

VR VISTAREPORTS

SAMPLE FIELD

Winter wheat · 9 November 2026 · Blaine County, OK

38.45 acres mapped · DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise RGB

Prepared by Vista Reports Agriculture

1. Executive summary

38.4 Mapped acres	**9.2 ft**	**11.1 ac** Weak vigor (A–E)
0.67 ac Low / wet (F–G)	**Feekes 2–3** Growth stage	**1,158 bu** Early yield (mid)

Top recommendations

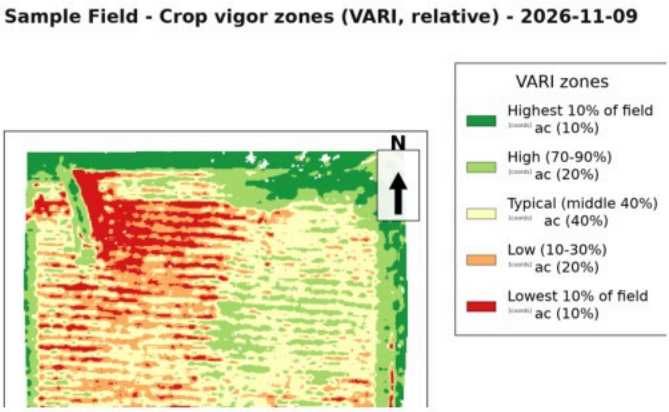
1. Scout first, don't guess. Walk zones **A–E** (≈11.1 ac weak VARI) and wet corners **F–G** (≈0.67 ac). Load `Flight-Plans/zones/problem-zones.kml` or Pilot 2 `worst-zones-area.kml` to navigate.

2. Soil test is in: no lime, ~40 lb N/A topdress, 40 lb P2O5/A. pH 6.2, P 21 ppm (medium), K 209 ppm (high), 47 lb/A nitrate carryover (June sample). Check the N rate with an OSU N-rich strip + Sensor-Based N Rate Calculator before Feekes 6, and pull separate samples from weak strips A–E (§6.2).

3. Re-drill is conditional as of Nov 9. Mid-October is optimum for grain-only OK wheat; November planting is late. Spot overseed only where stand is truly thin after a ground count — see zone-by-zone guidance.

VistaReports Agriculture is visual documentation and decision support — not a licensed agronomy prescription, yield guarantee, or insurance adjustment. This report is not a substitute for on-farm scouting or the advice of a licensed Certified Crop Advisor (CCA). Verify on the ground with a local agronomist or OSU county educator.

Where to walk first (preview)



Weak vigor on VARI — walk red/orange first; zones A–G detail in §5.

2. Field from above (true color)

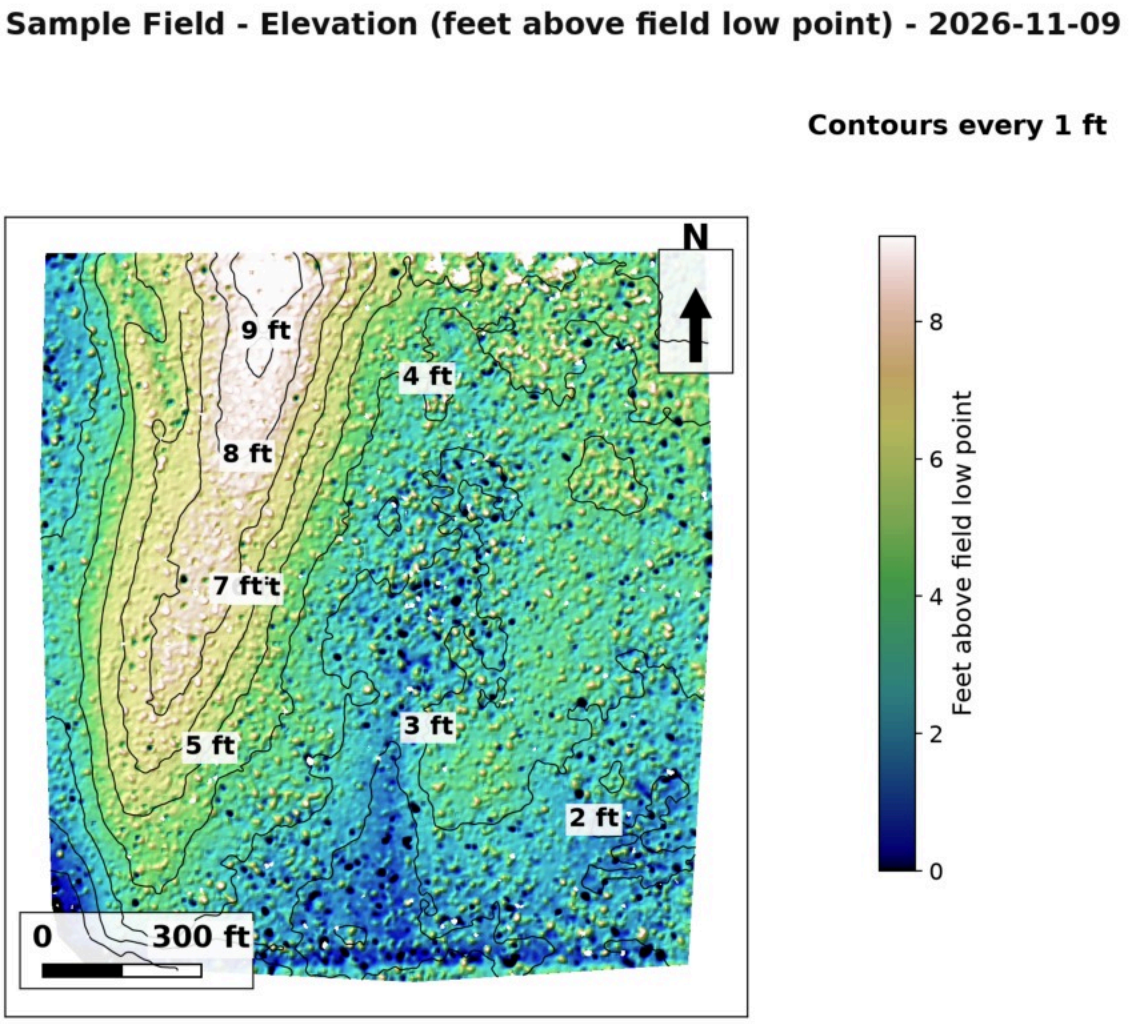
Natural-color orthomosaic from the Nov 9, 2026 DJI Mavic 3 Enterprise RGB flight. Use this page to orient before reading the elevation and vigor maps.



True-color aerial · Sample Field · Blaine County, OK · 2026-11-09. Mapped footprint ≈38.45 ac after 20 m inward edge buffer.

3. Elevation & drainage

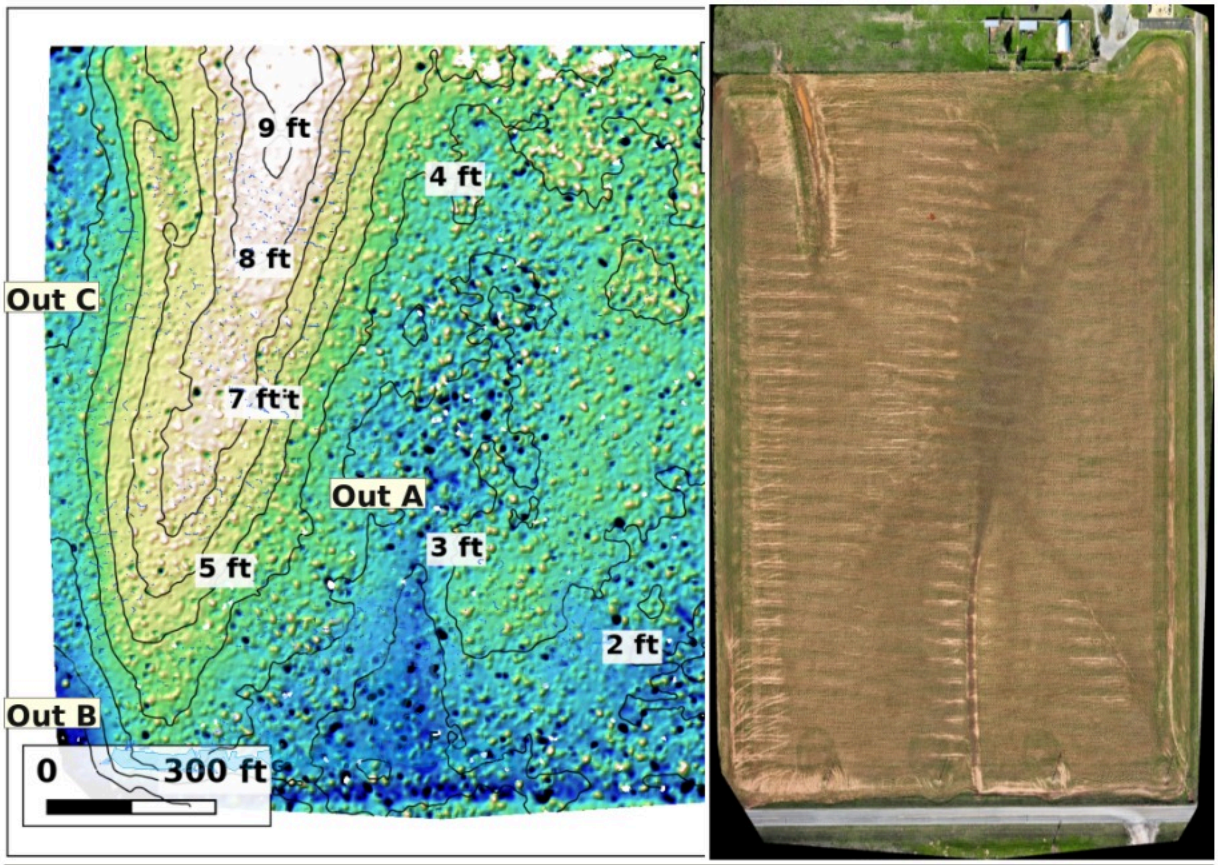
Relative surface relief across the field is about **9.2 ft** (feet above the field low point). About **1.9 ac** sits within ~1 ft of the low point on the elevation map; flight-plan wet corners F–G total **0.67 ac**. Contours every 1 ft. DSM includes low winter-wheat canopy — not a certified NAVD88 survey.



