Issued: 25 August 2025
JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No 7

European Commission

JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe

August 2025

Summer crops severely affected in the south and east

Winter crop season ended with overall good results

Hot and dry weather across southern and eastern Europe severely affected summer crops such as maize, sunflowers and soybean. Persistent drought conditions in Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, southern Ukraine and Türkiye caused irreversible yield damage in rainfed agriculture. Heat and rainfall deficit reduced yield expectations also in Hungary and eastern Croatia.

In contrast, conditions were more favourable in western and northern Europe. In Spain, Portugal, Italy, northern France, the Benelux countries, Germany, and Poland, adequate rainfall and moderate temperatures – despite some heatwaves – supported summer crop development, with yield expectations around or above the five-year average. Grasslands in northern Europe also performed well.

The winter crop season generally ended, with an outlook broadly confirming our previous overall positive forecasts. Only in the Baltic countries, excessive rainfall has been hampering the harvest.

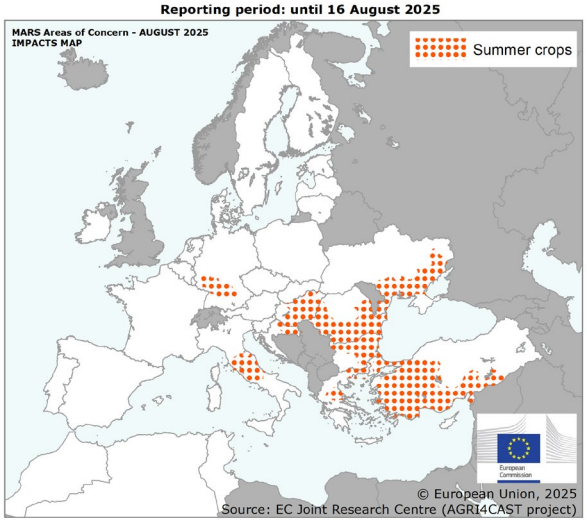
Looking ahead, cooler and wetter conditions are forecast for central and northern Europe, while southern and south-eastern regions are expected to continue facing hot and dry conditions.

Contents:

Covers the period from 1 July until 16 August

AREAS OF CONCERN - IMPACTS

Reporting period: until 16 August 2025



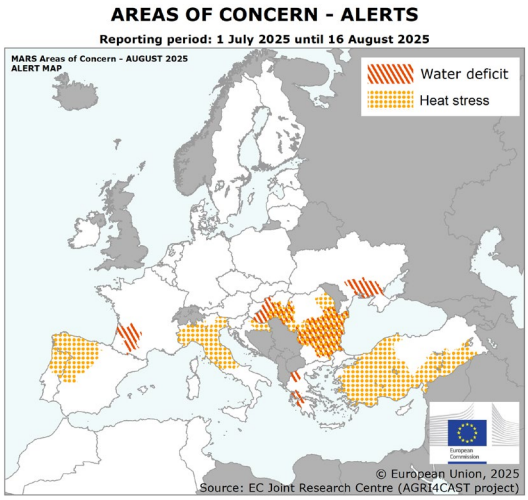
Crop	Yield t/ha				
	Avg 5yrs	July Bulletin	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	% Diff July
Total cereals	5.40	5.64	**5.66**	+ 5	+ 0
Total wheat	5.55	5.88	**5.92**	+ 7	+ 1
Soft wheat	5.77	6.09	**6.15**	+ 7	+ 1
Durum wheat	3.41	3.78	**3.76**	+ 10	- 1
Total barley	4.76	5.31	**5.35**	+ 12	+ 1
Spring barley	4.66	5.00	**5.01**	+ 8	+ 0
Winter barley	4.81	5.45	**5.51**	+ 15	+ 1
Grain maize	7.10	7.18	**6.93**	- 2	- 3
Rye	4.20	4.20	**4.29**	+ 2	+ 2
Triticale	4.37	4.48	**4.49**	+ 3	+ 0
Rape and turnip rape	3.16	3.20	**3.24**	+ 3	+ 1
Potatoes	36.4	36.5	**36.8**	+ 1	+ 1
Sugar beet	73.6	74.8	**74.6**	+ 1	- 0
Sunflower	2.02	1.94	**1.83**	- 9	- 6
Soybeans	2.67	2.65	**2.74**	+ 3	+ 3
Field beans	2.68	2.81	**2.82**	+ 5	+ 0
Field peas	2.20	2.41	**2.30**	+ 5	- 5
Green maize	42.5	42.1	**42.6**	+ 0	+ 1

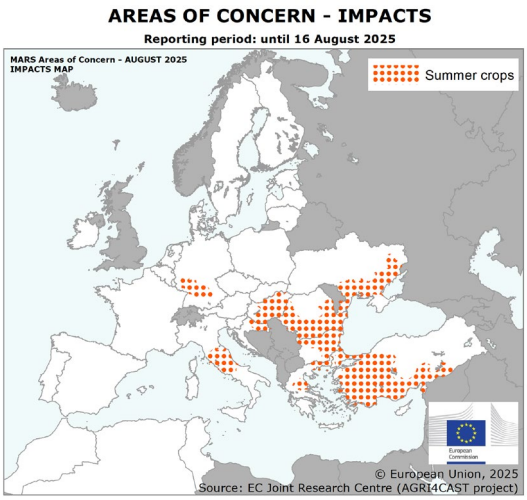
Issued: 25 August 2025

Joint Research Centre

Areas of concern

Heat stress is affecting crops in south-eastern Europe.





Winter/spring crop season ended

The winter/spring crop season came to an end with no new impacts recorded. For the latest assessment of winter crops, please refer to the July issue of the bulletin.

Western Europe – summer crops are resisting heat stress

- In the northern **Iberian peninsula**, high temperatures at the beginning of August were locally unfavourable for summer crops during their reproductive stages.
- In **France**, low soil moisture levels persist in south-western regions, where non-irrigated summer crops may experience yield reductions.
- In **Germany**, favourable weather has alleviated pest pressure, and the negative impact on summer crops remains limited to sugar beet and potatoes in regions already highlighted in the July issue of this bulletin.
- In **Italy**, the heatwave during the second week of August only marginally affected summer crops, which were already well developed by that time. The impact highlighted in central regions corresponds to the heatwave effects reported in the July issue of the bulletin.

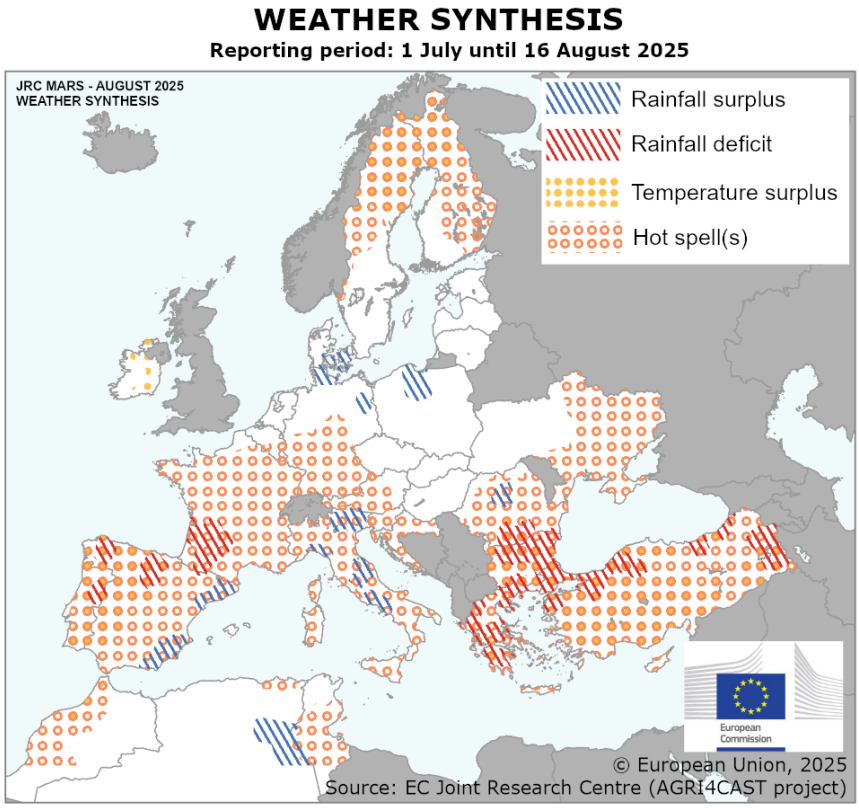
South-eastern Europe – hot and dry weather threatens summer crop yields

- In central and south-eastern **Hungary** and eastern **Croatia**, high temperatures and reduced precipitation have put summer crops under stress, lowering national yield expectations.
- In large areas of **Romania** and most of **Bulgaria**, hot and dry weather has persisted, preventing summer crops from recovering from the already mediocre conditions experienced in July.
- In **Greece**, prolonged high temperatures severely reduced soil moisture to levels for which irrigation could not compensate. As a consequence, yield expectations have decreased in eastern and northern regions.
- In **Türkiye**, a long-lasting water deficit and very high temperatures were particularly unfavourable for summer crops, which suffered from limited irrigation and heat stress.
- In **Ukraine**, summer crops in southern and eastern regions continue to suffer from drought.

1. Agrometeorological overview

1.1 Meteorological review (1 July – 16 August)

Hot summer weather characterised most of Europe, with a distinct rainfall deficit and wildfires mainly in southern regions, while in northern, eastern, and some central and western Mediterranean regions an atmospheric upper-level cold wave brought above-average precipitation.



The weather synthesis map summarises the most distinct anomalies 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 warm spells are periods of at least five days with temperatures below the 10th percentile and above the 90th percentile, respectively. Temperature surplus and deficit indicate that average daily temperatures rank among the highest or lowest, respectively.

Hot spells prevailed in most of Europe. More than 25 hot days (with maximum daily temperatures above 35 °C) were observed in the southern Iberian peninsula, the southern Balkans, the western and southern regions of Türkiye and most of North Africa.

A **temperature surplus** was observed in the western Iberian peninsula, parts of coastal Morocco, southern Romania, most of Bulgaria, parts of Greece, most of Türkiye, large parts of Ireland, and northern Sweden and Finland. In most of these regions, average daily temperatures were up to 3 °C above the LTA.

Above-average temperatures were accompanied by a distinct **rainfall deficit** in north-western regions of the Iberian peninsula, south-western France, southern Romania, most of Bulgaria and Greece, and the Black Sea coastal regions and eastern regions of Türkiye. Wildfires occurred in many of these regions.

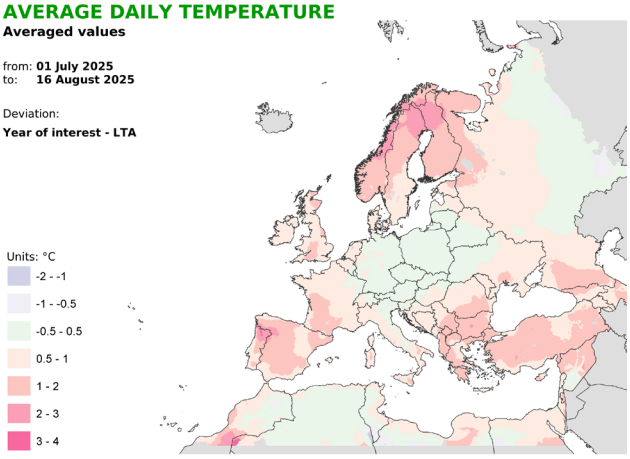
A **rainfall surplus** occurred in the Danish islands, northern and north-eastern Germany, northern Poland, north central Romania, northern and central regions of Italy, the Mediterranean coastal regions of Spain and eastern Algeria. To a lesser extent, the Baltic countries, western Ukraine and the Alpine region also received above-average precipitation. In many of these regions, total rainfall was between 150–250 mm (more in the Alpine region), corresponding to 90 mm or more above the LTA. In terms of the number of days with significant rainfall (above 5 mm per day), up to 15 days more than the LTA were observed.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

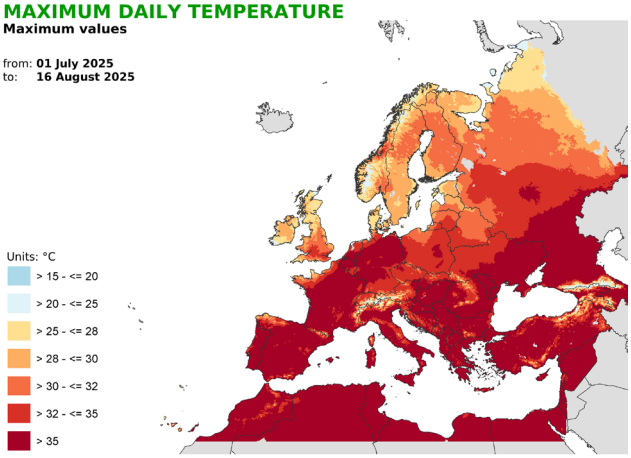


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

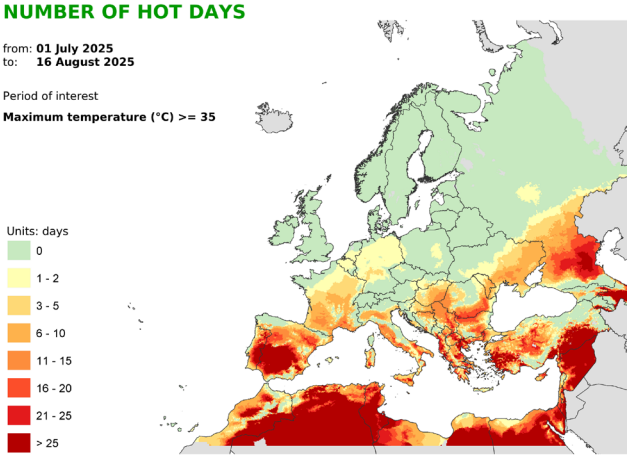


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

Period of interest
Maximum temperature (°C) >= 35

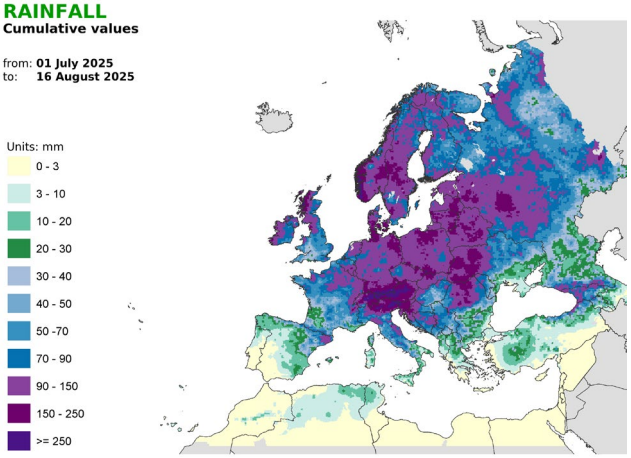


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL

Cumulative values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**



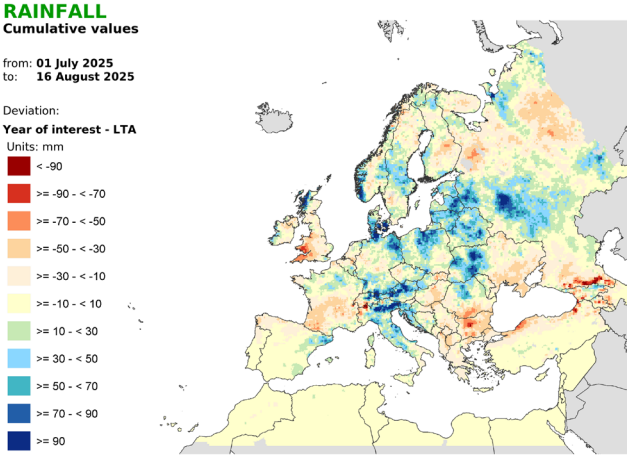
18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL

Cumulative values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

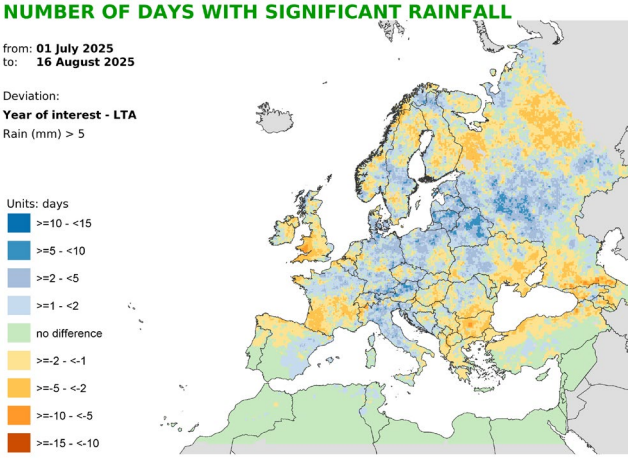


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

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



18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

1.2 Weather forecast (21-30 August)

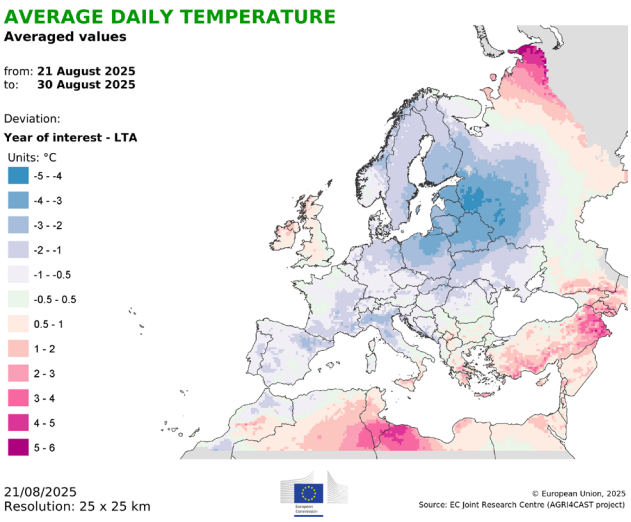
Colder-than-usual weather is forecast for most of Europe, with the most notable precipitation expected across the Alps and the Adriatic Sea coast of the western Balkans. Dry and warm conditions are forecast in south-eastern Europe and parts of North Africa.

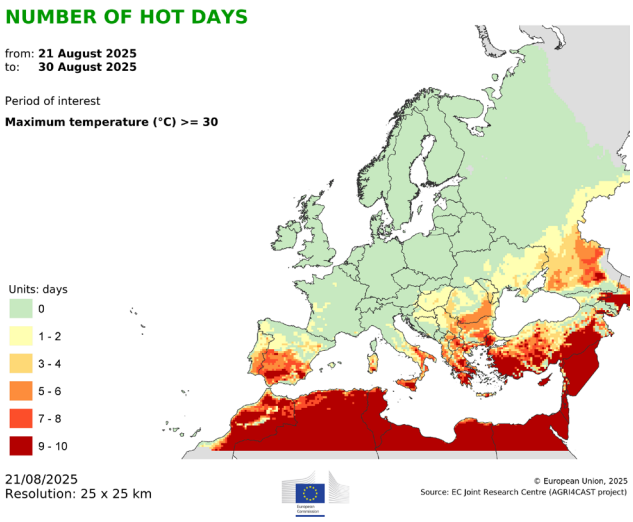
Colder-than-usual conditions, with average daily temperatures up to 3 °C below the LTA, are forecast from the broader Baltic Sea region southward to the Carpathians, as well as from north-eastern Spain eastward to northern and central Italy. More substantial anomalies (up to 4 °C below the LTA, with even lower locally) are forecast for most north-eastern European regions. **Warmer-than-usual conditions** (up to 2 °C above the LTA) are forecast in Ireland and in parts of North Africa, *Sicilia*, southern Greece and Türkiye. Average daily temperature anomalies up to 4 °C above the LTA are forecast for easternmost and southern regions of Türkiye, and central North Africa regions. In the southern regions of Spain, Italy and the Balkans, most of southern Türkiye and North Africa, 9-10 days with maximum daily temperatures exceeding 30 °C are forecast.

Wet conditions (precipitation of 30–90 mm) are forecast in western Ireland, north-eastern Spain, southern France and central Italy, and from the Alpine region eastwards across the Carpathian Mountains into parts of Ukraine. In the Alps, northern Italy, western Slovenia and coastal Croatia, 4–6 days with precipitation above 5 mm are forecast. **Very wet conditions** (precipitation above 90 mm) are forecast across the Alps, parts of northern and central Italy, and along the Adriatic Sea coast of the western Balkans.

Dry conditions (total precipitation below 3 mm) are forecast for most of the Iberian peninsula, North Africa, *Sicilia*, the southern Balkan peninsula, Türkiye and eastern Ukraine.

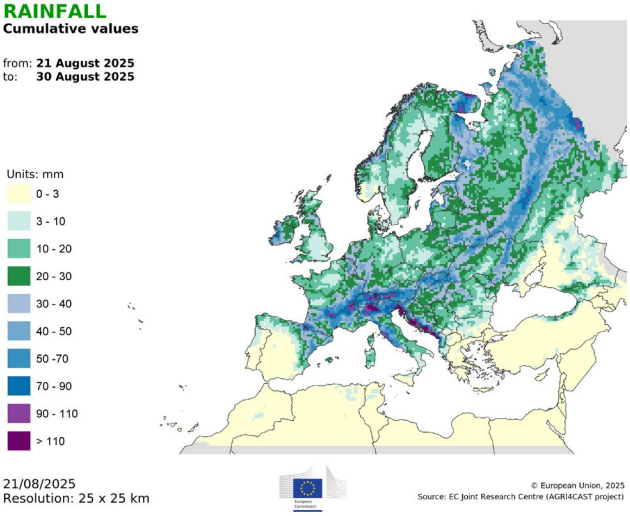
The **long-range weather forecast** (September to November) points to a high likelihood of warmer-than-usual conditions across most of Europe, exceeding the 24-year climatological median by up to 2 °C until November, especially in the east. Albeit with a high degree of uncertainty, below-average precipitation is forecast for parts of southern Europe in September, retreating to the Black Sea region in October and November.





