



# Region Report

Draw the areas of a field you want to compare, once, and follow them through the whole season: imagery analytics on one tab, what the equipment recorded on the other.

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## CONTENTS

1. What changed

2. What a Region Report is

3. Before you start

4. Opening Region Report

5. Creating a region

6. After you save

7. Reading the analysis

7.1 Choosing a metric

7.2 The metrics

7.3 Area metrics

7.4 What units mean

7.5 Zone detail

7.6 Season chart

8. Machine data

9. Changing a region

10. Getting good answers

11. Troubleshooting

## 01 What changed

Region Report has been rebuilt around the field and the season.

**Before**, a Region Report belonged to a single flight. You picked one imagery or equipment flight from the timeline, drew your areas on top of it, and saw how those areas compared for that flight alone. Move to the next flight and the areas were gone. There was no way to define an area once and follow it as the season went on.

**Now**, a Region Report belongs to the field for the whole season. You draw your areas once, name them, and they stay. Every new flight, every new piece of equipment data, feeds the same comparison automatically. You can open the field in August and look back at how those same areas behaved in May.

The practical difference is that a Region Report is now something you set up at the start of a season and read from all year, rather than something you rebuild every time you want to look at the field.

## 02 What a Region Report is

Three things, nested:

| Term          | What it is                                                                                                                                      |
|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Field</b>  | The field you are working in, for one season.                                                                                                   |
| <b>Region</b> | A named comparison you set up on that field, for example "Hybrid comparison" or "Drainage check". A field can hold as many regions as you need. |
| <b>Zone</b>   | One area you draw inside a region. A region normally holds two or more zones so there is something to compare.                                  |

So a region is the question you are asking, and the zones are the things you are comparing.

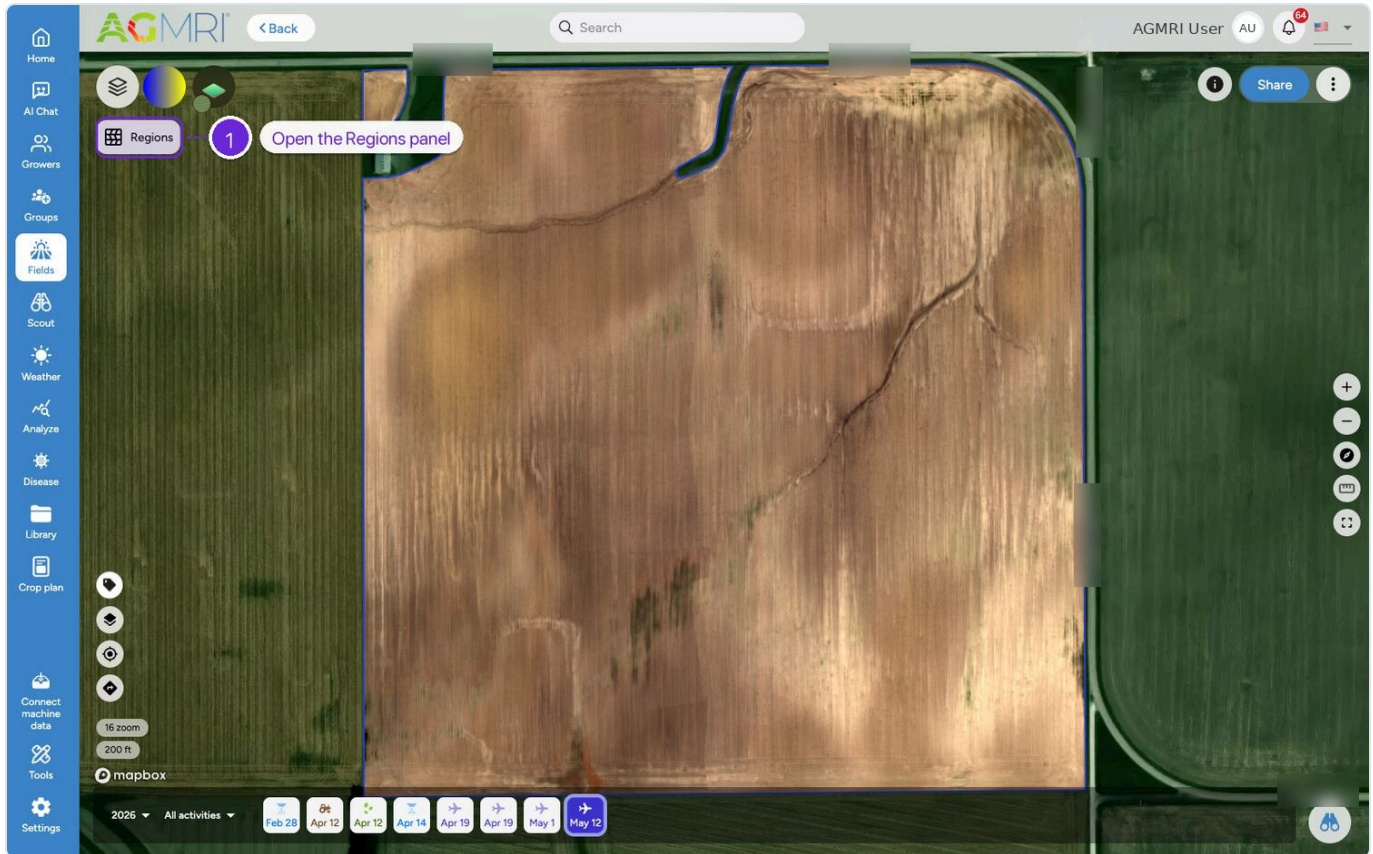
Every zone gets its own color automatically. Colors repeat between regions, so ZONE-1 in one region and ZONE-1 in another are unrelated even though both are red.

## 03 Before you start

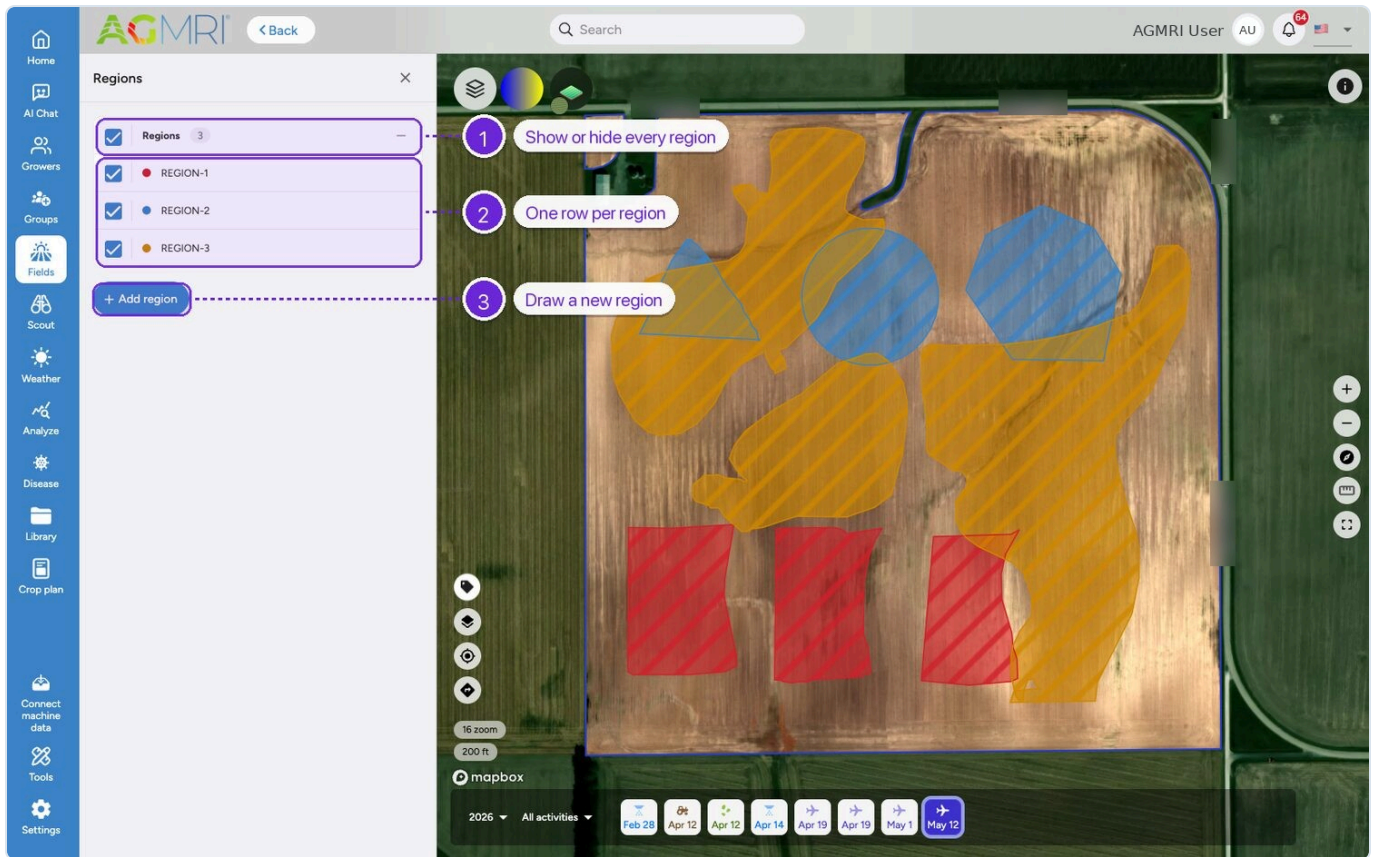
You need a field with a season's imagery, and Region Report enabled for your organization. If the **Regions** button described below is not on your map, Region Report is not switched on for your account. Contact your account manager.

