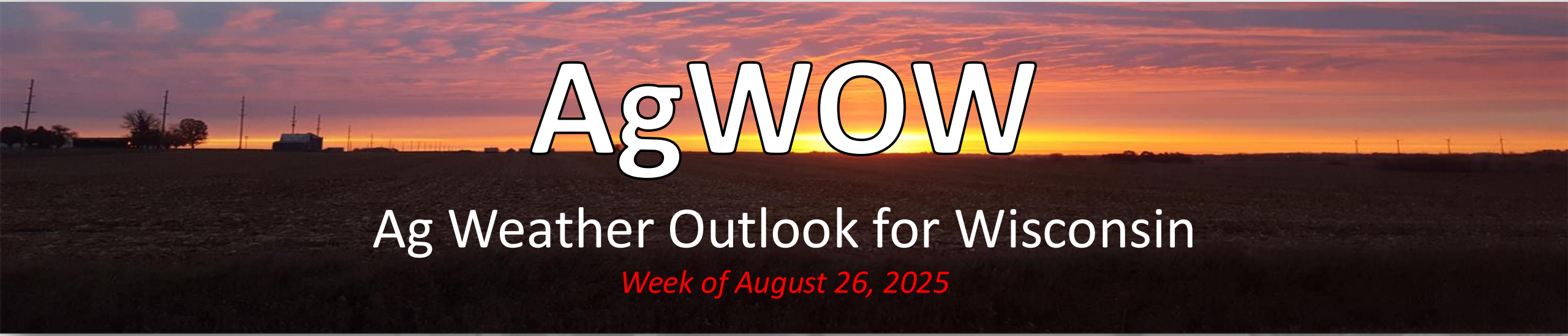
Wisconsin State Climatology Office
Nelson Institute for Environmental Studies

Extension
University of Wisconsin-Madison

USDA Midwest Climate Hub
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service



AgWOW

Ag Weather Outlook for Wisconsin

Week of August 26, 2025

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Key Points

Navigate to select slides by clicking on the links below.

1) Last week was quite dry across most of WI, with some cooler-than-average days for late August.
2) The corn and soybean crops in WI are nearly all in the reproductive phases of their growth cycle.
3) Soil moisture declined after a dry week, but drought is still non-existent in the state.
4) Early September is leaning towards near normal conditions for most.

- *For this week's agronomic recommendations from UW Extension, click here.*
- *For this week's crop progress updates from USDA NASS, click here.*

Wx Highlight → A taste of fall

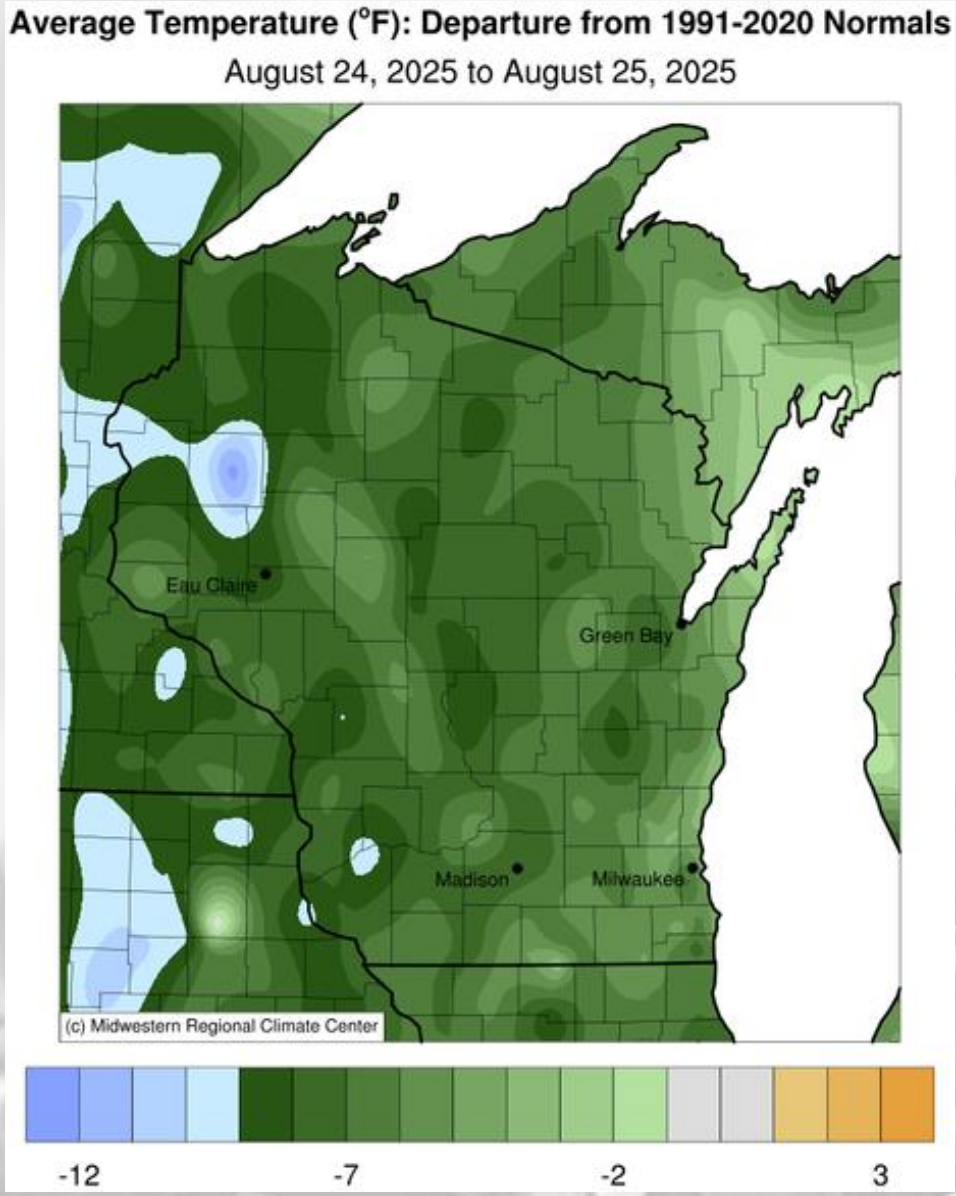


Table shows the departure from average temperature by climate division

- *Several degrees below average on August 24 and 25 (Source: ACIS)*

Climate Division	Aug 19	Aug 20	Aug 21	Aug 22	Aug 23	Aug 24	Aug 25
WI-1 (NW)	-4.6	+3.1	-0.1	+2.1	-1.4	-10.1	-11.9
WI-2 (NC)	-7.1	+1.5	-1.8	+0.4	-1.3	-8.7	-12.2
WI-3 (NE)	-13.4	-1.0	-5.6	-3.0	-0.4	-5.8	-9.1
WI-4 (WC)	-1.3	+4.4	+1.2	+0.3	-2.7	-9.0	-10.1
WI-5 (C)	-5.0	+1.4	-3.0	-2.2	-1.3	-7.3	-9.5
WI-6 (EC)	-7.6	-3.2	-3.9	-0.5	-0.2	-5.1	-7.7
WI-7 (SW)	+0.1	+2.7	-0.3	-1.8	+0.6	-6.5	-8.8
WI-8 (SC)	-1.2	-0.2	-2.6	-1.1	+0.7	-4.2	-8.9
WI-9 (SE)	-1.6	-3.2	-3.5	-1.4	+1.5	-2.7	-7.5

- Morning of August 26 → **11 Wisconet stations** had lows in the 30s
  - *Lowest → 34.2°F (Knight, Iron County)*
- Morning of August 25 → 39.7°F @ Crandon, Forest County

Citizen Science Opportunity: *Special Promo*

CoCoRaHS – Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, & Snow Network

The Mission

(From cocorahs.org)

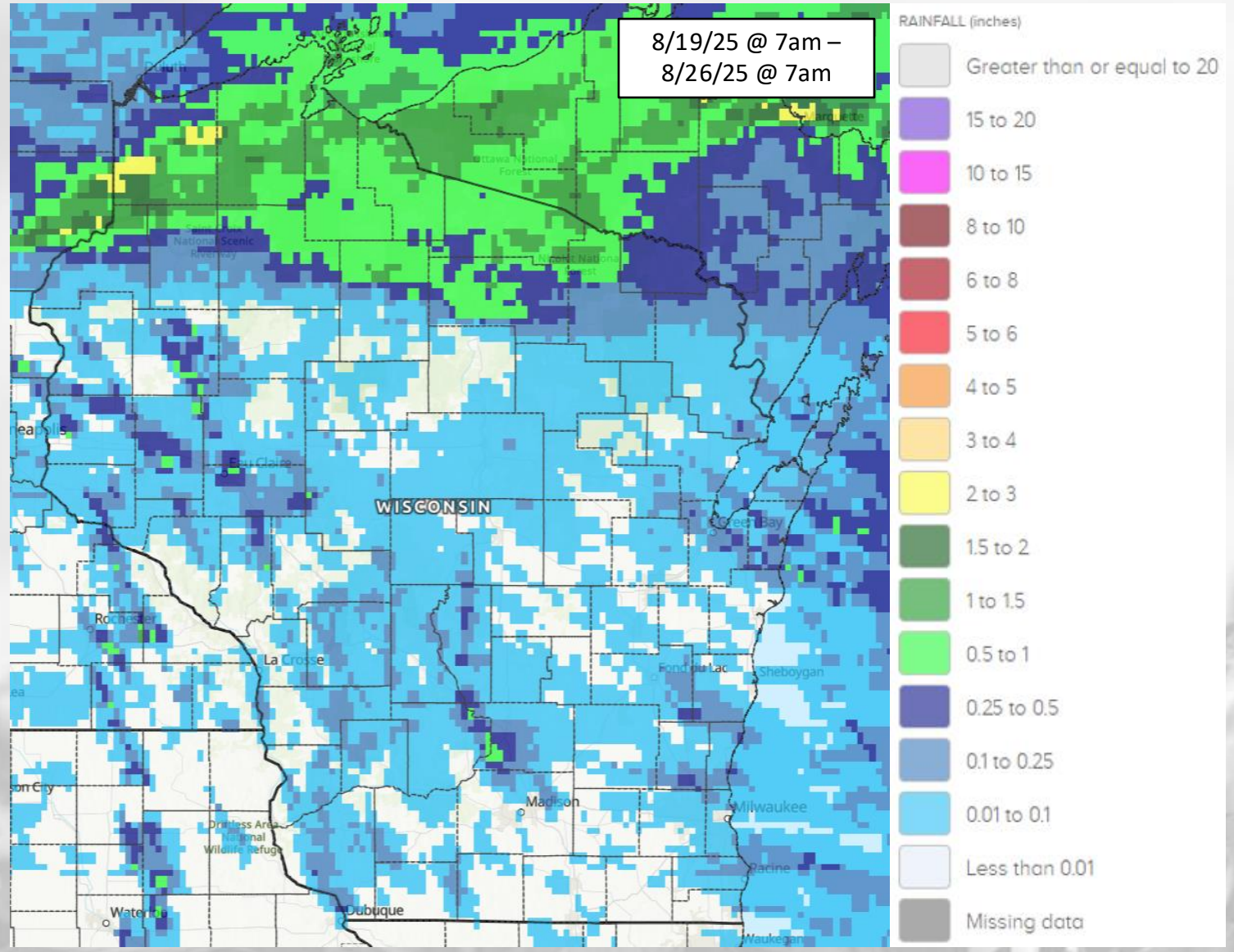
- Provide accurate high-quality precipitation data for end-users;
- Increasing the density of precipitation data available throughout the country;
- Encouraging citizens to have fun participating in meteorological science and heightening their awareness about weather;
- Providing weather education opportunities.

Sign Up Here:
https://cocorahs.org/Content.aspx?page=application

SPECIAL PROMOTION

- In the wake of the historic flooding event in Milwaukee, there is a special promotion for **$8 off any CoCoRaHS gauge** (*no* quantity limit).
  - Use code: WISCOCO8 at weatheryourway.com/collections/cocorahs-gauge-parts
  - Now through September 10th
- **Free shipping** is also available on **any order over $55** (*no* code necessary).

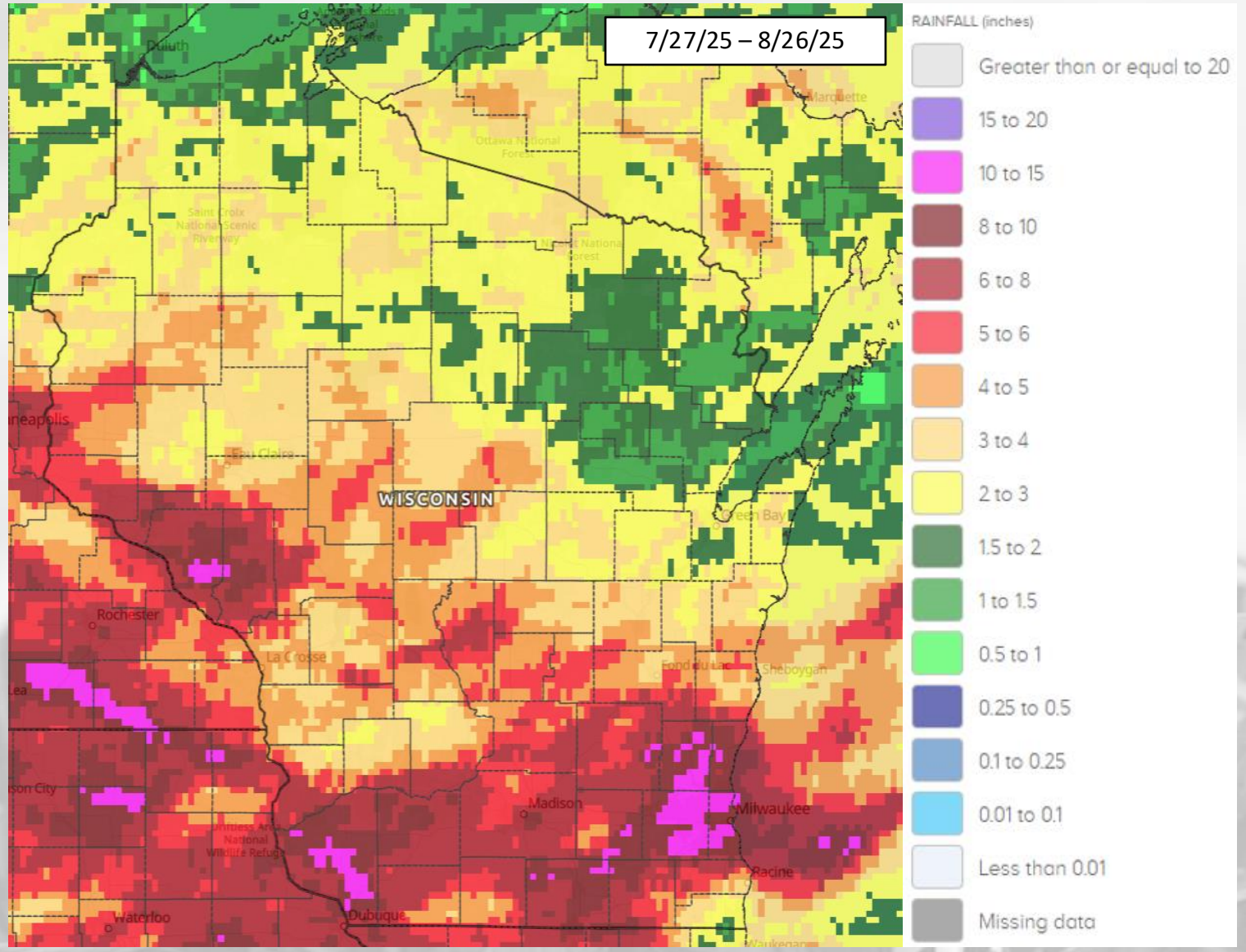
7 Day Precip



- **Less than 0.1”** across most of the state.
  - **Pockets of 0.25” or more** scattered in the NW, south, and east.
- **0.5” to 2”** across the far northern counties.
- Highest totals in Douglas County **(2-3”)**.

