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

October 2026

27 Counties | October 2026 Climate Summary

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Prescribed Fire Coordinator
Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service

Data Source: PRISM Climate Group | University of Arizona / Texas A&M AgriLife Extension
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Baylor County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Baylor County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

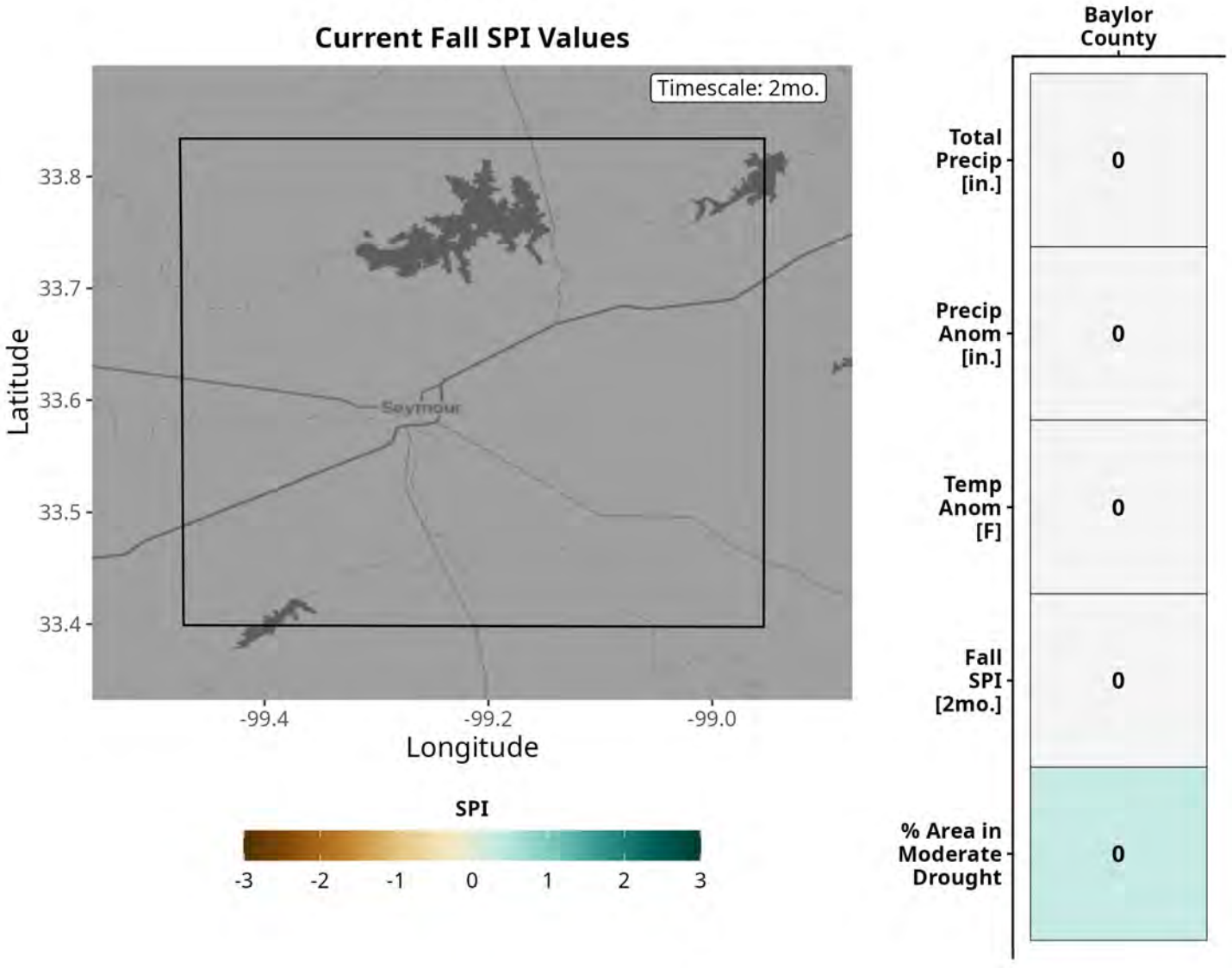
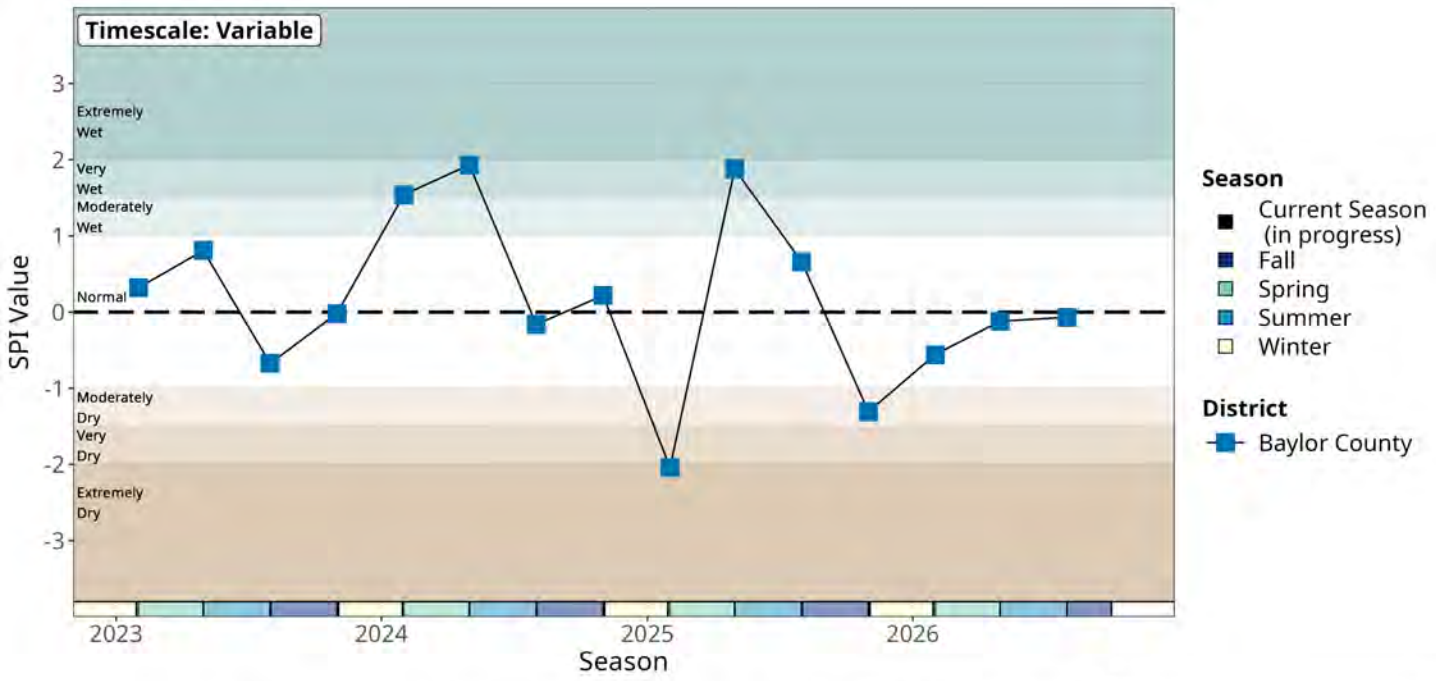


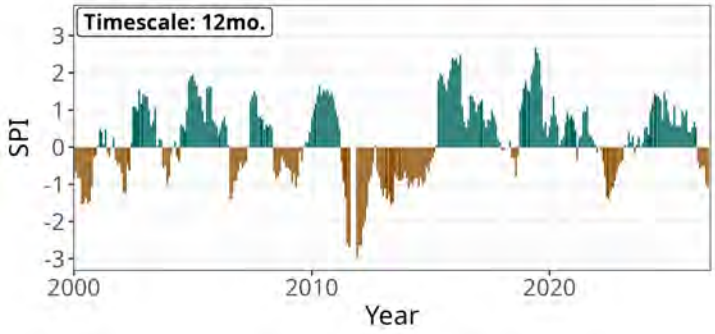
Figure 1: [Left] Baylor County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	2.23	-1.27	-0.56	0	48.3	4.5	-1.97
Spring	6.91	-0.78	-0.12	0	68.5	5.2	-1.41
Summer	6.63	-0.74	-0.07	0	87.2	4	-0.81
12mo							



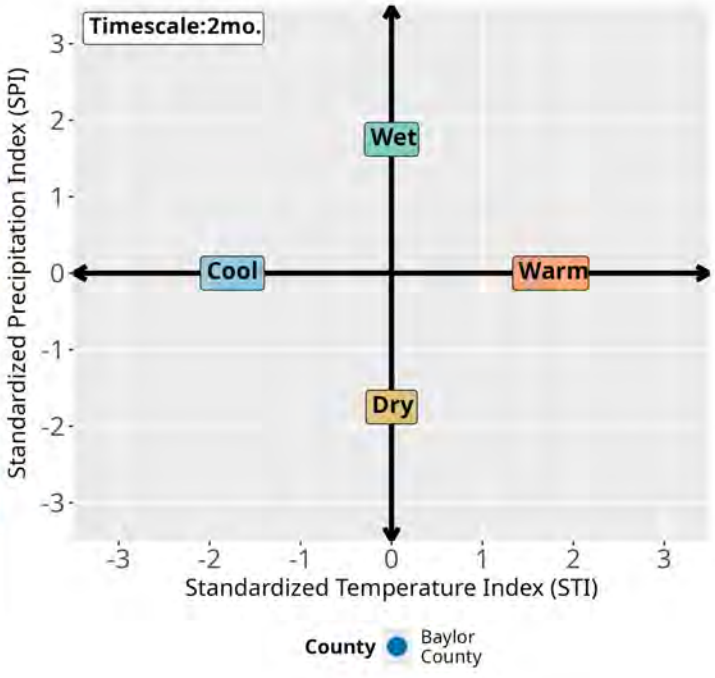
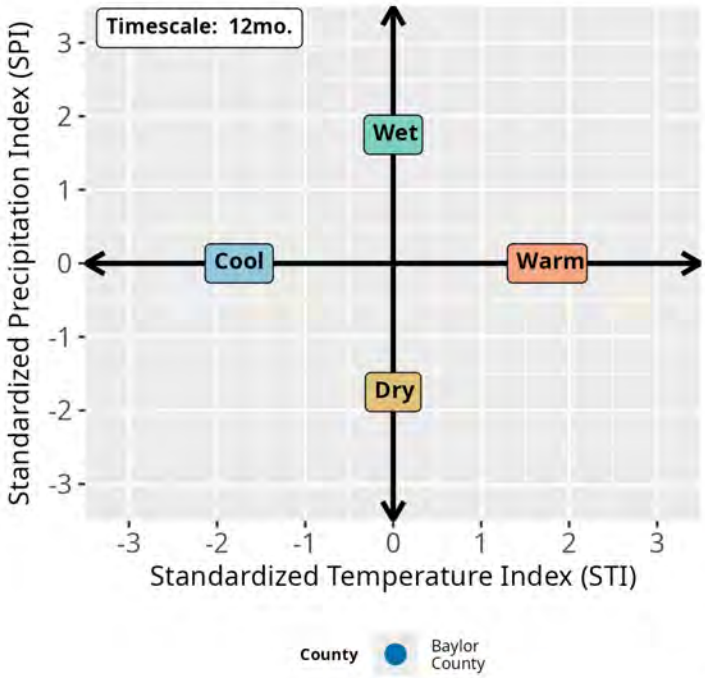


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

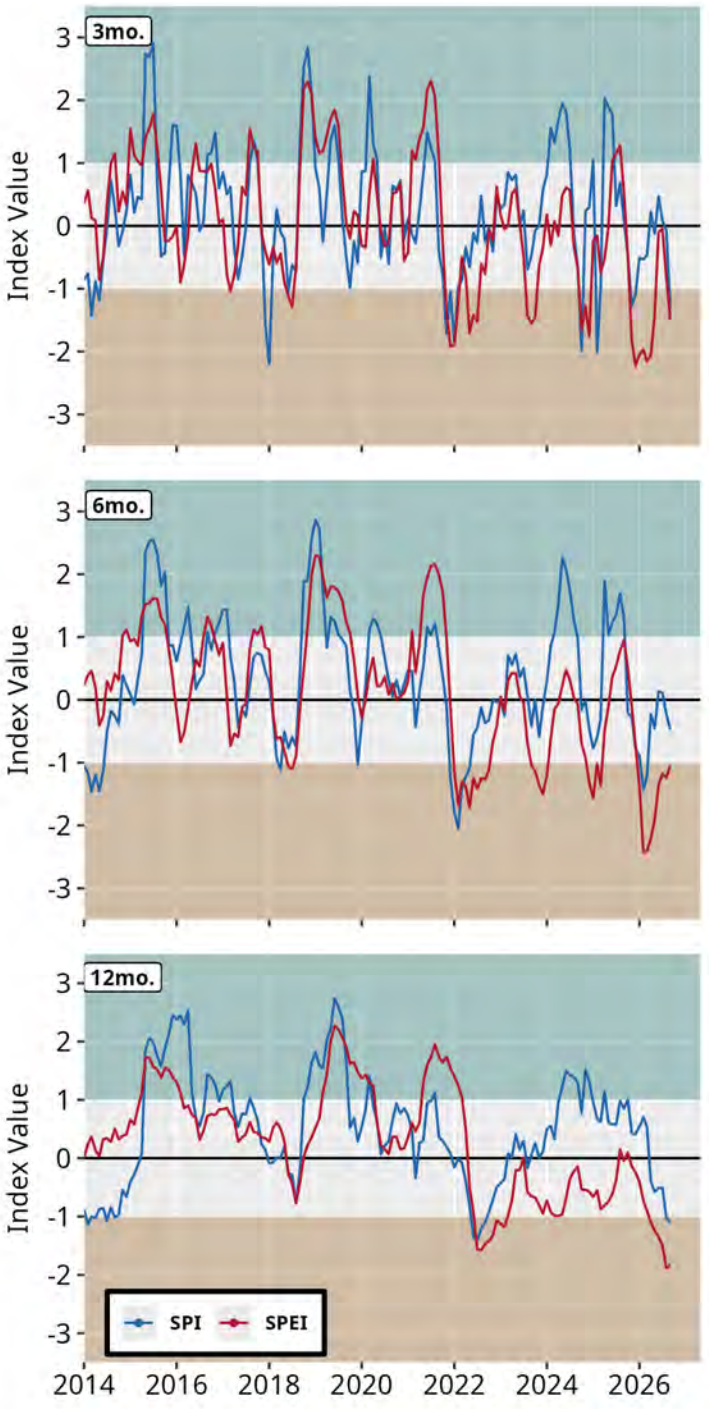


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Baylor County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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

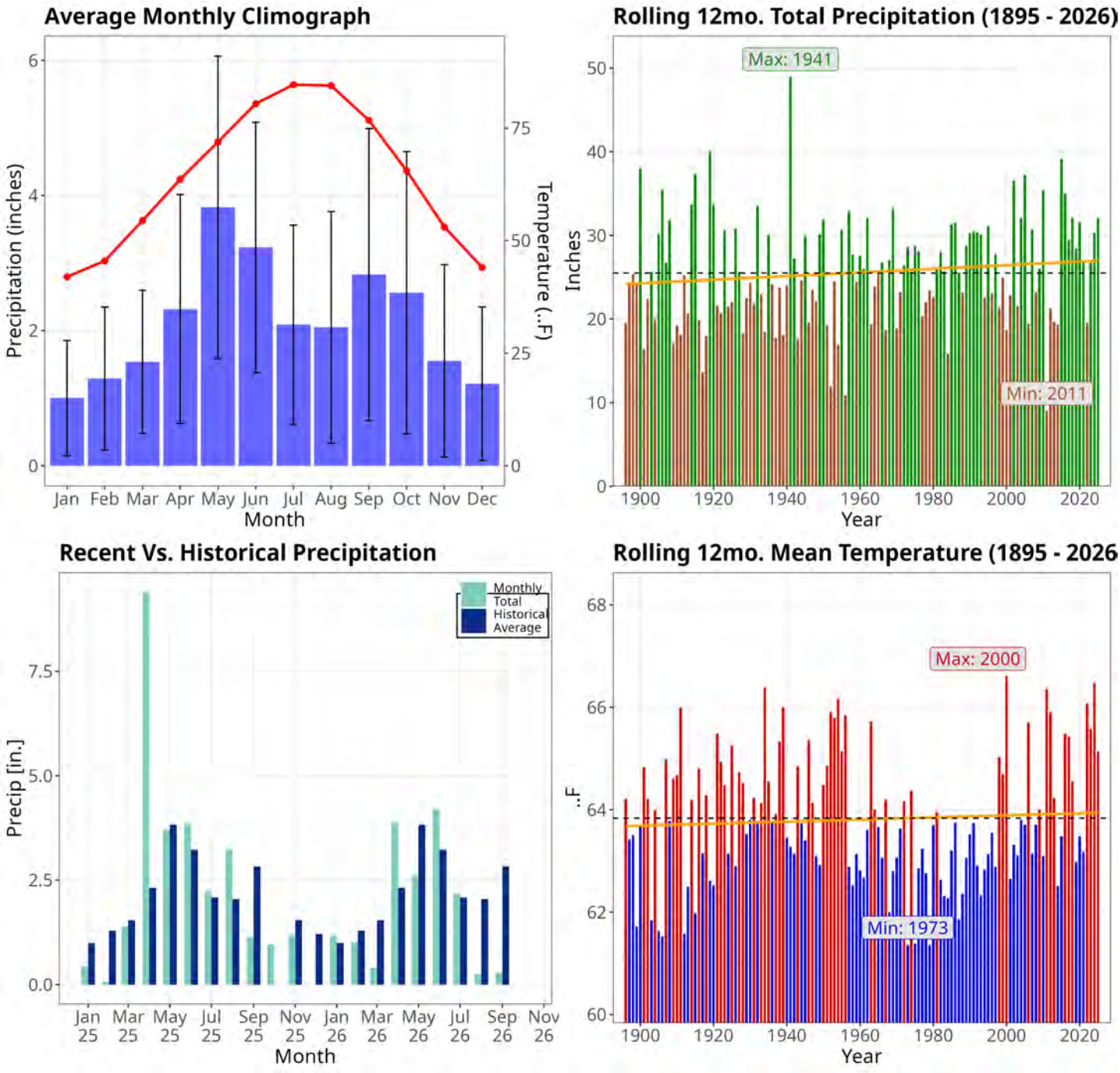


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared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

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Castro County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Castro County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

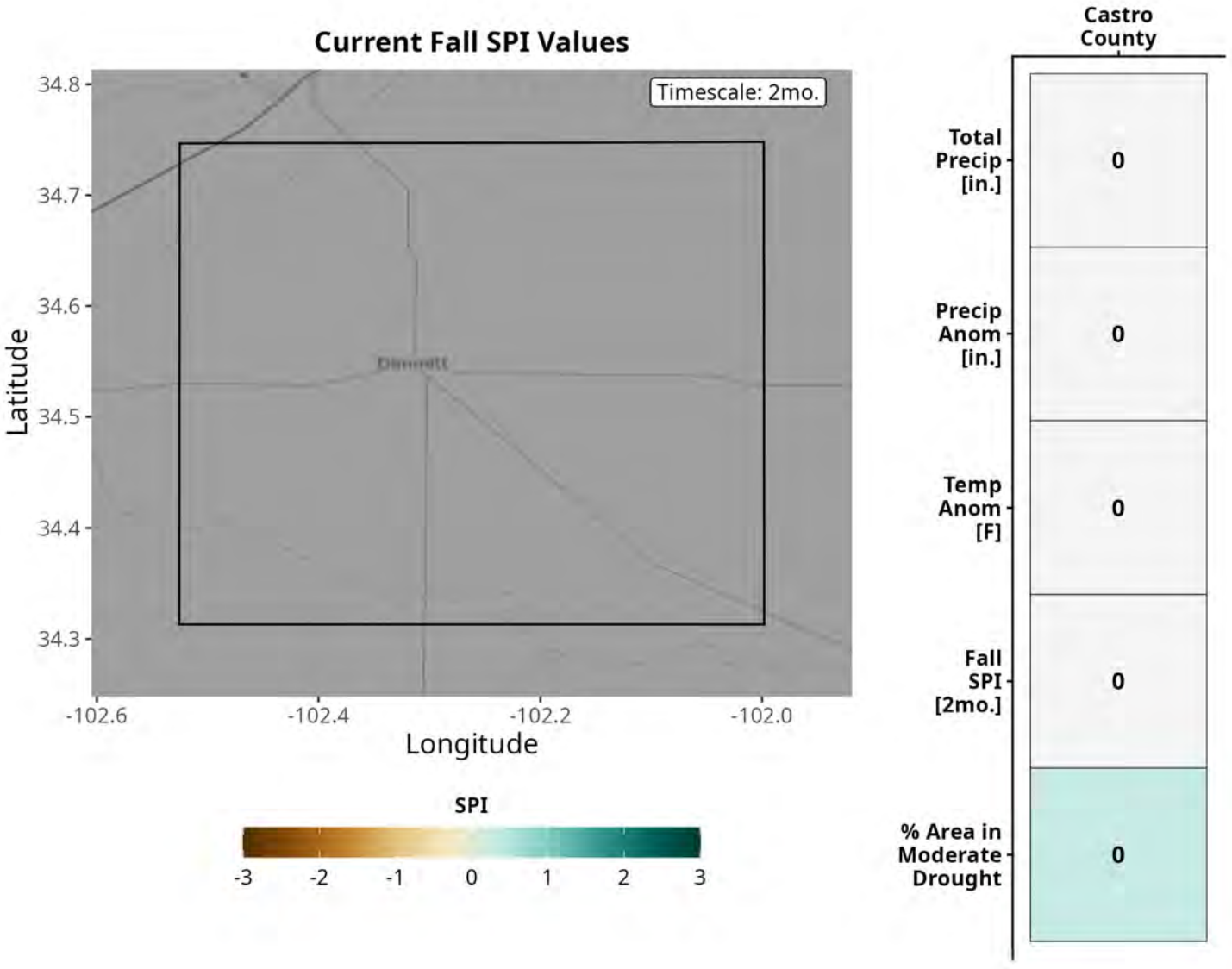
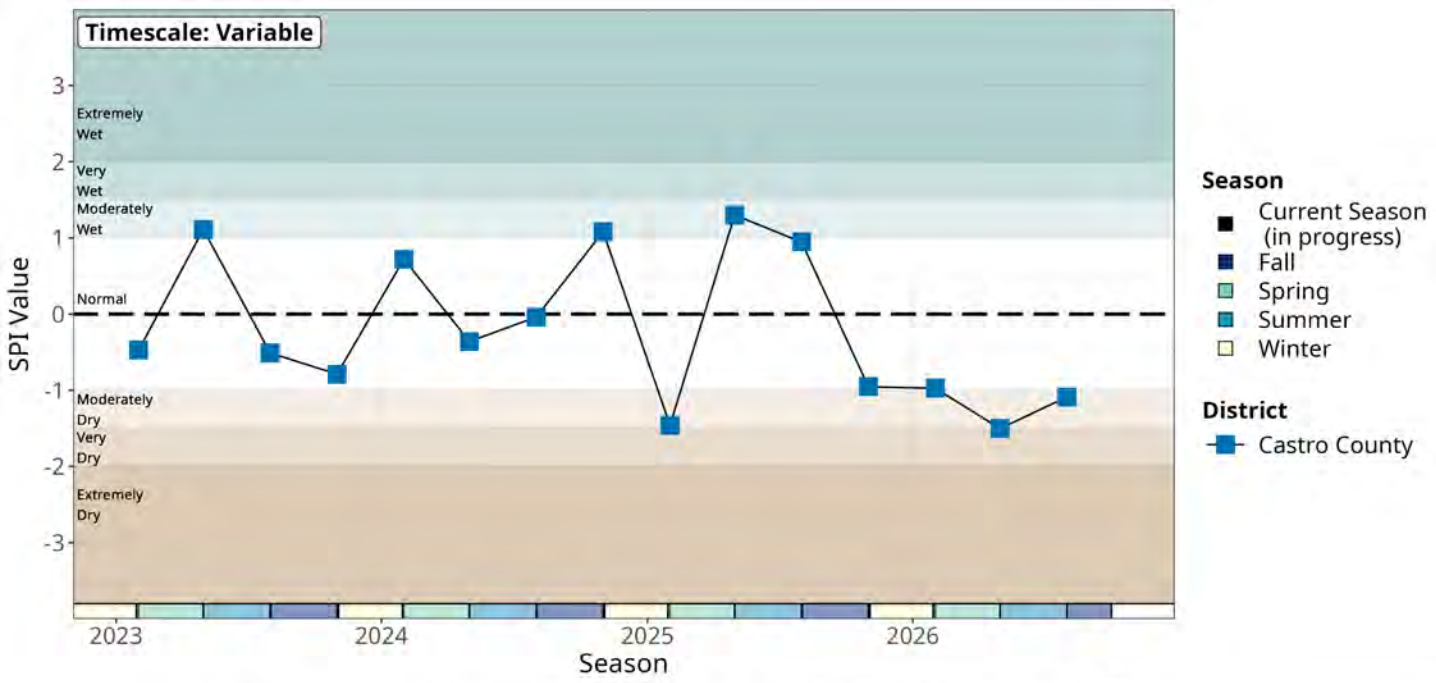


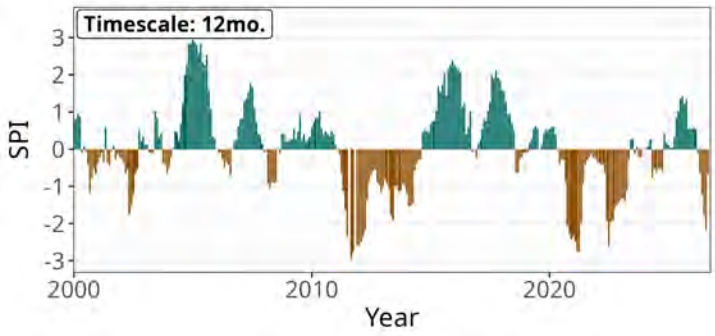
Figure 1: [Left] Castro County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	0.62	-1.01	-0.97	32.2	43.9	5.8	-2.26
Spring	1.55	-2.91	-1.5	99.3	61.9	5.7	-2.09
Summer	5	-2.99	-1.09	51	80.2	4.5	-1.32
12mo							



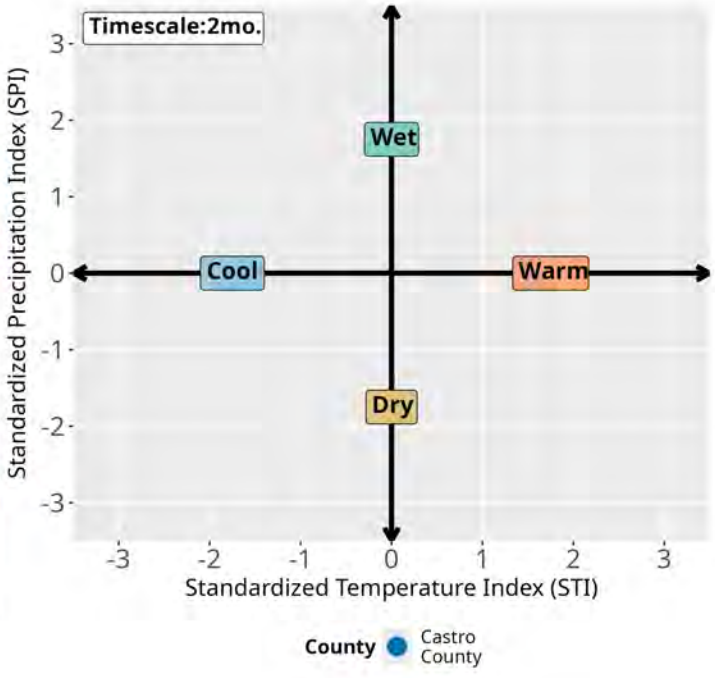
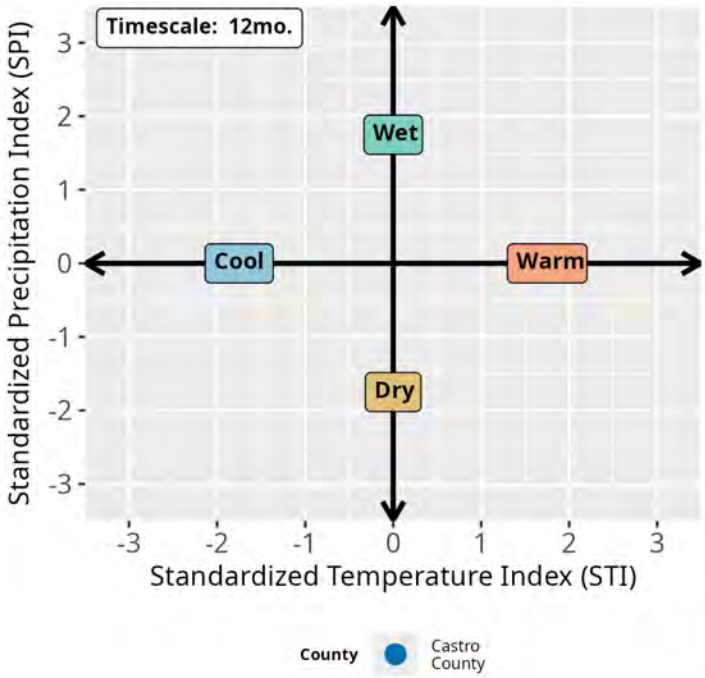


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

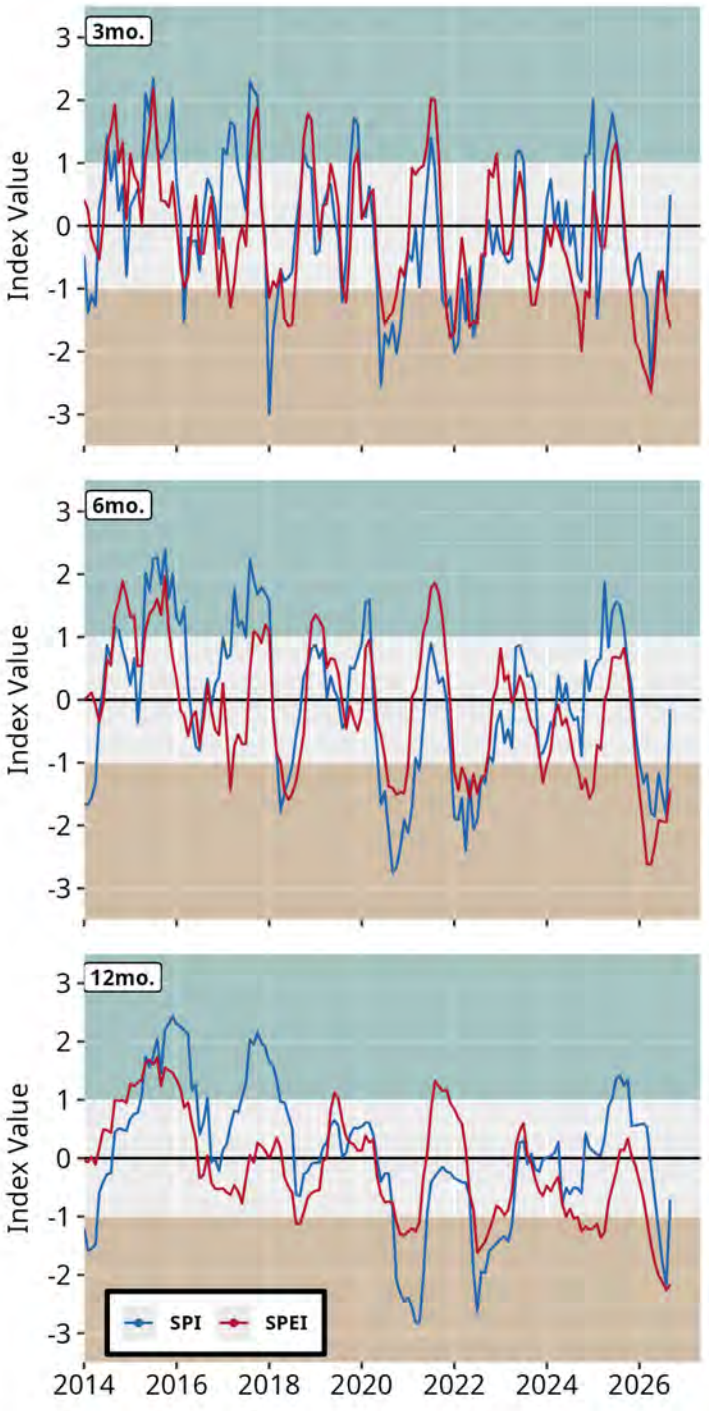


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Climatology and Trends

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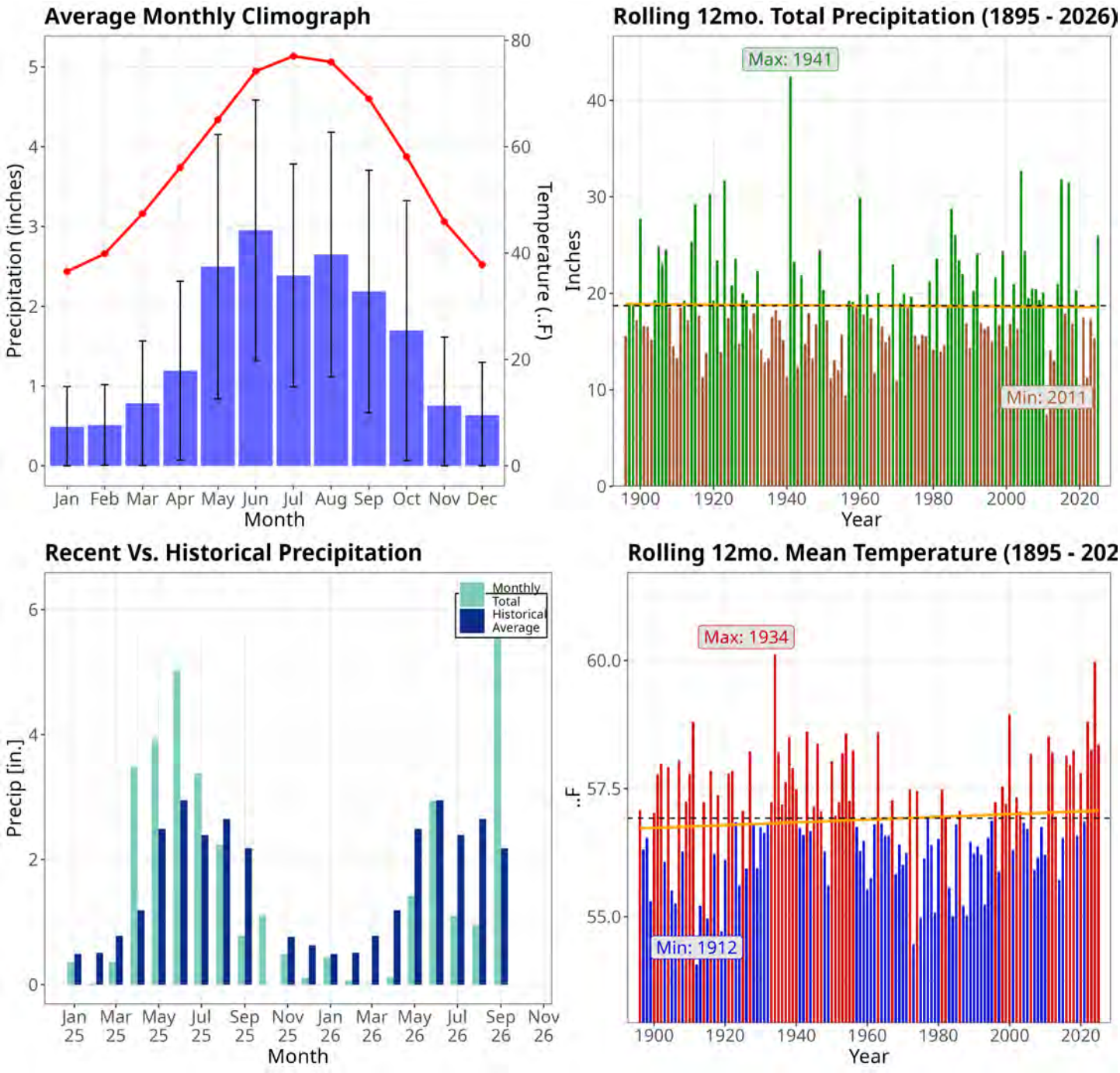


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1 to 1.49	Moderately Wet
-0.99 to 0.99	Near Average
-1 to -1.49	Moderately Dry
-1.5 to -1.99	Very Dry
$\leq$ -2	Extremely Dry

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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Contact information

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

Dawson County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Dawson County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

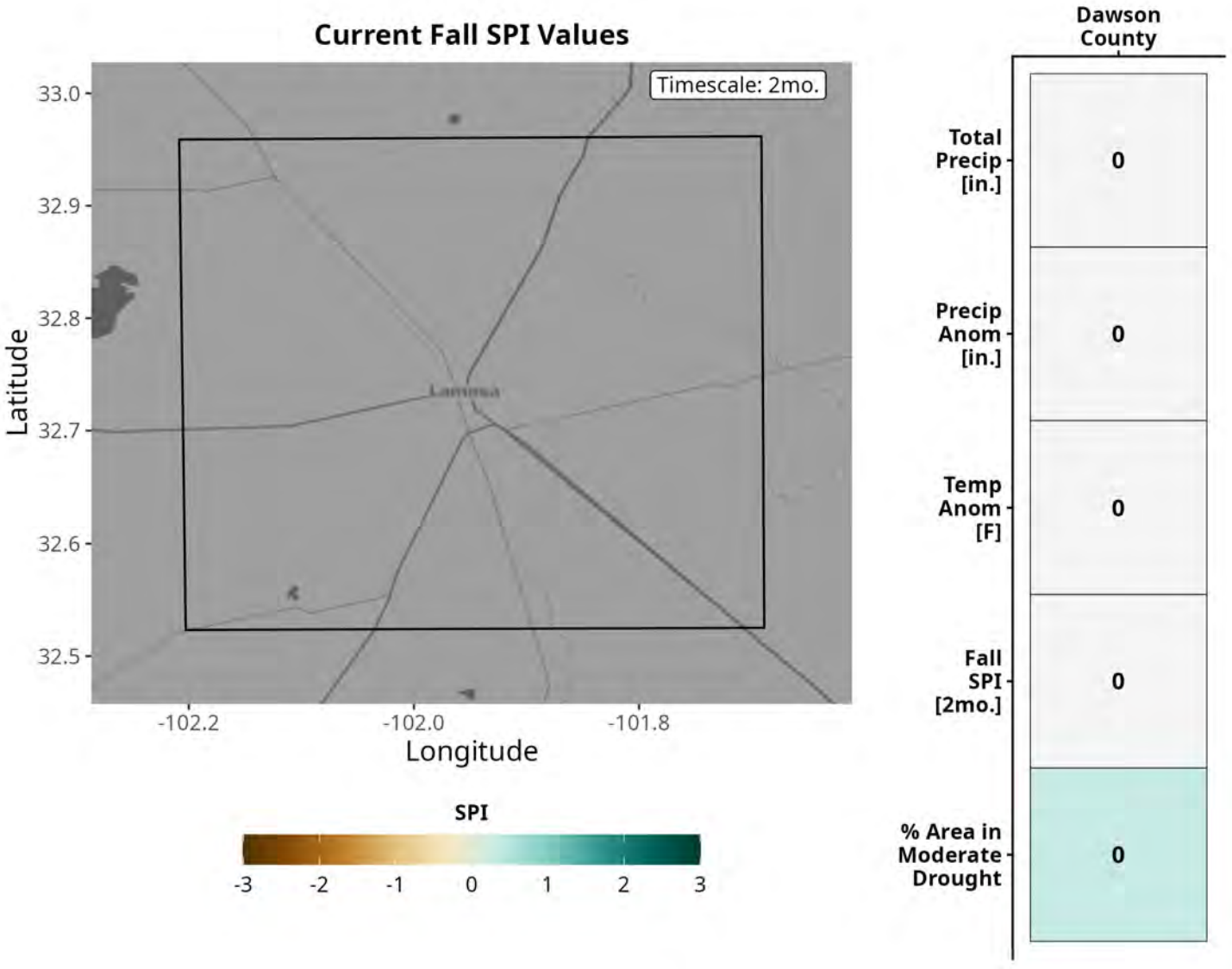
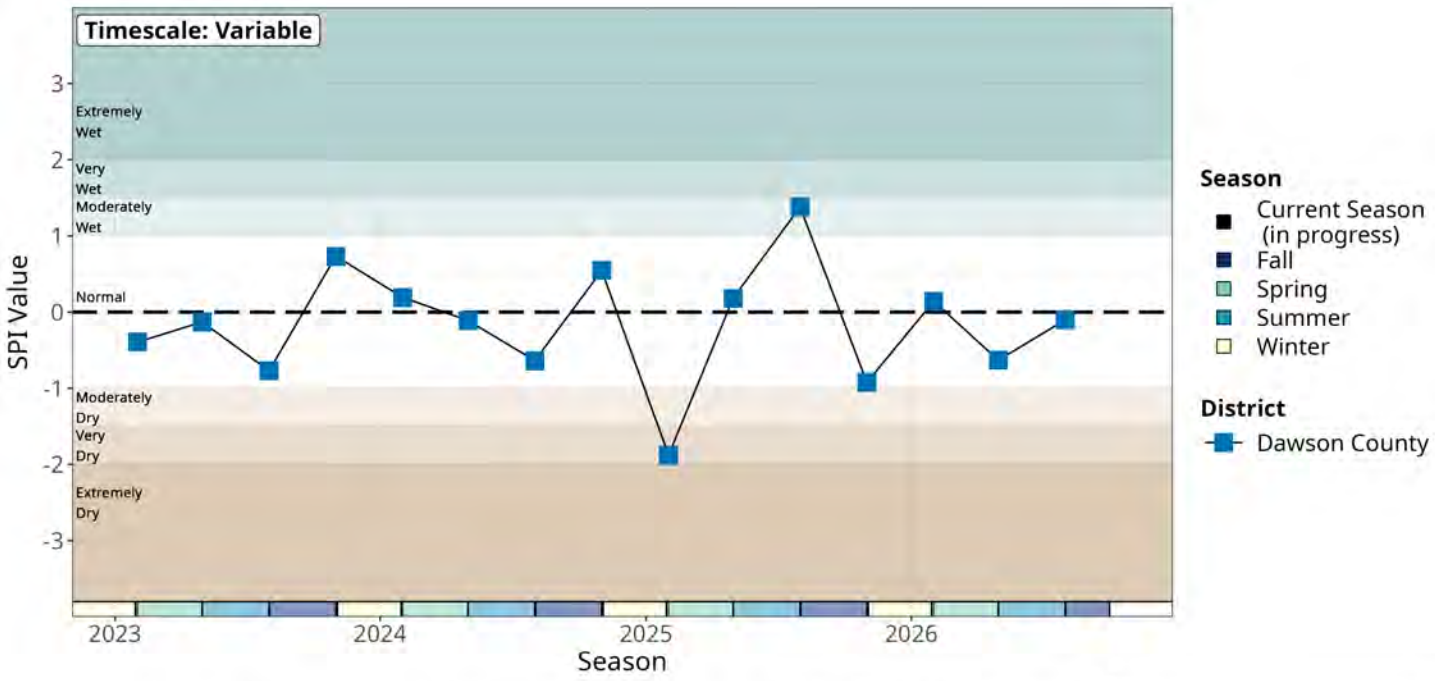


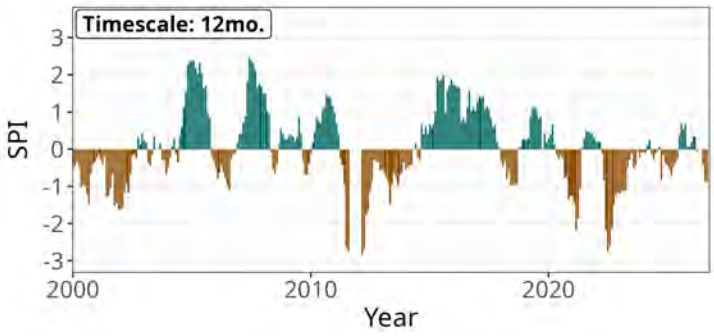
Figure 1: [Left] Dawson County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Dawson County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Dawson 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*							
Winter	1.76	-0.12	0.14	0	47.7	4.2	-1.64
Spring	2.71	-1.7	-0.63	13.3	66.7	4.9	-1.44
Summer	5.67	-0.57	-0.1	0	82.8	3.2	-0.75
12mo							



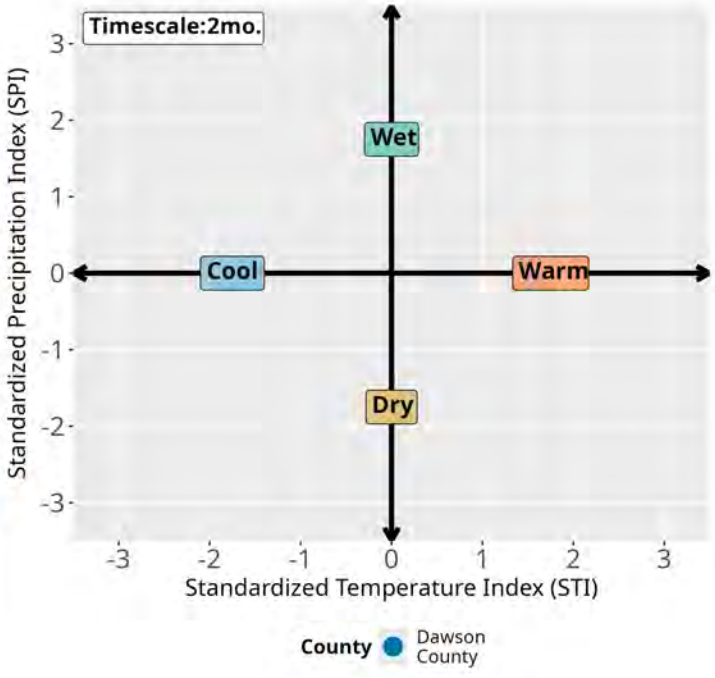
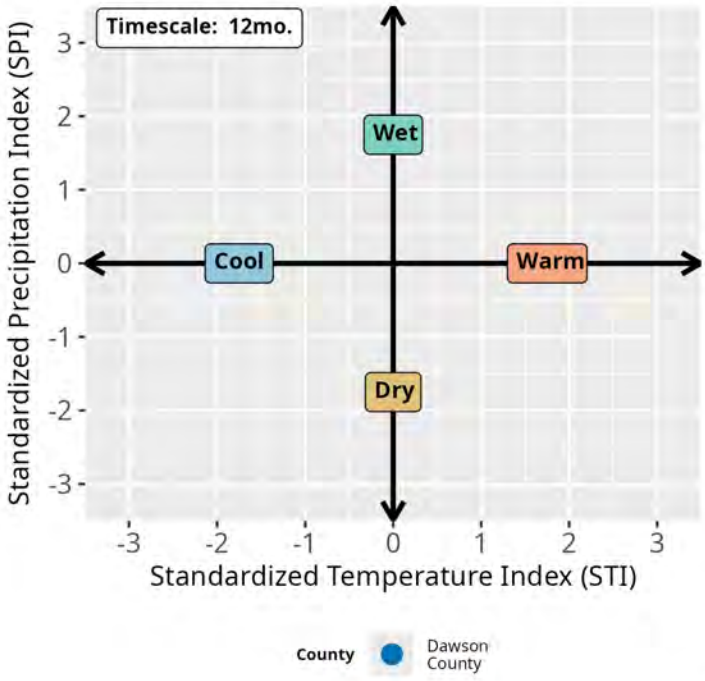


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	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
Total Precip [in.]	0	0	0
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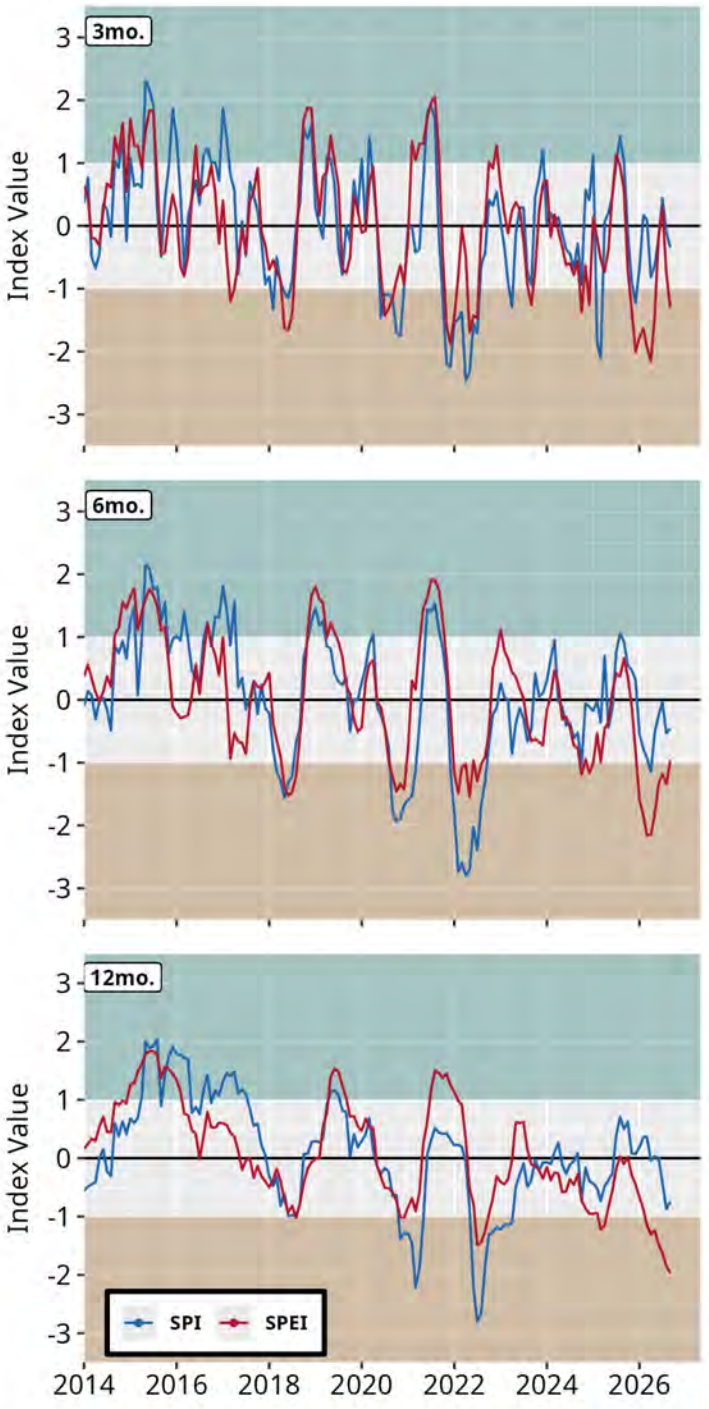


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Climatology and Trends

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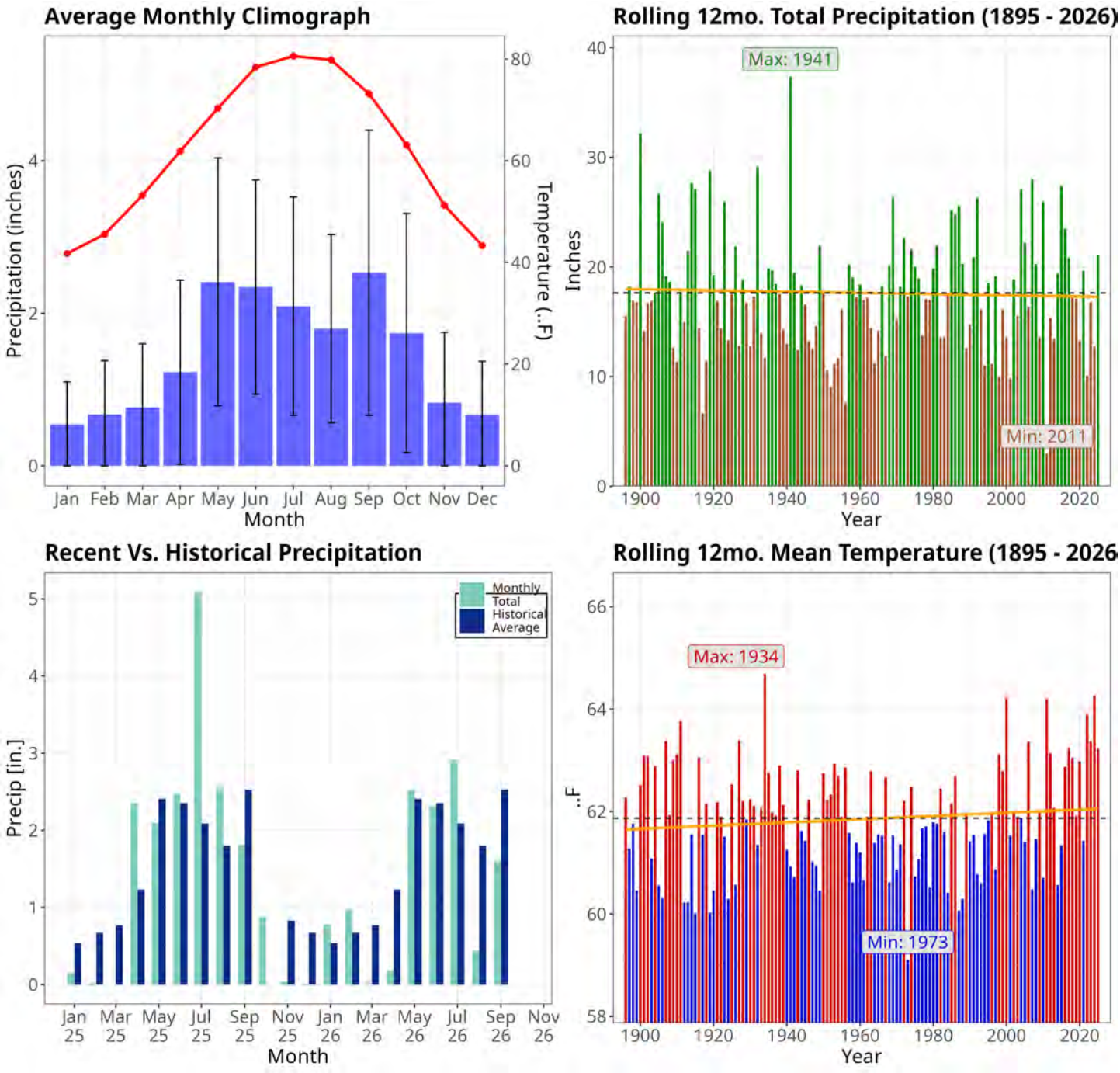


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Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Ector County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Ector County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

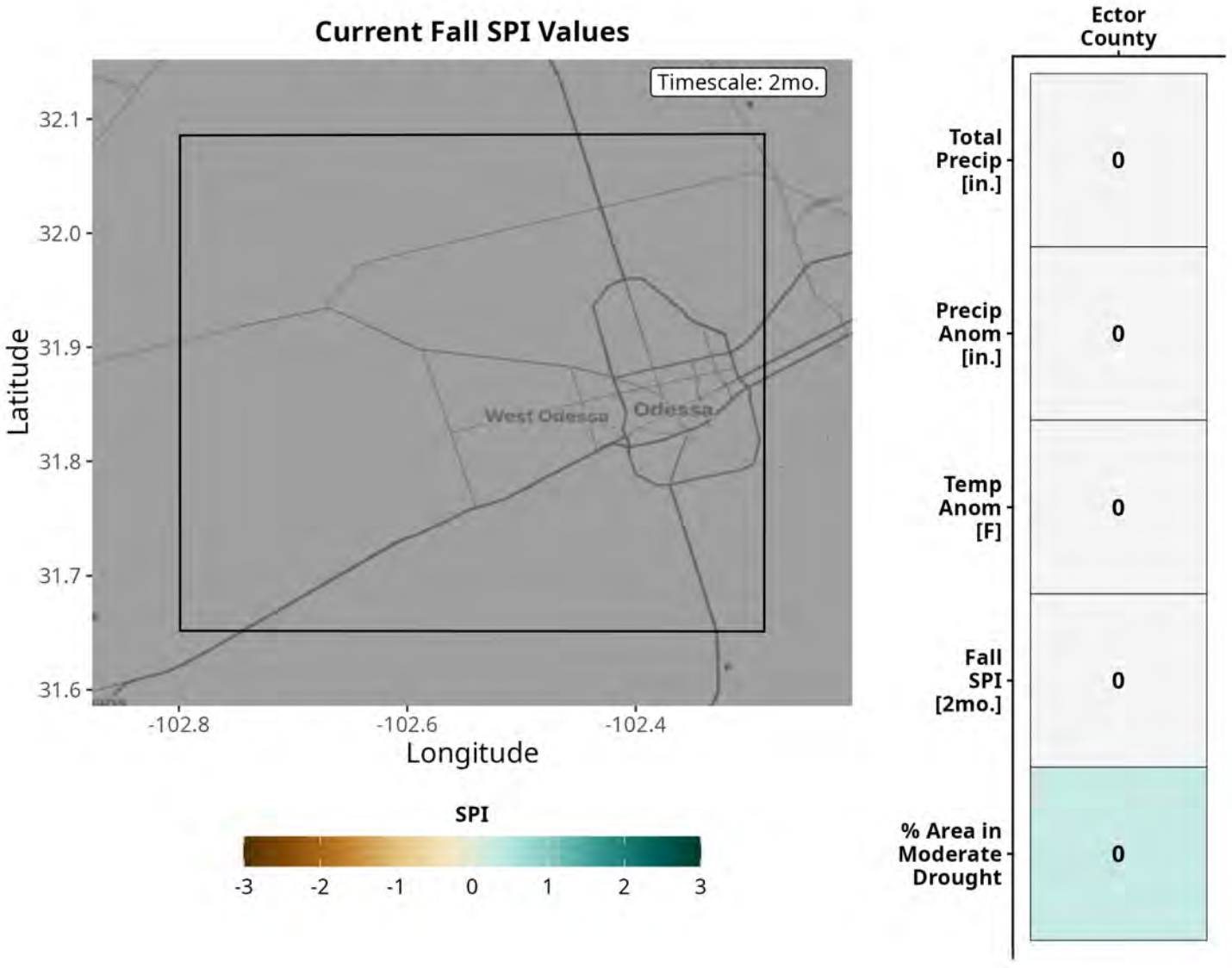
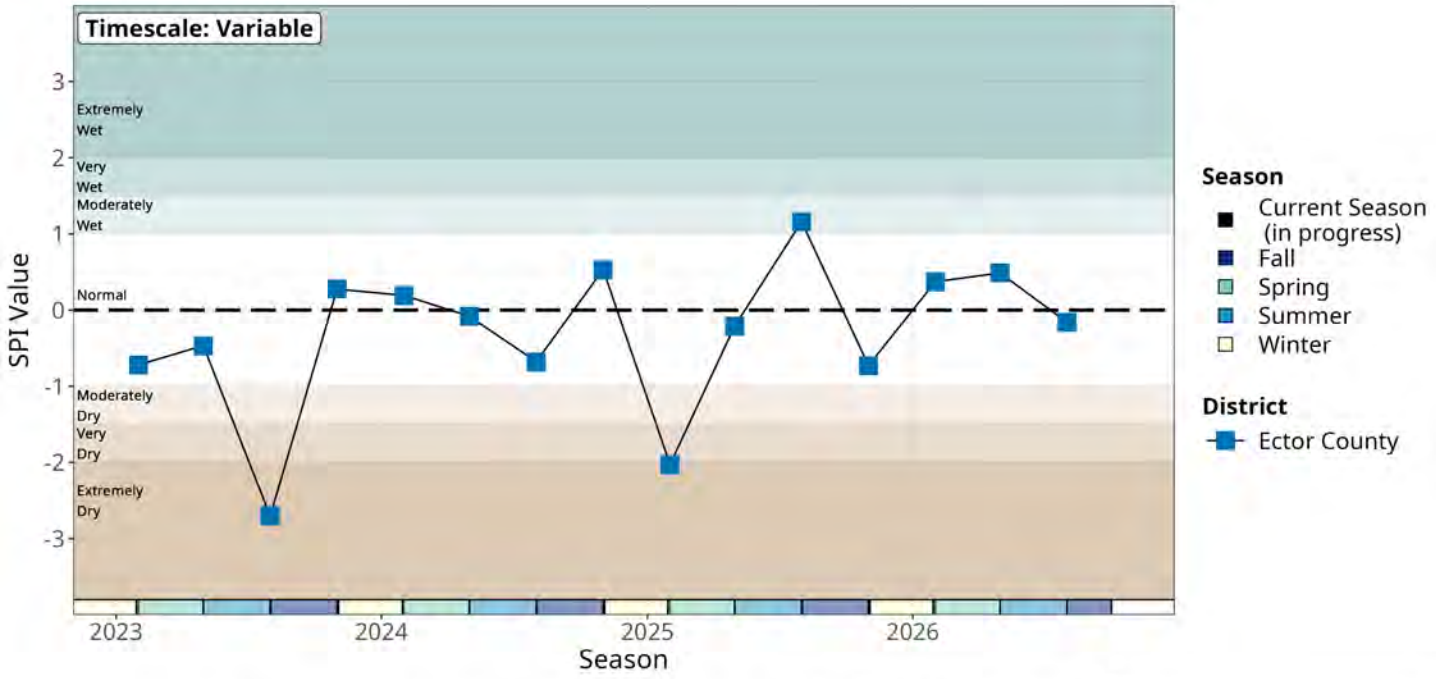


