European Commission

Joint Research Centre

Issued: 18 May 2026, JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No. 4

JRC MARS Bulletin

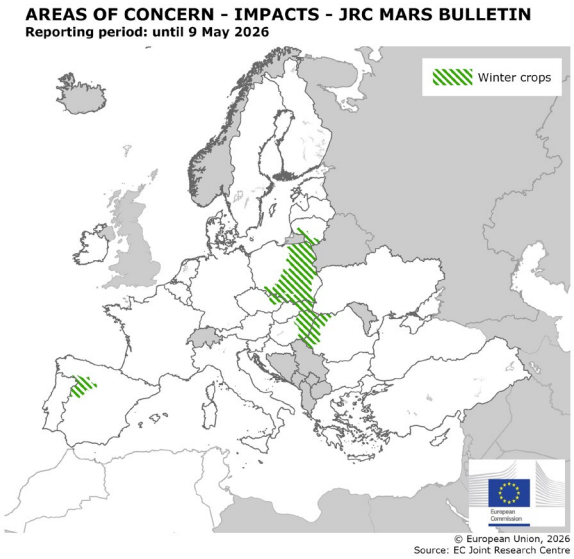
Crop monitoring in Europe – May 2026

Fair outlook despite water stress in April

Exceptional yield expectations in the Maghreb

Crop conditions across Europe remain generally favourable, with winter crops developing well overall. Spring sowing campaigns are nearing completion in many regions, but cool and wet conditions have delayed field operations and early crop development in south-eastern Europe and Türkiye.

Late frost events may have affected rapeseed locally in parts of central and eastern Europe. Insufficient rainfall in April in central, eastern and northern Europe slowed down biomass accumulation. However, recent and upcoming cooler and wetter weather in central and south-eastern Europe may replenish soil moisture and improve crop development. Yield forecasts have been slightly reduced this month to account for these limiting conditions, but they still remain largely in line with or above the five-year average.



This edition includes an extended analysis of the Maghreb, where continued rainfall and favourable reservoir levels have supported exceptionally positive growing conditions and strong yield prospects, especially in Morocco and Algeria.

Contents

Covers the period from 1 April until 9 May

Crop	last 5yrs avg yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
		prev. month	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. month
Total cereals	5.47	5.61	**5.60**	+ 2	± 0
Total wheat	5.65	5.83	**5.80**	+ 3	– 1
Soft wheat	5.87	6.05	**6.01**	+ 2	– 1
Durum wheat	3.49	3.64	**3.65**	+ 5	± 0
Total barley	5.00	5.15	**5.06**	+ 1	– 2
Spring barley	4.76	4.96	**4.91**	+ 3	– 1
Winter barley	5.11	5.23	**5.13**	± 0	– 2
Grain maize	7.09	7.33	**7.30**	+ 3	± 0
Rye	4.28	4.35	**4.33**	+ 1	± 0
Triticale	4.41	4.50	**4.43**	± 0	– 1
Rapeseed	3.20	3.25	**3.19**	± 0	– 2
Potatoes	37.0	37.1	**37.1**	± 0	± 0
Sugar beet	76.2	77.5	**77.4**	+ 2	± 0
Sunflower	1.99	1.94	**1.96**	– 1	+ 1
Soybeans	2.67	2.75	**2.74**	+ 3	± 0
Field beans	2.76	2.99	**2.96**	+ 7	– 1
Field peas	2.24	2.35	**2.34**	+ 5	– 1

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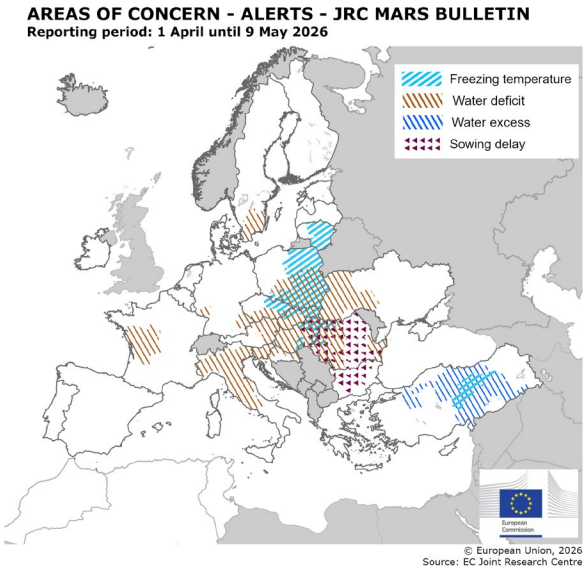
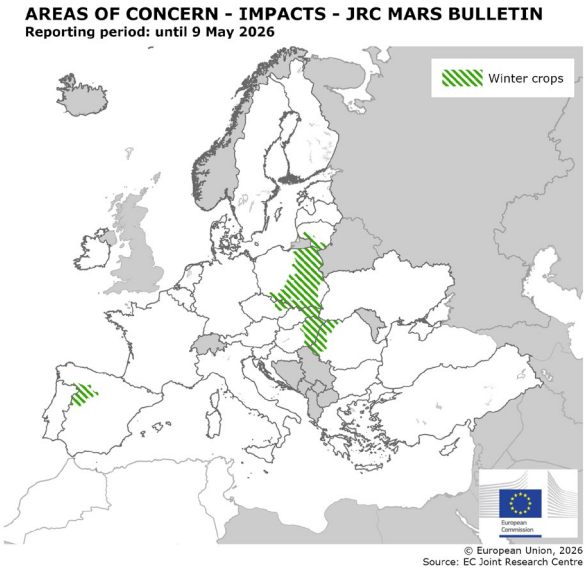
1. Areas of concern

The main concerns relate to persistent rainfall deficits in central, eastern and northern Europe and to late frosts locally affecting rapeseed. In parts of south-eastern Europe and Türkiye, cool and wet conditions have delayed spring sowing.





Persistent rainfall deficits raise concerns in central, eastern and northern Europe

Rainfall deficits have persisted in several regions, leading to declining soil moisture levels. Although recent rainfall helped to improve conditions in some areas, concerns remain in areas where soil moisture deficits have accumulated since early spring.

- **Western France**: Persistent dry and warm weather progressively reduced soil moisture until abundant rainfall in May restored it, sustaining crop growth.
- **Northern and central Italy**: Above-average temperatures combined with limited precipitation depleted topsoil moisture. In northern regions, early irrigation was required locally to support the germination and early development of summer crops.
- **South-eastern and south-western Germany, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia and Hungary**: Below-average precipitation since March has depleted soil moisture and raised concerns about emerging water stress. Recent rainfall brought partial relief, and more is forecast in some regions, but crop conditions still require monitoring.
- **Eastern Poland and southern Sweden**: Prolonged dry conditions have increasingly depleted soil moisture reserves. Additional rainfall will be needed as winter crops enter their reproductive stages.
- **Western Ukraine**: Persistent rainfall deficits following several months of below-average precipitation continue to worsen soil moisture conditions.

Late frost events may affect rapeseed in central and eastern Europe

Cold spells in late April and early May brought minimum temperatures locally below –5 °C and affected crops during sensitive development stages.

- **Poland, Czechia and Lithuania:** Frost events that occurred during rapeseed flowering reduced flower numbers and fertility. Yield expectations for rapeseed and winter crops have dropped below the five-year average in several regions, although some recovery remains possible.

- **Hungary, eastern Slovakia and western Romania**: Local frost damage was reported following frost events in April and early May, particularly affecting rapeseed.

Cool and wet conditions delay spring sowing in south-eastern Europe and Türkiye

- Eastern Romania and Bulgaria: Cool and wet conditions have delayed sowing operations for maize and sunflowers. Delayed crop development may increase vulnerability to summer heat and water stress later in the season.
- **Türkiye**: Cool and wet spring conditions have delayed crop development, notably in central regions.

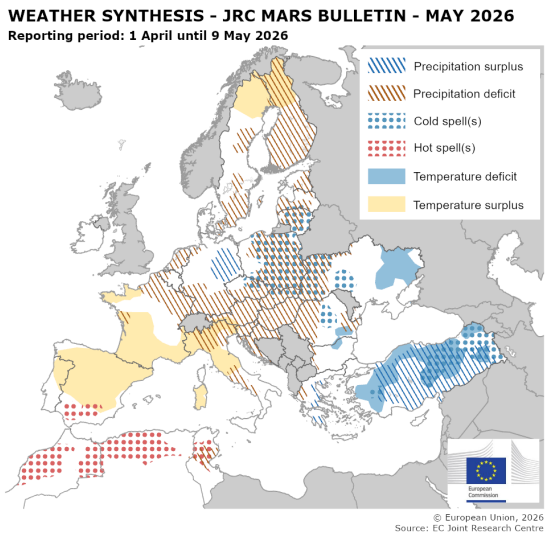
Unfavourable growth in northern Spain

Dry conditions in *Castilla y León* in autumn and early winter delayed the sowing of winter crops and negatively affected crop emergence. Despite favourable spring weather, winter crops continue to show suboptimal biomass accumulation, with limited recovery potential as flowering is already under way.

2. Agrometeorological overview

2.1 Meteorological review (1 April – 9 May)

Warm to exceptionally warm conditions affected the south-west and far north, while central, eastern and south-eastern Europe experienced cold spells and frost risk. Parts of western, central and northern Europe were drier than usual, while some regions – especially in the south-east – received above-average precipitation.



The weather synthesis map summarises the most distinct anomalies during the reporting period compared with the 1991–2025 long-term average (LTA). Precipitation deficit and surplus are absolute and relative deviations from the LTA. Temperature surplus and deficit indicate a substantial deviation in accumulated temperature from the LTA. Cold spells indicate where temperatures were below –2 °C and the 10th percentile over five consecutive days, while hot spells indicate where temperatures reached 30 °C and the 90th percentile over five consecutive days.

Cold spells affected most of Poland and Lithuania, southernmost Latvia, western Ukraine, northern/north-eastern Slovakia, north-eastern Czechia, central Romania, and parts of Türkiye, especially the central and eastern regions. During cold spells in the last dekad of April and early May, daily minimum temperatures in many of these regions fell to –5 °C and regionally to –10 °C, resulting in up to 10 more freezing days than usual. In the Black Sea region, daily average temperatures reached 3 °C (regionally 5 °C) below average. Temperature accumulation deficits were observed in north-eastern Bulgaria and south-eastern Romania, and more prominently in eastern Ukraine and across most of Türkiye.

A **rainfall surplus** affected eastern Germany (*Sachsen-Anhalt, Sachsen, Brandenburg*), parts of Greece and most of Türkiye, with 2–5 (regionally up to 10) more wet days than usual. Precipitation totals exceeded the LTA by 100–150 %.

A distinct **rainfall deficit** affected most of central and northern Europe and smaller areas in western and southern Europe and central Tunisia. In these regions, total precipitation was below 30 mm, representing half or less of the seasonal average, with 5–15 fewer wet days than usual.

A **temperature accumulation surplus** prevailed in central and northern Spain, northern Portugal, western and southern France, northern and central Italy (including the island of Sardegna) and the far north of Sweden and Finland. Average daily temperatures in these regions reached 4 °C above the LTA. Hot spells affected southern Spain and western North Africa, with daily maximum temperatures above 30 °C on 2–5 (regionally up to 10) days.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

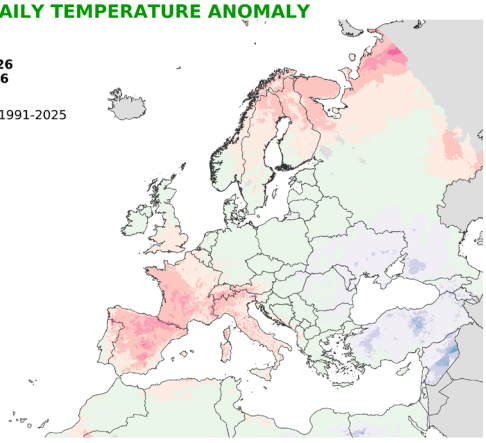
Average value

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C

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



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

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

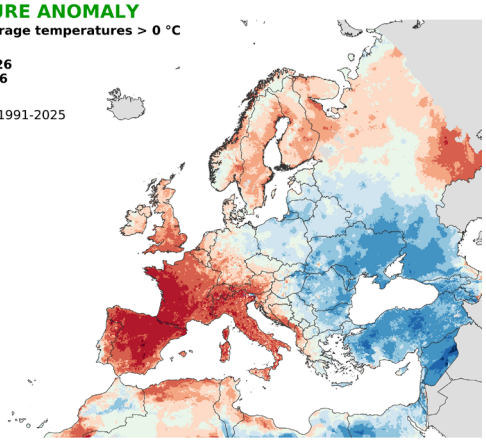
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C

- ≤ -150
- > -150 to -90
- > -90 to -50
- > -50 to -30
- > -30 to -10
- > -10 to 10
- > 10 to 30
- > 30 to 50
- > 50 to 90
- > 90 to 150
- > 150



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

ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

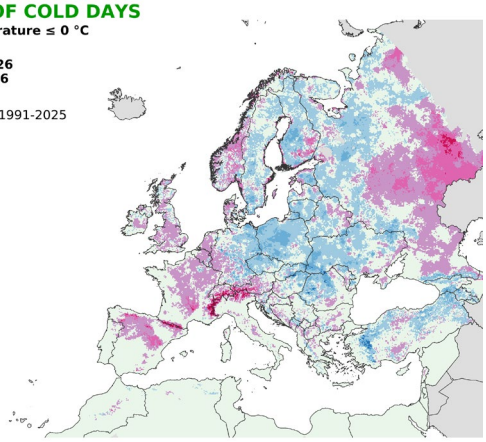
Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days

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



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

ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

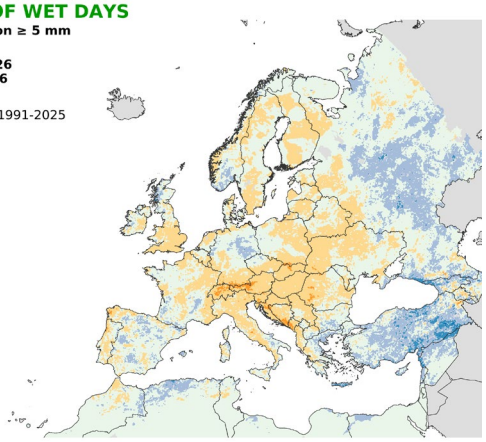
Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days

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



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

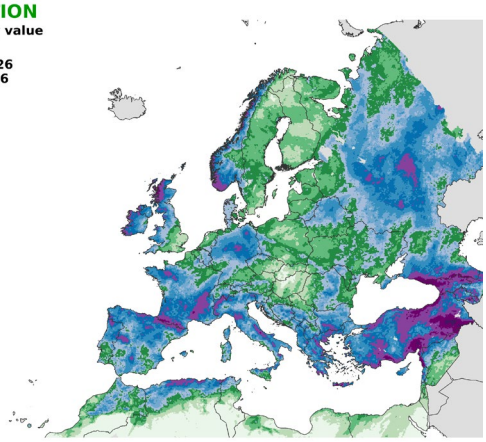
PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Units: mm

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



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

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

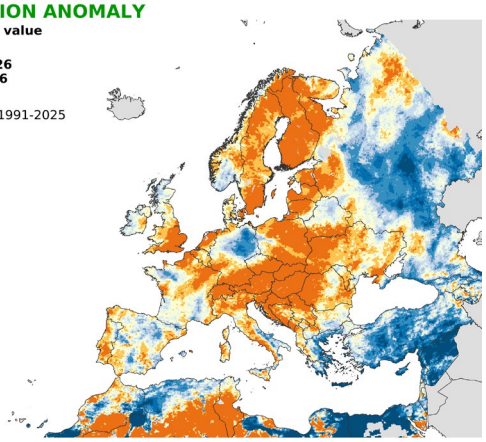
Cumulative daily value

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %

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



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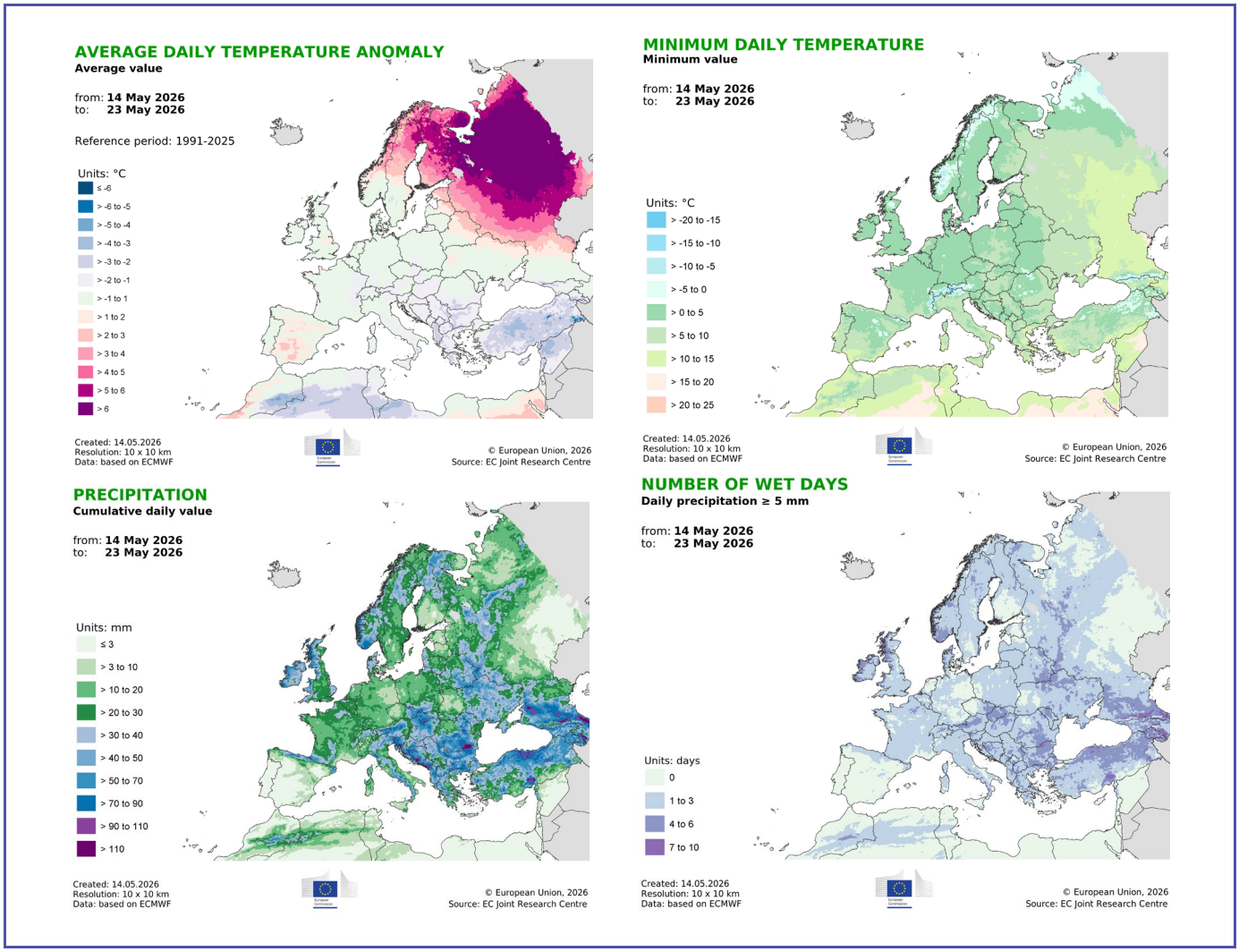
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

2.2 Weather forecast (14 – 23 May)

Unsettled weather is expected to bring slightly colder-than-usual and wet conditions across south-eastern Europe and Türkiye, while above-average temperatures remain confined to the north.

Colder-than-usual conditions are forecast for parts of central and south-eastern Europe and Türkiye, with temperatures as low as 2 °C (locally more) below the LTA. Freezing temperatures are forecast only in mountainous areas and the far north. **Warmer-than-usual conditions**, with average daily temperatures up to 4 °C above the LTA, are forecast for the northern Baltic Sea region and most of European Russia, where more substantial anomalies are expected. Mildly above-average temperatures are also forecast for inland Spain. **Wet conditions** (precipitation of 30–90 mm) with up to six wet days (precipitation of ≥ 5 mm per day) are forecast for south-eastern and eastern Europe, parts of Italy and central Europe, and Ireland. **Very wet conditions** (precipitation of > 90 mm) are forecast locally for the Balkans and the Black Sea region. **Dry conditions** (precipitation of ≤ 3 mm) are forecast for Portugal, most of Spain, and the coastal areas of North Africa.

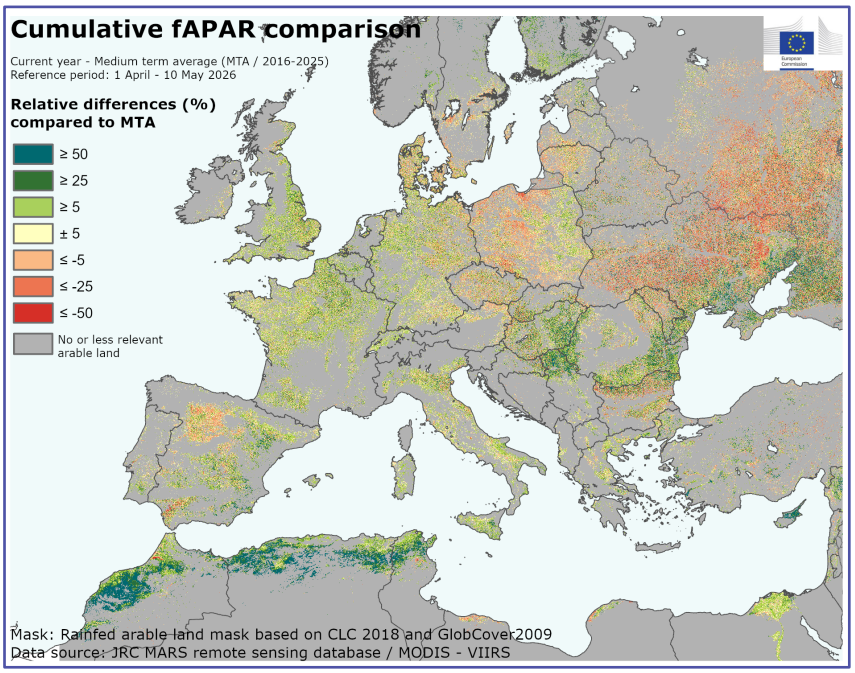
The **long-range weather forecast** (June to August) points to a moderate likelihood of warmer-than-average conditions across most of Europe, especially central Europe and parts of western Europe, where the 24-year climatological median may be exceeded by up to 2 °C. Albeit with higher uncertainty, below-average precipitation is forecast for central western Europe, while above-average precipitation is forecast for the Mediterranean basin, with conditions intensifying through the summer.



3. Remote sensing analysis

3.1 Arable land

Crop-growing conditions remain generally favourable across most of Europe, with above-average biomass accumulation and advanced development in many western, southern and Black Sea regions despite emerging rainfall deficits locally. Delayed spring development in northern and central Europe has mostly recovered, while the Maghreb continues to experience very positive conditions.



The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) from 1 April to 10 May 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 red) reflect below-average biomass or late crop development.

North-western **Spain** (e.g. *Castilla y León*) is still experiencing below-average vegetative growth due to the delayed sowing and poor emergence, despite a good progress recently supported by favourable soil moisture conditions. Central and north-eastern parts of Spain (e.g. *Castilla-La Mancha*) also continue to display above-average biomass accumulation.

In **Italy**, the northern regions are experiencing an advanced season with well-developed winter crops. Conditions in southern Italy and **Greece** remain close to average, with biomass peaks slightly above the MTA.

In western Europe, including **France**, western **Germany** and the **Benelux countries**, the season is advanced, with mild temperatures and generally sufficient soil moisture supporting winter crop development. In some regions, notably western France and the Benelux countries, the effects of the April rainfall deficit have become apparent through a slight decline in fAPAR values starting at the end of April.

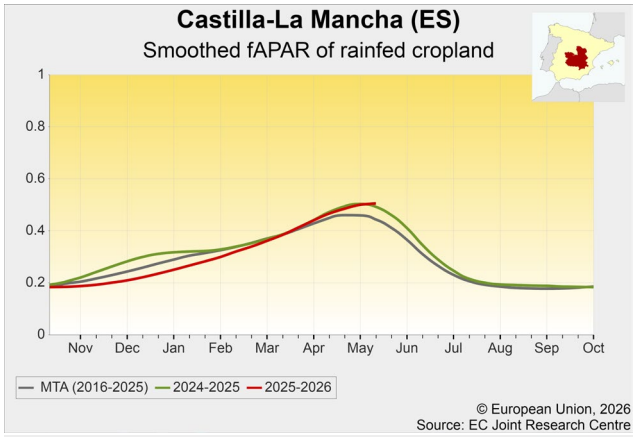
In central-northern Europe, including **Denmark**, **Sweden**, eastern **Germany**, western **Poland**, the **Baltic states**, **Austria** and **Czechia**, vegetative growth was delayed by recurrent cold conditions in winter and early spring, but biomass accumulation has been catching up in the past weeks despite dry soils regionally.