https://water.noaa.gov/

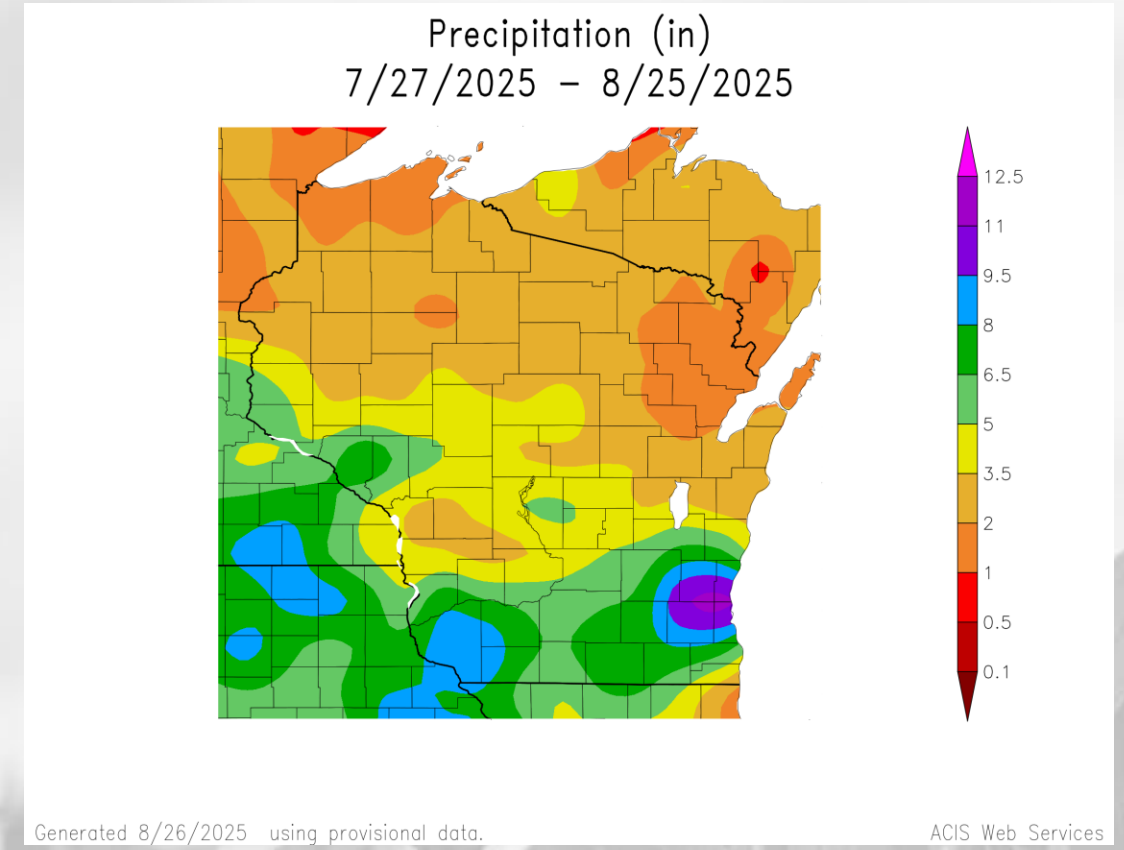
30 Day Precip

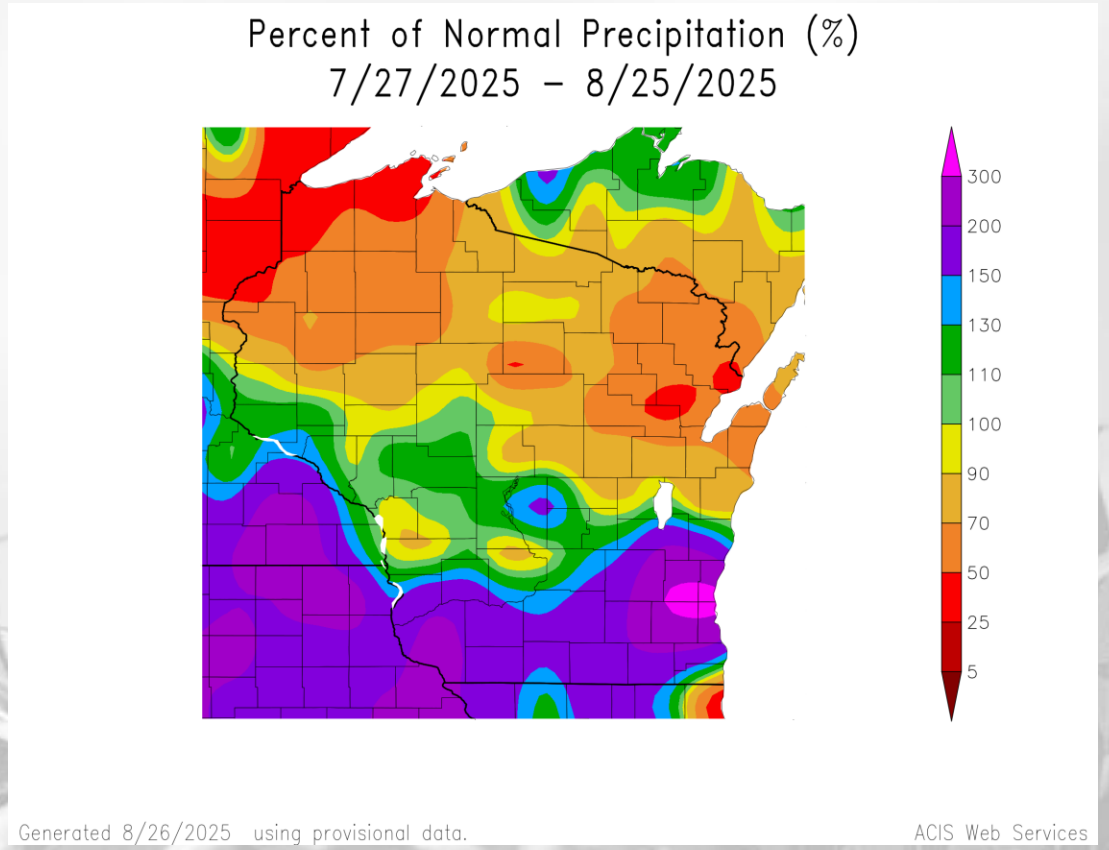


- **5+”** across southern & west-central WI from storms earlier in August.
- Localized areas of **10” or more** in SE, SW and WC WI.
- **1-3”** across NE and NC WI, with **3-5”** common across the central belt.

https://water.noaa.gov/

30 Day Precip Total/Percent Avg.

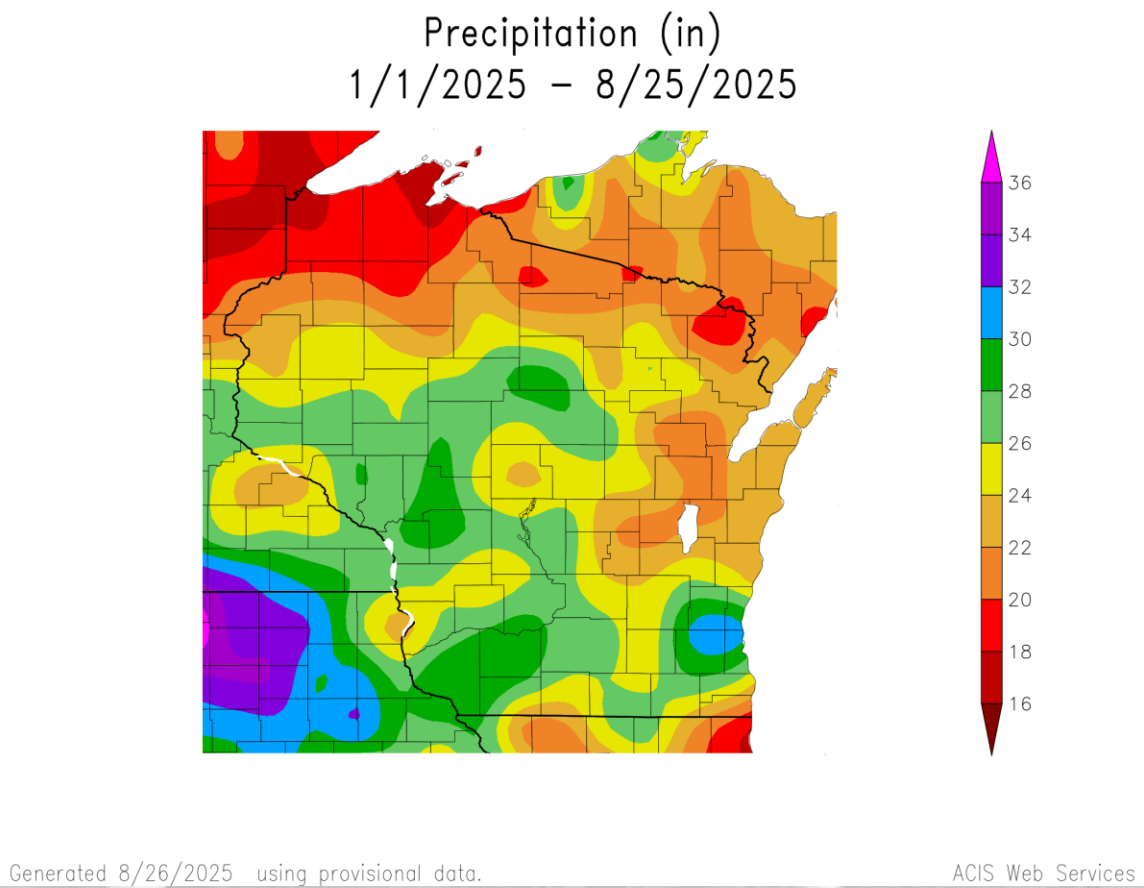


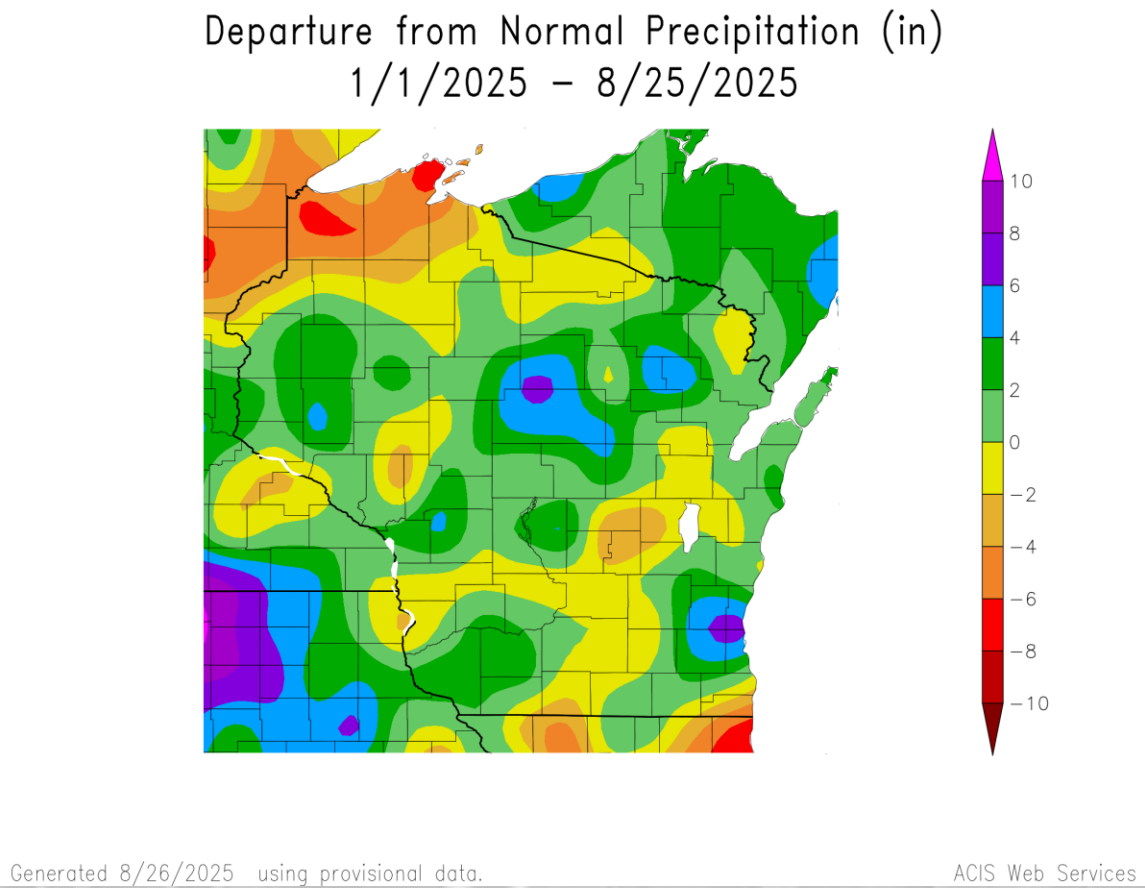


- **150% or more** of normal across southern WI — totals **5" or more,** with instances of **>9.5”** around Milwaukee.
- **Near to above normal** in central and west-central WI – totals of **3.5” or more**.
- **Below normal** for most of northern WI — totals **3.5“ or less**.

https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

2025 Precipitation (so far)





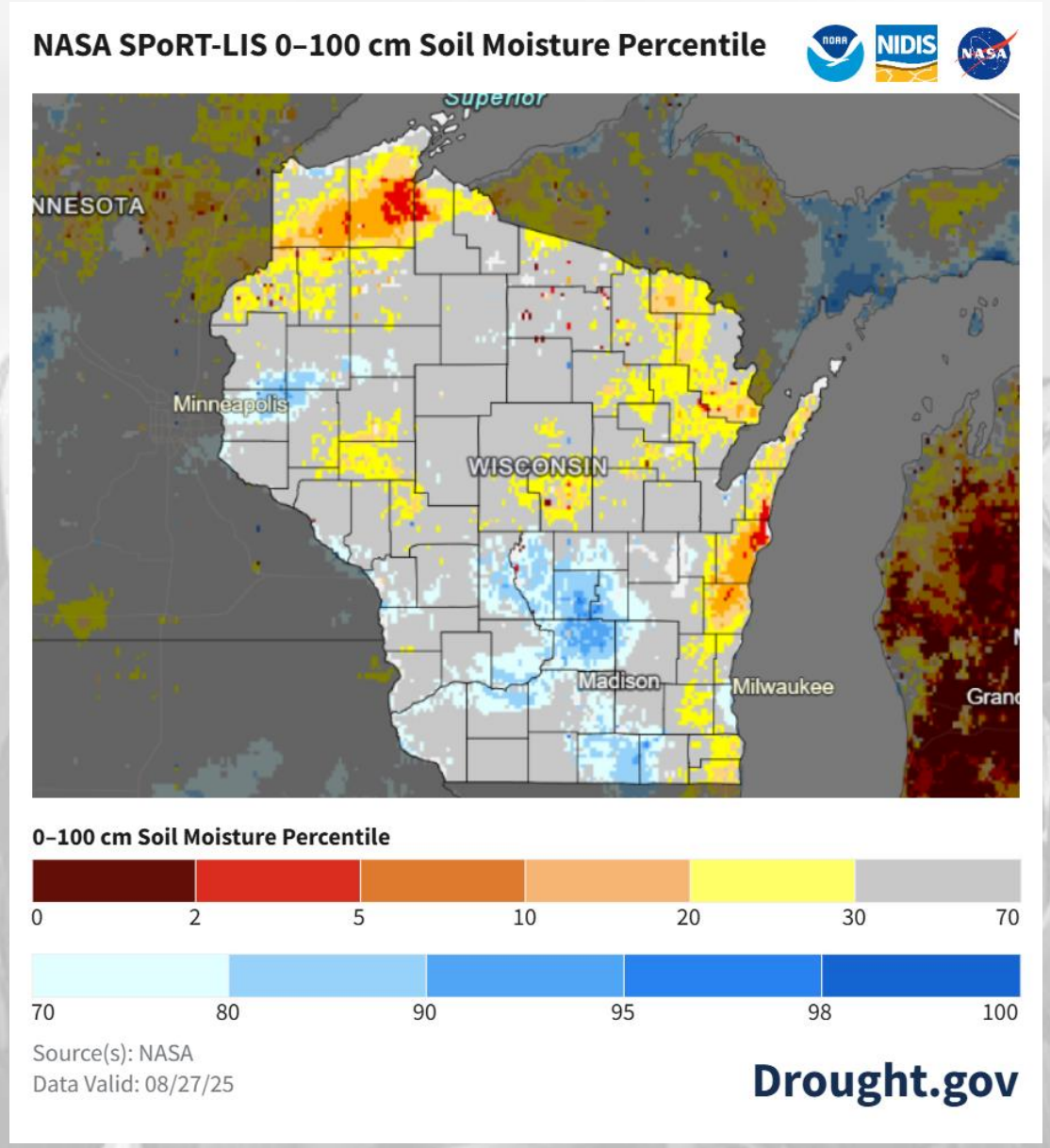
https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

Soil Moisture Models

- **Near-normal soil moisture levels** in the top 1 meter of soil across most of WI.
- **Above normal levels** across south-central WI following above normal rainfall totals over the past 2 weeks.
- **Below normal levels remain** in parts of the north and east after another drier-than-normal week.

