



JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe

October 2025

Disappointing summer crop season in the south-east

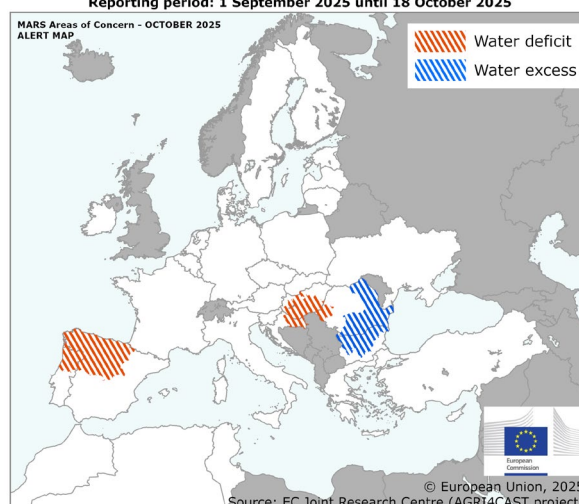
Sowing of winter crops progressing well at large

The 2025 summer crop harvest is under way, with mostly near or above-average summer crop yields expected at EU level. Only grain maize and sunflower have been strongly affected in the south-eastern Europe, pulling the EU outlook down to -3% and -10% below the five-year average, respectively. In contrast, near- or above-average yields for most summer crops are forecast in northern and western European countries.

This October edition of the *JRC MARS Bulletin* includes an extended section on sowing conditions and the early establishment of winter crops across Europe. Favourable weather and field conditions from France to Poland, and from Scandinavia to Italy, have supported timely sowing with good emergence and early crop development. In contrast, excessive wetness in parts of Bulgaria and Romania delayed winter cereal sowings, while in Portugal, Spain and parts of eastern Croatia and Hungary the sowing of winter crops has been delayed due to continuously dry soils. Uniform crop emergence in these regions will require rainfall arriving soon that, indeed, is likely to occur in the coming weeks.

AREAS OF CONCERN - ALERTS

Reporting period: 1 September 2025 until 18 October 2025



Crop	Yield t/ha				
	Avg 5yrs	September Bulletin	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	% Diff September
Grain maize	7.10	6.88	6.82	-4	-1
Potatoes	36.4	36.5	37.3	+2	+2
Sugar beet	73.6	74.8	76.3	+4	+2
Sunflower	2.02	1.81	1.79	-11	-1
Soybeans	2.67	2.79	2.75	+3	-1
Field beans	2.68	2.79	2.81	+5	+0
Field peas	2.20	2.32	2.31	+5	-1
Green maize	42.5	42.7	42.8	+1	+0

Issued: 27 October 2025

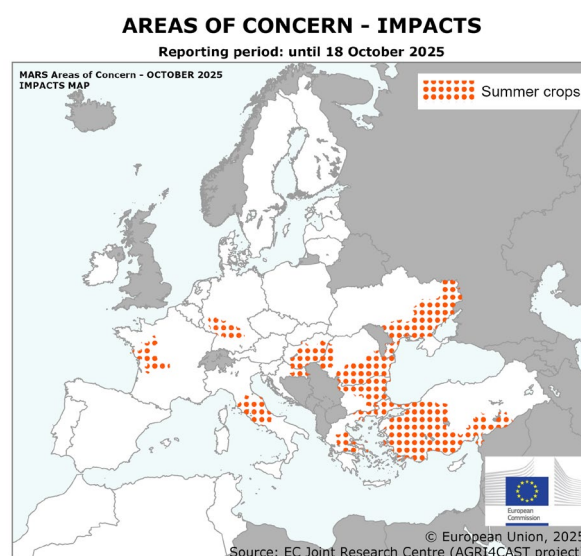
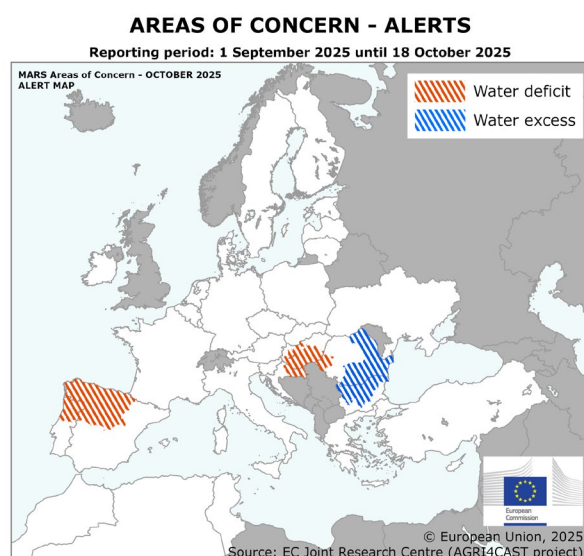
Contents:

1. Agrometeorological overview
2. Remote sensing (Grasslands & fodder)
3. Sowing conditions
4. Country analysis (EU | Black Sea area)
5. Crop yield forecast
6. Atlas

Covers the period from 1 September until 18 October

Areas of concern

The summer crop season is coming to an end with no new impacts recorded and only minor concerns identified for the beginning of the new winter crop season.



Minor alerts for winter sowings

- **Northern Iberian peninsula:** Dry soils since summer and lacking autumn rainfall so far have hindered rapeseed sowing.
- **Hungary, western Romania and eastern Croatia:** Missing early autumn precipitation is affecting seedbed preparation, and sowing operations are expected to be delayed, though still within the optimal sowing window.
- **Eastern and southern Romania and northern Bulgaria:** Intense precipitation at the beginning of October (over 150 mm in a few days) caused soils to shift from very dry to overly wet conditions within a short period, allowing sowing to advance only slowly.

Summer crop season closed – no new impacts reported

The summer crop season has effectively concluded, with most summer crops harvested during the reporting period. The impact map should therefore be considered a summary of the impacts observed throughout the season.

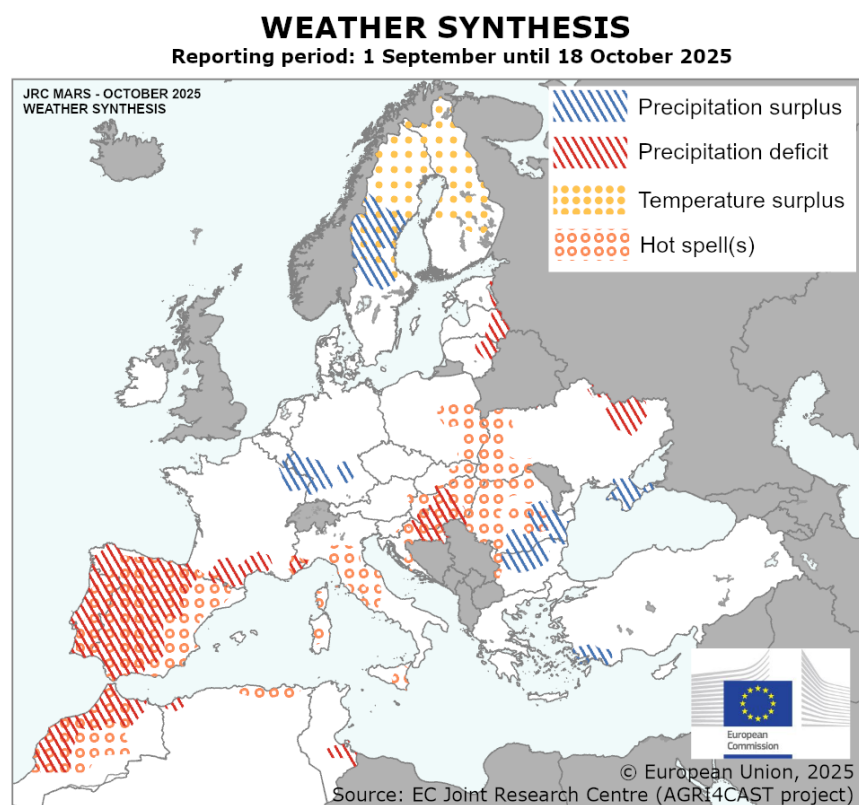
- **Western France:** Hot and dry conditions at the beginning of the summer reduced the yield potential of the summer crops.

- **Southern Germany:** Pest-related damage to potatoes and sugar beet was largely mitigated by good conditions in the other regions; the areas marked on the impact map indicate the localised zones where impacts were reported.
- **Central Italy:** Prolonged dryness in July negatively affected sunflower crops during the grain-filling stage.
- **Eastern Hungary, western Romania, eastern Croatia and southern and eastern Ukraine:** Persistent drought conditions led to poor summer crop conditions throughout the season.
- **Southern Romania and Bulgaria:** Prolonged dryness till late September was followed by sudden excessive wetness, resulting into poorly developed summer crops with low yields and additional challenges in their harvest.
- **Greece:** Dry weather and limited irrigation availability in some regions resulted in moderate summer crop yields.
- **Türkiye:** Dry and hot summer conditions severely constrained summer crop growth, reducing biomass accumulation and expected yields.

1. Agrometeorological overview

1.1 Meteorological review (1 September – 18 October)

A surge of cold air from the north-east in early October disrupted warmer-than-average conditions in central Europe, the Balkans and the Mediterranean, with freezing temperatures and snowfall at high altitudes. As the cold air mass collided with moist Mediterranean air, heavy precipitation transitioned from western and northern Europe to the Balkans.



The weather synthesis map summarises the most distinct anomalies during the reporting period compared with the 1991–2024 long-term average (LTA). Precipitation deficit and surplus are absolute and relative deviations from the LTA. Temperature surplus and deficit indicate a substantial deviation in accumulated temperature from the LTA. Cold spells indicate where temperatures were below -2°C and the 10th percentile within a window of five consecutive days, while hot spells indicate where temperatures reached 30°C and the 90th percentile within a window of five consecutive days.

Precipitation deficit characterised most of the Iberian peninsula, southern France and north-western Italy (parts of *Liguria* and *Piemonte*), eastern Croatia, central Hungary, eastern regions of the Baltic countries, north-eastern Ukraine and north-western Morocco. In many of these regions, total rainfall was below 30 mm, with up to 10 more dry days than average.

Hot spells occurred in eastern Poland, western Ukraine, eastern Czechia, Hungary, Croatia, most of Romania, north-westernmost Bulgaria, central Italy, most of Spain, Portugal and parts of Morocco. Hot spells were also observed regionally in the islands of *Corse*, *Sardegna* and *Sicilia* and along the north-eastern coast of Algeria. In all these regions, up to 25 days with daily maximum

temperatures above 30°C were observed.

A **temperature surplus** was observed in northern Sweden and Finland, with average daily temperatures up to 3°C above the LTA and temperature accumulations of 15 % or more above the average.

Precipitation surplus was observed in central Sweden, parts of southern Germany, eastern France (northern *Alsace* and *Lorraine*) and Luxembourg, northern Bulgaria and southern and eastern Romania, and regionally in southern Ukraine (*Krym*) and south-westernmost Türkiye. Total rainfall in these regions was up to 250 mm (locally more), corresponding to up to 90 mm (locally more) above the LTA.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE

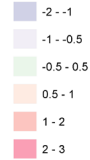
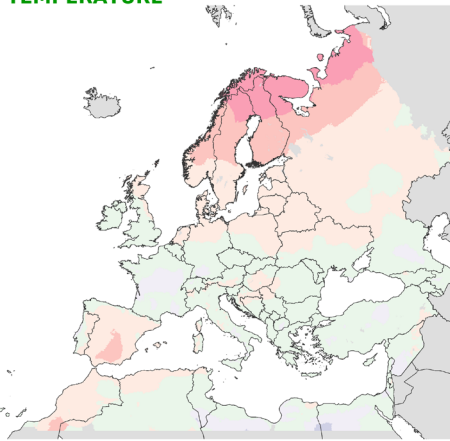
Averaged values

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Deviation:

Year of interest - LTA

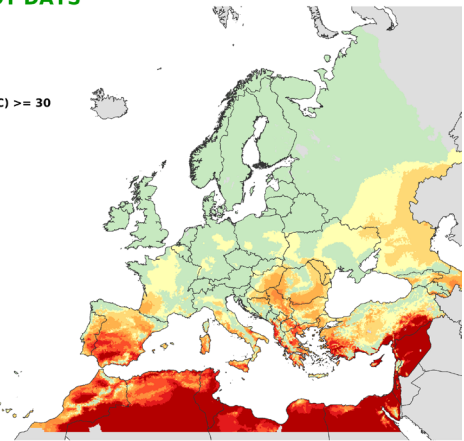
Units: °C

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRI4CAST project)**NUMBER OF HOT DAYS**from: **01 September 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Period of interest

Maximum temperature (°C) ≥ 30

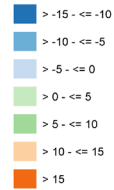
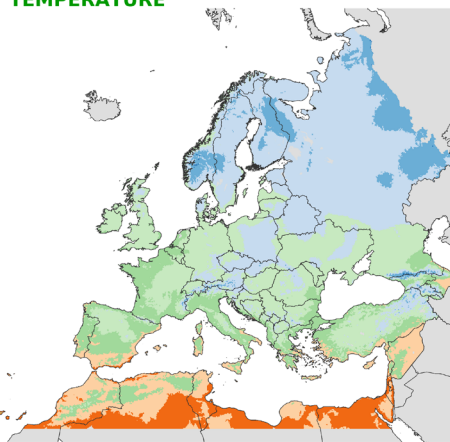
Units: days

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRI4CAST project)**MINIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE**

Minimum values

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Units: °C

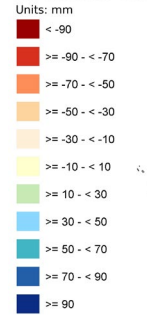
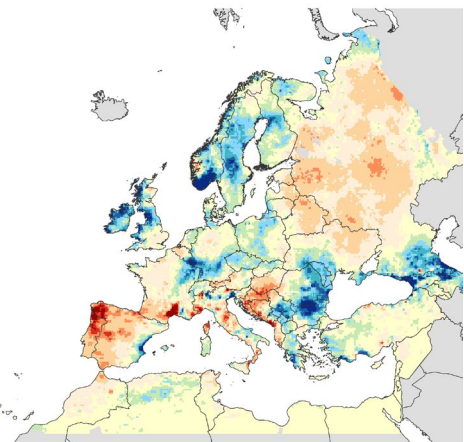
20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRI4CAST project)**RAINFALL**

Cumulative values

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Deviation:

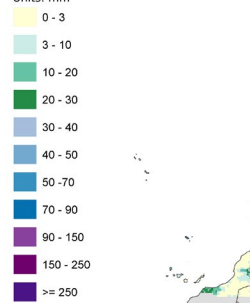
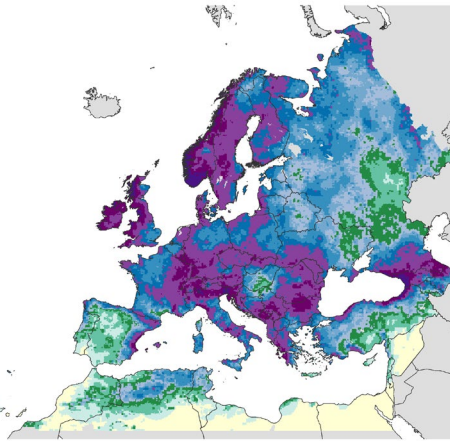
Units: mm

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRI4CAST project)**RAINFALL**

Cumulative values

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Units: mm

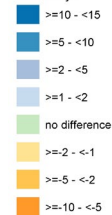
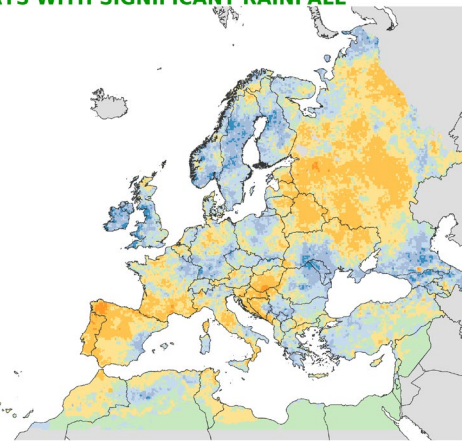
20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRI4CAST project)**NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL**from: **01 September 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Deviation:

Year of interest - LTA

Rain (mm) > 5

Units: days

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRI4CAST project)

1.2 Weather forecast (23 October – 1 November)

Very wet conditions are forecast for most of southern Europe, as frontal systems move into the western and Mediterranean regions. Above-average temperatures are forecast in the north, east and south-west.

