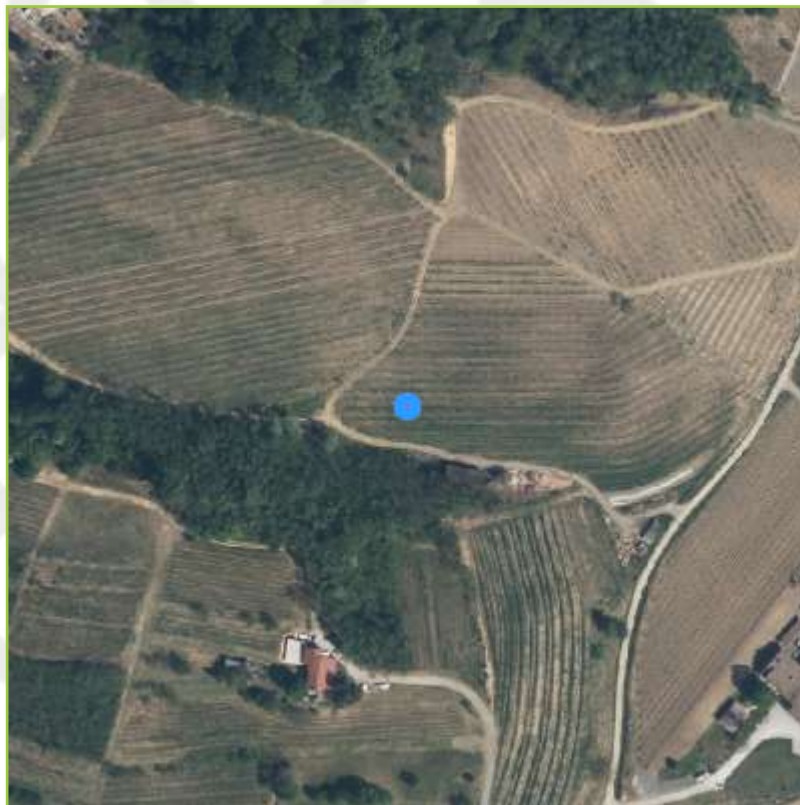
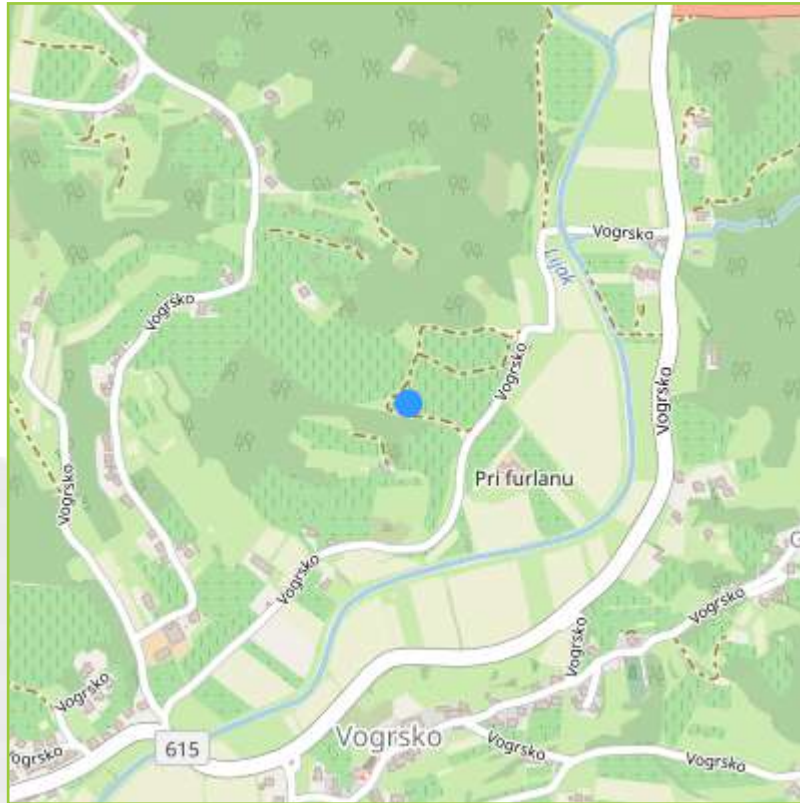




REPORT of the Satellite Values

*REPORT ON THE VALUES OF AGROMETEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS
IN THE PERIOD 11.2.2025 - 13.3.2025*

