# Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Agriculture and Natural Resource County Extension Agent Climate Reports

June 2026

***26 Counties | June 2026 Climate Summary***

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Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service

Data Source: PRISM Climate Group | University of Arizona / Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
Generated July 16, 2026 | Report Period: June 2026

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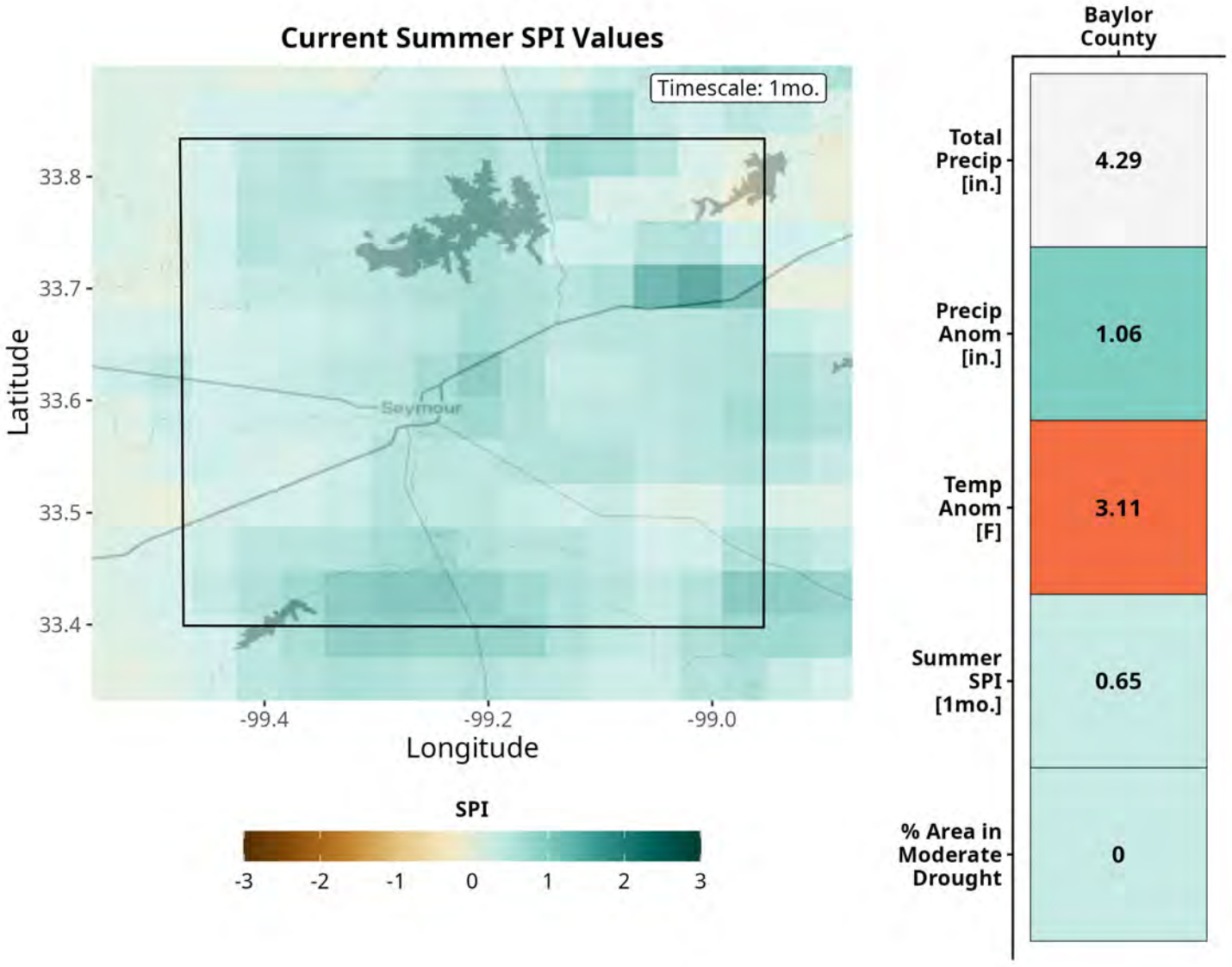
# Baylor County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Baylor County is **0.65** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 4.29 inches, which was **+1.06 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 34th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 83.5 degrees F, which was **+3.1 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 17th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **33-40% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

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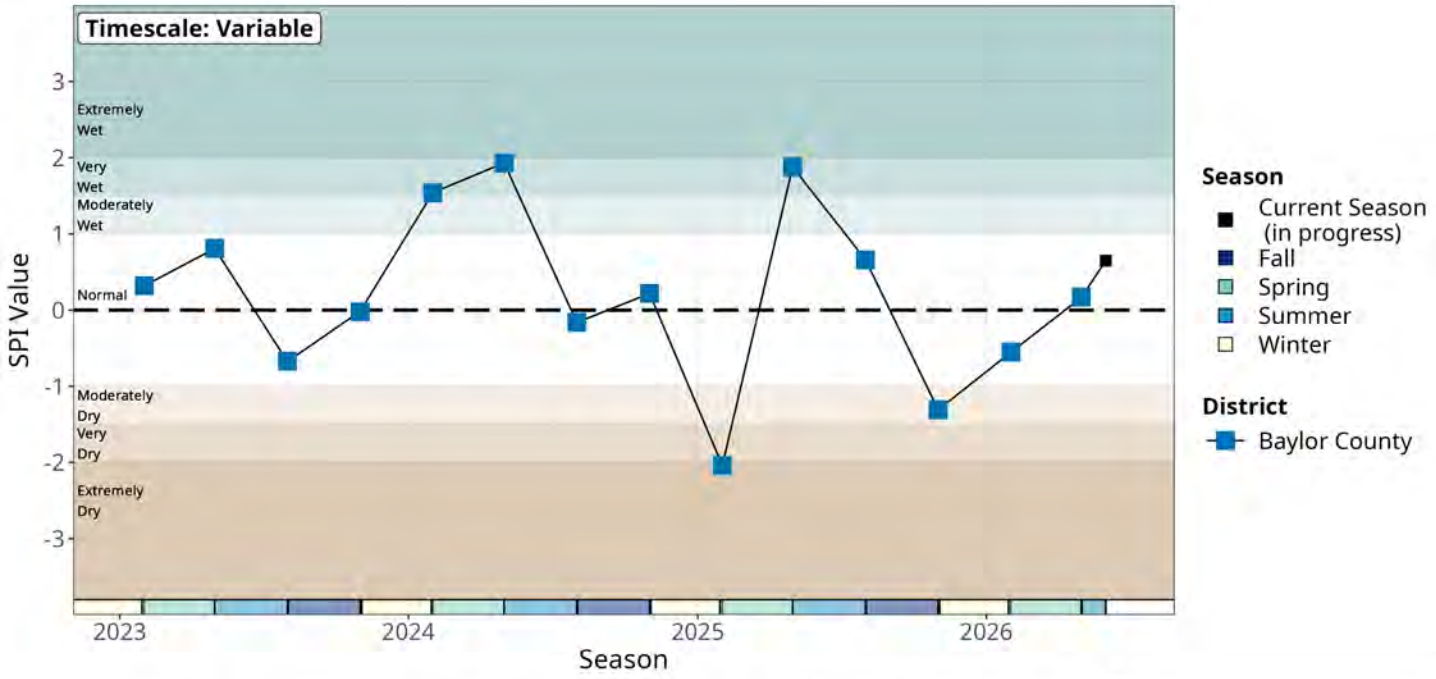
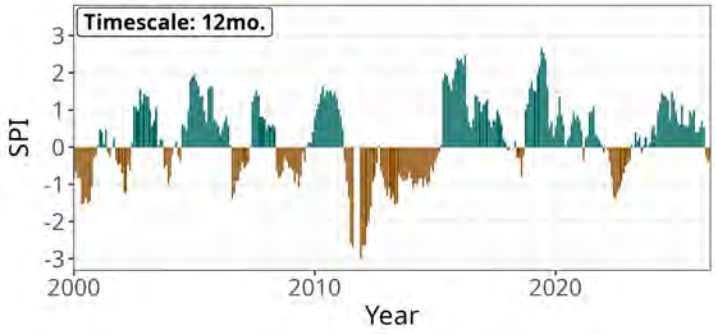
## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Baylor County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Baylor County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 3.3 | -3.66 | -1.31 | 69.9 | 69.9 | 4.9 | -1.82 |
| Winter | 2.23 | -1.27 | -0.55 | 0 | 48.3 | 4.5 | -1.97 |
| Spring | 7.77 | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0 | 68.5 | 5.2 | -1.38 |
| Summer* | 4.29 | 1.06 | 0.65 | 0 | 83.5 | 3.1 | 0.21 |
| 12mo | 23.06 | -2.48 | -0.34 | 2.8 | 67.6 | 3.8 | -1.33 |



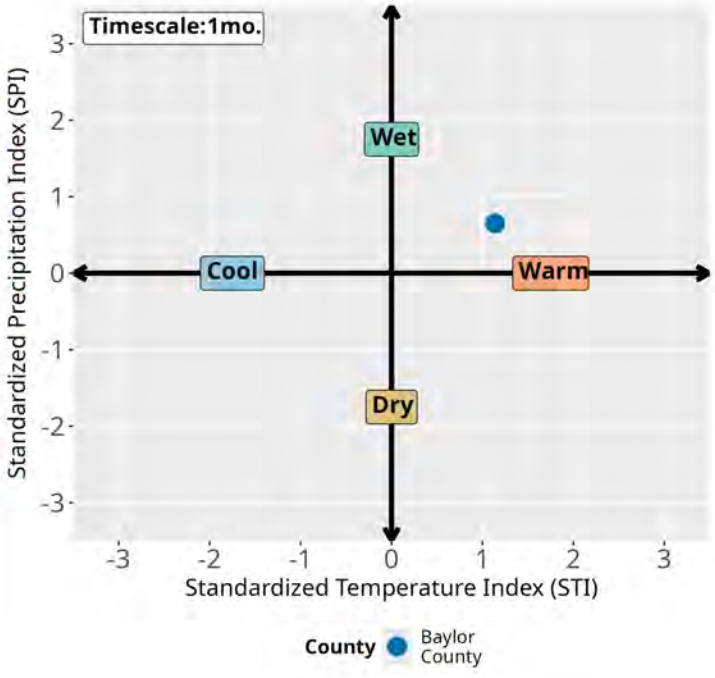
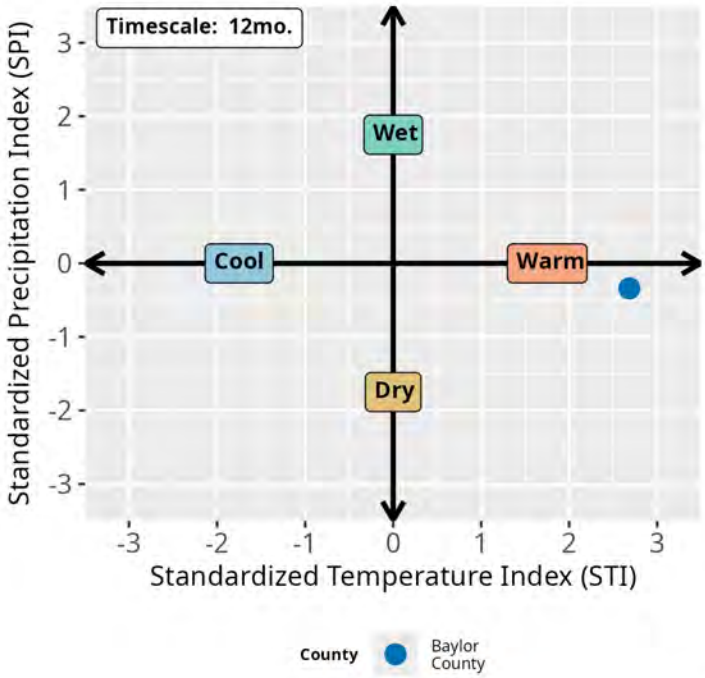




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 11.66 | 14.28 | 23.06 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 2.27 | 1.06 | -2.48 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 75.1 | 64.1 | 67.6 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 3.1 | 4.5 | 3.8 |
| SPI | 0.7 | 0.35 | -0.34 |
| STI | 1.61 | 2.4 | 2.68 |
| SPEI | -0.06 | -1.33 | -1.33 |

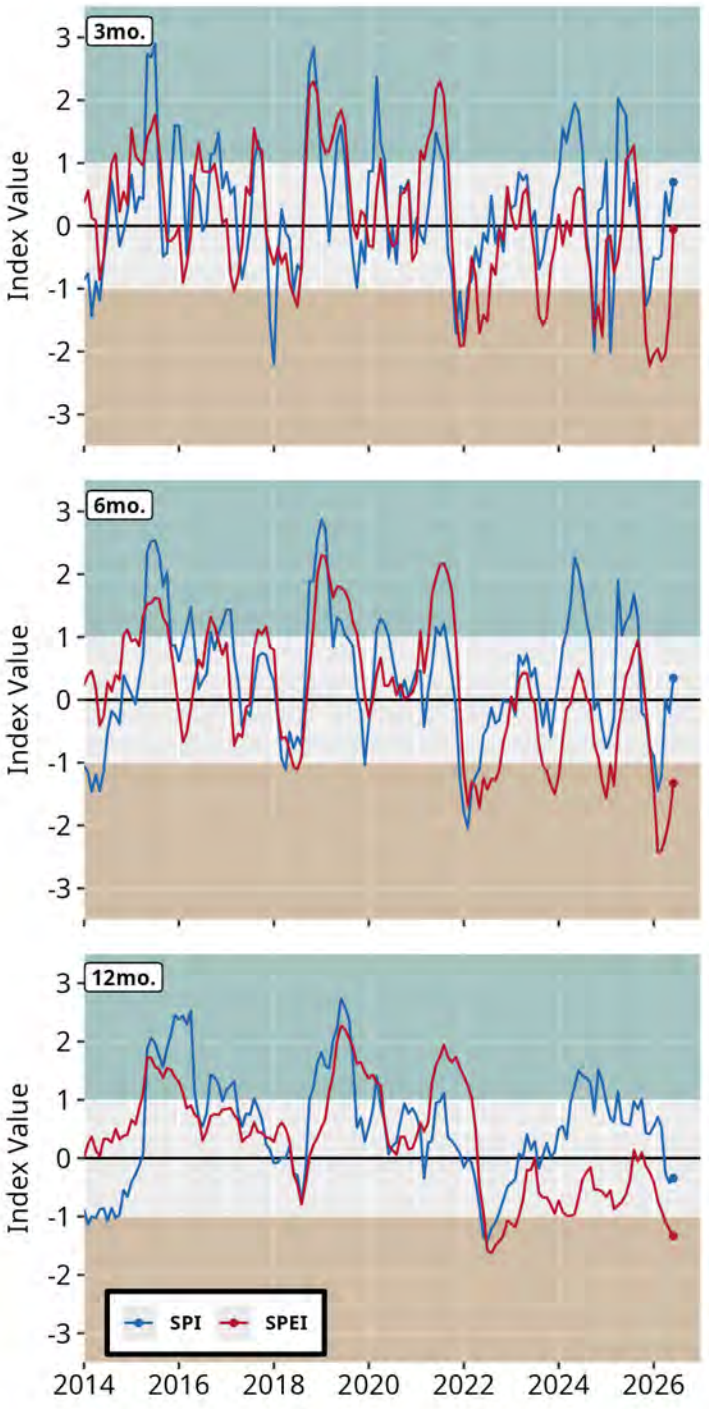



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Baylor County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Baylor County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

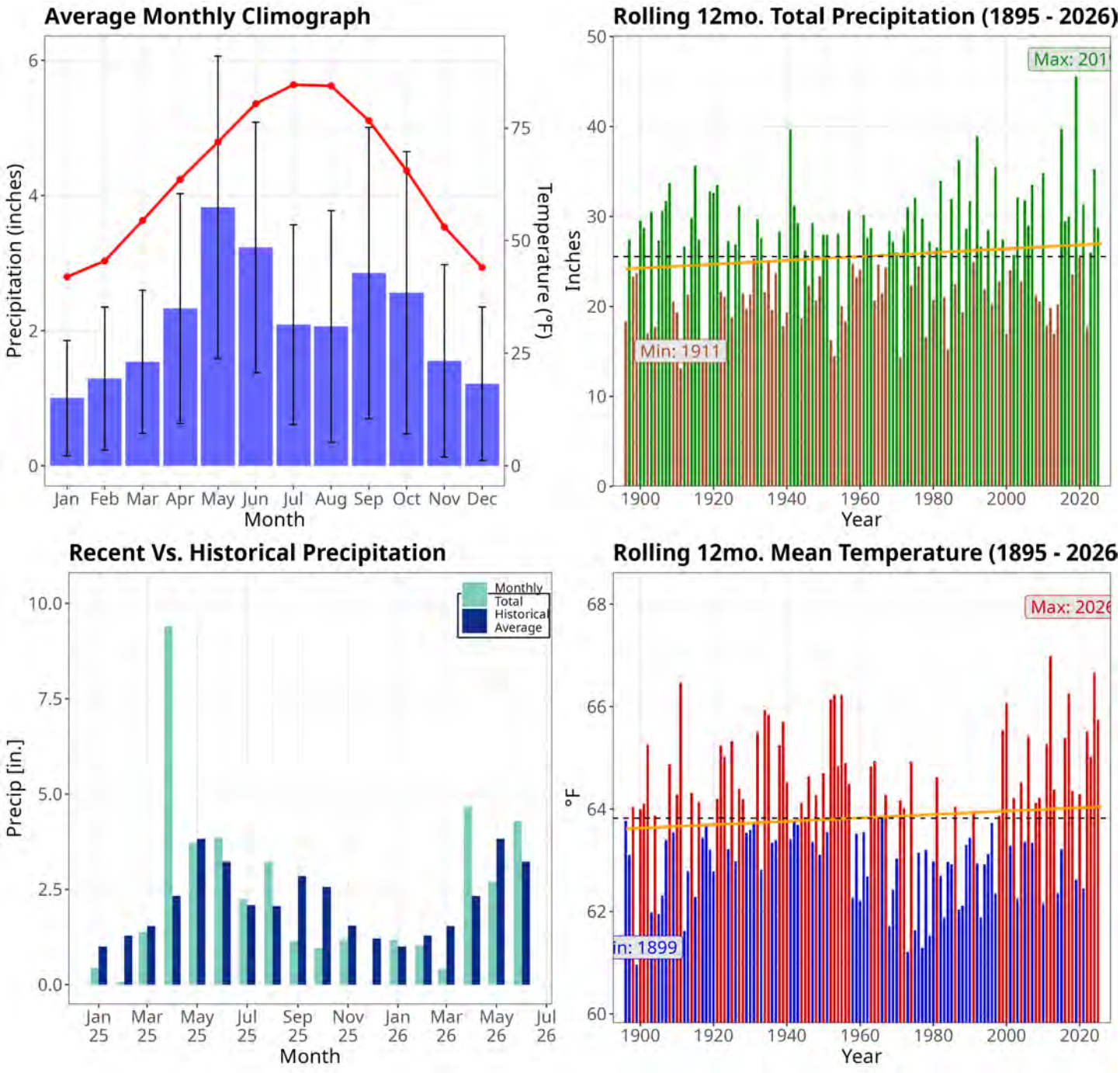



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Castro County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Castro County is **0.33** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 3.2 inches, which was **+0.24 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 49th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 77.1 degrees F, which was **+2.9 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 16th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **50-60% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

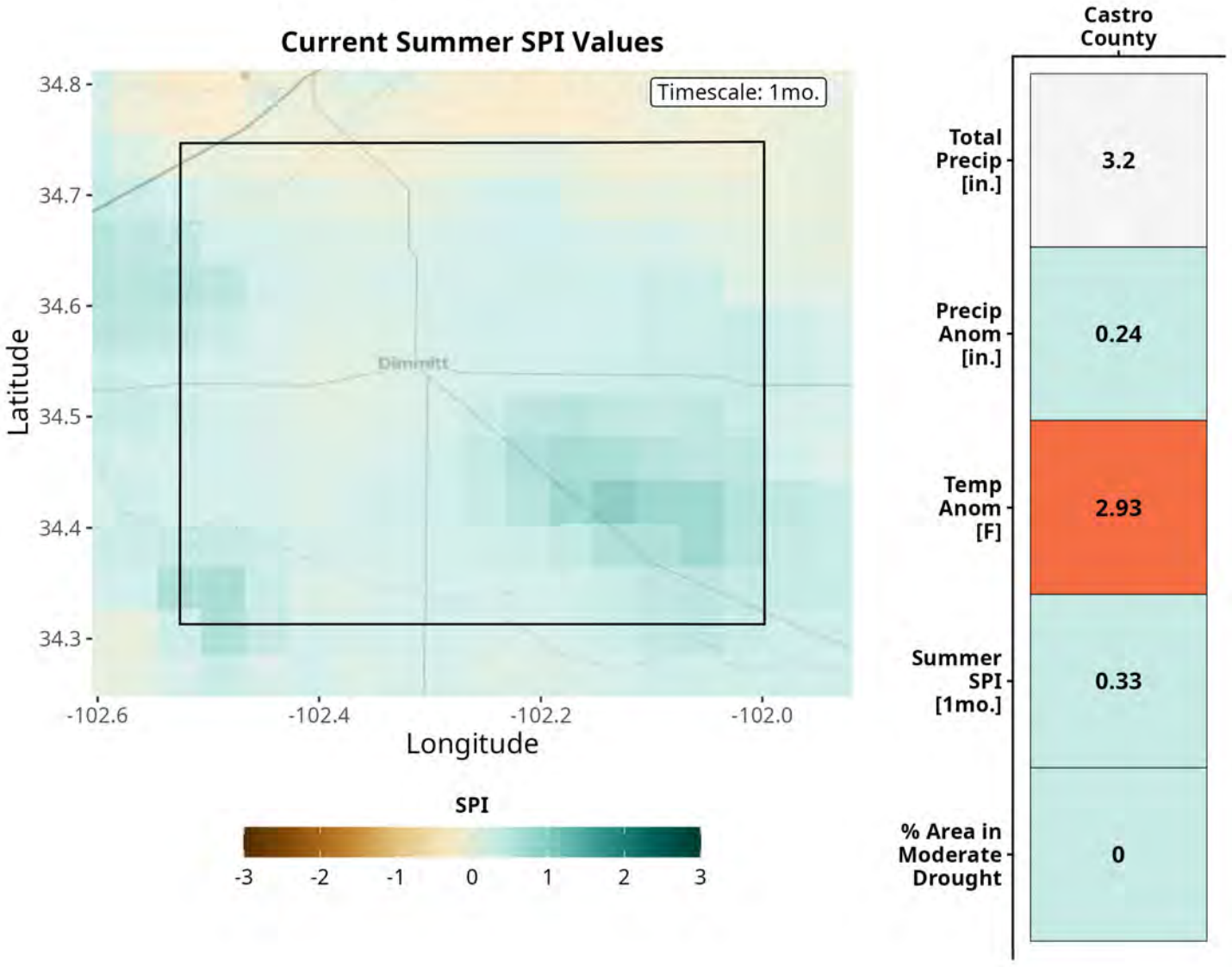
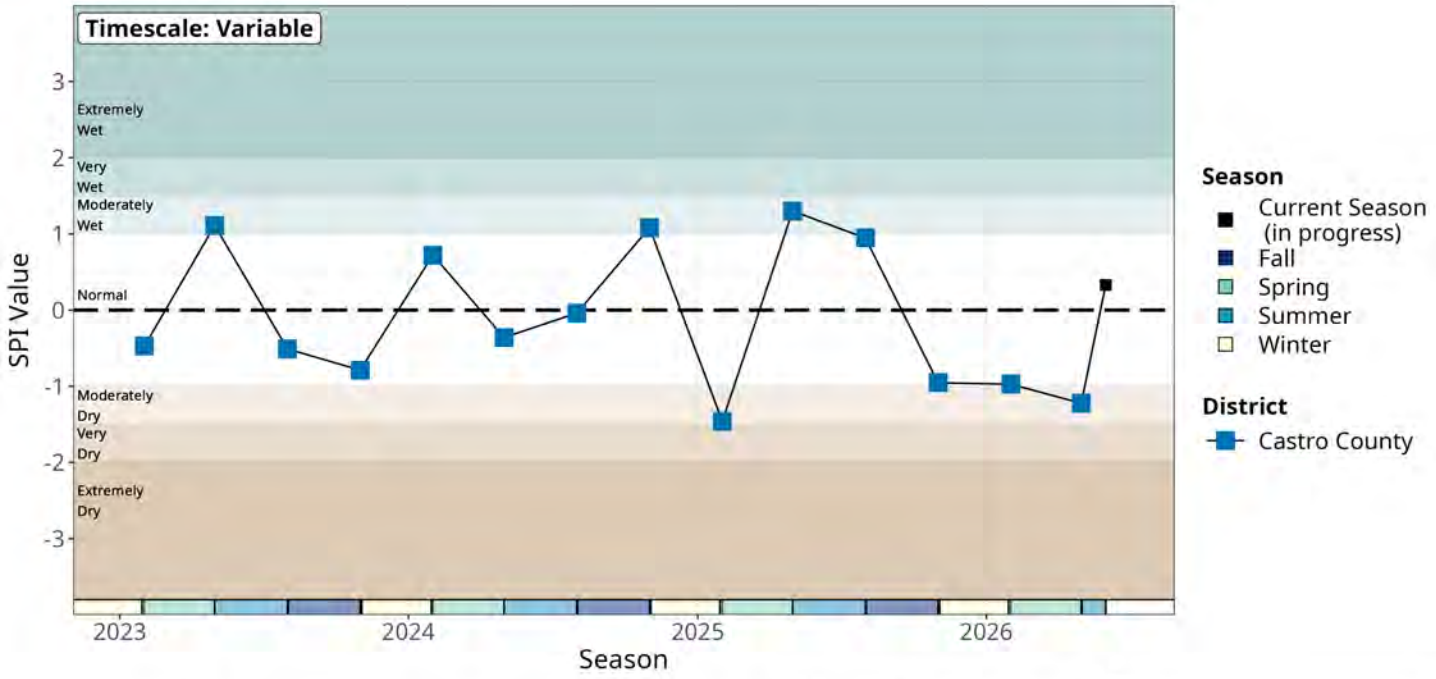


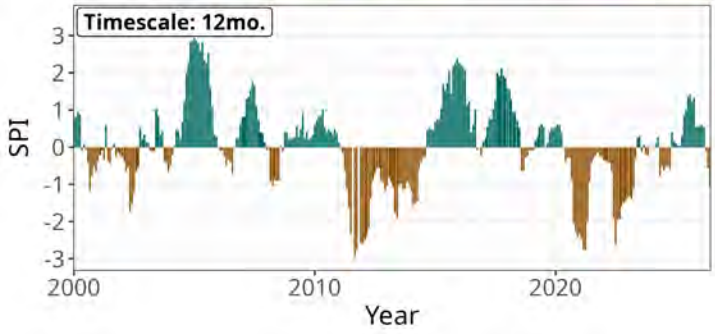

Figure 1: [Left] Castro County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

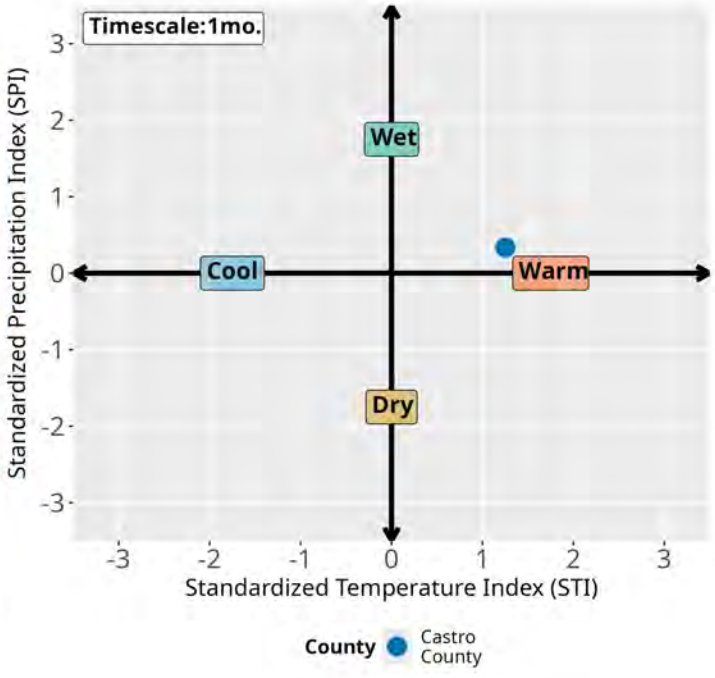
## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Castro County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Castro County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.37 | -2.24 | -0.95 | 36.4 | 62.1 | 4.5 | -1.25 |
| Winter | 0.62 | -1.01 | -0.97 | 32.2 | 43.9 | 5.8 | -2.26 |
| Spring | 1.9 | -2.57 | -1.22 | 79 | 61.8 | 5.6 | -2.11 |
| Summer* | 3.2 | 0.24 | 0.33 | 0 | 77.1 | 2.9 | -0.1 |
| 12mo | 13.71 | -5.02 | -1.06 | 63.6 | 61.3 | 4.4 | -2.03 |

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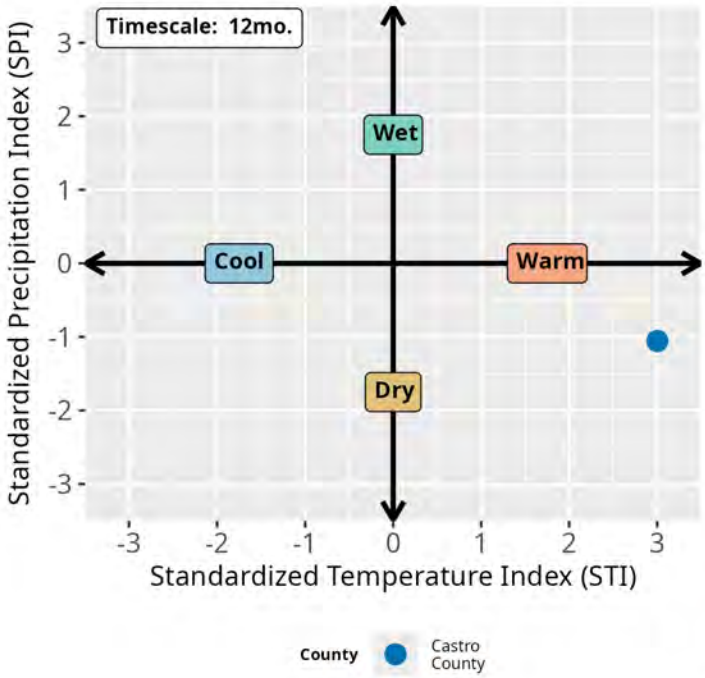
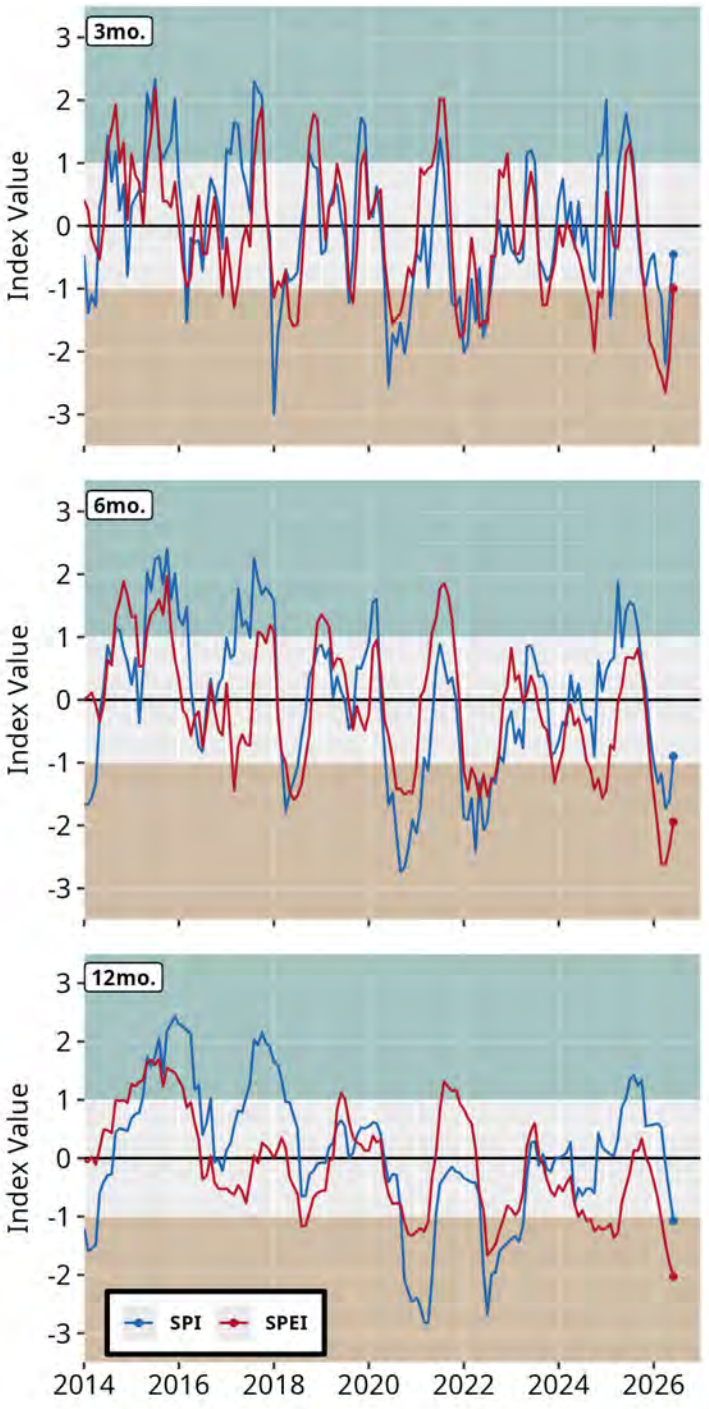



| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 5.09 | 5.61 | 13.71 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -1.56 | -2.82 | -5.02 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 68.2 | 58.1 | 61.3 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 3.1 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| SPI | -0.46 | -0.9 | -1.06 |
| STI | 1.74 | 3 | 3 |
| SPEI | -0.99 | -1.94 | -2.03 |

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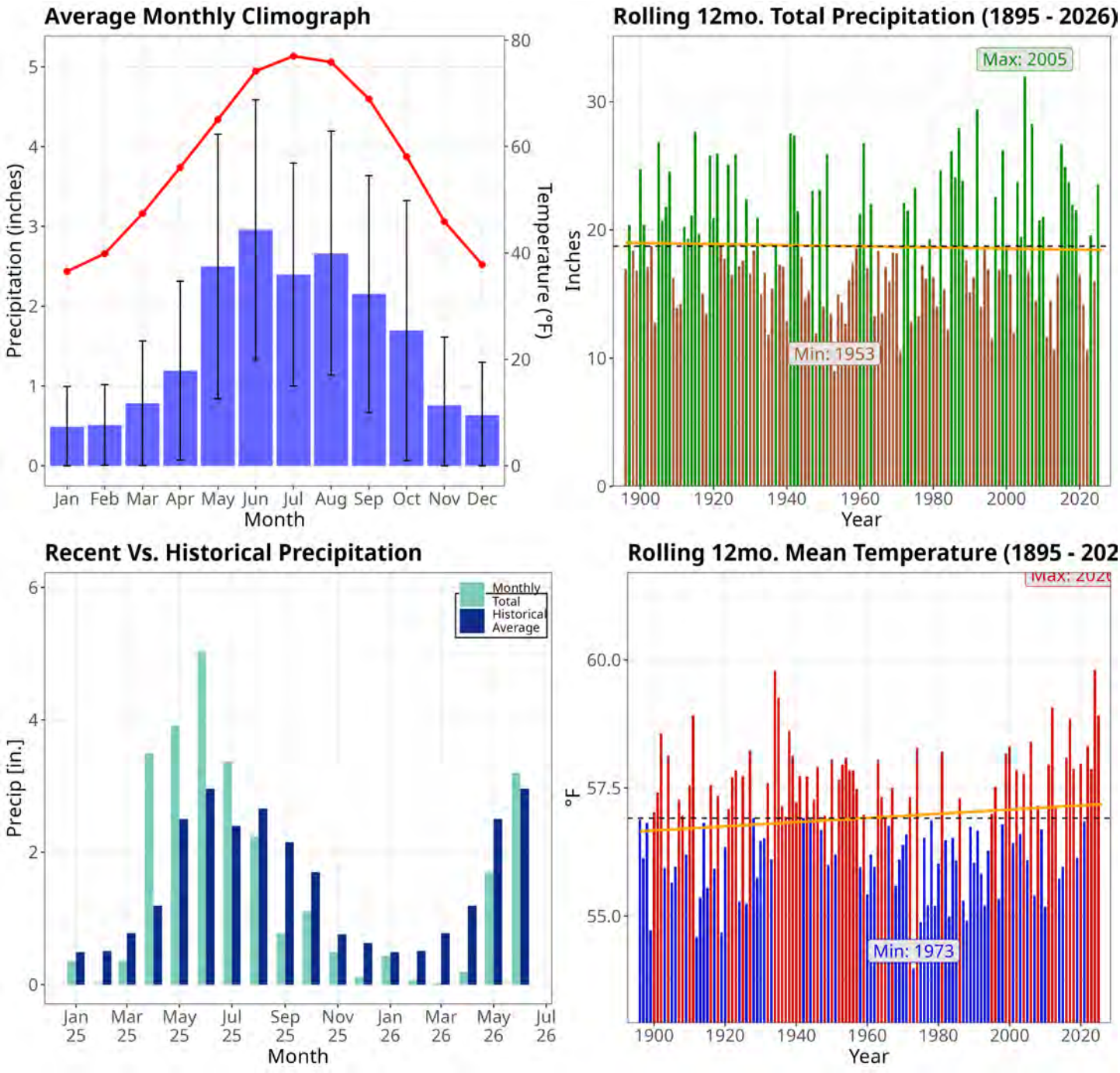


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| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
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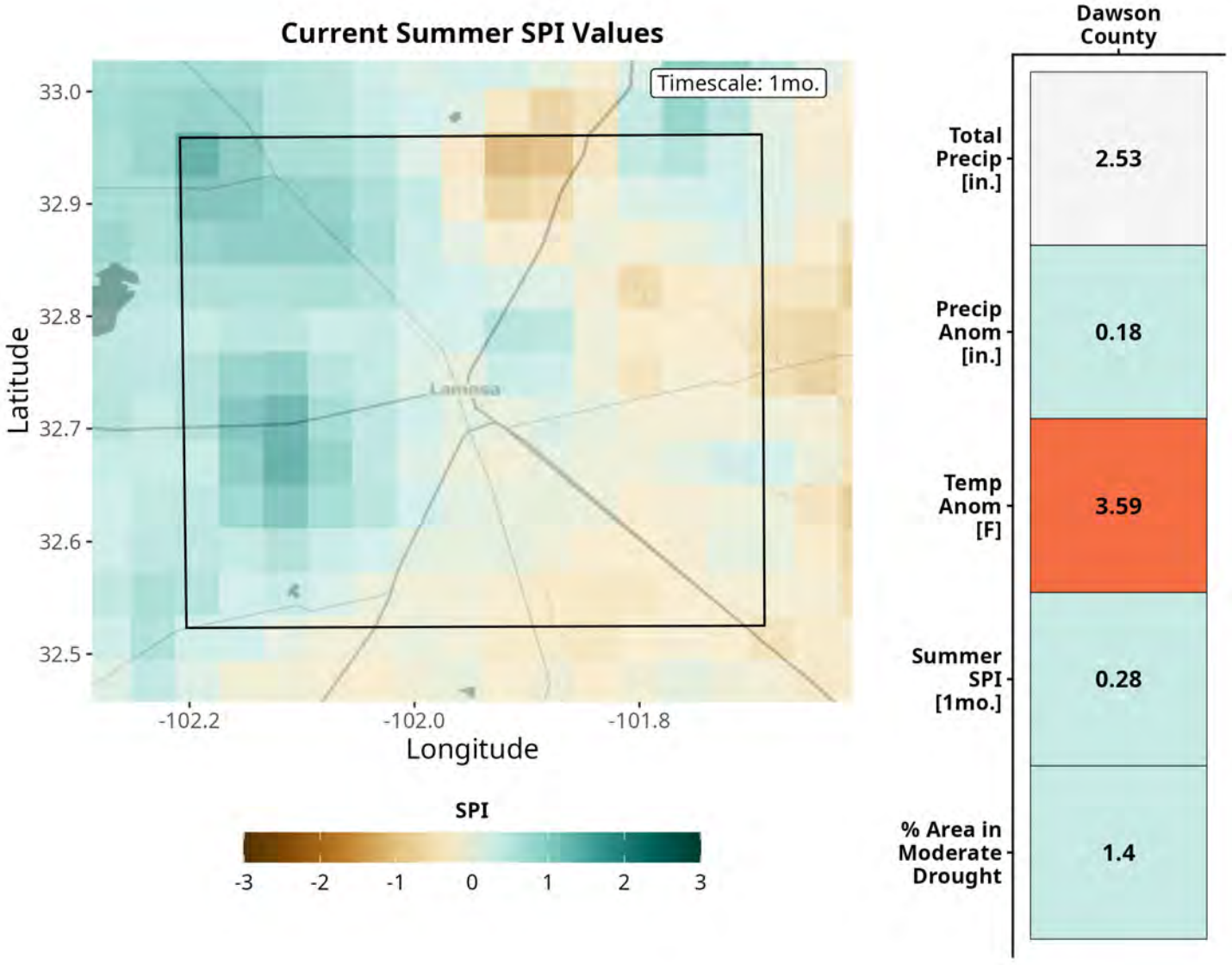
# Dawson County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Dawson County is **0.28** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 2.53 inches, which was **+0.18 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 52nd out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 82 degrees F, which was **+3.6 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 10th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

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## Seasonal Progression Summary

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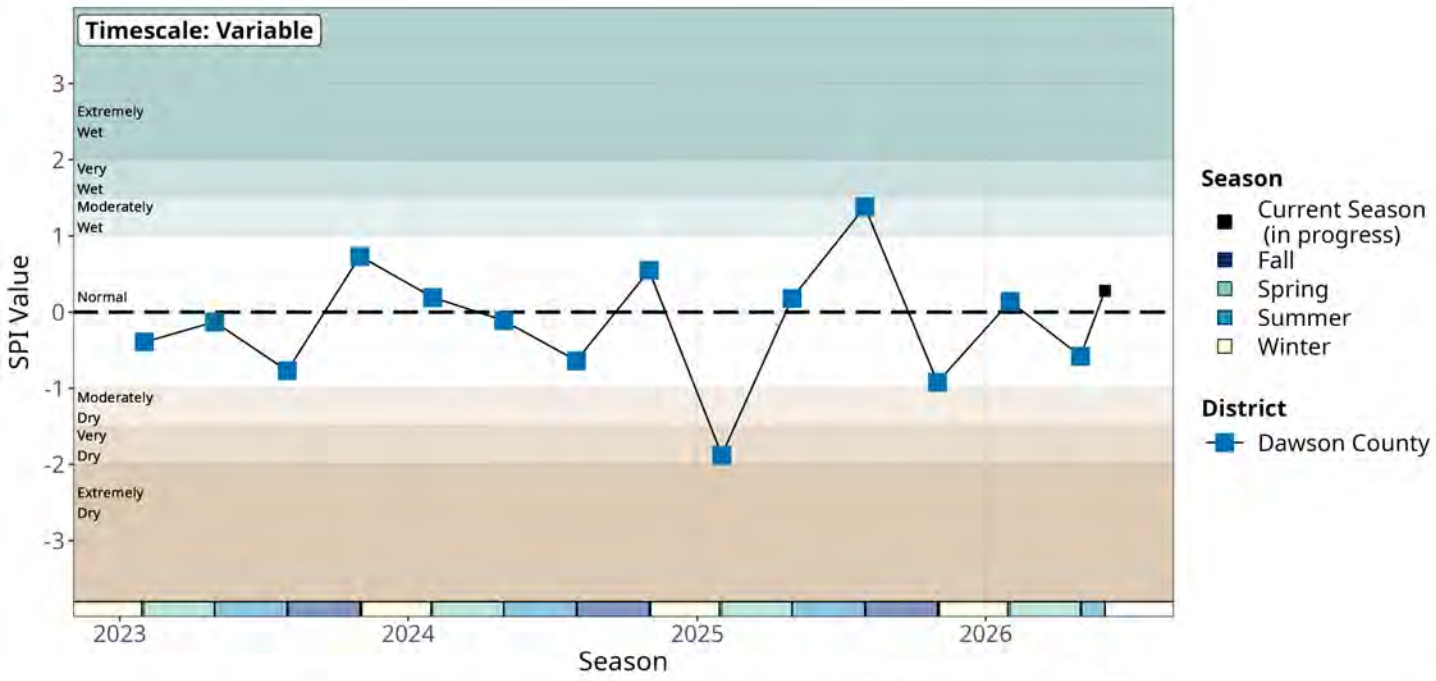
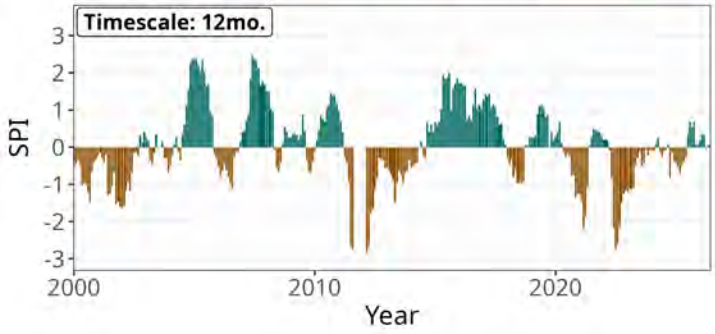
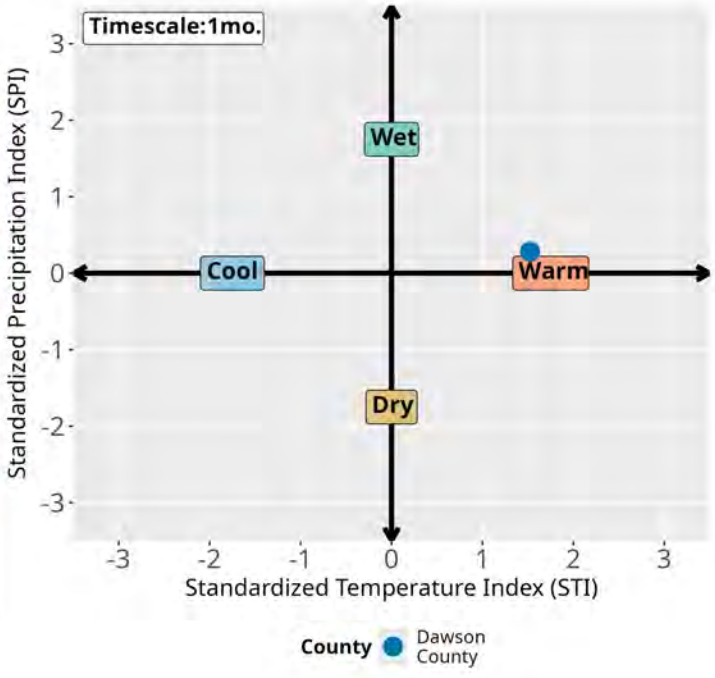



| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.74 | -2.37 | -0.92 | 34.3 | 66.2 | 3.8 | -1.34 |
| Winter | 1.75 | -0.13 | 0.14 | 0 | 47.7 | 4.2 | -1.64 |
| Spring | 2.8 | -1.61 | -0.58 | 5.6 | 66.7 | 4.9 | -1.43 |
| Summer* | 2.53 | 0.18 | 0.28 | 1.4 | 82 | 3.6 | 0.04 |
| 12mo | 17.46 | -0.19 | 0.05 | 2.1 | 65.4 | 3.5 | -1.47 |

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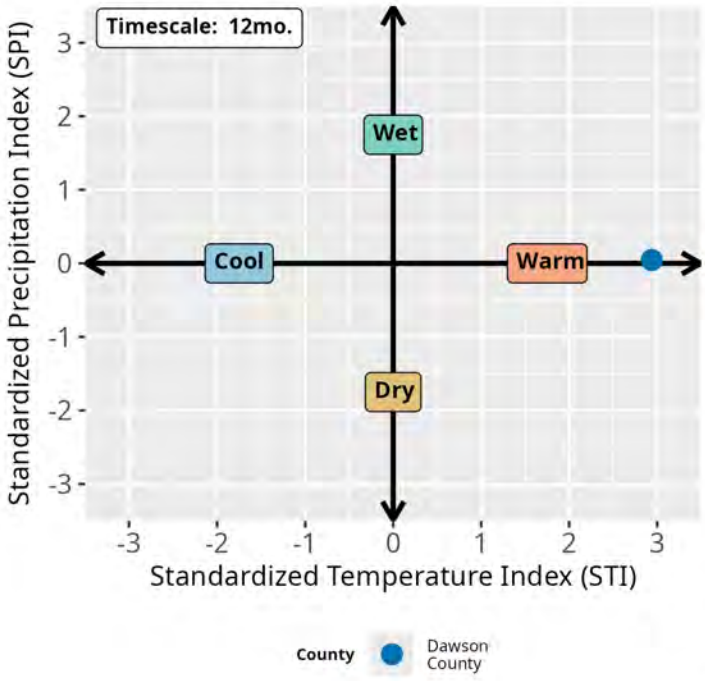
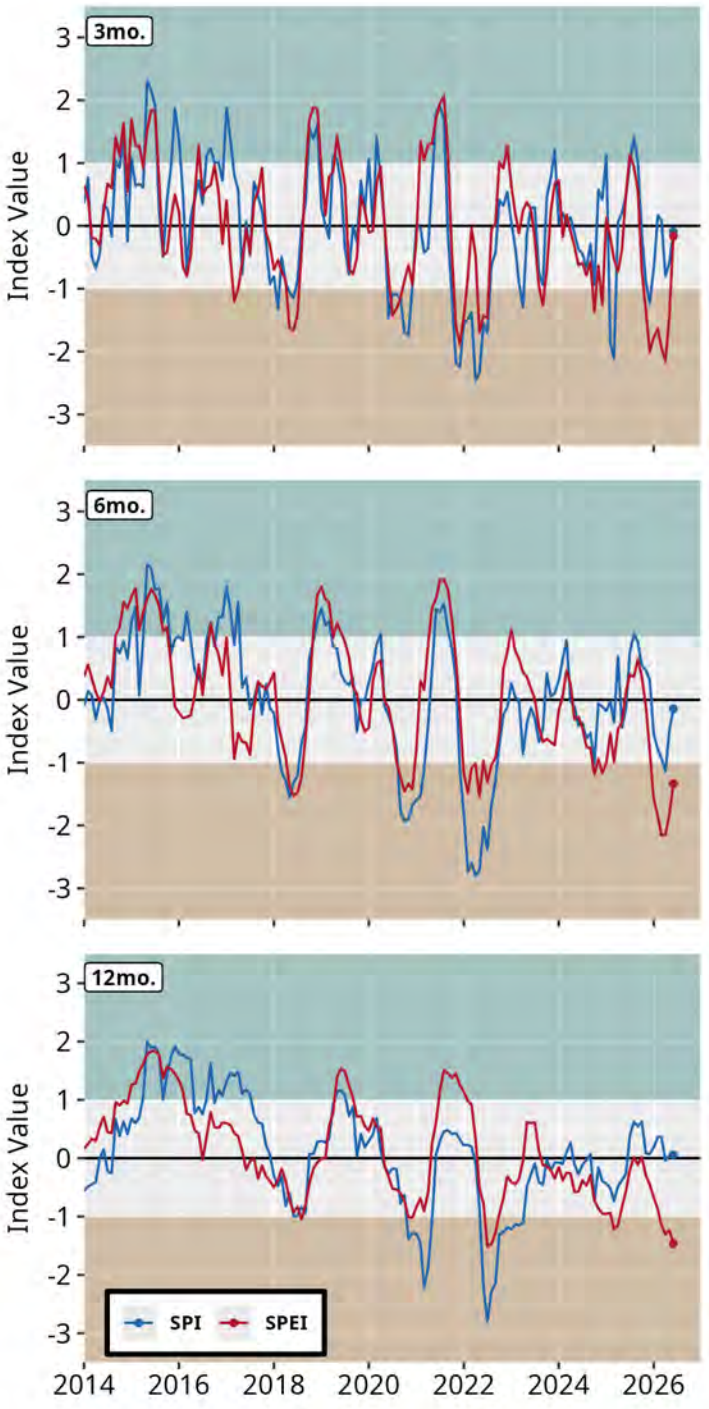



| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 5.31 | 7.08 | 17.46 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -0.68 | -0.89 | -0.19 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 73.3 | 62.7 | 65.4 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 3 | 4.2 | 3.5 |
| SPI | -0.09 | -0.14 | 0.05 |
| STI | 1.74 | 2.5 | 2.94 |
| SPEI | -0.16 | -1.34 | -1.47 |

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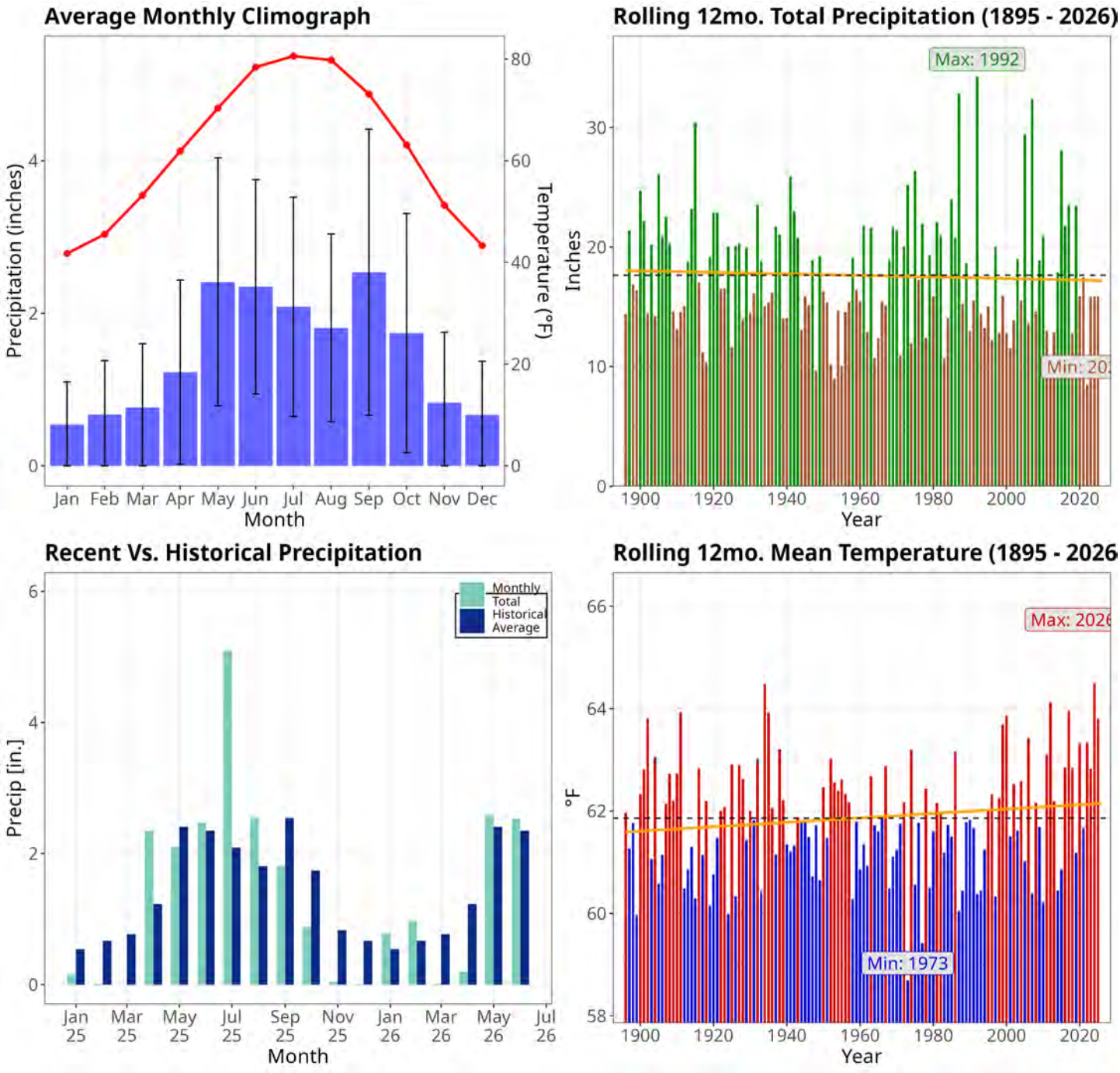


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| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
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*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Ector County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Ector County is **0.76** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 2.32 inches, which was **+0.84 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 27th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 82.8 degrees F, which was **+2.5 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 24th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **50-60% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

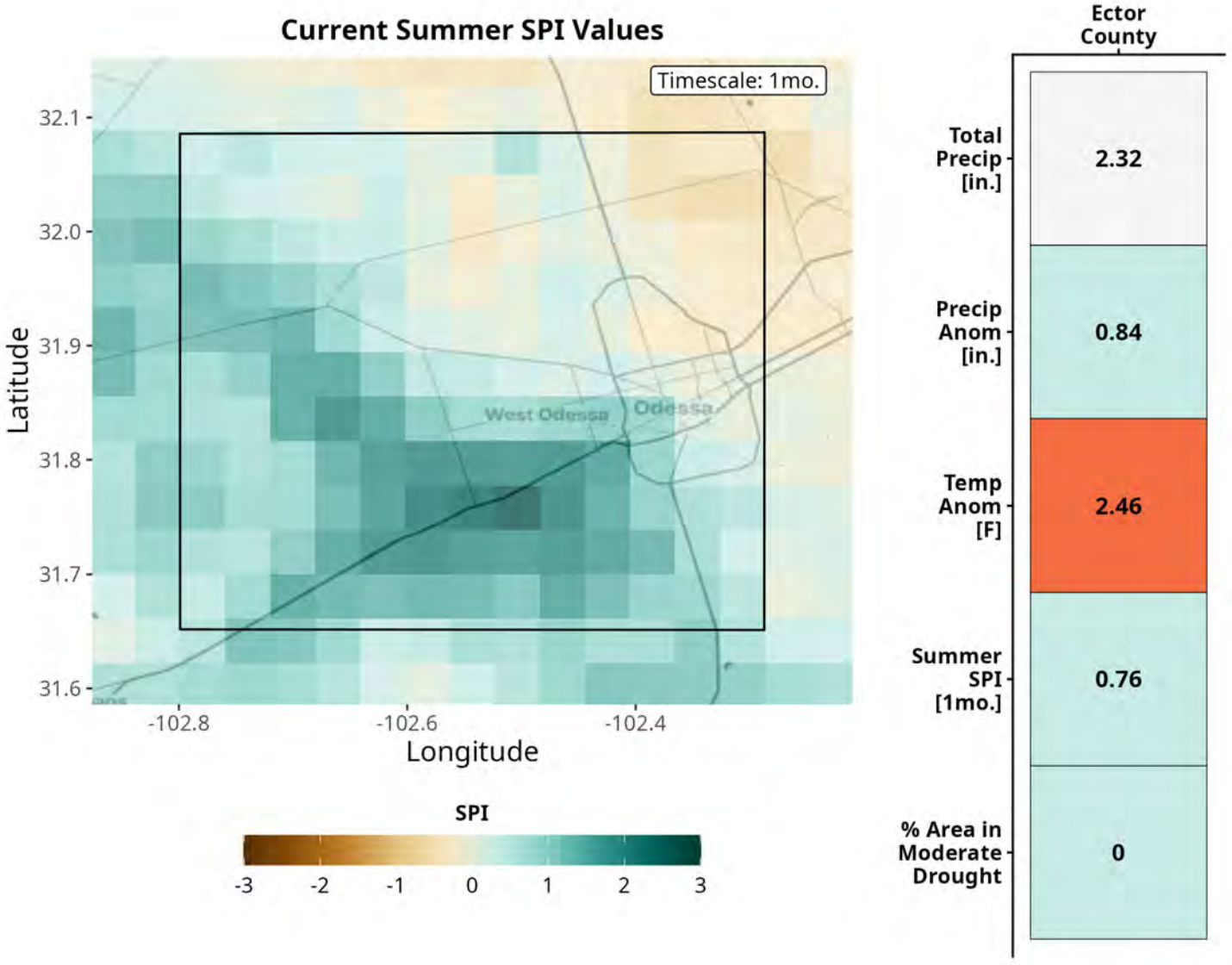
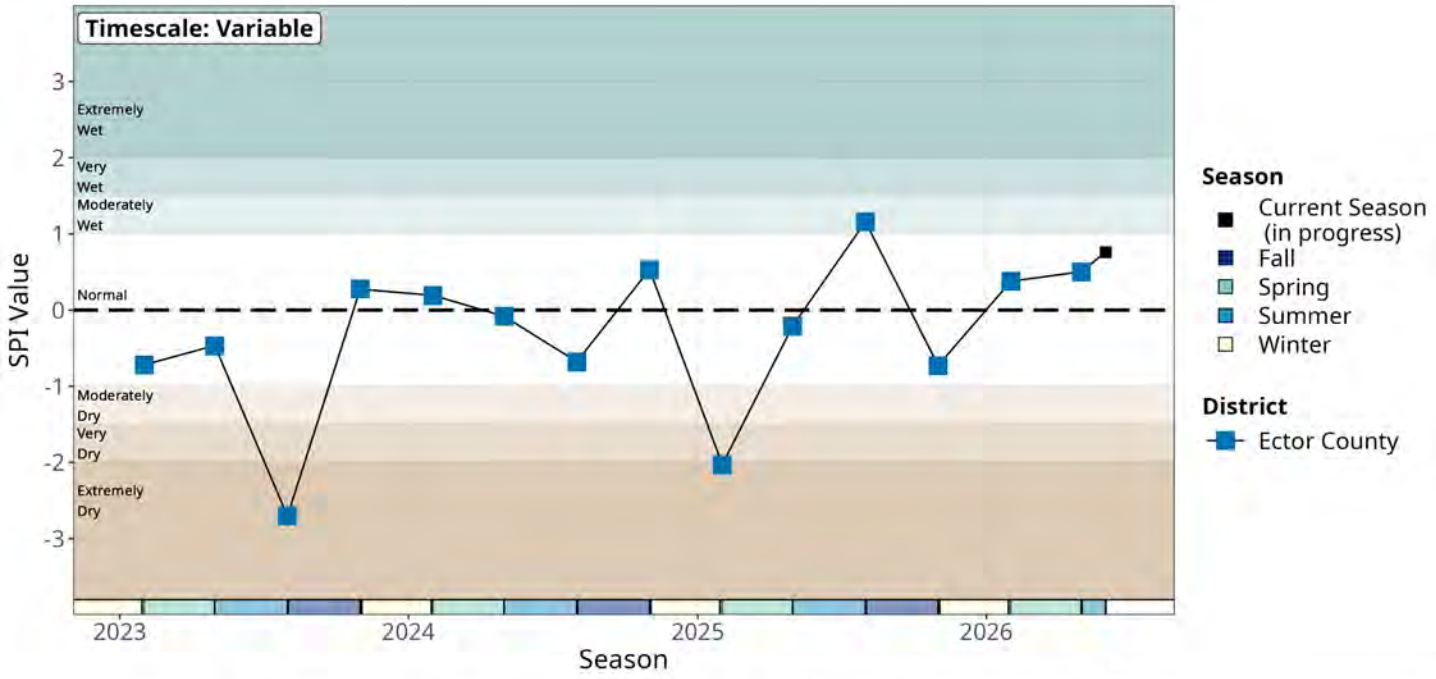


