AGROMONETARY RESEARCH NOTE No. 02

ONE WEEK, THREE CONFIGURATIONS

What Cross-Asset Divergence Reveals Across Soybean, Corn and Wheat

Soybean · Corn · Wheat

VAR 1W / VAR 4W

Observation date: 15 May 2026

Executive Abstract

A single observation week can produce different analytical readings across related agricultural markets. This Research Note examines soybean, corn and wheat on 15 May 2026, when the three assets displayed different combinations of weekly direction and four-week variation.

The purpose is not to construct a unified market narrative, but to show why cross-asset comparison requires attention to both direction and temporal configuration.

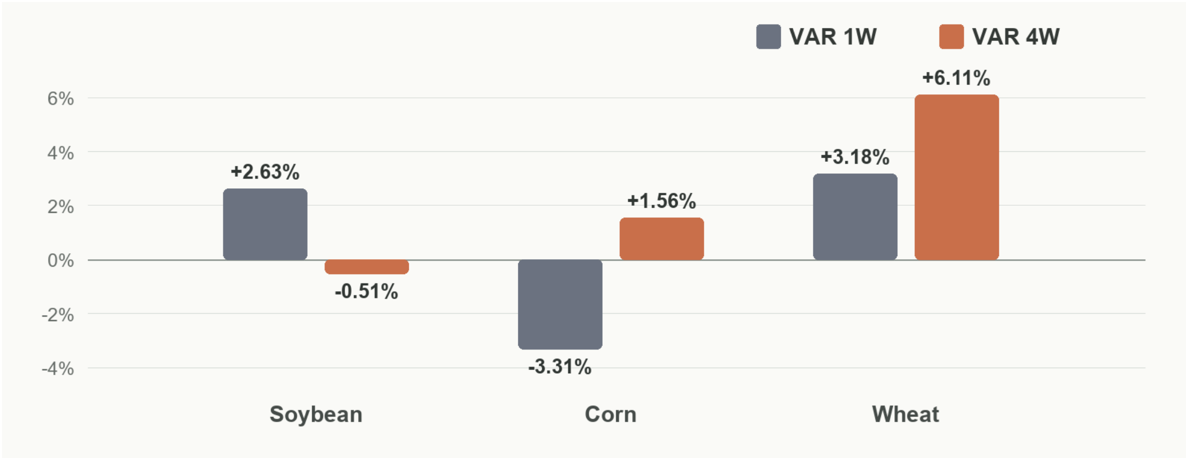
CENTRAL RESEARCH QUESTION

How should the same week be interpreted when soybean, corn and wheat display different directions and temporal configurations?

Episode at a Glance

Observation date	15 May 2026
Assets	Soybean, Corn and Wheat
Records	3
Analytical horizons	VAR 1W and VAR 4W
Research character	Descriptive and comparative

1. Cross-Asset Evidence



Date	Asset	VAR 1W	VAR 4W
15/05/2026	Soybean	**+2.63%**	**-0.51%**
15/05/2026	Corn	**-3.31%**	**+1.56%**
15/05/2026	Wheat	**+3.18%**	**+6.11%**

Source: Approved public portfolio observations.

The three assets did not move as a unified complex. Soybean, corn and wheat showed different relationships between their latest weekly movement and their accumulated four-week condition.

- Soybean: positive VAR 1W alongside slightly negative VAR 4W.
- Corn: negative VAR 1W alongside positive VAR 4W.
- Wheat: positive variation across both horizons.

2. Three Temporal Configurations

2.1 Soybean — Weekly Rebound Within a Slightly Negative Four-Week Window

Soybean recorded VAR 1W of +2.63%, while VAR 4W was -0.51% and remained slightly negative. The latest week therefore moved in a positive direction without automatically erasing the weakness accumulated over the four-week window. This is a descriptive contrast between horizons, not an operational classification.

2.2 Corn — Weekly Decline Within a Positive Four-Week Window

Corn declined by -3.31% during the latest week, while VAR 4W remained positive at +1.56%. Weekly weakness and a positive accumulated condition therefore coexisted. The latest move modified the short-term reading without, by itself, reversing the sign of the four-week window.

2.3 Wheat — Positive Direction Across Both Horizons

Wheat was positive in both VAR 1W (+3.18%) and VAR 4W (+6.11%). Among the three assets, it represented the clearest aligned positive configuration across the two observed horizons. This alignment describes the selected date only and does not imply continuation.

2.4 Why One Narrative Was Insufficient

The divergence was not only about positive and negative weekly direction. Soybean, corn and wheat represented different relationships between the latest movement and the accumulated four-week window. A broad statement about “the grain complex” would therefore have concealed important differences in temporal configuration.

3. Interpretive Result

The same observation week produced three distinct readings: soybean improved weekly without fully reversing its four-week weakness; corn weakened weekly while retaining a positive accumulated window; and wheat remained positive across both horizons.

Soybean	Positive weekly movement, slightly negative four-week condition.
Corn	Negative weekly movement, positive four-week condition.
Wheat	Positive weekly and four-week condition.

KEY DISTINCTION

Cross-asset alignment cannot be inferred from one common weekly direction when the accumulated temporal conditions differ.

Conclusion

This episode shows why related agricultural markets should not be assumed to move as a single analytical unit. On 15 May 2026, soybean, corn and wheat produced three different combinations of weekly direction and four-week condition. Soybean advanced during the week, but its accumulated four-week variation remained slightly negative. Corn moved in the opposite weekly direction while preserving a positive four-week window. Wheat was positive across both horizons. Weekly direction alone would therefore have provided an incomplete summary. VAR 4W changed the interpretation by revealing whether the latest move aligned with or diverged from the accumulated condition. Cross-asset comparison helps limit excessive aggregation because it preserves those differences before a broader narrative is considered. The observations do not establish a common causal explanation, and no public driver was identified with sufficient confidence to account for all three assets. Nor does this selected date provide a forecast, predictive threshold or universal rule for the grain complex. Its value is methodological and descriptive: the same week can contain different temporal configurations, and professional market communication improves when those configurations remain visible. Rather than force soybean, corn and wheat into one story, the analysis retains the specific evidence for each asset and treats the absence of alignment as a finding in itself.

Limitations

- The analysis uses three selected public observations from one date.
- It does not represent a complete historical database.
- No common public driver was established with sufficient confidence.
- The note does not test a trading strategy.
- The note does not establish predictive thresholds.
- The interpretation is descriptive and specific to the selected observation date.

Public Methodological Note

AgroMonetary Research compares weekly and multi-week price behavior using observable public evidence, temporal sequence, cross-asset comparison and explicit analytical limitations. Observation is separated from interpretation, and contextual information is not treated as an automatic causal explanation.

The public note does not disclose proprietary classification thresholds, internal scoring, duration logic, private datasets or the complete research workflow.