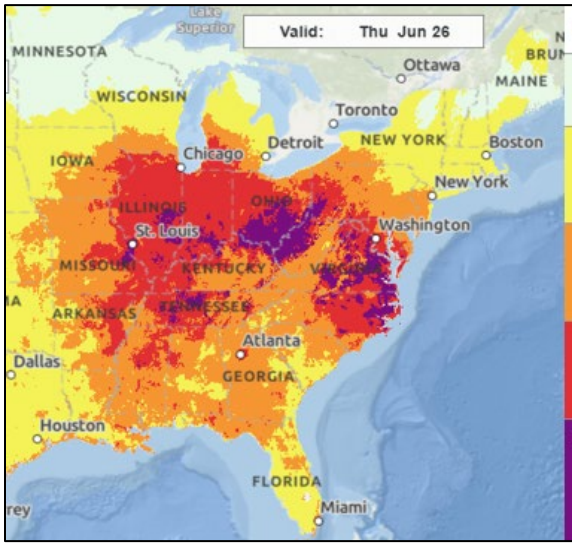
United States Department of Agriculture

Water and Climate Update

June 26, 2025

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) produces this weekly report using data and products from the National Water and Climate Center and other agencies. The report focuses on seasonal snowpack, precipitation, temperature, and drought conditions in the U.S.

Extreme heat scorches the Midwest and East Coast



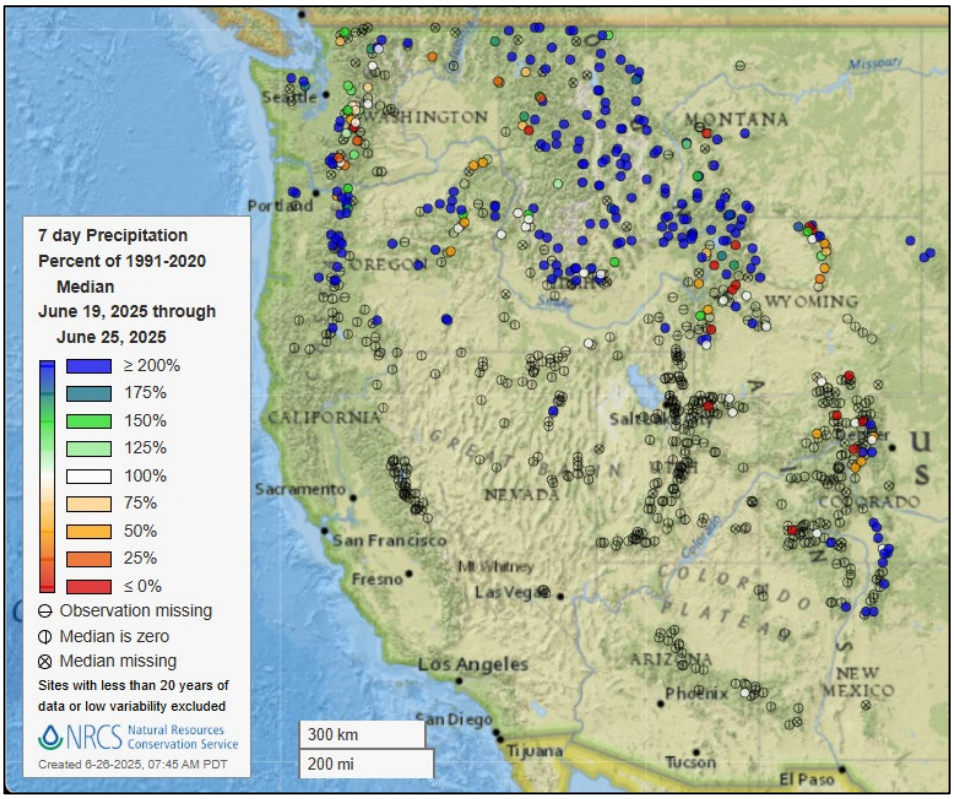
Category	Risk of Heat-Related Impacts
Green 0	Little to no risk from expected heat.
Yellow 1	Minor - This level of heat affects primarily those individuals extremely sensitive to heat, especially when outdoors without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration.
Orange 2	Moderate - This level of heat affects most individuals sensitive to heat, especially those without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts possible in some health systems and in heat-sensitive industries.
Red 3	Major - This level of heat affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in some health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.
Magenta 4	Extreme - This level of rare and/or long-duration extreme heat with little to no overnight relief affects anyone without effective cooling and/or adequate hydration. Impacts likely in most health systems, heat-sensitive industries and infrastructure.

Scorching heat impacted residents throughout the Midwest and eastern U.S. this week, with recorded temperatures reaching triple digits in some areas. The Boston Logan International Airport set a record high for the month of June at 102°F on June 24, replacing the previous 100°F record measured in June 1925, 1952, and 2021. High humidity combined with soaring temperatures in the region caused heat indices, a measure describing how the temperature feels, to reach triple digits as well. Impacts from the high temperatures included numerous heat-related injuries and illnesses, strains to the power grid, buckling roads, and damage to bridges and other infrastructure. The heat is expected to continue in parts of the region through June 27, according to the National Weather Service (NWS).

Related:
NWS HeatRisk – National Weather Prediction Center
US heat wave exposes infrastructure, health vulnerabilities – and it's not quite over yet – CNN
'A lid on a pot': How does a heat dome work? – NPR
Deadly Heat Wave Scorches Midwest, Northeast With Record-Smashing Temps – The Weather Channel
Boston hits 102 degrees at Logan, setting heat record for June: 'Extreme Heat Warning' – The Boston Herald

Precipitation

Last 7 Days, NRCS SNOTEL Network

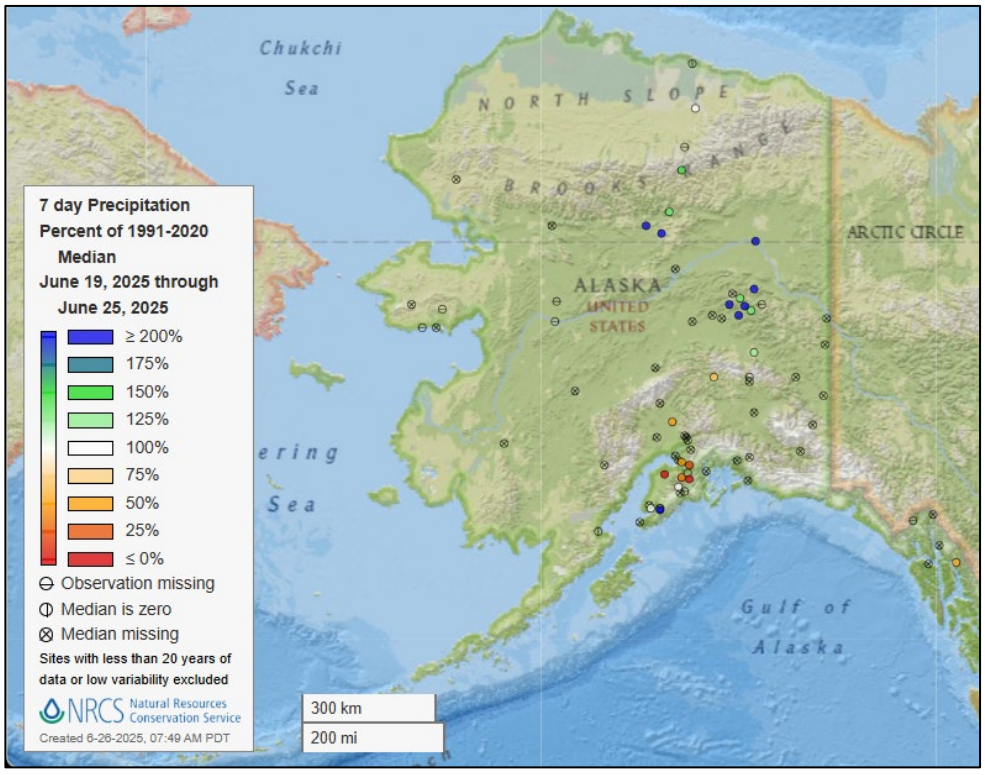


[7-day precipitation percent of median map]

