

2025 Vermont Agriculture Drought Survey Report



Prepared by the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markets

March 1, 2026

Executive Summary

Vermont experienced dynamic and intense climate conditions throughout 2025. January and February included moderate drought conditions, followed by a very wet spring, and then severe drought across most of the state by August 2025. Most Vermont farmers began experiencing impacts of little to no rain and drought conditions in July 2025. U.S. National Drought Monitor data indicated that Vermont experienced the worst drought conditions in the United States from late September through October 2025.

These intense weather conditions came on the heels of two years of consecutive and significant flooding events in 2023 and 2024. As a result, agricultural businesses entered 2025 already anxious and feeling vulnerable to impacts of potential weather conditions. Drought conditions contributed to lost crops, reduced yields, and reduction in gross income. Claims of financial losses were significant, rising into hundreds of thousands of dollars. Farms across Vermont navigated compounding impacts from drought conditions. Purchased feed options were expensive and difficult to access; pastures were dry, with poor regrowth, and the potential for overgrazing. Wells and other irrigation sources were low and ran dry, forcing operators to haul water or locate alternative sources at a huge expense of time, labor or money.

The Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food & Markest (VAAFMM) created a survey to collect self-reported data on impacts from 2025 drought conditions. This survey was open to farms and agricultural businesses that raise animals or grow feed/crops in Vermont for anyone beyond their family. The Survey was open from October 17- December 15, 2025. Survey disclaimer: Responses and takeaways are not fully representative of all agricultural operations in Vermont.

Survey questions focused on understanding how individual industries and operations experienced drought impacts. Question themes included water access and infrastructure, crop and pasture yields, and feed quality and shortage concerns. Farmer experiences shared through summer and early fall of 2025 informed final survey questions. These include producers having to purchase additional feed at higher prices, haul water, and cull animals going into winter. The resultant survey data demonstrates that businesses across Vermont's agricultural industries were significantly impacted by 2025 drought conditions. Survey data illustrates a demonstrated need for financial and technical assistance to recover. This need is coupled with concerns about long-term drought impacts to business viability and Vermont's working landscape.

Drought conditions are still prevalent as we transition into 2026. Many livestock operations are facing inadequate feed reserves to make it through winter. Agricultural producers across Vermont carry continued concern about long term impacts of the 2025 drought. This includes concerns about surface water recovery and still-to-be realized impacts on the maple sugaring industry and other perennial crops. There is larger, overarching concern on the emotional and mental health toll of the 2025 drought and continued climate instability

on Vermont's agricultural community. Despite perceptions that the drought is over, continued and compounded impacts from drought conditions beginning in 2025 are lasting and many losses are likely still to be realized.

This report is a compilation of narrative, data points and direct quotes from survey respondents to collectively tell the story of the 2025 drought impacts on the agricultural community. There is no personal identifying information in these anonymous quotations and data.

For questions on the data contained in this report, please contact:

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Survey Data Overview

The survey received 209 individual responses from 198 unique respondents. Operations were permitted to submit multiple responses to report additionally identified or incurred impacts. VAAFM staff integrated multiple responses to represent one set of data per operation. Respondent operations represent about 3% of Vermont's farms (2022 USDA NASS Ag Census).

Geographic Representation

Respondent businesses are located across Vermont, with losses reported in every county. Estimated losses totaled \$15,423,339. Losses occurred across 77,944 acres in 109 of Vermont's towns. This equates to 6.6% of Vermont's operated agricultural acreage (2022 USDA NASS Ag Census). The counties with the greatest total estimated losses were Addison, Washington and Orleans. These counties also had the greatest number of respondents.

Comparing Precipitation to Respondent Geography

Survey participation was consistent with flood disaster impact surveys for the 2023 and 2024 flooding events, given the relative scope of each event. Because the 2024 flood impacts were more geographically localized the smaller number of respondents is proportional to 2023 flood and 2025 drought events which had larger geographic footprints.

Responses by County

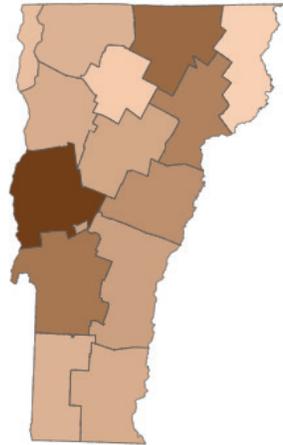
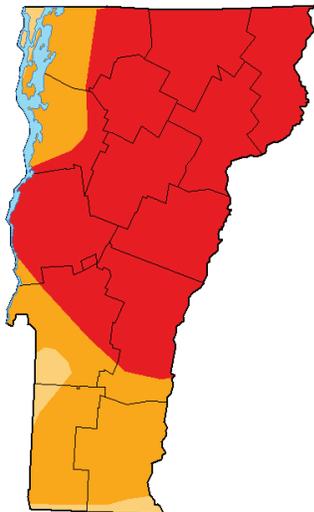


Figure 1: 2025 Drought Survey responses by county.

U.S. Drought Monitor Vermont



October 14, 2025
(Released Thursday, Oct. 16, 2025)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	100.00	95.14	66.68	0.00
Last Week 10-07-2025	0.00	100.00	100.00	98.12	65.30	0.00
3 Months Ago 07-15-2025	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2025	9.22	90.78	18.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	67.11	32.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 10-15-2024	66.81	33.19	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

None	D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry	D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate 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>

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CPC/NOAA/NWS/NCEP



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

Responses by Town

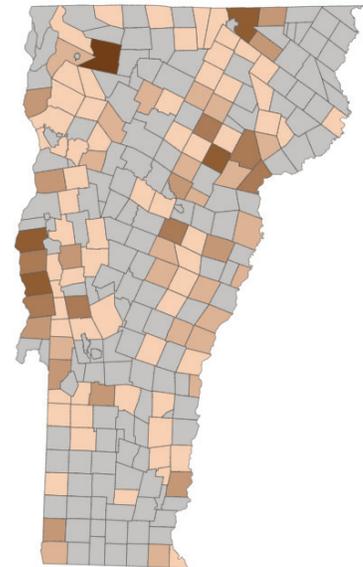


Figure 3: 2025 Drought Survey responses by town.

Figure 2: Map of Vermont on October 14, 2025, sourced from U.S. Drought Monitor.

