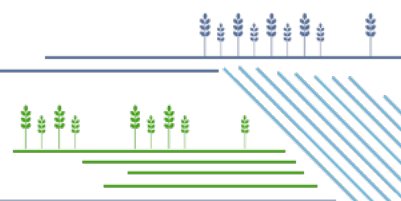


Issued: 28 September 2026, JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No. 8



JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe – September 2026



Rain returning too late to save summer crop yields

EU rice outlook compromised by poor prospects in Italy

EU summer crop yield forecasts remain well below the five-year average and have been further reduced this month by 7 % for sugar beet, 2 % each for grain maize and soybean and 1 % for potatoes. The rice forecast is 3 % below average, mainly reflecting poor prospects in Italy. Grassland and fodder production also remains far below average across large areas. Meanwhile, overall sunflower and field bean prospects have improved slightly.

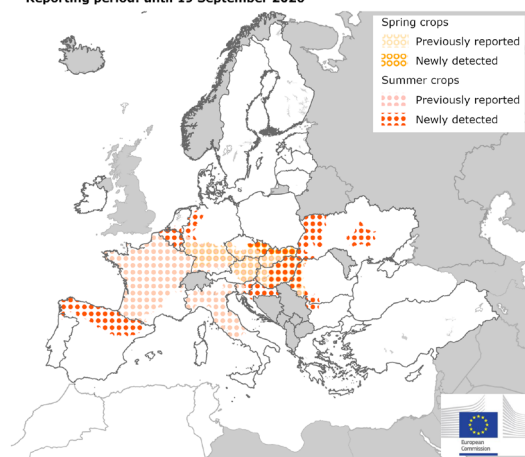
Rainfall starting in mid August came too late to reverse earlier summer crop losses but was beneficial for the sowing of winter cereals. South-western and south-eastern Europe received little rainfall, and dry soils continue to constrain potatoes and sugar beet and increasingly affect winter rapeseed establishment. Meanwhile, excess rainfall is hampering harvesting in the Baltic countries. Dry weather forecast in central and south-eastern Europe may further constrain winter crop establishment.

This edition introduces a Sentinel-2 crop-specific analysis, providing satellite-based growth indicators for individual crops and enabling more detailed crop assessments across Europe.

AREAS OF CONCERN - IMPACTS

Reporting period: until 19 September 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
Spring barley	4.76	4.78	4.81	+1	±0
Grain maize	7.09	6.61	6.50	-8	-2
Potatoes	37.0	34.6	34.2	-7	-1
Sugar beet	76.1	72.2	67.4	-11	-7
Sunflower	1.99	1.92	1.96	-1	+2
Soybeans	2.67	2.31	2.26	-15	-2
Field beans	2.72	2.67	2.69	-1	+1
Field peas	2.27	2.23	2.23	-2	±0
Green maize	42.8	37.8	37.0	-14	-2
Rice	6.34	—	6.14	-3	—

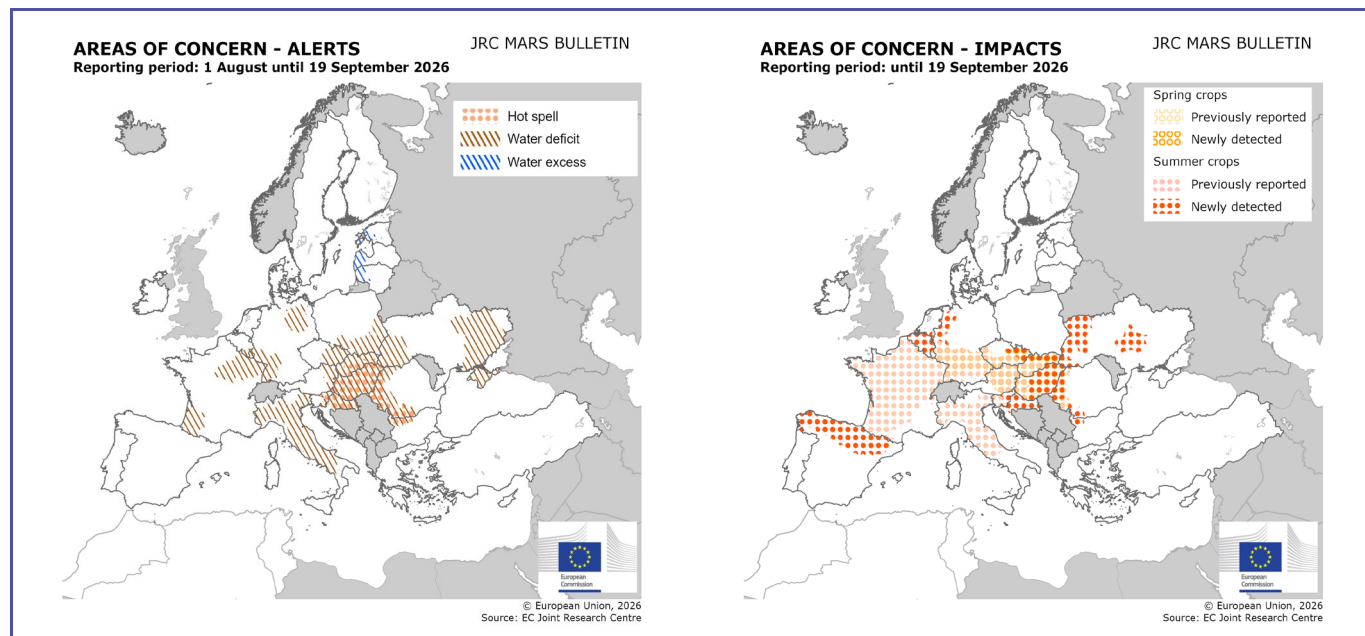
Issued: 28 September 2026; JRC MARS

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Covers the period from 1 August until 19 September	

1. Areas of concern

Persistent water deficits continued to affect crops across large parts of western and central Europe, despite rainfall providing some relief. Impacts on summer crops remain widespread and, in some cases, have further worsened, while excess rainfall in the Baltic countries is hampering harvesting and field operations.



New impacts due to persistent heat and drought stress

- **Hungary:** Scarce precipitation and very high temperatures kept soil moisture at critically low levels and contributed to further deterioration of the already strongly affected summer crops. Exceptionally dry topsoils are now also hampering rapeseed sowing, extending the impacts into the new cropping season.
- **Germany, Austria, Czechia and Slovakia:** Drought impacts are extending to additional areas. In Germany, impacts on maize expanded north-westwards, while continued dry weather further constrained potatoes and sugar beet. In Czechia and Slovakia, locally severe impacts were confirmed in additional areas.
- **Slovenia and Croatia:** Rainfall remained substantially below average, while temperatures of 30–35 °C persisted until early September, further aggravating water stress and leading to a sharp deterioration of summer crop conditions.
- **Benelux countries:** Prolonged dryness until mid August slowed tuber bulking and favoured secondary growth and tuber malformations. This resulted in reduced yield

expectations for potatoes and, to a lesser extent, sugar beet.

- **Northern Spain:** Prolonged dry and hot weather resulted in confirmed impacts on rainfed sunflowers, green maize and grasslands. Irrigated crops performed somewhat better, although high summer temperatures also constrained their yield potential.
- **Western Romania and north-western Bulgaria:** Persistent rainfall deficits, combined with high temperatures, continued to affect summer and spring crops, with impacts extending slightly to additional areas.
- **Western and south-western Ukraine:** Long-lasting rainfall deficits persisted throughout the reporting period, severely affecting soybean conditions.

New alerts

Water deficit

- **France, Italy, Germany, Luxembourg, southern Belgium, Austria, Czechia,**



Slovenia, Croatia, Slovakia, Hungary, western Romania and north-western Bulgaria:

Soil moisture remains low despite lower temperatures and rainfall in some regions. Dry soils continue to pose a concern for late-harvested crops and, increasingly, for the preparation and sowing of winter cereals and rapeseed.

- **Southern Poland and western and south-western Ukraine:** Long-standing rainfall deficits persist, although some rainfall partially restored soil moisture in southern Poland. Conditions slightly improved in southern Poland compared with previous months, while the deficit remains more persistent in western Ukraine.

Water excess

- **Baltic countries:** Excess rainfall during the second half of August and early September resulted in waterlogged soils, slowing harvesting and other field operations and increasing the risk of crop diseases.

Previously reported impacts on summer crops

- **France, southern Germany, Italy, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Benelux countries, Slovenia and Croatia:** Impacts reported in previous editions of the bulletin persist across large parts of western, central and south-eastern Europe. Subsequent rainfall has provided some relief but has generally arrived too late to reverse earlier yield losses.



Maize field severely affected by heat and drought in Úllő, Hungary, 8 September 2026, by Bence Bussay

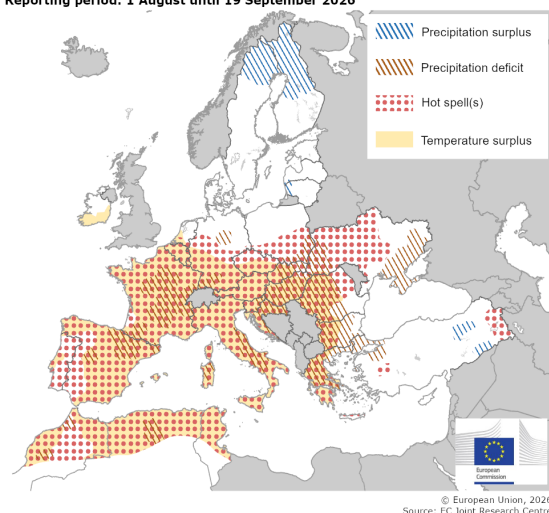
2. Agrometeorological overview

2.1 Meteorological review (1 August to 19 September)

Persistent heat episodes predominated across Europe, with widespread above-average temperatures, particularly in western and central Europe and the western Balkans. A prevailing high-pressure system generally suppressed precipitation, reinforcing dry conditions. However, the pattern changed markedly in early to mid September, as an Atlantic trough and associated cold fronts broke the heat, bringing cooler air and locally heavy rainfall to central, northern and north-eastern Europe.

WEATHER SYNTHESIS - JRC MARS BULLETIN - SEPTEMBER 2026

Reporting period: 1 August until 19 September 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 and deficit indicate a substantial deviation in accumulated temperature from the LTA. Cold spells indicate where temperatures were below -2°C and the 10th percentile over five consecutive days, while hot spells indicate where temperatures reached 30°C and the 90th percentile over five consecutive days.

Above-average temperatures prevailed across much of southern and central Europe, parts of eastern Europe, the western Balkans, the central Mediterranean and North Africa, with average daily temperatures up to 3°C (locally up to 6°C) above the LTA. In parts of the western Balkans, Italy, southern France, much of eastern Spain, and North Africa, **hot spells** persisted, resulting in up to 15 more hot days (locally more) than usual. In most of these regions the temperature sum anomaly exceeded the LTA by up to 150 %, with locally higher values, resulting in a **temperature accumulation surplus**.

Distinct **precipitation deficits** affected mainly the Balkans, but also parts of southern and western Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, westernmost and

eastern Ukraine, western and south-western Europe and parts of Morocco and Algeria. Cumulative precipitation in most of these regions was up to 70 % (regionally more) below the LTA. In the western Balkans, western Romania, Hungary, eastern Slovakia, south-western Ukraine, southernmost Poland, southern Germany and locally in eastern and central France, this resulted in 6–10 fewer wet days than usual.

In contrast, **precipitation surpluses** predominantly affected northern and north-eastern Europe, particularly northern Sweden and Finland, but also parts of Türkiye, where cumulative precipitation reached up to 100 % above the LTA, with locally higher values. This resulted in 6–10 additional wet days compared with the LTA (locally more).

