Texas PBA
Climate Reports

Prescribed Burn Association
Monthly Climate Reports

August 2026

Data: PRISM Climate Group | University of Arizona / Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
Generated July 6, 2026

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Edwards Plateau Prescribed Burn Association

(EPPBA)

Counties: Coryell, Edwards, Kerr, Lampasas, Mason, McCulloch, Tom Green

Coryell County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Coryell County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Coryell County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)

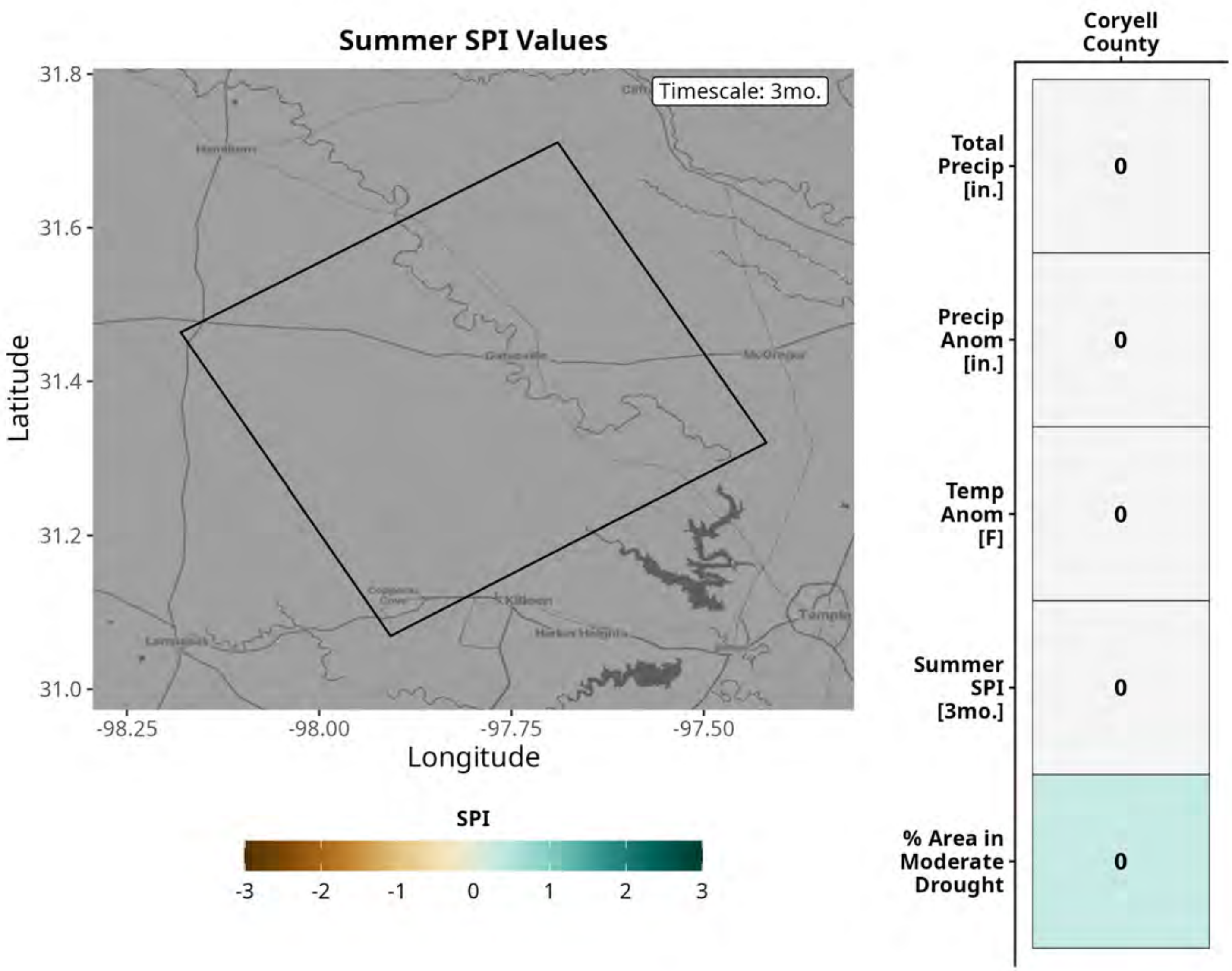
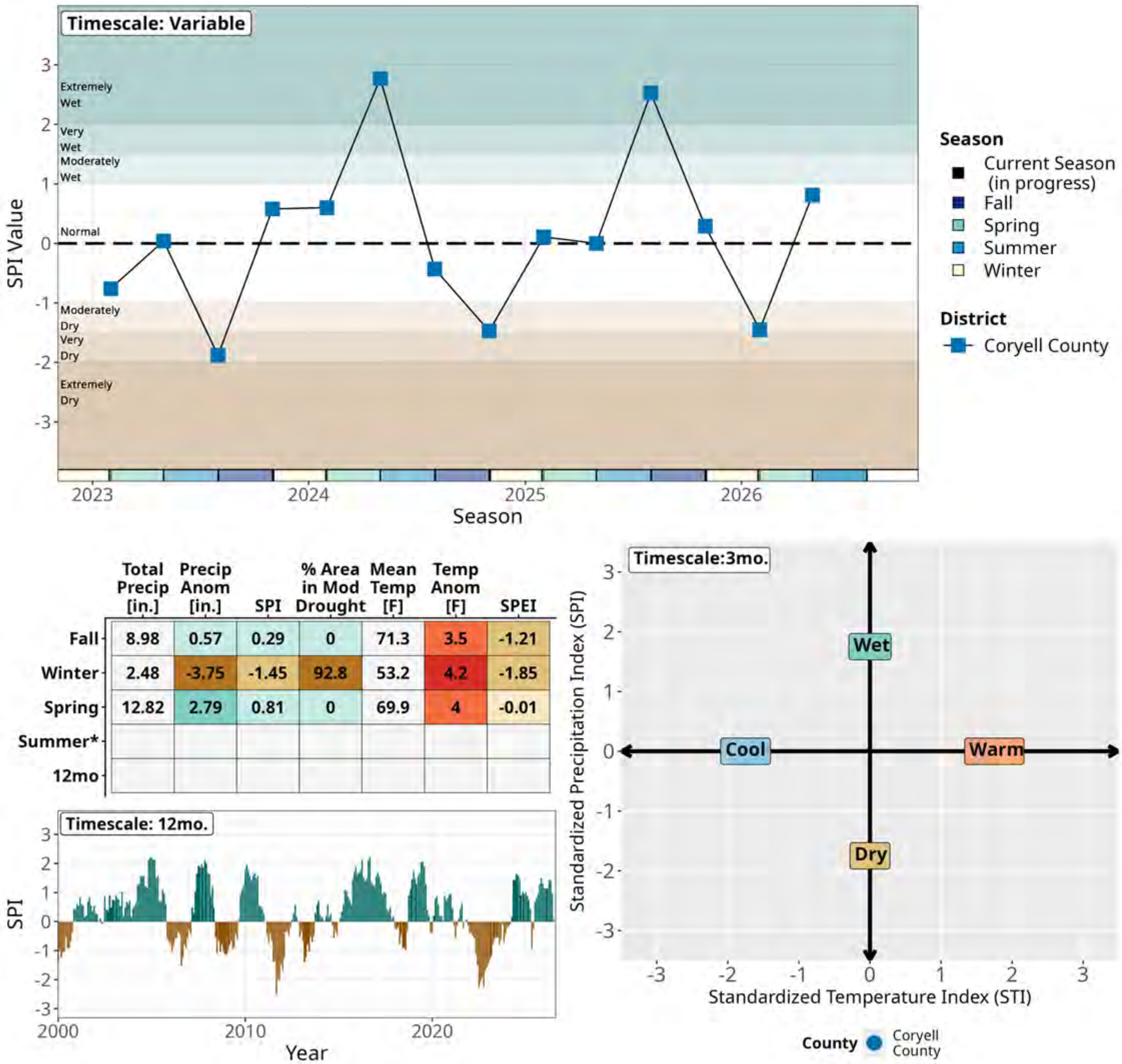


Figure 1: [Left] Coryell County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

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

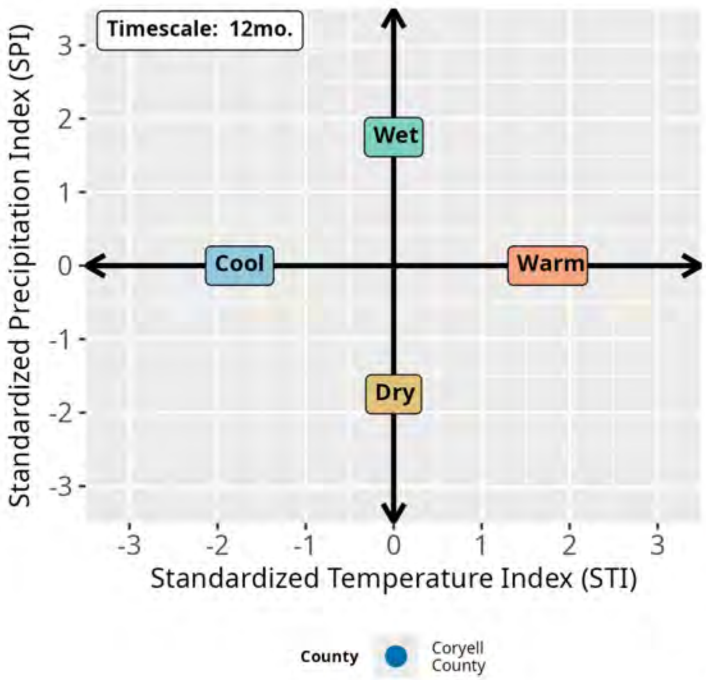


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall	8.98	0.57	0.29	0	71.3	3.5	-1.21
Winter	2.48	-3.75	-1.45	92.8	53.2	4.2	-1.85
Spring	12.82	2.79	0.81	0	69.9	4	-0.01
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

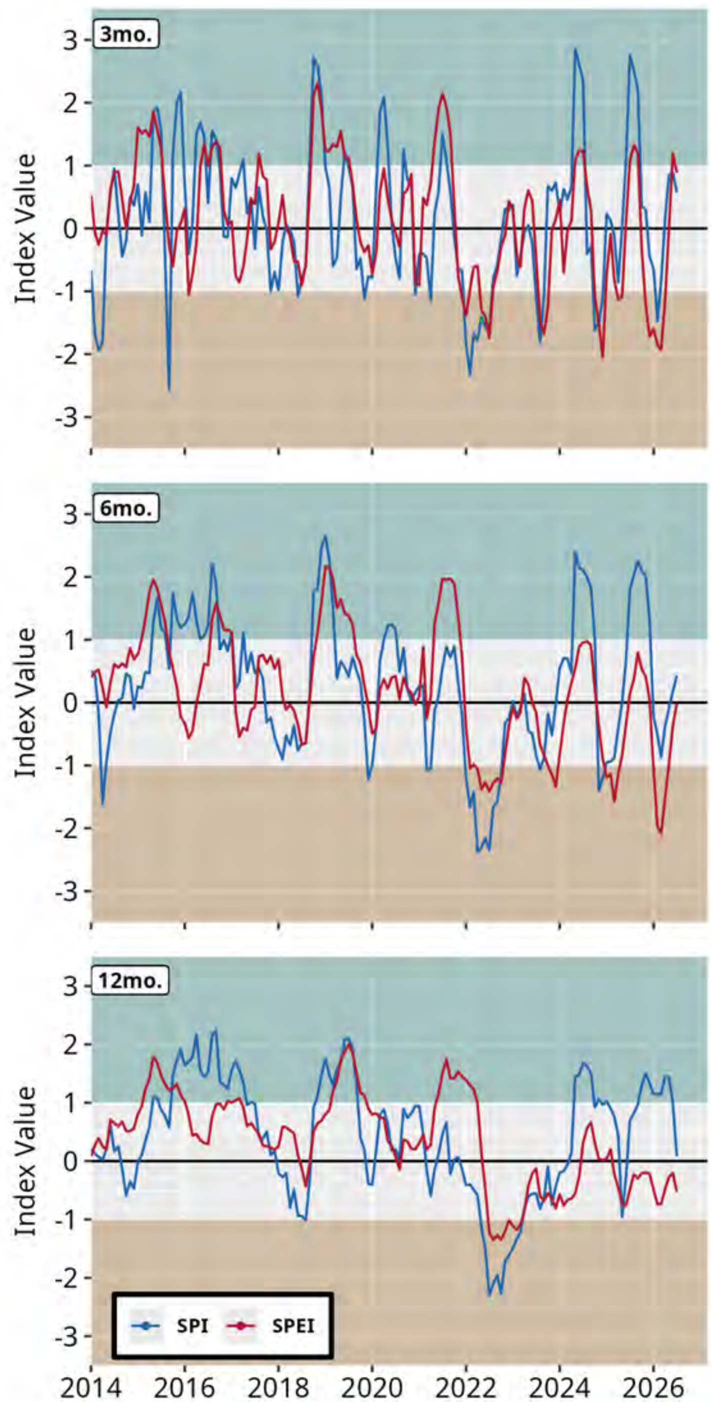


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Coryell County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Coryell 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.

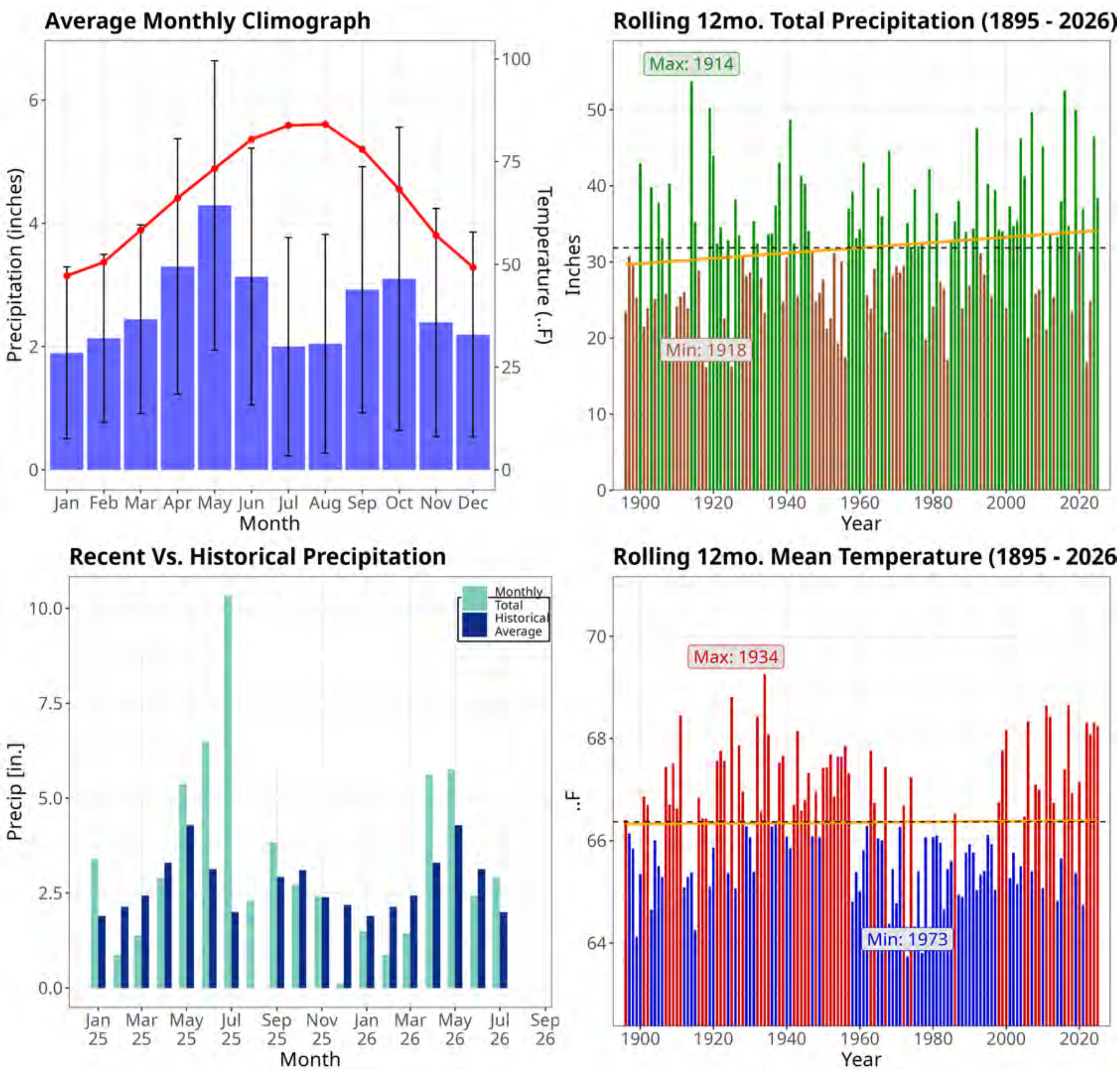


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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
≥ 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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

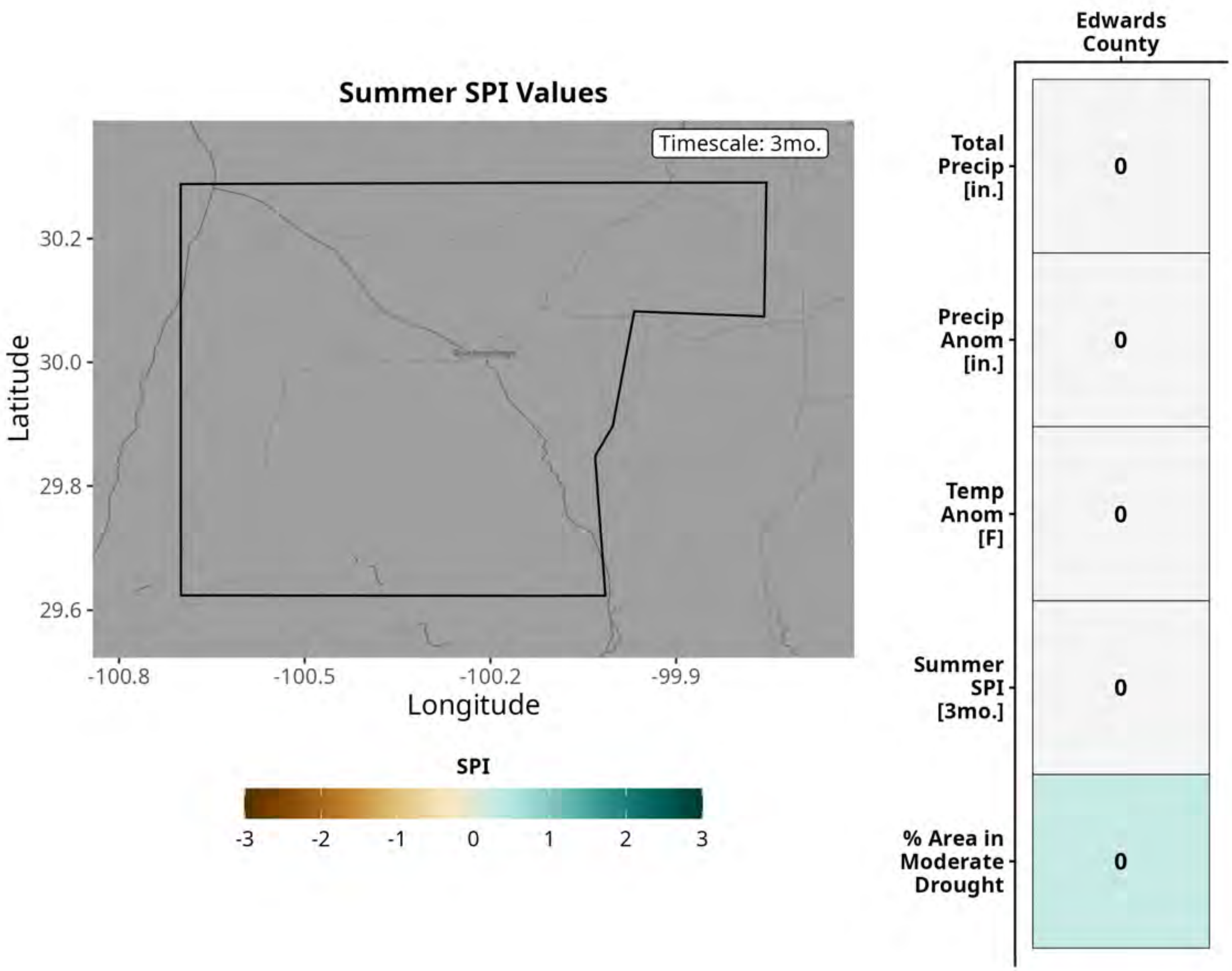
Edwards County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Edwards County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Edwards County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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])



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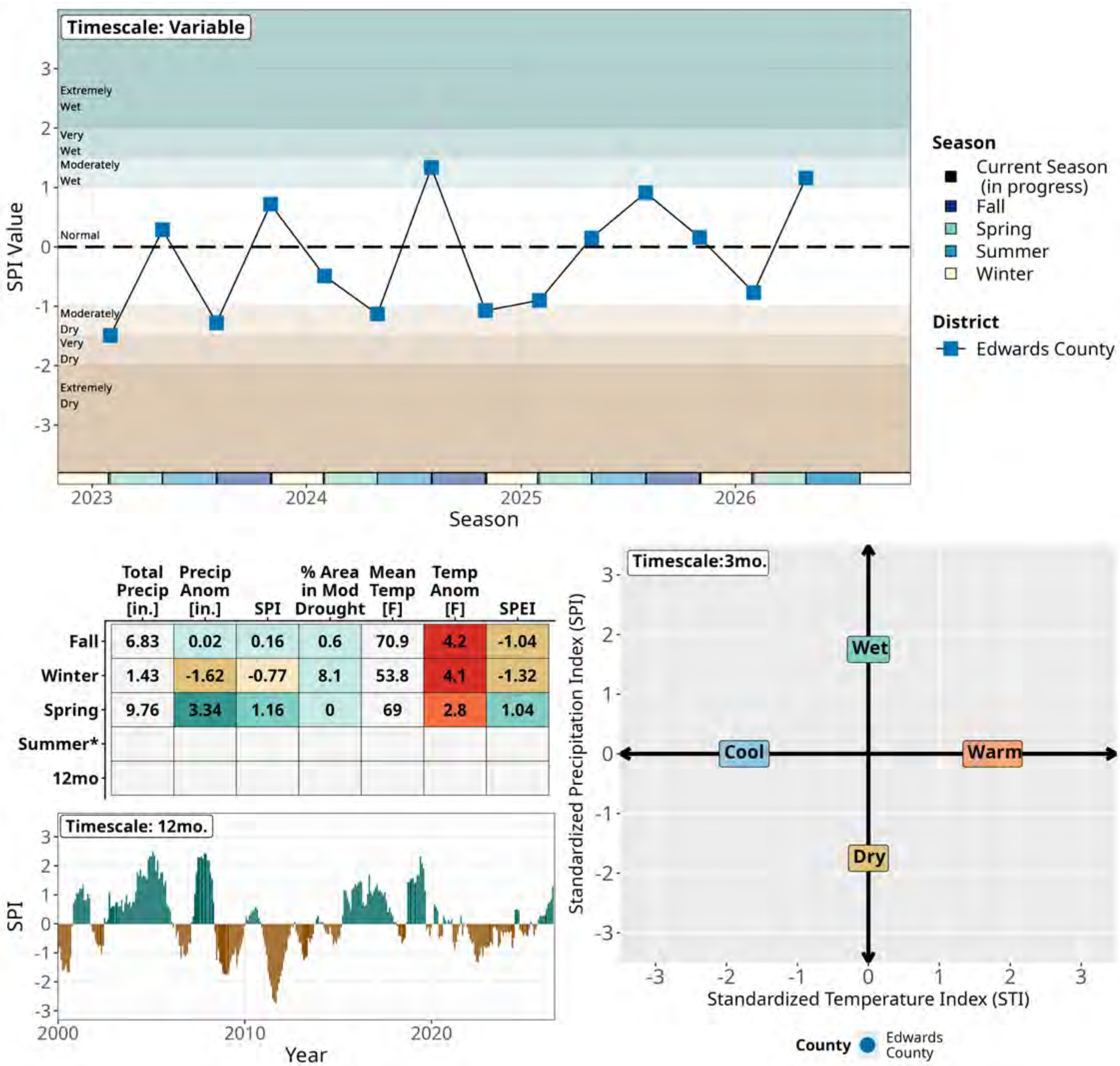
Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Edwards County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Edwards 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	6.83	0.02	0.16	0.6	70.9	4.2	-1.04
Winter	1.43	-1.62	-0.77	8.1	53.8	4.1	-1.32
Spring	9.76	3.34	1.16	0	69	2.8	1.04
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

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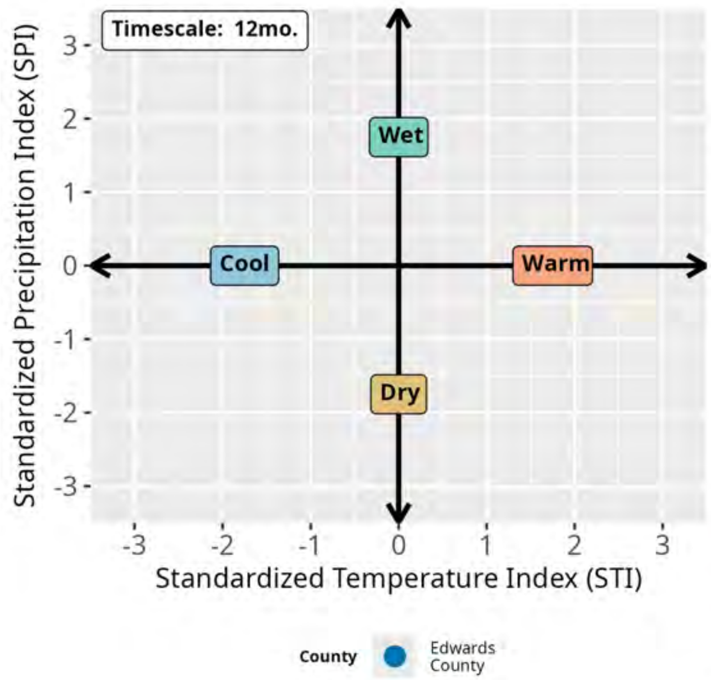
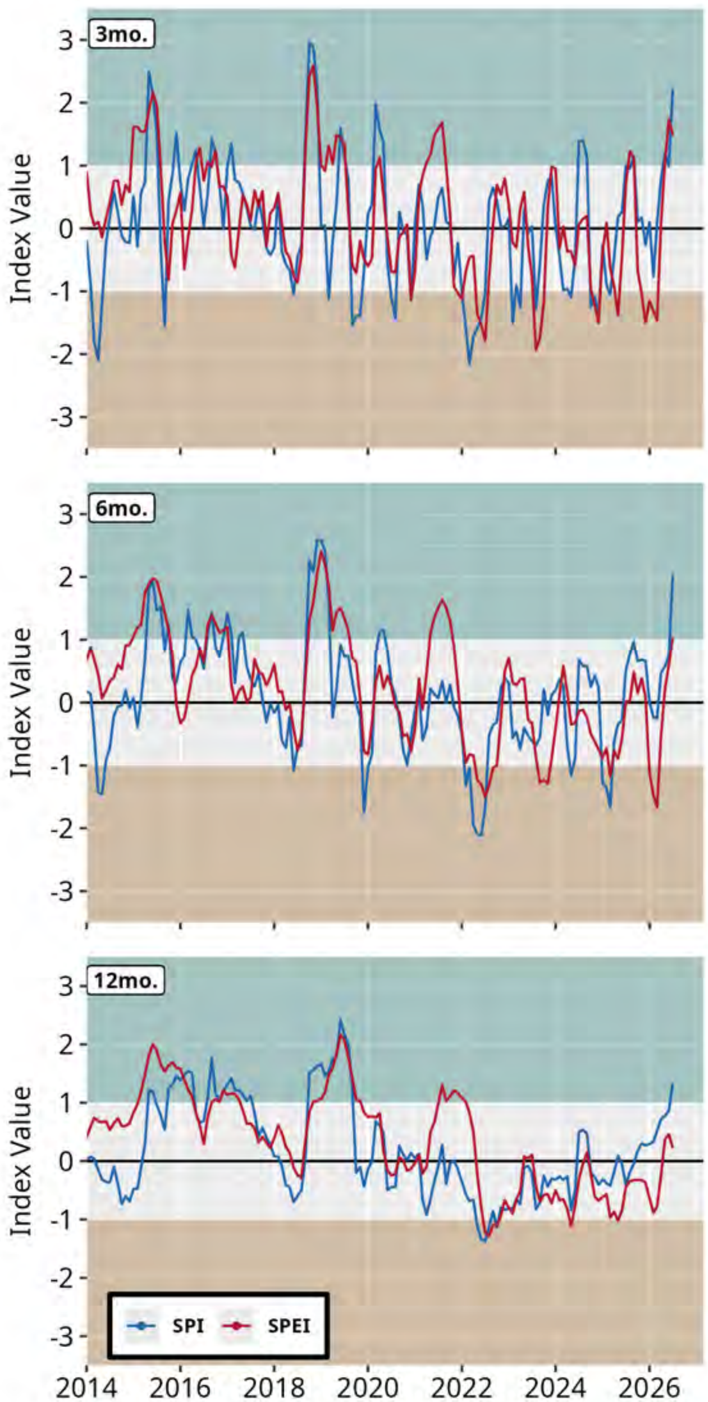


	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
Total Precip [in.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0



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Climatology and Trends

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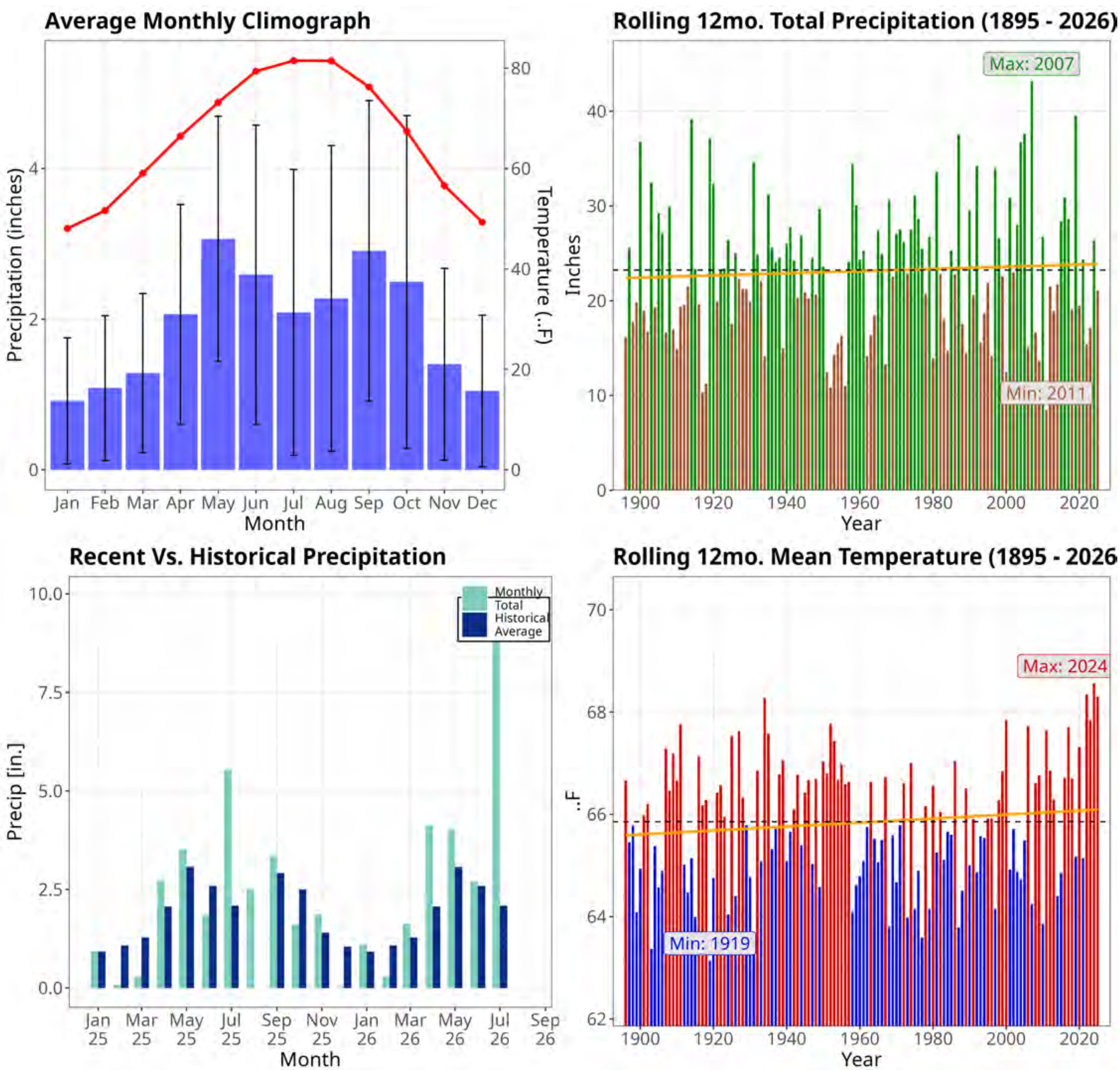

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$\leq$ -2	Extremely Dry

Note:

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

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Report Information

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Contact information

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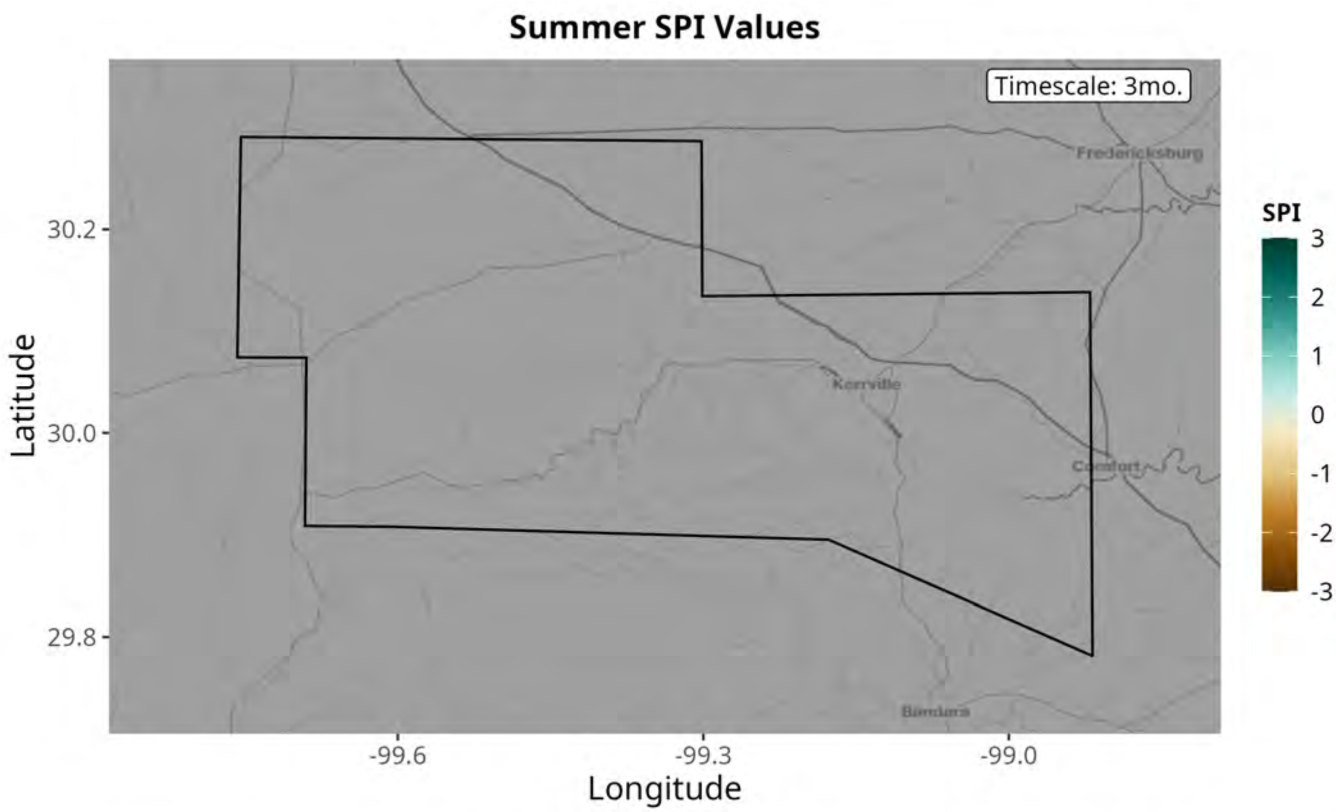
Kerr County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Kerr County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Kerr County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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]())

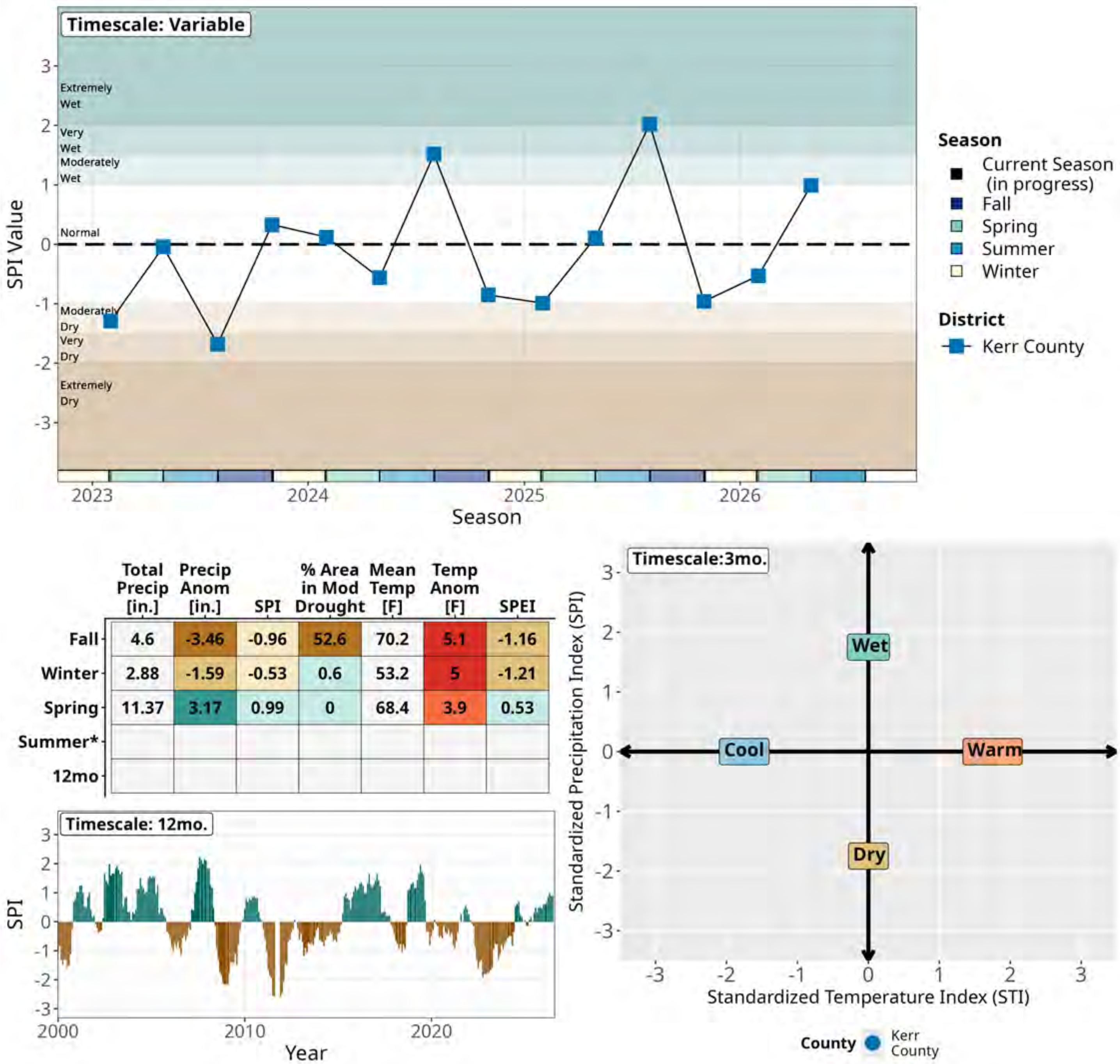


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Summer SPI [3mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Kerr County	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 1: [Left] Kerr County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Kerr County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Kerr 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	4.6	-3.46	-0.96	52.6	70.2	5.1	-1.16
Winter	2.88	-1.59	-0.53	0.6	53.2	5	-1.21
Spring	11.37	3.17	0.99	0	68.4	3.9	0.53
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 2026.** [Bottom-Right] Drought classification matrix showing the relationship between SPI and precipitation anomalies.