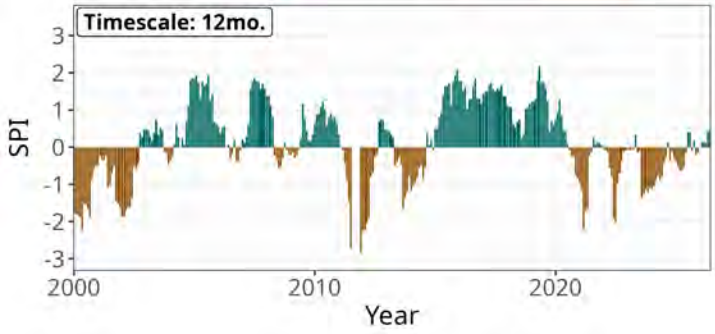

Figure 1: [Left] Ector County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Ector County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Ector County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.34 | -1.82 | -0.73 | 12.6 | 69 | 4.4 | -0.41 |
| Winter | 1.76 | 0.16 | 0.38 | 0 | 50.2 | 4.2 | -0.84 |
| Spring | 3.73 | 0.64 | 0.5 | 0 | 69 | 4.4 | 0.28 |
| Summer* | 2.32 | 0.84 | 0.76 | 0 | 82.8 | 2.5 | 0.89 |
| 12mo | 15.13 | 1.65 | 0.46 | 0 | 67.7 | 3.6 | 0.28 |



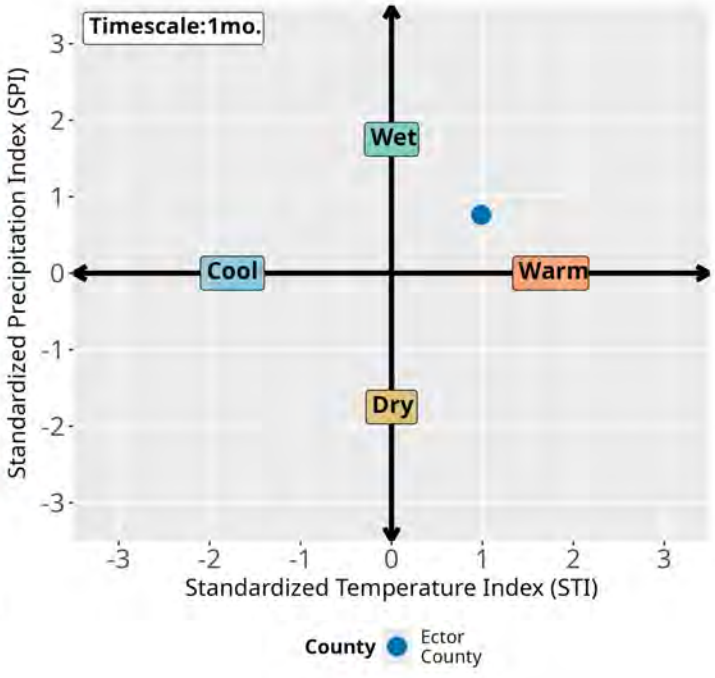
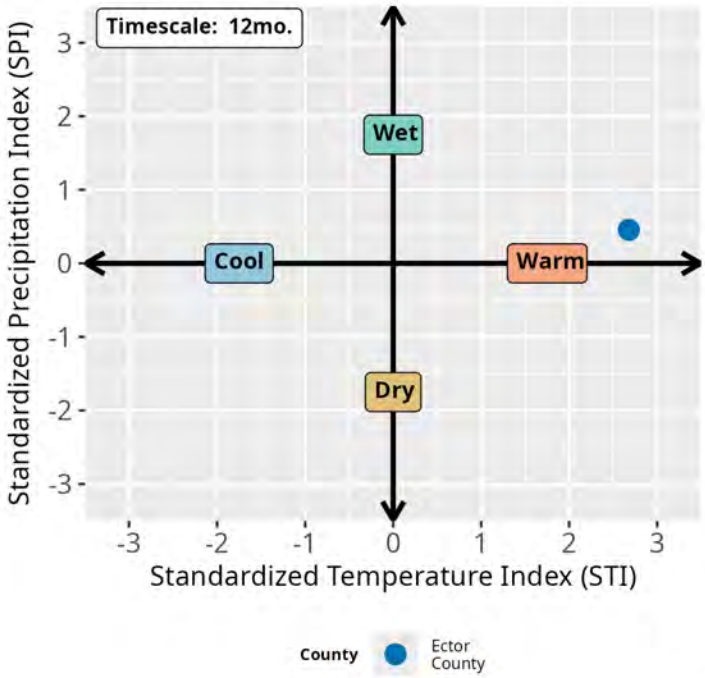




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 6.01 | 7.53 | 15.13 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 2 | 1.9 | 1.65 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 74.8 | 64.9 | 67.7 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| SPI | 0.96 | 0.79 | 0.46 |
| STI | 1.13 | 2.12 | 2.68 |
| SPEI | 1.31 | 0.3 | 0.28 |

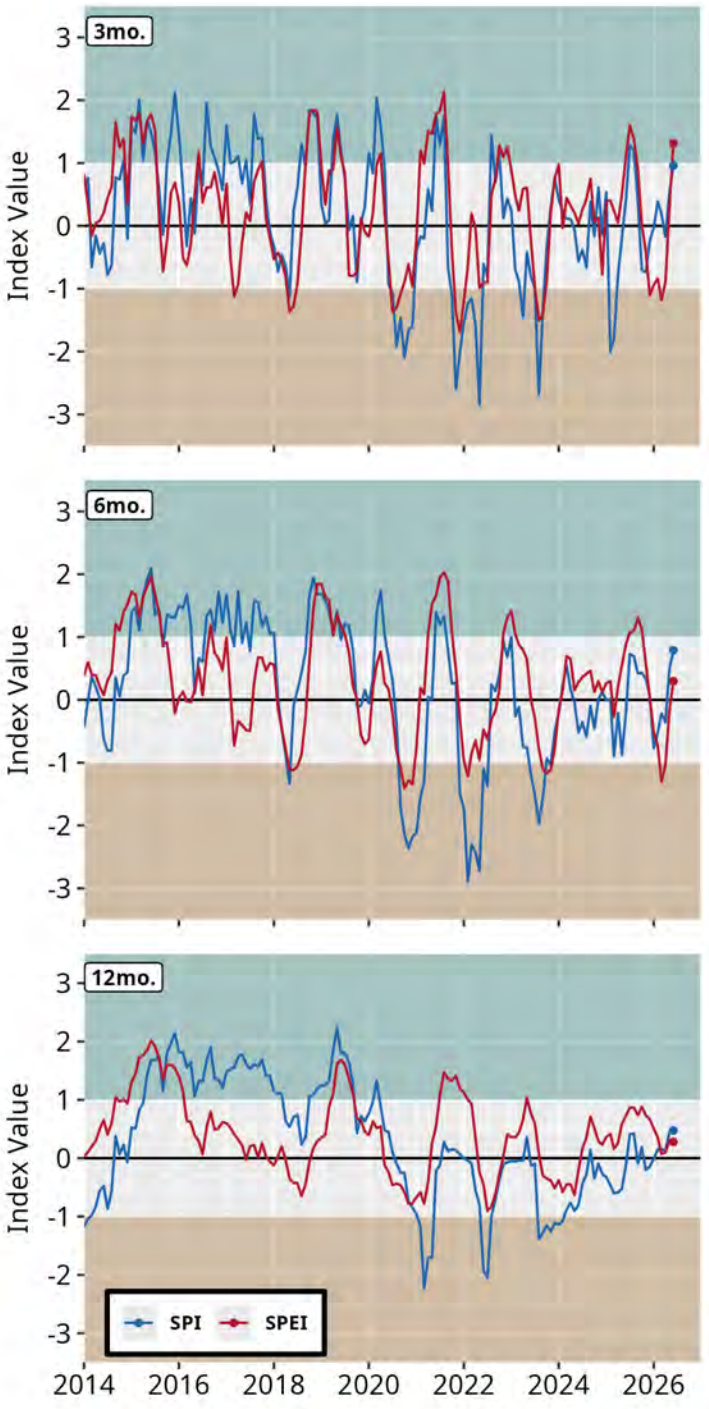



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Ector County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Ector County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

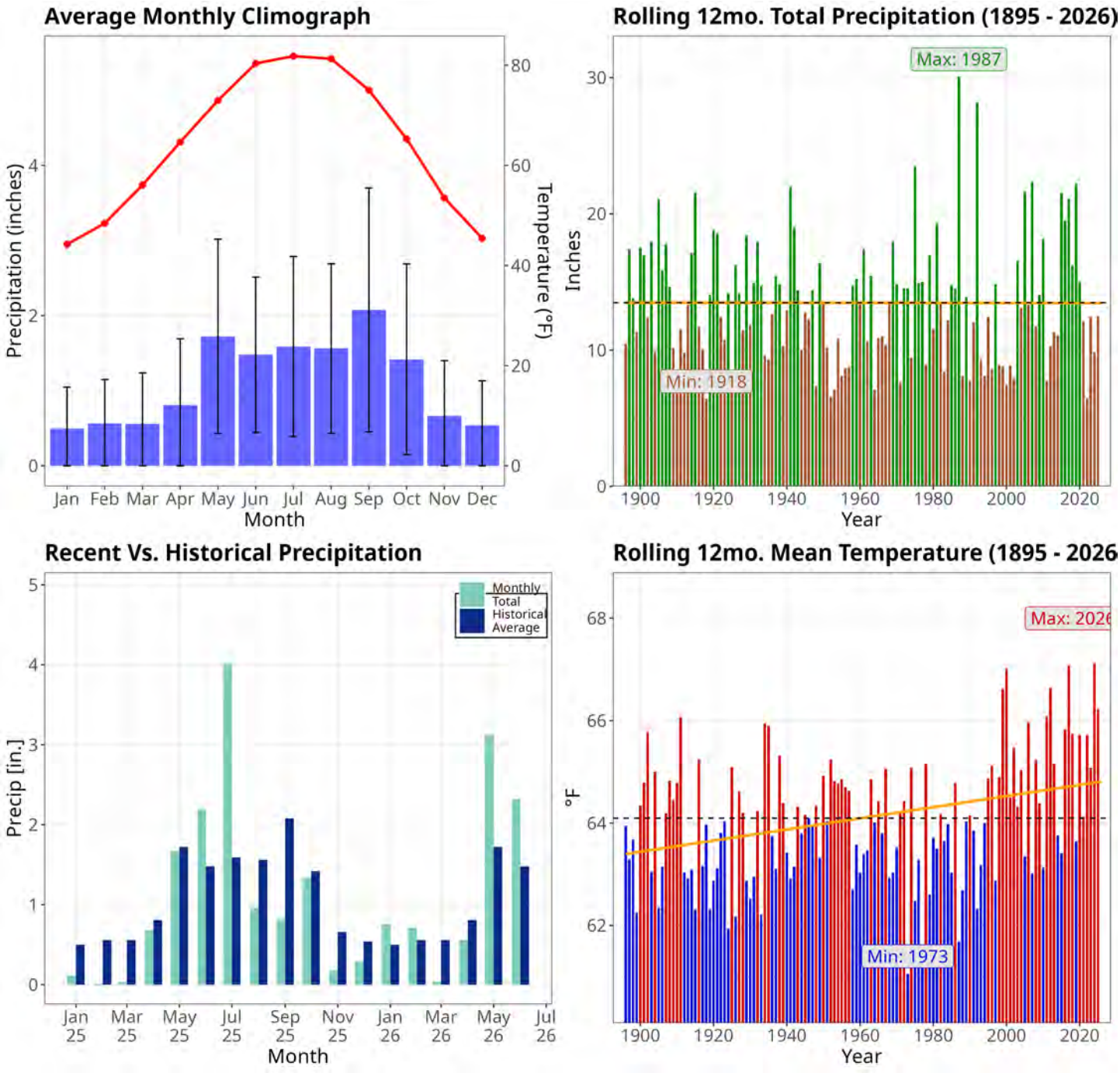



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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## Report Information

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## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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# Floyd County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Floyd County is **-0.17** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 2.5 inches, which was **-0.58 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 80th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 79.5 degrees F, which was **+3.2 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 13th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **50-60% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

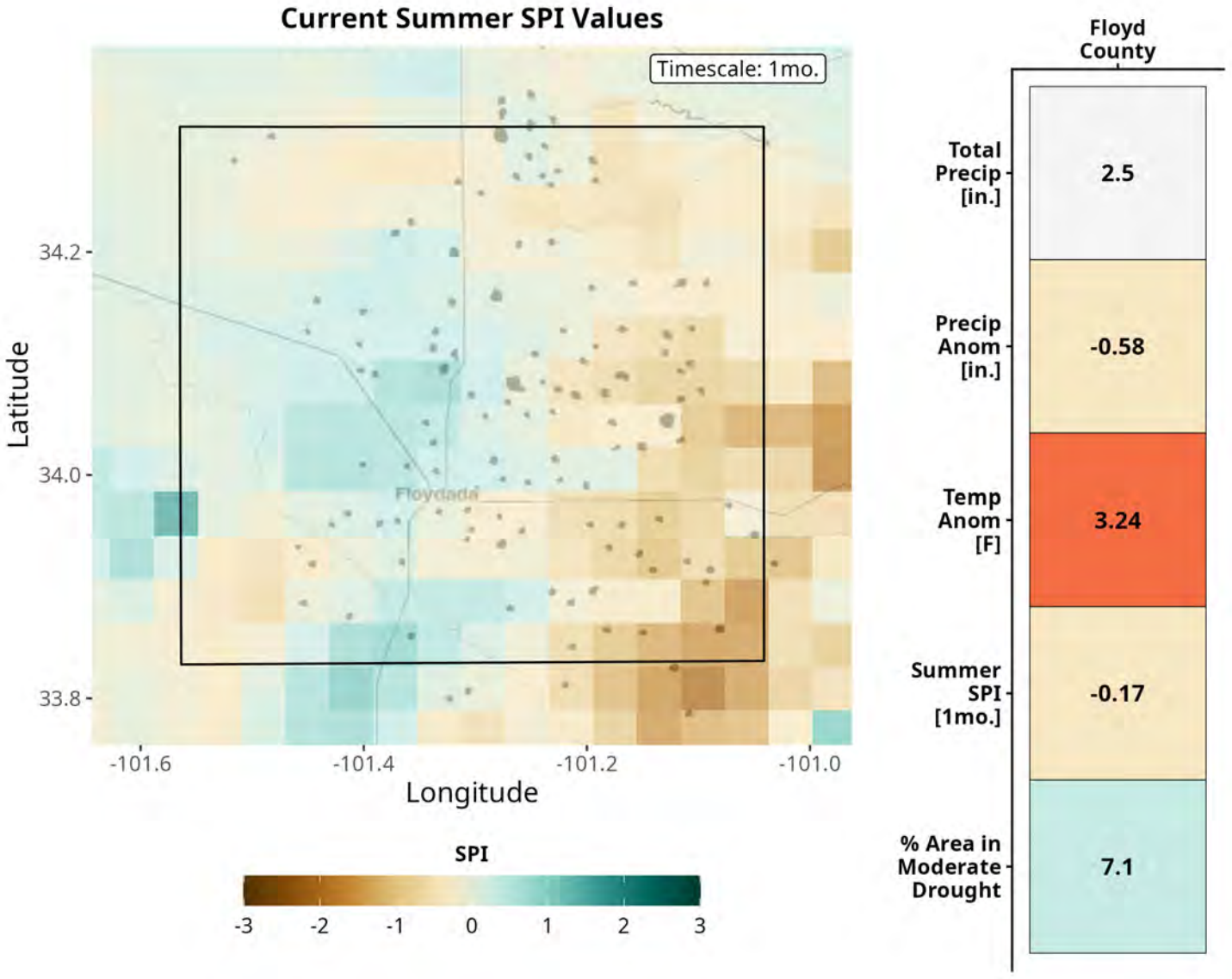
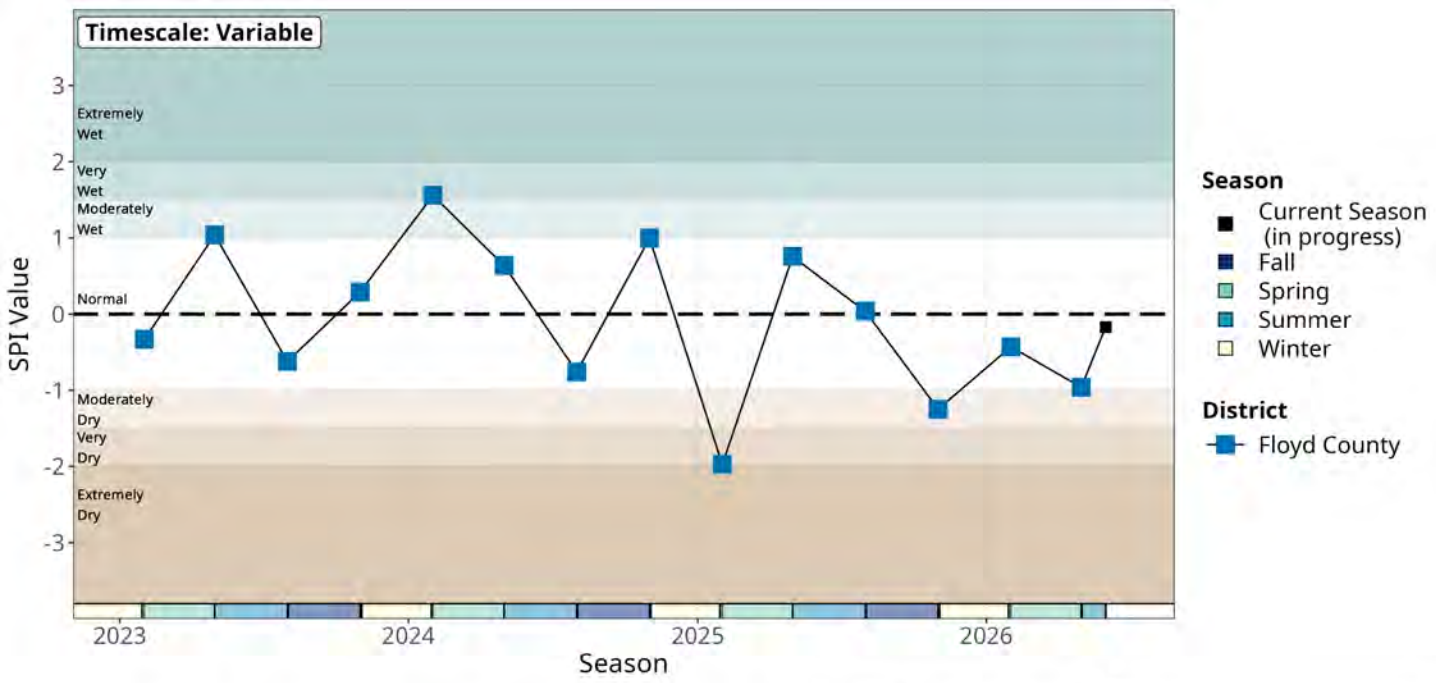


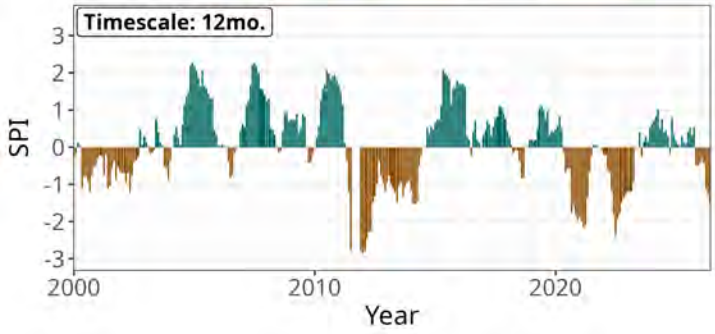

Figure 1: [Left] Floyd County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Floyd County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Floyd County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.35 | -2.92 | -1.25 | 67.9 | 64 | 3.7 | -1.3 |
| Winter | 1.17 | -0.79 | -0.43 | 0 | 45.3 | 4.8 | -2.02 |
| Spring | 3.09 | -2.44 | -0.96 | 42.9 | 64.3 | 5.4 | -2.09 |
| Summer* | 2.5 | -0.58 | -0.17 | 7.1 | 79.5 | 3.2 | -0.47 |
| 12mo | 13.31 | -7.09 | -1.53 | 94.9 | 63.2 | 3.8 | -1.85 |



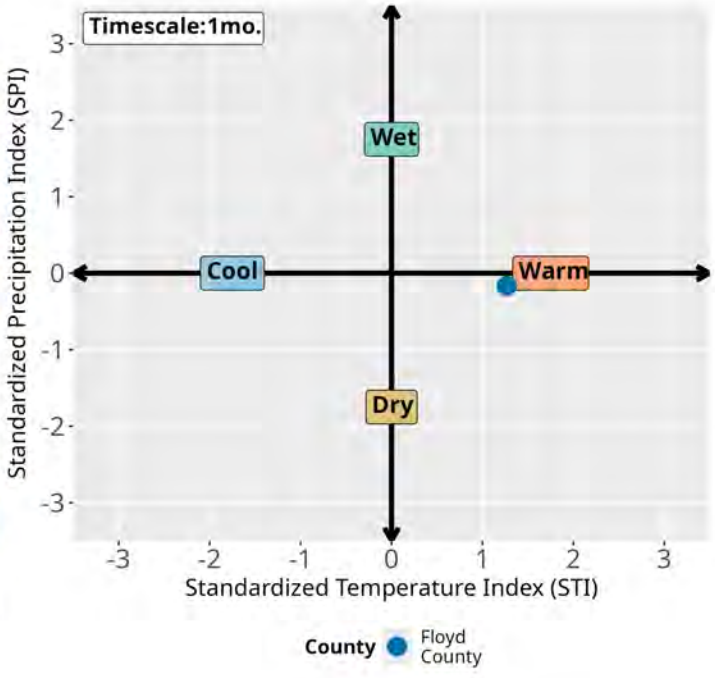




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

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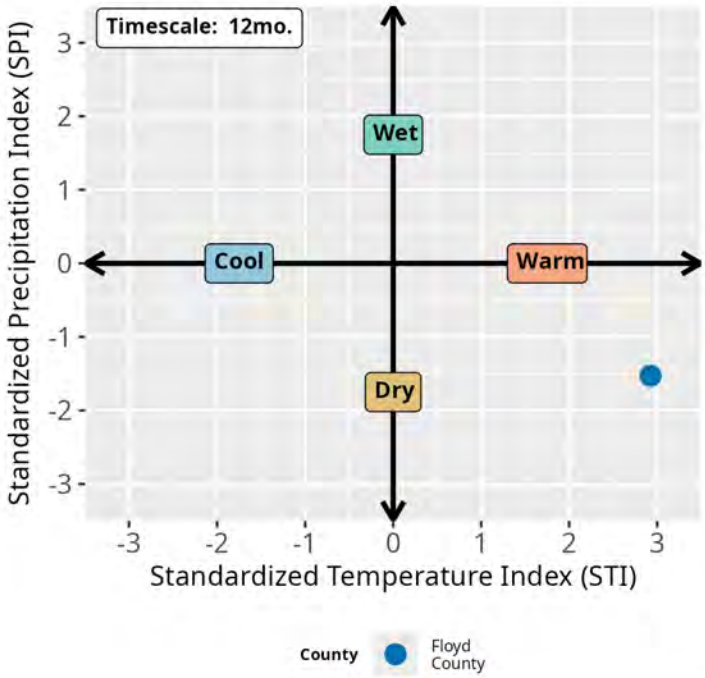


| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 5.56 | 6.69 | 13.31 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -2.11 | -3.18 | -7.09 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 70.8 | 60.3 | 63.2 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 3.2 | 4.6 | 3.8 |
| SPI | -0.6 | -0.9 | -1.53 |
| STI | 1.7 | 2.72 | 2.92 |
| SPEI | -1.1 | -1.89 | -1.85 |

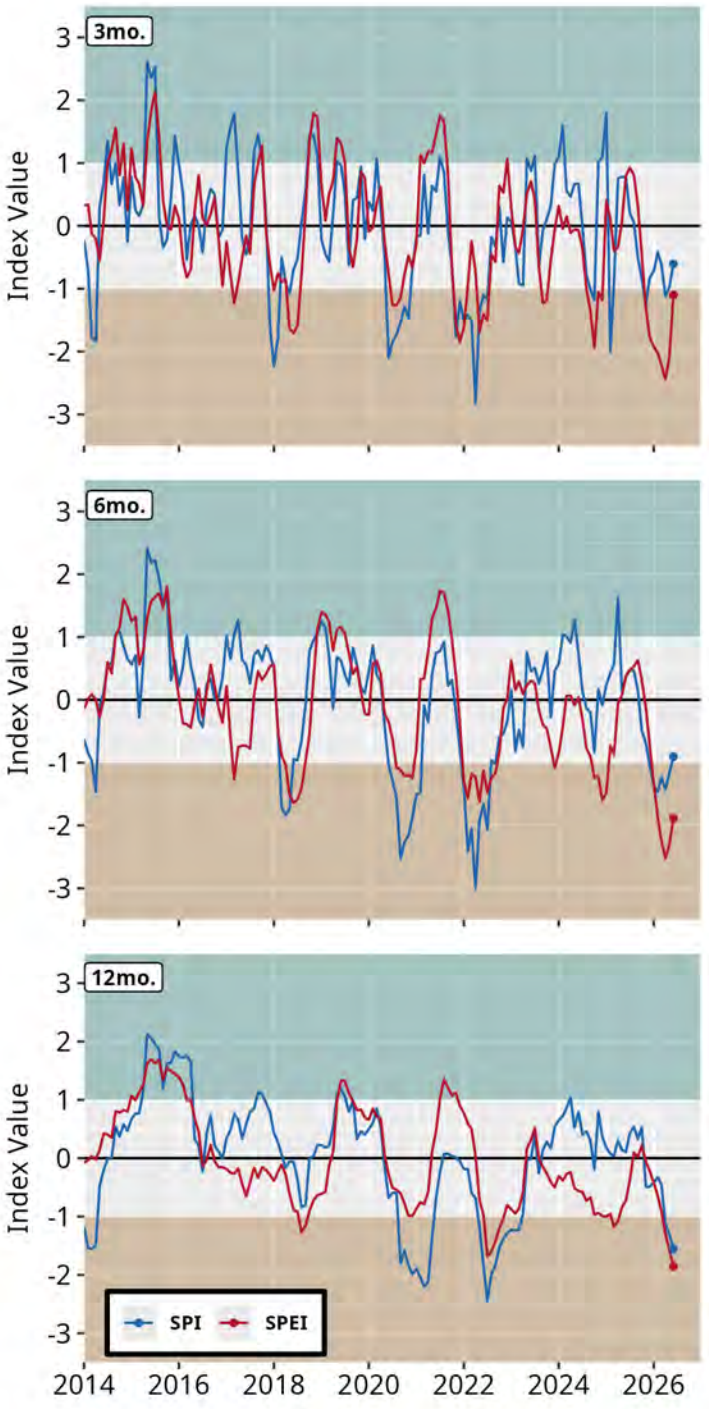


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Floyd County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

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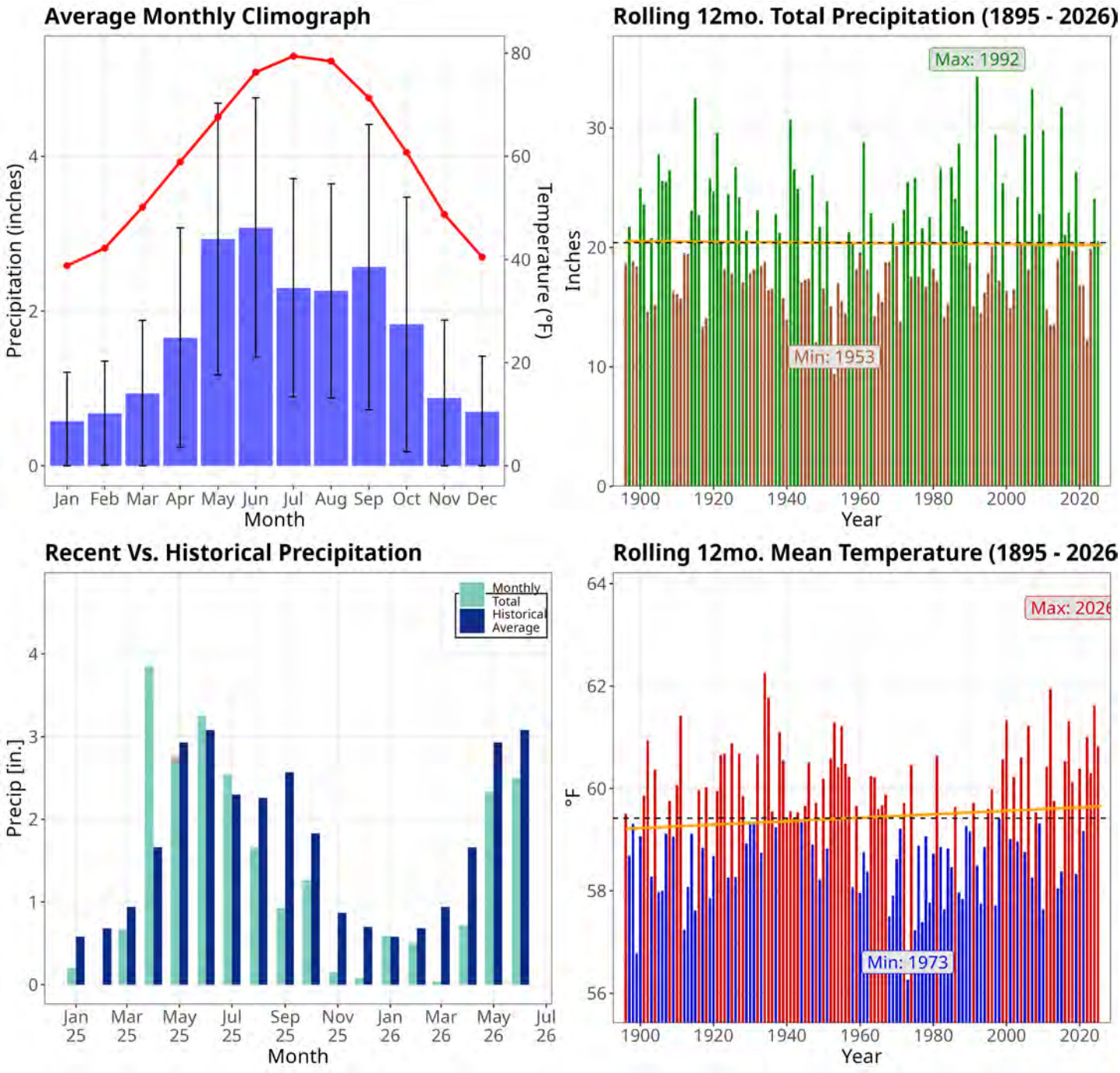


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## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
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| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
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*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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## Contact information

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- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Garza County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Garza County is **0.23** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 2.77 inches, which was **+0.17 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 54th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 83.1 degrees F, which was **+4.4 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 9th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

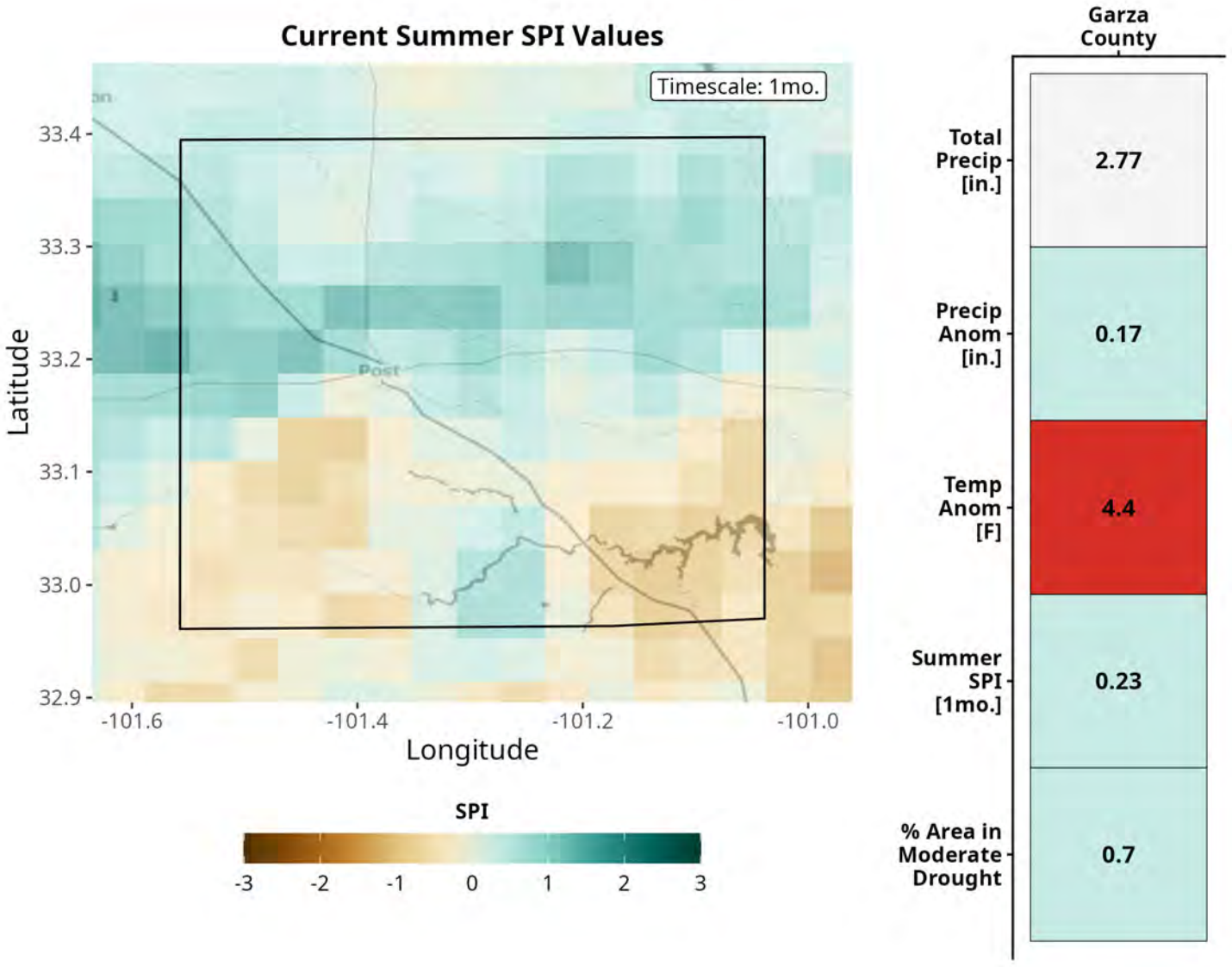
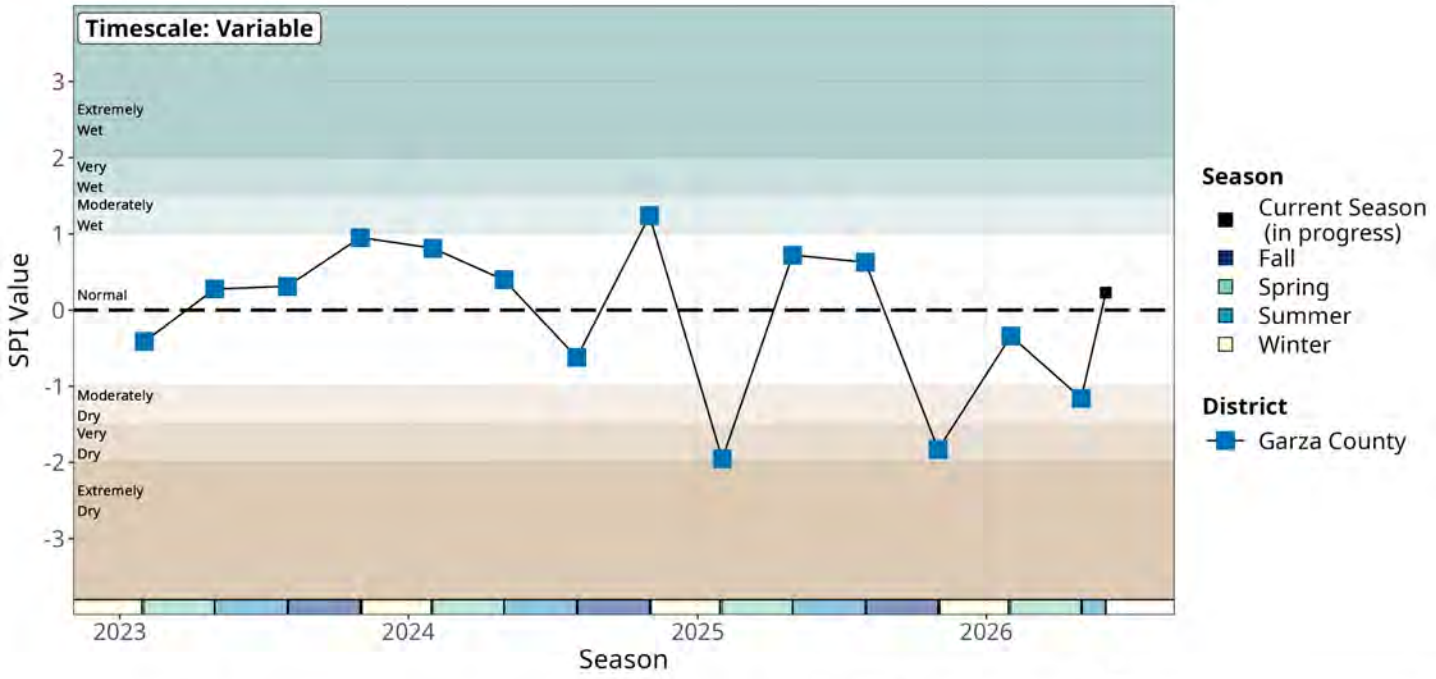


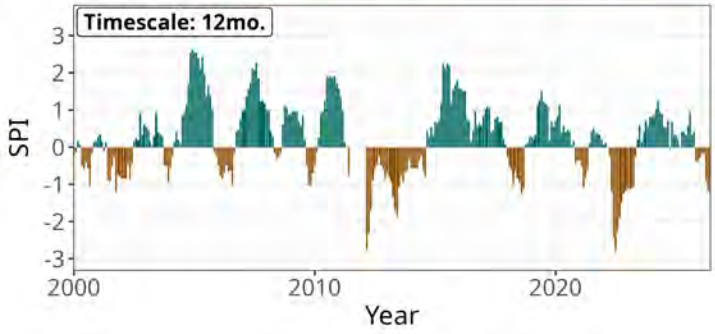

Figure 1: [Left] Garza County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

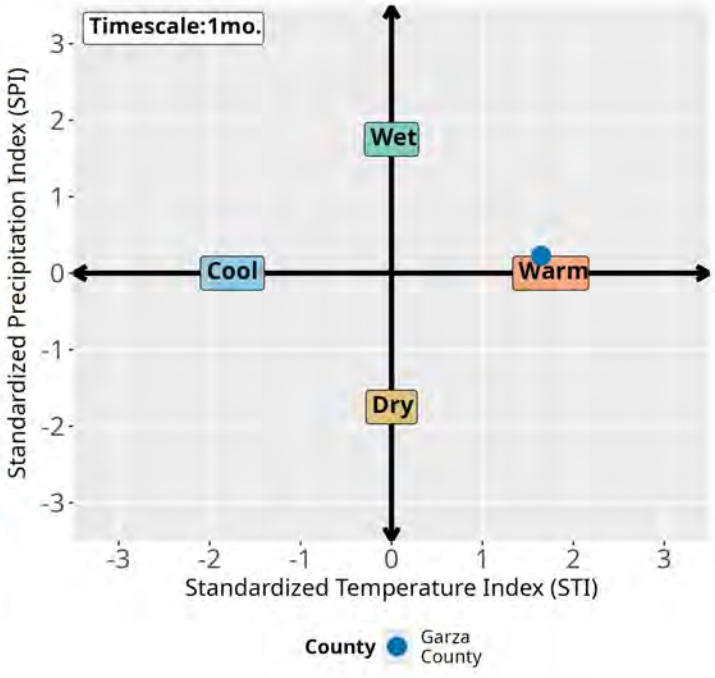
## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Garza County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Garza County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 1.51 | -4.03 | -1.83 | 100 | 68.3 | 5.3 | -1.53 |
| Winter | 1.35 | -0.78 | -0.34 | 0 | 49.3 | 5.8 | -1.67 |
| Spring | 2.52 | -2.87 | -1.16 | 66.4 | 68.2 | 6.1 | -1.68 |
| Summer* | 2.77 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.7 | 83.1 | 4.4 | -0.13 |
| 12mo | 13.68 | -6.46 | -1.26 | 83.9 | 67.1 | 4.8 | -1.64 |

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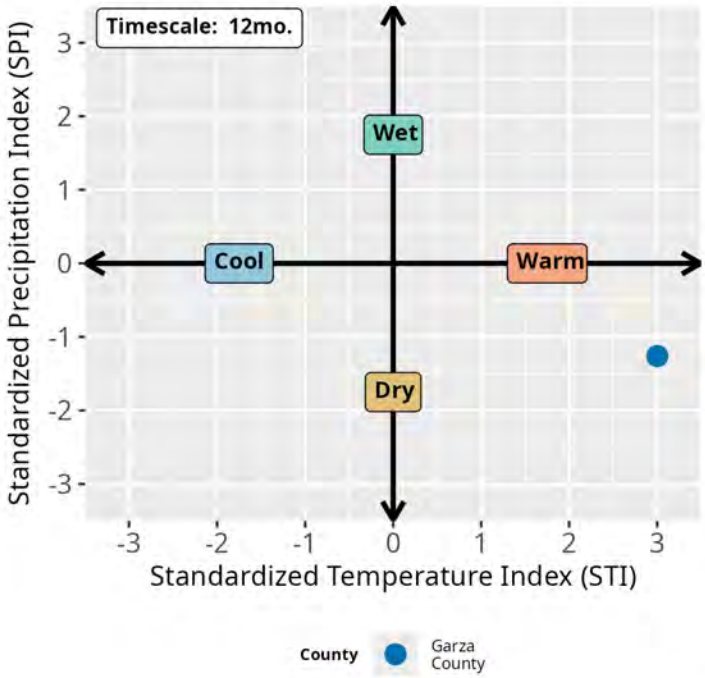
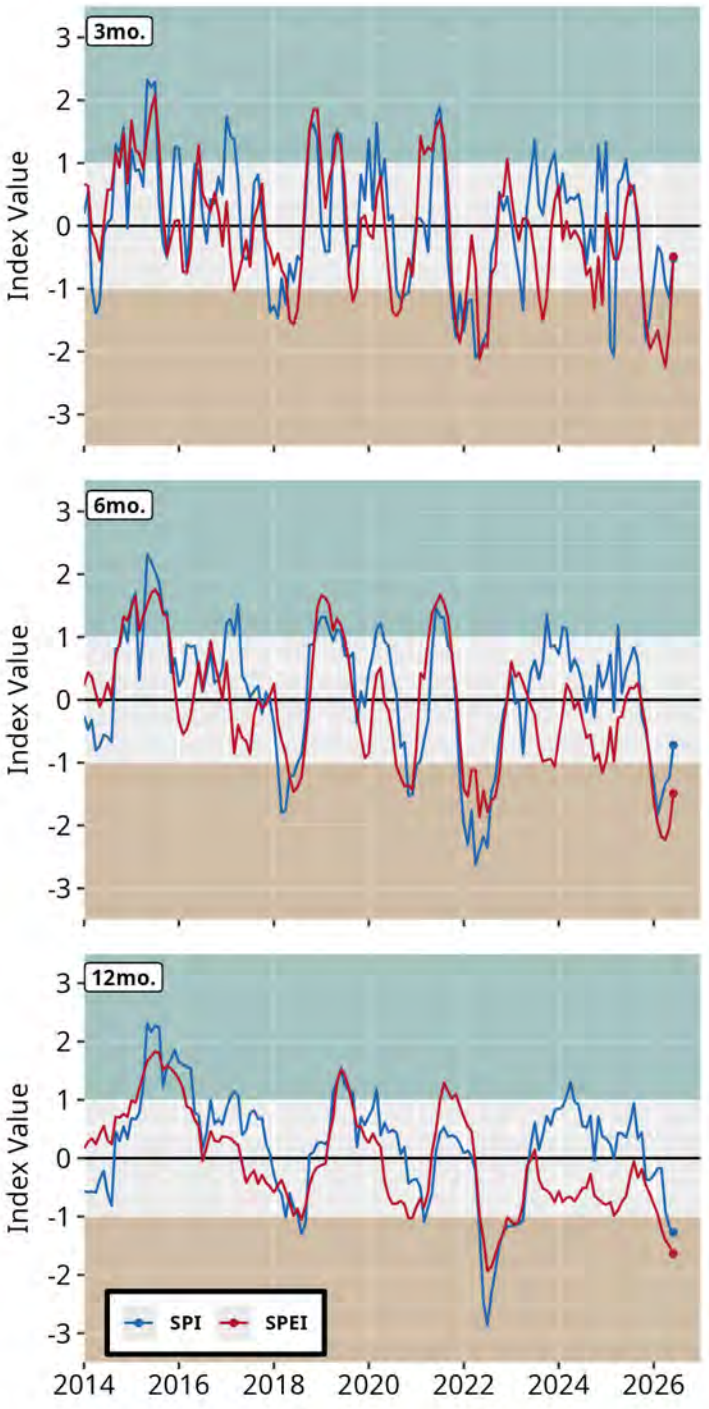



| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 5.28 | 6.64 | 13.68 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -1.83 | -2.72 | -6.46 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 74.5 | 64.1 | 67.1 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 4.1 | 5.5 | 4.8 |
| SPI | -0.51 | -0.72 | -1.26 |
| STI | 2.05 | 3 | 3 |
| SPEI | -0.49 | -1.49 | -1.64 |

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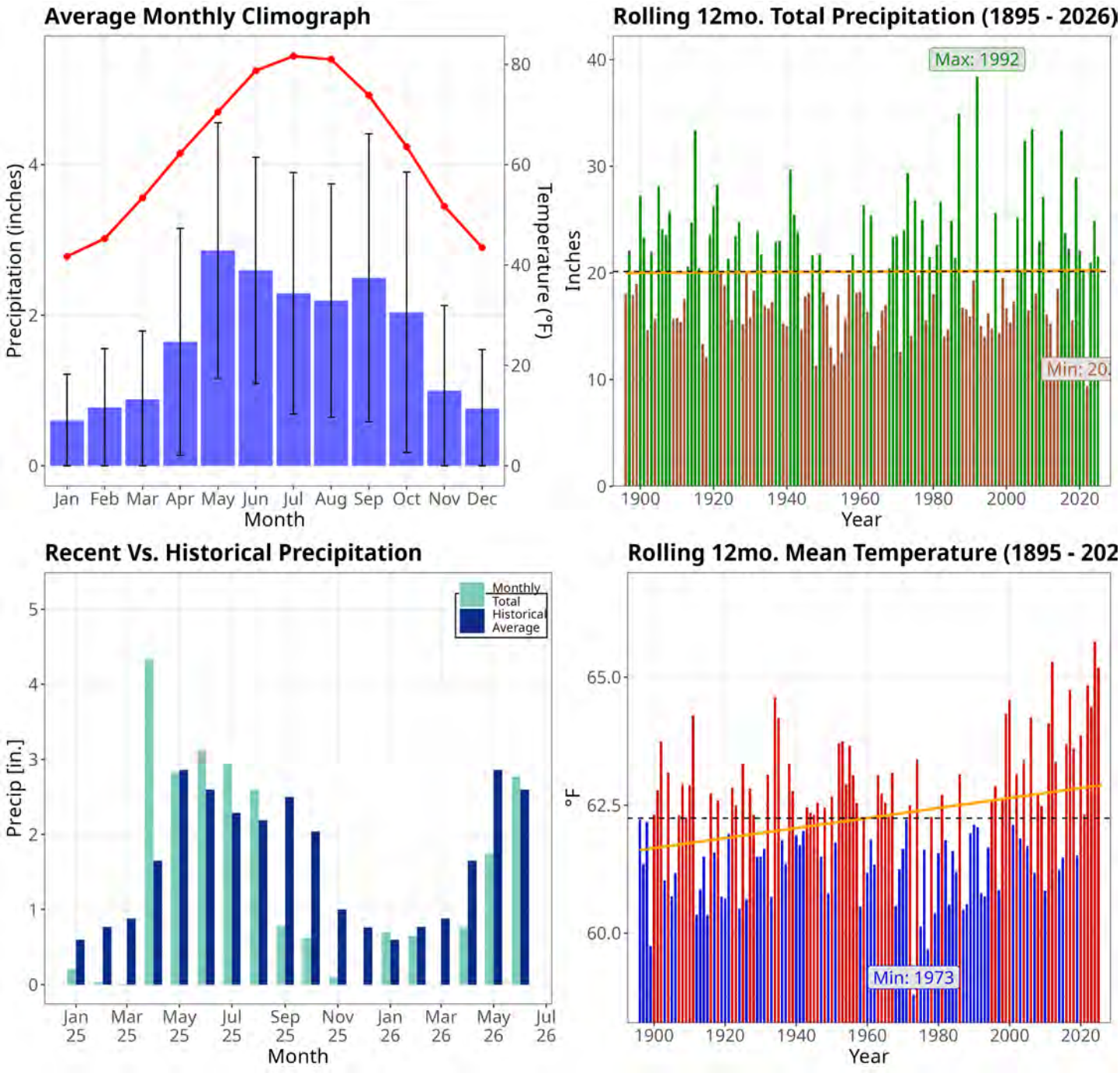


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Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Glasscock County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Glasscock County is **0.29** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 2.04 inches, which was **+0.14 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 50th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 82.8 degrees F, which was **+2.9 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 20th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

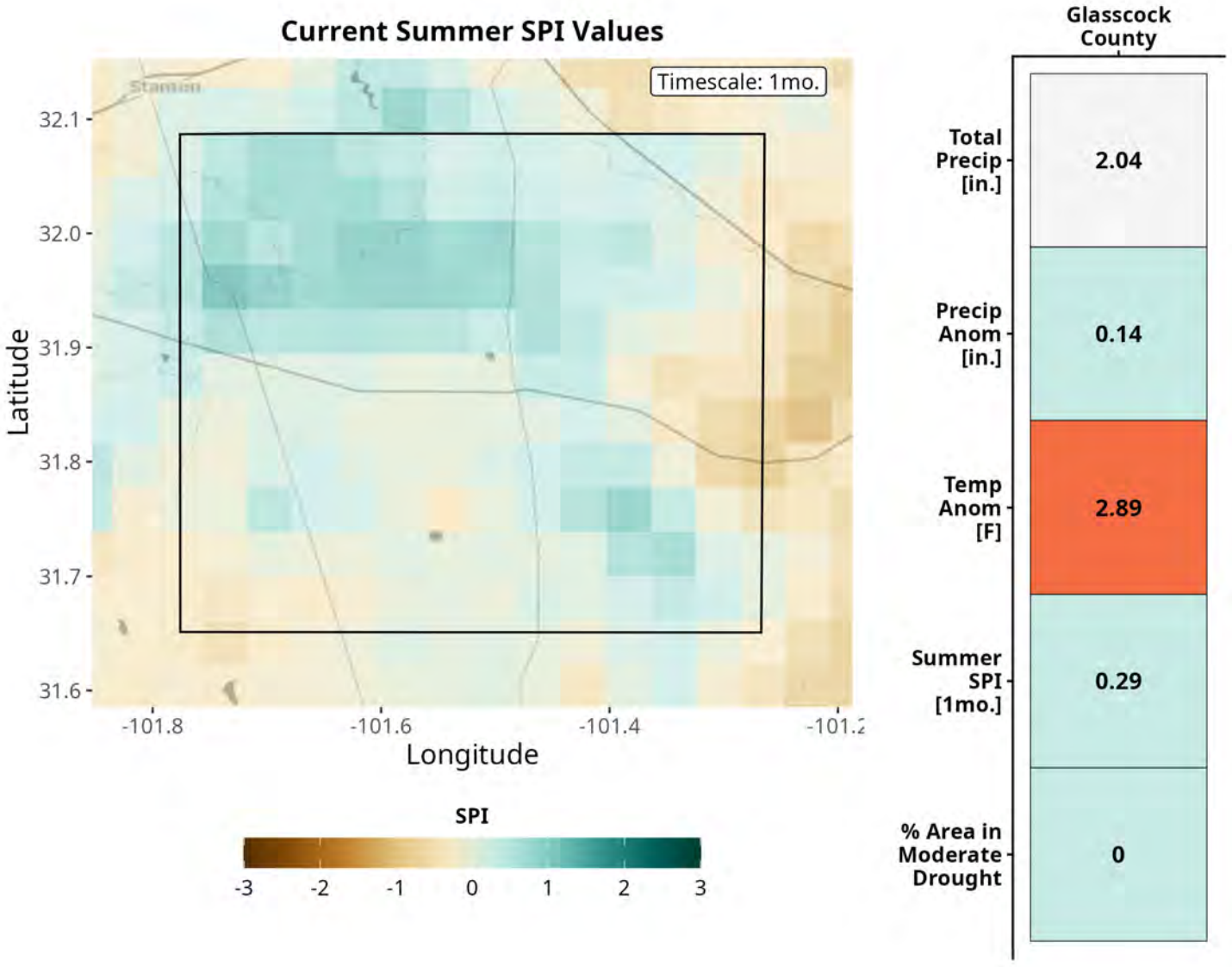
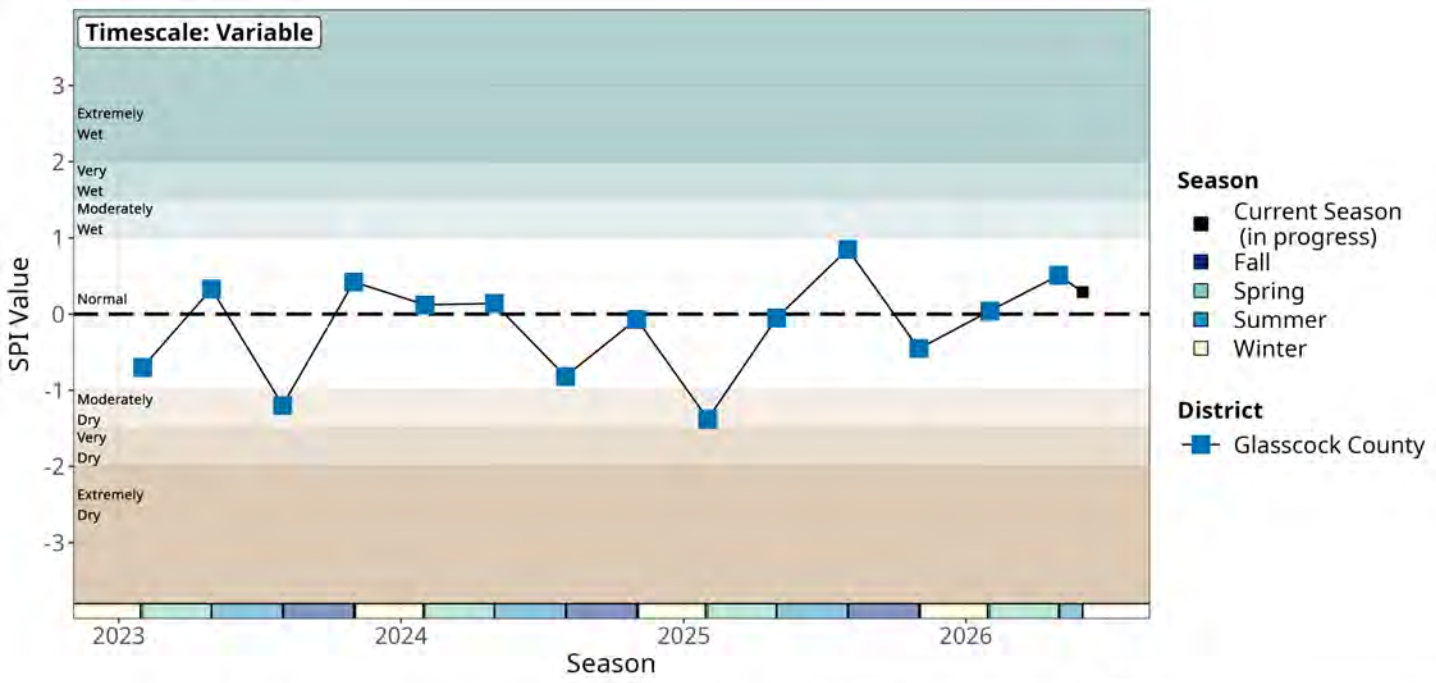


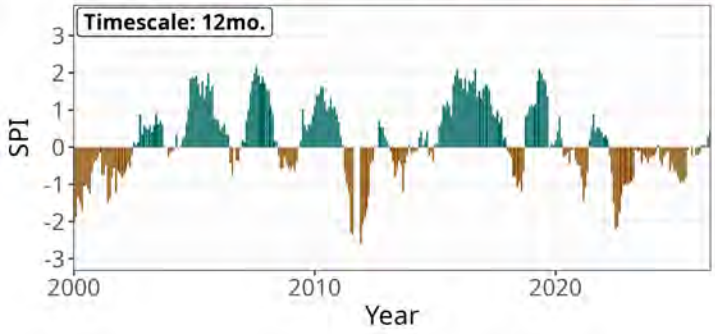

Figure 1: [Left] Glasscock County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Glasscock County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Glasscock County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 3.65 | -1.48 | -0.45 | 0 | 68.2 | 4 | -1.4 |
| Winter | 1.76 | -0.3 | 0.04 | 0 | 49 | 3.6 | -1.45 |
| Spring | 5.35 | 0.86 | 0.51 | 0 | 68.7 | 4.8 | -0.3 |
| Summer* | 2.04 | 0.14 | 0.29 | 0 | 82.8 | 2.9 | 0.42 |
| 12mo | 19.15 | 1.88 | 0.45 | 0 | 67 | 3.4 | -0.86 |