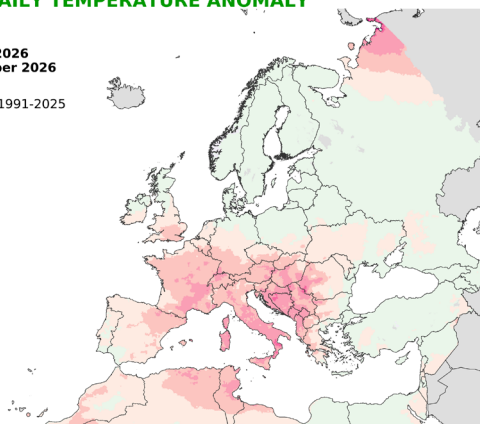
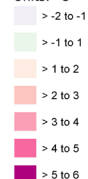
**AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY**

Average value

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

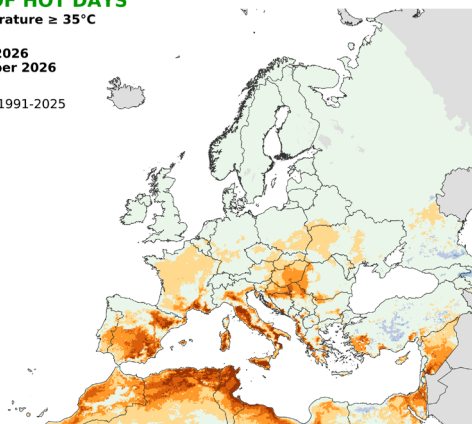
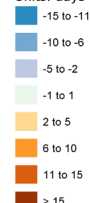
Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C

Created: 21.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre**ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS**Maximum temperature $\geq 35^{\circ}\text{C}$ from: **01 August 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

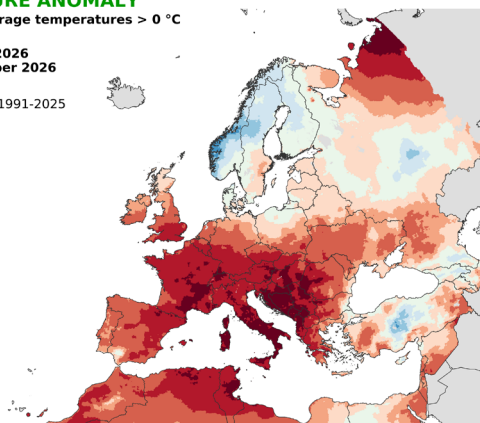
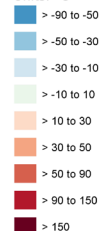
Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days

Created: 21.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre**TEMPERATURE ANOMALY**Sum of daily average temperatures $> 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ from: **01 August 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

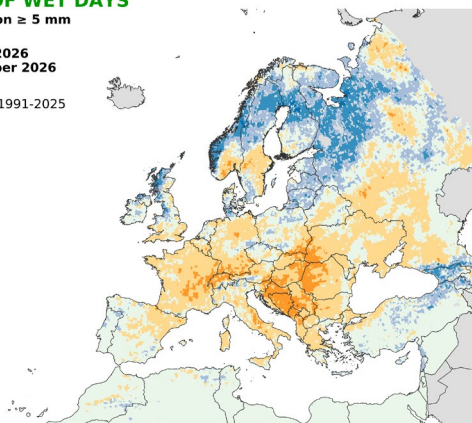
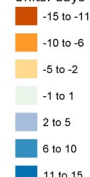
Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C

Created: 21.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre**ANOMALY OF WET DAYS**Daily precipitation $\geq 5\text{ mm}$ from: **01 August 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

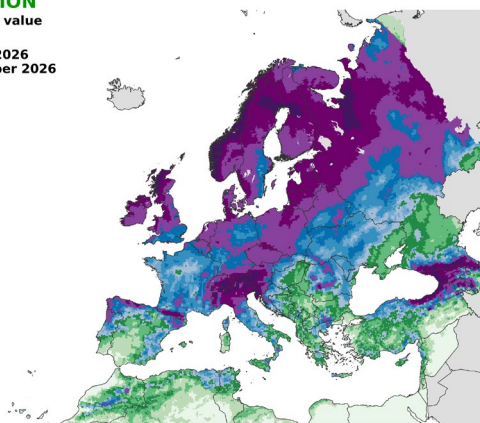
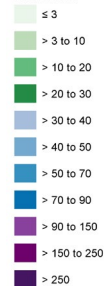
Units: days

Created: 21.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre**PRECIPITATION**

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

Units: mm

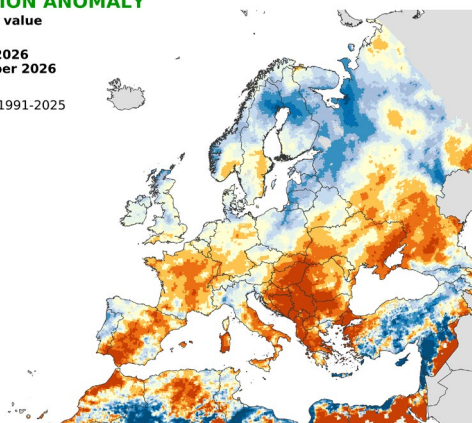
Created: 21.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre**PRECIPITATION ANOMALY**

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %

Created: 21.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



2.2 Meteorological forecast (23 September to 2 October)

Warmer-than-usual conditions are forecast across most of Europe, while slightly colder-than-usual conditions are expected in the south-east. The precipitation forecast varies across Europe, with wet conditions expected in north-western, western and central areas and in the Black Sea region.

Warmer-than-usual conditions are forecast across much of northern, central and western Europe and in western North Africa. Daily temperatures are expected to exceed the LTA by up to 5 °C in some areas, particularly in the Iberian peninsula and much of North Africa, where maximum temperatures may exceed 30 °C for up to six days (locally more).

Colder-than-usual conditions are forecast in the Balkans and western Türkiye, with average daily temperatures locally up to 4 °C below the LTA.

Wet conditions (precipitation of 30–90 mm) are forecast in parts of north-western, central and western Europe and parts of the Black Sea region.

Very wet conditions (precipitation of > 90 mm) and up to six wet days (precipitation of ≥ 5 mm per

day) are forecast only locally. **Dry conditions** (precipitation of ≤ 3 mm) or limited precipitation are forecast in parts of south-western Europe and western North Africa and in central-eastern Europe. The **long-range weather forecast** (October to December) 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-western Europe. Albeit with higher uncertainty, above-average precipitation is forecast for southern and western Europe in October, with wetter-than-usual conditions shifting northwards in the following months and drier-than-usual conditions extending further south.

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: 23 September 2026
to: 02 October 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 23.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 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: 23 September 2026
to: 02 October 2026

Units: days



Created: 23.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 23 September 2026
to: 02 October 2026

Units: mm



Created: 23.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



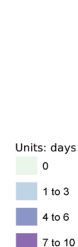
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 23 September 2026
to: 02 October 2026

Units: days



Created: 23.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

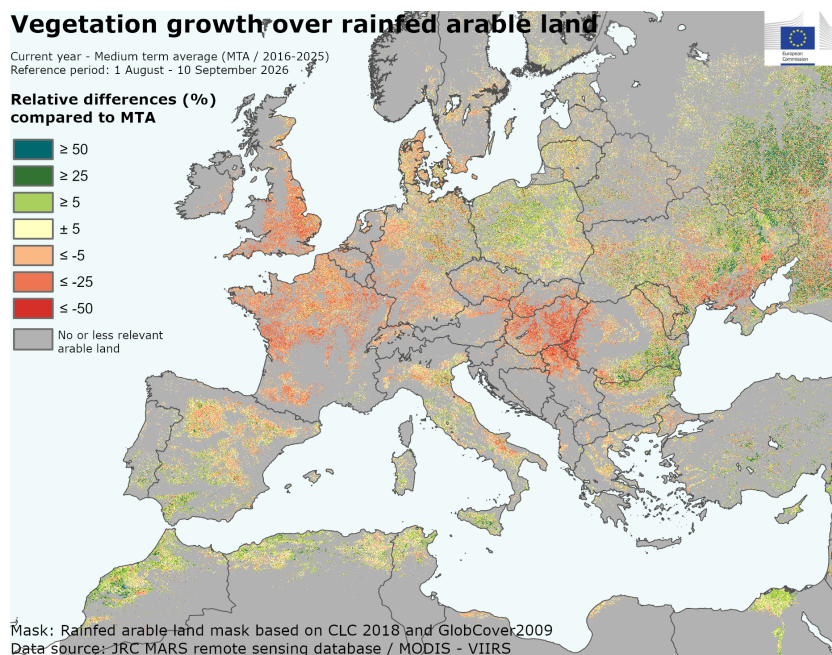


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

3. Remote sensing analysis

3.1 Arable land

Summer and spring crops entered the senescence phase earlier than usual across most of Europe. Remote sensing observations confirm a strong reduction in biomass caused by the heatwaves and drought in western and central Europe, while above-average biomass accumulation was observed in north-eastern Europe and the Black Sea region.



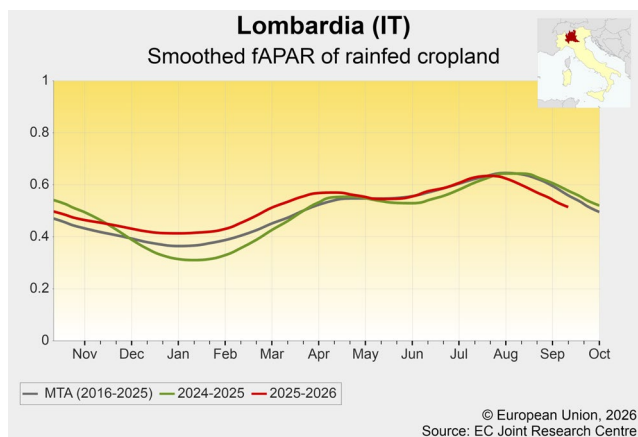
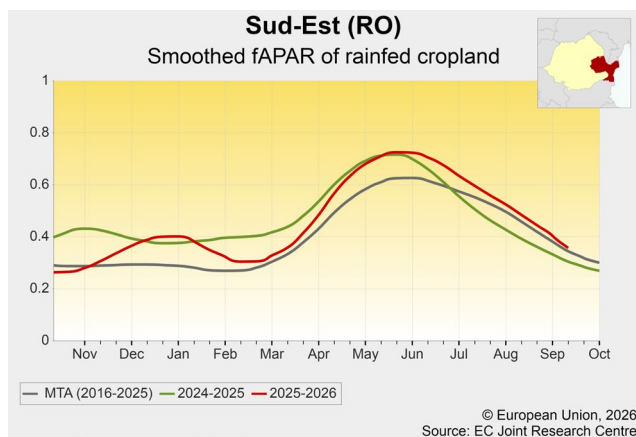
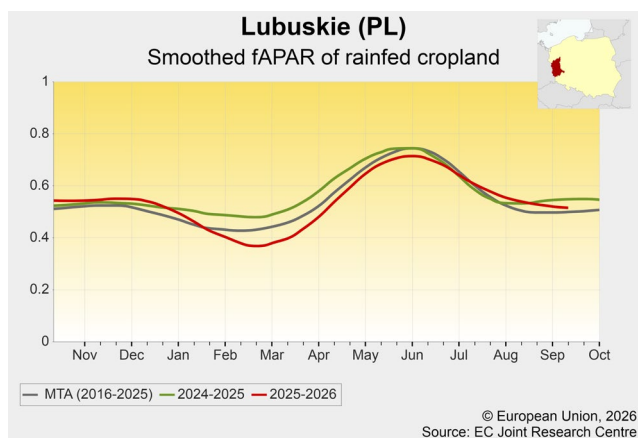
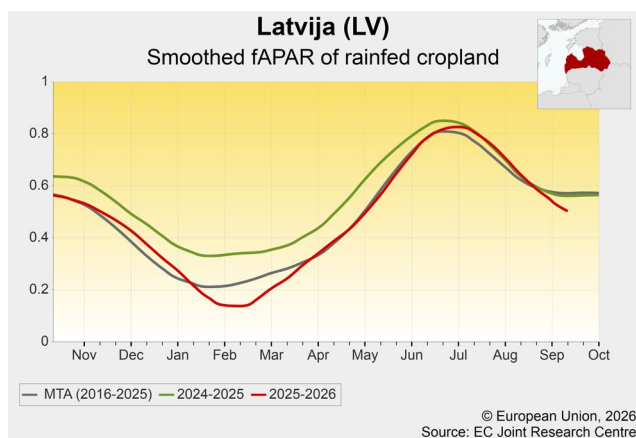
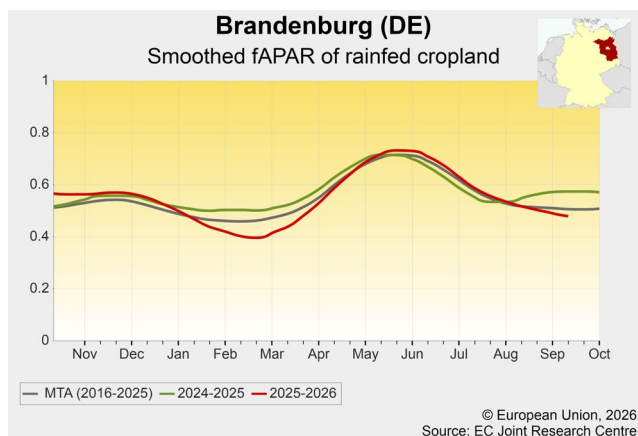
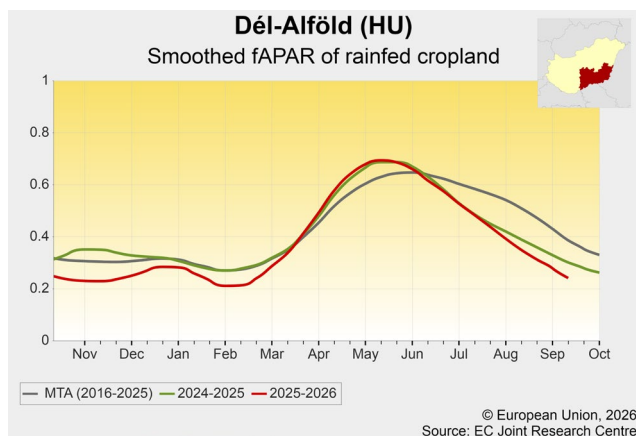
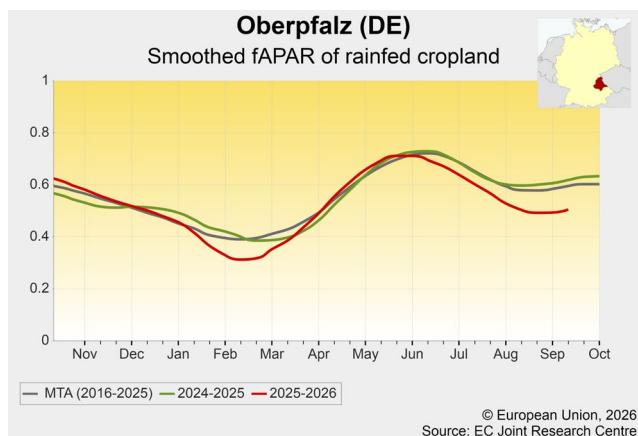
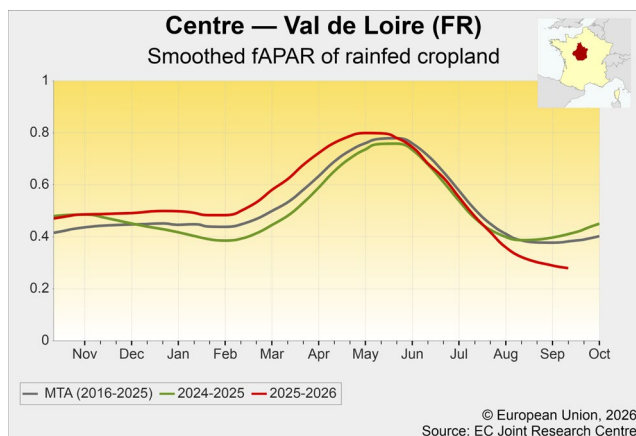
The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) from 1 August to 10 September 2026 and the medium-term average (MTA, 2016–2025) for the same period. Positive anomalies (in green) reflect above-average crop biomass, while negative anomalies (in red) reflect below-average biomass or late crop development.