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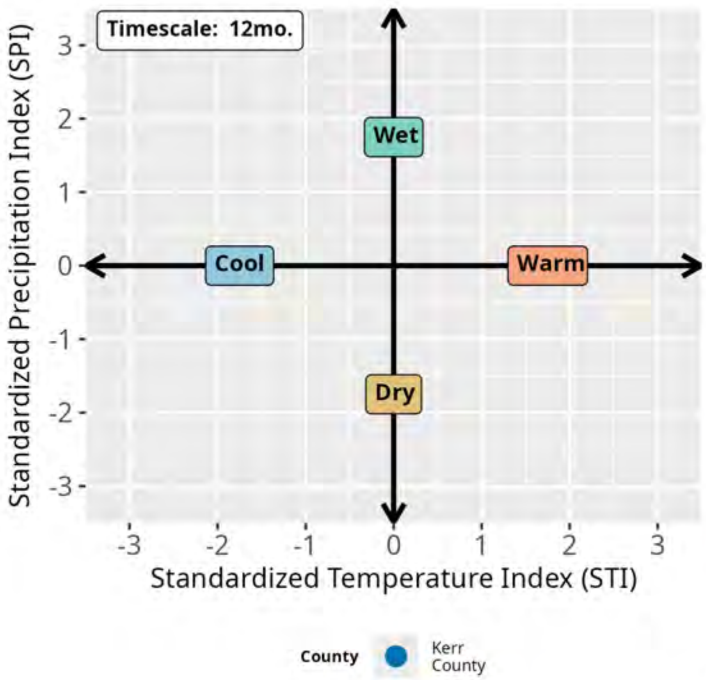
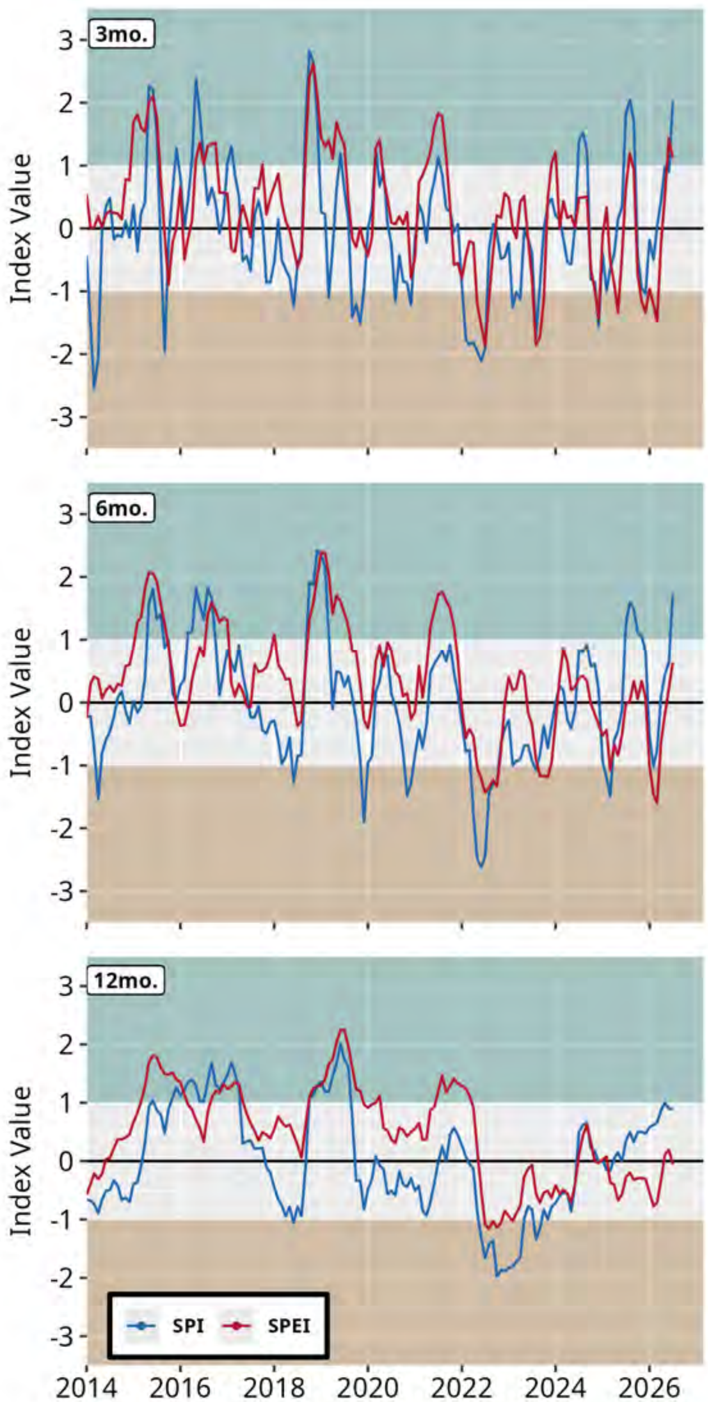


	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
Total Precip [in.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0



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Climatology and Trends

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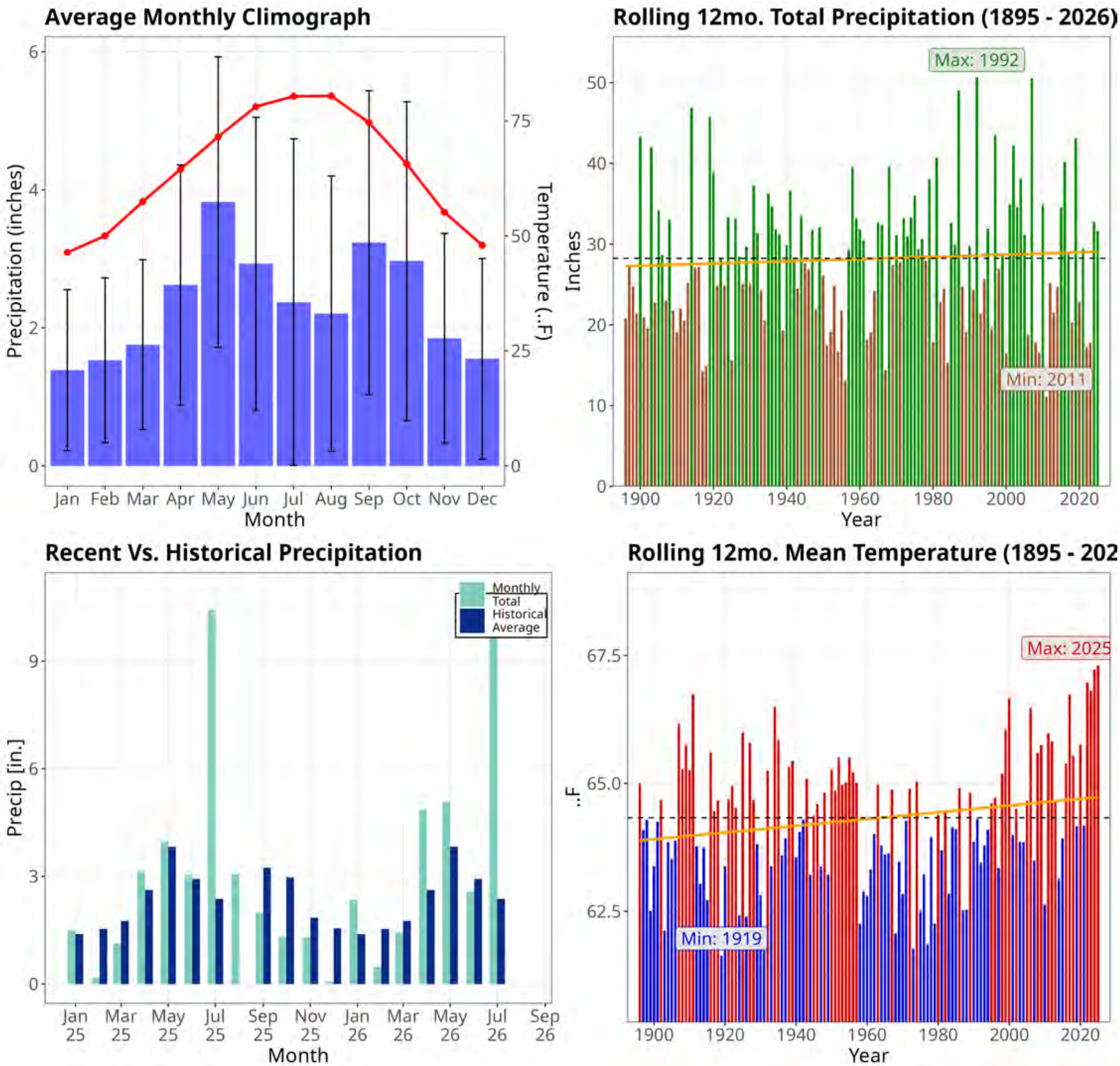

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Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

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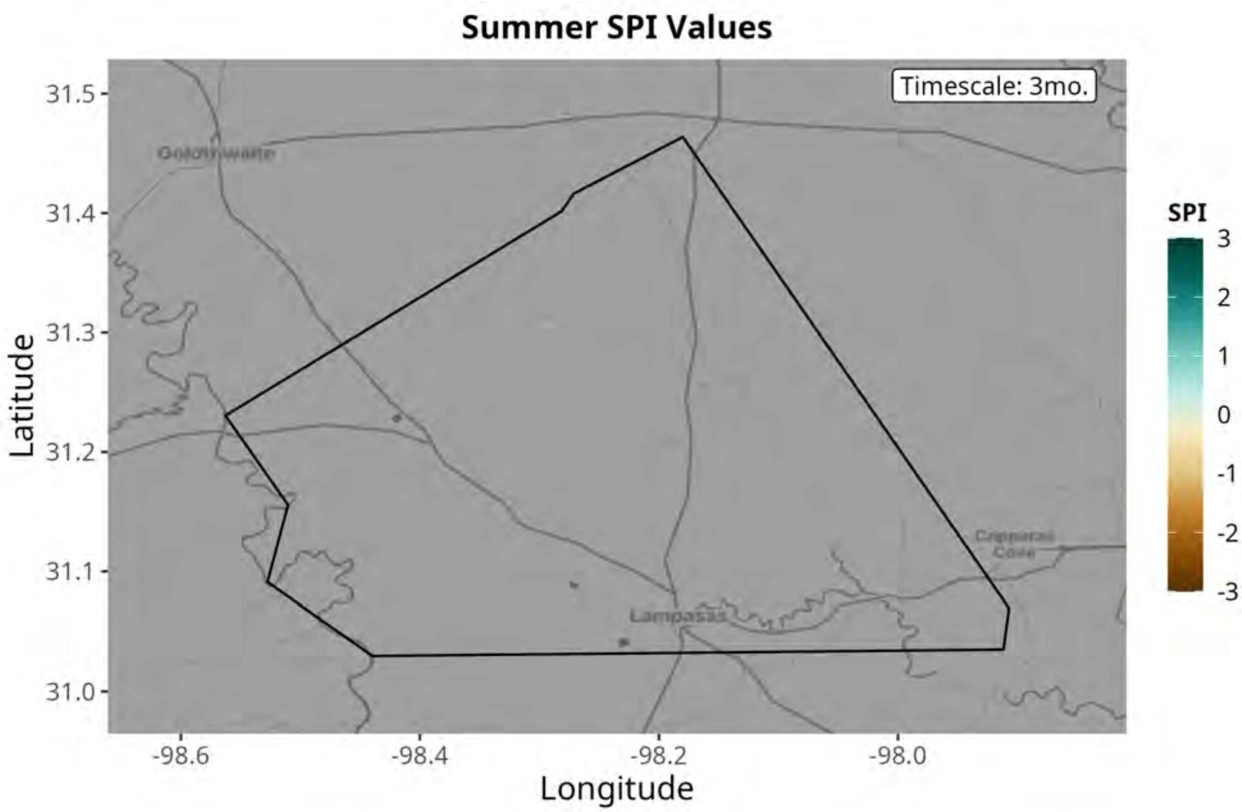
Lampasas County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Lampasas County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Lampasas County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)

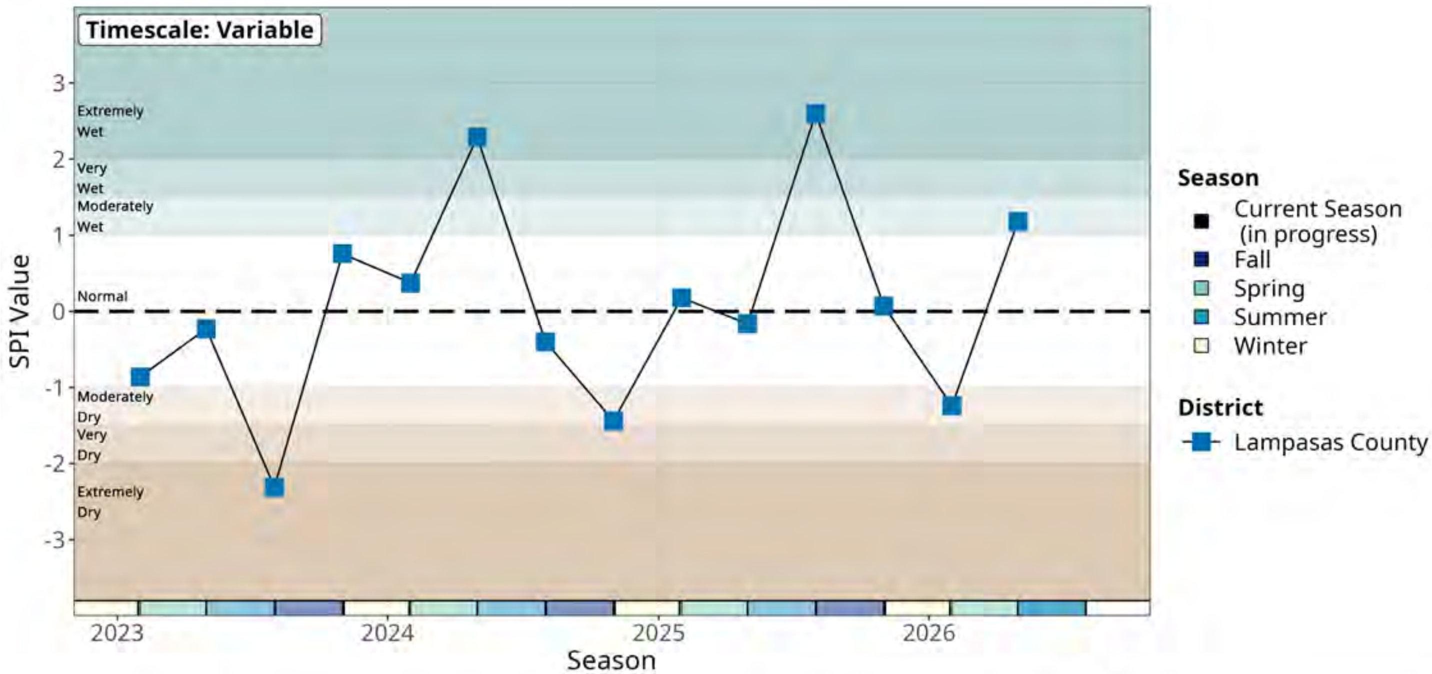


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Summer SPI [3mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Lampasas County	0	0	0	0	0

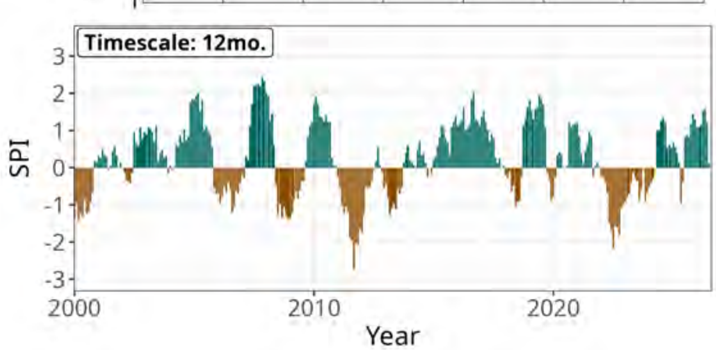
Figure 1: [Left] Lampasas County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

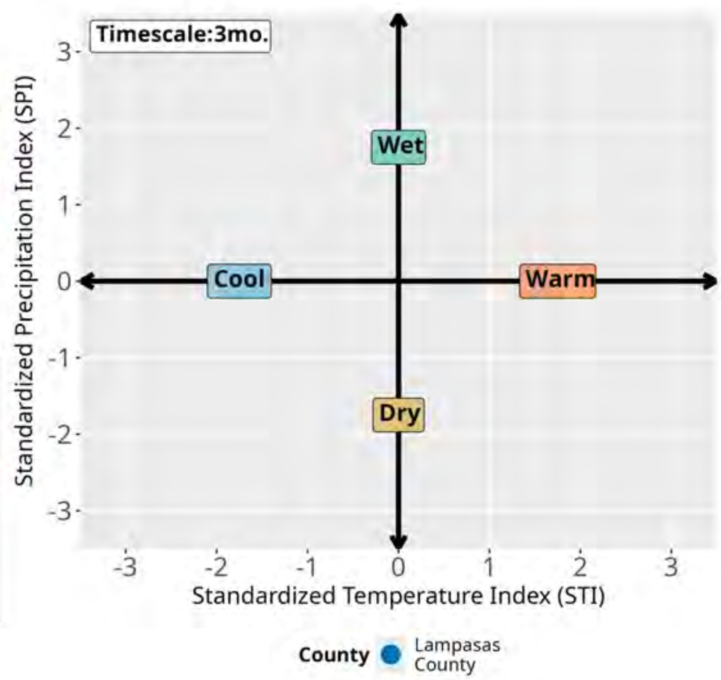
Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Lampasas County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Lampasas 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	7.64	-0.3	0.07	0	70.6	3.4	-1.09
Winter	2.25	-3.13	-1.24	90.2	52.3	3.8	-1.59
Spring	13.67	4.32	1.18	0	69	3.5	0.41
Summer*							
12mo							





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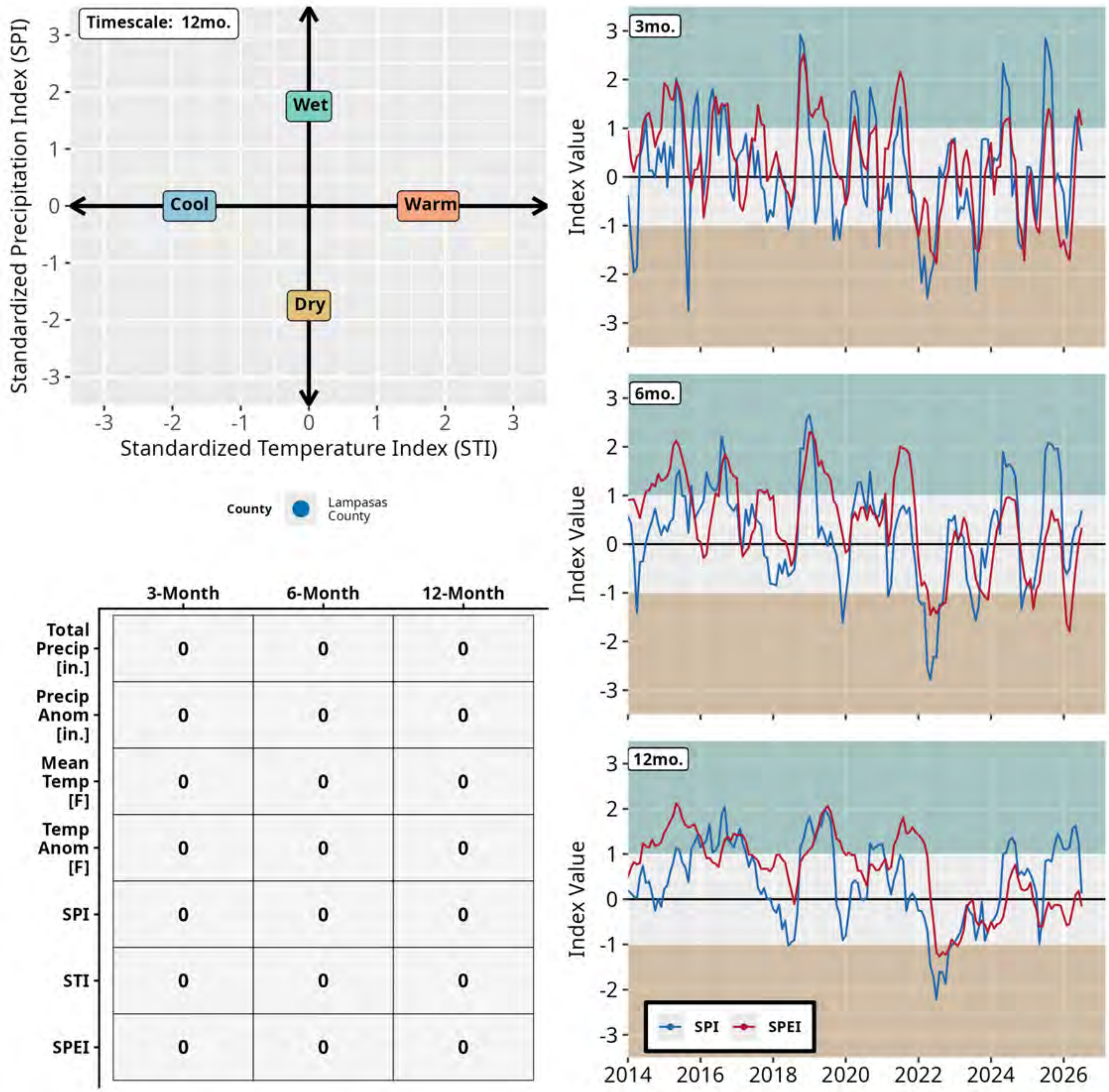
Temperature Impacts on Drought

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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

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 Lampasas 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 Lampasas 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.

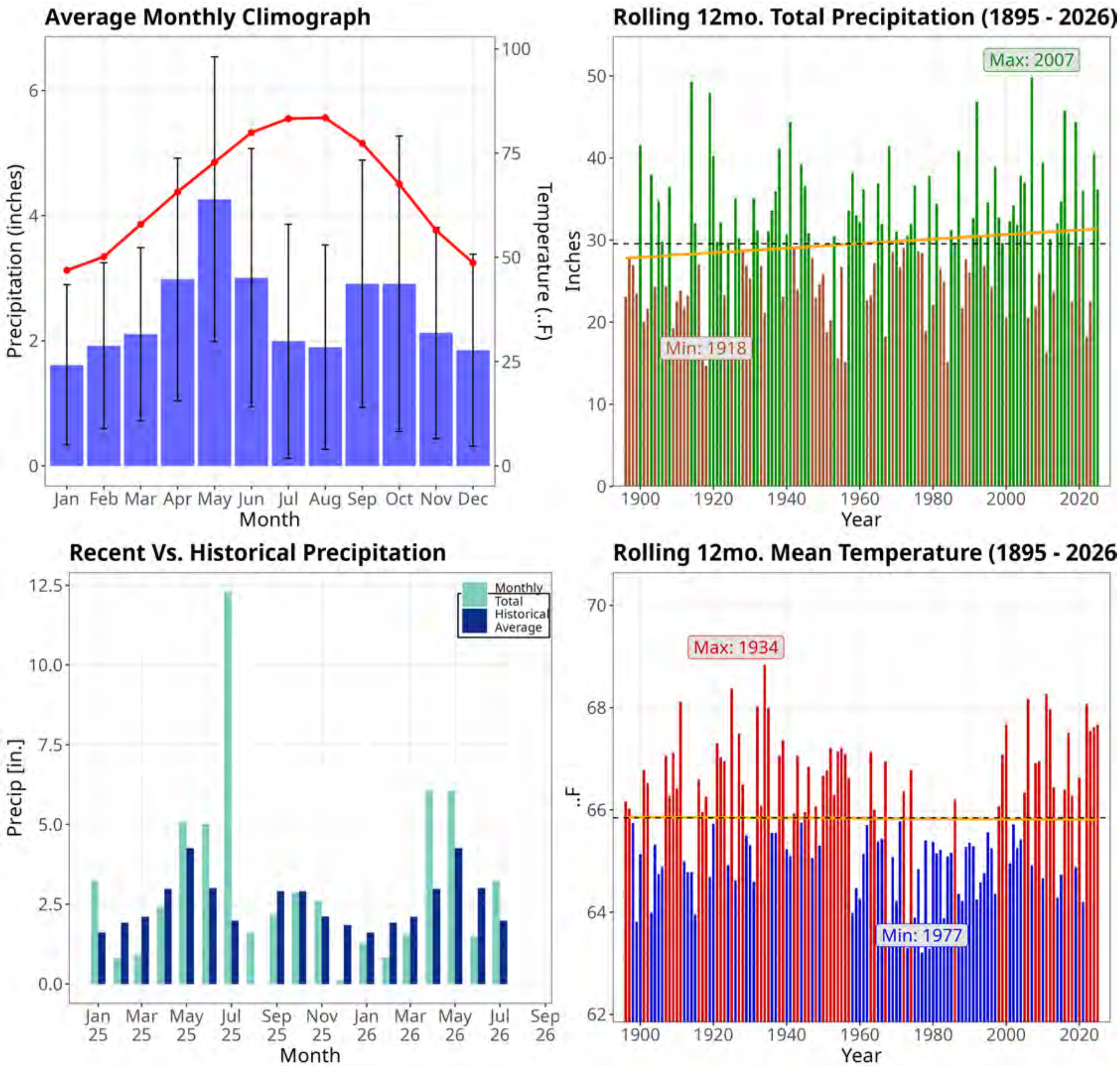


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Mason County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Mason County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Mason County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)

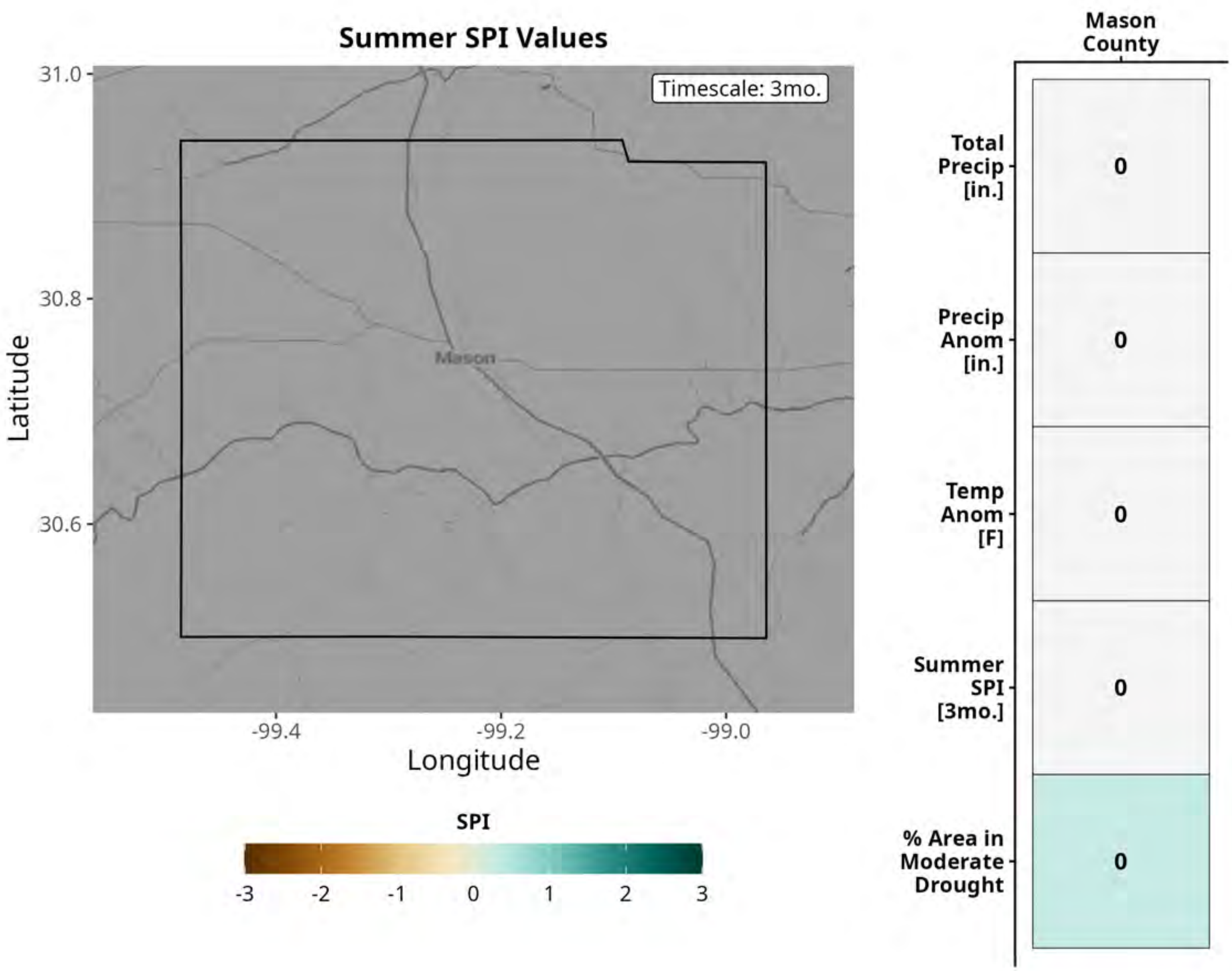
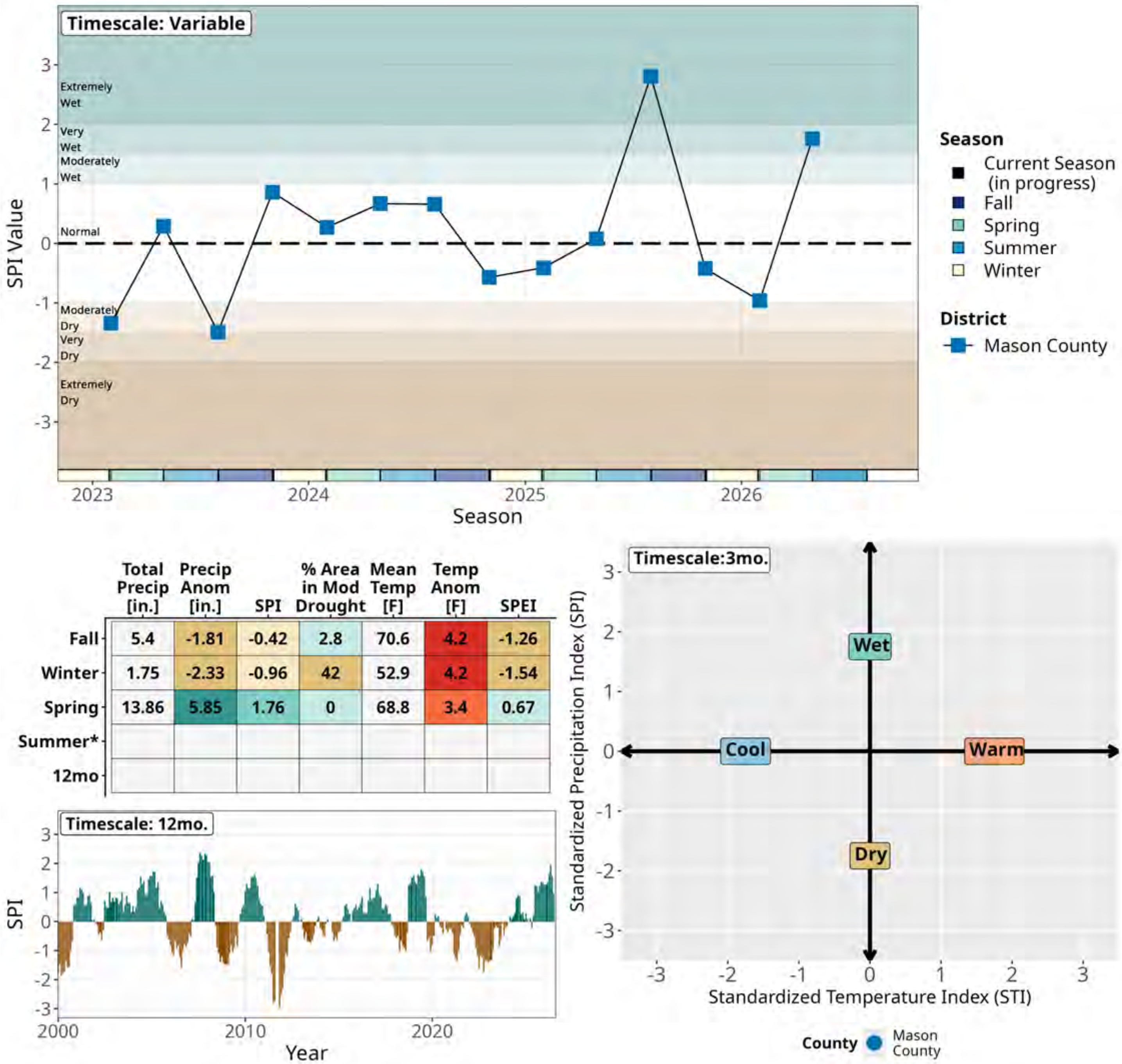


Figure 1: [Left] Mason County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

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

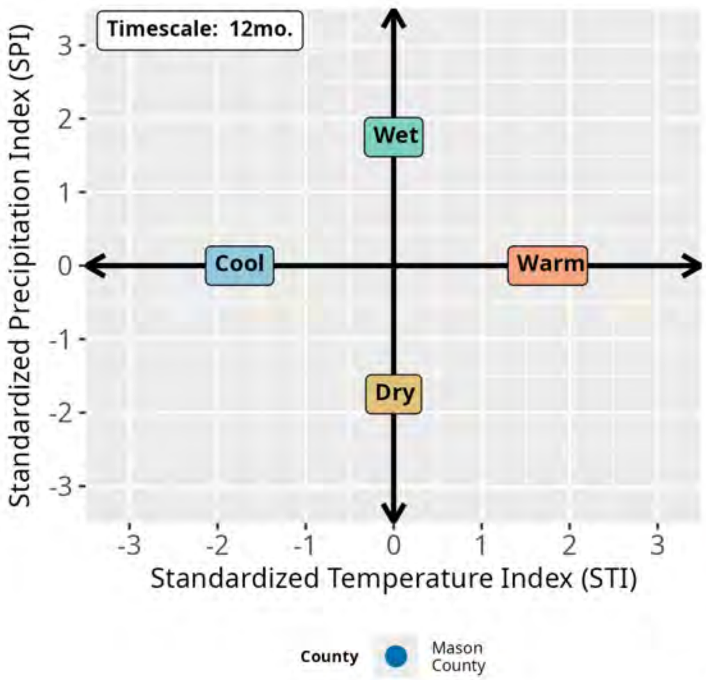


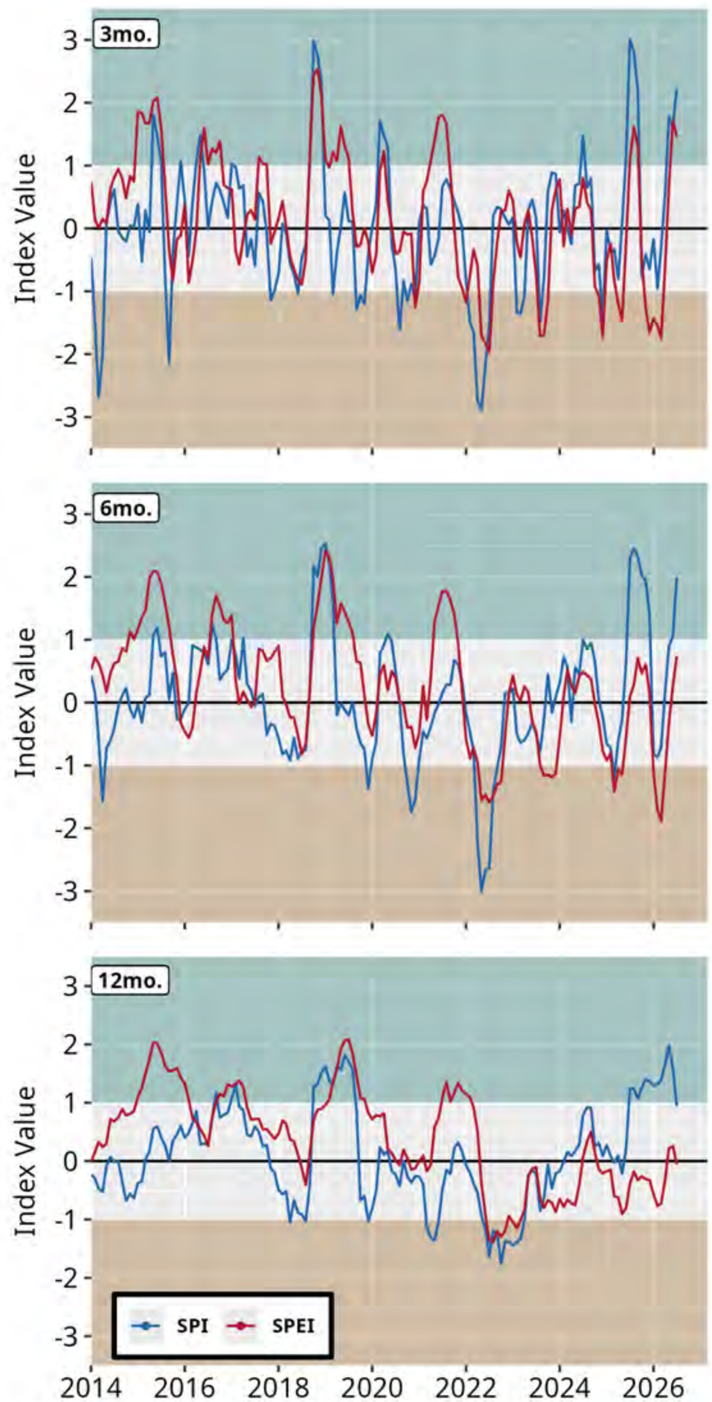
	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall	5.4	-1.81	-0.42	2.8	70.6	4.2	-1.26
Winter	1.75	-2.33	-0.96	42	52.9	4.2	-1.54
Spring	13.86	5.85	1.76	0	68.8	3.4	0.67
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

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 Mason 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 Mason 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.