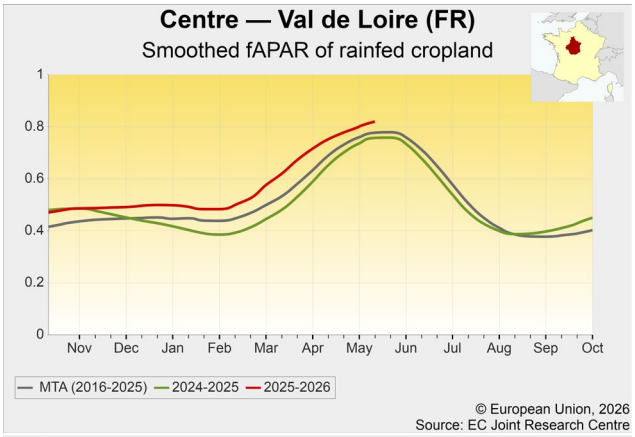
In **Slovakia** and **Hungary**, biomass accumulation remains above average, supported by favourable conditions at the end of winter. The rainfall deficit that started in March has not yet significantly affected the fAPAR signal.

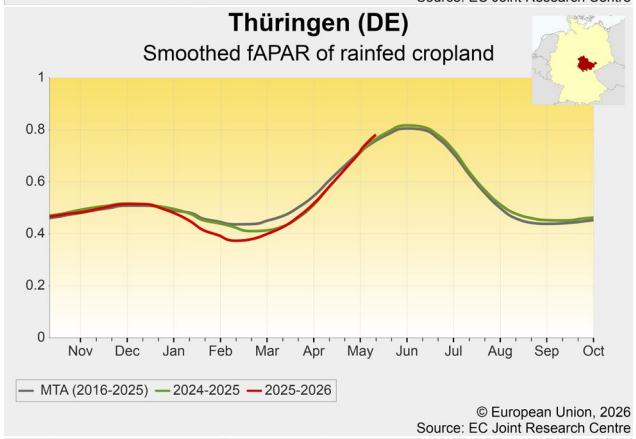
In western and northern **Ukraine**, slight negative anomalies due to the dry conditions in March are already apparent; these conditions have started to affect winter crops and may also delay the emergence of summer crops.

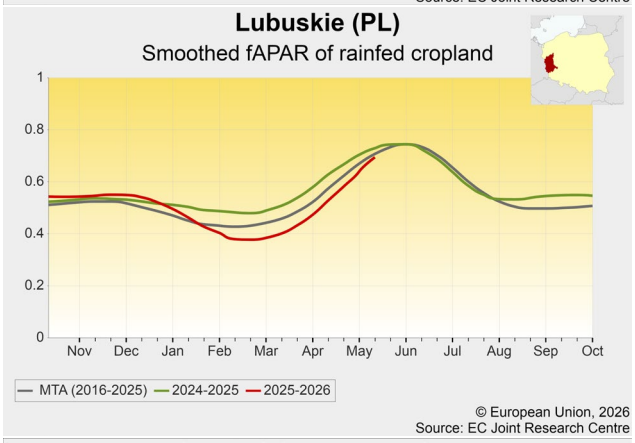
In the Black Sea region, including southern **Ukraine**, eastern **Romania** and eastern **Bulgaria**, crops are well developed, with an advanced season and favourable fAPAR trajectories.

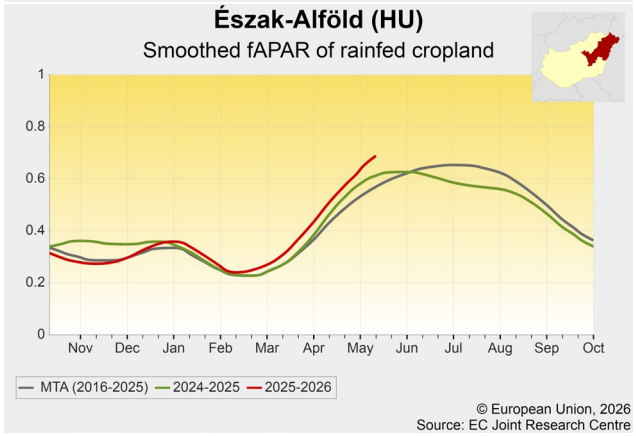
In the Maghreb region, the season remains very positive, with exceptionally good conditions in **Morocco** and **Algeria** in particular.

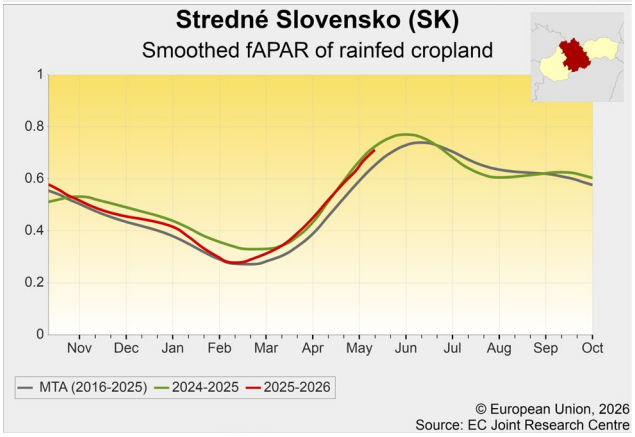


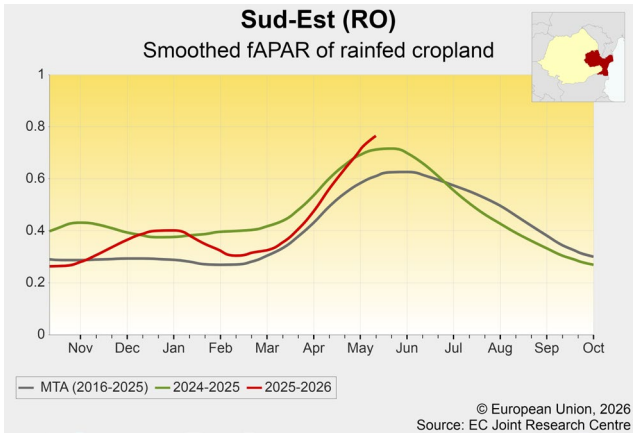


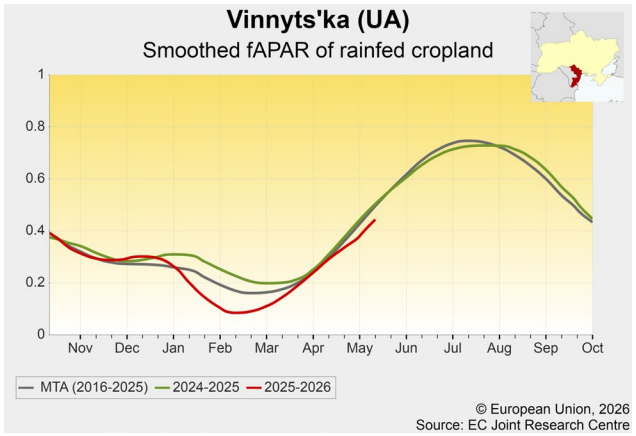






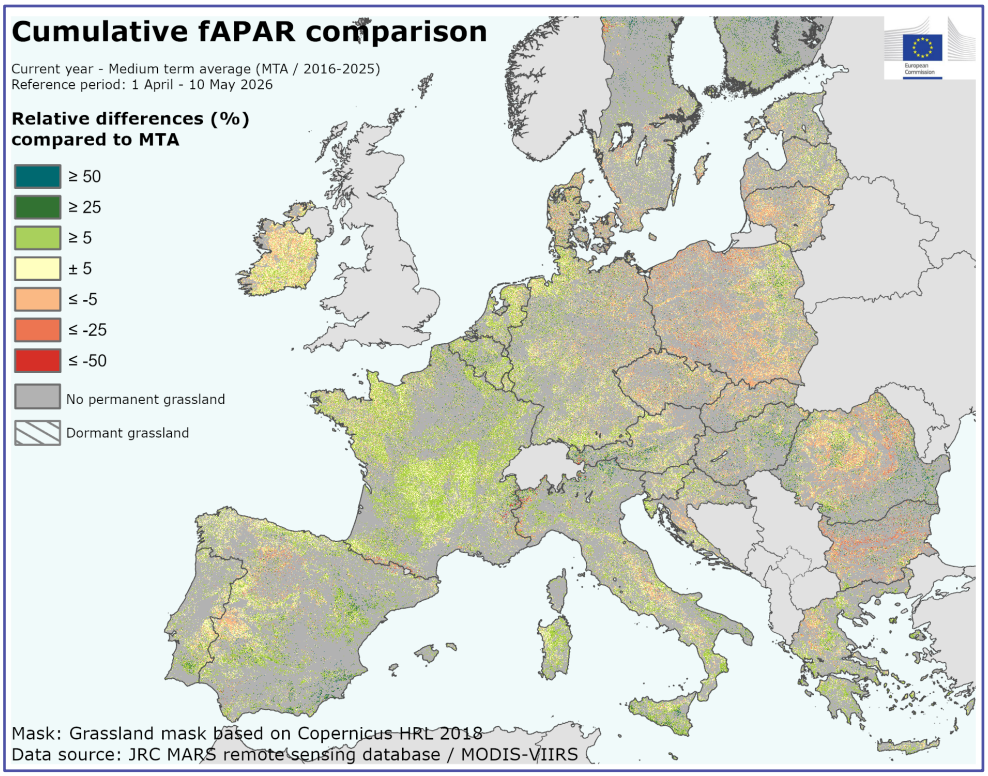






3.2 Grassland and fodder

Grassland growing conditions across Europe remain favourable, supported by adequate soil moisture and mild temperatures in large parts of western and southern Europe. However, cool weather and rainfall deficits delayed development in central and eastern regions, and drought stress is growing.



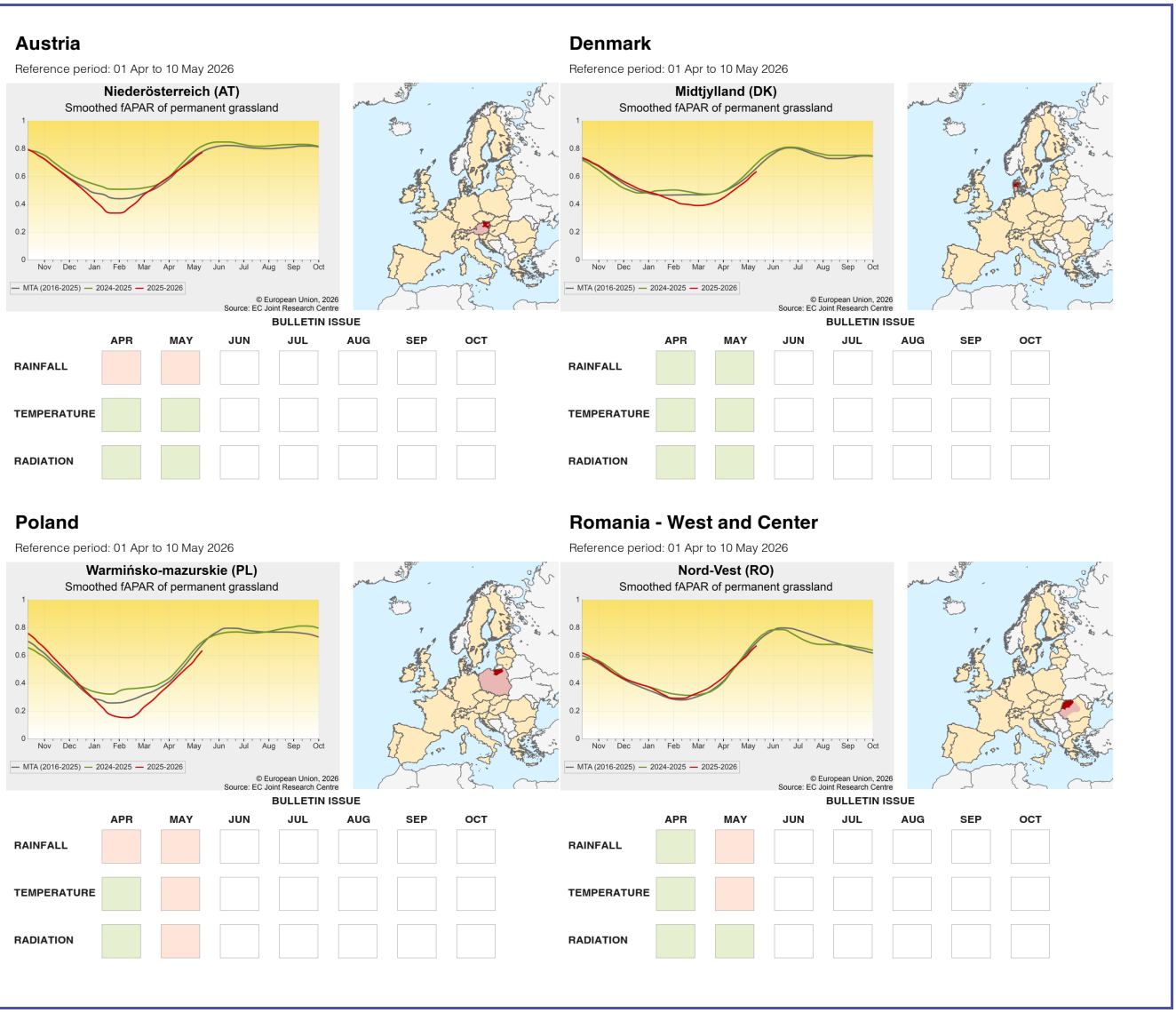
In southern **France**, grassland growing conditions remained generally favourable, with biomass levels close to or above the MTA despite the dry weather observed in April, which was alleviated by rainfall in early May. Northern France reported even better conditions, with biomass accumulation largely above the MTA across most regions. In **Ireland**, the wet spring delayed the start of fieldwork and grazing activities, leading to below-average fAPAR signals. In the **Benelux countries**, grassland development has remained generally favourable thanks to mild temperatures, good radiation levels and low but sufficient rainfall. Northern and western **Germany** benefited from favourable conditions that led to an early start of the season. Colder weather in the north-east delayed growth, although fAPAR levels are now gradually recovering. In southern Germany, the biomass accumulation was above normal, and the first grassland harvests are already under way. However, increasing soil moisture deficits are beginning to affect productivity.

In **Denmark** and **Sweden**, conditions were favourable as well, although some delays persist due to cold weather in February across most regions, particularly on the islands, leaving the satellite signal close to or slightly below the MTA. In **Finland**, grasslands remain in relatively good condition, with fAPAR signals close to or above average despite a significant precipitation deficit. The **Baltic countries** also show biomass levels close to normal, although below-average temperatures have slightly delayed grassland development. In **Poland**, below-average rainfall and temperatures intensified water stress that has persisted since winter, slowing down both grassland and fodder crop growth. **Czechia** and **Slovakia** similarly report slightly below-average biomass accumulation due to cooler temperatures and growing water deficits. In **Austria**, biomass accumulation remains mostly in line with average levels, although a continued precipitation deficit is beginning to affect lowland grassland areas.

In **Hungary**, grassland biomass accumulation remains close to average levels despite an emerging soil water deficit. In **Romania**, conditions are more varied; the east and south continue to show near- or above-average photosynthetic activity despite below-normal precipitation, while the western and central regions were affected by cold and dry

conditions, slowing down grassland growth and development. In **Bulgaria**, below-average temperatures slowed phenological development but also reduced the water demand, preventing major stress on grasslands even though there has been a rainfall deficit. In **Greece**, recent rainfall has improved grassland conditions, and biomass development is progressing well overall.

In **Slovenia** and **Croatia**, persistent precipitation deficits and extremely dry conditions are severely affecting grassland productivity despite close-to-normal fAPAR signals, with the first grassland cuts reporting biomass values 30 % below normal. In northern and central **Italy**, rainfall since early May has supported grassland growth and fodder production. In the south and on the islands, grasslands are gradually recovering from an excessively wet period that may have already partially compromised forage quality. Across **Spain** and **Portugal**, both grasslands and fodder crops continue to develop at or above average levels, supported by excellent soil moisture conditions and generally mild temperatures despite occasional warm spells.



4. Sowing conditions

Grain maize - Campaign close to completion with local delays and concerns

The grain-maize-sowing campaign is close to completion in most of Europe, with delays in the Balkan peninsula and Ukraine and uneven emergence conditions in some countries. In **France**, the campaign is nearing completion ahead of the usual schedule, although uneven emergence is observed in areas affected by precipitation deficits. Sowing is also almost complete in **Germany**, but a local rainfall deficit in the southern regions could affect emergence if it persists. In **Poland**, while sowing is progressing well, emergence has been hampered by the late cold spell at the end of April. In the **Benelux countries**, sowing is also progressing swiftly within the optimal window, with the northern areas lagging behind due to low topsoil temperatures. In **Austria** and **Czechia**, sowing was completed under very dry conditions, and rainfall is urgently needed to ensure emergence and leaf development. Due to colder temperatures, the campaign is about to finish in **Slovakia**.

Maize sowing progressed swiftly in **Spain** and **Portugal**, where the soil moisture levels were optimal for good establishment and emergence. In **Italy**, the sowing campaign is nearing completion, and favourable weather has improved soil conditions. In **Greece**, sowing was completed in the first half of April, and crop growth has progressed swiftly.

In **Slovenia** and **Croatia**, dry conditions favoured the sowing campaign overall, but the conditions for establishment and emergence remain suboptimal due to very low soil moisture levels. In **Hungary**, the campaign is delayed and crop conditions are not good; very dry and dusty soils have negatively affected emergence, while frost damage to leaves has been observed following the cold spell in late April. In **Romania**, the sowing campaign started later than usual due to wet conditions in late March and early April, and it is now behind schedule but almost completed. The cold spell slowed down crop emergence. In both Hungary and Romania, the sown area is expected to decrease by 20 %[1]. The campaign is also delayed in **Bulgaria**, but the warm temperatures in May have favoured emergence and early growth.

Finally, the campaign is under way in **Ukraine**, although delayed by colder-than-usual weather conditions in April. The field works accelerated in early May, but remain slightly behind the normal pace.

Potatoes - Sowing campaign running smoothly

The potato-sowing campaign is progressing under overall favourable conditions and nearing completion across Europe. Among the major producers, Germany and France have completed sowing under generally good field conditions. In **Germany**, emergence is under way, and recent rainfall in the north-east has partly alleviated the water deficit that developed during the exceptionally dry April. However, continued dryness in the south remains a concern for crop establishment; the rainfall forecast should help improve the situation. In **France** and the **Benelux countries**, field operations progressed smoothly throughout April, and beneficial rainfall in early May improved soil moisture conditions after a prolonged dry spell, supporting emergence and early crop development.

In **Poland**, sowing is almost complete. After persistent dryness since the end of winter slowed field operations locally and raised concerns regarding emergence conditions, rainfall in recent weeks facilitated rapid sowing progress. However, concerns remain for emergence and early development due to the depleted soil moisture conditions.

Sowing is complete or nearly complete in **Denmark**, **Austria**, **Czechia**, **Belgium**, **Portugal**, **Spain** and **Greece**. In **Czechia** and **Austria**, emergence is progressing, despite earlier cold conditions and recurrent soil moisture deficits that may hamper

[1] https://agrobiznes.ro/61658-suprafata-cu-porumb-in-romania-estimata-sa-scada-la-cel-mai-redus-nivel-din-ultimii-peste-10-ani/

further crop development. In **Romania**, sowing is close to completion but remains slightly behind schedule because below-average temperatures slowed emergence and early leaf expansion. In **Sweden**, sowing is still ongoing, while in **Finland**, field operations have only recently started, in line with the seasonal calendar of northern Europe.

Soybean - Normal to dry sowing period

In **Italy**, the main EU producer of soybean, sowing has just started, as the optimal sowing window opens in May. Rainfall at the beginning of May restored soil moisture to favourable levels, at least in the upper soil layers. In **France**, the sowing campaign is in full swing. The dry conditions in April facilitated field access but may have affected emergence, while the rainfall in early May was very beneficial. In **central and eastern European countries**, sowing is close to completion, although concerns persist due to dry conditions. **Romania** is an exception, where, despite delays caused by cold weather, growing conditions are satisfactory.
In **Ukraine**, the sowing campaign slowly started in April due to cooler-than-usual conditions, before accelerating in early May, partly catching-up on the initial delay.

Spring barley - Sowing completed under generally favourable conditions

Sowing of spring barley is now complete or close to completion across most of Europe, continuing the generally favourable campaign progress reported in April. In western Europe, crops have experienced good establishment overall. In **France**, dry conditions during early establishment were beginning to raise concerns, but substantial rainfall during the first dekad of May has eased the situation. In **Spain**, since sowing in March, crops have been developing normally. In **Ireland**, sowing was finally completed at the end of April following a prolonged wet period, and conditions for early crop development are currently favourable despite the delayed campaign.
In central Europe, emergence and early development have generally progressed well. In **Germany** and **Austria**, crops are in good condition, although persistent dryness in some areas may affect the young plants. In **Czechia** and **Slovakia**, recent cold spells may have caused damage locally to young plants, and low soil moisture is beginning to constrain their growth. In **Hungary** and **Romania**, sowing campaigns concluded successfully by mid to late April despite earlier weather-related delays.
In northern and eastern Europe, sowing and early growing conditions remain mostly favourable. In **Denmark** and **Sweden**, seedlings are reported to be in good condition. In the **Baltic countries**, sowing is nearly complete and no major issues have been reported, although cooler temperatures temporarily slowed establishment in **Lithuania**. In **Poland**, rapid sowing was supported by mild and dry conditions, but persistent rainfall deficits may have affected emergence locally. In **Ukraine**, sowing was almost complete as of early May, although the campaign remained slightly behind schedule compared with the average. In **Finland**, sowing is still ongoing following a relatively slow start to the campaign.

Sugar beet - Sowing nearing completion, yet soil moisture deficits challenge central and eastern Europe

The EU sugar-beet-sowing campaign is generally well advanced as of mid May 2026, with most national campaigns having reached completion.
In eastern and central Europe, the sowing campaign is essentially finished, with seedlings already emerging despite lingering concerns about soil moisture deficits and the possible effects of the late-April cold spell on early development, especially in **Slovakia** and **Czechia**. In **Poland**, sugar beet sowing benefited from the modest rainfall that arrived after a dry winter, although the late-April cold spell may have temporarily slowed emergence.
In the **Baltic states**, the sowing campaign is well under way and approaching completion under adequate soil moisture conditions, although overly wet soils locally have slowed field operations.
In western Europe, the sowing campaign is close to completion. In **Belgium**, sowing was completed by the end of April and emergence is proceeding well, with only minor aphid observations, which have not required treatment. In the **Netherlands**, sowing was completed slightly earlier than usual, although local

soil crusting occasionally necessitated resowing. In **Germany**, sugar beet sowing was completed under favourable conditions; recent rainfall in the north-east alleviated earlier water stress, although the south remains vulnerable to dry conditions.
In southern Europe, sugar beet sowing is complete and was carried out under favourable to dry conditions. In **Italy**, rainfall in May restored adequate soil moisture, and above-average temperatures boosted crop growth. In **Spain**, the sowing campaign is nearly complete, and the overall soil moisture situation is good. In **Portugal** and **Greece**, sowing has been largely completed with no major issues.

In south-eastern Europe, including **Hungary**, sowing was delayed due to cold weather in early April, but the campaign concluded by the end of the month; subsequent dry soil conditions remain a concern for further crop development, however. In **Bulgaria**, soil moisture deficits are also a significant concern for leaf establishment, despite the campaign being completed. In **Romania**, sugar beet sowing was completed with some delays; soil moisture is adequate, yet below-average temperatures in the second half of April have slowed emergence and early growth.