See also:
[7-day total precipitation values (inches) map]

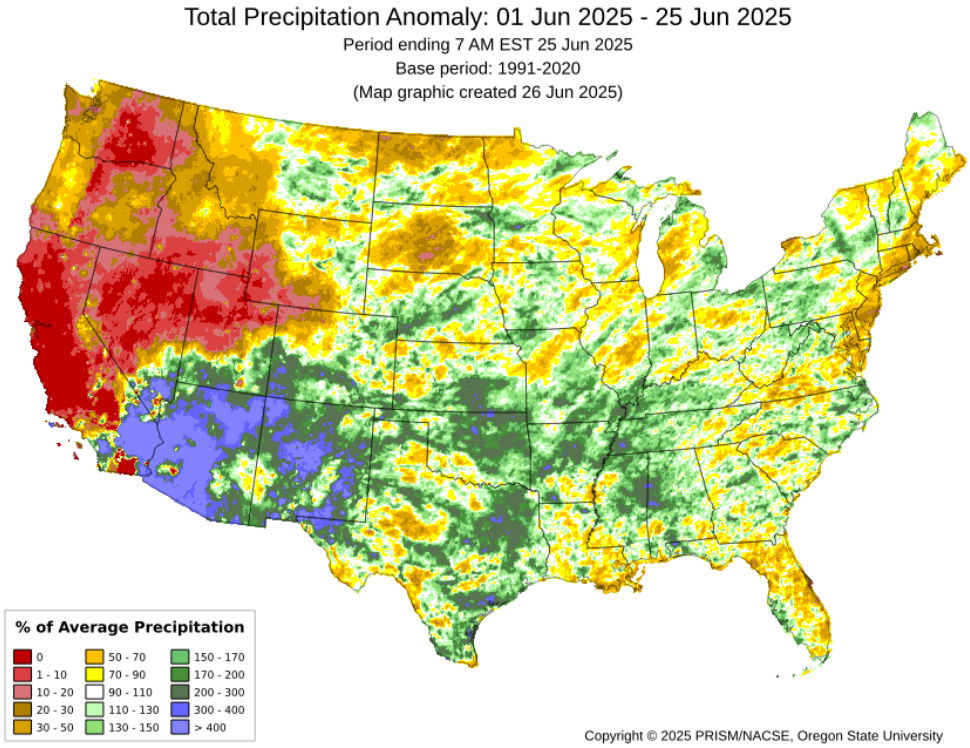
[Alaska 7-day precipitation percent of median map]

See also:
[Alaska 7-day total precipitation values (inches) map]



Month-to-Date, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

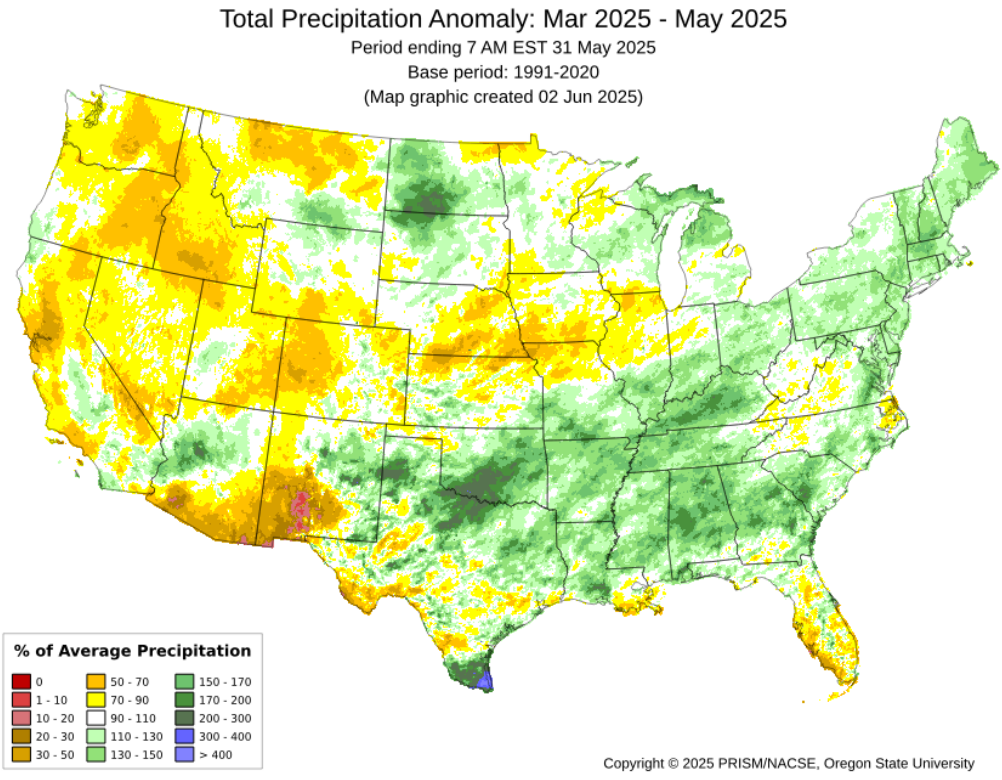


Month-to-date national total precipitation anomaly map

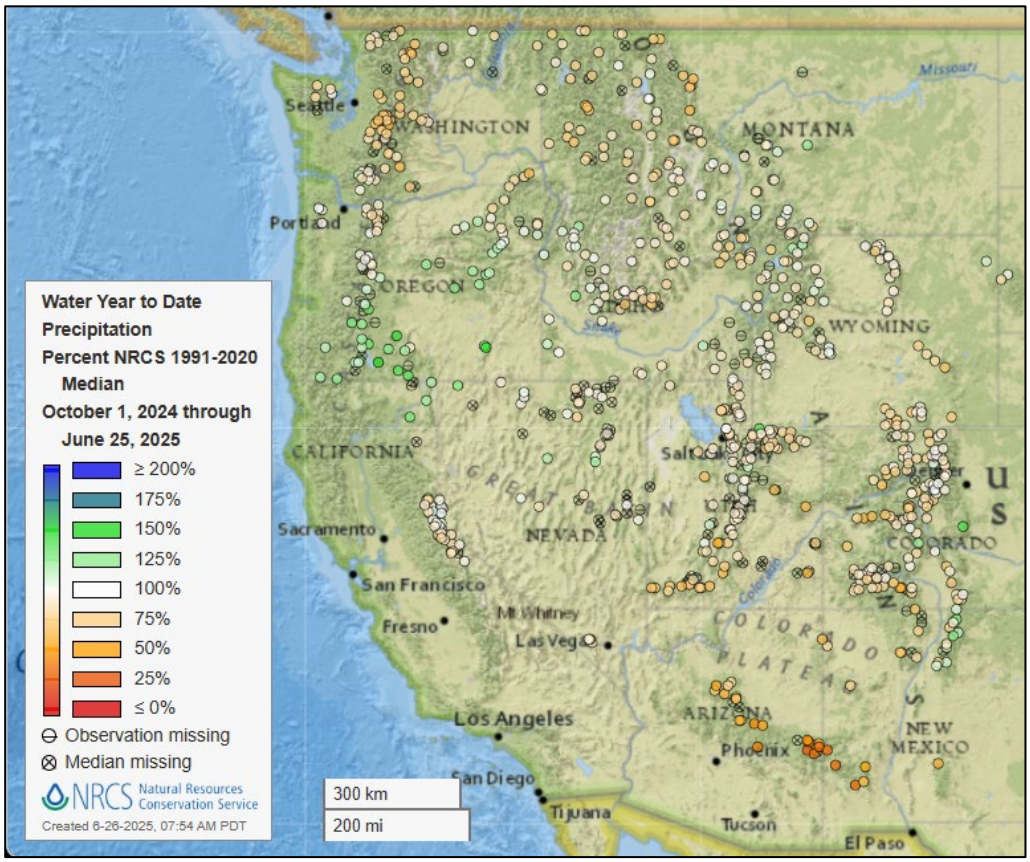
Last 3 Months, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