Warmer-than-usual conditions (up to 2 °C above the LTA) are forecast in most of Europe, with more distinct positive anomalies (up to 4 °C above the LTA, locally more) in the north-east and in western North Africa. Slightly **colder-than-usual conditions** are forecast in northern Spain, and average daily temperatures up to 3 °C below the LTA in the Alps; near-average temperatures are forecast elsewhere. Daily minimum temperatures below 0 °C are forecast in the Carpathians, the Alps, parts of north-eastern Europe and northern Scandinavia.

Wet conditions (precipitation of 30–90 mm) are forecast across large areas of Europe, with up to 6 days with precipitation above 5 mm, locally more days in the Iberian peninsula and eastern France. **Very wet conditions**

(precipitation above 90 mm) are forecast in most of the Iberian peninsula, southern and eastern France, parts of northern and central Italy and the coastal areas of the Balkans. **Dry conditions** (total precipitation below 3 mm) are forecast in south-western Europe and parts of North Africa.

The long-range weather forecast (November to January) points to a moderate likelihood of warm conditions across most of Europe, exceeding the 24-year climatological median by up to 1 °C (2 °C in northern/north-eastern Europe). Albeit with a high degree of uncertainty, localised above-average precipitation is forecast for the Mediterranean region until December, limited to the south-east in January.

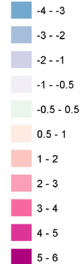
AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: 23 October 2025
to: 01 November 2025

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA
Based on ECMWF ERA5

Units: °C



23/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

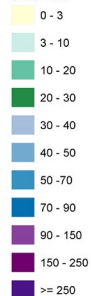
RAINFALL

Cumulative values

from: 23 October 2025
to: 01 November 2025

Based on ECMWF ERA5

Units: mm



23/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

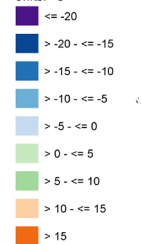
MINIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Minimum values

from: 23 October 2025
to: 01 November 2025

Based on ECMWF ERA5

Units: °C



23/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL

from: 23 October 2025
to: 01 November 2025

Rain (mm) > 5

Based on ECMWF ERA5

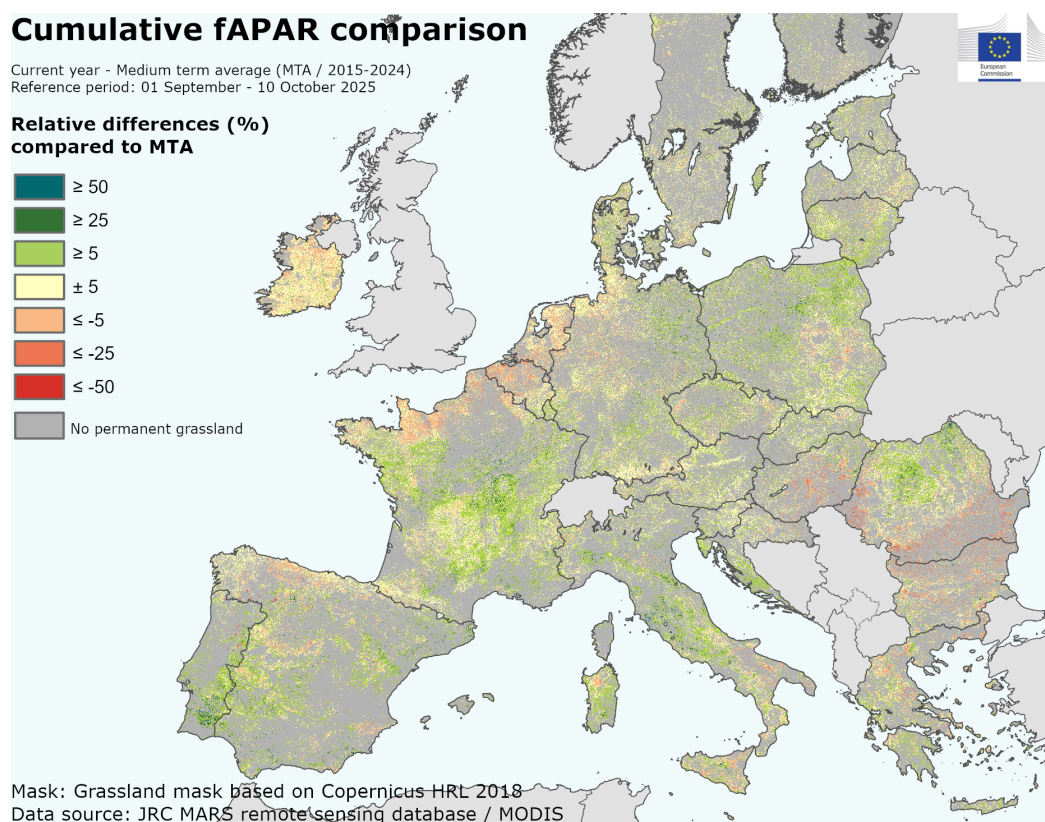
Units: days



23/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

2. Remote sensing analysis – Grasslands and fodder

In most of Europe, grasslands are entering winter dormancy in good condition after a mild and wet early autumn. However, parts of south-eastern Europe remain drought-affected and report below-average fAPAR (fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation) signals. In southern Europe, grasslands are about to exit summer dormancy.



In **France**, frequent rainfall and near-normal temperatures alleviated the effects of the dry and warm conditions that prevailed throughout the summer. Grassland growth has recovered to close to the medium-term average (MTA, 2015–2024), suggesting average biomass, though some areas such as *Normandie* remain below normal. The green maize harvest in France is still ongoing, with yield expectations slightly below the five-year average after prolonged summer stress. **Ireland** recorded solid grass growth in a very wet September, and drier conditions in October improved field maintenance and grazing. The fodder beet harvest is about to start with good prospects, while the silage maize harvest is nearly complete with good yield and quality. In the western parts of the **Benelux countries**, below-average rainfall kept grassland biomass accumulation below average. In the *Ardennes*, forage maize ripening progressed well, with early varieties ready for harvest by mid October. In **Germany**, northern regions benefited from mild weather that supported final mowings and field work, with the fAPAR well above average in the north-east, while early senescence reduced silage maize yields in the north-west.

In southern Germany, good grassland conditions persist, with an above-average fAPAR, though frequent rainfall in the west has occasionally delayed the last mowings and subsequent fertilisation.

In **Denmark**, grasslands benefited from warmer-than-usual conditions and adequate rainfall, maintaining signals close to the MTA while gradually entering dormancy. **Sweden** locally experienced above-average rainfall, but warmer temperatures helped offset the impact; grasslands are now entering dormancy in the south and have already done so in the north. **Finland** shows a similar pattern, with grasslands entering dormancy in good condition, with a fAPAR signal near the average. The **Baltic countries** also report seasonal biomass levels and normal dormancy progression, with signals close to the MTA. **Poland** reports frequent rainfall and mild weather that sustained grassland productivity through the period; dormancy is expected soon under favourable conditions. In **Czechia** and **Slovakia**, temperatures and water balance remained positive, keeping biomass around average levels. **Austria** continues to show above-average fAPAR values across

most regions, thanks to favourable temperatures and good grassland management progress.

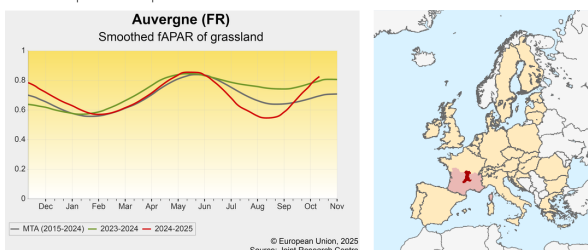
In **Hungary**, productivity remains low in the east due to a sustained rainfall deficit, while western regions performed close to the long-term average. **Romania** presents contrasting conditions: the west and centre show near-average biomass formation, while the east and south suffer from poor grassland productivity, with recent torrential rain arriving too late to aid recovery. Large portions of grain maize were harvested as silage due to drought. **Bulgaria** remains severely affected by the summer drought, with low grassland biomass and poor fodder yields, as many maize fields were converted to silage. In **Greece**, grasslands are now emerging from

dormancy, with early vegetative growth supported by average temperatures and rainfall.

In **Croatia** and **Slovenia**, grasslands are in good condition overall, with above-average signals in *Zahodna* and *Jadranska Hrvatska* but more limited growth in eastern *Panonska Hrvatska* due to dryness. In northern and central **Italy**, a fair end of summer with warm temperatures and adequate rainfall supported the last phases of grassland growth, and the green maize harvest is proceeding with favourable expectations. In the north-west of **Spain** and of **Portugal**, rainfall supported the regrowth of grassland and recovery to average levels, while in the centre and south of the peninsula grasslands need more rainfall for a proper restart of growth.

France - South

Reference period: 01 Sep to 10 Oct 2025

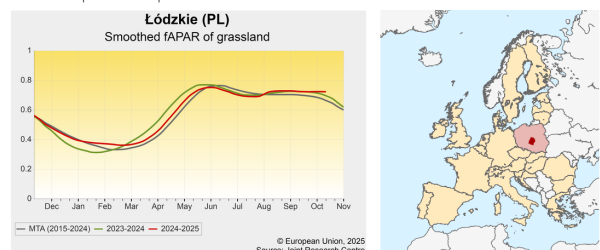


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Poland

Reference period: 01 Sep to 10 Oct 2025

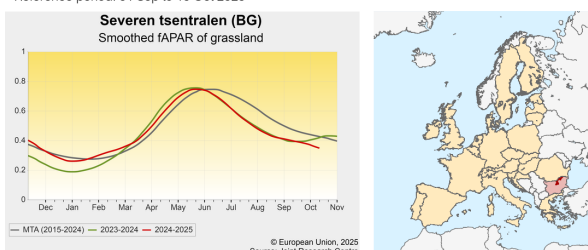


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Bulgaria

Reference period: 01 Sep to 10 Oct 2025

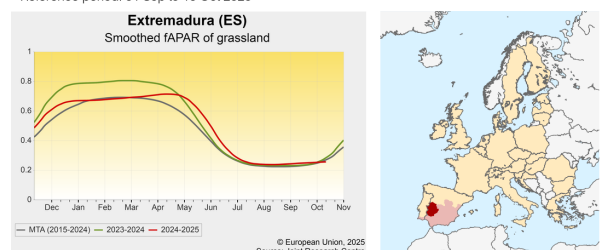


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Spain and Portugal - South

Reference period: 01 Sep to 10 Oct 2025



BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

3. Sowing conditions

Rapeseed – favourable sowing conditions, on track for dormancy

In the main producing countries – **France**, **Germany** and **Poland**– rapeseed sowing was completed on schedule by mid September. The campaign progressed smoothly under generally favourable conditions. Seedlings emerged quickly and uniformly, supported by adequate soil moisture and warm temperatures. Colder-than-usual temperatures in late September and early October slowed down growth, and crops are now well established and approaching winter dormancy.

In central Europe, the rapeseed-sowing campaign has been completed. In **Czechia**, sowing was concluded by the end of August, mostly in dry soils, but timely rainfall in early September supported germination and crop establishment. In **Hungary**, sowing was slightly delayed, yet subsequent rain until mid September supported emergence and early development. In **Slovakia**, the rapeseed-sown area has decreased by nearly 10 % compared with 2024; emerging crops are in good condition thanks to adequate soil moisture. In **Austria**, sowing was completed in September, and crops emerged rapidly under warm conditions. Despite slower growth in October due to cooler weather, stands are now in good condition as they approach dormancy.

In **Romania**, sowing started in late August under conditions of generally dry weather and strongly varying soil moisture. As a result, emergence was patchy and locally poor in the drought-affected areas. Heavy rainfall in early October temporarily improved moisture levels but also caused waterlogging in some fields, further hindering

crop development. In **Bulgaria**, winter crop sowing commenced as early as late August, but dry soils persisted until late September, limiting early crop establishment. More recently, abundant rainfall has disrupted field operations, delaying the completion of late sowing.

In **Italy** and **Croatia**, rapeseed sowing started in favourable dry and warm weather and is now nearly completed. In **Spain**, the sowing campaign has been hindered by insufficient soil moisture after the dry summer; only in the east did precipitation allow timely sowing. Elsewhere, particularly in *Castilla y León*, dry soils have limited seedbed preparation and delayed sowing beyond the optimal window. Continued sowing would increase the crops' frost susceptibility during winter.

In **Ireland**, early harvesting of summer crops allowed rapeseed sowing to begin promptly, with completion by the end of August. The sown area has increased compared with last year. Germination and root development have been robust, while persistent rainfall throughout September has heightened the risk of clubroot infection.

In northern Europe (the **Baltic countries**, **Finland** and **Sweden**), sowing was completed within the optimal window, and crop establishment is generally good. Localised issues were reported in the easternmost Baltic regions, due to continued dry topsoils during September, and in central Sweden, where excessive rainfall may pose challenges for crop emergence.

Winter cereals – good sowing progress, delays in the south-east

In most of western and central Europe, the sowing campaign is advancing under generally favourable conditions. In **France**, the sowing of barley and soft wheat is under way and is slightly ahead of the usual pace, with more than 60 % of the area sown to date. In **Germany** and **Poland**, the sowing campaign is more advanced, despite frequent rainfall that locally halted field work. It is expected that all winter cereals will be sown by the end of October.

