Issued: 23 June 2025
JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No 5

European Commission

JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe

June 2025

Good winter cereals yields sustained by the south

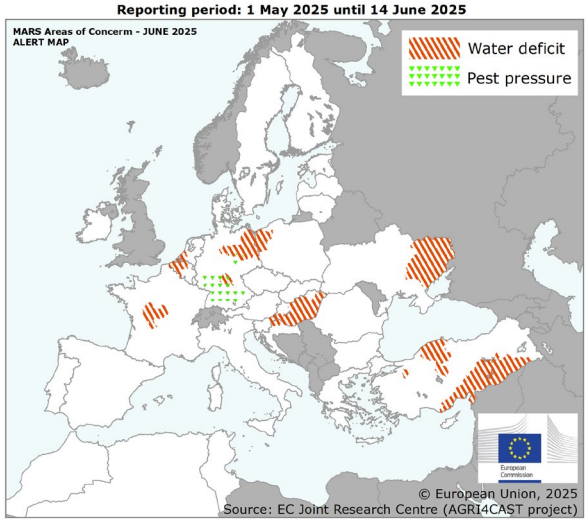
Water deficit keeps threatening crops in the north

Overall good yield prospects at the EU level are sustained by exceptionally high expectations in Spain, Portugal, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and also the Baltics. A persisting water deficit is increasingly affecting yields in western Belgium, central France, eastern Germany, western Poland, and Hungary, particularly for spring and summer crops. In contrast, yield reductions due to rainfall excess are expected for winter crops in northern Italy, while, in southern and central Germany, pest outbreaks threaten root and tuber crops.

Distinct regional variations in crop development are being monitored across the EU and neighbouring areas. In eastern Ukraine, Türkiye, Cyprus and the western Maghreb, the irreversible impacts of prolonged drought and heat have led to a significant reduction in winter crop outcomes. Despite a delayed sowing campaign, rice is benefiting from improved water availability, with yield forecasts above the five-year average.

AREAS OF CONCERN - ALERTS

Reporting period: 1 May 2025 until 14 June 2025



Crop	Yield t/ha				
	Avg 5yrs	May Bulletin	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	% Diff May
Total cereals	5.40	5.67	**5.70**	+ 6	+ 1
Total wheat	5.55	5.83	**5.86**	+ 6	+ 1
Soft wheat	5.77	6.04	**6.08**	+ 5	+ 1
Durum wheat	3.43	3.77	**3.75**	+ 9	- 1
Total barley	4.76	5.14	**5.23**	+ 10	+ 2
Spring barley	4.66	4.86	**4.90**	+ 5	+ 1
Winter barley	4.81	5.28	**5.38**	+ 12	+ 2
Grain maize	7.10	7.45	**7.46**	+ 5	+ 0
Rye	4.19	4.19	**4.19**	+ 0	+ 0
Triticale	4.37	4.45	**4.44**	+ 2	- 0
Rape and turnip rape	3.16	3.17	**3.18**	+ 1	+ 1
Potatoes	36.4	37.4	**37.1**	+ 2	- 1
Sugar beet	73.6	77.9	**76.3**	+ 4	- 2
Sunflower	2.02	2.09	**2.11**	+ 5	+ 1
Soybeans	2.67	2.82	**2.85**	+ 7	+ 1
Field beans	2.76	2.83	**2.84**	+ 3	+ 0
Field peas	2.22	2.33	**2.36**	+ 6	+ 1
Rice	6.31	—	**6.64**	+ 5	—

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Contents:

Covers the period from 1 May until 14 June

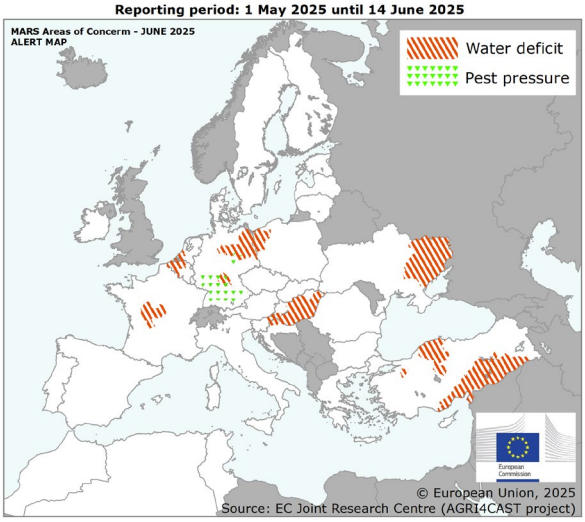
Joint Research Centre

Areas of concern

The spring dry spell is only partially relieved in western Europe, while dry conditions emerge in central France and Hungary, with limited impacts on winter crops so far.

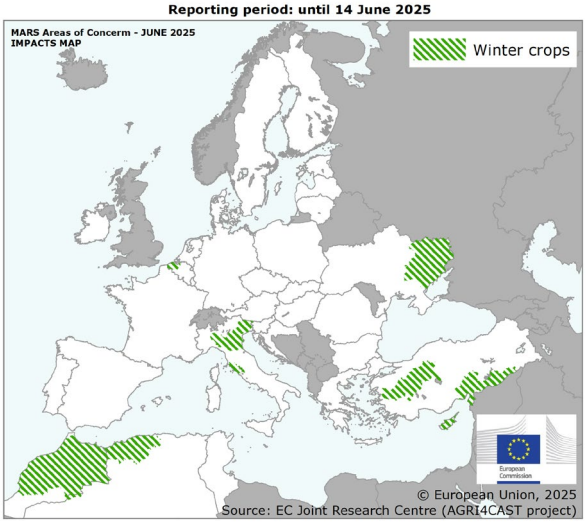
AREAS OF CONCERN - ALERTS

Reporting period: 1 May 2025 until 14 June 2025



AREAS OF CONCERN - IMPACTS

Reporting period: until 14 June 2025



Persistent rainfall deficit across Europe

- A significant spring rainfall deficit (of ca 50 %) persists in **western Belgium** and the **south-western Netherlands**. The grain filling of cereals has been negatively affected, and summer crops are under pressure. With no rainfall in the forecast, the situation is likely to deteriorate.
- In **eastern Germany** and **western Poland**, precipitation was below average but well distributed and ideal for the water-depleted soils; no significant impact on winter crops in the grain-filling stage has yet been observed. However, with little or no rainfall forecast, conditions could deteriorate for winter and spring crops.
- In **central France**, precipitation deficits have worsened since mid May. With winter crops currently at the grain-filling stage, prolonged unfavourable conditions may reduce yield expectations.
- **Hungary**, **Slovenia** and northernmost **Croatia** have experienced precipitation deficits since late May. Although the season remains positive for winter crops, continued soil moisture depletion threatens the yield potential of summer crops.

Drought impacts in Türkiye, Ukraine and western Maghreb

- In **Türkiye**, extensive agricultural areas continue to suffer from rainfall deficits, often combined with high temperatures. Winter crop yields have been further reduced in the south-eastern regions.
- Impacts are also evident in **eastern Ukraine, western Maghreb** and **Cyprus**, where a dry winter and/or spring have resulted in unfavourable growing conditions, and yield forecasts are below the five-year average.

Pest pressure increasing in Germany

Pest outbreaks have been reported since mid May in southern and central Germany, with reports now extending even to northern Germany. Sugar beet and potatoes are under pressure from the Pentastiridius leporinus vector (Cixiidae family) spreading bacterial diseases like stolbur. Preliminary estimates suggest that one third of sugar beet areas could be affected, making close monitoring essential.

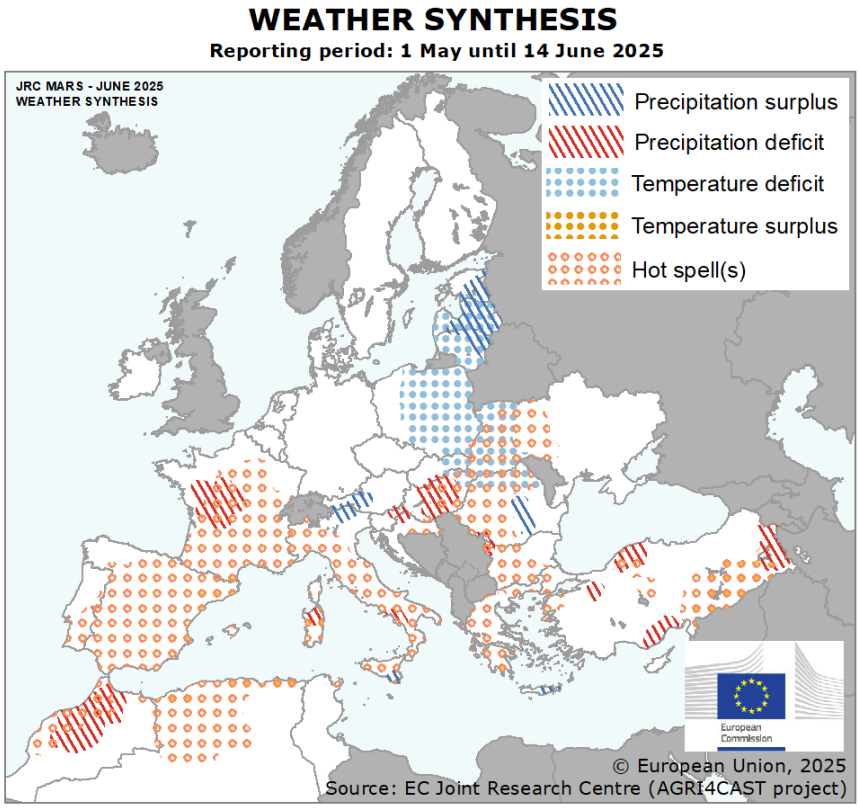
Rainfall excess impacts in northern Italy

In northern Italy, winter crops are showing clear signs of stress due to an excessively wet spring, affecting field conditions and probably crop outcomes.

1. Agrometeorological overview

1.1 Meteorological review (1 May –14 June)

Warmer-than-usual conditions prevailed in many European regions, whereas colder-than-usual weather characterised the Baltic states and central and eastern countries, with above-average rainfall in some areas.



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

Hot spells occurred in most of the Iberian peninsula, France and Italy, eastern Hungary, western Ukraine and Romania, most of the Balkan peninsula, parts of Türkiye and along the coast of North Africa, with up to 25 days above 30 °C. A prolonged period of above-average daily temperatures led to a **temperature surplus** in northern Algeria, on the island of *Sardegna*, locally along the Mediterranean coast of Spain, in southernmost Greece and in south-eastern Türkiye, with temperature sums exceeding the LTA by 10–20 %.

A **rainfall deficit** was observed in the Loire Valley in France, southern Italy and northern *Sardegna*, eastern Slovenia, northernmost Croatia, central Hungary and parts of the western Balkans, Türkiye and Morocco. In most of these regions, cumulative rainfall was only up to 30 mm, corresponding to half of the LTA or less.

A **rainfall surplus** was observed in most of the Baltic states, central Romania and the Alps region, as well as in southernmost *Sicilia* and eastern *Kriti*. In most of these areas, the total rainfall was 150–250 mm, exceeding the LTA by 100–150 %. Daily rainfall exceeded 5 mm on up to 10–15 days (and more in some local areas).

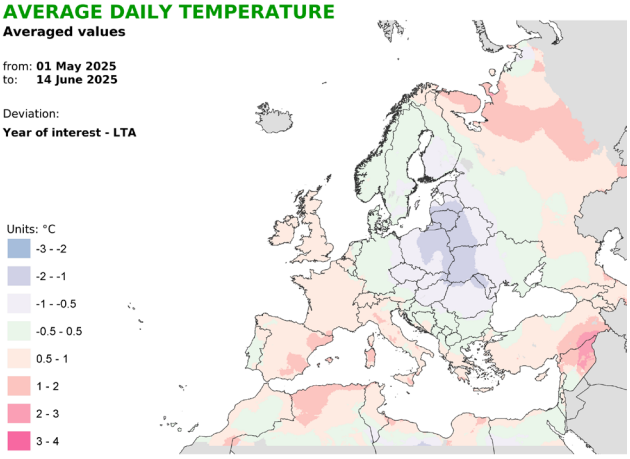
A **temperature deficit** was observed in northern Romania and easternmost Hungary and Slovakia, as well as in most of Poland, Lithuania and Latvia. In most of these regions, average daily temperatures were 2–3 °C below the LTA and minimum daily temperatures were down to – 5 °C. In most of Latvia, parts of north-eastern Poland, north-western Ukraine (*Rivnens'ka* and the neighbouring areas) and the Carpathian region in south-western Ukraine and Romania, there were more freezing nights than average.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

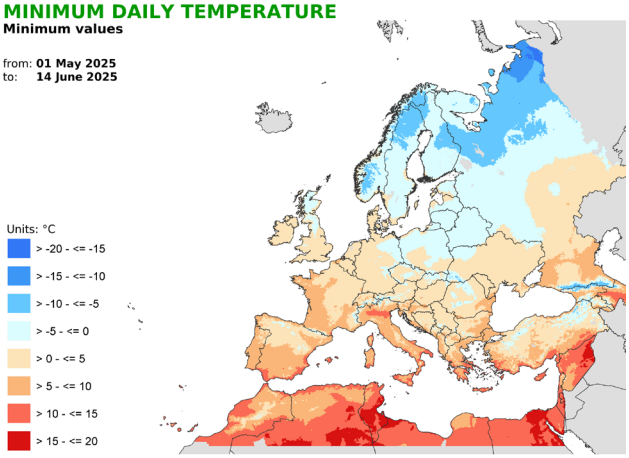


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MINIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Minimum values

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**

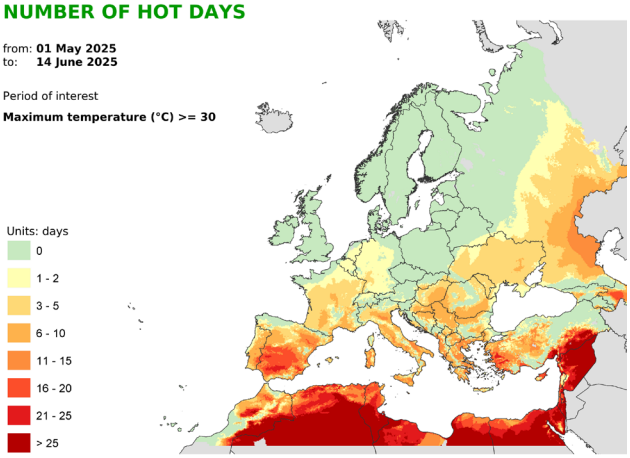


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**

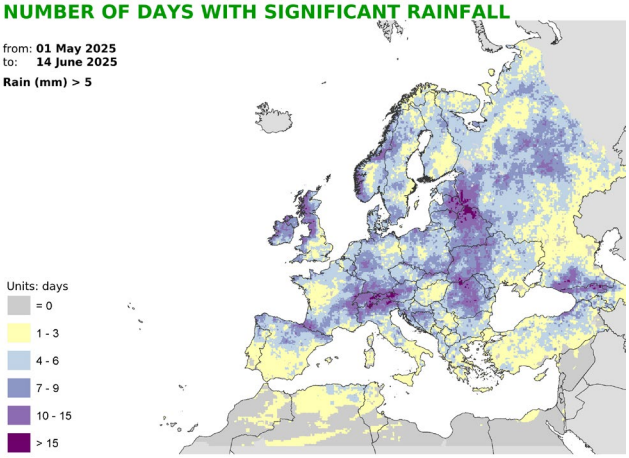
Period of interest
Maximum temperature (°C) >= 30



17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**
Rain (mm) > 5

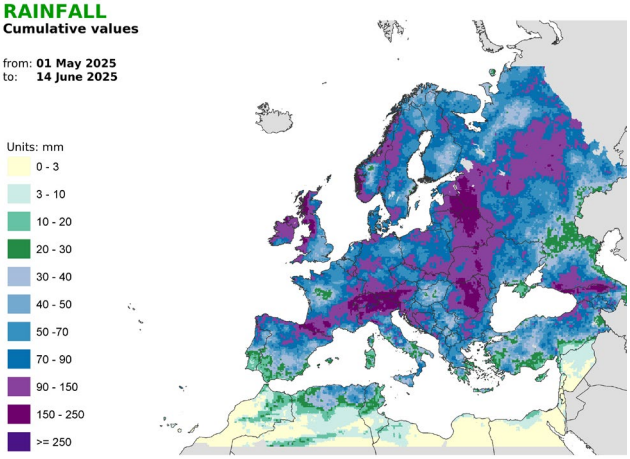


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL

Cumulative values

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**



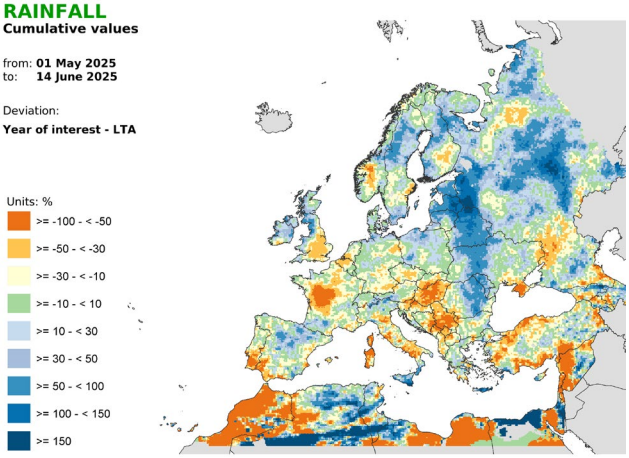
17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL

Cumulative values

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA



17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

1.2 Weather forecast (19-28 June)

Warmer-than-usual and much drier-than-usual conditions are forecast for most of Europe, except the northern and easternmost regions, where a low-pressure system is forecast to bring cooler air and rainfall.

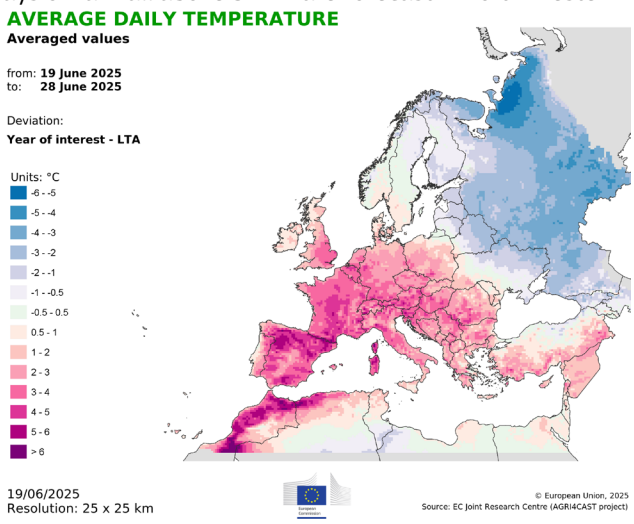
Warmer-than-usual conditions are forecast for most of Europe, with daily temperatures up to 4 °C above the LTA in England, southern Scandinavia, and most of the rest of Europe except the north-eastern regions. More substantial anomalies (up to 6° C above the LTA) are forecast locally in central Europe, central and southern France, most of the Iberian peninsula, as well as the Mediterranean islands (*Corse*, *Sardegna*), north-western Algeria and most of Morocco. In parts of southern Europe, Maghreb and parts of southern Türkiye, maximum daily temperatures are forecast to exceed 35 °C on six or more days.

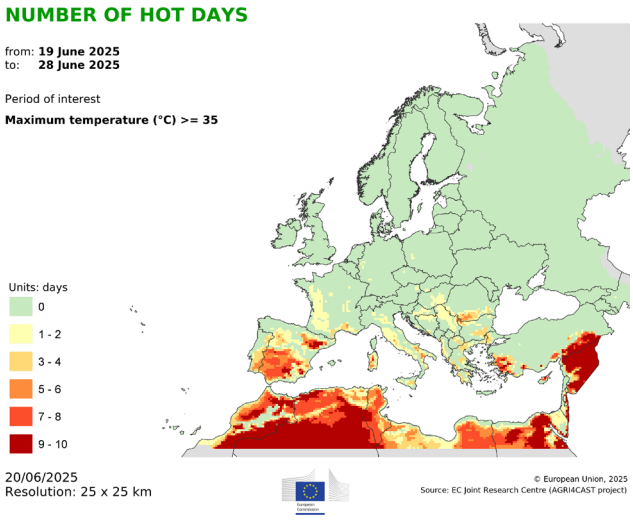
Colder-than-usual conditions, with daily temperatures up to 2 °C below the LTA, are forecast in northern Scandinavia, Finland, the Baltic countries, central Ukraine from the north to the south-east, and north-eastern Türkiye.

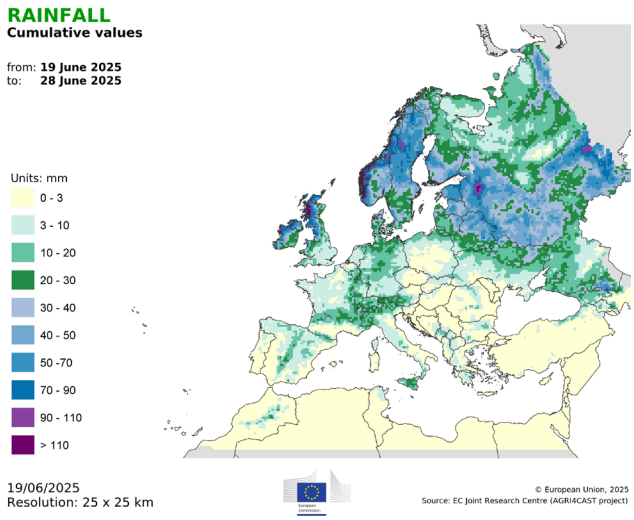
Wet conditions (precipitation of 30–70 mm) with 4–6 days of rainfall above 5 mm are forecast in north-western Ireland, Scotland, most of Norway and Sweden, southern Finland, Estonia, eastern Latvia, most of Lithuania and north-eastern Ukraine.

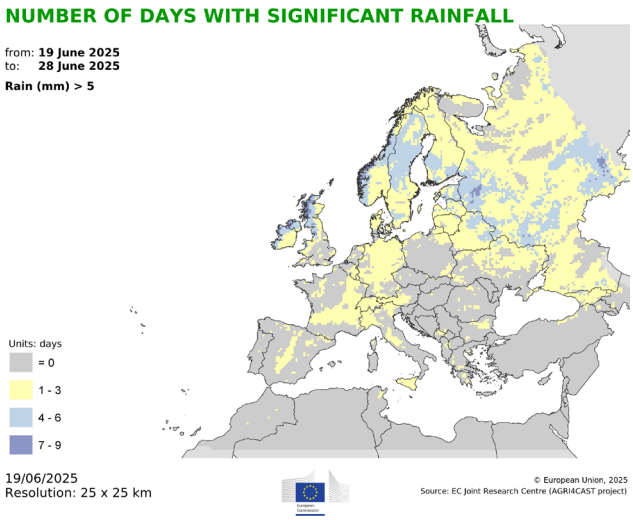
Dry conditions (total precipitation below 3 mm) are forecast for most of central-eastern Europe, the Balkan peninsula, parts of Italy, southern France and parts of the Iberian Peninsula, as well as the Maghreb region and Türkiye.

The **long-range weather forecast** points to a high likelihood of warm conditions, exceeding the 24-year climatological median by up to 2 °C in central and eastern Europe in July and August. These conditions are expected to persist in south-eastern Europe in September. Albeit with high uncertainty, below-average precipitation is forecast for most of central and south-eastern Europe in July, persisting in south-eastern Europe in August and September.





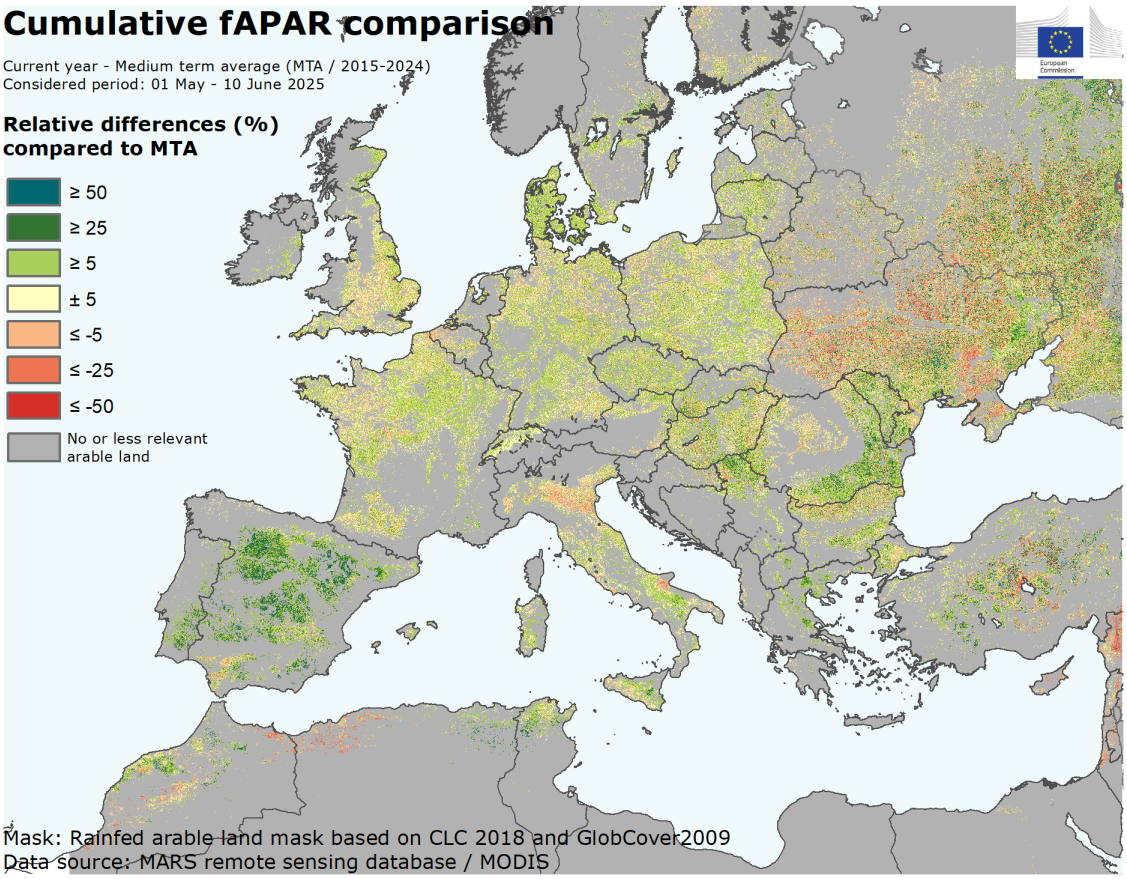




2. Remote sensing analysis

2.1 Arable land

Above-average biomass accumulation in much of Europe, with regional differences.