Relative elevation from drone DSM.

Elevation relative to the field low point (feet). Contours and scale bar on the map. How to read: colors show height above the lowest part of this field, in feet (9.2 ft from low to high, 2-98% of field pixels). Lines connect equal height every 1 ft; water moves across lines toward lower numbers. About 1.9 ac sit within 1 ft of the low point - likely to hold water after heavy rain. Shading shows slope direction. Elevation is from the drone surface model (DSM), so low crop canopy is included.

3b. Terraces & watershed



Terraces & watershed on the elevation map

- Terrace crest Tn · grade (none if Not graded)
- Main flow paths
- Ponding ≈ 0.79 ac (low + flat)
- Wet zones F–G ≈ 0.67 ac
- Elevation map (same as the elevation page); contours every 1 ft; 300 ft scale

Overall: Not graded — no terrace met the evidence needed to assign a 1–10 grade. A later higher-resolution flight may allow grading.

Aerial photo (right): a terrace line should be visible here to confirm a ridge.
Sample Field · not survey-grade

Terraces & watershed on the elevation map (left) with the aerial photo (right). A terrace line should be visible in the aerial photo to confirm a ridge. Terraces are graded only when a ridge of at least 300 ft follows the contour, has a channel above it, and shows in the aerial photo. Not survey-grade.

Detection: Not graded: no ridge of at least 300 ft followed the contour, had a channel above it, and showed in the aerial photo. A later higher-resolution flight may allow grading. **Confidence:** low.

Grading rubric (1–10): 10 = intact ridge with consistent height and clean channel and outlet · **7-9 =** minor low spots or sediment · **4-6 =** noticeable low spots, partial overtopping or channel fill · **1-3 =** breached, washed out or not functioning

Overall field terrace score: Not graded — no terrace met the evidence needed to assign a 1–10 grade. A later higher-resolution flight may allow grading.

ID	Grade	Conf.	Length	Crest ht	Continuity	Evidence (short)
—	Not graded	low	—	—	—	No terrace segments to grade (see detection note).

Ponding ≈ **0.79 ac** · channel ≈ **0.44 ac** · wet F–G ≈ **0.67 ac**. 2026-10-13–15: ~11.2 in over Oct 13–15 at HINTON 7W (1.17 + 8.71 + 1.27 in). Likely contributor to soft/wet SW corners (F–G) and ponding risk. (~10.2 mi SE (station))

Client intake / soil test: Soil test supplied: ServiTech (Dodge City, KS) lab no. 140406, reported 06/15/2026 (0–8 in composite). Full results and fertility plan in §6.2.

No terrace IDs this flight: No terrace IDs to walk. Inspect waterways, ditch banks, and F–G wet corners after runoff. Revisit after a later higher-resolution flight. · **Drainage focus without graded terraces:** Without fully graded terraces, focus repairs on mapped ponding paths and F–G corners. Cite NRCS CPS 600/412 if you add structures later. · **Storm tie-in (Oct 13–15):** 2026-10-13–15: ~11.2 in over Oct 13–15 at HINTON 7W (1.17 + 8.71 + 1.27 in). Likely contributor to soft/wet SW corners (F–G) and ponding risk. (~10.2 mi SE (station)) Mapped ponding ≈0.79 ac vs flight-plan wet F–G ≈0.67 ac. Delay traffic on soft outlets until firm.

4. Crop vigor zones

Five relative VARI classes from in-field percentiles (10 / 30 / 70 / 90). **Weak acres for scouting = lowest two classes ≈ 11.1 ac**. RGB only — no NDVI. Highest 10% is partly over-represented on the outer ring (grass headland).

Class	Acres	Share
Lowest 10% of field	3.87	10%
Low (10-30%)	7.74	20%
Typical (middle 40%)	15.48	40%
High (70-90%)	7.74	20%
Highest 10% of field	3.87	10%
Weak (lowest two classes)	11.10	29%

Index panel (within-field stretch)

VARI, ExG and GLI are each shown full-width so the whole field and a readable legend stay in view. Values are ranks inside this field only (in-field stretch), not absolute agronomic thresholds.

What we see in this field

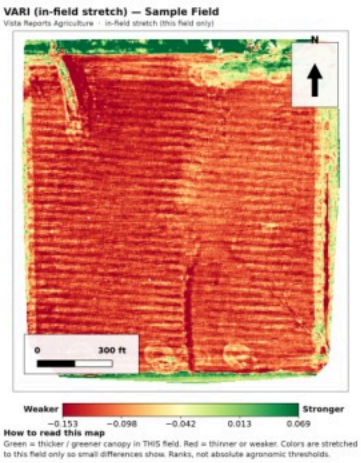
VARI: On this map, greener (higher VARI) values sit mainly on the outer ring; the interior is relatively weaker. About 89% of field acres sit below the mid-point of this field's stretch (-0.153 to 0.069). These are ranks inside this field only, not absolute agronomic thresholds.

ExG: On this map, greener (higher ExG) values sit mainly on the outer ring; the interior is relatively weaker. About 88% of field acres sit below the mid-point of this field's stretch (-2 to 52). These are ranks inside this field only, not absolute agronomic thresholds.

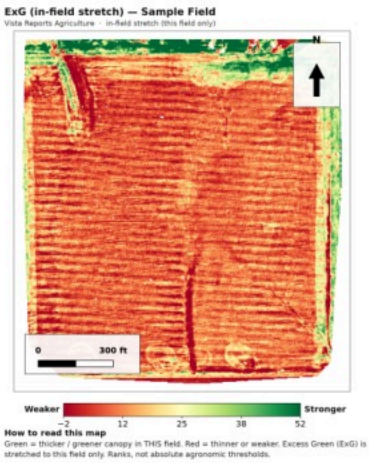
GLI: On this map, greener (higher GLI) values sit mainly on the outer ring; the interior is relatively weaker. About 90% of field acres sit below the mid-point of this field's stretch (-0.003 to 0.126). These are ranks inside this field only, not absolute agronomic thresholds.

Preview of the three in-field stretch maps (full-page views follow).

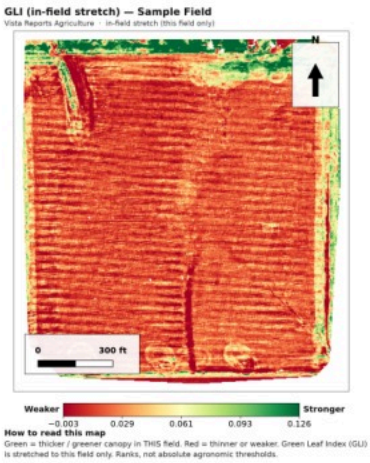
VARI (preview)



ExG (preview)

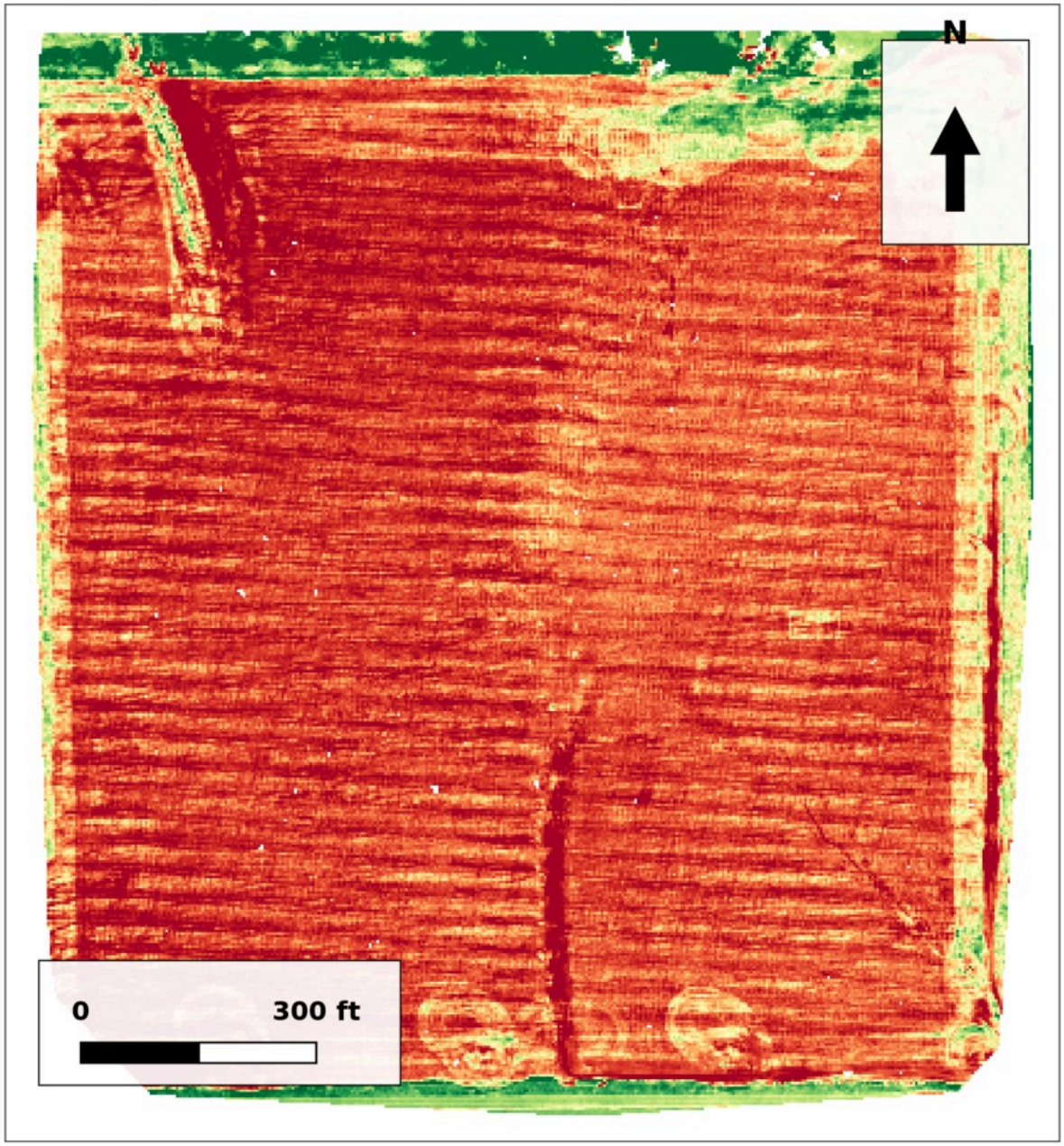


GLI (preview)