In a large area of western and central Europe, summer crops reached maturity earlier than usual due to several heatwaves and persistent drought conditions throughout the summer. The impact has been significant in **France, Belgium and Luxembourg**, southern **Germany, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia** and northern **Italy**. The magnitude of the impact has been particularly high in **Hungary** and western **Romania**, and the outlook for summer crops there is at an extremely low level. In northern **Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark** and **Sweden**, the senescence of summer crops was accelerated, mainly due to rainfall deficits during the summer, although to a lesser extent than in areas further south. In western and central **Poland** and across the **Baltic countries** and **Finland**, above-average biomass

accumulation reflects favourable conditions, supported by adequate temperatures and above-average precipitation.

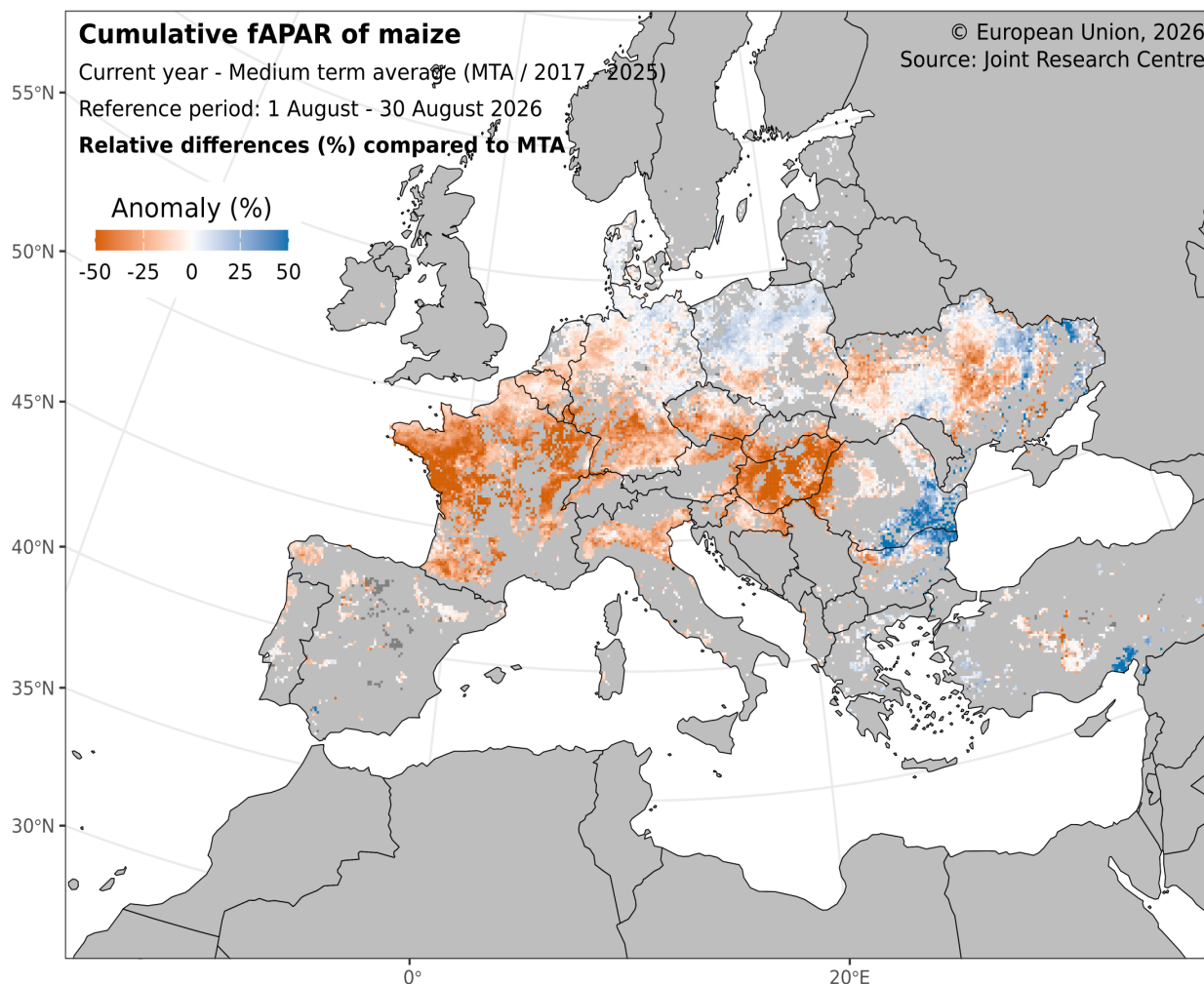
In south-eastern **Poland** and western **Ukraine**, the impact of the long-lasting drought is visible, with summer crops suffering from water stress. In central **Ukraine**, conditions are heterogeneous, but overall summer crop biomass accumulation is close to average. In southern **Ukraine**, the effects of land abandonment have resulted in clearly negative biomass accumulation.

In the Black Sea region, including eastern **Romania, Bulgaria** and western **Türkiye**, above-average biomass accumulation indicates generally favourable conditions for summer crops, supported by near-average temperatures and rainfall during the summer.



3.2 Maize-specific analysis

Based on newly developed crop-specific monitoring across the season using Sentinel-2 imagery, this section presents a case study on maize, for which the 2026 growing season was marked by widespread heat and drought stress across much of Europe.



The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) of the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) of maize between 1 and 30 August 2026 and the medium-term average (MTA, 2017–2025) for the same period. The cumulative fAPAR sums the 10-day composite signal over the reference period, providing a proxy for the biomass accumulated by maize. Anomalies are calculated on a 10-km grid, considering only Sentinel-2 pixels classified as maize in the corresponding annual crop type maps for 2017–2026. Positive anomalies (in blue) reflect above-average crop biomass, while negative anomalies (in brown) reflect below-average biomass.

In **Hungary**, severe drought and extreme heat advanced crop phenology by approximately two weeks. The signal remained largely below average from June onwards, indicating poor conditions at flowering and very low biomass accumulation, as observed in the *Alföld és Észak* region. In **Romania**, the signal showed strong regional contrasts: drought substantially reduced yield expectations in the west,

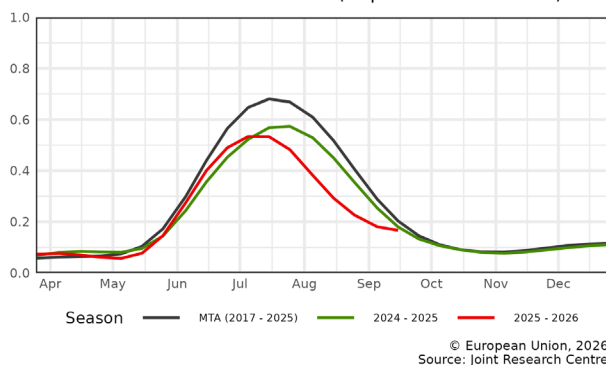
but conditions remained very good in the south-east (e.g. *Macroregiunea Trei*). In this region, the signal remained largely above the MTA from July onwards, indicating above-average biomass accumulation. In **Poland**, where depleted soil moisture combined with slightly above-average temperatures led to below-average biomass accumulation and lower yield prospects in the south, the north benefited from better water supply during the summer, and crops



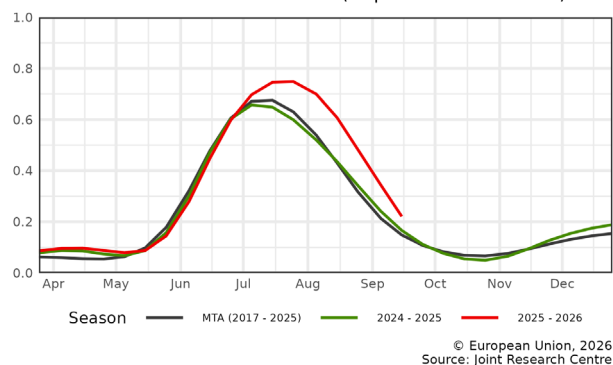
are generally in good condition, as shown by an above-average signal throughout the season and flowering being reached at the seasonal pace (e.g. in the north-west, in *Północno-Zachodni*). **Germany** showed regionally marked contrasts with fair conditions in the east, while low soil moisture and severe summer heatwaves affected western and especially southern regions (e.g. *Baden-Württemberg*). There, the signal remained in line with the MTA until July, when the flowering peak was reached close to two weeks ahead of usual; it dropped below the MTA after that, lowering yield expectations to below average. In **France**, maize sowing and early development proceeded under

favourable conditions until May. Conditions deteriorated from June onwards, with repeated heatwaves and drought persisting through early August. This is confirmed by a signal largely below average and the flowering stage occurring approximately two weeks earlier than usual, as seen in the *Grand Est* region. The very low signal drove yield prospects to record lows in most regions. In **Italy**, maturity was reached approximately two weeks early due to combined water and heat stress. Biomass accumulation was favourable until flowering, but significant yield losses occurred during the reproductive stages, as illustrated by a drop in the signal following flowering, close to mid July, in the *Nord-Ovest* region.

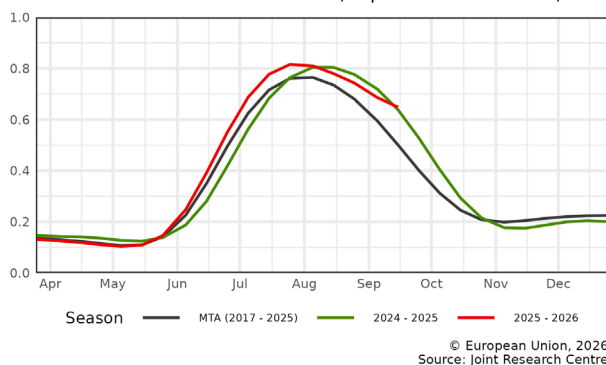
Alföld és Észak (Hungary)
Smoothed fAPAR of maize (Copernicus Sentinel-2)



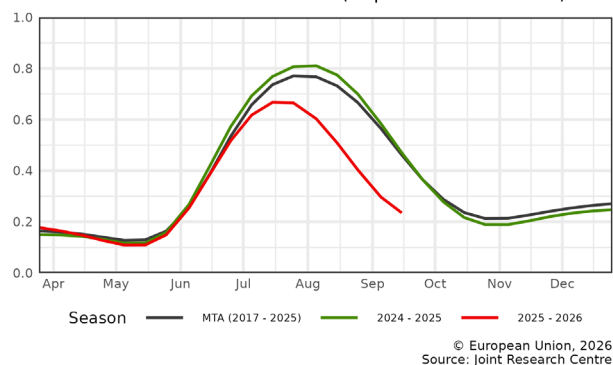
Macroregiunea Trei (Romania)
Smoothed fAPAR of maize (Copernicus Sentinel-2)



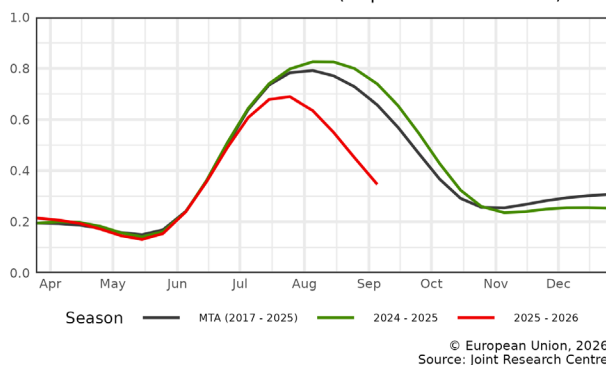
Makroregion północno-zachodni (Poland)
Smoothed fAPAR of maize (Copernicus Sentinel-2)