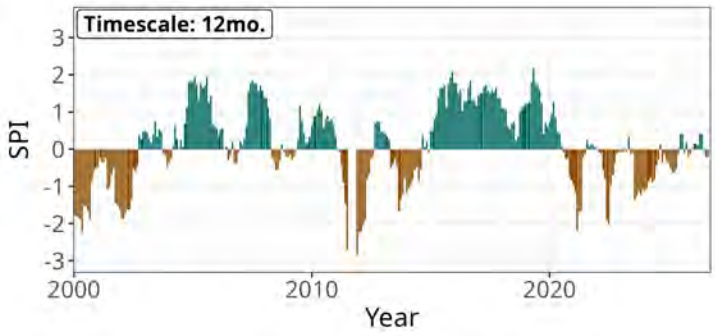
Figure 1: [Left] Ector County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.76	0.16	0.37	0	50.2	4.2	-0.84
Spring	3.69	0.6	0.49	0	69.1	4.6	0.2
Summer	4.15	-0.47	-0.16	20.3	84	2.8	0.36
12mo							



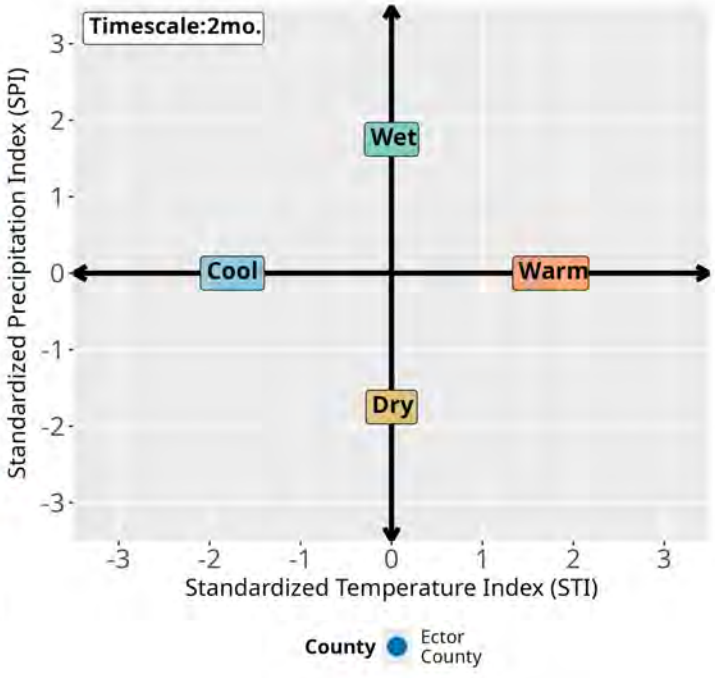
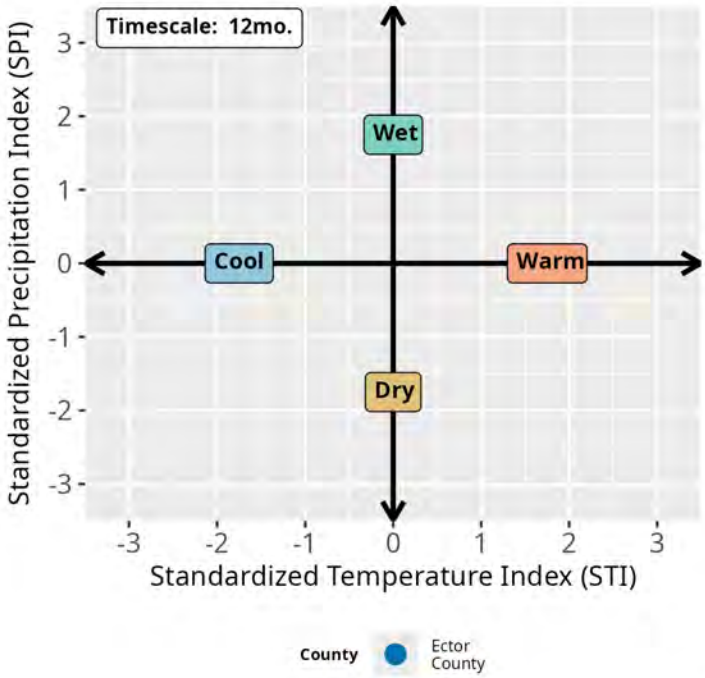


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

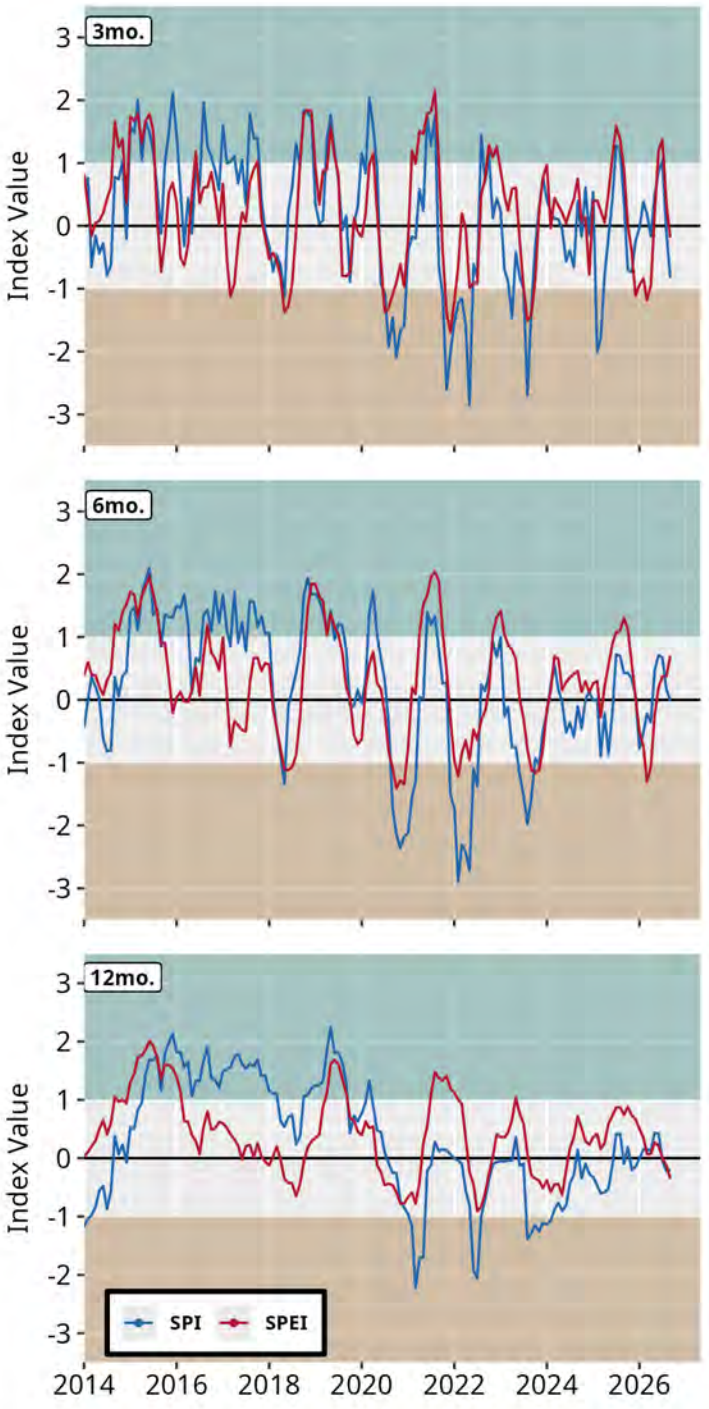


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Ector County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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

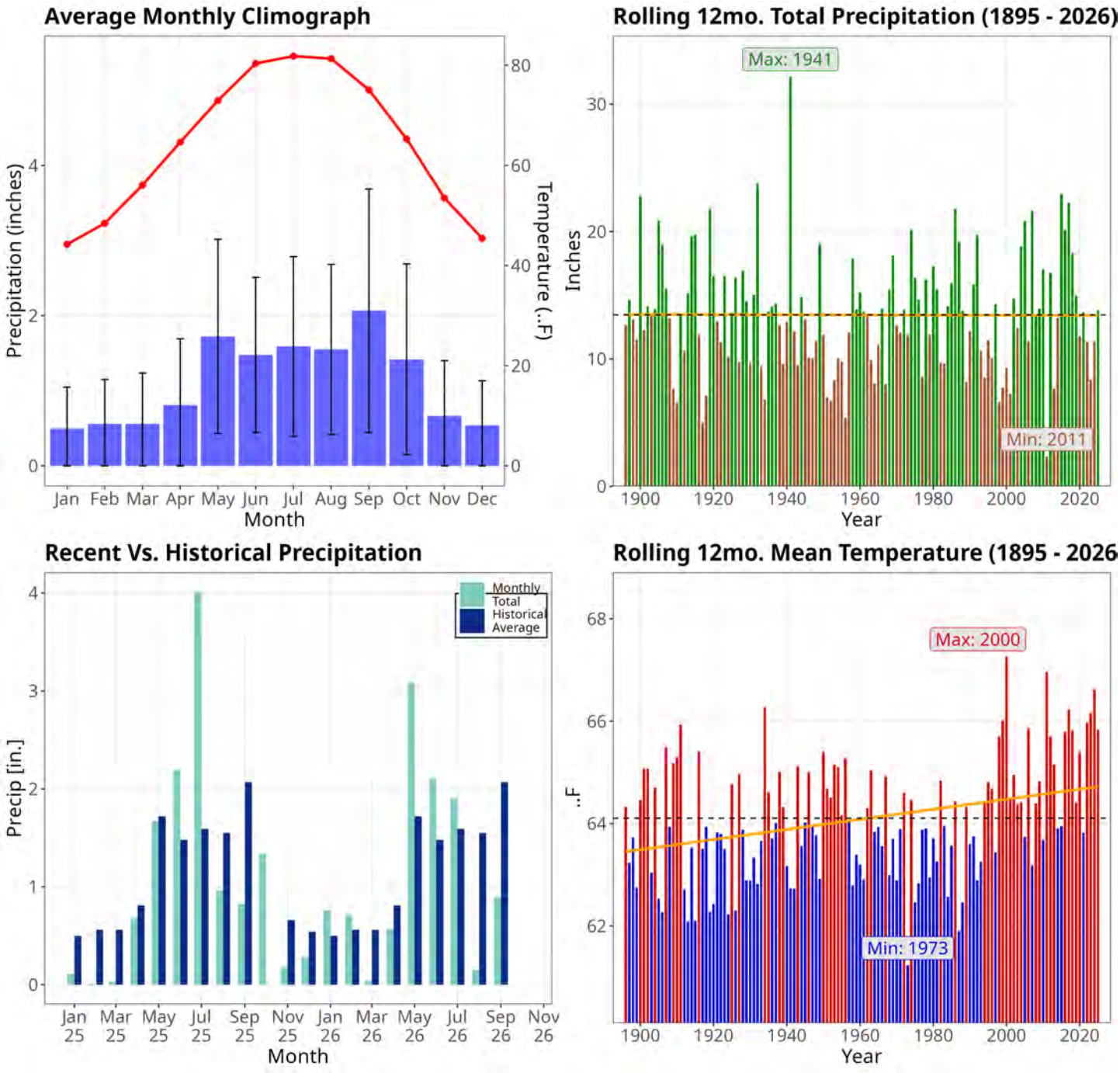


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared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

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Floyd County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Floyd County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

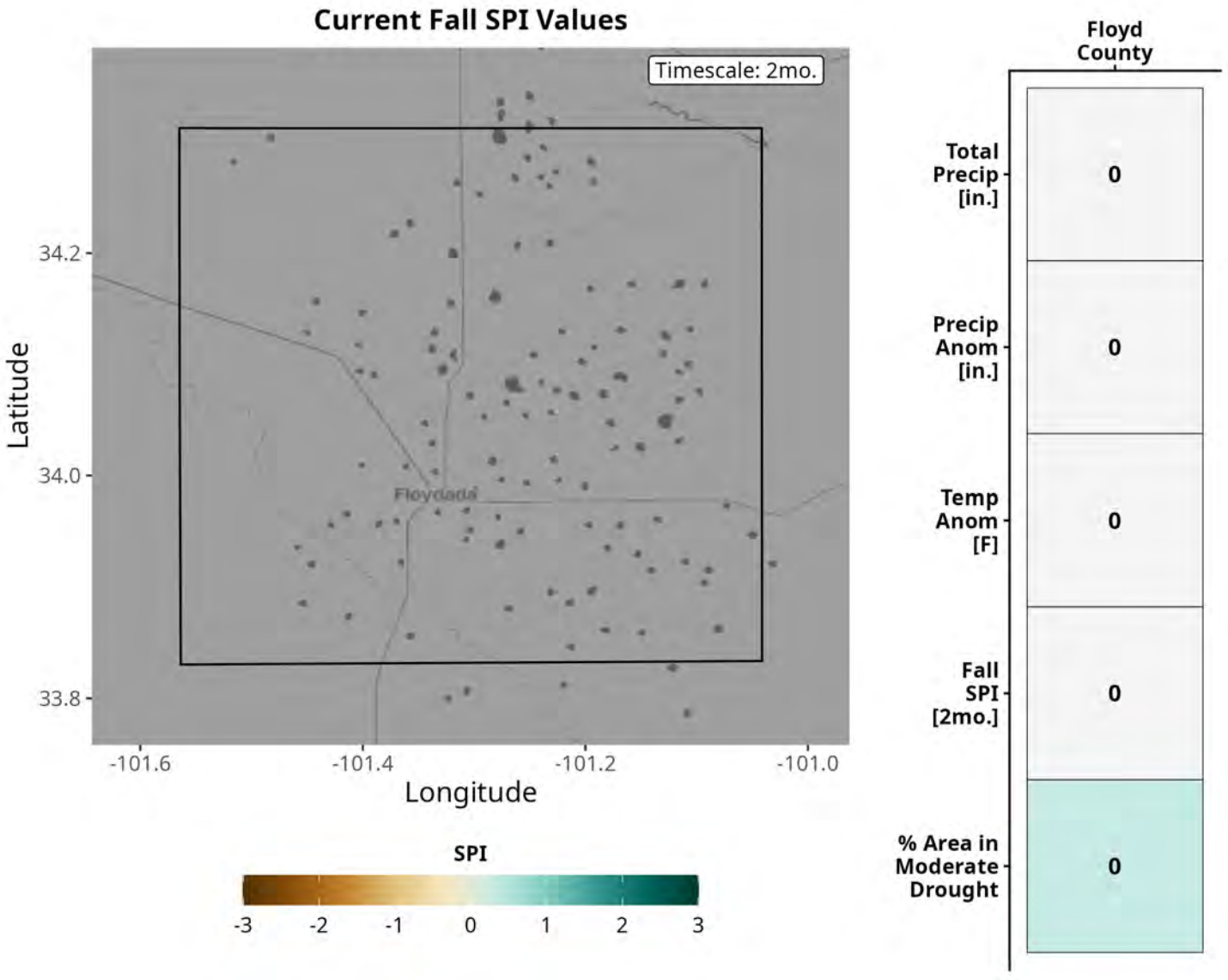
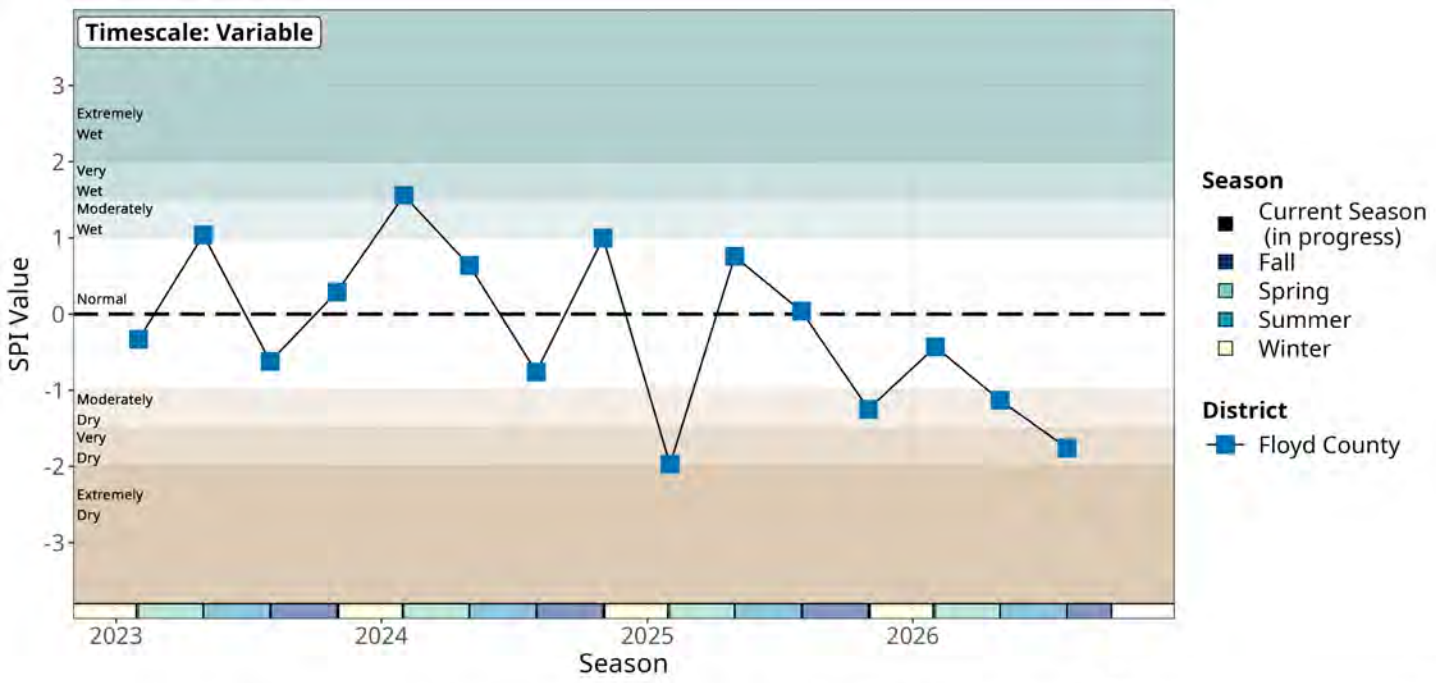


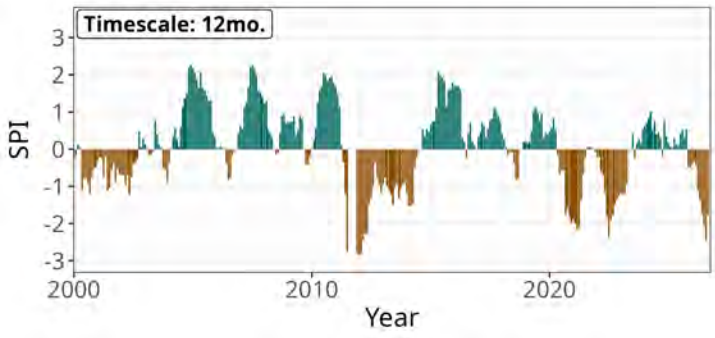
Figure 1: [Left] Floyd County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.17	-0.79	-0.43	0	45.3	4.8	-2.02
Spring	2.8	-2.73	-1.13	75.6	64.2	5.4	-2.1
Summer	3.28	-4.33	-1.76	100	82.3	4.2	-1.27
12mo							



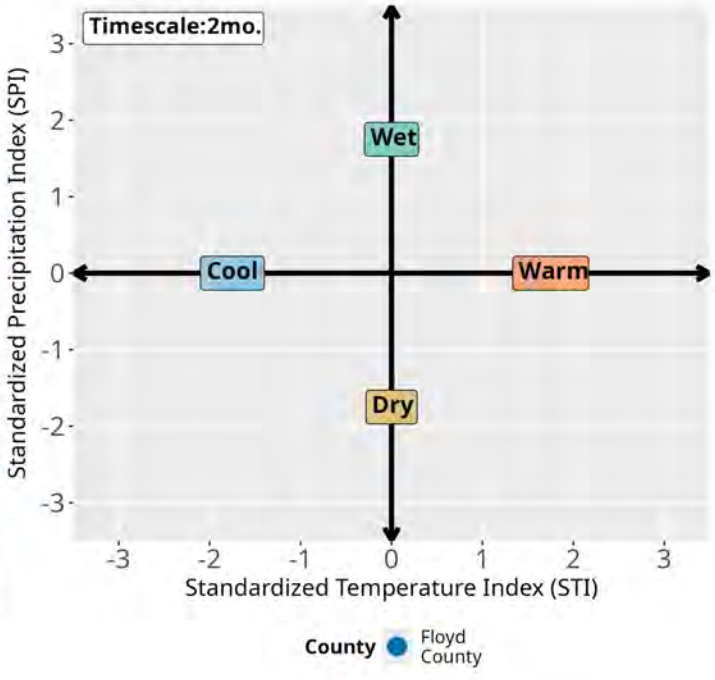
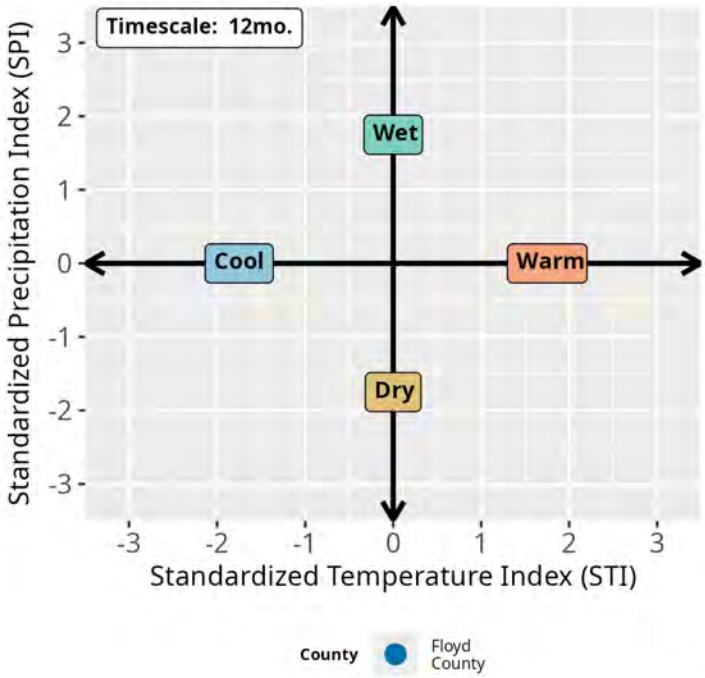


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

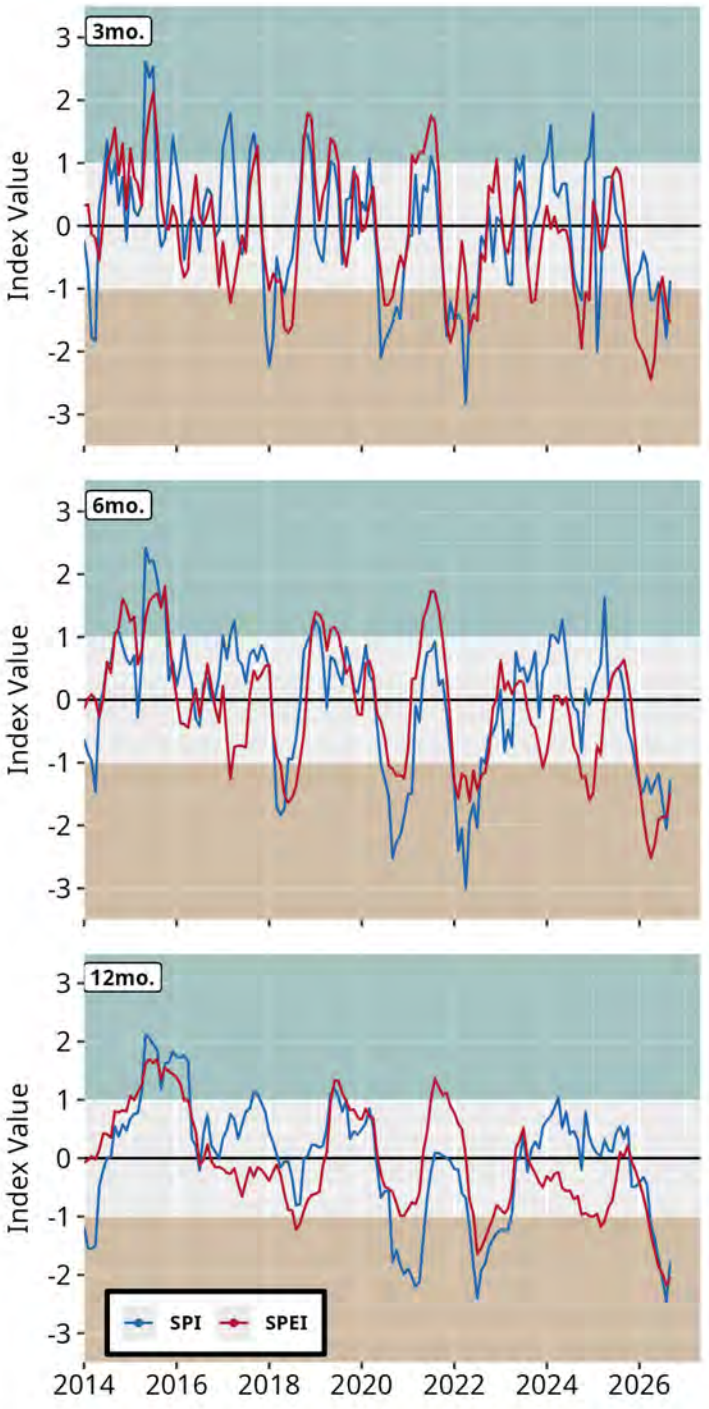


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Floyd County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Floyd 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.

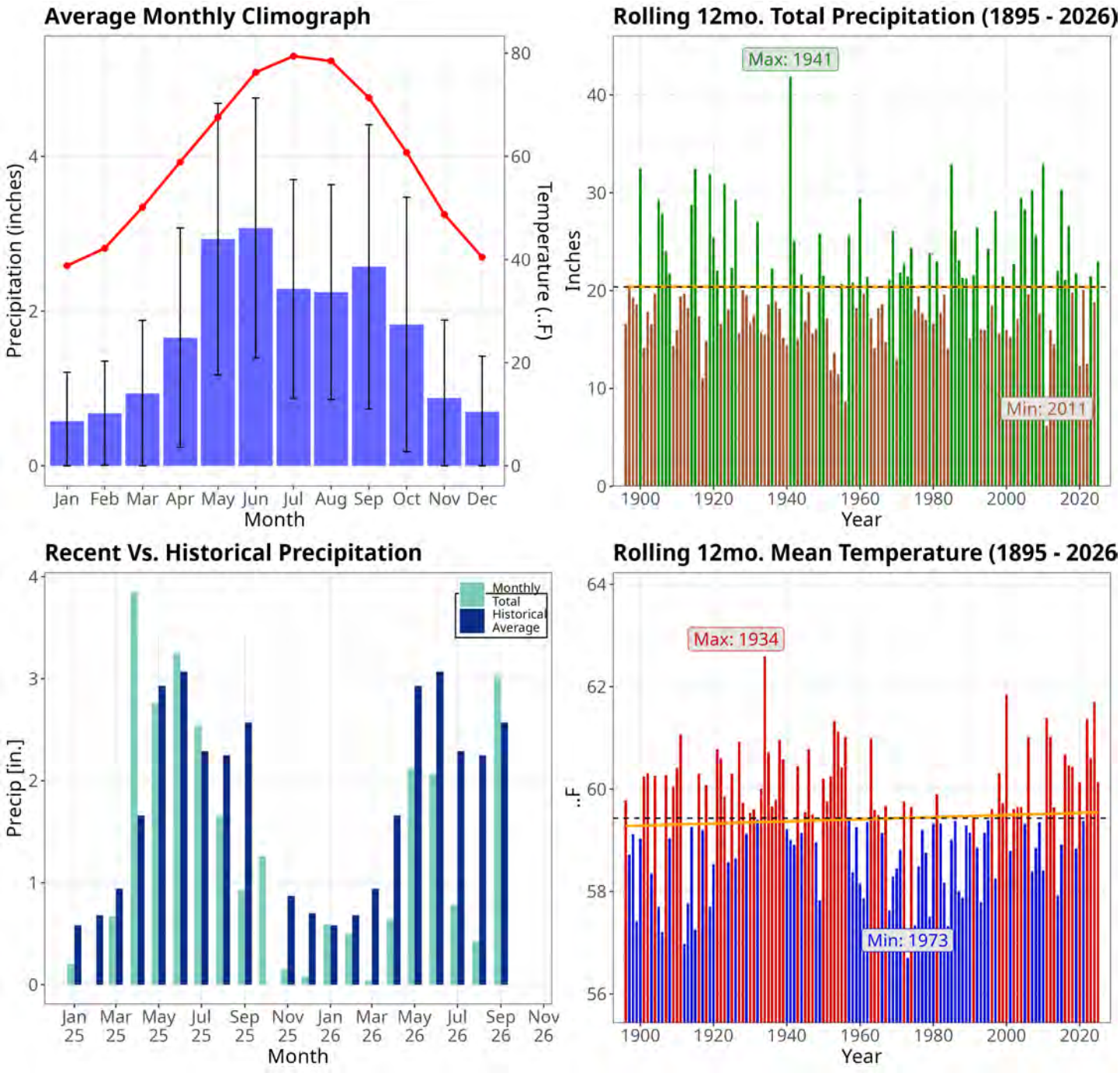


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Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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 November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Garza County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Garza County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

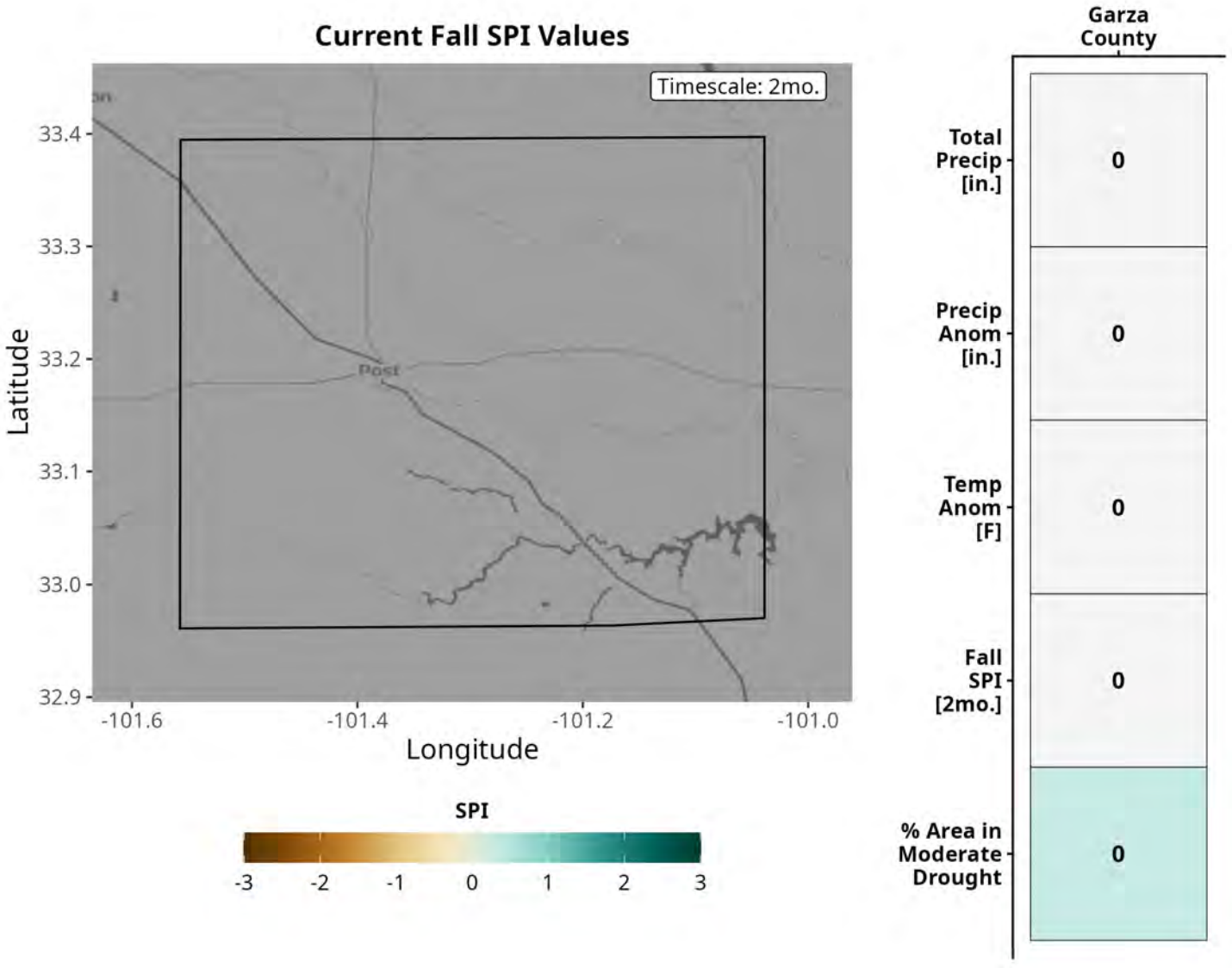
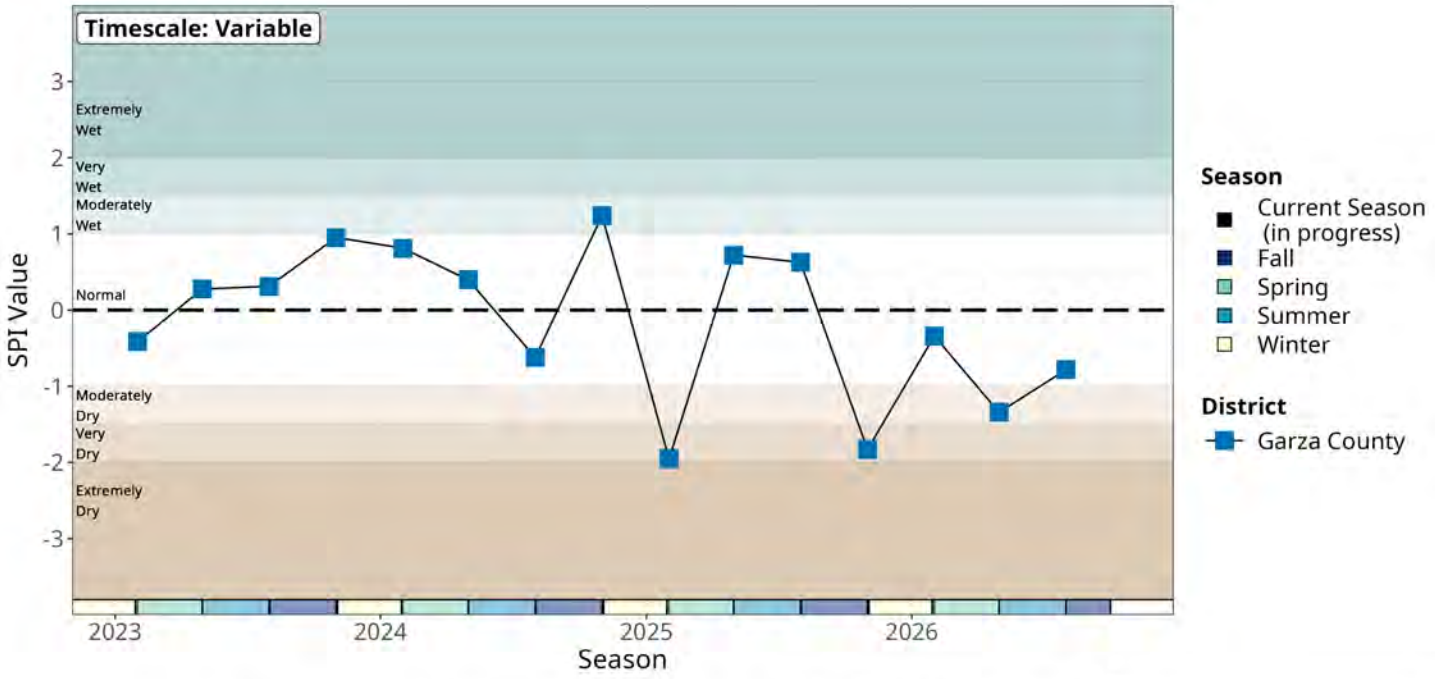


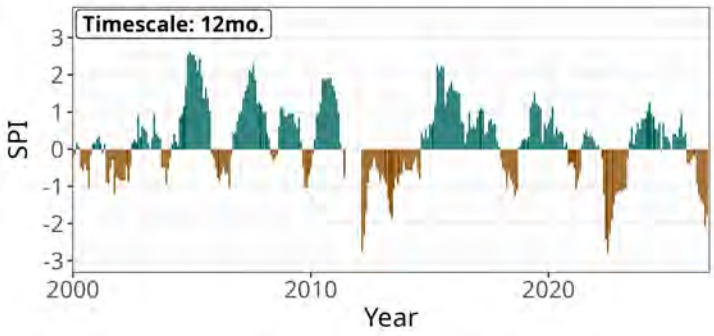
Figure 1: [Left] Garza County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.35	-0.78	-0.34	0	49.3	5.8	-1.67
Spring	2.23	-3.15	-1.34	88.8	68.2	6.1	-1.61
Summer	4.75	-2.31	-0.78	37.1	85.3	4.8	-0.73
12mo							



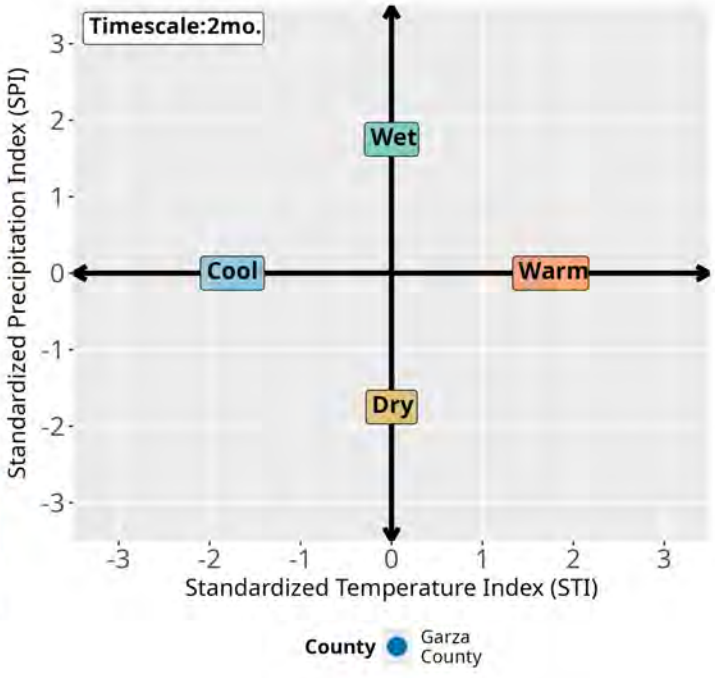
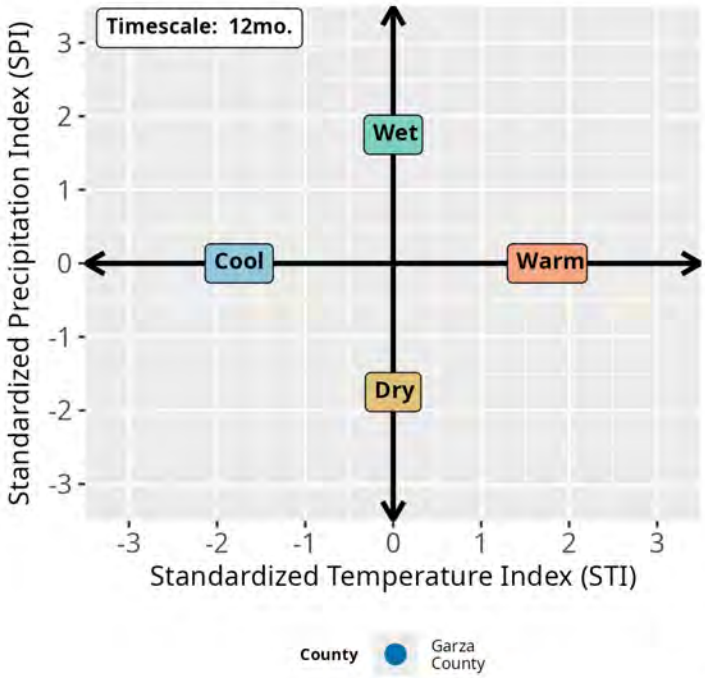


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Temperature Impacts on Drought

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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

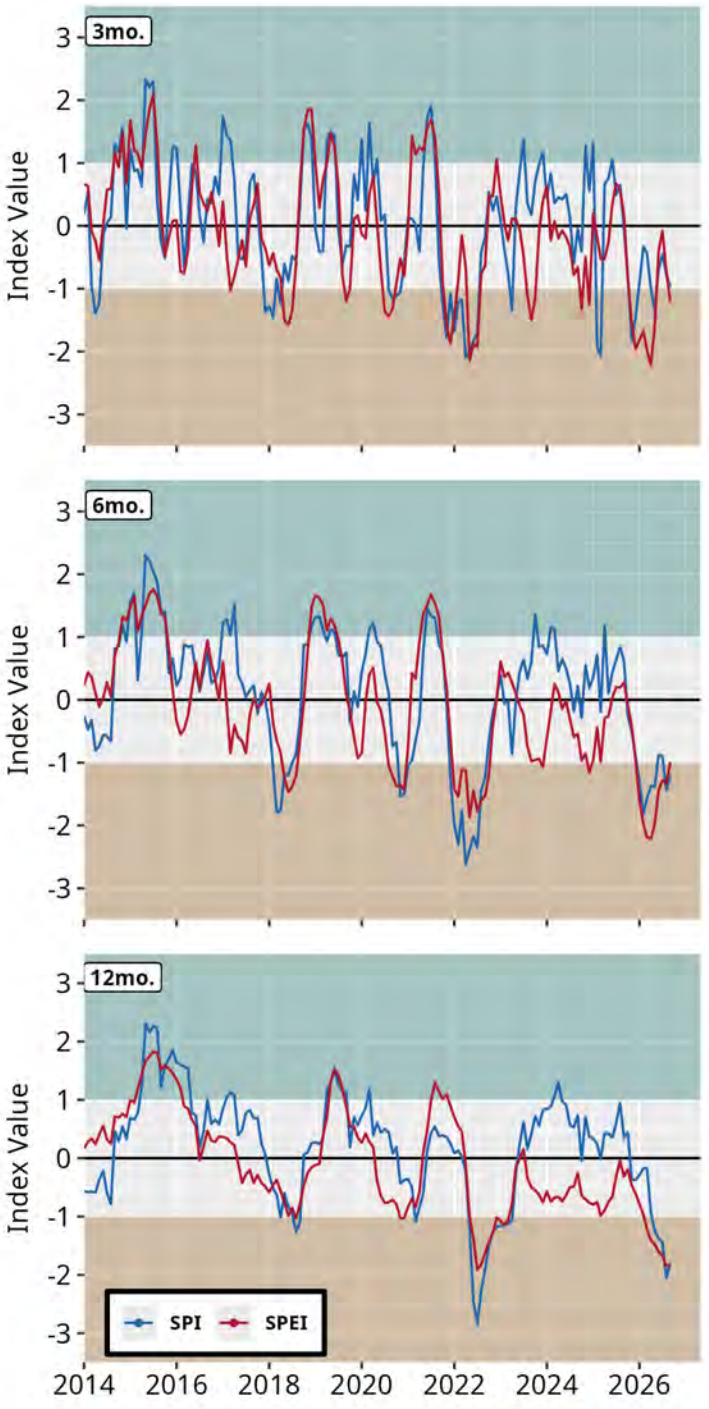


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Garza County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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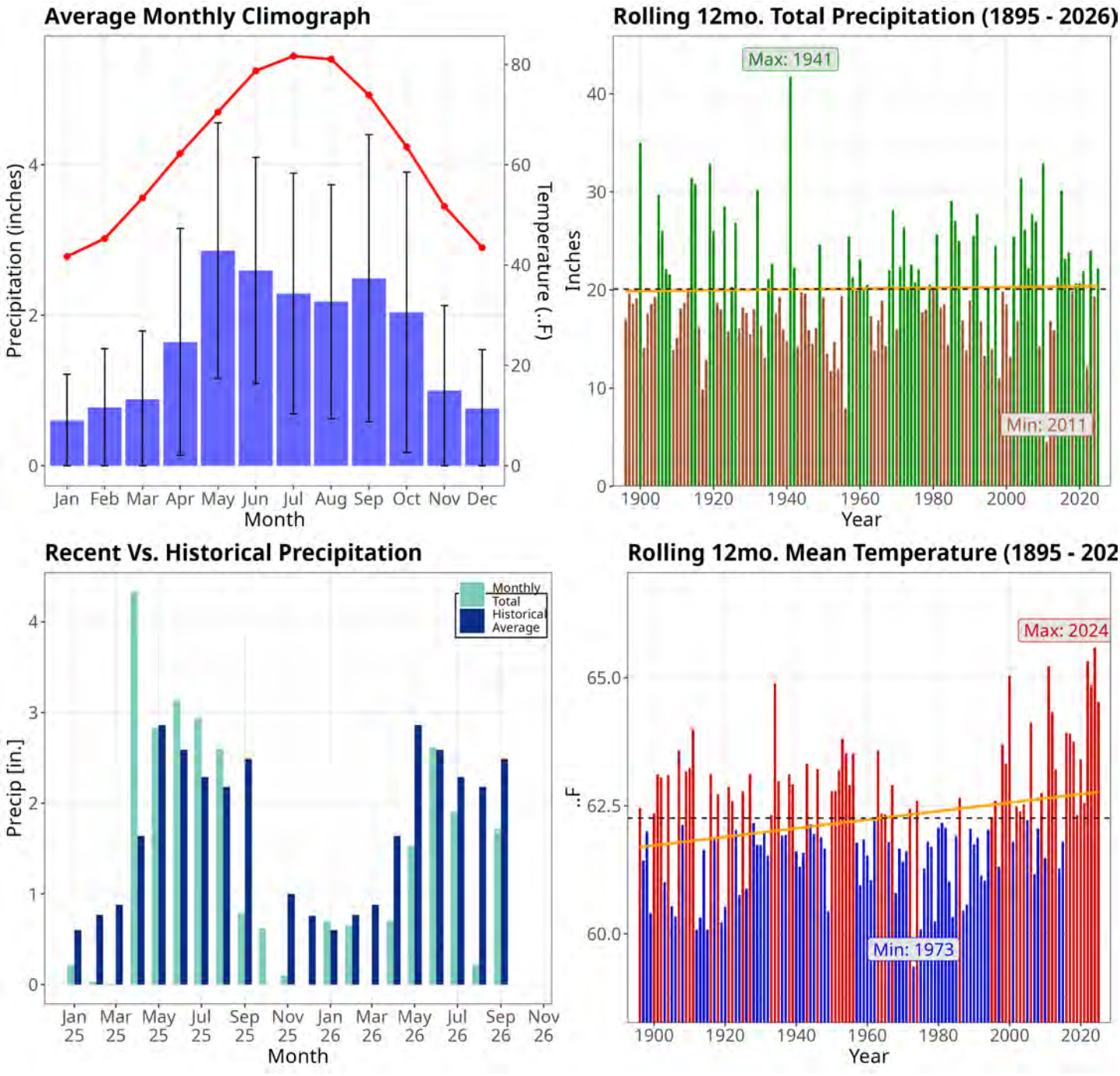


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Report Information

- This report was generated on November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Glasscock County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Glasscock County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

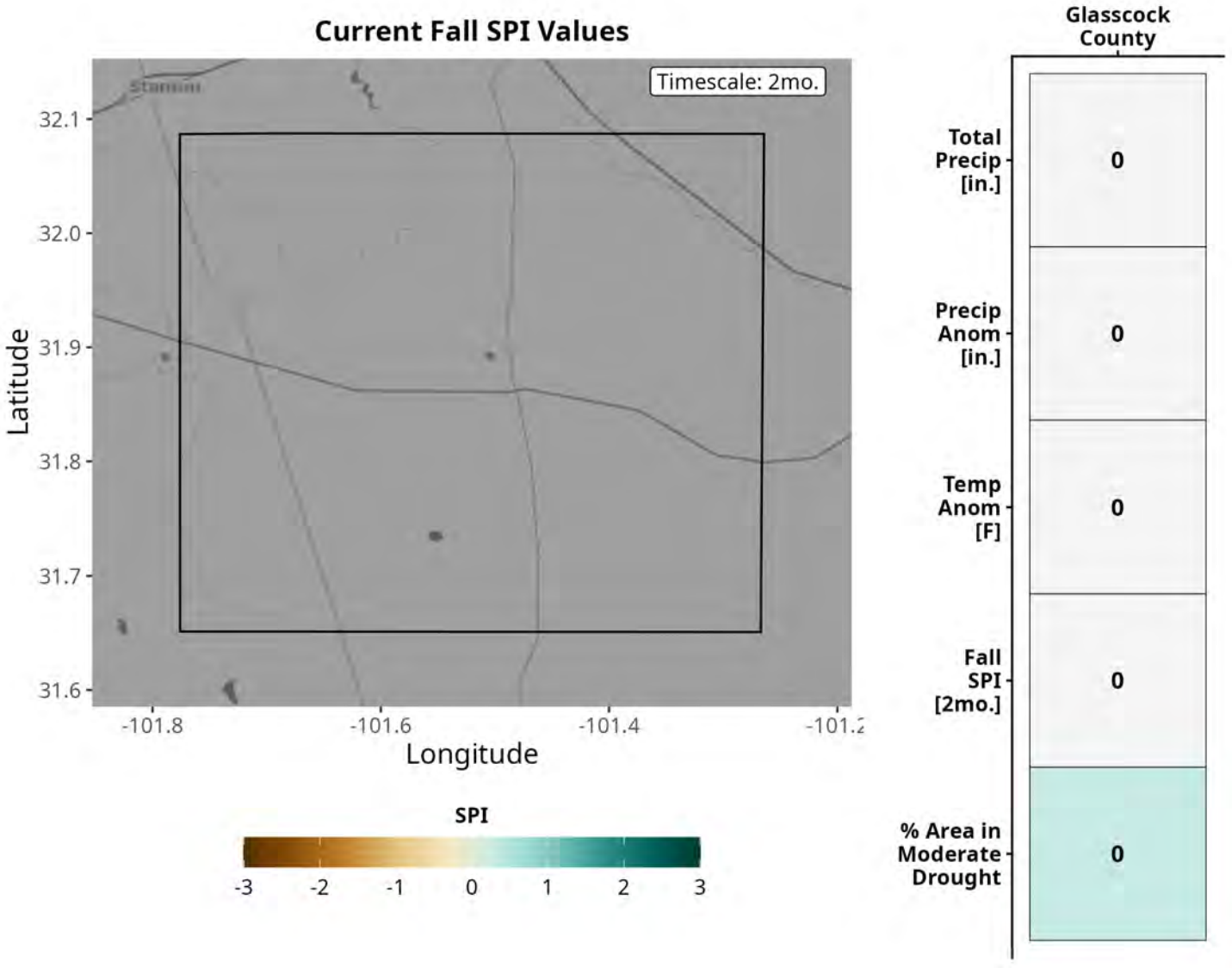
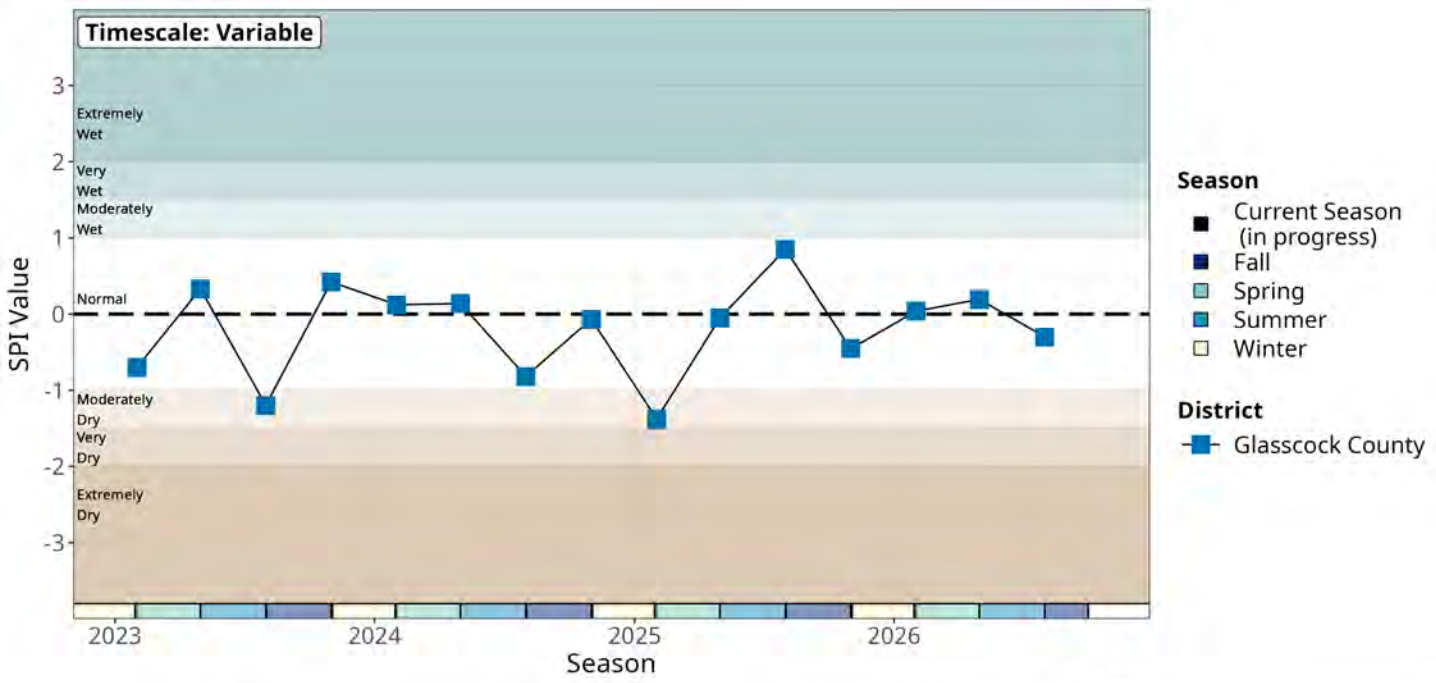


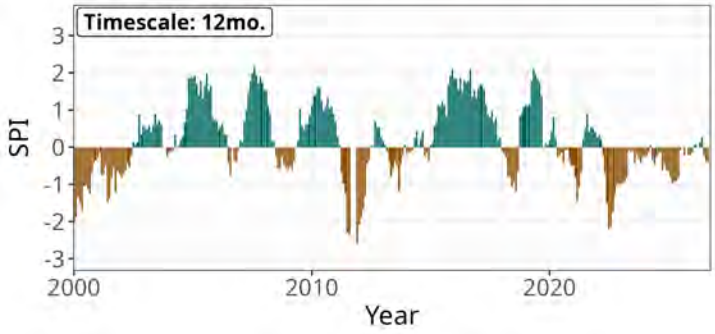
Figure 1: [Left] Glasscock County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.76	-0.3	0.04	0	49	3.6	-1.45
Spring	4.53	0.05	0.19	0	68.7	4.8	-0.36
Summer	4.61	-0.97	-0.3	2.2	83.7	2.7	-0.45
12mo							



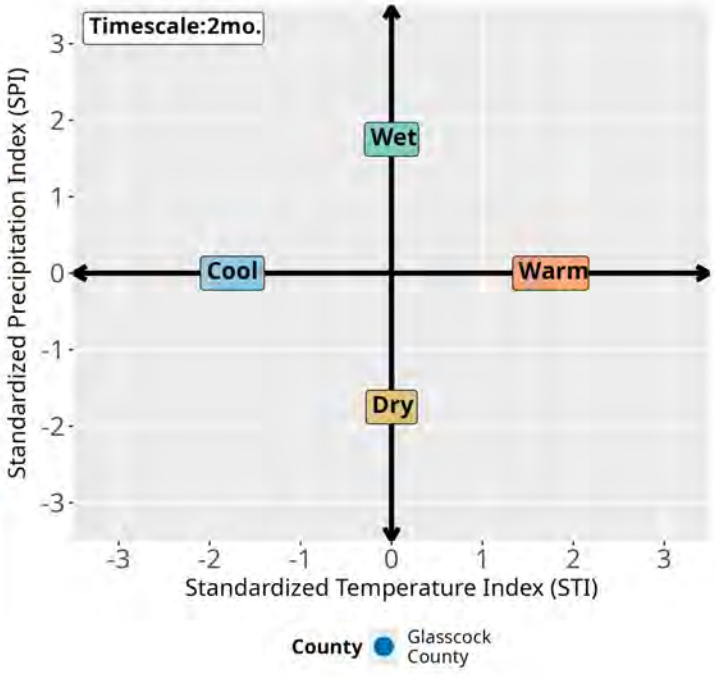
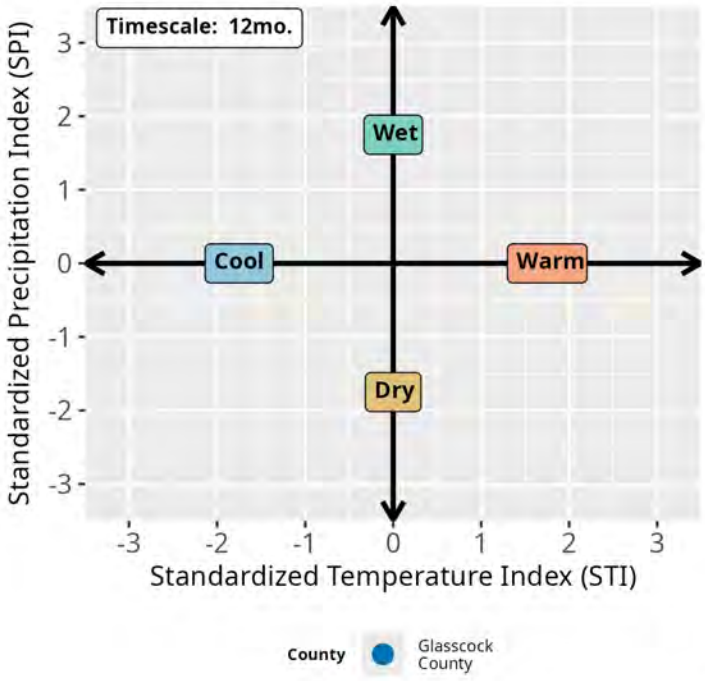


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

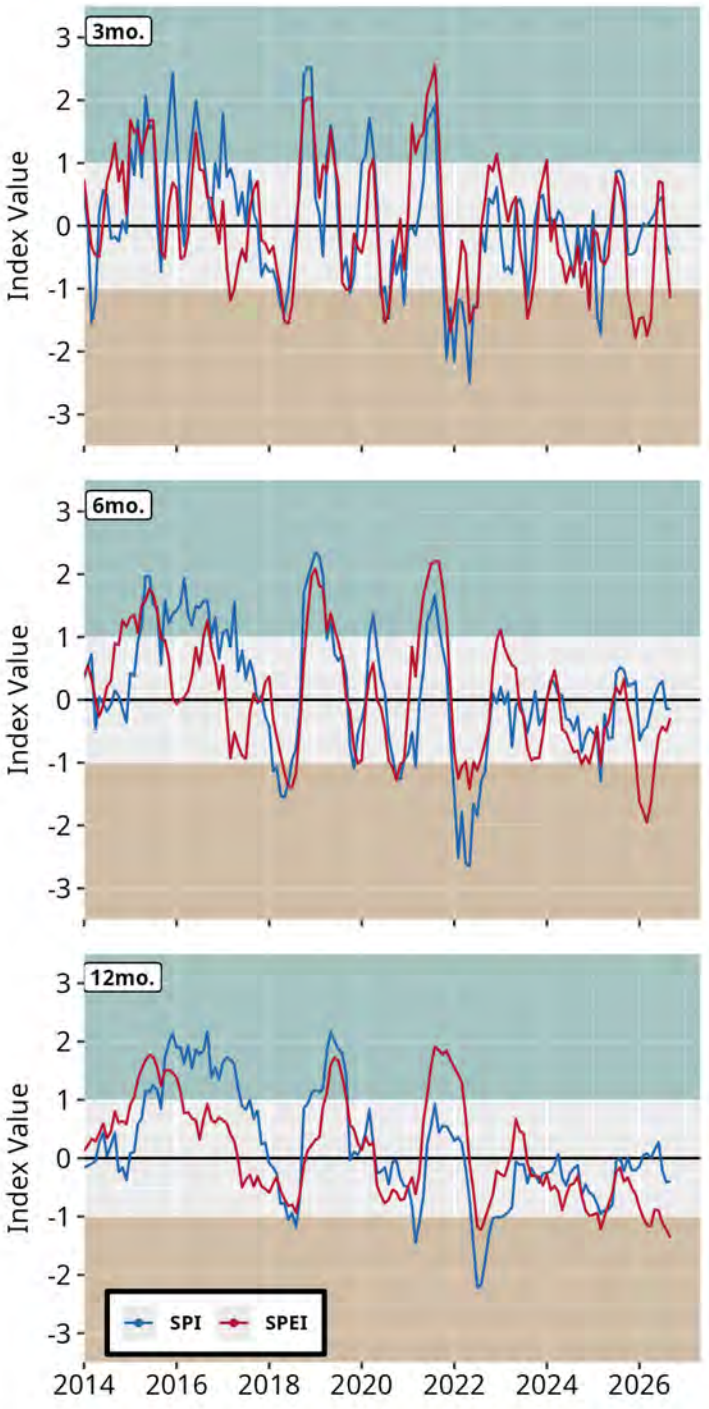


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Glasscock County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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

