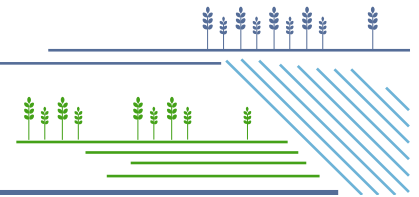


Issued: 27 April 2026, JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No. 3



## JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe – April 2026



# Favourable crop conditions across Europe, with emerging water deficits

## Türkiye: Overall fair yield perspectives despite challenges

Crop conditions across Europe remain generally favourable, supported by mild temperatures and adequate soil moisture in many regions. Winter crops are developing under fair conditions, while spring sowing is advancing across the EU. Persistent rainfall deficits in central, northern and eastern Europe are raising concerns with increasing crop water demand, although soil moisture remains sufficient so far. Excess rainfall in south-western and eastern Europe has led to waterlogging locally, and short cold spells may have caused limited damage to sensitive crops. Weather forecasts indicate continued dry conditions in central Europe and cooler conditions in the east, possibly enhancing moisture deficits and slowing down development. Crop yield forecasts across Europe remain close to historical trends.

This edition includes an extended analysis of Türkiye with fair yield prospects above the trend, but variable weather across the country.

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Covers the period from 1 March until 18 April

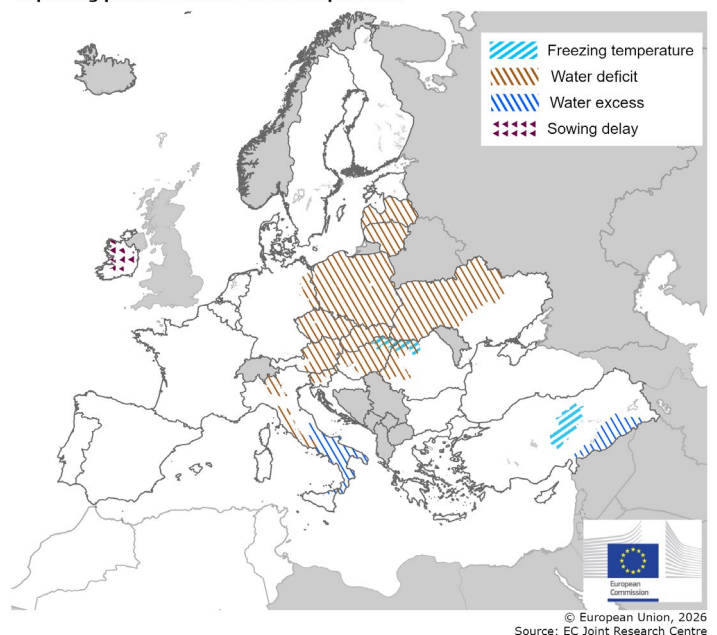
Crop	last 5yrs avg yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
		prev. month	latest forecast	% diff Syrs avg	% diff prev. month
<b>Cereals*</b>	5.33	—	<b>5.50</b>	+3	—
<b>Total wheat</b>	5.64	5.76	<b>5.83</b>	+3	+1
<i>Soft wheat</i>	5.86	5.98	<b>6.05</b>	+3	+1
<i>Durum wheat</i>	3.49	3.64	<b>3.64</b>	+4	±0
<b>Total barley</b>	5.00	5.08	<b>5.15</b>	+3	+1
<i>Spring barley</i>	4.77	4.96	<b>4.96</b>	+4	±0
<i>Winter barley</i>	5.11	5.13	<b>5.23</b>	+2	+2
<b>Rye</b>	4.28	4.36	<b>4.35</b>	+2	±0
<b>Triticale</b>	4.41	4.51	<b>4.50</b>	+2	±0
<b>Rapeseed</b>	3.20	3.22	<b>3.25</b>	+1	+1

Issued: 27 April 2026; JRC MARS

\* Only the cereals specified in the table are included

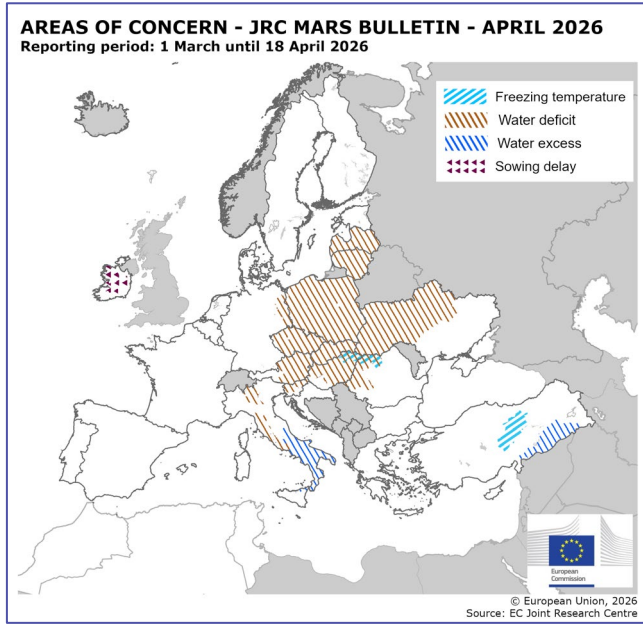
### AREAS OF CONCERN - JRC MARS BULLETIN - APRIL 2026

Reporting period: 1 March until 18 April 2026



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

## 1. Areas of concern



### Emerging water deficit in central, northern and eastern Europe

Precipitation has been below average since late winter in several regions. While soil moisture remains sufficient, continued dry conditions may become a concern as crop water demand increases towards flowering.

- **Eastern Germany and Poland:** A prolonged rainfall deficit has persisted since early March, reducing soil moisture. Although recent rainfall has partly alleviated the situation, additional precipitation will be needed to support growth in the coming weeks.
- **Austria, Slovenia, Hungary, Slovakia, Czechia and neighbouring regions:** Winter crops are at normal to advanced stages, and limited precipitation since early March has led to emerging soil moisture deficits. Some rainfall around mid-to-late March partially alleviated depletion. While conditions are not yet critical, the situation requires monitoring, particularly where crop development is soon due to become more advanced.
- **Western and northern Ukraine:** Winter crops restarted their vegetative growth under a precipitation deficit. Soil moisture is not yet at a critical level, since water requirements are still low, but water stress

could develop rapidly without more rain arriving.

### Minor water deficit in northern and central Italy

In parts of northern Italy, a persistent precipitation deficit has prompted some farmers to irrigate winter crops, especially those intended for green harvest. No impact on cereals has been observed so far, but additional rainfall is needed to maintain yield potential. In western central regions, soil moisture is also declining; here, the concern is mainly linked to well-above-average temperatures, which have accelerated depletion and brought crops closer to water stress.

### Abundant precipitation in southern Italy and south-eastern Türkiye

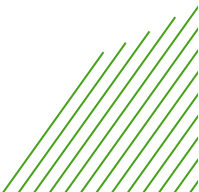
In southern Italy, between late March and early April, persistent rainfall has caused crop lodging and waterlogging in the main durum wheat areas. Crops may still recover, as flowering has not yet started. In south-eastern Türkiye, a very wet start to spring has significantly delayed winter crops; although some recovery to average conditions is likely, full yield potential already appears compromised.

### Localised frost events in north-eastern Hungary, north-western Romania and Türkiye

Short cold spells with minimum temperatures locally falling below  $-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  occurred around the rapeseed flowering and grain-filling phases. While no widespread damage has been reported, localised impacts cannot be excluded. In central Türkiye, the temperature drop did not damage crops but further slowed winter crop growth, which was already somewhat delayed.

### Sowing delays in Ireland

Continuous rainfall since winter has led to saturated soils and limited field accessibility. As a result, delays in the sowing of spring barley have been reported, particularly in central regions.



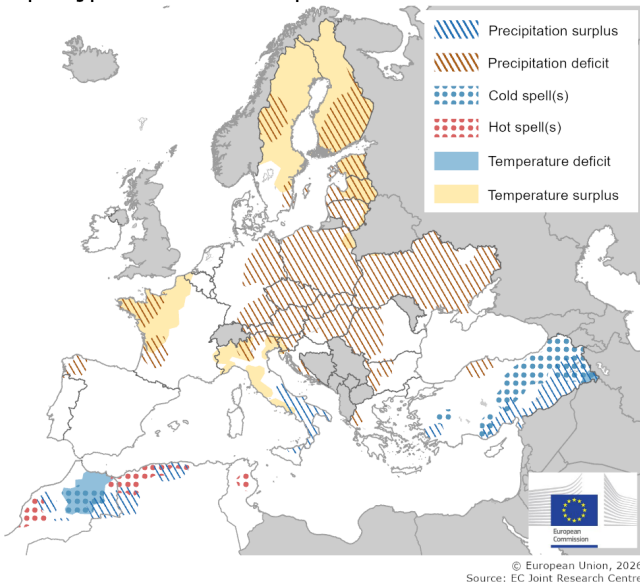
## 2. Agrometeorological overview

### 2.1 Meteorological review (1 March – 18 April)

Spring weather was spatially variable: much of continental Europe was drier than usual, while parts of the Mediterranean experienced above-average precipitation from Atlantic storms; temperatures were above average in the north and west, while contrasting hot and cold spells occurred in North Africa and some Mediterranean areas.

#### WEATHER SYNTHESIS - JRC MARS BULLETIN - APRIL 2026

Reporting period: 1 March until 18 April 2026



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

*The weather synthesis map summarises the most distinct anomalies during the reporting period compared with the 1991–2025 long-term average (LTA) for the same period. 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  $-2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and below the 10th percentile for a period of five consecutive days, while hot spells indicate where temperatures reached  $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  and the 90th percentile for a period of five consecutive days.*

A distinct **precipitation deficit** characterised most of central and eastern Europe, while also affecting parts of the west and north. Total precipitation was below 30 mm in many areas, representing 50 % or less of the LTA. In most of Europe, there were 2–5 fewer wet days than average, with larger deficits locally: up to 10 fewer wet days in north-western Spain, along the Adriatic coast of the western Balkans and in northern Romania and south-western Ukraine.

A **temperature surplus** occurred mainly in Finland, most of Sweden and the Baltic countries, north-eastern Poland, north-western France and northern and central Italy. Average daily temperatures in these regions were up to  $6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  or more above the LTA. Elsewhere in Europe, except Ireland, southern Spain and Portugal, the Balkans and western and central Türkiye, temperatures were mildly above average (up to  $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Minimum daily temperatures

stayed above  $-5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , except in mountainous areas, and there were fewer cold days than usual. Western and north-eastern coastal Morocco, north-western coastal Algeria and parts of northern Tunisia were affected by **hot spells**, while northern Morocco and easternmost Türkiye experienced a **temperature deficit**, with average daily temperatures up to  $3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  below the LTA.

**Cold spells** mainly in the first half of March brought daily minima down to  $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  or lower in parts of Morocco and  $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  or lower in Türkiye.

A **precipitation surplus** occurred in western North Africa and southern regions of Türkiye from east to west during most of the reporting period, and in southern and central Italy from mid March onward. In most of these regions, total precipitation exceeded the LTA by 100–150 % or more.



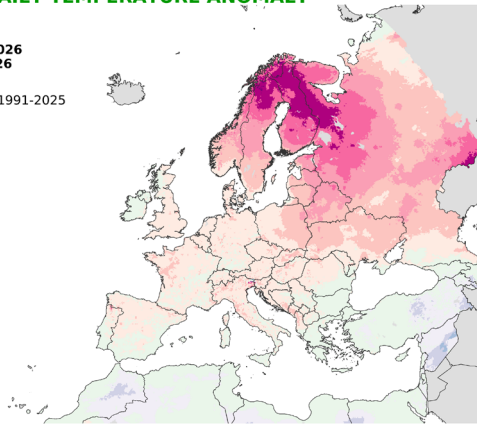
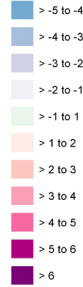
### AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 March 2026**  
to: **18 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



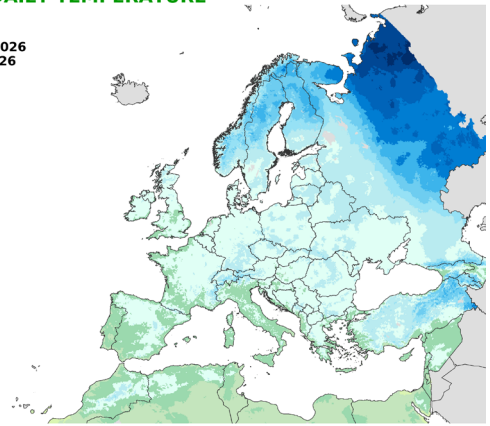
© European Union, 2026  
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

### MINIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Minimum value

from: **01 March 2026**  
to: **18 April 2026**

Units: °C



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

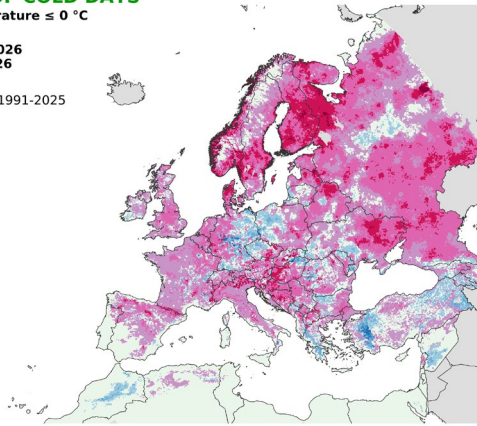
### ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: **01 March 2026**  
to: **18 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

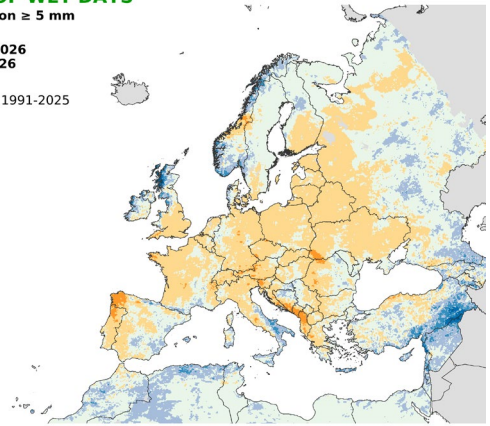
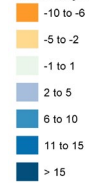
### ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 March 2026**  
to: **18 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



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Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



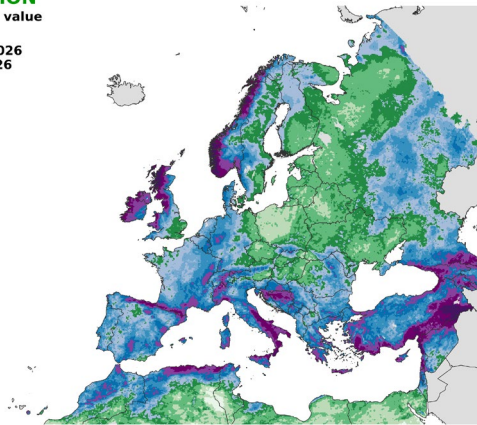
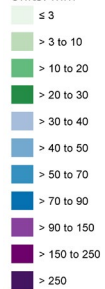
© European Union, 2026  
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

### PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 March 2026**  
to: **18 April 2026**

Units: mm



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026  
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

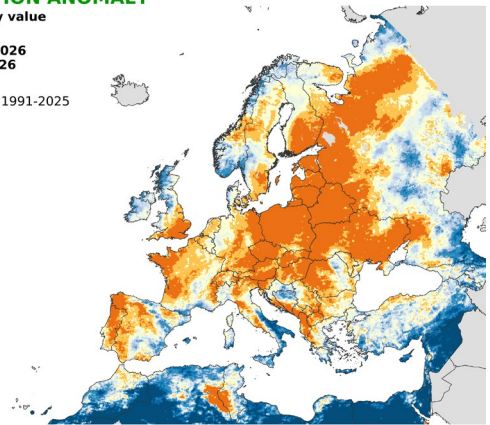
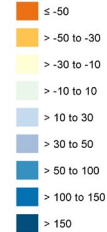
### PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 March 2026**  
to: **18 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

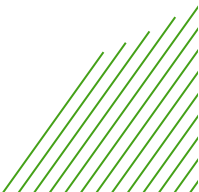
Units: %



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre



## 2.2 Weather forecast (23 April – 2 May)

A cold air mass is forecast to settle over central-eastern Europe, while milder temperatures prevail in the south-western regions. Dry conditions are forecast for central Europe, with widespread precipitation affecting the Mediterranean region.

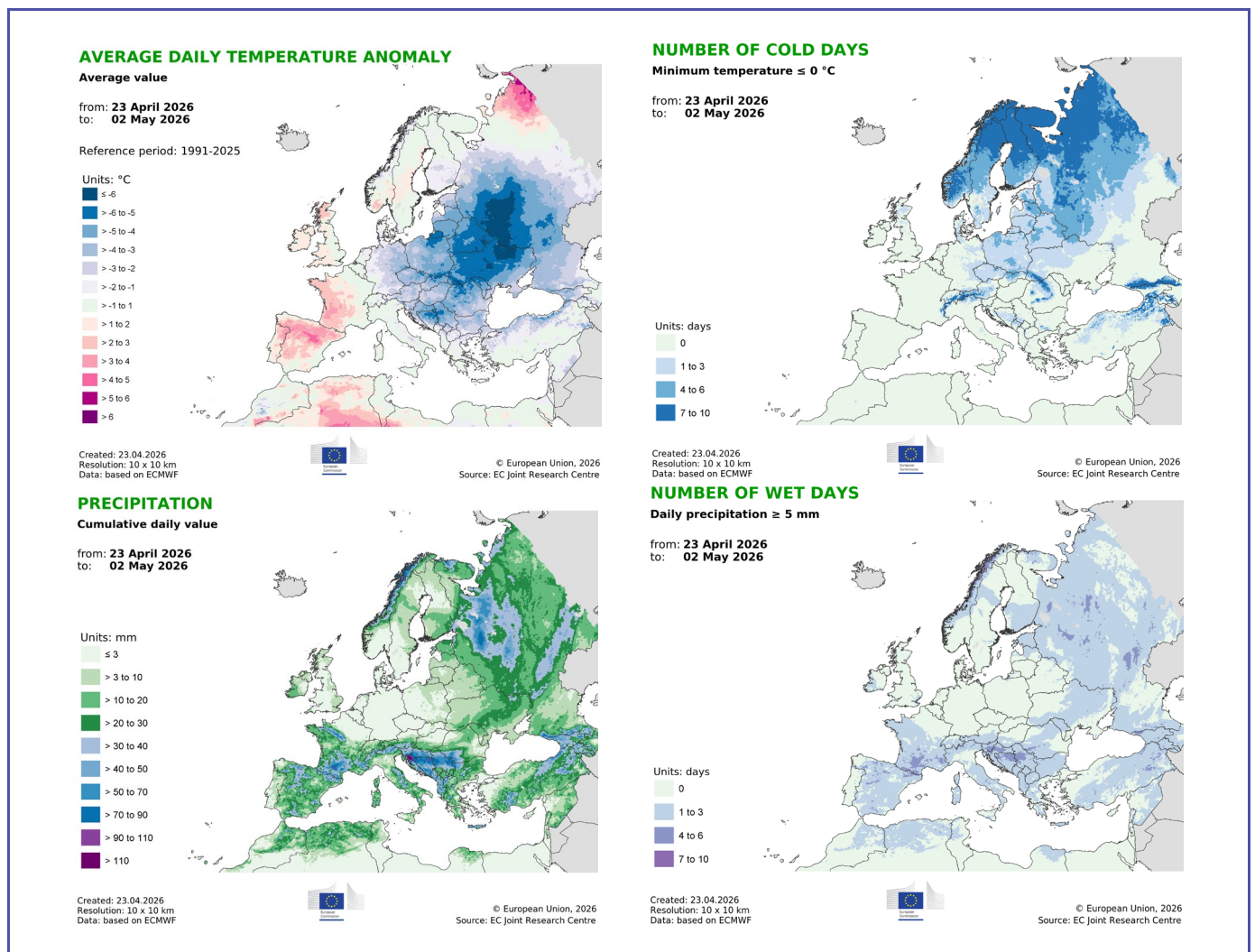
**Colder-than-usual conditions** are forecast for central Europe and particularly for eastern Europe, with more distinct anomalies (up to 6 °C below the LTA) expected in Ukraine and neighbouring regions. Freezing night temperatures are forecast across parts of central-eastern Europe, and in the Baltic region, for up to three (locally more) days.

**Warmer-than-usual conditions**, with average daily temperatures up to 4 °C above the LTA, locally more, are forecast in western Europe and parts of western North Africa.

**Dry conditions** (precipitation of ≤ 3 mm) are forecast across central Europe and southern

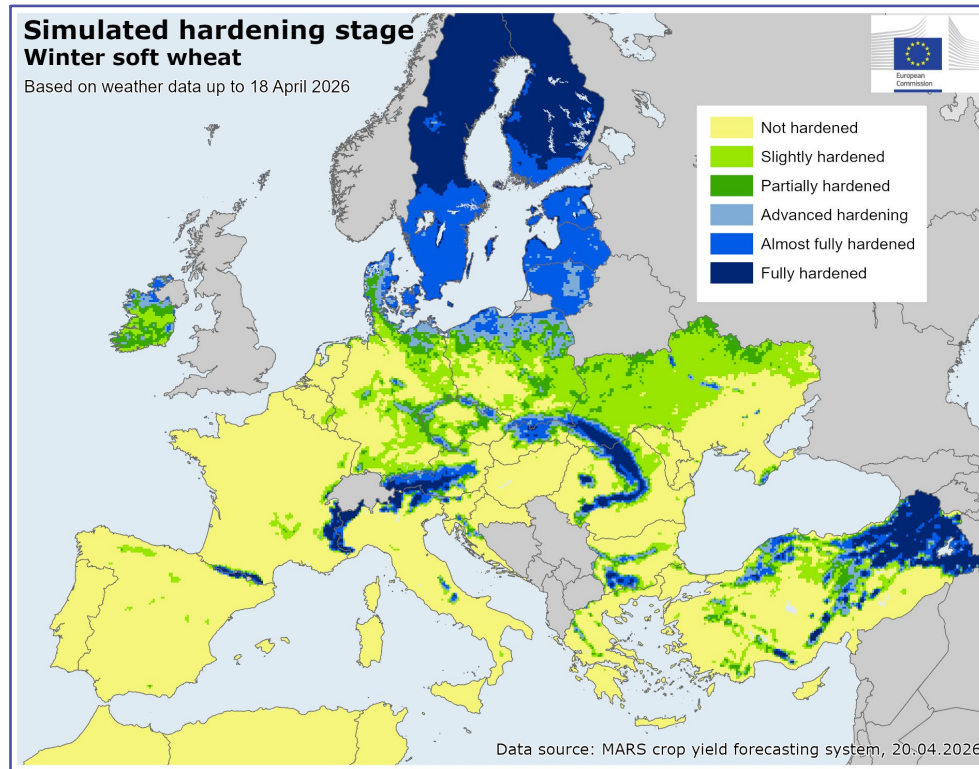
Scandinavia. **Wet conditions** (precipitation of 30–90 mm), with 4–6 wet days (precipitation of ≥5 mm), are forecast in parts of western Europe and the Balkans. Lighter precipitation is forecast in the rest of southern Europe and the easternmost regions.

The **long-range weather forecast** (May to July) points to a moderate likelihood of warmer-than-average conditions across most of Europe, exceeding the 24-year climatological median by up to 1 °C, and with the positive temperature anomaly gradually strengthening in central Europe at the start of summer. Above-average precipitation is forecast for the south-eastern Mediterranean and parts of North Africa in June and July, albeit with high uncertainty.



