Issued: 21 July 2025
JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No 6

European Commission

JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe

July 2025

Above-average winter crop yield expectations

A hot start to summer challenges summer crops

Yield expectations for winter crops are above average for Romania, Bulgaria, France, Spain, Ireland, the Nordic countries and the Baltic countries, thanks to a sufficient water supply along the season. Around-average yields are expected in Germany, Poland and Hungary. Only in Italy and Türkiye are reduced yields due to heat and water stress likely.

Summer crop development in south-eastern Europe has been constrained by persistent rain deficit and high temperatures, notably in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, less prominently in southern Spain and in Italy. Biomass accumulation is below average, and yield reductions are expected.

Excessive rainfall in Finland and Estonia is complicating fieldwork and raising concerns about localised crop diseases.

The spread of cicadas causing *Stolbur* disease in sugar beet and potatoes continues in Germany, particularly in the south.

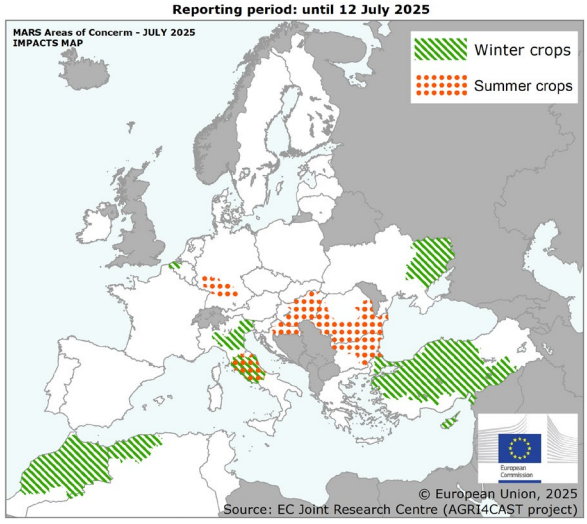
As of July, green maize is included in the JRC MARS Bulletin analysis.

Contents:

Covers the period from 1 June until 12 July

AREAS OF CONCERN - IMPACTS

Reporting period: until 12 July 2025



Crop	Yield t/ha				
	Avg 5yrs	June Bulletin	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	% Diff June
Total cereals	5.40	5.70	**5.64**	+ 4	– 1
Total wheat	5.55	5.86	**5.88**	+ 6	+ 0
Soft wheat	5.77	6.08	**6.09**	+ 6	+ 0
Durum wheat	3.43	3.75	**3.78**	+ 10	+ 1
Total barley	4.76	5.23	**5.31**	+ 12	+ 2
Spring barley	4.66	4.90	**5.00**	+ 7	+ 2
Winter barley	4.81	5.38	**5.45**	+ 13	+ 1
Grain maize	7.10	7.46	**7.18**	+ 1	– 4
Rye	4.20	4.19	**4.20**	+ 0	+ 0
Triticale	4.37	4.44	**4.48**	+ 2	+ 1
Rape and turnip rape	3.16	3.18	**3.20**	+ 1	+ 0
Potatoes	36.4	37.1	**36.5**	+ 0	– 2
Sugar beet	73.6	76.3	**74.8**	+ 2	– 2
Sunflower	2.02	2.11	**1.94**	– 4	– 8
Soybeans	2.67	2.85	**2.65**	– 0	– 7
Field beans	2.68	2.84	**2.81**	+ 5	– 1
Field peas	2.22	2.36	**2.41**	+ 9	+ 2
Green maize	42.5	—	**42.1**	– 1	—

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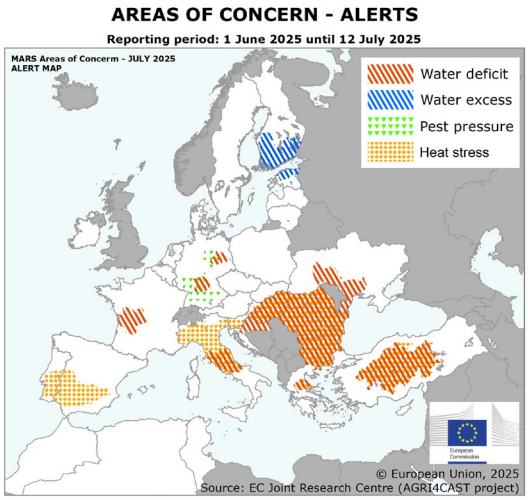
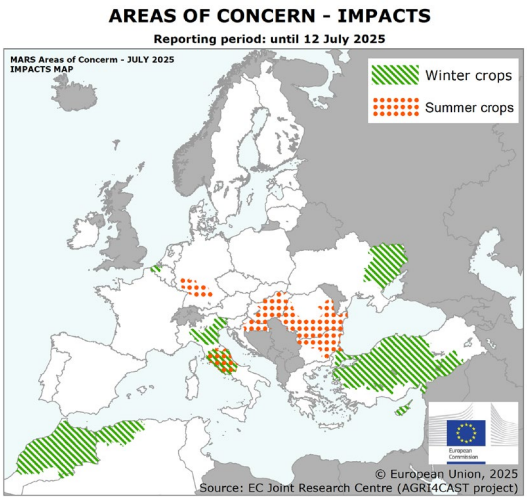
Joint Research Centre

Areas of concern





Hot and dry weather poses risks mainly for summer crops

Persistent heat and dry conditions hamper summer crop development across southern and eastern Europe.

- In **Hungary** and **Croatia**, precipitation deficit since late May and high temperatures in late June, also affecting **Slovenia**, hindered growth of summer crops**.**
- In **Romania**, **Bulgaria** and **Greece**, the hot and dry weather minimally affected winter crops, as they were already close to maturity, but strongly reduced the available soil moisture for summer crops. Low reservoir and river levels also reduced the amount of water available for irrigation. These conditions disrupted summer crops' growth during the late vegetative and early reproduction stages.
- In **Italy**, very high temperatures at end of June shortened the grain-filling period of winter crops and the flower fertility of early-planted maize. In central Italy, high temperatures were coupled with low soil moisture that affected the grain filling of soft wheat and the vegetative growth of sunflowers.
- In **southern Spain** and **southern Portugal**, the very high temperatures in June and at the beginning of July were suboptimal for rainfed or late-planted summer crops, most notably sunflowers.
- In western regions of **France**, summer crops are currently facing difficulties because of the hot and dry weather combined with a reduced water supply.
- In **Germany**, low precipitation since mid June combined with high temperatures increased stress on summer crops, mainly in the south and north-east.

Excessive rainfall in the Baltic region complicates field work and poses risks for winter crop yields

In **Finland** and **Estonia**, fieldwork operations have been complicated by excessive wetness that may limit field access, favour the development of crop diseases and localised hypoxia, and – if persisting – may negatively affect the winter crop yield.

Pest pressure has been spreading in Germany under warm and dry weather

In **Germany**, the warm and predominantly dry spring followed by an early summer promoted the spread of pests that have led to diseases affecting root crops such as sugar beet and potatoes. The spread of pests has particularly impacted areas from *Rheinland-Pfalz* to *Bayern*, where yield losses are expected.

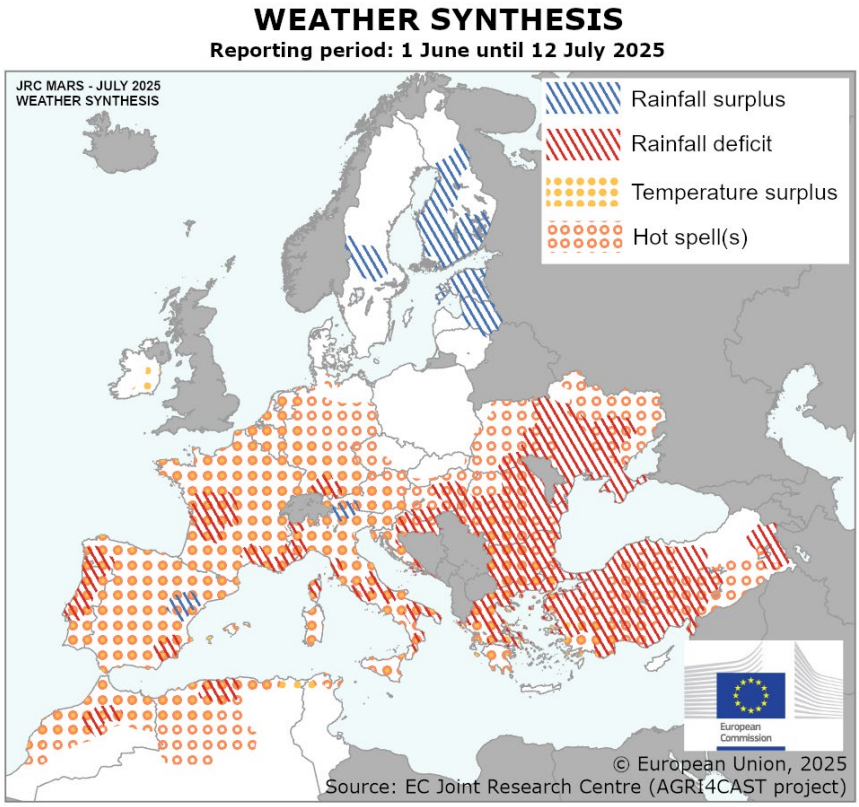
Türkiye, Ukraine and Maghreb

- In **Türkiye**, dry conditions continue to affect winter crops in the main producing areas. Crops in reproductive stages in June experienced a shortened grain-filling period, while those still in the vegetative phase show reduced biomass accumulation.
- In southern **Ukraine**, the continued rainfall deficit has particularly impacted the development of summer crops. In the east, winter crop yields were reduced by the dry spring.
- In **Morocco** and **western Algeria**, dry conditions in winter and spring had reduced winter crop yields.

1. Agrometeorological overview

1.1 Meteorological review (1 June –12 July)

Warmer-than-usual conditions prevailed in most of Europe, in some parts accompanied by a rainfall deficit, while it was wetter-than-usual in parts of the north and some central and southern regions.



The weather synthesis map summarises the most distinct anomalies observed during the reporting period compared with the 1991–2024 long-term average (LTA). Precipitation deficit and surplus are absolute and relative deviations from the LTA. Cold and hot spells are periods of at least five days with temperatures below the 10th and above the 90th percentile, respectively. Temperature surplus and deficit indicate areas where average daily temperatures deviate substantially from the mean and rank among the highest or lowest, respectively.

Hot spells occurred in most of Europe (except in the Baltic Sea region) and coastal North Africa, with up to 25 days (even more in parts of southern Europe) with daily maximum temperatures above 30 °C. This prolonged period led to a **temperature surplus** in most of these regions, with average daily temperatures up to 4 °C above the LTA and maximum daily temperatures of up to 40 °C, even higher regionally in the south-west Iberian peninsula, North Africa and western and south-eastern Türkiye.

A distinct **rainfall deficit** was observed in most of the Balkan peninsula, parts of Hungary, most of Romania, central and eastern Ukraine and most of Türkiye, as well as in parts of Italy, southern Germany, western and southern France, the island of *Corse* and parts of the Iberian peninsula, and regionally in Morocco and coastal Algeria. In most of these regions, cumulative rainfall was only up to 30 mm, corresponding to half or less of the LTA.

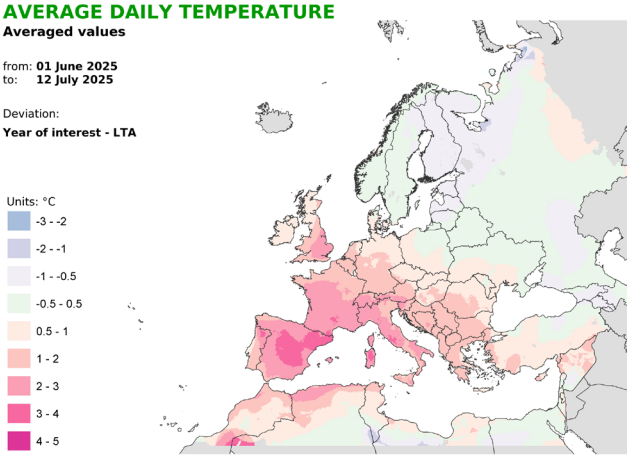
A **rainfall surplus** was observed in Latvia, Estonia, most of Finland and central Sweden, as well as in north-eastern Italy and north-eastern Spain (*Aragón*). In Spain, the rainfall total was 70–150 mm, corresponding to 100–150 % above the LTA, whereas in the other regions the total was 150–250 mm, representing 50–150 % above the LTA, and daily rainfall exceeded 5 mm for up to 15 days.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

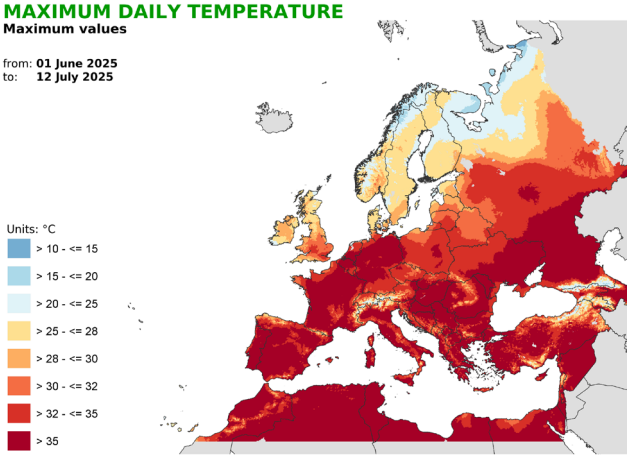


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum values

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**

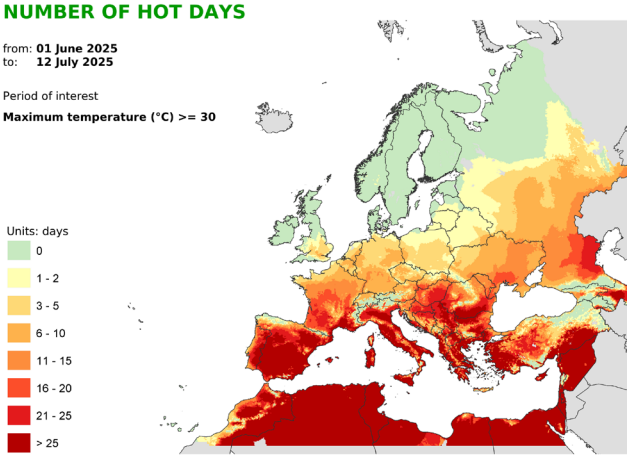


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**

Period of interest
Maximum temperature (°C) >= 30

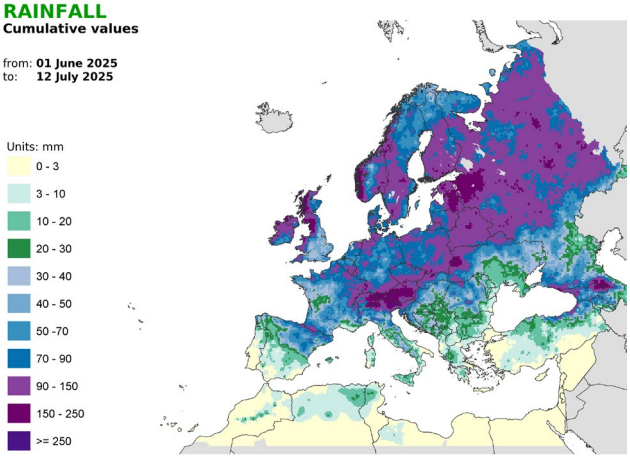


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL

Cumulative values

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**

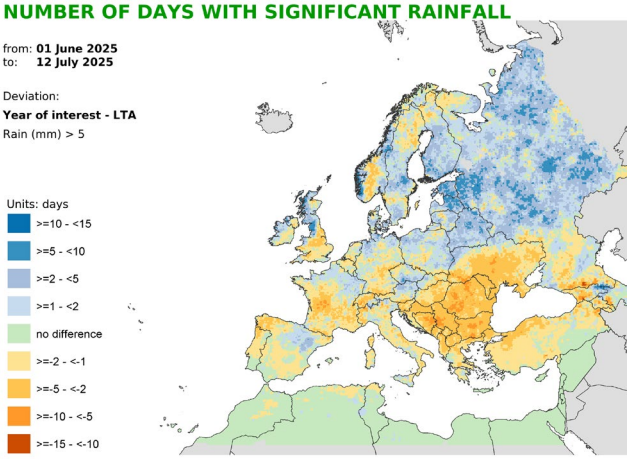


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Rain (mm) > 5



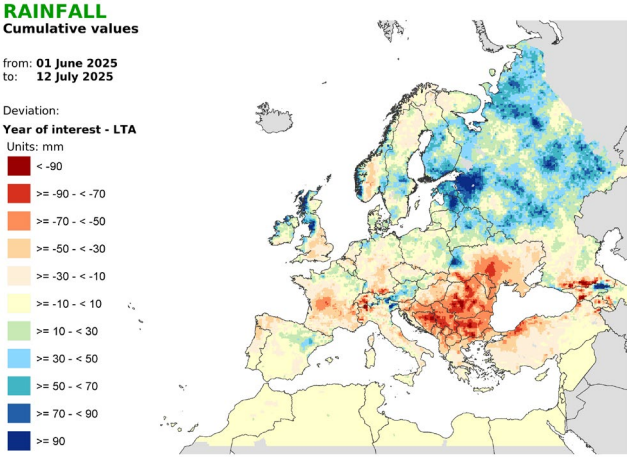
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL

Cumulative values

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA



14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

1.2 Weather forecast (17-26 July)

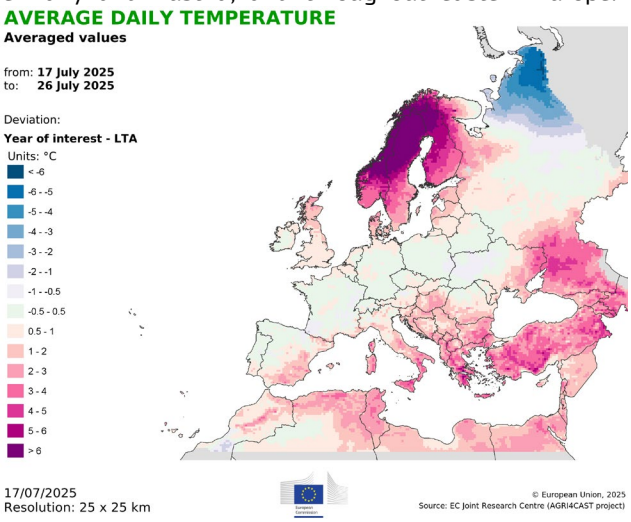
Relatively cool weather with large-scale precipitation is forecast for central Europe and especially for eastern Europe, while dry and warmer-than-usual conditions are forecast for southern Europe, the Maghreb and Türkiye.

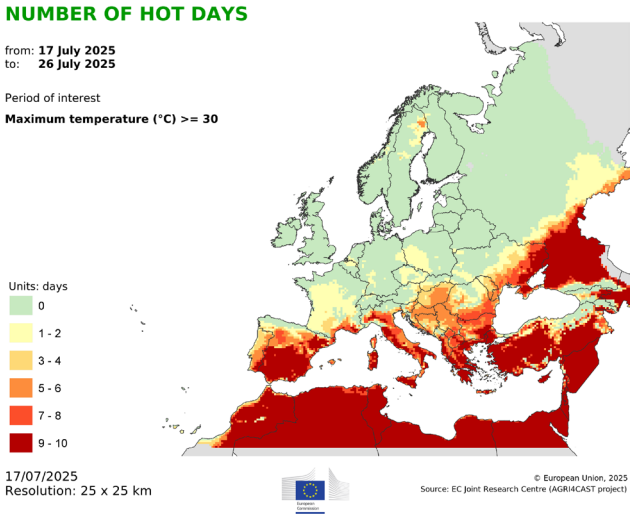
Near-average temperatures are forecast in many countries from western to central eastern Europe. **Warmer-than-usual conditions**, with average daily temperatures up to 3 °C above the LTA, are forecast in most of southern Europe, the Black Sea region and parts of northern Europe. More substantial anomalies (up to 5 °C, locally up to 6 °C and more, above the LTA) are forecast in most of Scandinavia and Finland, parts of southern Europe, North Africa and easternmost Ukraine. In most of southern Europe and the Black Sea region, 9–10 days with maximum daily temperatures exceeding 30 °C are forecast.

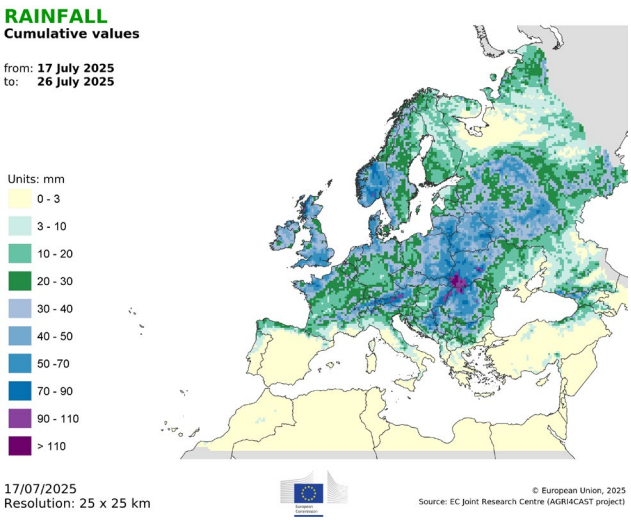
Wet conditions (precipitation of 30–90 mm) are forecast in the British Isles, northern France, Denmark, northern Germany and Austria, and throughout eastern Europe. **Very wet conditions** (precipitation above 90 mm) are forecast locally in Austria and in the border region between Ukraine, Hungary and Romania.

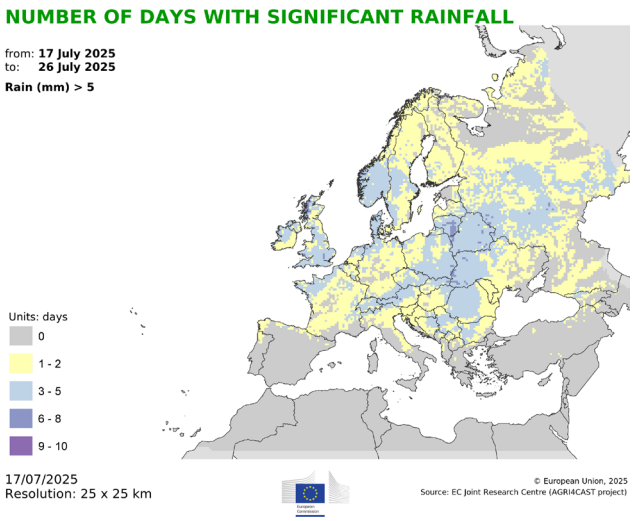
Dry conditions (total precipitation below 3 mm) are forecast for most of the Iberian peninsula, the Maghreb, parts of Italy, Greece and Türkiye, and for south-eastern Ukraine.

The **long-range weather forecast** (August–October) points to a high likelihood of warm conditions, exceeding the 24-year climatological median by up to 2 °C across Europe in August and September, and persisting with a slightly reduced likelihood in October. Albeit with high uncertainty, below-average precipitation is forecast for south-eastern Europe and the Maghreb until October.





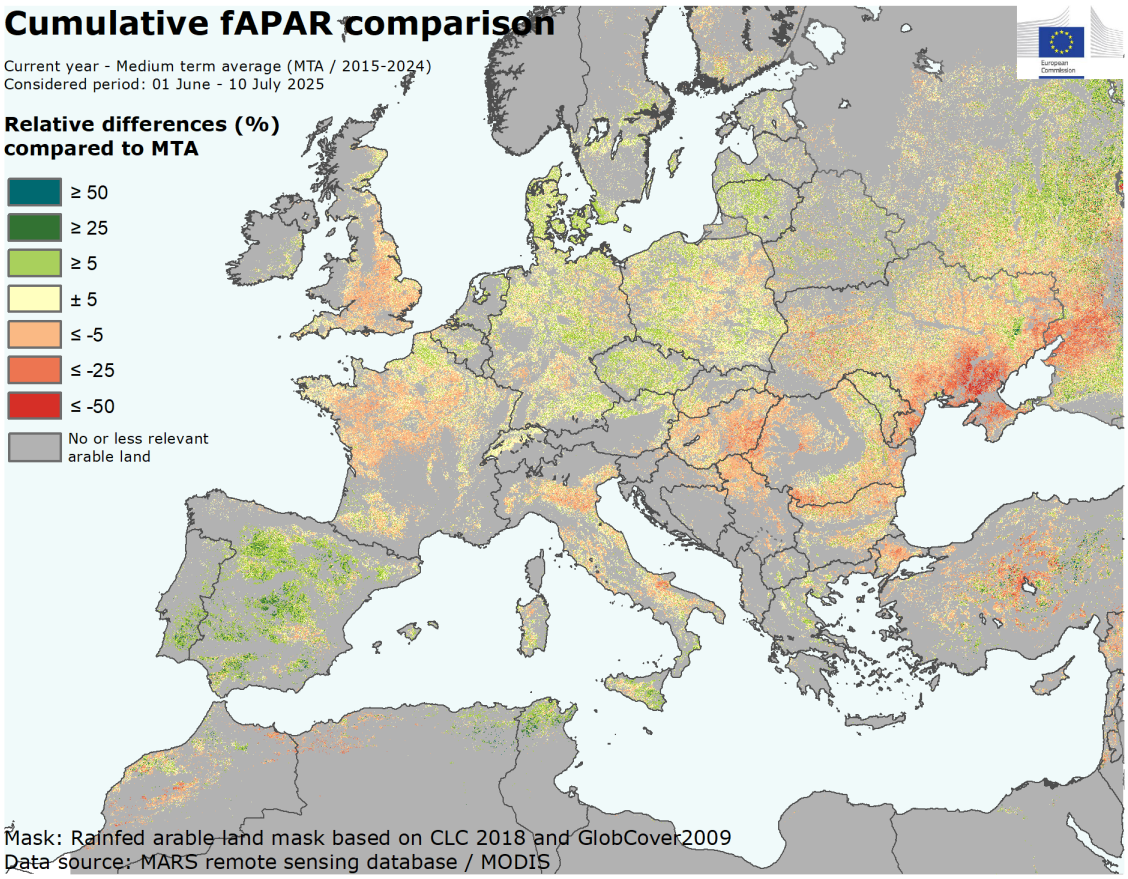




2. Remote sensing analysis

2.1 Arable land

The remote sensing analysis shows very good crop conditions in the Iberian peninsula, strong growth in the Nordic countries, mixed outcomes in western Europe and deteriorating conditions in central and south-eastern Europe.



