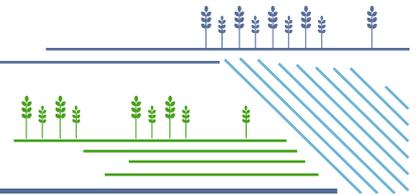


Issued: 2 March 2026, JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No. 1



JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe – February 2026



Cold waves cause challenging conditions for winter crops in northern and eastern Europe

Rainfall boosts cereal prospects in the Maghreb

Winter crop conditions across Europe remain broadly satisfactory, although severe and persistent frost in parts of northern and eastern Europe has heightened concerns about local frost damage, particularly where snow cover was insufficient at the onset of cold spells. Winter wheat is generally well hardened, but barley and rapeseed may have been adversely affected. In contrast, abundant rainfall in parts of western France, southern Europe and the western Mediterranean region has replenished soil moisture and local reservoirs, but caused localised flooding.

This edition includes an extended crop monitoring analysis of the Maghreb, along with an initial yield outlook for winter cereals in the region. Markedly above-average rainfall since late December has significantly improved cereal prospects, particularly in Morocco and northern Algeria, easing prolonged drought conditions and restoring reservoir levels.

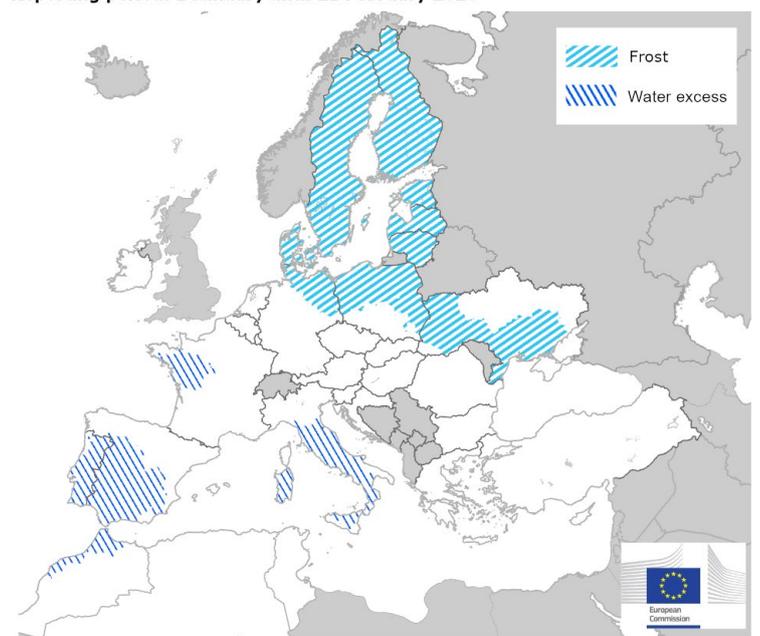
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Covers the period from 1 December 2025 until 21 February 2026

AREAS OF CONCERN - JRC MARS BULLETIN FEBRUARY 2026

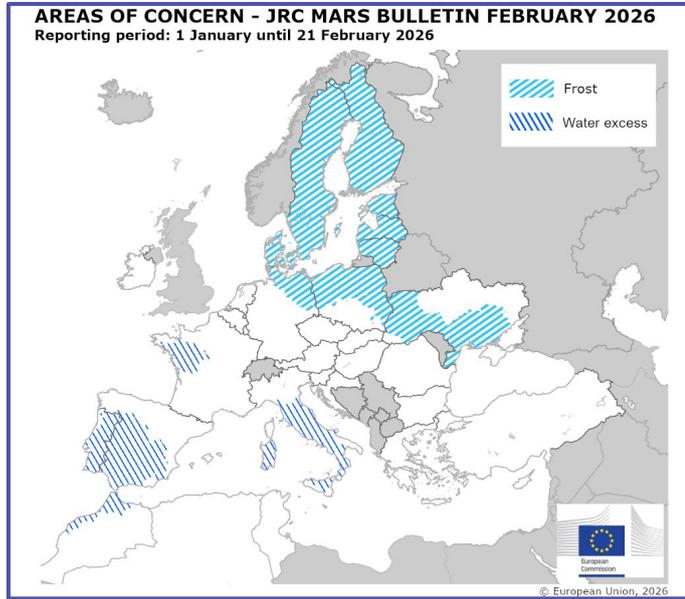
Reporting period: 1 January until 21 February 2026



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

1. Areas of concern

The main area of concern relates to severe frost affecting northern and eastern Europe. Secondary concerns arise from excessive rainfall in parts of western France, south-western Europe and the western Maghreb.



Frost events affecting northern and eastern Europe

Severe frosts occurred in northern Europe and parts of eastern Europe during the reporting period. Winter wheat is generally more resistant to potential frost damage, while winter barley and rapeseed are considered more vulnerable.

- **Eastern Poland, the Baltic states and western Ukraine.** A major frost event in late January and early February brought minimum temperatures of around -20°C and locally between -25°C and -30°C . Under such conditions, frost damage to winter crops is likely and may occur even where good snow coverage is present, as recorded in most of these regions. However, the spatial extent and agronomic relevance of any damage remain uncertain. A more reliable assessment will be possible

once the snow cover has fully melted and crop conditions can be observed.

- **North-eastern Germany, Denmark, Sweden, central and western Poland and central Ukraine.** Minimum temperatures fell to around -15°C during two short cold spells in early and mid February. Despite the shallow snow cover in most of these regions, the risk of significant frost damage is considered low.

Abundant rainfall in central and western Mediterranean regions

Precipitation totals in several regions exceeded twice the latest 10-year average, resulting in localised flooding. While isolated crop damage cannot be excluded, such wet conditions generally prove beneficial in water-limited environments by replenishing reservoirs and groundwater stores.

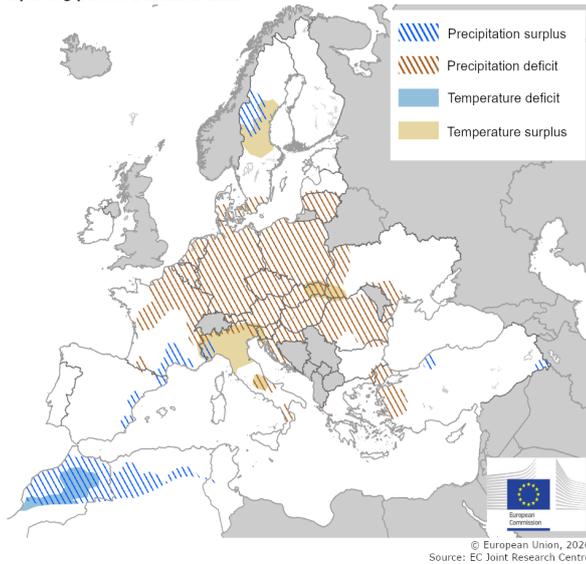
- **Western and southern Italy, western and southern Spain, and Portugal.** Between 21 January and 21 February, cumulative precipitation exceeded 250 mm in some areas, compared with typical values of less than 100 mm. No relevant damage to winter crops, which are still in the early growth stages, has been reported.
- **Western Morocco.** Rainfall totals up until mid February reached up to 650 mm. Although flooding in coastal areas might have caused damage to crops locally, the overall improvement in soil moisture is expected to be favourable for winter crop yields at the national scale.

2. Agrometeorological overview

2.1 Meteorological review (December 2025)

Drier-than-usual conditions prevailed in central and eastern Europe, while heavy precipitation affected parts of Scandinavia and the western Mediterranean region. Overall mild temperatures were interrupted by slight anomalies, with some regions experiencing a temperature surplus and others a deficit.

WEATHER SYNTHESIS - JRC MARS BULLETIN FEBRUARY 2026
Reporting period: December 2025



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.

A precipitation deficit was observed in most of Europe – from southernmost Scandinavia and the southern Baltic countries to central Europe, parts of western Europe, parts of Italy, the western Balkans, Romania, western and southern-central Ukraine and parts of western Türkiye. Precipitation totalled up to 30 mm in most of these regions with between 2–5 fewer rainy days than usual.

A precipitation surplus affected parts of central Sweden, north-western Italy, southern France, the Mediterranean coast of Spain, most of western North Africa and parts of Türkiye. In these regions, precipitation totals were between 50 mm and 90 mm (regionally more), corresponding to up to 150 % (regionally more) above the LTA.

A deficit in accumulated temperature affected northern regions in Morocco, with average daily temperatures up to 2 °C below the LTA, and there were more than 20 days with sub-zero minimum temperatures. In most of Europe, although there were up to 15 days (regionally more) with minimum daily temperatures below 0 °C, fewer cold days than usual were observed.

A surplus in accumulated temperature was observed in central and northern Italy, eastern Slovakia and south-westernmost Ukraine, with average daily temperatures up to 4 °C above the LTA. In central Sweden, average daily temperatures exceeded the LTA by up to 6 °C.





AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

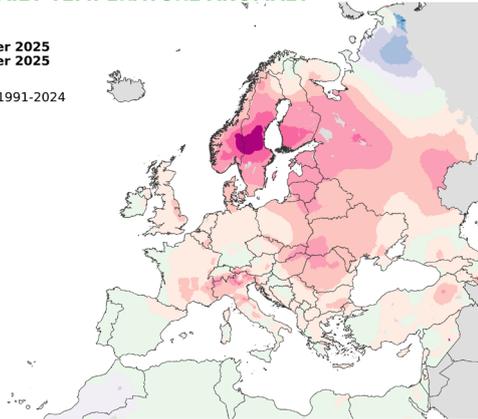
Average value

from: **01 December 2025**
to: **31 December 2025**

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C

- > -6 to -5
- > -5 to -4
- > -4 to -3
- > -3 to -2
- > -2 to -1
- > -1 to 1
- > 1 to 2
- > 2 to 3
- > 3 to 4
- > 4 to 5
- > 5 to 6



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

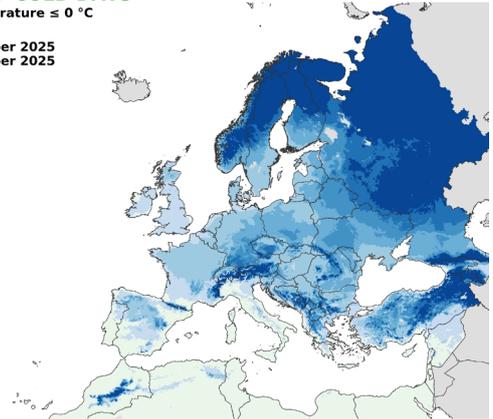
NUMBER OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: **01 December 2025**
to: **31 December 2025**

Units: days

- 0
- 1 to 5
- 6 to 10
- 11 to 15
- 16 to 20
- 21 to 25
- > 25



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

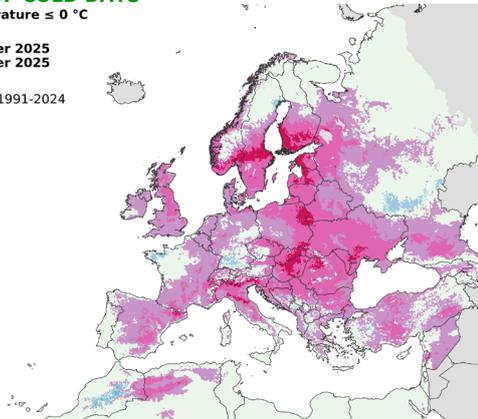
Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: **01 December 2025**
to: **31 December 2025**

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: days

- < -15
- 15 to -11
- 10 to -6
- 5 to -2
- 1 to 1
- 2 to 5
- 6 to 10



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

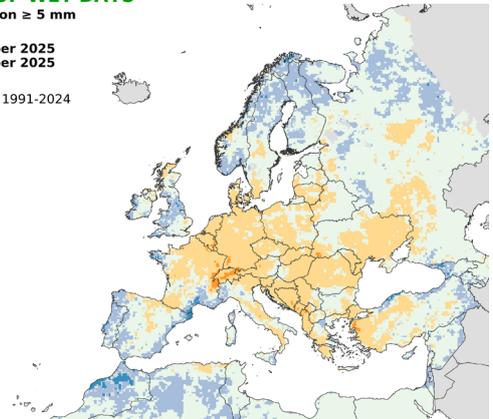
Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 December 2025**
to: **31 December 2025**

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: days

- 10 to -6
- 5 to -2
- 1 to 1
- 2 to 5
- 6 to 10



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

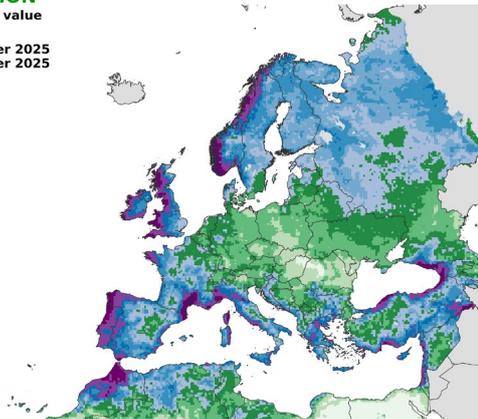
PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 December 2025**
to: **31 December 2025**

Units: mm

- ≤ 3
- > 3 to 10
- > 10 to 20
- > 20 to 30
- > 30 to 40
- > 40 to 50
- > 50 to 70
- > 70 to 90
- > 90 to 150
- > 150 to 250
- > 250



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

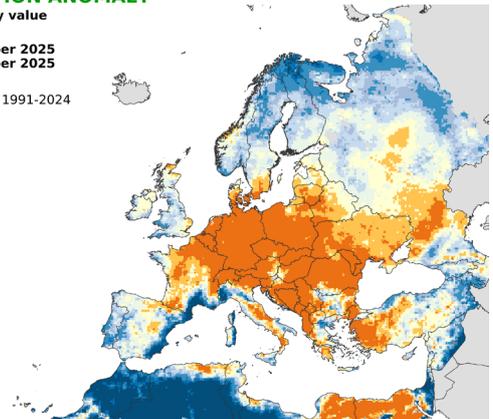
Cumulative daily value

from: **01 December 2025**
to: **31 December 2025**

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %

- ≤ -50
- > -50 to -30
- > -30 to -10
- > -10 to 10
- > 10 to 30
- > 30 to 50
- > 50 to 100
- > 100 to 150
- > 150



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

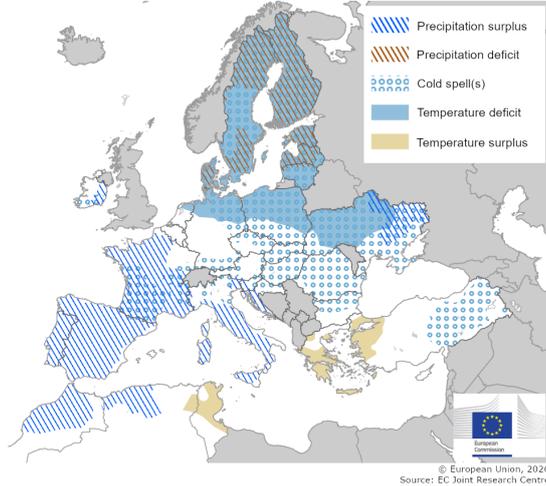


2.2 Meteorological review (1 January – 21 February 2026)

Cold and dry conditions were observed in northern and north-eastern Europe due to an extensive intrusion of Arctic air. Disruptive storms with heavy precipitation and strong winds occurred mainly in western and south-western Europe, western North Africa and the central Mediterranean region.

WEATHER SYNTHESIS - JRC MARS BULLETIN FEBRUARY 2026

Reporting period: 1 January until 21 February 2026



The weather synthesis map summarises the most distinct anomalies during the reporting period compared with the 1991–2024 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 on five consecutive days.

A precipitation surplus was observed in eastern Ireland, western and south-western Europe, northern Morocco and north-western Algeria, the central Mediterranean region, parts of Slovenia and Croatia, and eastern Ukraine. In most of these regions, precipitation totals were between 90 mm and 250 mm (regionally more), corresponding to up to 150 % (regionally more) above the LTA, with 20 or more wet days. In the British Isles, western Portugal and Spain, and Morocco, heavy precipitation caused flooding.

A precipitation deficit was observed in most of Scandinavia, Finland and the northern Baltic region, with precipitation totals up to 40 mm, corresponding to 50–100 % below the LTA. In most of these regions, five more dry days than average were observed.

A surplus in accumulated temperature

characterised Greece and western Türkiye, with average daily temperatures up to 4°C above the LTA, and with 15 or more fewer cold days than usual.

A deficit in accumulated temperature affected Scandinavia, Finland, the Baltic countries, the North European Plain and most of western and central Ukraine. Average daily temperatures in the broader Baltic region dropped to 6°C and more below the LTA, with minimum daily temperatures below -20°C , and with 20 or more cold days.

Although **cold spells** also affected central and eastern Europe, parts of western Europe and eastern Türkiye, fewer than usual cold days were observed in these regions.





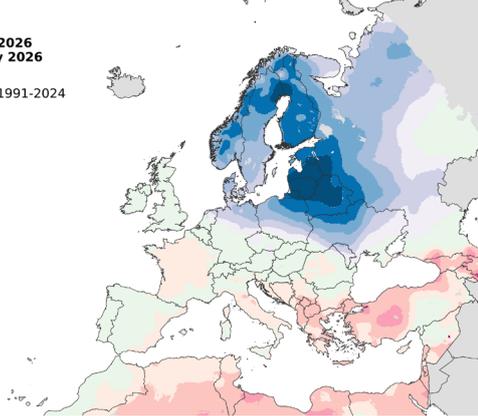
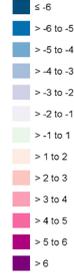
AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: 01 January 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



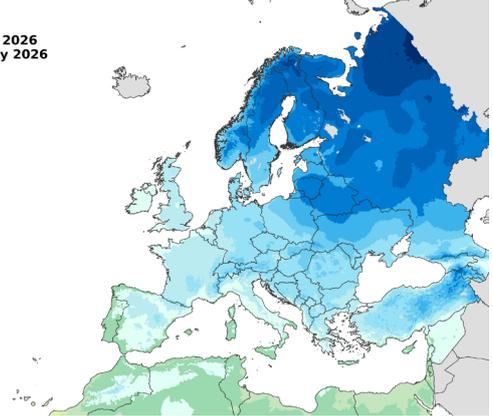
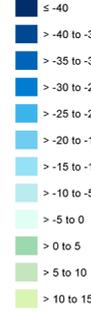
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MINIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Minimum value

from: 01 January 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

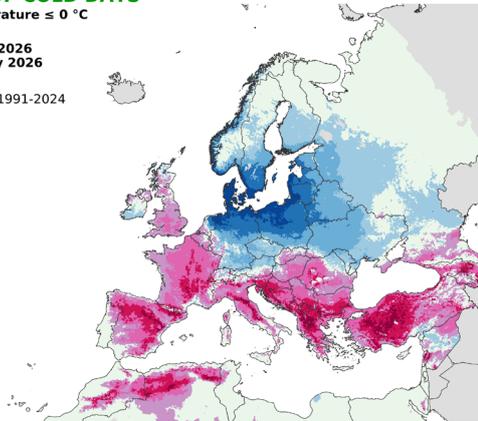
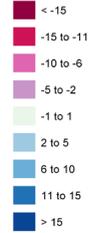
ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: 01 January 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: days