Model Notes:
Red areas = top 5 driest in 100 years.
Dark red areas = top 2 driest in 100 years.
Blue areas = top 2 wettest in 100 years.

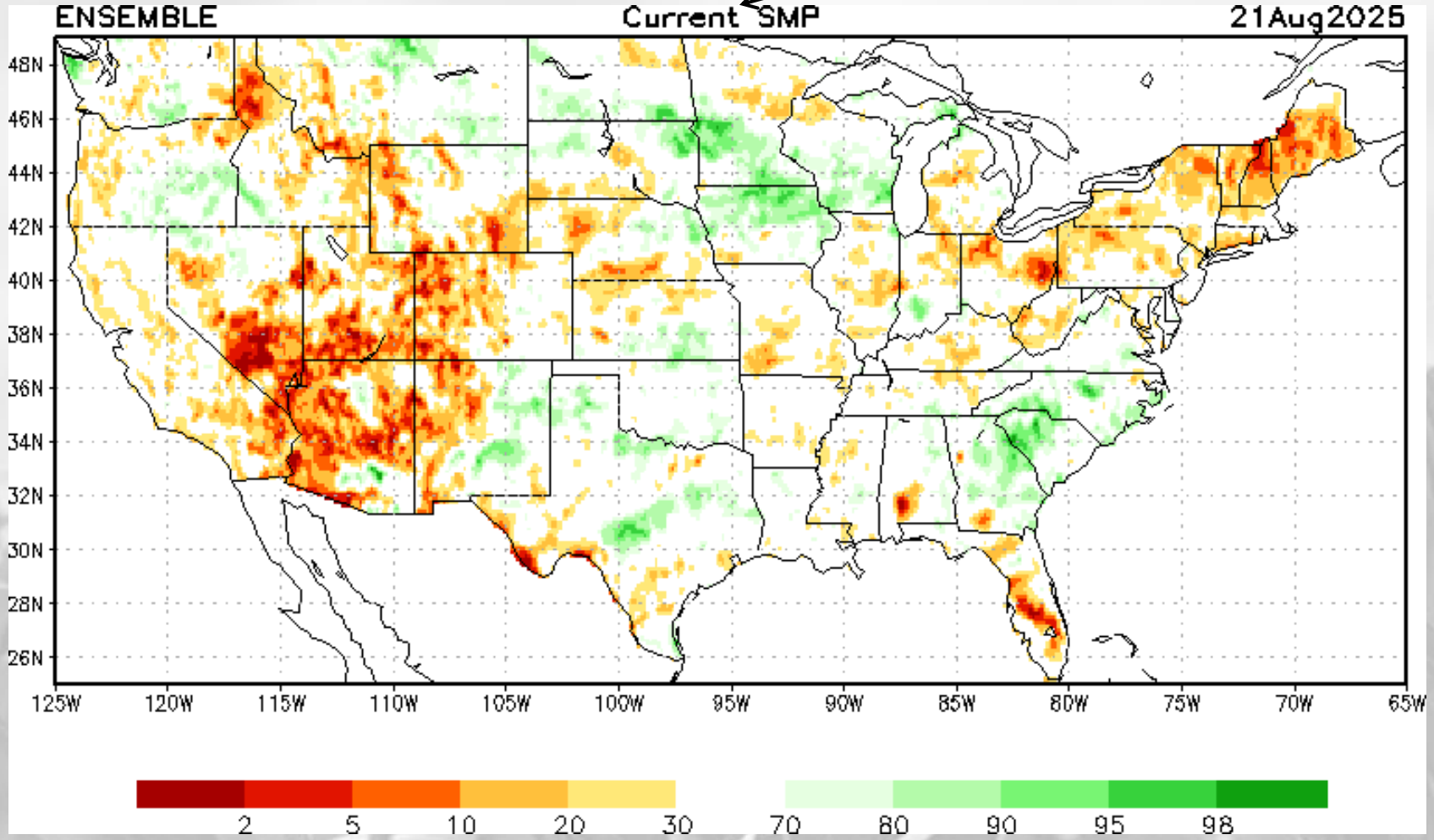
It's worth noting that each soil moisture model has their own characteristics and input variables, so there tends to be variation between models. Thus, it's worthwhile to look at multiple models opposed to just one.



https://weather.ndc.nasa.gov/sport/case_studies/lis_CONUS.html
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Soil Moisture Models

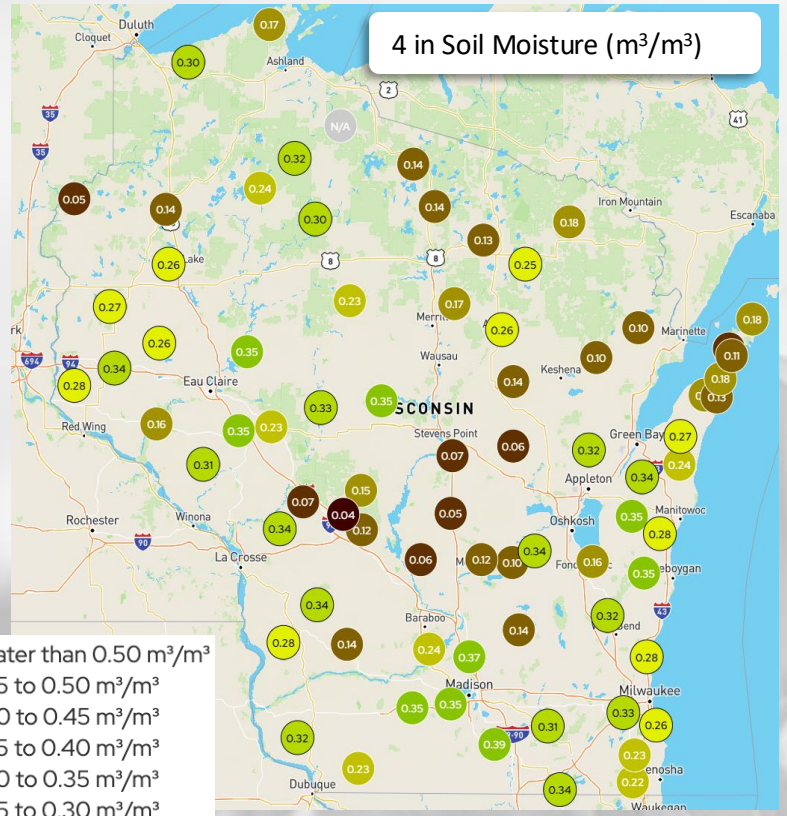
NOTE: this map displays the soil moisture percentile for Aug 21. It was the most recent update as of Aug 26.

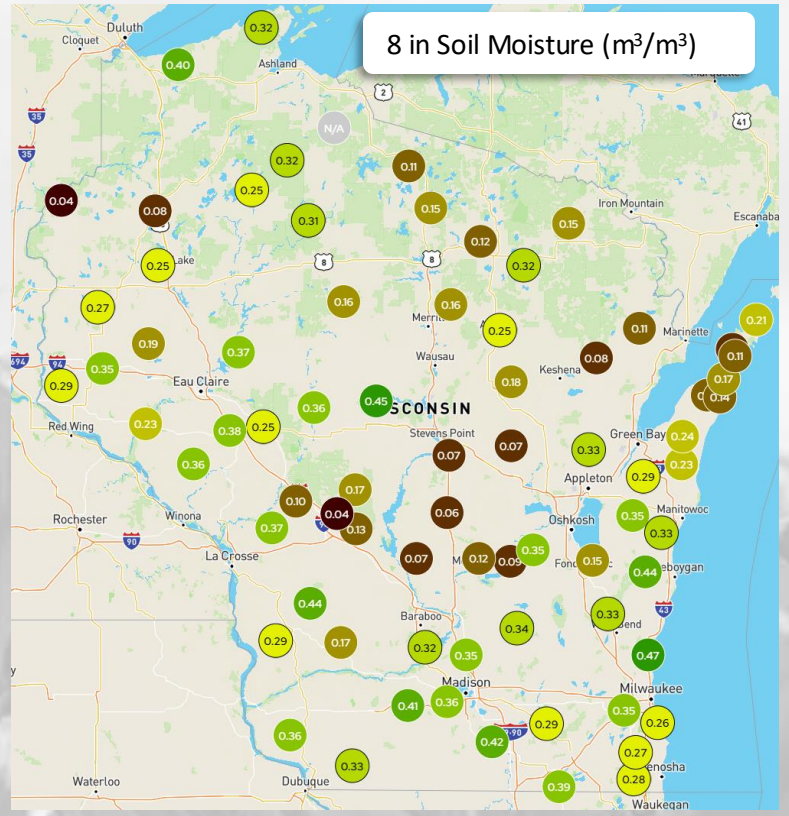


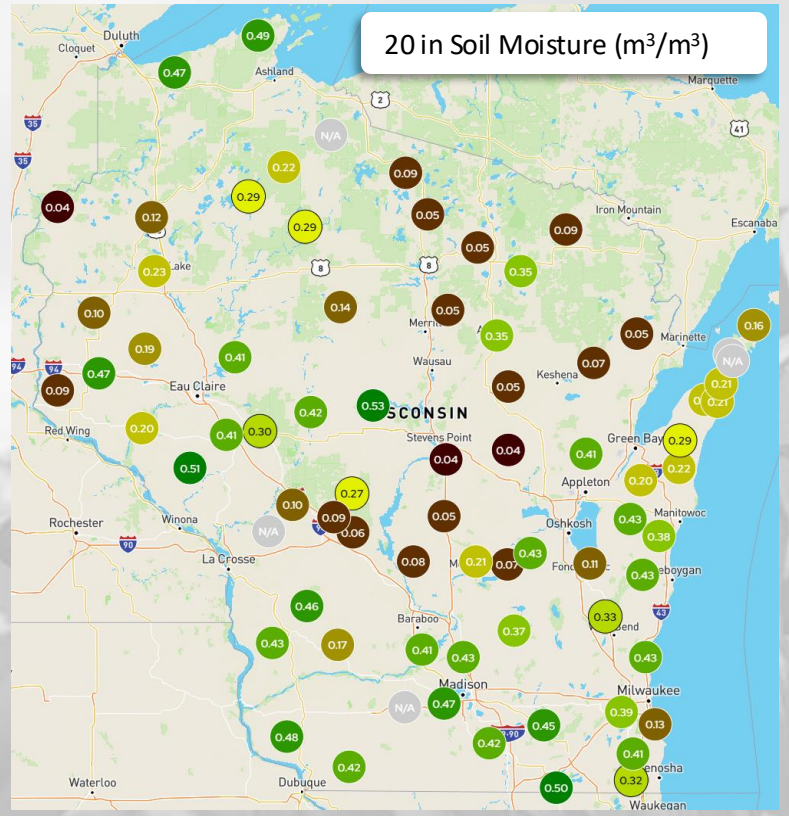
https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/Drought/Monitoring/smp_new.shtml

Wisconet Soil Moisture

Maps showing soil temperature conditions on August 26th @ 11 am.
Units of map values are {Volume of water}/{Volume of soil}.







- greater than 0.50 m³/m³
- 0.45 to 0.50 m³/m³
- 0.40 to 0.45 m³/m³
- 0.35 to 0.40 m³/m³
- 0.30 to 0.35 m³/m³
- 0.25 to 0.30 m³/m³
- 0.20 to 0.25 m³/m³
- 0.15 to 0.20 m³/m³
- 0.10 to 0.15 m³/m³
- 0.05 to 0.10 m³/m³
- 0.00 to 0.05 m³/m³

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

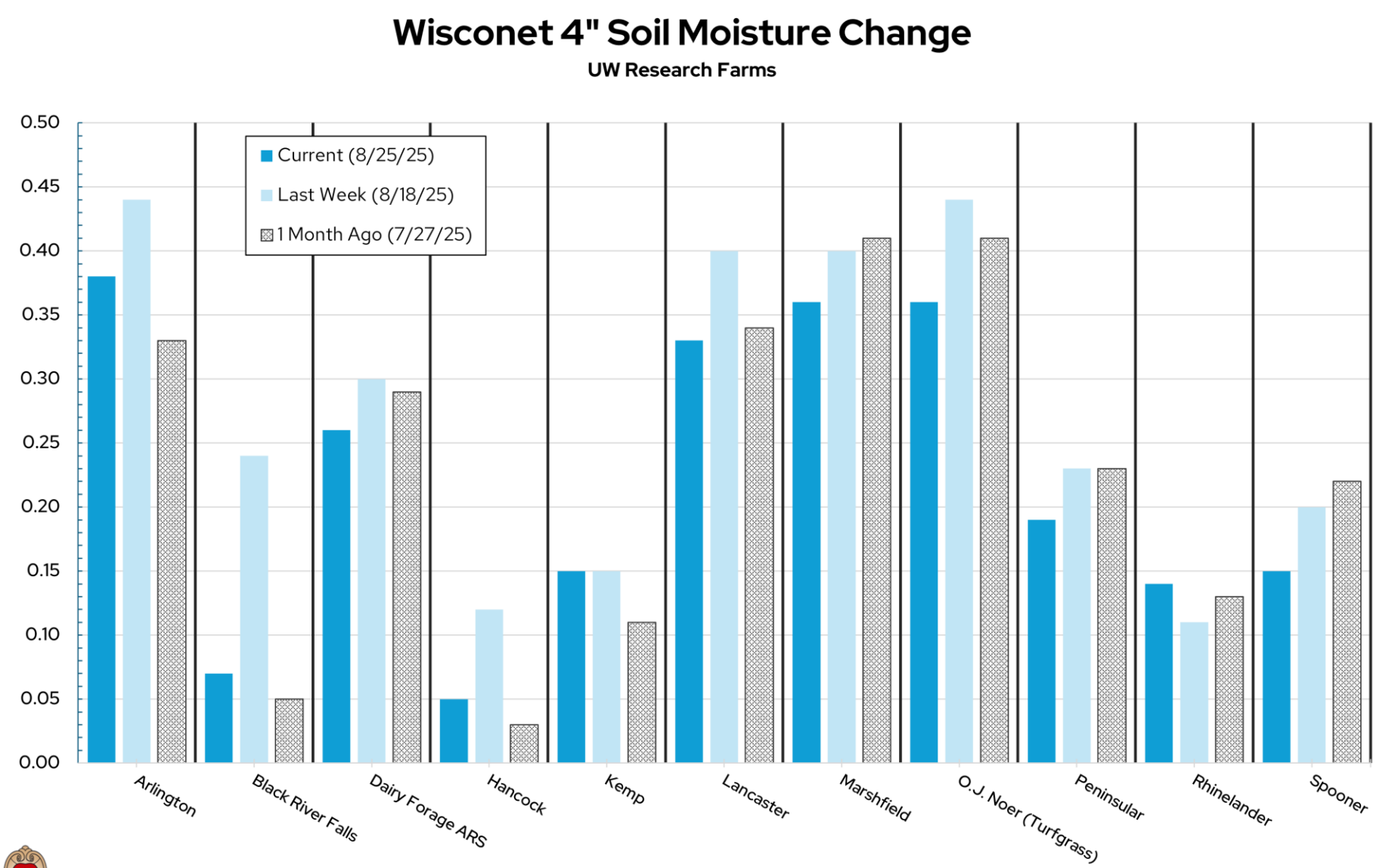
Wisconet Soil Moisture

Change in soil moisture from August 19th (Start) to August 25th (End).
Units of change values are {Volume of water}/{Volume of soil}.

