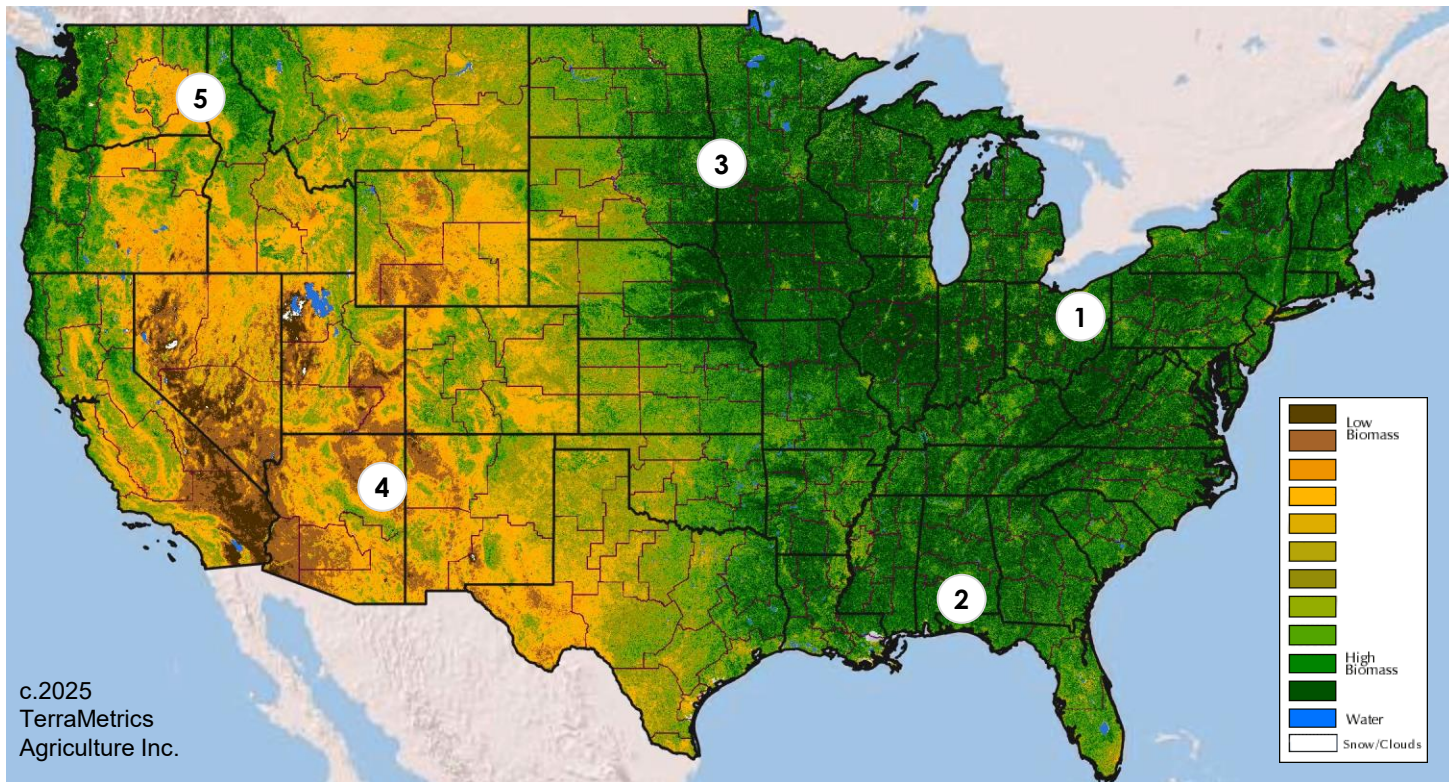


Normalized Differential Vegetation Index | Period 34, August 11 - August 25, 2025