### 3. Winter hardening and frost kill

De-hardening of winter crops has continued in southern, western and central Europe, with a partial or high level of frost tolerance in northern areas. Frost around 10 April may have caused local crop damages in central Europe, primarily in more sensitive winter barley and rapeseed crop stands.



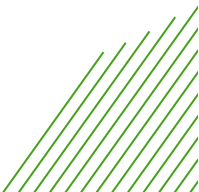
Hardening is the biophysiological process whereby winter cereals gain low-temperature tolerance to withstand the freezing conditions that occur during the winter dormancy period.

Winter wheat was almost or fully hardened in all of northern and eastern Europe and most of western Europe until the beginning of March. Above-average temperatures in March and early April supported a rapid de-hardening process in southern and western Europe, though a cold air intrusion in the second week of April halted its progress. As of 18 April, winter cereals had de-hardened in southern and western Europe and in most of central Europe and the Black Sea area. There, mild conditions reduced the frost tolerance of winter crops by up to two weeks compared with the average. Our model simulations still present an advanced or fully

hardened stage in the northern parts of Ireland, in Germany and Poland and in the Baltic and Scandinavian countries. However, frost tolerance is steadily decreasing with increasing temperatures in spring.

Due to the low temperatures in April, minor frost damage to winter barley and winter rapeseed cultures can be expected in central Poland, Czechia and Slovakia, eastern Hungary and northern Romania.

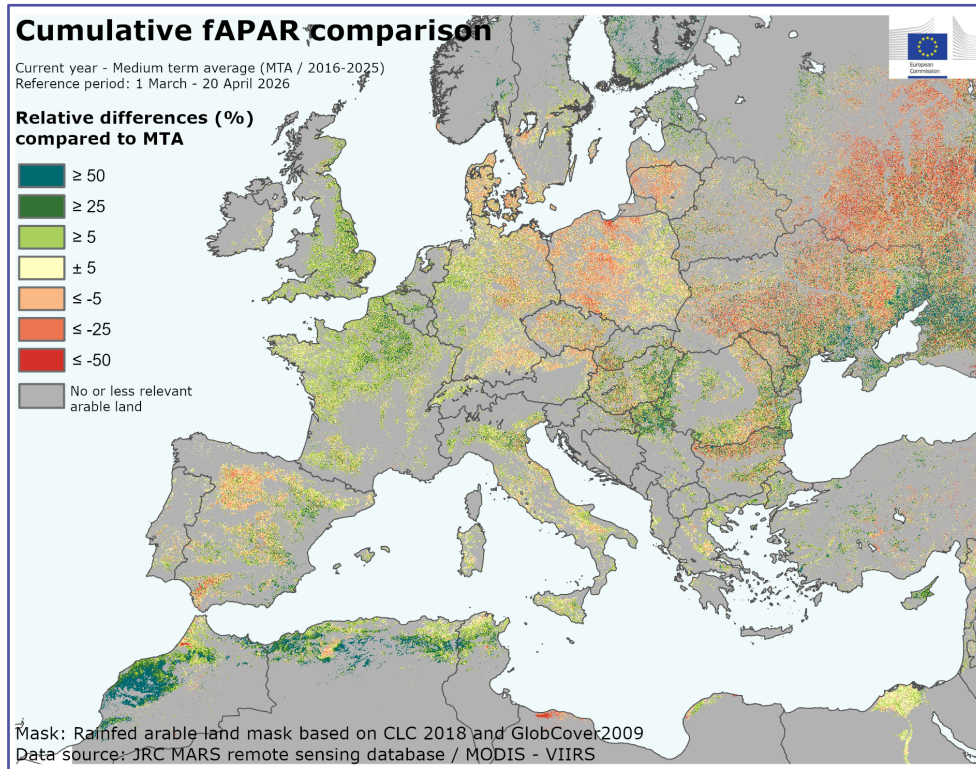
Weather forecasts until the end of April suggest continued below-average temperatures across most of Europe, which would slow down the progress of de-hardening in the north. However, the lack of frost conditions in de-hardened areas suggests that further frost damage is unlikely to occur.



## 4. Remote sensing analysis

### 4.1 Arable land

Heterogeneous crop development has been observed across Europe. Advanced development with above-average biomass prevails in western and parts of central and south-eastern Europe. Delays dominate from eastern Germany to western Russia. Southern Europe shows near-average development with some local variability. Very favourable conditions prevail in North Africa.



The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) from 1 March to 20 April 2026 and the medium-term average (MTA, 2016–2025) for the same period. Positive anomalies (in green) reflect above-average crop biomass, while negative anomalies (in orange) reflect below-average biomass or late crop development.

In western Europe, including **France**, the **Benelux countries**, western **Germany** and the **British Isles**, positive anomalies dominate, reflecting above-average biomass accumulation and advanced crop development. This is the result of favourable growing conditions since late winter, with mild temperatures and adequate soil moisture. Crop development is generally ahead of the seasonal average, indicating a good start to the season. Moving eastwards, eastern **Germany**, **Denmark**, western **Poland**, **Lithuania**, **Czechia** and northern **Austria** show predominantly negative anomalies, indicating a delay in the onset of spring growth of winter crops.

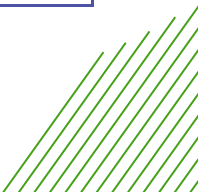
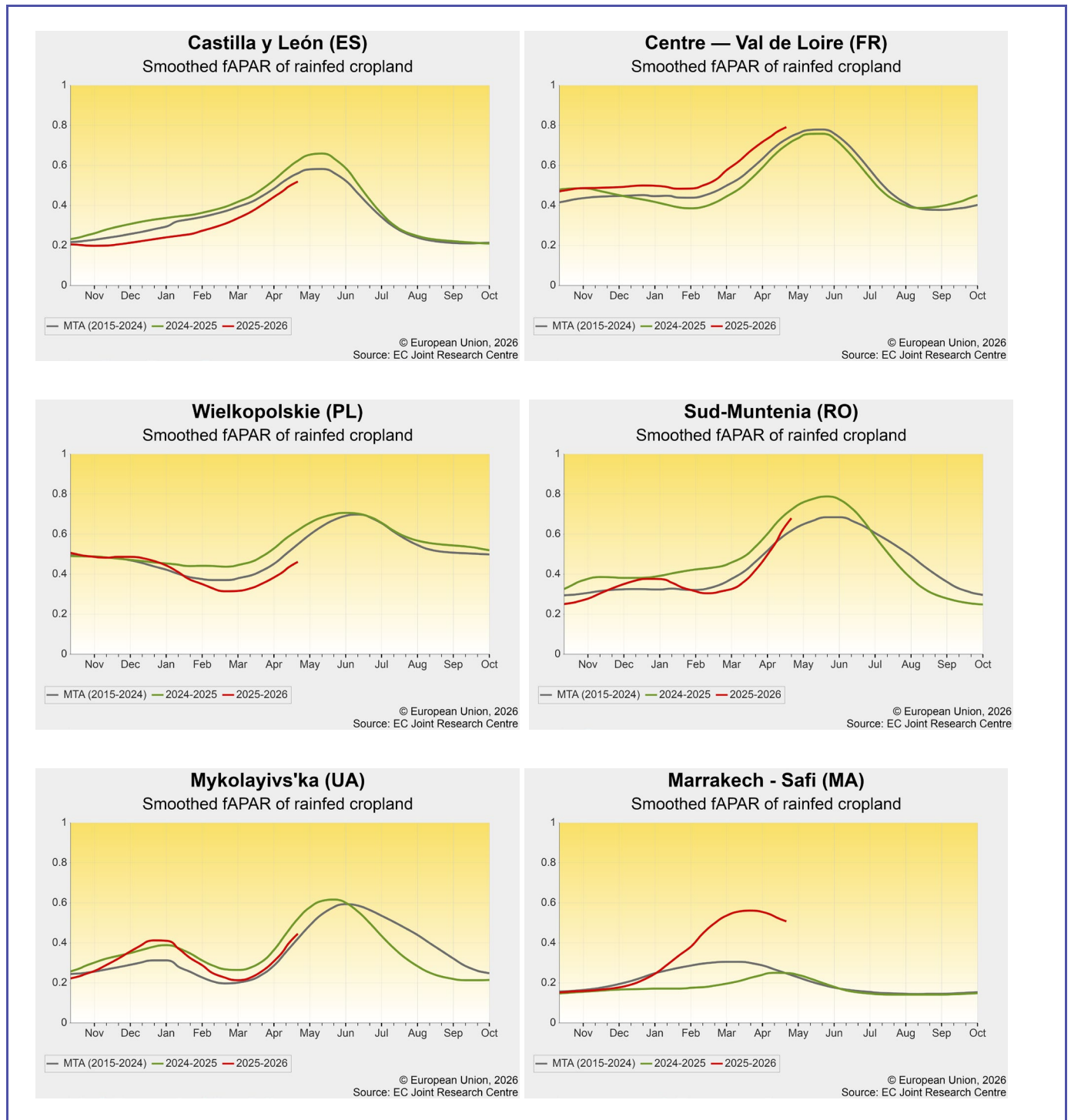
In contrast, in eastern **Poland**, **Estonia** and southern **Finland**, where the growing season typically begins later, the more positive signal indicates a season start more in line with average development. Further to the east, in large areas of **Ukraine** and western regions of **Russia**, marked negative anomalies indicate a significant delay in the onset of spring growth and reduced biomass accumulation, probably linked to persisting low temperatures. In contrast, in parts of central and south-eastern Europe, including western **Romania**, **Hungary** and **Slovakia**, and the coastal area around the Black Sea region (eastern **Romania** and eastern **Bulgaria**, southern **Ukraine** and European **Türkiye**), the signal



is mostly positive, indicating advanced crop development supported by favourable weather conditions during late winter and early spring. In southern Europe, crop conditions are generally close to average. In **Italy**, winter crop development shows some delays in central and southern regions and slight advancement in the north, indicating overall stable conditions despite local variability. On the **Iberian peninsula**, conditions are mixed. Positive anomalies are observed in western regions, reflecting favourable biomass accumulation, while

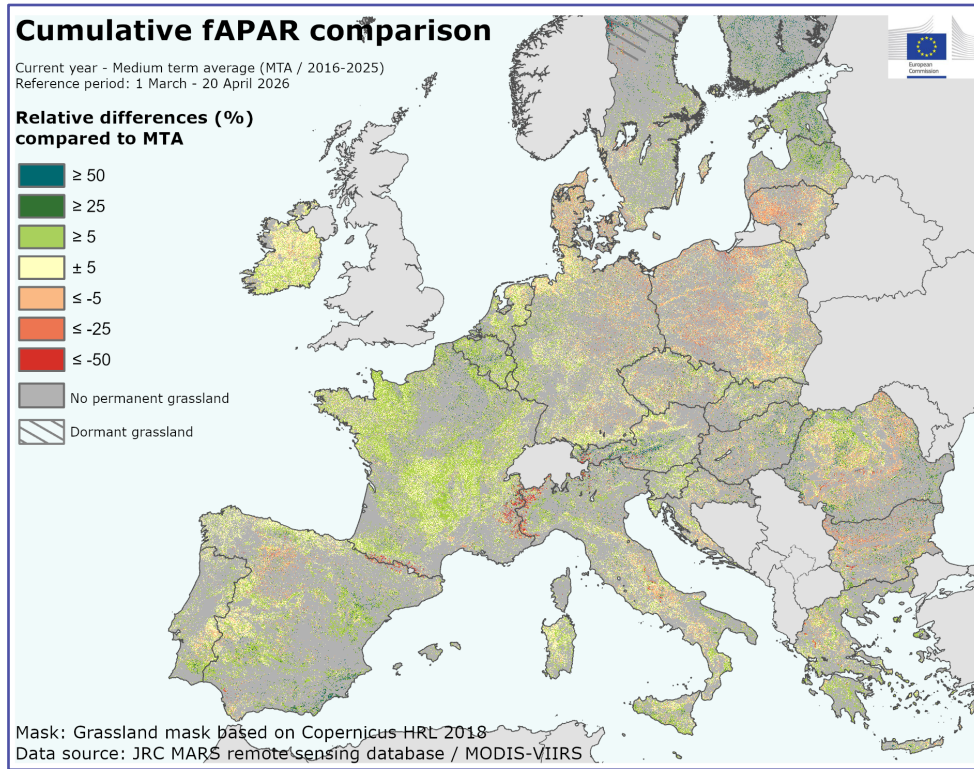
*Castilla y León* remains below average due to delayed development following unfavourable growing conditions in February.

In the **Maghreb** region, the fAPAR signal shows strong positive anomalies, indicating very favourable crop conditions and high biomass accumulation, locally approaching record levels. This is largely attributed to favourable rainfall conditions during the vegetative phase, in contrast to the drought-affected seasons of recent years.



## 4.2 Grassland and fodder

Early spring grassland conditions are generally favourable across Europe, supported by adequate soil moisture levels, particularly in western and northern regions. Emerging water deficits and delayed phenological onset are reported locally in central and north-eastern Europe.



In **France**, grassland conditions are generally fair to good, with biomass levels at or above the MTA, indicating solid early-season development. However, emerging rainfall deficits may constrain growth in the future in western regions such as *Bretagne* and *Basse-Normandie*. **Ireland** benefited from near-average temperatures supporting biomass accumulation, but excessively wet conditions limited field operations and grazing. In the **Benelux countries**, mild temperatures and well-distributed rainfall have supported growth, with biomass levels close to or slightly above average. In **Germany**, the cold February slightly delayed the start of the season in the north and east, resulting in below-average fAPAR signals, while rising temperatures in the west sped up growth, leading to average or above-average signals.

In **Denmark**, grasslands are still recovering from the February cold spell and fAPAR levels remain below average despite otherwise favourable conditions. Generally fair conditions are observed in **Sweden**, with full recovery from the February cold spell in most regions, while the northern areas remain in dormancy. In **Finland** and the **Baltic countries**,

warmer-than-usual temperatures have supported an early end of dormancy and strong recovery from the cold spell in February, with biomass levels now above average. However, a soil water deficit could start limiting growth in the coming weeks. Similarly, **Poland** benefits from favourable radiation and mild temperatures, but increasing water deficits may start to constrain growth. **Czechia** and **Slovakia** report near- to slightly above-average biomass thanks to warm conditions after winter. In **Austria**, biomass accumulation is near-average levels, supported by sufficient soil moisture, despite limited rainfall.

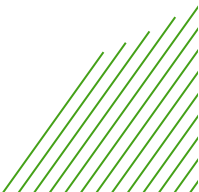
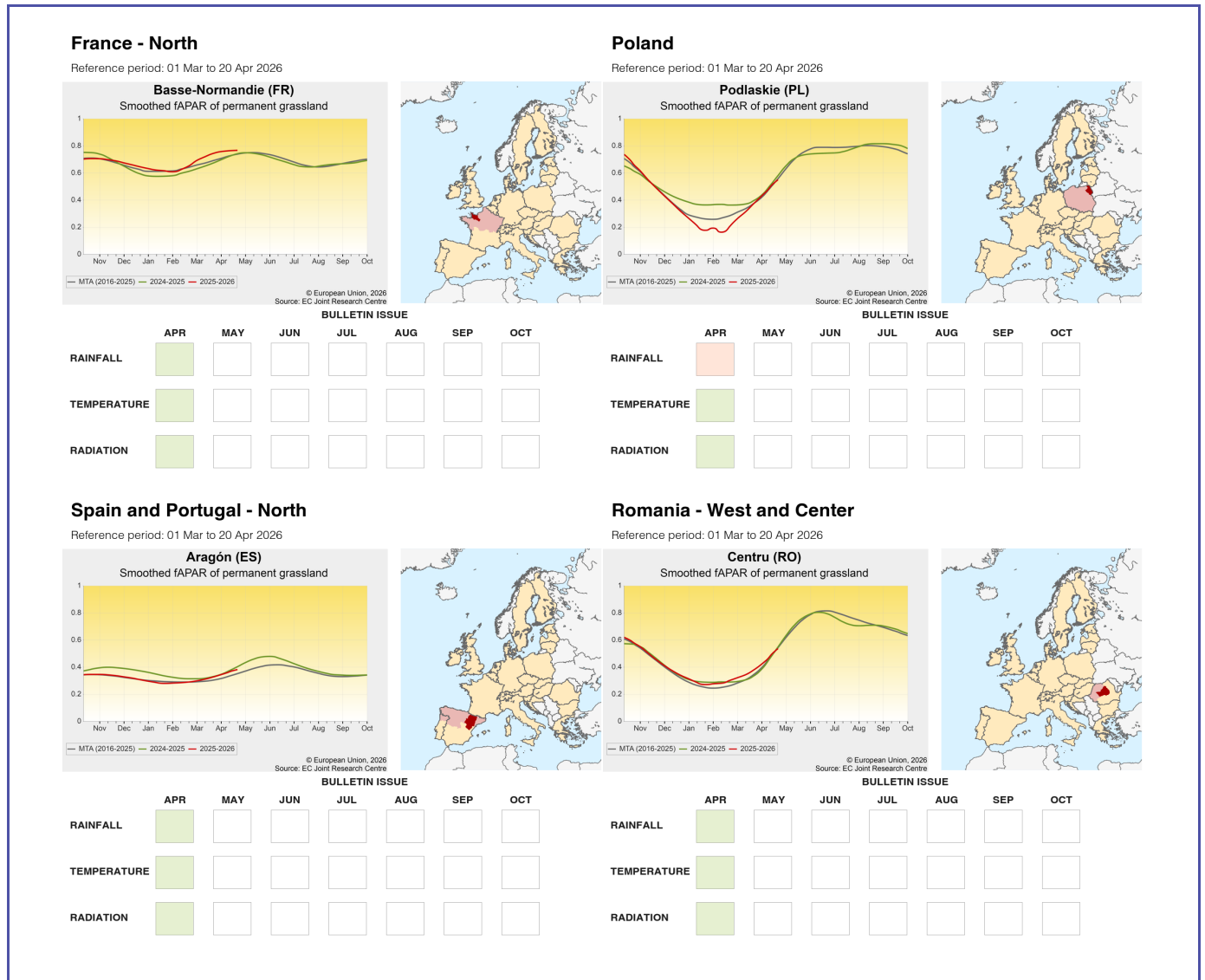
In **Hungary**, dry conditions persist in central and eastern regions, although overall biomass remains near-average. **Romania** shows near- to above-average levels of biomass accumulation in the east and south, and average levels in the western and central regions, despite local rainfall deficits. **Bulgaria** reports near-average biomass levels, with no major water stress so far. In **Greece**, grassland development is positive due to average temperatures and sufficient rainfall, although excess rainfall and lower temperatures in the south and



localised deficits in the north-west slowed growth regionally.

In **Slovenia** and **Croatia**, dry conditions in March followed by heavy rainfall and a cold spell, particularly in Croatia, limited biomass accumulation, resulting in below-average fAPAR signals. In **Italy**, the northern and central regions generally observe fair early growth despite emerging precipitation

deficits, while the south and the islands, following excess rainfall and reduced radiation, face reduced growth rates, potentially affecting forage quality. In **Spain** and **Portugal**, exceptionally high soil moisture combined with mild temperatures has supported strong recovery from earlier delays, creating favourable conditions for both grasslands and fodder crops.



## 5. Sowing conditions

### Grain maize - Sowing in full swing in southern Europe, set to accelerate elsewhere

The grain maize sowing campaign is progressing rapidly in parts of southern and western Europe, while it is slightly delayed in the Balkan peninsula, and has just started elsewhere. In **Greece**, sowing was completed by early April. In **Italy**, the campaign advanced rapidly due to improved topsoil conditions in March and is now more than halfway complete, with good emergence prospects. In **France**, sowing is slightly advanced in the west but slightly delayed in the east. **Spain** and **Portugal** benefited from drier-than-usual conditions in March and April, offsetting the overly wet February and allowing a timely start under high soil moisture reserves. In the **Netherlands**, soil temperatures have just reached the threshold required for maize establishment, and sowing is about to start within the optimal time window. The campaign is also expected to begin shortly in **Belgium**. In **Germany** and **Poland**, sowing has commenced following a cold and dry early spring, which preserved good

seedbed conditions. However, topsoil is locally very dry and hard to work, which may result in uneven sowing progress. Limited soil moisture is also a concern in central and south-western **Czechia**, where sowing started slightly ahead of schedule but emergence conditions remain suboptimal. In **Austria** and **Slovakia**, the campaign has just started and is proceeding smoothly.

In **Slovenia**, sowing has started, but more rain is needed to ensure good crop establishment and emergence. In **Croatia**, rainfall at the end of March restored adequate soil moisture and allowed the sowing campaign to begin. Compared with last year, the sown area is expected to slightly decrease. In **Hungary** and **Bulgaria**, sowing has not yet started on a large scale, as the cold spell at the beginning of April delayed field operations and higher temperatures and rain are needed to support sprouting and emergence. In **Romania**, sowing has just started.

### Potatoes - Generally favourable start

The sowing campaign of potatoes across Europe is progressing under generally favourable conditions, although with marked regional differences. Among the major producers, progress is overall satisfactory. In **Germany**, sowing has started under average conditions, although it was slightly slower than usual in some areas due to cooler soils. In the **Netherlands** and **Belgium**, field preparation is well advanced, with planting only just under way following a relatively dry early spring. In **France**, sowing is proceeding at an average pace and is slightly more advanced in western regions where conditions have been drier. In **Poland**, the overall dry and mild conditions since late winter have supported an early start to the sowing campaign, although

developing soil moisture deficits may become a concern for emergence.

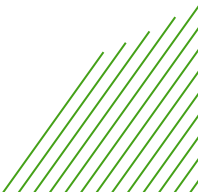
Elsewhere, progress is more heterogeneous. In northern and central Europe, including **Denmark**, **Sweden** and **Czechia**, dry weather has favoured field operations, allowing rapid or early sowing progress. In contrast, in south-eastern Europe, notably **Romania**, low soil temperatures have delayed field operations.

In southern Europe, including **Spain**, **Portugal**, **Italy** and **Greece**, fieldwork is ongoing under generally favourable conditions, although abundant rainfall locally may have caused minor interruptions. In the very north, such as **Finland**, sowing has not yet started, in line with the usual seasonal calendar.

### Soybean - Campaign not yet started in most regions

The 2026 soybean sowing campaign has not yet started across most of the EU production areas. This applies to the main producing countries, that is, **Italy**, **France**, **Hungary**, **Romania**, **Croatia**, **Germany** and **Poland**, which together account for the majority of EU production.

In central Europe, sowing has just started in **Austria**, **Czechia** and **Slovakia**. Progress remains limited, and dry topsoil conditions may constrain germination and early establishment.



## Spring barley - Sowing progressing well, but rainfall needed in several regions

Sowing of spring barley across the EU is progressing well, supported by generally favourable conditions. However, emerging soil moisture deficits are becoming a concern in several regions.

In western Europe, sowing is complete or well advanced. In **France**, sowing was completed by mid March under good conditions. In **Spain**, initial delays due to excess rainfall in February were offset, and sowing was finalised in early March. In **Ireland**, sowing started late due to a wet winter and remains uneven, with more than half of the area sown and limited time left for completion. In the **Netherlands**, progress remains moderate.