The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) from 1 June to 10 July 2025 and the medium-term average (MTA, 2015–2024) for the same period. Positive anomalies (in green) reflect above-average crop biomass, while negative anomalies (in red) reflect below-average biomass or late crop development.

In **southern Europe**, the map predominantly reflects the condition of summer crops, as winter crops are either in senescence or already harvested. In contrast, **northern Europe** primarily shows the state of winter and spring crops, with summer crops contributing minimally to the overall signal. Elsewhere, the signal represents a composite of winter, spring and summer crops.

The **Iberian peninsula** continues to present a generally positive outlook. Winter crop harvesting is now complete in the south and ongoing in the north, and the fAPAR over the past month remains above average in large parts of the region, reflecting favourable growing conditions for both winter and summer crops.

In **Italy**, the fAPAR anomaly map reveals that most regions experienced below-average vegetation activity. This probably reflects the advanced stages of winter and spring crops nearing the end of their cycle, coupled with a delay in summer crop development. **Greece** displays positive anomalies, suggesting more favourable late-season development, particularly for irrigated crops.

In **France**, while the south-west continues to show average biomass levels, much of the country shows a biomass deficit due to dry and hot conditions that accelerated the maturation of winter and spring crops. The heatwave observed in the second half of June particularly affected central western regions, where the condition of summer crops has deteriorated. However, the northern part of the country and the **Benelux countries** exhibit neutral to slightly positive anomalies, indicating relatively limited impacts from the dry spell in spring.

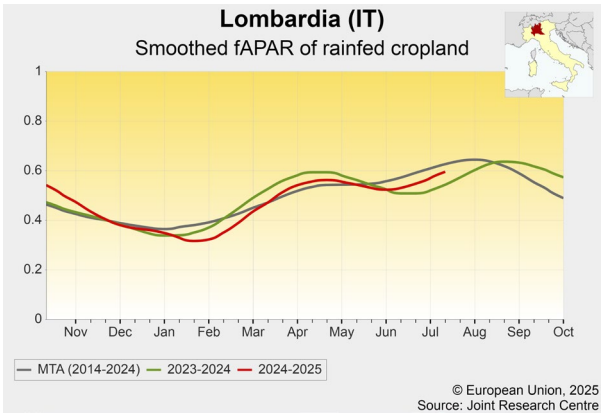
Southern and western **Germany** show slightly negative anomalies due to the hot spell and a lack of soil water that stressed summer crops, especially those already suffering from pests and low soil moisture. For winter crops, these conditions triggered early maturity and record-early harvests, further impacting fAPAR signals. In northern **Germany** and **Poland**, fAPAR signals remain near or above average. However, regions with light soil and insufficient rainfall (e.g. *Brandenburg*) show signs of impacts on summer crops. In **Czechia** and **Austria**, positive signals can be attributed to average temperatures and returning rainfall.

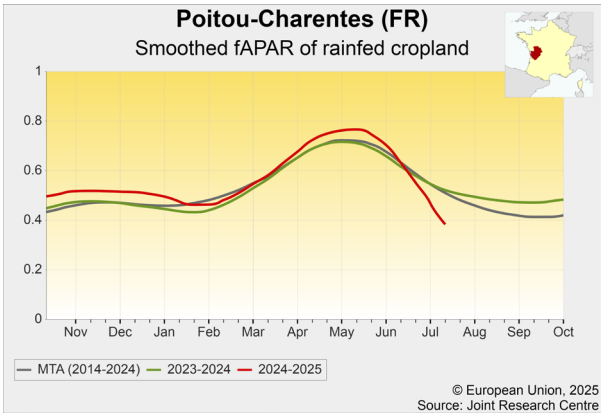
In the Nordic countries, vegetation activity is above average, particularly across **Denmark**, southern **Sweden** and the **Baltic countries**. Positive fAPAR anomalies are a consequence of earlier and stronger phenological development of winter and spring crops.

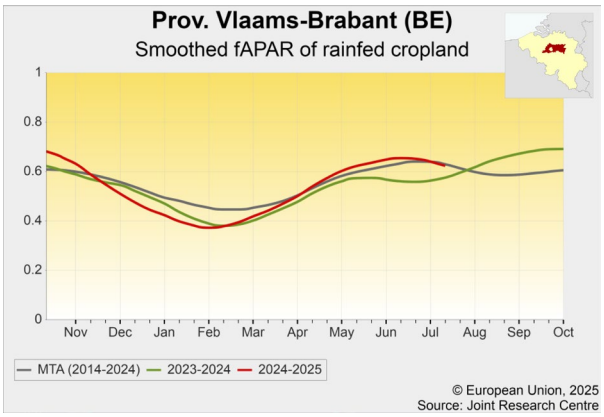
In **Slovakia**, **Hungary** and western **Romania**, many areas show below-average biomass accumulation due to a rainfall deficit since mid June. The senescence phase of winter crops was accelerated, but the impact is expected to be more significant on summer crops.

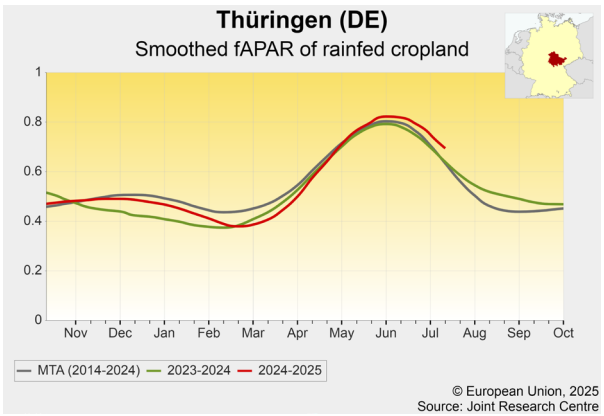
The **Black Sea** region is characterised by widespread negative anomalies, particularly in southern **Ukraine**, eastern **Romania** and **Bulgaria**. This reflects an earlier-than-usual end to the winter crop season (which had shown relatively good fAPAR) and poor development of summer crops due to a rainfall deficit since early June. In western **Ukraine**, fAPAR indicates average or slightly above-average biomass accumulation, supported by favourable rainfall and temperatures since May.

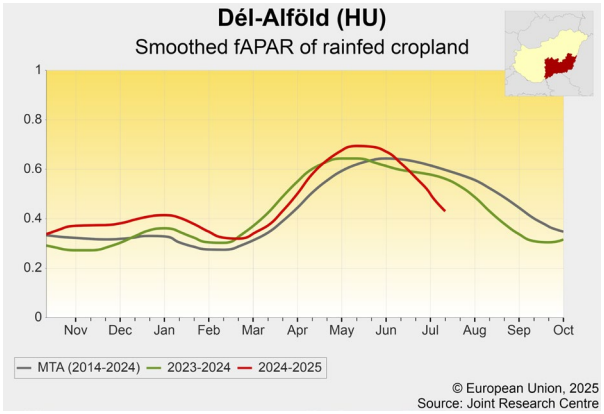
In **Türkiye**, the widespread negative anomalies are associated with the hot and dry weather of June and July.

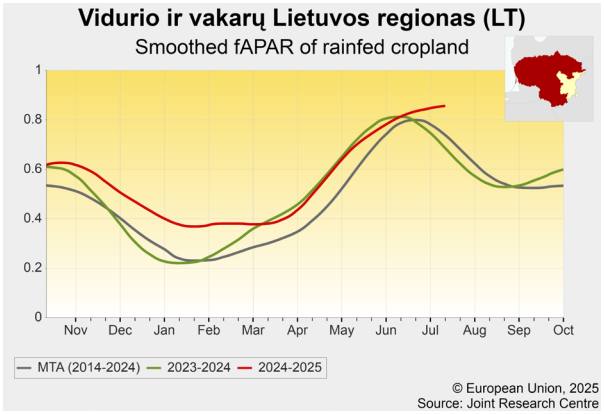


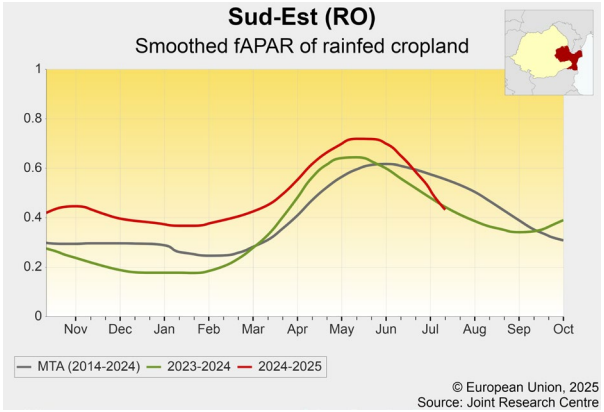


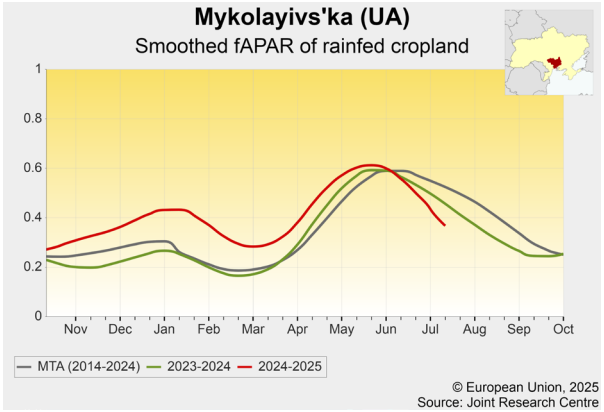






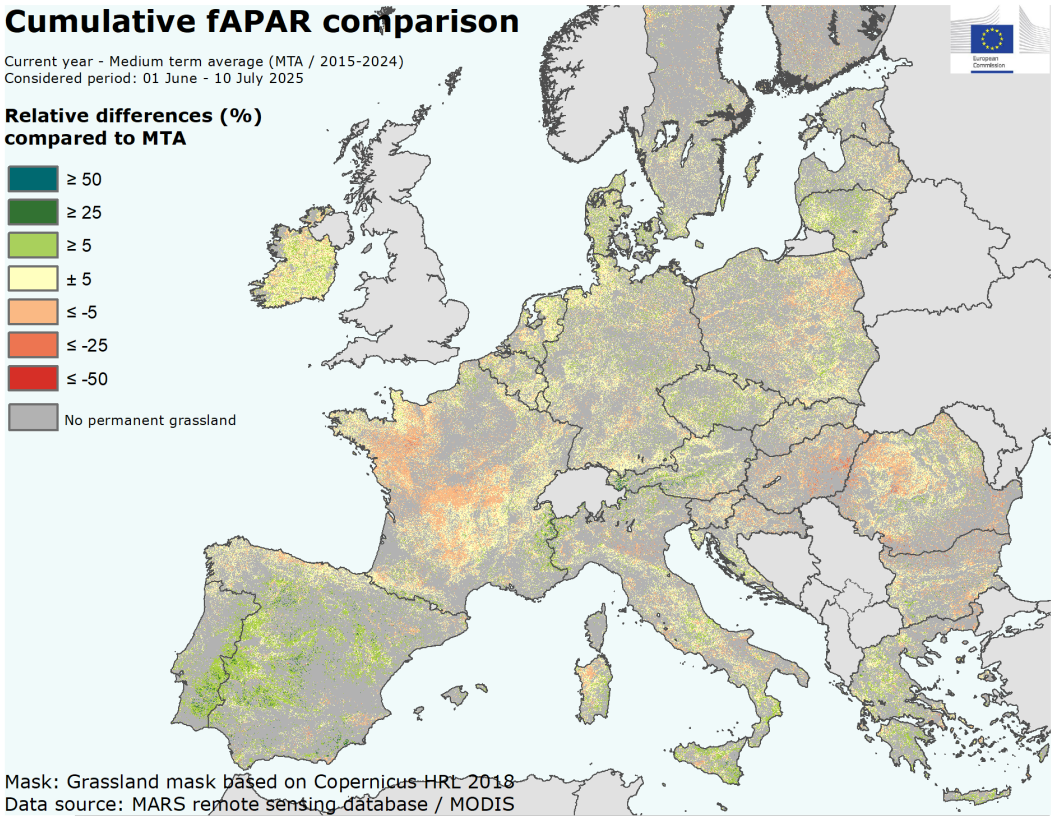






2.2 Grasslands and fodder

Grassland conditions vary across Europe, with near-average biomass accumulation levels in northern and southern regions while grasslands in the rest of Europe have suffered from heat and water stress.



In **Ireland**, biomass levels are close to average and fodder crops are performing well, supported by average temperatures and rainfall. **Sweden** and **Denmark** show signals close to the MTA, indicating near-average biomass levels. Similarly, the **Baltic countries** show good biomass accumulation despite colder-than-usual weather. In **Finland**, low temperatures and persistently wet conditions slowed growth and may have complicated the harvest.

In **France**, especially in central regions such as *Limousin* and *Poitou-Charentes*, grassland productivity has dropped due to hot days and limited rainfall. South-eastern areas fare slightly better, with conditions close to normal. In **Germany**, the regions in the south and north-east in particular are experiencing below-average biomass accumulation due to extreme heat and low soil moisture at the end of June. This weather situation impacted green maize production in France and Germany, observed in key production areas such as *Bretagne* and *Pays de la Loire*. The **Benelux** region, in contrast, has maintained biomass development close to the MTA since May.

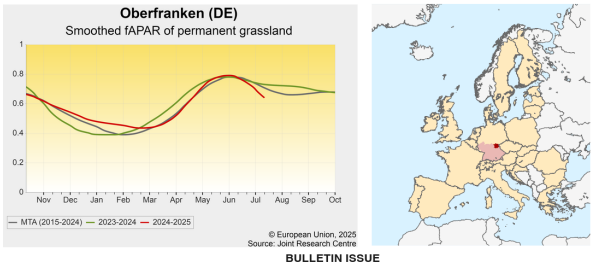
Czechia, **Slovakia** and western **Austria** report positive biomass accumulation supported by average rainfall and warm temperatures. **Poland**, however, saw an early decline in biomass below the MTA due to above-average temperatures, despite near-normal rainfall. South-eastern **Austria** and **Slovenia** experienced heat and low soil moisture levels, reducing grassland productivity, as shown by declining signal from early June onwards.

In **Hungary**, **Romania** and **Bulgaria**, grasslands were heavily impacted by high temperatures and persistent drought, resulting in biomass accumulations well below the average. Green maize also suffered from water scarcity, although Hungary saw some relief with rain in July. Romanian grasslands, particularly in the west and centre, are showing signs of drought-related decline.

In **Spain** and **Portugal**, ample spring rainfall led to early and above-average growth, but extreme summer heat quickly pushed grasslands towards dormancy. **Italy**, **Croatia** and **Greece** present a mixed picture: mountain regions remained close to average, while lowland and southern areas faced rapid yellowing and productivity reduction.

Germany - South

Reference period: 01 Jun to 10 Jul 2025

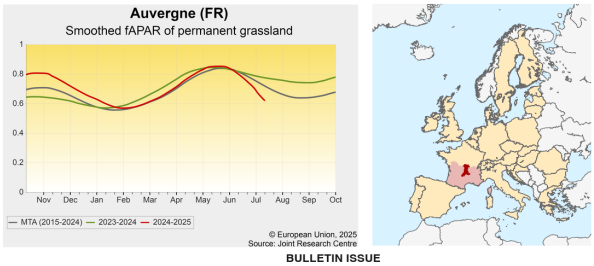


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

France - South

Reference period: 01 Jun to 10 Jul 2025

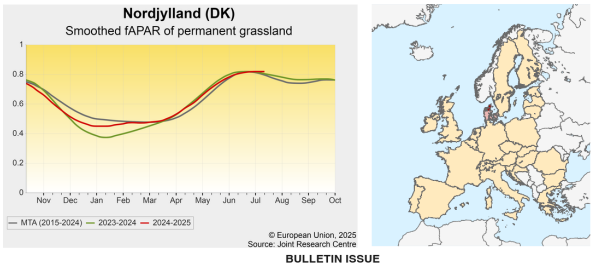


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Denmark

Reference period: 01 Jun to 10 Jul 2025

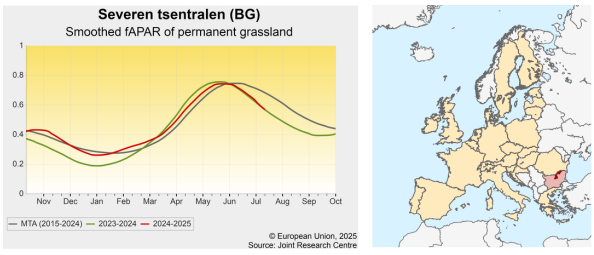


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Bulgaria

Reference period: 01 Jun to 10 Jul 2025



BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

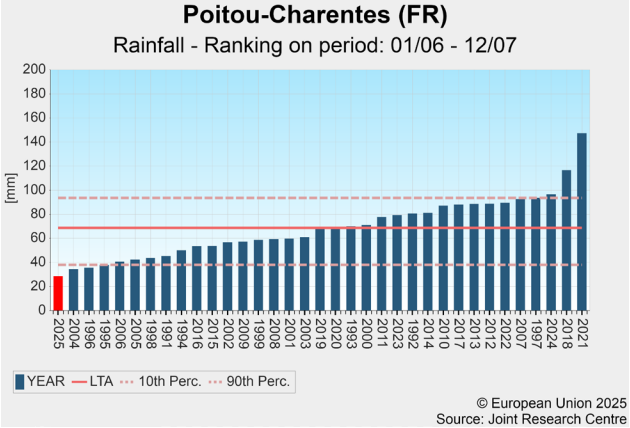
3. Country analysis

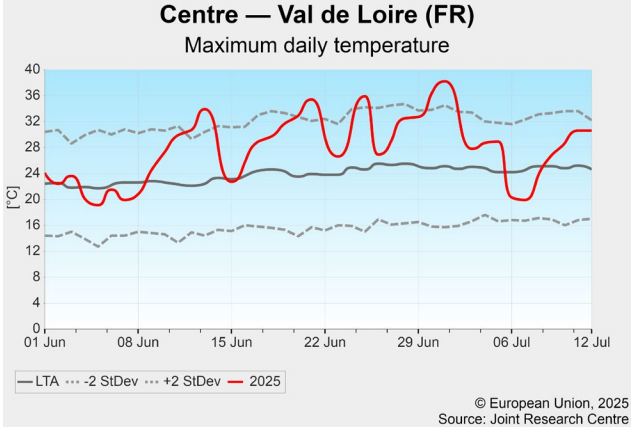
3.1 European Union

France - winter crop outlook revised upwards

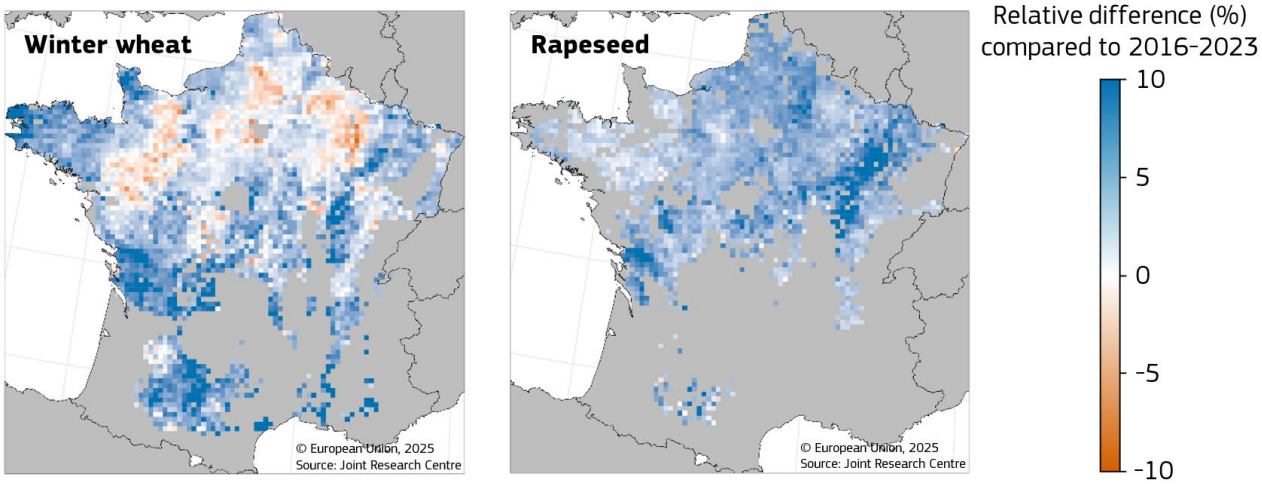
Despite an unprecedented hot June with new record-high temperatures for this period and a significant rainfall deficit, especially in central western France, the impact on winter and spring crops remained limited, as they were moving towards senescence or had already reached maturity. Harvest started nearly two weeks earlier than usual, with completion expected by the end of July. Crop-specific Sentinel-2 analysis reveals that winter wheat conditions are generally above average for most of France, but parts of northern France, from *Pays de la Loire* to *Lorraine*, show below-average conditions, impacted by the spring rain deficit. In contrast, rapeseed conditions are uniformly positive throughout the country, thanks to a higher tolerance for water stress. Overall, the outlook for winter and spring crops at the country level remains slightly above the five-year average.

On the other hand, the heat and lack of rain have negatively affected summer crops, particularly in the southern and eastern regions, where flowering was well under way during the reporting period. Consequently, we have revised our yield forecasts downwards for all summer crops, now slightly below the five-year average.





High resolution crop-specific Sentinel-2 analysis

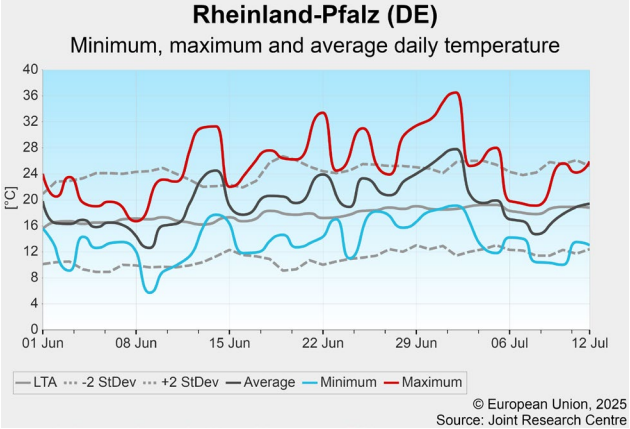


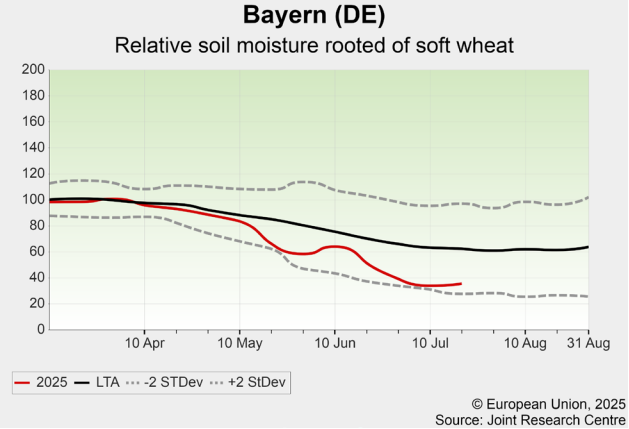
The maps illustrate the anomaly in Sentinel-2 based fAPAR between 2025 and the average of the reference period 2016-2023, crop-specific for winter wheat (left) and rapeseed (right). A 10 km grid was used to aggregate the peak fAPAR values calculated at parcel level, exclusively considering winter wheat or rapeseed parcels. In 2025, Sentinel-2 data used were used up to 12 July. The parcels were identified using national Geo-Spatial Application data from 2016 to 2023 (serving as a reference) and an in-season crop type map derived from Sentinel-2 data for 2025.