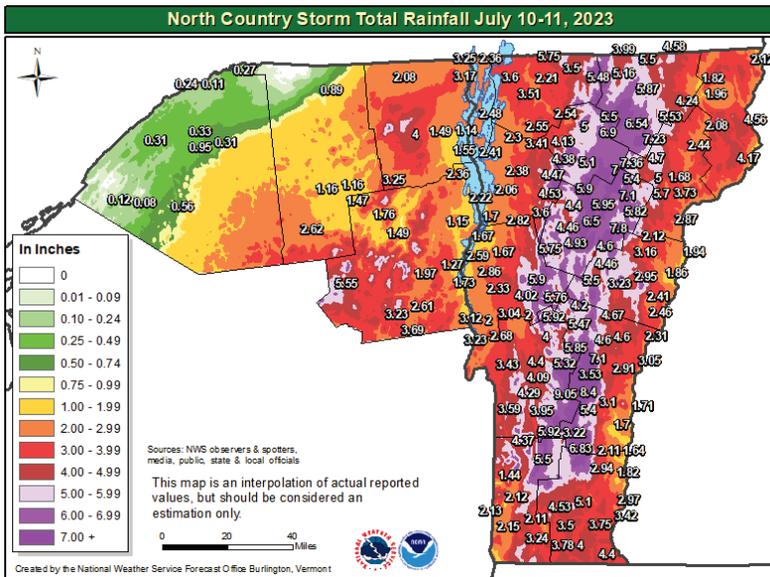


Figure 4: Total Rainfall (in inches) from July 9th, 2023, to July 11th, 2023. Sourced from the National Weather Service.

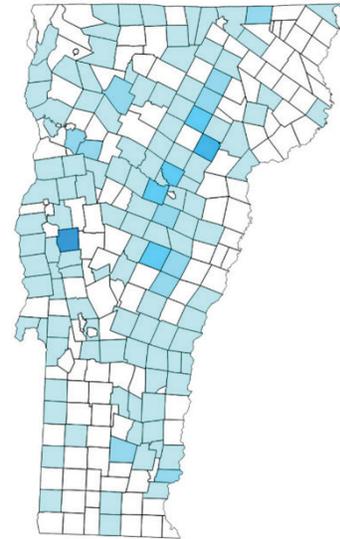


Figure 5: Responses to the 2023 Flood Survey by town.

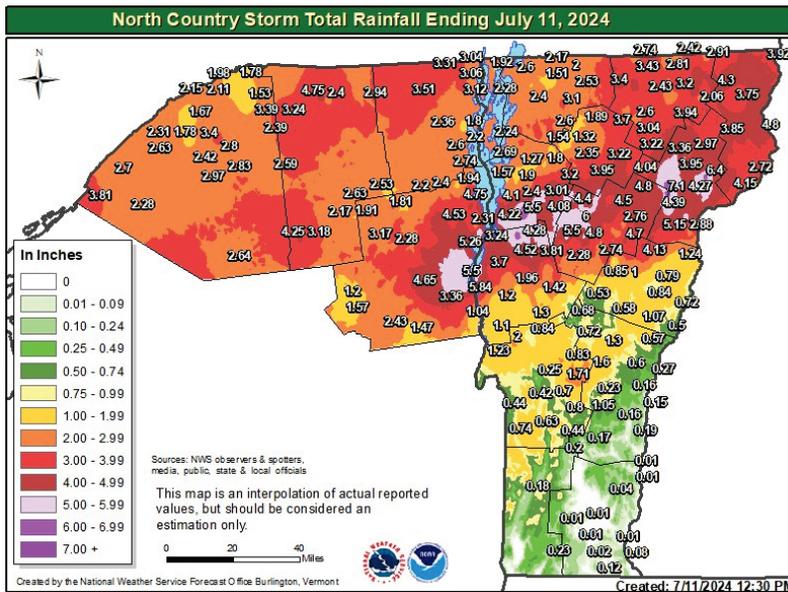


Figure 6: Total Rainfall (in inches) from July 10th, 2024, to July 11th, 2024. Sourced from the National Weather Service.

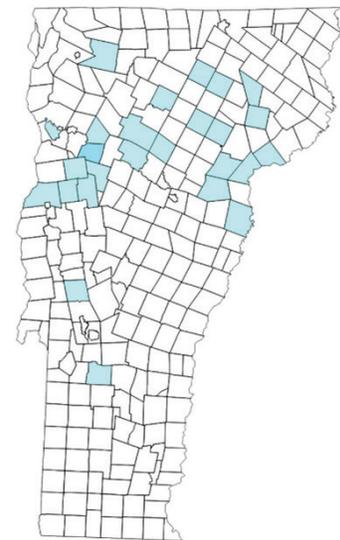


Figure 7: Responses to the 2024 Flood Survey by town.

Table 1: Statistics sourced from VAAFM Flood and Drought Surveys from 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Vermont Flood and Drought Survey Data Comparison				
Data source	Year	Number of Respondents	Estimated Impacts	Impacted Acres
VAAFM Flood Survey	2023	264	\$16M	27,318
VAAFM Flood Survey	2024	86	\$5.36M	3,379
VAAFM Drought Survey	2025	198	\$15.4M	77,944

Farm Operation Information

Nearly half of respondents were either dairy or produce/horticulture operations. The remainder of respondents identified as livestock, diversified, hay/feed crops, bees/honey, and maple. Of all respondents only 27% indicated they are organically certified. These 53 certified organic operations represented all 7 of the primary agriculture industries.

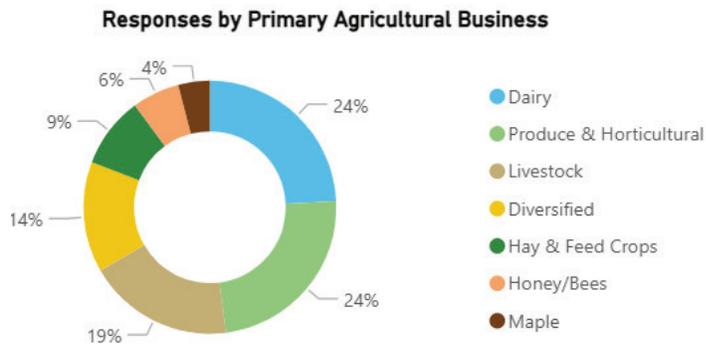


Figure 8: Responses to the 2025 Drought Survey by agricultural business type.