In the **Benelux countries**, most of the winter cereals have been sown and are in good condition, with the earliest being already in the tillering stage. In **Czechia** and **Slovakia**, winter barley sowing has been finalised, while

soft wheat is close to completion. In **Austria**, the sowing campaign is lagging only slightly behind, approaching finalisation. In **Slovenia** and **Croatia**, the sowing campaign is progressing smoothly, with more than 50 % completed, as dry weather provides an ample window for field work. However, topsoils in part of the *Panonska* region in Croatia are dry, and more rainfall is needed to sustain emergence.

In **Ireland**, sowing is nearing completion, with significant progress in October, following excessive rainfall in September. In **Sweden**, sowing started in early September and was completed swiftly. The area sown with soft wheat is expected to increase, reaching approximately 8 % above

the five-year average. Seedlings are in good condition, except in the centre, which received above-average rainfall. The winter sowing was also completed under favourable conditions in **Denmark** and the **Baltic countries**, with crops established in good conditions.

In **Spain** and **Portugal**, sowing typically begins by mid October, with the durum wheat sowing around two weeks after the sowing of other cereals. However, apart from the Mediterranean coast, which has received some rainfall in recent weeks, most of the Iberian peninsula is experiencing dry conditions, and dry soils are likely to delay the start of the sowing season. Some rain is forecast for the northern part of the peninsula, but more widespread precipitation is needed to ensure proper crop establishment in all agricultural areas. In **Italy**, sowing has begun locally, under suitable field and weather conditions.

In **Hungary**, sowing started in the second half of

September and is delayed in the central and eastern regions due to very dry soils, which might lead to uneven crop emergence. In **Romania**, sowing is advancing slowly due to torrential rain that halted field operations in the north-east and along the Danube. Overly wet conditions also affected **Bulgaria**, where the sowing has started only locally. In **Greece** and **Cyprus**, sowing is expected to start around the end of October.

The sowing of soft wheat in **Ukraine** is more than halfway through, despite some delays in the east, where persisting dry conditions are posing a risk of poor or uneven crop emergence. According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food, the sown area in the government-controlled areas is expected to suffer a slight reduction. In Türkiye and the Maghreb region, the sowing campaign has not started yet; the optimal sowing window for winter cereals begins in November.



Early establishment of winter cereals in south Germany, by Stefan Niemeyer

4. Country analysis

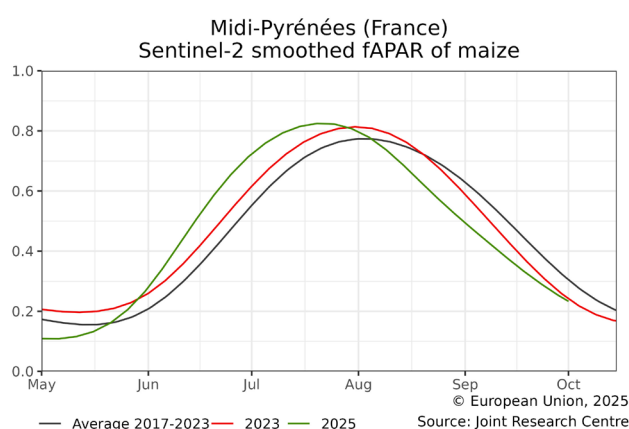
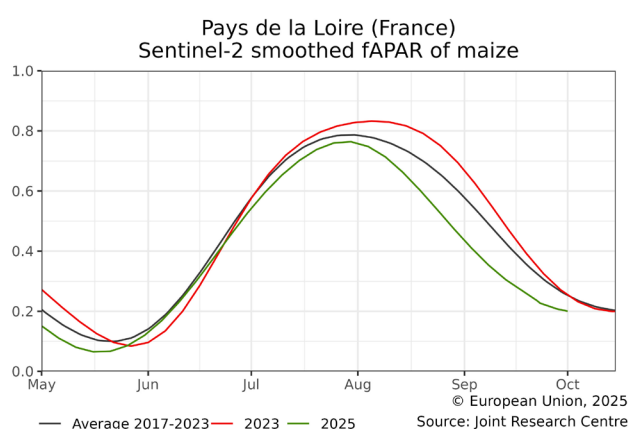
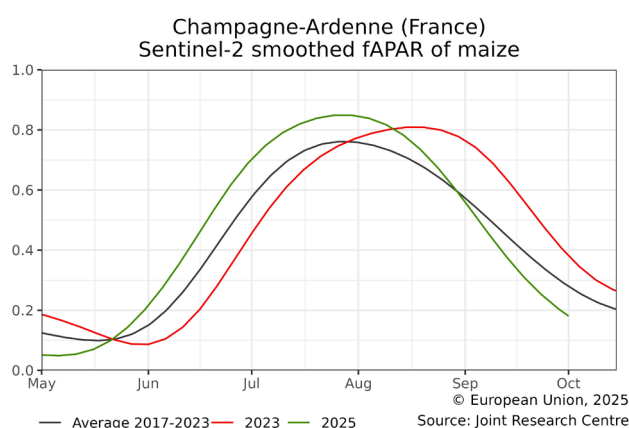
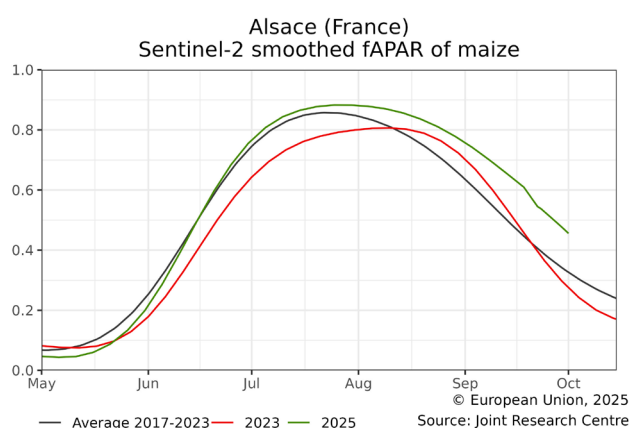
4.1 European Union

France – confirmed contrasting yield outlooks for grain maize

Weather during the review period was generally favourable for the final development stages of summer crops across a large part of the north and east of the country. In north-eastern France, the rainfall surplus and seasonal temperatures experienced in September were particularly beneficial for the grain filling of maize and sustained the good yield expectation there. In the south-west, in contrast, the rainfall deficit starting at the end of September accelerated grain filling and led to an early harvest of grain maize, which is approximately 75 % complete, around 10 days ahead of the usual schedule. In the centre-west (e.g. *Pays de la Loire*), the below-average biomass accumulation of summer crops resulting from

drought conditions earlier in the season did not recover to normal levels, confirming the low yield expectations for them.

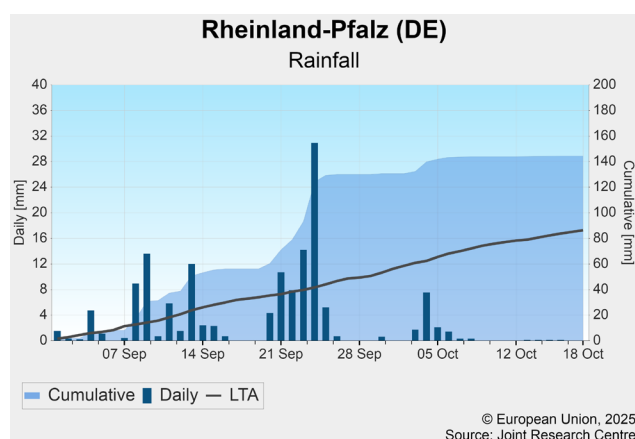
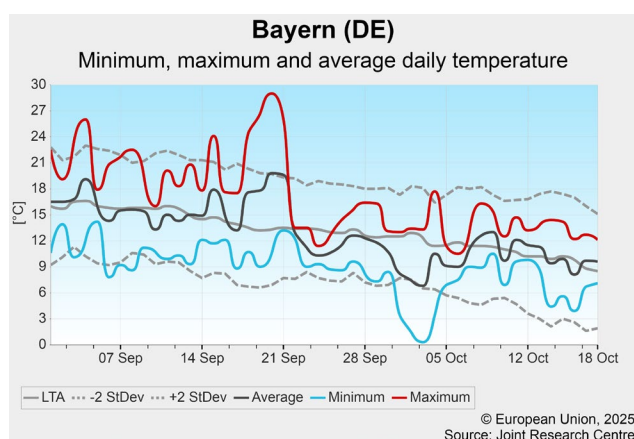
Our yield forecasts for grain maize and soybean have been revised slightly downwards; good yield expectations in the north and east have been offset by the poor outlook in the south-west. Still, overall forecasts remain in line with the five-year average. The Sentinel-2 crop-specific analysis at the national level confirms the anticipated maize season and that the yield forecast is in line with the average. The outlook for sugar beet and potatoes reflect the positive season in northern France, keeping yield expectations above the five-year average.



Germany – favourable weather for harvest and sowing

Since September, moderate temperatures and intermittent rainfall have supported vegetative activity. Soil moisture in the north and east continues to show a slight deficit, while the south and west have seen occasionally saturated soils and limited field access. Summer crops are now largely ripe, and the harvest of maize, soybean and sunflowers is progressing rapidly. Potatoes and sugar beet show good size development where moisture supply was sufficient, mitigating regional impacts by pests reported earlier; however, slower lifting

in waterlogged zones could negatively impact crop quality. Our yield outlook for potatoes and sugar beet was raised to average levels, while the forecasts for other summer crops were confirmed at around or above the average. The sowing of winter cereals will be finalised in October under generally favourable conditions. Winter rapeseed establishment has been mostly concluded, supported by mild weather. The continued uneven soil moisture distribution, however, continues to cause regional variability in emergence.

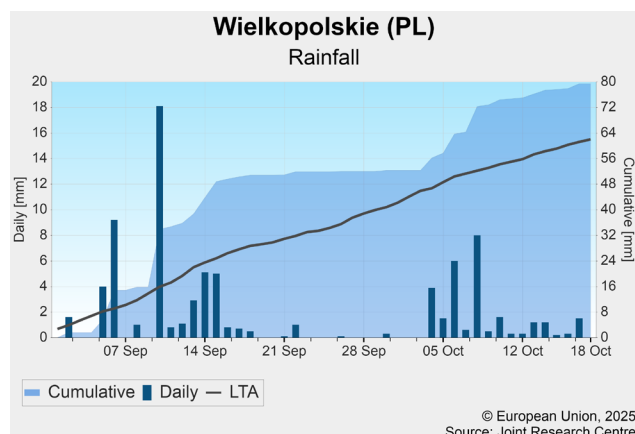
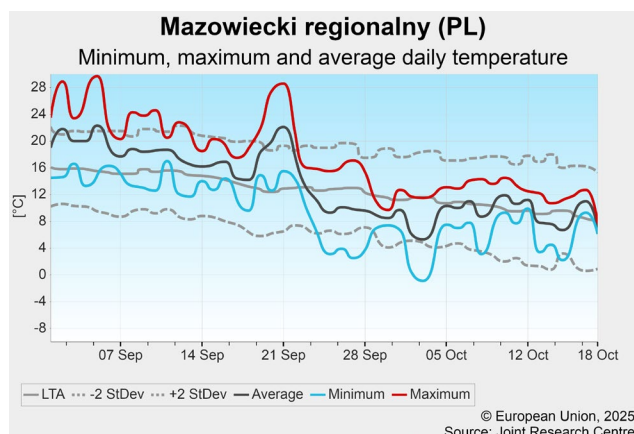


Poland – fair harvest and sowing conditions

Frequent and locally abundant rainfall combined with moderate temperatures maintained generally fair conditions for the final development stages of tubers and summer crops. Our yield forecasts were therefore confirmed or revised slightly upwards, remaining in line with the five-year average. While the harvest of sugar beet and potatoes has only started, the harvest of grain maize and sunflowers is progressing in line with the schedule, despite locally delayed field work caused by wet conditions, which also could lead to deteriorated crop

quality.

The sowing of winter rapeseed started in August and was completed by mid September, whereas winter cereal sowing progressed at a slower pace until 20 September due to an increased number of wet days in early September. Field work has accelerated since then, benefiting from drier weather. The currently satisfactory soil moisture levels across the country provide favourable conditions for germination and early crop development.

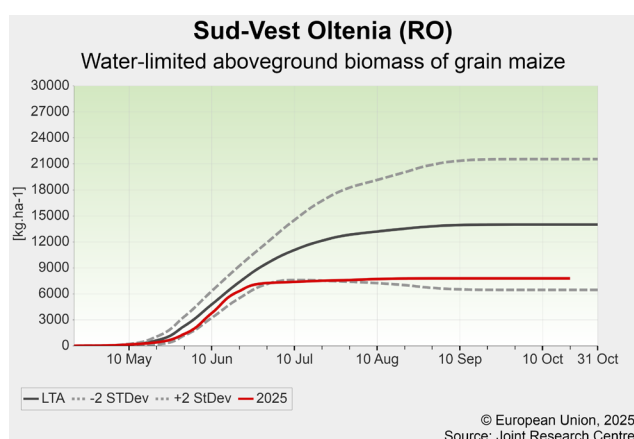
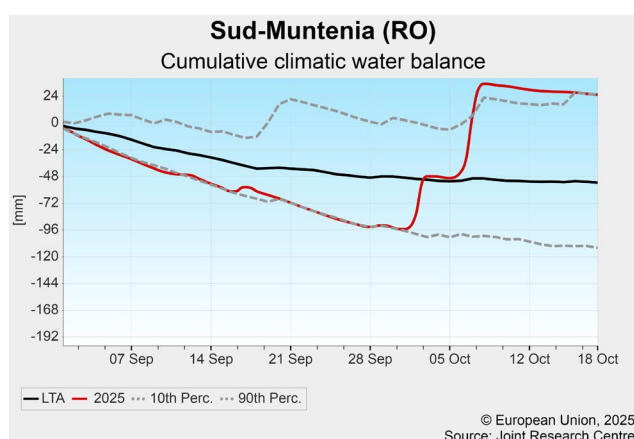


Romania – summer drought reduced yield expectations

Beneficial rainfall during the reporting period allowed good progress in sowing and emergence of rapeseed in northern Romania. In contrast, the sowing, germination and emergence of rapeseed were problematic in the south until the end of September due to dry topsoils caused by the persistent drought. Rain arriving in October eventually allowed field work, which was slowed down again in eastern and, particularly, southern Romania, where precipitation was abundant, ranging from 30 to 80 mm

per day. These overly wet conditions also hampered the sowing of winter cereals.

The harvest of summer crops progressed rapidly under dry conditions of September but was interrupted in early October due to the rain. The continued dry and warm weather until the end of the crop cycle further lowered our yield forecasts to a near record-low level; a considerable area of grain maize is expected to be harvested as silage.

