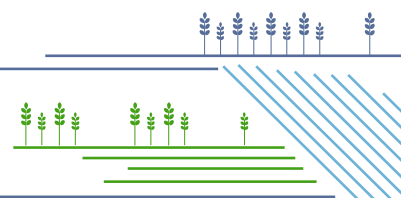


Issued: 24 August 2026, JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No. 7



JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe – August 2026



Long-lasting dry and hot weather slashes summer crop yields

Grassland deterioration raises concerns about fodder supply

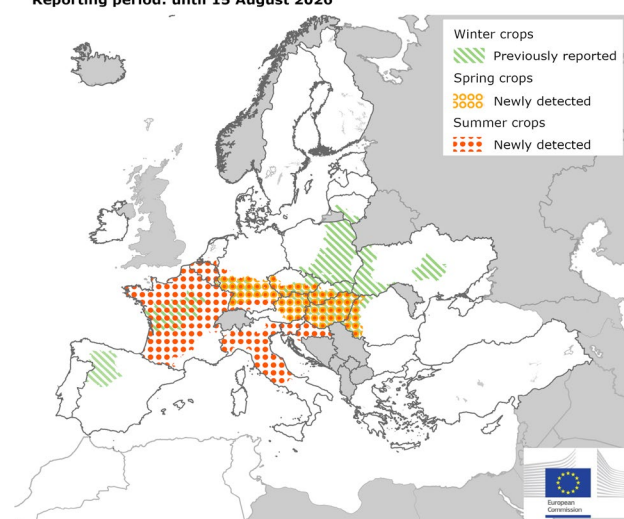
Persistent heat and exceptional water deficits have substantially worsened summer crop prospects across western and most of central Europe, reducing fertility and biomass accumulation, impairing grain filling and accelerating senescence. Impacts range from moderate yield reductions to severe losses, with crop failure likely in the worst-affected regions. Grassland productivity and pasture availability have also declined markedly, raising concerns about fodder supply. Although summer crop conditions remain more favourable in parts of northern and eastern Europe, EU yield forecasts for all summer crops have been sharply reduced, falling below the five-year average by up to 14 %.

With harvesting largely completed, yield prospects for most winter cereals have been confirmed around the five-year average at the EU level. Cooler and wetter conditions forecast across much of western and central Europe may provide some relief, although too late to compensate for the losses already sustained.

AREAS OF CONCERN - IMPACTS

Reporting period: until 15 August 2026

JRC MARS BULLETIN



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

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	5.40	5.38	- 2	± 0
Total wheat	5.65	5.66	5.68	± 0	± 0
<i>Soft wheat</i>	5.88	5.88	5.88	± 0	± 0
<i>Durum wheat</i>	3.49	3.53	3.56	+ 2	+ 1
Total barley	5.00	5.02	5.02	± 0	± 0
<i>Spring barley</i>	4.76	4.81	4.78	+ 1	- 1
<i>Winter barley</i>	5.12	5.10	5.12	± 0	± 0
Grain maize	7.08	6.93	6.61	- 7	- 5
Rye	4.28	4.28	4.14	- 3	- 3
Triticale	4.44	4.34	4.40	- 1	+ 1
Rapeseed	3.20	3.14	3.09	- 4	- 2
Potatoes	37.0	36.5	34.6	- 6	- 5
Sugar beet	76.2	76.0	72.2	- 5	- 5
Sunflower	1.99	1.94	1.92	- 3	- 1
Soybeans	2.67	2.62	2.31	- 14	- 12
Field beans	2.72	2.78	2.67	- 2	- 4
Field peas	2.23	2.29	2.23	± 0	- 2
Green maize	42.8	41.1	37.8	- 12	- 8

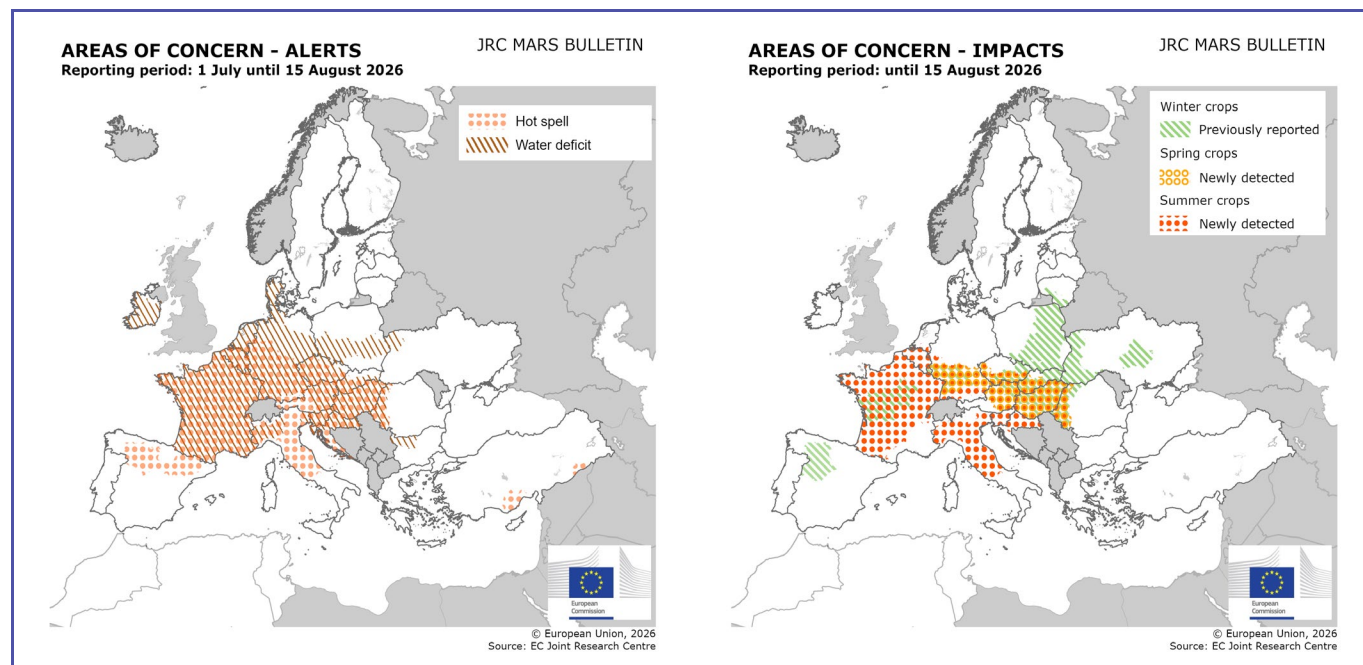
Issued: 24 August 2026; JRC MARS

Contents

1. Areas of concern	2
2. Agrometeorological overview	4
3. Remote sensing analysis	7
4. Country analysis	12
5. Crop yield forecast	21
6. Atlas	31
Covers the period from 1 July until 15 August	

1. Areas of concern

Persistent heat and exceptional water deficits affected crops across western and central Europe. Impacts are widespread, particularly on summer crops, and range from moderate yield reductions to severe losses.



Severe impacts

From heat stress and water deficit

- **France, southern Germany, northern and central Italy, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary and western Romania:** High temperatures combined with insufficient rainfall strongly affected summer crops, particularly during flowering and yield formation. Impacts include reduced fertility and biomass accumulation, poor grain filling and premature senescence. Limited availability of irrigation water and restrictions on its use further aggravated crop stress in several regions. Impacts in western France, northern and central Italy, south-western Germany, southern Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary and western Romania were already reported in the July bulletin and have since intensified. Yields will be significantly reduced, and crop failure is likely locally in these regions.

Moderate impacts

From heat stress and water deficit

- **Benelux countries, Slovenia and Croatia.** Hot and dry conditions intensified from late June onwards, affecting summer crops during critical development stages. Yield expectations have been reduced, particularly for maize, with locally more substantial impacts where irrigation is unavailable.

Alerts

From dry conditions

- **Southern Ireland, northern Germany and Denmark:** Low levels of soil moisture have followed below-average rainfall; no significant crop impacts have been detected yet, but summer crops may be affected if dry conditions persist.
- **Southern Poland, western Ukraine and western Bulgaria:** Persistent soil moisture deficits locally affected summer crops. Impacts remain limited at the national level due to more favourable conditions in other regions of the countries.



From heat stress

- **Northern Spain and southern Türkiye:** Locally very high temperatures were recorded, so far with only limited effects on crop conditions.

Previously reported impacts on winter crops

- **Spain, France, Germany, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Poland, Lithuania and Ukraine:** Adverse conditions earlier in the season had already reduced yield expectations. Subsequent heatwaves accelerated ripening and harvesting in several regions; these impacts were reported in previous bulletin editions.

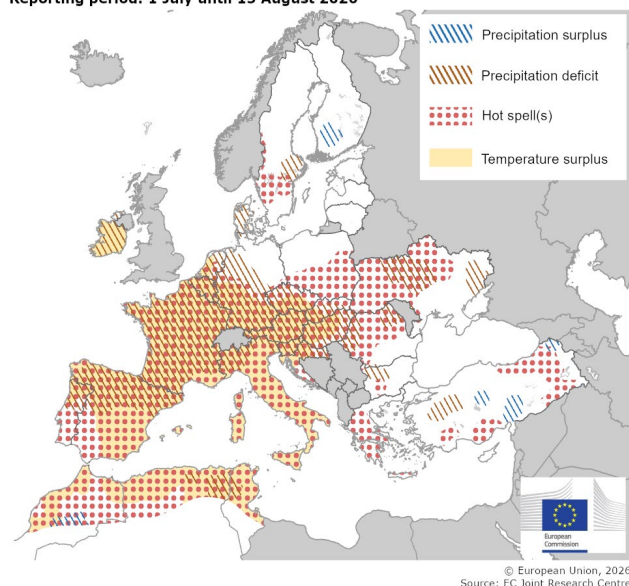
2. Agrometeorological overview

2.1 Meteorological review (1 July to 15 August)

A persistent high-pressure system over Europe suppressed clouds and rain while maintaining heat. With recurring hot spells, water loss exceeded replenishment, intensifying dryness into the first half of August. In isolated areas, a temporary break in the synoptic weather pattern allowed storm bands to move through, producing short-lived local precipitation events.

WEATHER SYNTHESIS - JRC MARS BULLETIN - AUGUST 2026

Reporting period: 1 July until 15 August 2026



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 indicates a substantial deviation in accumulated temperature from the LTA. Hot spells indicate where temperatures reached 30 °C and the 90th percentile over five consecutive days.

Hot spells affected most of Europe except for northern areas and the broader Black Sea region. Average daily temperatures were up to 4 °C above average across western, south-western and much of south-central Europe. In parts of France and the Pyrenees region, daily temperatures reached 6 °C above average. **A temperature accumulation surplus** was experienced in northern Portugal, most of Spain, France, Ireland, most of the Benelux countries, southern areas of central Europe, Italy and much of western North Africa. In most of these regions, well over 15 (locally over 25) hot days were observed, with daily maximum temperatures of 35 °C or higher. **Distinct precipitation deficits** were exacerbated by the heat in many areas of western, south-western and south-central Europe, as well as southern Sweden, parts of Ukraine and the Balkan countries, western Türkiye and the border region between north-eastern Algeria and northern

Tunisia. This is reflected in the negative climatic water balance anomaly, particularly across much of south-central and western Europe, where many areas show deficits of 100 mm or more relative to the LTA. In parts of central and western Europe, 10 or more dry days than usual contributed to pronounced drier-than-usual conditions. In scattered areas of the far north (southern Finland) and south-east, isolated **precipitation surpluses** occurred. Up to 10 more wet days than usual (locally more) were observed from central Poland northwards through the Baltic countries, most of European Russia and parts of Fennoscandia; smaller pockets of wetter-than-usual conditions, associated with isolated storms, also occurred in parts of Italy, the Balkan countries and Türkiye. Rainfall totals of about 90–150 mm (locally up to 250 mm) affected the broader Alps region, with additional impacts across parts of central, eastern and northern Europe.



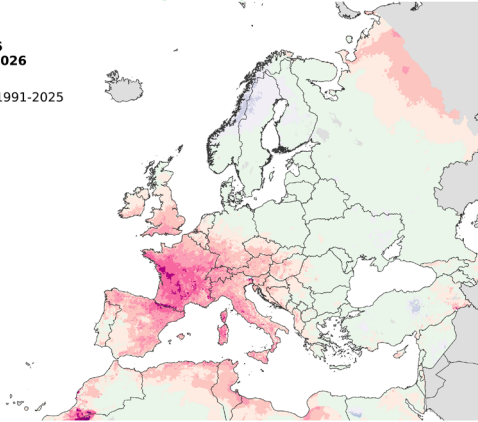
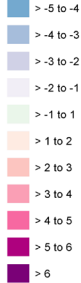
AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



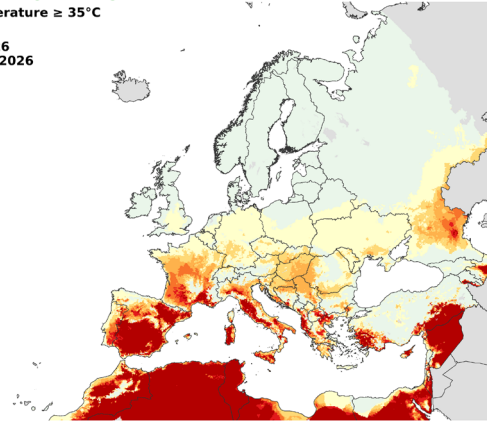
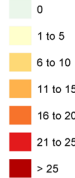
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature $\geq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

Units: days



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

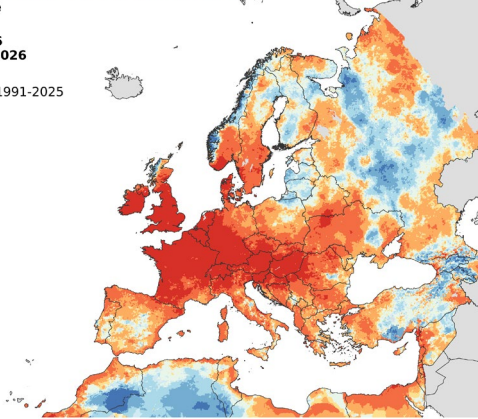
CLIMATIC WATER BALANCE ANOMALY

Cumulative value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: mm



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

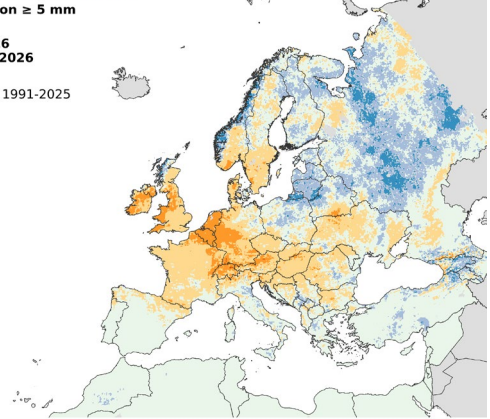
ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation $\geq 5\text{ mm}$

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



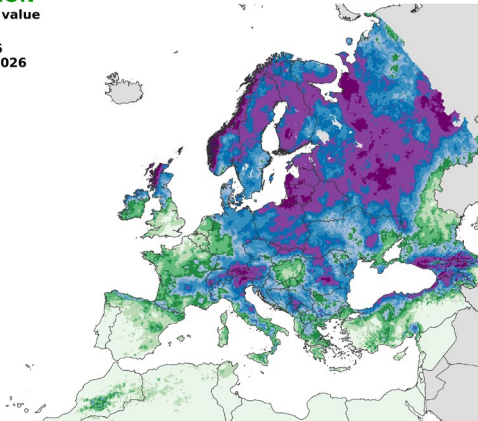
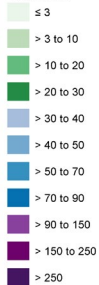
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

Units: mm



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

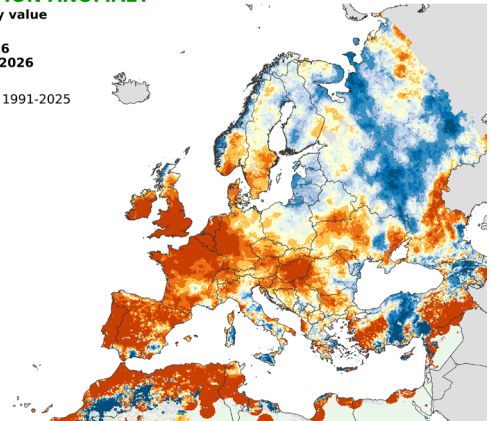
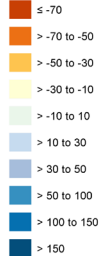
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



2.2 Meteorological forecast (20–29 August)

A cooler air mass is forecast to bring average to colder-than-usual conditions across most of Europe, particularly in south-western regions, while warmer-than-usual conditions will prevail in the Balkan countries and neighbouring regions. The cooler air will be accompanied by moderate to heavy precipitation in many places, especially in the broader Alpine region, while dry conditions are expected in parts of eastern and southern Europe.

Warmer-than-usual conditions are forecast across the Balkan peninsula and parts of North Africa, with daily temperatures exceeding the LTA by up to 5 °C and up to 10 days with maximum temperatures above 30 °C. Milder positive anomalies are expected in the central Mediterranean region, most of Ukraine and Fennoscandia. **Colder-than-usual conditions** are forecast for south-western Europe and neighbouring parts of North Africa, with average daily temperatures locally up to 4 °C below the LTA. Elsewhere, temperatures are forecast to be close to the average. **Wet conditions** (precipitation of 30–90 mm) are forecast in large parts of western, central and northern Europe, with **very wet**

conditions (precipitation of > 90 mm) and up to six wet days (precipitation of ≥ 5 mm/day) expected in the broader Alpine region. **Dry conditions** (precipitation of ≤ 3 mm) are forecast in parts of southern, eastern and south-eastern Europe and most of North Africa. The **long-range weather forecast** (September to November) points to a high likelihood of warmer-than-average conditions across most of Europe, with temperatures exceeding the 24-year climatological median by up to 2 °C in central Europe. Albeit with higher uncertainty, above-average precipitation is forecast for southern Europe in September, with wetter-than-usual conditions shifting northwards through the autumn.

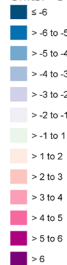
AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: 20 August 2026
to: 29 August 2026

Reference period: 1991–2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.08.2026
Resolution: 10 × 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature $\geq 30^{\circ}\text{C}$

from: 20 August 2026
to: 29 August 2026

Units: days



Created: 20.08.2026
Resolution: 10 × 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



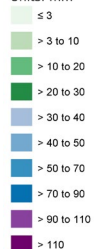
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 20 August 2026
to: 29 August 2026

Units: mm



Created: 20.08.2026
Resolution: 10 × 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 20 August 2026
to: 29 August 2026

Units: days



Created: 20.08.2026
Resolution: 10 × 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

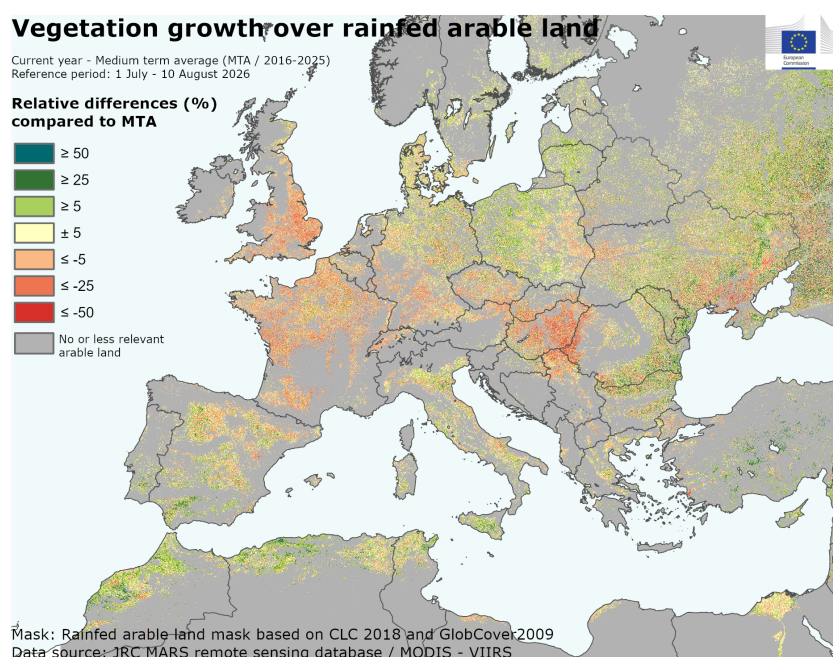


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

3. Remote sensing analysis

3.1 Arable land

Remote sensing indicators show a marked contrast in crop conditions across Europe, reflecting the heterogeneous rainfall distribution during summer. Very dry conditions affected large parts of western and central Europe, with the most severe impacts observed in France, Hungary and western Romania. In contrast, rainfall conditions remained favourable in parts of eastern and northern Europe, supporting above-average biomass accumulation.



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

In **France**, crop conditions deteriorated markedly during the reporting period. Exceptional drought affected the entire country and is clearly reflected in the fAPAR signal. An early and pronounced decline in fAPAR points to reduced biomass accumulation, with summer crops particularly affected by the combination of several heatwaves since May and limited water availability. In the worst-affected area of west-central France, the negative fAPAR anomaly is unprecedented in the available time series, reaching the lowest value recorded for this area. Dry conditions also affected northern **Italy**, the **Benelux countries**, **Ireland**, western and southern **Germany**, **Czechia**, **Austria**, southern **Poland** and **Slovakia**. Summer crops in these regions show below-average biomass accumulation, although the

magnitude of the negative signal is generally lower than in France. The persistence of dry conditions, together with high evaporative demand, has increased pressure on the available water resources. Further east, conditions were more favourable, in northern and eastern **Germany** and western and central **Poland**. Rainfall amounts and fAPAR profiles remain close to average, indicating generally favourable conditions for summer crops. In eastern **Poland** and western **Ukraine**, however, the effects of the dry spring are still visible. Despite relatively favourable conditions since July, summer crops continue to show below-average biomass accumulation, reflecting the lasting impact of the earlier water deficit.



