.43" of rainfall. The normal amount of precipitation for summer at DFW is 7.96" which is +1.47" above normal for the season. In Waco for the summer season, there was 6.19" of rainfall. The normal amount of rainfall for the June through August period is 7.22" which is -1.03" below normal for the season.

North Texas Regional Summary (continued)

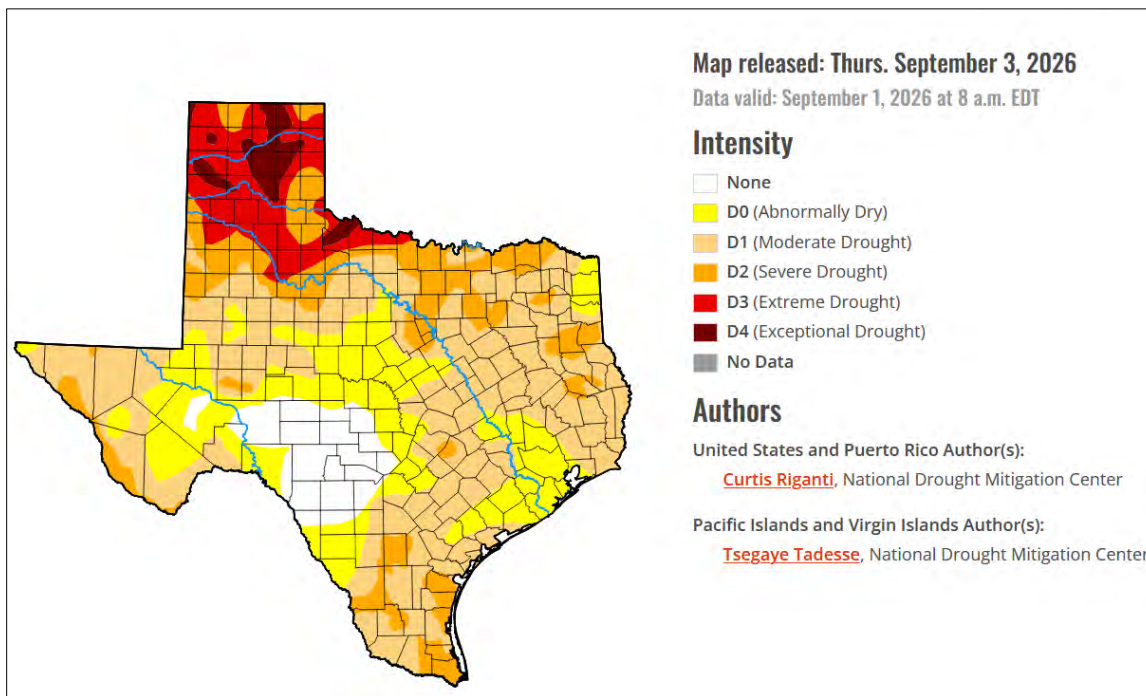


Fig.6: Current Drought Monitor for Texas as of September 3. The results of the wet weather of the past 3 months show up fairly well on this drought monitor, with moist soil moisture conditions indicated over the lower parts of the Texas Hill Country. But the results of the lack of significant precipitation from this past spring and during August show up well over Deep South Texas, parts of north central and northeast Texas and over the panhandle. The areas in Texas that are abnormally dry (or worse) increased from 74% to 92% in the past three months. This means only 8% of the state has moist soil moisture conditions. About 69% of the state is experiencing some level of drought. Portions of the panhandle region of Texas are experiencing the worst drought category, which is exceptional drought, and it covers 3% of the state.

Thanks again for your dedication in making all your weather observations! I'd like to share a few reminders in closing. First, we know there have been a lot of days with zero precipitation of late. Please continue to report each morning for two reasons. Firstly, it keeps you in the habit of reporting. And secondly, if you have, say, over 50 consecutive days of no rainfall it tells us that your location may be having a flash drought. That is important information! Second, all CoCoRaHS data is quality controlled each day. The intent is for us to recognize reporting errors that may occur. The most common errors involve reporting rainfall on the wrong date, or someone enters a multi-day rainfall report all for one 24-hour period. There is a place to enter a multi-day accumulation on the reporting web site. So, one of us may contact you on occasion in case we have any question about one of your reports. If you have difficulty making your observations or have questions on how to report them, please feel free to contact me or your county coordinator. Third, be confident in knowing your rainfall reports are used every day. As one example, CoCoRaHS data is incorporated by the National Weather Service at the West Gulf River Forecast Center for use in their soil moisture accounting flood forecasting models. So please continue to submit your reports. The more rainfall reports that are collected, the better the chances of determining the highest rainfall totals during rainfall events and the potential for flooding.

Enjoy your fall! Believe me, it will eventually rain and turn cooler! Thanks to all of you!

Corpus Christi Regional Summary

June Broke the Drought, Summer Brought it Back

By: Nicholas Price, Meteorologist, National Weather Service Corpus Christi

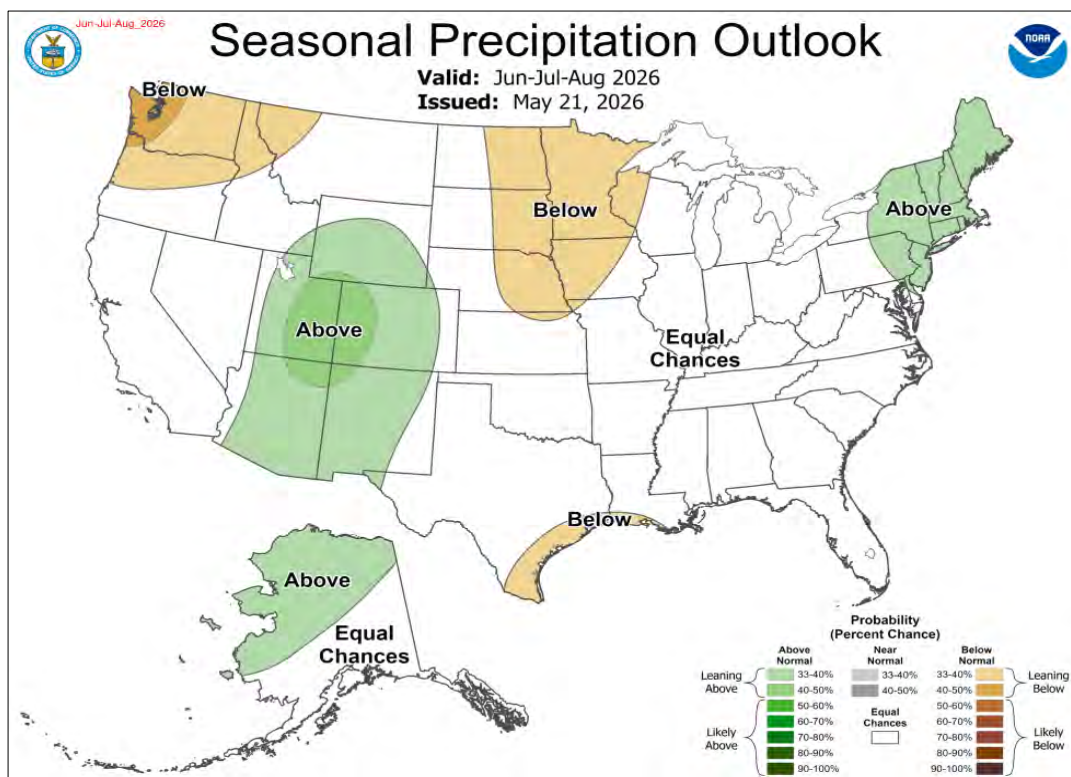


Figure 1: Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Summer Season Precipitation Outlook

Though the Climate Prediction Center was forecasting the region to be below normal in terms of precipitation, the season got off to a very wet start bringing beneficial rains to the region (Figure 1). In fact, we set a few new daily rainfall records. Observers across the region received a decent amount of rain to begin the month. Totals around the Corpus Christi region to Laredo region were about 1 to 2" to begin the month. This was due to the usual culprits, passing disturbances that combine with well above normal moisture in the region. It wasn't until the middle period of the month when a broad area of low-pressure snuck into the region from the south. This low brought deep tropical moisture into the region that eventually combined with a frontal boundary and favorable environment to produce efficient rainfall in the Brush Country to Coastal Plains. Observers in the Corpus area recorded about 2.6" of rainfall with observers in Laredo recording a whopping 3.50+" of rainfall during this period. A couple of isolated areas received some higher amounts during this period, such as a couple of observers in the Robstown region who happened to record 4 – 5" during this period. The northern Coastal Bend received a copious amount of rainfall during the month. Totals were around 10 – 15" in some spots (Figure 2). This translated to a decent departure from normal rainfall total averaging around 2 – 5" across much of the area (Figure 3). Obviously along the Coastal Bend there was a drastic difference in the departure from normal with totals up to 11". Thanks to the beneficial rainfall, there was a stark improvement in drought conditions across all of South Texas. By the beginning of July, drought conditions ranged from none to Moderate Drought (Figure 4). This was down from Severe Drought we were experiencing to start the month.

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

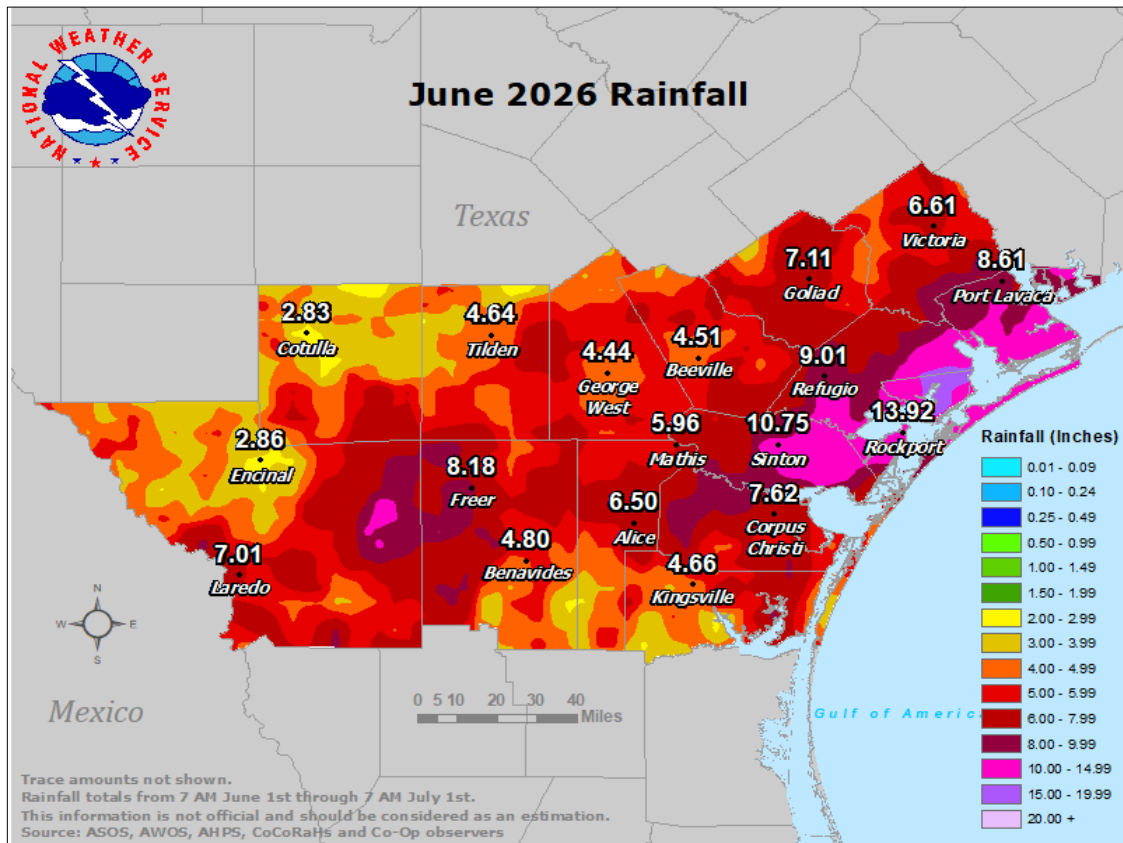


Figure 2: June 2026 Estimated Rainfall Totals

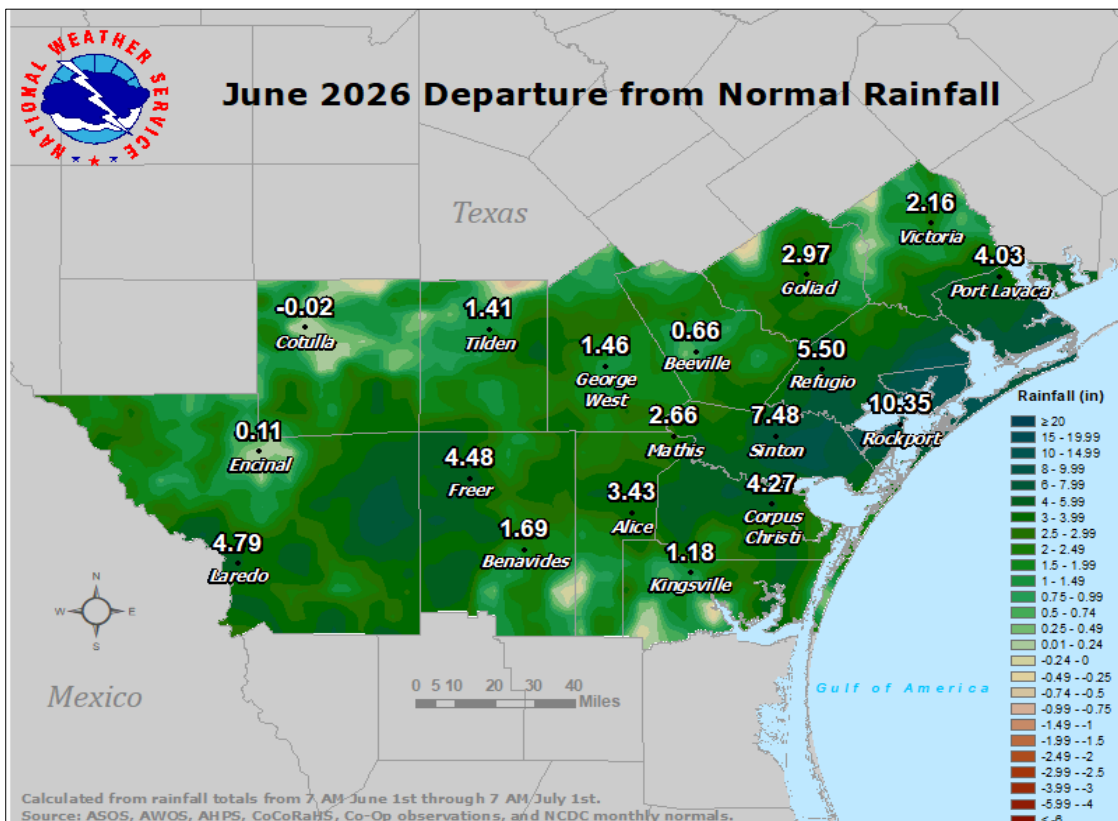


Figure 3: June 2026 Departure From Normal

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

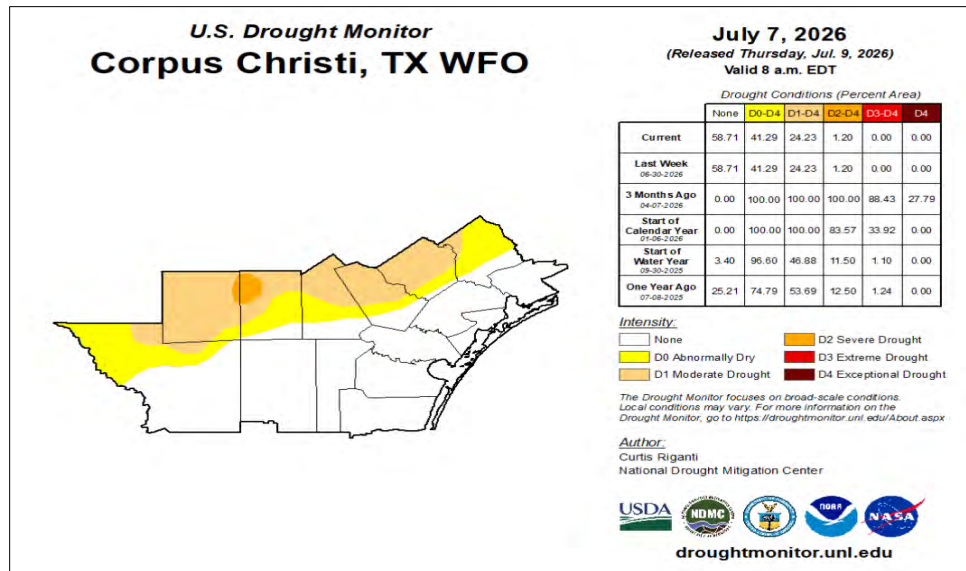


Figure 4: U.S. Drought Monitor Summary for the month of June

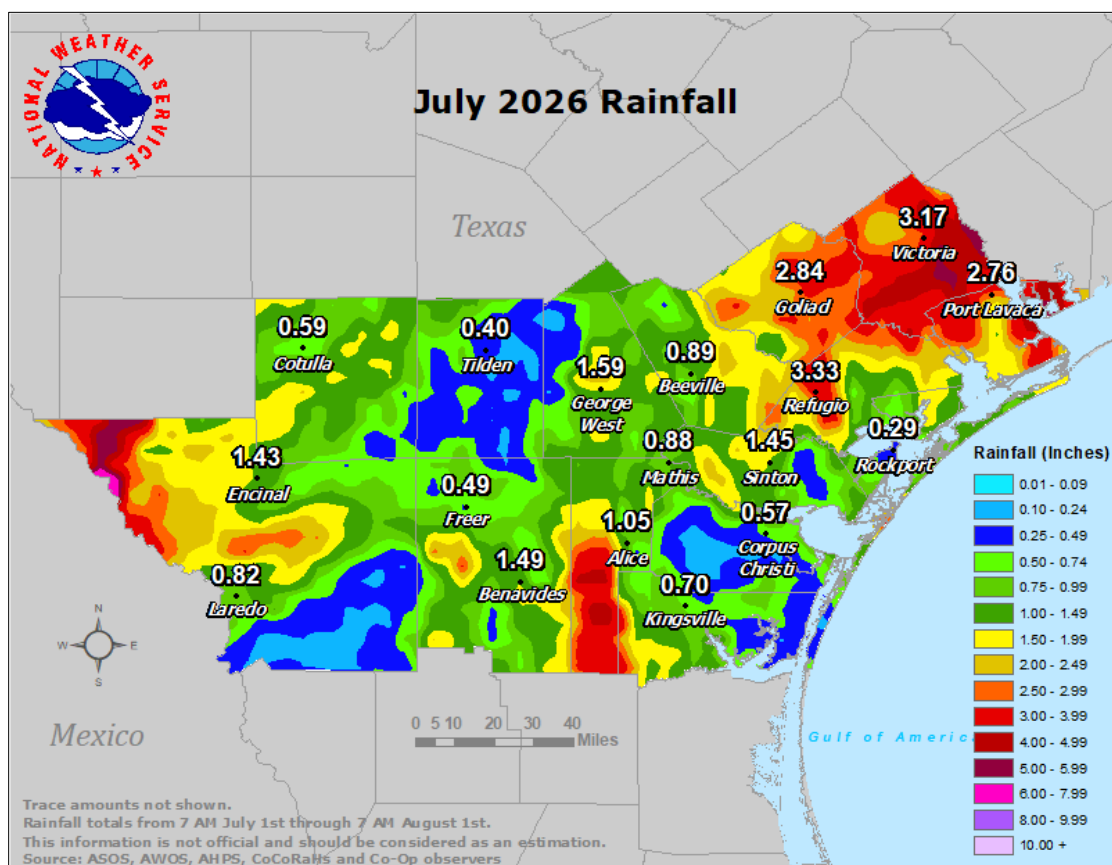


Figure 5: July 2026 Estimated Rainfall Totals

The month of July began relatively dry across much of the region outside of some isolated sea-breeze thunderstorms. It was around the middle of the month we saw an uptick in rainfall across the Victoria Crossroads and portions of the Brush Country. This was due to a mid-level disturbance and a stationary boundary that was co-located over South Central Texas. This brought copious amounts of rainfall to the Hill Country with around 10 – 25" of rain in a 3-day span. Later down in South Texas, the boundary sagged farther to the south leading to activity to congregate in the aforementioned region causing observers in the Victoria area extending west to Bee County to pick up around 2 – 4"

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

of rainfall (Figure 5). South Texas as a collective received generally around 1 – 3” during the month of July. Even though we saw these decent totals for the month of July, it still equated to a 1 – 3” departure from normal rainfall (Figure 6). That will unfortunately lead to worsened drought conditions in South Texas. Moderate Drought spread with the addition of Severe Drought in the northern Brush Country. Abnormally Dry conditions also spread into the Coastal Bend (Figure 7).