VARI (in-field stretch) — Sample Field

Vista Reports Agriculture · in-field stretch (this field only)



Weaker — Stronger

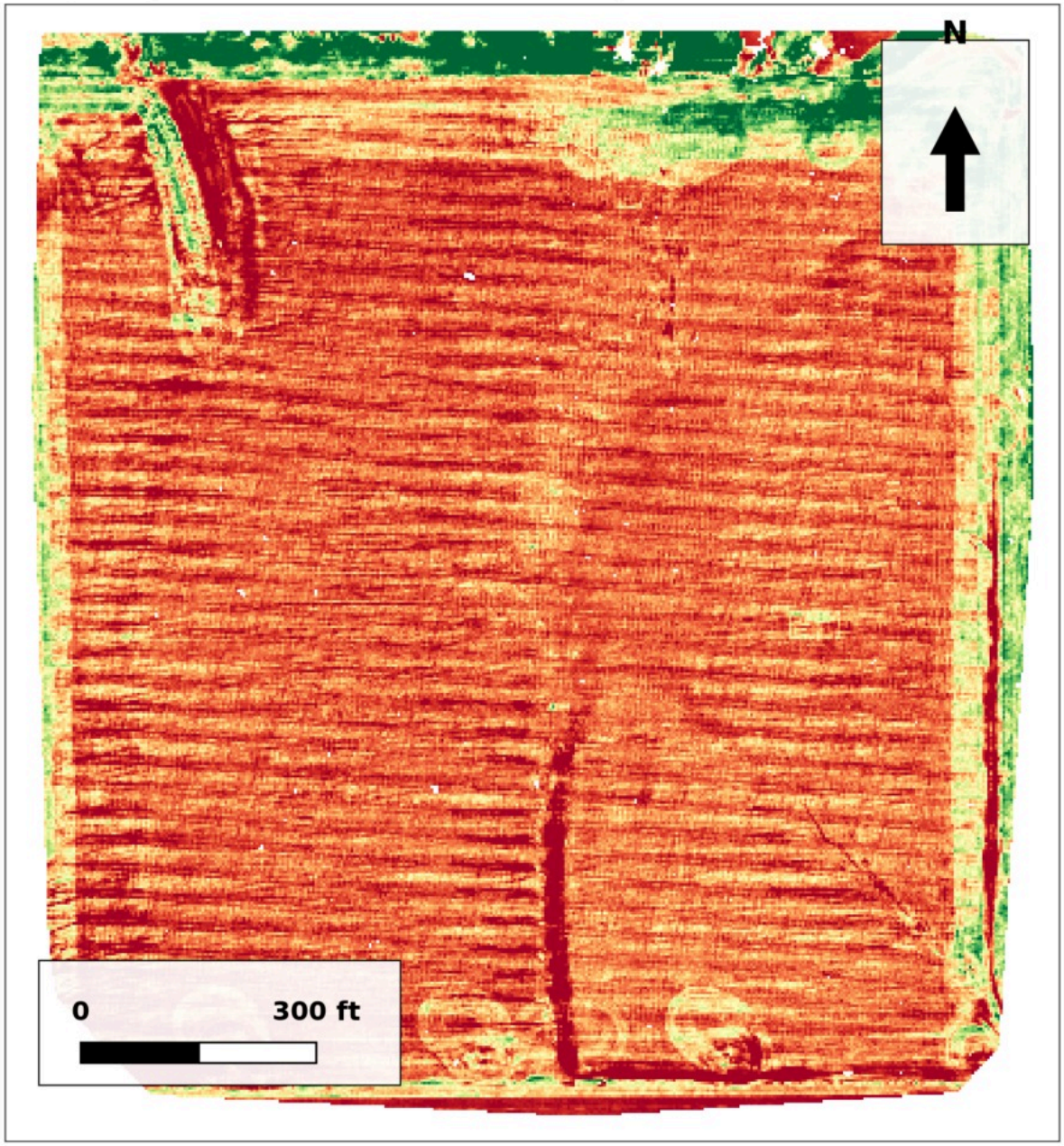
−0.153 −0.098 −0.042 0.013 0.069

How to read this map

Green = thicker / greener canopy in THIS field. Red = thinner or weaker. Colors are stretched to this field only so small differences show. Ranks, not absolute agronomic thresholds.

ExG (in-field stretch) — Sample Field

Vista Reports Agriculture · in-field stretch (this field only)

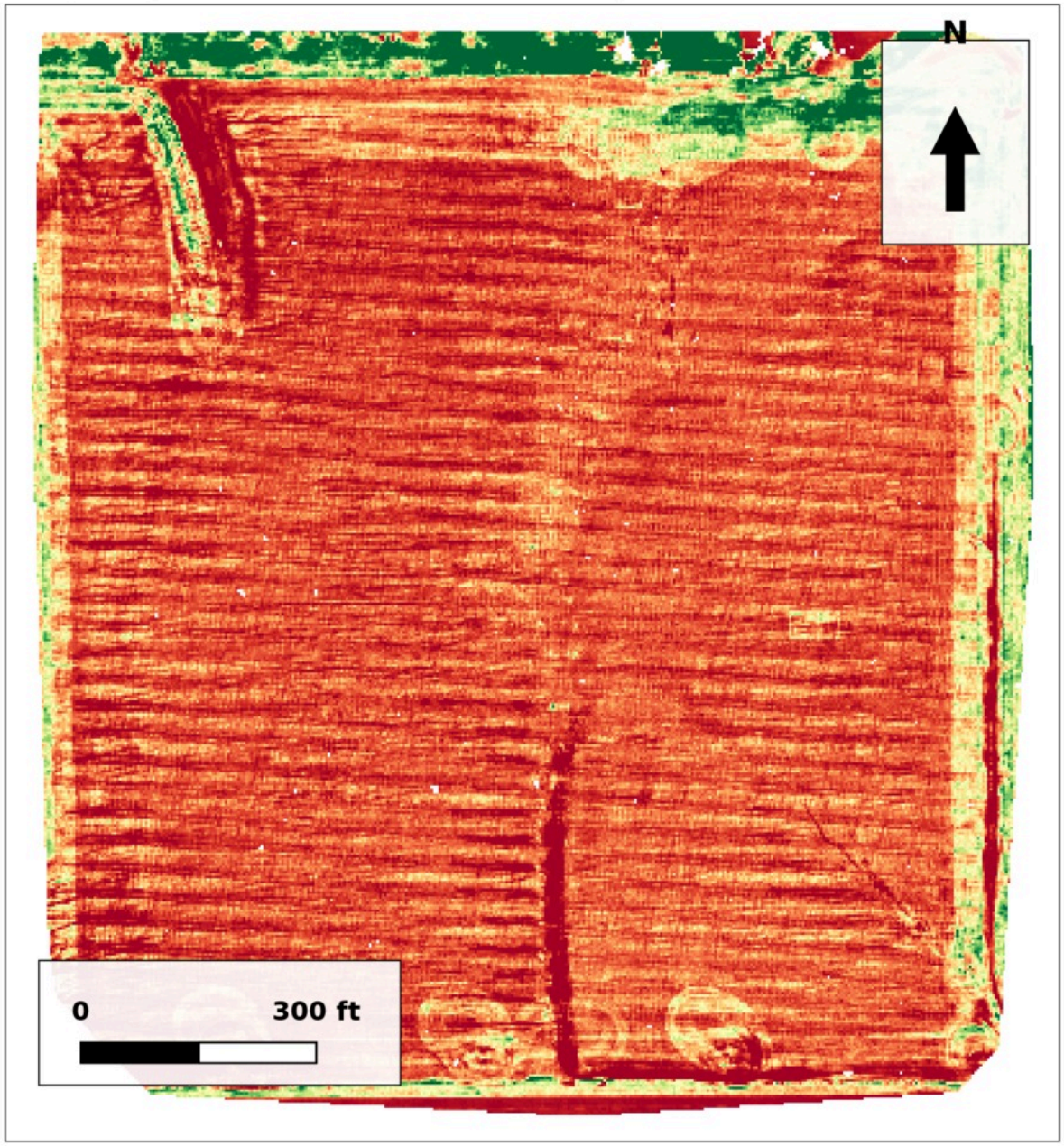


How to read this map

Green = thicker / greener canopy in THIS field. Red = thinner or weaker. Excess Green (ExG) is stretched to this field only. Ranks, not absolute agronomic thresholds.