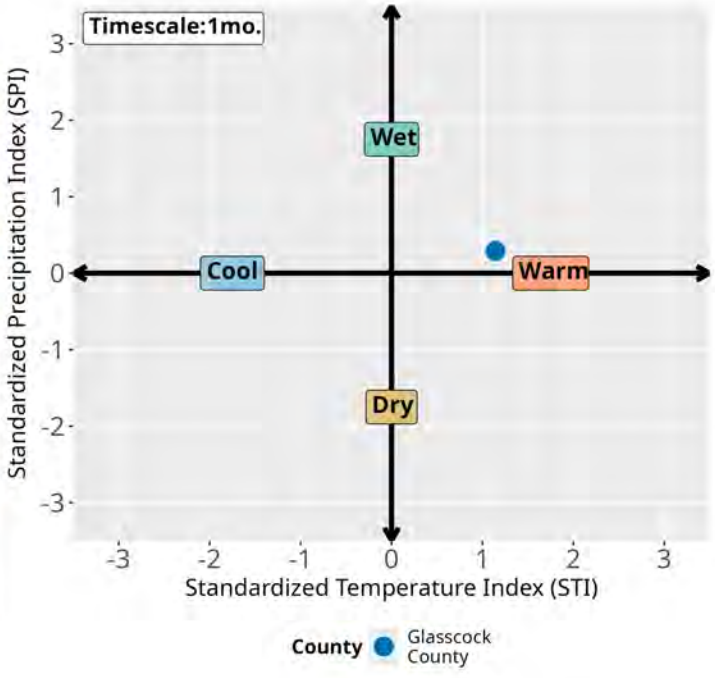
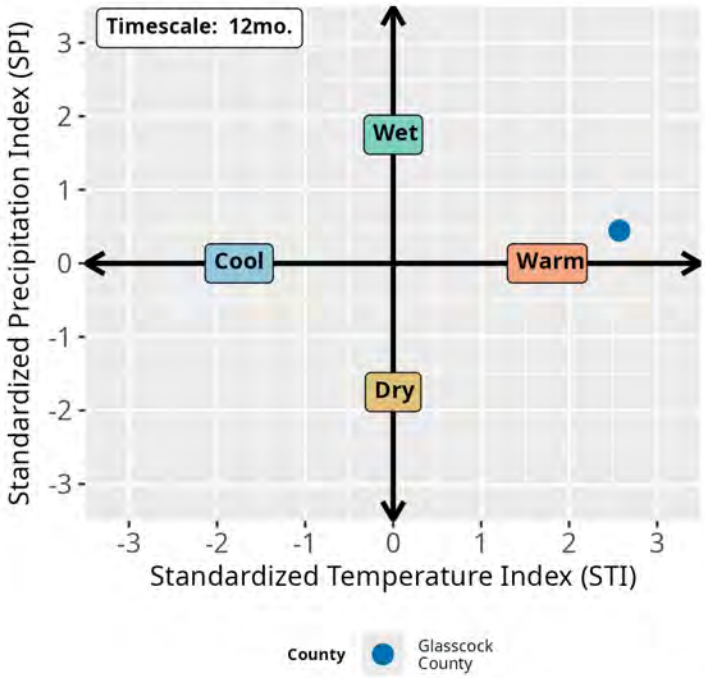




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 7.2 | 9.02 | 19.15 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 1.64 | 1.26 | 1.88 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 74.7 | 64.3 | 67 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| SPI | 0.74 | 0.51 | 0.45 |
| STI | 1.32 | 2.08 | 2.57 |
| SPEI | 0.78 | -0.52 | -0.86 |

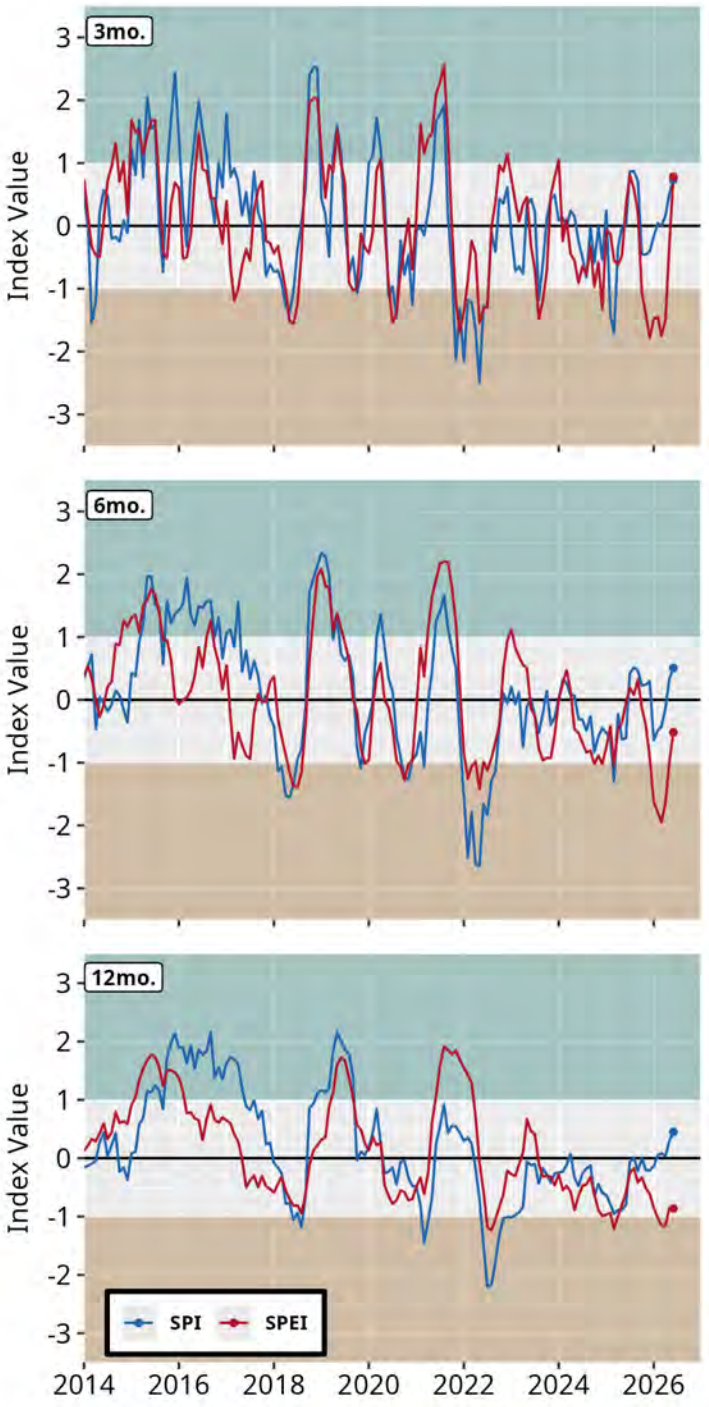



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Glasscock County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Glasscock County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

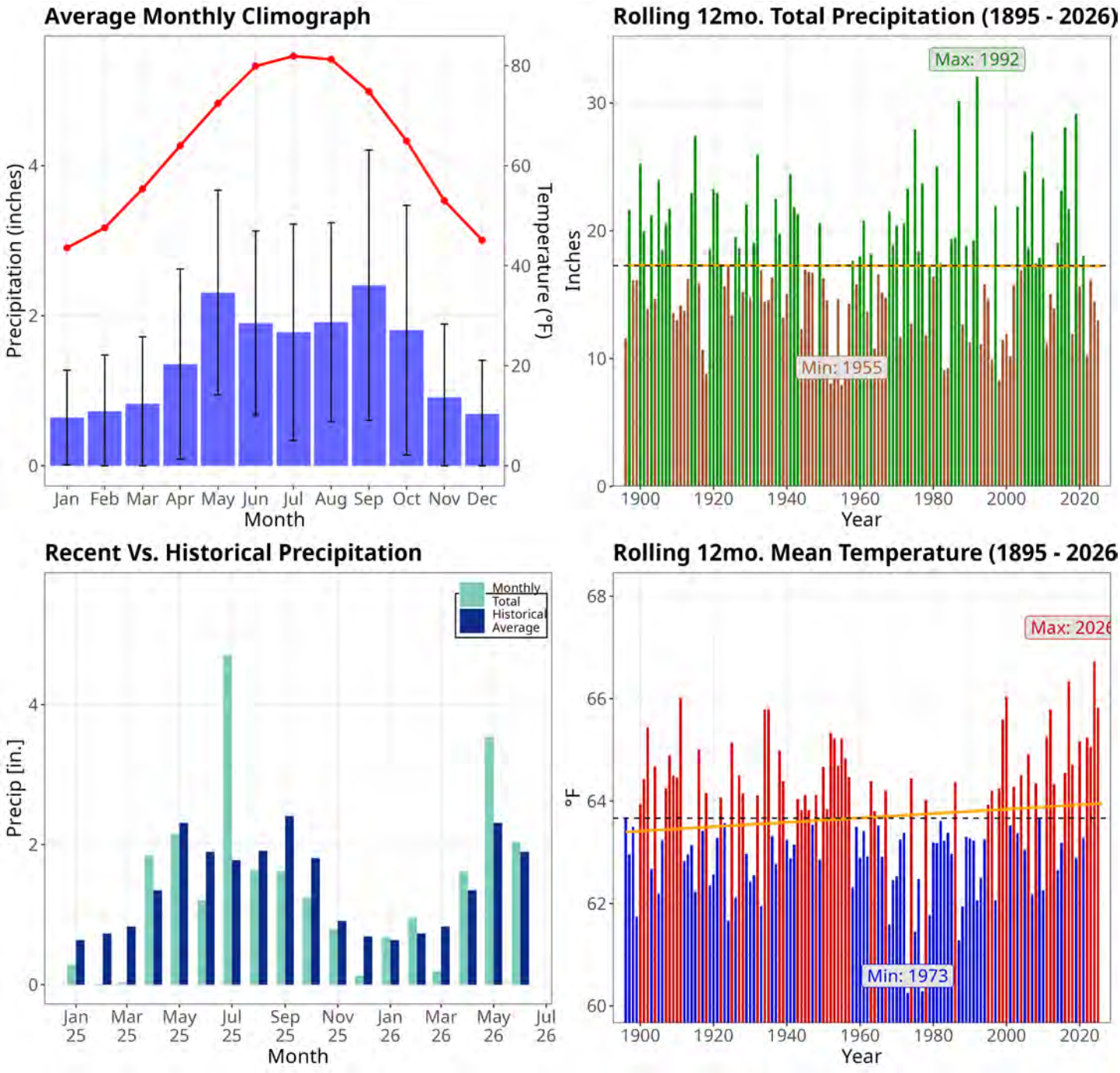



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Hale County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Hale County is **0.36** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 3.15 inches, which was **+0.27 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 52nd out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 78.7 degrees F, which was **+3 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 14th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **50-60% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

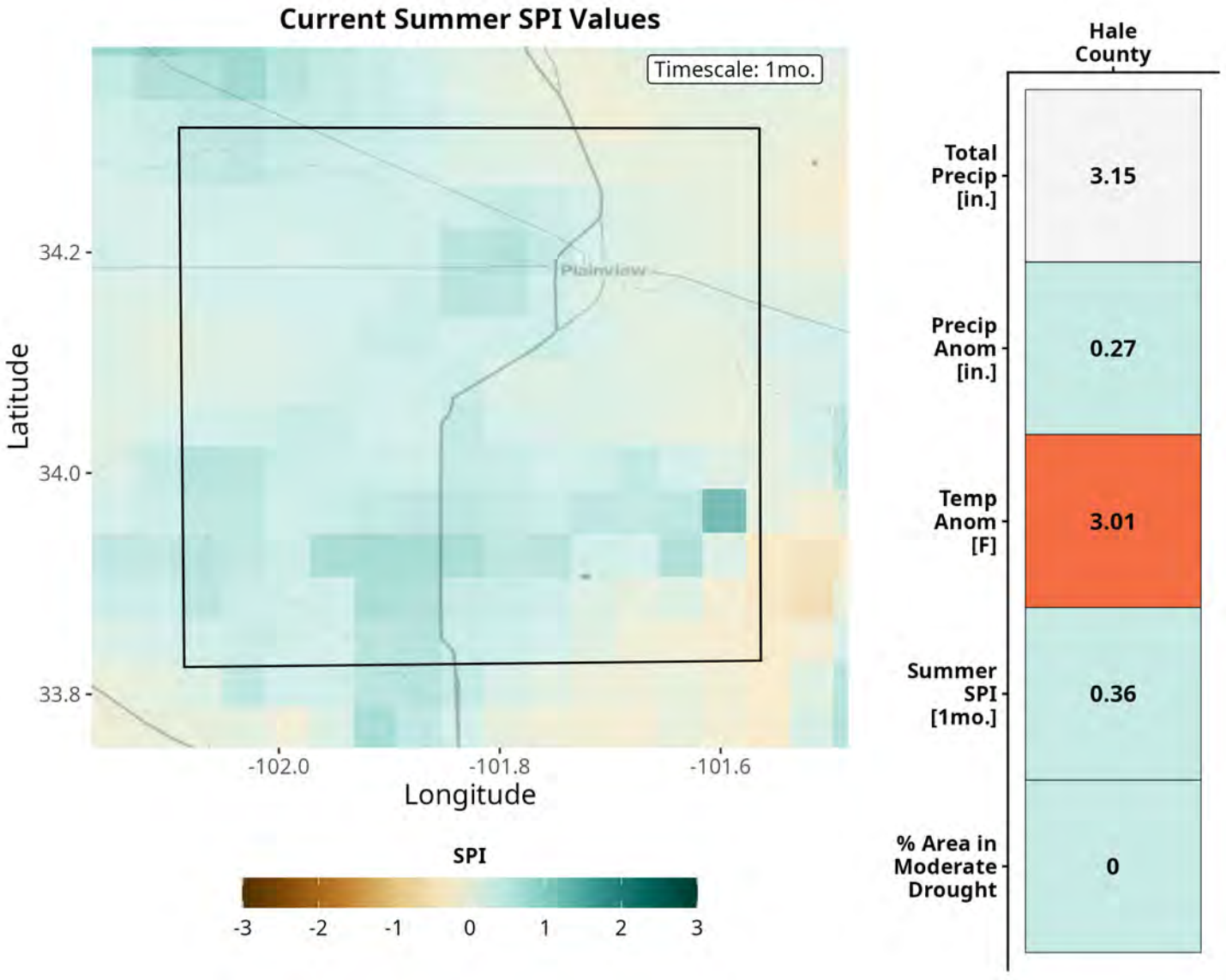
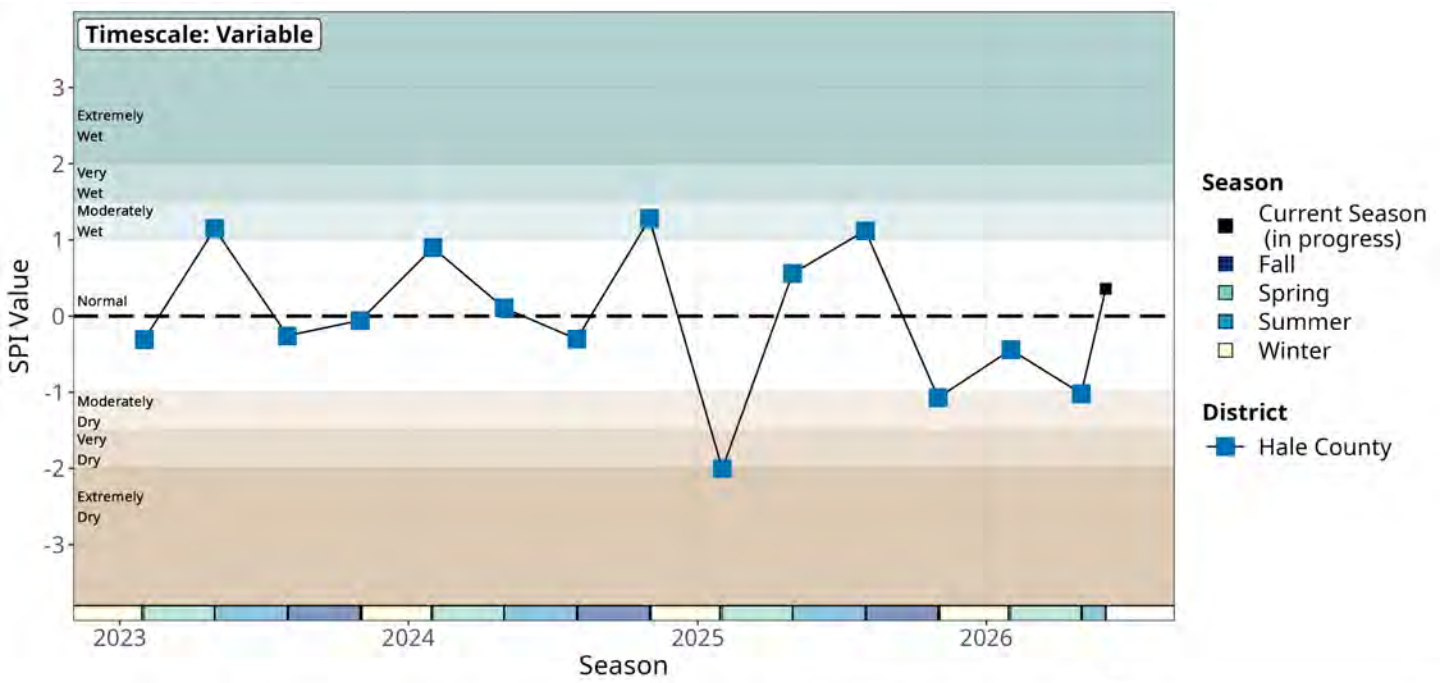


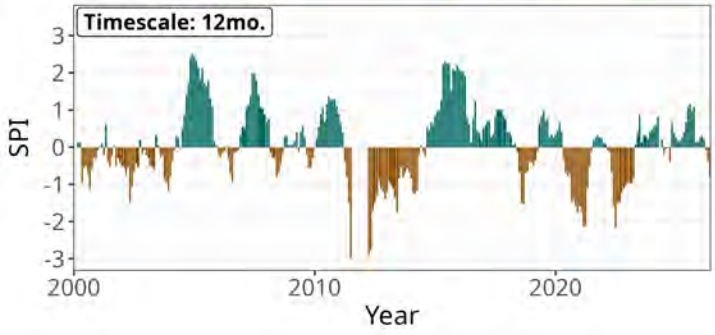

Figure 1: [Left] Hale County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Hale County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Hale County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.33 | -2.45 | -1.07 | 59 | 63.1 | 3.6 | -1.33 |
| Winter | 1.06 | -0.74 | -0.44 | 0 | 44.6 | 4.4 | -2.06 |
| Spring | 2.49 | -2.31 | -1.02 | 46.8 | 63.4 | 5.1 | -2.13 |
| Summer* | 3.15 | 0.27 | 0.36 | 0 | 78.7 | 3 | -0.38 |
| 12mo | 14.96 | -3.87 | -0.79 | 22.4 | 62.4 | 3.6 | -1.96 |



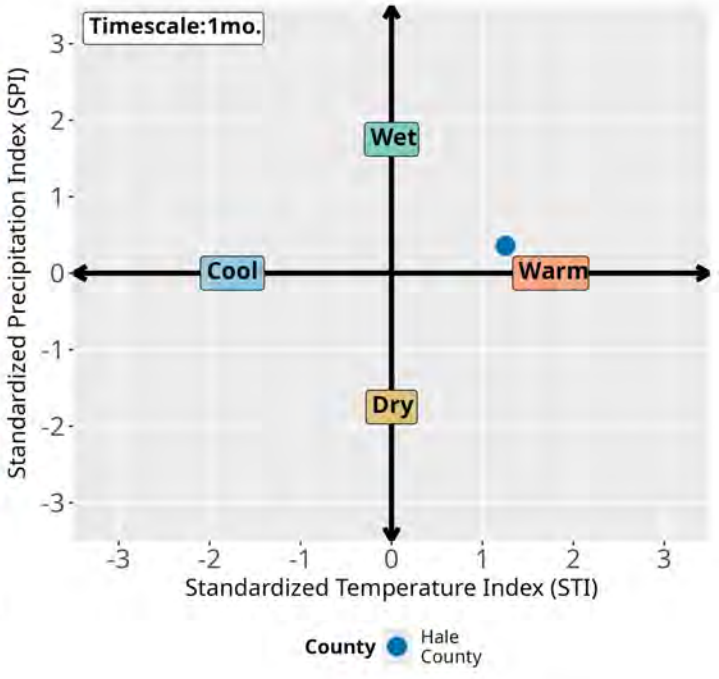




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

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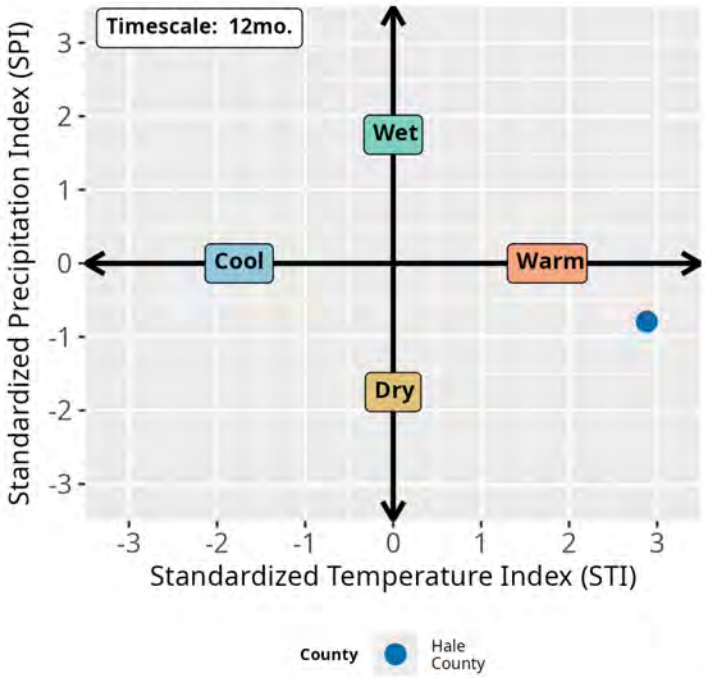


| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 5.63 | 6.56 | 14.96 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -1.25 | -2.26 | -3.87 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 69.9 | 59.4 | 62.4 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.9 | 4.2 | 3.6 |
| SPI | -0.3 | -0.63 | -0.79 |
| STI | 1.62 | 2.48 | 2.88 |
| SPEI | -1.01 | -1.94 | -1.96 |

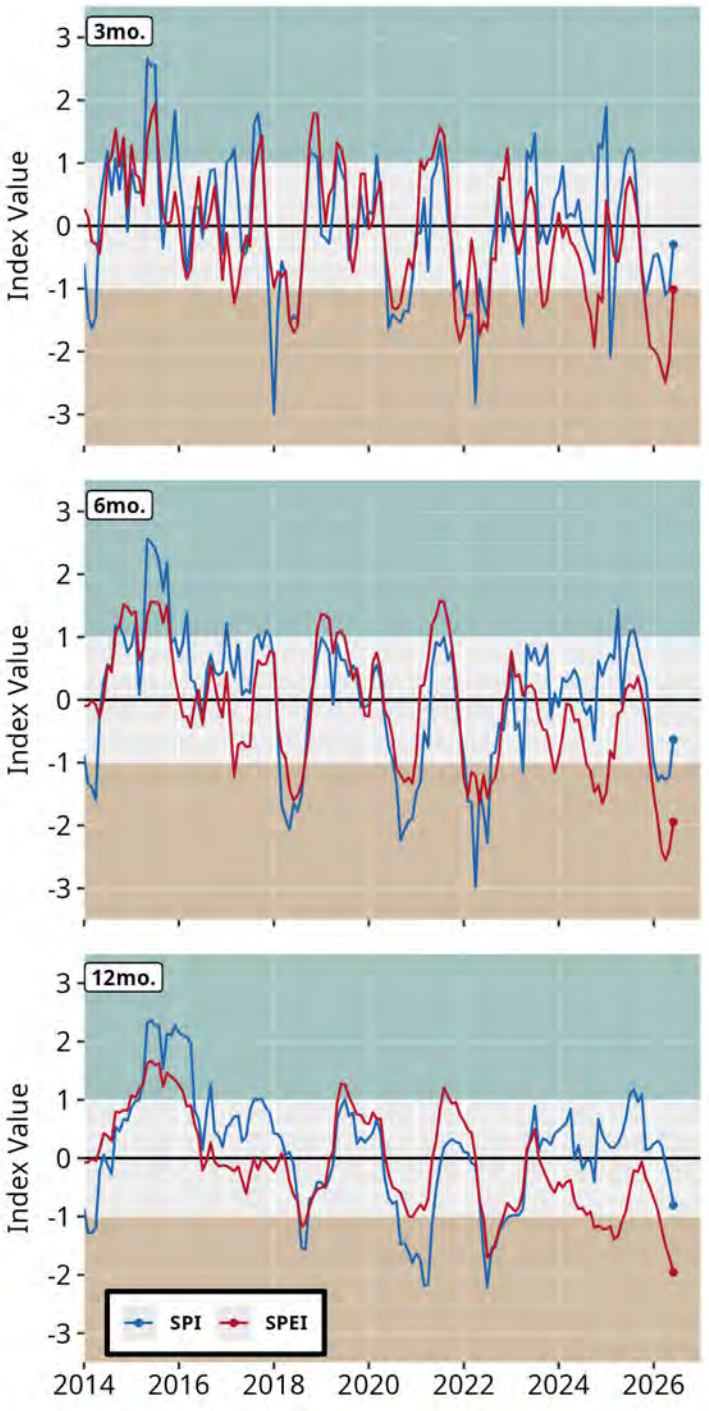


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Hale County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

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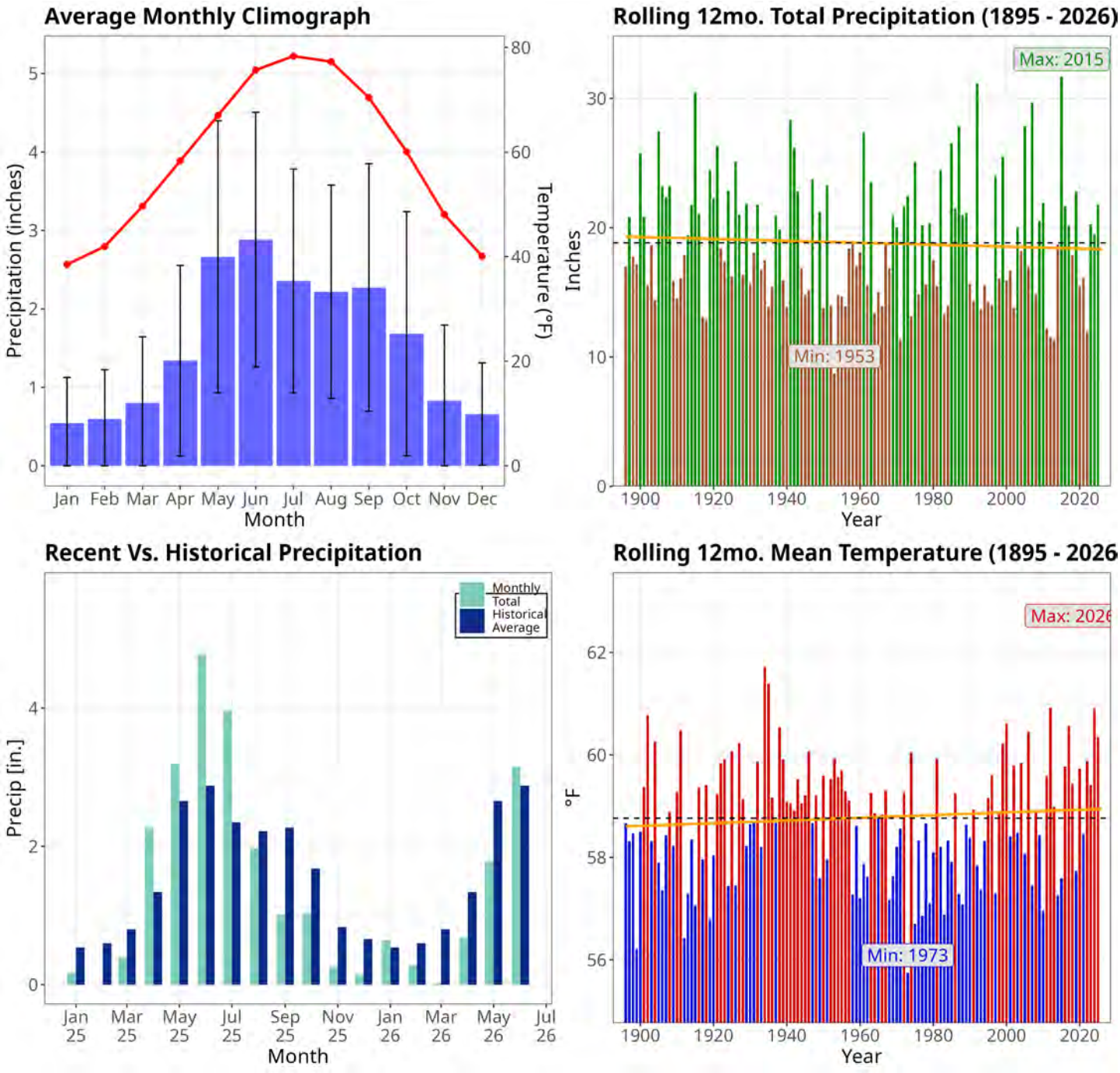


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## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

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- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Kent County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Kent County is **-0.25** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 2.01 inches, which was **-0.76 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 82nd out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 83.9 degrees F, which was **+4.6 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 8th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

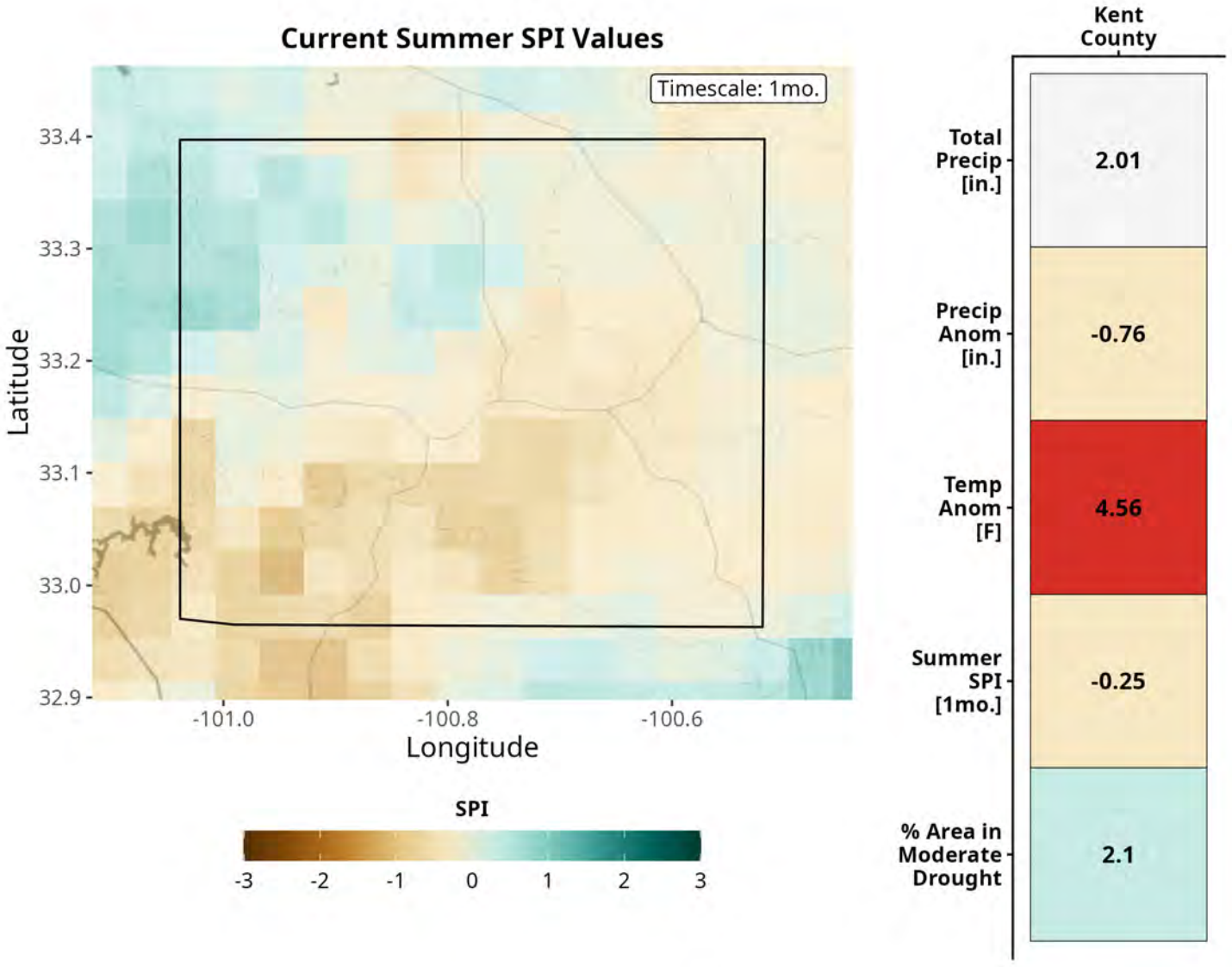
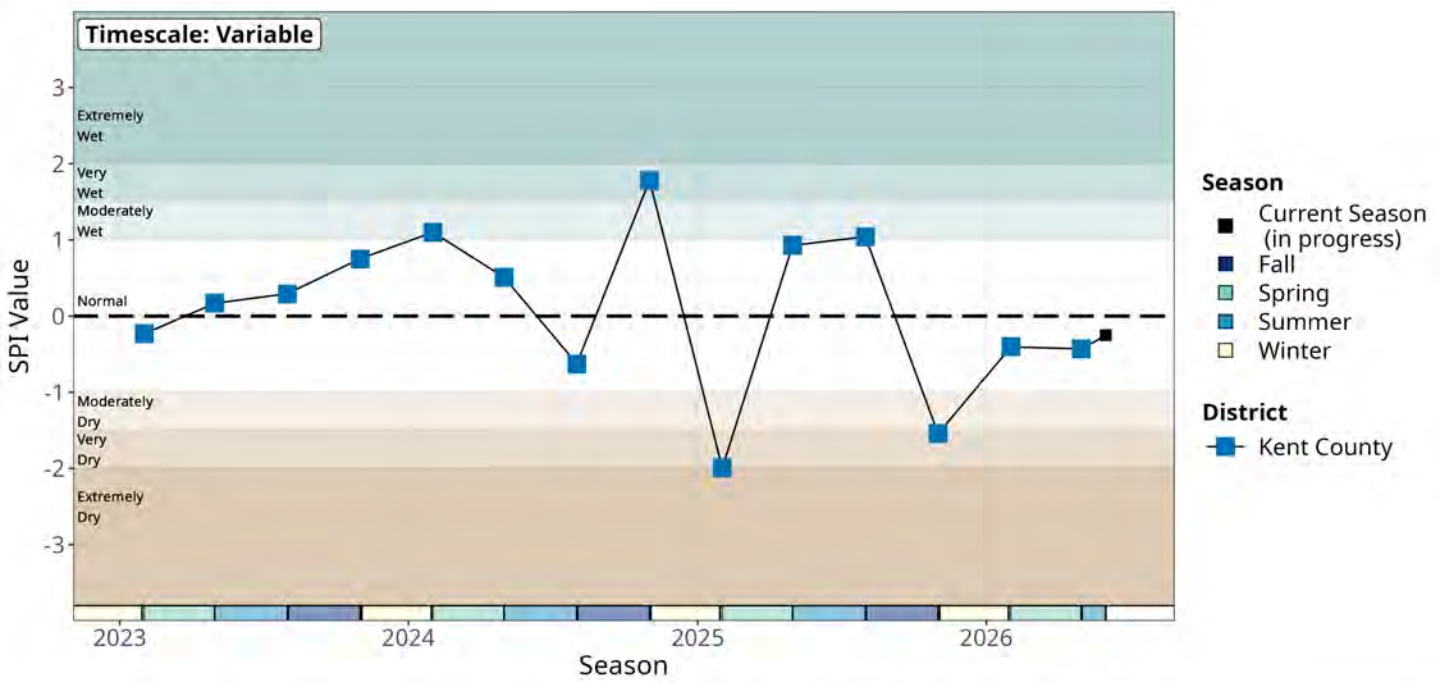


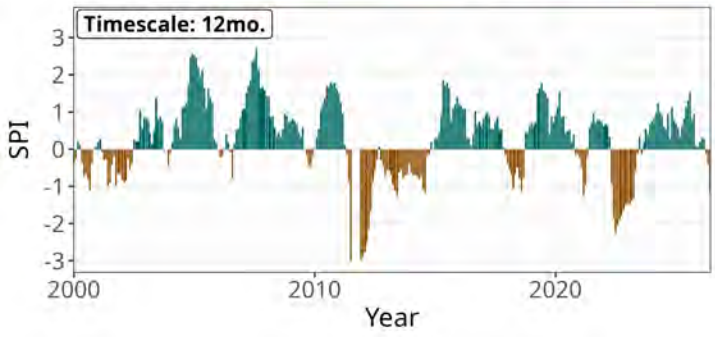

Figure 1: [Left] Kent County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

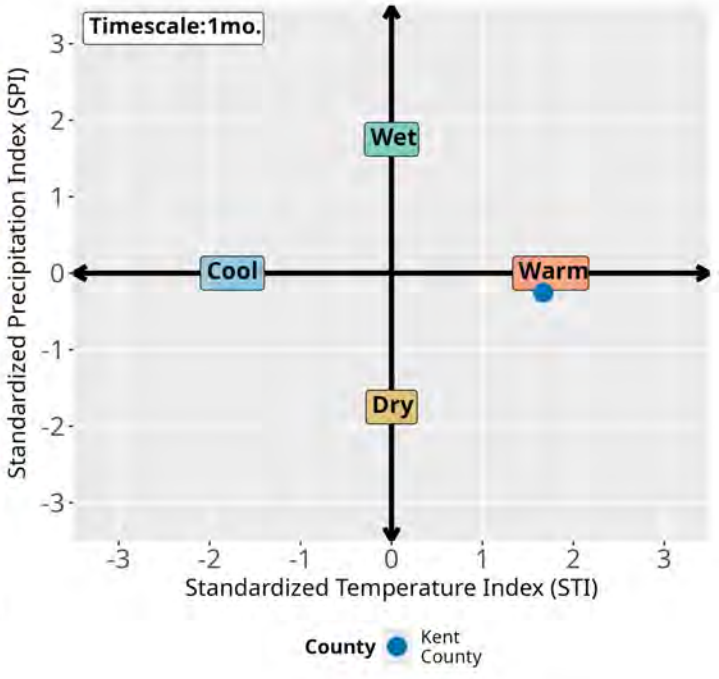
## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Kent County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Kent County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.12 | -3.61 | -1.54 | 99.3 | 68.5 | 5 | -1.83 |
| Winter | 1.45 | -0.91 | -0.4 | 0 | 48.9 | 5.3 | -1.77 |
| Spring | 4.43 | -1.45 | -0.43 | 7.7 | 68.4 | 5.9 | -1.65 |
| Summer* | 2.01 | -0.76 | -0.25 | 2.1 | 83.9 | 4.6 | -0.06 |
| 12mo | 14.9 | -6.22 | -1.18 | 79 | 67.2 | 4.5 | -1.66 |

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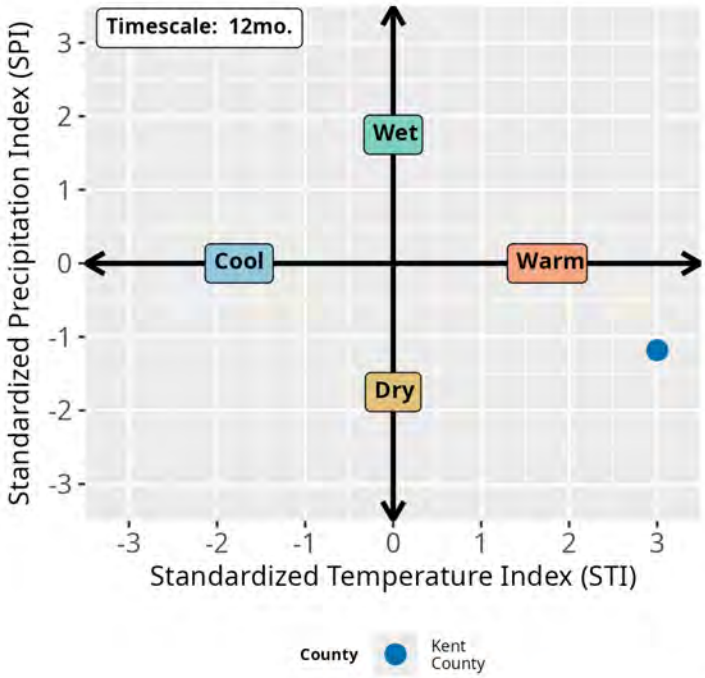
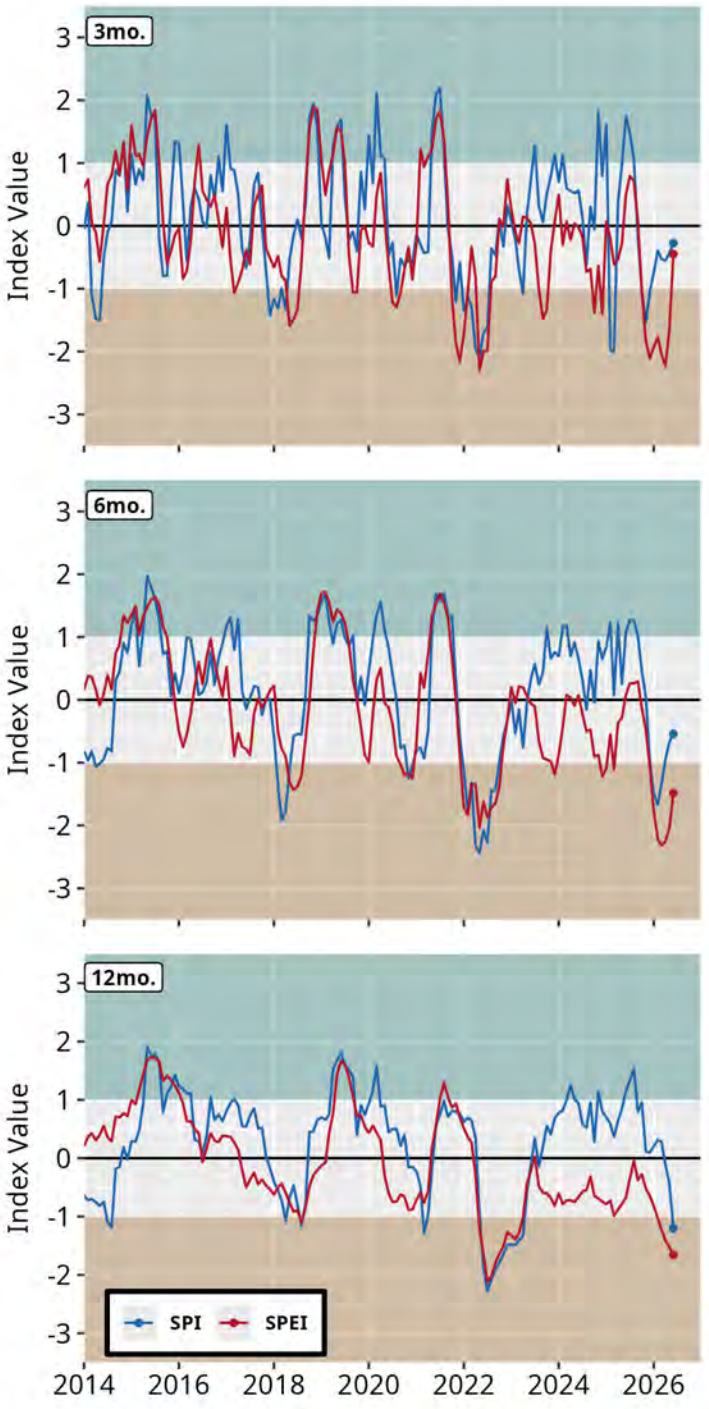



| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 6.43 | 7.9 | 14.9 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -1.21 | -2.26 | -6.22 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 75 | 64.3 | 67.2 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 4 | 5.3 | 4.5 |
| SPI | -0.27 | -0.54 | -1.18 |
| STI | 1.98 | 2.79 | 3 |
| SPEI | -0.45 | -1.49 | -1.66 |

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## Climatology and Trends

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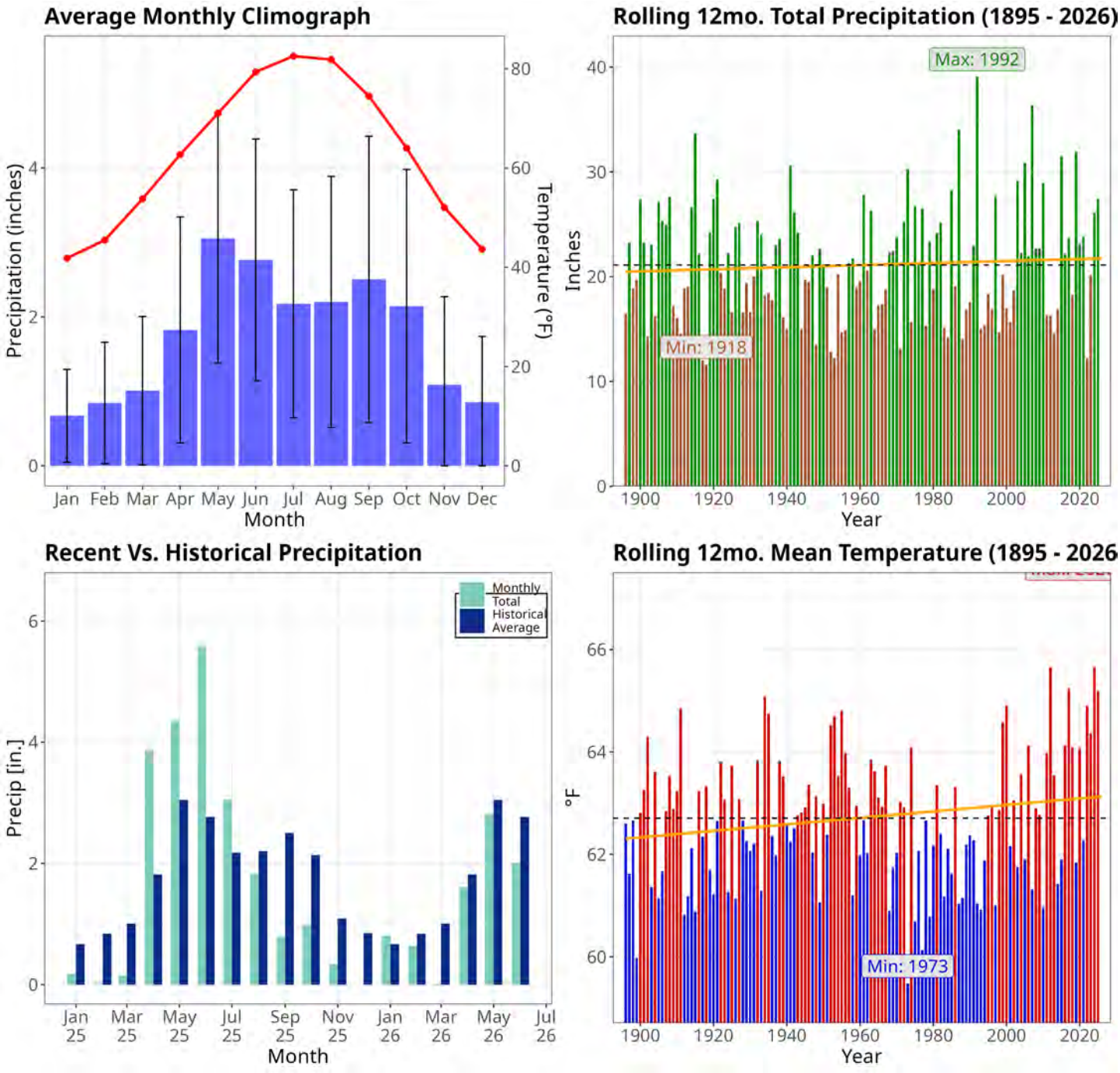



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Lamb County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Lamb County is **0.35** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 2.97 inches, which was **+0.25 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 50th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 78.3 degrees F, which was **+3.1 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 13th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **50-60% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

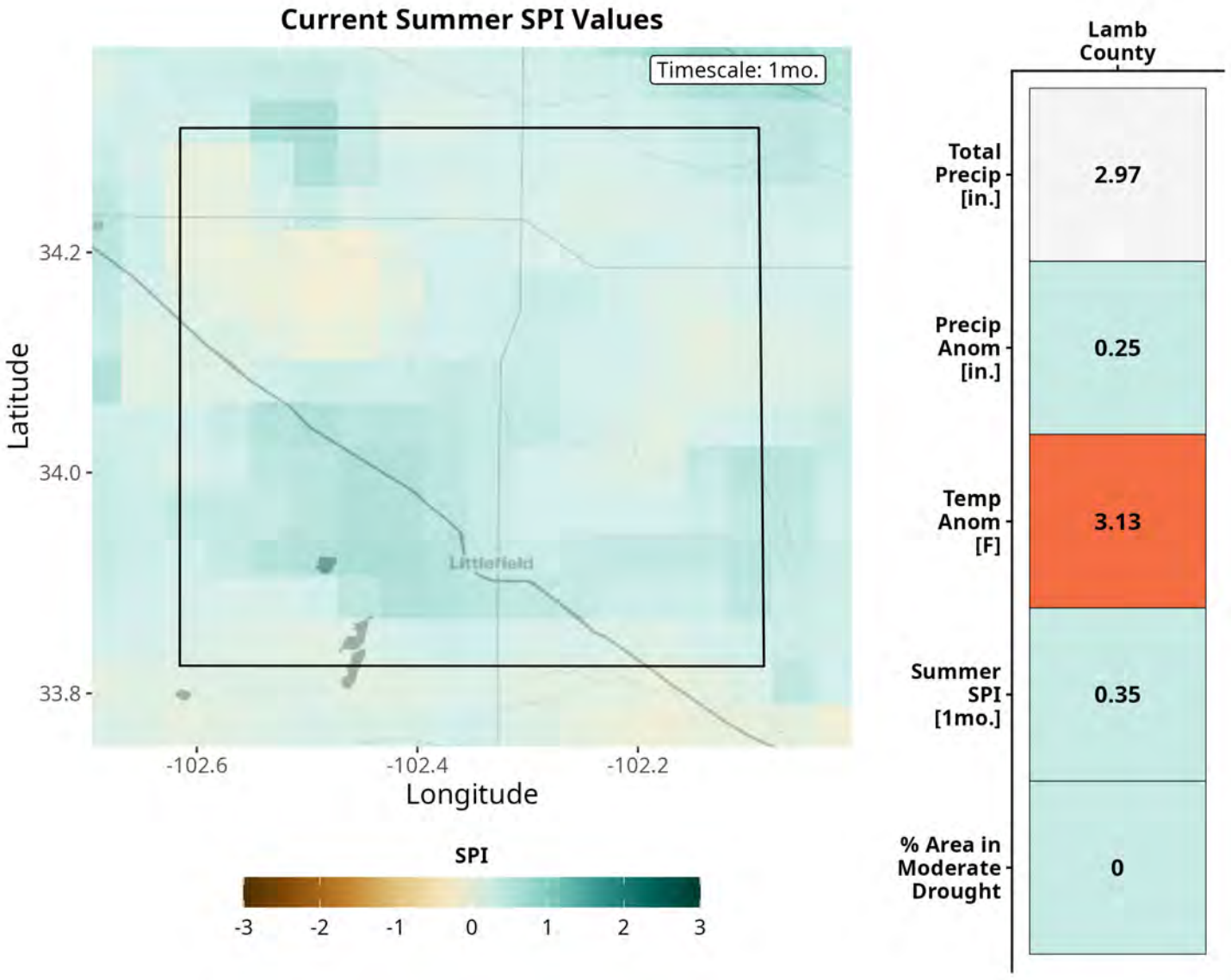
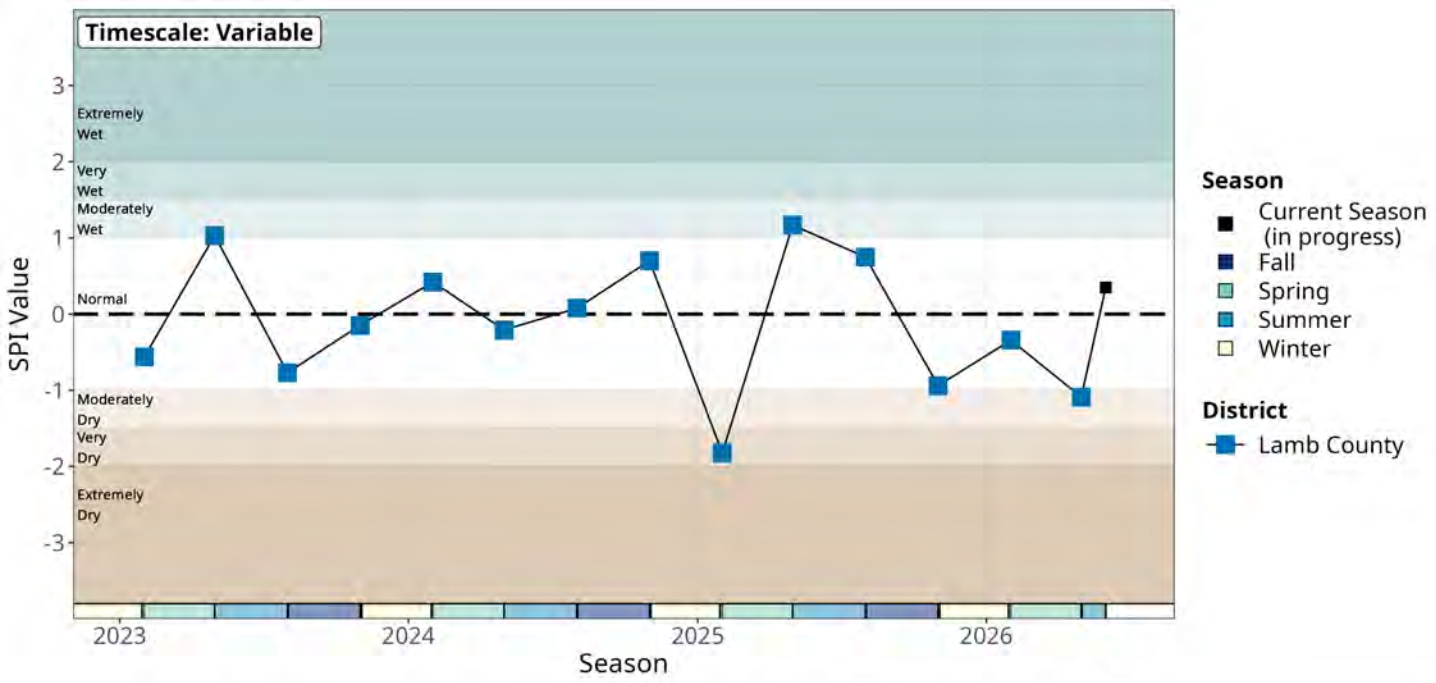


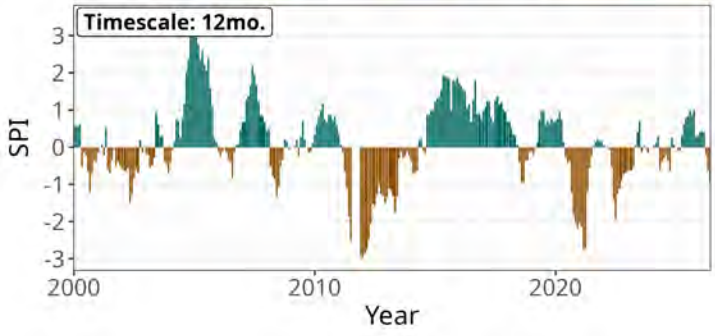

Figure 1: [Left] Lamb County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Lamb County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Lamb County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.36 | -2.19 | -0.94 | 26.2 | 62.6 | 4 | -1.33 |
| Winter | 1.04 | -0.57 | -0.34 | 0 | 44 | 4.6 | -2.07 |
| Spring | 1.96 | -2.29 | -1.09 | 64.3 | 62.7 | 5.2 | -2.06 |
| Summer* | 2.97 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0 | 78.3 | 3.1 | -0.21 |
| 12mo | 13.42 | -4.43 | -0.95 | 42.9 | 61.9 | 3.8 | -2.12 |



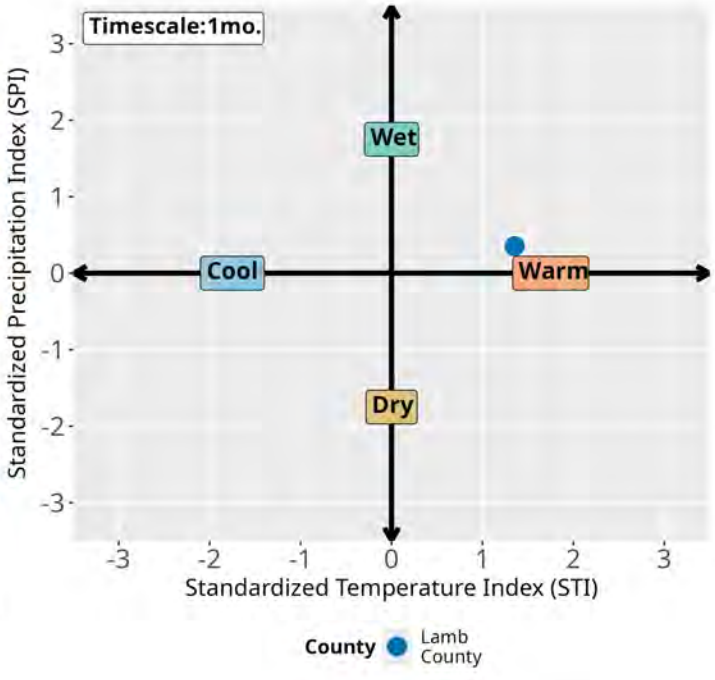
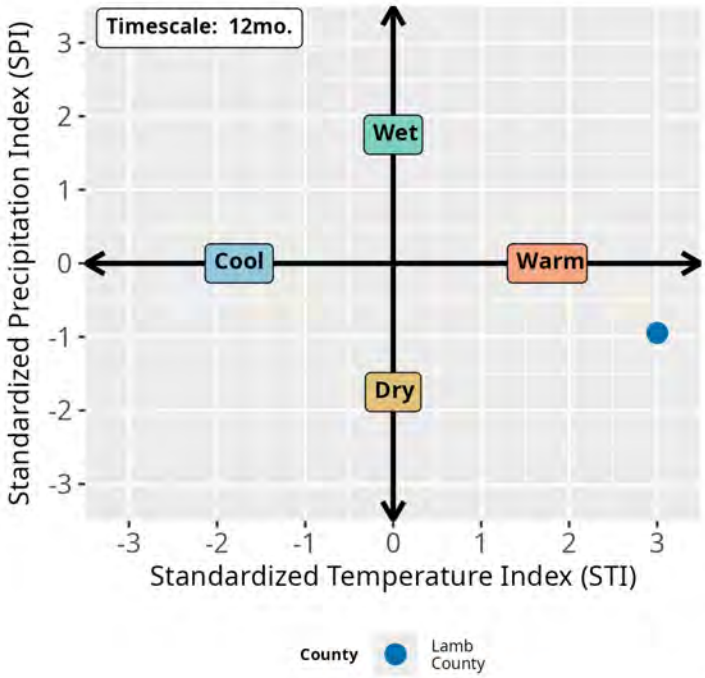




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 4.92 | 5.82 | 13.42 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -1.32 | -2.16 | -4.43 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 69.2 | 58.8 | 61.9 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| SPI | -0.34 | -0.63 | -0.95 |
| STI | 1.64 | 2.57 | 3 |
| SPEI | -0.91 | -1.9 | -2.12 |

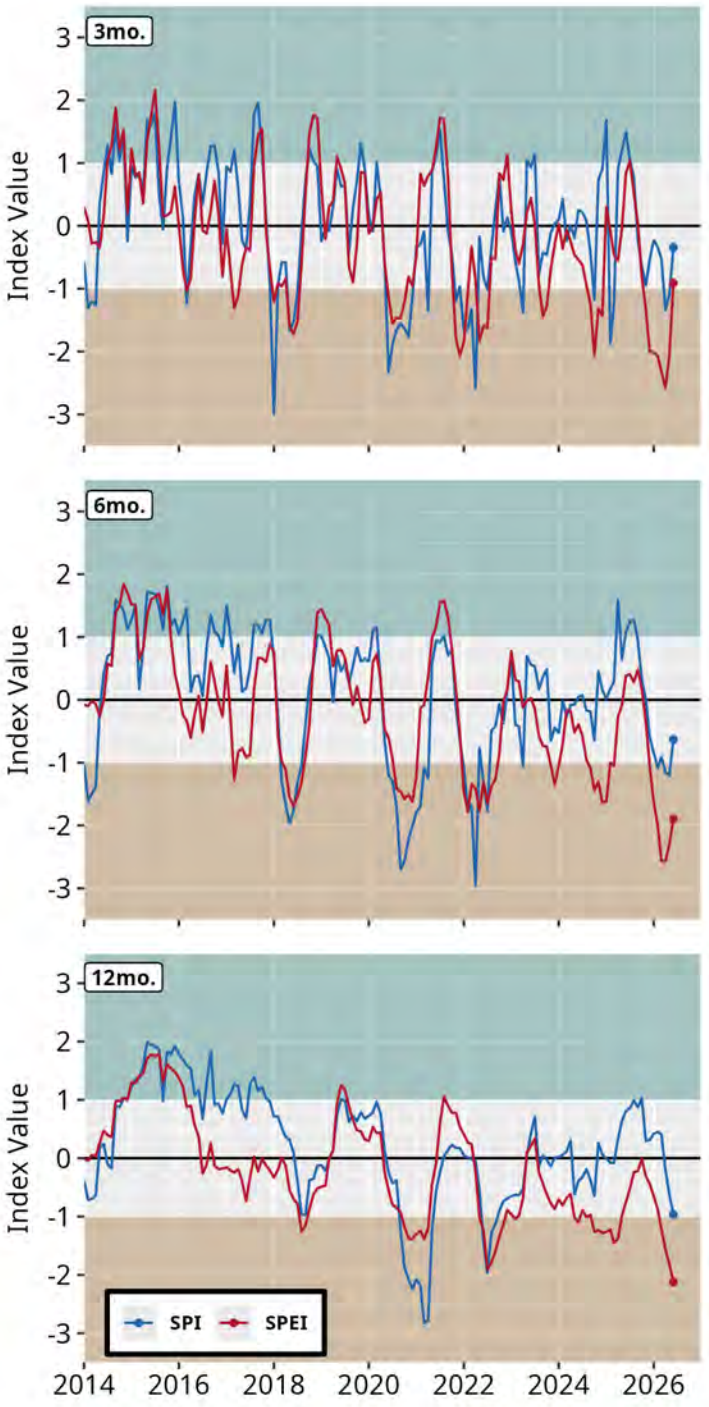



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Lamb County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Lamb County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