Sunflowers - Cold and dry soil caused delays in central and south-eastern Europe

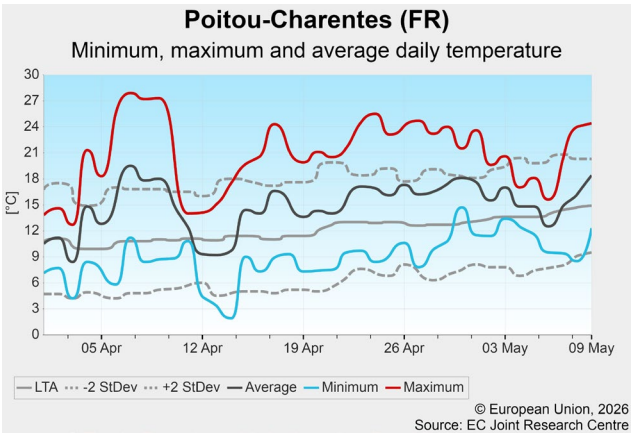
In **Bulgaria** and **Romania**, the start of the sowing campaign was delayed due to wet soils. Its progress was also slow due to mostly below-average temperatures in April, but picked up pace in May. An increase in the cultivated sunflower area is expected, thanks to the crop's higher drought tolerance compared with grain maize. In **Croatia**, **Hungary** and **Slovakia**, below-optimal soil temperatures delayed sowing progress. Additionally, very dry topsoil conditions hampered sprouting, while emergence was uneven and protracted. Crop establishment, emergence and phenological development are currently weaker than usual. In **Poland** and **Czechia**, recent rainfall is expected to have accelerated fieldwork following the persistent dryness since the end of winter. However, the late cold spell at the end of April may have locally delayed emergence and early crop development. Additional rainfall is needed.
In **France**, the sunflower-sowing campaign finished in late April or early May. Dry conditions in April facilitated field access but may have adversely affected emergence, while the recent rainfall in early May was highly beneficial. In **Germany**, sunflower sowing usually concludes in April, but sowing in the eastern regions will probably continue into May due to cold conditions during April. Fortunately, soil and weather conditions are generally favourable for emergence. In **Austria**, sowing is close to completion under good cultivation conditions. Emergence is satisfactory, but local dryness poses a serious risk to further crop development.
In **Spain** and **Portugal**, sowing has progressed well overall, under good soil moisture conditions. In **Italy**, the optimal sowing window for sunflowers is very wide, but May is the main sowing month. Sowing progress has reached its midpoint. Recent rainfall restored adequate soil moisture in most regions, except *Toscana* and *Umbria*. In **Greece**, sowing has largely concluded and plant stands are in good shape.
In **Ukraine**, sowing progressed very slowly due to unusually cold weather conditions during April, and by around 10 May less than half of the intended area had been sown.

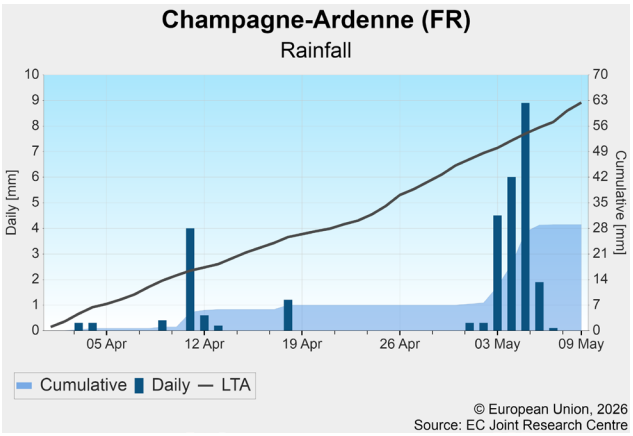
5. Country analysis

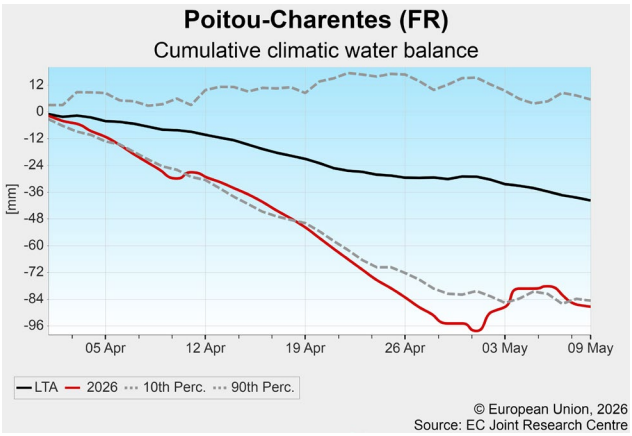
5.1 European Union

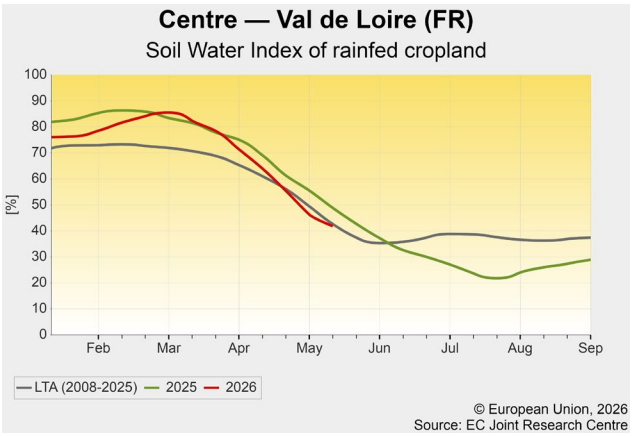
France - Water deficit in April mitigated by May rainfall

Dry and warm conditions prevailed during April across a large part of France, particularly in the west. Although soil moisture reserves were close to saturation at the end of winter, they declined rapidly and became below normal in many areas (e.g. *Centre-Val de Loire*) following nearly three weeks with little or no precipitation. The lack of rainfall during the heading and early flowering stages of winter cereals and during the full flowering of rapeseed raised concerns for yield formation, especially in western and southern regions where crop development was more advanced. Significant rainfall in early May across most of the country substantially improved moisture conditions and reduced crop water stress. The dry conditions in April favoured the progress of the sowing campaign for summer crops, although dryness locally slowed crop emergence. In the north (e.g. *Picardie*), aphid pressure remains high on sugar beet and potato crops following the persistently mild conditions since the sowing period. Overall, the April dryness may have slightly reduced the yield outlook for winter crops, but has not affected the expectations for summer crops so far. Our yield forecasts for winter and spring barley were revised slightly downwards but remain above the five-year averages, while the yield outlook for summer crops remains in line with the trend.





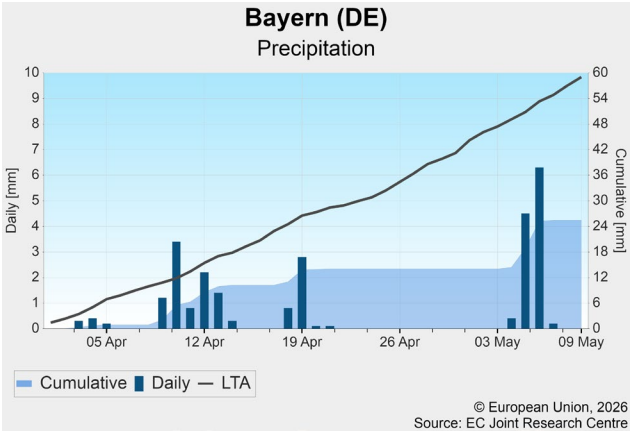


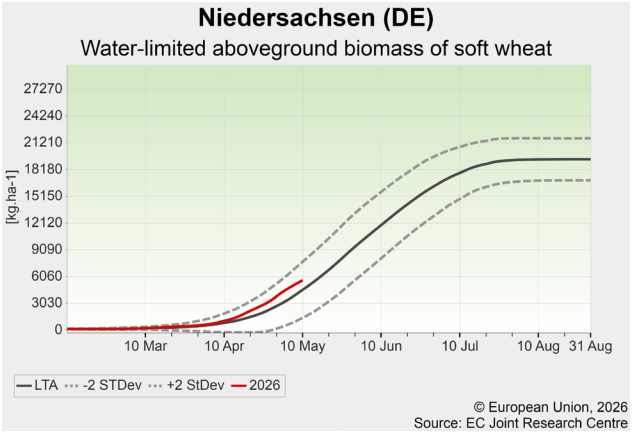


Germany – Favourable conditions despite lack of rainfall

The review period was characterised by average temperatures beneficial for the steady phenological development of winter crops. Wheat and barley advanced rapidly through stem elongation, while rapeseed entered flowering stage slightly earlier than usual, especially in the west. Low rainfall in April has been increasingly constraining soil water availability, especially in lighter sandy soils. While the low rainfall levels were beneficial for sowing and field operations, initial signs of water stress became noticeable in winter crops and, after emergence, in summer crops as well. Rainfall returned across the country in early May, but water availability remains scarce in the south. Overall, crops remain in good physiological condition, and the rainfall forecast in May should help to improve soil water availability and preserve yield potential.

Our yield forecasts for winter and spring barley were raised to 2–4 % above the five-year averages, while the yield outlook for summer crops remains in line with the trend.



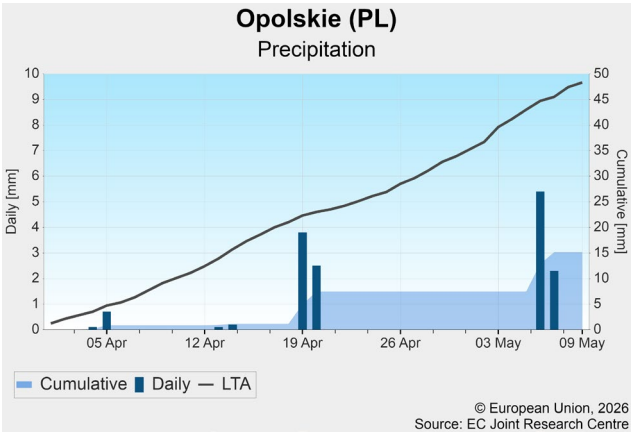


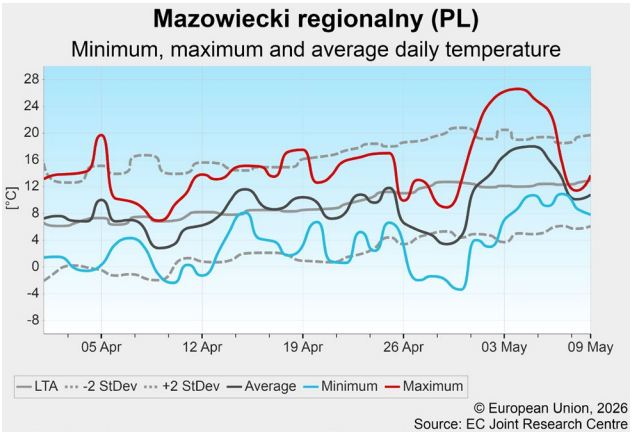
Poland – Adverse weather conditions reduced the yield outlook for winter crops

Drier-than-usual conditions prevailed across most of Poland during the reporting period, further lowering soil moisture levels, particularly in the east of the country (e.g. *Mazowiecky*, *Lubelskie*), and negatively affecting winter crop growth. Near-average rainfall is currently forecast, which would bring some relief and help to avoid additional deterioration.

Near-seasonal temperatures prevailed until late April, when a cold spell with freezing temperatures occurred from 27 to 30 April, coinciding with the flowering stage of rapeseed and the beginning of the reproductive stages of winter cereals. This event is expected to have caused flower abortion, thereby reducing the yield potential of rapeseed. Remote sensing images indicate below-average biomass accumulation in several regions (e.g. *Opolskie*, *Wielkopolskie*), reflecting the generally deteriorated crop conditions. We have therefore revised our yield forecasts for winter crops downwards.

The sowing campaign for spring and summer crops is coming to an end. Our yield outlook for these crops follows historical trends.

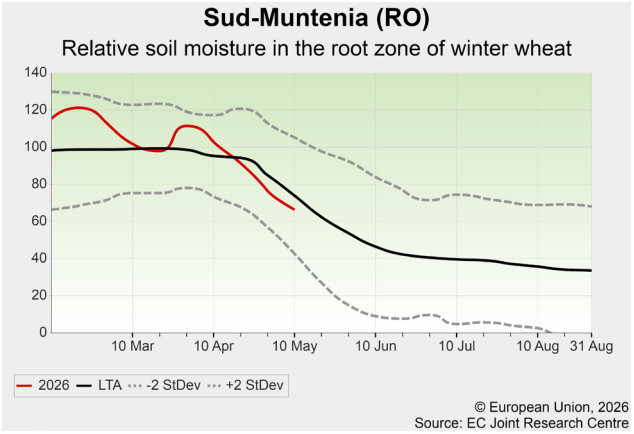


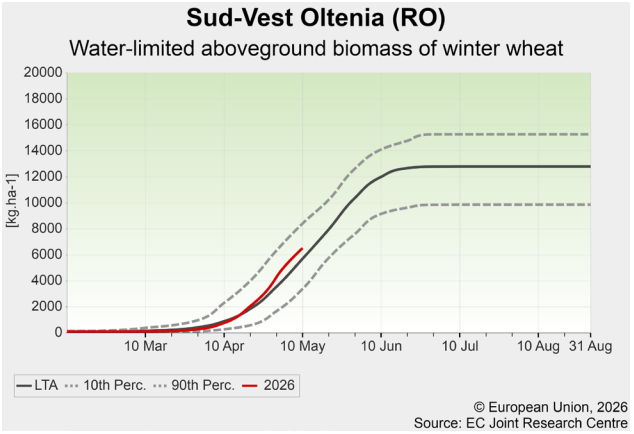


Romania – Fair yield potential for winter crops

Cooler-than-usual weather prevailed during the reporting period, slowing down the development of winter crops. In most of Romania, water supply remained adequate despite increasing water requirements and below-average rainfall. Only in the *Vest* and *Nord-Vest* regions did soil moisture decrease rapidly due to limited rainfall. However, weather forecasts predict abundant precipitation in the coming week, which would improve conditions for the reproductive phases, during which adequate water supply is crucial for yield formation. Frost overnight around 10 April and in early May in the north caused damage primarily to flowering rapeseed. Model simulations show an above-average leaf area index and above-average biomass accumulation, confirmed by remote sensing information.

Spring sowing was delayed due to cold soils; cool weather also hampered emergence and early crop development. Our yield forecasts for winter crops exceed the five-year average but remain below the levels of the record year 2025. Spring and summer crop forecasts follow the historical trend.

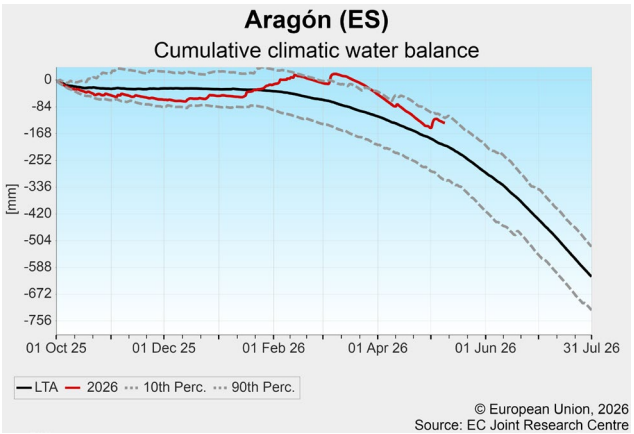


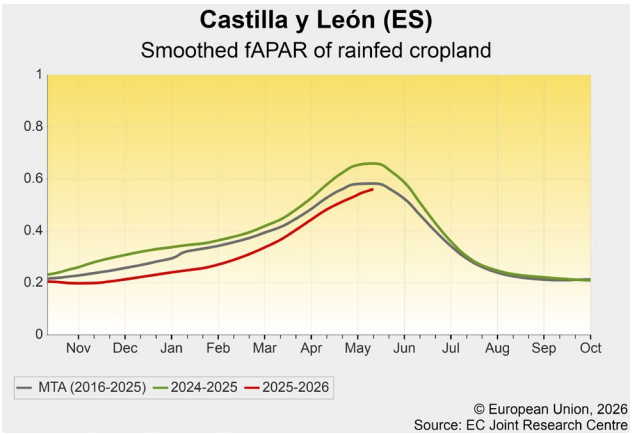


Spain and Portugal – Winter crops remain in generally good condition

Temperatures stayed 2–4 °C above the LTA in most parts of the Iberian peninsula during the reporting period, especially in the second half of April, with maximum temperatures locally reaching 30 °C. This may have caused some stress to winter crops as they entered the sensitive reproductive stages. Precipitation was above average in the east (e.g. *Aragón, Cataluña*) and below average in the west (e.g. *Extremadura, Andalucía*); overall, this kept soil moisture levels well above average in most regions and mitigated the impact of thermal stress. Still, due to the difficult start of the season, crop growth remains below average in *Castilla y León*. Our yield forecasts for winter crops were revised slightly downwards but remain in line with or above the five-year average.

The sowing campaign for spring and summer crops is coming to an end. Conditions are generally favourable for emergence and early development, despite some hot days. Yield forecasts for these crops follow historical trends.

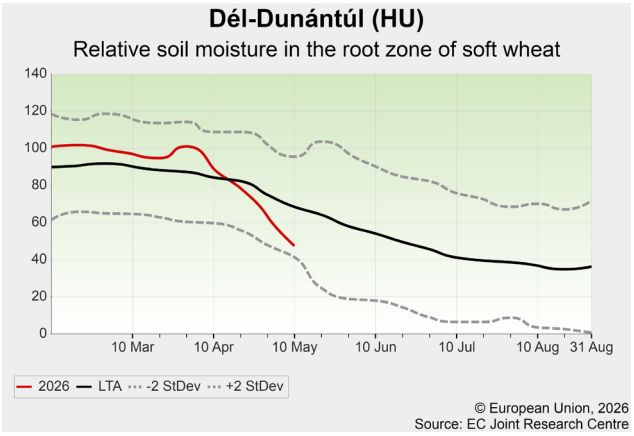


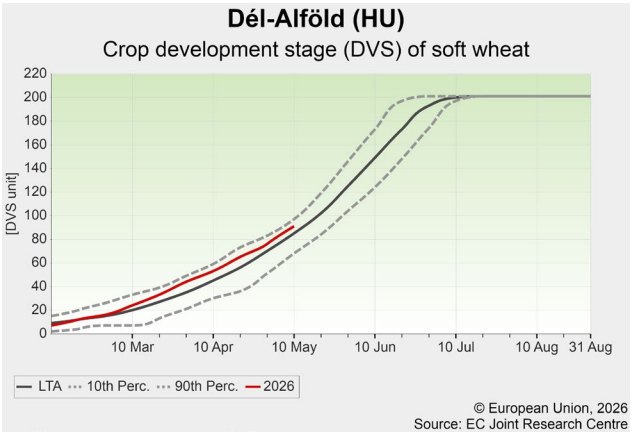


Hungary – Cold and dry weather challenges crop growth

The previously advanced phenological development of winter cereals slowed down in April but remains ahead of average. Remote sensing images indicate fair photosynthetic activity. For rapeseed, low temperatures and limited crop water availability constrained pollination, side stem growth and yield formation. Severe frost around 10 April and at the beginning of May, with temperatures locally dropping to –7 °C, caused damage to flowering rapeseed, orchards and vineyards, primarily in the north-east, but also in central and eastern regions. The cold spells delayed the start and progress of spring sowing. Topsoils remained dry and dusty due to the continued rainfall deficit so that the sprouting and emergence of spring crops was delayed and uneven, with weak, underdeveloped and locally patchy fields.

Our yield forecasts for winter cereals near or mostly slightly below the five-year average; but have been reduced for rapeseed, while staying in line with the trend for summer crops early in the season.





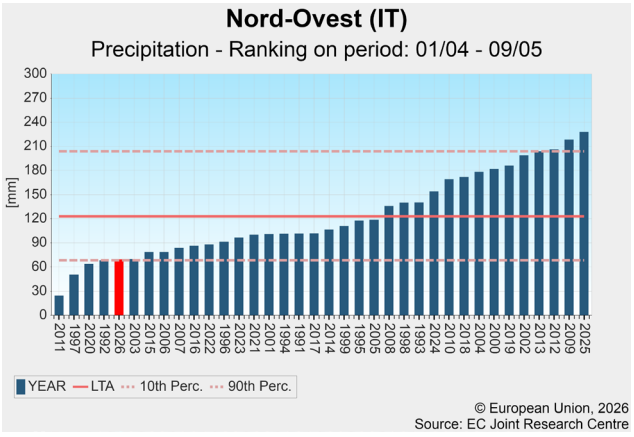
Italy – Dry emergence for summer crops

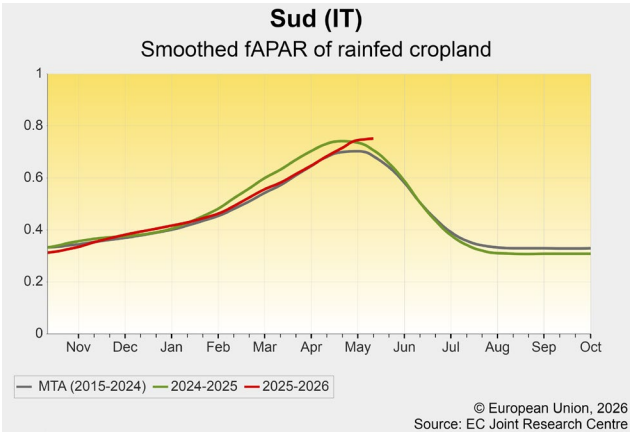
In northern and central Italy, the weather was unusually dry (with precipitation levels at – 50 % compared with the LTA) and warm (up to + 4 °C above the LTA), with the analysis period ranking as the third warmest in our records. This reduced soil moisture in the upper soil layers, which combined with windy weather meant that irrigation had to start rather early in the season, where possible, to maintain the yield potential of winter crops and foster the emergence of summer crops. Precipitation in early May helped sustain maize emergence and first-leaf expansion.

Winter crops, now in the early flowering stage, fare well.

In southern Italy, April was predominantly dry and warm, with few well-distributed precipitation events. The previously wet soils dried up, and growing conditions became favourable, boosting biomass accumulation to above average. In *Puglia* and *Sicilia*, durum wheat development remains advanced and is approaching the grain-filling stage.

Our crop yield forecasts remain slightly above average for winter crops, while still based on the trend for summer crops.

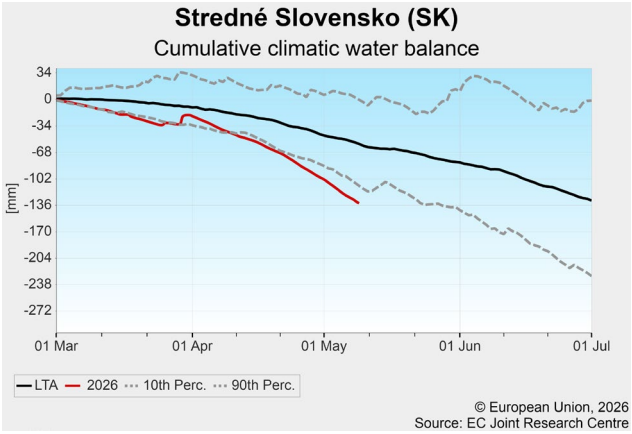


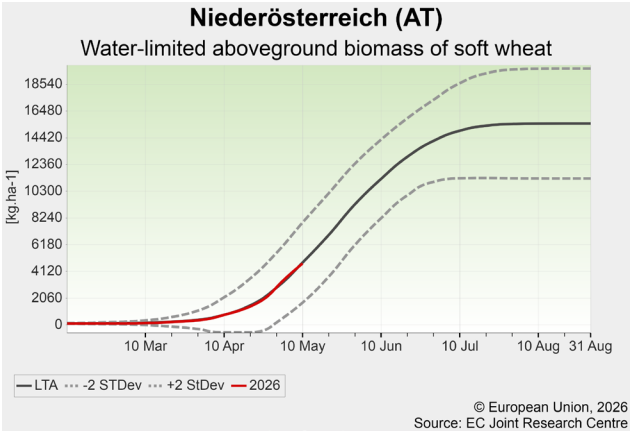


Czechia, Austria and Slovakia – Low soil moisture threatens spring and summer crops

During the analysis period, precipitation totals were roughly one quarter of the LTA in Czechia and Austria and less than 4 mm in Slovakia; soil moisture dropped to very low levels, especially in eastern Austria, southern Czechia and eastern Slovakia. However, these conditions are not yet expected to severely affect the development of winter cereals, provided that sufficient rainfall occurs before the grain-filling stage at the end of May. Spring sowing progressed quickly and finished early under favourable conditions, but the lack of soil moisture impacted emergence and early leaf development. The rainfall forecast for the coming week should bring some relief.

Our winter crop yield forecasts indicate a modest downturn: for Austria, they are projected to be close to the five-year average, whereas for Slovakia and Czechia, they are projected to decrease to around 4 % below average. The forecasts for spring and summer crops remain in line with the historical trend.