March through May 2025 precipitation anomaly map



Water Year-to-Date, NRCS SNOTEL Network

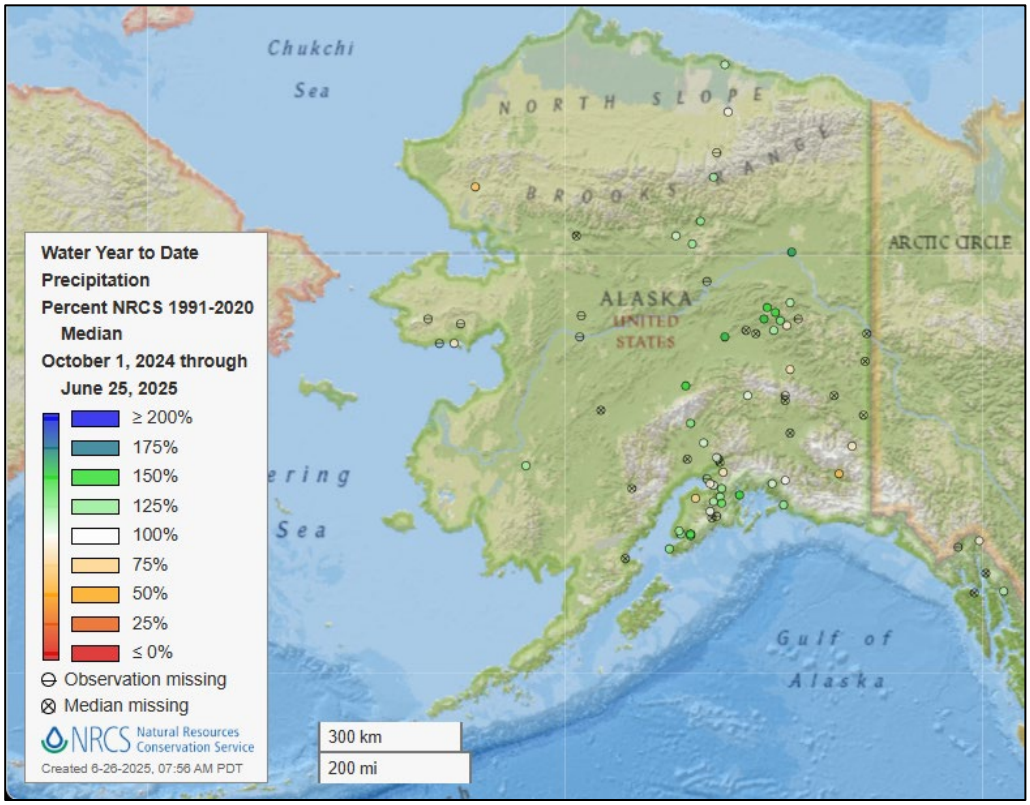


[2025 water year-to-date precipitation percent of median map]

See also:

[2025 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map]

[2025 water year-to-date precipitation values (inches) map]



[Alaska 2025 water year-to-date precipitation percent of median map]

See also:

[Alaska 2025 water year-to-date precipitation percent of average map]

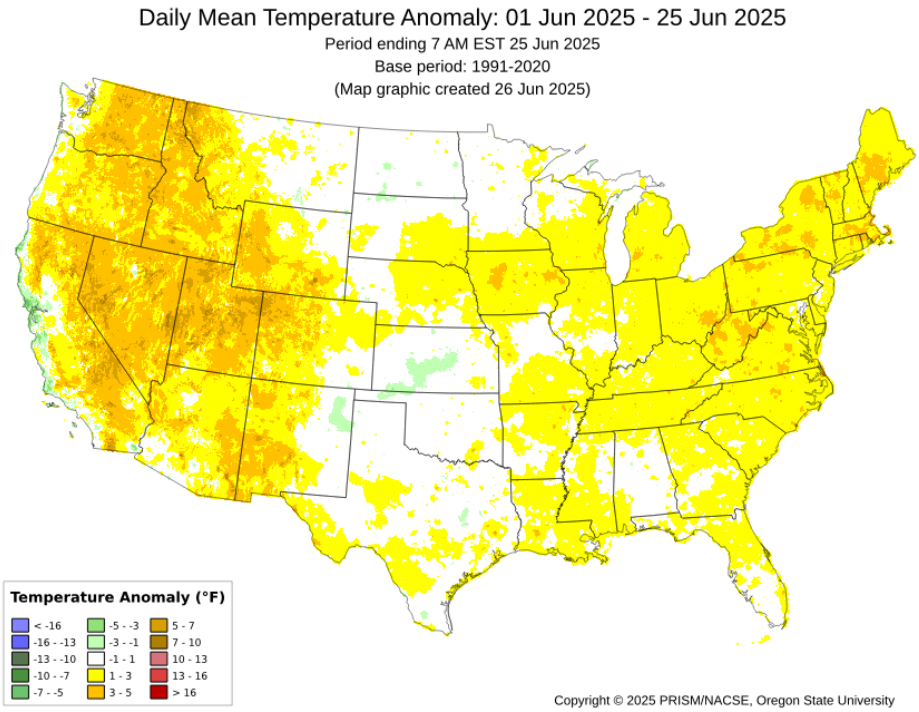
[Alaska 2025 water year-to-date precipitation values (inches) map]

Temperature

Month-to-Date, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

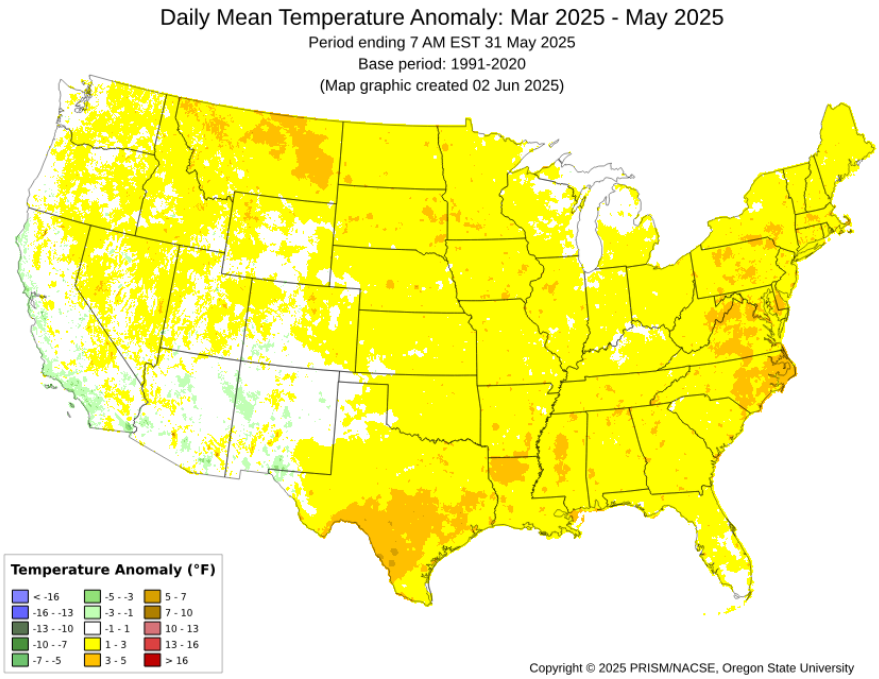
Source: PRISM

[Month-to-date national daily mean temperature anomaly map]