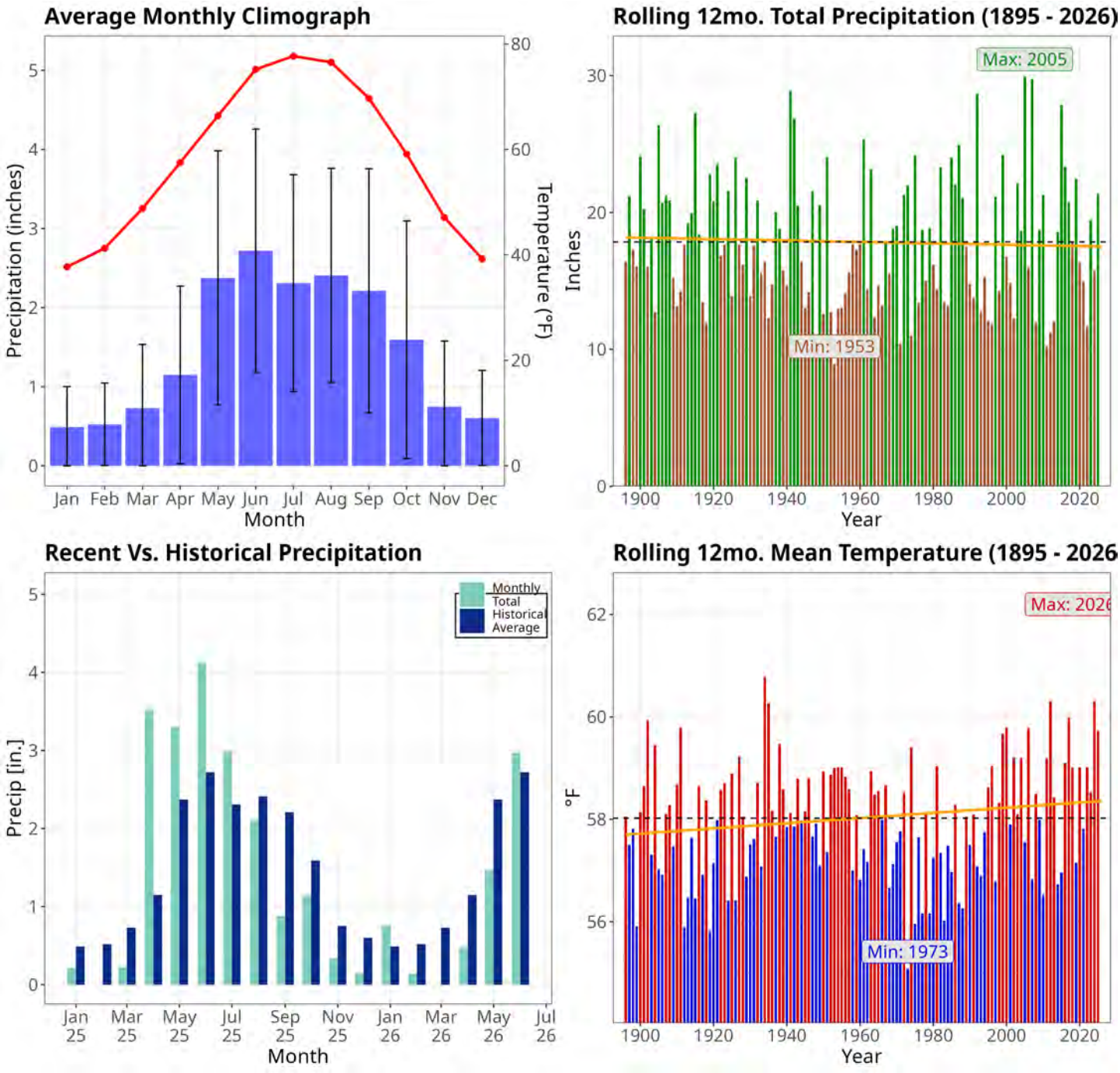



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Lipscomb County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Lipscomb County is **0.98** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 5.27 inches, which was **+1.96 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 20th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 78 degrees F, which was **+2.8 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 25th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **50-60% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **33-40% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

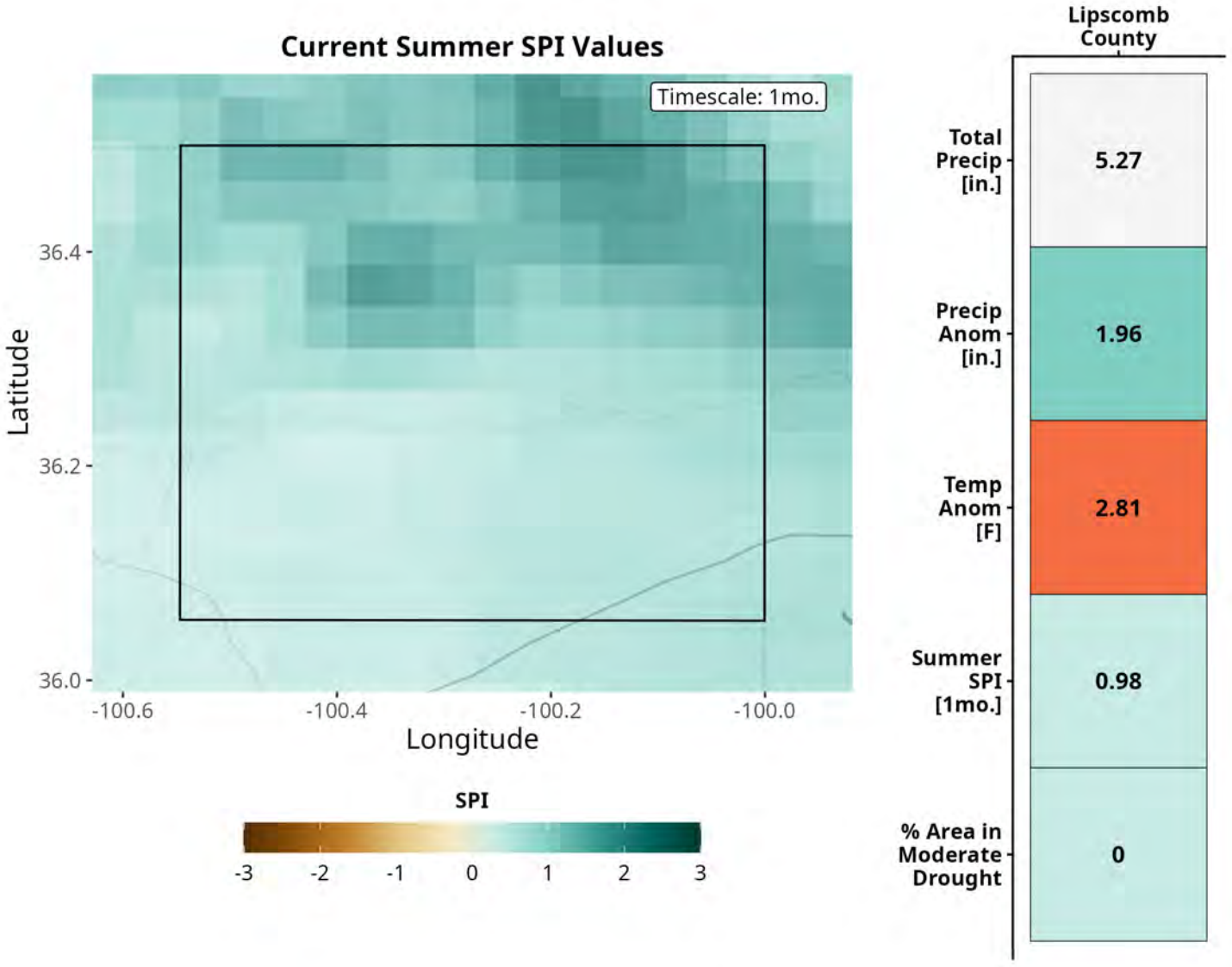
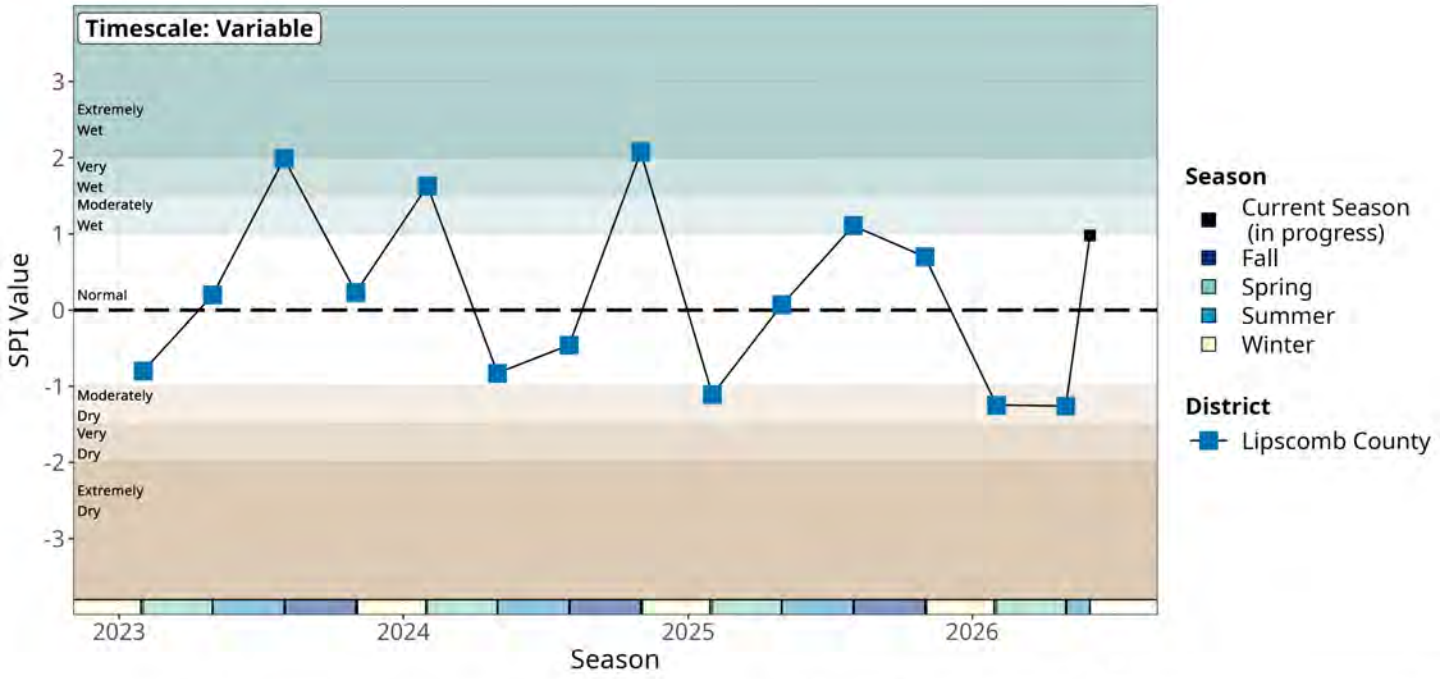


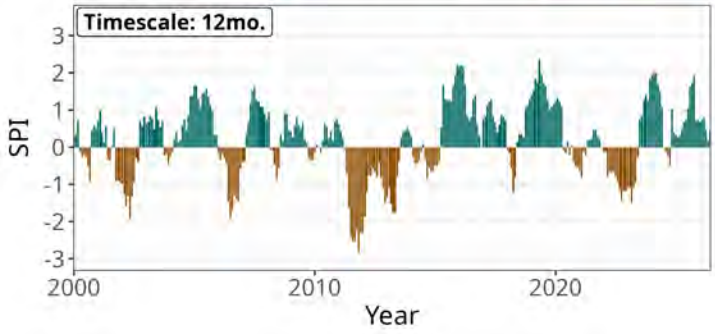

Figure 1: [Left] Lipscomb County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Lipscomb County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Lipscomb County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 6.47 | 1.65 | 0.7 | 0 | 62.3 | 3.7 | 0.1 |
| Winter | 0.57 | -1.48 | -1.25 | 84.3 | 43 | 6.8 | -2.56 |
| Spring | 3.31 | -3.04 | -1.26 | 61 | 62.2 | 6.1 | -2.26 |
| Summer* | 5.27 | 1.96 | 0.98 | 0 | 78 | 2.8 | -0.19 |
| 12mo | 23.72 | 2.05 | 0.44 | 0 | 61.5 | 4.3 | -1.45 |



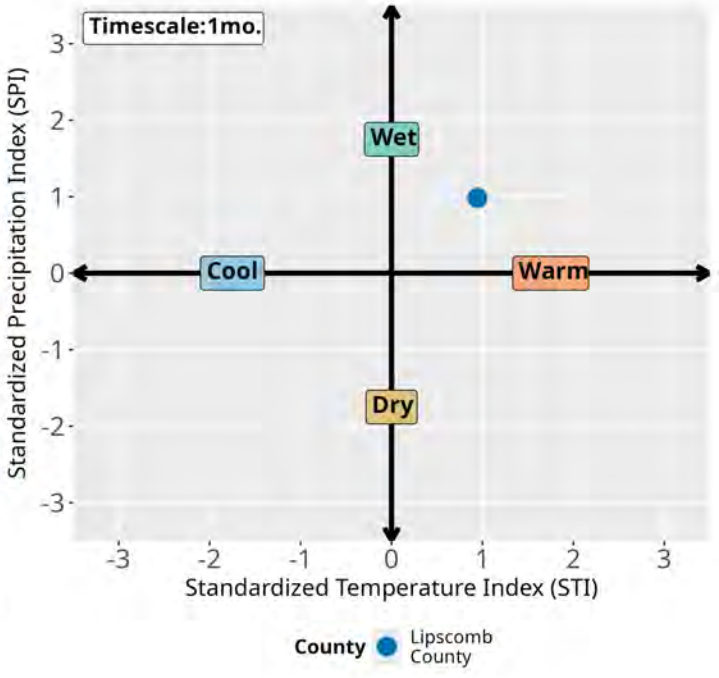
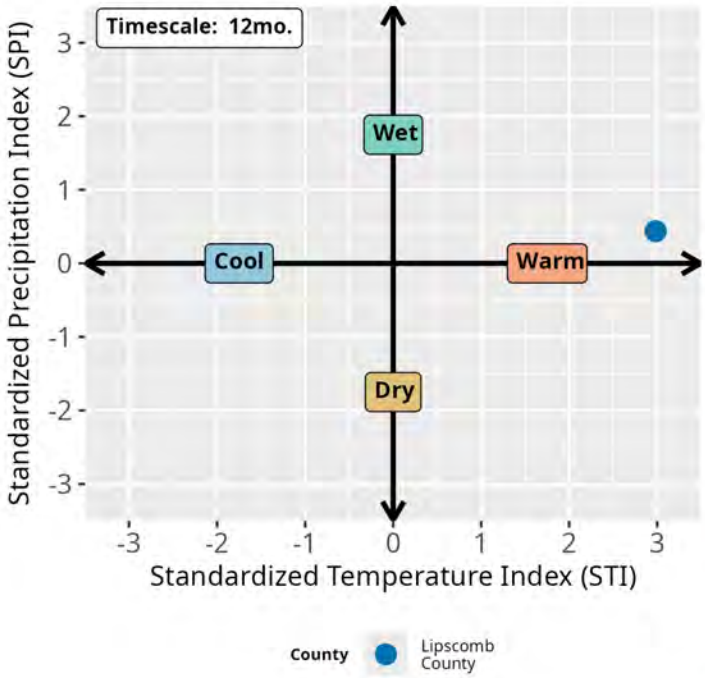




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 7.92 | 9.07 | 23.72 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -0.45 | -1.89 | 2.05 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 69.4 | 58.4 | 61.5 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 3.7 | 5.8 | 4.3 |
| SPI | -0.05 | -0.47 | 0.44 |
| STI | 1.78 | 2.9 | 2.98 |
| SPEI | -1.22 | -2.09 | -1.45 |

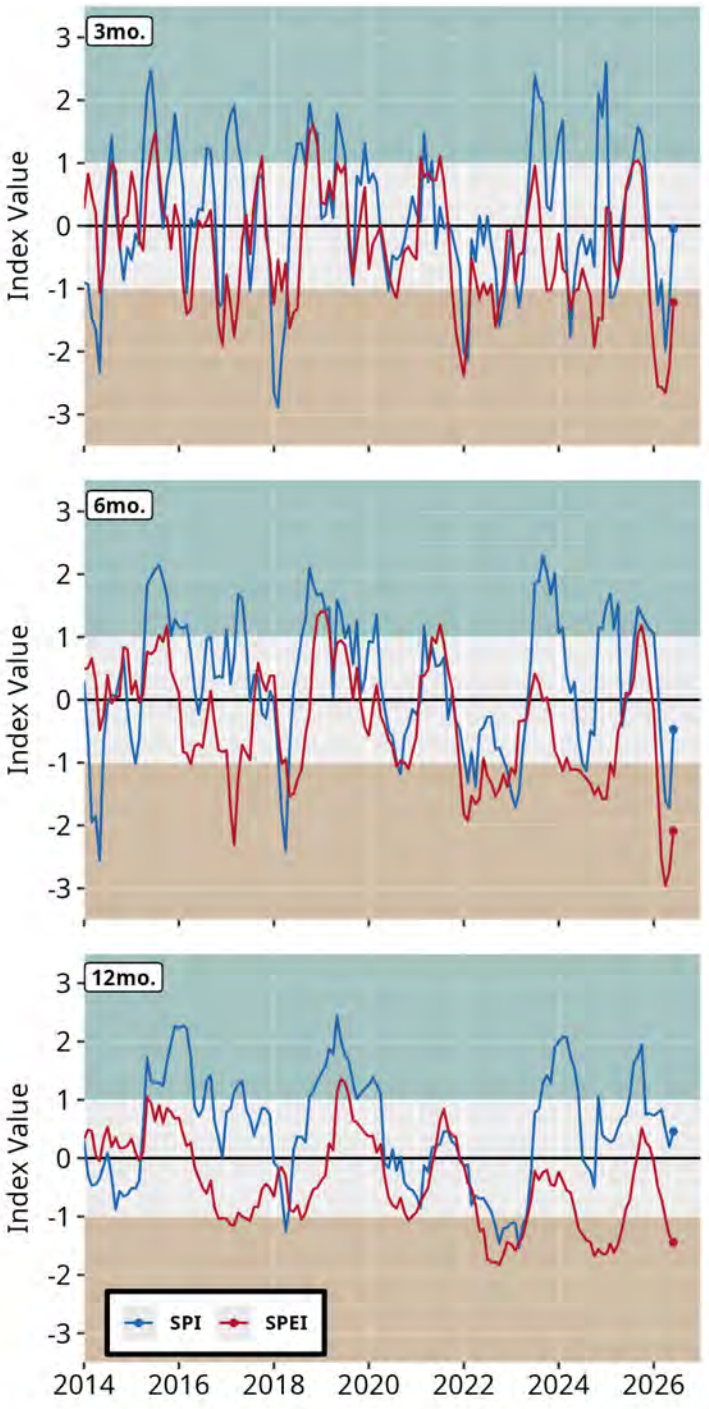



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Lipscomb County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Lipscomb County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

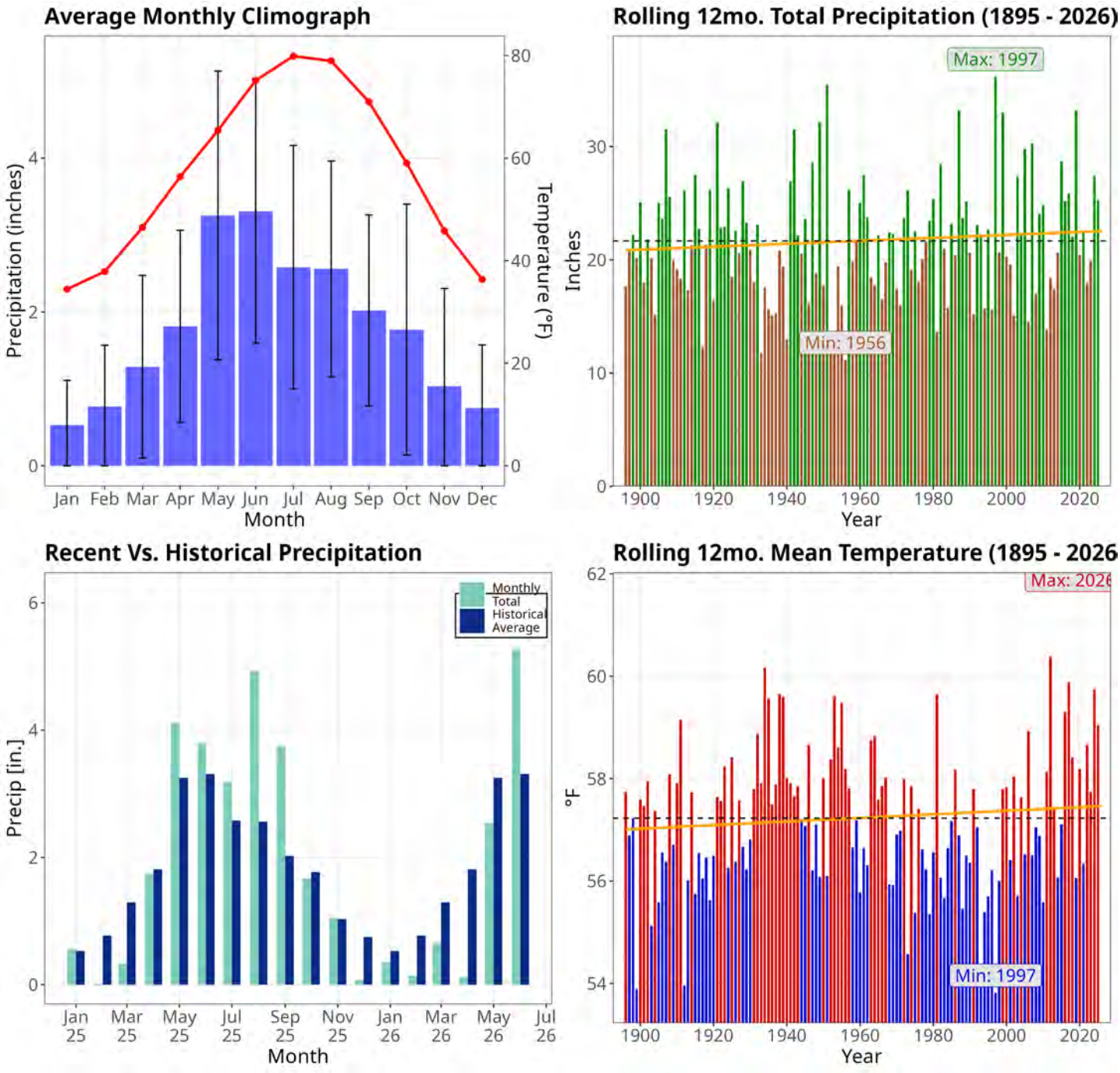



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

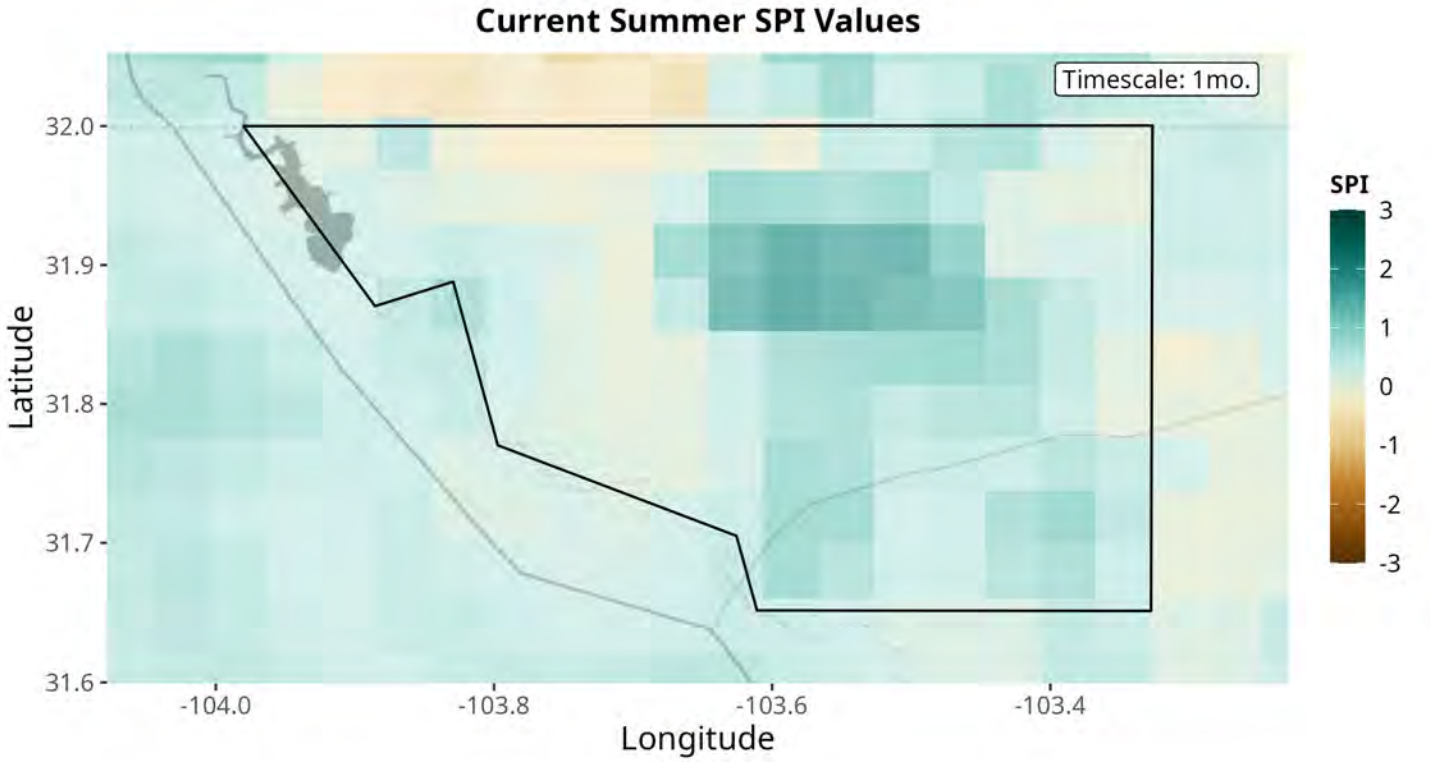
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Loving County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Loving County is **0.49** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 1.66 inches, which was **+0.3 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 41st out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 83.8 degrees F, which was **+2.6 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 23rd out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **50-60% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

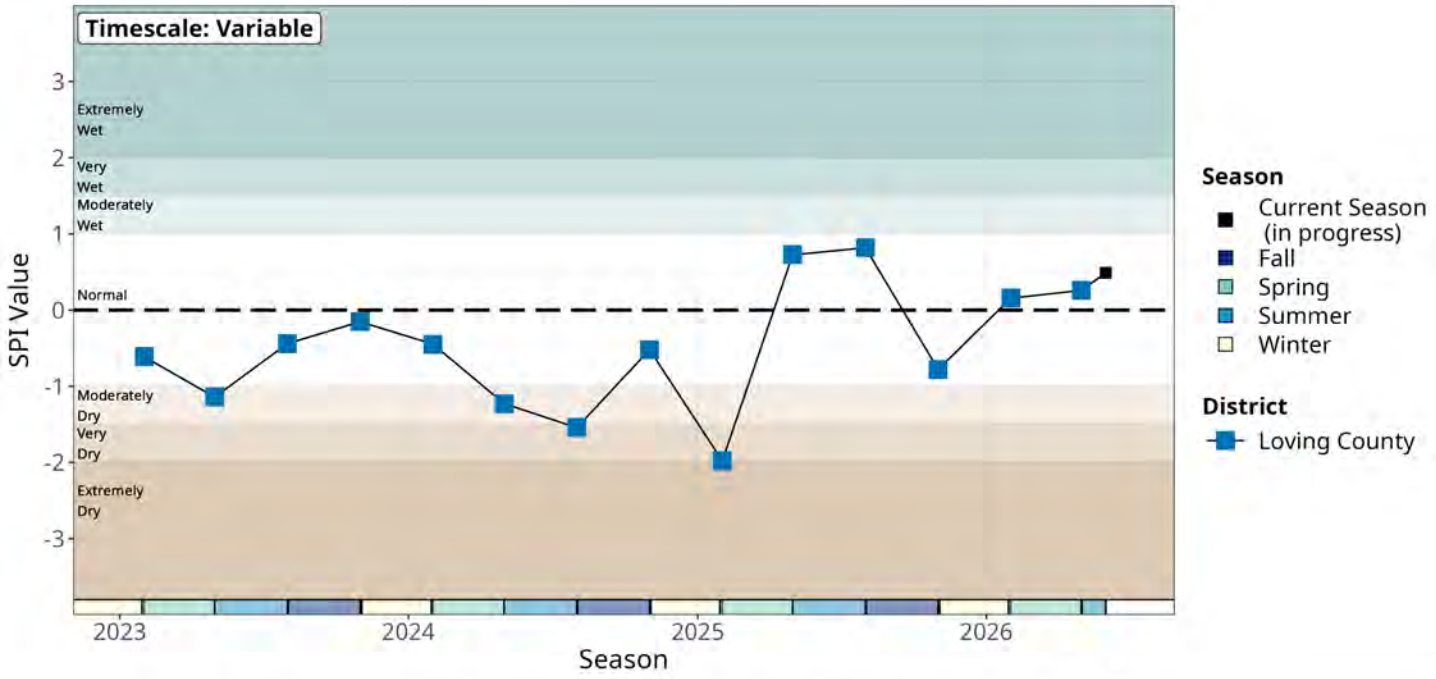



| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | Temp Anom [F] | Summer SPI [1mo.] | % Area in Moderate Drought |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loving County | 1.66 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.49 | 0 |

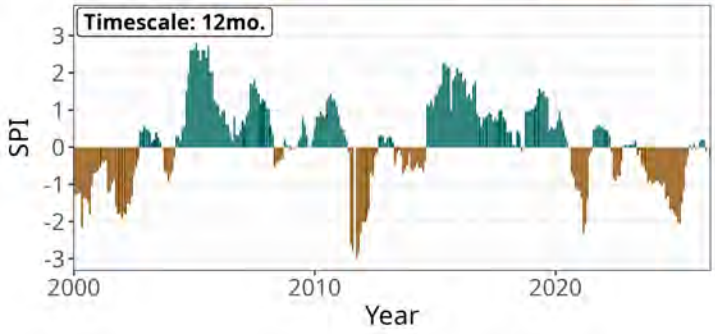
Figure 1: [Left] Loving County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Loving County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Loving County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 1.72 | -1.9 | -0.78 | 22.9 | 69.1 | 4.5 | 0.24 |
| Winter | 1.25 | -0.11 | 0.16 | 0 | 50.1 | 4 | -0.26 |
| Spring | 2.11 | 0.01 | 0.26 | 0 | 68.9 | 4.1 | 0.33 |
| Summer* | 1.66 | 0.3 | 0.49 | 0 | 83.8 | 2.6 | 1.19 |
| 12mo | 10.18 | -1.46 | -0.25 | 0 | 67.9 | 3.5 | 0.97 |



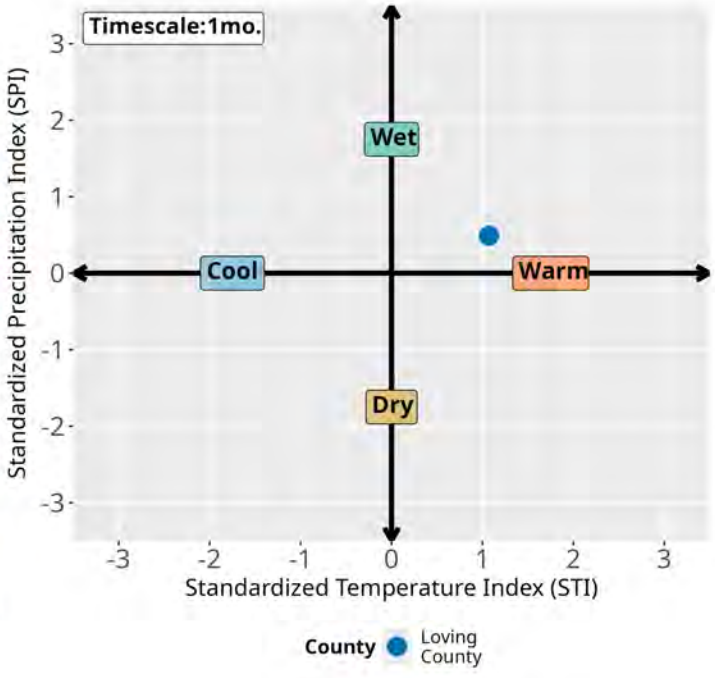
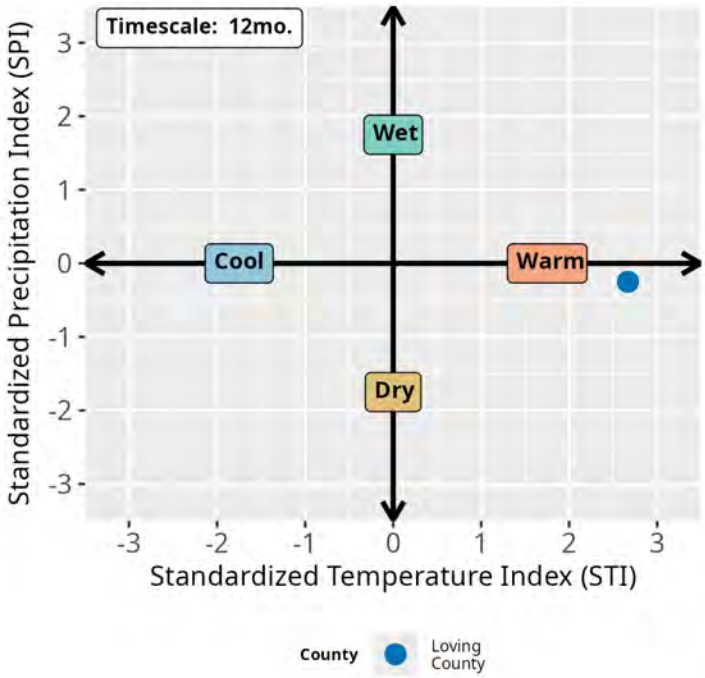




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 3.76 | 4.77 | 10.18 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 0.71 | 0.44 | -1.46 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 75.3 | 64.9 | 67.9 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| SPI | 0.56 | 0.36 | -0.25 |
| STI | 1.2 | 2.1 | 2.67 |
| SPEI | 1.57 | 0.7 | 0.97 |

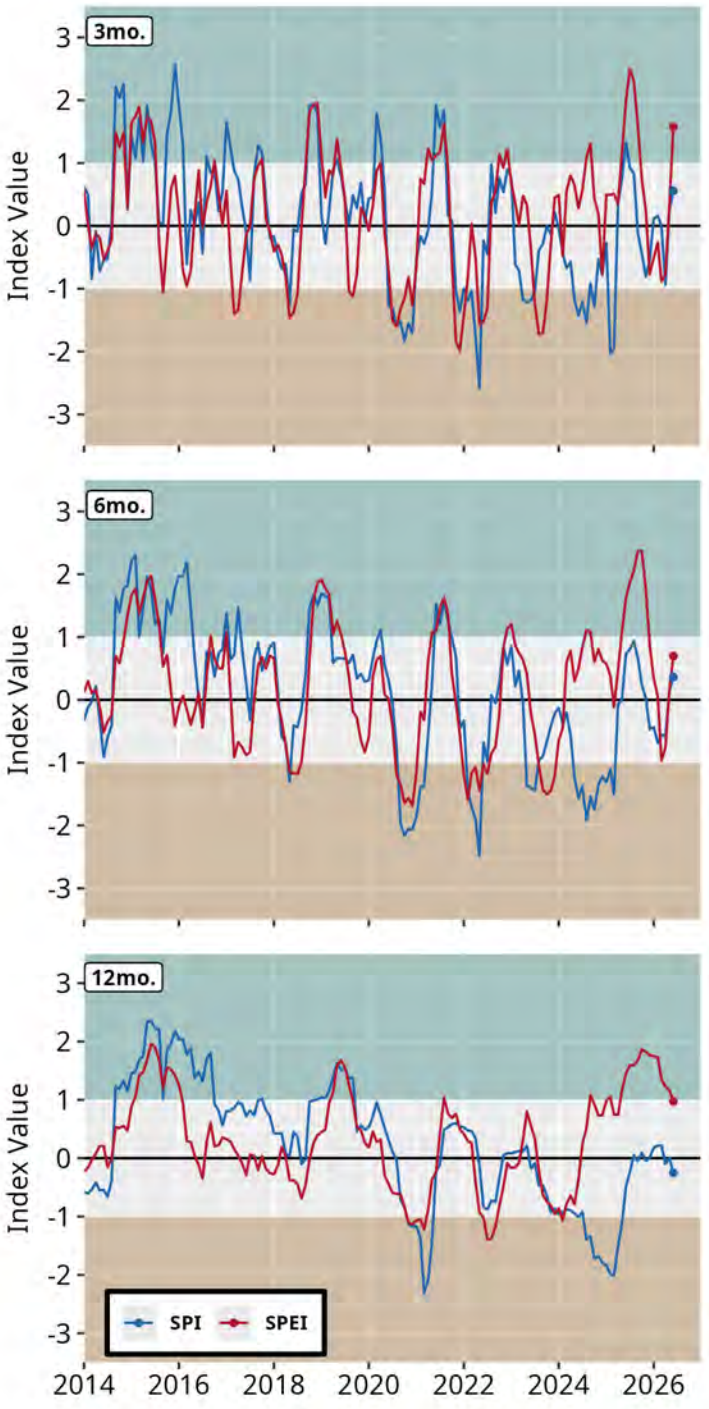



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Loving County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Loving County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

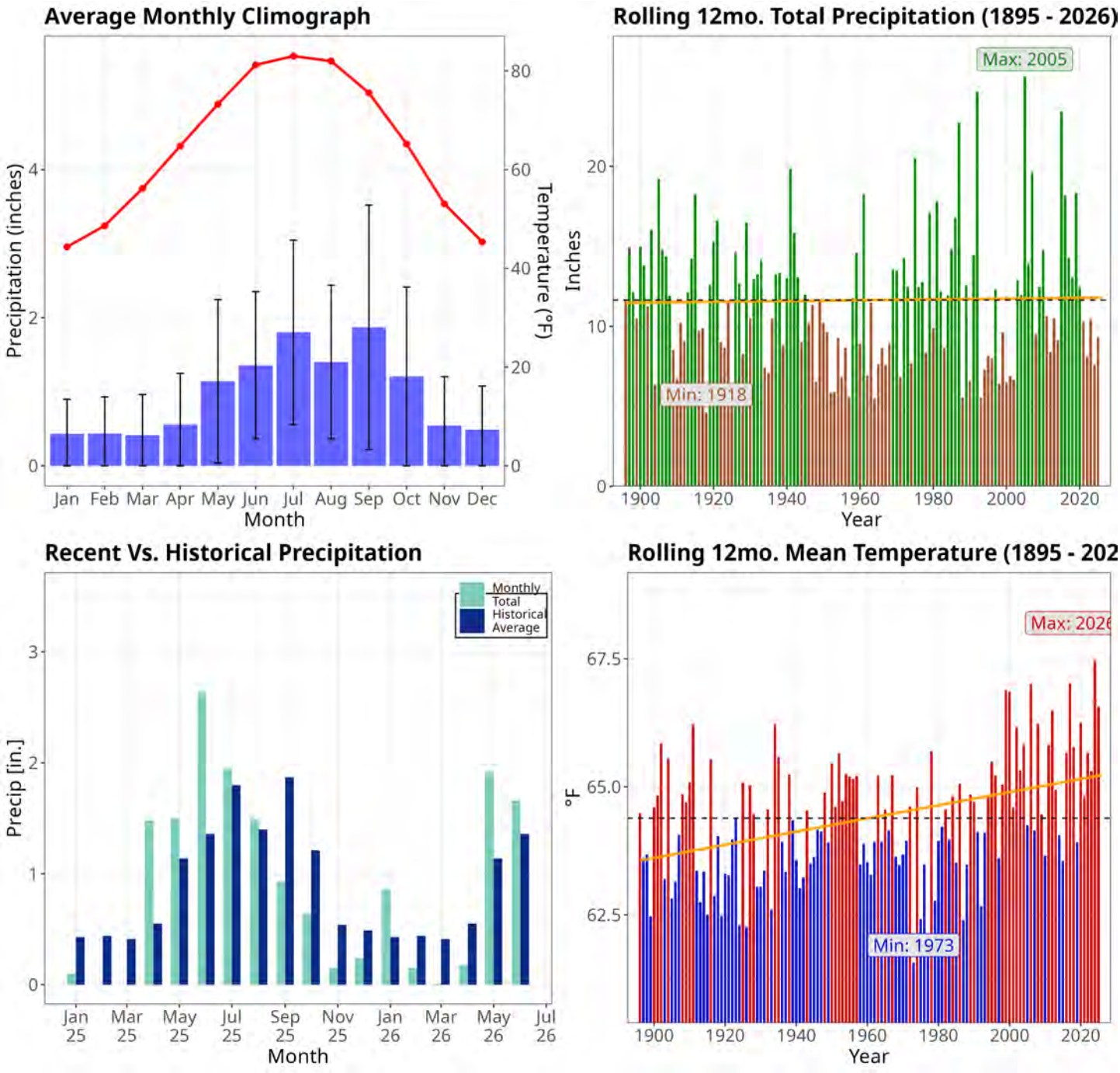



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Lynn County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Lynn County is **0.66** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 3.5 inches, which was **+0.94 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 37th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 81.2 degrees F, which was **+3.7 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 12th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

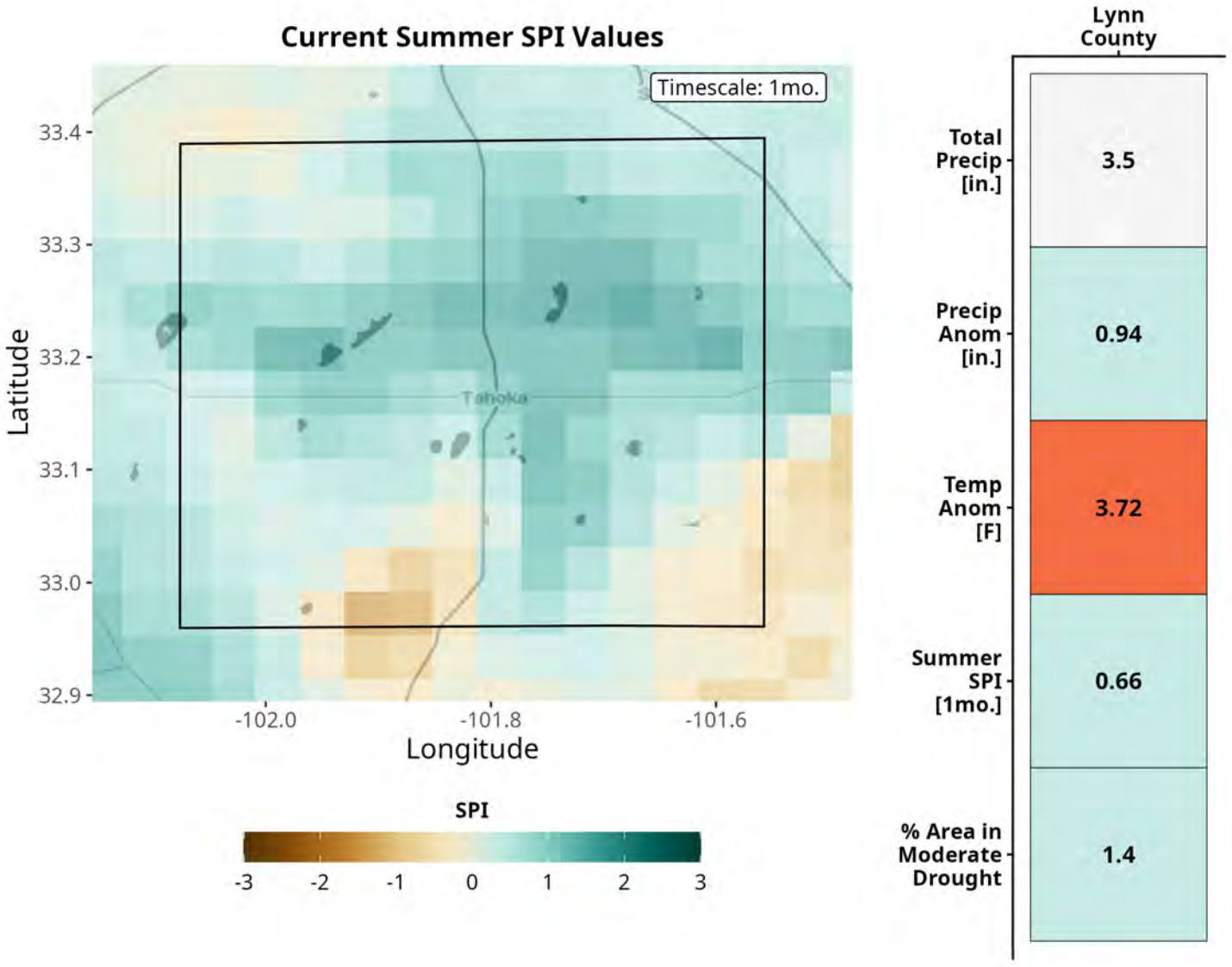
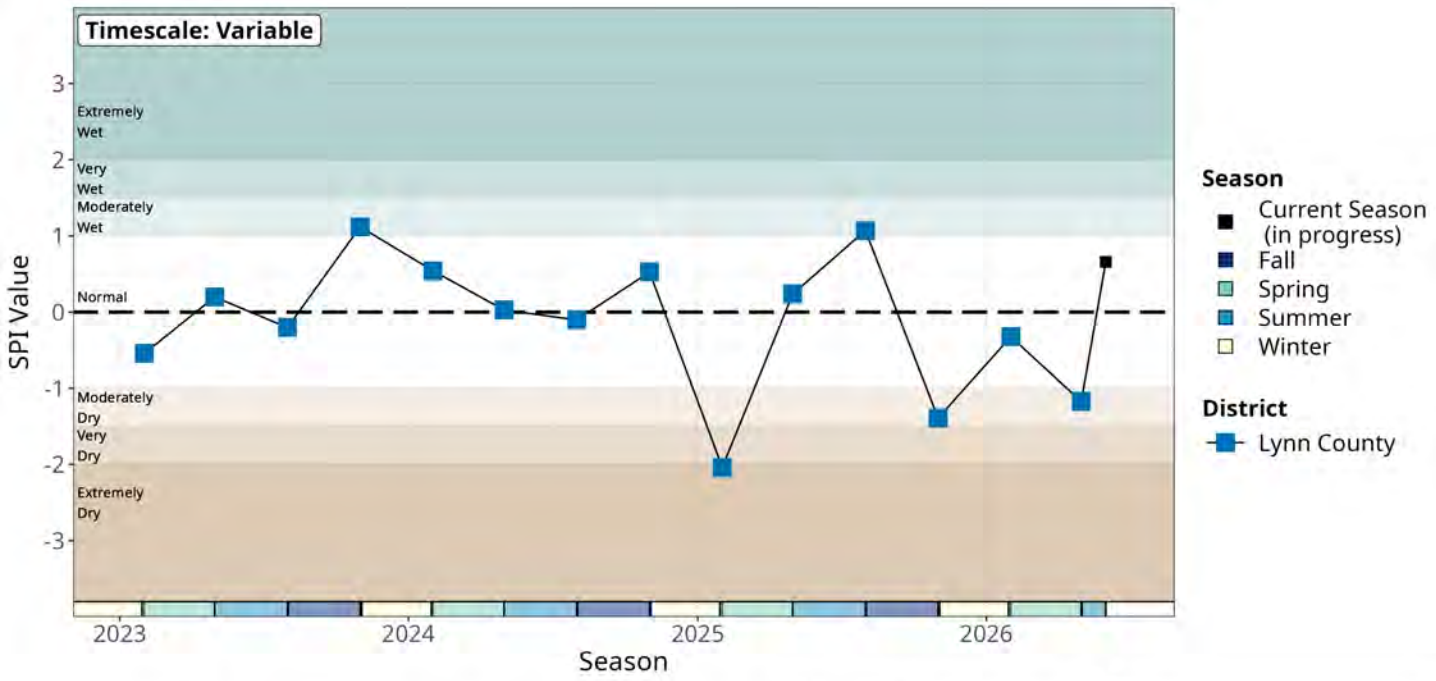


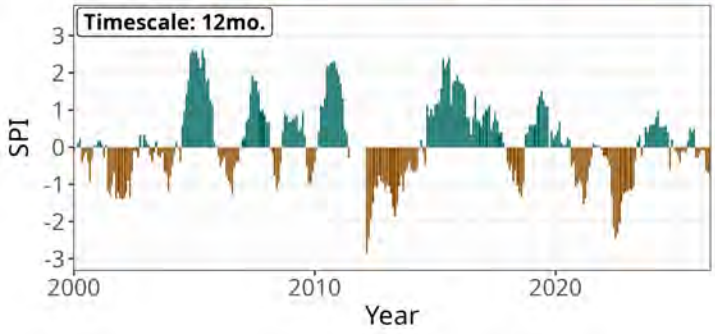

Figure 1: [Left] Lynn County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Lynn County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Lynn County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 1.96 | -3.26 | -1.39 | 84.6 | 65.8 | 4.3 | -1.41 |
| Winter | 1.27 | -0.7 | -0.32 | 0 | 47.3 | 4.9 | -1.77 |
| Spring | 2.16 | -2.73 | -1.17 | 80.4 | 66.3 | 5.5 | -1.73 |
| Summer* | 3.5 | 0.94 | 0.66 | 1.4 | 81.2 | 3.7 | -0.15 |
| 12mo | 14.82 | -4.08 | -0.76 | 20.3 | 65 | 4.2 | -1.89 |



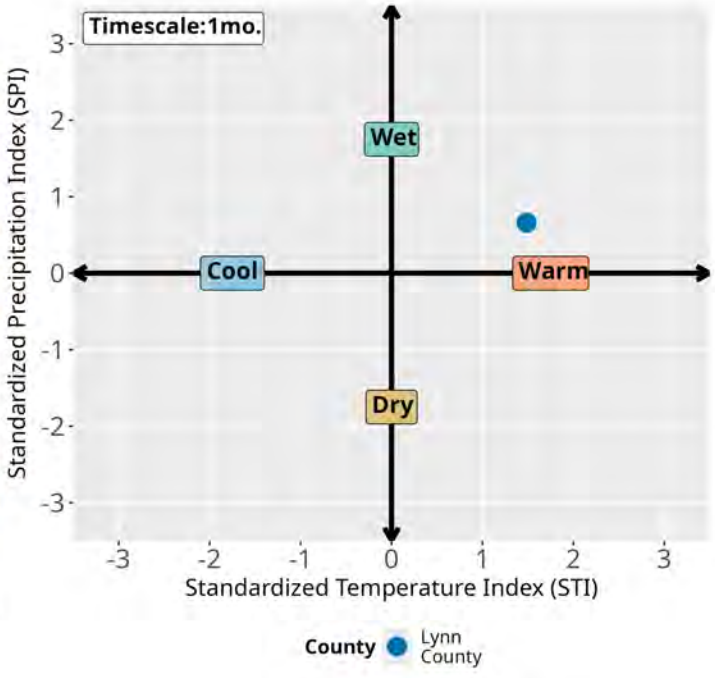
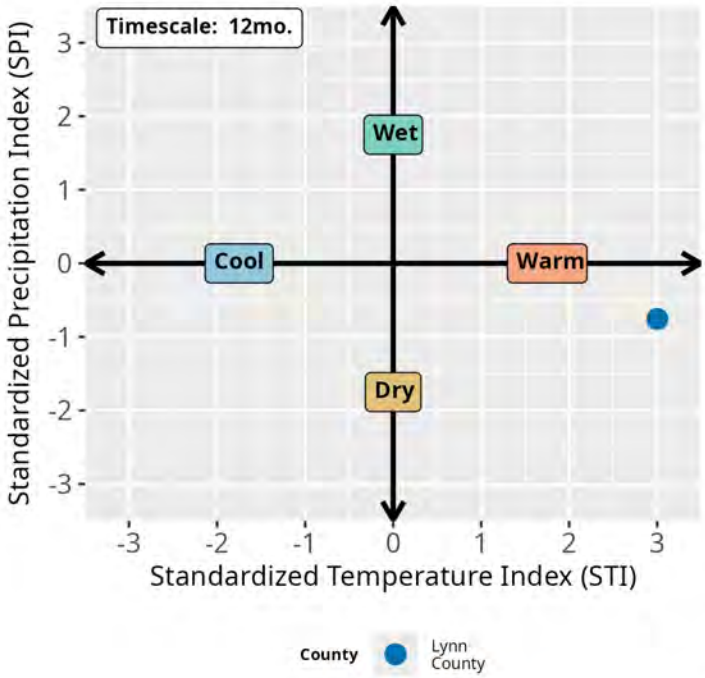




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 5.66 | 6.94 | 14.82 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -1 | -1.79 | -4.08 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 72.7 | 62.2 | 65 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 3.5 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| SPI | -0.22 | -0.44 | -0.76 |
| STI | 1.89 | 2.69 | 3 |
| SPEI | -0.5 | -1.59 | -1.89 |

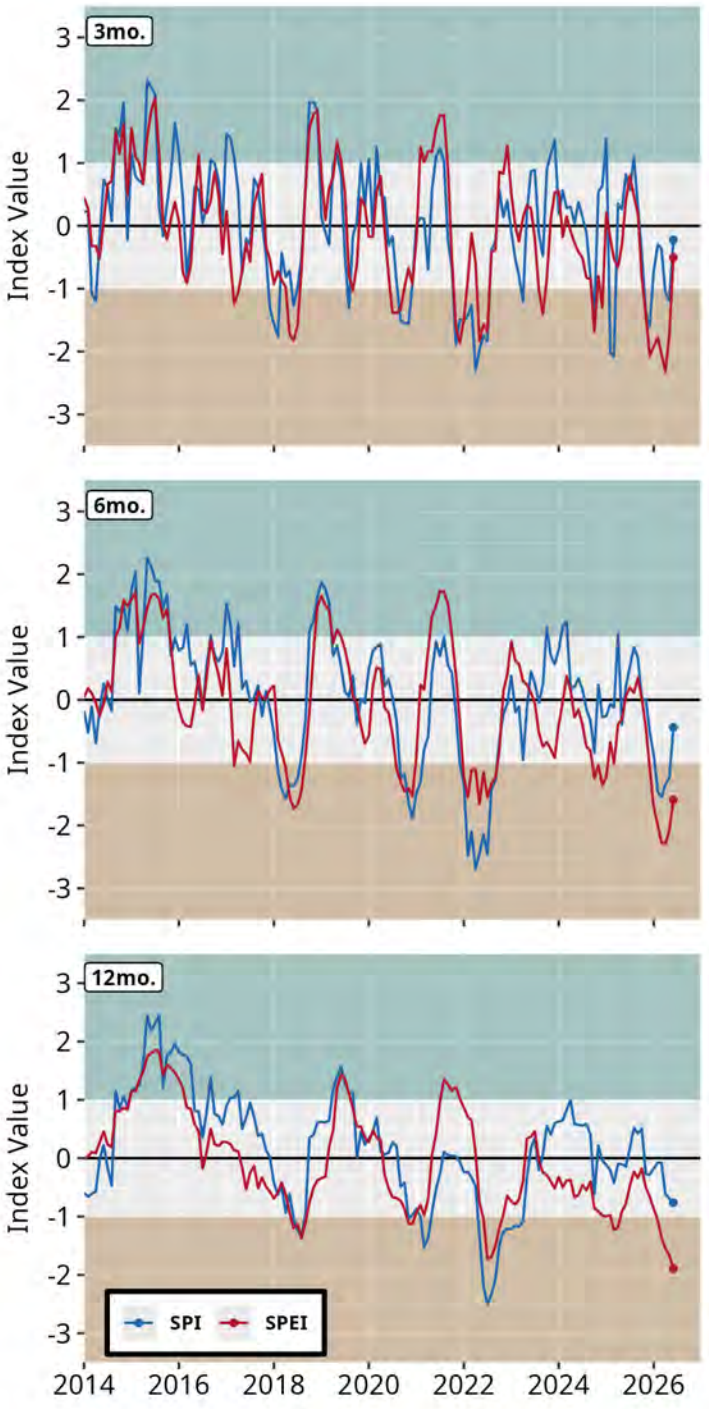



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Lynn County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Lynn County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

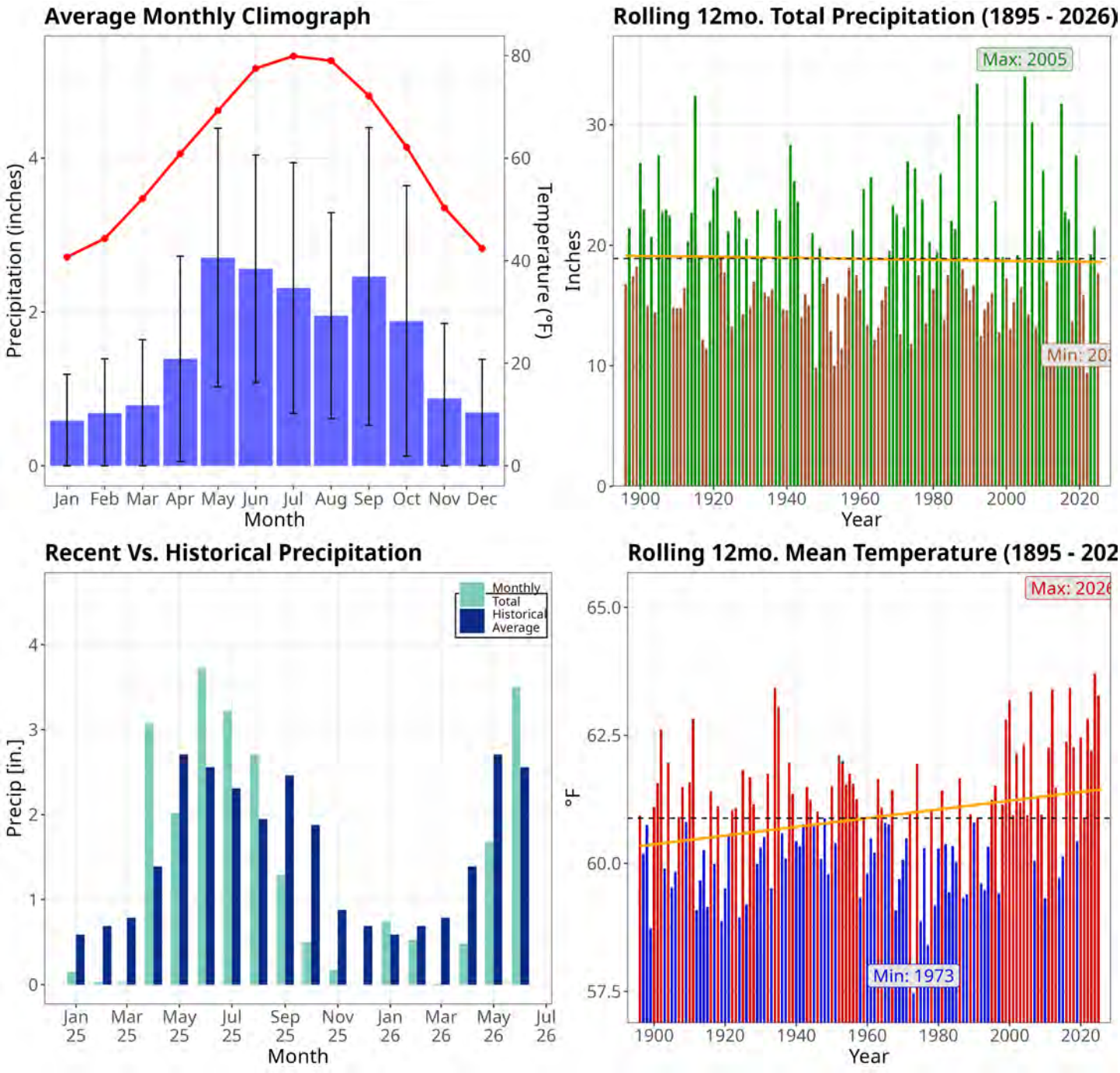



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

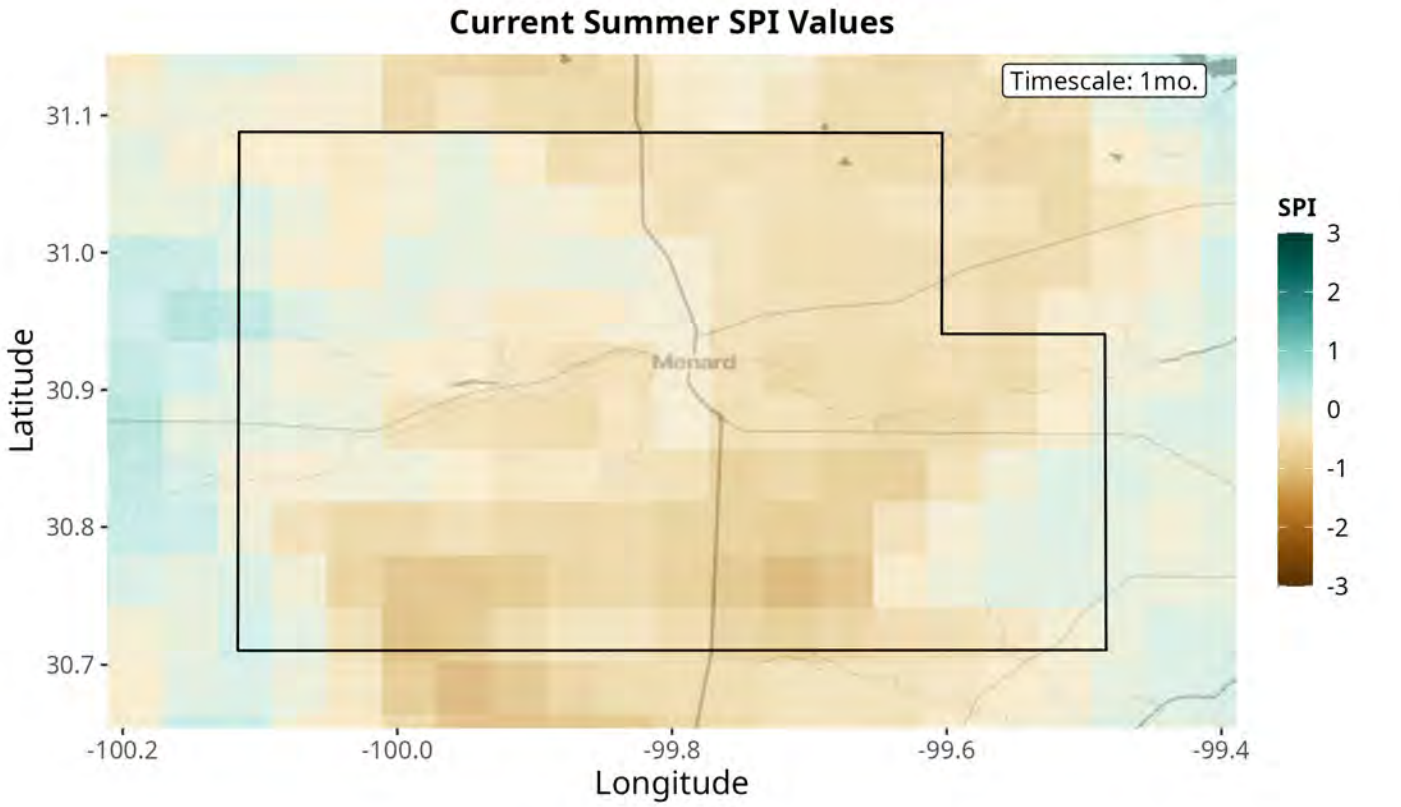
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Menard County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Menard County is **-0.49** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 1.47 inches, which was **-1.09 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 96th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 80.7 degrees F, which was **+1.3 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 34th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