Germany – hot June facilitates harvest but increases pressure on summer crops

Winter crops in Germany have performed comparatively well despite record high temperatures, which triggered a very early start of the winter barley harvest, especially in the west and south, now followed by the start of the harvest for the remaining winter crops. The first in-field assessments of barley show overall satisfactory qualities, but with regional differences. Other winter cereals are likely to have suffered more from the recent heatwave, resulting in early ripening. Altogether, our yield forecasts remain in line with or slightly below the five-year average for winter and spring crops.

Summer crops started well, and are now approaching the development of storage organs. To sustain further development, more rain will be needed – as is currently expected for the next 10 days. Potatoes and sugar beet continue to be affected by pests, especially in southern Germany. Our summer crop yield forecasts remain within 2 % of the five-year average, except for potatoes and sugar beet, which fell 5 % below the five-year average.



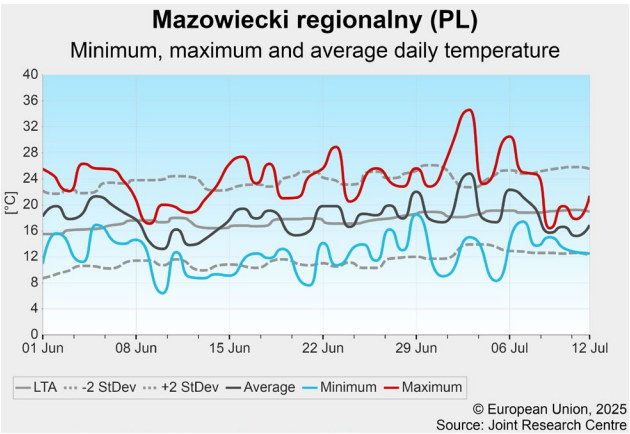


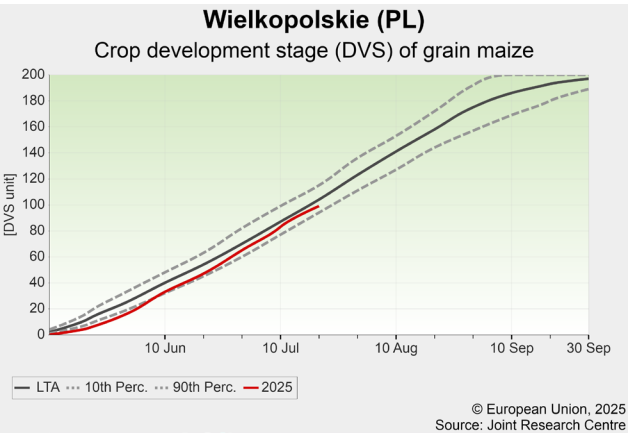
Poland - winter crop harvest is under way

Weather in the reporting period was generally beneficial for the final development of winter crops and enabled a timely start to the harvesting campaign in early July. Near-seasonal rainfall maintained fair topsoil moisture, while daily maximum temperatures rarely exceeded 30 °C. This supported increasing kernel weights and satisfactory grain quality. As a result, our yield forecasts for winter and spring crops have been confirmed or revised slightly upwards to stay above the five-year average.

The above-average temperatures boosted the development of summer crops, after a cold start in May. Crop model simulations and satellite imagery still indicate a slightly delayed phenology, with below-average biomass accumulation prior to the onset of the reproductive stages. We therefore have slightly reduced our yield outlook for summer crops.

The currently forecast abundant rainfall is expected to improve summer crop conditions, but may negatively affect winter crop quality and hinder fieldwork operations.

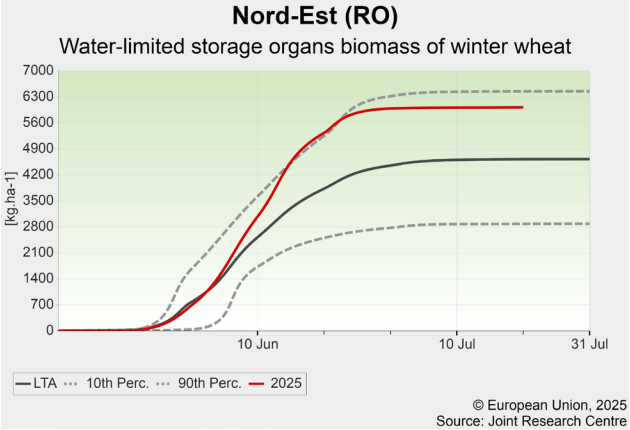


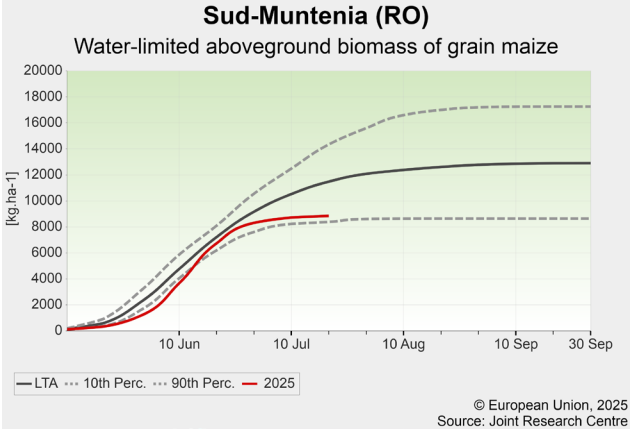


Romania - high winter crop yields confirmed, but summer crops under pressure

Despite sparse rainfall, soil moisture remained adequate during the grain-filling periods of winter crops, thanks to beneficial precipitation in the previous months. Our models simulate well-developed storage organs and high levels of biomass in the main producing regions. Satellite information confirms the favourable conditions in June, so our winter cereal yield forecasts have been maintained at the new record-high levels.

However, limited rainfall and frequent hot days have started to compromise the growth of summer crops from mid June onwards. Some rain improved the crop water supply in northern Romania after 7 July, but the most important southern regions remained dry during the flowering period. Model simulations point to below-average biomass accumulation during the reporting period. Additionally, low river levels limit the irrigation water supply. As a result, our yield outlook for summer crops has decreased sharply to below the five-year average.

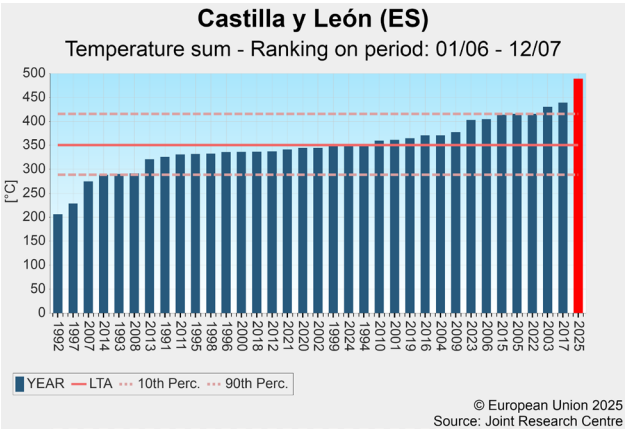


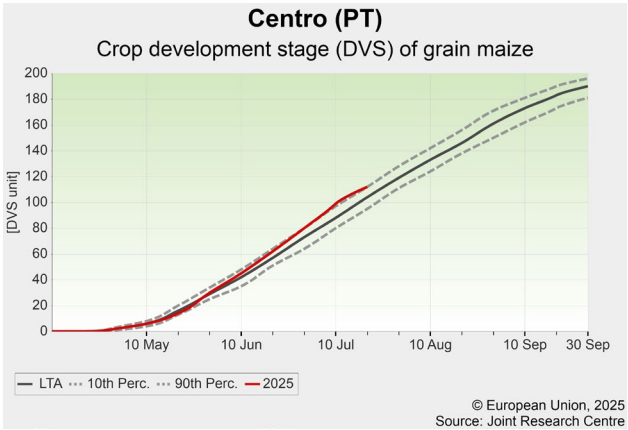


Spain and Portugal - heat accelerates winter crop harvest and challenges summer crops

The Iberian peninsula experienced the warmest June in our records (since 1991), which accelerated the maturation and harvest of winter crops. Fieldwork operations are now complete in the south and are progressing rapidly in the north. The intense heat, combined with severe hailstorms in some northern and eastern areas (e.g. *Castilla y León*, *Aragón* and *Cataluña*), has locally tempered final yield expectations. As a result, our yield forecasts for winter crops were confirmed or slightly revised downwards, but remain among the highest of the past decade.

For summer crops, irrigated fields have withstood the heat thanks to sufficient water availability, resulting in an advanced vegetative cycle and fair biomass accumulation. In contrast, rainfed crops have been more affected by the early onset of heat, particularly on late-sown fields. This has prompted a slight overall downward revision of summer crop yield forecasts, now in line with the five-year average.

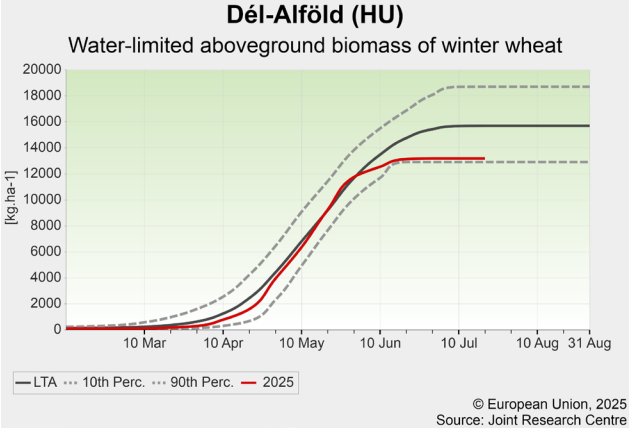


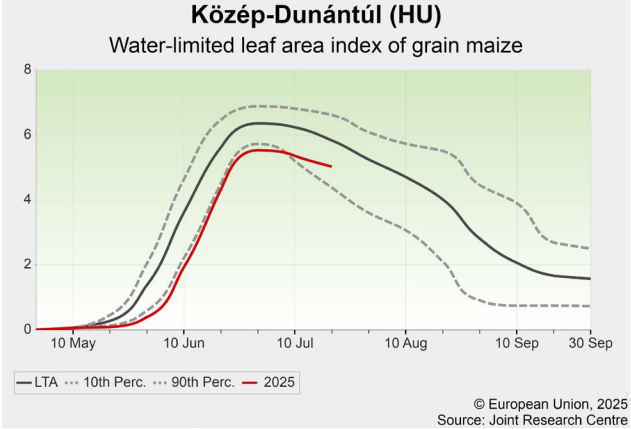


Hungary – hot and dry June reduces winter crop yield expectations

Hungary suffered from a severe precipitation deficit and recurrent heatwaves until 7 July. Soil moisture decreased to critically low levels during the grain-filling period of winter crops, reducing biomass accumulation. Very high temperatures caused emergency ripening in a number of places. Heavy rain and storms in July delayed the harvest and probably increased harvest losses. Our yield forecast decreased to the five-year average for winter barley and to below the five-average for other winter crops.

Heat stress and a limited water supply in June negatively affected the vegetative growth of summer crops. Leaf area expansion and biomass accumulation were weaker than usual, but the recent rain and return to seasonal temperatures have been favourable during the cardinal flowering and early grain-filling periods, avoiding dramatic yield losses. However, deeper soil layers are still dry in central and southern Hungary. Our yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised further to below the five-average.





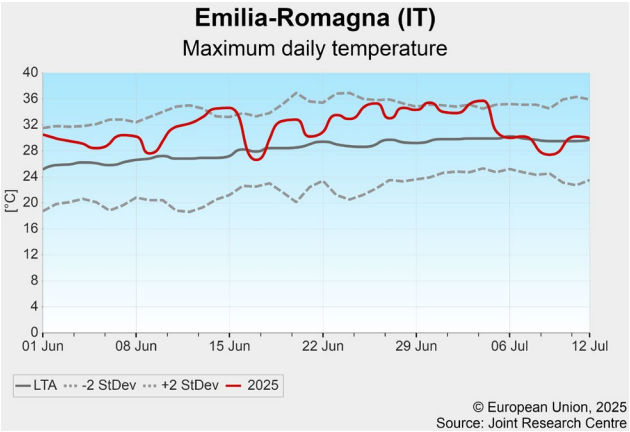
Italy - extreme weather lowers yield expectations

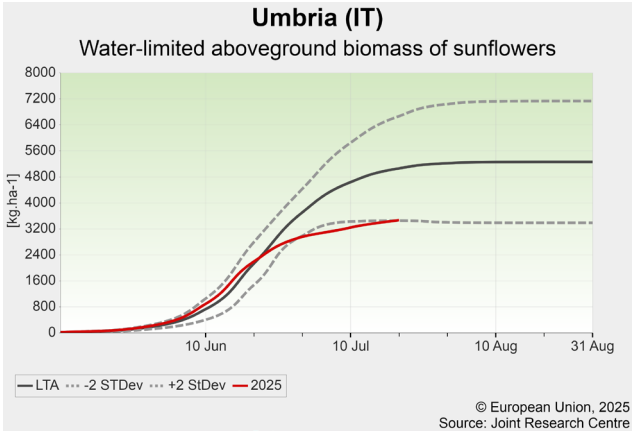
In northern Italy (e.g. *Emilia-Romagna*), the severe heat stress in June and early July reduced yield expectations for ripening winter crops, notably for soft wheat. Negative effects were also observed for the early-planted maize, which suffered from reduced flower fertility. Late-planted maize and green maize from the second cycle are growing without notable limitations, but locally face lodging and leaf damage caused by storms over 6–8 July. Soybean is developing well, albeit still delayed from late sowings.

In central Italy (e.g. *Umbria*), crops suffered from the dry and hot weather. The shortened grain-filling period of soft wheat reduced yield expectations.

In the south, the overall favourable cropping season has ended.

Our yield forecasts were decreased to around the five-year average for all crops apart from those harvested before the end of June, i.e. barley and durum wheat.

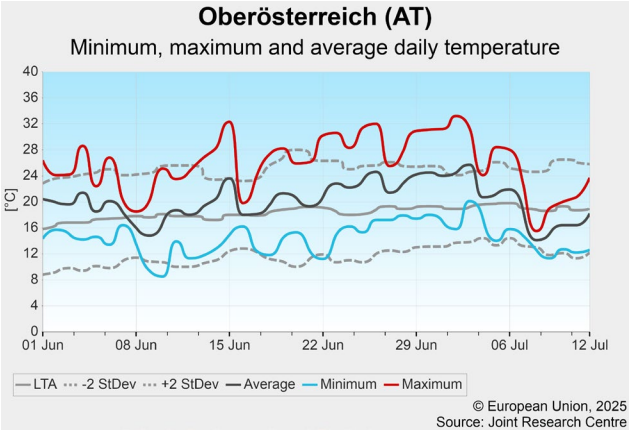


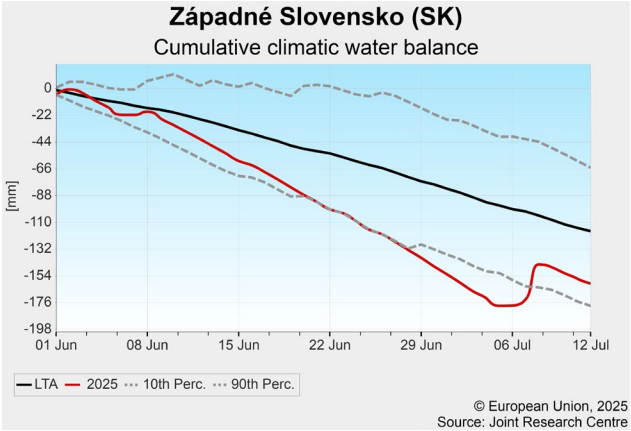


Czechia, Austria and Slovakia- winter cereals resisted heat, but summer crops suffered

Rainfall in early June alleviated regional soil water deficits, but the soil water content is still below average in Czechia and especially in Slovakia. Impacts on winter crops were limited, as they were already close to maturation. The temperature surplus triggered early harvests, starting with winter barley and followed by soft wheat and rapeseed. For summer crops, however, there is increasing concern, especially in Slovakia, as these crops are currently in late flowering or early storage organ development, with a continued need for water, and little rain is forecast by the end of the month. Additionally, local maximum temperatures reached more than 35 °C in Austria in the second half of June, which led to a shortened grain-filling phase and early maturity across various regions.

Our winter crop forecasts are in line with or above the five-year average, except for rapeseed, while most summer crop forecasts are around the five-year average.

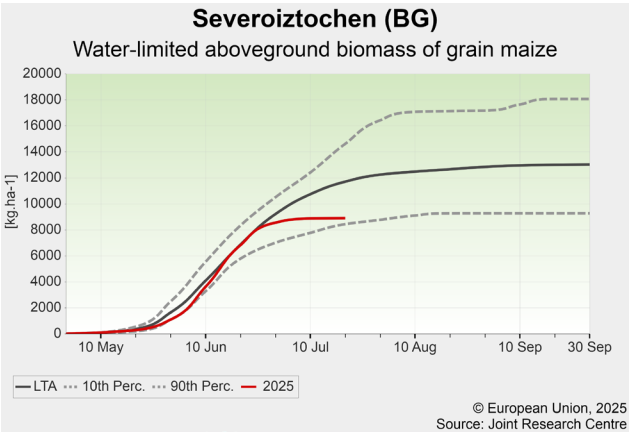


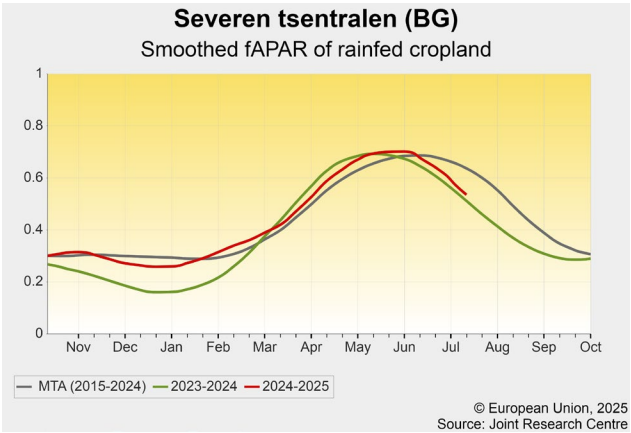


Bulgaria - excellent winter crop yields, but summer crops suffer from drought

Scarce rain and hot days reduced soil moisture during the reporting period. These factors had moderate impacts, however, on biomass accumulation and on the grain filling of winter crops, as these had reached the late phase of ripening or had already been harvested. Our yield forecasts have been revised slightly downwards for rapeseed and winter wheat, but remain well above the five-year average. The outlook of winter barley increased to record-high levels thanks to higher heat and drought tolerance and earlier ripening.

The water supply of summer crops has deteriorated rapidly since early June, limiting the reproductive stages. Early senescence and decrease of leaf area has been observed since mid June. Biomass accumulation is far below average. Our model simulations and remote sensing information point to a similar situation to that of last year. As a result, our yield expectations for summer crops have been reduced to below the five-year average.

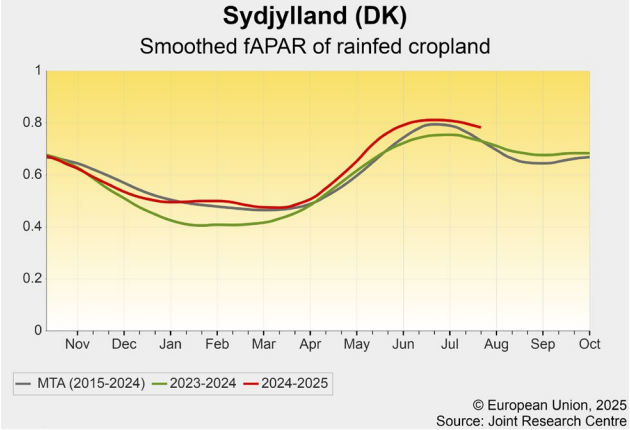


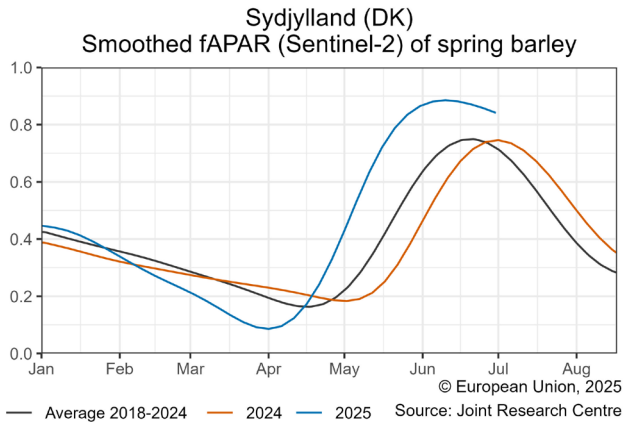


Denmark and Sweden - positive outlook

Crops are in good condition in the Nordic region, as shown by MODIS-derived medium-resolution fAPAR signals close to or above the MTA. In Denmark, this positive outlook is confirmed by Sentinel-2 data at higher resolution, which distinguish between spring and summer crops, with above-average signals, and winter crops, with close-to-normal fAPAR values.

The yield outlook is positive in both countries, with all crops benefiting from seasonal temperatures and precipitation. The first winter barley harvest started, approximately 10 days earlier than usual. Spring barley entered grain filling about one week ahead of schedule, while summer crops have recently passed the flowering stage. Our yield forecasts have been revised upwards to slightly above the five-year average for soft wheat and for winter and spring barley in Sweden, and for spring barley in Denmark.

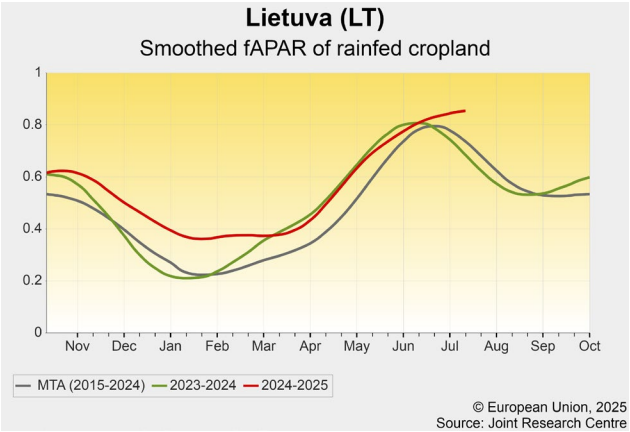


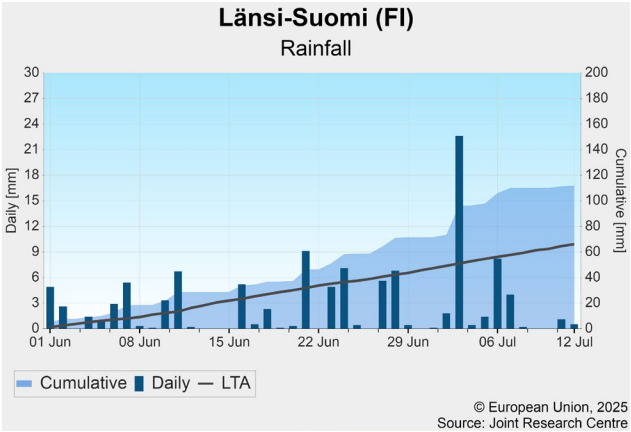


Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland - excessive rainfall challenges crops in Finland

Cool weather with excessive rainfall was recorded in Finland and Estonia, complicating field operations and contributing to a slight temperature deficit across the Baltic region. In Finland, our satellite-derived fAPAR signal is below the MTA, while in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania the satellite signal is above the MTA and approaching its seasonal peak, suggesting that winter crops in the Baltic countries should be ready for harvest in the coming weeks.

The wet and relatively cool conditions could negatively impact yields, particularly in Finland. However, as warmer weather is forecast for the coming period, these concerns are expected to be alleviated. Our yield forecasts have been slightly revised downwards for Finland, now close to the five-year average, while remaining unchanged for the Baltic countries, above the five-year average.

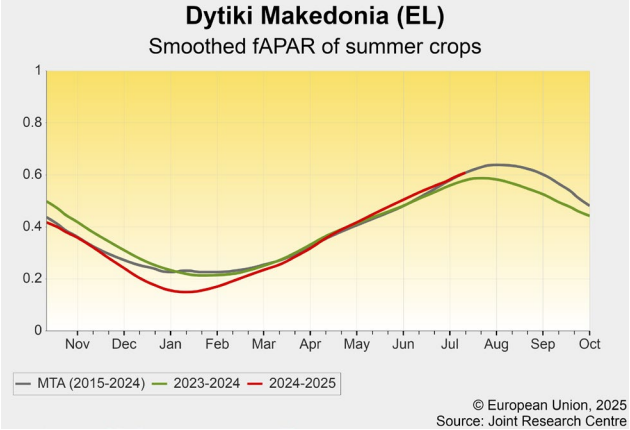


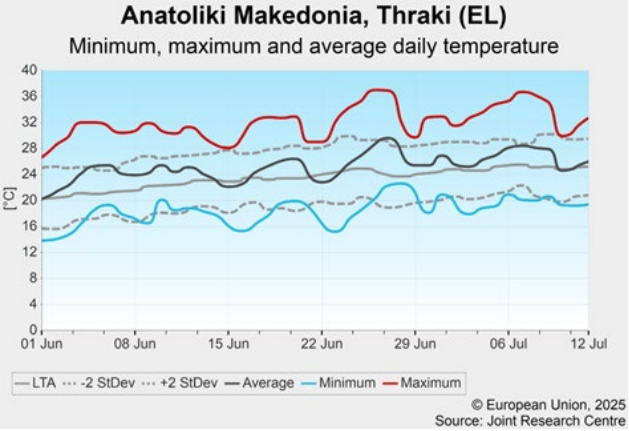


Greece - summer crops under stress in rainfed areas

In Greece, irrigated maize remains in very good to excellent condition, while areas with limited access to irrigation water are facing moderate to severe stress due to rain deficit and high temperatures in June and July. The lack of irrigation[1,2] is most critical in *Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki* and *Thessalía,* which are important regions for the production of sunflowers, maize and potatoes[3]. The water stress in these areas threatens the yield potential of these crops. In contrast, satellite observations of other regions show an around-average yield potential for summer crops. No significant pest or disease outbreaks have been reported. The harvest of winter crops was gradually completed from early to late June with overall good results in most areas.