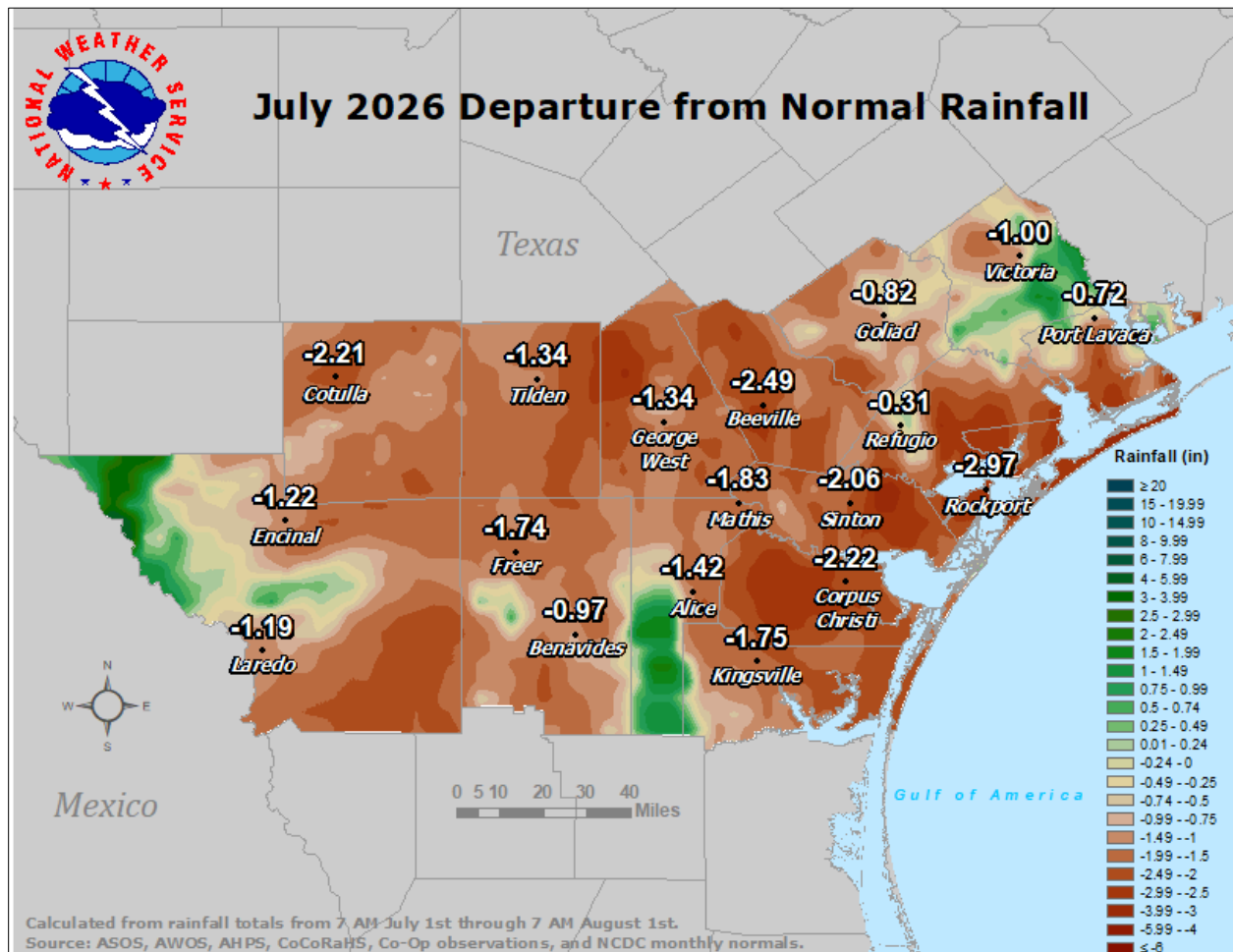


Figure 6: July 2026 Estimated Departure from Normal Rainfall

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

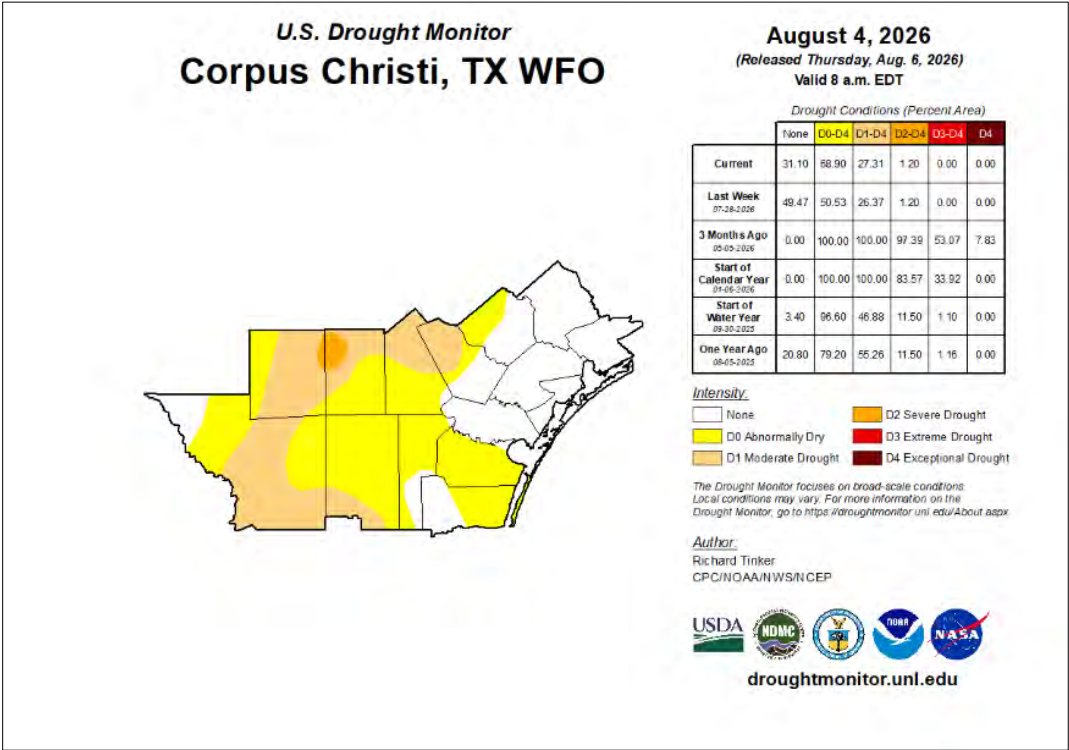


Figure 7: U.S. Drought Monitor Summary for the month of July

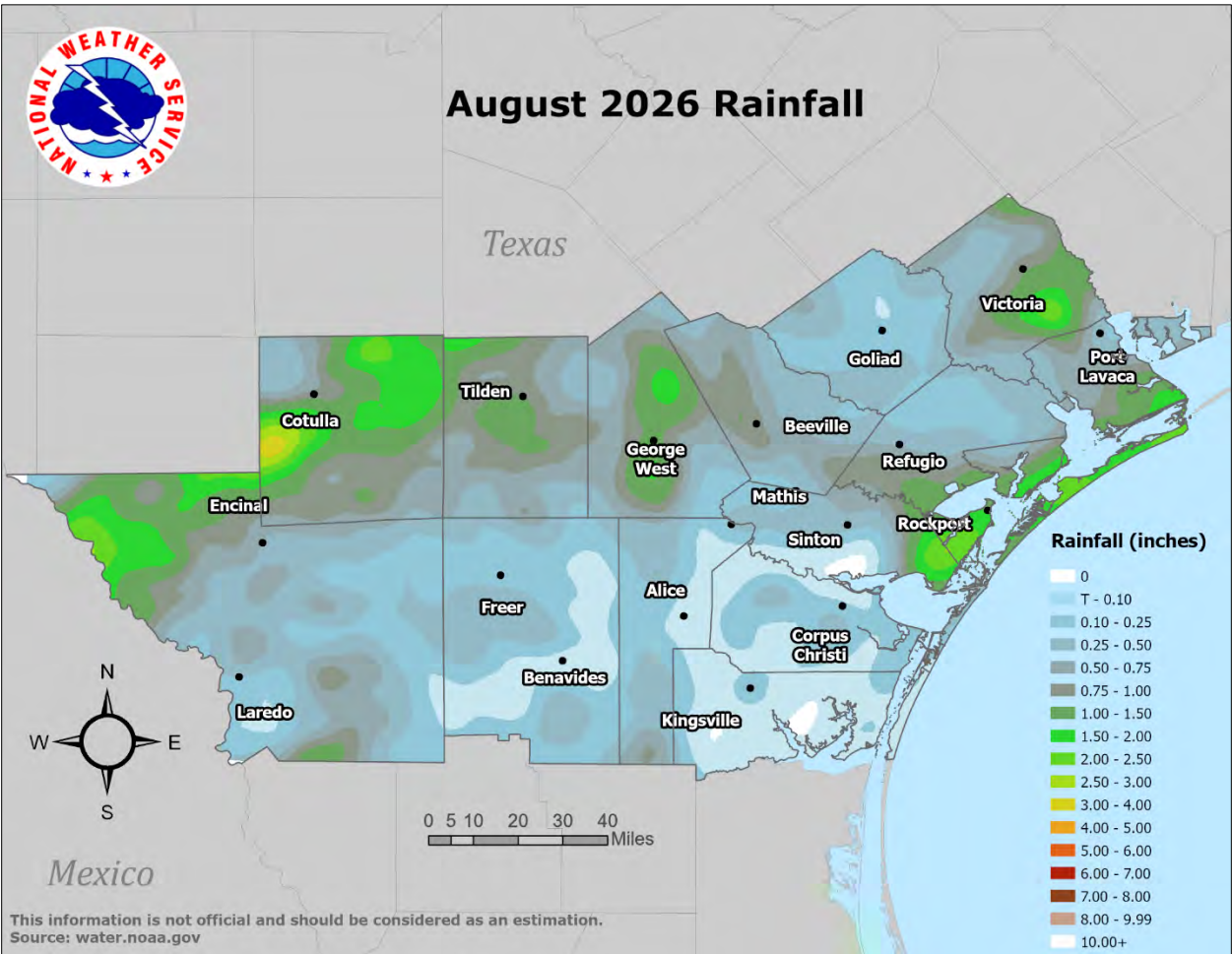


Figure 8: August 2026 Estimated Rainfall Totals

Corpus Christi Regional Summary (continued)

The month of August wasn't much to write home about either in terms of rainfall. In fact, we observed one of the driest August months on record in the Corpus Christi area. Multiple observers including the rain gauge and ASOS, located at the National Weather Service office, recorded 0.00" of rain for the entire month. That was the case across much of South Texas which we can attribute to the upper-level ridge that was influencing the dry conditions. We saw above normal temperatures with some records broken across the region. Our only drivers for rainfall during this month were sporadic energy and sea-breeze convection. This resulted in spotty activity leading to totals of about 1 – 2", but nothing exceeding that for the month (Figure 8). The departure from normal rainfall totals was around 1 – 3" for the month per NWS Corpus Christi. The largest departure from normal rainfall was obviously in the Corpus Christi region where no rainfall was observed. We witnessed a vast expansion in drought conditions across South Texas. A large portion of the region returned to Severe Drought status, with the majority of the area in Moderate Drought (Figure 9). Per the Climate Prediction Center, over the next few months we could start to see a shift in rainfall activity across the South.

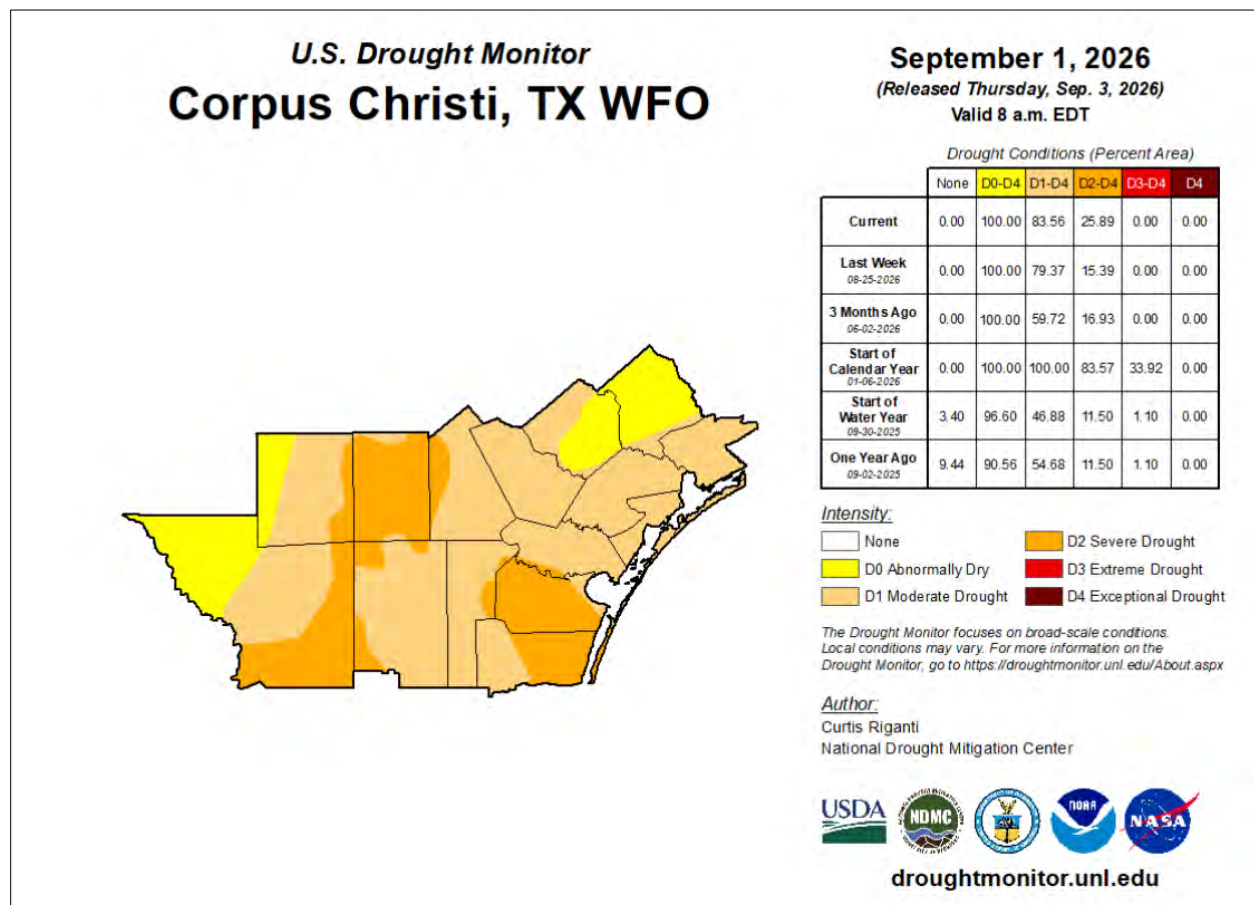


Figure 9: U.S. Drought Monitor Summary for the month of August

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary

Catastrophic Flooding steals the Headlines for the Second Summer in a row for South Central Texas

By Mack Morris, Meteorologist at NWS Austin/San Antonio

Summer 2026 proved to be another exceptionally active season across South Central Texas. The period was defined by catastrophic mid-July flooding followed by a flash drought in August. While the summer overall was quite warm, August bore the brunt of the extreme heat, ranking among the top 5 to 6 warmest Augusts on record for San Antonio International, Austin Camp Mabry, and Austin Bergstrom. Summer precipitation was also heavy overall; Del Rio, in particular, recorded one of its top 20 wettest summers.

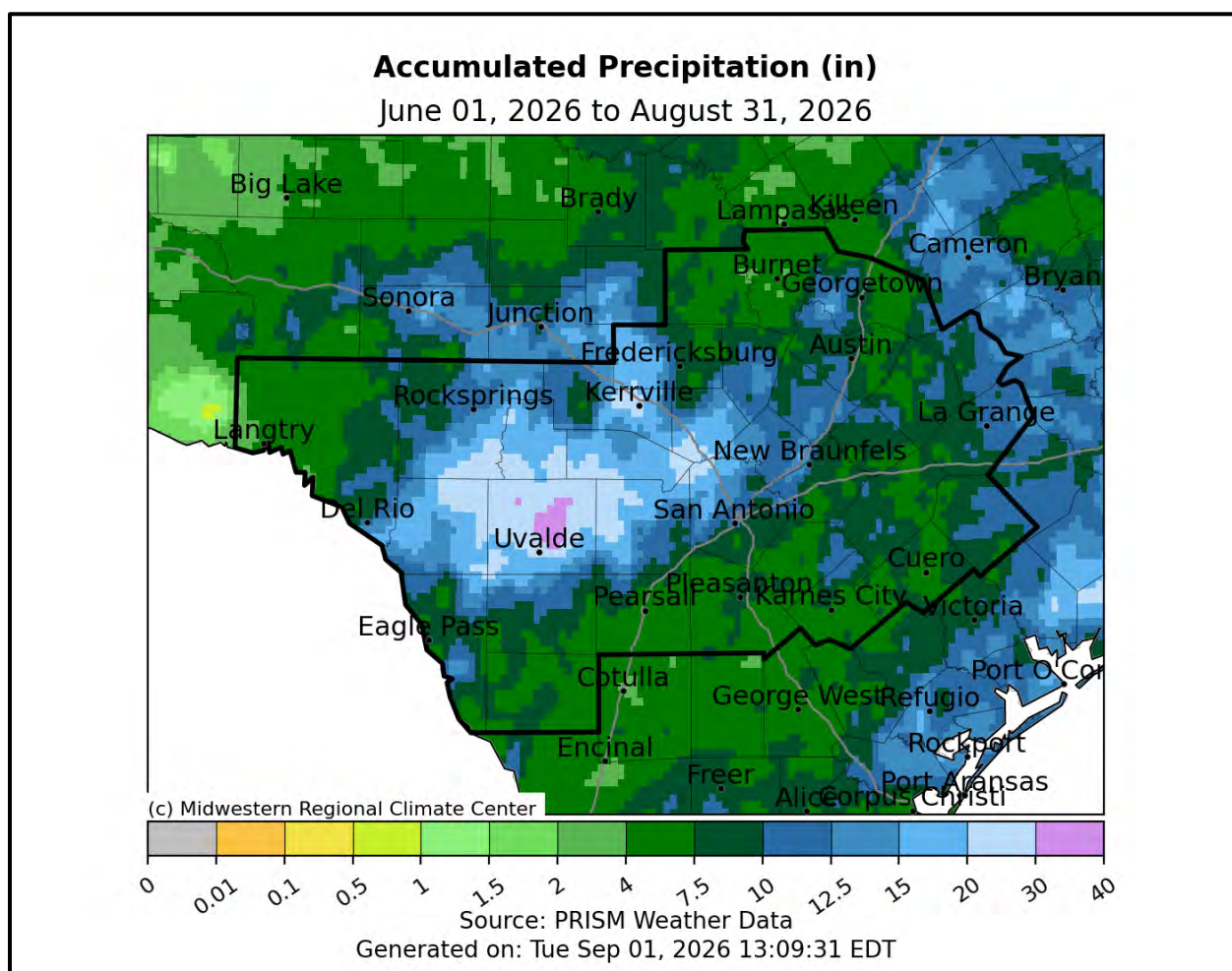


Figure 1: Total Rainfall for summer 2026 (June, July, August)