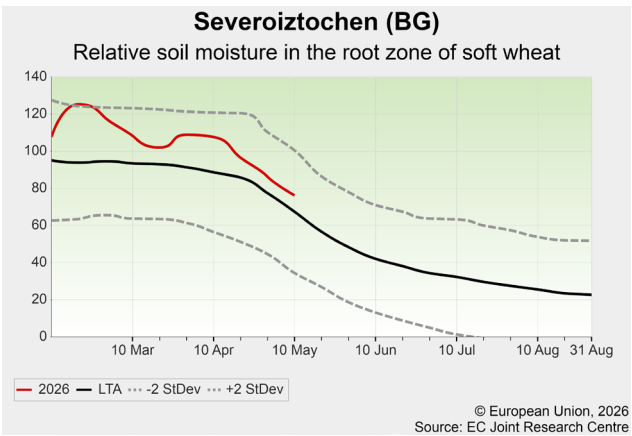


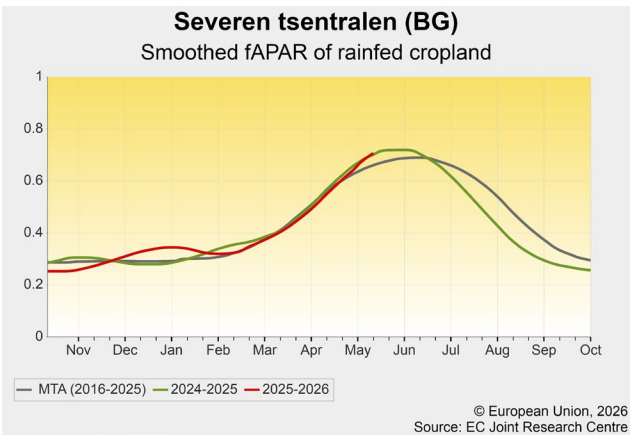


Bulgaria – Good outlook for winter crops, while spring crops struggle with cold weather

The phenological development of winter crops is moderately behind schedule in the north, where cooler-than-usual conditions prevailed during the reporting period, but advanced in the south. Soil moisture content is near or above average, providing a favourable crop water supply. Leaf area expansion and biomass accumulation currently exceed the average according to our crop model simulations. Remote sensing images present above-average biomass accumulation, particularly in the north. Moderate temperatures and continued rainfall are forecast for the early grain-filling stage of winter crops, supporting positive yield expectations.

Spring crop sowing started late due to wet and cold soils. Sowing progress accelerated in the second half of April but is still behind schedule. Soil moisture was adequate for germination, but the cold weather around the end of April delayed early vegetative development. The yield outlook for winter crops exceeds the five-year average, while our summer crop outlook remains close to the historical trend.

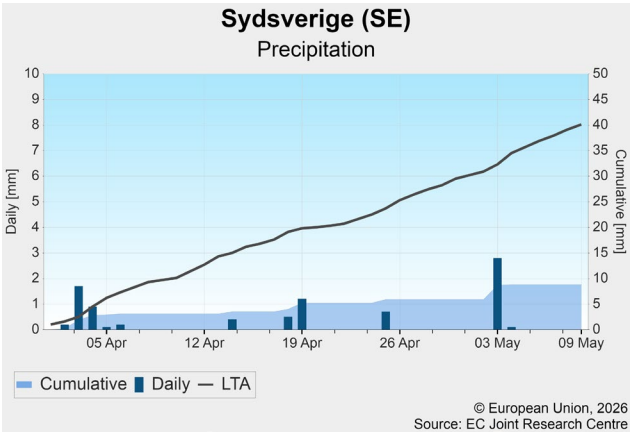


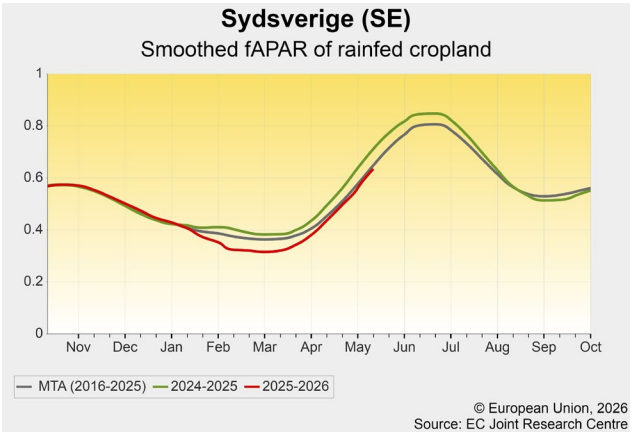


Denmark and Sweden – Crops in good condition despite rainfall deficit

Conditions were drier than usual in both countries, with total precipitation largely below normal. In Denmark, the cumulative rainfall was close to 70 % of normal levels. In Sweden, the deficit is more pronounced, especially in the south (i.e. *Sydsverige*), where cumulative rainfall was 25 % of normal levels. With temperatures close to the LTA, no issues are expected for crops so far, as according to our models the simulated soil moisture remains within a reasonable range. This is further confirmed by a satellite-based fAPAR signal close to or slightly above normal. The spring sowing campaign benefited from dry soils and is nearly complete in both countries.

Our yield forecasts remain aligned with historical trends for spring crops, while for winter crops they are now slightly above the five-year average.



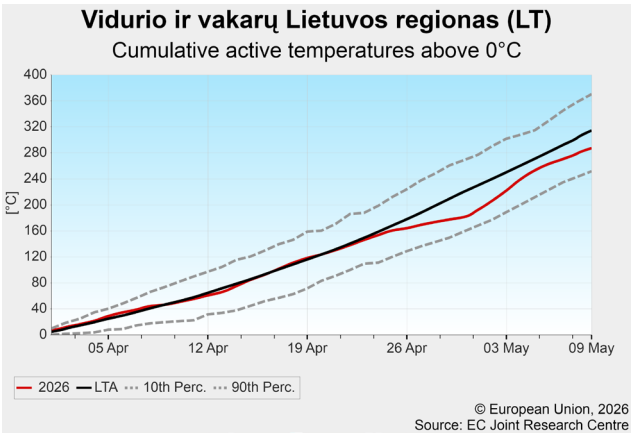


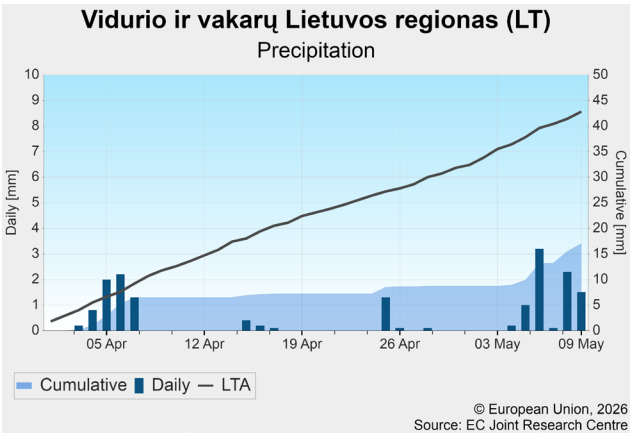
Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland – Winter crops starting to be affected by dry and cold conditions

Lower-than-average temperatures in Lithuania and Latvia resulted in a slight deficit in accumulated temperature. A cold snap in late April with night temperatures below 0 °C for a few days may have affected flowering rapeseeds. Total precipitation during the reporting period was around 50 % of normal levels in the Baltic countries and only close to 30 % in Finland. However, the cool weather probably limited the adverse effects of the precipitation deficit.

Spring sowing is near completion in Lithuania and Latvia, while still progressing in Estonia and Finland. The impact of the dry conditions on recently emerged seedlings has been limited so far and will be further alleviated by the rain forecast for the coming days.

Our yield forecasts remain aligned with historical trends for spring crops. For winter crops, our forecasts have been revised to slightly below the five-year average, accounting for the effects of dry and cold conditions.



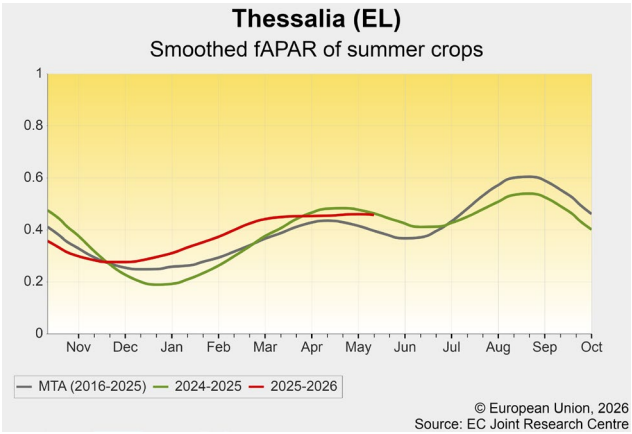


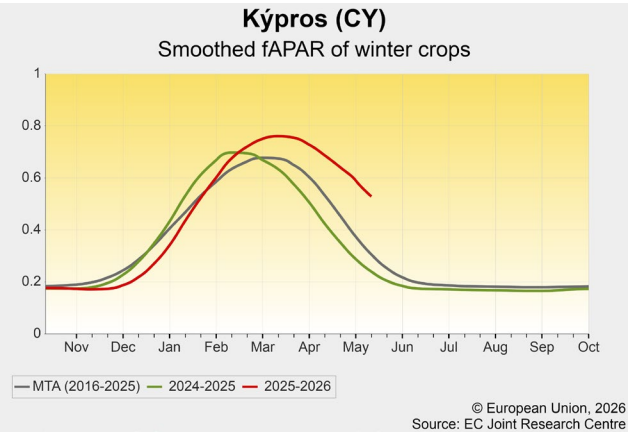
Greece and Cyprus – Above-average yield outlook

In Greece, favourable weather conditions since early spring have continued to support winter crops. Adequate rainfall and generally mild temperatures sustained good biomass accumulation and fair crop development, with winter cereals currently ranging from stem elongation to heading and flowering stages. Impacts related to excess moisture have been reported only locally. Meanwhile, the sowing of summer crops has been largely completed under favourable conditions, and the emerged crops are faring well. Maize and sunflowers are currently at emergence to first-leaf stages, while potatoes are in vegetative development.

In Cyprus, the rainy and overall favourable season has supported very good development of winter barley, with biomass levels remaining well above average. A large share of fields has already been harvested for wilted silage, while the remaining crops are progressing through ripening and are expected to be harvested in late June.

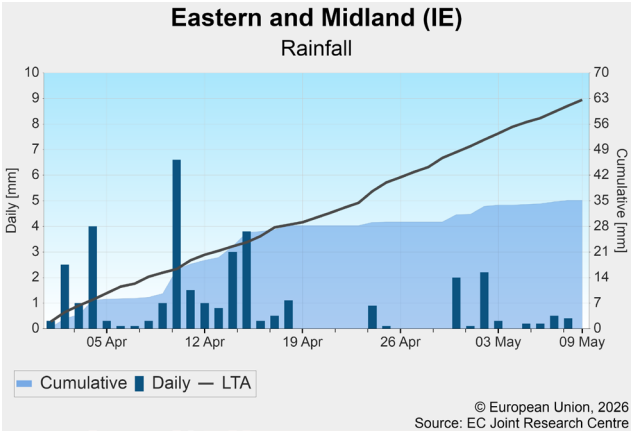
Our yield forecasts in both countries are above the five-year average.

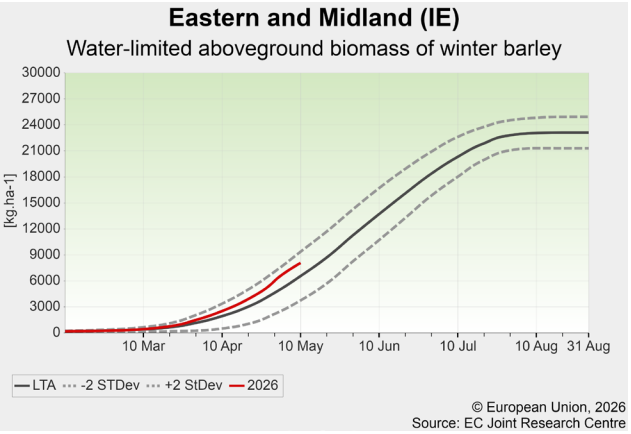




Ireland – Weather turned favourable, benefiting crops

After a wet start of spring, a dry period at the end of April allowed the overly wet fields to dry and provided a favourable window for the delayed field operations to be carried out. Accordingly, disease pressure from *Septoria* and yellow rust observed in some fields could be kept under control. Sustained by favourable soil moisture levels, winter cereals are currently in the heading stage, slightly ahead of the seasonal average. Rapeseed is also well advanced, with some plants entering the pod development stage following an early onset of flowering. Spring barley sowing was completed, although slightly delayed compared with the optimal window. After the reduced yield expectations reported last month, our crop yield forecasts remain unchanged, slightly below the five-year average for cereals and slightly above for rapeseed.



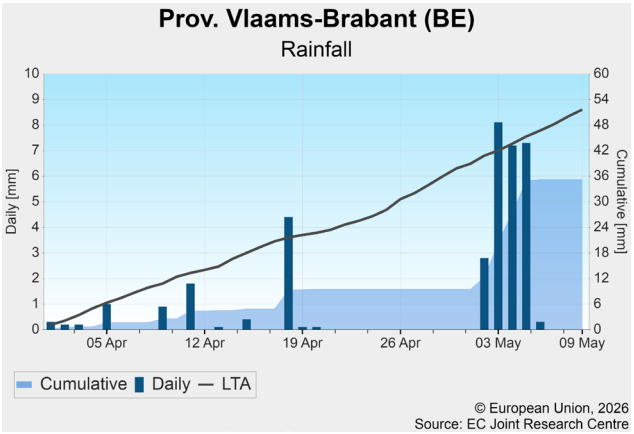


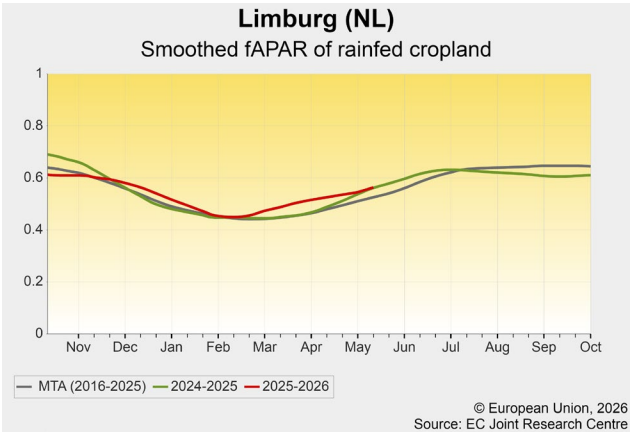
Benelux countries – Steady crop growth despite dry April

Despite the rainfall deficit in April, the soil moisture supply remained generally sufficient during the reporting period. Winter cereals continued to develop steadily, supported by above-average temperatures and radiation. Satellite-based indicators confirm biomass accumulation above the 10-year average, although a slight slowdown in growth has recently been observed due to dry conditions.

The dry conditions during April were favourable for sowing operations and the early establishment of summer crops. The sugar-beet-sowing campaign has recently been completed, while the planting of potatoes and maize is nearing completion. Rainfall during the first dekad of May was beneficial for the emergence and early development of recently sown crops. Further rainfall forecast for the second dekad of May is expected to support soil moisture replenishment and crop development.

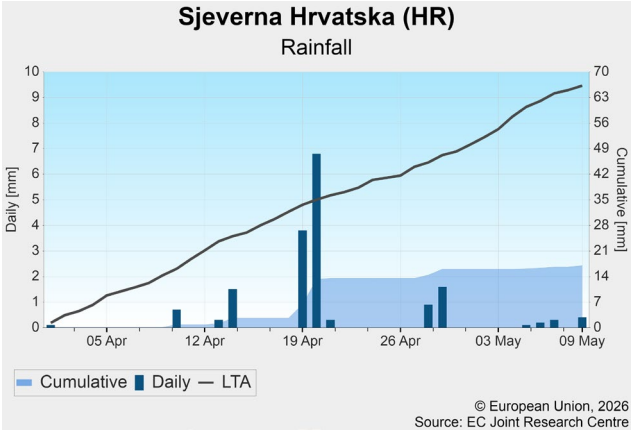
Our yield forecasts for winter and summer crops remain positive and are mostly above the five-year average.

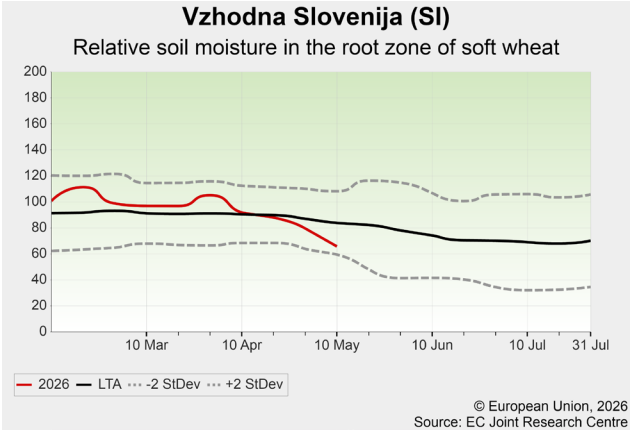




Slovenia and Croatia – Prolonged dry conditions challenge crop development

The reporting period was the driest on record in eastern Slovenia and the *Sjeverna Hrvatska* and *Panonska Hrvatska* regions of Croatia. The persisting rainfall deficit in these areas has significantly depleted the soil moisture reserves, and irrigation of fields has already started where possible. The sowing of summer crops is close to completion, but the dry soils are currently hampering the uniform emergence and early development of seedlings. Rainfall is forecast in the coming days, which would be highly beneficial for winter crops approaching the flowering stage and for summer crop establishment. After the reduction in our yield forecast for Slovenia last month, yield expectations now remain unchanged, below the five-year average for soft wheat and slightly above for barley and maize. Our yield forecasts for winter crops in Croatia have been adjusted downwards to below the five-year average, while for summer crops they remain in line with the historical trend.



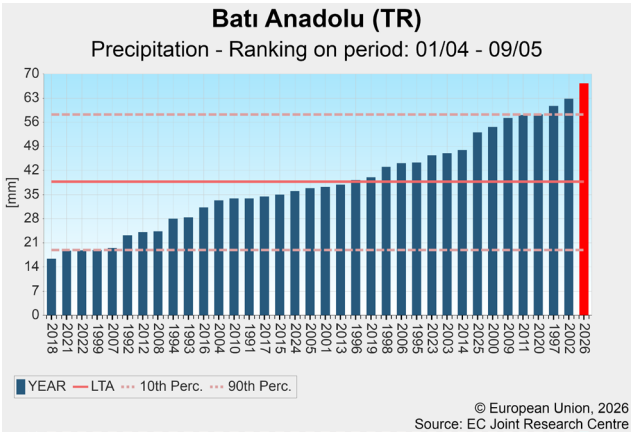


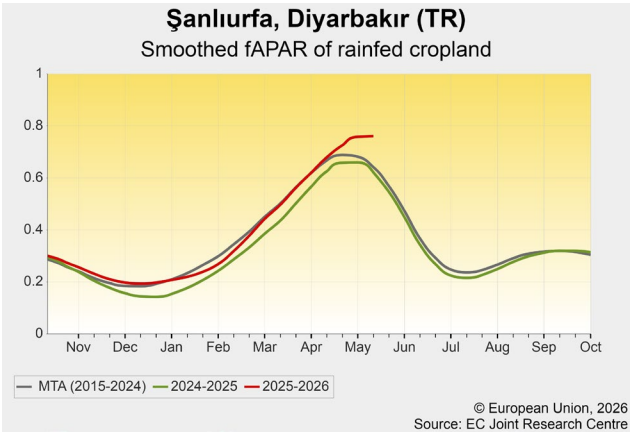
5.2 Black Sea area

Türkiye – Wet and cool spring slowing down crop development

The analysis period was wetter and colder than usual, with large parts of the country experiencing the wettest (e.g. West Anatolia with precipitation levels at + 100 % compared with the LTA) and coldest (e.g. Central Anatolia with average temperatures – 4 °C below the LTA) April in our records. As a result, in the Aegean, East and West Marmara and West Anatolia regions, crop development slowed down from advanced to close to normal, while the already delayed development in Central Anatolia was further pushed back. In South-east Anatolia, where winter crops reached flowering, abundant precipitation and reduced radiation levels kept crop development delayed and biomass accumulation slightly below average, notably in *Gaziantep* and *Mardin*. In *Şanlıurfa*, where the precipitation surplus was less marked and temperatures more favourable, crop development is also delayed, but biomass accumulation remains well above average.

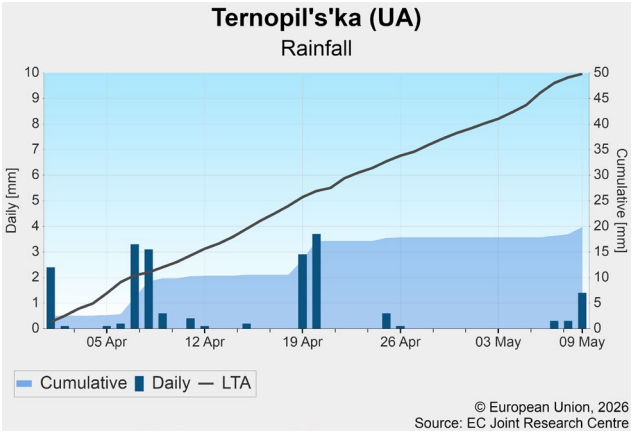
Our winter crop yield forecasts have been revised downwards but remain above the five-year average; the grain maize forecast is still based on the trend.

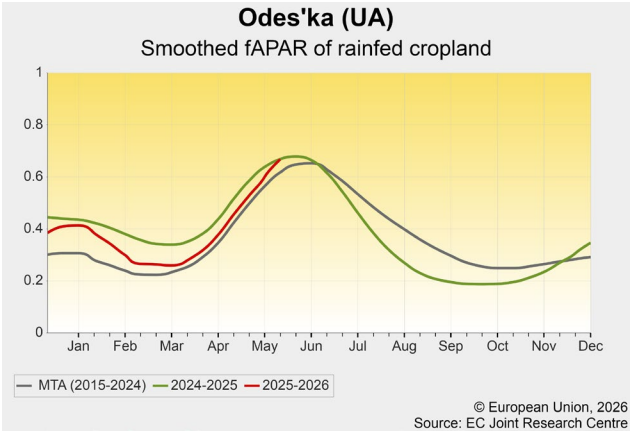




Ukraine – Mixed outlook for winter crops

Following the rainfall deficit observed in March across most of Ukraine, dry conditions persisted during April in the western and northern regions. Sparse rainfall in early April slightly alleviated moisture deficits, but soil moisture remains low in several areas. Winter crops are now entering the flowering stage under unfavourably dry conditions across most of western Ukraine, raising concerns for grain and pod formation. In contrast, soil moisture levels are more favourable in the south and east. The varied outlook for winter crops across the country will be analysed in detail in the upcoming *JRC MARS Bulletin* on Ukraine in June. The sowing campaign for summer crops is near completion; crop emergence has been locally delayed in the west due to dry soils. At this stage, despite the regional disparities, the overall yield outlook for winter and summer crops remains in line with the long-term trend and the five-year average.