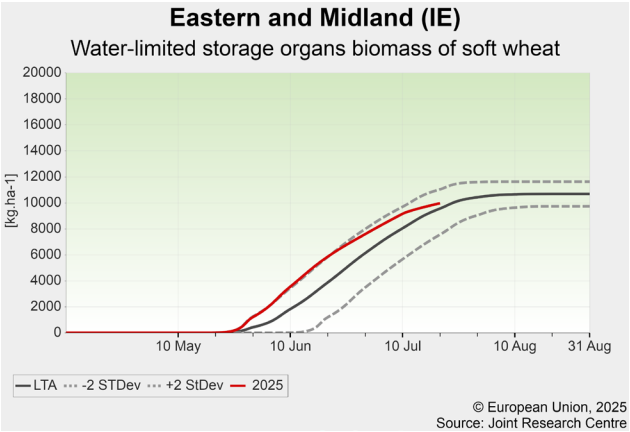
Our yield forecasts for winter crops in Greece are confirmed at above the five-year average and kept around average for summer crops.

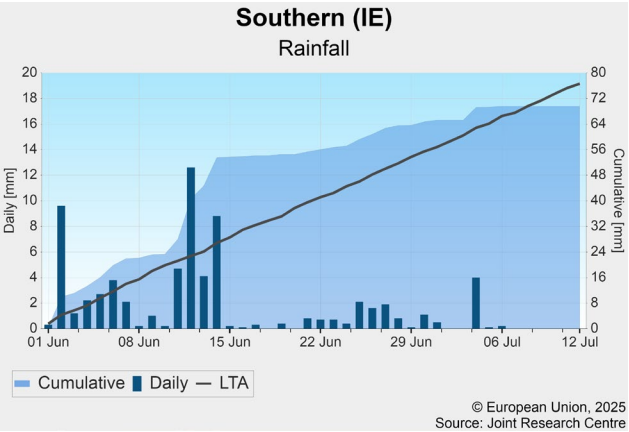




Ireland - further increase in crop yields, especially for winter cereals

Average weather conditions provided a beneficial start to summer for all crops. Winter crops progressed well with grain filling, and the dry weather since mid June has facilitated the start of harvest, which is expected to continue throughout July. Our model simulations suggest that biomass accumulation and storage organ weights are well above the LTA, as confirmed by the fAPAR signal from satellite. Only late-sown spring barley lags behind in development due to the dry period at emergence, with increased vulnerability to diseases. Our yield forecasts for winter crops have been further revised upwards, now ranging between 5 % and 10 % above the five-year average. The outlook for spring barley has also improved, approaching 4 % above the five-year average. Our first forecast for green maize exceeds the historical trend.



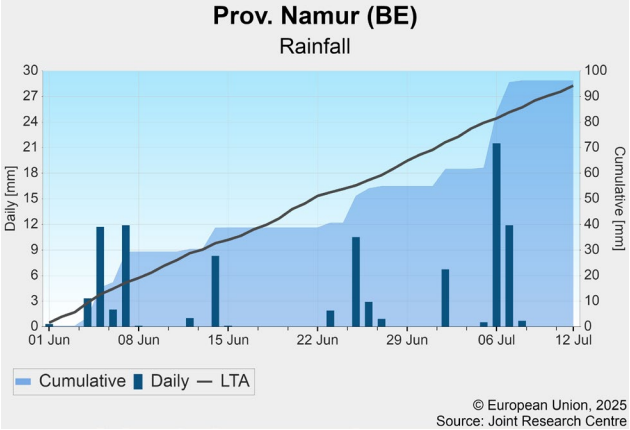


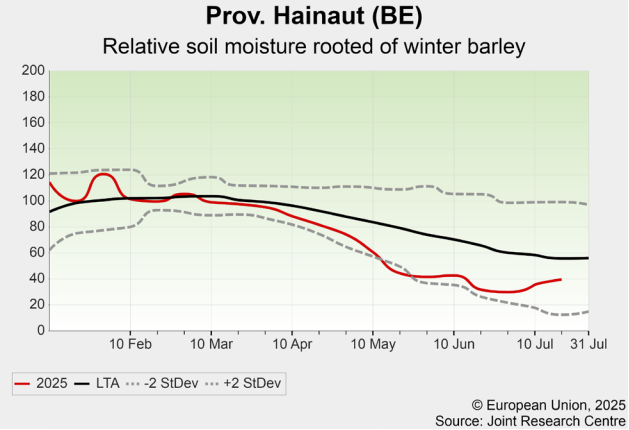
(1) https://www.ypaithros.gr/drama-dipsaei-i-patata-nevrokopiou/.
(2) https://www.agrotypos.gr/nera-thelei-afti-tin-epochi-o-ilianthos-gia-na-echei-apodoseis-sta-40-lepta-ta-symvolaia.
(3) https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SPG06/-.

Benelux countries - fair winter crop yields

With close-to-average rainfall, water availability for crops has improved in most areas, but remains significantly below average in *Vlaanderen* and *Zeeland*. Above-average temperatures have accelerated crop growth, triggering an early harvest of winter cereals. The barley harvest began at the end of June, while the harvest of soft wheat is about to start. Despite the spring drought and June heatwave, initial results for barley are favourable, and our yield forecasts have been revised upwards to 3–5 % above the five-year average. For soft wheat, heat impacts are of greater concern for yield expectations, which are currently maintained around the five-year average.

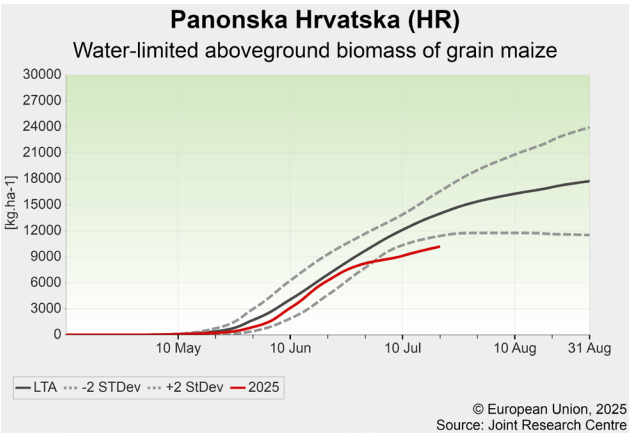
High temperatures and regular rainfall supported the growth of green and grain maize. Tuber and root crops show mixed development, mildly affected by the heatwave and local soil moisture variations, while aphid infestation is so far contained by natural predators. Yield forecasts for spring and summer crops remain stable around the five-year average.

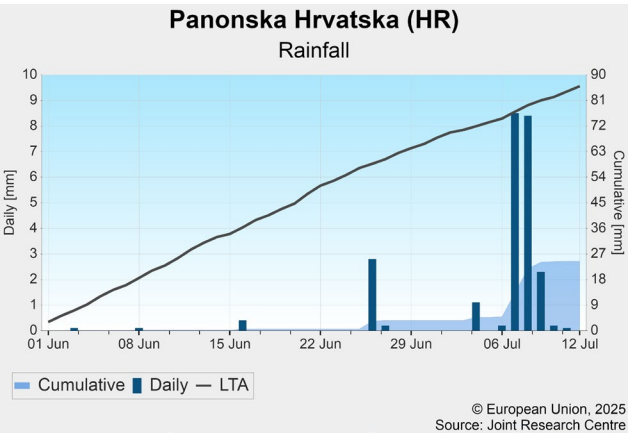




Slovenia and Croatia – persistent drought reduces summer crop yields

The onset of summer was marked by exceptional heat, with a concurrent rainfall deficit in Croatia. In June, the *Panonska* plain received almost no precipitation, leading to a sharp decline in soil moisture and in simulated biomass accumulation. Summer crops, sown later than usual, were affected during late flowering and grain filling. Winter crops were harvested earlier than usual to avoid additional heat stress, and the harvest took place in record time, favoured by the dry conditions. As a result, our winter crop yield forecasts for Slovenia and Croatia remain mostly unchanged. However, the outlook for summer crops has worsened notably, with expected yields more than 5 % below the five-year average; only grain maize in Slovenia remains close to the average. Our initial forecast for green maize is also below the trend in both countries.

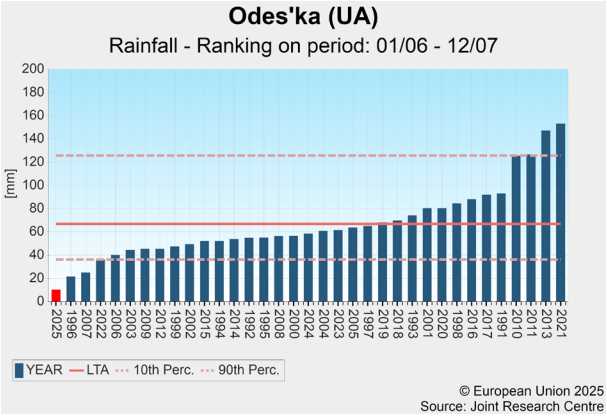


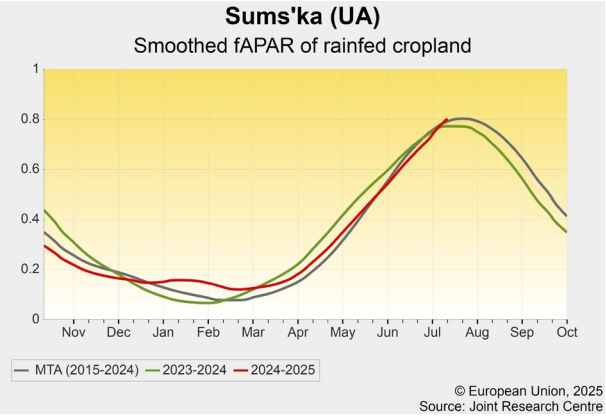


3.2 Black Sea area

Ukraine - lack of rain affects summer crops in the south

During the review period, a significant rainfall deficit was observed, particularly affecting central and southern Ukraine, such as *Vinnits'ka*. This has shortened the grain-filling period and accelerated the senescence of winter and spring crops, leading to an early start of harvest, slightly ahead of previous years. The situation for summer crops appears more concerning, with notable impacts on biomass accumulation already evident in the southern oblasts, including *Mikolaivs'ka*. Conversely, the northern regions of the country are experiencing favourable conditions, supporting the late grain filling of winter cereals and the vegetative development of grain maize. Due to the persistent dry conditions in the central and southern oblasts, our forecast has been slightly reduced for winter and summer crops but remains close to the five-year average.





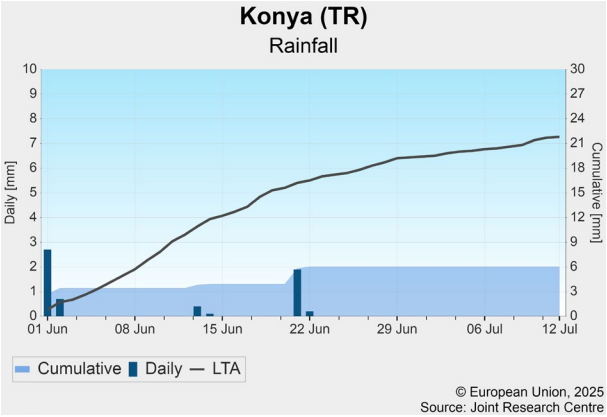
Türkiye - hot and dry weather reduces winter crop yields

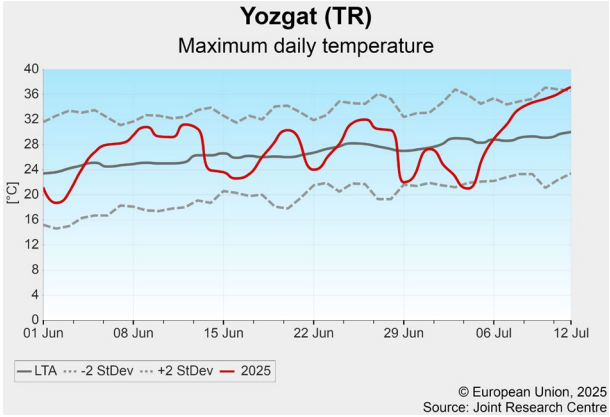
In western Anatolia (e.g. *Konya*), low soil moisture affected winter crops during most of the reproductive period, from the second half of May to the end of June, when the crops were harvested with low yield expectations.

In central Anatolia (e.g. *Yozgat*), crops suffered mostly from the hot spell in place since 5 July. As a consequence, the grain filling of winter crops was shortened and yield expectations were significantly reduced.

In south-eastern Anatolia, the main winter crop season ended with average to low yield outcomes. In this region, a poor summer season is expected, as there is not enough water for irrigation to sustain most of the cropping areas. In the Mediterranean region, there is still sufficient irrigation water available to sustain maize growth.

Our forecasts for winter crop yields are close to record-low yield years; only for maize does the forecast remain close to the trend.

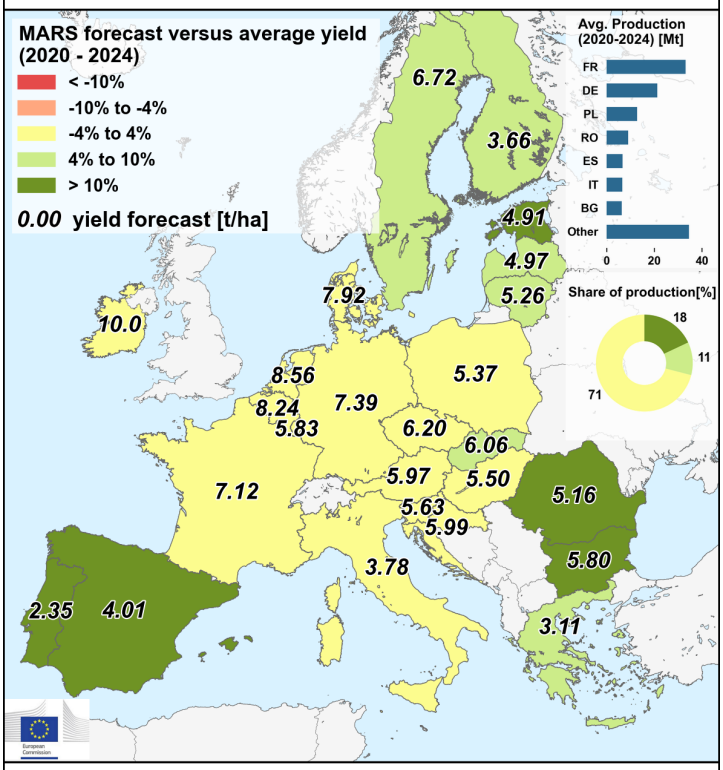




4. Crop yield forecast

Country	Total wheat (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	5.55	5.38	**5.88**	+ 6	+ 9	+ 0
AT	5.80	5.71	**5.97**	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2
BE	8.24	6.61	**8.24**	+ 0	+ 25	+ 0
BG	5.24	5.73	**5.80**	+ 11	+ 1	– 3
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.19	5.96	**6.20**	+ 0	+ 4	– 3
DE	7.45	7.08	**7.39**	– 1	+ 4	– 0
DK	7.76	7.12	**7.92**	+ 2	+ 11	+ 0
EE	4.42	4.30	**4.91**	+ 11	+ 14	+ 0
EL	2.96	3.15	**3.11**	+ 5	– 1	+ 0
ES	3.30	3.68	**4.01**	+ 22	+ 9	– 2
FI	3.42	3.50	**3.66**	+ 7	+ 5	– 4
FR	6.85	6.03	**7.12**	+ 4	+ 18	+ 1
HR	5.77	5.85	**5.99**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.45	5.79	**5.50**	+ 1	– 5	– 6
IE	9.67	8.66	**10.0**	+ 4	+ 16	+ 2
IT	3.75	3.57	**3.78**	+ 1	+ 6	– 2
LT	4.87	5.04	**5.26**	+ 8	+ 4	+ 0
LU	5.82	5.20	**5.83**	+ 0	+ 12	+ 0
LV	4.63	4.57	**4.97**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.45	7.05	**8.56**	+ 1	+ 21	+ 0
PL	5.27	5.20	**5.37**	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2
PT	2.11	2.35	**2.35**	+ 11	– 0	+ 0
RO	4.11	4.61	**5.16**	+ 25	+ 12	+ 1
SE	6.39	6.16	**6.72**	+ 5	+ 9	+ 5
SI	5.67	5.48	**5.63**	– 1	+ 3	+ 0
SK	5.54	5.45	**6.06**	+ 9	+ 11	+ 6

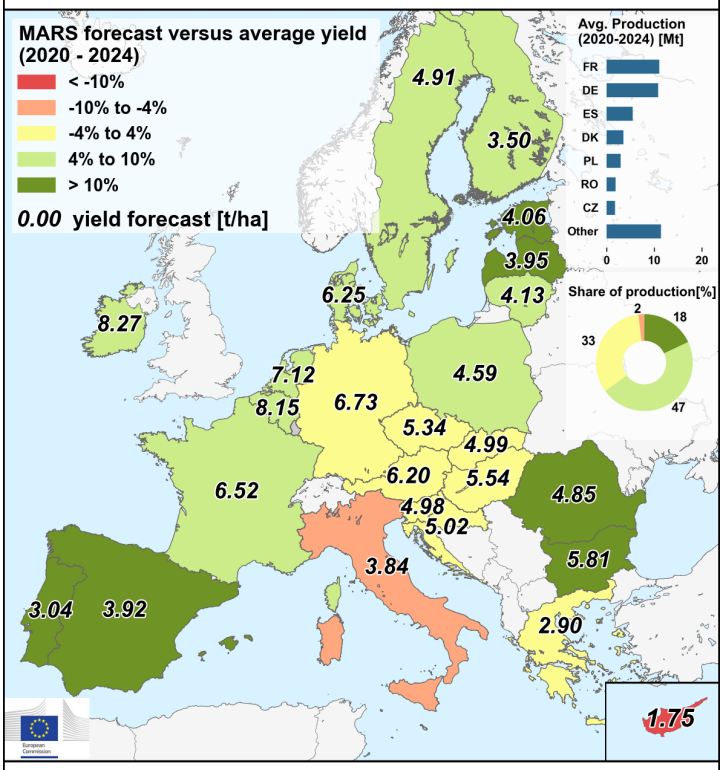
Total wheat - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Total barley (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	4.76	4.81	**5.31**	+ 12	+ 10	+ 2
AT	6.11	5.70	**6.20**	+ 1	+ 9	– 2
BE	7.72	6.22	**8.15**	+ 6	+ 31	+ 2
BG	5.07	5.40	**5.81**	+ 15	+ 8	+ 7
CY	2.01	1.75	**1.75**	– 13	– 0	+ 0
CZ	5.44	5.27	**5.34**	– 2	+ 1	+ 1
DE	6.70	6.39	**6.73**	+ 0	+ 5	+ 3
DK	5.84	5.56	**6.25**	+ 7	+ 12	+ 3
EE	3.63	3.32	**4.06**	+ 12	+ 23	+ 0
EL	2.81	2.63	**2.90**	+ 3	+ 10	+ 0
ES	2.38	3.26	**3.92**	+ 65	+ 20	– 2
FI	3.34	3.62	**3.50**	+ 5	– 3	– 5
FR	6.03	5.45	**6.52**	+ 8	+ 20	+ 3
HR	4.85	4.93	**5.02**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.51	5.53	**5.54**	+ 1	+ 0	– 4
IE	7.75	7.51	**8.27**	+ 7	+ 10	+ 5
IT	4.06	3.73	**3.84**	– 5	+ 3	+ 0
LT	3.83	3.90	**4.13**	+ 8	+ 6	– 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.20	2.99	**3.95**	+ 24	+ 32	+ 8
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.74	6.23	**7.12**	+ 6	+ 14	+ 6
PL	4.37	4.34	**4.59**	+ 5	+ 6	+ 3
PT	2.72	3.23	**3.04**	+ 12	– 6	+ 0
RO	3.99	4.71	**4.85**	+ 22	+ 3	+ 2
SE	4.49	4.44	**4.91**	+ 9	+ 10	+ 7
SI	5.08	4.83	**4.98**	– 2	+ 3	+ 0
SK	5.07	4.72	**4.99**	– 2	+ 6	+ 2

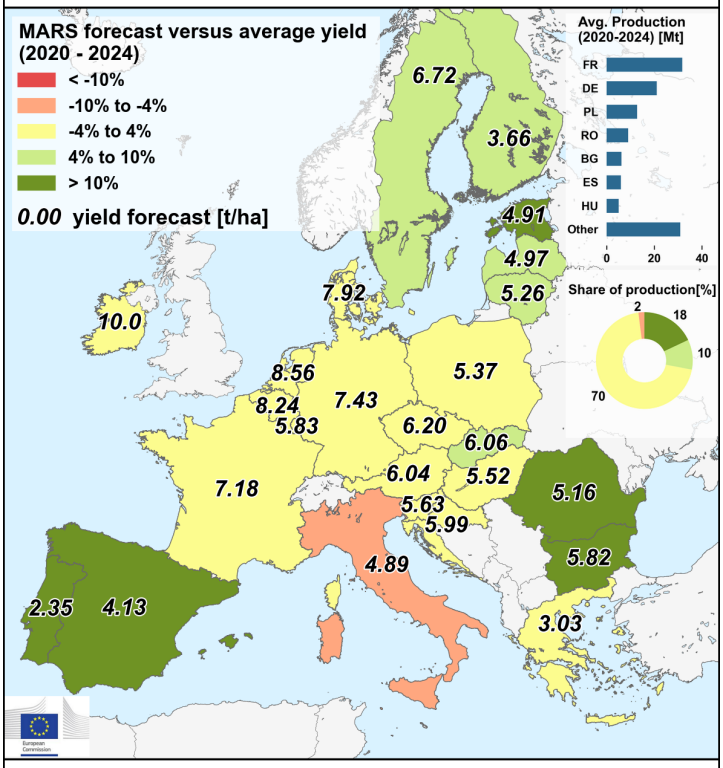
Total barley - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Soft wheat (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	5.77	5.57	**6.09**	+ 6	+ 9	+ 0
AT	5.86	5.76	**6.04**	+ 3	+ 5	+ 2
BE	8.24	6.61	**8.24**	+ 0	+ 25	+ 0
BG	5.25	5.76	**5.82**	+ 11	+ 1	– 2
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.19	5.96	**6.20**	+ 0	+ 4	– 3
DE	7.48	7.11	**7.43**	– 1	+ 5	+ 0
DK	7.76	7.12	**7.92**	+ 2	+ 11	+ 0
EE	4.42	4.30	**4.91**	+ 11	+ 14	+ 0
EL	2.96	2.98	**3.03**	+ 2	+ 2	+ 0
ES	3.40	3.79	**4.13**	+ 21	+ 9	– 2
FI	3.42	3.50	**3.66**	+ 7	+ 5	– 4
FR	6.94	6.08	**7.18**	+ 4	+ 18	+ 1
HR	5.77	5.85	**5.99**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.47	5.82	**5.52**	+ 1	– 5	– 6
IE	9.67	8.66	**10.0**	+ 4	+ 16	+ 2
IT	5.30	4.93	**4.89**	– 8	– 1	– 5
LT	4.87	5.04	**5.26**	+ 8	+ 4	+ 0
LU	5.82	5.20	**5.83**	+ 0	+ 12	+ 0
LV	4.63	4.57	**4.97**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.45	7.05	**8.56**	+ 1	+ 21	+ 0
PL	5.27	5.20	**5.37**	+ 2	+ 3	+ 2
PT	2.11	2.35	**2.35**	+ 11	– 0	+ 0
RO	4.11	4.61	**5.16**	+ 25	+ 12	+ 1
SE	6.39	6.16	**6.72**	+ 5	+ 9	+ 5
SI	5.67	5.48	**5.63**	– 1	+ 3	+ 0
SK	5.54	5.46	**6.06**	+ 9	+ 11	+ 6

