European Commission

Joint Research Centre

Issued: 22 June 2026, JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No. 5

JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe – June 2026

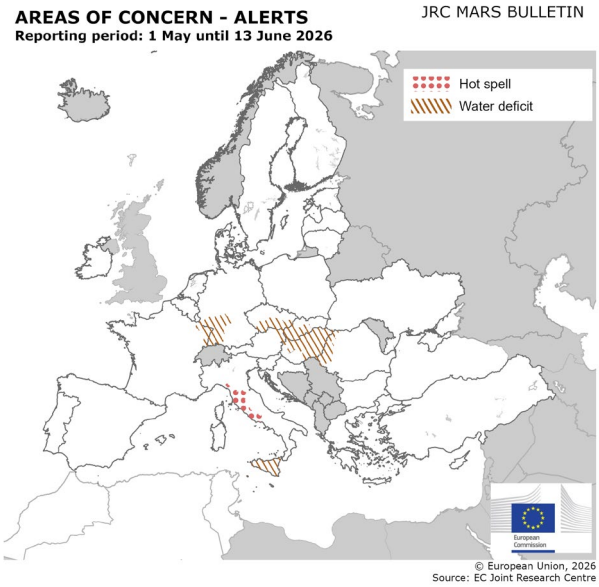
Fair yield outlook maintained for winter crops

Positive start to the EU rice campaign

Growing conditions across Europe remain generally favourable, with winter crops approaching maturity and summer crops developing well in most regions. EU yield forecasts point to yields just above the five-year average, but below last year's figures, with only minor revisions compared with last month.

However, the dry spring and the heatwave in May have reduced winter crop yield prospects in parts of western, central and eastern Europe. Concerns are also increasing for summer crops where soil moisture reserves remain depleted while water demand is rising. High temperatures and limited rainfall forecast until the end of June across much of western and central Europe will intensify crop water stress and can threaten the yield potential.

This edition includes a dedicated rice analysis. The 2026 rice campaign has started smoothly across the main producing regions, with favourable yield prospects at the EU level.



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	5.60	**5.61**	+ 2	± 0
Total wheat	5.65	5.80	**5.79**	+ 3	± 0
Soft wheat	5.87	6.01	**6.00**	+ 2	± 0
Durum wheat	3.49	3.65	**3.69**	+ 6	+ 1
Total barley	5.00	5.06	**5.09**	+ 2	± 0
Spring barley	4.76	4.91	**4.89**	+ 3	± 0
Winter barley	5.11	5.13	**5.17**	+ 1	+ 1
Grain maize	7.08	7.30	**7.38**	+ 4	+ 1
Rye	4.28	4.33	**4.37**	+ 2	+ 1
Triticale	4.41	4.43	**4.40**	± 0	– 1
Rapeseed	3.20	3.19	**3.18**	– 1	± 0
Potatoes	37.0	37.1	**37.7**	+ 2	+ 1
Sugar beet	76.2	77.4	**77.7**	+ 2	± 0
Sunflower	1.99	1.96	**2.08**	+ 5	+ 6
Soybeans	2.67	2.74	**2.75**	+ 3	± 0
Field beans	2.76	2.96	**2.94**	+ 6	– 1
Field peas	2.24	2.34	**2.35**	+ 5	± 0
Rice	6.34	—	**6.59**	+ 4	—

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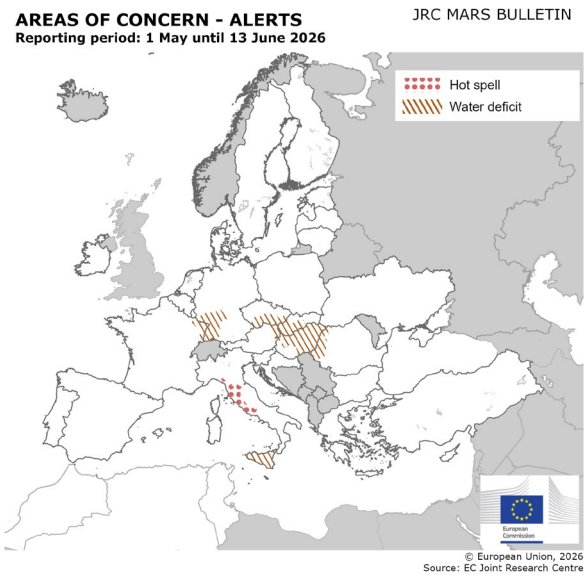
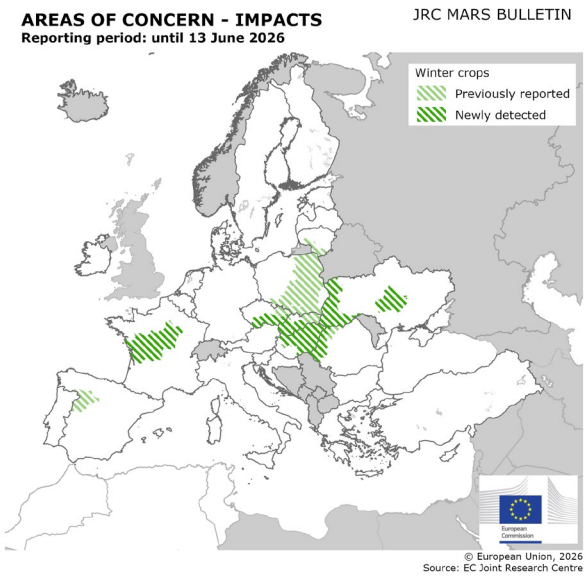
Contents

Covers the period from 1 May until 13 June

1. Areas of concern





Persistent spring dryness reduces winter crop yield expectations in western, central and eastern Europe

Persistent rainfall deficits since spring have depleted soil moisture reserves across several regions. The impacts on winter crops are now evident, and concerns are increasing for summer crops.

- **Central-western France:** The hot spell in late May, combined with low soil moisture levels, impacted reproductive stages and has thus reduced winter crop yield expectations.
- **Southern Czechia, western Slovakia, most of Hungary and westernmost Romania:** Prolonged dryness and reduced soil moisture availability have negatively affected winter crop development, reducing yield expectations. Although recent rainfall partly alleviated the soil water deficit, summer crops may soon suffer from the forecast hot and dry weather.
- **Western Ukraine and central Ukraine:** Persistent rainfall deficits since spring have limited soil moisture and reduced winter crop yield expectations.
- **South-western Germany and easternmost France:** Low soil moisture levels, combined with forecast heat and limited rainfall, raise concerns for summer crops, particularly maize and sugar beet. Winter crops are less exposed, as they are already approaching maturity.

Heat and water stress reduce winter crop yield potential in parts of Italy

- **Central Italy:** A hot spell in late May accelerated grain filling of winter cereals, reducing yield expectations, but they still remain above the five-year average.
- ***Sicilia*:** Hot and dry conditions during May compromised the final stages of durum wheat, slightly reducing the very good yield expectations.

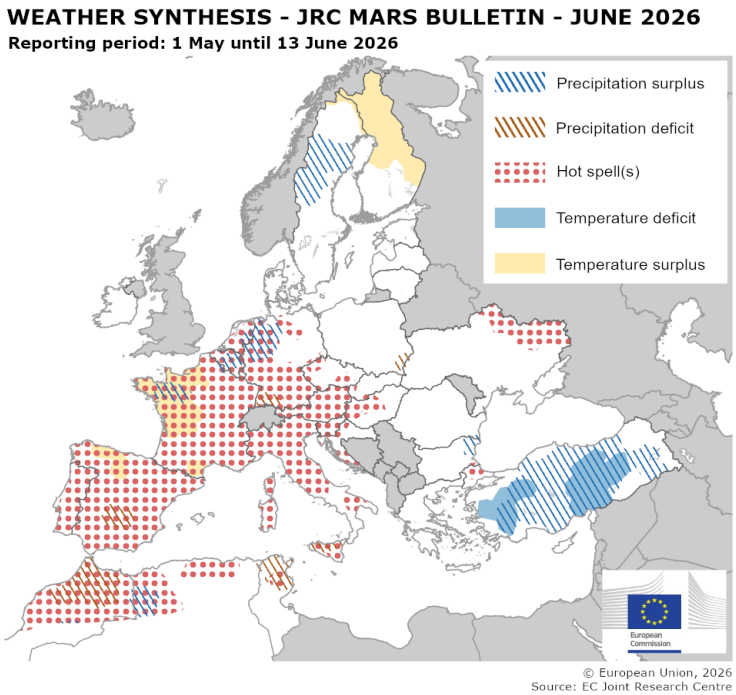
Previously reported impacts

- **Spain**: In *Castilla y León,* the unfavourable emergence of winter crops led to limited biomass accumulation (May bulletin), with irreversible yield losses.
- **Hungary and western Romania, Poland, Czechia and Lithuania**: Late frost events impacted rapeseed flowering and winter crops growth (May bulletin).

2. Agrometeorological overview

2.1 Meteorological review (1 May – 13 June)

After a cold first half of May, a persistent high-pressure system with warm southerly winds brought widespread heat, especially in the west and south-west, while shifted storm tracks produced patchy precipitation anomalies across Europe.



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 within five consecutive days, while hot spells indicate where temperatures exceeded 30 °C and the 90th percentile within five consecutive days.

Hot spells affected Spain, Portugal, France, the Benelux countries, most of Germany, Austria, parts of Czechia, north-western Hungary, Slovenia, parts of Croatia, and northern and central Italy. They also affected western North Africa, north-eastern Ukraine and European Türkiye. Spain, Portugal and parts of Morocco and coastal Algeria experienced 10–15 more hot days than usual, with daily maximum temperatures reaching 35 °C or higher. In Spain and Portugal, **distinct hot spells** occurred in the last dekad of May and between 7 and 13 June, while in Morocco and Algeria they were more scattered during the reporting period.

Hot spells in north-western Spain and western and south-western France resulted in **temperature accumulation surpluses**, with accumulated temperatures 10–30 % above usual and average daily temperatures up to 3 °C above usual. A surplus was also observed in central and northern Finland, with temperatures up to 4 °C above usual.

In some regions – northern Morocco, northern Tunisia, southern Spain and south-westernmost Germany – the hot spells were accompanied by **precipitation deficits**, with total rainfall less than half of the usual amount. Precipitation deficits also affected south-easternmost Poland, where totals were 50–70 % of the average, western Romania and western Ukraine, north-western and southern Italy and the central Balkans.

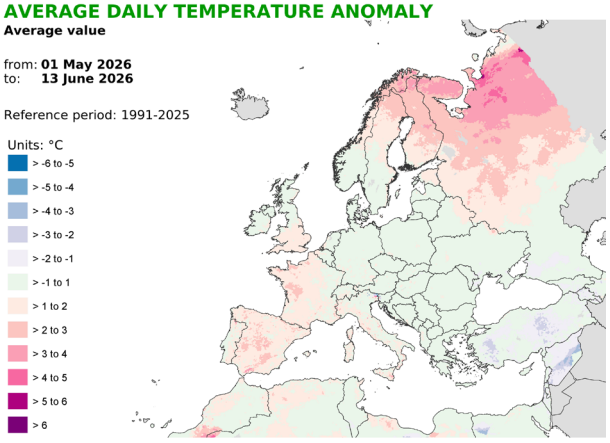
Precipitation surpluses affected north-western France, eastern Belgium, north-western Germany, the easternmost Netherlands, parts of Norway, north-eastern Bulgaria, north-western Algeria and most of Türkiye. Precipitation exceeded usual values by up to 150 % in most of these areas, while in Türkiye the surplus was larger and occurred alongside **temperature accumulation deficits** in the western and central-eastern regions, with daily averages up to 3 °C below usual.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



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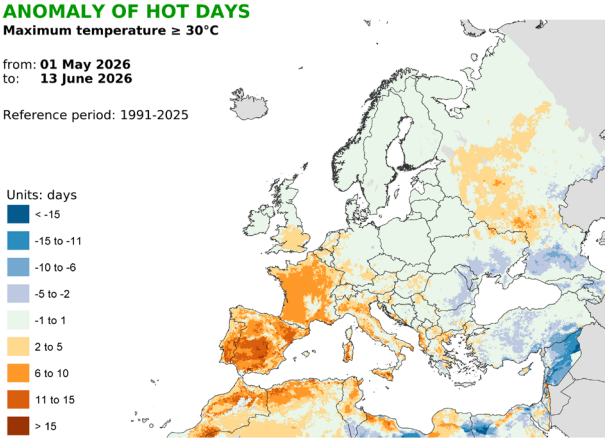
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

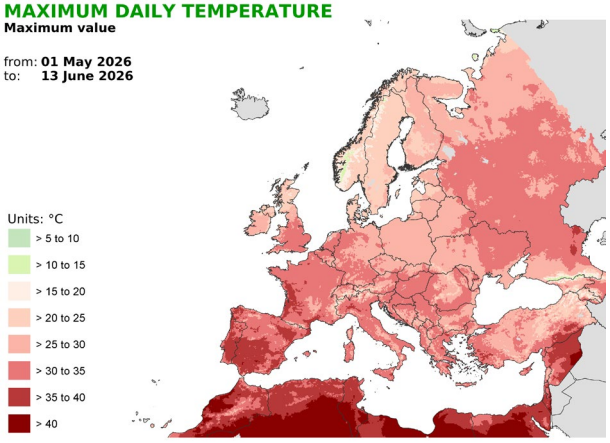


Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**



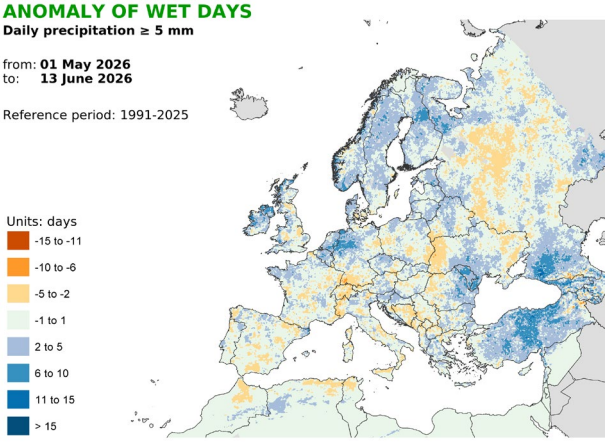
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

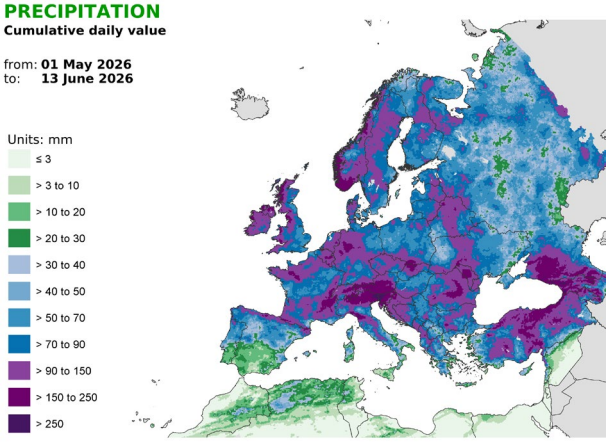


Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**



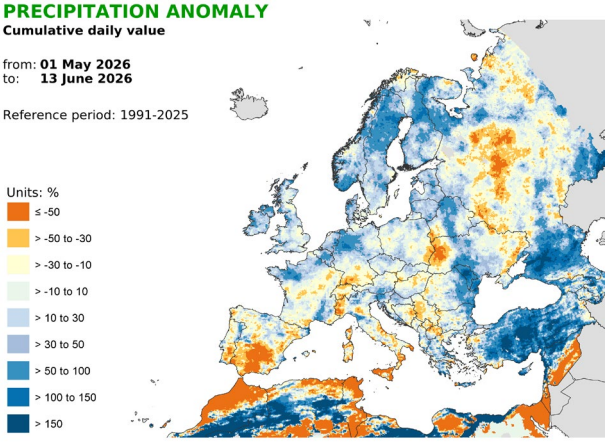
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

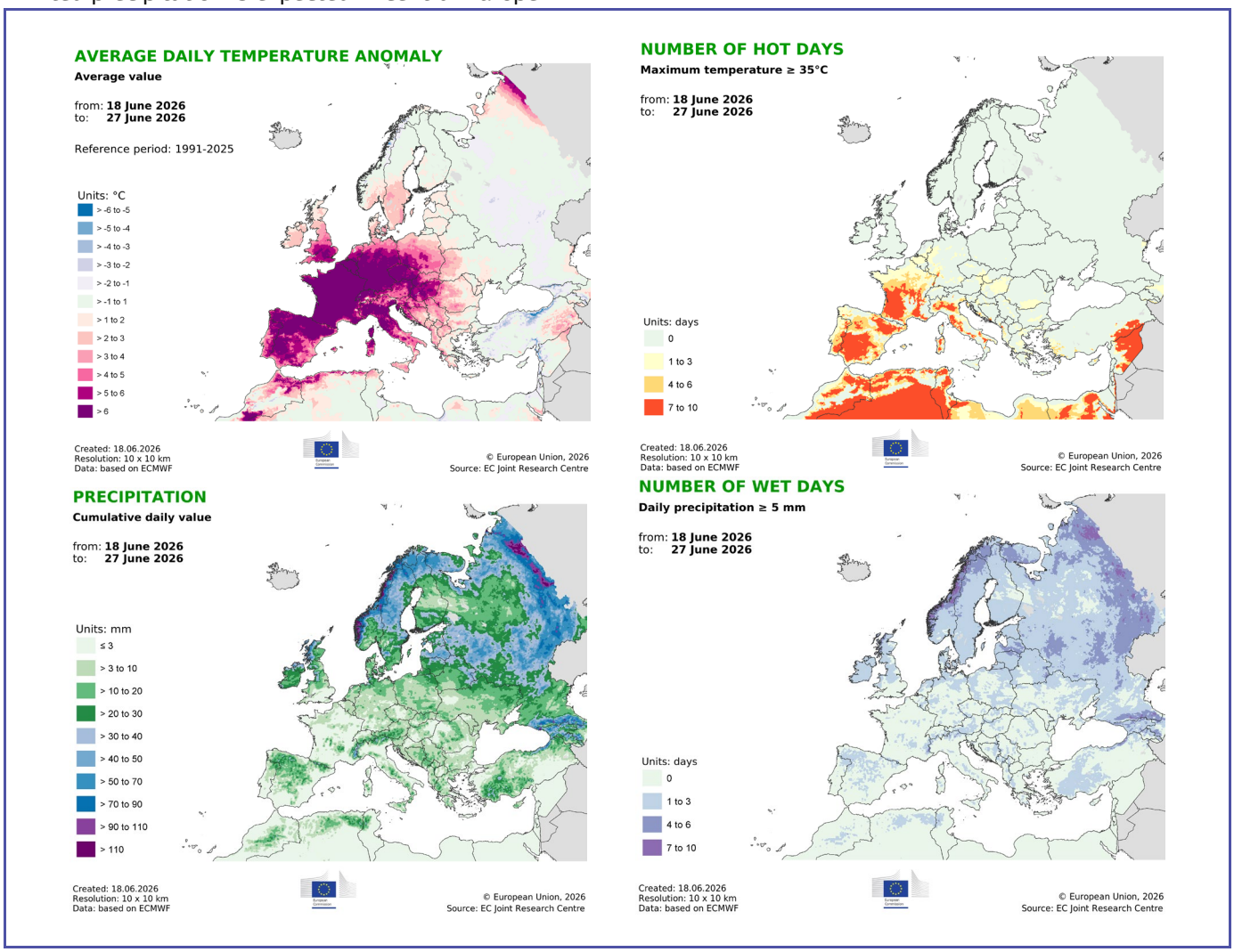
2.2 Weather forecast (18 – 27 June)

A high-pressure system is expected to settle over western Europe, with temperatures forecast to rise substantially above average across most of Europe. Slightly cooler and more unstable conditions are expected in the north-east.

Significantly **warmer-than-usual conditions**, with average daily temperatures exceeding the LTA by 6 °C or more, are forecast across south-western and central Europe. Milder anomalies prevail in northern and eastern Europe. Up to 10 days with maximum temperatures of 35 °C or higher are forecast in many parts of southern/south-western Europe and North Africa, with peaks reaching 40 °C. Slightly **colder-than-usual conditions** are forecast for northern Türkiye and European Russia, with average daily temperatures up to 3 °C below the LTA.

Dry conditions (precipitation of ≤ 3 mm) are forecast in parts of western Europe and North Africa. Limited precipitation is expected in central Europe and the Balkan countries, while **wet conditions** (precipitation of 30–90 mm) with up to four wet days (precipitation of ≥ 5 mm/day) are forecast in northern Europe and European Russia.

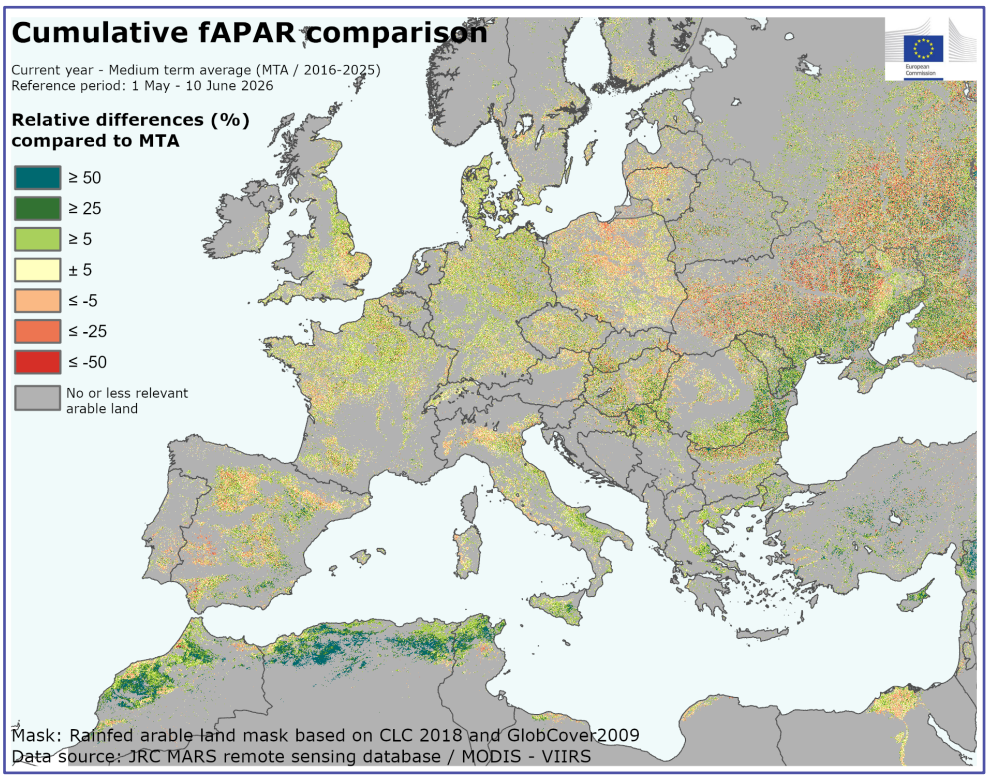
The **long-range weather forecast** (July to September) points to a moderate to high likelihood of warmer-than-average conditions across most of Europe, where the 24-year climatological median may be exceeded by up to 2 °C. Albeit with higher uncertainty, below-average precipitation is forecast for central Europe and above-average precipitation is forecast for southern Europe and the Mediterranean basin.



3. Remote sensing analysis

3.1 Arable land

Crop conditions remain generally favourable across much of Europe, with average to above-average biomass accumulation in northern, central and south-eastern regions. In contrast, rainfall deficits and heat stress are increasingly affecting crop development in parts of Spain, Poland, northern Italy, western France and western Ukraine.



The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) from 1 May to 10 June 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.

In **Spain**, winter and spring crop development was initially favourable, particularly in *Castilla-La Mancha*, where biomass accumulation was well above average throughout most of the season. However, the dry and hot conditions that developed across much of the country after mid May limited further biomass accumulation and affected winter and spring cereals locally during the grain-filling stage. In *Castilla y León*, biomass levels remained below average, reflecting the difficult start to the season in a very dry autumn.

In **Italy**, winter crops in the south are approaching the end of their cycle at an average pace, with biomass slightly above the MTA, similar to the situation in **Greece**. In northern Italy, the rainfall deficit since April, combined with the June heatwave, is accelerating the winter crop cycle.