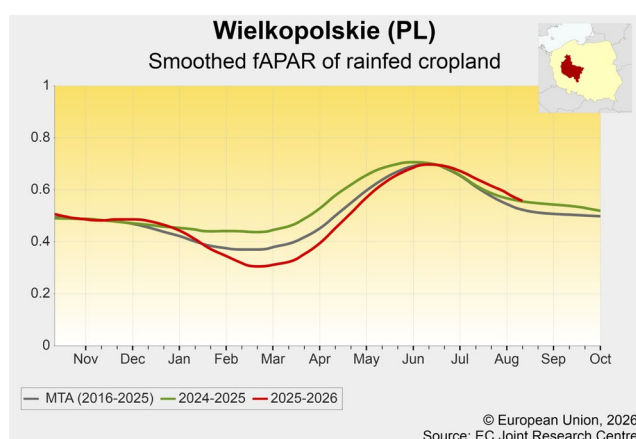
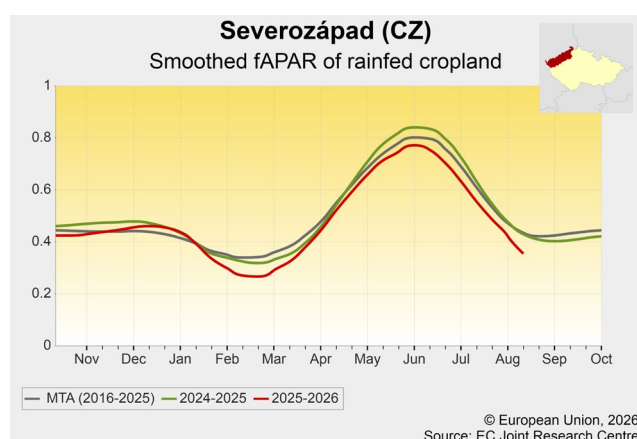
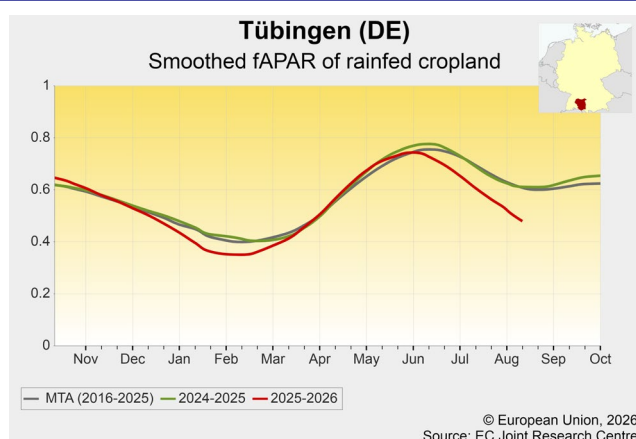
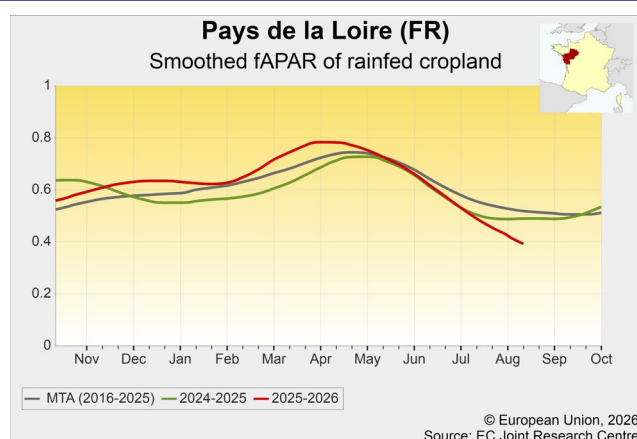
The most severe water stress in central-eastern Europe is observed in **Hungary**, western **Romania**, **Slovakia** and, to a lesser extent, **Czechia**. Very dry conditions have strongly affected summer crops, with the fAPAR reaching exceptionally low levels. The lack of available water in rivers has severely constrained irrigation, with many irrigation systems reportedly no longer operating. Consequently, summer crops are experiencing substantial water stress, with remote sensing indicators pointing to a strong reduction in biomass accumulation.

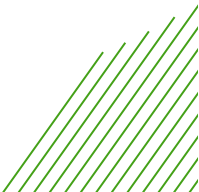
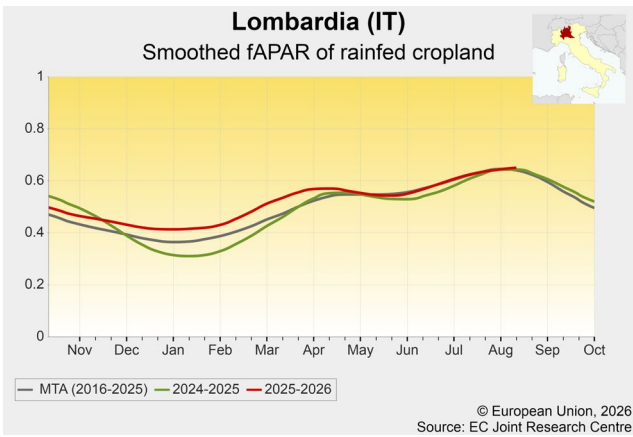
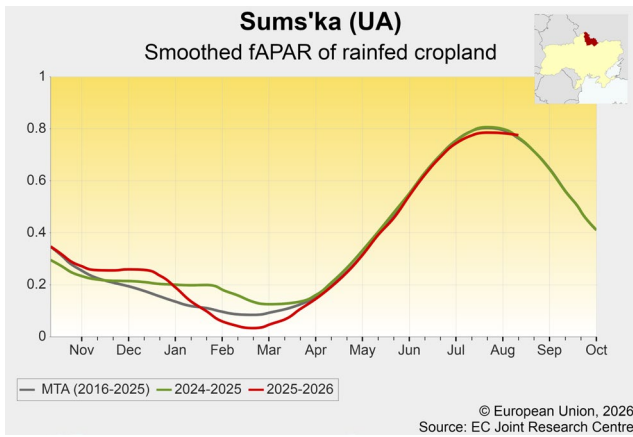
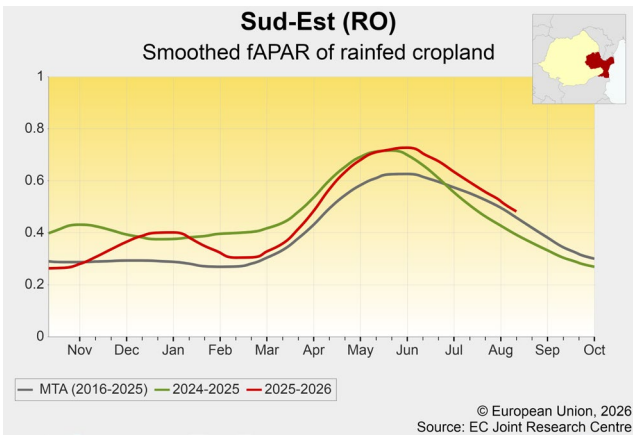
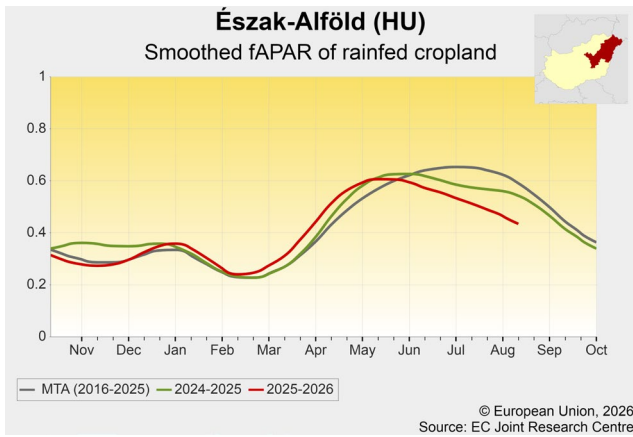
In the Black Sea region, including southern **Ukraine**, eastern **Romania** and **Bulgaria**, rainfall conditions have remained favourable, supporting above-average biomass accumulation. Summer crops continue to benefit from the favourable moisture conditions. However, increasing water scarcity and the risk of reduced irrigation availability could negatively affect crop development if dry conditions persist during the remainder of the growing season.

In northern **Ukraine**, fAPAR values are close to average, indicating broadly normal to good crop development.

In **Denmark** and southern **Sweden**, conditions remained generally favourable for the harvesting of winter crops. However, the relatively dry summer weather may have constrained the development of summer crops. In the **Baltic countries**, favourable rainfall and temperature conditions supported above-average biomass accumulation, with the fAPAR remaining clearly above average and indicating generally good conditions for summer crops.

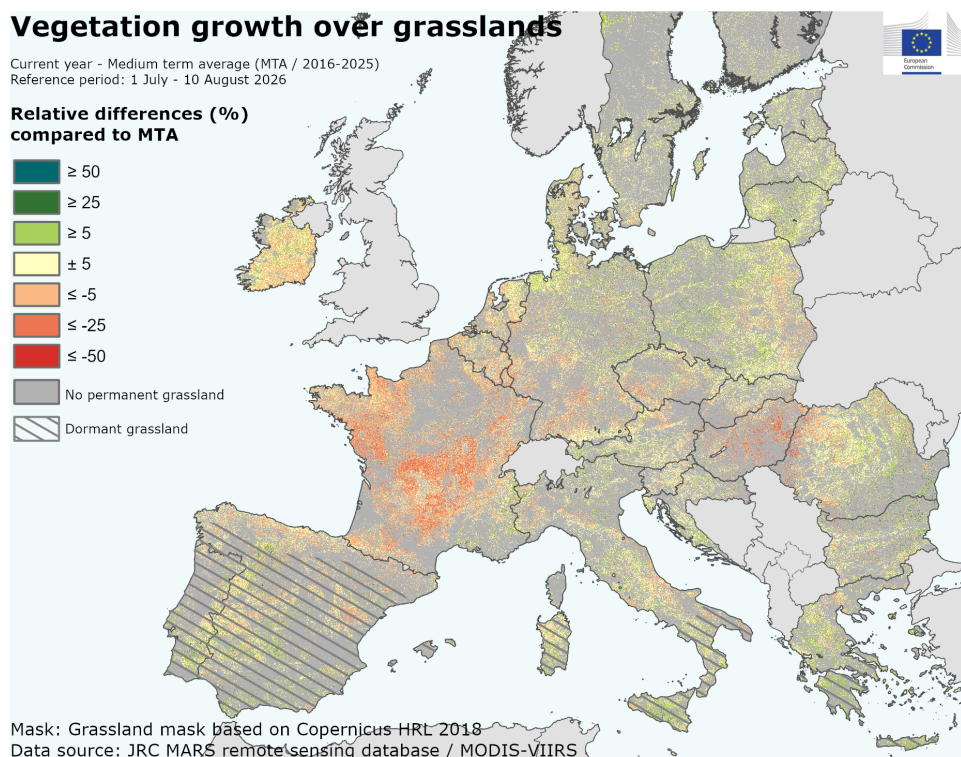
Finally in southern Europe, including southern **Italy**, **Greece**, **Portugal** and **Spain**, most summer crops are approaching the end of their development cycle. fAPAR profiles indicate biomass accumulation generally close to average. Given the advanced stage of crop development, the impact of recent weather conditions on the final biomass signal is expected to be limited.





3.2 Grassland and fodder monitoring

Grassland conditions deteriorated markedly across large parts of western and central Europe, where persistent heat and drought substantially reduced biomass accumulation and pasture availability, with increasing concerns about fodder supply. Conditions remained more favourable in northern and parts of eastern Europe, while grasslands across the Mediterranean region mostly progressed into seasonal dormancy.



The map displays the relative differences between the cumulative fAPAR from 1 July to 10 August 2026 and the MTA for the same period for grasslands in Europe.

In **France**, continued heatwaves and drought substantially reduced grassland growth, with fAPAR signals now largely below the MTA across most regions. Grazing opportunities have become limited and concerns over fodder availability are increasing, compounded by significantly below-average green maize yield expectations. **Ireland** also experienced a marked deterioration, as persistently warm and dry conditions, especially in the south-eastern regions, reduced grass growth below usual levels. Similarly, in the **Benelux countries**, grassland development largely stopped and pasture availability is currently poor; however, several high-quality cuts earlier in the season provide substantial forage stocks. Silage maize is increasingly important for the overall fodder balance of the season but is showing growing signs of drought stress. In **Germany**, heat and low soil moisture reduced grassland productivity in central and western regions. Conditions are

especially critical in the south and south-west, where further cuts are hardly possible and pasture productivity is insufficient, while poor prospects for silage maize are already affecting fodder stocks and reportedly contributing to early livestock slaughter. Conditions are less severe in the north, where intermittent rainfall maintained near-average biomass locally. Equally, grassland productivity deteriorated substantially below the average in **Austria, Czechia** and **Slovakia**, especially along the shared border. Heat and rainfall deficits strongly reduced yield expectations and caused fodder shortages, further tightening winter feed supplies. In **Denmark**, rainfall deficits reduced grassland productivity, while green maize prospects remain close to average where sufficient water is available. **Sweden, Finland** and the **Baltic countries** experienced more favourable conditions, with adequate rainfall and temperatures maintaining



biomass around or above the MTA. Record green maize acreage and generally favourable conditions in Sweden support an above-average fodder outlook.

Poland also maintained near-average biomass following intermittent rainfall and comparatively moderate temperatures.

In **Hungary**, severe drought conditions caused widespread drying and the early dormancy of grasslands, with hay production at only approximately one third of the yearly average, so winter feed availability is becoming a major concern.

In **Romania**, conditions remain close to average in the east and south and centre, but with very low biomass accumulation along the western border due to the lack of rain. **Bulgaria** maintains broadly average grassland conditions, although declining rainfall since late July is increasing concerns,

particularly in the north-west. In **Greece**, grasslands are in their normal summer dormancy.

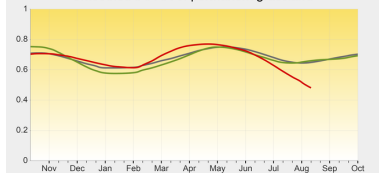
In **Slovenia** and **Croatia**, severe heat and drought substantially reduced grass growth and affected non-irrigated fodder production. In **Italy**, heat reduced biomass accumulation in non-irrigated lowland grasslands in the north, although the main cuts earlier in the season had achieved average to good yields; grasslands in the south are largely in their seasonal dormancy or low-activity phase. In northern **Spain** and **Portugal**, hot and dry conditions accelerated senescence, limiting the biomass accumulation to below the MTA, particularly in northern Spain. In the southern Iberian peninsula, grasslands remain in their normal summer dormancy following a season with slightly below-average accumulated biomass.

France - North

Reference period: 01 Jul to 10 Aug 2026

Basse-Normandie (FR)

Smoothed fAPAR of permanent grassland



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

BULLETIN ISSUE

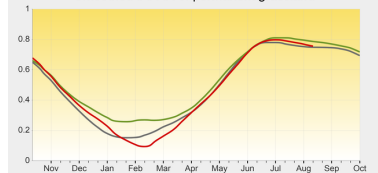
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Baltic countries

Reference period: 01 Jul to 10 Aug 2026

Sostinės regionas (LT)

Smoothed fAPAR of permanent grassland



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

BULLETIN ISSUE

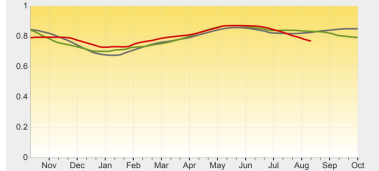
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Ireland

Reference period: 01 Jul to 10 Aug 2026

Northern and Western (IE)

Smoothed fAPAR of permanent grassland



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

BULLETIN ISSUE

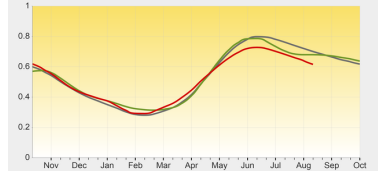
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Romania - West and Center

Reference period: 01 Jul to 10 Aug 2026

Nord-Vest (RO)

Smoothed fAPAR of permanent grassland



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							



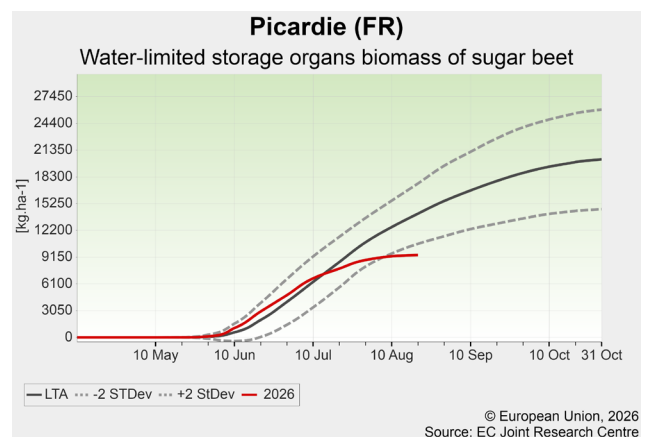
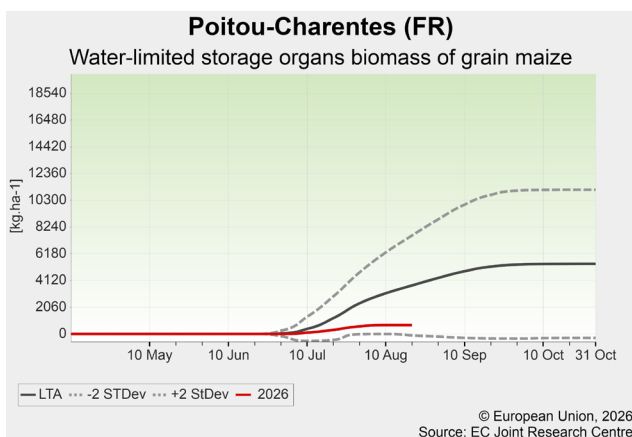
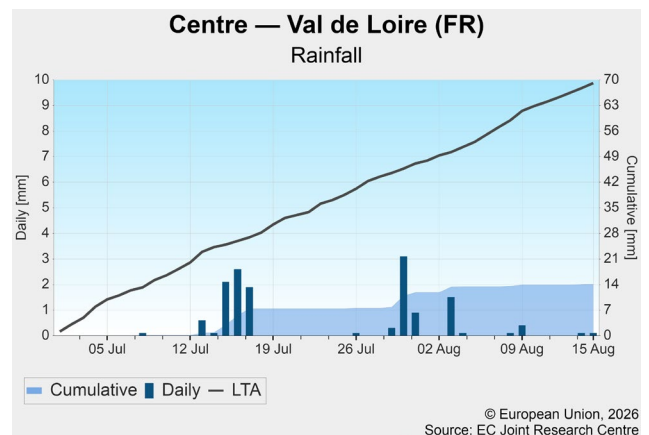
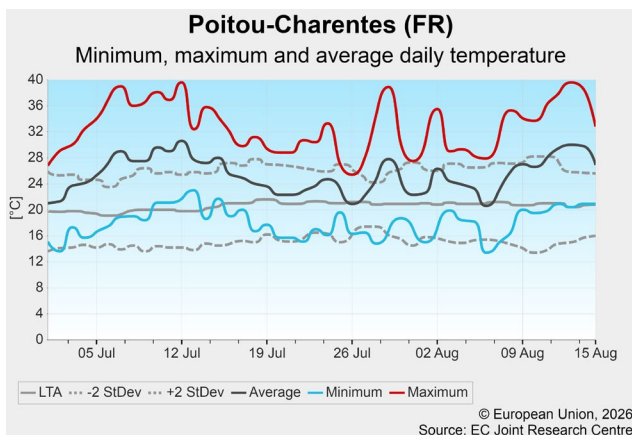
4. Country analysis

4.1 European Union

France – Unprecedented drought and heat hit summer crops

France experienced the hottest and second-driest (after 2022) summer at the national level in the past 20 years. After hot spells already having hit in May and June, three more heatwaves affected the country during the review period, while well-below-average rainfall further aggravated moisture deficits, especially in shallow soils. The impact on summer crops is exceptionally high, particularly in the west. Irrigated crops have withstood the drought stress so far, but increasing water restrictions will constrain irrigation in the coming weeks.

The phenology of all summer crops has been accelerated by temperature surplus and heat stress. Grain maize and soybean are currently at grain filling, while sunflowers have largely reached maturity. The area of grain maize is expected to decline further as crops are redirected to silage, particularly in western livestock-producing regions. Sugar beet and potatoes are also suffering from the adverse conditions. Yield forecasts for all summer crops have been further reduced to 7–30 % below the five-year average, with maize reaching a record-low level of 28 % below the five-year average.



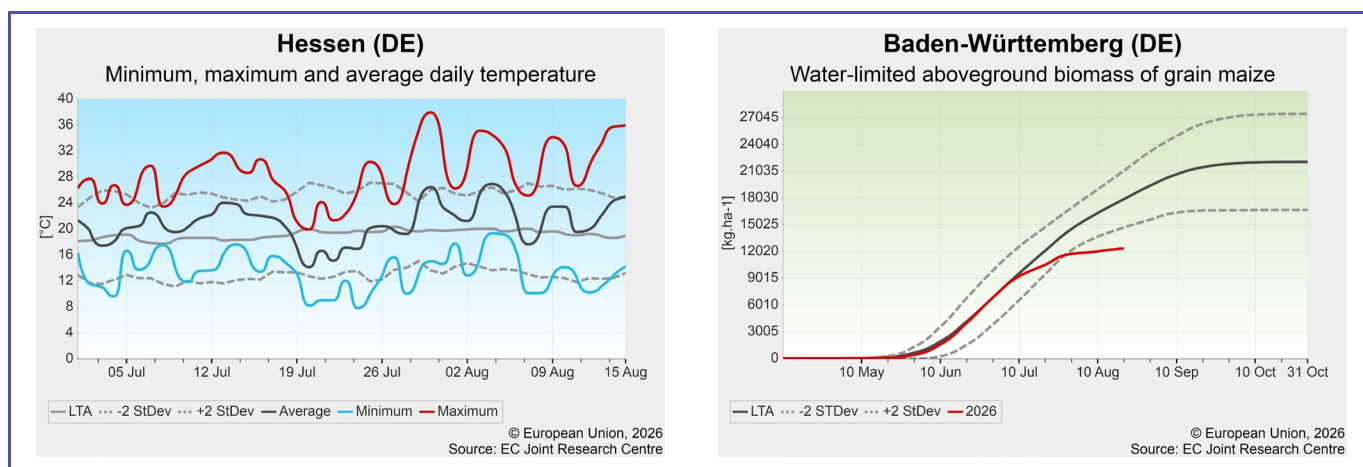
Germany – Summer crops face substantial losses, especially in the south

The effects of accelerated maturation and persistent water deficits on winter crops have become increasingly apparent since harvest. Winter barley achieved average results, but later-maturing winter cereals experienced shortened grain filling and premature senescence, resulting in smaller grains and locally reduced quality. Losses were most pronounced in southern Germany, while the north generally performed better.