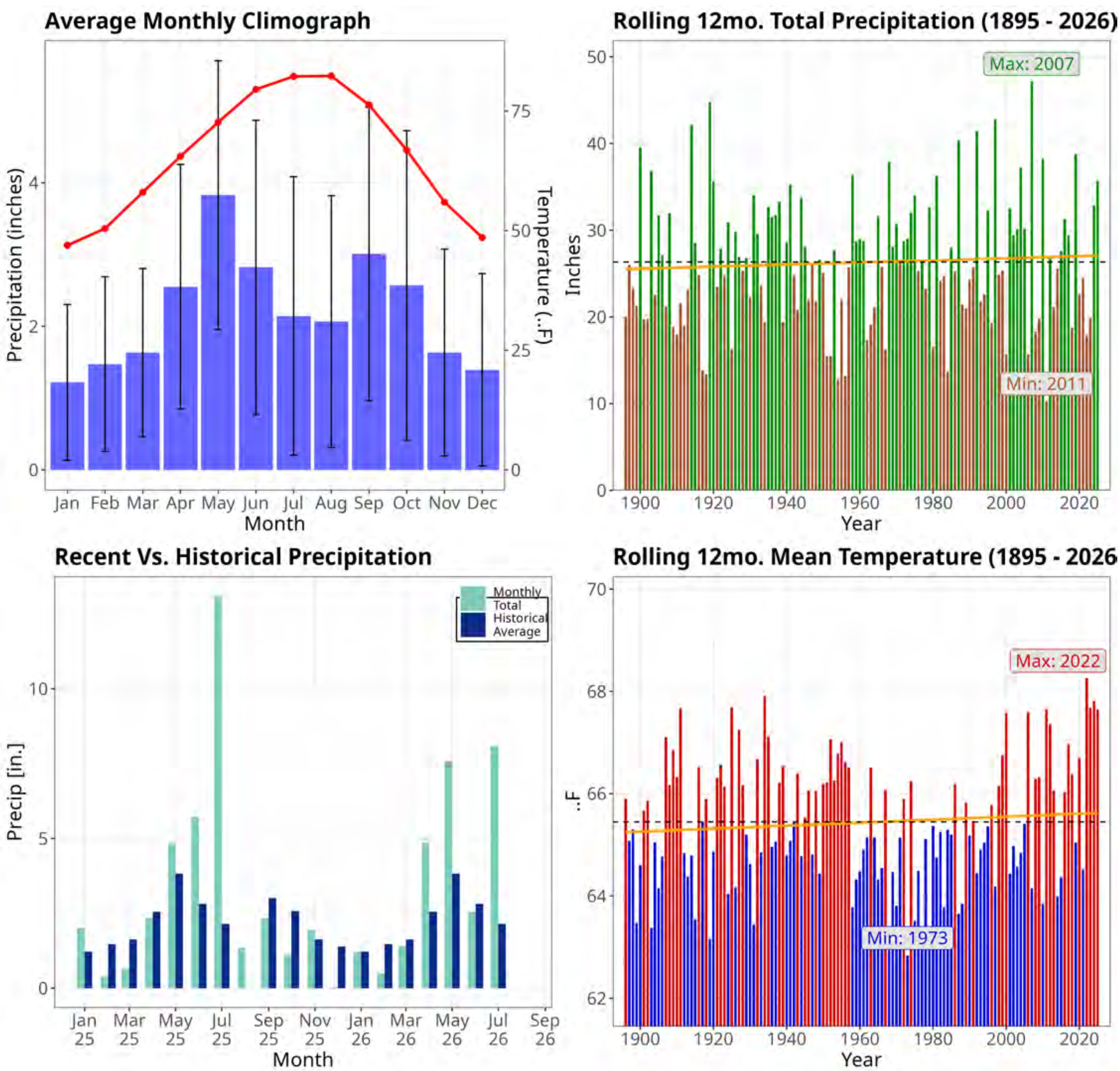


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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)

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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

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Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

McCulloch County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

McCulloch County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for McCulloch County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)

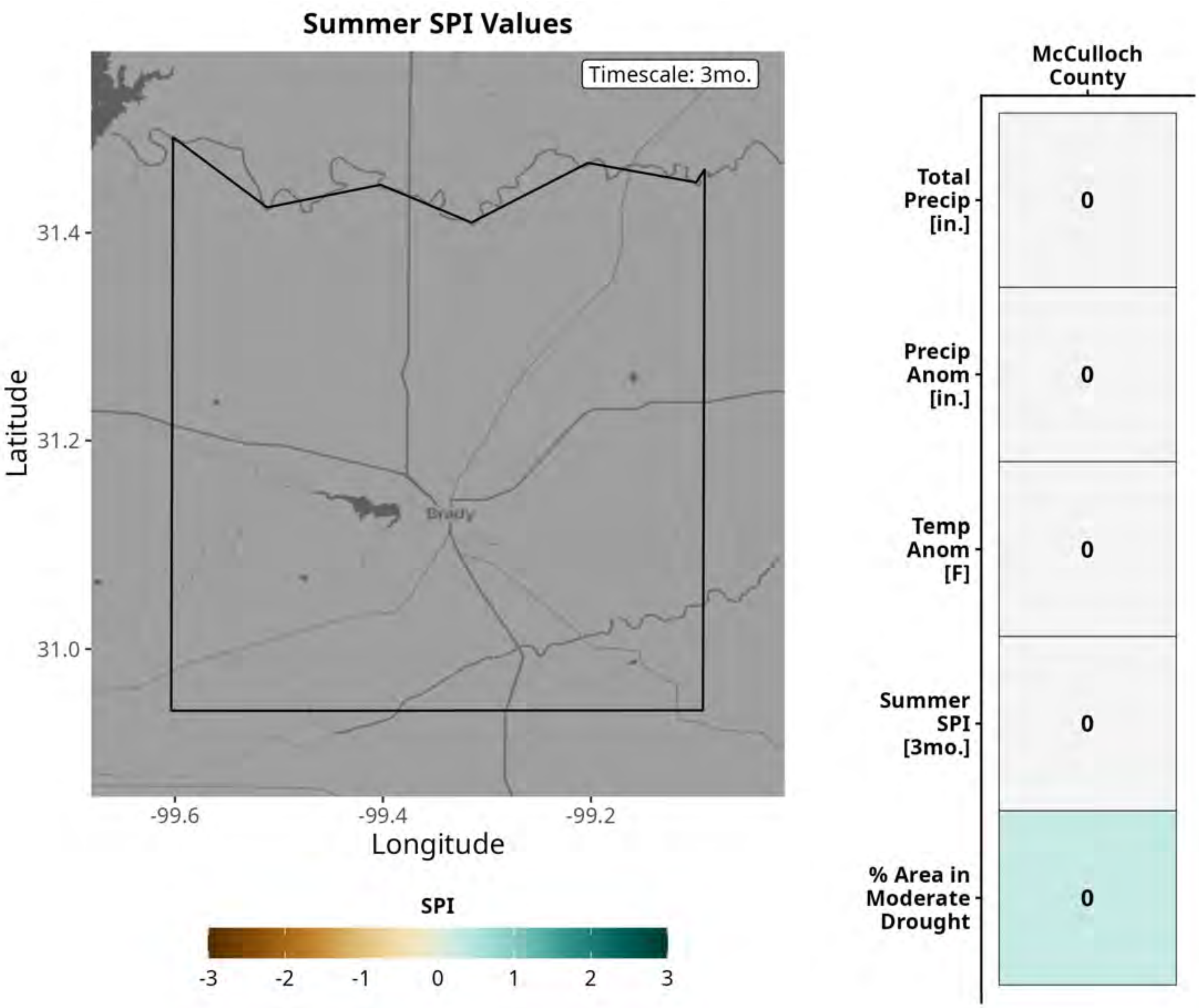
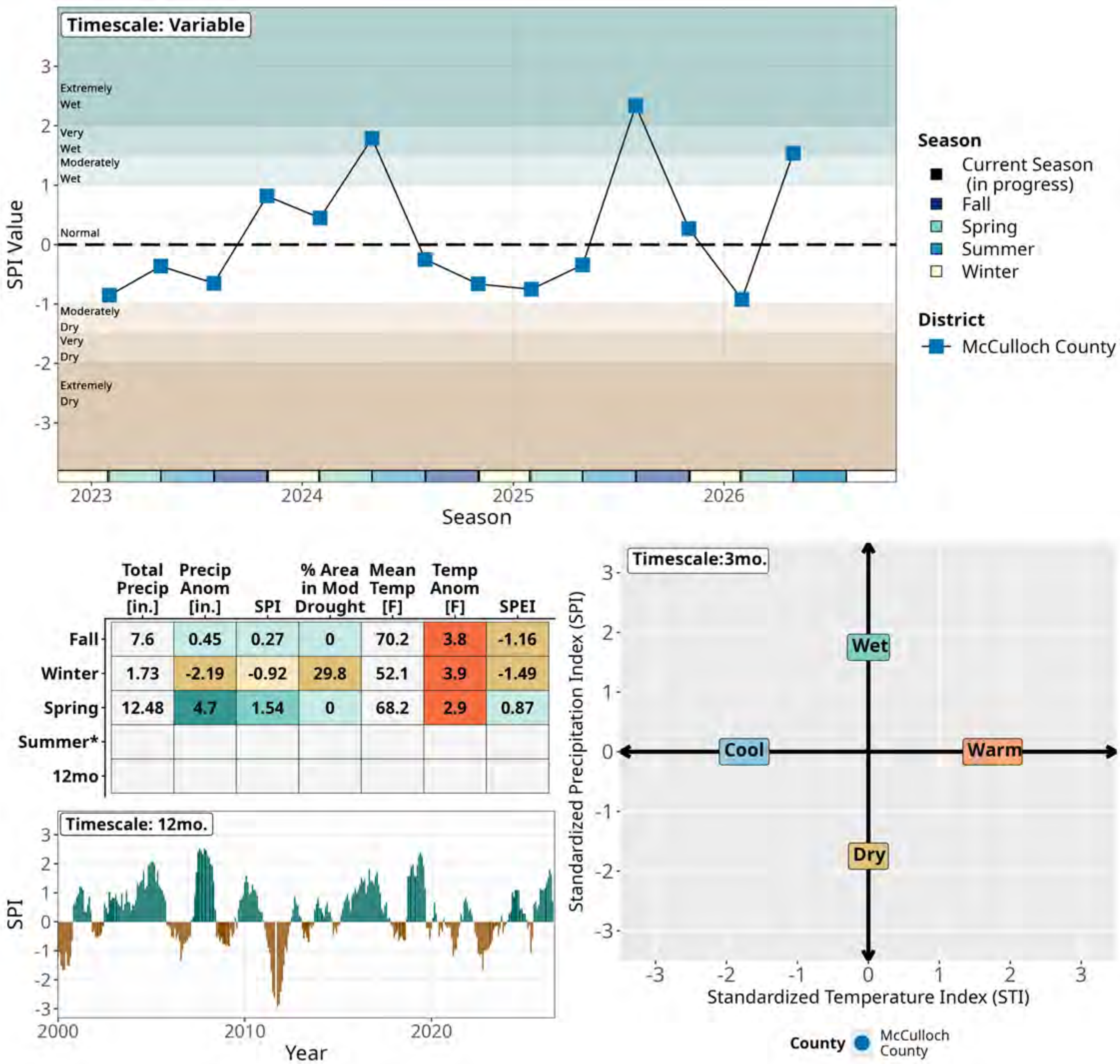


Figure 1: [Left] McCulloch County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

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

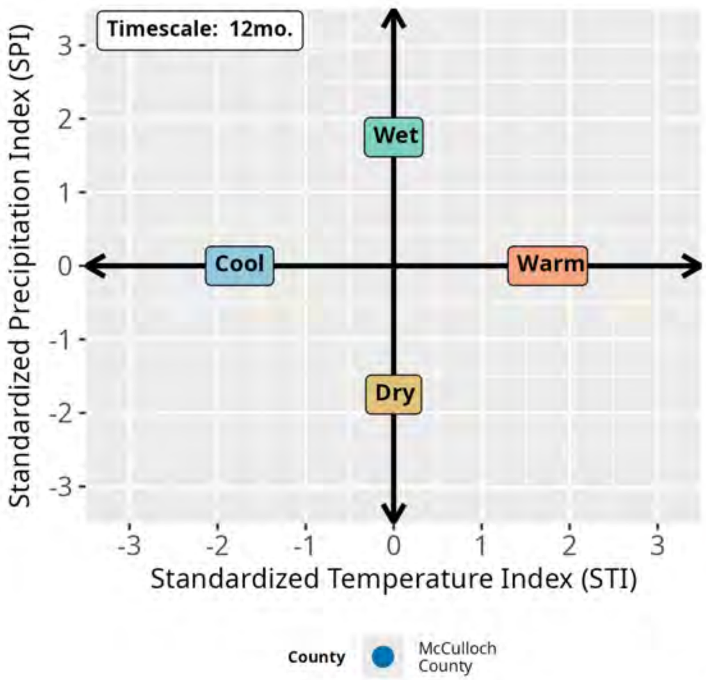


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall	7.6	0.45	0.27	0	70.2	3.8	-1.16
Winter	1.73	-2.19	-0.92	29.8	52.1	3.9	-1.49
Spring	12.48	4.7	1.54	0	68.2	2.9	0.87
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

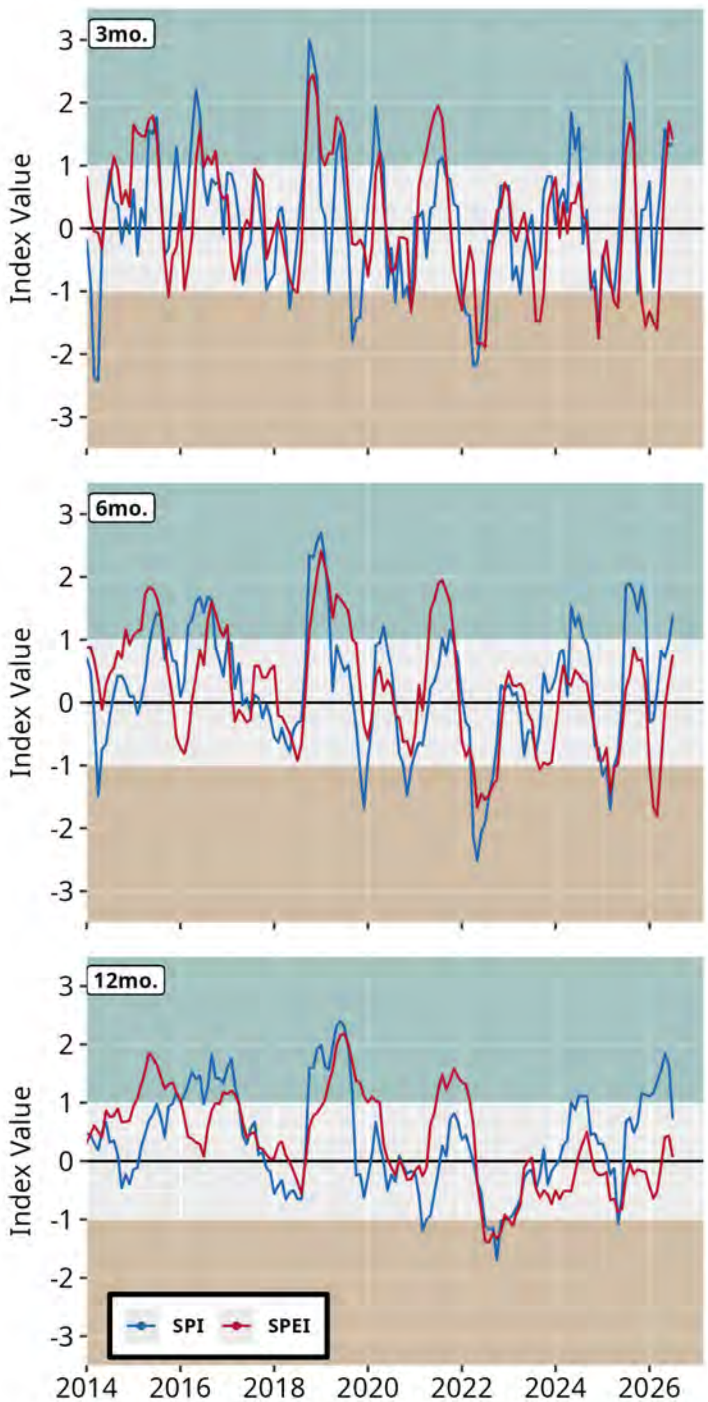
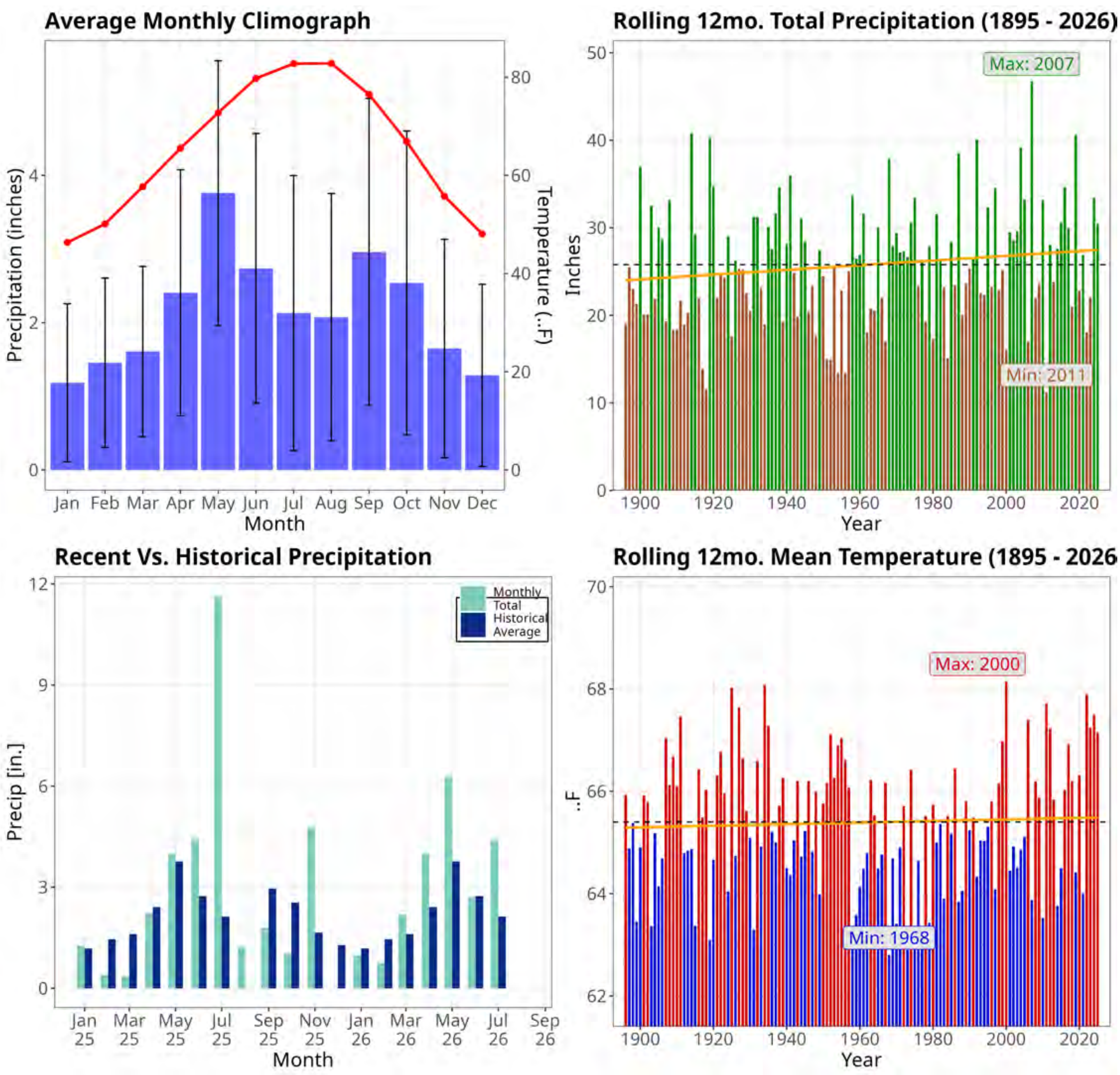


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the McCulloch County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the McCulloch 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.

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SPI Value	SPI Category
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$\leq$ -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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

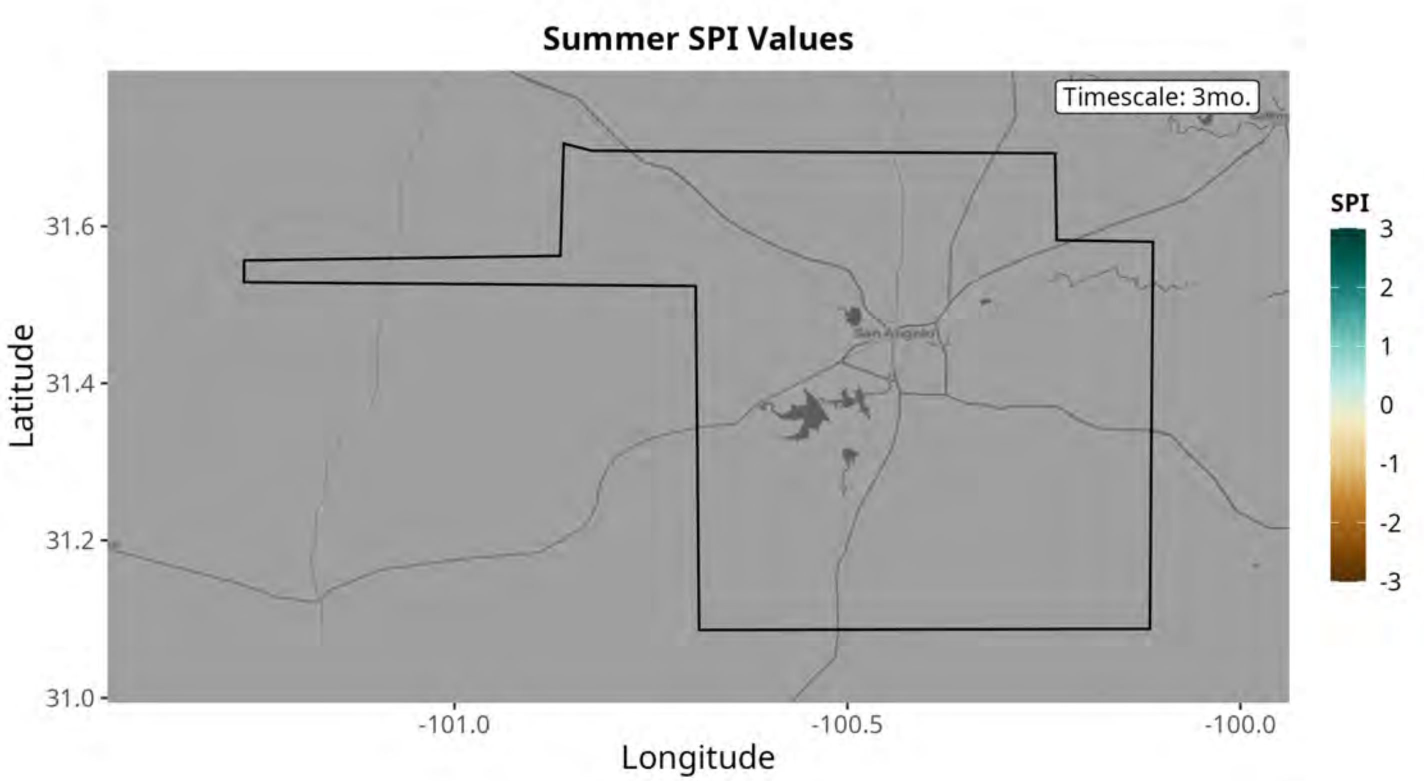
Tom Green County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Tom Green County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Tom Green County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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])

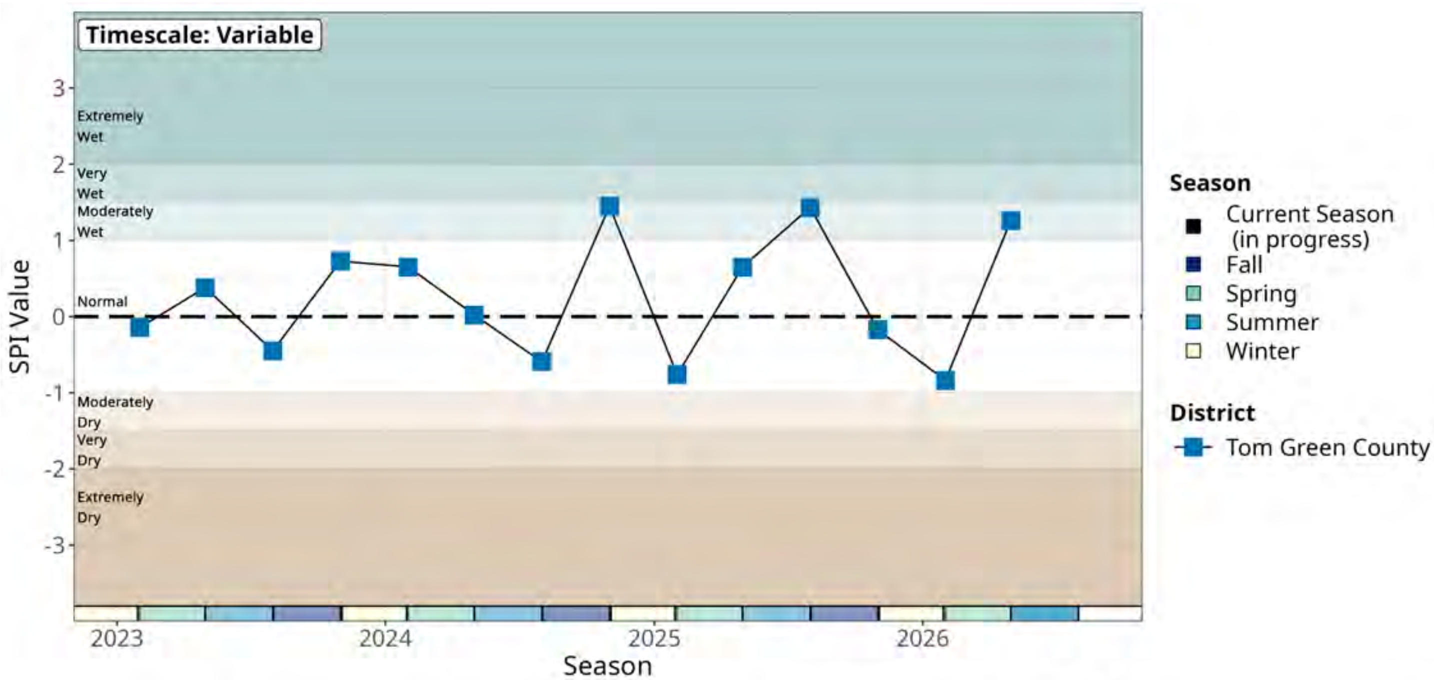


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Summer SPI [3mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Tom Green County	0	0	0	0	0

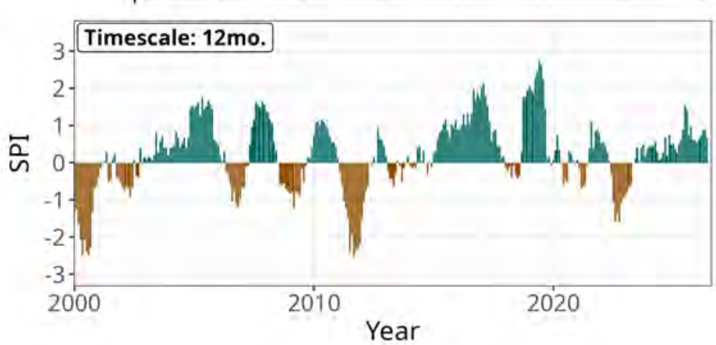
Figure 1: [Left] Tom Green County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

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	1.29	-1.62	-0.84	41.7	50.8	3.9	-1.6
Spring	9.28	3.26	1.26	0	68.6	3.5	0.57
Summer*							
12mo							



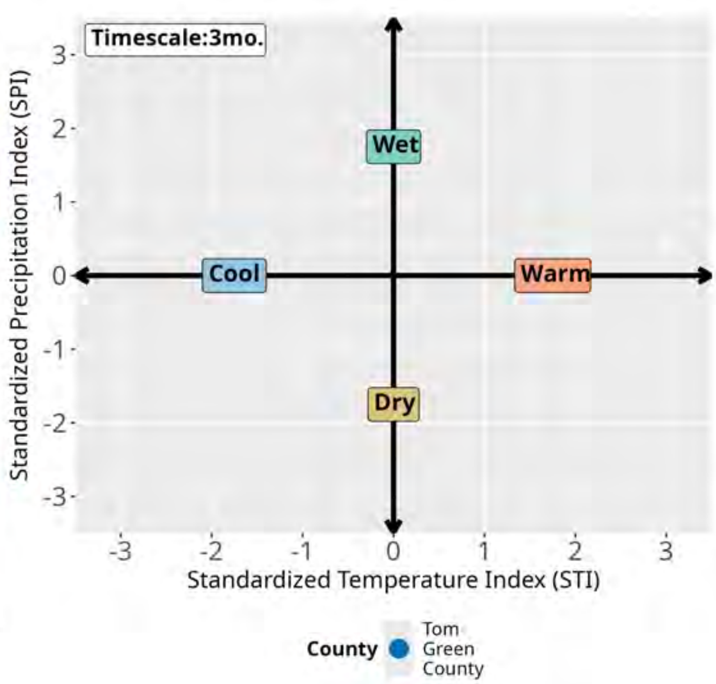
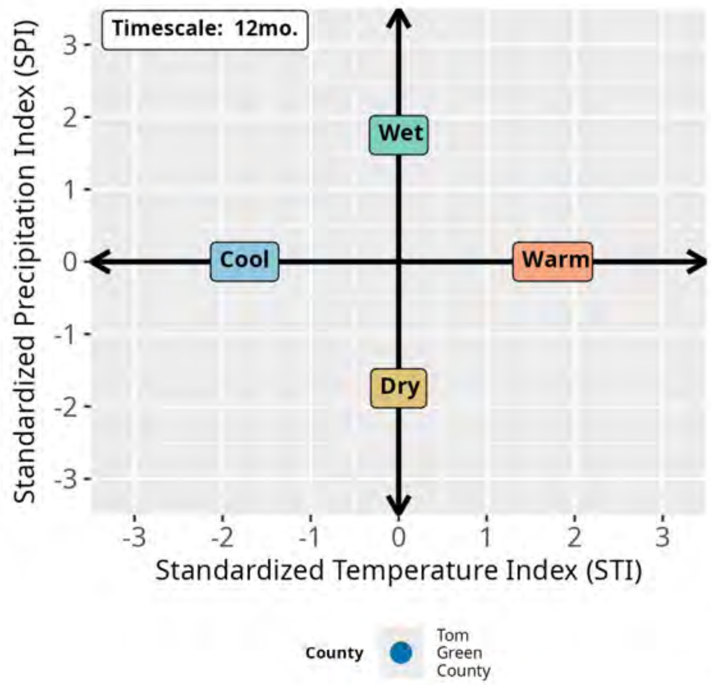


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

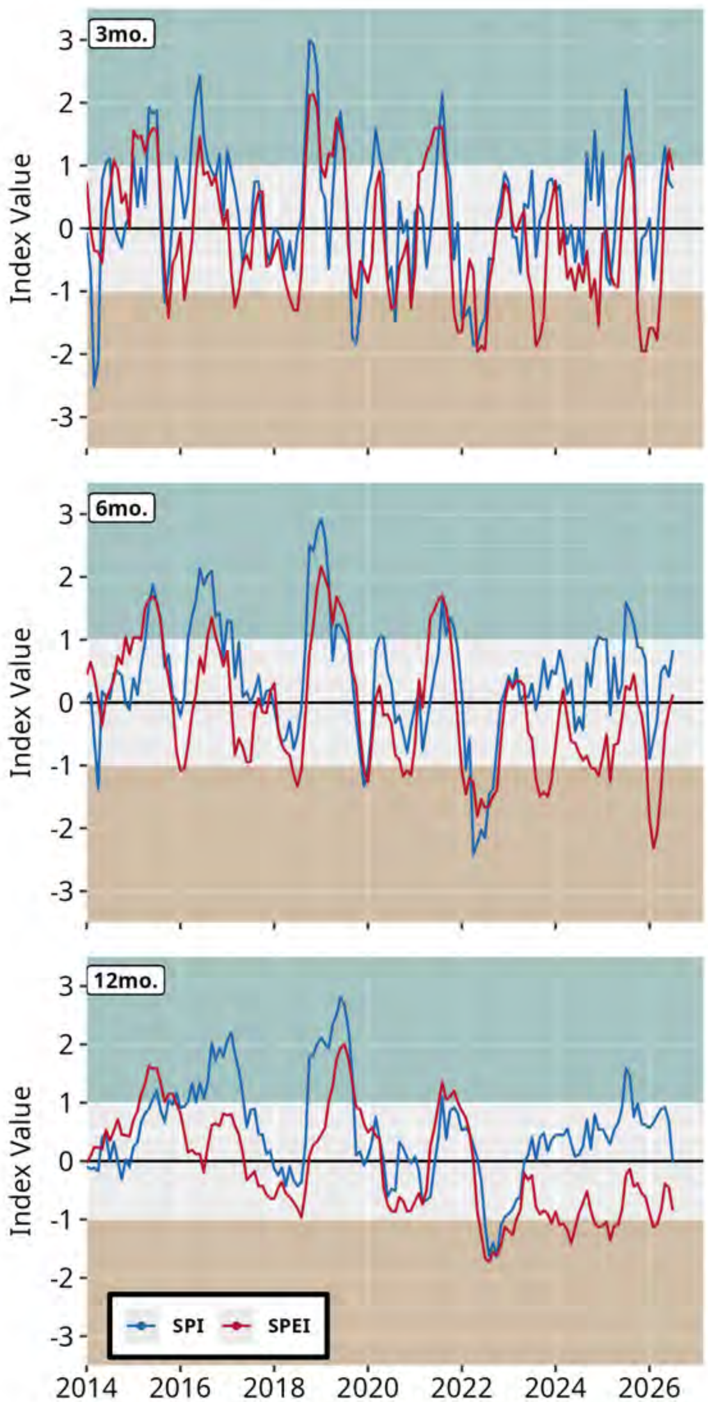
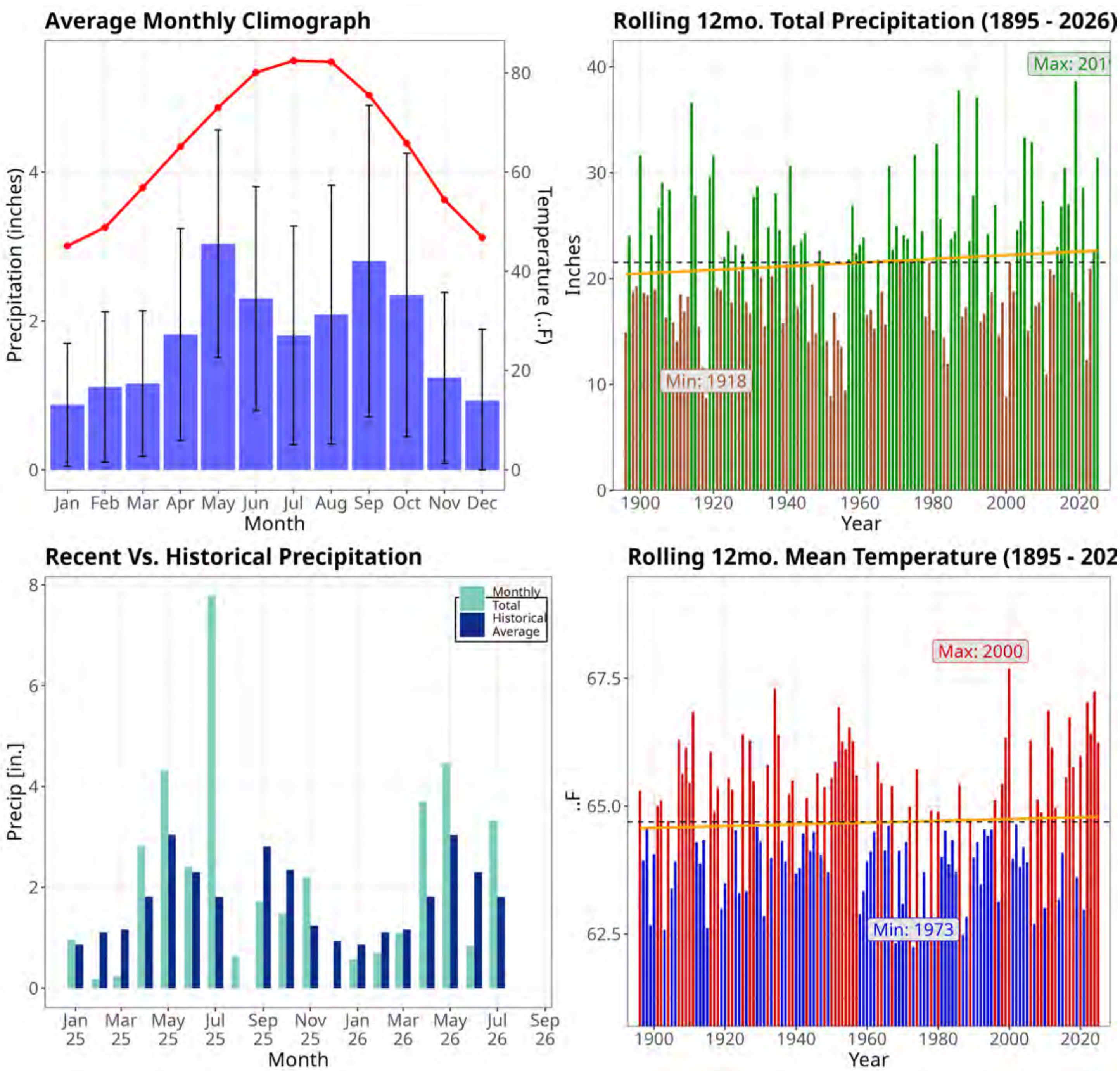