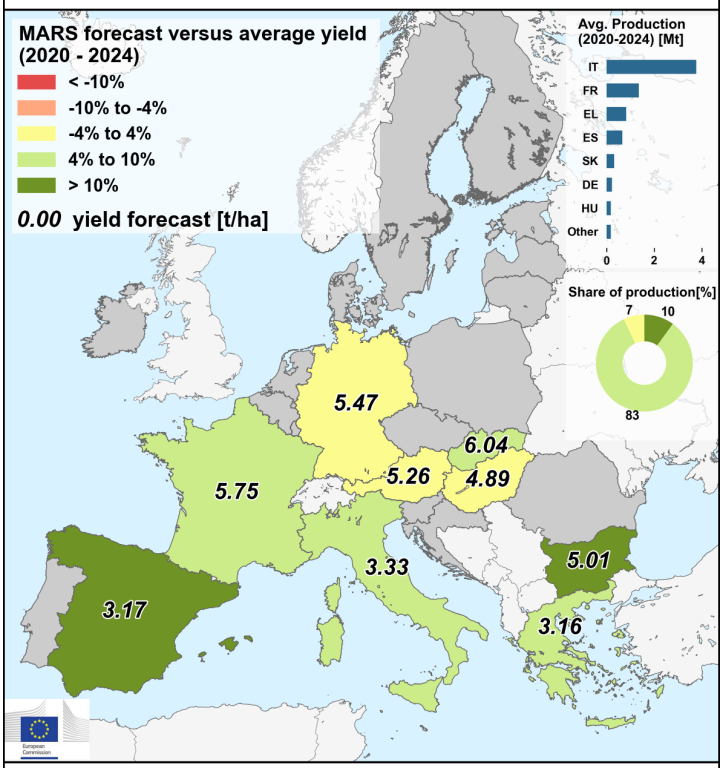
Soft wheat - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Durum wheat (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	3.43	3.50	**3.78**	+ 10	+ 8	+ 1
AT	5.17	5.31	**5.26**	+ 2	– 1	+ 1
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	4.55	4.22	**5.01**	+ 10	+ 19	– 4
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	5.60	5.89	**5.47**	– 2	– 7	– 1
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.96	3.25	**3.16**	+ 7	– 3	+ 0
ES	2.57	2.92	**3.17**	+ 23	+ 8	– 3
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.32	5.08	**5.75**	+ 8	+ 13	+ 1
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.89	5.34	**4.89**	– 0	– 8	– 6
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.08	2.97	**3.33**	+ 8	+ 12	+ 0
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.52	5.42	**6.04**	+ 9	+ 11	+ 7

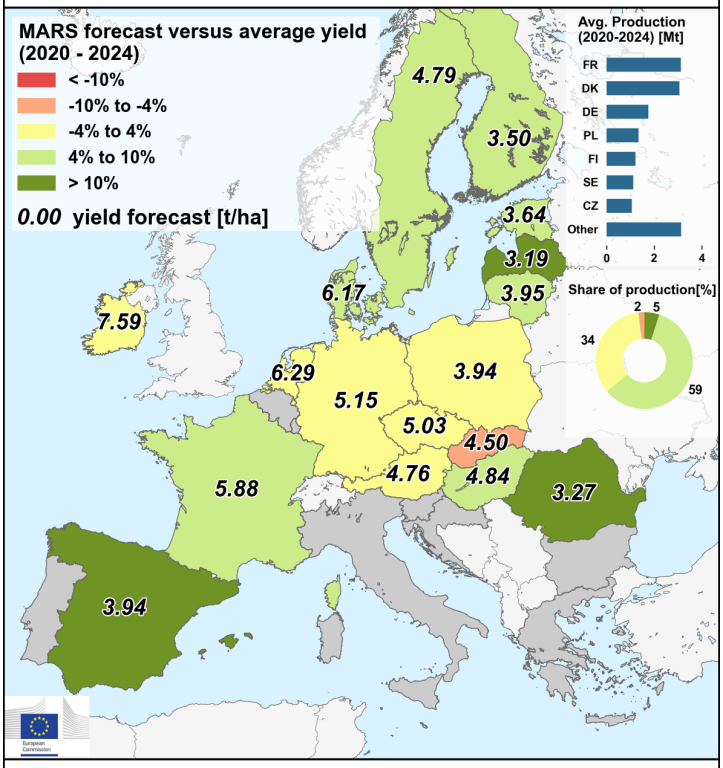
Durum wheat - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Spring barley (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	4.66	4.71	**5.00**	+ 7	+ 6	+ 2
AT	4.62	4.74	**4.76**	+ 3	+ 0	+ 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.18	5.42	**5.03**	– 3	– 7	+ 1
DE	5.12	5.19	**5.15**	+ 1	– 1	+ 1
DK	5.71	5.45	**6.17**	+ 8	+ 13	+ 4
EE	3.34	3.01	**3.64**	+ 9	+ 21	+ 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES*	2.59	3.28	**3.94**	+ 52	+ 20	– 2
FI	3.34	3.62	**3.50**	+ 5	– 3	– 5
FR	5.36	5.21	**5.88**	+ 10	+ 13	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.50	4.44	**4.84**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 4
IE	7.32	7.32	**7.59**	+ 4	+ 4	+ 4
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	3.69	3.63	**3.95**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.87	2.67	**3.19**	+ 11	+ 20	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.15	5.93	**6.29**	+ 2	+ 6	+ 3
PL	3.87	3.84	**3.94**	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.44	3.22	**3.27**	+ 34	+ 2	+ 0
SE	4.38	4.36	**4.79**	+ 9	+ 10	+ 7
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	4.79	4.54	**4.50**	– 6	– 1	– 1

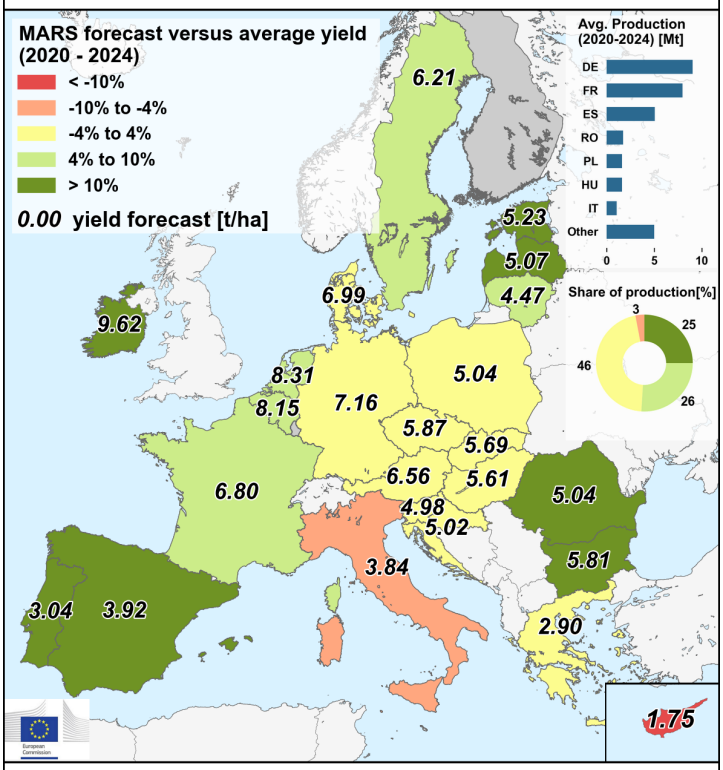
Spring barley - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Winter barley (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	4.81	4.86	**5.45**	+ 13	+ 12	+ 1
AT	6.52	5.93	**6.56**	+ 1	+ 11	– 2
BE	7.72	6.22	**8.15**	+ 6	+ 31	+ 2
BG	5.07	5.40	**5.81**	+ 15	+ 8	+ 7
CY	2.01	1.75	**1.75**	– 13	– 0	+ 0
CZ	5.89	5.05	**5.87**	– 0	+ 16	+ 1
DE	7.13	6.72	**7.16**	+ 0	+ 6	+ 3
DK	6.81	6.50	**6.99**	+ 3	+ 8	+ 0
EE	4.47	3.95	**5.23**	+ 17	+ 32	+ 0
EL	2.81	2.63	**2.90**	+ 3	+ 10	+ 0
ES*	2.37	3.26	**3.92**	+ 66	+ 20	– 2
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	6.33	5.55	**6.80**	+ 7	+ 22	+ 4
HR	4.85	4.93	**5.02**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.59	5.65	**5.61**	+ 0	– 1	– 4
IE	8.71	8.13	**9.62**	+ 10	+ 18	+ 3
IT	4.06	3.73	**3.84**	– 5	+ 3	+ 0
LT	4.29	4.42	**4.47**	+ 4	+ 1	– 4
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	4.21	3.57	**5.07**	+ 20	+ 42	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	7.98	6.79	**8.31**	+ 4	+ 22	+ 3
PL	4.90	4.67	**5.04**	+ 3	+ 8	+ 2
PT	2.72	3.23	**3.04**	+ 12	– 6	+ 0
RO	4.22	4.90	**5.04**	+ 19	+ 3	+ 1
SE	5.82	5.61	**6.21**	+ 7	+ 11	+ 6
SI	5.08	4.83	**4.98**	– 2	+ 3	+ 0
SK	5.48	4.99	**5.69**	+ 4	+ 14	+ 6

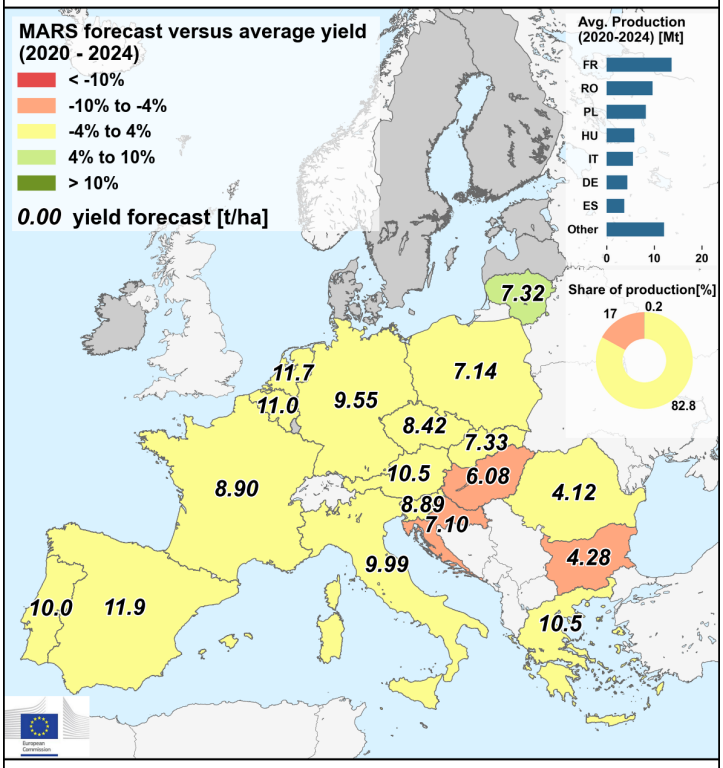
Winter barley - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Grain maize (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	7.10	6.79	**7.18**	+ 1	+ 6	– 4
AT	10.4	9.90	**10.5**	+ 0	+ 6	– 2
BE	11.1	12.1	**11.0**	– 1	– 9	– 0
BG	4.74	3.18	**4.28**	– 10	+ 35	– 22
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	8.70	8.14	**8.42**	– 3	+ 3	+ 0
DE	9.61	10.1	**9.55**	– 1	– 5	– 2
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	10.4	9.20	**10.5**	+ 1	+ 14	+ 0
ES	12.1	11.8	**11.9**	– 2	+ 0	– 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	8.93	9.30	**8.90**	– 0	– 4	– 3
HR	7.51	7.69	**7.10**	– 5	– 8	– 9
HU	6.48	5.97	**6.08**	– 6	+ 2	– 12
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	10.1	9.94	**9.99**	– 1	+ 1	– 4
LT	6.67	7.87	**7.32**	+ 10	– 7	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	11.6	11.0	**11.7**	+ 1	+ 7	+ 2
PL	7.29	7.36	**7.14**	– 2	– 3	– 2
PT	9.87	10.1	**10.0**	+ 2	– 0	+ 0
RO	4.02	2.86	**4.12**	+ 2	+ 44	– 12
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	8.95	9.20	**8.89**	– 1	– 3	– 2
SK	7.20	7.23	**7.33**	+ 2	+ 1	– 2

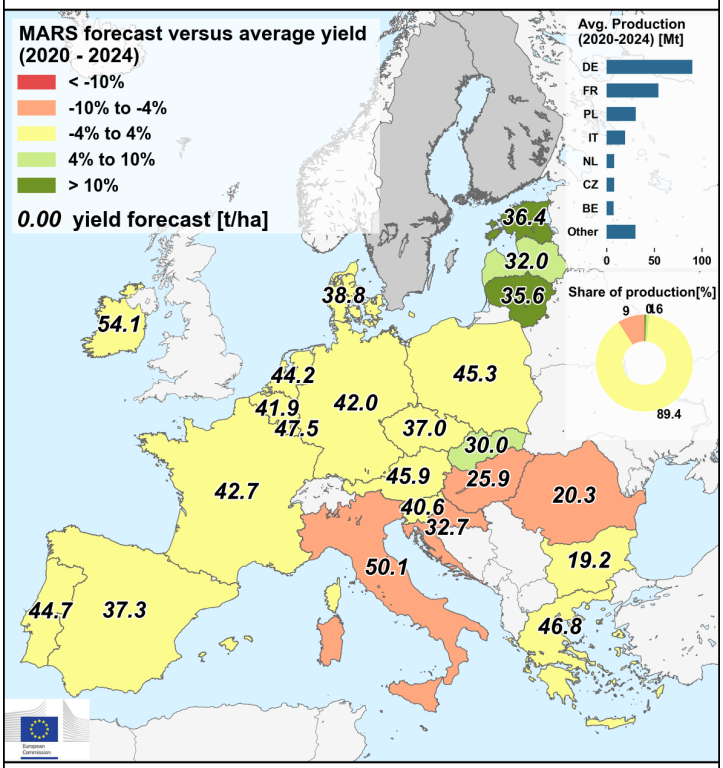
Grain maize - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Green maize (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU**	42.5	43.6	**42.1**	-1	-3	—
AT	46.0	45.3	**45.9**	– 0	+ 1	—
BE	41.6	41.4	**41.9**	+ 1	+ 1	—
BG	20.0	16.1	**19.2**	– 4	+ 19	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	35.6	31.9	**37.0**	+ 4	+ 16	—
DE	42.5	44.4	**42.0**	– 1	– 5	—
DK	37.8	39.5	**38.8**	+ 3	– 2	—
EE	31.8	34.9	**36.4**	+ 14	+ 4	—
EL	46.5	45.7	**46.8**	+ 1	+ 3	—
ES	38.2	45.9	**37.3**	– 2	– 19	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	42.4	44.9	**42.7**	+ 1	– 5	—
HR	34.8	35.6	**32.7**	– 6	– 8	—
HU	27.0	28.3	**25.9**	– 4	– 9	—
IE	52.4	53.9	**54.1**	+ 3	+ 0	—
IT	52.6	52.8	**50.1**	– 5	– 5	—
LT	28.9	31.9	**35.6**	+ 23	+ 11	—
LU	48.5	51.2	**47.5**	– 2	– 7	—
LV	30.0	29.3	**32.0**	+ 7	+ 9	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	43.6	40.7	**44.2**	+ 1	+ 9	—
PL	47.0	46.4	**45.3**	– 4	– 2	—
PT	44.6	44.5	**44.7**	+ 0	+ 1	—
RO	22.2	18.4	**20.3**	– 9	+ 11	—
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	41.7	43.7	**40.6**	– 3	– 7	—
SK	28.7	28.1	**30.0**	+ 4	+ 7	—

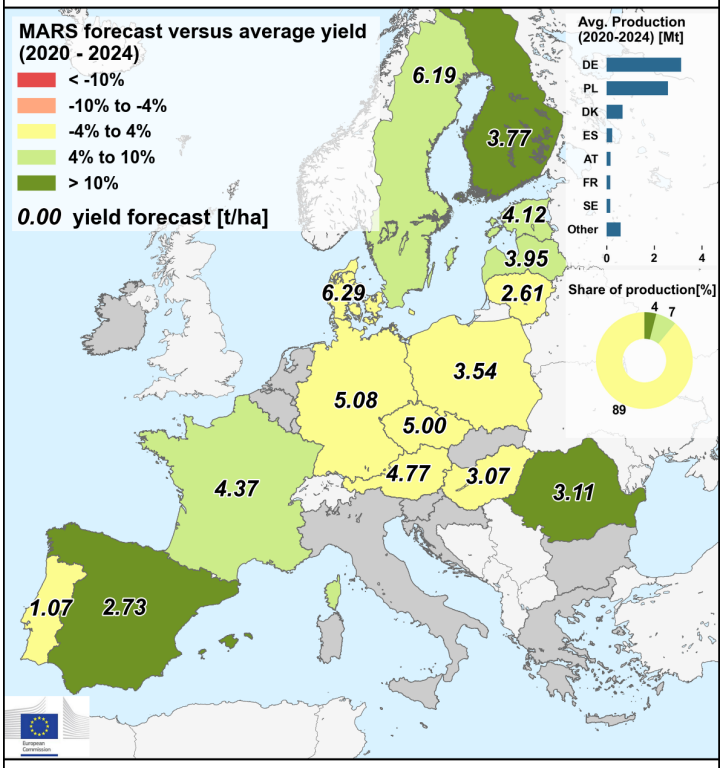
Green maize - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Rye (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	4.20	4.05	**4.20**	+ 0	+ 4	+ 0
AT	4.66	3.98	**4.77**	+ 2	+ 20	+ 2
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.07	4.35	**5.00**	- 1	+ 15	- 11
DE	5.20	4.83	**5.08**	- 2	+ 5	+ 1
DK	6.06	5.87	**6.29**	+ 4	+ 7	+ 0
EE	3.79	3.98	**4.12**	+ 9	+ 4	+ 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.26	2.22	**2.73**	+ 21	+ 23	- 2
FI	3.41	2.73	**3.77**	+ 10	+ 38	- 1
FR	4.17	3.74	**4.37**	+ 5	+ 17	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.19	3.22	**3.07**	- 4	- 5	- 8
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	2.54	2.38	**2.61**	+ 3	+ 10	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.71	3.37	**3.95**	+ 7	+ 17	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.50	3.57	**3.54**	+ 1	- 1	+ 3
PT	1.03	1.01	**1.07**	+ 3	+ 6	- 3
RO	2.78	2.98	**3.11**	+ 12	+ 4	+ 0
SE	5.79	5.66	**6.19**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

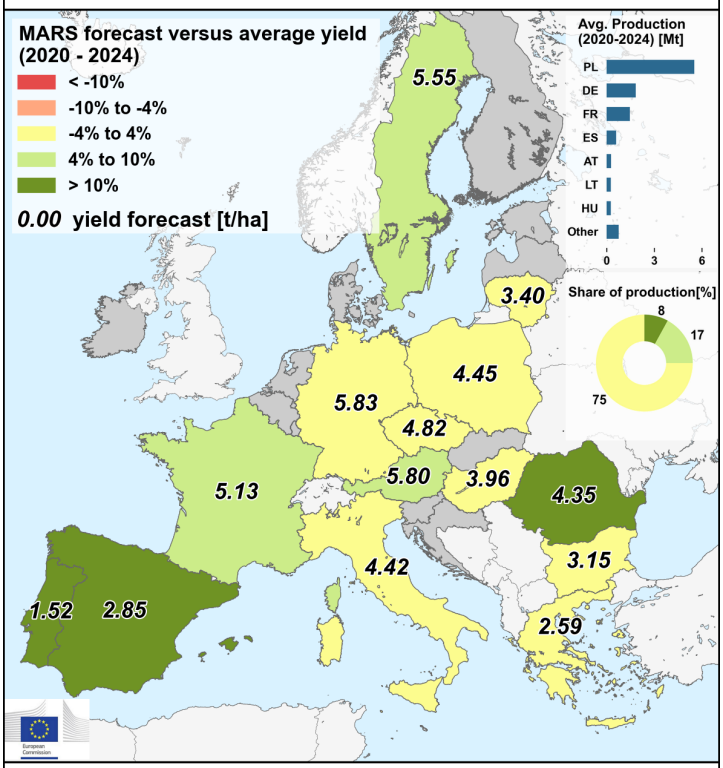
Rye - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Triticale (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	4.37	4.29	**4.48**	+ 2	+ 4	+ 1
AT	5.51	5.08	**5.80**	+ 5	+ 14	+ 4
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	3.13	3.05	**3.15**	+ 1	+ 3	- 3
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	4.87	4.45	**4.82**	- 1	+ 8	+ 0
DE	5.87	5.69	**5.83**	- 1	+ 2	+ 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.50	2.13	**2.59**	+ 4	+ 21	+ 0
ES	2.35	2.65	**2.85**	+ 21	+ 7	- 2
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	4.85	4.31	**5.13**	+ 6	+ 19	+ 1
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.03	4.12	**3.96**	- 2	- 4	- 6
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	4.48	4.41	**4.42**	- 1	+ 0	+ 0
LT	3.33	3.44	**3.40**	+ 2	- 1	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	4.42	4.40	**4.45**	+ 1	+ 1	+ 2
PT	1.28	1.44	**1.52**	+ 18	+ 6	+ 0
RO	3.65	4.27	**4.35**	+ 19	+ 2	+ 0
SE	5.21	5.12	**5.55**	+ 6	+ 8	+ 4
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

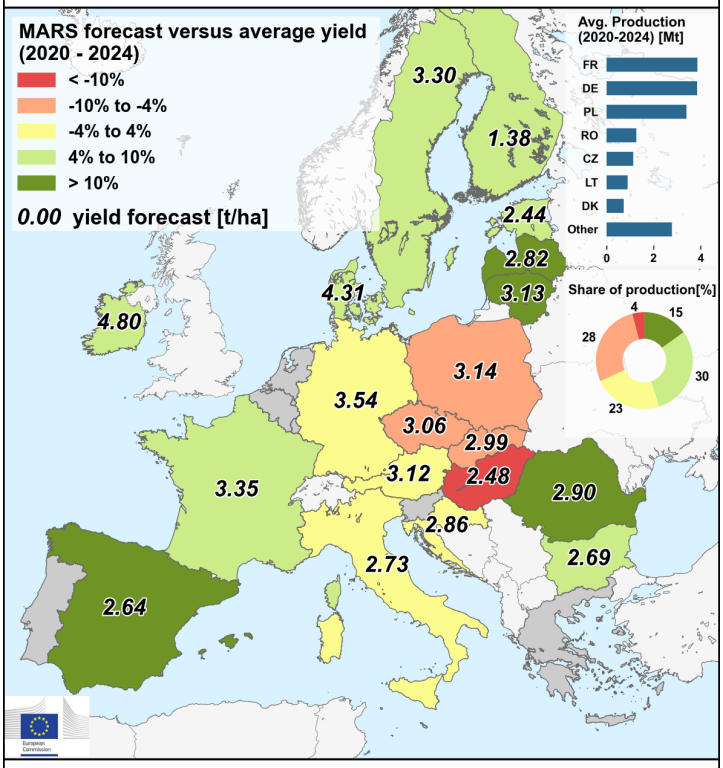
Triticale - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Rape and turnip rape (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	3.16	2.93	**3.20**	+ 1	+ 9	+ 0
AT	3.13	2.98	**3.12**	– 0	+ 5	– 3
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.49	2.46	**2.69**	+ 8	+ 9	– 3
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	3.20	2.76	**3.06**	– 5	+ 11	+ 1
DE	3.61	3.34	**3.54**	– 2	+ 6	+ 0
DK	4.03	3.86	**4.31**	+ 7	+ 12	+ 0
EE	2.34	1.59	**2.44**	+ 4	+ 53	+ 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.19	2.52	**2.64**	+ 21	+ 5	– 3
FI	1.30	1.33	**1.38**	+ 6	+ 3	+ 0
FR	3.21	2.91	**3.35**	+ 4	+ 15	+ 3
HR	2.79	2.96	**2.86**	+ 2	– 3	+ 0
HU	2.81	2.57	**2.48**	– 12	– 3	– 16
IE	4.48	3.94	**4.80**	+ 7	+ 22	+ 0
IT	2.81	2.72	**2.73**	– 3	+ 0	+ 0
LT	2.82	2.63	**3.13**	+ 11	+ 19	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.53	2.06	**2.82**	+ 12	+ 37	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.29	3.24	**3.14**	– 4	– 3	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.60	2.25	**2.90**	+ 12	+ 29	– 0
SE	3.10	2.99	**3.30**	+ 6	+ 10	+ 2
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.12	2.74	**2.99**	– 4	+ 9	+ 0