RAINFALL
Cumulative values

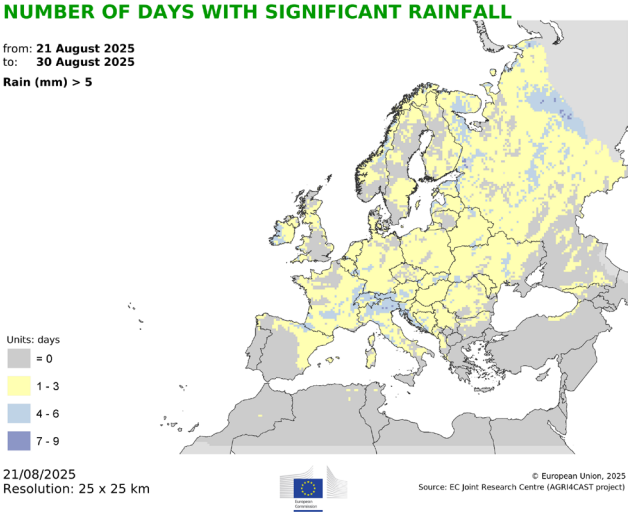
from: **21 August 2025**
to: **30 August 2025**



21/08/2025
Resolution: 25 x 25 km

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL

from: **21 August 2025**
to: **30 August 2025**
Rain (mm) > 5

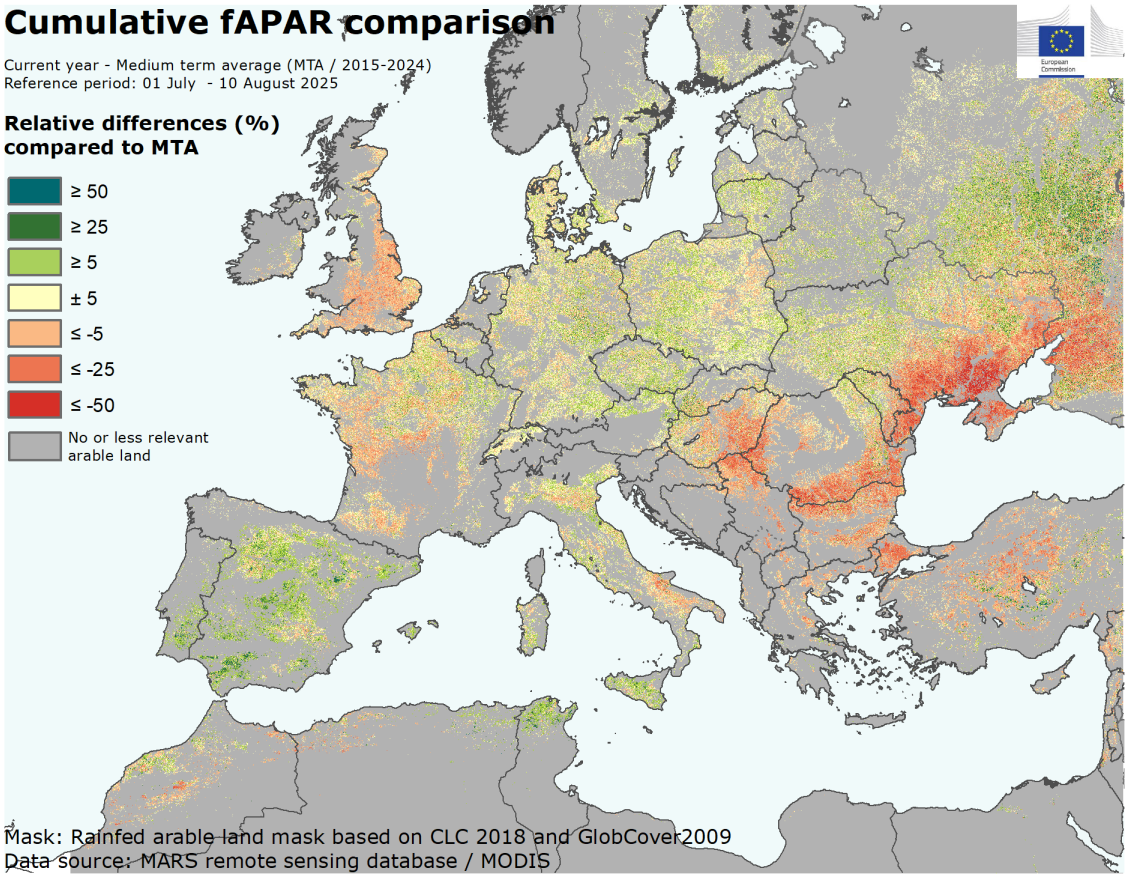


21/08/2025
Resolution: 25 x 25 km

2. Remote sensing analysis

2.1 Arable land

The remote sensing analysis of MODIS imagery reflects the early and rapid progress of winter crop harvesting campaign in western Europe, but also shows locally challenging conditions for summer crops. South-eastern Europe and the Black Sea region report significant biomass losses under persistent dryness, while outcomes remain above average in northern Europe.



The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) from 1 July to 10 August 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. fAPAR is an indicator of primary productivity and the state of the vegetation cover, in this case on agricultural land.

On the **Iberian peninsula**, the winter and spring crop season has ended, while, in the north of the country, summer crops are still in the reproductive phase. Biomass remains above average for both winter/spring and summer crops, thanks to the favourable wet conditions in spring, which also supported irrigation for summer crops.

In northern **Italy**, summer crops are in good condition. Despite delays in development observed, biomass accumulation anomalies remain slightly positive.

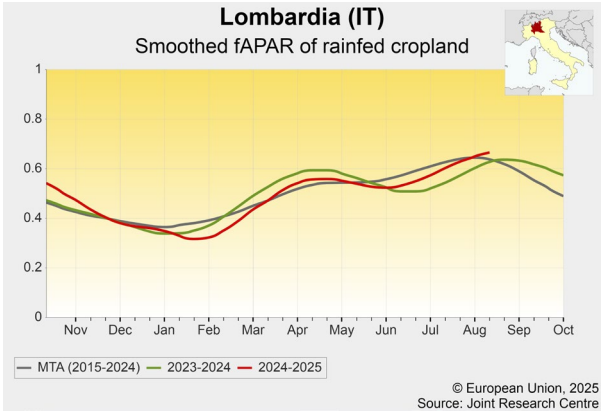
In **France**, hot and dry conditions in early summer accelerated the harvesting of winter crops and negatively affected summer crops in large areas of the central and western regions, which remain below average in development. In the south, the situation is worsening due to hot and dry conditions in early August. In contrast, the northern and eastern parts of the country show a more positive outlook.

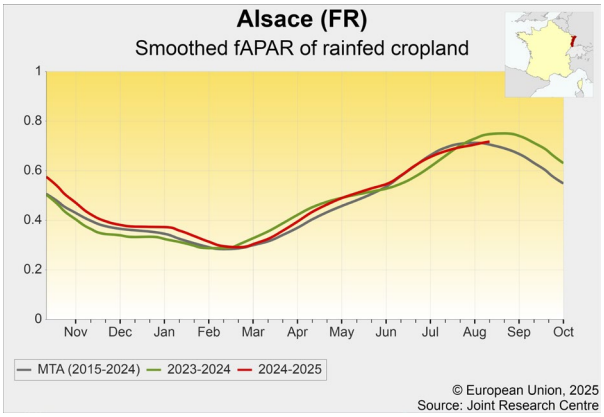
In the **Benelux** countries, western and southern **Germany**, the advanced season of winter crops has led to an early onset of senescence and partly also an early harvest, leading to a mixed signal. In **Poland** and eastern **Germany**, and **Czechia**, the situation is closer to normal, reflecting more favourable conditions in recent months.

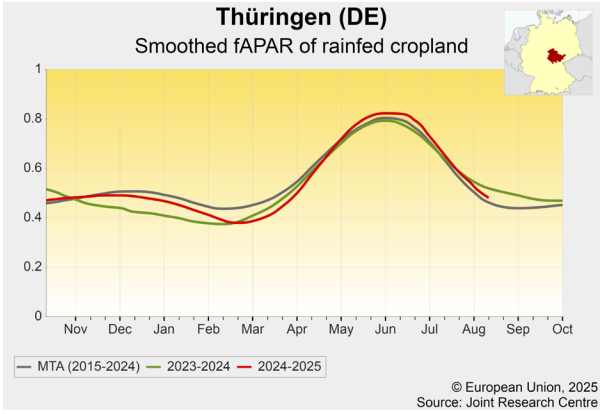
In **Denmark** and **Sweden**, the overall season was

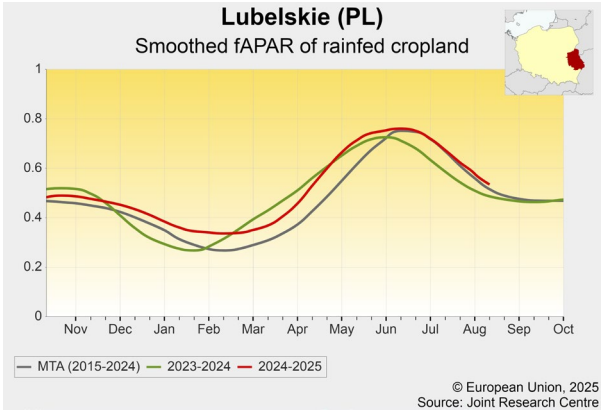
positive, as also in the **Baltic countries**, where biomass remains strongly above average.

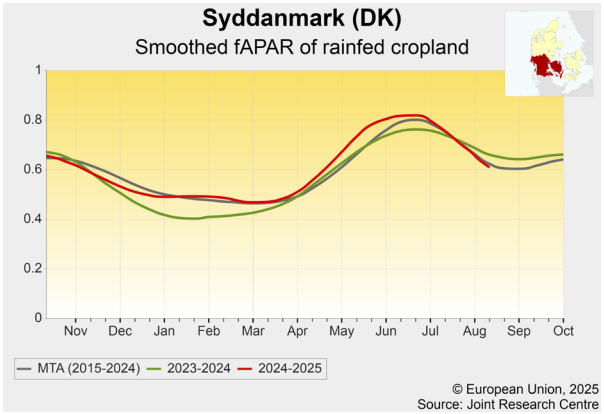
In central Europe (**Slovakia**, **Hungary**), the Black Sea region (**Bulgaria**, **Romania**, southern **Ukraine**) and **Greece**, persistent hot and dry summer conditions have led to significant biomass losses for summer crops. By contrast, north-eastern **Romania** and central and western **Ukraine** display above-average biomass accumulation, reflecting good conditions for summer crops.

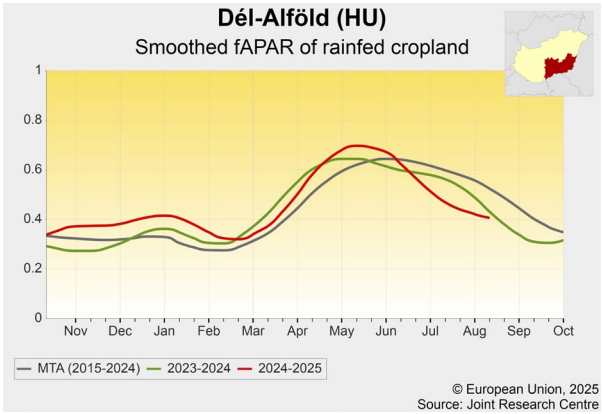


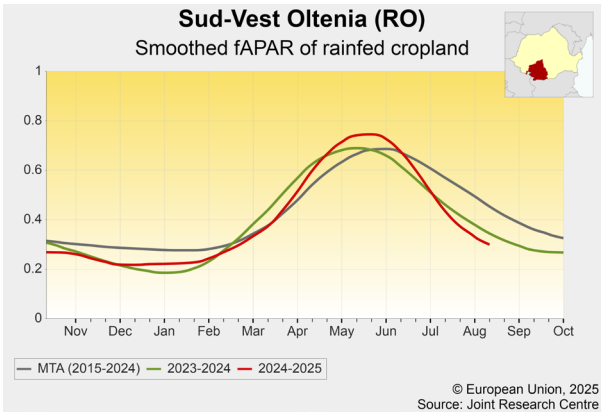


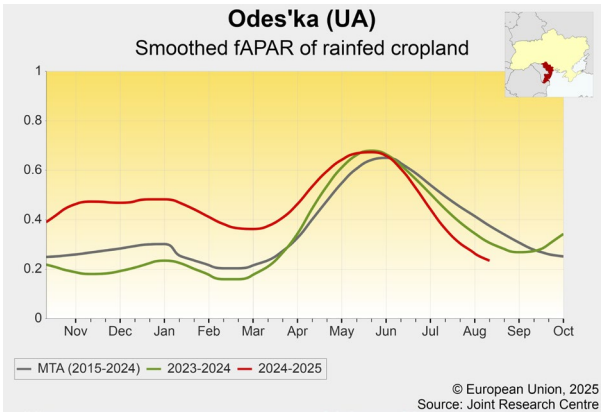






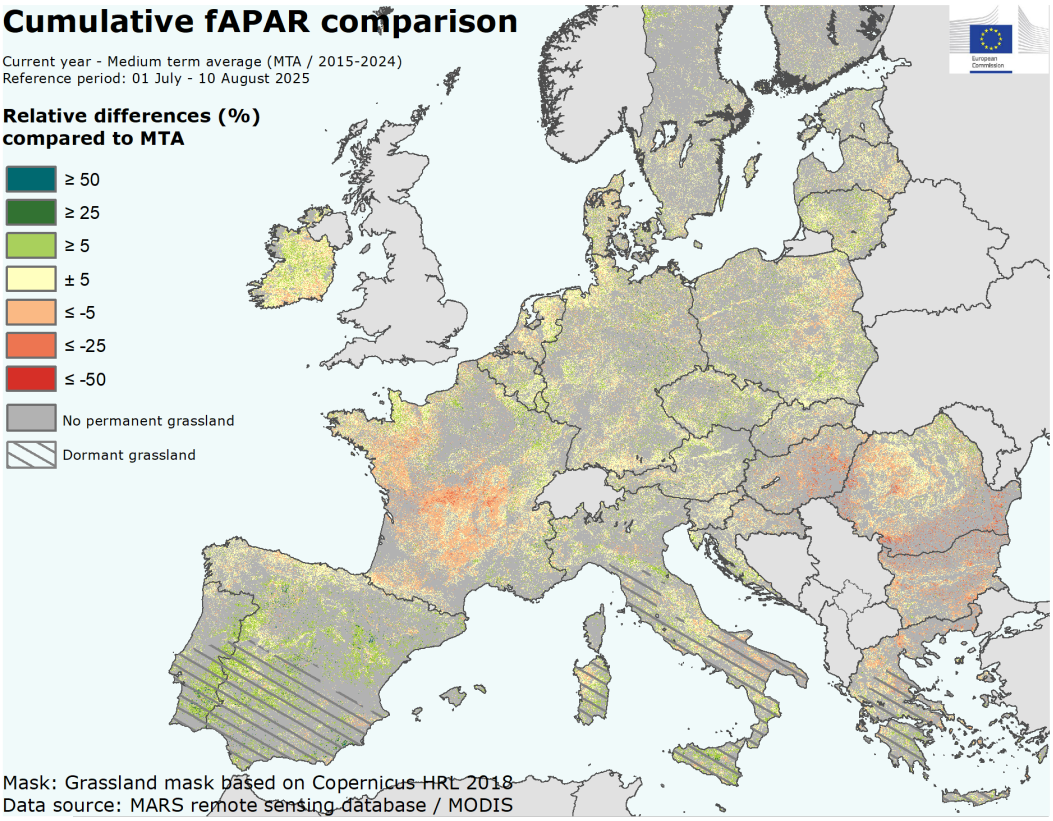






2.2 Grasslands and fodder

Grasslands in France and between there and towards eastern Europe are suffering from the lack of precipitation and high temperatures, leading to below-average biomass accumulation. Central and northern regions are more productive, though cloud cover and rainfall have slowed growth in some parts. At this time of the year, most grassland in the southernmost regions of Europe are dormant.



In southern **France**, the combination of heatwaves and a persistent water deficit significantly affected grassland growth, with fAPAR signals largely below the MTA in most regions. Northern France fared slightly better, though some areas such as *Centre-Val de Loire* also show below-average signals. The green maize yield is expected to be below average due to continued heat and increasing water stress since early summer. **Ireland** experienced favourable growing conditions, especially in the north, where rainfall sustained biomass accumulation. Fodder beet thrived thanks to early sowing and seasonal weather, resulting in accelerated development. In the **Benelux** countries, weather conditions were close to average and grassland development was stable, with drops in fAPAR, probably linked to harvesting activities. **Germany** experienced frequent rainfall, cloudiness and seasonal temperatures, slightly slowing down grassland growth and resulting in average fAPAR signals.

In **Denmark**, grasslands remained in good condition, and, despite a radiation deficit, the balanced temperatures and abundant water kept the fAPAR signal near the average. **Sweden** saw above-average or near-normal growth thanks to unusually warm conditions. **Finland** experienced similarly favourable weather, with fAPAR signals above the average. The **Baltic countries** maintained biomass levels close to the MTA despite overly wet conditions that complicated fieldwork and delayed harvesting. In **Poland** and **Czechia**, seasonal weather supported fair grassland development in line with the average. **Slovakia** has continued to show below-average biomass accumulation due to the previously reported dry conditions. However, the recent replenishment of soil moisture to near-normal levels is expected to ease the stress in the coming weeks. **Austria** saw favourable biomass accumulation and field operations in the east, but cooler conditions with clouds in the west that slightly slowed down growth and biomass formation.

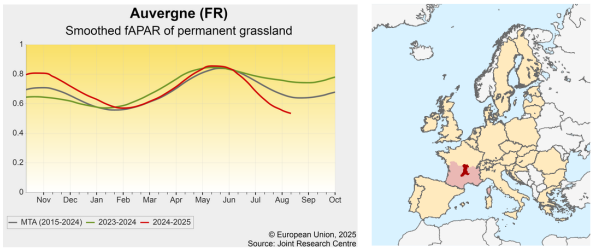
Persistent heatwaves and dry weather reduced the

biomass accumulation of grasslands and fodder crops such as green maize to below-average levels throughout most of **Hungary**, **Romania** and **Bulgaria**. While a few areas still show a fAPAR signal close to normal, the overall outlook is negative in this region.

In **Slovenia**, grassland productivity has remained positive throughout the season. In contrast, eastern **Croatia** continues to show below-average fAPAR values due to the lingering effect of the dry spell in June, although conditions have recently improved. In northern and central **Italy**, a generally positive outlook for grassland production is maintained, although the heat in August reduced biomass accumulation rates. Similarly, the growth of green maize was negatively affected by the high temperatures in August. Northern **Spain** maintained average to above-average biomass levels due to adequate rainfall and moderate temperatures. In north-western areas like *Galicia* and *Asturias* and in **Portugal**, dry conditions are reported, resulting in slightly below-average fAPAR. In the southern Iberian peninsula, southern Italy and **Greece**, grasslands are dormant.

France - South

Reference period: 01 Jul to 10 Aug 2025

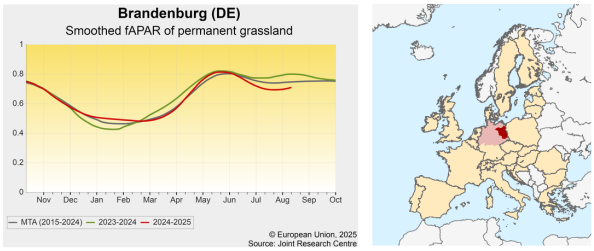


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Germany - North

Reference period: 01 Jul to 10 Aug 2025

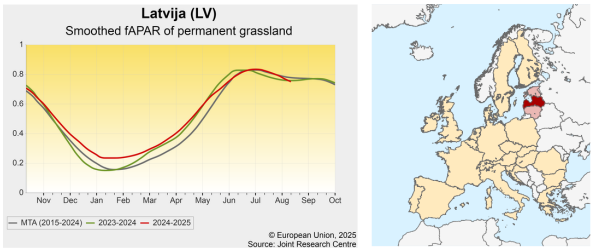


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Baltic countries

Reference period: 01 Jul to 10 Aug 2025

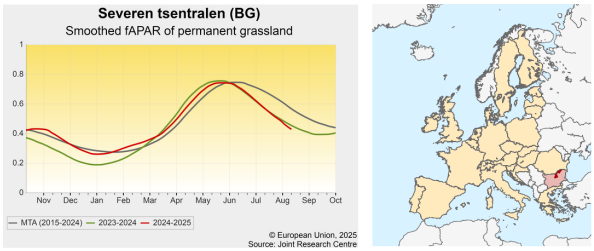


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Bulgaria

Reference period: 01 Jul to 10 Aug 2025



BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

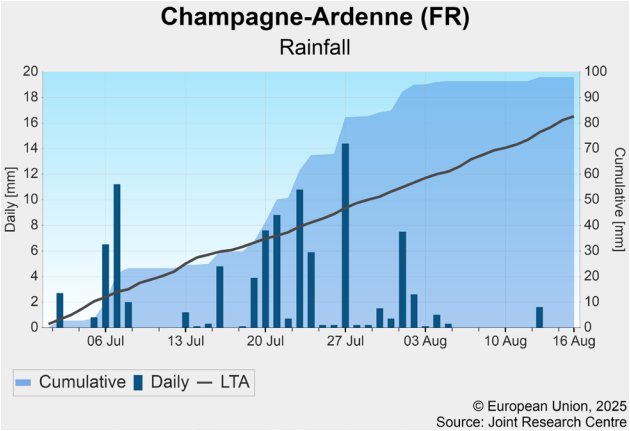
3. Country analysis

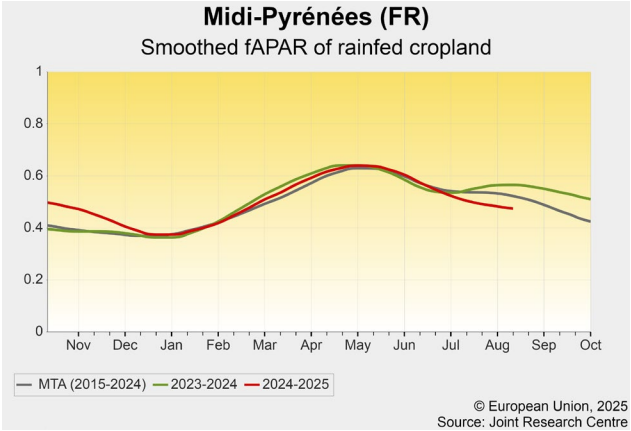
3.1 European Union

France - contrasting outlook for summer crops

Favourable weather enabled the early completion of the winter and spring cereal harvesting campaign at the end of July. Field reports confirmed positive yield outcomes, even in the north, which had experienced prolonged dry conditions in spring. Our yield forecasts for winter and spring cereals have been revised upwards to close to or slightly above the five-year average.

In the south, persistently hot and dry weather continued to limit crop growth after a promising start in spring. Grain maize and sunflowers, currently at the grain-filling stage, were particularly affected, with noticeable reductions in biomass accumulation compared with average conditions. By contrast, adequate rainfall and moderate temperatures favoured the growth of summer crops in the north of the country, leading to improved yield expectations there. The overall outlook for summer crops has been revised downwards to slightly below the five-year average, as the positive developments in the north only partly offset the negative impacts in the south.

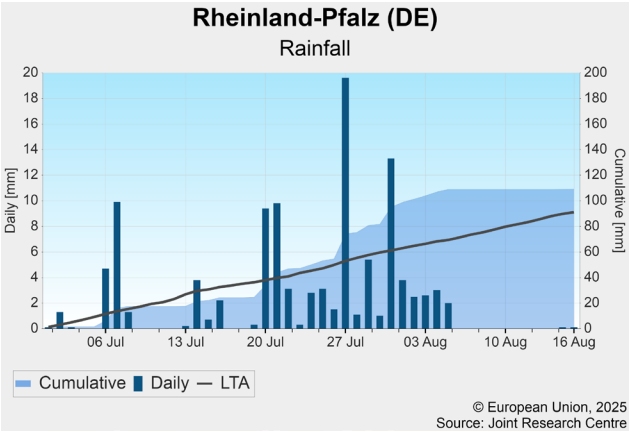


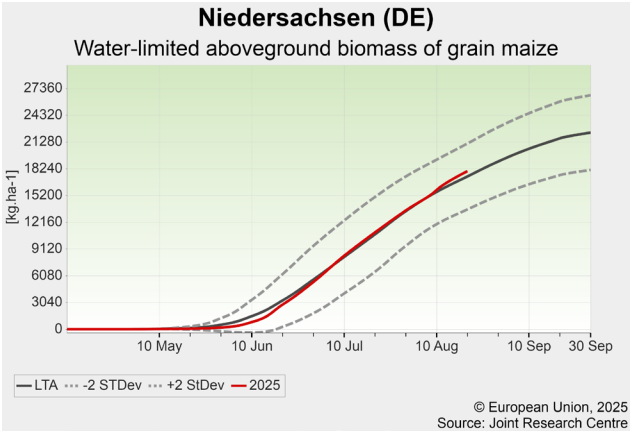


Germany – challenging harvest and mixed outlook for summer crops

Average weather with occasional regional hot spells since July enabled a complex but eventually successful harvest of winter crops, with good quantities and satisfactory quality. Spring barley was affected by the heat during grain filling, slightly reducing productivity. Maize and soybean suffered during the heatwave in early July but recovered during the subsequent rainfall in mid July, which improved vegetative growth. Potatoes and sugar beet benefited from August rainfall and sufficient soil moisture, but they will not fully recover from damage due to pests in parts of southern Germany, even if the pest pressure has lowered recently. Overall, summer crop expectations remain mixed. The mid August heatwave could negatively affect yield potentials in southern Germany.

Our yield forecasts have been raised slightly above the five-year average for most winter crops, while that for spring barley remains unchanged. Summer crop forecasts have been either maintained or slightly raised, except those for potatoes and sugar beet, which remain below the five-year average.