GLI (in-field stretch) — Sample Field

Vista Reports Agriculture · in-field stretch (this field only)

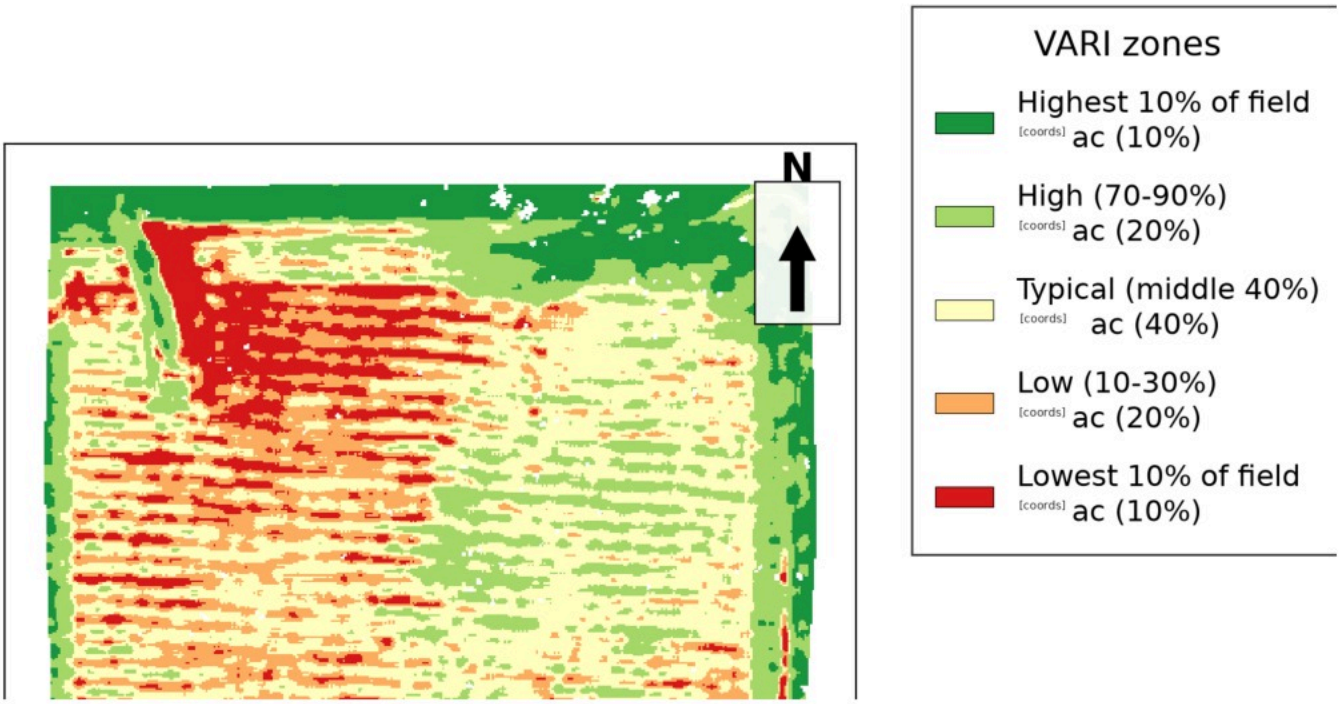




How to read this map

Green = thicker / greener canopy in THIS field. Red = thinner or weaker. Green Leaf Index (GLI) is stretched to this field only. Ranks, not absolute agronomic thresholds.

Sample Field - Crop vigor zones (VARI, relative) - 2026-11-09



What we see in this field

VARI: On this map, greener (higher VARI) values sit mainly on the outer ring; the interior is relatively weaker. About 89% of field acres sit below the mid-point of this field's stretch (-0.153 to 0.069). These are ranks inside this field only, not absolute agronomic thresholds.

How to read the zones

How to read: zones compare each spot with the rest of THIS field only (VARI from the drone RGB photos, smoothed to about 5 m). Ranks inside this field — weakest 10%, next 20%, middle 40%, next 20%, strongest 10% — not fixed agronomic thresholds. Red/orange (lowest two classes, about 11.1 ac) = less green cover; walk those first. Dark green = more. Sun angle and shadows can shift RGB indices.

VARI relative vigor zones with acres. Walk the red/orange areas first (weakest two classes ≈ 11.1 ac).

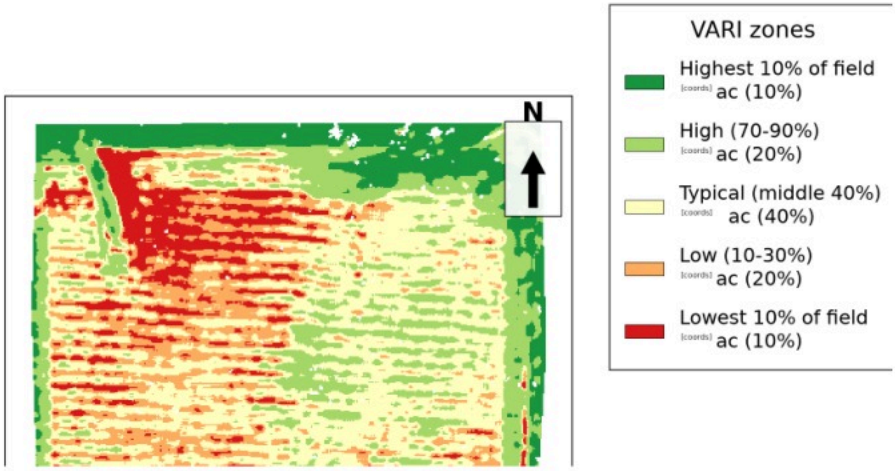
5. Scouting & treatment zones A–G

Polygons from the flight-plan files (`Flight-Plans/zones/`). A–E = weak VARI (lowest two of five classes); F–G = DSM low/wet spots.

Zone	Acres	Class	Suggested action
A	1.25	Lowest 10% vigor (VARI)	Priority scout — stand, weeds, insects, fertility
B	0.29	Lowest 10% vigor (VARI)	Priority scout — stand, weeds, insects, fertility
C	0.63	Low (10–30%) vigor (VARI)	Scout weak stand; compare to healthy strips
D	0.25	Low (10–30%) vigor (VARI)	Scout weak stand; compare to healthy strips
E	8.68	Low (10–30%) vigor (VARI)	Scout weak stand; compare to healthy strips
F	0.34	Low / wet spot	Scout drainage / ponding; delay traffic when wet
G	0.33	Low / wet spot	Scout drainage / ponding; delay traffic when wet

Weak vigor A–E total **11.10 ac**. Low/wet F–G total **0.67 ac**. Rates in flight-plan files are relative placeholders — not product prescriptions. Annotated treatment map with callouts is in §6a.

Sample Field - Crop vigor zones (VARI, relative) - 2026-11-09



What we see in this field

VARI: On this map, greener (higher VARI) values sit mainly on the outer ring; the interior is relatively weaker. About 89% of field acres sit below the mid-point of this field's stretch (-0.153 to 0.069). These are ranks inside this field only, not absolute agronomic thresholds.

How to read the zones

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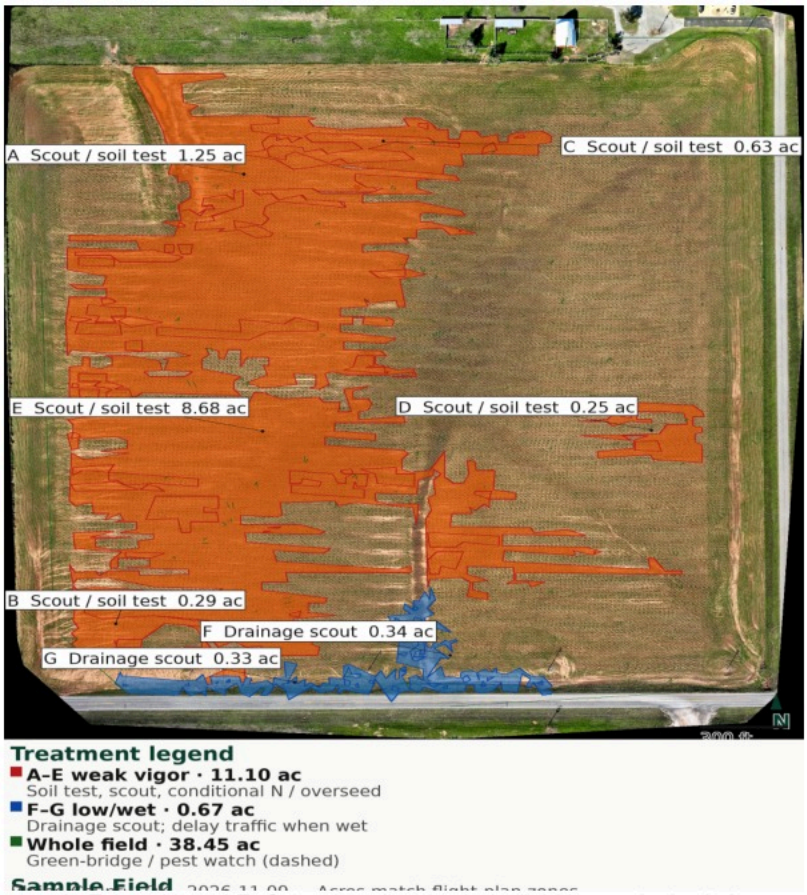
VARI zones A–G context — walk red/orange first; files in Flight-Plans/zones.

6. Recommendations to improve the crop

Guidance below is general and cited from OSU Extension / OSU Wheat / NWS / CPC. ***It is not a prescription.*** *Confirm with soil tests and an in-person scout (local agronomist or Blaine County OSU Extension in Watonga). Causes of weak RGB zones are not confirmed from air alone. Weather forecasts and crop condition recommendations are subject to change and should be verified on the ground before taking action. Flight-plan files contain placeholder relative rates and are not product prescriptions. Consult a licensed agronomist before applying any treatments.*

Treatment	Zones	Acres	Flight-plan file
Priority scout + soil test (N/P/K/pH)	A–E	11.10	Flight-Plans/zones/problem-zones.kml (A–E) · pilot2/worst-zones-area.kml
Conditional topdress N / overseed check	A–E	11.10	Flight-Plans/zones/problem-zones.kml (A–E)
Drainage / ponding scout; delay traffic when wet	F–G	0.67	Flight-Plans/zones/problem-zones.kml (F–G)
Whole-field: green-bridge / volunteer wheat & pest watch	whole field	38.45	Flight-Plans/boundary/field-boundary.kml

6a. Annotated treatment map (partial-field)



Natural-color ortho with zones A–E (weak) and F–G (wet) outlined; whole-field items dashed. Acres match Flight-Plans/zones.