In central Europe, sowing is complete or close to completion. In **Germany** and **Austria**, the campaign progressed under generally good conditions and was completed on time, although dry topsoils are a concern for Austria. In **Czechia**, **Hungary** and **Romania**, sowing is nearly finished and has

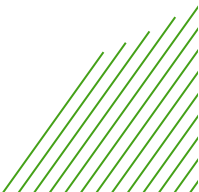
progressed well overall, but limited soil moisture in some regions may affect crop establishment. In **Poland**, dry and mild conditions allowed for rapid sowing, although continued rainfall deficits could negatively impact emergence. In **Slovakia**, sowing began under favourable conditions in the south, but was delayed in northern regions due to frozen soils. In northern Europe, sowing is ongoing. In **Denmark**, progress is rapid under warm conditions, although the high water content in heavier soils locally limits progress. In **Sweden**, sowing is advancing well in the south and has started in central areas; however, there are increasing concerns regarding water availability. In **Finland**, sowing has not yet started. In the **Baltic countries**, sowing is under way, supported by warmer-than-usual weather. However, persistent dry conditions since early March have reduced soil moisture, and rainfall will be needed to support emergence.

## Sugar beet - Good sowing progress, but significant reduction in area

The 2026 sugar beet sowing campaign is progressing well across the EU, with moderate to high sowing rates and crop conditions ranging from average to good. Favourable conditions in March, including warmer-than-usual temperatures and adequate soil moisture, allowed an early start in several regions. A reduction in the overall planted area compared with 2025 is expected due to market conditions, including falling sugar prices.

In **France**, the **Netherlands** and **Belgium**, sowing started in early-to-mid March and is almost complete. A decline in cultivated area of at least 5 % is expected. In **Germany**, sowing is slightly less advanced but remains in line with the seasonal window; a significantly lower area is expected. In **Poland**, sowing began in early April under contrasting soil conditions: in the west, adequate rainfall supported sowing and emergence, whereas, in the east, extremely dry soils are restraining establishment. Rainfall is forecast and should

improve establishment. Across central Europe, soil moisture remains a concern, but the sowing is overall well advanced. In **Czechia**, sowing is almost complete, while it is close to completion in **Austria** and **Slovakia**. **Hungary** and **Romania** are around the midpoint of the campaign. In northern Europe, sowing is progressing under generally favourable conditions. **Denmark** is around the midpoint; a warm early March boosted the sowing campaign. In **Lithuania**, sowing is close to completion, but continued dryness could lead to uneven emergence. In **Sweden**, sowing is well under way in the south, while progress elsewhere depends on forthcoming rainfall. Sowing has not yet started in **Finland**. In southern Europe, sowing in **Italy** is close to full completion, supported by improved soil moisture in April. In **Spain**, the campaign remains at an early stage, with high soil moisture levels after recent rainfall, despite a drier-than-usual March.





## Sunflowers - Some delay in central and south-eastern Europe

The 2026 sunflower sowing campaign is progressing unevenly across the EU, with delays in central and south-eastern Europe and more favourable progress in the south-west. In **Romania, Bulgaria** and **Croatia**, sowing started later than usual due to rainfall in late March and early April, combined with low soil temperatures. Progress remains moderate but is expected to accelerate under warmer and drier conditions. An increase in the cultivated area is anticipated, supported by favourable market conditions and the crop's higher drought tolerance compared with maize. In **Austria, Hungary** and **Slovakia**, sowing began in early April but is progressing slowly due to below-optimal soil temperatures. Dry topsoil conditions may hamper germination and early crop development, as no significant rainfall is forecast.

In **France**, sowing has started under overall favourable conditions but remains at a very early

stage. A significant acceleration is expected for the second half of April. In **Germany**, soil moisture is adequate; sowing is progressing and expected to accelerate after mid April. In **Poland** and **Czechia**, very dry soils are limiting progress, and farmers may need to wait for rainfall before they can accelerate the sowing. In **Spain** and **Portugal**, recent rainfall has provided favourable conditions for soil preparation and sowing. The campaign is well advanced in southern regions of the Iberian peninsula and is progressing northwards. In **Italy**, sowing of early varieties has started in northern regions under dry conditions. In **Greece**, sowing began in mid March, except in the flooded areas of the north-east, where sowing is expected to resume in May.

In **Ukraine**, sowing started in mid April, with a slight delay in the southern and south-western oblasts.

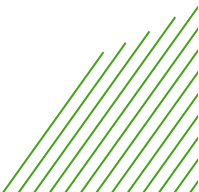
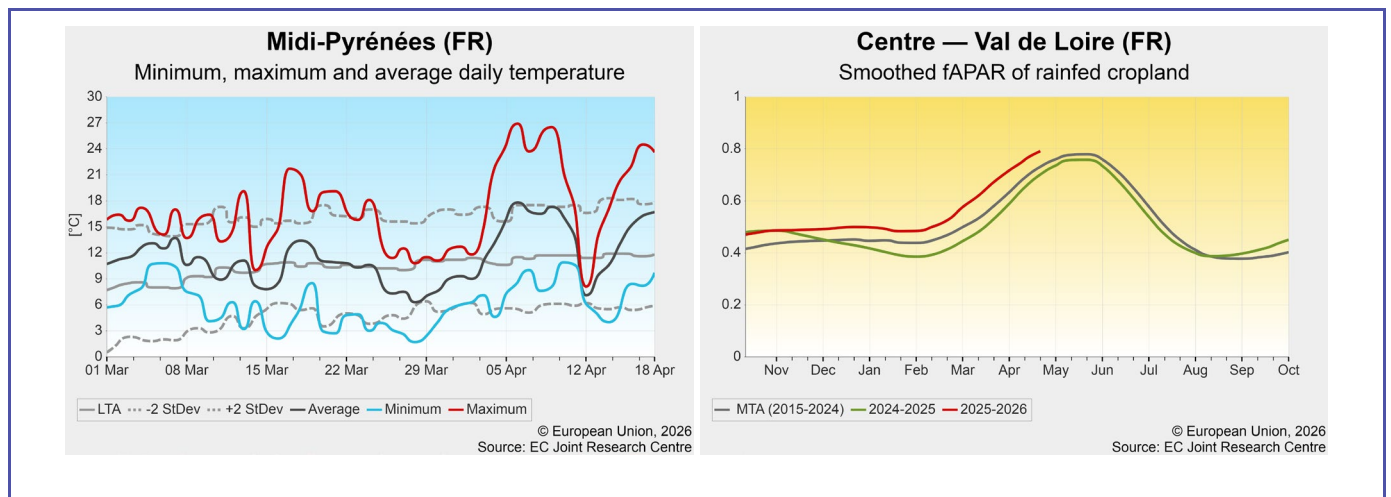
## 6. Country analysis

### 6.1 European Union

#### France - Positive outlook for winter crops

Crop conditions remain favourable, with advanced phenological development of winter crops clearly confirmed by remote sensing observations. Warm conditions in early April have further accelerated the vegetative growth of winter crops, supporting biomass accumulation and crop establishment. Cold spells from mid-to-end of March had no significant impact on cereals and oilseeds, as temperatures remained above critical thresholds and phenological phases were not particularly sensitive. Soil water

reserves are adequate to high across the entire country. Rapeseed is currently at the flowering stage nationwide and in generally good condition. Weather in early April was favourable for the sowing of spring and summer crops, allowing field operations to progress rapidly and under good conditions. As a result, our yield forecasts for winter crops have been revised upwards, remaining in line with or slightly above the five-year average.

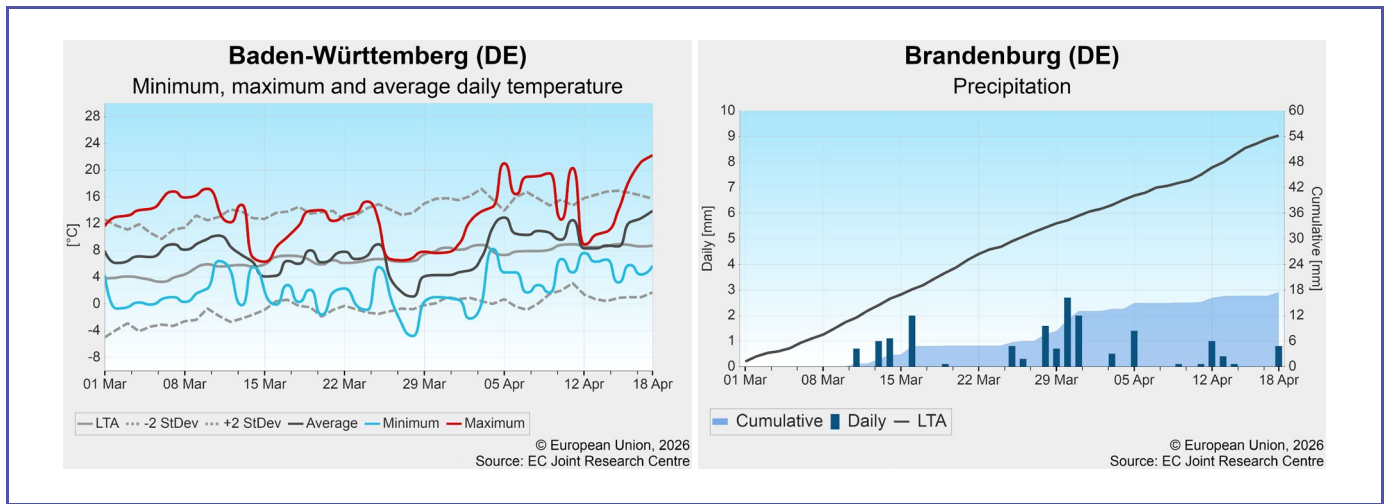




## Germany – Successful sowing campaign and start of season, despite limited precipitation

After a cold February, a warm March eventually ended the dormancy of winter crops and triggered early vegetative growth. In March, frost events were rare and hardening levels were still satisfactory enough to prevent frost damage. A colder-than-usual period at the end of March and beginning of April has slowed down development but did not lead to further damage. Since late March, an increasing rainfall deficit has been causing some concern in northern and eastern Germany. Soil water levels still appear to be sufficient for further winter crop development, but early signs of

water stress appeared in lighter soils in the north-east. The sowing of spring and summer crops benefited from average temperatures and the absence of rain, and soil moisture seems sufficient for emergence. Additional rainfall will be needed in the coming weeks, and current forecasts expect a return of precipitation in April. It remains to be seen if this suffices to reach satisfactory soil moisture levels for sustained crop growth. Our current yield forecasts are based on historical trends.

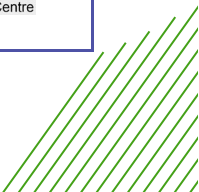
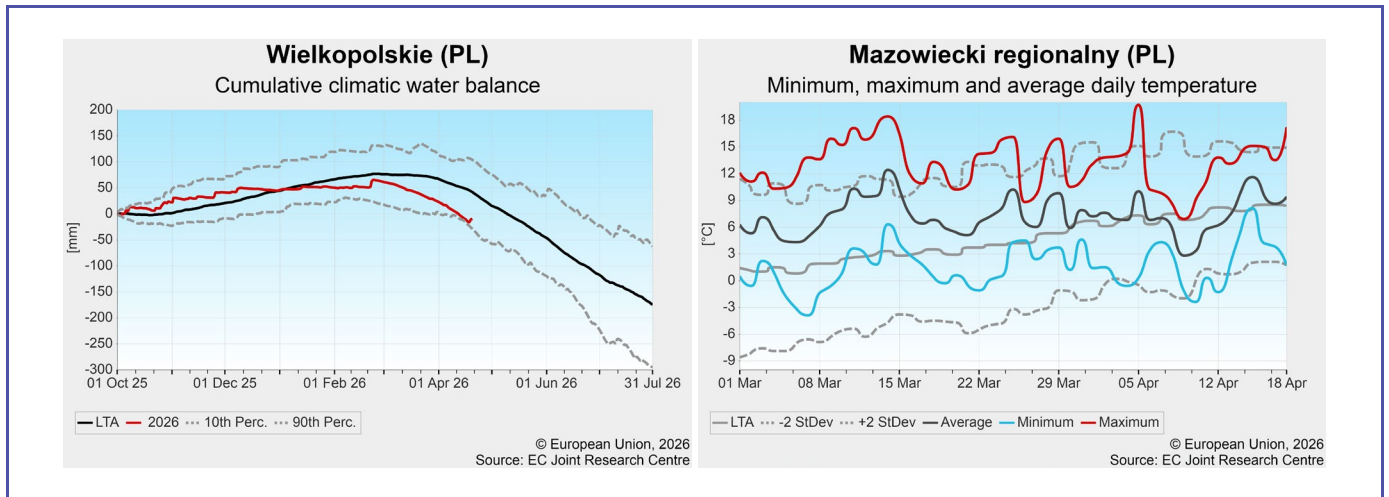


## Poland – Winter crops entered spring under dry conditions

Warmer- and drier-than-usual conditions prevailed across most of Poland during the reporting period, enabling an early start to the sowing campaign for spring and summer crops; however, these conditions may negatively affect their emergence and early development.

Despite a few nights with freezing temperatures around 10 April, particularly in the east (e.g. in *Mazowieckie*), generally adequate temperatures supported favourable vegetative growth of winter crops. However, the prolonged dry period depleted

topsoil moisture, resulting in suboptimal water supply and increased water stress for winter crops, especially in the western regions (e.g. in *Wielkopolskie*). Satellite imagery indicates mixed biomass accumulation. Consequently, our yield forecasts for winter crops have been revised slightly downward, remaining in line with the five-year average. The rainfall currently forecast is expected to provide some relief; however, additional precipitation will be needed to avoid rapid deterioration of crop conditions.

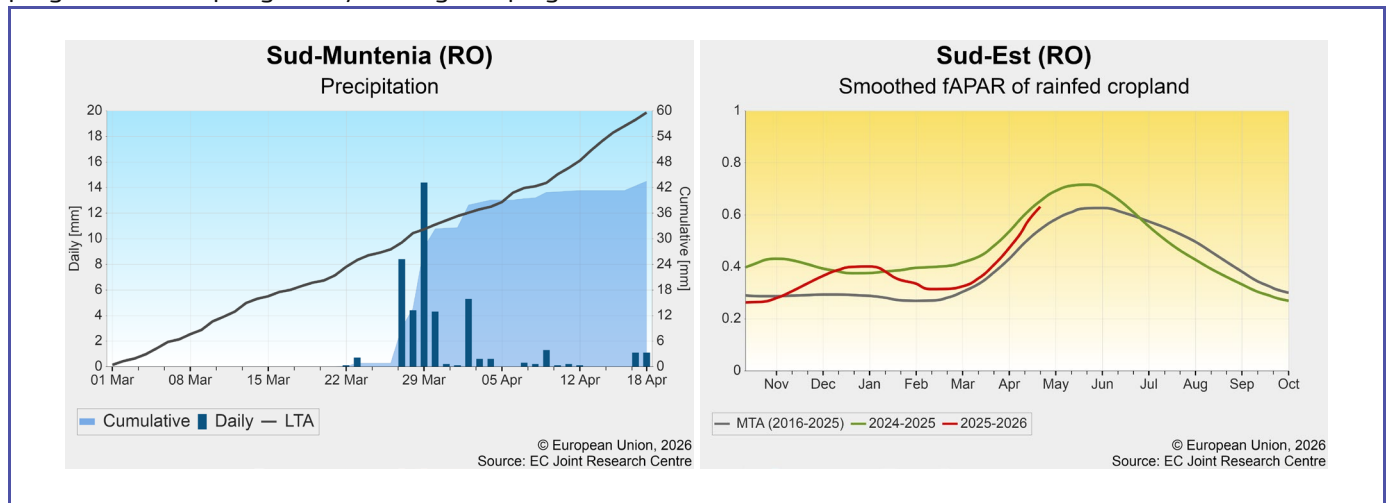




### Romania – Winter crops in promising shape

Temperatures 0.5–2.0 °C higher than average during the review period supported the re-greening of winter crops and accelerated their development. A cold air intrusion around 10 April caused frost, bringing night-time temperatures of around – 2 °C to – 6 °C. Flowering rapeseed and fruit trees may have been damaged, primarily in the north-west. Precipitation remained below the LTA, particularly in the west, but crop water supply is still adequate. A long dry spell in early March allowed for good progress of the spring barley sowing campaign.

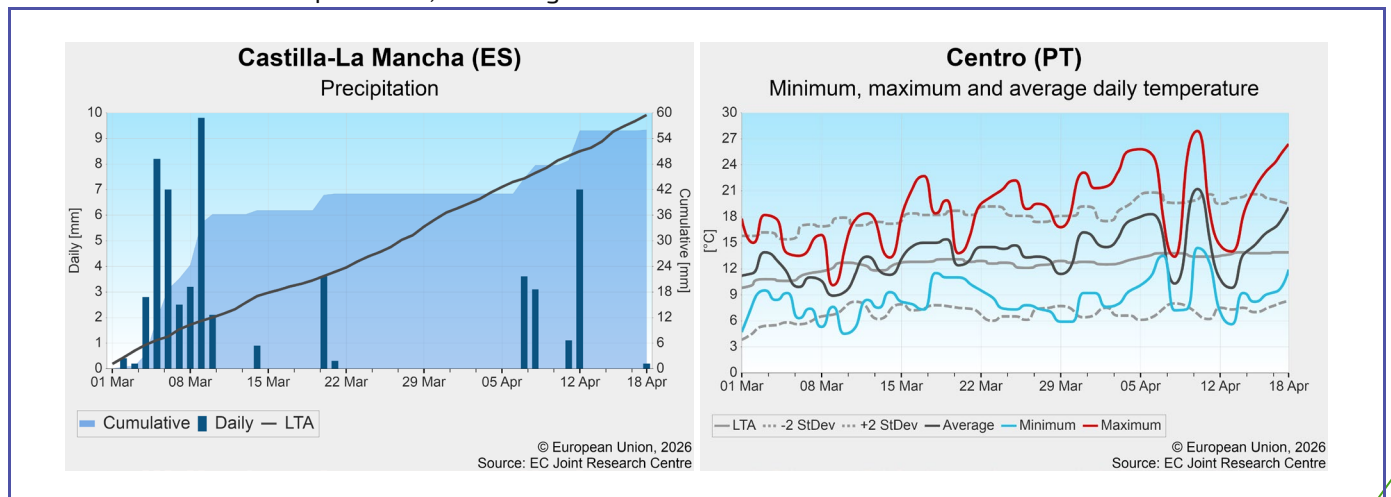
Precipitation increased in late March and early April, delaying the sowing of sugar beet and potatoes. Planting of sunflower and maize seeds started slowly in the last dekad of March but reached a higher speed with warmer topsoils since mid April. Satellite information indicates above-average photosynthetic activity and adequate biomass accumulation so far, and therefore our crop yield forecasts for winter crops were revised up to well above the five-year average.



### Spain and Portugal – Positive yield outlook for winter crops

Following the excessively wet conditions at the end of winter, average or below-average rainfall prevailed across most regions of the Iberian peninsula (e.g. in *Castilla-La Mancha* and *Extremadura*) during the review period. This allowed for the gradual drainage of previously saturated soils, particularly in the south-west, while soil moisture conditions remained exceptional, with irrigation reservoirs adequately replenished. Winter crops have continued to develop well, also thanks to favourable temperatures, indicating a

promising potential. An exception is observed in *Castilla y León*, where satellite imagery indicates improved but still below-average biomass accumulation. Overall, our winter crop yield forecasts have been revised slightly upwards and remain above the five-year average. The sowing of spring and summer crops is ongoing in line with the seasonal schedule, benefiting from the dry conditions observed since mid March.

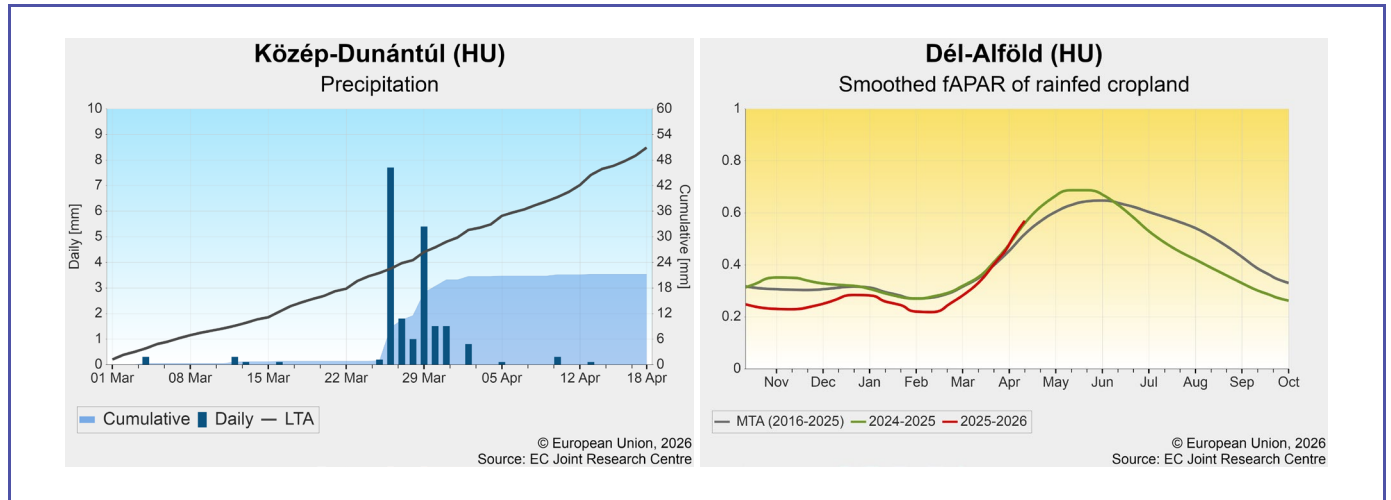




## Hungary – Fair outlook despite scarce rainfall and frost

A mild March and early April supported the regrowth of winter crops and accelerated crop development. During the cold spell of 7–13 April, severe frost events with minimum temperatures in the range of – 3 to – 7 °C may have caused frost damage to flowering rapeseed in the north-east, and other central and eastern areas may also have been affected. Significant damage to orchards may also have occurred. Topsoils remained dry due to sparse rainfall and improved only temporarily thanks to the rain in late

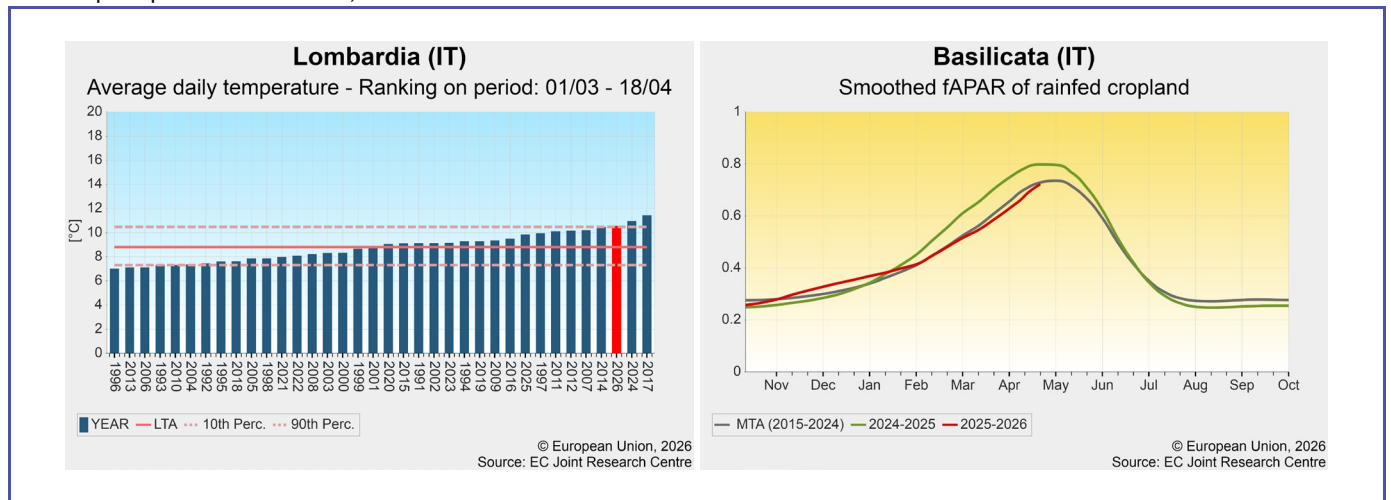
March, while lower soil layers show a continued moisture deficit. Still, remote sensing indicators present overall above-average photosynthetic activity and advanced phenology for winter crops. The sowing of spring barley has been concluded on time. Sowing of sugar beet and sunflowers has been delayed, first by wet and later by cold weather. Our yield forecast is close to the trend for winter cereals, but more rain is needed to maintain the yield potential.



