Mid-Season Weather Review & Outlook And Crop Yield Update

July 9, 2026

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Season's Weather Highlights & Impacts

July 9, 2026

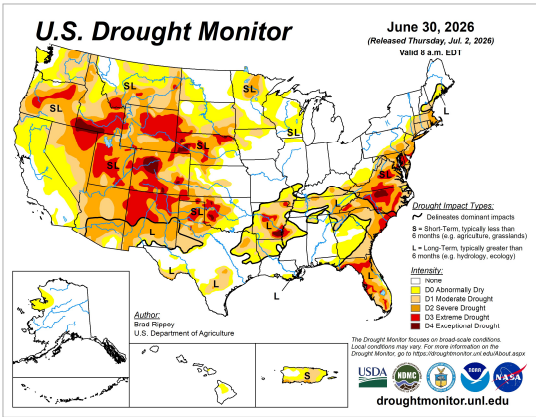
- Winter wheat planting and early development in Fall 2025 was mostly trouble-free given ample soil moisture for most. However, conditions turned quite dry over the winter and early Spring seasons, and an April freeze in the Plains damaged the crop considerably. While rains came later in the Spring, it was 'too little, too late' for the badly stressed crop. Yields are expected to be historically low. Pac NW wheat better.
- Spring 2026 planting season went smoothly for most but was hampered by overly wet conditions from the eastern Plains through the Mid-South at times forcing replant in the wettest spots. The Deep South has also been overly wet.
- This growing season's weather east of the Rockies so far has been very kind to producers. The lack of prolonged heat stress along with frequent and timely rains have summer crops reported healthy and thriving. Drought has been completely eliminated from earlier in the season. Eastern states have not been as fortunate,
- Severe storm (hail, tornado, high wind) episodes have been well above normal this season, with the focus of the activity squarely across Plains and Corn Belt states.

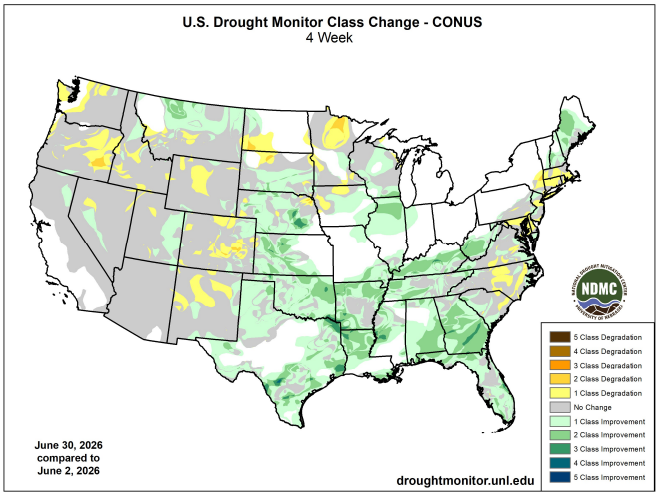
Mid-Season Assessment & Insights

July 9, 2026

- El Niño conditions are firmly in place, expected to continue through the entirety of the growing season ahead. In fact, this is projected to be one of the strongest (if not record strongest) event ever recorded.
- Temperatures in June averaged unusually cooler than typical for a good portion of the U.S. keeping stress levels quite low. However, the turn into July has ramped up the heat considerably for areas east of the Rockies.
- Precipitation has been abundant for most of the U.S. east of the Rockies, averaging up to 300 percent of normal in spots, certainly good news overall as we approach the 'summer doldrums'. However, excess moisture has led to standing water in the wettest spots, heightening the risk for disease pressure.
- Severe storms have continued to batter key growing areas, particularly with high wind events. As crops continue to mature, the risk of damage will only increase.
- The Atlantic hurricane season, which officially began on June 1st, has been rather quiet. Only TS Arthur formed in mid-June, making landfall in eastern Texas. Nothing is forecast on the near-term horizon.