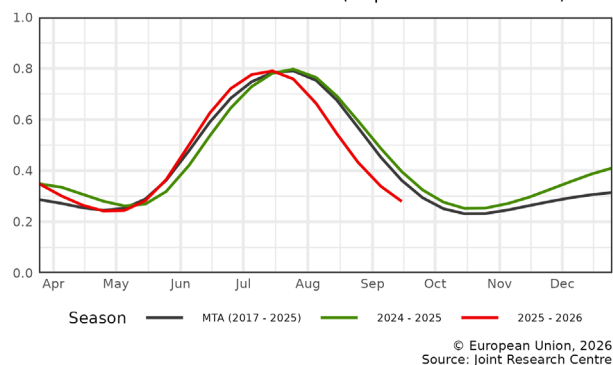
Grand Est (France)
Smoothed fAPAR of maize (Copernicus Sentinel-2)



Baden-Württemberg (Germany)
Smoothed fAPAR of maize (Copernicus Sentinel-2)

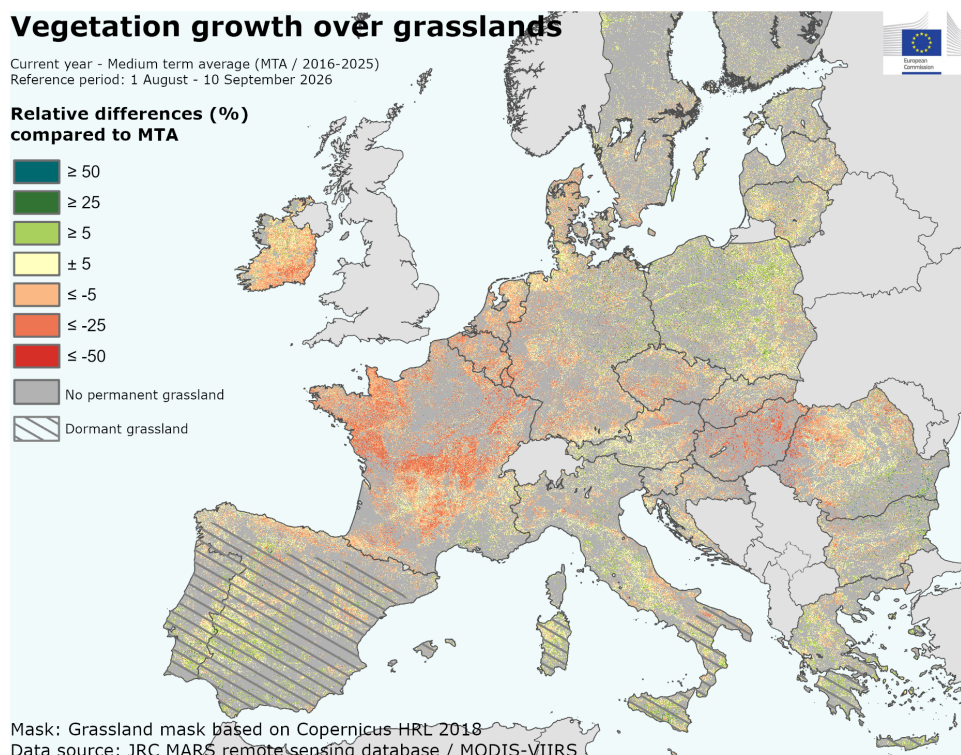


Nord-Ovest (Italy)
Smoothed fAPAR of maize (Copernicus Sentinel-2)



3.3 Grassland and fodder monitoring

Grassland conditions across Europe remained strongly affected by the hot and dry summer, with biomass production below average across large parts of western and central Europe despite rainfall returning in several regions. Conditions remained more favourable in north-eastern Europe, while persistent drought continued to severely constrain grasslands and fodder crops in the Pannonian region and parts of south-eastern Europe.



The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) from 1 August to 10 September 2026 and the medium-term average (MTA, 2016–2025) for the same period. Positive anomalies (in green) reflect above-average crop biomass, while negative anomalies (in red) reflect below-average biomass or late crop development.

In **France**, summer heatwaves and large water deficits resulted in well-below-average seasonal grassland and fodder crop (e.g. green maize) production, with late-season improvements unable to compensate for earlier losses. In **Ireland**, rainfall starting in late August ended the drought and triggered strong growth recovery, but cumulative production remains below normal, particularly in the south. Fodder is being restocked, although disappointing forage maize yields in the south and drought impacts on fodder beet maintain pressure on feed availability. In the **Benelux countries**, rainfall halted the reduction of fAPAR signals in mid August and supported partial regrowth, but grassland activity remains below seasonal levels. Fodder maize suffered from premature maturation and locally poor cob formation. In **Germany**, the hot

and dry summer kept fAPAR levels below average in the north and far below average in the south, particularly the south-west. Recent rainfall limited further losses but came too late to restore seasonal production levels, while green maize yields are expected to be below average across most regions. In **Denmark**, July and August rainfall deficits reduced grassland growth to below average and weakened green maize prospects, although these remain fair. **Sweden** shows a pronounced north-south contrast, with drought depressing biomass in southern regions while production in the north remains near average. **Finland** and the **Baltic countries** maintained biomass accumulation close to the MTA thanks to adequate rainfall, although excessive precipitation locally complicated field operations. Conditions in **Poland** remained



comparatively favourable, with production mostly near or above average. In contrast, **Czechia** and **Slovakia** recorded well-below-average biomass levels following prolonged drought and high temperatures. Biomass levels in **Austria** also remain below average, particularly in the north and east, while persistent dryness has strongly reduced silage maize yield prospects.

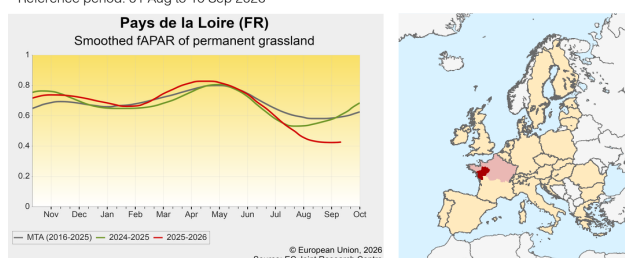
In **Hungary**, grasslands remain in very poor condition following extreme drought and heat. In **Romania**, grassland production declined to average or below-average levels in the east and south, while particularly poor biomass accumulation has been reported in drought-affected western areas.

Bulgaria also experienced declining photosynthetic activity under increasingly hot and dry conditions, with production now close to or slightly below average. In **Greece**, grasslands have largely remained in summer dormancy, with only localised and limited regrowth following September rainfall.

In **Slovenia**, recent rainfall supported some recovery, particularly in the west, but summer soil moisture deficits remain substantial and the fAPAR is still below average. **Croatia** experienced even stronger stress, with persistent heat and limited rainfall further contributing to poor grassland conditions and severely reducing maize prospects. In northern and central **Italy**, grasslands and non-irrigated maize have suffered from drought since late June, with only limited recovery, and maize biomass remains below average while southern grasslands remain largely dormant. In the northern **Iberian peninsula**, late-August rainfall was insufficient to offset the hot and dry summer, leaving grassland biomass well below the MTA and fodder production substantially reduced, particularly in northern Spain. In the southern Iberian peninsula, grasslands remain in their normal summer dormancy.

France - North

Reference period: 01 Aug to 10 Sep 2026

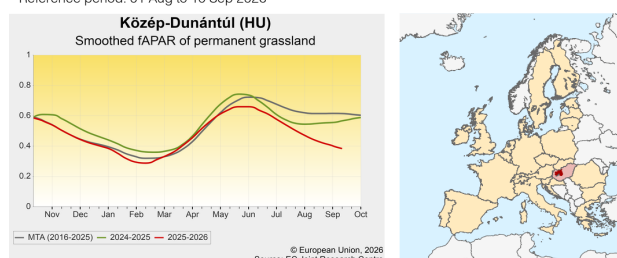


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Hungary

Reference period: 01 Aug to 10 Sep 2026

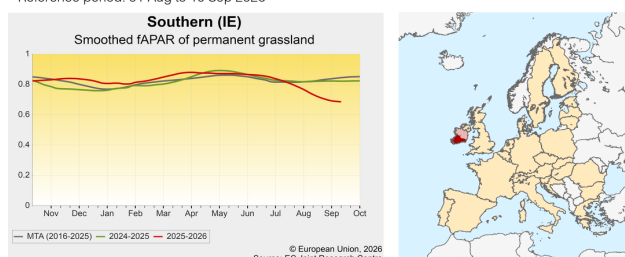


BULLETIN ISSUE

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RAINFALL							
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Ireland

Reference period: 01 Aug to 10 Sep 2026

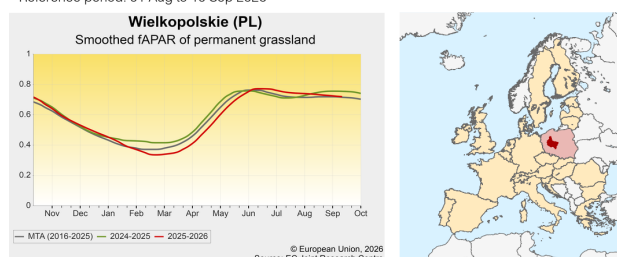


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Poland

Reference period: 01 Aug to 10 Sep 2026



BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							



4. Rice analysis

Worsening outlook with contrasting prospects across producing regions

The 2026 rice season was affected by hot and dry summer conditions across much of Europe, with impacts varying based on the availability of water for irrigation. Water shortages strongly affected rice production in Italy, while crop development remained generally satisfactory in many other producing countries. The yield forecast at the EU level has been revised downwards to 3 % below the five-year average, mainly driven by worsening prospects in Italy.

In **Italy**, the rice season started under favourable conditions, but yield prospects rapidly deteriorated under the hot and dry weather conditions that persisted from late May onwards. The need for irrigation rapidly increased, while the contribution from snowmelt ended earlier than usual. Water reservoirs reached critically low levels as early as mid July due to the rainfall deficit and increasing evaporation rates caused by persistent heatwaves. The rotation scheme for water supply was particularly restrictive this year in north-western Italy. Rice fields located at the margins of the main irrigation channels experienced prolonged water shortages, leading to local crop failure and field abandonment. The smaller rice-growing areas in *Emilia-Romagna* and *Veneto* were affected by hailstorms right after mid July. The satellite-based fAPAR signals are below average across the country. The harvest campaign started earlier than usual due to accelerated crop growth and is almost complete. Our yield forecast is 10 % below the five-year average.

In **Spain**, persistently high temperatures accelerated rice development, bringing the crop cycle forward and advancing the onset of the harvest by 10 days. Harvesting has already started or is about to begin in the main producing areas. Despite the intense summer heat, sufficient irrigation supported satisfactory crop development, although phytosanitary conditions varied regionally. No major pest or disease outbreaks were reported in *Andalucía* or *Cataluña*, whereas pest pressure increased in *Extremadura* and, particularly, *La Albufera*, where rice stem borer caused local damage. Our national yield forecast remains well above the five-year average and close to last year's level.

In **Portugal**, warm and dry summer conditions accelerated rice development, while generally adequate water availability supported satisfactory

growth. The cultivated area declined slightly, by around 5 % compared with last year. With harvesting starting in the earliest-developing fields, our yield forecast remains close to the five-year average and last year's level.

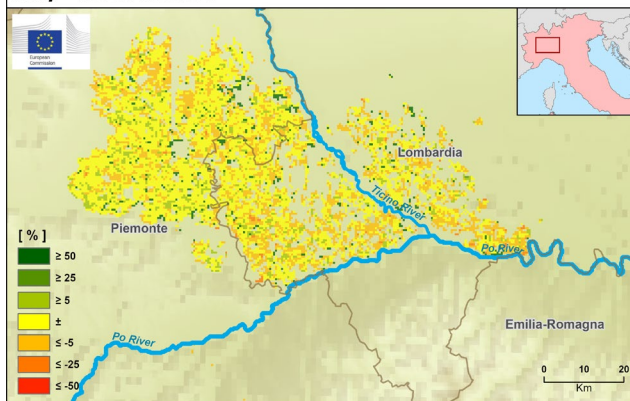
In **Greece**, the campaign was marked by a substantial reduction in cultivated area. After initial delays in irrigation water delivery, water availability remained adequate and crops developed satisfactorily under warm summer conditions. Weed pressure caused local problems, but no widespread damage was reported. Harvesting is expected to start in the second half of September and continue into October. Our yield forecast remains around the five-year average.

In **France**, warm conditions accelerated crop development after sowing was completed in early June. No major irrigation or salinity constraints were reported, while satellite indicators suggest biomass accumulation similar to last year. With harvesting about to start, our yield forecast has been revised upwards, close to last year's high level.