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

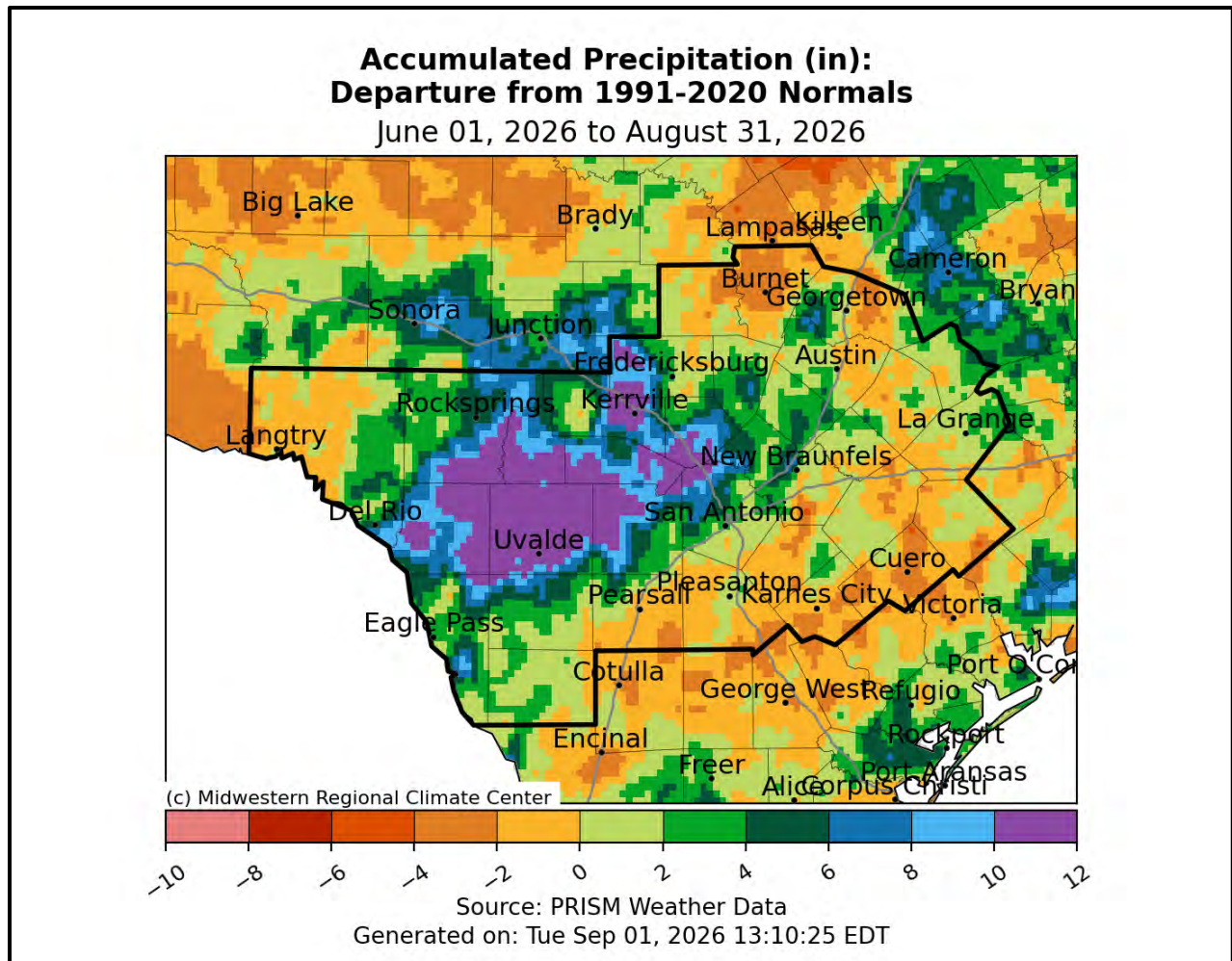


Figure 2: Total Rainfall (Departure from average) for summer 2026 (June, July, August)

June 2026

Following a rainy spring that helped ease drought conditions, June began on an active note with multiple rainfall episodes during its first week. Heavy rain overspread much of South Central Texas on June 2nd, concentrating most heavily in parts of Gillespie, Kerr, and Travis Counties. In Kerr County, CoCoRaHS observers near Kerrville measured 1" to 3" of rain, whereas south Austin logged 1" to 2". Additional heavy rain fell on June 4th in the New Braunfels area, where localized spots picked up 2" to 3" in just an hour or two. Heavy downpours also impacted San Antonio; San Antonio International Airport recorded 2.97", surpassing a daily rainfall record set in 1965. Nearby CoCoRaHS observers validated these totals, reporting between 2" and 3.5".

The first week of June remained active as significant rain accumulated in western rural Williamson County in a short period of time, with Doppler estimates of up to 7" noted on the evening of June 5th. CoCoRaHS observers in and around Leander logged between 3" and 6". One observer noted that it was the 2nd largest 24-hour total they had seen since they started observations. Significant rains also drenched western Williamson County north of Lake Georgetown, with between 1.5" and 3.5" in the Sun City area. Liberty Hill was another hard-hit area, with 2" to 4" measured by CoCoRaHS observers in and around the city. Not to be outdone, Lavaca County observers between Shiner and Hallettsville reported 3" to 6" of rain, with one observer noting torrential downpours for nearly 2 hours.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

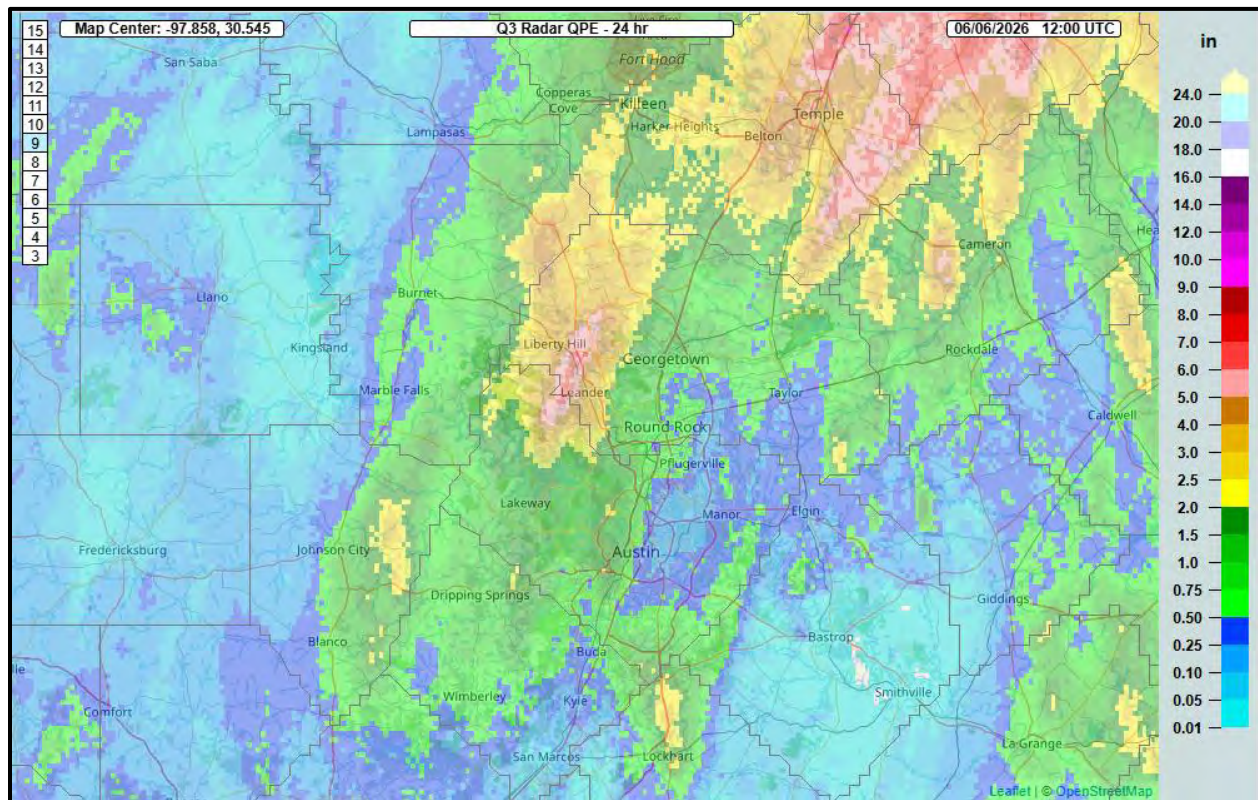
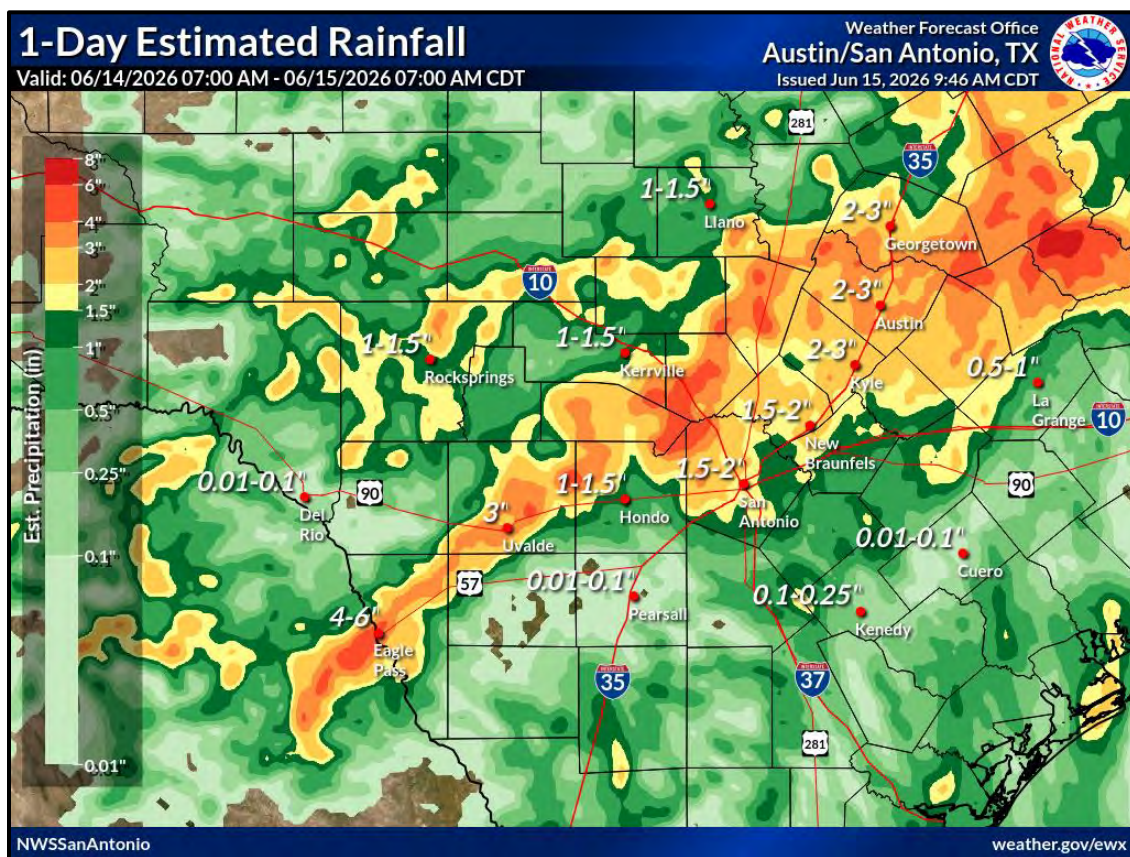


Figure 3: Doppler Radar estimates from MRMS for June 5th 24 hour rainfall

After a short break of about a week between significant rain events greater than 1", the region once again saw substantial rainfall, primarily on June 14th–15th. A Flood Watch was issued for the entire region from June 14th through June 16th. Flooding occurred in many locations on the night of the 14th and into the morning of the 15th as a complex of storms rolled through South Central Texas from north to south. Numerous flash flood warnings were issued, and reports of flooding were received throughout the region. Some of the higher totals were recorded over eastern Bandera County, where CoCoRaHS observers near Lakehills reported 5" to as much as 6.4" of rain. Between 5" and 6.65" of rain was measured by CoCoRaHS observers from central Kendall County through its southern portions.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

**Figure 4: Rainfall totals from the June 15th Heavy Rain Event**

Maverick County, an area not covered by CoCoRaHS, received heavy rainfall that resulted in flash flooding in rural parts of the county and in the city of Eagle Pass; Doppler radar estimates of 6" to as much as 12" were noted there! A daily record was set at San Antonio International Airport with 2.6" of rain. Austin Camp Mabry had its wettest day since August 22, 2022, with 3.24" of rain, while Austin-Bergstrom received 2.44".

**Figure 5: Flooding in Eagle Pass from the event on June 15th**

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

Following a wet first half of June, high soil moisture contributed to extreme heat on the 18th, prompting Extreme Heat Warnings for all areas except the Edwards Plateau and Hill Country. Heat indices soared to between 108° and 120°!

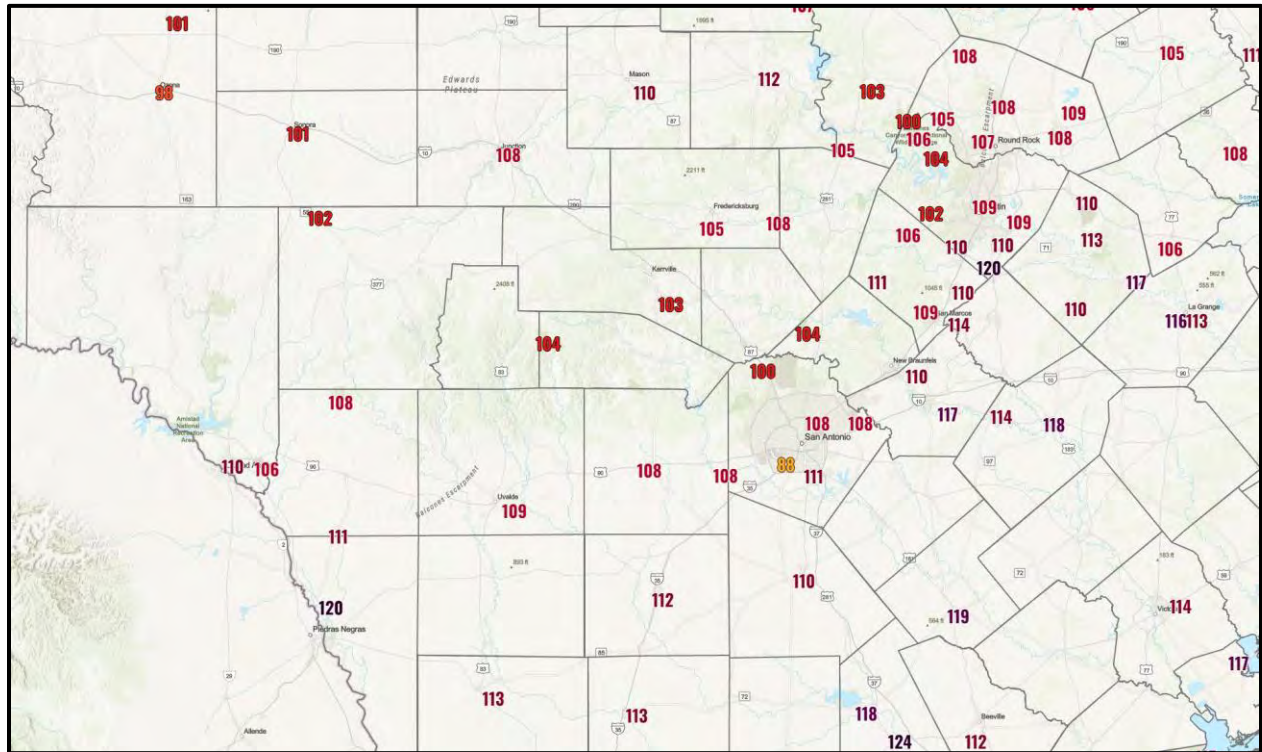


Figure 6: Observed heat indices on June 18th

The region soon experienced another heavy rain event on June 19th–20th, which was particularly severe for north to northwestern Bexar, eastern Bandera, and Medina Counties. A Mesoscale Convective Vortex (MCV) developed over the Rio Grande Valley on the night of the 19th, allowing training storms to form over these areas. CoCoRaHS observers near Mico noted 5" to 6" of rain in just a few short hours early on the morning of the 20th. Additional totals exceeding 4"–5" were reported near Bandera, west of Hondo, and northeast of Lakehills in eastern Bandera County. Thanks to the June rainfall, Extreme Drought (D3) was completely eliminated from South Central Texas for the first time since September 10th, 2024. The remainder of the month was hot and dry for most locations, with highs in the 90s.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

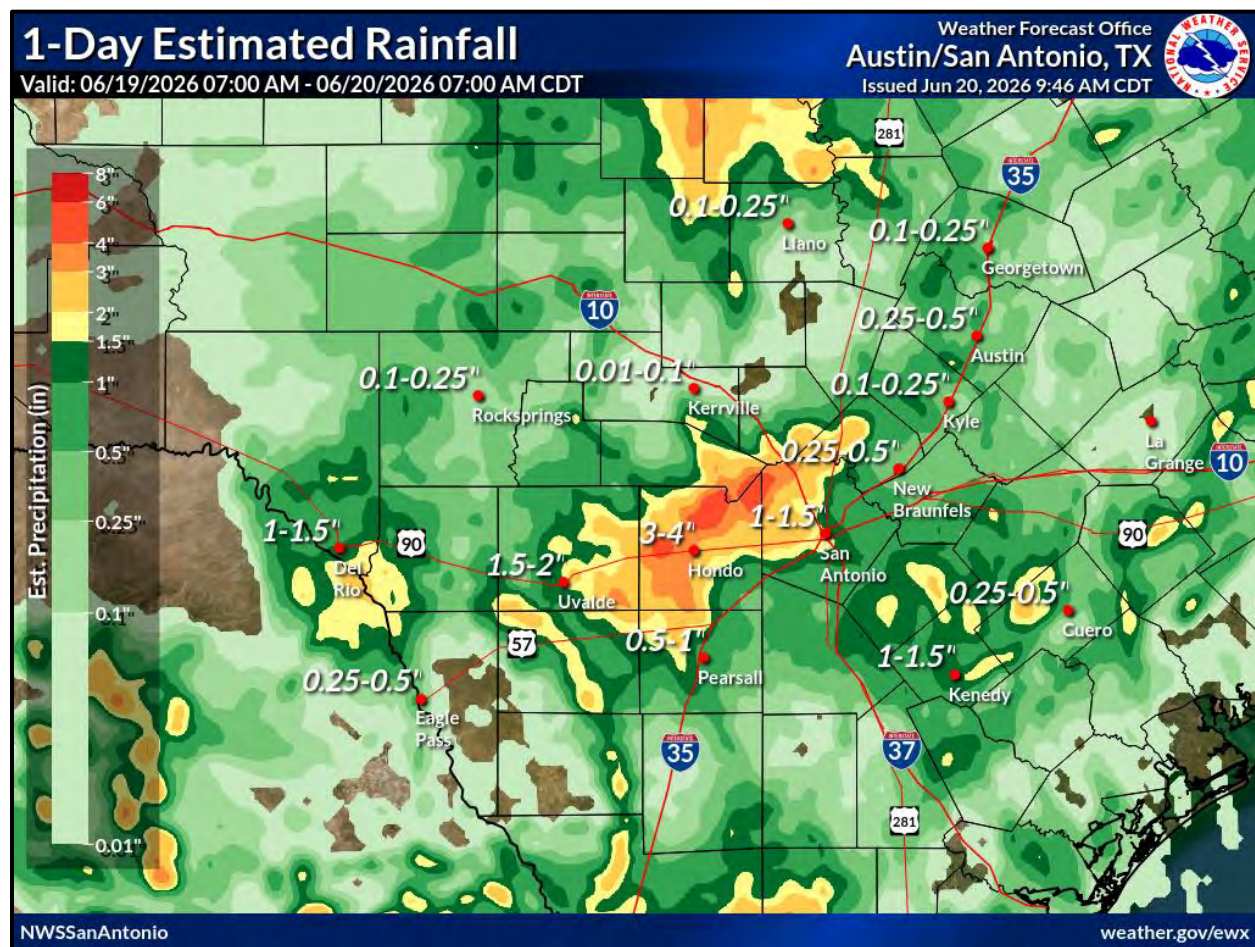


Figure 7: June 19-20th rainfall (Note the highest totals in Medina/Bexar Counties)

July

July started out like most with hot and dry weather through the first week. Highs climbed into the 90s to around 100 along with muggy mornings and mostly sunny afternoons.

