

Weather

Critical rains will fall in the Corn Belt over the next 48 hours. Why so important? For one, it has been quite dry in much of the region for the past two weeks (going along with notable heat in recent days), and thus, crops need moisture. Two, the chances of meaningful rainfall in the Corn Belt are close to “zero” for what looks to be a **long** time starting on Saturday. As can be seen, by the graphics to the right, western areas in the Corn Belt are favored for rains for this afternoon and tonight, then we will see the redevelopment of rains in southeastern parts of the region for tomorrow afternoon/tomorrow night before the dry pattern is entirely in place across the region by early Saturday.

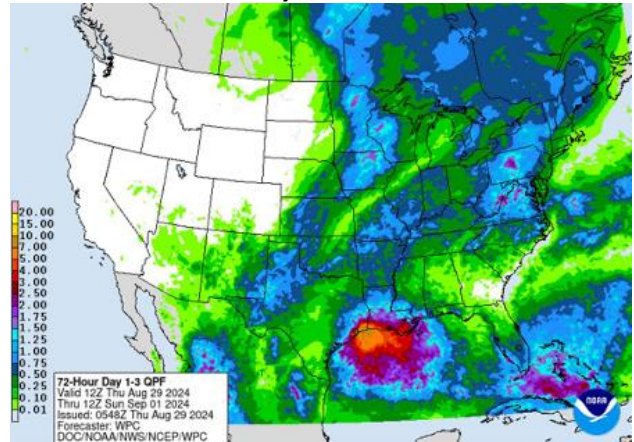
In the end, rains for this work week in the Corn Belt will be close to the expectations at the start of the work week, with a sizable part of the region getting significant and locally heavy rains but also a sizable area getting limited rains, with localized areas getting missed entirely. Good rains targeted areas located in South Dakota, southwestern Minnesota, Nebraska, northwestern Iowa, eastern Kansas, eastern Wisconsin, western Michigan, and far northern Illinois.

It still seems that 90+ degree highs are done for the Corn Belt for 2024 once we get to Saturday. A big build-up of abnormally warm air in western Canada for the start of September means the region is a long way from any freeze potential.

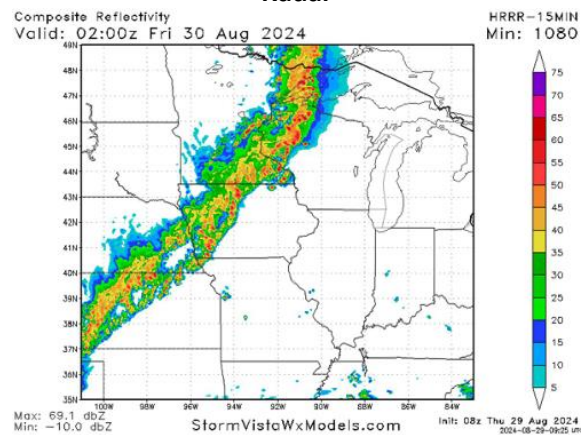
Grains

National corn conditions dropped to the lowest rating of the year on Monday at a good + excellent rating of 65% and will likely decline next week. August temperatures have been cool, but dryness has