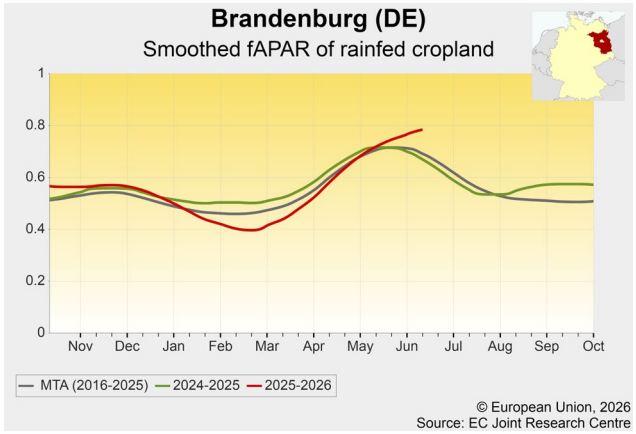
In western and central Europe, winter crops experienced a favourable and generally advanced season. In **France**, the impacts of dry conditions and heat stress are already visible in some western regions, notably *Pays de la Loire*, where biomass accumulation has started to decline, while elsewhere in the country the impact of the May heatwave is less apparent in the remote sensing signal. In **Germany**, growth conditions remain favourable and biomass accumulation ranges from near-average levels in southern, western and northern regions to above-average levels in the east, where favourable water availability has supported crop growth. In the

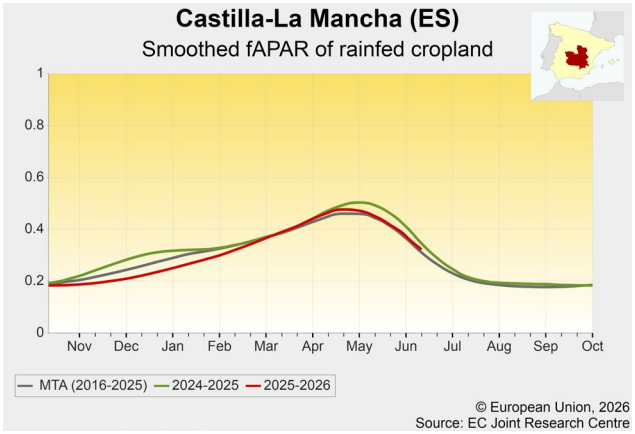
Benelux countries, biomass accumulation has slowed from previously exceptionally positive levels to around or below average, due to a cold period followed by a significant hot and dry episode in May.

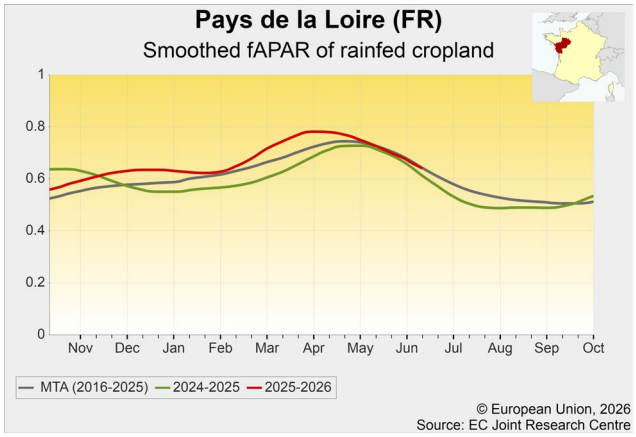
Further north, favourable growing conditions have generally supported crop development. In **Denmark** and **Sweden**, similarly to **Ireland**, favourable weather conditions since May, combined with above-average temperatures, have supported above-average biomass accumulation. In the **Baltic states**, despite a delayed start to the season, generally average weather conditions since May have enabled winter crops to recover towards average biomass levels.

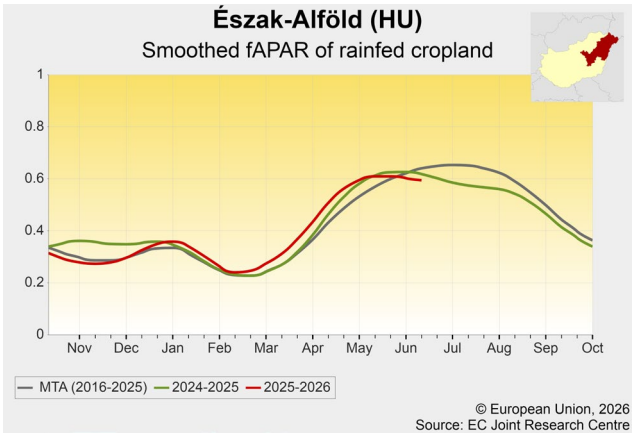
In central Europe, crop development shows contrasting patterns. In **Poland**, **Czechia** and **Slovakia**, the season started slowly due to dry and cold conditions that persisted until early May. More favourable weather conditions since then have supported winter crop development and partly compensated for the delayed start, although biomass levels remain below average. Since late May, conditions have deteriorated in most of **Hungary** and western **Romania** due to sharply decreasing soil moisture content and insufficient water supply despite the arrival of limited rainfall. The early development of summer crops has been fair so far, resulting in slightly above-average biomass accumulation.

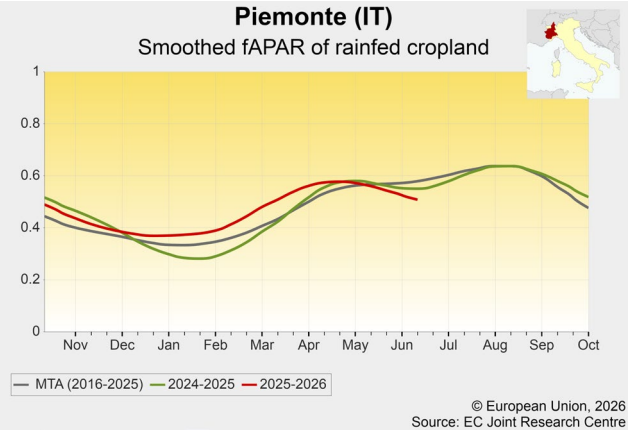
In the Black Sea region, including southern and eastern **Ukraine**, **Romania** and **Bulgaria**, favourable weather conditions have supported high biomass accumulation and above-average crop development. In **Romania**, the positive signal is further amplified by an increased share of winter crops, which tends to strengthen spring biomass indicators. In contrast, less favourable conditions are observed in western **Ukraine**, where rainfall deficits and frost events in April negatively affected winter crops, resulting in below-average biomass accumulation.

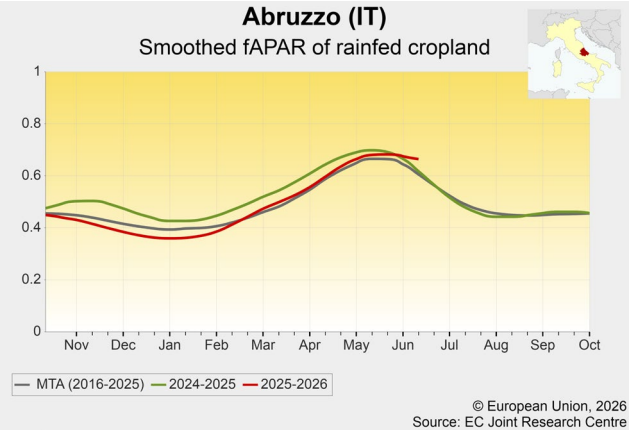


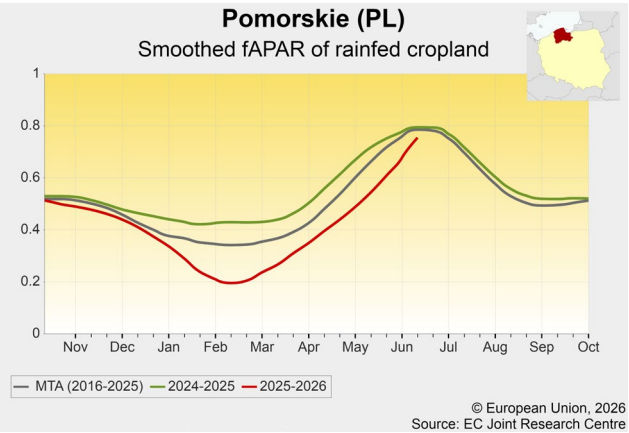


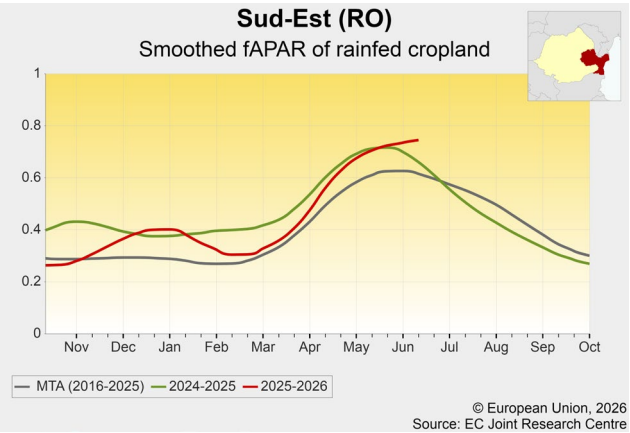





Piemonte (IT)
Smoothed fAPAR of rainfed cropland
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct
MTA (2016-2025) 2024-2025 2025-2026
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

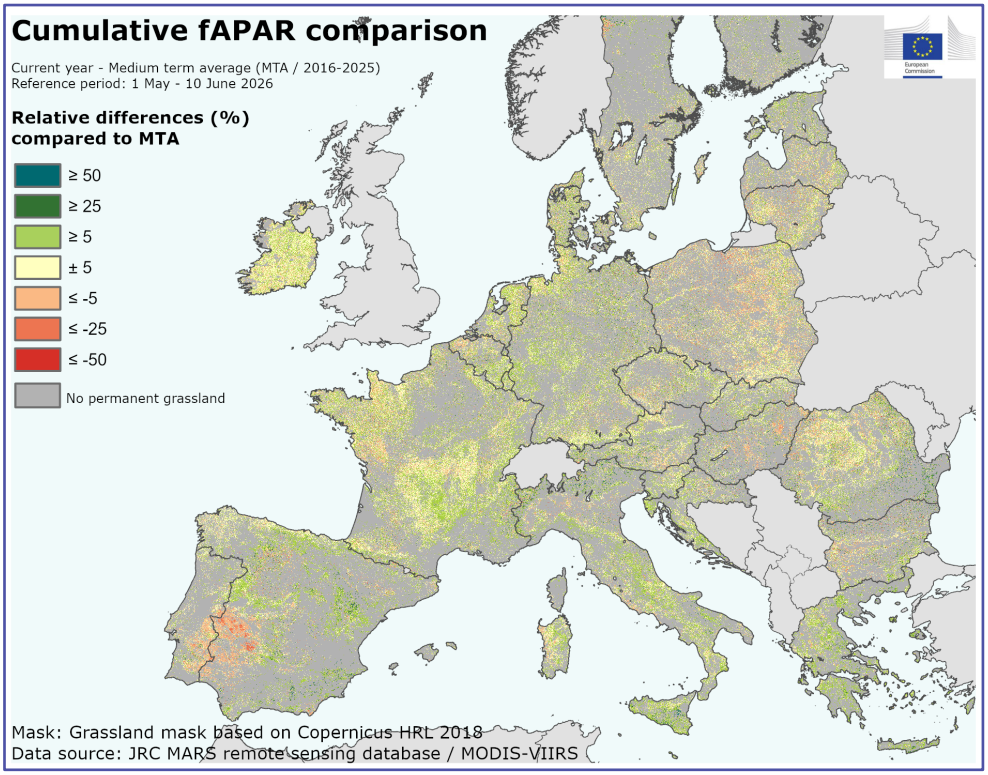

Abruzzo (IT)
Smoothed fAPAR of rainfed cropland
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct
MTA (2016-2025) 2024-2025 2025-2026
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre


Pomorskie (PL)
Smoothed fAPAR of rainfed cropland
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct
MTA (2016-2025) 2024-2025 2025-2026
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre


Sud-Est (RO)
Smoothed fAPAR of rainfed cropland
1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct
MTA (2016-2025) 2024-2025 2025-2026
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

3.2 Grassland and fodder

Growth patterns in grasslands remain generally favourable, supported by adequate rainfall and warm temperatures in much of western, northern and south-eastern Europe. Soil moisture continues to constrain biomass accumulation in parts of central Europe and the Pannonian region, while in the southern border region between Spain and Portugal, grasslands are increasingly affected by heat and rainfall shortages.



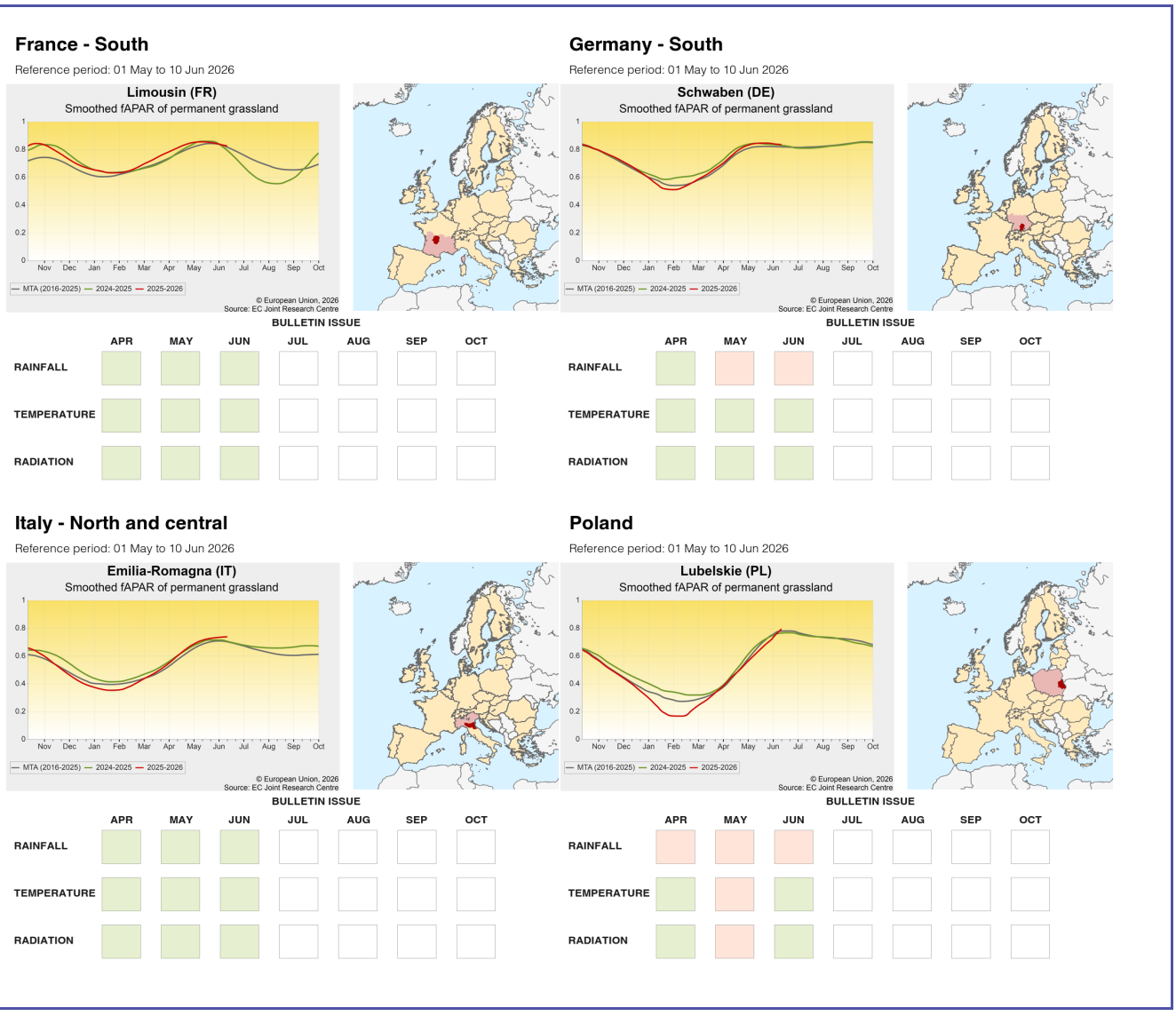
In **France**, grassland conditions remain favourable, with biomass levels close to or above the medium-term average (MTA), indicating production at the upper end of the normal range. In **Ireland**, abundant rainfall and warm temperatures have created optimal growth conditions. However, saturated heavy soils are limiting field access. In the western part of the **Benelux countries**, temporary slowdowns in growth caused by cooler and subsequently hot and dry conditions reduced earlier positive anomalies, but biomass levels remain close to average. In **Germany**, grassland conditions are favourable overall. In the north, warm and sunny weather following a cold start to May boosted biomass accumulation above average levels. In the south, growth conditions and field operations have been favourable, particularly in the south-west; low soil moisture remains a concern in south-eastern regions.

In **Denmark**, **Sweden**, **Finland** and the **Baltic countries**, grassland conditions are generally fair and production close to normal. Near-average weather has supported steady growth, with Swedish grasslands approaching peak productivity and Finnish grasslands benefiting from slightly warmer-than-usual temperatures. In **Poland**, rainfall replenished soil moisture in western regions, leading to a strong recovery in biomass accumulation after a delayed start of the season, while soil water deficits continue to hamper growth in the east. **Czechia** and **Slovakia** received regular rainfall that prevented further worsening of water deficits, although moisture shortages dating back to spring continue to constrain growth. In **Austria**, warm temperatures and rainfall at the end of May supported good biomass accumulation, but soil moisture deficits remain a concern in parts of the south and west.

In **Hungary**, persistent dryness continues to limit biomass accumulation, which remains below average across much of the country despite isolated rainfall events. In **Romania**, abundant rainfall supported above-average pasture productivity in the east and south, while western border regions remain constrained by moisture deficits. **Bulgaria** and **Greece** report generally favourable conditions, with

adequate rainfall and no significant water stress in most regions.

In **Slovenia** and **Croatia**, conditions improved markedly after a very dry start in spring. Abundant rainfall since mid May improved growth prospects, although yields in the first harvest cycle are expected to be below average due to earlier drought. In **Italy**, alternating warm and wet periods supported favourable grassland production in the northern and central areas, and winter fodder crops achieved good yields. Southern pastures have already passed their seasonal peak and are beginning to senesce. Across the **Iberian peninsula**, a clear north–south contrast persists, where northern regions continue to benefit from adequate rainfall and soil moisture, sustaining above-average biomass levels, while persistent heat and rainfall deficits in the south have locally accelerated senescence and reduced biomass accumulation to around or below average, especially in the southern border region between Portugal and Spain.



4. Rice analysis

A favourable start to the season, despite sowing delays

The 2026 sowing campaign was completed smoothly in the main European rice-growing regions (notably Italy and Spain, which together account for almost 80 % of EU rice production), while cooler conditions caused delays in some minor producing countries. The EU rice-sowing area is unchanged compared with 2025. The yield forecast is based on historical trends, 4 % above the five-year average at the EU level.

In **Italy**, the sowing campaign took place over the course of May, with many fields planted towards the end of the month, at the end of the optimal sowing window. The cool, windy and dry conditions that characterised the beginning of spring, led farmers to delay sowing and favour dry-seeding techniques. After some years of expansion, preliminary estimates indicate a stable rice area this year, at approximately 234 850 ha, and a shift in varietal choices, as the use of improved modern varieties has declined in favour of the traditional ones. The recent decision by the Po River Basin District Authority[1] to increase the operating water level of Lake Maggiore will help in the future to support water availability during the growing season in *Lombardia* and *Piemonte*. Our yield forecast remains favourable, slightly above the five-year average.

In **Spain**, the rice campaign started under favourable weather conditions, supported by ample availability of irrigation water after the wet winter. Sowing has progressed well, with only a few fields still pending in *Andalucía*, while early crop establishment has been satisfactory. The official early estimate places the 2026 rice area at 96 232 ha, virtually unchanged from 2025. Local risks include phytosanitary concerns, particularly the limited availability of fungicides to combat rice blast (caused by *Pyricularia oryzae*), and damage caused by flamingos that necessitated re-sowing in some fields in *La Albufera*. Our yield forecast remains close to last year's positive level.

In **Portugal**, abundant winter rainfall replenished water reserves ahead of sowing in the main rice-growing areas. The warm and dry spring facilitated field operations, while irrigation availability supported satisfactory emergence and early vegetative development. The sown area is estimated to be similar to last year. Our yield forecast is close to the five-year average and last year's level.

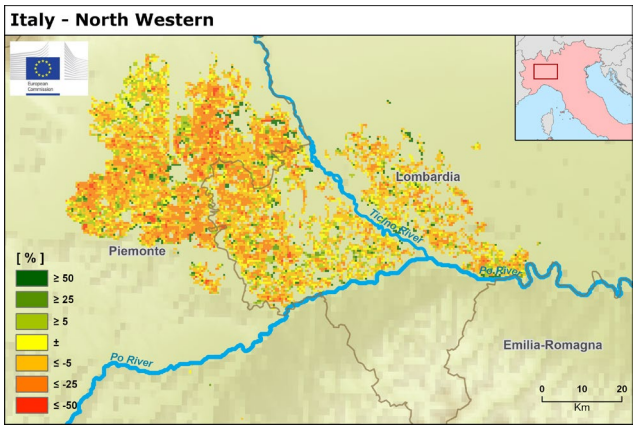
In **Greece**, sowing was initially delayed by the late delivery of irrigation water, but operations were largely completed by late May. Favourable weather conditions during the sowing and emergence periods supported crop establishment and early vegetative development. The sown area is expected to decrease compared with last year, as high production costs and market uncertainty led some farmers to switch to alternative crops. Our yield forecast is close to the five-year average.

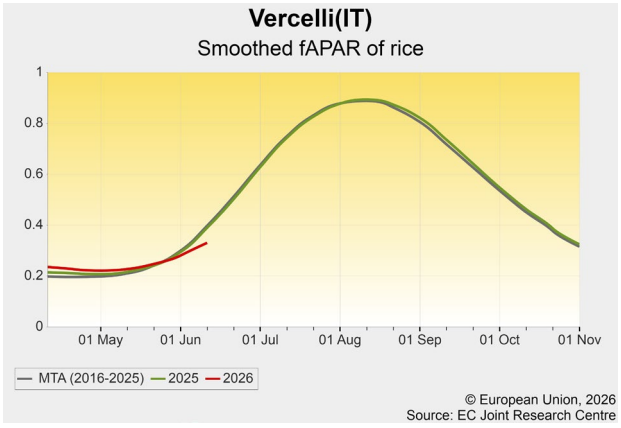
In **France**, abundant winter rainfall and mild spring temperatures provided favourable conditions for the 2026 rice-sowing campaign in the *Camargue*. Sowing operations progressed normally within the usual April–May window, supported by adequate soil moisture and suitable thermal conditions. Crop emergence and early vegetative development are progressing well. Our yield forecast remains in line with the historical trend.

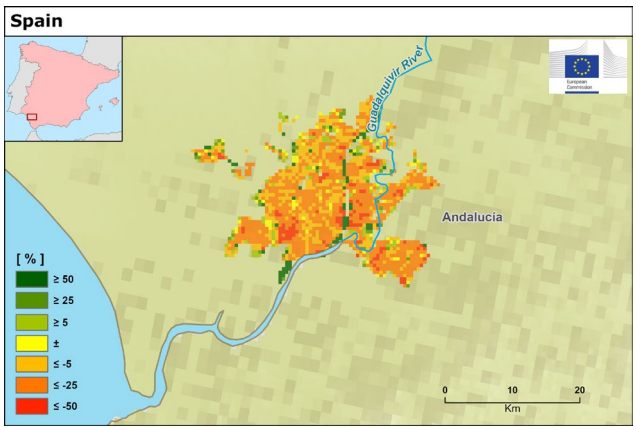
In **Bulgaria** and **Romania** colder-than-usual weather conditions delayed sowing, as soil temperatures remained below optimal levels throughout April. Crop model simulations and satellite data indicate an initial delay in rice development that has been largely recouped as of mid June. Despite the delayed start, our yield forecast remains close to the five-year average.

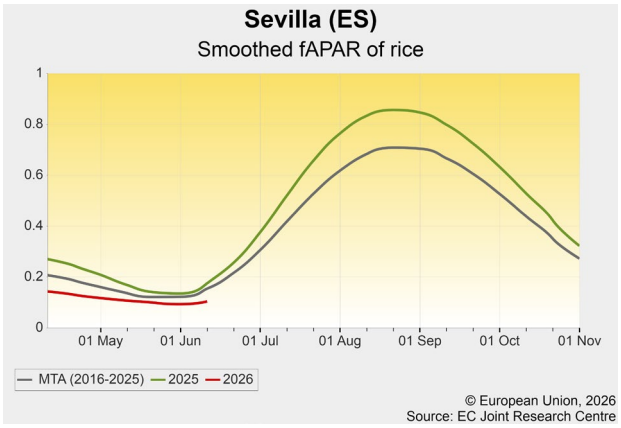
[1] https://www.adbpo.it/lago-maggiore-decisione-storica-linnalzamento-dei-livelli-garantira-acqua-nei-periodi-di-crisi-idrica/.