The map displays, for rainfed arable land, the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) from 1 May to 10 June 2025 and the 2015–2024 medium-term average (MTA) for the same period. Positive anomalies (in green) reflect above-average crop biomass, while negative anomalies (in red) reflect below-average biomass or late crop development. The fAPAR signal is driven by a mix of winter and summer crops.

On the **Iberian peninsula**, the winter crop season is nearing completion under overall positive conditions. In northern **Italy**, particularly the *Veneto* region, a negative fAPAR anomaly is observed due to delays in summer crop sowing caused by excessive rainfall. However, the early biomass accumulation of winter crops (evident in the first seasonal peak in the graph below) was favourable, reflecting the wet spring conditions. In central and southern Italy, a favourable season for winter crop biomass accumulation is coming to a close.

South-west **France** is experiencing above-average biomass accumulation, supported by near-average spring weather. Although central-western France has recently faced a rainfall deficit, this has not yet significantly impacted biomass signals. In northern France as well as southern and western **Germany**, biomass values remain close to the MTA, with a slight positive anomaly persisting despite spring rainfall shortages. In western **Belgium**, spring rainfall deficits have had a more pronounced effect, resulting in a negative biomass anomaly.

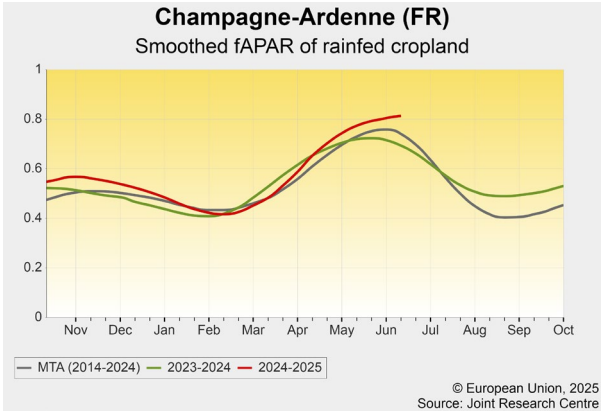
In **Denmark** and **Sweden**, biomass accumulation is above average. In **Poland** and the **Baltic states**, the early onset of spring led to rapid crop development, with biomass now peaking at or above average.

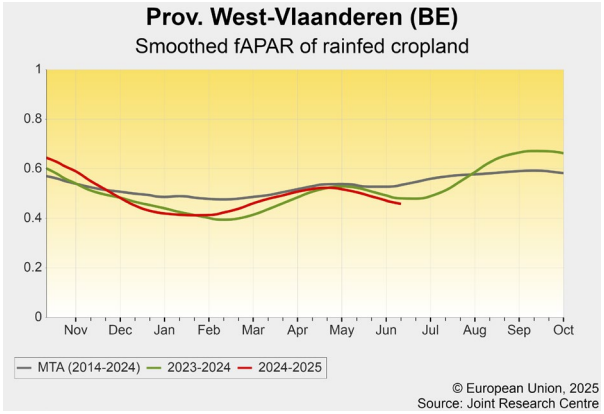
In central Europe (**Czechia**, **Slovakia**, **Hungary** and western **Romania**), winter crops are progressing well, with biomass peaking significantly above the MTA in areas such as central Hungary (e.g. *Pest*). Eastern Romania and Bulgaria have also recorded significant above-average biomass accumulation, thanks to favourable spring

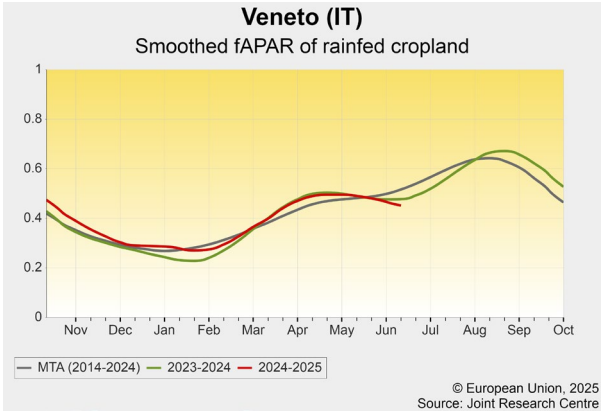
weather.

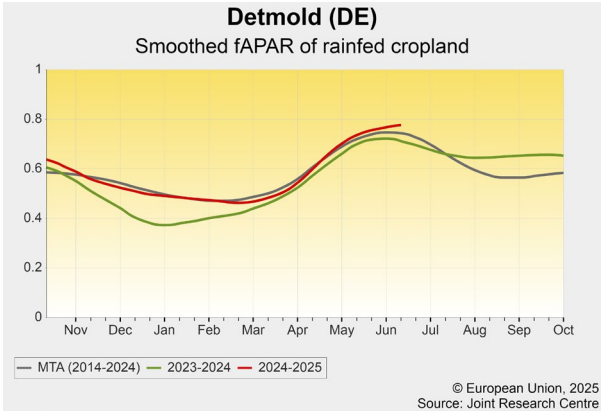
In **Ukraine**, a decline in biomass accumulation has been observed since May, attributed to a combination of rainfall deficits and cold spells. In the east, an increasing share of abandoned areas renders the remote sensing analysis more difficult.

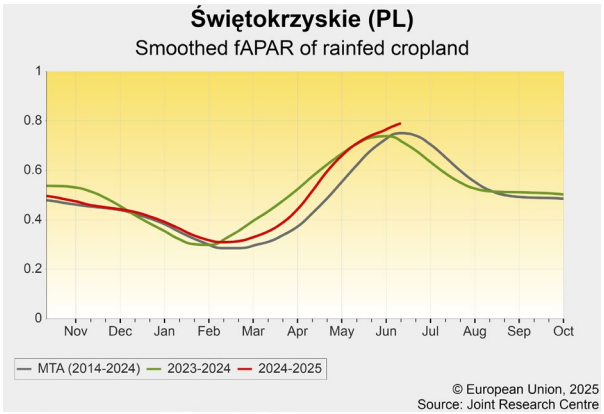
In the **Maghreb region**, some recovery is noted in Morocco after a delayed cropping season that was initially disrupted by rainfall deficits in the winter to early spring. No such recovery is seen in western Algeria. In eastern Algeria and Tunisia, crop condition remains positive, supported by a favourable rainfall pattern in the spring.

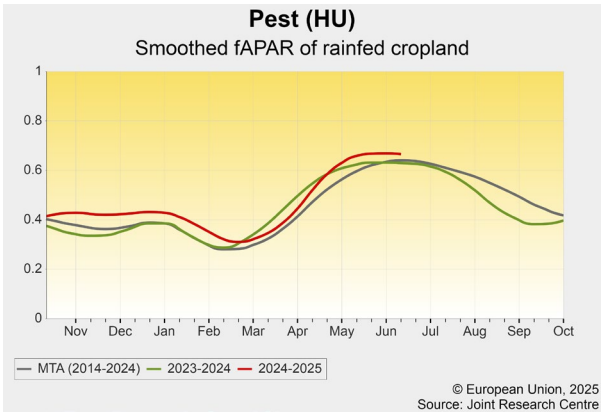


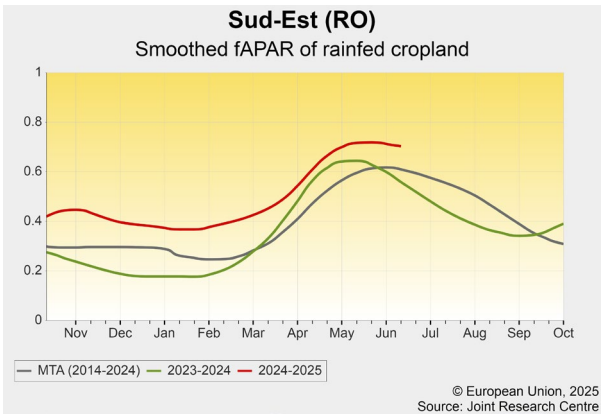


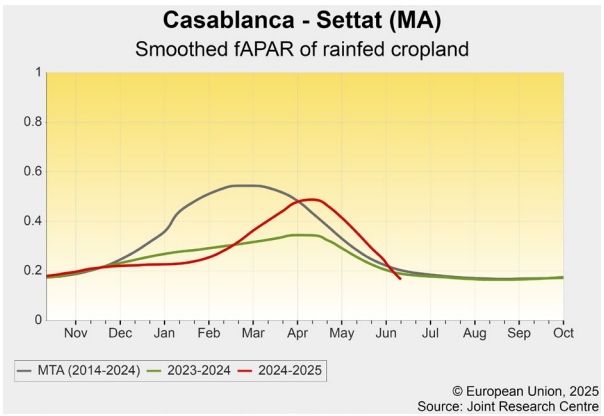






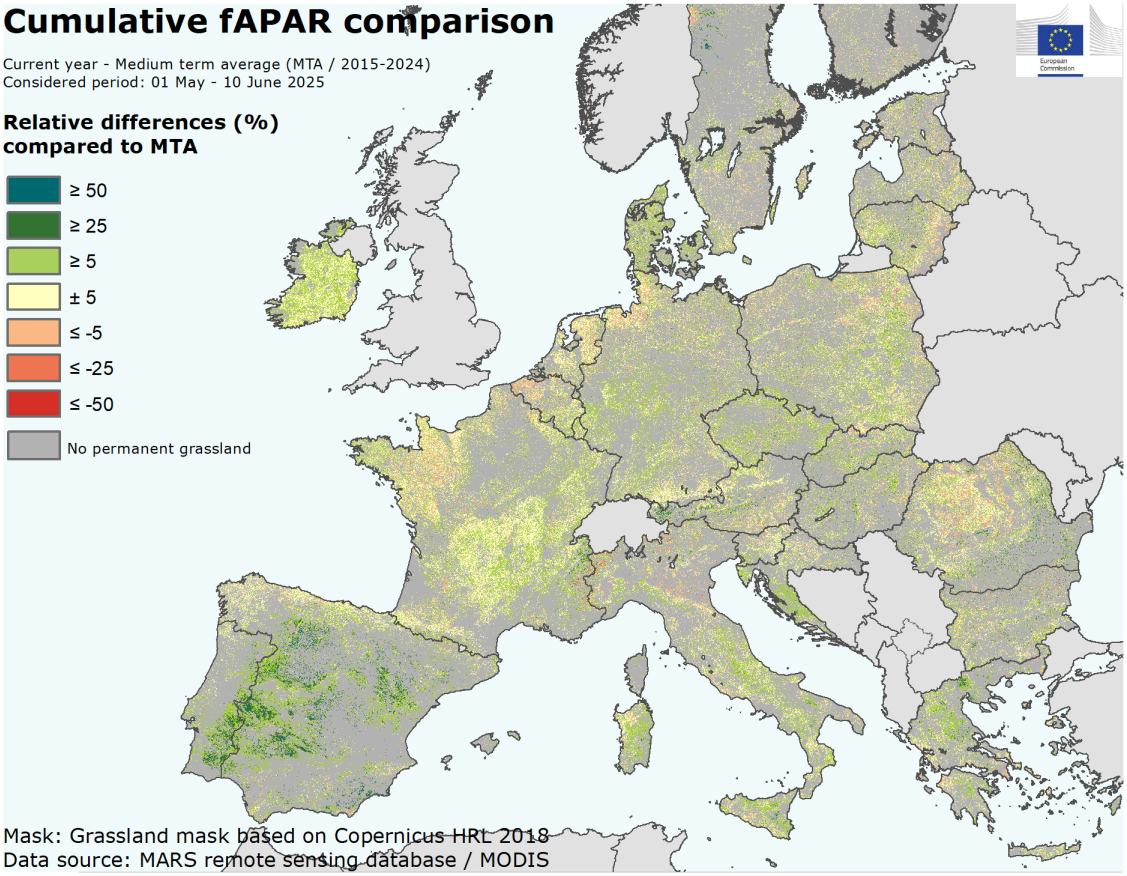






2.2 Grasslands and fodder

Satellite imagery shows a continuation of the positive growth outlook for grasslands across Europe, with minor exceptions in the regions from France to western Poland, as well as parts of Hungary and Romania, where biomass accumulation levels regionally remain close to or below the average.



Favourable weather conditions during the review period sustained grassland biomass accumulation in **Denmark**, as reflected by a fAPAR signal above the MTA. In **Sweden**, grasslands are in good condition, with near-average production levels despite slightly colder-than-usual temperatures.

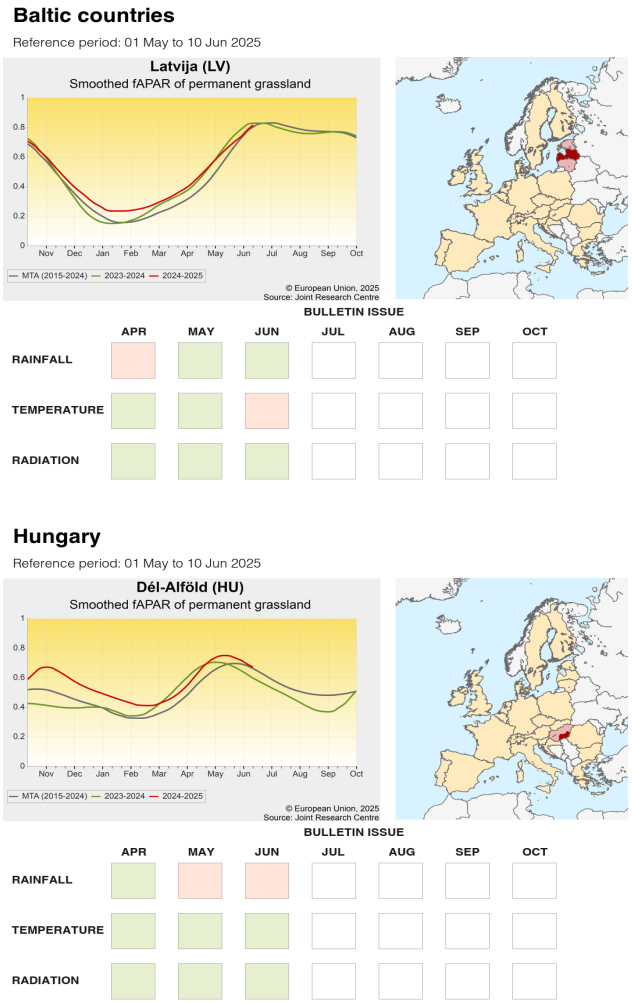
The cold weather in early May reduced growth in some regions of **Finland**, such as *Länsi-Suomi*, where the fAPAR signal is now below the MTA. In **Estonia** and **Latvia**, the signal remains in line with the MTA, but the excessive rainfall reported in most of **Latvia** is likely to delay fertilisation and haymaking. In **Lithuania**, following the colder-than-usual conditions that prevailed during the first half of May, the signal is now below average. Similarly, lower-than-average temperatures and a slight lack of rainfall in May slowed down biomass accumulation in eastern **Poland**, while in the rest of the country warmer temperatures and the return of rain in June allowed production levels to return to normal.

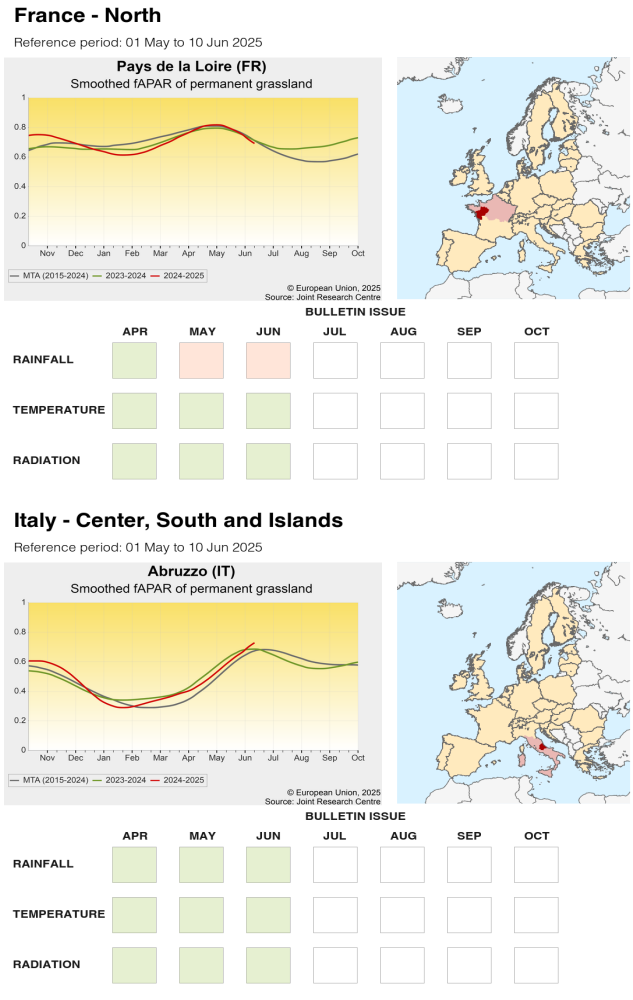
Grasslands are in good condition across **Ireland**, sustained by a positive radiation anomaly and near-average temperatures and rainfall, and the fAPAR signal is above the MTA. In the **Benelux** countries, sparse rainfall did not alleviate the stress caused by persistently dry conditions, and the signal remains below the MTA. In northern **France**, grasslands are in fair condition overall, although in some regions the prolonged rainfall deficit has reduced the growth potential to below average (e.g. in *Poitou-Charentes* and *Pays de la Loire*). In southern **France**, conditions are positive overall, with most regions reporting fAPAR values above the MTA. In northern **Germany**, rainfall returned and improved the situation, most notably in the north-west. In the north-east, biomass accumulation remains slightly above the MTA, but regionally low soil moisture levels may impact grassland productivity in the coming weeks.

In southern **Germany**, good conditions and above-average fAPAR signals prevail in the south-west. In the

south-east, previously dry soils have improved due to recent rainfall, but biomass accumulation remains around average. Frequent precipitation and average temperatures in northern **Austria** and **Czechia** have led to above-average fAPAR values compared with the MTA. The signal remains positive also in **Slovakia** and north-western **Hungary**, even though temperatures and precipitation remained largely below average, slowing down development. While the fAPAR signal remains close to or above the MTA in southern **Austria**, **Slovenia**, **Croatia** and south-eastern **Hungary**, lower-than-usual precipitation has led to a minor deterioration in biomass accumulation. In western and central **Romania**, biomass accumulation is in line with average production, while mild temperatures and abundant precipitation have resulted in good growing conditions in the east and south. In **Bulgaria**, near-average precipitation and mostly below-average temperatures supported the biomass accumulation of grasslands.

Grasslands in **Greece** are progressing well due to warm temperatures and sufficient precipitation. In northern and central **Italy**, the excessive rainfall did not favour grass development, and biomass accumulation remains average to below average. Yields of both winter and summer fodder crops are predicted to be favourable due to a steady water supply. In southern Italy, pasture and grasslands are developing well, given the good balance between high temperatures and water availability, resulting in an above-average fAPAR signal. In the southernmost regions of Italy, pastures are entering their summer dormancy. In **Portugal** and **Spain**, rainfall and radiation around the LTA have supported the continued positive development of grasslands; the fAPAR signal indicates that biomass levels are significantly above average across all regions.





3. Rice analysis

A favourable start to the season, despite sowing delays

The sowing campaign in the main European rice-growing regions was characterised by delays, as a consequence of frequent rain events in April and May. Compared with 2024, the rice sowing area is projected to increase by 3 % in Italy (which accounts for 55 % of EU production) and by 20 % in Spain (23 % of EU production). The yield forecast is based on historical trends and is 5 % above the five-year average at the EU level.

In **Italy**, the sowing campaign began in early April under favourable conditions. However, on 16–17 April, the *Piemonte* region experienced heavy rainfall, with totals above 300 mm in most of the mountainous areas. This led to flooding locally, particularly affecting rice fields along the Sesia River. Approximately 1 500 ha of cultivated land were reported to be directly impacted by the floods[1]. Several fields in *Vercelli* had to be re-sown, while in many other areas sowing was delayed due to excessively wet soil, ultimately resulting in wet sowing. Consequently, the fAPAR signal from satellite data is below both last year and the MTA. Despite these challenges, an increase of 3 % in the total rice cultivation area is expected compared with last year. Our yield forecasts are close to the five-year average.

In **Spain**, the start of the rice sowing campaign experienced some delays caused by persistent rainfall episodes between March and early May. This helped to replenish water reserves, ensuring irrigation for the entire season and restoring normal conditions to the country's rice fields after three years of restrictions due to water shortages. Government information[2] indicates that, as a result, national sowing estimates are around 98 000 ha, a 20 % increase compared with last year, largely attributable to increased sowing in *Andalucía*. The rise in temperatures since mid May and the availability of water continue to support positive expectations, and our yield forecast is above the five-year average.

Rice sowing in **Greece** was unusually delayed by 2–3 weeks due to the rainy weather in April and May, which hindered preparatory fieldwork. Low temperatures in May also slowed early crop growth. Despite this delay, the rise in temperatures in June is expected to boost vegetative growth, and water availability for irrigation is ensured for the season. Our rice yield forecast is close to the five-year average.

In **Portugal**, wet and colder-than-usual conditions until mid May delayed field preparation by up to 2–3 weeks. Favourable weather since mid May, along with the absence of irrigation restrictions, has enabled the crops to develop appropriately. The sown area is estimated to be similar to last year and the 2020–2024 average, according to the Instituto Nacional de Estatística[3]. Our yield forecast is in line with the trend.

In **France**, most sowing began in early May, following a challenging start to the campaign due to abundant rainfall and wet soil conditions until early May. Conditions have improved since then, with warmer-than-usual temperatures expected to benefit crop establishment and early development. The temperature forecast for the coming weeks is expected to support the ongoing recovery and crop development. Our yield forecast is in line with the trend.

In **Bulgaria**, despite frequent temperature fluctuations, weather conditions were quite favourable for the sowing campaign. Spring precipitation was close to average and soil moisture levels remained adequate. According to our model simulations and satellite data, crop development is in line with seasonal average. Our forecast is around the five-year average.

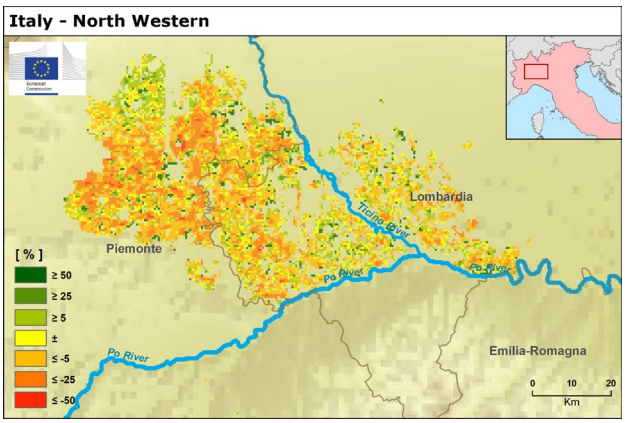
In **Romania**, cooler and drier conditions in April were followed by increased rainfall in mid May and above-average temperatures in June. This resulted in a smooth sowing campaign and promoted rapid seedling growth, as reflected by positive satellite indicators. The yield forecast exceeds the five-year average.

Hungary experienced abundant precipitation in April, which caused delays in sowing. Since then, rainfall has been limited, resulting in a deficit by June. Although fAPAR levels have started to decline, our trend-based forecast remains positive, slightly above the five-year average.