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



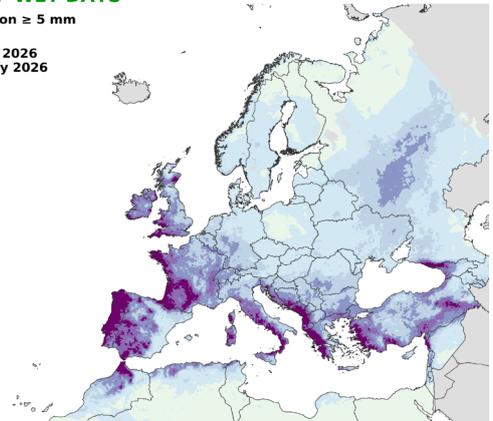
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 01 January 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Units: days



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



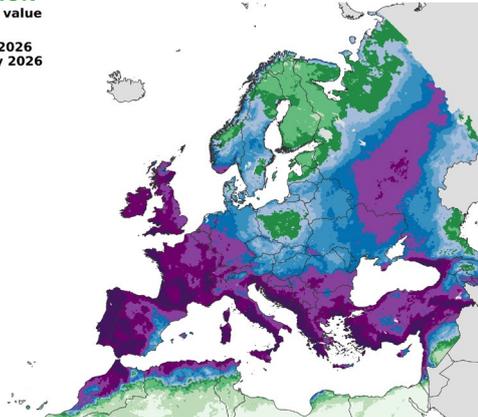
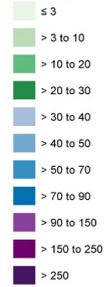
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 01 January 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Units: mm



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

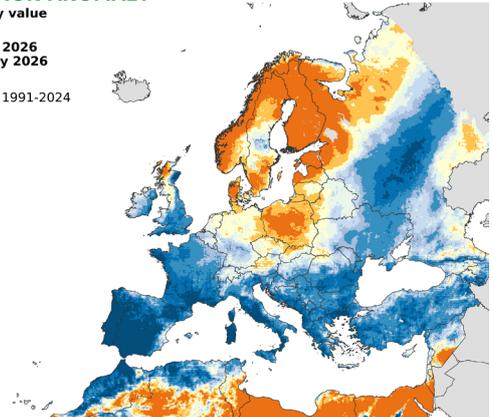
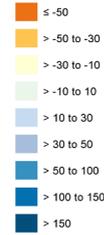
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: 01 January 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre





2.3 Weather forecast (26 February – 7 March 2026)

A high-pressure system is expected to bring relatively mild temperatures to central Europe and dry conditions to eastern Europe, while intrusions of humid, unstable air are forecast to bring rain, especially to the south-western regions.

Warmer-than-usual conditions are forecast for most of Europe, from Fennoscandia to the central Mediterranean region and central North Africa, with temperatures up to 6 °C above the LTA across Germany, its neighbouring regions and the western Balkans. Maximum daily temperatures as high as 20 °C for many parts of central and western Europe, and up to 25 °C for the Iberian peninsula, are forecast.

Average temperatures are forecast for most of eastern Europe, while **colder-than-usual conditions** are expected in Türkiye (locally up to 6 °C below the LTA) and the wider eastern Mediterranean region. Cold days (with minimum

temperatures at or below 0 °C) are forecast for parts of central and eastern Europe, with between 7 and 10 such days expected in most of Fennoscandia, eastern Europe and most of Türkiye.

Wet conditions (with 30–90 mm of precipitation) are forecast in Ireland, parts of Spain and western North Africa, and in north-eastern Türkiye.

The **long-range weather forecast** for March to May points to a moderate likelihood of warm conditions across southern Europe, exceeding the 24-year climatological median by up to 1 °C (2 °C in south-western Europe). Albeit with a high degree of uncertainty, above-average precipitation is forecast in central-western Europe and the Balkans.

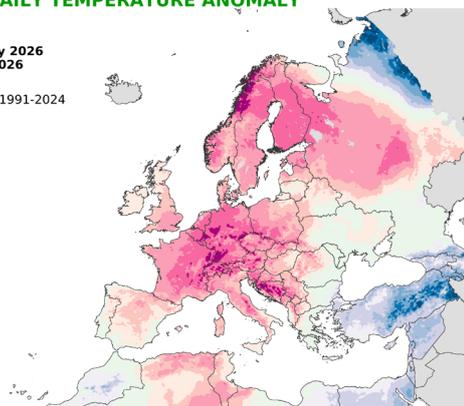
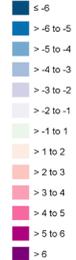
AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: 26 February 2026
to: 07 March 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on ECMWF data



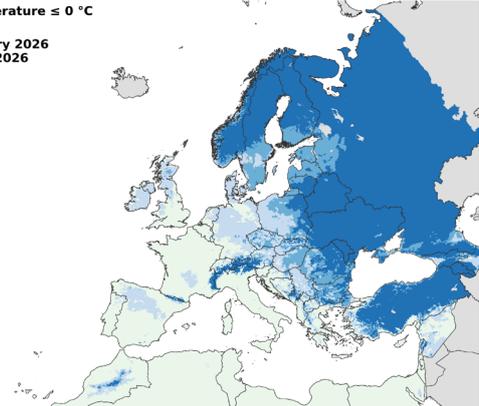
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: 26 February 2026
to: 07 March 2026

Units: days



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on ECMWF data



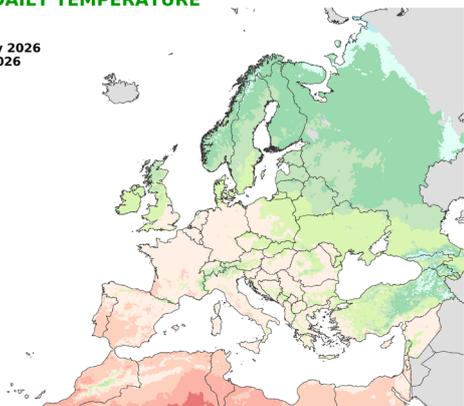
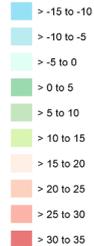
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: 26 February 2026
to: 07 March 2026

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on ECMWF data



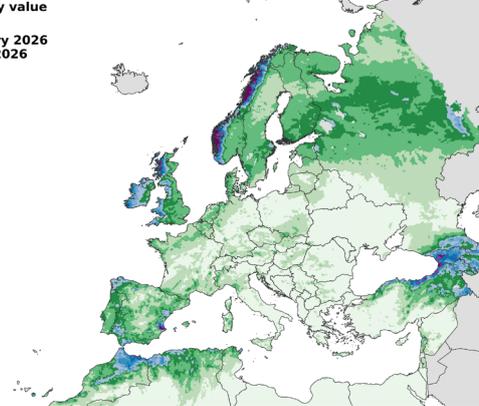
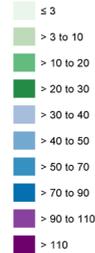
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 26 February 2026
to: 07 March 2026

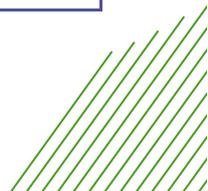
Units: mm



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on ECMWF data

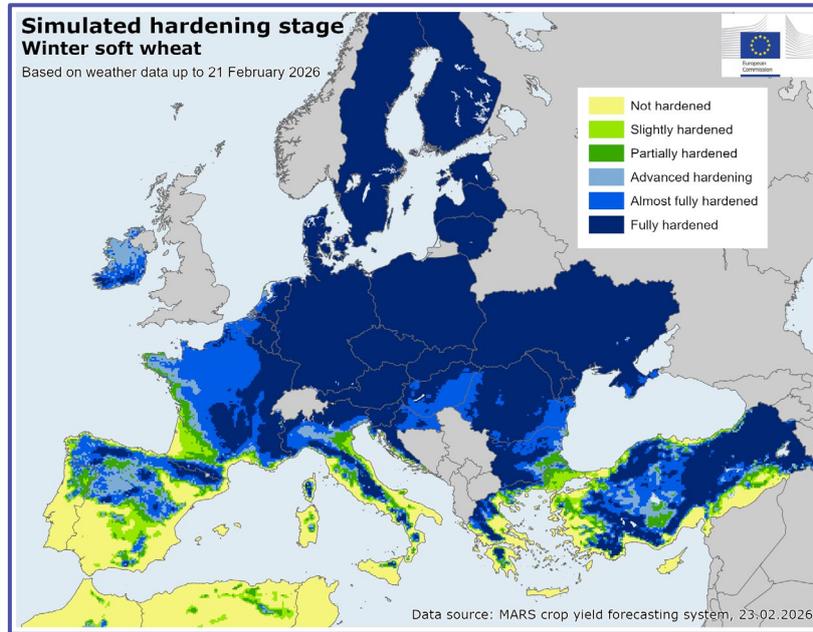


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



3. Winter hardening and frost kill

Winter crops across Europe are well hardened after severe winter cold, but long-lasting and intense frost episodes with limited snow cover are likely to have caused crop damage locally in Finland, the Baltic countries, Poland and Ukraine.



Hardening is the bio-physiological process whereby winter cereals gain low-temperature tolerance to withstand freezing conditions that occur during the winter dormancy period.

According to our model simulations, the hardening progress of winter wheat is more advanced than last year and is currently slightly above average levels. Winter wheat is fully or almost fully hardened in most of northern and eastern Europe. Partial or advanced hardening has been reached in western and south-western France, central Spain, some parts of central and southern Italy, southern Bulgaria and the Aegean Sea region. Further south, winter crops remain slightly hardened or not hardened at all. It is worth mentioning that the hardening stages of late-sown winter crops could be overestimated by our model, particularly in Bulgaria, Romania and south-eastern Ukraine.