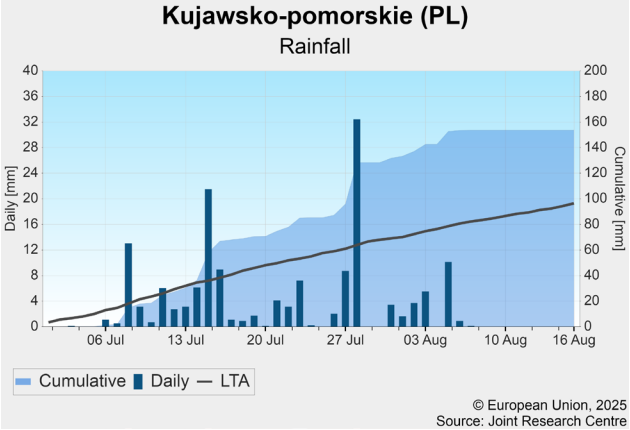


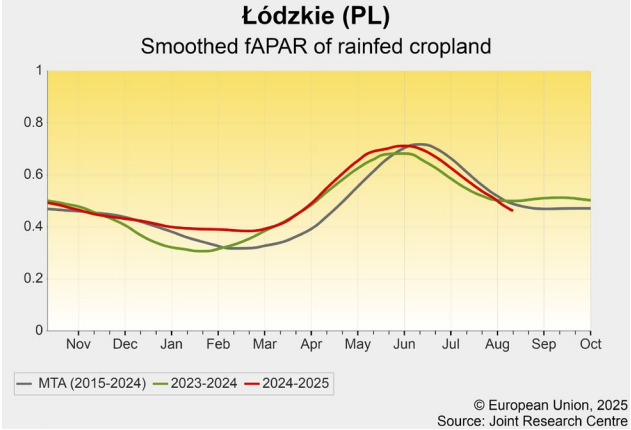


Poland - fair conditions sustain summer crops outlook

Above-average rainfall combined with near-seasonal temperatures prevailed in most regions during the reporting period, creating good conditions for the grain filling of late-sown winter crops. Nevertheless, the frequent and locally abundant rainfall in July delayed harvesting progress, especially in the north (e.g. *Kujawsko-pomosrkie*, *Warmińsko-mazurskie*), and is also expected to have locally damaged crop quality. Our yield forecasts for winter crops have been largely confirmed, remaining above the five-year average.

Improved soil moisture provided favourable conditions for summer crops, which have now reached their critical reproductive stages. Moreover, daily maximum temperatures rarely exceeded 30 °C, enabling flowering and early grain filling to proceed without any thermal stress. However, our crop model still indicates a delayed phenology, which reduces the likelihood of achieving significantly higher-than-average yields. As a result, we have only slightly increased our yield outlook for summer crops, which is currently in line with the five-year average.

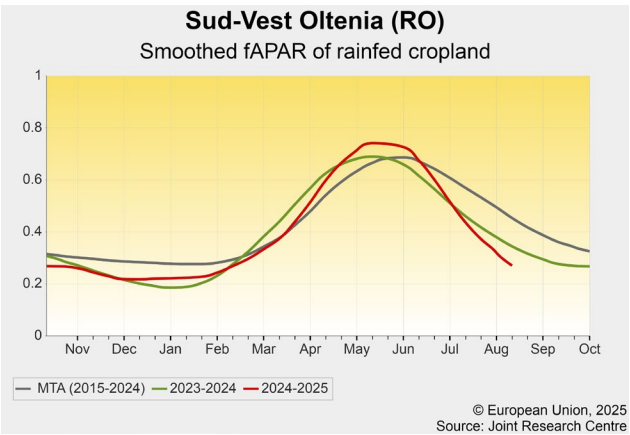


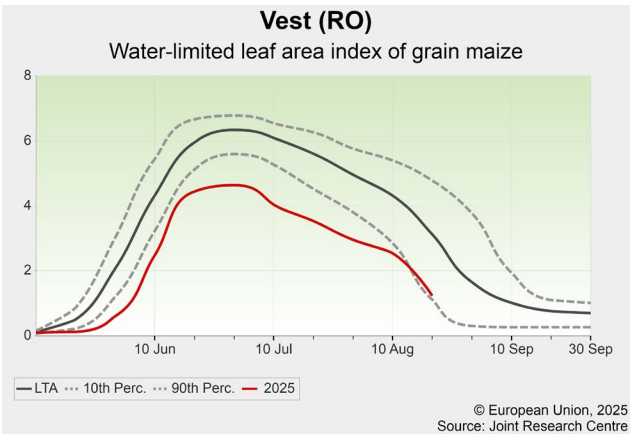


Romania - drought in the south diminishes yield outlook

In southern and south-western Romania, drought conditions persisted throughout the review period. Soil moisture reserves declined further in July, causing inadequate crop water supply during the critical flowering and grain-filling stages. The hot and dry weather also adversely affected the fertilisation of grain maize ears. High temperatures accelerated the development of summer crops, induced early leaf senescence and unfavourably shortened the grain-filling period. Our model simulations indicate low photosynthetic activity and reduced biomass accumulation.

In contrast, the central and north-eastern regions received beneficial rainfall in July that improved soil moisture levels, while temperatures remained within the seasonal range. As a result, crop condition and biomass accumulation are significantly better in this area. However, because the main summer crop production areas are in the south and west, our overall yield forecasts at the national level have been further revised downwards to well below the five-year average.

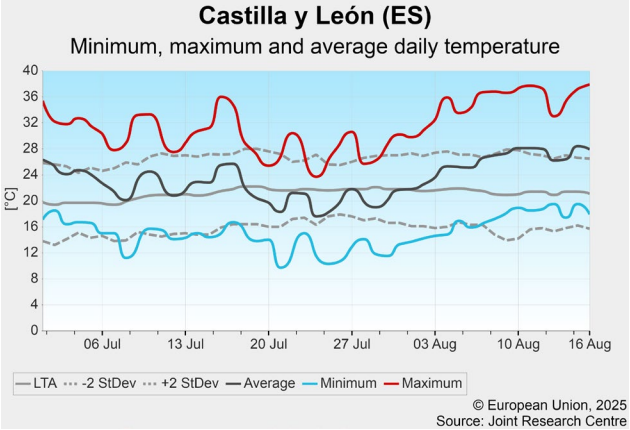


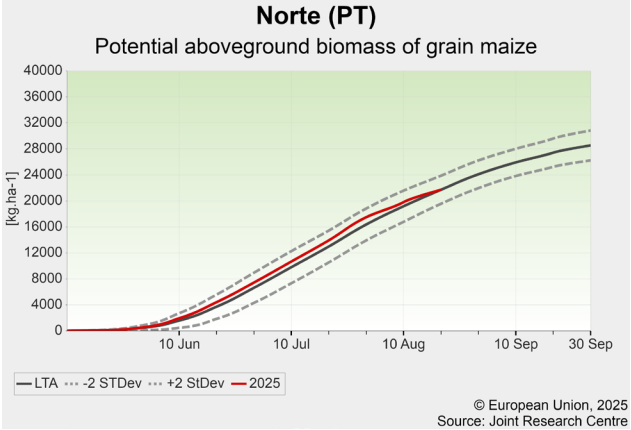


Spain and Portugal - August heat challenges summer crops

In Spain and Portugal, milder weather following the heatwave in late June and early July facilitated the successful completion of the growth cycle of winter cereals in northern areas and supported summer crop development. With the harvest nearly completed, our positive yield forecasts for winter cereals have been confirmed, reaching the highest levels in the past decade in Spain.

Since early August, a new heatwave has affected the Iberian peninsula, with maximum temperatures of 37–43 °C persisting until the end of the reporting period, further intensifying wildfire risk. This episode coincides with the flowering and early grain-filling stages of summer crops in the north, while the harvest has already begun in the south. Although irrigation may mitigate the negative impact, potential effects include reduced pollination and an accelerated life cycle, which require continued monitoring. Our yield expectations for summer crops have been slightly revised downwards, now near or slightly below the five-year average.

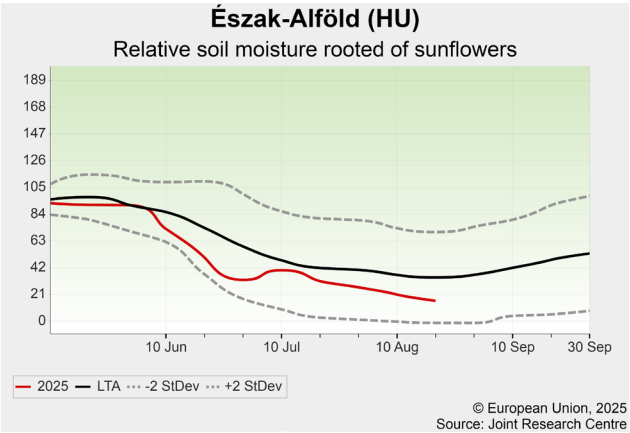


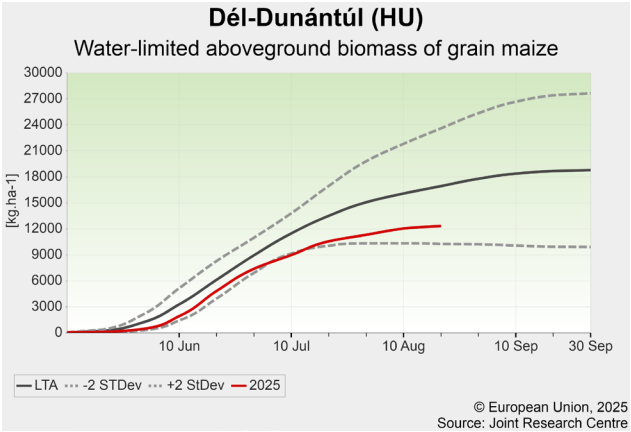


Hungary – dry central and south-eastern regions worsen yield outlook

Beneficial rainfall and seasonal temperatures improved the crop water supply in the west and north, providing fair conditions for the reproductive stage of grain maize and sunflowers. In the central and south-eastern areas (e.g. *Dél-Alföld*), drought conditions continued despite some limited precipitation. Soils remain exceptionally dry in this region, and leaf area expansion and biomass accumulation are weak. Sunflowers and particularly grain maize are in poor condition, so much so that some grain maize may be harvested as fodder. Our national yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised downwards to below the five-year average, considering the wide areas affected by considerable water stress.

The harvesting of winter crops has been completed, and our previous yield forecasts for winter cereals were maintained around the average, while our rapeseed yield forecast was revised slightly upwards, since the drought impact was overestimated in July.



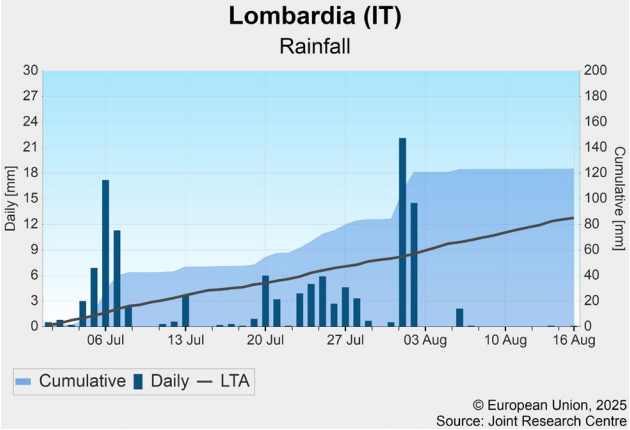


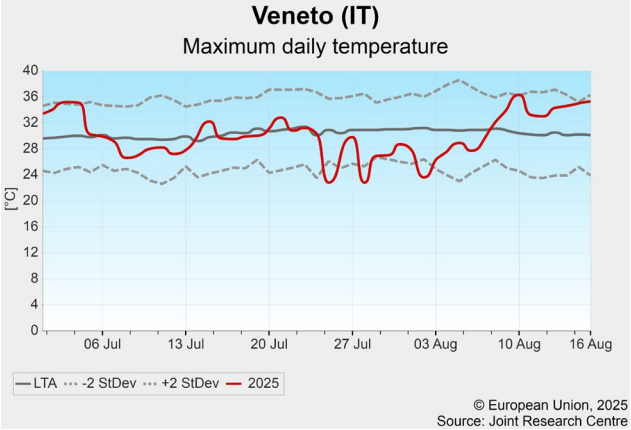
Italy - summer crops in good condition

In northern regions (e.g. *Lombardia*), July provided favourable conditions for summer crops: temperatures were slightly above average and frequent rainfall supported biomass accumulation. Early maize varieties reached grain filling by the end of July, while most maize flowered around the end of the month under optimal conditions. Soybean, after a difficult start of the season, recovered to good conditions. From 10 August to the end of the analysis period, late-planted maize in the flowering stage experienced heat stress (e.g. in *Veneto*), but overall impacts were moderate.

In central Italy, sunflowers profited from a cooler- and wetter-than-usual July, recovering from the poor growth in June, while the hot spell in mid August did not damage the crop severely.

Yield forecasts for summer crops have been slightly increased and are now around or above the five-year average. The winter crop season ended in early July, with forecasts unchanged, from below average in the north to above average in the south.

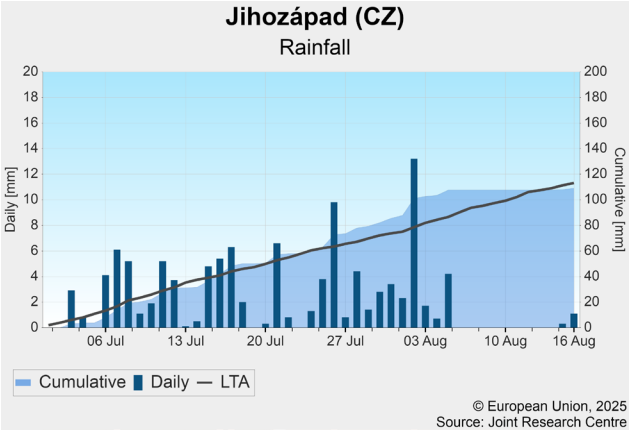


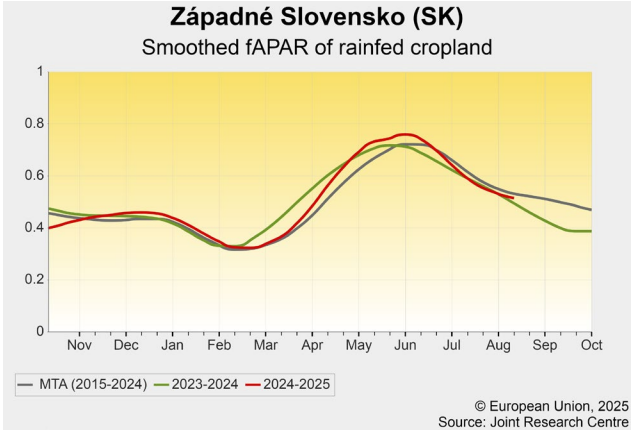


Czechia, Austria and Slovakia- rain in July improves summer crop outlook

Frequent rainfall and modest temperatures broadly supported crop development across Austria, Czechia and Slovakia, improving soil moisture and aiding summer crop growth while challenging the harvesting of winter crops. In Austria, harvesting was well ahead of schedule until July, when wet weather slowed it down. While the rain sustained the growth of summer crops, it raised concerns of waterlogging and disease pressure. In Czechia and southern Slovakia, the harvest has been delayed due to intermittent rain. Summer crops there are thriving under generally favourable moisture conditions. July rainfall has helped prevent water stress, but continued precipitation may soon create quality issues for cereals waiting to be harvested, mirroring Austria's situation.

Our yield forecasts for most crops are up to 10 % above the five-year average, while forecasts for winter cereals in Czechia remain close to the average.

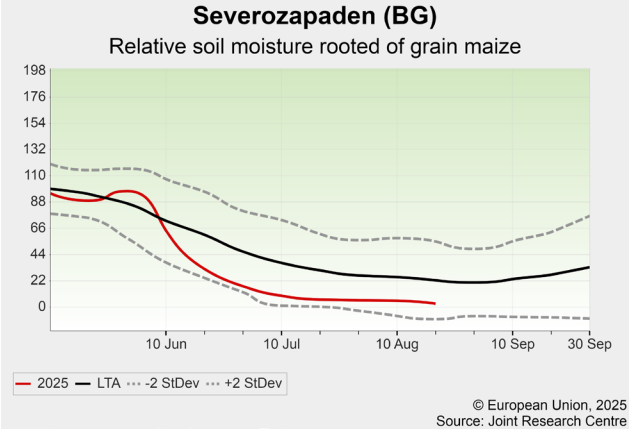


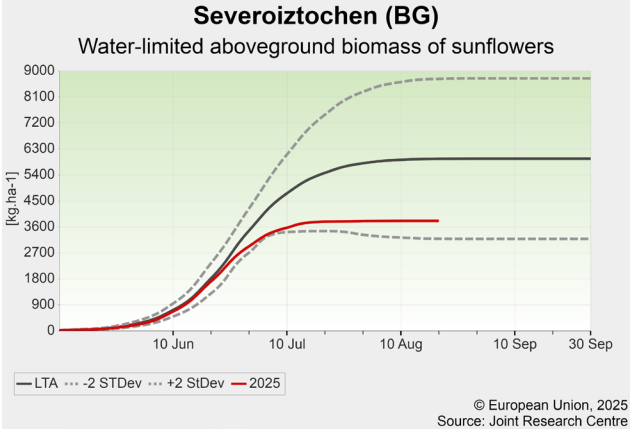


Bulgaria - summer crop yield outlook significantly worsened

Extremely hot and dry weather during the reporting period enabled the timely completion of the winter crop harvest, with fair yield outlooks confirmed. However, soil moisture content declined rapidly due to increased evaporative demand and prolonged periods with low or no rainfall. The severe water deficit combined with heat stress during flowering and early grain filling substantially reduced the biomass accumulation of summer crops. In addition, very high daily maximum temperatures (36–40 °C) accelerated crop development and reduced pollination efficiency, particularly in the case of grain maize. Satellite images show markedly reduced photosynthetic activity, confirming the critical nature of the situation. Only in the south-west and in sporadically irrigated fields are summer crops in relatively better condition, which however contributes little to national production levels.

Therefore, our yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised significantly downwards to levels comparable with last year's already very poor outcome.

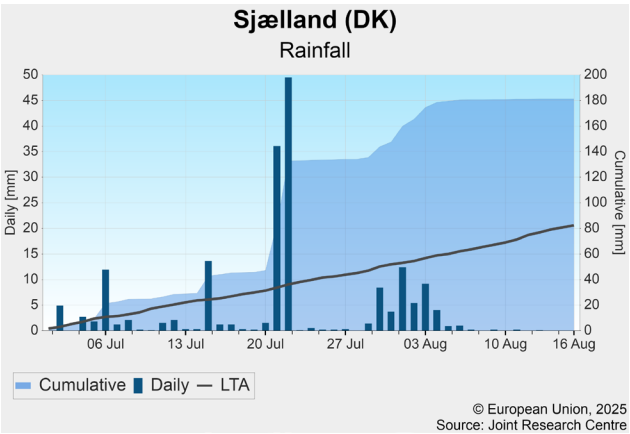


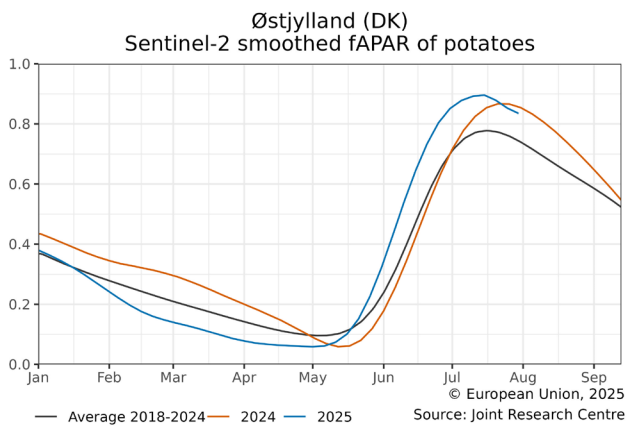


Denmark and Sweden - harvesting of winter and spring crops in full swing

Conditions were warmer than usual in both countries and very wet in Denmark, especially on the islands of *Fyn* and *Sjælland*, where 180 mm of rainfall were recorded (ca. 130 % above the LTA). Nevertheless, the harvesting of winter and spring crops progressed swiftly, and summer crops are expected to be in good condition. This is confirmed by our Sentinel-2 analysis, which shows the signal for potatoes prevailing above normal, while the signals for spring barley and soft wheat are reaching their minimal values, indicating that the harvest is almost completed. However, warm and wet conditions could favour diseases, while tuber crops could be damaged by excessive moisture, especially in heavy soils.

The outlook remains positive for all crops. In Denmark, the analysis of the yields reported by the national field trial system[1] confirms the good conditions for spring barley. Our yield forecasts remain unchanged, above the five-year average for winter and spring crops and close to the five-year average for summer crops.





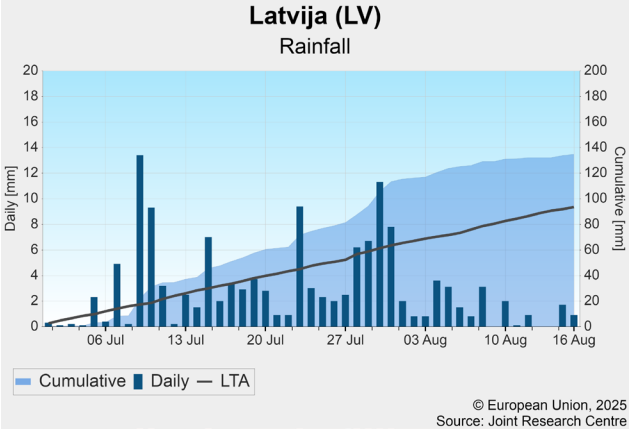
[1] https://sortinfo.dk

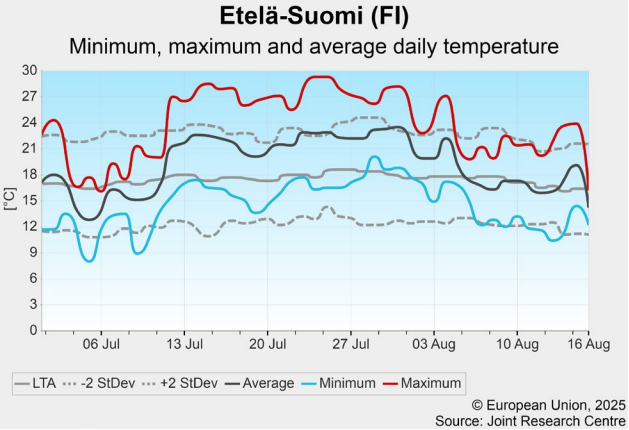
Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland - prolonged wet conditions complicate fieldwork in Latvia

Rainy conditions prevailed in the Baltic region, especially in Latvia and Lithuania, where total precipitation exceeded 150 mm (ca. 150 % of the LTA). In Estonia and Finland, temperatures were warmer than usual; in Estonia, this temperature accumulation surplus eased the impact of excessive moisture, while in Finland soil moisture is now below seasonal values.

The fAPAR signal of agricultural land remains close to the MTA, indicating photosynthetic activity close to seasonal values. Satellite-derived soil moisture shows values in line with the average, except in Finland, as mentioned above, and in northern and eastern Latvia, where soils are wetter than usual.