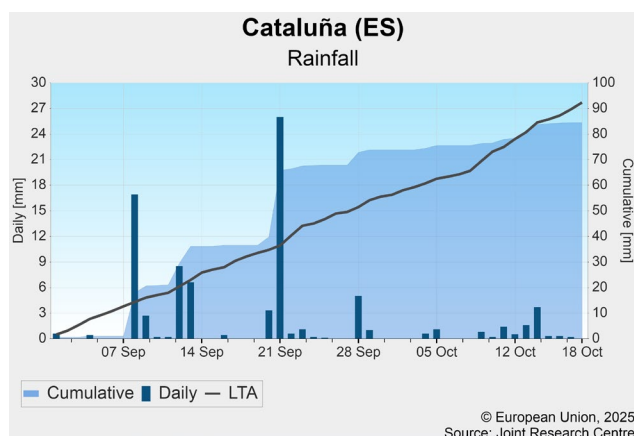
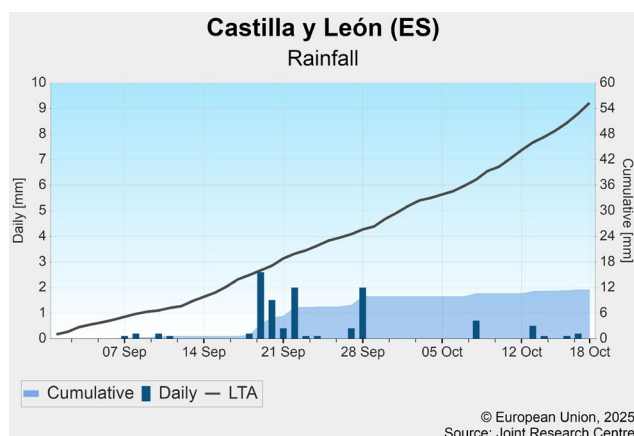


Spain and Portugal – harvests progress, but dry soils challenge winter sowing

Dry and warm conditions prevailed across most of the Iberian peninsula during the reporting period, accelerating the maturation of summer crops and allowing harvesting to progress smoothly. The harvest of sunflowers, maize and potatoes is ongoing in the northern producing areas, while sugar beet harvesting is about to start. Yield forecasts for summer crops are confirmed at around or slightly below the five-year average.

Recent rainfall in the eastern regions (e.g. *Cataluña* and

Aragón), locally intense, has improved soil moisture and favoured the start of winter sowing. In contrast, the absence of significant rainfall since July elsewhere is challenging the sowing campaign, particularly in the north for rainfed rapeseed and early-sown crops, which should already be in the ground. There is still sufficient time to complete the sowing of the main winter cereals within a suitable window, and the rainfall forecast in the coming days should improve the situation.

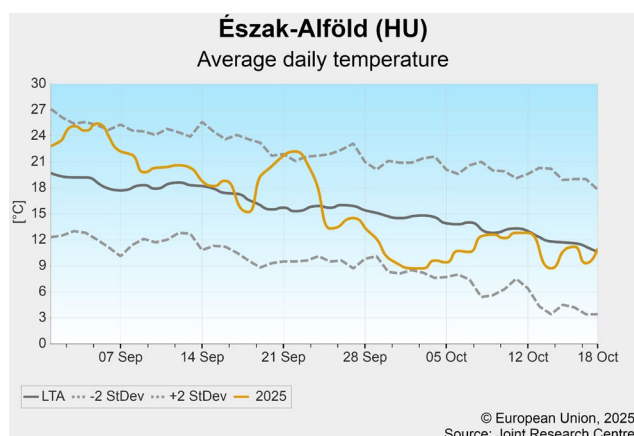
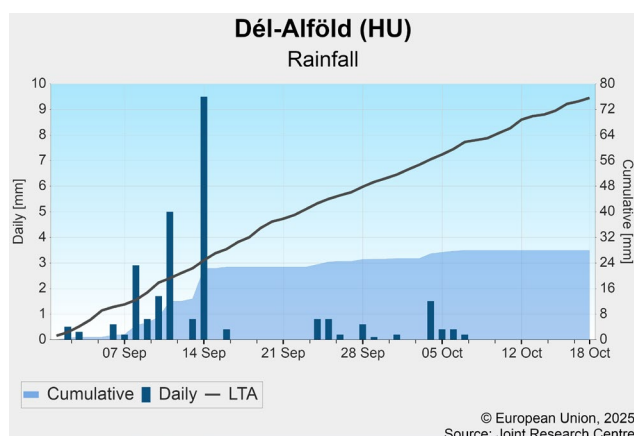


Hungary – summer crops disappointing, winter crops needing rain

In September, moderate rainfall provided fair conditions for rapeseed sowing, and later for the start of the winter barley sowing campaign. Topsoils remained wet enough for proper germination. Below-average temperatures have slowed down rapeseed development since late September. Only the wider *Dél-Alföld* region remained too dry for proper seedbed preparation. In October, scarce rainfall allowed for field preparation and the start of winter wheat sowing. Significant precipitation is required soon for the favourable development of rapeseed and for the emergence of winter barley and wheat, particularly in the

south.

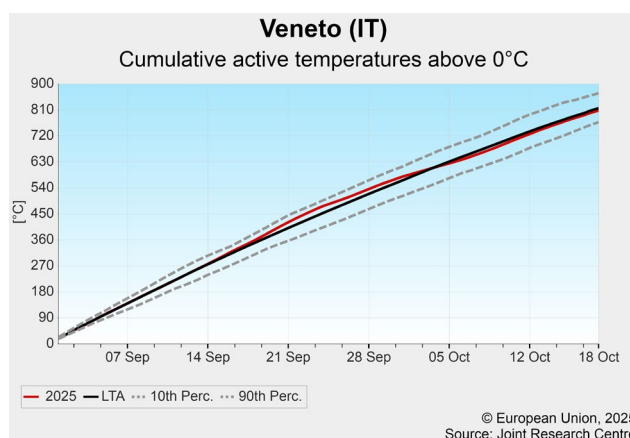
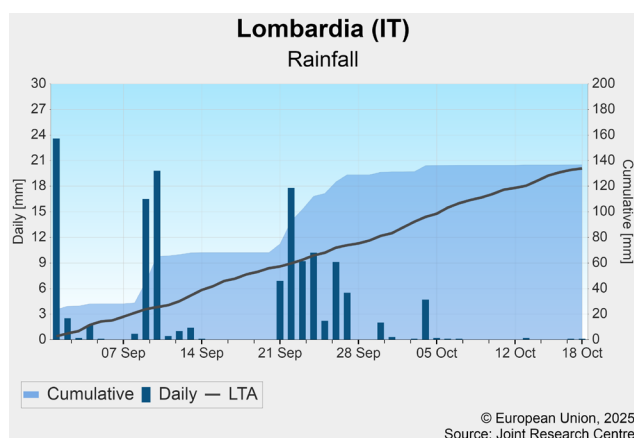
The limited rainfall in early September during the grain filling of summer crops, mainly grain maize, was insufficient to mitigate the impacts of the dry and hot summer; eventually the dry weather after mid September supported the harvest of summer crops. Our yield forecasts for summer crops were further revised slightly downwards to well below the five-year average.



Italy – fair end of summer season

The maize season is almost closed in northern Italy. Warm weather in September favoured the development of the late-planted maize varieties, which reached maturity in October with good yield expectations. The dry period since the end of September has favoured harvest operations, which are not yet concluded. The soybean harvest started in late September on irrigated fields, whereas plots with a delayed cycle due to heat stress in summer have reached maturity only in October and are still to be harvested. Yield

expectations for all summer crops remain unchanged and above the five-year average. Rapeseed sowing proceeded in September, and crops emerged without major constraints. The optimal sowing window for winter cereals in the north has just started; sowing will be probably favoured by the light rainfall that is forecast up to the end of October. In central and southern Italy, winter cereal sowing will start in late November.

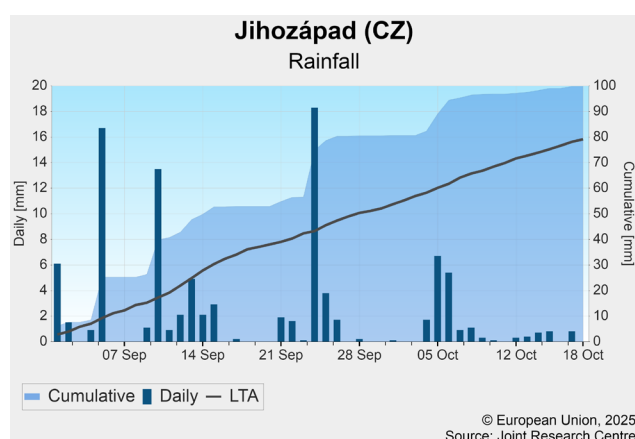
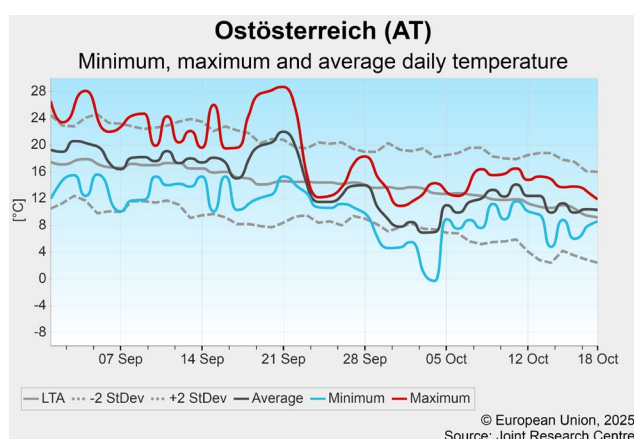


Czechia, Austria and Slovakia - smooth sowing of winter cereals

The harvest of most summer crops has been completed, supported by favourable weather and soil moisture conditions; the sugar beet harvest will probably finish in November. The favourable conditions during the final stages of growth led to optimistic harvest prospects, maintaining our above-average summer crop yield forecasts or even slightly increasing them.

The sowing of winter crops is nearly complete, with a slight delay observed in Czechia due to the late harvest of the

preceding winter crops. Sowing conditions were optimal, with dry soils and subsequent rainfall that supported crop emergence. A brief cold spell of five to six days in early October, with minimum temperatures dropping as low as 0 °C, signalled the onset of dormancy. Thanks to favourable weather and timely sowing, crops are expected to have developed a robust root system and sufficient above-ground biomass prior to dormancy, laying the foundation for a high yield potential.



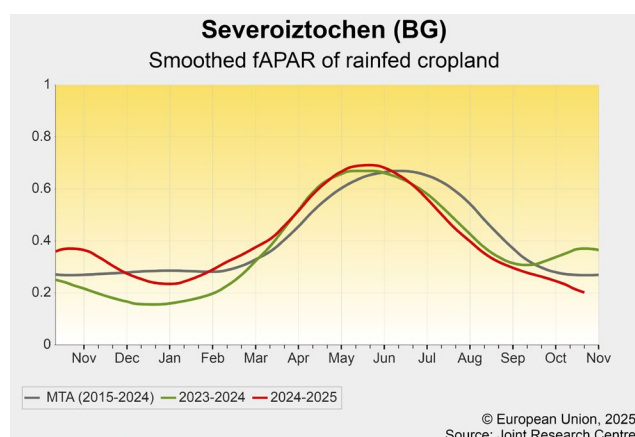
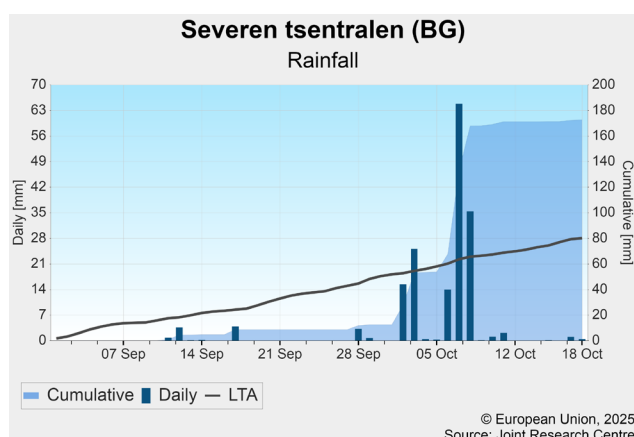
Bulgaria - disappointing season for sunflower and grain maize

Drought conditions persisted until late September. The continued water deficit further reduced grain maize yield expectations during the late ripening phase. At least the scarce rain and warm weather provided favourable conditions for the harvest of sunflowers.

In the first dekad of October, abundant, in the north torrential, rainfall, with up to 190 mm over 5–10 days, caused local flooding and waterlogging. Wet soils delayed the harvest, caused losses and lowered grain quality. Our

grain maize and sunflower yield forecasts were lowered further. Sunflower yields are at the level of 2024, but grain maize yields are expected to be the lowest since 2007, considering heat and water stress since June and the heavy rainfall during harvest.

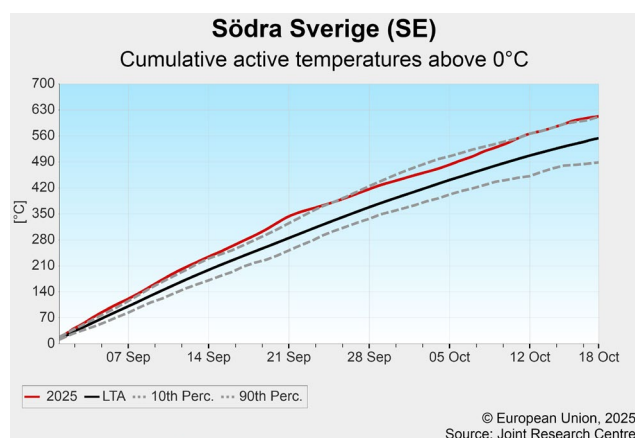
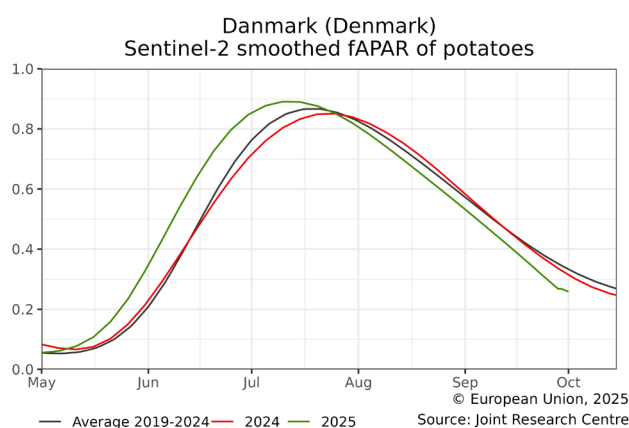
The winter rapeseed-sowing campaign progressed normally, but emergence has been uneven due to dry topsoils in September. The sowing of winter cereals is delayed by the heavy rainfall in early October.