([1]) https://www.enterisi.it/upload/enterisi/gestionedocumentale/Risicoltore06-25_784_113791.pdf

([2]) https://www.mapa.gob.es/dam/mapa/contenido/estadisticas/temas/estadisticas-agrarias/2.agricultura/2.-avances-de-superficies-y-producciones-de-cultivos/2025/cuaderno_marzo2025.pdf

([3]) https://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_publicacoes&PUBLICACOESpub_boui=437546035&PUBLICACOESmodo=2


Italy - North Western
Piemonte
Lombardia
Emilia-Romagna
Ticino River
Po River
Po River
Po River
[%]
≥ 50
≥ 25
≥ 5
±
≤ -5
≤ -25
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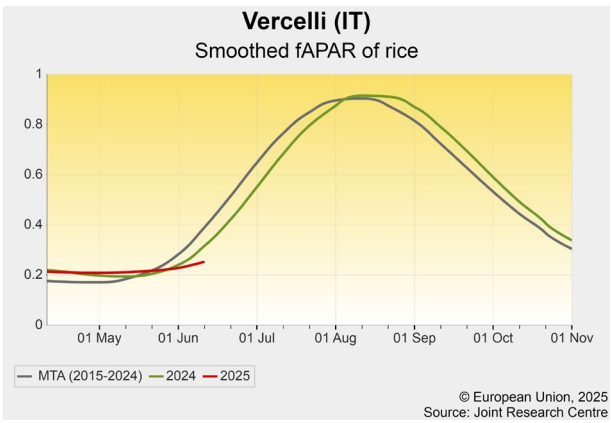
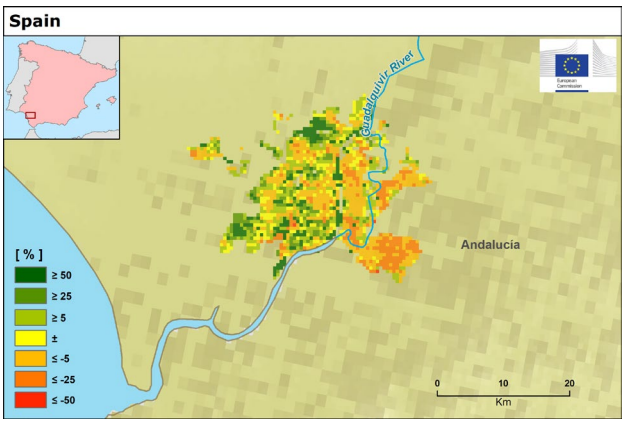
0 10 20
Km


Vercelli (IT)
Smoothed fAPAR of rice
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
01 May
01 Jun
01 Jul
01 Aug
01 Sep
01 Oct
01 Nov
MTA (2015-2024)
2024
2025
© European Union, 2025
Source: Joint Research Centre


Spain
Andalucia
Guadalquivir River
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≥ 50
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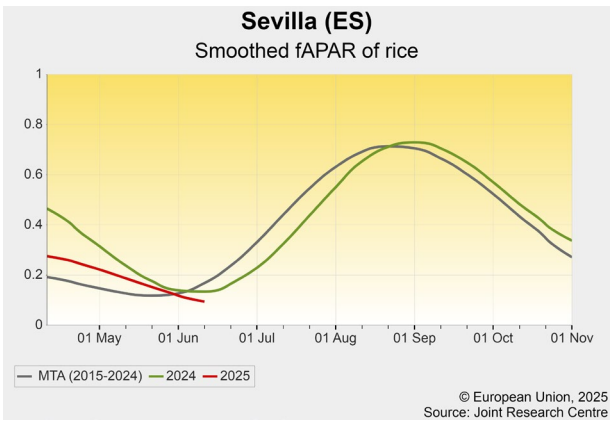
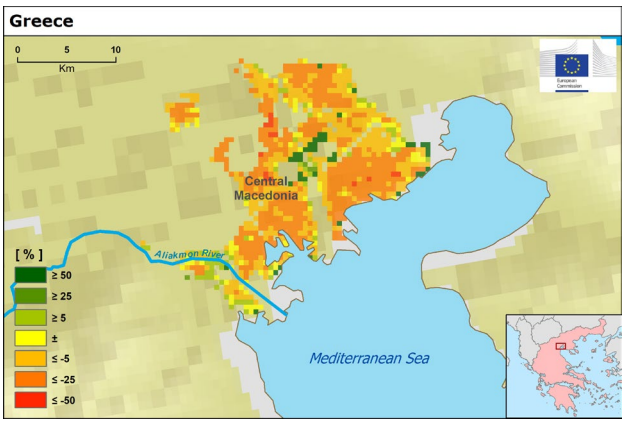

Sevilla (ES)
Smoothed fAPAR of rice
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
01 May
01 Jun
01 Jul
01 Aug
01 Sep
01 Oct
01 Nov
MTA (2015-2024)
2024
2025
© European Union, 2025
Source: Joint Research Centre


Greece
0 5 10
Km
Central Macedonia
Aliakmon River
Mediterranean Sea
[%]
≥ 50
≥ 25
≥ 5
±
≤ -5
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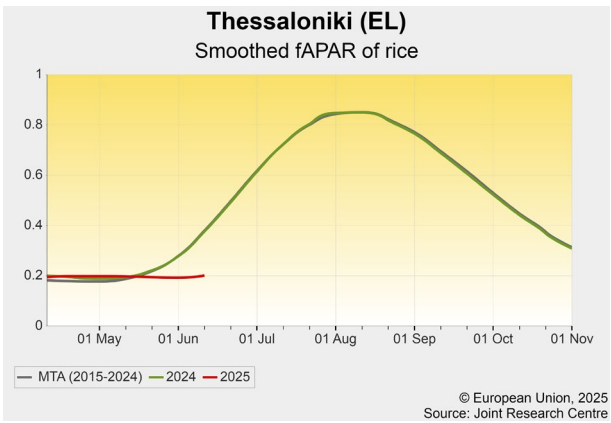
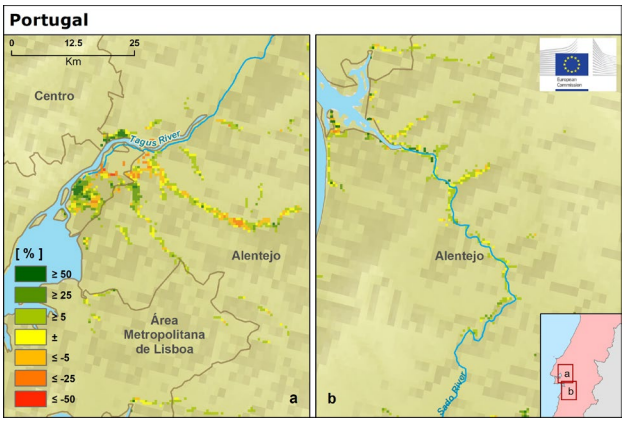
≤ -50


Thessaloniki (EL)
Smoothed fAPAR of rice
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
01 May
01 Jun
01 Jul
01 Aug
01 Sep
01 Oct
01 Nov
MTA (2015-2024)
2024
2025
© European Union, 2025
Source: Joint Research Centre


Portugal
0 12.5 25
Km
Centro
Tagus River
Alentejo
Área Metropolitana de Lisboa
Alentejo
Sado River
a
b
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≥ 50
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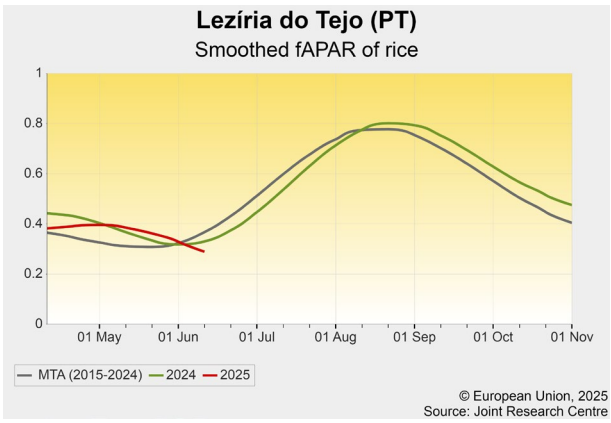
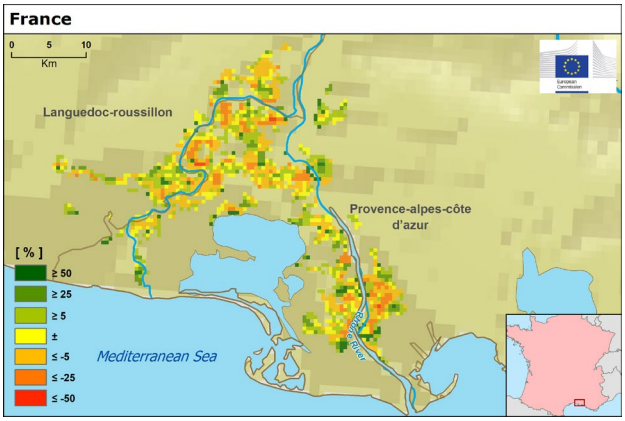
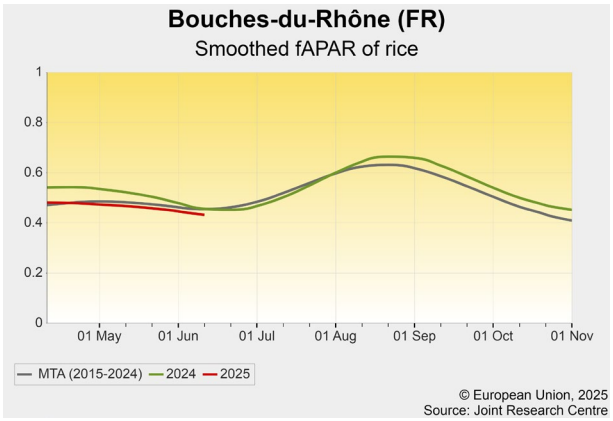
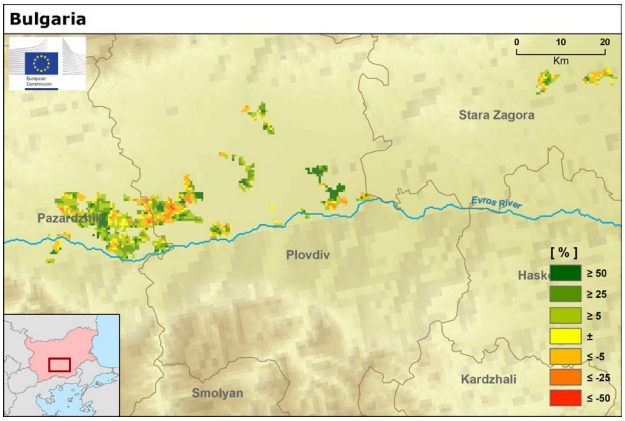
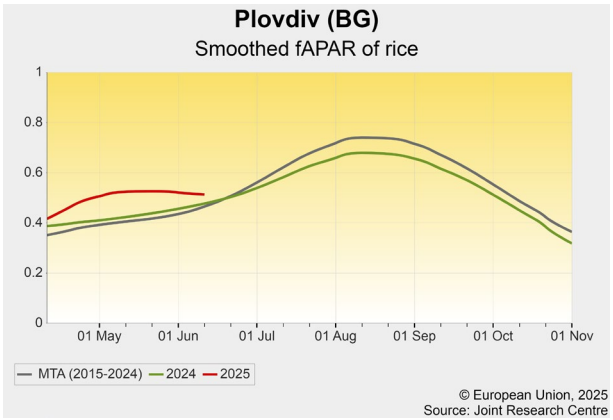
≥ 5
±
≤ -5
≤ -25
≤ -50

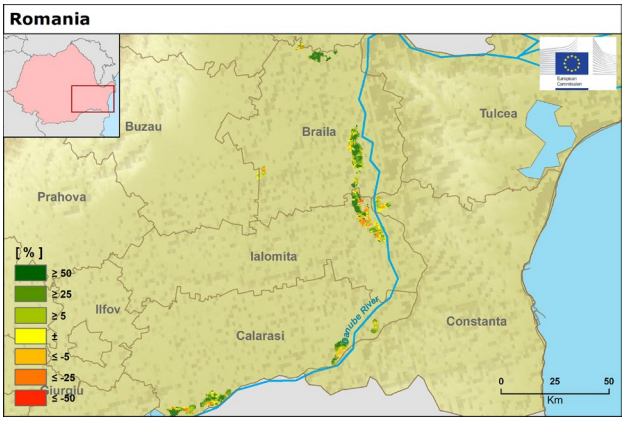

Lezíria do Tejo (PT)
Smoothed fAPAR of rice
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
01 May
01 Jun
01 Jul
01 Aug
01 Sep
01 Oct
01 Nov
MTA (2015-2024)
2024
2025
© European Union, 2025
Source: Joint Research Centre

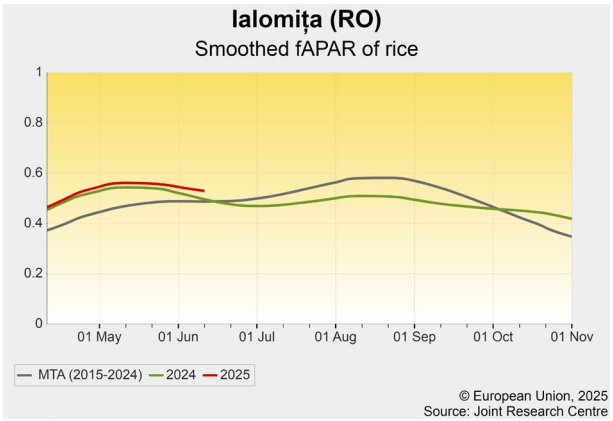


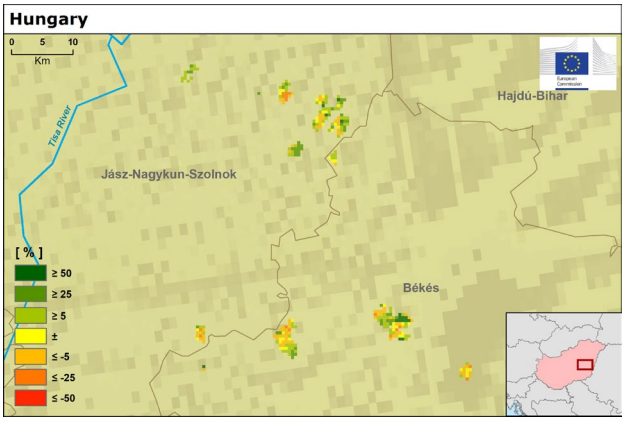


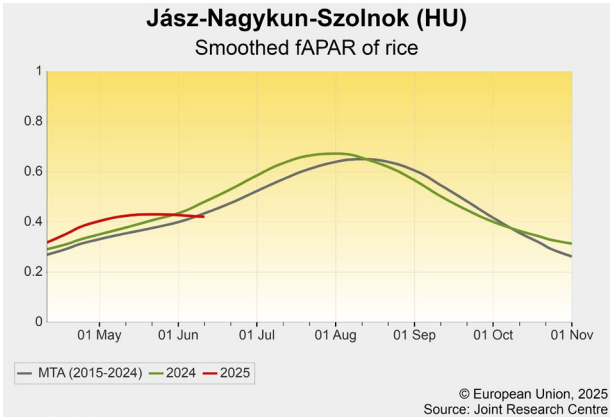












The maps display the difference between the fAPAR from 1 May to 10 June 2025 and the 2015–2024 MTA for the same period. Mask: Rice areas based on CLC 2018. Data source: JRC MARSOP6 remote sensing database /MODIS

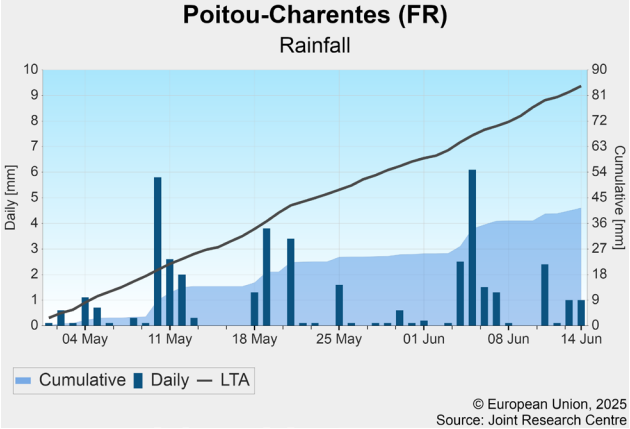
4. Country analysis

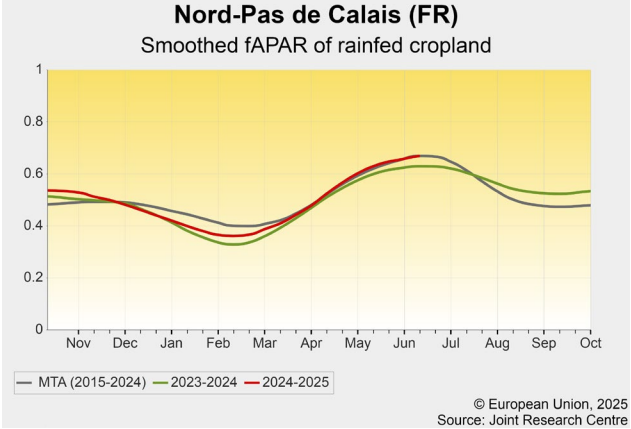
4.1 European Union

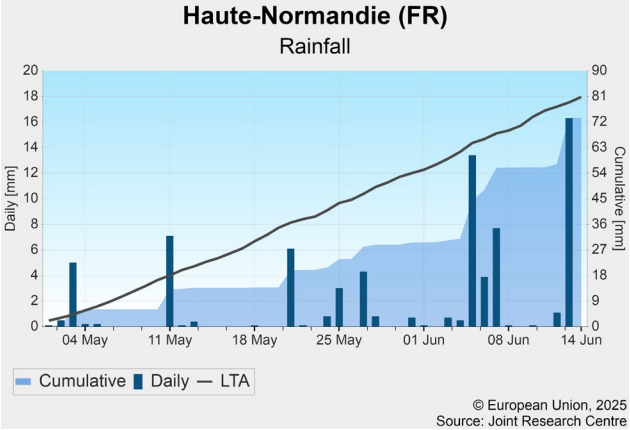
France - winter crops improved in the north, worsened in the south

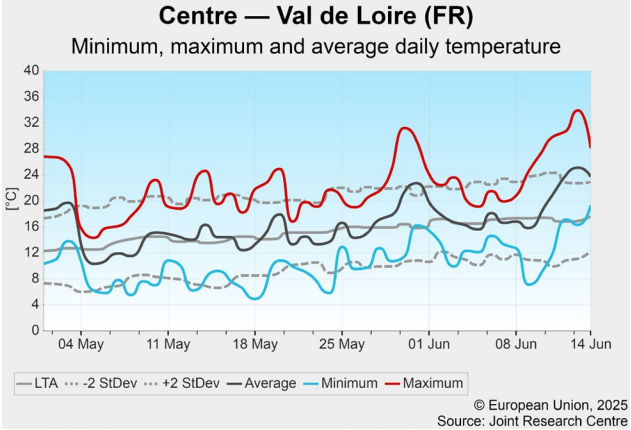
Rain in late May and early June improved the topsoil moisture content in northern France, where remote sensing data indicate that biomass accumulation was not severely impacted by the spring drought conditions.

Favourable conditions prevailed south of the Loire River for both winter and summer crops. However, parts of central and western France experienced a significant rainfall deficit, adversely affecting winter crops during the critical grain- or pod-filling stages. Furthermore, the high temperatures observed and currently forecast in south-western France, with maximum temperatures exceeding 32 °C, are expected to shorten the grain-filling stage and consequently reduce the yield potential. Overall, the yield outlook for winter crops has been revised slightly upwards, mainly driven by the improved crop condition in the north. Meanwhile, summer crops are faring well, with a yield outlook in line with the five-year average. A more comprehensive analysis, supported by crop-specific Sentinel-2 data, will be presented in the July edition of the *JRC MARS Bulletin*.





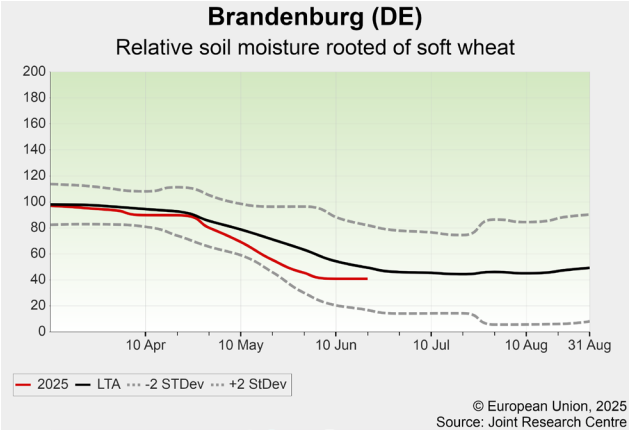


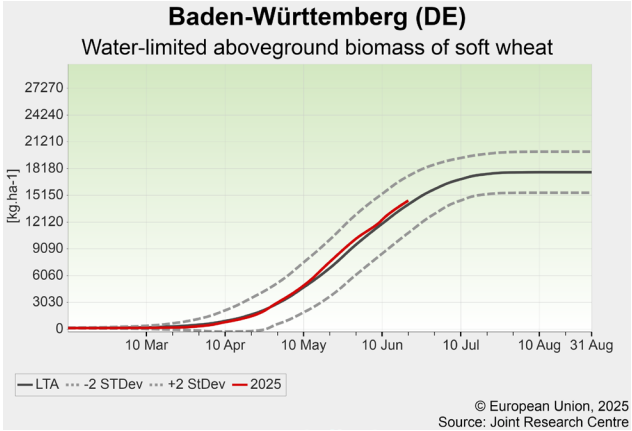


Germany – soil moisture remains low despite rainfall

The pronounced soil moisture deficit, present since early spring, was partially mitigated by returning precipitation at the end of May, improving topsoil moisture levels, especially in southern Germany. More rain is needed to maintain yields, but forecasts for the second half of June suggest hardly any rainfall, while temperatures are expected to rise to average summer levels. Accordingly, winter crops, currently at the grain-filling stage, are at risk of compromised development of storage organs, especially in northern Germany. Decreasing soil moisture availability is of concern also for spring and summer crops, which have developed well until now, apart from spring barley. Additionally, there are reports of diseases spreading in sugar beet and potatoes, mostly in southern Germany, putting many areas in danger of widespread yield losses.

We have slightly decreased our yield forecasts for winter crops, while more significant downward revisions have been made for sugar beet and potatoes, with forecasts dropping below the five-year average.



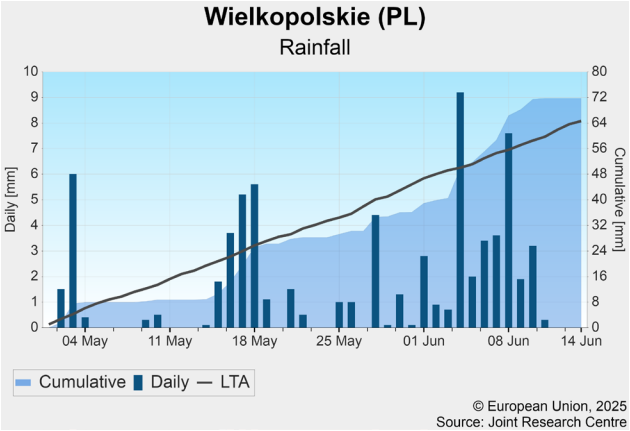


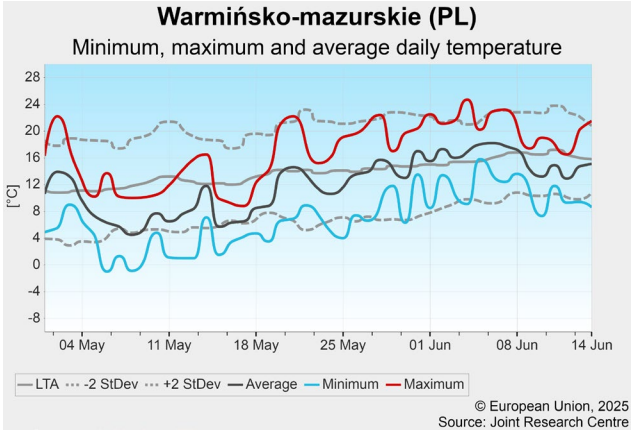
Poland - fair yield expectations for most crops

Favourable weather prevailed during the reporting period. The near-seasonal rainfall observed in most regions improved the topsoil moisture content, while colder-than-usual temperatures slowed down the advanced crop phenology of previous months and presented good conditions for winter cereal flowering and early grain filling, with a limited risk of disease pressure.

A late cold period was registered in early May, marked by two to three days with minimum temperatures below zero in northern and eastern Poland. While the impact on winter cereals was limited, since crops had not yet reached the critical reproductive stages, the end of flowering and early pod filling of rapeseed were negatively affected locally. Therefore, we have slightly reduced our yield expectations for rapeseed, while our yield forecasts for winter cereals have been revised slightly upwards.

Spring and summer crops are in fair condition. Their yield outlooks remain in line with the historical trends.

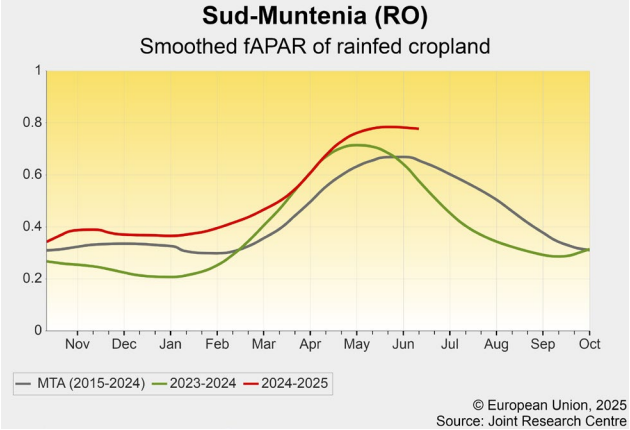


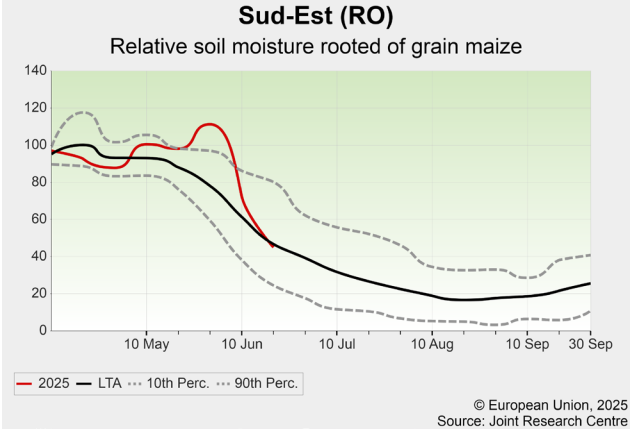


Romania - yield forecast revised upwards for winter crops

The predominantly below-average temperatures in May slowed down the development of winter crops, providing more time for flowering and grain formation. The soil moisture content improved significantly and remained above average in central and eastern Romania thanks to abundant rainfall. The fair water supply supported record-high biomass accumulation in the main producing regions. In western Romania, the water supply remained satisfactory to support crop growth. Recent remote sensing images confirm very positive crop condition despite a heatwave in early June. Our yield forecasts for winter cereals have been revised upwards, reaching new record-high levels.

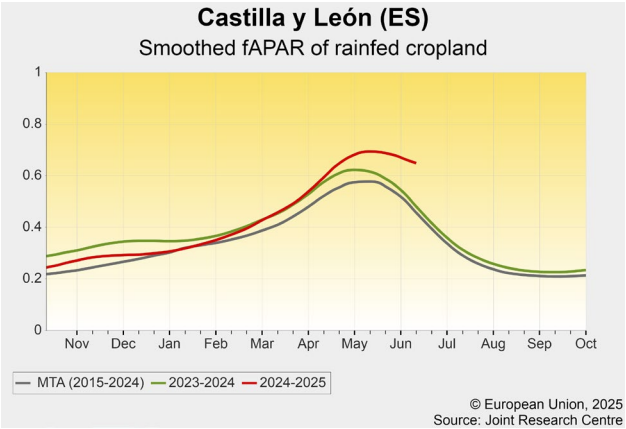
Summer crop development was delayed in May, but the above-average temperatures in early June accelerated vegetative development so that canopy development and biomass accumulation are catching up quickly, with a promising outlook. Therefore, our yield forecasts for grain maize and sunflowers are currently above the trend.