Summer crops have now become the principal concern. Prolonged depletion of soil moisture paired with recurrent heatwaves has strongly constrained

biomass accumulation and reproductive development. While comparatively favourable conditions in the north and east support average yield expectations, southern Germany is facing considerable losses in spring and summer crops. Additionally, diseases in potatoes and sugar beet are threatening yields.

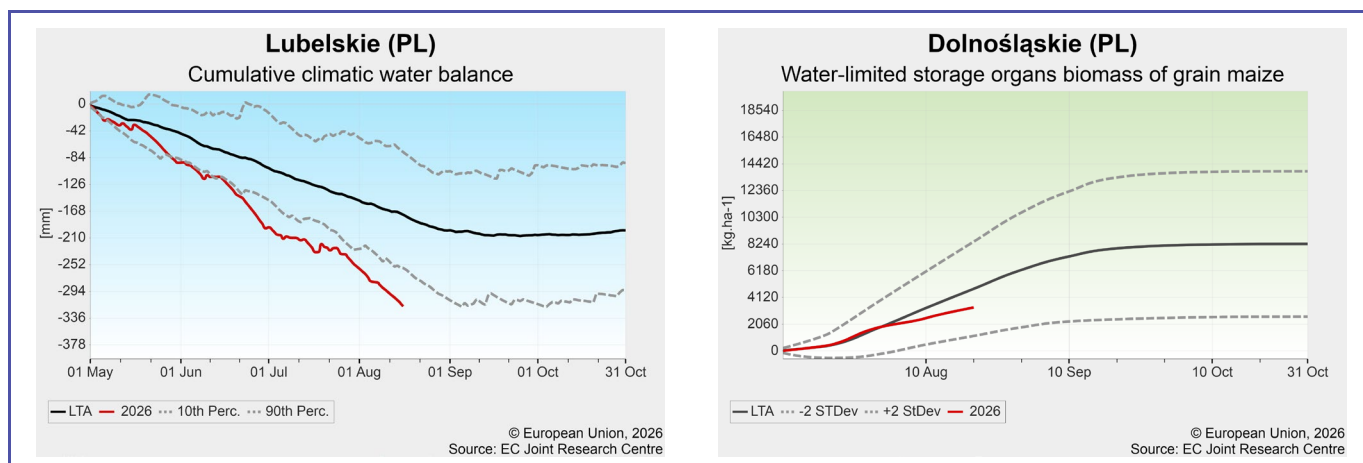
Winter crop yield forecasts have been further lowered up to 7 % below the five-year average, except for winter barley, while the yield outlooks for spring and summer crops have been sharply cut within 15 % below the five-year average.



Poland – Persistent moisture deficits and heat stress reduce summer crop prospects

Rainfall was unevenly distributed during the reporting period, with above-average amounts in the north-east and below-average amounts in the south. Most rainfall occurred in July, while precipitation became scarce from early August onwards. Overall, rainfall was insufficient to alleviate the persistent soil moisture deficit, which remained particularly severe across southern Poland. Temperatures were generally near seasonal levels, with a cooler period between 20 and 30 July, followed by heat in early August, when temperatures reached 36 °C or locally

higher. Remote sensing imagery and model simulations corroborate the challenging summer crop conditions observed in the south. Their yield forecasts have been revised downwards to slightly below the five-year average due to the combined effects of persistent soil moisture deficits and heat stress during reproductive stages. The impact on winter crops remains limited, as harvesting was already ongoing or crops were already reaching maturity by this time; our previous yield forecasts slightly below the average have been maintained.

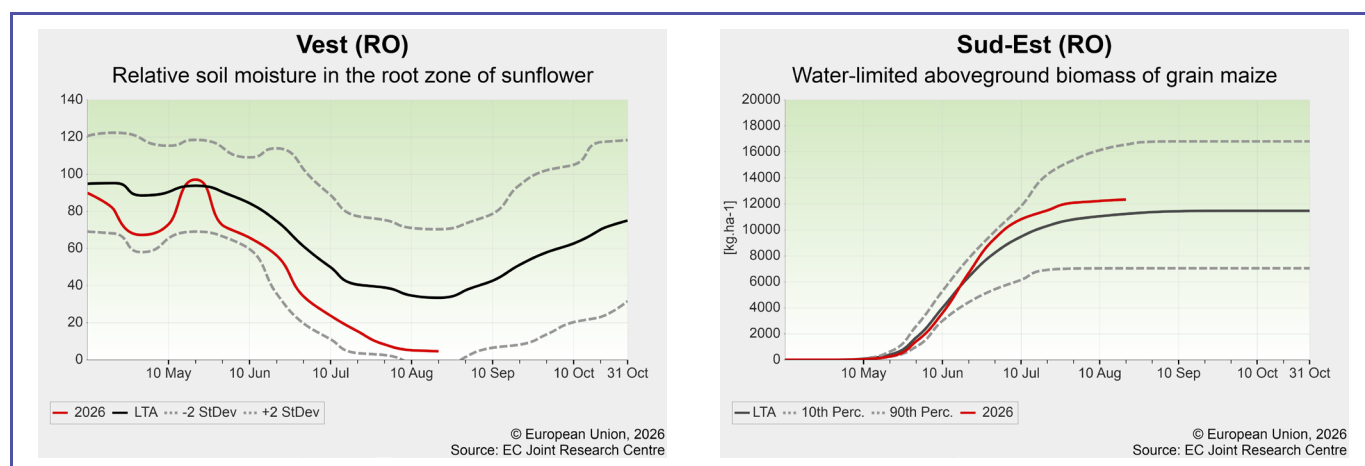


Romania – Promising summer crop outlook despite lack of rain in the west

Eastern and central Romania experienced beneficial rainfall and near-average temperatures in July, providing favourable conditions for the development and growth of summer crops. The first half of August has been drier and warmer than usual in these regions. In contrast, in western Romania crops suffered from a severe rainfall deficit, while a heatwave in late July, with daily maximum temperatures up to 41 °C, intensified water stress, shortened the grain-filling period and deteriorated

crop conditions. Satellite imagery confirms the distinct difference in crop development and resulting biomass accumulation between the west and the remainder of the country.

The yield outlooks for grain maize and sunflowers at the national level have been revised upwards to 10 % above the five-year average, given the fair development of crops in the east and centre of the country. The harvesting of winter crops progressed and finished well, and our yield forecasts remain near record-high levels.

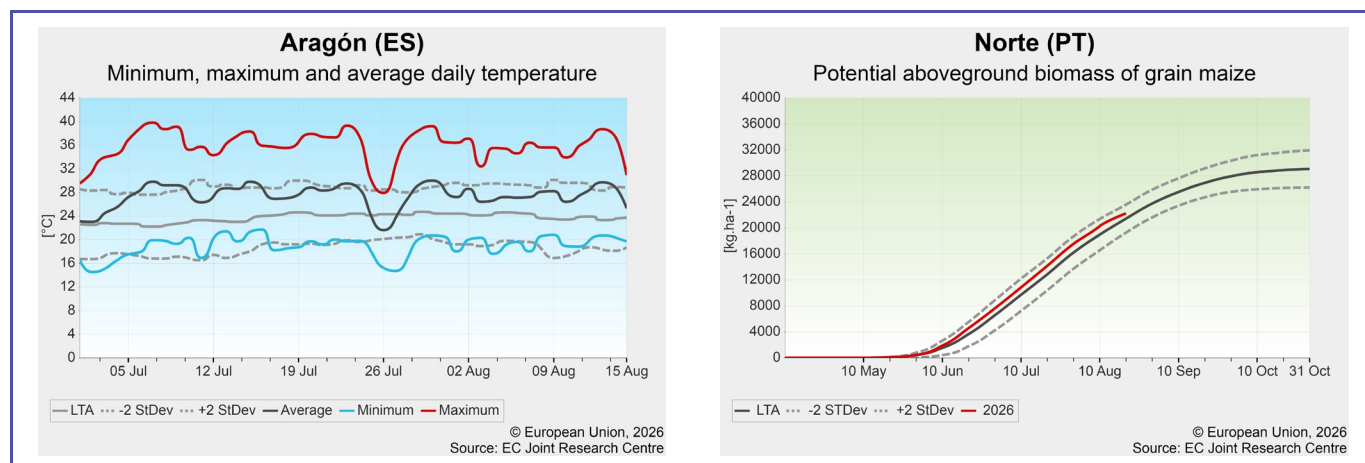


Spain and Portugal – Challenging conditions for rainfed summer crops

Winter cereal harvesting was completed during the reporting period. Our yield forecasts remain generally unchanged, confirming a marked reduction from last year's high yields.

Hot and dry conditions persisted until mid August, with the strongest anomalies in northern and north-eastern Spain, while conditions were less severe in Portugal and southern Spain. Rainfed sunflowers and maize are increasingly showing heat stress during their reproductive and grain-filling stages. However,

rainfall and milder temperatures forecast for the coming week may provide some relief. Irrigated maize, potatoes and sugar beet continue to fare well thanks to adequate availability of irrigation water despite high irrigation requirements. Sunflower harvesting has started, and potato lifting is nearing completion in the south while progressing in the north. Our yield forecasts for summer crops remain unchanged for Portugal; they have been revised slightly downwards for Spain but remain in line with the five-year average.





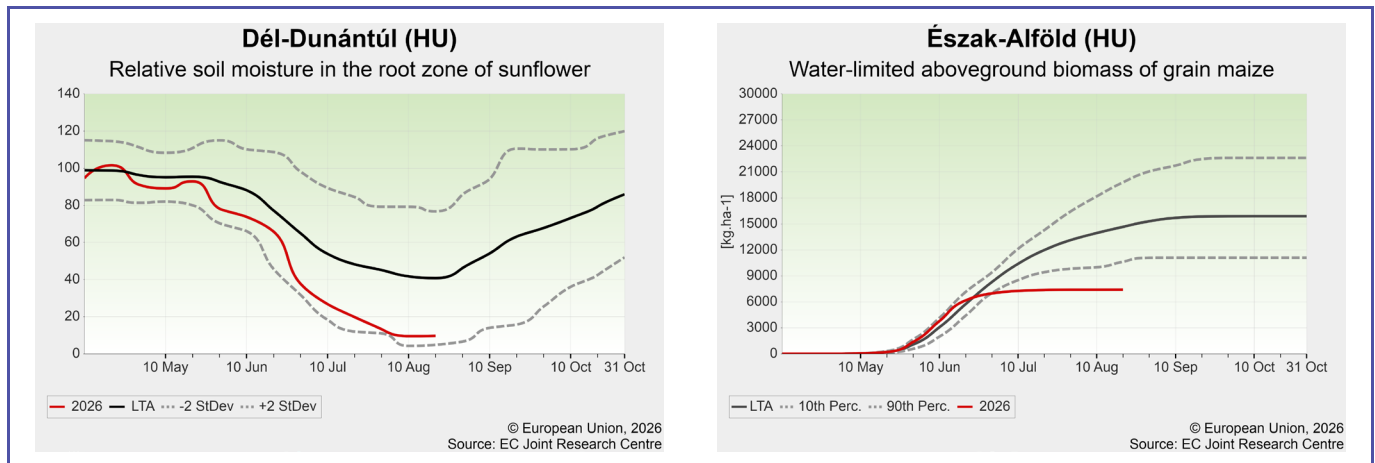
Hungary – Low yield expectations for all summer crops

Extremely dry and hot weather prevailed in Hungary, with above-average temperatures since late July and precipitation in the range of 5–25 mm; only *Nyugat-Dunántúl* and some north-eastern areas received more rainfall, and even that was still below average.

With a rainfall deficit already in effect since April, the drought situation worsened in July. Summer crops suffered from inadequate water supply and heat stress. Our model simulations indicate accelerated crop development with shortened grain

filling and reduced biomass accumulation. Maize and sunflowers are in very poor condition, as confirmed by remote sensing images. By mid August, numerous crop stands had already dried in Hungary's lowlands. Several grain maize fields have been harvested as green maize to avoid further losses.

Our yield forecasts have been reduced to 20 % below the five-year average for sunflowers and 30 % below for maize. The harvesting of winter cereals progressed well but had disappointing yields, 15–20 % below the five-year average.

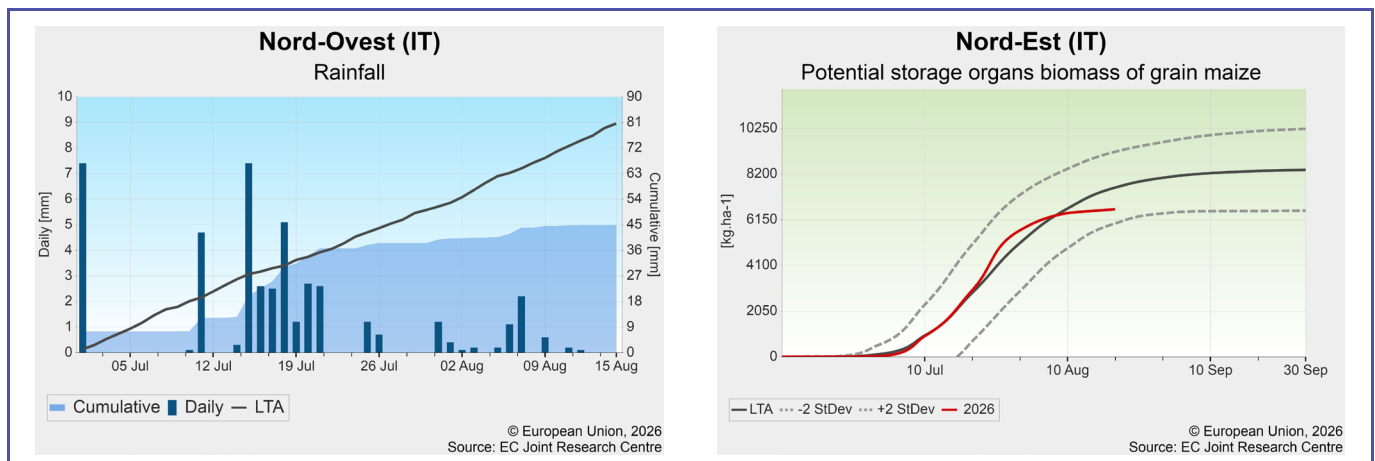


Italy – Extreme heat reduced yield expectations

Between 1 July and 15 August, summer crops experienced extraordinary heat stress, with roughly two out of three days having maximum temperatures above 35 °C. Very high temperatures and fairly dry weather, with precipitation since July almost 50 % less than the LTA in the north-west, caused extreme evapotranspiration that strongly depleted soil moisture and reduced the water available for irrigation. Summer crops, which had been developing very well until the end of July, have

started to suffer from both heat and water stress during flowering and grain filling.

Late-flowering varieties of summer crops in particular endured severe heat stress, undermining yield expectations that are further constrained by the limited availability of irrigation water; overall, a yield reduction is expected for all summer crops. Our yield forecasts – except those for sunflowers, at 6 % below the five-year average – have been reduced to around the values for 2003 and 2022, about 15 % below the five-year average.

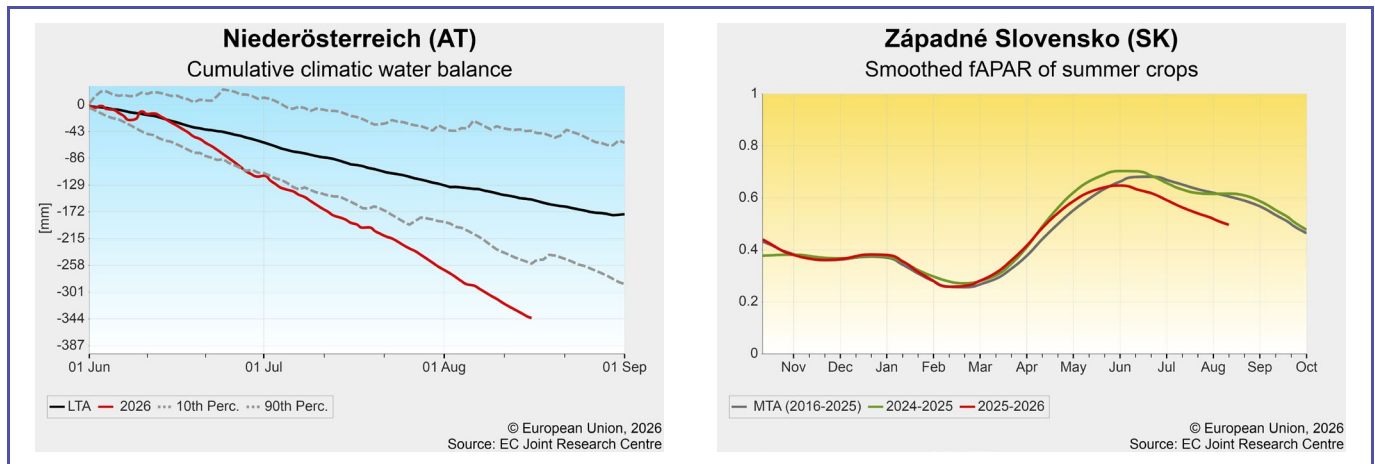




Czechia, Austria and Slovakia – Summer drought threatens summer crops

Winter barley was harvested early with average results, while heat and water stress during grain filling has raised the risk of substantial yield losses of later-maturing wheat. Soil moisture deficits already present in the spring have been exacerbated since July, and recurrent heatwaves with temperatures approaching 40 °C occurred across eastern Austria, western Czechia and western and southern Slovakia. Summer crops have been most affected where extreme heat coincided with flowering and grain formation. Maize suffered from impaired pollination, restricted biomass

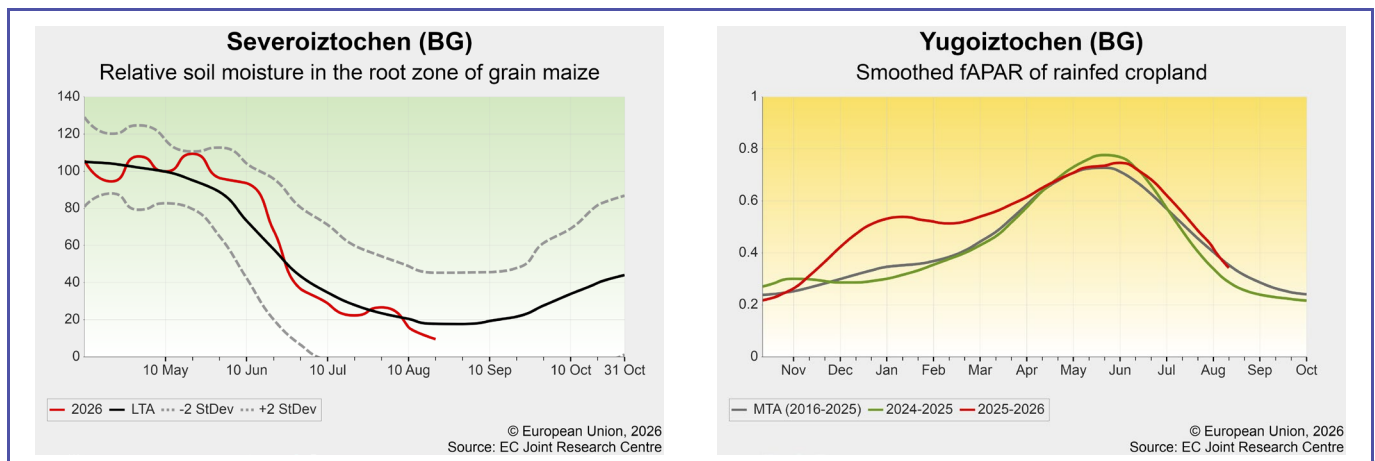
accumulation, premature senescence and poor cob formation, particularly in shallow soils or where irrigation was not available. Sugar beet and potatoes were constrained during intensive biomass development; wilting and reduced canopy limited the growth of storage organs, further lowering the yield potential. Local rainfall was insufficient to restore depleted soil moisture reserves. Consequently, yield expectations for summer crops have deteriorated substantially, with current forecasts down to 20 % below the five-year average.



Bulgaria – Favourable conditions for summer crops

Near-average seasonal temperatures during the reporting period, combined with the absence of heat stress, provided adequate thermal conditions for yield formation. While rainfall totals were near normal in July, even above the LTA in the north-east, precipitation decreased in August, and the north-western region of *Severozapaden* remained drier than usual for the entire review period. The favourable rainfall in July kept soil moisture close to average conditions, providing a satisfactory water supply for grain maize and sunflowers, apart

from in the north-west. Satellite information confirms the generally positive picture, indicating close-to-average or above-average photosynthetic activity until the end of July. In August, crop conditions started to show some deterioration. Our yield forecasts remain above the five-year average for summer crops, thanks to the generally favourable conditions during the cardinal flowering and early grain-filling stages. The rain in July caused a moderate delay in the harvesting of winter crops, for which record-high yields are forecast.