Since early January, exceptionally intense and long-lasting cold weather has been predominant in northern and eastern Europe, particularly in Finland, the Baltic countries, Poland and Ukraine, with minimum air temperatures frequently falling to $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and as low as $-30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Additionally, at the beginning of this cold spell, snow cover was insufficient to protect winter crops, and soil

temperatures regionally plummeted to critical values. Later, the snow layer increased, but persistent cold weather and recurrent severe frosts weakened crops and further decreased cold tolerance.

Our models indicate frost-kill events for winter wheat in southern Finland, the Baltic countries, eastern and north-western Poland and regionally in Ukraine. This is especially evident in areas with limited snow coverage at the time of frost. Other winter crops, such as rapeseed and barley, are less tolerant to low temperatures, and we expect that these crops have suffered even more from the cold conditions. Minor winter wheat damage may have occurred during cold spells in northern Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Czechia, Slovakia, northern Romania and eastern Türkiye, regionally dependent on the thickness of snow cover.

The weather forecast predicts an increase in daily temperatures across Europe in late February and early March, reducing cold stress but also reducing hardening in western and southern Europe. However, wide areas of northern and eastern Europe will remain under a thick snow blanket that can limit respiration in the long term and thus increase the chance of further crop damage.

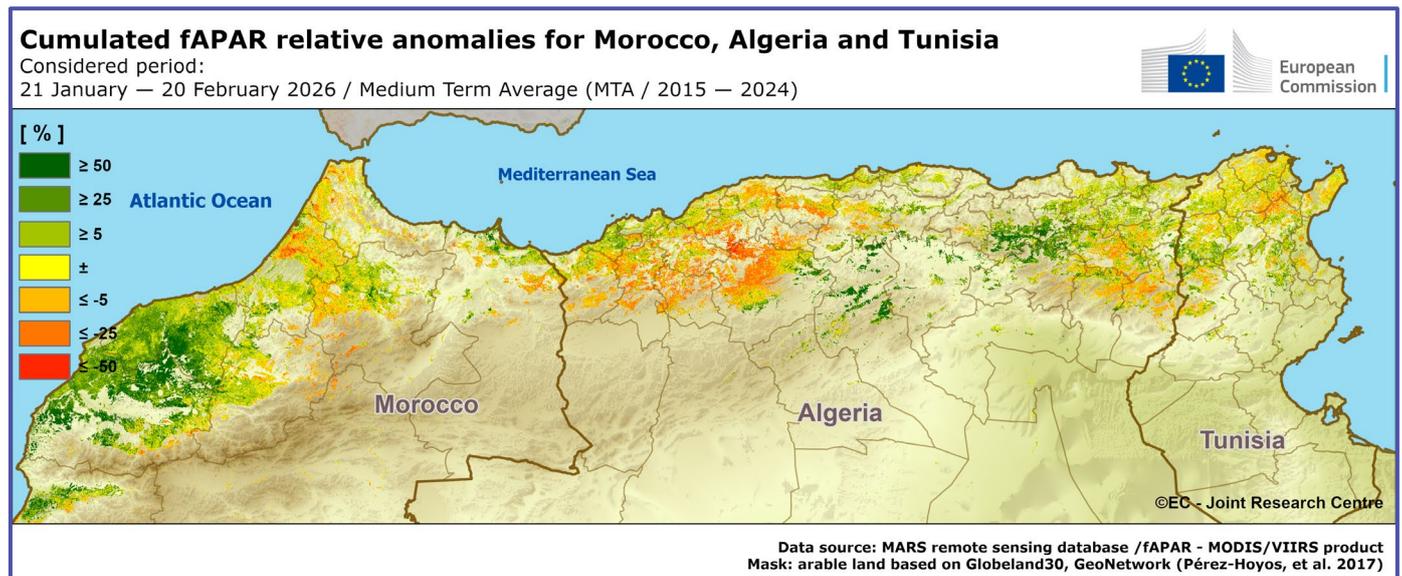
4. The Maghreb region

Abundant rainfall boosts cereal yield prospects

The cereal campaign began under atypical rainfall distribution, with exceptional precipitation in the usually drier western regions and positive cereals development since.

The 2025–2026 winter cereals season began in mid November under predominantly dry conditions, particularly in Morocco and Algeria. By late December, however, the Maghreb region saw marked rainfall well above average, especially in northern and western Morocco and in northern Algeria, where precipitation reached three times the LTA for the review period and where rare snowfall at altitude arrived. In contrast, Tunisia received moderate rainfall in the north but far less in the south, where drought conditions persisted. February brought reduced but steady precipitation for the

Maghreb region, and overall, January and February 2026 were wetter than average in the north, easing water shortages. The winter precipitation helped ease the drought conditions that have persisted in key agricultural regions of the western Maghreb region for six years. It also contributed to the replenishment of reservoirs, which are now 70 % filled on average in Morocco and above 50 % filled in Algeria and Tunisia. This recovery in water levels is a decisively positive signal for rainfed autumn and winter crops.



The map displays, for arable land, the relative differences between the fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR), computed from remote sensing imagery from 21 January 2026 to 20 February 2026, and the medium-term average (MTA) (2015–2024) for the same period. Positive anomalies (in green) reflect above-average canopy density or early crop development, while negative anomalies (in red) reflect below-average canopy density or late crop development.

AREAS OF CONCERN - JRC MARS BULLETIN FEBRUARY 2026

Reporting period: 1 December 2025 until 21 February 2026



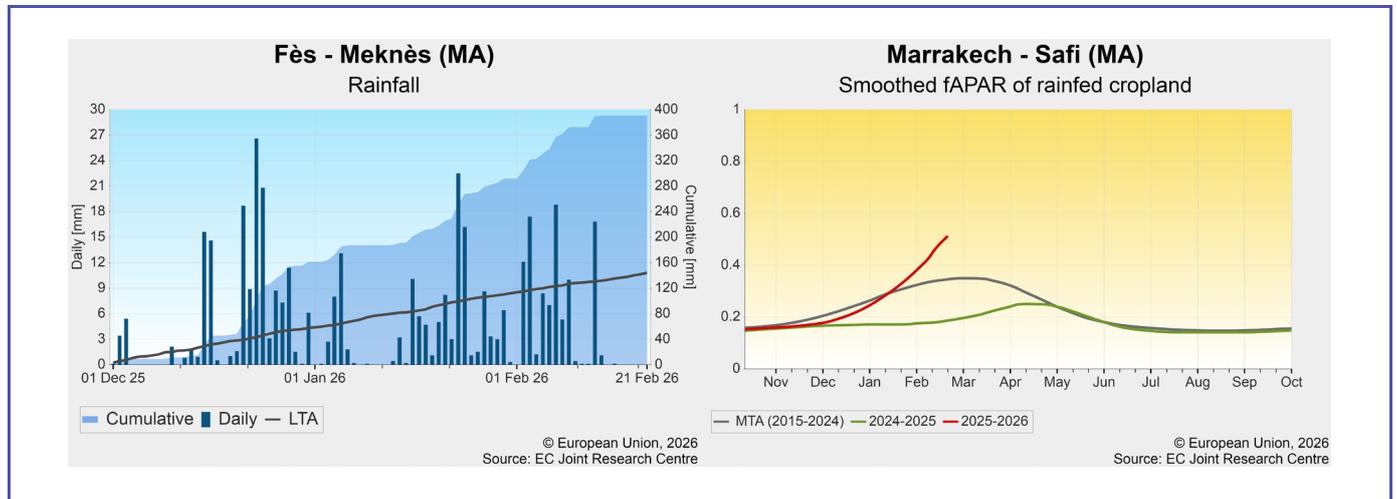
Water excess

© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Morocco – Rapid crop growth following the late arrival of the rains

Satellite data reveal a delayed start to cereal sowing due to autumn drought conditions, followed by a rapid acceleration in crop growth after heavy rainfall in the second dekad of January, particularly in western coastal regions (e.g. *Casablanca, Marrakech-Safi*). Biomass in these areas has since then reached exceptionally high levels. In the northern and central regions (e.g. *Tanger, Tétouan, Fès, Meknès, Beni Mellal*), crop development remains closer to the MTA,

as flooding caused by rainfall and snowmelt from the Rif and Atlas Mountains impacted cereal-growing fields in the valleys locally. While most affected fields are expected to recover, late-sown crops in isolated areas may struggle. Overall, winter cereals are in good condition nationwide. If rainfall continues to meet the needs of plants until flowering, there is strong potential for a yield rebound after two consecutive seasons of severe water scarcity.