## Italy – Suboptimal growing conditions

In the north, March was dry, and since early April, temperatures have risen to well above average. Winter cereals developed earlier than usual and experienced some water stress, but rain on 10 April (20–30 mm) restored soil moisture to moderate levels. Still, soil moisture remains below average for all crops, suggesting that irrigation may be needed before May. Maize sowing is on schedule. In the central area, winter crop conditions are slightly deteriorating due to above-average temperatures and limited precipitation. However, some rainfall is

expected in the coming weeks to bring relief and allow for average biomass accumulation. In the south, torrential rainfall at the end of March has compromised winter crops, notably in *Basilicata*. However, as rainfall occurred before flowering, plants still have time to recover, and the high temperatures of April will help to dry soils and boost biomass accumulation. Our winter crop yield forecasts remain slightly above the five-year average, while the summer crop forecasts are still based on the trend.

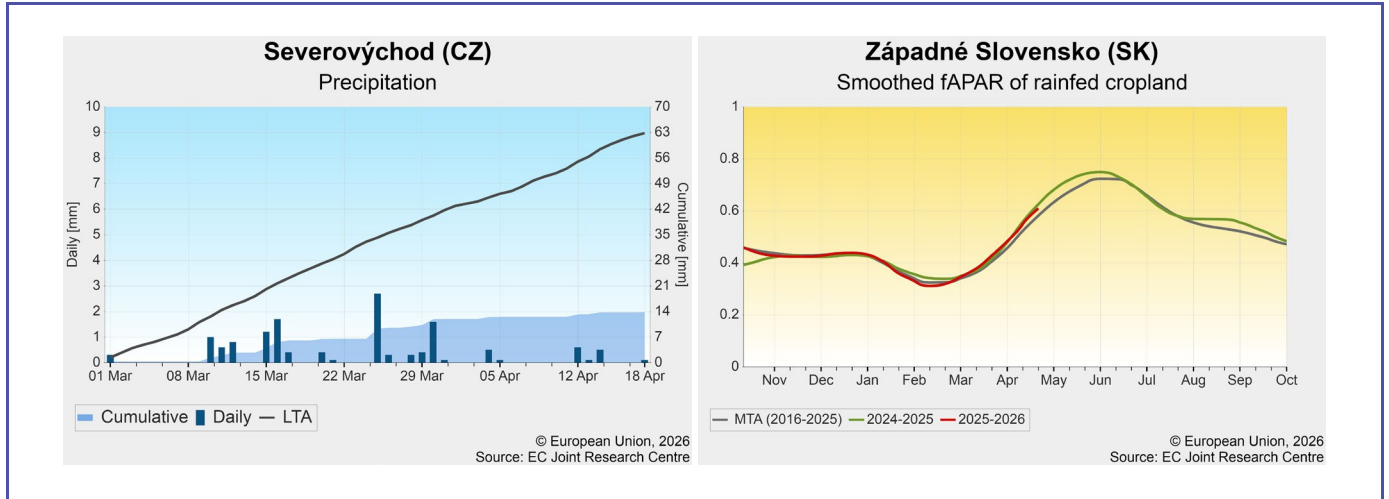




## Czechia, Austria and Slovakia – Beneficial warm start to spring

Above-average temperatures prevailed in March across the three countries and triggered the de-hardening of winter crops. Precipitation has been very limited, regionally as low as 20 % of the LTA. The mix of low precipitation and above-average temperatures was beneficial for the sowing and early emergence of spring crops and for the initial development of winter crops after dormancy. A colder-than-usual start of April saw minimum temperatures dropping to as low as

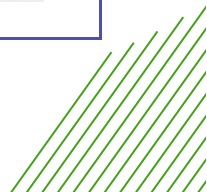
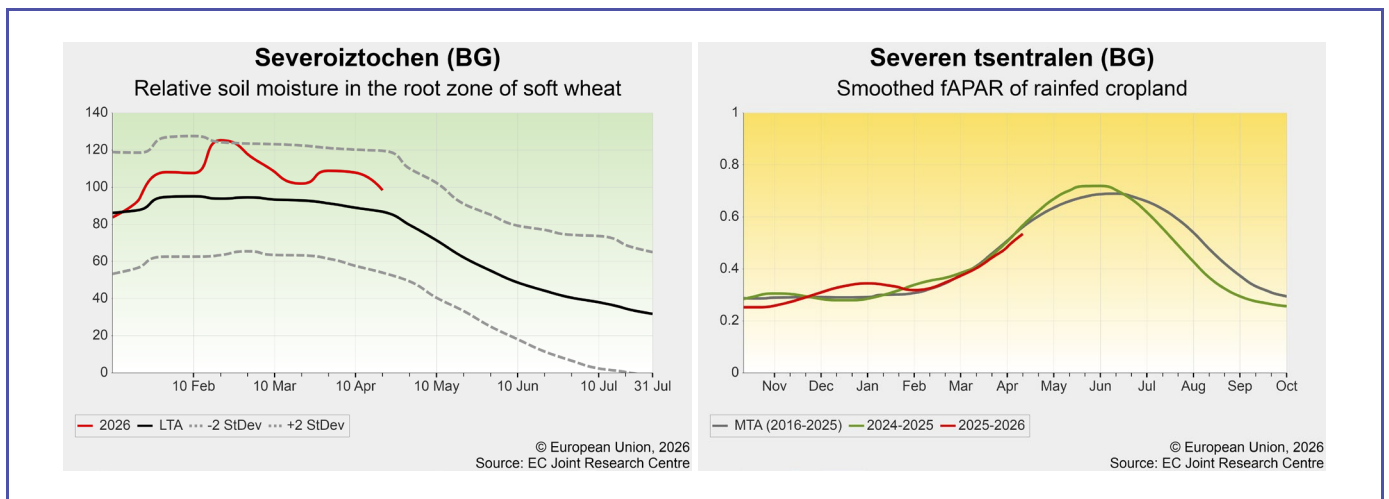
– 5 °C, but crops should have largely been able to withstand these temperatures. Rainfall will be a key factor in the coming weeks for winter crop development ahead of the flowering stage, as well as for spring crop establishment, but is projected to remain limited by the end of April in the main agricultural areas. We maintain our forecasts for winter crops and spring crops close to the trend.



## Bulgaria – Favourable water supply for winter crops

Soil moisture reserves are well replenished thanks to the wet winter and abundant rainfall in late March and early April. The phenological development of winter crops is delayed by 5–10 days due to below-average temperature accumulation (by – 10 % to – 30 %); satellite-based indicators show slightly below-average biomass production, except in the *Severoiztochen* region, which shows above-average values. The flowering of rapeseed has started. Moist and cold weather in April could increase pest pressure.

The dominantly dry March weather favoured seedbed preparation for summer crops. Sowing started in late March but then progressed slowly due to wet and cold topsoil conditions in the first dekad of April. Low temperatures have also delayed the sprouting and emergence of the seeds sown so far. However, the progress of sowing should accelerate later in April, even though some rain is forecast. The yield outlook for winter and summer crops is still in line with the trend.

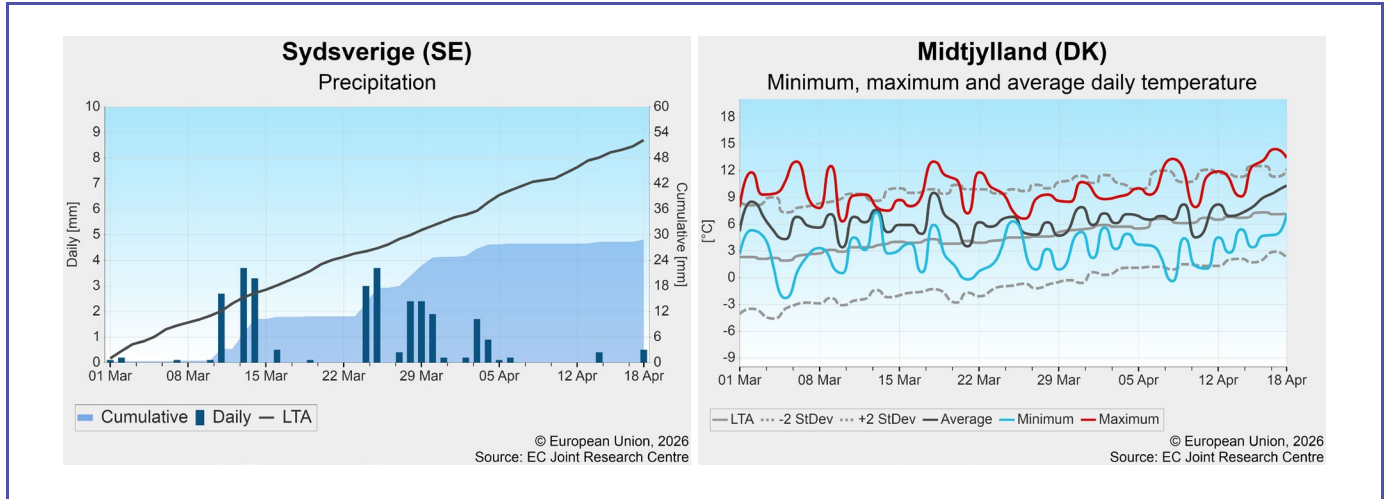




## Denmark and Sweden – Good conditions at the start of the season

Above average temperatures were reported during the analysis period, resulting in cumulative temperatures close to 30 % above the LTA in both countries, and up to 60 % in *Östra Mellansverige*. Conversely, precipitation was predominantly below average, with a more pronounced deficit in Sweden, especially in the south where precipitation was reduced by half. Nevertheless, winter cereals and rapeseed exited dormancy in fair condition, as indicated by near-normal

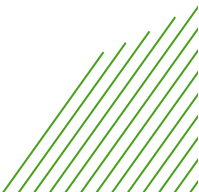
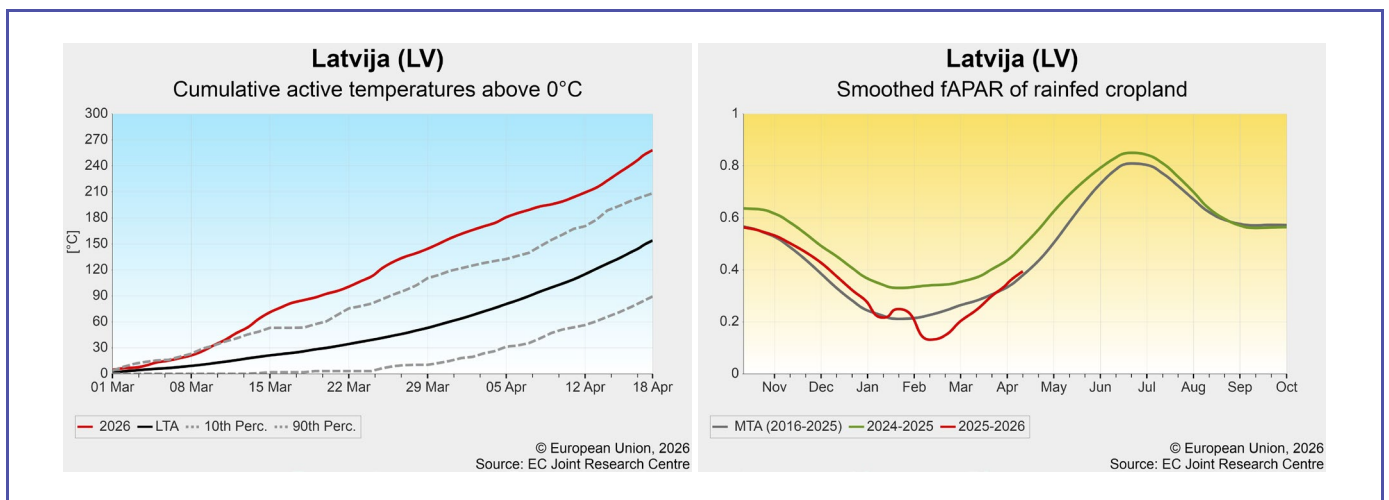
satellite signals. Only limited areas were affected by frost kill in southern Sweden. Spring sowing started on time and is now in full swing in both countries, supported by mild temperatures and adequate soil moisture levels thanks to a wet winter. While there are no current concerns, rain will be needed in the coming weeks in southern Sweden to sustain optimal growth of crops. Our crop yield forecasts remain aligned with historical trends.



## Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland – Cautiously positive start of the season

A warm early spring with daily temperatures 3–5 °C higher than usual was reported across the four countries, with cumulative temperatures ranging between 50 % and 100 % above the LTA. Conversely, a negative rainfall anomaly prevailed, with total precipitation more than halved in most regions. Nevertheless, winter crops are emerging from dormancy under fair conditions thanks to mild temperatures, as illustrated by a satellite signal largely

above the MTA in Finland and Estonia and close to average in Lithuania and Latvia. Re-sowing will be necessary in areas affected by winter kill, yet their extent remains difficult to assess. Spring sowing has started in the Baltic countries, but has yet to begin in Finland. Overall crop conditions are cautiously positive, as the precipitation forecast for the coming 10 days should restore soil moisture to optimal levels. Our crop yield forecasts remain aligned with historical trends.

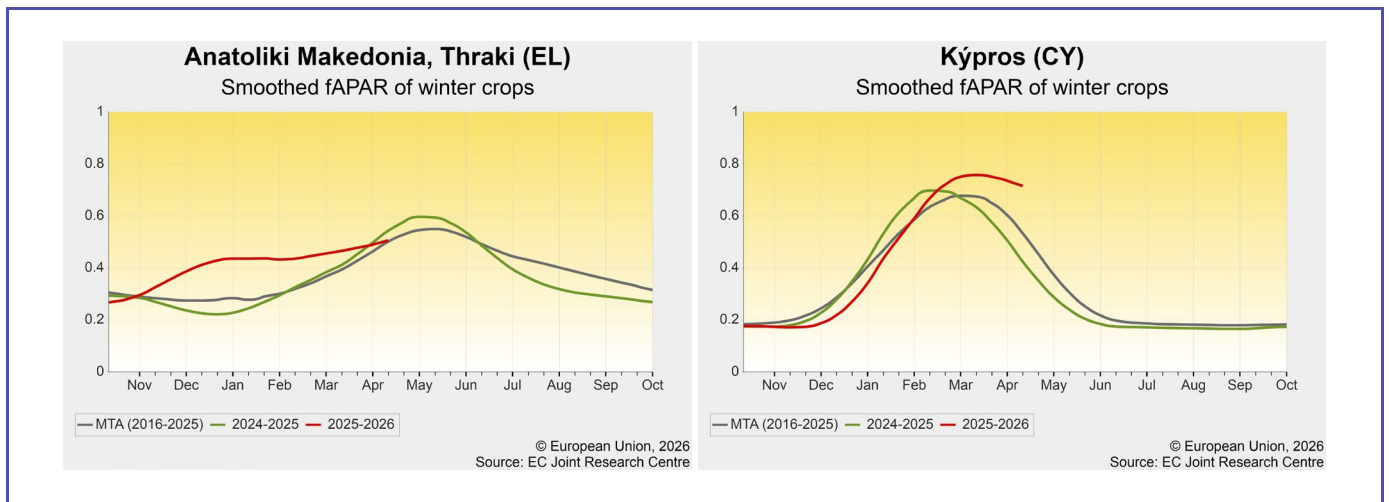




## Greece and Cyprus – Favourable conditions support crop development

Between 1 March and mid April, winter crops in Greece generally benefited from favourable conditions. Adequate soil moisture following spring rainfall, combined with mild temperatures, has supported biomass accumulation in durum wheat, soft wheat, triticale and winter barley. With around-average temperatures at the end of March and in early April, crop development remains slightly advanced compared with the average. Overall, conditions during the period have remained supportive for winter crop development stages around flowering.

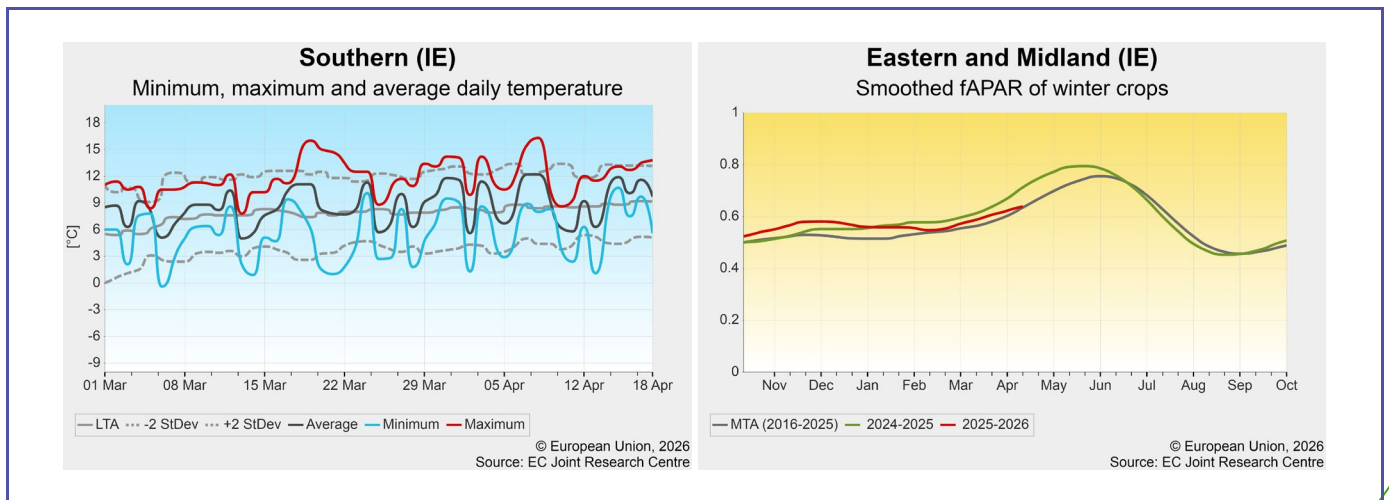
The sowing of summer crops is ongoing under generally favourable conditions, although rainfall in March may have locally delayed field operations. In Cyprus, remote sensing indicators show above-average biomass levels for winter barley. Beneficial rainfall from mid March to early April has further supported crop growth and helped maintain favourable conditions. Winter crops are developing into reproductive stages in Cyprus. Overall, the favourable weather conditions across both countries support an above-average yield outlook.



## Ireland – Winter crops in fair conditions but spring sowing delayed

The weather remained unsettled over the reporting period, characterised by wet, windy and relatively cold conditions, with minimum temperatures often approaching 0 °C. Nevertheless, winter cereals have overwintered well, with earlier-sown crops currently at stem elongation stage and later-sown plants having completed leaf emergence; rapeseed is in full flowering. Overall, disease incidence is under control but not negligible, given the persistent wet conditions since winter. The fAPAR signal is close to the average,

although it has been stagnating over the last few weeks. Field preparation for spring crops has been significantly hampered by the unfavourable weather. In many areas, ploughing and sowing have been made difficult by the overly wet and cold soils. Consequently, the sowing of spring barley is now delayed across the country, with the optimal window about to close. Our crop yield forecasts are slightly reduced for winter cereals and more consistently reduced for spring barley, with both now below the five-year average.

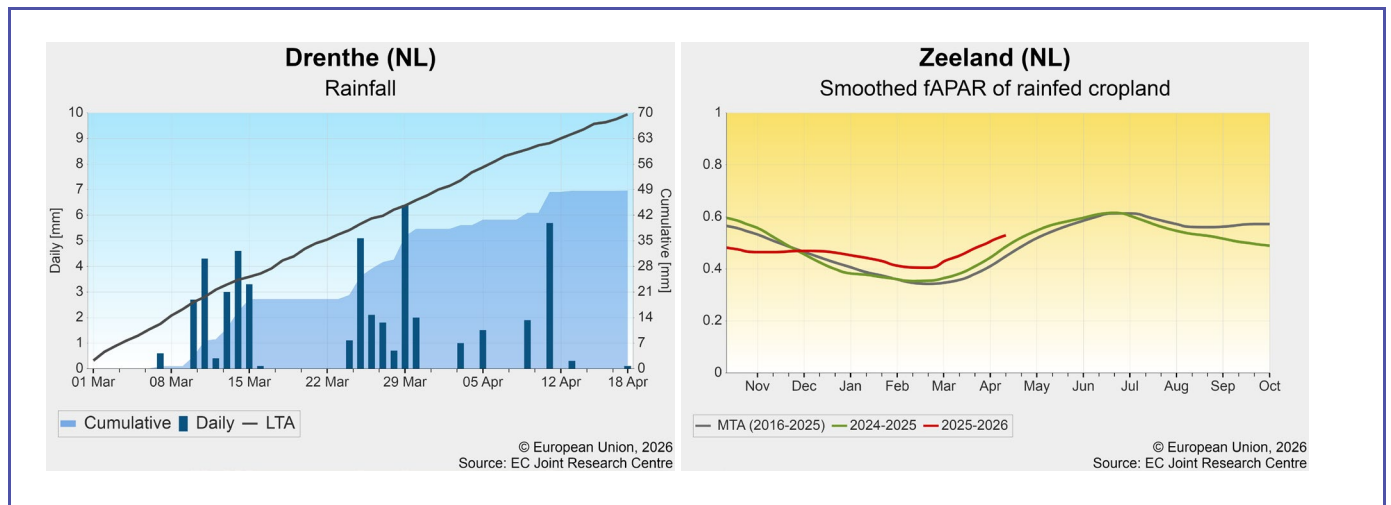




## Benelux countries – Favourable conditions for sowing and emergence

Winter crop growth is progressing well across the Benelux countries, supported by favourable temperatures and adequate soil moisture. Satellite-based indicators show biomass accumulation above average, confirming good early-season development. Field conditions have generally allowed timely operations, with no major constraints reported; however, increasing disease pressure requires close monitoring. Rapeseed has progressed rapidly and is currently flowering, with pest damage decreasing at that stage.