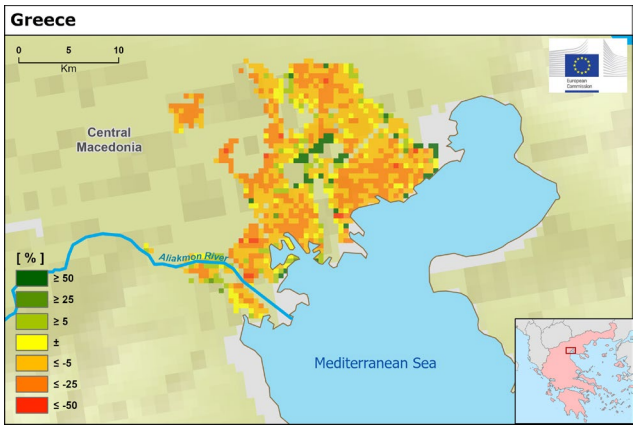
In **Hungary**, both a marked rain deficit and a cold start of spring have delayed the sowing campaign. The fAPAR levels are very similar to last year, and our model simulations indicate that crop development is now accelerating. Accordingly, our yield forecast is close to the five-year average.

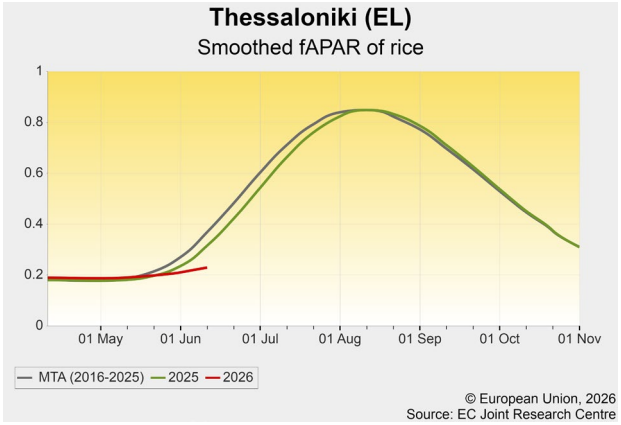


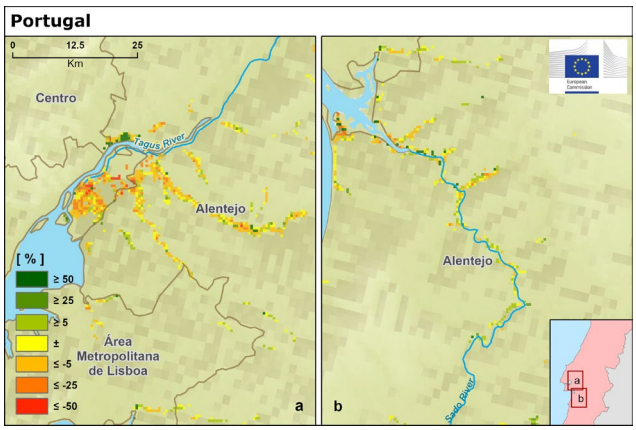


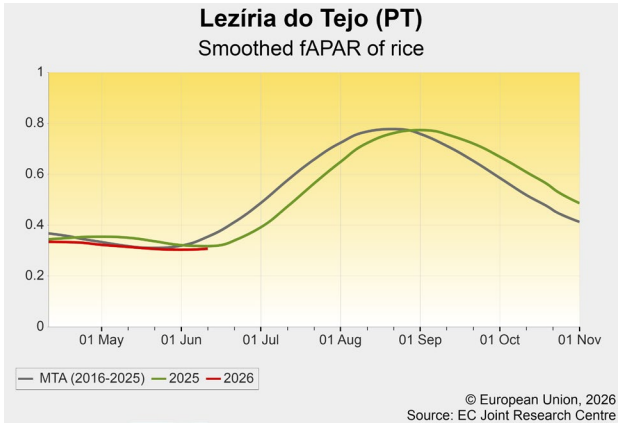


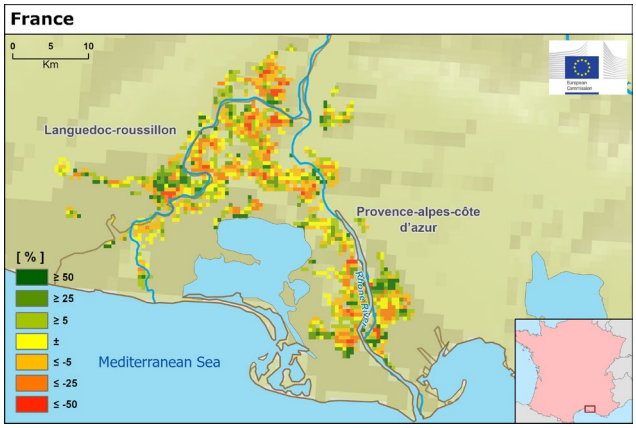


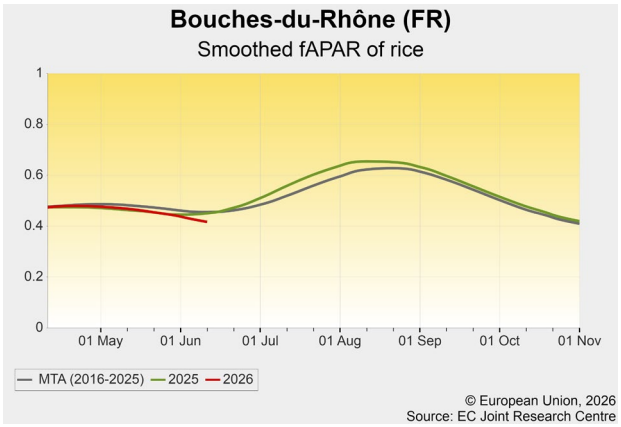


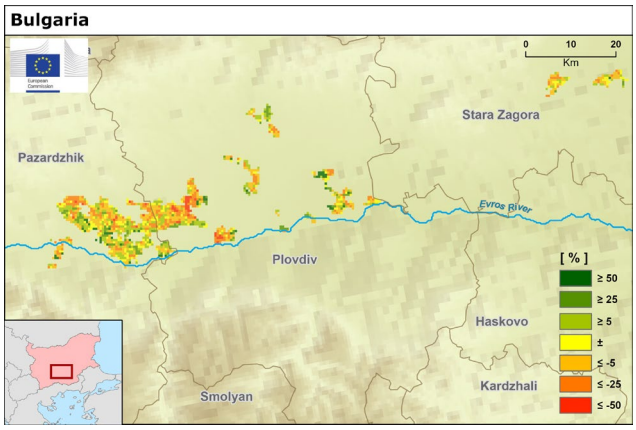


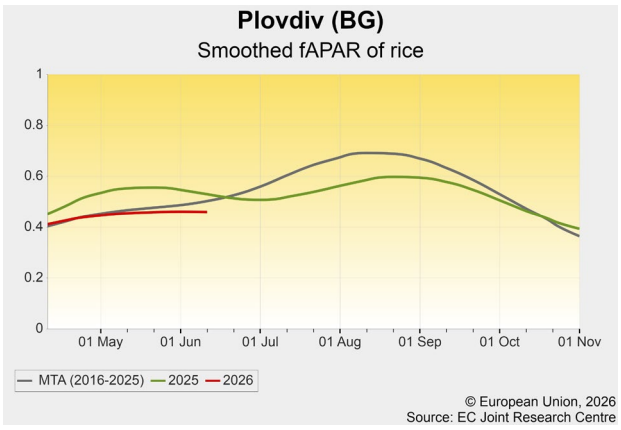


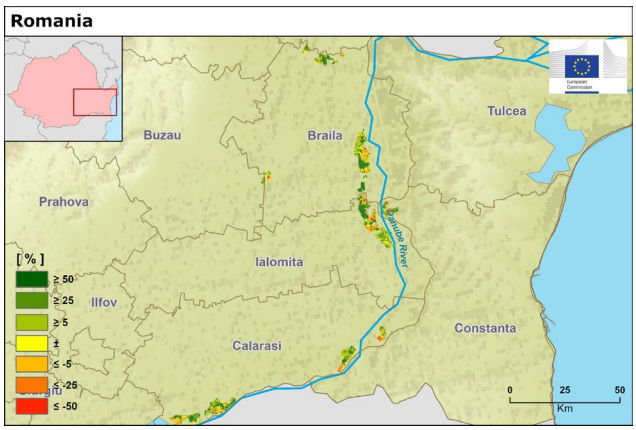


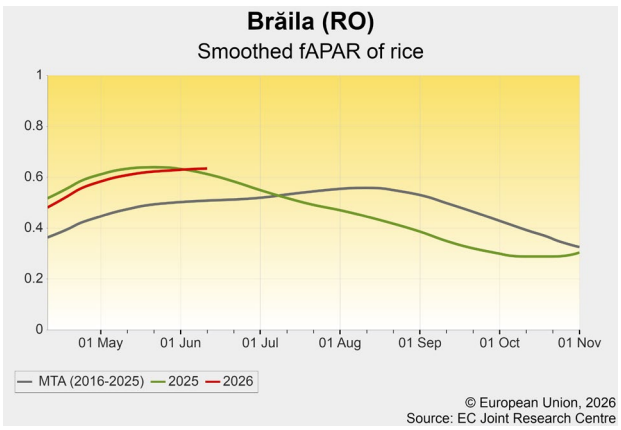


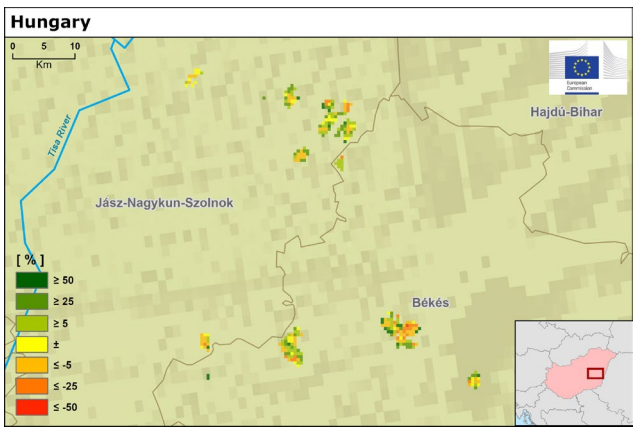


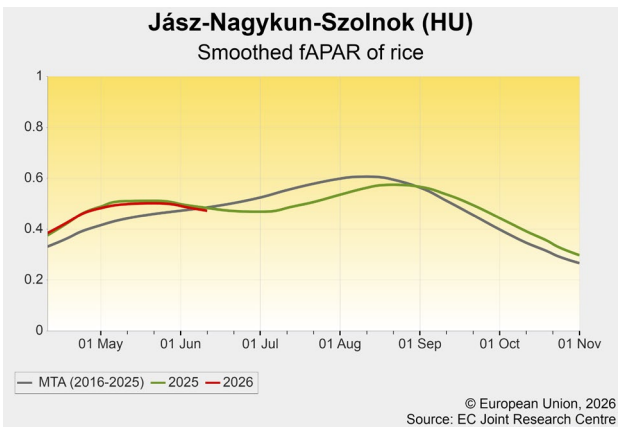












The maps display the difference between the fAPAR from 1 May to 10 June 2026 and the 2016–2025 MTA for the same period.
Mask: rice mask based on CLC 2018. Data source: JRC MARSOP6 remote sensing database / MODIS-VIIRS.

5. Country analysis

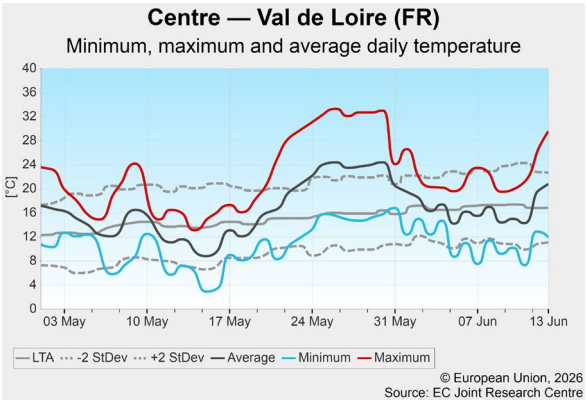
5.1 European Union

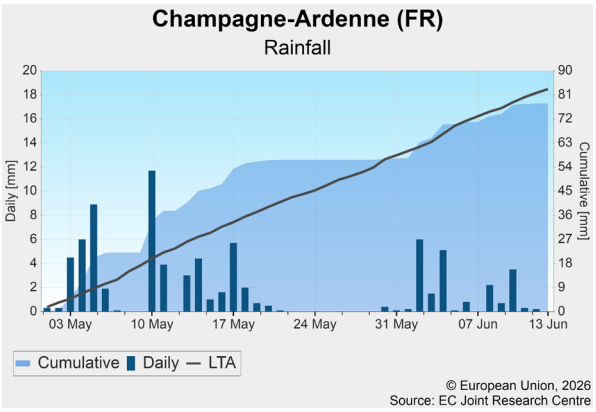
France - Mixed winter crop outlook

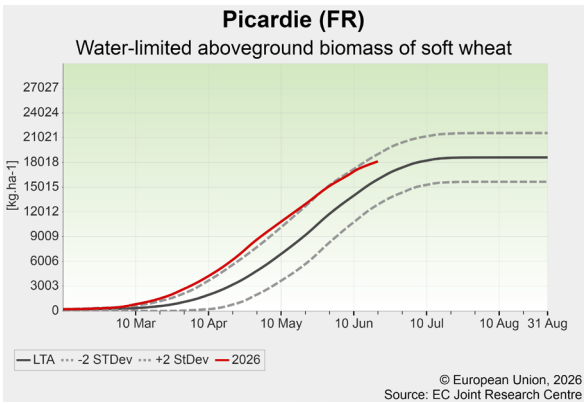
Abundant rainfall in early May largely compensated for the dry conditions observed in April and replenished topsoil moisture reserves across most of France. However, the review period was marked by an exceptionally early and intense heatwave at the end of May, with daily maximum temperatures reaching record levels for the season. The event affected the entire country but was particularly severe in the west.

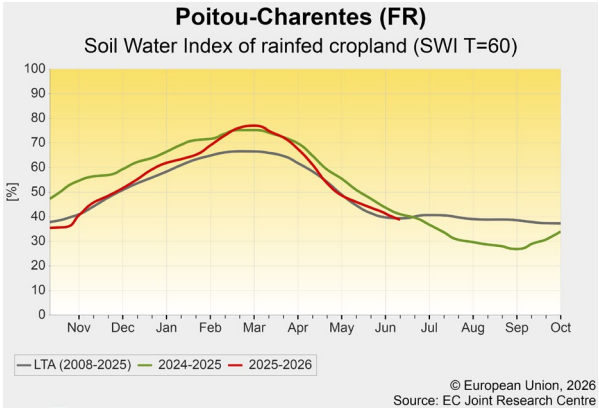
Impacts are expected to vary regionally. In northern and eastern France, where the heatwave was relatively short-lived and adequate soil moisture was maintained thanks to the precipitation in early May, effects on winter crops are likely to remain limited. In contrast, western and central regions experienced more intense heat and increasing moisture deficits. Crops in shallow soils are particularly exposed to heat stress, which is accelerating grain filling and reducing yield potential.

As a result, the outlook is mixed. Yield prospects for winter cereals remain favourable in the north but are less positive in central and southern regions, leading to a downward revision of the national outlook for most winter crops. Summer crops are generally well established, although the combination of high temperatures and emerging rainfall deficits since the last dekad of May is beginning to negatively affect them. Further deterioration cannot be ruled out in view of a forecasted week-long heatwave in the second half of June.



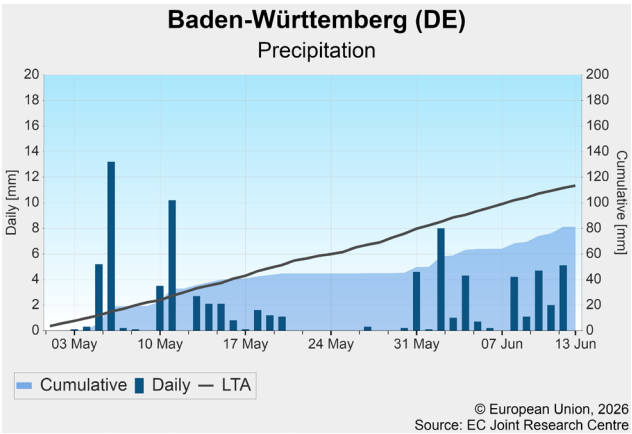


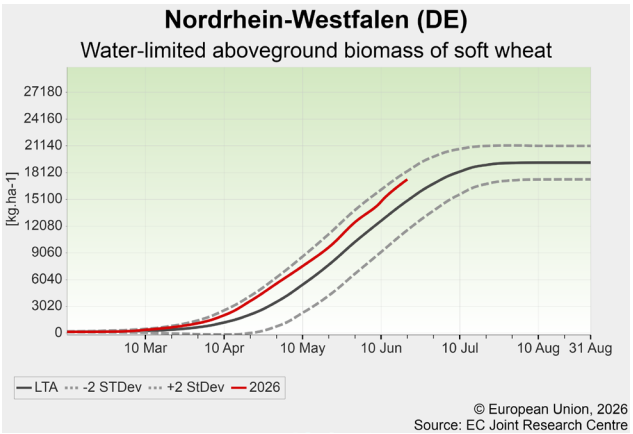




Germany – Favourable crop development despite variable weather

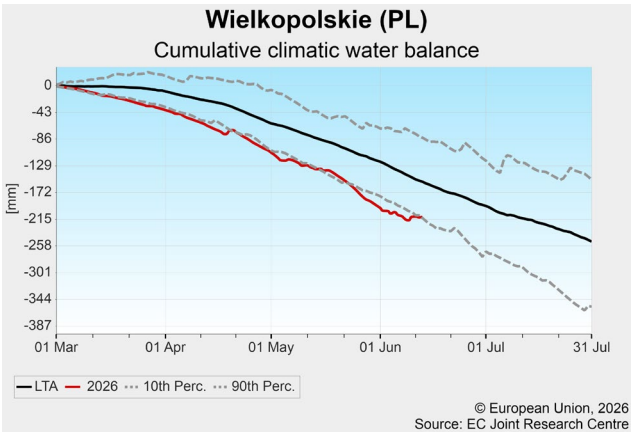
During the first half of May, a cooler period temporarily slowed phenological development – particularly that of winter cereals entering the stem elongation and heading stages – but also helped maintain soil moisture through reduced evaporation.
In the second half of May, rapidly increasing temperatures accelerated crop development, and soil moisture was depleted significantly across eastern and southern Germany under scarce rainfall.
Summer crop emergence and early establishment benefited from warm temperatures but were locally hampered by insufficient topsoil moisture. The first half of June brought rainfall that reduced water stress and mitigated potential damage. Winter crops are now at the grain-filling stage and summer crops are flowering; the positive crop development trajectory, especially in the south and east, will be challenged again by high temperatures and limited rainfall forecast for the remainder of June.
Our yield forecasts remain positive for both winter and summer crops, with yields up to 5 % above the five-year average.

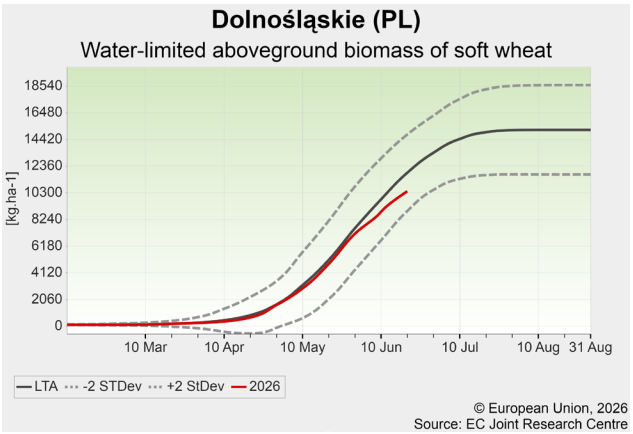




Poland – Winter crops remain affected by water stress

Although rainfall was near or above average across most of Poland during the reporting period, with temperatures close to seasonal levels, precipitation was insufficient to reverse the soil moisture deficits that had developed earlier in the season.
As a result, winter crops kept growing under water stress during the critical flowering and early grain- or pod-filling stages. Both crop model simulations and satellite imagery point to below-average biomass accumulation in several regions, reflecting the persistent impact of limited water availability.
Consequently, the yield outlook for winter crops has been further reduced, albeit slightly, remaining in line with or somewhat below the five-year average. Harvesting is expected to begin locally in the coming days.
Spring and summer crops continued their vegetative development under generally favourable thermal conditions, but further rainfall will be required to sustain growth. Their yield outlook remains unchanged, in line with the five-year average.

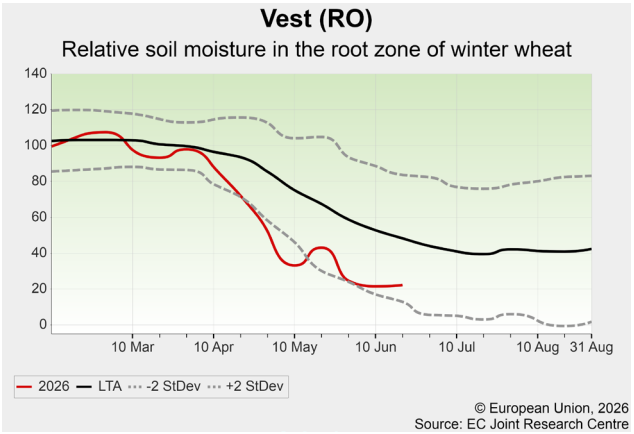


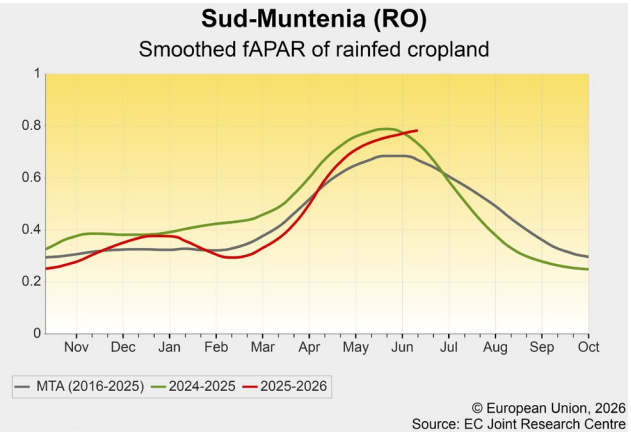


Romania – High yield expectations for winter crops

Rainfall after 10 May improved soil moisture in western and central Romania, but moisture levels are still below average and constraining grain formation. In the east and south, abundant and well-distributed precipitation provided adequate water supply, supporting near-record-high biomass accumulation in the main producing regions. The overall phenological development of winter crops is close to the seasonal norm thanks to near- or below-average temperatures that allowed sufficient time for flowering and grain filling. Satellite images and model simulations point towards improved crop conditions in the south and east but continued mediocre ones in the west. Our yield forecasts for winter crops have been revised upwards, now well above the five-year average.

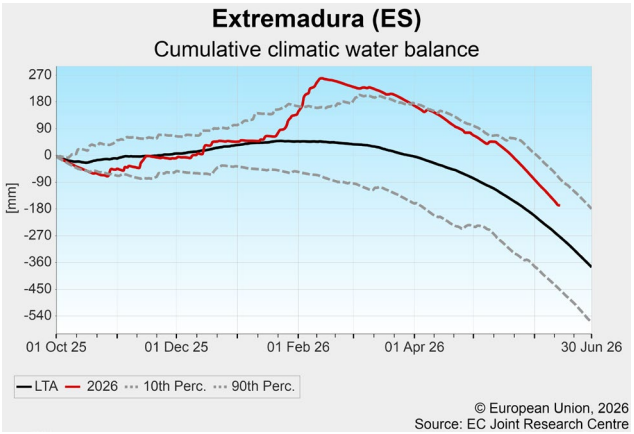
Due to late sowing, summer crop development currently lags behind schedule, but biomass accumulation has been satisfactory so far, even in the west where soil moisture is low. Our yield forecasts for maize and sunflowers have been revised upwards, now moderately exceeding the average.