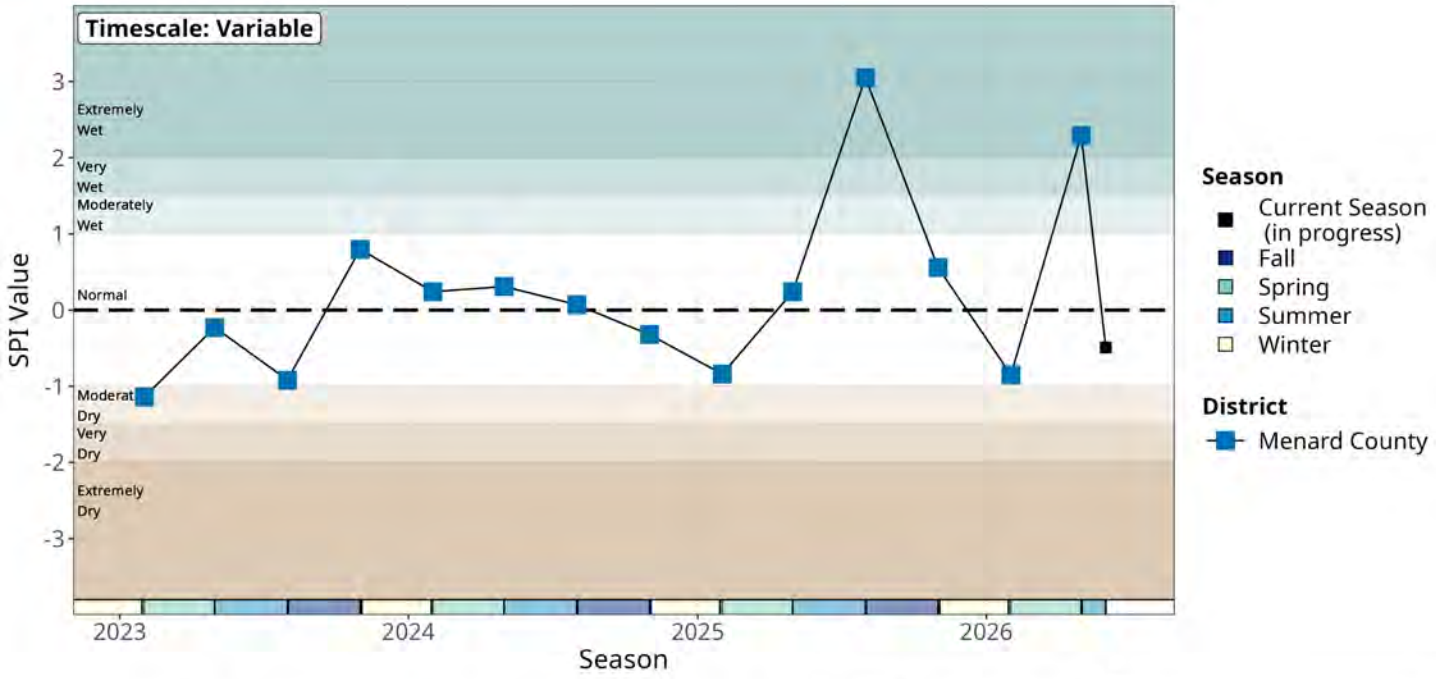



| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | Temp Anom [F] | Summer SPI [1mo.] | % Area in Moderate Drought |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Menard County | 1.47 | -1.09 | 1.33 | -0.49 | 6.8 |

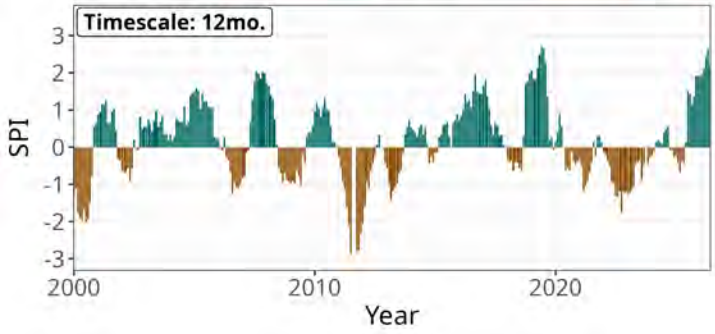
Figure 1: [Left] Menard County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Menard County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Menard County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 8.41 | 1.58 | 0.56 | 0 | 68.9 | 3.5 | -1.18 |
| Winter | 1.59 | -1.88 | -0.85 | 22.3 | 51 | 3.3 | -1.35 |
| Spring | 14.2 | 7.25 | 2.29 | 0 | 67.6 | 2.5 | 1.13 |
| Summer* | 1.47 | -1.09 | -0.49 | 6.8 | 80.7 | 1.3 | 1.14 |
| 12mo | 40.77 | 16.79 | 2.22 | 0 | 66.9 | 2.1 | 0.67 |



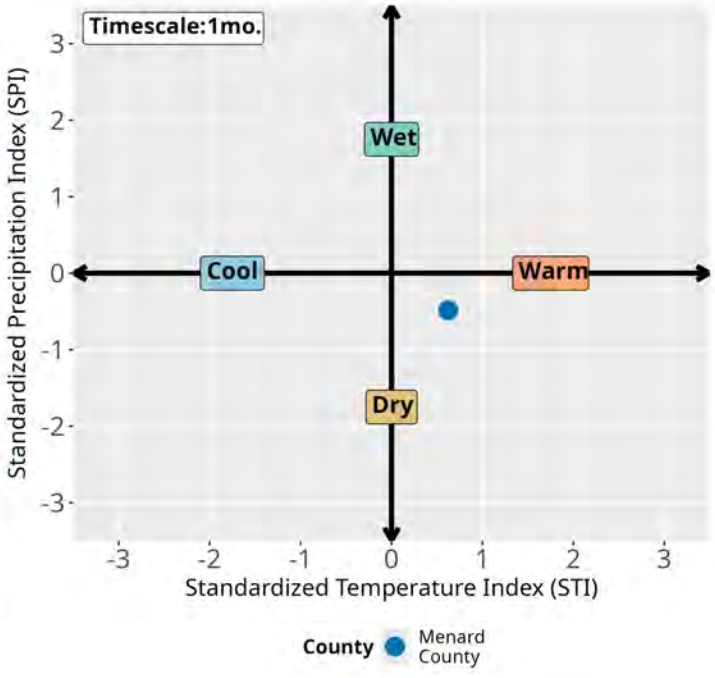
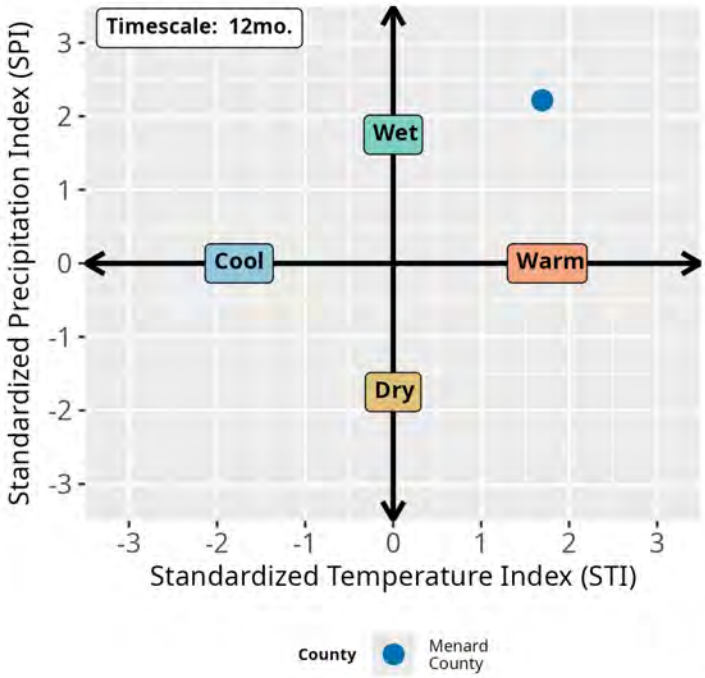



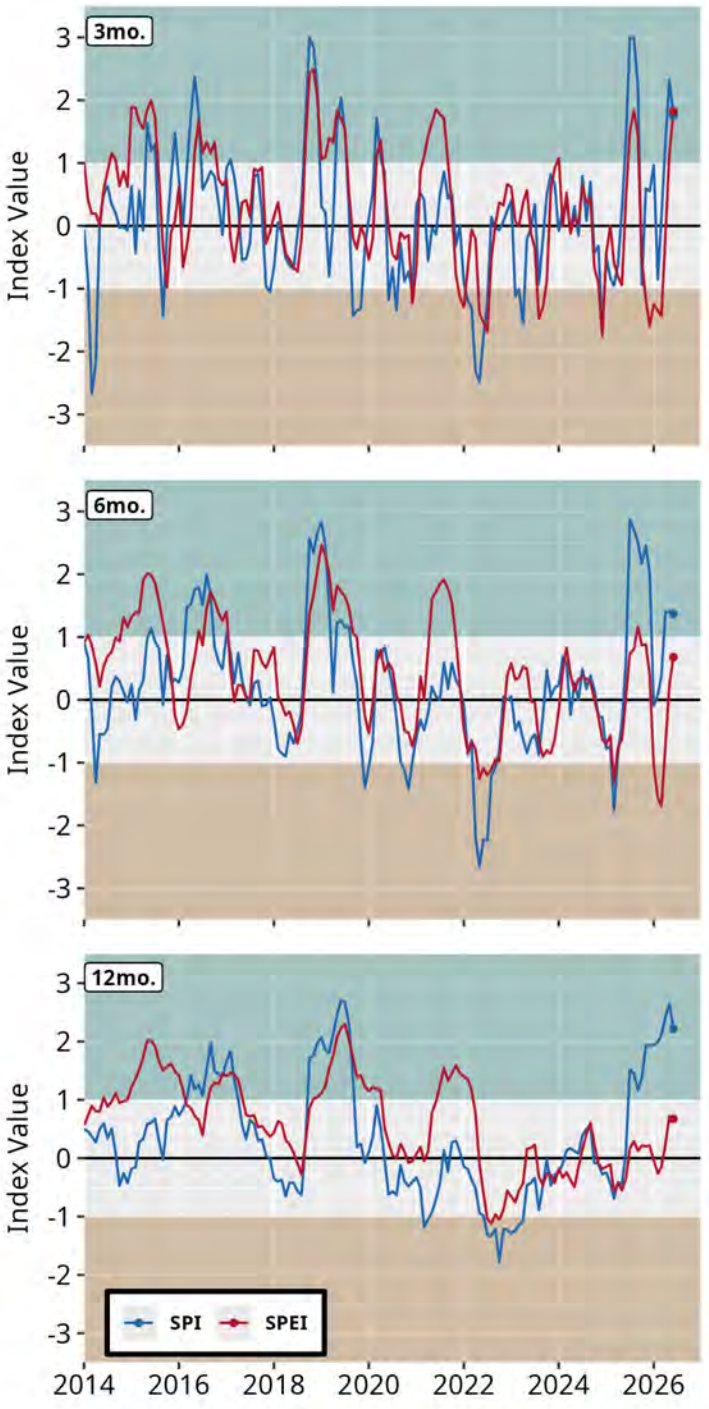

Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 13.69 | 17.24 | 40.77 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 5.59 | 5.4 | 16.79 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 72.8 | 64.1 | 66.9 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| SPI | 1.75 | 1.37 | 2.22 |
| STI | 0.19 | 1.32 | 1.69 |
| SPEI | 1.83 | 0.68 | 0.67 |

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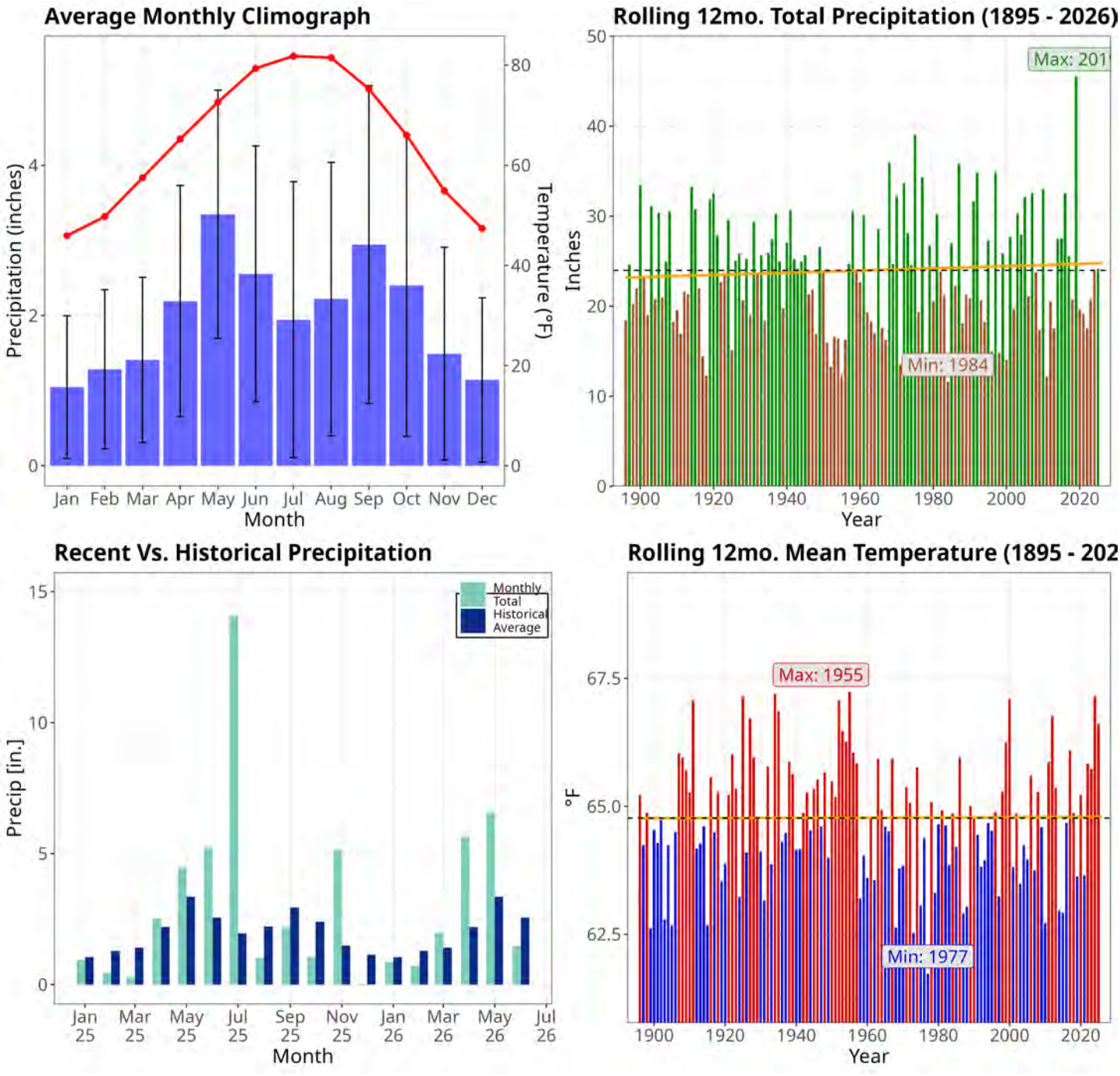


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## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Midland County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Midland County is **0.04** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 1.37 inches, which was **-0.23 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 68th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 83.1 degrees F, which was **+2.7 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 25th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

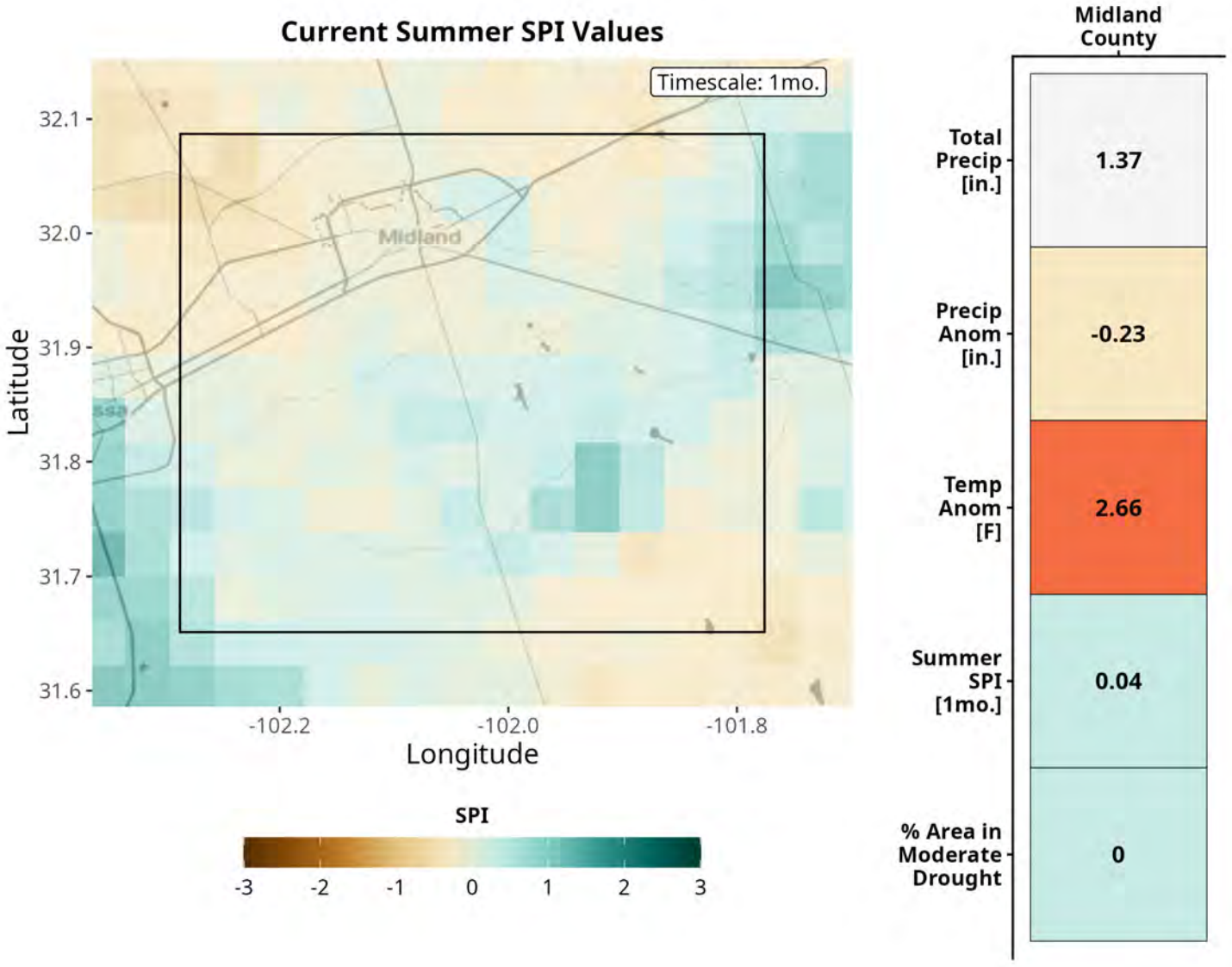
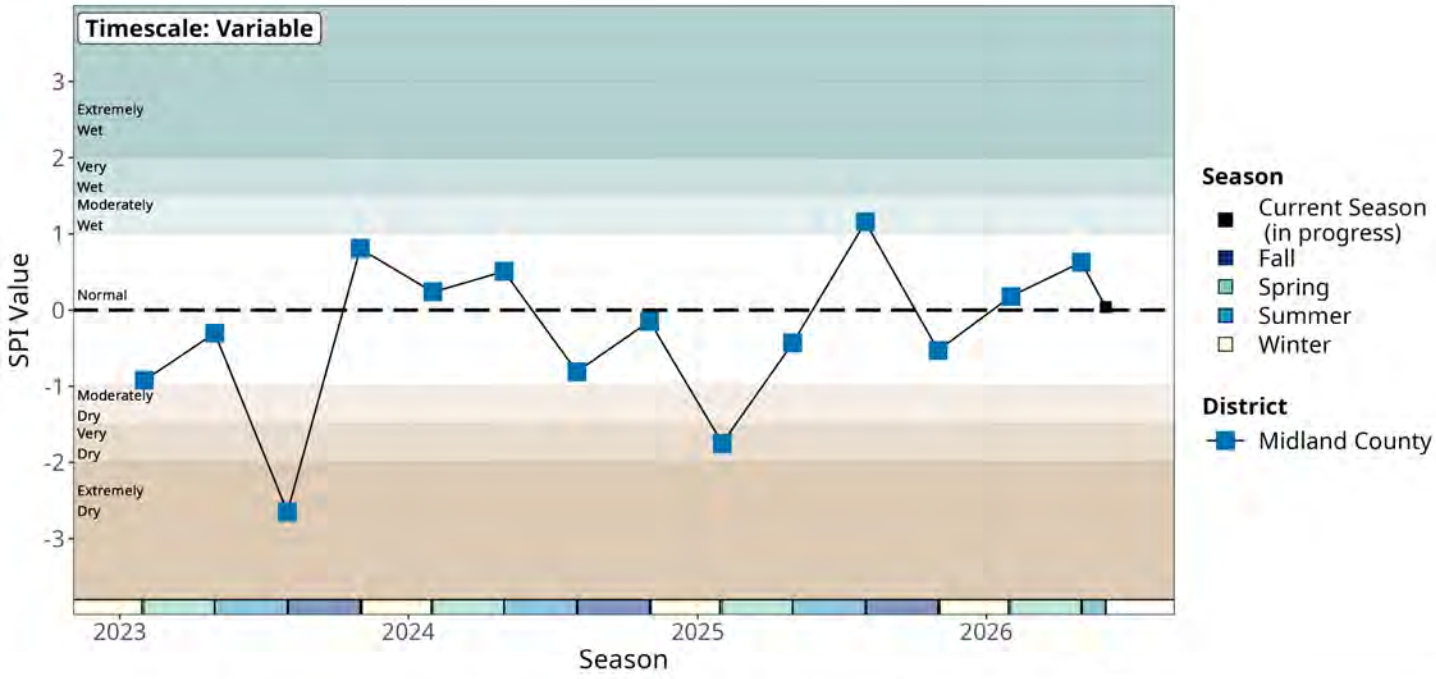


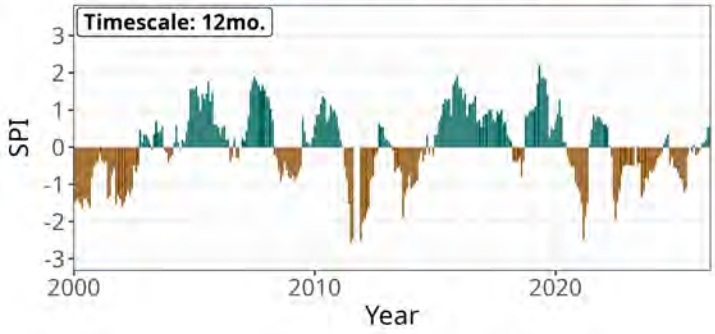

Figure 1: [Left] Midland County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

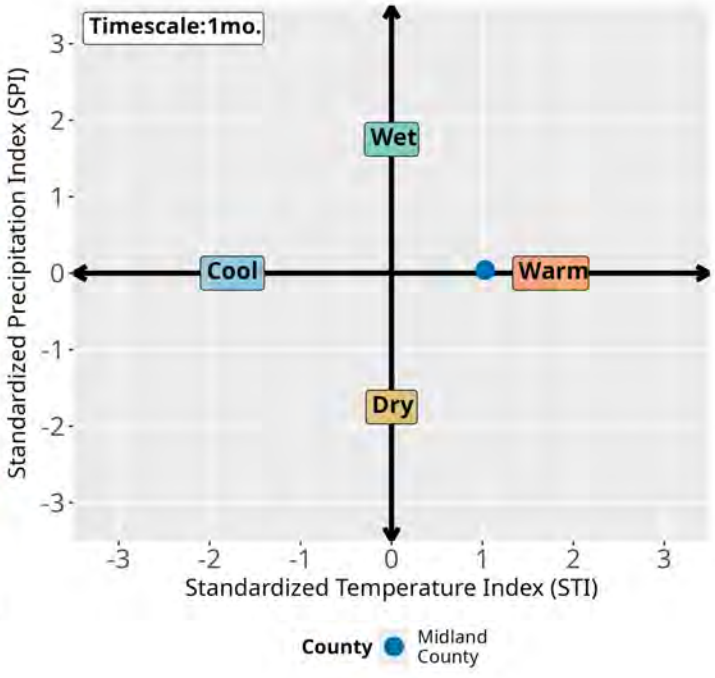
## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Midland County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Midland County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.98 | -1.46 | -0.53 | 14.7 | 69.1 | 4.4 | -0.57 |
| Winter | 1.68 | -0.07 | 0.18 | 0 | 50.1 | 4 | -1.07 |
| Spring | 4.43 | 1.02 | 0.63 | 0 | 69.2 | 4.6 | 0.11 |
| Summer* | 1.37 | -0.23 | 0.04 | 0 | 83.1 | 2.7 | 0.76 |
| 12mo | 16.85 | 2.34 | 0.57 | 0 | 67.8 | 3.6 | -0.01 |

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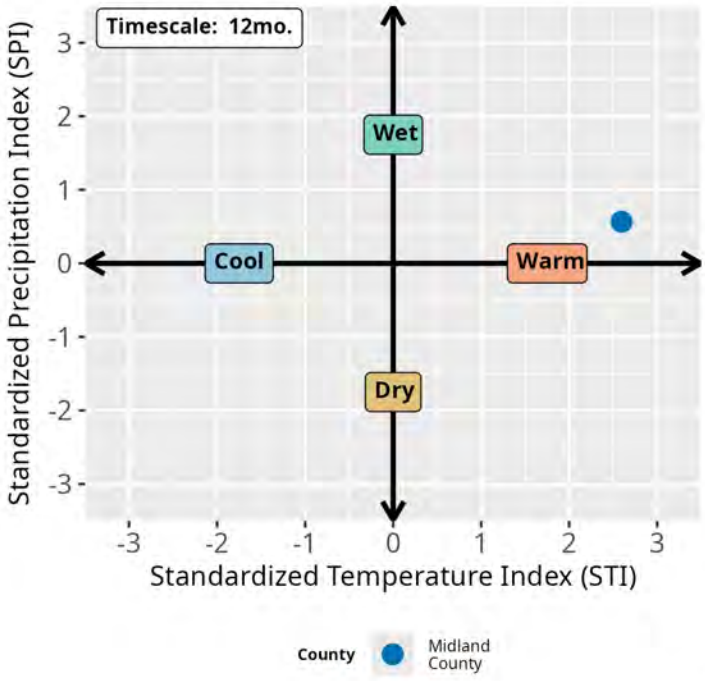



| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 5.72 | 7.27 | 16.85 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 1.31 | 1.1 | 2.34 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 75.1 | 65 | 67.8 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.4 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| SPI | 0.7 | 0.52 | 0.57 |
| STI | 1.2 | 2.08 | 2.59 |
| SPEI | 1.17 | 0.04 | -0.01 |

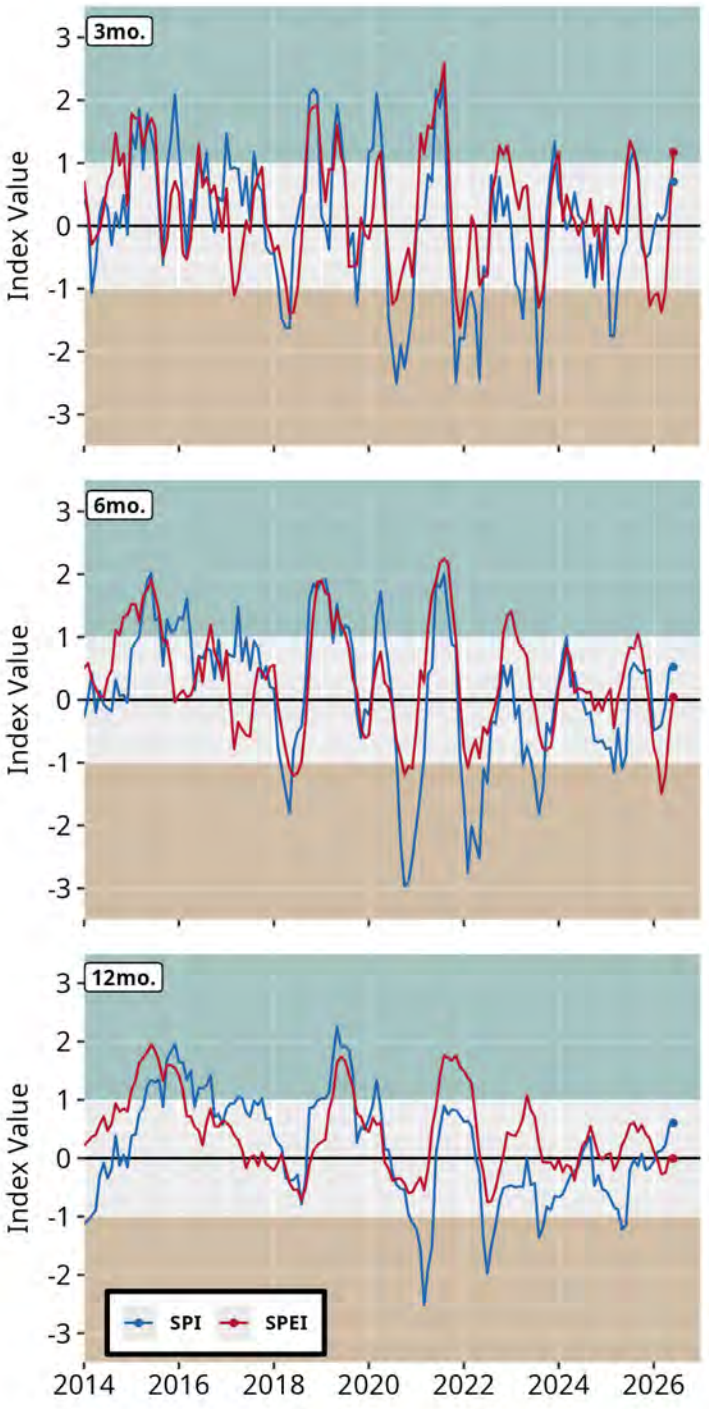



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Midland County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Midland County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

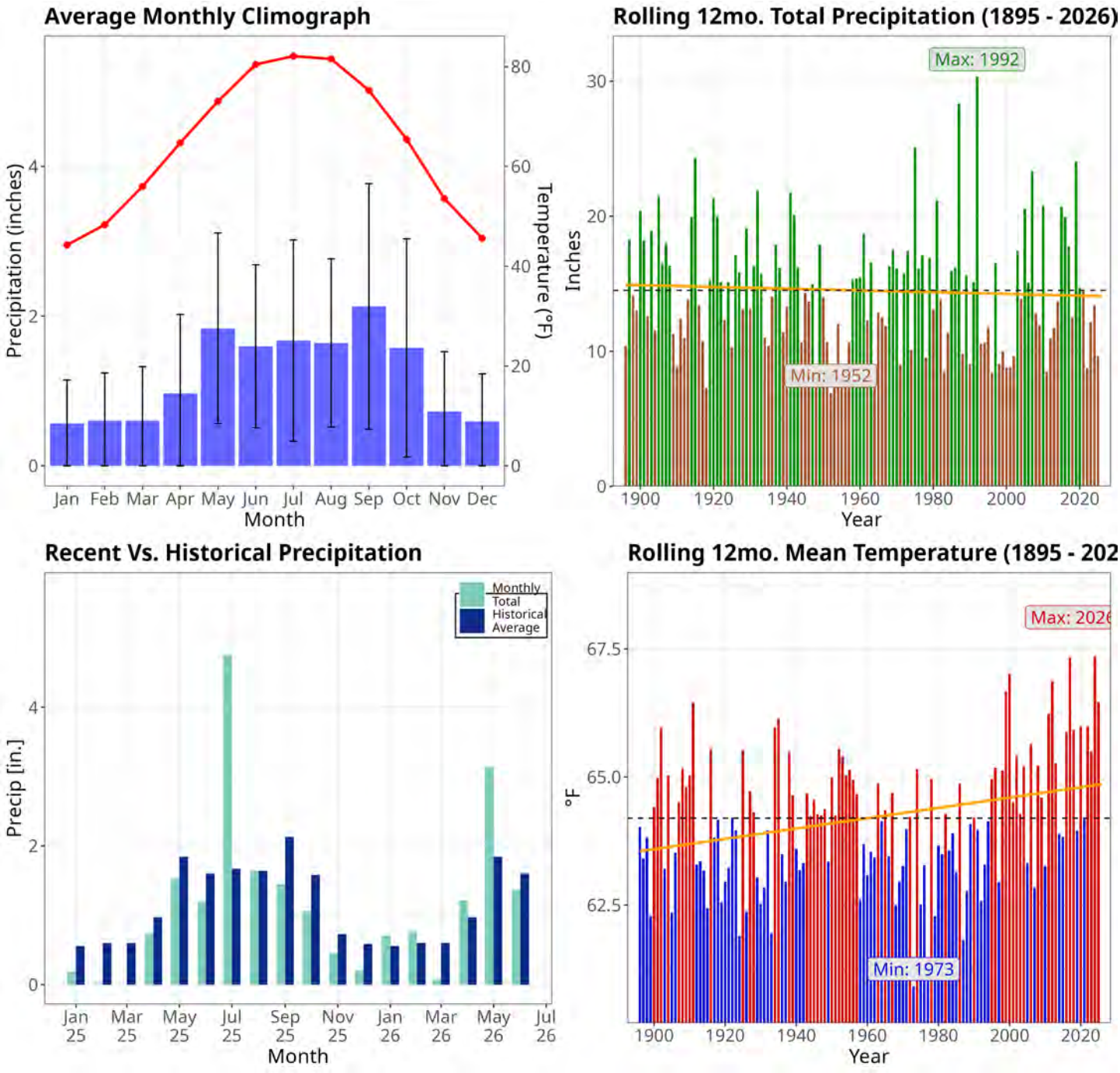



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Mitchell County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Mitchell County is **-0.62** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 1.42 inches, which was **-0.97 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 97th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 83.7 degrees F, which was **+3.7 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 13th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

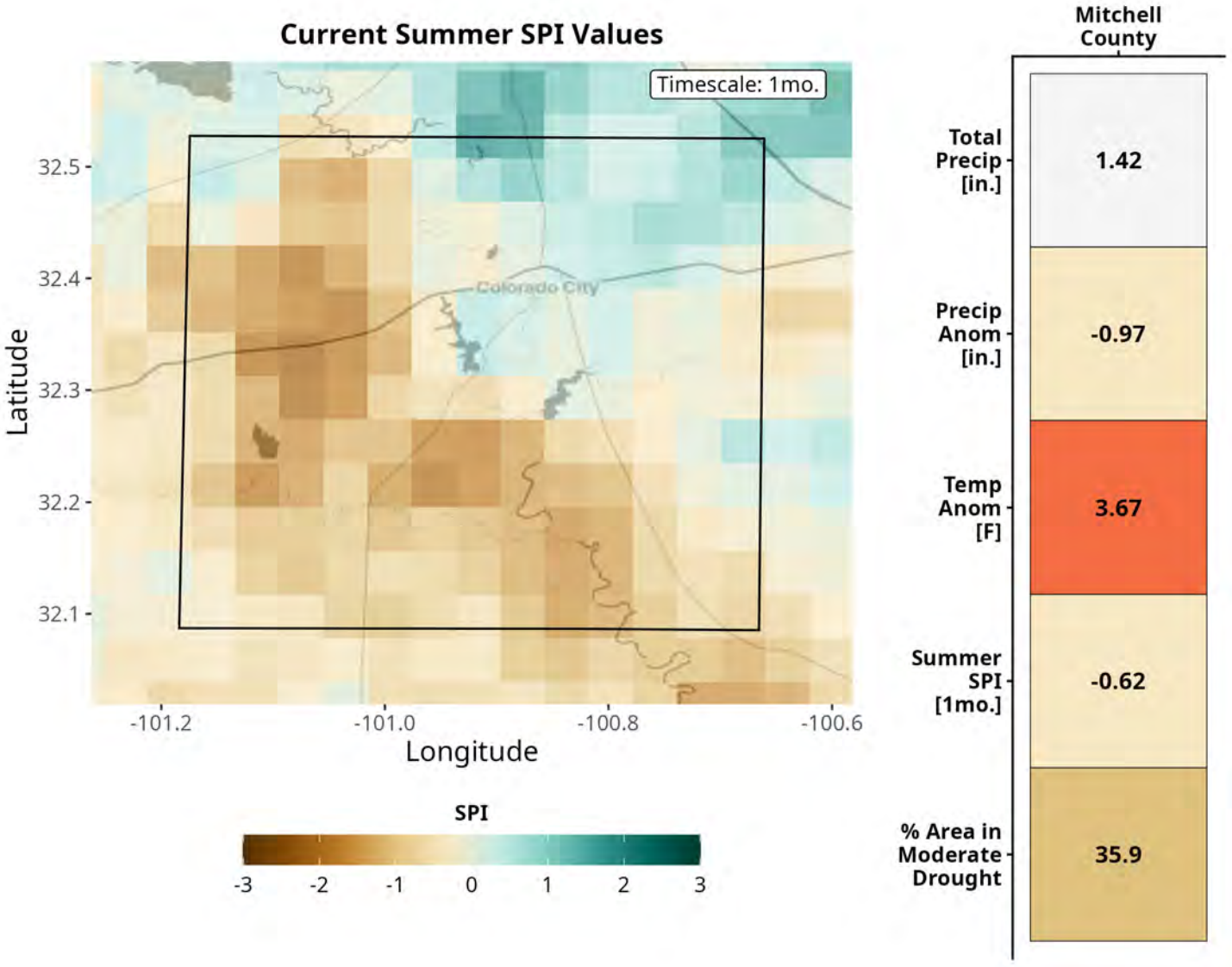
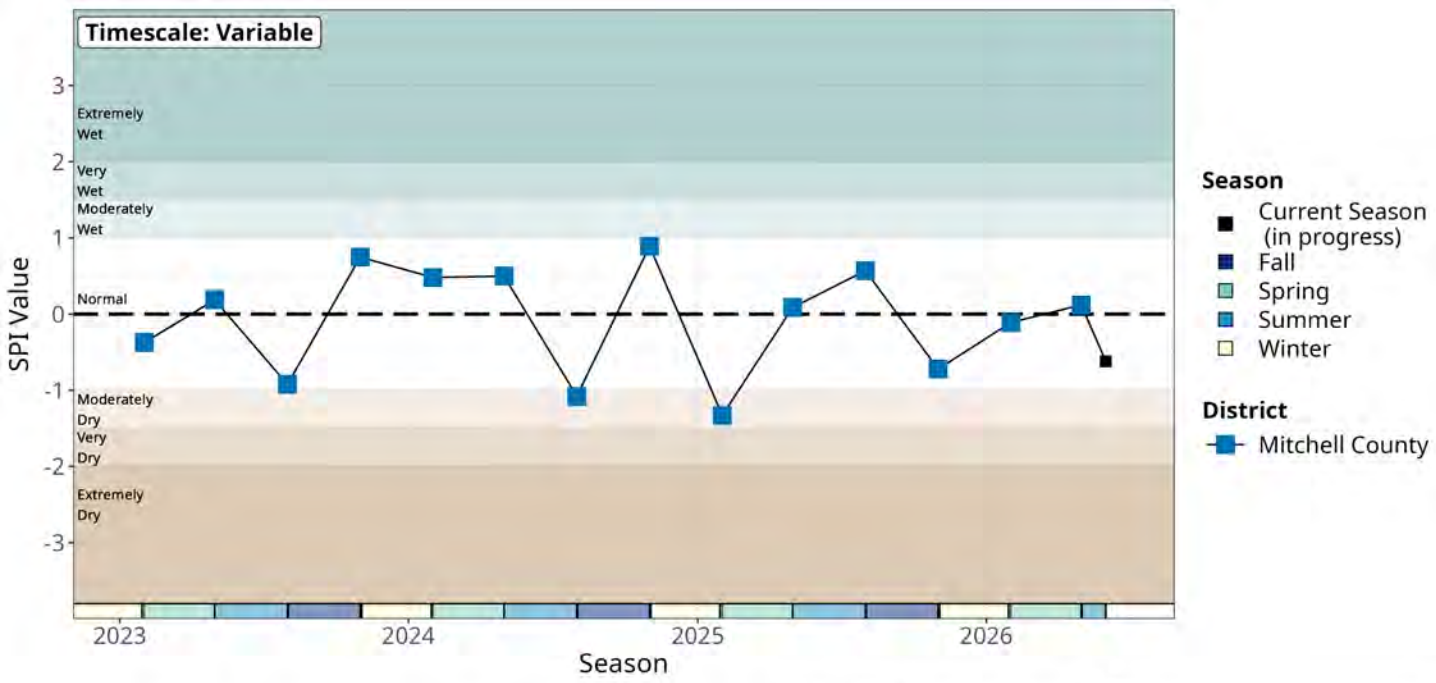


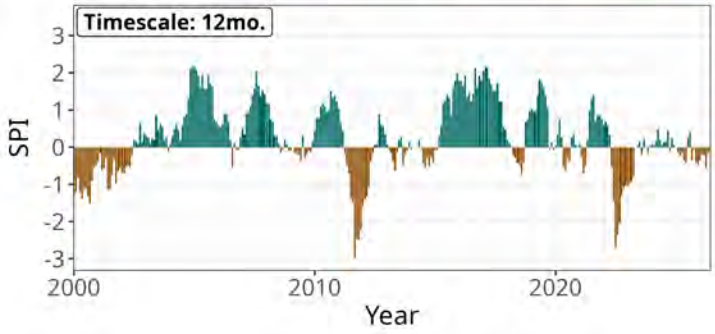

Figure 1: [Left] Mitchell County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Mitchell County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Mitchell County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 3.71 | -2.16 | -0.72 | 13.1 | 69.2 | 4.6 | -1.75 |
| Winter | 1.86 | -0.52 | -0.11 | 0 | 49.5 | 4.1 | -1.46 |
| Spring | 5.58 | -0.08 | 0.12 | 0 | 68.9 | 4.7 | -0.54 |
| Summer* | 1.42 | -0.97 | -0.62 | 35.9 | 83.7 | 3.7 | -0.06 |
| 12mo | 19.19 | -0.98 | -0.09 | 0 | 67.7 | 3.7 | -1.15 |



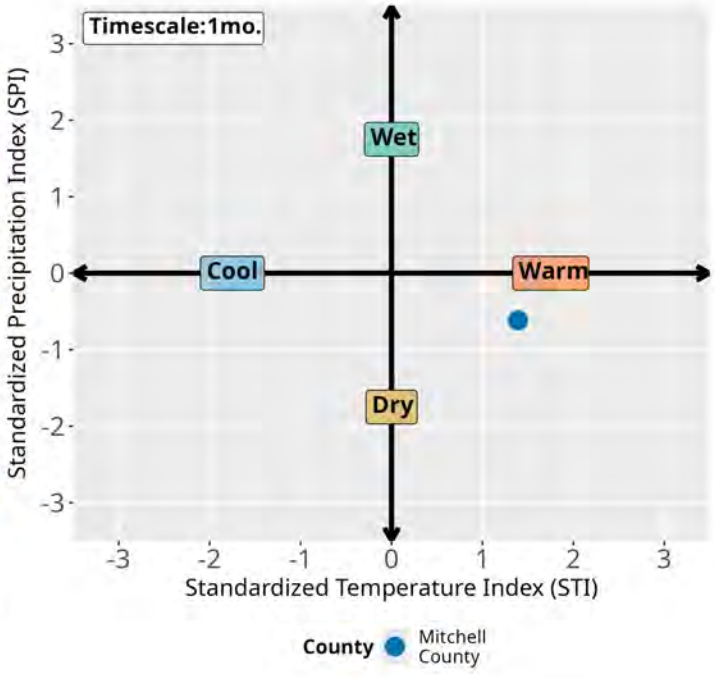
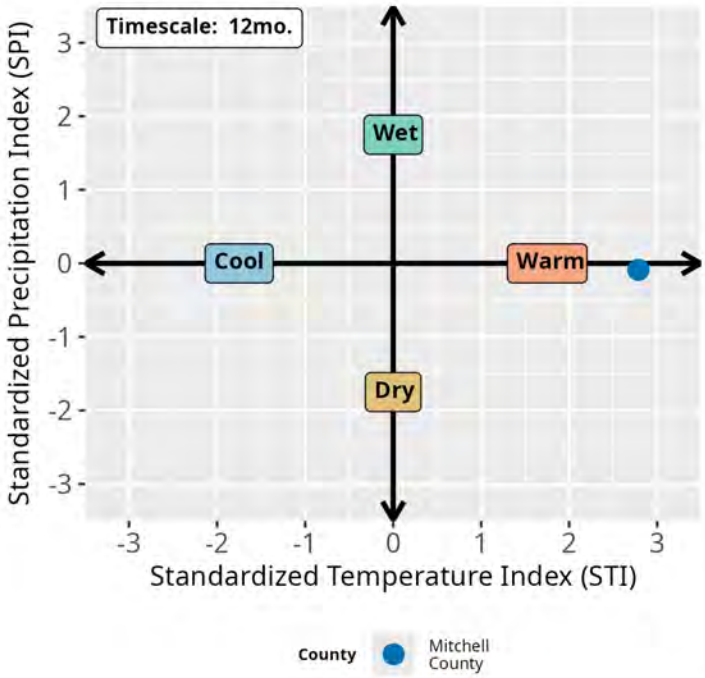




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 6.8 | 8.85 | 19.19 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -0.25 | -0.73 | -0.98 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 75.1 | 64.7 | 67.7 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.7 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| SPI | 0.05 | -0.08 | -0.09 |
| STI | 1.41 | 2.23 | 2.78 |
| SPEI | 0.35 | -0.79 | -1.15 |

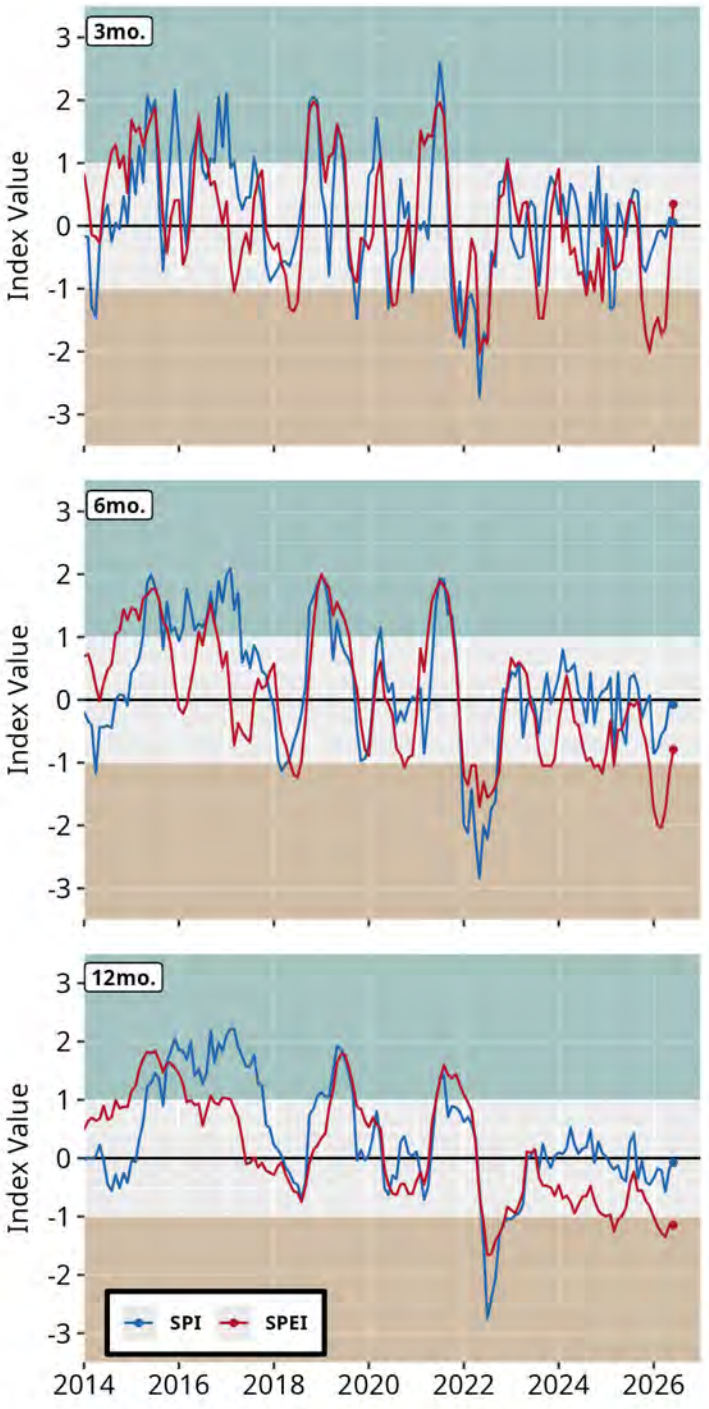



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Mitchell County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Mitchell County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

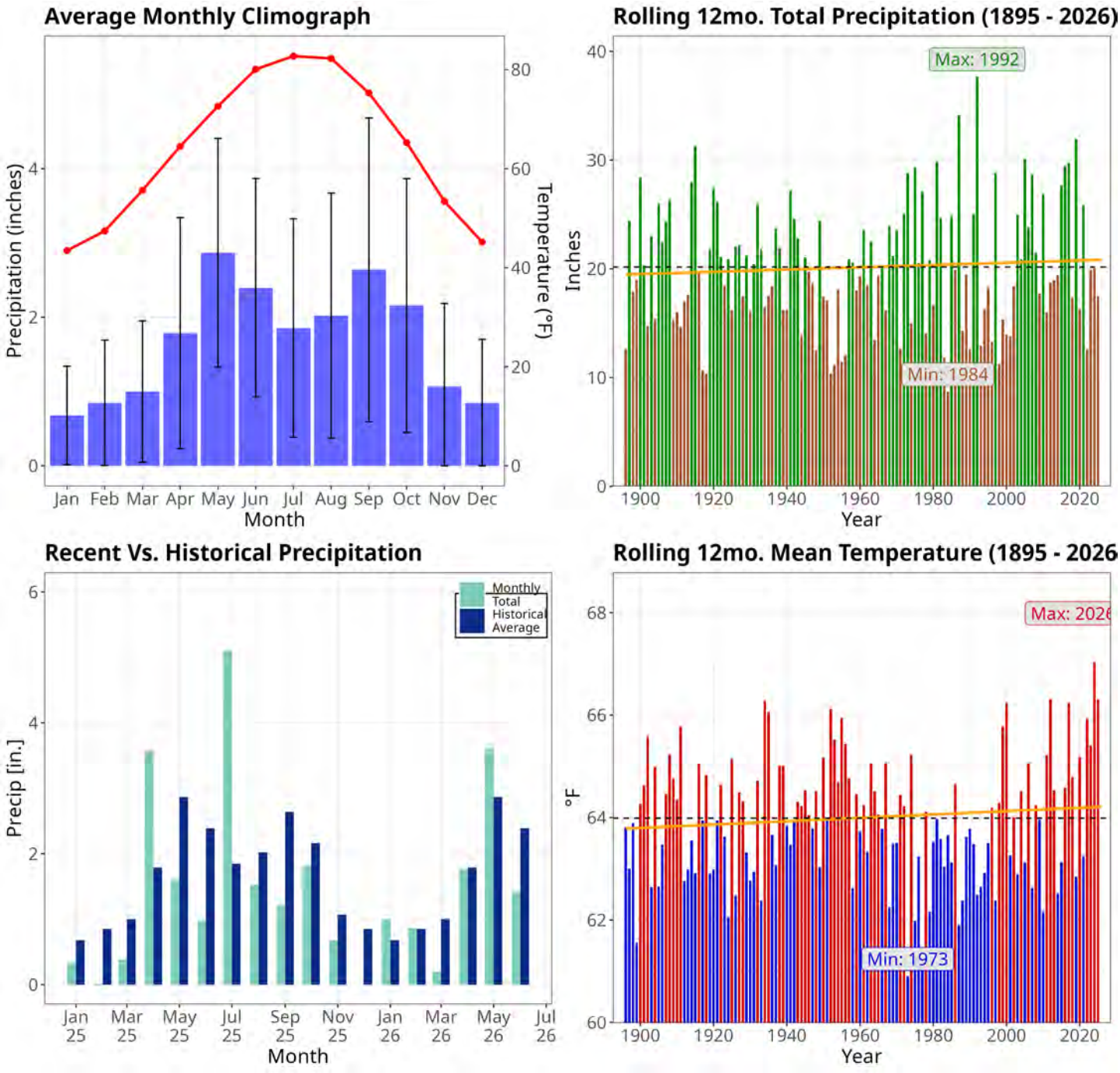



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

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## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Motley County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Motley County is **-0.35** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 2.28 inches, which was **-0.85 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 93rd out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 81.8 degrees F, which was **+3.7 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 11th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

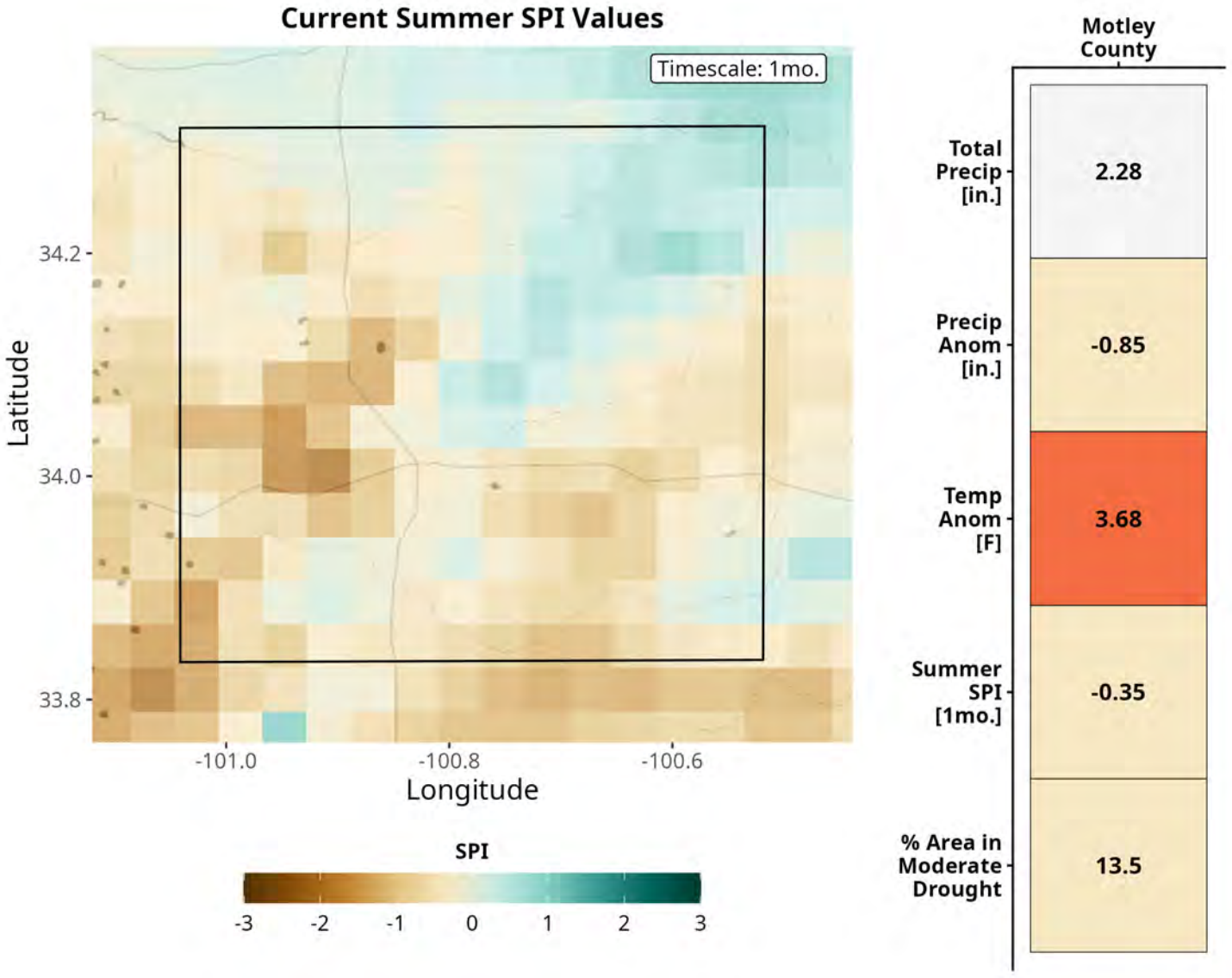
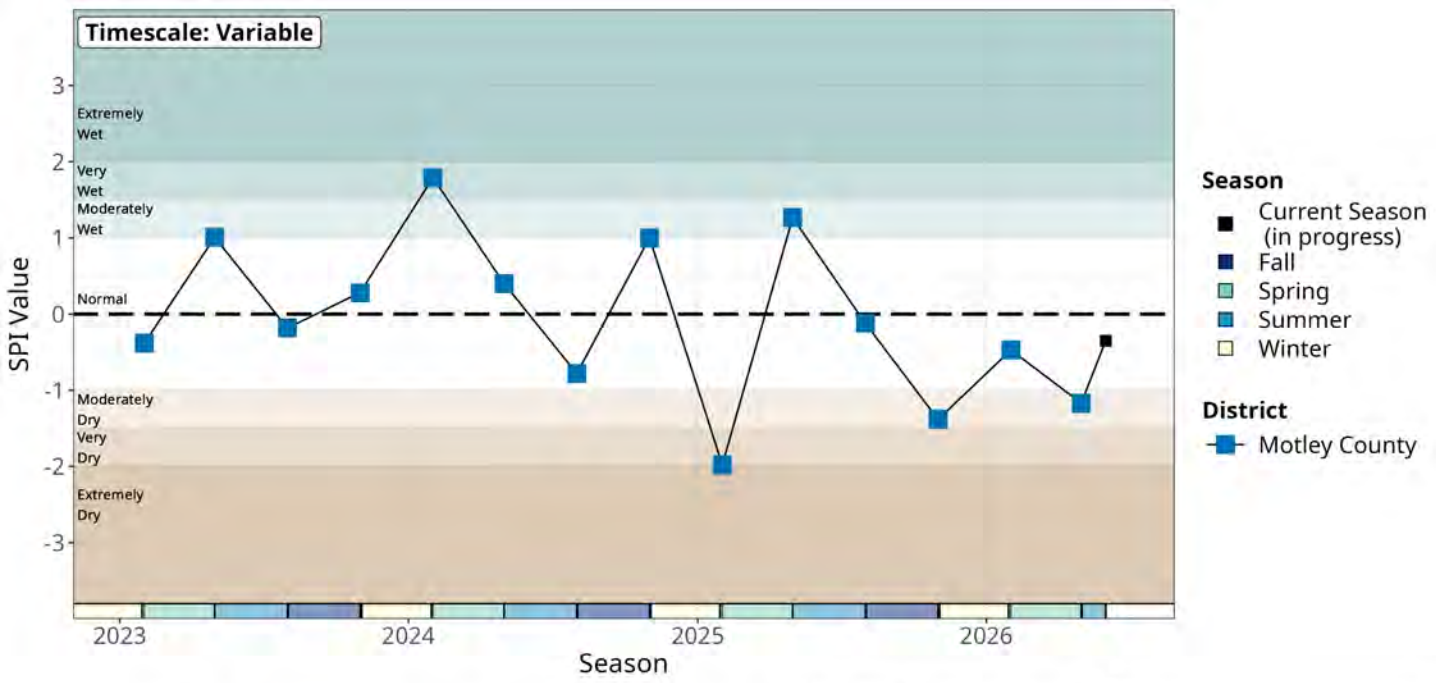