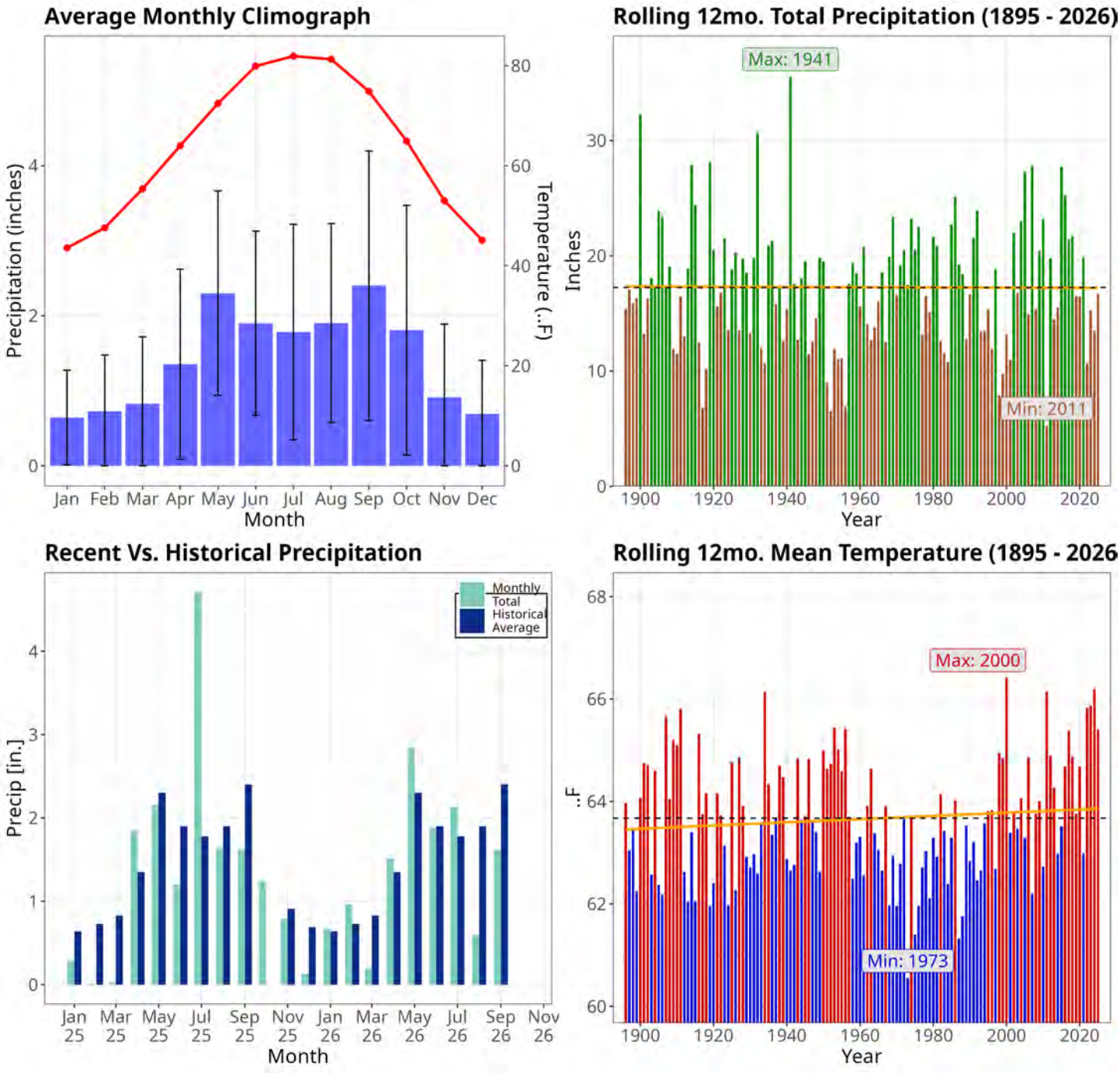


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared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

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Hale County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Hale County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

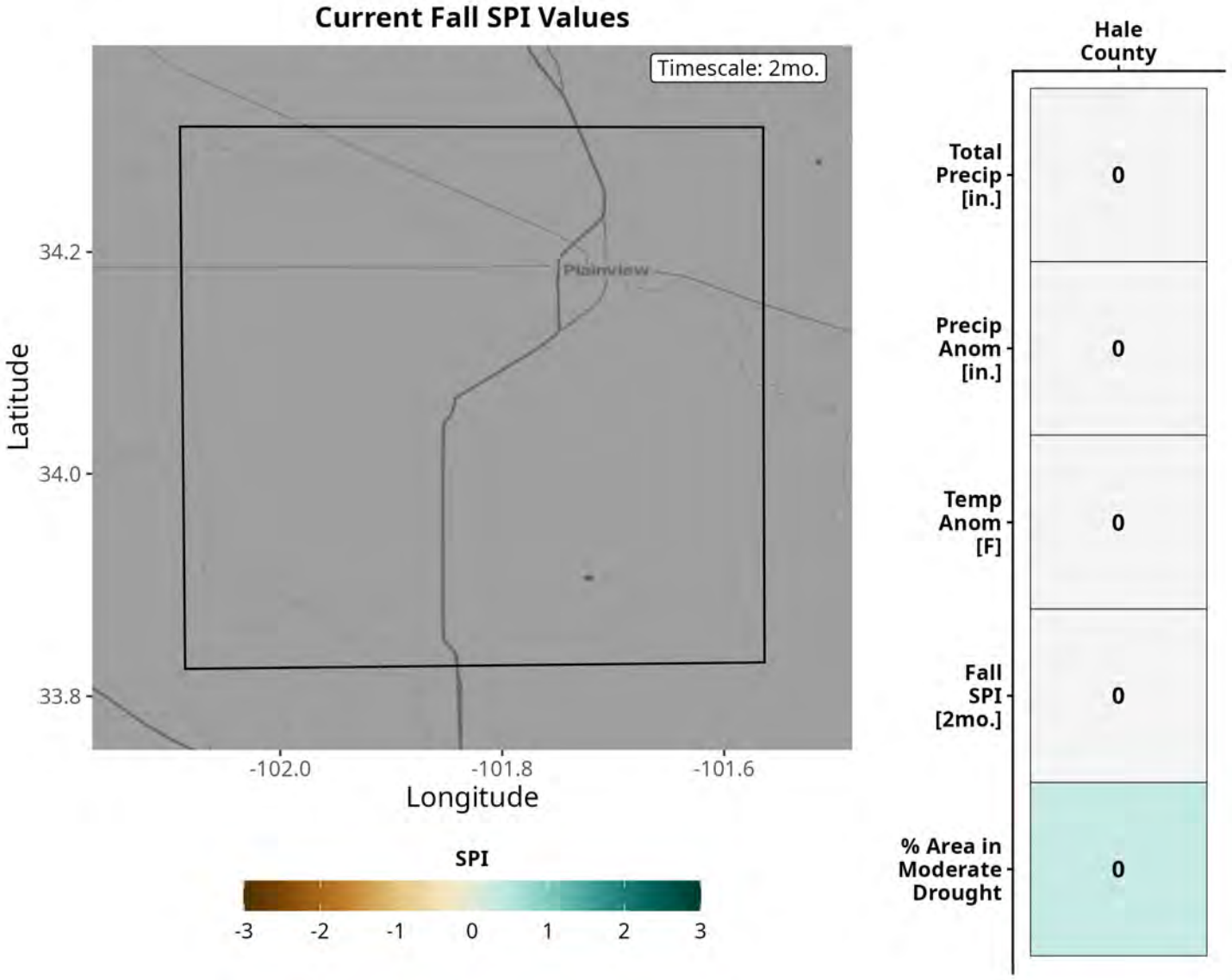
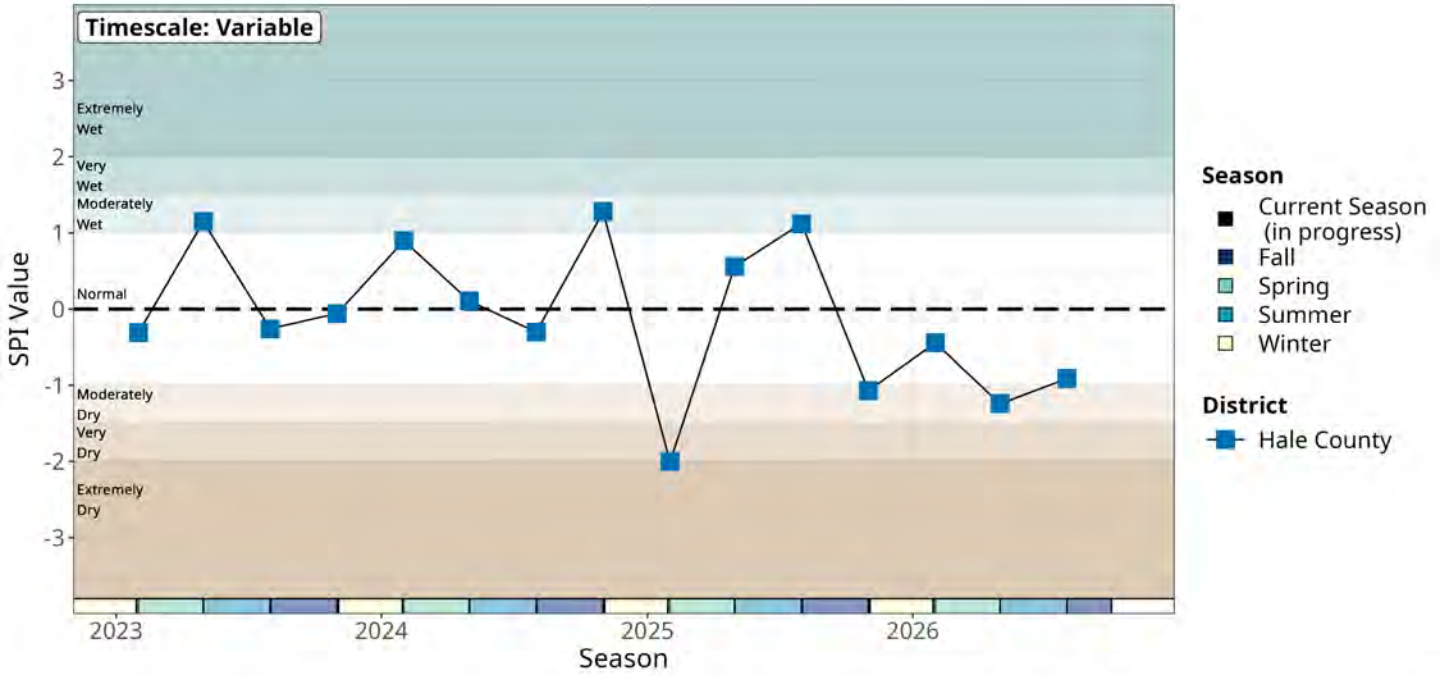


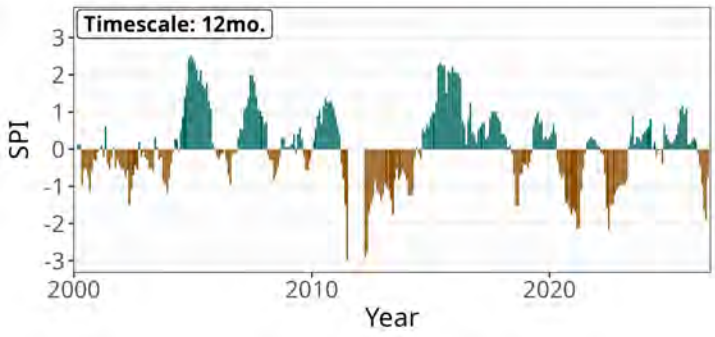
Figure 1: [Left] Hale County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.06	-0.74	-0.44	0	44.6	4.4	-2.06
Spring	2.16	-2.64	-1.24	75	63.4	5.1	-2.12
Summer	4.84	-2.59	-0.91	32.7	81.1	3.9	-1.36
12mo							



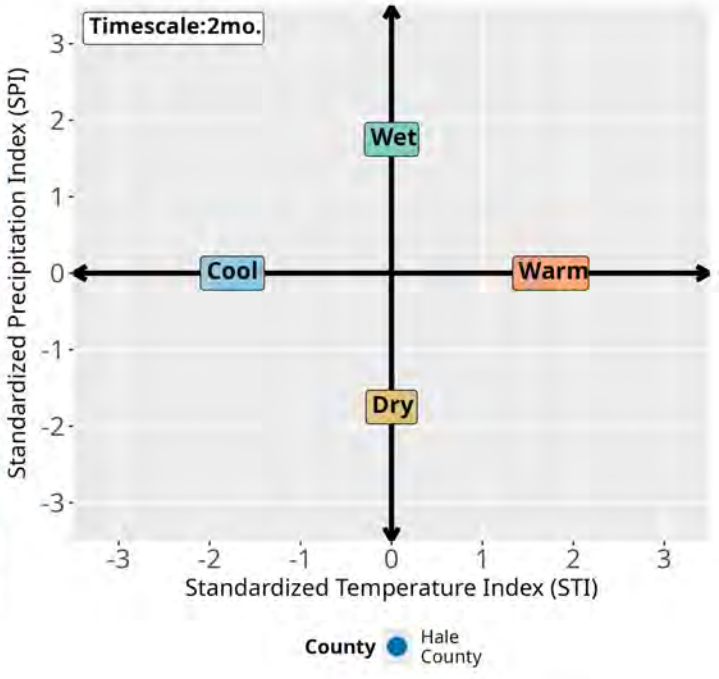
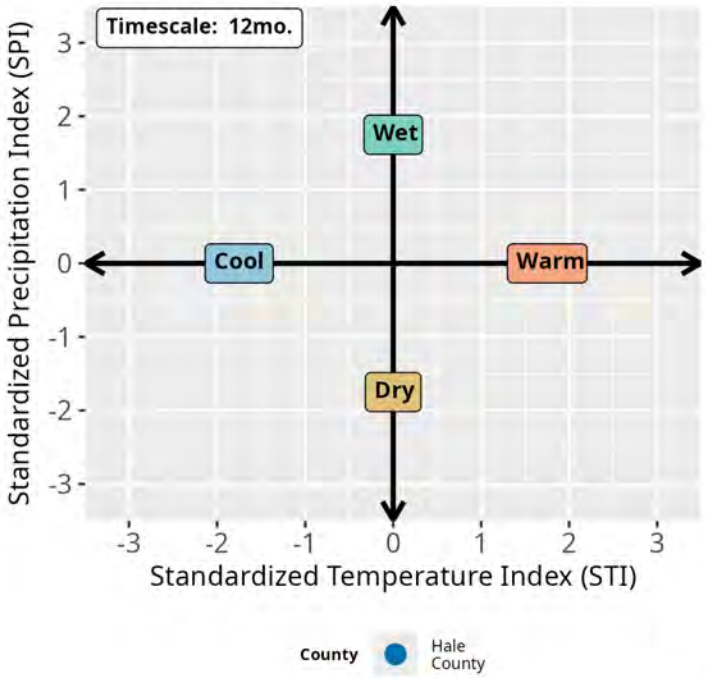


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

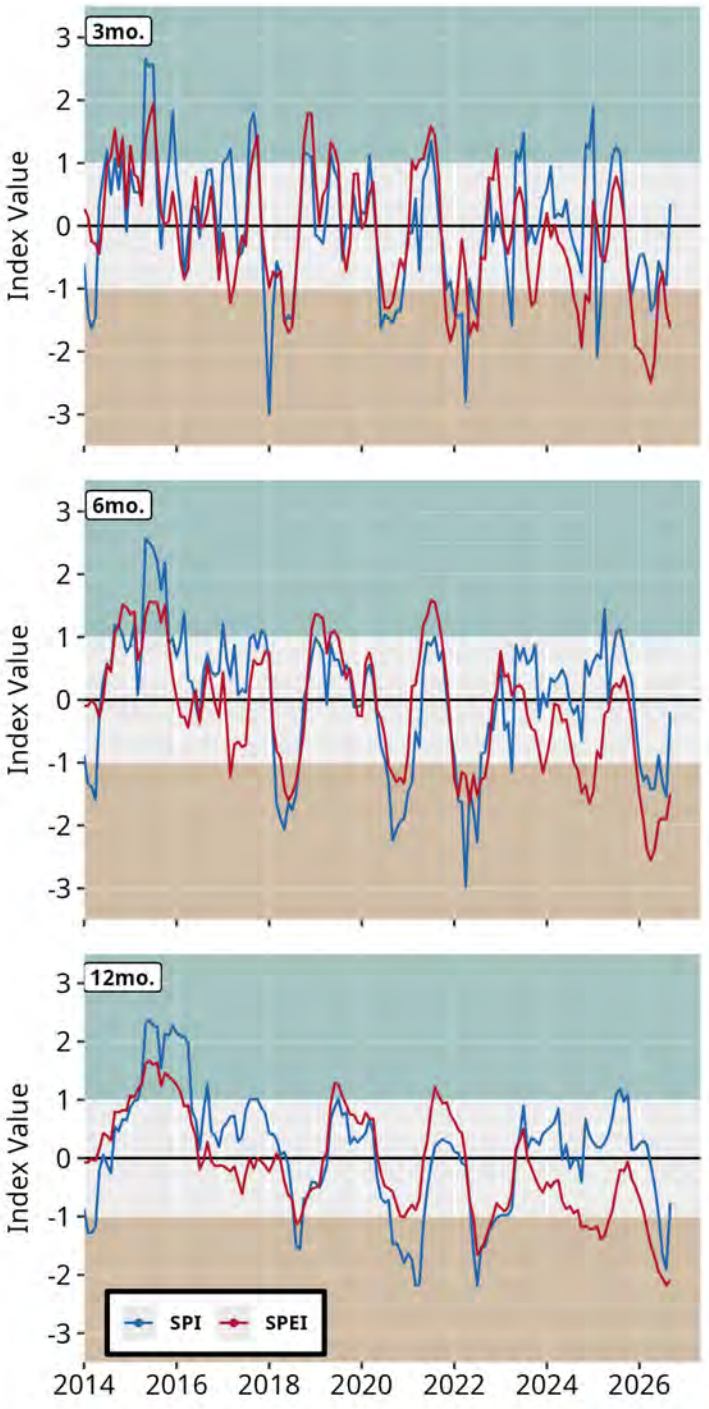


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Hale County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Hale 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.

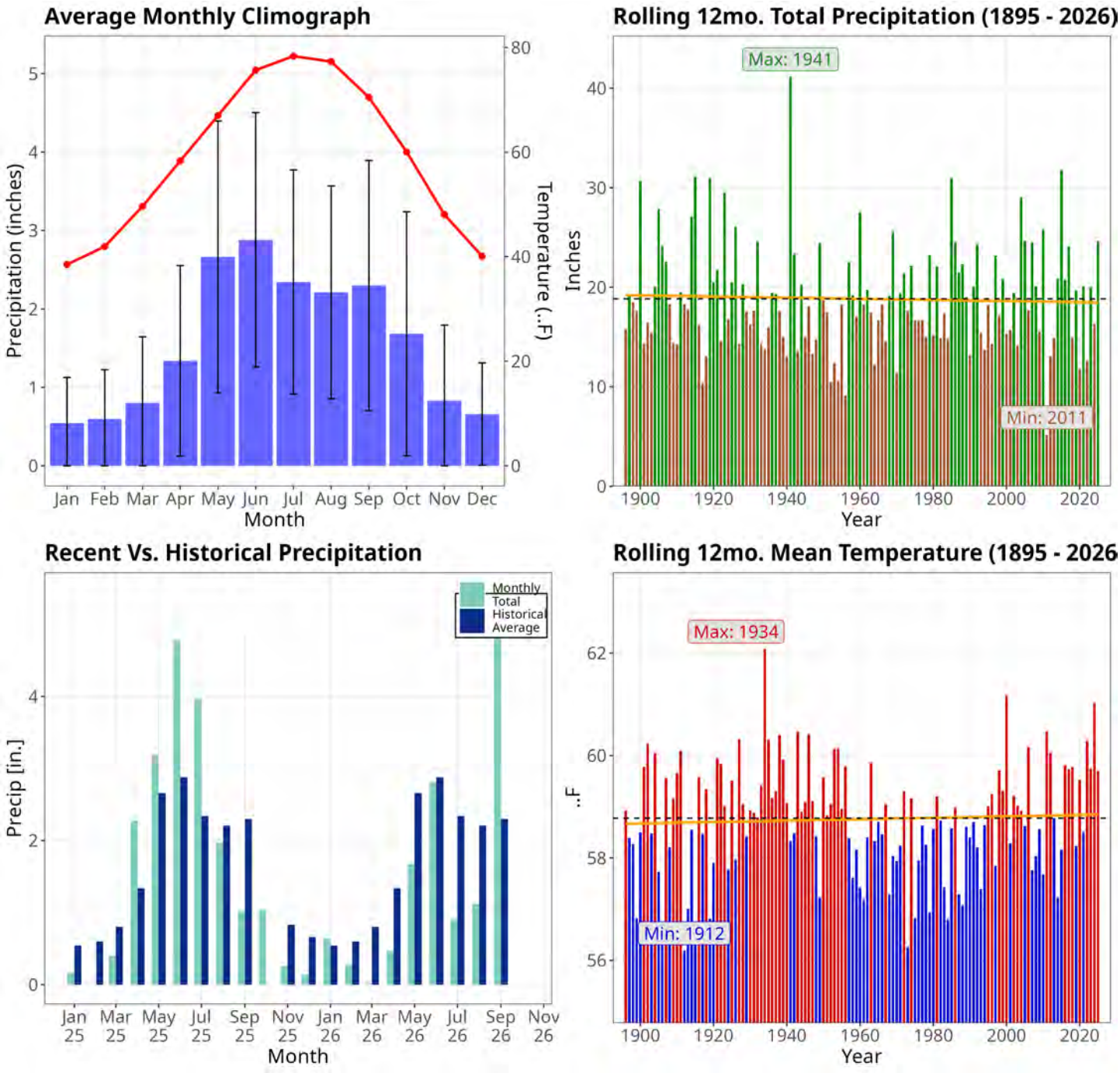


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared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

- This report was generated on November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Kent County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Kent County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

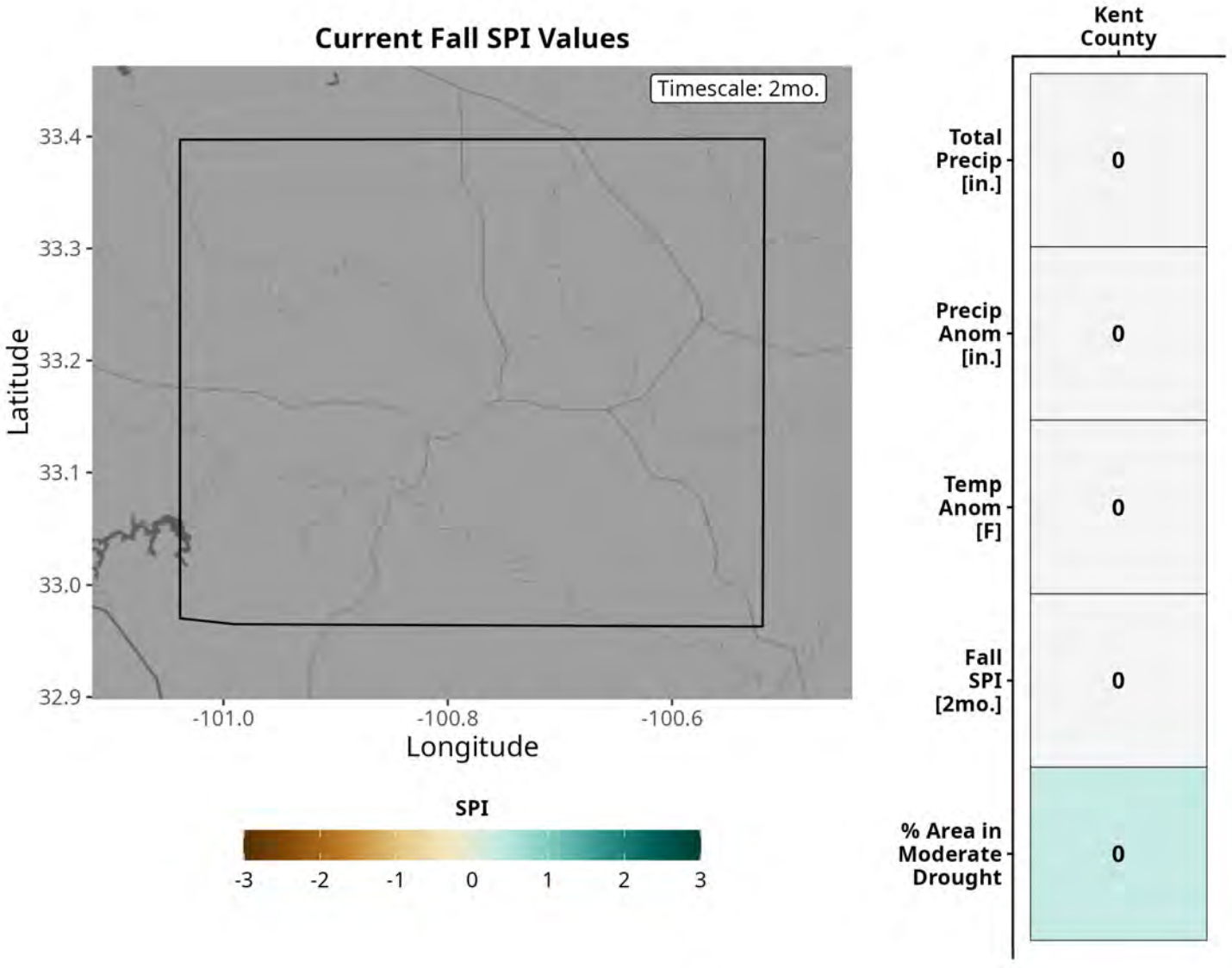
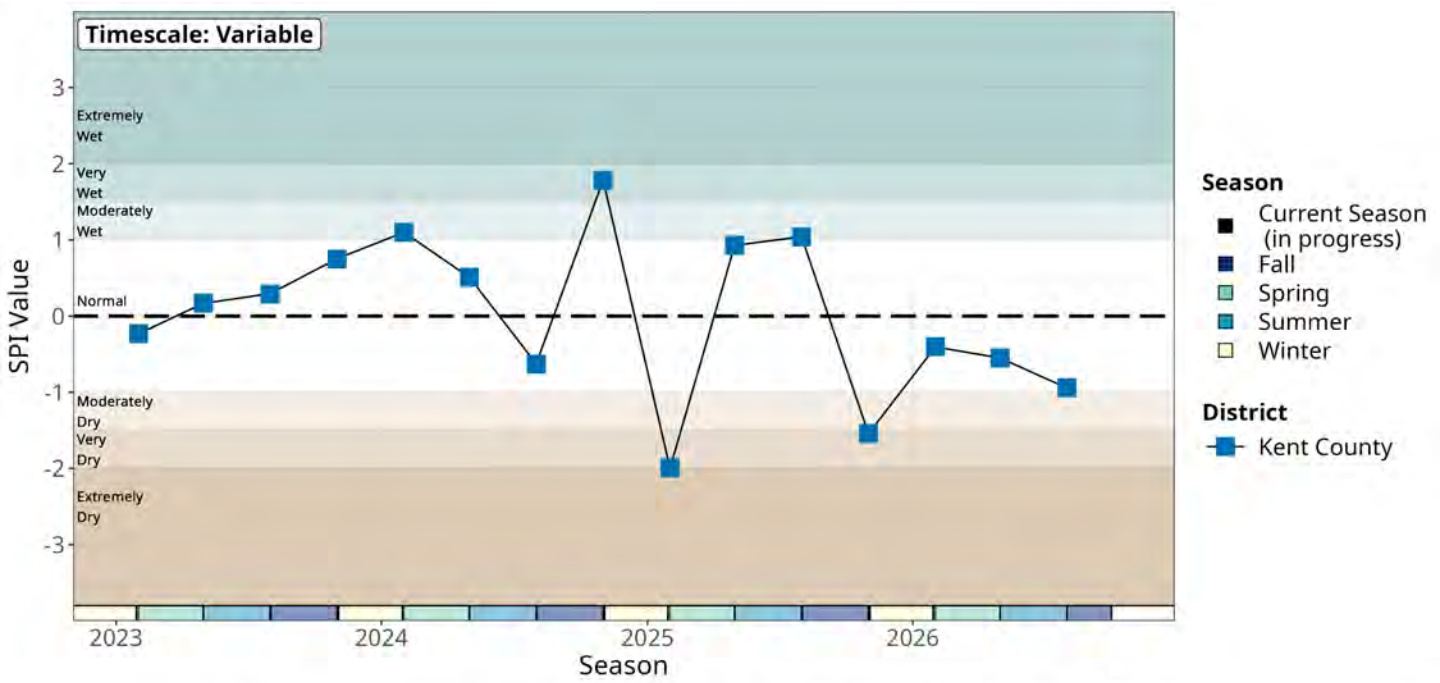


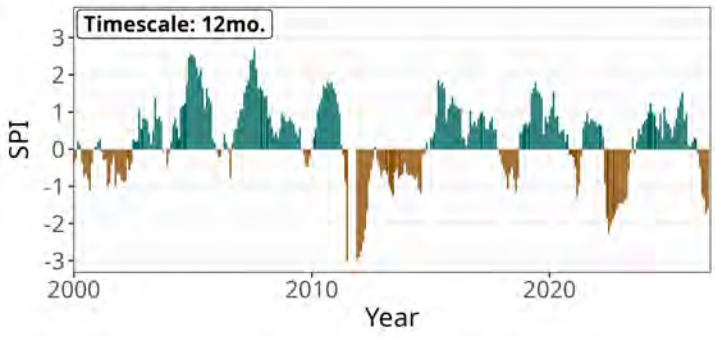
Figure 1: [Left] Kent County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.45	-0.91	-0.4	0	48.9	5.3	-1.77
Spring	4.17	-1.71	-0.55	13.3	68.3	5.9	-1.61
Summer	4.2	-2.93	-0.94	44.1	86.2	4.9	-0.79
12mo							



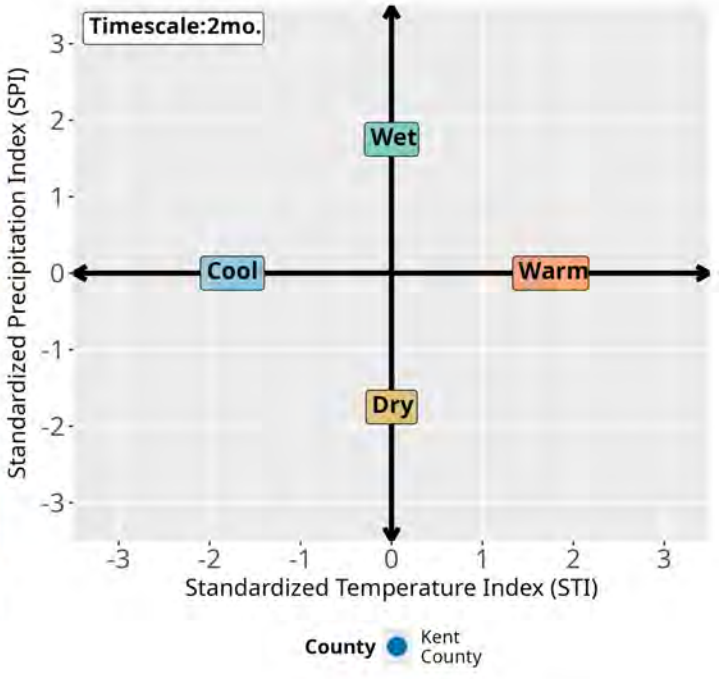
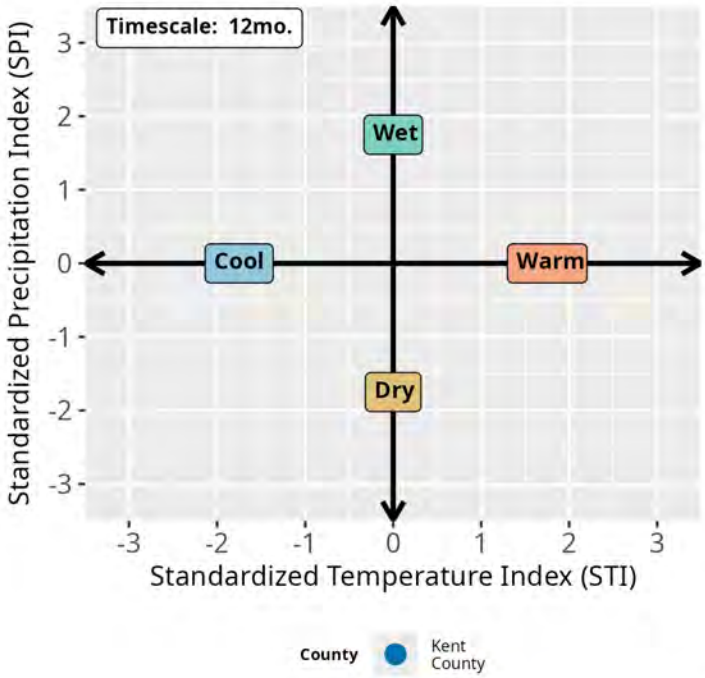


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

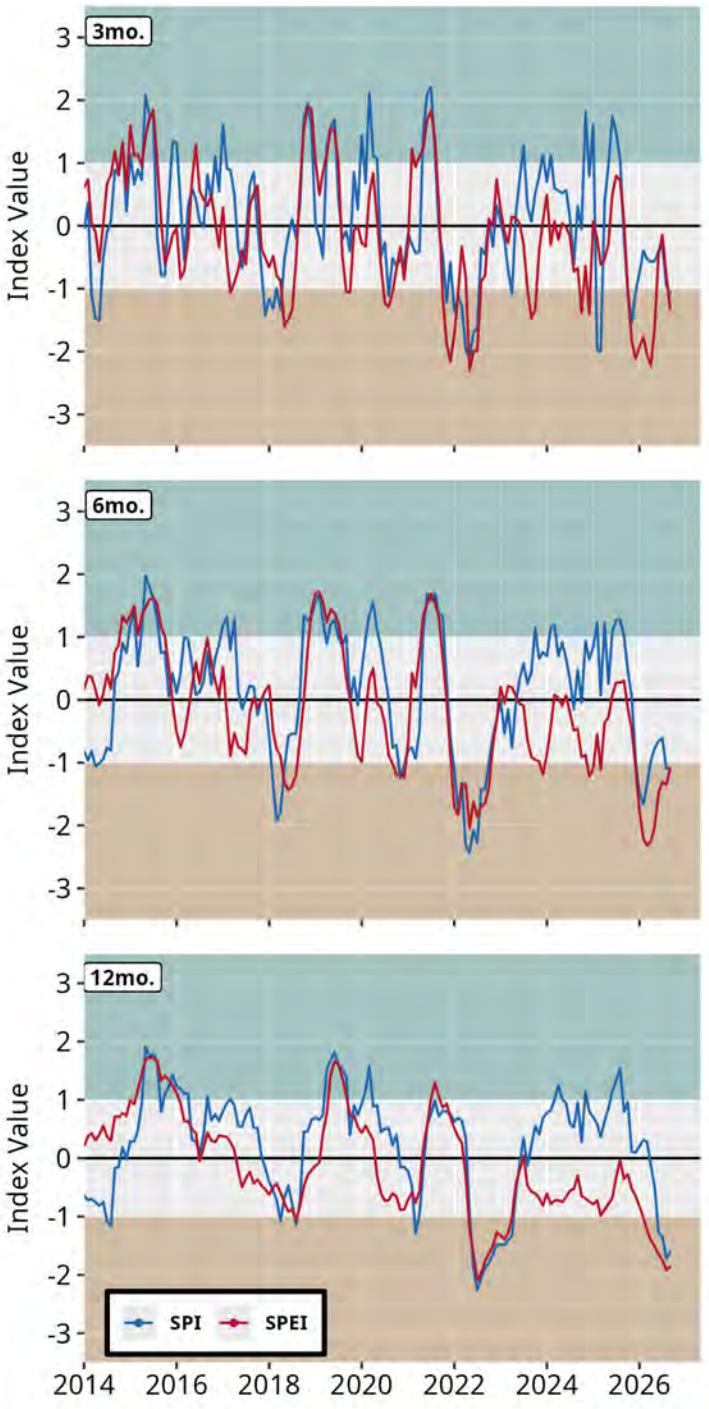


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Kent County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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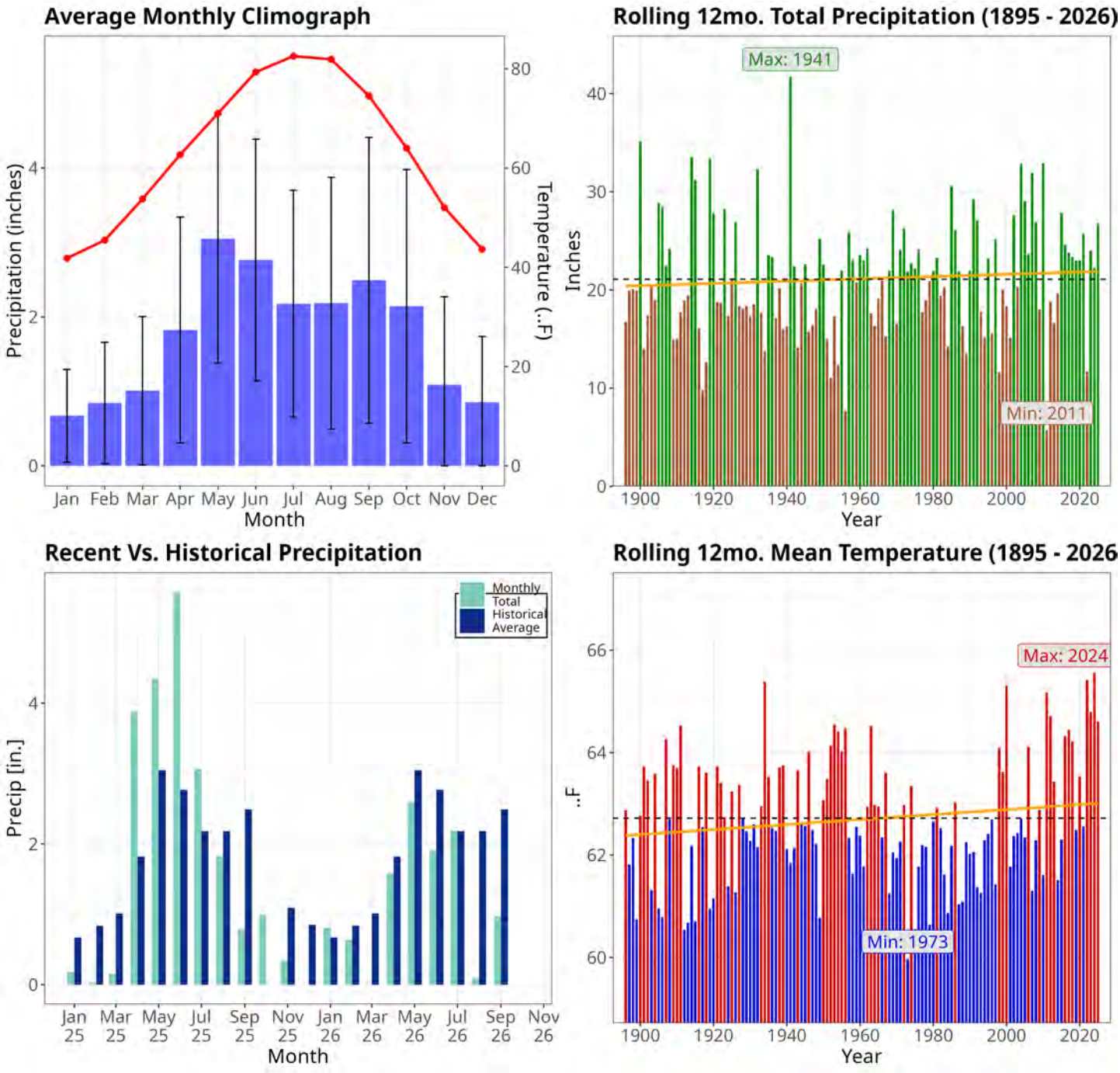


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Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

SPI Value	SPI Category
≥ 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
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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 November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Lamb County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Lamb County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

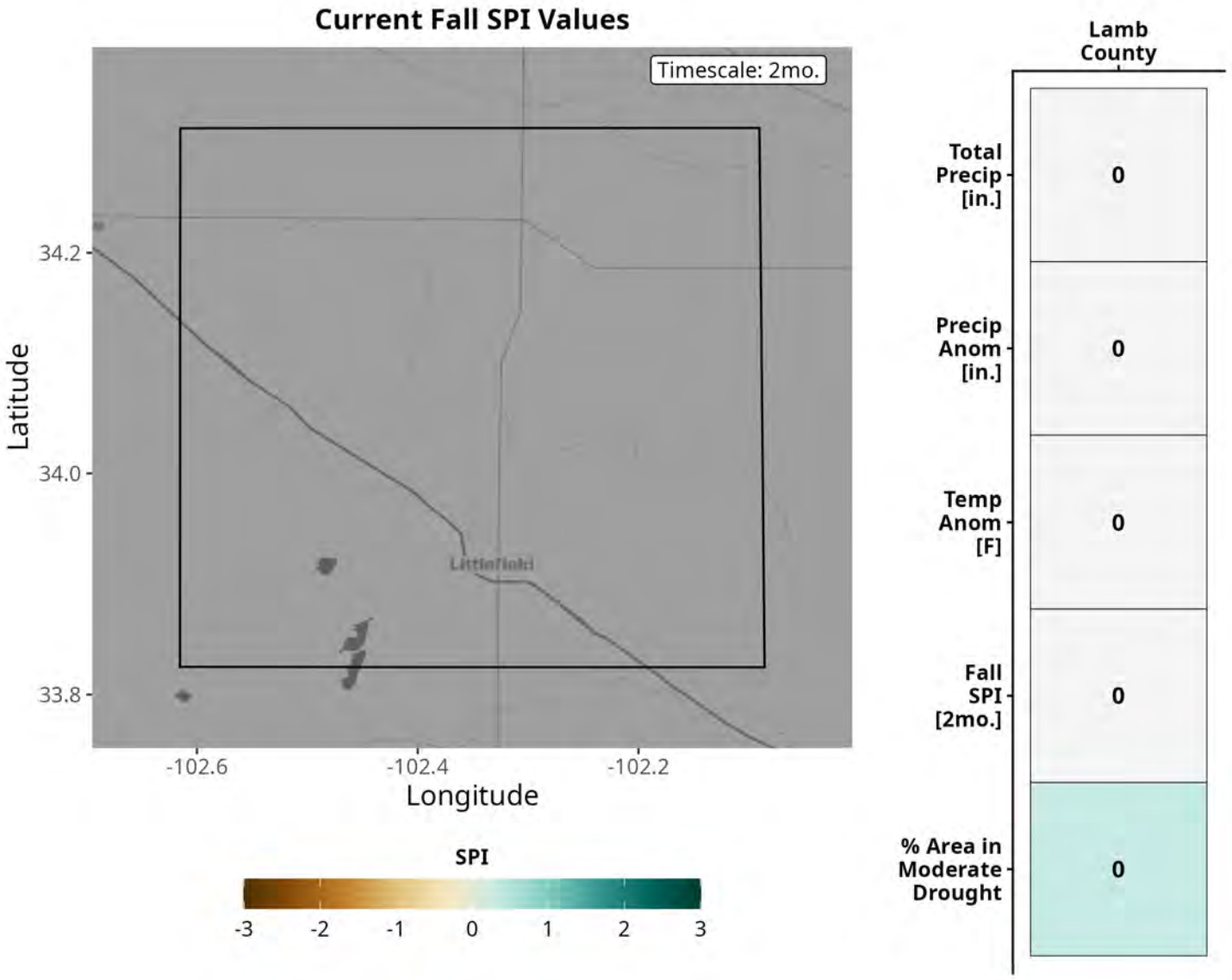
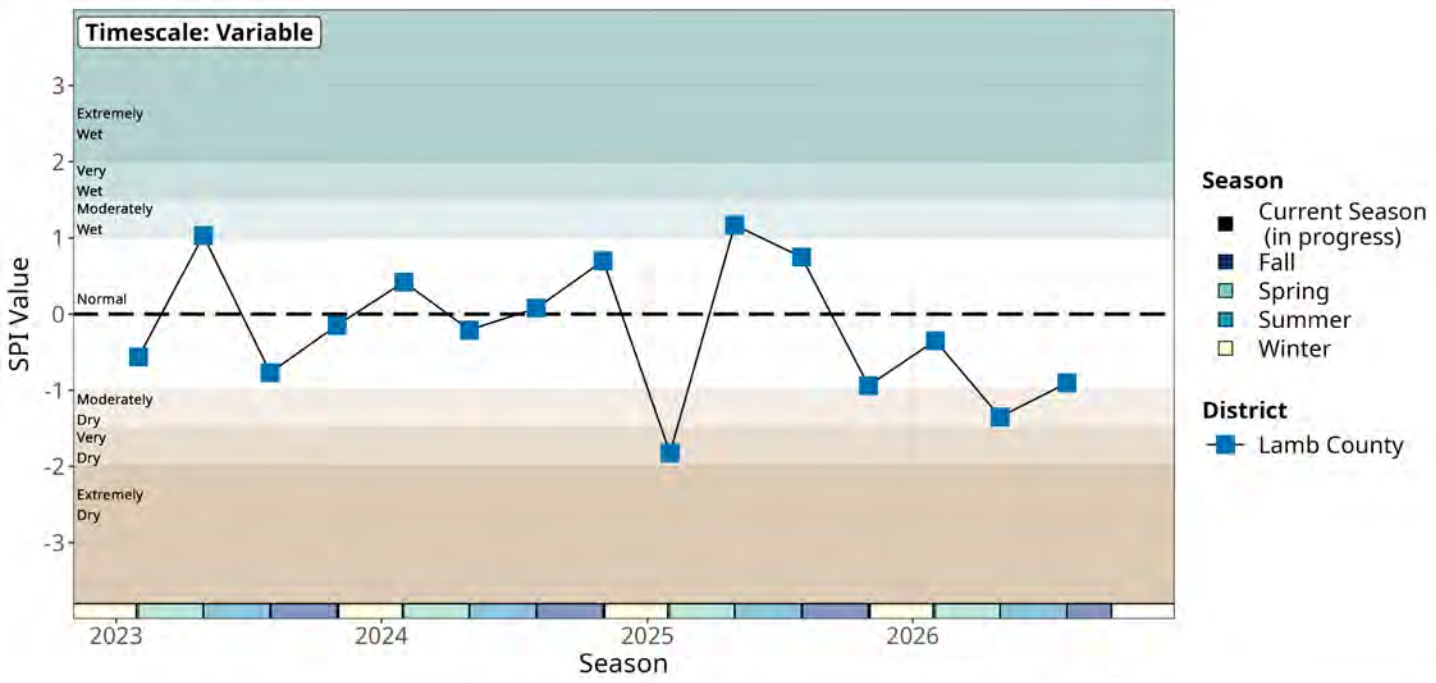


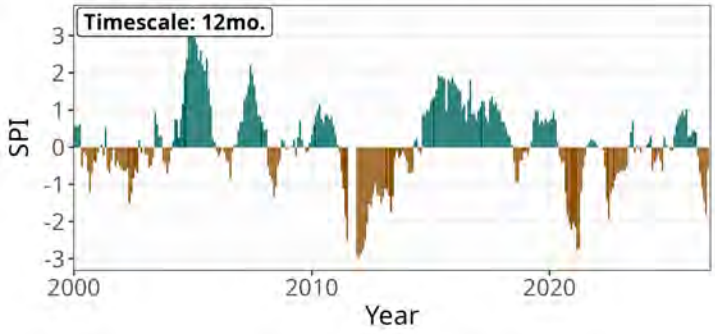
Figure 1: [Left] Lamb County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.04	-0.57	-0.35	0	44	4.6	-2.07
Spring	1.63	-2.62	-1.35	87.5	62.7	5.1	-2.05
Summer	5.08	-2.34	-0.9	32.1	80.5	4	-1.21
12mo							



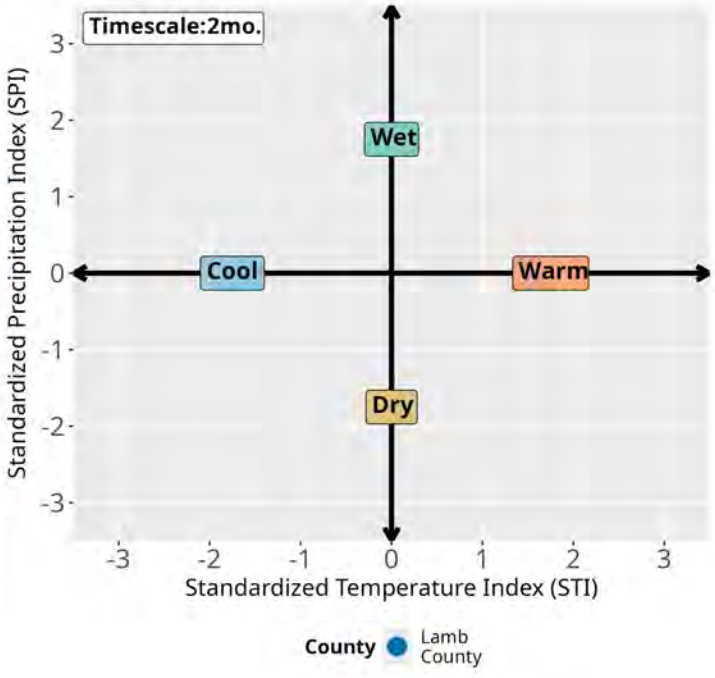
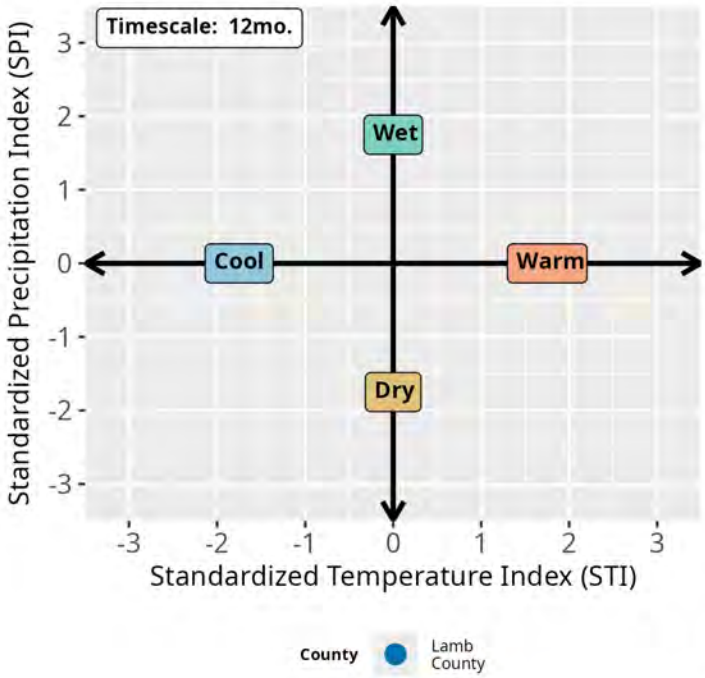


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

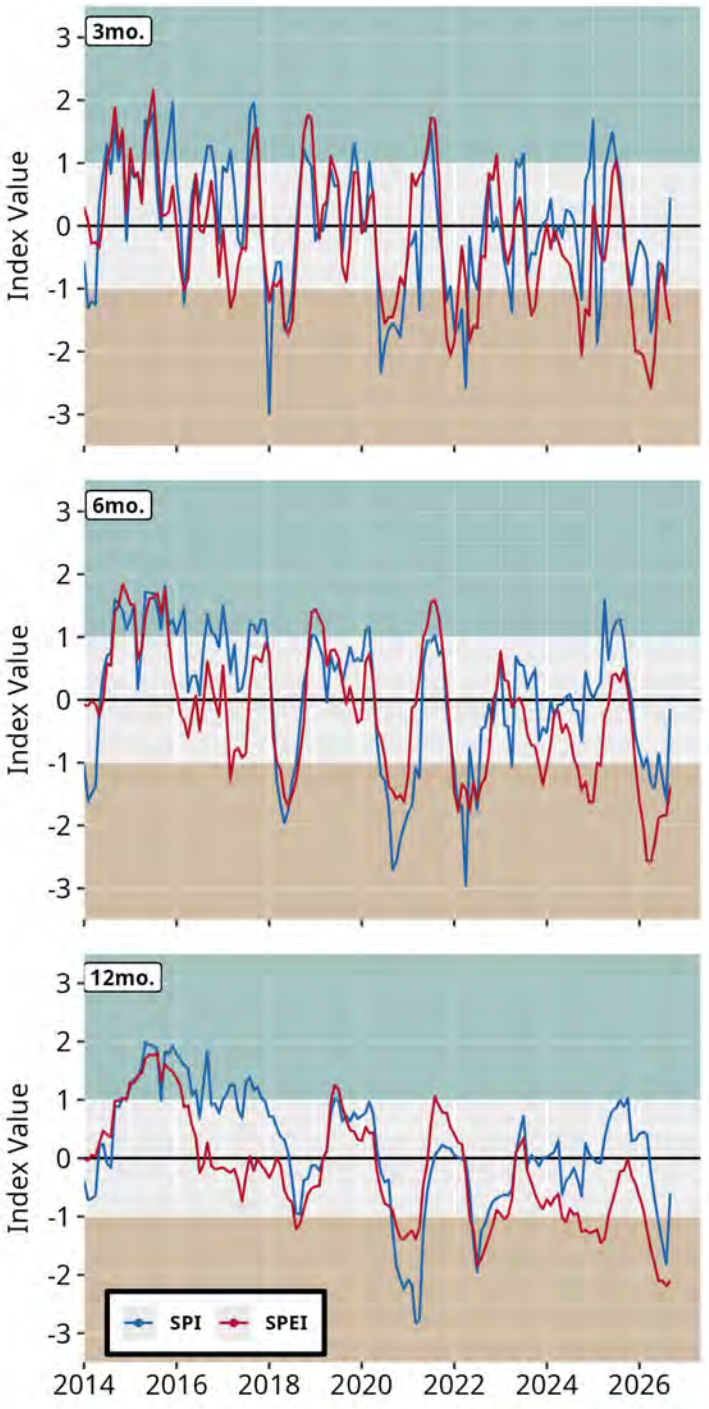


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Lamb County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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

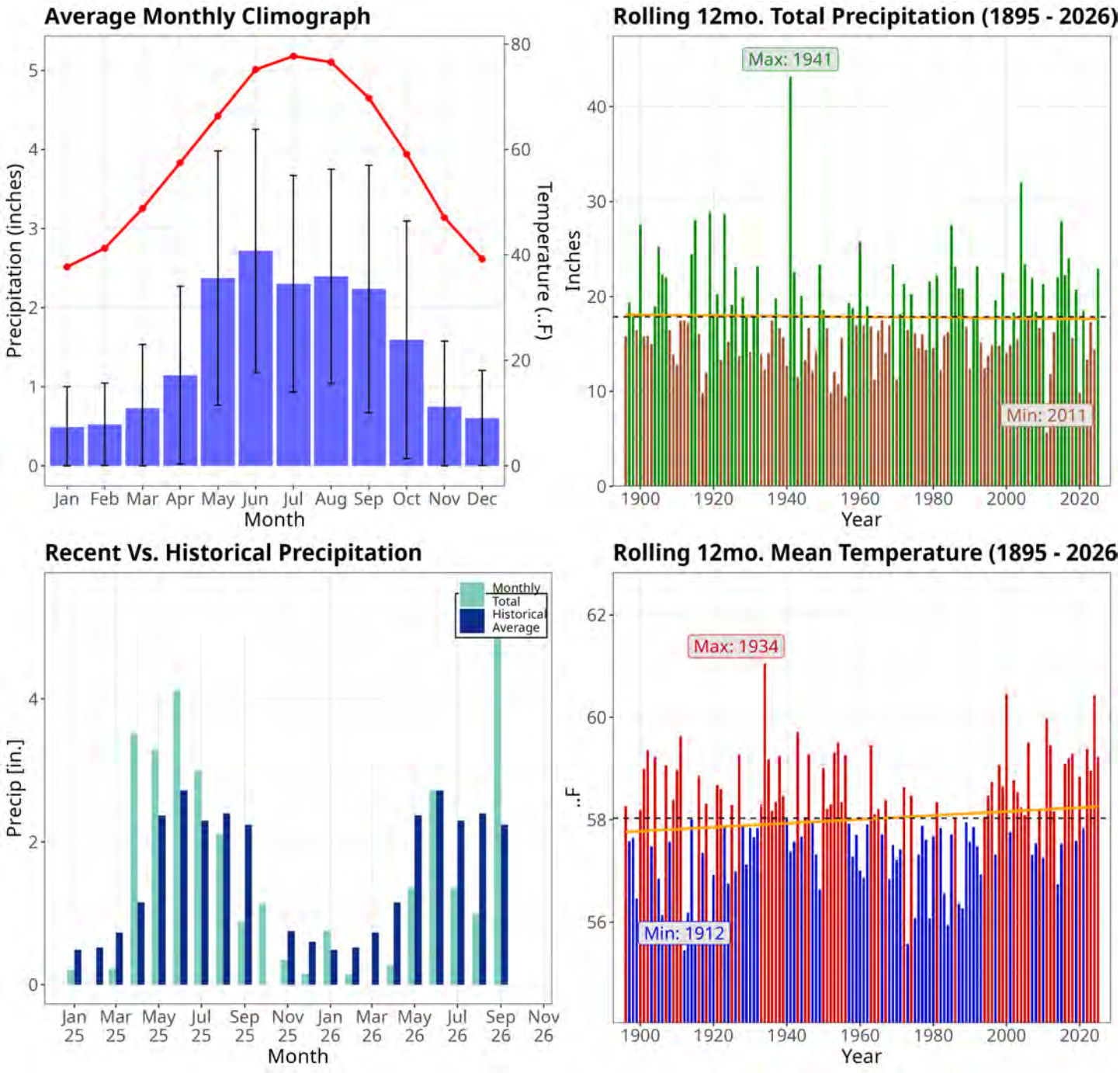


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared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

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Lipscomb County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Lipscomb County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