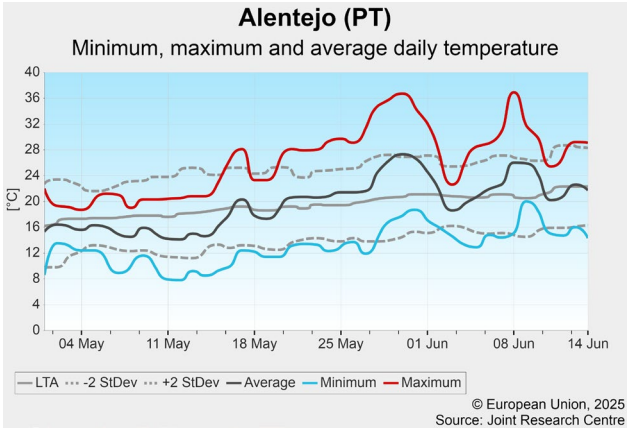




Spain and Portugal - sustained positive yield outlook

A cool start to May in the Iberian peninsula slowed crop development and prolonged the flowering and grain-filling stages of winter crops, while soil moisture levels remained favourable. From mid May onwards, warmer-than-usual temperatures – including two heatwaves, with temperatures exceeding 35 °C, in the south-west – accelerated crop growth. Although grain filling of cereals may have been affected locally in *Andalucía* and *Alentejo*, overall conditions have maintained or improved the already positive state of winter crops in the main producing regions, with our crop model simulations and satellite observations showing significantly above-average biomass accumulation, close to the 2020 record. For summer crops, the initial delays due to cool temperatures and abundant rainfall were made up for in late May and early June thanks to increased temperatures. Our yield forecasts for winter crops remain well above the five-year average and those for summer crops follow the historical trends.

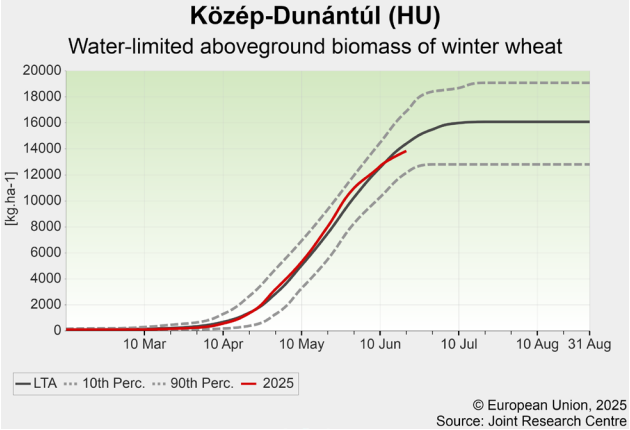


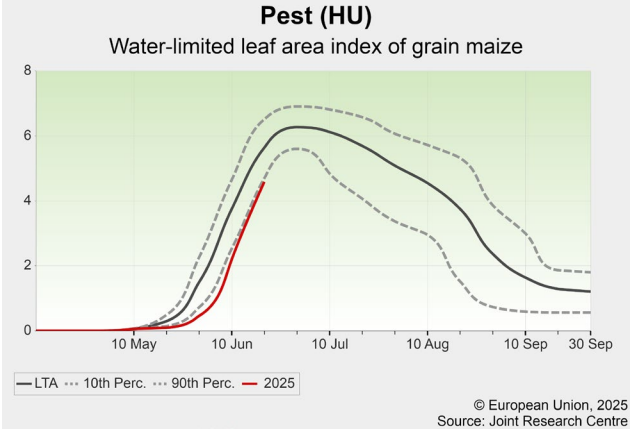


Hungary – intensifying water deficit

The phenological development of winter crops was delayed by below-average temperatures in May that favourably elongated the flowering and grain-filling phases. In central and eastern areas, soil moisture decreased to below-average levels due to scarce rainfall. Below-average water supply started to compromise biomass accumulation. A heatwave in the first dekad of June had an additional negative effect on yield formation. Accordingly, the overall positive yield forecasts for winter cereals and rapeseed have been revised moderately downwards but still exceed the five-year average.

The sowing and emergence of summer crops was behind schedule, and crop development is still delayed, with below-average biomass accumulation. While more rainfall is needed to sustain crop growth, dry topsoils force summer crops to develop a deeper root system, which could be advantageous later in the season. Our yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised downwards but are still moderately above the five-year average.





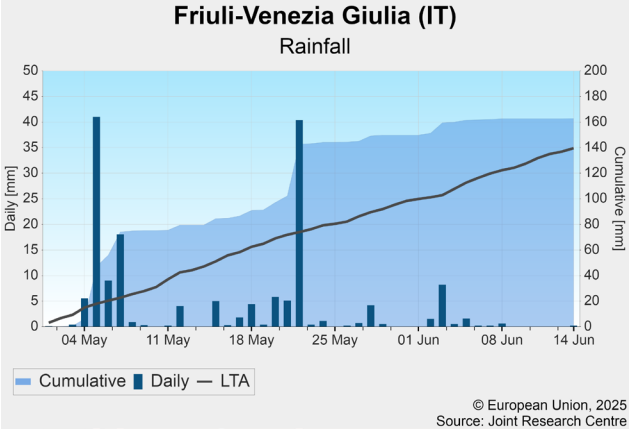
Italy - excellent season in the south, below average in the north

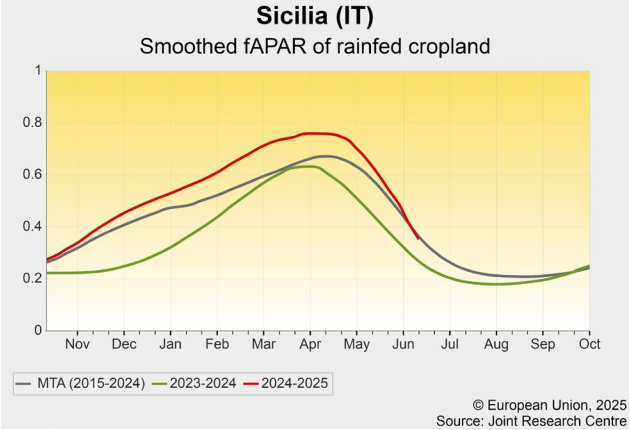
In northern Italy (e.g. in *Friuli-Venezia Giulia*), wet conditions lasted until mid May, favouring pest and disease spread. Heat stress during the hot spell of 13–16 June reduced the yield expectations for winter crops. Summer crops are proceeding well, with good water supply, and delays from the wet spring have been partially compensated for by above-average temperature accumulation in recent days.

In central Italy, winter crops show good development. In eastern regions, yield formation is proceeding favourably, and very high yields are expected. In western regions, winter crops suffered from a prolonged dry spell in June that decreased their yield potential.

In southern Italy, the winter crop season ended with very favourable expectations, most notably in all the main durum-wheat-producing areas of *Sicilia*.

Our yield forecasts for barley and soft wheat have been reduced to below the five-year average, while the forecasts for durum wheat have been confirmed as above it. Yield expectations for summer crops are slightly above the trend.

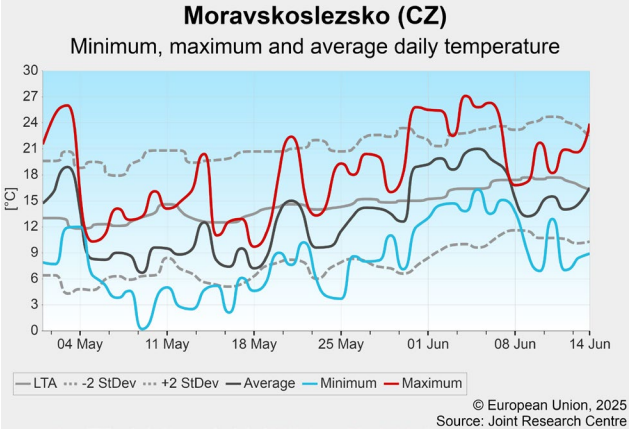


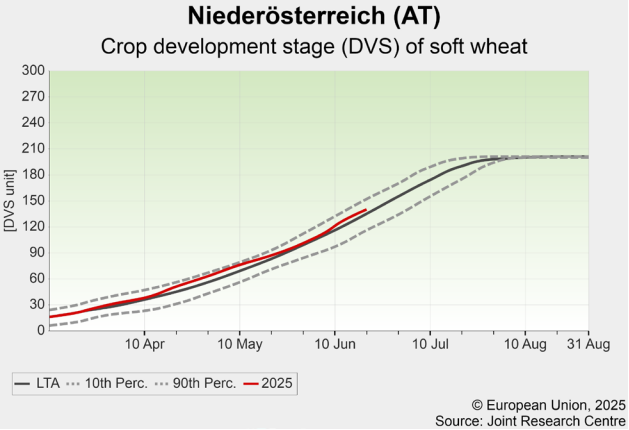


Czechia, Austria and Slovakia- beneficial but regionally insufficient rainfall

Since mid May, substantial rainfall close to the LTA considerably improved soil moisture in all countries, except in a few regions in Czechia and Slovakia. Rain supported the reproductive development stages of spring and summer crops in particular; development had been delayed and crops in poor condition in Czechia and Slovakia. Additionally, the colder-than-usual May has led to a further slowdown in the development of all crops and to average biomass accumulation. Weather forecasts up to the end of June suggest some precipitation in Austria but dry conditions in Czechia and Slovakia. Crop development remains favourable in Austria, albeit with locally dry soils potentially impacting the development of summer crops.

Our yield forecasts for winter crops are largely in line with the five-year average. However, expectations for rapeseed, and for spring and summer crops in Czechia and Slovakia, have been revised downwards from last month, to almost 5 % below the five-year average.

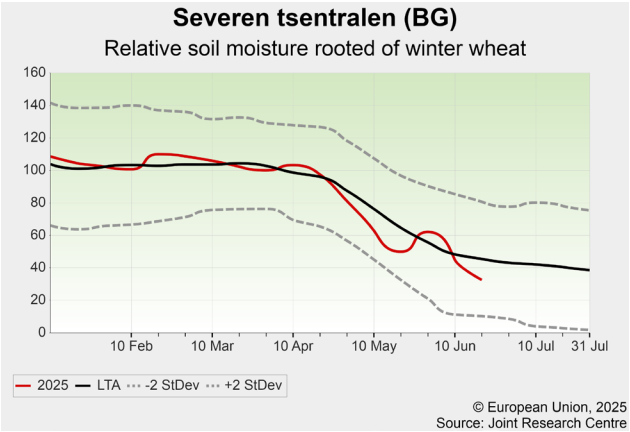


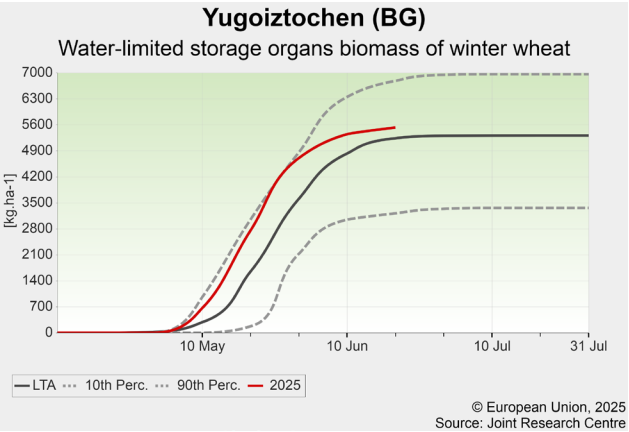


Bulgaria - timely rainfall supports yield formation

Winter crops remain slightly advanced in development despite the colder-than-usual temperatures observed in May. The subsequent moderate temperatures until early June presented favourable conditions for flowering and early grain filling of winter cereals. Abundant and timely rain provided an adequate water supply for high biomass accumulation. However, these benefits were put at risk by increased pest pressure and a hot spell in early June. Towards mid June, the soil moisture content under winter crops decreased to below average in most of Bulgaria, reducing the risk of disease pressure. Our yield forecasts for winter crops have been slightly increased to near record-high levels.

Summer crops also benefited from improved soil moisture conditions in May. Our model simulation indicates moderately delayed (mainly due to the cold May) but vigorous leaf area expansion and biomass accumulation for grain maize and sunflowers. Yield expectations are positive, slightly exceeding the five-year average.

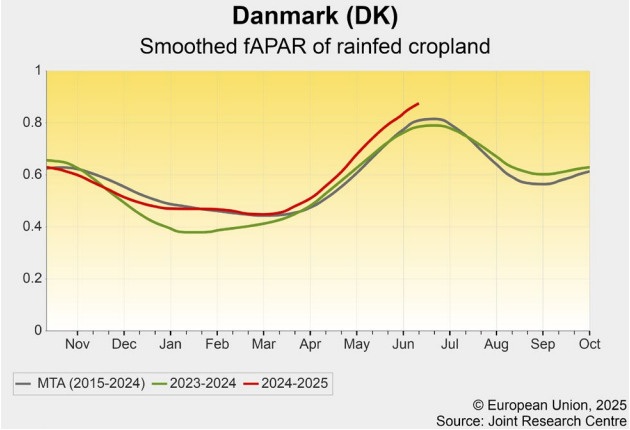


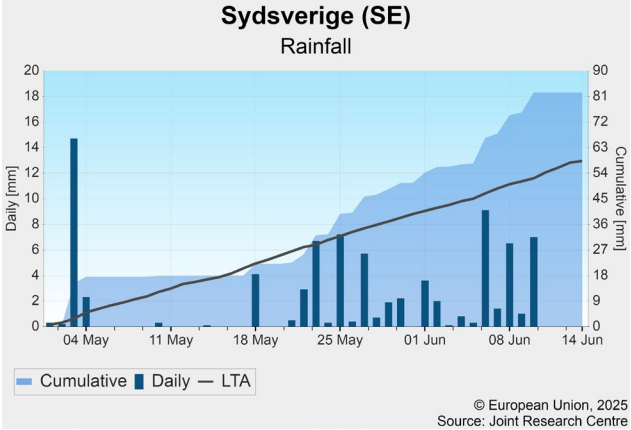


Denmark and Sweden - recent rain alleviates stress

The fAPAR signal from satellites remains largely above the MTA in Denmark, confirming the good condition and advanced development of crops reported in the previous month. In Sweden, the fAPAR returned close to average, suggesting a more pronounced impact of scarce rainfall on crop development.

After the very dry conditions in early spring, rain came in time in to alleviate water stress in both countries. Winter wheat reached flowering and should benefit from sufficient soil moisture and seasonal temperatures. For spring barley, biomass accumulation is expected to have been more severely impacted by the dry spring, but in Denmark this could be mitigated to some extent by a large irrigable area. Favourable soil moisture content should help spring crops to reach flowering in good condition. Our yield forecasts have been reduced for Sweden to close to or below the five-year average and increased to slightly above the five-year average for Denmark.



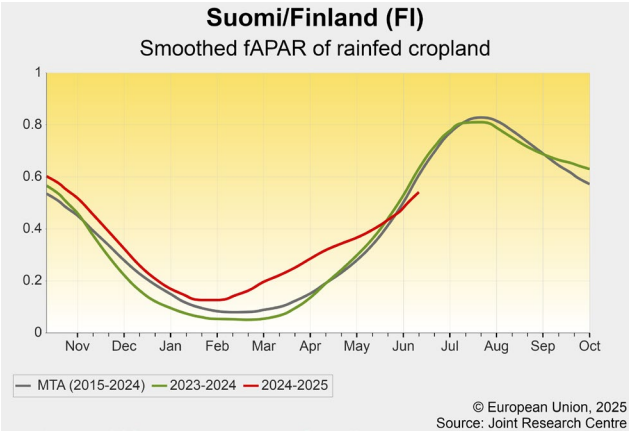


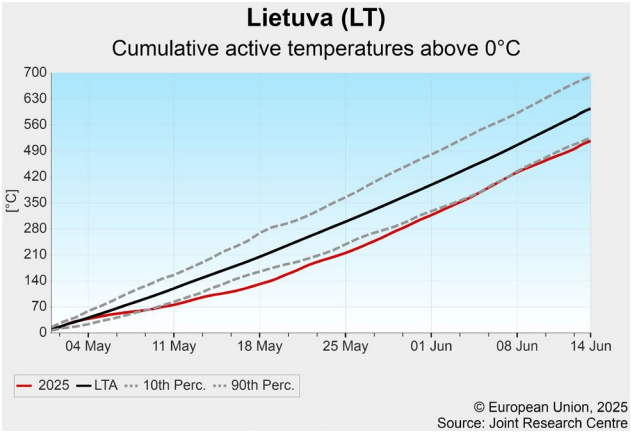
Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland - positive outlook maintained

Conditions were predominantly colder than usual, resulting in a temperature accumulation (base 0 °C) ranging between 7 % (in Finland) and 15 % (in Lithuania) below average. A large rainfall surplus was reported for the Baltic countries, with cumulative precipitation of 100 mm in Estonia and 92 mm in Lithuania. In Latvia, rainfall totals reached 130 mm (90 % above average), causing a reduction in radiation of approximately 10 %. In Finland, our satellite-derived fAPAR signal is now below average, probably because of delayed spring sowing, as reported in the previous edition of the bulletin.

Despite colder- and wetter-than-usual conditions, the yield outlook remains positive. Winter cereals are in their flowering phase, while rapeseed pods have started developing; in the coming weeks, crops should benefit from around-average summer temperatures, according to our data.

Our yield forecasts have been revised slightly upwards; they are close to or above the five-year average.



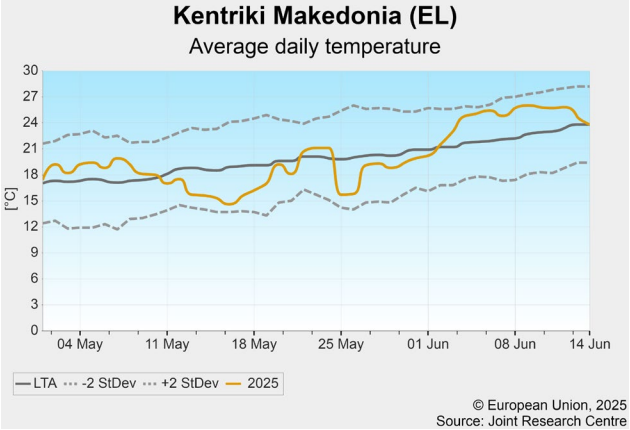


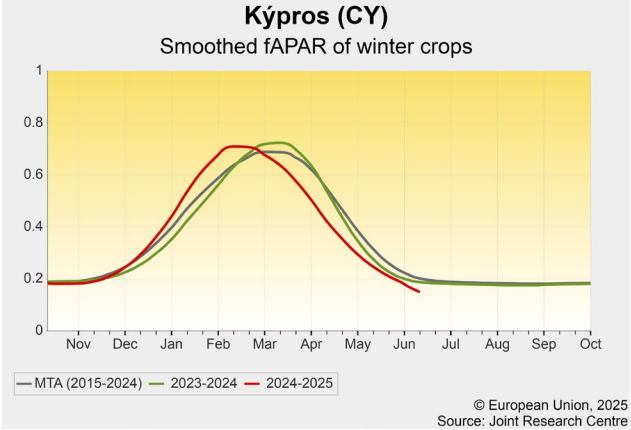
Greece and Cyprus - outlook positive in Greece, negative in Cyprus

Favourable weather conditions have supported the completion of the winter crop cycle in Greece, with harvests already under way in the southern regions and set to begin in the rest of the country. Yields are expected to be well above average. Summer crops experienced delays in vegetative growth due to below-average temperatures from the second week to the end of May. However, above-average temperatures in June and applied irrigation help maintain optimism about yield potential.

Severe yield reductions were confirmed in Cyprus, as our model simulations and satellite observations suggested in the previous bulletin. Most of the winter barley biomass was used for silage and mulching in *Larnaca* and *Famagusta*, and very low yields were estimated in *Nicosia*, *Paphos* and *Limassol*.

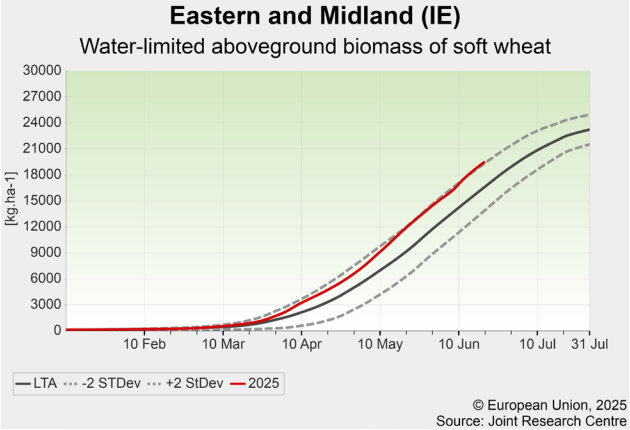
Our yield forecasts for Greece remain above the five-year average for both winter and summer crops. For Cyprus, our yield forecast for winter barley has been revised downwards to well below the five-year average.

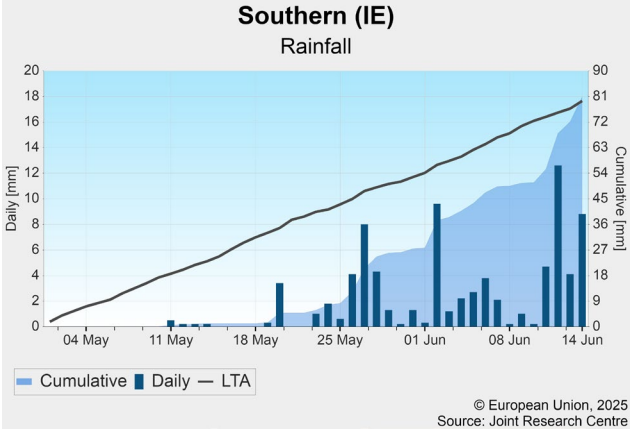




Ireland - winter cereals thrive, mixed outlook for spring crops

A dry spell from the end of April to mid May resulted in less favourable conditions for crop growth, but winter cereals, already well established, were not significantly affected and are now heading to maturity, thanks to the recent rain. Our model simulations and satellite data indicate the above-average biomass accumulation of winter cereals. The harvest is expected to take place earlier this year, following early sowing and accelerated growth throughout the season. The outlook for spring crops, particularly spring barley, is more varied. Crops sown later suffered the most from the dry conditions in early May. Soil moisture content is recovering due to recent rain, but still below average. Earlier sown crops are in better condition, and the overall outlook remains positive, with forecasts unchanged from last month. Conversely, our forecasts for soft wheat and winter barley have been revised upward and are, including rapeseed, steadily above the average for the last five years.



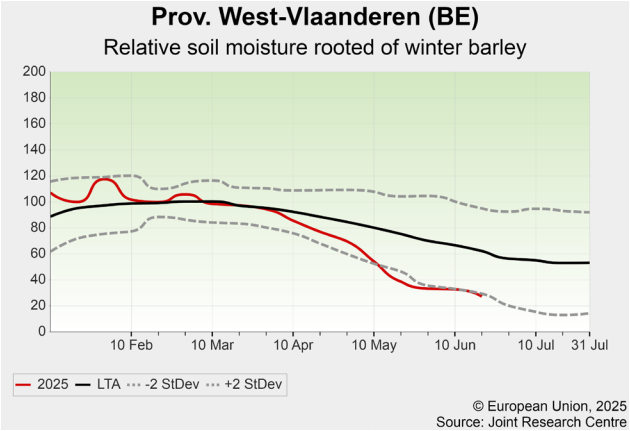


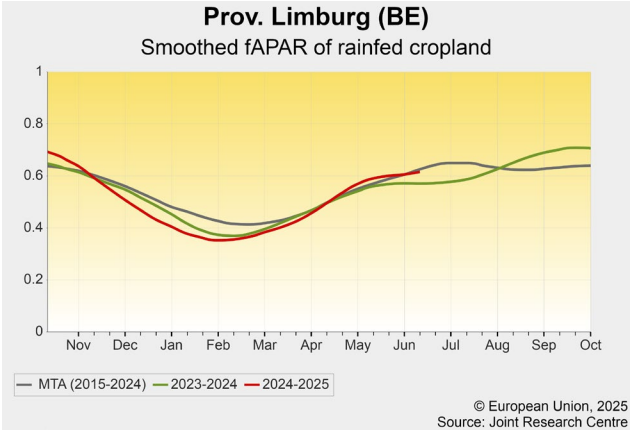
Benelux countries - rainfall, but limited relief

Recent rainfall, at the end of May and the beginning of June, offered temporary relief to crops that had been affected by a drought in the spring. Model simulations show slight improvements in soil moisture levels, and remote sensing data indicate that biomass accumulation, which had stalled in May, has resumed in many regions, except for *West-Vlaanderen*, *Oost-Vlaanderen* and *Antwerpen*, which show strongly reduced biomass accumulation.

The recent rainfall was not sufficient to fully replenish soil moisture. Combined with rising temperatures that increase crop water demand, soil moisture is once again depleting rapidly, putting renewed pressure on winter and spring cereals during grain filling, as well as on sugar beet and potatoes during flowering.

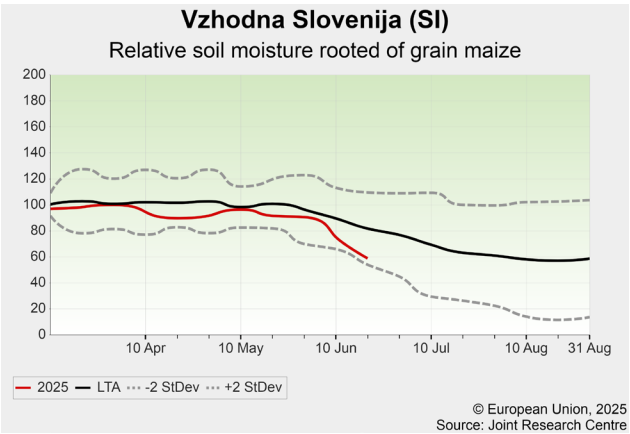
Yield forecasts for Belgium and the Netherlands have been revised slightly downwards, and those for Luxembourg have remained stable; all are still around the five-year average. Should the scarce precipitation that is currently forecast materialise, further yield reductions are likely.