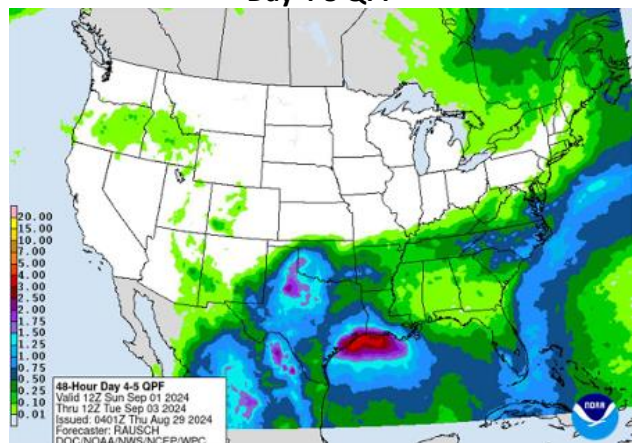
Day 1-3 QPF



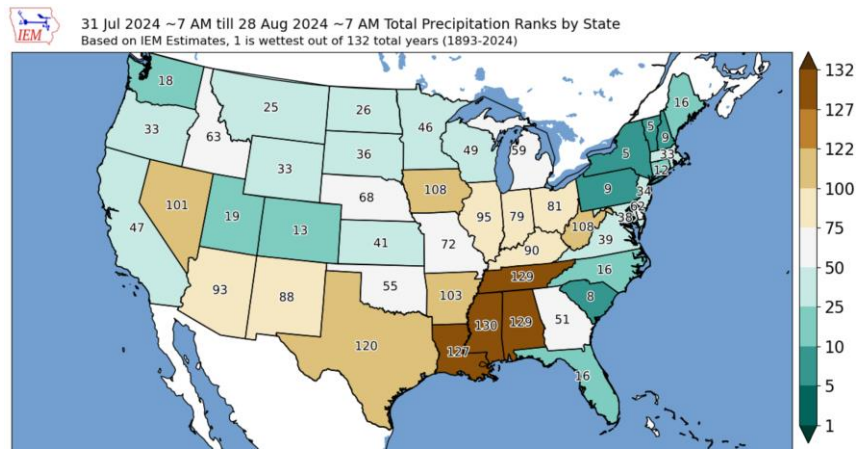
Radar



Day 4-5 QPF



prevailed across the Corn Belt and Mid-South. The recent weather likely suggests "some" corn yield loss. The map to the right shows the estimated precipitation ranks by state from August 1st through August 28th. Notable dryness in Iowa, Illinois, and the Mid-South is apparent (hence why the Mississippi River levels are so low).



Looking at analog years, we will estimate the potential corn yield loss from poor August weather. The table to the right compares years in which conditions declined from Week #31 (early August) to Week #37 (mid-September). Also included in the table are weather conditions (departure from average temperatures and precipitation) for the Corn Belt. Finally, the bottom section has yield comparisons.

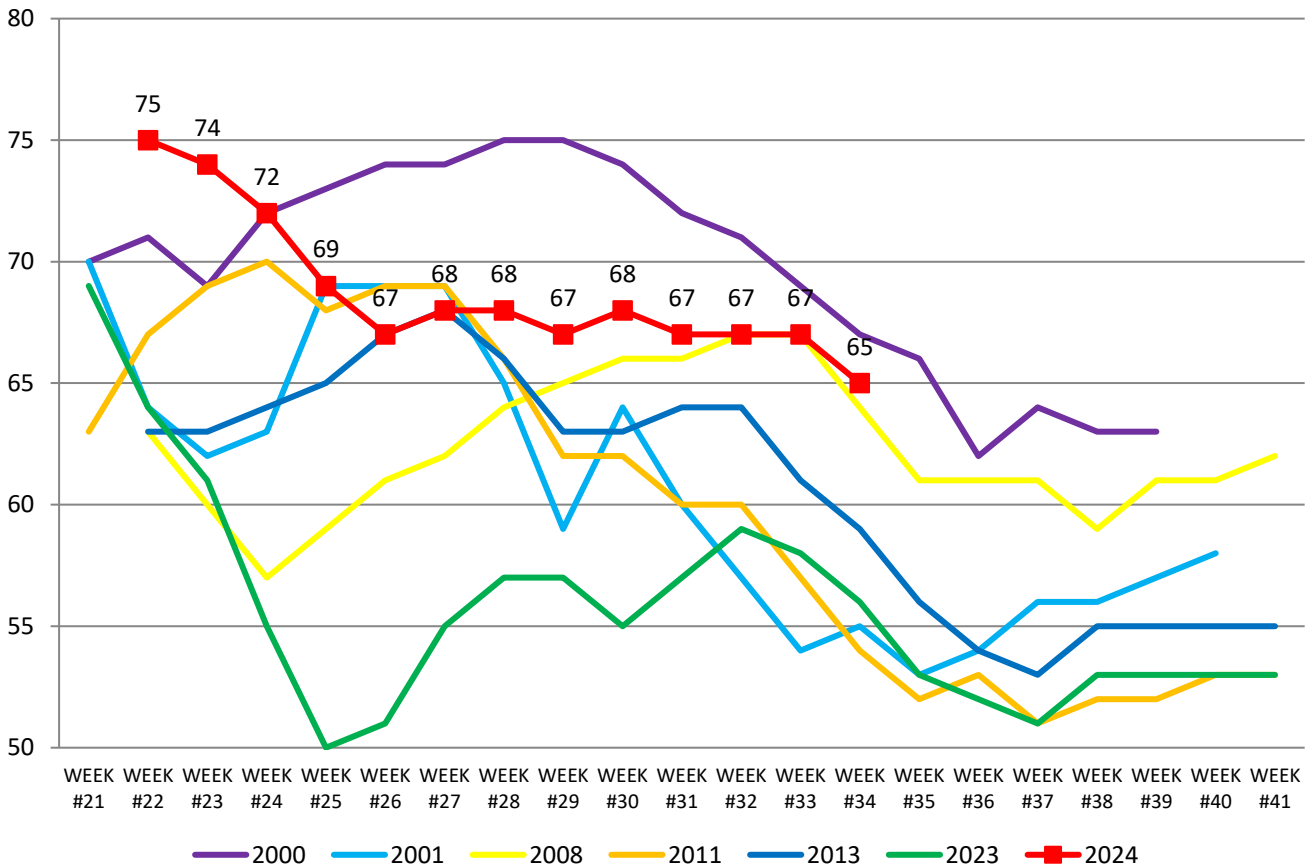
Corn Conditions Comparisons							
	2000	2001	2008	2011	2013	2023	2024
Condition Rating (G+E)							