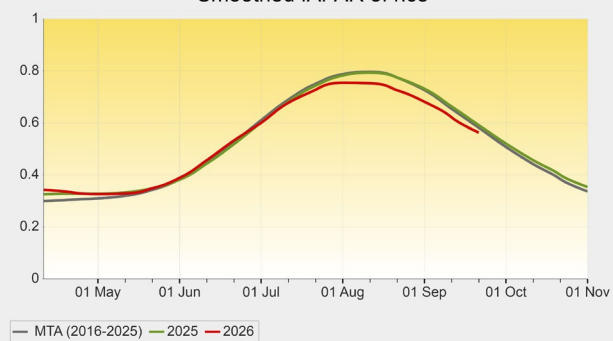
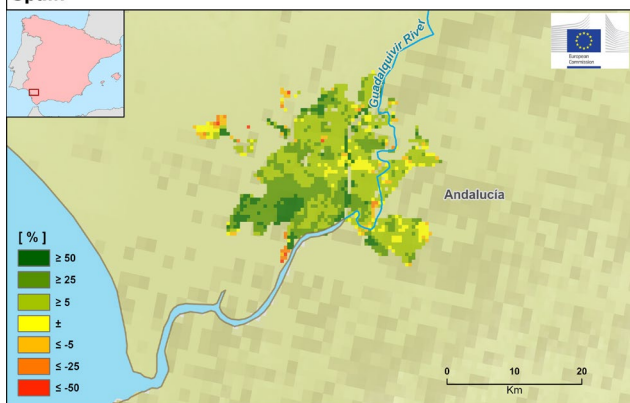
In **Romania**, weather conditions remained favourable and both satellite data and crop model simulations suggest sustained crop growth. Our yield forecast has been revised upward, substantially above the five-year average.

In **Bulgaria**, the rice growing season was characterised by slightly drier- and warmer-than-usual conditions. Our yield forecast remains above last year's level and close to the five-year average.

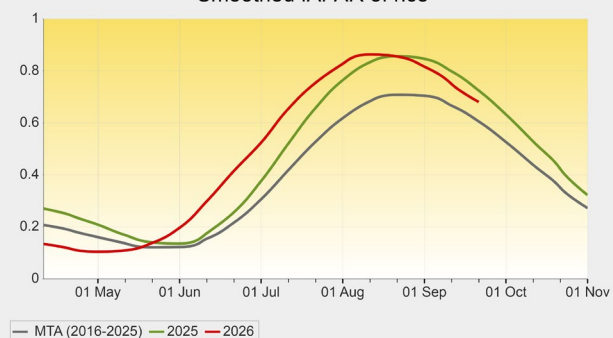
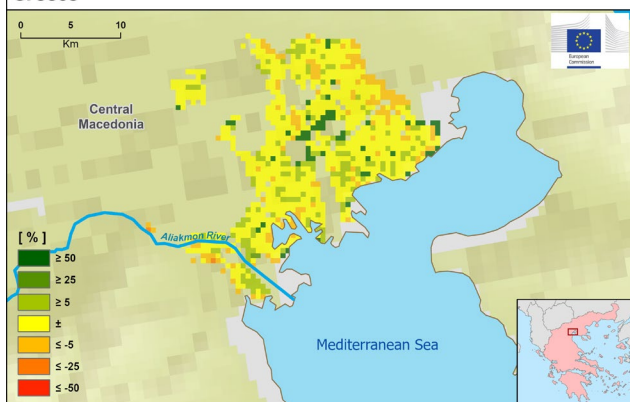
In **Hungary**, weather conditions have been persistently unfavourable since sowing. Drought conditions intensified during the summer, exacerbated by persistent high temperatures. Consistently low fAPAR levels indicate below-average vegetation development. Our yield forecast is below the five-year average and last year's level.

**Italy - North Western****Pavia (IT)**

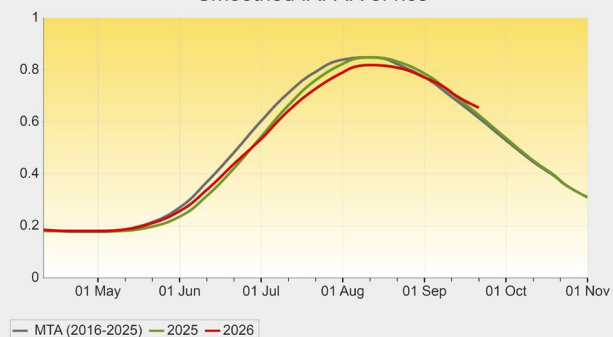
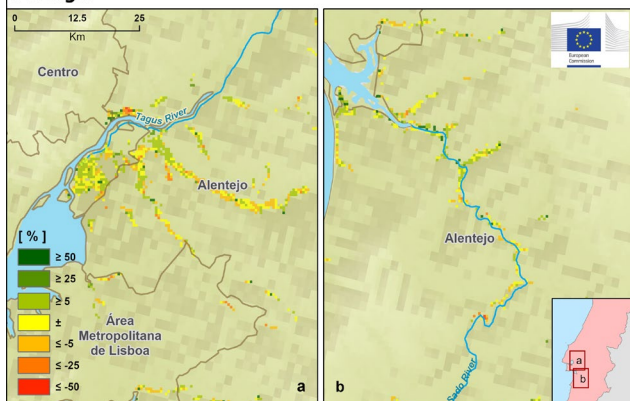
Smoothed fAPAR of rice

© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre**Spain****Sevilla (ES)**

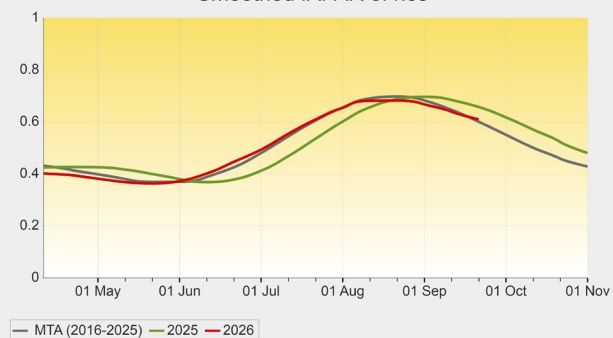
Smoothed fAPAR of rice

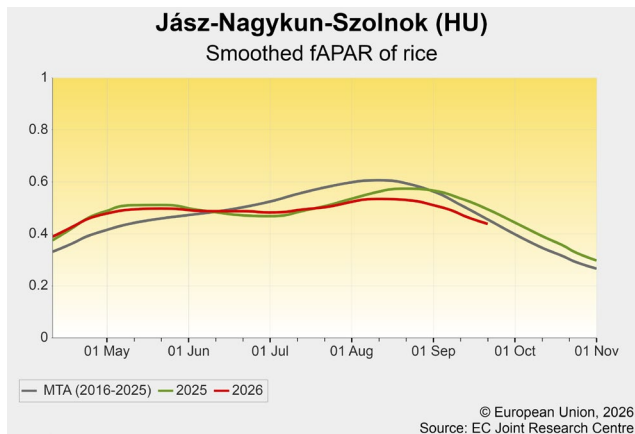
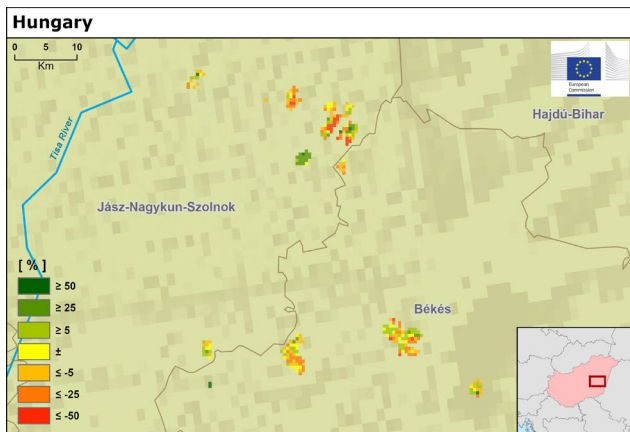
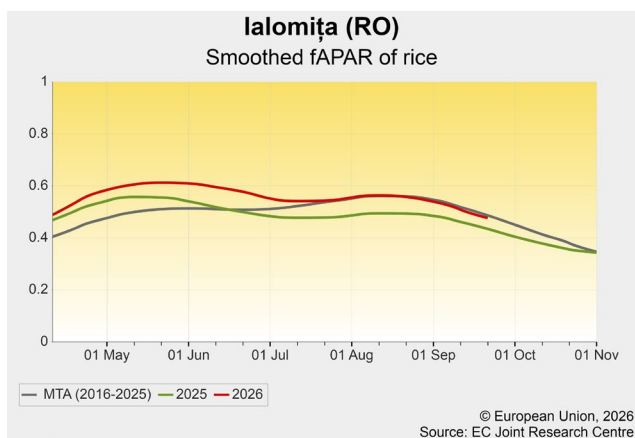
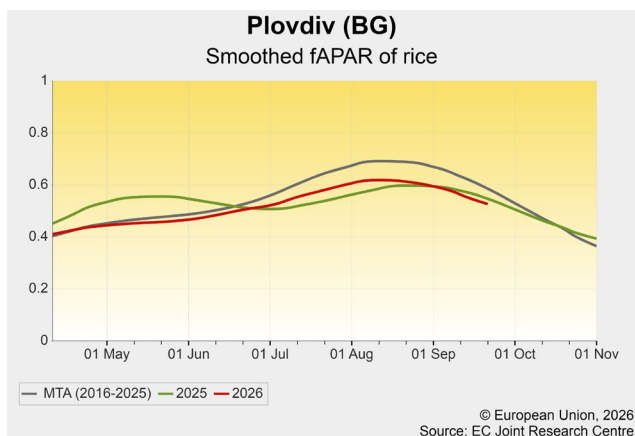
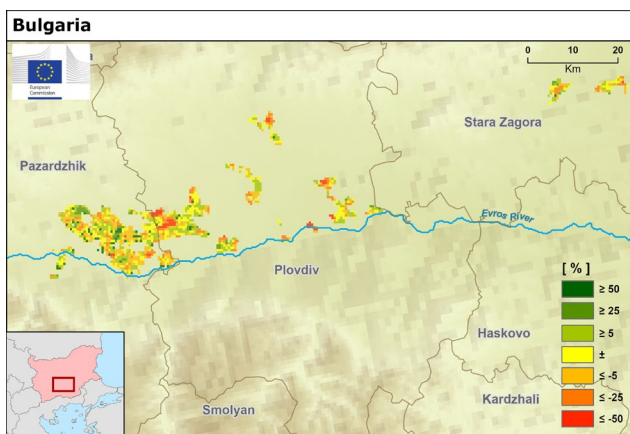
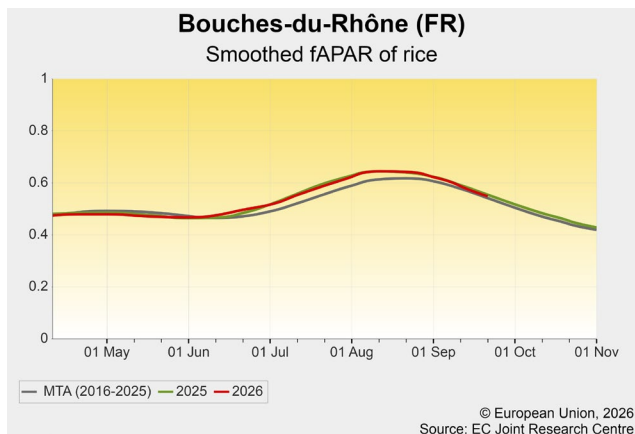
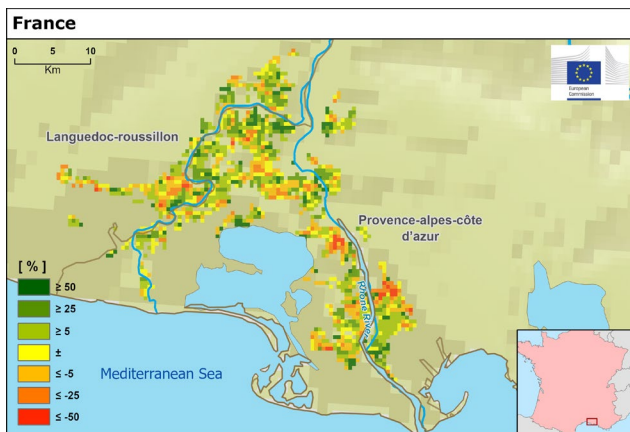
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre**Greece****Thessaloniki (EL)**

Smoothed fAPAR of rice

© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre**Portugal****Lezíria do Tejo (PT)**