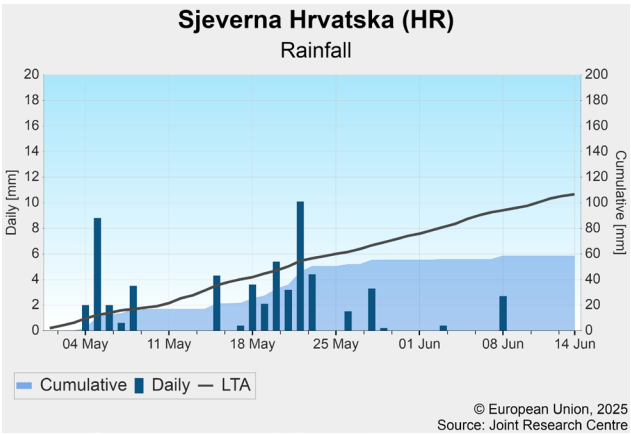




Slovenia and Croatia – reduced crop outlook in Slovenia, fair in Croatia

In eastern Slovenia (*Vzhodna Slovenija*), topsoils are drying out, with total precipitation reaching just half of the LTA during the reporting period. Over the past two weeks, both model simulations and satellite data have turned negative, and biomass accumulation and fAPAR are simulated to below-average levels. Only limited relief is expected in the coming days, according to the weather forecasts. Consequently, our yield forecasts for both winter cereals and grain maize have been revised slightly downwards and the outlook is now below the five-year average. Weather conditions have been more favourable in Croatia, where precipitation was low only in northern *Sjeverna Hrvatska* and *Grad Zagreb*, and daily temperatures were average or higher. *Panonska Hrvatska* received sufficient precipitation, and soil moisture levels are currently adequate to sustain winter crops through maturity and the late-sown summer crops through flowering. Therefore, our yield forecasts remain unchanged, slightly exceeding the five-year average.



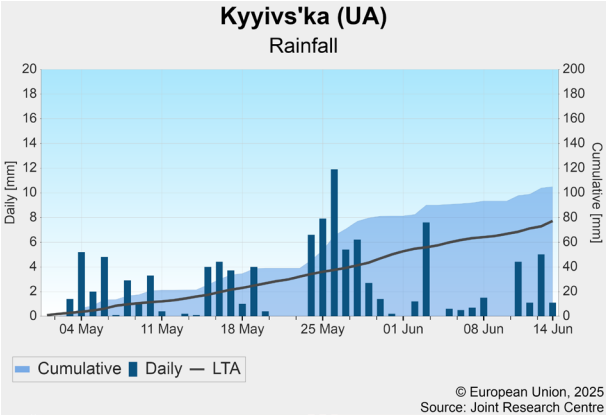


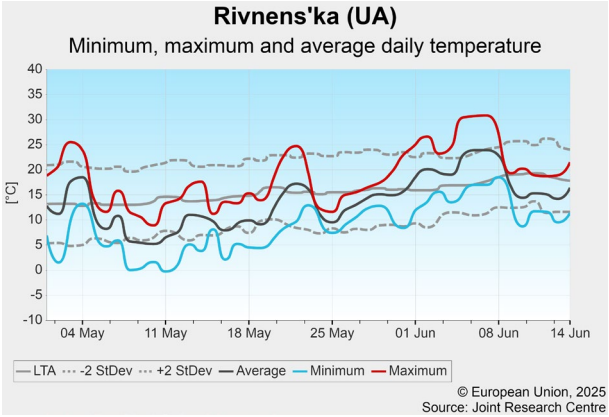
4.2 Black Sea area

Ukraine - average yield outlook for winter crops

Frequent rainfall combined with colder-than-usual temperatures during the reporting period presented favourable conditions for the reproductive stages of winter cereals in central and western Ukraine. However, a late cold spell in early May negatively affected the end of the flowering and pod-formation stages of rapeseed. In the eastern oblasts, the near-seasonal rainfall was not sufficient to improve the condition of winter crops, and disappointing yields are still expected. Our yield forecasts at the national level are in line with the five-year average for winter cereals and slightly below it for rapeseed.

The sowing campaign for summer crops is near completion, and only a few fields remain to be sown. Crops are generally in fair condition so far, although they are under growing water stress in the east. Our yield forecasts currently follow the five-year average. A more detailed analysis at the regional level is provided in the June edition of the *JRC MARS Bulletin* on Ukraine ([4]), in the Global Outlook series.

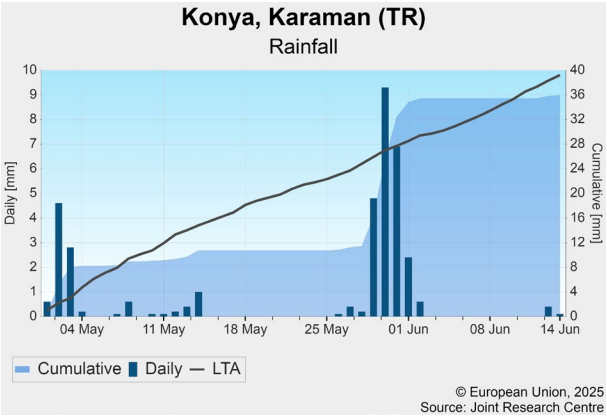


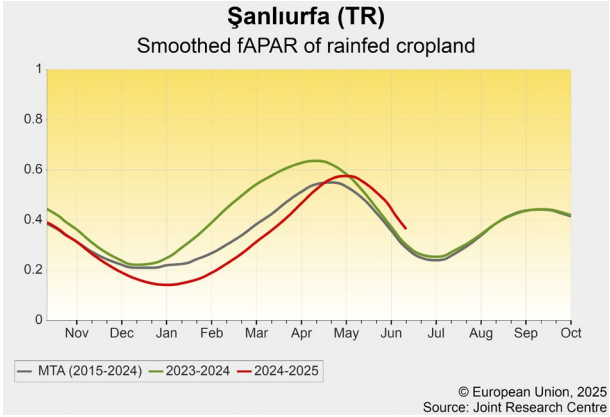


Türkiye - difficult winter crop season coming to an end

In western and central Anatolia (e.g. *Konya*), the dry and hot spells in May and June accelerated crop development, reducing time for biomass accumulation and grain formation. Some favourable rainfall at the beginning of June mitigated the otherwise severe impact on crops. In eastern Anatolia, winter crops show very good biomass accumulation and are approaching the flowering stage. The hot and dry spells in May and June were favourable, as soil moisture was sufficient to sustain crop growth. In south-eastern Anatolia, the harvest of winter crops started with below-average yield expectations. The very dry growing season limited crop growth considerably and only fully irrigated crops had good development, as in large areas of *Şanlıurfa*.

The summer crop season is proceeding favourably across the country, as water reservoirs are still sufficiently full for irrigation. Our forecasts for winter crops have been revised downwards to below the five-year average, while those for maize remain close to the trend.





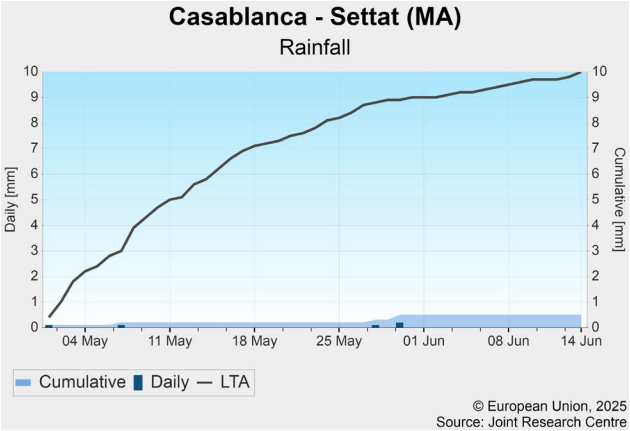
([4]) https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC141670.

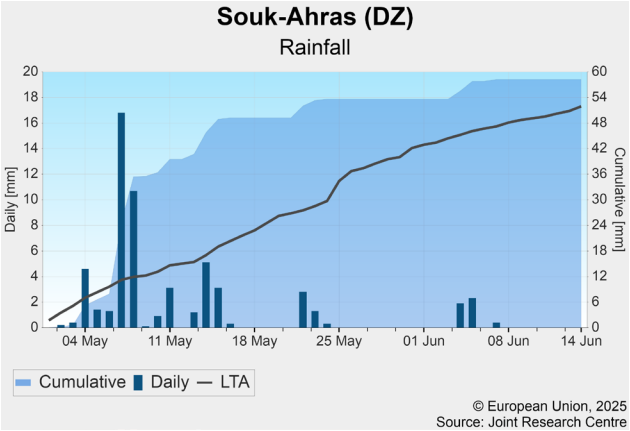
4.3 Maghreb

Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia – varying but good prospects

During the review period, weather across the Maghreb region was favourable for the ripening and maturation of winter crops. Harvesting began in mid May in the southernmost areas, such as *Sidi Bouzid* in Tunisia, and is now progressing swiftly throughout the region.

Precipitation levels were above the LTA in Tunisia and eastern Algeria. For Tunisia, our yield forecast remains well above the five-year average. In Algeria, we expect the good crop conditions in the east to offset the poor conditions in the west. Our forecasts remain close to the five-year average. Below-average rainfall prevailed in Morocco, although some central and eastern regions have benefited from substantial rainfall, supporting good yield potential locally, especially for re-sown crops. Nevertheless, our yield forecast at the national level remains significantly below the five-year average. As the total sown area increased compared with last year, a significantly higher overall production across all three countries is expected.

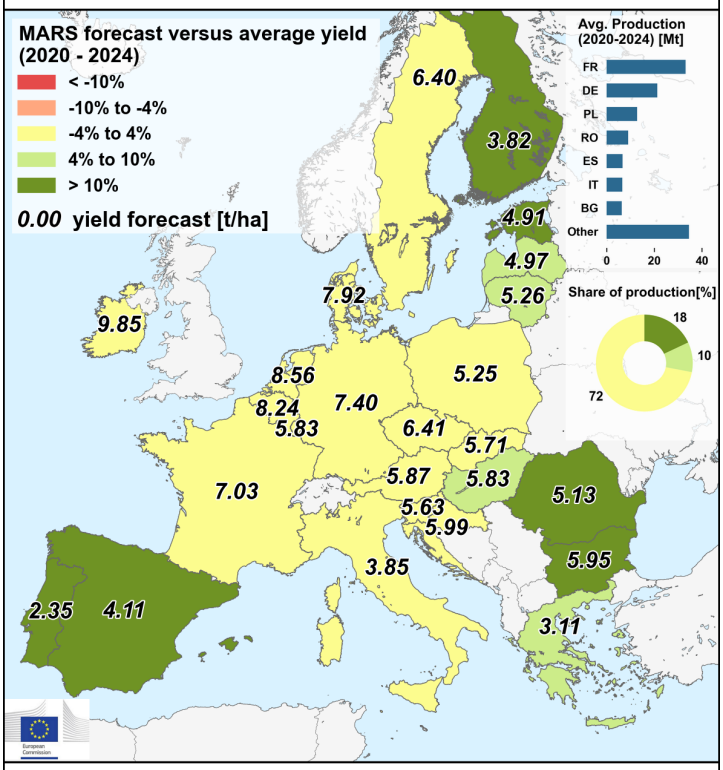




5. Crop yield forecast

Country	Total wheat (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	5.55	5.38	**5.86**	+ 6	+ 9	+ 1
AT	5.80	5.71	**5.87**	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2
BE	8.24	6.61	**8.24**	+ 0	+ 25	– 2
BG	5.24	5.73	**5.95**	+ 13	+ 4	+ 1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.19	5.96	**6.41**	+ 4	+ 8	+ 3
DE	7.45	7.08	**7.40**	– 1	+ 4	– 1
DK	7.76	7.12	**7.92**	+ 2	+ 11	+ 1
EE	4.42	4.30	**4.91**	+ 11	+ 14	+ 4
EL	2.96	3.15	**3.11**	+ 5	– 1	+ 0
ES	3.30	3.68	**4.11**	+ 25	+ 12	+ 5
FI	3.42	3.50	**3.82**	+ 12	+ 9	+ 2
FR	6.85	6.03	**7.03**	+ 3	+ 17	+ 1
HR	5.77	5.85	**5.99**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.45	5.79	**5.83**	+ 7	+ 1	– 3
IE	9.67	8.66	**9.85**	+ 2	+ 14	+ 3
IT	3.75	3.57	**3.85**	+ 3	+ 8	– 2
LT	4.87	5.04	**5.26**	+ 8	+ 4	+ 4
LU	5.82	5.20	**5.83**	+ 0	+ 12	+ 0
LV	4.63	4.57	**4.97**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 2
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.45	7.05	**8.56**	+ 1	+ 21	– 1
PL	5.27	5.20	**5.25**	– 0	+ 1	+ 1
PT	2.11	2.35	**2.35**	+ 11	– 0	– 2
RO	4.11	4.61	**5.13**	+ 25	+ 11	+ 3
SE	6.39	6.16	**6.40**	+ 0	+ 4	– 2
SI	5.67	5.48	**5.63**	– 1	+ 3	– 2
SK	5.54	5.45	**5.71**	+ 3	+ 5	– 1

Total wheat - yield forecast 2025



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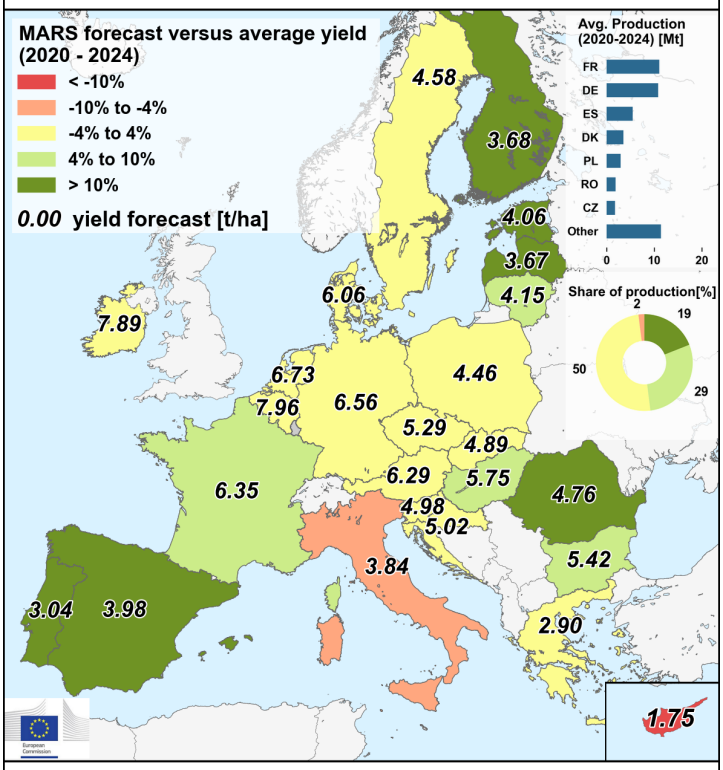
Country	Total barley (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	4.76	4.81	**5.23**	+ 10	+ 9	+ 2
AT	6.11	5.70	**6.29**	+ 3	+ 10	+ 2
BE	7.72	6.22	**7.96**	+ 3	+ 28	– 2
BG	5.07	5.40	**5.42**	+ 7	+ 0	+ 0
CY	2.01	1.75	**1.75**	– 13	– 0	– 12
CZ	5.44	5.27	**5.29**	– 3	+ 0	– 0
DE	6.70	6.39	**6.56**	– 2	+ 3	– 1
DK	5.84	5.56	**6.06**	+ 4	+ 9	+ 2
EE	3.63	3.32	**4.06**	+ 12	+ 23	+ 5
EL	2.81	2.63	**2.90**	+ 3	+ 10	+ 0
ES	2.38	3.26	**3.98**	+ 67	+ 22	+ 7
FI	3.34	3.62	**3.68**	+ 10	+ 2	+ 3
FR	6.03	5.45	**6.35**	+ 5	+ 17	+ 1
HR	4.85	4.93	**5.02**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.51	5.53	**5.75**	+ 4	+ 4	– 2
IE	7.75	7.51	**7.89**	+ 2	+ 5	+ 1
IT	4.06	3.73	**3.84**	– 5	+ 3	– 4
LT	3.83	3.90	**4.15**	+ 8	+ 6	+ 4
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.20	2.99	**3.67**	+ 15	+ 23	+ 3
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.74	6.23	**6.73**	– 0	+ 8	– 2
PL	4.37	4.34	**4.46**	+ 2	+ 3	+ 1
PT	2.72	3.23	**3.04**	+ 12	– 6	– 1
RO	3.99	4.71	**4.76**	+ 19	+ 1	+ 6
SE	4.49	4.44	**4.58**	+ 2	+ 3	– 1
SI	5.08	4.83	**4.98**	– 2	+ 3	– 2
SK	5.07	4.72	**4.89**	– 4	+ 4	– 2

Total barley - yield forecast 2025



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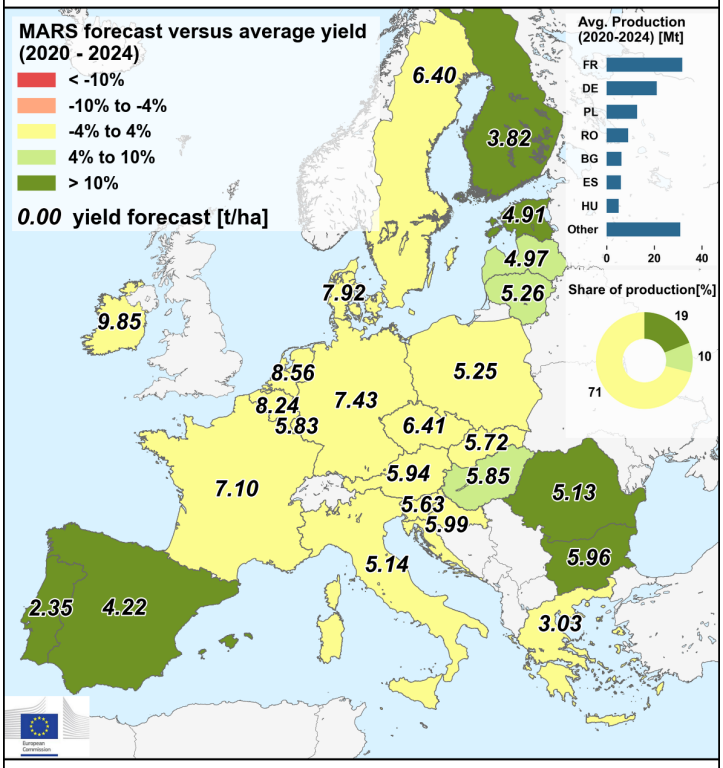
Country	Soft wheat (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	5.77	5.57	**6.08**	+ 5	+ 9	+ 1
AT	5.86	5.76	**5.94**	+ 1	+ 3	+ 2
BE	8.24	6.61	**8.24**	+ 0	+ 25	– 2
BG	5.25	5.76	**5.96**	+ 13	+ 3	+ 1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.19	5.96	**6.41**	+ 4	+ 8	+ 3
DE	7.48	7.11	**7.43**	– 1	+ 5	– 1
DK	7.76	7.12	**7.92**	+ 2	+ 11	+ 1
EE	4.42	4.30	**4.91**	+ 11	+ 14	+ 4
EL	2.96	2.98	**3.03**	+ 2	+ 2	+ 0
ES	3.40	3.79	**4.22**	+ 24	+ 11	+ 5
FI	3.42	3.50	**3.82**	+ 12	+ 9	+ 2
FR	6.94	6.08	**7.10**	+ 2	+ 17	+ 1
HR	5.77	5.85	**5.99**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.47	5.82	**5.85**	+ 7	+ 1	– 3
IE	9.67	8.66	**9.85**	+ 2	+ 14	+ 3
IT	5.30	4.93	**5.14**	– 3	+ 4	– 4
LT	4.87	5.04	**5.26**	+ 8	+ 4	+ 4
LU	5.82	5.20	**5.83**	+ 0	+ 12	+ 0
LV	4.63	4.57	**4.97**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 2
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.45	7.05	**8.56**	+ 1	+ 21	– 1
PL	5.27	5.20	**5.25**	– 0	+ 1	+ 1
PT	2.11	2.35	**2.35**	+ 11	– 0	– 2
RO	4.11	4.61	**5.13**	+ 25	+ 11	+ 3
SE	6.39	6.16	**6.40**	+ 0	+ 4	– 2
SI	5.67	5.48	**5.63**	– 1	+ 3	– 2
SK	5.54	5.46	**5.72**	+ 3	+ 5	– 2

Soft wheat - yield forecast 2025



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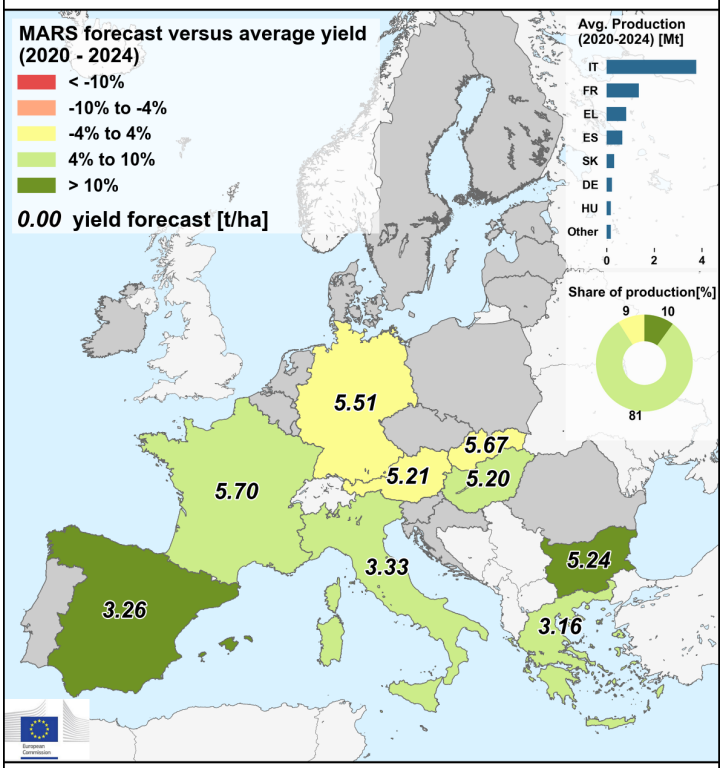
Country	Durum wheat (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	3.43	3.50	**3.75**	+ 9	+ 7	– 1
AT	5.17	5.31	**5.21**	+ 1	– 2	+ 2
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	4.55	4.22	**5.24**	+ 15	+ 24	+ 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	5.60	5.89	**5.51**	– 2	– 6	+ 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.96	3.25	**3.16**	+ 7	– 3	+ 0
ES	2.57	2.92	**3.26**	+ 27	+ 11	– 1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.32	5.08	**5.70**	+ 7	+ 12	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.89	5.34	**5.20**	+ 6	– 3	+ 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	**5.67**	+ 3	+ 4	+ 0

Durum wheat - yield forecast 2025



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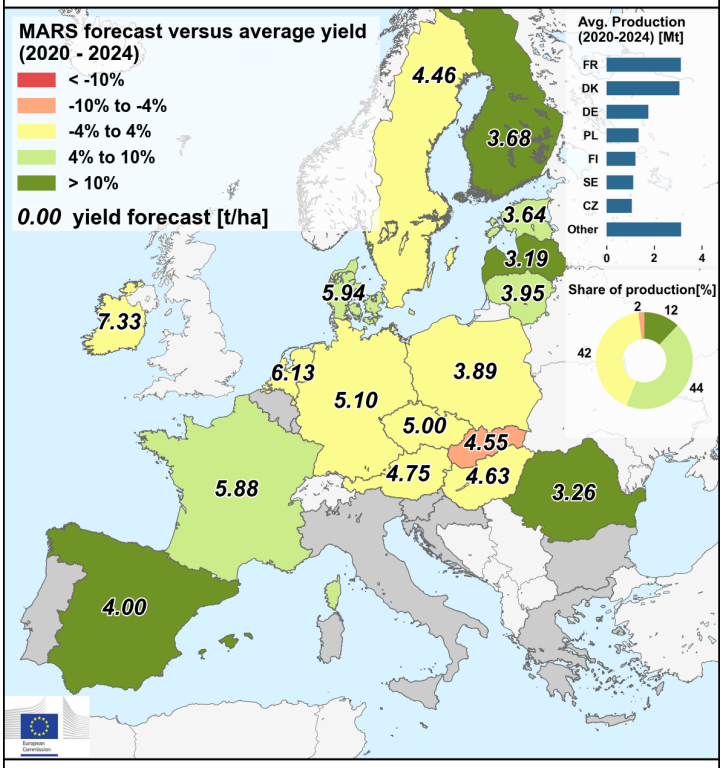
Country	Spring barley (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	4.66	4.71	**4.90**	+ 5	+ 4	+ 1
AT	4.62	4.74	**4.75**	+ 3	+ 0	+ 3
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.18	5.42	**5.00**	– 3	– 8	– 1
DE	5.12	5.19	**5.10**	– 0	– 2	– 2
DK	5.71	5.45	**5.94**	+ 4	+ 9	+ 2
EE	3.34	3.01	**3.64**	+ 9	+ 21	+ 4
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.59	3.28	**4.00**	+ 54	+ 22	+ 7
FI	3.34	3.62	**3.68**	+ 10	+ 2	+ 3
FR	5.36	5.21	**5.88**	+ 10	+ 13	– 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.50	4.44	**4.63**	+ 3	+ 4	+ 0
IE	7.32	7.32	**7.33**	+ 0	+ 0	+ 0
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	3.69	3.63	**3.95**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 3
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.87	2.67	**3.19**	+ 11	+ 20	+ 3
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.15	5.93	**6.13**	– 0	+ 3	– 2
PL	3.87	3.84	**3.89**	+ 0	+ 1	+ 1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.44	3.22	**3.26**	+ 33	+ 1	+ 8
SE	4.38	4.36	**4.46**	+ 2	+ 2	– 1
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	4.79	4.54	**4.55**	– 5	+ 0	– 3