A weak MCV developed over the Hill Country, Edwards Plateau, and Rio Grande Plains on the 6th of July and pushed southward through the western portions of the region through the afternoon and evening hours on the 6th. This disturbance dropped several inches of rain over the region, with the highest amounts in Edwards, Gillespie, and Kinney Counties. Observers noted between 1" and 3" in these areas.

Our attention turns to the biggest event of the summer months: the catastrophic flooding that occurred over the Hill Country and Southern Edwards Plateau during the second week of July. Some locations received greater than 20" of rain, with 28.33" near Knippa being the highest total recorded during the event. This marked the second consecutive July of significant flooding for many communities. Tragically, there were three fatalities as a direct result of the flooding, and countless homes and businesses were impacted. While the highest observed total was measured at a non-CoCoRaHS gauge in Knippa, the highest totals from CoCoRaHS observers ranged from just over 23" in southern Real and eastern Uvalde Counties to a little over 25" in central Kerr County northwest of Ingram. Over 18" of that 25"+ total fell within a single 24-hour period (from 7:00 AM on the 15th to 7:00 AM on the 16th)—a remarkable amount of rain in such a short time frame.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

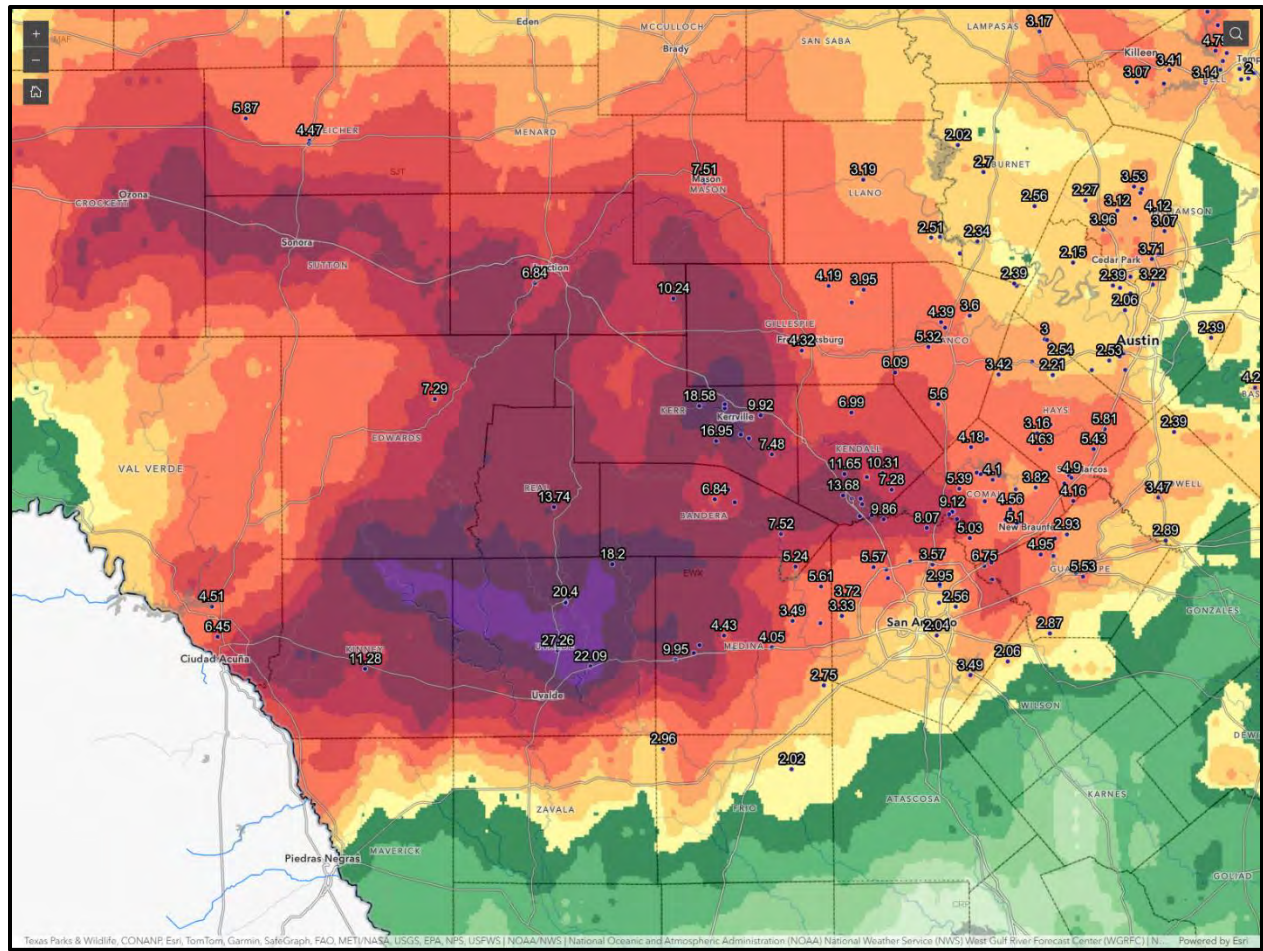


Figure 8: Storm total rainfall from July 13th-18th via NWS GIS Mutual Aid team

Starting on the afternoon of the 13th, showers and storms developed along a stationary front situated over North Texas. This activity produced outflow boundaries typical of convection in weak-shear environments, forcing the boundary to move further south through the evening hours. This generated additional convection that tracked into the Hill Country. Toward the late evening, a low-level jet streak developed, further enhancing the storms and expanding coverage. CoCoRaHS observers in Hondo, Uvalde, Knippa, D'Hanis, Bulverde, Boerne, Bandera, Center Point, and Kerrville received the highest totals, measuring between 4" and 8". Unfortunately, much more rain was yet to come.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

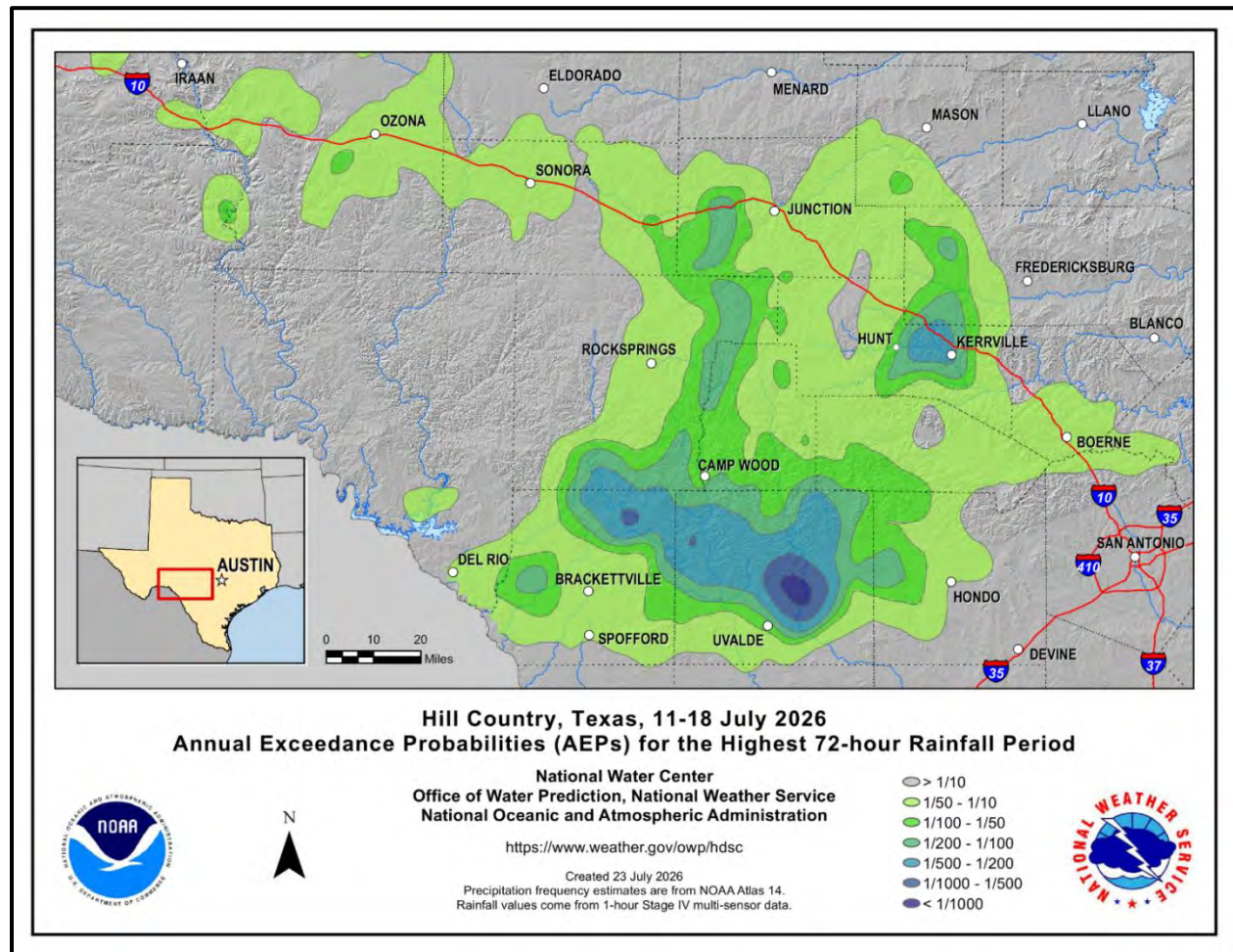


Figure 9: Annual Exceedance Probabilities for the July Flooding Event

On the 14th, the previous day's storms left an MCV over the region, which triggered the regeneration of showers and thunderstorms on the evening of the 14th. Slow-moving storms, combined with favorable low- to mid-level support and extreme tropical moisture, resulted in significant and catastrophic flooding over the Edwards Plateau and southward along Highway 90. CoCoRaHS observers from Concan northwestward through Camp Wood and into southern Real County reported between 8" and 12" of rain within a 24-hour period! The most common observer comments highlighted the intense rate and relentless duration of the rainfall.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

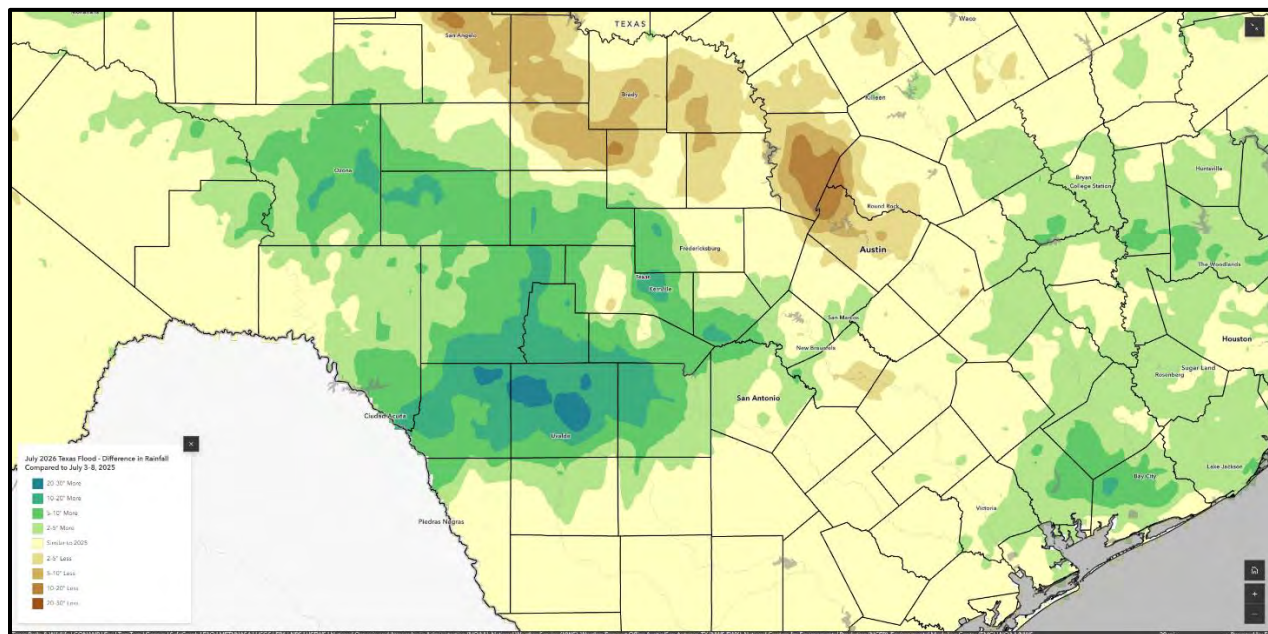


Figure 10: Comparison between July 2025 and July 2026 Floods

The event peaked on the 15th of July as the MCV continued to meander over central Texas. On the afternoon of the 15th, it was centered over Brady. Showers and storms developed once again in the evening hours and for a 3rd night in a row, convection was enhanced by a low-level jet streak. The heaviest rain was in central Kerr and southwestern Gillespie Counties with a lower maximum in central Uvalde County. Observations recorded by CoCoRaHS volunteers included astonishing accounts. Notes detailed overflowing rain gauges alongside reports of multiple evacuations and emergency water rescues. One observer logged over 13 inches before their gauge overflowed, while another noted that their gauge had spilled over completely, leaving the total lost rainfall impossible to quantify. The event finally came to an end 16th-17th of July as the MCV shifted north into north Texas.

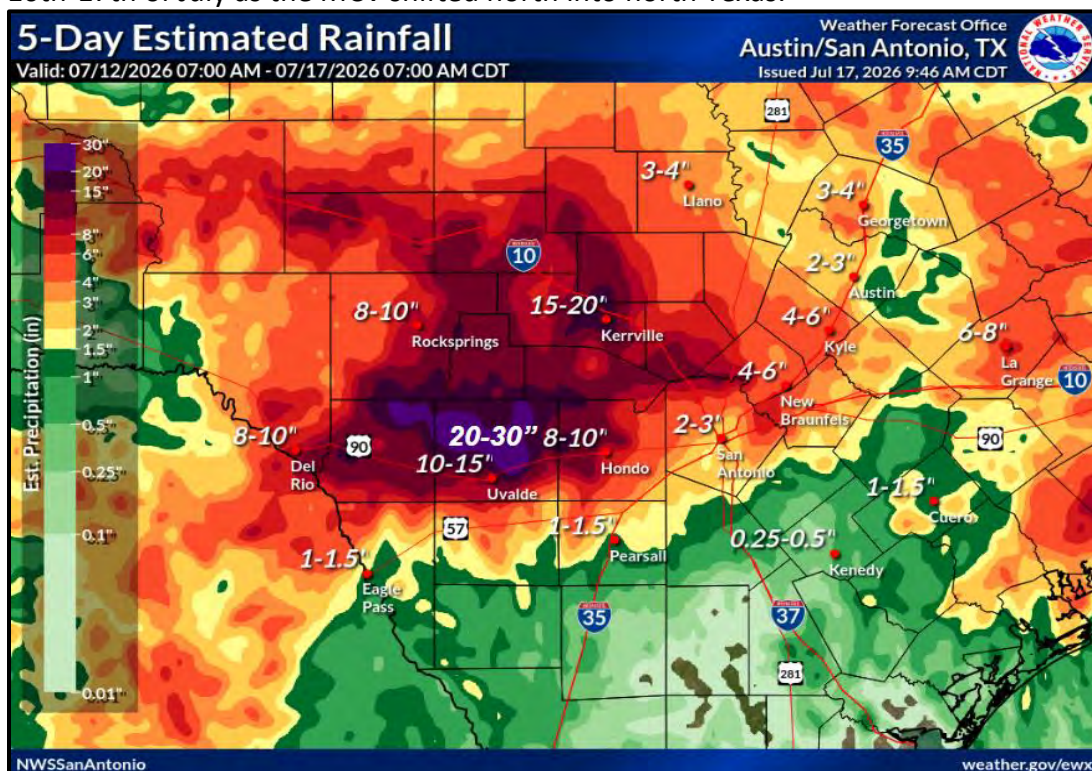


Figure 11: Five Day Rainfall Estimate from July 12th at 7am to July 17th at 7am.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

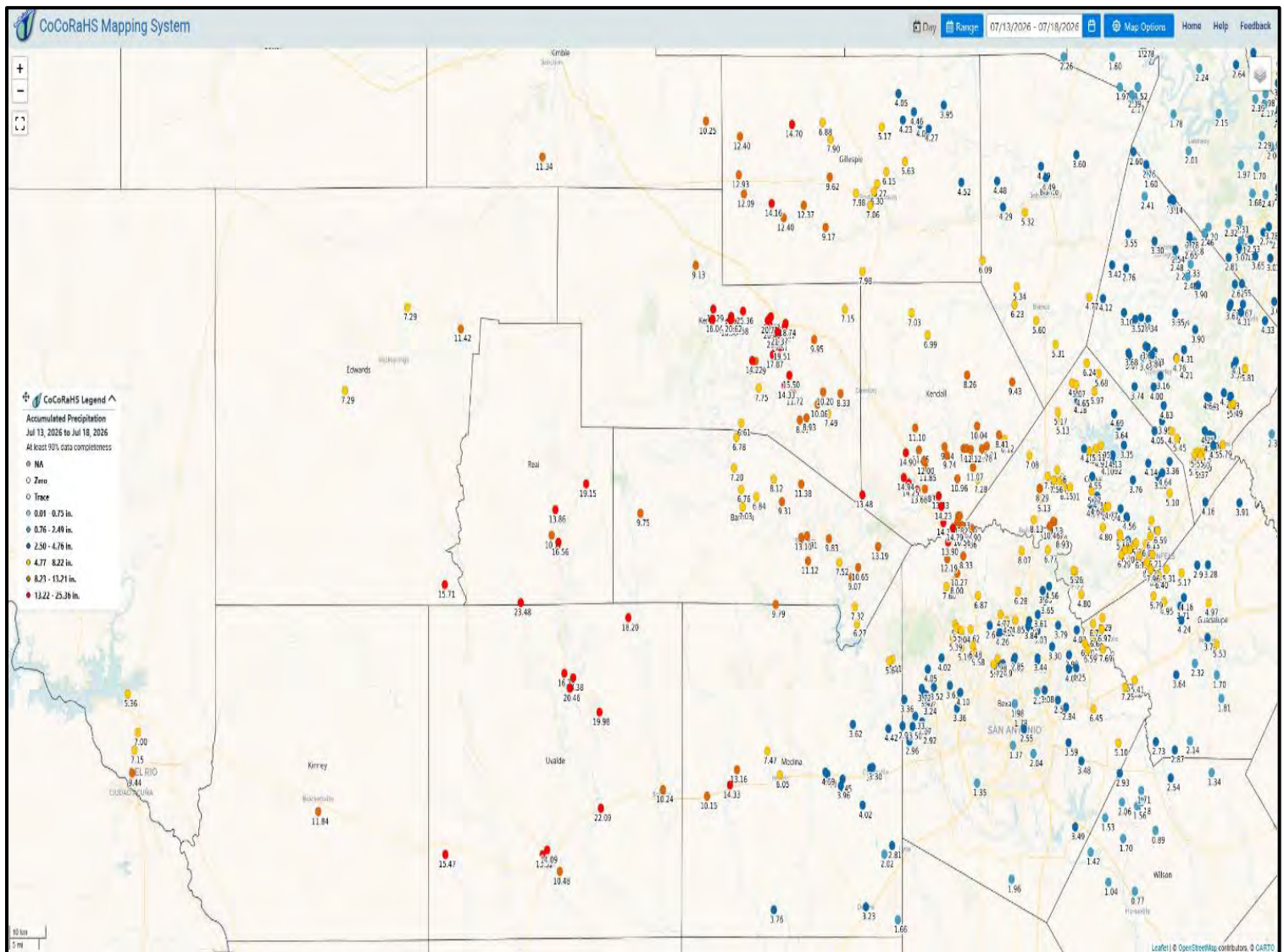


Figure 12: CoCoRaHS rainfall reports from July 13th-18th

Area lakes and reservoirs vastly improved with Canyon Lake filling to 100% for the first time in nearly 5 years. The last time the lake was full was November 28, 2021. Meanwhile, significant improvement was seen at Medina Lake and Lake Amistad, with a nearly 30 foot rise at Medina and a nearly 8 foot rise at Amistad.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