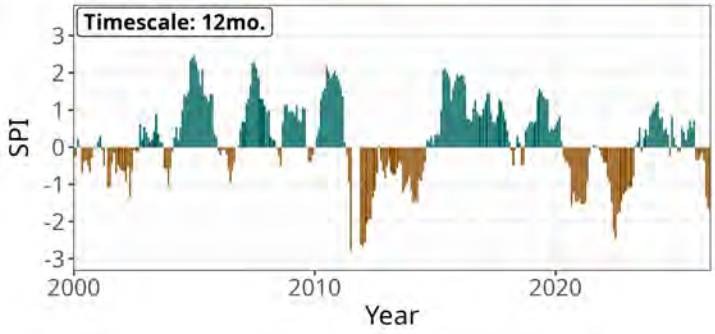

Figure 1: [Left] Motley County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Motley County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Motley County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.3 | -3.3 | -1.38 | 91.7 | 66.9 | 4.3 | -1.68 |
| Winter | 1.27 | -0.97 | -0.47 | 0 | 48.5 | 6.2 | -2.09 |
| Spring | 3.24 | -2.9 | -1.17 | 55.8 | 67.2 | 6.2 | -2.14 |
| Summer* | 2.28 | -0.85 | -0.35 | 13.5 | 81.8 | 3.7 | -0.51 |
| 12mo | 13.71 | -7.89 | -1.7 | 97.4 | 66.1 | 4.5 | -1.94 |



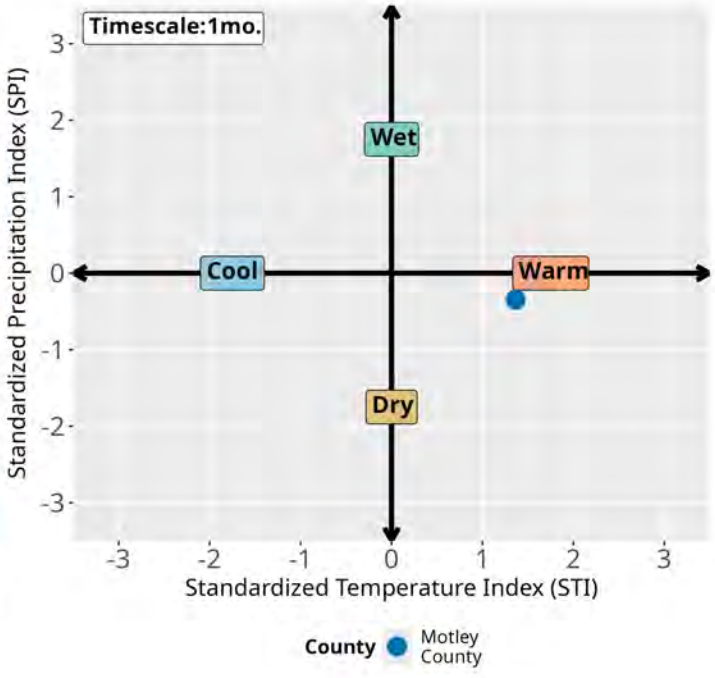
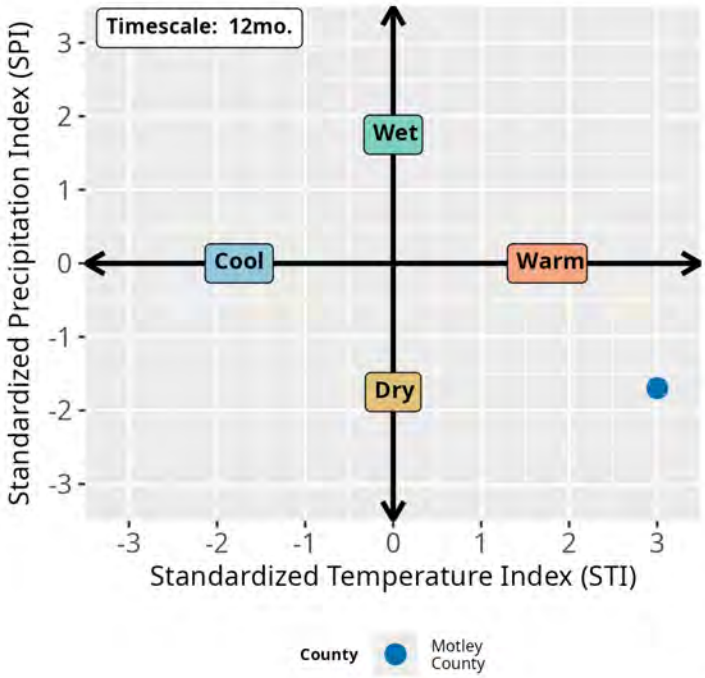



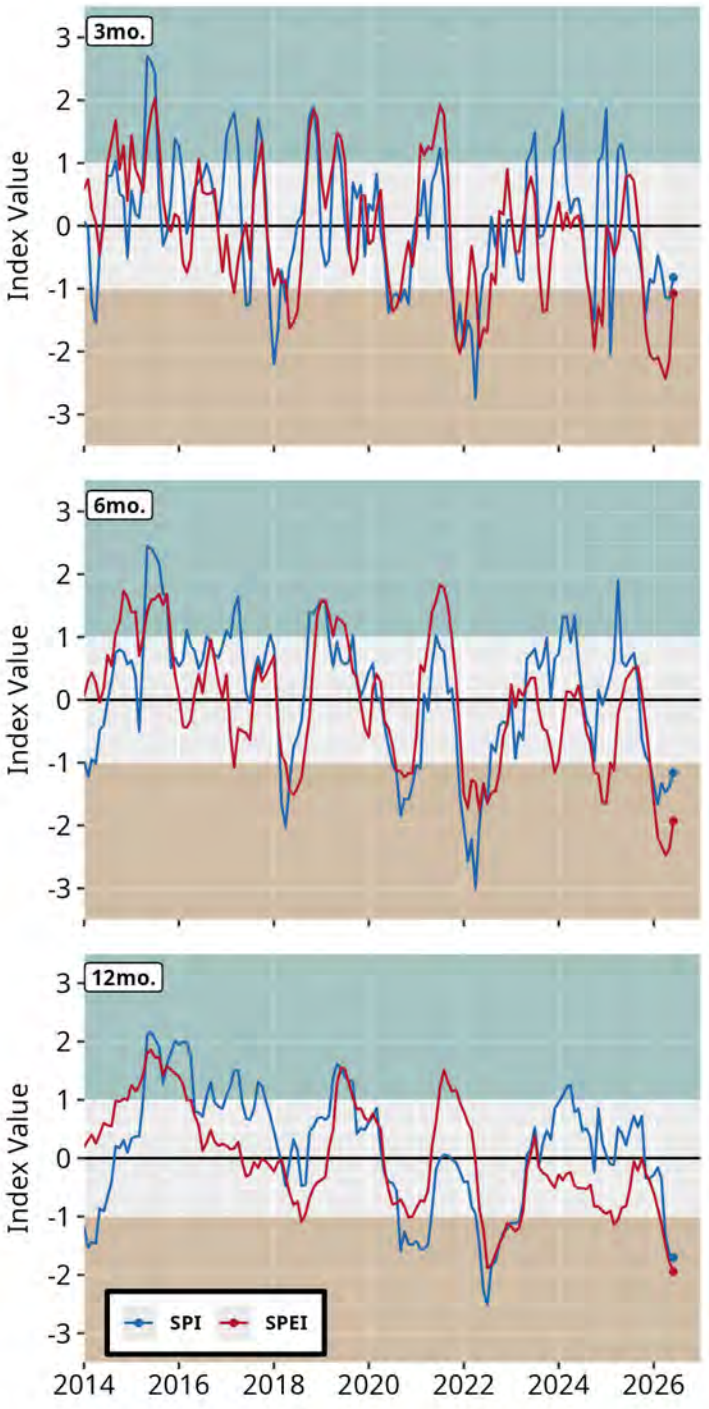

Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 5.51 | 6.72 | 13.71 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | -2.7 | -3.99 | -7.89 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 73.6 | 63.2 | 66.1 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 3.9 | 5.6 | 4.5 |
| SPI | -0.82 | -1.16 | -1.7 |
| STI | 1.96 | 2.97 | 3 |
| SPEI | -1.08 | -1.93 | -1.94 |

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## Climatology and Trends

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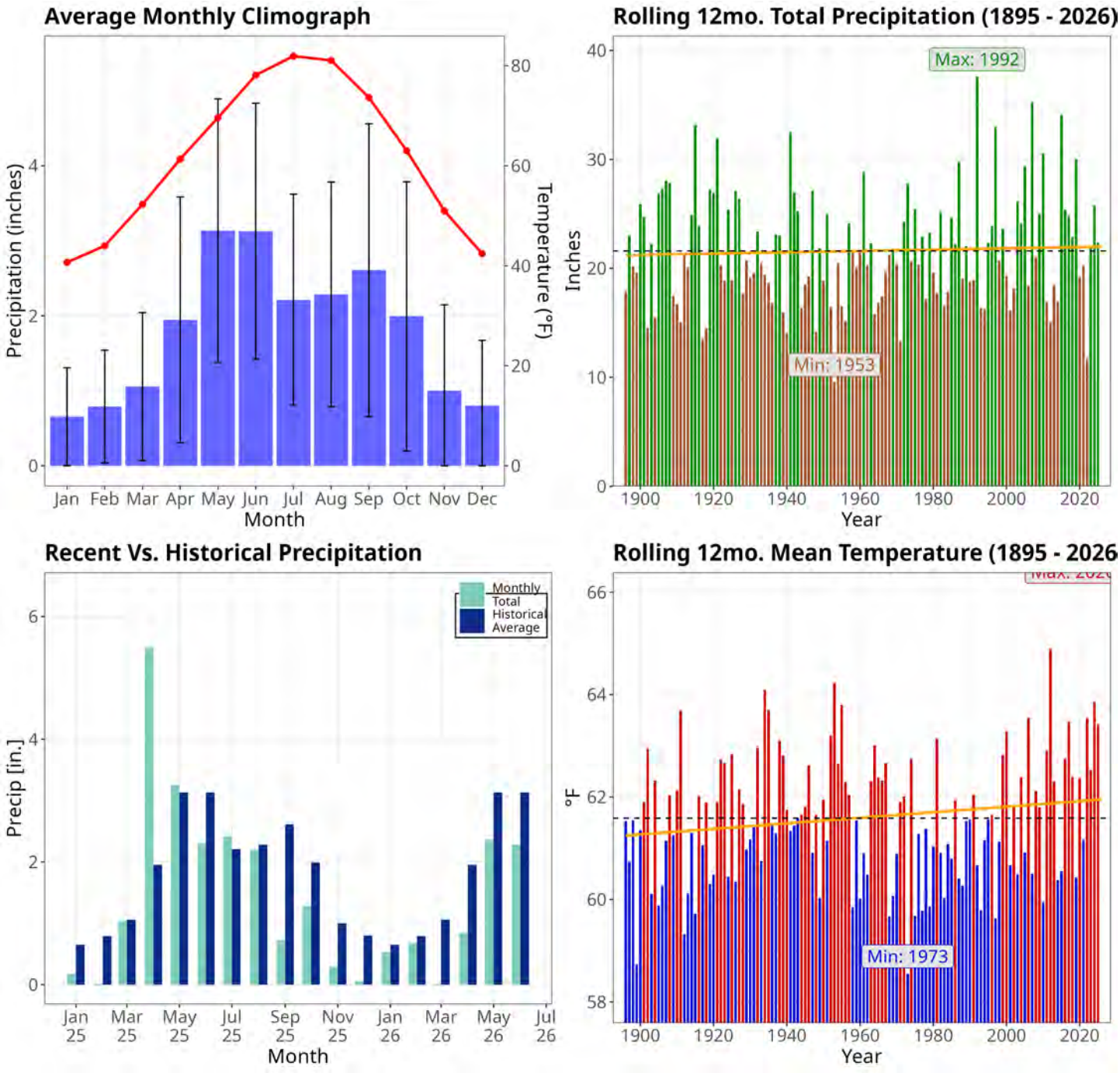


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## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Palo Pinto County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Palo Pinto County is **0.53** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 4.01 inches, which was **+0.88 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 41st out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 82.6 degrees F, which was **+2 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 25th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **33-40% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

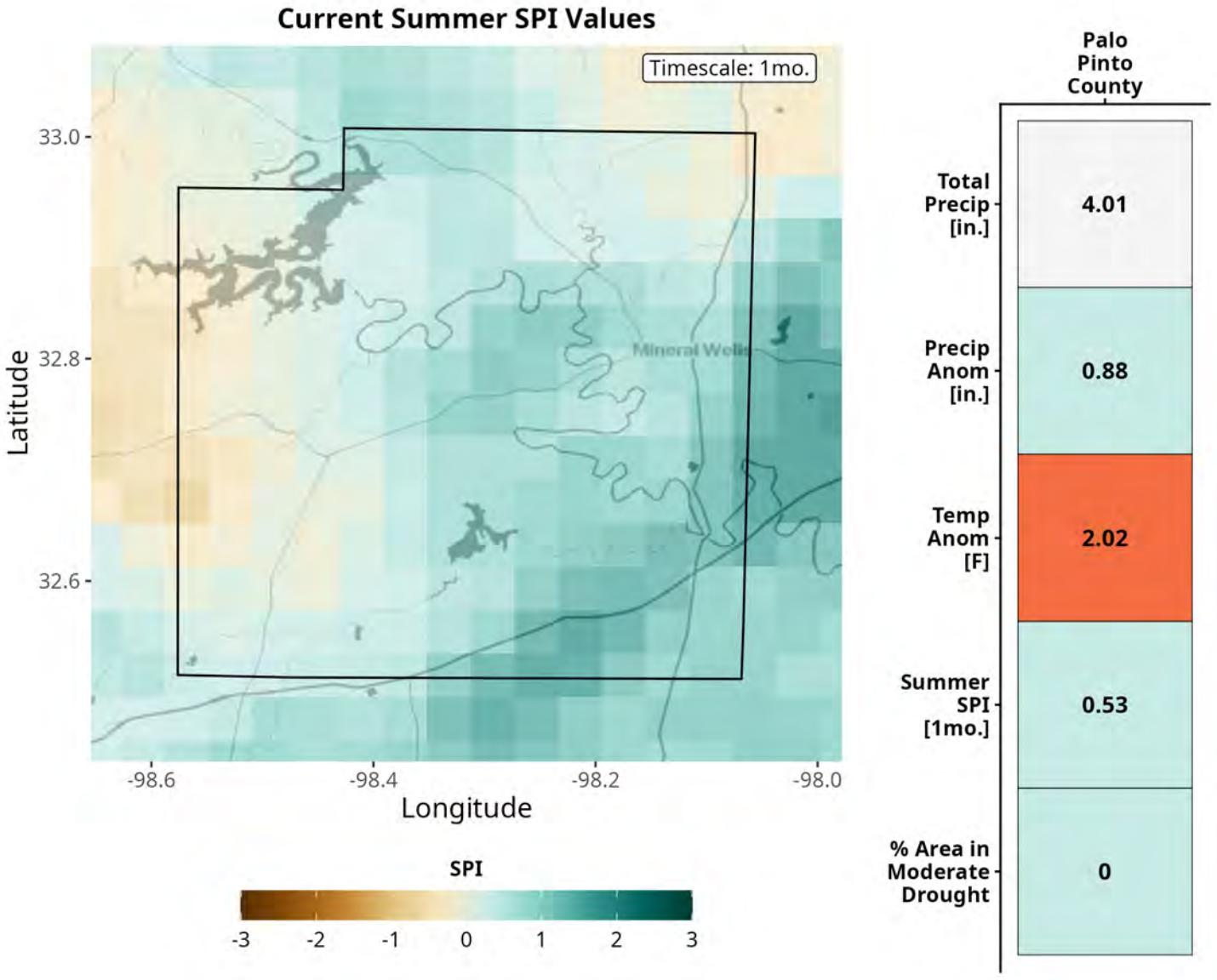
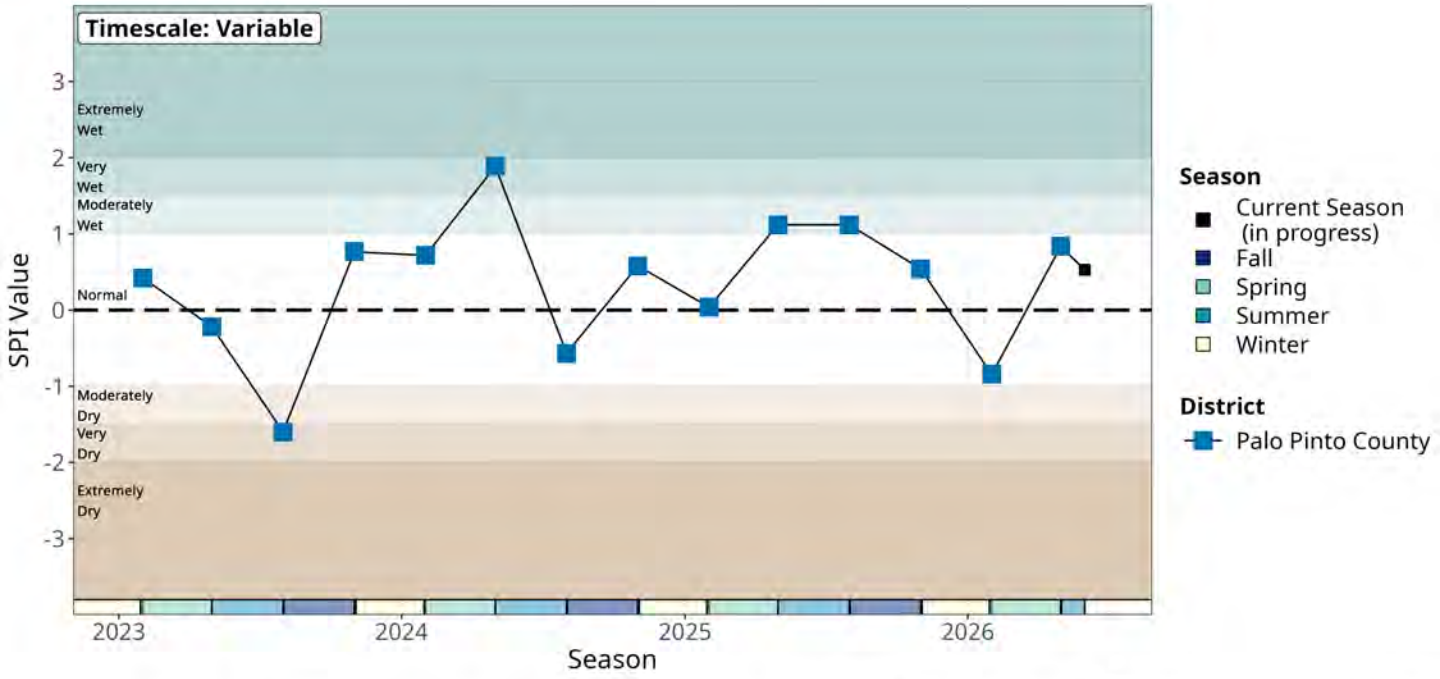


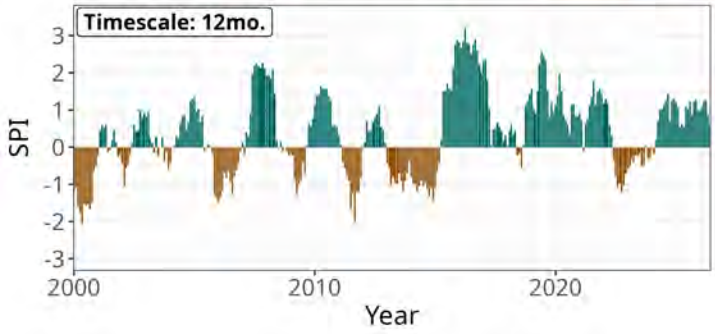

Figure 1: [Left] Palo Pinto County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Palo Pinto County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Palo Pinto County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 9.35 | 1.49 | 0.54 | 0 | 70.3 | 4.1 | -1.63 |
| Winter | 2.66 | -2.25 | -0.84 | 15.8 | 50.4 | 4.1 | -2.02 |
| Spring | 12.47 | 2.82 | 0.84 | 0 | 68.2 | 3.6 | 0.09 |
| Summer* | 4.01 | 0.88 | 0.53 | 0 | 82.6 | 2 | 1.11 |
| 12mo | 33.84 | 3.96 | 0.6 | 0 | 68 | 2.9 | -0.39 |



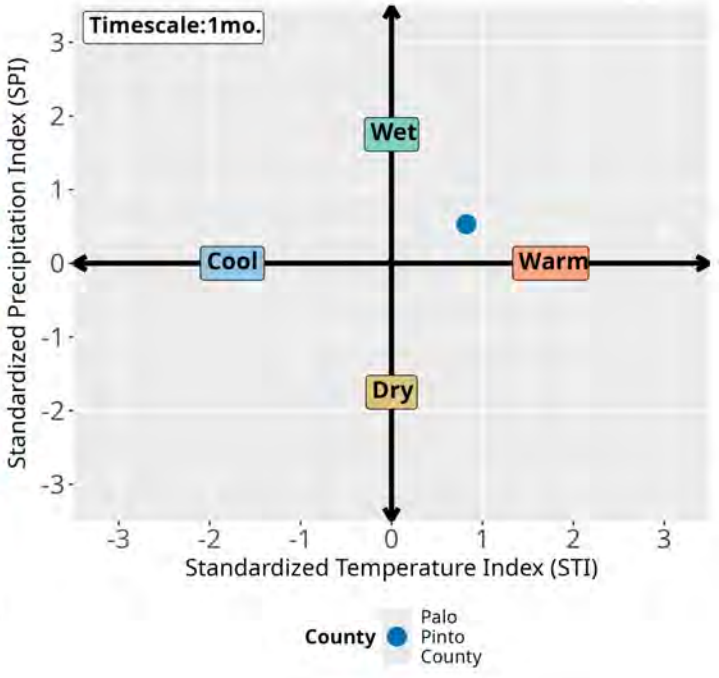




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

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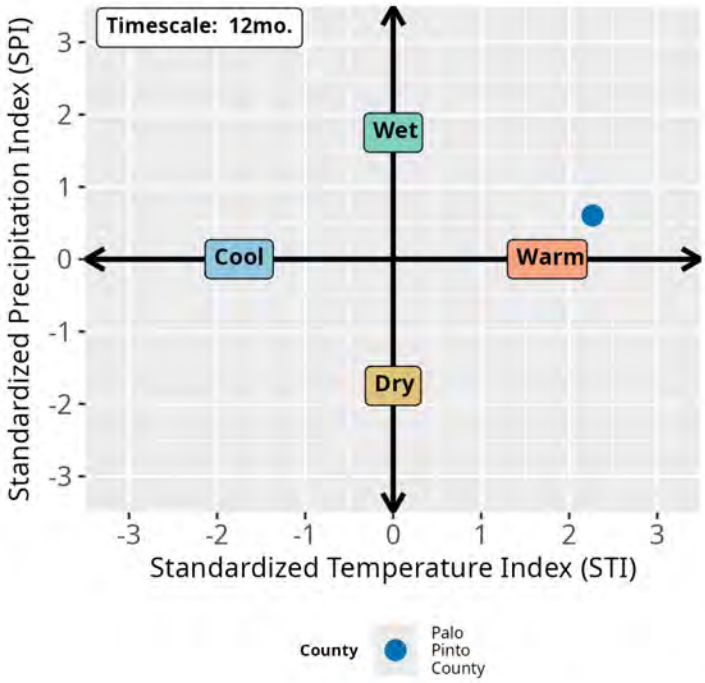



| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 13.88 | 19.11 | 33.84 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 3.37 | 3.1 | 3.96 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 74.1 | 64.6 | 68 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 1.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| SPI | 0.92 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| STI | 0.86 | 1.98 | 2.27 |
| SPEI | 1.18 | -0.25 | -0.39 |

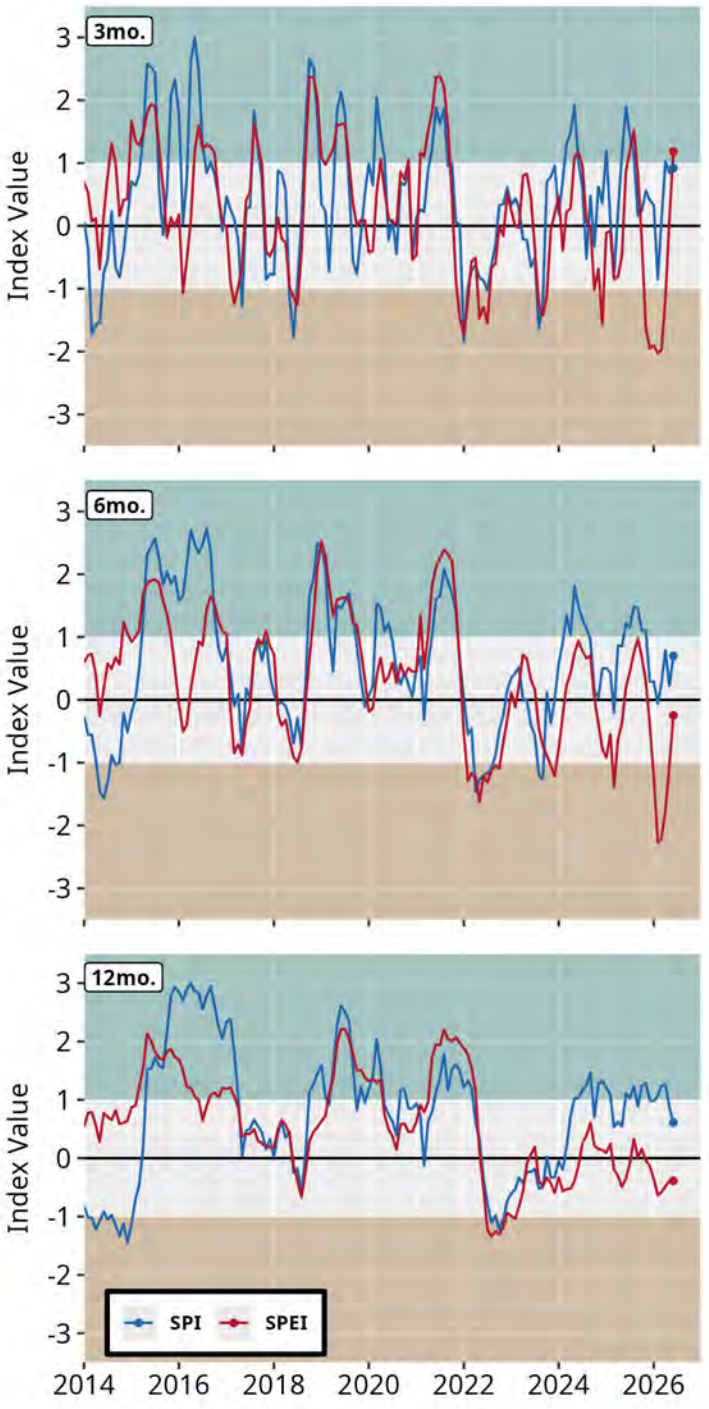



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Palo Pinto County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Palo Pinto County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

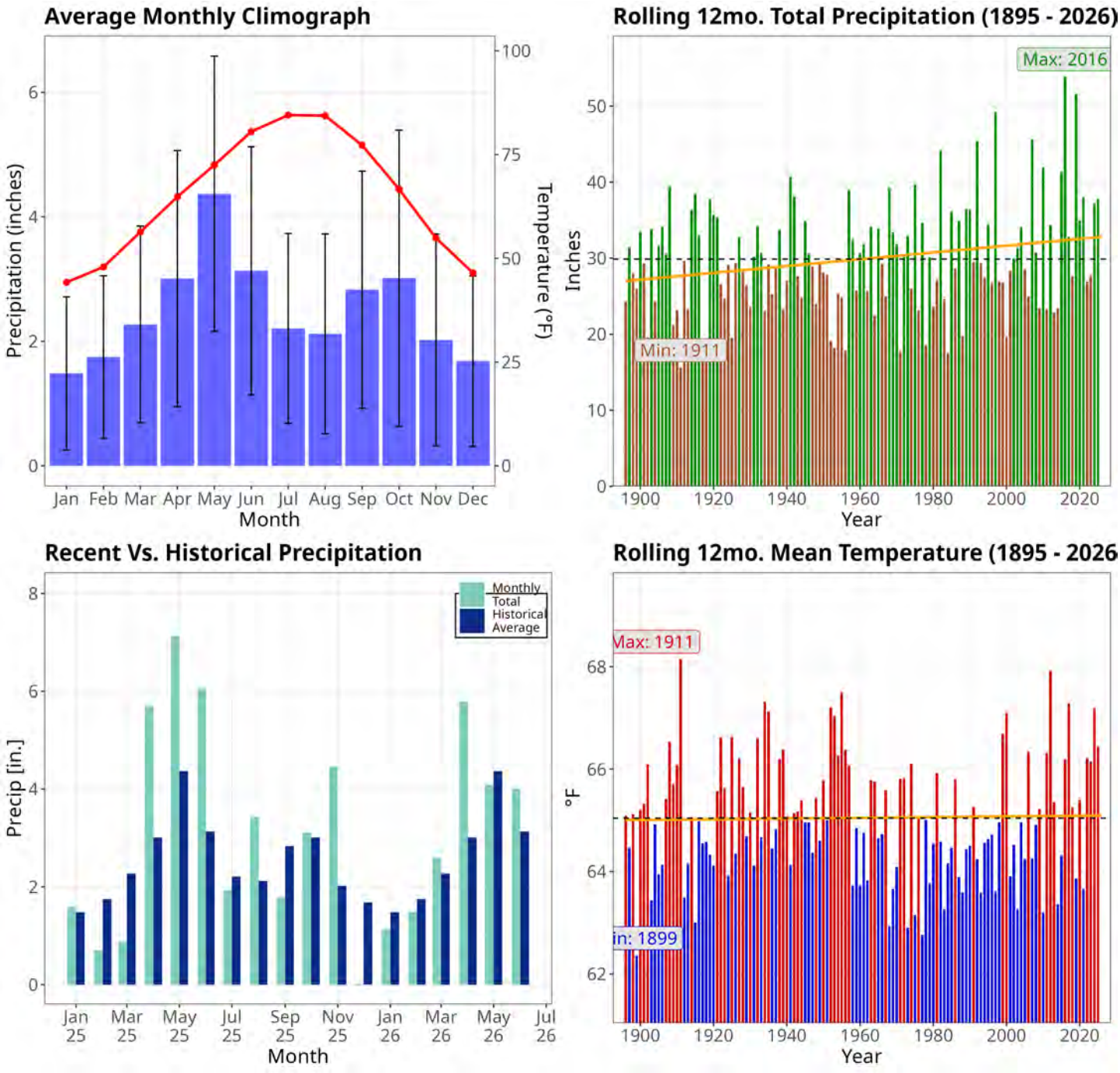



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Parker County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Parker County is **0.9** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 5.41 inches, which was **+2.06 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 23rd out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 82 degrees F, which was **+1.9 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 26th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **33-40% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

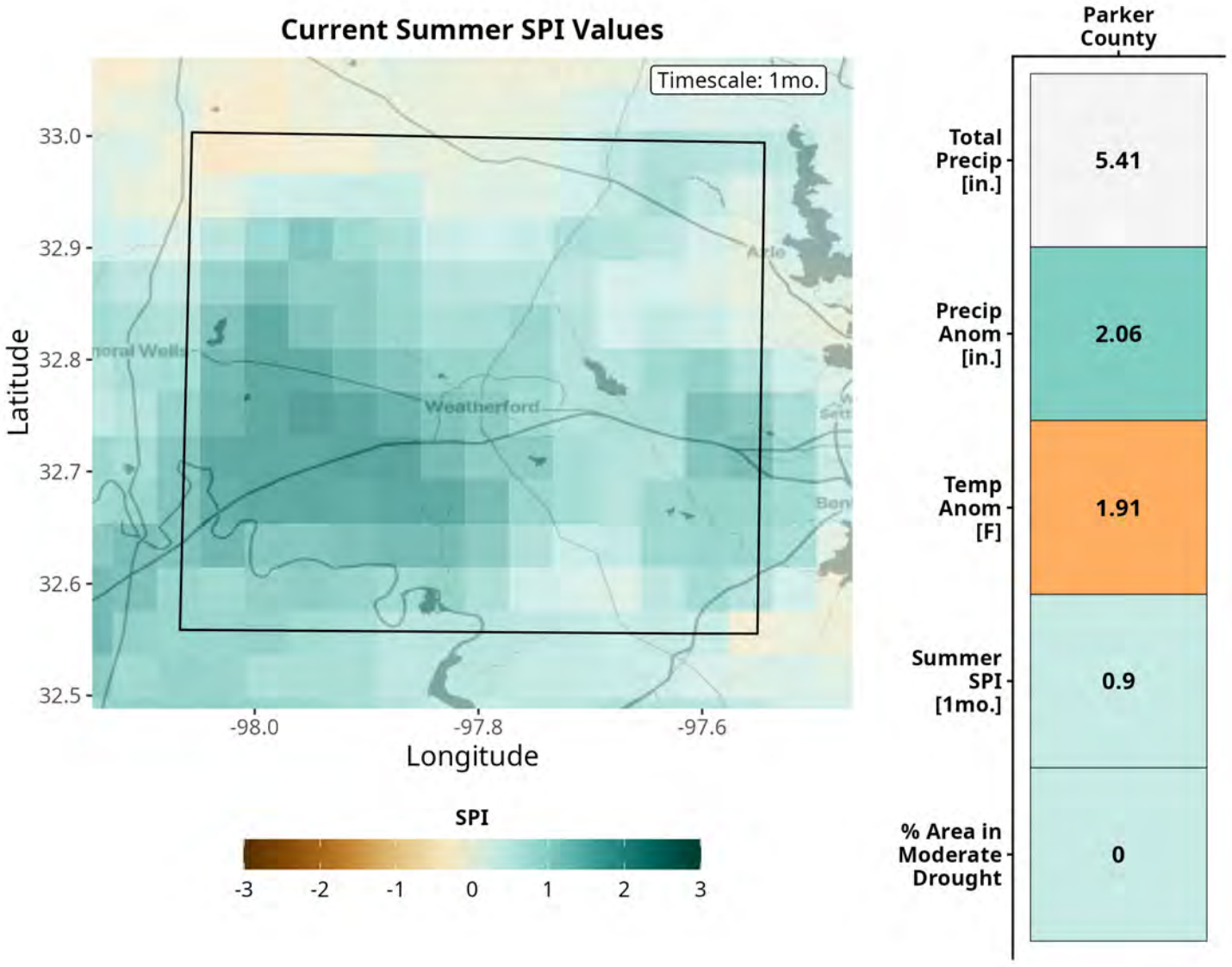
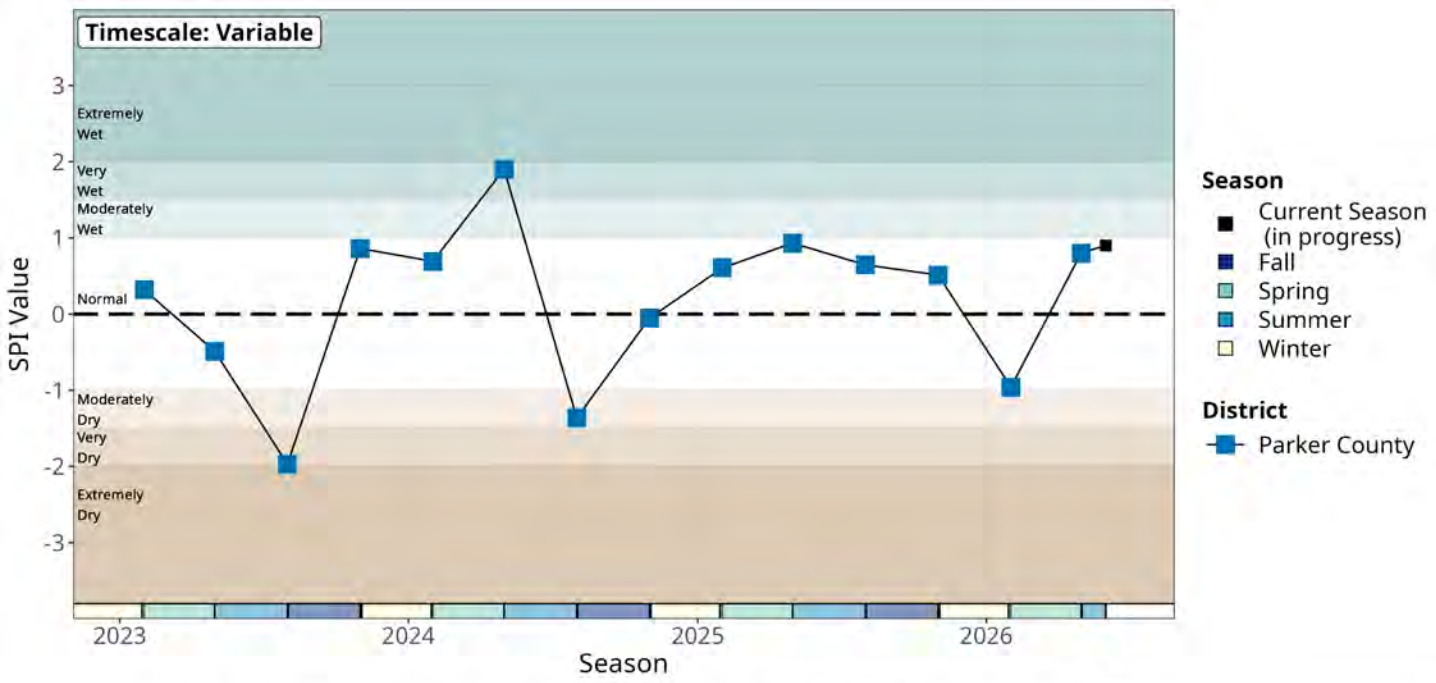


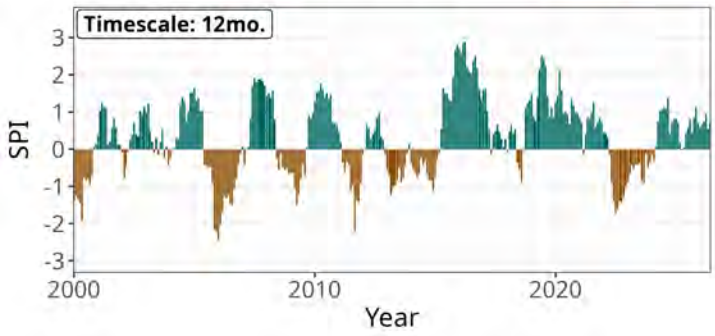

Figure 1: [Left] Parker County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Parker County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Parker County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 9.85 | 1.48 | 0.51 | 0 | 70.4 | 4.5 | -1.42 |
| Winter | 3.05 | -2.65 | -0.96 | 32.7 | 50.2 | 4.3 | -1.87 |
| Spring | 13.29 | 2.83 | 0.8 | 0 | 68.2 | 4.1 | -0.05 |
| Summer* | 5.41 | 2.06 | 0.9 | 0 | 82 | 1.9 | 1.22 |
| 12mo | 37.08 | 4.84 | 0.7 | 0 | 67.9 | 3.2 | -0.19 |



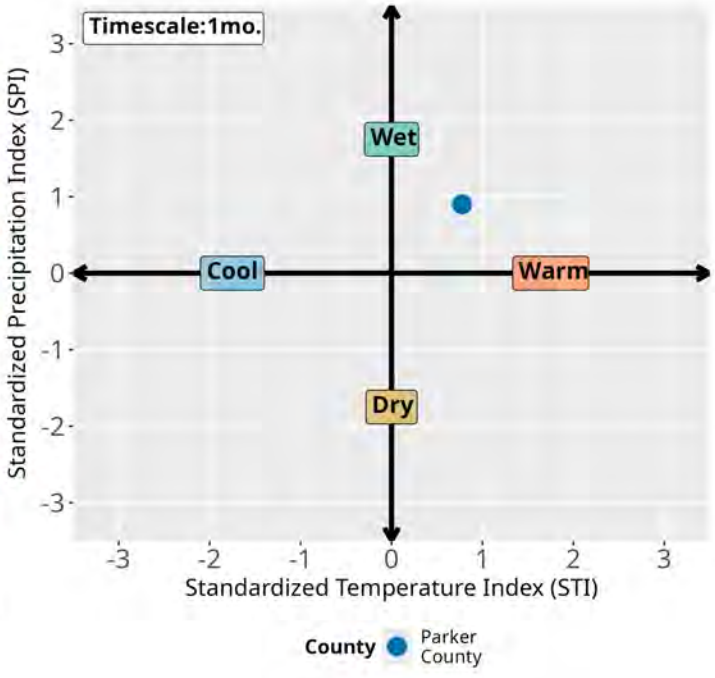
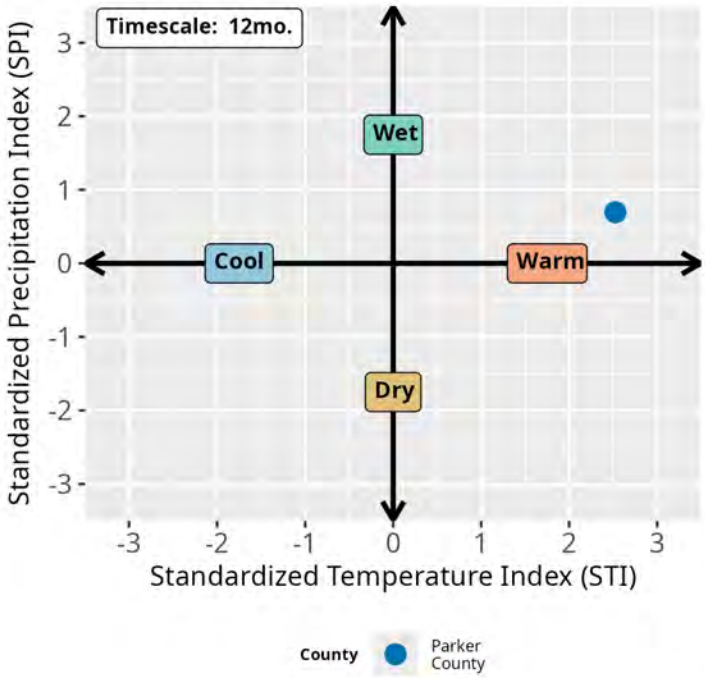




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 16.55 | 21.7 | 37.08 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 5.31 | 4.11 | 4.84 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 73.8 | 64.4 | 67.9 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 1.7 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| SPI | 1.25 | 0.82 | 0.7 |
| STI | 1.02 | 2.12 | 2.52 |
| SPEI | 1.21 | -0.3 | -0.19 |

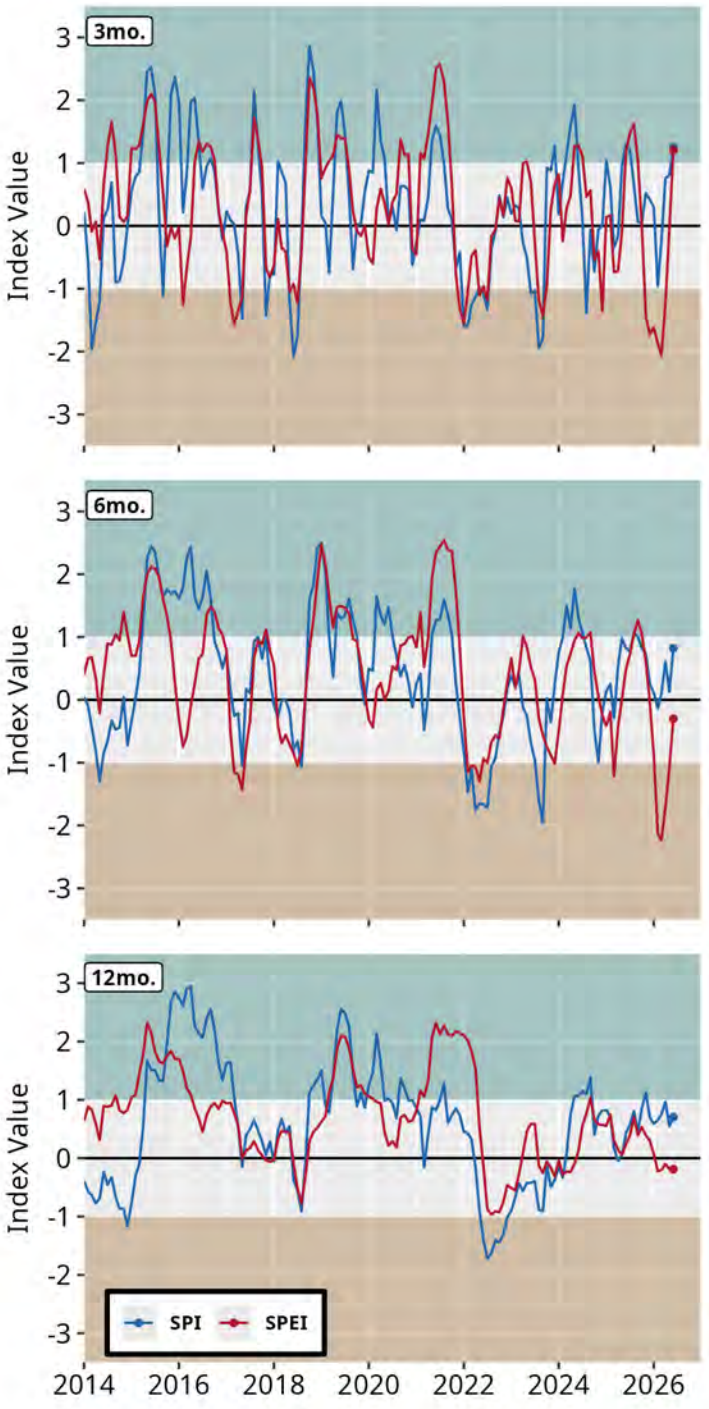



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Parker County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Parker County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

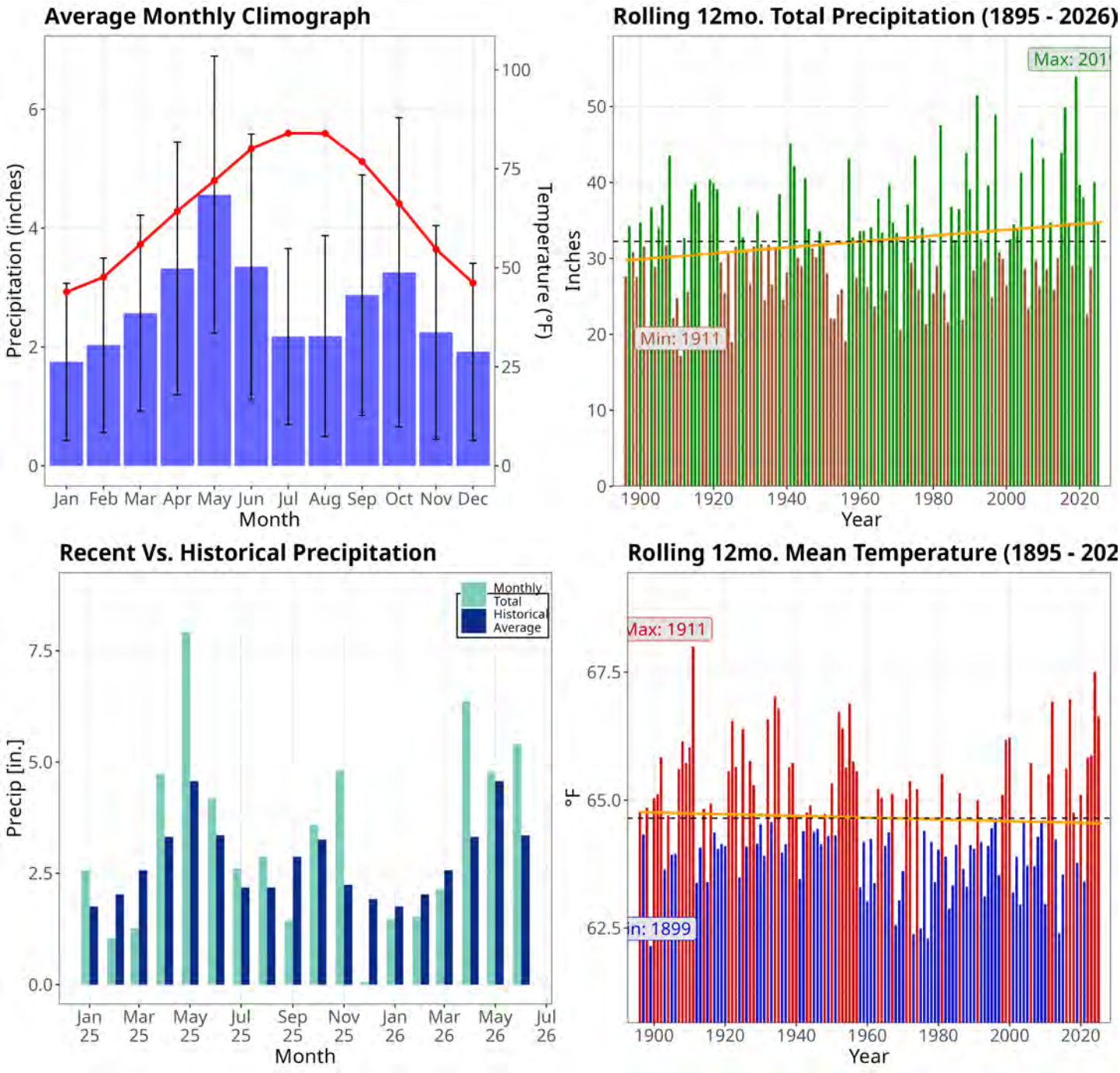



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Reagan County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Reagan County is **-0.27** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 1.28 inches, which was **-0.61 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 86th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 82.2 degrees F, which was **+2.5 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 22nd out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

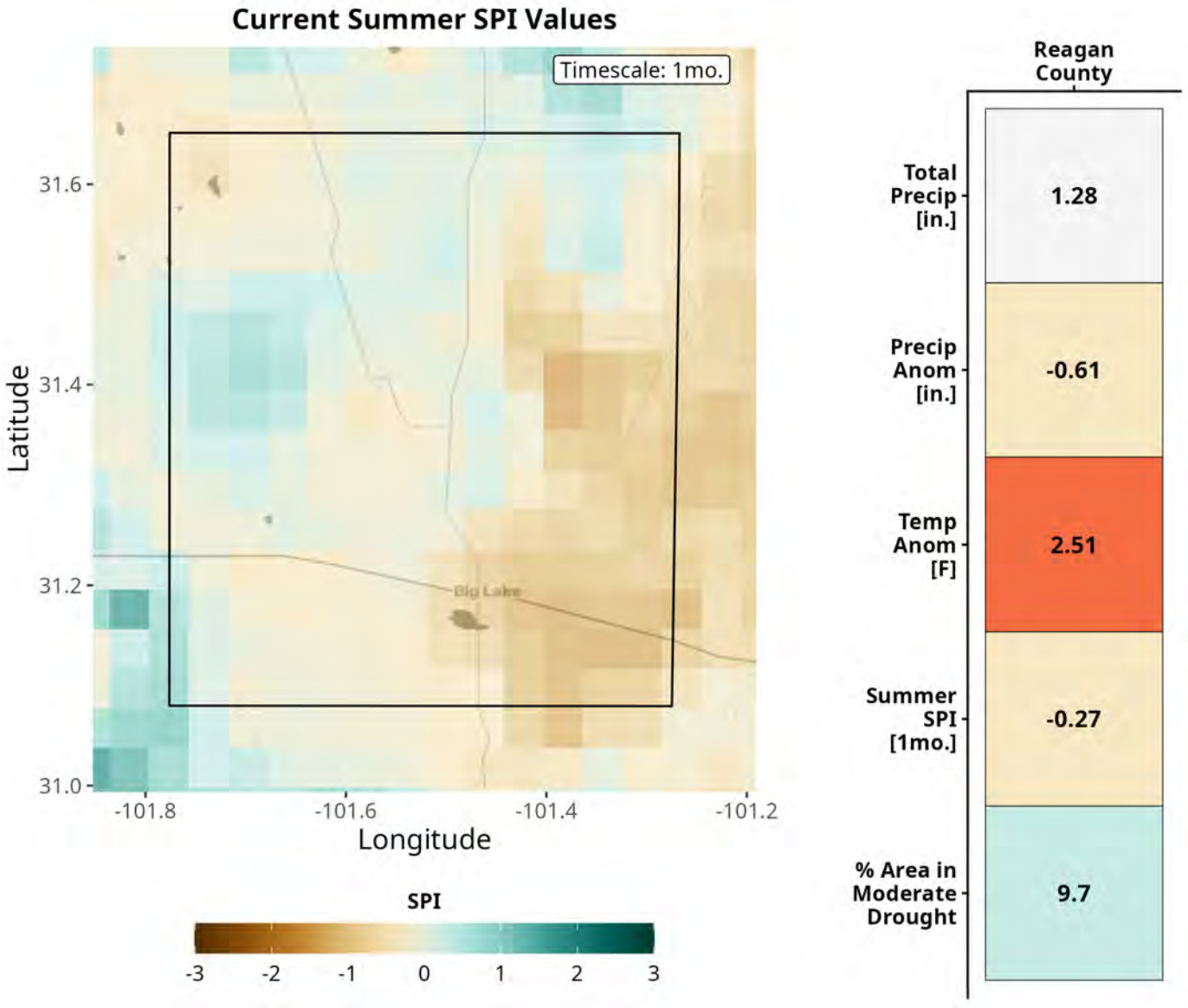
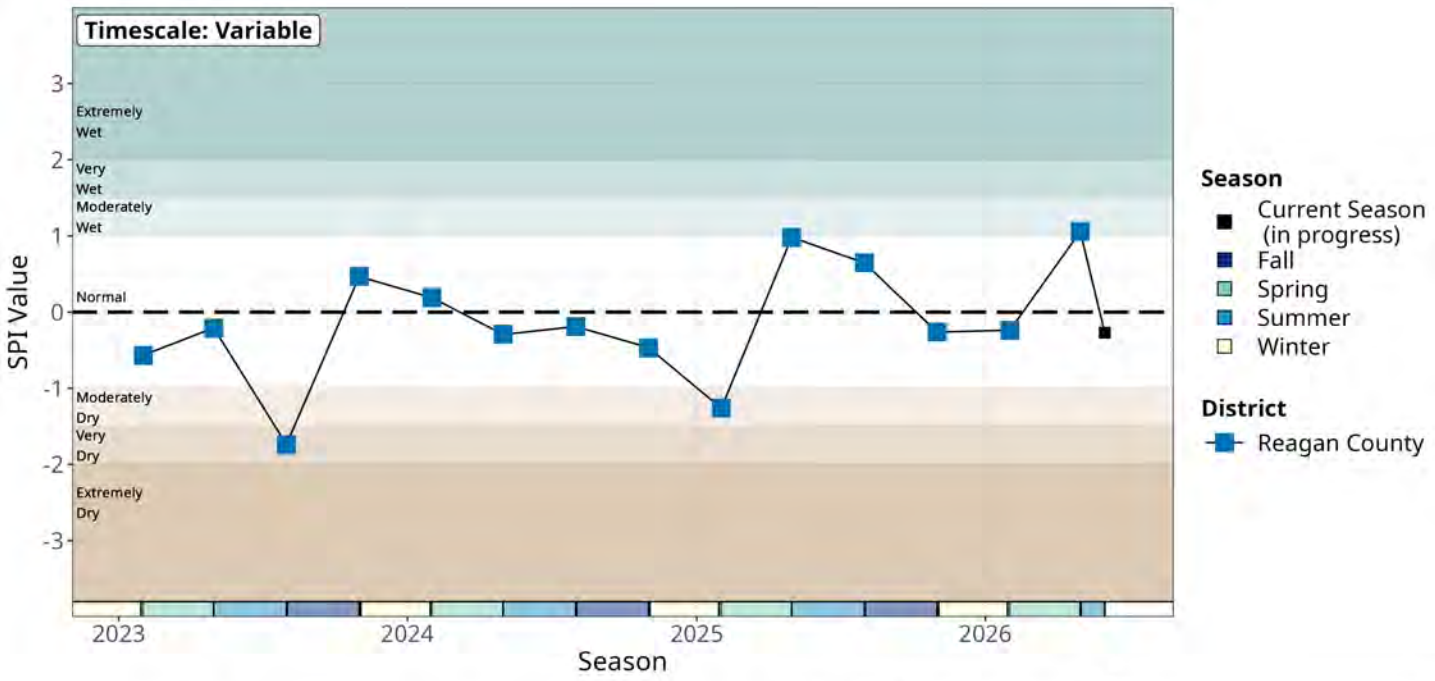


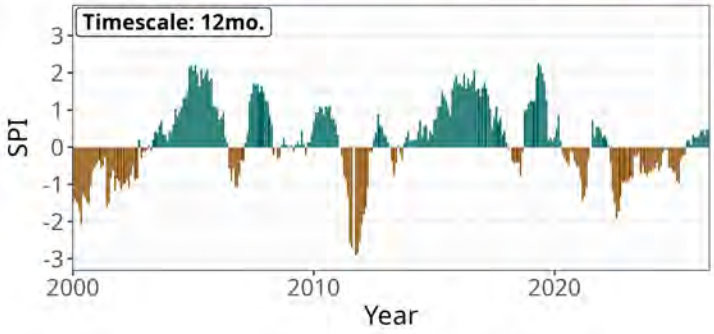

Figure 1: [Left] Reagan County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Reagan County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Reagan County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 4.13 | -1.01 | -0.26 | 2.3 | 68.7 | 4.4 | -1.16 |
| Winter | 1.52 | -0.65 | -0.24 | 0 | 50 | 4.1 | -1.33 |
| Spring | 6.76 | 2.34 | 1.06 | 0 | 68.9 | 4.5 | 0.3 |
| Summer* | 1.28 | -0.61 | -0.27 | 9.7 | 82.2 | 2.5 | 0.74 |
| 12mo | 19.04 | 1.95 | 0.46 | 0 | 67.4 | 3.5 | -0.25 |



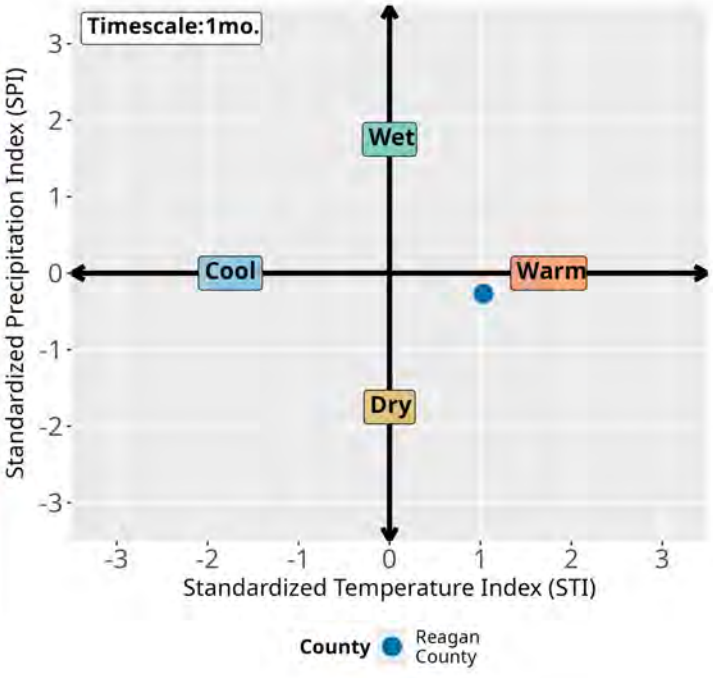
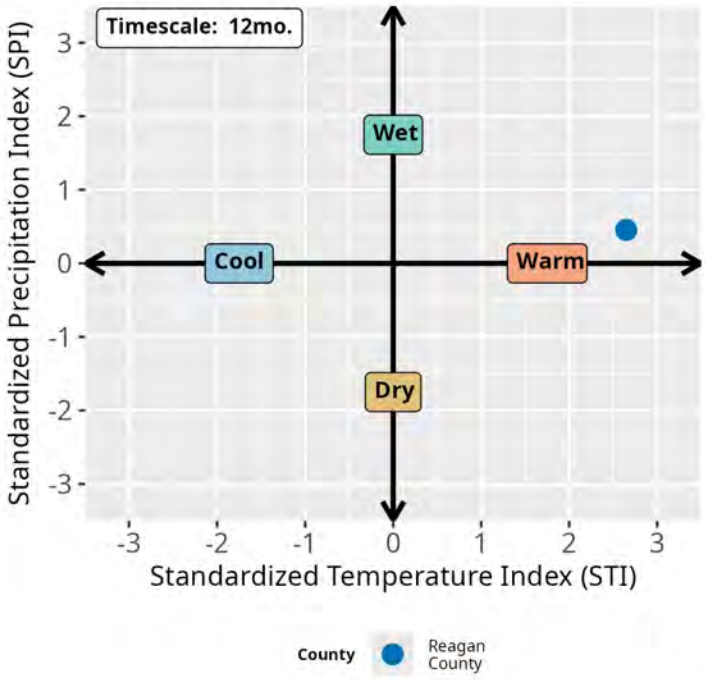