## 04 Opening Region Report

Open a field on the map. The **Regions** button sits at the top left of the map, under the layer controls.



Clicking it opens the Regions panel down the left side of the map.



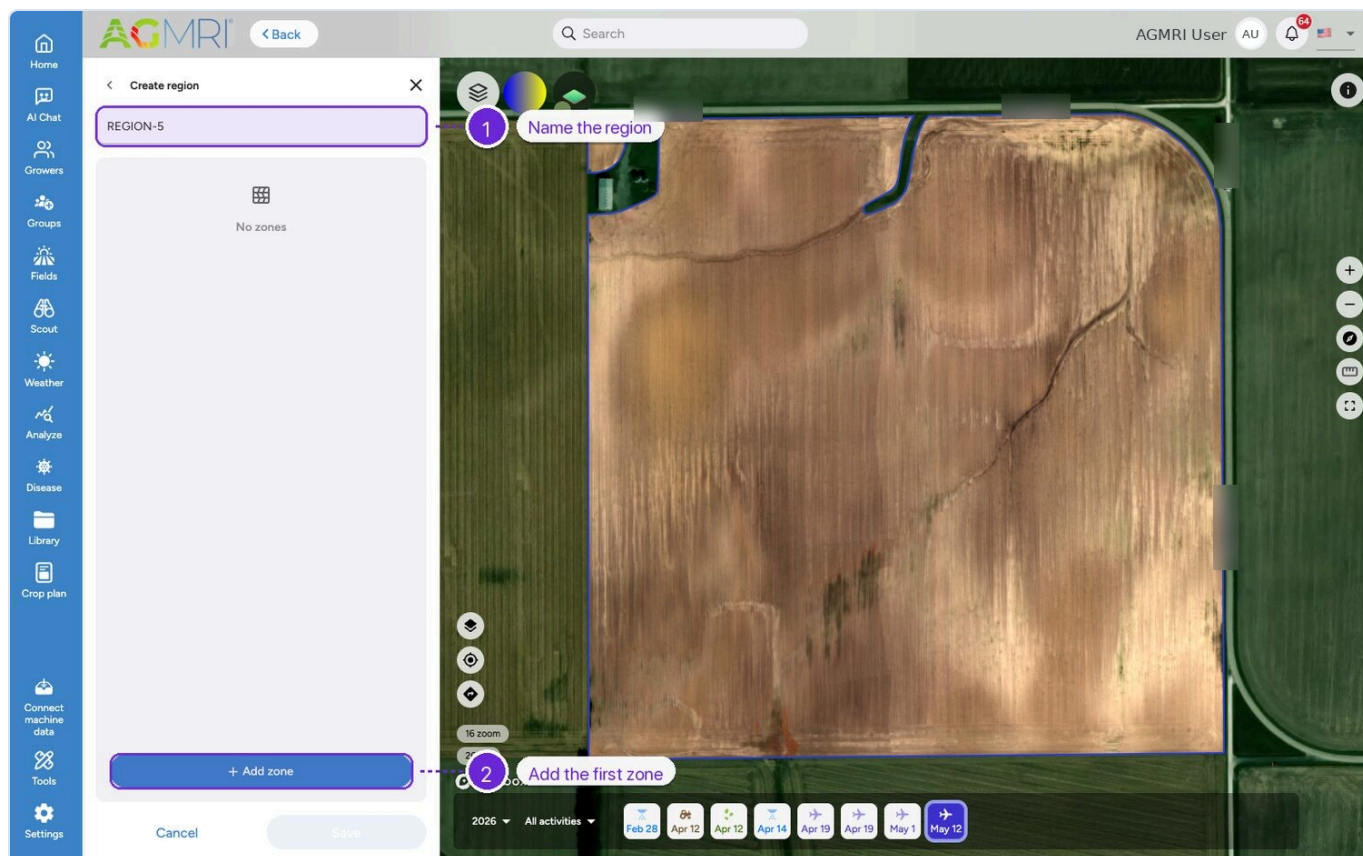
With regions switched on, each color on the field belongs to a different region.

- 1 The checkbox on the group row shows or hides every region on the map at once. Individual regions have their own checkboxes.
- 2 Each region gets a row. Hovering over a row reveals two icons: a **chart icon** that opens the analysis, and a **pencil icon** that opens the region for editing.
- 3 **Add region** starts a new one.

## 05 Creating a region

### 5.1 Name it

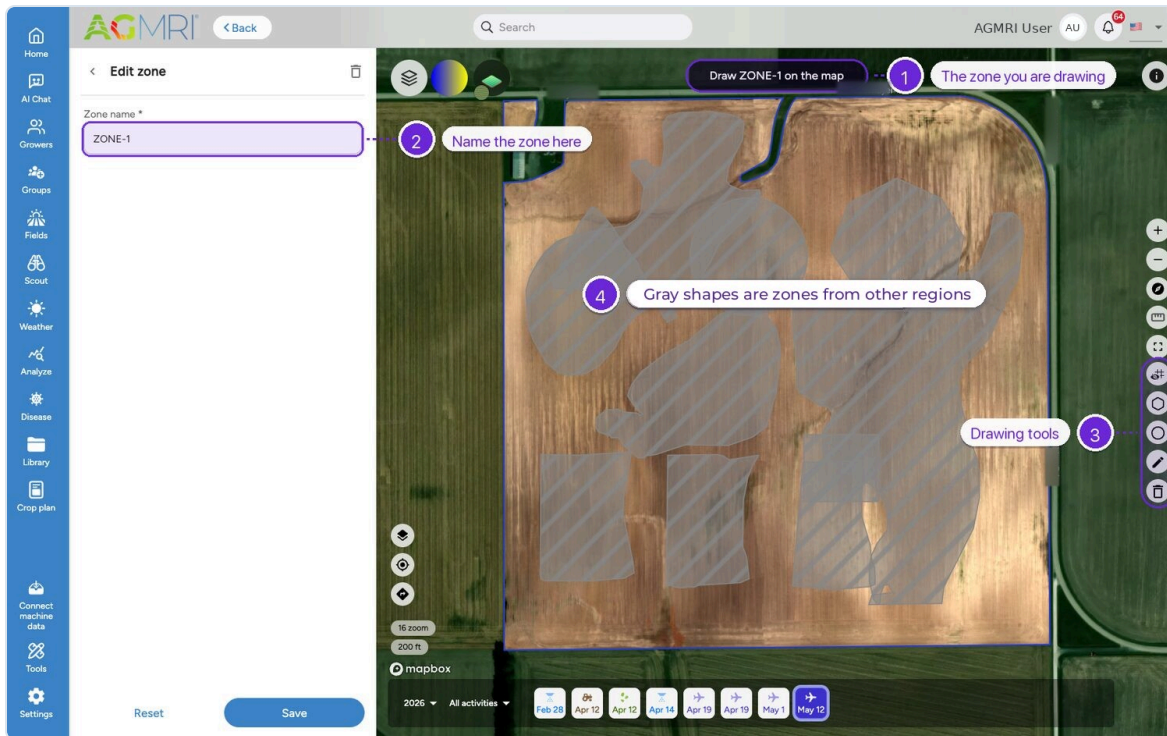
Select **Add region**. The panel switches to the create view with a suggested name already filled in.