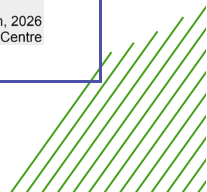
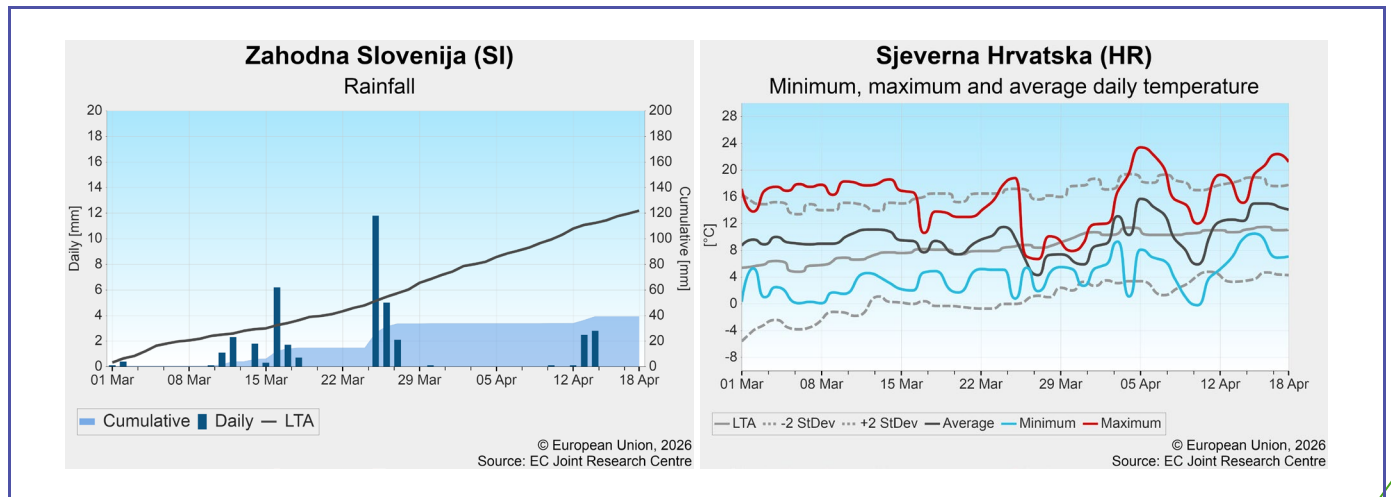
The sowing campaign of spring and summer crops is progressing under generally favourable conditions. Sugar beet sowing is slightly advanced, particularly in the Netherlands, but soil crusting is causing local emergence difficulties. The sowing of spring barley is broadly on schedule despite some local delays in heavier soils. Potato planting and maize sowing are about to start. Our current yield forecasts are based on historical trends.



## Slovenia and Croatia – Mixed patterns with rainfall needed

A dry start to the season has been observed in both countries. In Slovenia, the rainfall deficit, especially in the north, has lowered river water levels and depleted soil moisture, particularly in lighter soils. In Croatia, unsettled and cold weather at the end of March brought substantial precipitation in central *Panonska* and in *Sjeverna*, restoring total rainfall to climatological levels. Temperatures varied substantially, with freezing temperatures at night in some areas and daily maxima approaching, and locally exceeding, 20 °C. For winter

cereals in the vegetative phase, such temperature variability has been generally beneficial. However, soil temperatures have remained low in some areas, delaying the start of spring crop sowing, but this can still be completed within the optimal time window. Our crop yield forecasts remain unchanged for Croatia. For Slovenia, the yield forecasts of winter crops have been slightly adjusted downward, below the five-year average for soft wheat and above it for barley.



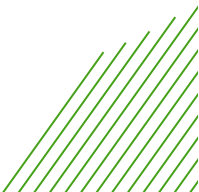
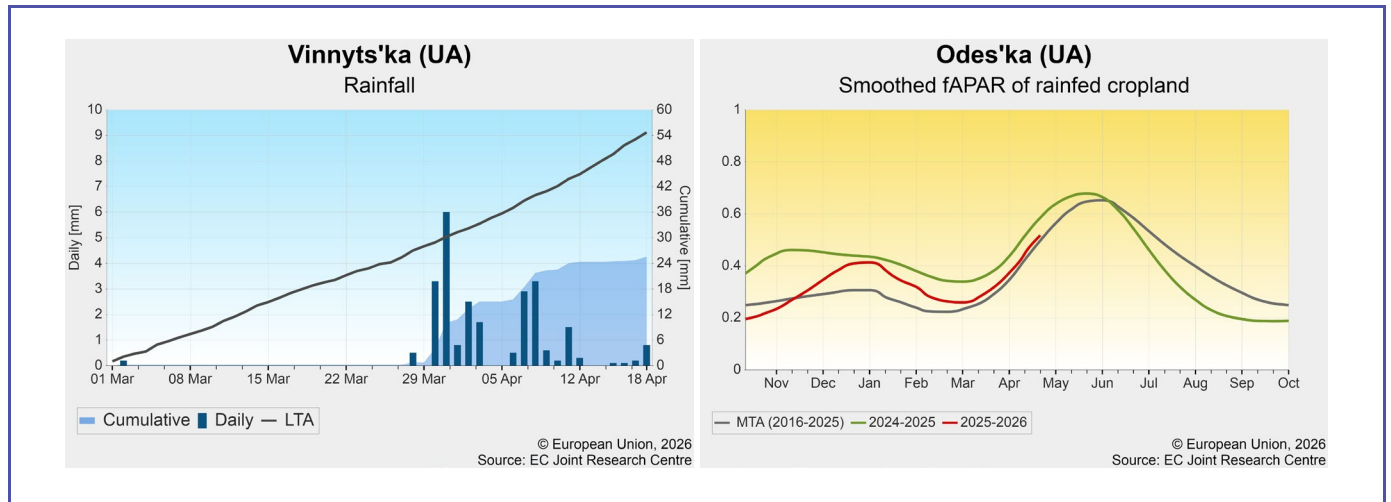


## 6.2 Black Sea area

### Ukraine – Average outlook so far, but dry weather raises concerns

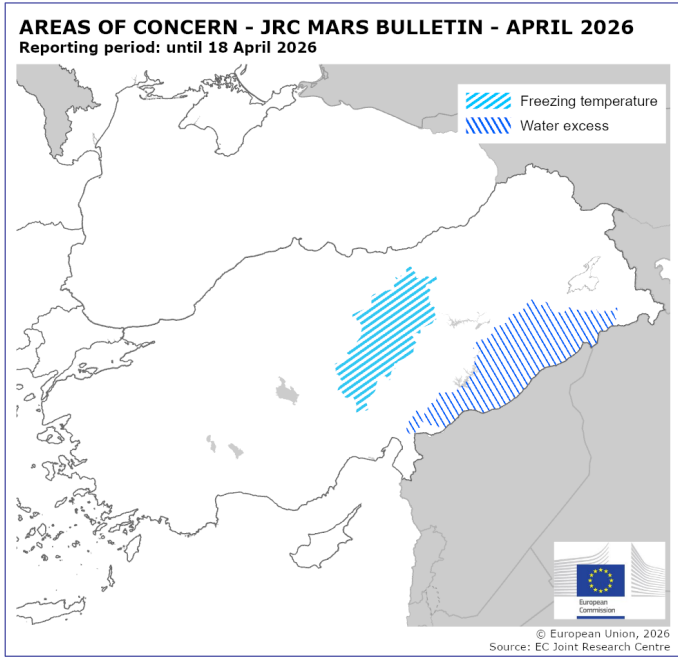
Dry conditions prevailed during the review period, especially in March, but generally high soil water reserves at the end of February helped mitigate the impact of the subsequent dry spell. As a result, the onset of spring vegetative growth in mid March occurred in line with the long-term average, supported by warmer-than-usual temperatures. Rainfall in early April partially mitigated the moisture deficit, stabilising crop-growing conditions in the short term.

Nevertheless, soil moisture levels remain below optimum in several regions, especially in the west, and the situation could rapidly deteriorate if dry conditions persist in the coming weeks. The sowing campaigns of grain maize and soybean have not yet started. The overall outlook points towards average conditions; our crop yield forecasts of winter crops are in line with the long-term trend and the five-year average, pending further developments in moisture availability.





## Türkiye – Average crop development



The 2026 season in Türkiye so far has been characterised by generally favourable conditions supporting an above-average yield outlook.

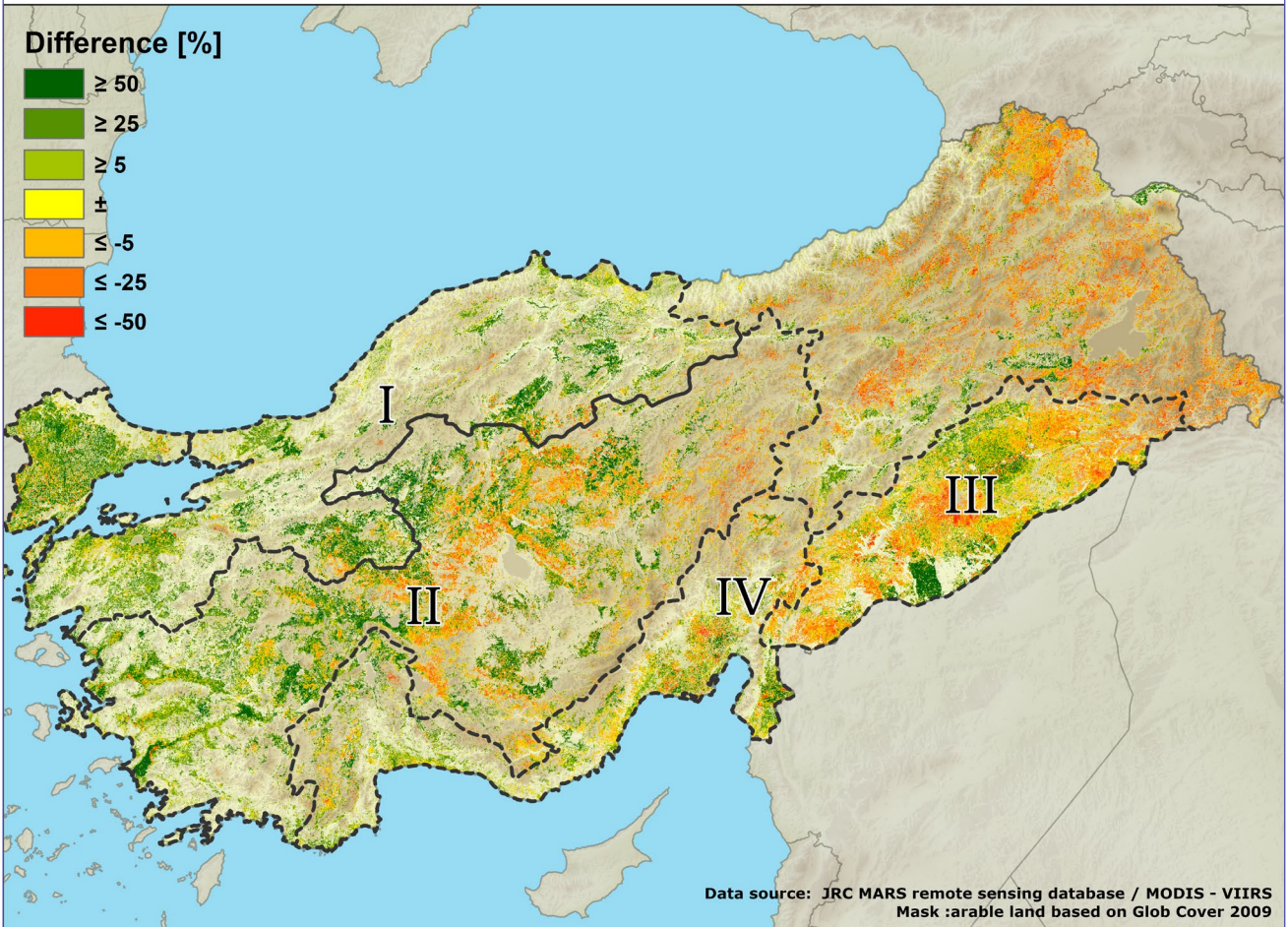
December rainfall restored soil moisture and enabled good crop establishment. Since January, precipitation has been generally abundant, sustaining favourable moisture conditions across most regions, although frequent cloud cover has limited radiation. Since March, temperature fluctuations have resulted in uneven crop development, with slightly advanced conditions in the west and delays in the colder eastern regions, while excessive rainfall and low radiation have affected parts of the east and the south-east. Despite these regional constraints, the overall agronomic perspectives are fair for the ongoing season.

Weather up to mid April remained suboptimal for eastern and southern Anatolia, with low temperatures in the east and abundant precipitation in the south.

The remote-sensing-derived fAPAR map below indicates well-developed crops in western regions (in green), where beneficial rainfall and temperatures

## fAPAR anomalies – Türkiye

Current year - Medium Term Average (MTA / 2016–2025)  
Cumulative period: 1 March – 20 April 2026





promoted crops to slightly advanced stages. In central regions, crop conditions are mixed: delayed in some areas (in orange) and slightly advanced in others. In the east and south-east of Türkiye, biomass accumulation is predominantly below average (in orange); this has been caused by excess rainfall and limited radiation.

Our crop yield forecasts have been revised upward, compared to our March estimates that were based on trend, by 2 % for winter barley, 3 % for durum wheat, and 4 % for soft wheat, now ranging above the five-year average (2020-2024) by 9 %, 8 %, and 9 %, respectively, thanks to the positive development in the west and the potential to still recover to average levels in East and Southeast Anatolia. This year’s outlook is currently even above yield trend for wheat and barley that points already at annually increasing yields in the past 20 years.

### Black Sea region (I) – Average to slightly advance development

In the Black Sea region, crops are in different stages of development. In *Tekirdağ*, in the west, winter crops are advanced and close to flowering, whereas in the central Black Sea areas (*Batı Karadeniz*) they are still in the stem-elongation phase.

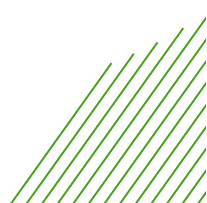
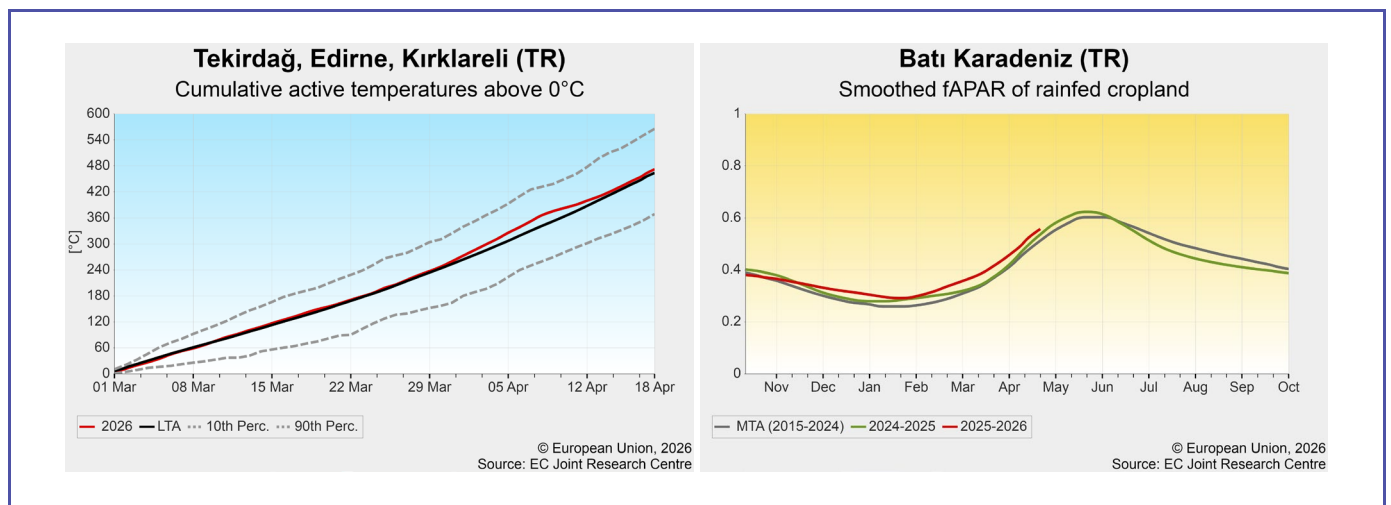
In *Tekirdağ*, winter sowings took place in December under favourable conditions, with warm temperatures and sufficient rainfall. Temperatures remained well above the LTA almost continuously until 20 March. After that date, temperatures returned to normal, while precipitation increased,

Last years’ average is biased by the record-low yields of 2021.

The ‘Areas of Concern – Alert’ map above indicates regions where winter crop development is delayed. In central Anatolia, recent low temperatures have shifted development from average to delayed stages. In south-eastern Anatolia, overly wet conditions have been slowing down crop growth, a delay that has persisted since the start of the season. However, if the weather becomes warm and dry, crops can still recover to normal development and achieve favourable biomass accumulation. In those regions, the risk associated with delayed stages stems mainly from a potentially increased exposure to heat stress, typically starting in June; if crops have not completed grain filling before then, yields could be significantly reduced.

creating positive expectations for the second part of the winter crop season.

In the central Black Sea region, the cropping season started later than in the west but then progressed faster than average. The warmer-than-usual temperatures after 20 February allowed for good emergence and initial development. Soil moisture was favourable; the abundant precipitation of December eventually decreased but stayed well distributed. After a dry March, rainfall returned in April, providing good prospects for continued biomass accumulation.



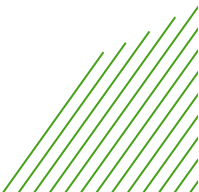
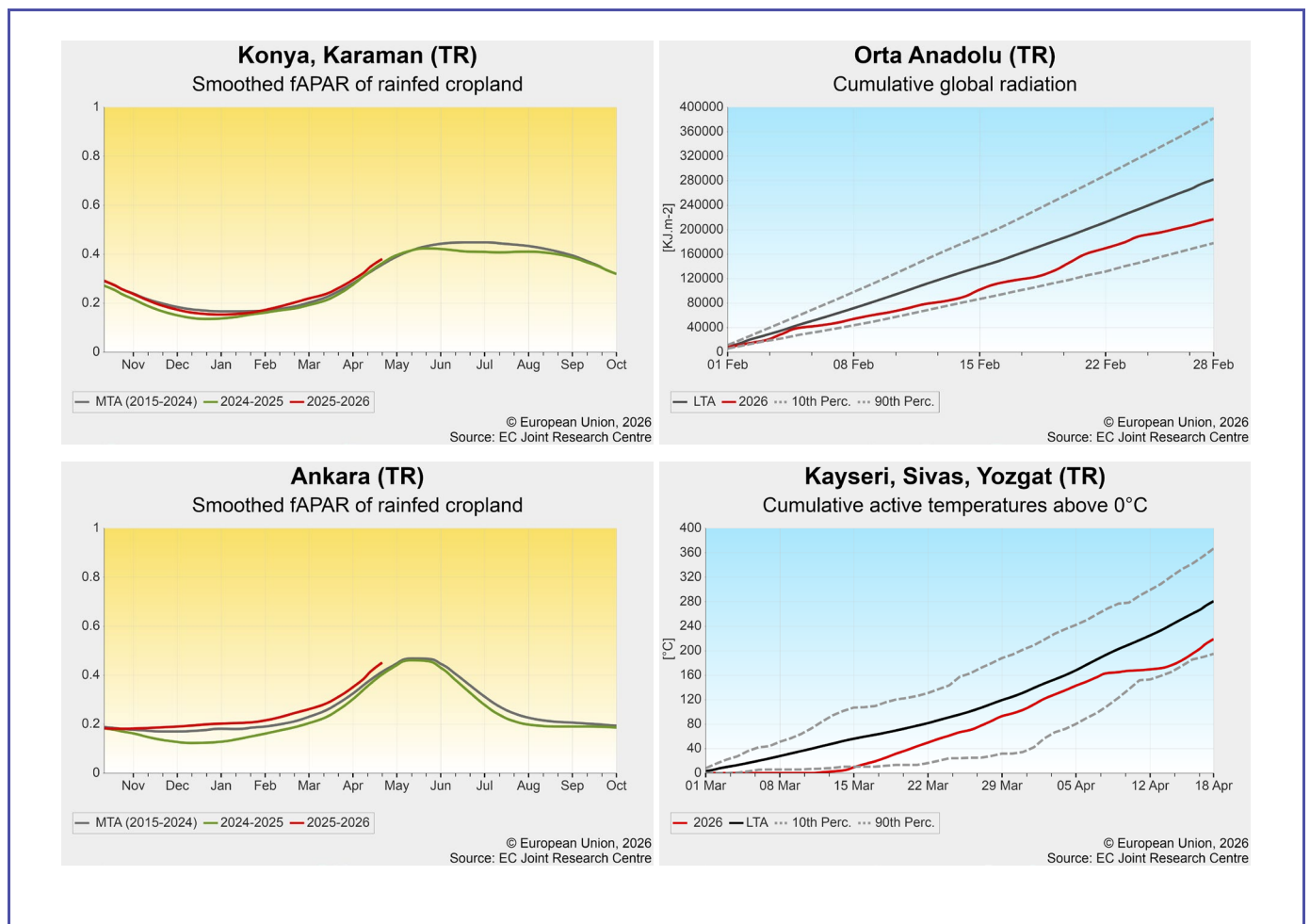


## Aegean regions and western and central Anatolia (II) – Overall favourable development

In these important regions for winter crop production, sowings took place in December, just after the first rain following a prolonged summer drought. Germination was ensured by mild temperatures up to 2 °C above the LTA and by well-distributed rainfall in December, which was still below the LTA (– 10 % to – 50 %) but restored soil moisture in the upper layers. January was marked by two short cold spells, but no significant damage occurred. February presented contrasting conditions: above-average temperatures (up to + 6 °C in *Konya* and *Kırkkale*) and abundant precipitation supported crop development, while a pronounced radiation deficit (up to – 30 % in *Orta Anadolu*), associated with the continued rainfall, limited biomass accumulation.

As a result, crop development was moderate, reaching average growth stages by early March across the main producing regions. Only in the Aegean regions (e.g. in *Manisa*), where the radiation

deficit was less pronounced and temperatures were higher, did crops develop more rapidly and accumulate above-average biomass. A dry spell in the first 15 days of March favoured radiation accumulation and offered good growing conditions despite below-average temperatures. From mid March, temperatures increased and, together with returning rainfall, enabled a normal to slightly advanced development of winter crops in both the Aegean regions and western Anatolia (e.g. in *Ankara*). Slightly less favourable conditions were observed in central Anatolia (e.g. in *Kayseri*), where a more pronounced temperature accumulation deficit, particularly in early March and since 10 April, slightly delayed crop development. Nevertheless, the well-replenished soil moisture and water reservoirs support positive expectations for the remainder of the season, including the upcoming sowing of summer crops.