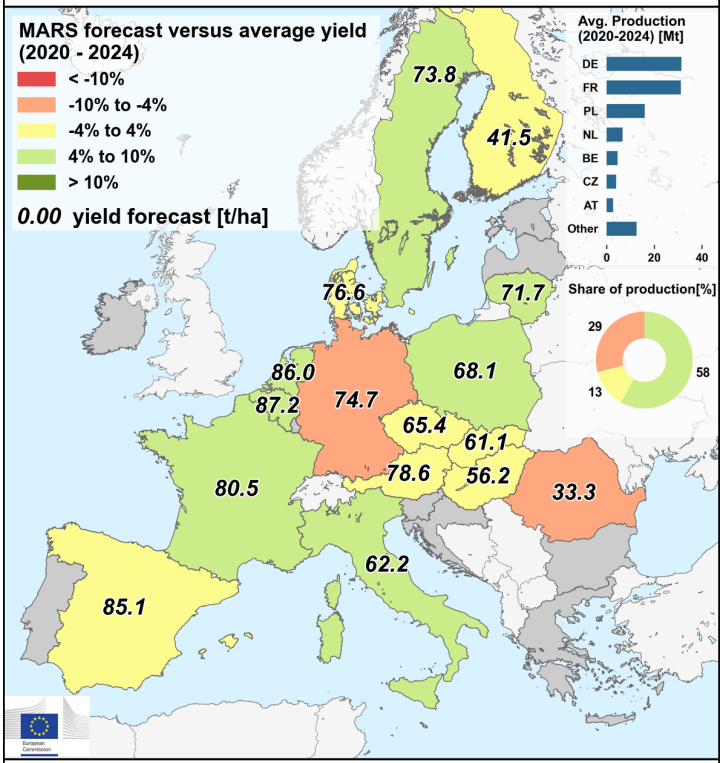
Rapeseed - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Sugar beet (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	73.6	N/A	**74.8**	+ 2	N/A	– 2
AT	78.8	79.9	**78.6**	– 0	– 2	– 1
BE	83.1	75.4	**87.2**	+ 5	+ 16	+ 1
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	66.8	69.6	**65.4**	– 2	– 6	+ 1
DE	78.3	83.9	**74.7**	– 5	– 11	– 4
DK	75.8	77.0	**76.6**	+ 1	– 1	+ 1
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	84.0	83.6	**85.1**	+ 1	+ 2	– 0
FI	40.9	47.6	**41.5**	+ 1	– 13	– 1
FR	77.0	79.1	**80.5**	+ 5	+ 2	– 3
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	55.6	50.5	**56.2**	+ 1	+ 11	– 4
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	57.4	N/A	**62.2**	+ 8	N/A	– 5
LT	66.3	69.9	**71.7**	+ 8	+ 3	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	82.5	75.5	**86.0**	+ 4	+ 14	+ 0
PL	63.5	66.4	**68.1**	+ 7	+ 3	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	34.8	33.5	**33.3**	– 4	– 1	– 9
SE	67.8	74.4	**73.8**	+ 9	– 1	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	60.4	59.0	**61.1**	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2

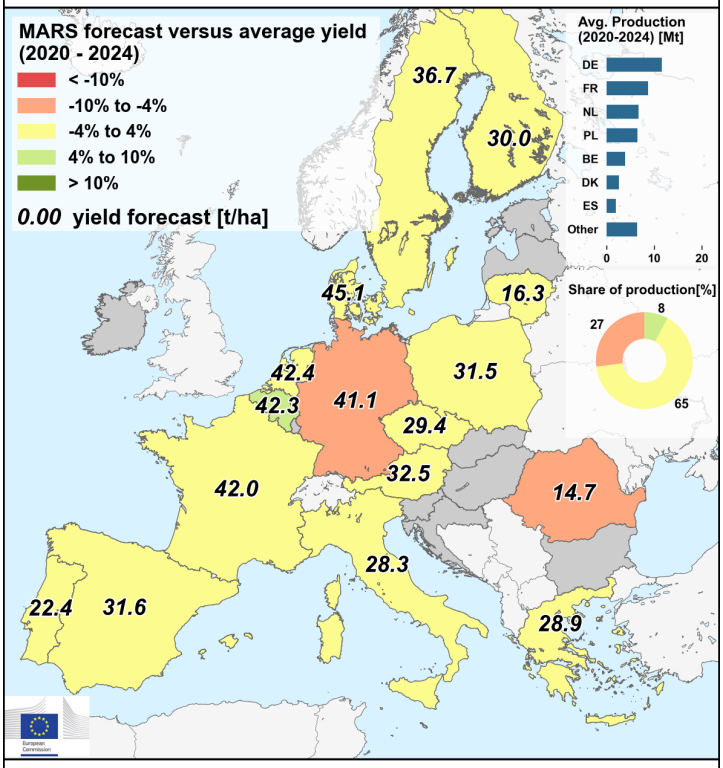
Sugar beet - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Potatoes (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	36.4	36.7	**36.5**	+ 0	– 0	– 2
AT	32.8	31.7	**32.5**	– 1	+ 3	– 1
BE	40.7	39.2	**42.3**	+ 4	+ 8	+ 1
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	29.0	28.8	**29.4**	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1
DE	43.1	45.0	**41.1**	– 5	– 9	– 4
DK	44.0	44.2	**45.1**	+ 2	+ 2	+ 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	28.7	25.9	**28.9**	+ 1	+ 12	+ 0
ES	31.6	29.8	**31.6**	+ 0	+ 6	– 1
FI	29.3	31.2	**30.0**	+ 2	– 4	+ 0
FR	41.1	41.9	**42.0**	+ 2	+ 0	– 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	28.9	28.8	**28.3**	– 2	– 2	+ 0
LT	15.9	18.1	**16.3**	+ 2	– 10	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	42.2	41.7	**42.4**	+ 1	+ 2	+ 0
PL	31.2	30.2	**31.5**	+ 1	+ 4	+ 0
PT	23.0	22.0	**22.4**	– 2	+ 2	– 2
RO	15.3	12.5	**14.7**	– 4	+ 18	– 10
SE	35.8	35.6	**36.7**	+ 3	+ 3	– 6
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

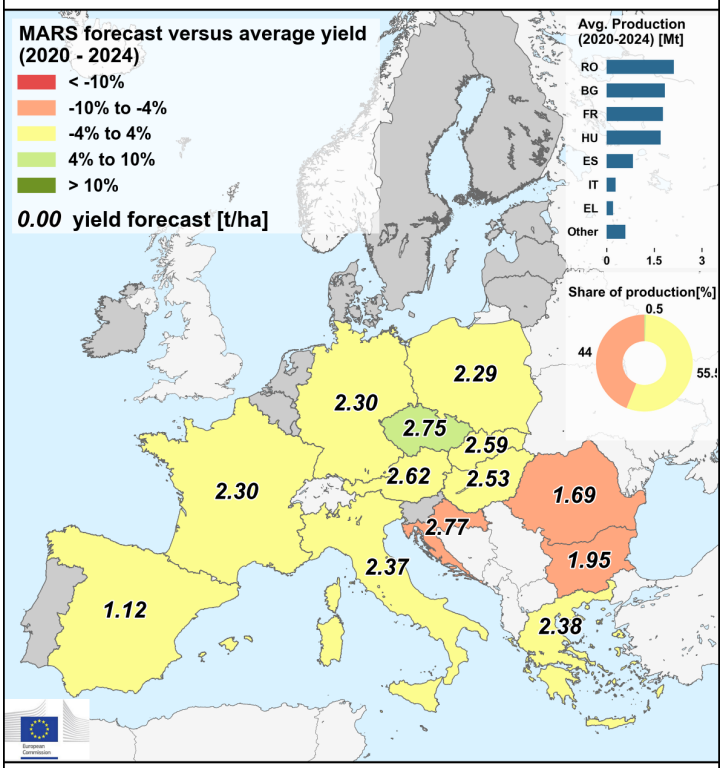
Potatoes - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Sunflower (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	2.02	1.72	**1.94**	– 4	+ 13	– 8
AT	2.56	2.36	**2.62**	+ 2	+ 11	+ 1
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.10	1.73	**1.95**	– 7	+ 12	– 11
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.63	2.50	**2.75**	+ 5	+ 10	+ 7
DE	2.29	2.61	**2.30**	+ 1	– 12	– 4
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.36	2.07	**2.38**	+ 1	+ 15	– 5
ES	1.12	1.12	**1.12**	+ 0	+ 0	– 5
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.26	1.95	**2.30**	+ 2	+ 18	– 1
HR	2.92	2.97	**2.77**	– 5	– 7	– 7
HU	2.58	2.67	**2.53**	– 2	– 5	– 4
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.46	2.59	**2.37**	– 4	– 9	– 4
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.37	2.45	**2.29**	– 4	– 7	– 1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.86	1.18	**1.69**	– 9	+ 43	– 17
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.56	2.50	**2.59**	+ 1	+ 4	+ 4

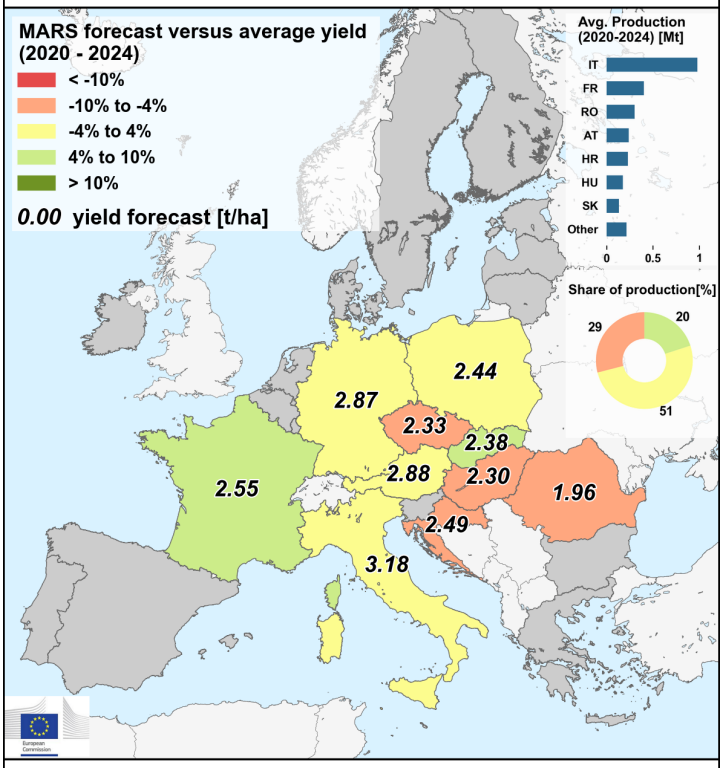
Sunflower - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Soybeans (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	2.67	2.67	**2.65**	- 0	- 1	- 7
AT	2.88	2.74	**2.88**	- 0	+ 5	- 2
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.45	2.60	**2.33**	- 5	- 10	- 3
DE	2.83	3.25	**2.87**	+ 2	- 12	- 2
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.40	2.60	**2.55**	+ 6	- 2	- 1
HR	2.61	2.48	**2.49**	- 5	+ 0	- 11
HU	2.47	2.23	**2.30**	- 7	+ 3	- 9
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.19	3.21	**3.18**	- 1	- 1	- 8
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.44	2.56	**2.44**	- 0	- 5	- 1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.07	2.03	**1.96**	- 5	- 4	- 12
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.22	2.20	**2.38**	+ 7	+ 8	+ 0

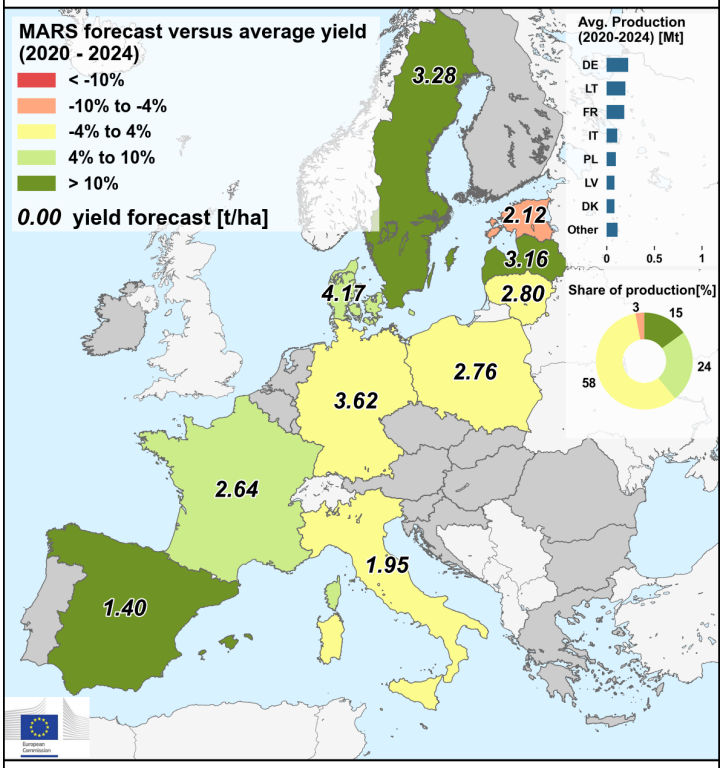
Soybeans - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Field beans (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU	2.68	2.78	**2.81**	+ 5	+ 1	- 1
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	3.68	3.96	**3.62**	- 2	- 9	- 1
DK	3.87	4.03	**4.17**	+ 8	+ 3	+ 0
EE	2.29	2.90	**2.12**	- 7	- 27	+ 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	1.17	1.42	**1.40**	+ 19	- 1	+ 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.41	2.70	**2.64**	+ 9	- 2	+ 7
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	1.95	2.11	**1.95**	+ 0	- 8	+ 0
LT	2.75	2.59	**2.80**	+ 2	+ 8	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.79	2.97	**3.16**	+ 13	+ 7	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.75	2.54	**2.76**	+ 0	+ 9	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE	2.91	3.18	**3.28**	+ 13	+ 3	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

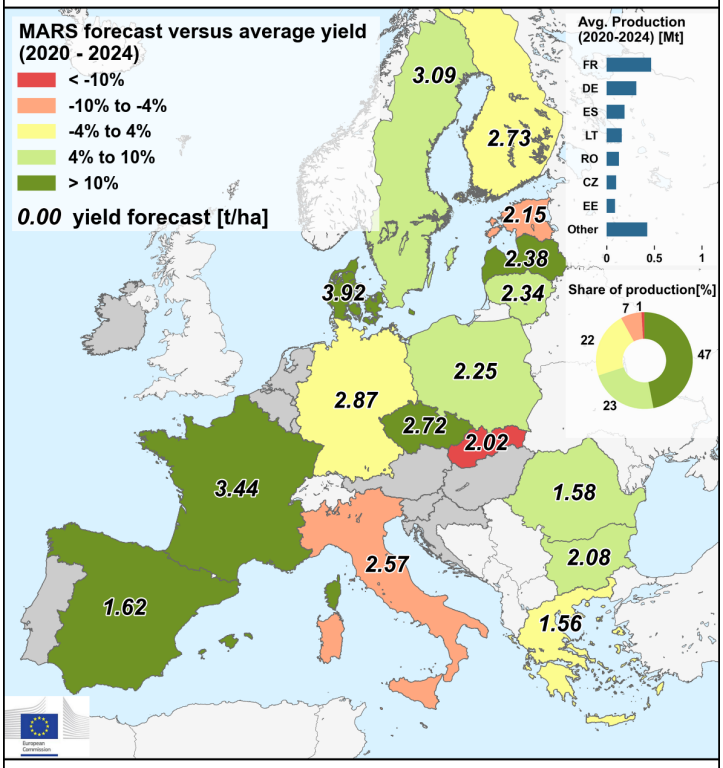
Field beans - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Field peas (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff July/June
EU* **	2.22	2.06	**2.41**	+ 9	+ 17	+ 2
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	1.90	1.59	**2.08**	+ 10	+ 31	– 3
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.35	1.67	**2.72**	+ 16	+ 63	+ 18
DE	2.92	2.91	**2.87**	– 2	– 1	– 5
DK	3.50	3.00	**3.92**	+ 12	+ 31	+ 0
EE	2.25	2.37	**2.15**	– 4	– 9	+ 0
EL	1.56	1.48	**1.56**	+ 0	+ 6	+ 0
ES	1.20	1.33	**1.62**	+ 34	+ 21	– 5
FI	2.65	2.76	**2.73**	+ 3	– 1	+ 7
FR	2.91	2.83	**3.44**	+ 18	+ 22	+ 19
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.78	2.58	**2.57**	– 7	– 0	+ 0
LT	2.17	2.20	**2.34**	+ 8	+ 7	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.11	2.23	**2.38**	+ 13	+ 7	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.16	2.12	**2.25**	+ 4	+ 6	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.45	1.01	**1.58**	+ 8	+ 56	– 13
SE	2.86	2.88	**3.09**	+ 8	+ 7	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.29	1.71	**2.02**	– 12	+ 18	– 10

Field peas - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.6 (2025)

Country	Wheat (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
TR	2.97	3.00	**2.81**	– 5	– 6
UA	4.23	4.43	**4.25**	+ 1	– 4

Country	Barley (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
TR	2.49	2.49	**2.35**	– 6	– 6
UA	3.51	3.68	**3.45**	– 2	– 6

Country	Grain maize (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
TR	9.46	10.3	**10.1**	+ 7	– 1
UA	6.77	6.53	**6.78**	+ 0	+ 4

Country	Soybean (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
TR	—	—	—	—	—
UA	2.41	2.43	**2.38**	– 1	– 2

NB: Yields are forecast for crops with more than 10 000 ha per country with sufficently long and coherent yield time series.

Sources: 2020-2025 data come from DG Agriculture and Rural Development short-term-outlook data (dated June 2025, received on 26.06.2025), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 09.07.2025), ELSTAT (Greece), Statistics Netherlands (CBS).

Non-EU 2020-2024 data come from USDA, INRA Maroc, ONICL Maroc, Ministère de l'agriculture des ressources hydrauliques et de la pêche Tunisie, MED-Amin baseline DB, DSASI-MADR Algeria, Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 09.07.2025), Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine, FAO and PSD-online.

2025 yields come from MARS Crop Yield Forecasting System.

The EU aggregate is reported after 1.2.2020.

N/A = Data not available.

The column header '%25/5yrs' stands for the 2025 change with respect to the five-year average(%). Similarly, '%25/24' stands for the 2025 change with respect to 2024(%).

* Due to a change in the definition to distinguish spring and winter barley in Spain, the "five-year average" for this country is based only on data for 2023 and 2024. The 2025 area is based on the average of the reported area from 2023 and 2024. See text box accompanying the text on Spain and Portugal section in the March bulletin (Vol. 33, No. 2) for additional information.

** The EU figures do not include green maize forecasts for Sweden since recent data on yields were not consistent.

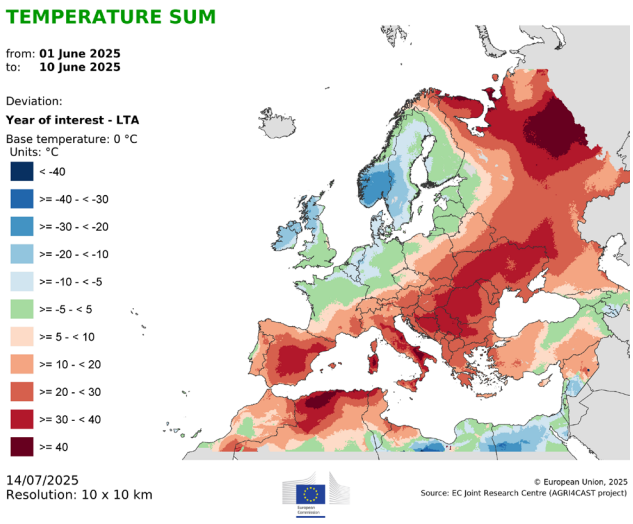
*** The EU figures do not include field peas forecasts for Portugal since the yield time series is missing.

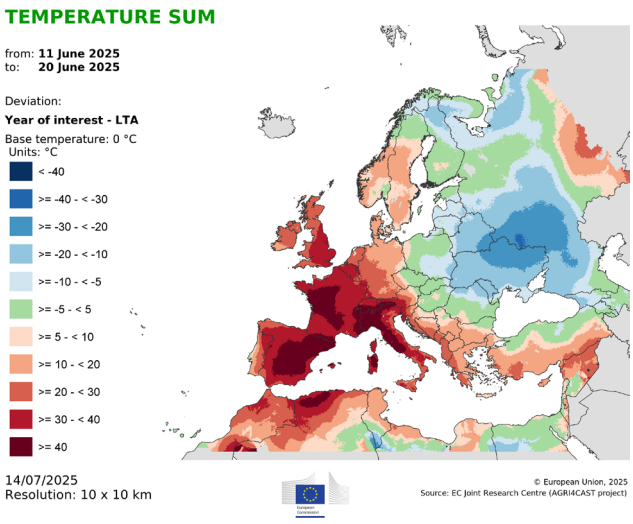
Cop name	Eurostat Crop name	Eurostat Crop Code	Official Eurostat Crop definition*
Total wheat	Wheat and spelt	C1100	Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.) and durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.).
Total barley	Barley	C1300	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.).
Soft wheat	Common wheat and spelt	C1110	Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) and einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.).
Durum what	Durum wheat	C1120	*Triticum durum* Desf.
Spring barley	Spring barley	C1320	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) sown in the spring.
Winter barley	Winter barley	C1310	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) sown before or during winter.
Grain maize	Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	C1500	Maize (*Zea mays* L.) harvested for grain, as seed or as corn-cob-mix.
Green maize	Green maize	G3000	All forms of maize (*Zea mays* L.) grown mainly for silage (whole cob, parts of or whole plant) and not harvested for grain.
Rye	Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)	C1200	Rye (*Secale cereale* L.) sown any time, mixtures of rye and other cereals and other cereal mixtures sown before or during the winter (maslin).
Triticale	Triticale	C1600	Triticale (x *Triticosecale* Wittmack).
Rape and turnip rape	Rape and turnip rape seeds	I1110	Rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and turnip rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. oleifera (Lam.)) grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.
Sugar beet	Sugar beet (excluding seed)	R2000	Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) intended for the sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production.
Potatoes	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	R1000	Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.).
Sunflower	Sunflower seed	I1120	Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) harvested as dry grains.
Soybeans	Soya	I1130	Soya (*Glycine max* L. Merril) harvested as dry grains.
Field beans	Broad and field beans	P1200	All varieties of broad and field beans (Faba vulgaris (Moench) syn. Vicia faba L. (partim)) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Field peas	Field peas	P1100	All varieties of field peas (Pisum sativum L. convar. sativum or Pisum sativum L. convar. arvense L. or convar. speciosum) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Rice	Rice	C2000	Rice (*Oryza sativa*, L.).