- 1 Replace the suggested name with something you will recognize later. "Hybrid comparison" beats "REGION-5" when you come back in three months.
- 2 **Add zone** creates the first zone and takes you straight to drawing it.

### 5.2 Draw the zones

A banner across the top of the map tells you which zone you are drawing. The drawing tools sit down the right-hand edge.



- 1 The banner names the zone currently being drawn.
- 2 **Zone name** is at the top of the panel. Replace the default with something meaningful, such as the hybrid or the treatment the area represents.
- 3 The drawing tools, top to bottom:

| Tool             | What it does                                                                                 |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Grid</b>      | Overlays the 0.1 acre analysis grid, so you can see the cells your zone will be measured in. |
| <b>Polygon</b>   | Click each corner, then click the first corner again to close the shape.                     |
| <b>Circle</b>    | Click the center and drag out to the size you want.                                          |
| <b>Free draw</b> | Hold and draw the outline by hand.                                                           |
| <b>Delete</b>    | Removes the shape you have drawn so you can start again.                                     |

- 4 Gray shapes on the field are zones belonging to **other** regions. They are shown so you can see what is already mapped. They are not part of what you are drawing and you can draw over them.

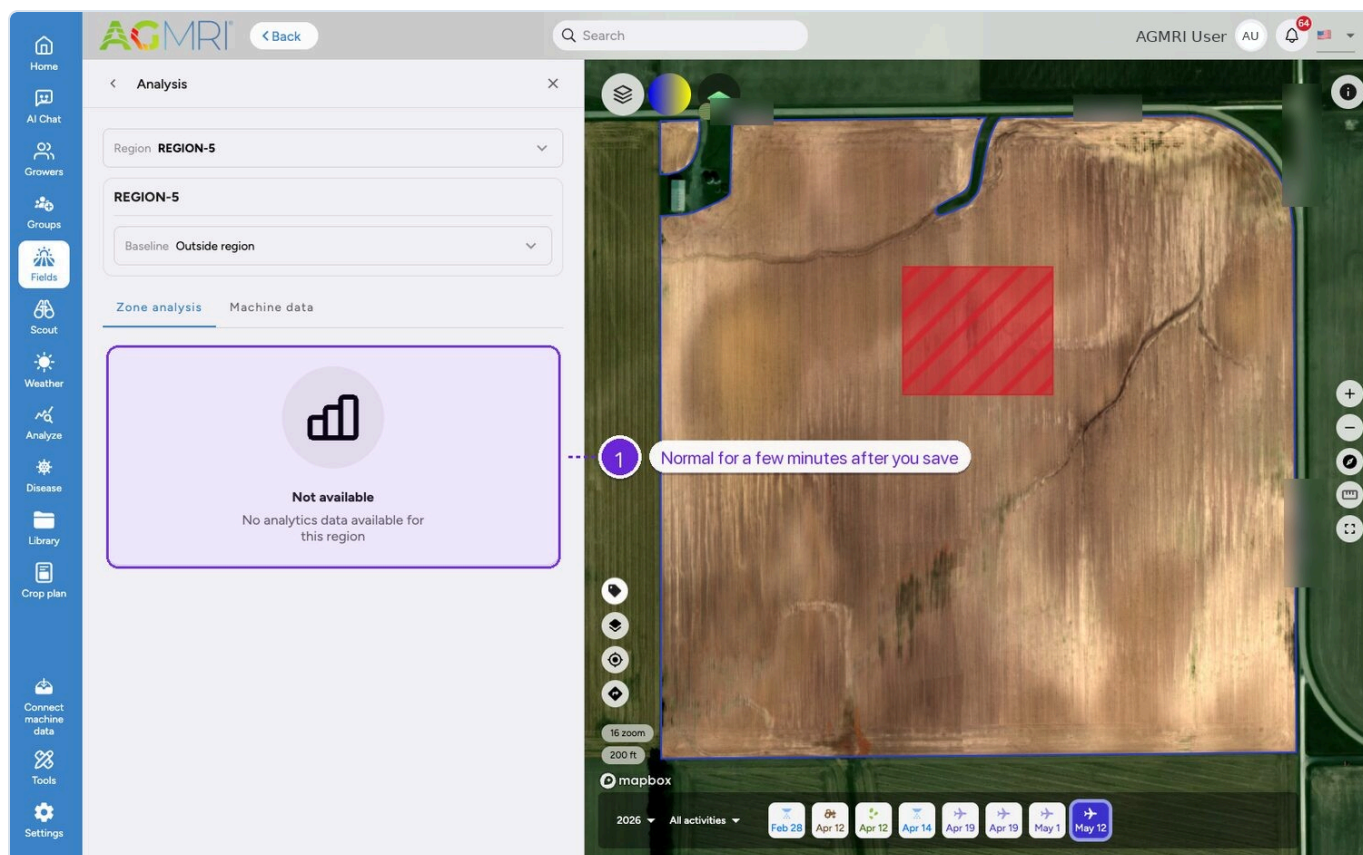
When the shape and the name are right, select **Save**. You are returned to the region, where **Add zone** is ready for the next one. Add as many zones as the comparison needs, then **Save** the region.

#### TIP

A region with one zone will work, but it only ever compares that zone to the rest of the field. Two or more zones lets you compare the areas against each other as well.