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Tom Green County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

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
≥ 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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Upper Llanos

Prescribed Burn Association

Counties: Kimble

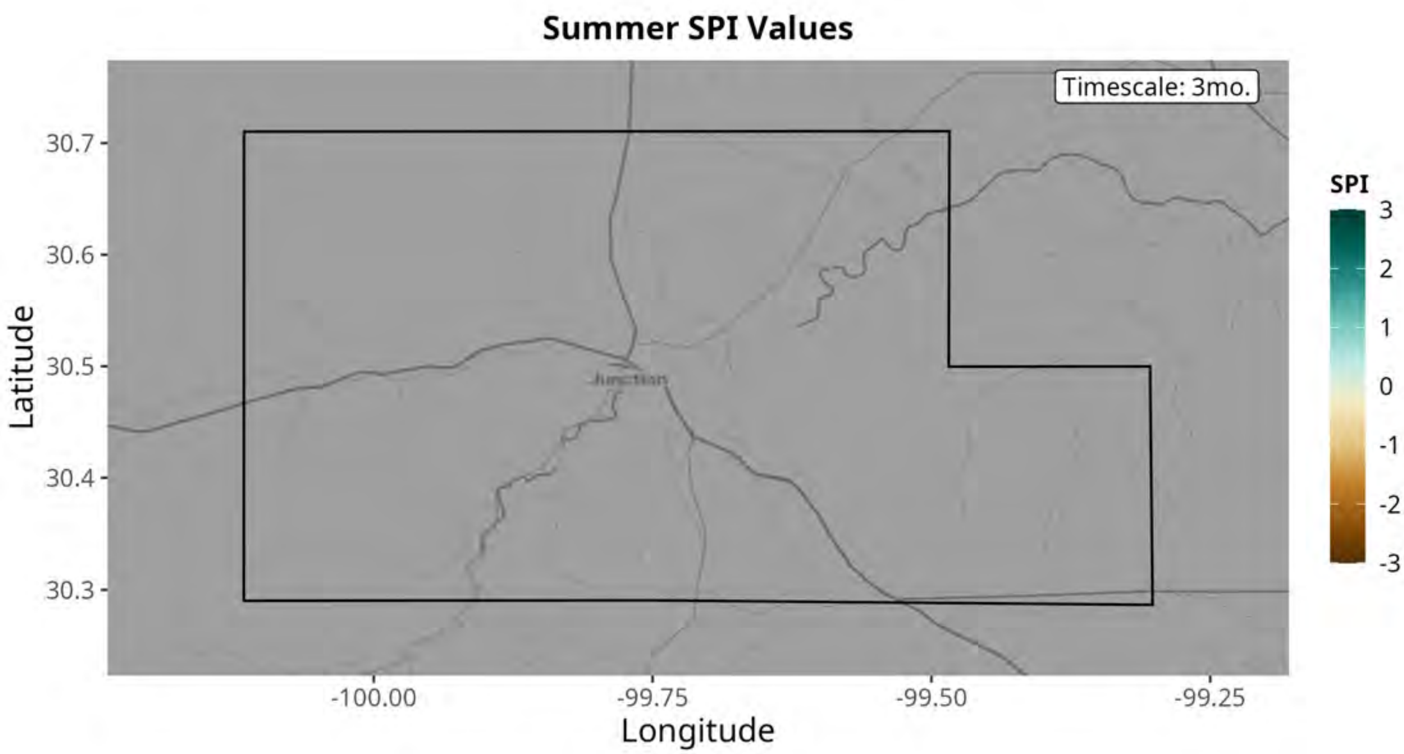
Kimble County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Kimble County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Kimble County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)

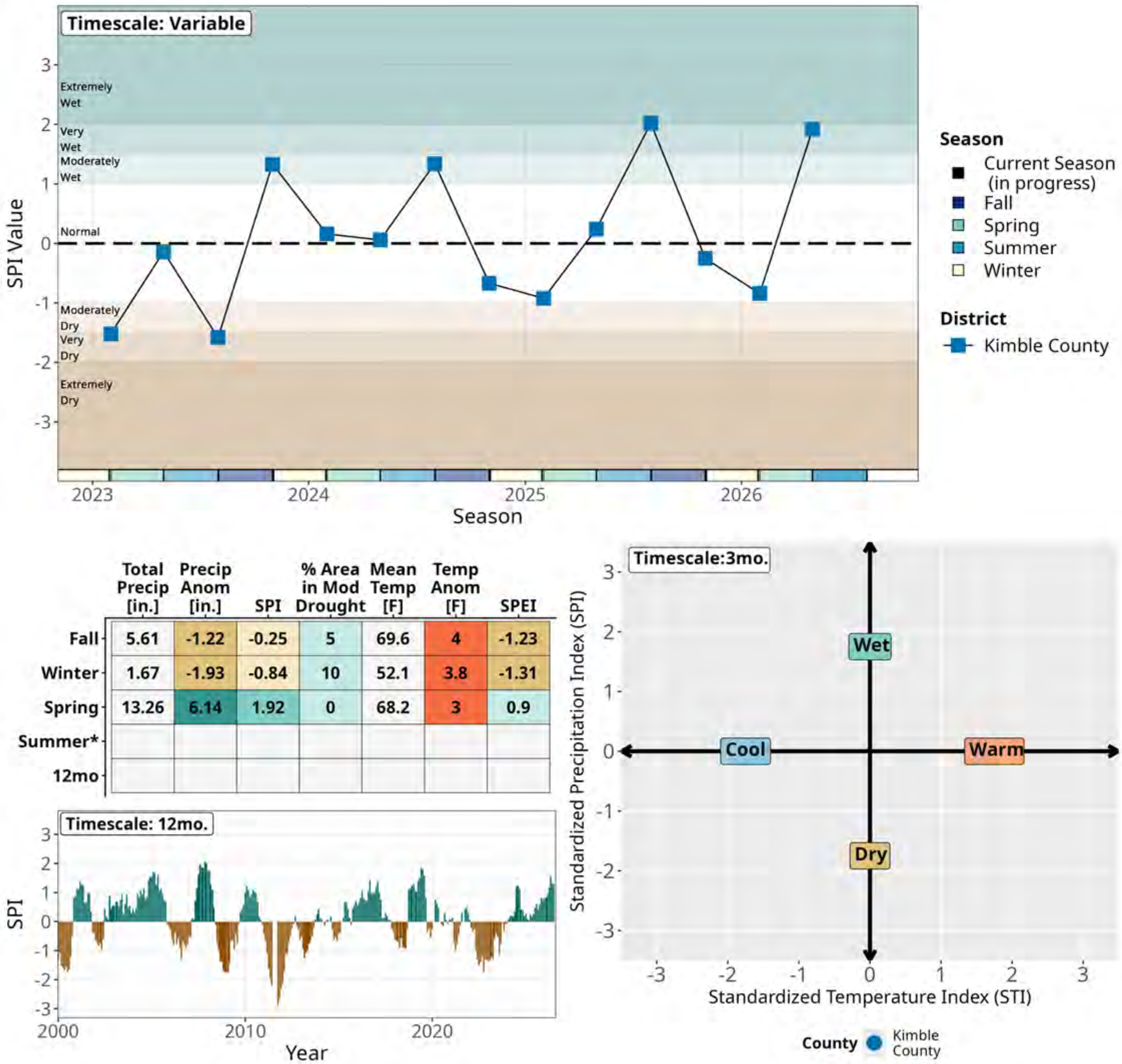


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Summer SPI [3mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Kimble County	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 1: [Left] Kimble County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

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

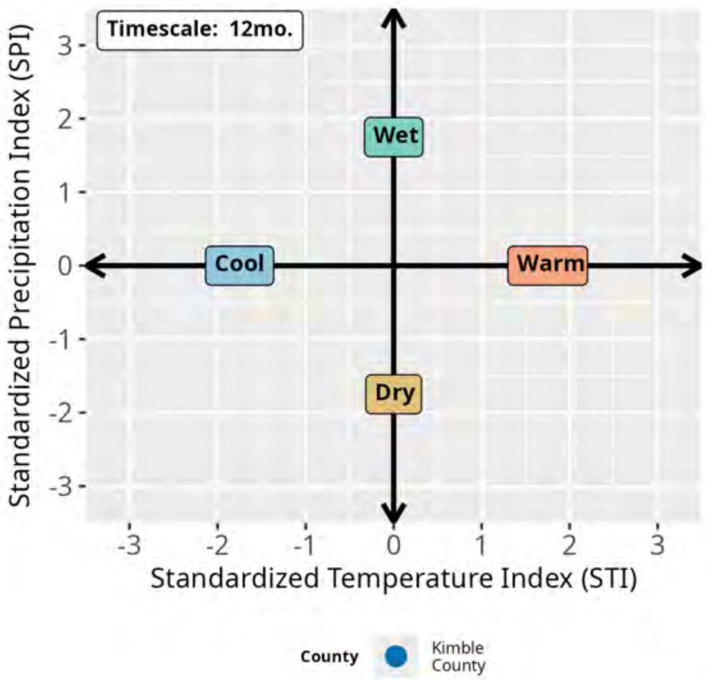


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall	5.61	-1.22	-0.25	5	69.6	4	-1.23
Winter	1.67	-1.93	-0.84	10	52.1	3.8	-1.31
Spring	13.26	6.14	1.92	0	68.2	3	0.9
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

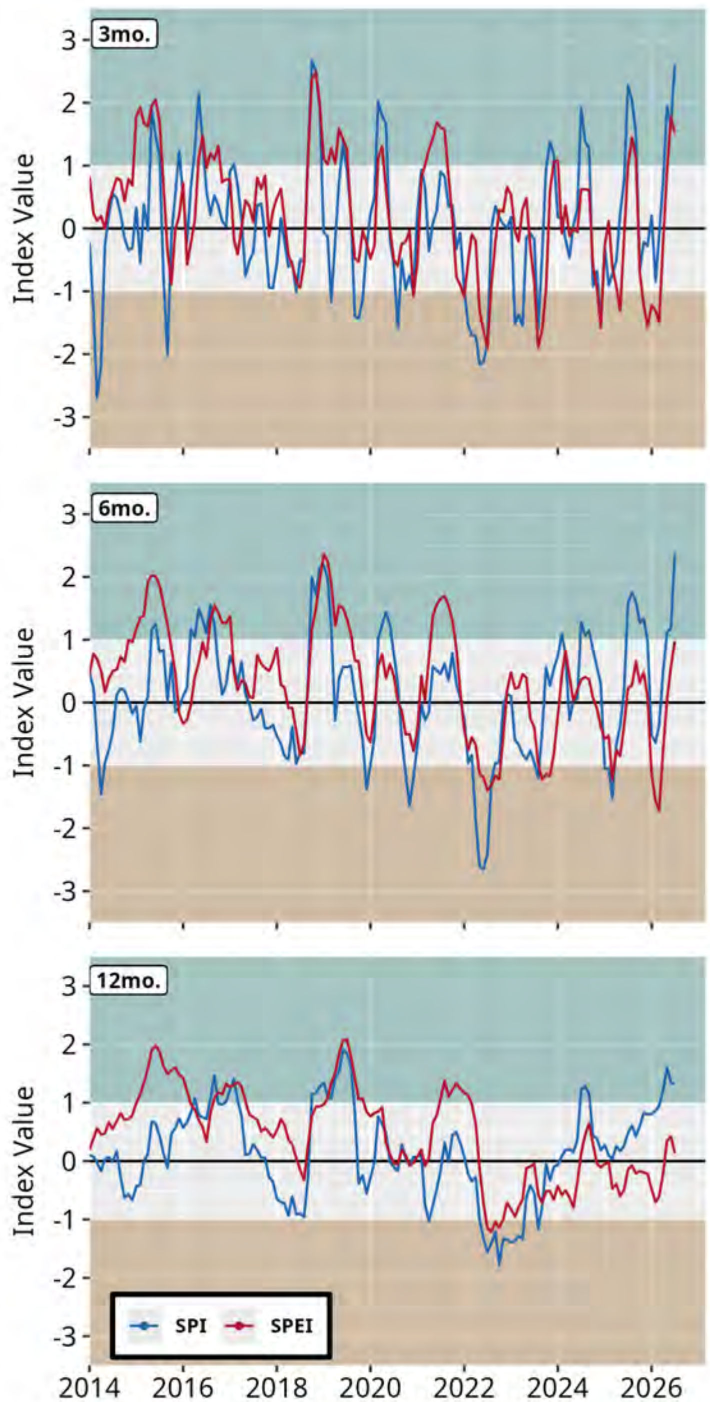


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Kimble County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Kimble 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.

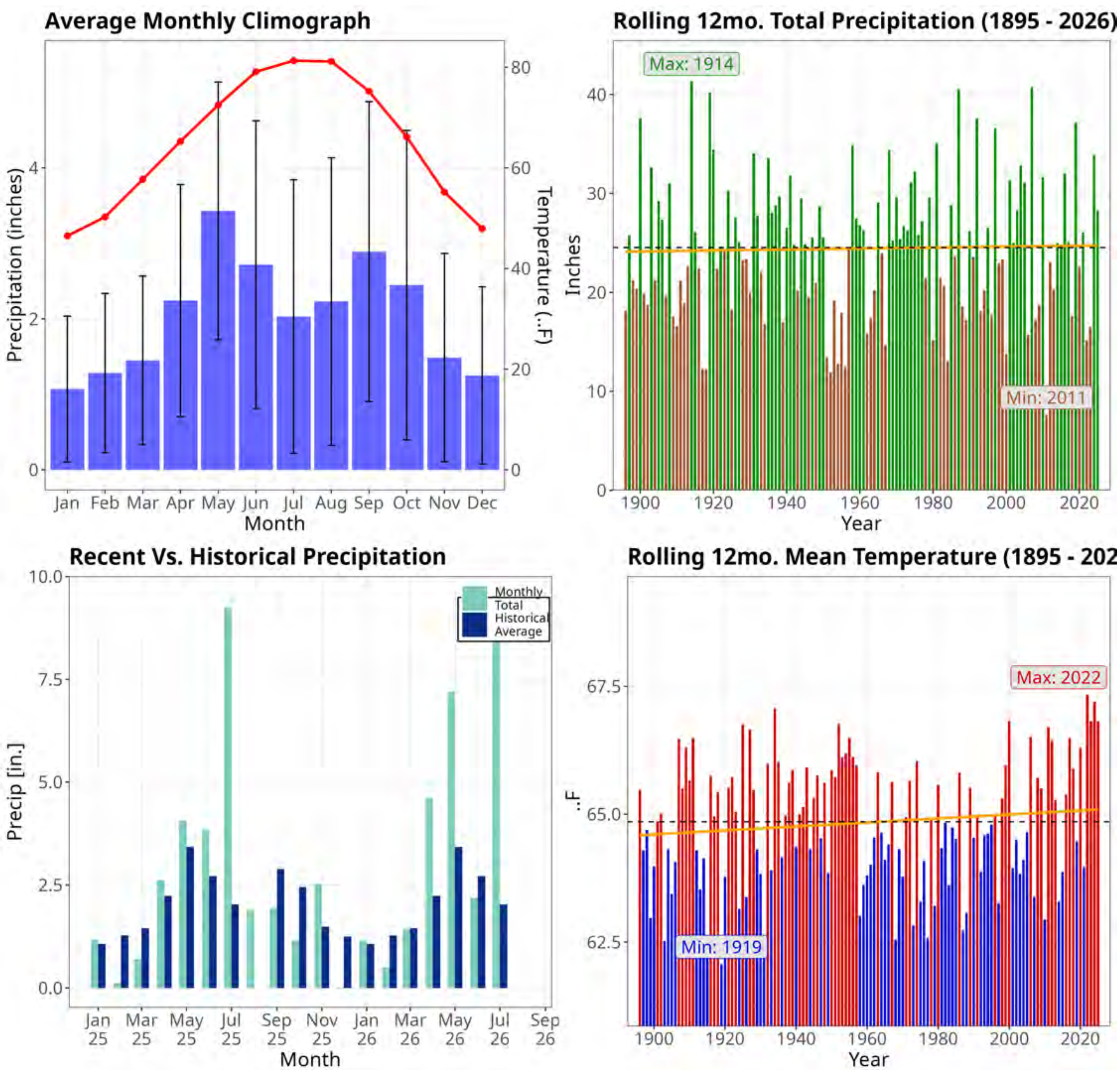


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

South Central Texas Prescribed Burn Association

Counties: Fayette

Fayette County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Fayette County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Fayette County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)

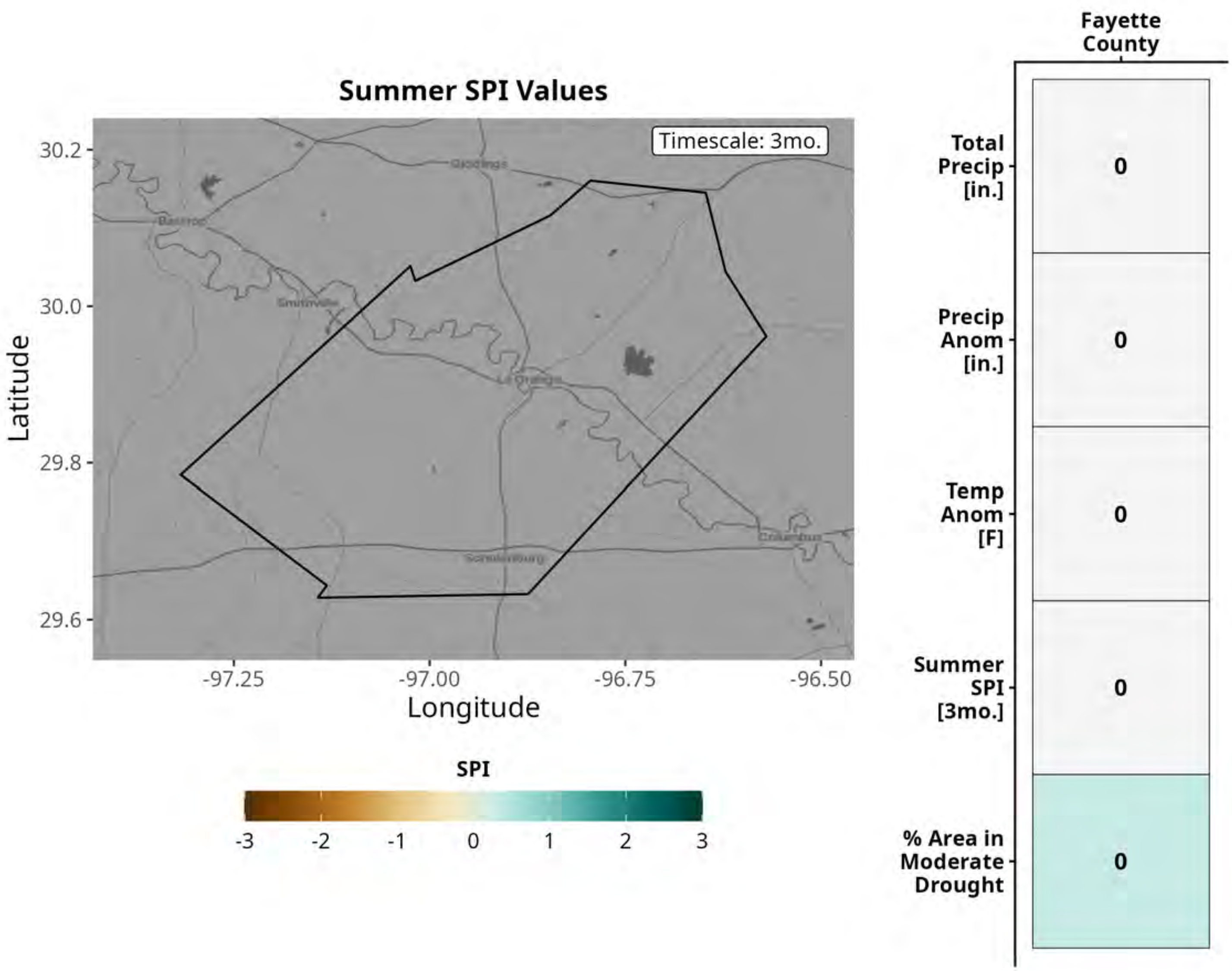
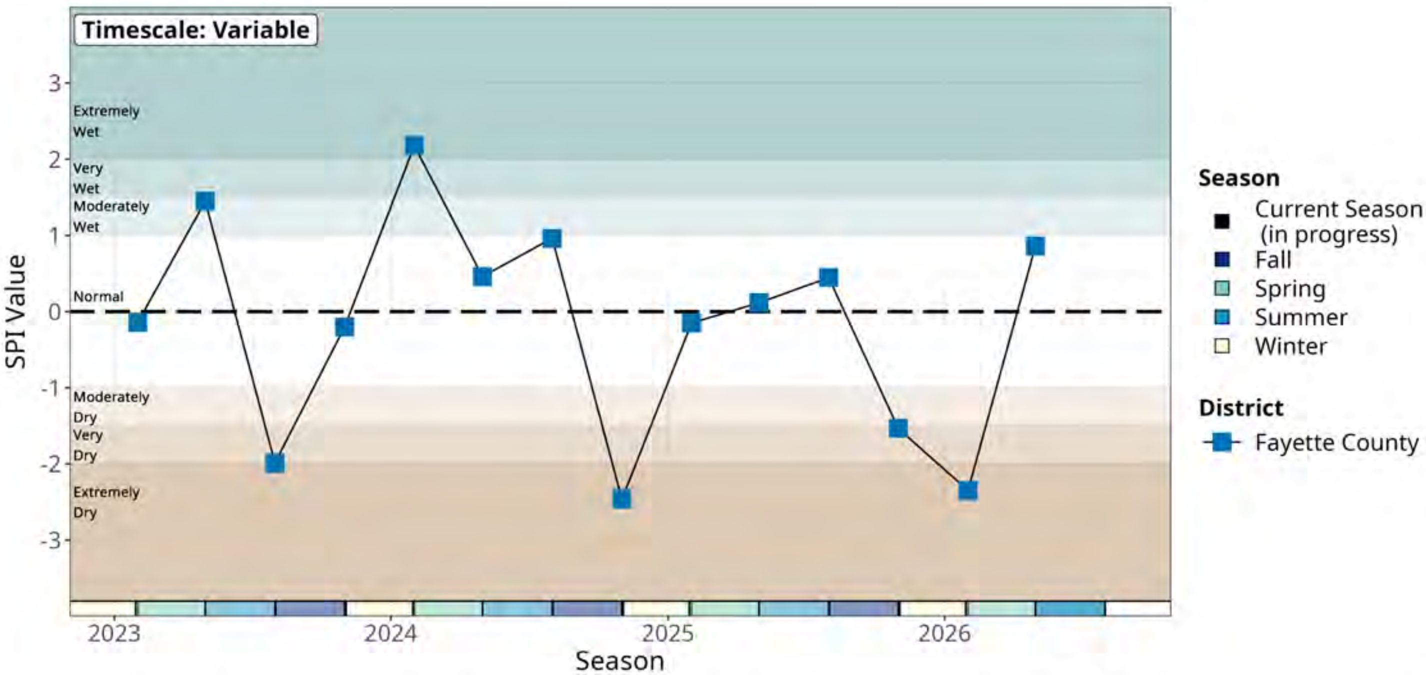


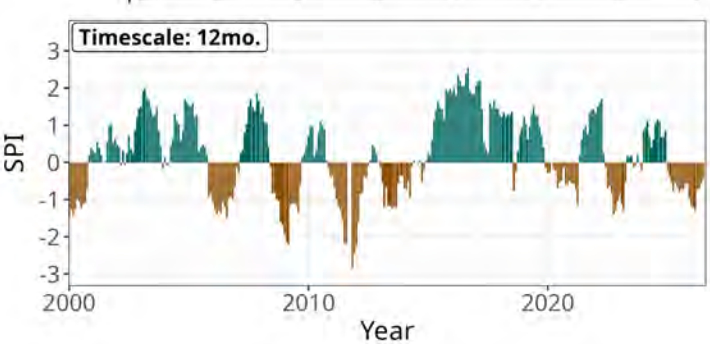
Figure 1: [Left] Fayette County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Fayette County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Fayette 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	3.85	-6.24	-1.53	94	74.5	4.2	-1.99
Winter	2.38	-5.77	-2.35	100	56.7	3.7	-1.82
Spring	14.21	3.72	0.86	0	72.4	3.8	-0.16
Summer*							
12mo							



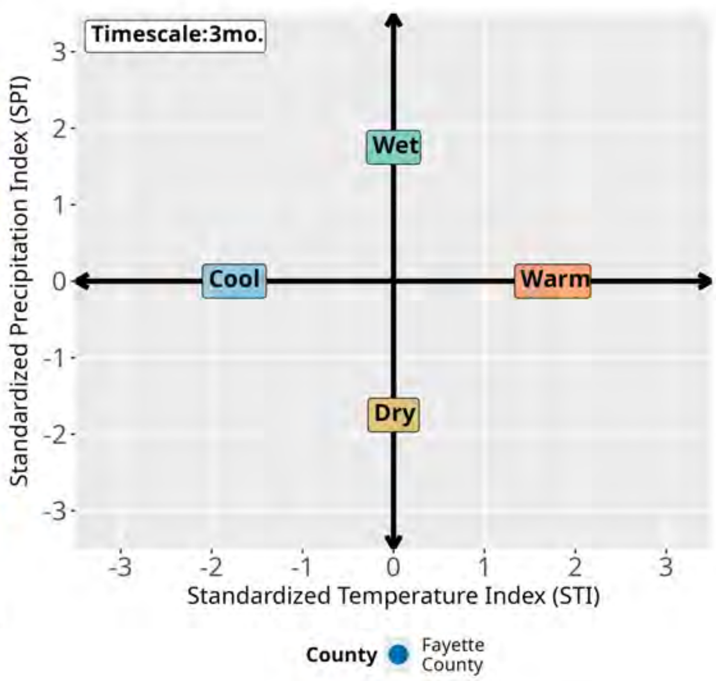
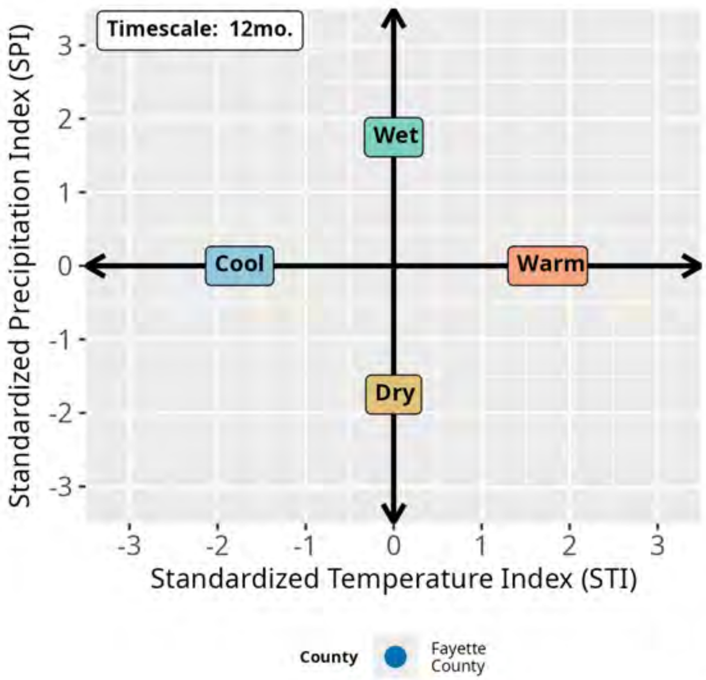


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

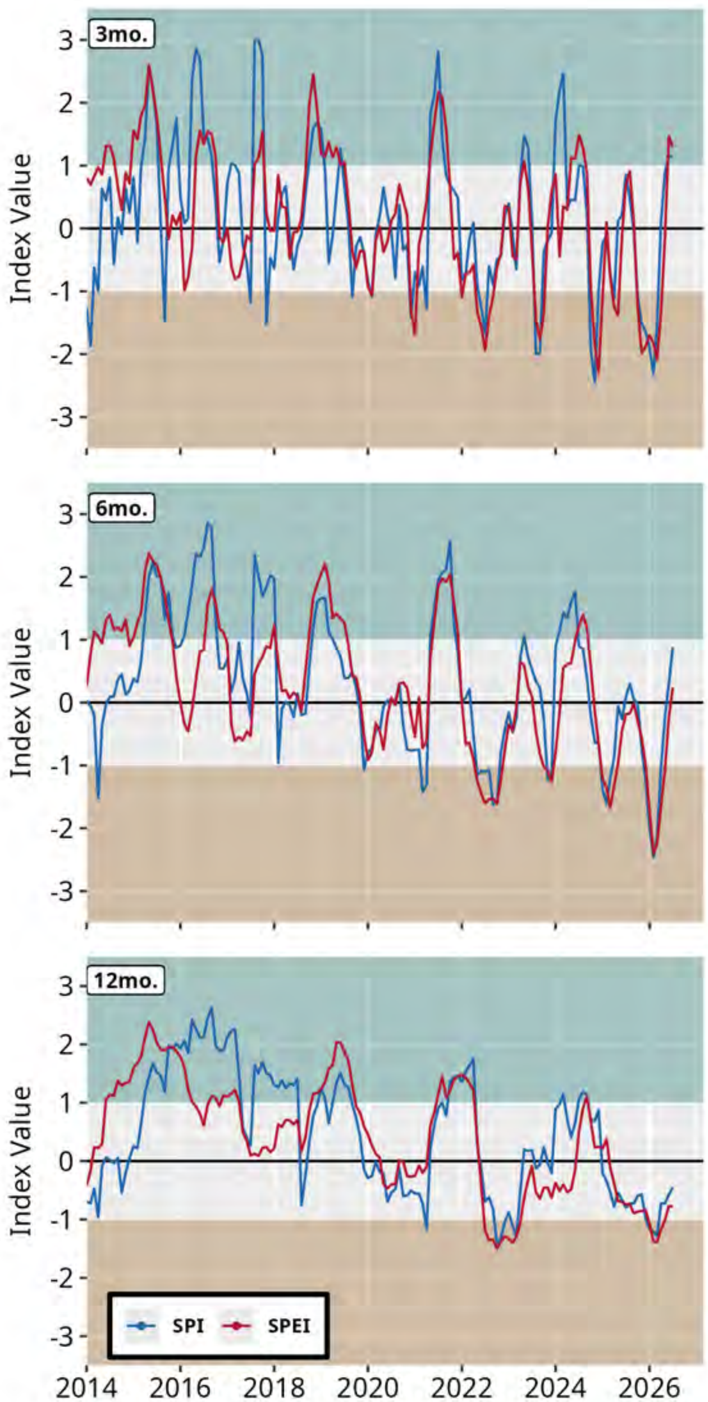


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Fayette County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Fayette 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.

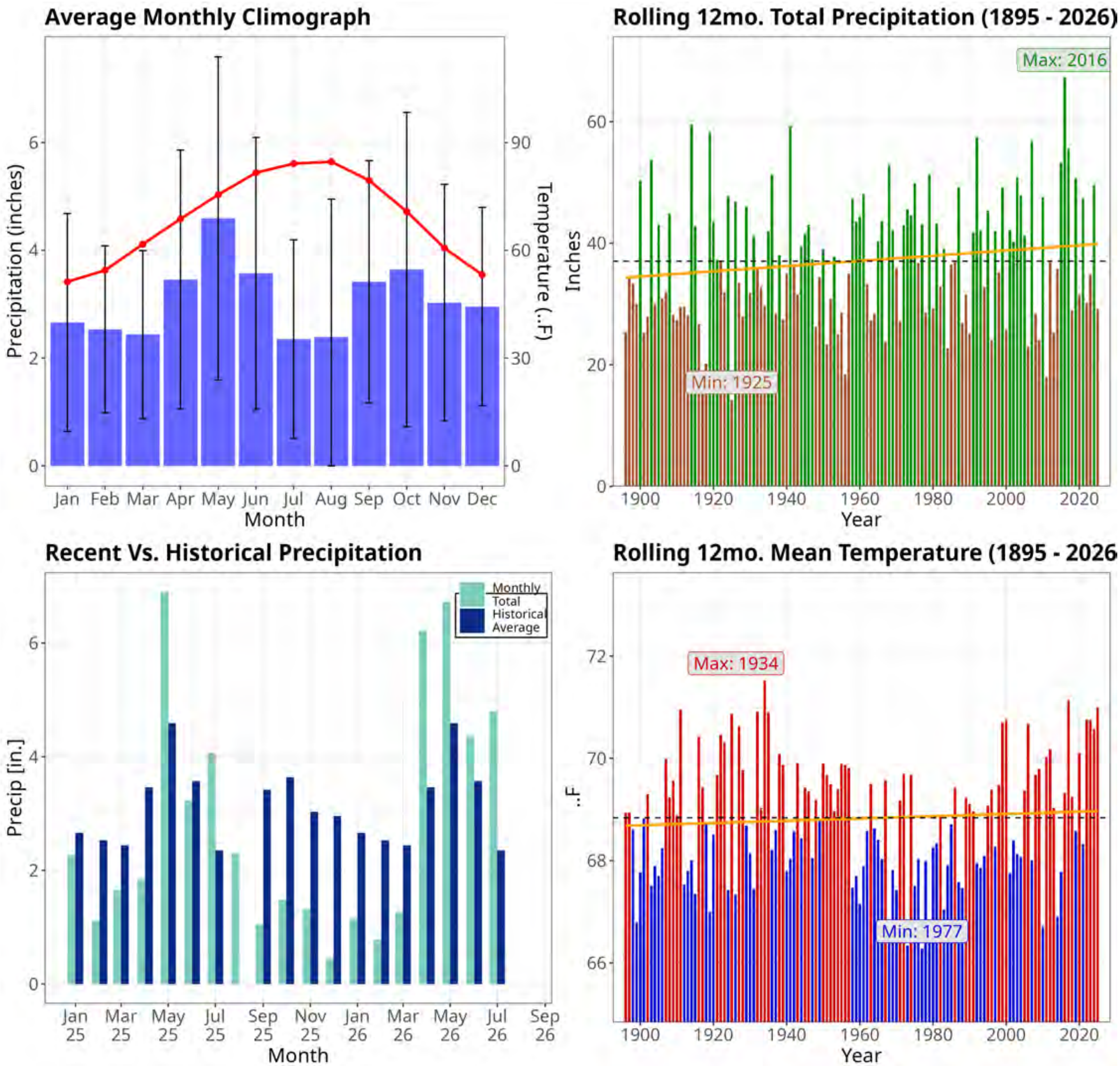


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

East Texas
Prescribed Burn Association

(ETXPBA)

Counties: Nacogdoches

Nacogdoches County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Nacogdoches County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Nacogdoches County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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])