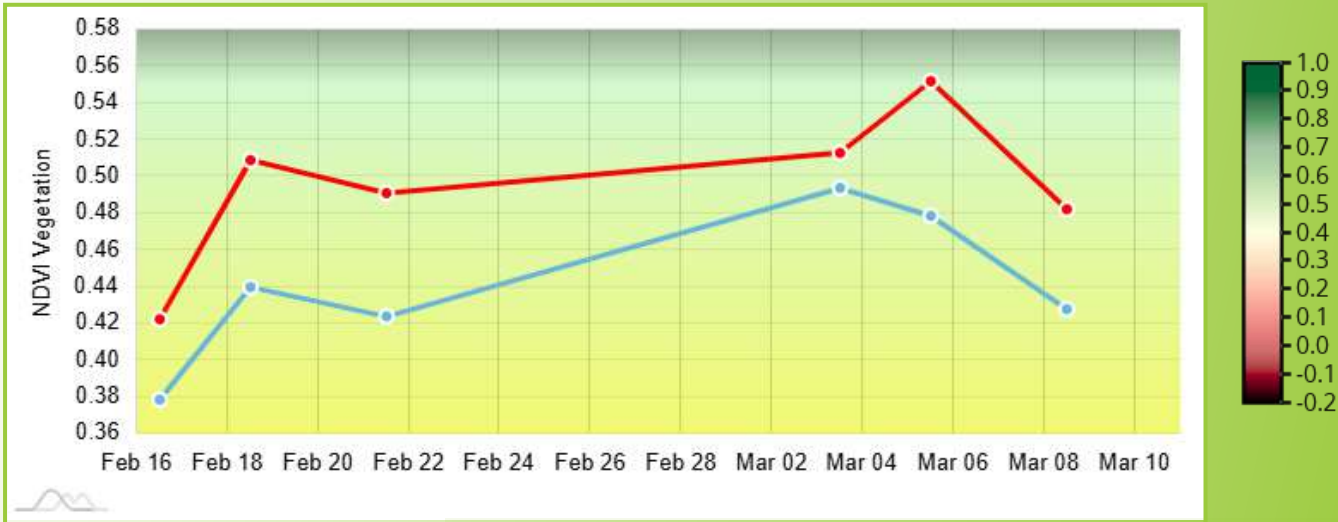
Location 1



Location 2



NDVI Vegetation



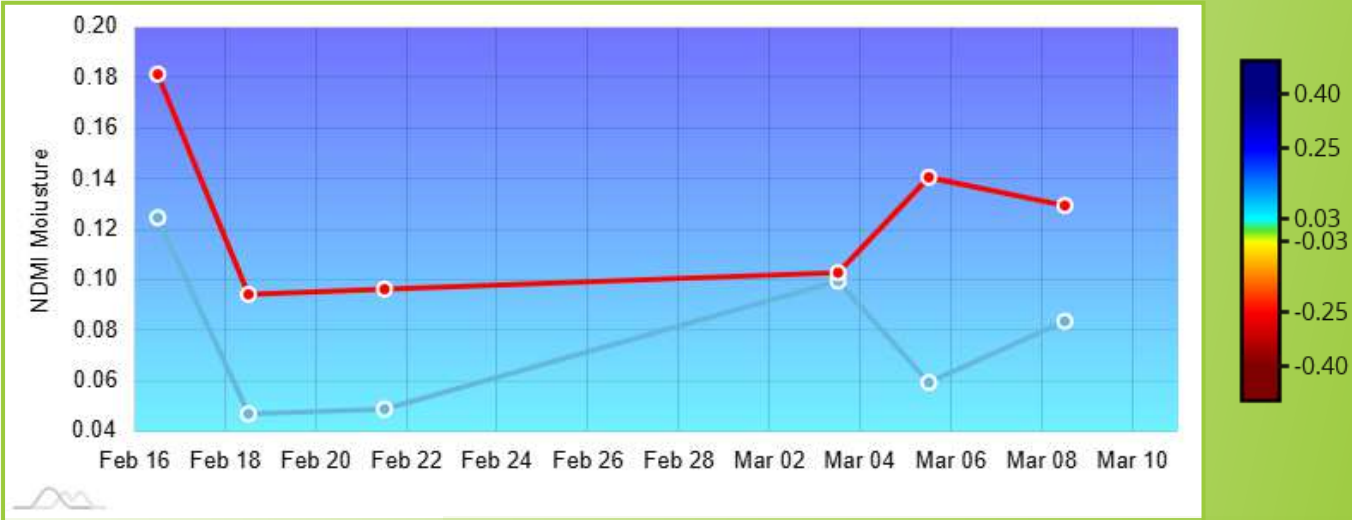
NDVI Vegetation

Value interpretation

Value	Condition
0.0 - 0.1	Bare soil
0.1 - 0.2	Almost absent canopy cover
0.2 - 0.3	Very low canopy cover
0.3 - 0.4	Low canopy cover, low vigour or very low canopy cover, high vigour
0.4 - 0.5	Mid-low canopy cover, low vigour or low canopy cover, high vigour
0.5 - 0.6	Average canopy cover, low vigour or mid-low canopy cover, high vigour
0.6 - 0.7	Mid-high canopy cover, low vigour or average canopy cover, high vigour
0.7 - 0.8	High canopy cover, high vigour
0.8 - 0.9	Very high canopy cover, very high vigour
0.9 - 1.0	Total canopy cover, high vigour

NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) describes the vigour level of the crop. The interpretation of the absolute value of the NDVI is highly informative, as it allows the immediate recognition of the areas of the farm or field that have problems. The NDVI is a simple index to interpret: its values vary between -1 and 1.