## 06 What happens after you save

Your zones are saved immediately, but the analysis behind them is not ready yet. For a few minutes after saving, opening the analysis shows this:

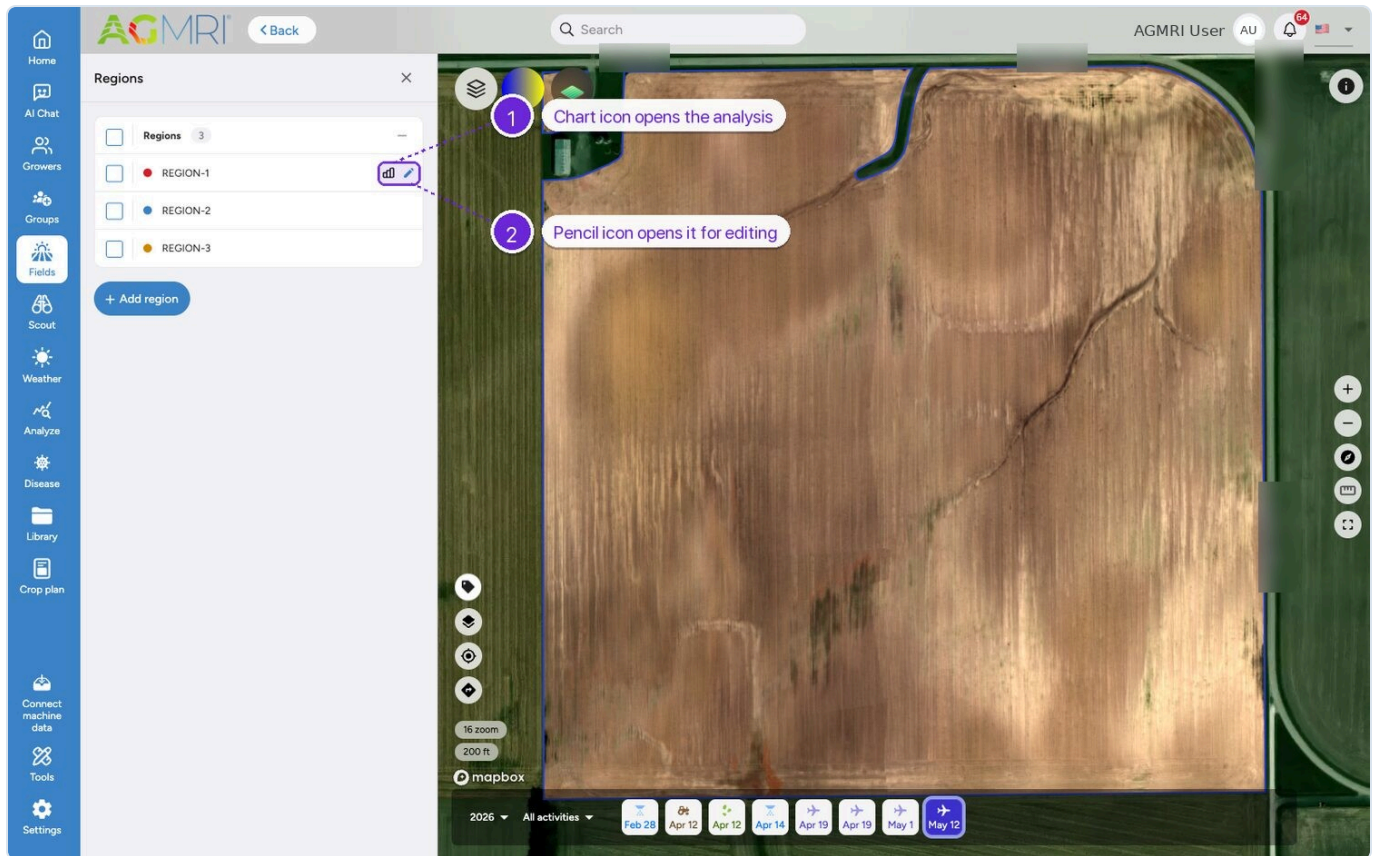


**This is normal and it is temporary.** The imagery and equipment data for your new zones is still being calculated. Nothing is wrong, and you do not need to redraw anything.

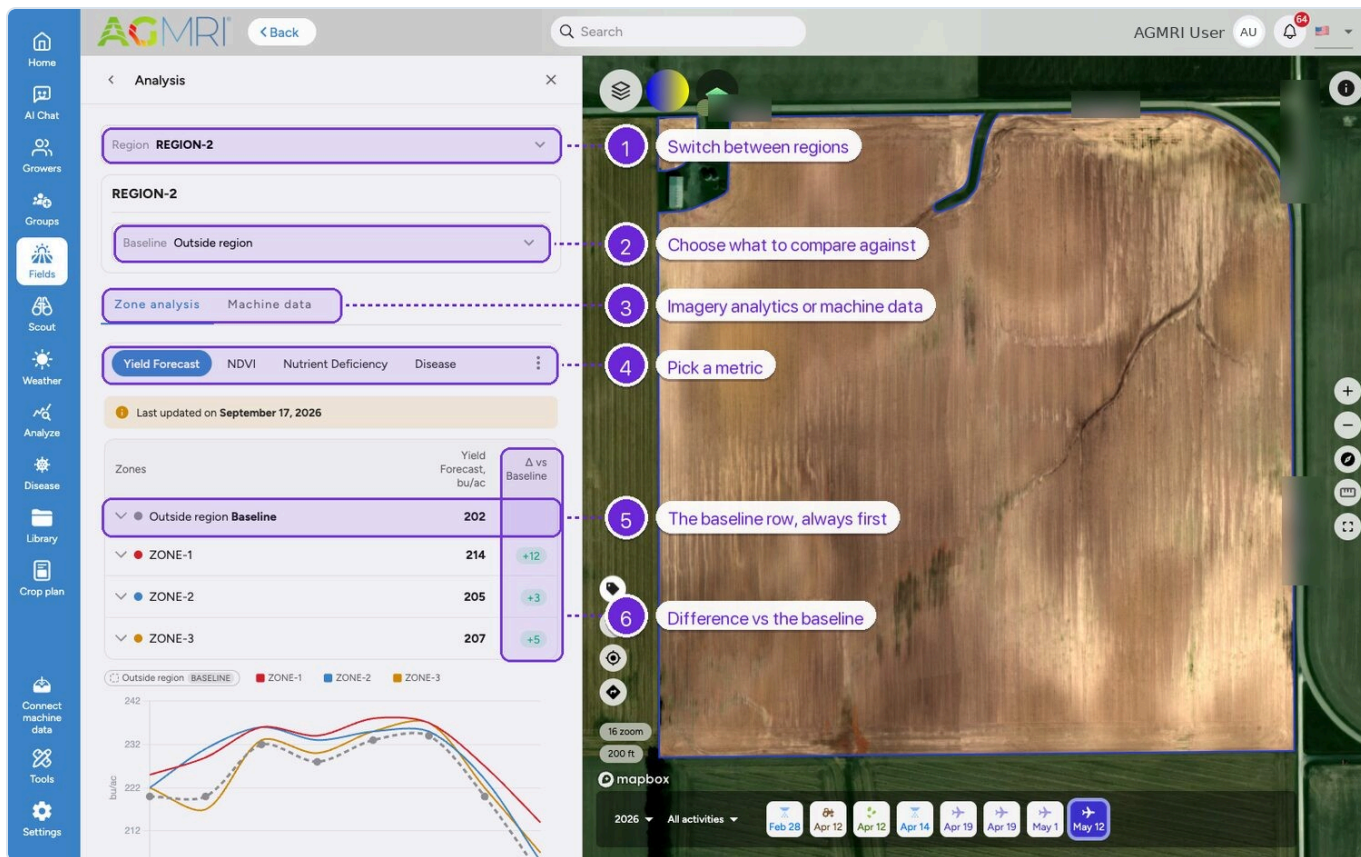
Wait a few minutes, then reopen the analysis. The Machine data tab fills in at the same time. If a region is still empty after about fifteen minutes, submit a support ticket.

## 07 Reading the analysis

Hover a region in the list to reveal its two action icons.