### South-eastern Anatolia (III) – Too wet weather delayed stages

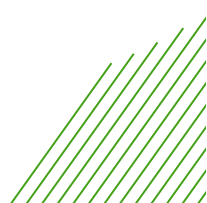
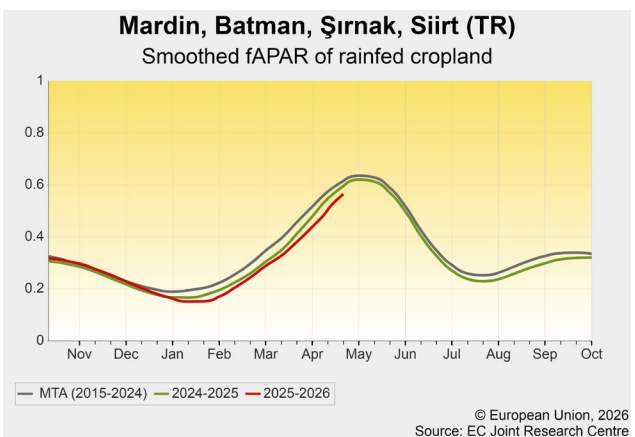
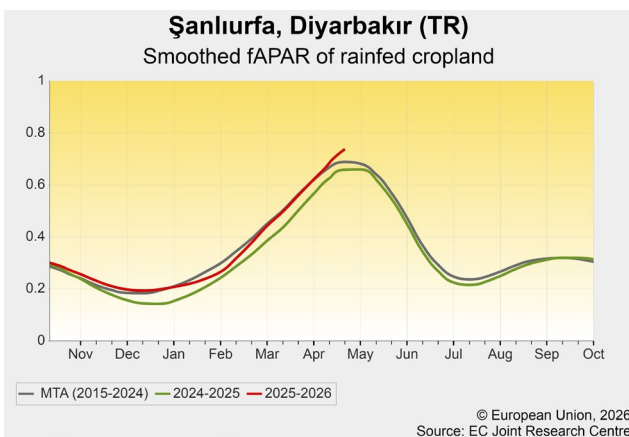
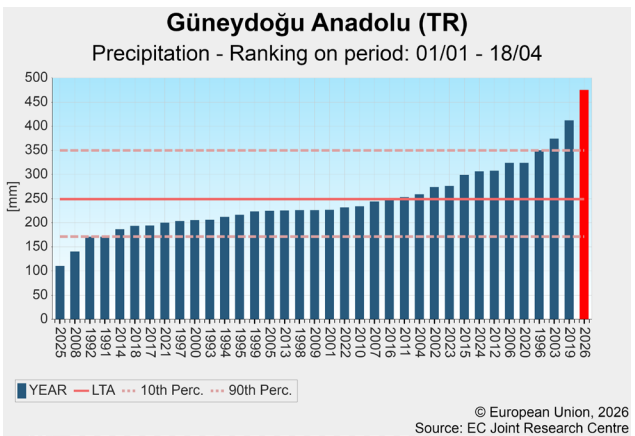
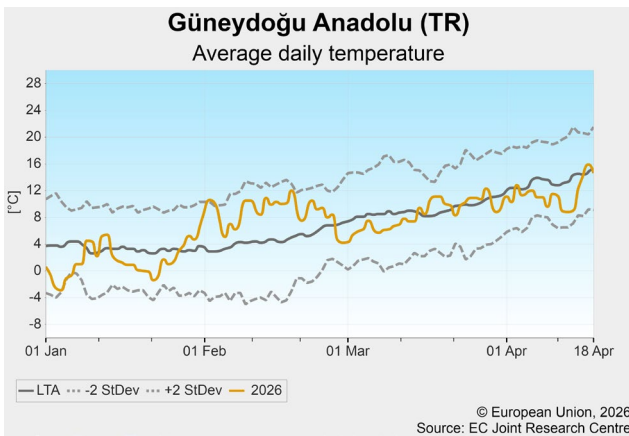
In south-eastern Anatolia (e.g. in *Güneydoğu Anadolu*), winter crop sowing (durum wheat, soft wheat and barley) was delayed to December, as in the previous year, due to the prolonged drought last summer. High temperatures during sowing and well-distributed precipitation allowed for good seed establishment and favourable germination. A brief cold spell at the beginning of January halted crop growth, and temperatures remained below average for most of the month.

February brought a sharp rise in temperature together with abundant rainfall. The warm spell accelerated development, bringing crops back to normal growth stages after the slow start in January. However, persistent cloud cover reduced solar radiation and, together with overly wet soils,

provided suboptimal growing conditions. Consequently, winter cereals entered stem elongation in March with a delay and unfavourable biomass accumulation.

From March until mid April, temperatures remained close to the LTA, while continued precipitation prolonged the radiation deficit, making the ongoing season as the wettest in our records.

As a result, the winter crop season is now delayed in the *Gaziantep* and *Mardin* regions. Crops may still achieve average development, but if the delay is not reduced, the yield formation stages are likely to be exposed to summer heat stress later in the season. More favourable conditions are observed in the *Şanlıurfa* region, where satellite-based indicators show a slightly positive biomass accumulation.

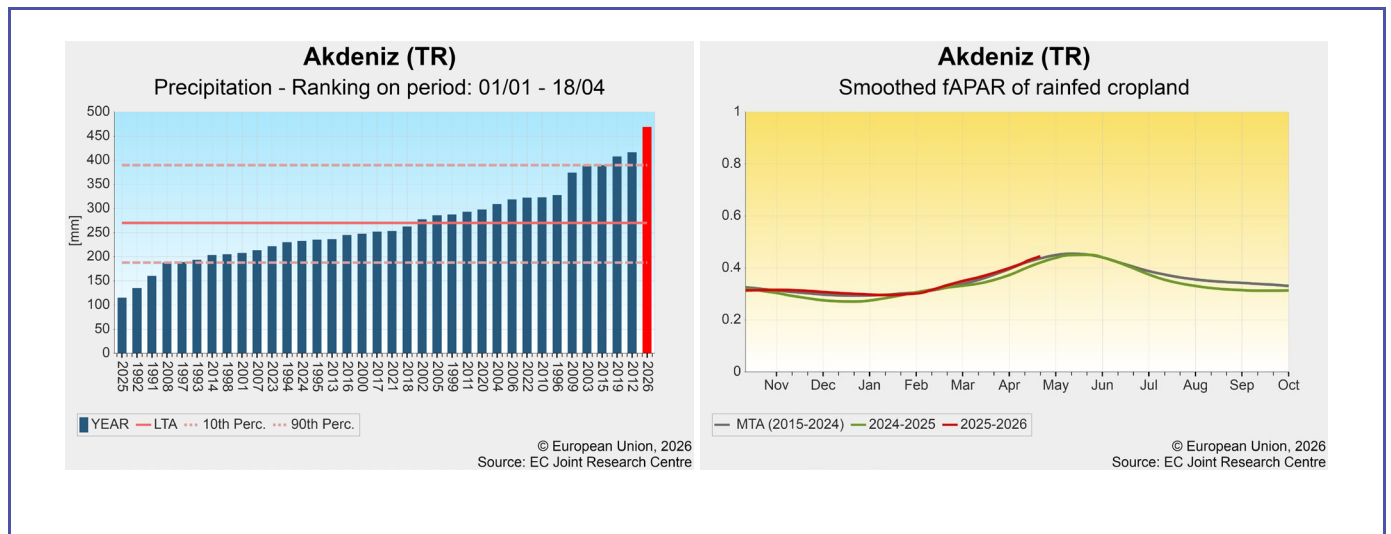




## Mediterranean regions (IV) – Water reservoirs replenished

In the Mediterranean region (e.g. in *Akdeniz*), the 2026 cropping season has started wetter and colder than usual. Similarly to the south-east, sowing was favourable and began in December under well-distributed precipitation. January, however, turned very cold, with two pronounced cold spells, at the beginning and at the end of the month. Crops were not significantly damaged and recovered to normal development in February with warm temperatures, despite the above-average precipitation. Since March, temperatures have returned to near-average

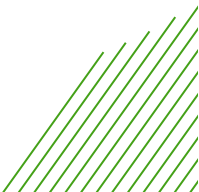
levels. Following a beneficial dry spell in the first half of the month, rainfall returned and became more frequent and abundant than usual. As a consequence, the growing period is the wettest in our records, with a slight deficit in radiation. Winter crops still succeeded to progress in line with the average, probably thanks to the dry spell in March. The high soil moisture levels of today will ensure a good water supply for the remaining season and especially for summer crops that are about to be sown.



## Türkiye yield forecasts - 27 April 2026 Bulletin

Crop	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	2024 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	2024	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2024			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2024	last 5yrs avg	2024	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2024
Total wheat	6 779	6 925	<b>6 779</b>	± 0	- 2	2.97	3.00	<b>3.25</b>	+ 9	+ 8	20 146	20 809	<b>21 997</b>	+ 9	+ 6
Soft wheat	5 540	5 619	<b>5 540</b>	± 0	- 1	2.93	2.92	<b>3.20</b>	+ 9	+ 10	16 225	16 408	<b>17 749</b>	+ 9	+ 8
Durum wheat	1 239	1 306	<b>1 239</b>	± 0	- 5	3.16	3.37	<b>3.43</b>	+ 8	+ 2	3 920	4 401	<b>4 248</b>	+ 8	- 3
Total barley	3 043	3 131	<b>3 043</b>	± 0	- 3	2.49	2.49	<b>2.71</b>	+ 9	+ 9	7 575	7 796	<b>8 253</b>	+ 9	+ 6
Grain maize	821	789	<b>821</b>	± 0	+ 4	9.46	10.3	<b>9.79</b>	+ 3	- 5	7 769	8 099	<b>8 039</b>	+ 3	- 1

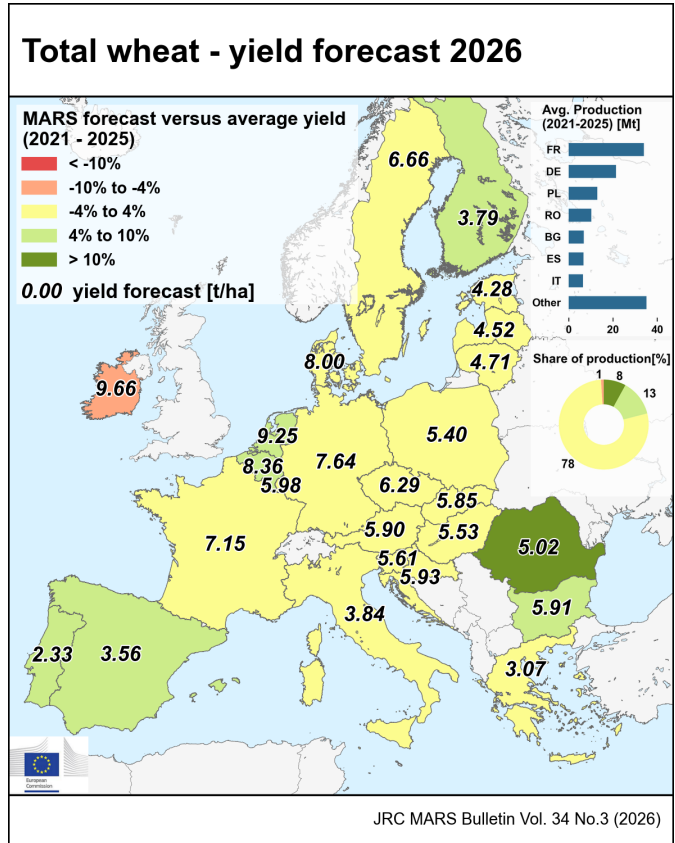
NB: Yields are forecast for crops with more than 10 000 ha.  
 Sources: 2020-2024 data come from Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat).  
 The 2026 crop area is calculated as last available 5 Years Average area (2020 - 2024).  
 The column header '% diff 5yrs avg' stands for the 2026 change with respect to the 5-year average(%). Similarly, '% diff 2024' stands for the 2026 change with respect to 2024(%).



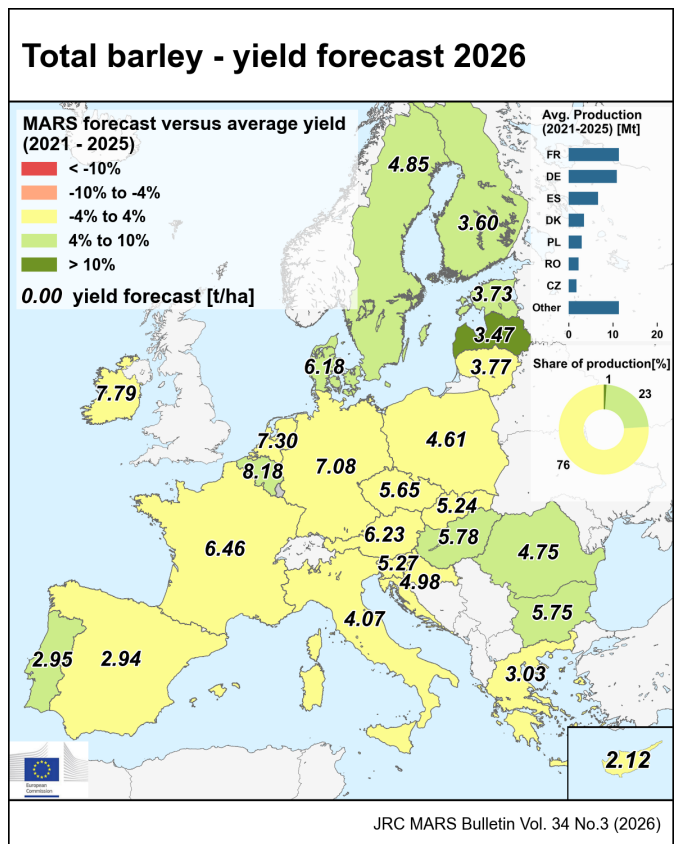


## 7. Crop yield forecast

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Total wheat			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
<b>EU</b>	5.64	6.05	<b>5.83</b>	+3	-4	+1
AT	5.85	6.22	<b>5.90</b>	+1	-5	±0
BE	7.93	7.37	<b>8.36</b>	+5	+13	+3
BG	5.62	5.78	<b>5.91</b>	+5	+2	+1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	<b>6.29</b>	±0	-6	±0
DE	7.45	7.83	<b>7.64</b>	+3	-2	±0
DK	7.86	8.73	<b>8.00</b>	+2	-8	±0
EE	4.24	4.11	<b>4.28</b>	+1	+4	±0
EL	3.04	2.90	<b>3.07</b>	+1	+6	-2
ES	3.32	4.20	<b>3.56</b>	+7	-15	+4
FI	3.62	4.39	<b>3.79</b>	+5	-14	±0
FR	6.97	7.34	<b>7.15</b>	+3	-3	+2
HR	5.79	5.93	<b>5.93</b>	+3	±0	±0
HU	5.44	5.51	<b>5.53</b>	+2	±0	±0
IE	10.1	10.6	<b>9.66</b>	-4	-9	-1
IT	3.73	3.72	<b>3.84</b>	+3	+3	+1
LT	4.75	4.77	<b>4.71</b>	-1	-1	±0
LU	5.98	6.75	<b>5.98</b>	±0	-11	±0
LV	4.49	4.60	<b>4.52</b>	+1	-2	±0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.76	10.2	<b>9.25</b>	+6	-9	+5
PL	5.31	5.54	<b>5.40</b>	+2	-2	-1
PT	2.20	2.44	<b>2.33</b>	+6	-5	+2
RO	4.54	5.64	<b>5.02</b>	+11	-11	+6
SE	6.44	7.27	<b>6.66</b>	+3	-8	±0
SI	5.80	6.11	<b>5.61</b>	-3	-8	-1
SK	5.64	6.04	<b>5.85</b>	+4	-3	-1



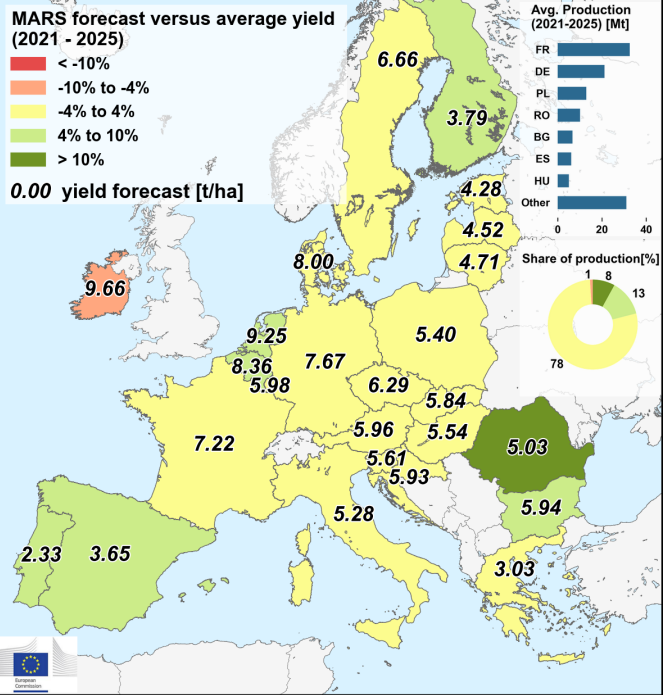
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Total barley			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
<b>EU</b>	5.00	5.63	<b>5.15</b>	+3	-9	+1
AT	6.16	6.75	<b>6.23</b>	+1	-8	±0
BE	7.76	7.74	<b>8.18</b>	+5	+6	+2
BG	5.36	5.69	<b>5.75</b>	+7	+1	+3
CY	1.75	0.94	<b>2.12</b>	+21	+126	±0
CZ	5.59	6.28	<b>5.65</b>	+1	-10	±0
DE	6.89	7.44	<b>7.08</b>	+3	-5	±0
DK	5.93	7.07	<b>6.18</b>	+4	-13	±0
EE	3.45	3.50	<b>3.73</b>	+8	+6	±0
EL	2.92	2.73	<b>3.03</b>	+4	+11	-2
ES	2.90	3.97	<b>2.94</b>	+1	-26	+4
FI	3.38	3.80	<b>3.60</b>	+6	-5	±0
FR	6.31	6.64	<b>6.46</b>	+2	-3	+2
HR	5.02	5.62	<b>4.98</b>	-1	-11	±0
HU	5.52	5.83	<b>5.78</b>	+5	-1	+3
IE	7.92	8.25	<b>7.79</b>	-2	-6	-1
IT	4.02	3.92	<b>4.07</b>	+1	+4	+2
LT	3.69	3.55	<b>3.77</b>	+2	+6	±0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.13	3.49	<b>3.47</b>	+11	±0	-1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	7.05	7.93	<b>7.30</b>	+4	-8	+2
PL	4.44	4.79	<b>4.61</b>	+4	-4	-1
PT	2.73	2.89	<b>2.95</b>	+8	+2	+3
RO	4.47	5.47	<b>4.75</b>	+6	-13	+3
SE	4.56	5.69	<b>4.85</b>	+6	-15	±0
SI	5.11	5.74	<b>5.27</b>	+3	-8	±0
SK	5.25	6.12	<b>5.24</b>	±0	-14	+2





Soft wheat						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
<b>EU</b>	5.86	6.29	<b>6.05</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>+1</b>
AT	5.90	6.25	<b>5.96</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>±0</b>
BE	7.93	7.37	<b>8.36</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>+3</b>
BG	5.64	5.81	<b>5.94</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+1</b>
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	<b>6.29</b>	<b>±0</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>±0</b>
DE	7.48	7.85	<b>7.67</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>±0</b>
DK	7.86	8.73	<b>8.00</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>±0</b>
EE	4.24	4.11	<b>4.28</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>±0</b>
EL	3.00	2.94	<b>3.03</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-1</b>
ES	3.42	4.34	<b>3.65</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>+3</b>
FI	3.62	4.39	<b>3.79</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>±0</b>
FR	7.05	7.42	<b>7.22</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+2</b>
HR	5.79	5.93	<b>5.93</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>±0</b>	<b>±0</b>
HU	5.46	5.53	<b>5.54</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>±0</b>	<b>±0</b>
IE	10.1	10.6	<b>9.66</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-1</b>
IT	5.22	4.91	<b>5.28</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+5</b>
LT	4.75	4.77	<b>4.71</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>±0</b>
LU	5.98	6.75	<b>5.98</b>	<b>±0</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>±0</b>
LV	4.49	4.60	<b>4.52</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>±0</b>
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.76	10.2	<b>9.25</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>+5</b>
PL	5.31	5.54	<b>5.40</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1</b>
PT	2.20	2.44	<b>2.33</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+2</b>
RO	4.55	5.65	<b>5.03</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>+6</b>
SE	6.44	7.27	<b>6.66</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>±0</b>
SI	5.80	6.11	<b>5.61</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-1</b>
SK	5.63	6.04	<b>5.84</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-2</b>

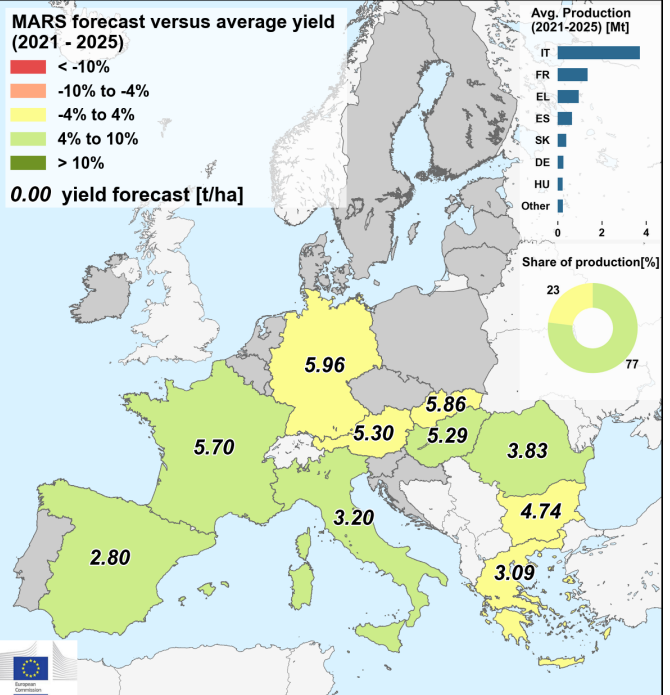
### Soft wheat - yield forecast 2026



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Durum wheat						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
<b>EU</b>	3.49	3.70	<b>3.64</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>±0</b>
AT	5.36	5.82	<b>5.30</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>±0</b>
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	4.61	4.55	<b>4.74</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+2</b>
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	5.84	6.50	<b>5.96</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>±0</b>
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	3.06	2.89	<b>3.09</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>-3</b>
ES	2.56	3.03	<b>2.80</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>+6</b>
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.43	5.76	<b>5.70</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>±0</b>
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	5.04	5.21	<b>5.29</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>±0</b>
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.07	3.19	<b>3.20</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>±0</b>	<b>±0</b>
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	3.59	3.25	<b>3.83</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+18</b>	<b>+6</b>
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.69	6.03	<b>5.86</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>±0</b>