Research Farm	County	Total Precip (in)	4" Change (Start)	4" Change (End)	8" Change (Start)	8" Change (End)	20" Change (Start)	20" Change (End)
Arlington	Columbia	0.09	0.43	0.38	0.40	0.36	0.46	0.44
Black River Falls	Jackson	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.17	0.10	0.16	0.10
Dairy Forage ARS	Sauk	0.00	0.32	0.26	0.36	0.33	0.42	0.41
Hancock	Waushara	0.01	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.05
Kemp	Oneida	0.61	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.04	0.05
Lancaster	Grant	0.04	0.37	0.33	0.39	0.36	0.50	0.48
Marshfield	Marathon	0.00	0.40	0.36	0.47	0.45	0.55	0.54
O.J. Noer *(Turfgrass)*	Dane	0.00	0.43	0.36	0.41	0.37	0.49	0.48
Peninsular	Door	0.12	0.25	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.21
Rhinelander	Oneida	0.62	0.12	0.14	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.05
Spooner	Washburn	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.12

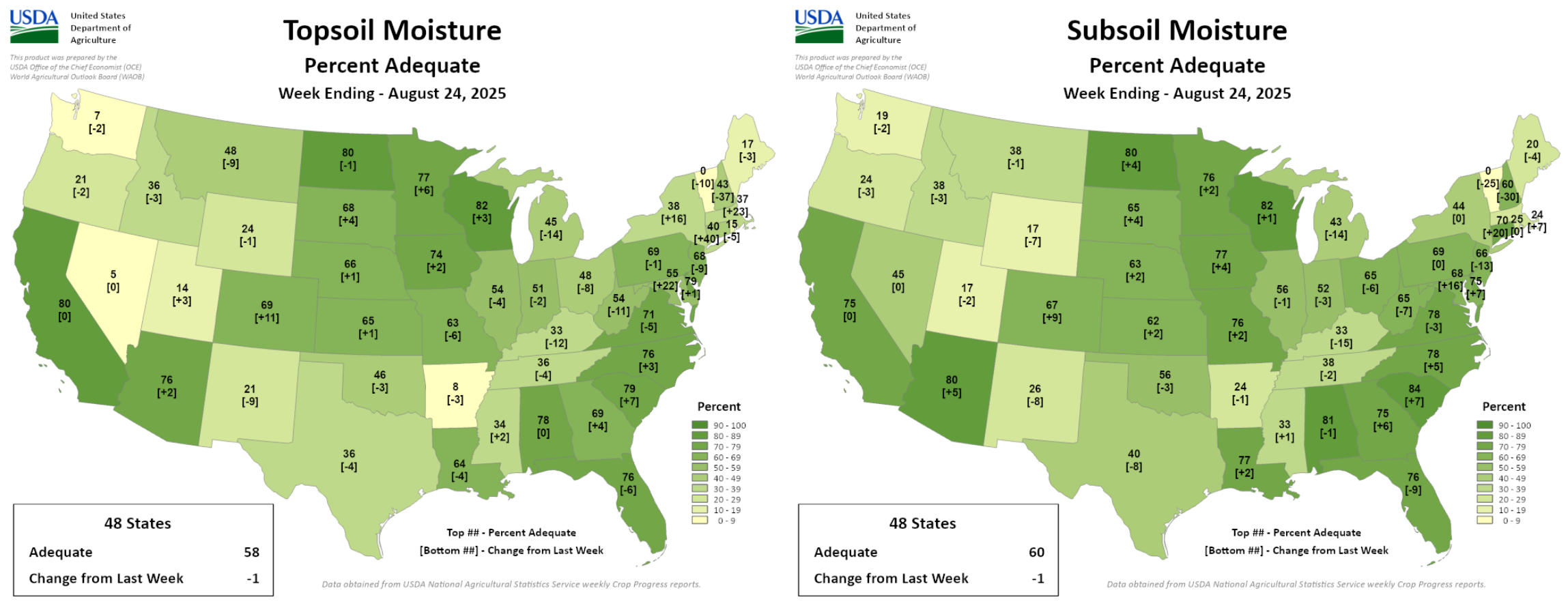
https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

Wisconet Soil Moisture



https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

Adequate Soil Moisture

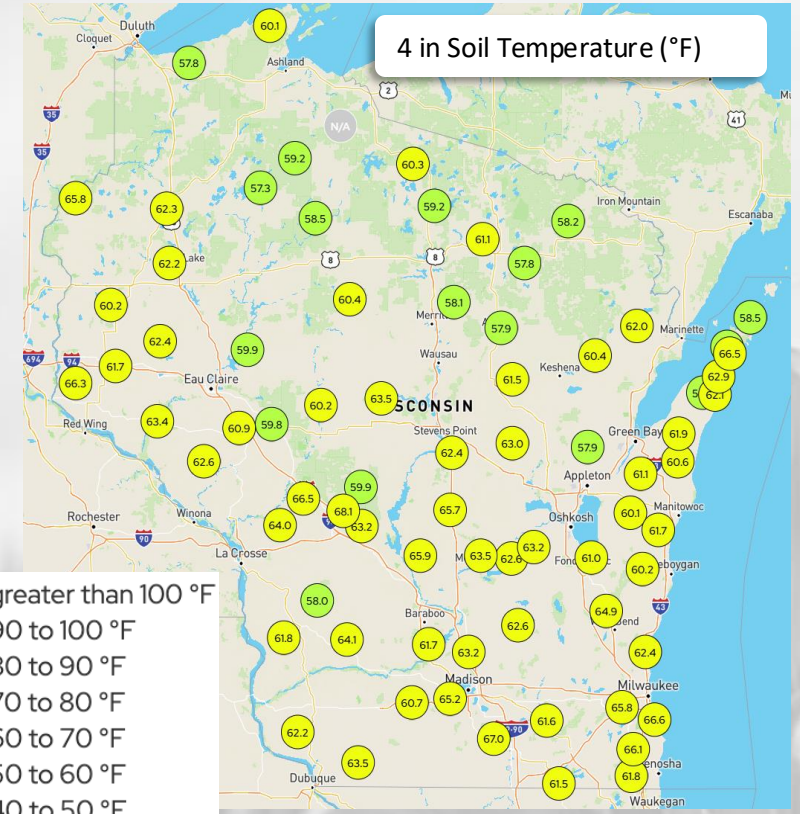


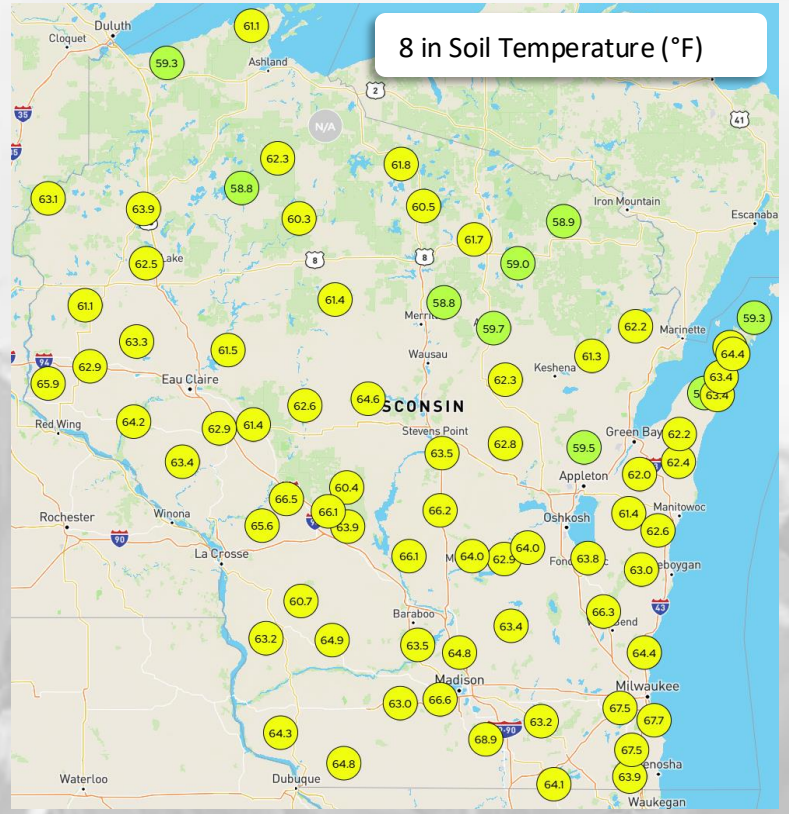
- **82%** of agricultural soils in the state reporting adequate topsoil and subsoil moisture.
- **9%** of fields in the state are reported as having short to very short top and subsoil moisture, a **1% increase** from last week.

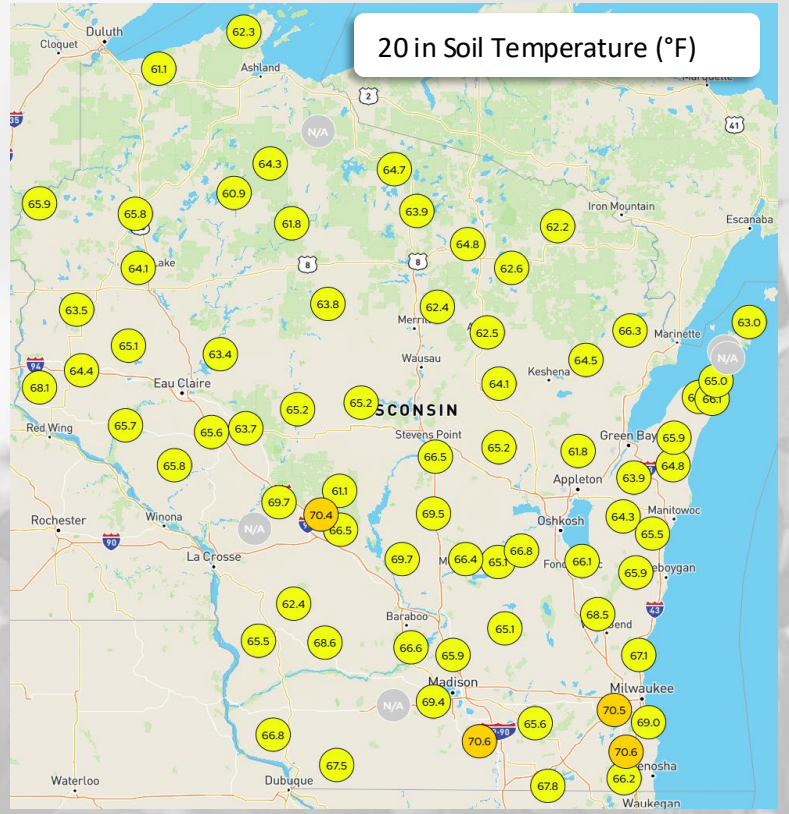
https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

Wisconet Soil Temperature

Maps showing soil temperature conditions on
August 26th @ 11 am.



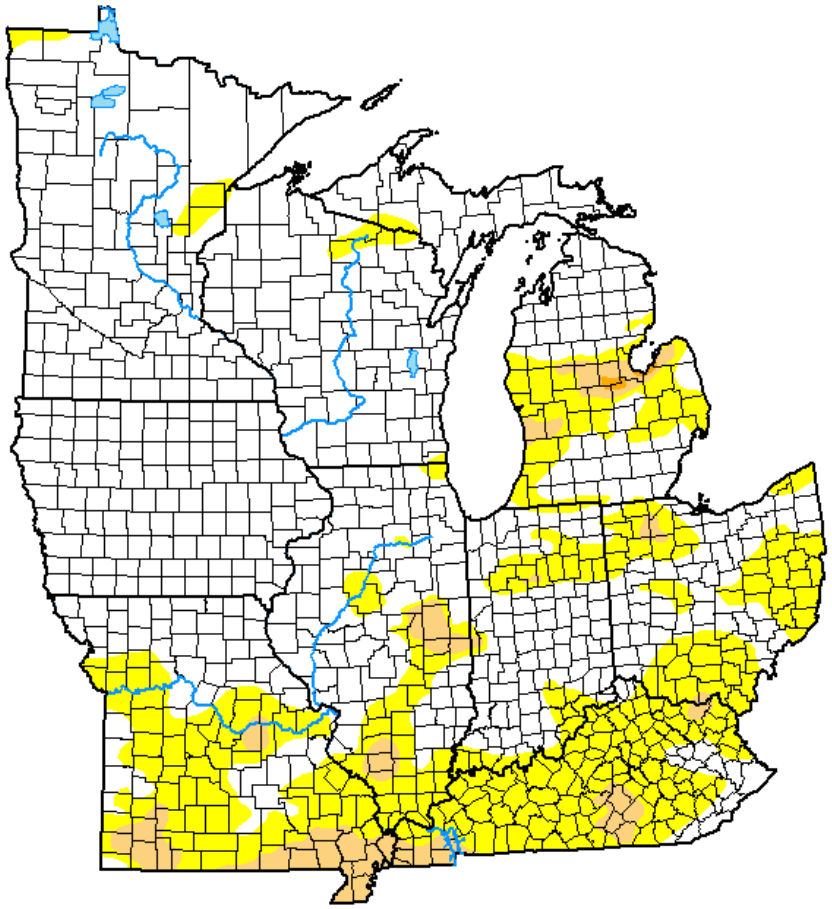




- greater than 100 °F
- 90 to 100 °F
- 80 to 90 °F
- 70 to 80 °F
- 60 to 70 °F
- 50 to 60 °F
- 40 to 50 °F
- 30 to 40 °F
- 20 to 30 °F
- 10 to 20 °F
- less than 10 °F

https://wisconet.wisc.edu/

US Drought Monitor



August 26, 2025
(Released Thursday, Aug. 28, 2025)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	70.30	29.70	4.51	0.09	0.00	0.00
Last Week *08-19-2025*	78.82	21.18	3.42	0.11	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago *05-27-2025*	63.46	36.54	9.47	0.11	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year *01-07-2025*	44.12	55.88	29.47	3.56	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year *10-01-2024*	21.78	78.22	28.15	6.40	1.46	0.66
One Year Ago *08-27-2024*	62.98	37.02	5.49	2.08	1.35	0.11

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:
Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture

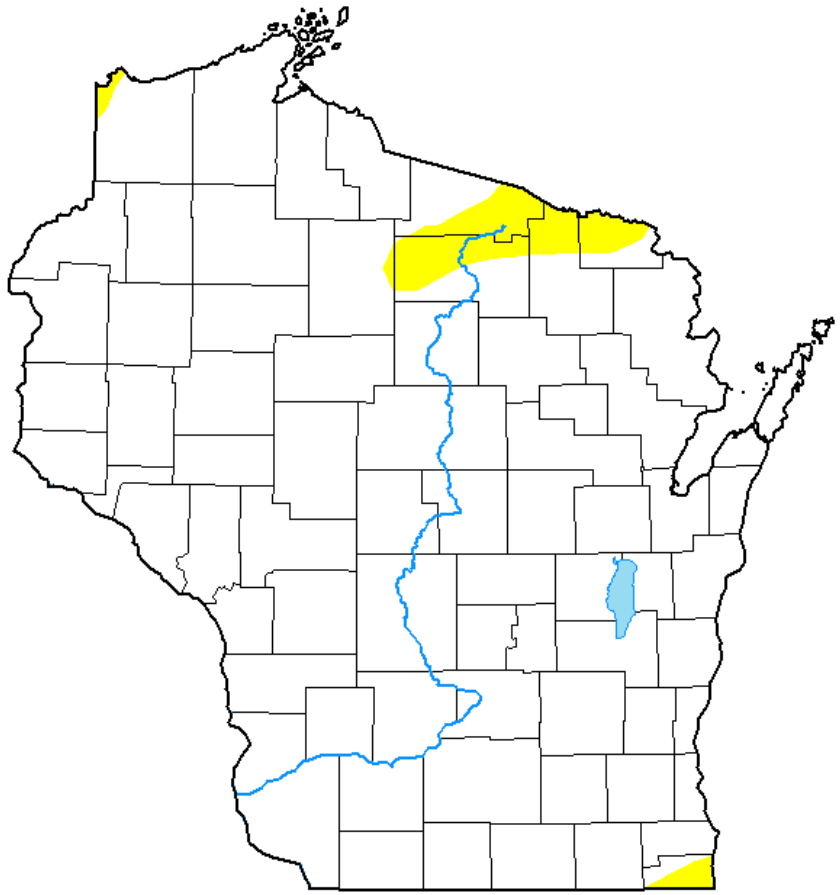
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

- Midwest: Compared to last week:
  - **Increase** in D0-D1 coverage.
  - **Minimal decrease** in D2 coverage.
- Midwest: **1 class degradation** from central MO through KY up into southern OH. **8% jump in D0 coverage** from last week.
- Wisconsin: The state is still **drought-free!** Removal of D0 in Douglas Co. following last week's rain.
- **95.5%** of the Midwest is drought free (~4.5% in D1 or D2).