Denmark and Sweden - winter crops emerging in good condition

Winter sowings were completed during the review period, within the optimal sowing window in both countries. The emergence of the recently sown crops was supported by slightly warmer-than-normal weather, coupled with near-average precipitation. Locally in central Sweden (e.g. *Värmanlands län*), uneven emergence could be expected due to excessive soil wetness. The remaining summer crops in both countries are expected to be in good

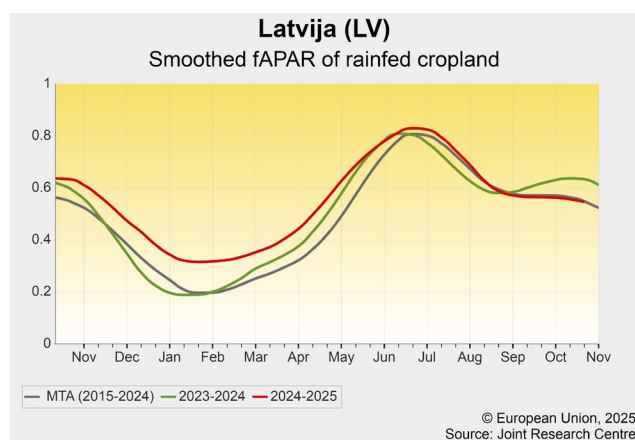
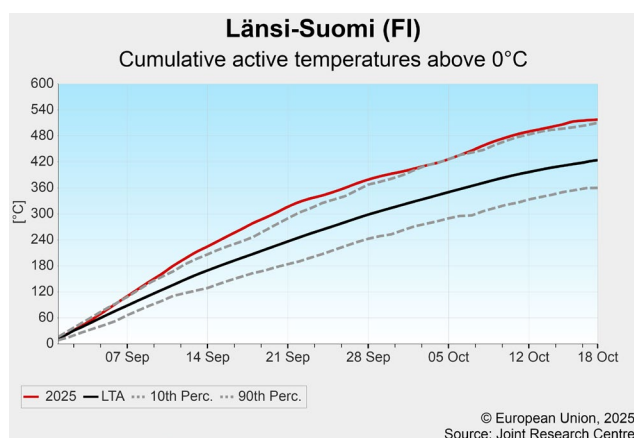
condition, following the general cropland signal from the MODIS (Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer) satellite, which is above the MTA. In Denmark, the Sentinel-2 crop-specific analysis confirms this finding; the signals for maize, potatoes and sugar beet were prevalently above normal throughout the season, pointing towards positive yield prospects. Our crop yield forecasts are maintained above the five-year average.



Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland - emerged winter crops in good shape before winter

The first three weeks of September were warmer than usual in the region, especially in Finland, where the temperature accumulation (base 0 °C) was 15 % above the LTA. Winter crop sowing was completed during the review period, within the optimal time window. The satellite signal, in line with the MTA, confirms the recent emergence of winter crops, and they are expected to be in

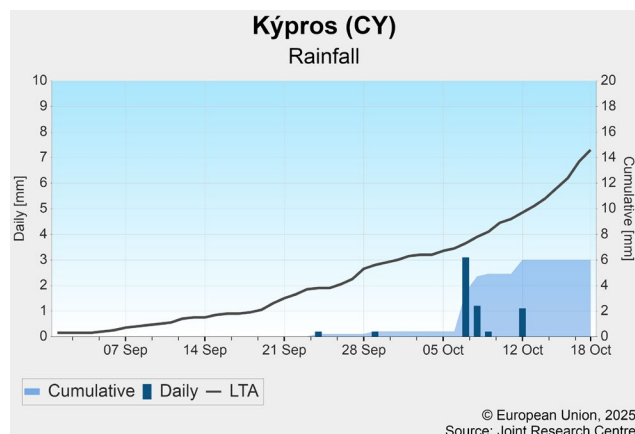
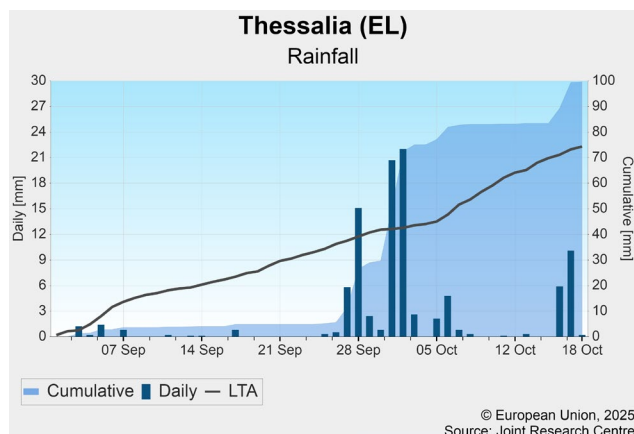
good condition. Locally, delayed emergence may have occurred in easternmost regions of Estonia, Latvia and, to a lesser extent, Lithuania, because of dry topsoils in September. Tuber crops are expected to be in good condition, and maize should have benefited from warm temperatures. Our yield forecasts for summer crops are maintained above the five-year average.



Greece and Cyprus - summer crop season concludes with moderate results

The harvest of summer crops in Greece began in September and is expected to conclude in October. After 2024, one of the worst seasons of the past decade, the 2025 campaign has brought a moderate recovery. The warm and dry September allowed the harvest to progress without significant issues in Greece, confirming our forecasts. Summer crop yields are estimated to be around 6–9 % higher than last year. However, despite this improvement, they remain 4–6 % below the five-year

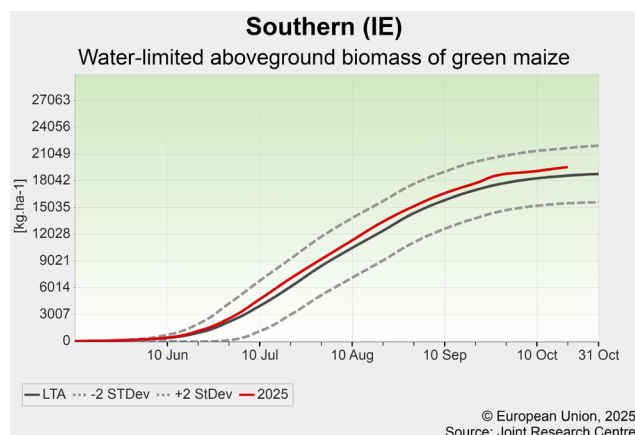
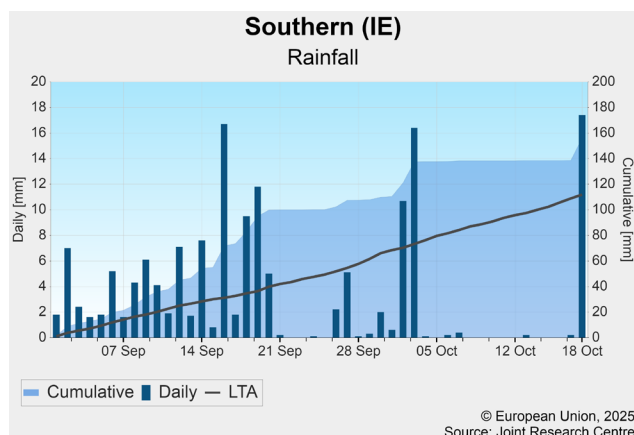
average due to early-season heat and persistent irrigation constraints in some areas. Farmers in Greece have started preparing fields for the upcoming sowing campaign of winter crops, with recent rainfall benefiting soil moisture. In contrast, in Cyprus, winter crop sowing usually takes place in November, and farmers are still waiting for rainfall to replenish soil moisture before starting their preparations for winter crop sowing.



Ireland - promising green maize harvest, successful sowing of winter crops

Weather conditions remained overall favourable during the reporting period, maintaining adequate soil moisture and facilitating fieldwork planning. After a dry late summer, September started very rainy, thus restoring soil moisture to optimal levels, and even leading to temporary waterlogging in some heavier soils in the northern and western parts of the island. A dry spell followed in October, which enabled the completion of the winter crop sowing campaign and the first application of herbicides for

rapeseed and early-sown cereals. The growth of green maize, like that of the other fodder crops, was enhanced by the mix of rainy and dry days. The output of our crop model simulations and the analysis of the satellite signal both indicate above-average biomass accumulation for green maize, and our yield forecast remains around 5 % above the last five-year average, unchanged from last month.

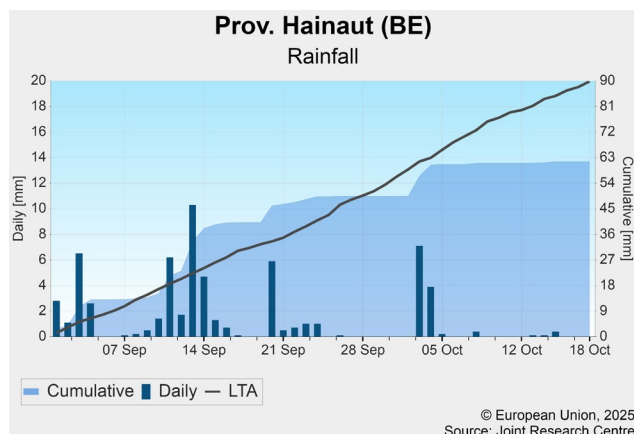
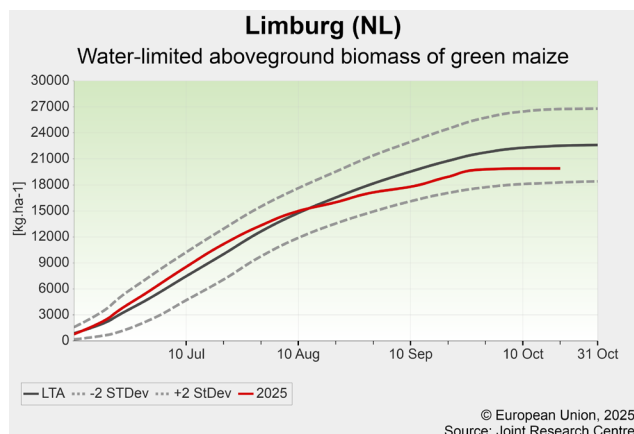


Benelux countries – good progress in harvest and sowing

The harvesting of summer crops is progressing well under normal weather conditions. Whereas the harvest of grain maize has just commenced, green maize was harvested unusually early this year, starting in mid August, with completion by late September. Sugar beet lifting is ongoing in favourably dry weather, with yields above average. Potato uprooting is nearly complete, also with high yields and good quality. Our yield figures reported last month are confirmed, with only green maize

remaining below the five-year average.

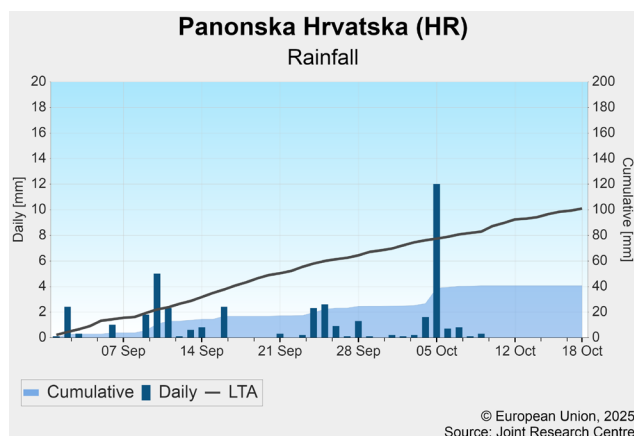
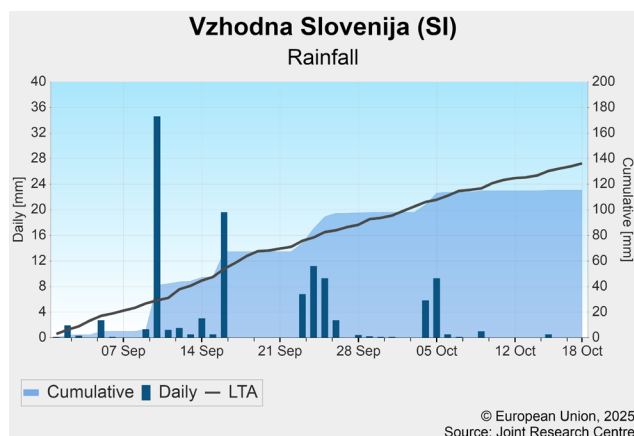
Winter crop sowing progressed well. Most barley and soft wheat were sown on time and are now either emerging or at early tillering, with weed control being the main concern. Winter rapeseed was largely sown at the end of August in dry seedbeds, but later rainfall supported good emergence and growth. Only localised issues were observed.



Slovenia and Croatia – summer crop yields affected by low precipitation

While most of Croatia and the key agricultural areas in southern and eastern Slovenia received only below-average precipitation during the reporting period, in western and northern Slovenia average rainfall was observed. In Slovenia, early maize varieties were harvested with satisfactory yields, whereas the late varieties, particularly on light soils, had a lower grain moisture content, leading to harvesting being brought

forward and lower yields. In Croatia, the summer crop conditions remained challenging in *Panonska Hrvatska* due to persistent drought, while improving in the north. Yield forecasts for grain and green maize have been slightly revised downwards in Slovenia, remaining close to the five-year average. The summer crop yield forecasts in Croatia, including soybean and sunflowers, remain unchanged at around 5 % below the five-year average.

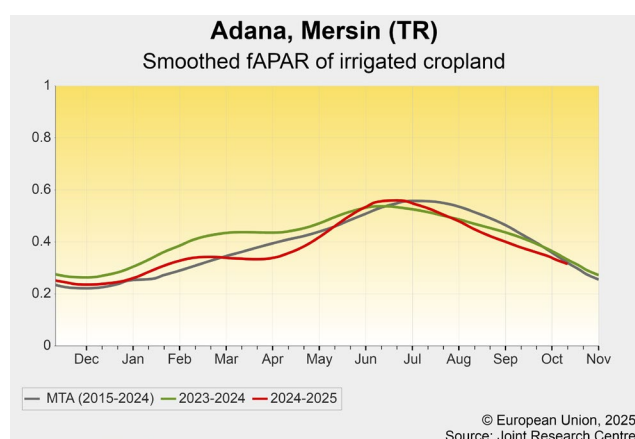
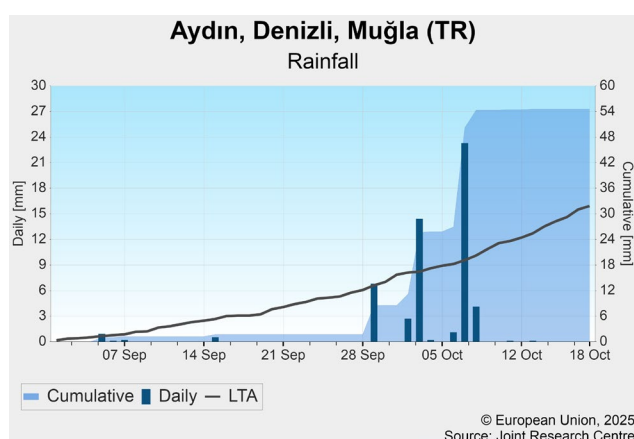


4.2 Black Sea area

Türkiye – difficult summer season is closing

In Türkiye, the difficult season for grain maize continued until the second half of September, with little to no rainfall in most regions. Since late September, western Türkiye has received significant precipitation of 30–80 mm. In the Mediterranean regions of *Adana*, *Mersin* and *Hatay*, the rain arrived too late, as maize was already harvested in September, with poor yield expectations due to the lack of irrigation during the whole summer. In the Aegean provinces (e.g. *Aydın*, *Denizli* and *Muğla*) and in central

Anatolia (e.g. *Konya*), however, precipitation arrived just at the beginning of the grain-filling stages, thus supporting yield formation and mitigating the expected yield losses. Overall, our grain maize yield forecast remains around the average but well below the trend. Winter crop sowing will start only in late November. Abundant precipitation will be needed during winter to restore soil moisture and to replenish irrigation reservoirs.