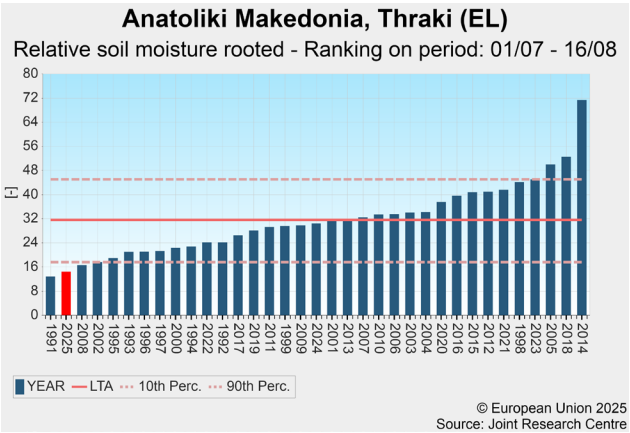
In Latvia, the extended rainfall surplus is expected to favour the spread of diseases. It also complicates fieldwork, including harvesting, and, although quantitative yields are not compromised, the quality could be negatively affected. Our yield forecasts remain above the five-year average, slightly reduced for Latvia and unchanged for the rest of the countries.

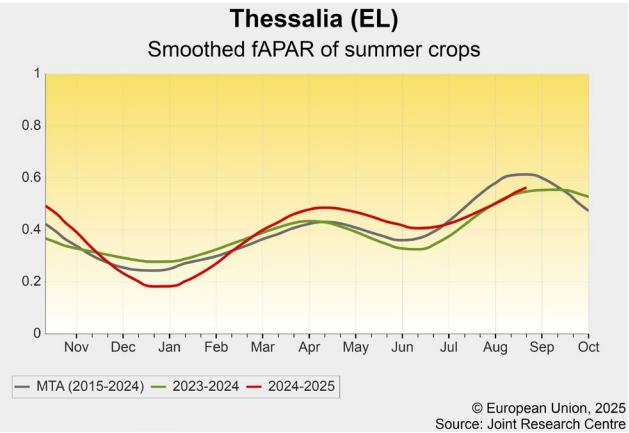




Greece - heat and lack of irrigation water reduce yield potential

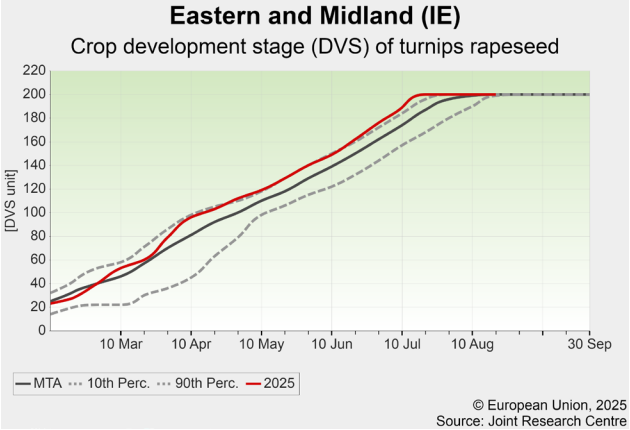
The review period has been predominantly dry and 1–2 °C warmer than the LTA, increasing the evaporative demand of irrigated summer crops. Maximum temperatures often well above 40 °C limited crop growth, even with irrigation available. Sunflowers, maize and potatoes are now in full maturity but still depend on irrigation, which is limited across the country, particularly in *Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki*, where the rainfall deficit of up to 50 % since spring has not replenished reservoirs and groundwater. Satellite imagery confirms low biomass for summer crops from *Thessalia* in the central region to *Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki* in the north-east. Even with a less pronounced water deficit, *Dytiki Makedonia* also shows slightly below-average biomass development. Only in *Kentriki Makedonia* has an average yield potential been maintained thanks to the sufficient availability of irrigation water. Overall, our yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised downwards to below the five-year average.

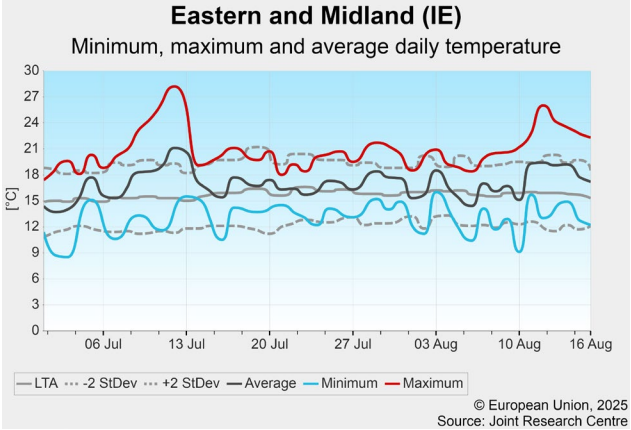




Ireland - an early harvest with very good winter crop yields

Warm and stable weather accelerated crop growth and led to an early start of the harvesting campaign. Both crop and soil conditions were ideal for a smooth harvest, resulting in one of the earliest winter crop harvest completions seen in Ireland, with overall good yields. Winter crops were supported by adequate water availability throughout the season and during ripening. This was especially the case for rapeseed, for which our models indicate early development. Conversely, spring barley continues to lag slightly behind, as a dry period occurred during its emergence, from which it has not fully recovered, resulting in a reduced growth pace. Our yield forecasts for soft wheat and winter barley are well above the five-year average, as is that for rapeseed following an upward revision. The forecast for green maize has been revised slightly upwards, whereas that for spring barley remains only slightly above the five-year average.



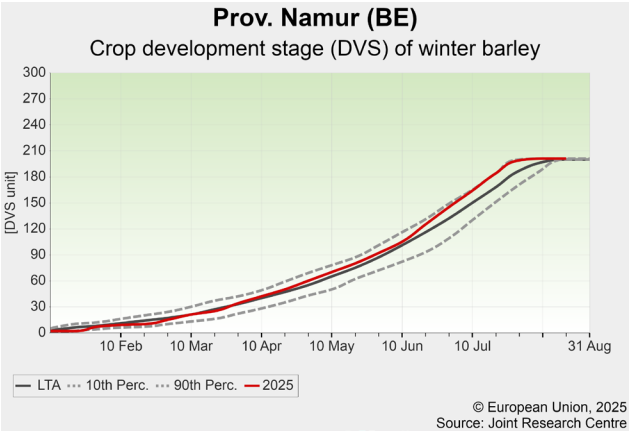


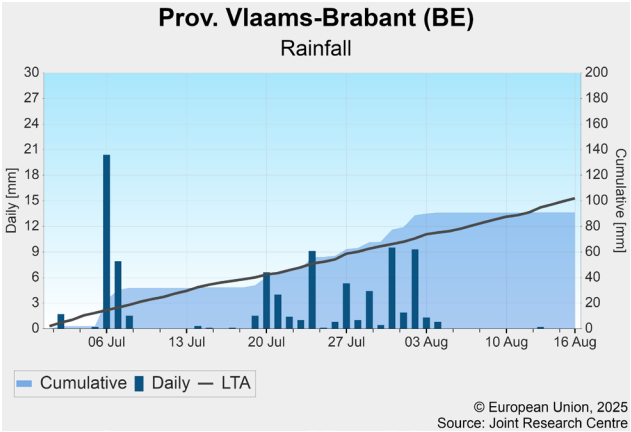
Benelux countries - promising harvest of winter cereals, positive outlook for summer crops

The harvesting of winter and spring cereals progressed well in July. Winter barley was harvested early this year, and preliminary estimates suggest satisfactory results. Similarly, soft wheat shows satisfactory grain quality and quantity upon harvesting, although intermittent rainfall in the north-east delayed harvest completion, as it also did for spring barley.

Potatoes are more than 14 days ahead in terms of their usual crop development stage due to an early start to the season and near-average weather conditions in the past few months. Sugar beet growth has been favourable too, but high humidity increased pest pressure and the incidence of leaf diseases, particularly *Cercospora* and leaf rust, although both are being actively combatted. Adequate midsummer rainfall was also favourable for maize growth.

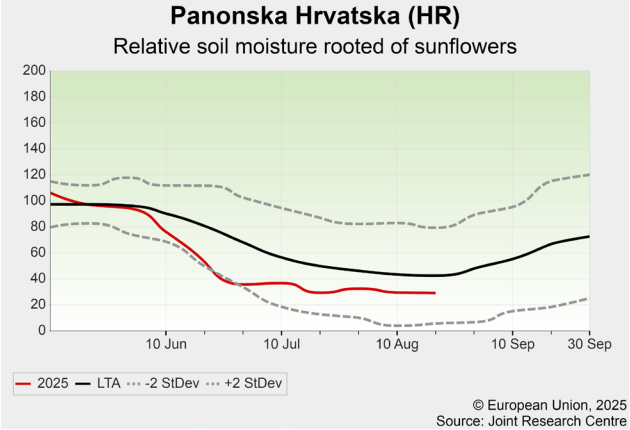
Our yield expectations for cereals have been raised by 1–2 % across the Benelux countries and kept stable for summer crops. Overall, yield expectations for all crops are above the five-year average.

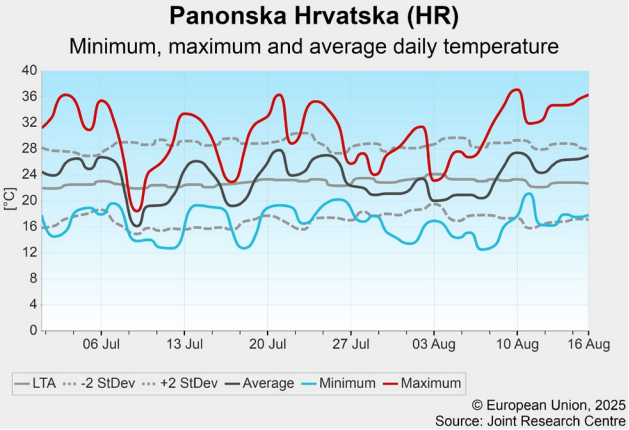




Slovenia and Croatia – mixed outlook as summer crops struggle

Maximum temperatures reached 35 °C on many days in eastern Croatia (*Panonska*) and, to a lesser extent, in north-eastern Slovenia. In the same regions, precipitation was slightly below average, not sufficient to compensate for the deficit accumulated in June. Soft wheat, barley and rapeseed exhibited good resistance to weather extremes, and their harvesting was completed ahead of schedule, supported by dry conditions. Our yield forecasts for winter cereals remain unchanged, close to the five-year average in Slovenia and slightly above it in Croatia, while slightly increased for rapeseed. Grain and green maize, soybean and sunflowers are approaching maturity, but they were significantly affected by the heat stress and the inadequate soil water availability, which persisted throughout much of their vegetative period. Our yield forecasts for these summer crops in Croatia remain unchanged, about 5 % below the five-year average, while grain and green maize are performing slightly better in Slovenia.



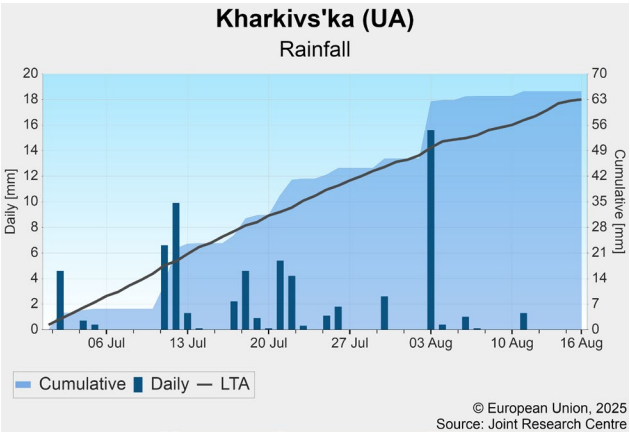


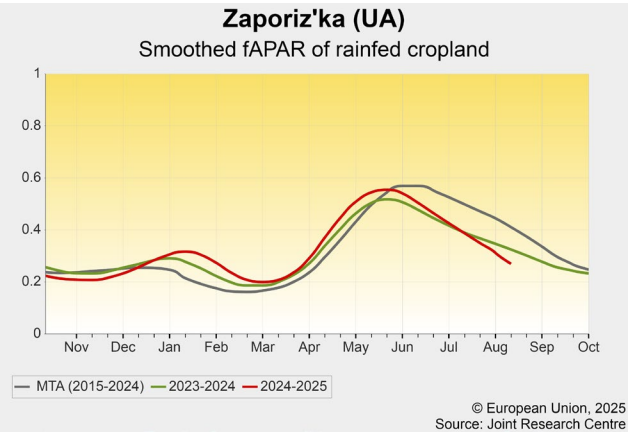
3.2 Black Sea area

Ukraine - drought in the south, favourable conditions in the north

The harvesting of winter and spring crops has been completed in the south, while it is still progressing in central and northern Ukraine. The actual yields reported by the Ukrainian Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food confirm our forecasts, which were close to the five-year average.

Adverse weather conditions prevailed in the southern and eastern parts of Ukraine (e.g. *Zaporiz'ka*, *Khersons'ka*) during the reporting period. The persistent drought further worsened summer crop conditions, with significant and irreversible yield losses expected. In contrast, the central and northern oblasts (e.g. *Kirhohrads'ka*, *Kharkivs'ka*) experienced more favourable weather, as July rainfall provided adequate soil moisture and supported near-normal biomass accumulation, sustaining the yield potential. Overall, the national outlook for summer crops remains in line with the five-year average. An extended analysis of the summer crop conditions will be provided in the September edition of the MARS bulletin on Ukraine.





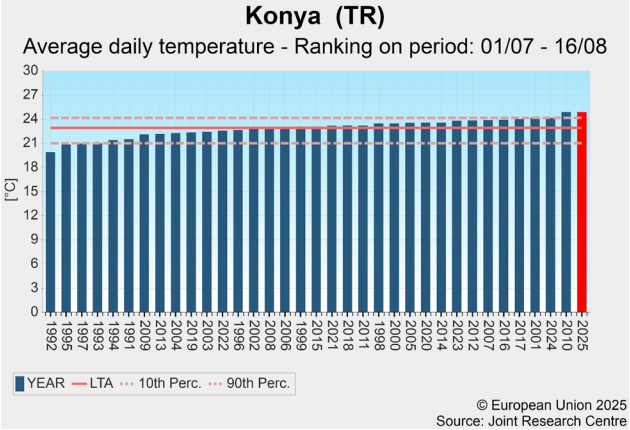
Türkiye - heatwave affects summer crops

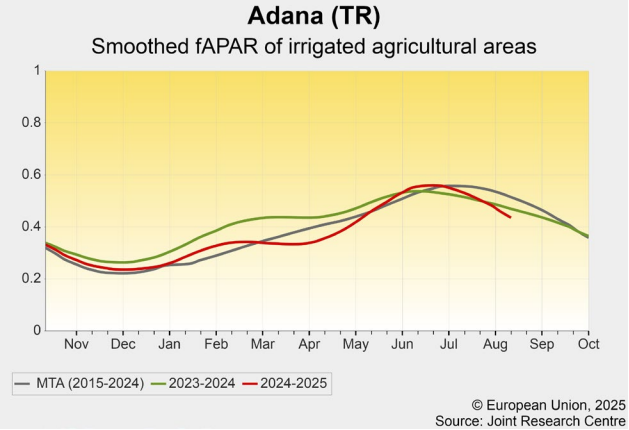
In western and central Anatolia (e.g. *Konya*), the analysis period was among the hottest in our records. The damage to winter crops was moderate, as most of them had already been harvested by the first week of July. Conversely, summer crops in the vegetative to flowering stages suffered from the very high temperatures and the limited availability of irrigation water.

In south-eastern Anatolia, the summer cycle started later than usual in July, under unfavourable conditions due to high temperatures and insufficient water for irrigation after the preceding dry winter.

In the Mediterranean region (e.g. *Adana*), excessive temperatures created a high irrigation demand that could not always be met. Consequently, summer crop growth was suboptimal, reducing yield expectations.

The yield forecast for grain maize has been revised downwards to close to the five-year average. The winter crop season mostly ended in early July, with forecasts unchanged at well below the average.

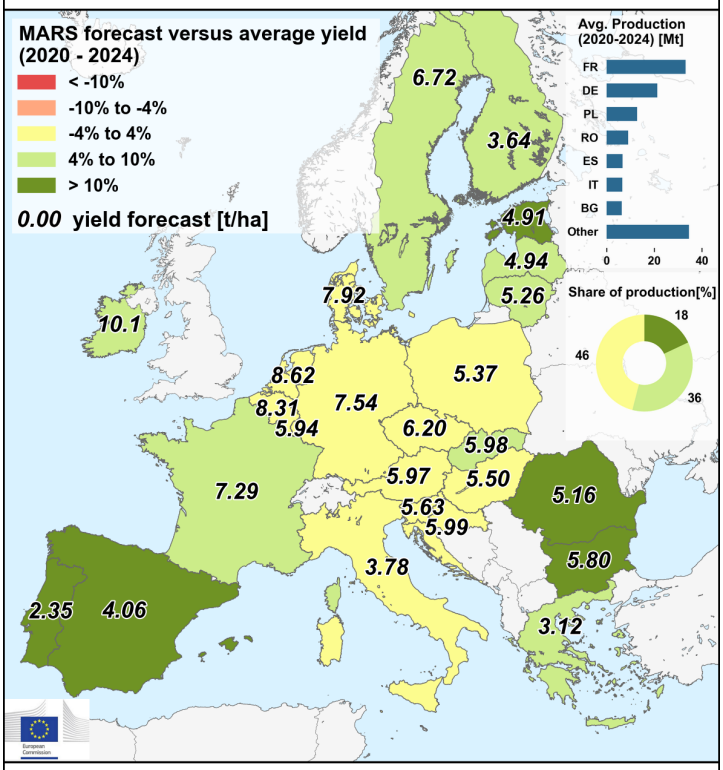




4. Crop yield forecast

Country	Total wheat (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	5.55	5.36	**5.92**	+ 7	+ 10	+ 1
AT	5.80	5.71	**5.97**	+ 3	+ 5	+ 0
BE	8.24	6.61	**8.31**	+ 1	+ 26	+ 1
BG	5.24	5.73	**5.80**	+ 11	+ 1	+ 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.19	5.96	**6.20**	+ 0	+ 4	+ 0
DE	7.45	7.08	**7.54**	+ 1	+ 6	+ 2
DK	7.76	7.12	**7.92**	+ 2	+ 11	+ 0
EE	4.42	4.30	**4.91**	+ 11	+ 14	+ 0
EL	2.85	2.45	**3.12**	+ 10	+ 27	+ 0
ES	3.30	3.68	**4.06**	+ 23	+ 10	+ 1
FI	3.42	3.50	**3.64**	+ 6	+ 4	– 0
FR	6.85	6.03	**7.29**	+ 6	+ 21	+ 2
HR	5.77	5.85	**5.99**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.45	5.79	**5.50**	+ 1	– 5	+ 0
IE	9.67	8.66	**10.1**	+ 4	+ 16	+ 1
IT	3.75	3.57	**3.78**	+ 1	+ 6	+ 0
LT	4.87	5.04	**5.26**	+ 8	+ 4	+ 0
LU	5.82	5.20	**5.94**	+ 2	+ 14	+ 2
LV	4.63	4.57	**4.94**	+ 7	+ 8	– 1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.45	7.05	**8.62**	+ 2	+ 22	+ 1
PL	5.27	5.20	**5.37**	+ 2	+ 3	+ 0
PT	2.11	2.35	**2.35**	+ 11	– 0	+ 0
RO	4.11	4.61	**5.16**	+ 25	+ 12	+ 0
SE	6.39	6.16	**6.72**	+ 5	+ 9	+ 0
SI	5.67	5.48	**5.63**	– 1	+ 3	+ 0
SK	5.54	5.45	**5.98**	+ 8	+ 10	– 1

Total wheat - yield forecast 2025



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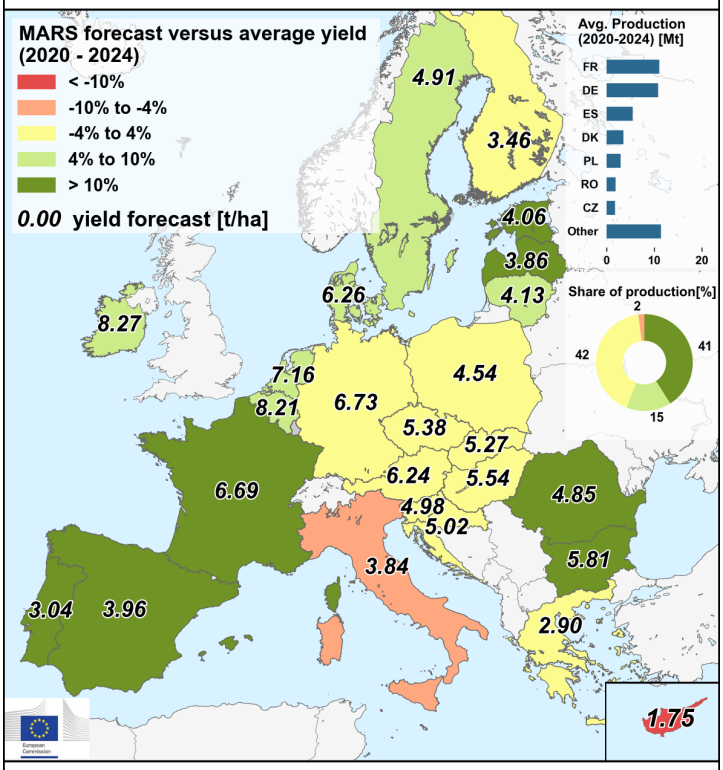
Country	Total barley (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	4.76	4.81	**5.35**	+ 12	+ 11	+ 1
AT	6.11	5.70	**6.24**	+ 2	+ 10	+ 1
BE	7.72	6.22	**8.21**	+ 6	+ 32	+ 1
BG	5.07	5.40	**5.81**	+ 15	+ 8	+ 0
CY	2.01	1.75	**1.75**	– 13	– 0	+ 0
CZ	5.44	5.27	**5.38**	– 1	+ 2	+ 1
DE	6.70	6.39	**6.73**	+ 0	+ 5	+ 0
DK	5.84	5.56	**6.26**	+ 7	+ 13	+ 0
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	**3.96**	+ 66	+ 21	+ 1
FI	3.34	3.62	**3.46**	+ 4	– 4	– 1
FR	6.03	5.45	**6.69**	+ 11	+ 23	+ 3
HR	4.85	4.93	**5.02**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.51	5.53	**5.54**	+ 1	+ 0	+ 0
IE	7.75	7.51	**8.27**	+ 7	+ 10	+ 0
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	**3.86**	+ 21	+ 29	– 2
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.74	6.23	**7.16**	+ 6	+ 15	+ 1
PL	4.37	4.34	**4.54**	+ 4	+ 5	– 1
PT	2.72	3.23	**3.04**	+ 12	– 6	+ 0
RO	3.99	4.71	**4.85**	+ 22	+ 3	+ 0
SE	4.49	4.44	**4.91**	+ 9	+ 10	+ 0
SI	5.08	4.83	**4.98**	– 2	+ 3	+ 0
SK	5.07	4.72	**5.27**	+ 4	+ 12	+ 6