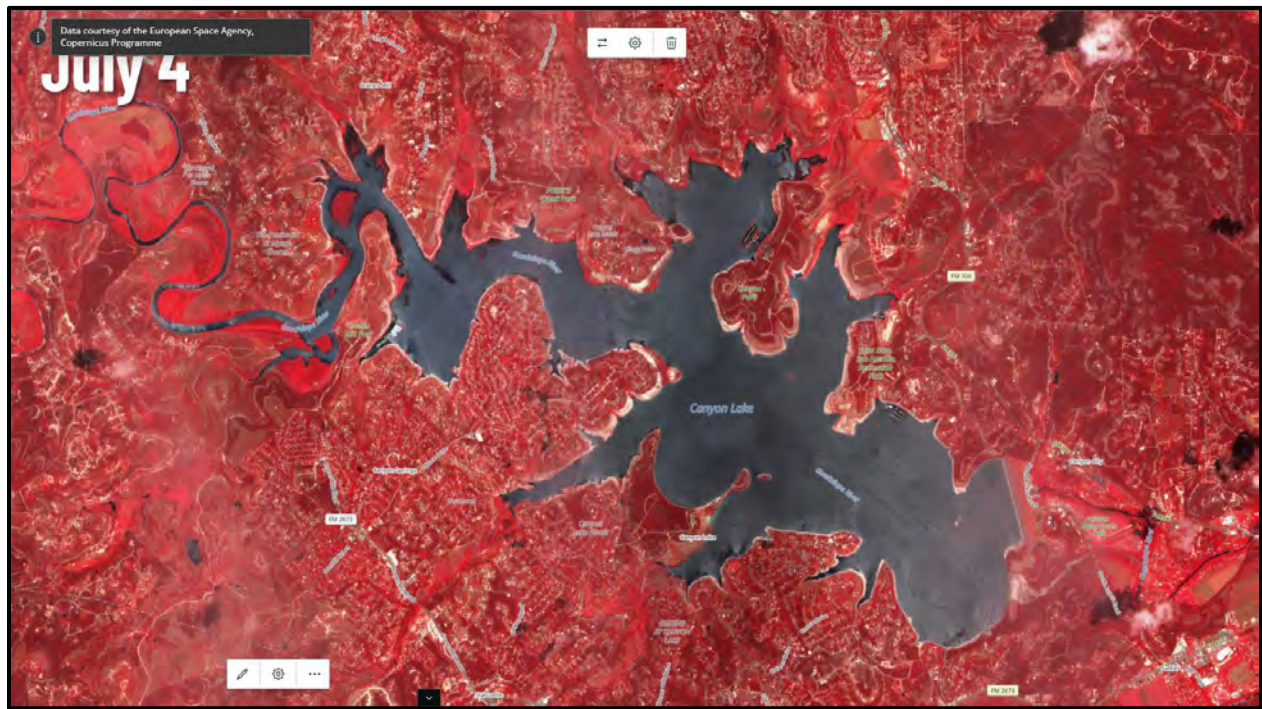


Figure 13: Canyon Lake prior to the Flooding event

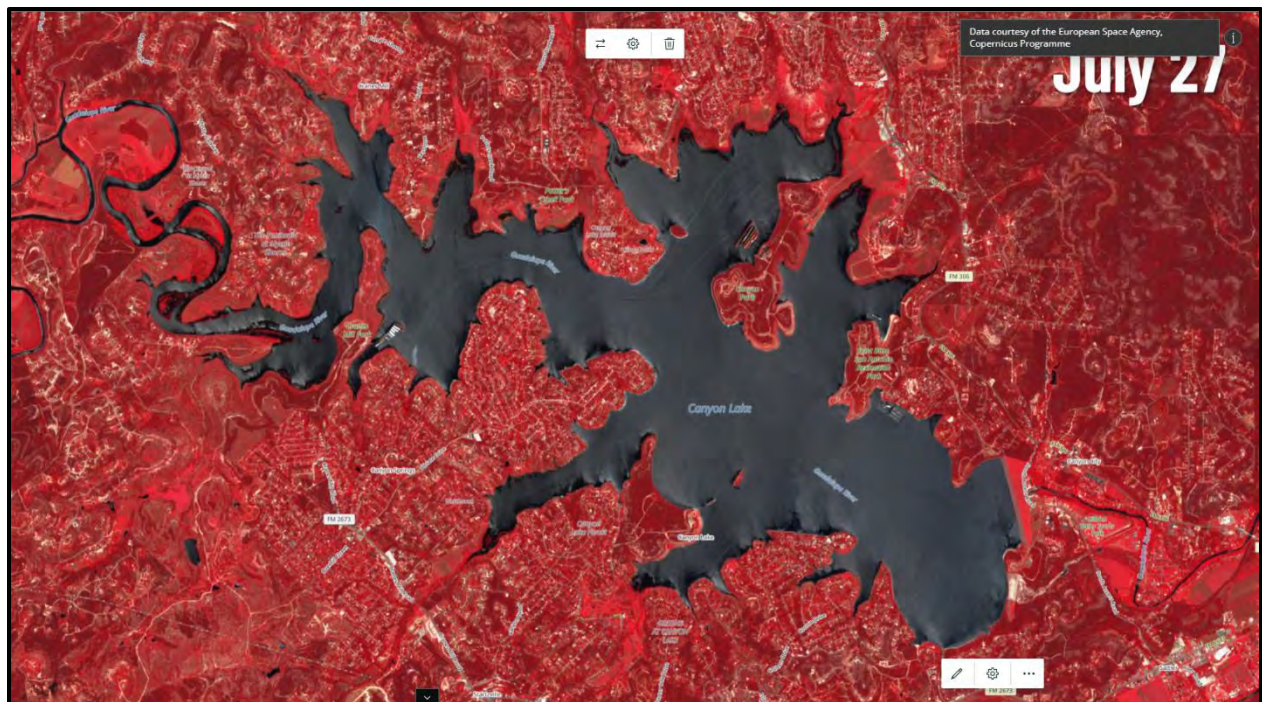


Figure 14: Canyon Lake following the Flooding event

Shortly following the flooding came some of the hottest days of the summer up to that point, with July 21-23rd heating up into the 100-105 range across South Central Texas. Little did we know this was just Mother Nature getting warmed up for a very hot month of August.

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

August

On the first of the month, a weak frontal boundary drifted south into the region, bringing a round of light rain to much of the area. The only locations that received more than an inch were in eastern Kerr County south of Kerrville (1.3" to 1.9"), while CoCoRaHS observers in and around Concan recorded several inches—up to 3.82"—from afternoon storms. The heaviest downpours concentrated over western portions of South Central Texas, leading to localized minor flooding in areas that had experienced severe flooding just two weeks prior.

The next three weeks were the hottest and driest stretch of the year for the region with highs between 95-105 degrees with a few cities topping out between 105 and 110 at times.

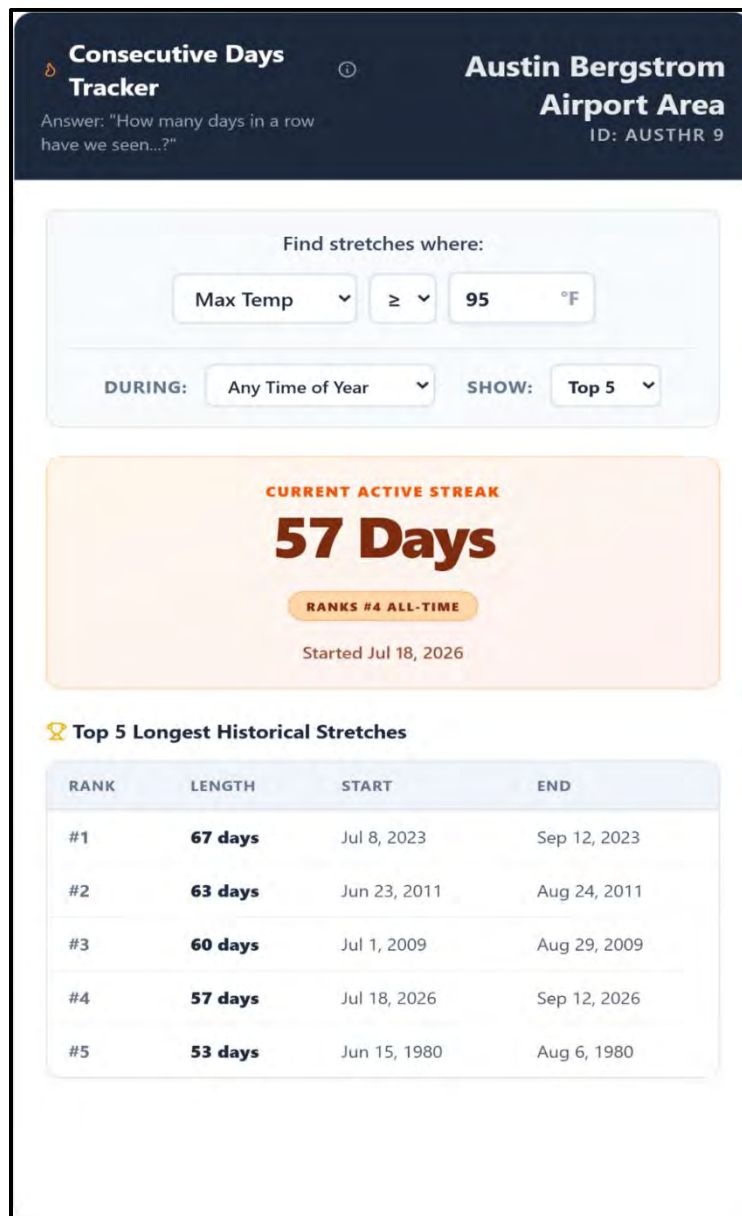


Figure 15: Stretch of highs greater than 95° at Austin Bergstrom (4th all time)

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

Weak northeasterly flow over South Central Texas and extremely unstable atmosphere led to the development of showers and storms on the afternoon and evening of the 27th and 28th of August, with strong winds and isolated flooding, along with some reports of small hail.

On the 27th, storms organized over the Hill Country and Edwards Plateau and drifted southward. One storm moved through West Austin and the Bee Cave area, producing 60 mph winds and localized damage on the southwest side of Austin. Small hail was also observed, which is rare for August. Storms organized further as they shifted south over Bastrop and Gonzales Counties, where Severe Thunderstorm Warnings were issued. Wind damage was observed in and north of Luling, followed by a measured wind gust of 67 mph at Gonzales Municipal Airport. Rainfall totals were lower than those on the 28th, but widespread amounts of 0.25" to 1" were logged by CoCoRaHS observers, with an observer near Lockhart noting strong winds in their report.

Widespread tree damage occurred along a corridor stretching from northeast Bexar County through central San Antonio to southwest Bexar County. Scattered damage to fences, power lines, and power poles was also reported, leaving over 104,000 customers without power at the storm's peak. Wind speeds were measured at 55–65 mph, with pockets of 75+ mph estimated from radar and damage surveys. San Antonio International Airport was on the northwestern edge of the strongest winds but still recorded a gust of 52 mph. A swath of 1"–3" of rain fell from Kyle southward through New Braunfels into northeast Bexar County before tapering off over western Bexar County. Several CoCoRaHS observers noted high winds in their comments. In eastern San Antonio, a wind gust of 52 mph was recorded, while another observer commented on the intensity of the storm and the large volume of rain falling in a short period.

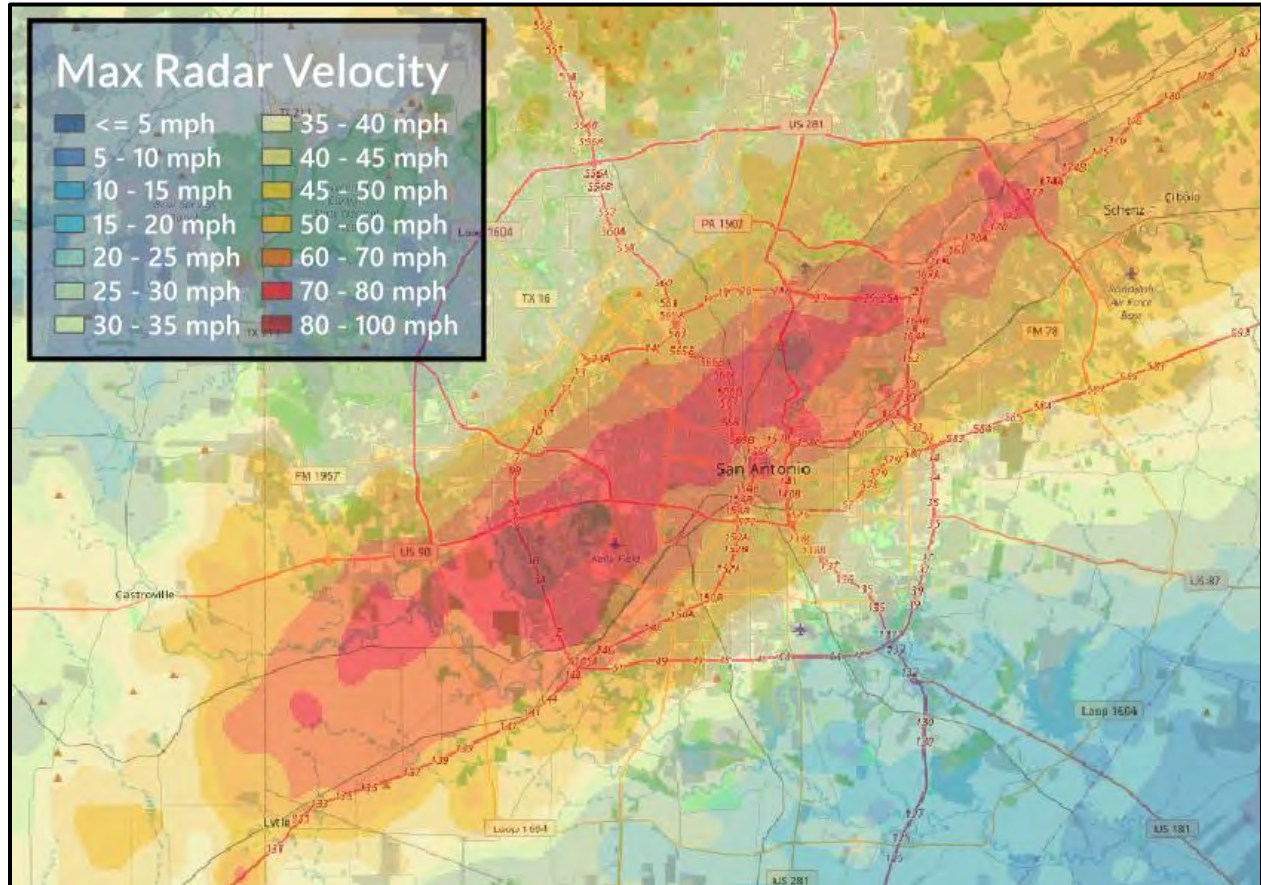


Figure 16: Maximum radar estimated wind speeds from the August 18th Wind Event

Austin/San Antonio Regional Summary (continued)

Summer 2026 Summary

Overall, summer 2026 proved to be an exceptionally active season of extremes across South Central Texas, defined by catastrophic flooding followed by intense late-summer heat and flash drought. June set the stage with repeated heavy rainfall episodes that eliminated Extreme Drought (D3) from the region for the first time in nearly two years. July delivered historic, catastrophic flooding across the Hill Country and Southern Edwards Plateau, where localized rainfall totals surpassed 28" near Knippa and over 25" in central Kerr County, tragically leading to three fatalities. Following the mid-July flooding, heat intensified rapidly in August, ranking among the top 5 to 6 warmest Augusts on record across regional climate sites with daily highs frequently reaching 95°F to 105°F+. Despite the severe August flash drought, overall summer precipitation was heavy across the area, with Del Rio recording one of its top 20 wettest summers on record.

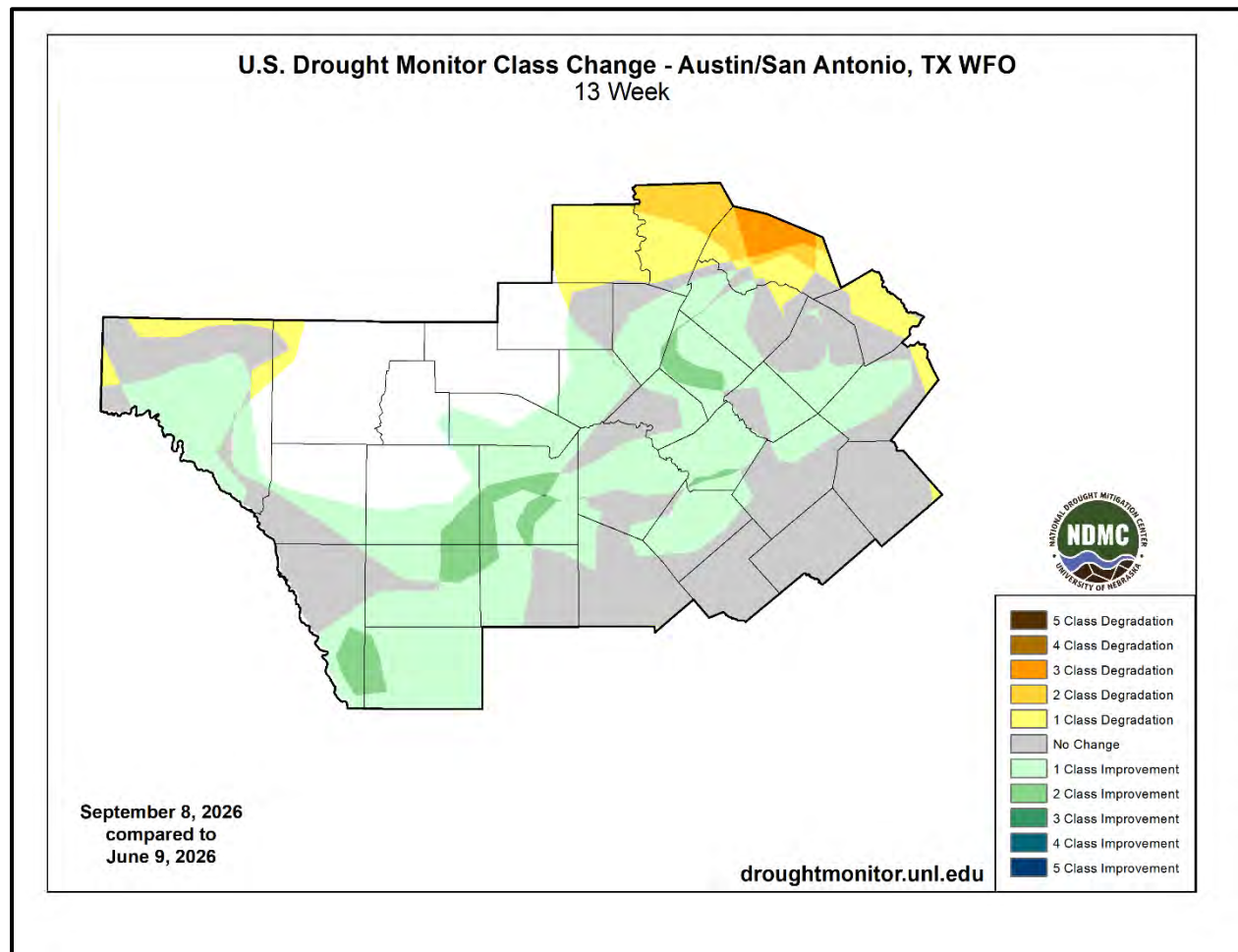


Figure 17: Three month drought change map for South Central Texas

Southeast Texas Regional Summary

Abundant early Season Thunderstorms with Increasing Heat and Dryness by August

By Ron Havran, Southeast Texas CoCoRaHS Regional Coordinator, HCFC D Hydrologist Technician

June

June had several storm systems with heavy rainfall and widespread coverage helping end drought conditions for most of Southeast Texas. A few areas in western and northwestern parts had lingering drought with D0 conditions. Areas near and south of I-10 received the highest rainfall totals near and exceeding 15" for the month. Tropical Storm Arthur brought heavy rains which resulted in multiple rivers, creeks, and bayous reaching flood stage along with numerous reports of flash flooding across Southeast Texas. We started summer on a very good pattern to build up soil moisture for the hot months ahead. Take a look at page 76 which has all the observer data averaged by county for all of Southeast Texas. All counties had good rainfall totals especially the Golden Triangle, see data on this page below on precipitation maps and on page 76 with observer data.