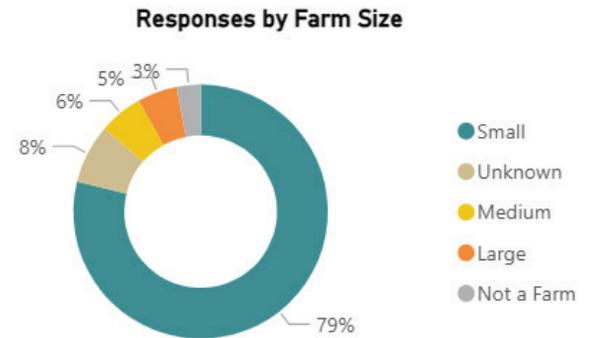


Figure 9: Responses to the 2025 Drought Survey by farm size.

Almost 80% of all 2025 drought respondents were categorized as small farms according to definitions from the Required Agricultural Practices (RAPs). An additional 5% were categorized as medium and 7% were categorized as large.

Overall Financial Impacts

The average estimated financial loss across respondents was \$77,896. The median estimated loss was \$19,500.

Table 2: Average and median reported estimated losses from 2025 Drought Survey categorized by farm size.

Farm Size	Number of Respondents	Average Losses	Median Losses
Large	10	\$580,000	\$525,000
Medium	11	\$124,818	\$80,000
Small	156	\$47,130	\$18,500

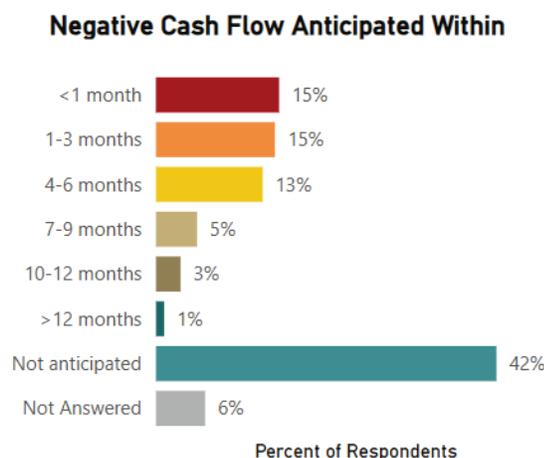


Figure 10: Responses to the 2025 Drought Survey regarding anticipated negative cash flow.

Over 50% of respondents reported anticipating negative cash flow within the next 12 months from the time of reporting. Almost one third of respondents anticipated negative cash flow within the next quarter of the year (4 months).

“With the conventional milk prices taking a major hit, this is the perfect storm. I do not see how some farmers will stay in business. We are having some very tough conversations right now. Any plans for capital purchases are on hold. We are in survival mode at this point.”

Only 18% of respondents categorized the financial health of their operation as “Good”. The majority selected “Moderate” financial health (37%), while 14% felt their financial health was “Poor”. A further 18% of respondents felt their financial health was “Severe”, which was described as “Very Stressed” or “Critical” pronouncing “future of the operation is uncertain.”

Overall, almost 70% of all respondents considered the financial health of their business vulnerable to another climate event, at best.

“The overall reduction in my gross income has been devastating. I could not afford additional mitigation strategies that might’ve helped because I was anticipating having very poor cash flow moving forward. I do carry crop insurance, which will help, but it isn’t enough resources to overcome our losses.”

Farmer Insurance Status

Of all 198 respondents, only 26% (52) indicated they have some form of crop or livestock insurance. Respondents selecting “yes” for insurance coverage represented \$9,222,745 of the total reported estimated losses of \$15,423,399.

There was a linear relationship between size of farm operation (small, medium or large) and percent of respondents having some form of insurance. Only 23% of small farms reported some form of insurance, while 45% of medium farms reported insurance. A total of 90% of large farms had some form of insurance.

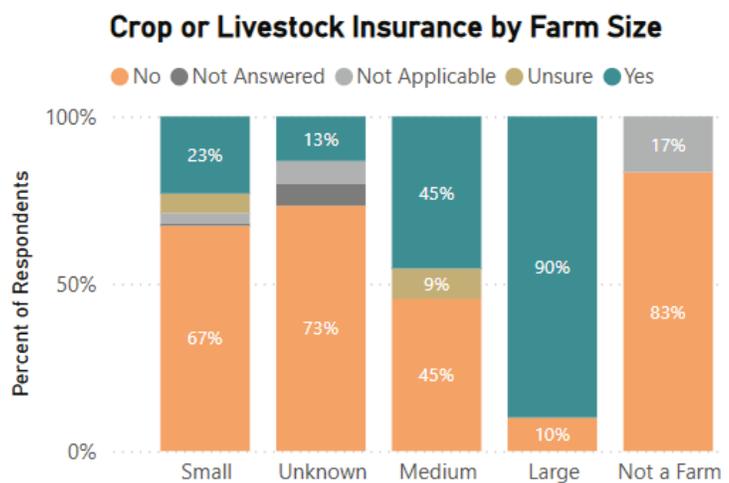


Figure 11: 2025 Drought Survey insurance data by farm size.

“Compounded natural events have caused great stress. Private crop insurance doesn't touch the levels needed to continue operation.”

Crop insurance prevalence varies across primary agricultural industry. Half (50%) of dairy operations held some form of insurance. The next highest percentages were maple operations (24%), produce and horticultural businesses (23%) and hay and feed crops (22%). While insurance does provide support to farms in the event of crop or livestock loss, it is not comprehensive to all impacts incurred due to these compounding weather events.