Total barley - yield forecast 2025



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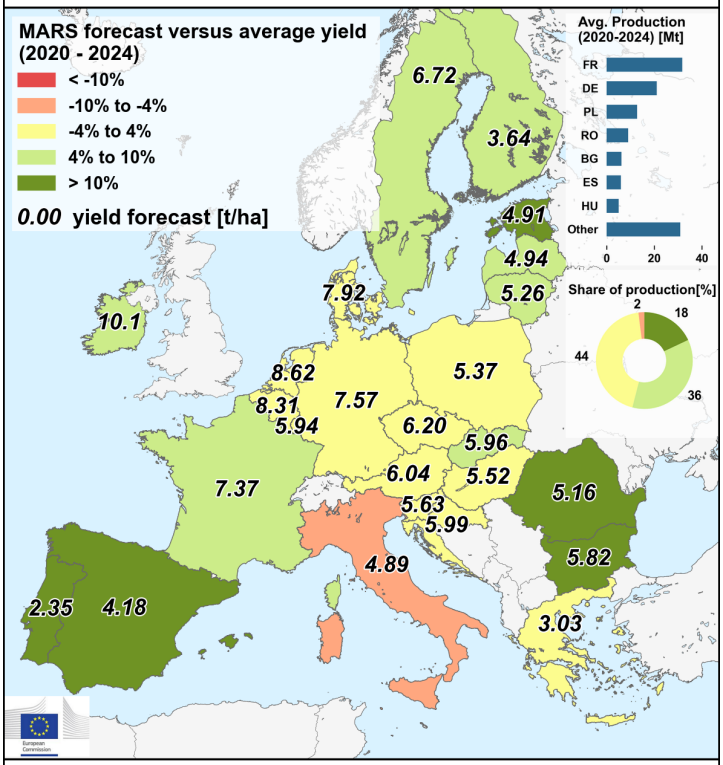
Country	Soft wheat (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	5.77	5.57	**6.15**	+ 7	+ 10	+ 1
AT	5.86	5.76	**6.04**	+ 3	+ 5	+ 0
BE	8.24	6.61	**8.31**	+ 1	+ 26	+ 1
BG	5.25	5.76	**5.82**	+ 11	+ 1	+ 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.19	5.96	**6.20**	+ 0	+ 4	+ 0
DE	7.48	7.11	**7.57**	+ 1	+ 7	+ 2
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	**4.18**	+ 23	+ 11	+ 1
FI	3.42	3.50	**3.64**	+ 6	+ 4	– 0
FR	6.94	6.08	**7.37**	+ 6	+ 21	+ 3
HR	5.77	5.85	**5.99**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.47	5.82	**5.52**	+ 1	– 5	+ 0
IE	9.67	8.66	**10.1**	+ 4	+ 16	+ 1
IT	5.30	4.93	**4.89**	– 8	– 1	+ 0
LT	4.87	5.04	**5.26**	+ 8	+ 4	+ 0
LU	5.82	5.20	**5.94**	+ 2	+ 14	+ 2
LV	4.63	4.57	**4.94**	+ 7	+ 8	– 1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.45	7.05	**8.62**	+ 2	+ 22	+ 1
PL	5.27	5.20	**5.37**	+ 2	+ 3	+ 0
PT	2.11	2.35	**2.35**	+ 11	– 0	+ 0
RO	4.11	4.61	**5.16**	+ 25	+ 12	+ 0
SE	6.39	6.16	**6.72**	+ 5	+ 9	+ 0
SI	5.67	5.48	**5.63**	– 1	+ 3	+ 0
SK	5.54	5.46	**5.96**	+ 8	+ 9	– 2

Soft wheat - yield forecast 2025



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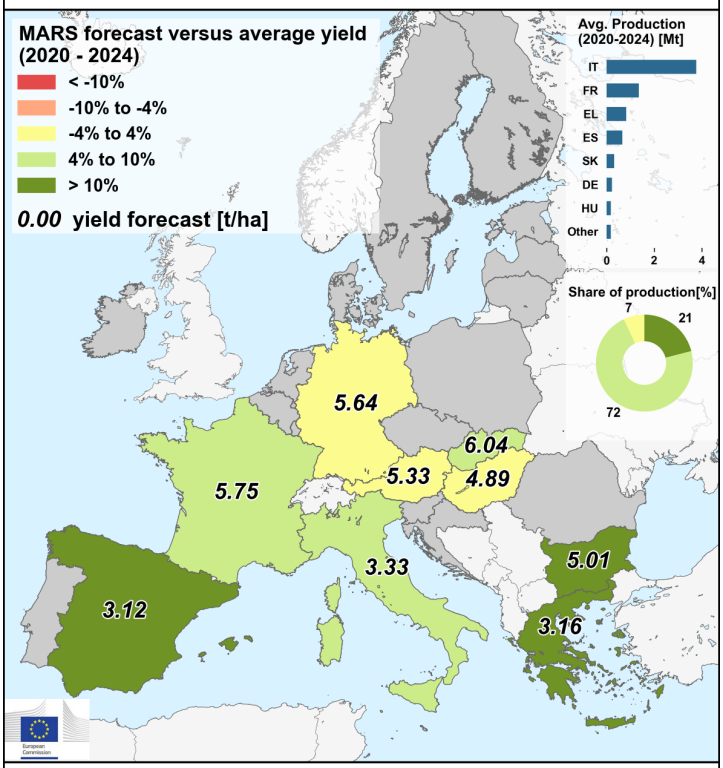
Country	Durum wheat (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	3.41	3.38	**3.76**	+ 10	+ 11	– 1
AT	5.17	5.31	**5.33**	+ 3	+ 0	+ 1
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	4.55	4.22	**5.01**	+ 10	+ 19	+ 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	5.60	5.89	**5.64**	+ 1	– 4	+ 3
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.81	2.27	**3.16**	+ 12	+ 39	+ 0
ES	2.57	2.92	**3.12**	+ 21	+ 7	– 1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.32	5.08	**5.75**	+ 8	+ 13	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.89	5.34	**4.89**	– 0	– 8	+ 0
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	+ 0

Durum wheat - yield forecast 2025



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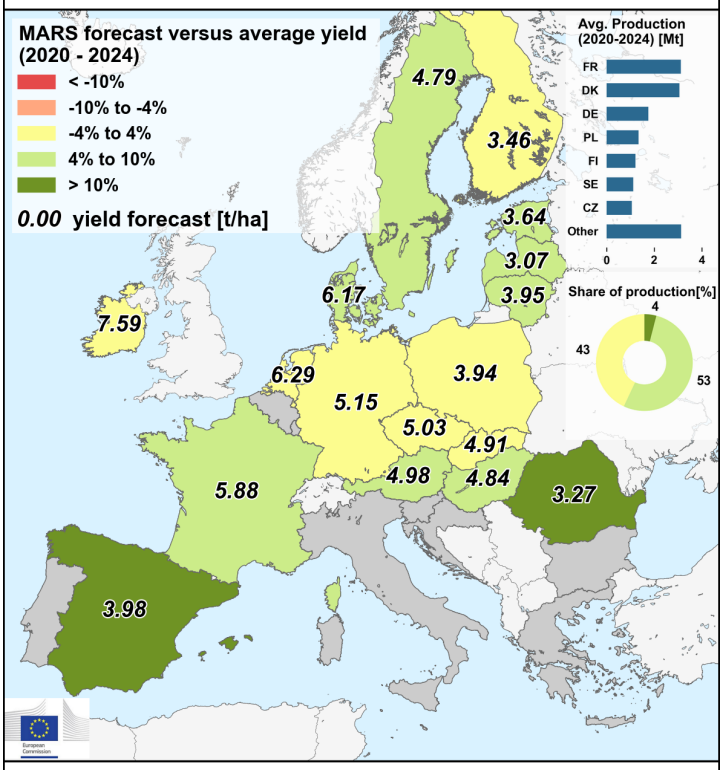
Country	Spring barley (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	4.66	4.71	**5.01**	+ 8	+ 6	+ 0
AT	4.62	4.74	**4.98**	+ 8	+ 5	+ 5
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.18	5.42	**5.03**	– 3	– 7	+ 0
DE	5.12	5.19	**5.15**	+ 1	– 1	+ 0
DK	5.71	5.45	**6.17**	+ 8	+ 13	+ 0
EE	3.34	3.01	**3.64**	+ 9	+ 21	+ 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES*	2.59	3.28	**3.98**	+ 53	+ 21	+ 1
FI	3.34	3.62	**3.46**	+ 4	– 4	– 1
FR	5.36	5.21	**5.88**	+ 10	+ 13	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.50	4.44	**4.84**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 0
IE	7.32	7.32	**7.59**	+ 4	+ 4	+ 0
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	3.69	3.63	**3.95**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.87	2.67	**3.07**	+ 7	+ 15	– 4
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.15	5.93	**6.29**	+ 2	+ 6	+ 0
PL	3.87	3.84	**3.94**	+ 2	+ 3	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.44	3.22	**3.27**	+ 34	+ 2	+ 0
SE	4.38	4.36	**4.79**	+ 9	+ 10	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	4.79	4.54	**4.91**	+ 3	+ 8	+ 9

Spring barley - yield forecast 2025



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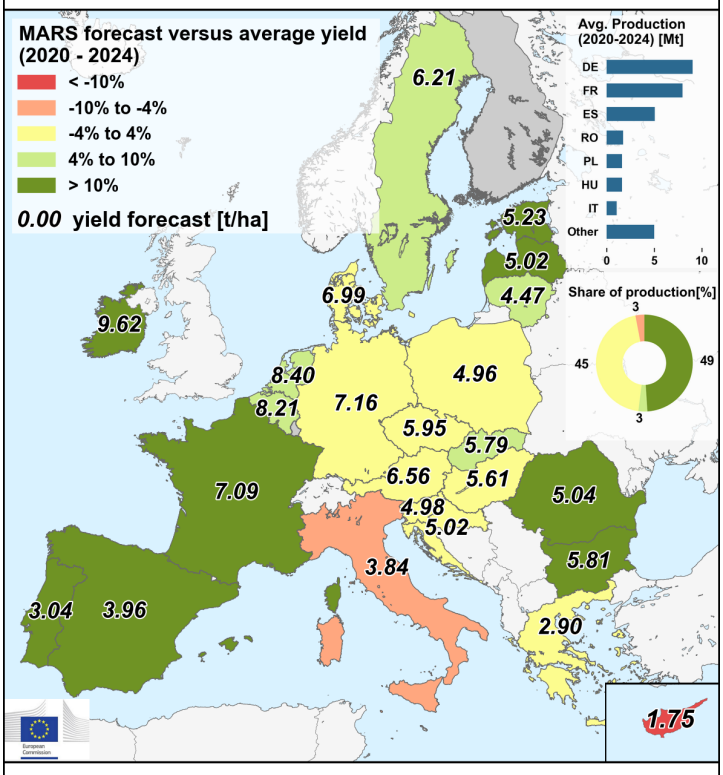
Country	Winter barley (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	4.81	4.86	**5.51**	+ 15	+ 13	+ 1
AT	6.52	5.93	**6.56**	+ 1	+ 11	+ 0
BE	7.72	6.22	**8.21**	+ 6	+ 32	+ 1
BG	5.07	5.40	**5.81**	+ 15	+ 8	+ 0
CY	2.01	1.75	**1.75**	– 13	– 0	+ 0
CZ	5.89	5.05	**5.95**	+ 1	+ 18	+ 1
DE	7.13	6.72	**7.16**	+ 0	+ 6	+ 0
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	**3.96**	+ 67	+ 21	+ 1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	6.33	5.55	**7.09**	+ 12	+ 28	+ 4
HR	4.85	4.93	**5.02**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.59	5.65	**5.61**	+ 0	– 1	+ 0
IE	8.71	8.13	**9.62**	+ 10	+ 18	+ 0
IT	4.06	3.73	**3.84**	– 5	+ 3	+ 0
LT	4.29	4.42	**4.47**	+ 4	+ 1	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	4.21	3.57	**5.02**	+ 19	+ 40	– 1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	7.98	6.79	**8.40**	+ 5	+ 24	+ 1
PL	4.90	4.67	**4.96**	+ 1	+ 6	– 2
PT	2.72	3.23	**3.04**	+ 12	– 6	+ 0
RO	4.22	4.90	**5.04**	+ 19	+ 3	+ 0
SE	5.82	5.61	**6.21**	+ 7	+ 11	+ 0
SI	5.08	4.83	**4.98**	– 2	+ 3	+ 0
SK	5.48	4.99	**5.79**	+ 6	+ 16	+ 2

Winter barley - yield forecast 2025



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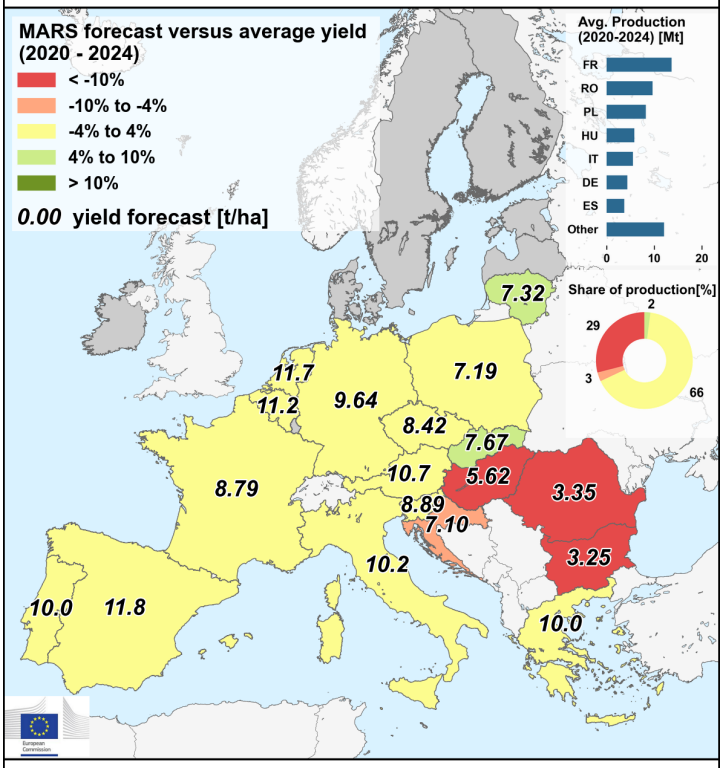
Country	Grain maize (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	7.10	6.79	**6.93**	– 2	+ 2	– 3
AT	10.4	9.90	**10.7**	+ 3	+ 8	+ 3
BE	11.1	12.0	**11.2**	+ 1	– 7	+ 2
BG	4.74	3.18	**3.25**	– 31	+ 2	– 24
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	8.70	8.14	**8.42**	– 3	+ 3	+ 0
DE	9.61	10.1	**9.64**	+ 0	– 4	+ 1
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	10.4	9.20	**10.0**	– 4	+ 9	– 5
ES	12.1	11.8	**11.8**	– 2	– 0	– 1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	8.93	9.30	**8.79**	– 1	– 5	– 1
HR	7.51	7.69	**7.10**	– 5	– 8	+ 0
HU	6.48	5.97	**5.62**	– 13	– 6	– 8
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	10.1	9.94	**10.2**	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2
LT	6.67	7.87	**7.32**	+ 10	– 7	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	11.6	11.0	**11.7**	+ 1	+ 7	+ 0
PL	7.29	7.36	**7.19**	– 1	– 2	+ 1
PT	9.87	10.1	**10.0**	+ 1	– 1	– 0
RO	4.02	2.86	**3.35**	– 17	+ 17	– 19
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	8.95	9.20	**8.89**	– 1	– 3	+ 0
SK	7.20	7.23	**7.67**	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5

Grain maize - yield forecast 2025



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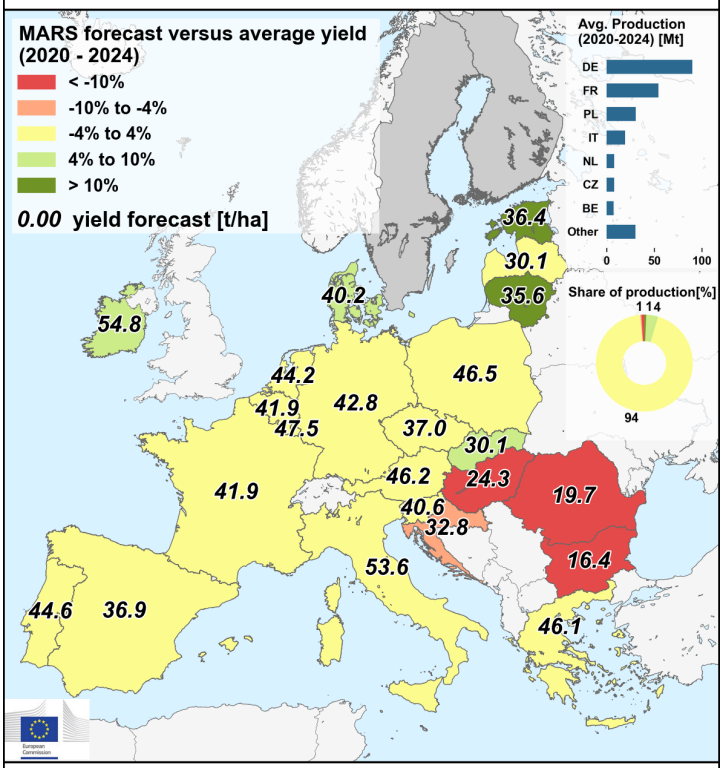
Country	Green maize (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU**	42.5	43.6	**42.6**	+0	-2	+ 1
AT	46.0	45.3	**46.2**	+ 0	+ 2	+ 1
BE	41.6	41.4	**41.9**	+ 1	+ 1	+ 0
BG	20.0	16.1	**16.4**	– 18	+ 2	– 14
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	35.6	31.9	**37.0**	+ 4	+ 16	+ 0
DE	42.5	44.4	**42.8**	+ 1	– 4	+ 2
DK	37.8	39.5	**40.2**	+ 6	+ 2	+ 4
EE	31.8	34.9	**36.4**	+ 14	+ 4	+ 0
EL	46.5	45.7	**46.1**	– 1	+ 1	– 2
ES	38.2	45.9	**36.9**	– 3	– 20	– 1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	42.4	44.9	**41.9**	– 1	– 7	– 2
HR	34.8	35.6	**32.8**	– 6	– 8	+ 0
HU	27.0	28.3	**24.3**	– 10	– 14	– 6
IE	52.4	53.9	**54.8**	+ 5	+ 2	+ 1
IT	52.6	52.8	**53.6**	+ 2	+ 2	+ 7
LT	28.9	31.9	**35.6**	+ 23	+ 11	+ 0
LU	48.5	51.2	**47.5**	– 2	– 7	+ 0
LV	30.0	29.3	**30.1**	+ 0	+ 3	– 6
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	43.6	40.7	**44.2**	+ 1	+ 9	+ 0
PL	47.0	46.4	**46.5**	– 1	+ 0	+ 3
PT	44.6	44.5	**44.6**	– 0	+ 0	– 0
RO	22.2	18.4	**19.7**	– 11	+ 7	– 3
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	41.7	43.7	**40.6**	– 3	– 7	+ 0
SK	28.7	28.1	**30.1**	+ 5	+ 7	+ 0

Green maize - yield forecast 2025



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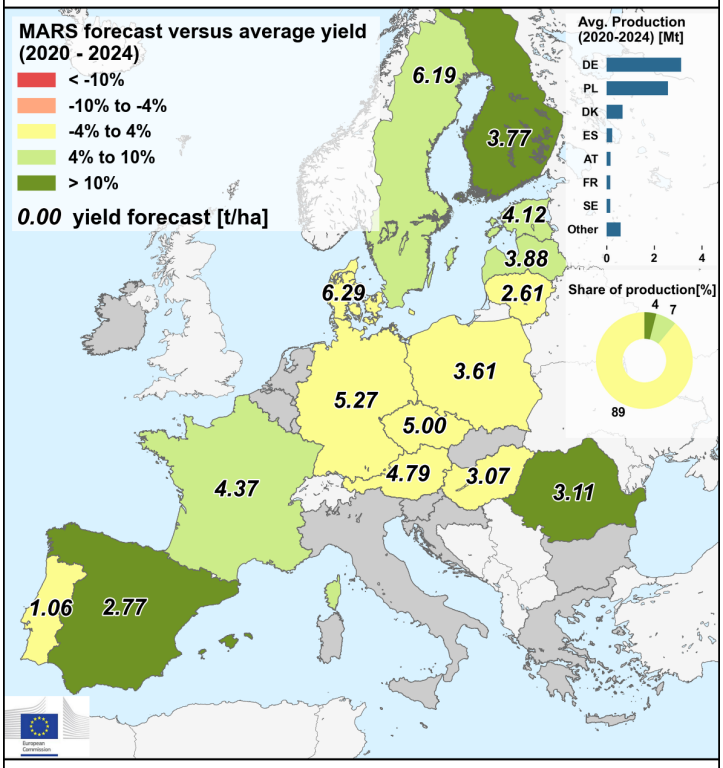
Country	Rye (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	4.20	4.05	**4.29**	+ 2	+ 6	+ 2
AT	4.66	3.98	**4.79**	+ 3	+ 20	+ 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.07	4.35	**5.00**	– 1	+ 15	+ 0
DE	5.20	4.83	**5.27**	+ 1	+ 9	+ 4
DK	6.06	5.87	**6.29**	+ 4	+ 7	+ 0
EE	3.79	3.98	**4.12**	+ 9	+ 4	+ 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.26	2.22	**2.77**	+ 23	+ 25	+ 1
FI	3.41	2.73	**3.77**	+ 10	+ 38	+ 0
FR	4.17	3.74	**4.37**	+ 5	+ 17	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.19	3.22	**3.07**	– 4	– 5	+ 0
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	2.54	2.38	**2.61**	+ 3	+ 10	+ 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.71	3.37	**3.88**	+ 5	+ 15	– 2
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.50	3.57	**3.61**	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2
PT	1.03	1.01	**1.06**	+ 2	+ 5	– 1
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



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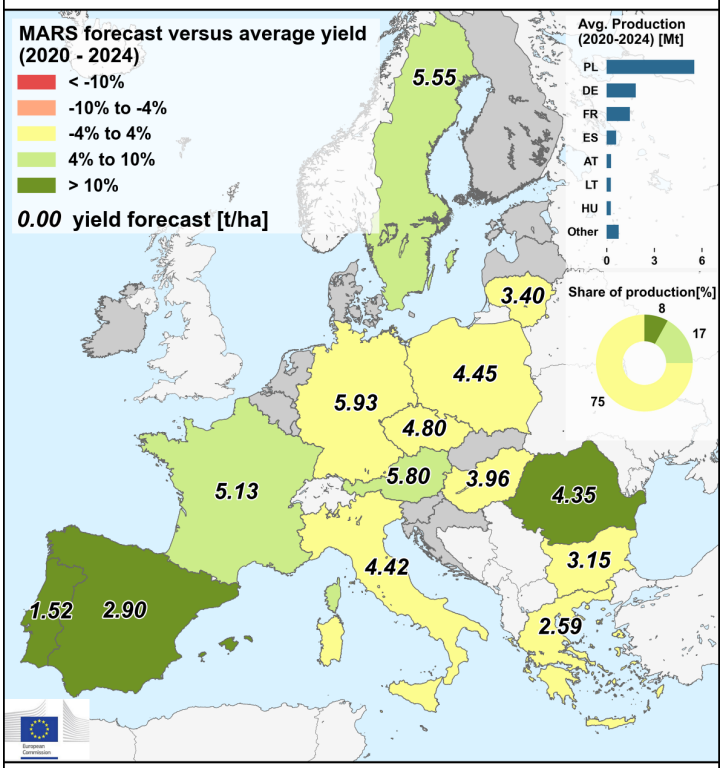
Country	Triticale (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	4.37	4.29	**4.49**	+ 3	+ 5	+ 0
AT	5.51	5.08	**5.80**	+ 5	+ 14	+ 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	3.13	3.05	**3.15**	+ 1	+ 3	+ 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	4.87	4.45	**4.80**	– 1	+ 8	– 0
DE	5.87	5.69	**5.93**	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.50	2.13	**2.59**	+ 4	+ 21	+ 0
ES	2.35	2.65	**2.90**	+ 24	+ 10	+ 2
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	4.85	4.31	**5.13**	+ 6	+ 19	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.03	4.12	**3.96**	– 2	– 4	+ 0
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	+ 0
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	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Triticale - yield forecast 2025