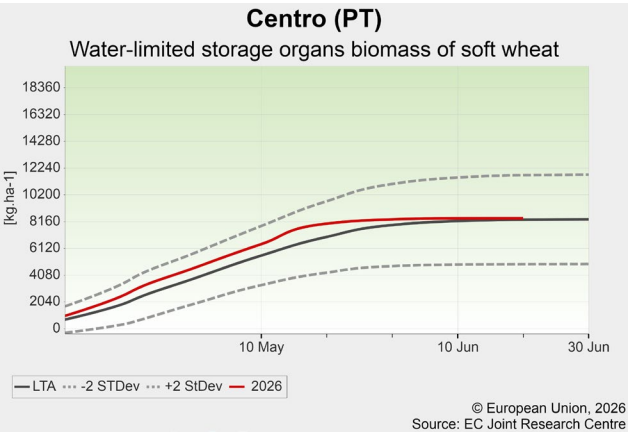




Spain and Portugal – Fair outlook for winter crops near harvest

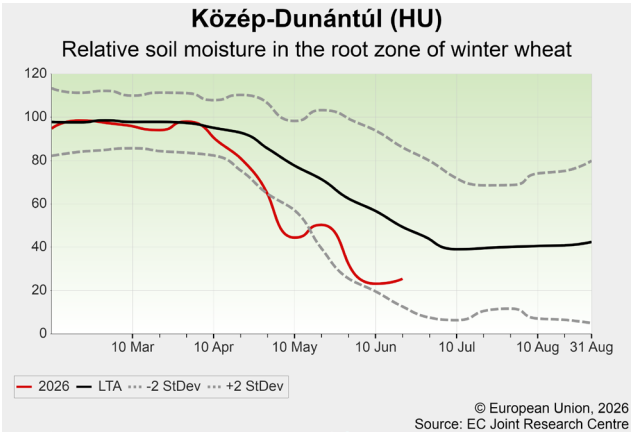
Rainfall remained near seasonal levels across the north, while the south experienced significantly below-average precipitation. However, soil moisture reserves generally remained satisfactory across the peninsula. Below-average temperatures until mid May were favourable for the reproductive stages of winter crops. However, the first heatwave of the year in the second half of May locally shortened the grain-filling phase, particularly for late-sown crops. Satellite imagery and crop model simulations show near-average biomass accumulation until reaching maturity in the south of the peninsula, while positive winter crop biomass development persists in the east and north, except in *Castilla y León*. Harvesting is under way in the south and is expected to begin shortly in the north. Our yield forecasts for winter crops have been revised slightly downwards, remaining in line with or slightly above the five-year average. The yield outlook for summer crops follows the historical trends.

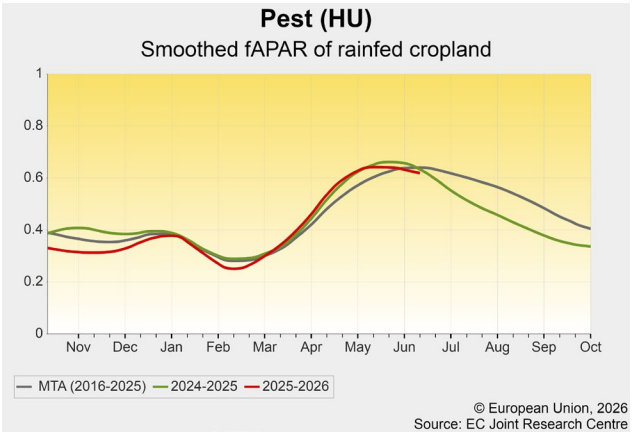




Hungary – Yield outlook lowered for winter crops

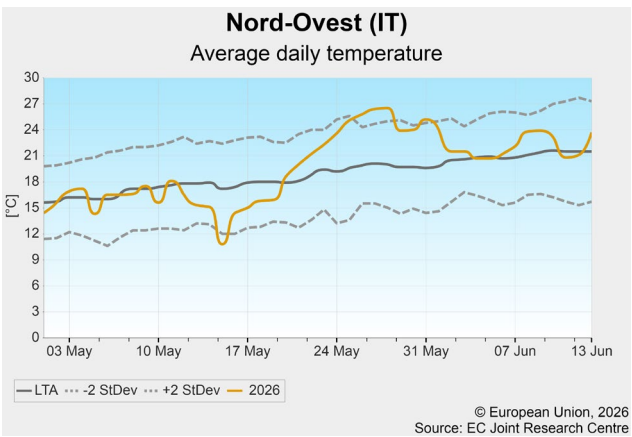
Insufficient rain and an increasing water demand during the flowering and grain filling of winter crops led soil moisture content to quickly decrease to extremely low levels in early May. Beneficial rain arrived after 10 May, but the water supply for winter crops remained limited and compromised yield formation in the north and east. While photosynthetic activity was shown to be positive by satellite imagery in May, deterioration has been observed since the start of June. Our yield forecasts for winter cereals and rapeseed have been revised downwards to below the five-year average. While the sowing and emergence of summer crops was delayed by low temperatures and their development is still behind schedule, canopy expansion and biomass accumulation exceed the average. However, more rainfall is needed to sustain crop growth and provide adequate water supply for flowering. Our previous yield forecasts for summer crops are maintained, still moderately above the five-year average.

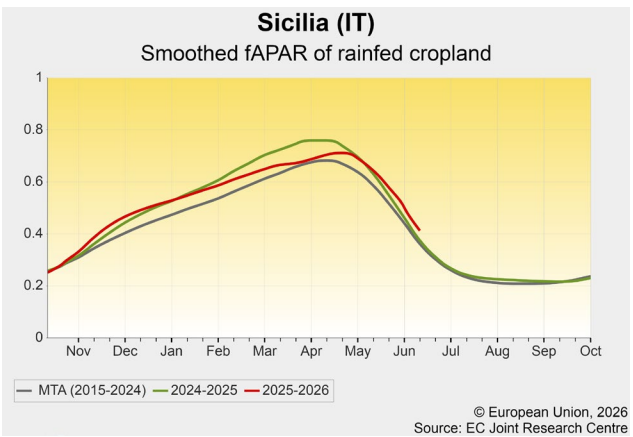




Italy – Favourable end of the winter crop season

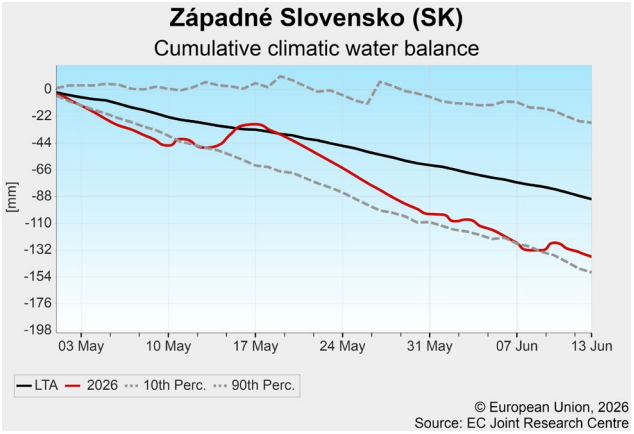
In the north, precipitation in early May supported the favourable grain filling of winter crops, accelerated by the hot weather from 20 to 31 May. Moderate temperatures and abundant rainfall in early June helped compensate for this, leading to positive yield prospects. Green cereals have been harvested with high yields. Grain and fodder maize growth is proceeding favourably. In the central regions, the extraordinarily high temperatures in late May posed a challenge to yield expectations for winter cereals in the west, where rainfall was limited. Meanwhile, in *Umbria* and the east, the precipitation in early June helped grain-filling and maintaining good yield expectations. In the south, winter crops are completing the grain-filling stage. Limited rainfall since mid May has barely affected yields thanks to existing sufficient soil moisture, except in *Sicilia*, where dry conditions slightly reduced expectations. Our yield forecasts for winter crops now exceed the five-year average while those for summer crops remain around the trend.

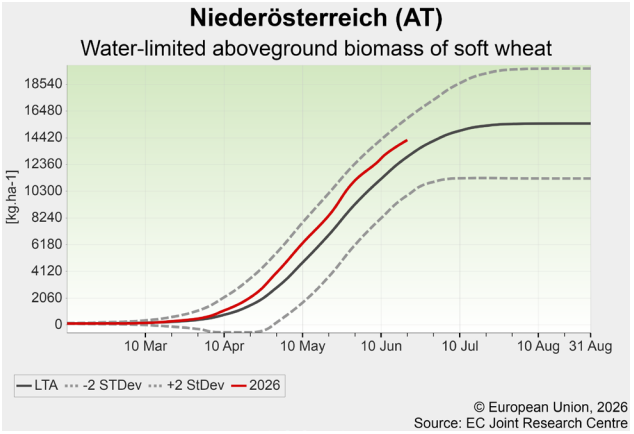




Czechia, Austria and Slovakia – Rain too late to fully recover winter crops

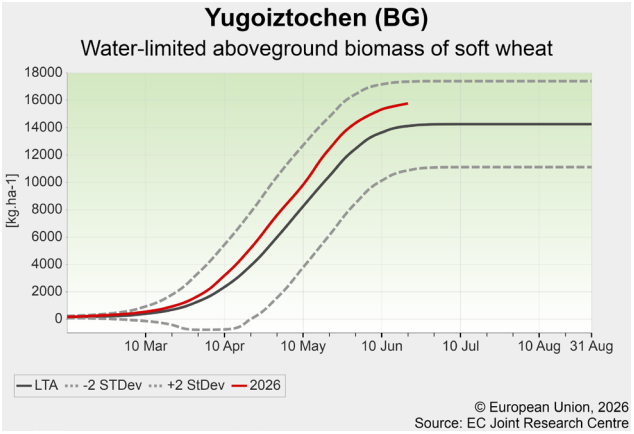
Dry and warm weather accelerated crop development but increasingly limited soil moisture availability. Rainfall in late May and early June mitigated the plant water stress of winter crops currently in the grain-filling stage, but the water stress had already impaired their development.
Spring sowing was completed under favourable field conditions, but insufficient topsoil moisture constrained emergence and early canopy development locally. Spring barley was among the first crops to experience moisture stress, while maize and sunflowers remained in active vegetative growth. Overall, spring and summer crops are still faring well despite local water stress.
Winter crop yield forecasts for Austria have mostly been raised to above the five-year average, whereas in Czechia and more markedly in Slovakia they have been revised downwards to around 8 % below the five-year average. Forecasts for spring and summer crops in these two countries have been only slightly reduced to about 2 % and 5 % below the five-year average, respectively.

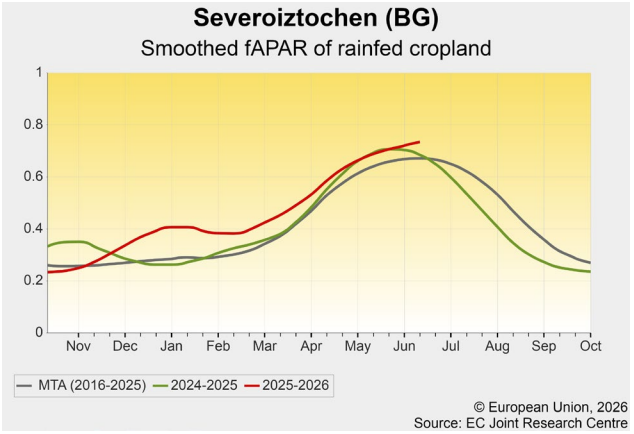




Bulgaria – Near-record yields expected for winter crops

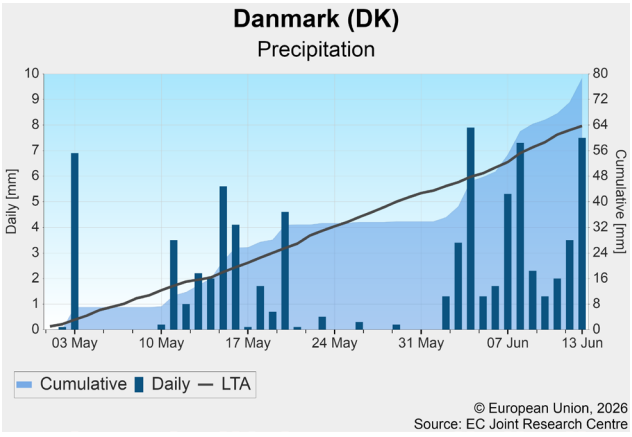
Winter crops, now approaching maturity, benefited from the absence of heat stress and sustained above-average soil moisture thanks to well-distributed rainfall. This rainfall favoured biomass accumulation and grain formation while also increasing pest pressure. Remote sensing images confirm above-average photosynthetic activity, particularly in eastern and northern regions. High temperatures are forecast for the second half of June but hopefully will not compromise grain-specific weight or reduce quality. Our yield forecasts for winter crops have been revised further upwards and are currently near record-high levels.
Grain maize and sunflowers benefited strongly from adequate soil moisture. Our crop model simulations indicate dynamic leaf-area expansion and promising biomass accumulation for summer crops, despite delayed development caused by late sowing. Due to the excellent growing conditions, our yield expectations have improved significantly compared to the previous month, now well exceeding the five-year average.

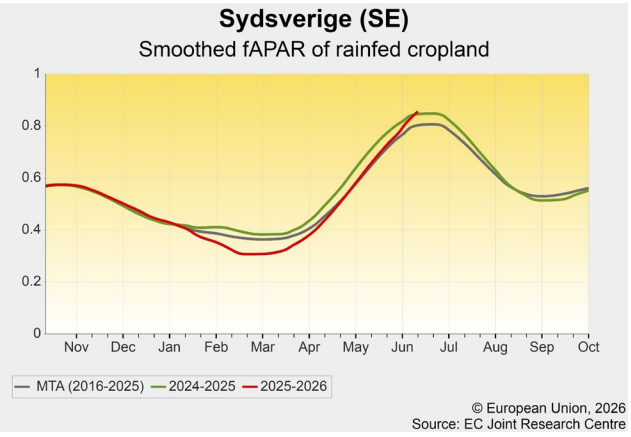




Denmark and Sweden – Positive outlook for crops

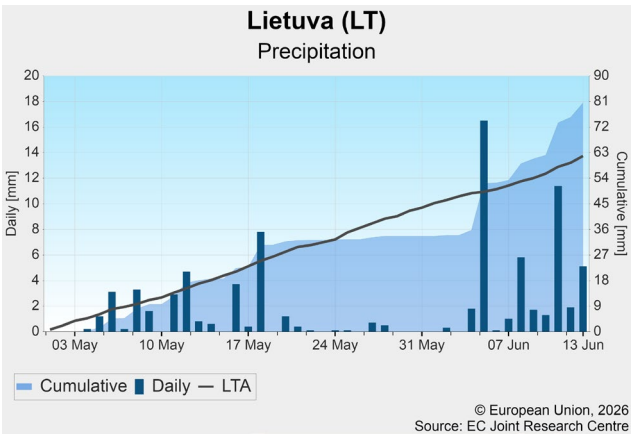
The review period was characterised by favourable weather, with well-distributed rainfall and slightly warmer-than-average temperatures. Soil moisture levels are close to normal except in some areas of *Sydsverige* and *Småland med öarna*, where a slight water deficit is reported but is not expected to have an impact on yields. Both winter and spring crops are in good condition, as confirmed by above-average satellite signals in Denmark and southern Sweden and close-to-average signals in the rest of Sweden. Winter crops have recently reached flowering and are about to enter their grain-filling stage in very good shape. Our yield expectations for winter crops remain above the five-year average, and our yield forecasts for spring crops are still in line with historical trends.

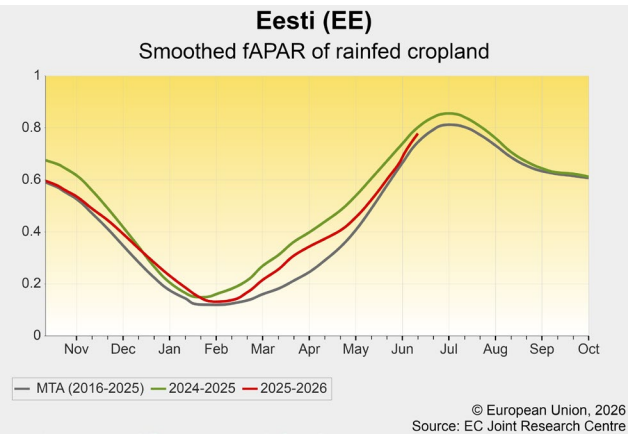




Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland – Rainfall alleviates soil moisture deficit

Following the dry conditions reported in May, soil moisture recovered to near-normal levels thanks to well-distributed rainfall in June. In Finland and Estonia, crops benefited from above-average temperature accumulation, confirmed by satellite signals now slightly above the MTA, while the satellite signal is resuming to close to usual in Lithuania and Latvia.
In the Baltic countries, the flowering of winter wheat has initiated, while for winter rapeseed it is close to completion. Despite a recovering canopy development and no adverse conditions reported in this period, winter crops in Lithuania and Lativa have probably not yet fully recovered from the dry and cold conditions reported in May. Our yield forecasts remain unchanged in these countries, and in Finland they are slightly below the five-year average. In Estonia, our forecasts have been revised slightly upwards, close to the five-year average. In all countries, our spring crop yield forecasts remain aligned with historical trends.

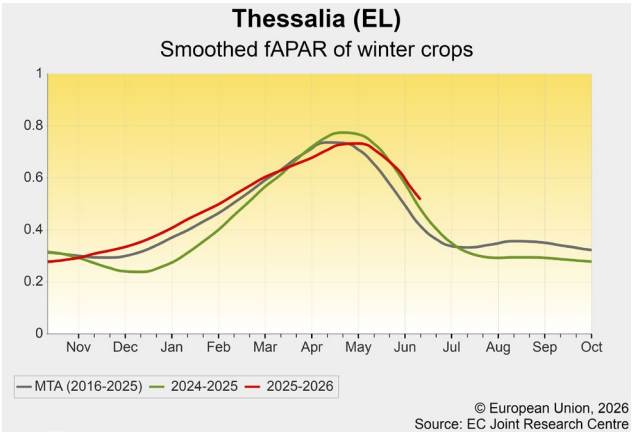


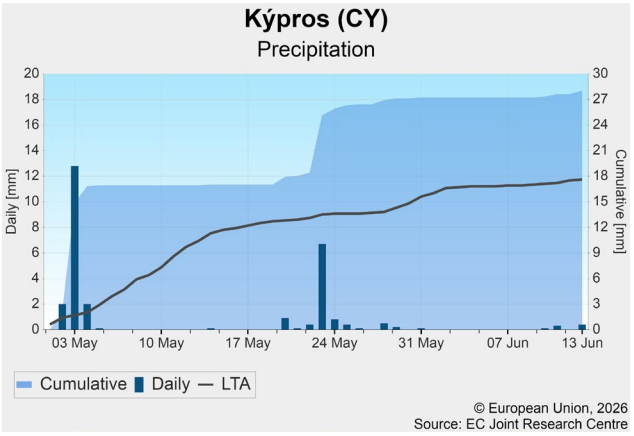


Greece and Cyprus – Favourable outlook maintained

In Greece, winter cereals are in the final ripening or harvesting stages after beneficial rainfall throughout the season. Barley harvesting started in early June, while durum wheat harvesting is under way across the country. The forecast rainfall, however, could delay the harvest and reduce grain quality locally. Summer crops are developing satisfactorily, now in the early vegetative stages, despite minor delays caused by reduced radiation due to frequent rainfall. Potato harvesting has already started in some early-producing areas. No significant pest or disease pressure has been reported.

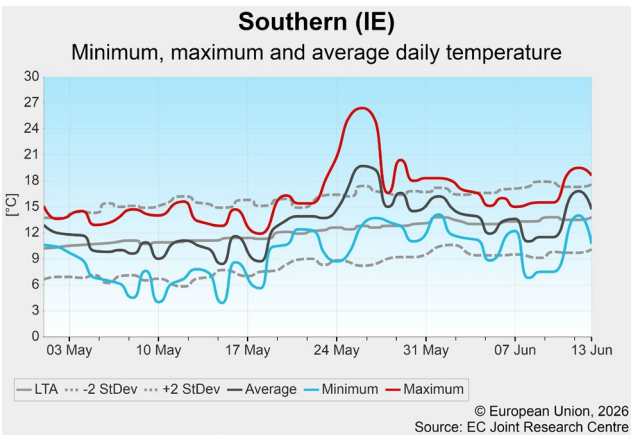
In Cyprus, winter barley has entered the harvesting period, following a favourable season with beneficial rainfall. Despite local difficulties caused by heavy rainfall in late May, crop conditions have remained positive. Harvesting conditions are generally good to very good, and the remaining fields are at the senescence stage. Overall, the season remains favourable in both countries, helping yield prospects to remain above the five-year average.

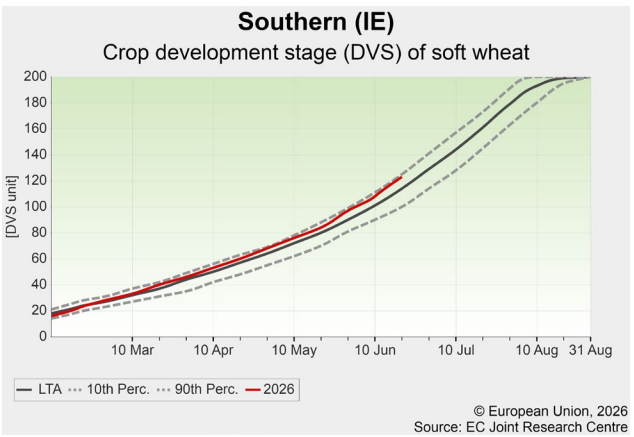




Ireland – High temperatures promoting crop growth

The late-May warm spell, with daily maximum temperatures approaching 30 °C in parts of the south-east, accelerated crop growth across the country. Since then, unsettled weather with persistent precipitation has been observed in the southern and western regions, where excess moisture is now reported in heavier soils, limiting fieldwork at a time when the second round of fertiliser application is due. Overall, however, the variable weather throughout spring turned out to be beneficial for winter crops, which are developing well and ahead of the usual schedule. Spring crops are also in good condition; some regions have experienced below-average soil moisture since sowing, but this has helped to prevent the spread of competing weeds, diseases and fungal pressure. Our crop yield forecasts have been revised upwards for winter wheat, now in line with the five-year average, and for winter and spring barley, now slightly above it. For rapeseed and spring beans, the outlook remains unchanged, already above the five-year average.

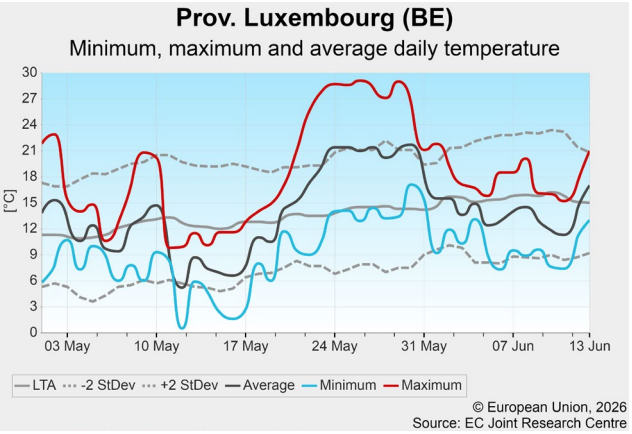


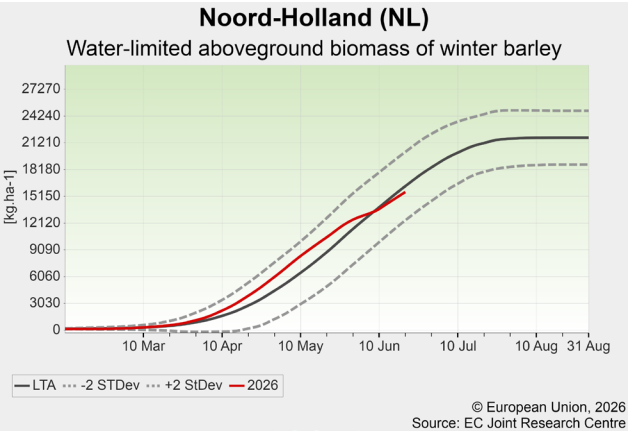


Benelux countries – Slow crop growth during cold and heat in May

A cold spell in mid May temporarily slowed crop development, particularly for winter cereals. This was followed by a pronounced heatwave with scarce rainfall at the end of the month, increasing crop water demand. For winter cereals, these conditions probably accelerated reproductive development and potentially shortened the grain-filling period. Spring crop development benefited from the warm conditions, but growth rates temporarily slowed down when the increasing water demand was not fully met by the depleted topsoil moisture.