Forecast used for timing (NWS 7-day + CPC outlooks)

Forecast panel · NWS 7-day + CPC outlooks (recheck before acting)

Today	Veterans Day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
71°F	**68°F**	**68°F**	**58°F**	**61°F**	**59°F**	**56°F**
PoP 0%	PoP 0%	PoP 0%	PoP 0%	PoP 4%	PoP 42%	PoP 3%
9 mph	6 to 15 mph	2 to 6 mph	5 to 9 mph	8 to 17 mph	13 to 16 mph	7 to 10 mph
Sunny	Mostly Sunny	Sunny	Sunny	Mostly Sunny	Chance Showers And Thu	Partly Sunny

Outlook arrows (CPC)

Period	Valid	Temp	Precip / drought	Issued
6–10 day	Nov 15–19, 2026	↑ warm	↑ wetter	2026-11-09
8–14 day	Nov 17–23, 2026	↑ warm	↑ wetter	2026-11-09
DJF seasonal	Dec 2026 – Feb 2027	→ equal	↑ wetter	2026-10-15 (CPC winter/seaso
Drought	Seasonal drought outlook (through ~J	↓ drought improving	↓ drought improving	CPC seasonal drought out

Freeze nights (≤32°F) next 7d: none in NWS periods. Max wind ~17 mph. Sources: api.weather.gov; CPC 6-10/8-14 issued 2026-11-09.

NWS api.weather.gov grid OUN 58,100 (field GPS redacted); CPC 6–10 / 8–14 issued 2026-11-09; DJF seasonal outlook Oct 15, 2026; drought outlook CPC. Recheck before acting.

6b. Timing tied to the forecast

Scout & soil-test weak zones A–E first

Scope: Partial field · zones A–E · 11.10 ac

Walk VARI weak polygons (11.10 ac) with problem-zones.kml before any fertilizer or overseed decision. Get N, P, K and pH — Pond Creek loams can be acidic. RGB color alone is not a fertility diagnosis.

Why this option: Ground-truth + soil test beats spraying N or re-drilling on color alone (avoids wasted product on weeds/wet spots/skips). Alternative 'treat the whole red zone now' skips confirmation; alternative 'wait until spring' risks missing a fall window if stand is truly thin. Source: OSU Sensor-Based N / county Extension practice; Vista report method notes.

Best timing window: *Best timing window: Tue–Fri this week while NWS shows dry/sunny and winds mostly ≤15 mph (easier walking/ATV). Recheck after any weekend showers (Sunday (~42% chance)). forecast-dependent, recheck before acting*

Load: `Flight-Plans/zones/problem-zones.kml · pilot2/worst-zones-area.kml`

Conditional topdress N (only after soil test / SBNRC)

Scope: Partial field · prefer A–E · 11.10 ac (not automatic whole-field)

If soil test or an N-rich strip + OSU SBNRC supports it, topdress weak strips — not the whole field by default. Do not treat RGB red as an automatic N prescription.

Why this option: Targeted N after a test beats blanket fall N (saves cost, cuts leaching risk) and beats 'do nothing' if lab/SBNRC shows shortage. Alternative early blanket N in a dry week sits on the surface; alternative waiting until Feekes 6 may still be fine — use SBNRC. Cite: OSU SBNRC / Extension N guidance.

Best timing window: *Hold broadcast N this dry sunny stretch; if a soil test says N is short, aim for a window just ahead of the CPC 6–10 / 8–14 wetter tilt (valid ~Nov 15–23) so light rain can move N in — but avoid applying into a heavy wash or onto frozen ground. forecast-dependent, recheck before acting*

Load: `Flight-Plans/zones/problem-zones.kml (A-E)`

Re-drill / overseed only after a ground stand count

Scope: Spot only in confirmed thin A–E (≤11.10 ac candidate)

Nov 9 is late for full-field re-drill on existing stand. Spot overseed only where a ground count shows true skips. Next 7-day lows stay above freezing (no ≤32°F nights in NWS periods); CPC 6–10/8–14 lean warmer + wetter for OK — helpful for emergence if you do spot-seed, but still late.

Why this option: Spot overseed after a count beats full-field re-drill (poor economics this late) and beats ignoring true skips. Alternative 'replant everything' rarely pays Nov 9; alternative 'hope RGB greens up' misses real skips. Cite: OSU late-planting wheat guidance.

Best timing window: *Best timing window: if stand counts fail this week, spot-seed ahead of the CPC wetter 6–10/8–14 period (~Nov 15–23) while soils are still workable — not into a hard freeze. forecast-dependent, recheck before acting*

Load: `Flight-Plans/zones/problem-zones.kml (A-E)`

Drainage / traffic plan for wet corners F–G

Scope: Partial field · zones F–G · 0.67 ac

Mark F–G (0.67 ac) and keep heavy traffic off when soft. CPC 6–10 and 8–14 both lean above-normal precip for Oklahoma — wet corners may stay soft longer.

Why this option: Protecting wet corners now beats cutting ruts that hurt stand and spring traffic. Alternative 'ignore until spring' risks compaction; alternative deep ditching without survey is premature — scout first. Seasonal drought outlook favors Southern Plains improvement (wetter), so don't assume a dry-out.

Best timing window: *Best timing window: walk F–G Tue–Thu while NWS is dry; postpone tillage/spray traffic if weekend PoP rises or during CPC wetter 6–10/8–14. forecast-dependent, recheck before acting*

Load: `Flight-Plans/zones/problem-zones.kml (F-G)`

Drone / sprayer window (if a labeled application is needed)

Scope: Only if agronomist + label call for a product — rates stay PLACEHOLDER in flight plans

NWS 7-day max wind ~17 mph; Veterans Day gusts to ~23 mph in the detailed forecast — poor for fine droplets. No hard freeze nights in the current 7-day periods. Farmer-flown spray drones must follow the product label and applicable FAA rules (including Part 137 if agricultural aircraft ops apply); Vista flight-plan rates are NOT prescriptions.

Why this option: Waiting for a calmer, labeled-legal window beats spraying in gusty/dry-warm mite-flare weather or into rain. Alternative 'spray at first chance' risks drift and poor coverage; alternative 'never spray by air' may still need ground rigs — choose by label and wind. Cite: product label; FAA ag aircraft rules; OSU CR-7194 for small-grain pests.

Best timing window: *Best timing window: mornings with sustained wind preferably ≤10 mph and no rain (mid-week looks calmer than Veterans Day gusts / weekend PoP). Skip frozen or saturated F–G. forecast-dependent, recheck before acting*

Load: `Flight-Plans/prescription/* (relative placeholder rates — not a label rate)`

Pest & disease watch timed to weather

Scope: Whole field (38.45 ac) + edges / volunteer wheat

Warm, mostly dry days through mid-week favor mite/aphid activity if populations are present; a hard freeze would knock them back — none ≤32°F in the current NWS 7-day periods. CPC 6–10/8–14 warmer tilt keeps fall pest watch active. See Crop Watch for verified regional reports.

Why this option: Weather-tied scouting beats calendar spraying and beats ignoring regional alerts (WSMV confirmed in Blaine Co. earlier in 2026). Alternative prophylactic insecticide can flare mites; alternative 'wait for spring symptoms' misses fall BYDV/WCM risk. Cite: OSU Pest e-Alerts 2026; Crop Watch sources.

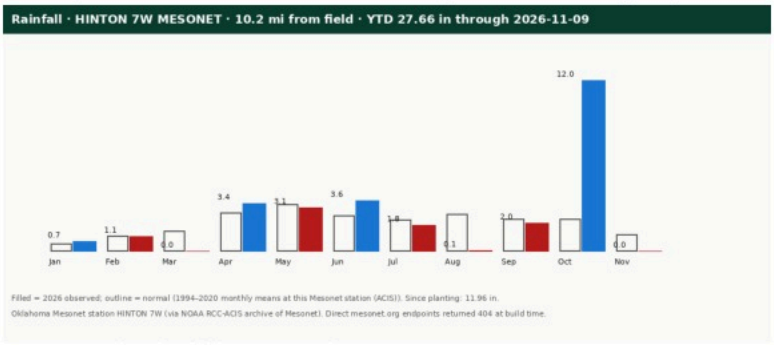
Best timing window: *Best timing window: scout warm afternoons this week (mites active on leaves); re-scout after any freeze and after the CPC warmer 6–10/8–14 stretch. forecast-dependent, recheck before acting*

Load: `Flight-Plans/boundary/field-boundary.kml (whole field context)`

6c. Rainfall (Mesonet)

Nearest Oklahoma Mesonet station: **HINTON 7W Mesonet**. 2026 YTD total **27.66** in through 2026-11-09. Rain since planting (2026-10-01): **11.96** in.

Oklahoma Mesonet station HINTON 7W (via NOAA RCC-ACIS archive of Mesonet). Direct mesonet.org endpoints returned 404 at build time.