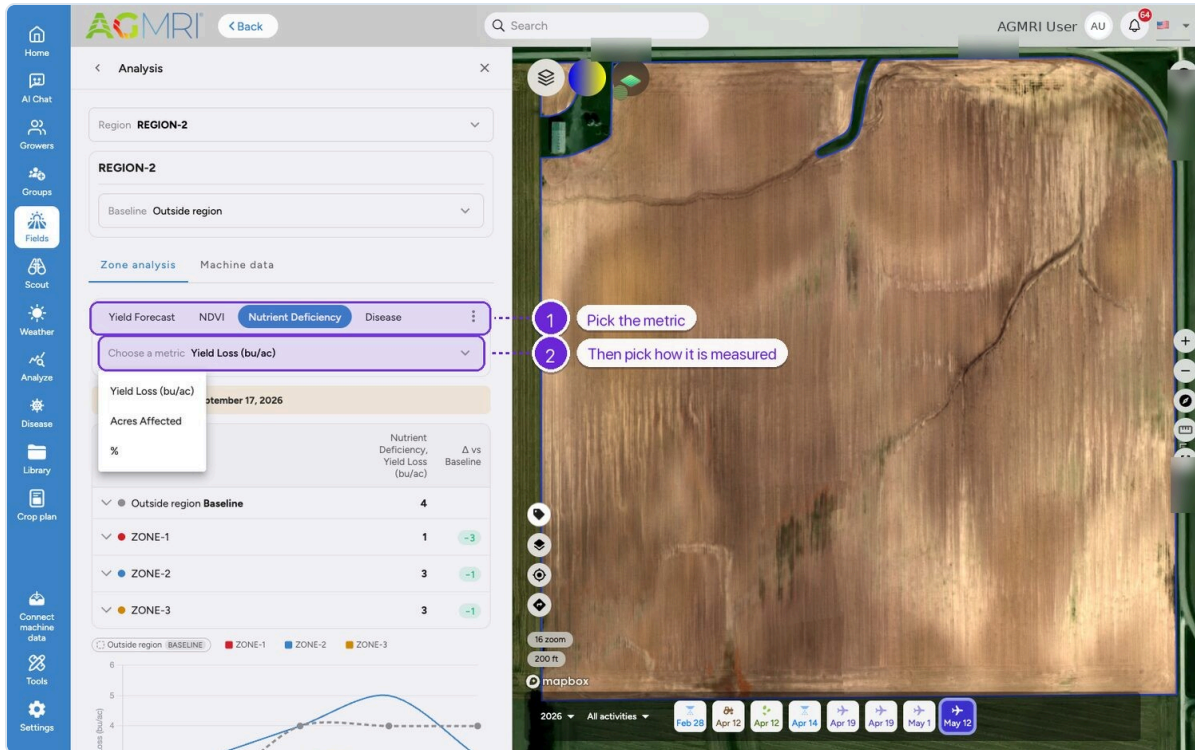
Select the **chart icon** to open the analysis.



- 1 **Region selector.** Switches between the regions on this field without going back to the list.
- 2 **Baseline.** What everything is compared against. It defaults to **Outside region**, meaning all of the field that falls outside the zones in this region. You can change it to any zone, which is what you want when one zone is a control and the others are what you are testing against it.
- 3 **Tabs.** *Zone analysis* holds the imagery metrics. *Machine data* holds what the equipment recorded. Section 8 covers the second tab.
- 4 **Metric selector.** Four metrics are shown as buttons; the **:** button holds the rest.
- 5 **The table.** The baseline row is always first, then one row per zone.
- 6 **Δ vs Baseline.** How far each zone sits from the baseline, colored green or red.

## 7.1 Choosing a metric, and how it is measured

Picking a metric is two steps. First choose the metric itself from the buttons. Then, for several of them, a second **Choose a metric** dropdown appears underneath, letting you pick how that metric is measured.



- 1 The metric.
- 2 How it is measured. This dropdown only appears for metrics that offer more than one measure.

This second dropdown matters more than it looks, and section 7.3 explains why.

## 7.2 The metrics

| Metric                     | How it can be measured                                    | What it tells you                                                                                                                                           | Good direction                  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Yield Forecast</b>      | bu/ac                                                     | Predicted end-of-season yield, modeled from imagery.                                                                                                        | Higher                          |
| <b>NDVI</b>                | index, no unit                                            | Crop vigour and greenness, the standard vegetation index.                                                                                                   | Higher, until the canopy closes |
| <b>Nutrient Deficiency</b> | Yield Loss bu/ac · Acres Affected · %                     | Yield estimated to be lost to visible nutrient deficiency, or the area showing it.                                                                          | Lower                           |
| <b>Disease</b>             | Acres Affected · %                                        | Area showing disease symptoms.                                                                                                                              | Lower                           |
| <b>Weeds</b>               | Acres Affected · %                                        | Area under weed pressure.                                                                                                                                   | Lower                           |
| <b>Emergence</b>           | plants/ac · %                                             | Established plant population.                                                                                                                               | Higher                          |
| <b>Abiotic Stress</b>      | Composite Stress Score · Drought Score · Saturation Score | Environmental stress. The composite score combines the others into one figure, banded Low, Medium and High; the drought and saturation scores break it out. | Lower                           |
| <b>Stay Green</b>          | Yield Loss bu/ac                                          | Yield estimated to be lost where the crop senesced earlier than it should have.                                                                             | Lower                           |
| <b>Harvest Moisture</b>    | %                                                         | Grain moisture at harvest, banded Low, Mid-low, Mid-high and High.                                                                                          | Depends on your target          |

Not every metric or measure is available on every platform or every field. A metric with no data does not appear in the selector; a measure with no data appears grayed out.

## 7.3 Reading area metrics: use the percentage

Disease, Weeds and Nutrient Deficiency all default to an **absolute** measure: affected acres. Absolute counts are not adjusted for how large each area is, and the default baseline, *Outside region*, is usually the entire rest of the field. It is many times larger than any zone you have drawn, so it will show more affected acres simply by covering more ground.

This is not a small distortion. Here is the same region, same metric, same day, measured both ways:

Disease on one region, two measures

| Measure               | Outside region | ZONE-1     | ZONE-2              | ZONE-3              |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Acres Affected</b> | 354.2          | 0 (-354.2) | 31.5 (-322.7)       | 45 (-309.2)         |
| <b>Percentage</b>     | 28             | 0 (-28)    | <b>46.7 (+18.7)</b> | <b>56.2 (+28.2)</b> |

Measured in acres, ZONE-2 and ZONE-3 look far cleaner than the rest of the field. Measured as a percentage of their own area, both are considerably worse. The two views point in opposite directions, and the percentage is the one that answers the question you are actually asking.

#### READ THIS BEFORE COMPARING ACRES

**Switch to the percentage whenever you are comparing an area-based metric against the *Outside region* baseline.** The absolute acre figure is useful for knowing how much ground is affected. It is not useful for comparing areas of different sizes.

Comparing zones directly against each other is safer in either measure, provided the zones are similar in size.

Emergence also offers a percentage, but it means something different: the share of seeds that came up, not the share of the area. It is comparable between zones of any size either way.

## 7.4 What the units mean

| Unit      | Reading it                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| bu/ac     | Bushels per acre. Used for yield and for yield-loss metrics. On a yield-loss metric a <i>higher</i> number is worse, because it is counting what you lost.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| plants/ac | Plants per acre, the established population.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| acres     | A count of affected area, not adjusted for zone size. See section 7.3.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| %         | What the percentage is <i>of</i> depends on the metric. For Disease, Weeds and Nutrient Deficiency it is the share of the zone's own area that is affected, which makes zones of different sizes comparable. For Emergence it is the share of seeds that emerged. For Harvest Moisture it is the grain moisture reading itself. |
| index     | NDVI, on its usual scale of roughly 0 to 1. It has no physical unit.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| score     | A composite figure combining several stress signals. Use it to rank zones against each other, not as an absolute measurement.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