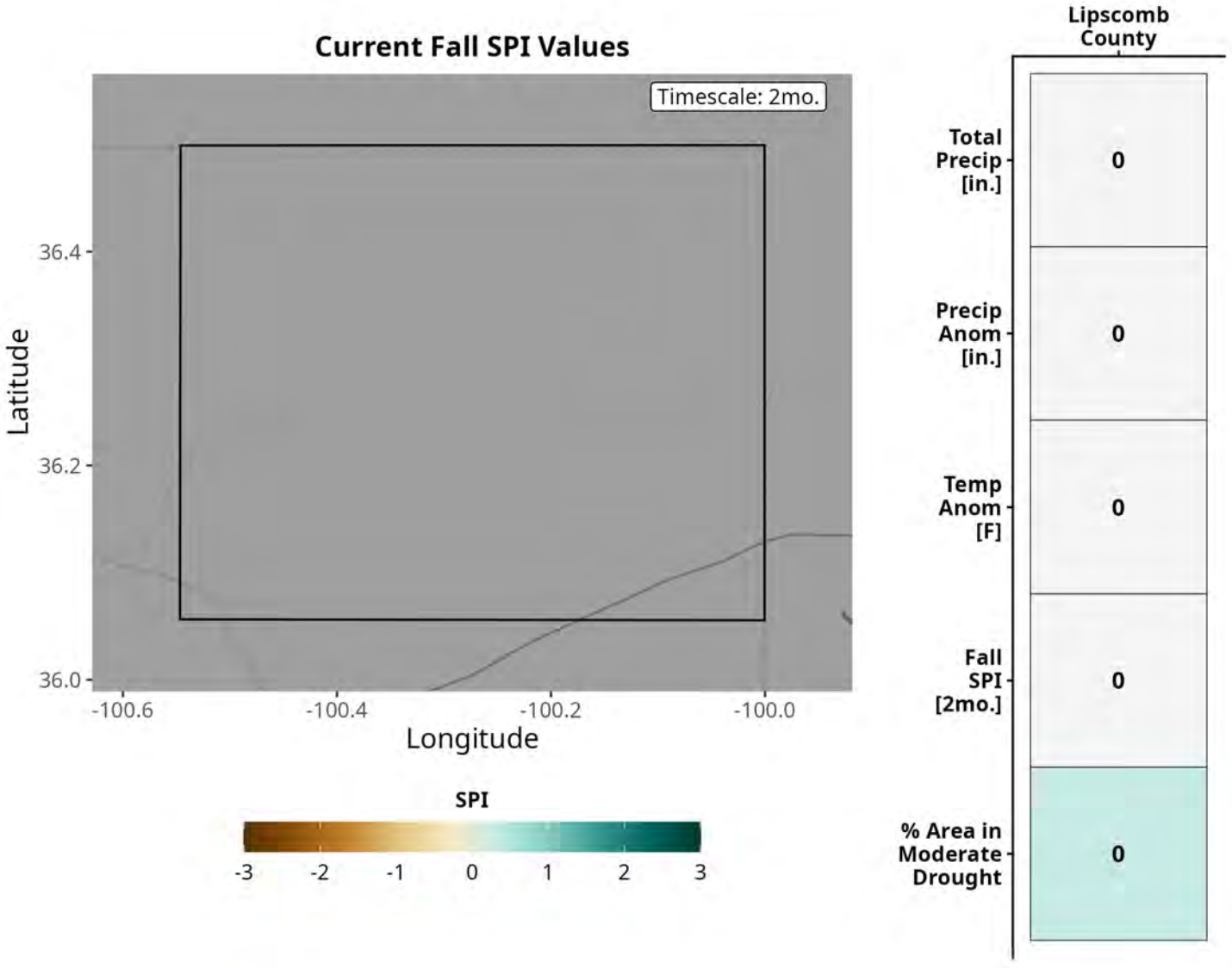
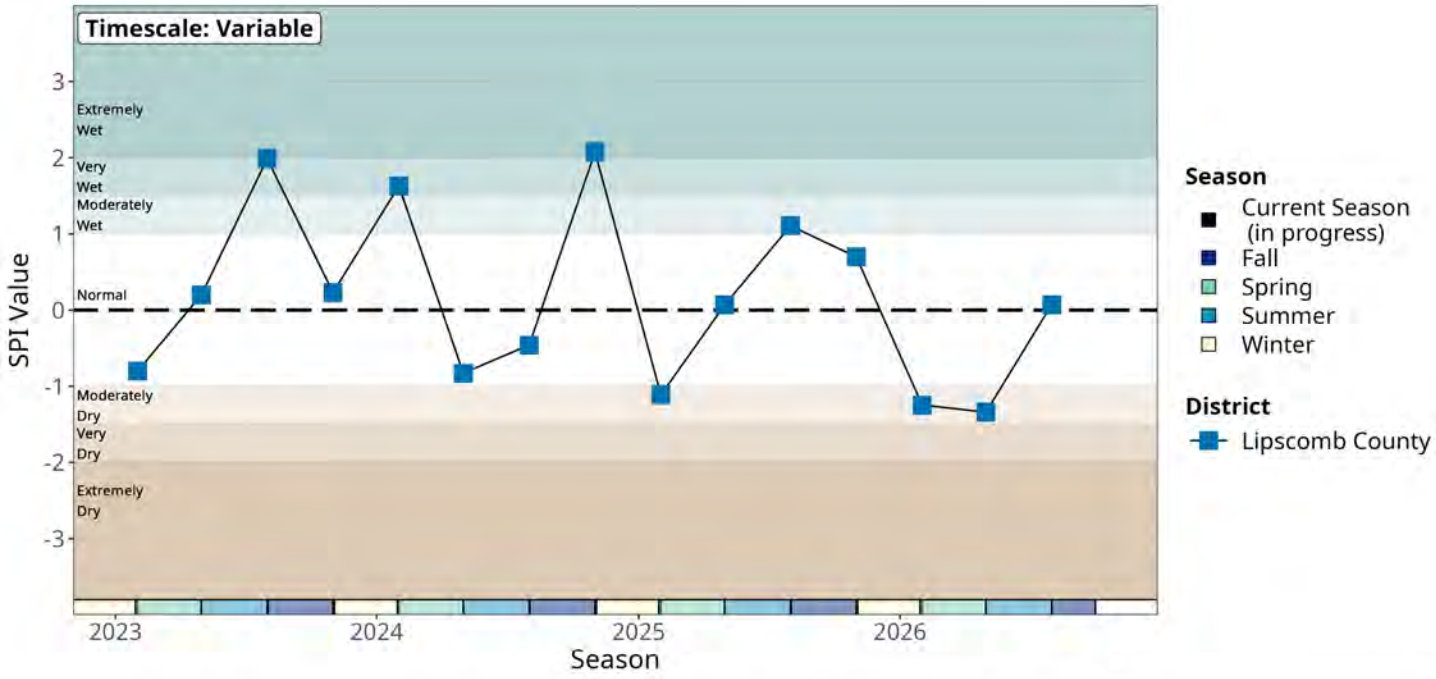


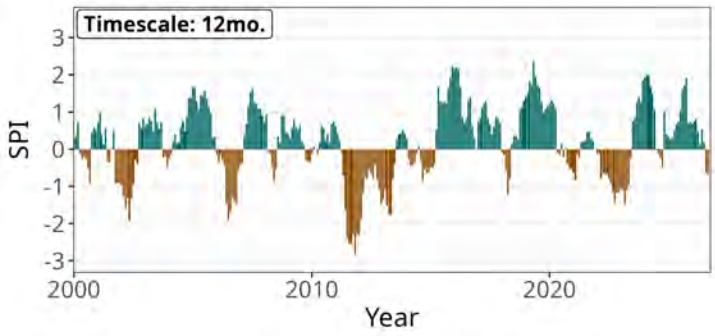
Figure 1: [Left] Lipscomb County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	0.57	-1.48	-1.25	84.3	43	6.8	-2.57
Spring	3.16	-3.19	-1.34	71.1	62.2	6.1	-2.28
Summer	8.3	-0.13	0.07	0	81.9	3.9	-1.4
12mo							



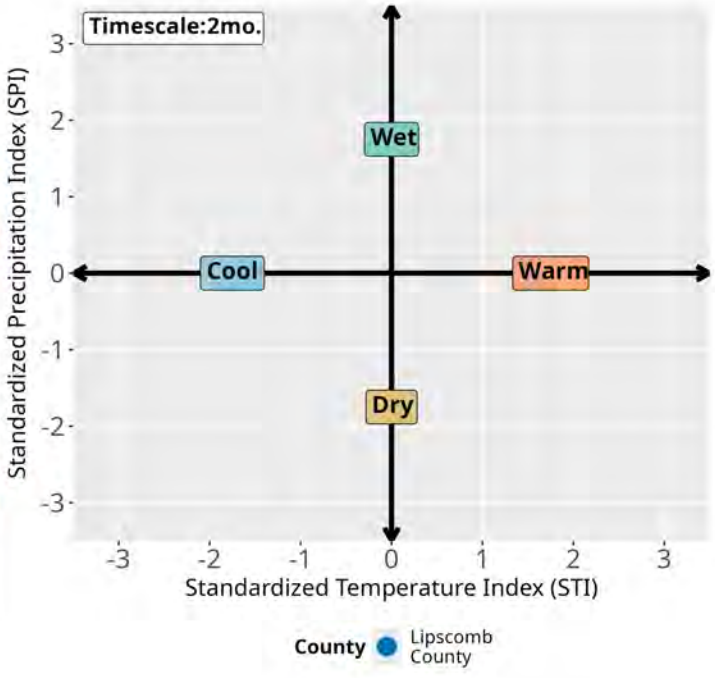
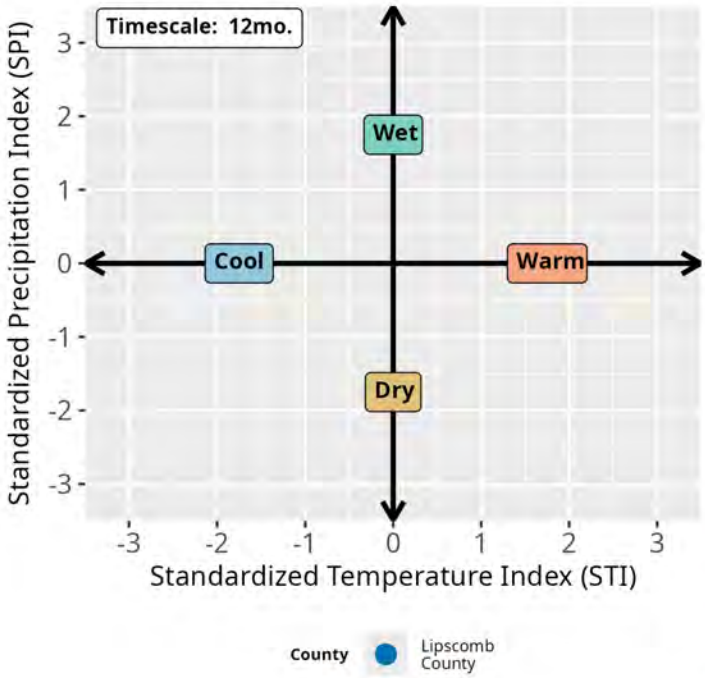


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

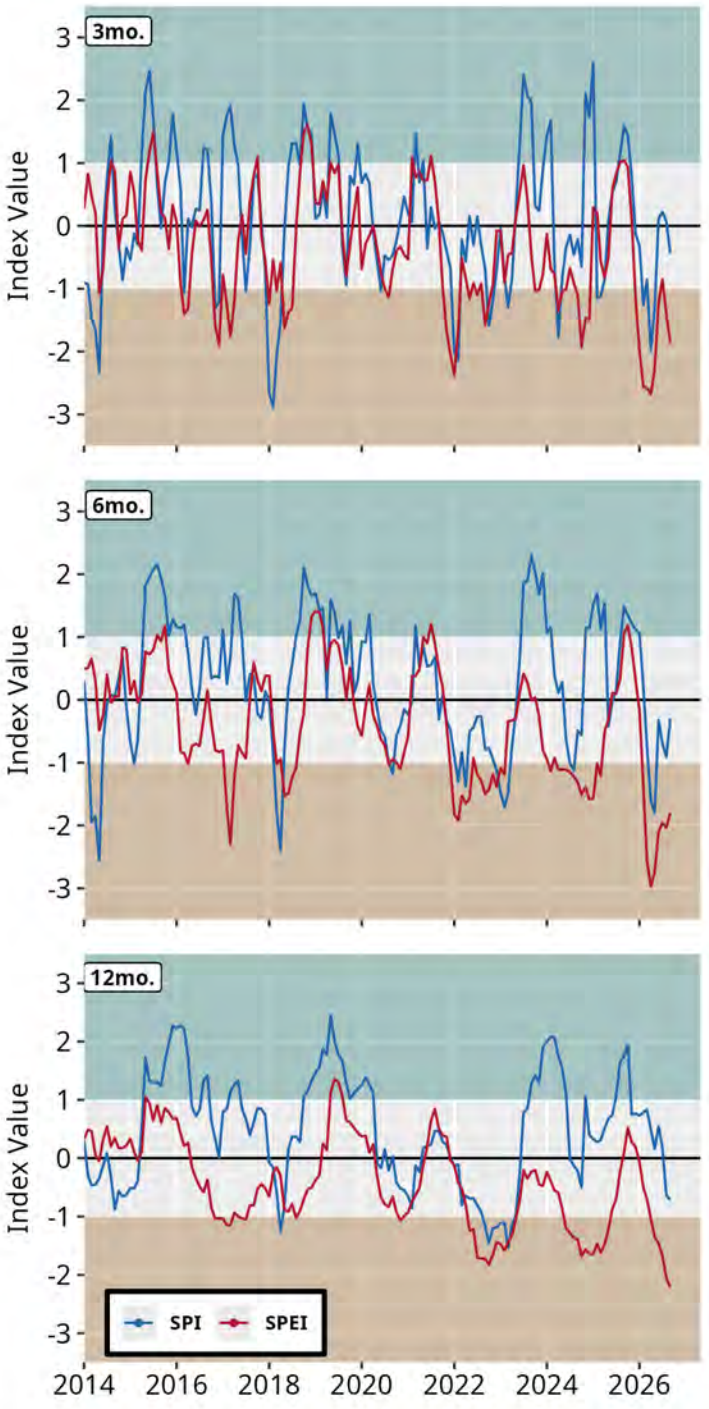


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Lipscomb County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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

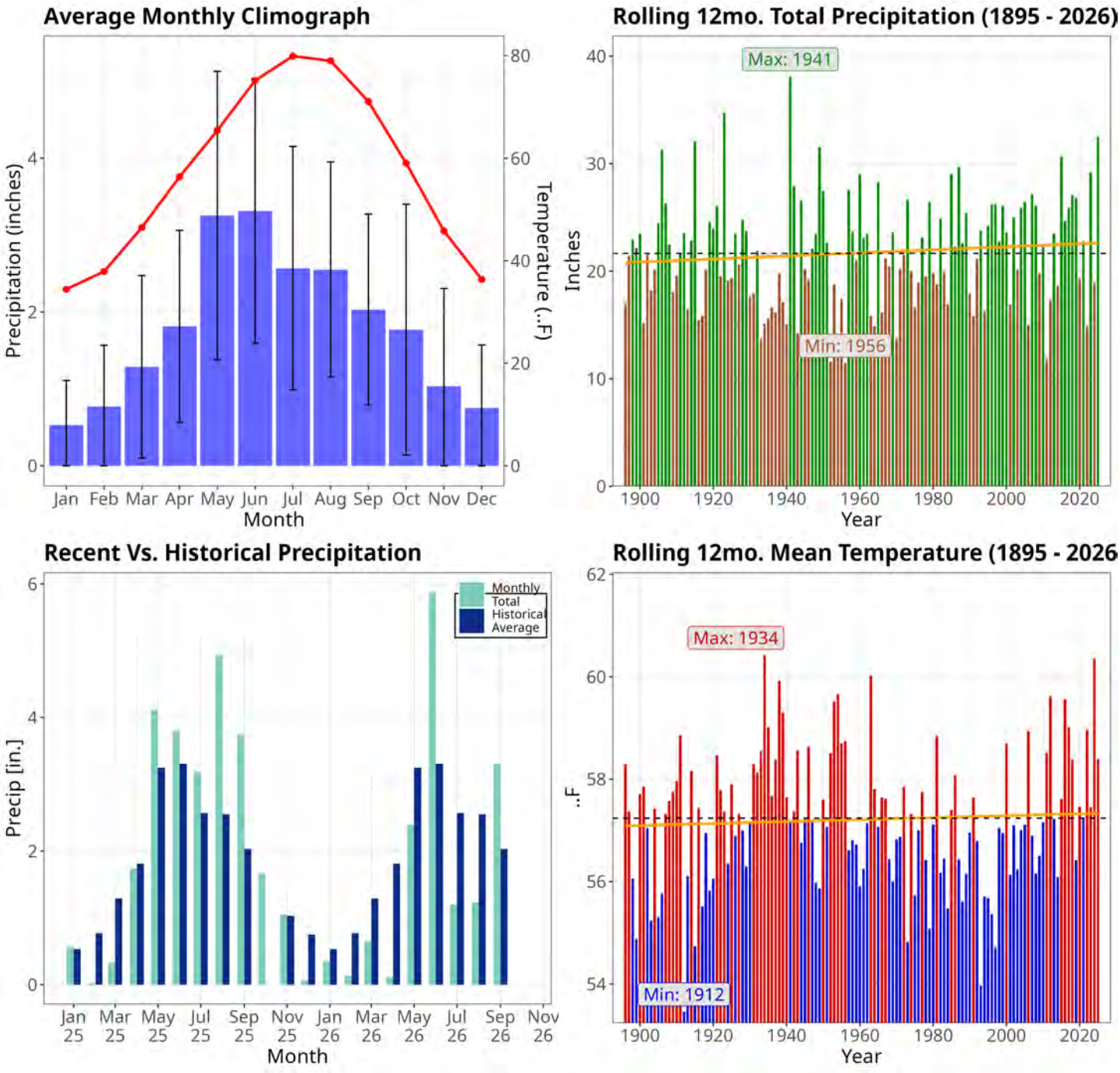


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Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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 November 03, 2026.

Contact information

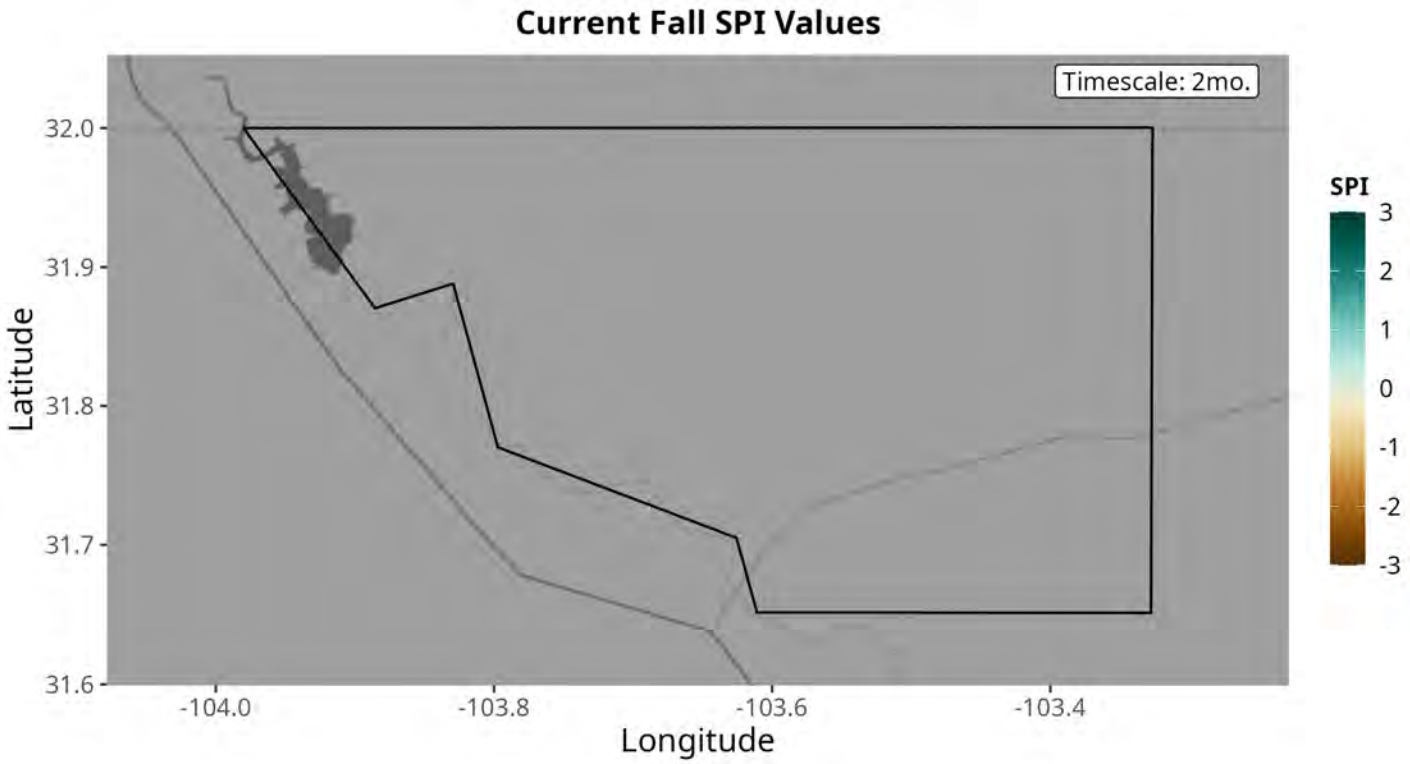
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Loving County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Loving County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

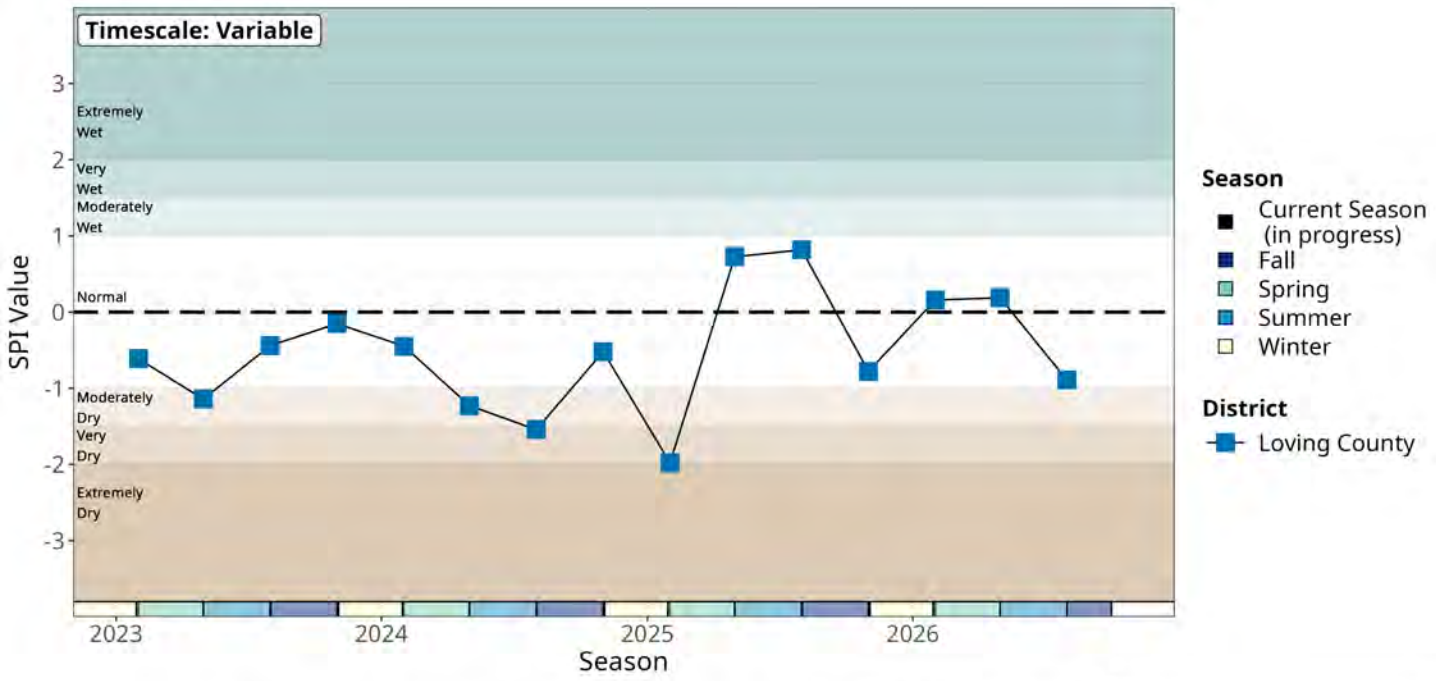


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Fall SPI [2mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Loving County	0	0	0	0	0

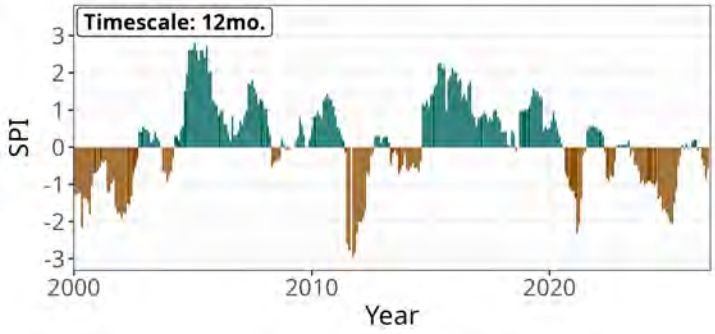
Figure 1: [Left] Loving County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.25	-0.11	0.16	0	50.1	4	-0.26
Spring	1.98	-0.12	0.19	0	68.9	4.2	0.39
Summer	2.76	-1.79	-0.89	38.5	84.6	2.5	1.33
12mo							



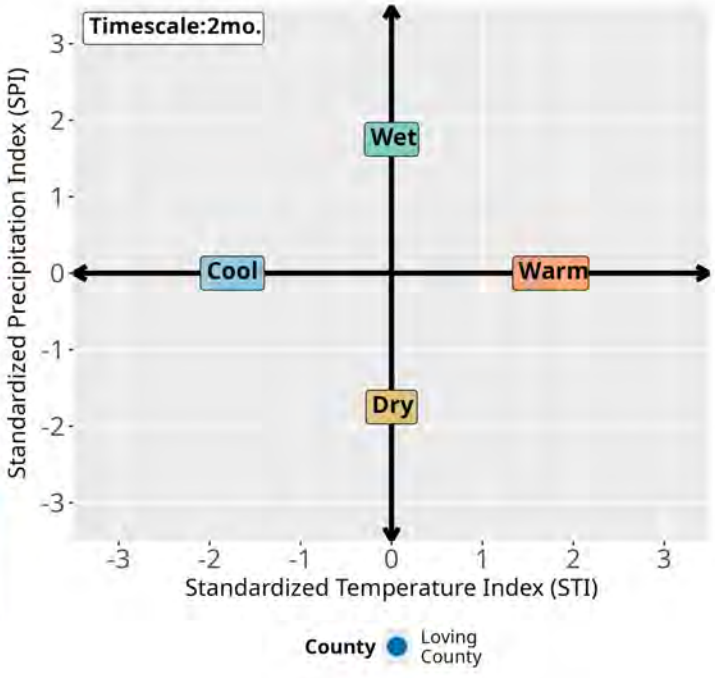
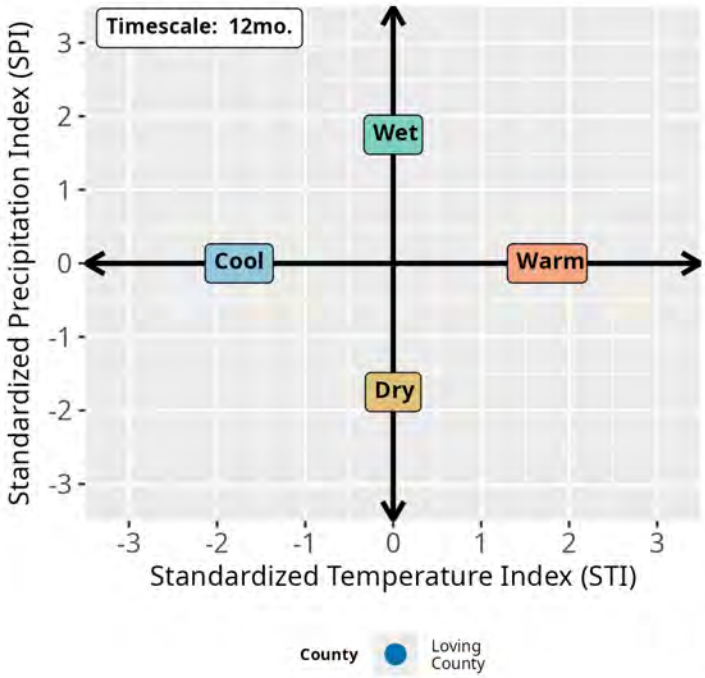


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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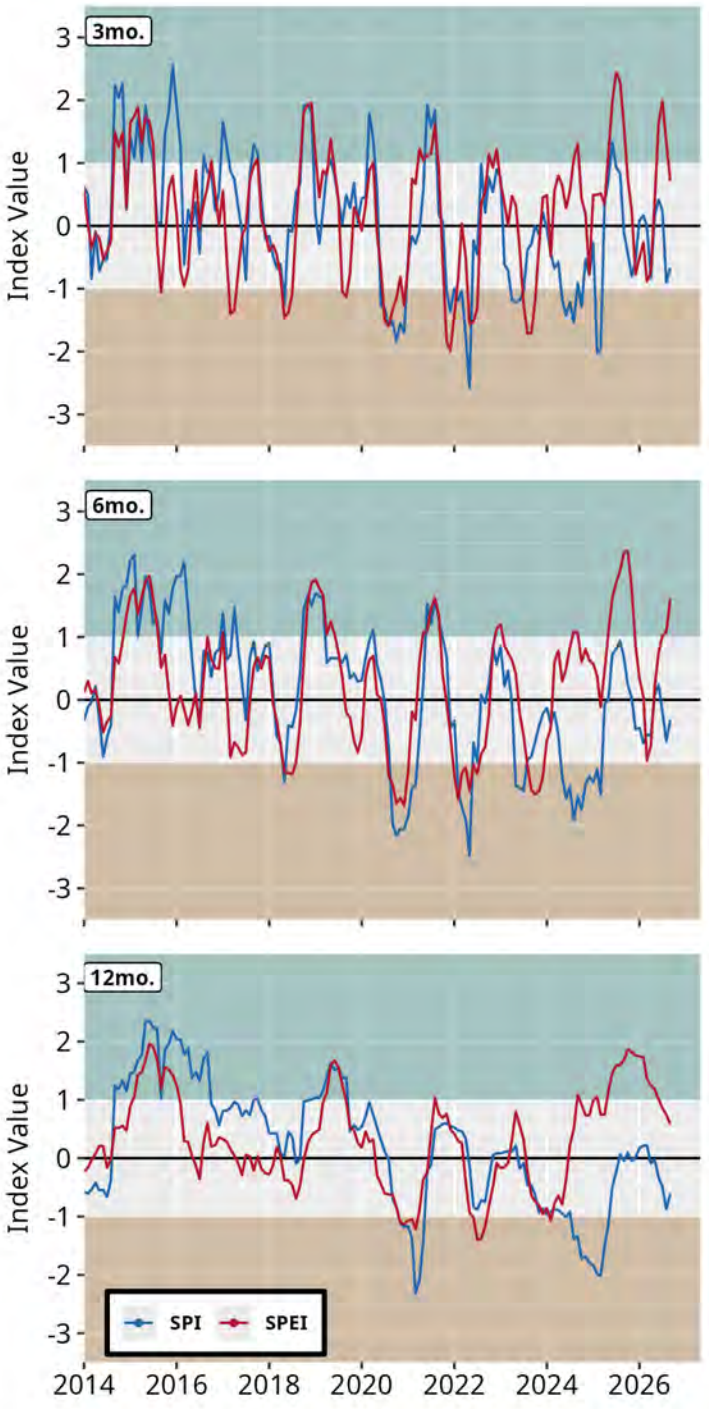


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Loving County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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

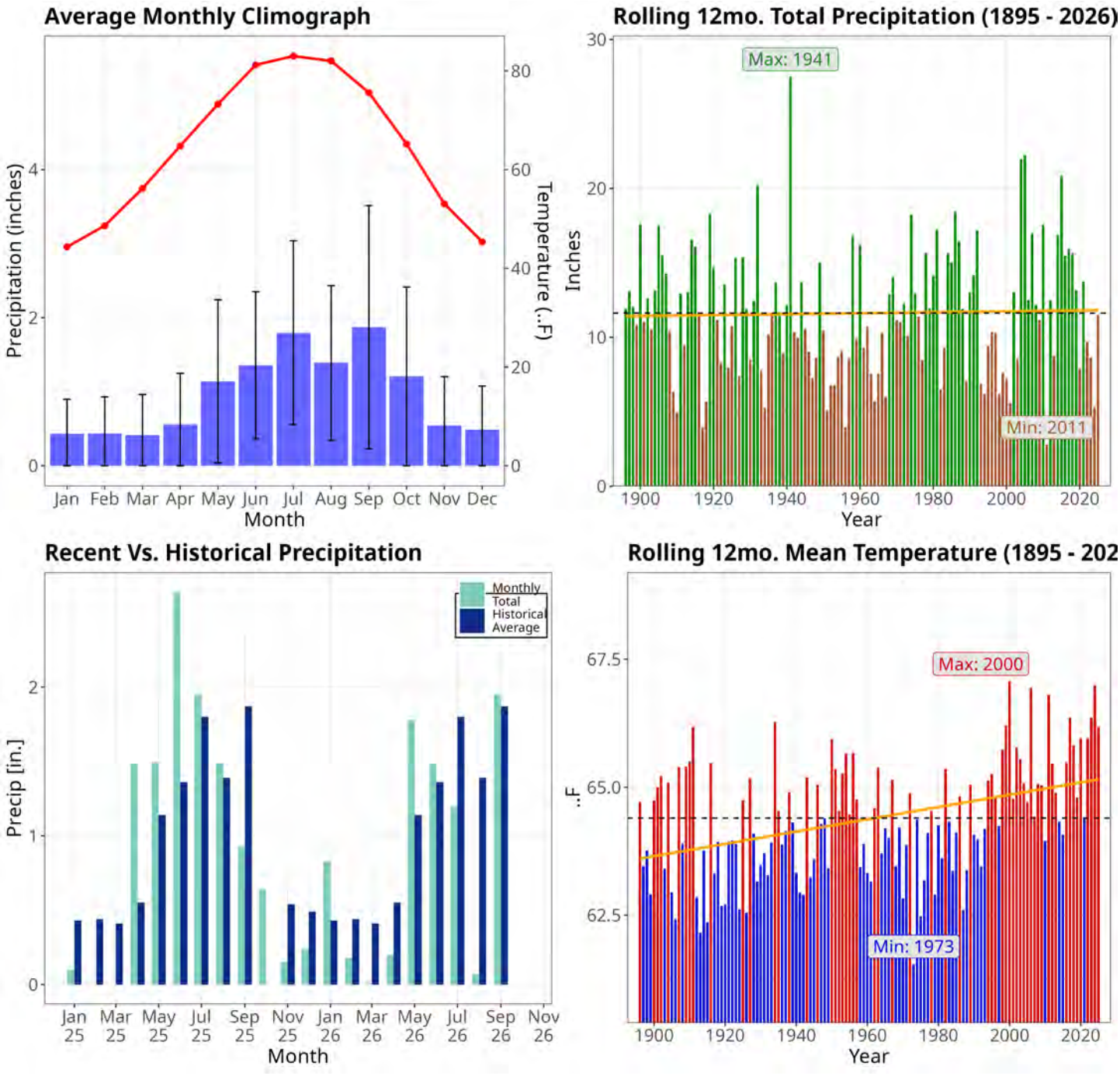


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Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

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Report Information

- This report was generated on November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Lynn County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Lynn County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

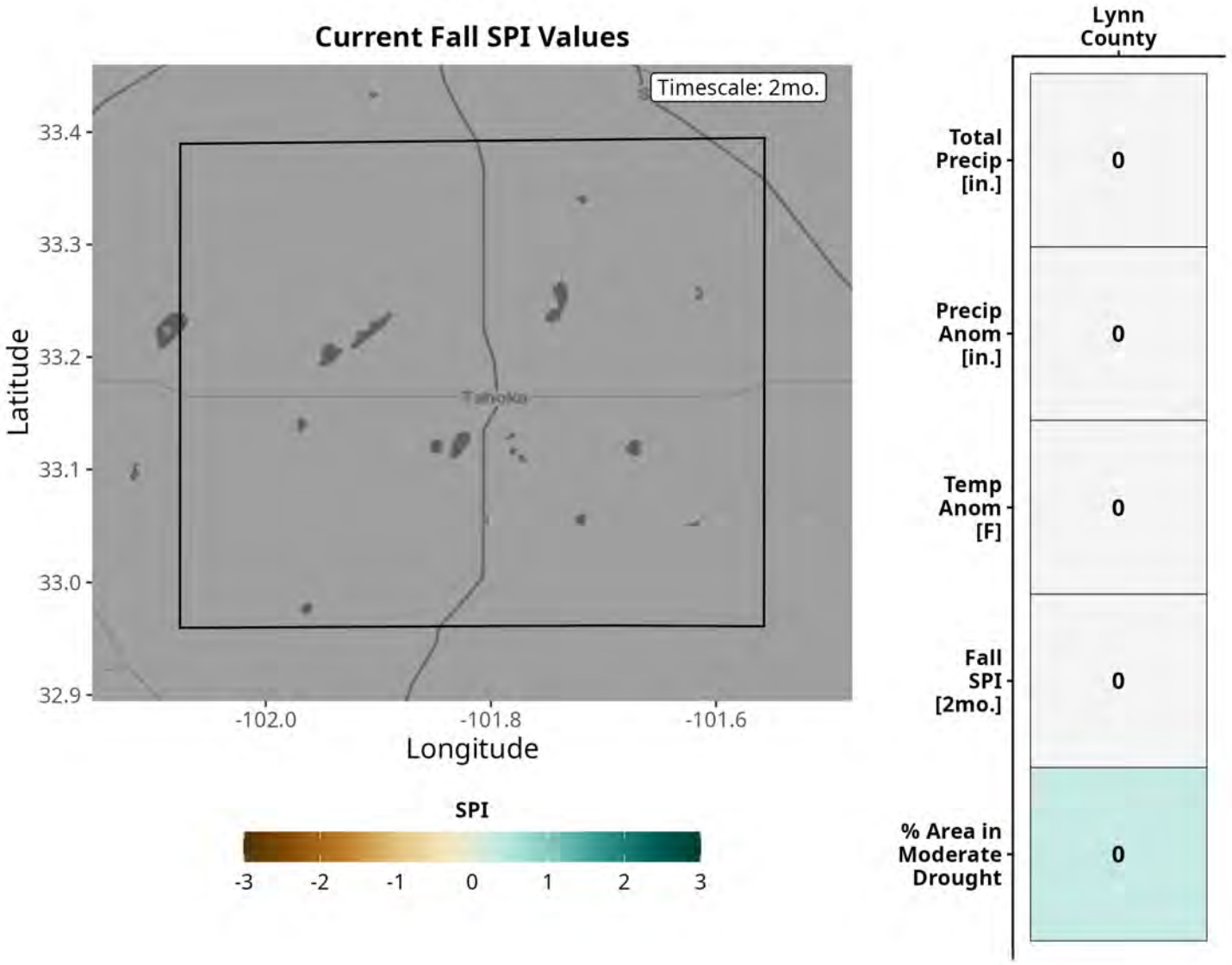
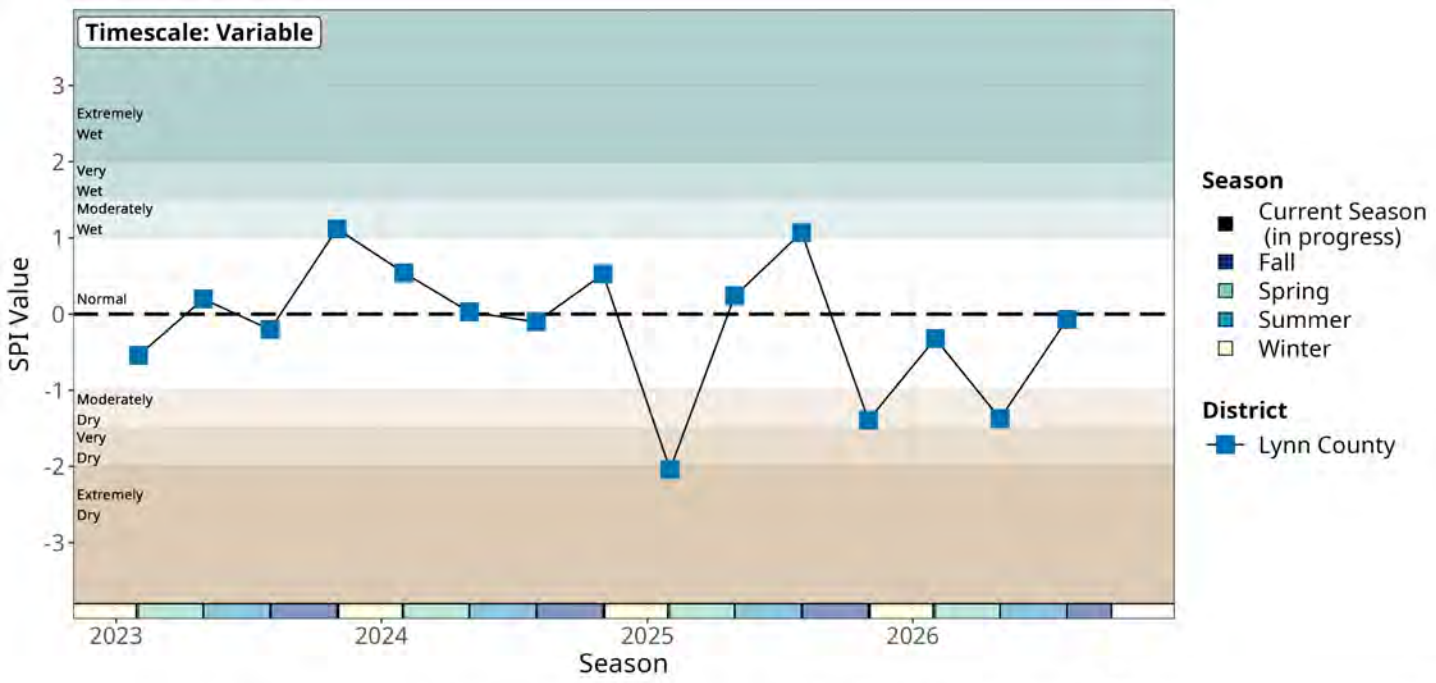


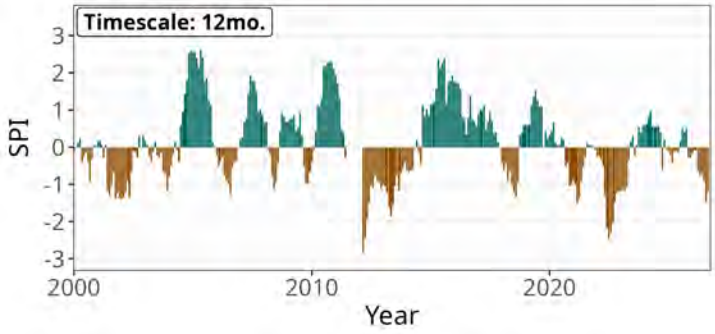
Figure 1: [Left] Lynn County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.27	-0.7	-0.32	0	47.3	4.9	-1.77
Spring	1.89	-3	-1.37	93.7	66.3	5.5	-1.74
Summer	6.39	-0.43	-0.07	2.8	82.7	3.8	-0.94
12mo							



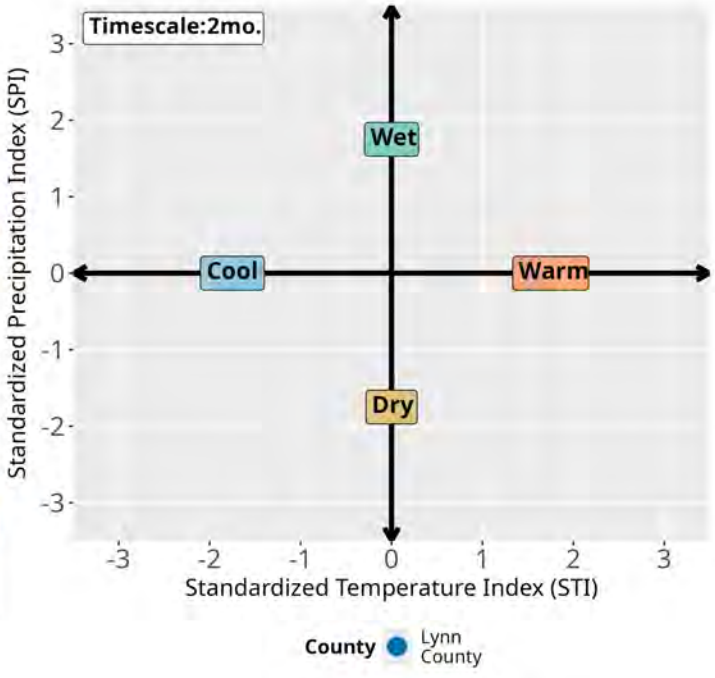
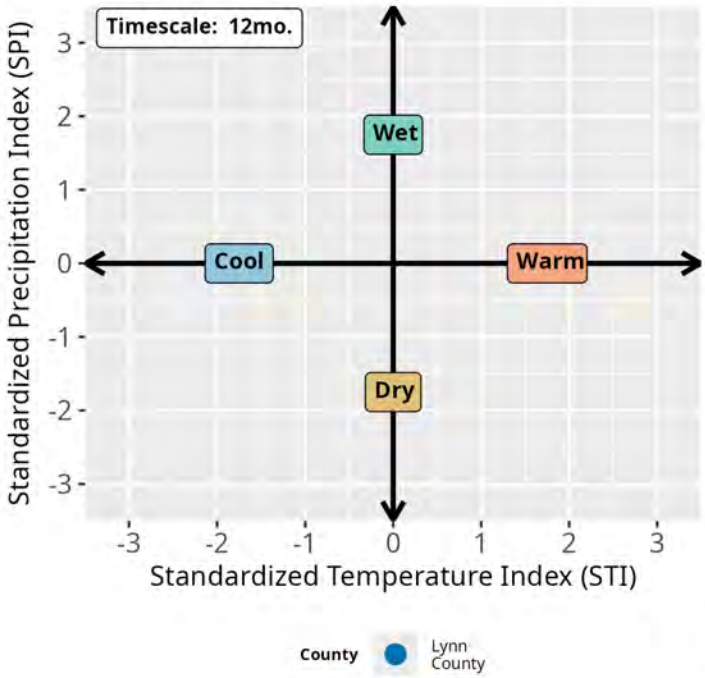


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	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
Total Precip [in.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
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Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
SPI	0	0	0
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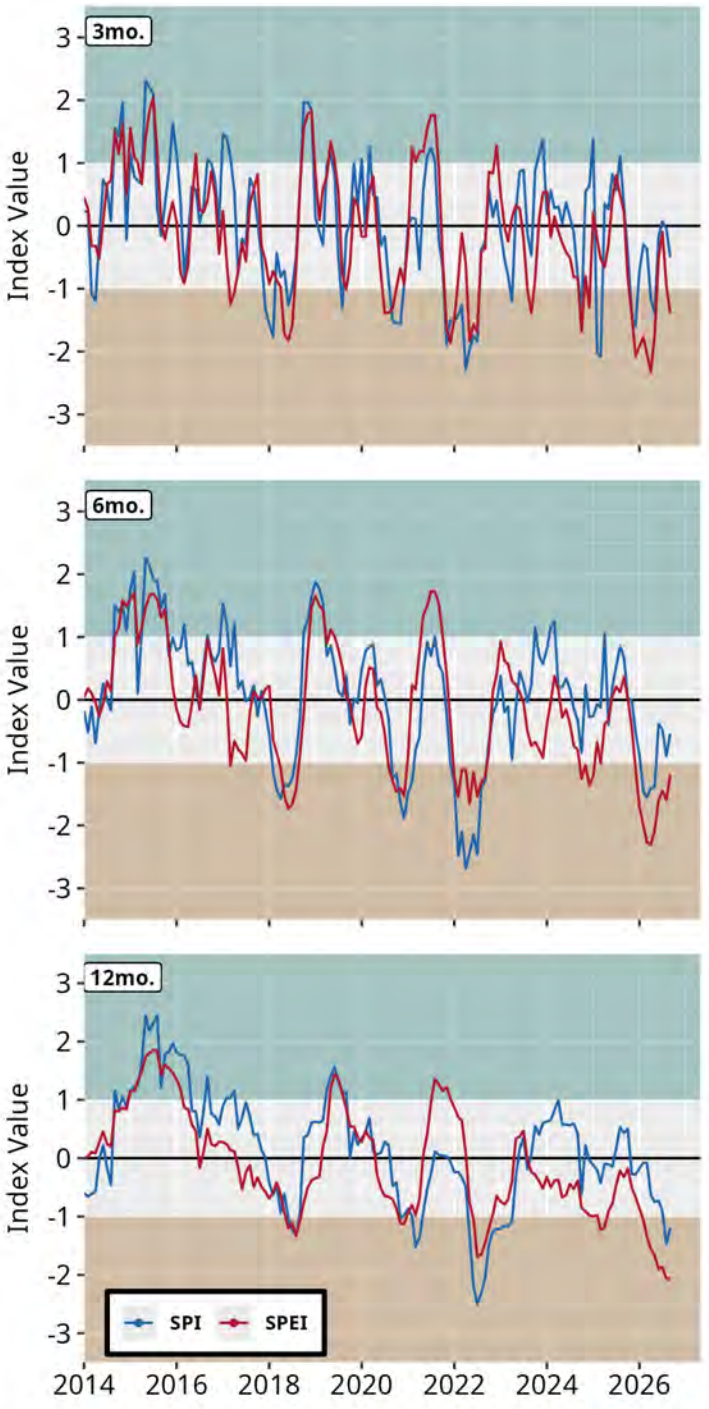


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Lynn County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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

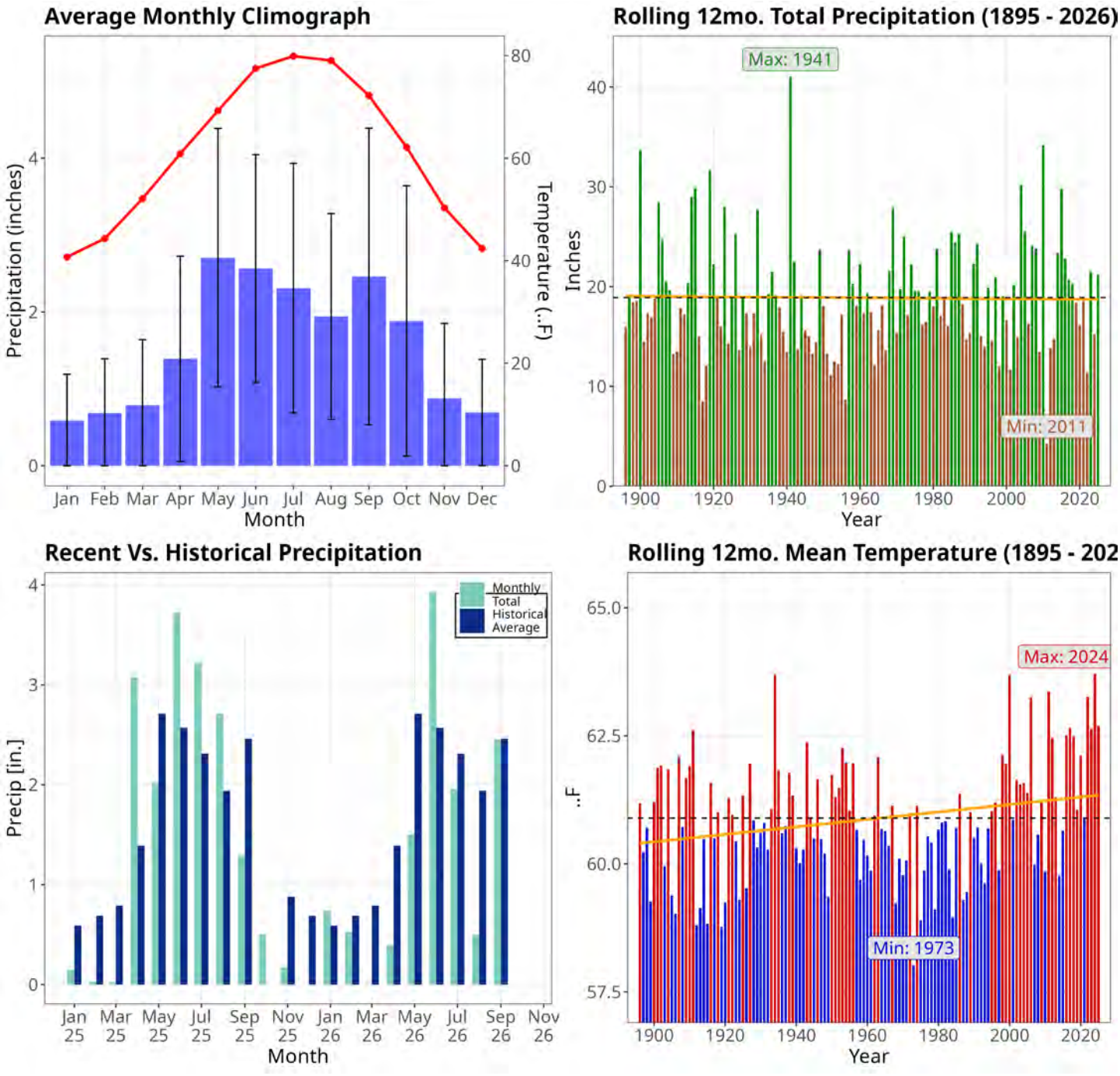


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared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

Contact information

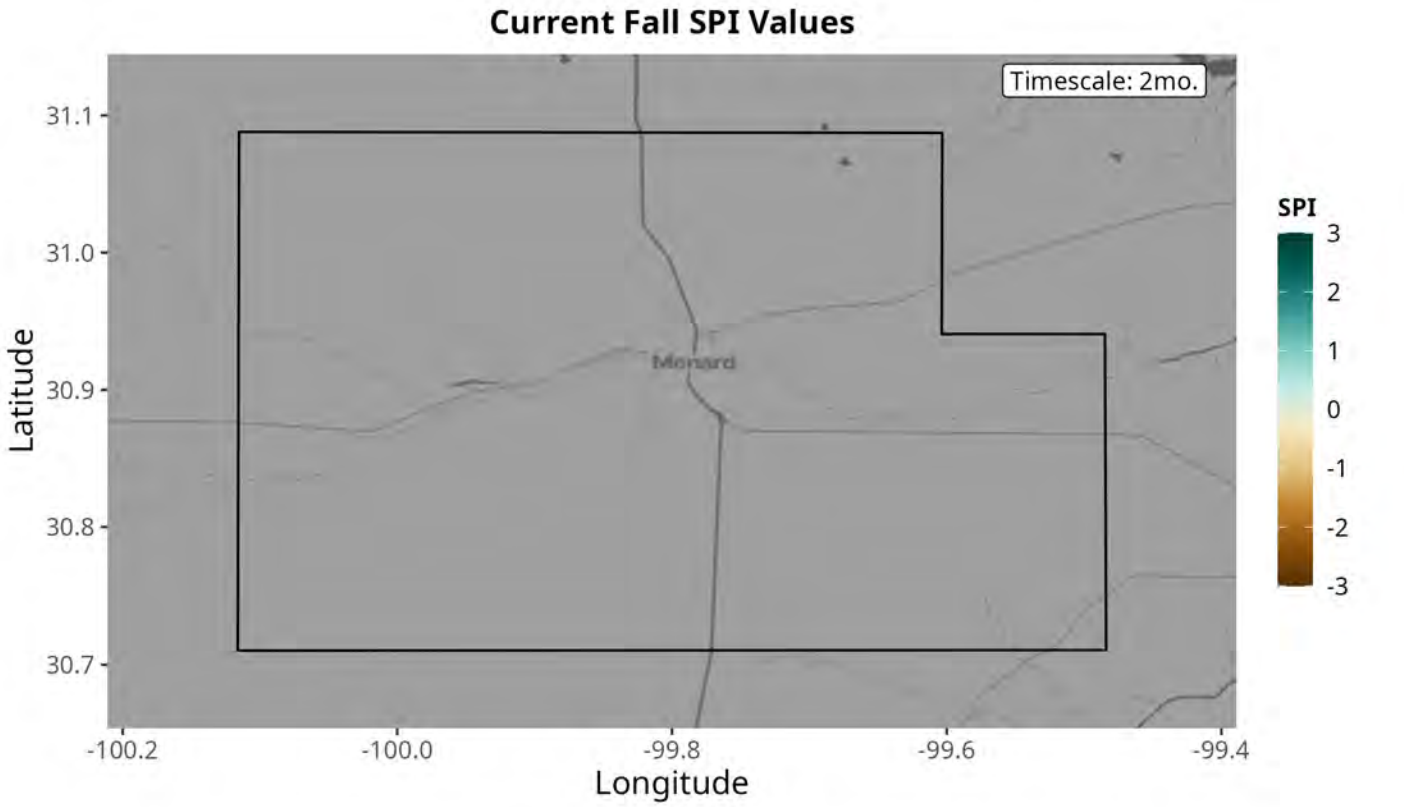
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Menard County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Menard County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **33-40% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

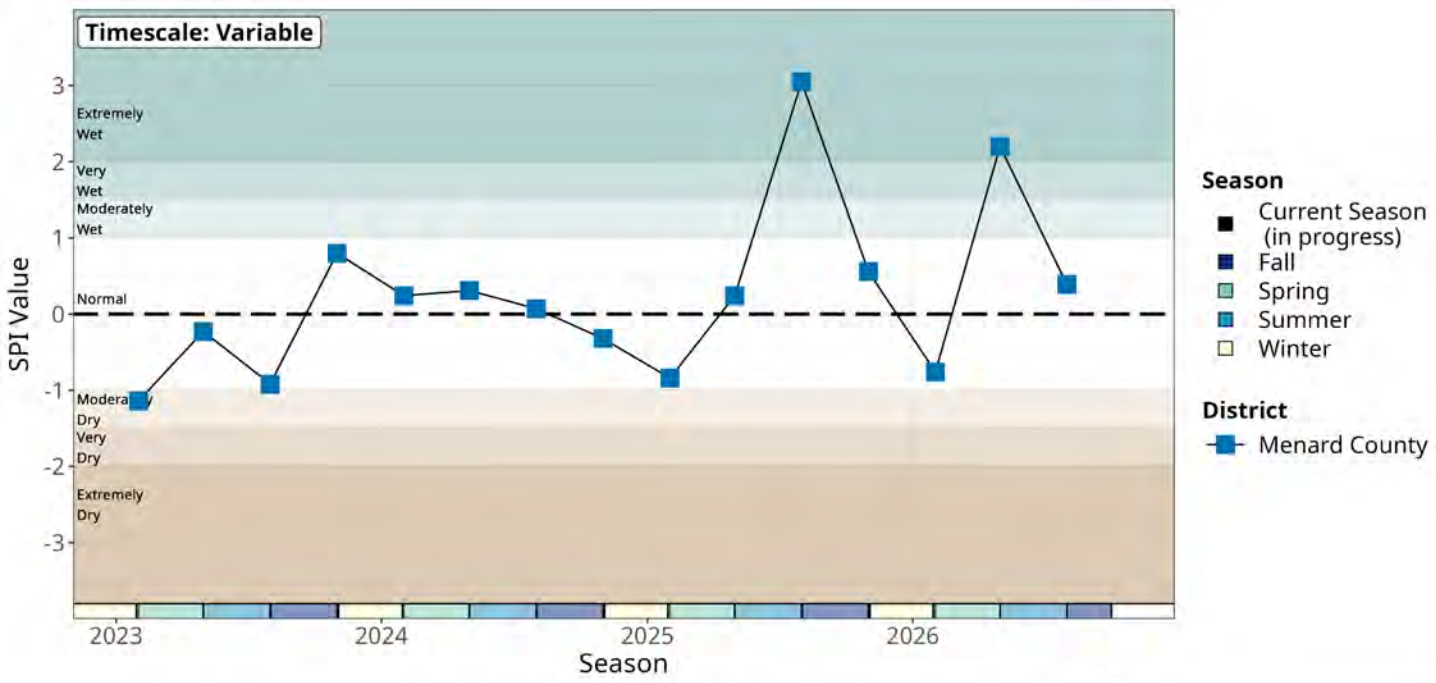


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Fall SPI [2mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Menard County	0	0	0	0	0

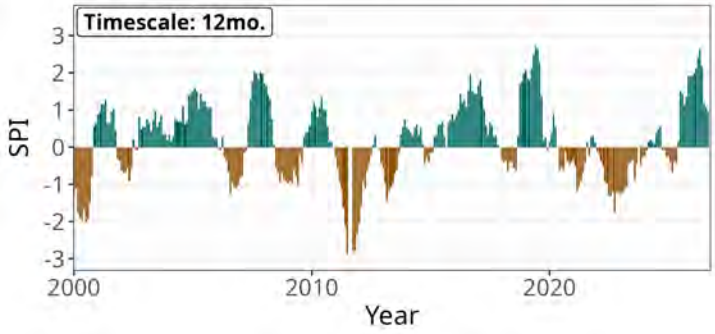
Figure 1: [Left] Menard County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.71	-1.76	-0.76	0	51	3.3	-1.34
Spring	13.83	6.88	2.2	0	67.6	2.5	1.12
Summer	7.48	0.75	0.39	0	81.7	0.8	0.82
12mo							



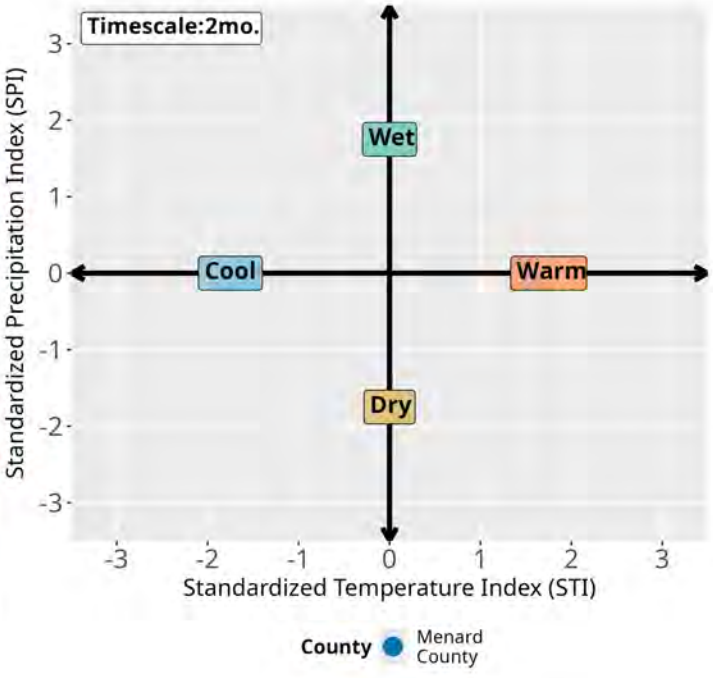
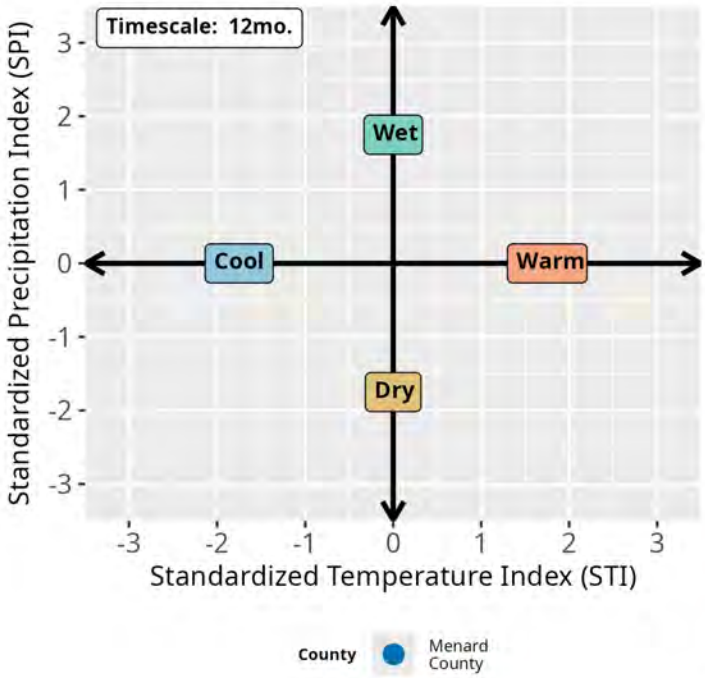