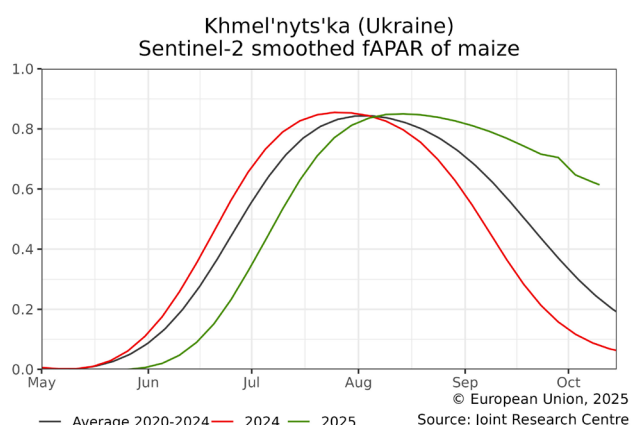
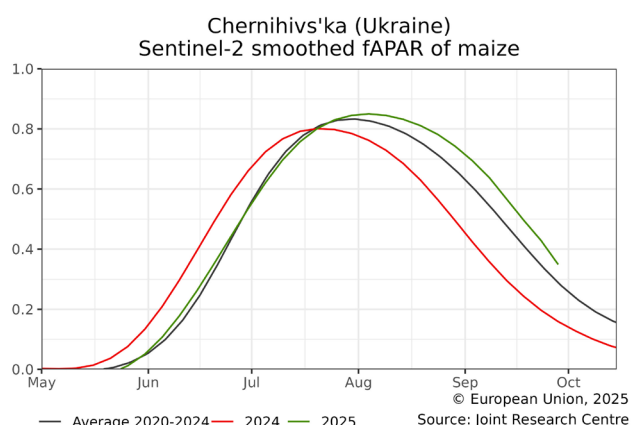


Ukraine – contrasting outlooks for summer crops

In western Ukraine, sufficient rainfall and the absence of adverse weather events during the review period reinforced the already positive outlook established during the summer. However, the observed delay in maize phenology, explaining the slow onset/progress of harvest, raises concerns that maize may not reach full maturity before the onset of winter. In the north, warmer-than-average weather and below-average precipitation in September accelerated the grain filling of grain maize, with a yield potential still at a good level. The situation remains critical for summer crops in the south and east,

where no recovery from the impacts of the summer drought can be seen. Our overall yield forecasts of grain maize and soybean remain unchanged, above the five-year average.

Rapeseed sowing has progressed at a normal pace and is nearing completion. Sowing and emergence conditions for winter cereals have been favourable in the west, and to a lesser extent in the north with drier topsoils in September. In the east and south, while sowing is nearly complete, continued dry soils have already hampered crop emergence.

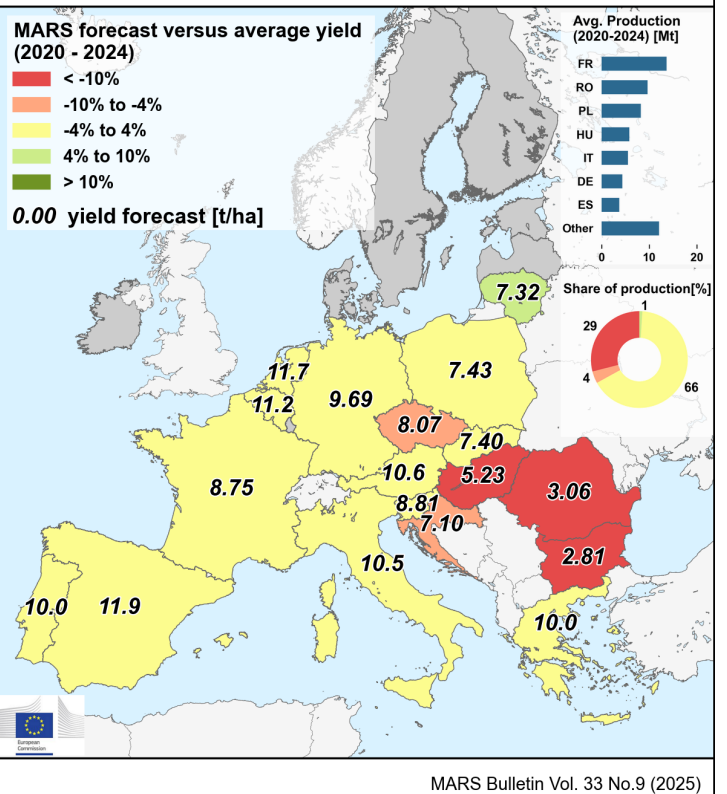


5. Crop yield forecast

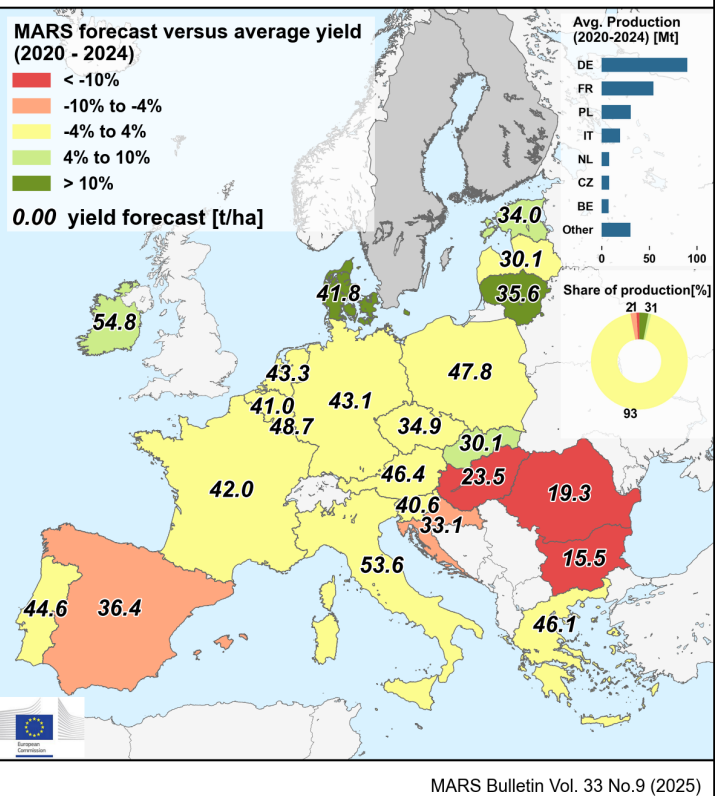
Country	Grain maize (t/ha)					
	Avg Syrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff October / September
EU	7.10	6.79	6.82	-4	+1	-1
AT	10.4	9.90	10.6	+2	+7	+0
BE	11.1	12.0	11.2	+1	-7	+0
BG	4.74	3.18	2.81	-41	-12	-9
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	8.70	8.14	8.07	-7	-1	+0
DE	9.61	10.1	9.69	+1	-4	+0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	10.4	9.20	10.0	-4	+9	+0
ES	12.1	11.8	11.9	-2	+0	+0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	8.93	9.30	8.75	-2	-6	-1
HR	7.51	7.69	7.10	-5	-8	+0
HU	6.48	5.97	5.23	-19	-12	-2
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	10.1	9.94	10.5	+3	+5	+0
LT	6.67	7.87	7.32	+10	-7	+0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	11.6	11.0	11.7	+1	+6	+0
PL	7.29	7.36	7.43	+2	+1	+1
PT	9.87	10.1	10.0	+1	-1	+0
RO	4.02	2.86	3.06	-24	+7	-3
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	8.95	9.20	8.81	-2	-4	-3
SK	7.20	7.23	7.40	+3	+2	+0

Country	Green maize (t/ha)					
	Avg Syrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff October / September
EU*	42.5	43.6	42.8	+1	-2	+0
AT	46.0	45.3	46.4	+1	+2	+0
BE	41.6	41.4	41.0	-2	-1	+0
BG	20.0	16.1	15.5	-22	-3	-4
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	35.6	31.9	34.9	-2	+9	+0
DE	42.5	44.4	43.1	+1	-3	+0
DK	37.8	39.5	41.8	+11	+6	+0
EE	31.8	34.9	34.0	+7	-2	+0
EL	46.5	45.7	46.1	-1	+1	+0
ES	38.2	45.9	36.4	-5	-21	+0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	42.4	44.9	42.0	-1	-6	-1
HR	34.8	35.6	33.1	-5	-7	+0
HU	27.0	28.3	23.5	-13	-17	-3
IE	52.4	53.9	54.8	+5	+2	+0
IT	52.6	52.8	53.6	+2	+2	+0
LT	28.9	31.9	35.6	+23	+11	+0
LU	48.5	51.2	48.7	+0	-5	+3
LV	30.0	29.3	30.1	+0	+3	+0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	43.6	40.7	43.3	-1	+6	+0
PL	47.0	46.4	47.8	+2	+3	+4
PT	44.7	44.9	44.6	-0	-1	+0
RO	22.2	18.5	19.3	-13	+4	+0
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	41.7	43.7	40.6	-3	-7	-3
SK	28.7	28.1	30.1	+5	+7	+0

Grain maize - yield forecast 2025



Green maize - yield forecast 2025



Sugar beet - yield forecast 2025

MARS forecast versus average yield (2020 - 2024)

Legend for yield forecast deviation:

- < -10% (Red)
- 10% to -4% (Orange)
- 4% to 4% (Yellow)
- 4% to 10% (Light Green)
- > 10% (Dark Green)

0.00 yield forecast [t/ha]

Avg. Production (2020-2024) [Mt]

Country	Avg. Production (2020-2024) [Mt]
DE	~25
FR	~25
PL	~15
NL	~10
BE	~5
CZ	~5
AT	~2
Other	~10

Share of production [%]

Category	Share of production [%]
< -10%	11
-10% to -4%	41
-4% to 4%	57
4% to 10%	~1
> 10%	~1

Yield forecast values [t/ha] by country:

- DE: 73.8
- FR: 43.1
- PL: 71.5
- NL: 76.6
- BE: 77.5
- CZ: 69.4
| AT: 62.6 |
| Other: 34.4 |
| Spain: 83.5 |
| France: 83.0 |
| Italy: 68.5 |
| Germany: 86.6 |
| Poland: 88.1 |
| Belgium: 80.0 |
| Netherlands: 77.5 |
| Denmark: 73.8 |
| Sweden: 43.1 |
| Finland: 71.5 |
| Portugal: 83.5 |
| Greece: 62.6 |
| Bulgaria: 34.4 |
| Romania: 62.6 |
| Ukraine: 34.4 |
| Moldova: 34.4 |
| Belarus: 34.4 |
| Poland: 71.5 |
| Czechia: 69.4 |
| Slovakia: 62.6 |
| Hungary: 34.4 |
| Slovenia: 62.6 |
| Croatia: 34.4 |
| Serbia: 34.4 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina: 34.4 |
| Montenegro: 34.4 |
| Albania: 34.4 |
| Macedonia: 34.4 |
| Bulgaria: 34.4 |
| Romania: 62.6 |
| Ukraine: 34.4 |
| Moldova: 34.4 |
| Belarus: 34.4 |
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| Bulgaria: 34.4 |
| Romania: 62.6 |
| Ukraine: 34.4 |
| Moldova: 34.4 |
| Belarus: 34.4 |
| Poland: 71.5 |
| Czechia: 69.4 |
| Slovakia: 62.6 |
| Hungary: 34.4 |
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Potatoes - yield forecast 2025

MARS forecast versus average yield (2020 - 2024)

- < -10%
- 10% to -4%
- 4% to 4%
- 4% to 10%
- > 10%

0.00 yield forecast [t/ha]

Avg. Production (2020-2024) [Mt]

DE	10
FR	10
NL	10
PL	10
BE	10
DK	10
ES	10
Other	10

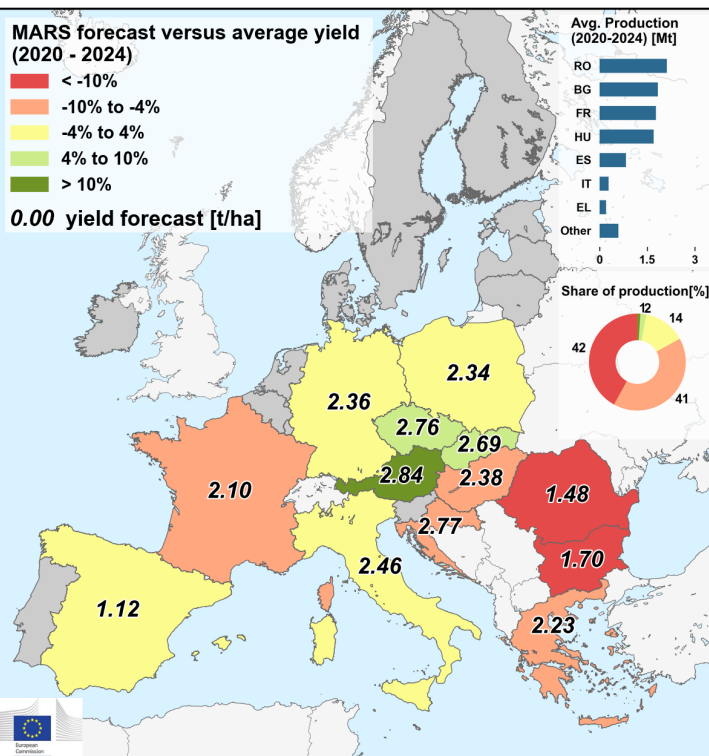
Share of production[%]

3 26 71

MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.9 (2025)

Country	Sunflower (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff October / September
EU	2.02	1.72	1.79	-11	+4	-1
AT	2.56	2.36	2.84	+11	+20	+0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.10	1.73	1.70	-19	-2	-0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.63	2.50	2.76	+5	+10	+0
DE	2.29	2.61	2.36	+3	-10	+0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.36	2.07	2.23	-6	+7	+0
ES	1.12	1.12	1.12	-0	-0	-0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.26	1.95	2.10	-7	+8	+0
HR	2.92	2.97	2.77	-5	-7	+0
HU	2.58	2.67	2.38	-8	-11	-3
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.46	2.59	2.46	+0	-5	+0
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.37	2.45	2.34	-1	-4	+2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.86	1.18	1.48	-20	+25	-1
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.56	2.50	2.69	+5	+8	+0