Note: D0 is not considered drought.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

US Drought Monitor



August 26, 2025
(Released Thursday, Aug. 28, 2025)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	96.59	3.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 08-19-2025	95.74	4.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 05-27-2025	66.73	33.27	4.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-07-2025	36.12	63.88	39.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	18.68	81.32	29.83	8.45	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 08-27-2024	63.49	36.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

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Author:
Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture

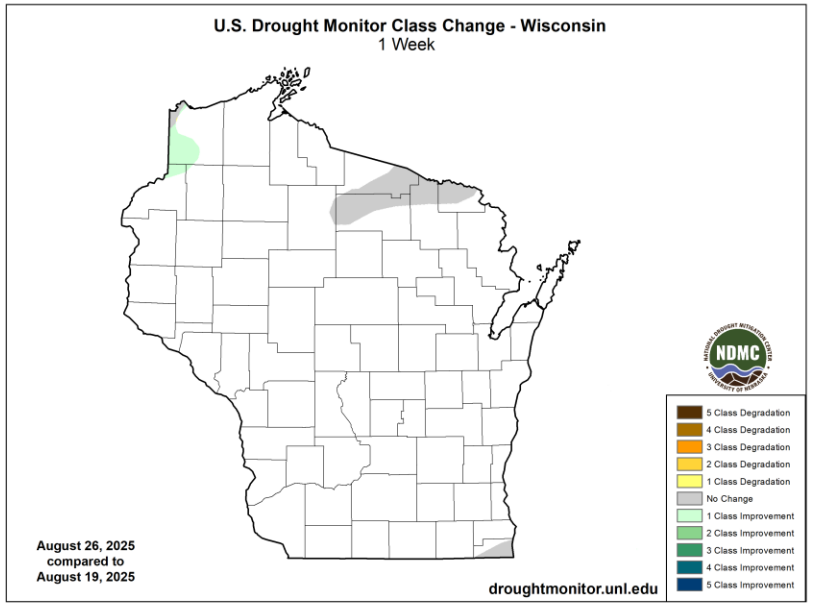
droughtmonitor.unl.edu

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

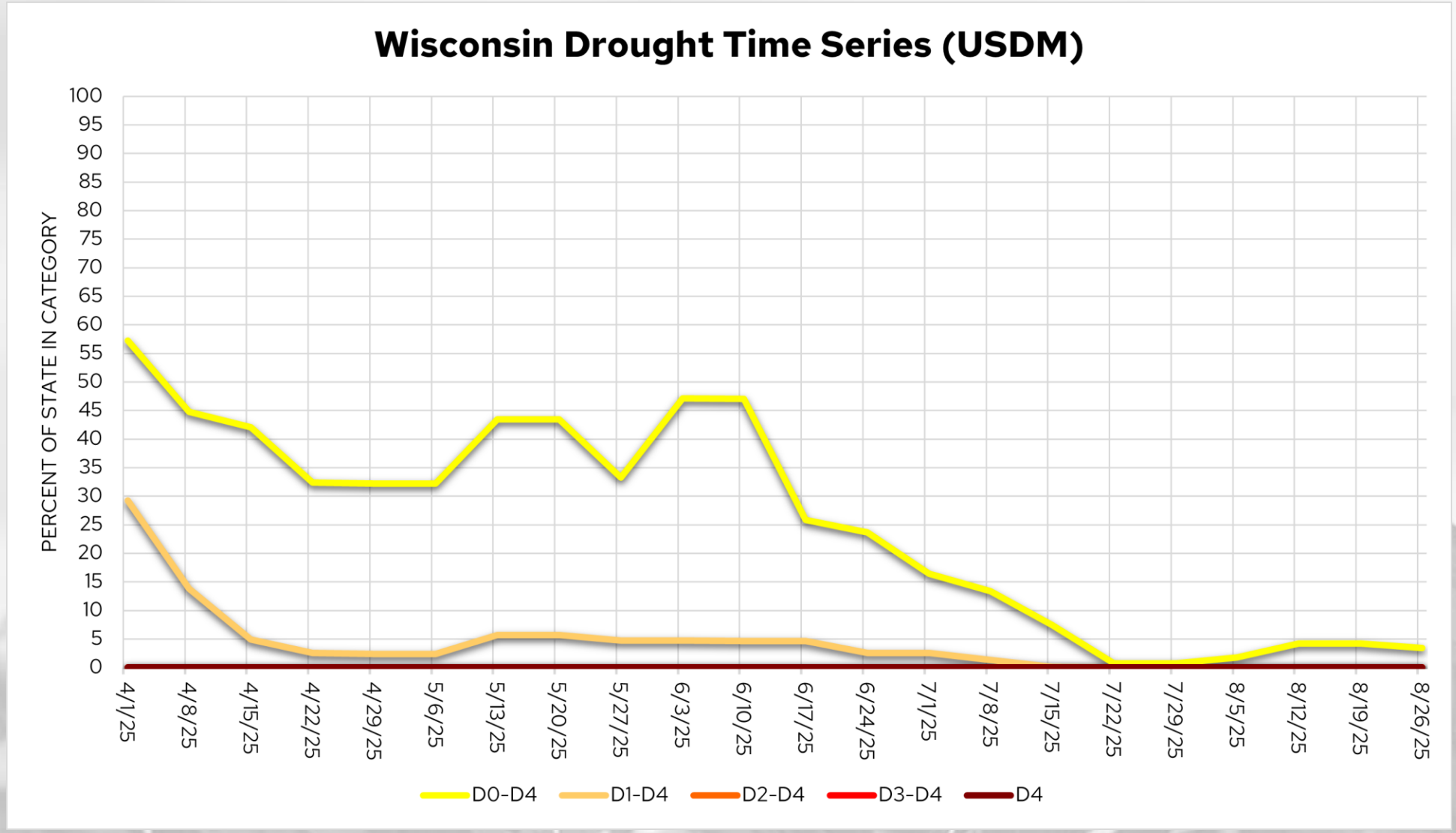
Amount of state in:

- D1-D4 – 0.0% --
- D2-D4 – 0.0% --
- D3-D4 – 0.0% --
- D4 – 0.0% --

Note: ↑↓ indicate change from last week. Red up arrows indicate increase in drought area; vice-versa for green arrows. -- indicates no change from last week.



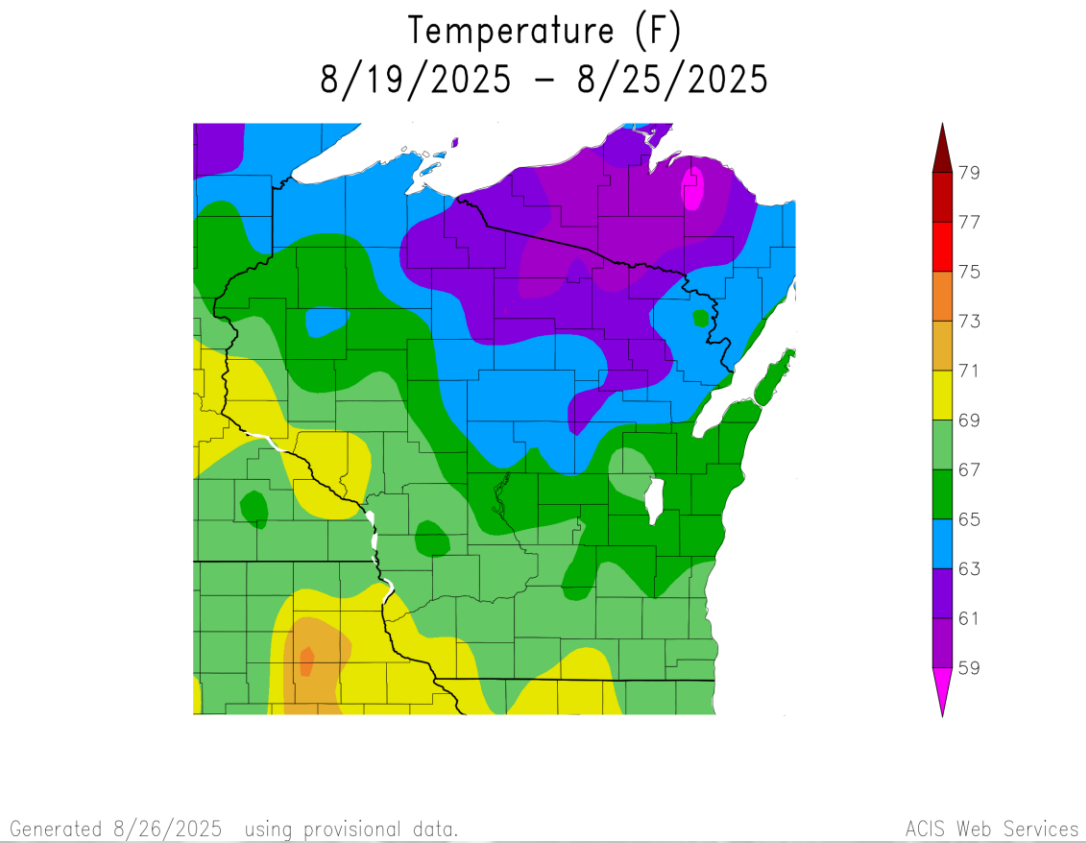
USDM Time Series

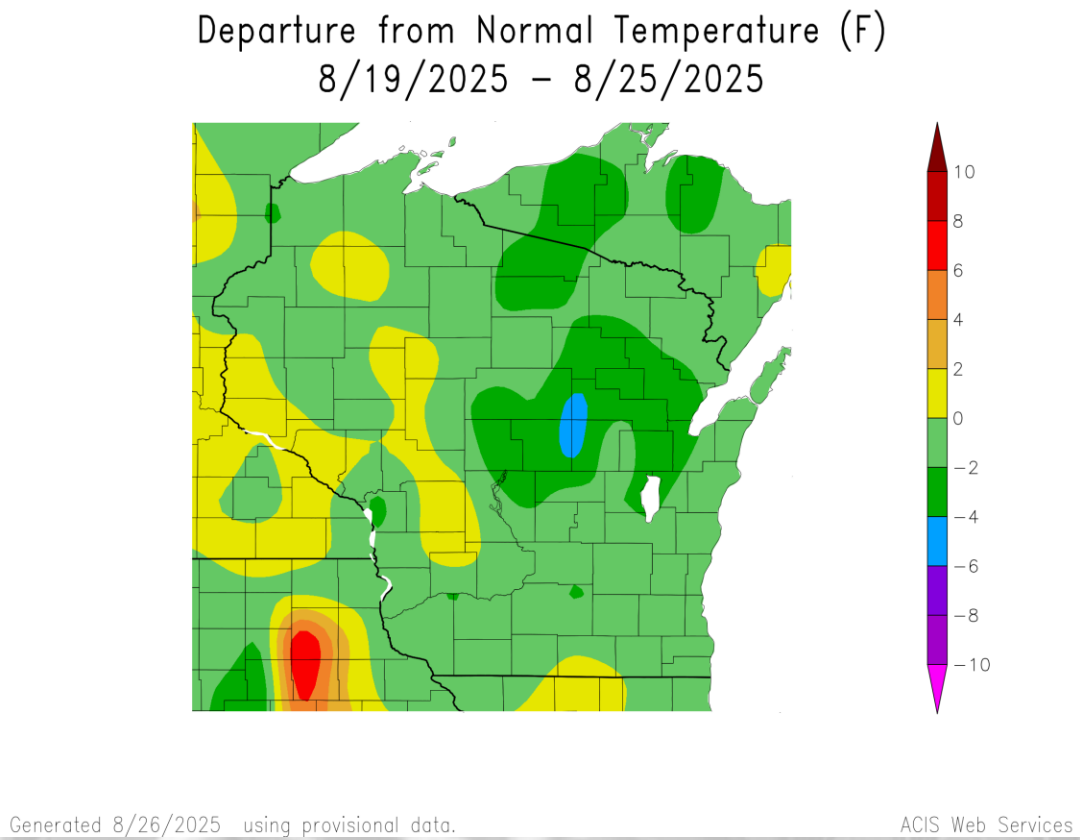


Minimal change in conditions since last week, with a slight decrease in D0 coverage.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

7 Day Temperatures

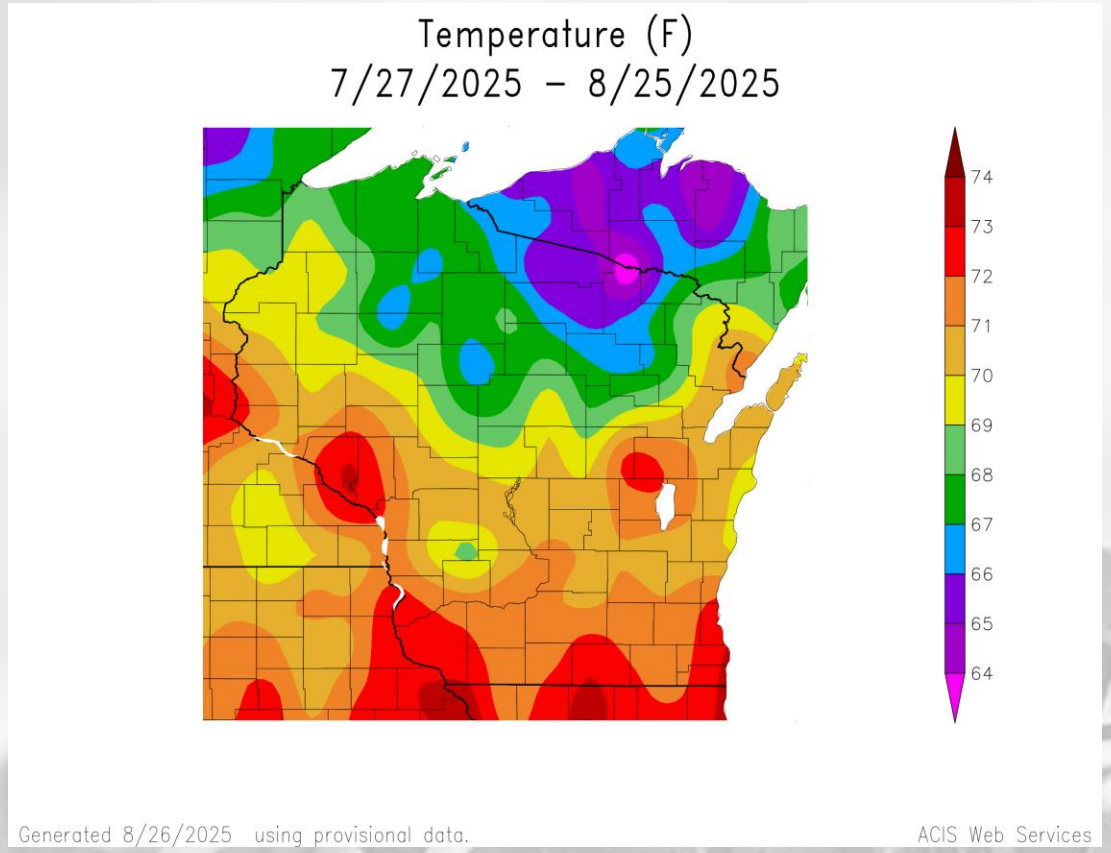


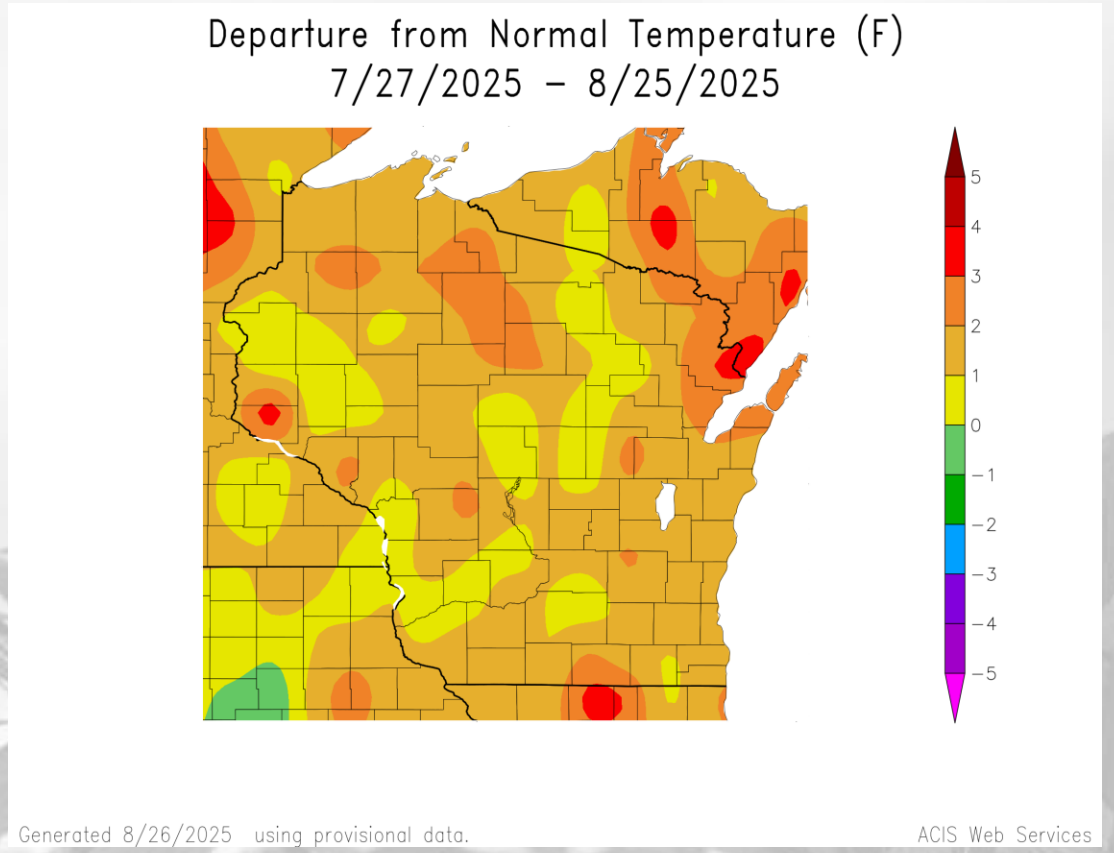


- Average temp. range of **67-71°F** from south to west-central; to **59-63°F** in north-central WI.
- **Slightly below normal** across most of the state, more so in the central-to-NE region (2-4°F).
- **Above normal** in parts of the west by 0-2°F.