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

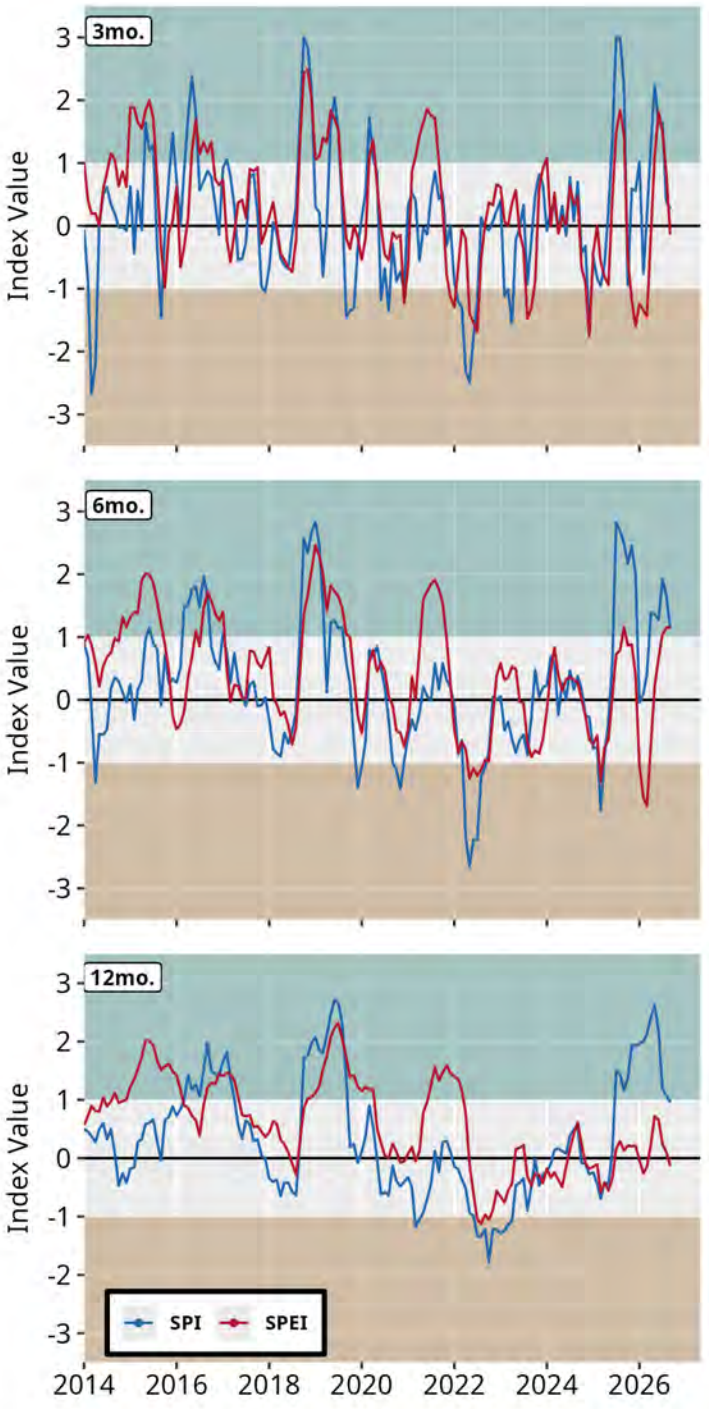


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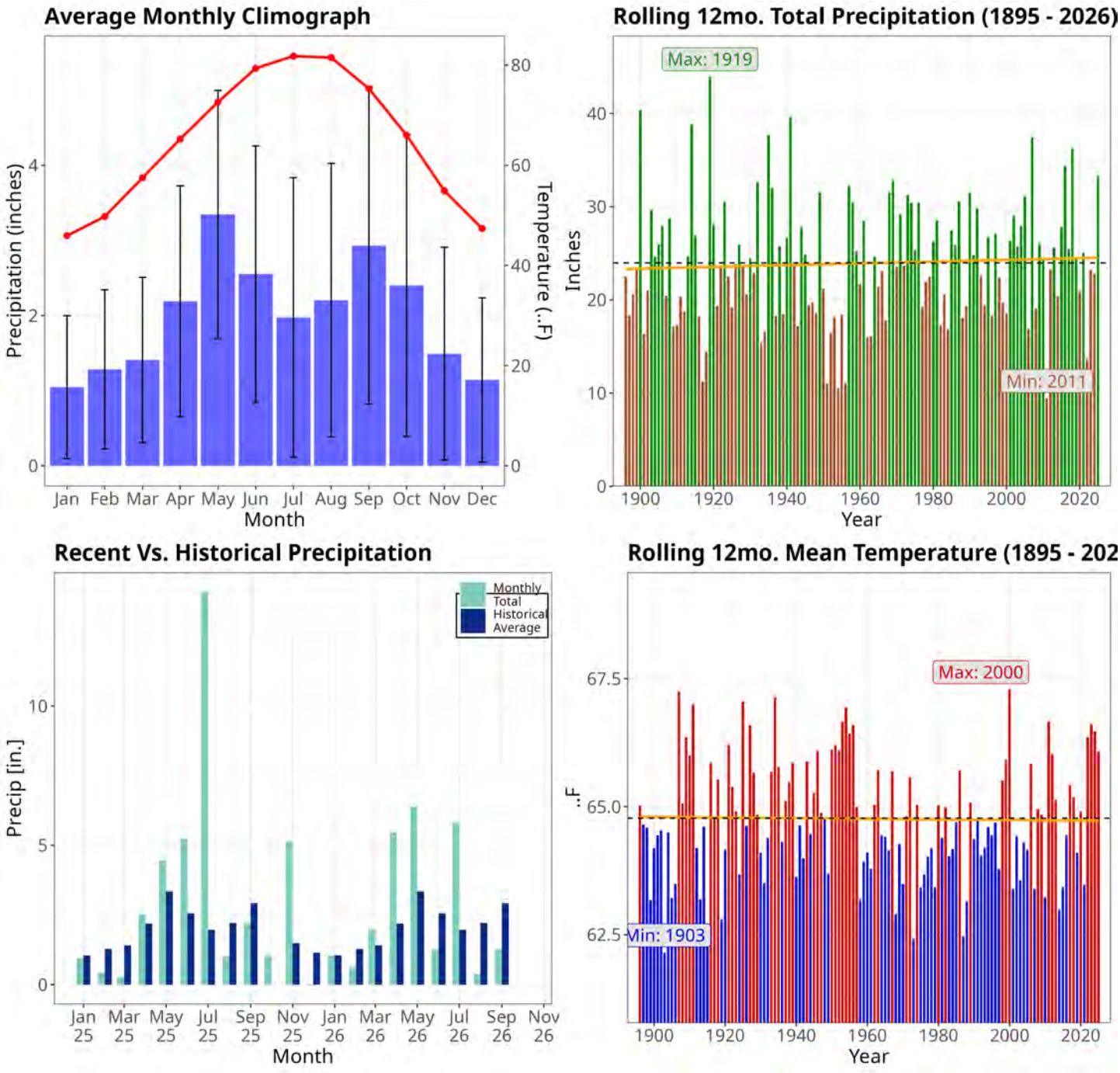


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Note:

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

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Report Information

- This report was generated on November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Midland County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Midland County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

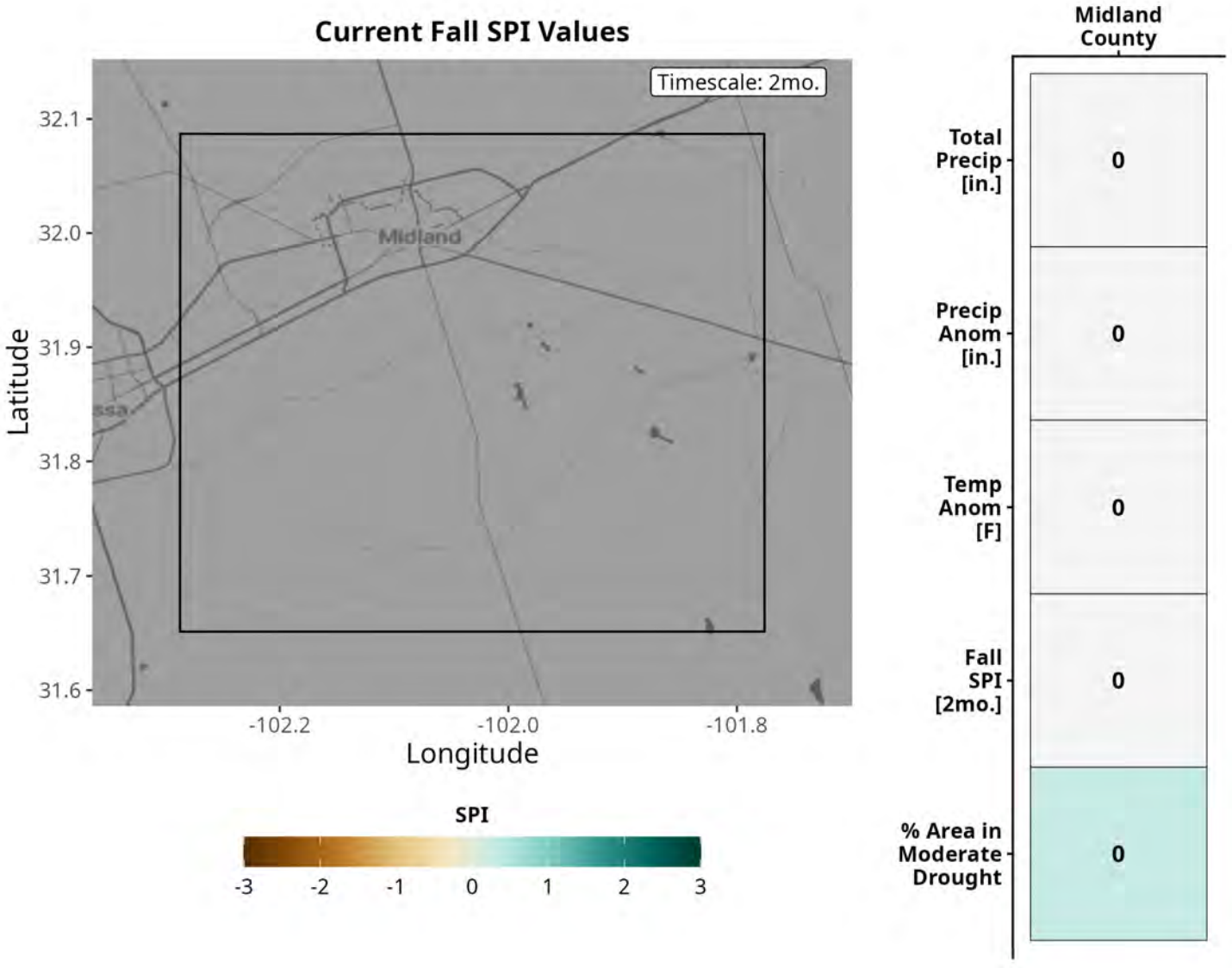
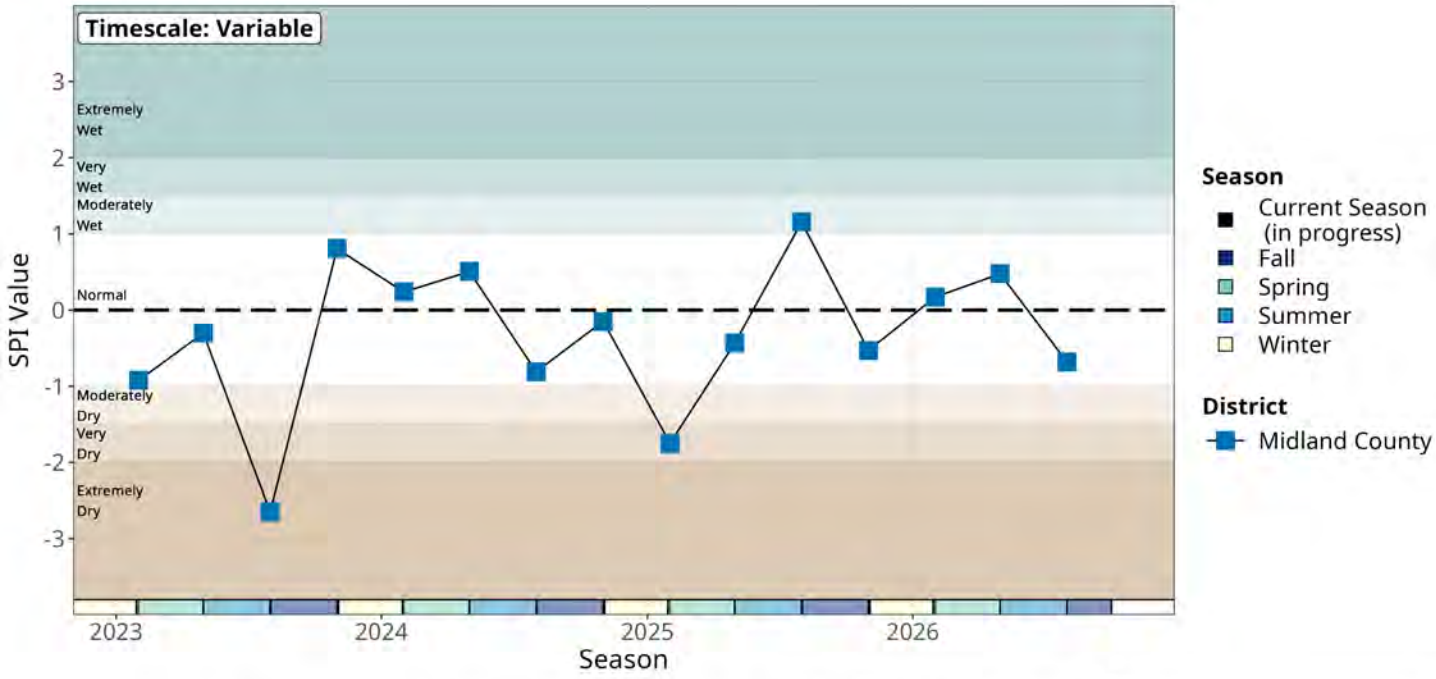


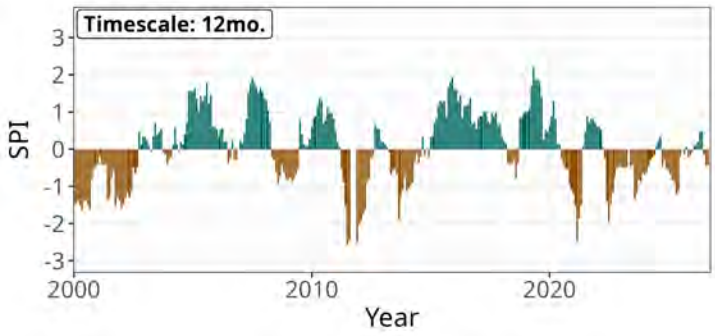
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Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.67	-0.08	0.17	0	50.1	4	-1.07
Spring	4.04	0.64	0.48	0	69.3	4.8	0.02
Summer	3.28	-1.62	-0.68	21.7	84.3	2.9	0.14
12mo							



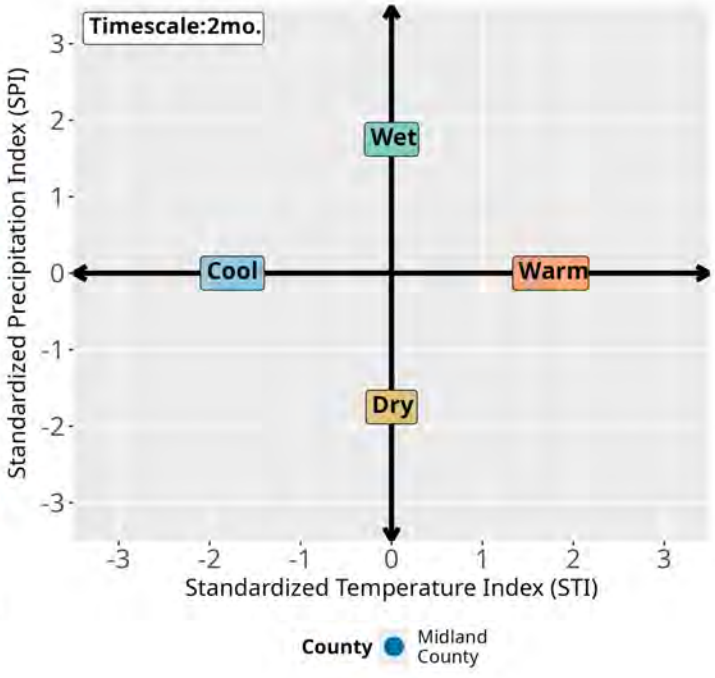
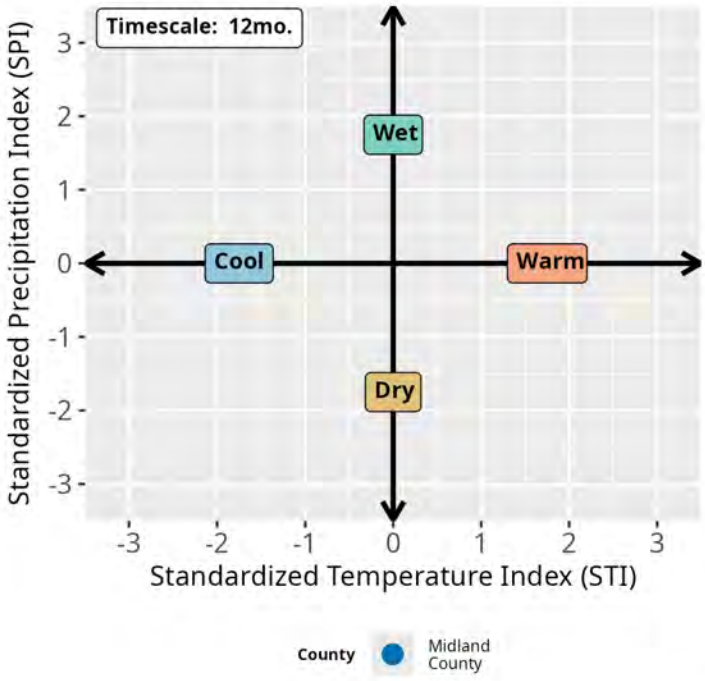


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	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
Total Precip [in.]	0	0	0
Precip Anom [in.]	0	0	0
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Temp Anom [F]	0	0	0
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STI	0	0	0
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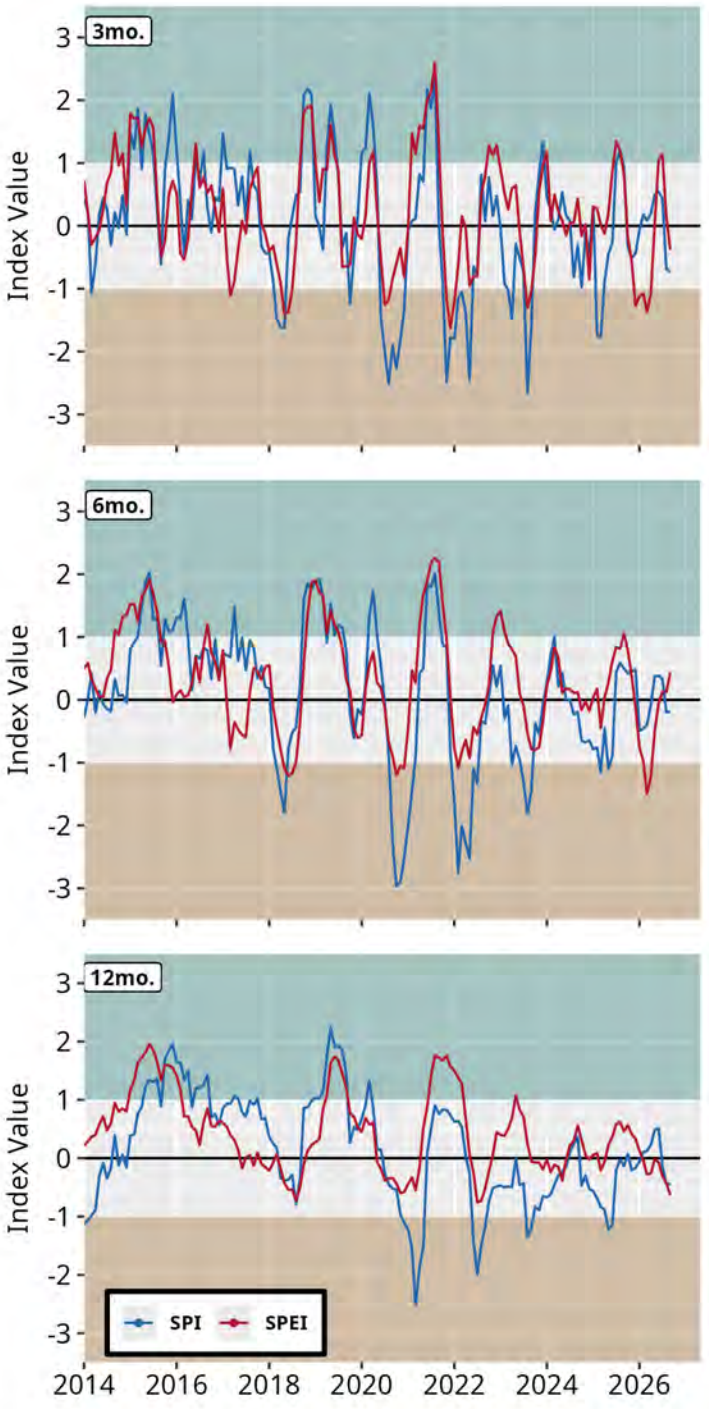


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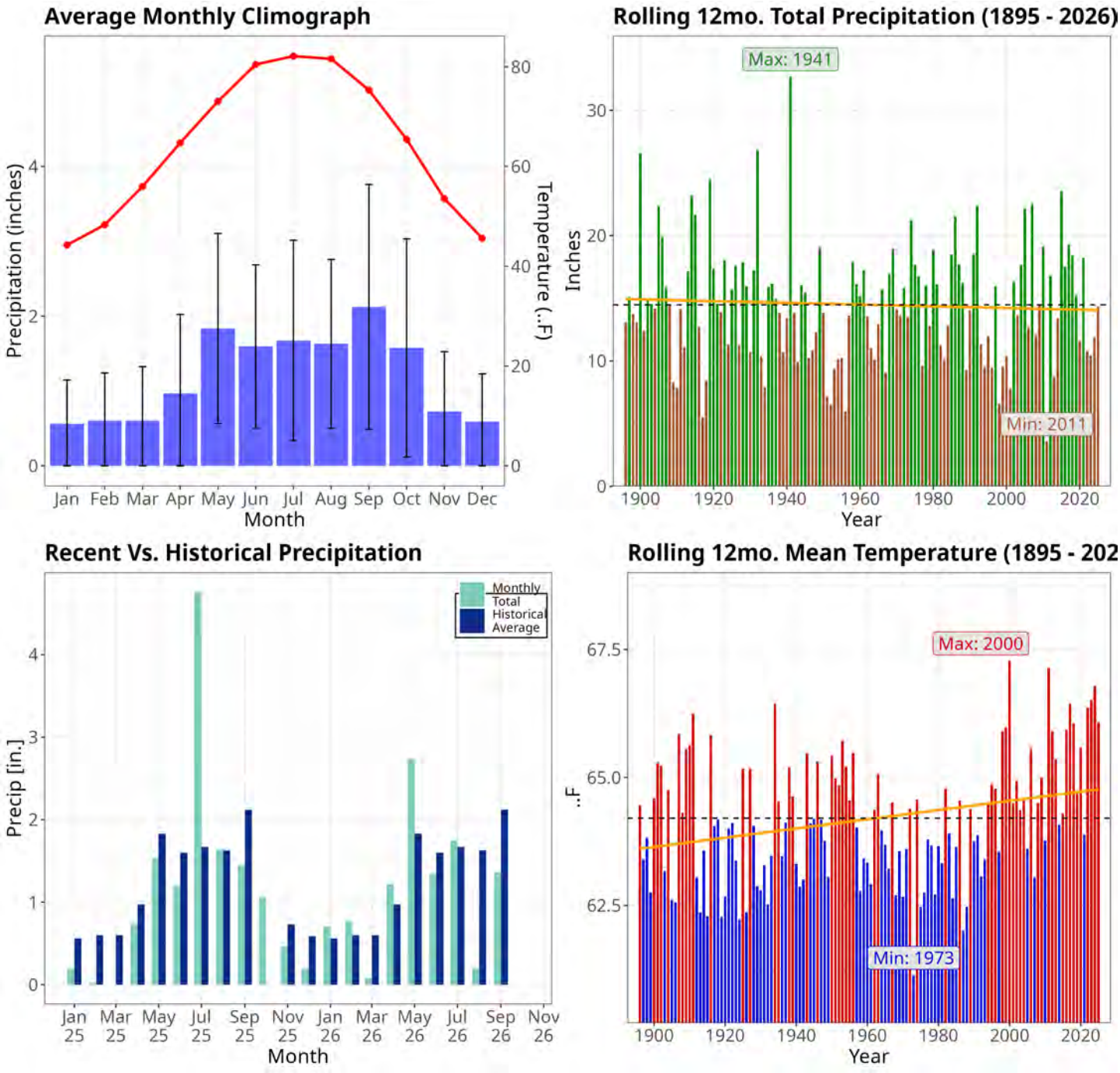


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Table adapted from https://drought.unl.edu/Monitoring/SPI/MapInterpretation.aspx

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Report Information

- This report was generated on November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Mitchell County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Mitchell County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

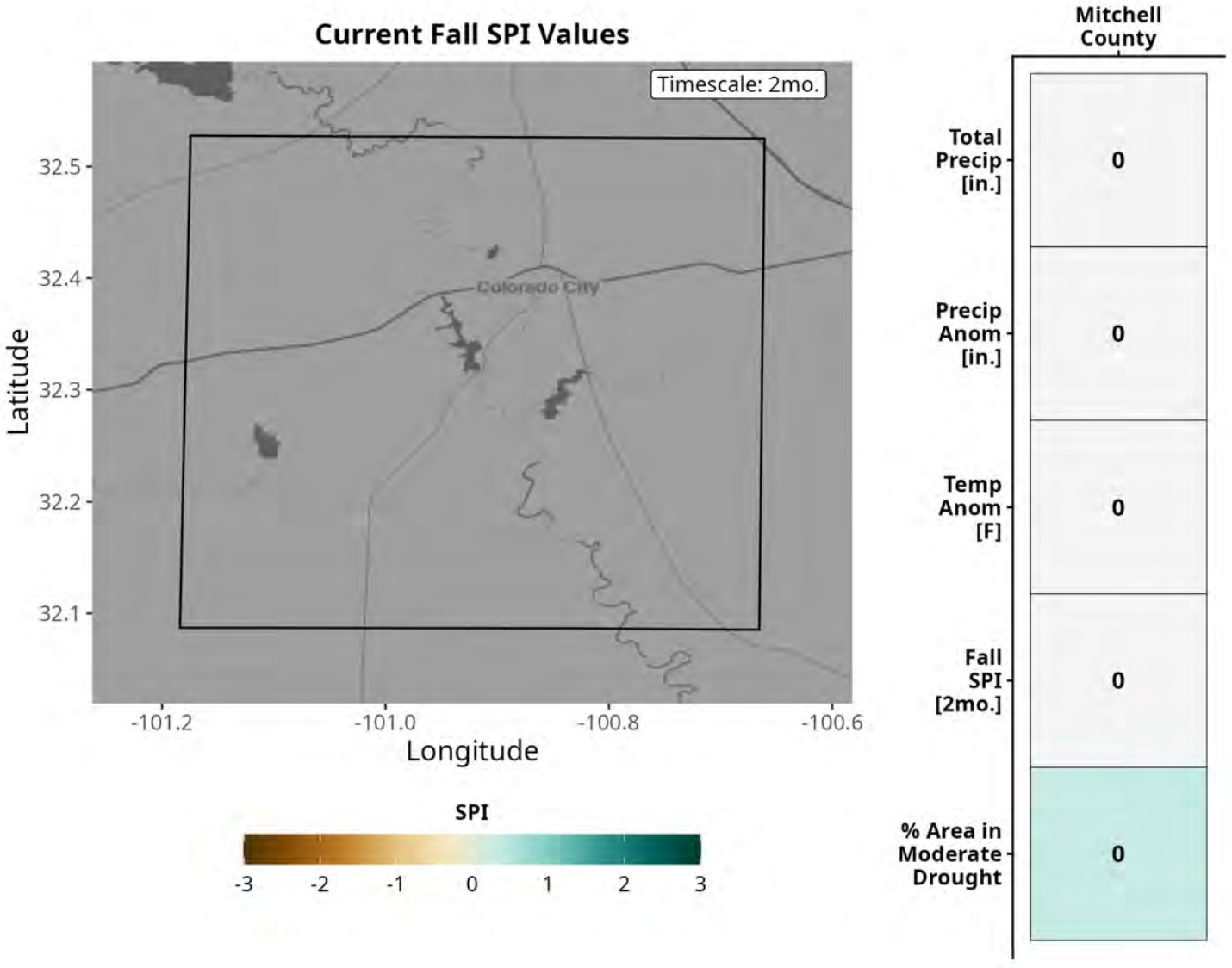
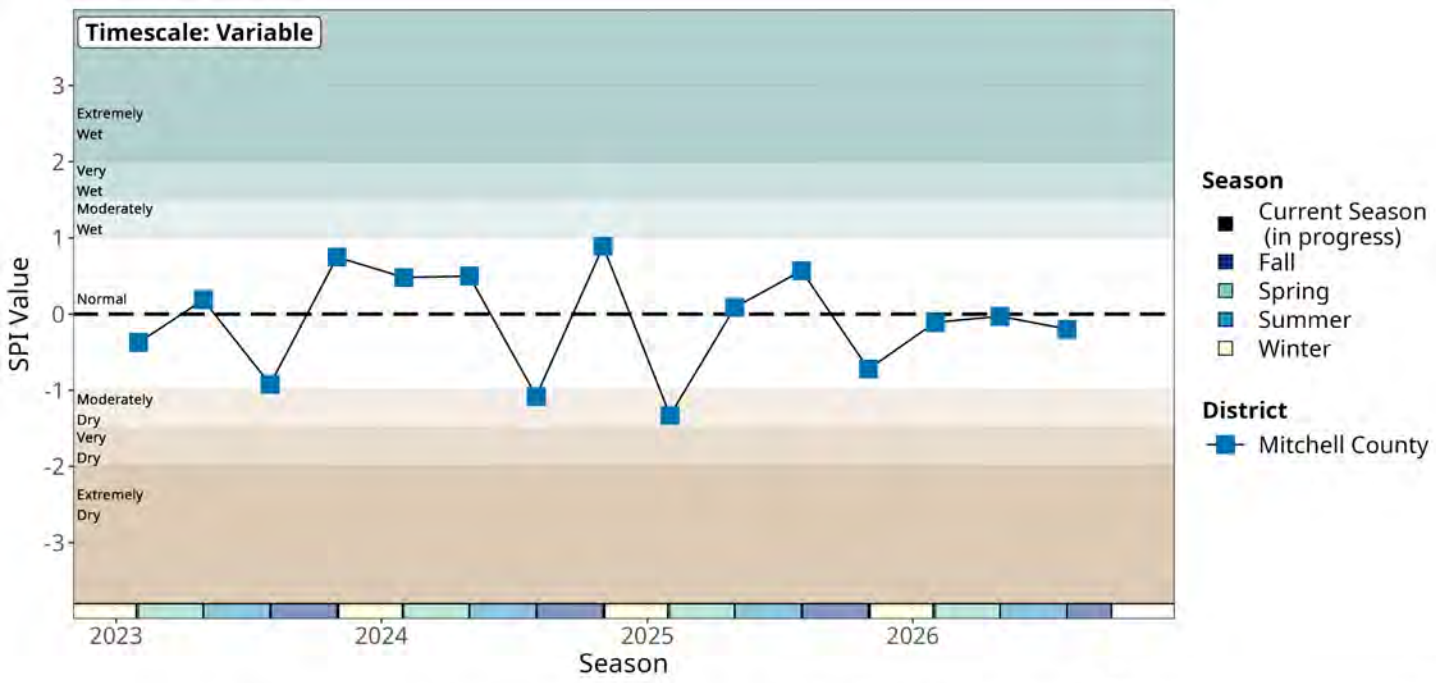


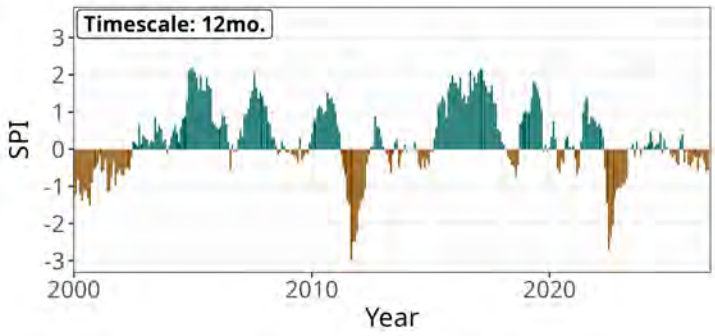
Figure 1: [Left] Mitchell County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.86	-0.52	-0.11	0	49.5	4.1	-1.46
Spring	5.19	-0.45	-0.03	0	68.9	4.7	-0.59
Summer	5.4	-0.87	-0.2	3.4	85.1	3.4	-0.73
12mo							



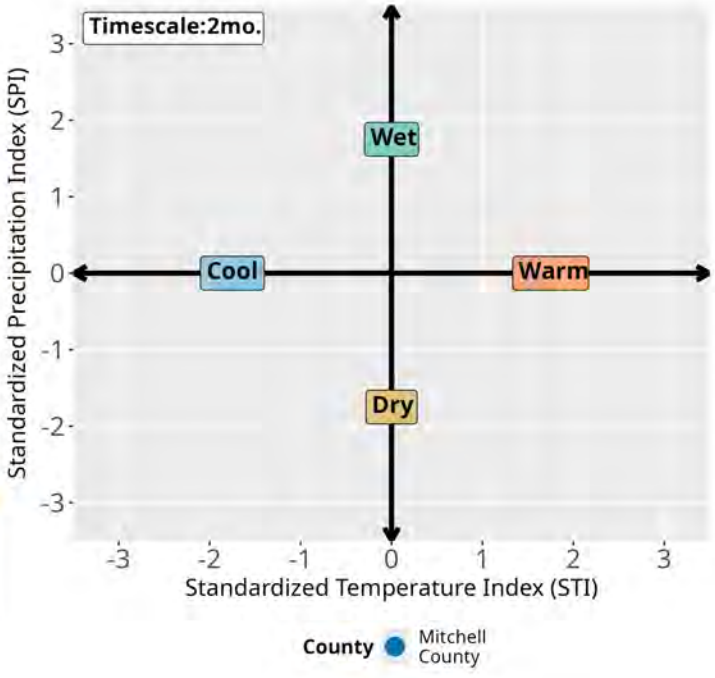
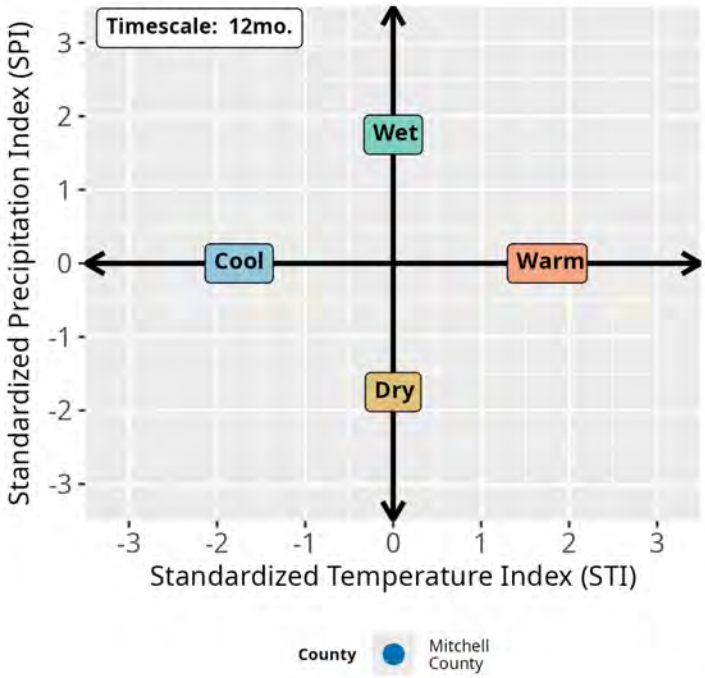


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	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
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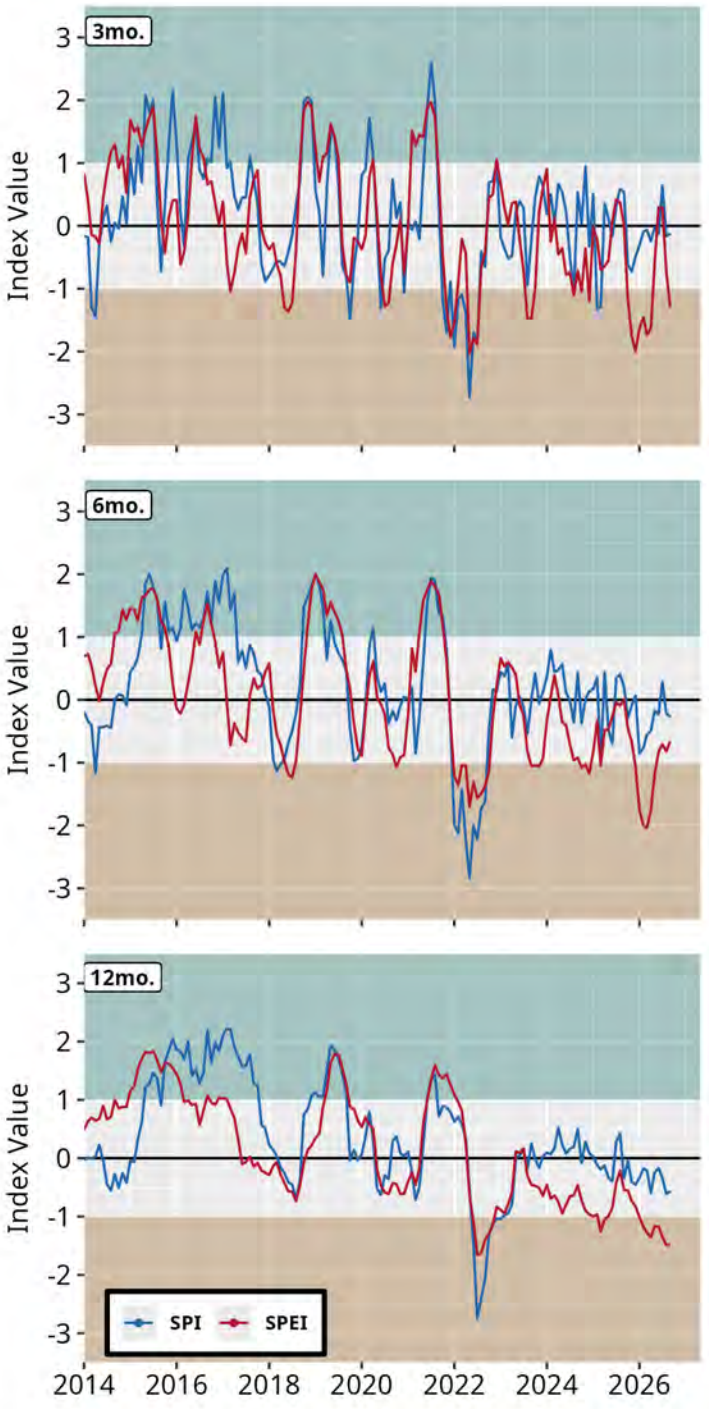


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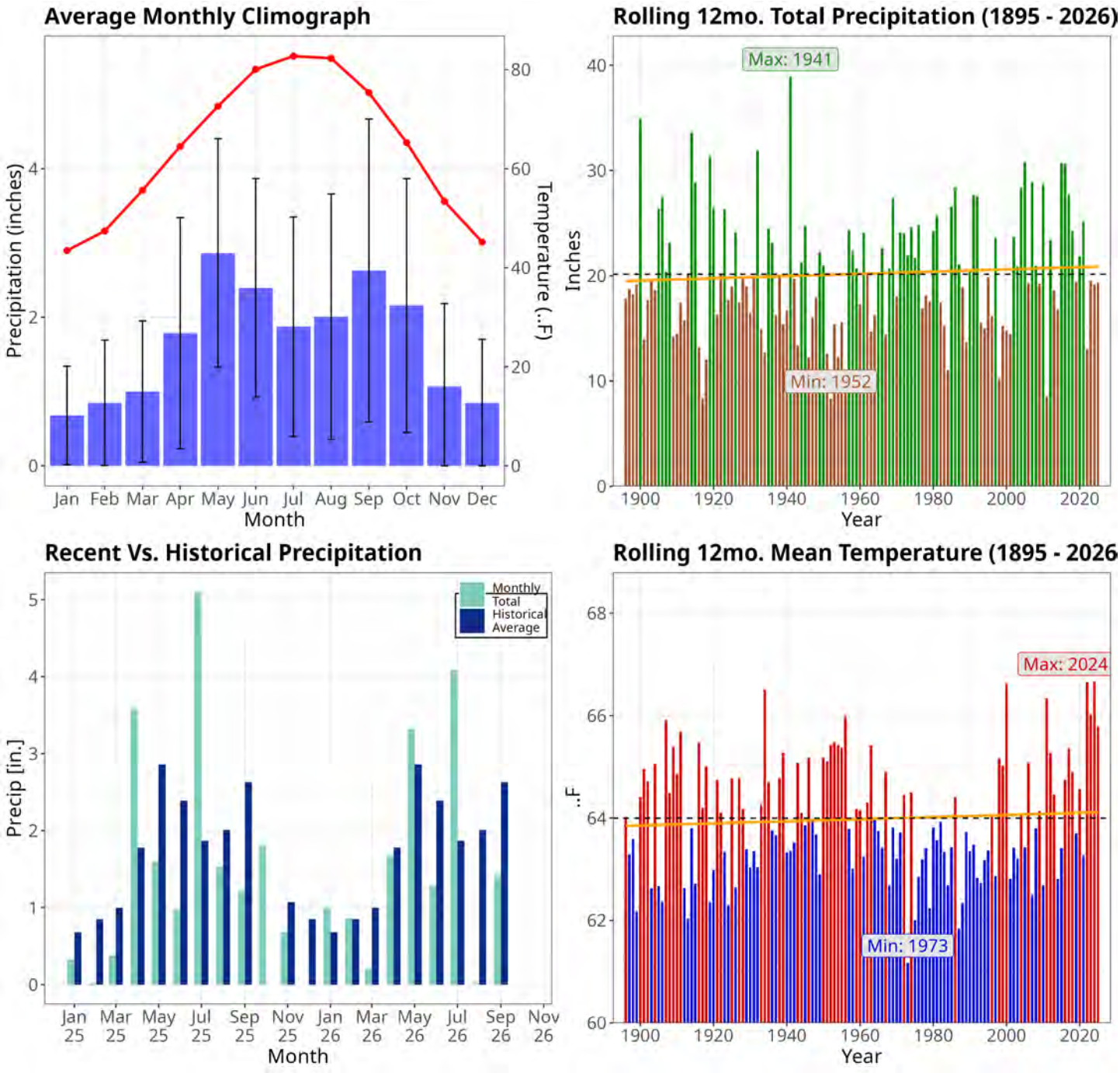


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-0.99 to 0.99	Near Average
-1 to -1.49	Moderately Dry
-1.5 to -1.99	Very Dry
$\leq$ -2	Extremely Dry

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 November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Motley County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Motley County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

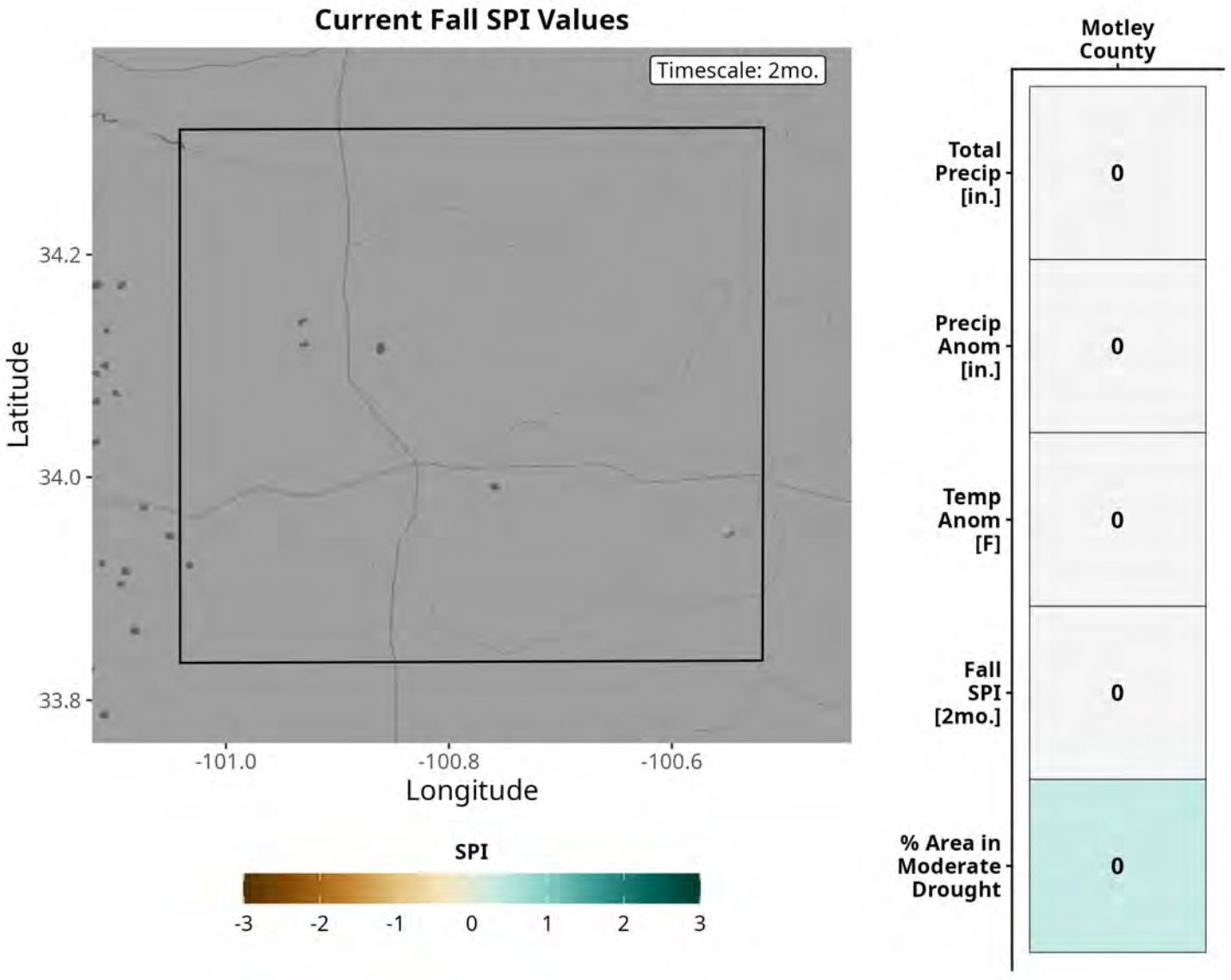
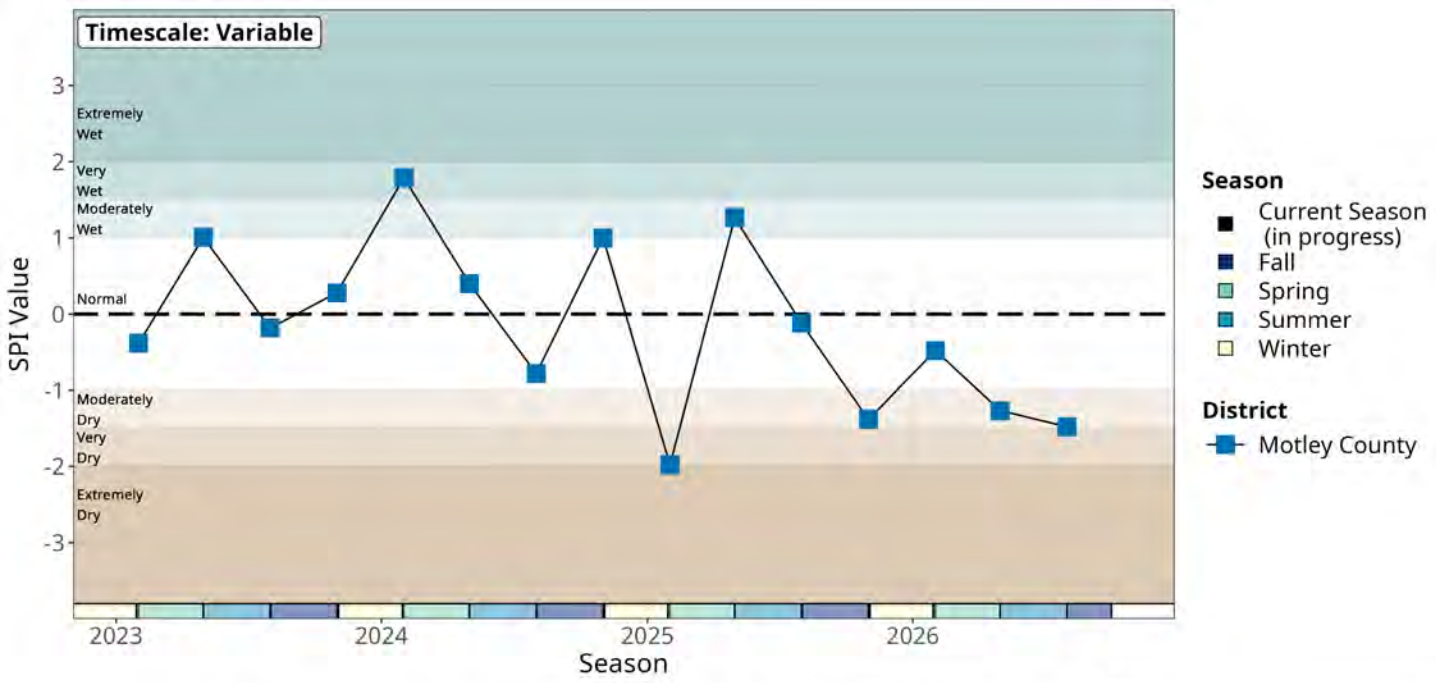


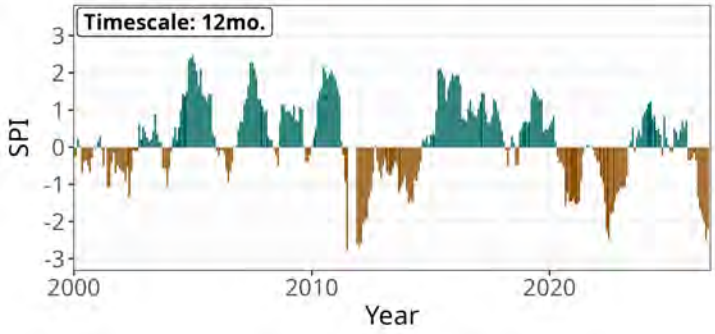
Figure 1: [Left] Motley County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.26	-0.98	-0.48	0	48.5	6.2	-2.09
Spring	3.07	-3.07	-1.27	74.4	67.2	6.2	-2.13
Summer	3.67	-3.93	-1.48	78.8	85.3	4.9	-1.26
12mo							



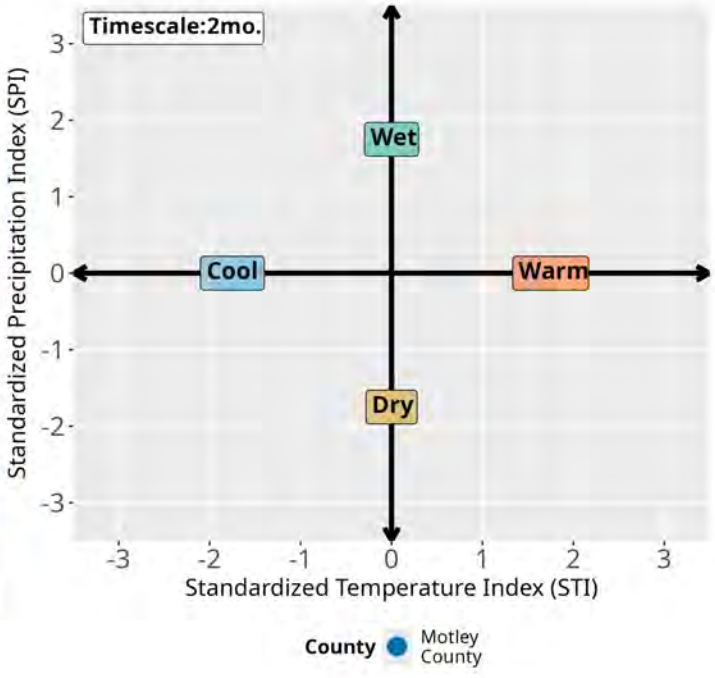
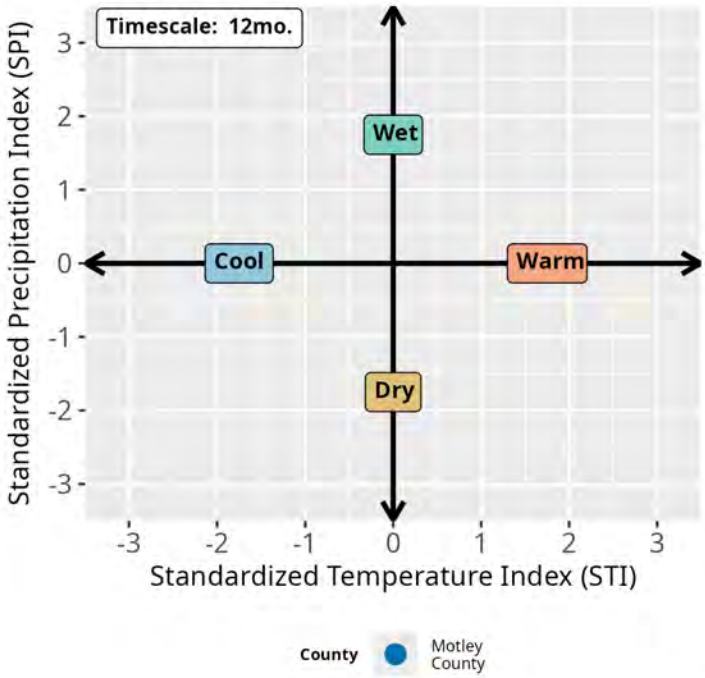


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

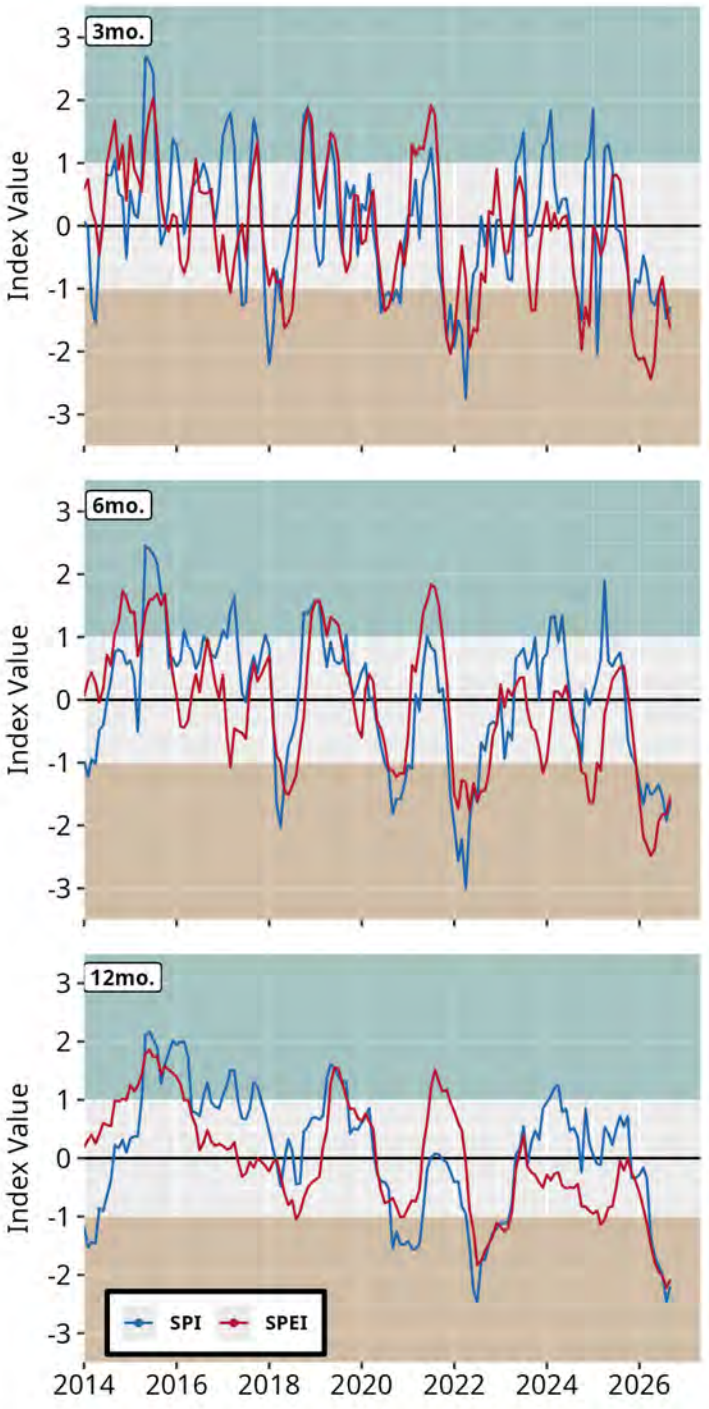


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Motley County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Motley 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.