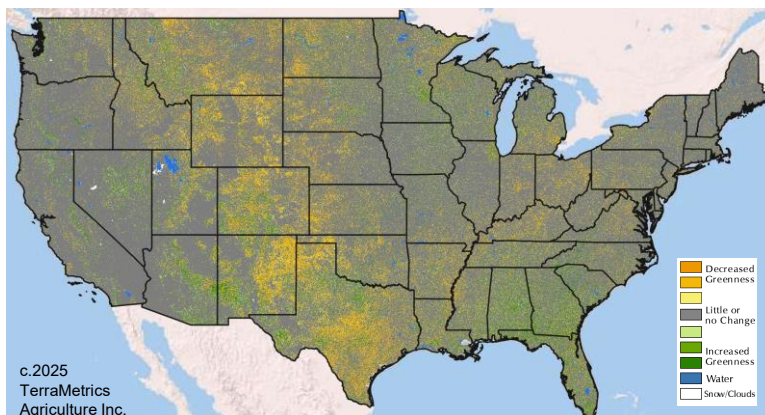
THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS...

1. The Eastern Corn Belt and DelMarVa regions have been exceedingly dry this month, with drought conditions on the increase. With August being such a key month for moisture for soybeans and other summer crops, this could result in a less healthy and yield-trimming situation. The forecast is for continued mostly dry weather for the region for at least the next two weeks. With already low moisture reserves, this will further increase stress.
2. The Southeast has received an extended break from the persistent rains the area received earlier in the month. Moisture reserves are in good shape as summer crops begin to mature. However, another round of scattered rains are expected later this week into next, which could lead to another round of lowland and river flooding. Vulnerable open cotton bolls could be compromised as well.
3. The Northern Plains have also received an extended break from frequent rain and severe storms, and moisture reserves are very good. The issue in the region is that growing degree units have been lagging normal and increasingly so in recent days given unusually cool temperatures. In fact, daytime highs the past several days have been in the very cool 60s and low 70s, up to 20°F below normal; morning lows have been in the chilly 40s with some spot upper 30s reported. Near term trends suggest some warming, but still on the cooler side of normal. It may be a race to the finish line, as a result.
4. The Southwest is still drought-ravaged, but showers and storms have been more frequent of late invigorating crop and rangelands. Moreover, the near term forecast is an unusually wet one for the area, and if realized, could begin to reverse the dire situation there.
5. The Northwest has been the hot exception in recent weeks, with yet another round of 90s and 100s in the interior valleys this past week. Along with little to no rain, crops, orchards, and vineyards are increasingly suffering. Drought intensity is increasing and the near-term forecast brings little to no relief.

Vegetation Index Difference Maps | Period 34, August 11 - August 25, 2025

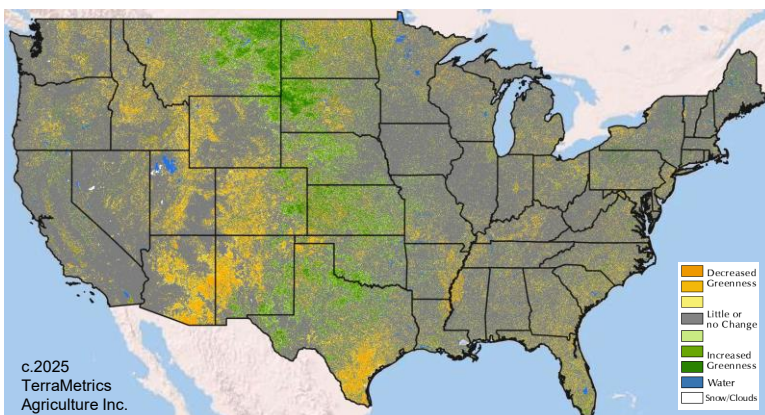
Change from Last Week

Week on week Greenness trends in the eastern half of the U.S. are weaker in intensity but shows an overall decrease for much of the central and eastern Corn Belt given a recent extended run of dry weather. Greener in the Southeast given abundant moisture reserves. The decreased Greenness signature in the Plains and eastern Rockies is more likely due to crops having reached their peak Greenness and are starting to dry down. Moisture has been copious in the area & crops are thriving.



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 drier areas from the lower MS Valley into the Northeast. Positive greening is very evident 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 eastern 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 the Southeast is looking good with all of the moisture they've received. Conversely, Greenness deficits in the western states have remained firmly in place despite recent showers. Crops and rangelands overall are struggling.