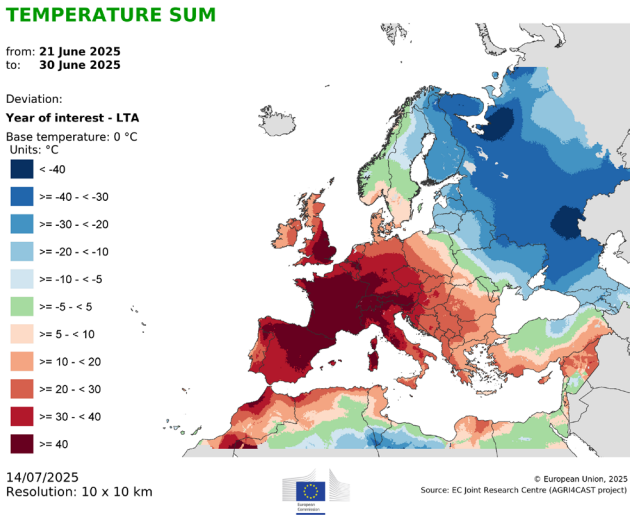
** Source:* Eurostat - Annual crop statistics (Handbook 2020 Edition)

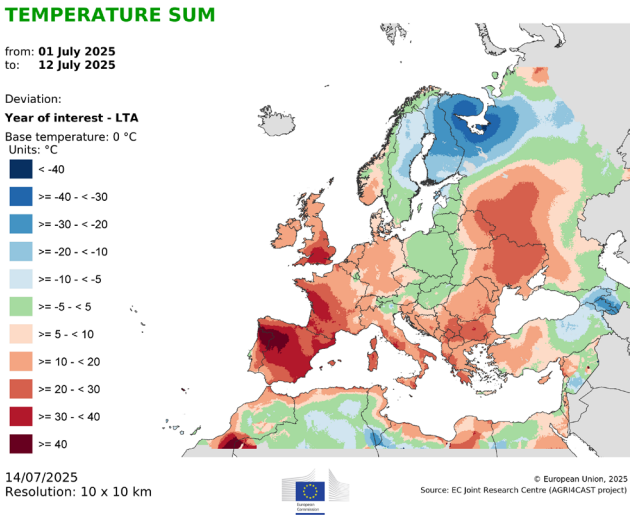
5. Atlas

Temperature regime

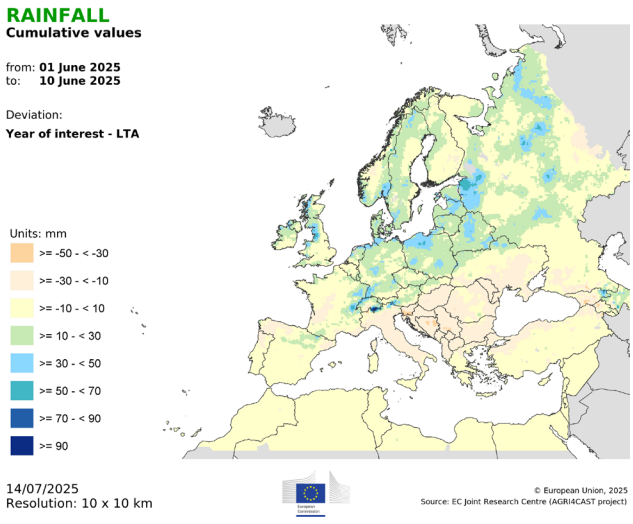


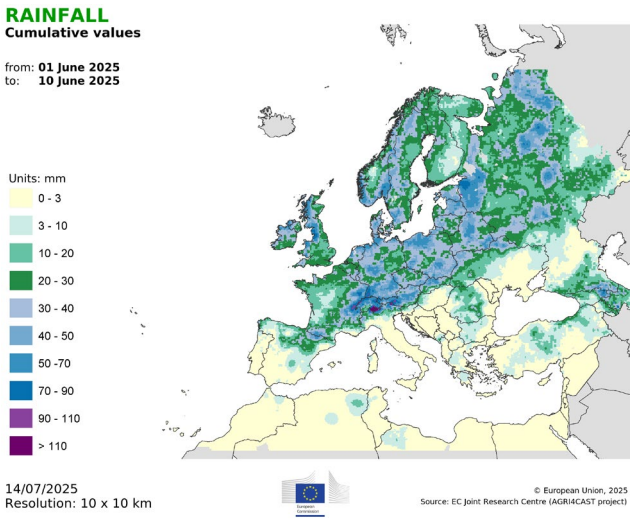






Precipitation



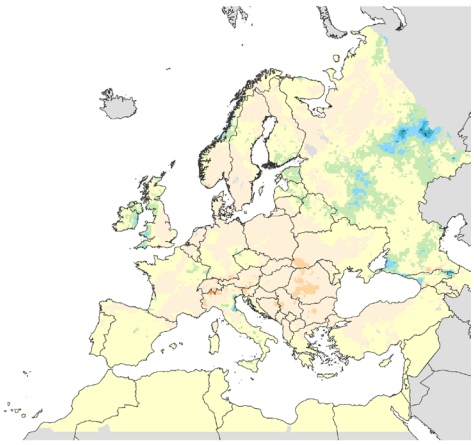


RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **11 June 2025**
to: **20 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

Units: mm
- >= -70 - < -50
- >= -50 - < -30
- >= -30 - < -10
- >= -10 - < 10
- >= 10 - < 30
- >= 30 - < 50
- >= 50 - < 70
- >= 70 - < 90

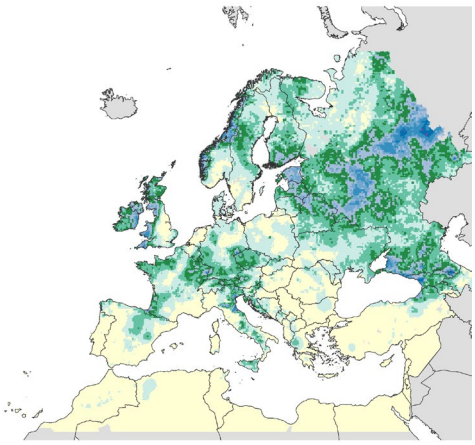


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **11 June 2025**
to: **20 June 2025**

Units: mm
- 0 - 3
- 3 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 50
- 50 -70
- 70 - 90
- 90 - 110



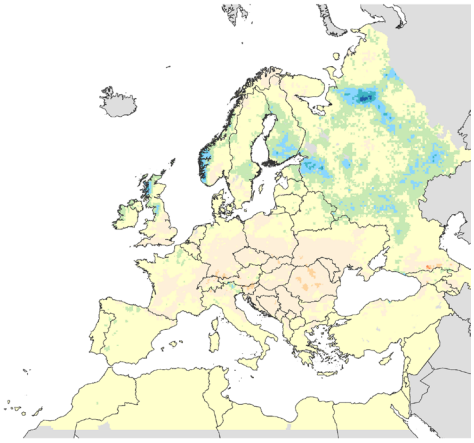
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **21 June 2025**
to: **30 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

Units: mm
- >= -70 - < -50
- >= -50 - < -30
- >= -30 - < -10
- >= -10 - < 10
- >= 10 - < 30
- >= 30 - < 50
- >= 50 - < 70
- >= 70 - < 90

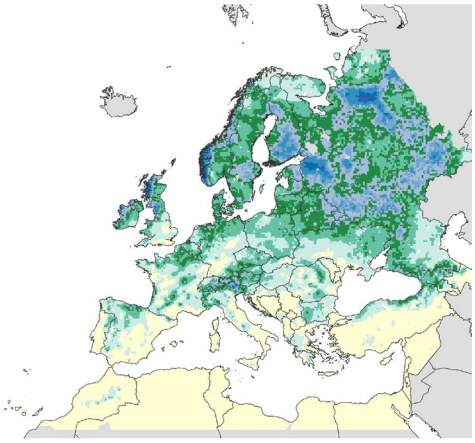


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **21 June 2025**
to: **30 June 2025**

Units: mm
- 0 - 3
- 3 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 50
- 50 -70
- 70 - 90
- 90 - 110
- > 110



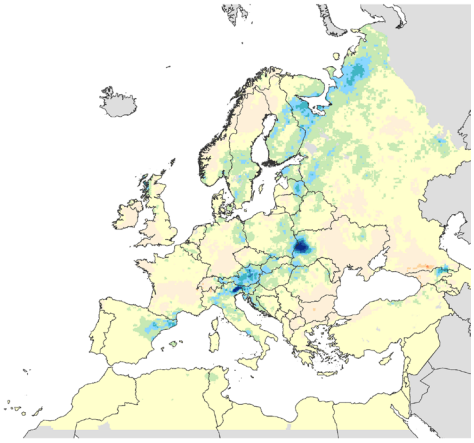
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

Units: mm
- >= -70 - < -50
- >= -50 - < -30
- >= -30 - < -10
- >= -10 - < 10
- >= 10 - < 30
- >= 30 - < 50
- >= 50 - < 70
- >= 70 - < 90
- >= 90

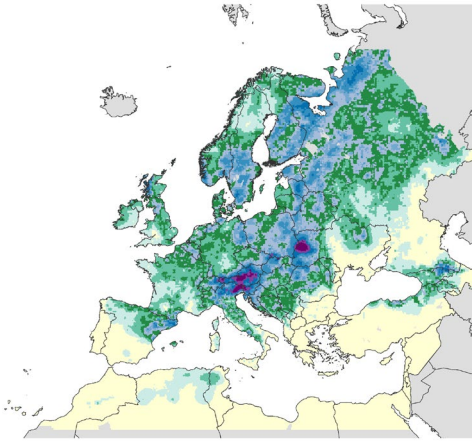


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

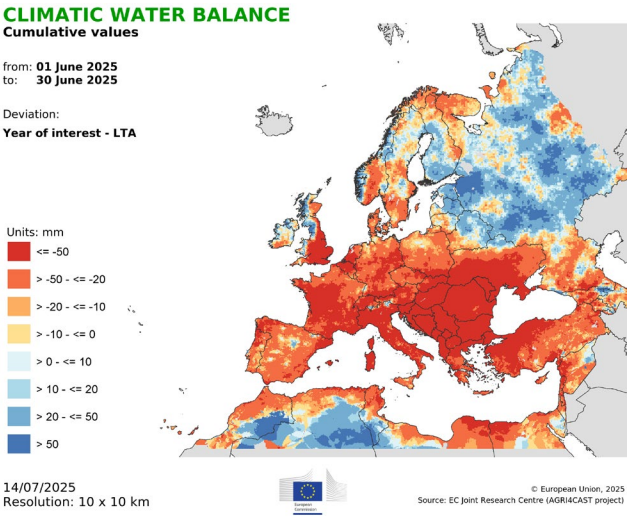
from: **01 July 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**

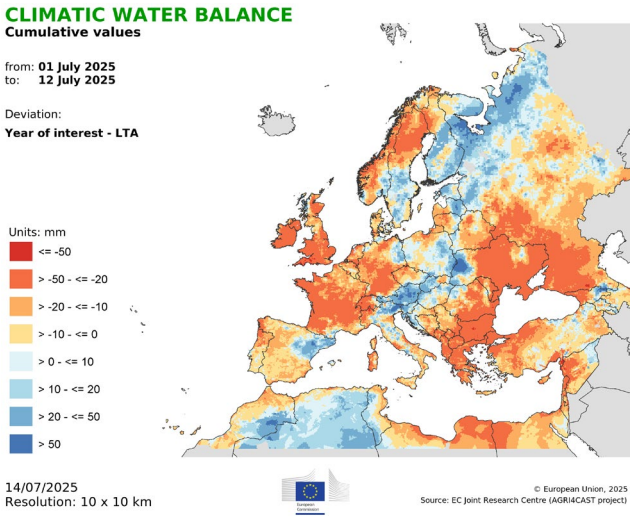
Units: mm
- 0 - 3
- 3 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 50
- 50 -70
- 70 - 90
- 90 - 110
- > 110



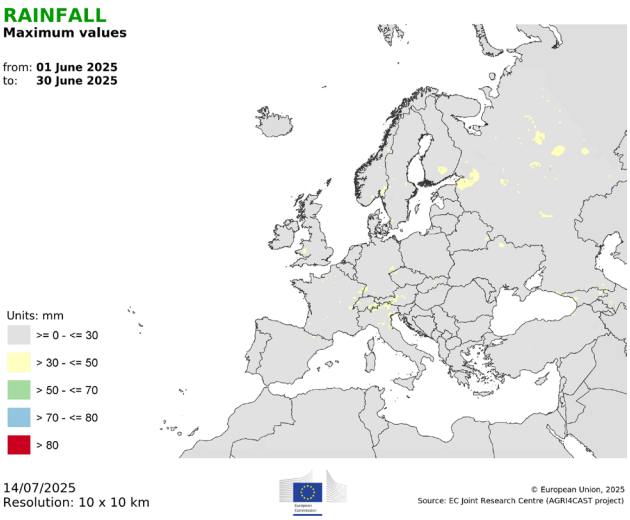
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

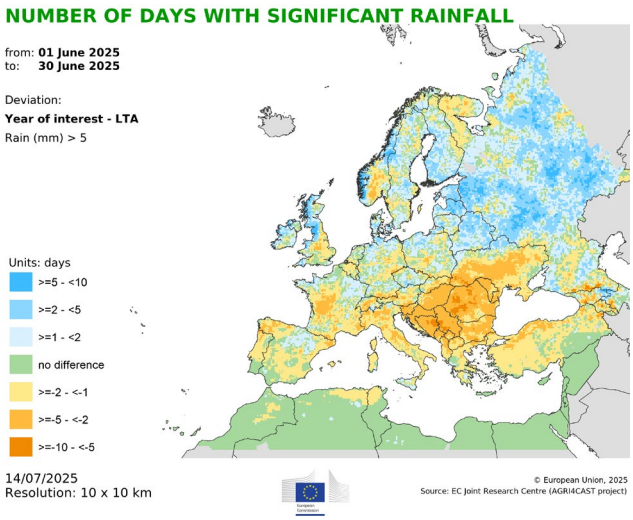
Climatic water balance

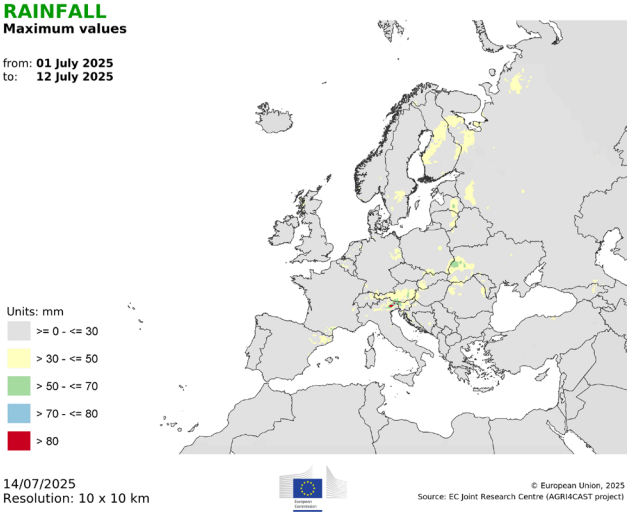


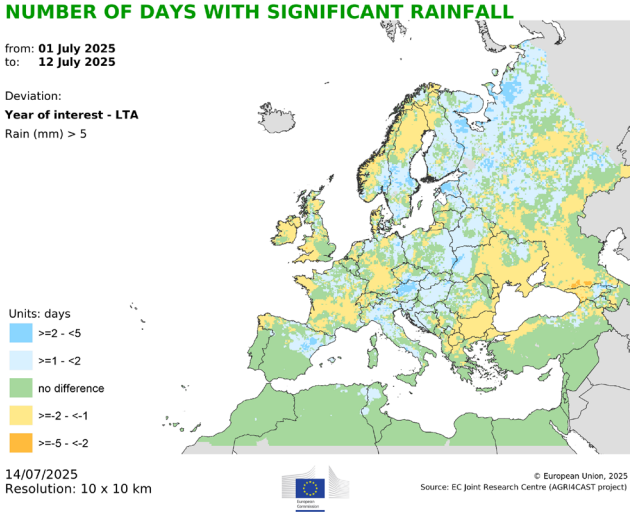


Weather events





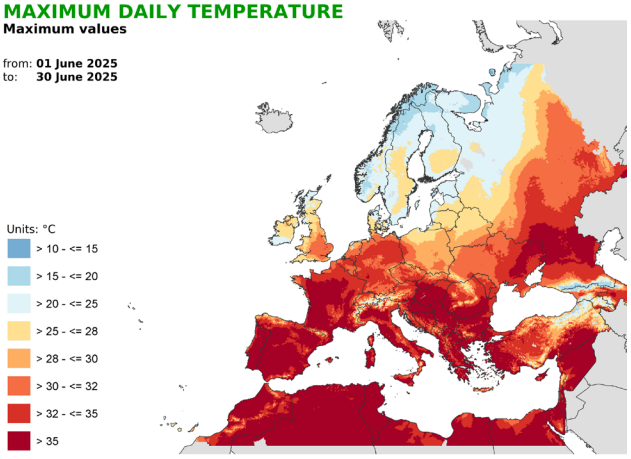




MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum values

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **30 June 2025**



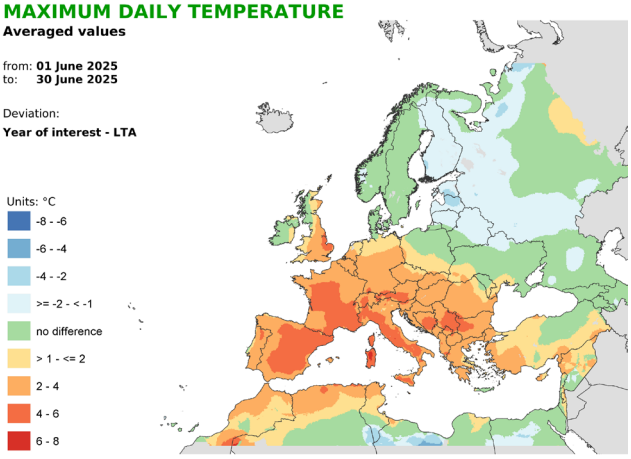
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **30 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

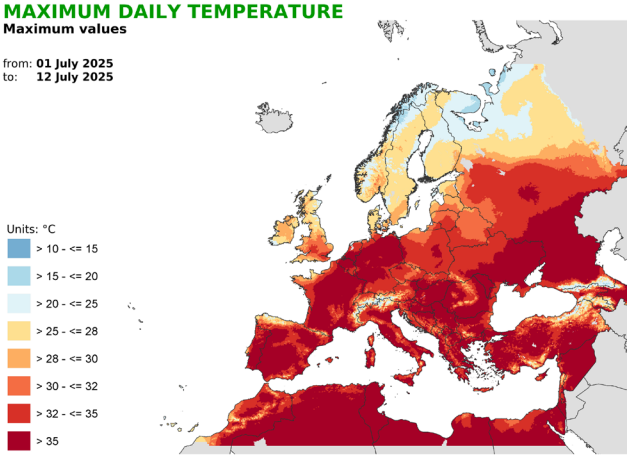


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**



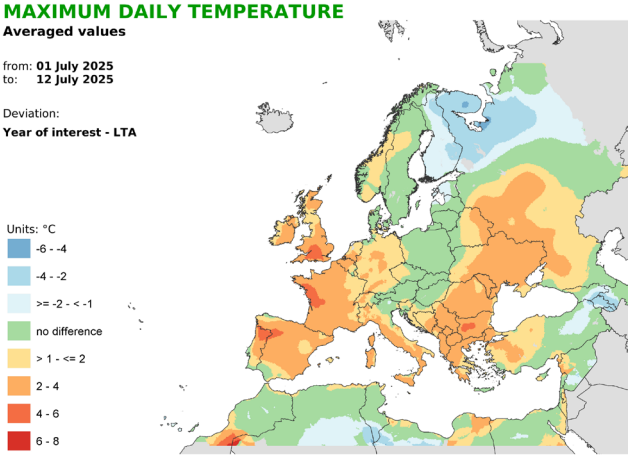
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **12 July 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

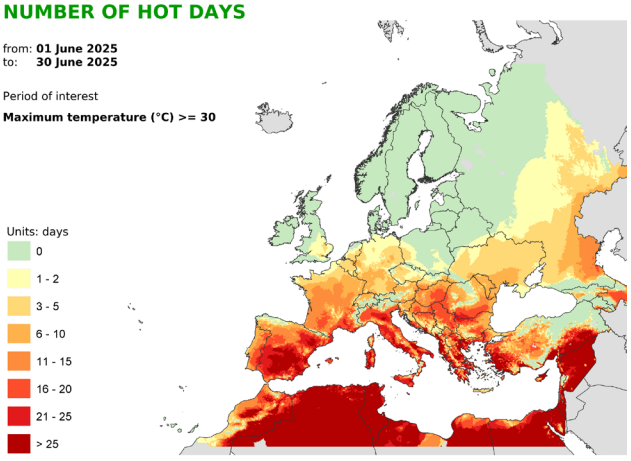


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **30 June 2025**

Period of interest
Maximum temperature (°C) >= 30

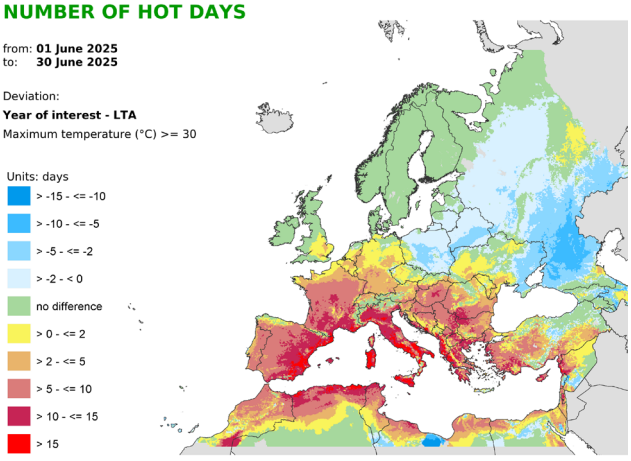


14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

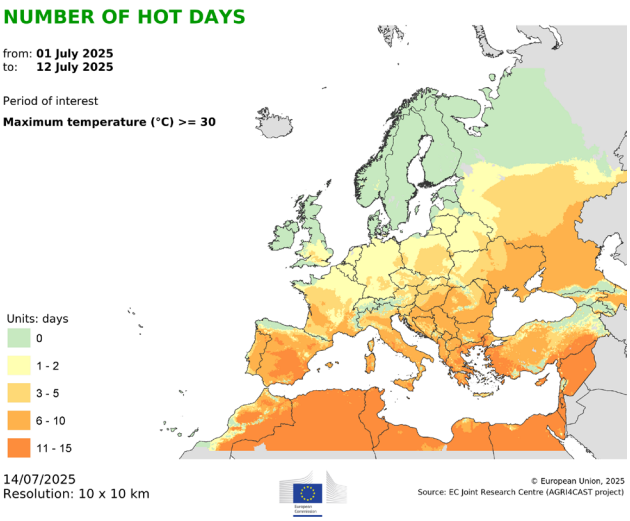
NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

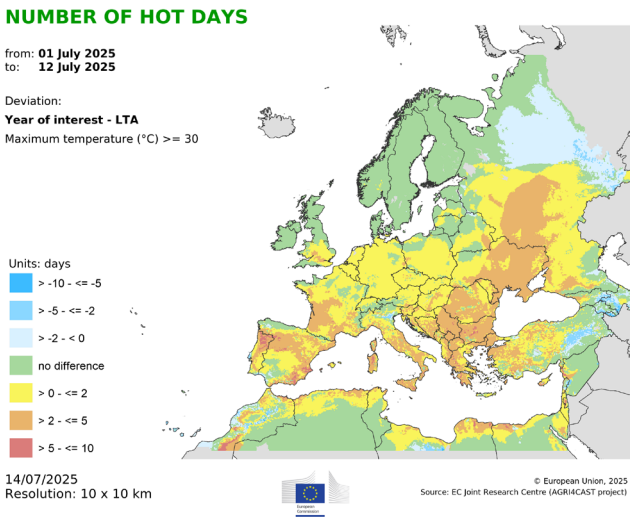
from: **01 June 2025**
to: **30 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Maximum temperature (°C) >= 30

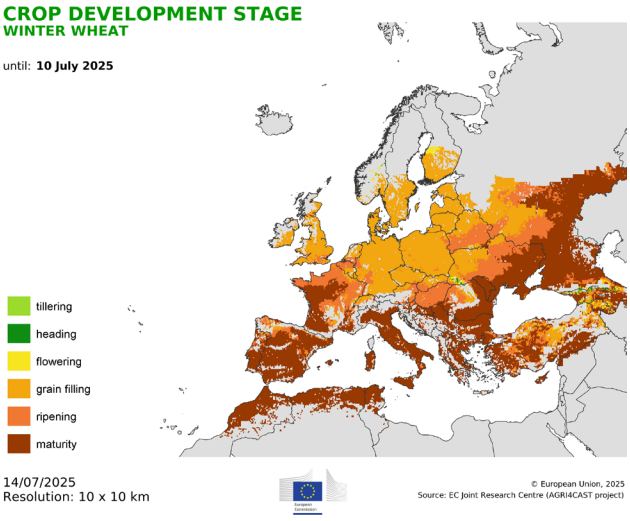


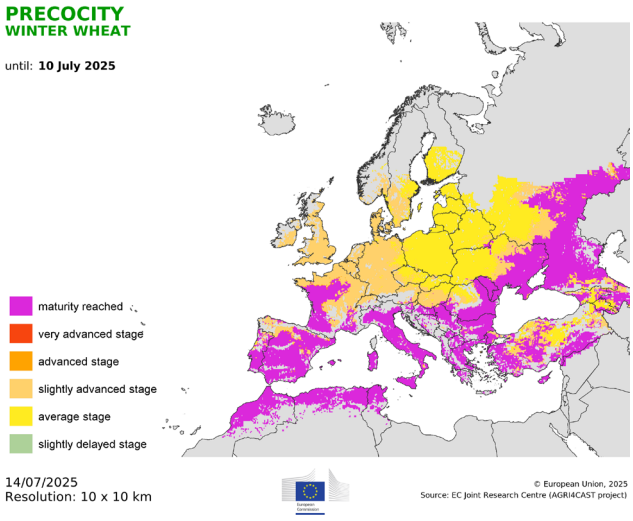
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