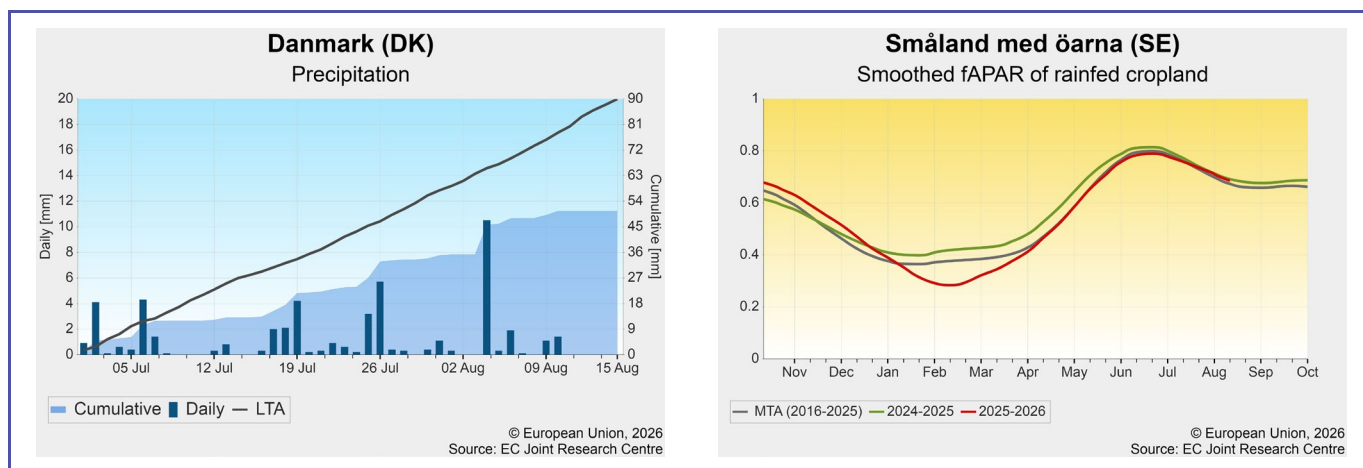




Denmark and Sweden – Promising winter crop harvest

Crops are in fair condition in both Denmark and Sweden. The drier-than-usual weather that prevailed throughout the reporting period allowed the winter crop harvest to progress swiftly. The winter barley campaign is now nearly completed, while winter soft wheat and rapeseed harvests are still progressing. Spring barley is in fair condition, although limited soil moisture may locally reduce yields, especially in *Jutland*. Similarly, tuber crops in Denmark could be

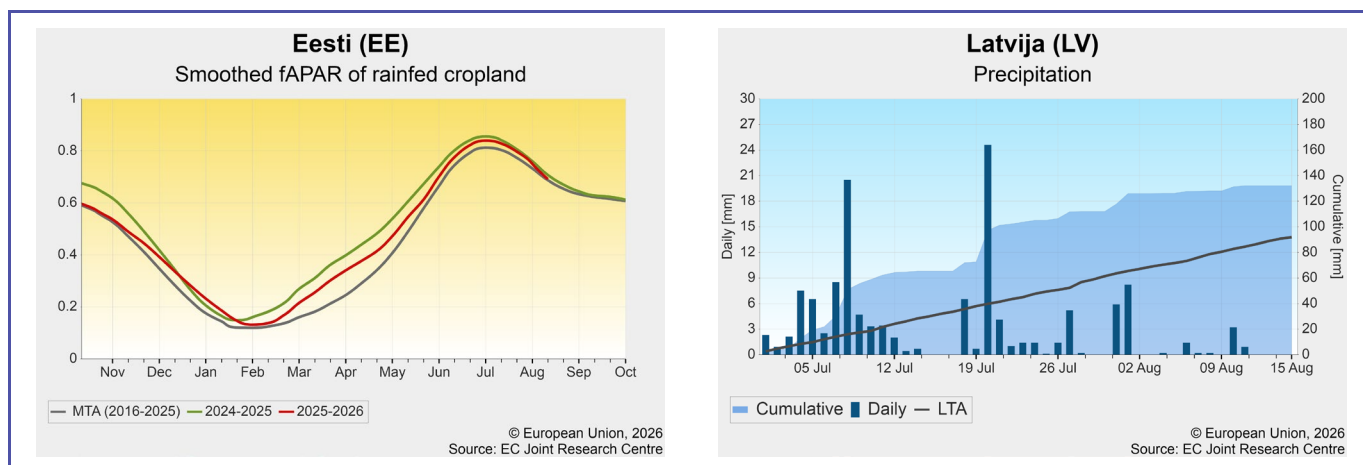
affected by locally dry conditions and will require monitoring. Green maize is performing well overall, especially where irrigation is possible. Our yield forecasts have been revised slightly upwards for soft wheat and spring barley in Sweden, and remain above the five-year average for other winter crops. Yield forecasts for summer crops in Denmark have been revised slightly downwards to account for the continued dry conditions, but remain above the five-year average.



Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland – Fair prospects despite excessive rainfall

While temperatures were in line with seasonal values, precipitation was above average throughout July across the region, most notably in Latvia and Lithuania, where cumulative rainfall was 30 % above the LTA. This excess moisture led to the spread of diseases, especially in potatoes. Timely pest control, however, has limited damage, and crops remain in fair to good condition overall, as confirmed by satellite signals in line with the LTA. Winter crop harvests are well advanced, and the

spring barley harvest has just begun in Latvia and Lithuania, though wet soils are locally complicating fieldwork. Although no impact of excessive moisture is expected on yields, quality could be affected. Summer crops, if adequately protected against pests and diseases, should benefit from the current conditions. Our yield forecasts have been revised slightly downwards for tuber crops to reflect wet conditions, and kept close to the five-year average for other crops.

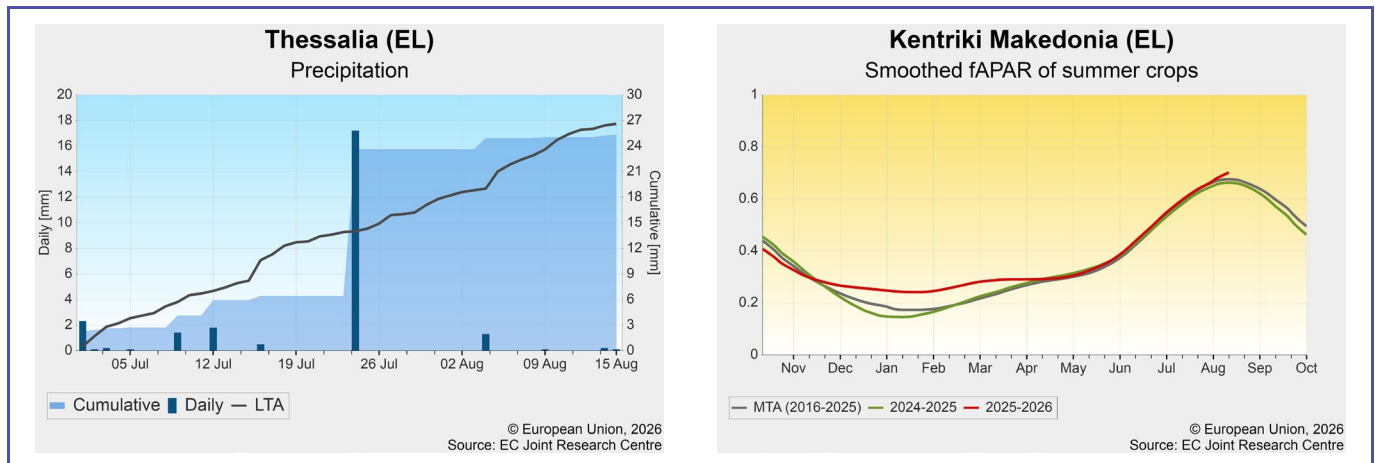




Greece – Favourable outlook for summer crops

In Greece, summer crops are developing positively. Green maize harvesting is well under way in several producing regions, with satisfactory biomass yields, and the weather supported the pollination and grain filling of grain maize, despite some irrigation problems in *Dytiki Ellada*. Sunflowers progressed from flowering to seed filling under favourable moisture conditions, although the prolonged heat could affect yield prospects where irrigation is limited. Potato harvesting is expected to start around

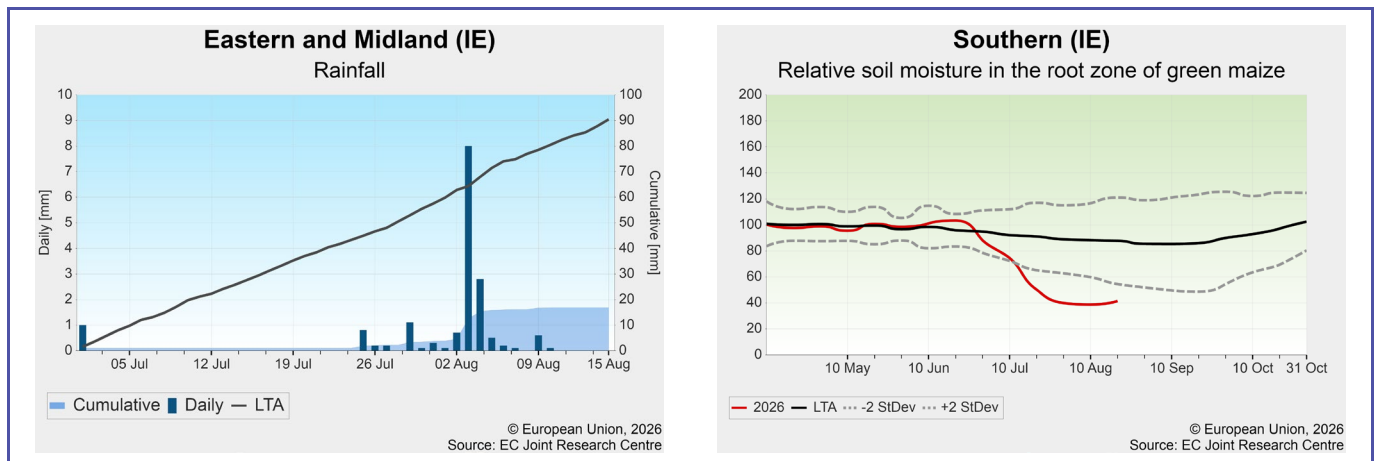
mid August in *Anatoliki Makedonia kai Traki*, while limited water availability remains a concern for potato production in *Kentriki Ellada*. No widespread pest or disease pressure was observed. Sunflower harvesting is expected to start after mid August in the north and in September elsewhere. Grain maize harvesting should start in late August, with the main harvest occurring in September. Overall, the favourable yield outlook for summer crops from the July bulletin, slightly above or around the five-year average, is confirmed.



Ireland – Worsening conditions under rainfall deficit

The reporting period was the driest and among the warmest in our records. While the north-west received rainfall in August that replenished soil moisture, persistent rainfall deficits combined with above-average temperatures rapidly worsened the water balance across the south, particularly in the south-east. Water scarcity mostly affected spring crops and green maize, as winter crops were harvested ahead of schedule, with the winter wheat harvest completed by the end of July. Delayed sowing and the ongoing earlier-than-usual harvest

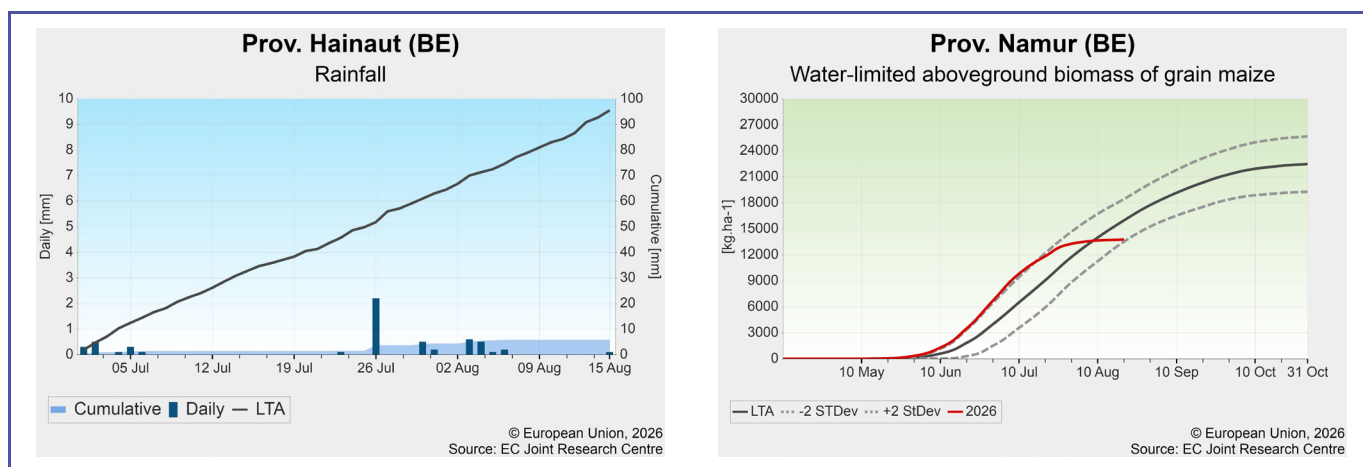
have shortened the growing season for spring barley, and spring beans are also expected to be harvested early. Green maize growth is severely constrained in the south, while conditions are more favourable in the north-west. Yield forecasts for winter crops remain unchanged, around the five-year average. The spring barley forecast has been revised slightly downwards, while more substantial downward revisions for spring beans and green maize reduce forecast yields to below the five-year average.



Benelux countries – Hot and dry weather increasingly impacts summer crops

Rainfall was almost absent during the reporting period, while persistent heat further aggravated crop water stress. Winter cereals largely escaped these adverse conditions, as the preceding heat had advanced crop maturity and harvest by several weeks, ahead of the exceptionally hot and dry July–August period. Nevertheless, the shortened grain-filling period slightly reduced winter crop yield expectations, with forecasts below 2025 levels but remaining around the five-year average.

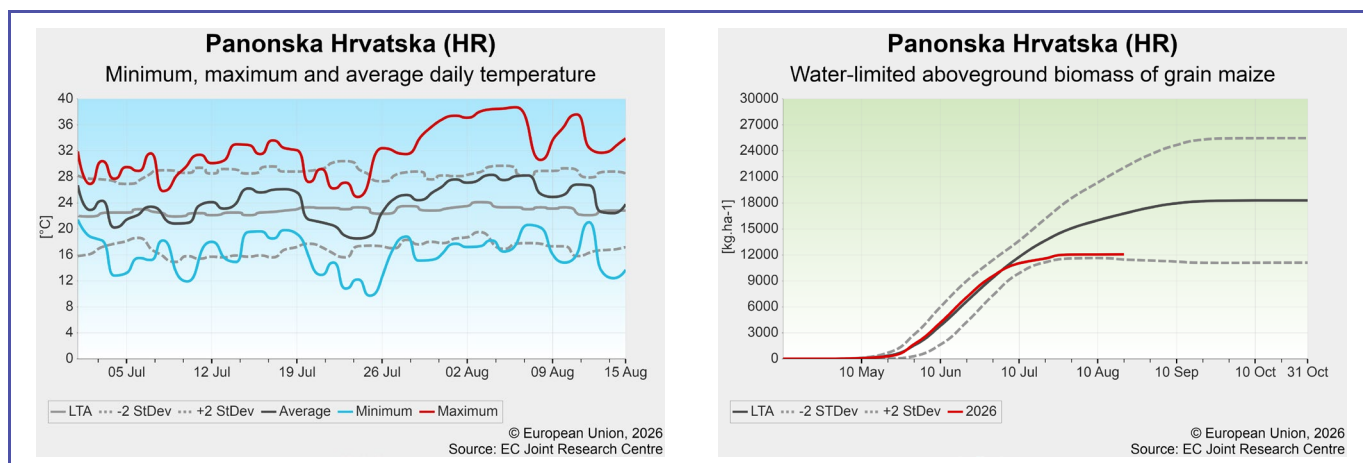
By contrast, summer crops were strongly affected. Potato bulking has slowed down, resulting in smaller tubers and advanced senescence; sugar beet growth has been also increasingly constrained, although to a lesser extent. Maize has been the most affected, showing reduced biomass accumulation, locally poor cob formation and premature senescence; a marked conversion from grain to green maize is expected. With no substantial rainfall forecast, further deterioration is likely. Summer crop yield forecasts have been notably reduced, now well below the five-year average and 2025 levels.



Slovenia and Croatia – Reduced outlook for summer crops under heat and moisture stress

Except for a few days in July, temperatures remained well above average throughout the reporting period. A notable heatwave developed in August, with maximum temperatures repeatedly above 35 °C and locally reaching 40 °C. The heat stress hampered photosynthetic activity and limited biomass accumulation, constraining grain filling for maize and soybean and causing leaf damage locally. Precipitation remained below average, exacerbating the water stress. Overall, unfavourable conditions for

crop growth occurred in all agricultural regions, and the heat combined with a persistent rainfall deficit rapidly depleted soil moisture, even where the soil had been adequately replenished in early summer. Winter crops escaped the stress due to early harvests, with yield forecasts essentially unchanged. Summer crops, however, were impacted, and our yield forecasts have been substantially revised downwards, especially for grain maize and soybean. Summer crop yields are now forecast below the five-year average for both Slovenia and Croatia.



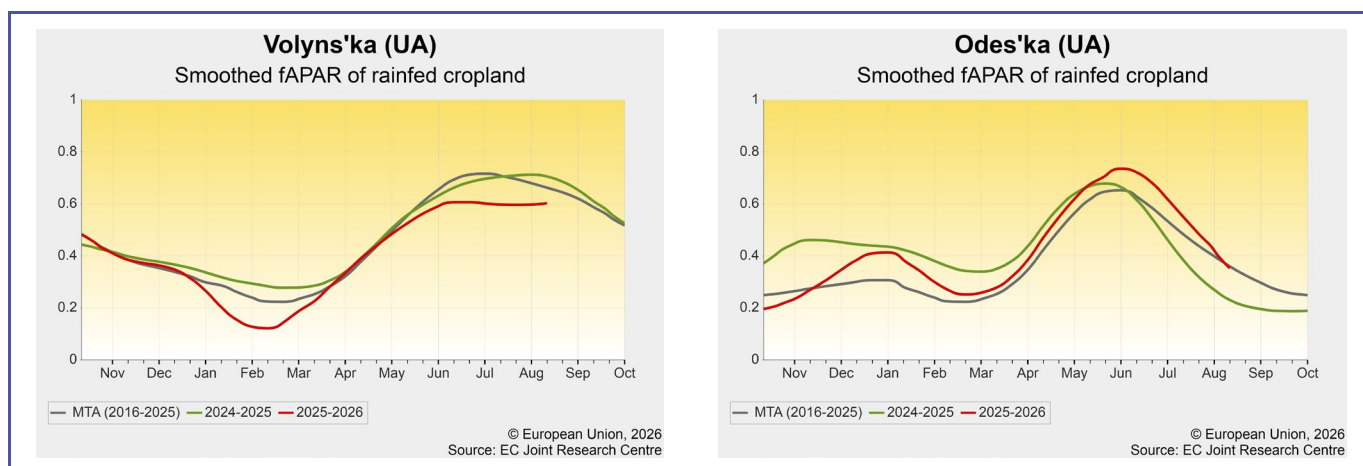


4.2 Black Sea area

Ukraine – Good summer crop outlook despite water deficit risk

Weather was cooler and drier than average across most of Ukraine during the reporting period. The relatively dry conditions remained favourable for winter crop maturation and harvesting. For summer crops in the western oblasts (e.g. *Volyns'ka*), soil moisture remained limited after the already dry spring, affecting crop conditions. Maize reached grain filling under favourable conditions in the north, south and east; soybean, predominantly cultivated in the west, was more exposed to the dry soils.

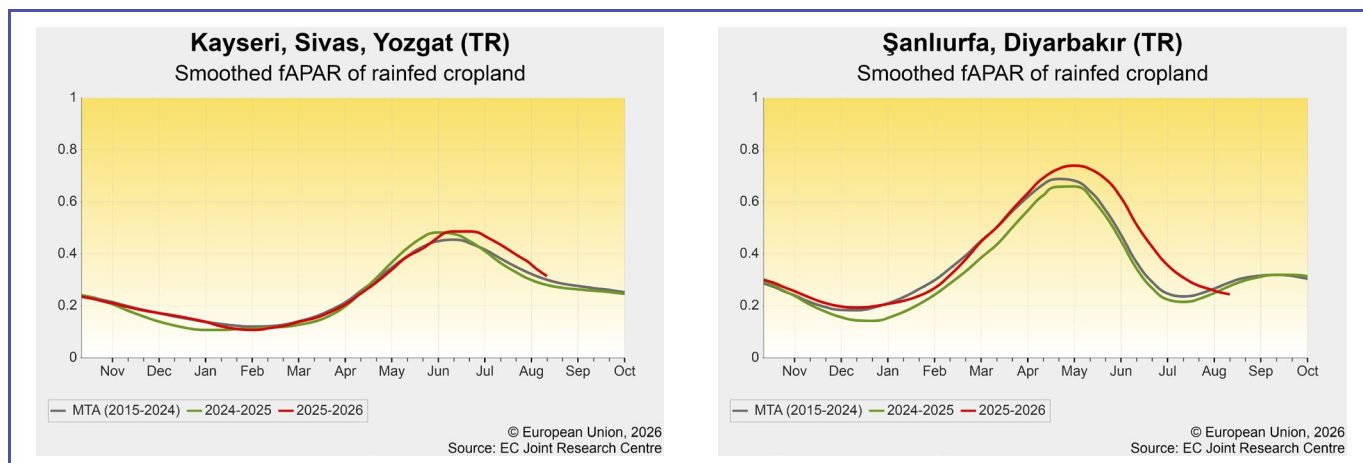
The harvesting of winter crops was completed in July; yield forecasts are unchanged for wheat and rapeseed, while the barley forecast has been revised slightly upwards, reflecting favourable conditions during the final grain-filling stage of spring barley. The grain maize yield forecast has also increased, supported by favourable crop conditions, particularly in the centre and north. The soybean yield forecast remains close to the average, with less favourable conditions in the west partly offset by favourable conditions in central regions.



Türkiye – Delayed but fair summer crop conditions

The winter cereal harvest ended in most regions in early July, with very satisfactory results. Only in *Kayseri* did crops remain in the field up to the end of July, but the delay did not cause harm and the season concluded with optimal yield expectations. Summer crops are still delayed in development due to late sowing. Most notably, the second crop cycle in *Şanlıurfa* has been significantly delayed and crops have not yet emerged; the remote sensing signal

points to a reduction in sown area for the summer cycle, in line with the increased surface area dedicated to winter crops this year. In the remaining regions (e.g. *Adana*, *Hatay*, *Samsun*), biomass accumulation is favourable, and summer crops are around flowering with average summer temperatures and sufficient soil moisture and water for irrigation. Therefore, our summer crop yield expectations are 5 % above the five-year average.