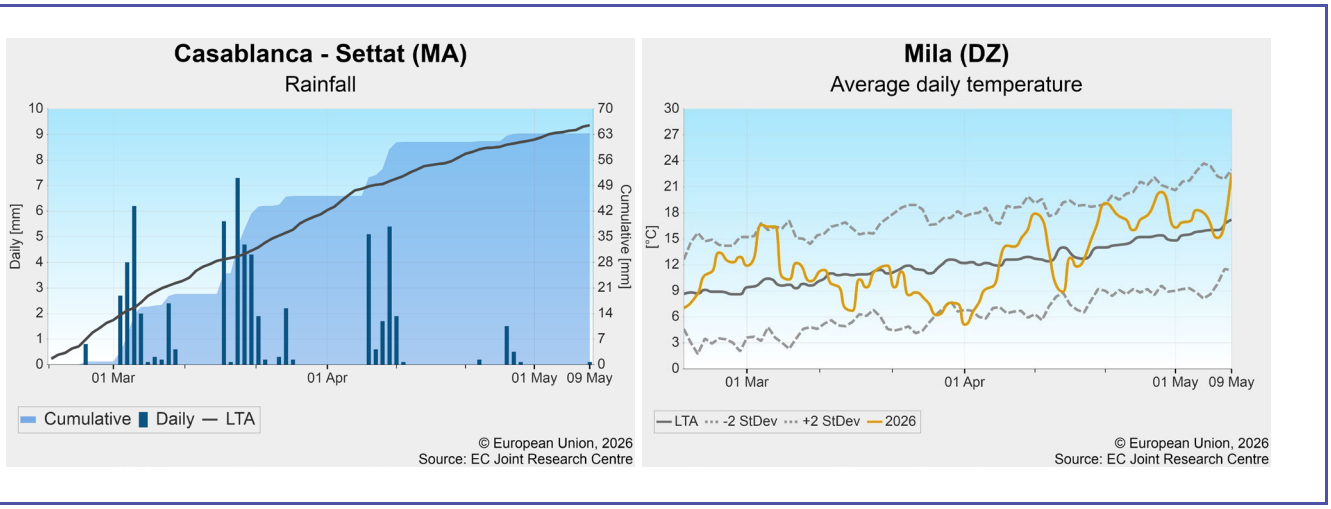


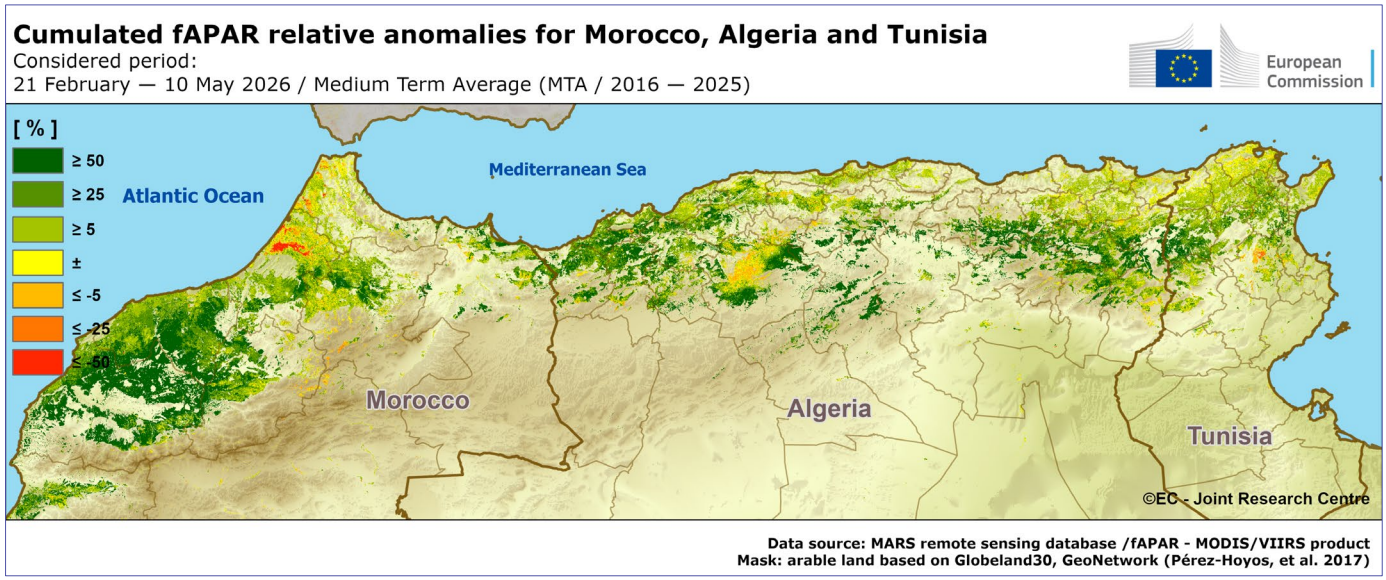
5.3 The Maghreb

Continued spring rain supports exceptional crop growth

Across the Maghreb region, the pattern of above-average rainfall starting in late December 2025 has continued since our last detailed analysis in February, even more regularly and with monthly totals close to the long-term average (e.g. in *Casablanca*). The rapid growth of crops, which began with the rain at the start of the year, has continued through the reporting period, as rainfall has met the water requirements of crops at all critical stages, supported by irrigation from well-filled reservoirs. Temperatures alternated between cold periods (especially in higher elevations) and gradual temperature increases, with occasional warm spells in the west (e.g. in *Marrakech*) and north (e.g. in *Tlemcen, Mila* and *Beja*); however, overall mean temperatures remained close to the LTA.

With crops currently about one month from harvesting in northern regions, dry conditions are needed to support grain maturation and drying before harvesting. This remains the only risk left for the remainder of the season; atmospheric models indicate an unusually early northward movement of tropical disturbances over North Africa that could bring torrential rain or hail locally, potentially damaging crops.

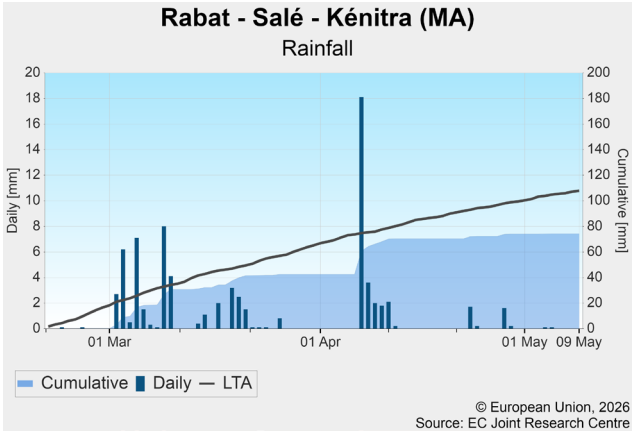


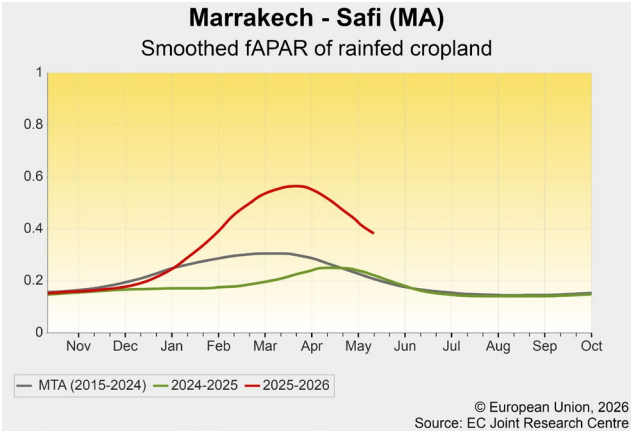


The map displays – for arable land – the relative differences between the fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR), computed from remote sensing imagery from 21 February 2026 to 10 May 2026, and the medium-term average (MTA) (2016–2025) for the same period. Positive anomalies (in green) reflect above-average canopy density or early crop development, while negative anomalies (in red) reflect below-average canopy density or late crop development.

Morocco – Moderate precipitation supports very good yield prospects

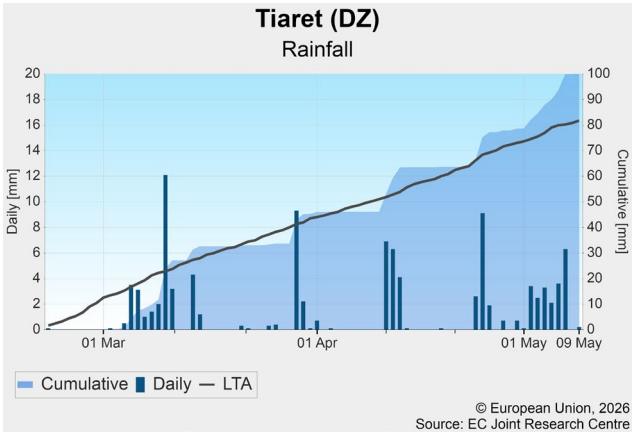
The cumulative precipitation across most cereal-growing regions, together with irrigation supplied by reservoirs operating at roughly 75 % capacity (compared with 40 % in the same period last year) and filled by runoff from the Rif and Atlas Mountains, created exceptionally favourable conditions that enabled crops to achieve far-above-average growth. Satellite indicators show biomass accumulation well above the MTA, locally reaching record levels. Crops are now approaching the final stages of maturation, with a slight delay in the north where growth was held back by January's snowfall and cold temperatures. Current conditions continue to indicate very favourable harvest prospects.
Our yield forecasts for wheat and barley remain about 50 % higher than the five-year average.

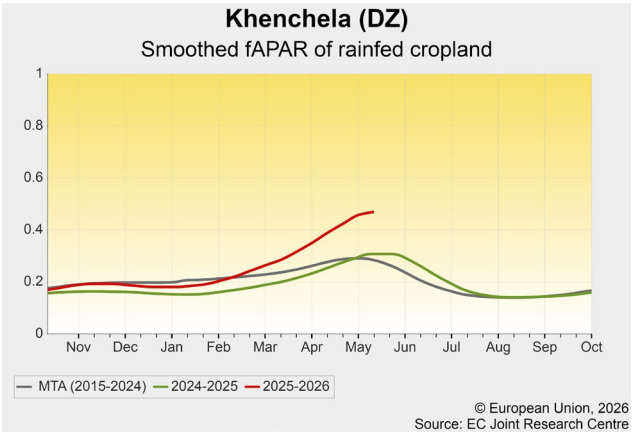




Algeria – Harvest prospects remain very favourable

Similarly to Morocco, rainfall since winter has continued through spring across the main cereal-growing regions, including inland *wilayas* (e.g. *Tiaret*) and western areas previously affected by several years of drought (e.g. *Sidi Bel Abbès*). Combined with supplementary irrigation from reservoirs that reached up to 100 % capacity in the west and the north-east, these conditions promoted the advanced growth of winter crops to well-above-average levels, as shown by satellite indicators, particularly in southern and eastern areas such as *Khenchela*, where the harvest has already begun.
Our yield forecasts for wheat and barley remain around 35 % above the five-year average.

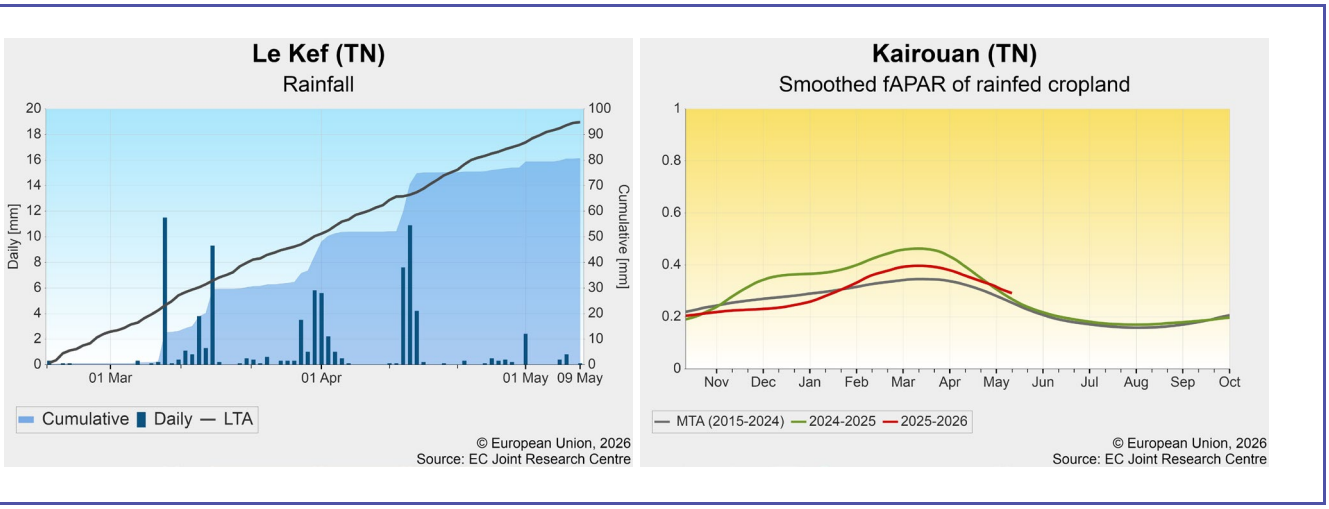




Tunisia – Promising but mixed harvest prospects

Rainfall since February has been generally satisfactory, maintaining cumulative precipitation close to the LTA in most western and northern regions (e.g. *Le Kef*, *Béja* and *Bizerte*). Local variations were observed: soil-moisture excess is evident in the governorates of *Bizerte* and *Nabeul*, while the central regions (e.g. *Kairouan, Sidi Bouzid and Gafsa)* have recorded rainfall well-below average. Consequently, crop development in the centre has been less favourable, but still above-MTA, as confirmed by satellite-derived indicators. Altogether, crops are in very good condition across most of the country, boosted by slightly above-average temperatures.

Our yield forecasts remain very positive at the national level, exceeding the five-year average by more than 20 %.



MAGHREB yield forecasts - 18 May 2026

Total wheat

Country	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1 389	1 389	**1 389**	± 0	± 0	1.51	1.52	**1.87**	+ 24	+ 23	2 093	2 113	**2 590**	+ 24	+ 23
MA	2 257	1 792	**2 257**	± 0	+ 26	1.79	1.87	**2.60**	+ 45	+ 39	4 041	3 356	**5 866**	+ 45	+ 75
TN	483	551	**483**	± 0	– 12	2.10	2.40	**2.41**	+ 15	± 0	1 015	1 323	**1 164**	+ 15	– 12

Total barley

Country	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1 025	1 025	**1 025**	± 0	± 0	1.16	1.32	**1.80**	+ 55	+ 36	1 187	1 353	**1 845**	+ 55	+ 36
MA	1 077	826	**1 077**	± 0	+ 30	1.20	1.15	**1.80**	+ 51	+ 57	1 288	950	**1 939**	+ 51	+ 104
TN	288	349	**288**	± 0	– 17	1.35	1.82	**1.90**	+ 41	+ 4	389	635	**547**	+ 41	– 14

Soft wheat

Country	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	241	241	**241**	± 0	± 0	1.36	1.38	**1.70**	+ 25	+ 23	328	331	**409**	+ 25	+ 23
MA	1 490	1 190	**1 490**	± 0	+ 25	1.87	1.89	**2.65**	+ 42	+ 40	2 785	2 249	**3 948**	+ 42	+ 76
TN	36	30	**36**	± 0	+ 20	1.99	2.58	**2.50**	+ 26	– 3	72	78	**91**	+ 26	+ 16

Durum wheat

Country	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1 148	1 148	**1 148**	± 0	± 0	1.54	1.55	**1.90**	+ 24	+ 22	1 765	1 782	**2 181**	+ 24	+ 22
MA	767	602	**767**	± 0	+ 28	1.64	1.84	**2.50**	+ 53	+ 36	1 256	1 107	**1 918**	+ 53	+ 73
TN	447	521	**447**	± 0	– 14	2.11	2.39	**2.40**	+ 14	± 0	943	1 244	**1 073**	+ 14	– 14

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

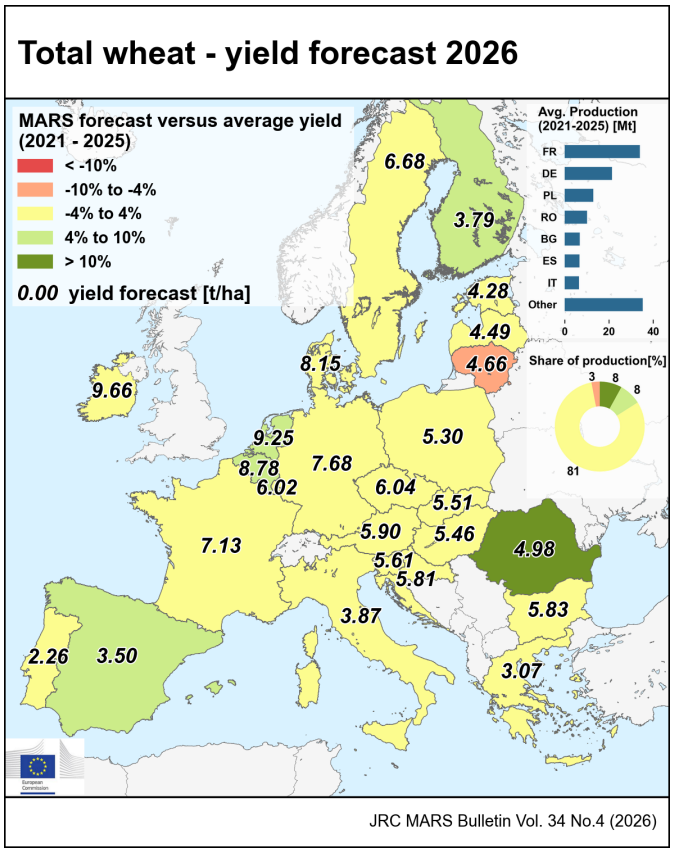
Sources: 2021-2026 data come from USDA, MED-Amin baseline db, ONICL Maroc and Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche Maritime du Développement Rural et des Eaux et Forêts du Maroc.

For Tunisia and Morocco 2026 crop area is calculated as last availables 5 Years Average area. For Algeria 2026 crop area is copied from 2021 area.

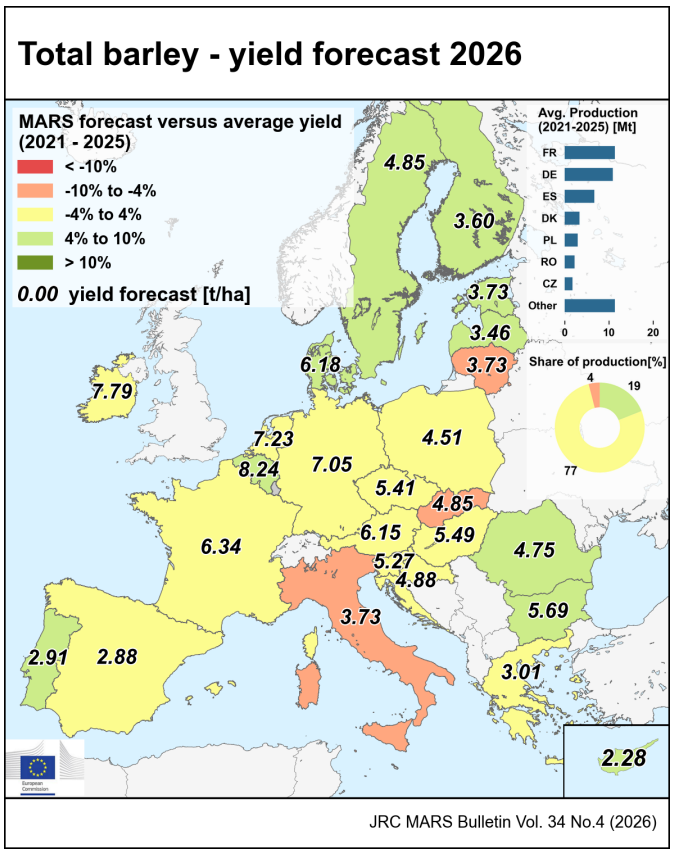
The column header '% diff 5yrs avg' stands for the 2026 forecast change with respect to the last 5-year average (%). Similarly, '% diff prev. year' stands for the 2026 forecast change with respect to previous year (%).

6. Crop yield forecast

Total 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
EU	5.65	6.09	**5.80**	+ 3	– 5	– 1
AT	5.85	6.22	**5.90**	+ 1	– 5	± 0
BE	8.28	9.13	**8.78**	+ 6	– 4	+ 5
BG	5.62	5.76	**5.83**	+ 4	+ 1	– 1
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	**6.04**	– 4	– 9	– 4
DE	7.45	7.83	**7.68**	+ 3	– 2	+ 1
DK	7.85	8.70	**8.15**	+ 4	– 6	+ 2
EE	4.36	4.66	**4.28**	– 2	– 8	± 0
EL	3.04	2.90	**3.07**	+ 1	+ 6	± 0
ES	3.31	4.19	**3.50**	+ 6	– 16	– 2
FI	3.62	4.40	**3.79**	+ 5	– 14	± 0
FR	6.97	7.35	**7.13**	+ 2	– 3	± 0
HR	5.93	6.62	**5.81**	– 2	– 12	– 2
HU	5.44	5.51	**5.46**	± 0	– 1	– 1
IE	10.0	10.4	**9.66**	– 4	– 7	± 0
IT	3.73	3.72	**3.87**	+ 4	+ 4	+ 1
LT	4.87	5.36	**4.66**	– 4	– 13	– 1
LU	5.99	6.81	**6.02**	+ 1	– 12	+ 1
LV	4.53	4.77	**4.49**	– 1	– 6	– 1
MT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
NL	8.57	9.25	**9.25**	+ 8	± 0	± 0
PL	5.32	5.59	**5.30**	± 0	– 5	– 2
PT	2.20	2.44	**2.26**	+ 3	– 7	– 3
RO	4.51	5.50	**4.98**	+ 10	– 9	– 1
SE	6.45	7.32	**6.68**	+ 4	– 9	± 0
SI	5.80	6.11	**5.61**	– 3	– 8	± 0
SK	5.63	5.98	**5.51**	– 2	– 8	– 6

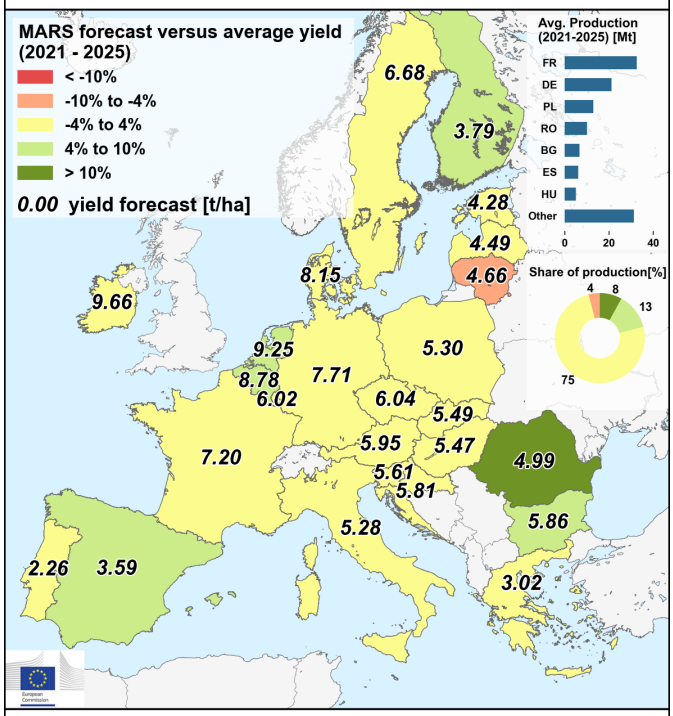


Total barley						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.00	5.61	**5.06**	+ 1	– 10	– 2
AT	6.16	6.75	**6.15**	± 0	– 9	– 1
BE	7.89	8.51	**8.24**	+ 4	– 3	+ 1
BG	5.30	5.44	**5.69**	+ 7	+ 5	– 1
CY	1.76	0.93	**2.28**	+ 30	+ 144	+ 7
CZ	5.59	6.28	**5.41**	– 3	– 14	– 4
DE	6.89	7.44	**7.05**	+ 2	– 5	± 0
DK	5.81	6.40	**6.18**	+ 6	– 3	± 0
EE	3.56	4.21	**3.73**	+ 5	– 11	± 0
EL	2.92	2.73	**3.01**	+ 3	+ 10	– 1
ES	2.92	4.01	**2.88**	– 1	– 28	– 2
FI	3.39	3.81	**3.60**	+ 6	– 6	± 0
FR	6.30	6.62	**6.34**	+ 1	– 4	– 2
HR	4.99	5.51	**4.88**	– 2	– 11	– 2
HU	5.52	5.83	**5.49**	– 1	– 6	– 5
IE	7.88	8.05	**7.79**	– 1	– 3	± 0
IT	3.97	3.69	**3.73**	– 6	+ 1	– 8
LT	3.93	4.84	**3.73**	– 5	– 23	– 1
LU	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
LV	3.15	3.57	**3.46**	+ 10	– 3	± 0
MT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
NL	6.96	7.49	**7.23**	+ 4	– 3	– 1
PL	4.44	4.82	**4.51**	+ 1	– 6	– 2
PT	2.73	2.89	**2.91**	+ 7	+ 1	– 1
RO	4.46	5.41	**4.75**	+ 7	– 12	± 0
SE	4.59	5.81	**4.85**	+ 6	– 16	± 0
SI	5.11	5.74	**5.27**	+ 3	– 8	± 0
SK	5.25	6.12	**4.85**	– 8	– 21	– 7