NDMI Moisture



NDMI Moisture

Value interpretation

Value	Condition
-1.0 - -0.8	Bare soil
-0.8 - -0.6	Almost absent canopy cover
-0.6 - -0.4	Very low canopy cover
-0.4 - -0.2	Low canopy cover, dry or very low canopy cover, wet
-0.2 - 0.0	Mid-low canopy cover, high water stress or low canopy cover, low water stress
0.0 - 0.2	Average canopy cover, high water stress or mid-low canopy cover, low water stress
0.2 - 0.4	Mid-high canopy cover, high water stress or average canopy cover, low water stress
0.4 - 0.6	High canopy cover, no water stress
0.6 - 0.8	Very high canopy cover, no water stress
0.8 - 1.0	Total canopy cover, no water stress/ waterlogging

The NDMI (Normalized Difference Moisture Index) describes the crop's water stress level. The interpretation of the absolute value of the NDMI makes possible to immediately recognize the areas of the farm or field with water stress problems. NDMI is easy to interpret: its values vary between -1 and 1.

NMDI Drought



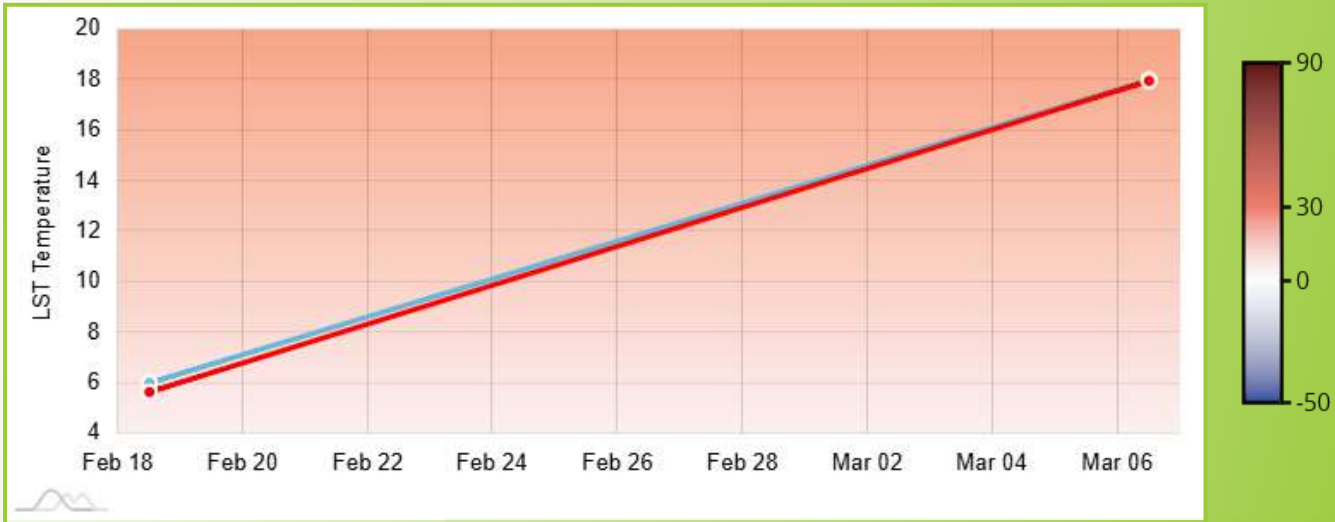
NMDI Drought

Value interpretation

Value	Condition
> 0,7	Dry soil condition
0,6 - 0,7	Intermediate condition
< 0,6	Wet soil condition

A new moisture index, the Normalized Multi-band Drought Index (NMDI), is proposed for remote sensing of both soil and vegetation water content from space. The preliminary results suggest that for bare soil or weakly vegetated areas, a pixel will be mapped as dry soil condition if the NMDI is ≥ 0.7 , intermediate if NMDI is within the range of 0.6 to 0.7, and wet if NMDI is < 0.6 . While for heavily vegetated areas with LAI ≥ 2 , the performance of NMDI is similar to NDWI and NDII. Therefore, by combining information from multiple NIR and SWIR channels, NMDI has enhanced the sensitivity to drought severity, and is well suited to estimate water content for both soil and vegetations.

LST Temperature



LST Temperature

Value interpretation

Value	Condition
> 35°C	Soil overheating - Root survival can be negatively affected, which can lead to root death
~24°C	Soil warming - promote shoot growth by increasing the use of starch reserves
~13°C	Soil cooling - starch accumulation, biomass partitioning to the root system

This thermal visualization is based on band 10 (a band is a region of the electromagnetic spectrum; a satellite sensor can image Earth in different bands). At the central wavelength of 10895 nm it measures in the thermal infrared, or TIR. Instead of measuring the temperature of the air, like weather stations do, band 10 reports on the ground itself, which is often much hotter. Thermal band 10 is useful in providing surface temperatures and is collected with a 100-meter resolution.