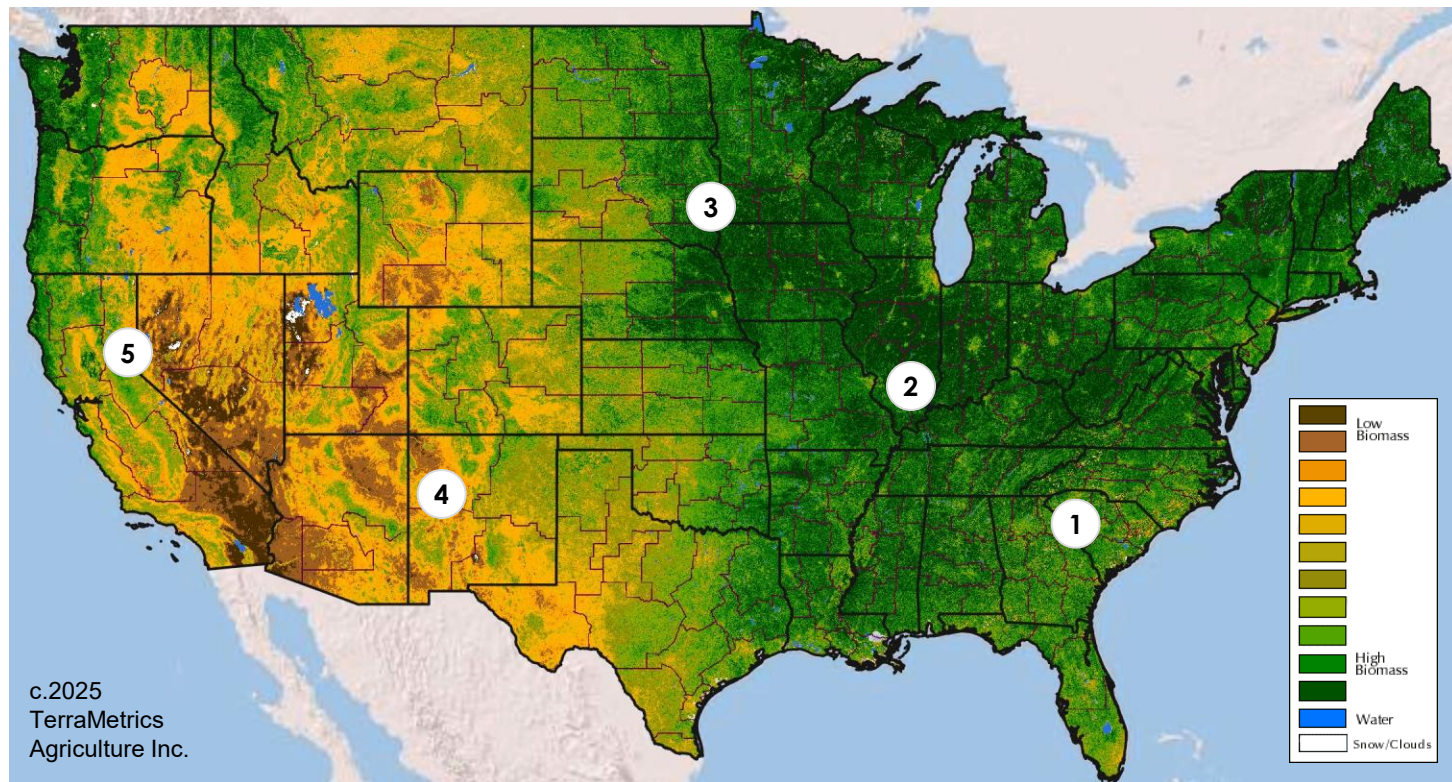


Normalized Differential Vegetation Index | Period 32, July 28 - August 11, 2025



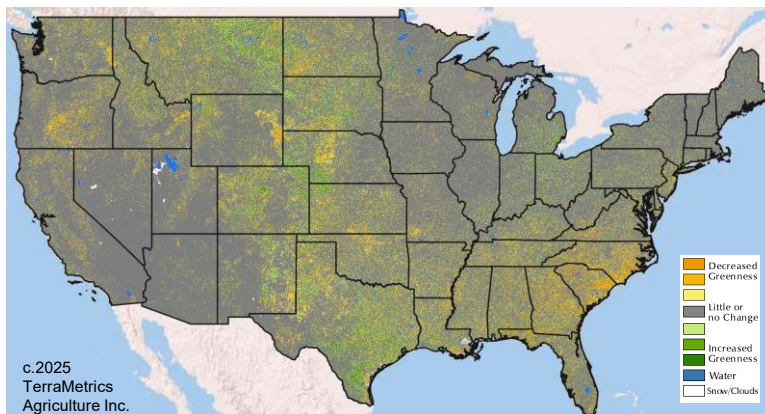
## THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS...