## 7.5 Zone detail

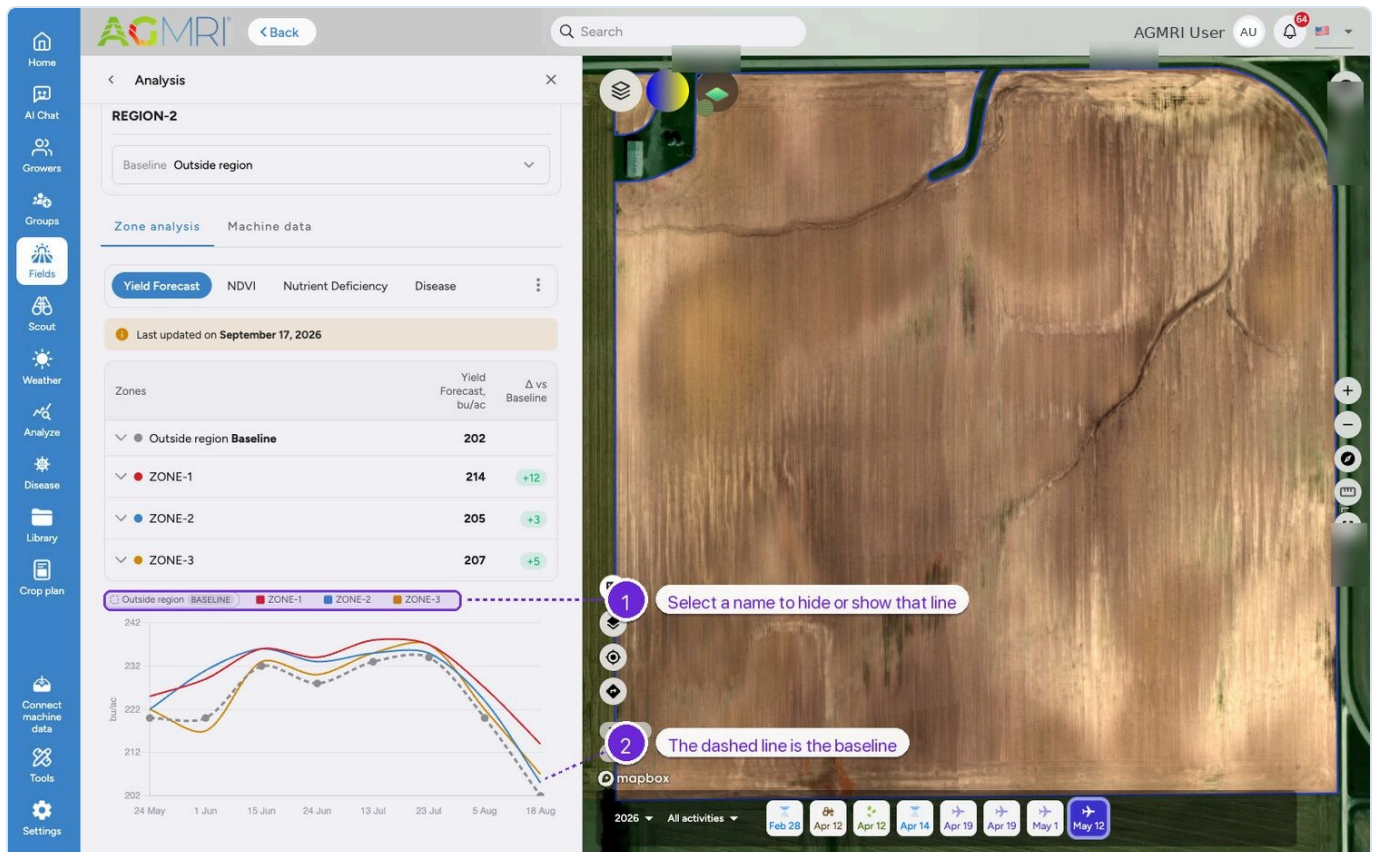
Selecting a zone row expands it to show what that ground is made of.

| Field                         | Meaning                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Soil type (map unit)</b>   | The soil types that cover the zone, taken from the field's soil layer. A zone spanning a soil boundary lists more than one. |
| <b>Drainage class</b>         | How freely that soil drains.                                                                                                |
| <b>Water holding capacity</b> | Plant-available water, in cm per 100 cm of soil.                                                                            |
| <b>Elevation (relative)</b>   | Height relative to the rest of the field.                                                                                   |
| <b>Slope</b>                  | Average slope across the zone, as a percentage.                                                                             |
| <b>Zone area</b>              | Size of the zone in acres.                                                                                                  |

This is where a difference in the numbers often gets explained. A zone that under-performs and also sits on a poorly drained soil with a high water table is telling you something the yield figure alone cannot.

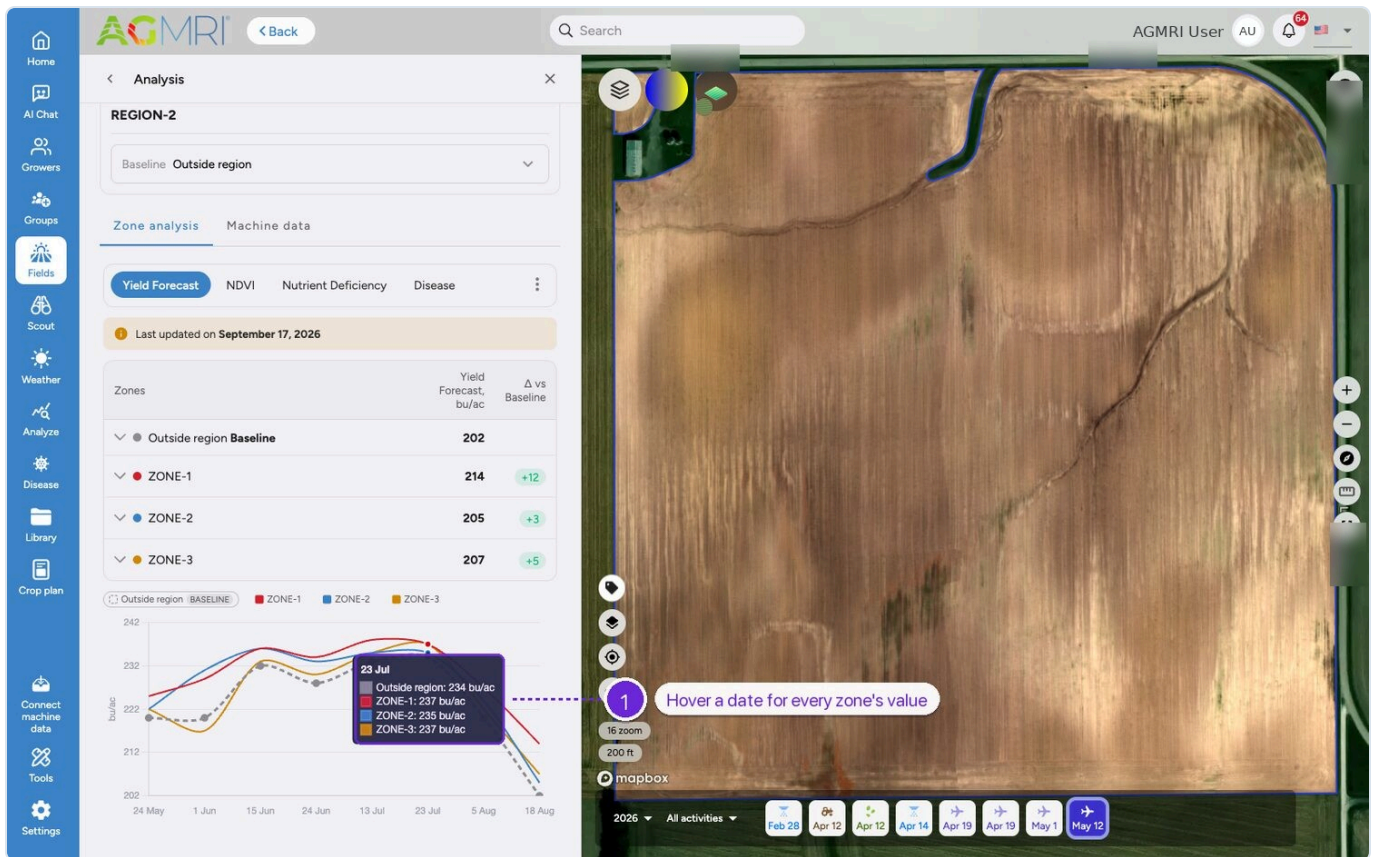
## 7.6 The season chart

Below the table, a chart plots the selected metric across the whole season.