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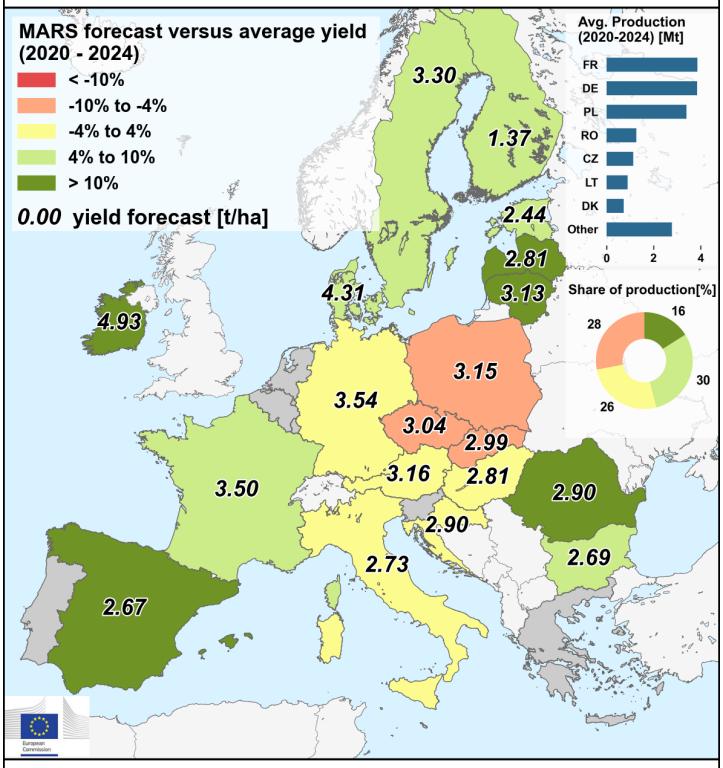
Country	Rape and turnip rape (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	3.16	2.93	**3.24**	+ 3	+ 10	+ 1
AT	3.13	2.98	**3.16**	+ 1	+ 6	+ 1
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.49	2.46	**2.69**	+ 8	+ 9	+ 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	3.20	2.76	**3.04**	– 5	+ 10	– 1
DE	3.61	3.34	**3.54**	– 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	**2.67**	+ 22	+ 6	+ 1
FI	1.30	1.33	**1.37**	+ 5	+ 3	– 0
FR	3.21	2.91	**3.50**	+ 9	+ 20	+ 4
HR	2.79	2.96	**2.90**	+ 4	– 2	+ 2
HU	2.81	2.57	**2.81**	+ 0	+ 10	+ 13
IE	4.48	3.94	**4.93**	+ 10	+ 25	+ 3
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	**2.81**	+ 11	+ 36	– 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.29	3.24	**3.15**	– 4	– 3	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.60	2.25	**2.90**	+ 12	+ 29	+ 0
SE	3.10	2.99	**3.30**	+ 6	+ 10	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.12	2.74	**2.99**	– 4	+ 9	+ 0

Rapeseed - yield forecast 2025



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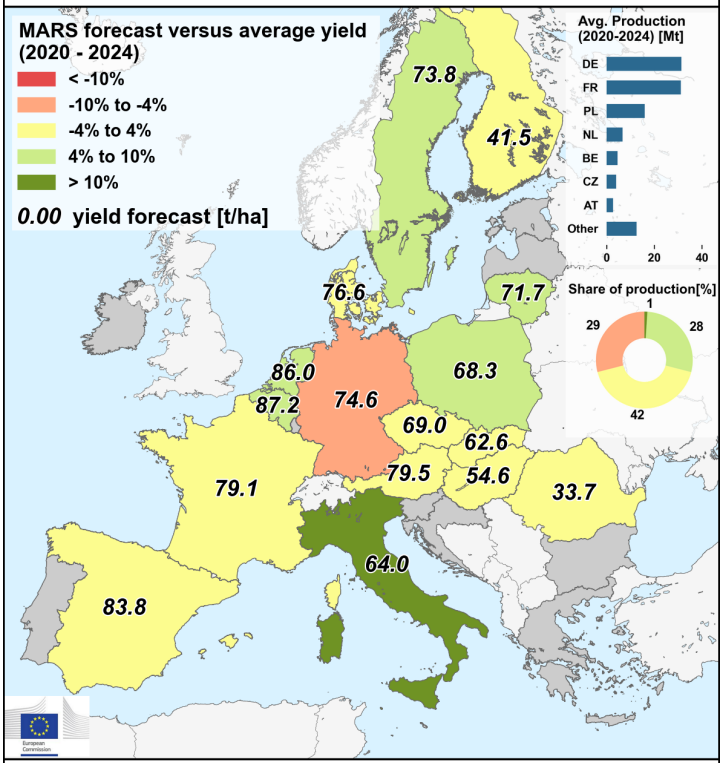
Country	Sugar beet (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	73.6	N/A	**74.6**	+ 1	N/A	– 0
AT	78.8	79.9	**79.5**	+ 1	– 1	+ 1
BE	83.1	75.4	**87.2**	+ 5	+ 16	+ 0
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	66.8	69.6	**69.0**	+ 3	– 1	+ 6
DE	78.3	83.9	**74.6**	– 5	– 11	– 0
DK	75.8	77.0	**76.6**	+ 1	– 1	+ 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	84.0	83.6	**83.8**	– 0	+ 0	– 2
FI	40.9	47.6	**41.5**	+ 1	– 13	+ 0
FR	77.0	79.1	**79.1**	+ 3	+ 0	– 2
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	55.6	50.5	**54.6**	– 2	+ 8	– 3
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	57.4	N/A	**64.0**	+ 11	N/A	+ 3
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	**68.3**	+ 8	+ 3	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	34.8	33.5	**33.7**	– 3	+ 1	+ 1
SE	67.8	74.4	**73.8**	+ 9	– 1	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	60.4	59.0	**62.6**	+ 4	+ 6	+ 2

Sugar beet - yield forecast 2025



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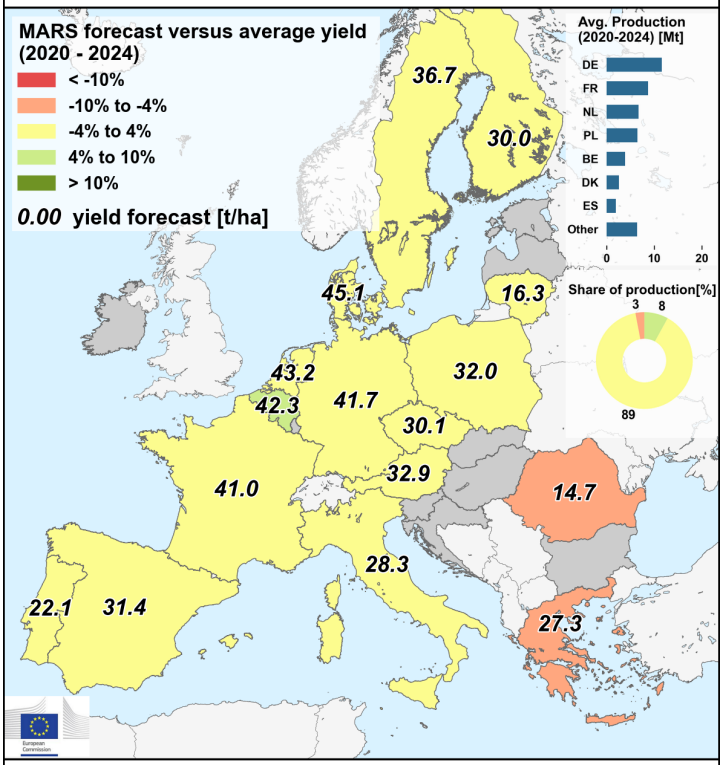
Country	Potatoes (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	36.4	36.7	**36.8**	+ 1	+ 0	+ 1
AT	32.8	31.7	**32.9**	+ 0	+ 4	+ 1
BE	40.7	39.2	**42.3**	+ 4	+ 8	+ 0
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	29.0	28.8	**30.1**	+ 4	+ 4	+ 2
DE	43.1	45.0	**41.7**	– 3	– 7	+ 1
DK	44.0	44.2	**45.1**	+ 2	+ 2	+ 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	28.7	25.9	**27.3**	– 5	+ 6	– 5
ES	31.6	29.8	**31.4**	– 0	+ 5	– 1
FI	29.3	31.2	**30.0**	+ 2	– 4	+ 0
FR	41.1	41.9	**41.0**	– 0	– 2	– 2
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	**43.2**	+ 3	+ 4	+ 2
PL	31.2	30.2	**32.0**	+ 3	+ 6	+ 2
PT	23.0	22.0	**22.1**	– 4	+ 0	– 1
RO	15.3	12.5	**14.7**	– 4	+ 18	+ 0
SE	35.8	35.6	**36.7**	+ 3	+ 3	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Potatoes - yield forecast 2025



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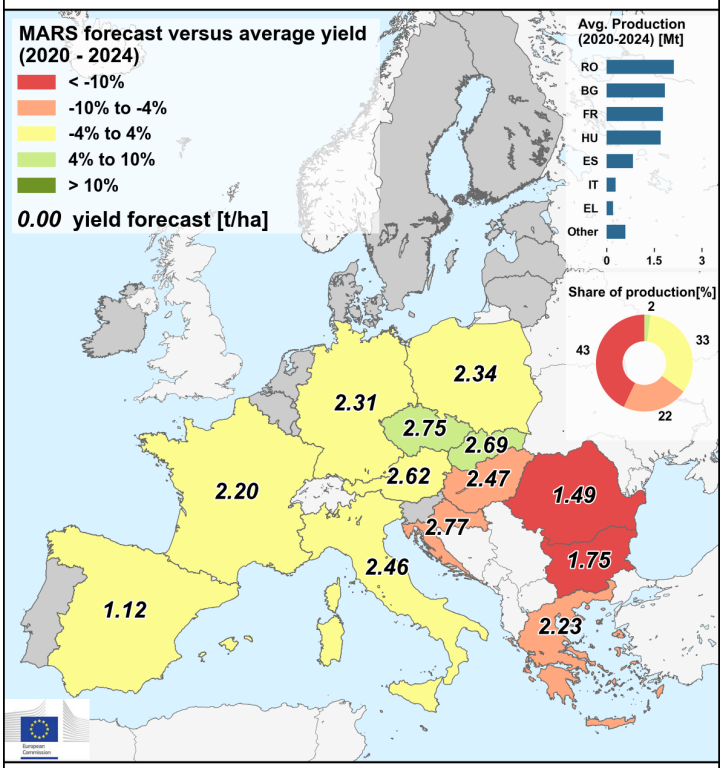
Country	Sunflower (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	2.02	1.72	**1.83**	– 9	+ 6	– 6
AT	2.56	2.36	**2.62**	+ 2	+ 11	+ 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.10	1.73	**1.75**	– 17	+ 1	– 10
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.63	2.50	**2.75**	+ 5	+ 10	+ 0
DE	2.29	2.61	**2.31**	+ 1	– 12	+ 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.36	2.07	**2.23**	– 6	+ 7	– 7
ES	1.12	1.12	**1.12**	– 1	– 0	– 1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.26	1.95	**2.20**	– 3	+ 13	– 4
HR	2.92	2.97	**2.77**	– 5	– 7	+ 0
HU	2.58	2.67	**2.47**	– 5	– 8	– 2
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.46	2.59	**2.46**	+ 0	– 5	+ 4
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.37	2.45	**2.34**	– 1	– 5	+ 2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.86	1.18	**1.49**	– 20	+ 26	– 12
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.56	2.50	**2.69**	+ 5	+ 8	+ 4

Sunflower - yield forecast 2025



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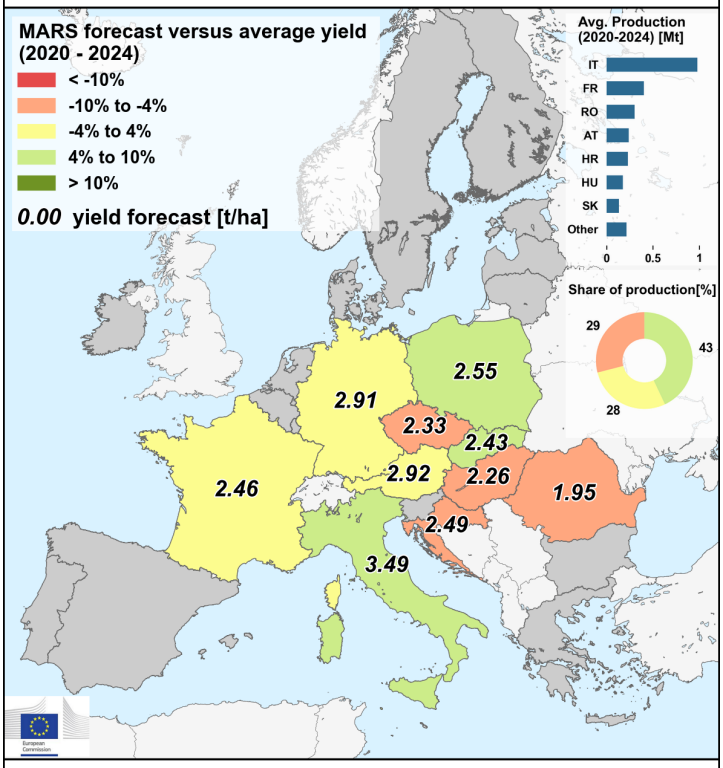
Country	Soybeans (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	2.67	2.67	**2.74**	+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
AT	2.88	2.74	**2.92**	+ 2	+ 7	+ 2
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.45	2.60	**2.33**	– 5	– 10	+ 0
DE	2.83	3.25	**2.91**	+ 3	– 11	+ 1
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.40	2.60	**2.46**	+ 2	– 6	– 4
HR	2.61	2.48	**2.49**	– 5	+ 0	+ 0
HU	2.47	2.23	**2.26**	– 8	+ 1	– 2
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.19	3.21	**3.49**	+ 9	+ 9	+ 10
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.44	2.56	**2.55**	+ 5	– 0	+ 5
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.07	2.03	**1.95**	– 6	– 4	– 1
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.22	2.20	**2.43**	+ 9	+ 11	+ 2

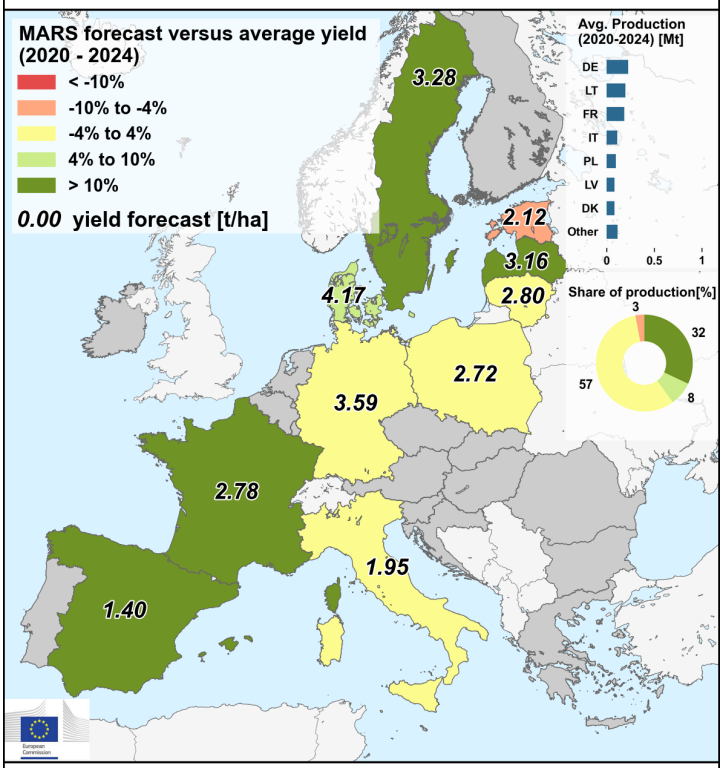
Soybeans - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.7 (2025)

Country	Field beans (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU	2.68	2.78	**2.82**	+ 5	+ 1	+ 0
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	3.68	3.96	**3.59**	– 3	– 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	**2.78**	+ 15	+ 3	+ 5
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	**2.72**	– 1	+ 7	– 1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE	2.91	3.18	**3.28**	+ 13	+ 3	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Field beans - yield forecast 2025



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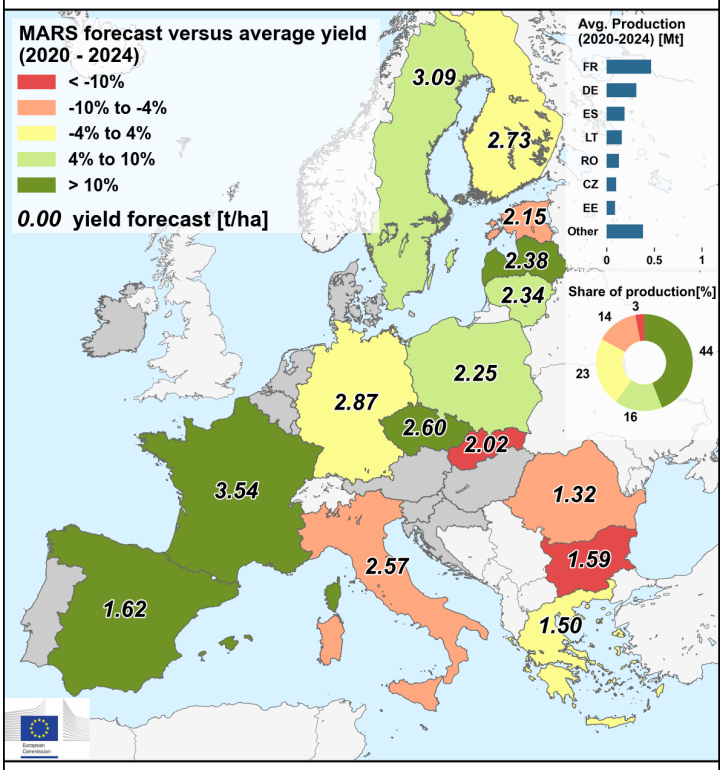
Country	Field peas (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff August/July
EU***	2.20	2.05	**2.30**	+ 5	+ 12	– 5
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	1.90	1.59	**1.59**	– 16	+ 0	– 23
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.35	1.67	**2.60**	+ 10	+ 56	– 4
DE	2.92	2.91	**2.87**	– 2	– 1	– 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	2.25	2.37	**2.15**	– 4	– 9	+ 0
EL	1.56	1.48	**1.50**	– 4	+ 2	– 4
ES	1.20	1.33	**1.62**	+ 34	+ 21	+ 0
FI	2.65	2.76	**2.73**	+ 3	– 1	+ 0
FR	2.91	2.83	**3.54**	+ 22	+ 25	+ 3
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	**1.32**	– 10	+ 30	– 16
SE	2.86	2.88	**3.09**	+ 8	+ 7	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.29	1.71	**2.02**	– 12	+ 18	+ 0

Field peas - yield forecast 2025



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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	**3.47**	– 1	– 6

Country	Grain maize (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
TR	9.46	10.3	**9.65**	+ 2	– 6
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	**2.41**	– 0	– 1

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

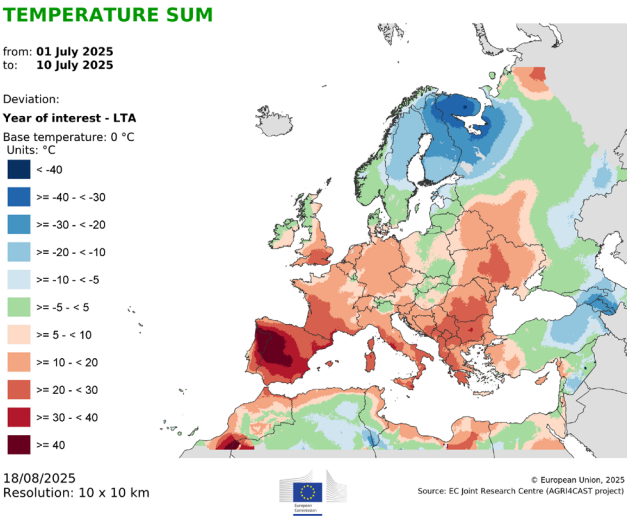
Sources: 2020-2025 data come from DG Agriculture and Rural Development short-term-outlook data (dated July 2025, received on 25.07.2025), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 11.08.2025), ELSTAT (Greece), DESTATIS, Statistics Netherlands (CBS).
Non-EU 2020-2024 data come from USDA, Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 11.08.2025), Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine 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.

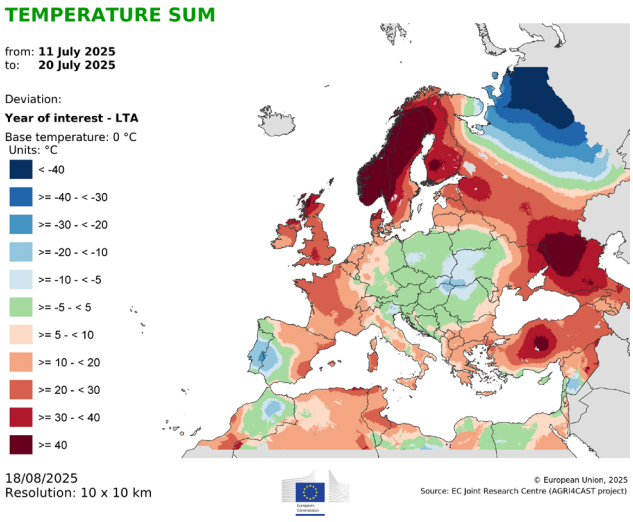
Cop name	Eurostat Crop name	Eurostat Crop Code	Official Eurostat Crop definition*
Total wheat	Wheat and spelt	C1100	Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.) and durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.).
Total barley	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.).