Smoothed fAPAR of rice

© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



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



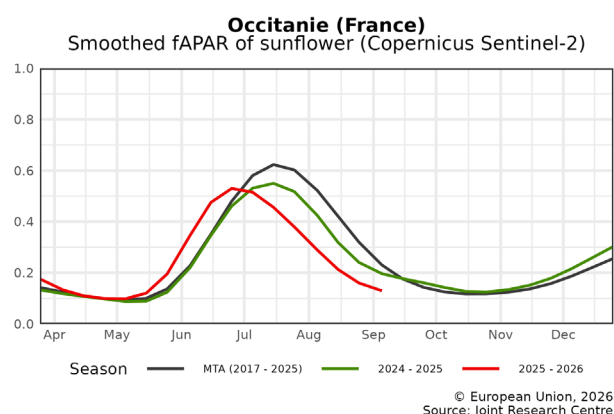
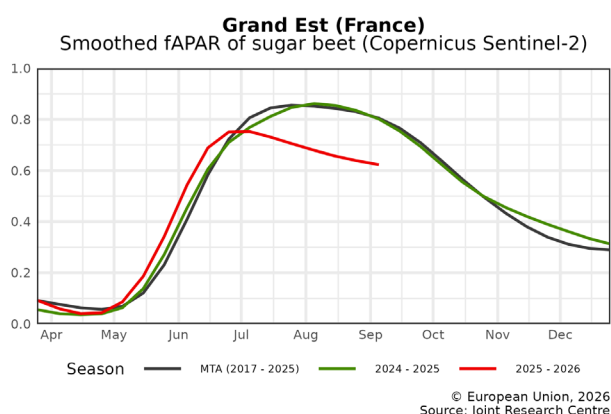
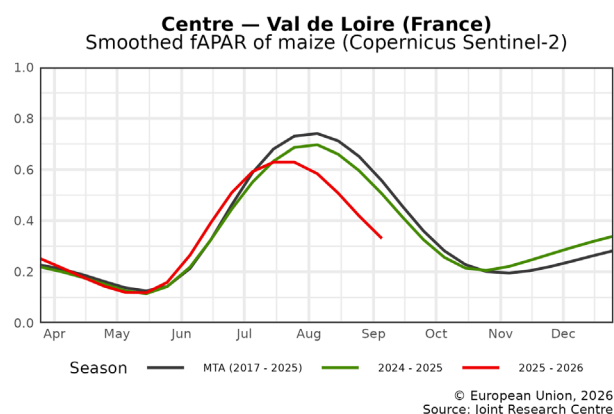
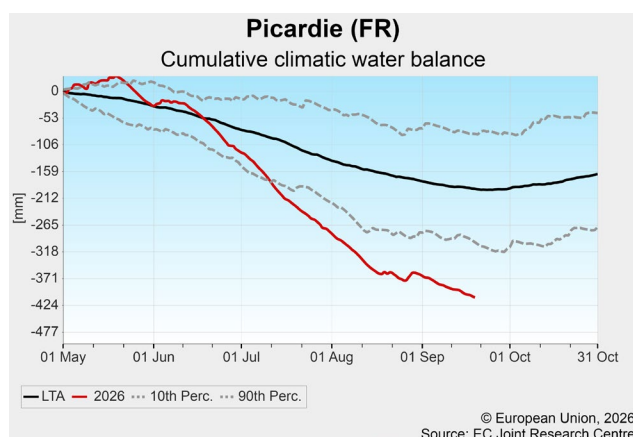
5. Country analysis

5.1 European Union

France – Record-low season for summer crops

Although some rainfall arrived in the second half of August, it came too late to reverse the severe damage caused by the exceptionally hot and dry summer. Maize has reached or is approaching maturity across most of the country, with harvesting starting exceptionally early in many areas. Reduced biomass accumulation, premature senescence and impaired grain development have resulted in very poor yield prospects for sunflowers and soybean as well as for maize. Sugar beet and potatoes were particularly affected by the prolonged heat and drought, especially in eastern France, where

insufficient soil moisture significantly constrained root and tuber growth. Yield forecasts for both crops are close to the record-low levels observed in 2020. The main positive development is found in winter rapeseed sowing, which benefited from late August rainfall and generally favourable conditions for emergence. However, subsoil moisture remains severely low in many areas, and further rainfall will be needed to secure a good start to the season. Overall, our summer crop yield forecasts remain exceptionally low, and those for sugar beet especially have been revised downwards.

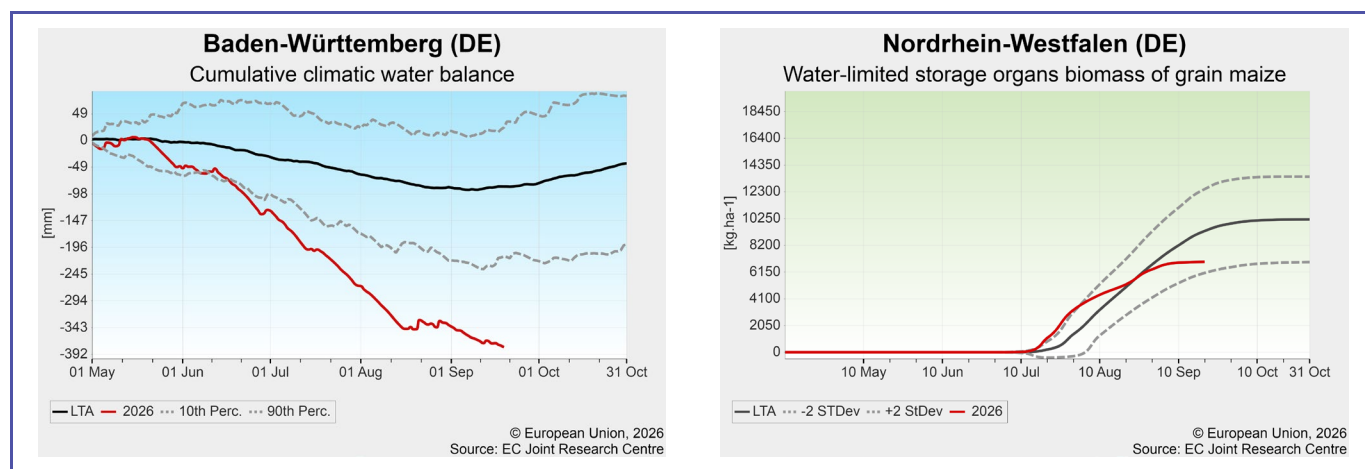




Germany – Summer crop yield prospects remain negative

Recurrent hot spells in August intensified the persistent soil moisture deficit and further constrained summer crop development. In southern Germany, drought conditions accelerated maize senescence and strongly curtailed biomass and cob development. Maize harvesting started exceptionally early, with some poorly developed grain maize stands being converted to silage. In northern Germany, maize matured ahead of schedule as well, although crop conditions range from severely drought-affected stands in sandy soils to well-developed crops in better-watered areas. Potato

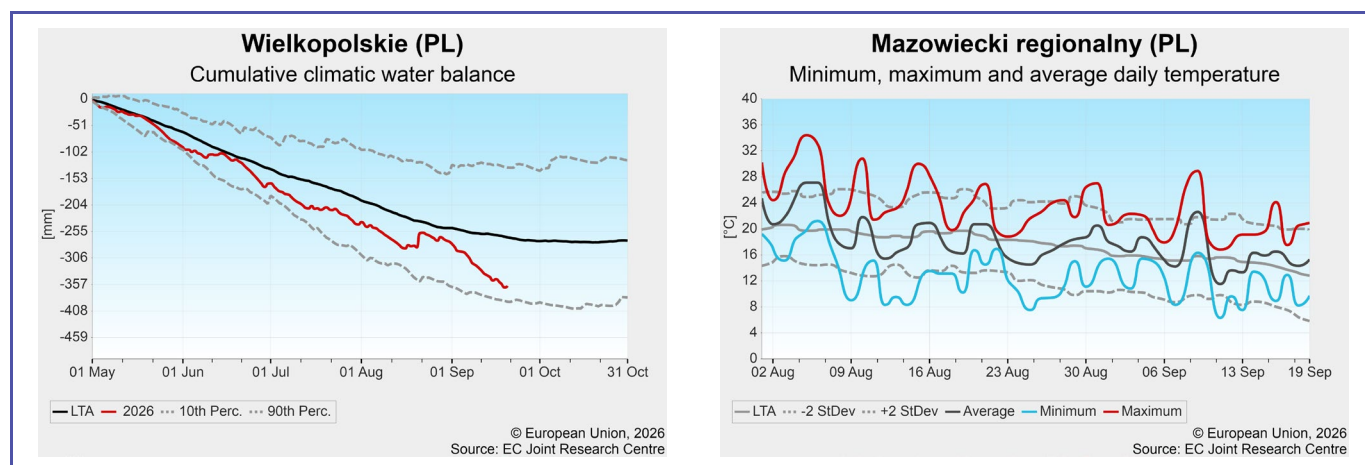
bulking and sugar beet development have also been constrained where irrigation was insufficient. Fodder production deteriorated markedly in southern Germany, and accumulated forage deficits can no longer be compensated for this season. Dry weather and early harvests allowed for early sowing of winter rapeseed, and recent rain was beneficial for the remaining winter cereal sowing. Following the continued heat and water stress, our overall summer crop prospects have been revised further downwards to 13–19 % below the five-year average.



Poland – Favourable weather supports summer crops

Rainfall was around seasonal levels during the reporting period, with wetter conditions locally in the north and drier conditions in the south-west. Temperatures remained close to average in the north, though above average in the south; the short-lived heatwave in early August did not result in significant thermal stress. The combination of adequate rainfall and moderate temperatures contributed to the partial recovery of soil moisture

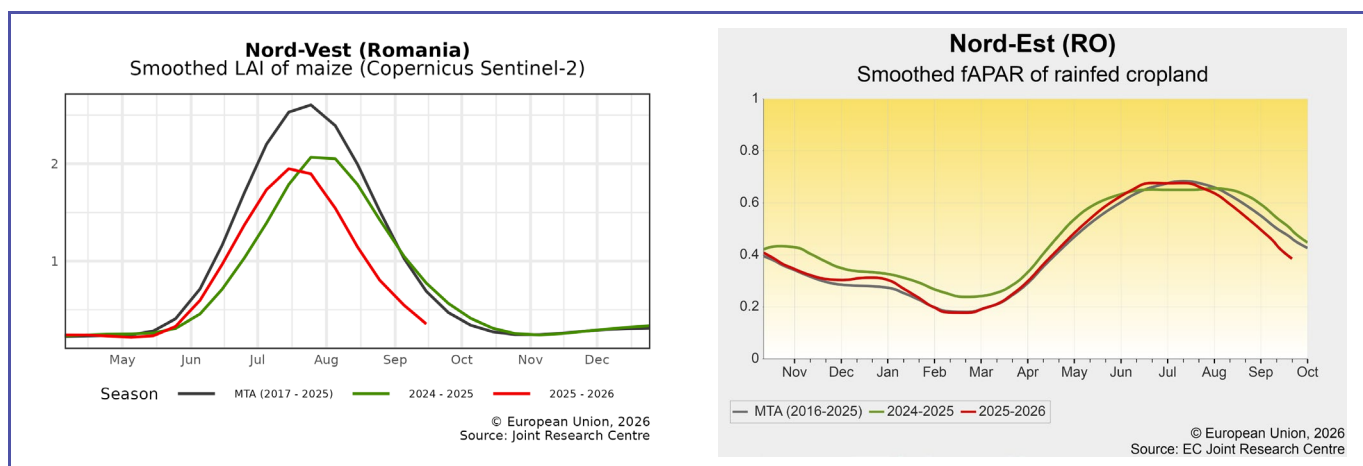
conditions, although deficits persisted locally. The improved crop conditions were favourable for the grain filling of summer crops and for tuber formation. Our yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised slightly upwards this month, staying in line with the five-year average. With summer and tuber crops reaching maturity, harvesting activities are now expected to be under way in early-developing areas.



Romania – Above-average yields expected overall

During the reporting period, only 10–40 mm of rainfall was registered in western Romania, not enough to alleviate the severe drought situation affecting the region. As daily maximum temperatures frequently rose above 30 °C in August, inadequate water supply and thermal stress caused leaf senescence and low biomass accumulation, resulting in disappointing yield expectations. In contrast, in the east and south-east, temperatures were lower and rainfall more frequent after mid August, although still below the seasonal average.

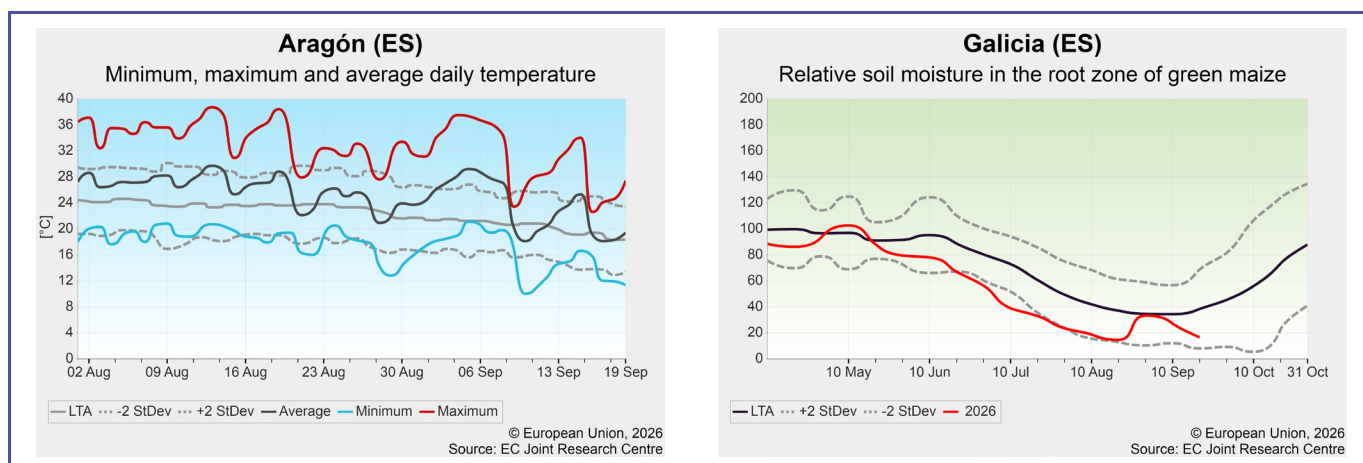
Soil moisture decreased, but with a limited effect on biomass accumulation, so the yield outlook remains fair. Crop-specific satellite information confirms favourable summer crop conditions in the east, particularly along the Danube, partially due to the increasing prevalence of irrigation. The overall yield forecast for summer crops has been revised upwards in light of the good conditions in the main producing regions. The rapeseed sowing campaign started with a delay at the end of August due to dry topsoils.