https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

30 Day Temperatures

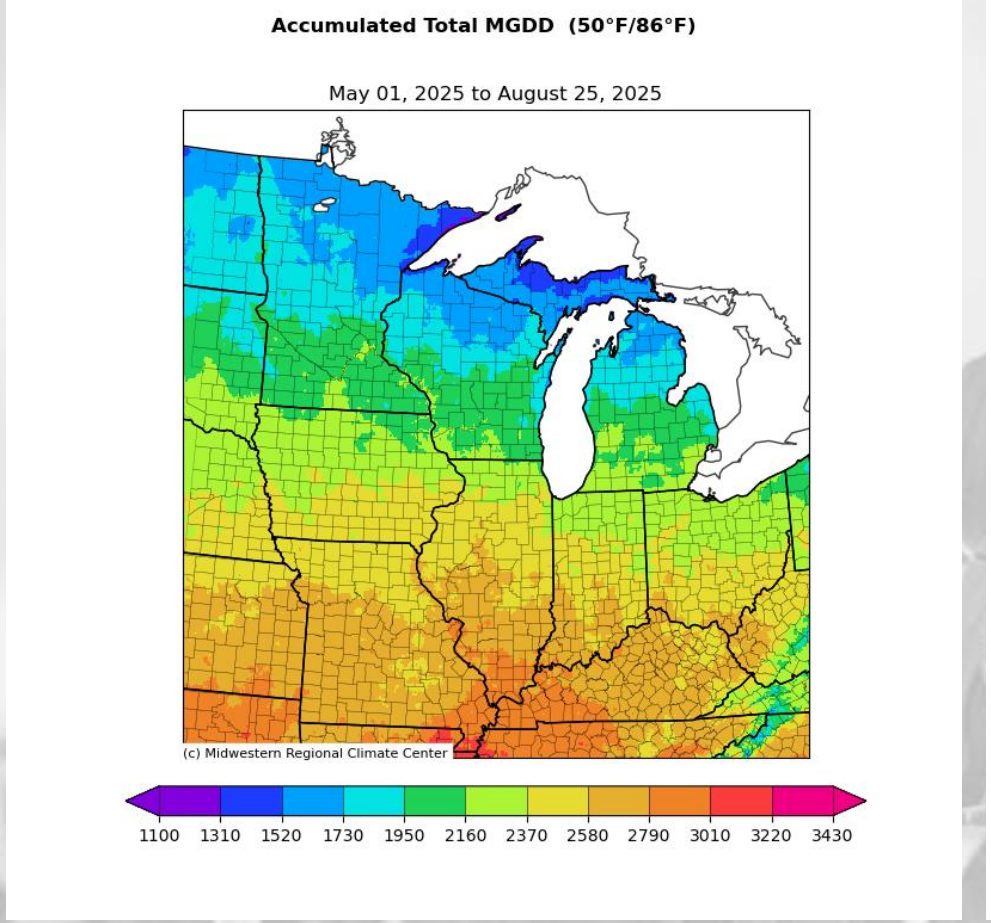


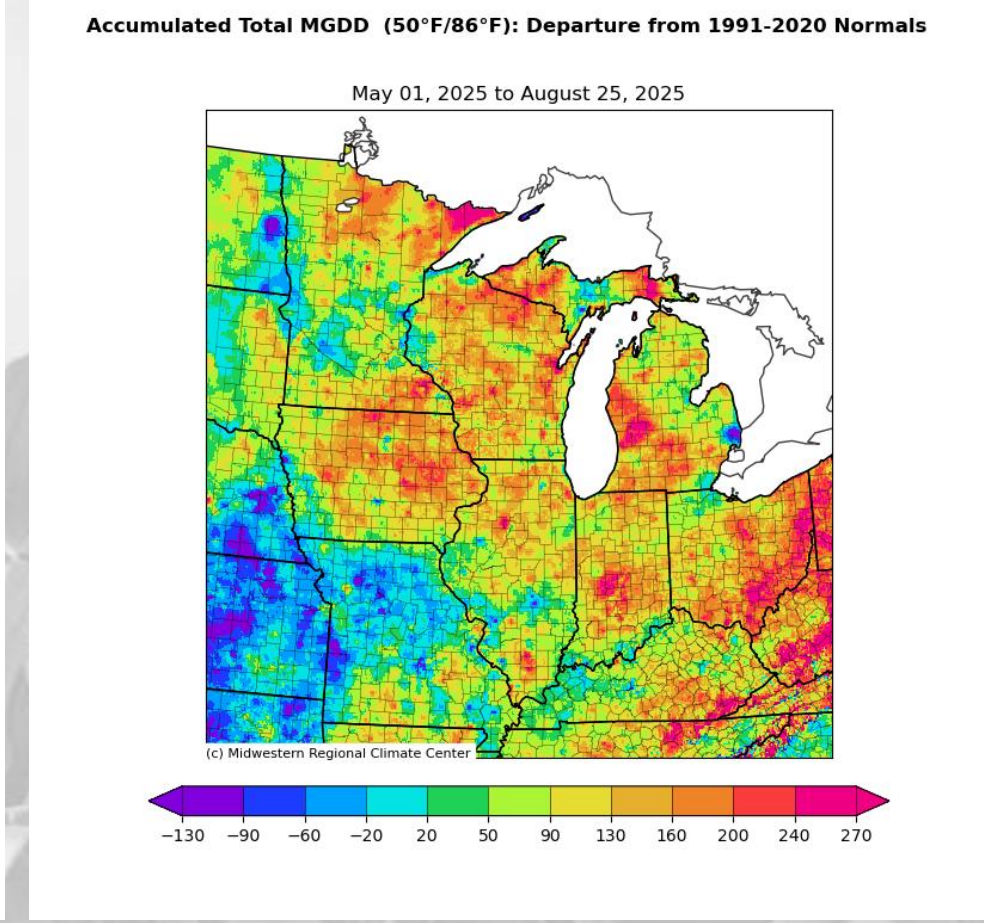


- Average temps. ranged from **72-74°F** in the south and west to **64-67°F** for the far north.
- **1-3°F above normal** for most of the state.

https://hprcc.unl.edu/maps.php?map=ACISClimateMaps

Growing Degree Days (Base = 50°F; Since May 1)





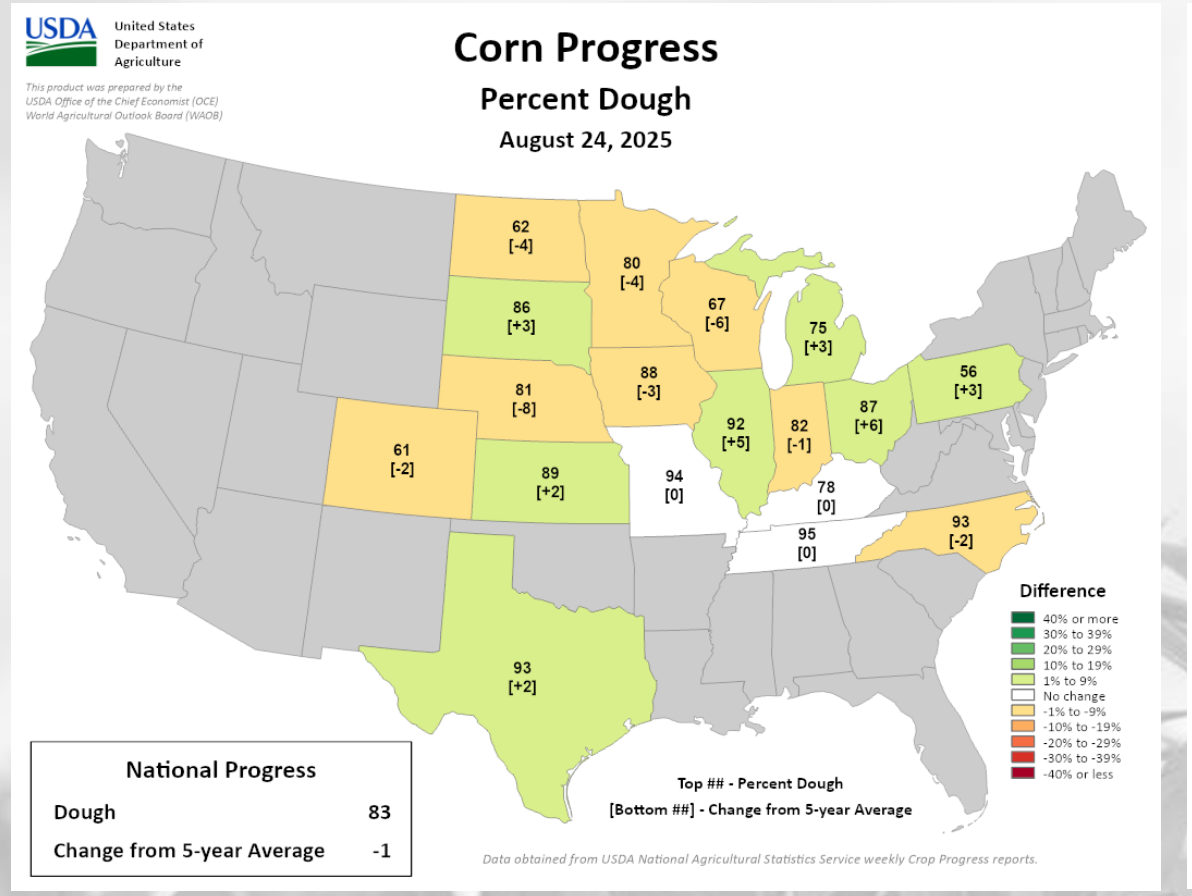
- Range from **2100-2300 GDD** in the SW to **1600-1800 GDD** in the N.
- GDD accumulation is running **>100 GDD ahead of schedule** across most of WI. Nearer to normal in the far NW.

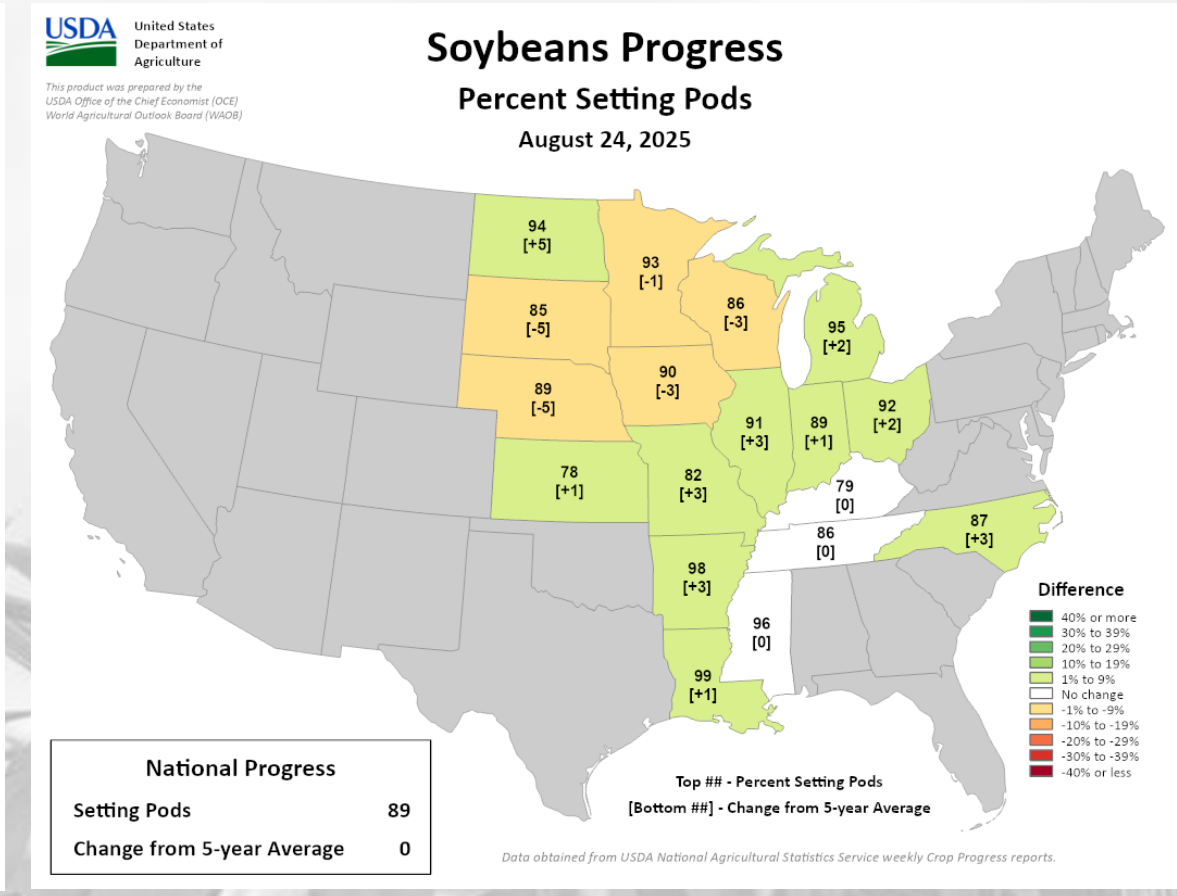
To calculate GDD for your corn variety and planting date, use this tool.

To see specific degree models for pests in your location, use the Vegetable Disease & Insect Forecasting Network.