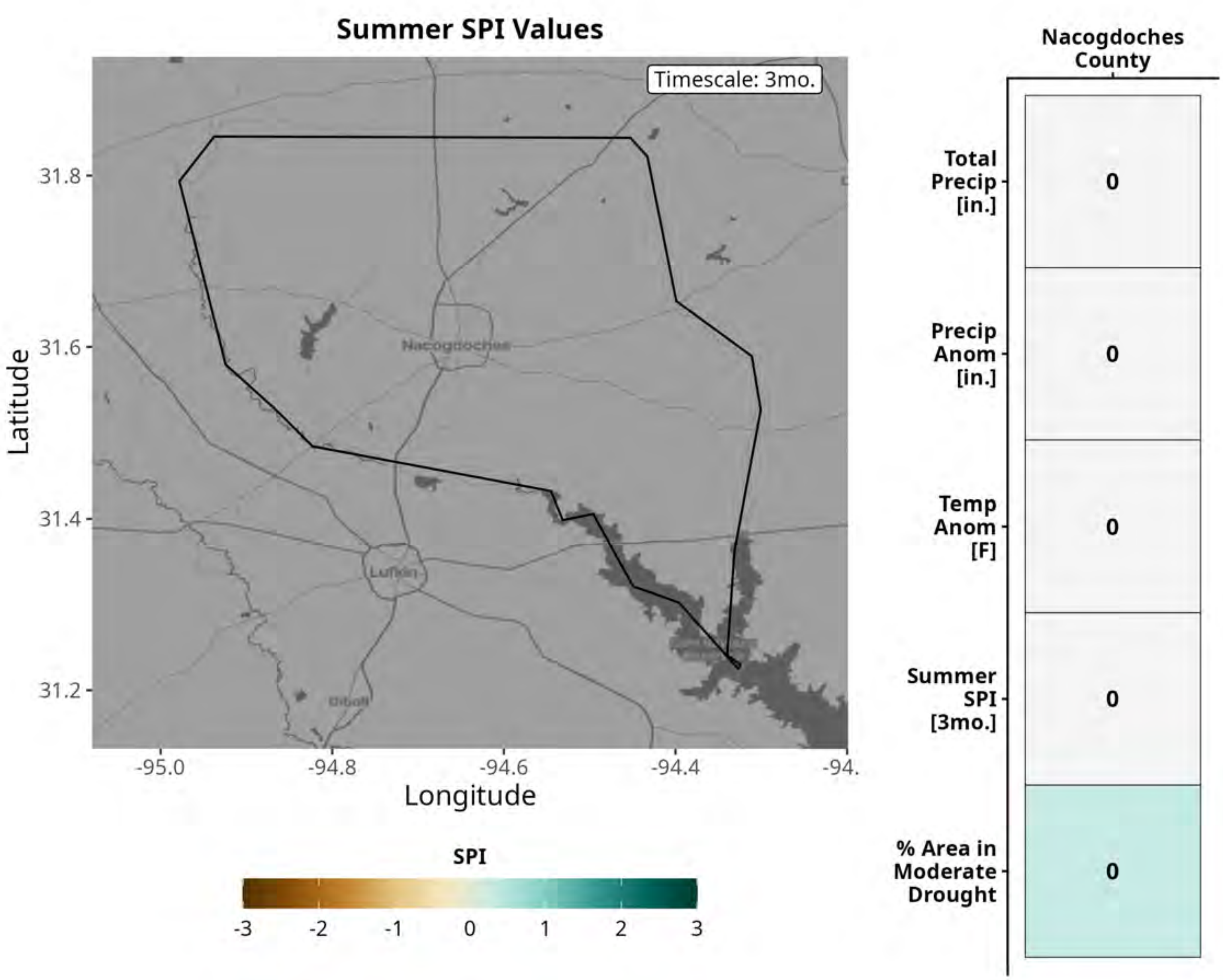
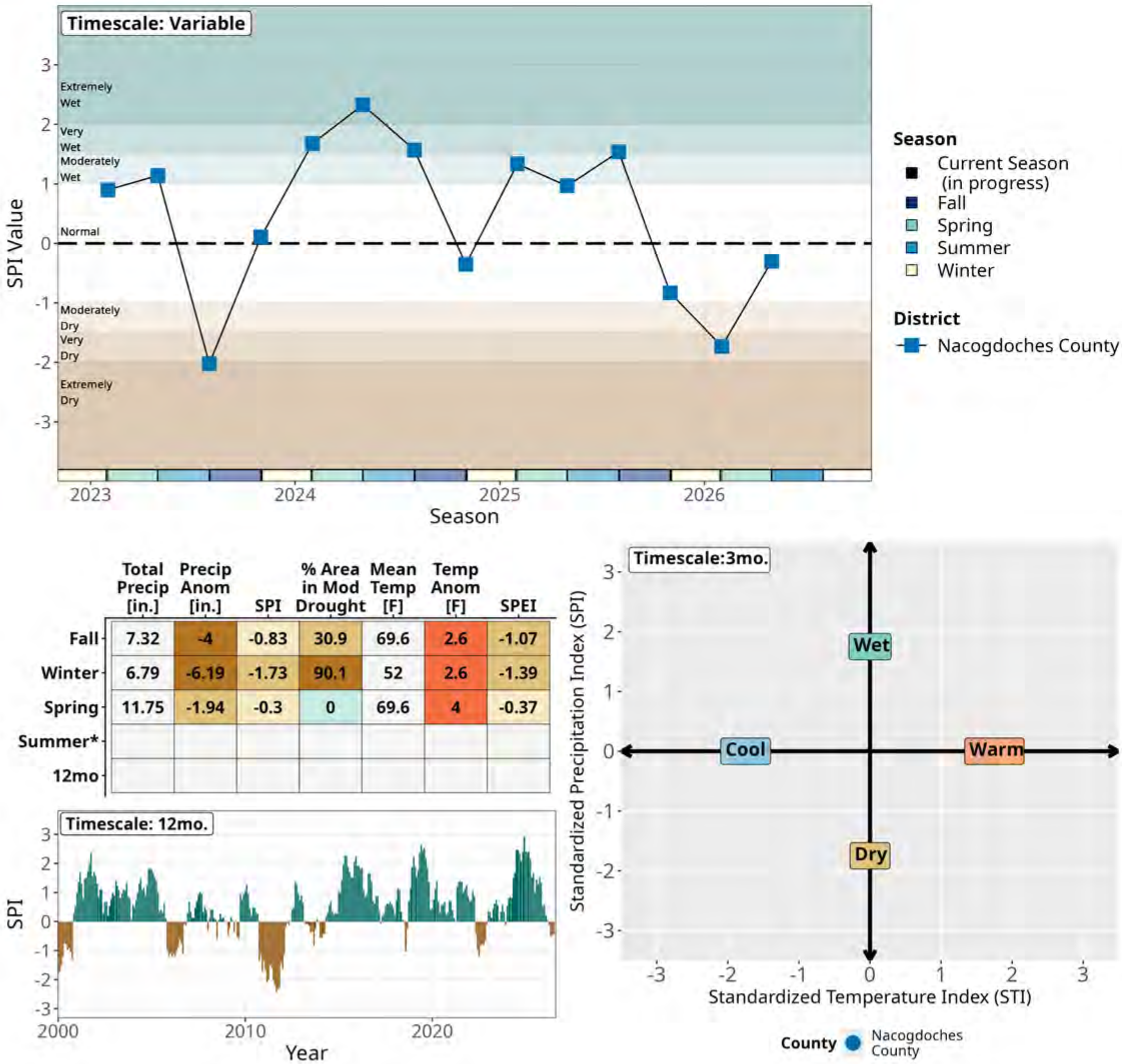


Figure 1: [Left] Nacogdoches County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

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

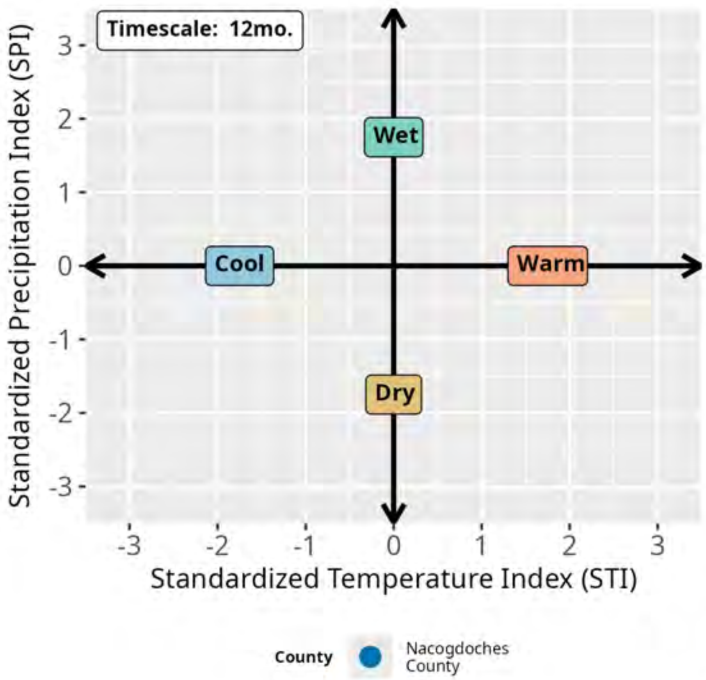


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall	7.32	-4	-0.83	30.9	69.6	2.6	-1.07
Winter	6.79	-6.19	-1.73	90.1	52	2.6	-1.39
Spring	11.75	-1.94	-0.3	0	69.6	4	-0.37
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

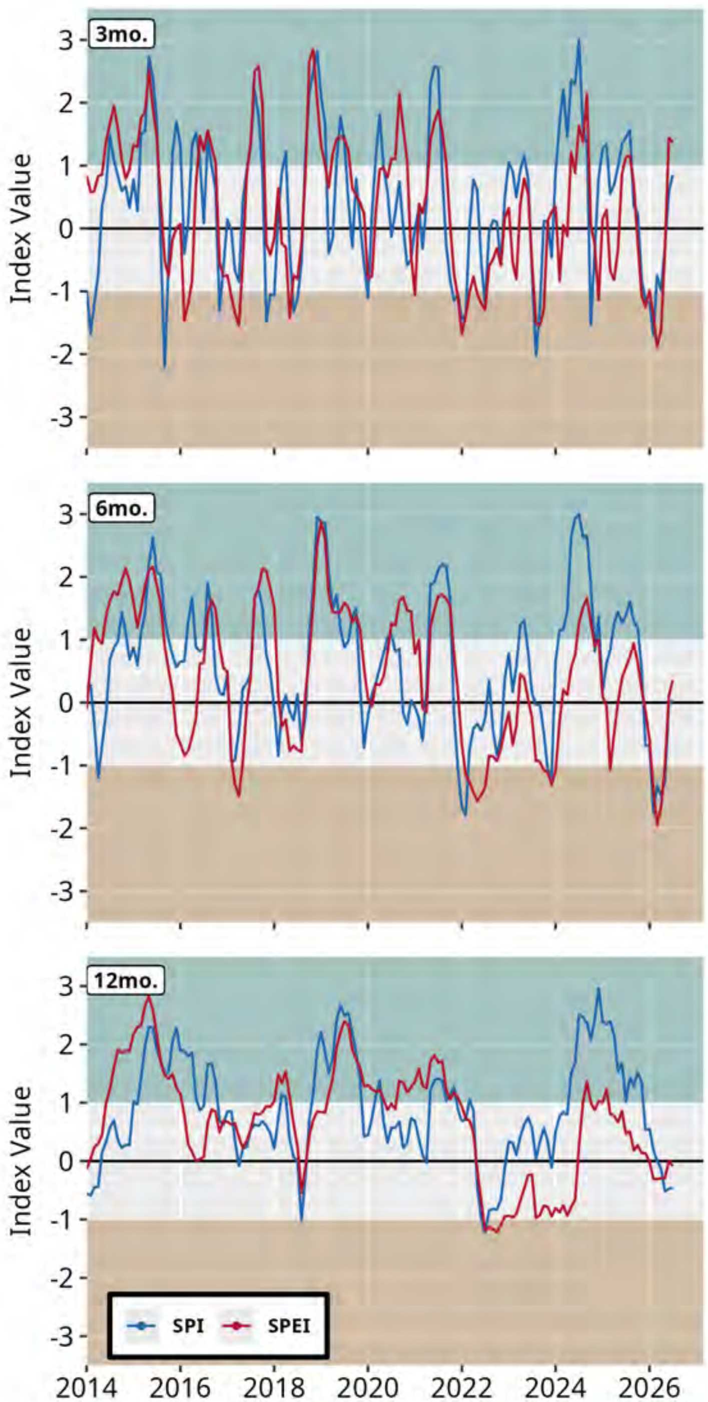


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Nacogdoches County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Nacogdoches 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.

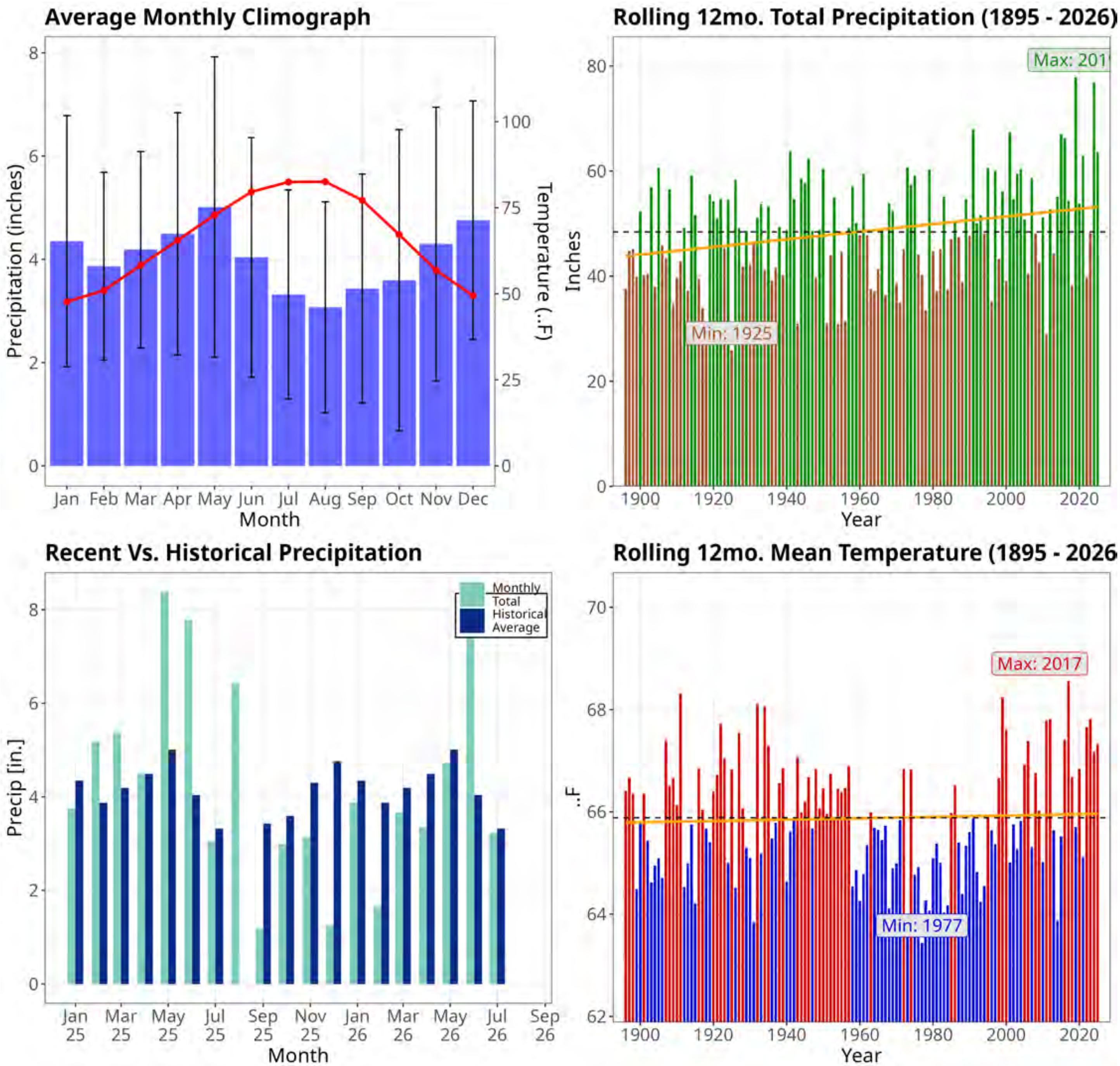


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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:

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

North Texas
Prescribed Burn Association

(NTXPBA)

Counties: Tarrant, Wichita

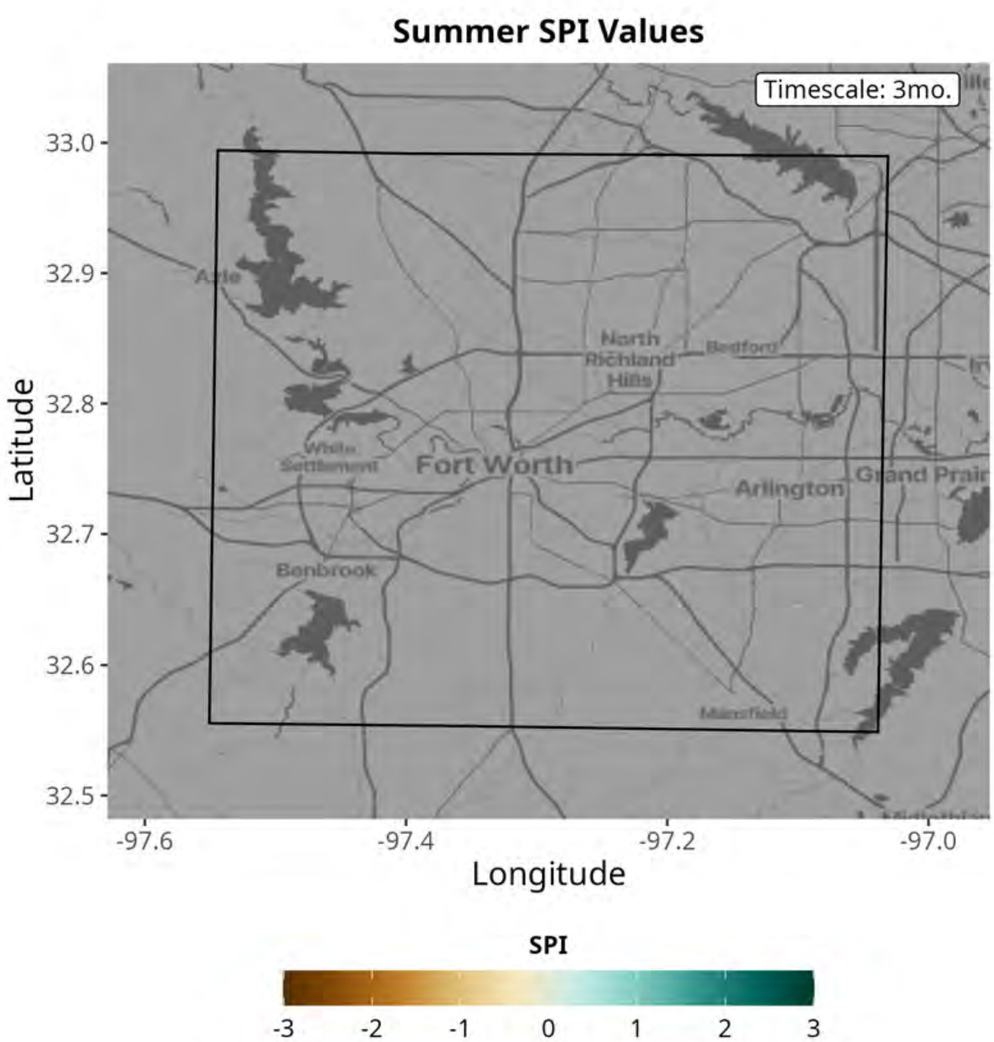
Tarrant County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Tarrant County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Tarrant County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)



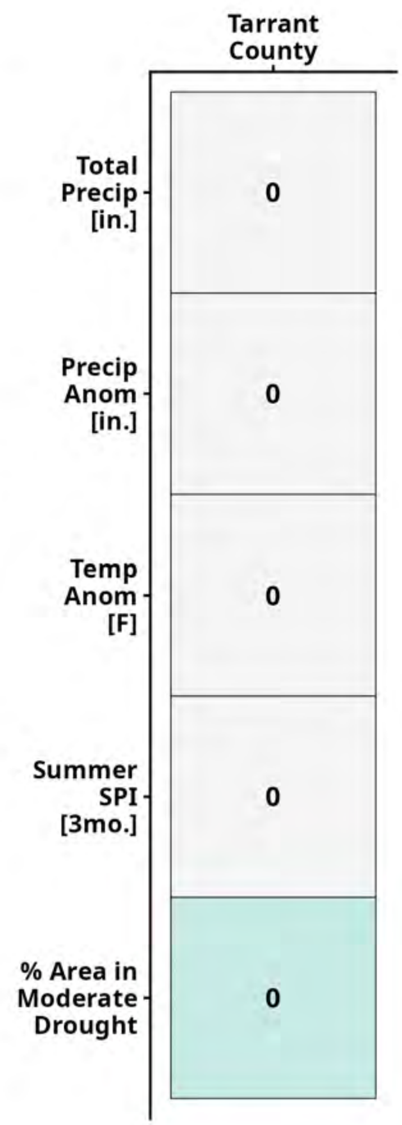
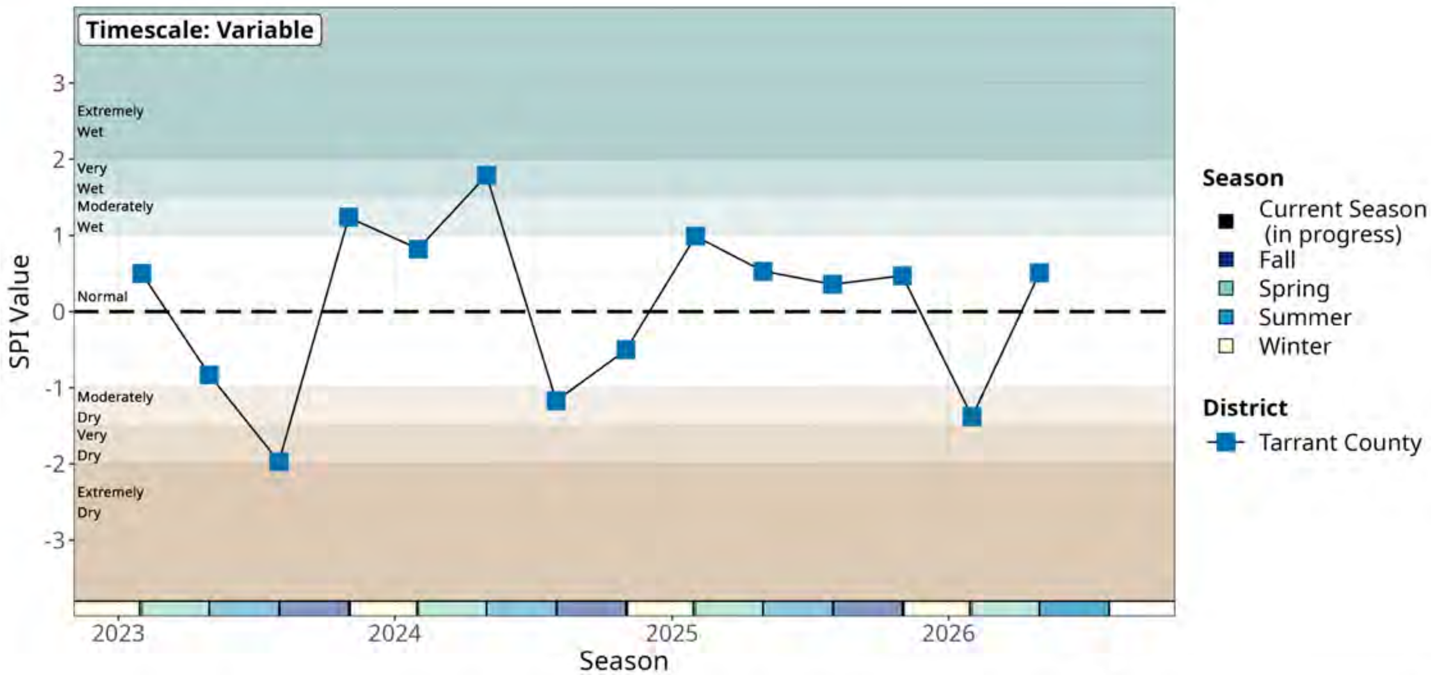


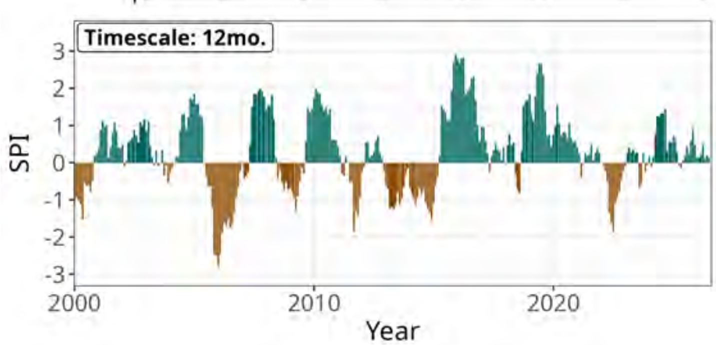
Figure 1: [Left] Tarrant County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Tarrant County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Tarrant 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	10.19	1.42	0.47	0	71.6	4.2	-1.24
Winter	2.85	-3.63	-1.38	96.2	51.4	4.2	-1.81
Spring	12.84	1.63	0.51	0	69.8	4.6	-0.43
Summer*							
12mo							



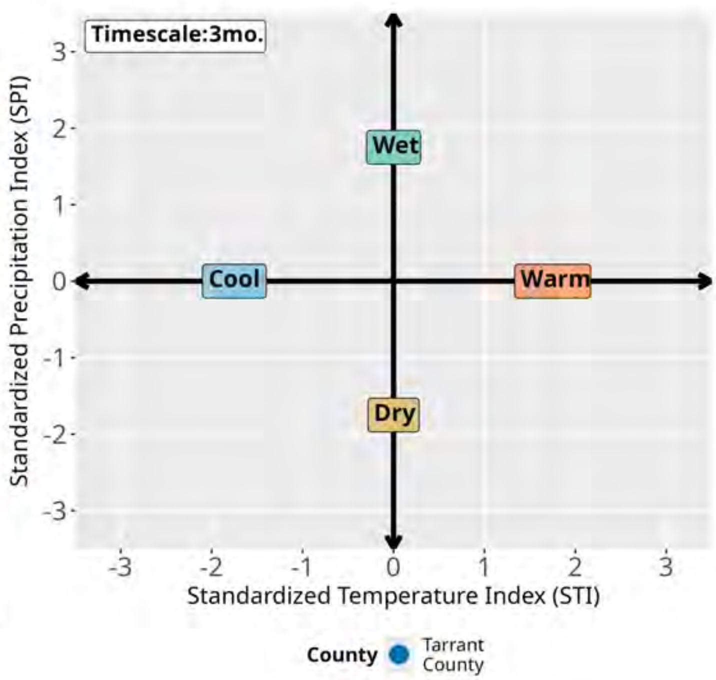


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

Temperature Impacts on Drought

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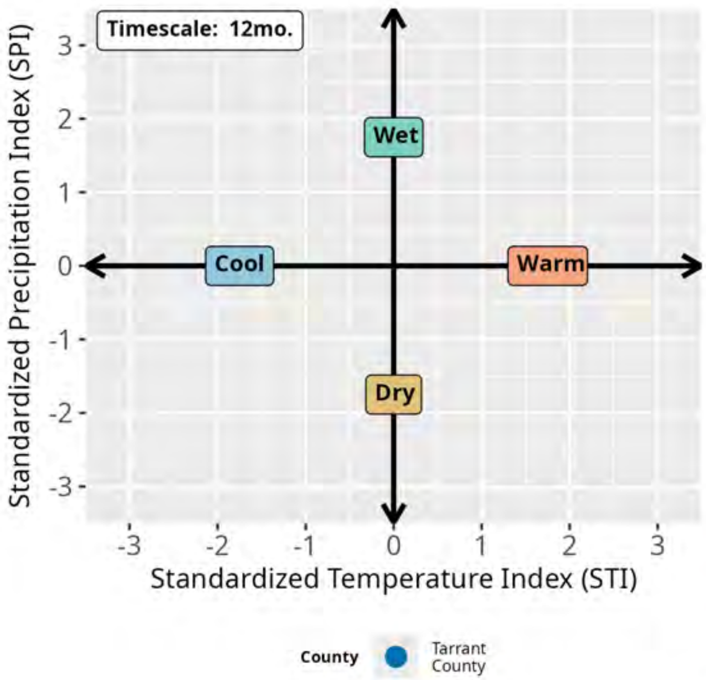

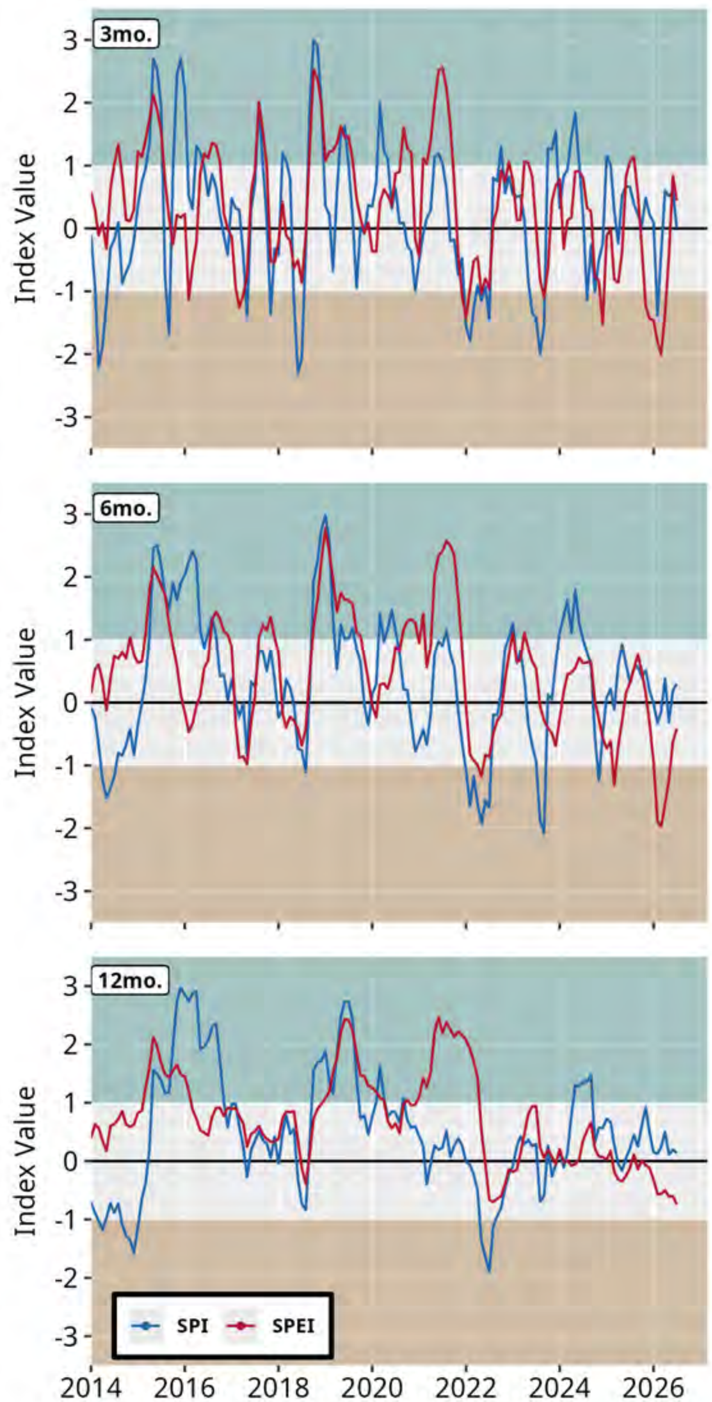

	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
Total Precip [in.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

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 Tarrant County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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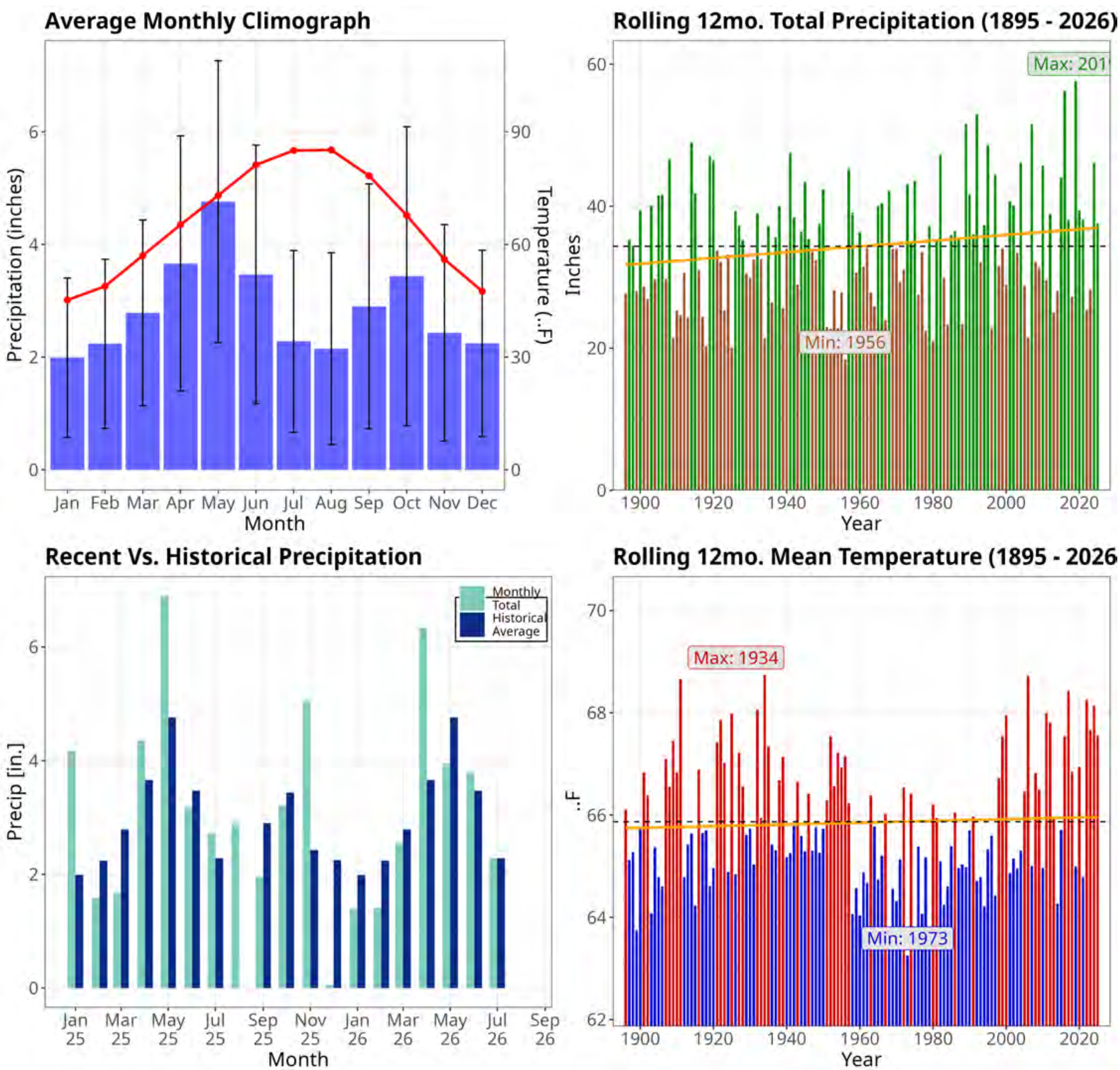


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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
≥ 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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

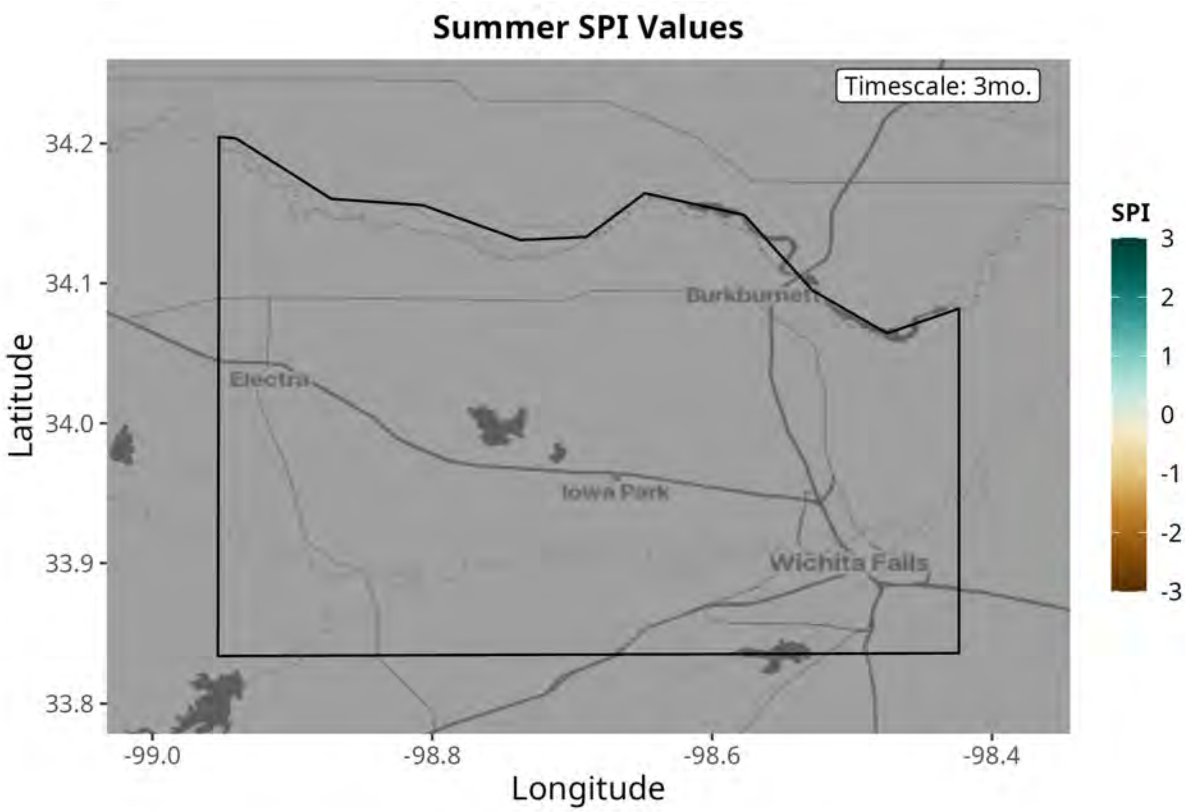
Wichita County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Wichita County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Wichita County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)

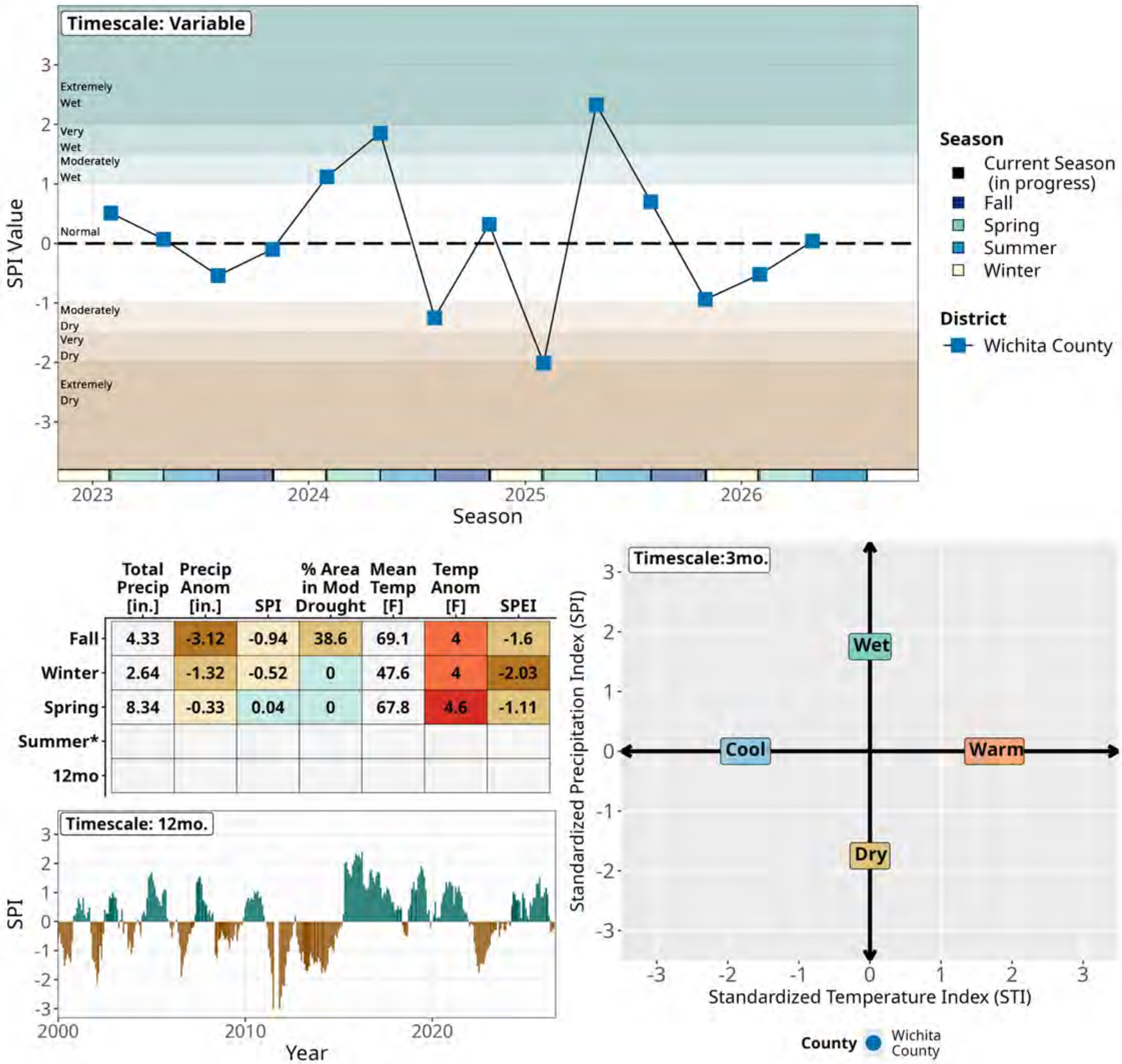


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Summer SPI [3mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Wichita County	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 1: [Left] Wichita County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