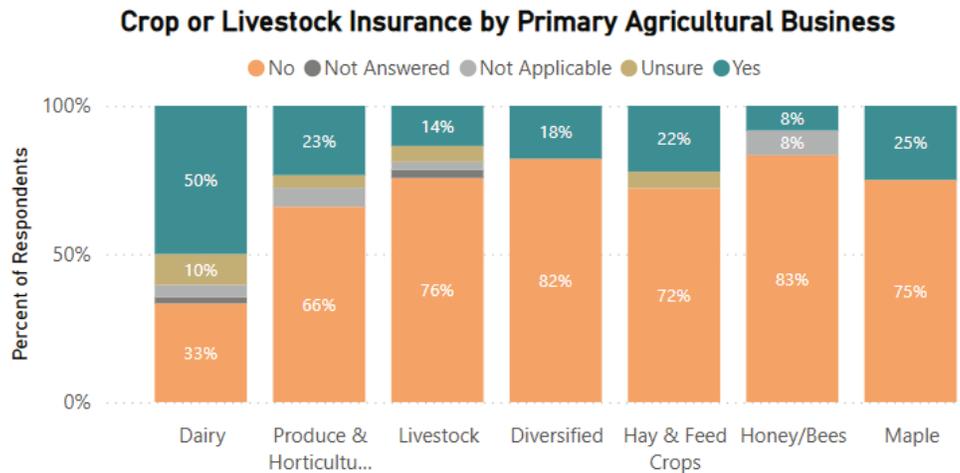


Figure 12: 2025 Drought Survey insurance data by primary agricultural business.

2025 Drought Conditions in Vermont

For six weeks from September 23 through October 28, 2025, Vermont experienced the worst drought conditions in the United States. During this time Vermont sustained the highest drought index in the nation from U.S. National Drought Monitor. It is important to note that drought conditions are relative to local climatic and hydrologic history.

*“By all accounts this is the **worst drought in the farm’s history.**”*

2025 is the first year since 2000 (over quarter of a century) with reported Extreme Drought conditions experienced in Vermont.

*“Our farm has **never weathered such a severe drought.**”*

As of December 31, 2025, 65% of the state was designated “Abnormally dry”, with 15% still in “Severe drought”.

*“If we run into this drought situation next year **we will be in real trouble.**”*

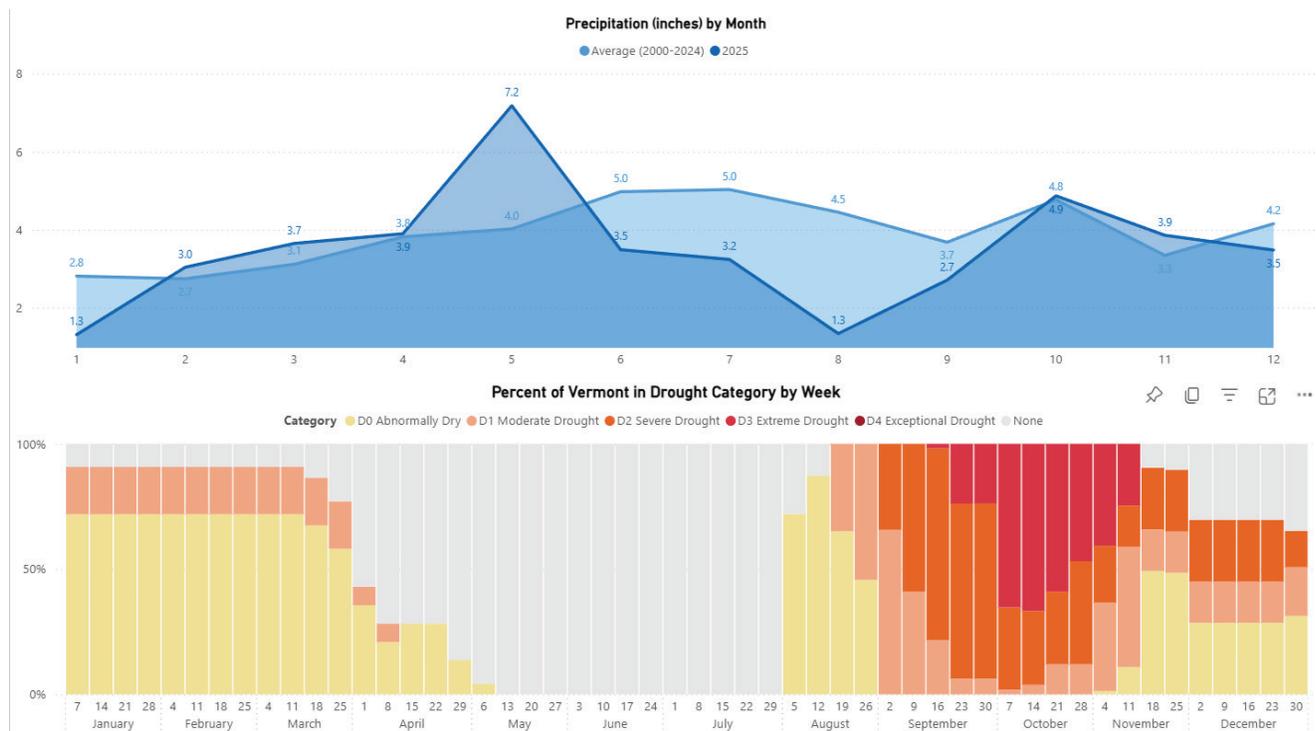


Figure 13: U.S. Drought Monitor Data showing precipitation and drought conditions in Vermont through 2025.

Drought Impacts

Survey respondents were asked to identify how the drought impacted their operation in two ways: 1) indicate **all applicable impacts** from the given options, and 2) select which **one drought impact** was most detrimental to their operation.

All Impacts Experienced from Drought

85% of all respondents experienced lower crop yields or total crop failure as a result of drought conditions. Additionally, 51% of respondents experienced insufficient pasture for forage, 42% had to purchase more feed for their livestock and 35% had to use more supplemental feed. A total of 30% of respondents purchased and/or hauled water for the first time due to the 2025 drought. A total of 27% reported reduced production from animals (lower milk production, reduced animal weights, less honey from bees).

“We do not have enough feed to get us through the winter.”

One respondent reported a total of \$125,000 in feed loss (\$85,000 in corn silage, \$40,000 in haylage/baylage). This operation also anticipated the need to cull roughly 20 cows due to lack of feed.