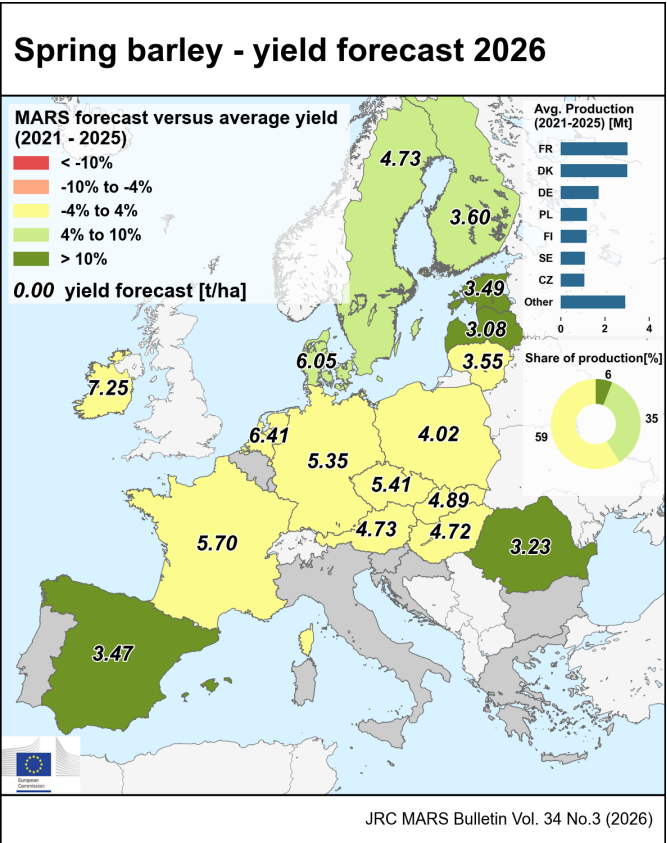
### Durum wheat - yield forecast 2026



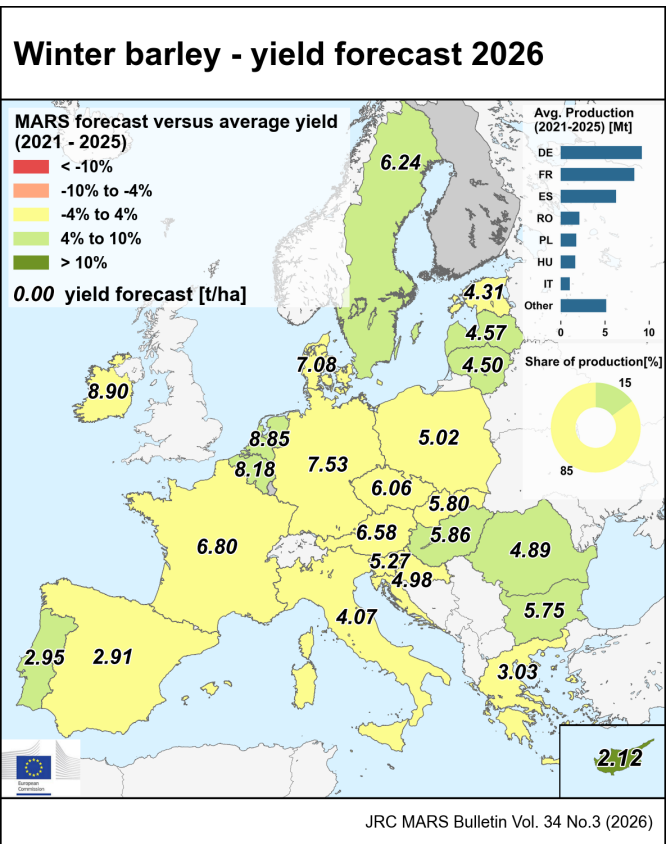
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Spring barley						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
<b>EU</b>	4.77	5.45	<b>4.96</b>	+ 4	- 9	± 0
AT	4.63	5.16	<b>4.73</b>	+ 2	- 8	± 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.37	6.15	<b>5.41</b>	+ 1	- 12	± 0
DE	5.17	5.82	<b>5.35</b>	+ 3	- 8	± 0
DK	5.81	6.98	<b>6.05</b>	+ 4	- 13	± 0
EE	3.11	3.20	<b>3.49</b>	+ 12	+ 9	± 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.73	3.70	<b>3.47</b>	+ 27	- 6	+ 3
FI	3.38	3.80	<b>3.60</b>	+ 6	- 5	± 0
FR	5.58	5.88	<b>5.70</b>	+ 2	- 3	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.61	5.00	<b>4.72</b>	+ 2	- 6	± 0
IE	7.37	7.29	<b>7.25</b>	- 2	- 1	- 2
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	3.48	3.24	<b>3.55</b>	+ 2	+ 9	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.70	2.75	<b>3.08</b>	+ 14	+ 12	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.26	6.73	<b>6.41</b>	+ 2	- 5	+ 1
PL	3.89	4.24	<b>4.02</b>	+ 3	- 5	± 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.92	4.08	<b>3.23</b>	+ 11	- 21	+ 3
SE	4.45	5.54	<b>4.73</b>	+ 6	- 15	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.01	6.06	<b>4.89</b>	- 2	- 19	± 0



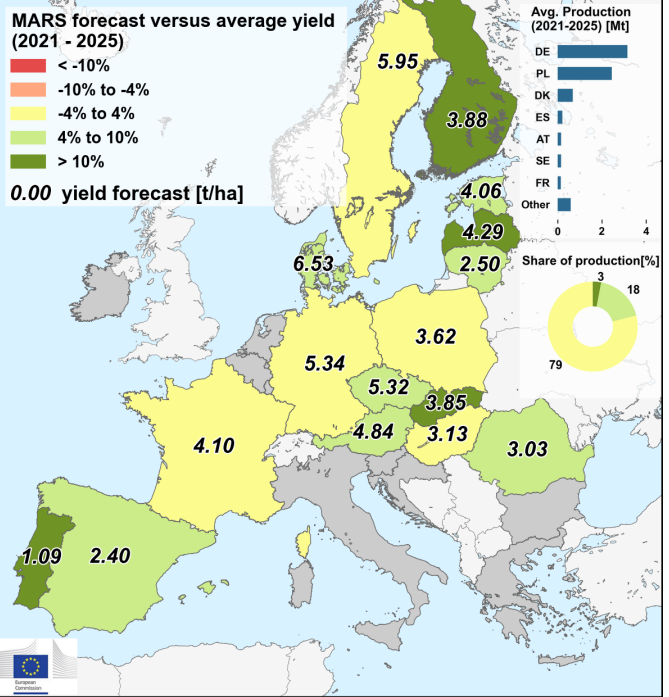
Winter barley						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
<b>EU</b>	5.11	5.71	<b>5.23</b>	+ 2	- 8	+ 2
AT	6.54	7.03	<b>6.58</b>	+ 1	- 6	± 0
BE	7.76	7.74	<b>8.18</b>	+ 5	+ 6	+ 2
BG	5.36	5.69	<b>5.75</b>	+ 7	+ 1	+ 3
CY	1.75	0.94	<b>2.12</b>	+ 21	+ 126	± 0
CZ	5.96	6.50	<b>6.06</b>	+ 2	- 7	± 0
DE	7.35	7.86	<b>7.53</b>	+ 2	- 4	± 0
DK	6.92	7.75	<b>7.08</b>	+ 2	- 9	± 0
EE	4.24	4.00	<b>4.31</b>	+ 2	+ 8	± 0
EL	2.92	2.73	<b>3.03</b>	+ 4	+ 11	- 2
ES	2.92	3.99	<b>2.91</b>	± 0	- 27	+ 4
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	6.62	7.03	<b>6.80</b>	+ 3	- 3	+ 3
HR	5.02	5.62	<b>4.98</b>	- 1	- 11	± 0
HU	5.60	5.89	<b>5.86</b>	+ 5	- 1	+ 3
IE	9.07	10.2	<b>8.90</b>	- 2	- 13	- 1
IT	4.02	3.92	<b>4.07</b>	+ 1	+ 4	+ 2
LT	4.22	4.16	<b>4.50</b>	+ 7	+ 8	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	4.16	4.55	<b>4.57</b>	+ 10	+ 1	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.44	9.63	<b>8.85</b>	+ 5	- 8	+ 4
PL	4.91	5.06	<b>5.02</b>	+ 2	- 1	- 1
PT	2.73	2.89	<b>2.95</b>	+ 8	+ 2	+ 3
RO	4.66	5.63	<b>4.89</b>	+ 5	- 13	+ 3
SE	5.97	7.24	<b>6.24</b>	+ 4	- 14	± 0
SI	5.11	5.74	<b>5.27</b>	+ 3	- 8	± 0
SK	5.58	6.19	<b>5.80</b>	+ 4	- 6	+ 5





Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Rye			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
<b>EU</b>	4.28	4.65	<b>4.35</b>	+ 2	- 7	± 0
AT	4.63	5.26	<b>4.84</b>	+ 4	- 8	± 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.04	5.51	<b>5.32</b>	+ 6	- 3	± 0
DE	5.31	5.73	<b>5.34</b>	± 0	- 7	± 0
DK	6.25	7.10	<b>6.53</b>	+ 4	- 8	± 0
EE	3.81	3.90	<b>4.06</b>	+ 6	+ 4	± 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.20	2.71	<b>2.40</b>	+ 9	- 11	+ 2
FI	3.52	4.10	<b>3.88</b>	+ 10	- 5	± 0
FR	4.13	3.96	<b>4.10</b>	- 1	+ 4	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.15	3.09	<b>3.13</b>	- 1	+ 1	- 3
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	2.39	2.38	<b>2.50</b>	+ 4	+ 5	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.67	4.39	<b>4.29</b>	+ 17	- 2	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.56	3.81	<b>3.62</b>	+ 2	- 5	- 1
PT	0.98	0.98	<b>1.09</b>	+ 11	+ 11	+ 8
RO	2.85	3.30	<b>3.03</b>	+ 6	- 8	+ 2
SE	5.77	6.11	<b>5.95</b>	+ 3	- 3	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.50	3.86	<b>3.85</b>	+ 10	± 0	± 0

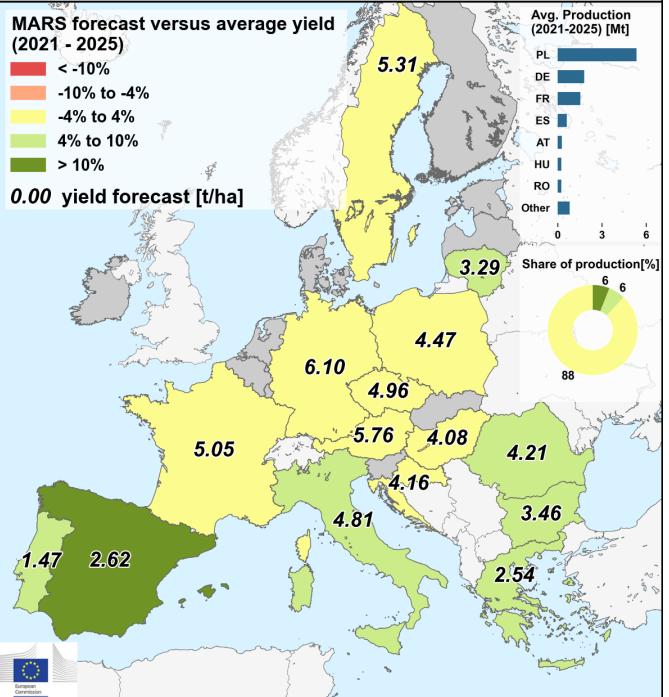
### Rye - yield forecast 2026



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Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Triticale			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
<b>EU</b>	4.41	4.73	<b>4.50</b>	+ 2	- 5	± 0
AT	5.56	6.21	<b>5.76</b>	+ 4	- 7	± 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	3.25	3.67	<b>3.46</b>	+ 7	- 6	+ 5
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	4.89	5.17	<b>4.96</b>	+ 2	- 4	± 0
DE	5.94	6.35	<b>6.10</b>	+ 3	- 4	± 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.43	2.36	<b>2.54</b>	+ 5	+ 7	- 1
ES	2.35	3.06	<b>2.62</b>	+ 11	- 14	+ 3
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	4.94	5.20	<b>5.05</b>	+ 2	- 3	+ 3
HR	4.12	4.40	<b>4.16</b>	+ 1	- 5	± 0
HU	3.99	4.13	<b>4.08</b>	+ 2	- 1	- 5
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	4.52	4.71	<b>4.81</b>	+ 6	+ 2	+ 6
LT	3.16	3.24	<b>3.29</b>	+ 4	+ 2	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	4.46	4.71	<b>4.47</b>	± 0	- 5	- 2
PT	1.35	1.47	<b>1.47</b>	+ 9	± 0	+ 8
RO	3.87	4.96	<b>4.21</b>	+ 9	- 15	+ 5
SE	5.15	5.58	<b>5.31</b>	+ 3	- 5	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

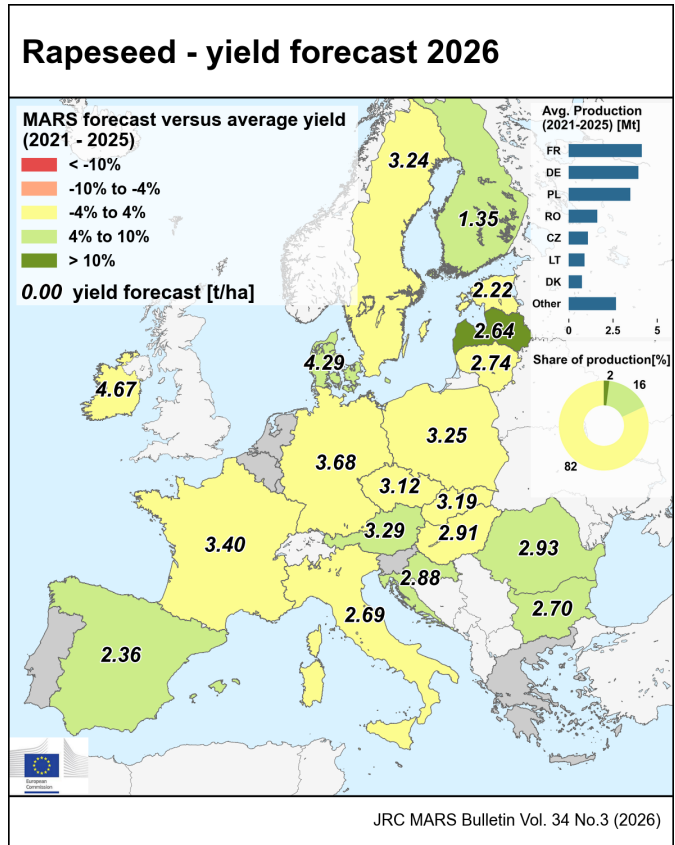
### Triticale - yield forecast 2026



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Country	Rapeseed					
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
<b>EU</b>	3.20	3.33	<b>3.25</b>	+ 1	- 3	+ 1
AT	3.14	3.27	<b>3.29</b>	+ 5	+ 1	± 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.58	2.73	<b>2.70</b>	+ 4	- 1	± 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	3.13	3.04	<b>3.12</b>	- 1	+ 2	+ 3
DE	3.60	3.64	<b>3.68</b>	+ 2	+ 1	± 0
DK	4.12	4.34	<b>4.29</b>	+ 4	- 1	± 0
EE	2.30	2.73	<b>2.22</b>	- 4	- 19	± 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.16	2.62	<b>2.36</b>	+ 9	- 10	+ 3
FI	1.24	1.08	<b>1.35</b>	+ 9	+ 25	± 0
FR	3.36	3.67	<b>3.40</b>	+ 1	- 7	+ 1
HR	2.70	2.94	<b>2.88</b>	+ 7	- 2	± 0
HU	2.83	2.90	<b>2.91</b>	+ 3	± 0	± 0
IE	4.59	4.86	<b>4.67</b>	+ 2	- 4	± 0
IT	2.78	2.64	<b>2.69</b>	- 3	+ 2	- 4
LT	2.71	2.80	<b>2.74</b>	+ 1	- 2	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.38	2.37	<b>2.64</b>	+ 11	+ 11	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.31	3.30	<b>3.25</b>	- 2	- 2	- 1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.81	3.16	<b>2.93</b>	+ 4	- 7	+ 6
SE	3.15	3.62	<b>3.24</b>	+ 3	- 11	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.21	3.48	<b>3.19</b>	- 1	- 8	± 0



Country	Total wheat				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1.51	1.52	<b>1.87</b>	+ 24	+ 23
MA	1.79	1.87	<b>2.60</b>	+ 45	+ 39
TN	2.10	2.40	<b>2.41</b>	+ 15	± 0
TR	2.97	N/A	<b>3.25</b>	+ 9	N/A
UA	4.32	4.25	<b>4.50</b>	+ 4	+ 6

Country	Total barley				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1.16	1.32	<b>1.80</b>	+ 55	+ 36
MA	1.20	1.15	<b>1.80</b>	+ 51	+ 57
TN	1.35	1.82	<b>1.90</b>	+ 41	+ 4
TR	2.49	N/A	<b>2.71</b>	+ 9	N/A
UA	3.59	3.56	<b>3.70</b>	+ 3	+ 4

Country	Soft wheat				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1.36	1.38	<b>1.70</b>	+ 25	+ 23
MA	1.87	1.89	<b>2.65</b>	+ 42	+ 40
TN	1.99	2.58	<b>2.50</b>	+ 26	- 3
TR	2.93	N/A	<b>3.20</b>	+ 9	N/A
UA	4.32	4.25	<b>4.50</b>	+ 4	+ 6

Country	Durum wheat				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1.54	1.55	<b>1.90</b>	+ 24	+ 22
MA	1.64	1.84	<b>2.50</b>	+ 53	+ 36
TN	2.11	2.39	<b>2.40</b>	+ 14	± 0
TR	3.16	N/A	<b>3.43</b>	+ 8	N/A
UA	—	—	—	—	—

Country	Grain maize				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	—	—	—	—	—
MA	—	—	—	—	—
TN	—	—	—	—	—
TR	9.46	N/A	<b>9.79</b>	+ 3	N/A
UA	7.08	6.96	<b>7.25</b>	+ 2	+ 4

Country	Soybeans				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	—	—	—	—	—
MA	—	—	—	—	—
TN	—	—	—	—	—
TR	—	—	—	—	—
UA	2.46	2.41	<b>2.74</b>	+ 11	+ 13

NB: Yields are forecast for crops with more than 10 000 ha.

Sources: 2021-2025 data come from DG Agriculture and Rural Development short-term-outlook data (dated March 2026), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 30.03.2026), ELSTAT, DESTATIS and Statistics Netherlands (CBS).

Non-EU 2021-2025 data come from USDA, MED-Amin baseline db, ONICL Maroc, Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche Maritime du Développement Rural et des Eaux et Forêts du Maroc, Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine, sowing/harvest reports from the Ukrainian MAPF and PSD-online.

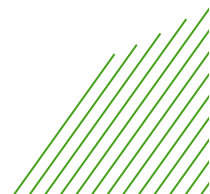
For Türkiye, the last five-year average yield is calculated using the yield values 2020 - 2024.

The column header '% diff 5yrs avg' stands for the 2026 change with respect to the 5-year average(%). Similarly, '% diff 2025' stands for the 2026 change with respect to 2025(%).

N/A = Data not available

Crop 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).
Rapeseed	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)





# 8. Atlas

## Temperature

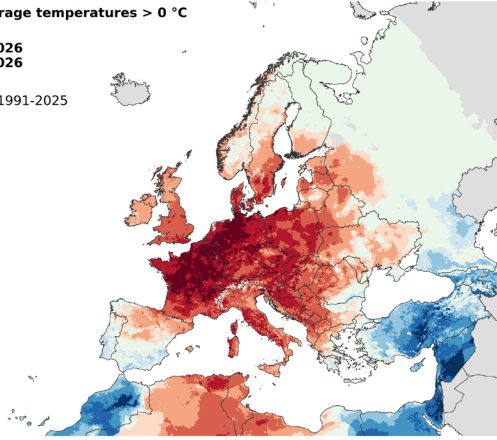
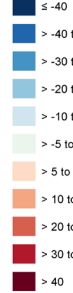
### TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 March 2026**  
to: **10 March 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

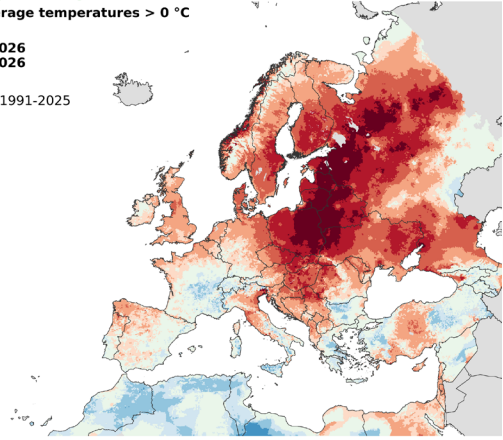
### TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 March 2026**  
to: **20 March 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

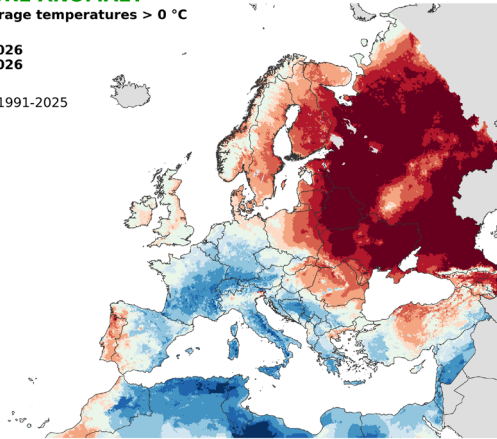
### TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **21 March 2026**  
to: **31 March 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

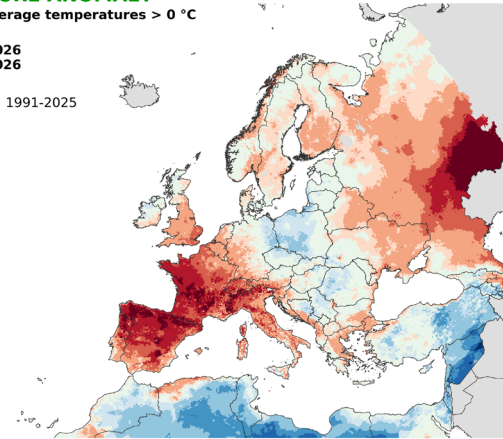
### TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 April 2026**  
to: **10 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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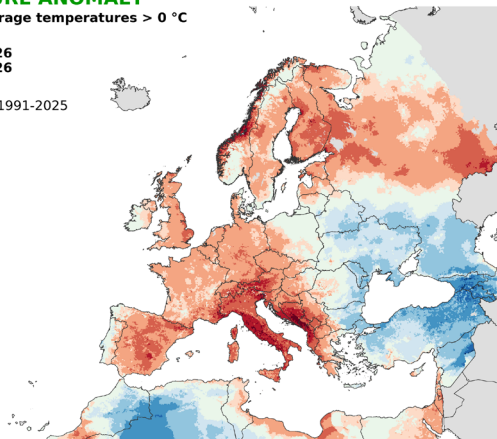
### TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 April 2026**  
to: **18 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

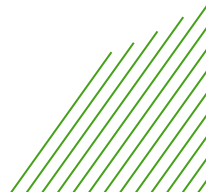
Units: °C



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

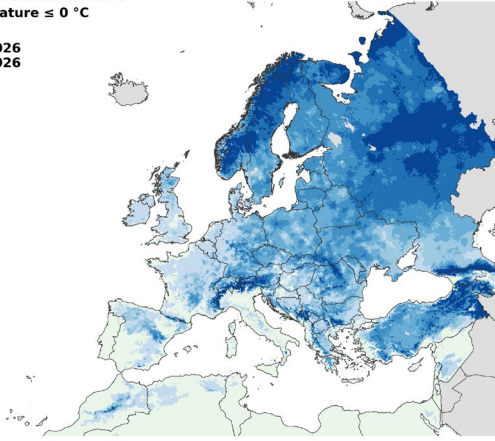
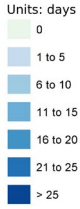




### NUMBER OF COLD DAYS

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

from: 01 March 2026  
to: 31 March 2026



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



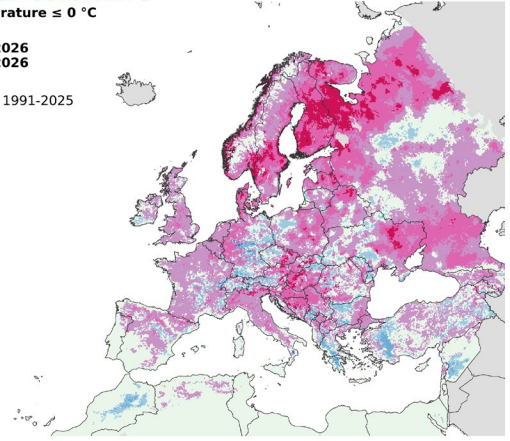
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

### ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

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

from: 01 March 2026  
to: 31 March 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS

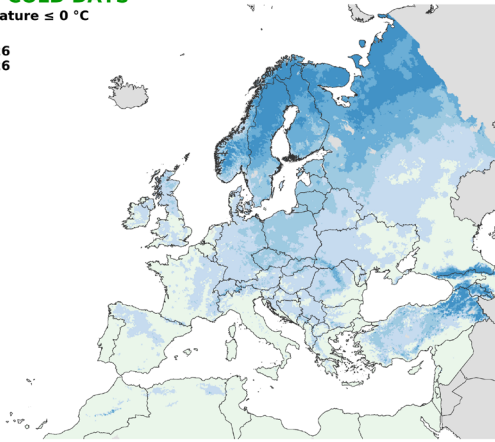
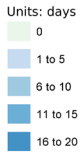