Current Drought Monitor & Recent Changes





Current Crop Conditions and Yield Potential for Major Crops

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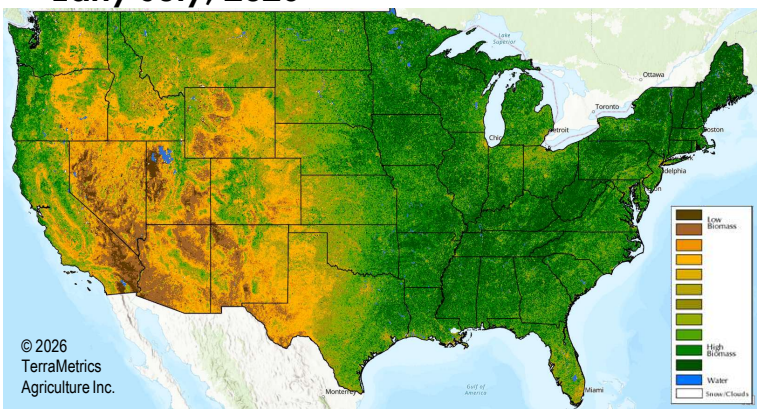
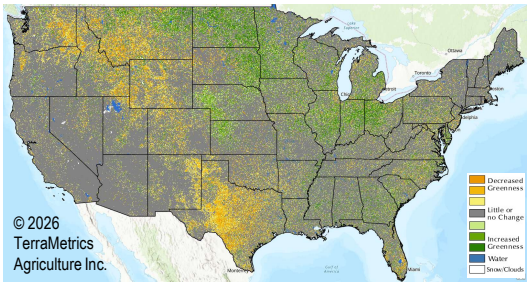
Current NDVI Satellite Greenness

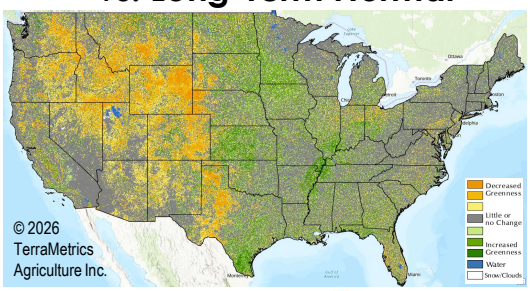
Early July, 2026



vs. Last Week



vs. Long-Term Normal



Latest satellite-based imagery depicting biomass Greenness. Updated for reporting every week in season (March-October).

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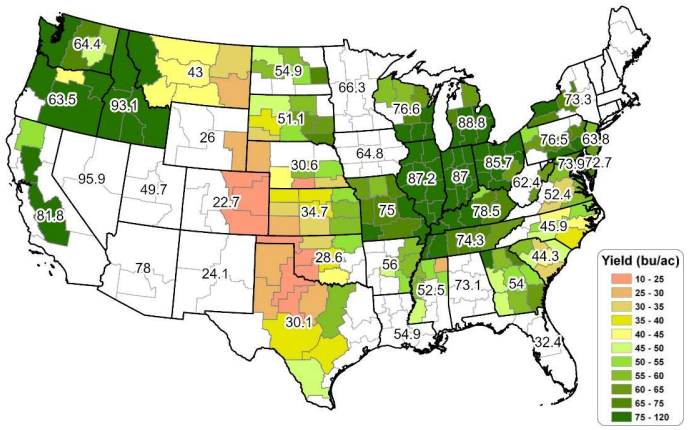
TMAI GREENREPORT®
WHEAT YIELD FORECAST

Period 8 FINAL: July 1, 2026 — Issued: July 3, 2026



TOP 10 STATES	CURRENT FORECAST (bu/ac)	DIFF. from PREVIOUS	DIFF. from LAST YEAR	DIFF. from TREND	USDA Jun
Kansas	34.7	-0.8	-16.3	-9.5	35
Washington	64.4	0.4	-3.6	-1.4	68
Oklahoma	28.6	0.1	-9.4	-5.1	28
Montana	43	0.3	-4	-4.9	41
Colorado	22.7	-1.8	-15.3	-15.2	21
Texas	30.1	0.1	-6.9	-2.8	30
Idaho	93.1	0.5	-5.9	3.3	97
Illinois	87.2	0.1	-0.8	5.1	86
Nebraska	30.6	-1.1	-16.4	-16.9	28
Oregon	63.5	0.2	-7.5	0.6	66
U.S.	**47.6**	**0**	**-7.3**	**-4.3**	**46.8**