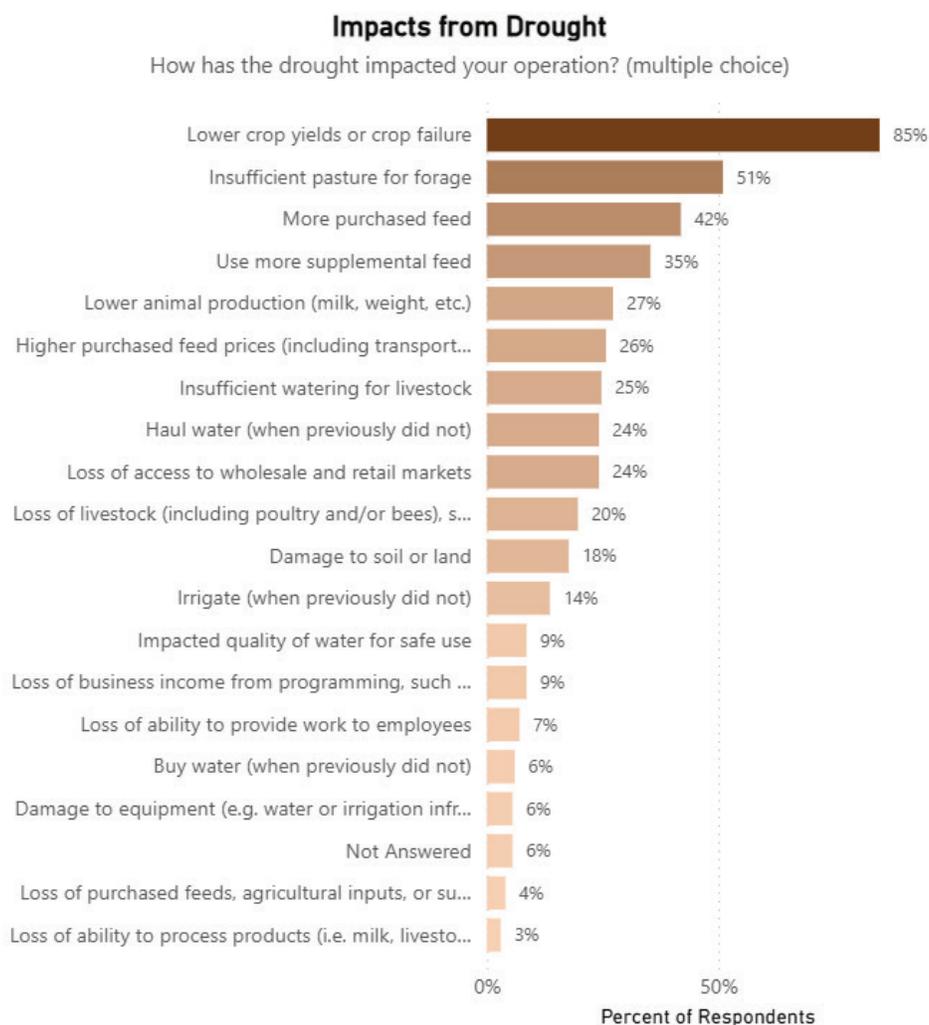


Figure 14: 2025 Drought Survey data showing drought impacts experienced.

Most Detrimental Impact

When asked which one of the listed impacts (detailed in Figure 14) was most detrimental to their business, the response was unique to the factors of each operation. This contributed to a broad range of responses. Most respondents reported some form of **current production loss** as the most detrimental impact. 23% selected lower crop yields for some form of market, 31% indicated lower crop yields or insufficient pasture for animal feeding, and 6% indicated total losses through crop failure, livestock death and/or the sale or culling of animals.

“We lost an entire cutting of grass/alfalfa to feed our dairy cows.”

“30 acres of corn was a total loss.”

Some respondents reported the most significant damage from some form of **additional expenses** incurred (coping costs). 8% indicated purchasing of additional to feed to be the largest burden. An additional 5% indicated that hauling water and/or irrigating when they

had not previously as the largest detrimental impact. An additional 2% indicated purchasing of feed and water was the largest detrimental impact.

*“Purchased feed trucking is **very costly** having to come from other states.”*

Fifteen operations estimated coping costs equal to or greater than \$100,000. Nine of these estimated coping costs were equal to or greater than \$200,000. Coping costs covered a diversity of items from additional feed purchases to drilling new wells.

*“Drilling a well will be **\$30-40k** because it has to go really deep. One of our wells went dry.”*

Exploring Water and Feed Impacts

Reported impacts to the use of water resources were spread across surface (23% pond/lake, 28% stream/river) and ground water sources. The largest number of respondents indicated impacts to ground water sources (33% dug well/spring, 30% drilled well).

*“We attempted to re-dig two springs, had to **haul water twice a week for 13 weeks**, had to **install new piping** to supply water to farm and animals, had a **well drilled** that didn’t have water after 605 ft and had to **frack the well**, and received 3 GPM to supply [the] farm and farmhouse. We will need to have a new water source for our barn and animals in the future.”*

The primary water use reported to be impacted by the drought was for livestock water, with 37% of all respondents being affected. Crop irrigation was a close second, at 35%.

Over half (Severe 24% + Moderate 28%) of respondents indicated a feed shortage due to the drought and subsequently required above normal purchases of feed for the winter. 24% of respondents indicated that severe feed shortage due to the drought was already impacting their business financially at the time of reporting. This group also indicated conditions could likely result in the sale or culling of animals.

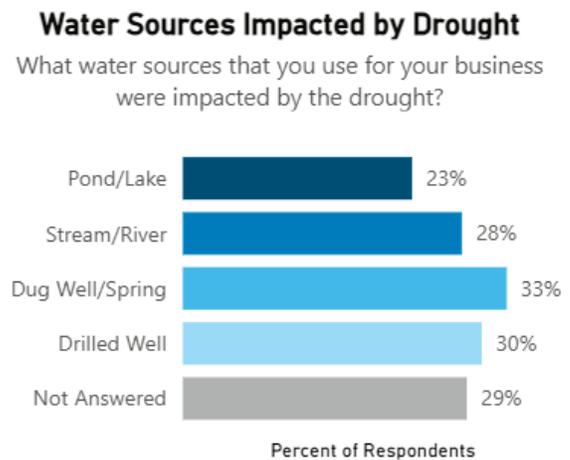


Figure 15: Bar chart showing frequency of survey responses reporting impact to water sources. Sourced from the 2025 Drought Impact Survey Power BI.