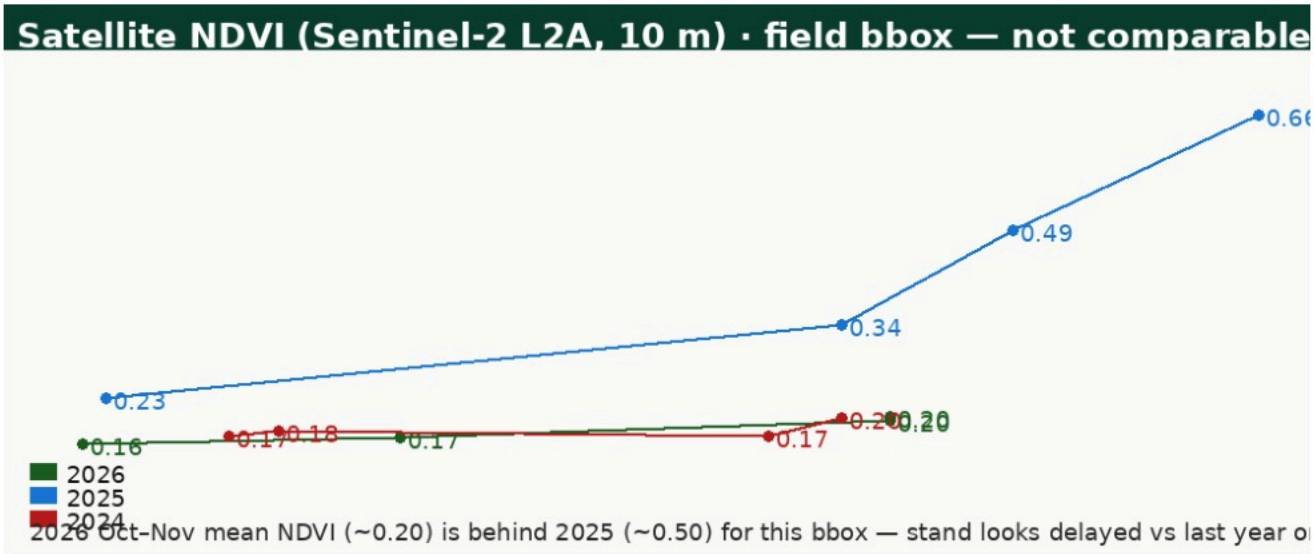
Monthly observed vs long-term normal at the Mesonet station.

Month	2026 (in)	Normal (in)	Diff (in)
Jan	0.72	0.55	0.17
Feb	1.07	1.11	-0.04
Mar	0.02	1.44	-1.42
Apr	3.38	2.75	0.63
May	3.07	3.33	-0.26
Jun	3.57	2.52	1.05
Jul	1.84	2.25	-0.41
Aug	0.05	2.61	-2.56
Sep	1.98	2.27	-0.29
Oct	11.96	2.27	9.69
Nov	0.00	1.22	-1.22

6d. Field Progress & Storm History

This Nov 9, 2026 South Field map is the baseline drone crop scan for this 38.45 ac boundary. No earlier imagery of this field was available. Future scans will be compared automatically to this baseline (index change maps by zone; acres improved/declined).

Satellite substitute (clearly labeled): Sentinel-2 L2A NDVI (Earth Search STAC), cloud-filtered, 10 m. **Not directly comparable to drone RGB VARI/ExG.**



2026 Oct–Nov mean NDVI (~0.20) is behind 2025 (~0.50) for this bbox — stand looks delayed vs last year on satellite. 2024 Oct window ~0.20. Weak drone VARI zones cannot yet be called new vs persistent without a prior drone baseline.

Storms / extremes that may connect to what we see

2026-10-13–15 — Heavy rainfall (Mesonet HINTON 7W) · ~10.2 mi SE (station)
~11.2 in over Oct 13–15 at HINTON 7W (1.17 + 8.71 + 1.27 in). Likely contributor to soft/wet SW corners (F–G) and ponding risk.
Source: Oklahoma Mesonet via RCC-ACIS daily precip · https://data.rcc-acis.org/

2026-11-02 — Severe reports in OK (Blaine listed with activity on aggregator; Kingfisher hail in SPC CSV) · Kingfisher hail ~35 mi ENE; Blaine county activity noted on storm-report aggregator
SPC hail CSV 2026-11-02: 1.00 in hail 3 S Kingfisher. County-level Blaine activity listed on third-party SPC aggregators; treat site-specific damage as unconfirmed without a local LSR pinpoint.
Source: SPC climo hail CSV 261102; hurricaneinspections OK archive · https://www.spc.noaa.gov/climo/reports/261102_rpts_hail.csv

2026-04-01 / 2026-04-17 — Hail (summer fallow / prior crop year) · ~6 mi E Watonga (Apr 1, 2.50 in); Okeene area Apr 17 1.75 in
NCEI/local storm history: significant spring hail in Blaine before planting. Relevant to soil crusting / residue, not current canopy injury.
Source: NCEI Storm Events / county storm history compilations · https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/storm-events-database/search

2026-06 — Thunderstorm wind (summer fallow) · Countywide Blaine (Watonga/Okeene/Calumet reports; gusts to ~75 mph on multiple June dates)
Summer wind events during fallow — may affect residue and volunteer management, not current leaf tissue.
Source: NCEI / county storm history · https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/storm-events-database/search

2026 spring–summer — Drought stress (Southern Plains) then wetter fall · Regional
Drought/heat stressed the 2026 wheat crop regionally earlier; CPC seasonal drought outlook now favors Southern Plains improvement with wetter odds. Oct deluge locally flipped moisture quickly.
Source: CPC seasonal drought outlook; Mesonet precip · https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/sdo_summary.php

Recovery recommendations

Re-check wet corners after the mid-October deluge

F–G low spots likely held the Oct 13–15 heavy rain. Scout for crusting, silt deposition, and thin emergence strips before traffic returns.

Why this option: Confirming storm effects beats assuming RGB weak zones are only fertility. Alternative ignoring wet corners risks ruts; alternative deep drainage without a walk is premature.

Best timing window: *Best timing window: dry mid-week NWS stretch this week; postpone if CPC 6–10/8–14 wetter period arrives. forecast-dependent, recheck before acting*

Use this flight as the vigor baseline

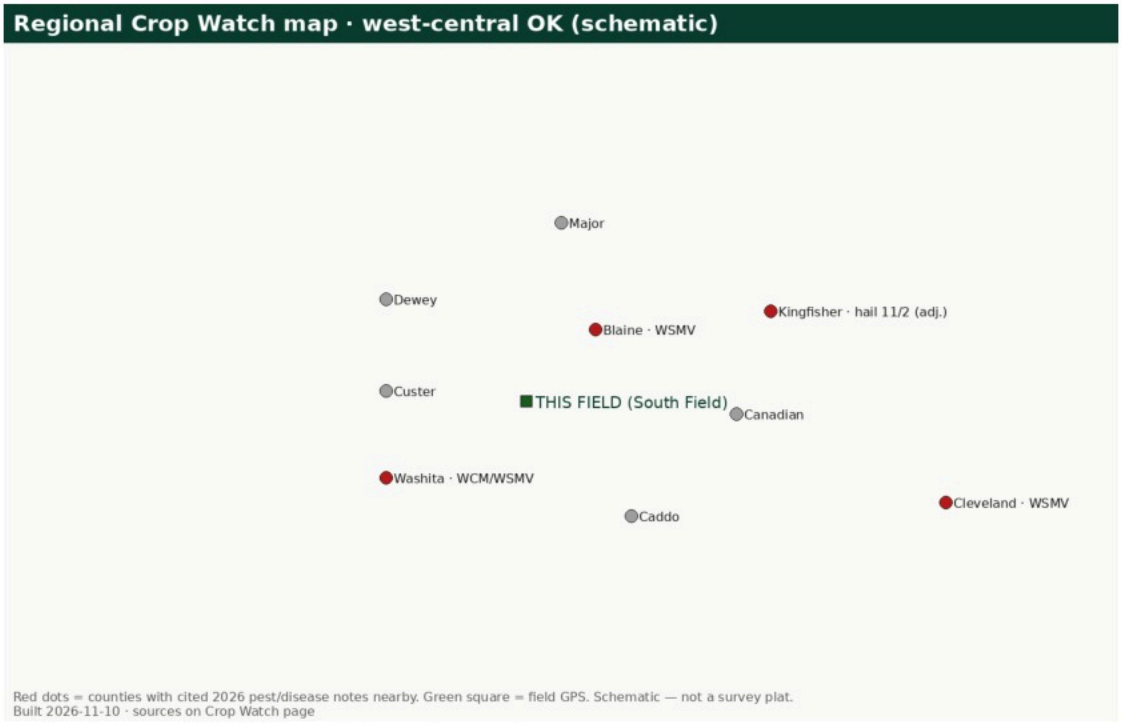
No prior drone field scan exists for this boundary. Lock A–G polygons and VARI classes as the reference for the next flight.

Why this option: A dated baseline beats anecdotal memory. Alternative comparing only to satellite mixes 10 m NDVI with drone RGB (not equivalent).

Best timing window: *Best timing window: next drone pass after a growth flush or management change (often late winter / green-up).*

6e. Regional Crop Watch

Verified Extension / agency reports for west-central OK and the wider region (most recent first where dated). Farmer social posts are marked unconfirmed. If nothing current exists, we say so.



Schematic regional map — field GPS vs cited county reports.

Wheat curl mite / Wheat streak mosaic (WSMV) + High Plains wheat mosaic · *verified*

Where / date: Blaine County (Canton) WSMV confirmed; also Washita (WCM+WSMV), Cleveland, McCurtain, Garvin, Kay, Noble; HPWMV confirmed Blaine+Garvin (Mar 2026 disease update). · 2026-03-26 (e-alert) / Mar 2026 wheat disease update
Trend: Green-bridge / volunteer wheat remains the key fall risk statewide; no chemical rescue once symptomatic.
Watch here: Scout this field for streaking/mottling and curled leaves; kill volunteer wheat/grasses at edges. Fall infection is most damaging.
Source: OSU Pest e-Alert EEP-26-8; OSU Wheat Disease Update Mar 2026 · https://extension.okstate.edu/e-pest-alerts/2026/small-pest-big-problems-wheat-curl-mites-and-wheat-streak-mosaic-virus-detected-in-oklahoma

Fall armyworm (wheat establishment) · *verified*

Where / date: Oklahoma statewide alert for newly planted winter wheat as summer hosts wind down. · Aug 2026 (EPP-26-33)
Trend: Overlapping generations into Oct–Nov; first hard freeze ends local populations (they do not overwinter in OK).
Watch here: Windowpane feeding on seedlings; threshold 3–4 larvae/ft of row with damage. Edges near weeds first.
Source: OSU Pest e-Alert EPP-26-33 · https://extension.okstate.edu/e-pest-alerts/2026/stop-the-march-starting-your-wheat-season-off-right-with-fall-armyworm-management