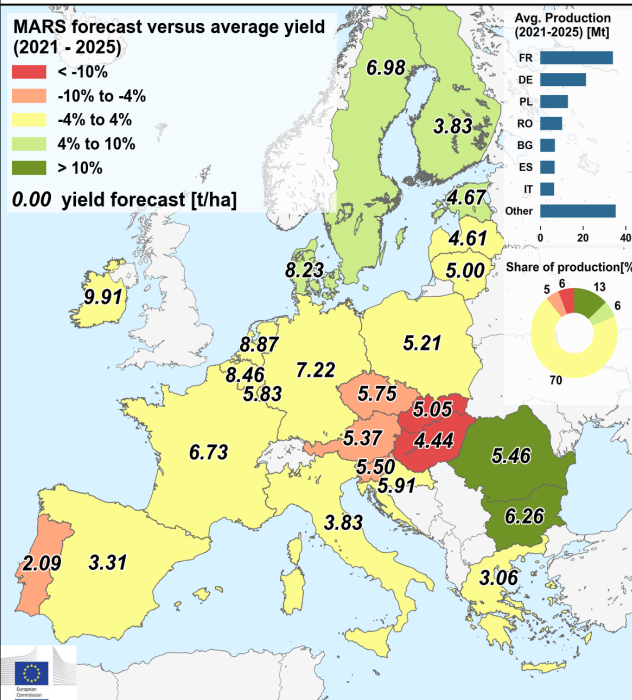




5. Crop yield forecast

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Total wheat			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.65	6.10	5.68	± 0	- 7	± 0
AT	5.85	6.22	5.37	- 8	- 14	- 5
BE	8.28	9.13	8.46	+ 2	- 7	- 2
BG	5.62	5.76	6.26	+ 12	+ 9	+ 1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	5.75	- 9	- 14	± 0
DE	7.45	7.83	7.22	- 3	- 8	- 4
DK	7.85	8.70	8.23	+ 5	- 5	± 0
EE	4.36	4.66	4.67	+ 7	± 0	+ 8
EL	3.02	2.77	3.06	+ 1	+ 10	± 0
ES	3.31	4.19	3.31	± 0	- 21	- 1
FI	3.62	4.40	3.83	+ 6	- 13	+ 1
FR	6.97	7.35	6.73	- 3	- 8	± 0
HR	5.93	6.62	5.91	± 0	- 11	± 0
HU	5.44	5.51	4.44	- 18	- 19	- 3
IE	10.0	10.4	9.91	- 1	- 5	± 0
IT	3.73	3.72	3.83	+ 3	+ 3	± 0
LT	4.87	5.36	5.00	+ 3	- 7	+ 7
LU	5.99	6.81	5.83	- 3	- 14	± 0
LV	4.53	4.77	4.61	+ 2	- 3	+ 3
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.57	9.25	8.87	+ 3	- 4	- 2
PL	5.32	5.59	5.21	- 2	- 7	± 0
PT	2.20	2.44	2.09	- 5	- 14	- 1
RO	4.54	5.64	5.46	+ 20	- 3	+ 3
SE	6.45	7.32	6.98	+ 8	- 5	+ 2
SI	5.80	6.11	5.50	- 5	- 10	± 0
SK	5.63	5.98	5.05	- 10	- 16	± 0

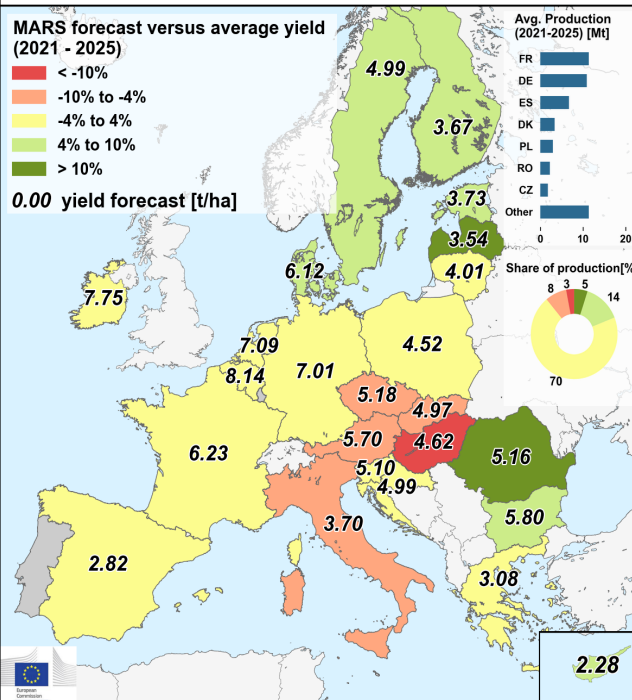
Total wheat - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Total barley			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.00	5.63	5.02	± 0	- 11	± 0
AT	6.16	6.75	5.70	- 7	- 15	- 6
BE	7.89	8.51	8.14	+ 3	- 4	- 1
BG	5.27	5.40	5.80	+ 10	+ 7	- 2
CY	1.76	0.93	2.28	+ 30	+ 144	± 0
CZ	5.59	6.28	5.18	- 7	- 18	± 0
DE	6.89	7.44	7.01	+ 2	- 6	± 0
DK	5.81	6.40	6.12	+ 5	- 4	± 0
EE	3.56	4.21	3.73	+ 5	- 11	± 0
EL	3.04	3.29	3.08	+ 1	- 6	± 0
ES	2.92	4.01	2.82	- 3	- 30	± 0
FI	3.39	3.81	3.67	+ 8	- 4	+ 2
FR	6.30	6.62	6.23	- 1	- 6	± 0
HR	4.99	5.51	4.99	± 0	- 9	± 0
HU	5.52	5.83	4.62	- 16	- 21	± 0
IE	7.88	8.05	7.75	- 2	- 4	- 1
IT	3.97	3.69	3.70	- 7	± 0	± 0
LT	3.93	4.84	4.01	+ 2	- 17	+ 3
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.15	3.57	3.54	+ 12	- 1	+ 6
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.96	7.49	7.09	+ 2	- 5	- 1
PL	4.44	4.82	4.52	+ 2	- 6	± 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	4.47	5.47	5.16	+ 15	- 6	+ 1
SE	4.59	5.81	4.99	+ 9	- 14	+ 3
SI	5.10	5.65	5.10	± 0	- 10	- 1
SK	5.25	6.12	4.97	- 5	- 19	+ 1

Total barley - yield forecast 2026

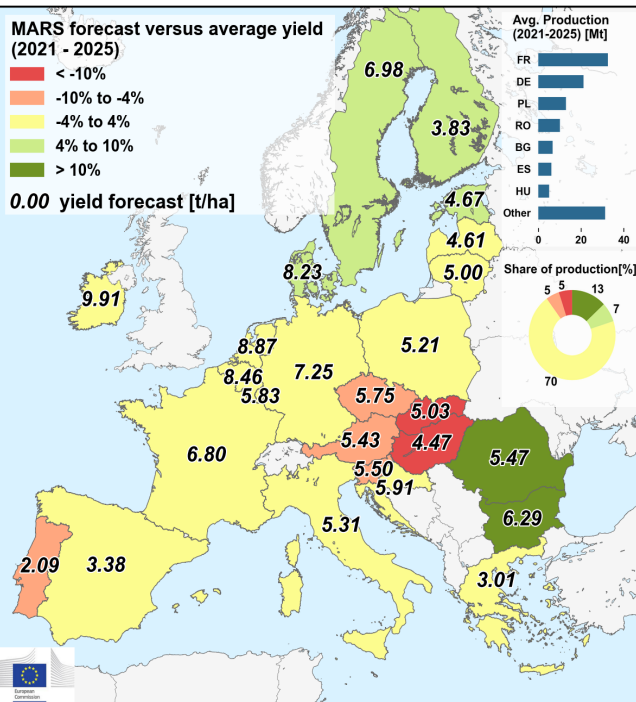


JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)



Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Soft wheat			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.88	6.34	5.88	± 0	- 7	± 0
AT	5.90	6.25	5.43	- 8	- 13	- 5
BE	8.28	9.13	8.46	+ 2	- 7	- 2
BG	5.63	5.77	6.29	+ 12	+ 9	+ 1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	5.75	- 9	- 14	± 0
DE	7.48	7.85	7.25	- 3	- 8	- 3
DK	7.85	8.70	8.23	+ 5	- 5	± 0
EE	4.36	4.66	4.67	+ 7	± 0	+ 8
EL	2.95	2.72	3.01	+ 2	+ 11	± 0
ES	3.42	4.33	3.38	- 1	- 22	- 1
FI	3.62	4.40	3.83	+ 6	- 13	+ 1
FR	7.05	7.42	6.80	- 4	- 8	± 0
HR	5.93	6.62	5.91	± 0	- 11	± 0
HU	5.46	5.53	4.47	- 18	- 19	- 3
IE	10.0	10.4	9.91	- 1	- 5	± 0
IT	5.22	4.91	5.31	+ 2	+ 8	± 0
LT	4.87	5.36	5.00	+ 3	- 7	+ 7
LU	5.99	6.81	5.83	- 3	- 14	± 0
LV	4.53	4.77	4.61	+ 2	- 3	+ 3
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.57	9.25	8.87	+ 3	- 4	- 2
PL	5.32	5.59	5.21	- 2	- 7	± 0
PT	2.20	2.44	2.09	- 5	- 14	- 1
RO	4.55	5.65	5.47	+ 20	- 3	+ 3
SE	6.45	7.32	6.98	+ 8	- 5	+ 2
SI	5.80	6.11	5.50	- 5	- 10	± 0
SK	5.61	5.96	5.03	- 10	- 16	± 0

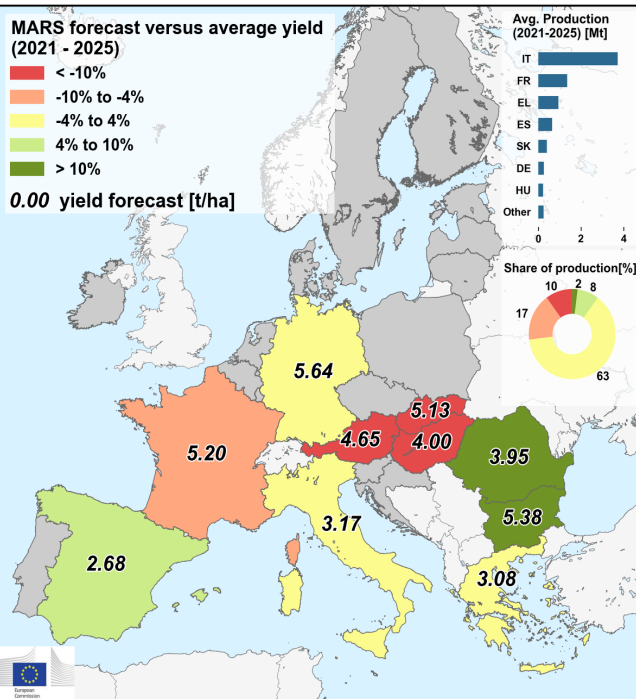
Soft wheat - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Durum wheat			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	3.49	3.72	3.56	+ 2	- 4	+ 1
AT	5.36	5.82	4.65	- 13	- 20	- 9
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	4.89	5.32	5.38	+ 10	+ 1	± 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	5.84	6.50	5.64	- 4	- 13	- 6
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	3.04	2.79	3.08	+ 1	+ 10	± 0
ES	2.56	3.04	2.68	+ 5	- 12	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.44	5.84	5.20	- 4	- 11	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	5.04	5.21	4.00	- 21	- 23	- 7
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.07	3.19	3.17	+ 3	- 1	± 0
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	3.59	3.25	3.95	+ 10	+ 22	± 0
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.70	6.08	5.13	- 10	- 16	± 0

Durum wheat - yield forecast 2026

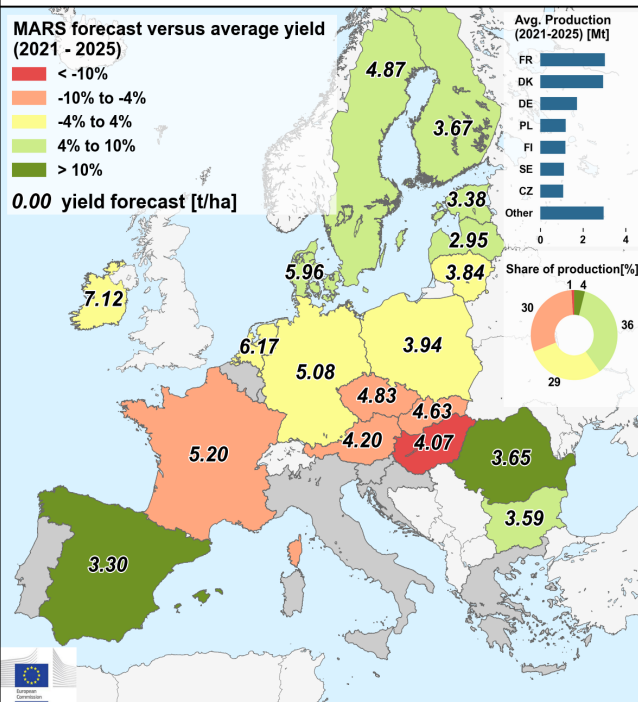


JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)



Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Spring barley			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.76	5.39	4.78	+ 1	- 11	- 1
AT	4.63	5.16	4.20	- 9	- 18	- 8
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	3.35	3.73	3.59	+ 7	- 4	± 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.37	6.15	4.83	- 10	- 21	± 0
DE	5.17	5.82	5.08	- 2	- 13	- 2
DK	5.67	6.22	5.96	+ 5	- 4	± 0
EE	3.11	3.24	3.38	+ 8	+ 4	± 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.75	3.76	3.30	+ 20	- 12	± 0
FI	3.39	3.81	3.67	+ 8	- 4	+ 2
FR	5.57	5.86	5.20	- 7	- 11	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.61	5.00	4.07	- 12	- 19	- 5
IE	7.38	7.37	7.12	- 4	- 3	- 3
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	3.73	4.71	3.84	+ 3	- 18	+ 2
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.70	2.78	2.95	+ 9	+ 6	+ 1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.26	6.70	6.17	- 1	- 8	- 2
PL	3.89	4.26	3.94	+ 1	- 8	+ 3
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.92	4.08	3.65	+ 25	- 10	+ 4
SE	4.48	5.69	4.87	+ 9	- 14	+ 3
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.01	6.08	4.63	- 8	- 24	± 0

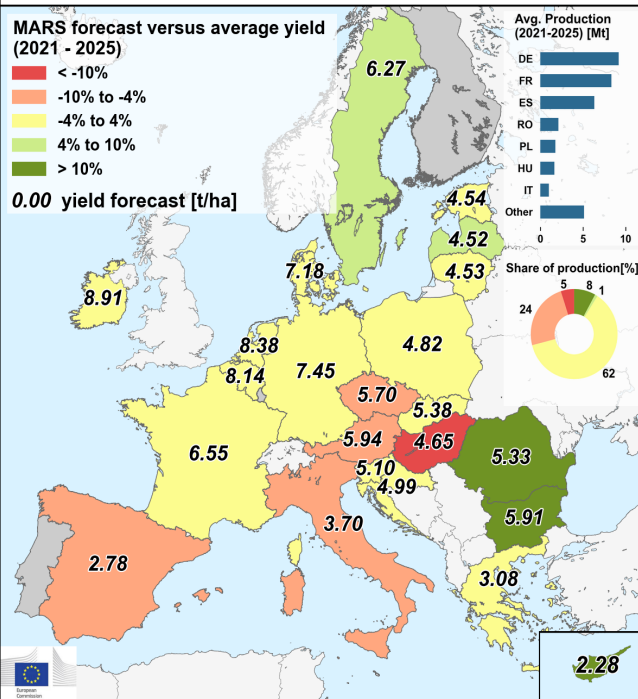
Spring barley - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Winter barley			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.12	5.73	5.12	± 0	- 11	± 0
AT	6.54	7.03	5.94	- 9	- 15	- 8
BE	7.89	8.51	8.14	+ 3	- 4	- 1
BG	5.30	5.44	5.91	+ 11	+ 9	± 0
CY	1.76	0.93	2.28	+ 30	+ 144	± 0
CZ	5.96	6.50	5.70	- 4	- 12	± 0
DE	7.35	7.86	7.45	+ 1	- 5	± 0
DK	6.92	7.73	7.18	+ 4	- 7	± 0
EE	4.58	5.80	4.54	- 1	- 22	± 0
EL	3.04	3.29	3.08	+ 1	- 6	± 0
ES	2.93	4.02	2.78	- 5	- 31	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	6.62	7.00	6.55	- 1	- 6	± 0
HR	4.99	5.51	4.99	± 0	- 9	± 0
HU	5.60	5.89	4.65	- 17	- 21	± 0
IE	8.92	9.40	8.91	± 0	- 5	± 0
IT	3.97	3.69	3.70	- 7	± 0	± 0
LT	4.43	5.09	4.53	+ 2	- 11	+ 5
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	4.20	4.74	4.52	+ 8	- 5	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.21	8.61	8.38	+ 2	- 3	± 0
PL	4.91	5.09	4.82	- 2	- 5	± 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	4.66	5.63	5.33	+ 14	- 5	+ 1
SE	5.92	6.98	6.27	+ 6	- 10	± 0
SI	5.10	5.65	5.10	± 0	- 10	- 1
SK	5.58	6.19	5.38	- 4	- 13	± 0

Winter barley - yield forecast 2026

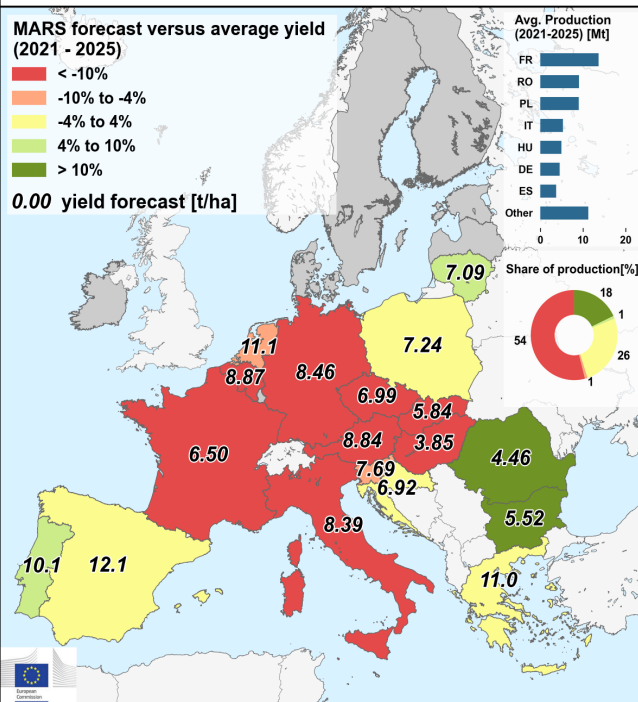


JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)



Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Grain maize			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	7.08	7.14	6.61	-7	-7	-5
AT	10.4	11.1	8.84	-15	-21	-12
BE	10.8	9.50	8.87	-18	-7	-18
BG	4.29	2.44	5.52	+29	+126	+16
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	8.58	8.86	6.99	-19	-21	-10
DE	9.71	10.1	8.46	-13	-16	-8
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	10.9	9.15	11.0	+1	+20	± 0
ES	12.2	12.4	12.1	± 0	-2	-1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	9.07	8.61	6.50	-28	-25	-16
HR	7.07	6.38	6.92	-2	+8	-10
HU	5.80	5.25	3.85	-34	-27	-15
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	9.87	10.2	8.39	-15	-18	-1
LT	6.66	6.99	7.09	+7	+1	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	11.9	12.0	11.1	-6	-7	-7
PL	7.42	7.85	7.24	-2	-8	-1
PT	9.53	8.06	10.1	+6	+25	± 0
RO	4.02	3.94	4.46	+11	+13	+11
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	8.23	7.09	7.69	-7	+8	-10
SK	7.14	8.22	5.84	-18	-29	-9

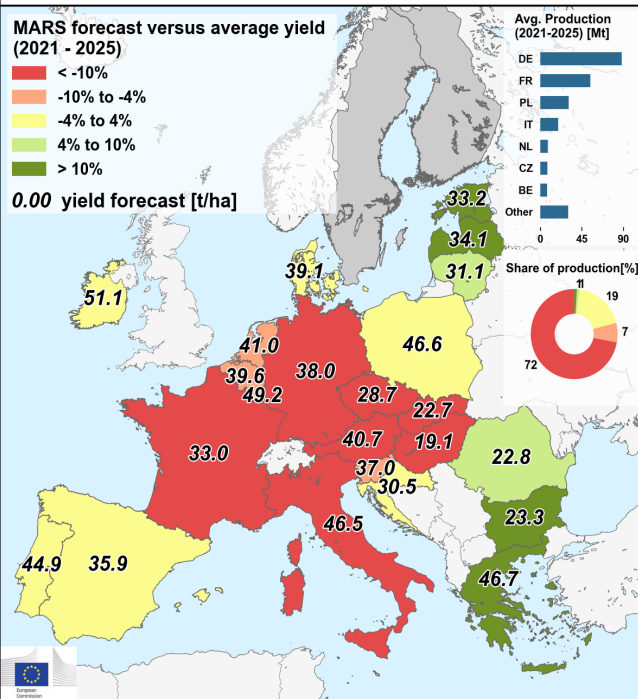
Grain maize - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Green maize			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU*	42.8	43.6	37.8	-12	-13	-8
AT	45.9	48.6	40.7	-11	-16	-7
BE	42.1	43.1	39.6	-6	-8	-5
BG	18.9	16.1	23.3	+24	+45	+5
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	34.8	35.3	28.7	-17	-19	-8
DE	43.0	44.6	38.0	-11	-15	-10
DK	38.6	36.5	39.1	+1	+7	-2
EE	29.3	22.9	33.2	+13	+45	± 0
EL	41.2	27.0	46.7	+13	+73	± 0
ES	36.6	38.7	35.9	-2	-7	-2
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	43.4	43.2	33.0	-24	-24	-14
HR	31.3	26.9	30.5	-2	+14	-6
HU	24.8	23.1	19.1	-23	-17	-9
IE	53.1	52.2	51.1	-4	-2	-5
IT	52.6	54.9	46.5	-12	-15	-6
LT	29.1	29.3	31.1	+7	+6	± 0
LU	51.9	63.6	49.2	-5	-23	-5
LV	27.7	22.9	34.1	+23	+49	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	44.3	47.3	41.0	-7	-13	-6
PL	47.7	49.1	46.6	-2	-5	-1
PT	44.9	44.9	44.9	± 0	± 0	± 0
RO	21.1	19.2	22.8	+8	+19	+9
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	38.9	36.3	37.0	-5	+2	-9
SK	27.8	30.0	22.7	-18	-24	-9