Spain and Portugal – Repeated heatwaves reduced summer crop yield expectations

Exceptionally hot conditions prevailed over the review period, with repeated heatwaves and very high maximum temperatures across large parts of the Iberian peninsula. The prolonged heat shortened grain filling and seed filling, particularly affecting rainfed crops in northern and eastern Spain. Late-August rainfall with milder temperatures brought relief in north-western Spain and northern and central Portugal but came too late to reverse losses in rainfed green maize and grasslands, especially in *Galicia*. This may increase the demand for green

maize, potentially leading to the conversion of parts of the irrigated grain maize area to silage. Sufficient water storage supported irrigated crops throughout the summer, although the persistence of exceptionally high temperatures ultimately constrained their yield potential. Sunflower harvesting is well under way in the south and progressing in areas further north; potato lifting and grain maize harvesting have started earlier than usual. Our yield forecasts for most summer crops have been revised further downwards, to around or slightly below the five-year average.

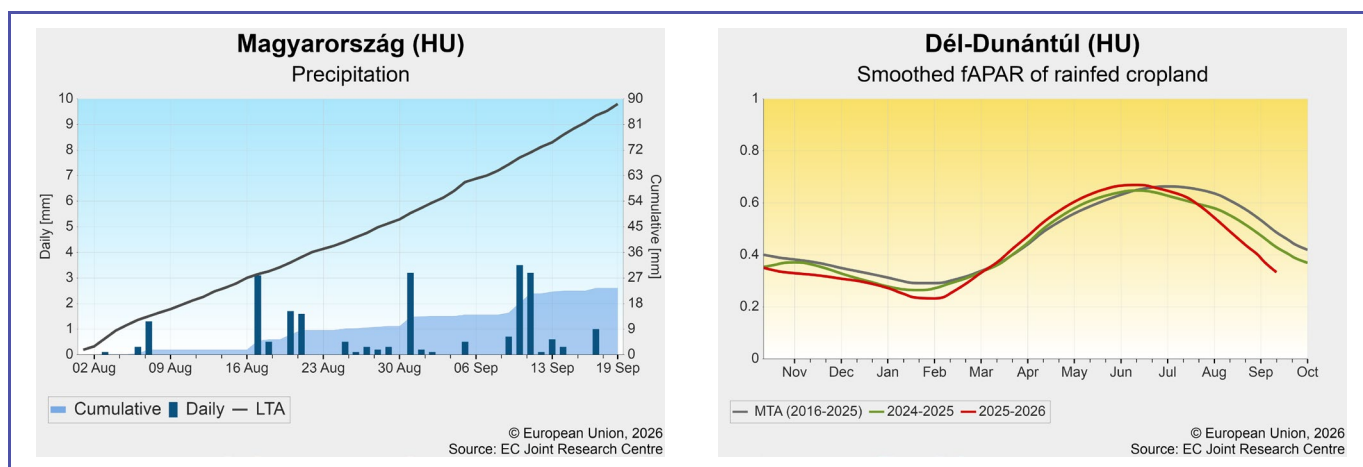


Hungary – Disappointing yield outlook

Drought conditions persisted and even intensified in August, reaching extraordinary levels to mark the hottest August on record. During our review period, only 20–30 mm of rainfall was registered in the *Dunántúl* region, while precipitation remained below 15 mm east of the Danube, keeping the crop water supply insufficient. Extremely high temperatures constrained the yield formation of summer crops and accelerated canopy senescence considerably, shortening the grain-filling period unfavourably. The harvesting of sunflowers and grain maize started very early in mid August and is progressing quickly. A

considerable area of grain maize may be harvested as silage maize; grain maize yield expectations are disappointing. Our yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised further downwards to extremely low levels.

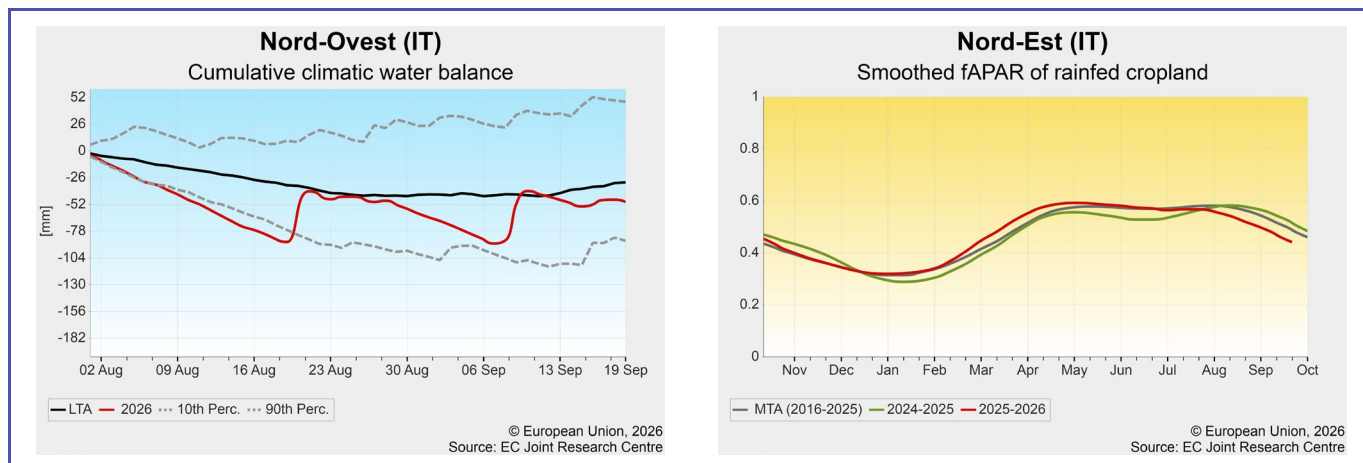
Autumn soil preparation has been delayed due to soils being too dry to cultivate. Unprepared seedbeds and inadequate soil moisture content for germination have also hampered or delayed the sowing of rapeseed. A decrease in the area of rapeseed is probable, as the sowing window will close in late September.



Italy – Poor yield expectations for summer crops

In the north, hot and dry weather continued until 20 August ($T_{\max} > 35^{\circ}\text{C}$, with very low soil moisture), causing compound heat and water stress, especially for rainfed or insufficiently irrigated maize and soybean. From 20 August, 10 days of intense rainfall and reduced temperatures brought some relief to crops. However, this was beneficial only to later-developing crops that were still in their reproductive stages. Since early September, heat stress has been marginal, but evapotranspiration has remained well

above average, continuing to cause water stress. In large parts of the Po Valley, limited water availability has hampered irrigation and restricted the mitigation of negative effects. On average, the harvesting of grain maize started in August, 15–20 days earlier than usual. In the central area of Italy, harvesting was completed in early August with poor results for all summer crops. Our low yield forecasts for maize and soybean have not changed since last month.

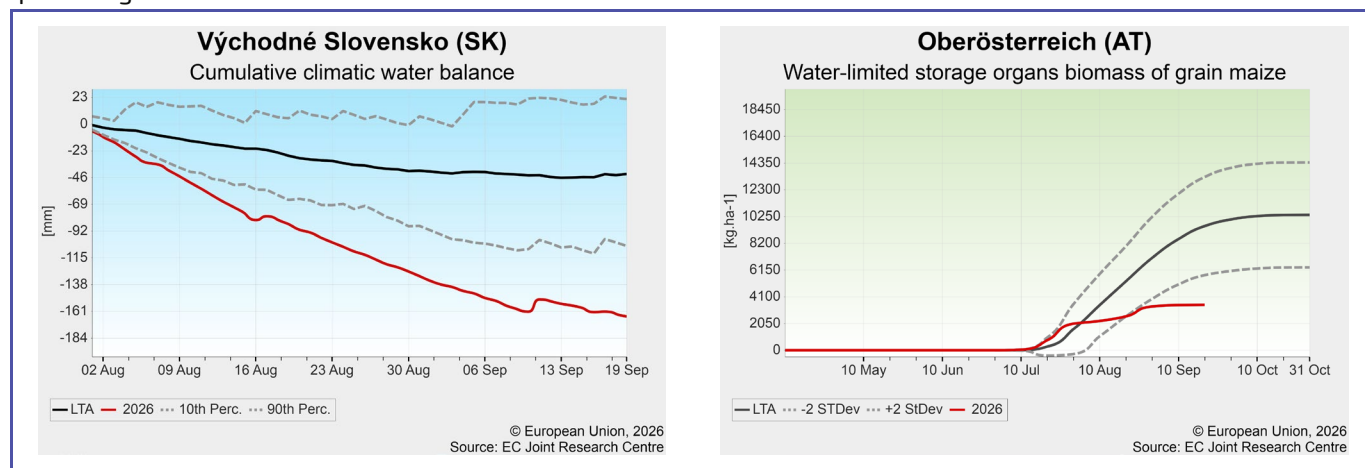




Czechia, Austria and Slovakia – Continued water deficits underline poor yields

Since August, persistent soil moisture deficits and recurrent heatwaves have further impacted summer crops across Austria, Czechia and Slovakia. Rainfall in late August and September supported crops but arrived too late to mitigate earlier losses. Maize remains the main concern, as heat and water stress during flowering and grain filling accelerated senescence and limited kernel formation. The strongest impacts are evident in northern Austria, southern Czechia and eastern Slovakia, whereas crops in *Střední Čechy* and cooler northern and upland regions benefited from better moisture

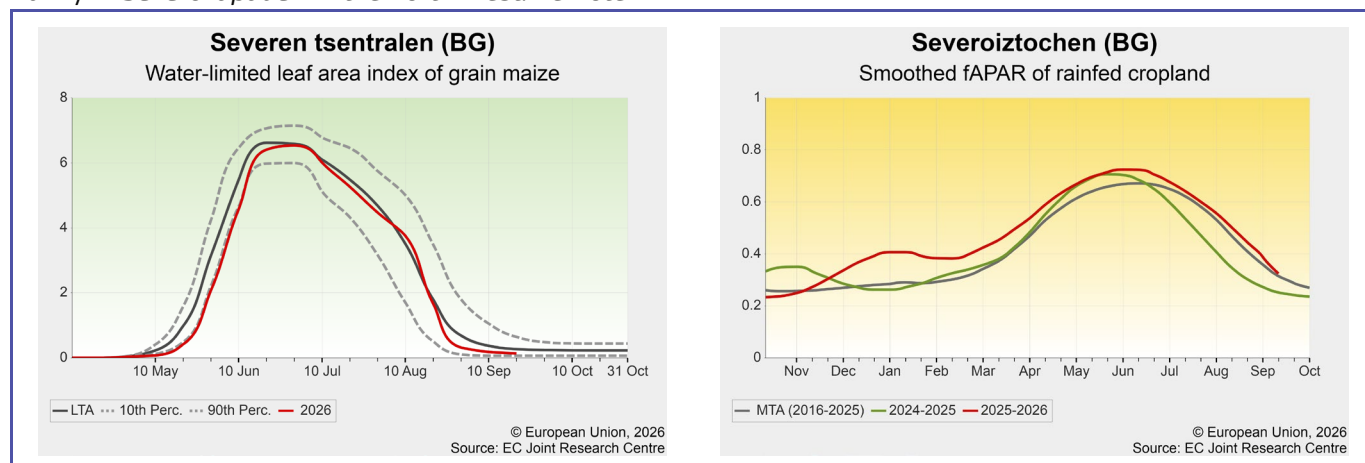
availability. Sugar beet was similarly constrained by reduced canopy and root development, and potatoes developed small tubers in drought-affected areas. Winter cereal harvesting was unusually early and allowed for an early sowing campaign. Dry August seedbeds complicated rapeseed establishment, with delayed or uneven emergence locally, but recent rainfall has improved surface moisture ahead of winter cereal sowing. Most forecasts for summer crops have been revised further downwards to up to 30 % below the five-year average.



Bulgaria – Promising yield outlook for summer crops

Since the beginning of August, precipitation has remained below average, but soil moisture has generally been satisfactory for the grain-filling stage of grain maize and sunflowers across the country. Water supply remained high enough to be particularly beneficial in the north-east (e.g. *Severen tsentralen* and *Severoiztochen*). Temperatures rose significantly above average in western and southern Bulgaria, accelerating crop development and causing some premature senescence, primarily in maize leaves; the heat stress affected summer crops mainly in *Severozapaden* in the north-west. Remote

sensing information confirms deterioration of crop conditions there, but the overall yield potential remains positive. Harvesting started at the usual time, in late August for sunflowers and in early September for grain maize, and is progressing well under dry weather conditions. Our yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised slightly upwards to above the five-year average. Recent rainfall in mid September increased topsoil moisture, but more precipitation will be required for the successful sowing and emergence of winter rapeseed.