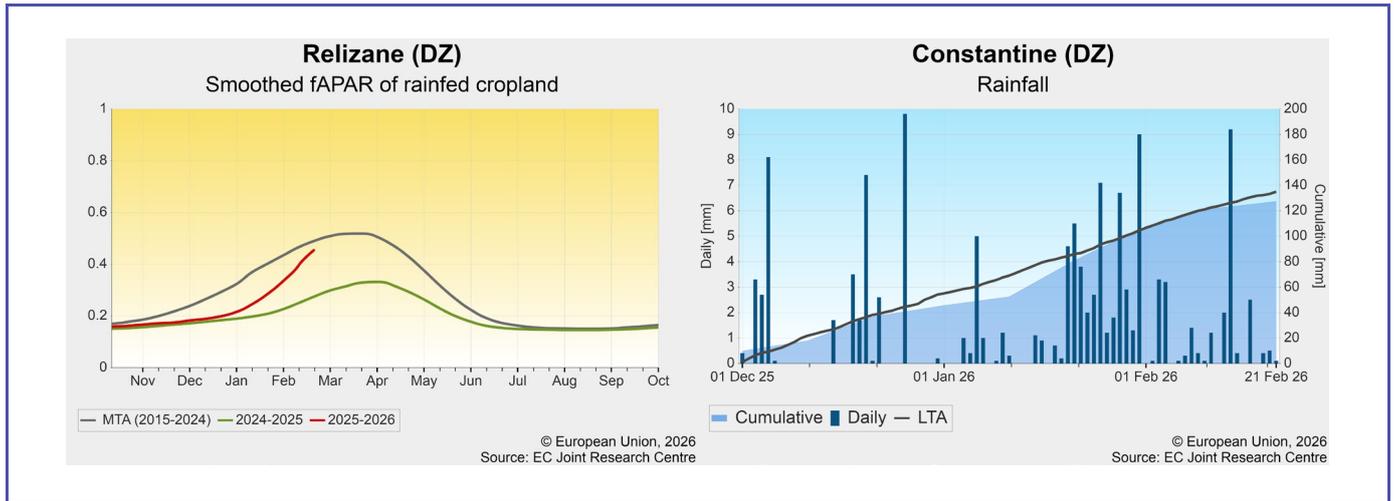


Algeria – Late but above-MTA crop growth expected in all regions

Similarly to Morocco, the 2025–2026 winter cereal campaign began with prolonged dry conditions in the autumn before transitioning to above-average rainfall in late December and January, which was recorded in most regions of the country, particularly in the west where rainfall had been scarce in previous years. The sowing of winter cereals was significantly delayed and only ended in January. The

growth of crops has been accordingly delayed, as reflected by the satellite indicators, and has not yet exceeded the MTA in the west (e.g. *Relizane*). In eastern regions (e.g. *Constantine*), crop growth reached the MTA, as favourable rainfall around average levels was well distributed in time. Our yield forecast at the national level is slightly above the MTA.

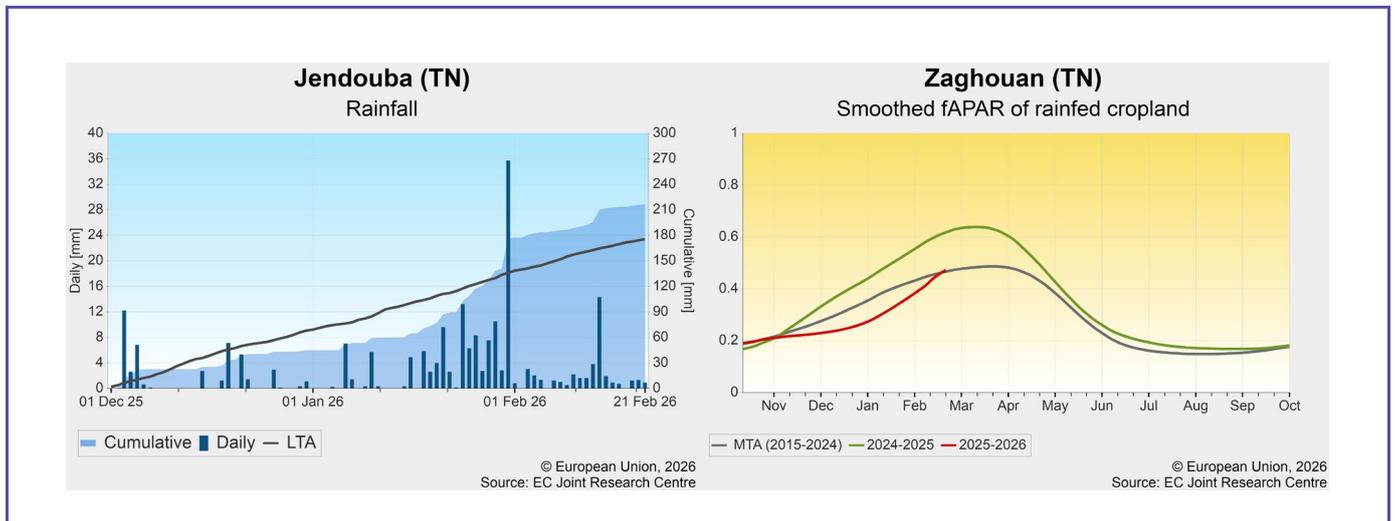




Tunisia – Close or above-MTA crop growth with significantly increased water reserves

Autumn rainfall in northern Tunisia (e.g. *Jendouba*) was close to the LTA, fostering slightly above-average crop growth. Further south (e.g. *Zaghuan*), precipitation remained below the LTA until late 2025, but a marked increase in rainfall in January 2026 led to a rapid acceleration in crop growth. Satellite-based biomass assessments suggest that crop development is now recovering and may soon exceed the MTA. Overall, growing conditions remain favourable across northern Tunisia, where most cereal production is concentrated. This is supported

by the use of certified seeds, which has more than doubled compared with the previous season, thereby performing better than the farmers' self-produced seeds. Sufficient water for irrigation from reservoirs in the north, filled to over 70 % capacity, helps as well. Taken together, these factors indicate the potential for an above-average harvest, provided no adverse weather events affect the critical spring growth periods.





Maghreb yield forecasts - 2 March 2026

Country	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	prev. year yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	prev. year	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year	last 5yrs avg	prev. year	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year
	DZ	1 389	1 389	1 389	± 0			± 0	1.50	NA	1.66	+ 10	NA	2 088	NA
MA	2 250	1 759	1 759	- 22	± 0	1.77	NA	1.92	+ 8	NA	4 212	NA	3 372	- 20	NA
TN	469	481	481	+ 2	± 0	2.01	NA	2.15	+ 7	NA	938	NA	1 032	+ 10	NA

Country	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	prev. year yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	prev. year	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year	last 5yrs avg	prev. year	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year
	DZ	1 025	1 025	1 025	± 0			± 0	1.12	NA	1.30	+ 16	NA	1 145	NA
MA	1 051	694	694	- 34	± 0	1.20	NA	1.30	+ 8	NA	1 373	NA	902	- 34	NA
TN	262	220	220	- 16	± 0	1.20	NA	1.30	+ 8	NA	328	NA	286	- 13	NA

Country	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	prev. year yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	prev. year	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year	last 5yrs avg	prev. year	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year
	DZ	241	241	241	± 0			± 0	1.36	NA	1.45	+ 7	NA	327	NA
MA	1 487	1 177	1 177	- 21	± 0	1.87	NA	2.00	+ 7	NA	2 919	NA	2 354	- 19	NA
TN	33	15	15	- 56	± 0	1.87	NA	2.00	+ 7	NA	71	NA	29	- 58	NA

Country	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	prev. year yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	prev. year	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year	last 5yrs avg	prev. year	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. year
	DZ	1 148	1 148	1 148	± 0			± 0	1.53	NA	1.70	+ 11	NA	1 761	NA
MA	763	582	582	- 24	± 0	1.60	NA	1.75	+ 9	NA	1 294	NA	1 018	- 21	NA
TN	436	466	466	+ 7	± 0	2.02	NA	2.15	+ 6	NA	868	NA	1 002	+ 16	NA

NB: Yields are forecast for crops with more than 10000 ha per country.

Sources: 2021–2026 data come from MED-Amin baseline db, ONICL Maroc, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche Maritime du Développement Rural et des Eaux et Forêts du Maroc, USDA.

For Tunisia and Morocco 2026 crop areas are copied from 2024 areas. For Algeria 2026 crop areas are copied from 2021 areas.

The column header '% diff 5yrs avg' stands for the 2026 forecast change with respect to the last 5-year average (%). Similarly, '% diff prev. year' stands for the 2026 forecast change with respect to previous year (%).

NA=Data not available



5. Atlas

Temperature regime

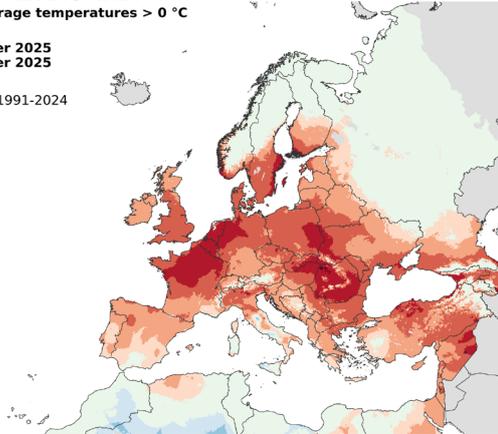
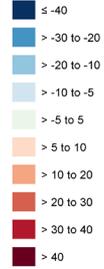
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: 01 December 2025
to: 10 December 2025

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

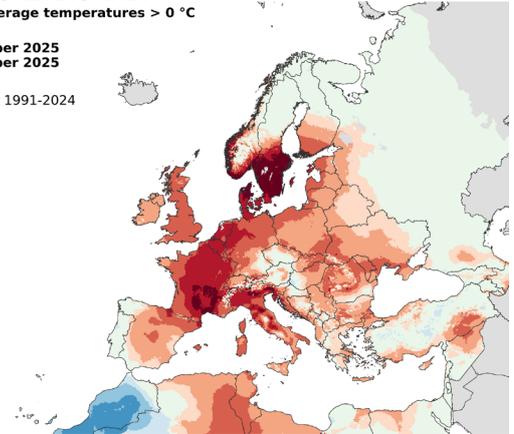
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: 11 December 2025
to: 20 December 2025