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

### NUMBER OF COLD DAYS

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

from: 01 April 2026  
to: 18 April 2026



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



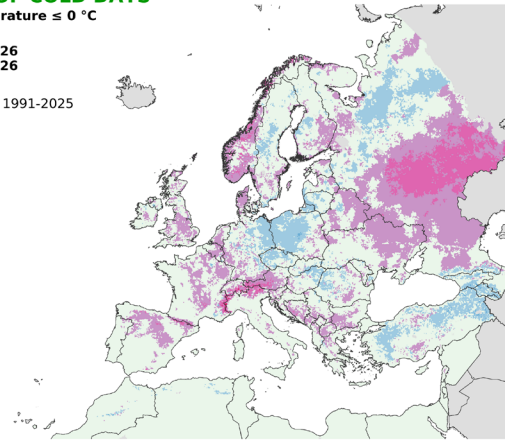
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

### ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

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

from: 01 April 2026  
to: 18 April 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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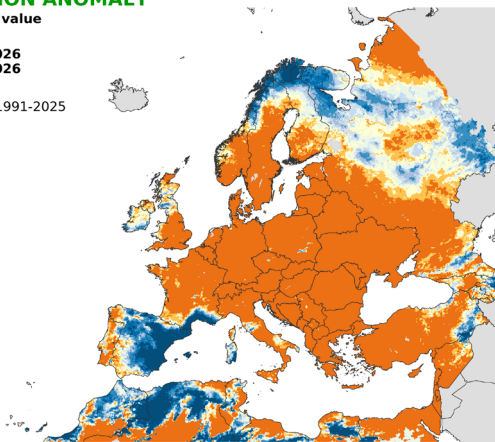
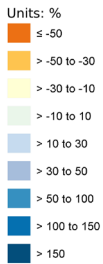
## Precipitation

### PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: 01 March 2026  
to: 10 March 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS

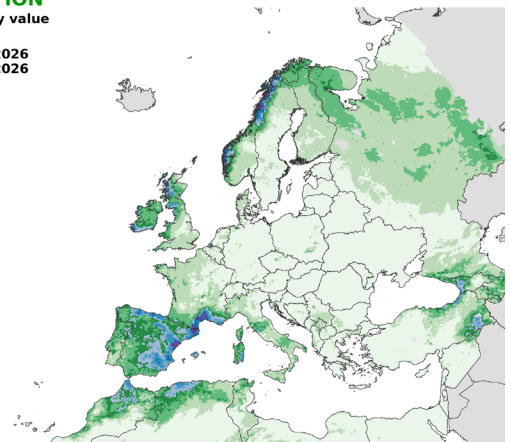
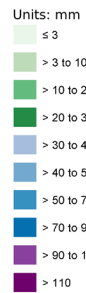


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

### PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

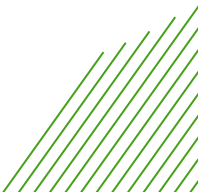
from: 01 March 2026  
to: 10 March 2026



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

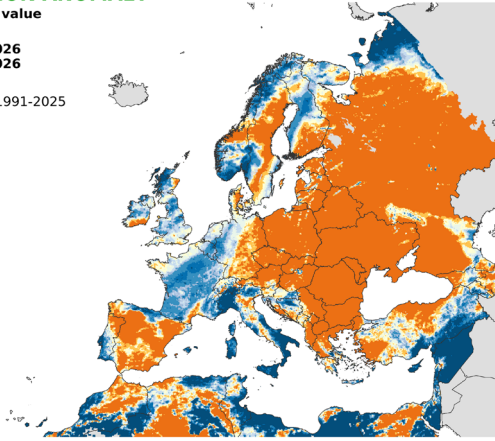
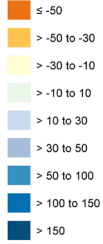


**PRECIPITATION ANOMALY**  
Cumulative daily value

from: **11 March 2026**  
to: **20 March 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS

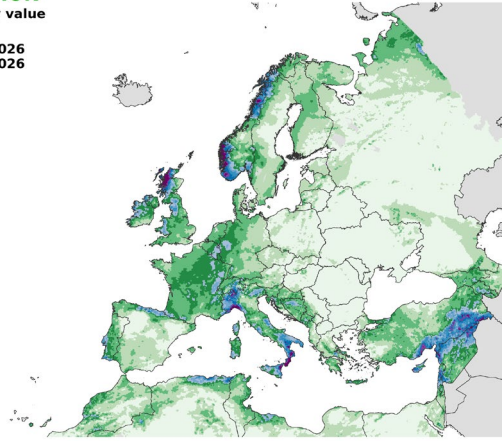
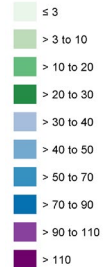


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

**PRECIPITATION**  
Cumulative daily value

from: **11 March 2026**  
to: **20 March 2026**

Units: mm



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



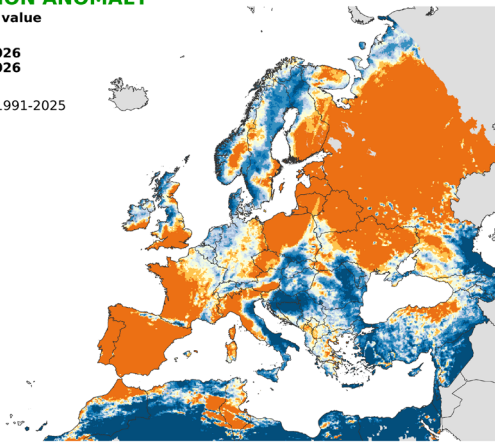
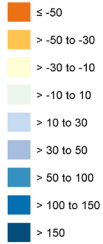
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

**PRECIPITATION ANOMALY**  
Cumulative daily value

from: **21 March 2026**  
to: **31 March 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS

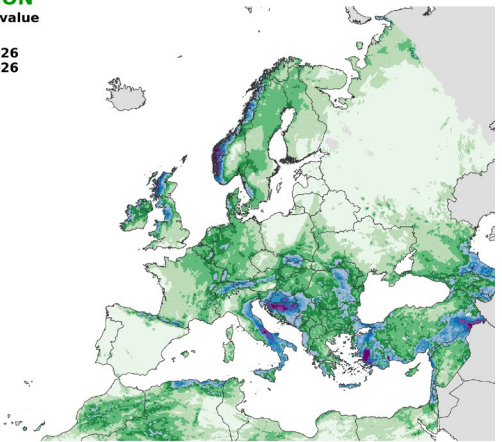
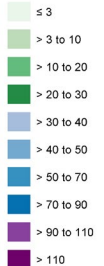


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

**PRECIPITATION**  
Cumulative daily value

from: **21 March 2026**  
to: **31 March 2026**

Units: mm



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



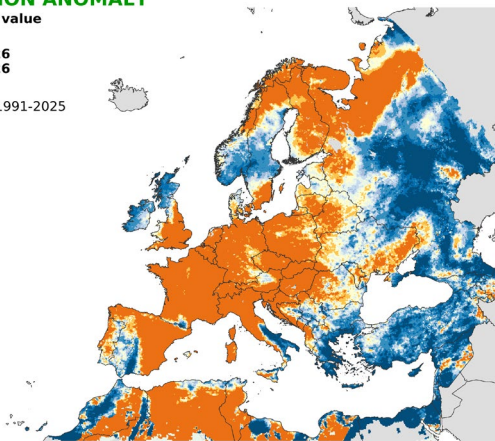
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**PRECIPITATION ANOMALY**  
Cumulative daily value

from: **01 April 2026**  
to: **10 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS

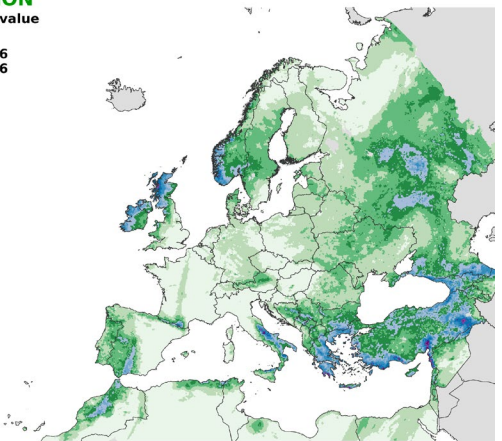
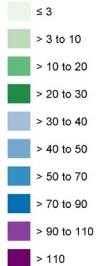


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**PRECIPITATION**  
Cumulative daily value

from: **01 April 2026**  
to: **10 April 2026**

Units: mm



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre



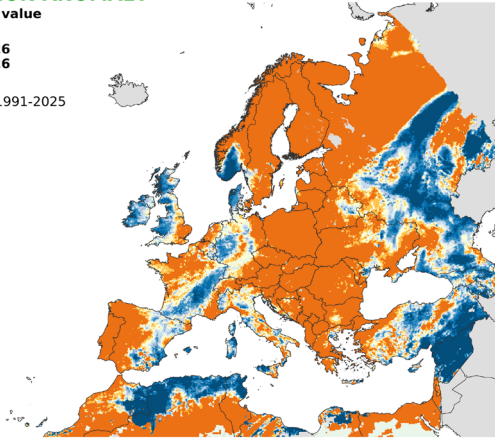
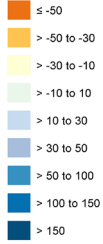
### PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: 11 April 2026  
to: 18 April 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



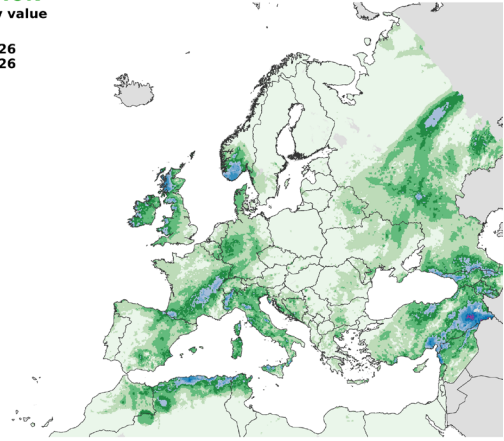
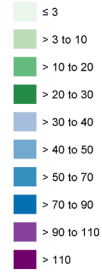
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

### PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 11 April 2026  
to: 18 April 2026

Units: mm



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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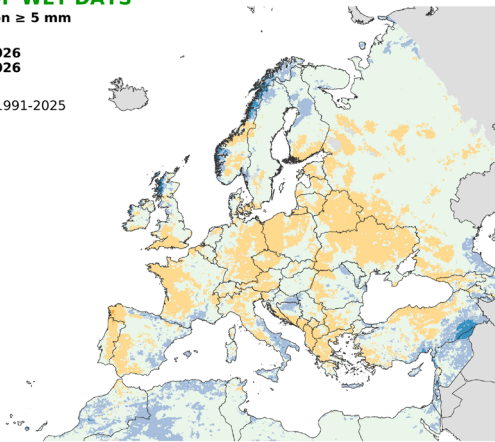
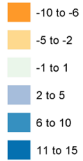
### ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 01 March 2026  
to: 31 March 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



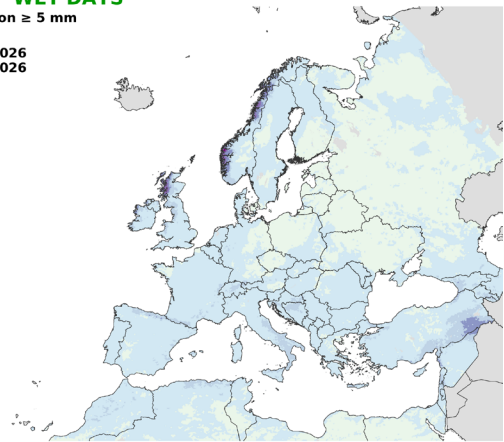
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

### NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 01 March 2026  
to: 31 March 2026

Units: days



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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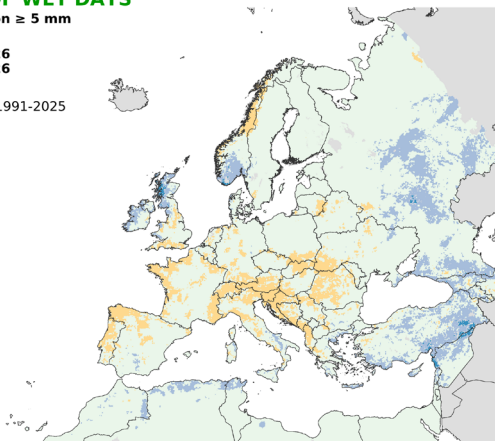
### ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 01 April 2026  
to: 18 April 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 20.04.2026  
Resolution: 10 x 10 km  
Data: based on JRC MARS



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### NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 01 April 2026  
to: 18 April 2026

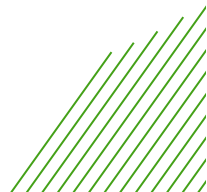
Units: days



Created: 20.04.2026  
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Data: based on JRC MARS

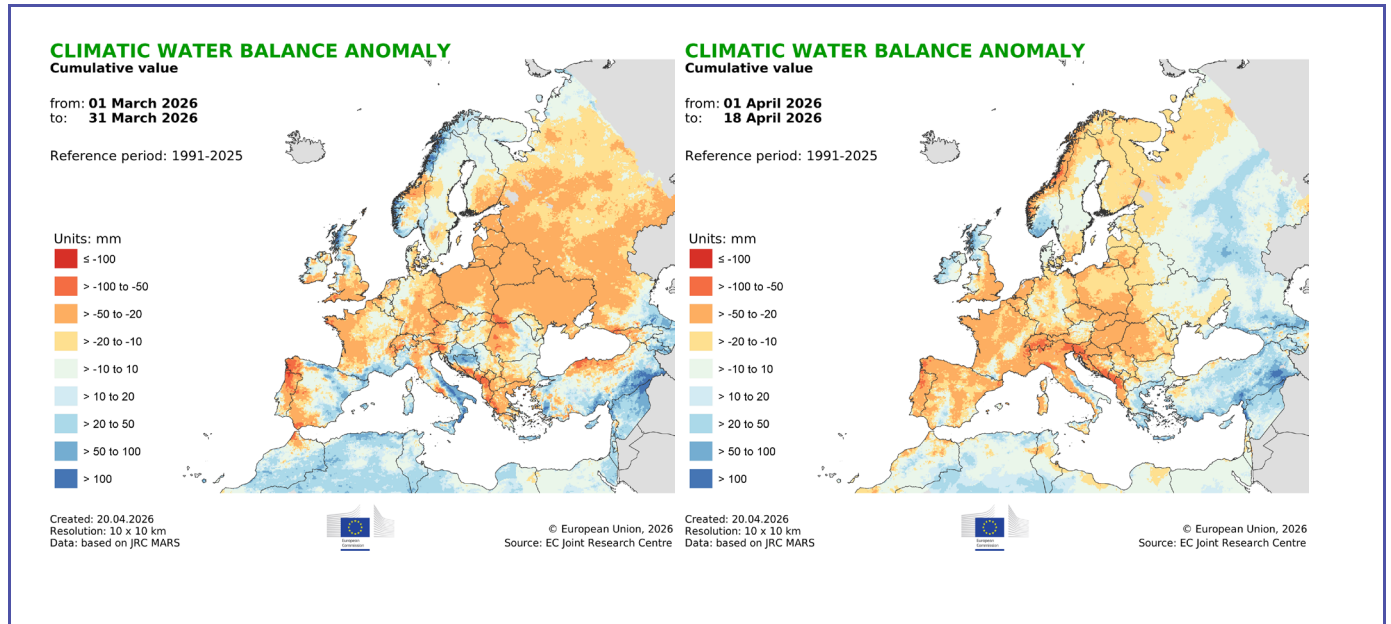


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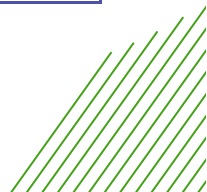
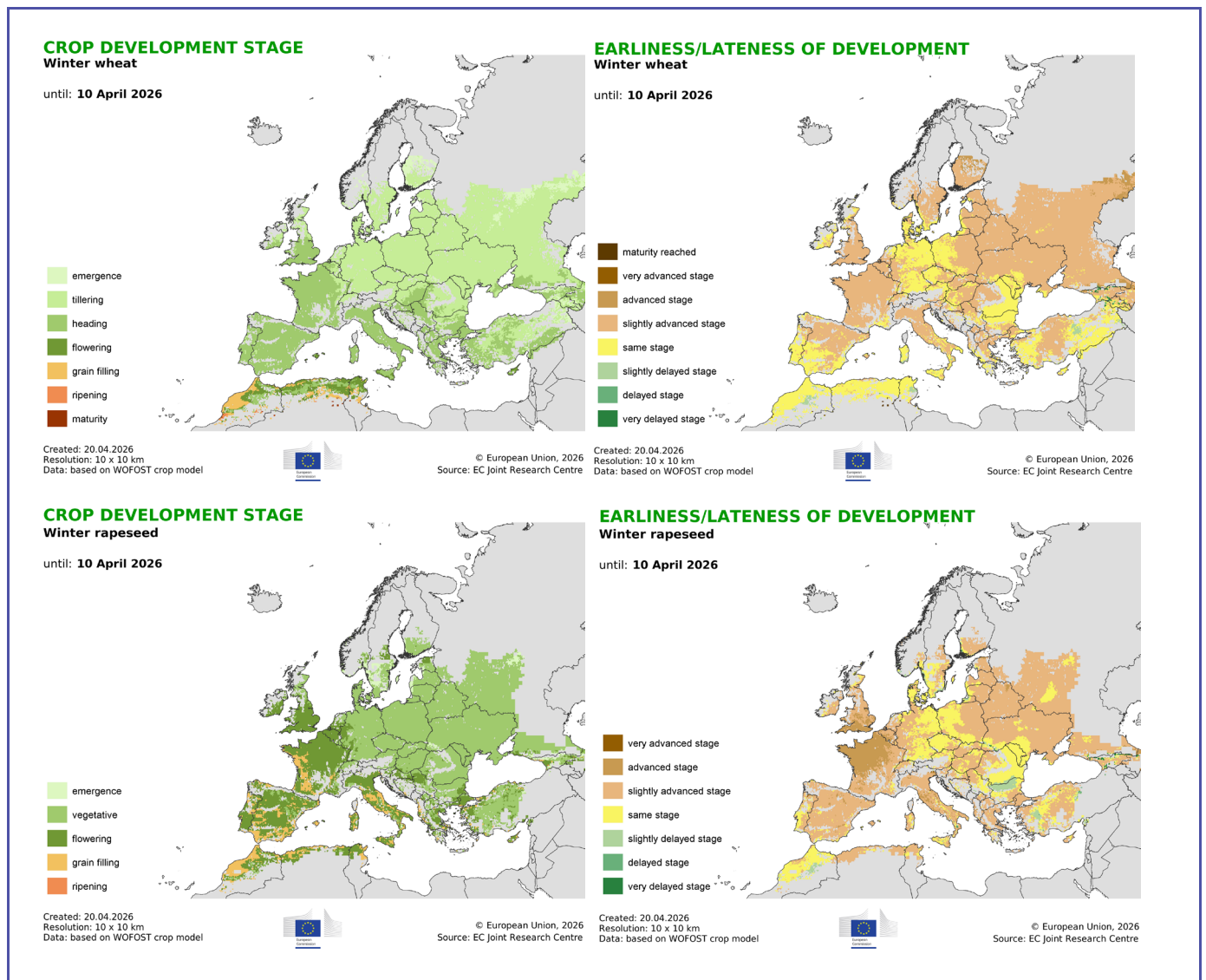




# Climatic water balance

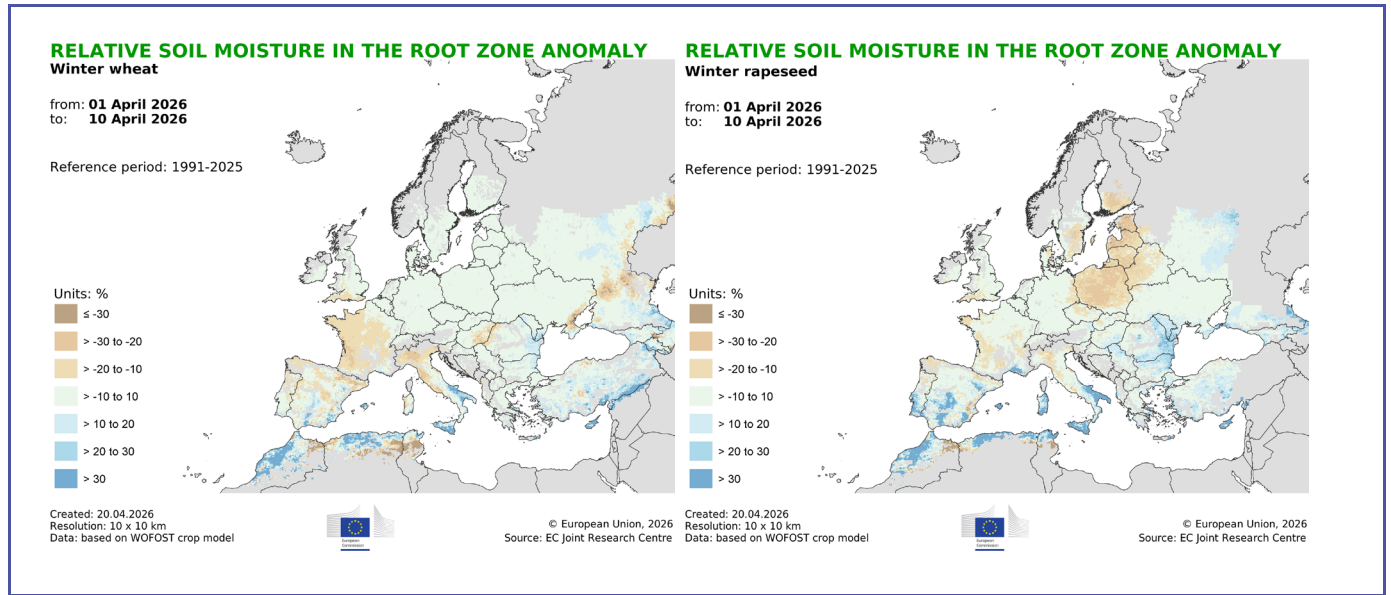


# Crop development stages and precocity



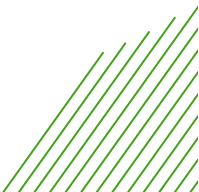


## Relative soil moisture



## 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	<a href="#">Agro-meteo &amp; country analysis, yield forecasts, sowing conditions, remote sensing &amp; grassland update, extended Türkiye section</a>	<a href="#">Vol. 34 No 3</a>
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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## Analysis and reports

Ben Aoun, W., Biavetti, I., Bussay, A., Cerrani, I., Claverie, M., De Palma, P., Fumagalli, D., Henin, R., Luque-Reyes, J., Morel, J., Niemeyer, S., Nisini, L., Panarello, L., Rossi, M., Seguni, L., Tarnavsky, E., Thiemig, V., Todoroff, P., Zucchini, A.

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Prepress projects Ltd., Biavetti, I.

## Editors

Thiemig, V., Ben Aoun, W., Niemeyer, S.

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- [AGRI4CAST Resources Portal](https://agri4cast.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataportal/) (<https://agri4cast.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataportal/>)

## Data production

AGRI4CAST, MARSOP6 Consortium

## Technical note

The long-term average (LTA) used within this Bulletin as a reference is calculated based on weather data from 1991–2025. The medium-term average (MTA) used within this Bulletin as a reference is calculated based on weather data from 2016–2025.

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