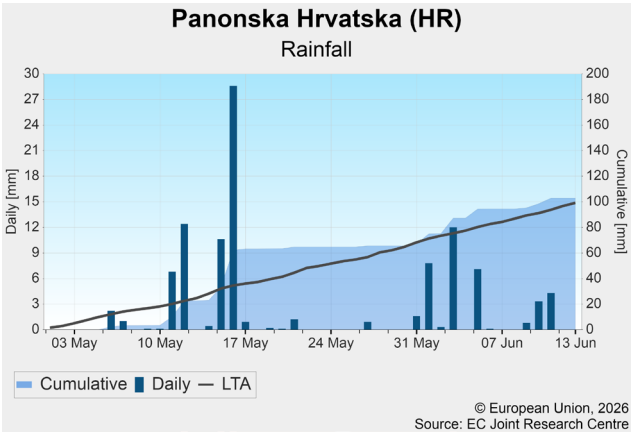
Precipitation in early June alleviated these constraints and supported fair development across all crops. Overall, crop conditions remain favourable; however, the fAPAR signal shows that the exceptionally positive winter crop biomass anomaly observed earlier in the season has diminished, with biomass levels now around the seasonal average. Our yield forecasts for spring crops have been maintained, while those for winter cereals have been reduced by 1–2 % compared with last month, although they are still above the five-year average.

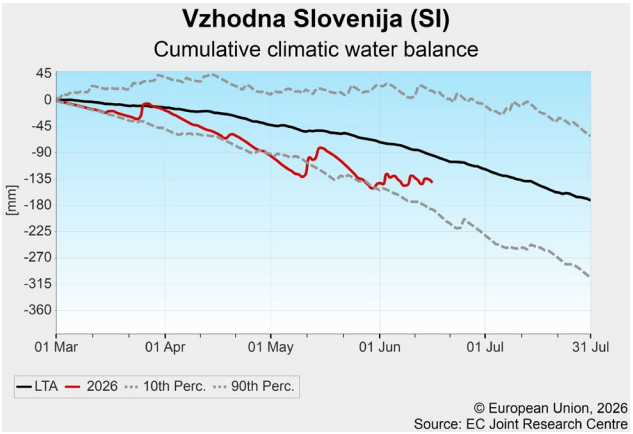




Slovenia and Croatia – May rainfall temporarily relieved crops

Storms in mid May brought much-needed precipitation across most of Slovenia and Croatia, accompanied by cold temperatures, winds and local hail. Damage to summer crops and barley has been reported in *Brod-Posavina* (south-eastern Croatia). Elsewhere, soil moisture was replenished to almost average levels, but this could not fully compensate for the impacts of the rainfall deficit in early spring. Since the second half of May, temperatures have increased, sometimes exceeding 30 °C, with limited precipitation up to mid June, mainly in Slovenia. Winter cereals are at the grain-filling or ripening stage, with the early-sown ones close to harvest; the corresponding fAPAR signal is close to average in both countries. While additional precipitation is needed to sustain summer crop growth, weather forecasts point to precipitation only in northern Slovenia in the next 10 days. Our yield forecasts remain mostly unchanged, below the five-year average for soft wheat in Slovenia and winter crops in Croatia, and above average for summer crops.



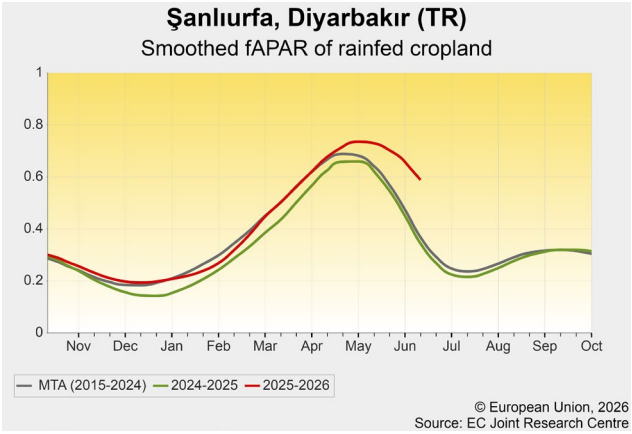


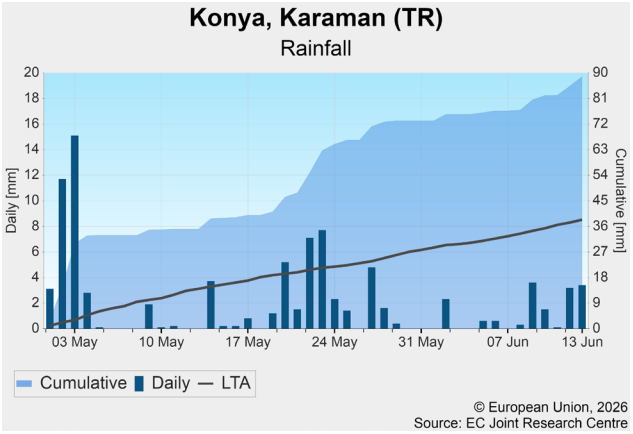
5.2 Black Sea area

Türkiye – Record-high expectations for winter crops

Weather since 1 May has been cooler and wetter than usual, further delaying winter crop development. In most regions, flowering occurred later than usual around 15 May. Grain filling has been beneficially slow, supported by very high soil moisture levels. In the south-east, winter crops are close to maturity under exceptionally good conditions. In central and central-eastern Anatolia, winter crops are more behind schedule; flowering has not yet occurred or has only recently started. In all other regions, biomass accumulation is very favourable, and winter crops have been starting grain filling since late May. Summer crop growth is proceeding favourably.

Crop yield forecasts have increased significantly and are now at a record high. Soft wheat, durum wheat and barley yields are expected to be 15 %, 22 % and 39 %, respectively, above the five-year average. Grain maize forecasts are still in line with the trends.

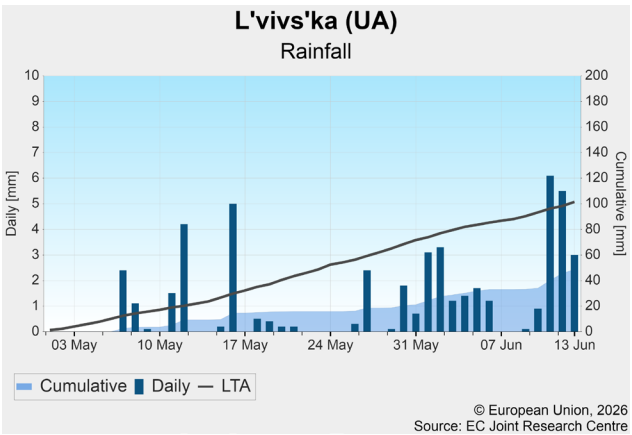


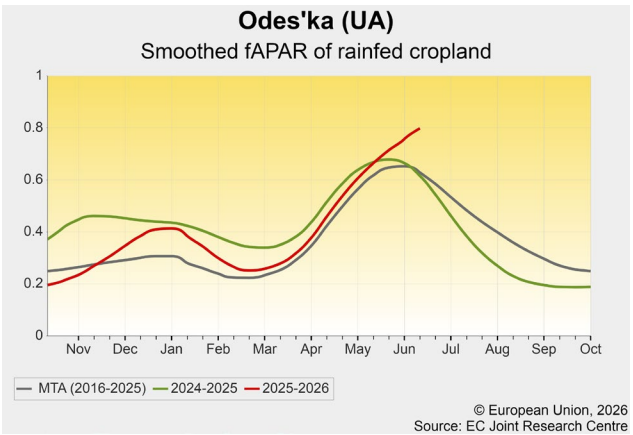


Ukraine – Favourable crop outlook except in the west

During the review period, favourable weather conditions prevailed across most of Ukraine, alleviating the rainfall deficits that had persisted since March. Central, southern and eastern regions received abundant rainfall throughout May, and winter cereals show good biomass accumulation and crop development. Only the westernmost oblasts continued to experience a severe water deficit that adversely affected winter and spring crops during flowering and subsequent stages. At the national level, the winter crop yield outlook is above average despite the difficult situation in the west. After a delayed sowing campaign until late April, warmer weather from mid May onwards, combined with generally adequate soil moisture across most production regions, improved summer crop emergence and early crop growth. Our yield outlook for summer crops remains in line with the historical trend.

More detailed information is available in the latest JRC MARS Bulletin – Global Outlook: Crop Monitoring in Ukraine, June 2026.

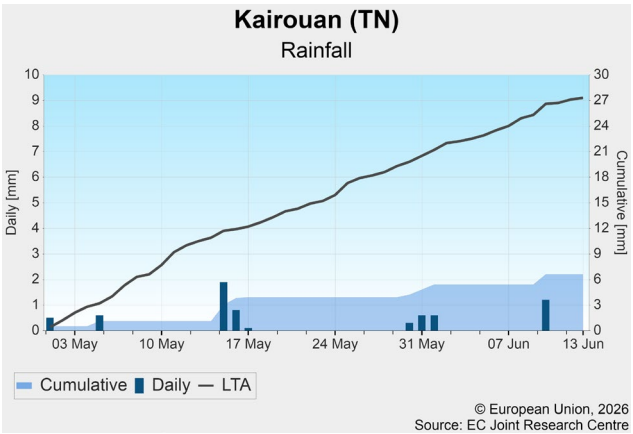


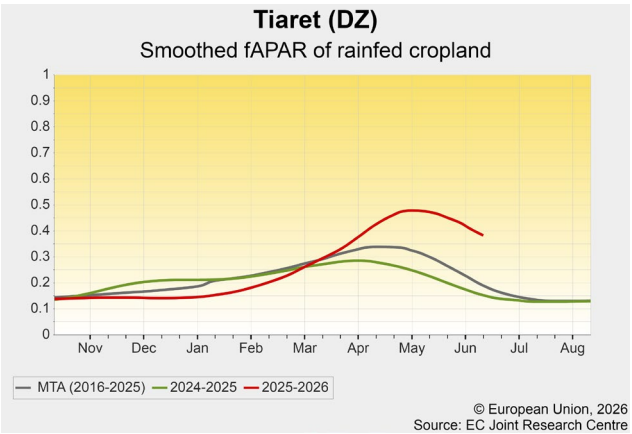


5.3 Maghreb

Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia – Towards an exceptional harvest

The period under review coincides with the ripening phase of cereals across the Maghreb and marks the end of a particularly favourable growing season. Rainfall was generally scarce, favouring the final phase of maturation and reducing the risk of pests and diseases. A two-week heatwave (20 May to 5 June) with maximum temperatures around 40 °C in the western and central regions accelerated the ripening and shortened the grain filling of late-sown, rainfed crops, potentially reducing grain quality and quantity locally. Harvesting is now under way across the Maghreb on a markedly expanded sown area, particularly in the southern regions of Algeria. Tunisia is projected to record its second-best harvest of the past decade, with exceptional yields also forecast in Morocco and Algeria.

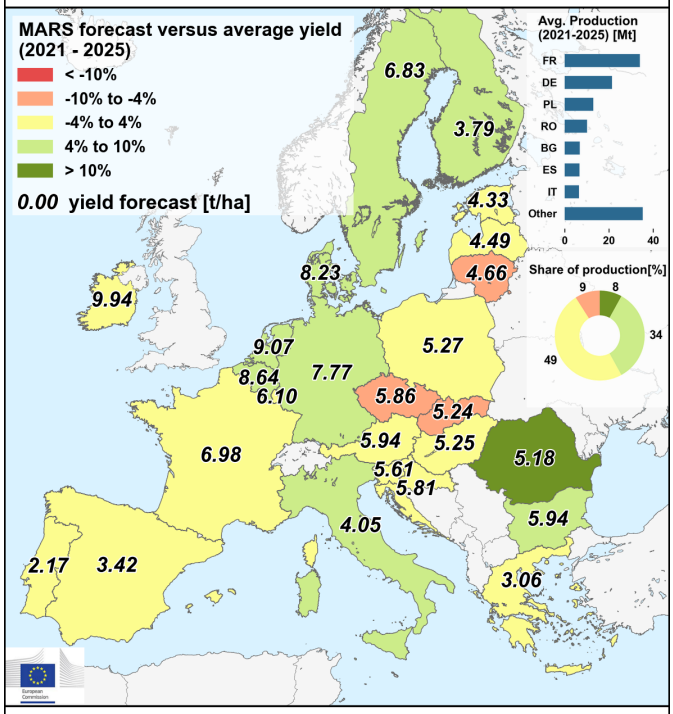




6. Crop yield forecast

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	**5.79**	+ 3	– 5	± 0
AT	5.85	6.22	**5.94**	+ 2	– 4	+ 1
BE	8.28	9.13	**8.64**	+ 4	– 5	– 2
BG	5.62	5.76	**5.94**	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	**5.86**	– 7	– 12	– 3
DE	7.45	7.83	**7.77**	+ 4	– 1	+ 1
DK	7.85	8.70	**8.23**	+ 5	– 5	+ 1
EE	4.36	4.66	**4.33**	– 1	– 7	+ 1
EL	3.02	2.77	**3.06**	+ 1	+ 11	± 0
ES	3.31	4.19	**3.42**	+ 3	– 18	– 2
FI	3.62	4.40	**3.79**	+ 5	– 14	± 0
FR	6.97	7.35	**6.98**	± 0	– 5	– 2
HR	5.93	6.62	**5.81**	– 2	– 12	± 0
HU	5.44	5.51	**5.25**	– 4	– 5	– 4
IE	10.0	10.4	**9.94**	– 1	– 5	+ 3
IT	3.73	3.72	**4.05**	+ 9	+ 9	+ 5
LT	4.87	5.36	**4.66**	– 4	– 13	± 0
LU	5.99	6.81	**6.10**	+ 2	– 10	+ 1
LV	4.53	4.77	**4.49**	– 1	– 6	± 0
MT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
NL	8.57	9.25	**9.07**	+ 6	– 2	– 2
PL	5.32	5.59	**5.27**	– 1	– 6	– 1
PT	2.20	2.44	**2.17**	– 1	– 11	– 4
RO	4.51	5.50	**5.18**	+ 15	– 6	+ 4
SE	6.45	7.32	**6.83**	+ 6	– 7	+ 2
SI	5.80	6.11	**5.61**	– 3	– 8	± 0
SK	5.63	5.98	**5.24**	– 7	– 12	– 5

Total wheat - yield forecast 2026



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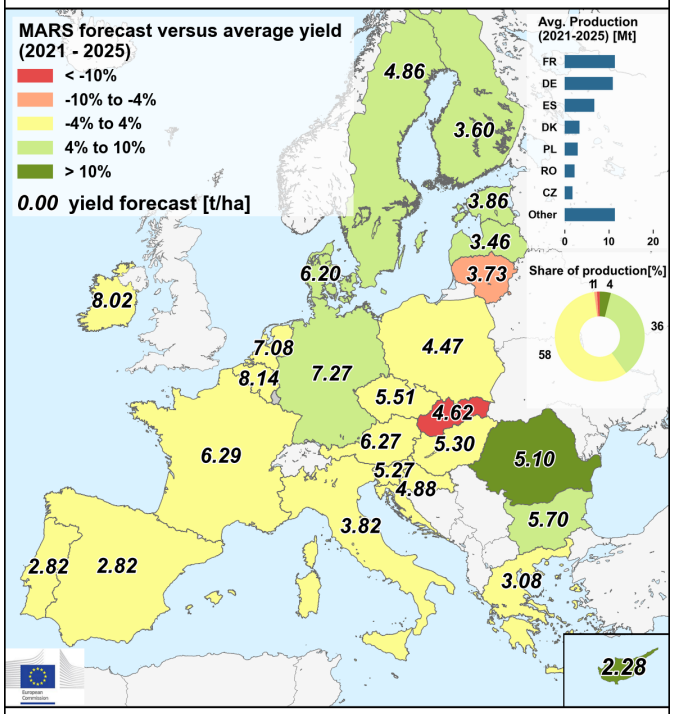
Total barley						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.00	5.62	**5.09**	+ 2	– 10	± 0
AT	6.16	6.75	**6.27**	+ 2	– 7	+ 2
BE	7.89	8.51	**8.14**	+ 3	– 4	– 1
BG	5.30	5.44	**5.70**	+ 7	+ 5	± 0
CY	1.76	0.93	**2.28**	+ 30	+ 144	± 0
CZ	5.59	6.28	**5.51**	– 1	– 12	+ 2
DE	6.89	7.44	**7.27**	+ 5	– 2	+ 3
DK	5.81	6.40	**6.20**	+ 7	– 3	± 0
EE	3.56	4.21	**3.86**	+ 8	– 8	+ 3
EL	3.04	3.29	**3.08**	+ 1	– 6	+ 2
ES	2.92	4.01	**2.82**	– 3	– 30	– 2
FI	3.39	3.81	**3.60**	+ 6	– 6	± 0
FR	6.30	6.62	**6.29**	± 0	– 5	– 1
HR	4.99	5.51	**4.88**	– 2	– 11	± 0
HU	5.52	5.83	**5.30**	– 4	– 9	– 3
IE	7.88	8.05	**8.02**	+ 2	± 0	+ 3
IT	3.97	3.69	**3.82**	– 4	+ 4	+ 2
LT	3.93	4.84	**3.73**	– 5	– 23	± 0
LU	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
LV	3.15	3.57	**3.46**	+ 10	– 3	± 0
MT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
NL	6.96	7.49	**7.08**	+ 2	– 6	– 2
PL	4.44	4.82	**4.47**	+ 1	– 7	– 1
PT	2.73	2.89	**2.82**	+ 3	– 2	– 3
RO	4.46	5.41	**5.10**	+ 14	– 6	+ 7
SE	4.59	5.81	**4.86**	+ 6	– 16	± 0
SI	5.11	5.74	**5.27**	+ 3	– 8	± 0
SK	5.25	6.12	**4.62**	– 12	– 25	– 5

Total barley - yield forecast 2026



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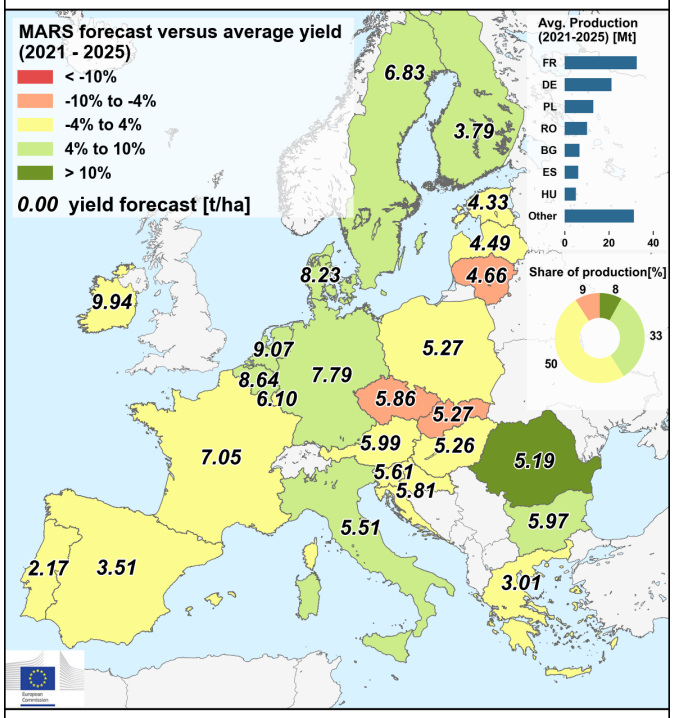
Soft wheat						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.87	6.33	**6.00**	+ 2	– 5	± 0
AT	5.90	6.25	**5.99**	+ 2	– 4	+ 1
BE	8.28	9.13	**8.64**	+ 4	– 5	– 2
BG	5.63	5.77	**5.97**	+ 6	+ 3	+ 2
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	**5.86**	– 7	– 12	– 3
DE	7.48	7.85	**7.79**	+ 4	– 1	+ 1
DK	7.85	8.70	**8.23**	+ 5	– 5	+ 1
EE	4.36	4.66	**4.33**	– 1	– 7	+ 1
EL	2.95	2.72	**3.01**	+ 2	+ 11	± 0
ES	3.42	4.33	**3.51**	+ 3	– 19	– 2
FI	3.62	4.40	**3.79**	+ 5	– 14	± 0
FR	7.05	7.42	**7.05**	± 0	– 5	– 2
HR	5.93	6.62	**5.81**	– 2	– 12	± 0
HU	5.46	5.53	**5.26**	– 4	– 5	– 4
IE	10.0	10.4	**9.94**	– 1	– 5	+ 3
IT	5.22	4.91	**5.51**	+ 5	+ 12	+ 4
LT	4.87	5.36	**4.66**	– 4	– 13	± 0
LU	5.99	6.81	**6.10**	+ 2	– 10	+ 1
LV	4.53	4.77	**4.49**	– 1	– 6	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.57	9.25	**9.07**	+ 6	– 2	– 2
PL	5.32	5.59	**5.27**	– 1	– 6	– 1
PT	2.20	2.44	**2.17**	– 1	– 11	– 4
RO	4.52	5.51	**5.19**	+ 15	– 6	+ 4
SE	6.45	7.32	**6.83**	+ 6	– 7	+ 2
SI	5.80	6.11	**5.61**	– 3	– 8	± 0
SK	5.61	5.96	**5.27**	– 6	– 11	– 4

Soft wheat - yield forecast 2026



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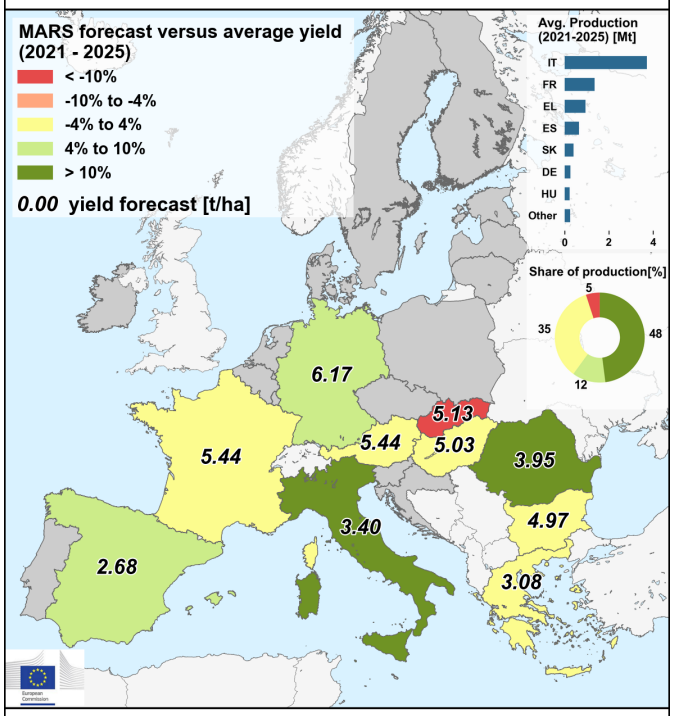
Durum wheat						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	3.49	3.72	**3.69**	+ 6	– 1	+ 1
AT	5.36	5.82	**5.44**	+ 2	– 6	+ 3
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	4.89	5.32	**4.97**	+ 2	– 6	+ 1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	5.84	6.50	**6.17**	+ 6	– 5	+ 2
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	3.04	2.79	**3.08**	+ 1	+ 10	± 0
ES	2.56	3.04	**2.68**	+ 5	– 12	– 3
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.44	5.84	**5.44**	± 0	– 7	– 3
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	5.04	5.21	**5.03**	± 0	– 4	– 4
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.07	3.19	**3.40**	+ 11	+ 7	+ 5
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	3.59	3.25	**3.95**	+ 10	+ 22	+ 1
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.70	6.08	**5.13**	– 10	– 16	– 8