Soft wheat						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.87	6.33	**6.01**	+ 2	– 5	– 1
AT	5.90	6.25	**5.95**	+ 1	– 5	± 0
BE	8.28	9.13	**8.78**	+ 6	– 4	+ 5
BG	5.63	5.77	**5.86**	+ 4	+ 2	– 1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	**6.04**	– 4	– 9	– 4
DE	7.48	7.85	**7.71**	+ 3	– 2	+ 1
DK	7.85	8.70	**8.15**	+ 4	– 6	+ 2
EE	4.36	4.66	**4.28**	– 2	– 8	± 0
EL	3.00	2.94	**3.02**	+ 1	+ 3	± 0
ES	3.42	4.33	**3.59**	+ 5	– 17	– 2
FI	3.62	4.40	**3.79**	+ 5	– 14	± 0
FR	7.05	7.42	**7.20**	+ 2	– 3	± 0
HR	5.93	6.62	**5.81**	– 2	– 12	– 2
HU	5.46	5.53	**5.47**	± 0	– 1	– 1
IE	10.0	10.4	**9.66**	– 4	– 7	± 0
IT	5.22	4.91	**5.28**	+ 1	+ 8	± 0
LT	4.87	5.36	**4.66**	– 4	– 13	– 1
LU	5.99	6.81	**6.02**	+ 1	– 12	+ 1
LV	4.53	4.77	**4.49**	– 1	– 6	– 1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.57	9.25	**9.25**	+ 8	± 0	± 0
PL	5.32	5.59	**5.30**	± 0	– 5	– 2
PT	2.20	2.44	**2.26**	+ 3	– 7	– 3
RO	4.52	5.51	**4.99**	+ 10	– 10	– 1
SE	6.45	7.32	**6.68**	+ 4	– 9	± 0
SI	5.80	6.11	**5.61**	– 3	– 8	± 0
SK	5.61	5.96	**5.49**	– 2	– 8	– 6

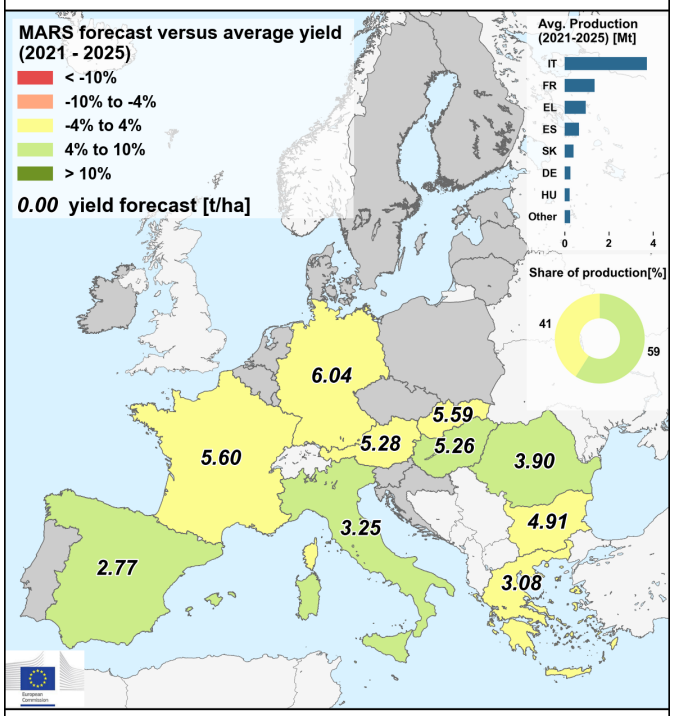
Soft wheat - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Durum wheat						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	3.49	3.73	**3.65**	+ 5	– 2	± 0
AT	5.36	5.82	**5.28**	– 1	– 9	± 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	4.89	5.32	**4.91**	+ 1	– 8	+ 4
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	5.84	6.50	**6.04**	+ 3	– 7	+ 1
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	3.06	2.89	**3.08**	+ 1	+ 7	± 0
ES	2.56	3.04	**2.77**	+ 8	– 9	– 1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.44	5.84	**5.60**	+ 3	– 4	– 2
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	5.04	5.21	**5.26**	+ 4	+ 1	– 1
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.07	3.19	**3.25**	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	3.59	3.25	**3.90**	+ 9	+ 20	+ 2
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.70	6.08	**5.59**	– 2	– 8	– 5

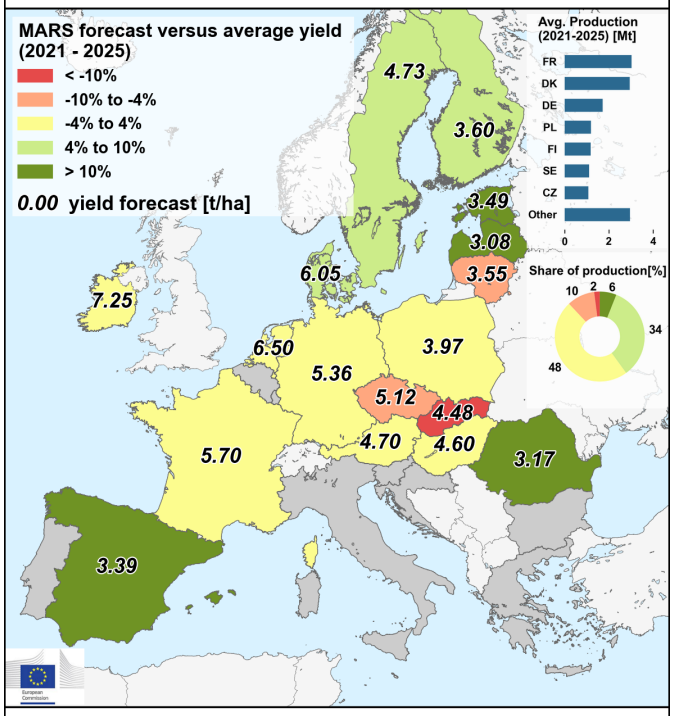
Durum wheat - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Spring barley						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.76	5.38	**4.91**	+ 3	– 9	– 1
AT	4.63	5.16	**4.70**	+ 2	– 9	– 1
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.37	6.15	**5.12**	– 5	– 17	– 5
DE	5.17	5.82	**5.36**	+ 4	– 8	± 0
DK	5.67	6.22	**6.05**	+ 7	– 3	± 0
EE	3.11	3.24	**3.49**	+ 12	+ 8	± 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.75	3.76	**3.39**	+ 23	– 10	– 2
FI	3.39	3.81	**3.60**	+ 6	– 6	± 0
FR	5.57	5.86	**5.70**	+ 2	– 3	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.61	5.00	**4.60**	± 0	– 8	– 2
IE	7.38	7.37	**7.25**	– 2	– 2	± 0
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	3.73	4.71	**3.55**	– 5	– 25	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.70	2.78	**3.08**	+ 14	+ 11	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.26	6.70	**6.50**	+ 4	– 3	+ 1
PL	3.89	4.26	**3.97**	+ 2	– 7	– 1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.78	3.51	**3.17**	+ 14	– 10	– 2
SE	4.48	5.69	**4.73**	+ 6	– 17	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.01	6.08	**4.48**	– 11	– 26	– 8

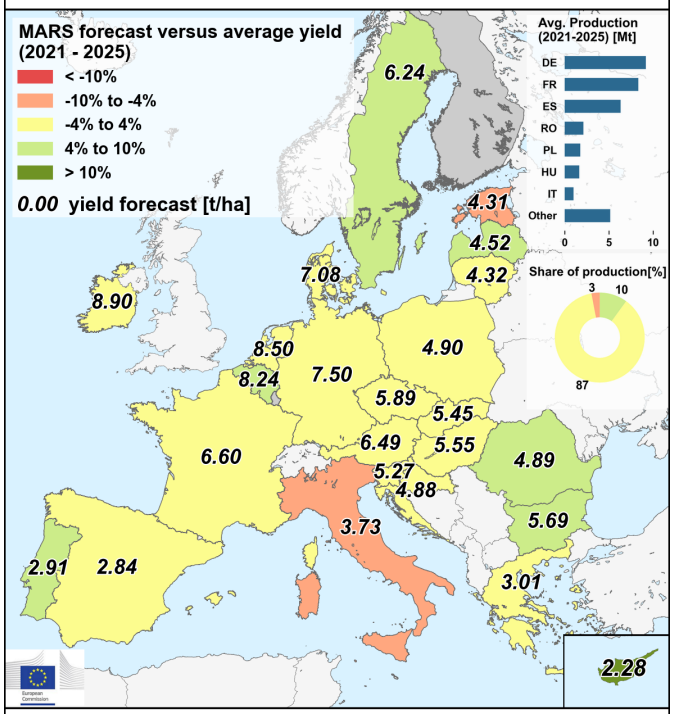
Spring barley - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Winter barley						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.11	5.71	**5.13**	± 0	– 10	– 2
AT	6.54	7.03	**6.49**	– 1	– 8	– 1
BE	7.89	8.51	**8.24**	+ 4	– 3	+ 1
BG	5.30	5.44	**5.69**	+ 7	+ 5	– 1
CY	1.76	0.93	**2.28**	+ 30	+ 144	+ 7
CZ	5.96	6.50	**5.89**	– 1	– 9	– 3
DE	7.35	7.86	**7.50**	+ 2	– 5	± 0
DK	6.92	7.73	**7.08**	+ 2	– 8	± 0
EE	4.58	5.80	**4.31**	– 6	– 26	± 0
EL	2.92	2.73	**3.01**	+ 3	+ 10	– 1
ES	2.93	4.02	**2.84**	– 3	– 29	– 2
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	6.62	7.00	**6.60**	± 0	– 6	– 3
HR	4.99	5.51	**4.88**	– 2	– 11	– 2
HU	5.60	5.89	**5.55**	– 1	– 6	– 5
IE	8.92	9.40	**8.90**	± 0	– 5	± 0
IT	3.97	3.69	**3.73**	– 6	+ 1	– 8
LT	4.43	5.09	**4.32**	– 2	– 15	– 4
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	4.20	4.74	**4.52**	+ 8	– 5	– 1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.21	8.61	**8.50**	+ 4	– 1	– 4
PL	4.91	5.09	**4.90**	± 0	– 4	– 3
PT	2.73	2.89	**2.91**	+ 7	+ 1	– 1
RO	4.66	5.63	**4.89**	+ 5	– 13	± 0
SE	5.92	6.98	**6.24**	+ 5	– 11	± 0
SI	5.11	5.74	**5.27**	+ 3	– 8	± 0
SK	5.58	6.19	**5.45**	– 2	– 12	– 6

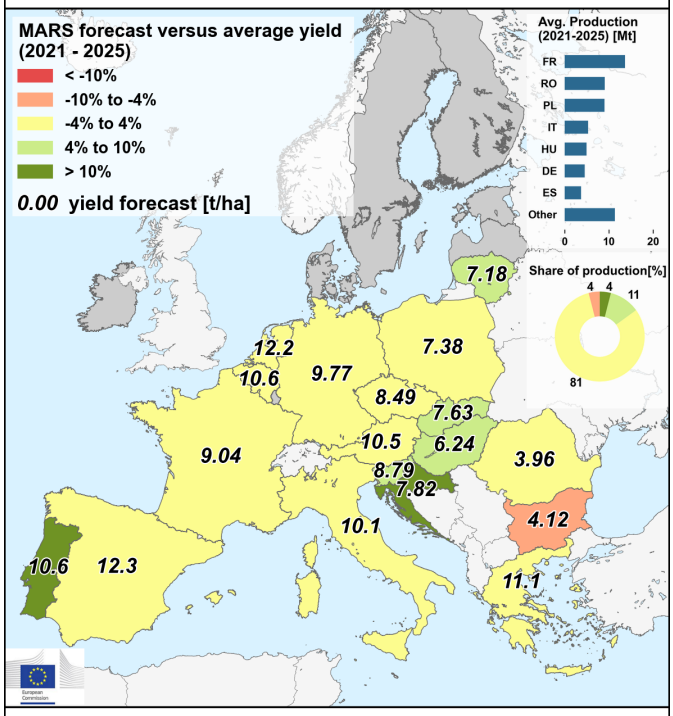
Winter barley - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Grain maize						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	7.09	7.18	**7.30**	+ 3	+ 2	± 0
AT	10.4	11.1	**10.5**	+ 1	– 6	± 0
BE	10.8	9.50	**10.6**	– 1	+ 12	± 0
BG	4.29	2.44	**4.12**	– 4	+ 69	± 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	8.58	8.86	**8.49**	– 1	– 4	± 0
DE	9.71	10.1	**9.77**	+ 1	– 3	± 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	11.3	11.0	**11.1**	– 2	+ 1	– 6
ES	12.2	12.4	**12.3**	+ 1	– 1	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	9.07	8.61	**9.04**	± 0	+ 5	± 0
HR	7.07	6.38	**7.82**	+ 11	+ 22	± 0
HU	5.80	5.25	**6.24**	+ 8	+ 19	– 3
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	9.87	10.2	**10.1**	+ 3	± 0	± 0
LT	6.66	6.99	**7.18**	+ 8	+ 3	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	11.9	12.0	**12.2**	+ 3	+ 2	± 0
PL	7.42	7.85	**7.38**	– 1	– 6	± 0
PT	9.53	8.06	**10.6**	+ 11	+ 32	± 0
RO	4.02	3.94	**3.96**	– 1	+ 1	± 0
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	8.23	7.09	**8.79**	+ 7	+ 24	± 0
SK	7.14	8.22	**7.63**	+ 7	– 7	– 1

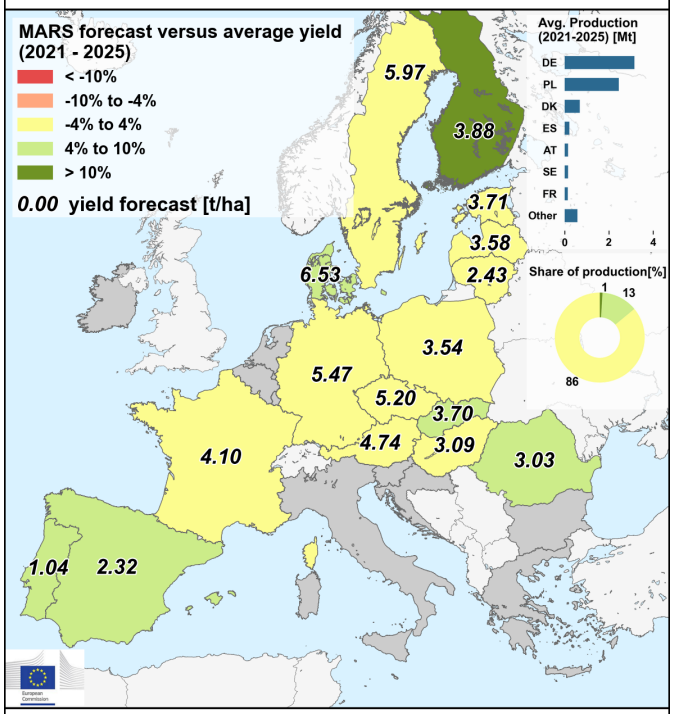
Grain maize - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Rye						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.28	4.63	**4.33**	+ 1	– 7	± 0
AT	4.63	5.26	**4.74**	+ 2	– 10	– 2
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.04	5.51	**5.20**	+ 3	– 6	– 2
DE	5.31	5.73	**5.47**	+ 3	– 5	+ 2
DK	6.25	7.06	**6.53**	+ 5	– 8	± 0
EE	3.74	3.57	**3.71**	– 1	+ 4	– 9
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.18	2.63	**2.32**	+ 6	– 12	– 3
FI	3.52	4.10	**3.88**	+ 10	– 5	± 0
FR	4.11	3.85	**4.10**	± 0	+ 6	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.15	3.09	**3.09**	– 2	± 0	– 1
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	2.43	2.59	**2.43**	± 0	– 6	– 3
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.49	3.29	**3.58**	+ 3	+ 9	– 17
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.56	3.82	**3.54**	– 1	– 7	– 2
PT	0.98	0.98	**1.04**	+ 5	+ 5	– 5
RO	2.85	3.30	**3.03**	+ 6	– 8	± 0
SE	5.81	6.30	**5.97**	+ 3	– 5	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.51	3.95	**3.70**	+ 5	– 6	– 4

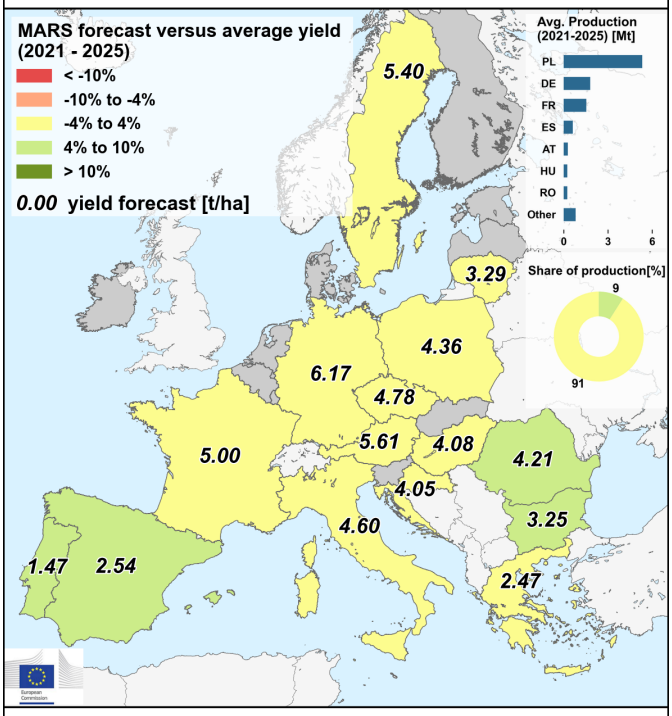
Rye - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Triticale						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.41	4.74	**4.43**	± 0	– 6	– 1
AT	5.56	6.21	**5.61**	+ 1	– 10	– 3
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	3.12	3.02	**3.25**	+ 4	+ 8	– 6
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	4.89	5.17	**4.78**	– 2	– 8	– 4
DE	5.94	6.35	**6.17**	+ 4	– 3	+ 1
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.43	2.36	**2.47**	+ 1	+ 4	– 3
ES	2.35	3.01	**2.54**	+ 8	– 15	– 3
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	4.94	5.20	**5.00**	+ 1	– 4	– 1
HR	4.21	4.87	**4.05**	– 4	– 17	– 3
HU	3.99	4.13	**4.08**	+ 2	– 1	± 0
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	4.58	4.97	**4.60**	± 0	– 8	– 4
LT	3.23	3.57	**3.29**	+ 2	– 8	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	4.46	4.72	**4.36**	– 2	– 8	– 2
PT	1.35	1.47	**1.47**	+ 9	± 0	± 0
RO	3.87	4.96	**4.21**	+ 9	– 15	± 0
SE	5.22	5.91	**5.40**	+ 3	– 9	+ 2
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

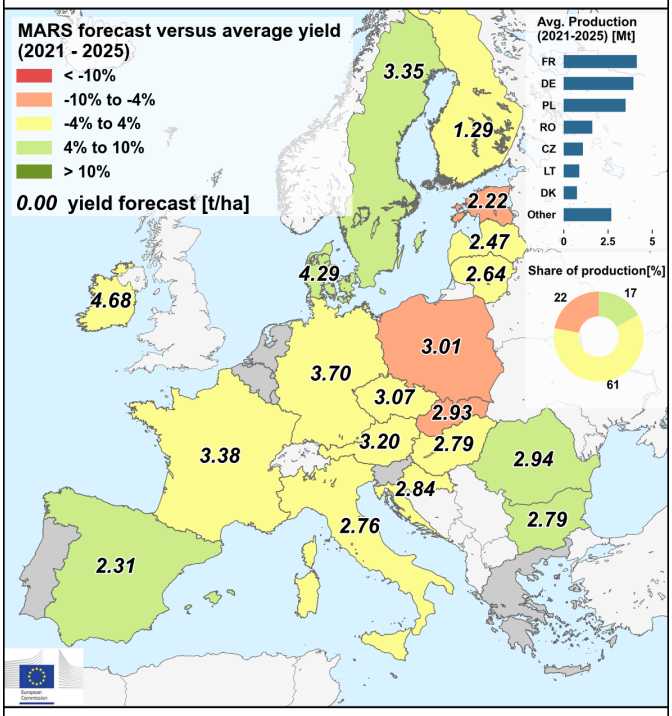
Triticale - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Rapeseed						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	3.20	3.34	**3.19**	± 0	– 5	– 2
AT	3.14	3.27	**3.20**	+ 2	– 2	– 3
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.64	3.03	**2.79**	+ 6	– 8	+ 4
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	3.13	3.04	**3.07**	– 2	+ 1	– 1
DE	3.60	3.64	**3.70**	+ 3	+ 2	+ 1
DK	4.12	4.35	**4.29**	+ 4	– 1	± 0
EE	2.31	2.81	**2.22**	– 4	– 21	± 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.18	2.77	**2.31**	+ 6	– 17	– 2
FI	1.24	1.08	**1.29**	+ 4	+ 19	– 4
FR	3.36	3.66	**3.38**	± 0	– 8	– 1
HR	2.74	3.15	**2.84**	+ 3	– 10	– 2
HU	2.83	2.90	**2.79**	– 1	– 4	– 4
IE	4.61	4.98	**4.68**	+ 1	– 6	± 0
IT	2.78	2.64	**2.76**	± 0	+ 5	+ 3
LT	2.68	2.66	**2.64**	– 2	– 1	– 3
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.42	2.54	**2.47**	+ 2	– 3	– 6
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.31	3.31	**3.01**	– 9	– 9	– 7
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.82	3.18	**2.94**	+ 4	– 7	± 0
SE	3.14	3.58	**3.35**	+ 7	– 7	+ 4
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.22	3.55	**2.93**	– 9	– 18	– 8

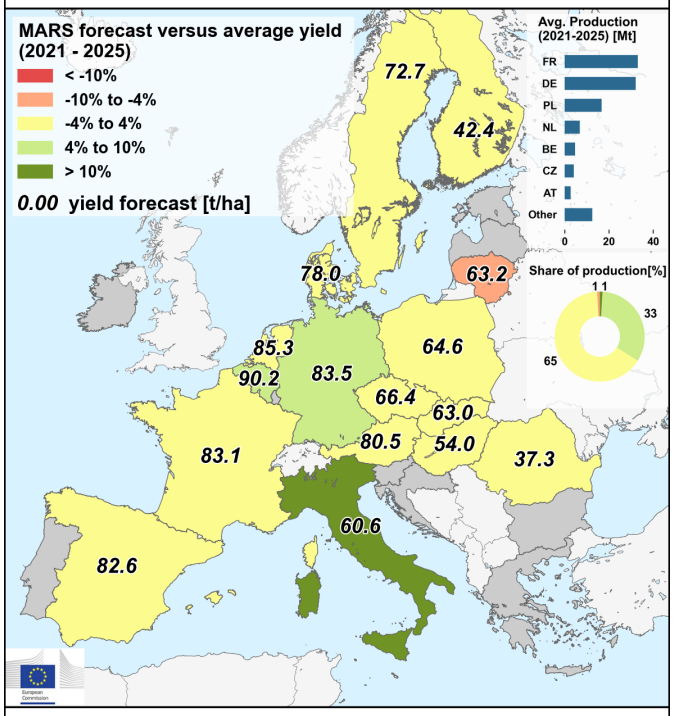
Rapeseed - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Sugar beet						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	76.2	81.6	**77.4**	+ 2	– 5	± 0
AT	78.8	79.7	**80.5**	+ 2	+ 1	± 0
BE	85.6	97.7	**90.2**	+ 5	– 8	+ 2
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	69.1	74.1	**66.4**	– 4	– 10	– 3
DE	80.1	83.5	**83.5**	+ 4	± 0	± 0
DK	76.3	83.1	**78.0**	+ 2	– 6	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	81.7	85.6	**82.6**	+ 1	– 4	± 0
FI	41.7	42.3	**42.4**	+ 2	± 0	± 0
FR	82.7	89.9	**83.1**	+ 1	– 7	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	54.4	50.7	**54.0**	– 1	+ 6	+ 1
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	54.5	48.9	**60.6**	+ 11	+ 24	± 0
LT	67.7	75.2	**63.2**	– 7	– 16	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	83.9	89.0	**85.3**	+ 2	– 4	± 0
PL	65.7	71.9	**64.6**	– 2	– 10	± 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	36.9	37.9	**37.3**	+ 1	– 2	± 0
SE	70.4	83.0	**72.7**	+ 3	– 12	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	61.6	66.9	**63.0**	+ 2	– 6	± 0