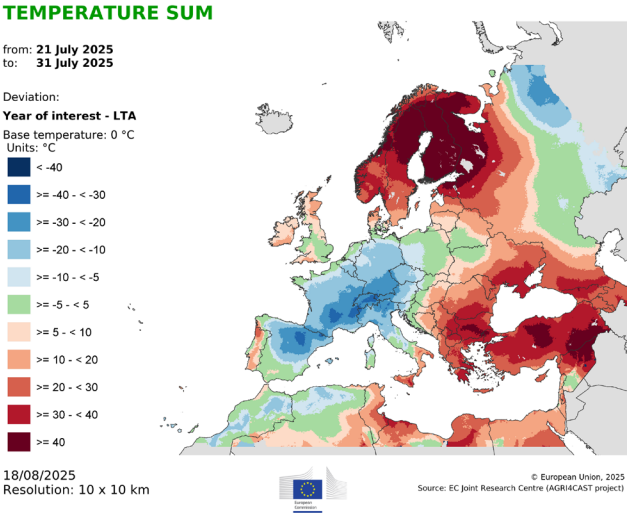
** Source:* Eurostat - Annual crop statistics (Handbook 2020 Edition)

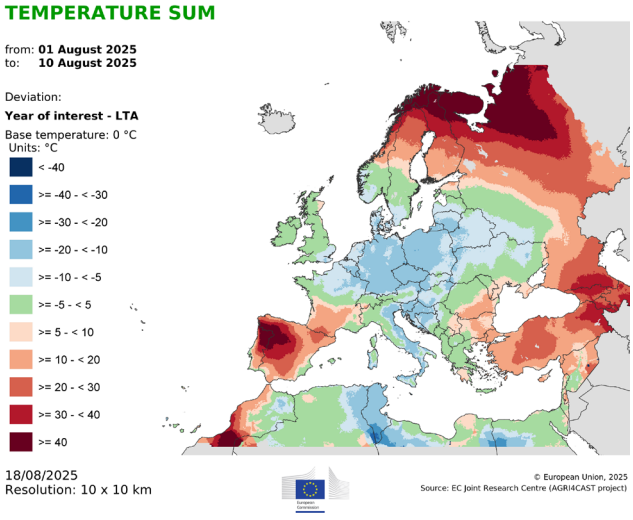
5. Atlas

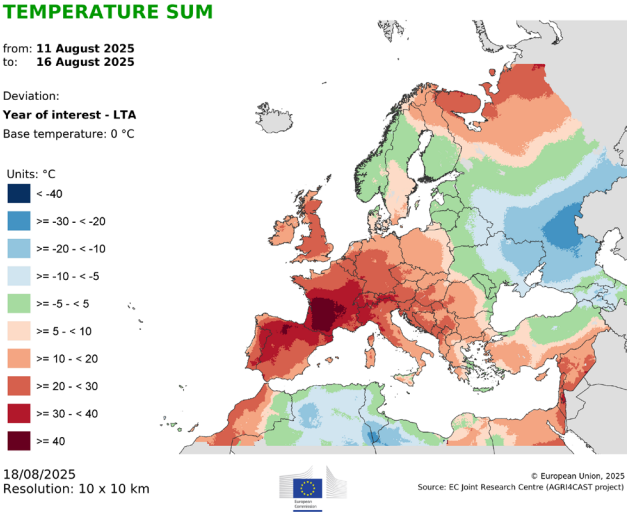
Temperature regime



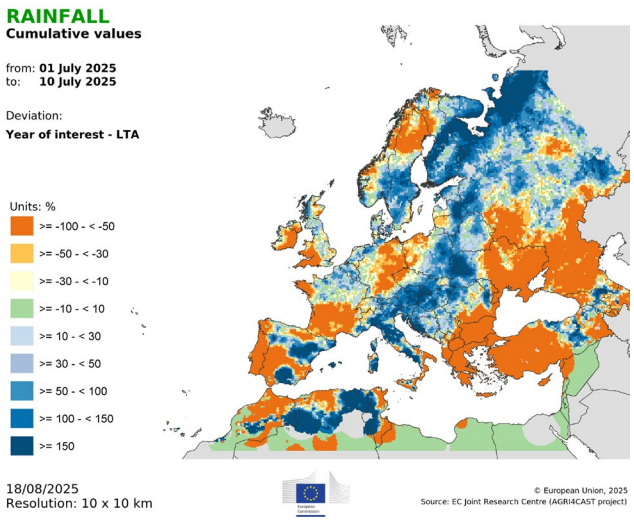


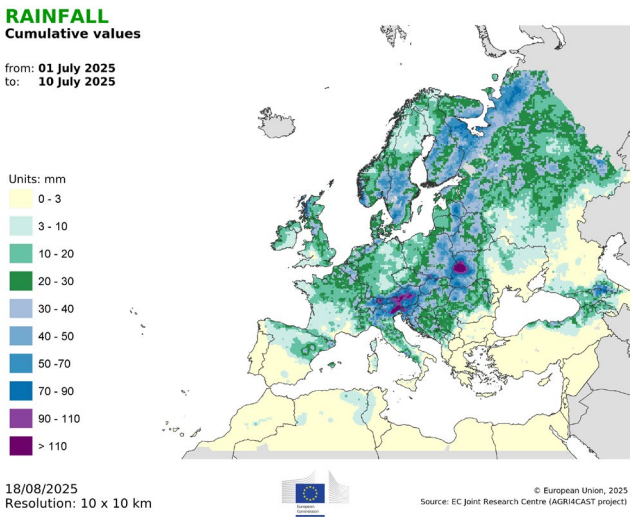


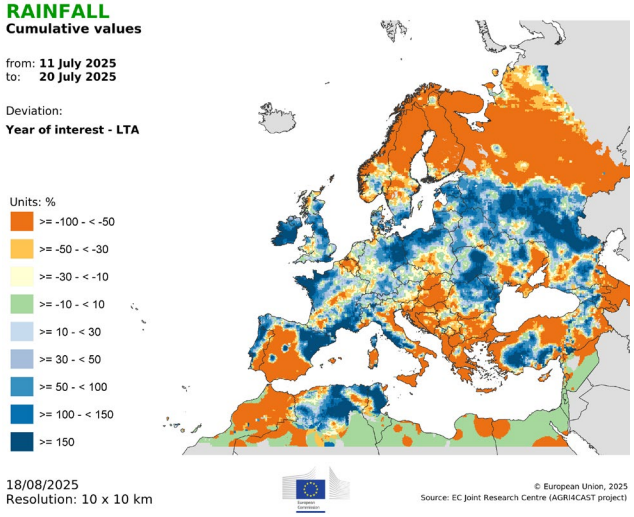


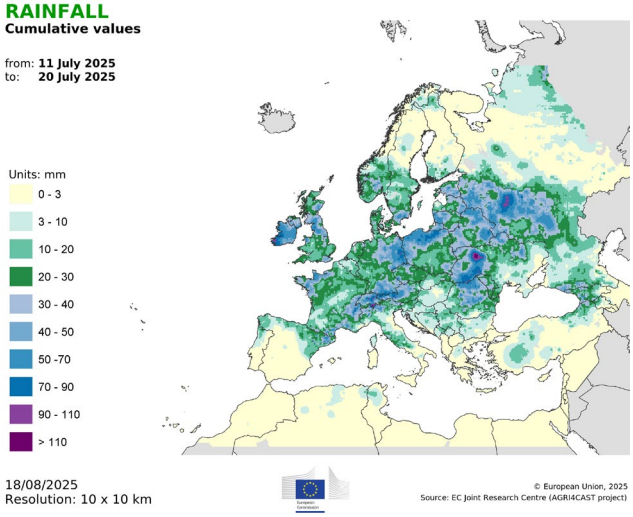


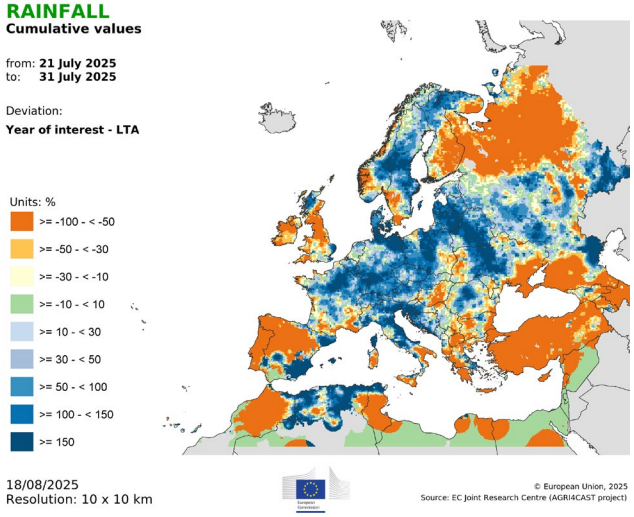
Precipitation

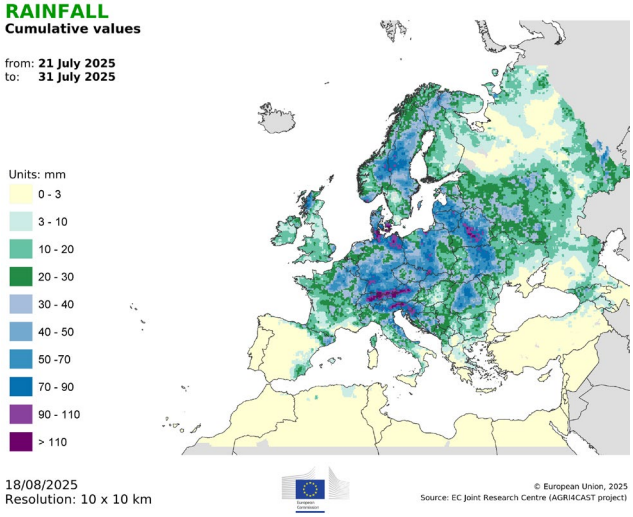


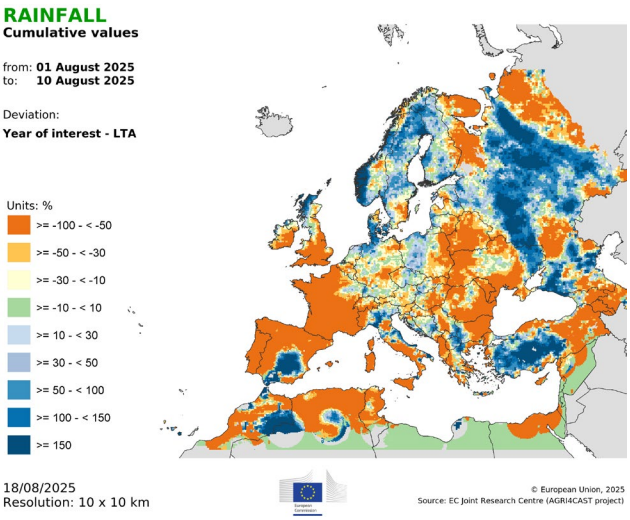


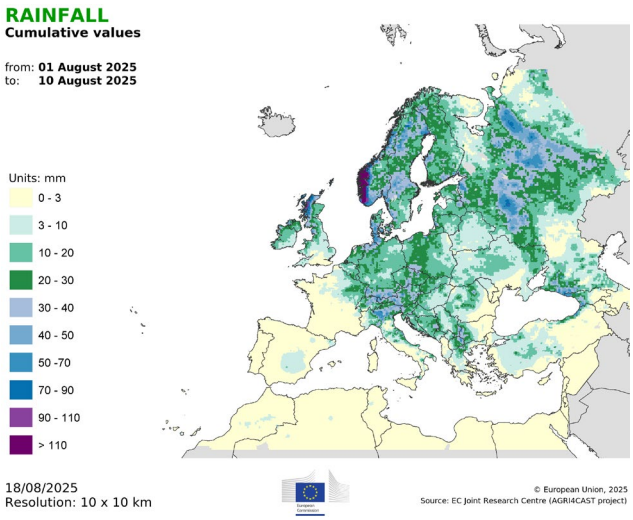


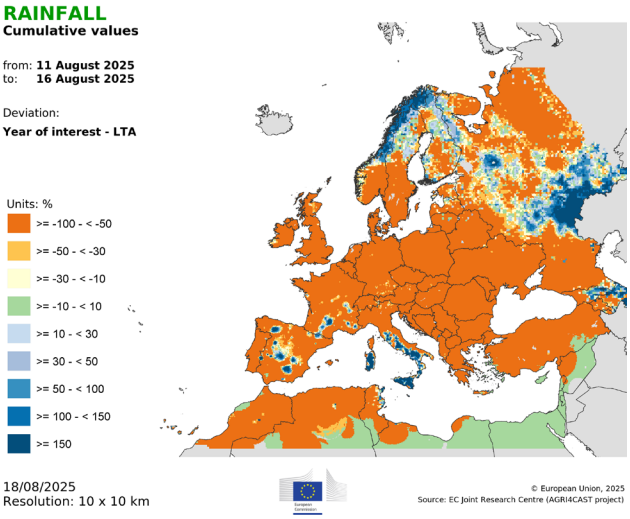


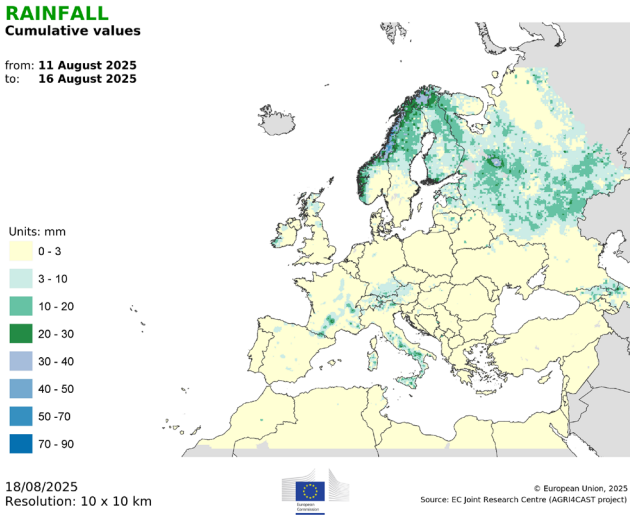




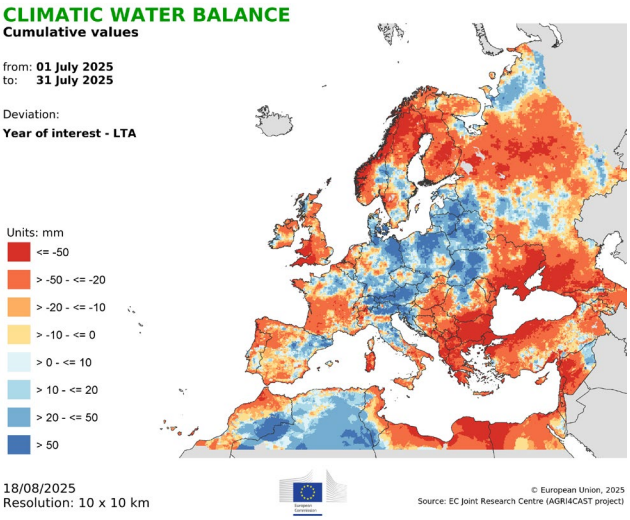


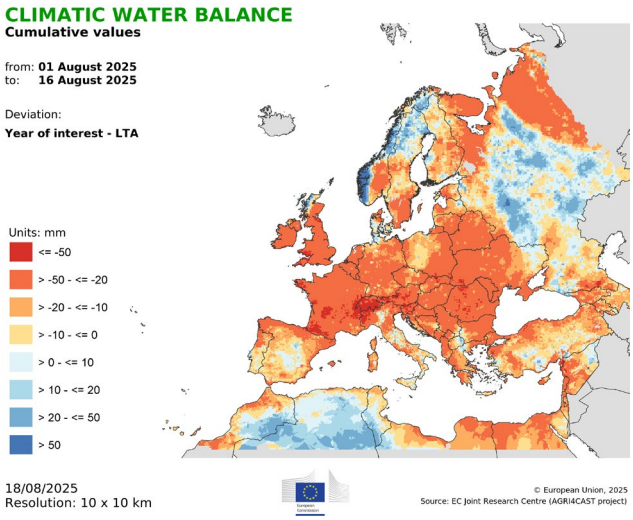






Climatic water balance

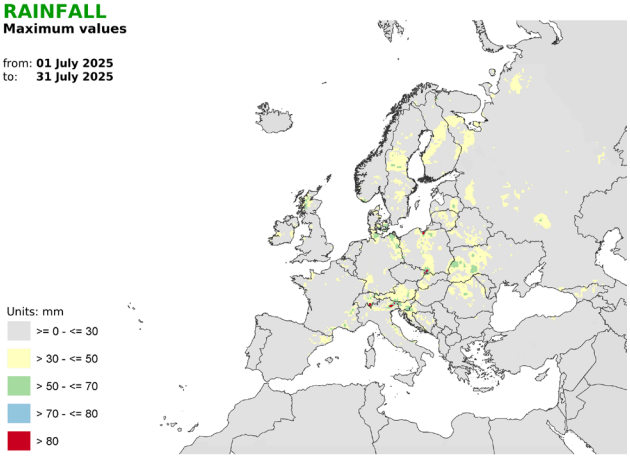




Weather events

RAINFALL
Maximum values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **31 July 2025**

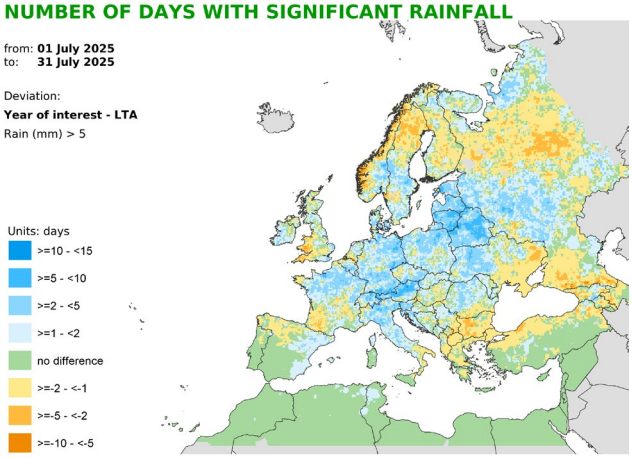


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **31 July 2025**

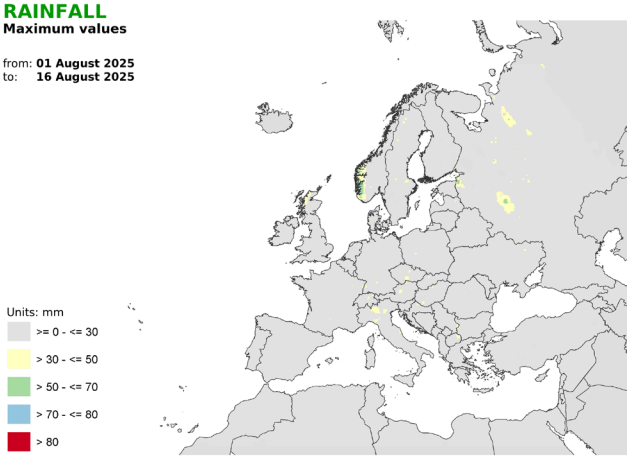
Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Rain (mm) > 5



18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Maximum values

from: **01 August 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

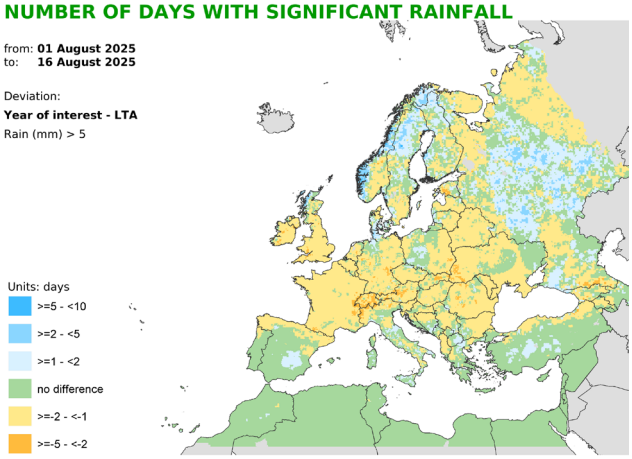


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL

from: **01 August 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

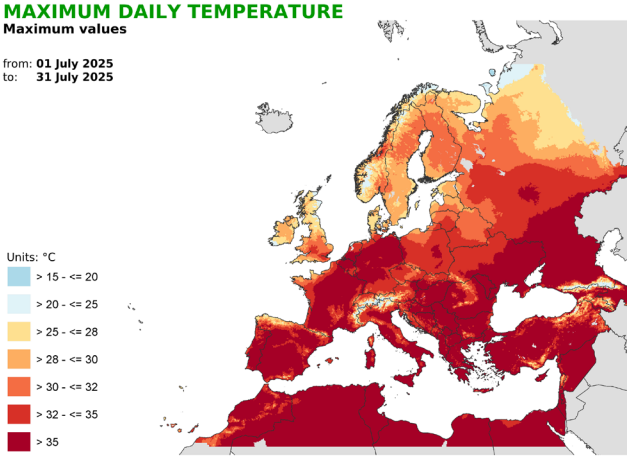
Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Rain (mm) > 5



18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE
Maximum values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **31 July 2025**

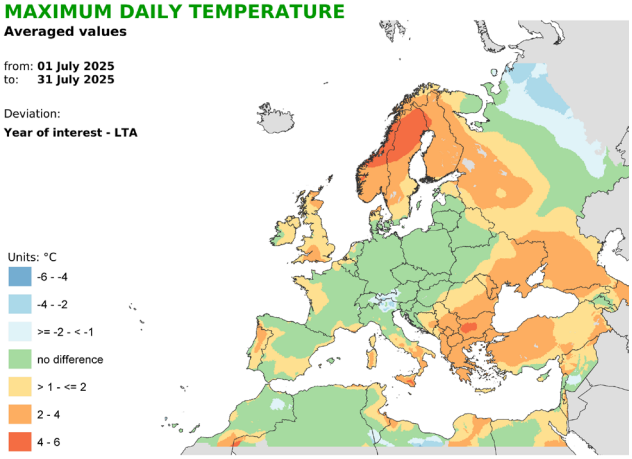


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE
Averaged values

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **31 July 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

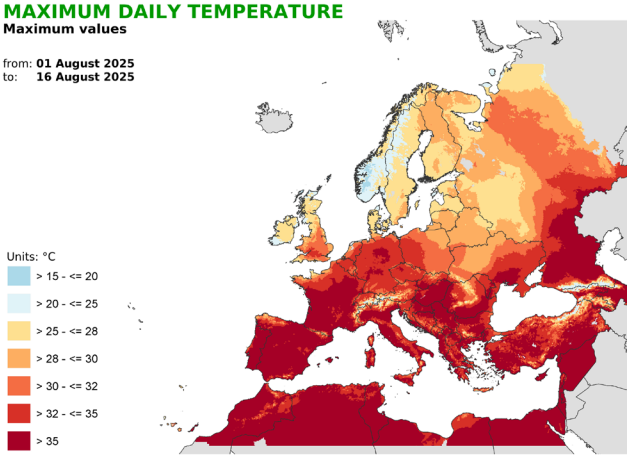


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum values

from: **01 August 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**



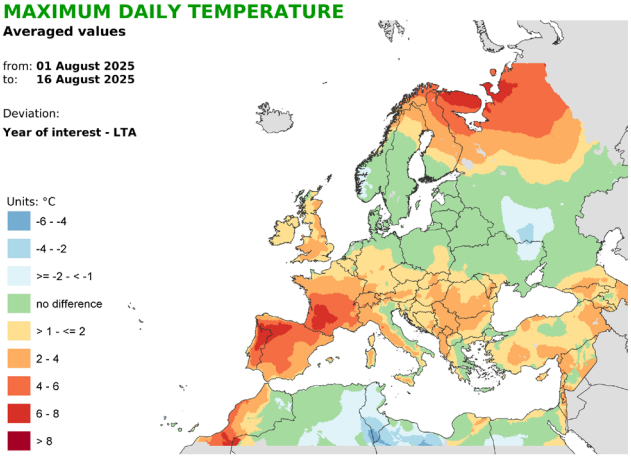
18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 August 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

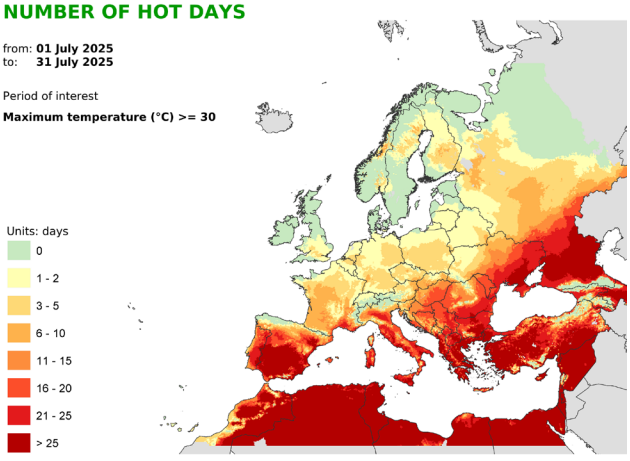


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **31 July 2025**

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

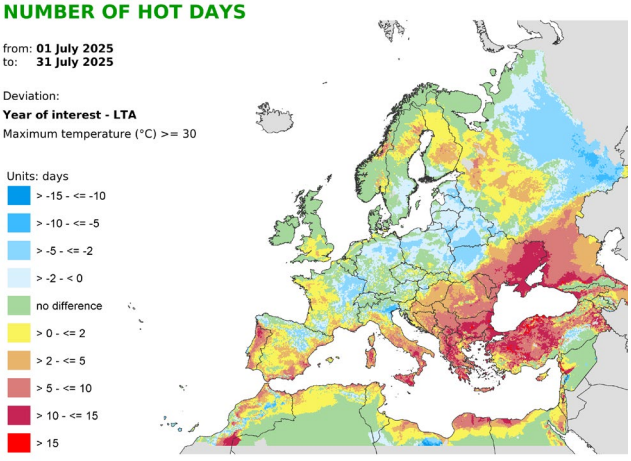


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 July 2025**
to: **31 July 2025**

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

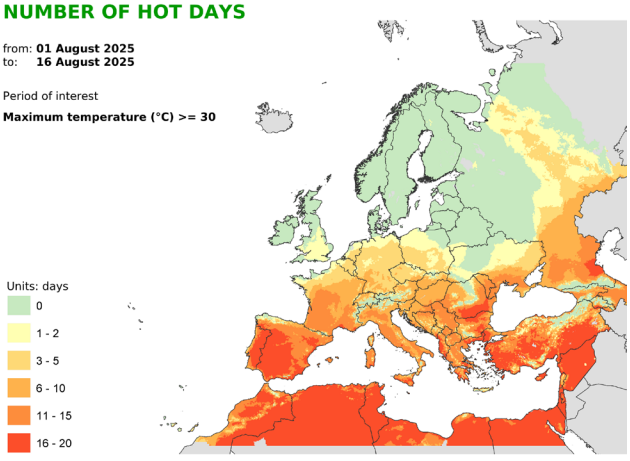


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 August 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