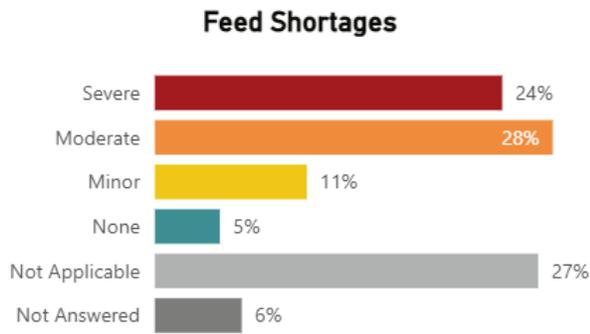


Figure 16: Bar chart showing frequency of responses characterizing severity of feed shortage. Sourced from the 2025 Drought Impact Survey Power BI.

*“Haylage tonnage was **very low**, requiring us to feed alternate feeds and **purchase more grains.**”*

Overall, 63% of respondents indicated some level of concern regarding feed shortages going into the 2025-2026 winter. A total of 48 respondents indicated severe feed shortages, already impacting their business financially at the time of reporting. An additional 55 respondents categorized their feed shortage situation as moderate. These respondents anticipated buying more feed to get through

the winter but did not anticipate needing to cull animals.

*“Just harvested 125 acres of soybeans. Yield was 38 bushels/acre. I've grown soybeans for 6 years now and have **never seen yields below 55 bushels/acre.**”*

Many respondents who graze their livestock reported moderate to severe impacts to their pastures, resulting in feed quality dropping and the need to prolong grazing periods. This could have long-term impacts on their pastures and forage quality.

*“We have seen a **real loss in pasture quantity/quality.**”*

*“We have **had to overgraze our fields** as we are short of feed.”*

Vegetable growers saw varying impacts on their anticipated production. The drought caused low yields, high labor costs, and increased irrigation investment.

*“We planted 600 broccoli and **didn't get any**, 1600 Brussels sprouts we got a total of 40 lbs. of sprouts, when we normally average over a pound per plant. [**2.5% anticipated yield.**]”*

*“We could have easily protected crops from the early freeze with irrigation... **but we were totally out of water.** So the minor early freeze became a significant event.”*

Several perennial operations, like Christmas tree farms, maple producers, vineyards, and orchards reported losses to their production in 2025, with future impacts yet to be realized.

*“**Lost ½ of my 2024 and 2025 Christmas tree transplants** even with watering; the stressed ¼ of remaining trees are non salable. Should also be noted that in the 2024 flood I lost 1 acre of land with trees, about 1000 trees.”*

*“Our apple harvest was **2.8 million pounds less** than last year and close to 37% of the apples we harvested will be **too small** to meet the 2.5" minimum for the fresh market despite irrigating daily....”*

Cumulative and Compounding Impacts

Most respondents (86%) reported the 2025 drought as worse than other droughts they have experienced. Most respondents began to feel impacts of drought in July or August. Of the 170 respondents finding the 2025 drought worse than others, 76% were also impacted by at least one other climate event over the past three years. This means that these 129 respondent operations are navigating intense drought impacts immediately after navigating other climatic impacts to their operation.

*“These **climatic extremes** are testing the viability of farms in Vermont. This challenge along with tighter margins are concerning.”*

The survey included eight distinct climate events, most of which resulted in a formal disaster declaration. Included events were late frost (May 2023, 2025), severe spring or summer rains (2023, 2024, 2025) and flooding events (2023, 2024).

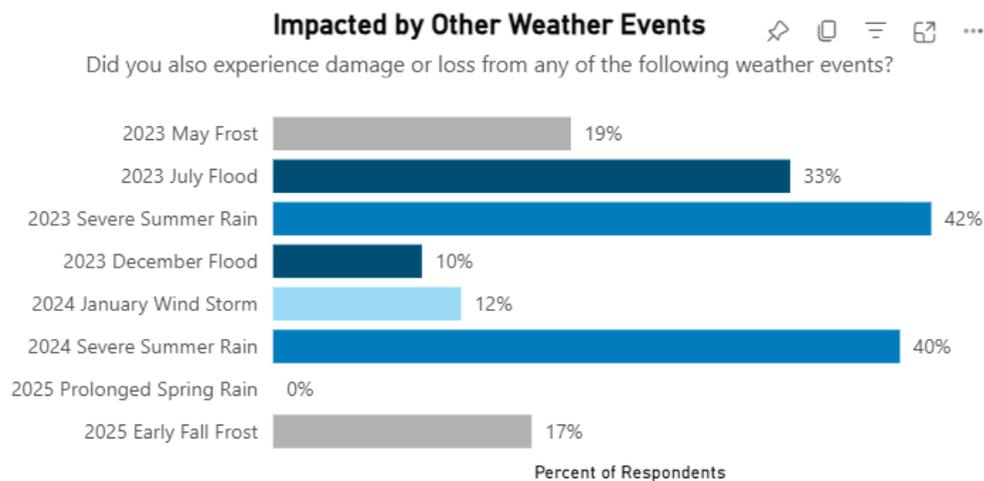


Figure 17: Bar chart showing frequency of reported impact from other recent extreme weather events. Sourced from the 2025 Drought Impact Survey Power BI.

*“I can tolerate the extra costs and loss of income in one year **but not continually.**”*

Three quarters of all respondents suffered damages and losses from at least one additional climate event in the last 54 months, since spring of 2023. Almost one third of all respondents suffered damage and losses from **at least three** other climate events in that period. That equates to navigating one or more detrimental climate events per calendar year. For seasonal industries, this impact can be further compounded.

*“Our operation has always been in [a location] where we have abundant surface and ground water resources to cope with dry conditions. While those **resources worked against us in 2023 and 2024**, they are helpful many years. This year we leased [new] land outside of a floodplain to spread out risk with a few longer-season key crops.... **All our later maturing crops suffered yield losses**, and a few of them were **wiped out entirely.**”*

Recovery Needs

Survey respondents were offered questions regarding planned changes and resource needs. Questions asked respondents to select all answers that applied. Half of all respondents indicated they need financial assistance to support recovery from the 2025 drought. Almost a third of respondents indicated they need support accessing water and/or irrigation resources. A quarter need to access livestock feed and/or forage resources. A total of 20% of respondents indicated they need business planning, regulation navigation, case management and/or mental health resources through recovery.