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

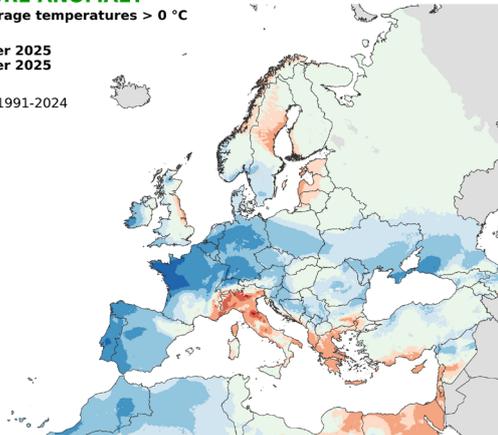
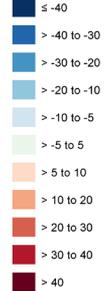
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: 21 December 2025
to: 31 December 2025

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

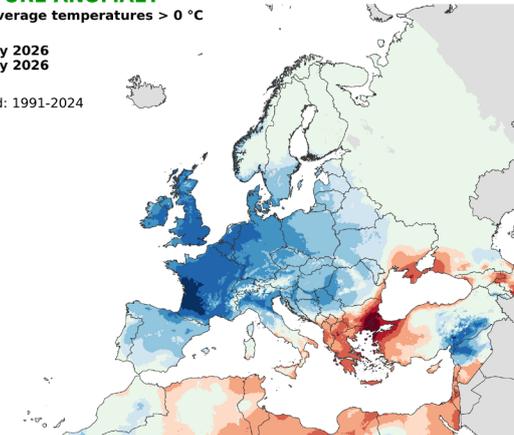
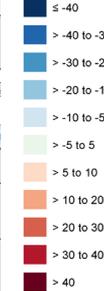
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: 01 January 2026
to: 10 January 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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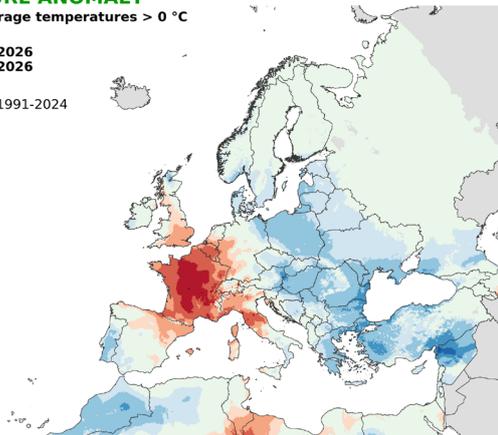
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: 11 January 2026
to: 20 January 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

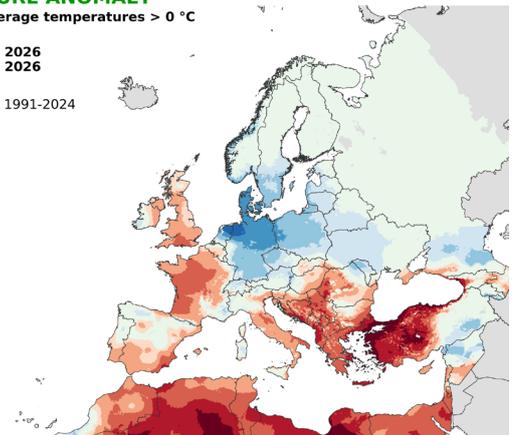
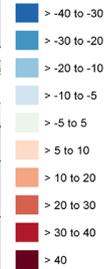
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: 21 January 2026
to: 31 January 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre





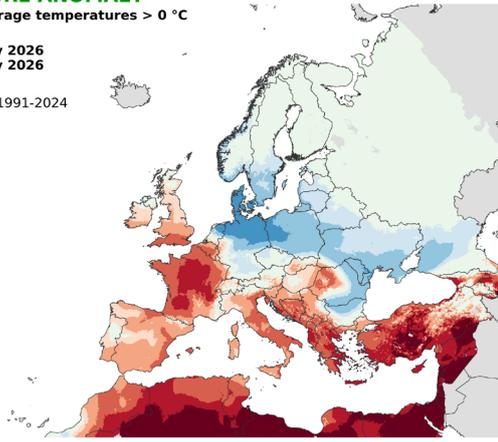
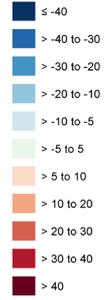
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: 01 February 2026
to: 10 February 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

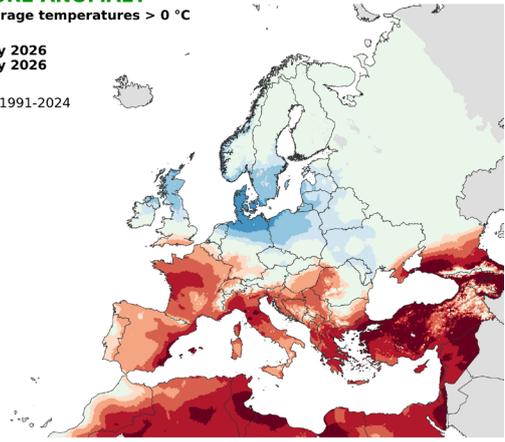
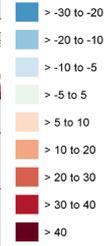
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: 11 February 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: °C



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

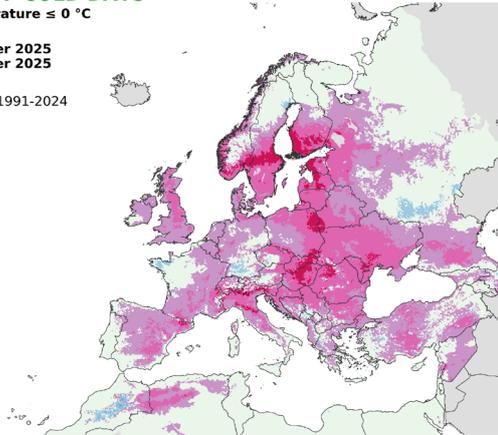
ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: 01 December 2025
to: 31 December 2025

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: days



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



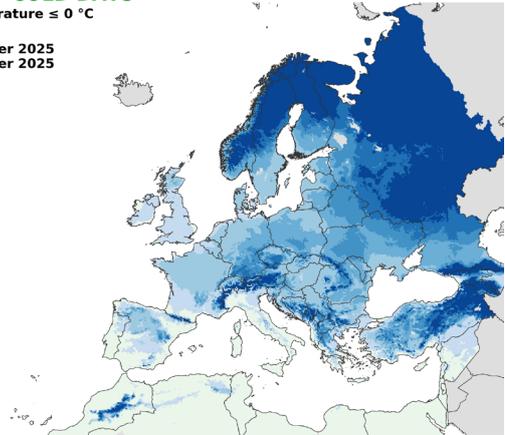
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: 01 December 2025
to: 31 December 2025

Units: days



Created: 25.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

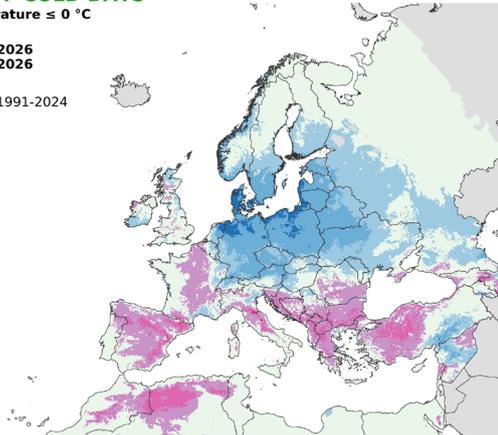
ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: 01 January 2026
to: 31 January 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: days



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



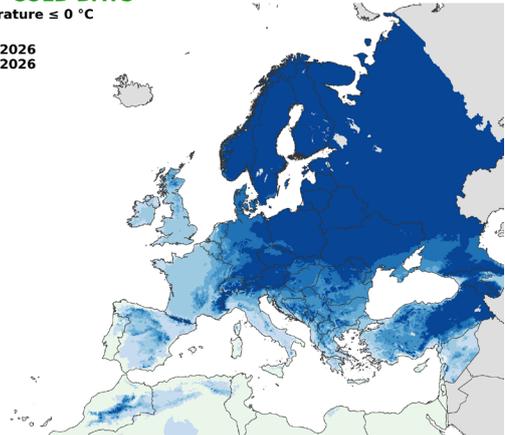
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: 01 January 2026
to: 31 January 2026

Units: days



Created: 25.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre





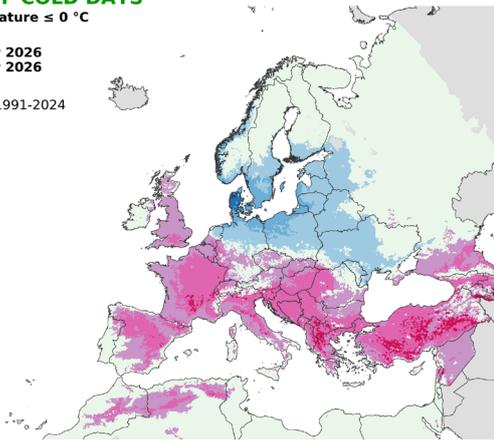
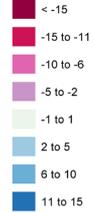
ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature $\leq 0^\circ\text{C}$

from: 01 February 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: days



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Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



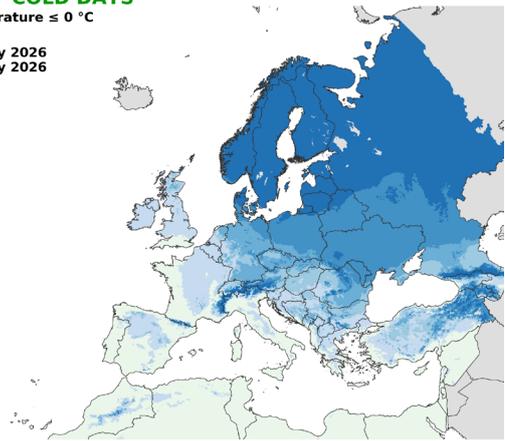
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature $\leq 0^\circ\text{C}$

from: 01 February 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Units: days