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).**

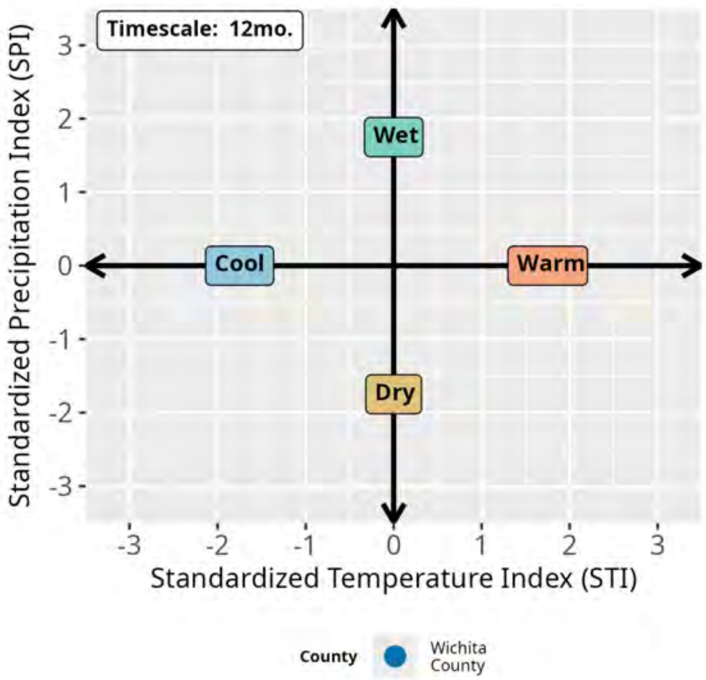


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall	4.33	-3.12	-0.94	38.6	69.1	4	-1.6
Winter	2.64	-1.32	-0.52	0	47.6	4	-2.03
Spring	8.34	-0.33	0.04	0	67.8	4.6	-1.11
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

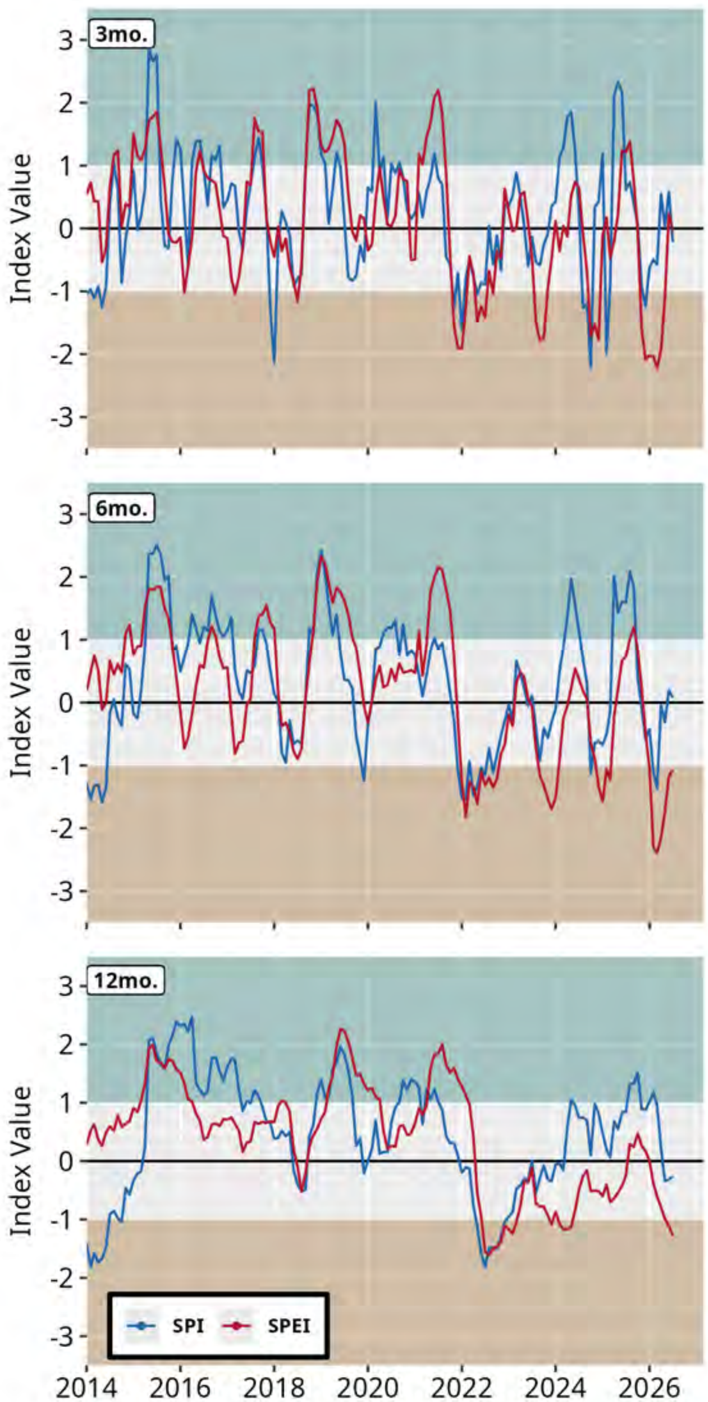


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Wichita County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

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.

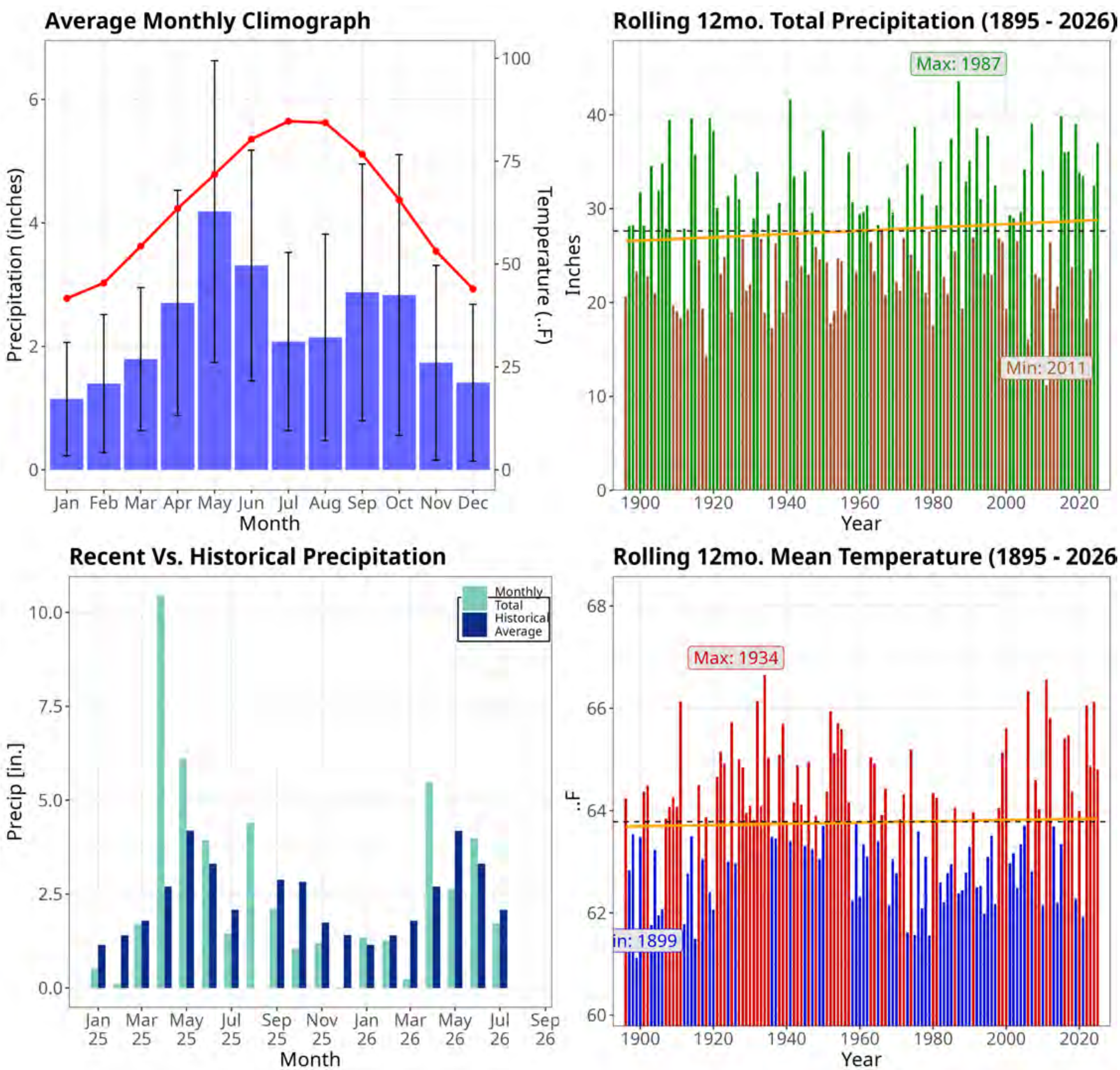


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Southern Rolling Plains PBA

Counties: Hardeman

Hardeman County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Hardeman County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Hardeman County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)

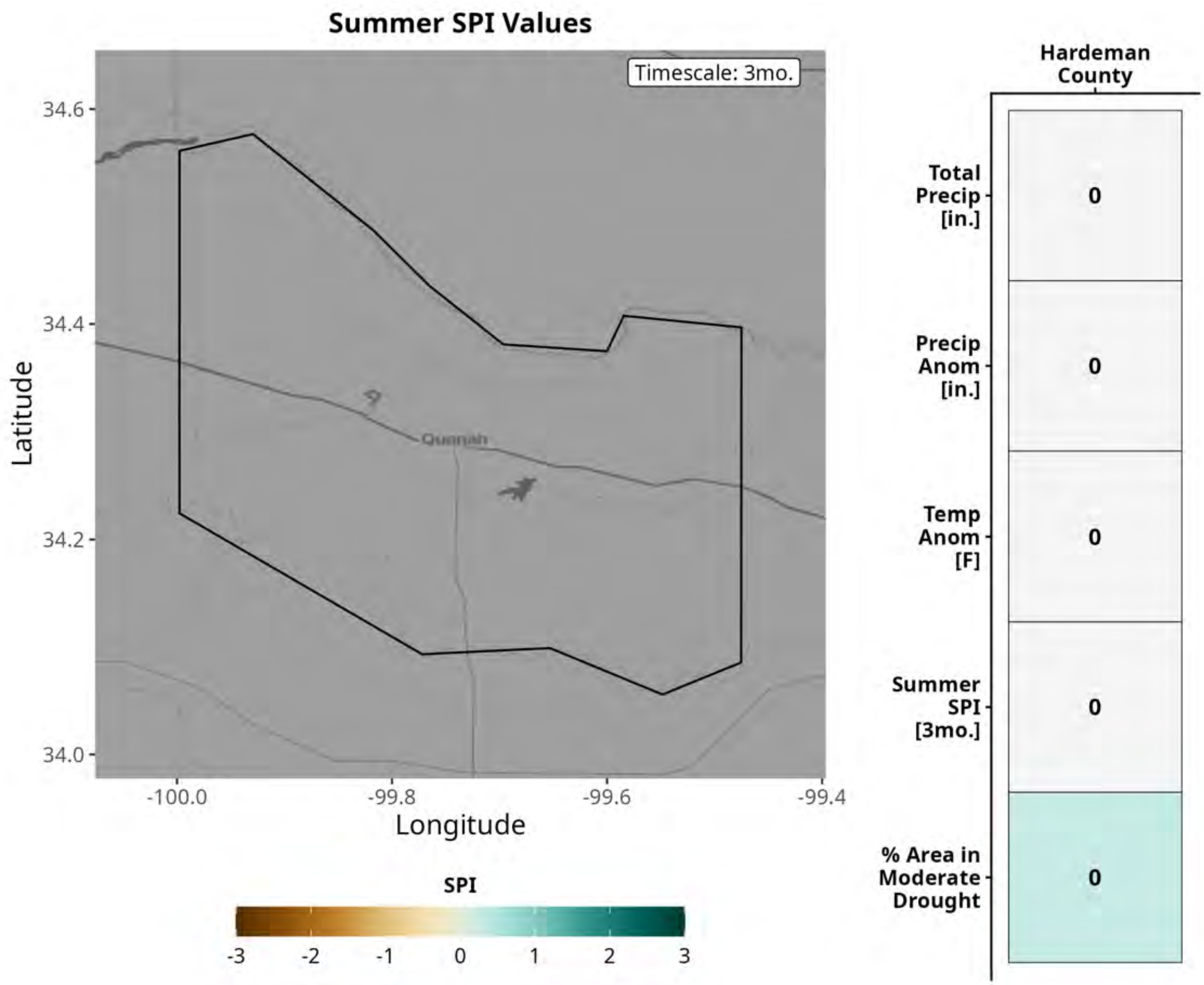
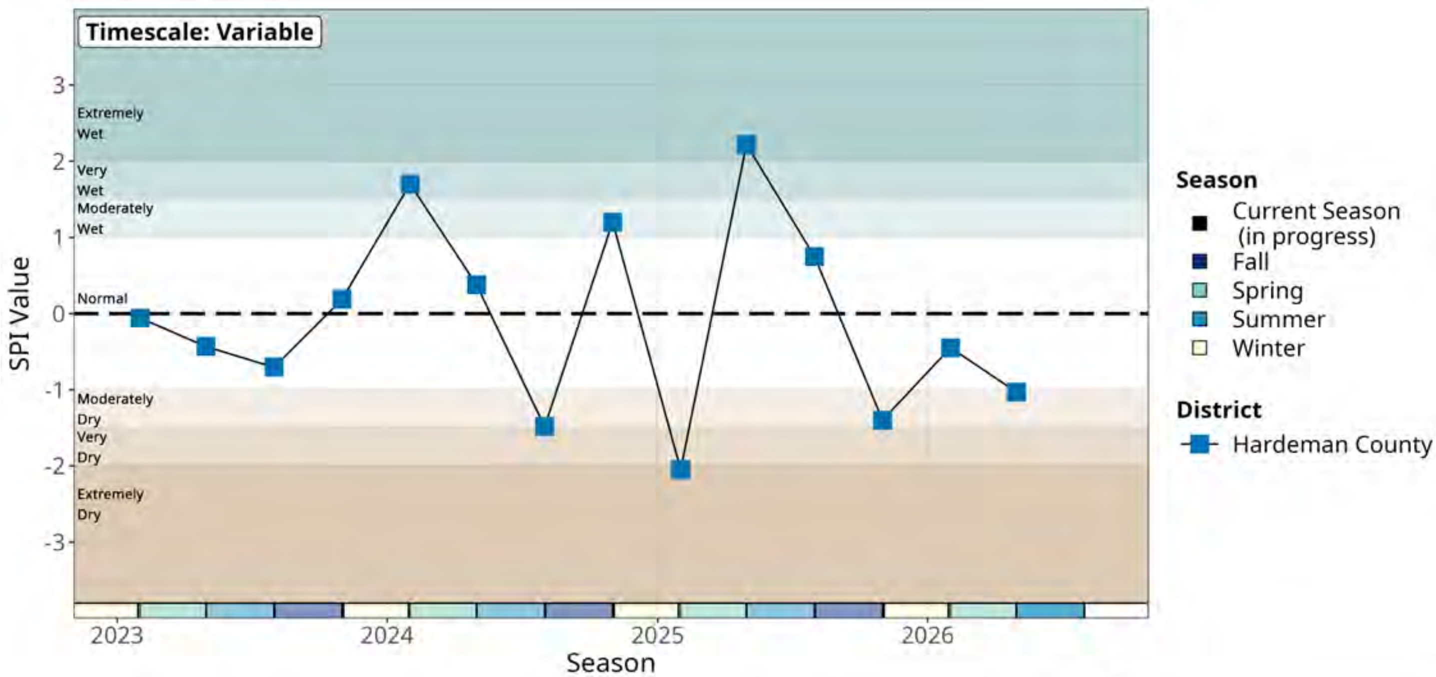


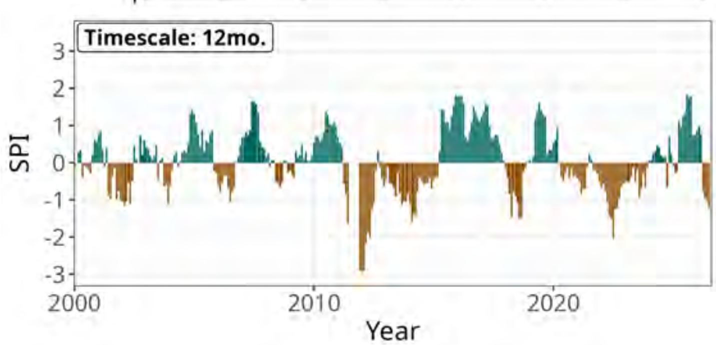
Figure 1: [Left] Hardeman County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Hardeman County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Hardeman 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	2.71	-3.72	-1.4	82	67.6	4	-1.48
Winter	1.76	-1.06	-0.45	0	46.8	5	-1.98
Spring	4.53	-2.96	-1.03	51.4	67.5	5.6	-1.83
Summer*							
12mo							



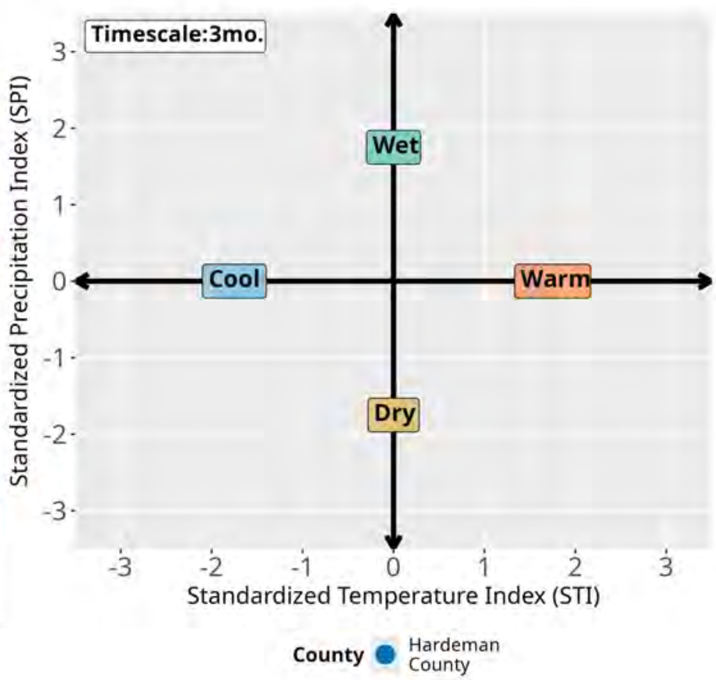
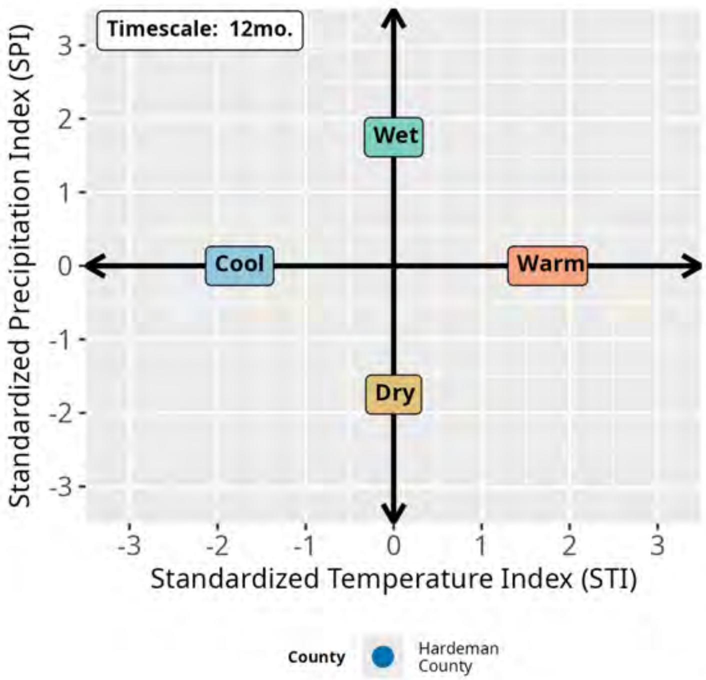


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

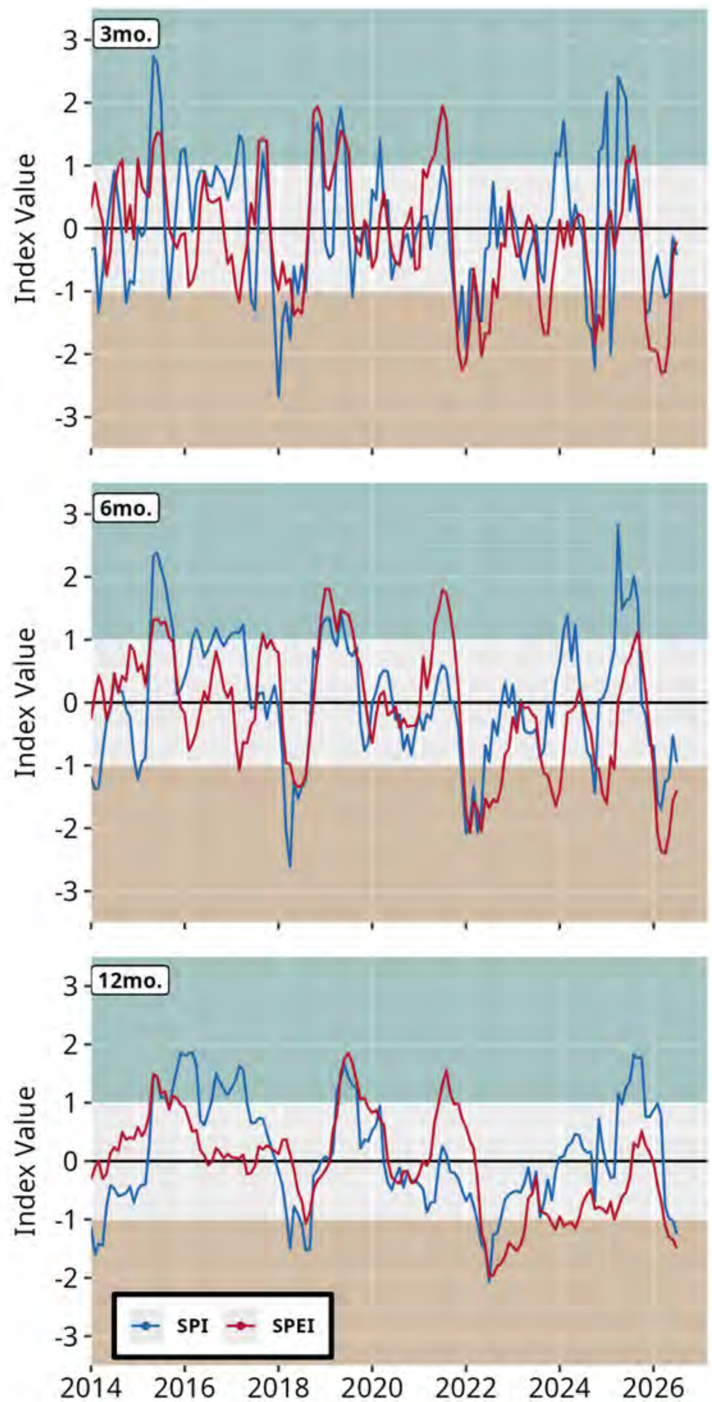
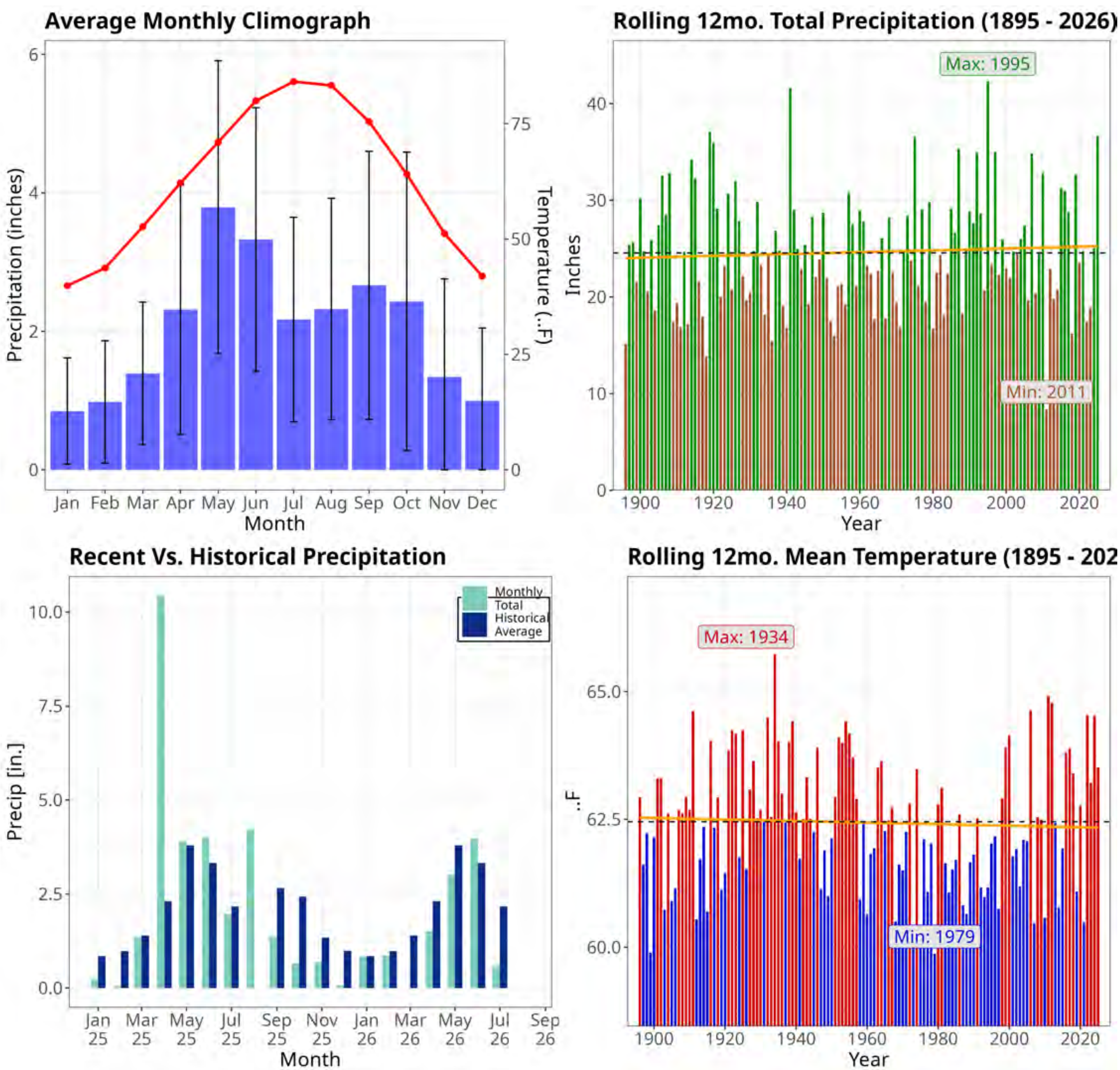


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Hardeman County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Hardeman 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
≥ 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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Panhandle PBA

Counties: Hemphill

Hemphill County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Hemphill County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Hemphill County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November predicts a **33-40% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and a **33-40% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

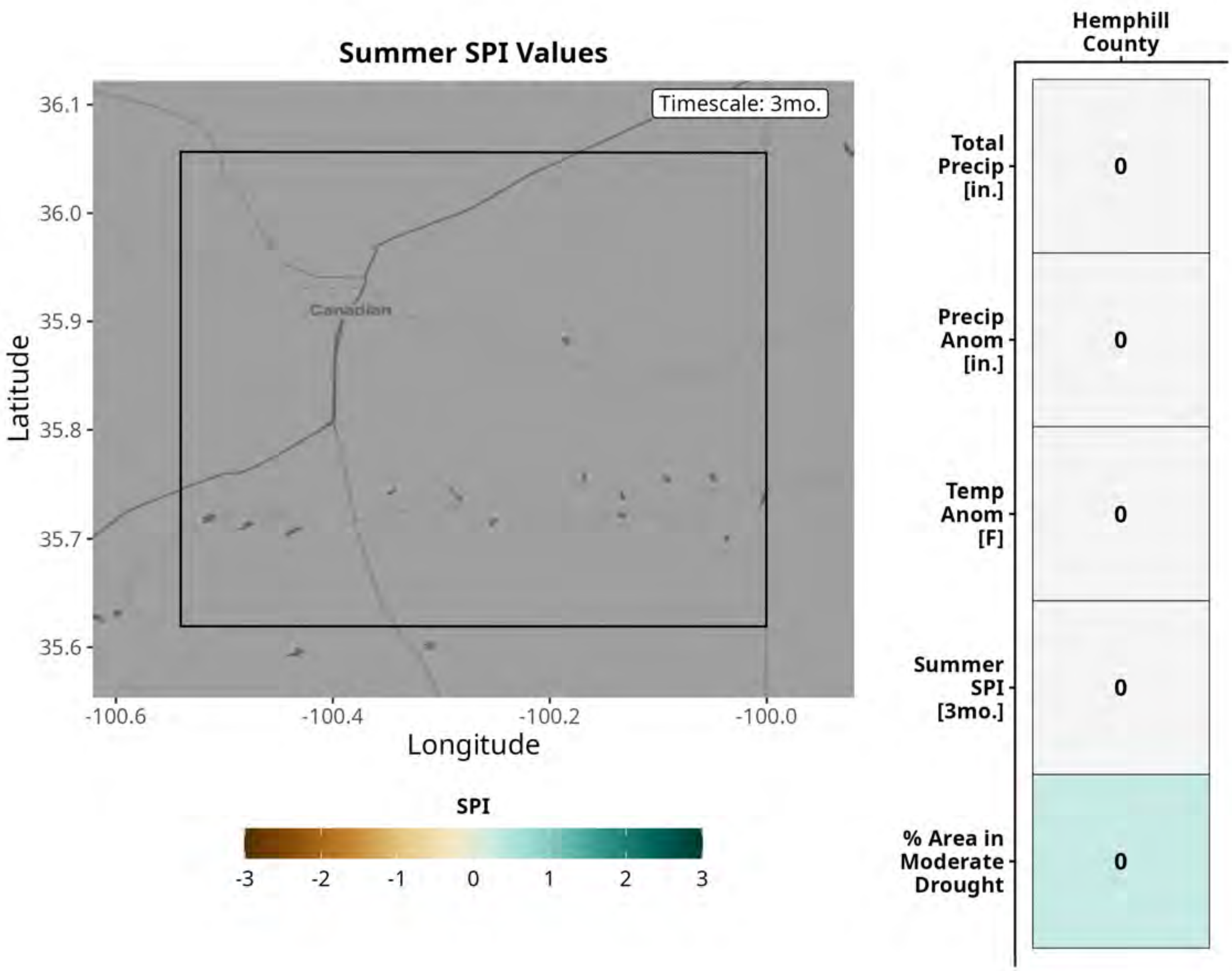
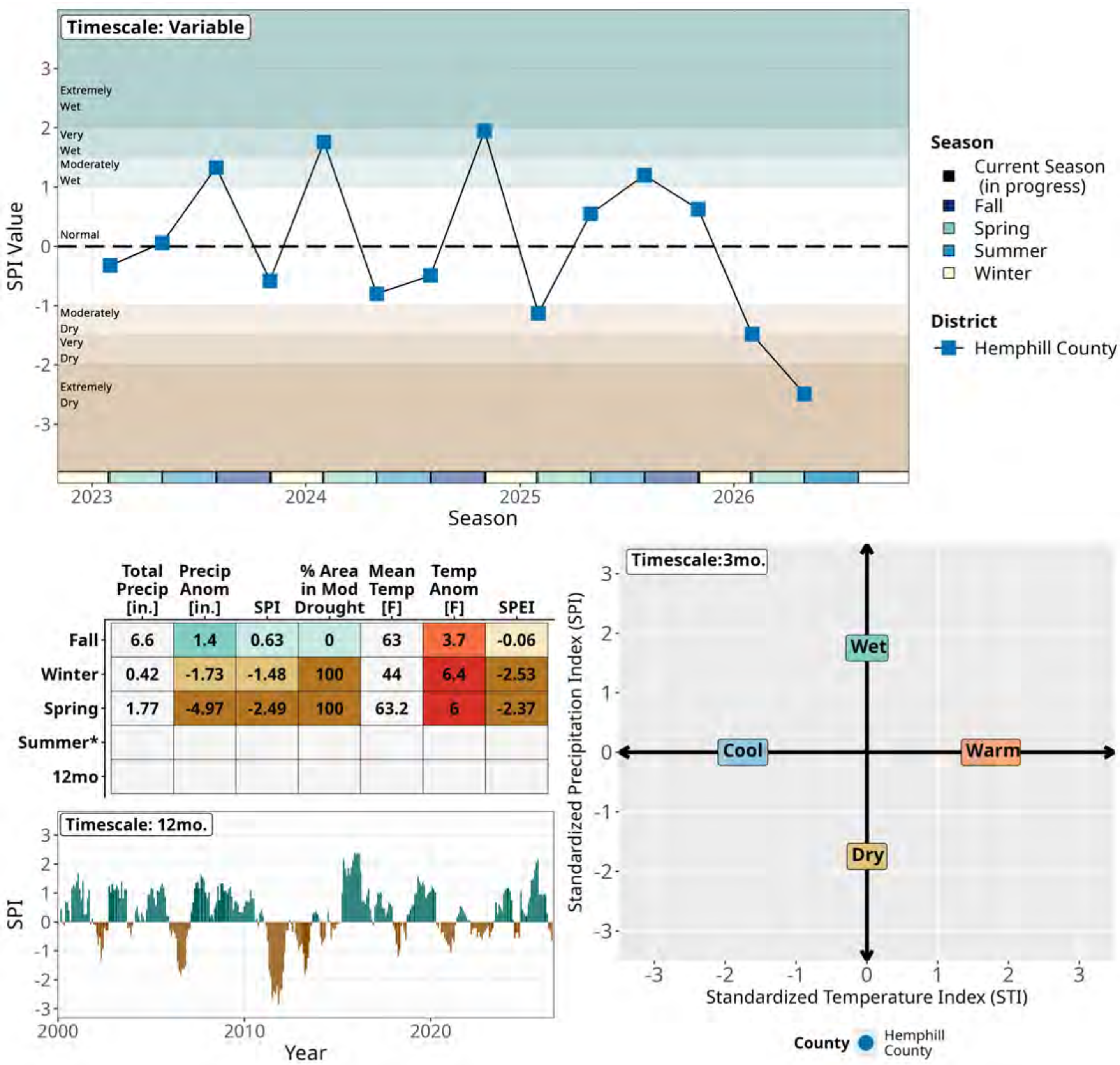


Figure 1: [Left] Hemphill County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

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

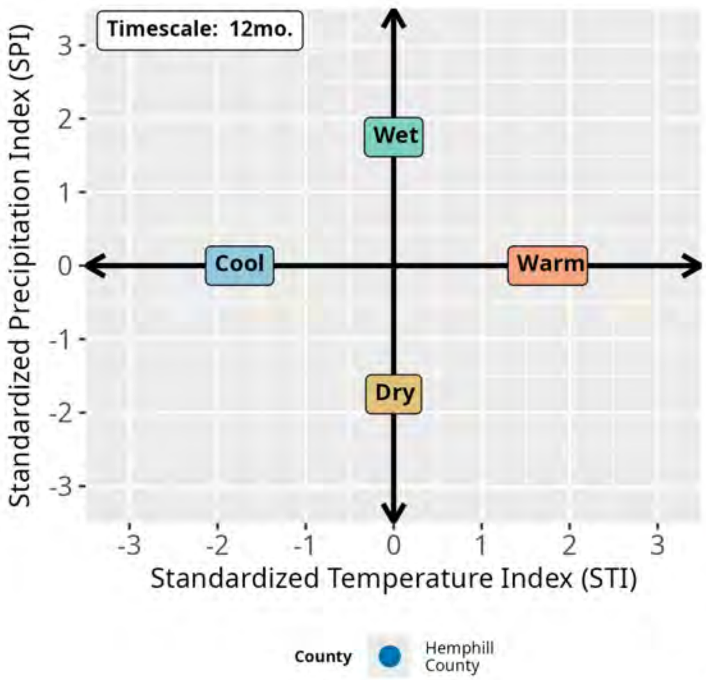


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall	6.6	1.4	0.63	0	63	3.7	-0.06
Winter	0.42	-1.73	-1.48	100	44	6.4	-2.53
Spring	1.77	-4.97	-2.49	100	63.2	6	-2.37
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

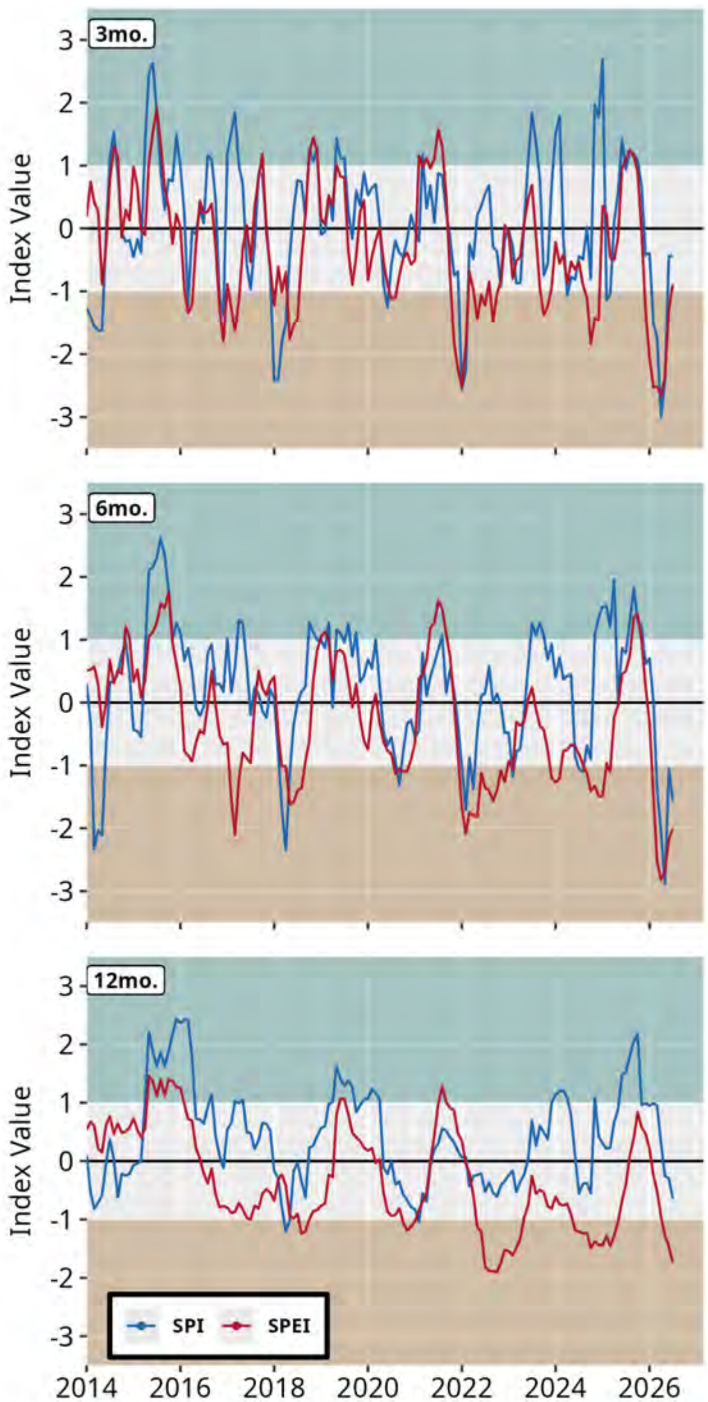


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Hemphill County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Hemphill 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.