Spring barley - yield forecast 2025



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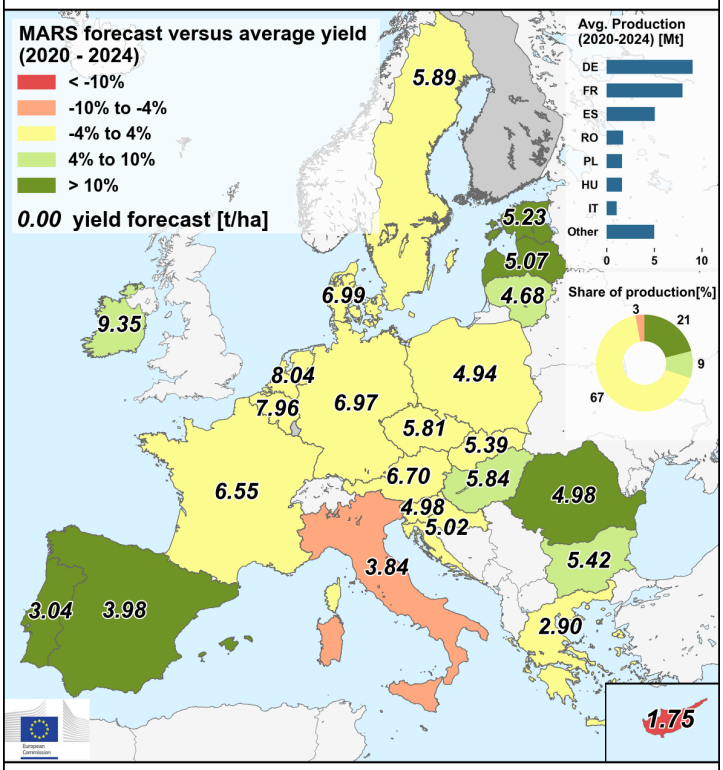
Country	Winter barley (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	4.81	4.86	**5.38**	+ 12	+ 11	+ 2
AT	6.52	5.93	**6.70**	+ 3	+ 13	+ 1
BE	7.72	6.22	**7.96**	+ 3	+ 28	– 2
BG	5.07	5.40	**5.42**	+ 7	+ 0	+ 0
CY	2.01	1.75	**1.75**	– 13	– 0	– 12
CZ	5.89	5.05	**5.81**	– 1	+ 15	+ 1
DE	7.13	6.72	**6.97**	– 2	+ 4	– 1
DK	6.81	6.50	**6.99**	+ 3	+ 8	+ 2
EE	4.47	3.95	**5.23**	+ 17	+ 32	+ 7
EL	2.81	2.63	**2.90**	+ 3	+ 10	+ 0
ES	2.37	3.26	**3.98**	+ 68	+ 22	+ 7
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	6.33	5.55	**6.55**	+ 3	+ 18	+ 2
HR	4.85	4.93	**5.02**	+ 4	+ 2	+ 0
HU	5.59	5.65	**5.84**	+ 4	+ 3	– 3
IE	8.71	8.13	**9.35**	+ 7	+ 15	+ 3
IT	4.06	3.73	**3.84**	– 5	+ 3	– 4
LT	4.29	4.42	**4.68**	+ 9	+ 6	+ 4
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	4.21	3.57	**5.07**	+ 20	+ 42	+ 1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	7.98	6.79	**8.04**	+ 1	+ 18	– 2
PL	4.90	4.67	**4.94**	+ 1	+ 6	+ 1
PT	2.72	3.23	**3.04**	+ 12	– 6	– 1
RO	4.22	4.90	**4.98**	+ 18	+ 2	+ 5
SE	5.82	5.61	**5.89**	+ 1	+ 5	– 2
SI	5.08	4.83	**4.98**	– 2	+ 3	– 2
SK	5.48	4.99	**5.39**	– 2	+ 8	– 1

Winter barley - yield forecast 2025



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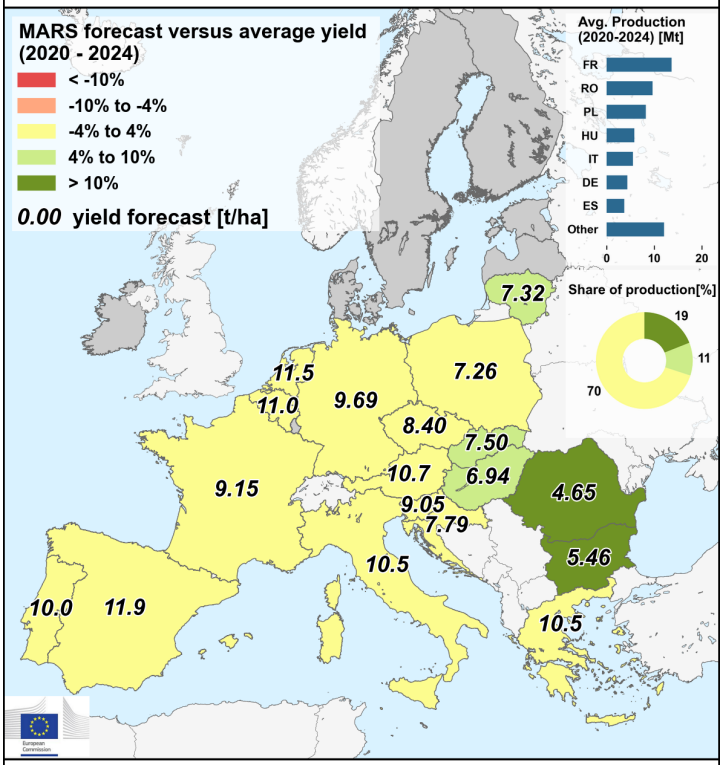
Country	Grain maize (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	7.10	6.79	**7.46**	+ 5	+ 10	+ 0
AT	10.4	9.90	**10.7**	+ 2	+ 8	+ 2
BE	11.1	12.0	**11.0**	– 1	– 9	+ 0
BG	4.74	3.18	**5.46**	+ 15	+ 72	+ 2
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	8.70	8.14	**8.40**	– 3	+ 3	– 1
DE	9.61	10.1	**9.69**	+ 1	– 4	– 1
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	10.4	9.20	**10.5**	+ 1	+ 14	+ 0
ES	12.1	11.8	**11.9**	– 1	+ 1	+ 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	8.93	9.30	**9.15**	+ 3	– 2	+ 0
HR	7.51	7.69	**7.79**	+ 4	+ 1	+ 0
HU	6.48	5.97	**6.94**	+ 7	+ 16	– 3
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	10.1	9.94	**10.5**	+ 3	+ 5	+ 4
LT	6.67	7.87	**7.32**	+ 10	– 7	+ 2
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	11.6	11.0	**11.5**	– 1	+ 5	+ 0
PL	7.29	7.36	**7.26**	– 0	– 1	+ 0
PT	9.87	10.1	**10.0**	+ 2	– 0	+ 0
RO	4.02	2.86	**4.65**	+ 16	+ 63	+ 4
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	8.95	9.20	**9.05**	+ 1	– 2	– 2
SK	7.20	7.23	**7.50**	+ 4	+ 4	– 4

Grain maize - yield forecast 2025



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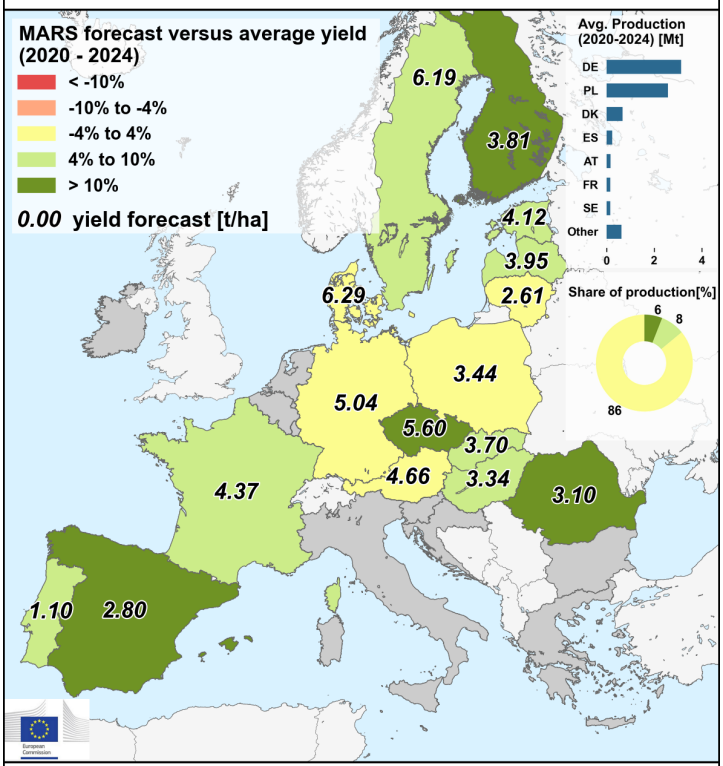
Country	Rye (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	4.19	4.04	**4.19**	+ 0	+ 4	+ 0
AT	4.66	3.98	**4.66**	+ 0	+ 17	+ 2
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.07	4.35	**5.60**	+ 10	+ 29	+ 11
DE	5.20	4.83	**5.04**	– 3	+ 4	– 1
DK	6.06	5.87	**6.29**	+ 4	+ 7	– 2
EE	3.79	3.98	**4.12**	+ 9	+ 4	+ 3
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.26	2.22	**2.80**	+ 24	+ 26	+ 8
FI	3.41	2.73	**3.81**	+ 12	+ 39	+ 1
FR	4.17	3.74	**4.37**	+ 5	+ 17	+ 1
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.19	3.22	**3.34**	+ 5	+ 4	+ 0
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	2.54	2.38	**2.61**	+ 3	+ 10	+ 5
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.71	3.37	**3.95**	+ 7	+ 17	+ 4
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.50	3.57	**3.44**	– 2	– 4	+ 0
PT	1.03	1.01	**1.10**	+ 6	+ 9	+ 2
RO	2.78	2.98	**3.10**	+ 11	+ 4	+ 2
SE	5.79	5.66	**6.19**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 2
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.55	3.28	**3.70**	+ 4	+ 13	– 1

Rye - yield forecast 2025



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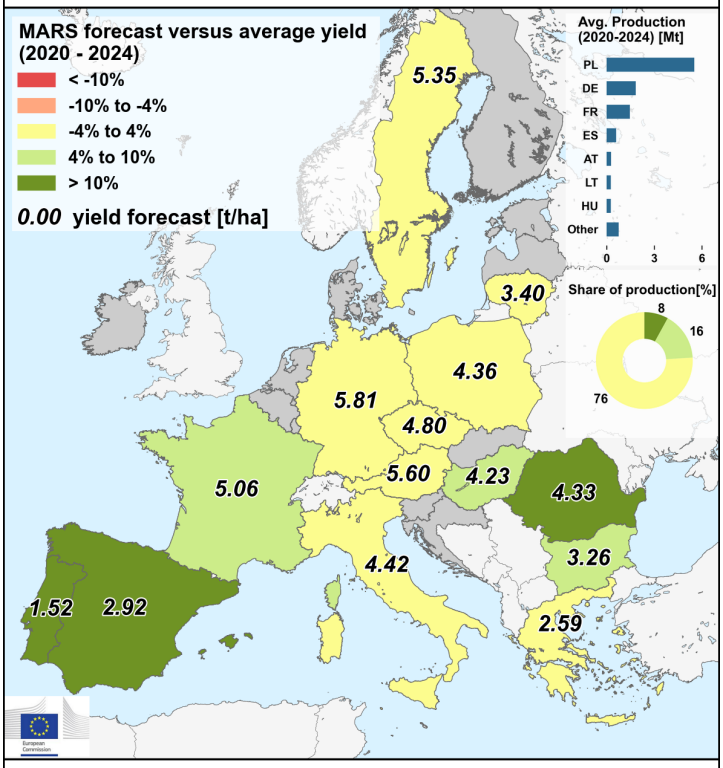
Country	Triticale (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	4.37	4.29	**4.44**	+ 2	+ 4	– 0
AT	5.51	5.08	**5.60**	+ 2	+ 10	+ 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	3.13	3.05	**3.26**	+ 4	+ 7	+ 1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	4.87	4.45	**4.80**	– 1	+ 8	– 1
DE	5.87	5.69	**5.81**	– 1	+ 2	– 3
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.50	2.13	**2.59**	+ 4	+ 21	+ 0
ES	2.35	2.65	**2.92**	+ 24	+ 10	+ 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	4.85	4.31	**5.06**	+ 4	+ 17	+ 1
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.03	4.12	**4.23**	+ 5	+ 3	– 3
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	4.48	4.41	**4.42**	– 1	+ 0	– 4
LT	3.33	3.44	**3.40**	+ 2	– 1	+ 3
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	4.42	4.40	**4.36**	– 1	– 1	+ 0
PT	1.28	1.44	**1.52**	+ 18	+ 6	– 5
RO	3.65	4.27	**4.33**	+ 19	+ 2	+ 2
SE	5.21	5.12	**5.35**	+ 3	+ 4	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Triticale - yield forecast 2025



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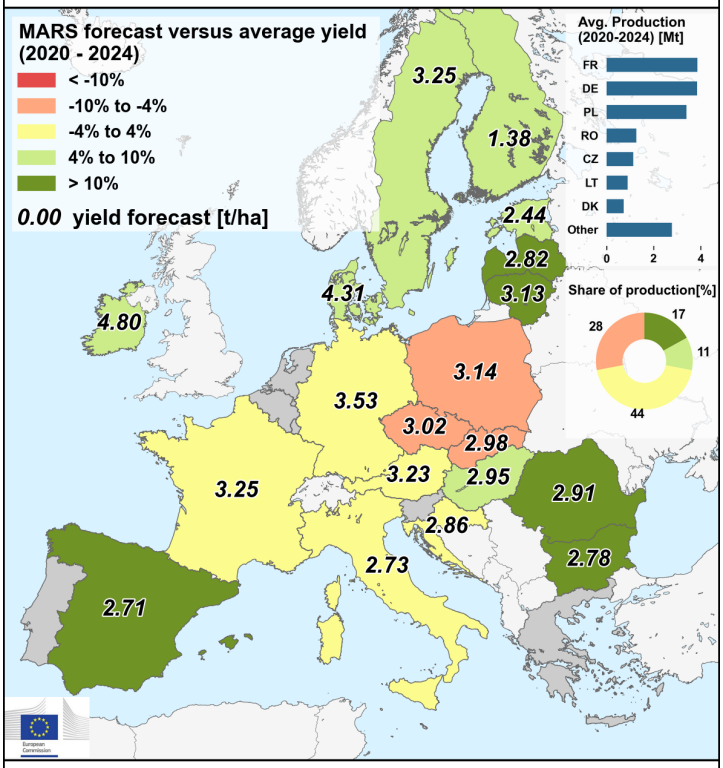
Country	Rape and turnip rape (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	3.16	2.93	**3.18**	+ 1	+ 9	+ 1
AT	3.13	2.98	**3.23**	+ 3	+ 8	– 1
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.49	2.46	**2.78**	+ 12	+ 13	+ 8
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	3.20	2.76	**3.02**	– 6	+ 9	– 2
DE	3.61	3.34	**3.53**	– 2	+ 6	– 2
DK	4.03	3.86	**4.31**	+ 7	+ 12	+ 2
EE	2.34	1.59	**2.44**	+ 4	+ 53	+ 4
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.19	2.52	**2.71**	+ 24	+ 8	+ 4
FI	1.30	1.33	**1.38**	+ 6	+ 3	+ 0
FR	3.21	2.91	**3.25**	+ 1	+ 11	+ 2
HR	2.79	2.96	**2.86**	+ 2	– 3	+ 0
HU	2.81	2.57	**2.95**	+ 5	+ 15	+ 1
IE	4.48	3.94	**4.80**	+ 7	+ 22	+ 0
IT	2.81	2.72	**2.73**	– 3	+ 0	– 3
LT	2.82	2.63	**3.13**	+ 11	+ 19	+ 2
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.53	2.06	**2.82**	+ 12	+ 37	+ 8
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.29	3.24	**3.14**	– 4	– 3	– 2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.60	2.25	**2.91**	+ 12	+ 29	+ 3
SE	3.10	2.99	**3.25**	+ 5	+ 9	– 3
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.12	2.74	**2.98**	– 4	+ 9	+ 0

Rapeseed - yield forecast 2025



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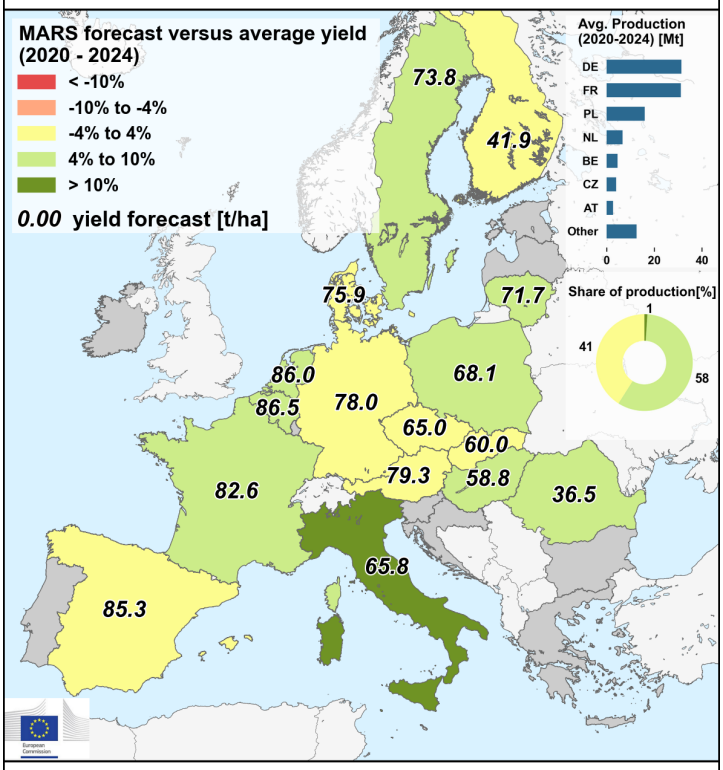
Country	Sugar beet (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	73.6	N/A	**76.3**	+ 4	N/A	– 2
AT	78.8	79.9	**79.3**	+ 1	– 1	+ 0
BE	83.1	75.4	**86.5**	+ 4	+ 15	– 1
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	66.8	69.6	**65.0**	– 3	– 7	– 3
DE	78.3	83.9	**78.0**	– 0	– 7	– 5
DK	75.8	77.0	**75.9**	+ 0	– 1	– 2
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	84.0	83.6	**85.3**	+ 1	+ 2	+ 0
FI	40.9	47.6	**41.9**	+ 3	– 12	+ 2
FR	77.0	79.1	**82.6**	+ 7	+ 4	– 1
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	55.6	50.5	**58.8**	+ 6	+ 16	– 3
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	57.4	N/A	**65.8**	+ 15	N/A	+ 3
LT	66.3	69.9	**71.7**	+ 8	+ 3	+ 3
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	82.5	75.5	**86.0**	+ 4	+ 14	– 1
PL	63.5	66.4	**68.1**	+ 7	+ 3	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	34.8	33.5	**36.5**	+ 5	+ 9	+ 10
SE	67.8	74.4	**73.8**	+ 9	– 1	+ 3
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	60.4	59.0	**60.0**	– 1	+ 2	– 4

Sugar beet - yield forecast 2025



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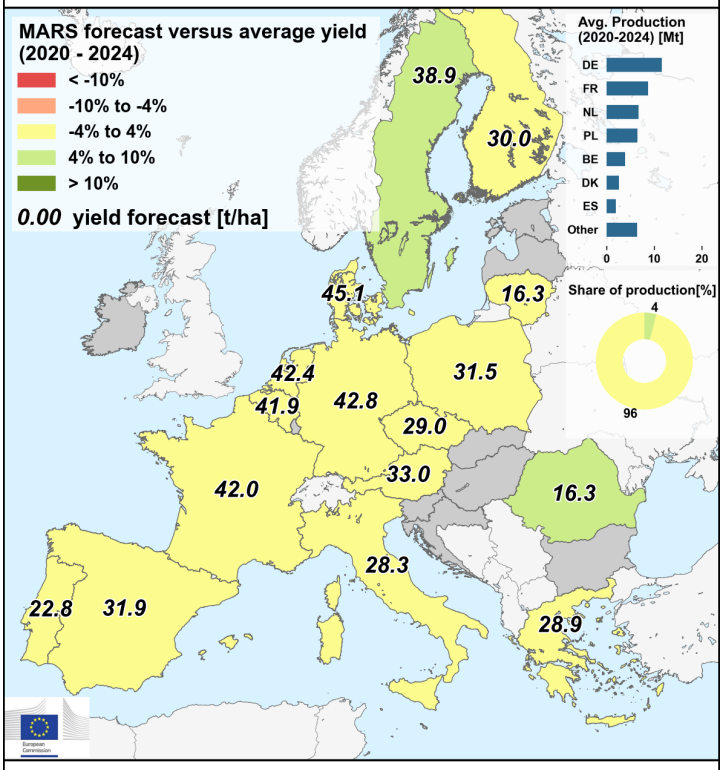
Country	Potatoes (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	36.4	36.7	**37.1**	+ 2	+ 1	– 1
AT	32.8	31.7	**33.0**	+ 1	+ 4	+ 3
BE	40.7	39.2	**41.9**	+ 3	+ 7	– 1
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	29.0	28.8	**29.0**	– 0	+ 1	– 3
DE	43.1	45.0	**42.8**	– 1	– 5	– 3
DK	44.0	44.2	**45.1**	+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	28.7	25.9	**28.9**	+ 1	+ 12	+ 0
ES	31.6	29.8	**31.9**	+ 1	+ 7	+ 0
FI	29.3	31.2	**30.0**	+ 2	– 4	+ 1
FR	41.1	41.9	**42.0**	+ 2	+ 0	– 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	28.9	28.8	**28.3**	– 2	– 2	– 3
LT	15.9	18.1	**16.3**	+ 2	– 10	+ 1
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	42.2	41.7	**42.4**	+ 1	+ 2	– 0
PL	31.2	30.2	**31.5**	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1
PT	23.0	22.0	**22.8**	– 1	+ 3	+ 0
RO	15.3	12.5	**16.3**	+ 6	+ 30	+ 3
SE	35.8	35.6	**38.9**	+ 9	+ 9	+ 4
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Potatoes - yield forecast 2025



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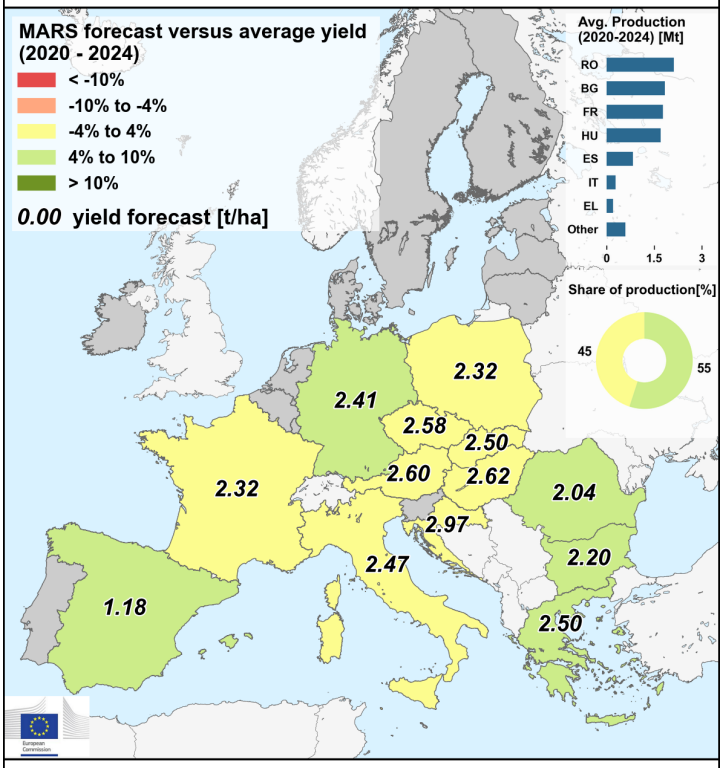
Country	Sunflower (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	2.02	1.72	**2.11**	+ 5	+ 22	+ 1
AT	2.56	2.36	**2.60**	+ 2	+ 10	+ 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.10	1.73	**2.20**	+ 4	+ 27	+ 3
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.63	2.50	**2.58**	– 2	+ 3	– 2
DE	2.29	2.61	**2.41**	+ 5	– 8	– 1
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.36	2.07	**2.50**	+ 6	+ 21	+ 0
ES	1.12	1.12	**1.18**	+ 5	+ 5	+ 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.26	1.95	**2.32**	+ 3	+ 19	+ 1
HR	2.92	2.97	**2.97**	+ 2	+ 0	+ 0
HU	2.58	2.67	**2.62**	+ 2	– 2	– 2
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.46	2.59	**2.47**	+ 1	– 4	+ 0
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.37	2.45	**2.32**	– 2	– 5	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.86	1.18	**2.04**	+ 10	+ 72	+ 2
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.56	2.50	**2.50**	– 2	+ 0	– 5