Created: 25.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Precipitation

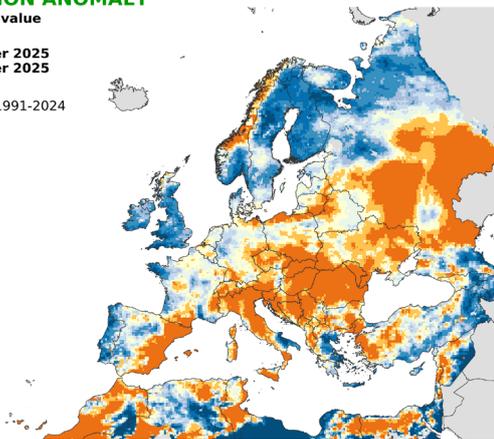
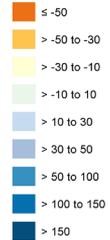
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: 01 December 2025
to: 10 December 2025

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



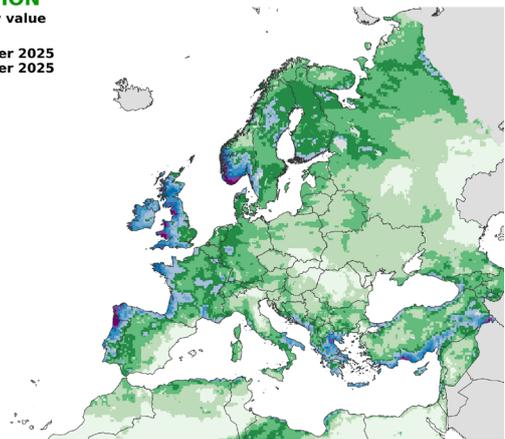
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 01 December 2025
to: 10 December 2025

Units: mm



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

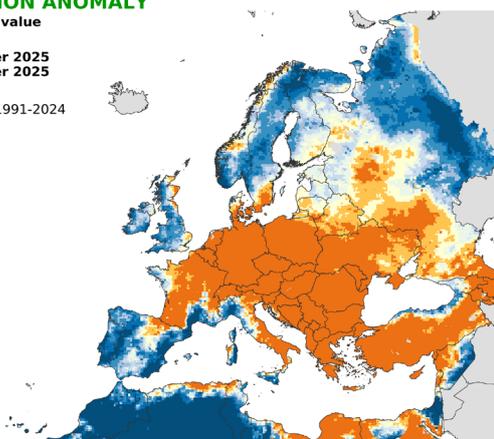
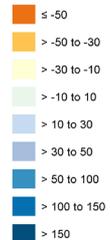
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: 11 December 2025
to: 20 December 2025

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



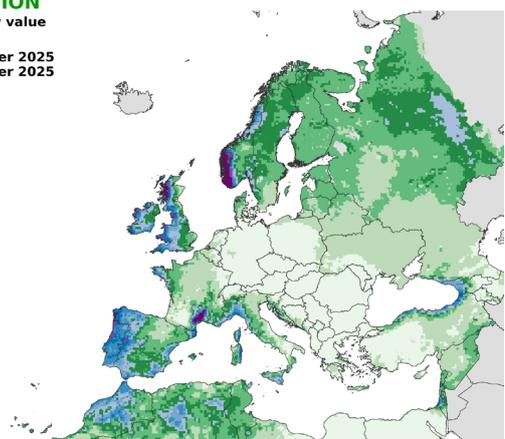
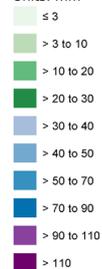
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 11 December 2025
to: 20 December 2025

Units: mm



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre





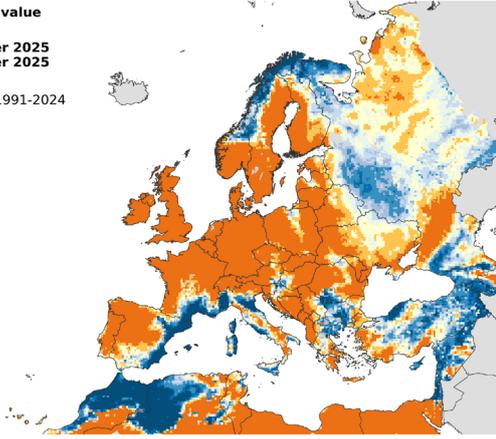
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **21 December 2025**
to: **31 December 2025**

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



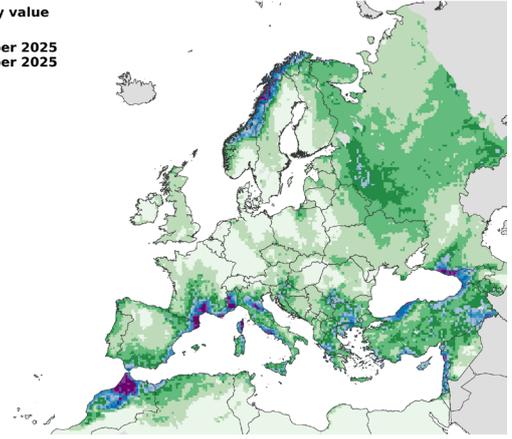
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **21 December 2025**
to: **31 December 2025**

Units: mm



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

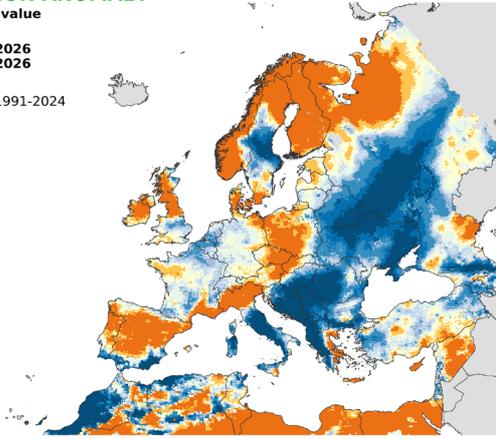
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 January 2026**
to: **10 January 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



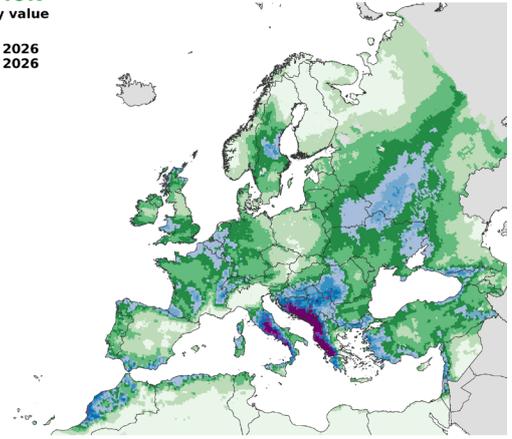
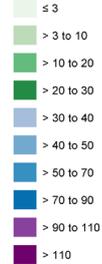
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 January 2026**
to: **10 January 2026**

Units: mm



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

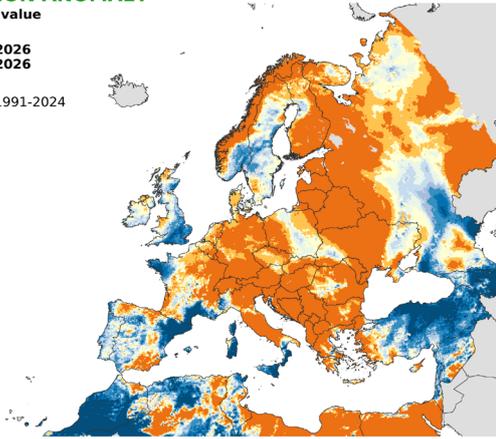
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **11 January 2026**
to: **20 January 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %



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Data source: based on station data



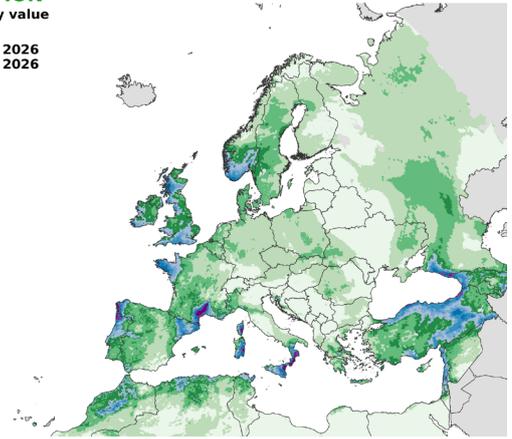
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **11 January 2026**
to: **20 January 2026**

Units: mm



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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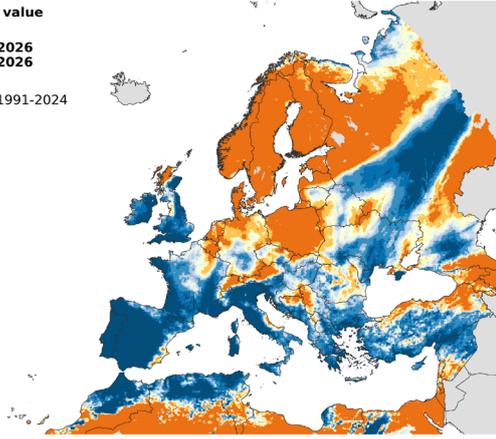
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

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to: 31 January 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