Green maize - yield forecast 2026

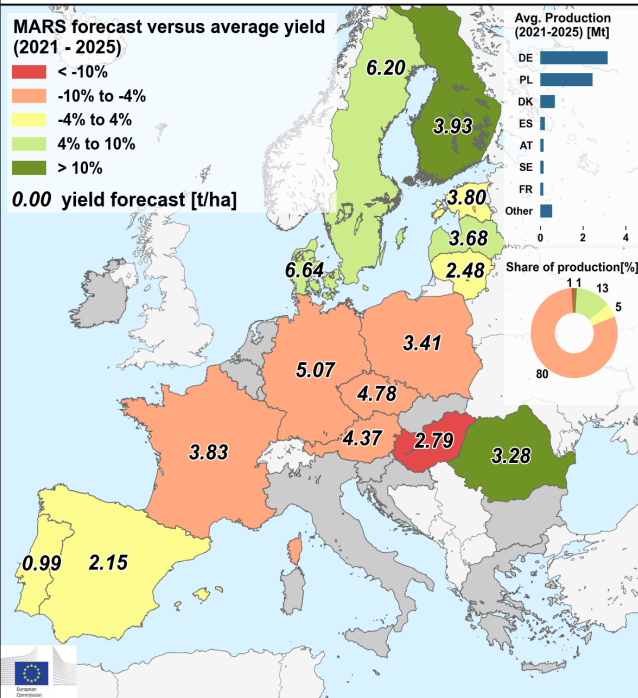


JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)



Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Rye			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.28	4.64	4.14	-3	-11	-3
AT	4.63	5.26	4.37	-6	-17	-4
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.04	5.51	4.78	-5	-13	-5
DE	5.31	5.73	5.07	-5	-11	-7
DK	6.25	7.06	6.64	+6	-6	± 0
EE	3.74	3.57	3.80	+2	+6	+2
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.18	2.63	2.15	-1	-18	-2
FI	3.52	4.10	3.93	+12	-4	± 0
FR	4.11	3.85	3.83	-7	-1	-6
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.15	3.09	2.79	-12	-10	-4
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	2.43	2.59	2.48	+2	-4	+2
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.49	3.29	3.68	+6	+12	+3
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.56	3.82	3.41	-4	-11	± 0
PT	0.98	0.98	0.99	+1	+1	± 0
RO	2.85	3.30	3.28	+15	-1	± 0
SE	5.81	6.30	6.20	+7	-2	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

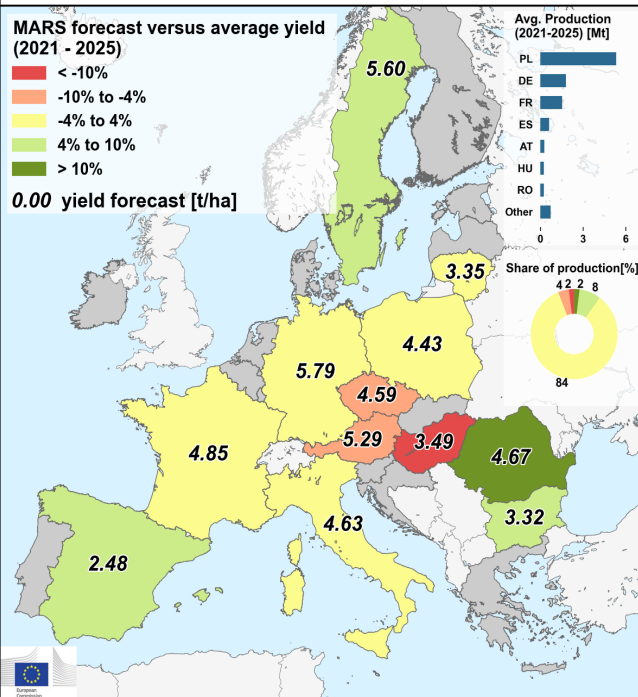
Rye - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Triticale			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.44	4.77	4.40	-1	-8	+1
AT	5.56	6.21	5.29	-5	-15	-6
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	3.12	3.02	3.32	+6	+10	± 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	4.89	5.17	4.59	-6	-11	± 0
DE	5.94	6.35	5.79	-2	-9	-3
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.35	3.01	2.48	+6	-18	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	4.94	5.20	4.85	-2	-7	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.99	4.13	3.49	-13	-16	-3
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	4.58	4.97	4.63	+1	-7	± 0
LT	3.23	3.57	3.35	+4	-6	+4
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	4.46	4.72	4.43	-1	-6	+3
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	3.87	4.96	4.67	+21	-6	+2
SE	5.22	5.91	5.60	+7	-5	+1
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Triticale - yield forecast 2026

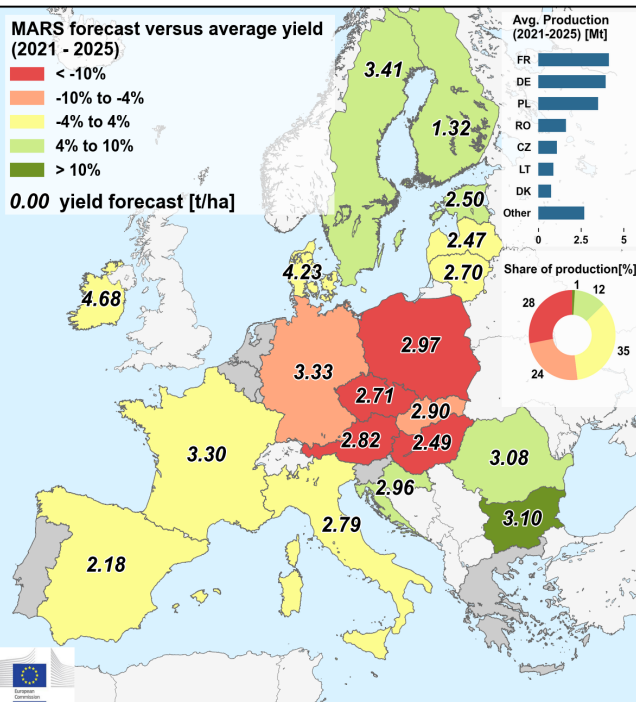


JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)



Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Rapeseed			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	3.20	3.34	3.09	-4	-8	-2
AT	3.14	3.27	2.82	-10	-14	-8
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.64	3.03	3.10	+17	+2	+6
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	3.13	3.04	2.71	-13	-11	-5
DE	3.60	3.64	3.33	-8	-9	-8
DK	4.12	4.35	4.23	+3	-3	-2
EE	2.31	2.81	2.50	+8	-11	+9
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.18	2.77	2.18	±0	-22	±0
FI	1.24	1.08	1.32	+7	+23	+3
FR	3.36	3.66	3.30	-2	-10	±0
HR	2.74	3.15	2.96	+8	-6	+1
HU	2.83	2.90	2.49	-12	-14	+6
IE	4.61	4.98	4.68	+1	-6	±0
IT	2.78	2.64	2.79	+1	+6	±0
LT	2.68	2.66	2.70	+1	+2	+2
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.42	2.54	2.47	+2	-3	±0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.31	3.31	2.97	-10	-10	±0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.81	3.16	3.08	+9	-3	±0
SE	3.14	3.58	3.41	+8	-5	±0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.22	3.55	2.90	-10	-18	±0

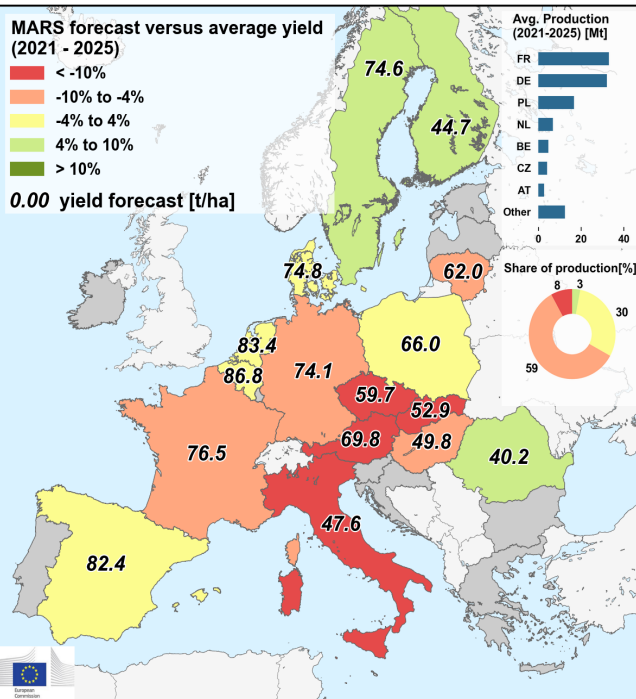
Rapeseed - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Sugar beet			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	76.2	81.6	72.2	-5	-11	-5
AT	78.8	79.7	69.8	-11	-12	-9
BE	85.6	97.7	86.8	+1	-11	-3
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	69.1	74.1	59.7	-14	-19	-9
DE	80.1	83.5	74.1	-7	-11	-7
DK	76.3	83.1	74.8	-2	-10	-3
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	81.7	85.6	82.4	+1	-4	±0
FI	41.7	42.3	44.7	+7	+6	+5
FR	82.7	89.9	76.5	-7	-15	-6
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	54.4	50.7	49.8	-9	-2	-1
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	54.5	48.9	47.6	-13	-3	-18
LT	67.7	75.2	62.0	-8	-18	-5
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	83.9	89.0	83.4	-1	-6	-2
PL	65.7	71.9	66.0	+1	-8	±0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	36.9	37.9	40.2	+9	+6	+2
SE	70.4	83.0	74.6	+6	-10	+3
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	61.6	66.9	52.9	-14	-21	-4

Sugar beet - yield forecast 2026

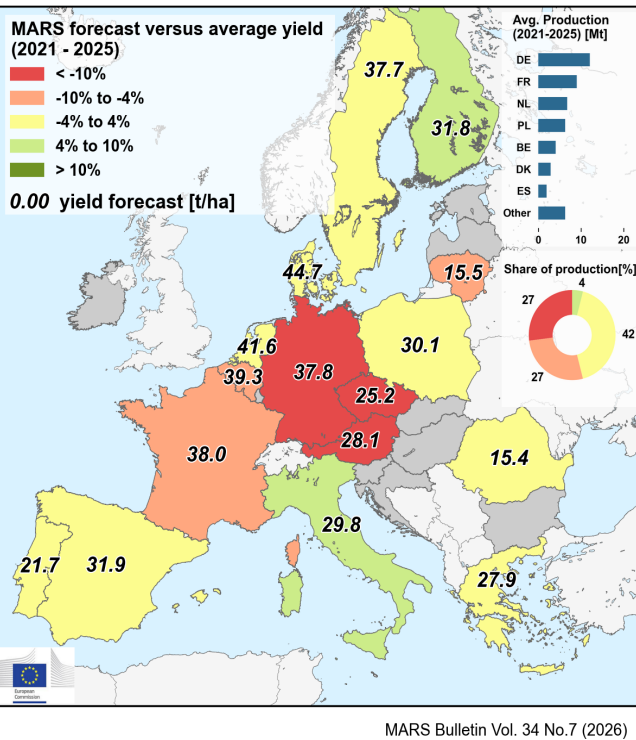


JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)



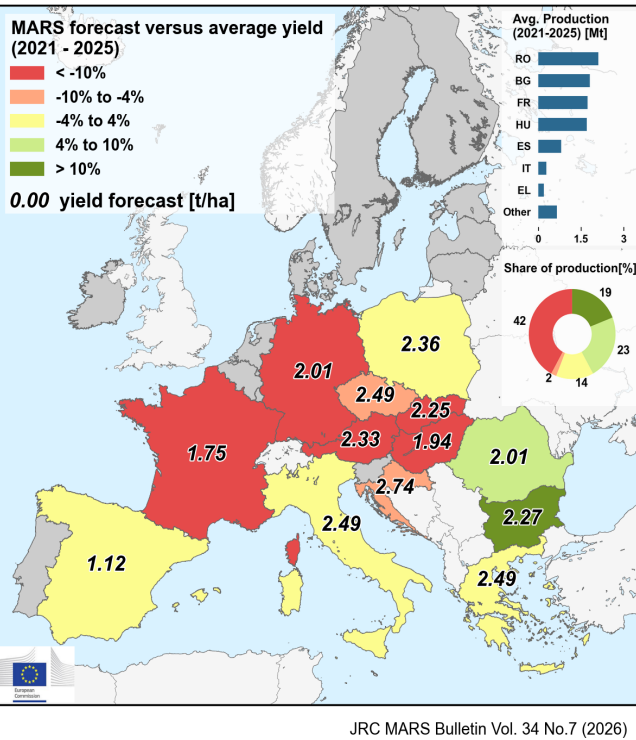
Potatoes						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	37.0	38.9	34.6	-6	-11	-5
AT	32.5	35.5	28.1	-13	-21	-10
BE	41.8	44.9	39.3	-6	-13	-6
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	29.3	30.4	25.2	-14	-17	-6
DE	43.8	46.0	37.8	-14	-18	-13
DK	45.5	48.9	44.7	-2	-9	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	27.9	25.0	27.9	± 0	+12	+3
ES	31.6	29.3	31.9	+1	+9	± 0
FI	29.2	29.5	31.8	+9	+8	+5
FR	41.5	42.2	38.0	-8	-10	-6
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	28.6	28.7	29.8	+4	+4	± 0
LT	16.6	19.3	15.5	-7	-20	-6
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	42.9	46.1	41.6	-3	-10	-2
PL	30.7	32.7	30.1	-2	-8	± 0
PT	22.3	20.7	21.7	-3	+5	± 0
RO	15.4	14.9	15.4	± 0	+3	+1
SE	36.7	38.6	37.7	+3	-2	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Potatoes - yield forecast 2026



Sunflower						
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	1.99	1.87	1.92	-3	+3	-1
AT	2.68	2.96	2.33	-13	-22	-10
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.01	1.66	2.27	+13	+37	+4
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.68	2.85	2.49	-7	-13	-5
DE	2.31	2.31	2.01	-13	-13	-12
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.42	2.08	2.49	+3	+19	+4
ES	1.09	1.18	1.12	+3	-6	-1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.26	2.06	1.75	-23	-15	-10
HR	2.91	2.97	2.74	-6	-8	-8
HU	2.52	2.43	1.94	-23	-20	-8
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.50	2.66	2.49	± 0	-6	-3
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.45	2.62	2.36	-3	-10	-1
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.83	1.71	2.01	+10	+18	+6
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.59	2.70	2.25	-13	-17	-7

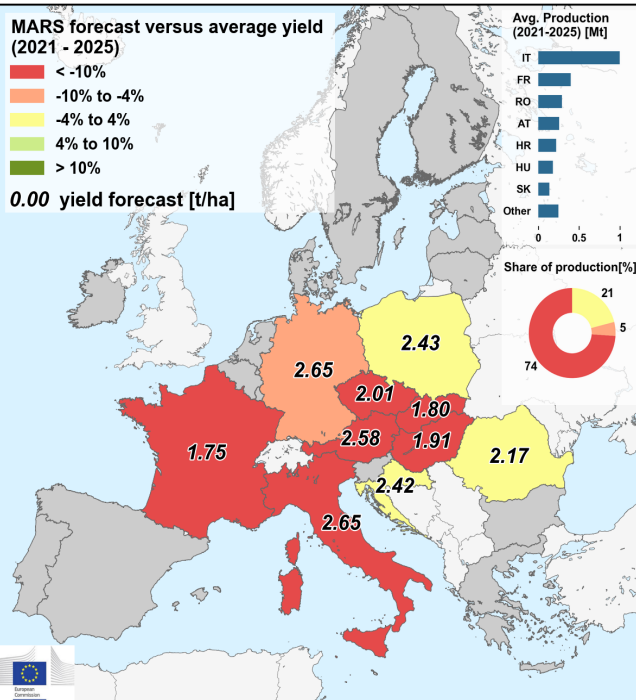
Sunflower - yield forecast 2026





Soybeans						
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	2.67	2.79	2.31	- 14	- 17	- 12
AT	2.92	3.18	2.58	- 12	- 19	- 11
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.44	2.35	2.01	- 17	- 14	- 9
DE	2.89	3.02	2.65	- 8	- 12	- 7
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.50	2.61	1.75	- 30	- 33	- 24
HR	2.47	2.32	2.42	- 2	+ 4	- 12
HU	2.36	2.14	1.91	- 19	- 11	± 0
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.17	3.56	2.65	- 17	- 26	- 22
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.52	2.59	2.43	- 3	- 6	- 2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.10	2.01	2.17	+ 3	+ 8	+ 4
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.17	2.21	1.80	- 17	- 19	- 7

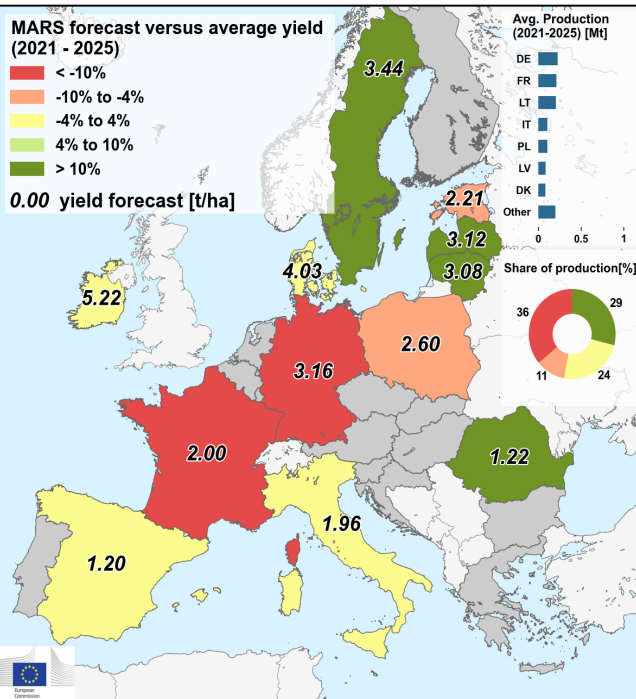
Soybeans - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)

Field beans						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.72	2.84	2.67	- 2	- 6	- 4
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	3.56	3.42	3.16	- 11	- 8	- 11
DK	3.93	4.48	4.03	+ 2	- 10	- 1
EE	2.36	3.05	2.21	- 6	- 28	± 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	1.21	1.24	1.20	- 1	- 3	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.53	2.52	2.00	- 21	- 21	- 5
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	5.36	5.40	5.22	- 3	- 3	- 7
IT	1.97	2.12	1.96	- 1	- 7	± 0
LT	2.65	3.01	3.08	+ 16	+ 2	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.68	3.08	3.12	+ 16	+ 1	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.74	2.74	2.60	- 5	- 5	+ 2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.08	0.92	1.22	+ 13	+ 33	—
SE	3.04	3.79	3.44	+ 13	- 9	+ 2
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Field beans - yield forecast 2026

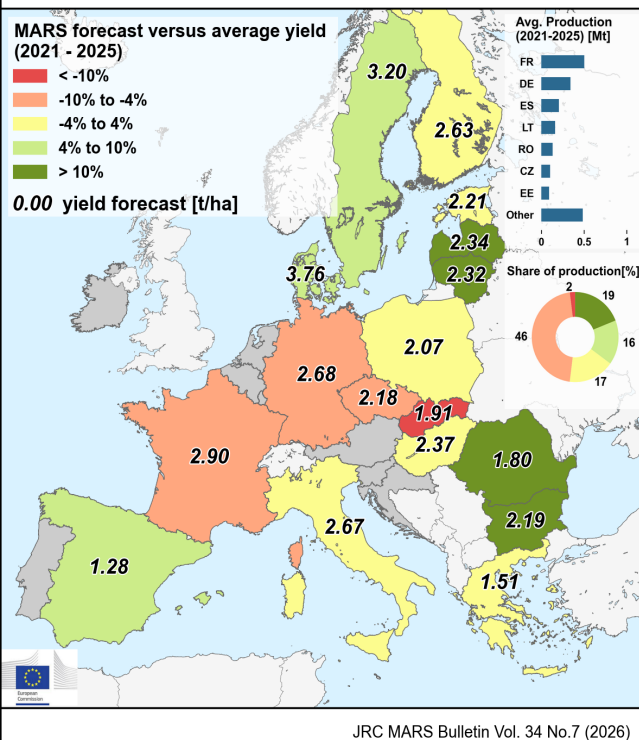


JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)



Country	Field peas					
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.23	2.38	2.23	± 0	- 6	- 2
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	1.87	1.88	2.19	+ 17	+ 16	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.30	2.27	2.18	- 5	- 4	± 0
DE	2.89	3.20	2.68	- 7	- 16	- 11
DK	3.49	4.23	3.76	+ 8	- 11	- 1
EE	2.15	1.81	2.21	+ 3	+ 22	+ 3
EL	1.55	1.37	1.51	- 3	+ 10	± 0
ES	1.22	1.69	1.28	+ 5	- 24	± 0
FI	2.53	2.15	2.63	+ 4	+ 22	+ 2
FR	3.11	3.62	2.90	- 7	- 20	- 3
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	2.45	2.79	2.37	- 4	- 15	± 0
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.70	2.58	2.67	- 1	+ 4	± 0
LT	2.09	2.01	2.32	+ 11	+ 16	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.02	1.85	2.34	+ 16	+ 27	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.14	2.08	2.07	- 3	- 1	+ 4
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.50	1.28	1.80	+ 20	+ 41	+ 1
SE	2.93	3.65	3.20	+ 9	- 12	+ 1
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.36	2.81	1.91	- 19	- 32	± 0

Field peas - yield forecast 2026



JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No.7 (2026)

Country	Total wheat				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
TR	2.88	2.54	3.43	+ 19	+ 35
UA	4.30	4.17	4.74	+ 10	+ 14

Country	Total barley				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
TR	2.34	1.89	3.26	+ 39	+ 72
UA	3.58	3.52	4.10	+ 14	+ 17

Country	Soft wheat				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
TR	2.84	2.47	3.35	+ 18	+ 36
UA	4.30	4.17	4.74	+ 10	+ 14

Country	Durum wheat				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
TR	3.10	2.85	3.79	+ 22	+ 33
UA	—	—	—	—	—

Country	Grain maize				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
TR	9.55	9.85	9.99	+ 5	+ 1
UA	7.09	6.98	8.00	+ 13	+ 15

Country	Soybeans				
	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
TR	—	—	—	—	—
UA	2.47	2.43	2.69	+ 9	+ 11

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

Sources: 2021-2025 data come from DG Agriculture and Rural Development short-term-outlook data (dated July 2026), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 20.07.2026), ELSTAT, DESTATIS and Statistics Netherlands (CBS).

The 2025 green maize yield come from the national statistical offices or is derived from JRC calculations using Eurostat dry-matter figures.

Non-EU 2021-2025 data come from USDA, 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(%).