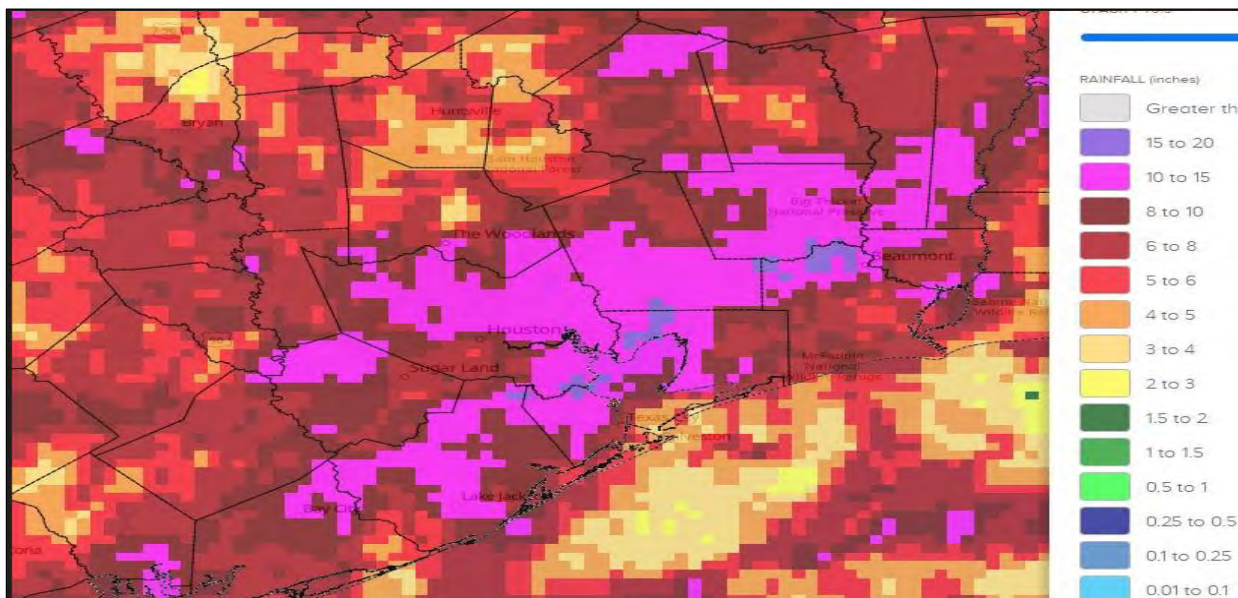


Fig. 1: Southeast Texas Precipitation Map for June 2026.

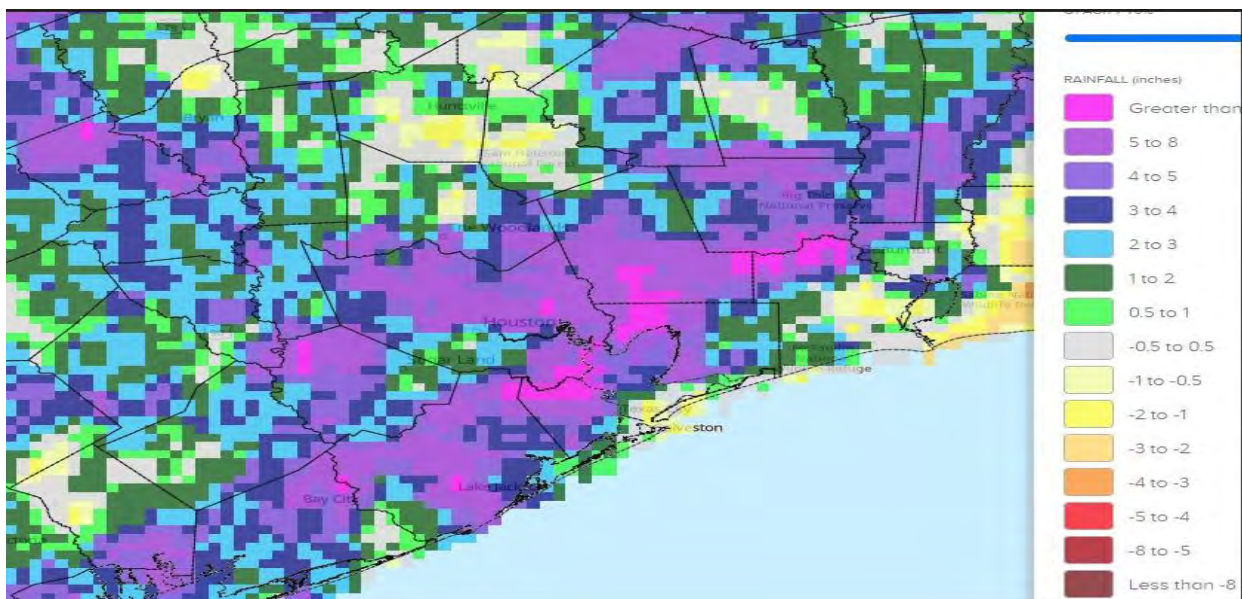


Fig. 2: Southeast Texas Percent of Normal Precipitation Map for June 2026.

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

July

July was a wet month for Southeast Texas with both sections receiving from 3-6" of rain. The bulk of this rainfall occurred in the middle of the month. Tropical Storm Bertha moved into the area from the east later in July and was a non-event for all the region except for some isolated heavy thunderstorms southwest of Houston causing flash flooding and several flood warnings on the evening of the 23rd. By the end of July, all of Southeast Texas was free from drought/dry conditions. The western counties had the lowest rainfall totals for the month. See maps below showing the more scattered thunderstorm activity for July vs maps from June. It was common for storms to be isolated with localized heavy rain while only short distance away would receive light rain.

Heat and humidity were persistent, with the frequent thunderstorms and locally heavy rain. Heat index values were very high at times. The end of the month started showing signs of higher temperatures with drying conditions.

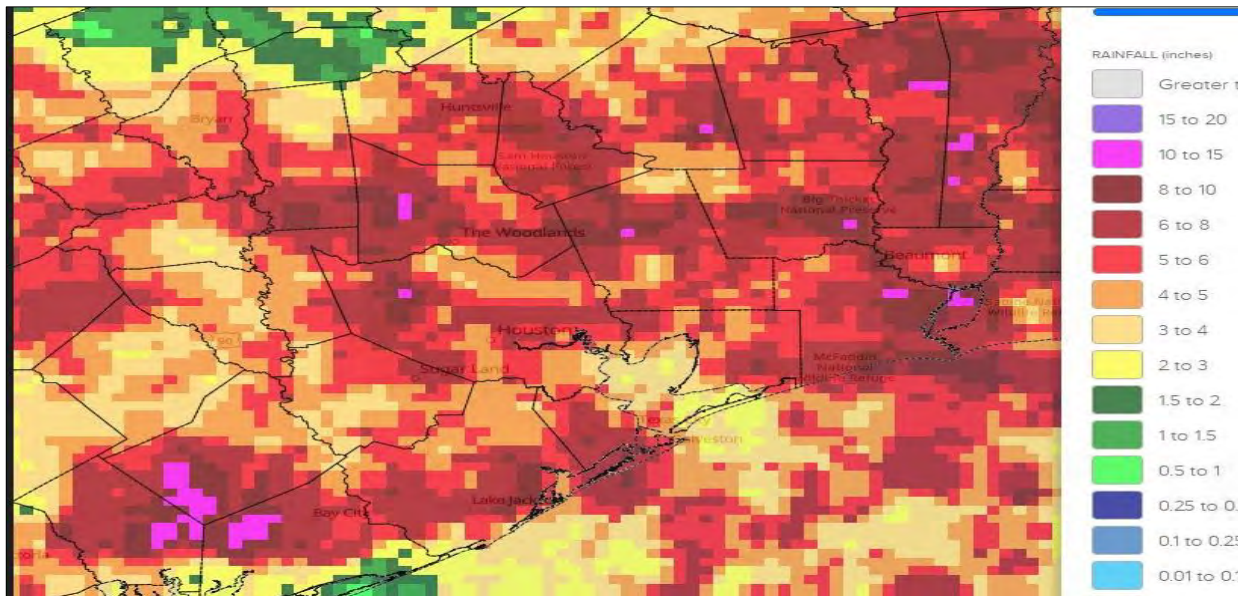


Fig. 3: Southeast Texas Precipitation Map for July 2026.

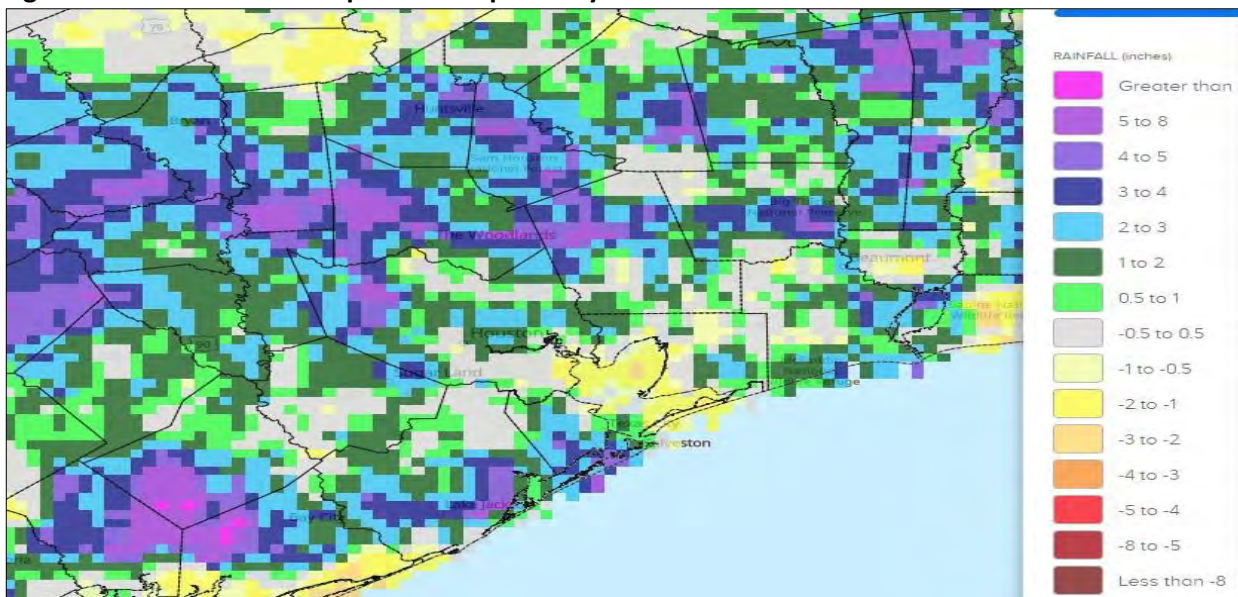


Fig. 4: Southeast Texas Departure from Normal Precipitation Map for July 2026.

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

August

August was a hot and very dry month across all Southeast Texas. Looking at figure 5 below highlights the areas that received the most rainfall for the month near the coastal sections and inland about 30 to 40 miles thanks to the sea breeze convective thunderstorms. All counties in both sections of Southeast had very low average rainfall totals. The region was under a rapid drying out of soil and vegetation from high heat reading in a 2 to 4 week period without rainfall causing the formation of Flash Drought conditions. Flash Drought can develop quickly, sometimes transforming relatively normal conditions into significant drought in just a few weeks. Texas had several large destructive wildfires during this time. Southeast Texas still had good soil moisture values from heavy rains received during the early part of the summer. Remember those heavy rains in June – July?

A good reminder for all CoCoRaHS observers to report your data everyday even when it's a zero. That data is extremely important in making assessments of drought conditions. You are more valuable as an observer by reporting every day. Having a complete data record is extremely important. Thanks to all observers that report daily and have a complete data record for forecasters.

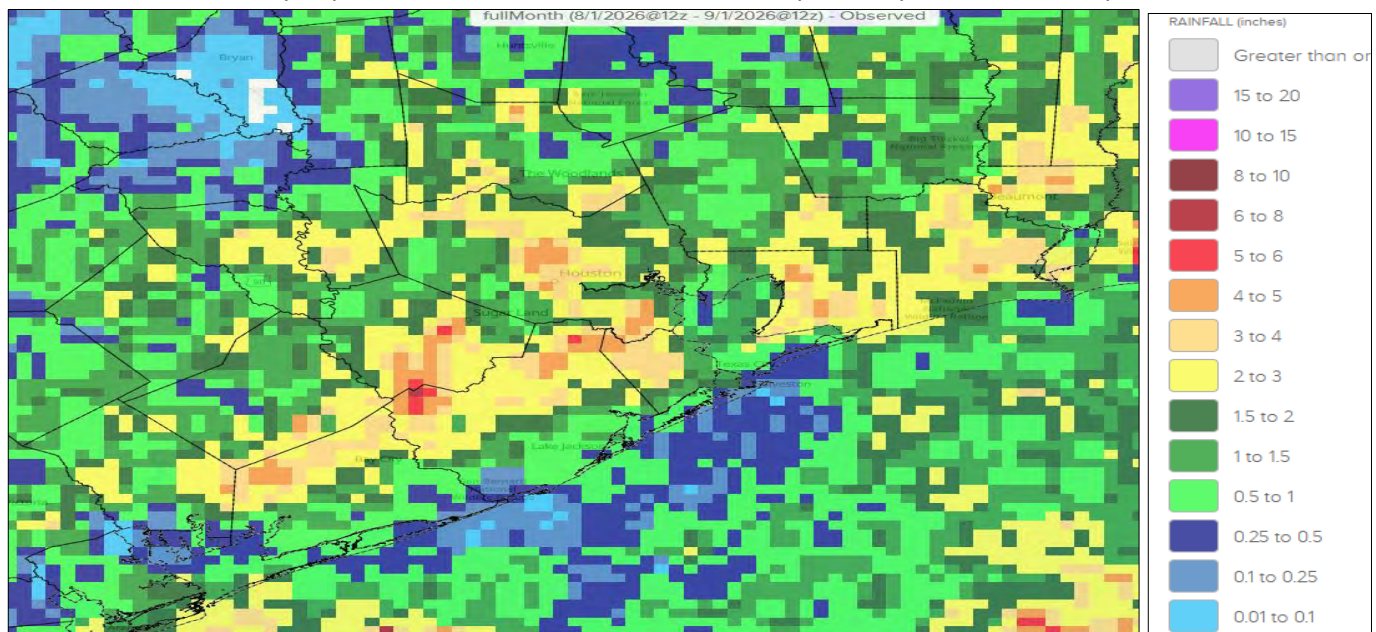


Fig. 5: Southeast Texas Precipitation Map for August 2026.