Durum wheat - yield forecast 2026



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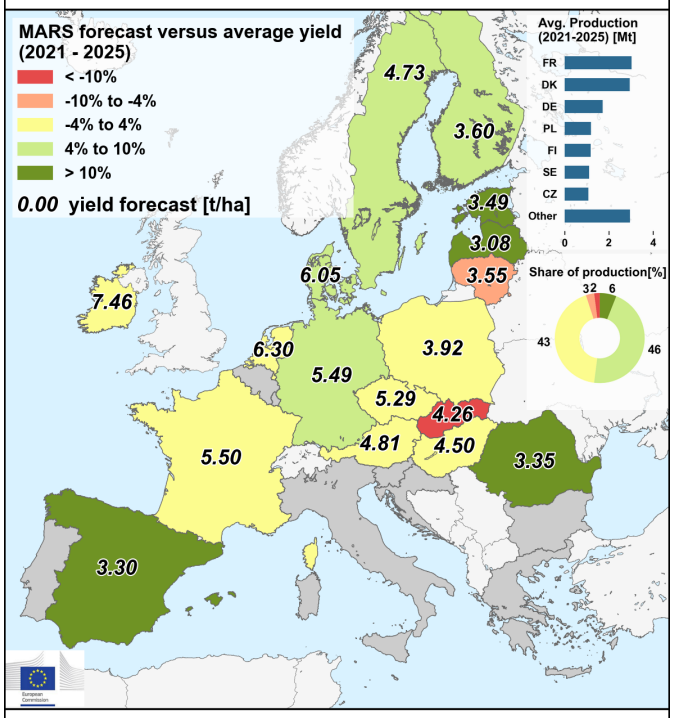
Spring barley						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.76	5.38	**4.89**	+ 3	– 9	± 0
AT	4.63	5.16	**4.81**	+ 4	– 7	+ 2
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.37	6.15	**5.29**	– 1	– 14	+ 3
DE	5.17	5.82	**5.49**	+ 6	– 6	+ 2
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	**3.30**	+ 20	– 12	– 2
FI	3.39	3.81	**3.60**	+ 6	– 6	± 0
FR	5.57	5.86	**5.50**	– 1	– 6	– 3
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.61	5.00	**4.50**	– 2	– 10	– 2
IE	7.38	7.37	**7.46**	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3
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	**6.30**	+ 1	– 6	– 3
PL	3.89	4.26	**3.92**	+ 1	– 8	– 1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.78	3.51	**3.35**	+ 21	– 5	+ 6
SE	4.48	5.69	**4.73**	+ 6	– 17	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.01	6.08	**4.26**	– 15	– 30	– 5

Spring barley - yield forecast 2026



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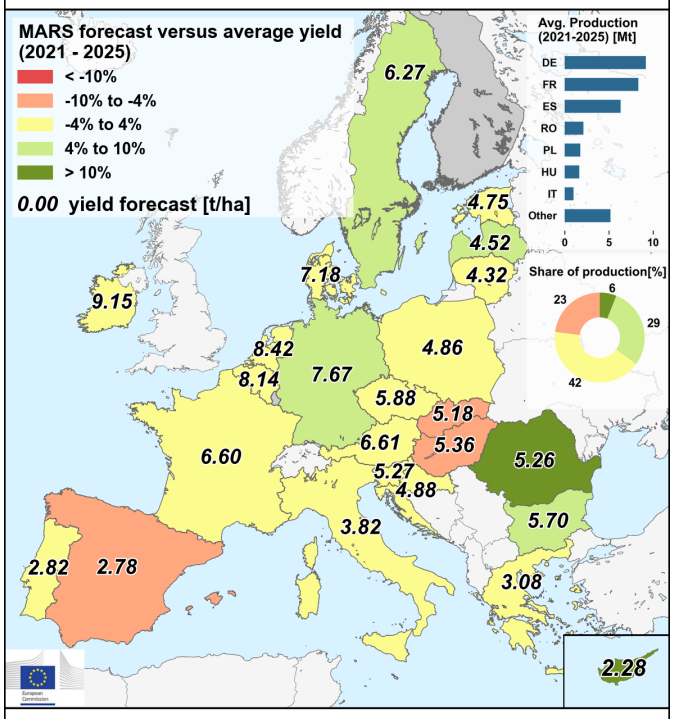
Winter barley						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.11	5.72	**5.17**	+ 1	– 10	+ 1
AT	6.54	7.03	**6.61**	+ 1	– 6	+ 2
BE	7.89	8.51	**8.14**	+ 3	– 4	– 1
BG	5.30	5.44	**5.70**	+ 7	+ 5	± 0
CY	1.76	0.93	**2.28**	+ 30	+ 144	± 0
CZ	5.96	6.50	**5.88**	– 1	– 9	± 0
DE	7.35	7.86	**7.67**	+ 4	– 2	+ 2
DK	6.92	7.73	**7.18**	+ 4	– 7	+ 1
EE	4.58	5.80	**4.75**	+ 4	– 18	+ 10
EL	3.04	3.29	**3.08**	+ 1	– 6	+ 2
ES	2.93	4.02	**2.78**	– 5	– 31	– 2
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	6.62	7.00	**6.60**	± 0	– 6	± 0
HR	4.99	5.51	**4.88**	– 2	– 11	± 0
HU	5.60	5.89	**5.36**	– 4	– 9	– 3
IE	8.92	9.40	**9.15**	+ 3	– 3	+ 3
IT	3.97	3.69	**3.82**	– 4	+ 4	+ 2
LT	4.43	5.09	**4.32**	– 2	– 15	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	4.20	4.74	**4.52**	+ 8	– 5	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.21	8.61	**8.42**	+ 3	– 2	– 1
PL	4.91	5.09	**4.86**	– 1	– 4	– 1
PT	2.73	2.89	**2.82**	+ 3	– 2	– 3
RO	4.66	5.63	**5.26**	+ 13	– 7	+ 7
SE	5.92	6.98	**6.27**	+ 6	– 10	+ 1
SI	5.11	5.74	**5.27**	+ 3	– 8	± 0
SK	5.58	6.19	**5.18**	– 7	– 16	– 5

Winter barley - yield forecast 2026



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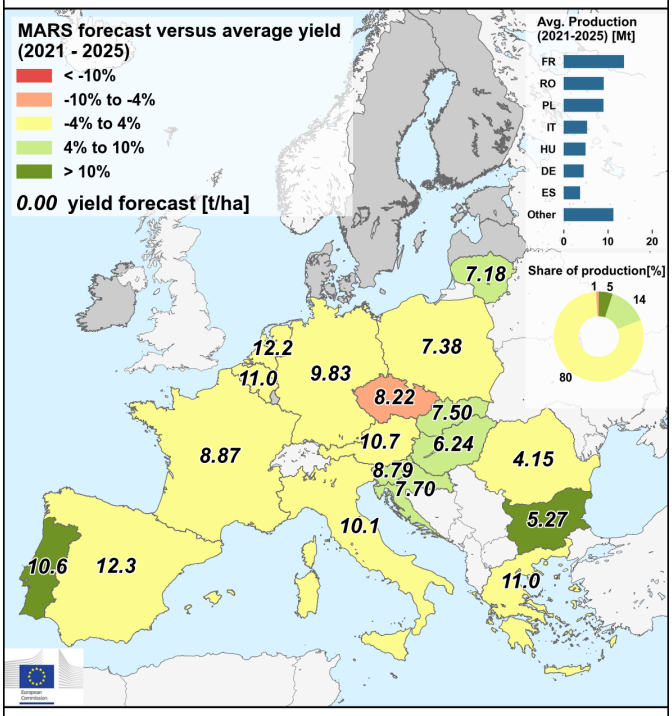
Grain maize						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	7.08	7.14	**7.38**	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1
AT	10.4	11.1	**10.7**	+ 3	– 4	+ 2
BE	10.8	9.50	**11.0**	+ 2	+ 16	+ 3
BG	4.29	2.44	**5.27**	+ 23	+ 116	+ 28
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	8.58	8.86	**8.22**	– 4	– 7	– 3
DE	9.71	10.1	**9.83**	+ 1	– 3	+ 1
DK	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
EE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
EL	10.9	9.15	**11.0**	+ 1	+ 20	– 1
ES	12.2	12.4	**12.3**	+ 1	– 1	± 0
FI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
FR	9.07	8.61	**8.87**	– 2	+ 3	– 2
HR	7.07	6.38	**7.70**	+ 9	+ 21	– 2
HU	5.80	5.25	**6.24**	+ 8	+ 19	± 0
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	**4.15**	+ 3	+ 5	+ 5
SE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SI	8.23	7.09	**8.79**	+ 7	+ 24	± 0
SK	7.14	8.22	**7.50**	+ 5	– 9	– 2

Grain maize - yield forecast 2026



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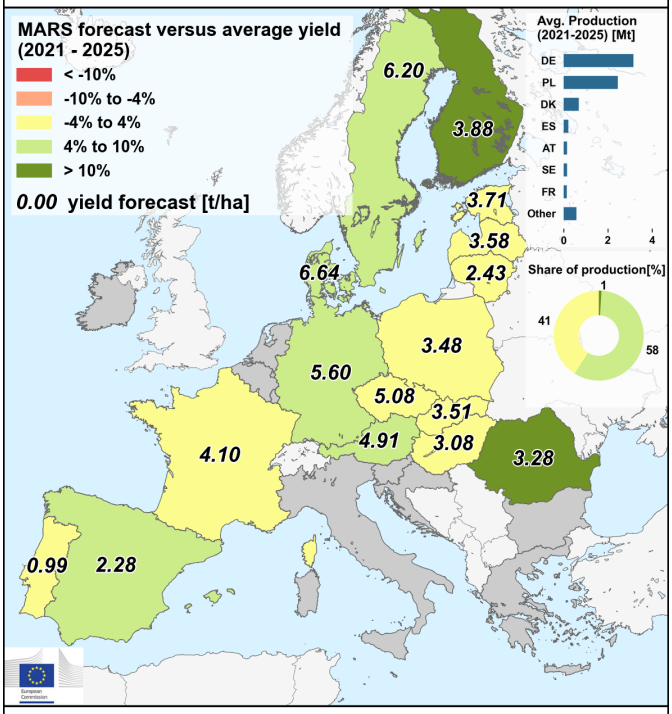
Rye						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.28	4.63	**4.37**	+ 2	– 6	+ 1
AT	4.63	5.26	**4.91**	+ 6	– 7	+ 4
BE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
BG	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	5.04	5.51	**5.08**	+ 1	– 8	– 2
DE	5.31	5.73	**5.60**	+ 5	– 2	+ 3
DK	6.25	7.06	**6.64**	+ 6	– 6	+ 2
EE	3.74	3.57	**3.71**	– 1	+ 4	± 0
EL	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
ES	2.18	2.63	**2.28**	+ 4	– 13	– 2
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	**3.08**	– 2	– 1	± 0
IE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
IT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
LT	2.43	2.59	**2.43**	± 0	– 6	± 0
LU	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
LV	3.49	3.29	**3.58**	+ 3	+ 9	± 0
MT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
NL	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
PL	3.56	3.82	**3.48**	– 2	– 9	– 1
PT	0.98	0.98	**0.99**	+ 1	+ 1	– 4
RO	2.85	3.30	**3.28**	+ 15	– 1	+ 8
SE	5.81	6.30	**6.20**	+ 7	– 2	+ 4
SI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SK	3.51	3.95	**3.51**	± 0	– 11	– 5

Rye - yield forecast 2026



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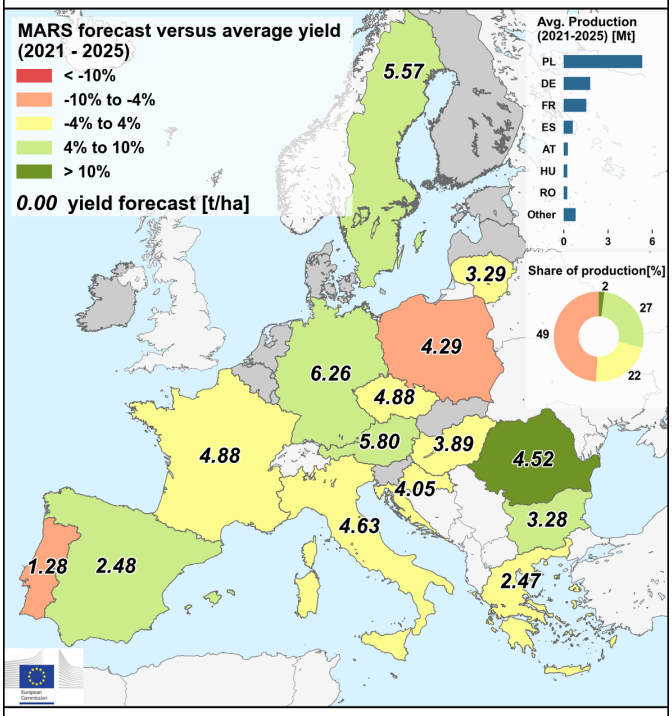
Triticale						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.41	4.74	**4.40**	± 0	– 7	– 1
AT	5.56	6.21	**5.80**	+ 4	– 6	+ 3
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	3.12	3.02	**3.28**	+ 5	+ 9	+ 1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	4.89	5.17	**4.88**	± 0	– 6	+ 2
DE	5.94	6.35	**6.26**	+ 5	– 1	+ 1
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.40	2.18	**2.47**	+ 3	+ 13	± 0
ES	2.35	3.01	**2.48**	+ 6	– 18	– 3
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	4.94	5.20	**4.88**	– 1	– 6	– 2
HR	4.21	4.87	**4.05**	– 4	– 17	± 0
HU	3.99	4.13	**3.89**	– 2	– 6	– 5
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	4.58	4.97	**4.63**	+ 1	– 7	+ 1
LT	3.23	3.57	**3.29**	+ 2	– 8	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	4.46	4.72	**4.29**	– 4	– 9	– 2
PT	1.35	1.47	**1.28**	– 5	– 12	– 13
RO	3.87	4.96	**4.52**	+ 17	– 9	+ 7
SE	5.22	5.91	**5.57**	+ 7	– 6	+ 3
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Triticale - yield forecast 2026



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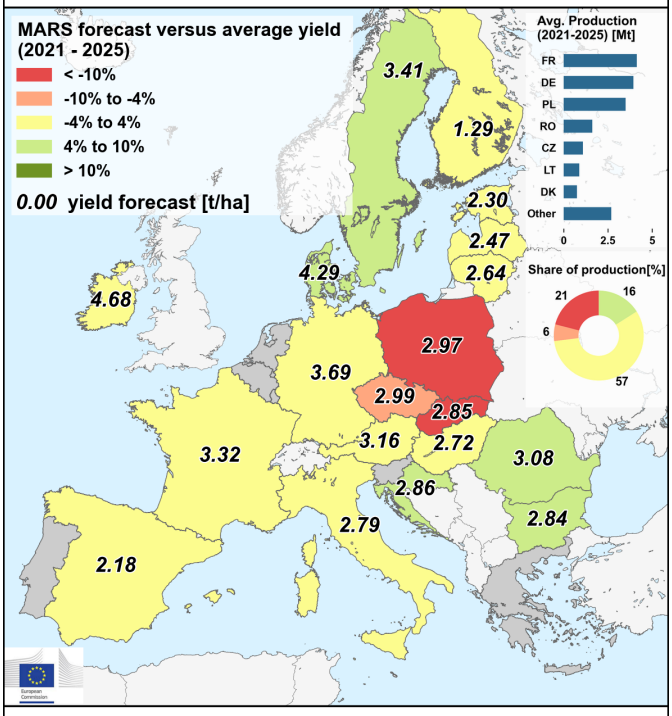
Rapeseed						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	3.20	3.34	**3.18**	– 1	– 5	± 0
AT	3.14	3.27	**3.16**	+ 1	– 3	– 1
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.64	3.03	**2.84**	+ 7	– 6	+ 2
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	3.13	3.04	**2.99**	– 5	– 2	– 3
DE	3.60	3.64	**3.69**	+ 2	+ 2	± 0
DK	4.12	4.35	**4.29**	+ 4	– 1	± 0
EE	2.31	2.81	**2.30**	± 0	– 18	+ 4
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.18	2.77	**2.18**	± 0	– 22	– 6
FI	1.24	1.08	**1.29**	+ 4	+ 19	± 0
FR	3.36	3.66	**3.32**	– 1	– 9	– 2
HR	2.74	3.15	**2.86**	+ 4	– 9	+ 1
HU	2.83	2.90	**2.72**	– 4	– 6	– 3
IE	4.61	4.98	**4.68**	+ 1	– 6	± 0
IT	2.78	2.64	**2.79**	+ 1	+ 6	+ 1
LT	2.68	2.66	**2.64**	– 2	– 1	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.42	2.54	**2.47**	+ 2	– 3	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.31	3.31	**2.97**	– 10	– 10	– 2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.82	3.18	**3.08**	+ 9	– 3	+ 5
SE	3.14	3.58	**3.41**	+ 8	– 5	+ 2
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.22	3.55	**2.85**	– 12	– 20	– 3

Rapeseed - yield forecast 2026



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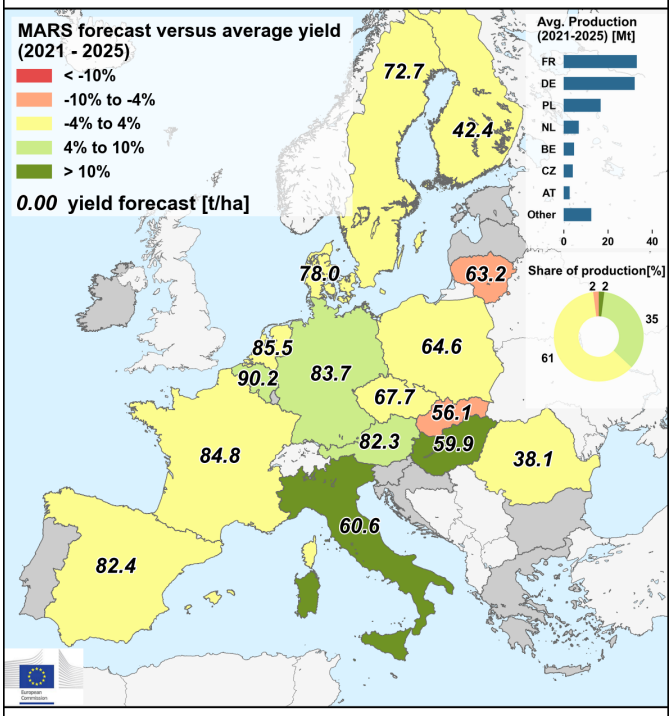
Sugar beet						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	76.2	81.6	**77.7**	+ 2	– 5	± 0
AT	78.8	79.7	**82.3**	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2
BE	85.6	97.7	**90.2**	+ 5	– 8	± 0
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	69.1	74.1	**67.7**	– 2	– 9	+ 2
DE	80.1	83.5	**83.7**	+ 5	± 0	± 0
DK	76.3	83.1	**78.0**	+ 2	– 6	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	81.7	85.6	**82.4**	+ 1	– 4	± 0
FI	41.7	42.3	**42.4**	+ 2	± 0	± 0
FR	82.7	89.9	**84.8**	+ 3	– 6	+ 2
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	54.4	50.7	**59.9**	+ 10	+ 18	+ 11
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	**85.5**	+ 2	– 4	± 0
PL	65.7	71.9	**64.6**	– 2	– 10	± 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	36.9	37.9	**38.1**	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2
SE	70.4	83.0	**72.7**	+ 3	– 12	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	61.6	66.9	**56.1**	– 9	– 16	– 11

Sugar beet - yield forecast 2026



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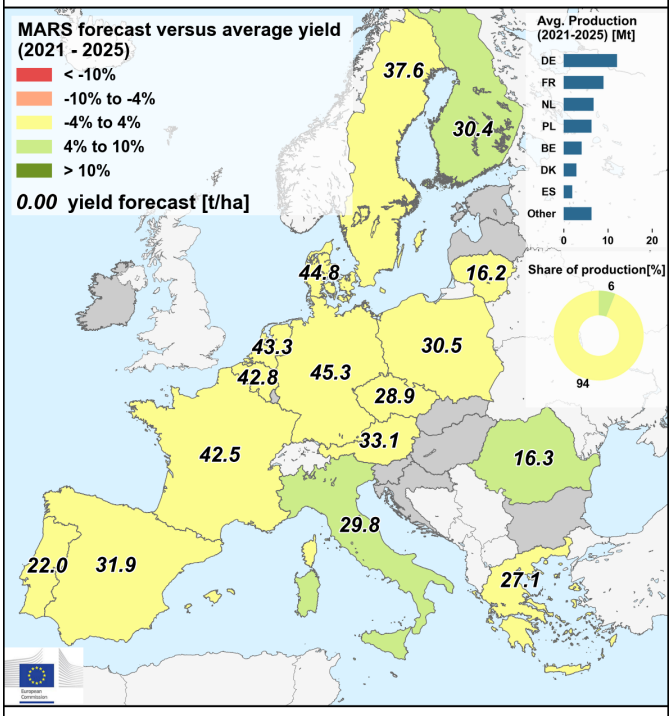
Potatoes						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	37.0	38.9	**37.7**	+ 2	– 3	+ 1
AT	32.5	35.5	**33.1**	+ 2	– 7	+ 1
BE	41.8	44.9	**42.8**	+ 2	– 5	+ 4
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	29.3	30.4	**28.9**	– 1	– 5	– 5
DE	43.8	46.0	**45.3**	+ 3	– 1	+ 2
DK	45.5	48.9	**44.8**	– 1	– 8	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	27.9	25.0	**27.1**	– 3	+ 8	+ 1
ES	31.6	29.3	**31.9**	+ 1	+ 9	– 1
FI	29.2	29.5	**30.4**	+ 4	+ 3	± 0
FR	41.5	42.2	**42.5**	+ 3	+ 1	+ 2
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	**22.0**	– 1	+ 6	– 2
RO	15.4	14.9	**16.3**	+ 6	+ 9	+ 5
SE	36.7	38.6	**37.6**	+ 3	– 2	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Potatoes - yield forecast 2026



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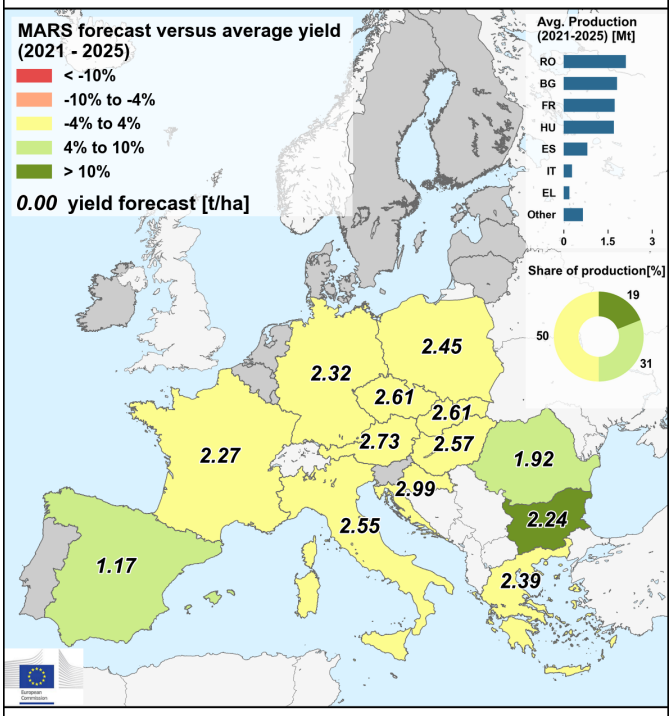
Sunflower						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	1.99	1.87	**2.08**	+ 5	+ 11	+ 6
AT	2.68	2.96	**2.73**	+ 2	– 8	+ 4
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.01	1.66	**2.24**	+ 11	+ 35	+ 22
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.68	2.85	**2.61**	– 3	– 9	± 0
DE	2.31	2.31	**2.32**	± 0	± 0	+ 2
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.42	2.08	**2.39**	– 1	+ 15	– 4
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	**2.99**	+ 3	+ 1	– 2
HU	2.52	2.43	**2.57**	+ 2	+ 6	+ 1
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	**1.92**	+ 5	+ 13	+ 10
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.59	2.70	**2.61**	+ 1	– 3	– 2

Sunflower - yield forecast 2026



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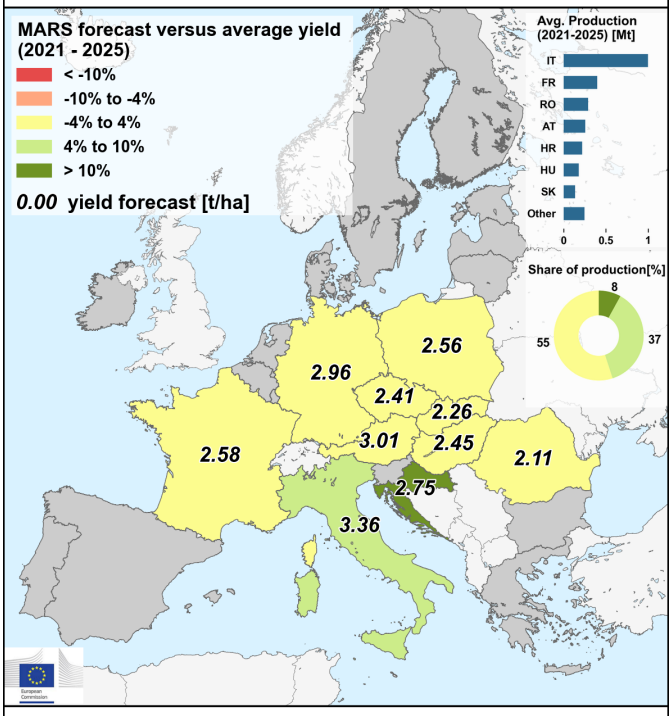
Soybeans						
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.67	2.79	**2.75**	+ 3	– 1	± 0
AT	2.92	3.18	**3.01**	+ 3	– 5	+ 1
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.44	2.35	**2.41**	– 1	+ 3	– 5
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	**2.75**	+ 11	+ 18	– 1
HU	2.36	2.14	**2.45**	+ 3	+ 14	± 0
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	**2.11**	± 0	+ 5	+ 7
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.17	2.21	**2.26**	+ 4	+ 2	– 7