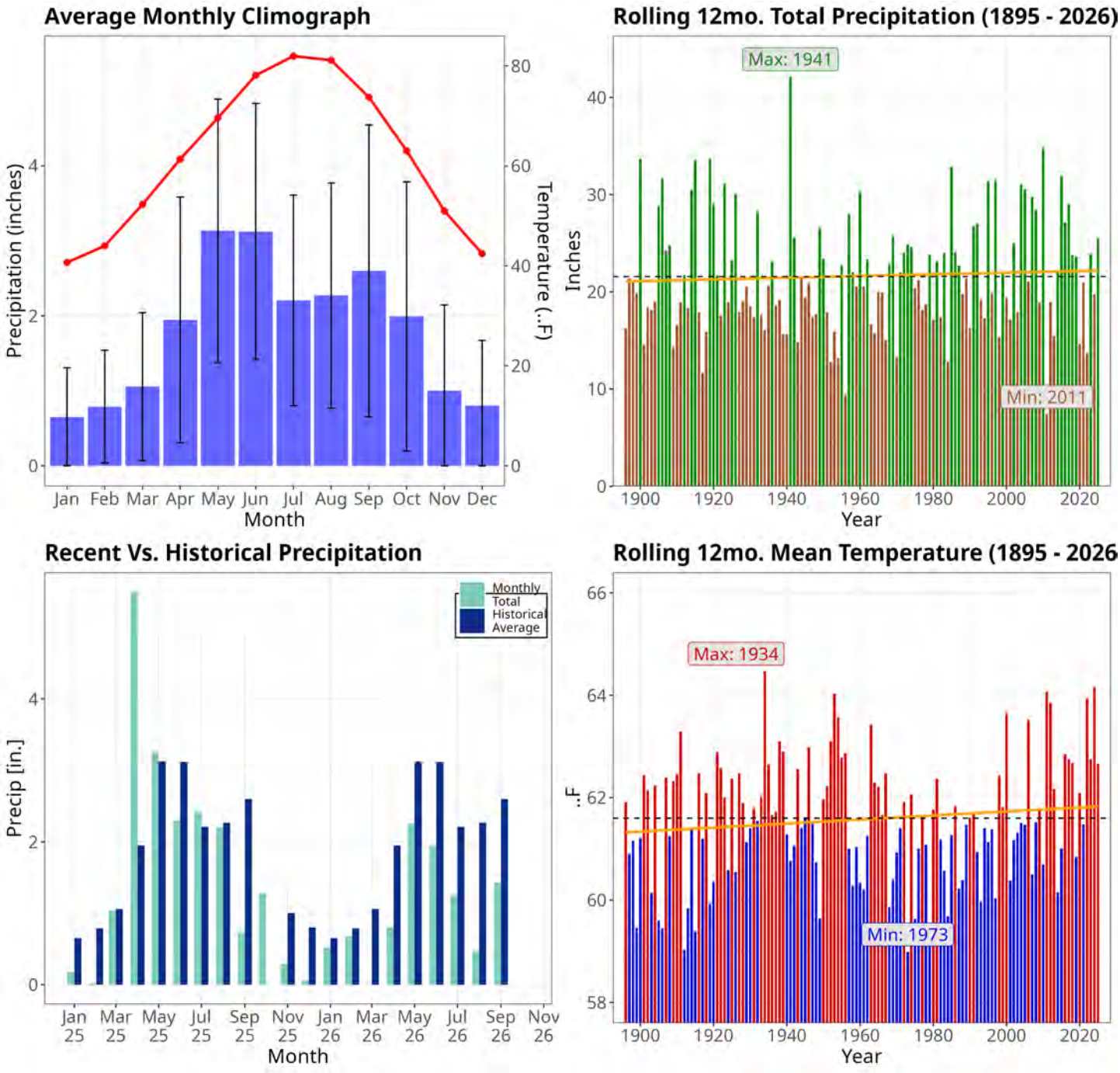


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared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

Palo Pinto County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Palo Pinto County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

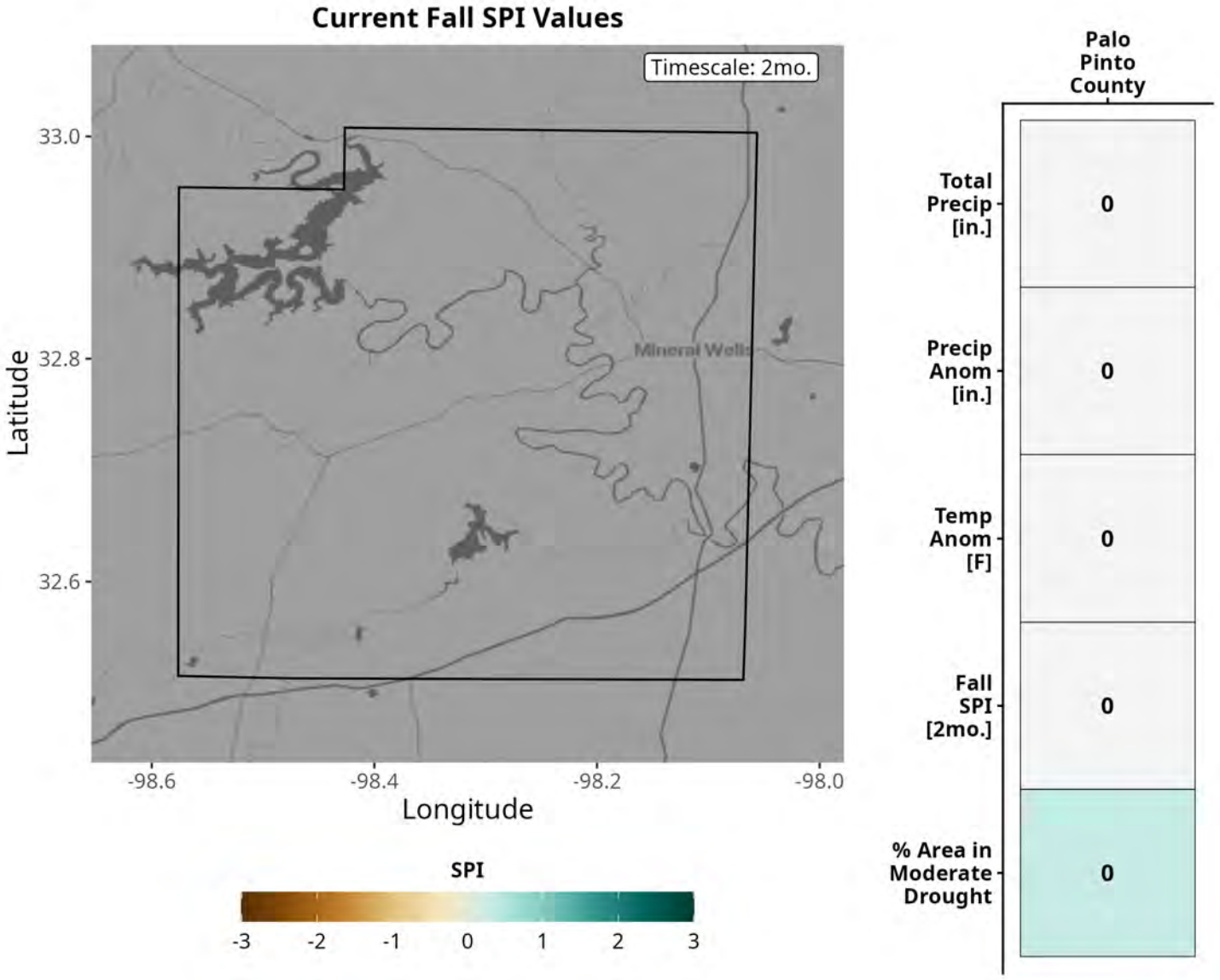
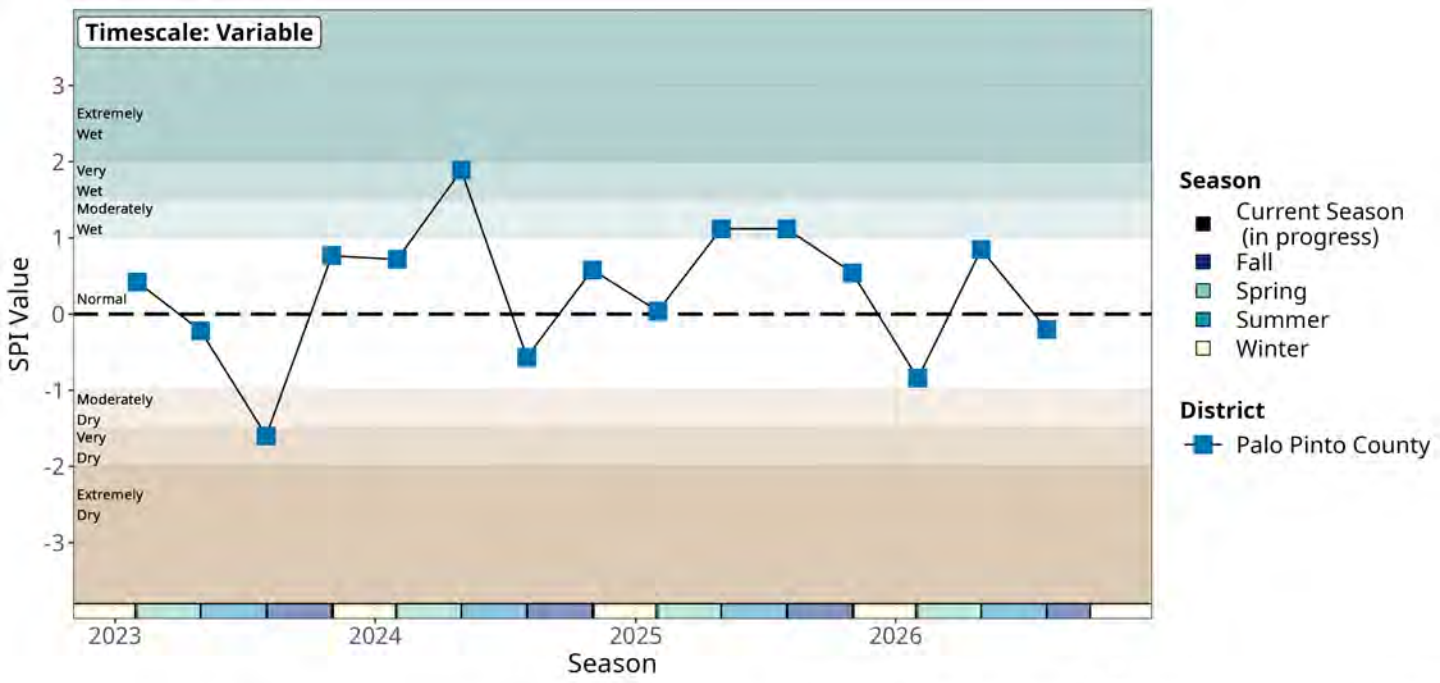


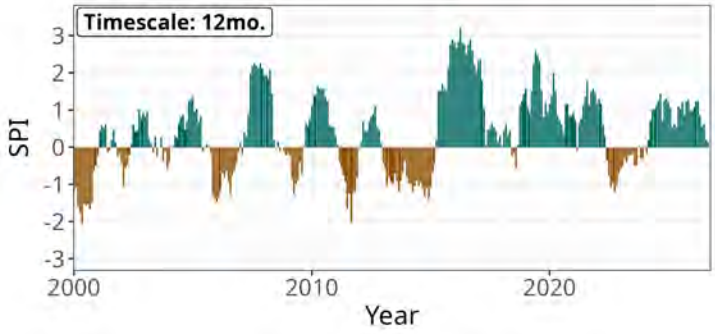
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Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	2.66	-2.25	-0.84	15.8	50.4	4.1	-2.02
Spring	12.52	2.87	0.85	0	68.3	3.7	-0.03
Summer	6.3	-1.15	-0.2	2.4	85.8	2.6	-0.41
12mo							



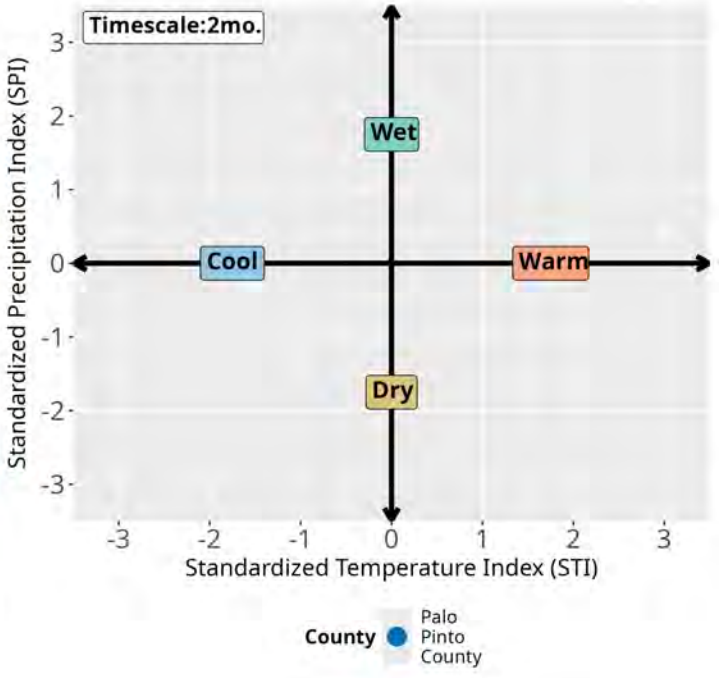
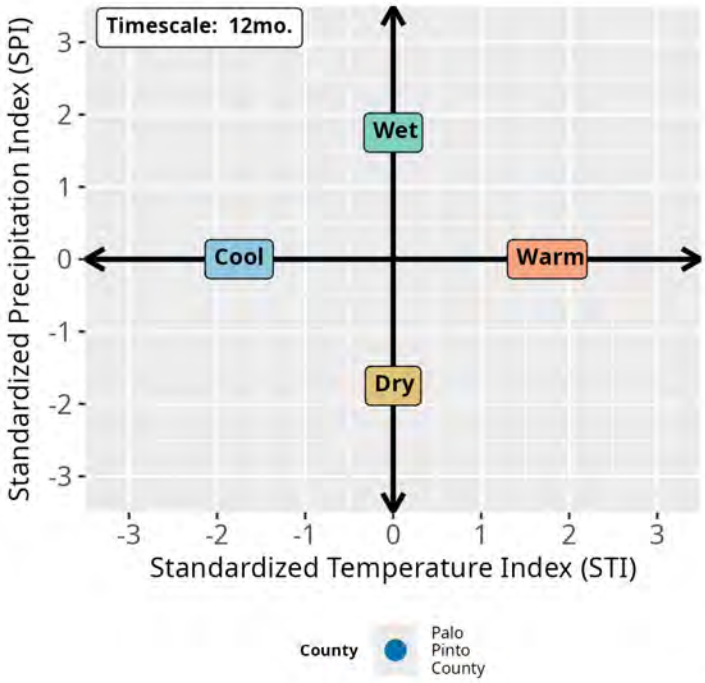


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

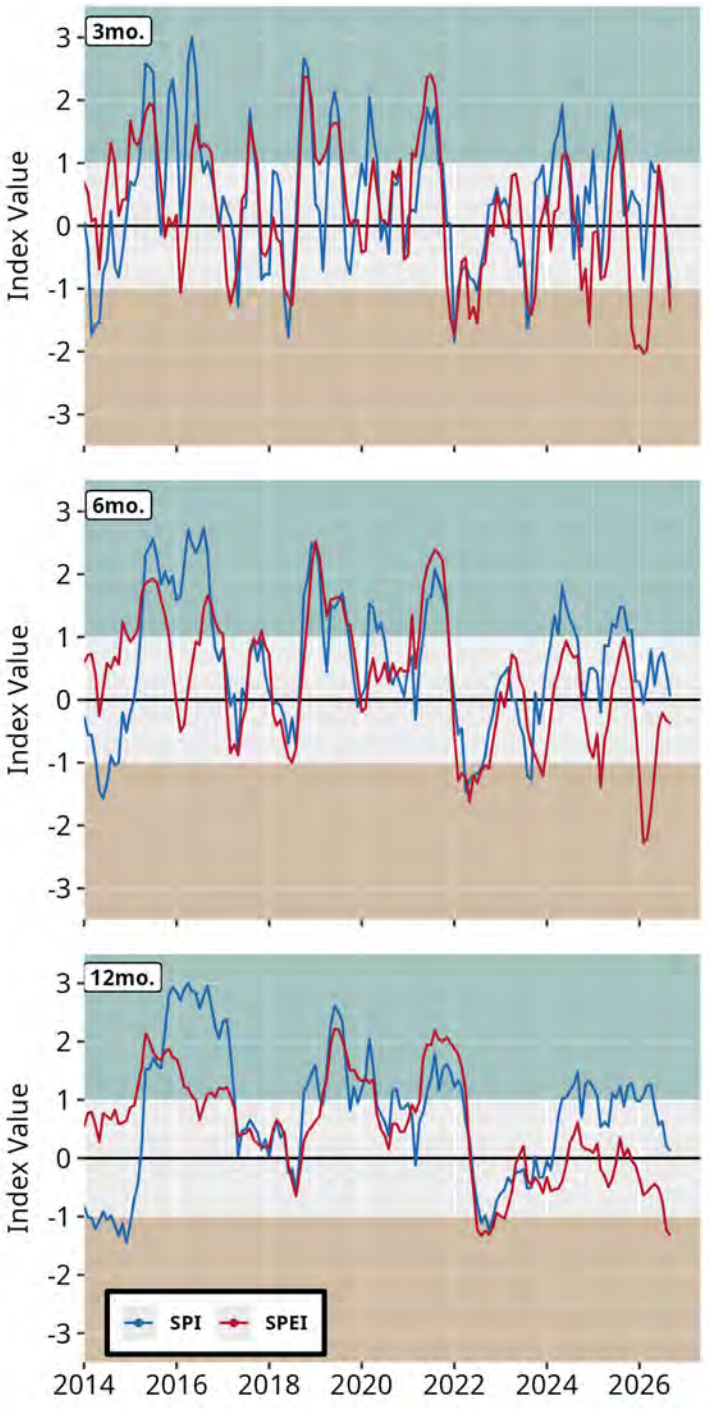


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Palo Pinto County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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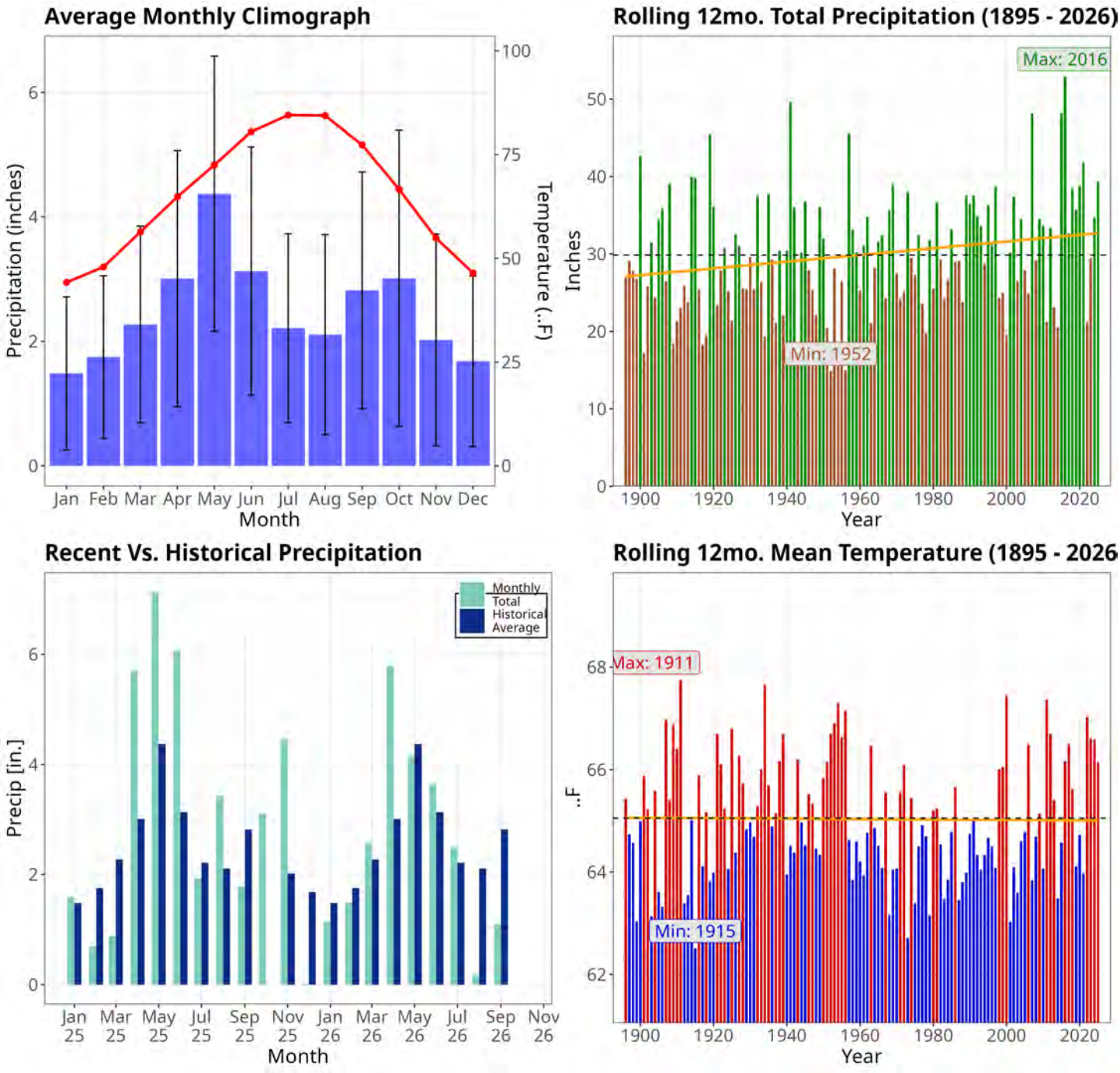


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SPI Value	SPI Category
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-1 to -1.49	Moderately Dry
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Note:

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

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Report Information

- This report was generated on November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Parker County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Parker County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

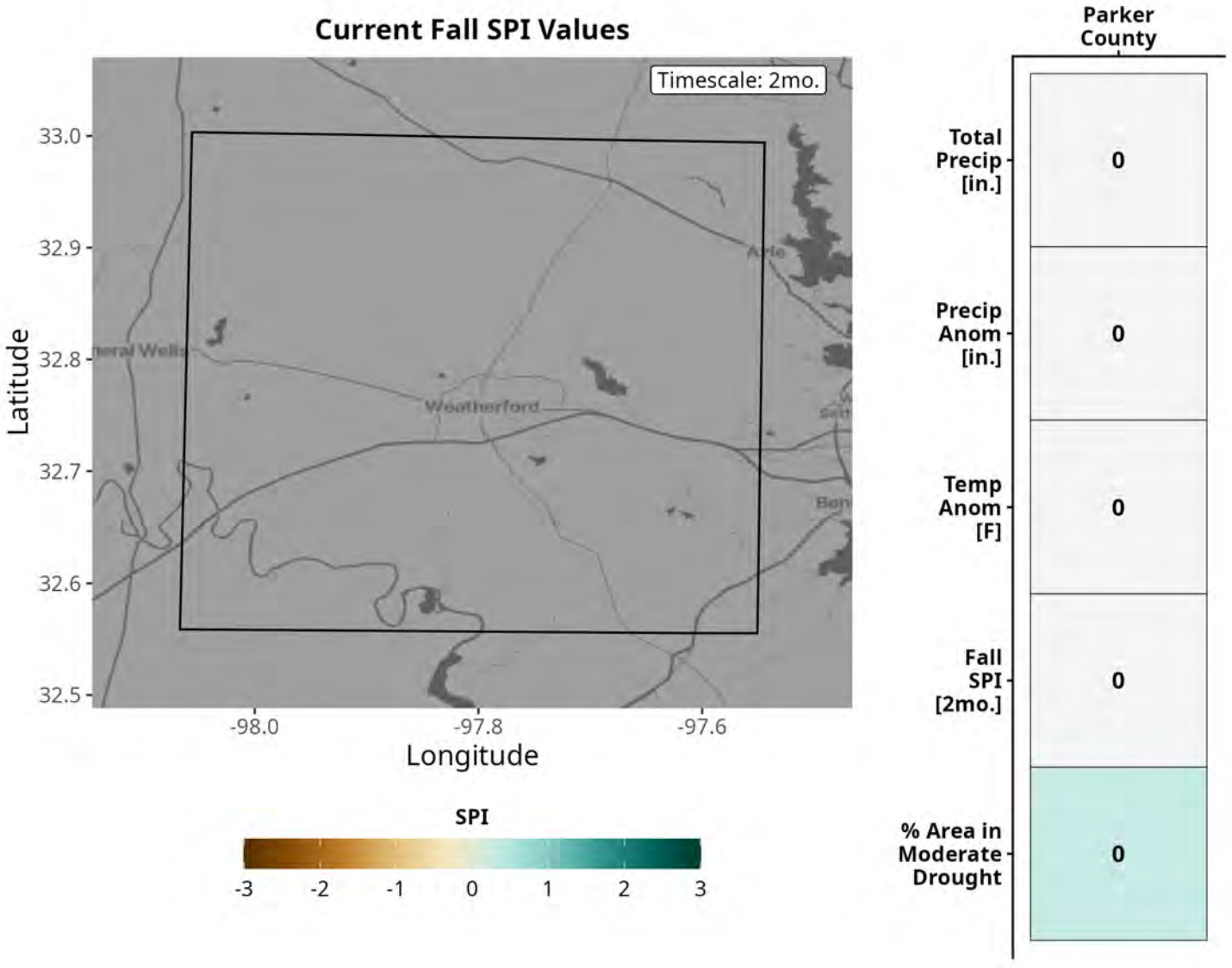
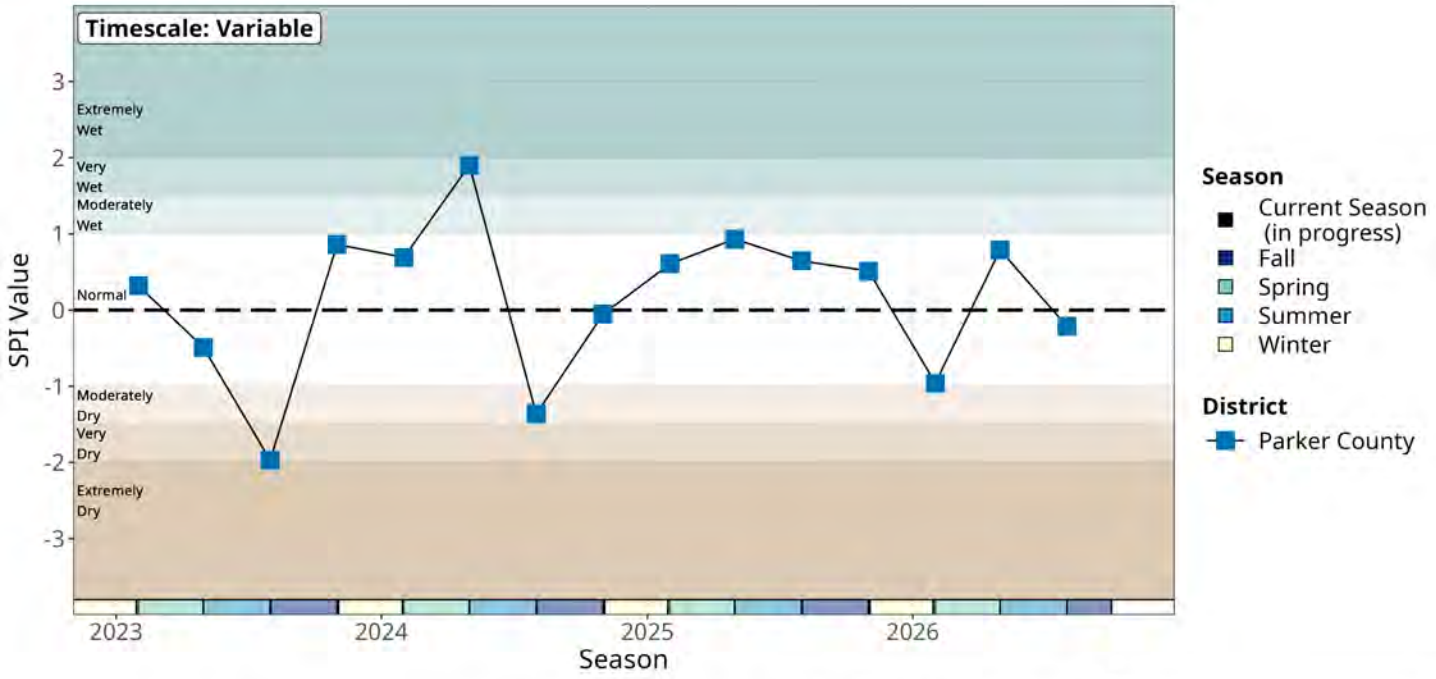


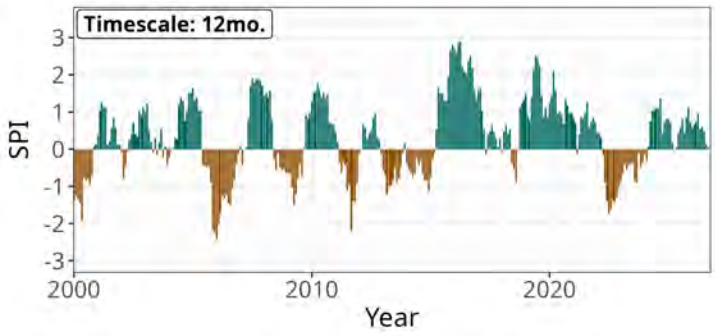
Figure 1: [Left] Parker County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	3.05	-2.65	-0.96	32.7	50.2	4.3	-1.87
Spring	13.23	2.77	0.79	0	68.3	4.2	0.06
Summer	6.45	-1.23	-0.21	4.8	85.5	2.9	-0.03
12mo							



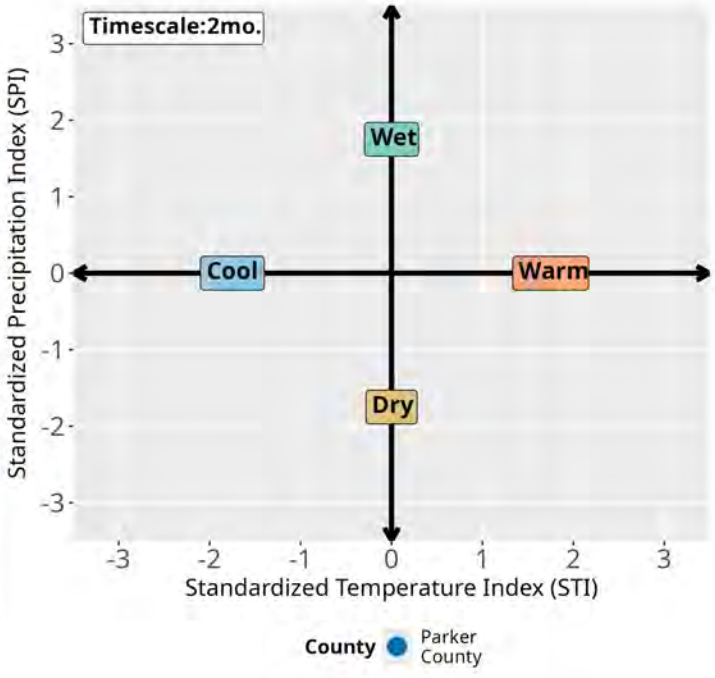
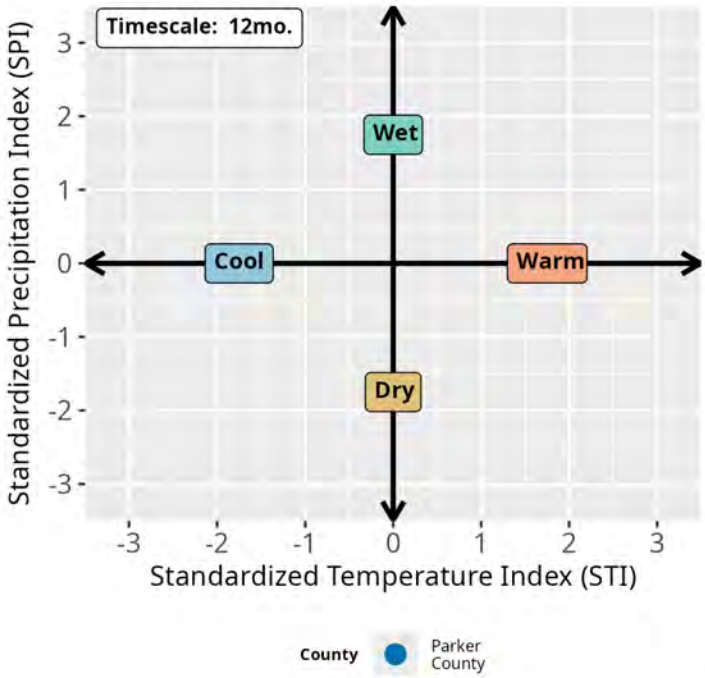


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	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
Total Precip [in.]	0	0	0
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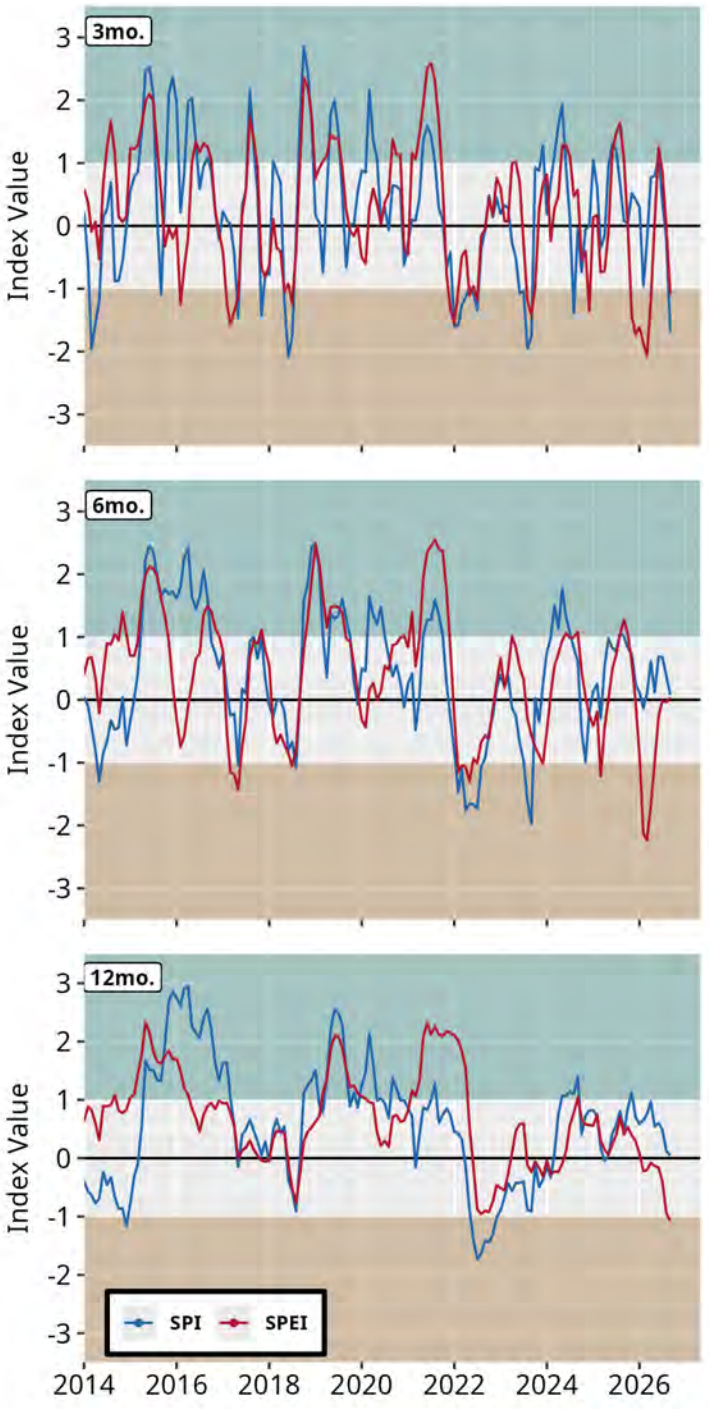


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Climatology and Trends

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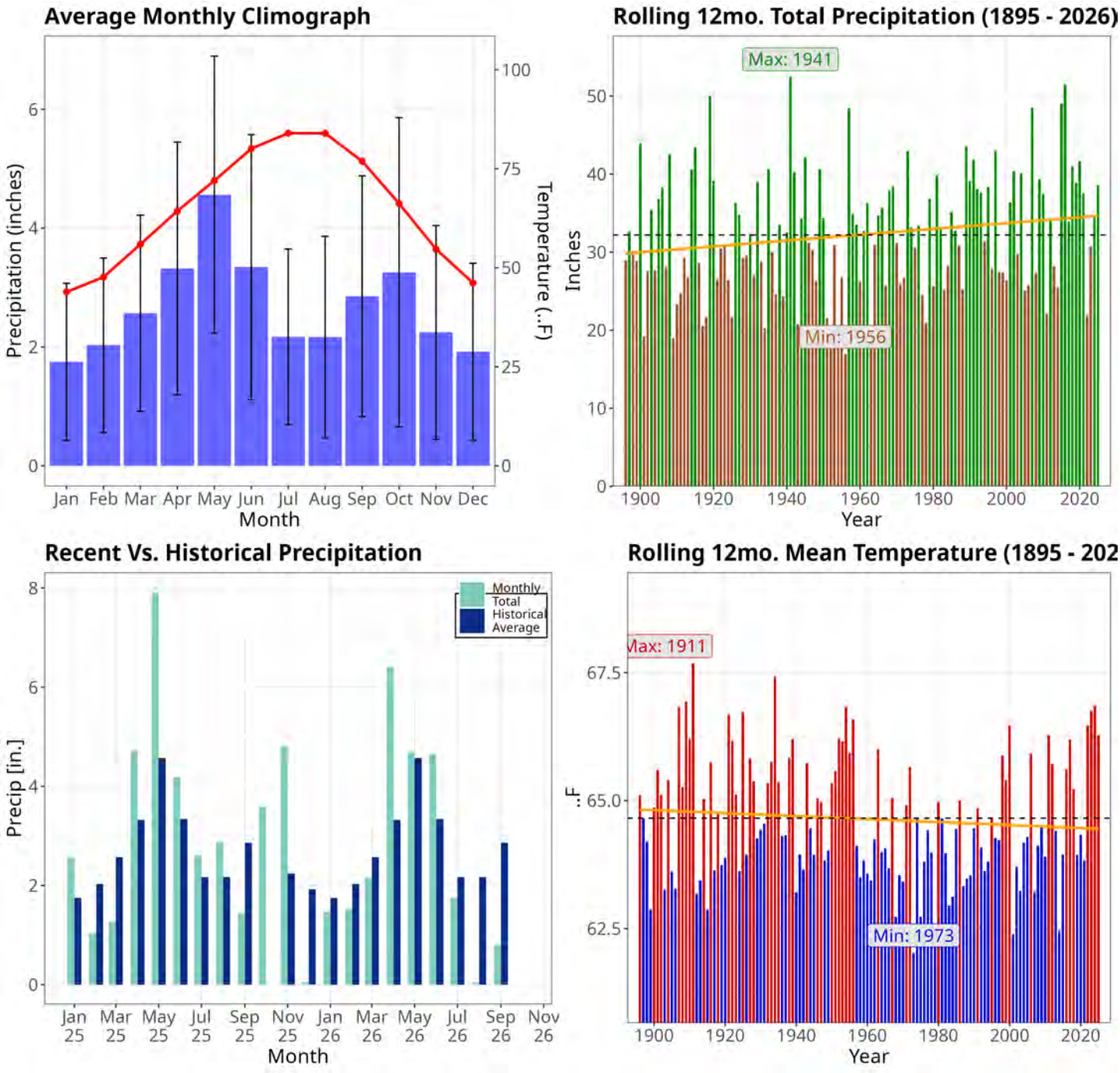


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Report Information

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Contact information

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Potter County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Potter County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

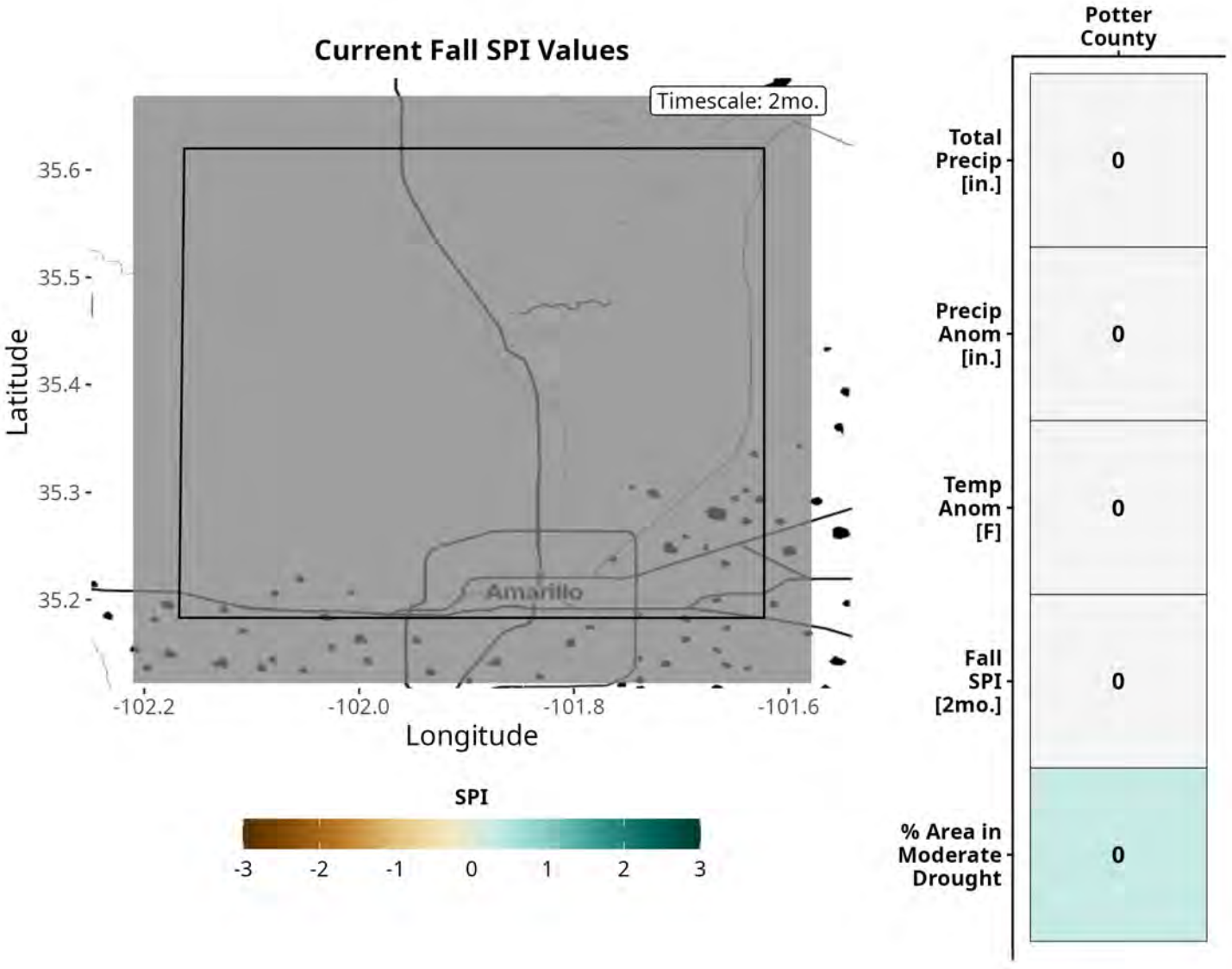
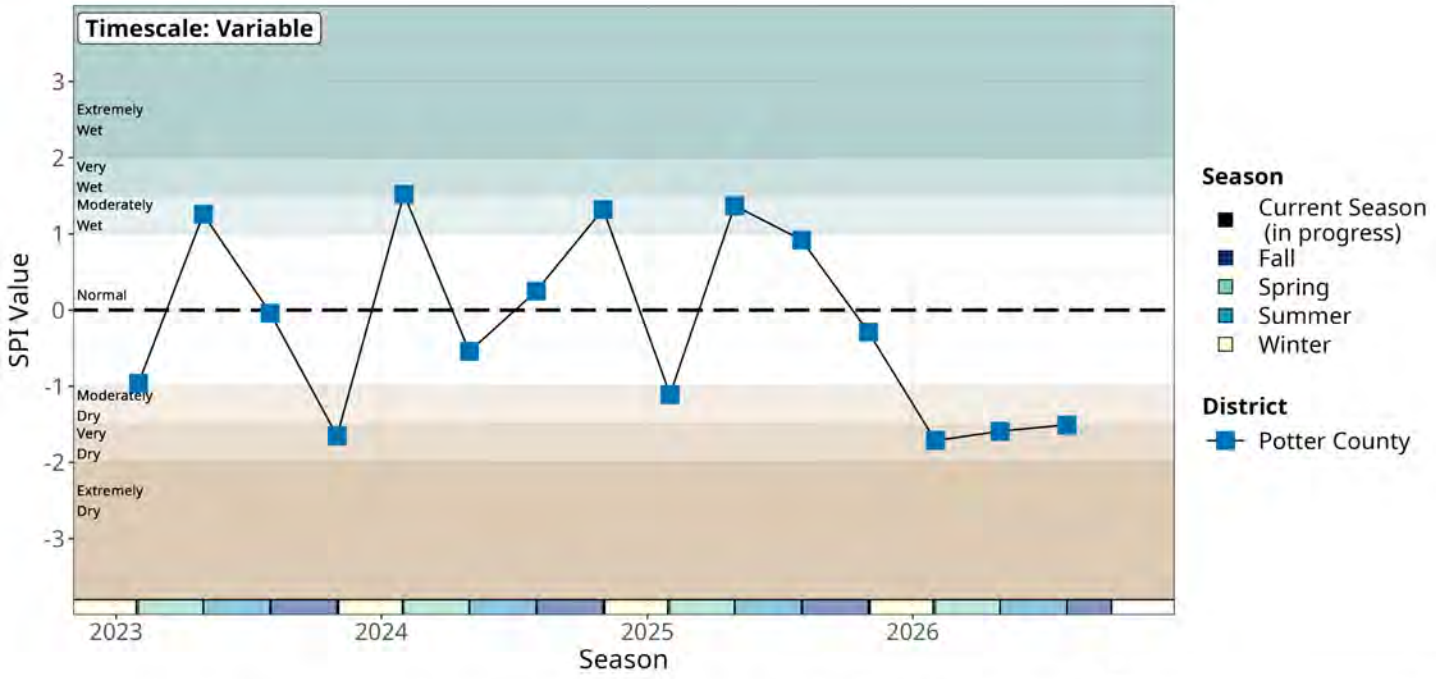


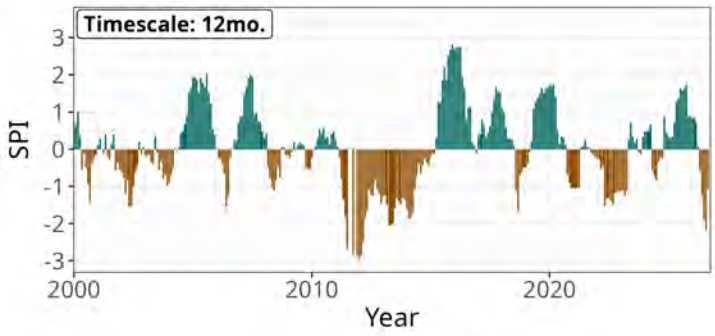
Figure 1: [Left] Potter County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

This section contains seasonal drought information for the Potter County. Season lengths are based on historical climatology and typical land management schedules (see *Climatology and Trends* section). **Season lengths for the Potter 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*							
Winter	0.3	-1.31	-1.71	100	44.6	6.6	-2.66
Spring	1.71	-3.07	-1.59	90.9	63.1	6.4	-2.34
Summer	4.66	-3.55	-1.51	81.2	82.4	5.1	-1.74
12mo							



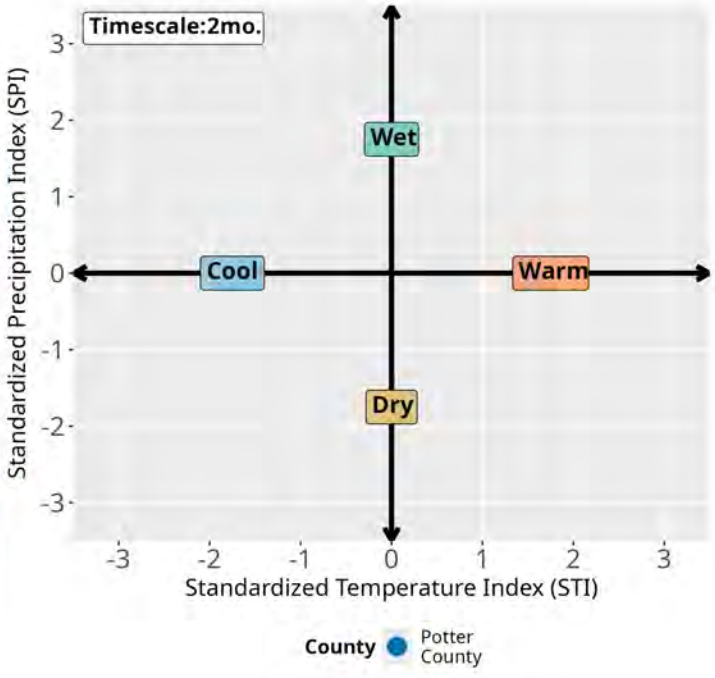
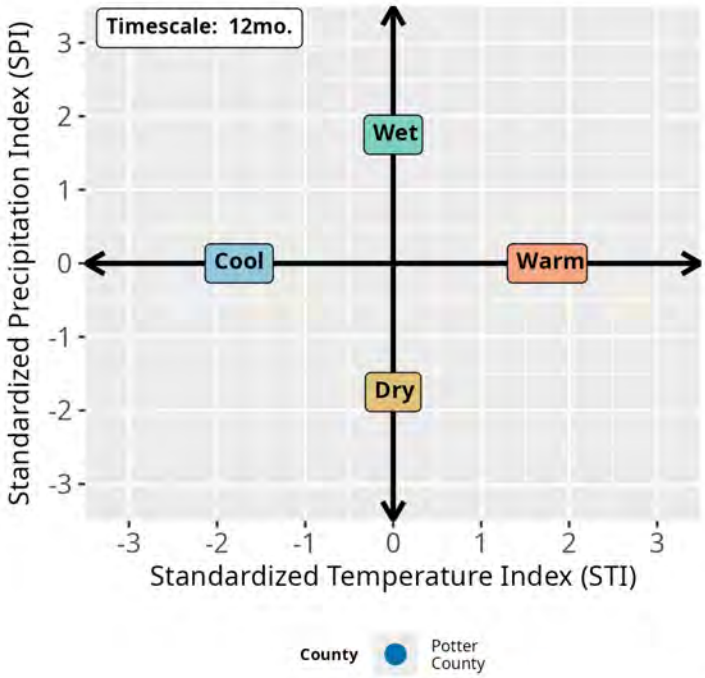


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

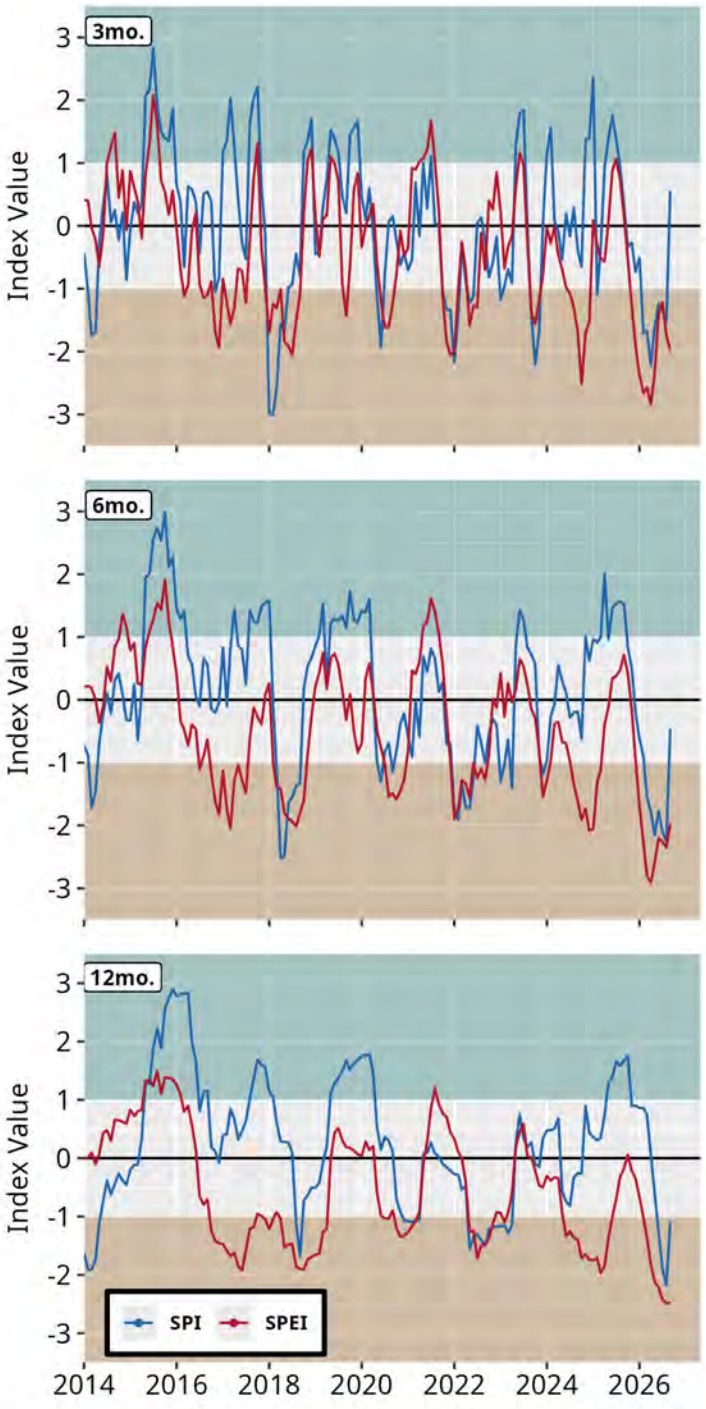


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Potter County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

This section shows local climatology and trends for the Potter 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.