Week #31	72	60	66	60	64	57	67
Week #37	64	56	61	51	53	51	
	(8)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(11)	(6)	
Weather Conditions (Corn Belt)							
June Temperatures	-0.8	-0.4	0.8	1.2	0.3	1.2	2.7
July Temperatures	-1.4	1	-0.4	4.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.8
August Temperatures	1.4	1.6	-1	1.4	0.1	1	
September Temperatures	0.6	-1.2	0.7	-1.8	3	3.4	
June Precipitation	1.29	-0.33	1.72	0.55	0.82	-1.34	0.57
July Precipitation	0.27	-0.07	0.81	0.04	-0.72	0.43	0.97
August Precipitation	-0.59	-0.22	-1.15	-0.49	-1.15	0.03	
September Precipitation	-0.5	0.28	1.12	-0.48	-0.9	-1	
Yields							
Trend	132.9	134.4	150.5	158.8	158.1	181.0	181.0
August NASS	141.9	133.9	155.0	153.0	154.4	175.1	183.1
Final NASS	136.9	138.2	153.3	146.8	158.1	177.3	
Final vs Trend	4.0	3.8	2.8	(12.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	
Final vs August	(5.0)	4.3	(1.7)	(6.2)	3.7	2.2	
Final vs August % Chg of Trend	-3.8%	3.2%	-1.1%	-3.9%	2.3%	1.2%	