Last 3 Months, All Available Data Including SNOTEL and NWS Networks

Source: PRISM

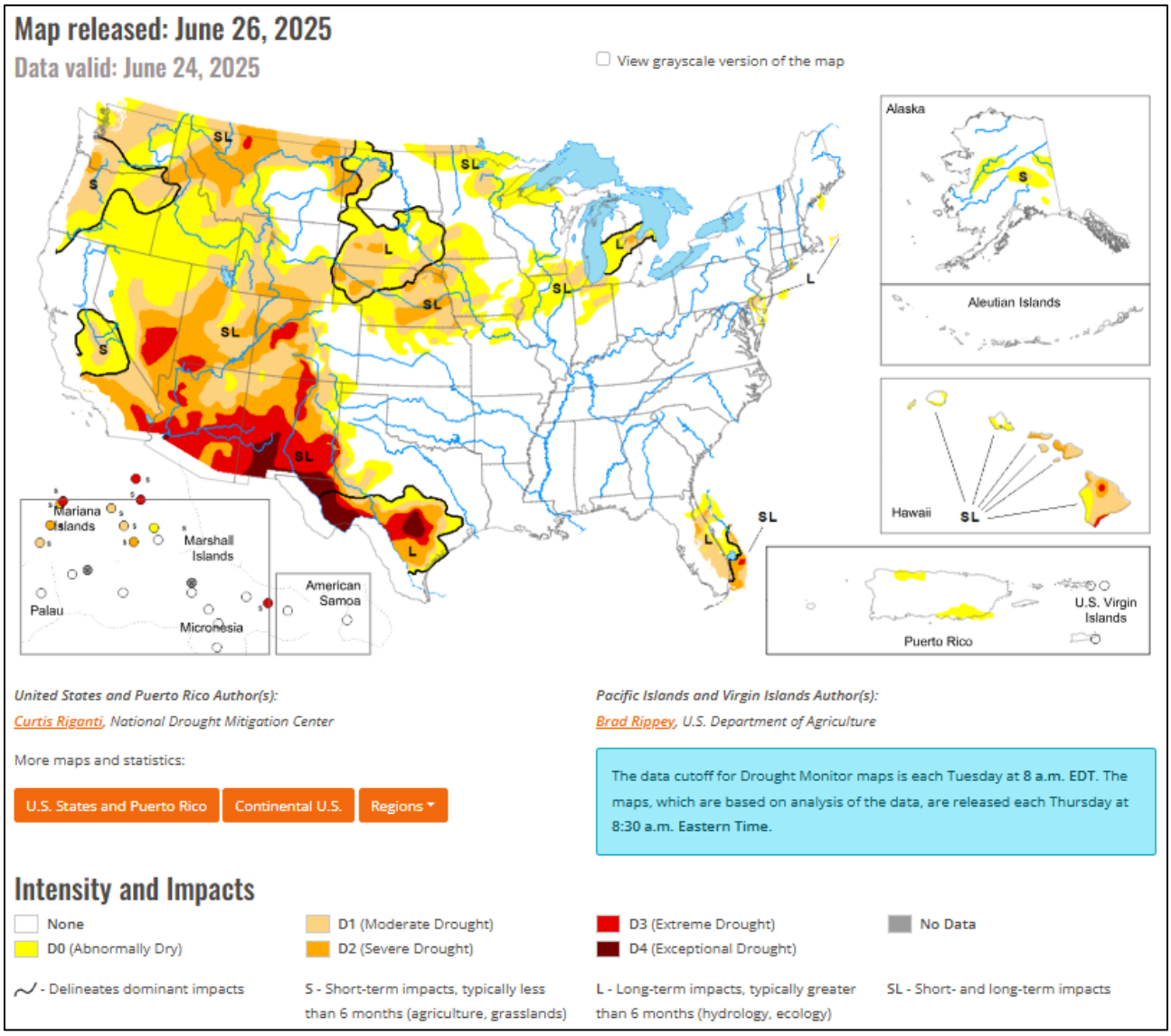


[March through May 2025 daily mean temperature anomaly map]

Drought

U.S. Drought Monitor
Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

U.S. Drought Portal
Source: NOAA



Current National Drought Summary, June 24, 2025

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

“This week, widespread degradations occurred in the Northwest United States, where despite slightly cooler and wetter conditions this week, rapid drying continued to be a problem. In the central Great Plains and Midwest, scattered heavier rains led to improving drought or dryness conditions in some areas, especially in northern Missouri and Iowa, while some others who missed out on the heavier rains saw degrading conditions amid hotter-than-normal temperatures. In Florida, a mix of localized improvements and degradations occurred; scattered heavy rains improved the situation for some, while other areas that missed the heavy rain saw short- and long-term precipitation deficits grow amid worsening fire danger. After recent heavy rain, a small area west of Baltimore saw improvement to long-term moderate drought, while the most of the rest of the Northeast remained free of drought or abnormal dryness, with a small area of long-term moderate drought on Cape Cod continuing this week. A mix of improvements and degradations occurred in Texas following heavier rains last week in the south-central part of the state but drier weather in the Midland-Odessa area this week. Localized improvements occurred in areas of heavy rainfall on the eastern plains of New Mexico. Please note that any rain that fell from mid-Tuesday morning onward will be considered in next week’s map.

In Alaska, short-term abnormal dryness and moderate drought developed and expanded in parts of central Alaska, where short-term precipitation deficits built and fire danger increased.

In Hawaii, localized improvements and degradations occurred after an overall drier week with trade-wind showers on the windward sides of the islands.

In Puerto Rico, abnormal dryness developed along the northwest and south-central coasts where short-term precipitation deficits grew amid crop stress and decreasing groundwater levels.”

National Drought Summary – Looking Ahead

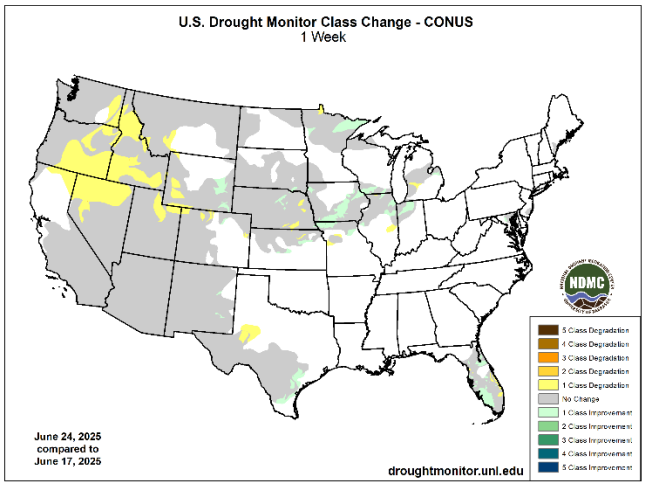
“The National Weather Service Weather Prediction Center forecast through the evening of Monday, June 30, shows mostly dry weather in the West, especially for areas west of the Continental Divide. Drier weather is also expected in western North Dakota and Montana, most of Texas, Arkansas and western Louisiana, and in the eastern Carolinas. Rainfall in excess of 1 inch is forecast in parts of eastern Kansas and Nebraska, the eastern Dakotas, the Upper Midwest, the Northeast, the eastern half of the Gulf Coast and the Florida Peninsula.

For July 1-5, the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center outlook favors above-normal precipitation across Alaska, Hawaii and most of the Contiguous United States. The highest confidence for above-normal precipitation during this period is centered on Arizona, New Mexico, southwest Texas, Utah and Colorado as monsoonal moisture streams into the region. Cooler-than-normal temperatures are favored in southeast Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas and southern Colorado, while near-normal temperatures are favored from the central Great Plains into the Great Lakes. Within the Contiguous United States, warmer-than-normal temperatures are favored elsewhere, with the highest confidence for this residing in the Northwest, western Gulf Coast, and Mid-Atlantic. Warmer-than-normal temperatures are favored across most of Hawaii. Warmer-than-normal temperatures are also favored from southwest to north-central Alaska (excluding the Aleutian Islands), while cooler-than-normal weather is favored in the extreme northwest reaches of Alaska and in the southeast portion of the state.”