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

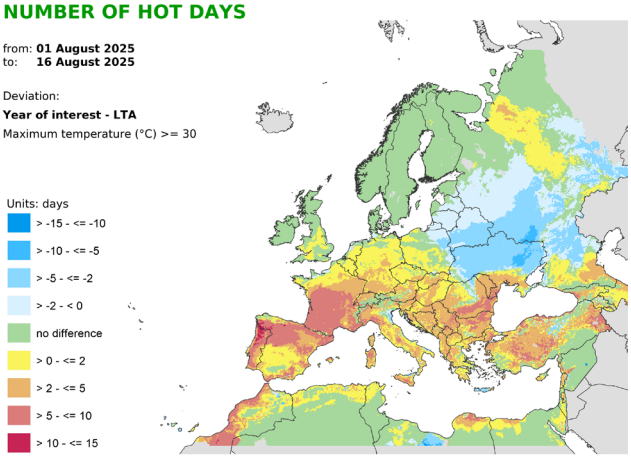


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 August 2025**
to: **16 August 2025**

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

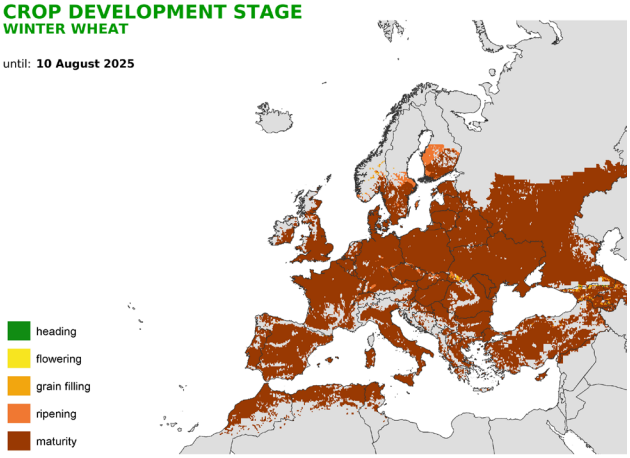


18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

Crop development stages and precocity

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
WINTER WHEAT

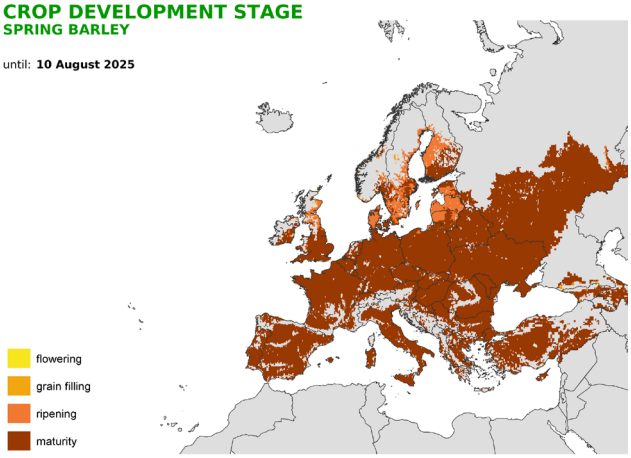
until: **10 August 2025**



18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
SPRING BARLEY

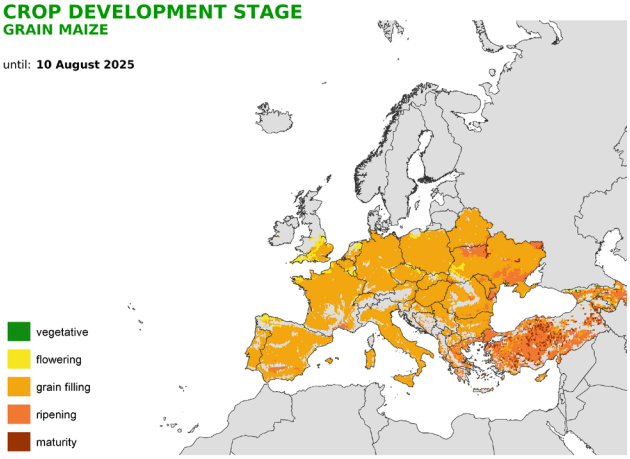
until: **10 August 2025**



18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
GRAIN MAIZE

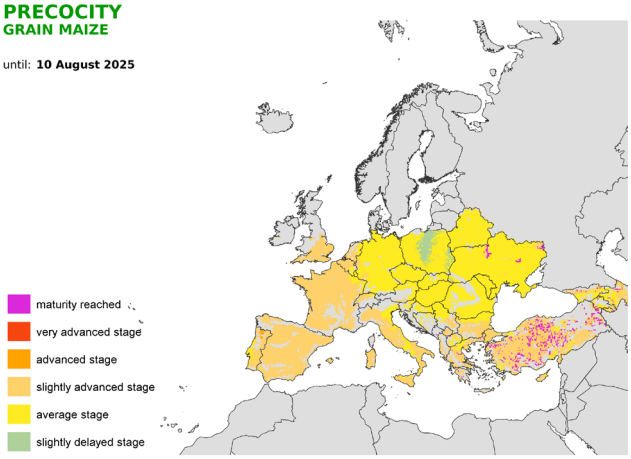
until: **10 August 2025**



18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

PRECOCITY
GRAIN MAIZE

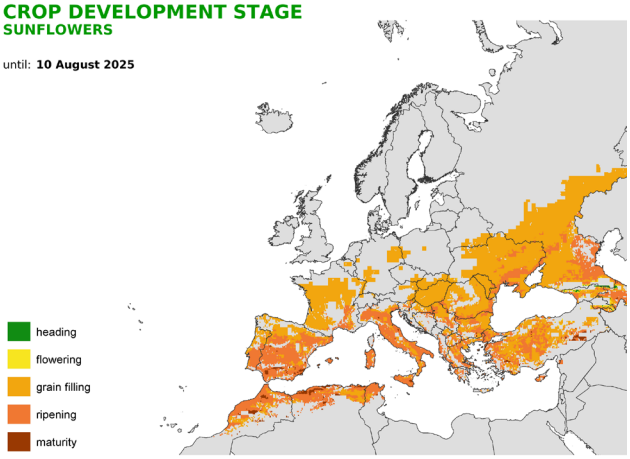
until: **10 August 2025**



18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
SUNFLOWERS

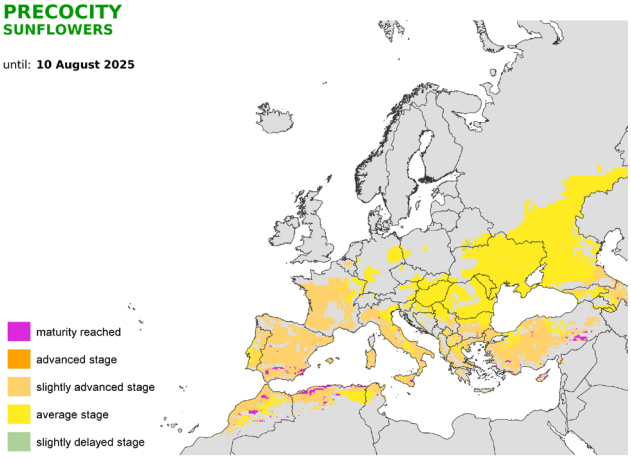
until: **10 August 2025**



18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

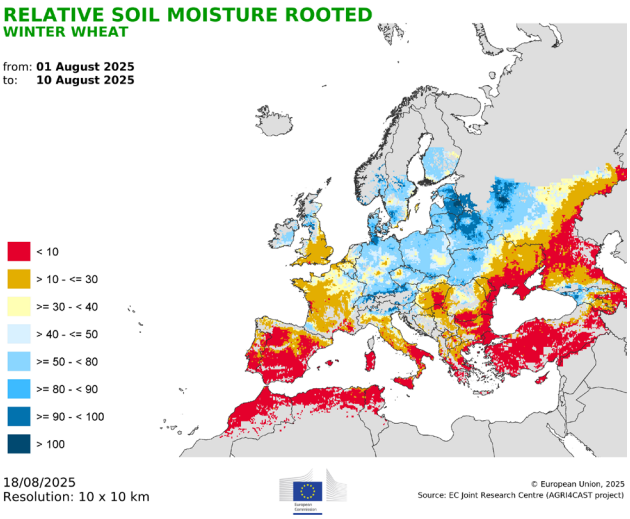
PRECOCITY
SUNFLOWERS

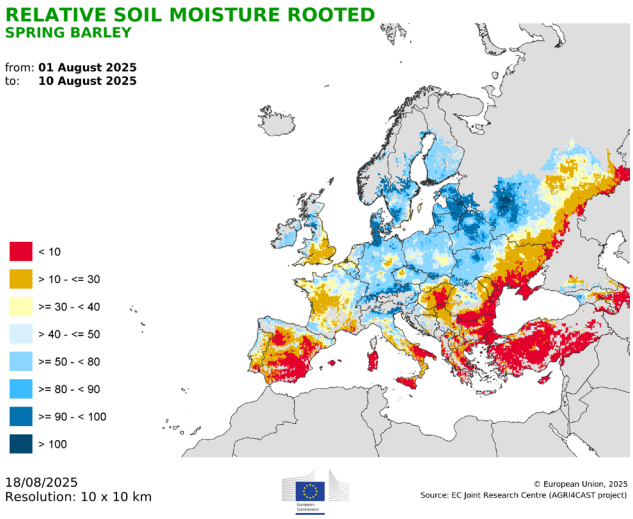
until: **10 August 2025**

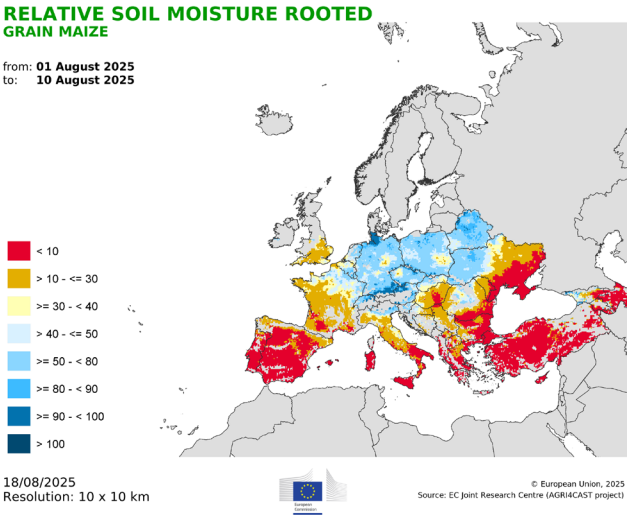


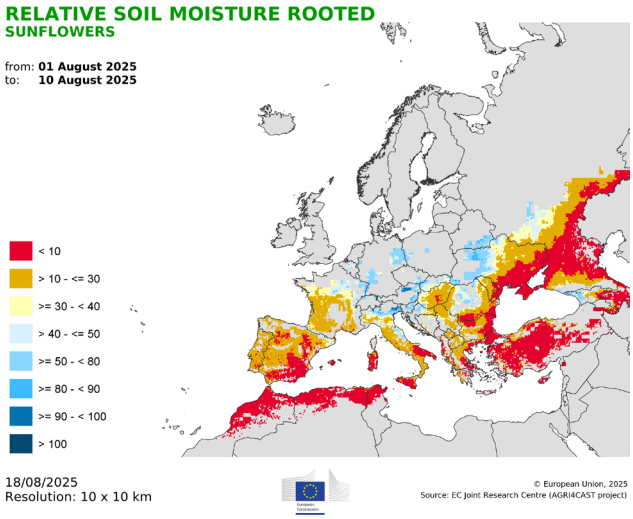
19/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

Relative soil moisture

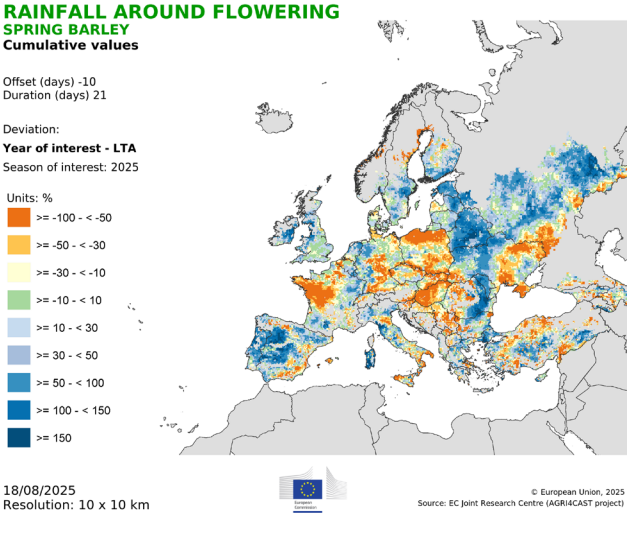


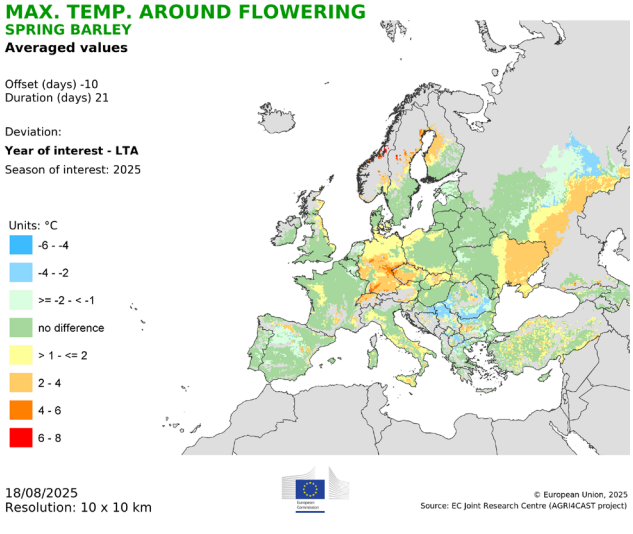






Precipitation and temperature anomalies around flowering and ripening



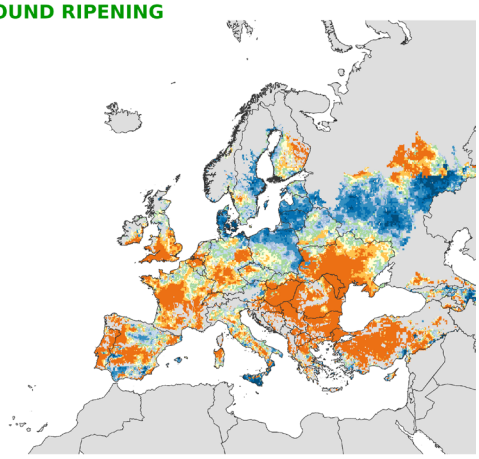


RAINFALL AROUND RIPENING
SPRING BARLEY
Cumulative values

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



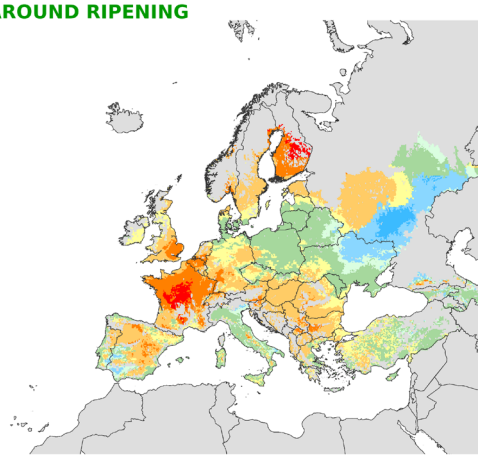
18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAX. TEMP. AROUND RIPENING
SPRING BARLEY
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



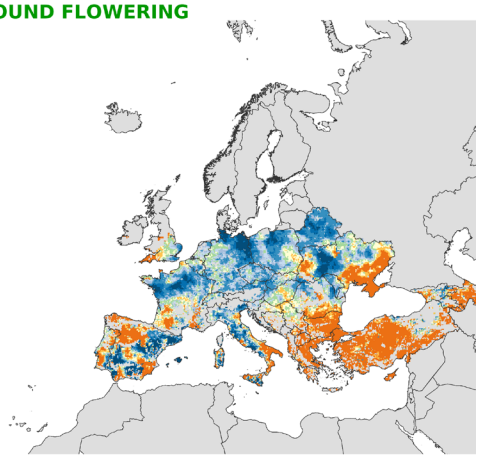
18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL AROUND FLOWERING
GRAIN MAIZE
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



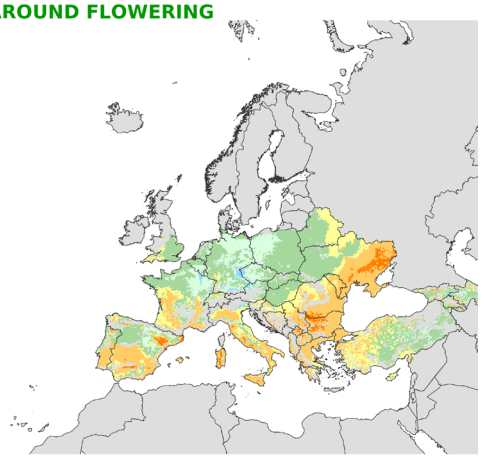
18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAX. TEMP. AROUND FLOWERING
GRAIN MAIZE
Averaged values

Offset (days) -10
Duration (days) 21

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

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



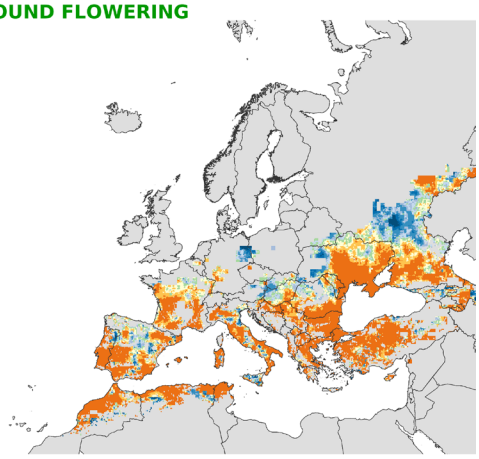
18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL AROUND FLOWERING
SUNFLOWERS
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



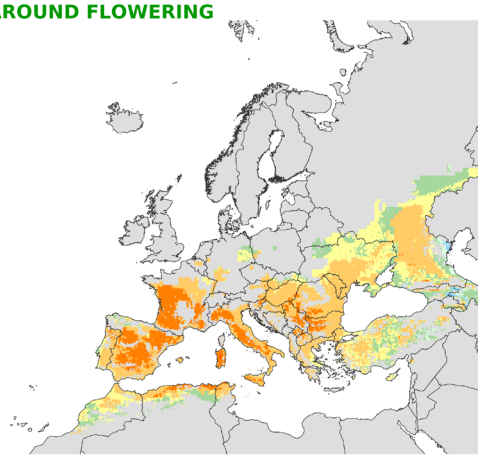
18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAX. TEMP. AROUND FLOWERING
SUNFLOWERS
Averaged values

Offset (days) -10
Duration (days) 21

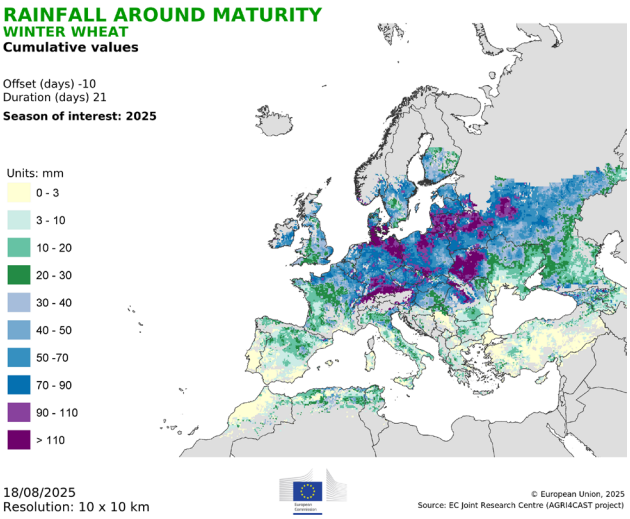
Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Season of interest: 2025

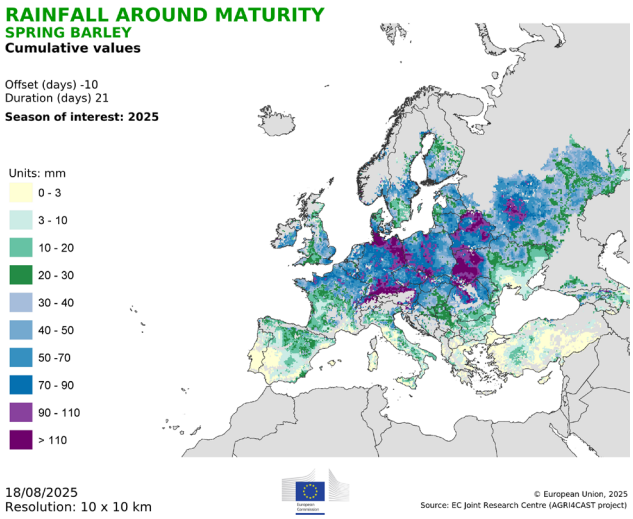
Units: °C
- -4 - -2
- >= -2 - < -1
- no difference
- > 1 - <= 2
- 2 - 4
- 4 - 6
- 6 - 8

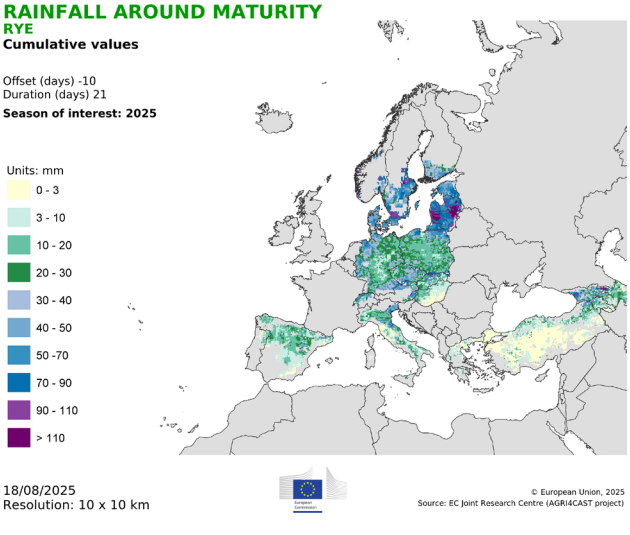


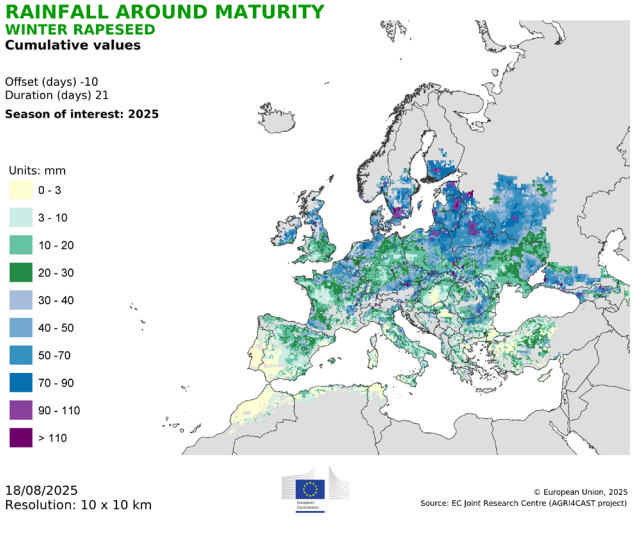
18/08/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

Precipitation around maturity









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

Mission statement

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

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