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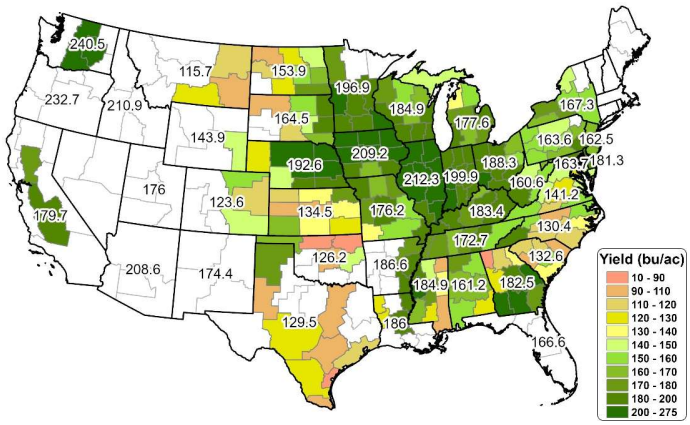
TMAI GREENREPORT®
CORN YIELD FORECAST

Period 3: July 1, 2026 — Issued: July 3, 2026



TOP 10 STATES	CURRENT FORECAST (bu/ac)	DIFF. from PREVIOUS	DIFF. from LAST YEAR	DIFF. from TREND
Iowa	209.2	1.2	-0.8	-1.1
Illinois	212.3	0.7	-1.7	-2
Nebraska	192.6	0.7	-1.4	-2.3
Minnesota	196.9	0.4	-4.1	0.8
Indiana	199.9	2.3	-4.1	0.7
South Dakota	164.5	-0.7	-6.5	0.5
Kansas	134.5	0.9	-10.5	6.2
Ohio	188.3	0.6	3.3	-2.7
Missouri	176.2	0.2	-8.8	5.2
Wisconsin	184.9	0.8	-3.1	0.7
U.S.	**183.8**	**0.6**	**-2.7**	**-1.2**

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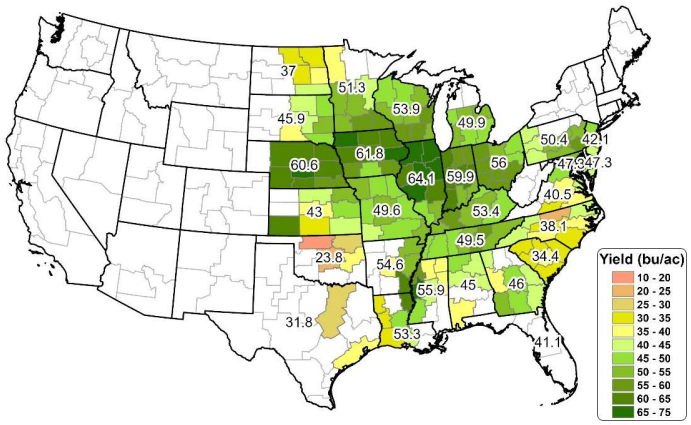
TMAI GREENREPORT®
SOYBEAN YIELD FORECAST

Period 3: July 1, 2026 | Issued: July 3, 2026



TOP 10 STATES	CURRENT FORECAST (bu/ac)	DIFF. from PREVIOUS	DIFF. from LAST YEAR	DIFF. from TREND
Illinois	64.1	0.1	1.6	-0.5
Iowa	61.8	0.4	-1.7	0.9
Minnesota	51.3	0.4	-1.2	1.4
Indiana	59.9	0.4	0.4	-0.7
Nebraska	60.6	0.5	-4.9	-1
Missouri	49.6	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4
Ohio	56	0.1	3	-1
South Dakota	45.9	0.1	-1.1	0.2
North Dakota	37	0.3	2.5	2.3
Kansas	43	0.8	-5.5	3.5
U.S.	**53.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**

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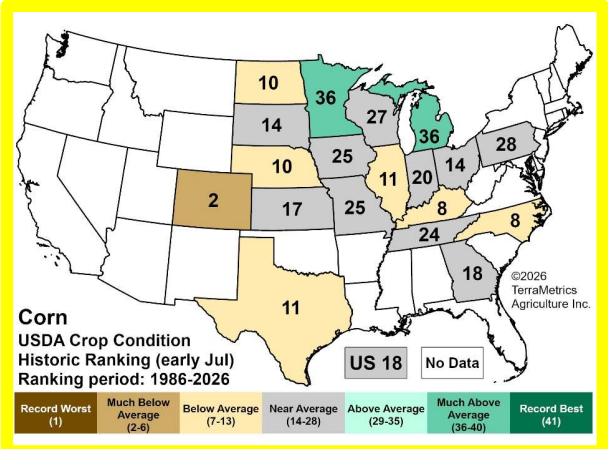
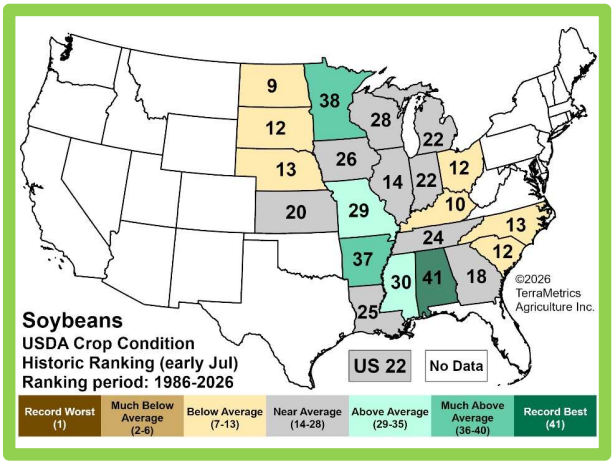
USDA Crop Conditions as of July 5, 2026
Historic Ranking*