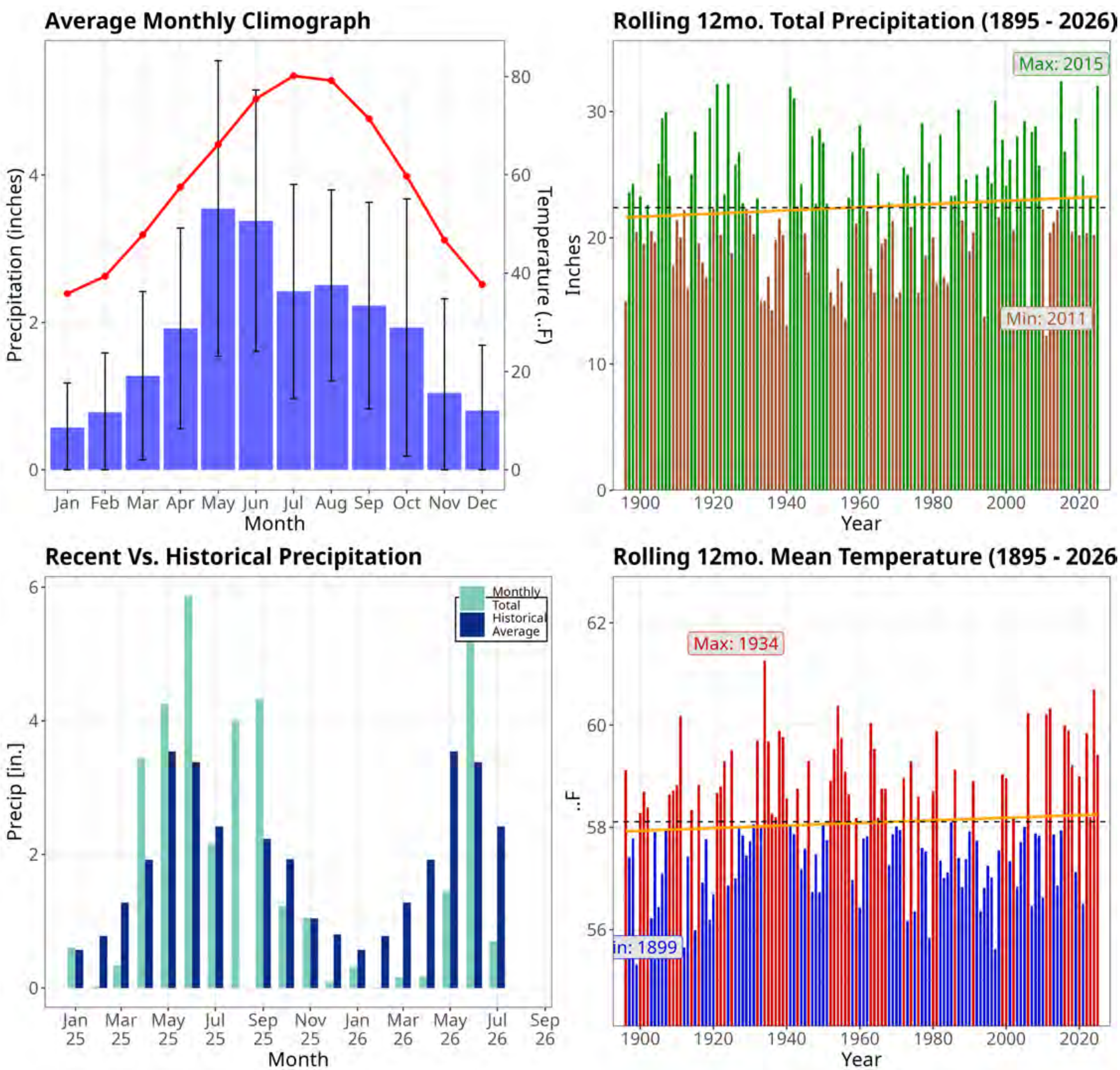


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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
≥ 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:

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

South Texas PBA

Counties: Webb

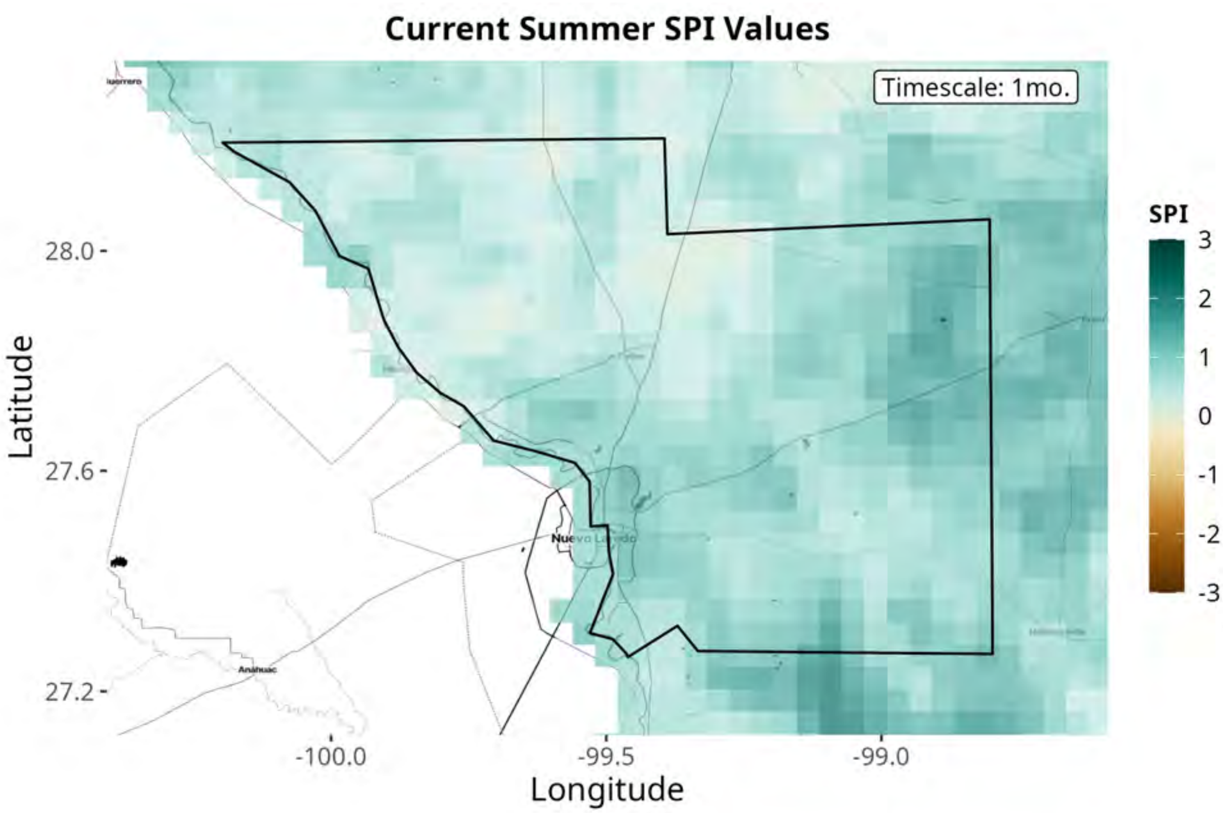
Webb County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Webb County Climate Report: June 2026

Highlights

- The current average 1-month (June) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Webb County is **0.81** (Near Normal).
- Average June precipitation was 3.77 inches, which was **+1.42 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 85.4 degrees F, which was **+0.3 degrees F** different from the long-term average. This value ranks 63rd out of 132 years in average temperature (Rank 1 is the warmest year).
- The 1-month outlook for July predicts a **33-40% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **60-70% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for July-September predicts a **40-50% chance of drier-than-average precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

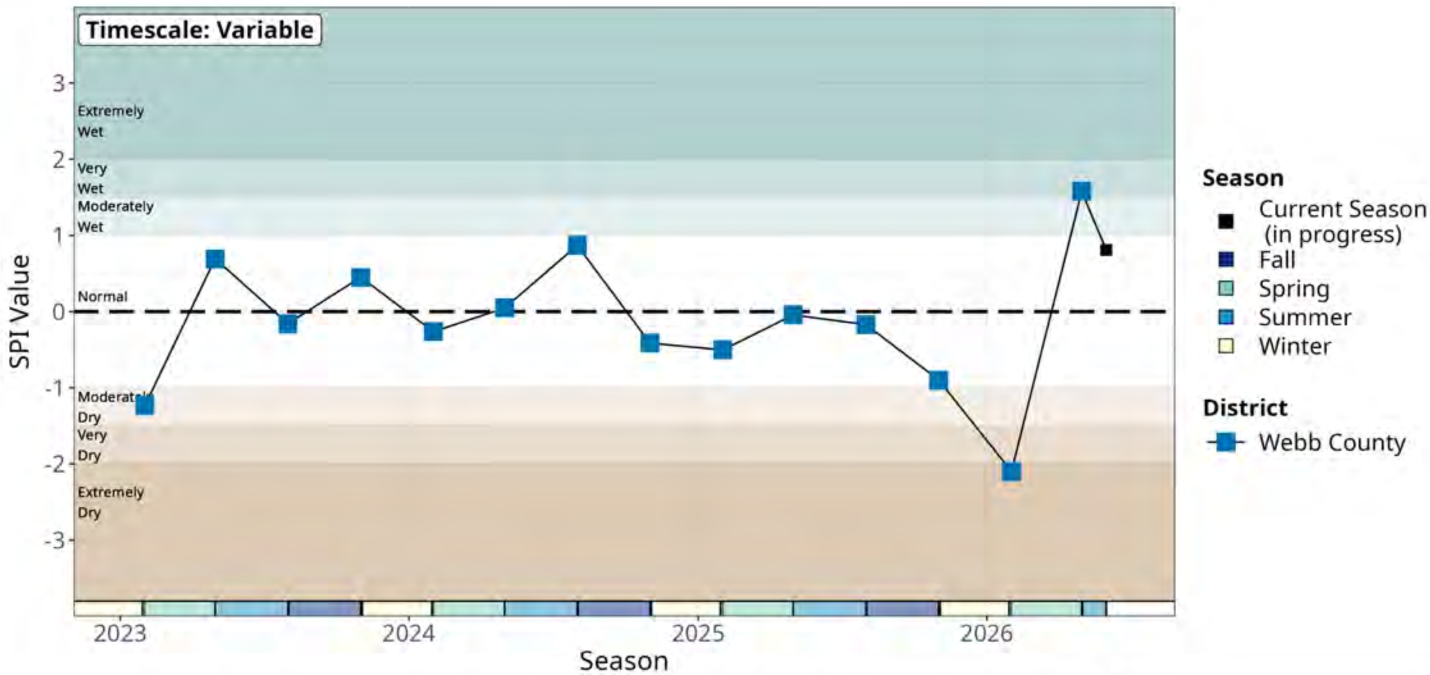


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Summer SPI [1mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Webb County	3.77	1.42	0.26	0.81	0

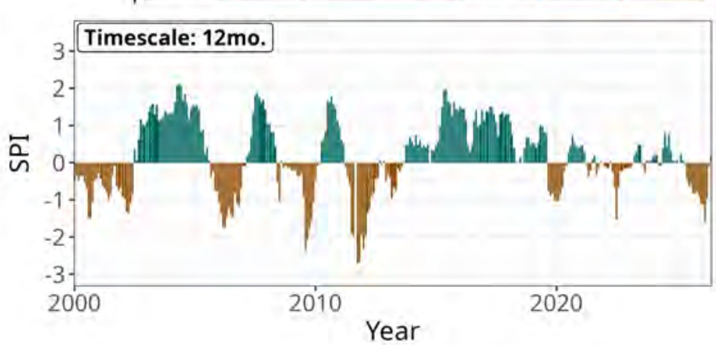
Figure 1: [Left] Webb County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (June 1mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - June).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Webb County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Webb 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	3.79	-2.58	-0.9	50.8	78.3	5	-1.61
Winter	0.34	-2.58	-2.1	100	61.9	4.9	-1.58
Spring	10.79	5.08	1.58	0	76.5	2.9	0.52
Summer*	3.77	1.42	0.81	0	85.4	0.3	1.87
12mo	21.76	0.84	0.21	0	76	3.4	-0.37



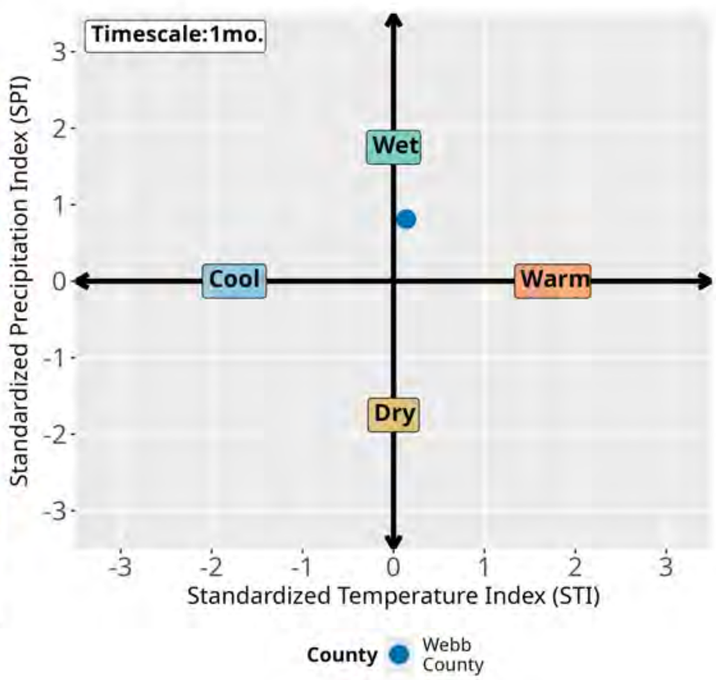
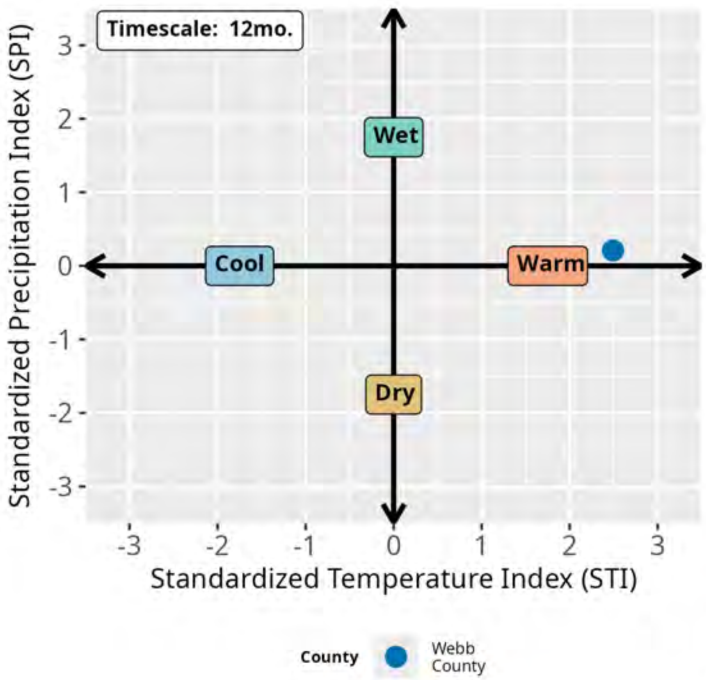


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. 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.]	14.02	14.79	21.76
Precip Anom [in.]	7.07	4.85	0.84
Mean Temp [F]	80.3	73.2	76
Temp Anom [F]	0.5	3.1	3.4
SPI	1.76	1.15	0.21
STI	0.31	1.55	2.49
SPEI	1.82	0.22	-0.37

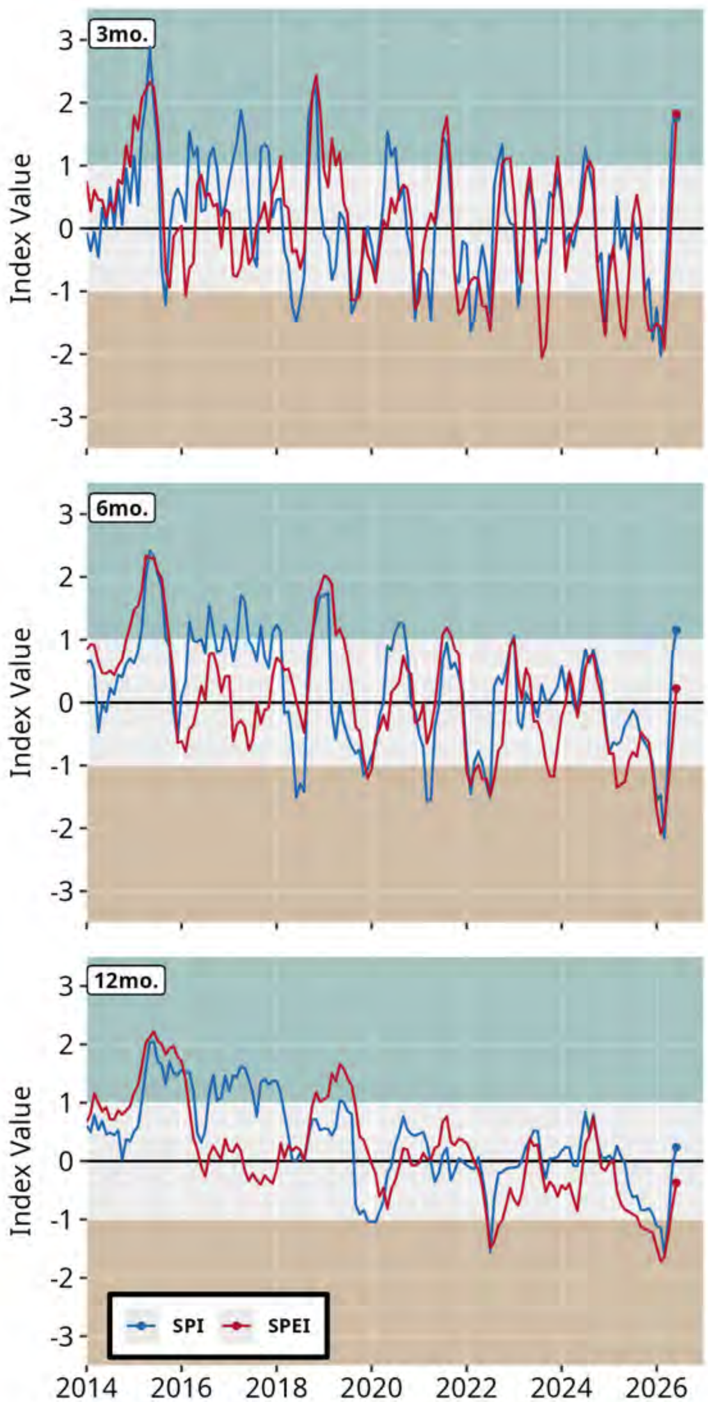


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Webb County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Webb 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.

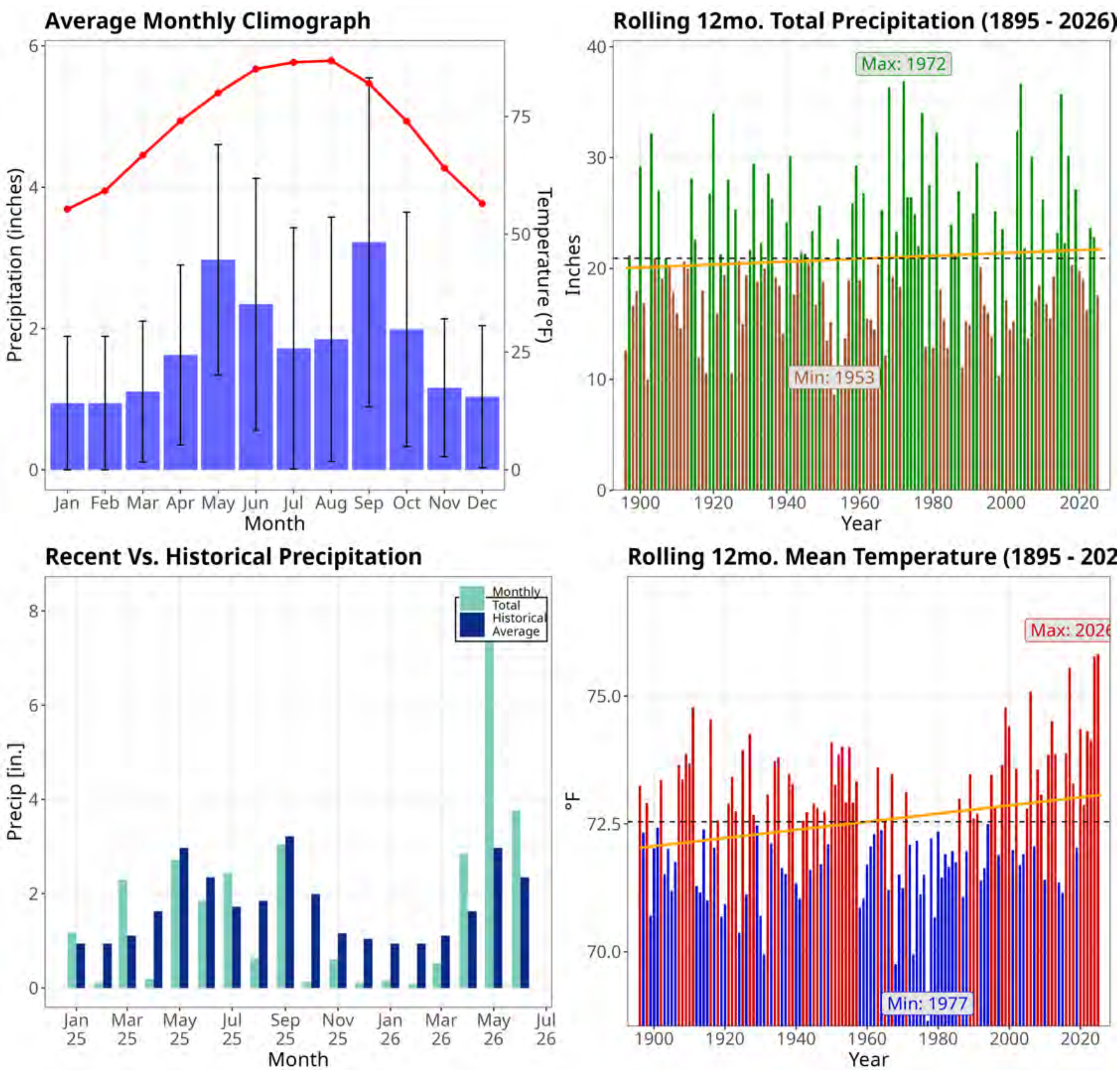


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 – 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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 06, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Post Oak Savannah PBA

Counties: Caldwell

Caldwell County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Caldwell County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Caldwell County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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)

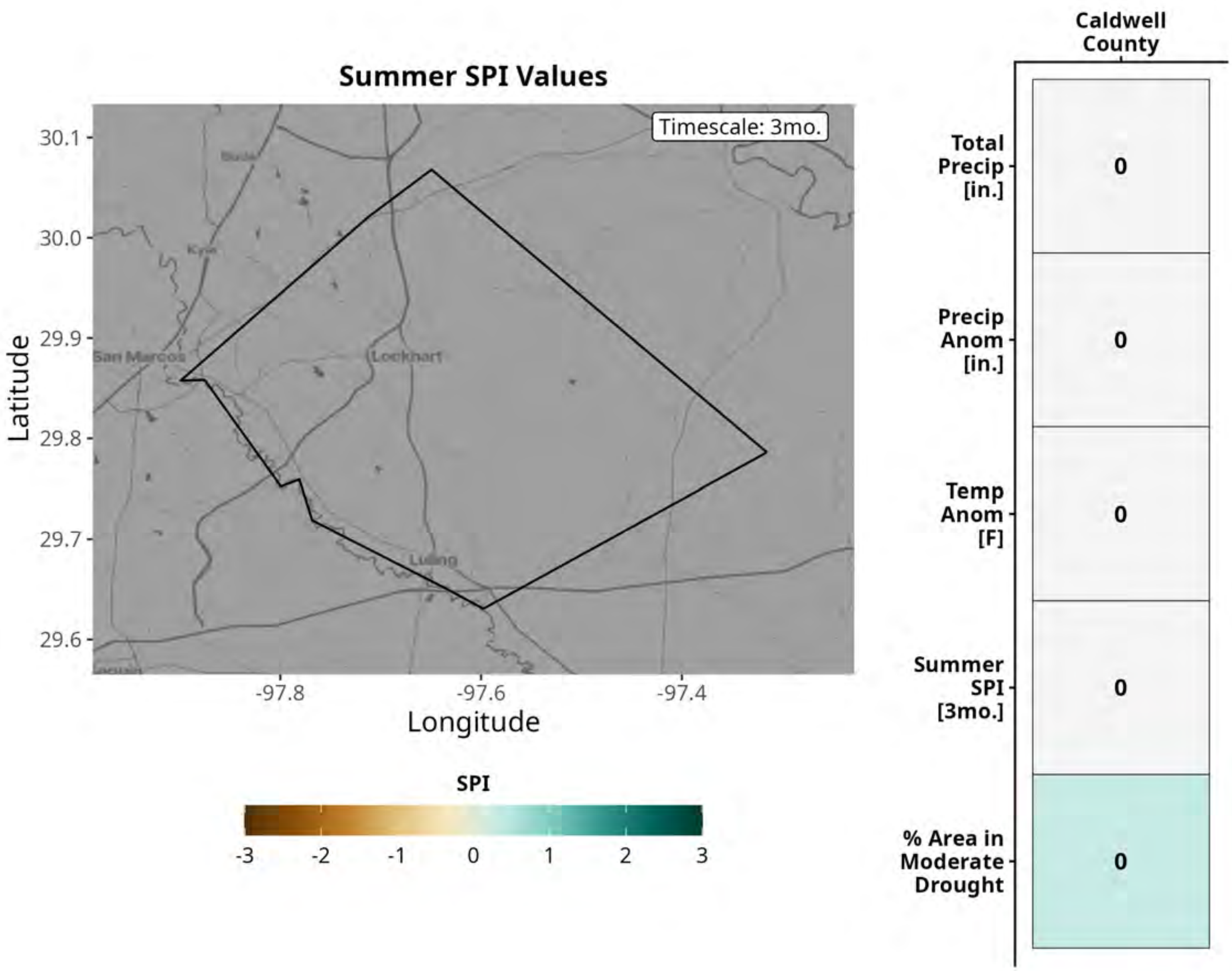
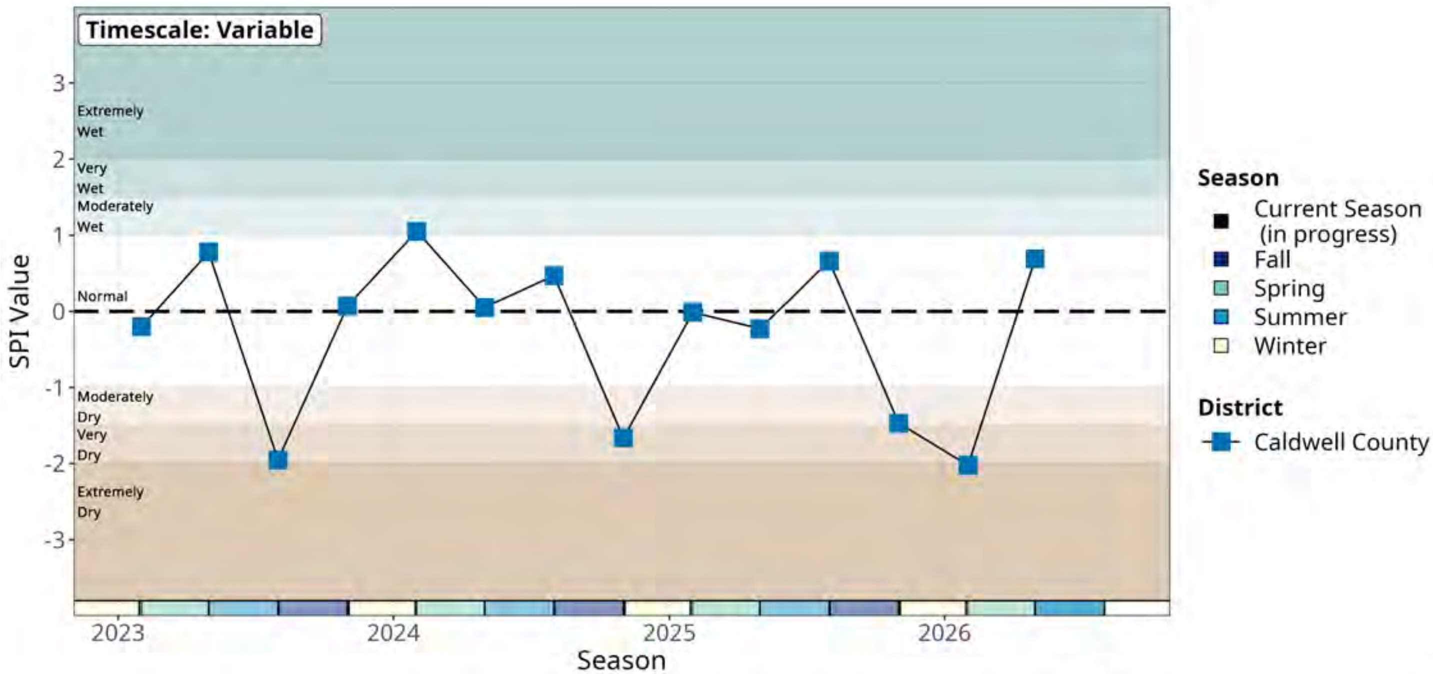


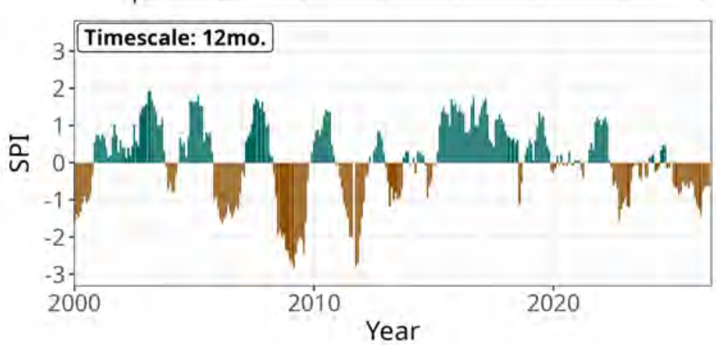
Figure 1: [Left] Caldwell County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Caldwell County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Caldwell 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	3.53	-5.81	-1.47	86.9	74	4.4	-2.04
Winter	1.93	-4.94	-2.02	100	56.2	4.3	-1.81
Spring	12.06	2.5	0.69	0	71.9	3.7	-0.02
Summer*							
12mo							



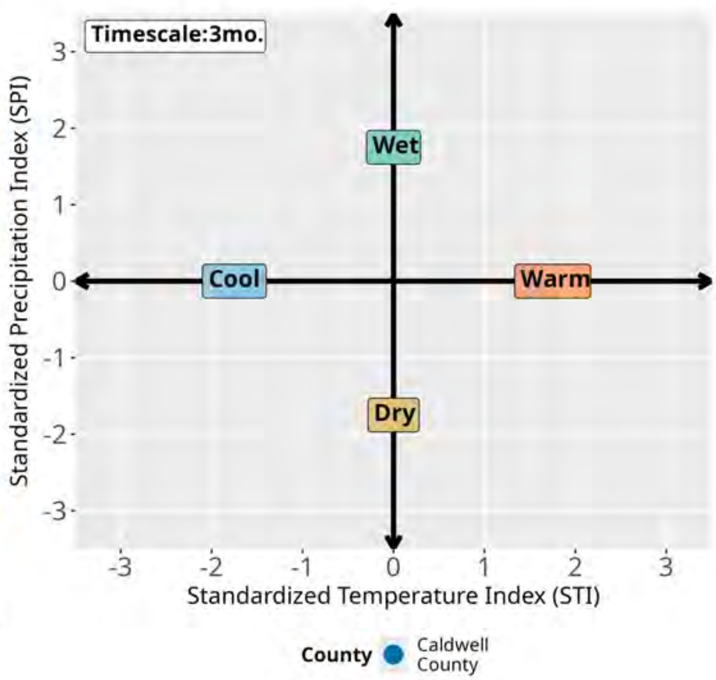
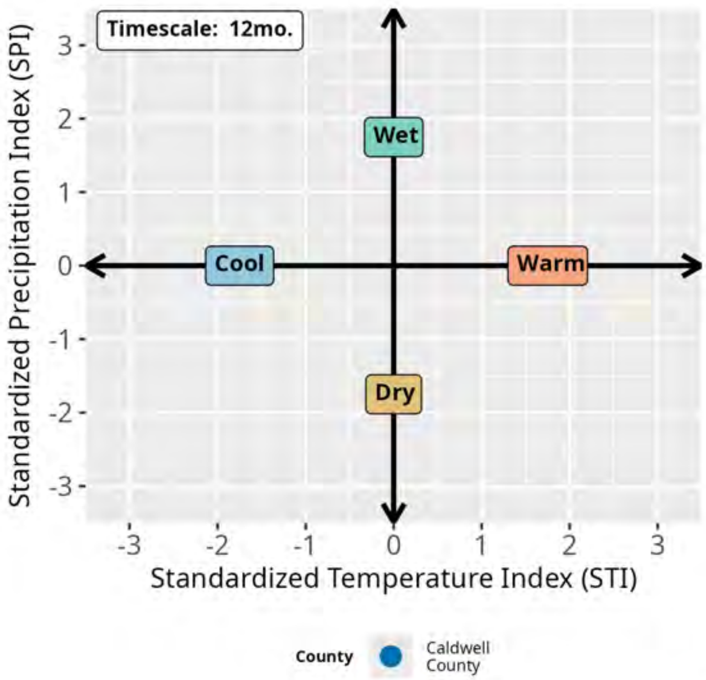


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo. SPI time series from **January 2000 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