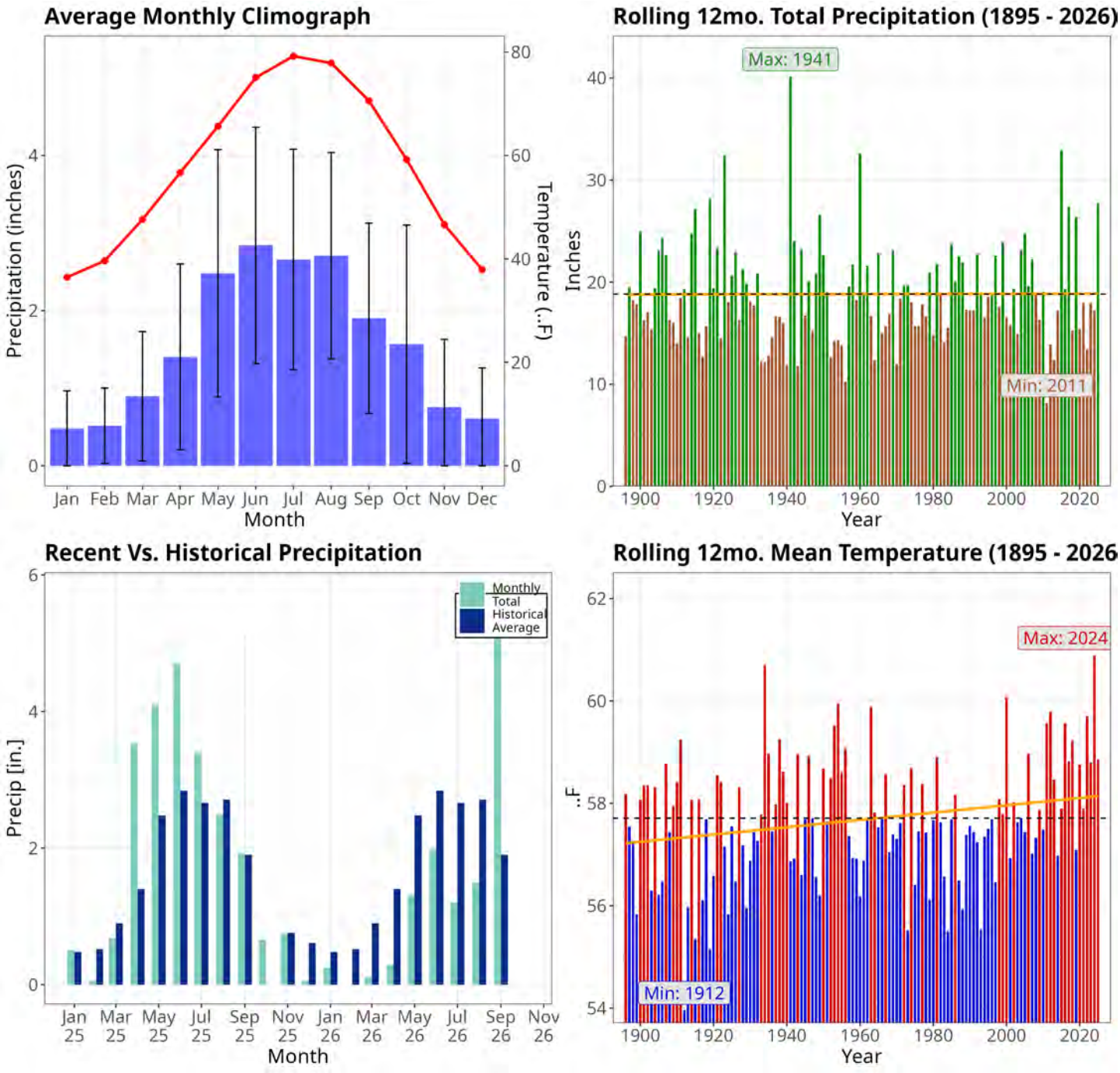


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared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

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Reagan County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Reagan County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **33-40% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

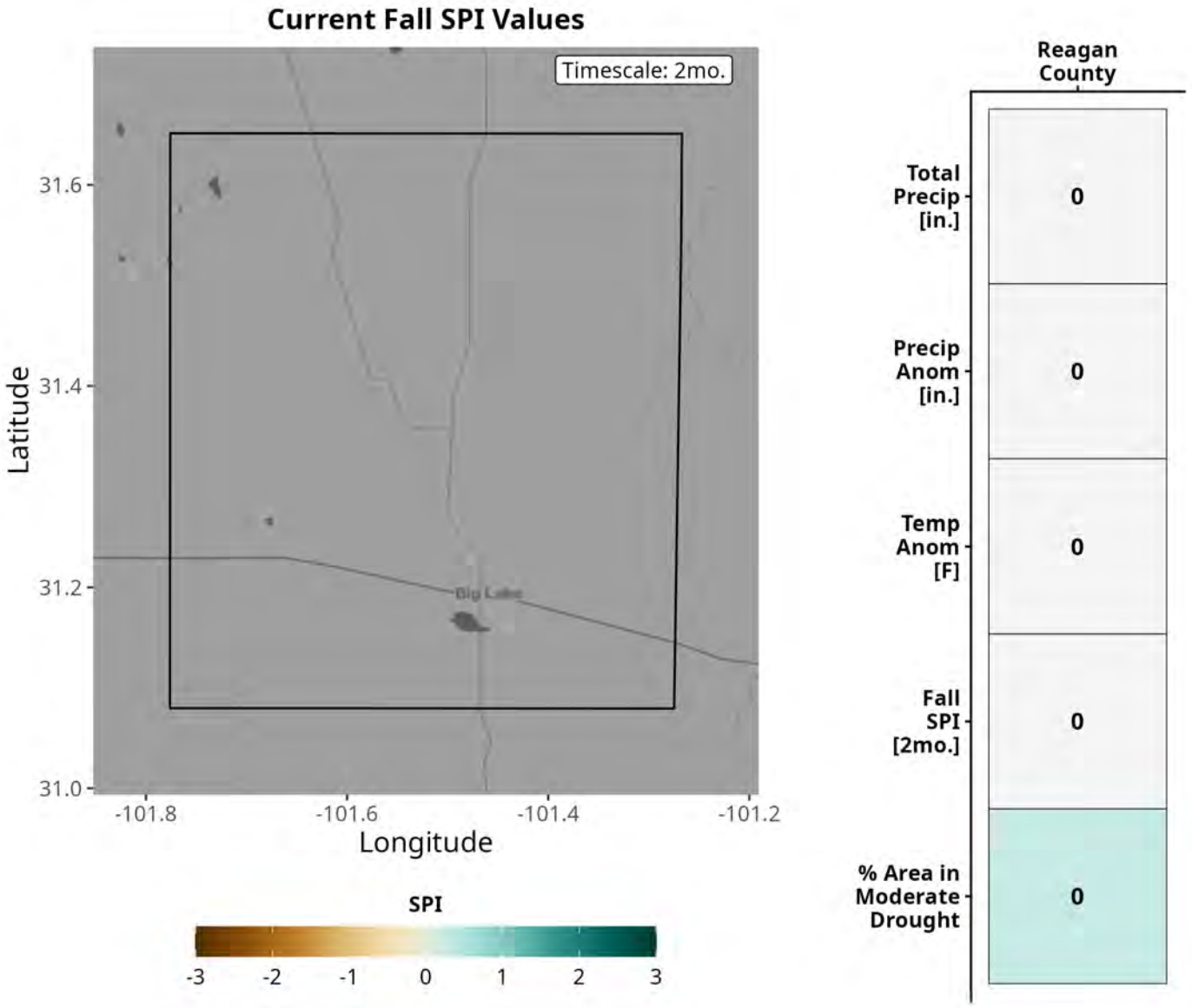
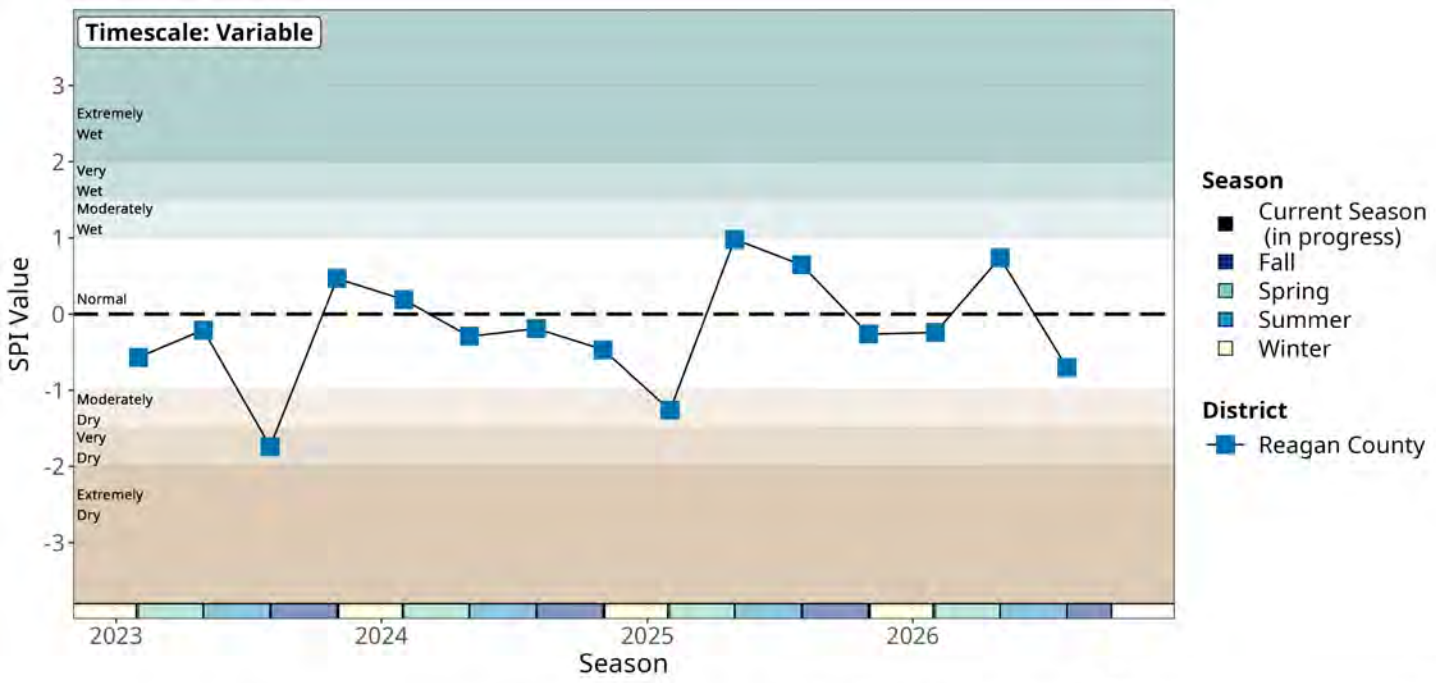


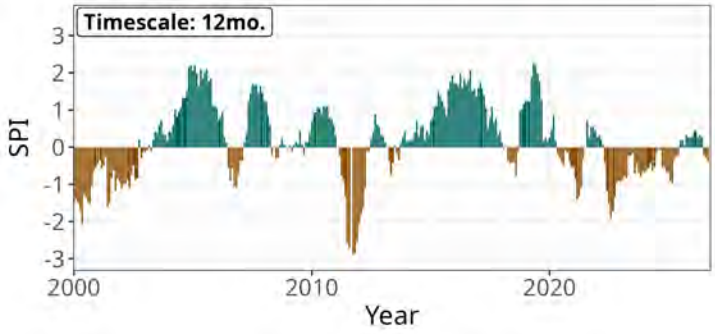
Figure 1: [Left] Reagan County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.51	-0.66	-0.24	0	50	4.1	-1.33
Spring	5.87	1.45	0.74	0	68.9	4.5	0.28
Summer	3.54	-1.81	-0.7	17.1	83	2.2	0.28
12mo							



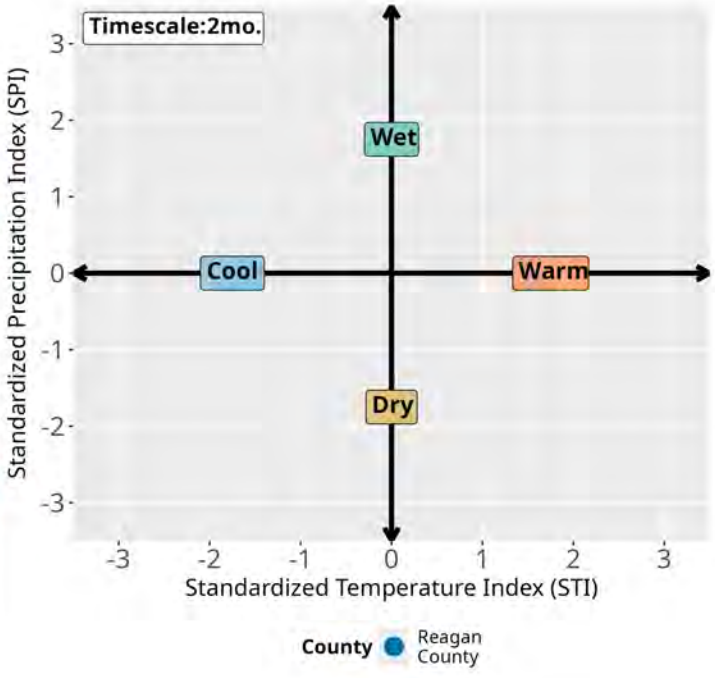
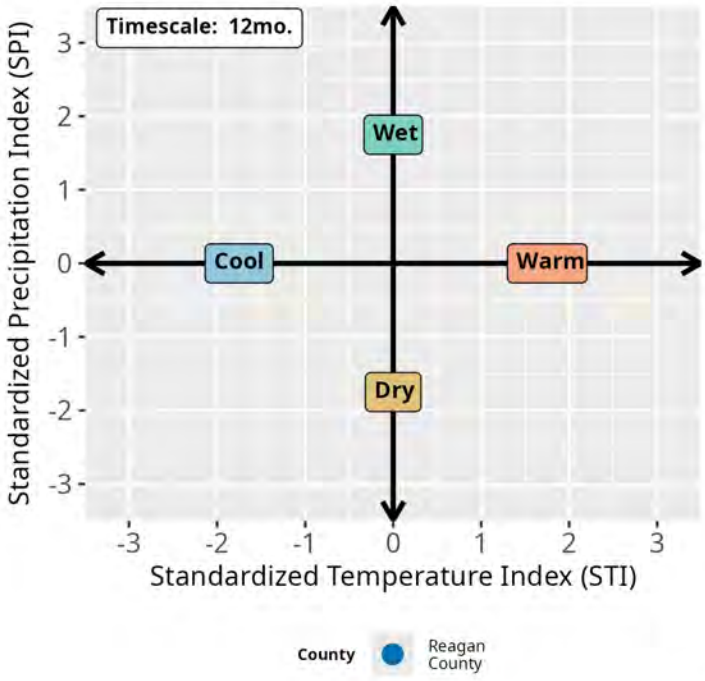


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

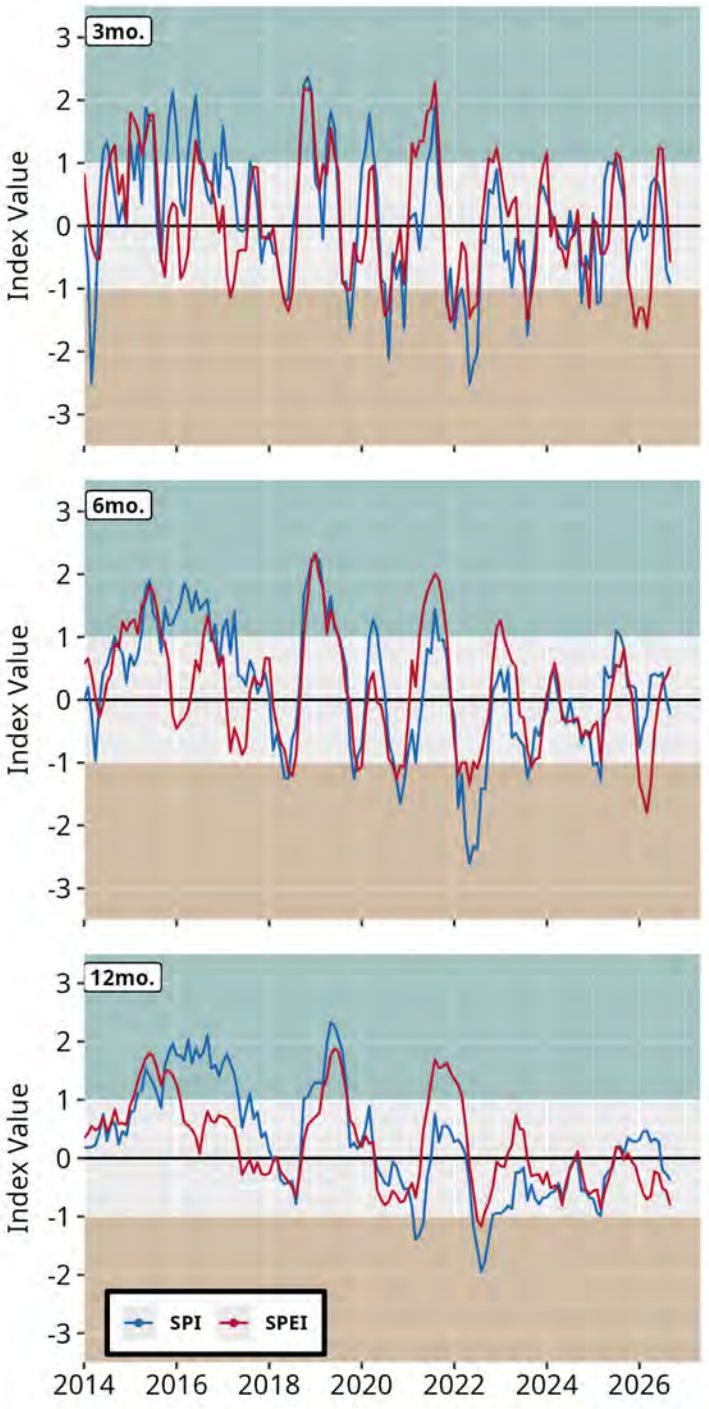


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Reagan County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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

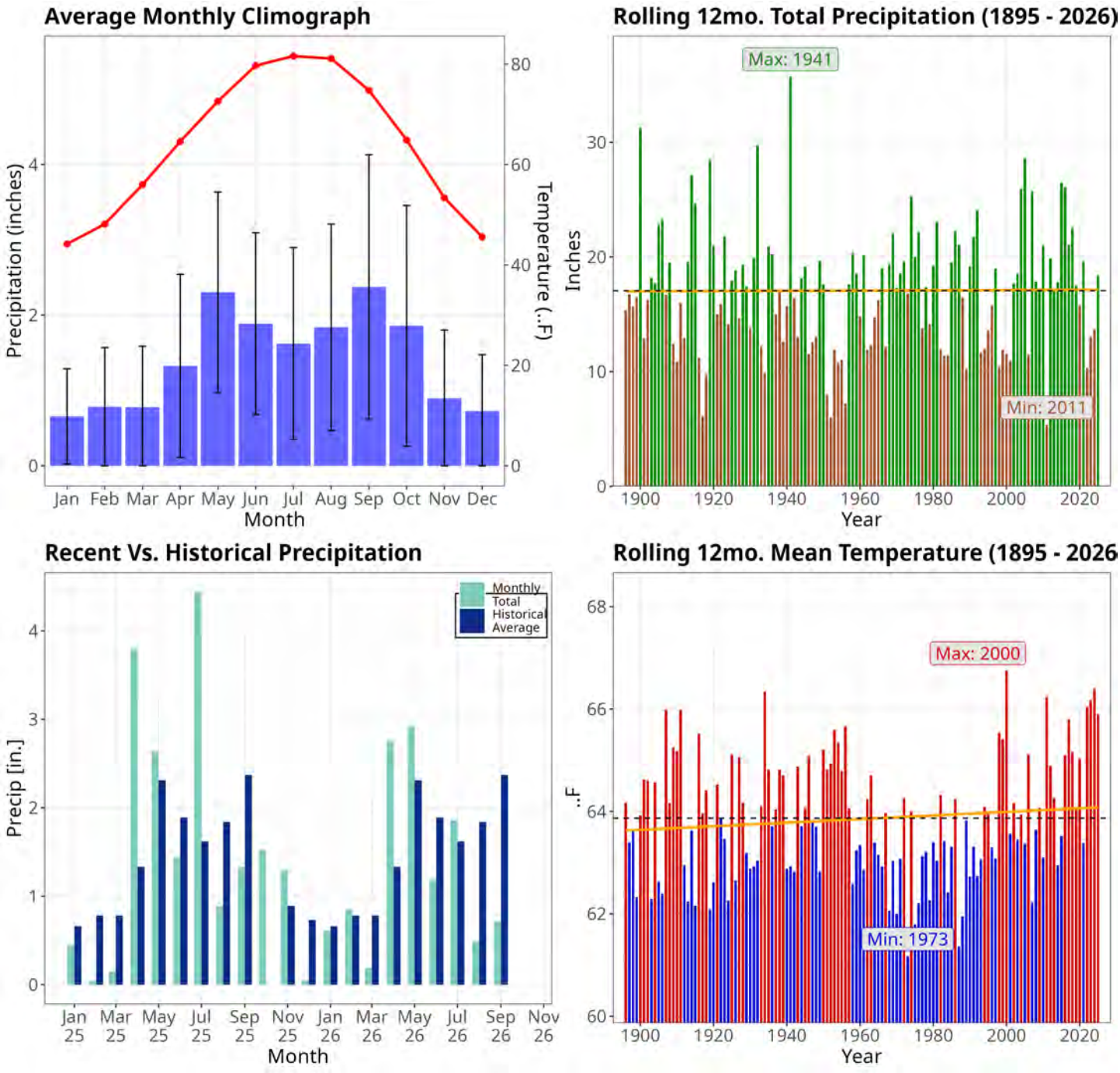


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Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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 November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Runnels County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Runnels County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

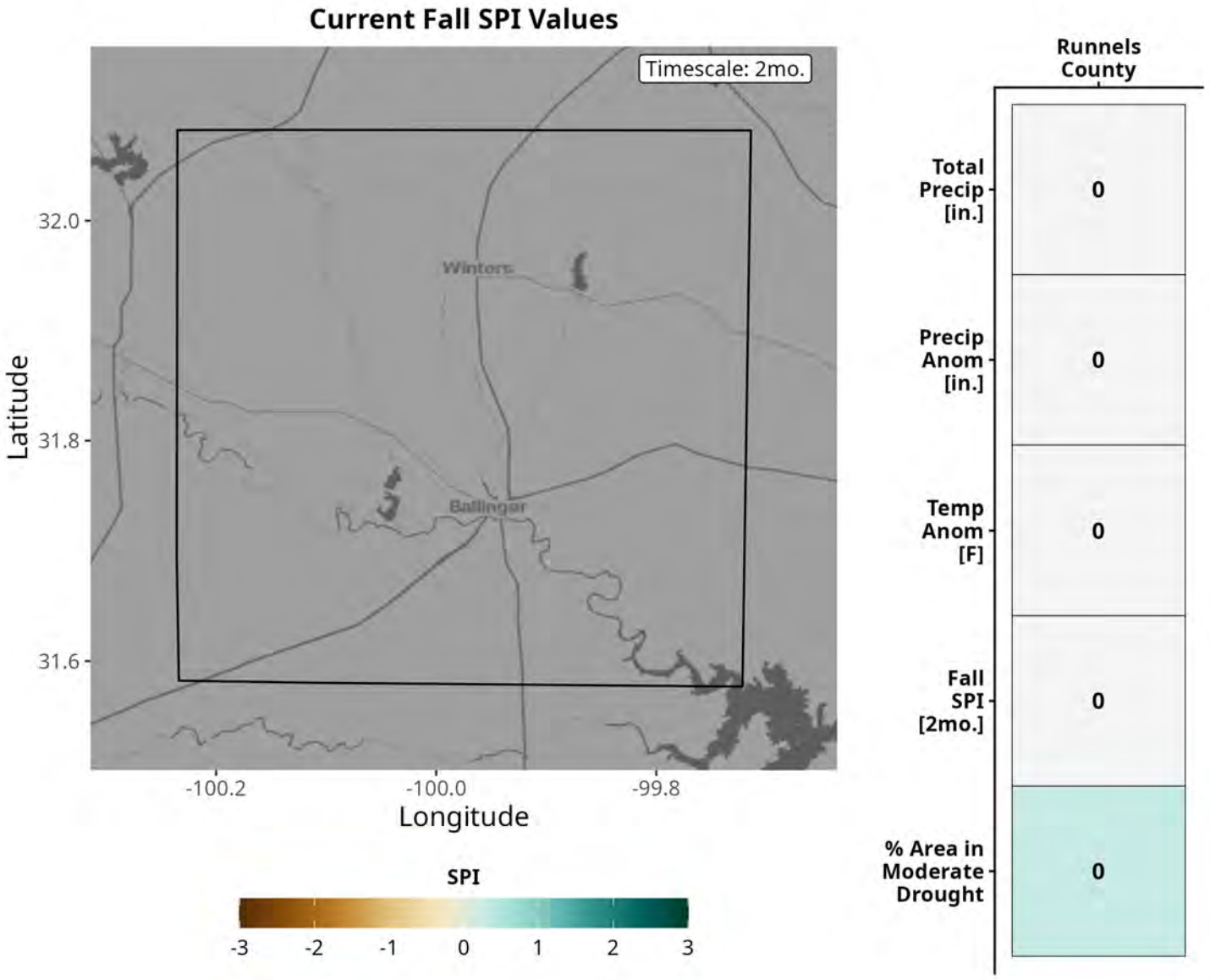
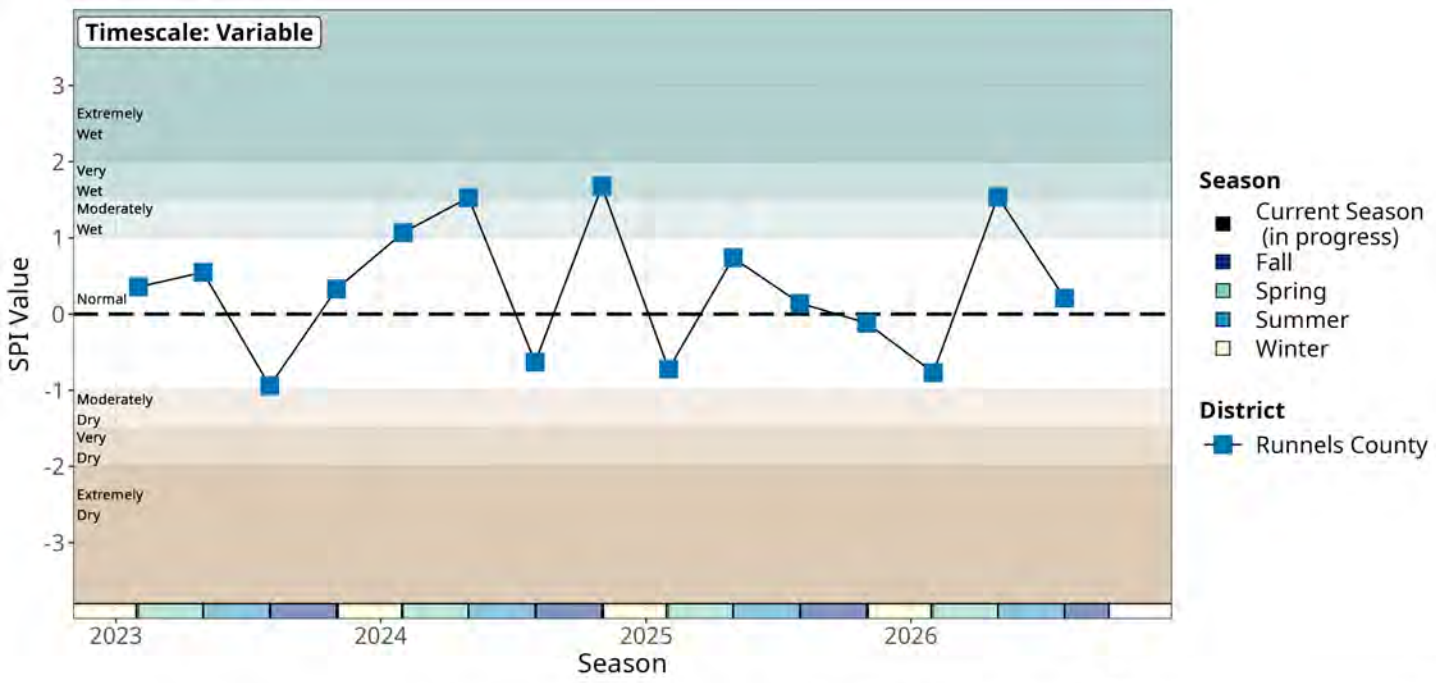


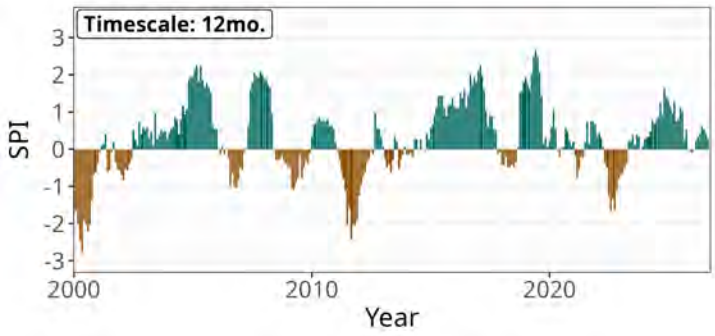
Figure 1: [Left] Runnels County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.52	-1.71	-0.77	10	50.4	3.9	-1.54
Spring	11.51	4.51	1.54	0	67.9	3.1	0.59
Summer	6.85	0.29	0.21	0	83.7	1.7	0.11
12mo							



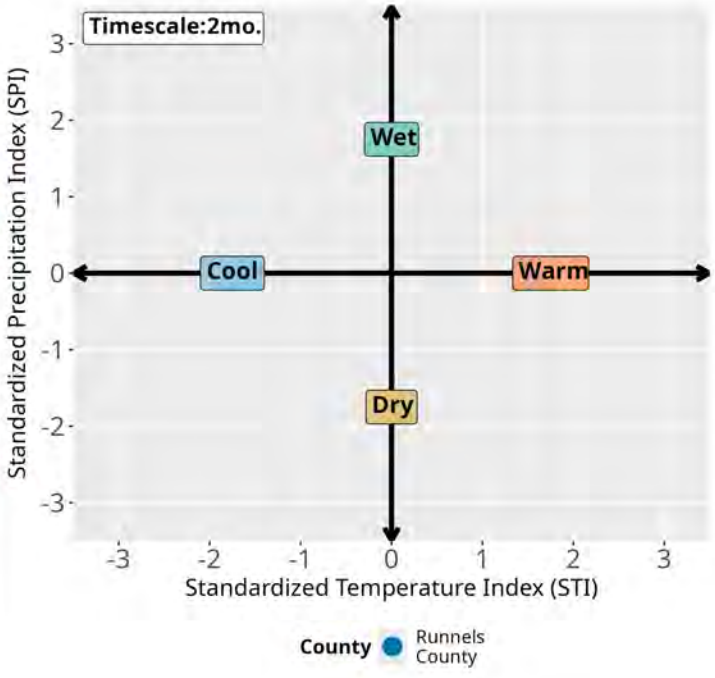
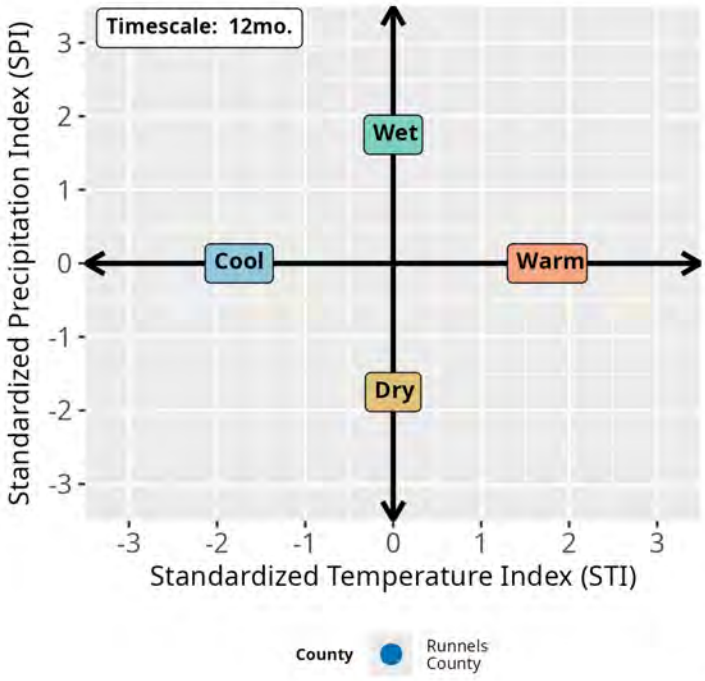


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Temperature Impacts on Drought

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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

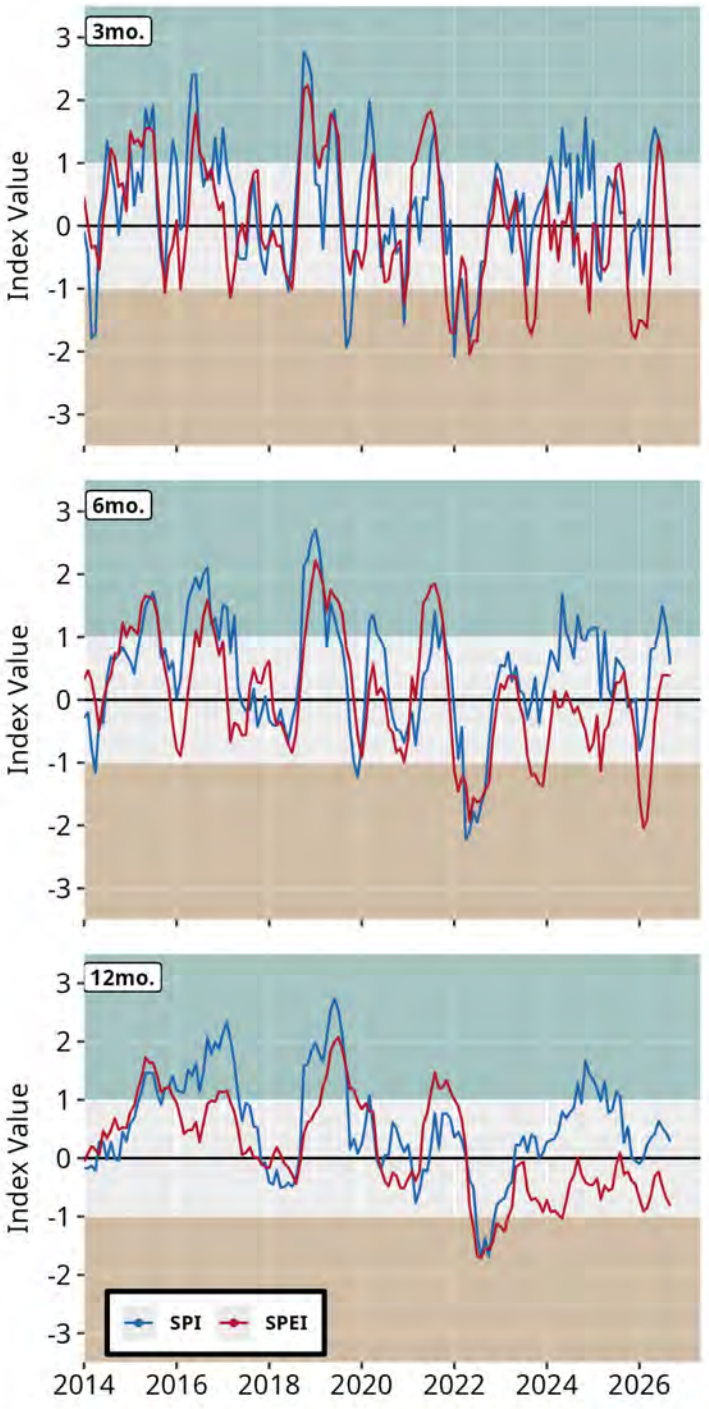


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Runnels County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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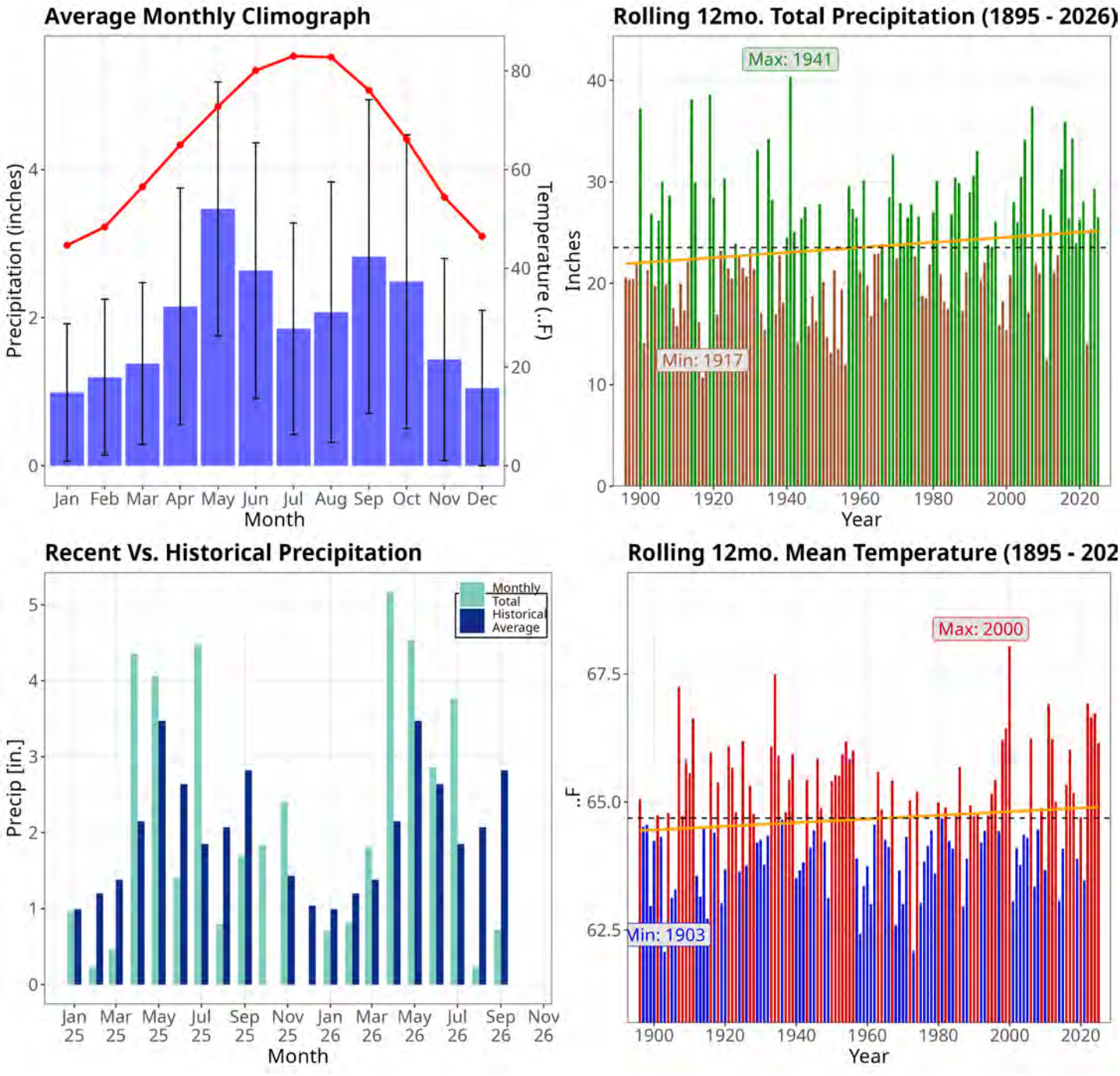


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Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

SPI Value	SPI Category
≥ 2	Extremely Wet
1.5 to 1.99	Very Wet
1 to 1.49	Moderately Wet
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Note:

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

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Report Information

- This report was generated on November 03, 2026.

Contact information

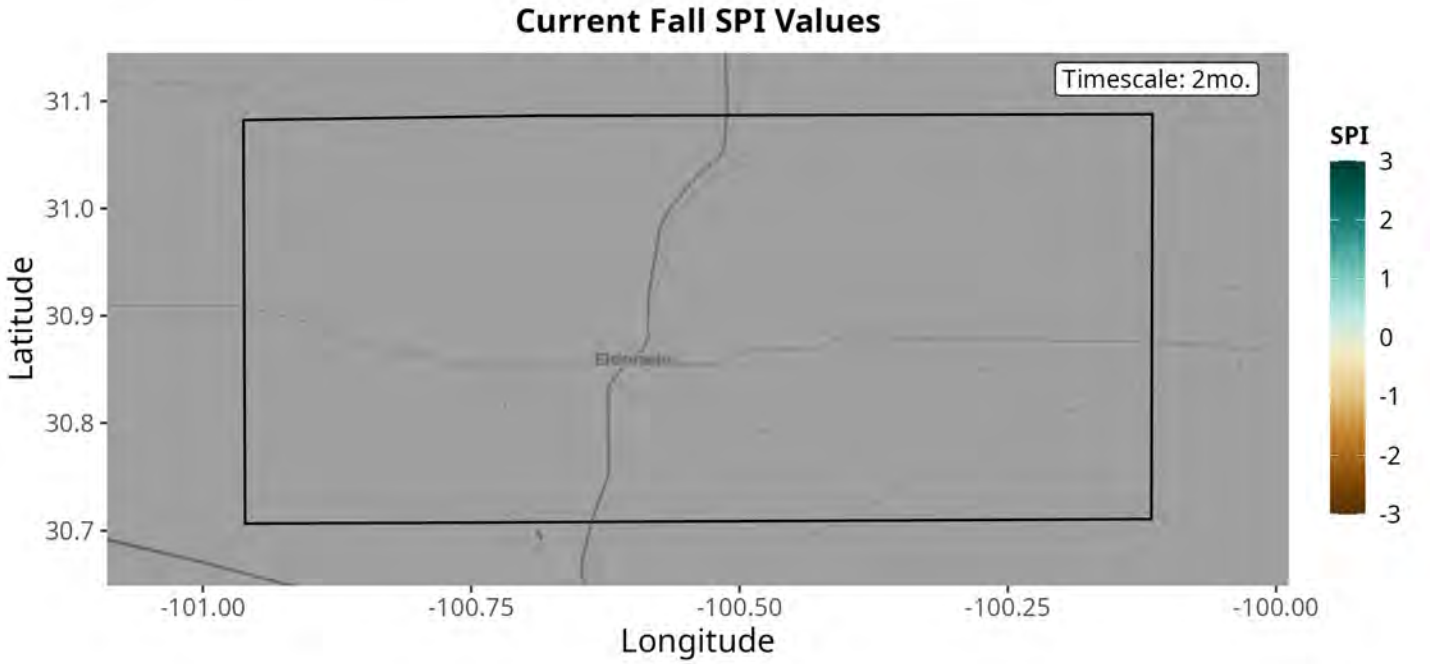
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Schleicher County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Schleicher County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **33-40% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

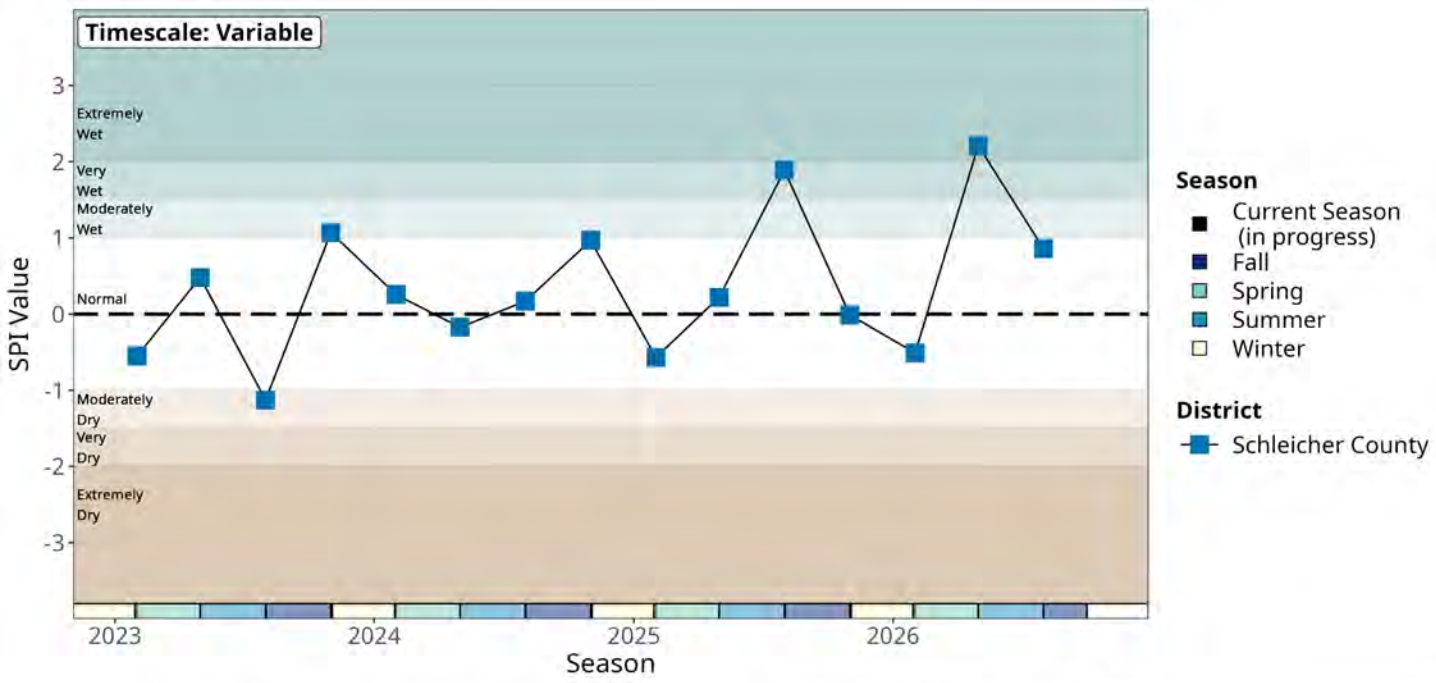


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Fall SPI [2mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Schleicher County	0	0	0	0	0

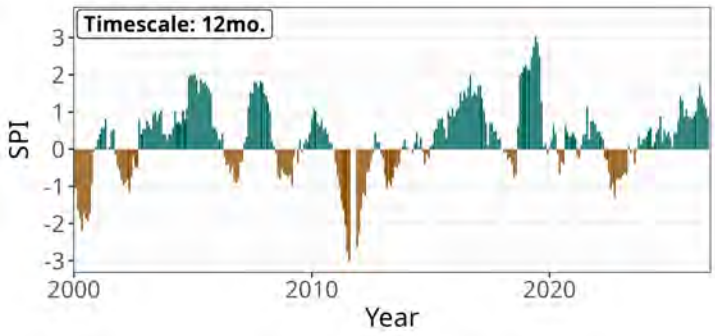
Figure 1: [Left] Schleicher County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.62	-1.21	-0.51	0	51.1	4.1	-1.45
Spring	12.44	6.64	2.21	0	67.6	3	1.13
Summer	8.74	2.5	0.86	0	81.5	1.2	0.94
12mo							



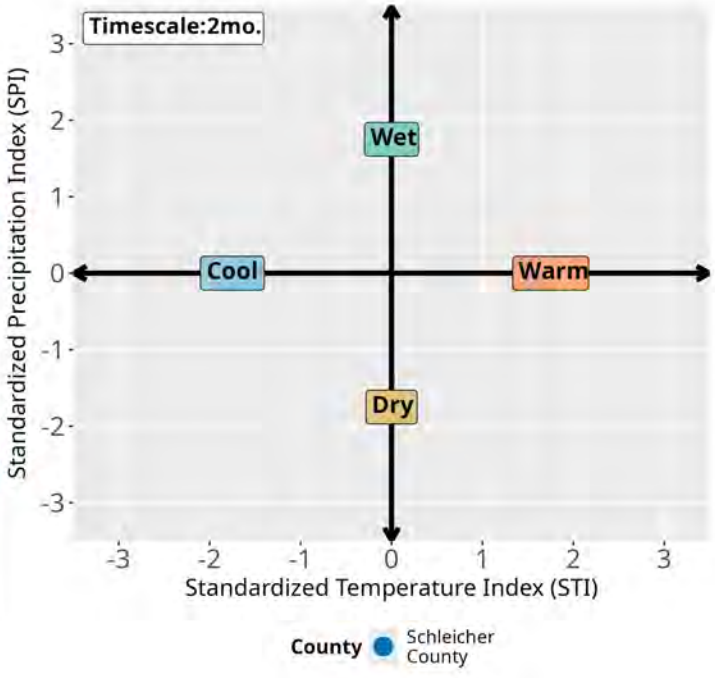
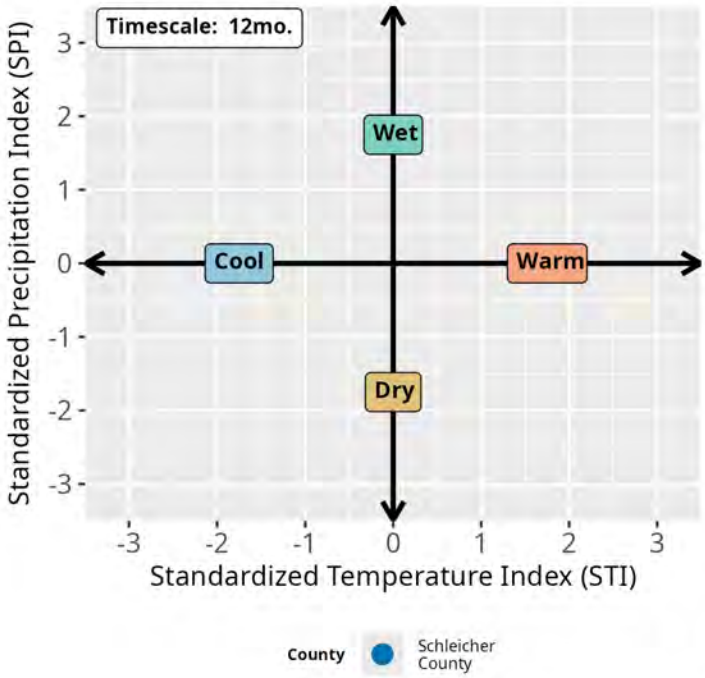


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

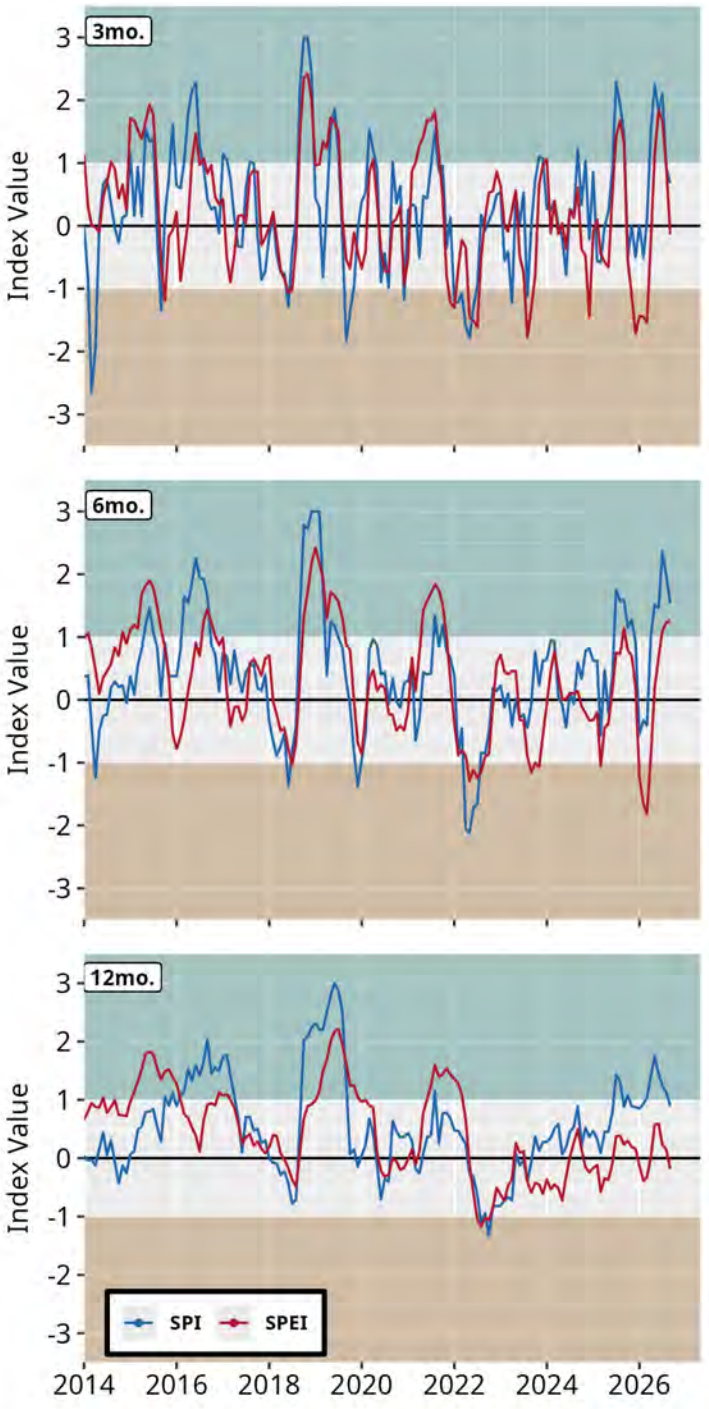


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Schleicher County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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

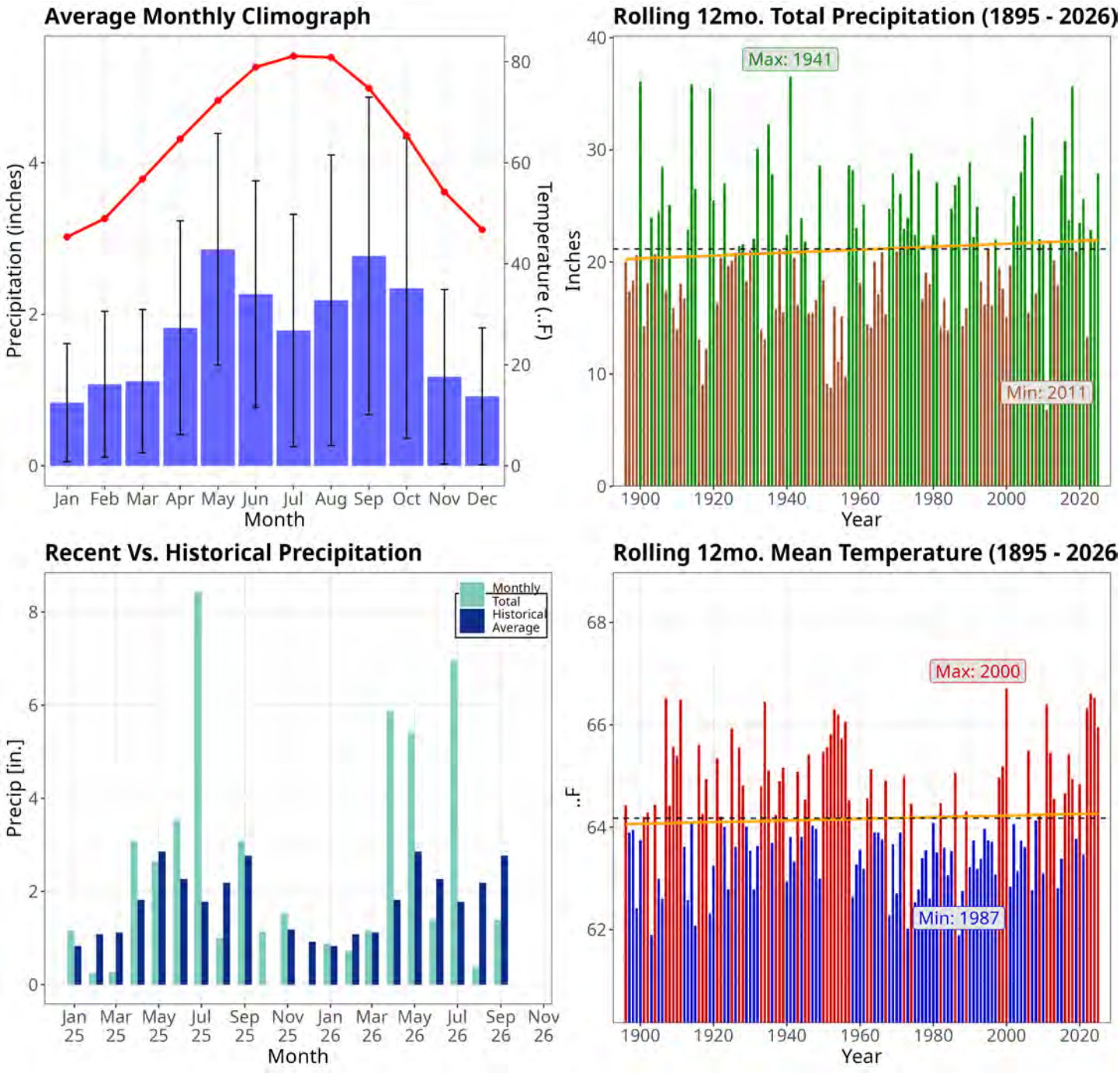


Figure 4: [Top-Left] Local climograph showing monthly average precipitation and temperature **(1895 <U+2013> 2026)**. Precipitation error bars represent the range of 1 standard deviation based on the full historical record of data for each month. [Bottom-Left] Previous 12-month precipitation totals compared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

Contact information

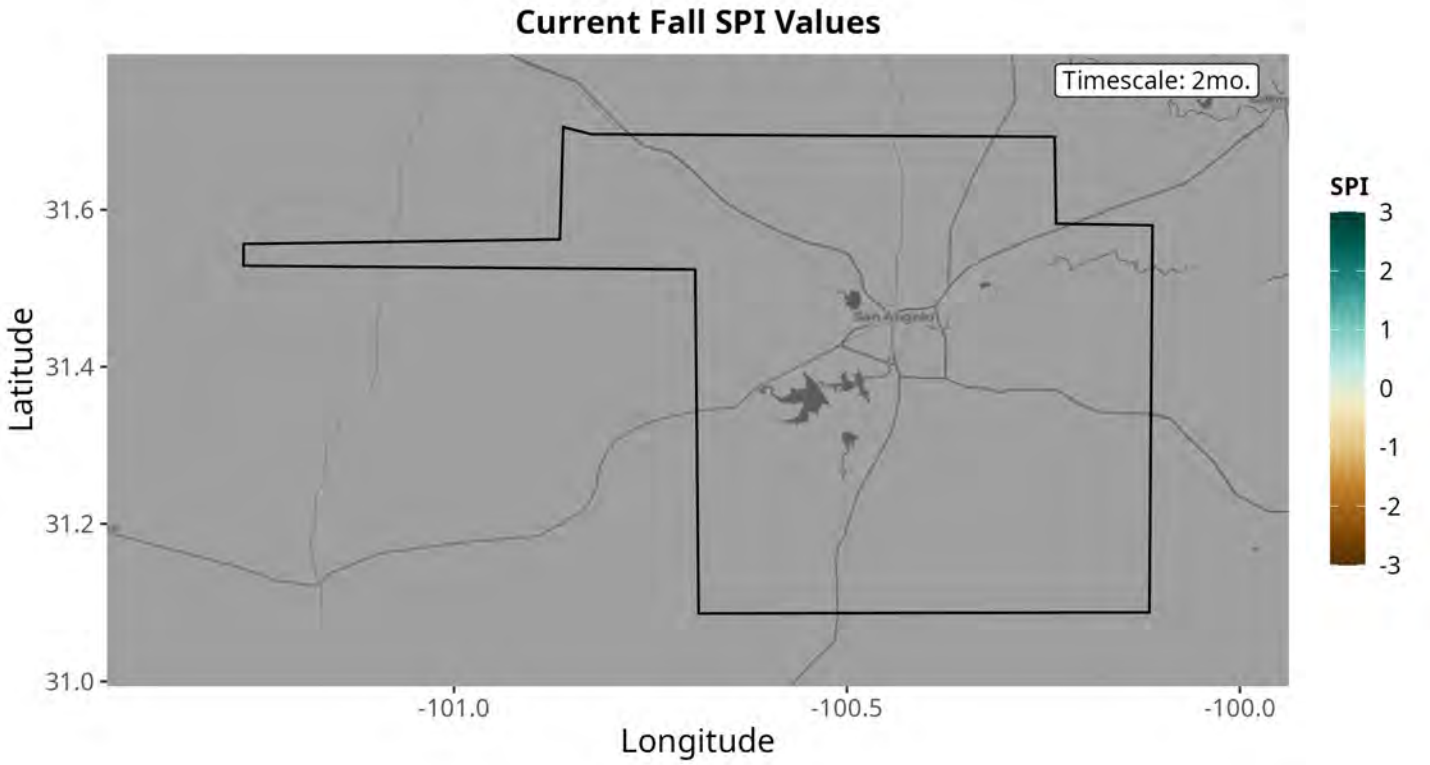
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Tom Green County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Tom Green County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **33-40% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

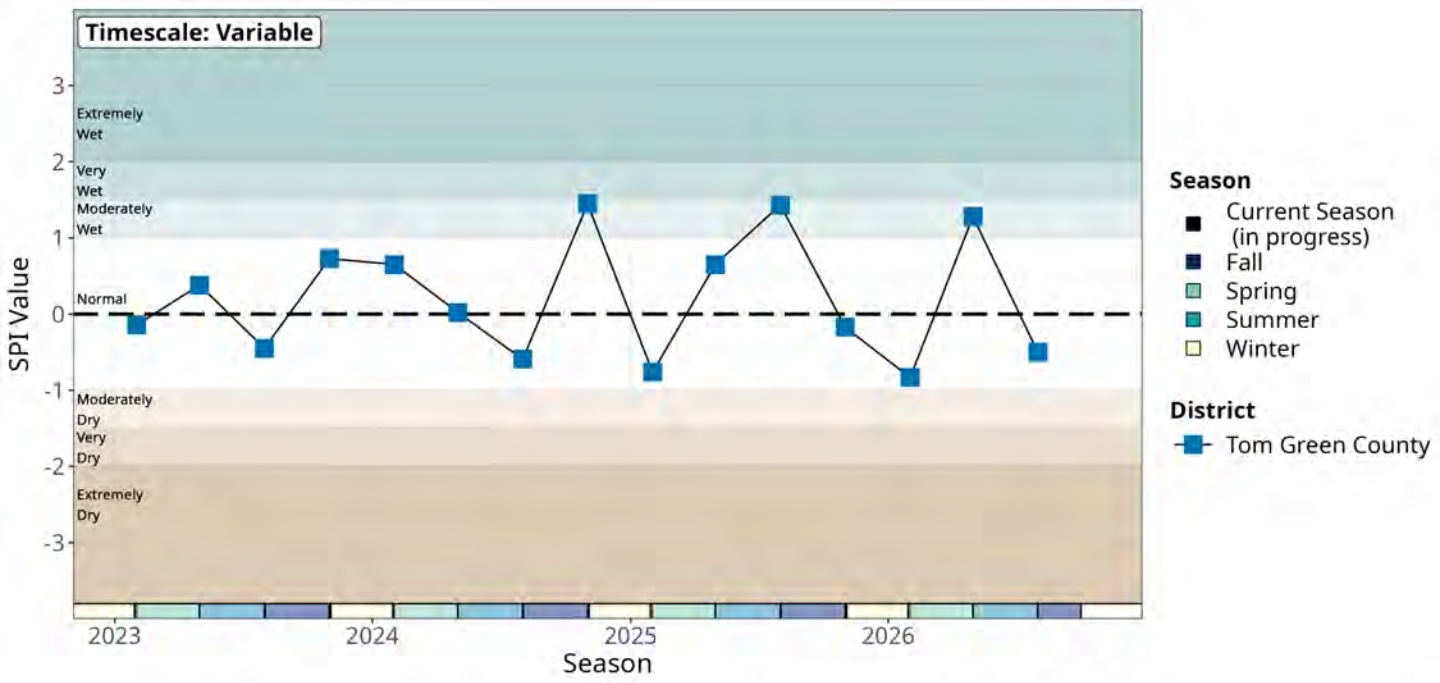


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Fall SPI [2mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Tom Green County	0	0	0	0	0

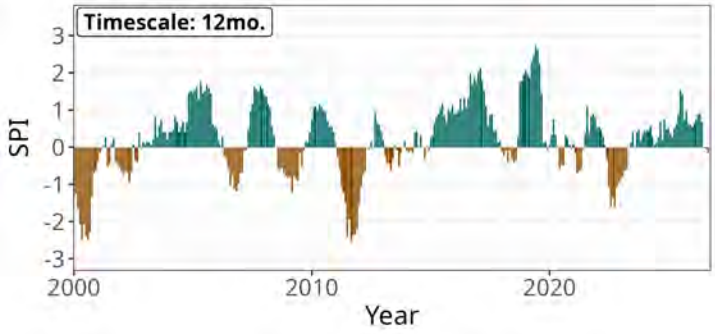
Figure 1: [Left] Tom Green County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.29	-1.62	-0.83	40	50.8	3.9	-1.6
Spring	9.33	3.31	1.28	0	68.6	3.5	0.56
Summer	4.5	-1.68	-0.5	6.7	83.7	2.1	-0.31
12mo							



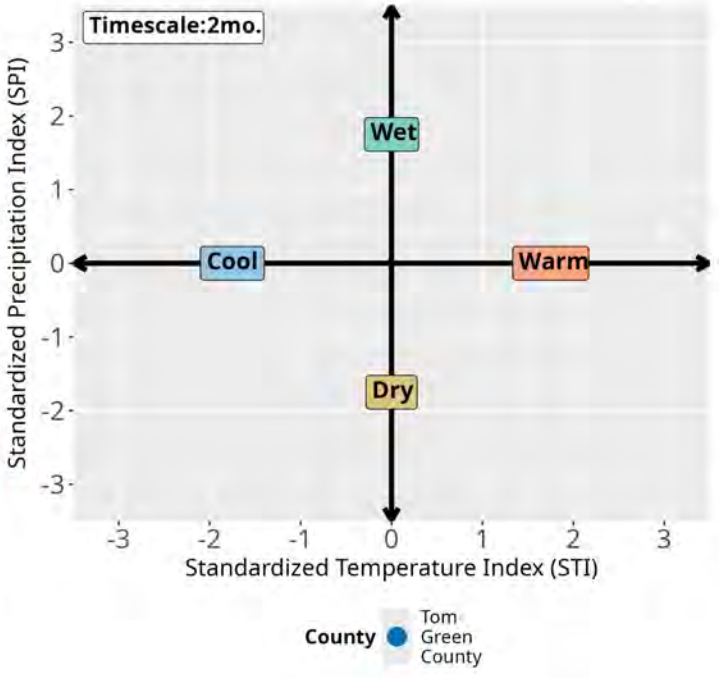
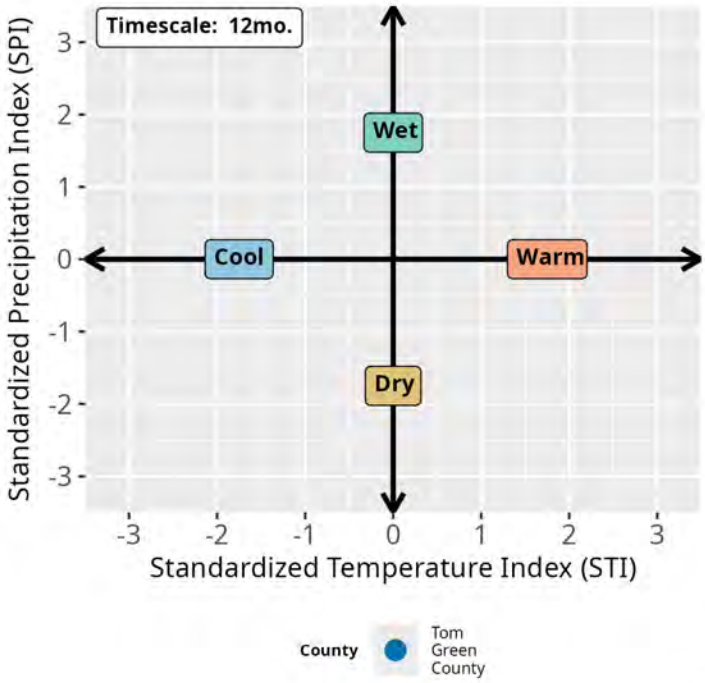


Figure 2: [Top] Variable-timescale seasonal SPI time series from **2023-2026.** Displayed values represent the final SPI value for each season at a timescale equal to the defined season length. [Center-Left] Seasonal and 12-month climate statistics. Asterisk indicates current season. [Bottom-Left] 12mo.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

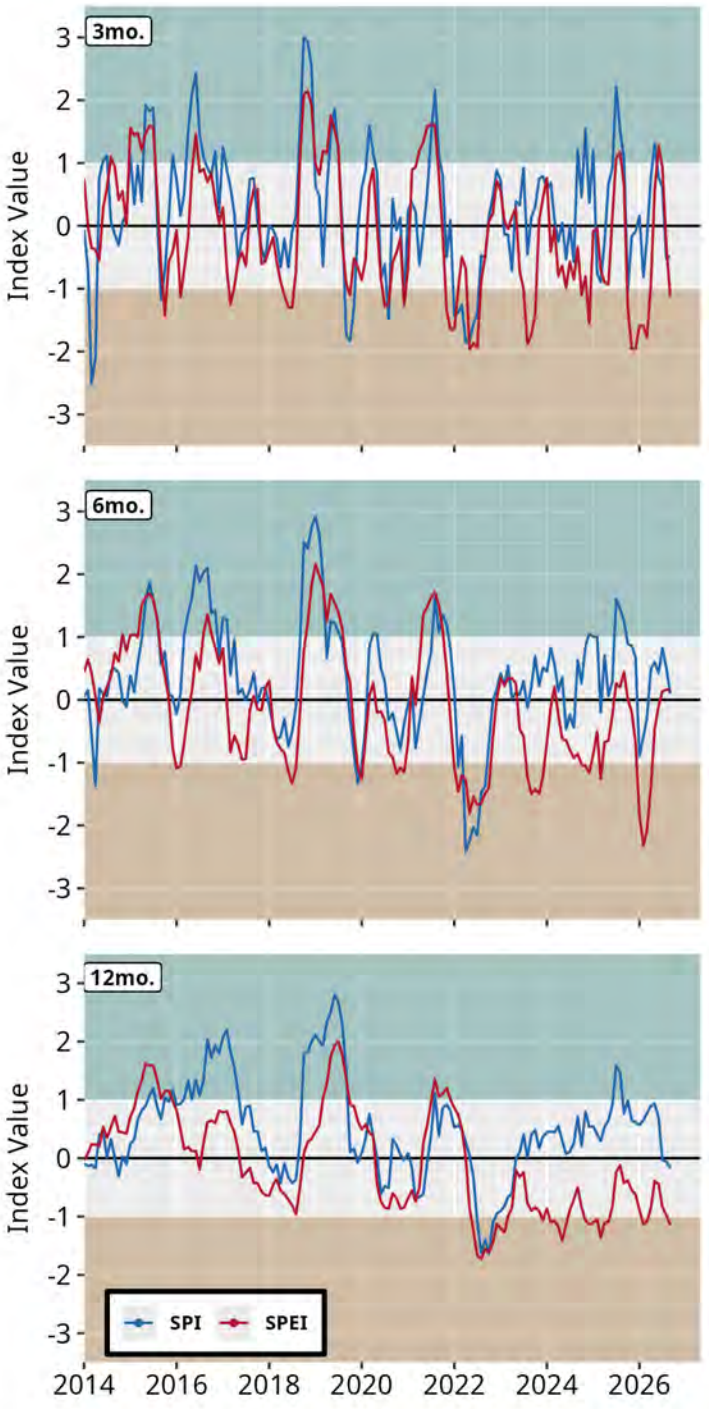


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Tom Green County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

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.