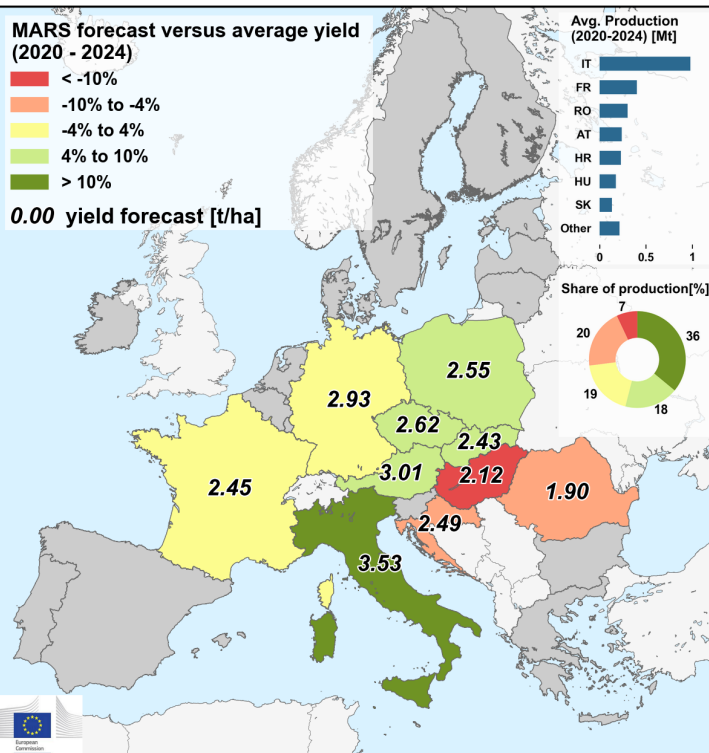
Sunflower - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.9 (2025)

Country	Soybeans (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff October / September
EU	2.67	2.67	2.75	+3	+3	-1
AT	2.88	2.74	3.01	+5	+10	+0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.45	2.60	2.62	+7	+1	+0
DE	2.83	3.25	2.93	+4	-10	+0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.40	2.60	2.45	+2	-6	-2
HR	2.61	2.48	2.49	-5	+0	+0
HU	2.47	2.23	2.12	-14	-5	-11
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.19	3.21	3.53	+10	+10	+0
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.44	2.56	2.55	+5	-0	+0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.07	2.03	1.90	-8	-6	-3
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.22	2.20	2.43	+9	+11	+0

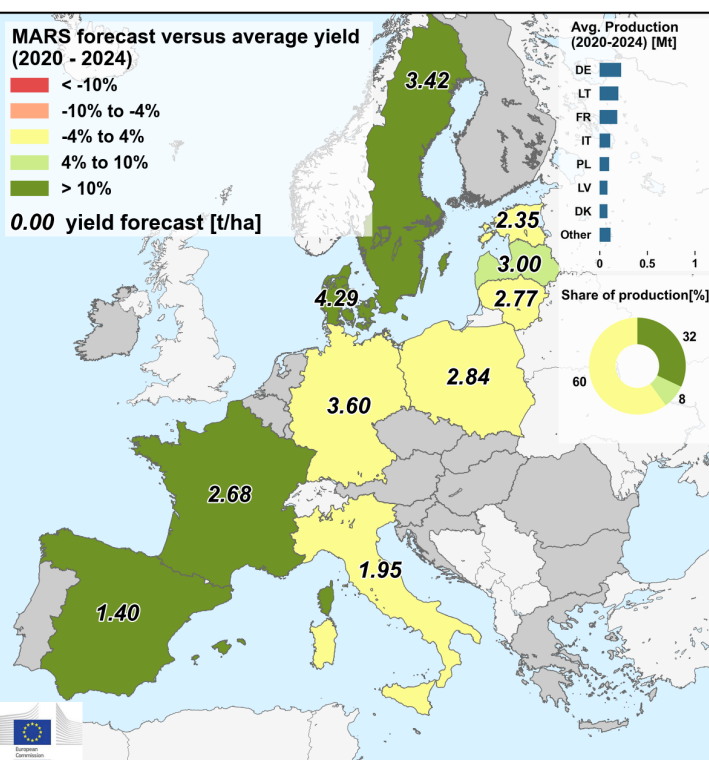
Soybeans - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.9 (2025)

Country	Field beans (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff October / September
EU	2.68	2.78	2.81	+ 5	+ 1	+ 0
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	3.68	3.96	3.60	- 2	- 9	+ 0
DK	3.87	4.03	4.29	+ 11	+ 6	+ 3
EE	2.29	2.90	2.35	+ 3	- 19	+ 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	1.17	1.42	1.40	+ 19	- 1	+ 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.41	2.70	2.68	+ 11	- 1	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	1.95	2.11	1.95	+ 0	- 8	+ 0
LT	2.75	2.59	2.77	+ 1	+ 7	- 1
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.79	2.97	3.00	+ 8	+ 1	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.75	2.54	2.84	+ 3	+ 12	+ 4
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE	2.91	3.18	3.42	+ 18	+ 7	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

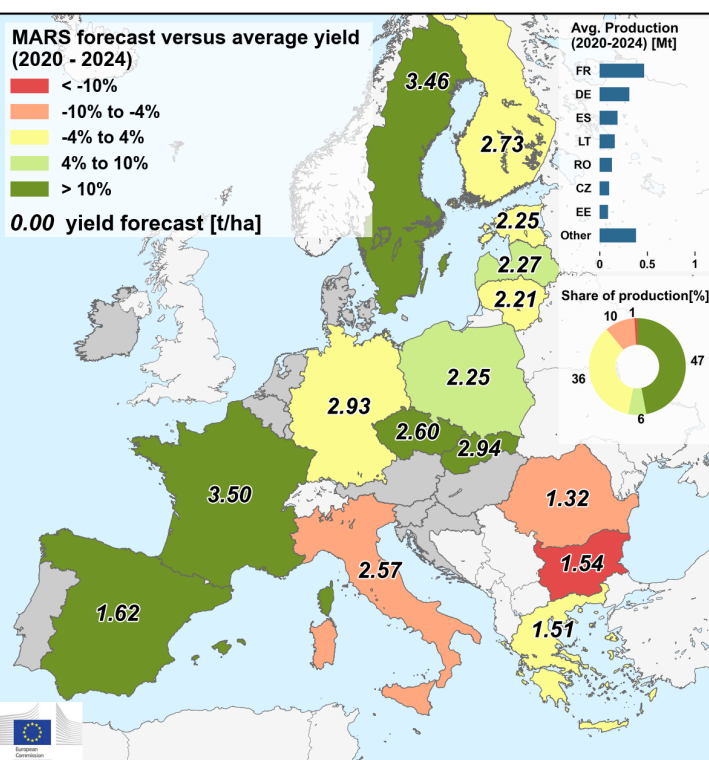
Field beans - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.9 (2025)

Country	Field peas (t/ha)					
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24	% Diff October / September
EU**	2.20	2.05	2.31	+ 5	+ 13	- 1
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	1.90	1.59	1.54	- 19	- 3	- 3
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.35	1.67	2.60	+ 10	+ 56	+ 0
DE	2.92	2.91	2.93	+ 0	+ 1	+ 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	2.25	2.37	2.25	- 0	- 5	+ 0
EL	1.56	1.48	1.51	- 3	+ 2	+ 1
ES	1.20	1.33	1.62	+ 34	+ 21	+ 0
FI	2.65	2.76	2.73	+ 3	- 1	+ 0
FR	2.91	2.83	3.50	+ 20	+ 24	+ 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.78	2.58	2.57	- 7	- 0	+ 0
LT	2.17	2.20	2.21	+ 2	+ 1	- 5
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.11	2.23	2.27	+ 8	+ 2	+ 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.16	2.12	2.25	+ 4	+ 6	+ 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.45	1.01	1.32	- 10	+ 30	+ 0
SE	2.86	2.88	3.46	+ 21	+ 20	+ 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.29	1.71	2.94	+ 28	+ 72	+ 0

Field peas - yield forecast 2025



MARS Bulletin Vol. 33 No.9 (2025)

Country	Grain maize (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
TR	9.46	10.3	9.51	+ 1	- 7
UA	6.77	6.53	7.30	+ 8	+ 12

Country	Soybean (t/ha)				
	Avg 5yrs	2024	MARS 2025 forecasts	%25/5yrs	%25/24
TR	—	—	—	—	—
UA	2.41	2.43	2.54	+ 5	+ 4

NB: Yields are forecast for crops with more than 10 000 ha (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 September 2025, received on 30.09.2025), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 07.10.2025), ELSTAT (Greece), ISTAT, DESTATIS, Statistics Netherlands (CBS).

Non-EU 2020-2024 data come from USDA, Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 07.10.2025), Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine and PSD-online.

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(%).

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

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

Cop name	Eurostat Crop name	Eurostat Crop Code	Official Eurostat Crop definition*
Total wheat	Wheat and spelt	C1100	Common wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.), einkorn wheat (<i>Triticum monococcum</i> L.) and durum wheat (<i>Triticum durum</i> Desf.).
Total barley	Barley	C1300	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.).
Soft wheat	Common wheat and spelt	C1110	Common wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.) and einkorn wheat (<i>Triticum monococcum</i> L.).
Durum what	Durum wheat	C1120	<i>Triticum durum</i> Desf.
Spring barley	Spring barley	C1320	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) sown in the spring.
Winter barley	Winter barley	C1310	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) sown before or during winter.
Grain maize	Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	C1500	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) harvested for grain, as seed or as corn-cob-mix.
Green maize	Green maize	G3000	All forms of maize (<i>Zea mays</i> 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 (<i>Secale cereale</i> 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 <i>Triticosecale</i> Wittmack).
Rape and turnip rape	Rape and turnip rape seeds	I1110	Rape (<i>Brassica napus</i> L.) and turnip rape (<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. var. <i>oleifera</i> (Lam.)) grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.
Sugar beet	Sugar beet (excluding seed)	R2000	Sugar beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.) intended for the sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production.
Potatoes	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	R1000	Potatoes (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.).
Sunflower	Sunflower seed	I1120	Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.) harvested as dry grains.
Soybeans	Soya	I1130	Soya (<i>Glycine max</i> L. Merrill) harvested as dry grains.
Field beans	Broad and field beans	P1200	All varieties of broad and field beans (<i>Faba vulgaris</i> (Moench) syn. <i>Vicia faba</i> L. (partim)) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Field peas	Field peas	P1100	All varieties of field peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. convar. <i>sativum</i> or <i>Pisum sativum</i> L. convar. <i>arvense</i> L. or convar. <i>speciosum</i>) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Rice	Rice	C2000	Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> , L.).

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

6. Atlas

Temperature regime

TEMPERATURE SUM

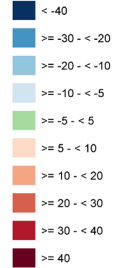
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to: **10 September 2025**

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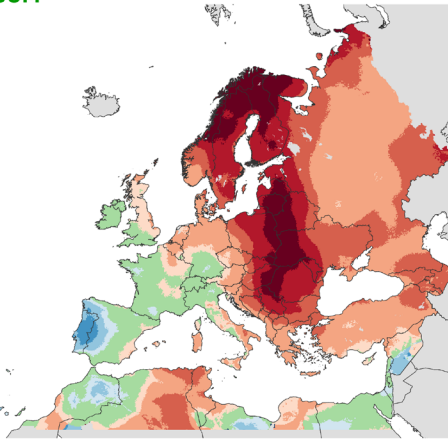
Year of interest - LTA

Base temperature: 0 °C

Units: °C



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

TEMPERATURE SUM

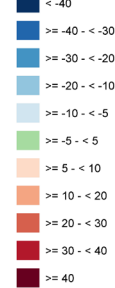
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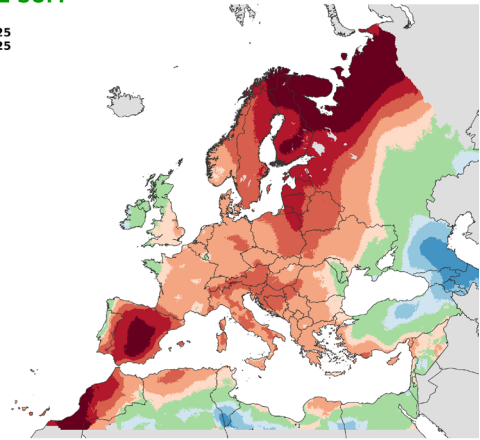
Year of interest - LTA

Base temperature: 0 °C

Units: °C



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

TEMPERATURE SUM

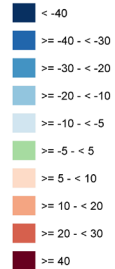
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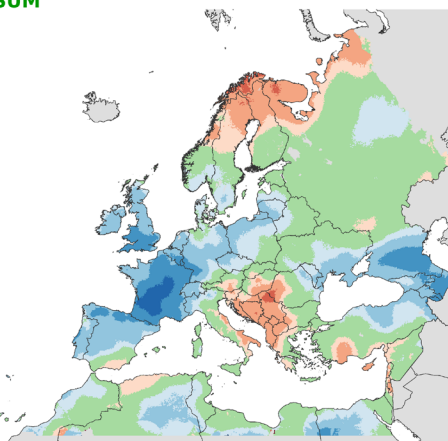
Year of interest - LTA

Base temperature: 0 °C

Units: °C



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

TEMPERATURE SUM

from: **01 October 2025**
to: **10 October 2025**

Deviation:

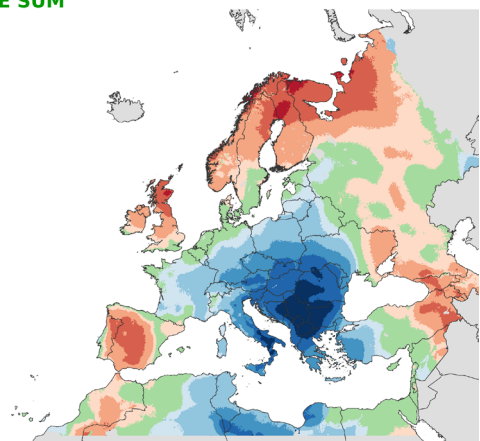
Year of interest - LTA

Base temperature: 0 °C

Units: °C



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

TEMPERATURE SUM

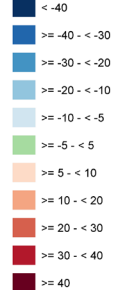
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Deviation:

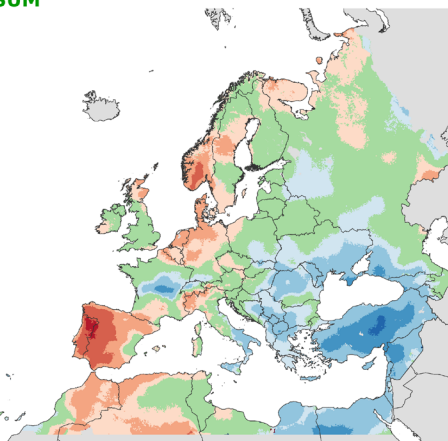
Year of interest - LTA

Base temperature: 0 °C

Units: °C



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

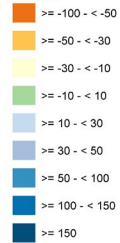
Precipitation

RAINFALL Cumulative values

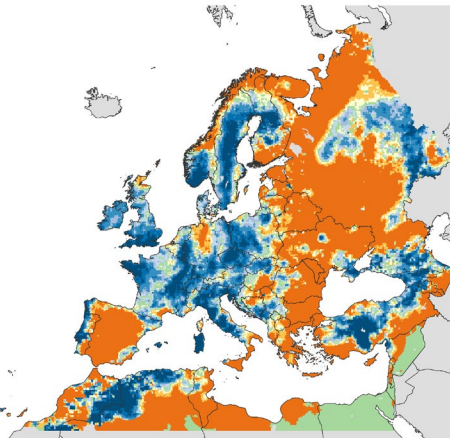
from: **01 September 2025**
to: **10 September 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

Units: %



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

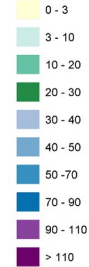


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

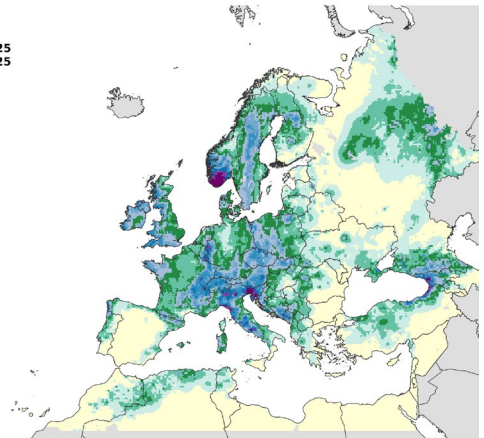
RAINFALL Cumulative values

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **10 September 2025**

Units: mm



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



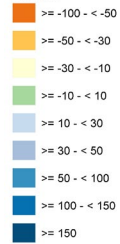
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

RAINFALL Cumulative values

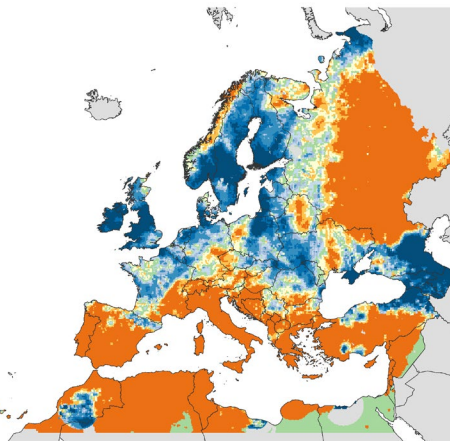
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to: **20 September 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

Units: %



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

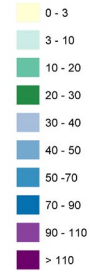


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

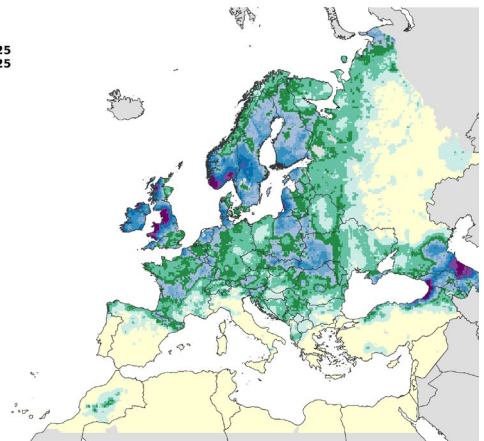
RAINFALL Cumulative values

from: **11 September 2025**
to: **20 September 2025**

Units: mm



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



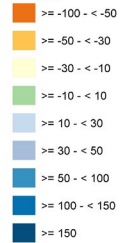
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

RAINFALL Cumulative values

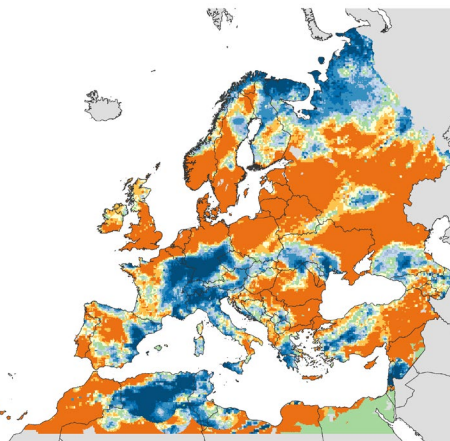
from: **21 September 2025**
to: **30 September 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

Units: %



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km

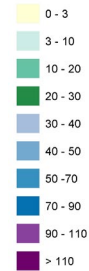


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

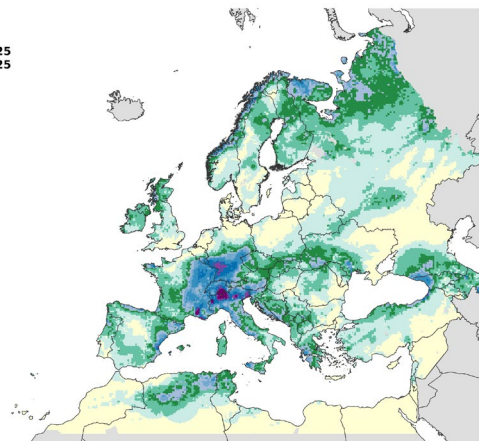
RAINFALL Cumulative values

from: **21 September 2025**
to: **30 September 2025**

Units: mm



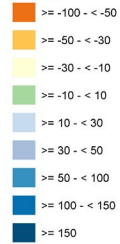
20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



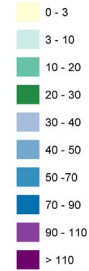
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

RAINFALL
Cumulative valuesfrom: **01 October 2025**
to: **10 October 2025**Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

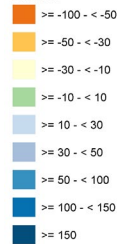
Units: %

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)**RAINFALL**
Cumulative valuesfrom: **01 October 2025**
to: **10 October 2025**

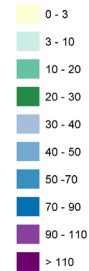
Units: mm

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)**RAINFALL**
Cumulative valuesfrom: **11 October 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

Units: %

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)**RAINFALL**
Cumulative valuesfrom: **11 October 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

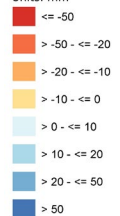
Units: mm

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

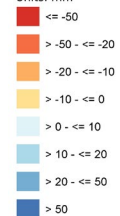
Climatic water balance

CLIMATIC WATER BALANCE
Cumulative valuesfrom: **01 September 2025**
to: **30 September 2025**Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

Units: mm

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)**CLIMATIC WATER BALANCE**
Cumulative valuesfrom: **01 October 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

Units: mm

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

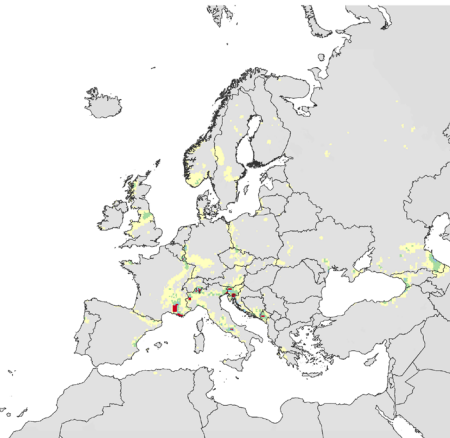
Weather events

RAINFALL Maximum values

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **30 September 2025**

Units: mm
 >= 0 - <= 30
 > 30 - <= 50
 > 50 - <= 70
 > 70 - <= 80
 > 80

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

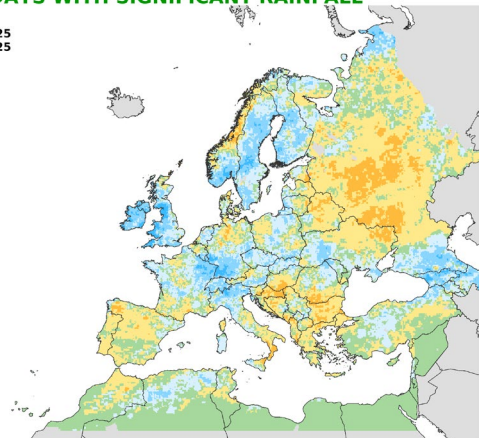
NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **30 September 2025**

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

Units: days
 >=10 - <15
 >=5 - <10
 >=2 - <5
 >=1 - <2
 no difference
 >=2 - <1
 >=5 - <2
 >=10 - <5

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



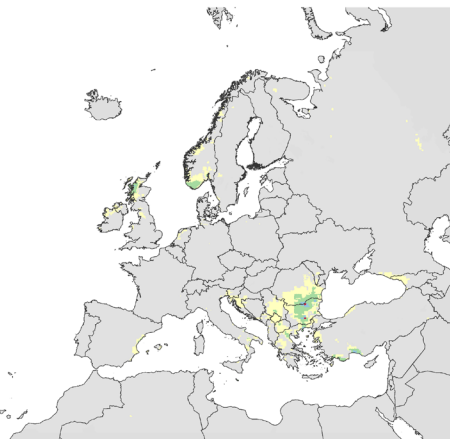
© European Union, 2025
Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

RAINFALL Maximum values

from: **01 October 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Units: mm
 >= 0 - <= 30
 > 30 - <= 50
 > 50 - <= 70
 > 70 - <= 80
 > 80

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

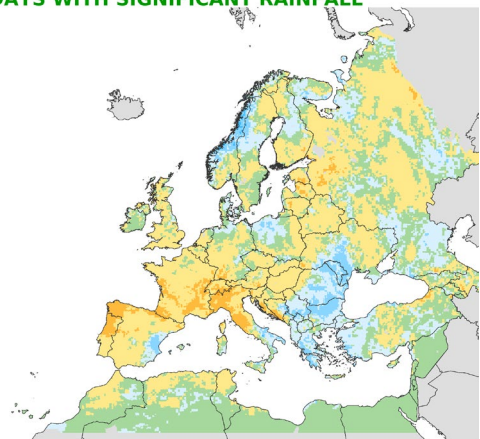
NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL

from: **01 October 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

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

Units: days
 >=5 - <10
 >=2 - <5
 >=1 - <2
 no difference
 >=2 - <1
 >=5 - <2
 >=10 - <5

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



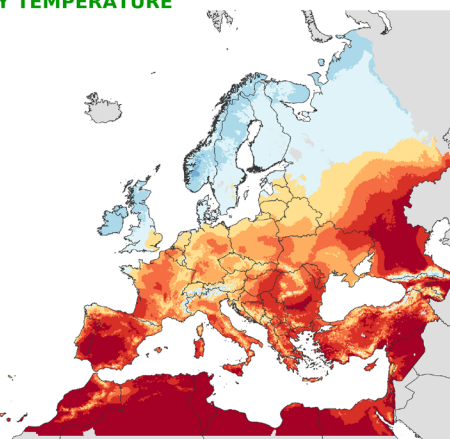
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE Maximum values

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **30 September 2025**

Units: °C
 > 10 - <= 15
 > 15 - <= 20
 > 20 - <= 25
 > 25 - <= 28
 > 28 - <= 30
 > 30 - <= 32
 > 32 - <= 35
 > 35

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

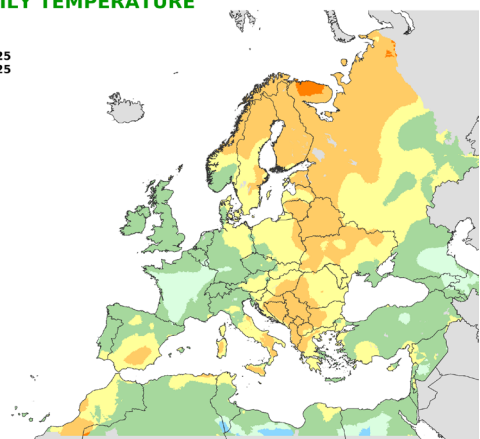
MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE Averaged values

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **30 September 2025**

Deviation:
Year of interest - LTA

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

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



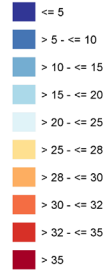
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum values

from: **01 October 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Units: °C



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Averaged values

from: **01 October 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Deviation:

Year of interest - LTA

Units: °C



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **30 September 2025**

Period of interest

Maximum temperature (°C) >= 30

Units: days



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 September 2025**
to: **30 September 2025**

Deviation:

Year of interest - LTA

Maximum temperature (°C) >= 30

Units: days



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 October 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Period of interest

Maximum temperature (°C) >= 30

Units: days



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

from: **01 October 2025**
to: **18 October 2025**

Deviation:

Year of interest - LTA

Maximum temperature (°C) >= 30

Units: days



20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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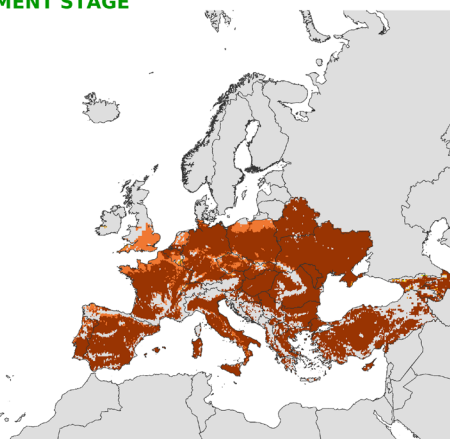
Maize

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE GRAIN MAIZE

until: 10 October 2025

- vegetative
- flowering
- grain filling
- ripening
- maturity

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



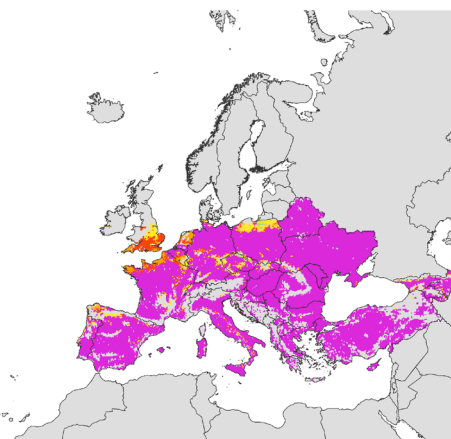
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre (AGRIACAST project)

PRECOCITY GRAIN MAIZE

until: 10 October 2025

- maturity reached
- very advanced stage
- advanced stage
- slightly advanced stage
- average stage
- slightly delayed stage

20/10/2025
Resolution: 10 x 10 km



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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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Analysis and reports

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AGRI4CAST, MARSOP6 Consortium

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