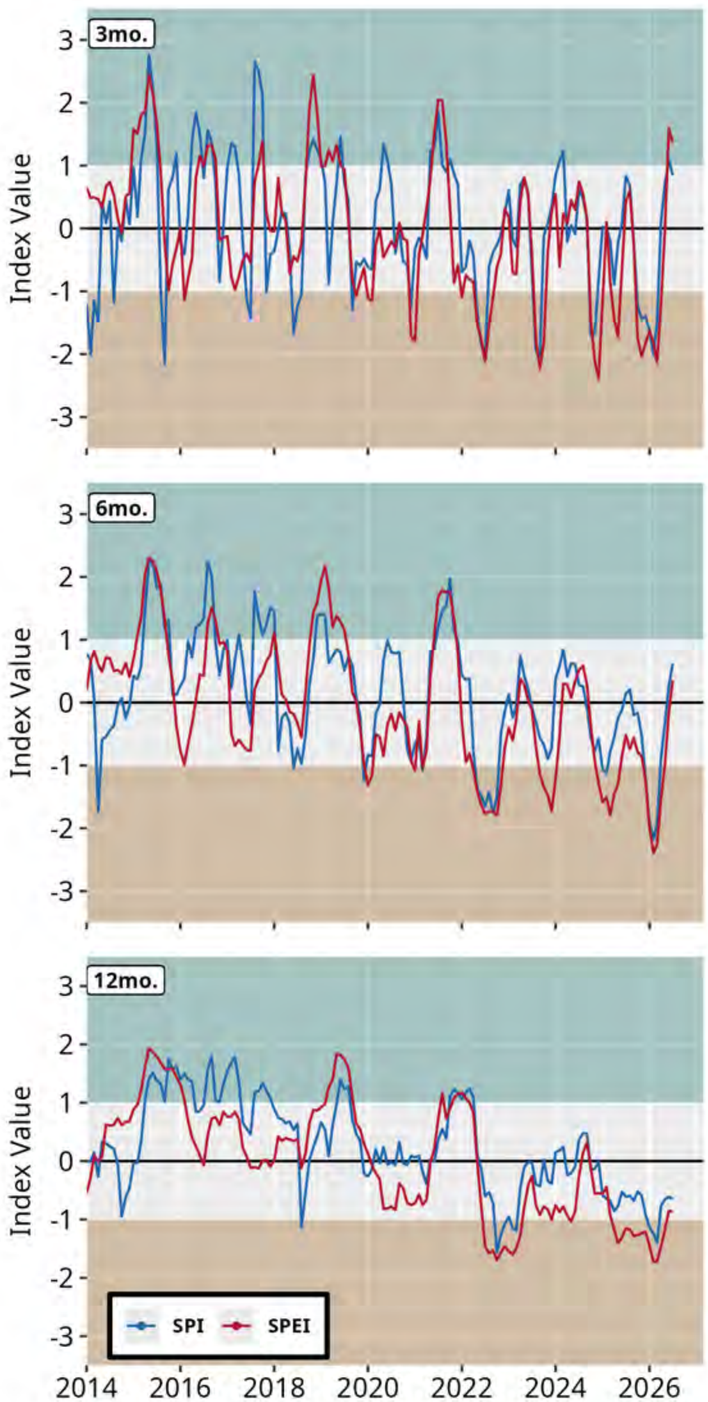
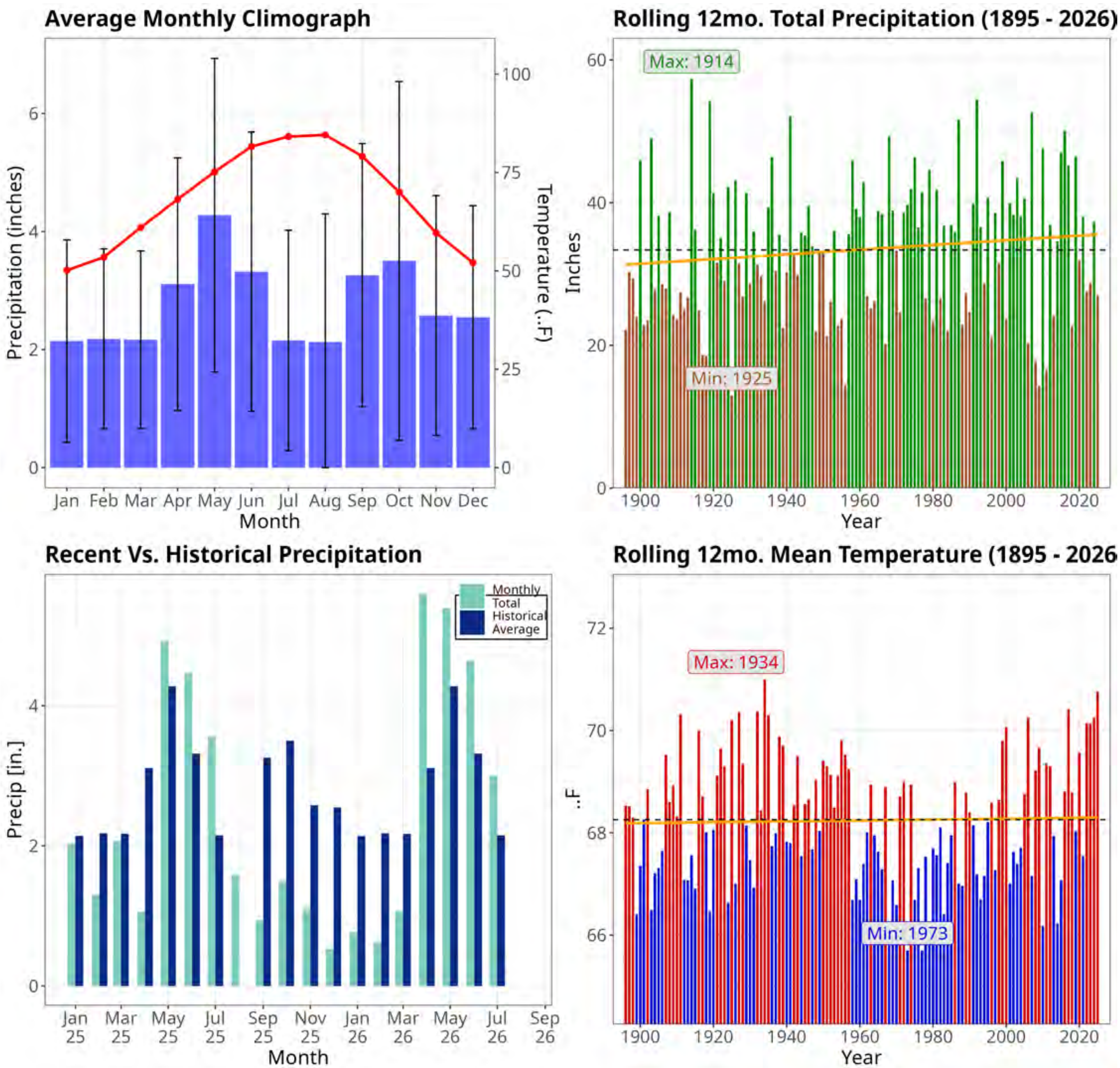


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Caldwell County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Caldwell 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
≥ 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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Southwest Texas PBA

Counties: Uvalde

Uvalde County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Uvalde County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Uvalde County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September 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 September-November 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]())

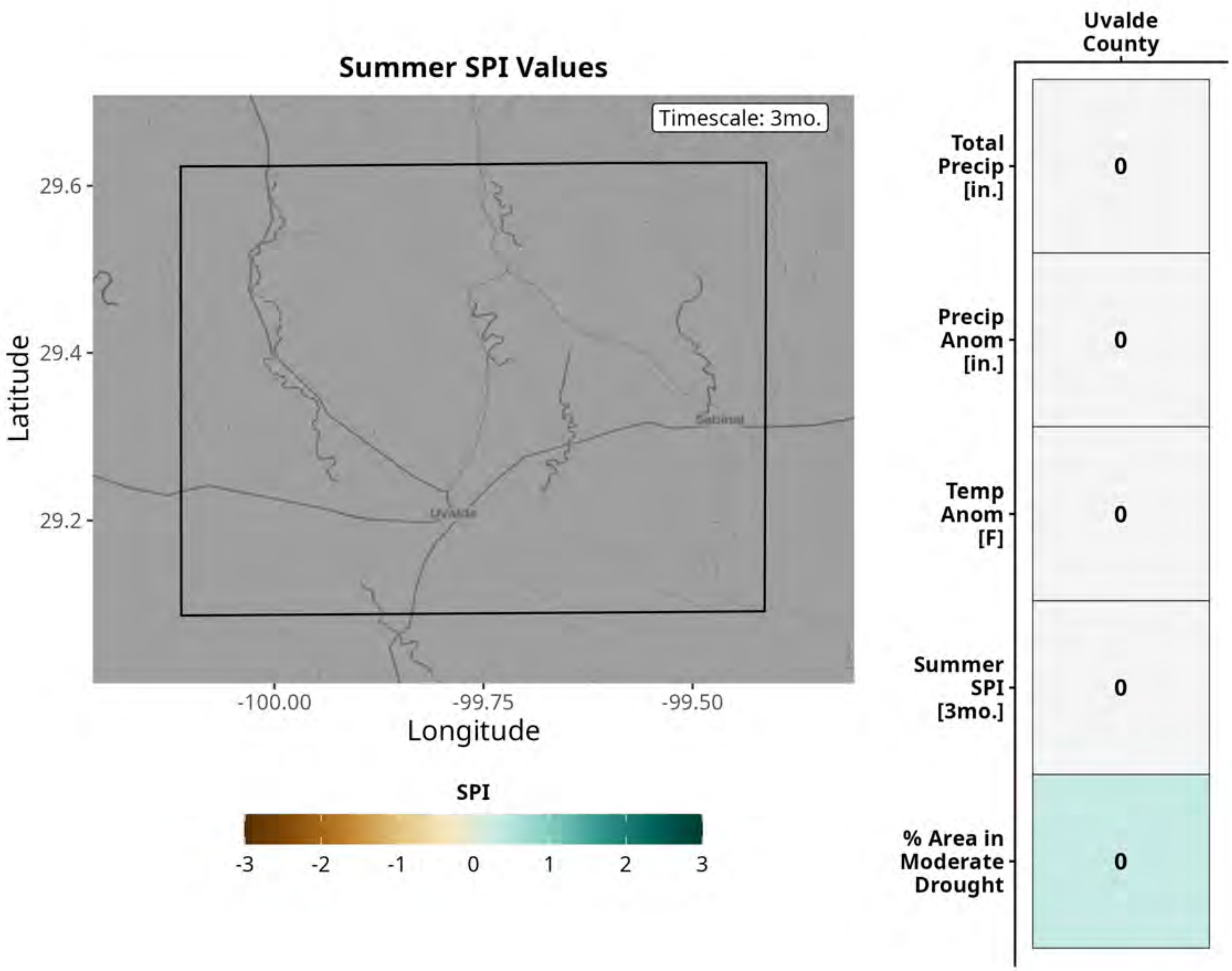
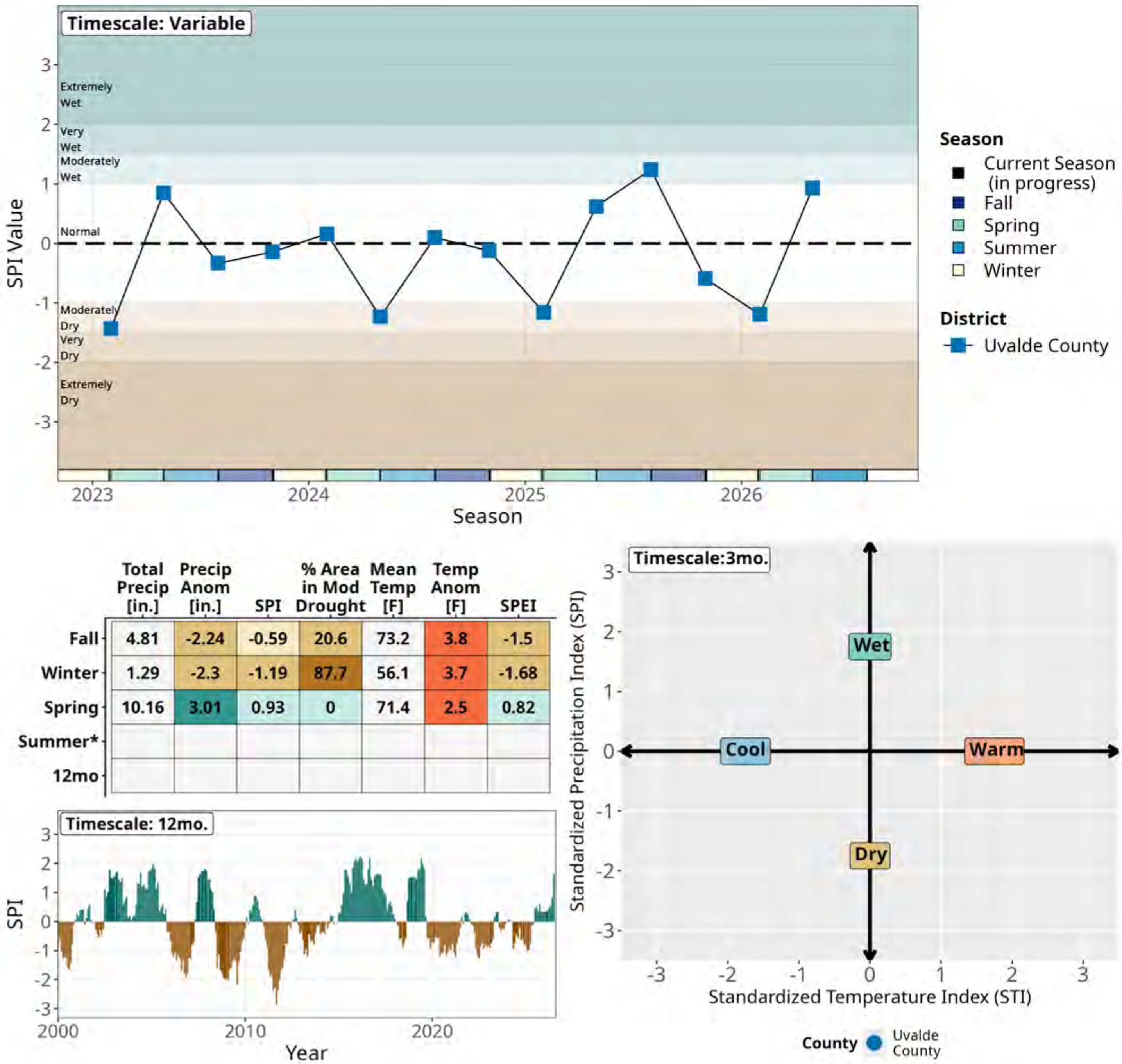


Figure 1: [Left] Uvalde County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

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

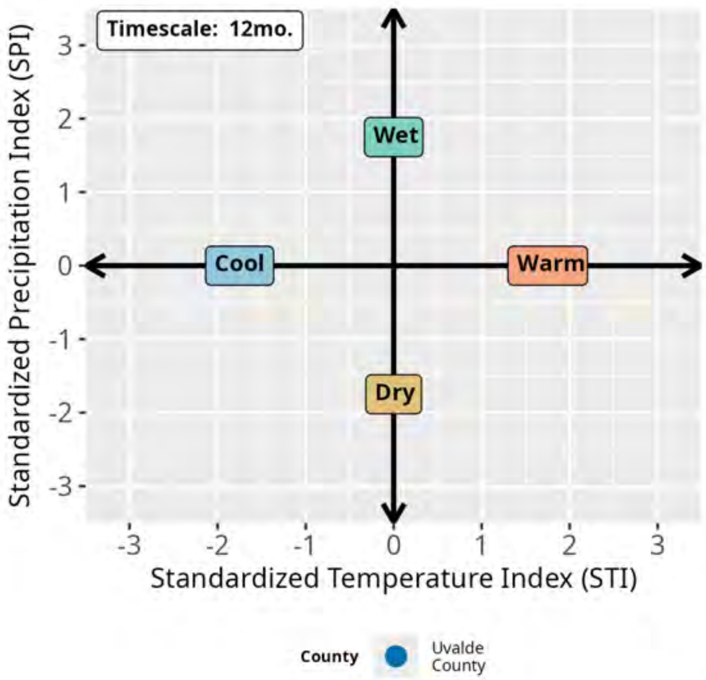


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall	4.81	-2.24	-0.59	20.6	73.2	3.8	-1.5
Winter	1.29	-2.3	-1.19	87.7	56.1	3.7	-1.68
Spring	10.16	3.01	0.93	0	71.4	2.5	0.82
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

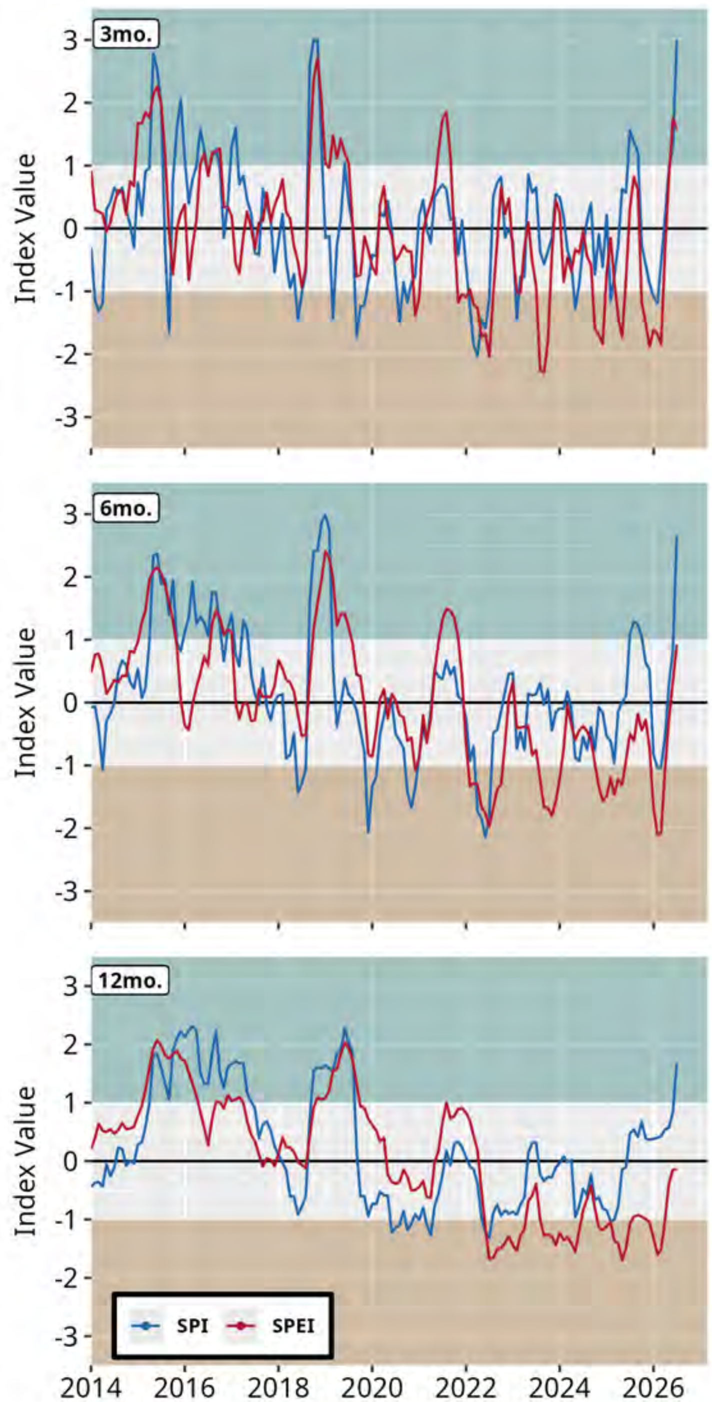


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Uvalde County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Uvalde 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.

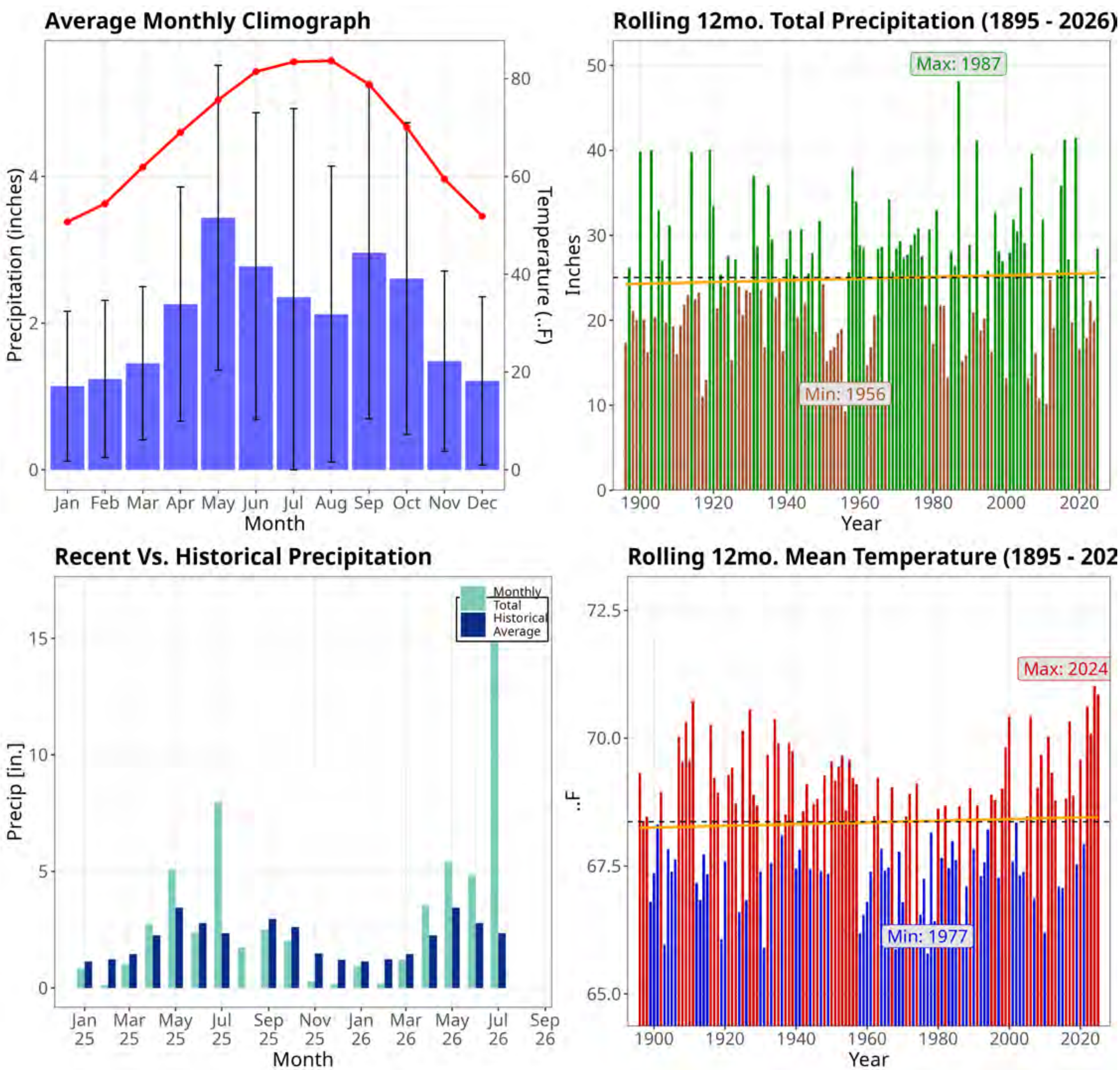


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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
≥ 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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Coastal Bend PBA

Counties: Aransas

Aransas County

Monthly Climate Report • August 2026

Aransas County Climate Report: August 2026

Highlights

- The current average 3-month (June-August) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Aransas County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average June-August precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average June-August temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for September predicts **equal chances of above, below or normal precipitation** and a **40-50% chance of warmer-than-average temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for September-November 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)

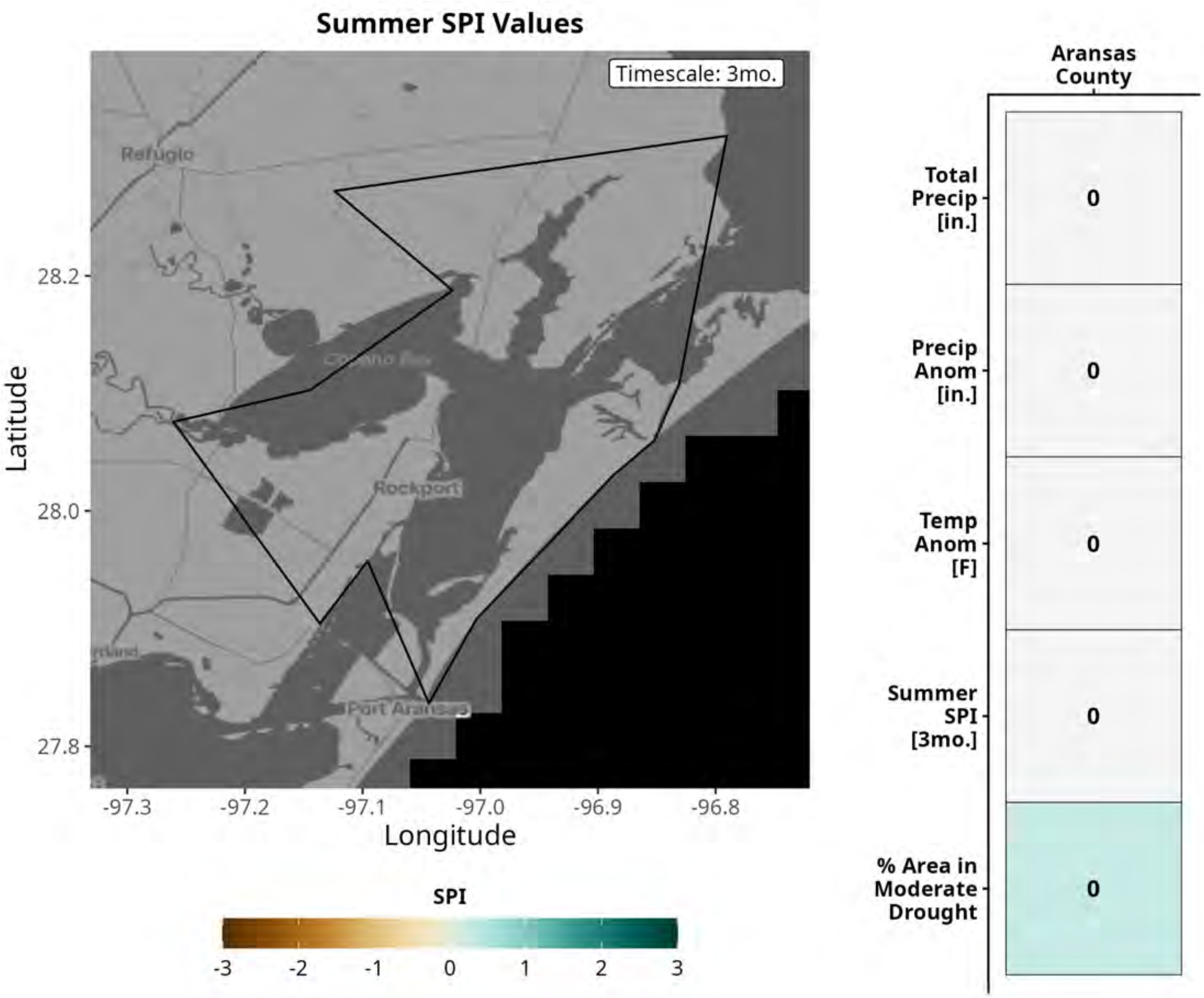
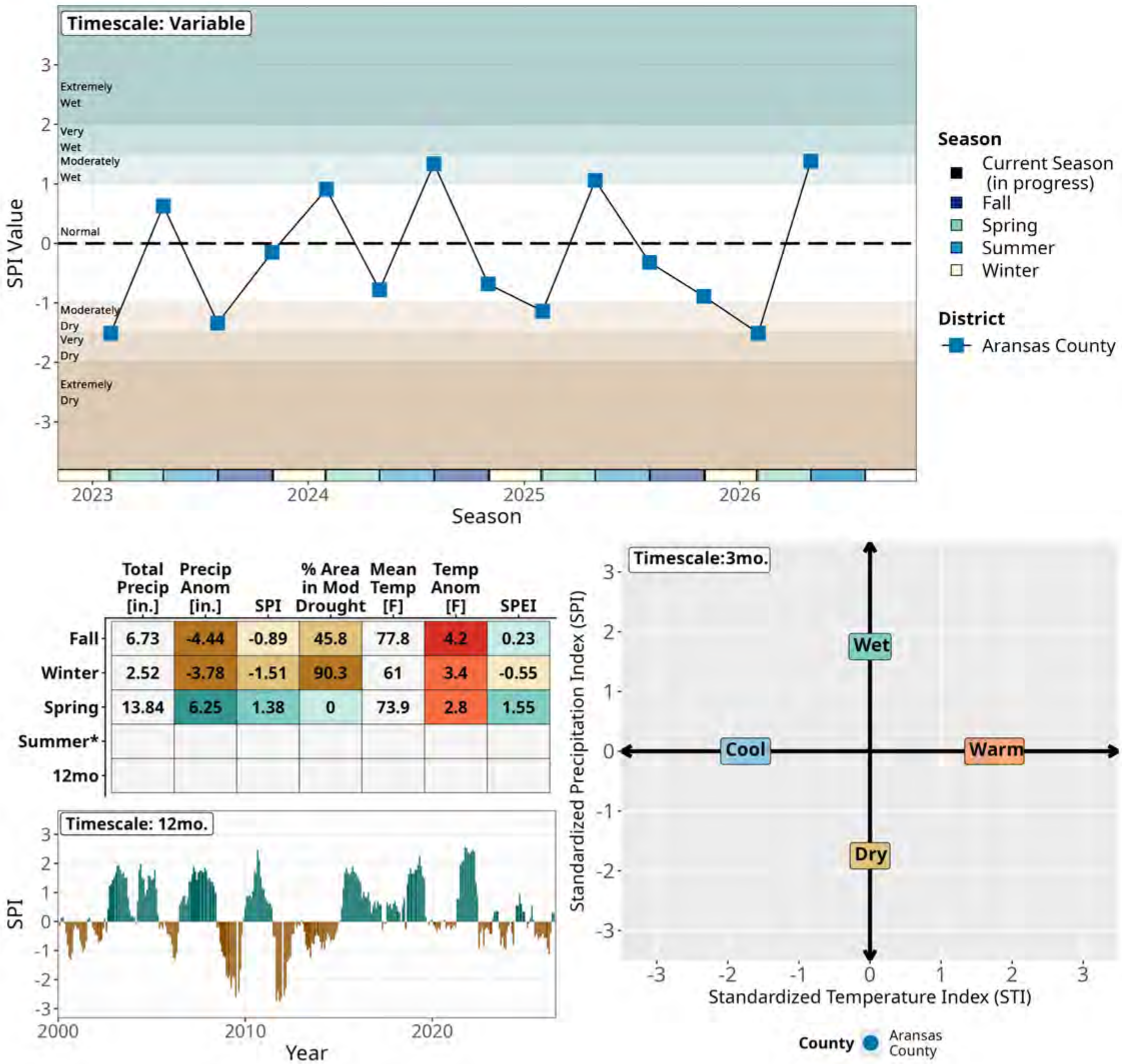


Figure 1: [Left] Aransas County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Summer 2026 (August 3mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Summer 2026 (June - August).**

Seasonal Progression Summary

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

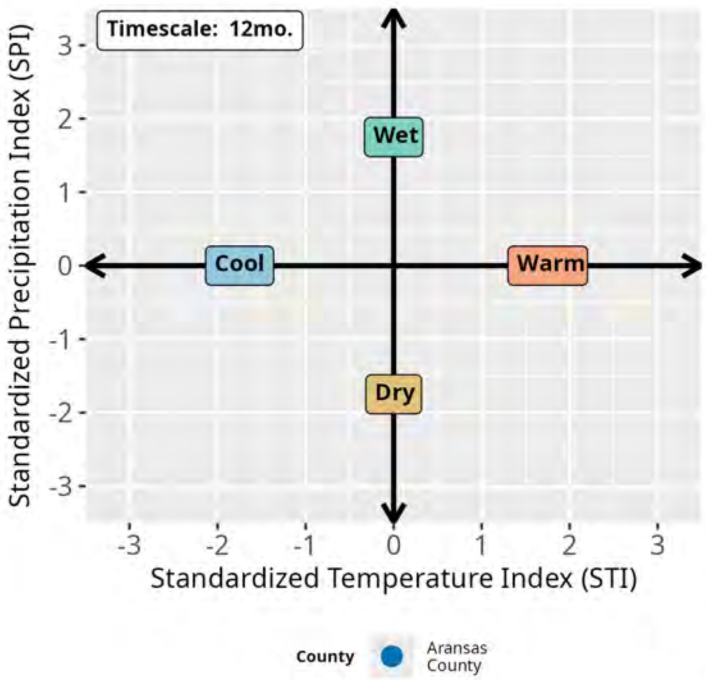


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall	6.73	-4.44	-0.89	45.8	77.8	4.2	0.23
Winter	2.52	-3.78	-1.51	90.3	61	3.4	-0.55
Spring	13.84	6.25	1.38	0	73.9	2.8	1.55
Summer*							
12mo							

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 - August 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.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
Mean Temp [F]	0	0	0
Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
STI	0	0	0
SPEI	0	0	0

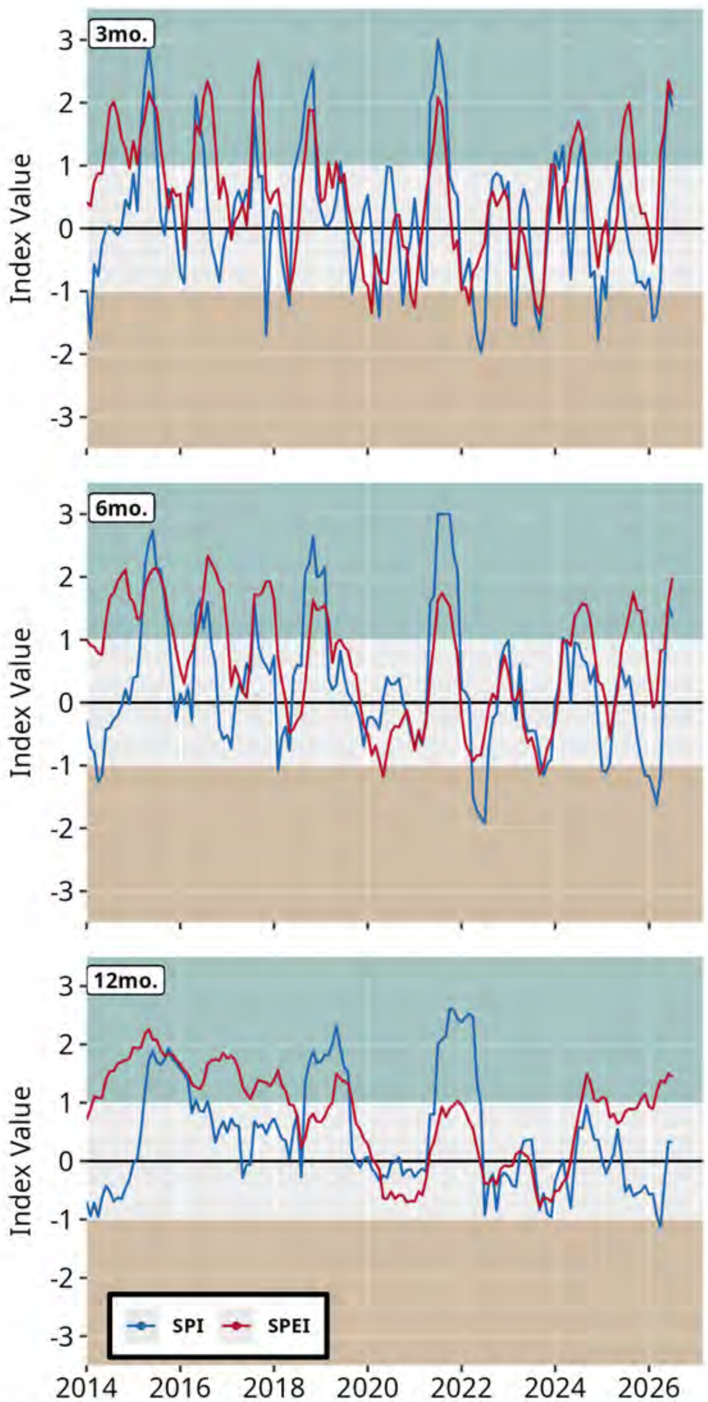


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Aransas County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Aransas 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.

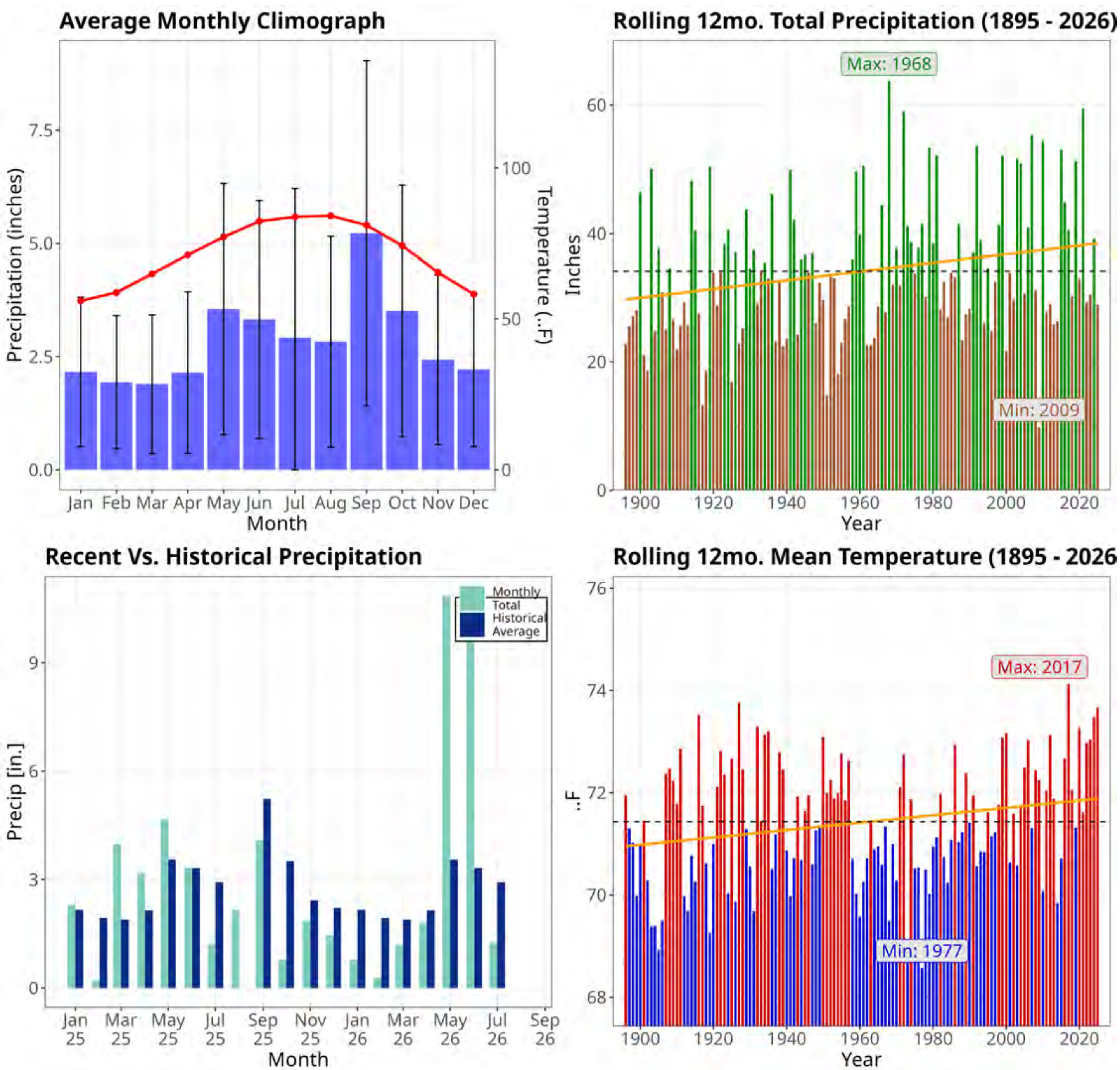


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared 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
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-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 September 03, 2026.

Contact information

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