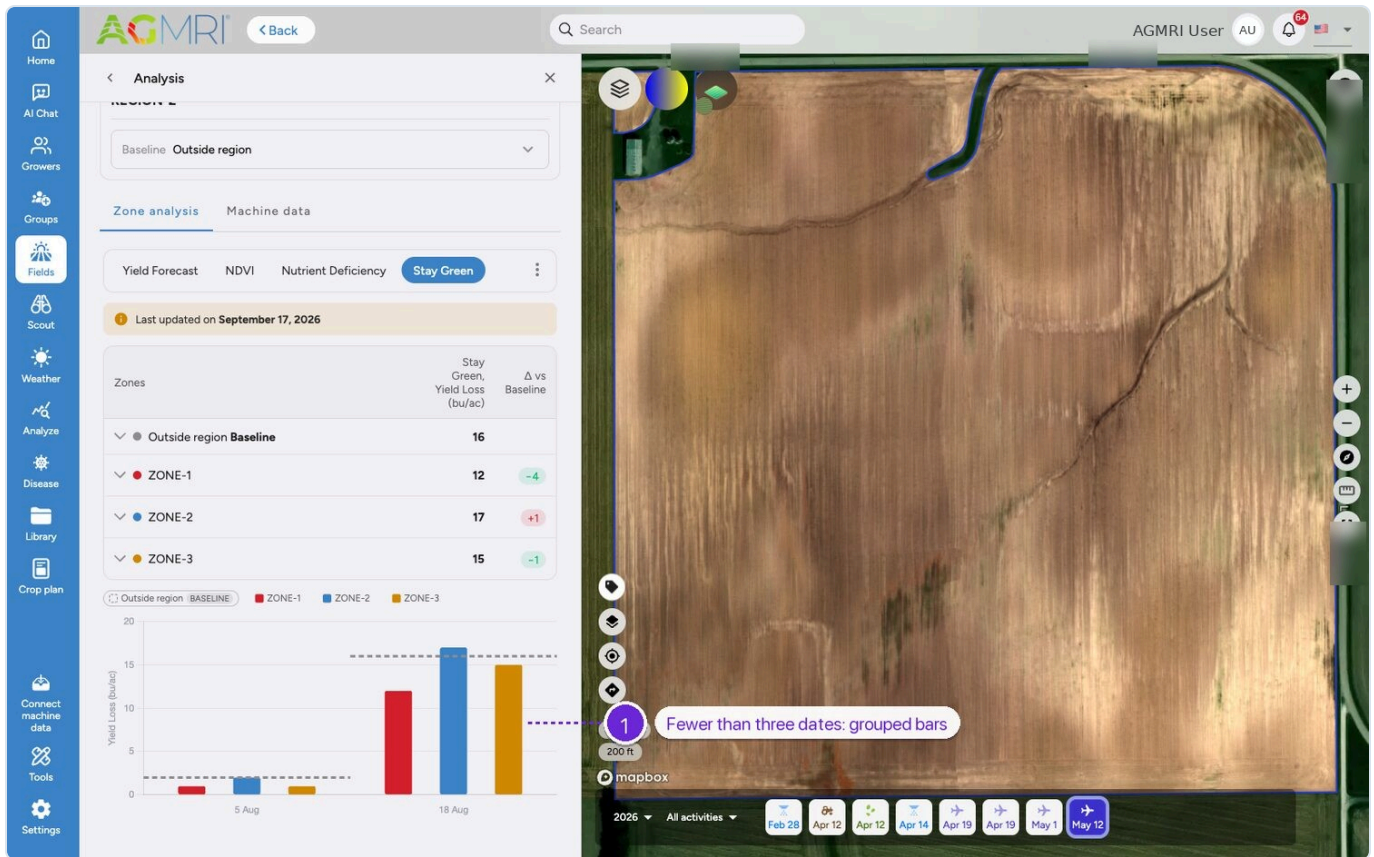


- 1 One line per zone, plus a dashed line for the baseline. Selecting a name in the legend hides or shows that zone, which helps when several lines sit close together.
- 2 The dashed line is always the baseline.

Hovering a date on the chart reads out that date's value for every zone and for the baseline, which is the quickest way to get exact numbers for a particular flight.



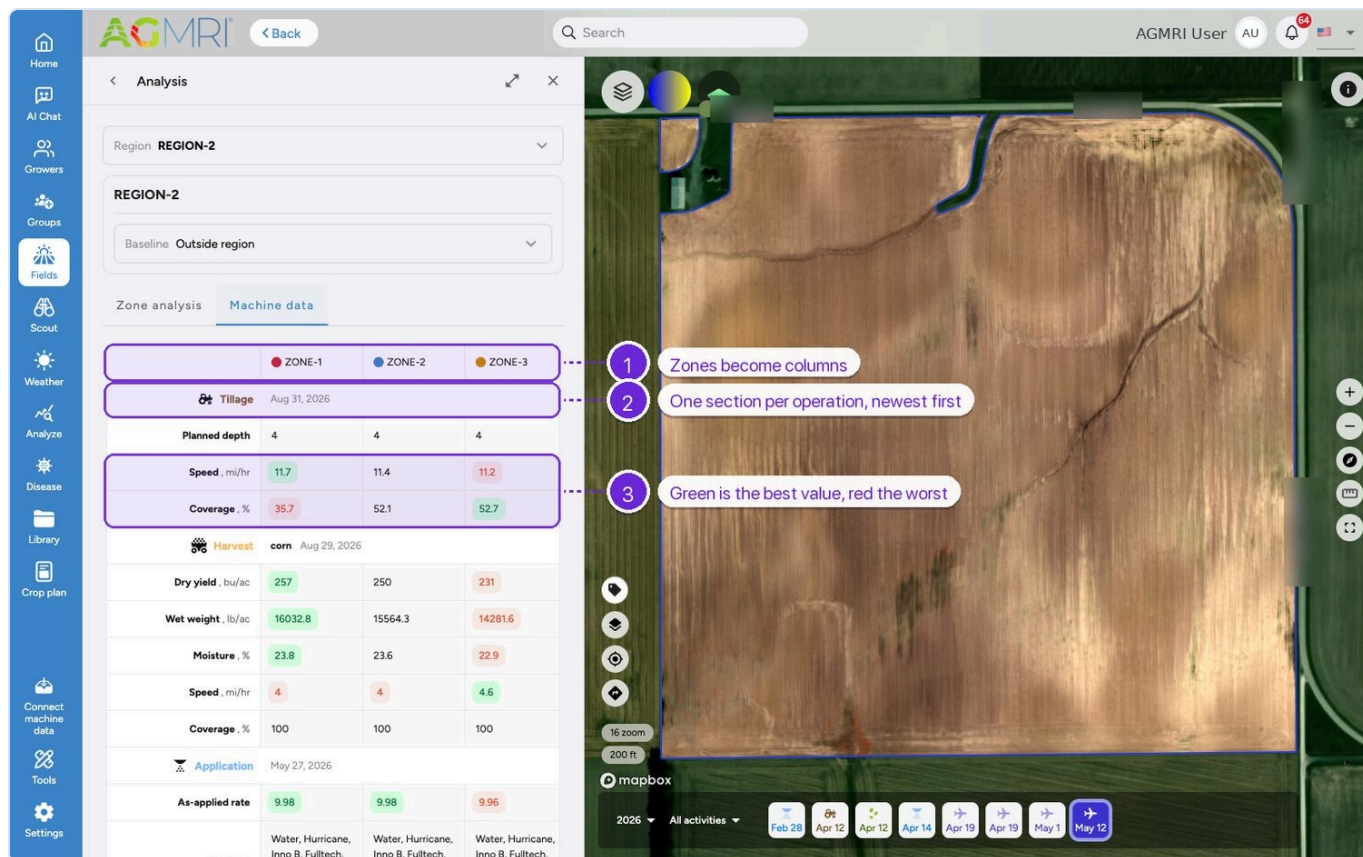
When a metric has **fewer than three dates** in the season, the same chart is drawn as grouped bars instead of lines, with one group per date.