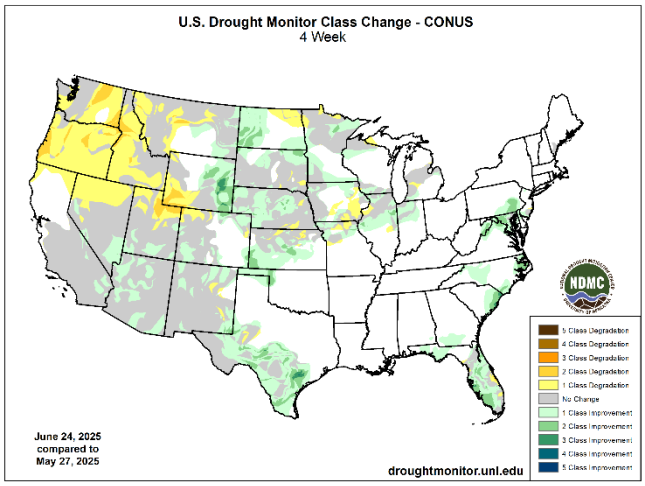
Changes in Drought Monitor Categories over Time

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center

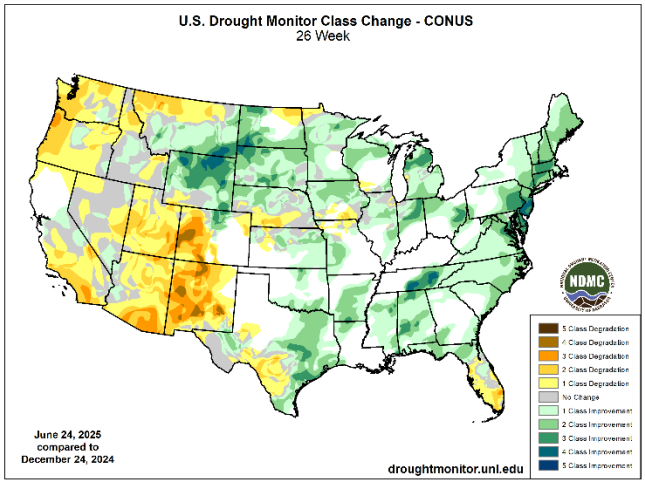
1 Week



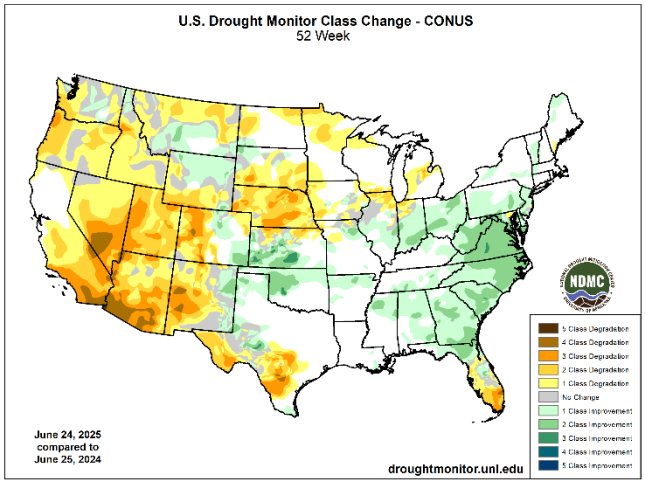
1 Month



6 Months



1 Year



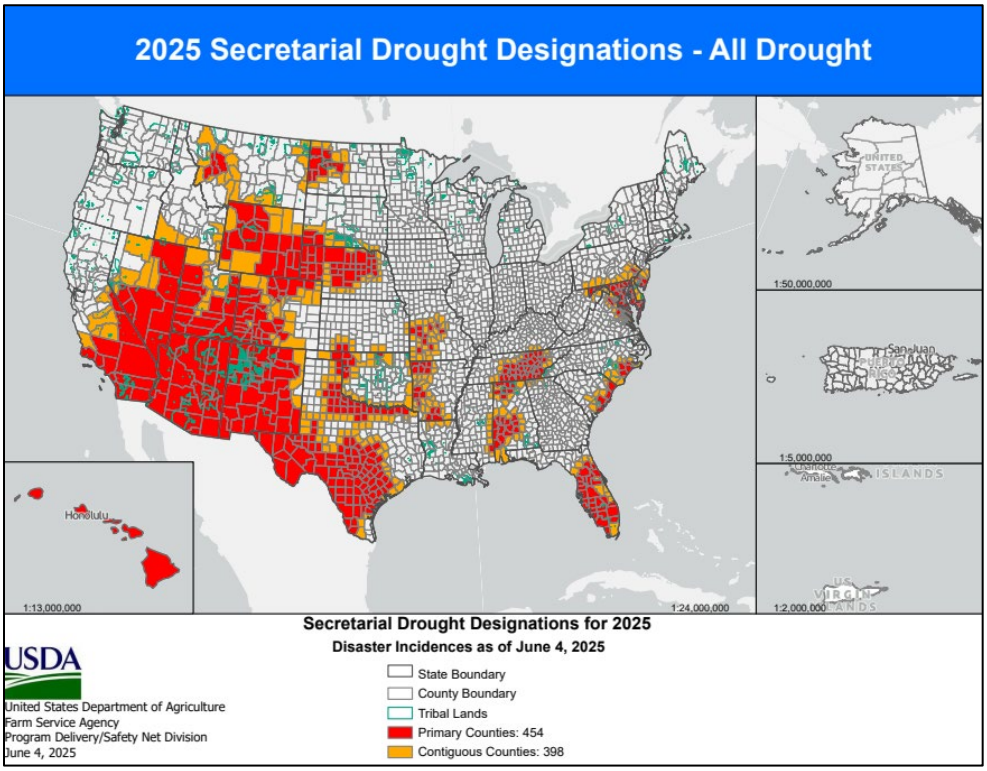
Changes in drought conditions over the last 12 months for the contiguous U.S.

Highlighted Drought Resources

- Drought Impact Reporter
- Quarterly Regional Climate Impacts and Outlook
- U.S. Drought Portal Indicators and Monitoring
- U.S. Population in Drought, Weekly Comparison
- USDA Disaster and Drought Information

USDA Secretarial Drought Designations

Source: USDA Farm Service Agency



Wildfires: Fire Information for Resource Management System US/Canada

Source: NASA/USDA Forest Service

Current large wildland fires, as classified by the National Interagency Coordination Center