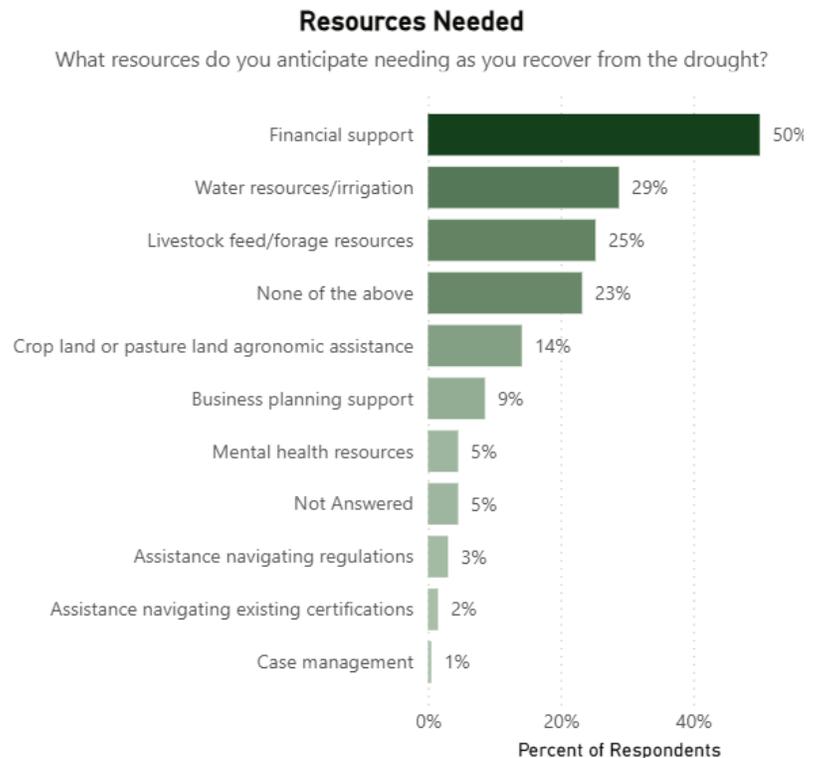


Figure 18: Bar chart showing anticipated resources by frequency. Sourced from 2025 Drought Impact Survey Power BI.

*“We are **desperate for financial assistance** in general, financial assistance in regards to improving our irrigation infrastructure, and financial/technical assistance in fortifying and improving our water resources.”*

A planned survey outcome was to share individual survey responses with technical service provider organizations, that the respondent authorized results to be shared with, to establish follow up connections and offerings of support. These initial connections of survey respondents with organizations were made in February 2026, once all the raw survey data had been reviewed to develop a final survey dataset.

Many respondents detailed their efforts to seek support from federal, state, and local organizations and found limited resources that met their coping and future recovery needs. This indicates that further resource development is needed to address resource gaps during and after adverse weather events for farmers.

Figure 19 outlines planned responses to the drought. Many respondents identified a need to invest in adaptive systems, when asked what changes, if any, they were considering in response to the drought. A total of 36% of respondents indicated they are considering investment in water resource development.

*“Hauling water is not something we can do on an ongoing basis. We will **need to have a supplemental water source in the future.**”*

Additional adaptive practices under consideration included purchasing more feed than planned (27%), changing the scale of crop production or herd size (21%), implementation of new soil building practices (17%), changing type of crop or livestock raised (16%), and exploring additional acreage (16%). Only 10 respondents indicated that they are considering enrollment in an insurance program. This represents 8% of the businesses that reported they are not currently enrolled in programming. Finally, almost 10% of respondents indicated considering full relocation (3 businesses) or business closure (8 businesses).

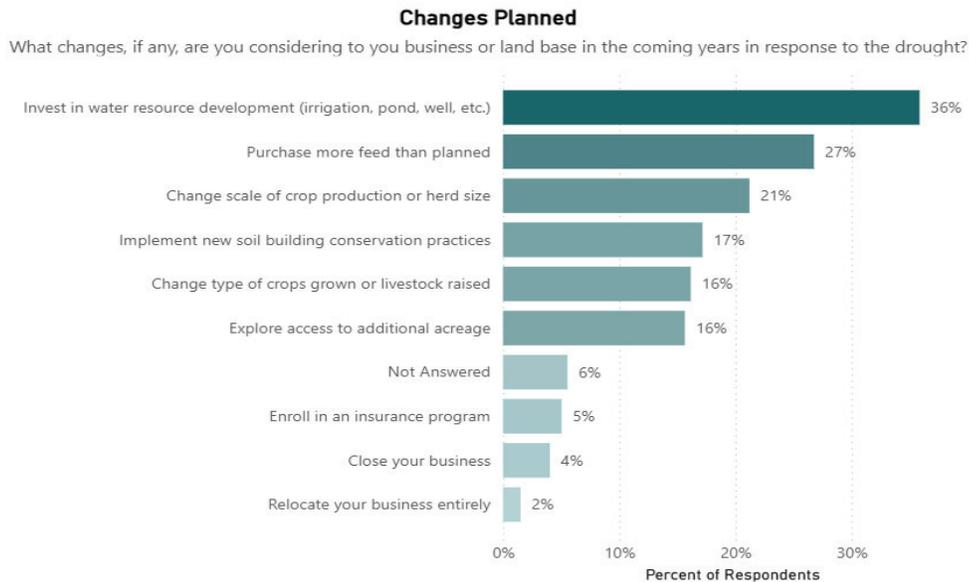


Figure 19: Chart showing frequency of planned changes in response to drought, as reported in the 2025 Drought Survey.

Solutions Implemented

Short Term

Among respondents, 32% reported hauling water themselves. Just 5% reported paying for hauled water, while 10% established new wells (6% drilled, 4% dug), 22% “pumped water,” most likely from an existing surface water source they had not previously used or used consistently. This data indicates that respondents expended their labor capacity (time) as a first response to short term drought impacts.