The table gives you the position today. The chart shows when the zones separated, which is usually the more useful question.

## 08 Machine data

The **Machine data** tab shows what the equipment recorded on the same zones.



- 1 Zones become columns here rather than rows, with the baseline as the final column on the right.
- 2 Rows are grouped by field operation (tillage, harvest, applications, planting) with the most recent at the top. Each application is listed separately with its own date.
- 3 In each row the best value is highlighted green and the worst red.

What appears depends on what your equipment recorded. Typically:

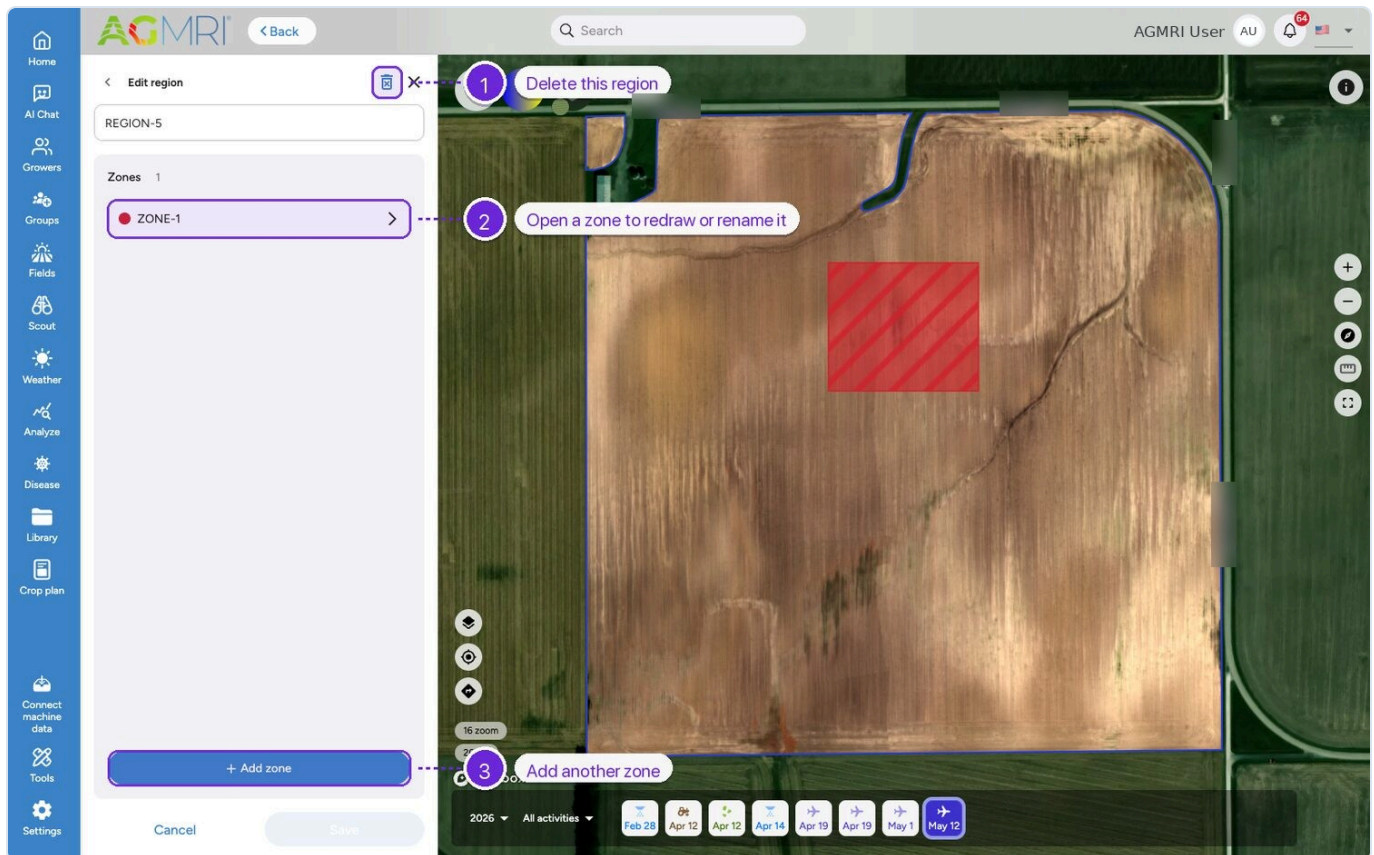
| Operation          | Values shown                                                                                  |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Planting</b>    | Seed rate seeds/ac, hybrid, coverage %, seeding speed mi/hr, singulation %, applied downforce |
| <b>Application</b> | As-applied rate, products applied, coverage %, speed mi/hr                                    |
| <b>Harvest</b>     | Dry yield bu/ac, wet weight lb/ac, moisture %, speed mi/hr, coverage %                        |
| <b>Tillage</b>     | Planned depth, speed mi/hr, coverage %                                                        |

Anything the equipment did not record shows as N/A. Product names and as-applied rates are shown exactly as the machine reported them, which is why product names sometimes look untidy.

The expand icon in the panel header opens Machine data full width, which is easier to read when a region has several zones.

## 09 Changing or removing a region

Hover a region in the list and select the **pencil icon**.



- 1 The delete control removes the whole region. You will be asked to confirm, and it cannot be undone.
- 2 Selecting a zone opens it so you can rename it or redraw its shape.
- 3 **Add zone** adds another zone to the region.

Renaming a region or a zone changes nothing about the analysis. Redrawing a zone changes the ground being measured, so its numbers will be recalculated. Expect the same short wait described in section 6.

## 10 Getting good answers out of it

**Draw zones you can act on.** A zone that follows a drainage line, a soil boundary, or the edge of one hybrid gives you an answer you can do something with. A zone drawn around a patch that merely looks dark on one image usually does not.

**Keep zones comparable.** Comparisons are most reliable when the zones are similar in size and sit in similar ground. Where sizes differ, switch area metrics to the percentage measure (section 7.3).

**Check the zone detail before you conclude anything.** Differences in yield sometimes trace back to soil and drainage rather than to anything you did.

**Use the chart, not just the table.** Two zones can finish the season at the same number having taken completely different routes there.

**Treat the forecast as a forecast.** Yield Forecast stabilises as the season goes on. Small differences early are within the model's margin.

## 11 Troubleshooting

| What you see                                                        | What it means                                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| "No analytics data available for this region" straight after saving | The analysis is still being calculated. Wait a few minutes and reopen it. See section 6.                                       |
| "No machine data" on a field that definitely has equipment data     | Same cause, if the region is newly created. If it persists, the equipment data may not be linked to this field.                |
| A metric missing from the selector                                  | That metric has no data for this field.                                                                                        |
| A measure grayed out in the second dropdown                         | That particular measure has no data for this field.                                                                            |
| No <b>Regions</b> button on the map                                 | Region Report is not enabled for your account.                                                                                 |
| A very large $\Delta$ on Disease or Weeds                           | You are looking at the absolute acre measure against a much larger baseline. Switch the second dropdown to %. See section 7.3. |
| Gray shapes covering the field while drawing                        | Zones belonging to other regions on the same field. They do not affect what you are drawing.                                   |

Region Report user guide, version 1.0, September 2026. Screenshots captured from the release environment and annotated for this guide.

AGMRI is a product of Intelinair, Inc.