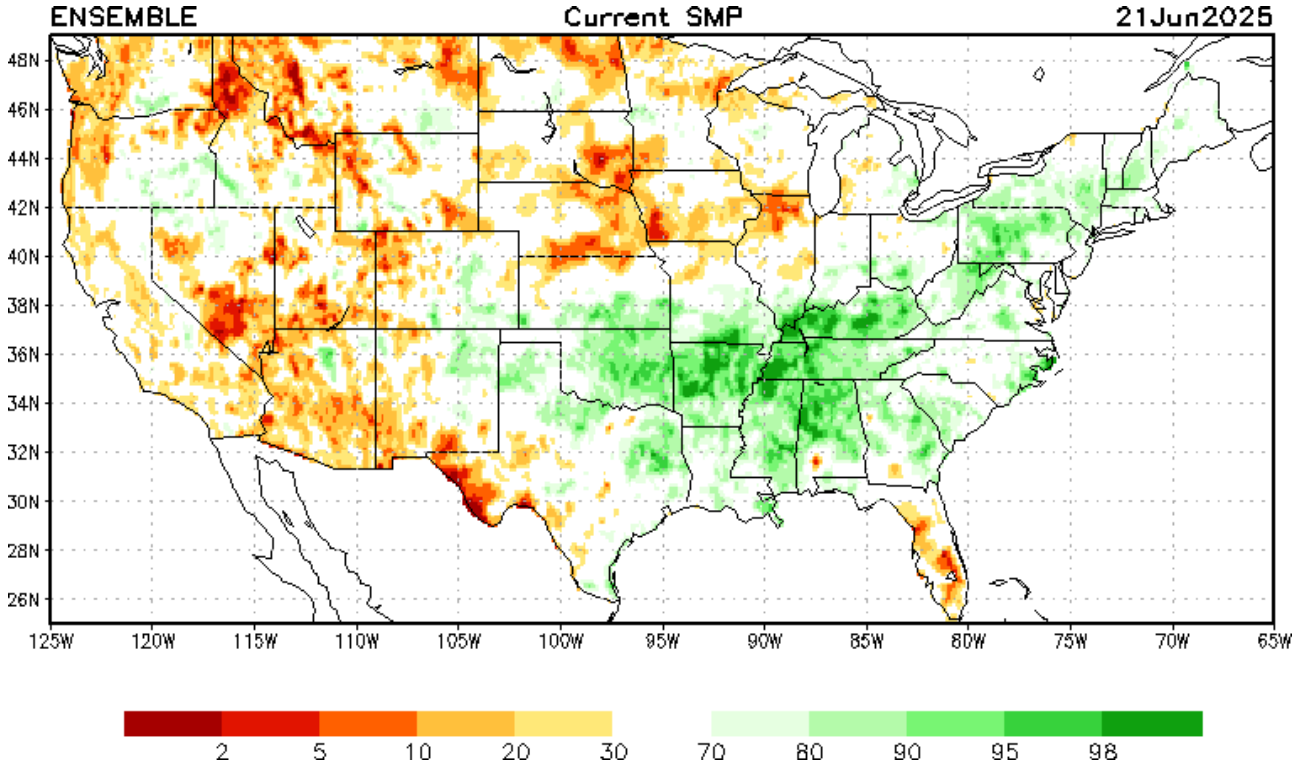
Highlighted Wildfire Resources

- National Interagency Fire Center
- InciWeb Incident Information System
- Significant Wildland Fire Potential Outlook

Other Climatic and Water Supply Indicators

Soil Moisture

Source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Prediction

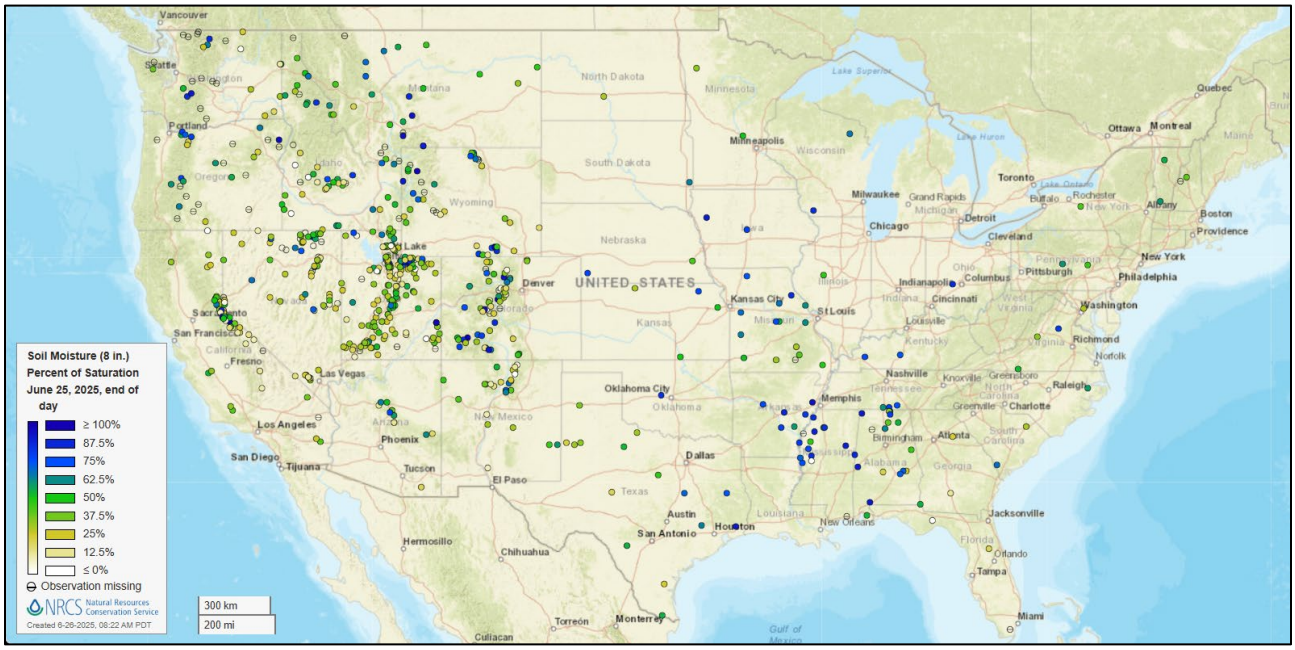


Modeled soil moisture percentiles as of June 21, 2025

Soil Moisture Percent of Saturation

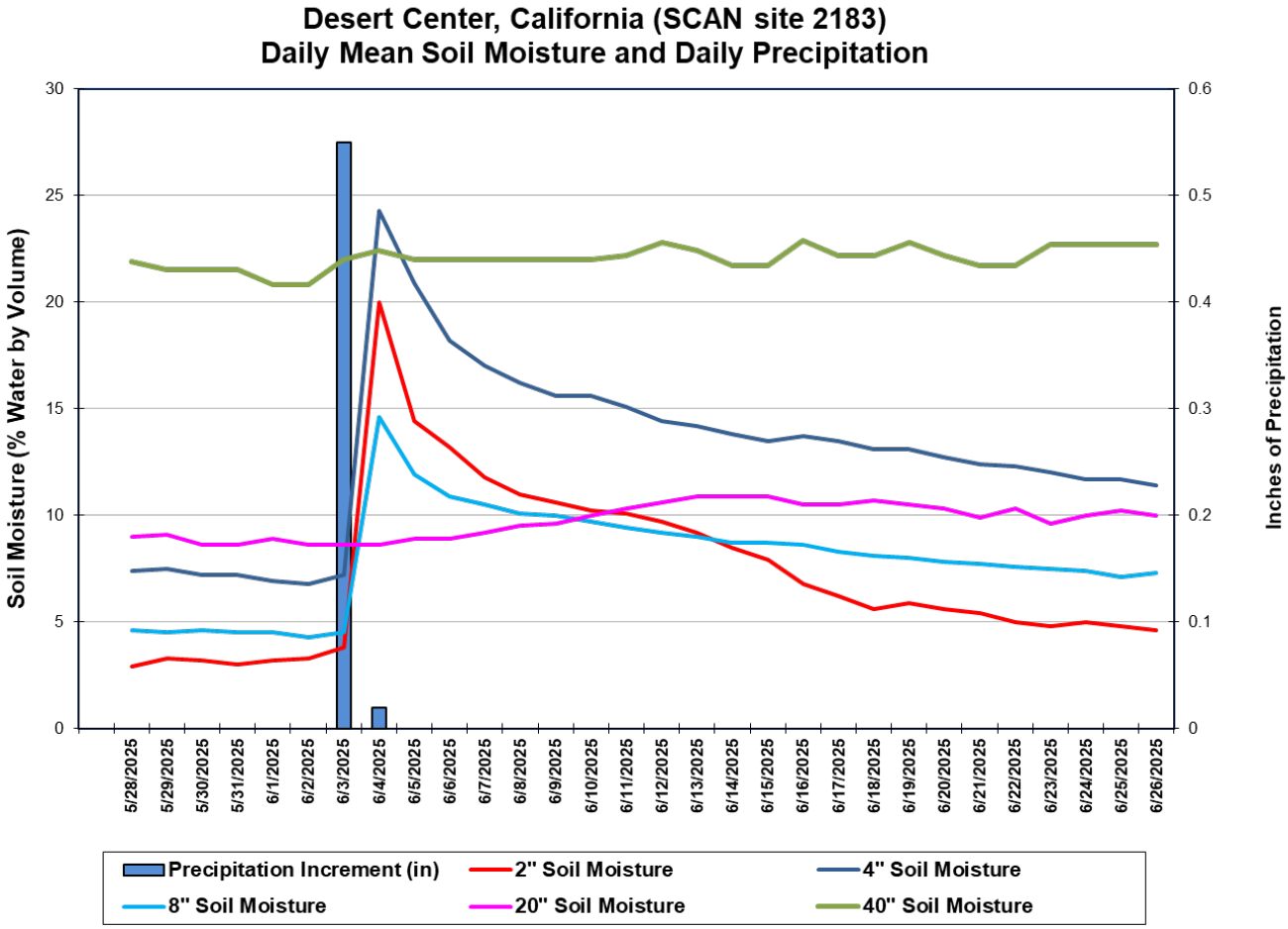
Source: NRCS SNOTEL and Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN)