Financial investment appeared to be a secondary response. Responses and qualitative data indicate that often when respondents invested financially

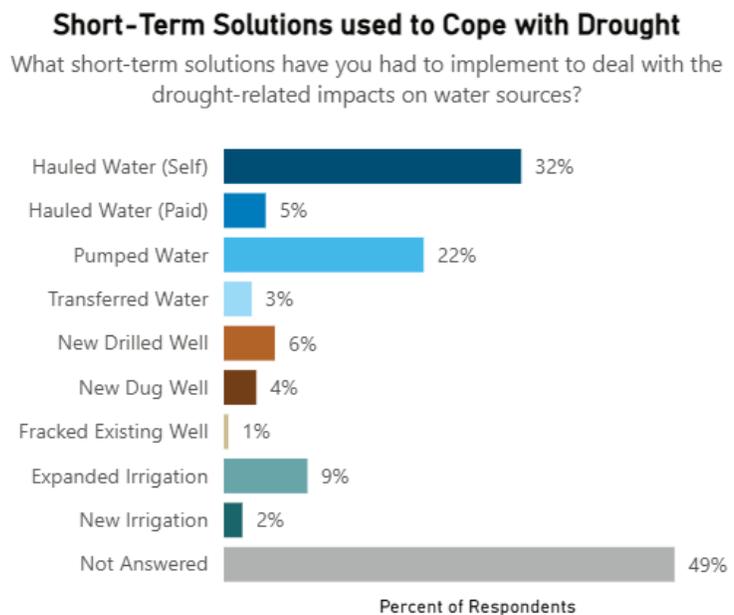


Figure 20: Chart showing frequency of short-term solutions for coping with drought-impacts. Sourced from the 2025 Drought Impact Survey Power BI.

in mitigation systems it was towards more permanent solutions, such as drilling wells. Additionally, seeking short-term solutions comes with new challenges to navigate, posing potential risks.

“I broke equipment haying new fields!”

Long Term

Insight into planned long-term solutions can be gleaned from Figure 19 on page 15. The most common change planned among respondents is to invest in water resource development, with over a third of respondents indicating plans to do so.

However, 27% reported considering purchasing more feed and 21% reported considering changes to the scale of their production system (crops or herd size). This data could indicate that many growers are planning to adapt their internal production dynamics before making a significant capital investment to develop water resources. About 4% identified the option of closing their business altogether and an additional 2% indicated planned relocation of their entire business.

“Due to lots of rain this spring and then drought and crop loss we are selling our dairy herd in the very near future.”

Comments on Evolving & Tangential Impacts

This section outlines potential compounding impacts that are not directly related to quantitative data captured in the 2025 drought survey. These factors relate to direct drought impacts, as well as compounding impact from continued varied and severe weather events in Vermont.

Perennial Crops & Compounded Production Impact

Many of Vermont’s agricultural industries are reliant on reliable growth and yields from *perennial* cropping systems. These cropping systems can be considered in the following way:

- Perennial crops harvested for direct sale: Fruit, nuts, maple sap and syrup, Christmas trees and some flower and ornamental crops.
- Perennial crops harvested to feed livestock: Perennial pasture, hayland and forestland supporting dairy, livestock and apiary systems.

For industries such as maple, their first production season since drought impacts will not occur until late winter 2026. Additionally, there is a high probability of run-on impacts as Vermont’s ecosystems transition out of winter dormancy and into spring and summer production.

“We produce maple syrup.... This severe drought will affect the amount of sap we get in the spring which will either shorten the season, or we may produce less syrup

*which will be a **devastating loss** to our business.... I **cannot put a dollar amount** in the previous questions till we see what the season brings us.”*

As spring and summer 2026 arrive, operations will understand the drought impacts to perennial crops. Some potential impacts could include plant death due to lack of winter energy stores and overall vigor, reduced yields after re-emergence, reduced nutrient density per volume, increased susceptibility to pests and disease, and additional management inputs, including labor costs, to mitigate losses. Each of these factors alone could result in new or expanded financial losses across Vermont’s agricultural sectors.

Annual Crops & Compounded Production Impact

Poor annual crop yields from the 2025 drought will put increased pressure on next year’s crop yields. Many farms used stored feed from previous years to cope with drought related feed shortages, and those stores are now depleted, making farms more vulnerable approaching the 2026 season.

*“Corn was stunted due to cold and prolonged rain this spring, took forever to sprout. Tonnage was **much lower than normal**. We had to **replant** some acreage.”*

These drought impacts are compounded by increasing feed prices caused by limited purchased feed availability across the state and region.

*“We purchase most of our feed, which is extremely scarce and of very poor quality because of the drought. These are **direct impacts on a fragile financial situation**.”*

Decreases in milk prices are further compounding already financially vulnerable farm businesses. Some respondents even reported lower milk production due to the heat and drought. These impacts have a massive impact on an already declining dairy industry.

*“Combined with **stagnant and dropping milk prices** it is a **very stressful time**.”*

Compounding Impacts on Vermont’s Ecosystem & Landscapes

Qualitative responses to the survey reflect anxiety that Vermont’s landscape will not be able to recover in time for the 2026 season. Specifically, respondents conveyed concerns about the impact of forced over-grazing and intense water usage on pasture and soil health and surface water conditions. In addition to impacting the overall health and production of perennial systems, soil health and water availability relate directly to growing conditions for annual crops including produce, cover crops, and flowers.

*“As I’m a perennial farm focused on fruits, berries and nuts and in the establishment phase, winter survival of my plants is my biggest concern. If they did not establish enough of a root system because of lack of water, **they will die over the winter** even if we have a mild winter. Also, the **amount of labor** to manage irrigation has been **incredible high plus the cost of implementation**.”*

Impact on Vermont's Supply Chains and Food Access

As yields are reduced and cost of production is increased because of climate impacts, operations are forced to shift markets and distribution to preserve business viability. Qualitative survey data outlines some of the outcomes of these decisions, including withdrawal from markets with lower price points, such as wholesale markets. Realized challenges are leading to the reduction or complete loss of capacity to provide products at lower or no cost (donation) to support food access for local communities and across Vermont. Gleaning and food donations are foundational to the success of Vermont's food access programming. The ability of businesses to physically create these products, and to do so in a way that allows them to maintain financial viability are necessary for this system to function.

"I normally donate a large amount of crops to food pantries in two counties. That was reduced by at least sixty percent this year."

Evolving Impacts

Drought impacts are complicated to measure over a short period of time, given that long-term effects are likely. Agricultural partners around the state have been advocating for continued data collection to capture further realized impacts. VAAFAM is contemplating the options available to capture the lasting impacts of this drought on the agricultural community. We may consider reopening the drought survey for newly realized impacts to be reported or explore alternative data collection tools that can also assess the extent of ongoing impact extending into 2026.

Updated drought data, reporting and resources can be found at the VAAFAM webpage agriculture.vermont.gov/drought.