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



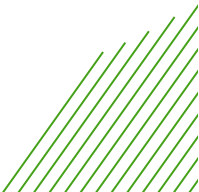
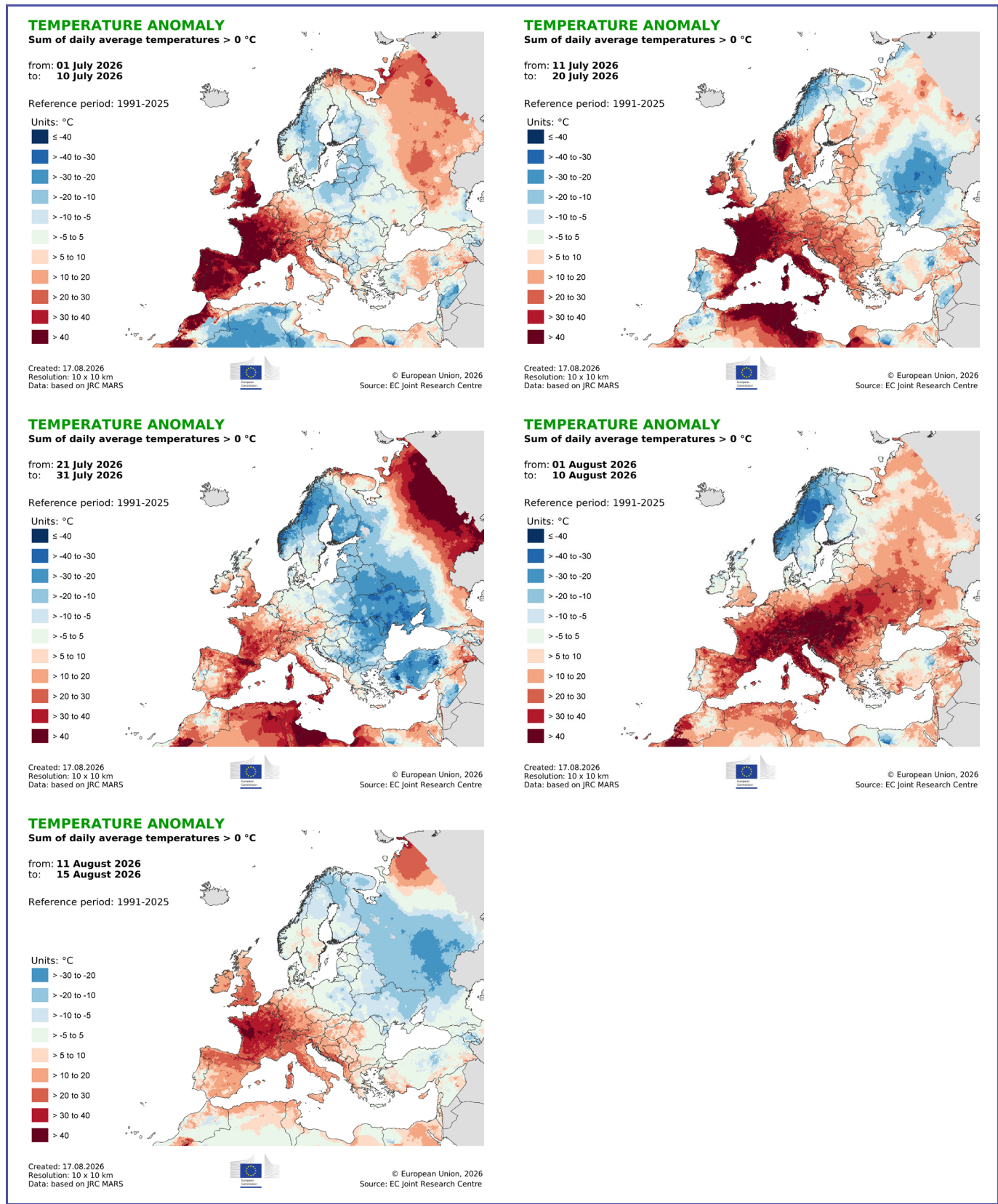
Crop name	Eurostat Crop name	Eurostat Crop Code	Official Eurostat Crop definition*
Total wheat	W heat and spelt	C 1100	Common wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.), einkorn wheat (<i>Triticum monococcum</i> L.) and durum wheat (<i>Triticum durum</i> Desf.).
Total barley	Barley	C 1300	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.).
Soft wheat	Common wheat and spelt	C 1110	Common wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.) and einkorn wheat (<i>Triticum monococcum</i> L.).
Durum what	Durum wheat	C 1120	<i>Triticum durum</i> Desf.
Spring barley	Spring barley	C 1320	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) sown in the spring.
W inter barley	W inter barley	C 1310	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) sown before or during winter.
G rain maize	Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	C 1500	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) harvested for grain, as seed or as corn-cob-mix.
Green maize	Green maize	G 3000	All forms of maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) grown mainly for silage (whole cob, parts of or whole plant) and not harvested for grain.
Rye	Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)	C 1200	Rye (<i>Secale cereale</i> L.) sown any time, mixtures of rye and other cereals and other cereal mixtures sown before or during the winter (maslin).
Triticale	Triticale	C 1600	Triticale (x <i>Triticosecale</i> Wittmack).
Rapeseed	Rape and turnip rape seeds	I1110	Rape (<i>Brassica napus</i> L.) and turnip rape (<i>Brassica rapa</i> L. var. <i>oleifera</i> (Lam.)) grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.
Sugar beet	Sugar beet (excluding seed)	R 2000	Sugar beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.) intended for the sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production.
Potatoes	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	R 1000	Potatoes (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.).
Sunflower	Sunflower seed	I1120	Sunflower (<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.) harvested as dry grains.
Soybeans	Soya	I1130	Soya (<i>Glycine max</i> L. Merrill) harvested as dry grains.
Field beans	Broad and field beans	P 1200	All varieties of broad and field beans (<i>Faba vulgaris</i> (Moench) syn. <i>Vicia faba</i> L. (partim)) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Field peas	Field peas	P 1100	All varieties of field peas (<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. convar. <i>sativum</i> or <i>Pisum sativum</i> L. convar. <i>arvense</i> L. or convar. <i>speciosum</i>) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Rice	Rice	C 2000	Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> , L.).

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



6. Atlas

Temperature



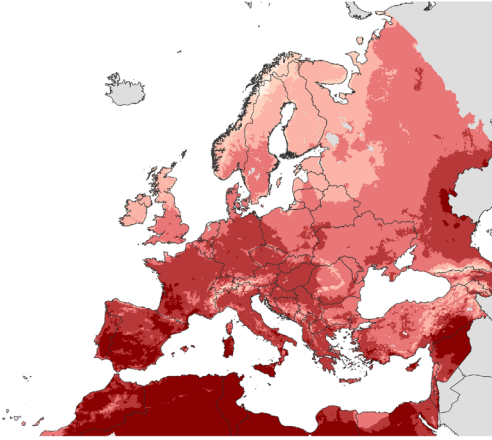


MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: 01 July 2026
to: 31 July 2026

Units: °C



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

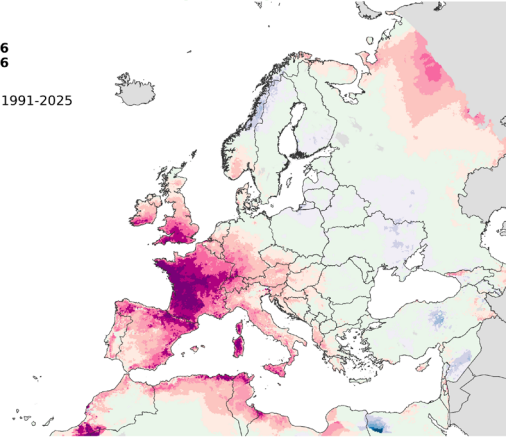
MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: 01 July 2026
to: 31 July 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



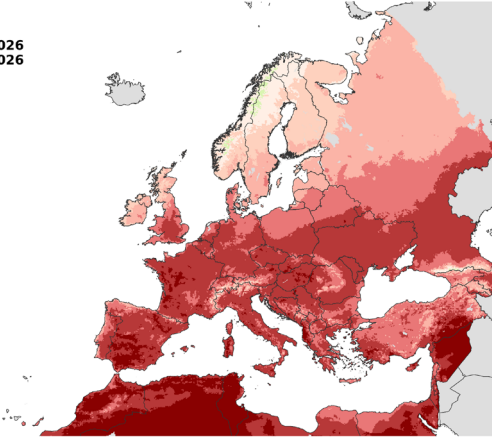
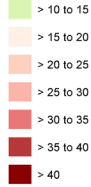
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: 01 August 2026
to: 15 August 2026

Units: °C



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

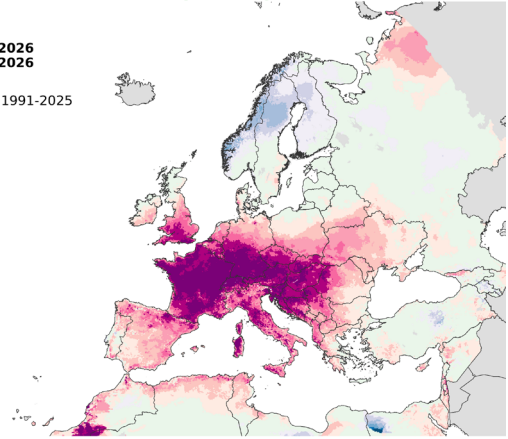
MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: 01 August 2026
to: 15 August 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



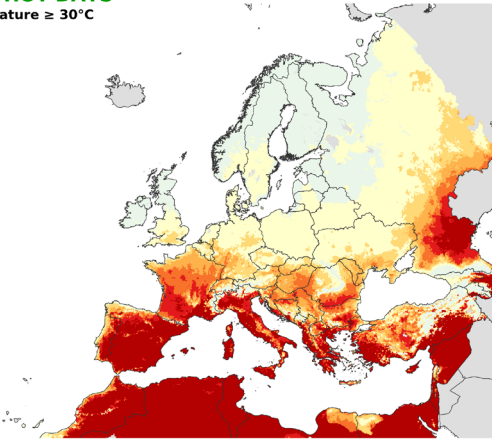
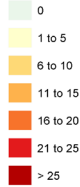
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: 01 July 2026
to: 31 July 2026

Units: days



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

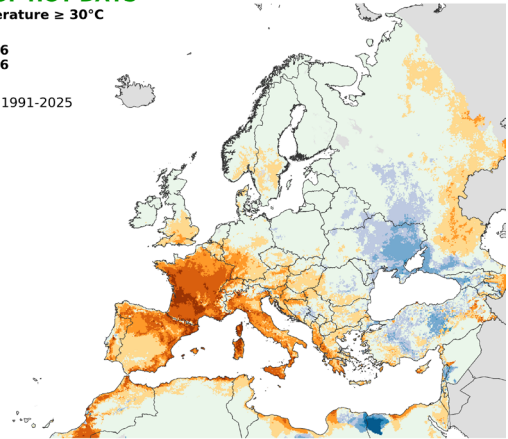
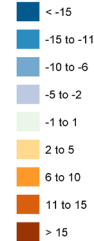
ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: 01 July 2026
to: 31 July 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

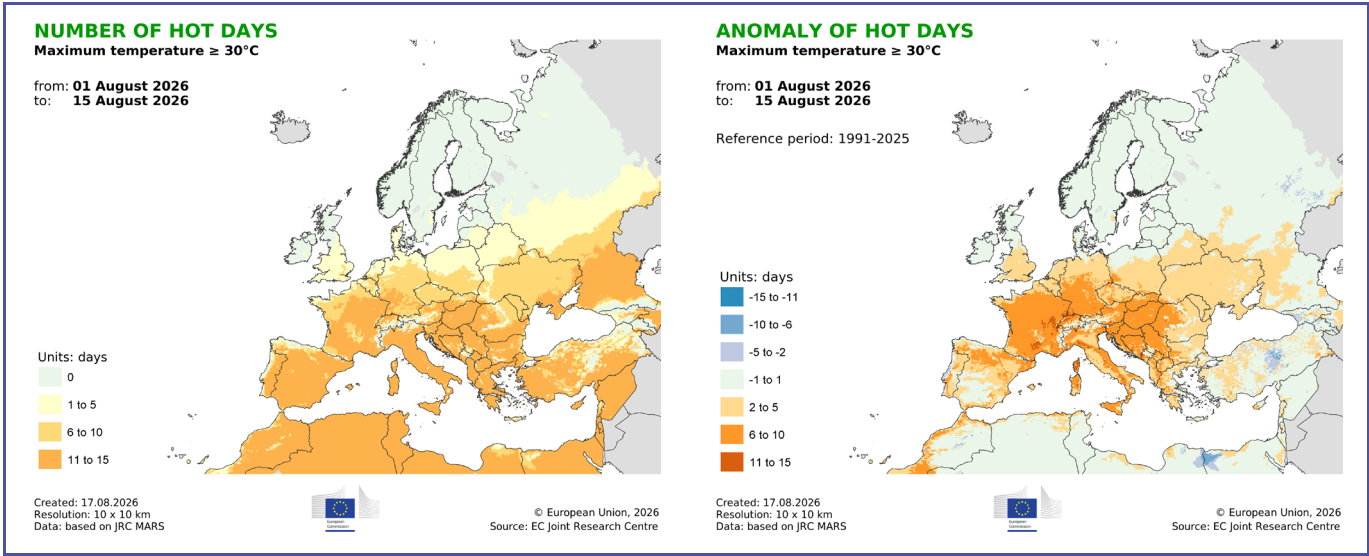
Units: days



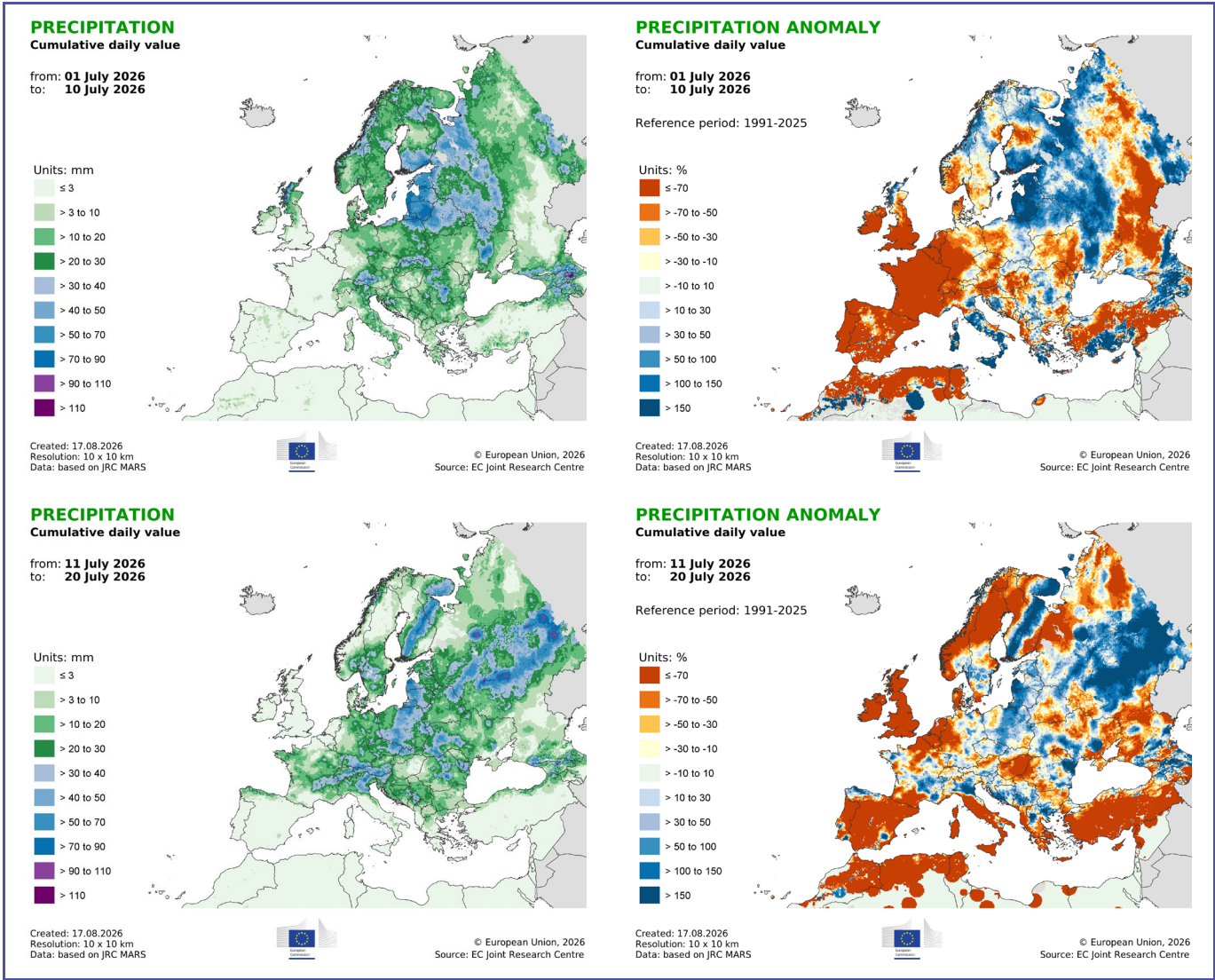
Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



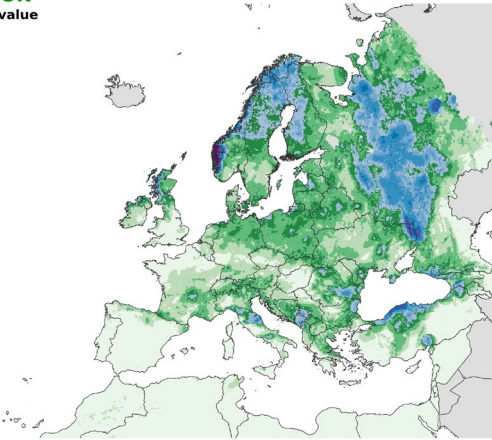
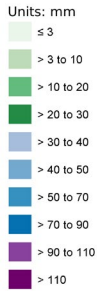
Precipitation





PRECIPITATION
Cumulative daily value

from: **21 July 2026**
to: **31 July 2026**



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

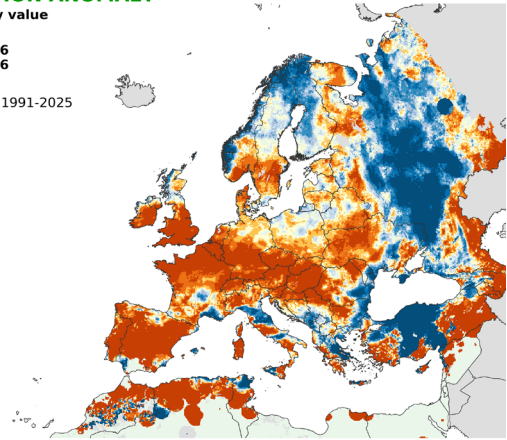


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY
Cumulative daily value

from: **21 July 2026**
to: **31 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



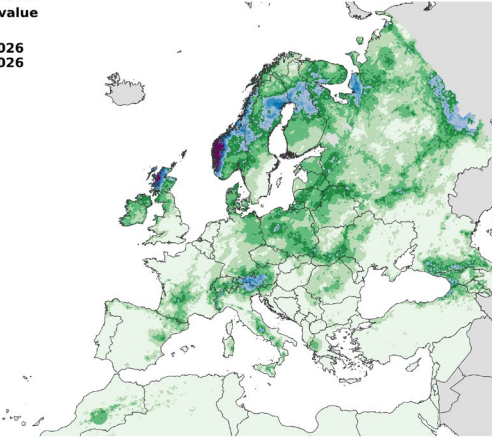
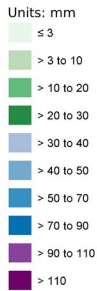
Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION
Cumulative daily value

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **10 August 2026**



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

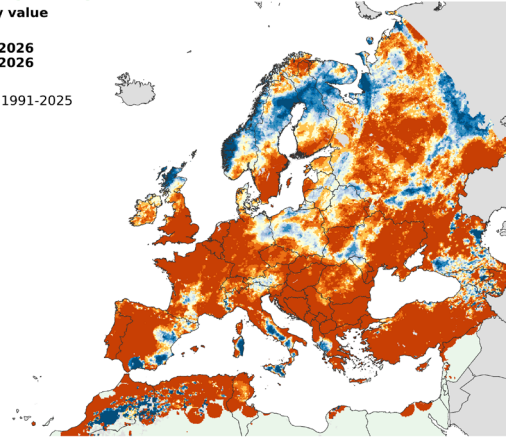


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY
Cumulative daily value

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **10 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



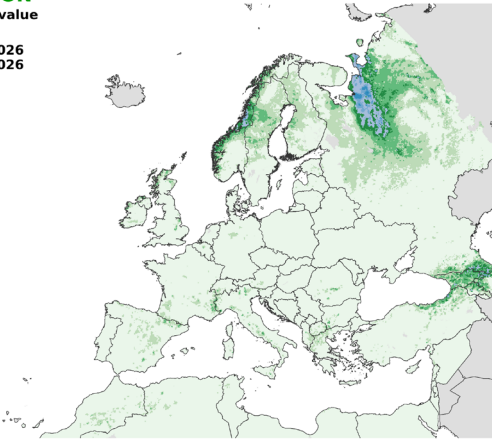
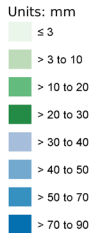
Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION
Cumulative daily value

from: **11 August 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

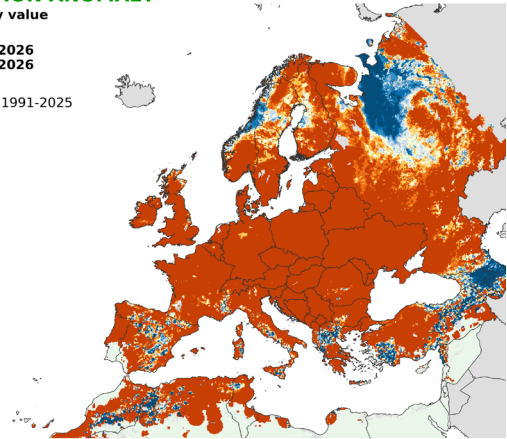


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY
Cumulative daily value

from: **11 August 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



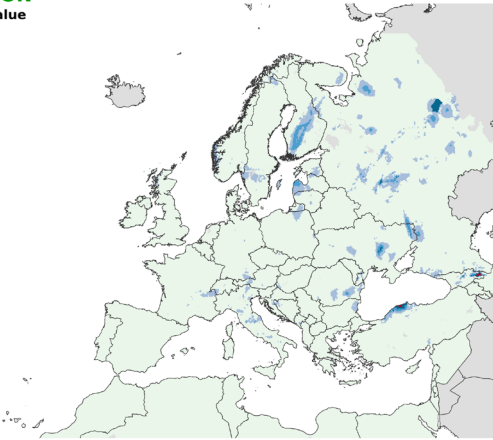
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