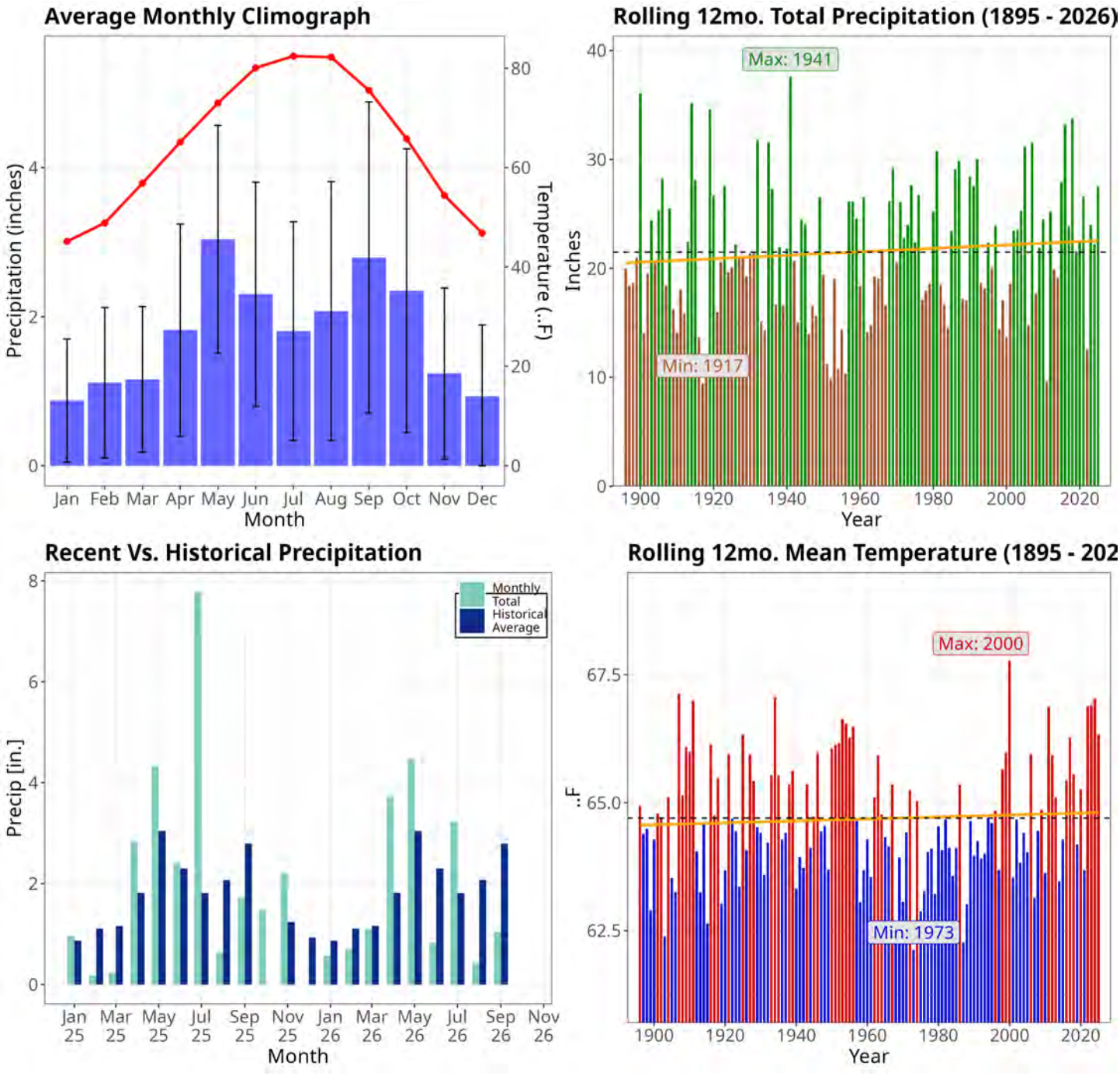


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Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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

- This report was generated on November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Upton County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Upton County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **33-40% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

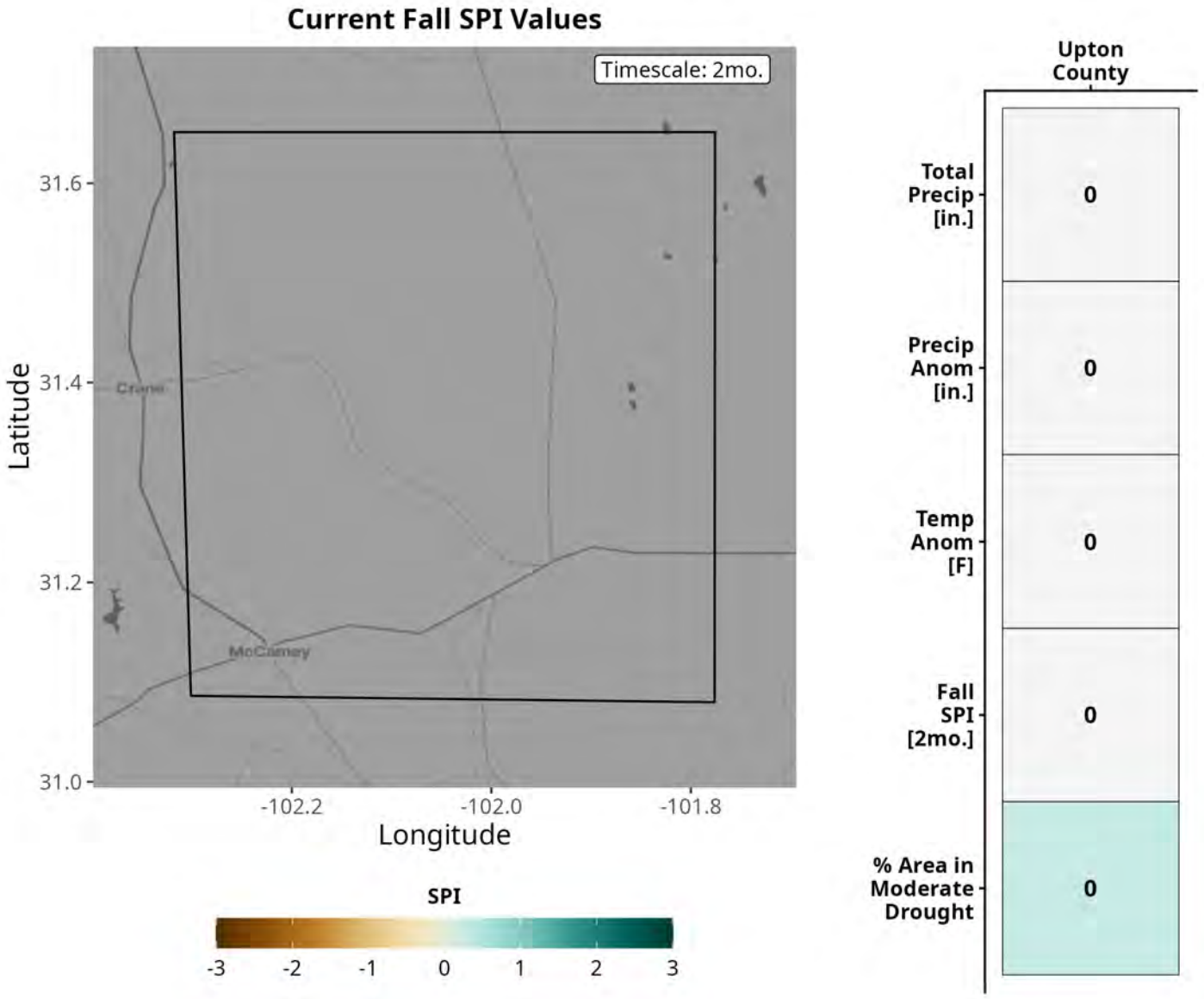
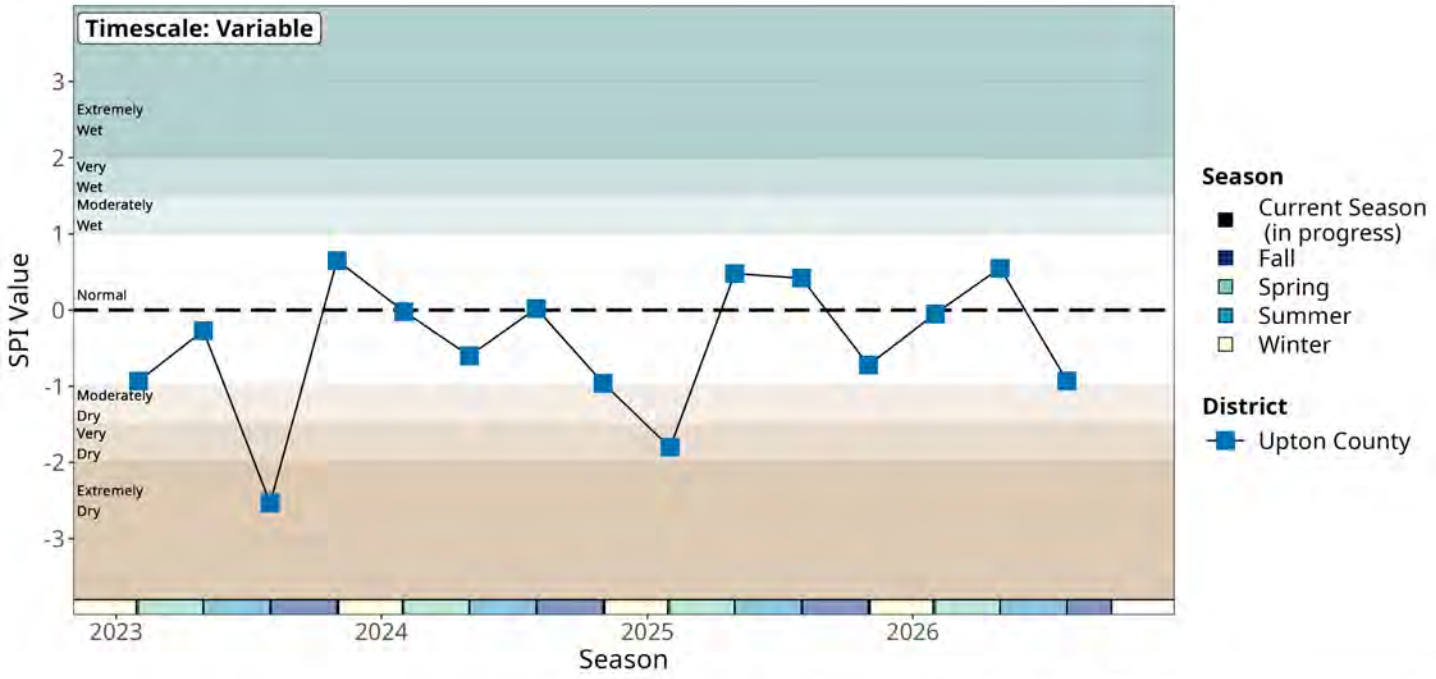


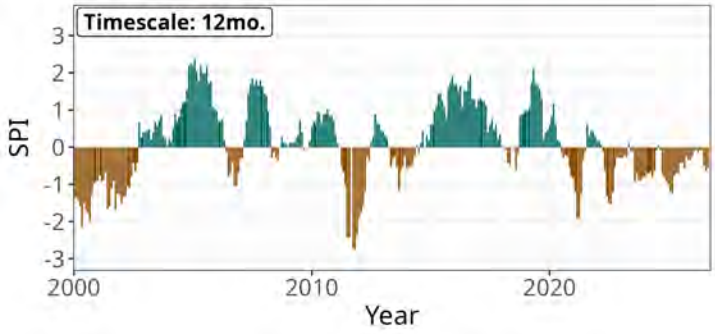
Figure 1: [Left] Upton County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.49	-0.34	-0.05	0	50.9	3.9	-1.1
Spring	4.22	0.77	0.55	0	69.9	4.3	0.39
Summer	2.77	-1.94	-0.93	38.3	84.1	2.3	0.54
12mo							



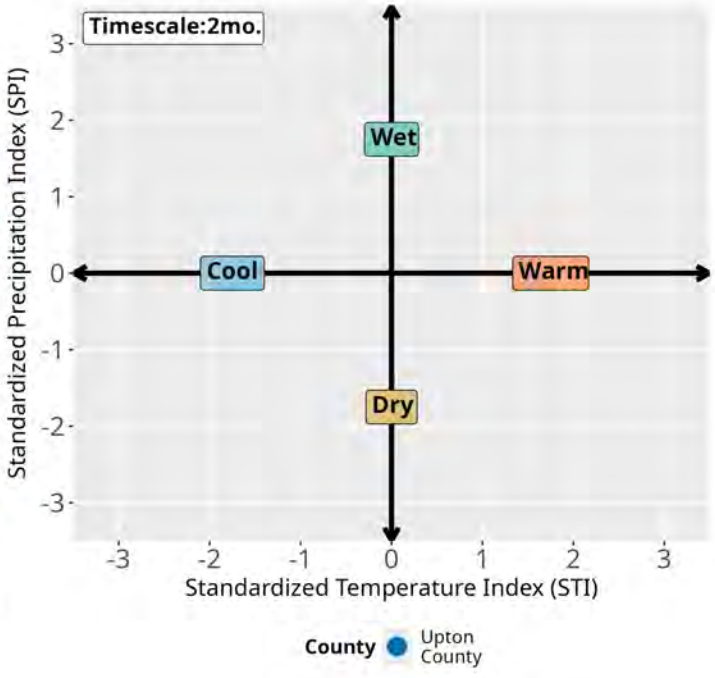
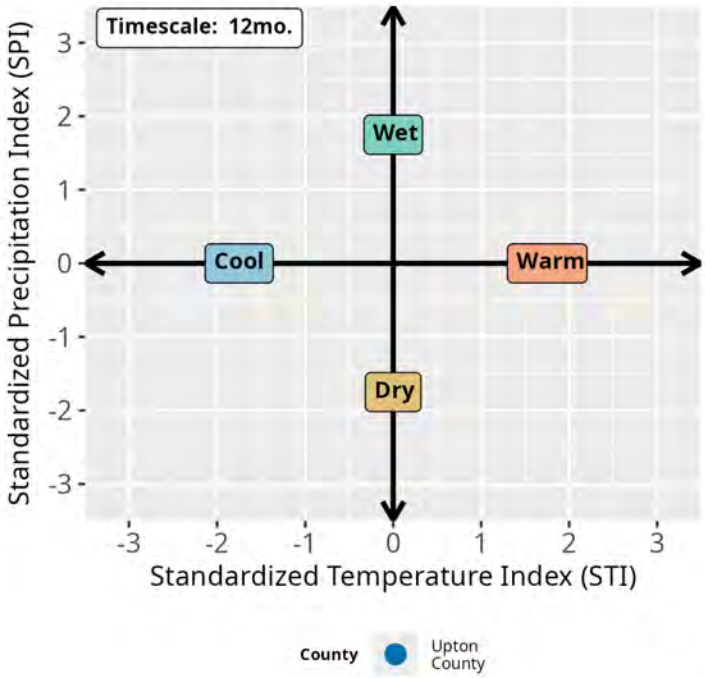


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Temperature Impacts on Drought

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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

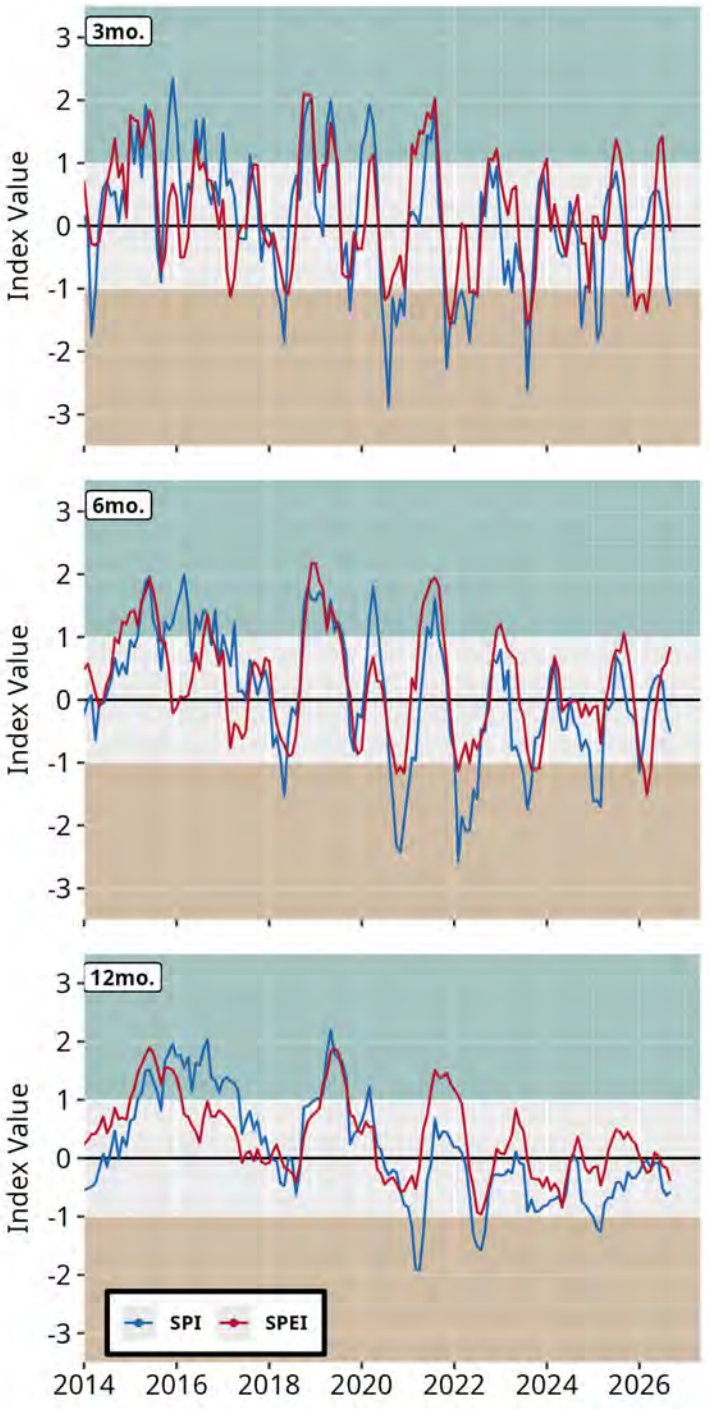


Figure 3: [Top-Left] Drought classification quadrant for the 12-month SPI and STI (Standardized Temperature Index). [Bottom-Left] Table showing 3-, 6-, and 12-month climate statistics for the Upton County. [Right] Time series plots of the 3-, 6-, and 12-month SPI and SPEI.

Climatology and Trends

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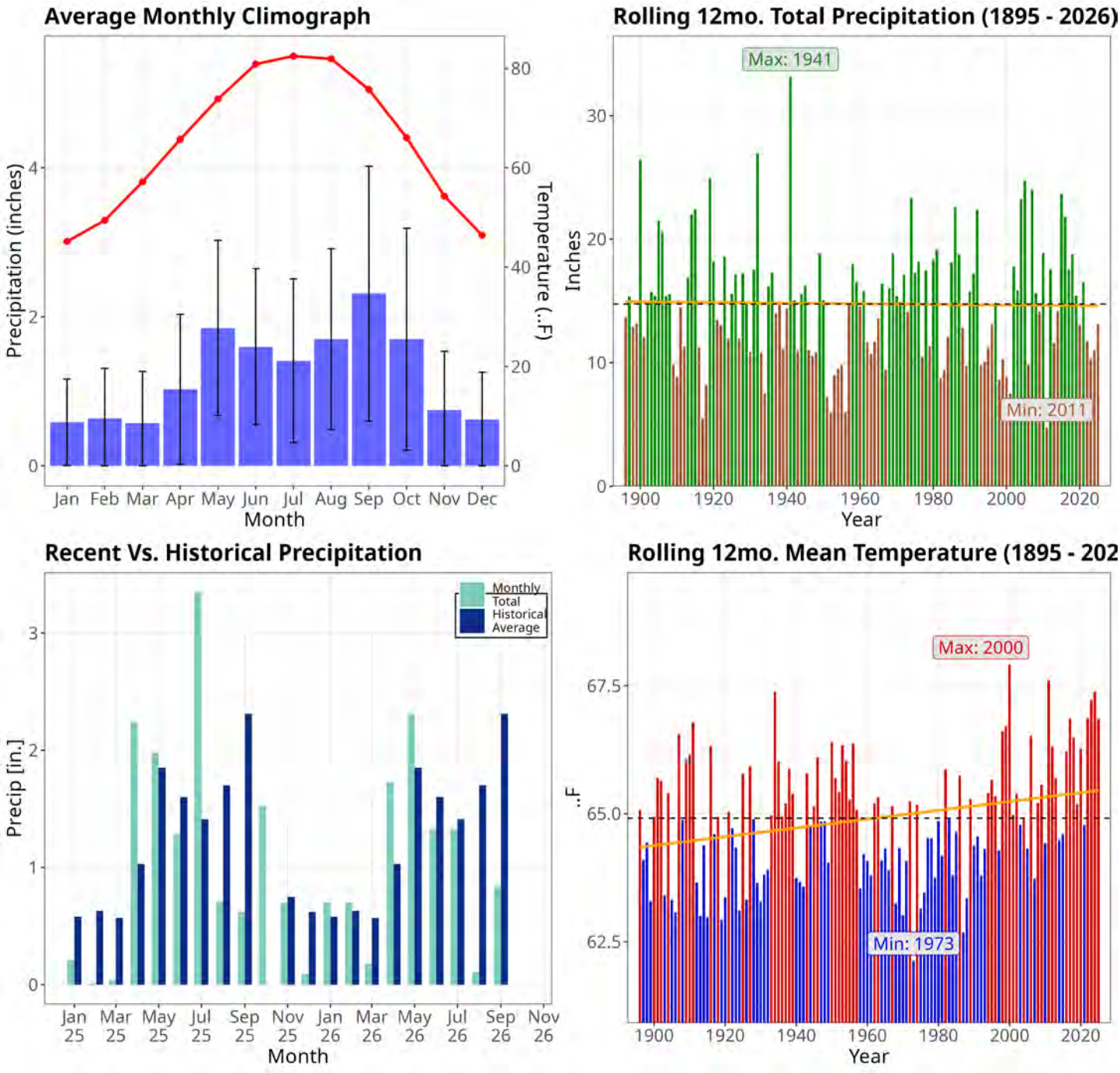


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1.5 to 1.99	Very Wet
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Note:

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

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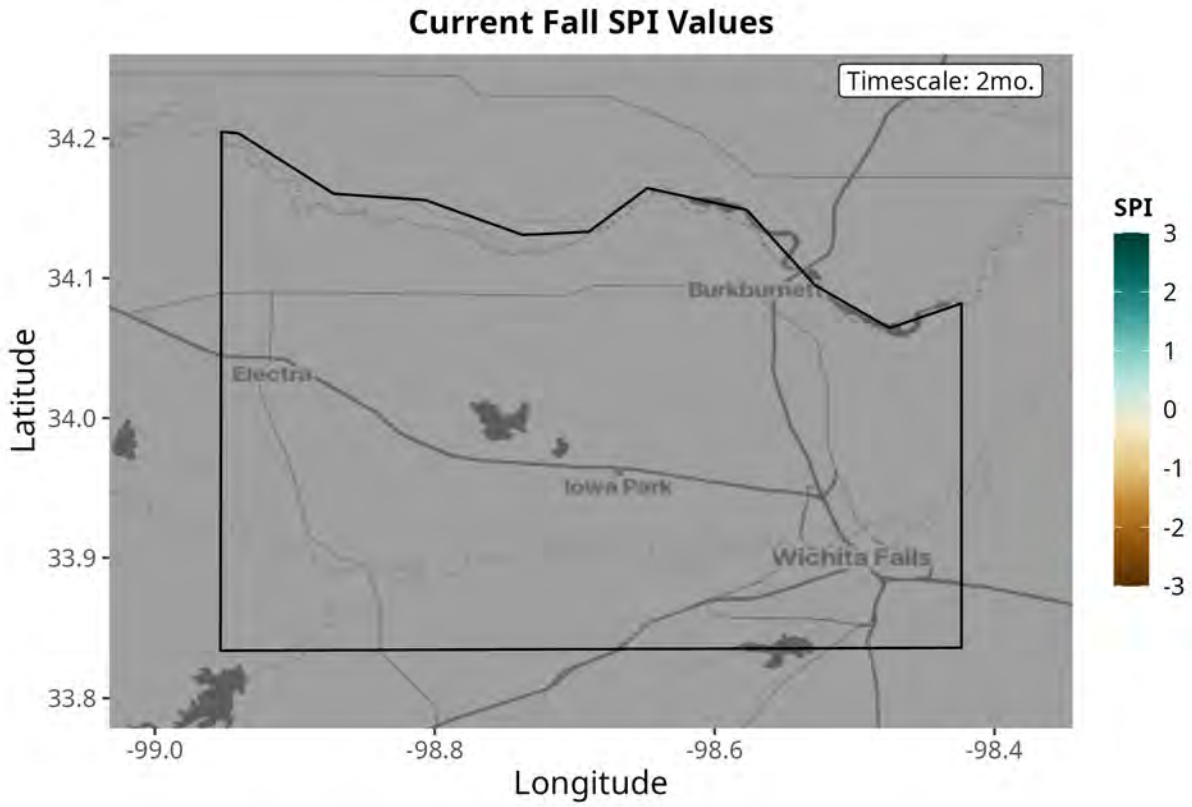
Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Wichita County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Wichita County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

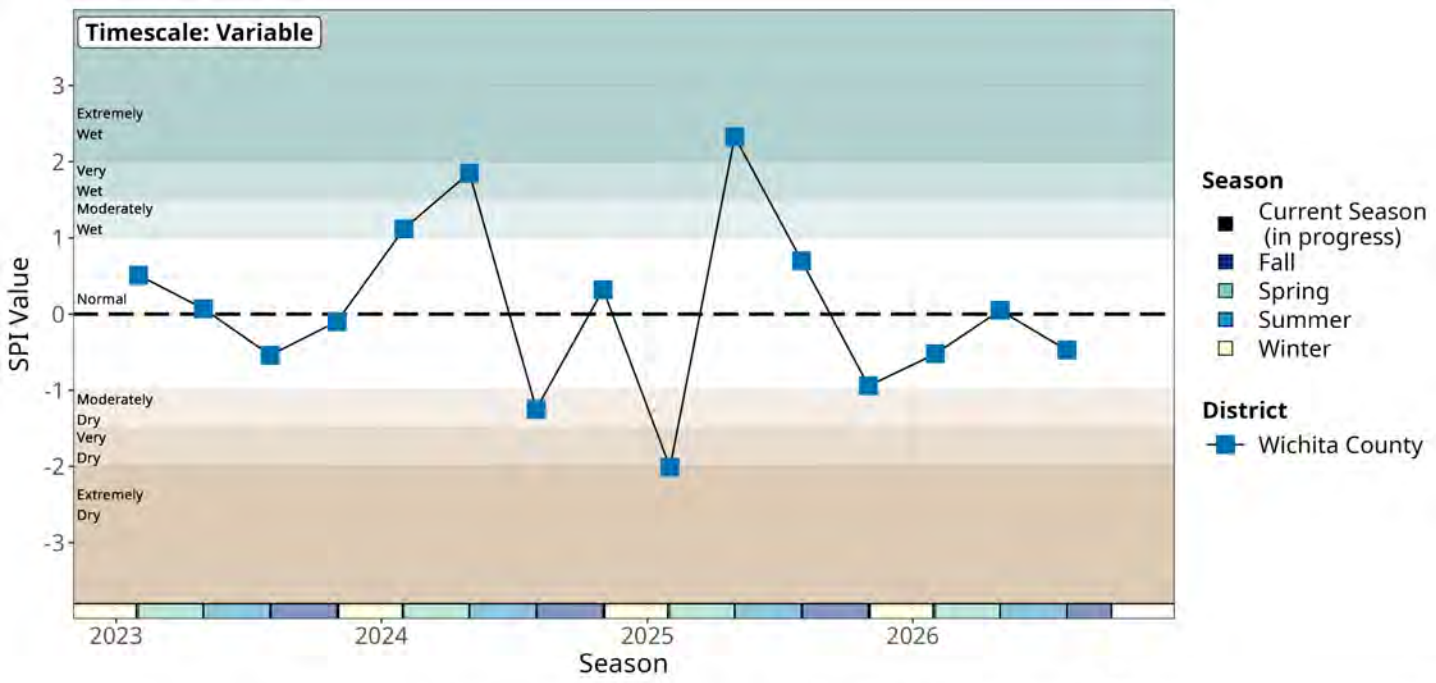


	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	Temp Anom [F]	Fall SPI [2mo.]	% Area in Moderate Drought
Wichita County	0	0	0	0	0

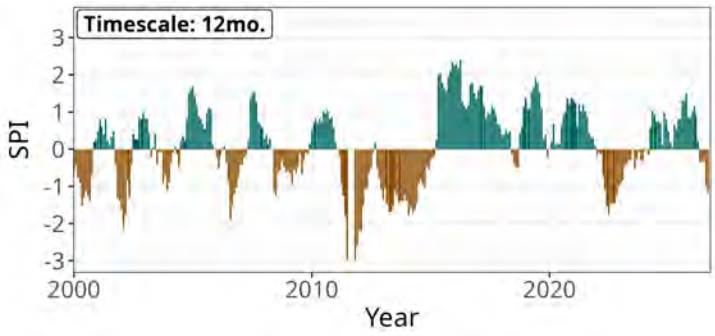
Figure 1: [Left] Wichita County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	2.64	-1.32	-0.52	0	47.6	4	-2.03
Spring	8.38	-0.29	0.05	0	67.8	4.6	-1.1
Summer	5.53	-1.99	-0.47	3.5	86.8	3.6	-0.95
12mo							



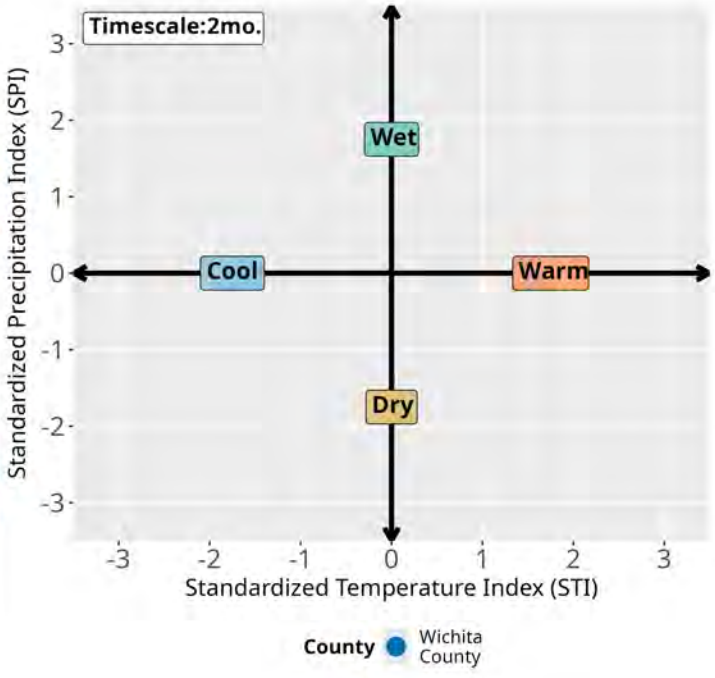
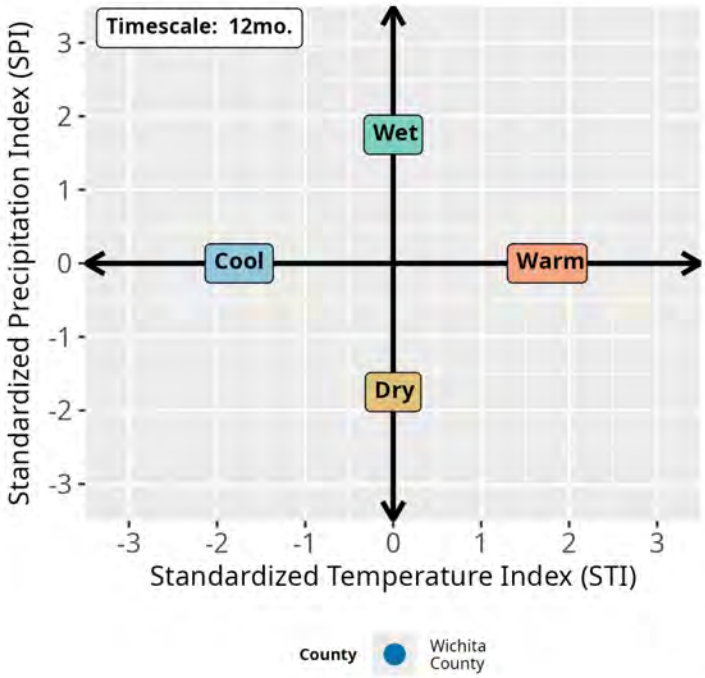


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Temperature Impacts on Drought

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

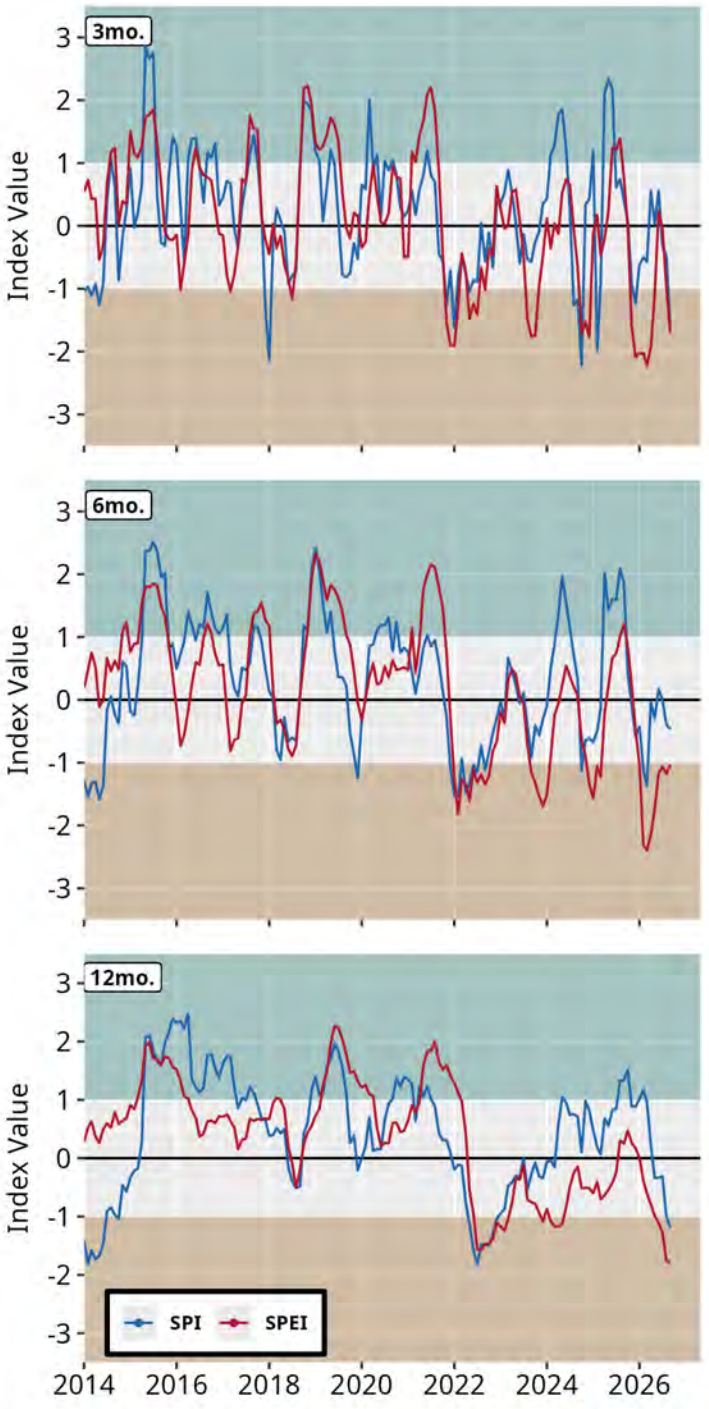


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Climatology and Trends

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

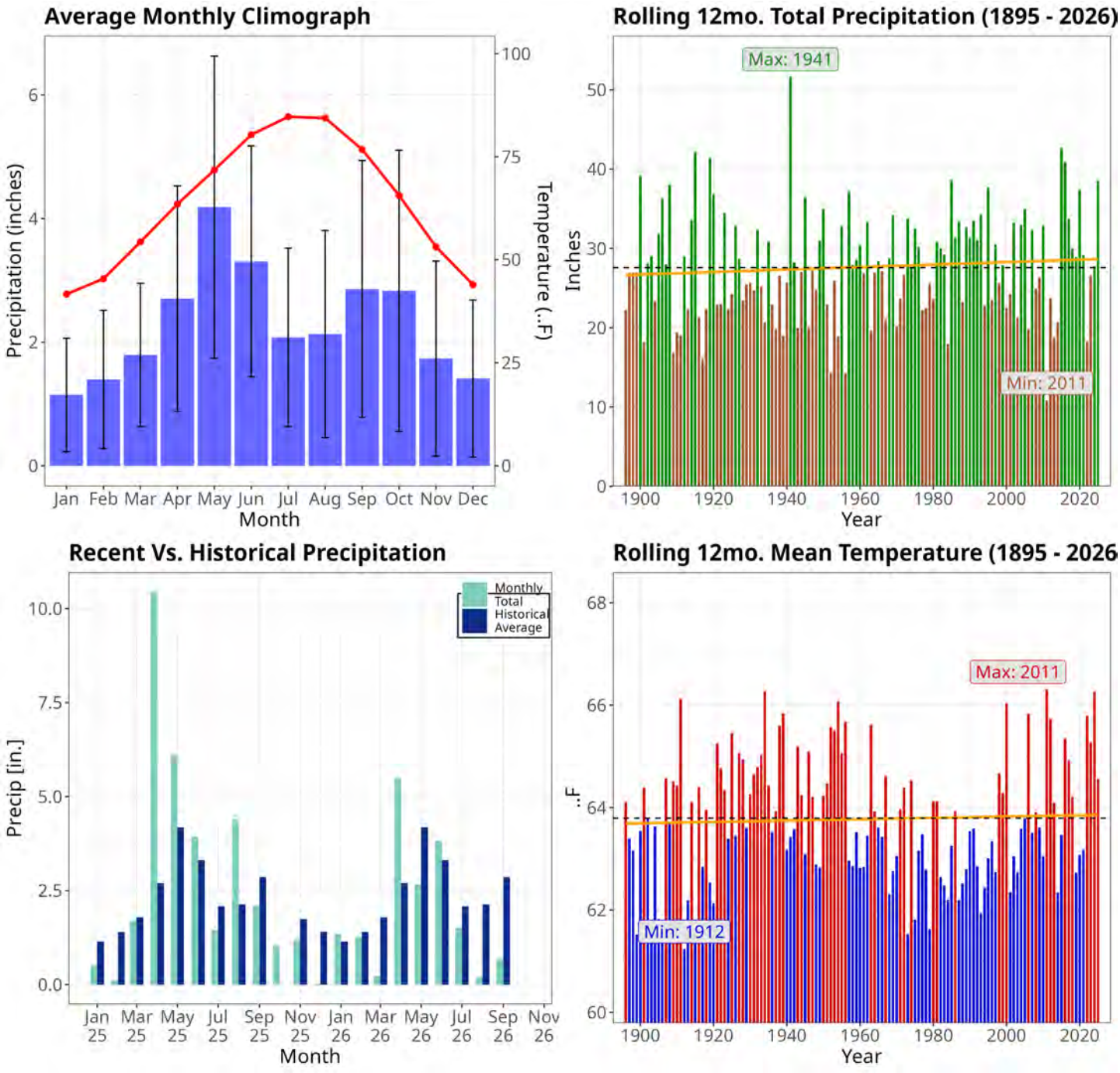


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Mechanics Behind the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)

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

Table 1: SPI Drought Categories

SPI Value	SPI Category
≥ 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
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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.

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 November 03, 2026.

Contact information

Direct any questions, comments, or suggestions to:

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

Winkler County Climate Report: October 2026

Highlights

- The current average 2-month (September-October) Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for Winkler County is **NaN** (Near Normal).
- Average September-October precipitation data not available for this period.
- Average September-October temperature data not available for this period.
- The 1-month outlook for November predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**. The 3-month seasonal outlook for November-January predicts a **40-50% chance of wetter-than-average precipitation** and **equal chances of above, below or normal temperatures**.(More information at NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

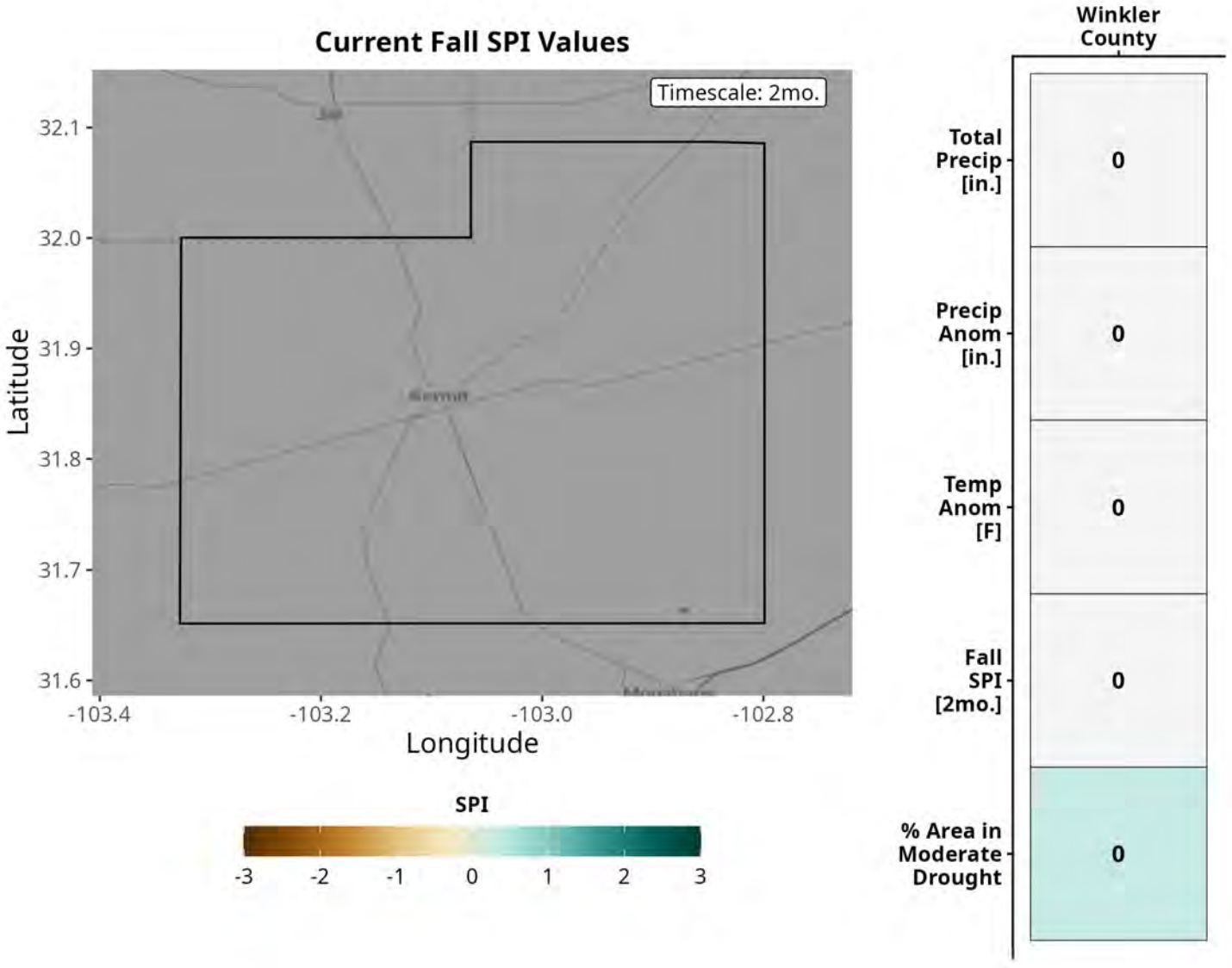
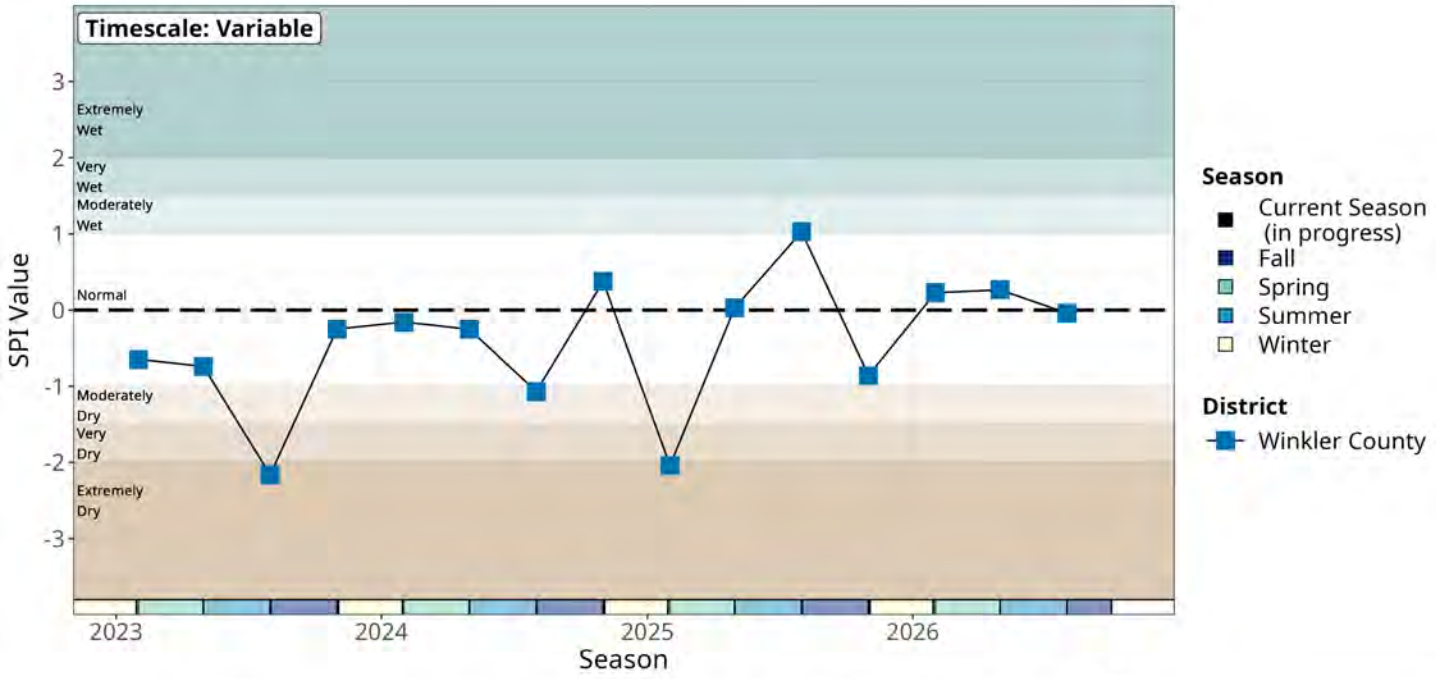


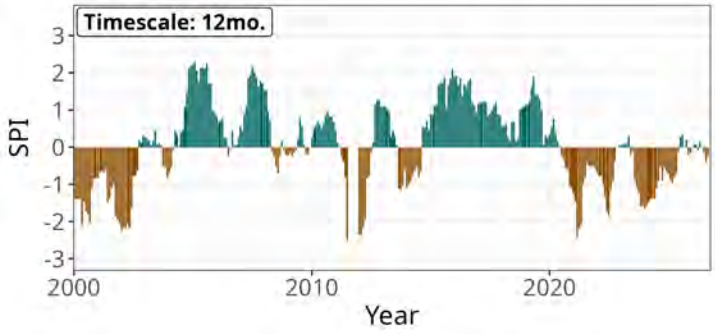
Figure 1: [Left] Winkler County Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values for **Fall 2026 (October 2mo. timescale)**. [Right] Table summarizing climate statistics for **Fall 2026 (September - October).** Note: Season in progress - partial statistics being reported.

Seasonal Progression Summary

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



	Total Precip [in.]	Precip Anom [in.]	SPI	% Area in Mod Drought	Mean Temp [F]	Temp Anom [F]	SPEI
Fall*							
Winter	1.44	-0.03	0.23	0	50.1	4	-0.55
Spring	2.66	0.05	0.27	0	69.2	4.4	0.15
Summer	4.26	-0.37	-0.04	0	84.2	2.4	0.87
12mo							



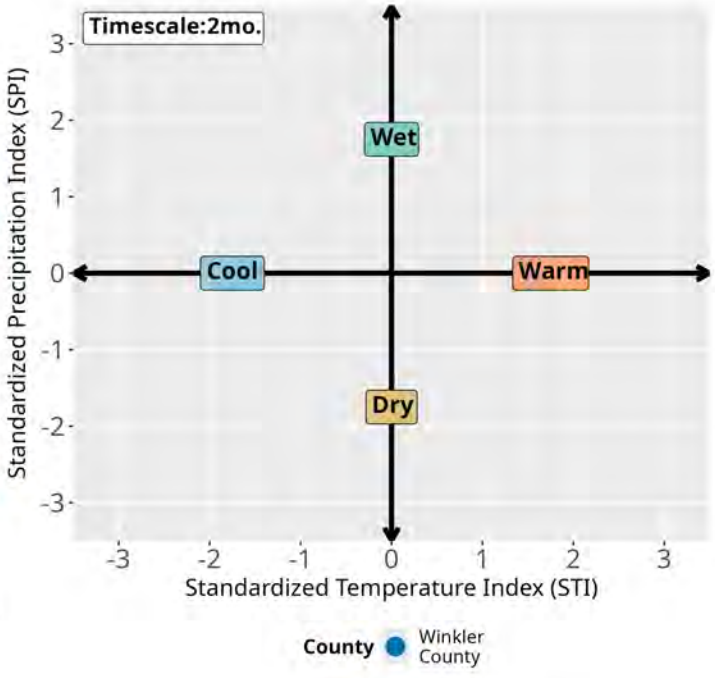
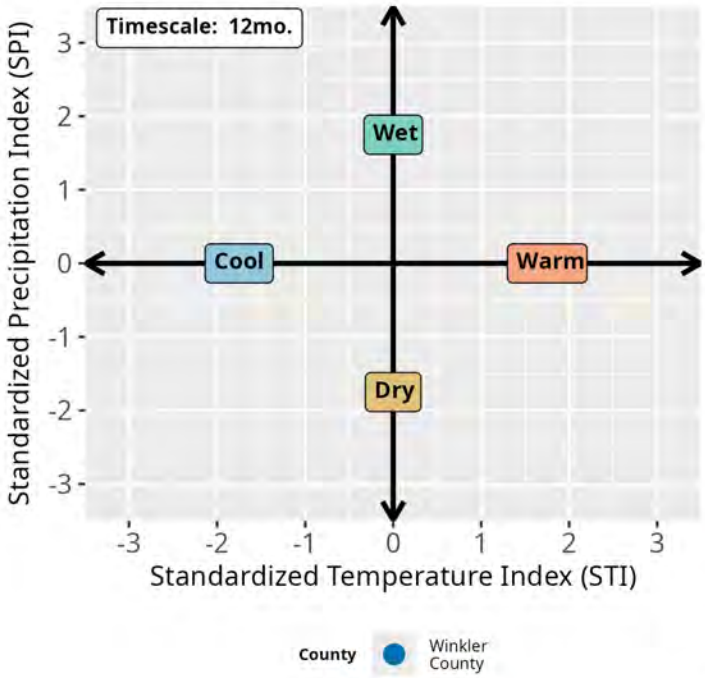


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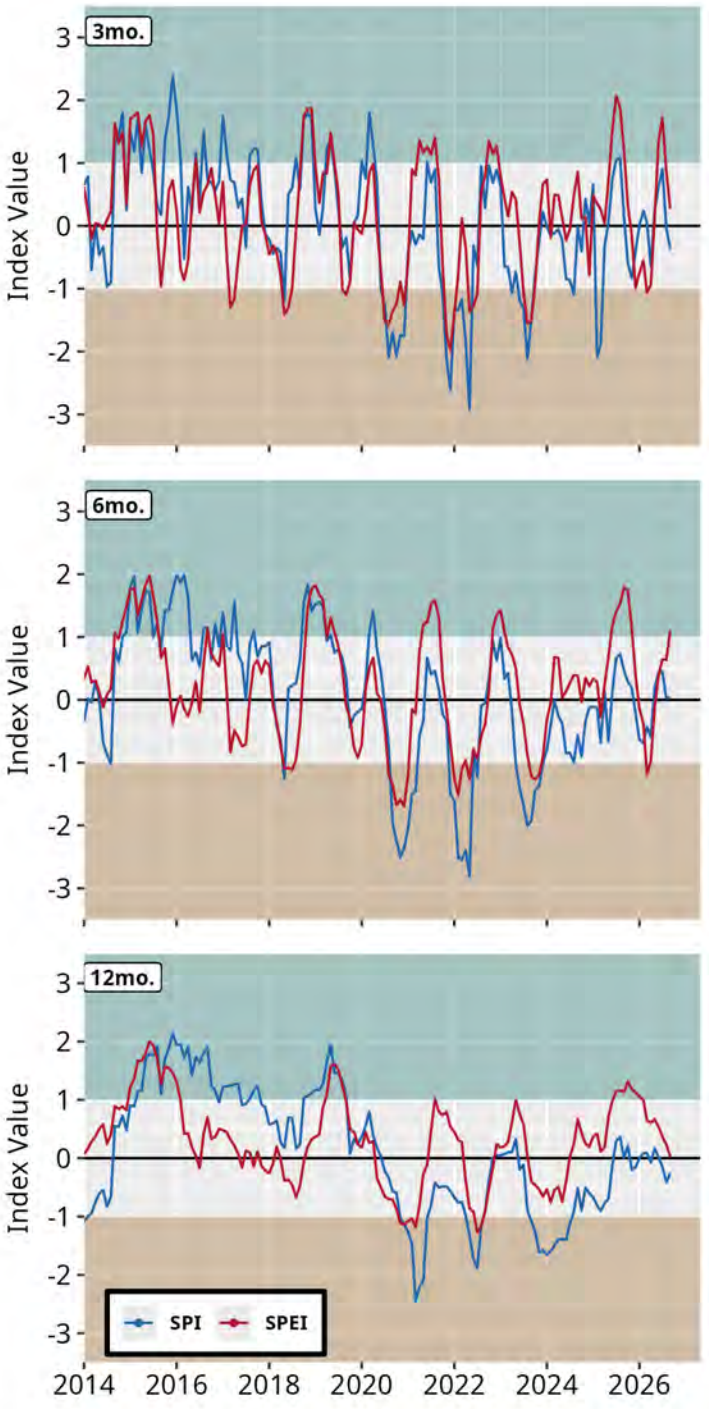


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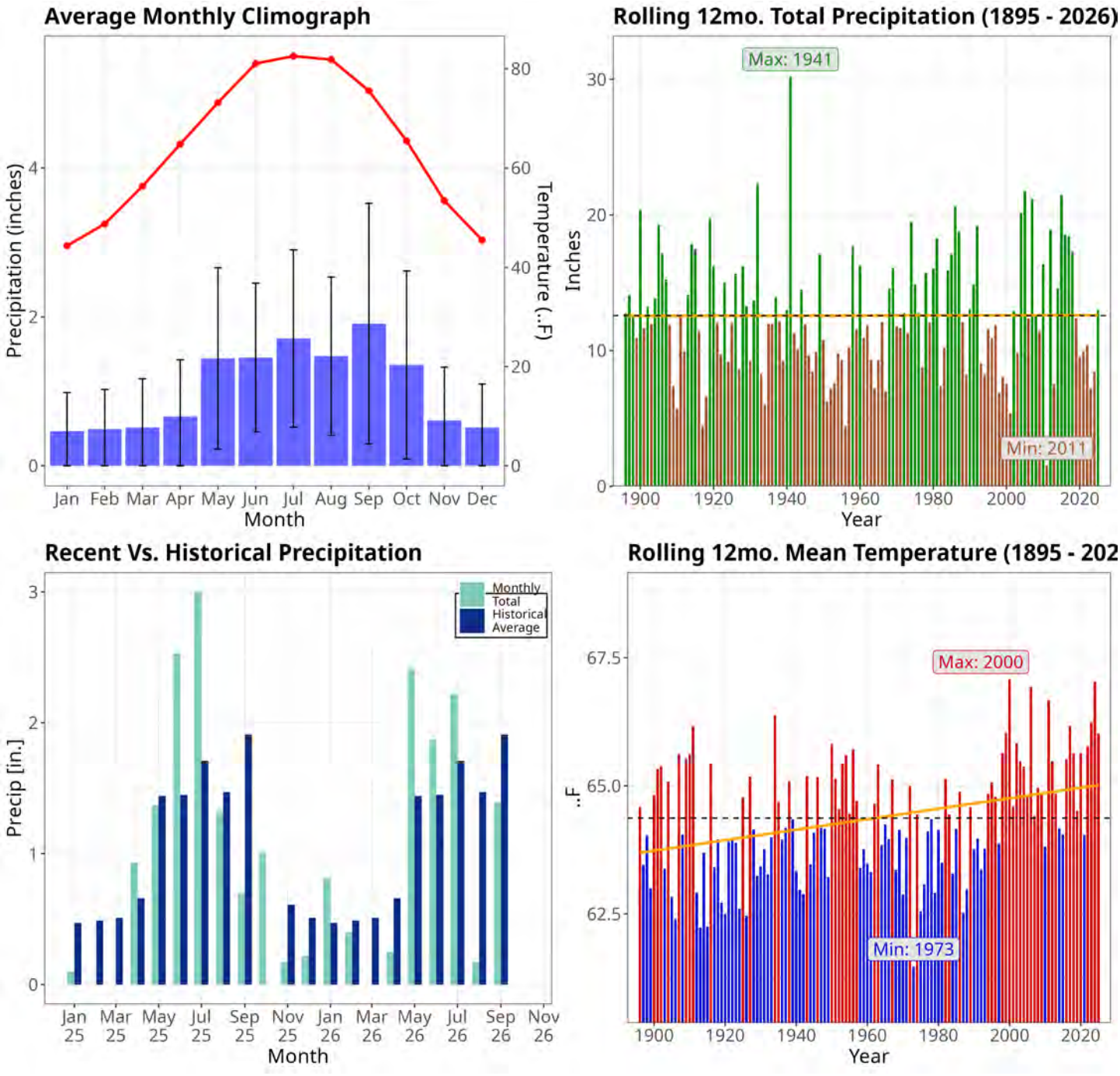


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