1. Conditions have continued cool and overly wet in the Atlantic Southeast over the past couple of weeks given a stubborn stalled boundary. The Carolinas in particular have had an over-abundance of rain that has led to standing water in many fields. Given little sunshine, crop development is beginning to lag and disease pressure is increasing. The threat of showers in the region will continue at least through the weekend before a longer stretch of dry weather should help.
2. Much of the Corn Belt region has fared quite well this season given lack of extended heat episodes and somewhat regular rains. Crop health is reported good overall. There is suggestion of a hot, dry spell coming over the next several days. Where moisture reserves are in good shape, primarily in the western half, crops should get through this in good shape. However, where moisture is still substandard (eastern half), crops may come under increasing stress.
3. The Northern Plains and the Western Corn Belt have been the epicenter for regular storms. While good in keeping moisture reserves robust, lowland flooding has been on the increase. Also, severe storms have battered this large area with frequent bouts of high wind and large hail. Expect more of the same in the coming weeks.
4. The Southwest Monsoon has been quite active this season, delivering timely rains to the eastern Rockies and extending further north and east into the Plains. Crop and rangelands are responding quite well and should continue to benefit for the next several weeks.
5. Unfortunately, that moisture does not make it far enough west into California and the Far West. Conditions are and will remain tinder dry, keeping irrigation needs high and elevating fire danger risk.

Vegetation Index Difference Maps | Period 32, July 28 - August 11, 2025

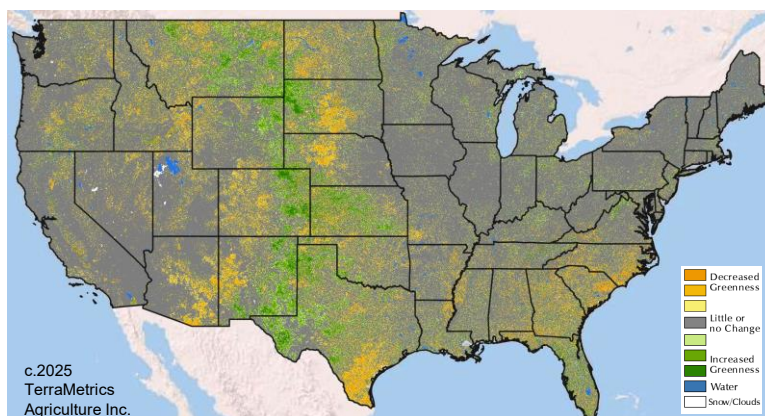
Change from Last Week

Week on week Greenness trends are displaying mixed trends for Plains and Corn Belt states, likely aligning with areas that have received rains vs. those who missed out on the convective showers and storms. The decreased Greenness signature in the Southeast is likely more due to cloud contamination, although many fields are overly wet and crops could be adversely impacted, as a result. The Pacific Northwest and Front Range regions are showing overall better conditions given scattered rains in recent weeks.



Change from Last Year

Greenness trends are not very notable in the eastern half of the U.S. except for the decreased signature in the Southeast (as noted above). Positive greening is seen for much of the Plains and eastern Rockies with regular monsoon rains producing a good boost to biomass health. Still, there are areas that appear to be less green, particularly across the Dakotas, which could be due to developmental delays. Severe storms may also be taking a toll in spots. Western states continue less green overall.



Change from Normal

Greenness trends for the entirety of the Plains are looking very positive with crops reported quite healthy given regular rains and good moisture reserves. Greenness in Corn Belt states suggest normal crop development, while deficits in the Southeast are due to clouds and overly wet weather. Conversely, Greenness deficits in the parched western states has remained in place given prolonged dryness and increasing drought conditions. Crops and rangelands are greatly suffering.