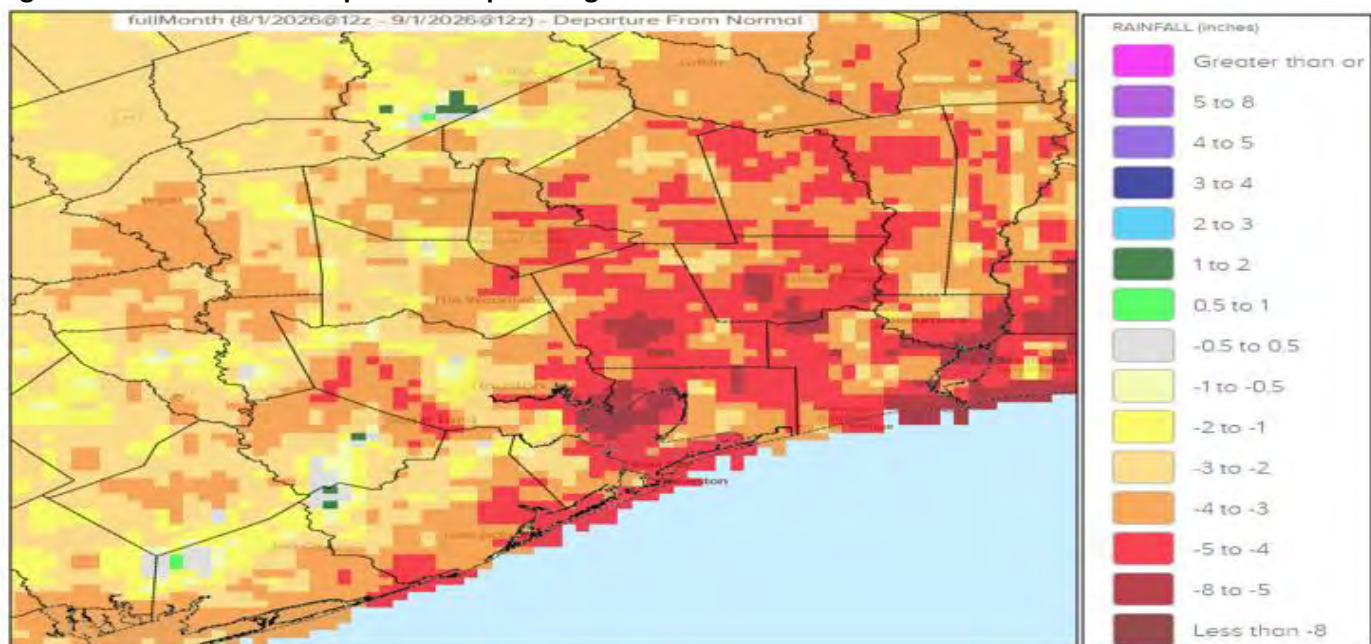
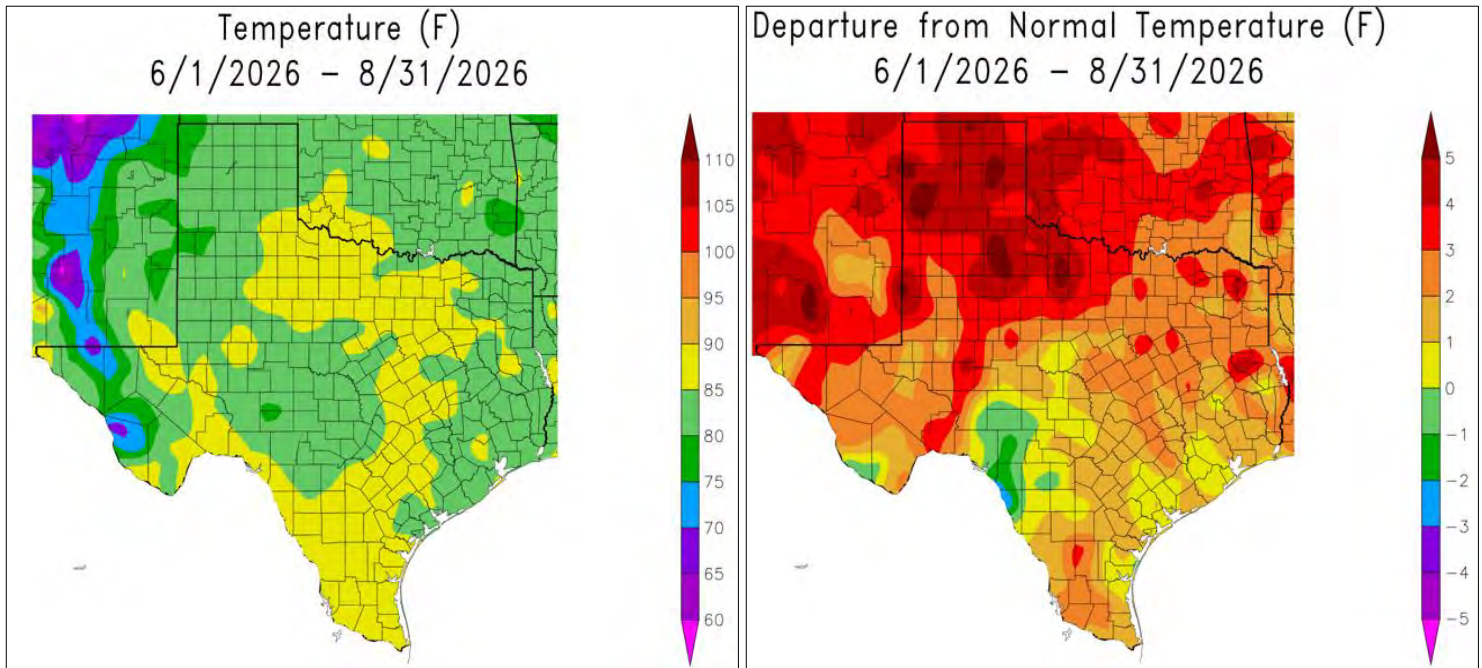
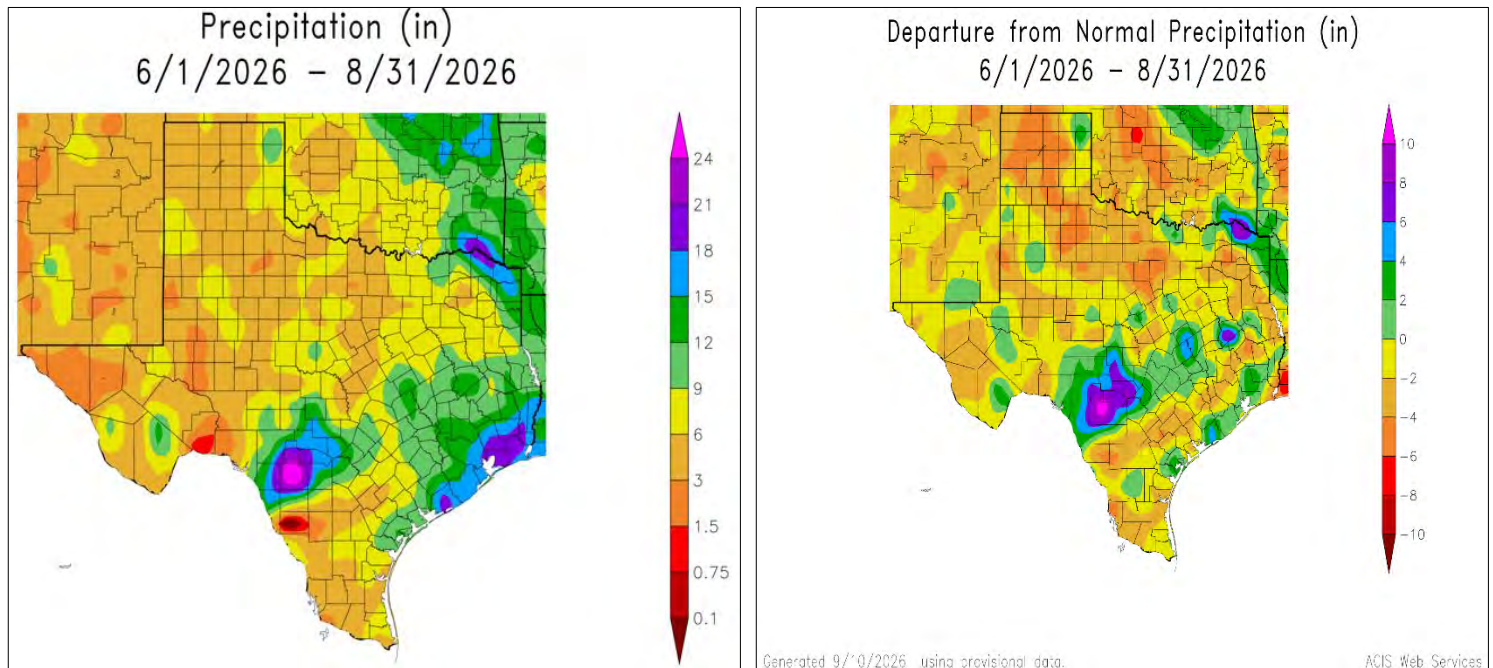


Fig. 6: Southeast Texas Departure from Normal Precipitation Map for August 2026.

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)**Texas Summer Temperature & Precipitation Data Observed and Departures from Normal 30 year period****Fig. 7 & 8: Texas Average Temperature for the Summer Months and Departure from Normal for the Summer Months.****Fig. 9 & 10: Texas Precipitation for the Summer Months and Departure from Normal Precipitation for the Summer Months.**

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

Climate Data from several first order Stations in Southeast Texas

Houston/Galveston Temperature & Rainfall Data for 2026 Summer Season

June Climate							
Site Location (record start)	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Bush Airport (1888)	90.8	76.5	83.7	0.7	7.82	6.00	1.82
Hobby Airport (1930)	90.4	77.6	84.0	1.1	6.95	6.09	0.86
Galveston (1871)	87.4	80.0	83.7	-0.1	3.18	4.23	-1.05
Sugar Land (2000)	90.5	76.2	83.4	0.2	6.10	4.22	-1.88
July Climate							
Site Location (record start)	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Bush Airport (1888)	94.9	76.6	85.8	0.6	3.14	3.77	-0.63
Hobby Airport (1930)	93.6	77.2	85.4	0.6	4.62	4.59	0.03
Galveston (1871)	90.2	80.6	85.4	-0.1	6.81	3.41	3.40
Sugar Land (2000)	93.9	75.0	84.4	-1.0	5.88	4.16	1.72
August Climate							
Site Location (record start)	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Bush Airport (1888)	98.0	77.5	87.8	2.6	1.12	4.84	-3.72
Hobby Airport (1930)	95.9	78.2	87.1	1.9	2.35	5.44	-3.09
Galveston (1871)	92.2	81.9	87.1	1.1	0.09	4.71	-4.62
Sugar Land (2000)	96.0	75.5	85.8	0.8	2.09	5.27	-3.18

Table 1: Houston/Galveston temperature and rainfall climate data at select stations

Golden Triangle Temperature & Rainfall Data for 2026 Summer Season

June Climate							
Site Location	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Beaumont Port Arthur	89.6	76.4	83.0	1.0	4.70	6.70	-2.00
Beaumont Research Center	89.1	75.5	82.3	1.0	16.64	7.57	9.07
Orange 9N	88.0	74.6	81.3	2.0	4.92	6.84	-1.92
July Climate							
Site Location	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Beaumont Port Arthur	92.4	75.3	83.8	0.2	10.56	6.85	3.71
Beaumont Research Center	92.8	75.5	84.2	0.9	5.03	5.39	-0.36
Orange 9N	90.6	74.6	82.6	1.3	6.00	5.82	0.18
August Climate							
Site Location	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
Beaumont Port Arthur	96.3	75.5	85.9	2.1	0.35	6.89	-6.54
Beaumont Research Center	96.4	75.7	86.0	2.8	0.61	6.43	-5.82
Orange 9N	94.0	75.3	84.6	3.3	1.76	6.71	-4.95

Table 2: Golden Triangle temperature and rainfall climate data at select stations

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

CoCoRaHS Observer average Rainfall by counties for the 2026 Spring Season

Summer 2026 CoCoRaHS SE Texas Houston/Galveston Section Rainfall
CoCoRaHS Station measured county rainfall averages in inches per month

County	June	July	August	Summer Total
	AVG.	AVG.	AVG.	Jun.- Aug.
Austin	5.71	3.21	1.57	10.49
Brazoria	9.21	4.78	1.48	15.47
Chambers	9.89	4.02	1.51	15.42
Colorado	4.82	3.46	0.67	8.95
Fort Bend	6.64	4.58	1.24	12.46
Galveston	10.11	4.41	1.59	16.11
Harris	8.18	4.37	1.62	14.17
Jackson	4.26	5.67	0.39	10.32
Liberty	8.07	6.94	0.57	15.58
Matagorda	5.38	5.58	1.43	12.39
Montgomery	6.52	6.13	0.99	13.64
Polk	4.97	5.44	0.44	10.85
Wharton	6.36	5.39	1.30	13.05
Region Totals	6.93	4.92	1.14	12.99

 Color indicates highest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month
 Color indicates lowest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month

Note: Counties without a significant # of observers reporting are not listed on the chart.

Table 3: Houston/Galveston county observer rainfall averages for Southeast Texas

Summer 2026 CoCoRaHS SE Texas Golden Triangle Section Rainfall
CoCoRaHS Station measured county rainfall averages in inches per month

County	June	July	August	Summer Total
	AVG.	AVG.	AVG.	Jun.- Aug.
Hardin	8.07	6.23	1.28	15.58
Jasper	6.63	5.95	0.92	13.50
Jefferson	9.20	5.81	1.89	16.90
Orange	7.90	5.65	1.43	14.98
Tyler	6.87	4.79	0.57	12.23
Region Totals	7.73	5.69	1.22	14.64

 Color indicates highest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month
 Color indicates lowest avg. rainfall total for a county in a month

Note: Counties without a significant # of observers reporting are not listed on the chart.

Table 4: Golden Triangle county observer rainfall averages for Southeast Texas

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

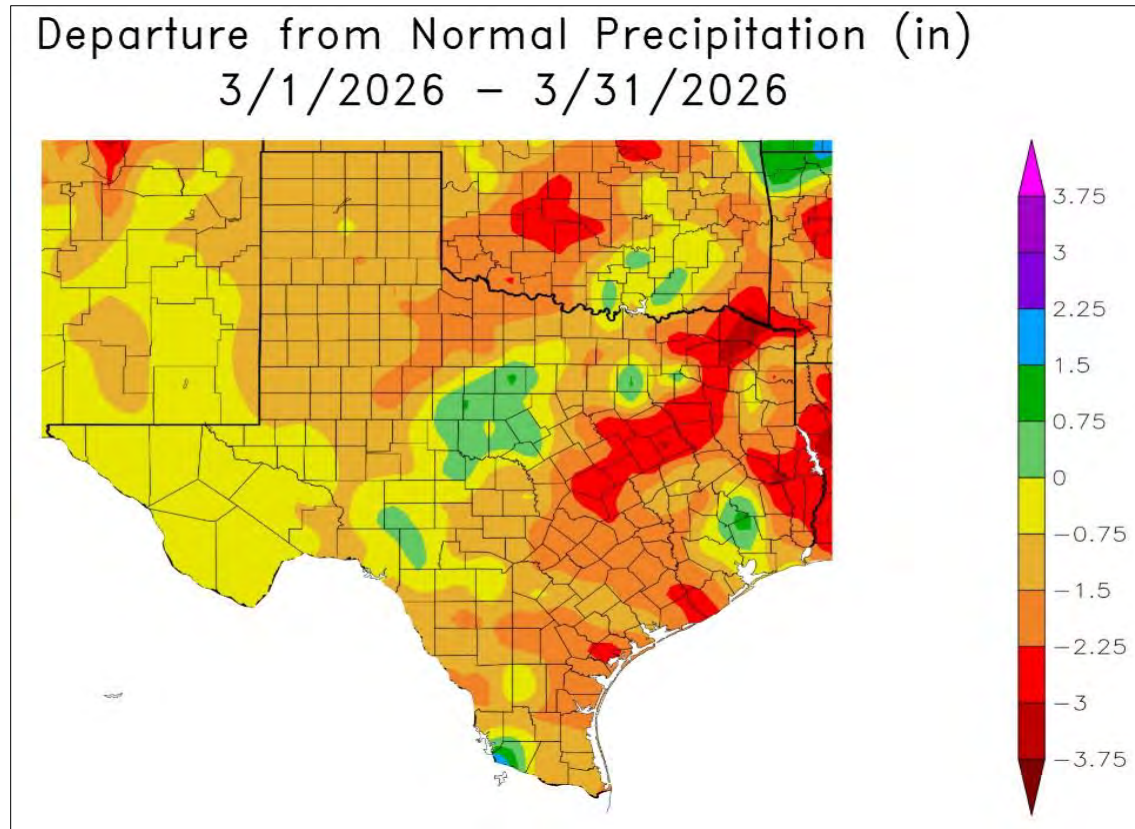


Figure 11: Precipitation departure from normal across Texas for August 2026

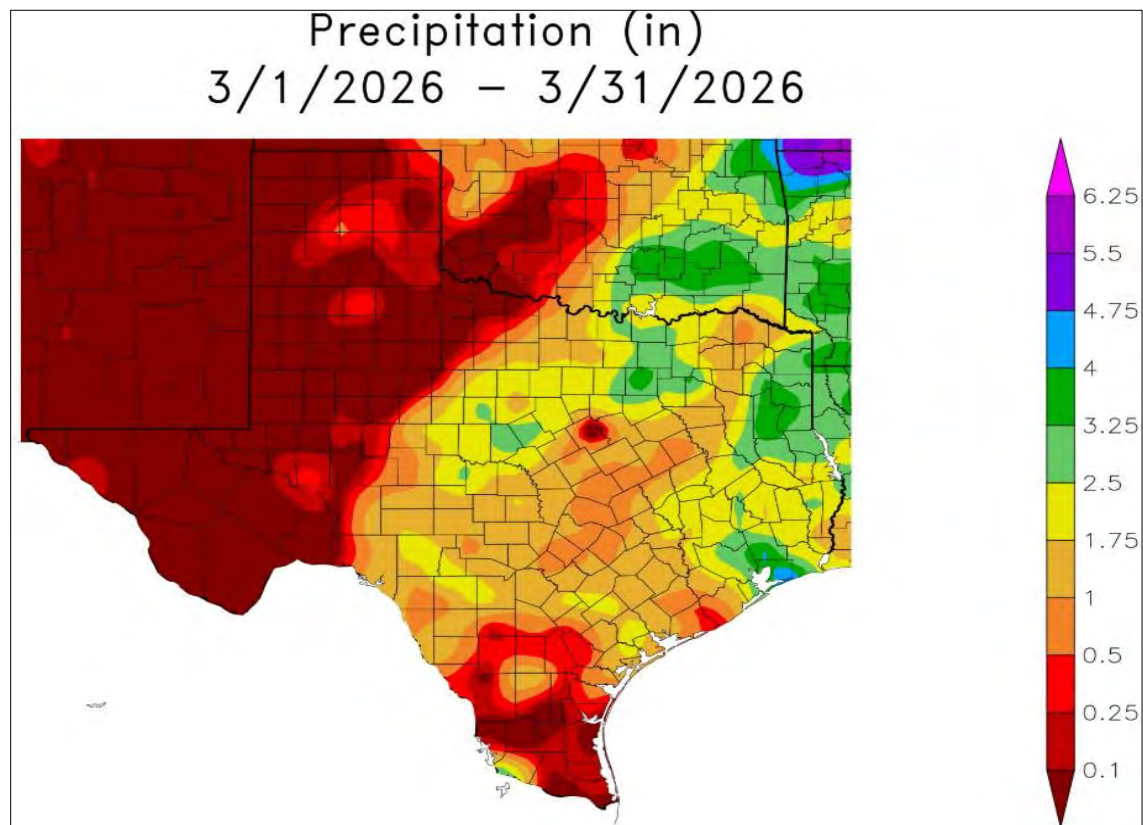


Figure 12: Precipitation totals across Texas in August 2026.

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

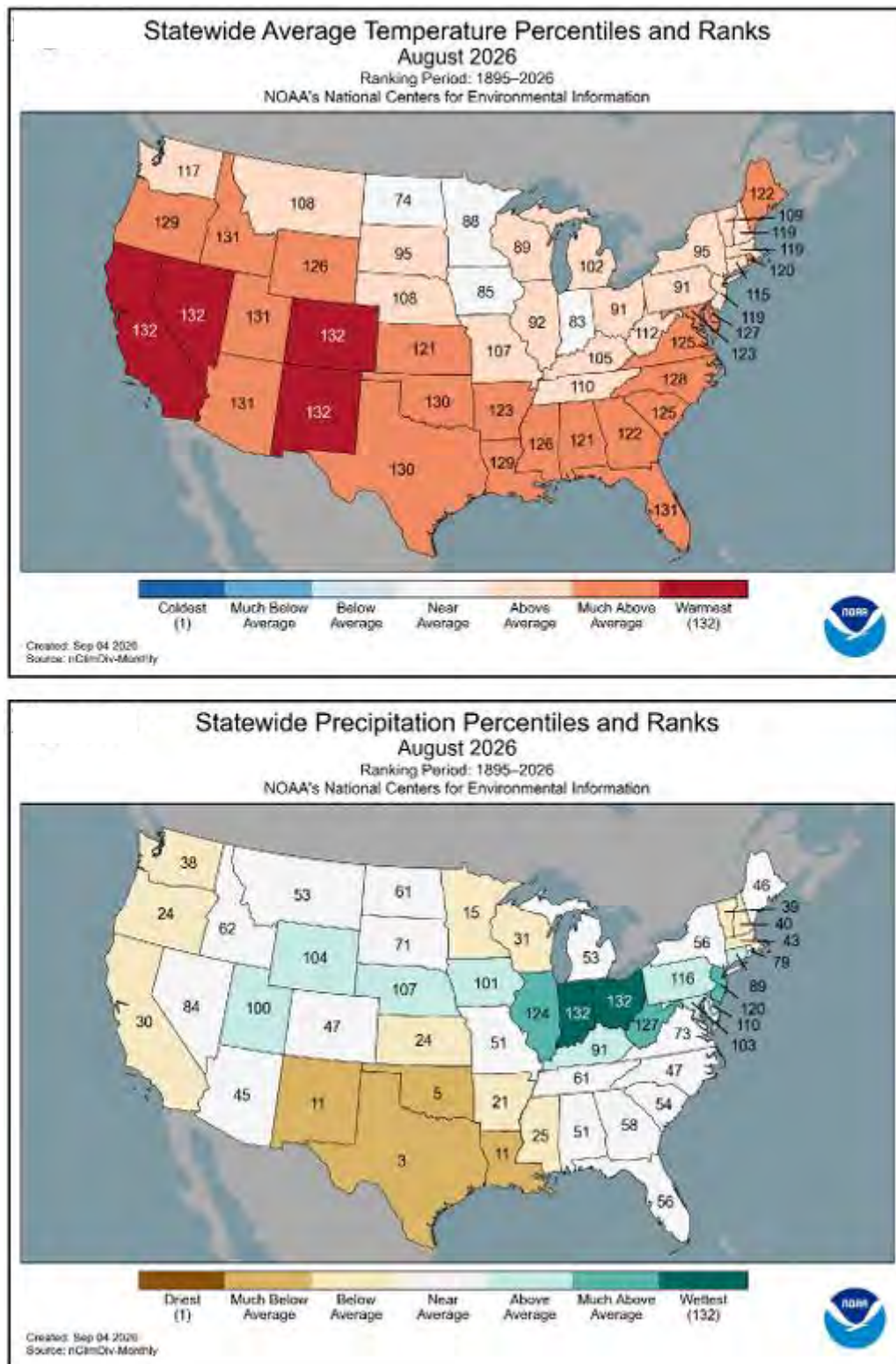


Figure 13 & 14: Temp/Precip Percentiles and Ranks for August 2026 across Lower 48