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 7.86 | 9.51 | 19.04 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 2.33 | 1.76 | 1.95 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 74.4 | 64.6 | 67.4 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.1 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| SPI | 0.97 | 0.65 | 0.46 |
| STI | 1.12 | 2.07 | 2.65 |
| SPEI | 1.28 | 0 | -0.25 |

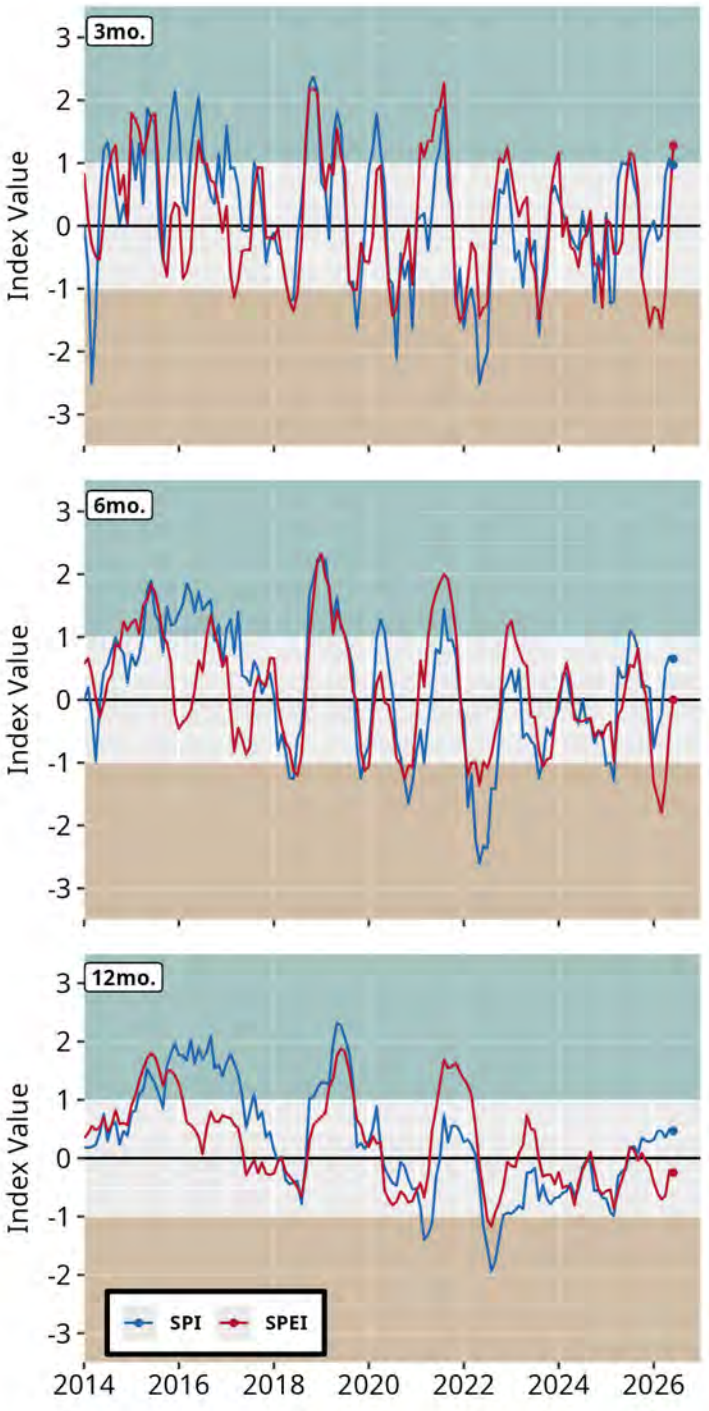



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Reagan County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Reagan County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

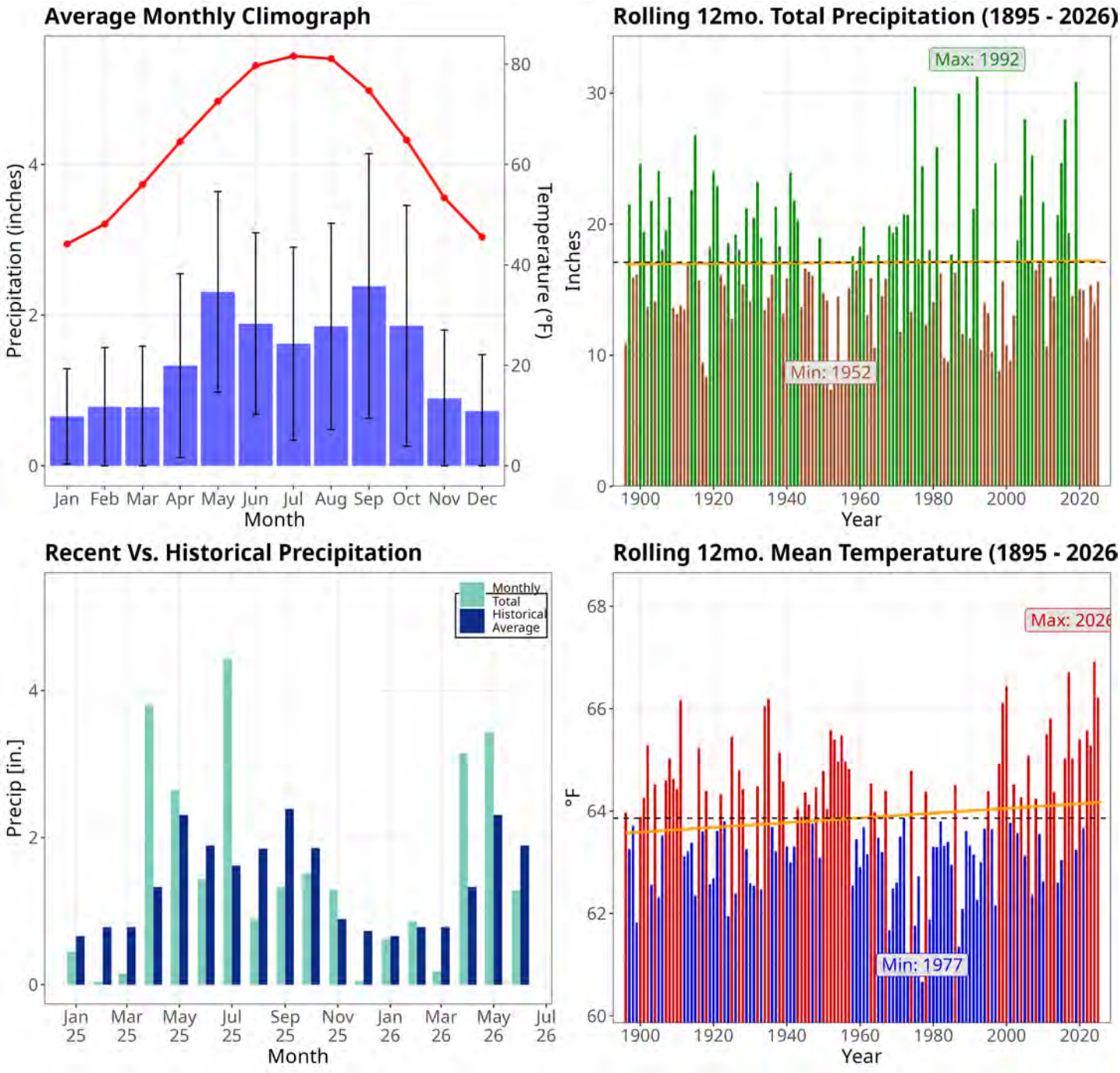



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

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## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Runnels County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Runnels County is **0.27** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 2.83 inches, which was **+0.19 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 50th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 82 degrees F, which was **+1.9 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 30th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

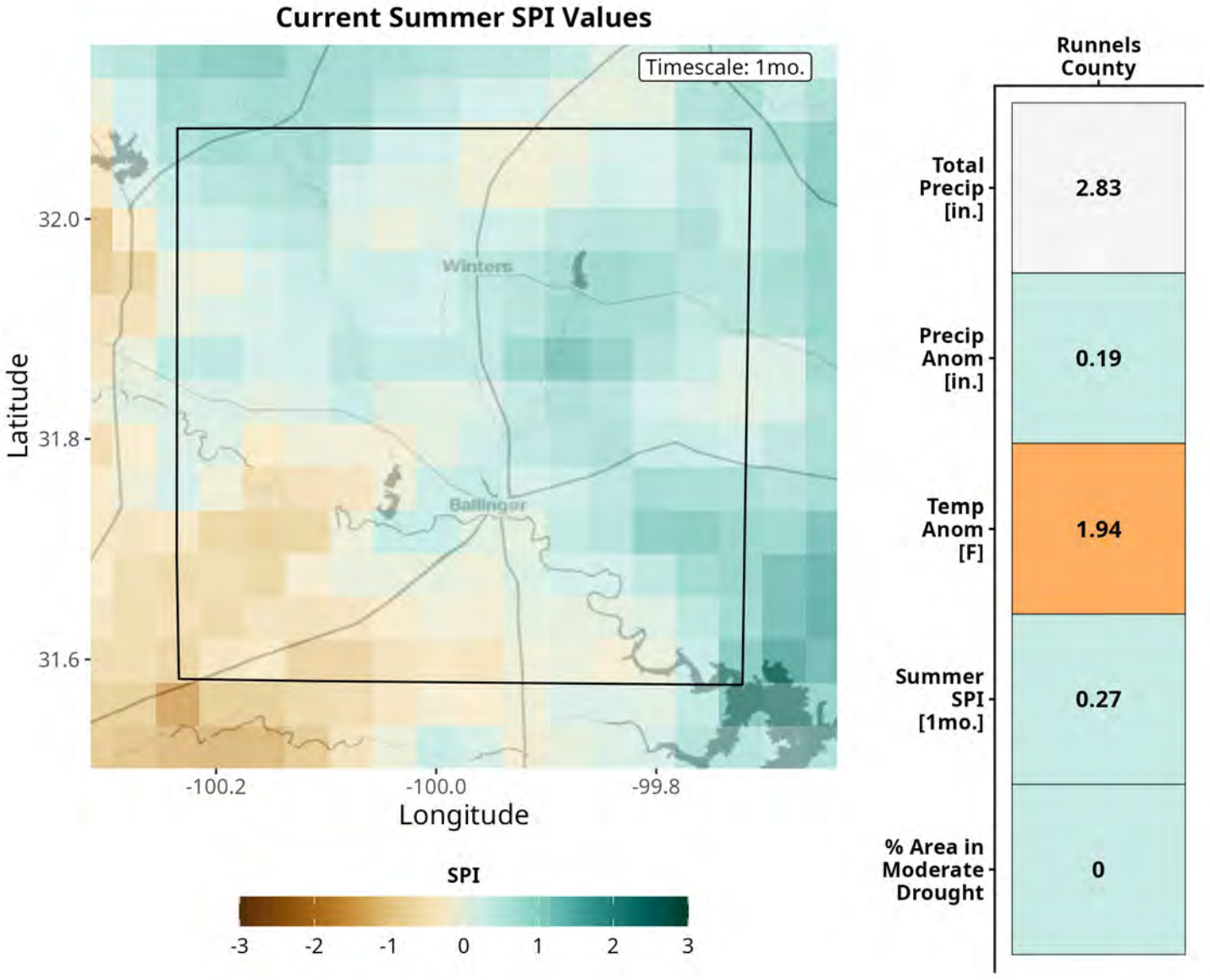
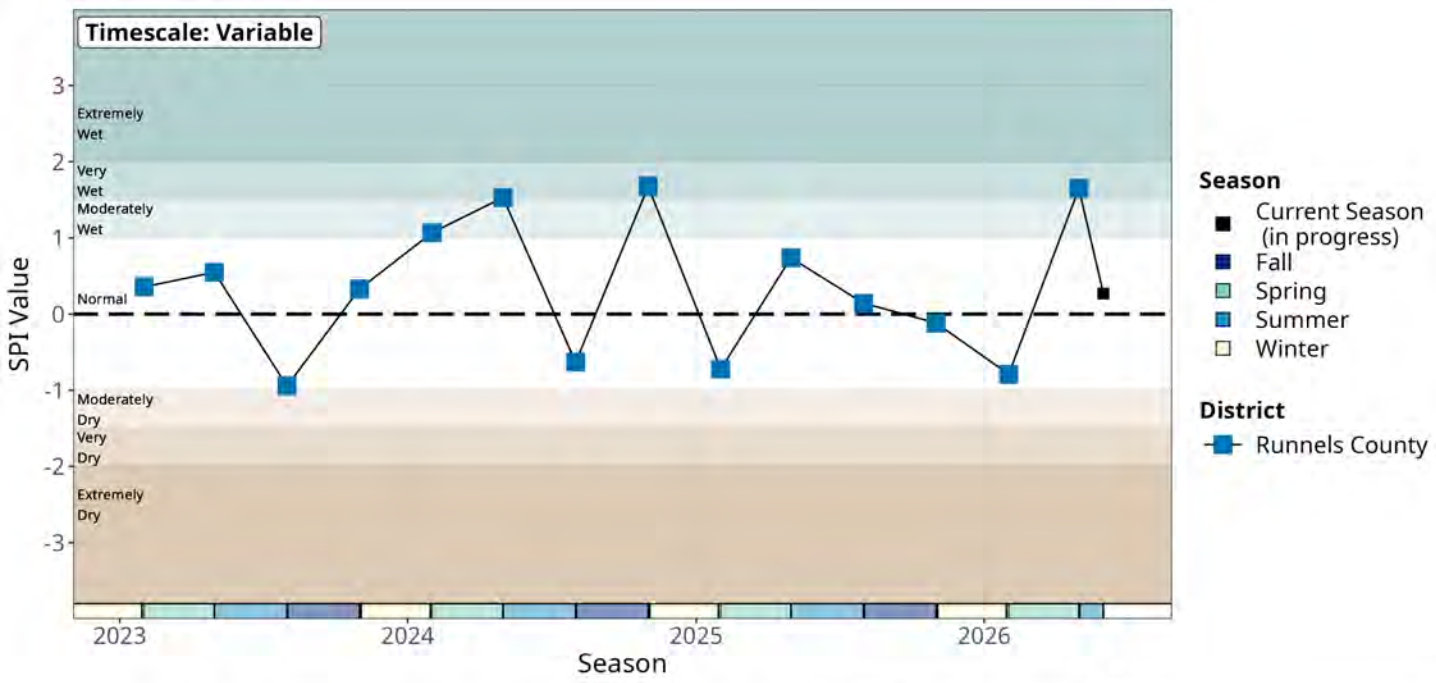


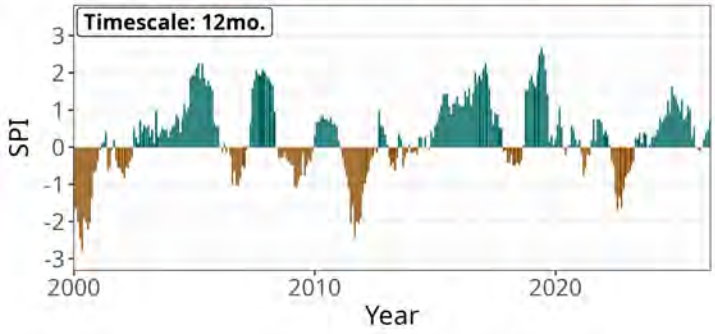

Figure 1: [Left] Runnels County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Runnels County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Runnels County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 5.93 | -0.83 | -0.12 | 0 | 69.6 | 4.1 | -1.69 |
| Winter | 1.49 | -1.74 | -0.79 | 15 | 50.4 | 3.9 | -1.54 |
| Spring | 11.9 | 4.9 | 1.65 | 0 | 67.9 | 3.1 | 0.59 |
| Summer* | 2.83 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0 | 82 | 1.9 | 0.7 |
| 12mo | 27.44 | 3.89 | 0.68 | 0 | 67.5 | 2.8 | -0.23 |



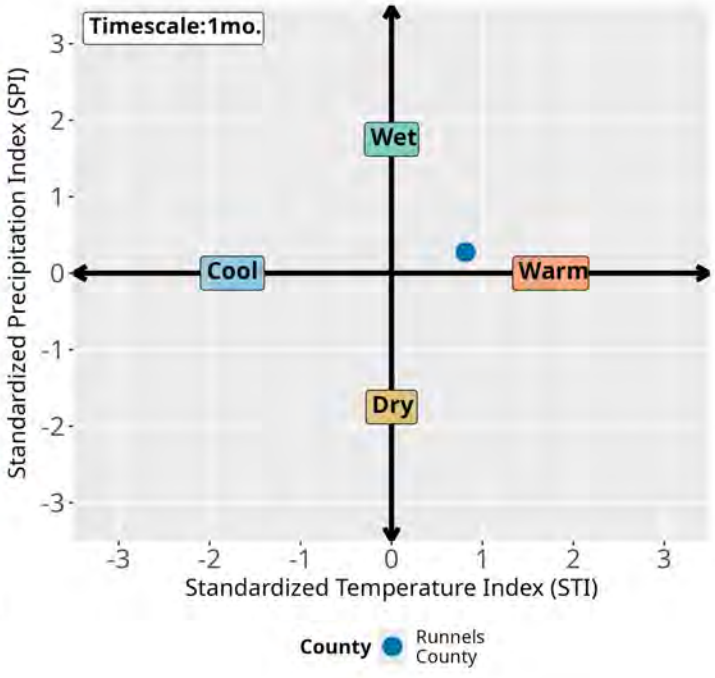
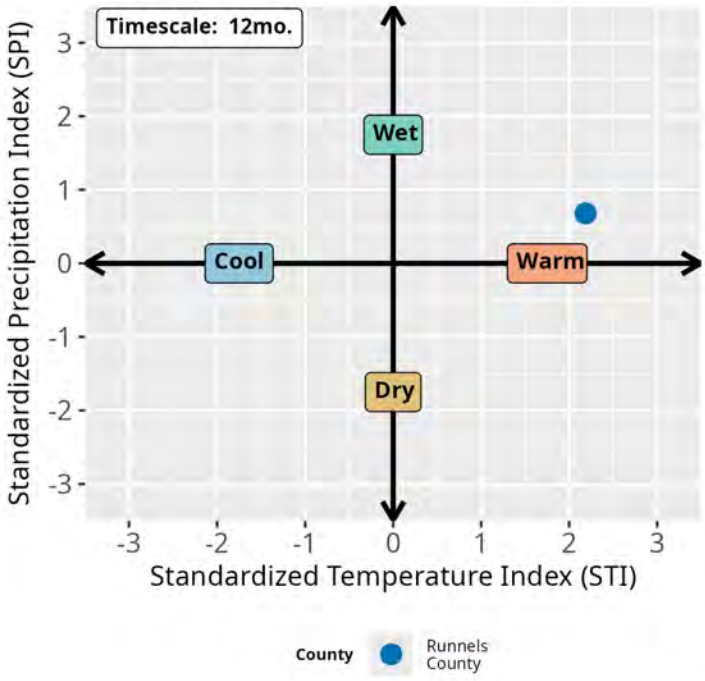




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 12.93 | 16.23 | 27.44 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 4.67 | 4.4 | 3.89 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 73.6 | 64.3 | 67.5 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 1 | 3 | 2.8 |
| SPI | 1.46 | 1.15 | 0.68 |
| STI | 0.54 | 1.64 | 2.19 |
| SPEI | 1.36 | 0.13 | -0.23 |

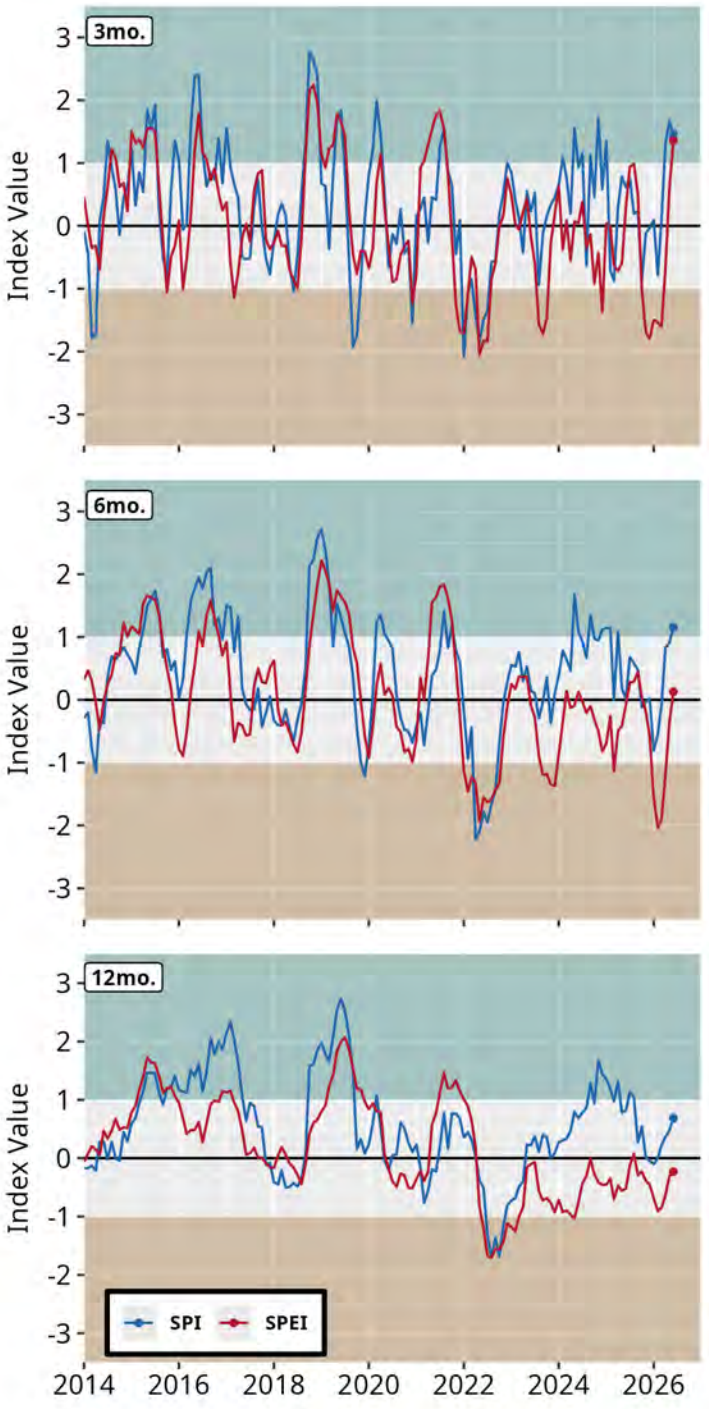



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Runnels County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Runnels County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

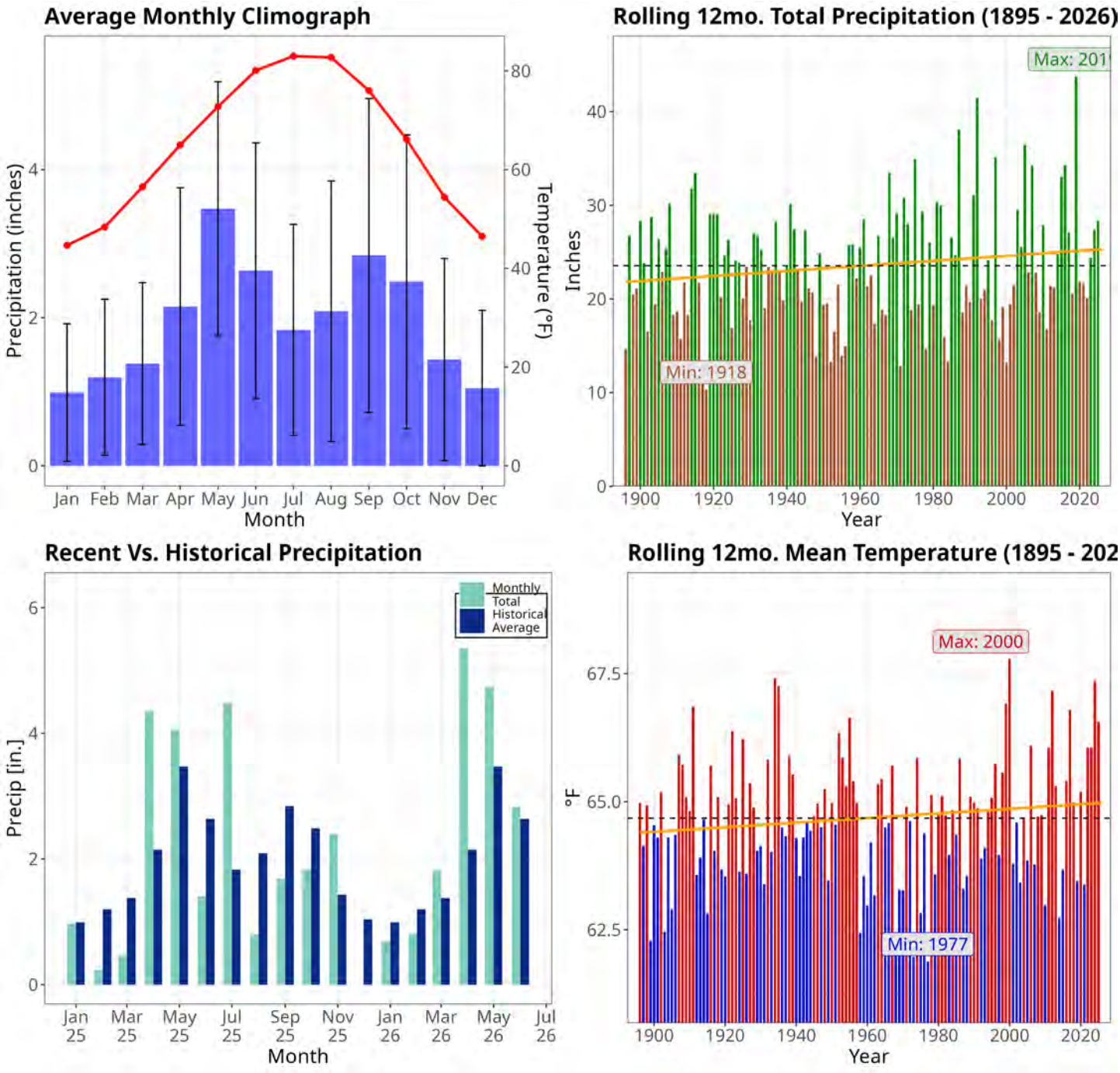



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

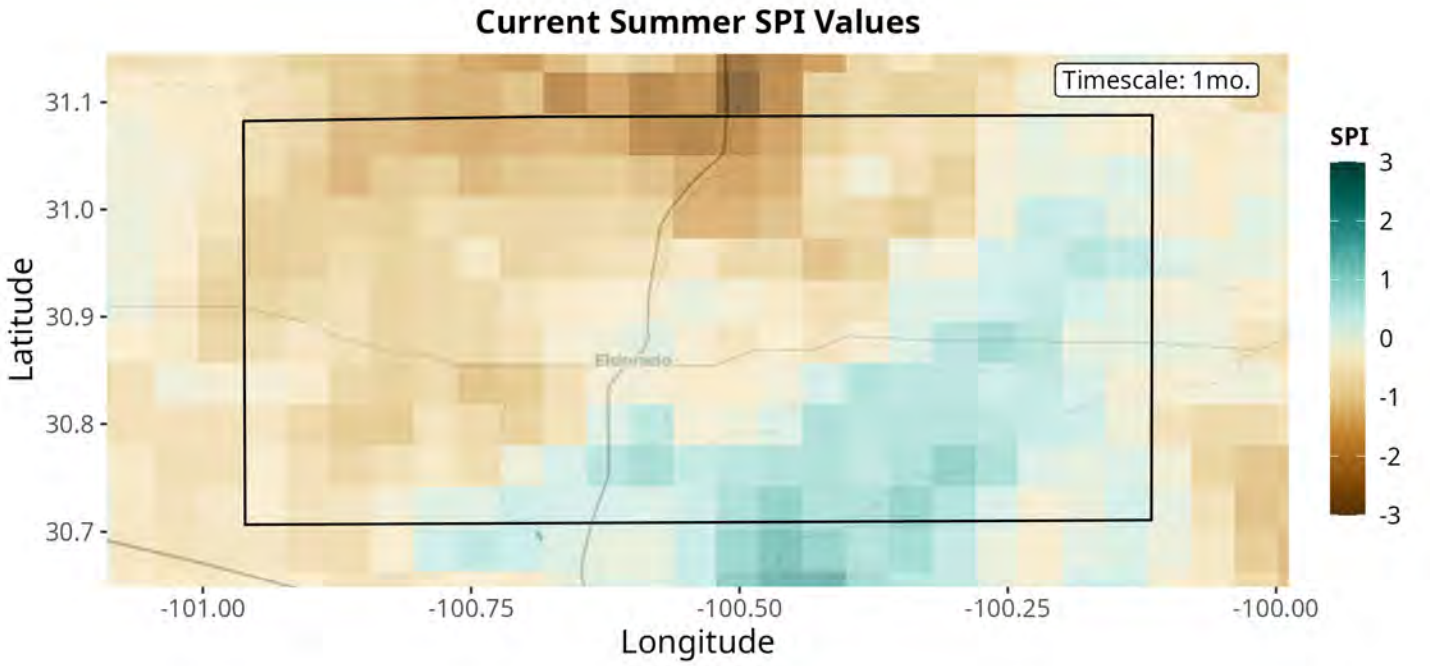
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Schleicher County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Schleicher County is **-0.35** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 1.51 inches, which was **-0.76 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 90th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 80.8 degrees F, which was **+1.9 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 28th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

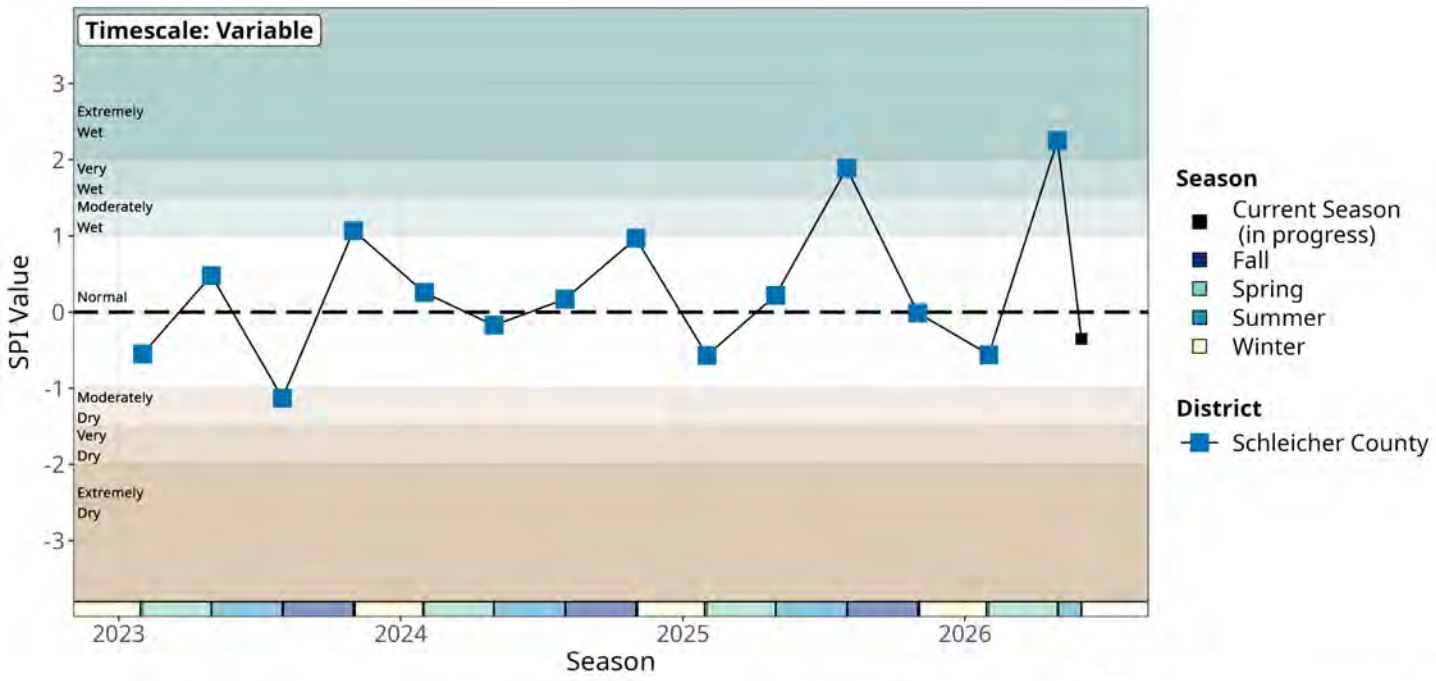



| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | Temp Anom [F] | Summer SPI [1mo.] | % Area in Moderate Drought |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schleicher County | 1.51 | -0.76 | 1.86 | -0.35 | 16.2 |

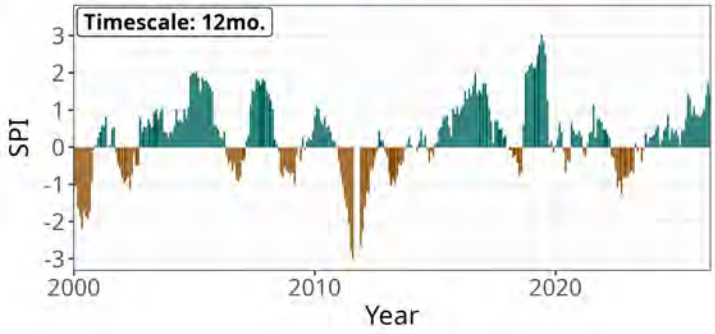
Figure 1: [Left] Schleicher County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Schleicher County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Schleicher County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 5.75 | -0.55 | -0.01 | 0 | 68.9 | 4.1 | -1.11 |
| Winter | 1.56 | -1.27 | -0.56 | 0 | 51.1 | 4.1 | -1.45 |
| Spring | 12.61 | 6.81 | 2.25 | 0 | 67.6 | 3 | 1.14 |
| Summer* | 1.51 | -0.76 | -0.35 | 16.2 | 80.8 | 1.9 | 1.18 |
| 12mo | 30.86 | 9.71 | 1.44 | 0 | 67 | 2.8 | 0.6 |



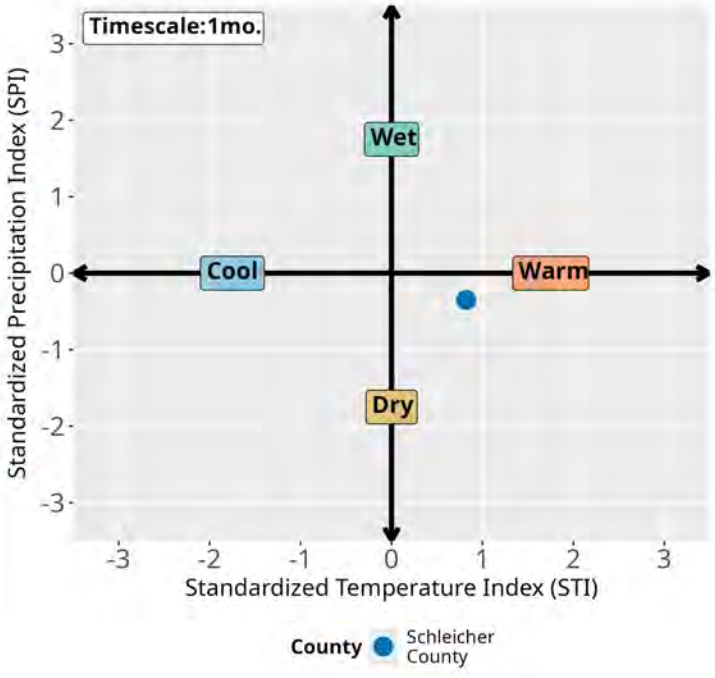
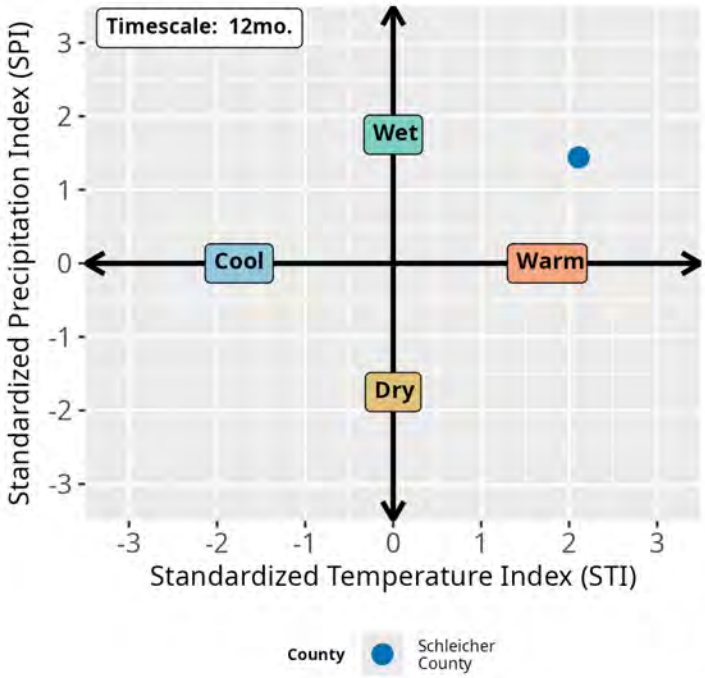




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 12.96 | 15.67 | 30.86 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 6.01 | 5.69 | 9.71 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 72.9 | 64.1 | 67 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 0.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| SPI | 1.9 | 1.51 | 1.44 |
| STI | 0.48 | 1.61 | 2.11 |
| SPEI | 1.85 | 0.69 | 0.6 |

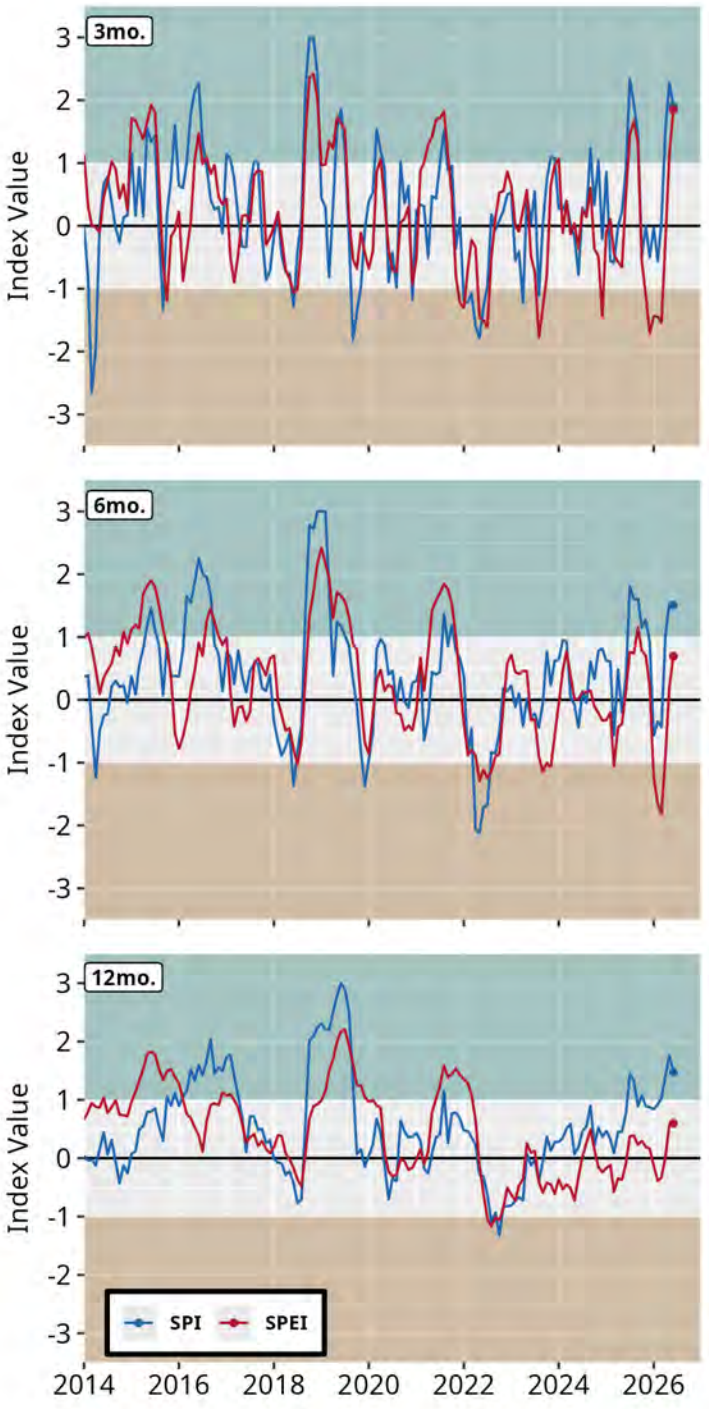
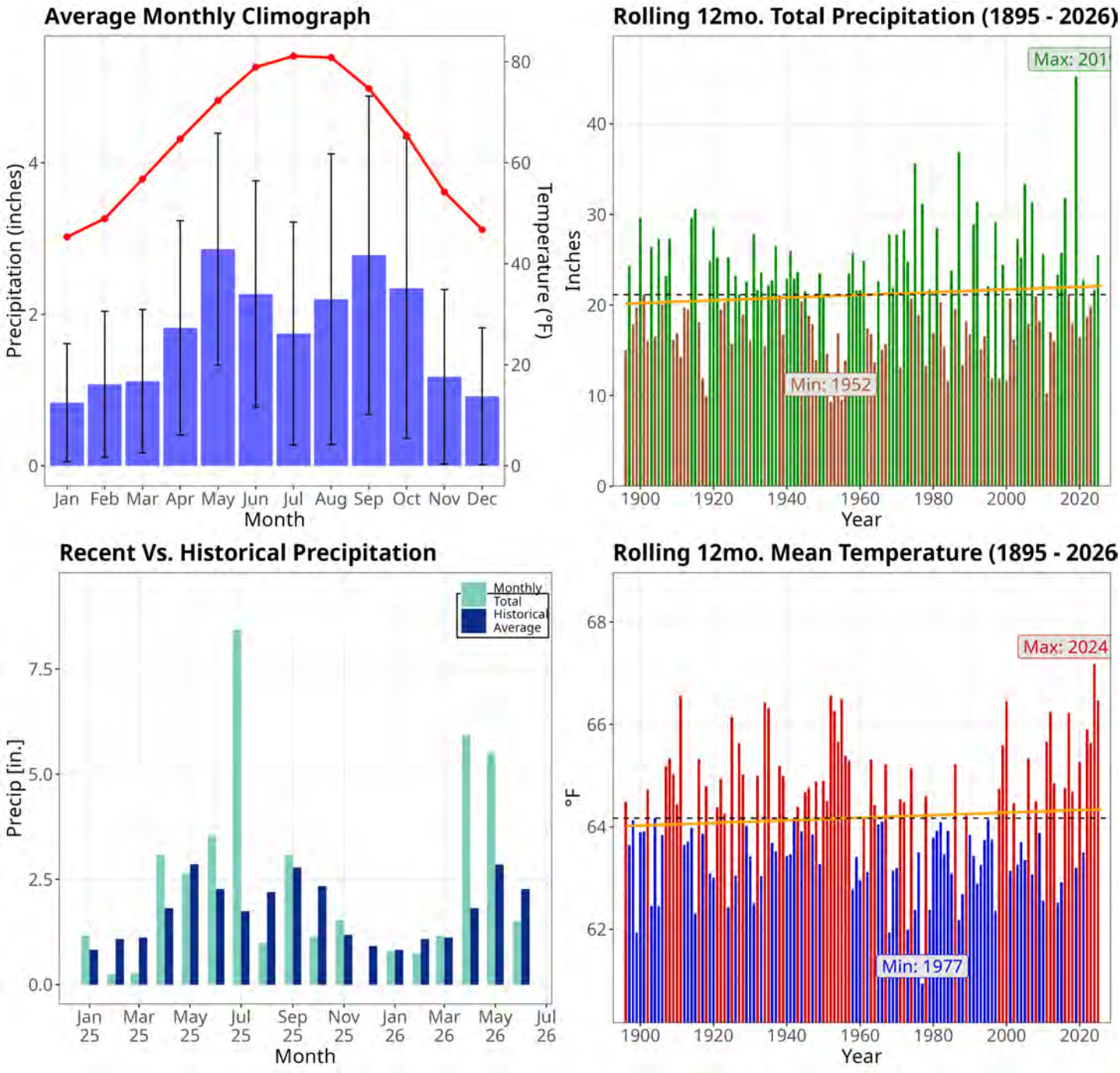



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Schleicher County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Schleicher County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

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## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

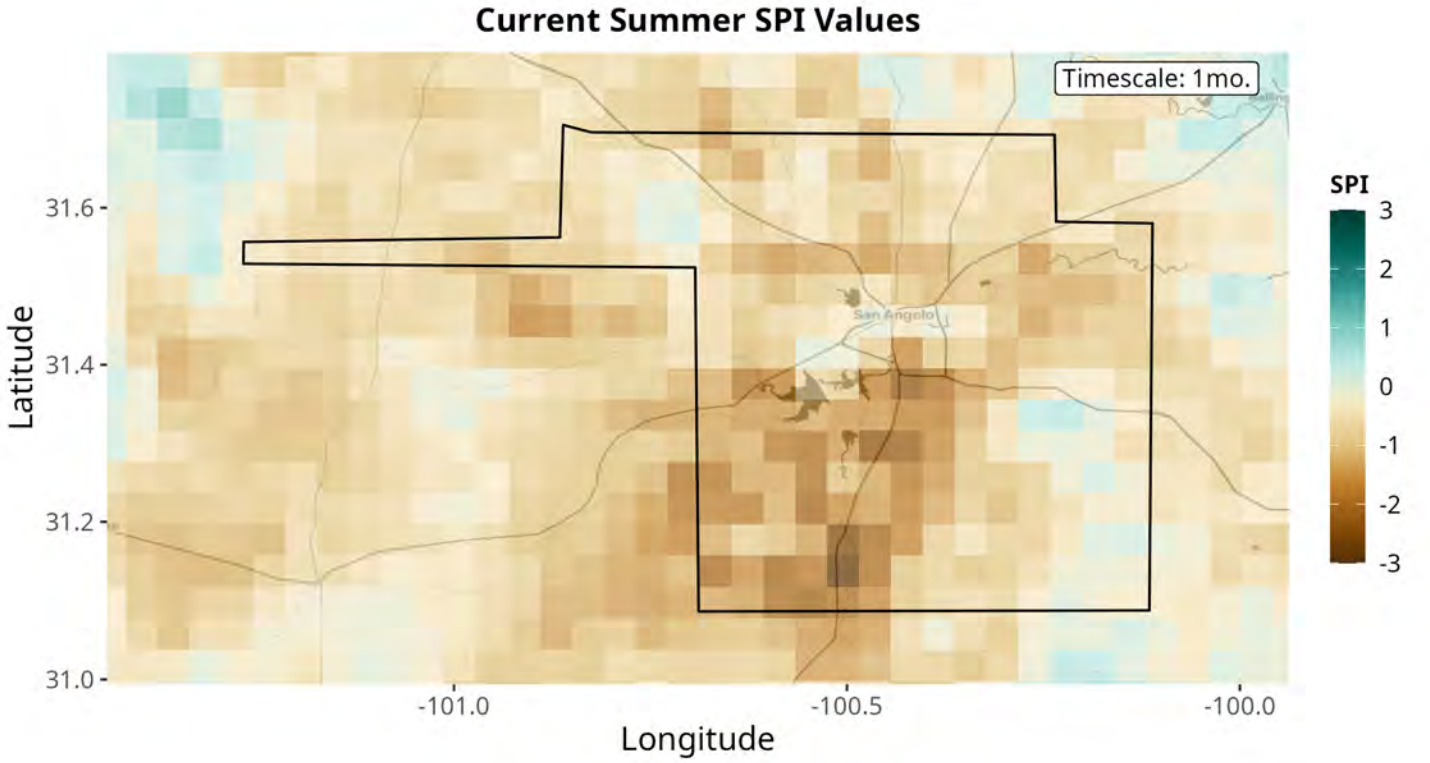
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Tom Green County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Tom Green County is **-0.94** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 0.9 inches, which was **-1.4 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 105th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 82.6 degrees F, which was **+2.5 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 21st out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

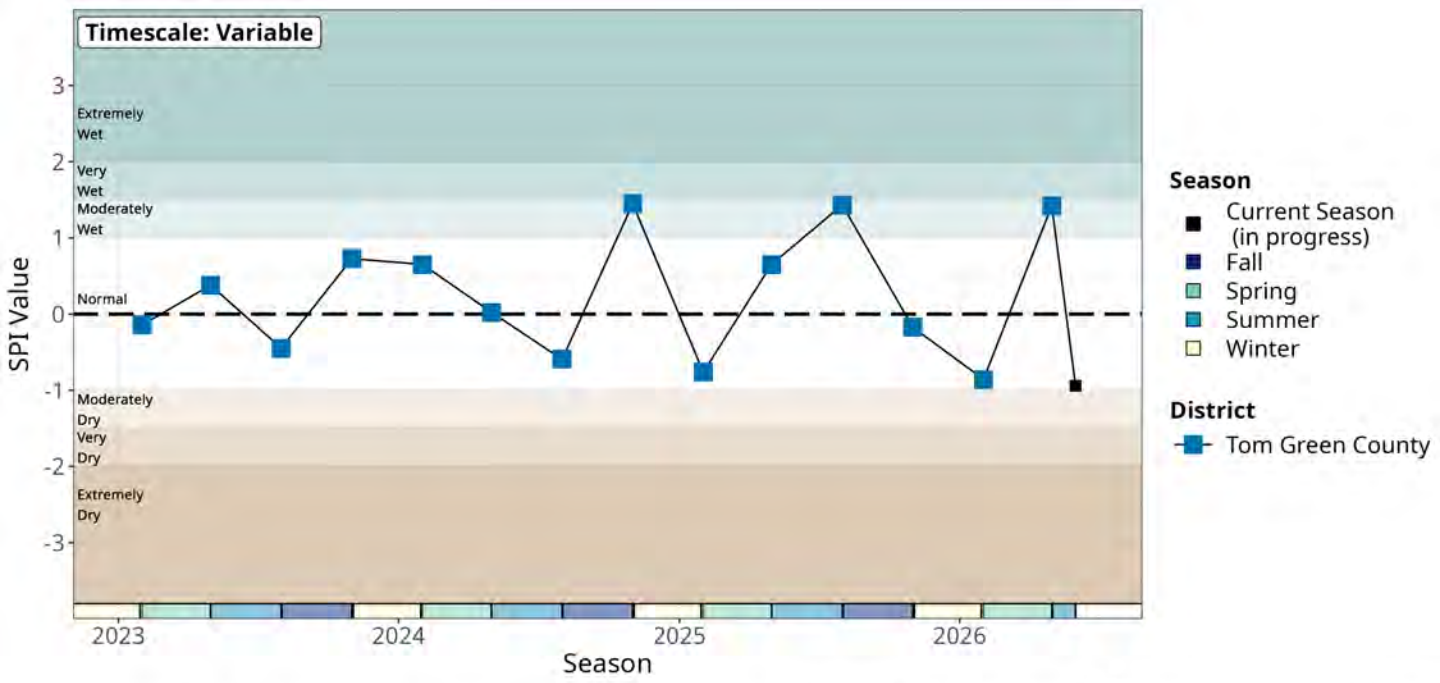



| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | Temp Anom [F] | Summer SPI [1mo.] | % Area in Moderate Drought |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tom Green County | 0.9 | -1.4 | 2.54 | -0.94 | 40 |

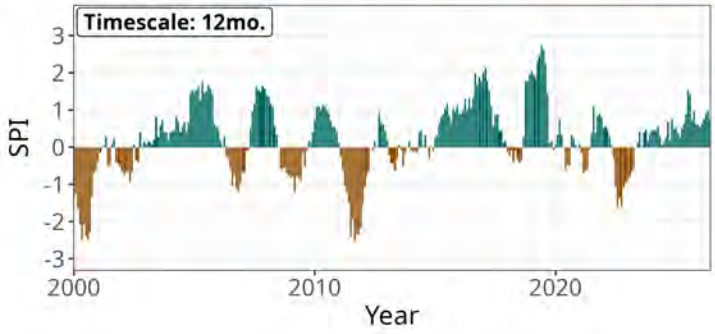
Figure 1: [Left] Tom Green County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Tom Green County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Tom Green County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 5.41 | -0.99 | -0.17 | 0.8 | 69.5 | 4.2 | -1.96 |
| Winter | 1.26 | -1.65 | -0.86 | 45.4 | 50.8 | 3.9 | -1.6 |
| Spring | 9.81 | 3.79 | 1.42 | 0 | 68.6 | 3.5 | 0.58 |
| Summer* | 0.9 | -1.4 | -0.94 | 40 | 82.6 | 2.5 | 0.17 |
| 12mo | 25.81 | 4.29 | 0.75 | 0 | 67.7 | 3 | -0.45 |



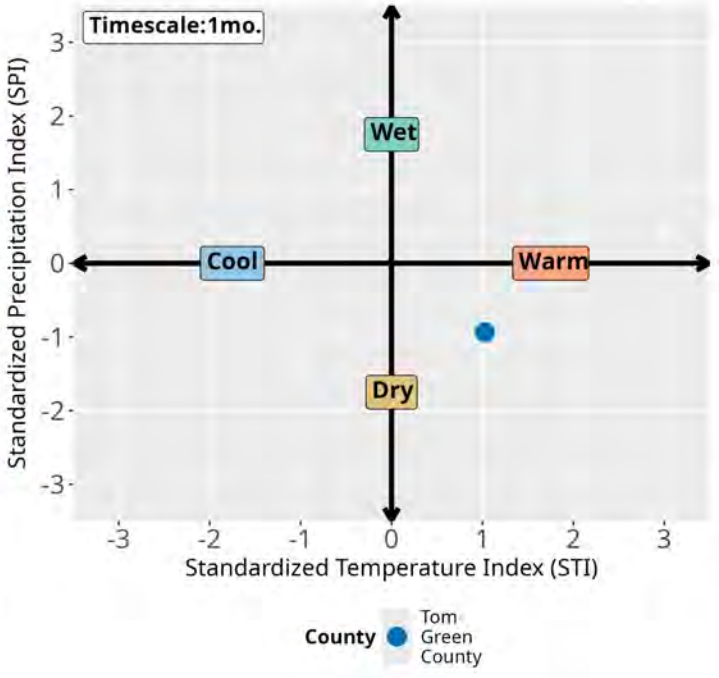




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

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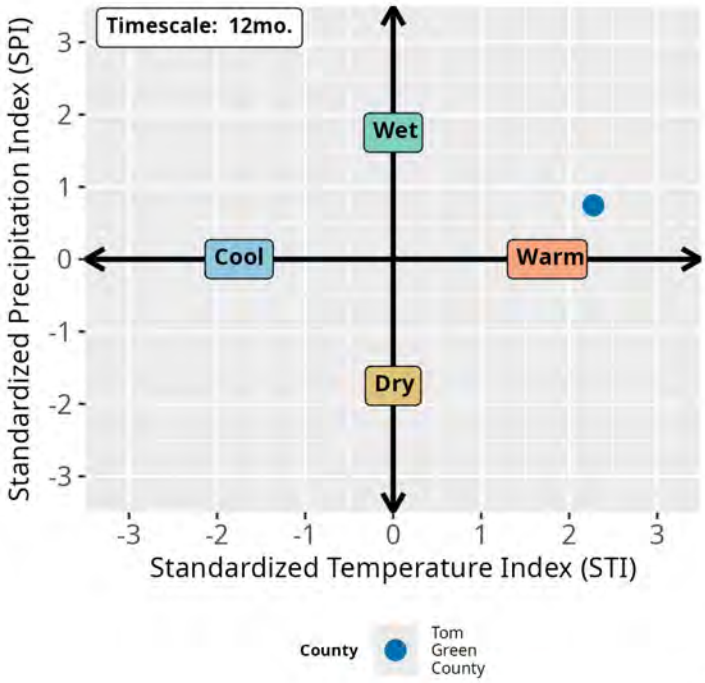



| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 9.61 | 11.97 | 25.81 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 2.45 | 1.67 | 4.29 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 74.1 | 64.8 | 67.7 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 1.3 | 3.3 | 3 |
| SPI | 0.93 | 0.56 | 0.75 |
| STI | 0.72 | 1.77 | 2.27 |
| SPEI | 1.25 | -0.12 | -0.45 |

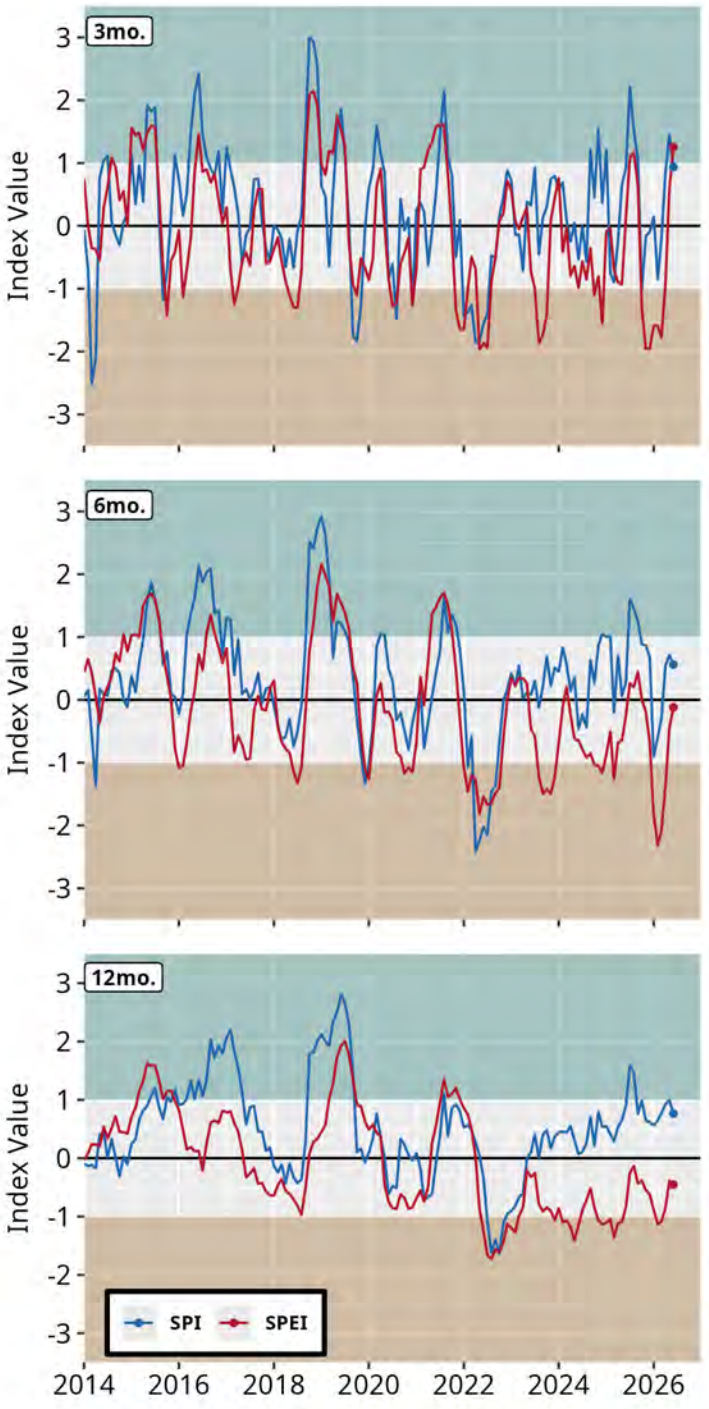
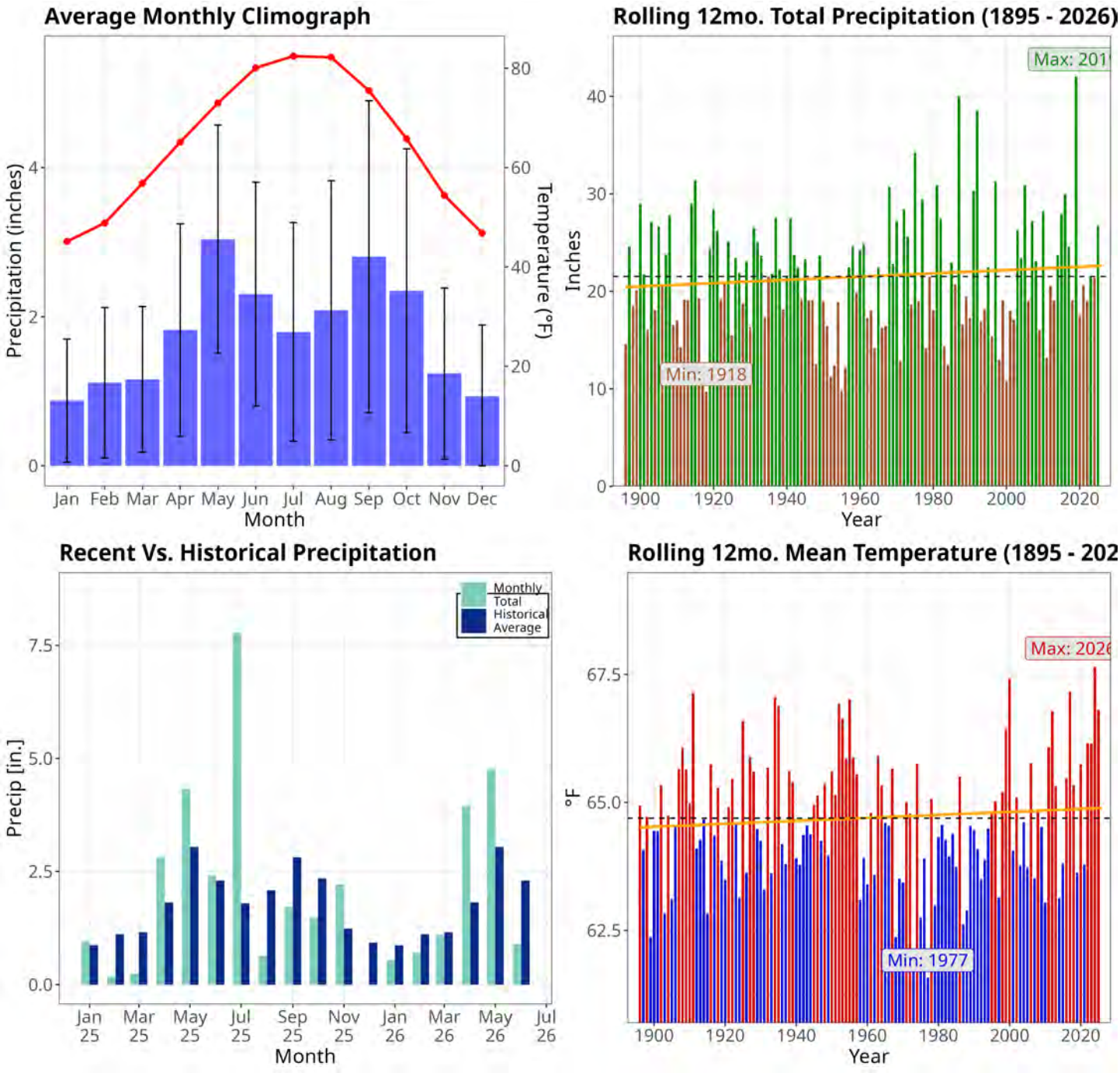