* "Historic Rank" was determined by comparing nearby condition ratings since the mid-1980s and evaluating how the latest 2026 condition ratings stack up.

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Major Meteorological Factors Influencing the Forecast

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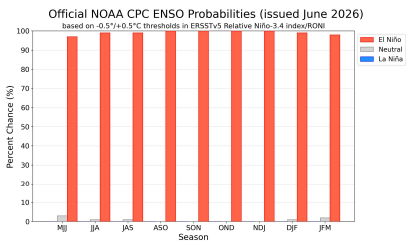
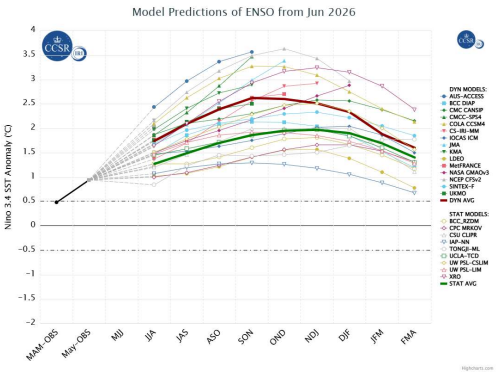
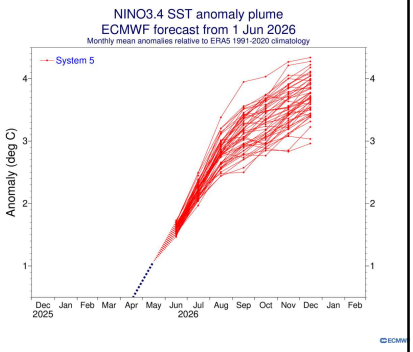
ENSO Forecast







- Historically, El Niño and La Niña events tend to develop during the period Apr-Jun and they tend to reach their maximum strength during October - February
- Typically persist for 9-12 months, though occasionally persisting for up to a few years
- Typically recur every 2 to 7 years

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Major Weather Factors & Wild Cards

July 9, 2026

- ENSO – Background Seasonal Driver in the Tropics
  - Potential to be very strong (possibly historic).
  - Strongest correlations on US weather occur during winter. Influence weaker during summer.
- MJO - Main sub-seasonal driver, propagating farther east with El Niño.
  - Ridge axis and storm track shift every 2 to 4 weeks
  - Most active thunderstorm corridor likely setting up along the northern and eastern edge of the ridge across the Upper Midwest and Great Lakes.
- Overall, expect a **warmer and drier than normal western half** of North America, a more variable central U.S. with **episodic heavy rainfall from MCSs**, and near normal conditions across much of the eastern U.S., with tropical systems becoming an increasing wildcard by late August and September.

Agriculture Weather Outlook (thru October 2026)

- Bouts of strong heat are likely for key growing areas of the Plains in July and August, although robust soil moisture reserves should minimize significant issues for most during corn reproduction.
- Soybeans and other crops across Corn Belt states should benefit from regular rains in the coming weeks, albeit coming with severe storms.
- The Southwest Monsoon looks to be particularly active this year given the very strong El Niño event. This will be quite beneficial for overly dry areas of the Southwest and eastern Rockies.
- The Pacific Northwest is an area of concern given extended periods of heat and drought likely. Crop and rangelands will suffer and wildfire risk will be quite high.
- The Atlantic hurricane season is likely to be depressed given the strong El Niño event. Still, it does not rule out possible landfall of systems that do form.
- An early look at harvest season indicates the potential for an earlier than normal freeze, primarily for the Northern Plains.