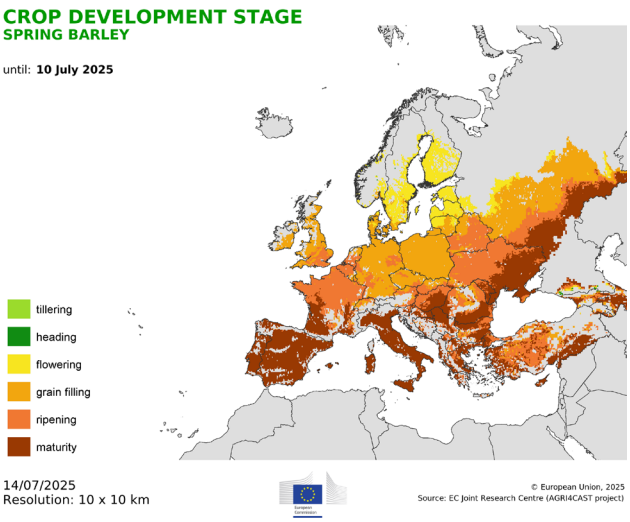


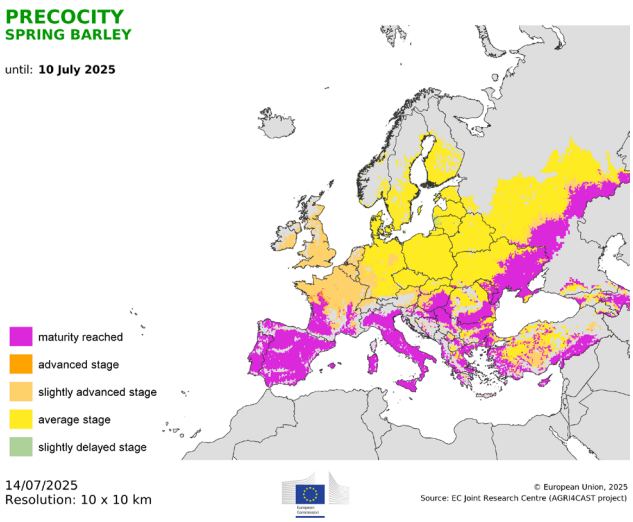


Crop development stages and precocity



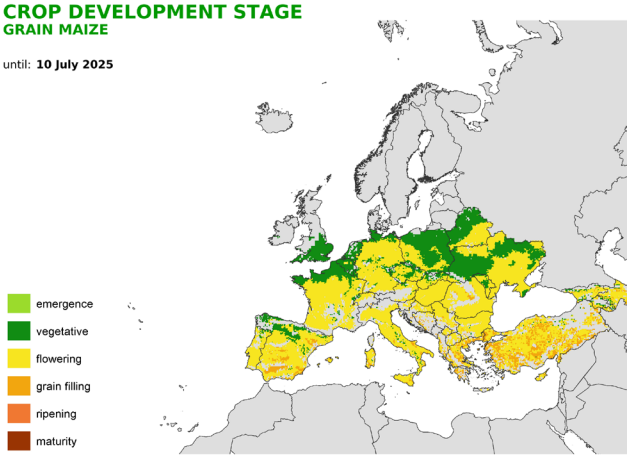






CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
GRAIN MAIZE

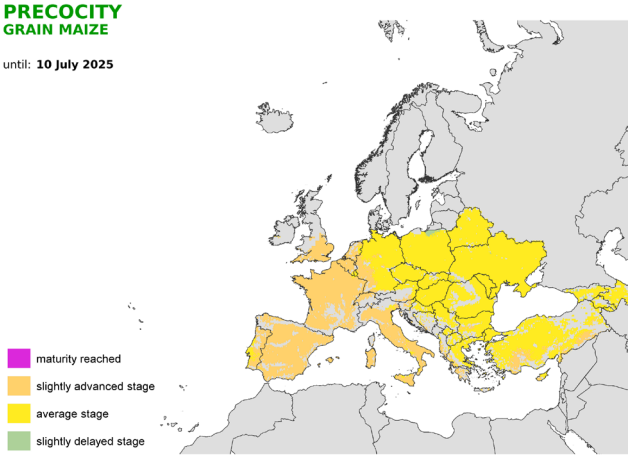
until: **10 July 2025**



14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

PRECOCITY
GRAIN MAIZE

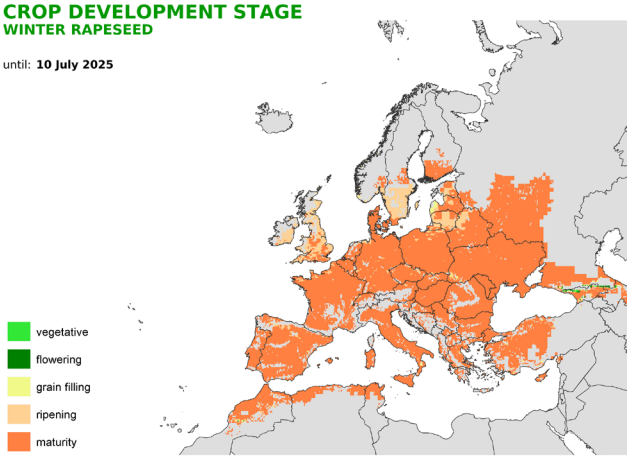
until: **10 July 2025**



14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
WINTER RAPESEED

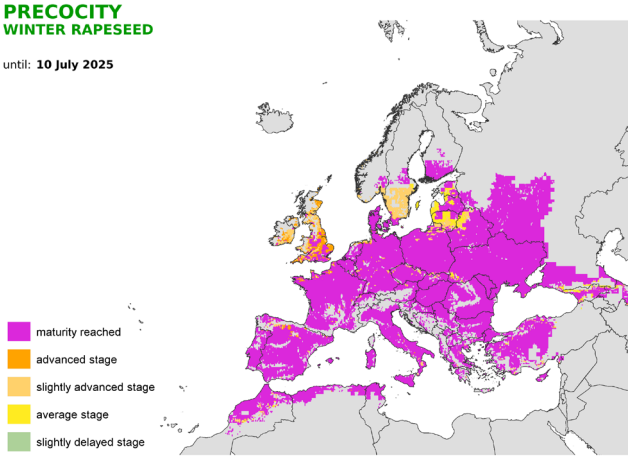
until: **10 July 2025**



14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

PRECOCITY
WINTER RAPESEED

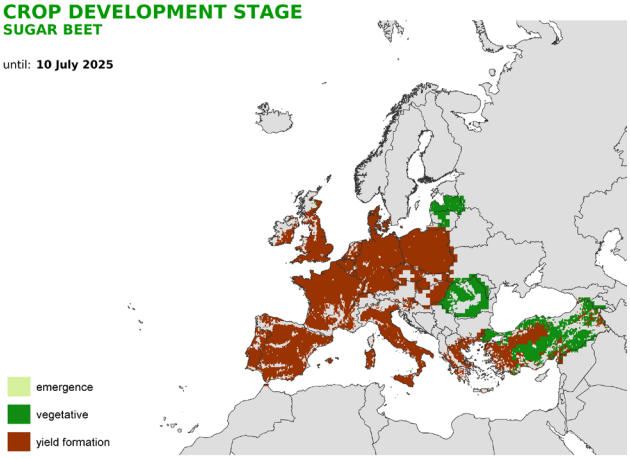
until: **10 July 2025**



14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
SUGAR BEET

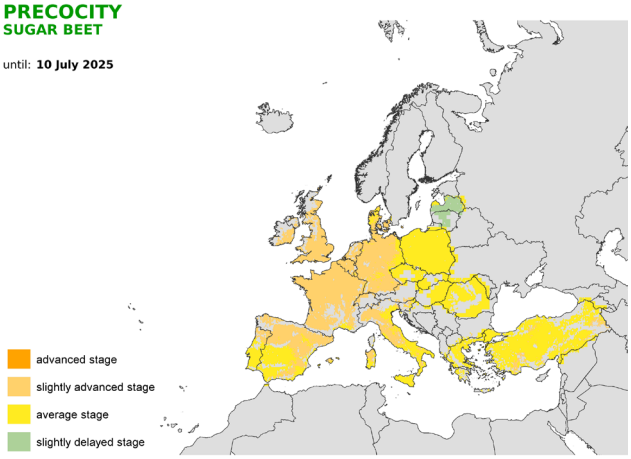
until: **10 July 2025**



14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

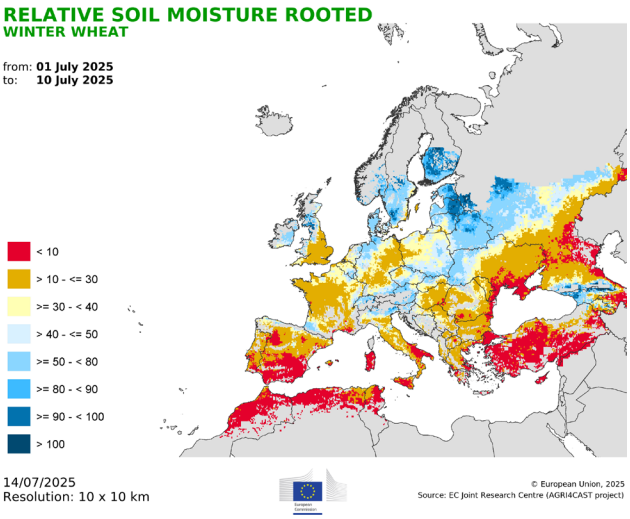
PRECOCITY
SUGAR BEET

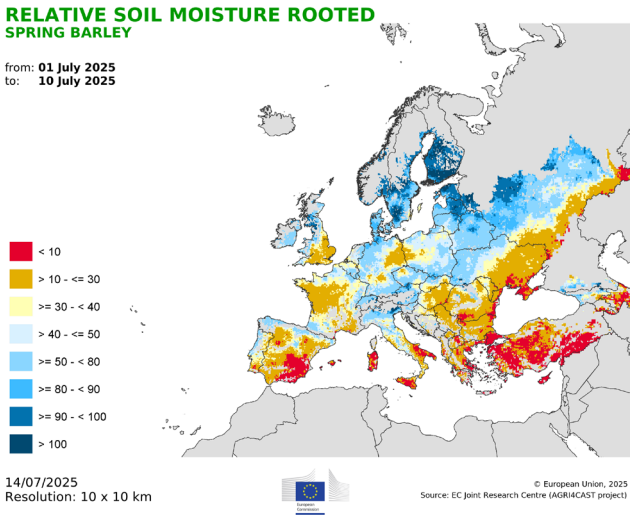
until: **10 July 2025**

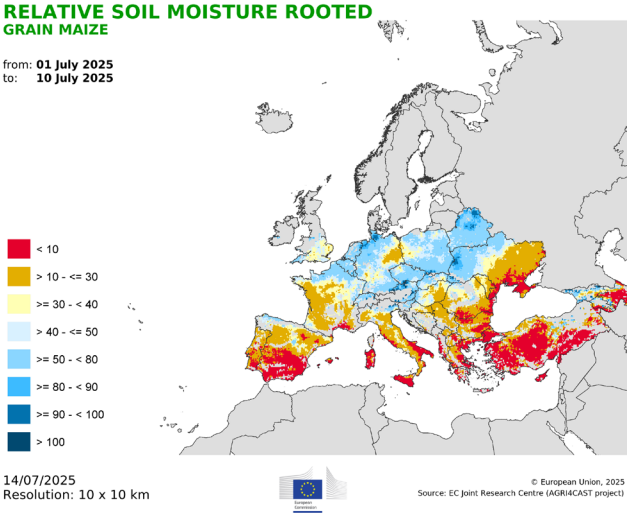


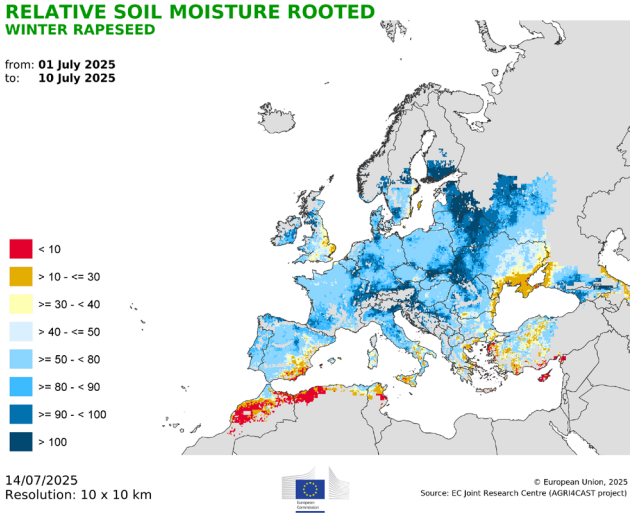
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

Relative soil moisture

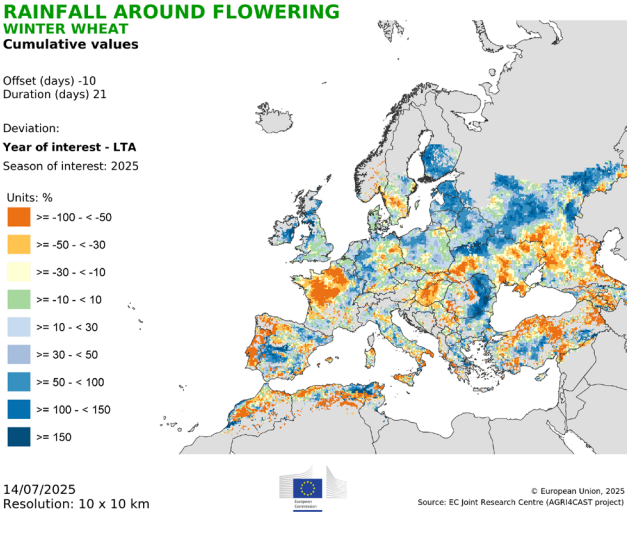


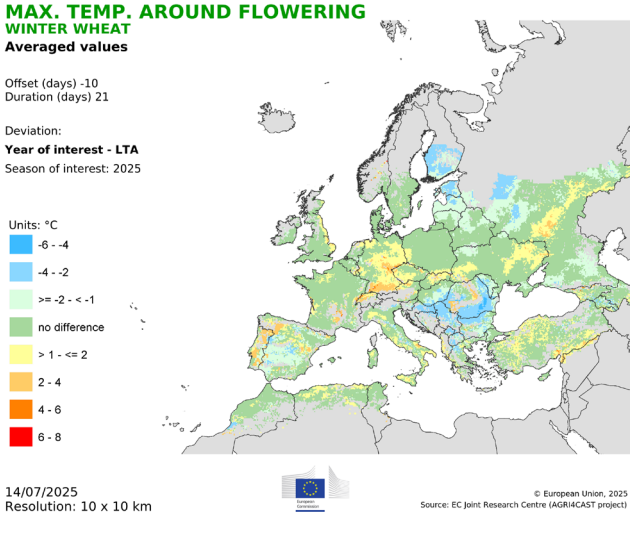






Precipitation and temperature anomalies around flowering



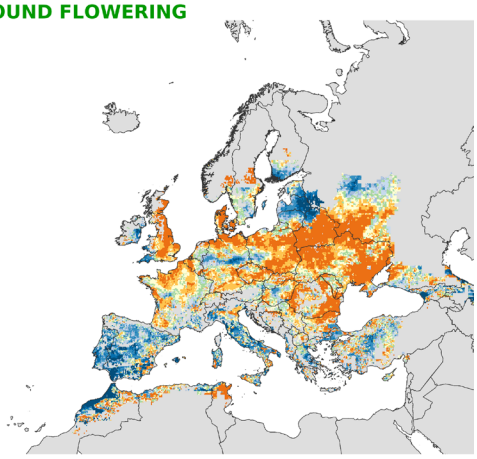


RAINFALL AROUND FLOWERING
WINTER RAPESEED
Cumulative values

Offset (days) -10
Duration (days) 21

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Season of interest: 2025

Units: %
- >= -100 - < -50
- >= -50 - < -30
- >= -30 - < -10
- >= -10 - < 10
- >= 10 - < 30
- >= 30 - < 50
- >= 50 - < 100
- >= 100 - < 150
- >= 150



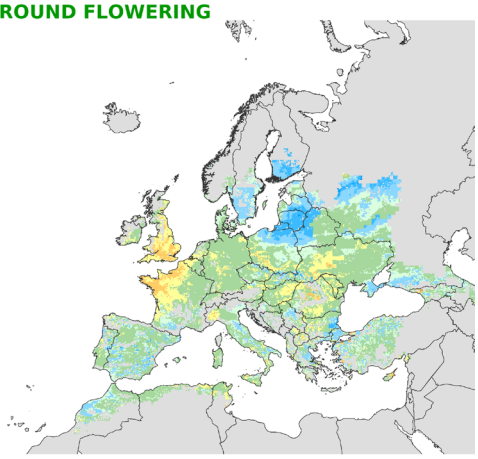
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAX. TEMP. AROUND FLOWERING
WINTER RAPESEED
Averaged values

Offset (days) -10
Duration (days) 21

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Season of interest: 2025

Units: °C
- -8 - -6
- -6 - -4
- -4 - -2
- >= -2 - < -1
- no difference
- > 1 - <= 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6



14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

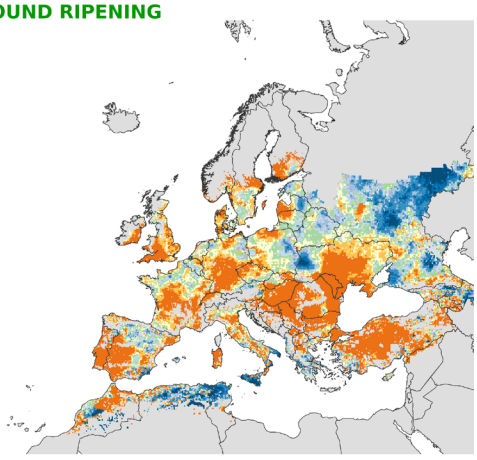
Precipitation and temperature anomalies around ripening

RAINFALL AROUND RIPENING
WINTER WHEAT
Cumulative values

Offset (days) -10
Duration (days) 21

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Season of interest: 2025

Units: %
- >= -100 - < -50
- >= -50 - < -30
- >= -30 - < -10
- >= -10 - < 10
- >= 10 - < 30
- >= 30 - < 50
- >= 50 - < 100
- >= 100 - < 150
- >= 150



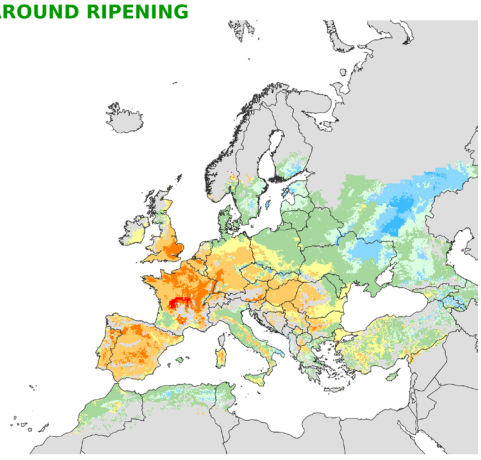
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAX. TEMP. AROUND RIPENING
WINTER WHEAT
Averaged values

Offset (days) -10
Duration (days) 21

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Season of interest: 2025

Units: °C
- -6 - -4
- -4 - -2
- >= -2 - < -1
- no difference
- > 1 - <= 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8



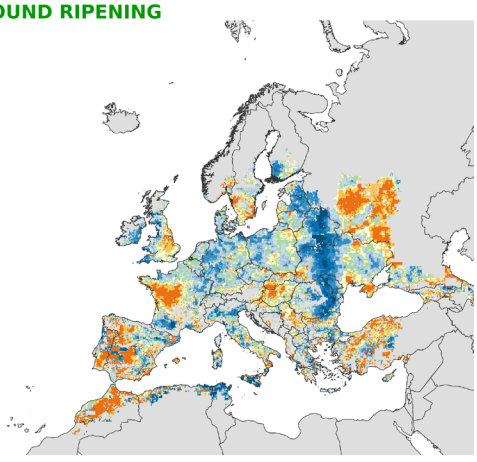
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL AROUND RIPENING
WINTER RAPESEED
Cumulative values

Offset (days) -10
Duration (days) 21

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Season of interest: 2025

Units: %
- >= -100 - < -50
- >= -50 - < -30
- >= -30 - < -10
- >= -10 - < 10
- >= 10 - < 30
- >= 30 - < 50
- >= 50 - < 100
- >= 100 - < 150
- >= 150



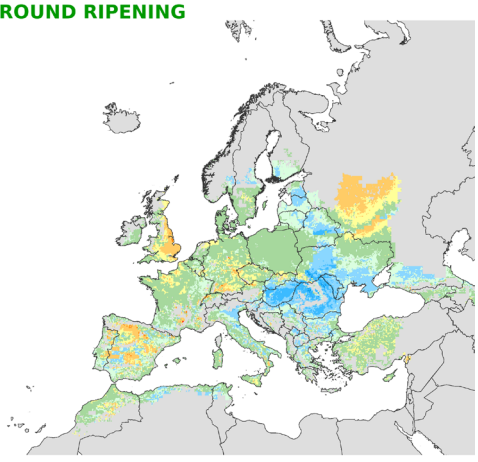
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAX. TEMP. AROUND RIPENING
WINTER RAPESEED
Averaged values

Offset (days) -10
Duration (days) 21

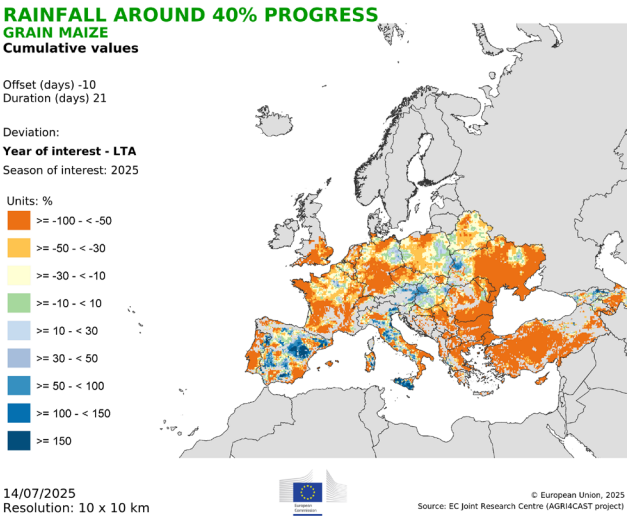
Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Season of interest: 2025

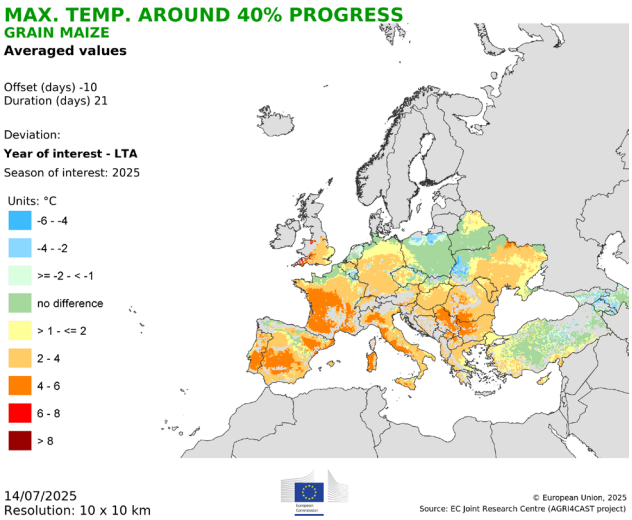
Units: °C
- -8 - -6
- -6 - -4
- -4 - -2
- >= -2 - < -1
- no difference
- > 1 - <= 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8

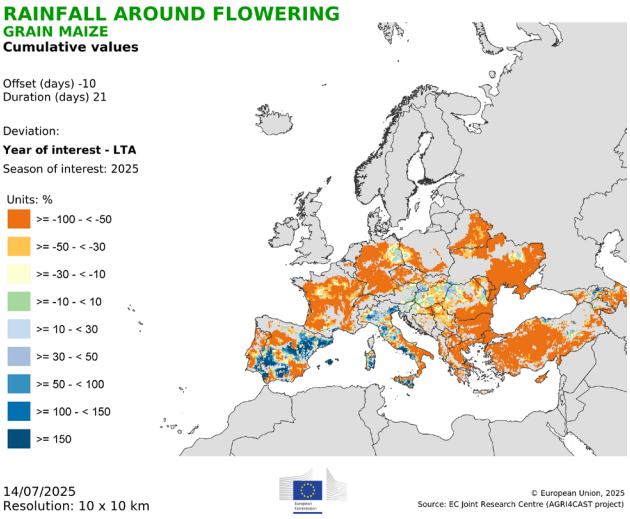


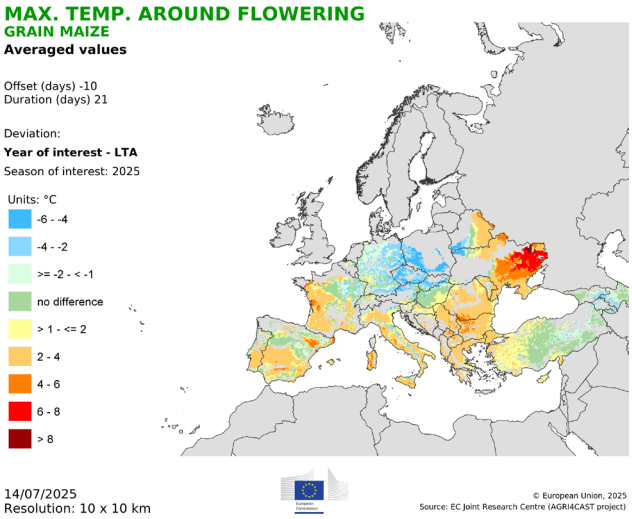
14/07/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

Precipitation and temperature anomalies around grain maize development









JRC MARS Bulletin 2025

Date	Publication	Reference
24 FEB	Agro-meteo incl. frost-kill analysis, extended Maghreb section	Vol. 33 No 1
24 MAR	Agro-meteo incl. frost-kill & country analysis, yield forecasts	Vol. 33 No 2
22 APR	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, sowing conditions, remote sensing & grassland update, extended Türkiye section	Vol. 33 No 3
26 MAY	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, sowing conditions, remote sensing & grassland update, extended Maghreb section	Vol. 33 No 4
23 JUN	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update, rice analysis	Vol. 33 No 5
21 JUL	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update	Vol. 33 No 6
25 AUG	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update	Vol. 33 No 7
22 SEP	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update, rice analysis, extended Türkiye section	Vol. 33 No 8
27 OCT	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update, sowing conditions	Vol. 33 No 9
24 NOV	Agro-meteo analysis, sowing conditions	Vol. 33 No 10

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Technical note
The long-term average (LTA) used within this Bulletin as a reference is calculated on the basis of weather data from 1991-2024. The medium-term average (MTA) used within this Bulletin as a reference is calculated on the basis of weather data from 2015-2024.

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