https://mrcc.purdue.edu/climate_watch

Corn & Soybean Progress

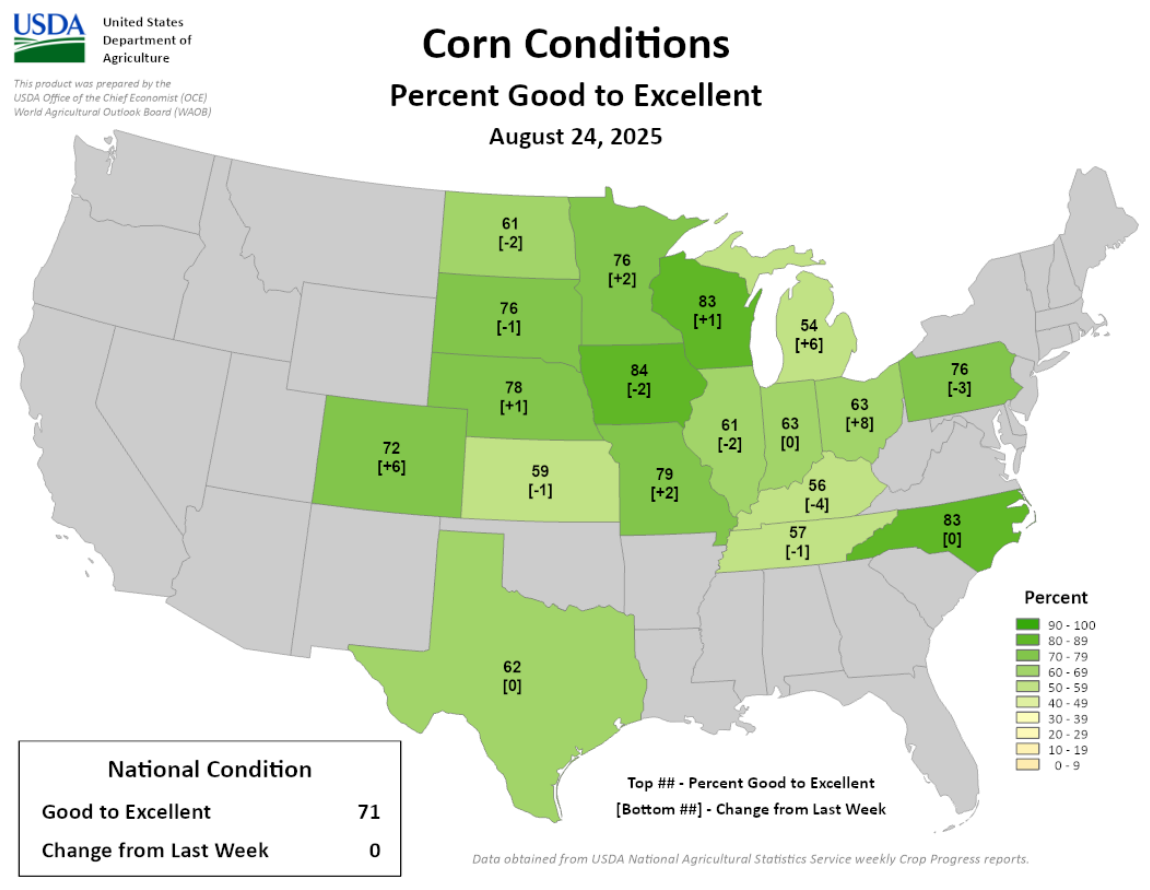


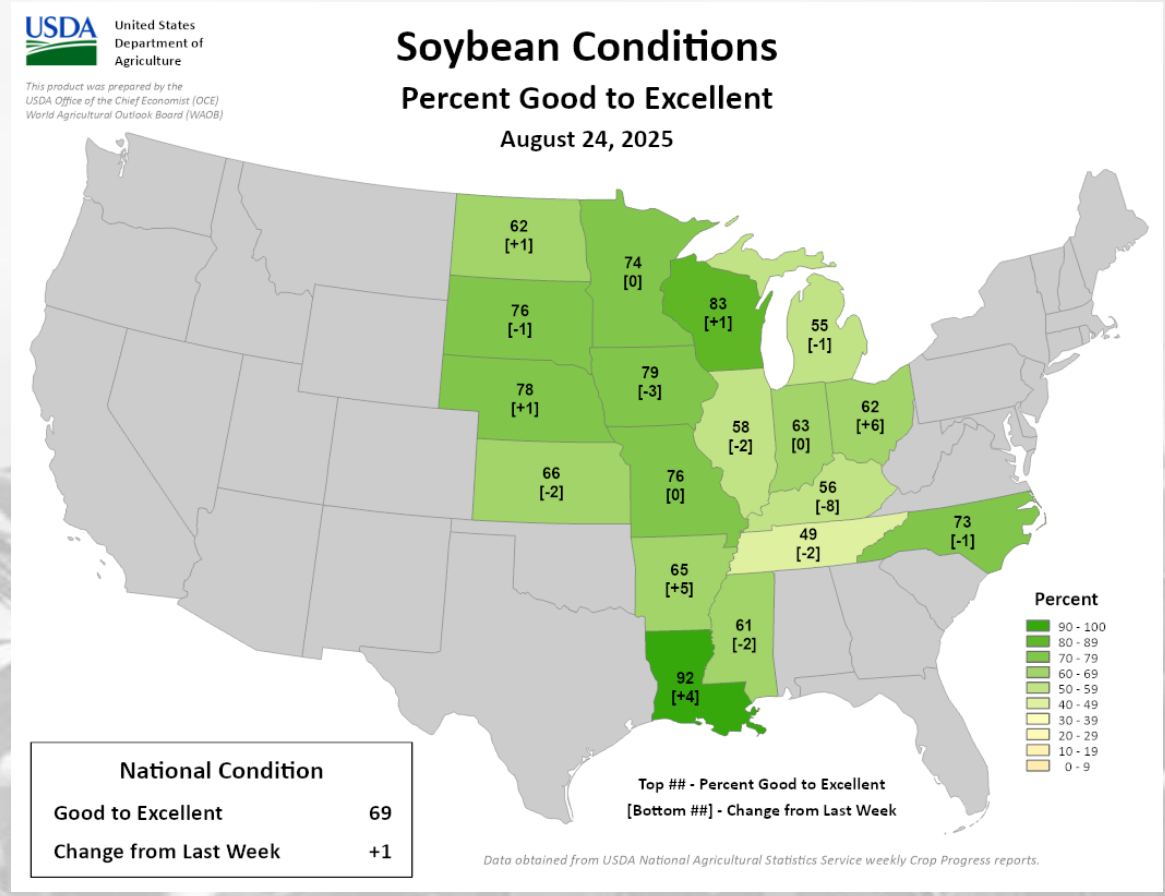


- Corn doughing is **67% complete** in WI fields with silking nearly complete (**97%**); running behind the normal pace.
  - Denting is being reported in **22%** of corn fields in WI (near normal pace).
- Soybean pod setting is **86% complete** in WI fields which is behind the normal pace for late August.

https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

Corn & Soybean Condition





https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

Crop Progress Report

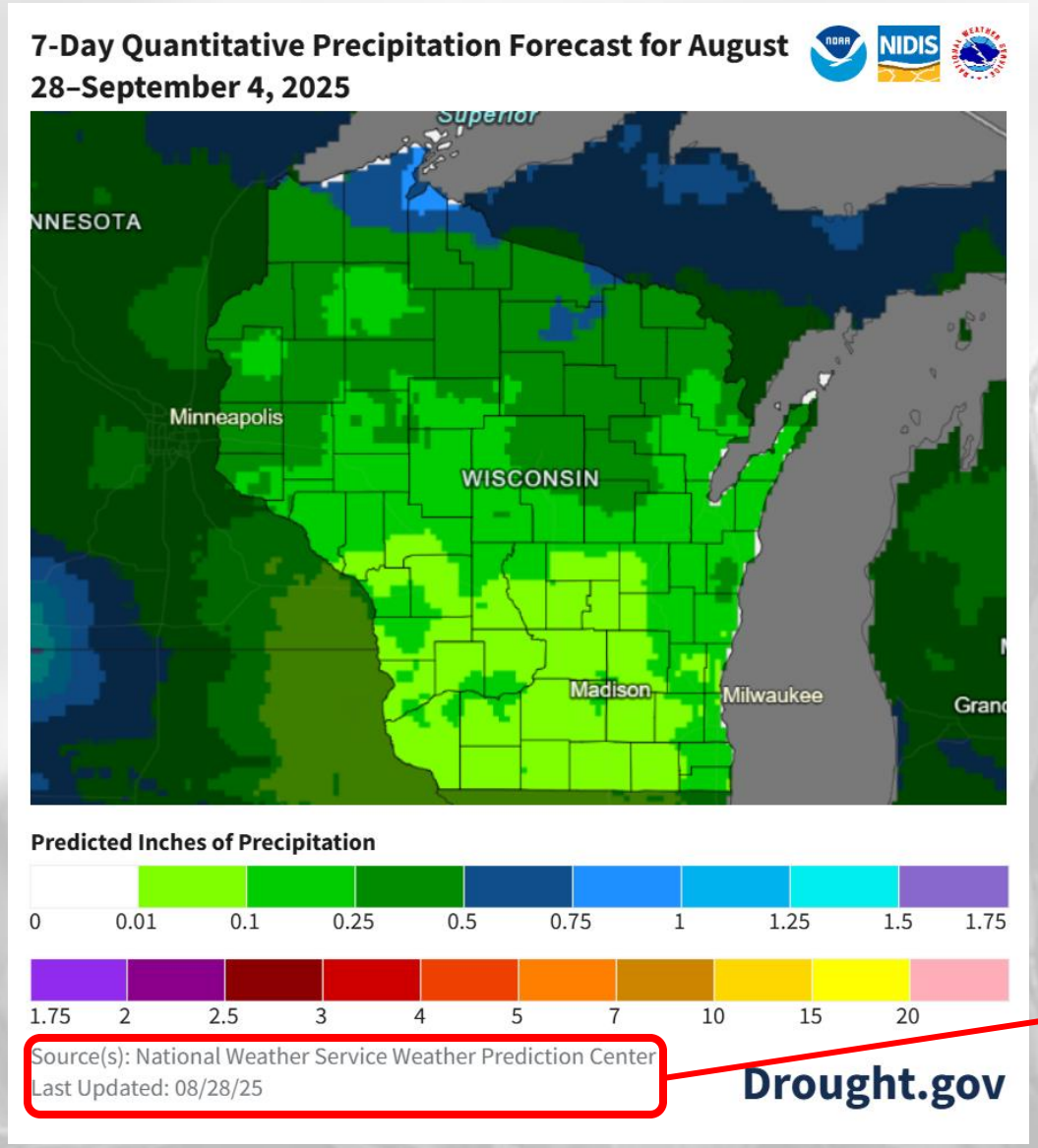
Crop progress report for Wisconsin for the week ending on Aug 24th

- Corn silking is **97% complete.** Doughing is **67% complete** (4 days behind the 5-year average). Denting is **22% complete**.
  - Condition was rated **83%** good to excellent.
- Soybean blooming reported at **96% complete**, with **86%** of soybeans setting pods (3 days behind the 5-year average).
  - Condition was rated **83%** good to excellent.
- Winter wheat harvest is **98%** complete.
- The third cutting of alfalfa hay was **89%** complete, with the fourth cutting at **31%** complete (5 days ahead of the 5-year average).
- Pasture and range conditions are rated **71%** good to excellent (**up 1%** from last week).
- Oat harvest is at **80%** complete (even with the 5-year average).

Full report: https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/2025/WI-Crop-Progress-08-25-25.pdf

https://agindrought.unl.edu/Other.aspx

7 Day Precip Forecast

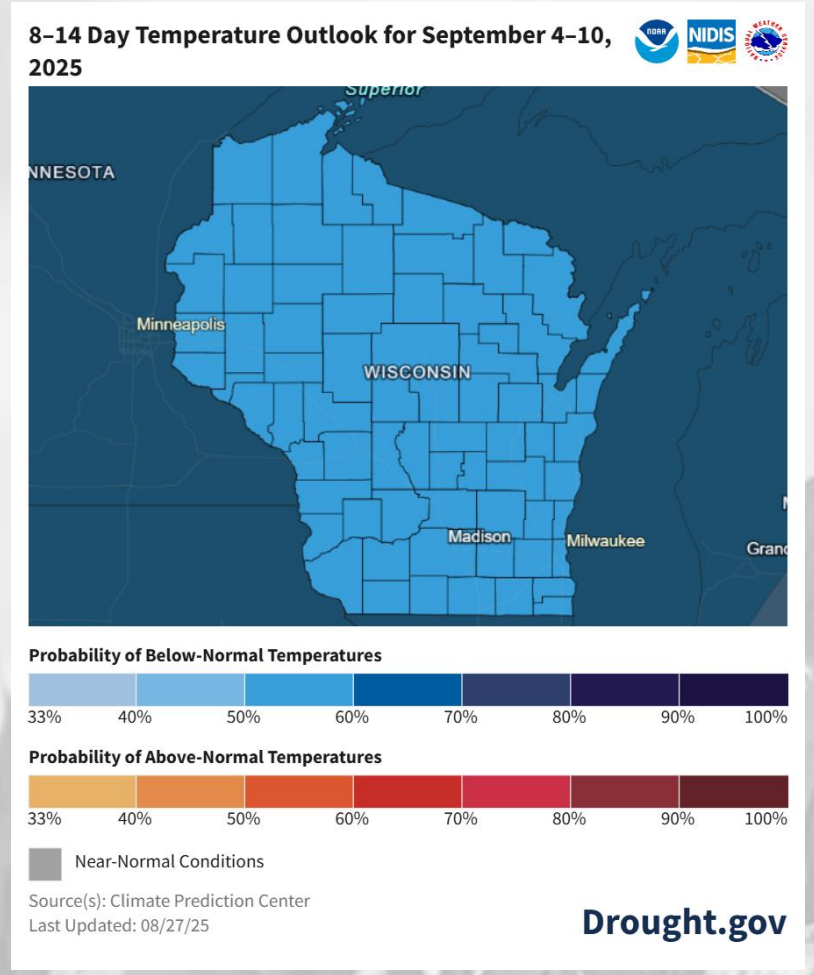


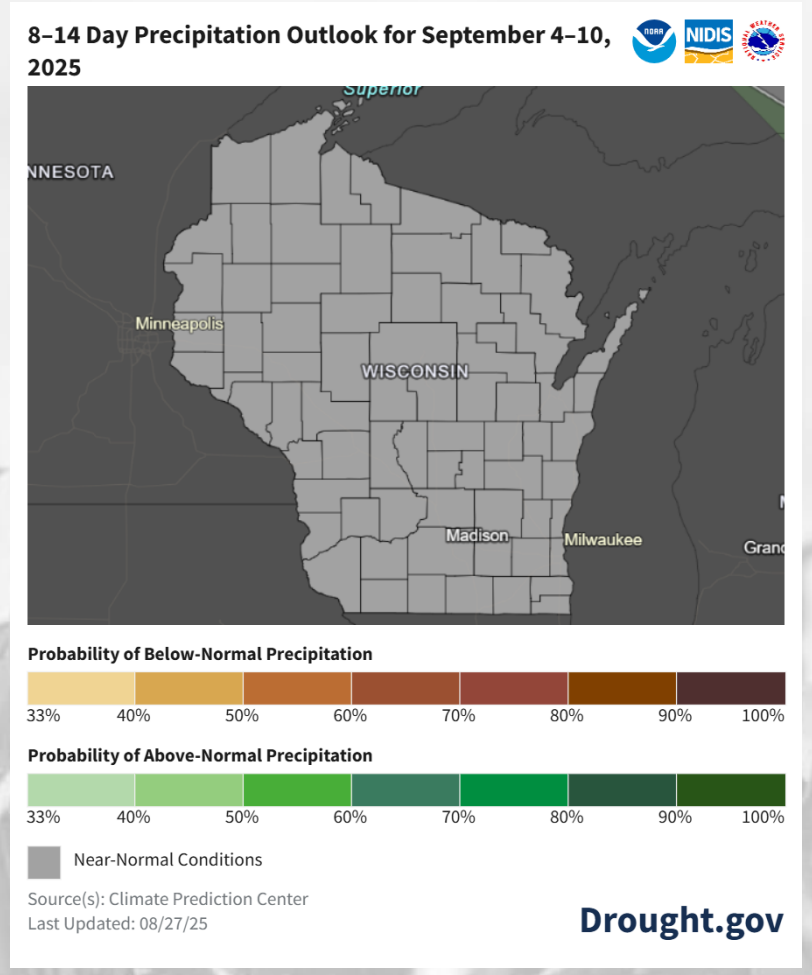
- **<u>When</u>?** → best chances for rain during the middle of next week.
- **<u>Where</u>?** → highest totals in the northern counties, with statewide chances.
- <u>Check your local forecast</u> for details on totals and timing.
- Average precip (1991-2020) for this week: **0.95”**

Forecast for 8/28/25 thru 9/4/25
(Begins at 7am CDT)

https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/qpf/p168i.gif
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

8-14 Day Temp & Precip Outlook



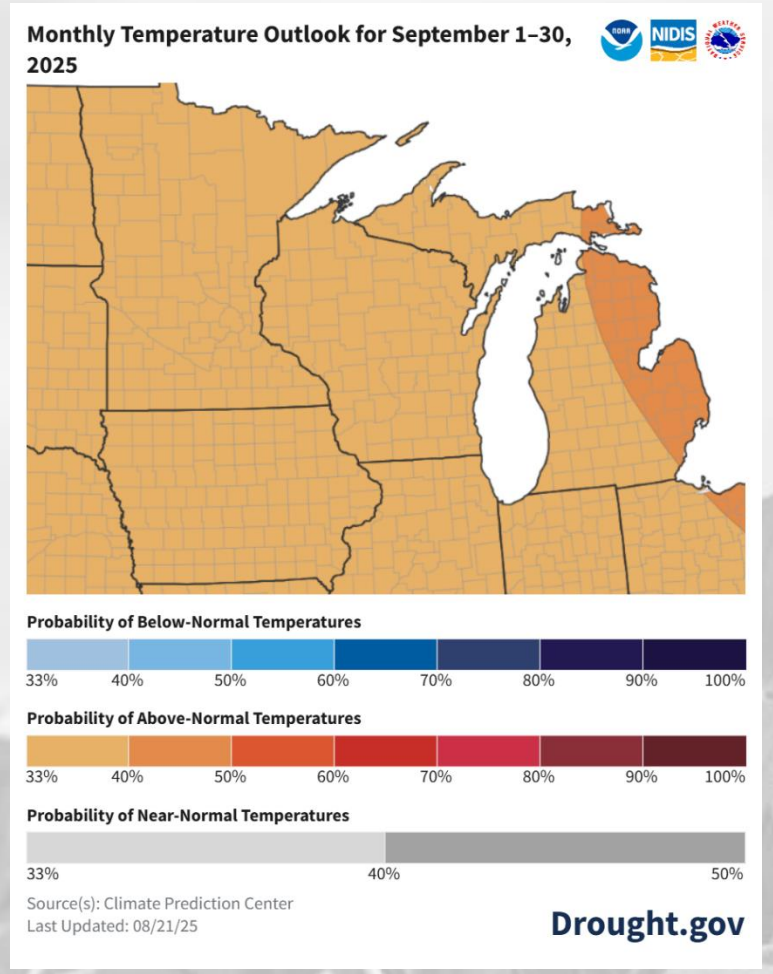


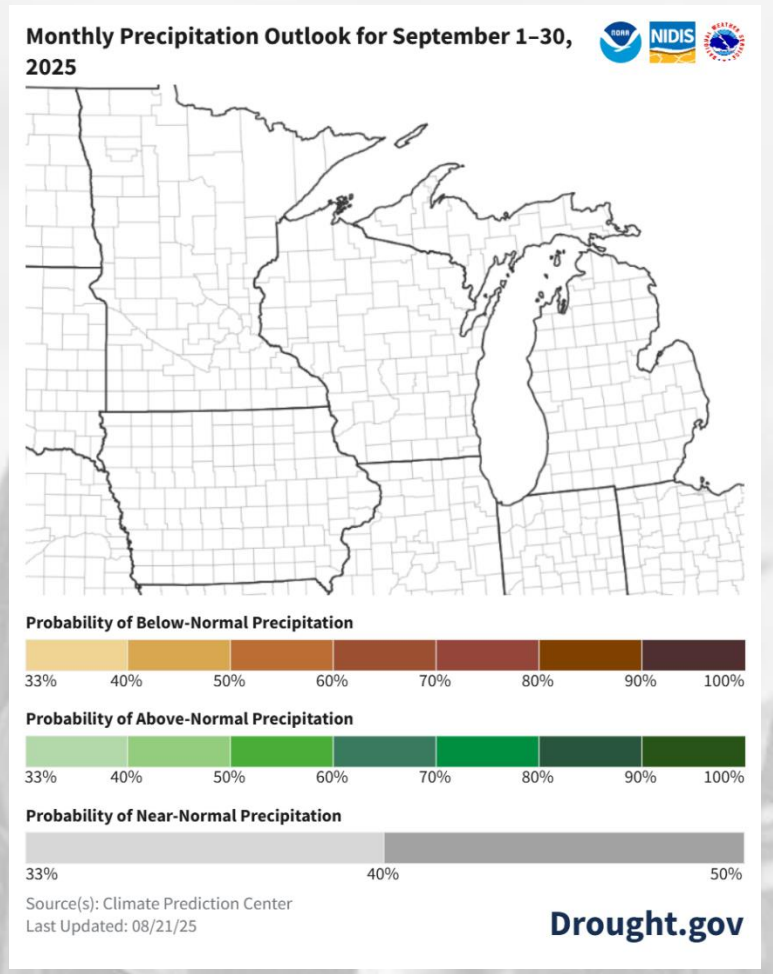
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Early September: A strong lean towards cooler-than-normal temperatures statewide (**50-60% chance**). Precip is leaning near normal statewide.