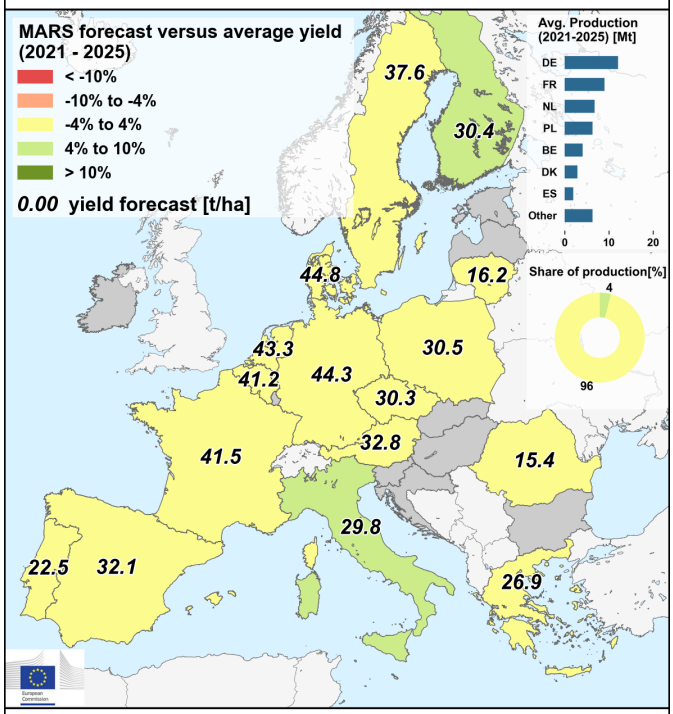
Sugar beet - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Potatoes						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	37.0	38.9	**37.1**	± 0	– 4	± 0
AT	32.5	35.5	**32.8**	+ 1	– 8	± 0
BE	41.8	44.9	**41.2**	– 1	– 8	+ 1
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	29.3	30.4	**30.3**	+ 3	± 0	± 0
DE	43.8	46.0	**44.3**	+ 1	– 4	± 0
DK	45.5	48.9	**44.8**	– 1	– 8	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	27.9	25.0	**26.9**	– 4	+ 8	– 5
ES	31.6	29.3	**32.1**	+ 2	+ 10	± 0
FI	29.2	29.5	**30.4**	+ 4	+ 3	± 0
FR	41.5	42.2	**41.5**	± 0	– 2	– 1
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	28.6	28.7	**29.8**	+ 4	+ 4	± 0
LT	16.6	19.3	**16.2**	– 3	– 16	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	42.9	46.1	**43.3**	+ 1	– 6	± 0
PL	30.7	32.7	**30.5**	– 1	– 7	± 0
PT	22.3	20.7	**22.5**	+ 1	+ 9	– 2
RO	15.4	14.9	**15.4**	± 0	+ 4	± 0
SE	36.7	38.6	**37.6**	+ 3	– 2	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

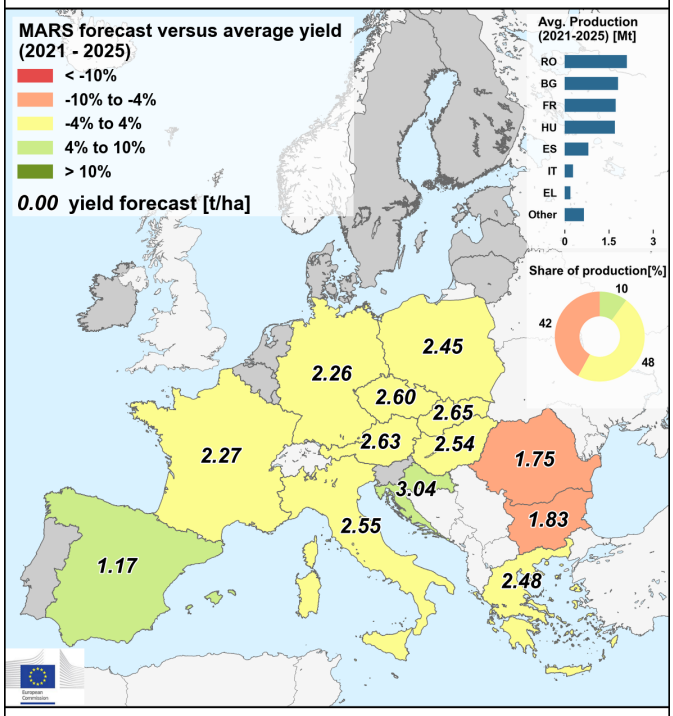
Potatoes - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Sunflower						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	1.99	1.87	**1.96**	– 1	+ 5	+ 1
AT	2.68	2.96	**2.63**	– 2	– 11	± 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.01	1.66	**1.83**	– 9	+ 10	+ 4
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.68	2.85	**2.60**	– 3	– 9	– 2
DE	2.31	2.31	**2.26**	– 2	– 2	± 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.42	2.07	**2.48**	+ 3	+ 20	± 0
ES	1.09	1.18	**1.17**	+ 7	– 1	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.26	2.06	**2.27**	± 0	+ 10	± 0
HR	2.91	2.97	**3.04**	+ 4	+ 2	± 0
HU	2.52	2.43	**2.54**	+ 1	+ 5	± 0
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.50	2.66	**2.55**	+ 2	– 4	± 0
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.45	2.62	**2.45**	± 0	– 6	± 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.83	1.71	**1.75**	– 5	+ 2	± 0
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.59	2.70	**2.65**	+ 3	– 2	± 0

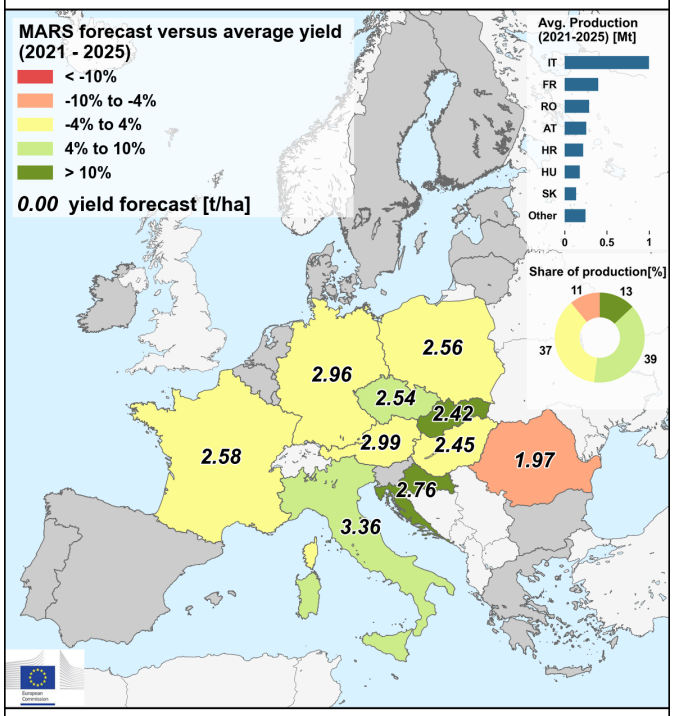
Sunflower - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Soybeans						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.67	2.79	**2.74**	+ 3	– 2	± 0
AT	2.92	3.18	**2.99**	+ 2	– 6	± 0
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.44	2.35	**2.54**	+ 4	+ 8	– 1
DE	2.89	3.02	**2.96**	+ 2	– 2	± 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.50	2.61	**2.58**	+ 3	– 1	± 0
HR	2.47	2.32	**2.76**	+ 12	+ 19	± 0
HU	2.36	2.14	**2.45**	+ 3	+ 14	– 2
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.17	3.56	**3.36**	+ 6	– 6	± 0
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.52	2.59	**2.56**	+ 2	– 1	± 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.10	2.01	**1.97**	– 6	– 2	± 0
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.17	2.21	**2.42**	+ 11	+ 9	± 0

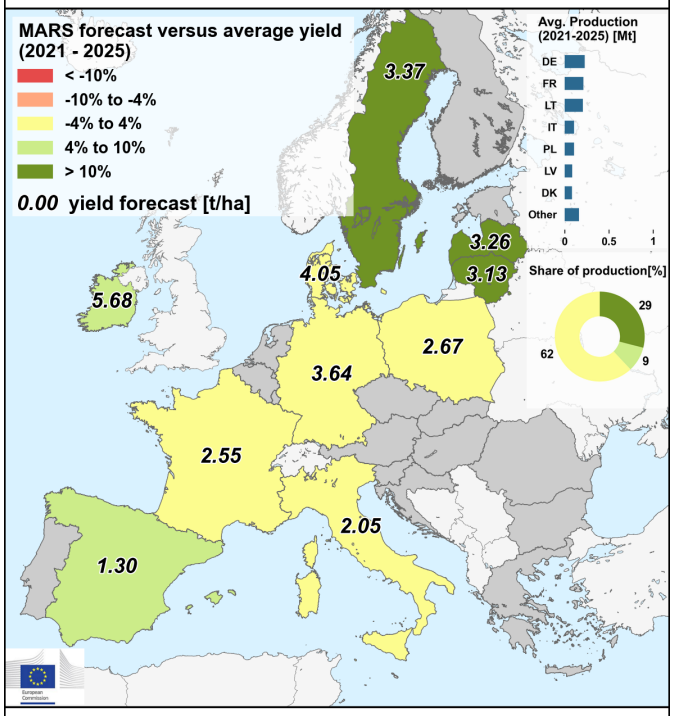
Soybeans - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Field beans						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.76	2.87	**2.96**	+ 7	+ 3	– 1
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	3.56	3.42	**3.64**	+ 2	+ 6	± 0
DK	3.93	4.48	**4.05**	+ 3	– 10	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	1.21	1.24	**1.30**	+ 7	+ 5	– 1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.53	2.52	**2.55**	+ 1	+ 1	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	5.36	5.40	**5.68**	+ 6	+ 5	± 0
IT	1.97	2.12	**2.05**	+ 4	– 4	– 1
LT	2.65	3.01	**3.13**	+ 18	+ 4	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.68	3.08	**3.26**	+ 22	+ 6	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.74	2.74	**2.67**	– 3	– 2	– 2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE	3.04	3.79	**3.37**	+ 11	– 11	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

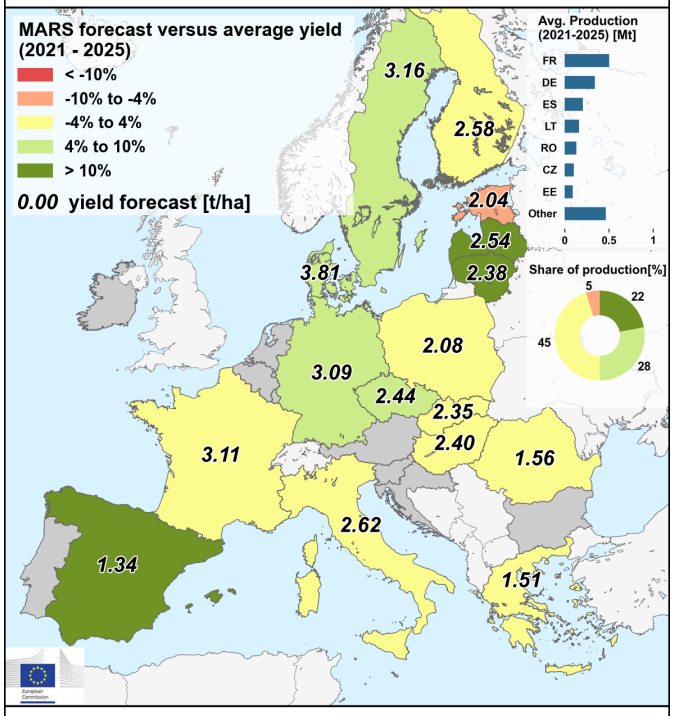
Field beans - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Field peas						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.24	2.39	**2.34**	+ 5	– 2	– 1
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.30	2.27	**2.44**	+ 6	+ 8	± 0
DE	2.89	3.20	**3.09**	+ 7	– 4	± 0
DK	3.49	4.23	**3.81**	+ 9	– 10	± 0
EE	2.15	1.81	**2.04**	– 5	+ 13	± 0
EL	1.55	1.38	**1.51**	– 3	+ 9	– 4
ES	1.22	1.69	**1.34**	+ 10	– 21	– 10
FI	2.53	2.15	**2.58**	+ 2	+ 20	± 0
FR	3.11	3.62	**3.11**	± 0	– 14	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	2.45	2.79	**2.40**	– 2	– 14	± 0
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.70	2.58	**2.62**	– 3	+ 1	± 0
LT	2.09	2.01	**2.38**	+ 14	+ 18	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.02	1.85	**2.54**	+ 25	+ 37	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.14	2.08	**2.08**	– 2	± 0	– 5
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.50	1.28	**1.56**	+ 3	+ 21	± 0
SE	2.93	3.65	**3.16**	+ 8	– 13	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.36	2.81	**2.35**	± 0	– 16	± 0

Field peas - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.4 (2026)

Total wheat

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1.51	1.52	**1.87**	+ 24	+ 23
MA	1.79	1.87	**2.60**	+ 45	+ 39
TN	2.10	2.40	**2.41**	+ 15	± 0
TR	2.97	N/A	**3.22**	+ 8	N/A
UA	4.32	4.25	**4.40**	+ 2	+ 3

Total barley

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1.16	1.32	**1.80**	+ 55	+ 36
MA	1.20	1.15	**1.80**	+ 51	+ 57
TN	1.35	1.82	**1.90**	+ 41	+ 4
TR	2.45	N/A	**2.66**	+ 8	N/A
UA	3.59	3.56	**3.60**	± 0	+ 1

Soft wheat

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1.36	1.38	**1.70**	+ 25	+ 23
MA	1.87	1.89	**2.65**	+ 42	+ 40
TN	1.99	2.58	**2.50**	+ 26	– 3
TR	2.93	N/A	**3.20**	+ 9	N/A
UA	4.32	4.25	**4.40**	+ 2	+ 3

Durum wheat

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	1.54	1.55	**1.90**	+ 24	+ 22
MA	1.64	1.84	**2.50**	+ 53	+ 36
TN	2.11	2.39	**2.40**	+ 14	± 0
TR	3.16	N/A	**3.30**	+ 4	N/A
UA	—	—	**—**	—	—

Grain maize

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
DZ	—	—	**—**	—	—
MA	—	—	**—**	—	—
TN	—	—	**—**	—	—
TR	9.47	N/A	**9.79**	+ 3	N/A
UA	7.08	6.96	**7.25**	+ 2	+ 4

Soybeans

Country	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	**2.74**	+ 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 April 2026), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 04.05.2026), 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 (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.) and durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.).
Total barley	Barley	C1300	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.).
Soft wheat	Common wheat and spelt	C1110	Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) and einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.).
Durum what	Durum wheat	C1120	*Triticum durum* Desf.
Spring barley	Spring barley	C1320	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) sown in the spring.
Winter barley	Winter barley	C1310	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) sown before or during winter.
Grain maize	Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	C1500	Maize (*Zea mays* L.) harvested for grain, as seed or as corn-cob-mix.
Green maize	Green maize	G3000	All forms of maize (*Zea mays* L.) grown mainly for silage (whole cob, parts of or whole plant) and not harvested for grain.
Rye	Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)	C1200	Rye (*Secale cereale* L.) sown any time, mixtures of rye and other cereals and other cereal mixtures sown before or during the winter (maslin).
Triticale	Triticale	C1600	Triticale (x *Triticosecale* Wittmack).
Rapeseed	Rape and turnip rape seeds	I1110	Rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and turnip rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.)) grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.
Sugar beet	Sugar beet (excluding seed)	R2000	Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) intended for the sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production.
Potatoes	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	R1000	Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.).
Sunflower	Sunflower seed	I1120	Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) harvested as dry grains.
Soybeans	Soya	I1130	Soya (*Glycine max* L. Merril) harvested as dry grains.
Field beans	Broad and field beans	P1200	All varieties of broad and field beans (*Faba vulgaris* (Moench) syn. *Vicia faba* L. (partim)) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Field peas	Field peas	P1100	All varieties of field peas (*Pisum sativum* L. *convar. sativum* or *Pisum sativum* L. *convar. arvense* L. or *convar. speciosum*) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Rice	Rice	C2000	Rice (*Oryza sativa*, L.).

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

7. Atlas

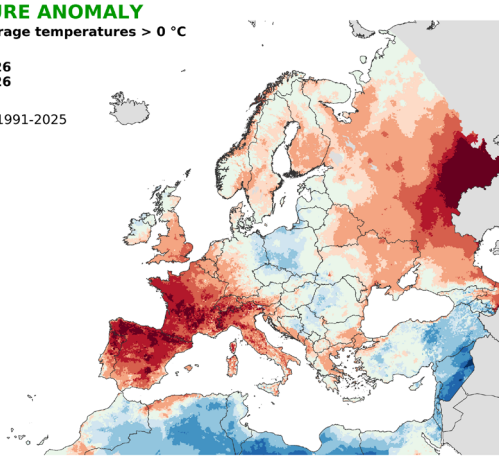
Temperature

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

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

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C
≤ -40
> -40 to -30
> -30 to -20
> -20 to -10
> -10 to -5
> -5 to 5
> 5 to 10
> 10 to 20
> 20 to 30
> 30 to 40
> 40



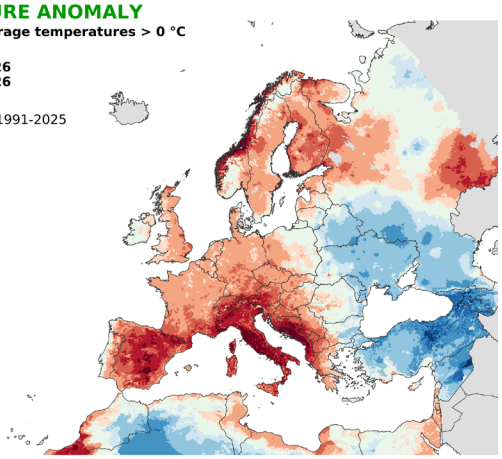
Created: 07.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 April 2026**
to: **20 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C
≤ -40
> -40 to -30
> -30 to -20
> -20 to -10
> -10 to -5
> -5 to 5
> 5 to 10
> 10 to 20
> 20 to 30
> 30 to 40
> 40



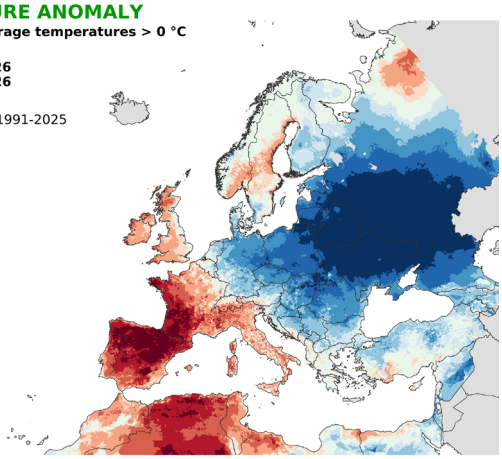
Created: 07.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **21 April 2026**
to: **30 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C
≤ -40
> -40 to -30
> -30 to -20
> -20 to -10
> -10 to -5
> -5 to 5
> 5 to 10
> 10 to 20
> 20 to 30
> 30 to 40
> 40



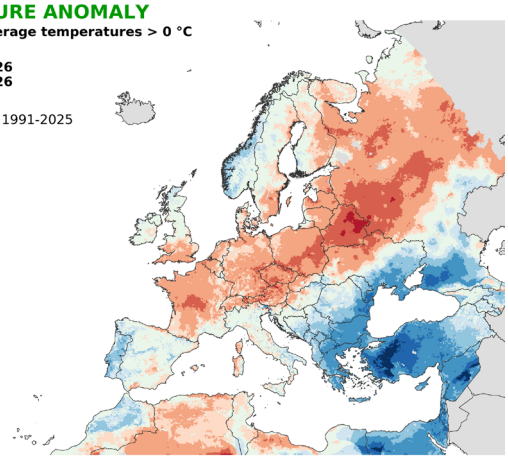
Created: 07.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C
≤ -40
> -40 to -30
> -30 to -20
> -20 to -10
> -10 to -5
> -5 to 5
> 5 to 10
> 10 to 20
> 20 to 30
> 30 to 40
> 40



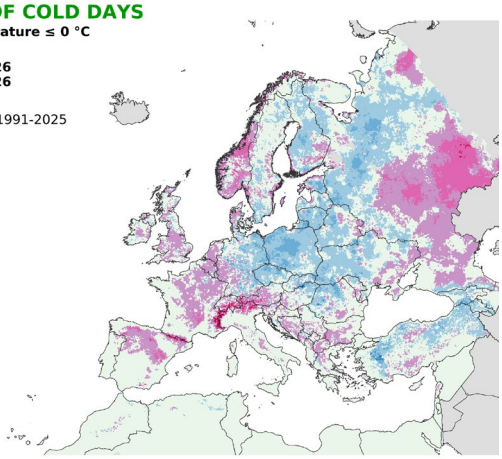
Created: 11.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS
Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **30 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days
< -15
-15 to -11
-10 to -6
-5 to -2
-1 to 1
2 to 5
6 to 10
11 to 15
> 15

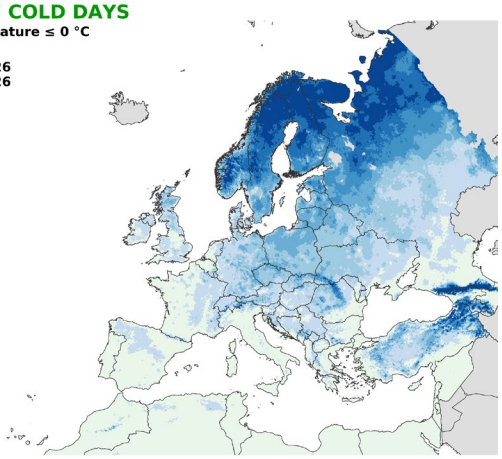


Created: 07.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

NUMBER OF COLD DAYS
Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **30 April 2026**

Units: days
0
1 to 5
6 to 10
11 to 15
16 to 20
21 to 25
> 25



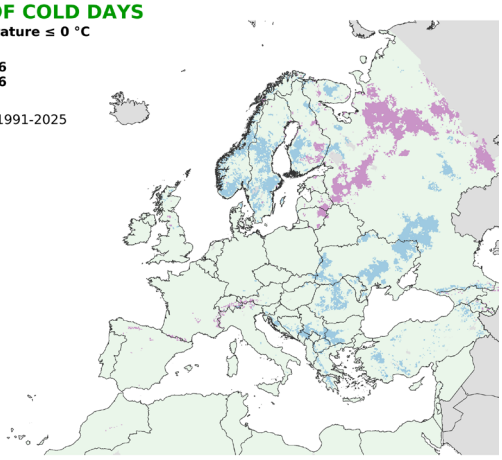
Created: 07.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

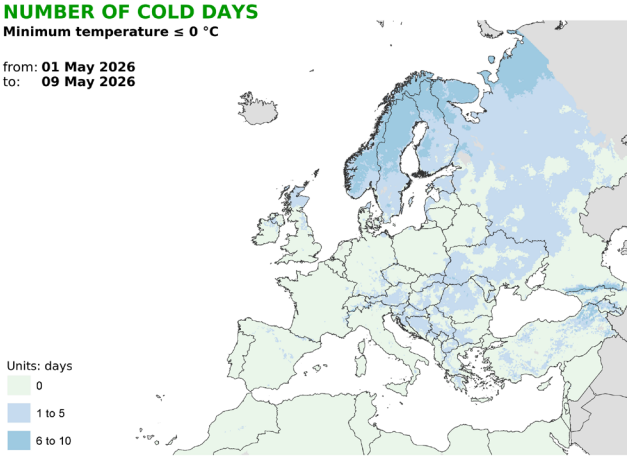


Created: 11.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

NUMBER OF COLD DAYS

Minimum temperature ≤ 0 °C

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**



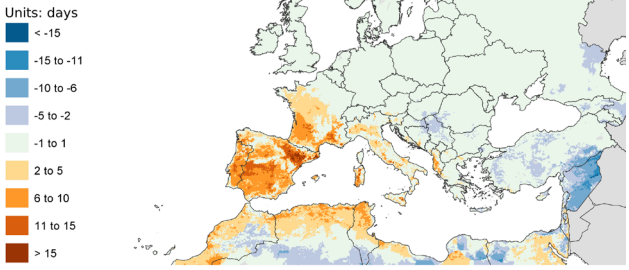
Created: 11.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 25°C

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **30 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