U.S. soil moisture map at 8-inch depth:



Soil Moisture

Source: NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN)



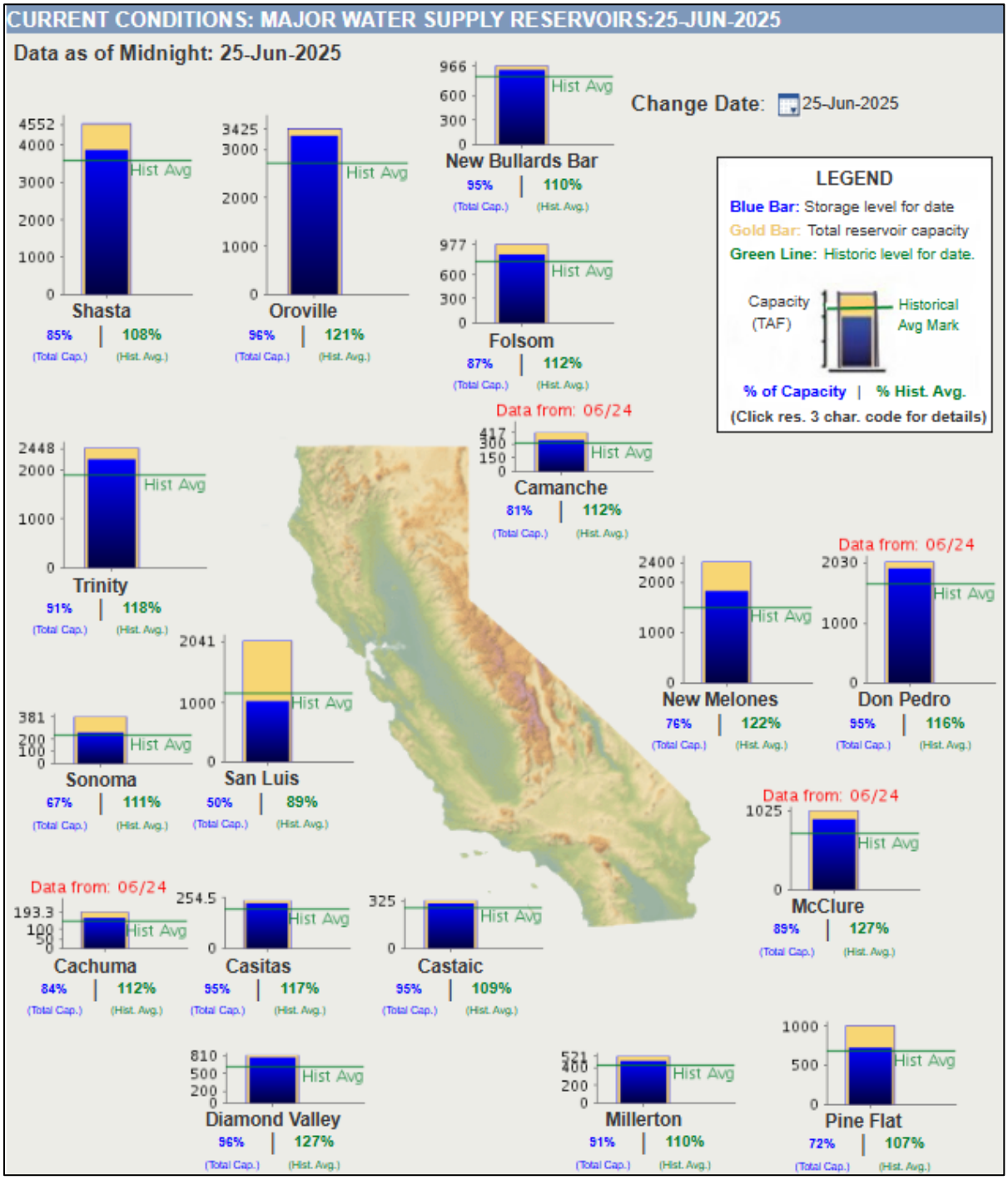
This chart shows the precipitation and soil moisture for the last 30 days at the Desert Center SCAN site in California. Soil sensors two, four, and eight inches beneath land surface recorded sharp increases in soil moisture after the site received 0.57 inches of precipitation between June 3-4. Total precipitation for the 30-day period was 0.57 inches.

Soil Moisture Data Portals

- USCRN Soil Moisture
- National Soil Moisture Network
- NOAA Climate Prediction Center Soil Moisture
- NASA Grace

Current California Reservoir Conditions

Source: California Department of Water Resources



Current California Reservoir Conditions

Agricultural Weather Highlights

Author: Brad Rippey, Agricultural Meteorologist, USDA/OCE/WAOB

National Outlook, Thursday June 26, 2025: "Showers and thunderstorms will continue to pivot around a ridge of high pressure currently centered over the middle Atlantic States, although the moisture plume wrapping around the western side of the ridge will become less cohesive. Still, additional rainfall could total 1 to 3 inches or more from the southern High Plains into the upper Midwest, extending eastward to the northern Atlantic Coast. Meanwhile, an upper-level disturbance drifting near Florida will help to focus Southeastern shower activity, with 5-day rainfall totals possibly reaching 2 to 4 inches or more in the eastern Gulf Coast region. Elsewhere, areas west of the Rockies will remain mostly dry, aside from spotty showers in the Pacific Northwest. Building heat will accompany the Western dryness, with weekend temperatures topping 110°F in the Desert Southwest. The NWS 6- to 10-day outlook for July 1 – 5 calls for near- or above-normal temperatures and rainfall across most of the country. Cooler-than-normal conditions will be limited to parts of the Southwest, where monsoon-related cloudiness and showers will suppress temperatures. Meanwhile, the Southwest will also have the greatest likelihood of experiencing wetter-than-normal weather."

Weather Hazards Outlook: June 28 – July 02, 2025

Source: NOAA Weather Prediction Center

U.S. Day 3-7 Hazards Outlook

About the Hazards Outlook

Created June 25, 2025

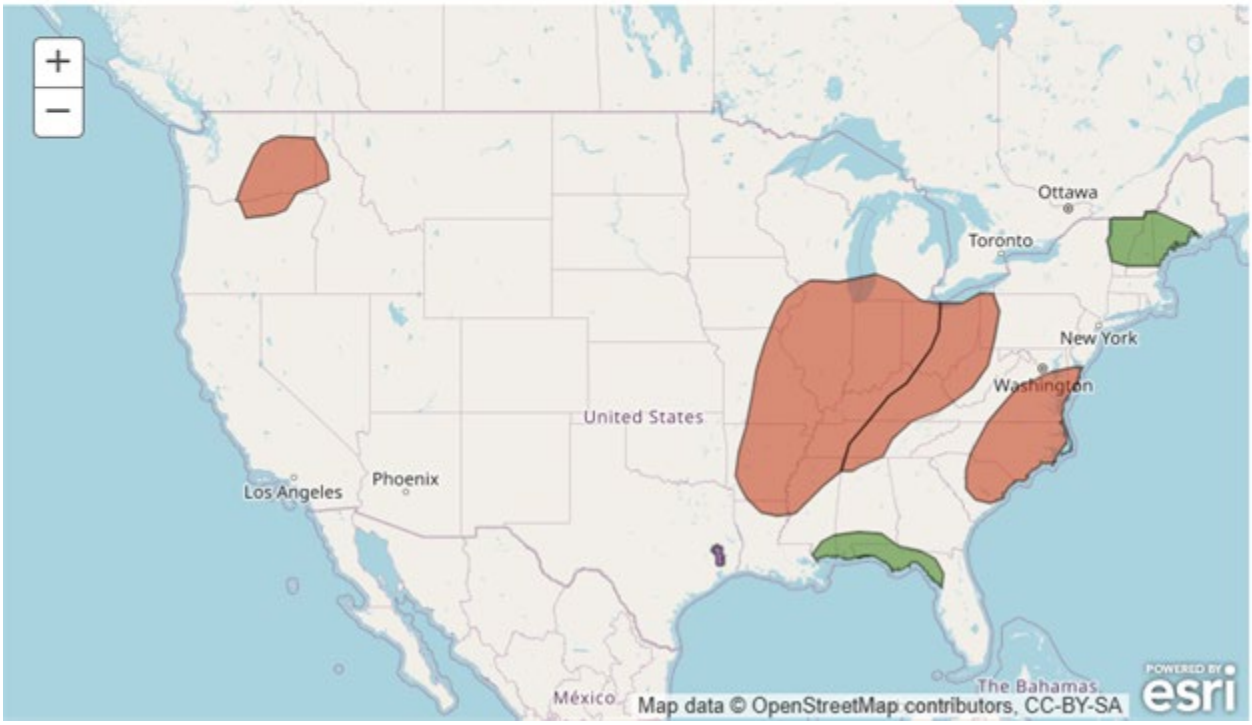
NOTE: These products are only created Monday through Friday.
Please exercise caution using this outlook during the weekend.