Brown wheat mite · *verified (spring 2026; watch in warm dry spells)*

Where / date: north-central / central Oklahoma grower reports under dry weather. · Mar 24, 2026 (EPP-26-6)
Trend: Favored by drought/dust; rain knocks populations back. No newer fall 2026 e-alert found in this search.
Watch here: Stippling / silver-bronze leaves on warm afternoons; confirm before treating (looks like drought).
Source: OSU Pest e-Alert EPP-26-6 · https://extension.okstate.edu/e-pest-alerts/2026/brown-wheat-mite-activity-in-north-central-oklahoma

Greenbugs · *verified (spring 2026; fall–spring pest)*

Where / date: Central Oklahoma reports. · Mar 16, 2026 (EPP-26-5)
Trend: Can occur fall through spring; mild winters favor carryover. No newer fall 2026 county alert found.
Watch here: Reddish/copper spots, yellowing; use Glance-n-Go thresholds before spraying.
Source: OSU Pest e-Alert EPP-26-5 · https://extension.okstate.edu/e-pest-alerts/2026/check-your-wheat-greenbugs-reported-in-central-oklahoma

Bird cherry-oat aphid / BYDV risk · *verified (SW OK spring 2026)*

Where / date: Southwest Oklahoma infestations reported. · Mar 26, 2026 (EPP-26-7)
Trend: Fall colonization raises BYDV risk; natural enemies were reported low in that alert.
Watch here: Undersides of leaves / sheaths; treat by threshold, watch mite flare after pyrethroids.
Source: OSU Pest e-Alert EPP-26-7 · https://extension.okstate.edu/e-pest-alerts/2026/bird-cherry-oat-aphid-activity-in-southwest-oklahoma

Herbicide-resistant Italian ryegrass / ALS-resistant true cheat · *verified (research / West District Oct 2026)*

Where / date: Spreading west toward Watonga corridor; resistance confirmed across many OK wheat counties including Blaine in 2024–25 sampling. · Ag Insights Oct 2026; OSU wheat weed research 2024–25
Trend: Increasing acreage; multiple MOA resistance common in north-central OK.
Watch here: Do not rely on a single Group 1/2 product; consider delayed PRE (Zidua/Anthem Flex/Axiom) per Extension.
Source: OSU West District Ag Insights Oct 2026; OSU herbicide resistance survey · https://extension.okstate.edu/announcements/west-district-ag-insights-newsletter/2026/ag-insights-october-2026

Winter grain mite · *no current reports found*

Where / date: — · —
Trend: No 2026 Pest e-Alert specifically on winter grain mite found in this search.
Watch here: Still possible in continuous wheat under cool/wet spells — scout if silvery plants appear.
Source: OSU Pest e-Alerts 2026 index review · https://extension.okstate.edu/e-pest-alerts/pest-e-alerts-2026

Hessian fly / leaf & stripe rust (fall) · *no current fall 2026 OK field outbreaks found*

Where / date: K-State noted rust activity in KS in Apr 2026 (prior season); TX Panhandle had heavy WSMV/curl-mite pressure in 2026 crop. · KS Apr 2026; TX Panhandle wrap Sep 9, 2026
Trend: Regional virus/mite pressure to the south elevates green-bridge caution for southern OK.
Watch here: Planting-date / volunteer control remain primary; no OK fall 2026 rust outbreak alert found.
Source: K-State eUpdate; Texas Wheat / NewsChannel10 Panhandle wrap · https://www.newschannel10.com/2026/09/09/texas-panhandle-wheat-crop-faced-disease-pest-pressure-2026/

6.1 Is it too late to re-drill or overseed? (as of Nov 9, 2026)

For grain-only winter wheat in most of Oklahoma, OSU cites **mid-October** as the optimum planting window. Planting in **November is late**: less time for fall tillers and roots, which can cut yield potential. OSU has advised increasing seeding rate (~50% early–mid November; up to ~100% after mid-November) when planting late; newer OSU trials also show higher seeding rate does not always pay for very late sowings — talk to your county educator. Short-season genetics (e.g. research on Butler's Gold) are discussed for late systems.

Field answer (conditional): Full-field re-drill on Nov 9 is usually a poor economic bet if a stand already exists. **Spot overseed** only after a ground stand count shows true skips in weak zones — not based on RGB color alone.

Zone	Re-drill / overseed?	Note
A	Conditional — after stand count	If plants/ft of row are below your agronomist's threshold, spot overseed; raise seeding rate for November.
B	Conditional — after stand count	If plants/ft of row are below your agronomist's threshold, spot overseed; raise seeding rate for November.
C	Usually scout-only first	Low 10–30% often still has plants — count before spending seed.
D	Usually scout-only first	Low 10–30% often still has plants — count before spending seed.
E	Usually scout-only first	Low 10–30% often still has plants — count before spending seed.
F	No — fix drainage first	Reseed into a ponding corner is unlikely to pay until water drains.
G	No — fix drainage first	Reseed into a ponding corner is unlikely to pay until water drains.

Cites: OSU Extension "Basic rules for planting wheat this fall" (extension.okstate.edu/articles/2021/dust-in-wheat); OSU Wheat blog "Managing Late-Planted Wheat" (osuwheat.com, Dec 2024); OSU Ag Research short-season wheat article (agresearch.okstate.edu, 2023).

6.2 Soil test & fertility plan

Source: ServiTech (Dodge City, KS) Soil Analysis Report, lab no. 140406, received 06/12/2026, reported 06/15/2026. Field ID on the lab sheet: **(withheld in sample)**. Sample depth 0 - 8 in, Mehlich 3 extraction, one composite sample. Supplied by the grower as this field's test; values are copied exactly as printed (blank = not reported by the lab).

Check before acting: *the sample was taken in June 2026, before planting. Nitrate-N is a June snapshot; the Oct 13–15 heavy rain may have moved some of it. pH, P, K and CEC change slowly and are still useful.*

Test	Result	Method	What it means for this wheat
Soil pH (1:1)	6.2	c-pH 1:1 soil-water	Good for wheat — well above the ~5.5 level where OSU flags lime and aluminum risk. Lab lime to pH 6.0: **0.0 t ECC/A**.
Buffer pH	7.2	Sikora 2	Little reserve acidity. Lab lime to 6.5: 0.3 t/A; to 7.0: 0.9 t/A (not needed for wheat).
Excess lime	No	XSL(I)	No free lime.
Organic matter	not reported	—	Blank on the lab sheet.
Nitrate-N	19.7 ppm · 47 lb N/A	Cd reduction	June carryover N, already credited in the lab's N rec.
Phosphorus (P)	21 ppm	Mehlich 3 colorimetric	Medium. OSU index ~ 42 (2 × ppm) ~ 90% sufficient for small grains. Low P shows as poor fall tillering.
Potassium (K)	209 ppm	Mehlich 3 ICP	High — no K needed.
Sulfur (S)	10 ppm · 24 lb S/A	Mehlich 3 ICP	No S rec printed by the lab.
Ca / Mg / Na	1470 / 224 / 6 ppm	Mehlich 3 ICP	Base saturation Ca 75%, Mg 19%, K 5%, Na 0%, H 0% — balanced, no sodium problem.
Zinc (Zn)	0.3 ppm	c-DTPA (from M3 ICP)	Lab recommends 0 Zn for wheat.
Fe / Mn / Cu	96 / 99 / 1.2 ppm	Mehlich 3 ICP	Adequate — lab recommends none.
Boron (B)	0.2 ppm	Mehlich 3 ICP	Lab lists 0.5 lb B/A.

Test	Result	Method	What it means for this wheat
CEC	10	meq/100 g	Moderate nutrient-holding loam.

Lab rec (lb/A)	N	P2O5	K2O	Zn	S	Mn	Cu	MgO	B	Ca	Cl
Winter Wheat (Grain) · 50 bu	40	40	0	0	—	0	0	0	0.5	0	—

Lab lime (ECC tons/A) to raise pH to 6.0 / 6.5 / 7.0: 0.0 / 0.3 / 0.9. — = blank on the lab sheet. **Lab note (grazing wheat):** the N rec is for grain only; an extra 20–50 lb topdress N/A may be needed to replace N removed by grazing (30–35 lb N per 100 lb of cattle gain; a stocker calf removes about 15 lb N in a 30-day graze).

Fertility plan for this wheat (Blaine County, OK)

Lime: none this season. pH 6.2 and no reserve acidity. The lab rate to reach 6.0 is 0.0 t/A. Soil acidity is unlikely to be the field-wide cause of the weak strips, but a composite sample can hide acid spots — include pH in the zone samples below.

Nitrogen: plan a ~40 lb N/A topdress. The lab's grain rec for a 50 bu goal is 40 lb N/A after crediting 47 lb/A of nitrate. OSU's yield-goal table (~2 lb N/bu) less that credit would be ~53 lb. Because the nitrate was measured in June, before the October rains, use an N-rich strip and the OSU Sensor-Based N Rate Calculator to settle the rate. Window: green-up to before first hollow stem/jointing (Feekes 4–6, typically mid-Feb to early Mar in Blaine County). If the field is grazed, add 20–50 lb N/A per the lab note.

Phosphorus: 40 lb P2O5/A (lab rec). P is medium (21 ppm). The wheat is already in, so the best P placement (banded with seed) has passed. Ask your agronomist whether to broadcast-topdress now or band at the next planting; OSU's sufficiency table would call for about 20 lb P2O5/A at this level. Low P fits poor fall tillering, so P is a real candidate where strips A–E are thin.

Potassium, zinc, manganese, copper: none. K is high (209 ppm); the lab recommends no Zn, Mn, Cu, MgO or Ca for wheat.