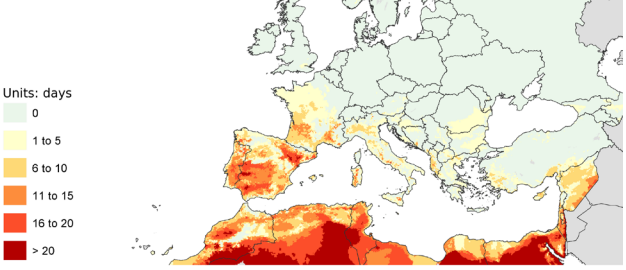


Created: 07.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 25°C

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **30 April 2026**



Created: 11.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 25°C

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

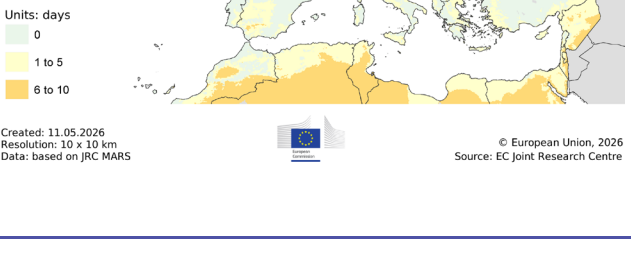
Reference period: 1991-2025

Created: 11.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

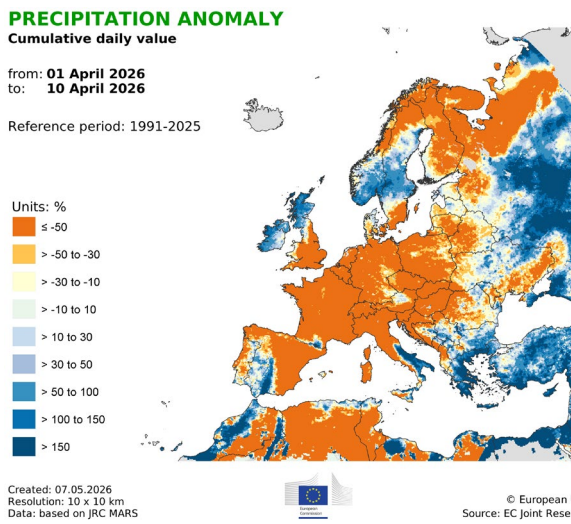
Maximum temperature ≥ 25°C

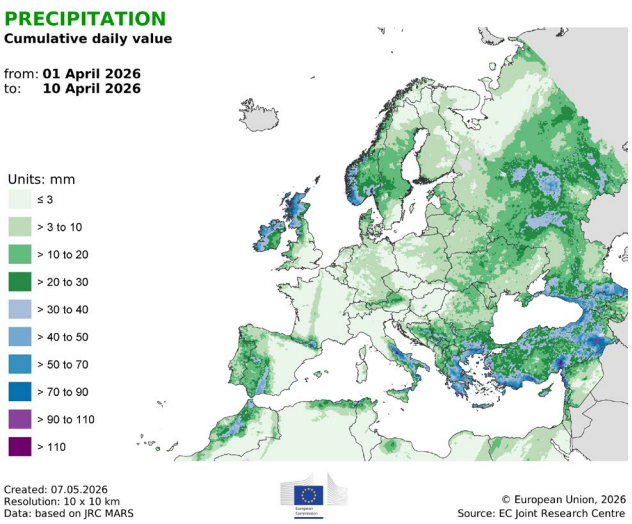
from: **01 May 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

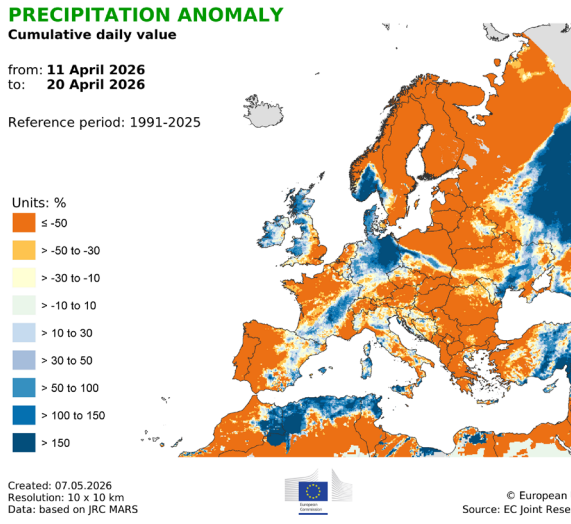


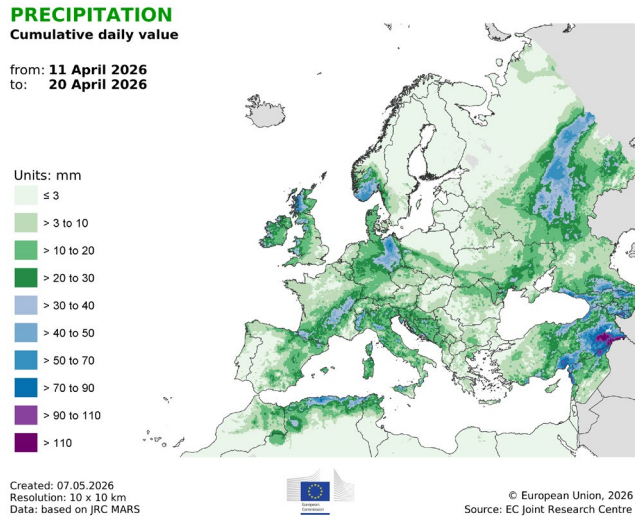
Created: 11.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

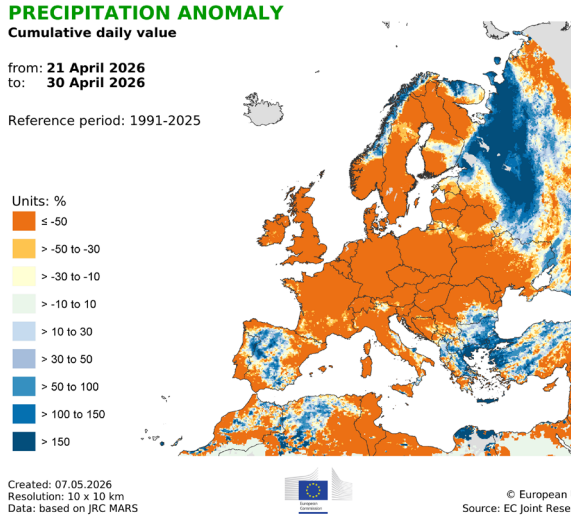
Precipitation

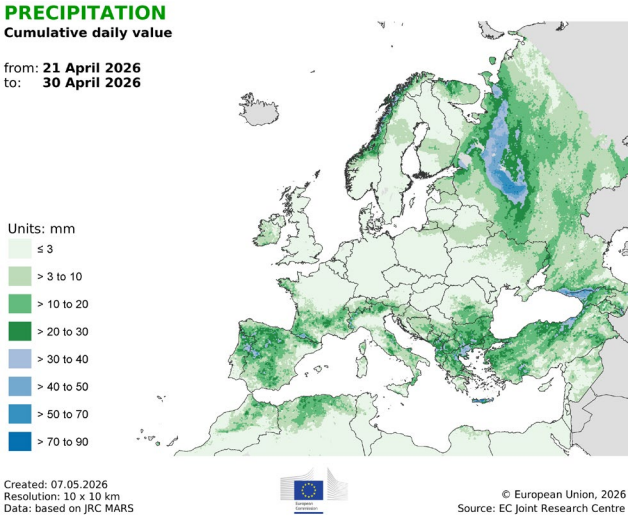










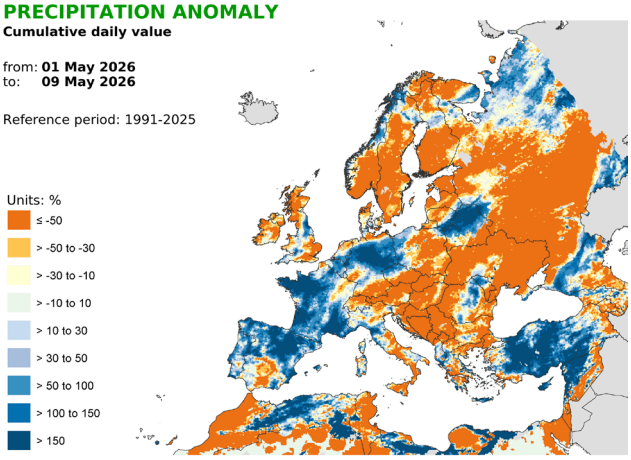


PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

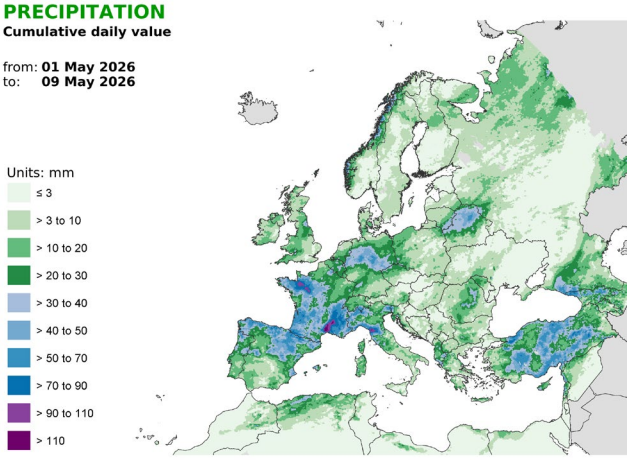


Created: 11.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**



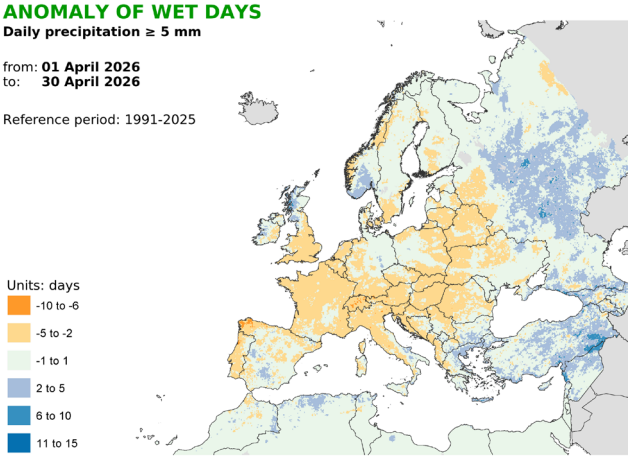
Created: 11.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **30 April 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

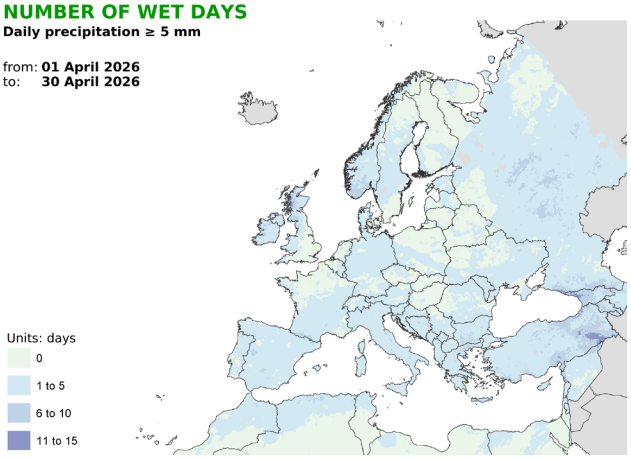


Created: 07.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 April 2026**
to: **30 April 2026**



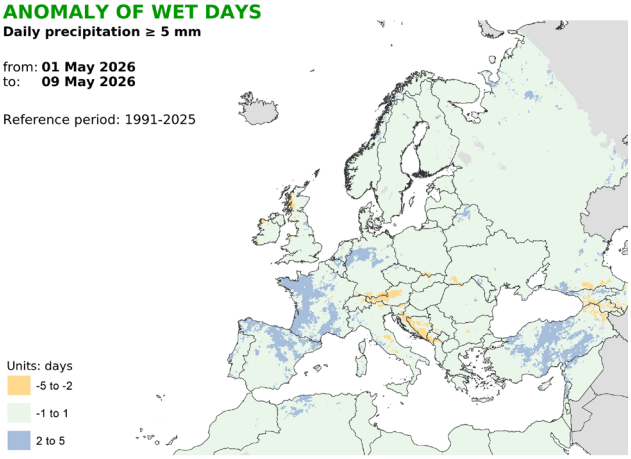
Created: 07.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

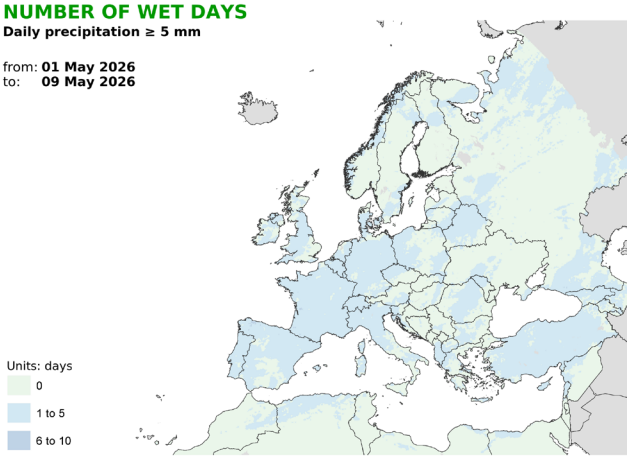


Created: 11.05.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **09 May 2026**



Created: 11.05.2026
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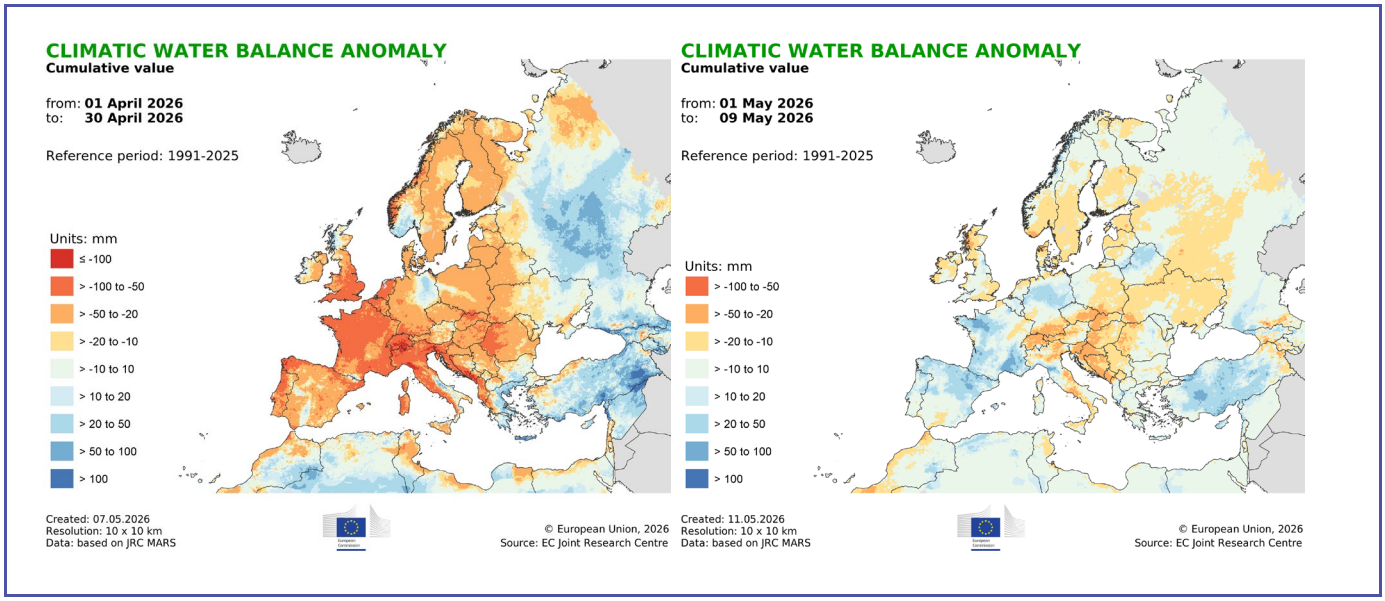
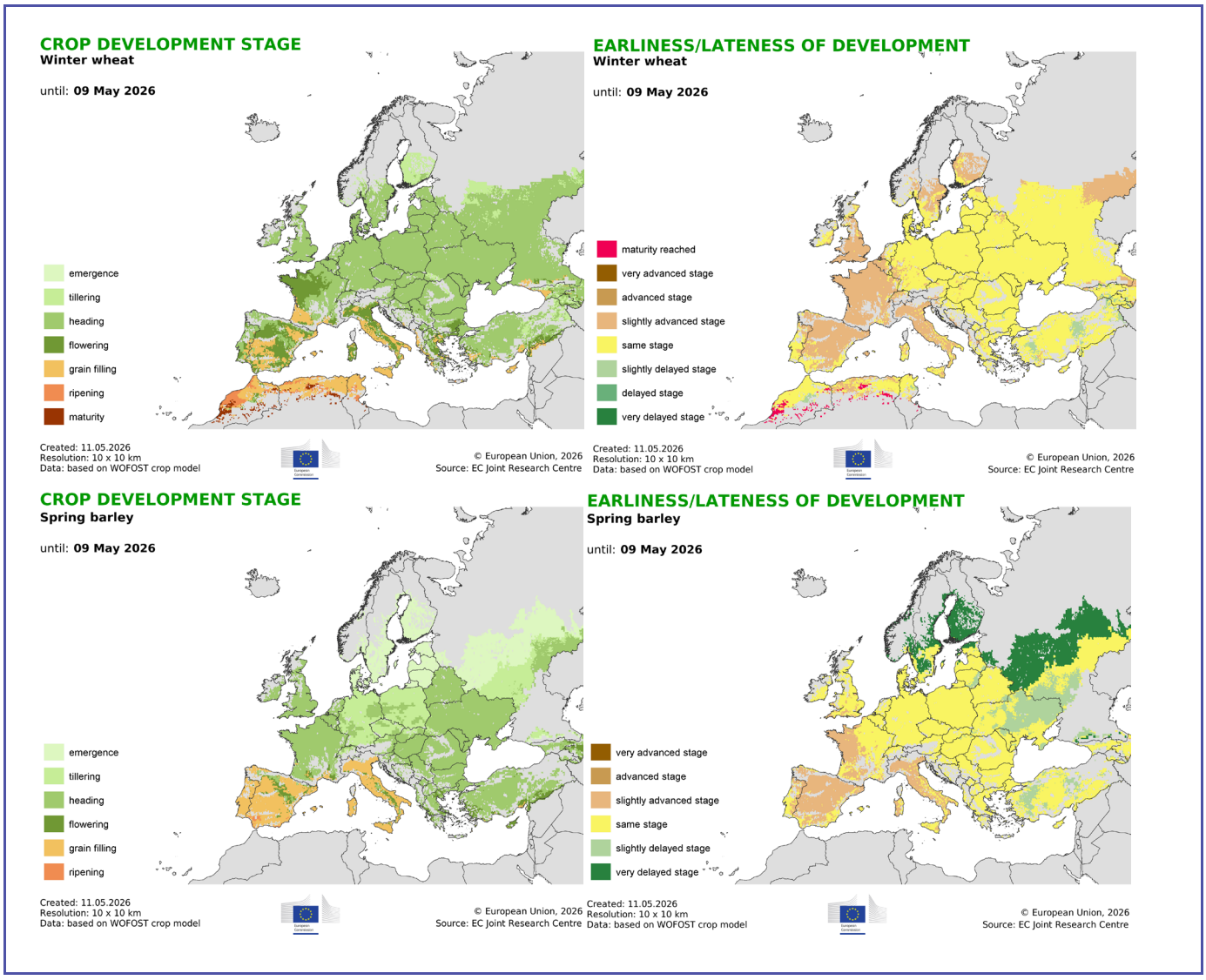
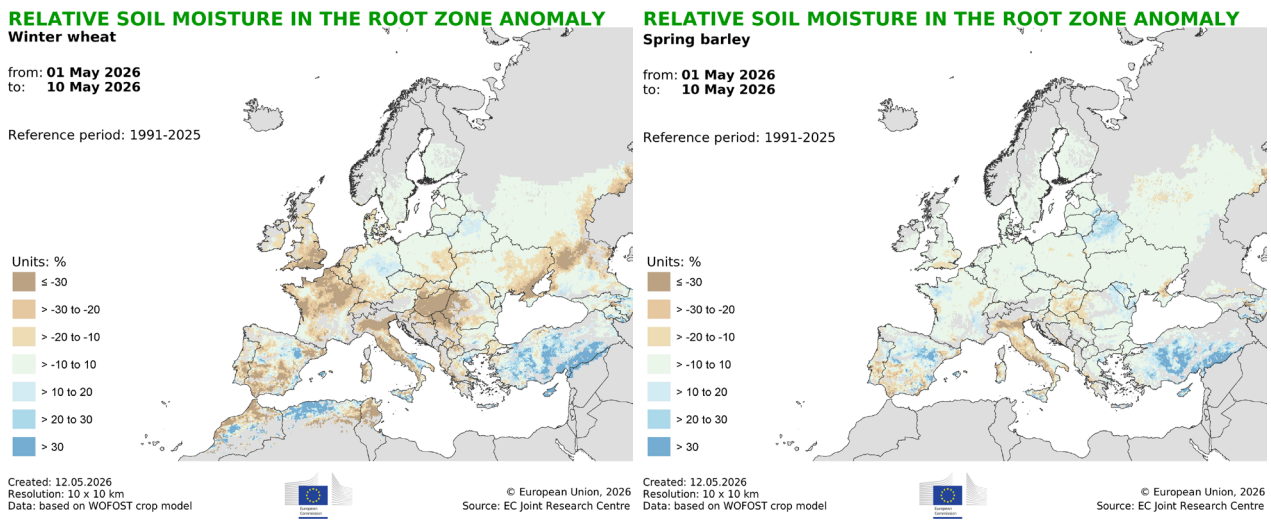
Climatic water balance



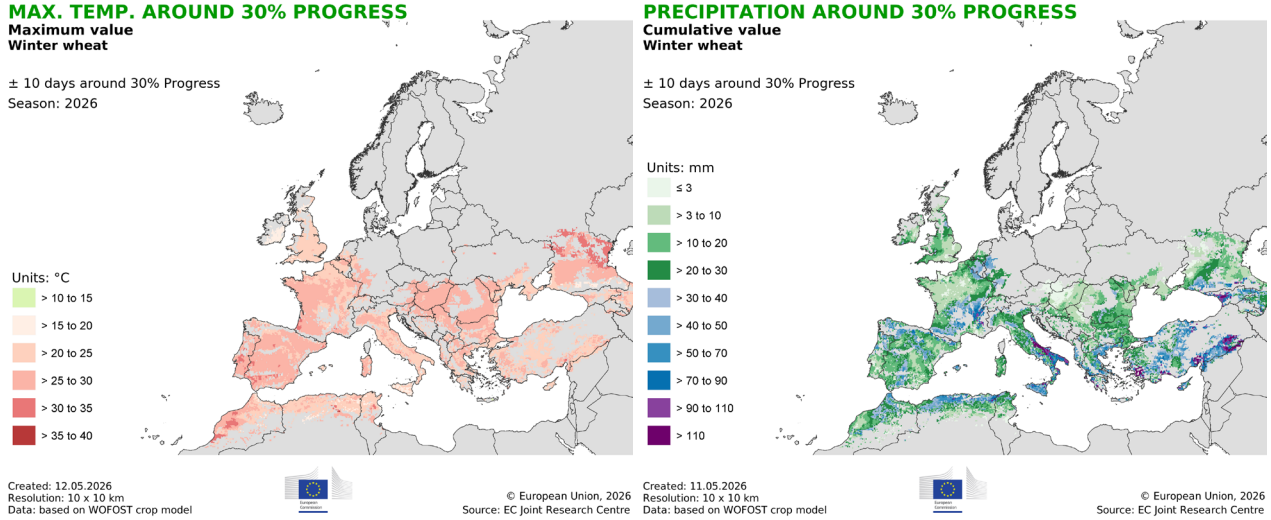
Crop development stages and precocity



Relative soil moisture



Maximum temperature and precipitation around crops development



JRC MARS Bulletin 2026

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

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How to cite this JRC MARS Bulletin

Ben Aoun, W., Biavetti, I., Bussay, A., Cerrani, I., Claverie, M. et al., *JRC MARS Bulletin - Crop monitoring in Europe - May 2026 - Vol. 34 No 4 - Fair outlook despite water stress in April,* Thiemig, V., Ben Aoun, W. and Niemeyer, S. (editors), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2026, https://data.europa.eu/doi/110.2760/7484139, JRC145831.

The JRC MARS Bulletin – Crop monitoring in Europe is a European Commission publication of the Monitoring Agricultural Resources activity (MARS) of the Joint Research Centre's Food Security Unit (AGRI4CAST project) JRC MARS Bulletin on EU Science Hub (https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu/monitoring-agricultural-resources-mars/jrc-mars-bulletin_en)

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., Seguini, L., Tarnavsky, E., Thiemig, V., Todoroff, P., Zucchini, A.

Reporting support

Prepress projects Ltd., Biavetti, I.

Editors

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

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Data production

AGRI4CAST, MARSOP6 Consortium

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The long-term average (LTA) used within this Bulletin as a reference is calculated based on weather data from 1991-2025. 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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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2026

JRC145831

PDF ISSN 2443-8278 doi:10.2760/7484139 KJ-01-26-011-EN-N

Publications Office of the European Union