PRECIPITATION
Maximum daily value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **31 July 2026**

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



Created: 19.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

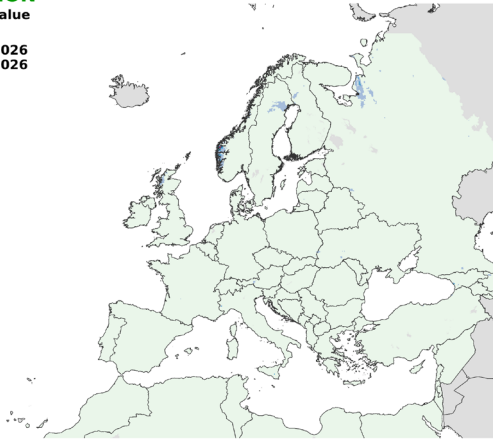


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION
Maximum daily value

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

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



Created: 19.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

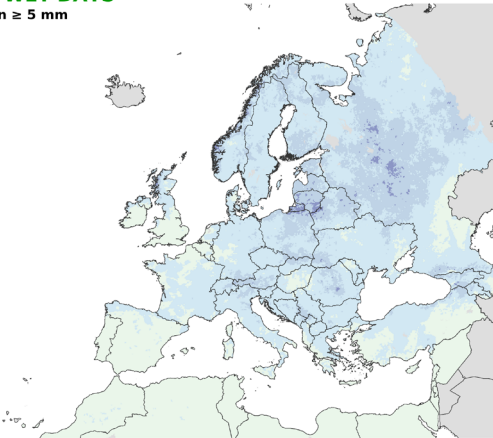


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF WET DAYS
Daily precipitation $\geq$ 5 mm

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **31 July 2026**

Units: days
0
1 to 5
6 to 10
11 to 15



Created: 19.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



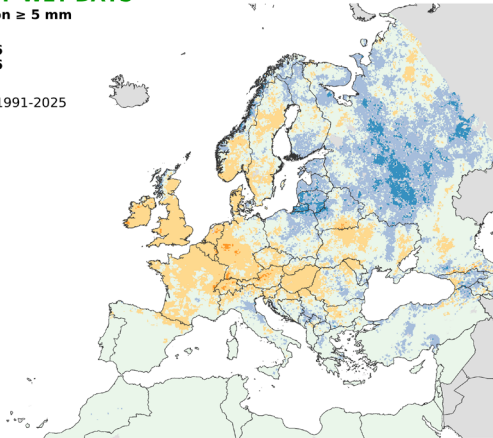
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF WET DAYS
Daily precipitation $\geq$ 5 mm

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **31 July 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: 19.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

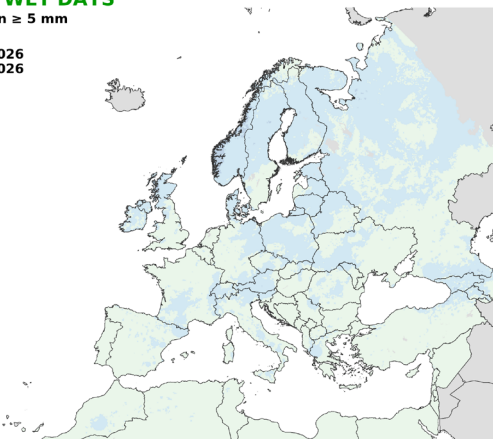


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF WET DAYS
Daily precipitation $\geq$ 5 mm

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

Units: days
0
1 to 5
6 to 10



Created: 19.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



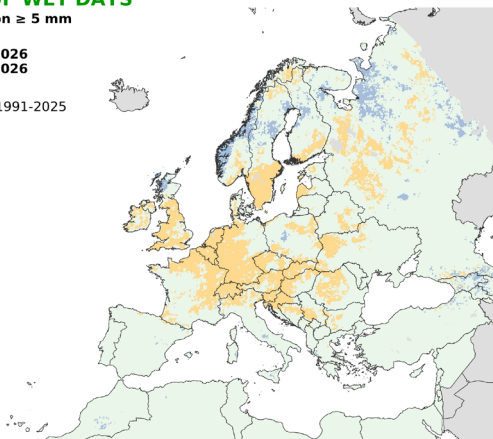
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF WET DAYS
Daily precipitation $\geq$ 5 mm

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **15 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

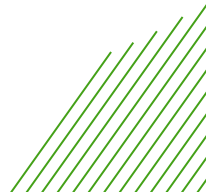
Units: days
-5 to -2
-1 to 1
2 to 5
6 to 10



Created: 19.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre





Climatic water balance

CLIMATIC WATER BALANCE ANOMALY

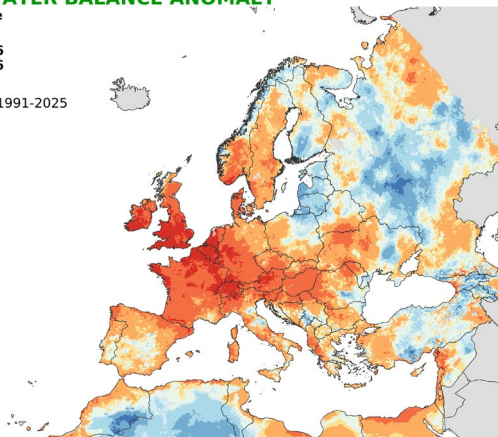
Cumulative value

from: 01 July 2026
to: 31 July 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: mm

- ≤ -100
- > -100 to -50
- > -50 to -20
- > -20 to -10
- > -10 to 10
- > 10 to 20
- > 20 to 50
- > 50 to 100
- > 100



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CLIMATIC WATER BALANCE ANOMALY

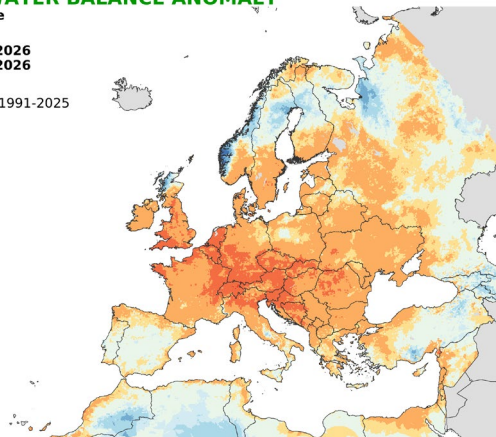
Cumulative value

from: 01 August 2026
to: 15 August 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: mm

- ≤ -100
- > -100 to -50
- > -50 to -20
- > -20 to -10
- > -10 to 10
- > 10 to 20
- > 20 to 50
- > 50 to 100
- > 100



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

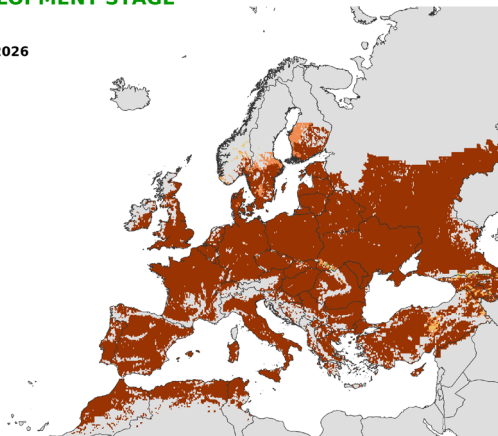
Crop development

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE

Winter wheat

until: 10 August 2026

- tillering
- heading
- flowering
- grain filling
- ripening
- maturity



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



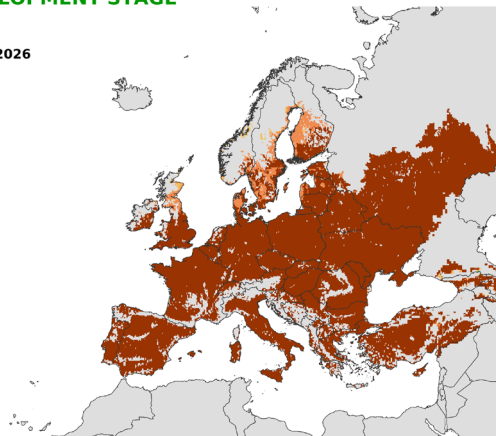
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE

Spring barley

until: 10 August 2026

- heading
- flowering
- grain filling
- ripening
- maturity



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



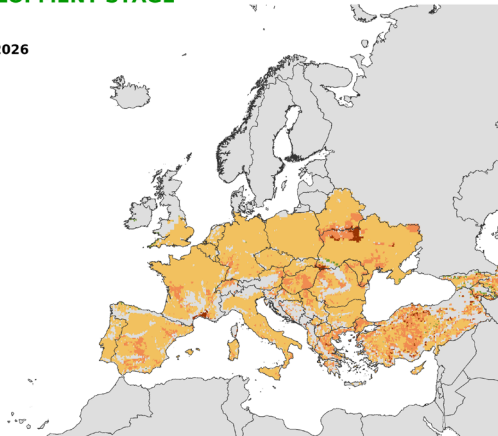
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE

Grain maize

until: 10 August 2026

- vegetative
- flowering
- grain filling
- ripening
- maturity



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

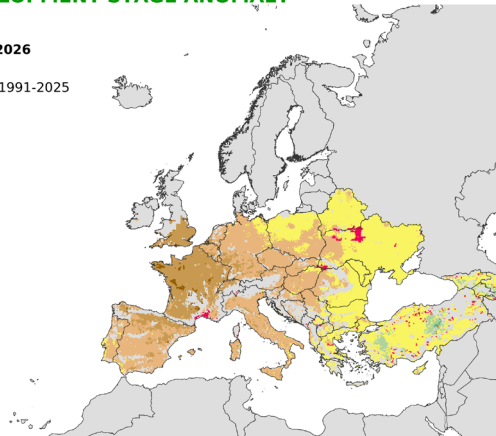
CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE ANOMALY

Grain maize

until: 10 August 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

- maturity reached
- very advanced
- advanced
- slightly advanced
- normal
- slightly delayed
- delayed



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE Sunflower

until: 10 August 2026

- heading
- flowering
- grain filling
- ripening
- maturity

Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE ANOMALY Sunflower

until: 10 August 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

- maturity reached
- very advanced
- advanced
- slightly advanced
- normal
- slightly delayed
- delayed

Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Relative soil moisture

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE Winter wheat

from: 01 August 2026
to: 10 August 2026

- ≤ 10
- > 10 to 30
- > 30 to 40
- > 40 to 50
- > 50 to 80
- > 80 to 90
- > 90 to 100
- > 100

Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE Spring barley

from: 01 August 2026
to: 10 August 2026

- ≤ 10
- > 10 to 30
- > 30 to 40
- > 40 to 50
- > 50 to 80
- > 80 to 90
- > 90 to 100
- > 100

Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE Grain maize

from: 01 August 2026
to: 10 August 2026

- ≤ 10
- > 10 to 30
- > 30 to 40
- > 40 to 50
- > 50 to 80
- > 80 to 90
- > 90 to 100
- > 100

Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE Sunflower

from: 01 August 2026
to: 10 August 2026

- ≤ 10
- > 10 to 30
- > 30 to 40
- > 40 to 50
- > 50 to 80
- > 80 to 90
- > 90 to 100
- > 100

Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



Precipitation and temperature anomalies around flowering and ripening

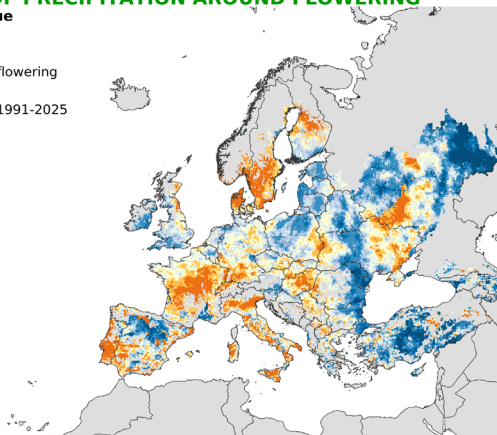
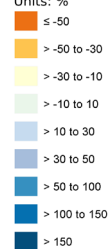
ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND FLOWERING

Cumulative value
Spring barley

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

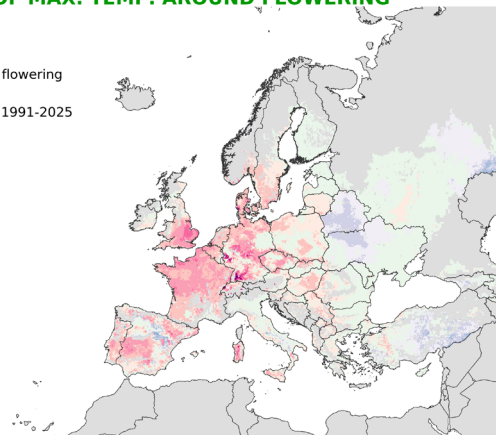
ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND FLOWERING

Average value
Spring barley

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

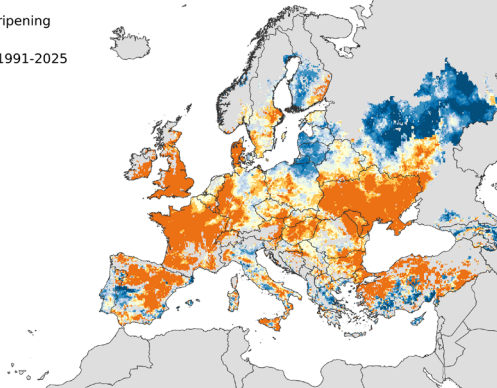
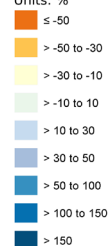
ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND RIPENING

Cumulative value
Spring barley

± 10 days around ripening

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

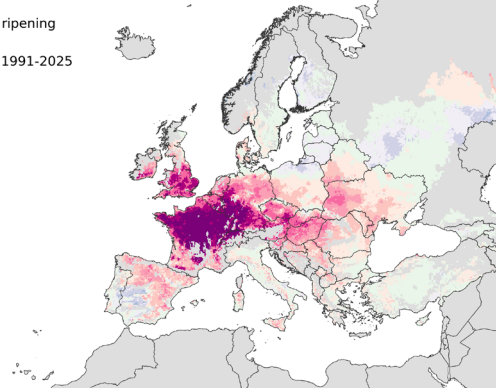
ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND RIPENING

Average value
Spring barley

± 10 days around ripening

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

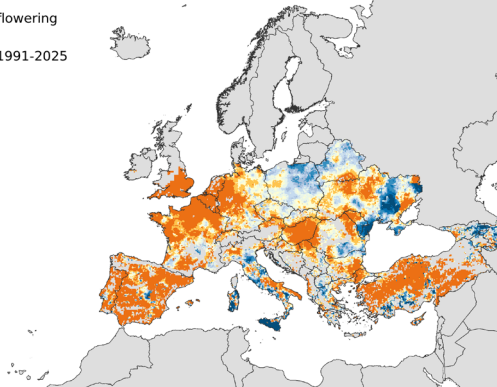
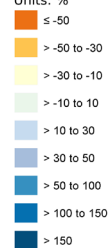
ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND FLOWERING

Cumulative value
Grain maize

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

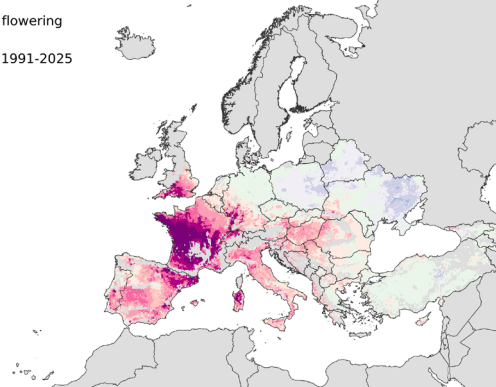
ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND FLOWERING

Average value
Grain maize

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

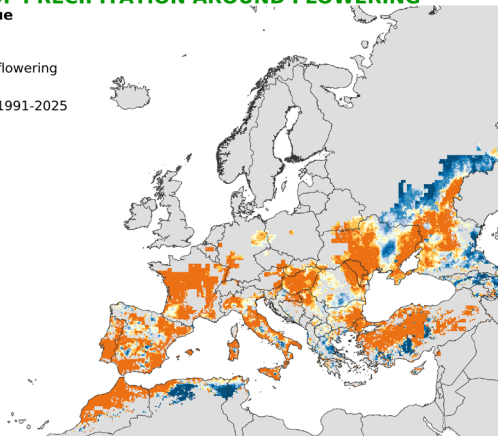
**ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND FLOWERING****Cumulative value
Sunflower**

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

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: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

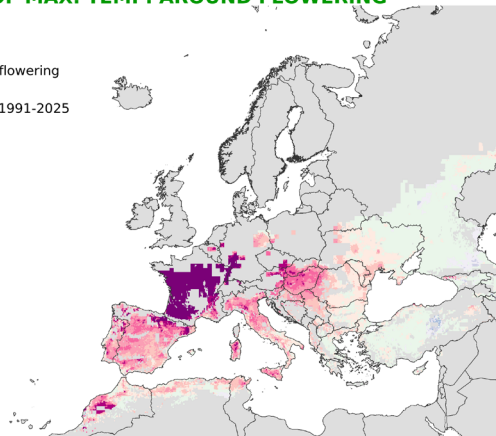
ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND FLOWERING**Average value
Sunflower**

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C

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



Created: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

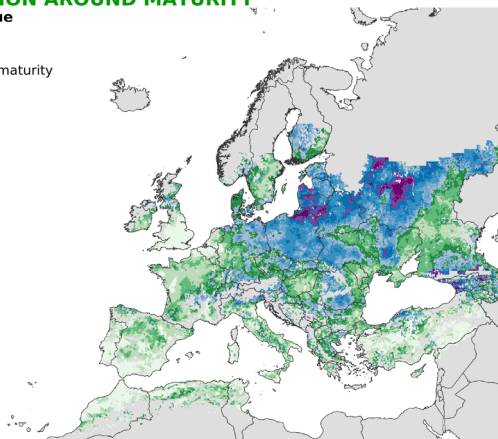
Precipitation and temperature anomalies around maturity**PRECIPITATION AROUND MATURITY****Cumulative value
Winter wheat**

± 10 days around maturity

Season: 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: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

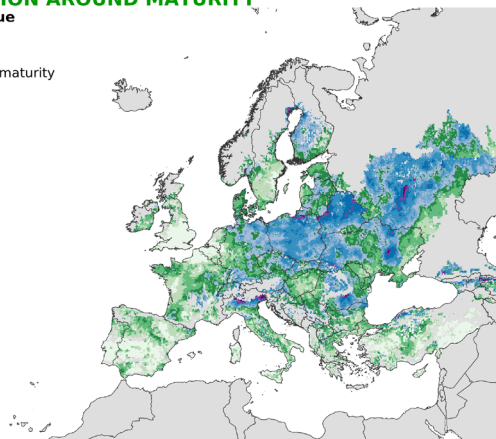
PRECIPITATION AROUND MATURITY**Cumulative value
Spring barley**

± 10 days around maturity

Season: 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: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

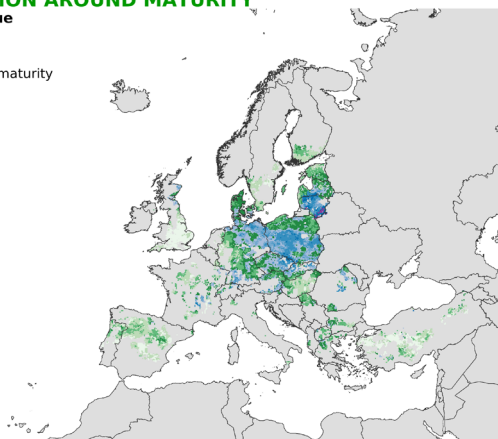
PRECIPITATION AROUND MATURITY**Cumulative value
Rye**

± 10 days around maturity

Season: 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: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

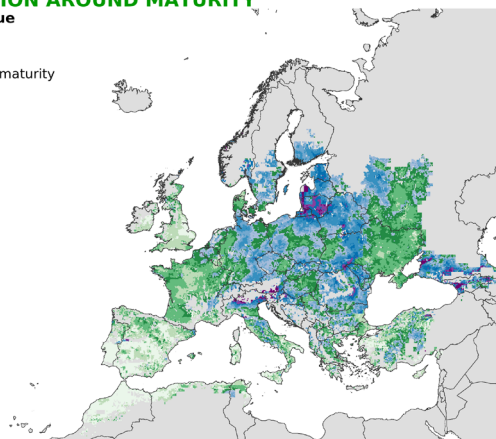
PRECIPITATION AROUND MATURITY**Cumulative value
Winter rapeseed**

± 10 days around maturity

Season: 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: 17.08.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



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, extended Türkiye section	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	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



Mission statement

The Joint Research Centre provides independent, evidence-based knowledge and science, supporting EU policies to positively impact society.

How to cite this JRC MARS Bulletin

Ben Aoun, W., Biavetti, I., Bussay, A., Cerrani, I., Claverie, M. et al., *JRC MARS Bulletin – Crop monitoring in Europe – August 2026– Vol. 34 No. 7 – Long-lasting dry and hot weather slashes summer crop yields*, Thiemig, V., Ben Aoun, W. and Niemeyer, S. (editors), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2026,

<https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/8251836>, JRC146187.

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

Analysis and reports

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

Reporting support

Prepress projects Ltd., Biavetti, I.

Editors

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

Further information

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

Data production

AGRI4CAST, MARSOP6 Consortium

Technical note

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

Legal notice

Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use that might be made of this publication.

Disclaimer

The geographic borders are purely a graphical representation and are only intended to be indicative. The boundaries do not necessarily reflect the official European Commission position.

Subscribe

[Subscribe to the JRC MARS Bulletin newsletter](https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/jrc/user-subscriptions/3839/create)
(<https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/jrc/user-subscriptions/3839/create>)



Science for policy

Scan the QR code to visit:
[The Joint Research Centre](https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu)
<https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu>

CONTACT INFORMATION

European Commission, Joint Research Centre (JRC)
Contact: The JRC MARS Bulletin – Crop monitoring in Europe
E-mail: JRCMARSBULLETIN@ec.europa.eu

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2026

© European Union, 2026

Reuse of this document is allowed, provided appropriate credit is given and any changes are indicated (Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license). For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders. All images © European Union, unless otherwise stated.



Publications Office
of the European Union

JRC146187

PDF ISSN 2443-8278

doi: 10.2760/8251836

KJ-01-26-010-EN-N