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Tom Green County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Tom Green County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

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## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 06, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Upton County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Upton County is **0.13** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 1.5 inches, which was **-0.1 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 63rd out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 83.3 degrees F, which was **+2.4 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 23rd out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

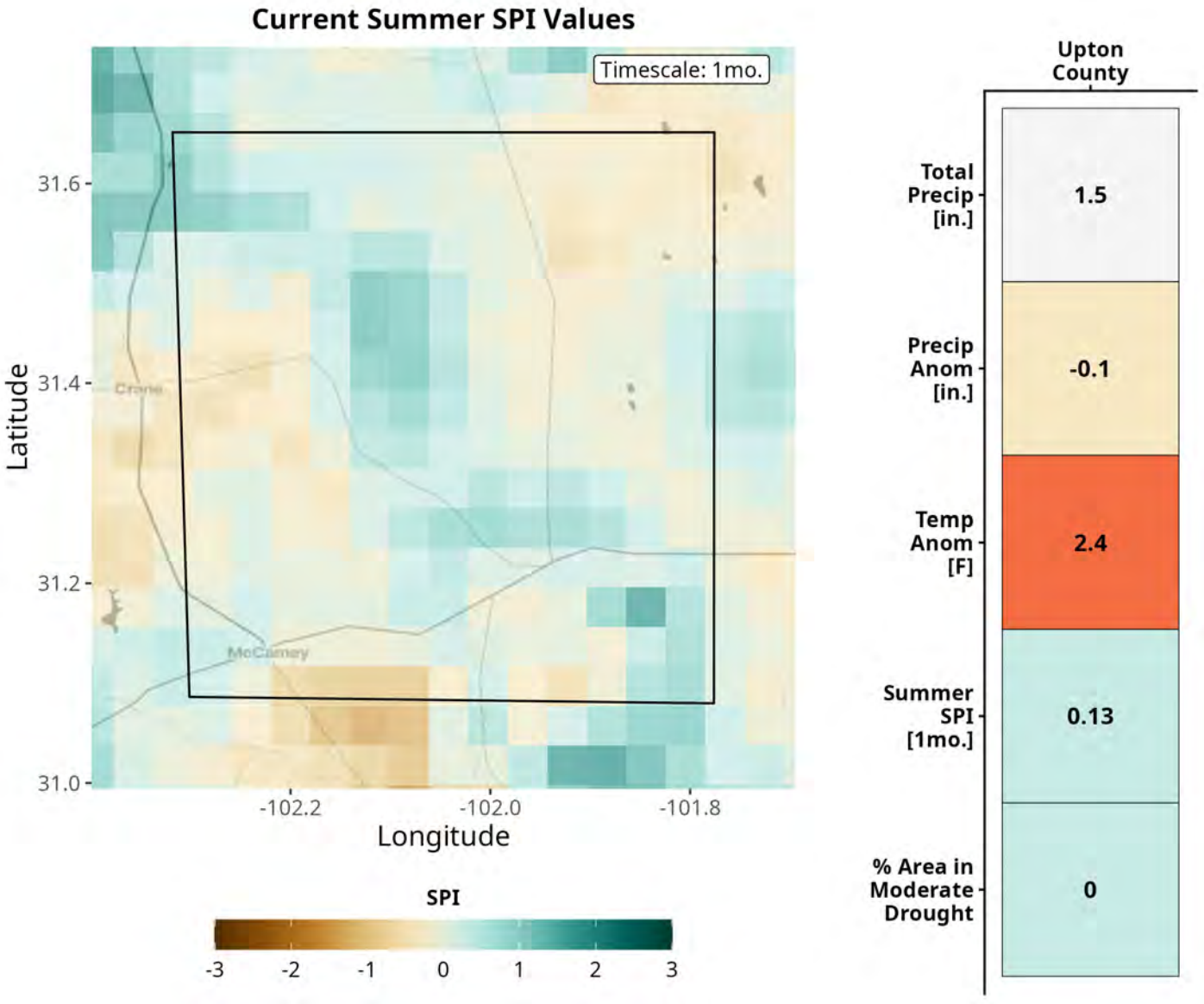
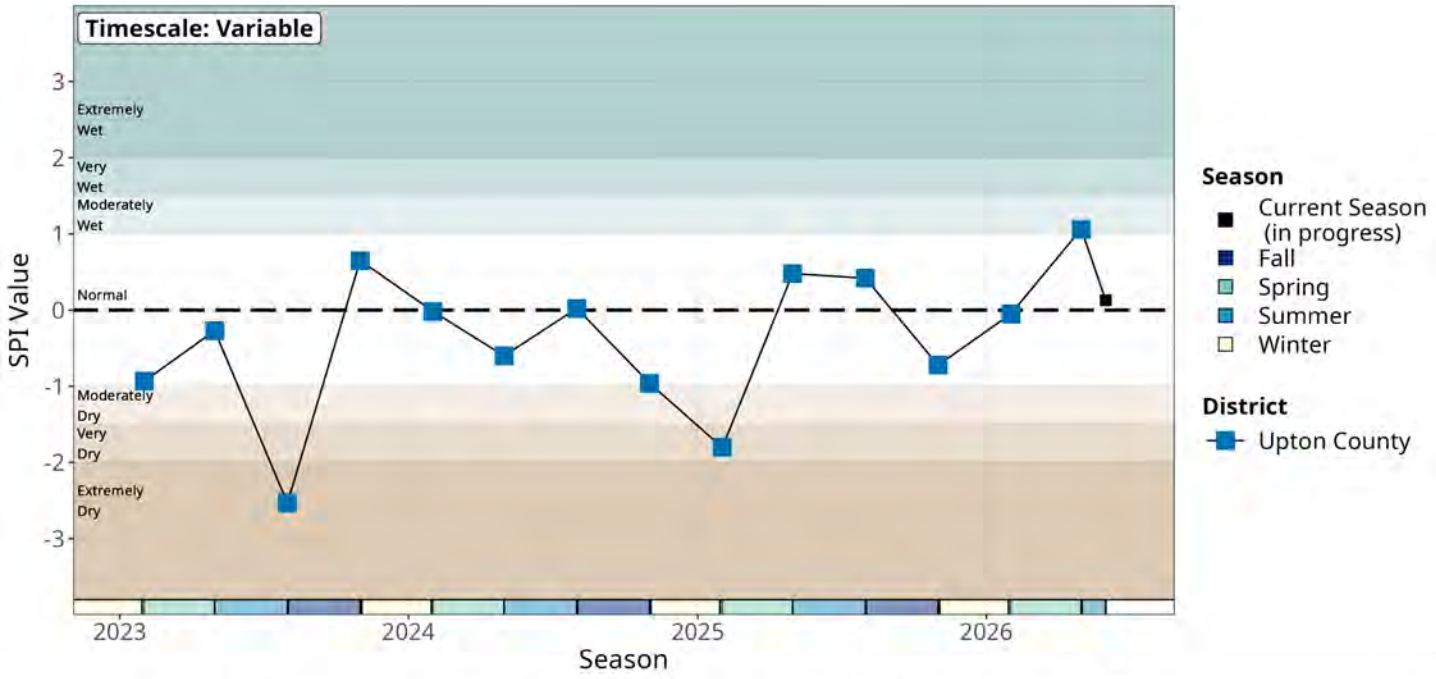


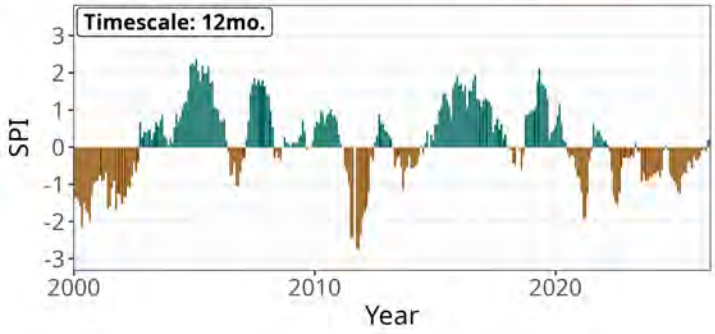

Figure 1: [Left] Upton County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Upton County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Upton County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 2.86 | -1.91 | -0.72 | 20.4 | 69.8 | 4.4 | -0.68 |
| Winter | 1.48 | -0.35 | -0.05 | 0 | 50.9 | 3.9 | -1.1 |
| Spring | 5.55 | 2.09 | 1.06 | 0 | 69.9 | 4.3 | 0.45 |
| Summer* | 1.5 | -0.1 | 0.13 | 0 | 83.3 | 2.4 | 0.82 |
| 12mo | 15.46 | 0.68 | 0.24 | 0 | 68.4 | 3.5 | 0.07 |



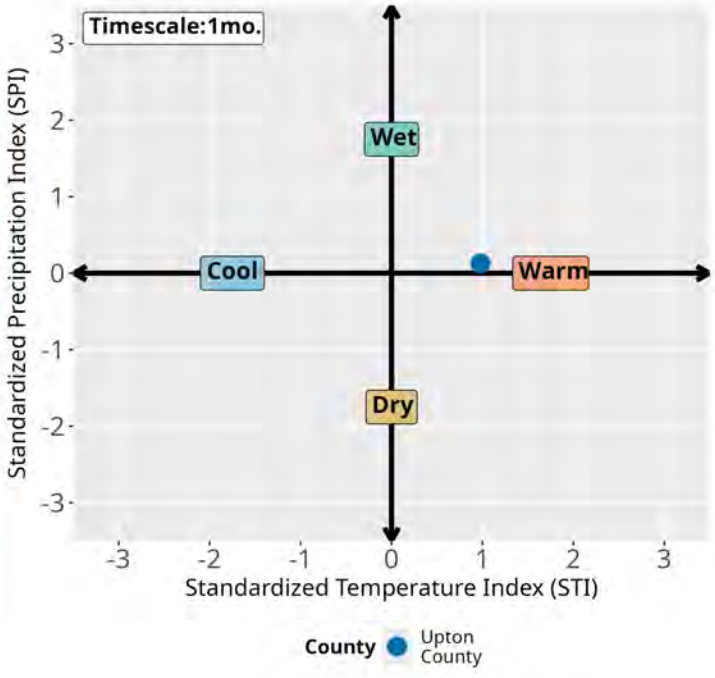
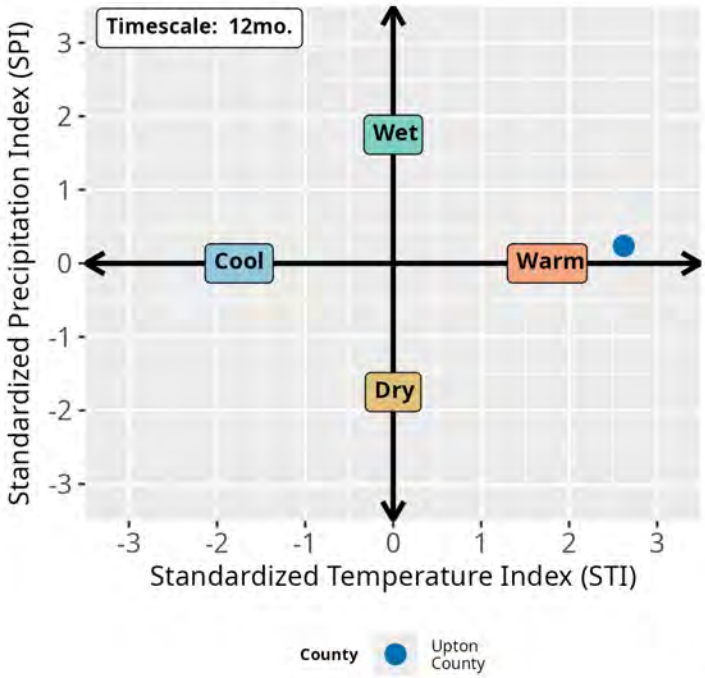




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 6.87 | 8.44 | 15.46 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 2.38 | 2.17 | 0.68 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 75.5 | 65.6 | 68.4 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| SPI | 1.11 | 0.85 | 0.24 |
| STI | 1.1 | 2.01 | 2.62 |
| SPEI | 1.38 | 0.25 | 0.07 |

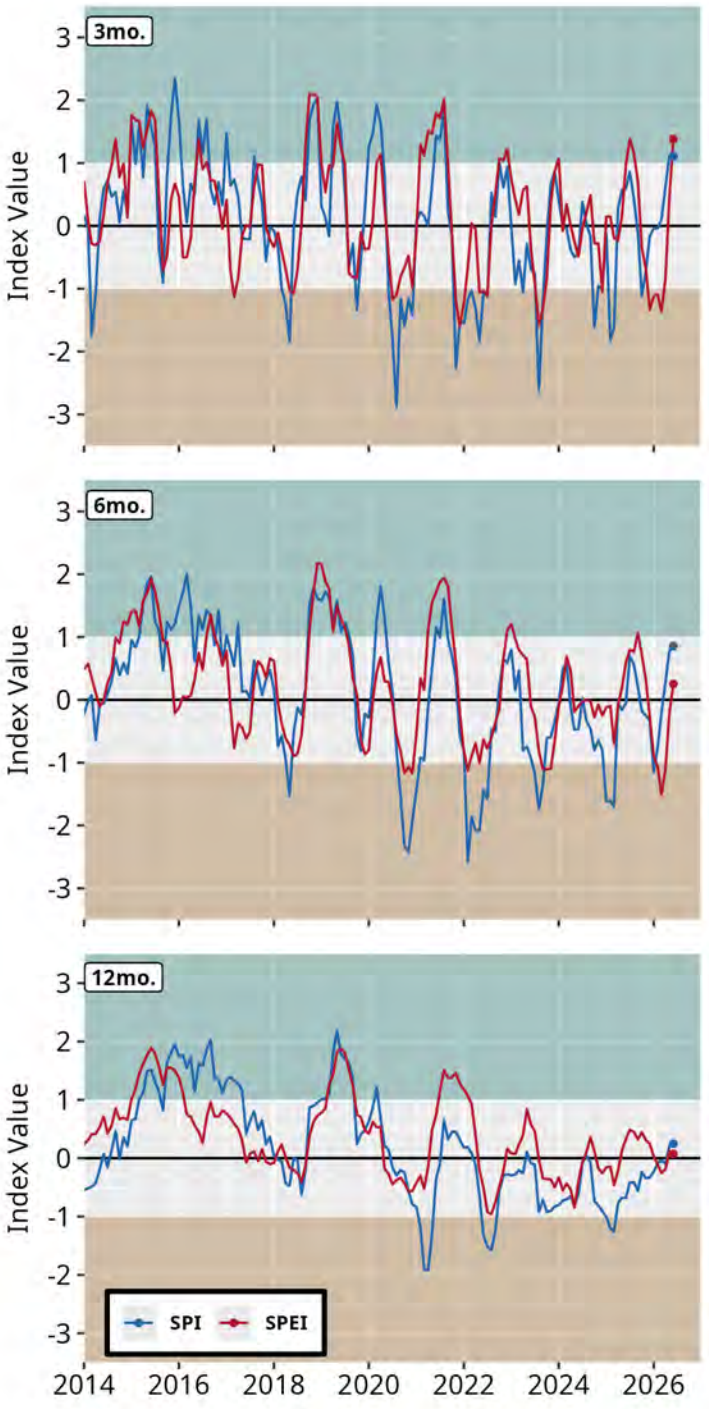



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Upton County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Upton County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

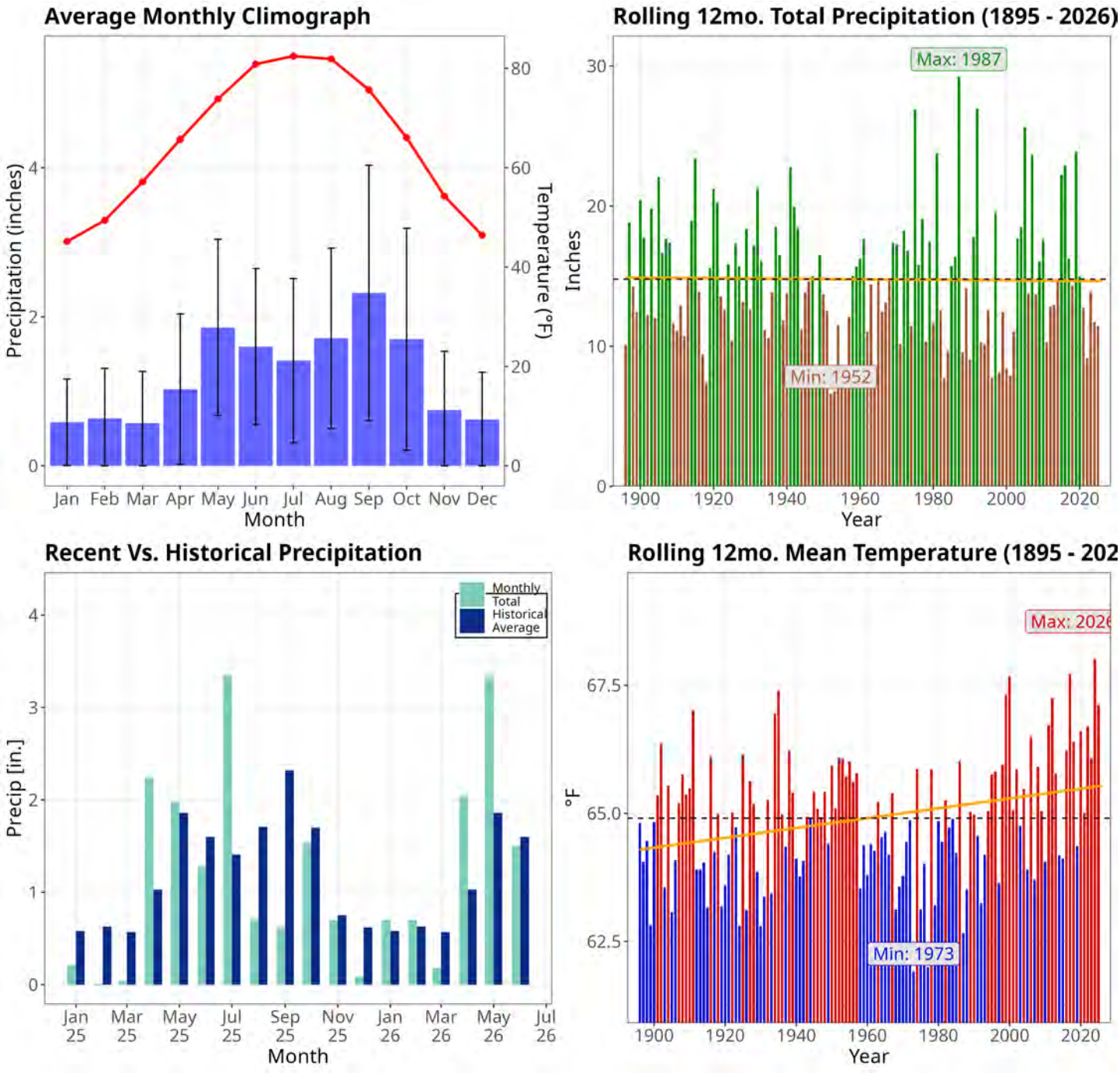



Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared to the monthly average. 12-month rolling total precipitation [Top-Right] and mean temperature [Bottom-Right] from the historical record.

## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

## About the data used in this report

- Gridded Climate Data: The climate data used in mapping and summaries throughout this report is provided by the PRISM (Parameter elevation Regression on Independent Slopes Model) statistical mapping system. This system uses a weighted regression scheme to interpolate station data while accounting complexities like topography and rain shadows. The PRISM mapping system relies on a high density of stations to account for small variations in temperature and precipitation. Use caution in interpreting data in areas with limited station coverage. More information at PRISM Climate Group.

## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 14, 2026.

## Contact information

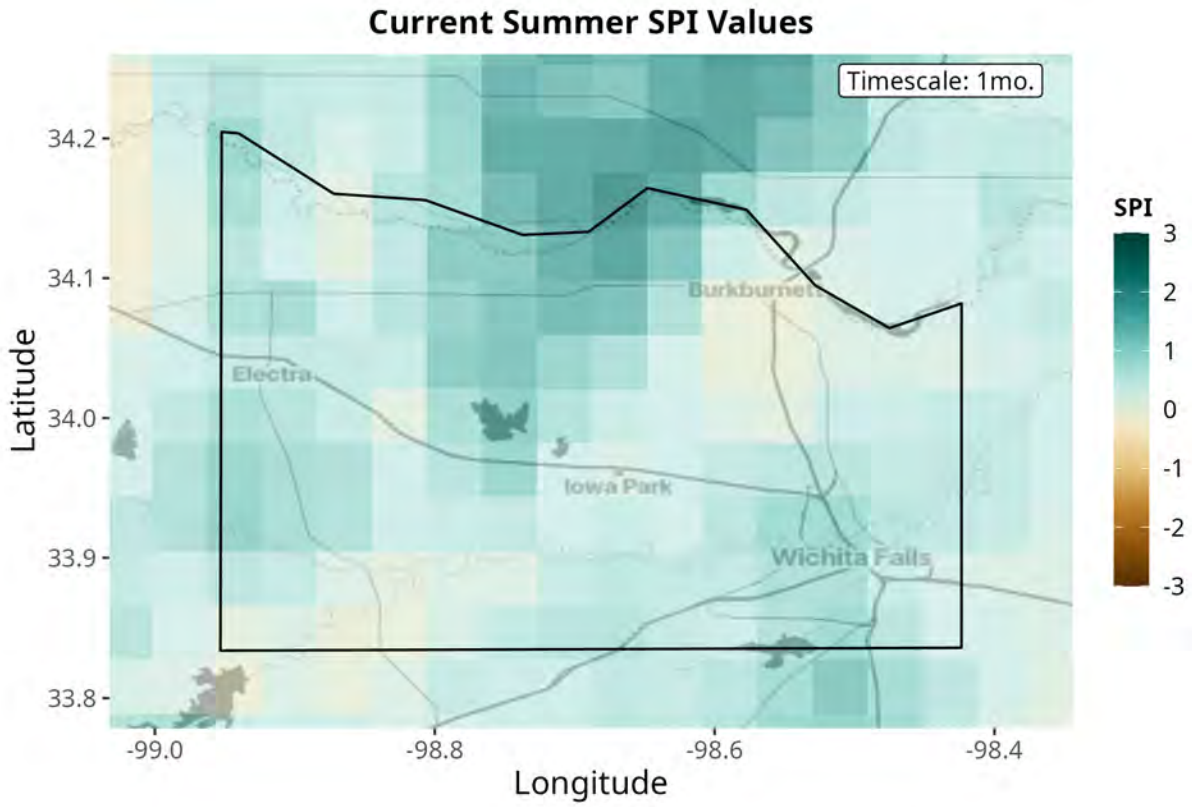
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Wichita County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Wichita County is **0.59** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 4.26 inches, which was **+0.95 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 36th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 82.5 degrees F, which was **+2.2 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 25th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **33-40% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

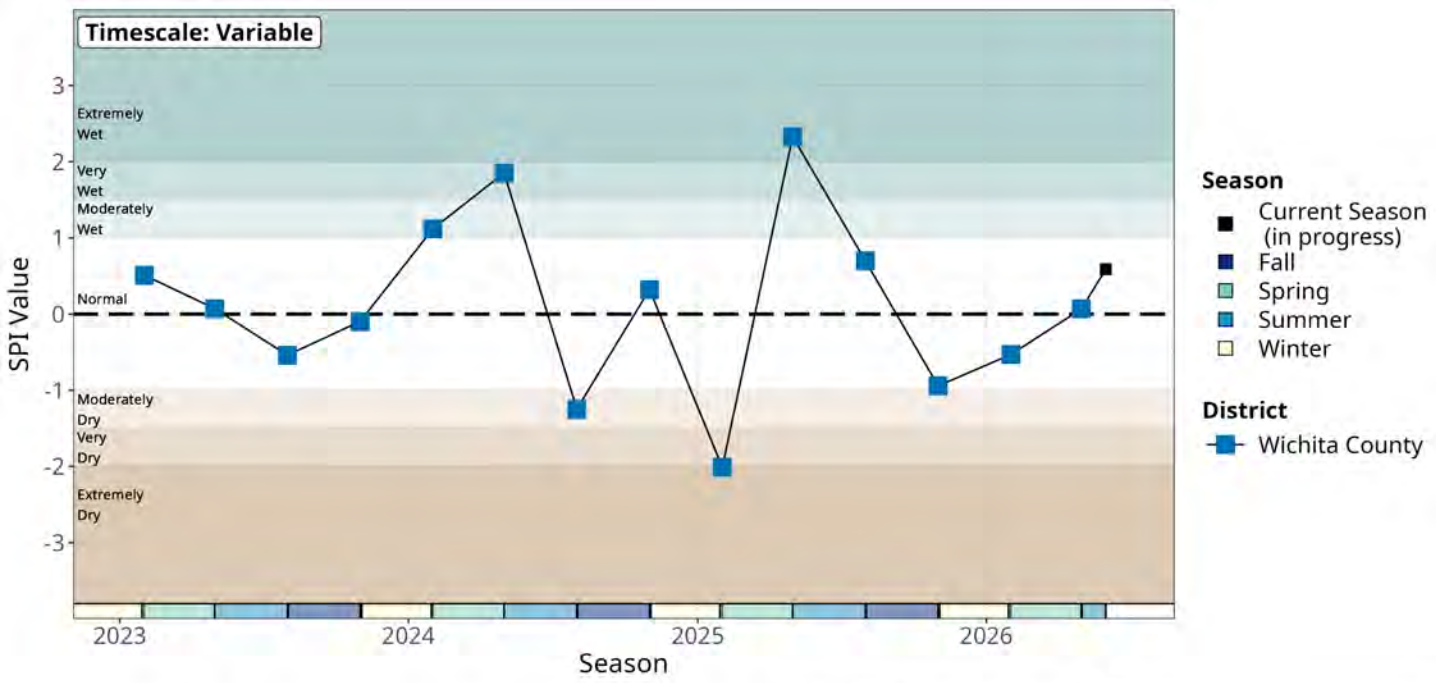



| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | Temp Anom [F] | Summer SPI [1mo.] | % Area in Moderate Drought |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wichita County | 4.26 | 0.95 | 2.2 | 0.59 | 0 |

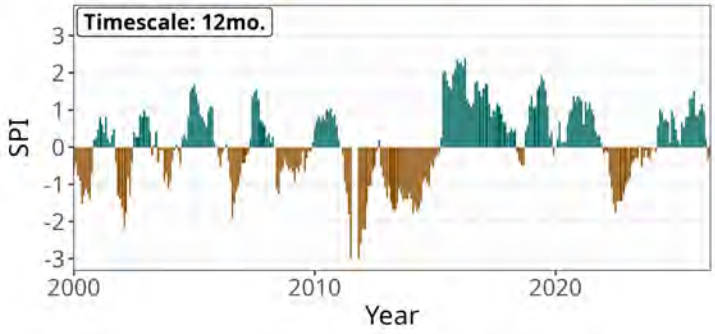
Figure 1: [Left] Wichita County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Wichita County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Wichita County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 4.33 | -3.12 | -0.94 | 38.6 | 69.1 | 4 | -1.6 |
| Winter | 2.63 | -1.33 | -0.53 | 0 | 47.6 | 4 | -2.03 |
| Spring | 8.44 | -0.23 | 0.07 | 0 | 67.8 | 4.6 | -1.1 |
| Summer* | 4.26 | 0.95 | 0.59 | 0 | 82.5 | 2.2 | 0.37 |
| 12mo | 25.49 | -2.13 | -0.26 | 3.5 | 66.9 | 3.1 | -1.1 |



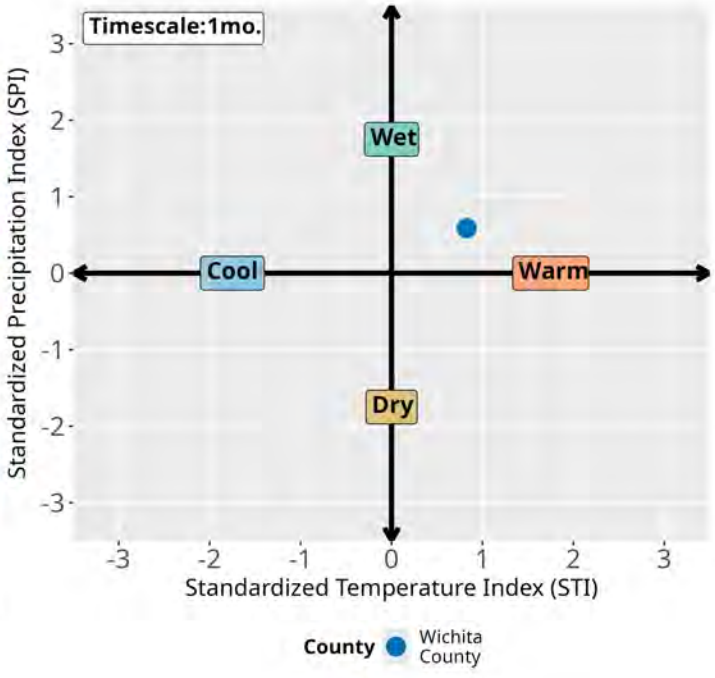
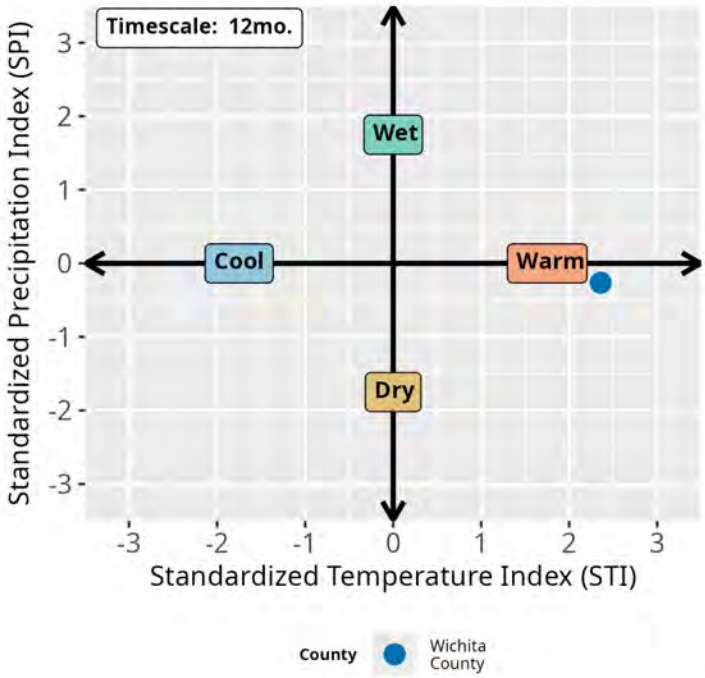




Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - June 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

## Temperature Impacts on Drought

This section explores the impacts of temperature on drought development for different time length intervals. The drought quadrant in the top-left shows the relationship between the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) and Standardized Temperature Index (STI) at a 12-month timescale for the entire County and at each County. The table in the bottom-left shows precipitation and temperature-based climate statistics at 3-, 6-, and 12-month timescales. Time series plots on the right show the historical progression of precipitation-based SPI and temperature-based STI indices.




| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 12.47 | 15.31 | 25.49 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 2.28 | 0.78 | -2.13 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 74.3 | 63.5 | 66.9 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.5 | 4 | 3.1 |
| SPI | 0.67 | 0.27 | -0.26 |
| STI | 1.32 | 2.18 | 2.36 |
| SPEI | 0.25 | -1.16 | -1.1 |

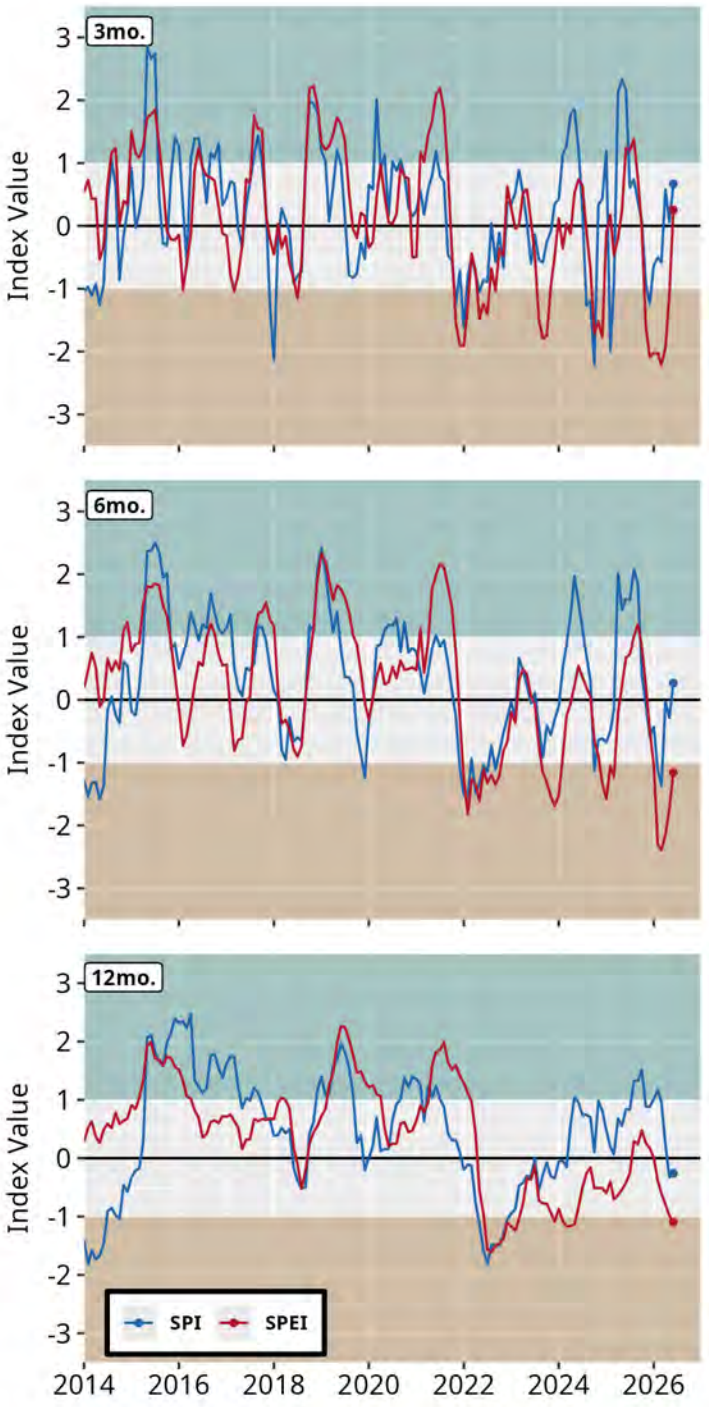
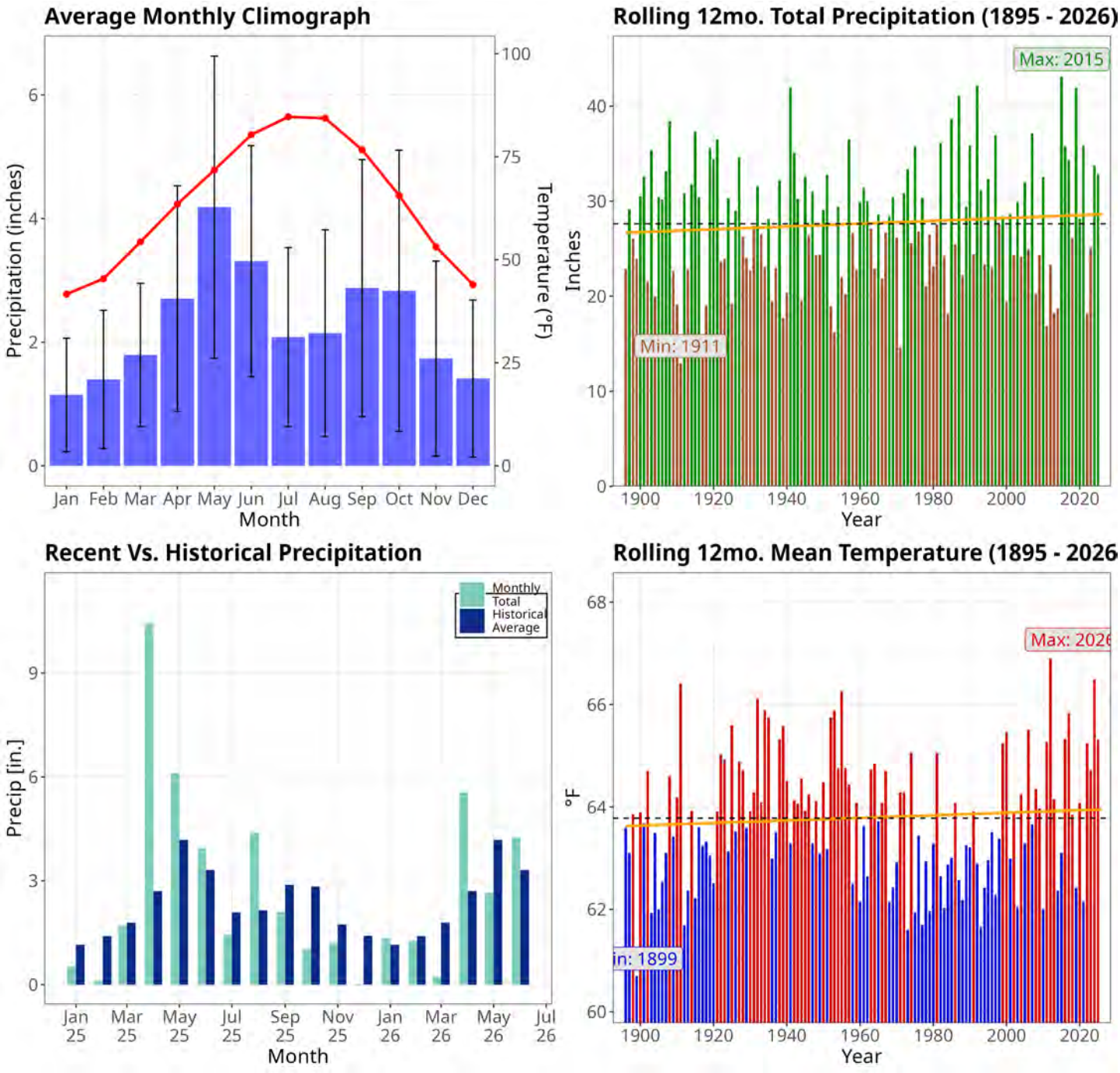



Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Wichita County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

## Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Wichita County. Evaluating local climatology is important for accurately defining an area's season lengths and understanding how local climate has changed over time. By observing historical monthly average precipitation and temperature, along with long-term trend analysis, an area's season lengths can be more accurately determined outside of traditional definitions. These more climatologically-aligned seasons can be used to better represent the true growing and dormant periods for a given area.

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## Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

The SPI is a meteorological drought index which use monthly precipitation sums to calculate a time series of z-score values. The SPI uses z-score values to represent the number of standard deviations a monthly precipitation total is from the long-term mean. The sign (positive or negative) of a z-score value represents if the monthly total precipitation is above (+, water surplus) or below (-, water deficit) the long-term mean for *all other instances of that month on record*. Furthermore, the sign and magnitude of the z-score describes the severity of the monthly surplus or deficit.

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

| SPI Value | SPI Category |
|---|---|
| $\geq 2$ | Extremely Wet |
| 1.5 to 1.99 | Very Wet |
| 1 to 1.49 | Moderately Wet |
| -0.99 to 0.99 | Near Average |
| -1 to -1.49 | Moderately Dry |
| -1.5 to -1.99 | Very Dry |
| $\leq$ -2 | Extremely Dry |

*Note:*

Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

An important feature of the SPI is the ability to be calculated at a variety of monthly timescales. This flexibility allows the SPI to evaluate drought conditions for different time periods. For example, a 3-month SPI calculation compares total precipitation from the 3 months with all other instances of those same 3 months on record. Land managers can assess SPI values of different timescales to interpret short and long-term drought conditions on their land.

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## Report Information

- This report was generated on July 06, 2026.

## Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

- Morgan Treadwell, Professor and Extension Range Specialist (morgan.treadwell@ag.tamu.edu)

# Winkler County Climate Report: June 2026

## Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Winkler County is **0.56** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 1.86 inches, which was **+0.41 inches** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 36th out of 132 years in total precipitation (Rank 1 is the wettest year).
- Average June temperature was 83.5 degrees F, which was **+2.4 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 25th out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **50-60% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

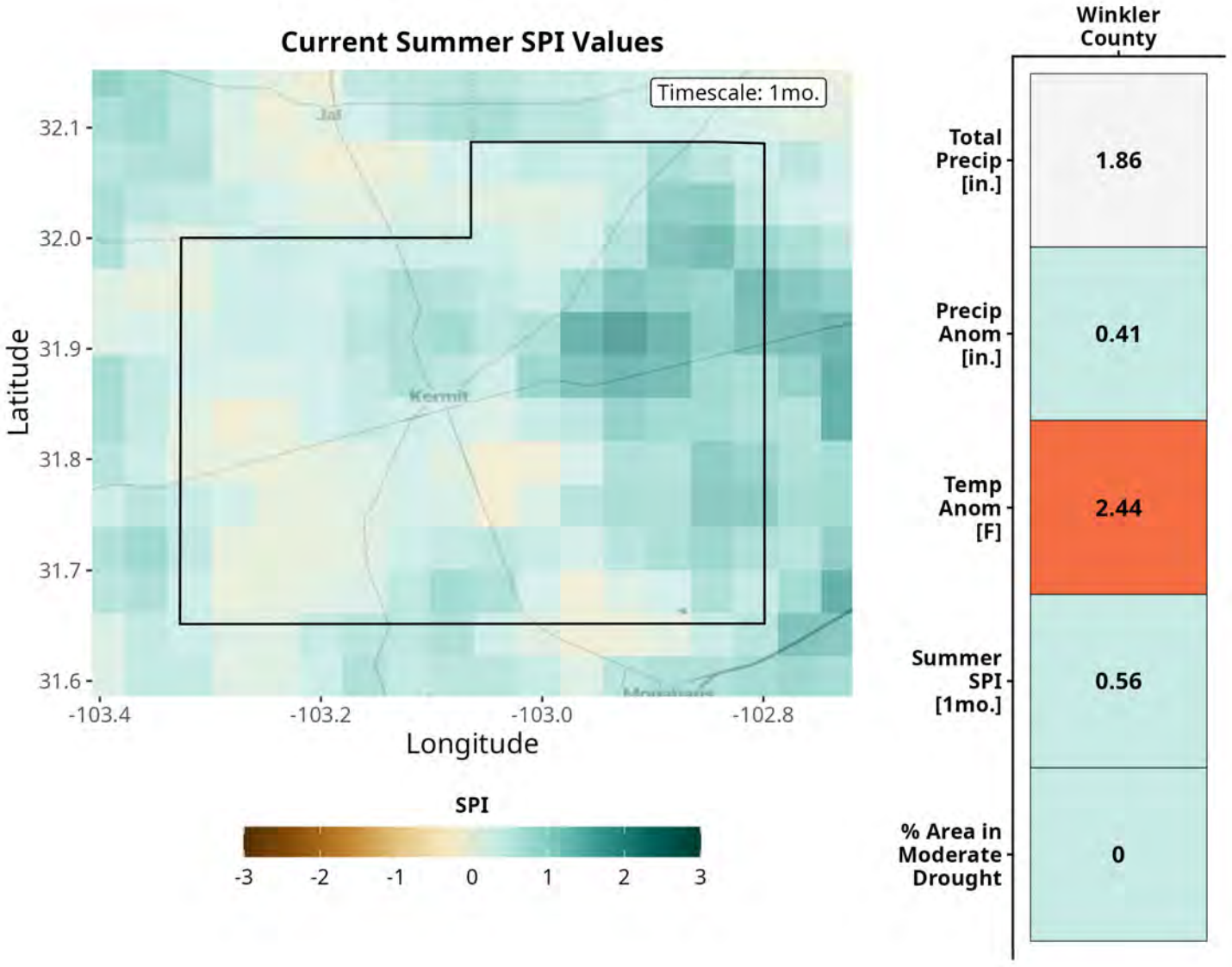
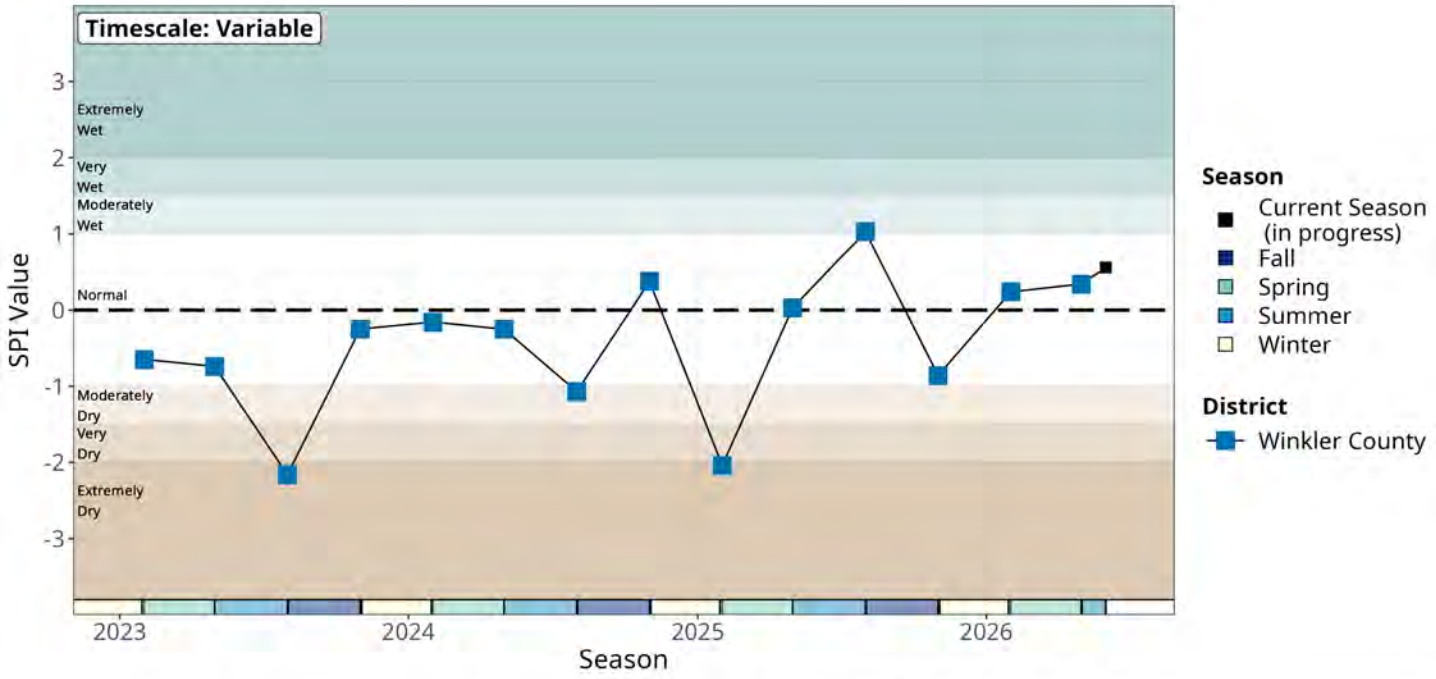


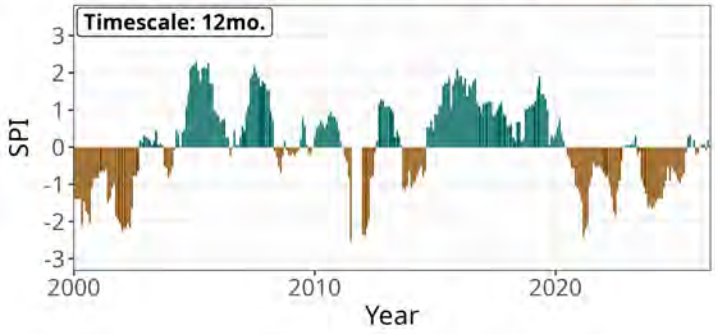

Figure 1: [Left] Winkler County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

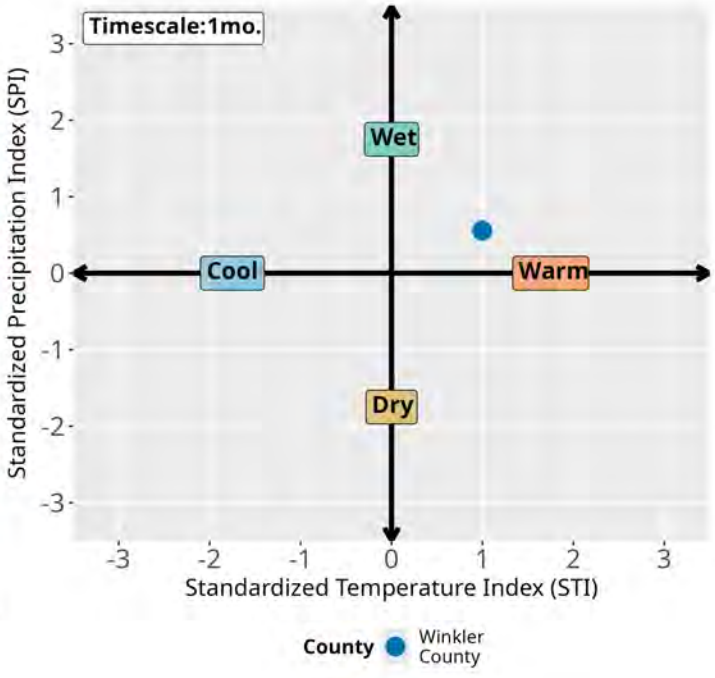
## Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Winkler County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Winkler County are: Winter (Dec-Feb); Spring (Mar-May); Summer (Jun-Aug); Fall (Sep-Nov).**




| | Total Precip [in.] | Precip Anom [in.] | SPI | % Area in Mod Drought | Mean Temp [F] | Temp Anom [F] | SPEI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fall | 1.88 | -1.99 | -0.86 | 40 | 69.1 | 4.3 | -0.15 |
| Winter | 1.45 | -0.02 | 0.24 | 0 | 50.1 | 4 | -0.55 |
| Spring | 2.81 | 0.2 | 0.34 | 0 | 69 | 4.3 | 0.15 |
| Summer* | 1.86 | 0.41 | 0.56 | 0 | 83.5 | 2.4 | 1.03 |
| 12mo | 12.32 | -0.26 | 0.04 | 0 | 67.8 | 3.4 | 0.54 |

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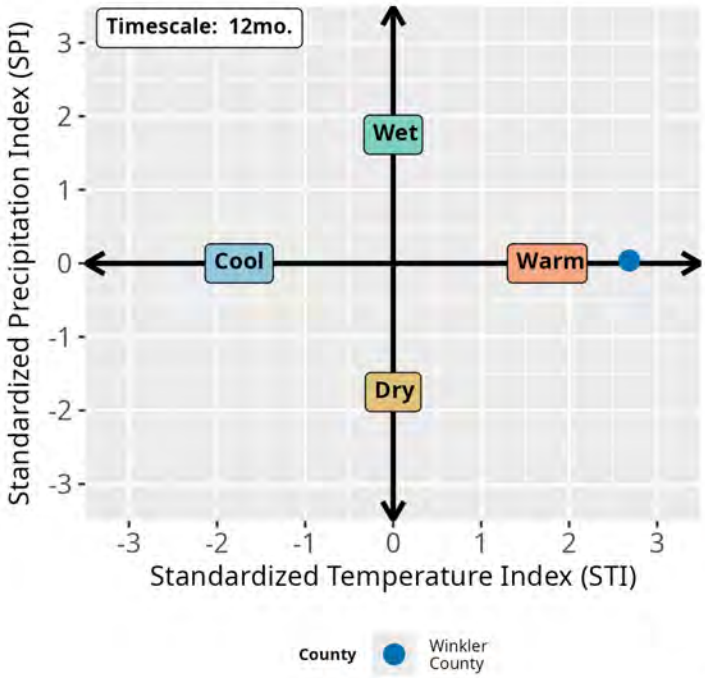
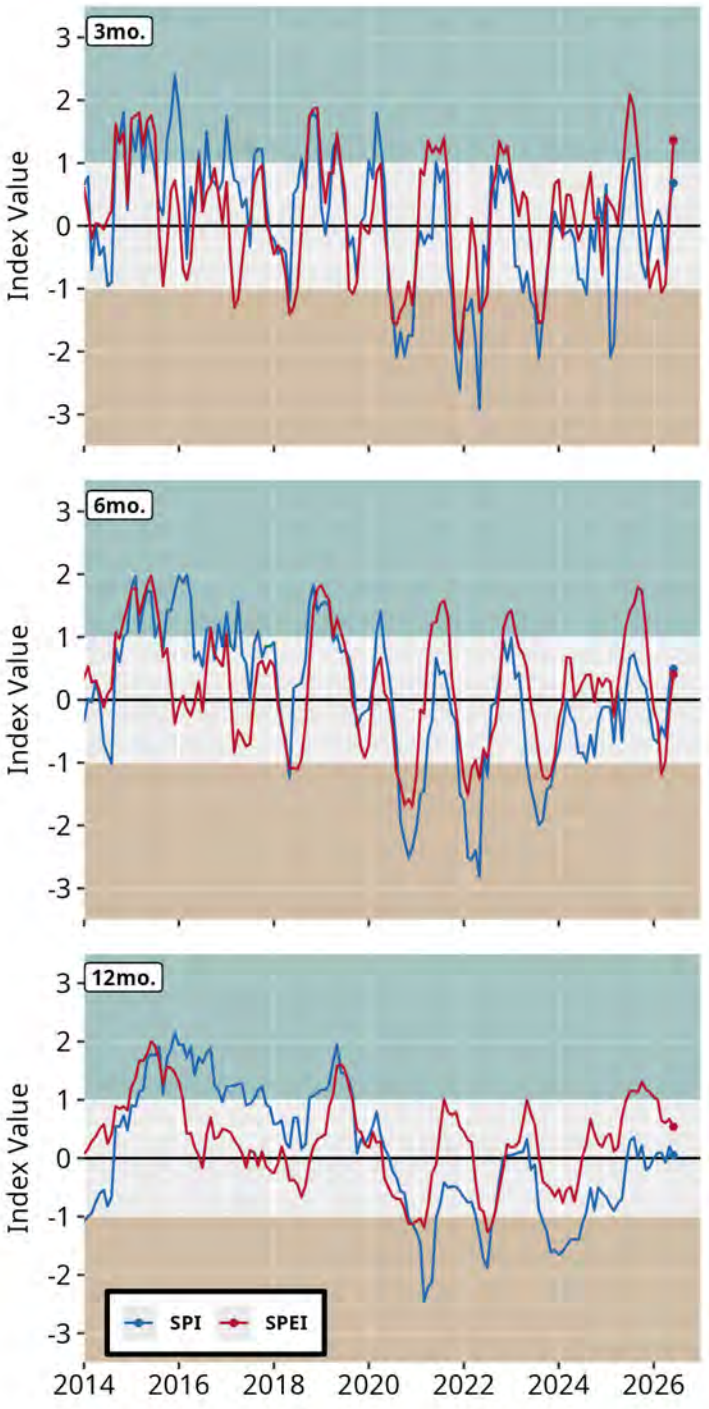



| | 3-Month | 6-Month | 12-Month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Precip [in.] | 4.66 | 5.89 | 12.32 |
| Precip Anom [in.] | 1.11 | 0.87 | -0.26 |
| Mean Temp [F] | 75.2 | 65 | 67.8 |
| Temp Anom [F] | 2.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| SPI | 0.68 | 0.49 | 0.04 |
| STI | 1.19 | 2.12 | 2.68 |
| SPEI | 1.36 | 0.4 | 0.54 |

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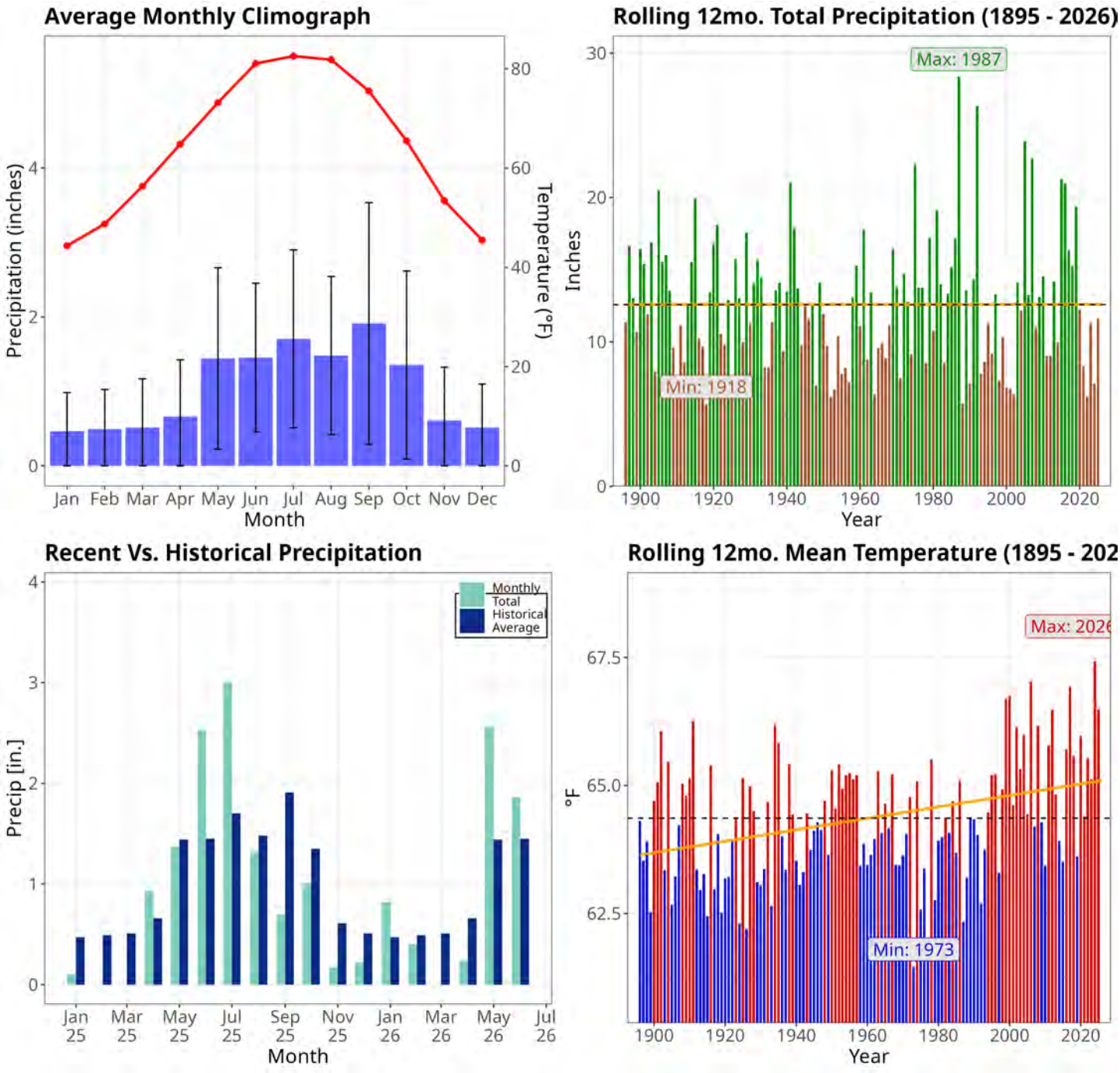


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Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

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