Sunflower - yield forecast 2025



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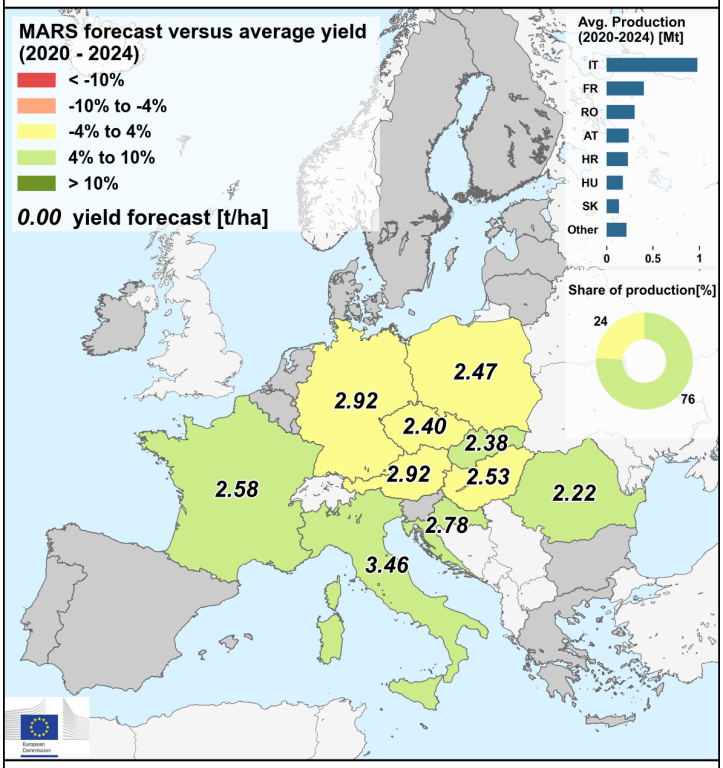
Country	Soybeans (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	2.67	2.67	**2.85**	+ 7	+ 7	+ 1
AT	2.88	2.74	**2.92**	+ 2	+ 6	– 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.45	2.60	**2.40**	– 2	– 8	– 4
DE	2.83	3.25	**2.92**	+ 3	– 10	+ 3
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.40	2.60	**2.58**	+ 7	– 1	+ 0
HR	2.61	2.48	**2.78**	+ 7	+ 12	+ 0
HU	2.47	2.23	**2.53**	+ 3	+ 13	+ 0
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.19	3.21	**3.46**	+ 8	+ 8	+ 2
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.44	2.56	**2.47**	+ 1	– 3	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.07	2.03	**2.22**	+ 7	+ 9	+ 5
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.22	2.20	**2.38**	+ 7	+ 8	– 2

Soybeans - yield forecast 2025



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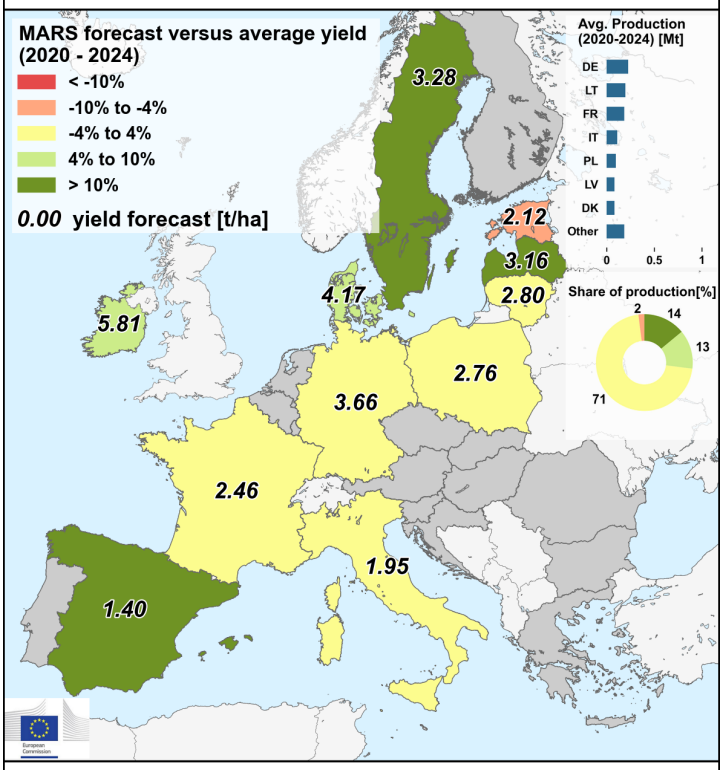
Country	Field beans (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	2.76	2.89	**2.84**	+ 3	– 2	+ 0
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	3.68	3.96	**3.66**	– 1	– 8	– 1
DK	3.87	4.03	**4.17**	+ 8	+ 3	+ 8
EE	2.29	2.90	**2.12**	– 7	– 27	+ 2
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	1.17	1.42	**1.40**	+ 19	– 1	+ 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.41	2.70	**2.46**	+ 2	– 9	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	5.40	5.60	**5.81**	+ 8	+ 4	+ 0
IT	1.95	2.11	**1.95**	+ 0	– 8	+ 0
LT	2.75	2.59	**2.80**	+ 2	+ 8	+ 1
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.79	2.97	**3.16**	+ 13	+ 7	+ 1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.75	2.54	**2.76**	+ 0	+ 9	– 1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE	2.91	3.18	**3.28**	+ 13	+ 3	+ 2
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

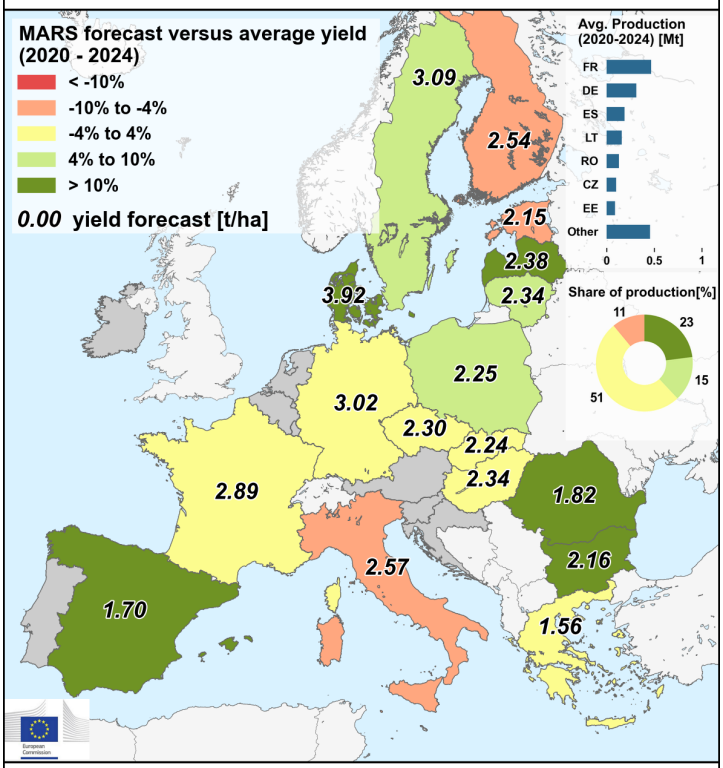
Field beans - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.5 (2025)

Country	Field peas (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	2.22	2.07	**2.36**	+ 6	+ 14	+ 1
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	1.90	1.59	**2.16**	+ 14	+ 36	+ 1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.35	1.67	**2.30**	– 2	+ 38	– 17
DE	2.92	2.91	**3.02**	+ 4	+ 4	– 1
DK	3.50	3.00	**3.92**	+ 12	+ 31	+ 5
EE	2.25	2.37	**2.15**	– 4	– 9	+ 5
EL	1.56	1.48	**1.56**	+ 0	+ 6	+ 0
ES	1.20	1.33	**1.70**	+ 41	+ 27	+ 9
FI	2.65	2.76	**2.54**	– 4	– 8	+ 0
FR	2.91	2.83	**2.89**	– 1	+ 2	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	2.32	2.35	**2.34**	+ 1	– 0	– 1
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.78	2.58	**2.57**	– 7	– 0	+ 0
LT	2.17	2.20	**2.34**	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.11	2.23	**2.38**	+ 13	+ 7	+ 1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.16	2.12	**2.25**	+ 4	+ 6	+ 3
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.45	1.01	**1.82**	+ 25	+ 80	+ 5
SE	2.86	2.88	**3.09**	+ 8	+ 7	+ 2
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.29	1.71	**2.24**	– 2	+ 31	+ 0

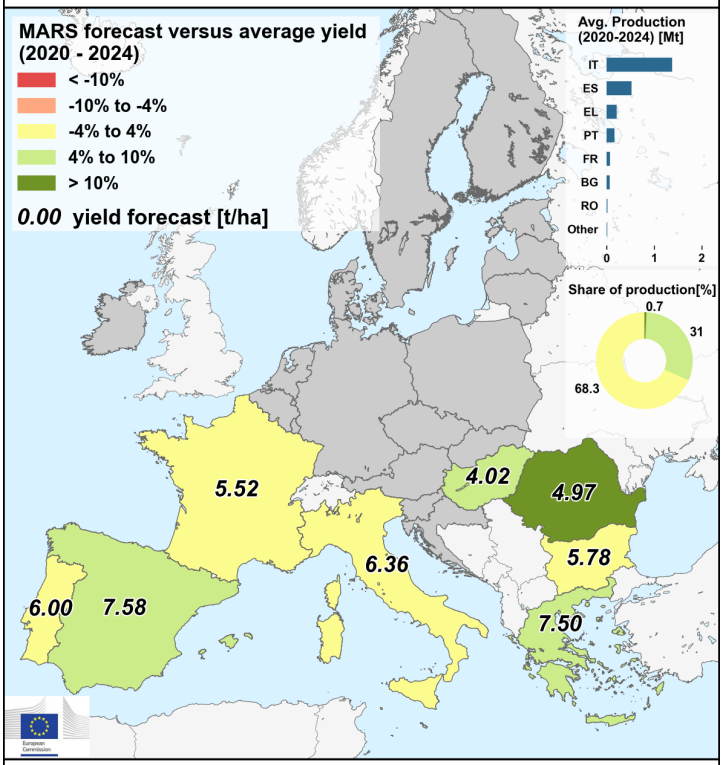
Field peas - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.5 (2025)

Country	Rice (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff June/May
EU	6.31	6.30	**6.64**	+5	+5	—
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	5.69	5.68	**5.78**	+ 2	+ 2	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	—	—	—	—	—	—
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	6.91	4.56	**7.50**	+ 8	+ 64	—
ES	6.92	6.89	**7.58**	+ 9	+ 10	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.50	5.46	**5.52**	+ 1	+ 1	—
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.80	3.68	**4.02**	+ 6	+ 9	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	6.20	6.41	**6.36**	+ 2	– 1	—
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PT	5.94	6.40	**6.00**	+ 1	– 6	—
RO	4.22	5.36	**4.97**	+ 18	– 7	—
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Rice - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.5 (2025)

Country	Wheat (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
DZ	1.53	1.52	**1.60**	+ 5	+ 5
MA	1.58	1.39	**1.47**	– 7	+ 6
TN	1.95	1.81	**2.21**	+ 13	+ 22
TR	2.97	3.00	**2.93**	– 2	– 3
UA	4.22	4.43	**4.28**	+ 1	– 3

Country	Barley (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
DZ	1.13	1.17	**1.24**	+ 9	+ 6
MA	1.01	0.95	**0.88**	– 13	– 7
TN	1.09	1.23	**1.65**	+ 52	+ 34
TR	2.49	2.49	**2.42**	– 3	– 3
UA	3.51	3.68	**3.49**	– 0	– 5

Country	Grain maize (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
DZ	—	—	**—**	—	—
MA	—	—	**—**	—	—
TN	—	—	**—**	—	—
TR	9.46	10.3	**10.4**	+ 10	+ 2
UA	6.77	6.53	**6.84**	+ 1	+ 5

Country	Soybean (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
DZ	—	—	**—**	—	—
MA	—	—	**—**	—	—
TN	—	—	**—**	—	—
TR	—	—	**—**	—	—
UA	2.42	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 (for rice more than 1 000 ha per country).

Sources: 2020-2025 data come from DG Agriculture and Rural Development short-term-outlook data (dated April 2025, received on 22.04.2025), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 07.05.2025), ELSTAT (Greece), Spanish Ministry, Agriculture Economic reasearch institute of Hungary, Ente Risi, National Statistical Institute of Portugal, Agreste, Statistics Netherlands (CBS).

Non-EU 2020-2024 data come from USDA, INRA Maroc, ONICL Maroc, Ministère de l'agriculture des ressources hydrauliques et de la pêche Tunisie, MED-Amin baseline DB, DSASI-MADR Algeria, Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 05.06.2025), Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine, FAO and PSD-online.

2025 yields come from MARS Crop Yield Forecasting System.

The EU aggregate is reported after 1.2.2020.

N/A = Data not available.

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

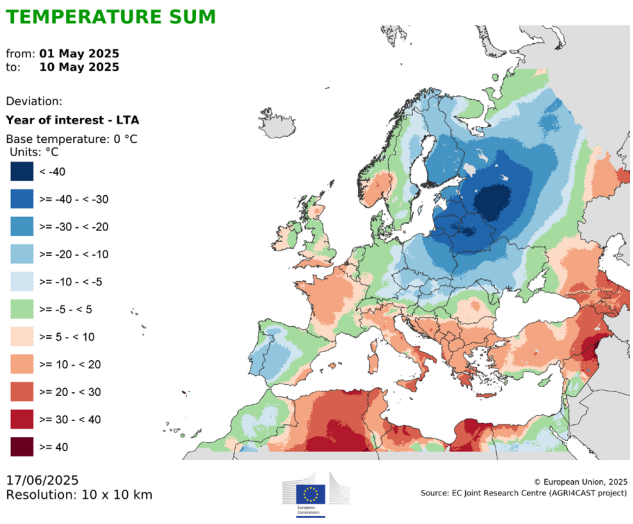
* Due to a change in the definition to distinguish spring and winter barley in Spain, the "five-year average" for this country is based only on data for 2023 and 2024. The 2025 area is based on the average of the reported area from 2023 and 2024. See text box accompanying the text on Spain and Portugal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

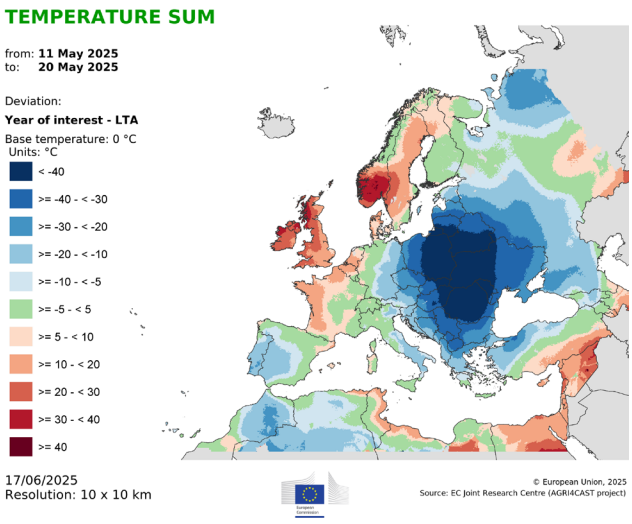
Cop name	Eurostat Crop name	Eurostat Crop Code	Official Eurostat Crop definition*
Total wheat	Wheat and spelt	C1100	Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.) and durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.).
Total barley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

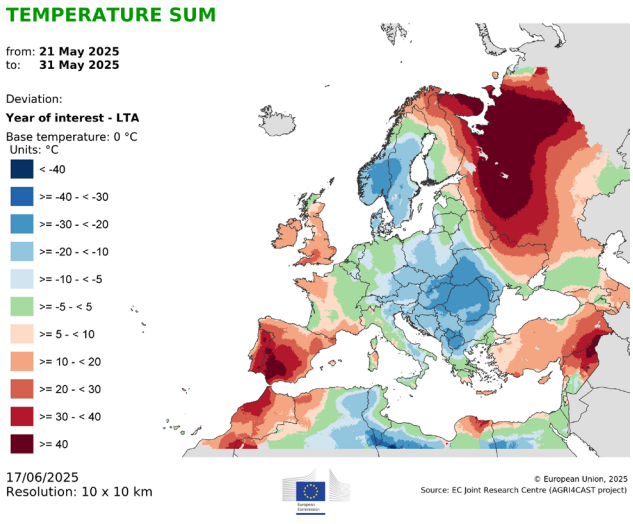
** Source:* Eurostat - Annual crop statistics (Handbook 2020 Edition)

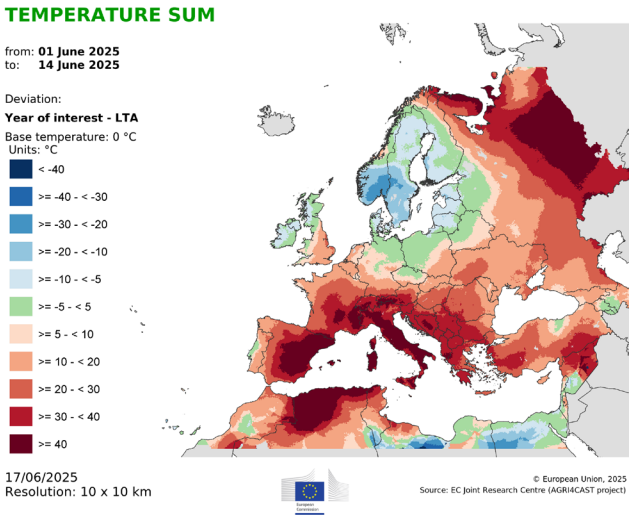
6. Atlas

Temperature regime

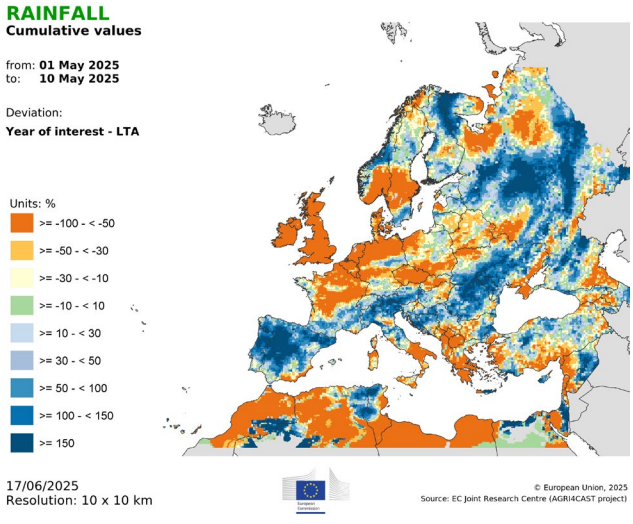


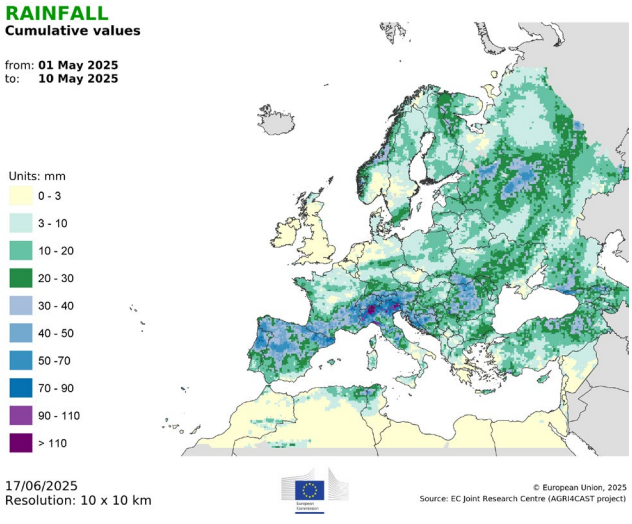






Precipitation



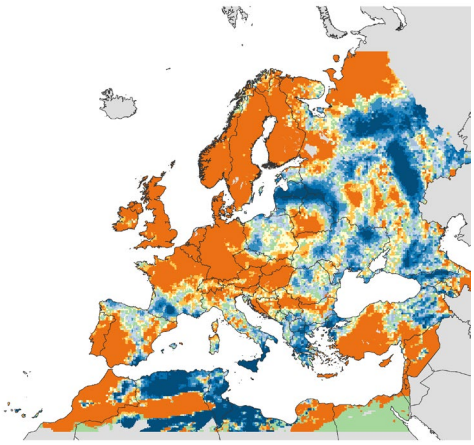


RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **11 May 2025**
to: **20 May 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

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

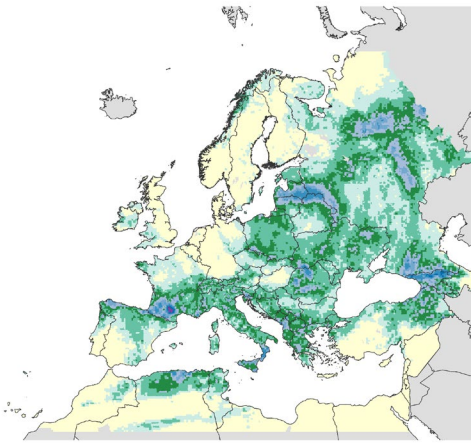


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **11 May 2025**
to: **20 May 2025**

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



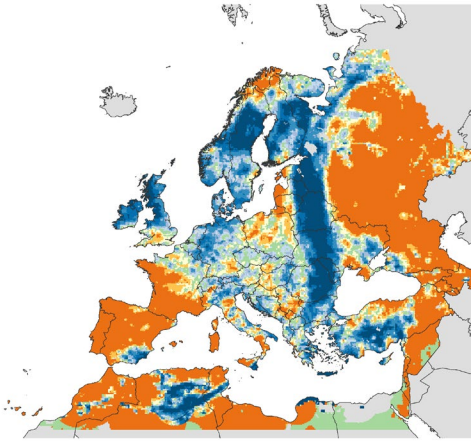
17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **21 May 2025**
to: **31 May 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

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

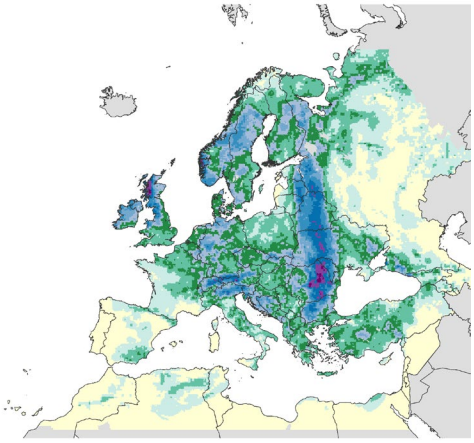


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **21 May 2025**
to: **31 May 2025**

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



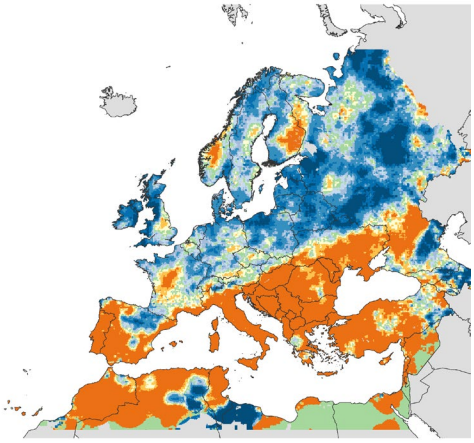
17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

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

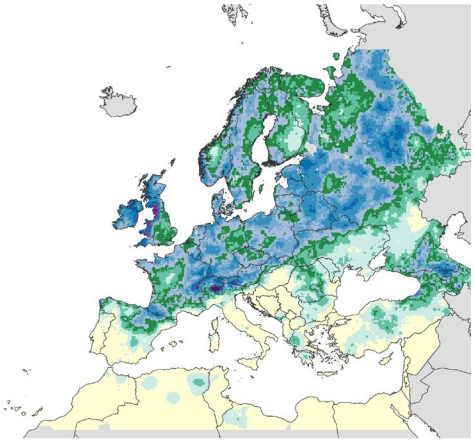


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RAINFALL
Cumulative values

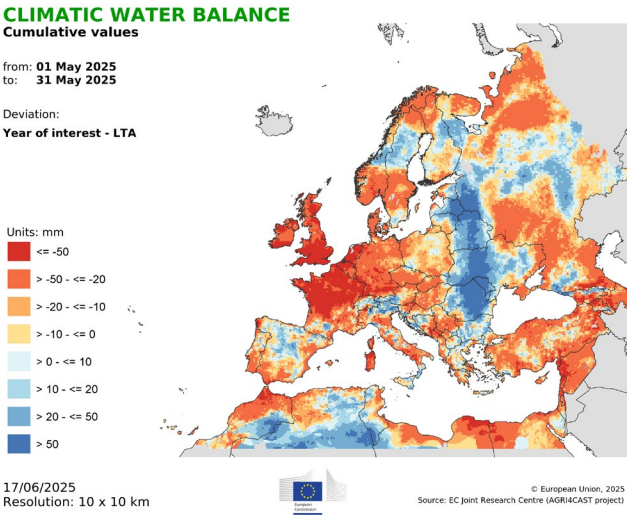
from: **01 June 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**

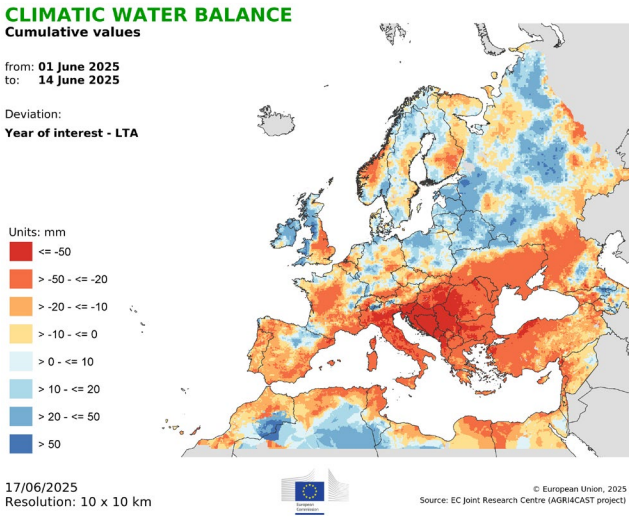
Units: mm
- 0 - 3
- 3 - 10
- 10 - 20
- 20 - 30
- 30 - 40
- 40 - 50
- 50 -70
- 70 - 90
- 90 - 110
- > 110



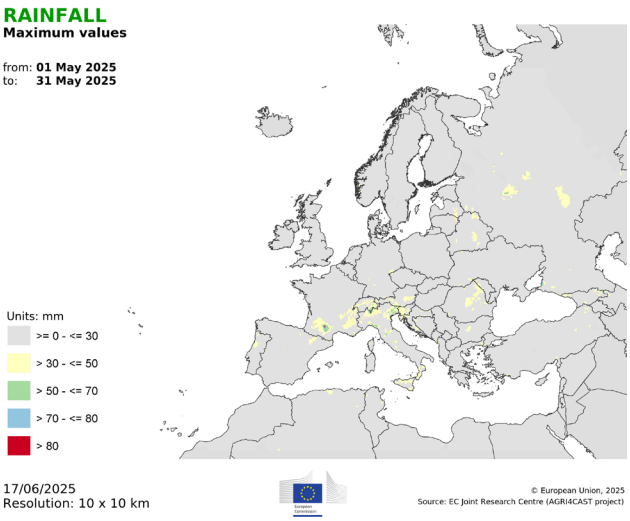
17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

