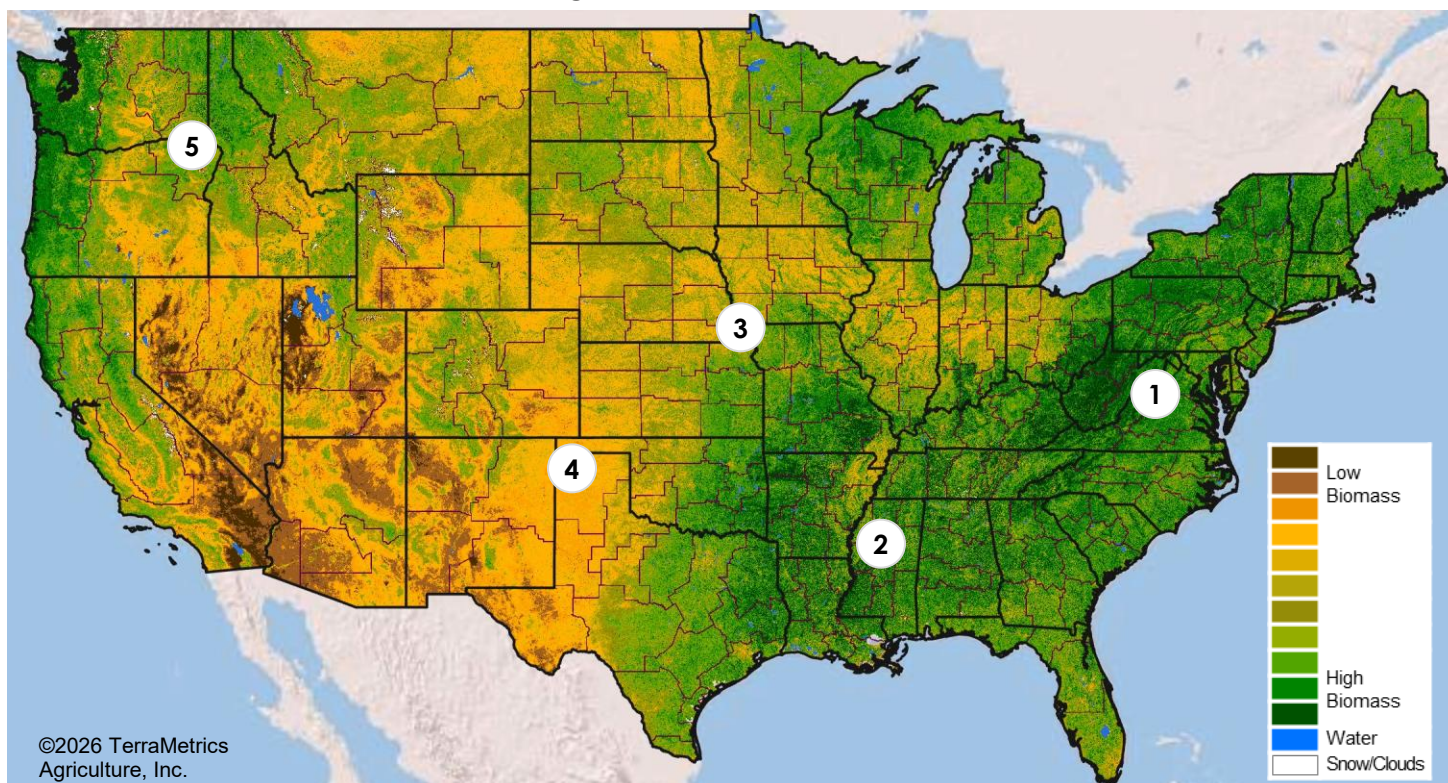


Normalized Differential Vegetation Index | Period 22, May 18 - June 1, 2026

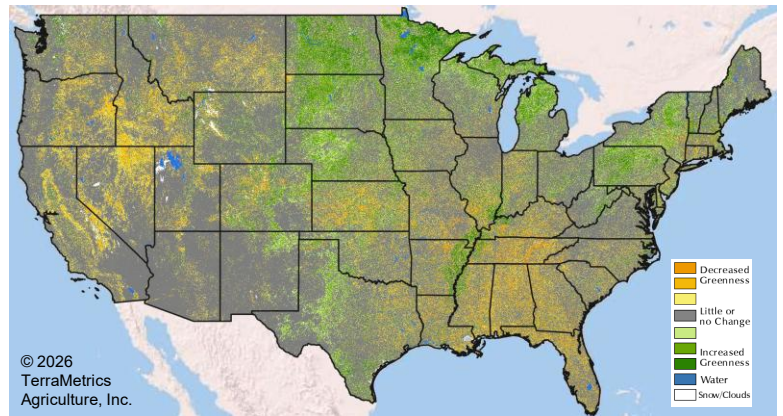


1. The DelMarVa and Eastern Corn Belt regions have been overly dry in the past 2-3 weeks. Moisture reserves have been dwindling as spring crops are pushing through early development. Yet it hasn't been terribly impactful as temperatures have been quite moderate, in fact edging cooler than typical. However, periods of summer-like heat are on the horizon over the next couple of weeks, and with little moisture forecast, crop health could begin to decline.
2. The Southeast from eastern Texas to the Atlantic Coast has benefited from regular rains in the past couple of weeks. This has been particularly true for the area from South Carolina to Florida where earlier drought was quite severe. Several inches of rain have greatly alleviated drought conditions and extinguished rampant wildfires. Further west, periods of heavy rain have led to overly wet fields. The Mississippi River and its tributaries are at or near flood stage, and lowland flooding has been occurring. A drier stretch over the next week or so will greatly benefit the water-logged region.
3. The western Corn Belt and eastern Plains have been the beneficiary of regular, and sometimes quite heavy, rainfall over the past 2-3 weeks. This has greatly boosted moisture reserves, well-timed for early crop development and the near-term forecast calls for more scattered showers and storms, although some may turn severe.
4. The Western High Plains has also seen its share of beneficial moisture of late. While coming too late to save the majority of the winter wheat crop, it will be very beneficial for sorghum, oats, barley, and other spring crops as moisture reserves have been increasing. An expected active Southwest Monsoon will further increase the chances for scattered rains as we head further into the season.
5. Winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest is reported in excellent health overall as the crop is finishing up. Moisture is currently adequate for early spring crop development as well, but spring crops may have a tough go of it as a hot and dry summer is expected as El Nino increases its influence.

Vegetation Index Difference Maps | Period 22, May 18 - June 1, 2026

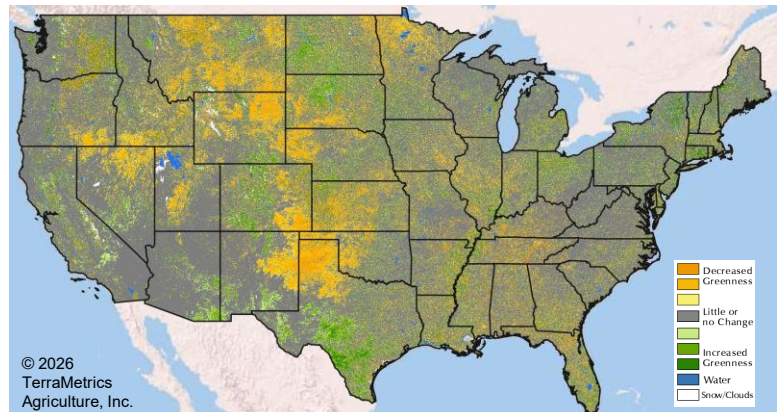
Change from Last Week

Greening continues to accelerate across northern states as emergence and early development of spring row crops increase. The Plains wheat areas have clearly benefited from more regular rains over the past couple of weeks, but the greening is most likely due to emergence and development of spring crops. For the wheat, it's too little too late for many. Drier weather across the West is causing pockets of trouble.



Change from Last Year

Early Greenness trends in and around Corn Belt states continue to look quite mixed, although decreased Greenness is quite evident in portions of the Northern Plains and Rockies. The majority of the Plains wheat area remains in drought conditions, though recent rains have helped improve the health of early spring crops. Western states are seeing pockets of trouble from too dry conditions.



Change from Normal

This comparison also shows a more mixed Greenness profile for the eastern half of the U.S. although crops are reportedly developing on time and are healthy. The Northwest has benefited from the very warm winter and early spring, and moisture reserves, despite drier conditions of late, are still good overall. Conditions clearly remain very poor for winter wheat from western Nebraska on south into the Texas Panhandle.