Soybeans - yield forecast 2026



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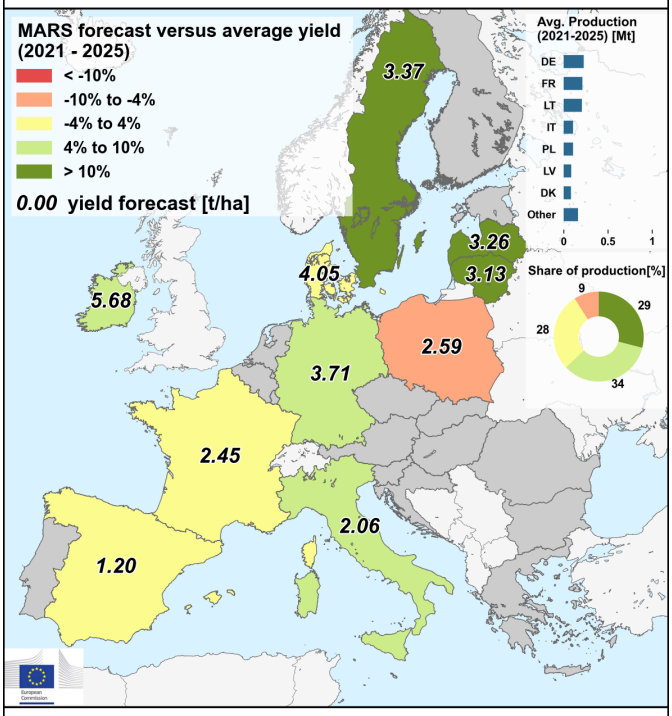
Field beans						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.76	2.87	**2.94**	+ 6	+ 2	– 1
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	3.56	3.42	**3.71**	+ 4	+ 8	+ 2
DK	3.93	4.48	**4.05**	+ 3	– 10	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	1.21	1.24	**1.20**	– 1	– 3	– 8
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.53	2.52	**2.45**	– 3	– 3	– 4
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	5.36	5.40	**5.68**	+ 6	+ 5	± 0
IT	1.97	2.12	**2.06**	+ 4	– 3	± 0
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	**2.59**	– 5	– 5	– 3
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE	3.04	3.79	**3.37**	+ 11	– 11	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Field beans - yield forecast 2026



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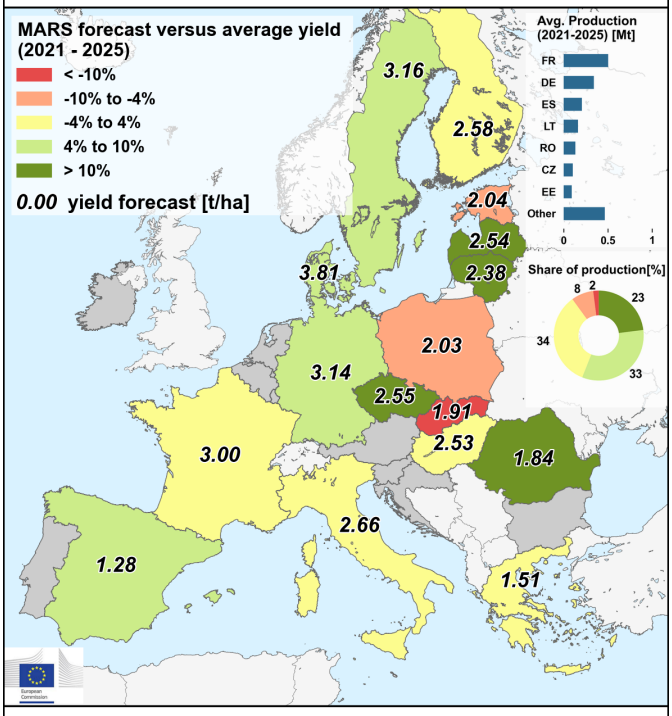
Field peas						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.24	2.39	**2.35**	+ 5	– 2	± 0
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.30	2.27	**2.55**	+ 11	+ 12	+ 5
DE	2.89	3.20	**3.14**	+ 9	– 2	+ 2
DK	3.49	4.23	**3.81**	+ 9	– 10	± 0
EE	2.15	1.81	**2.04**	– 5	+ 13	± 0
EL	1.55	1.37	**1.51**	– 3	+ 10	± 0
ES	1.22	1.69	**1.28**	+ 5	– 24	– 4
FI	2.53	2.15	**2.58**	+ 2	+ 20	± 0
FR	3.11	3.62	**3.00**	– 3	– 17	– 4
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	2.45	2.79	**2.53**	+ 3	– 9	+ 5
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.70	2.58	**2.66**	– 2	+ 3	+ 2
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	**2.03**	– 5	– 2	– 2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.50	1.28	**1.84**	+ 22	+ 44	+ 18
SE	2.93	3.65	**3.16**	+ 8	– 13	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.36	2.81	**1.91**	– 19	– 32	– 19

Field peas - yield forecast 2026



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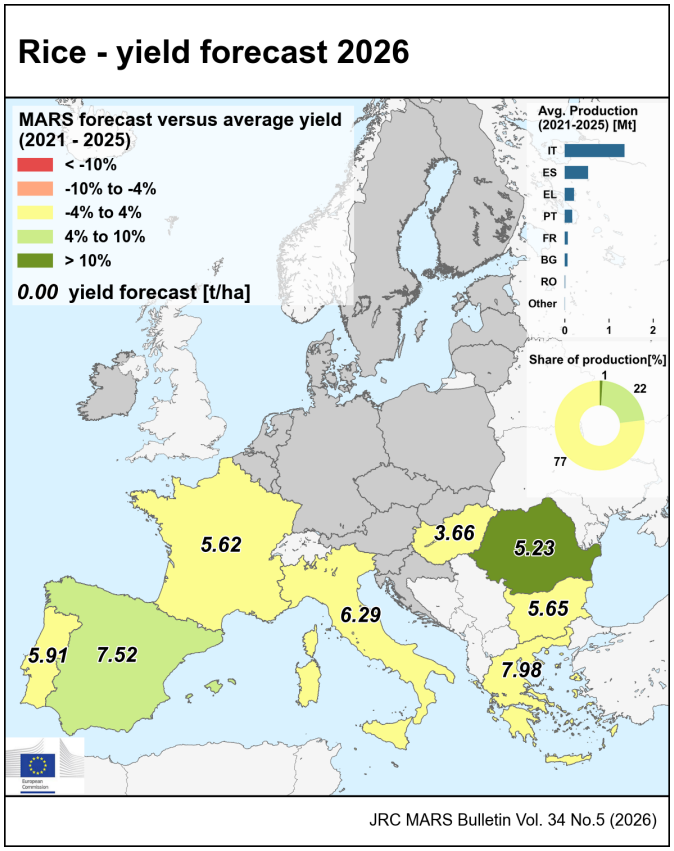
Rice						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	6.34	6.43	**6.59**	+ 4	+ 3	—
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	5.61	5.31	**5.65**	+ 1	+ 6	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	—	—	—	—	—	—
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	8.07	7.57	**7.98**	– 1	+ 5	—
ES	7.03	7.56	**7.52**	+ 7	– 1	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.78	6.55	**5.62**	– 3	– 14	—
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.68	3.22	**3.66**	– 1	+ 14	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	6.07	6.00	**6.29**	+ 4	+ 5	—
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PT	6.03	5.86	**5.91**	– 2	+ 1	—
RO	4.51	5.36	**5.23**	+ 16	– 2	—
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—



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	**1.76**	+ 17	+ 16
MA	1.79	1.87	**2.45**	+ 37	+ 31
TN	2.10	2.40	**2.41**	+ 15	± 0
TR	2.88	2.54	**3.37**	+ 17	+ 32
UA	4.30	4.17	**4.73**	+ 10	+ 14

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	**1.70**	+ 26	– 7
TR	2.34	1.89	**3.26**	+ 39	+ 72
UA	3.58	3.52	**3.89**	+ 9	+ 11

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	**1.65**	+ 21	+ 20
MA	1.87	1.89	**2.43**	+ 30	+ 28
TN	1.99	2.58	**2.50**	+ 26	– 3
TR	2.84	2.47	**3.27**	+ 15	+ 32
UA	4.30	4.17	**4.73**	+ 10	+ 14

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	**1.78**	+ 16	+ 15
MA	1.64	1.84	**2.50**	+ 53	+ 36
TN	2.11	2.39	**2.40**	+ 14	± 0
TR	3.10	2.85	**3.79**	+ 22	+ 33
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	9.55	9.85	**9.79**	+ 3	– 1
UA	7.09	6.98	**7.58**	+ 7	+ 9

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	2.43	**2.63**	+ 7	+ 8

NB: Yields are forecast for crops with more than 10 000 ha (for rice more than 1 000 ha) per country.

Sources: 2021-2026 data come from DG Agriculture and Rural Development short-term-outlook data (dated May 2026), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 08.06.2026), ELSTAT, DESTATIS, Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Spanish Ministry, Agriculture Economic reasearch institute of Hungary, Ente Risi, National Statistical Institute of Portugal and Agreste.

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.

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(%).

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

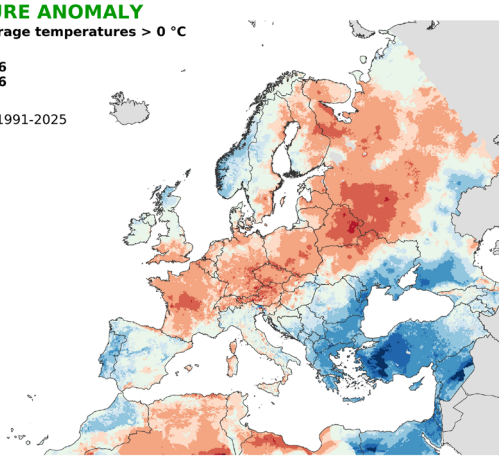
Temperature

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **10 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



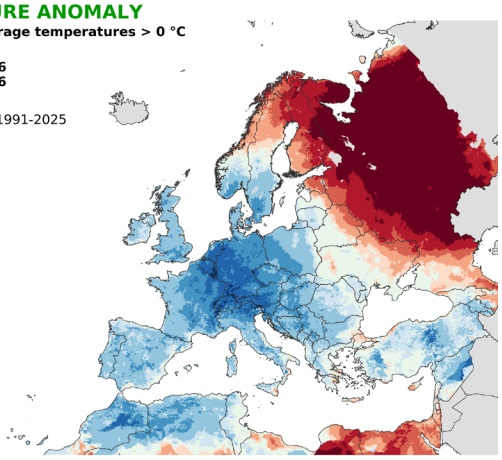
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 May 2026**
to: **20 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



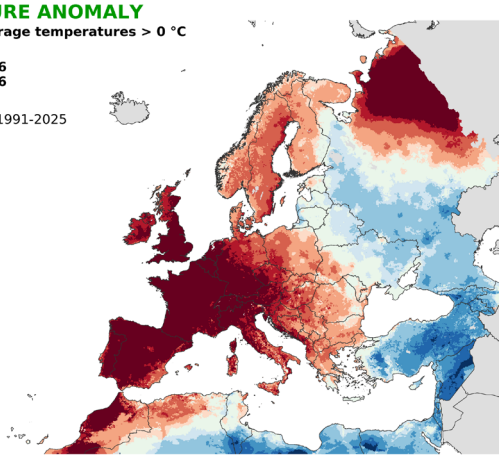
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **21 May 2026**
to: **31 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



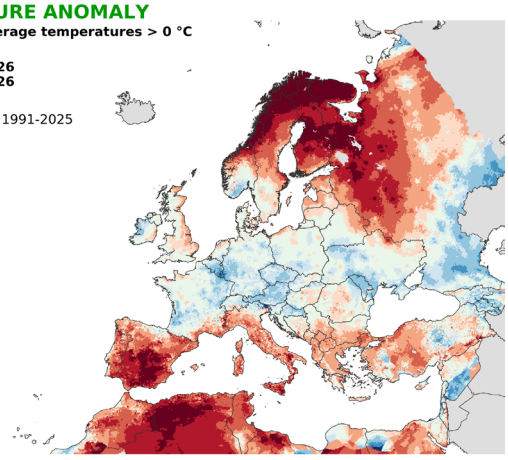
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **13 June 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

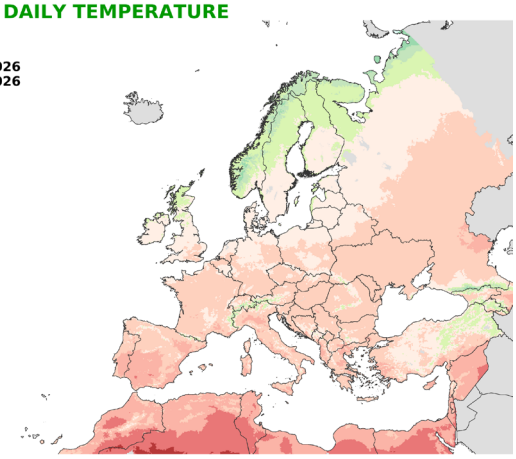


Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE
Average value

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **31 May 2026**

Units: °C
- > -5 to 0
- > 0 to 5
- > 5 to 10
- > 10 to 15
- > 15 to 20
- > 20 to 25
- > 25 to 30
- > 30 to 35
- > 35 to 40



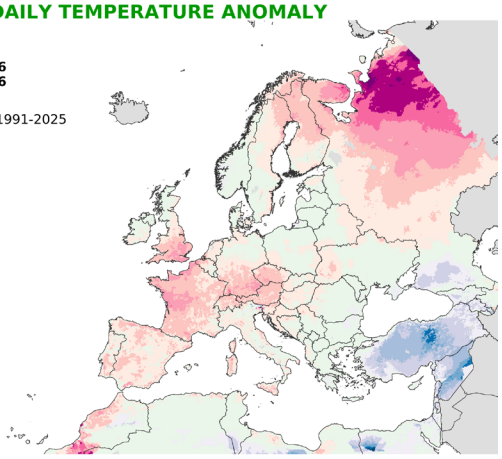
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Average value

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **31 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C
- ≤ -6
- > -6 to -5
- > -5 to -4
- > -4 to -3
- > -3 to -2
- > -2 to -1
- > -1 to 1
- > 1 to 2
- > 2 to 3
- > 3 to 4
- > 4 to 5
- > 5 to 6
- > 6



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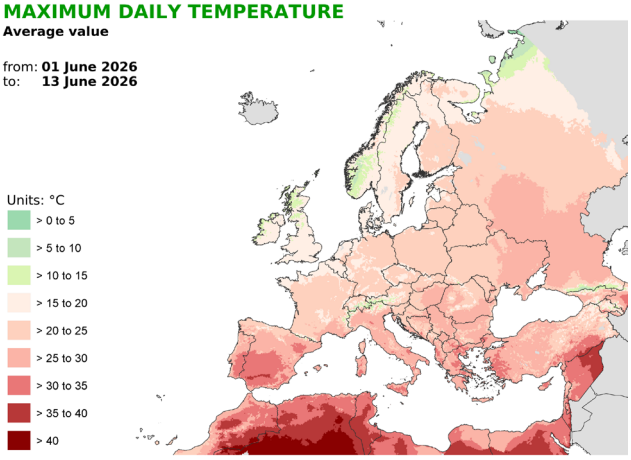
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Average value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**



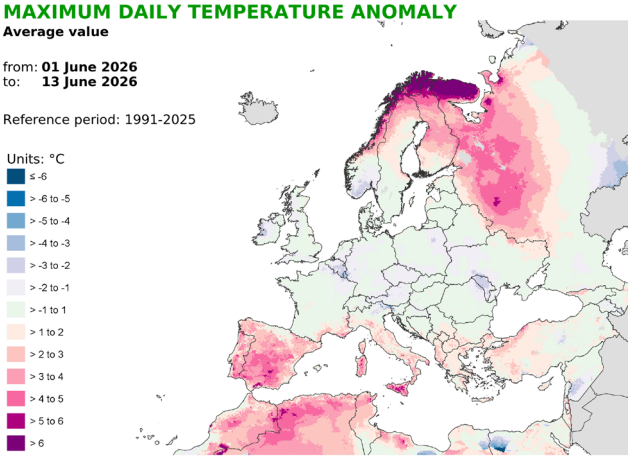
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

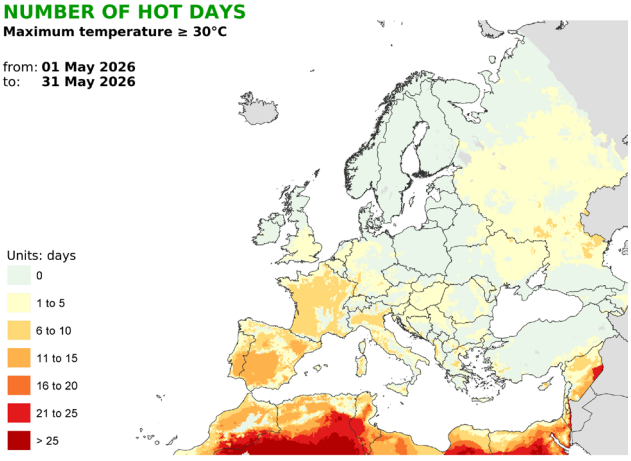


Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **31 May 2026**



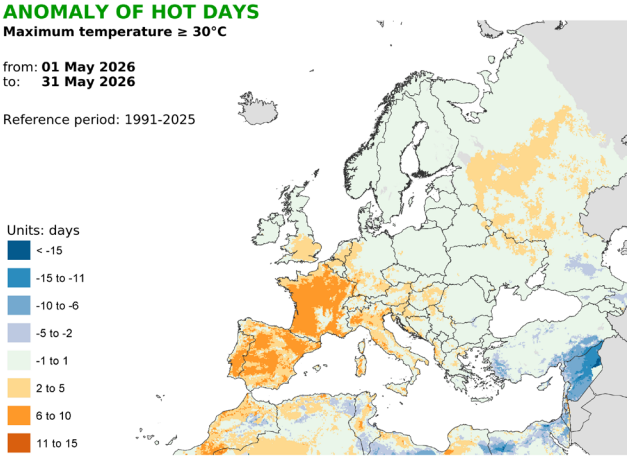
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **31 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



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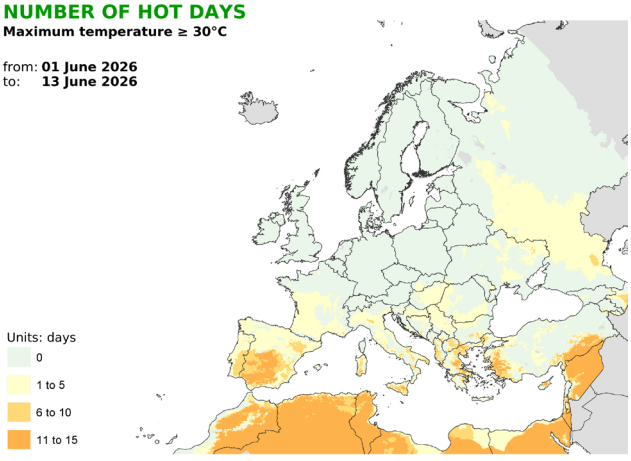
Data: based on JRC MARS

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**



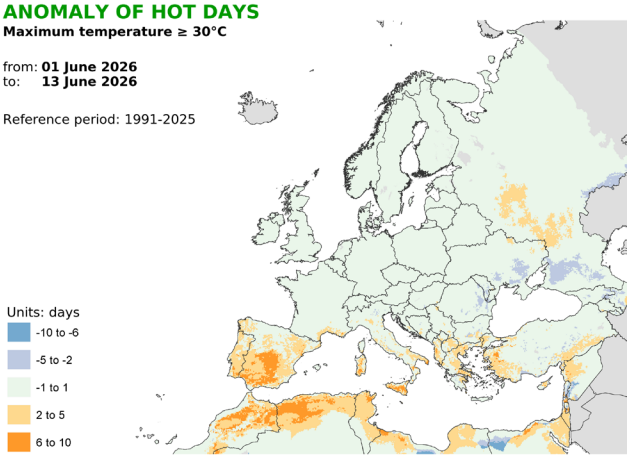
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



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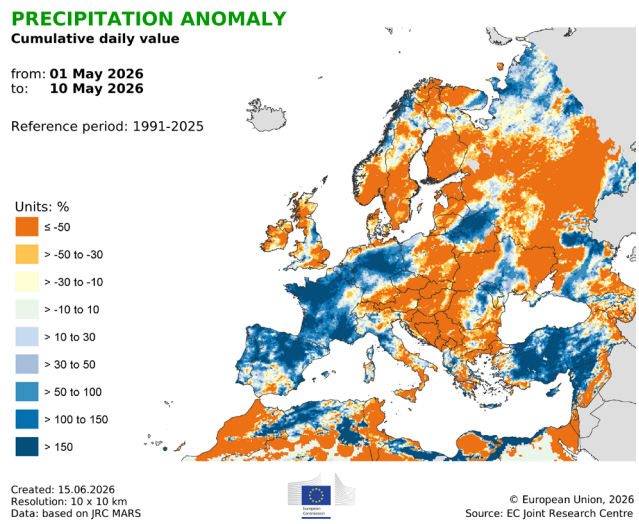
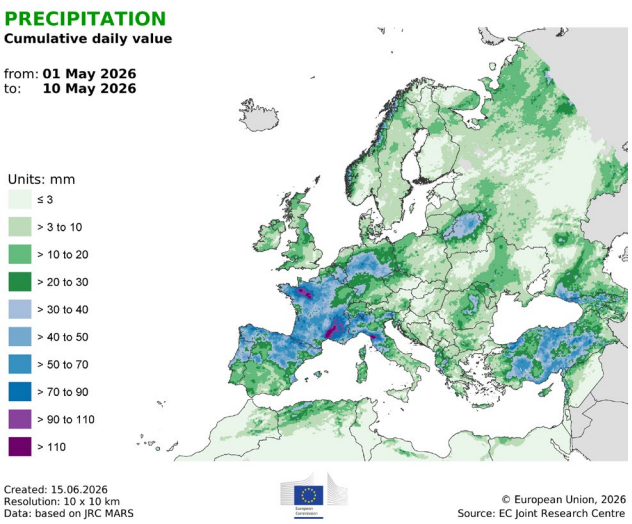
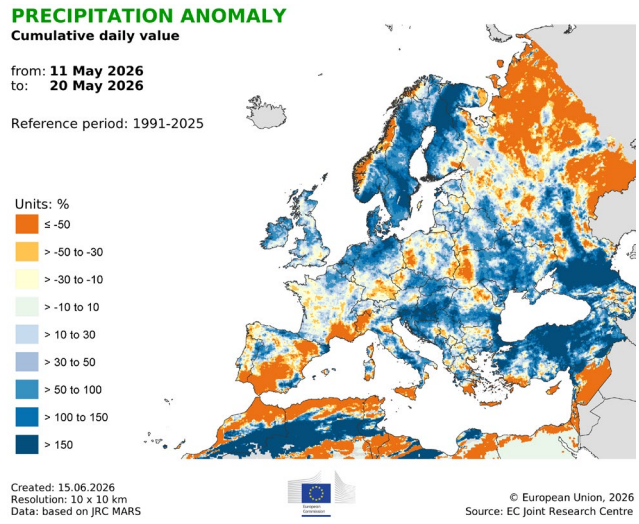
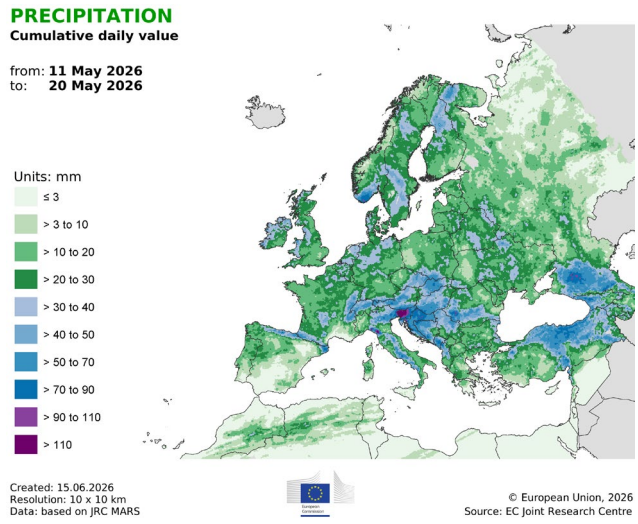
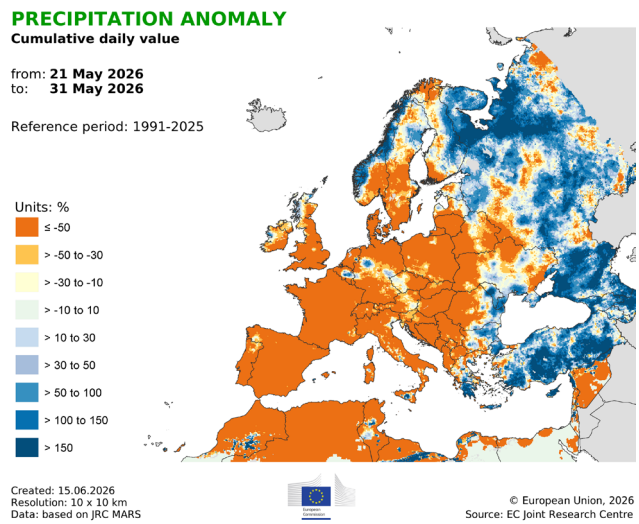
Precipitation