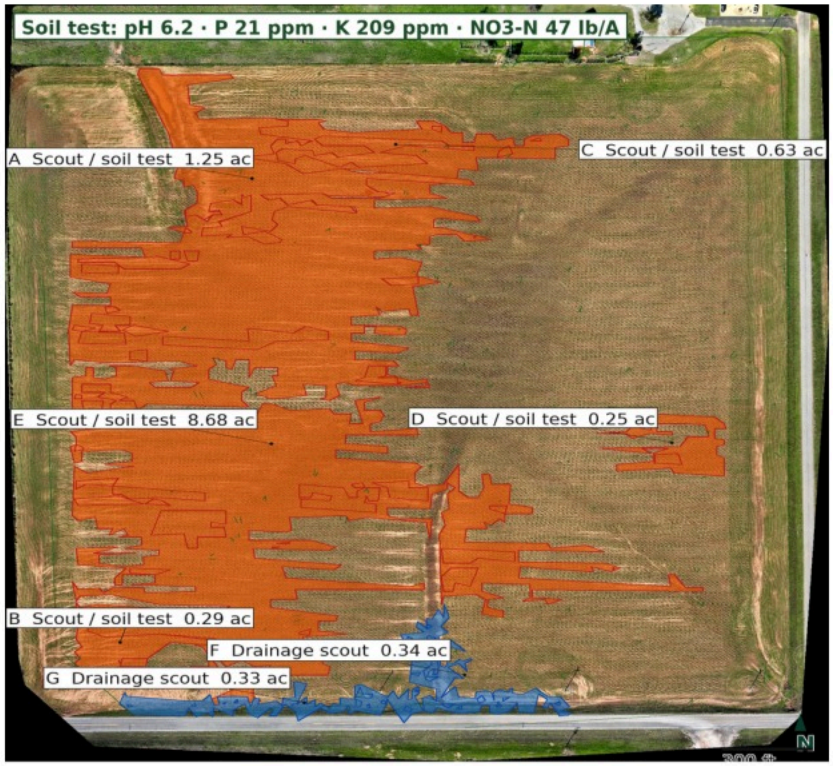
Boron: lab lists 0.5 lb B/A. Wheat rarely shows boron response and the gap between enough and too much is narrow. Apply only as an even, blended rate and only if your agronomist agrees; never over-apply.

Tie-in to the crop-stress zones (§5, §6a)

A–E weak vigor (~11.1 ac): the composite test averages the whole field, so it cannot say whether these strips are short on N or P. Walk them first: pale/yellow lower leaves point to N; purple tint and few tillers point to P; thin rows point to stand or seeding. Pull a separate 0–6 in composite from A and E and one from the stronger ground for pH, nitrate-N and P. Don't add N above the field rate until a scout confirms N stress.

F–G low / wet (~0.67 ac): saturated soil loses nitrate (denitrification), and the June test was taken before the Oct 13–15 storm. Hold N until these spots drain, then apply the field rate. Fix ponding first.

Rest of the field (~26.7 ac): follow the lab plan above: no lime, ~40 lb N/A topdress checked with an N-rich strip, and P per your agronomist.



Soil-test plan by zone (lab rec, 50 bu wheat)

- **Whole field 38.45 ac**
  No lime (pH 6.2). Topdress ~40 lb N/A at green-up–pre-jointing; check with N-rich strip. 40 lb P2O5/A per lab. No K.
- **A–E weak vigor 11.1 ac**
  Composite test can't explain these strips. Pull separate A–E samples (pH, N, P). No extra N until a scout confirms N stress.
- **F–G low / wet 0.67 ac**
  Wet soils lose N. Hold N until drained, then same field rate. Fix ponding first.

Soil-test plan on the treatment map: zones A–E (orange, weak vigor) and F–G (blue, low/wet), with the lab-based action for each.

Cites: ServiTech (Dodge City, KS) Soil Analysis Report lab no. 140406 (photo supplied by the grower, Nov 10, 2026); OSU Extension PSS-2225 "OSU Soil Test Interpretations" (extension.okstate.edu; tables are calibrated to the OSU lab, used here as a reference); OSU "Fertilization Based on Sufficiency, Build-up and Maintenance Concept"; OSU "Applying Nitrogen-Rich Strips" and SBNRC (nue.okstate.edu).

This soil-test plan is informational only and is not a substitute for a crop advisor. Confirm rates with a licensed agronomist or the Blaine County OSU Extension office before applying anything.

6.3 Weeds, insects, drainage, grazing

Weeds/grass: Headland green on the vigor map may be grass — ground-truth the outer ring before calling it strong wheat. Check weak strips for winter annuals competing with thin stands.
Insects: Scout A–E for aphids and winter grain mites when weather favors them; treat only if thresholds and a scout confirm — no brand/rate listed here.
Drainage: Zones F–G (~0.67 ac) — avoid tillage/traffic when wet; note for longer-term surface drainage if ponding repeats.
Grazing (dual-purpose): If this field is grazed, pull cattle before first hollow stem; thin stands recover poorly from heavy fall graze.

Tie-in: load the matching zone file from the Flight-Plans folder delivered with this report (problem-zones.kml / pilot2 packs). Flight-plan rates remain relative placeholders, not product prescriptions.

7. Yield outlook (early estimate)

Early-season, RGB-photo-based estimate at Feekes 2–3. *This is **not** a yield prediction model calibrated to this field. Weather, nitrogen, disease, and grazing will change it. It improves with re-flights and harvest yield-monitor calibration.*

Baseline (USDA NASS): Blaine County OK winter wheat yield, bu/harvested acre — published years 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2025: average **34.5 bu/ac** (min 22.8 in 2023, max 41.9 in 2021). 2024 county wheat estimate not published. Field location is Blaine County, OK (Census/FCC GEOID 40011; photo GPS redacted).

Source: USDA NASS county estimates / Quick Stats — https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Oklahoma/Publications/County_Estimates/

Scaling method: each vigor class gets a conservative multiplier vs High(70–90%)=1.0 (Class multiplier vs High(70-90%)=1.0; wet spots 0.55. Low/mid/high = baseline×mult×{0.85,1.0,1.10} envelope.). Low/mid/high envelope = ×0.85 / ×1.0 / ×1.10 around that mid.

Class	Acres	Mult	Low	Mid	High bu/ac
Lowest 10% of field	3.87	0.58	17	20	22
Low (10-30%)	7.74	0.72	21	25	27
Typical (middle 40%)	15.48	0.90	26	31	34
High (70-90%)	7.74	1.00	29	34	38
Highest 10% of field	3.87	1.05	31	36	40

Whole-field total (≈38.45 ac): about **984 – 1,158 – 1,274 bushels** (low / mid / high early estimate).

Scout zones (bushels)

Zone	Acres	Mid bu/ac	Gap vs healthy (bu)
A	1.25	20	18
B	0.29	20	4
C	0.63	25	6
D	0.25	25	2
E	8.68	25	84
F	0.34	19	5
G	0.33	19	5

Weak vigor zones A–E may leave roughly **114 bu** on the table vs bringing those acres to “High” class performance (mid case) — bushels only; no wheat price applied (would need a dated cash-price cite).

Vigor classes for the yield scaling above are the same VARI zones shown in §4–§5 (no duplicate full-page map — keeps pages filled).

7b. Load into your tractor (GPS / display)

Treatment / rework zone files for common tractor GPS brands are in `Flight-Plans/Tractor-GPS/`. ***RATE values are PLACEHOLDER (0/1 relative) — not a product prescription.*** *Consult a licensed agronomist before applying any treatments. Flight-plan files contain placeholder relative rates and are not product prescriptions.*

Brand	Folder / file	Plain-English import
John Deere Operations Center	`JohnDeere/*-PLACEHOLDER.zip`	Operations Center → Files → Import the unzipped WGS84 shapefile as a prescription or boundary. Help: operationscenter.deere.com (Files / Import).
Climate FieldView	`FieldView/*-PLACEHOLDER.zip`	FieldView → Field Manager → Upload field boundaries / prescriptions (shapefile zip). Help: climate.com/support.
Trimble	`Trimble/*-PLACEHOLDER.zip` (zones + boundary)	Import the ESRI shapefile polygons in Trimble field software / display as a boundary or Rx layer. Help: agriculture.trimble.com/en/support.
Ag Leader	`AgLeader/*-PLACEHOLDER.zip` (zones + boundary)	Import treatment_zones + field_boundary shapefiles in Ag Leader display / SMS tools. Help: agleader.com/support.
ISOBUS (Raven / CNH / AGCO)	`ISOBUS/`	ISO 11783-10 TASKDATA skipped on this build (no validated open writer). Import the John Deere or FieldView shapefile into your Ops Center, then export ISOXML from there.
Any KML display	`display/*-PLACEHOLDER.kml`	Open the KML on Google Earth or any monitor that accepts KML for a visual overlay.

Shapefiles are WGS84 polygons with fields ZONE_ID, ACRES, KIND, RATE (placeholder), NOTE. Zone acres match the flight-plan problem-zones layer used in this report.

8. Flight-plan files (how to load)

Flight-plan files delivered with this report · boundary **38.45 ac** · 7 problem polygons. Client deliverable folder: `Farm/11-09-2026/Flight-Plans/`. **Boundary:** field-boundary.kml/.shp/.geojson. **Zones:** problem-zones.kml (A–G). **Pilot 2:** scout-waypoints.kmz, worst-zones-area.kml. **Agras:** prescription/DJI/ (PLACEHOLDER). **XAG/Hylio:** brand folders. Untested on physical radios. Flight-plan files contain placeholder relative rates and are not product prescriptions. Consult a licensed agronomist before applying any treatments.

9. Field context

Location: Blaine County, Oklahoma (Census/FCC GEOID 40011; GPS [coordinates redacted]; Hydro ~3 mi). **Soil:** Pond Creek loam VaA, 0–1% (NRCS SDA); lab soil test pH 6.2, P 21 ppm, K 209 ppm, CEC 10 (§6.2). **Crop:** winter wheat, Feekes 2–3. **Weather:** NWS OUN 58,100. **OSU Extension Blaine:** Watonga · (580) 623-5195 · https://extension.okstate.edu/county/blaine/

10. Methods & limitations

Maps: drone DSM + RGB indices; 2–98% stretches; 20 m edge buffer; elev = ft above field low (not NAVD88). **Weak acres:** ≈11.1 ac A–E + ≈0.67 ac F–G. **Sensor:** M3E RGB only. **Yield:** §7 NASS-scaled early estimate, not calibrated.

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