Southeast Texas Regional Summary (continued)

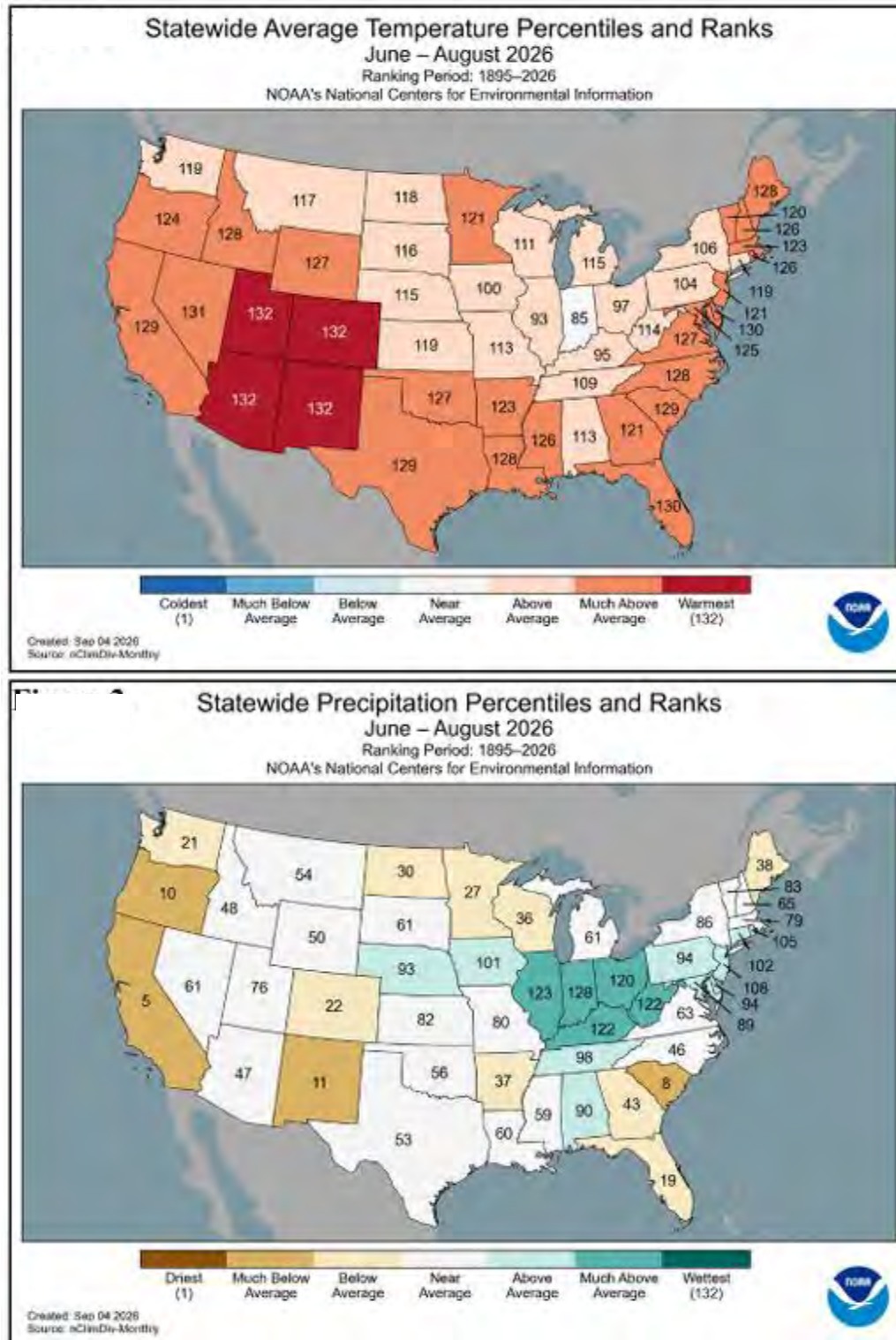


Figure 15 & 16: Temp/Precip Percentiles and Ranks for summer 2026 across Lower 48

Amarillo Regional Summary

Hotter than Normal Temps with worsening Drought Conditions

By: Ron Havran, Texas CoCoRaHS Assistant State Coordinator

Summer Summary

Temperatures were persistently above normal, with frequent readings over 100°F. The season began with scattered thunderstorms with some thunderstorms producing locally heavy rain, but many areas received little significant moisture. A late-August storm brought 1.77 inches to the Amarillo-area, while other storms largely missed drought-stricken locations in the region. Dry soils, high evaporation, and repeated heat worsened conditions across the Panhandle. By late summer, severe to exceptional drought was concentrated across much of the Texas Panhandle, with rising wildfire and agricultural risks.

Amarillo Monthly Climate							
Month	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
June	92.4	64.7	78.5	2.4	1.47	2.58	-1.11
July	97.0	68.8	82.9	3.3	0.82	2.00	-1.18
August	99.6	70.0	84.8	4.7	2.13	2.86	-0.73

Precipitation (in)
6/1/2026 – 8/31/2026

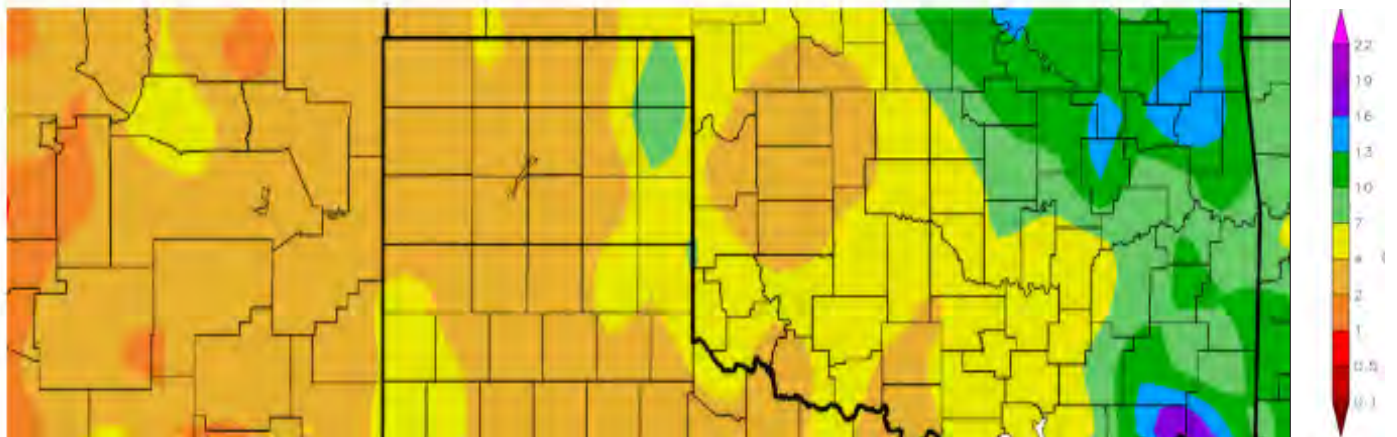


Fig. 1: Map of Amarillo region with summer total precipitation across the region.

Lubbock Regional Summary

Some June Rains followed by decreasing Precipitation with higher Heat

By: Ron Havran, Texas CoCoRaHS Assistant State Coordinator

In short, the summer was characterized by persistent heat, intermittent thunderstorms, and some locally heavy rain at times. The season began with scattered thunderstorms that brought some cooler temperatures and slightly above normal rainfall for June but ended quickly with a hot, drying conditions with drought conditions getting worse. Not much for CoCoRaHS observers to measure past early July.

Lubbock Monthly Climate							
Month	Hi	Lo	Mean	Departure	Rain	Normal	Departure
June	93.0	68.1	80.5	1.9	3.11	2.58	0.53
July	94.6	70.6	82.6	1.4	1.39	1.91	-0.52
August	98.7	72.8	85.7	5.3	0.24	1.74	-1.50

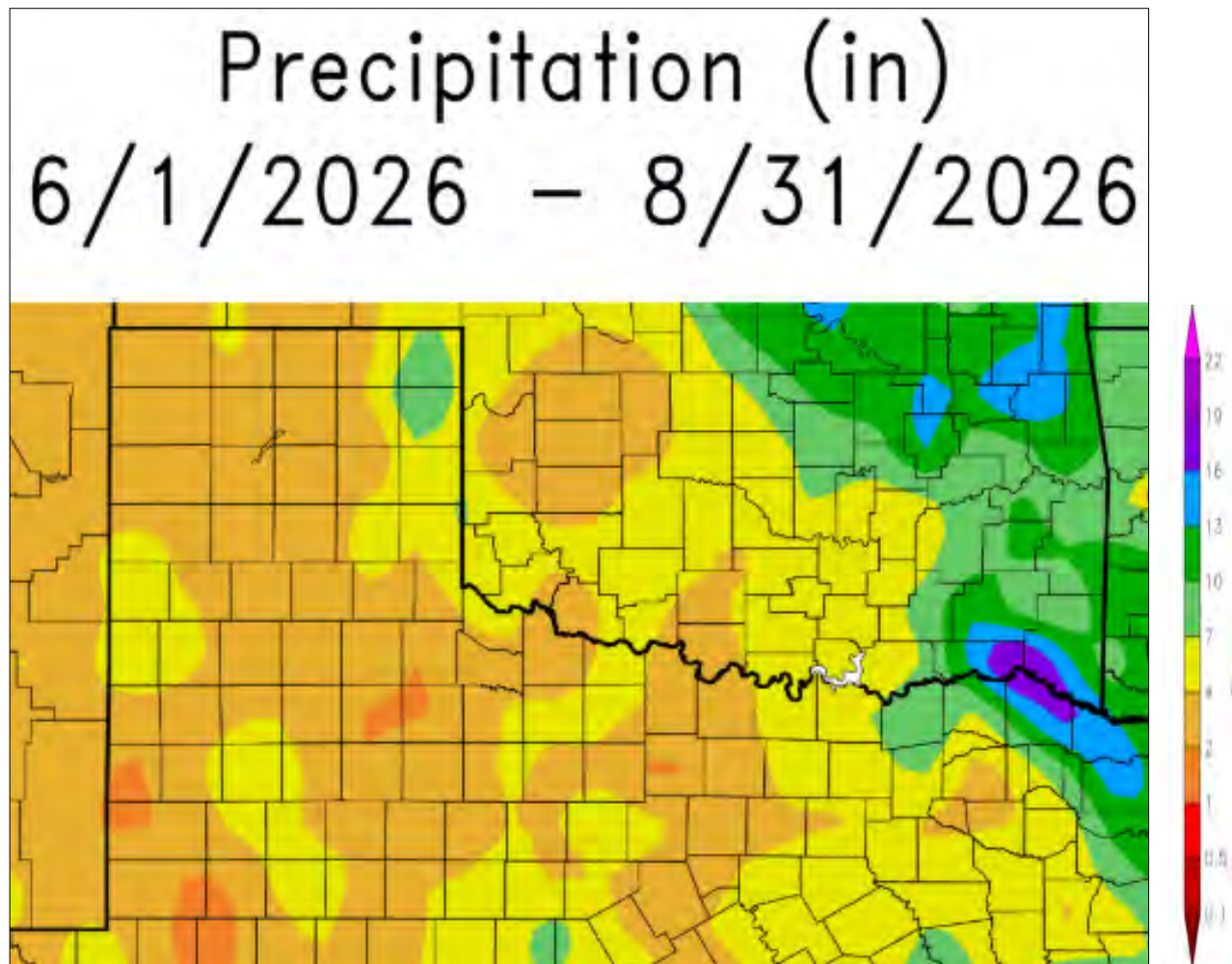


Fig. 1: Map of Lubbock region with summer total precipitation across the region.

Texas Autumn Weather Outlook

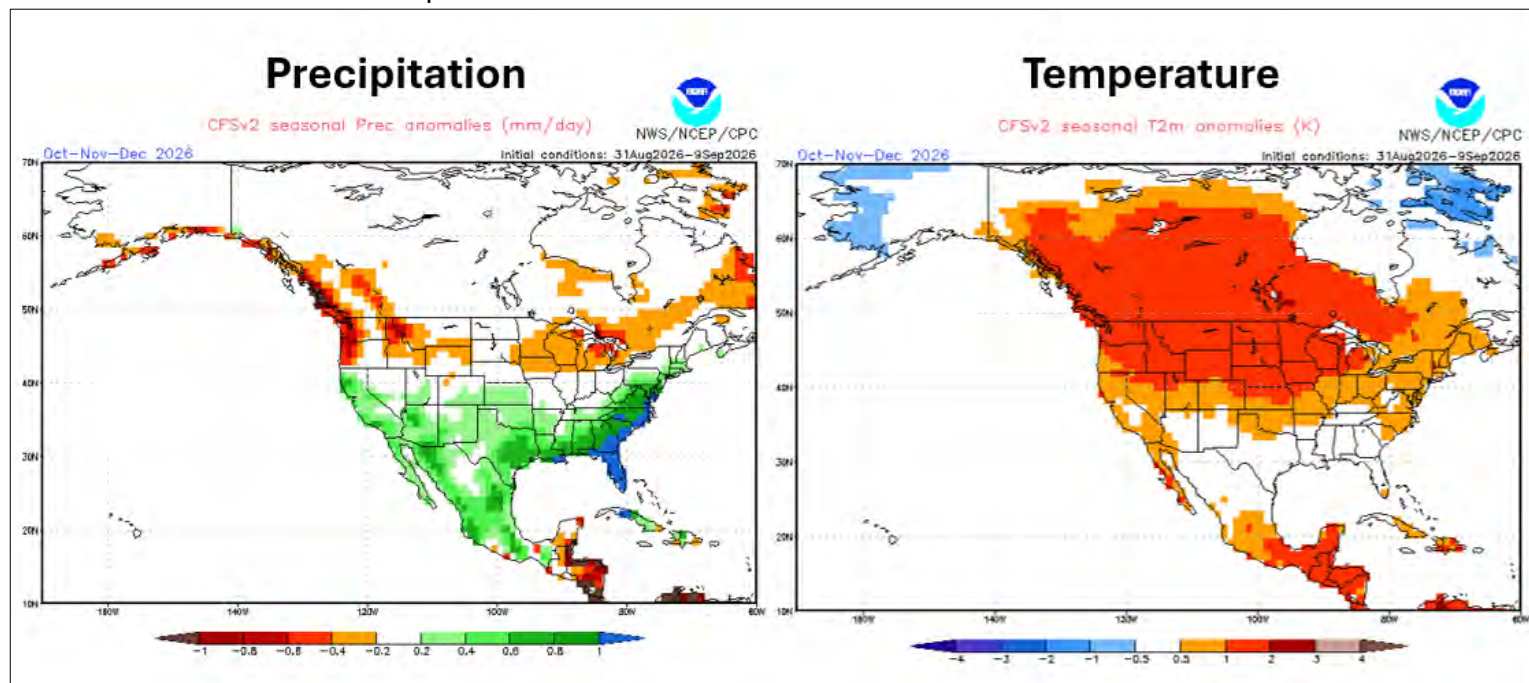
By Bob Rose, Lower Colorado River Authority Meteorologist

After a long, hot summer, the heat dome over Texas is finally beginning back down. At this point, I think everyone is anxious for some cooler weather and refreshing rain.

As the heat dome of summer fades, the biggest influence on Texas weather this fall is expected to come from the Pacific where a strong El Niño is in place. El Niño has been gaining strength since June and forecasts indicate it could become one of the strongest, if not the strongest El Niño on record. El Niño refers to the development of unusually warm sea surface temperatures across the eastern and central tropical Pacific, between the west coast of South America and the International Date Line. These unusually warm waters create a jet stream of moist air that generally gets directed from the eastern Pacific into the southern U.S. during the fall and winter months. The jet stream will carry frequent storm systems across Texas, bringing periods of rain showers and thunderstorms. There's often a potential for some of the rains to be heavy. In addition, El Niño usually causes fall and winter temperatures to average near normal to slightly below normal due to frequent, cloudy, rainy days and shallow, cool air sliding south out of Canada. Being this is such a strong El Niño, there is a higher-than-normal probability for the typical impacts from El Niño to take shape.

This fall, El Niño's influence on Texas weather is forecast to gradually take hold and increase this fall. Unfortunately, the wetter and slightly cooler weather isn't expected to happen right away. The month of October is set to be the transition period between the unusually warm and dry pattern of September and the much wetter/slightly cooler than normal weather forecast for November and December. Some of the upcoming rain could become heavy.

Averaging the months of October, November, and December together, NOAA's Climate Forecast System Model version 2 (CFSv2) Center predicts rainfall will average above normal across the entire state, while temperatures will average near normal at all locations except the Panhandle.



**NOAA's Climate Forecast System (CFSv2) rainfall and temperature outlook
October-November-December**

El Niño will be the word this autumn. It is expected to bring a significant change to Texas weather through the fall and winter. Keep a close eye on weather developments as some of the upcoming rains could be heavy enough to cause flooding. Enjoy the cooler temperatures!

CoCoRaHS Webinars & Information

Upcoming WxTalk Webinars:

Webinar #97 - September 25, 2026 - 1PM EDT

High Impact Meteorology in Production Agriculture

Eric Snodgrass

Nutrien Agronomy

Tolono, IL



"Weather risk is ubiquitous in the production agriculture - from the efficiency of supply chain to seasonal supply and demand, to the micro-climates that affect crop growth - weather is a driving force in our decision making. High impact weather events like flash flood, flash drought, hail, high winds, and hurricanes just a few of the annual threats to parts of our business. We plan for the averages, but with weather, average is not something the atmosphere produces as it is common for daily weather events to vary 3 or 4 standard deviations from the mean. We consume every source of weather forecast information available to better understand the day-to-day and week-to-week variability. Are we getting better at predicting weather? How has AI influenced weather

forecasting? What are the best resources for predicting weather events and how can the agriculture exploit these resources to reduce risk? This talk with focus on the state-of-the-art approaches to weather analysis and forecasting. We will discuss the myriads of factors that influence weather events and learn where to find the best forecast information. We will talk about big climate drivers like El Niño and La Niña and learn why meteorologists focus so much on the oceans when determining long range weather/climate events. Finally, we will showcase long term trends in impactful weather events and discuss how to use these trends to determine the future success of US agriculture.

Webinar #98- November 12, 2026 - 1 PM EST

SNOTEL: How does one measure an entire season's snow accumulation without moving it? With a pillow.

Brian Domonkos

Colorado Snow Survey Supervisor

Colorado Snow Survey Program

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service

Denver, CO



Most of the Western U.S. water supply is sourced from high-elevation seasonal mountain snowpack. With 47 years of data and counting, the SNOTEL data collection network is the largest hydrometeorological mountain snowpack monitoring network in the world, tasked with collecting data on the snowpack resource. Join us to learn more about the history of the SNOTEL network, where to access and how to use the extensive breadth of data, tools and products, and how much fun it is to collect data in some of the most extreme environments."

CoCoRaHS Webinars & Information (continued)

Webinar #99- December 17, 2026, 1PM EST

Observations and impacts of sea ice on climate, ecosystems, and human activities

Walt Meier

Senior Research Scientist
National Snow and Ice Data Center
CIRES/University of Colorado
Boulder, CO



Sea ice, the world's frozen oceans, is a key influence on the polar and global climate system by reducing the amount of absorbed solar energy and inhibiting the transfer of heat and moisture between the ocean and atmosphere. It also plays an important role in polar ecosystems and human activities, including the health and safety of Arctic communities, commerce, and national security. Because of its remoteness and harsh climate, monitoring of sea ice is primarily facilitated through satellite imagery. Microwave sensors provide a nearly half-century time series of sea ice coverage, one of the longest satellite climate records. These data show profound changes in both Arctic and Antarctic sea ice. Newer sensors, including satellite altimeters provide further details on other important changes in sea ice, including thickness and volume. This talk will provide an overview of the satellite-derived sea ice data, the observed changes from that data, and the impacts of those changes.

	<i>Texas CoCoRaHS Observer</i> The official newsletter of Texas CoCoRaHS
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