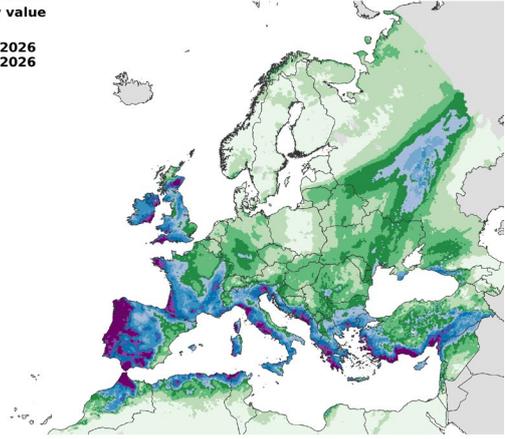
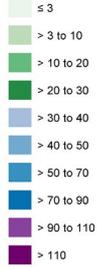
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 21 January 2026
to: 31 January 2026

Units: mm



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

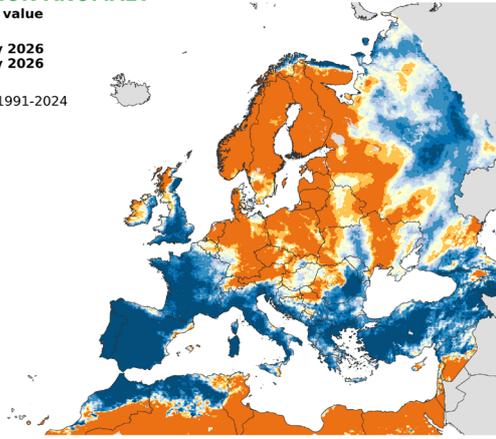
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

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to: 10 February 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %



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Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



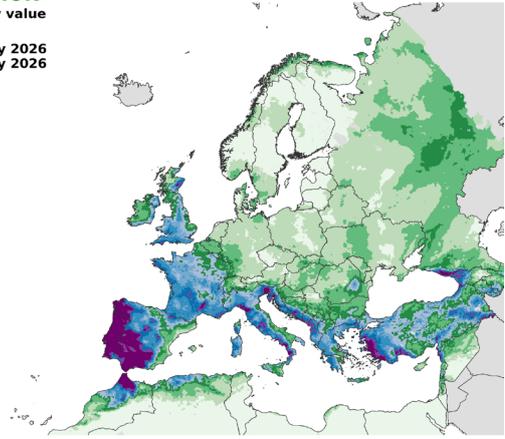
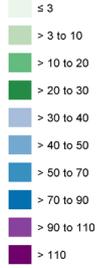
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 01 February 2026
to: 10 February 2026

Units: mm



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

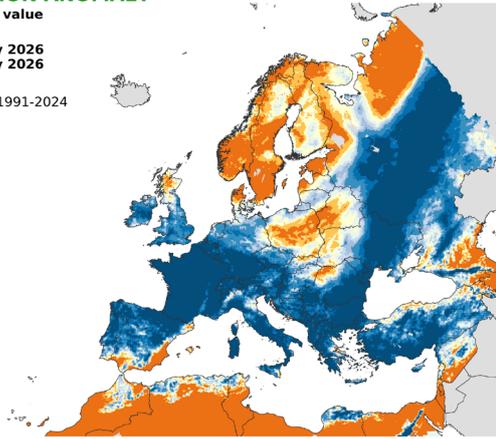
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: 11 February 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: %



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



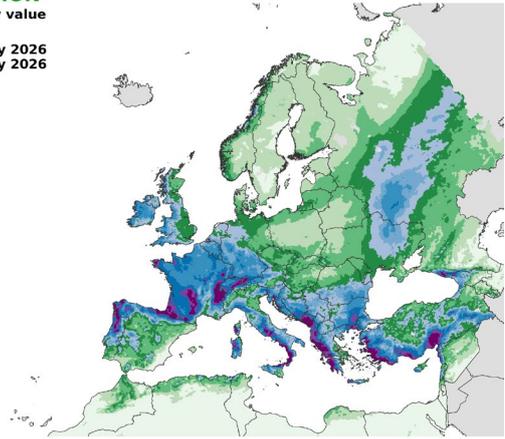
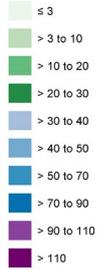
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 11 February 2026
to: 21 February 2026

Units: mm



Created: 24.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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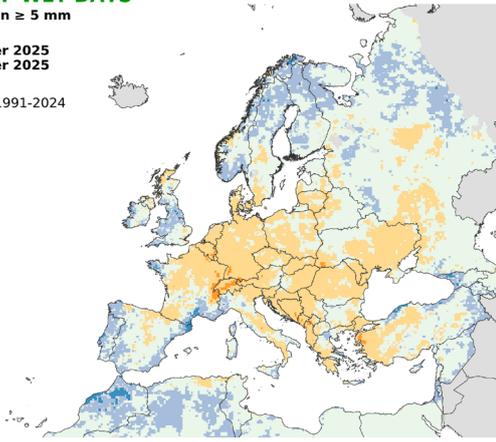
ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation \geq 5 mm

from: 01 December 2025
to: 31 December 2025

Reference period: 1991-2024

Units: days



Created: 26.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



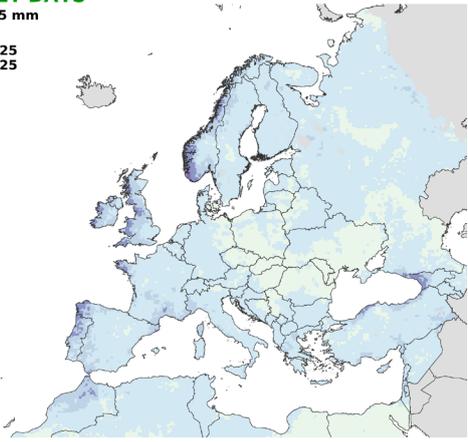
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation \geq 5 mm

from: 01 December 2025
to: 31 December 2025

Units: days



Created: 25.02.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data source: based on station data



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

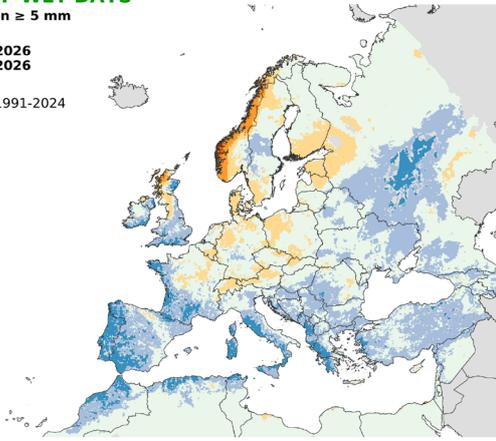
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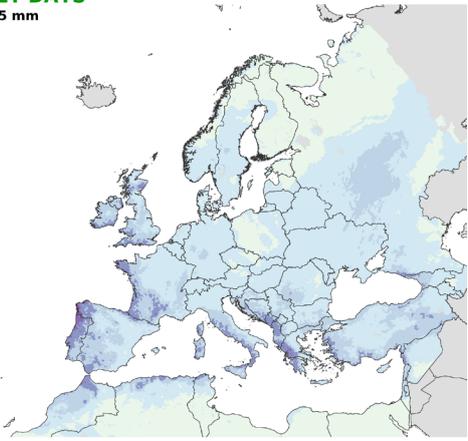
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

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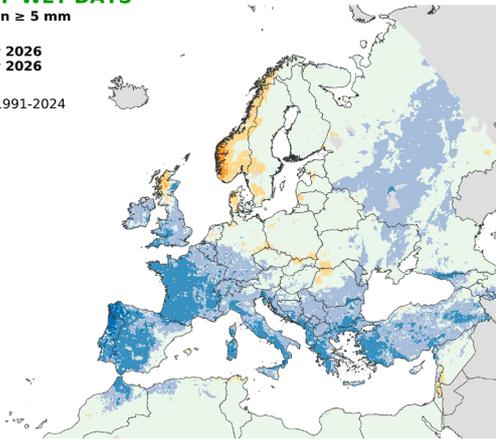
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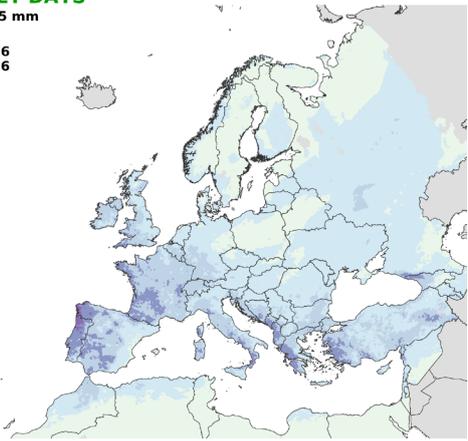
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

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JRC MARS Bulletin 2026

Date	Publication	Reference
2 MAR	Agro-meteo incl. frost-kill analysis, extended Maghreb section	Vol. 34 No 1
23 MAR	Agro-meteo incl. frost-kill & country analysis, yield forecasts	Vol. 34 No 2
27 APR	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, sowing conditions, remote sensing & grassland update, extended Türkiye section	Vol. 34 No 3
18 MAY	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, sowing conditions, remote sensing & grassland update, extended Maghreb section	Vol. 34 No 4
22 JUN	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update, rice analysis	Vol. 34 No 5
27 JUL	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update	Vol. 34 No 6
24 AUG	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update	Vol. 34 No 7
28 SEP	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update, rice analysis, extended Türkiye section	Vol. 34 No 8
26 OCT	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update, sowing conditions	Vol. 34 No 9
23 NOV	Agro-meteo analysis, sowing conditions	Vol. 34 No 10



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Data production

AGRI4CAST, MARSOP6 Consortium

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

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