Precipitation	☑
Temperature	☑
Wildfires	☑
Soils	☐
Flooding	☑

Valid June 28, 2025 - July 02, 2025

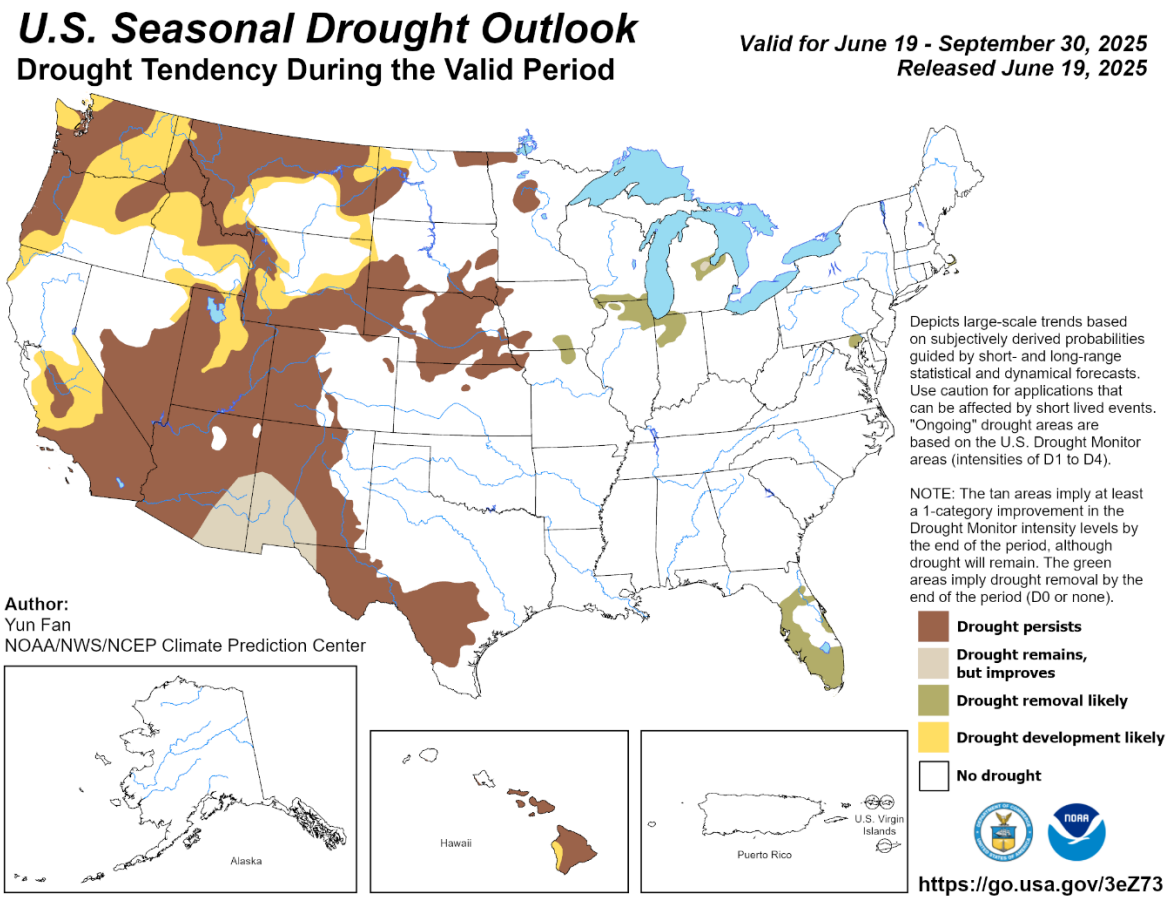
Legend

- Flooding Likely
- Flooding Occurring or Imminent
- Flooding Possible
- Freezing Rain
- Heavy Precipitation
- Heavy Rain
- Heavy Snow
- Hazardous Heat
- Hazardous Cold
- Frost/Freeze
- High Winds
- Significant Waves
- Critical Wildfire Risk
- Severe Weather



Seasonal Drought Outlook: June 19 – September 30, 2025

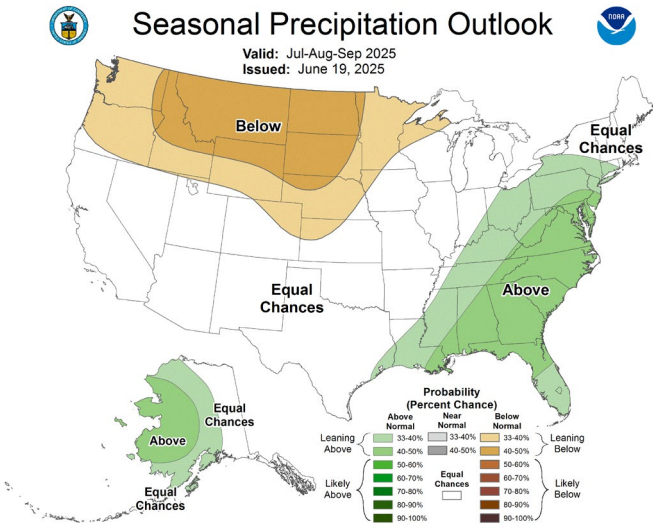
Source: National Weather Service



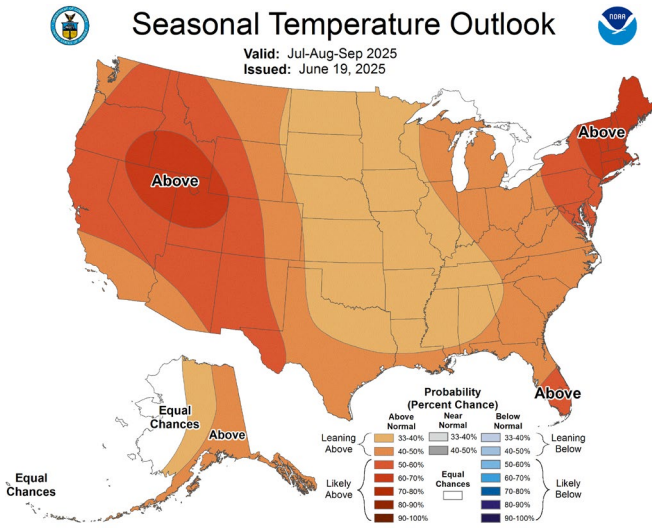
Climate Prediction Center Three-month Outlook

Source: National Weather Service

Precipitation



Temperature



July-August-September 2025 precipitation and temperature outlook summaries

More Information

The NRCS National Water and Climate Center publishes this weekly report. We welcome your feedback. If you have questions or comments, please contact us.