2000: Conditions were favorable in June/July, with cool temperatures and above-normal precipitation. August temperatures were above average, and there was below-normal precipitation. Yields fell five bushels from August but were still above trend.

2008: This is likely the best comparison. June temperatures were above average, while July temperatures were below average. Precipitation was above average for June and July but was below average in August, mimicking 2024 conditions. Above-trend yields were recorded, but there was a two-bushel reduction from August NASS, likely due to poor precipitation.

2013: August precipitation was 1.15 inches below average, but trend yields were still scored due to below-normal July temperatures.

National Corn Crop Condition Good + Excellent

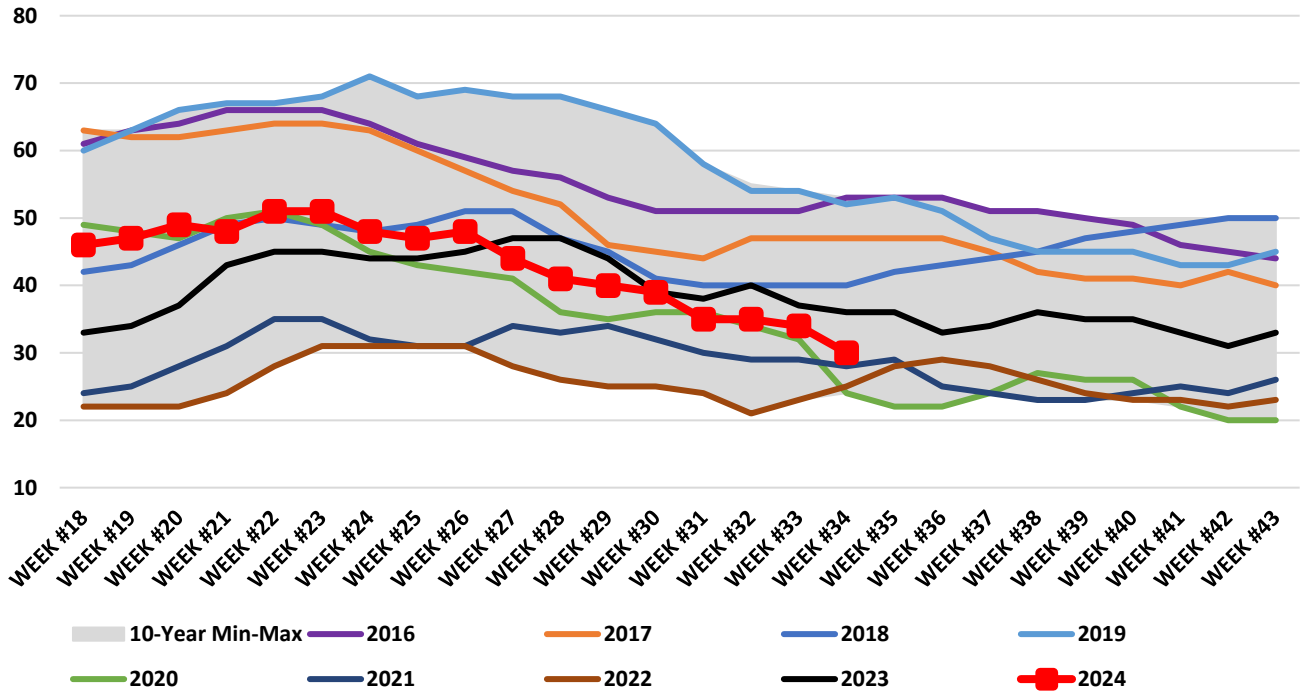


Every year is different, so relying on prior years to predict future results is challenging. However, the analog years indicate that reducing corn yield materially from August weather is difficult. 2008 is likely the best comparison and suggests a two-BPA reduction. Something to consider is that I have heard some discussion about foliar disease. I'm not sure of the potential impact, but it's something to watch in the weeks ahead.

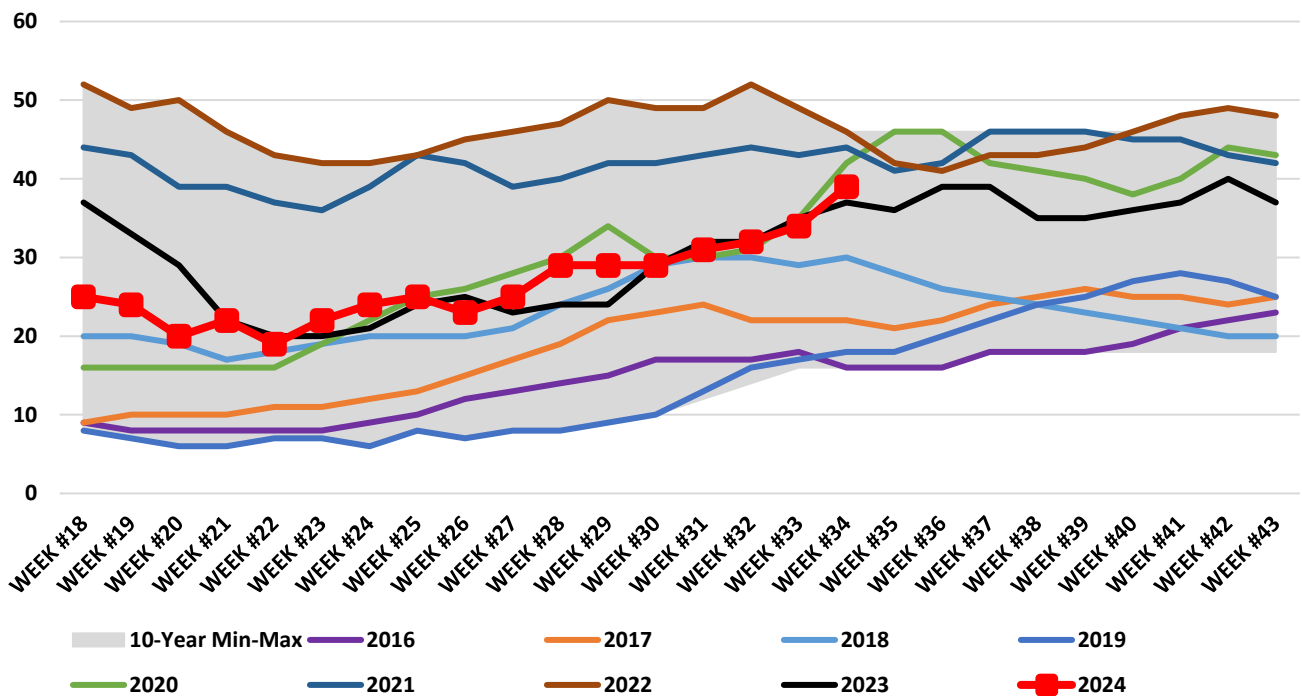
Livestock

We haven't reviewed pasture conditions in a few weeks, so we will correct that today. Over the last month, pasture conditions have deteriorated to the worst of the year both on a good + excellent and a poor + very poor standpoint. Conditions are now towards the bottom end of the ten-year range in terms of good + excellent conditions. Record high temperatures were posted in the southern plains last week in places like Childress, Lubbock, Amarillo, Wichita Falls, and Hobart, contributing to a four percent reduction in national pasture conditions. The declining conditions certainly raise questions about heifer retention.

US Pasture Conditions (Good + Excellent)



US Pasture Conditions (Poor + Very Poor)



Today's Calendar (all times Central)

- Export Sales – 7:30 am
- GDP (Q2) – 7:30 am
- Jobless Claims – 7:30 am
- Pending Home Sales – 9:00 am
- EIA Nat Gas Storage – 9:30 am

Thanks for reading.

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