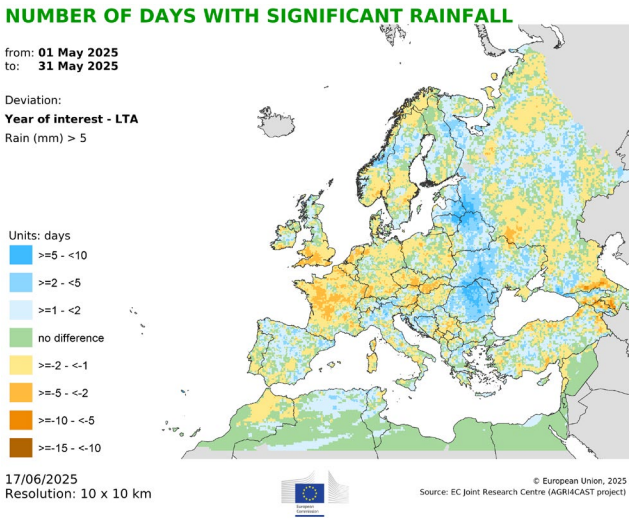
Climatic water balance

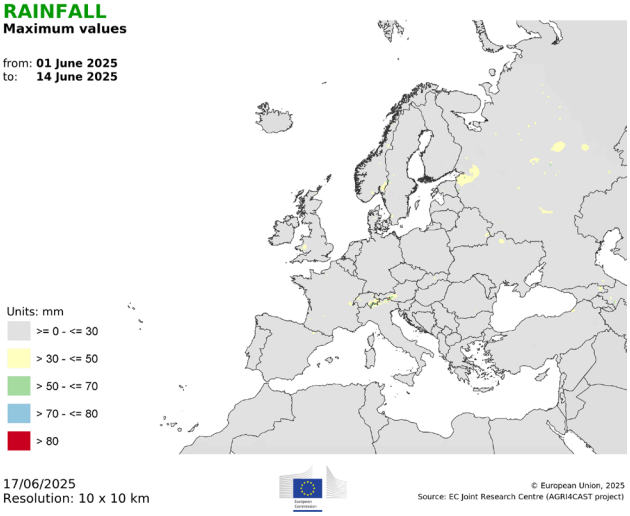


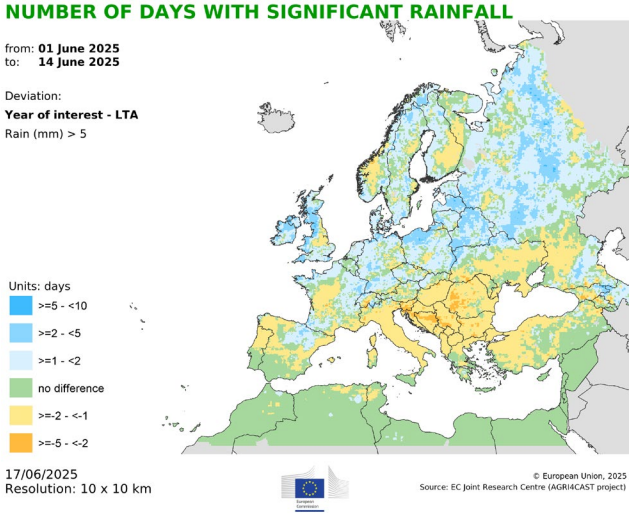


Weather events





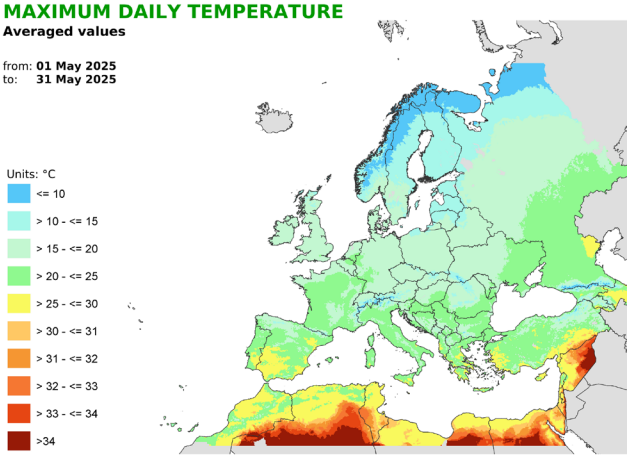




MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **31 May 2025**



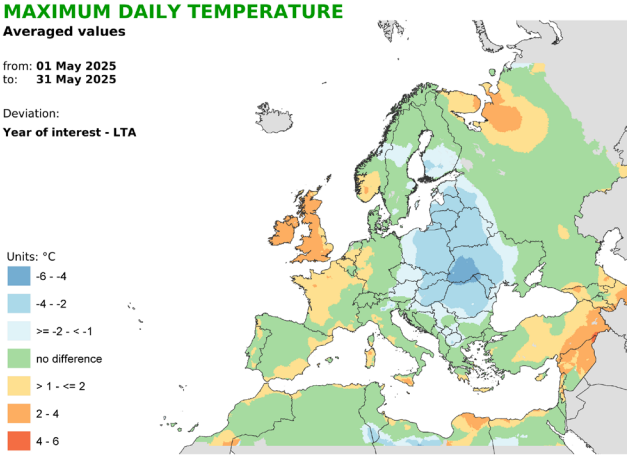
17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **31 May 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

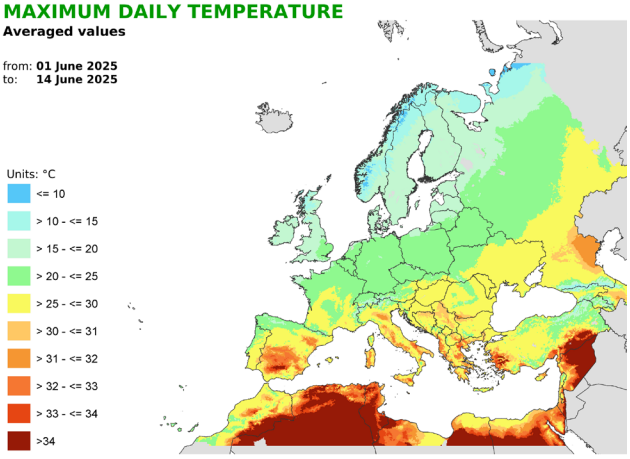


18/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**



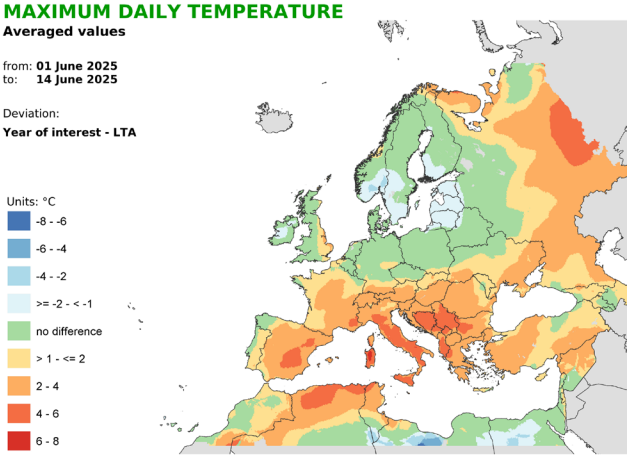
17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

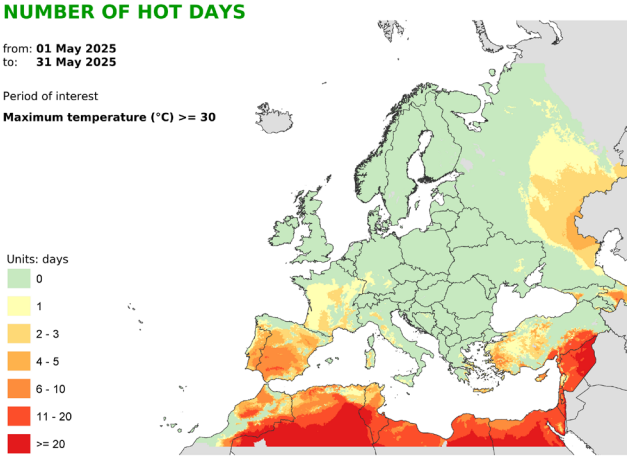


18/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **31 May 2025**

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

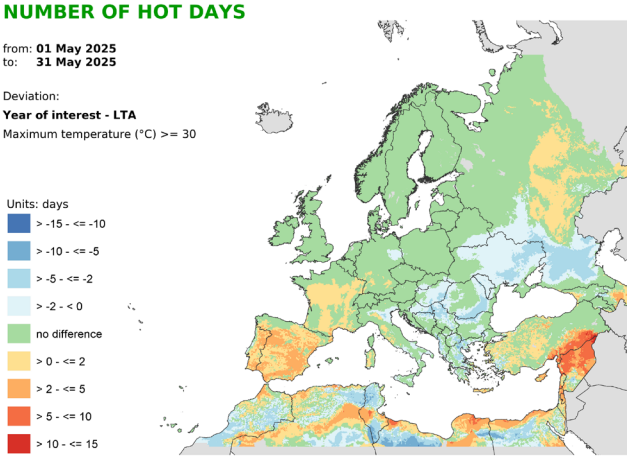


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 May 2025**
to: **31 May 2025**

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

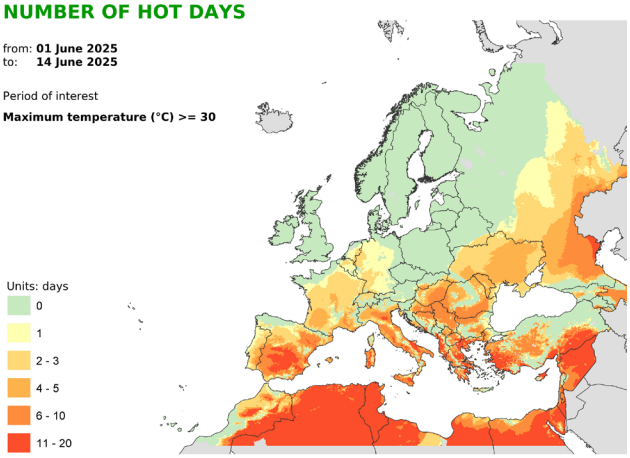


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**

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

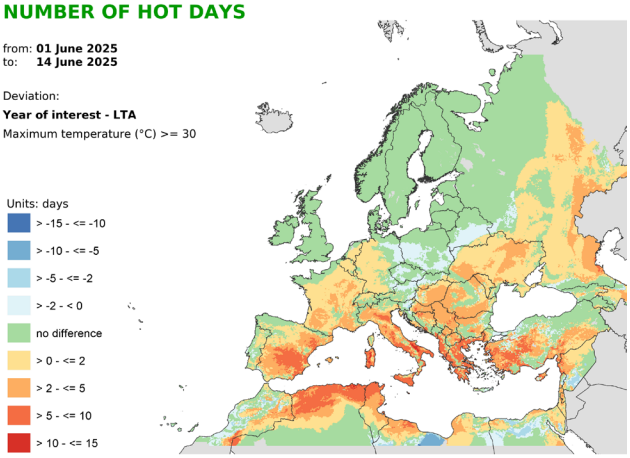


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **14 June 2025**

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

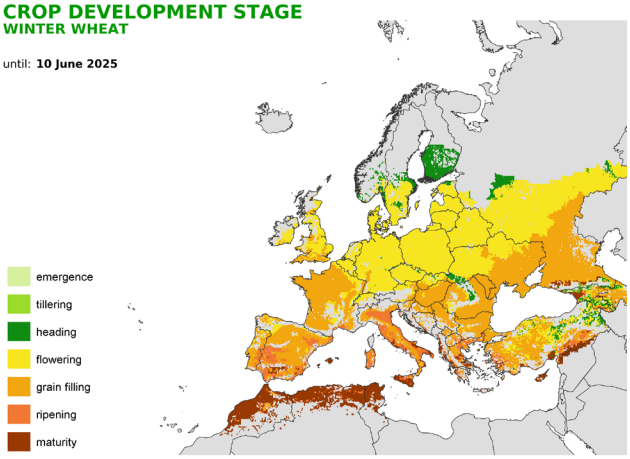


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

Crop development stages and precocity

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
WINTER WHEAT

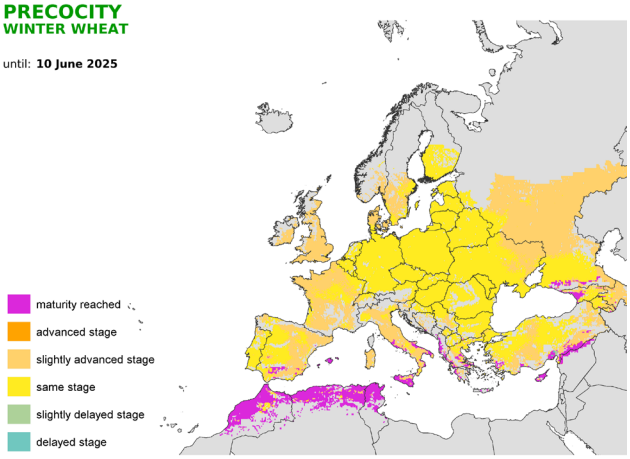
until: **10 June 2025**



17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

PRECOCITY
WINTER WHEAT

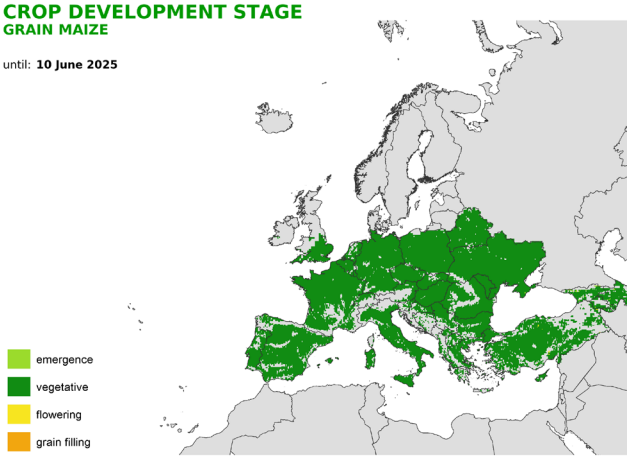
until: **10 June 2025**



17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
GRAIN MAIZE

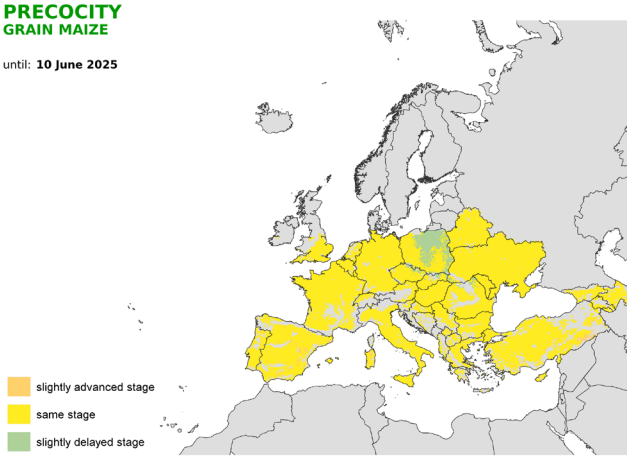
until: **10 June 2025**



17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

PRECOCITY
GRAIN MAIZE

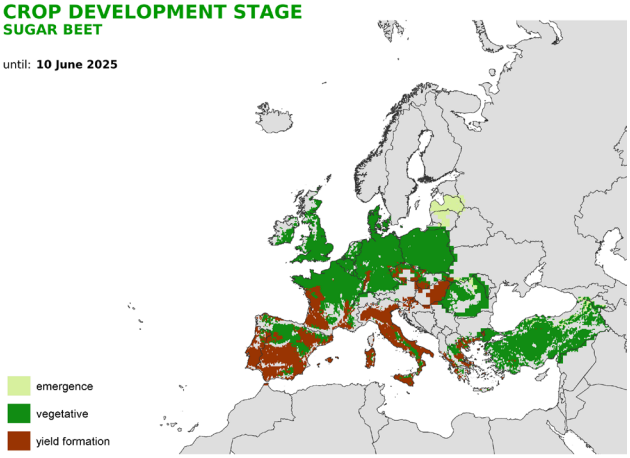
until: **10 June 2025**



17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
SUGAR BEET

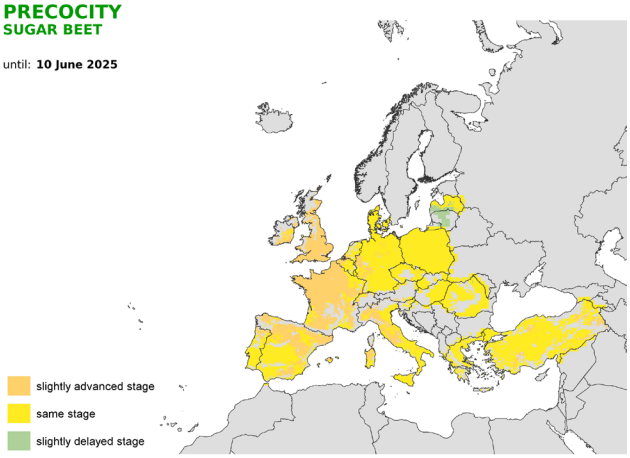
until: **10 June 2025**



17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

PRECOCITY
SUGAR BEET

until: **10 June 2025**



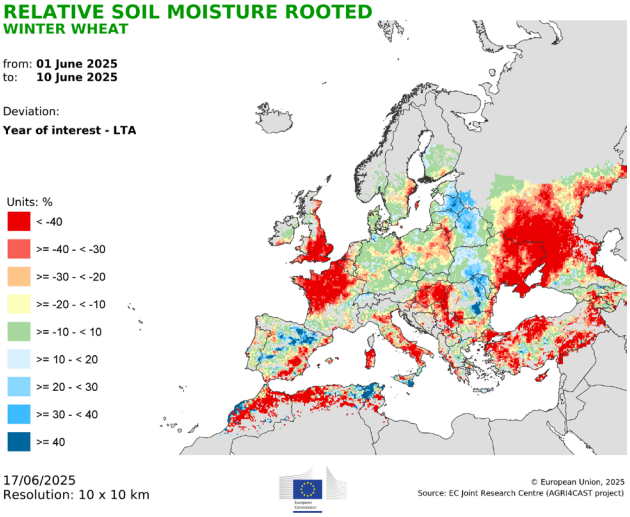
18/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

Relative soil moisture

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE ROOTED
WINTER WHEAT

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **10 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

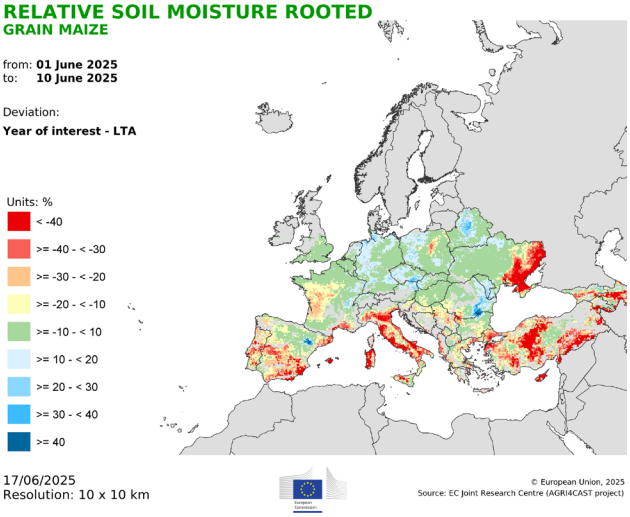


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE ROOTED
GRAIN MAIZE

from: **01 June 2025**
to: **10 June 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

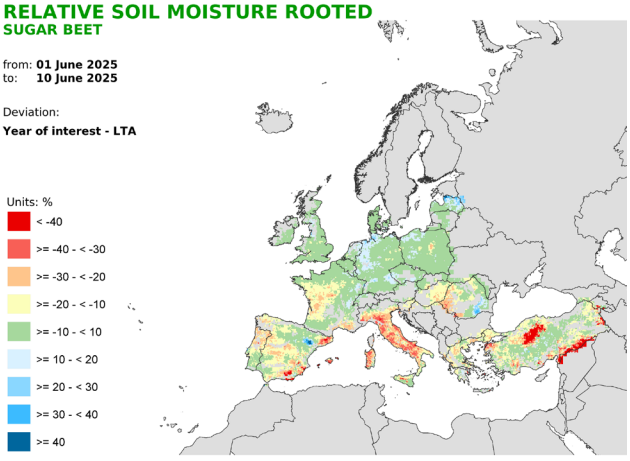


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE ROOTED
SUGAR BEET

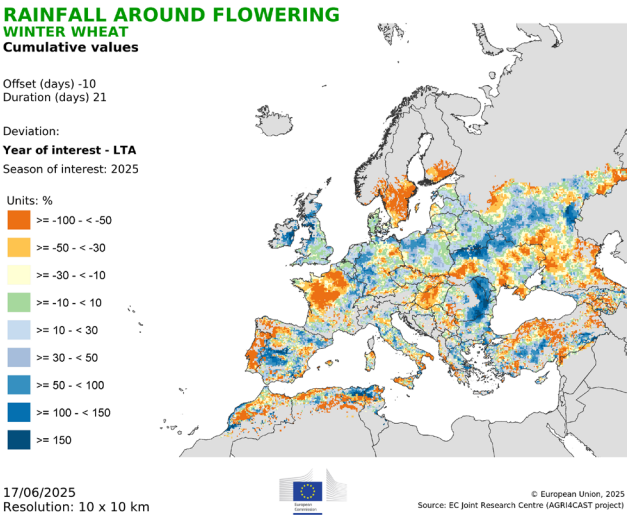
from: **01 June 2025**
to: **10 June 2025**

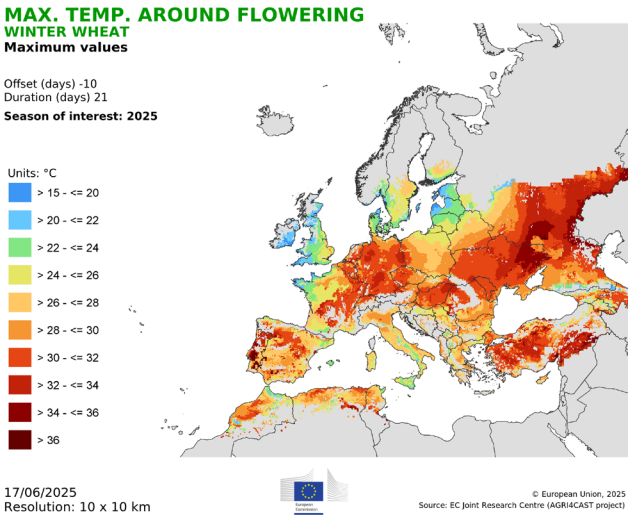
Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

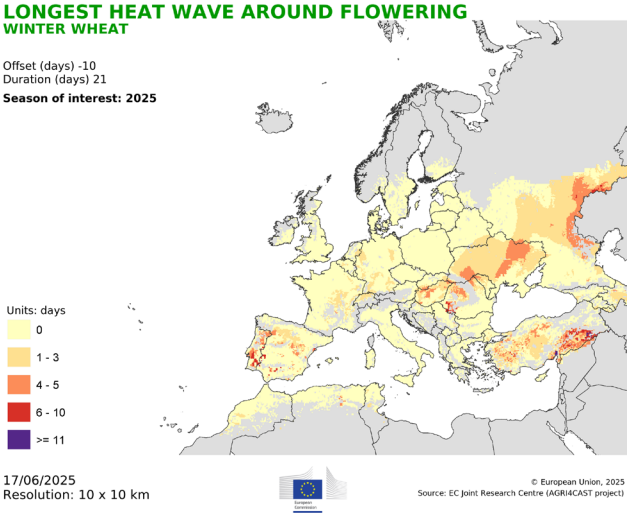


17/06/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

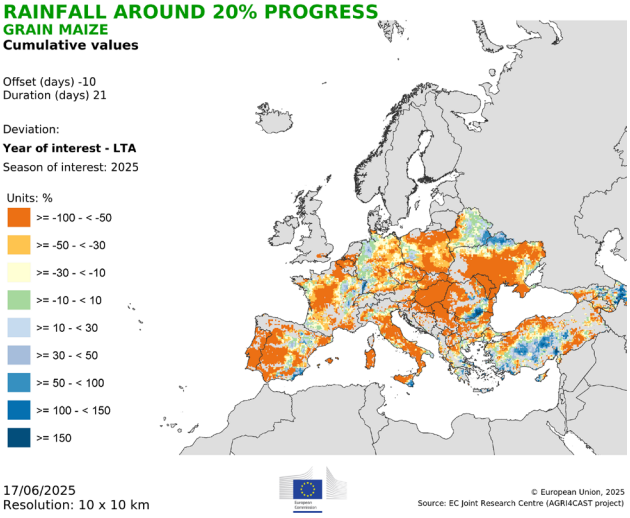
Winter wheat: precipitation and temperatures around flowering

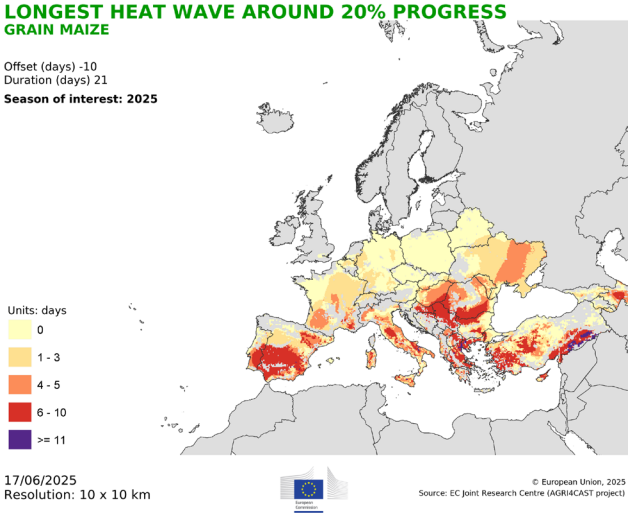






Maize: precipitation and temperatures around crop development





JRC MARS Bulletin 2025

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

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

Mission statement
The Joint Research Centre provides independent, evidence-based knowledge and science, supporting EU policies to positively impact society.

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