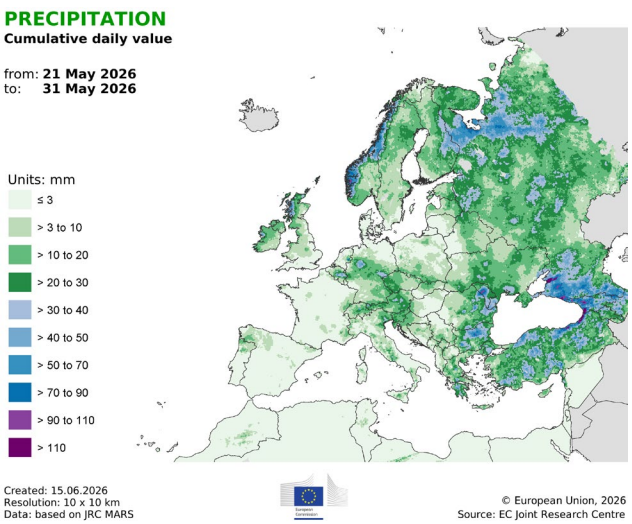












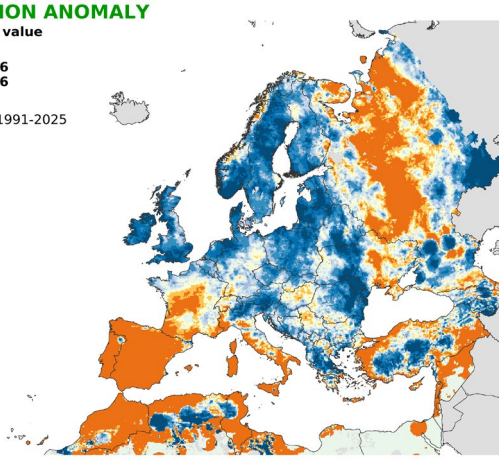
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **13 June 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



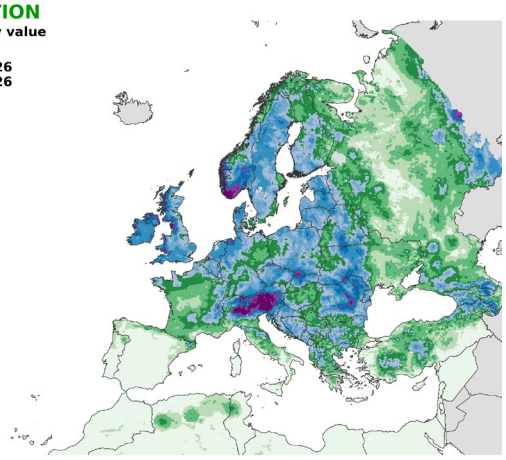
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **13 June 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 110
- > 110



Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

PRECIPITATION

Maximum daily value

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **31 May 2026**

Units: mm
- 0 to 30
- > 30 to 50
- > 50 to 70
- > 70 to 90
- > 90

Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

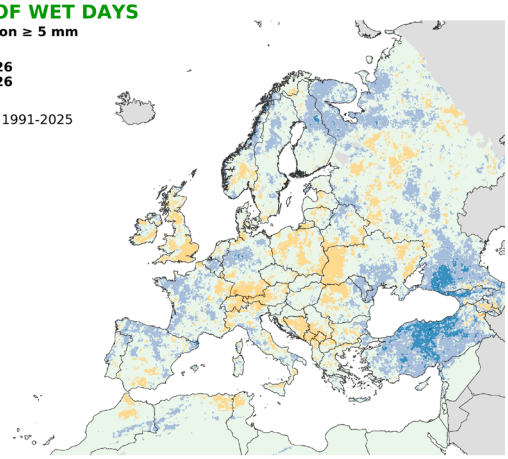
ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 May 2026**
to: **31 May 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

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



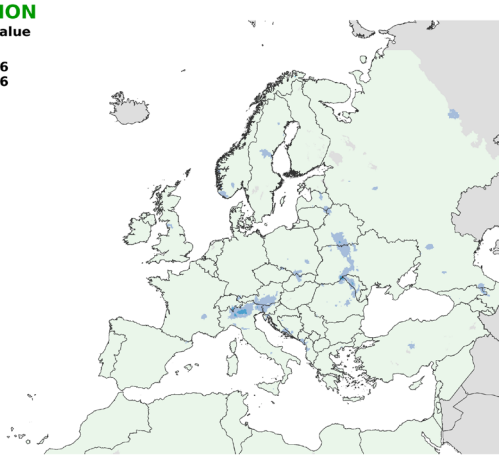
Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

PRECIPITATION

Maximum daily value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**

Units: mm
- 0 to 30
- > 30 to 50
- > 50 to 70
- > 70 to 90



Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

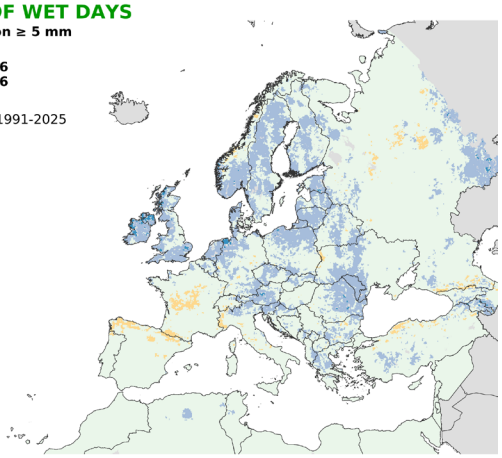
ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **13 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days
- -5 to -2
- -1 to 1
- 2 to 5
- 6 to 10



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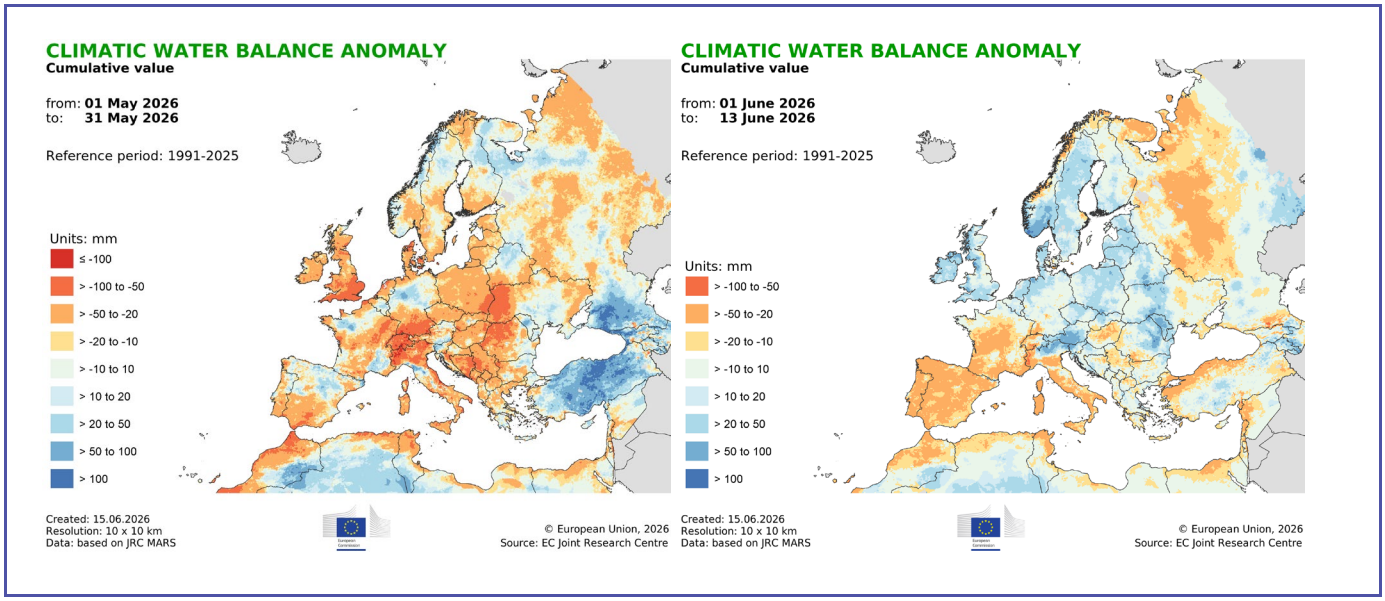
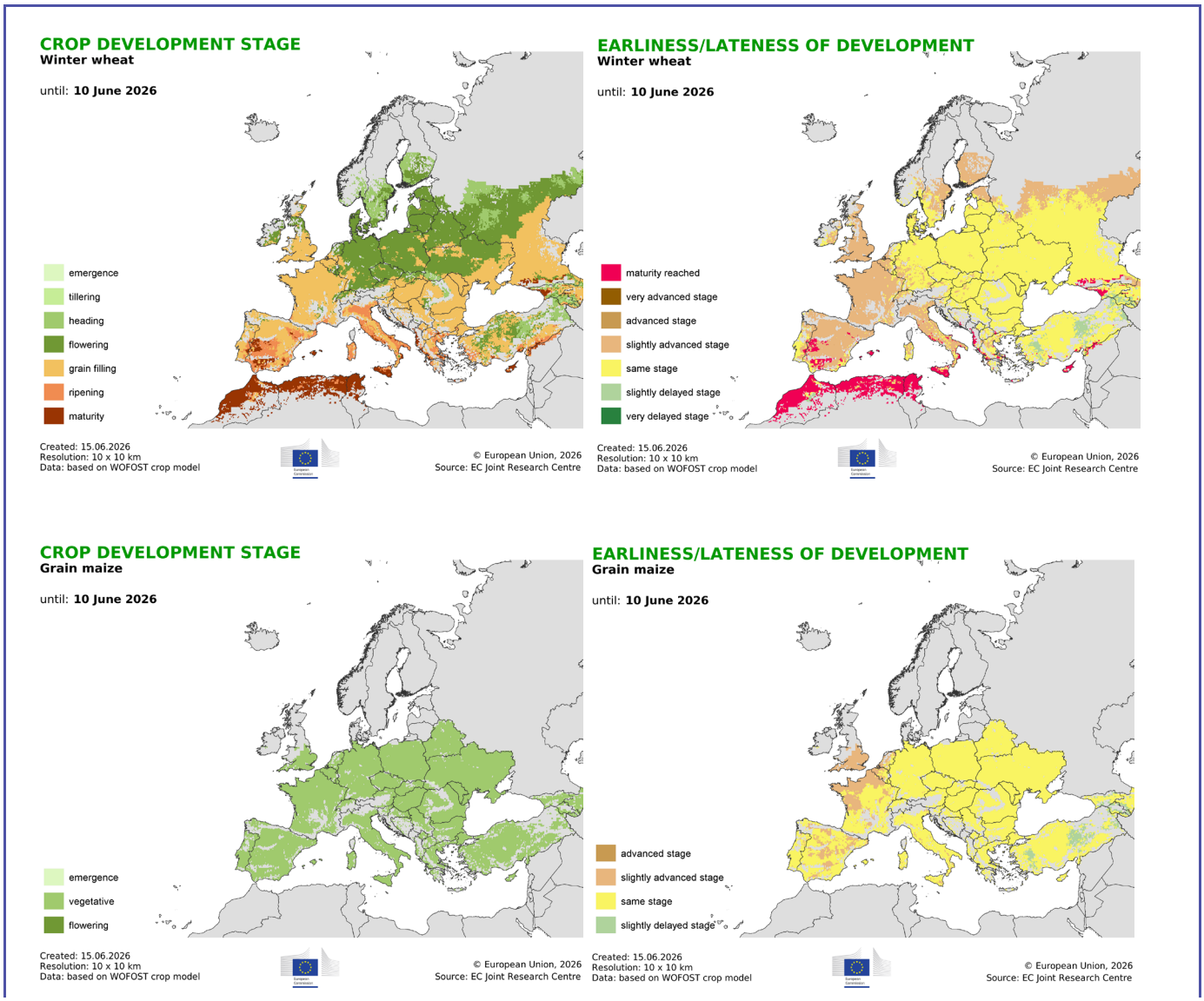
Data: based on JRC MARS

Climatic water balance

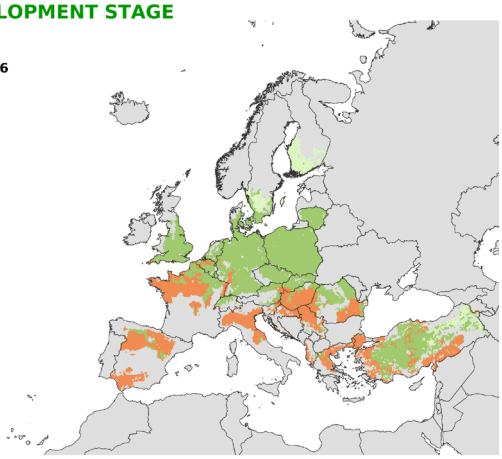


Crop development stage and precocity



CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
Sugar beet

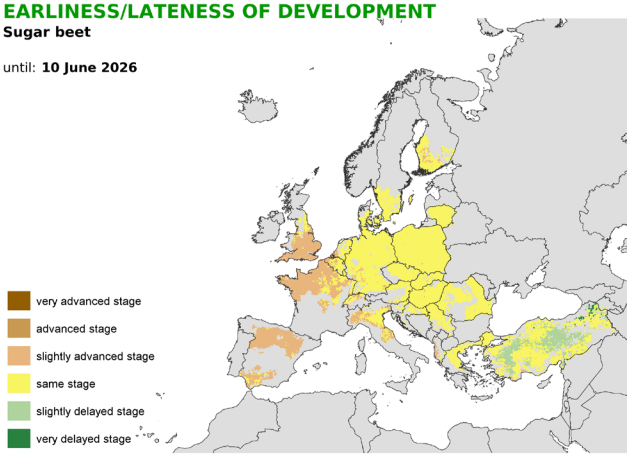
until: **10 June 2026**



Created: 17.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model

EARLINESS/LATENESS OF DEVELOPMENT
Sugar beet

until: **10 June 2026**



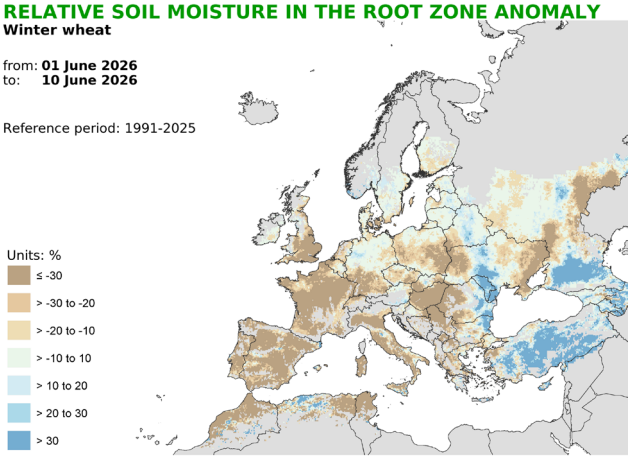
Created: 17.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model

Relative soil moisture

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE ANOMALY
Winter wheat

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **10 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

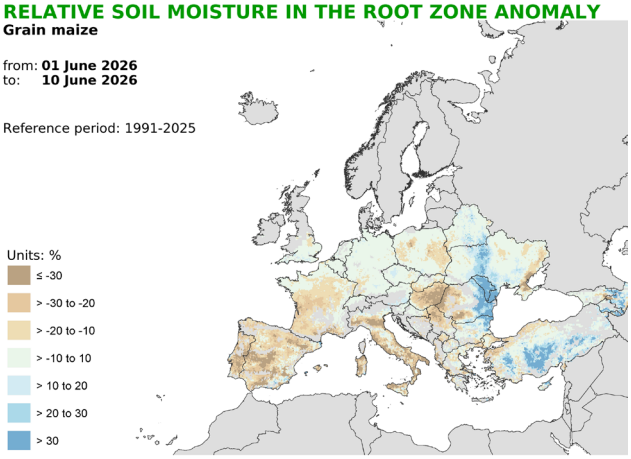


Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE ANOMALY
Grain maize

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **10 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

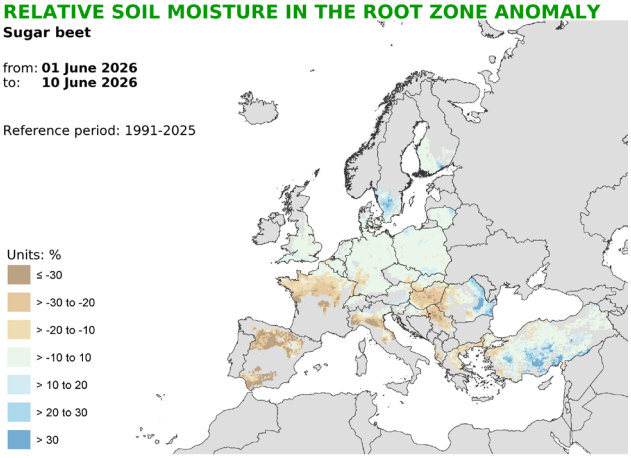


Created: 15.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE ANOMALY
Sugar beet

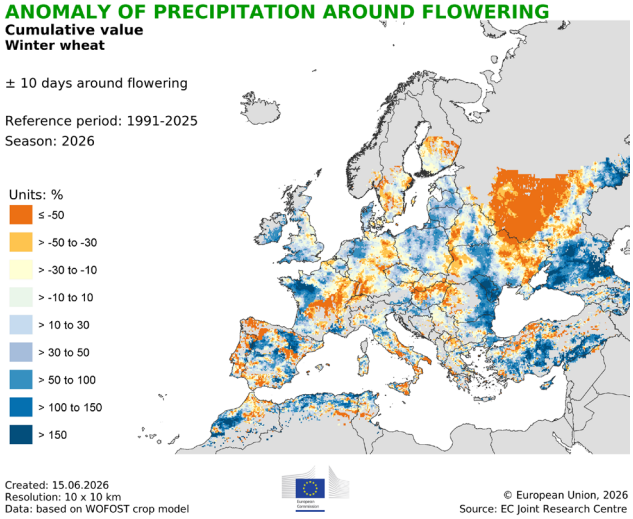
from: **01 June 2026**
to: **10 June 2026**

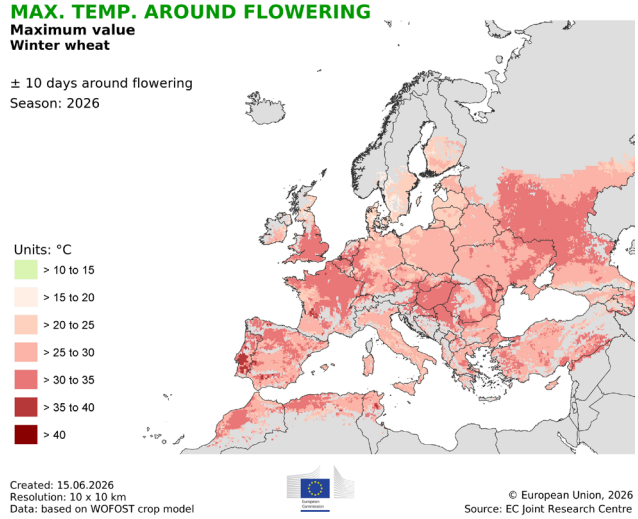
Reference period: 1991-2025

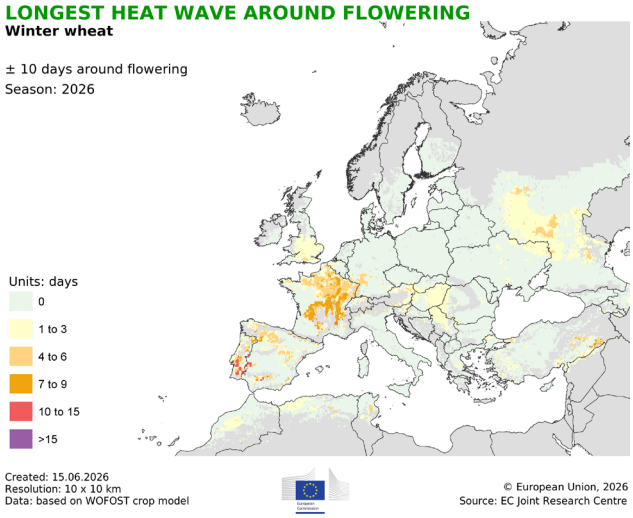


Created: 17.06.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model

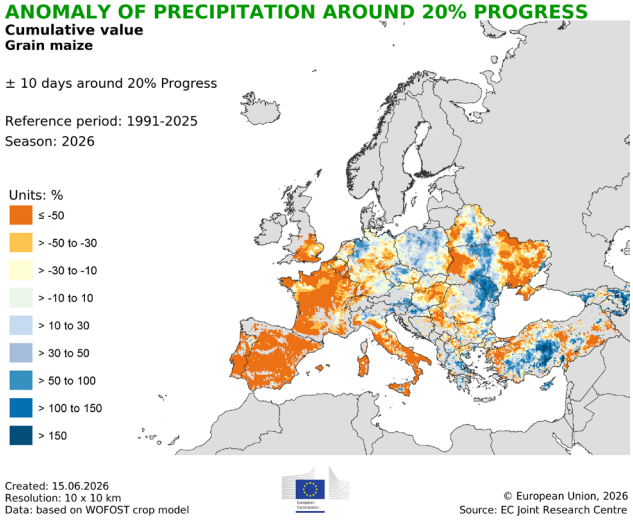
Winter wheat, precipitation and temperatures around flowering

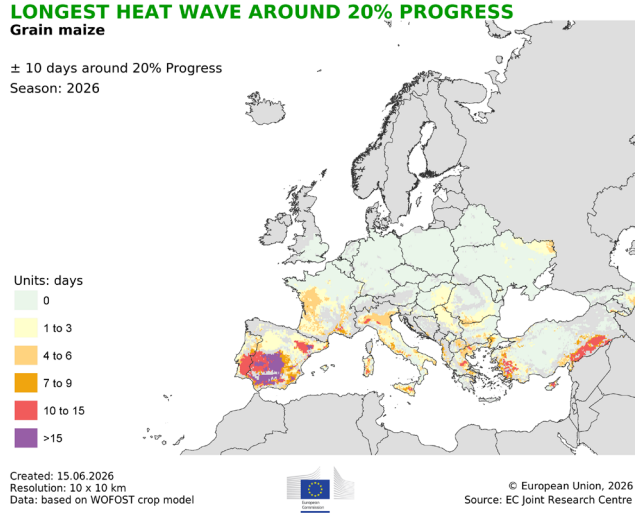






Maize, precipitation and temperatures around crop development





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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Further information

- AGRI4CAST Toolbox (https://agri4cast.jrc.ec.europa.eu/)
- AGRI4CAST Resources Portal (https://agri4cast.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataportal)

Data production

AGRI4CAST, MARSOP6 Consortium

Technical note

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

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