- Statewide normals (1991-2020) for Sep 4-10 are **62.9°F** and **0.76”**.

30 Day Temp & Precip Outlook



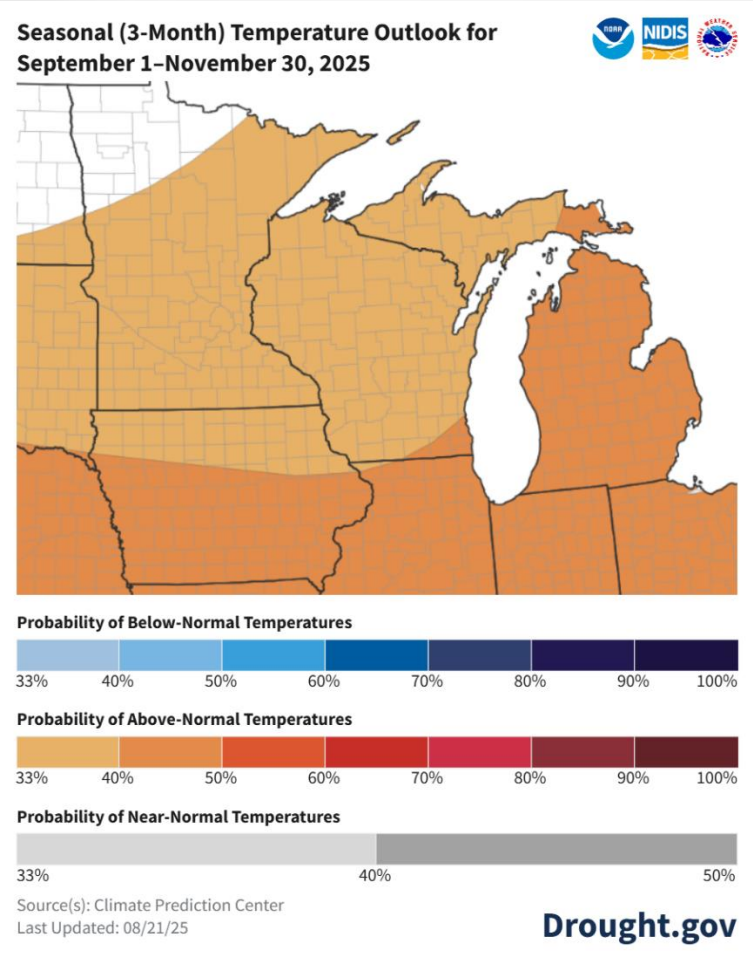


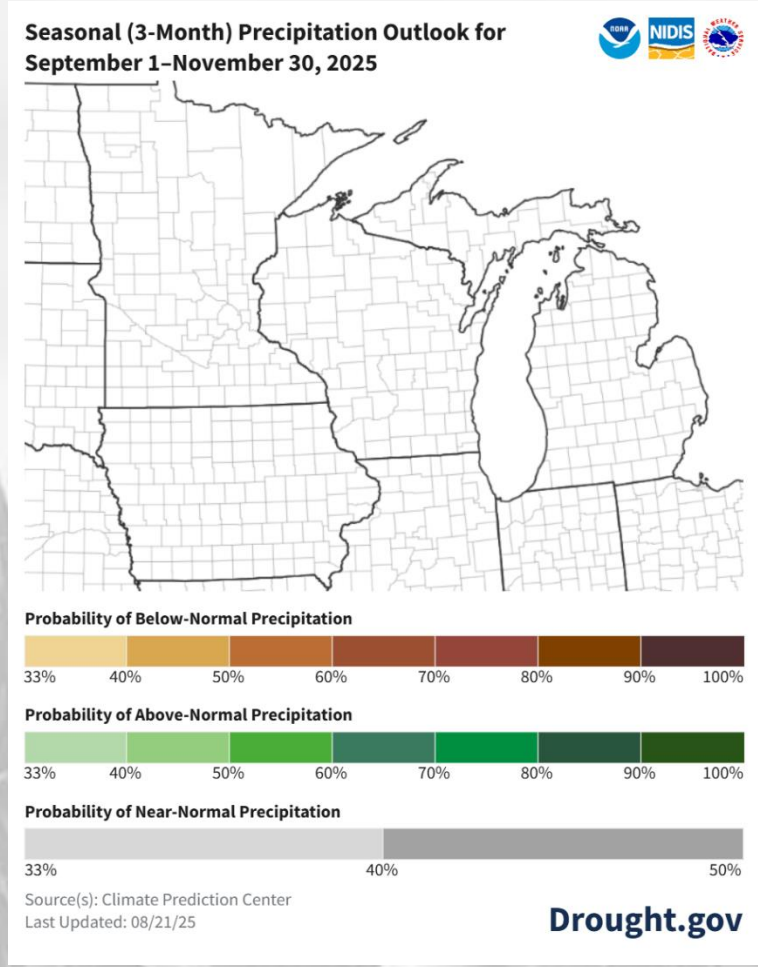
http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Month of September: Temperatures leaning slightly towards above normal statewide, with uncertainty for precipitation.

- Statewide normals (1991-2020) for September are **58.5°F** and **3.75”**.

90 Day Temp & Precip Outlook





http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/
https://www.drought.gov/states/wisconsin

Fall 2025: Temperatures leaning slightly towards above normal statewide (more so in the SE), with uncertainty for precipitation.

- Statewide normals (1991-2020) for Sep-Nov are **46.0°F** and **8.51”**.

Take-Home Points

Current Conditions

- Last week was **quite dry across most of WI**, with only the far north receiving near-normal precip totals. Elsewhere, totals were a tenth of an inch or less. The past 30 days remain **wetter-than-normal in the south** from storms earlier in August.
- **Cooler-than-normal temps** were common last week, with lows dipping into the upper 30s and low 40s on August 25-26. This is a switch from what has been a **warmer-than-normal past 30 days**.

Impact

- After a relatively dry week, soil moisture is estimated to be **near normal** for most of the state, with some dry pockets in the N and E. Wisconet research farm stations show **decreases in 4" soil moisture** from last week at most sites.
- Drought remains **non-existent in WI**, with some **D0 removal** in the far northwest following the rains last week.
- Nearly all the corn and soybean crops are in the reproductive phase of their growth cycle, with winter wheat harvest nearly complete. Crop condition reports indicate **83% of corn and soybean rated good to excellent** (NASS).

Outlook

- Precip for the next 7 days is once again predicted to be **highest in the north**, with chances statewide for measurable precip.
- Climate probabilities for early September show a strong lean towards **below-normal temperatures** for most of WI (**50-60% chance**).
- The outlooks for the month of September and for fall (Sep-Nov) *(updated 8/21)* show a lean towards **above normal temperatures**.

Agronomic Considerations

Field Work and Conditions

- Avoid trafficking fields in moist conditions to prevent compaction.

Manure Applications

- Reminder of Wisconsin's NR 151 Runoff Rules with the timing of manure spreading and current runoff levels. Check DATCP Runoff Risk Advisory Forecast.

Pest Management

- Check moth trap catches in your region with the DATCP Pest Survey. Sign up for insect pest alerts specific to your region.
- Note Japanese beetle populations in soybean fields.
- Use the VDIFN model to see risk in your region for several economically important pests.
- Scout for soybean aphid and soybean gall midge (SGM not presently in Wisconsin; however, the pest has been located in nearby states).
- An increase in corn earworm moth activity in the last 2 weeks signals a high risk of egg laying in sweet corn with green silks. Monitor pest activity through mid-September.
- Southern Rust has been reported in southern and central regions.
- DATCP fall armyworm traps picked up large flights this week in southern Wisconsin. Egg-laying may be occurring in late-planted corn fields. Also be vigilant of activity in alfalfa fields. Pay attention to trap catches through mid-September.

Forage Management

- Alfalfa stands are varying between third and fourth cuts depending on location in the state. Scout for potato leafhopper. Also scout for pea aphid.
- Use the alfalfa cutting tool to plan remaining alfalfa harvests for persistence. Those affected by flooding can review flooded forage options.
- Consider in-field management strategies to reduce mycotoxins in silage. Begin sampling and estimating moisture as silage matures. Read corn silage harvest management considerations.
- Silage chopping has begun in the southwestern region of the state. Foliar disease presence can make silage harvest timing critical. Read these considerations for managing disease at chopping.

Small Grains

- Winter wheat harvest is mostly complete. As you harvest, remember the importance of combine cleaning to prevent weed seed spread from field to field.
- Consider planting a cover crop after small grain harvest. Review Cover Crops 101 for a list of viable species and seeding recommendations. Cover crops can also be an opportunity for grazing.

Fruit Considerations

General

- **Reminder:** Always read and follow directions on the label and keep in mind pre-harvest intervals (PHI) as we move through harvest!
- Growers who experienced heavy rainfall and flooding in the past month should review best practices for identifying and preventing root rots: Rainfall and root rots in commercial fruit operations (University of Connecticut)
- Sun scald and southwest injury to trunks and branches has been observed across many orchards and vineyards this summer, likely due to wide variations in winter temperatures that can cause trunk and branch damage.
- Fruit sunburn has been observed across many fruit crops in southern WI. Consider removing this fruit while out picking to prevent other pests attracted to the volatiles released from impacting fruit.
- **Sanitation**: remove and destroy (chop/compost) fallen fruit ~weekly to prevent any internally developing larvae from reaching maturity, and to limit the spread of disease.

Apples

- Oblique banded leafroller larvae were observed in Southern WI. Monitor traps and scout for "catfacing" injury in apples and pears to help identify any large populations.
- Apple and grape growers can reference the NEWA weather station network to monitor for disease infection periods in their area. Check out your nearest weather station: NEWA Weather Station Network (Cornell).
- Warm and rainy weather conditions are ideal for bitter rot in apple orchards; see the article on bitter rot management from the July 4 WI Fruit newsletter.
- Sooty blotch and flyspeck has been observed in Southern WI, pushed along by warm, humid conditions. Continue monitoring NEWA models.
- Apple growers should continue monitoring pheromone traps and degree-day (base 50°F) accumulation for Codling moth.
- Apple maggot pressure is variable across the state. Growers should continue to use red sphere traps to monitor populations.

Grapes

- Many grape varieties have hit veraison in the last week or so. This may translate to increased bird and disease pressure (sour/bunch rot).
- Black rot and fruit rot symptoms have been reported in vineyards around WI. Review this 2022 article by Dr. Leslie Holland on Fruit and Cluster Rots for more information on black rot and fruit rot management.
- Overview of grape insect/mite monitoring and management: Grape Insects and Mite Pests, 2024 Field Season (Cornell, 2024).

Berries

- Grape and berry growers monitoring spotted wing drosophila should continue checking and refreshing traps weekly.

Vegetable Considerations

Pests

- **Green peach aphids** continue to be observed in central and northern WI. These aphids can transmit many viruses including Potato Virus Y and cucumber mosaic virus. Make sure you are scouting frequently to determine if aphids are present and if populations are increasing or decreasing. Thresholds for several crops can be found here.
- The peak of the second generation of adult **Colorado potato beetles** is occurring across the state. Be on the lookout for eggs on eggplants, potatoes, peppers. Chemical treatments should be timed to coincide with egg hatch as the very early instars are most susceptible for chemical control. Detailed management info can be found here.
- The second generation of **European corn borer** adults are very active across central and northern WI. Scout for egg masses in beans, eggplant, peppers, potato, and sweet corn. Economic thresholds and management options for these crops can be found here.
- **Corn earworm** moth catches are up in WI. The risk to late planted sweet corn is high as egg laying activity is now increasing. Sweet corn is vulnerable from row-tassel to 100% silk. Insecticides must be present on vulnerable silks when eggs hatch. Organic control options can be found here, and conventional insecticide options can be found in the commercial vegetable production guide.
- The second generation of adult **crucifer flea beetles** are active in central WI. Yellow sticky cards can be used to help determine their population. Treatment is recommended when 10-20% of a stand shows damage. Populations can be spotty across a field so spot treatment can be very effective.

Diseases

- **Phytophthora crown and fruit rot** can infect a large range of fruiting crops including cucurbits and solanaceous crops (tomato, pepper, eggplant). Crown rot will cause the entire plant to collapse and die in a short period of time. Vines will turn brown and appear water soaked before collapsing. Symptoms on fruit often appear on the underside of fruit where it is contact with the ground, but they can also start around stem if the infection is systemic. Lesions appear water soaked and under humid conditions, sporangia may form that are similar in appearance to yeast. Water management is one of the best cultural controls for this disease. Other management options can be found here.
- The first symptoms of **brassica alternaria** are pin sized black specks on the leaves or stem. As the lesions expand, they will form concentric rings and black, sooty spores form during periods of high humidity. Sources of inoculum include infected plant debris and brassica weeds. It is spread by wind, rain, and insects like flea beetles.
- **Anthracnose of cucurbits** can infect all above ground plant tissue. Symptoms vary based on which cucurbit is infected. On melons and cucumber lesions are brown, irregularly shaped, and often have a yellow halo. On watermelons, the lesions are darker and smaller. Stem infections on melon will often secrete a red colored gum. Fruit lesions are black and sunken and salmon-colored spores will form during high humidity. Winter squash and pumpkins are not often infected.
- **Early blight** risk is high across the state. Lesions can occur on both fruit and stems. One way to distinguish this from other diseases is the larger lesions will have concentric rings. Copper can be used as preventative or very early on in disease development. Other control options can be found here. Be sure to remove or bury diseased tissue at the end of the season to the reduce the chances of the pathogen surviving the winter.
- Continue monitoring for **septoria leaf spot**. Common sources of infection include diseased plant debris in the soil and contaminated equipment. Lesions are tan to grey with dark margins and often contain very small black specks called pycnidia which are the fungal structures that produce spores. Symptoms often appear on the lowest leaves first. Like early blight, copper and chlorothalonil can be useful as preventative treatments.

User Survey

Are you a regular user of the Ag Weather Outlook for Wisconsin (AgWOW)? Or maybe you are viewing these slides for the first time this week? Either way, we want to hear **your** feedback on this resource! Please take a few minutes and fill out this survey:

LINK TO SURVEY

Your feedback will help us better serve your ag-weather data needs through AgWOW.

If you have any trouble accessing or filling out the survey, please email Josh Bendorf at jbendorf@wisc.edu.

Thank you!!
-The AgWOW Team

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