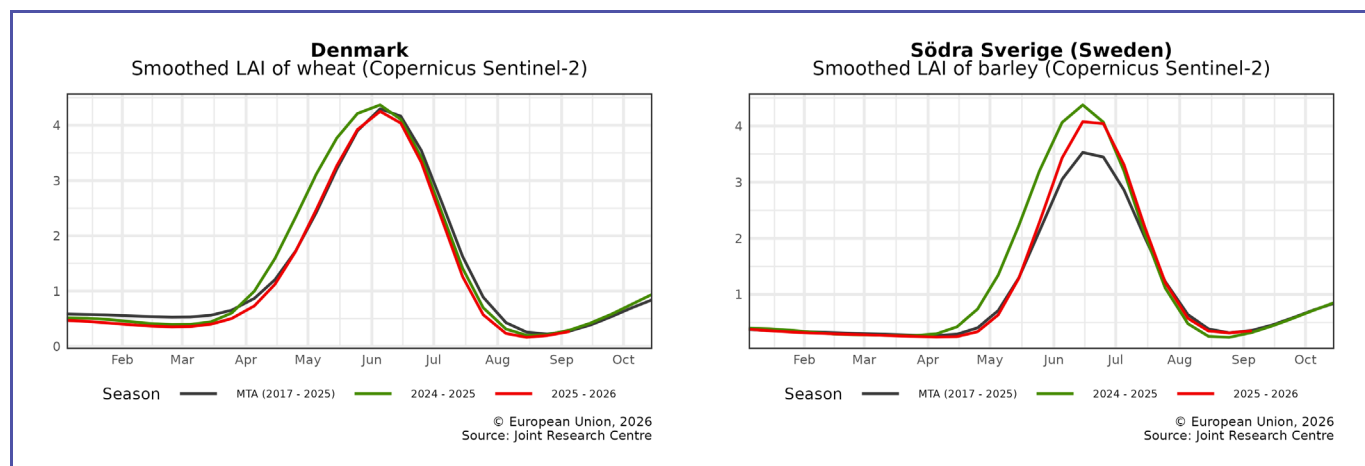




Denmark and Sweden – Winter crop harvest completed, positive outlook for spring barley

Following the dry conditions reported in July and August, rainfall returned to normal levels in September in both countries, alleviating the stress on summer crops. While potatoes fared relatively well during the dry summer, sugar beet was more negatively affected – particularly in Sweden – according to our Sentinel-2 crop-specific analysis. Accordingly, the yield forecast remains close to the

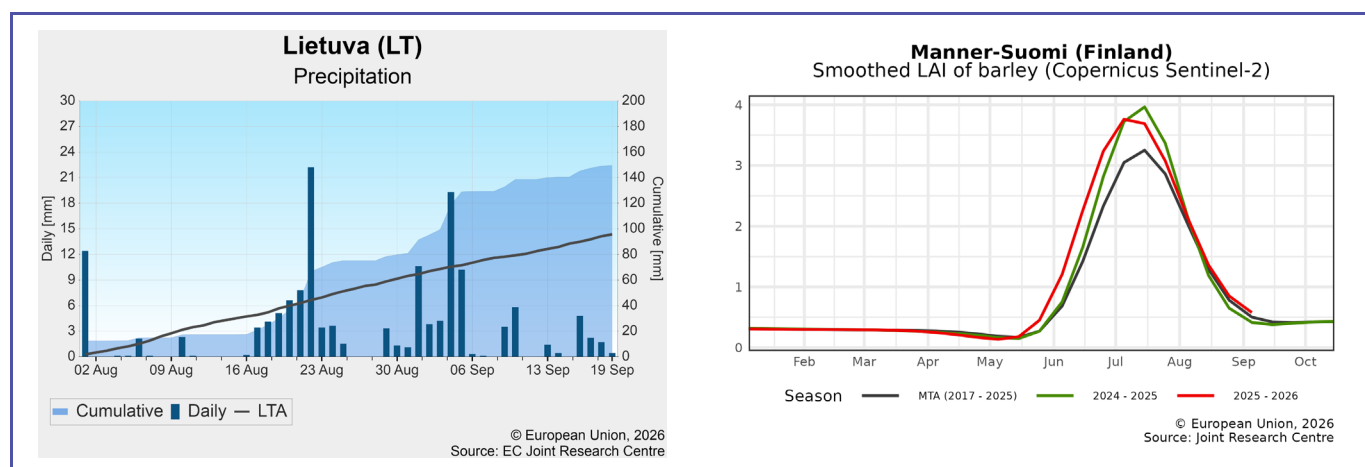
five-year average for potatoes, while for sugar beet it has been reduced to below the five-year average. The winter crop harvest is complete in both countries, with early estimates pointing towards slightly below-average yields and fair quality. The spring barley harvest is progressing swiftly, and the outlook is positive, leading to an upward revision of our forecast to above the five-year average.



Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland – Overly wet conditions delay winter crop harvest

Heavy rainfall was recorded in the second half of August in the Baltic countries, with up to 80 mm per day locally. This resulted in excessively wet conditions in western regions, temporarily halting the winter crop harvest, but no significant impacts are expected. Spring barley and summer crops are faring well, as confirmed by our Sentinel-2 crop-specific analysis. In Finland especially, the spring barley signal suggests very positive prospects.

Nevertheless, disease potential will need to be closely monitored following very wet conditions in the Baltic countries. Our yield forecast remains unchanged for winter crops, as the harvest campaign was already well advanced at the time of the heavy rainfall. In Lithuania, the forecast remains close to the five-year average for spring barley and has been revised upwards for other spring crops to well above the five-year average. Forecasts for summer crops are close to the five-year average.

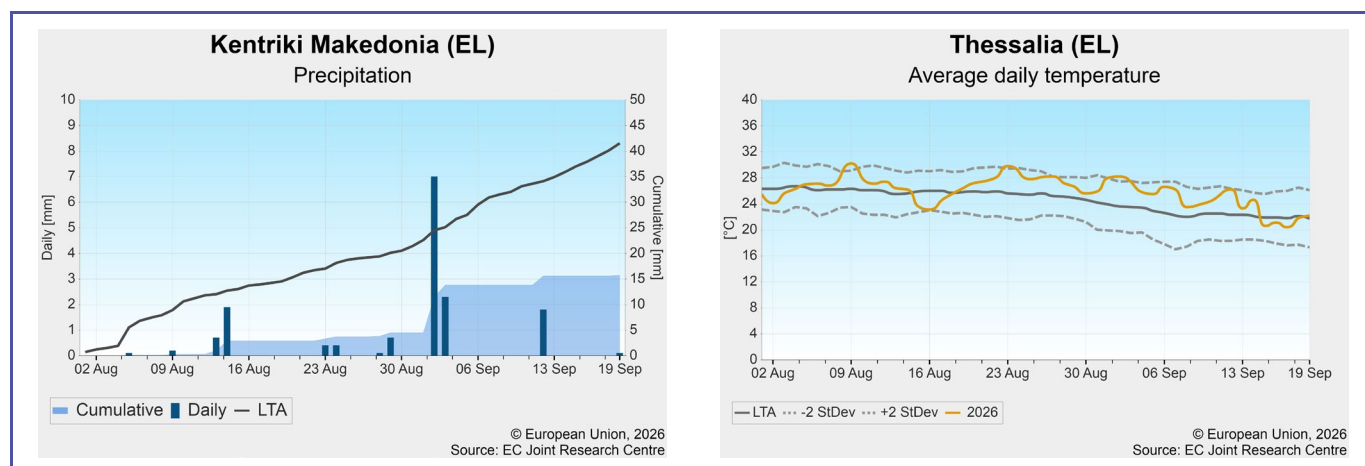




Greece – Average summer crop yields expected

In Greece, summer crops developed generally satisfactorily during the review period. A precipitation deficit, combined with a late-August heatwave, increased crop water requirements and irrigation demand. Nevertheless, reservoir water availability remained generally adequate in the main irrigated areas, and no widespread damage was reported, although local constraints occurred. Green maize harvesting was well under way in several producing regions, with satisfactory biomass yields.

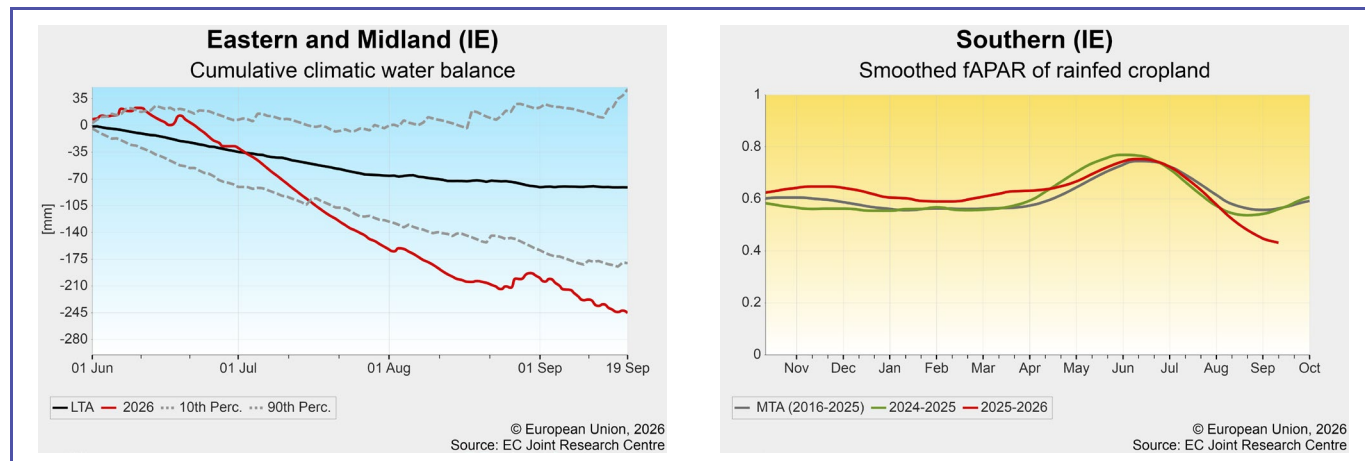
Grain maize progressed through grain filling and maturity, with harvesting starting in the earliest-developing areas in late August. Sunflowers reached maturity, and harvesting started after mid August in the northern regions and later elsewhere. Potato harvesting started around mid August in *Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki*, with high tuber quality reported. Field peas have completed their crop cycle. Overall, summer crop yields are expected to be close to the five-year average, despite local heat and water stress.



Ireland – Yield outlook remains below average despite returning rain

Despite favourable weather conditions across Ireland since late August, with near-average temperatures and precipitation, the impacts of the summer drought remain visible in late-season crop and soil conditions. The climatic water balance remains negative, as the recent rainfall was insufficient to replenish soil moisture reserves. Satellite-derived fAPAR signals dropped below both last year's and average levels. The harvesting of spring barley and spring beans commenced earlier than usual, in many cases before the rainfall in late August. The spring

barley harvest was characterised by high yield variability, with generally poor grain quality. Field beans experienced an exceptionally short growth cycle this year, resulting in small beans. Green maize also matured very early and suffered from the moisture deficit, with later-sown crops being especially affected; the harvest is ongoing. Our yield forecasts for spring crops are generally around 5 % below the five-year average, following further downward revisions for spring beans and green maize.

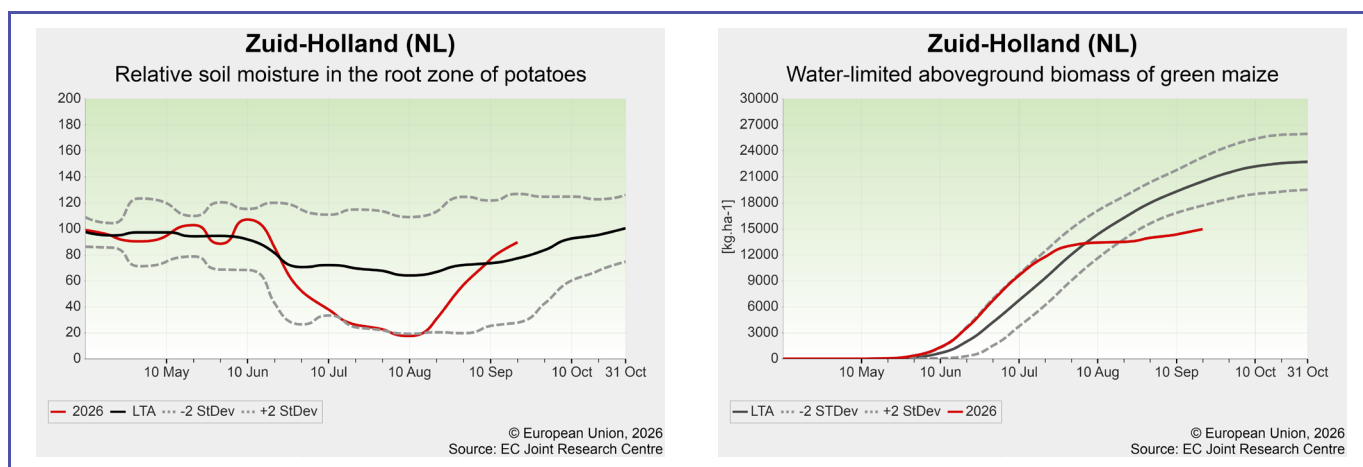




Benelux countries – Rain brings limited relief to summer crops

Rainfall resumed from mid August, replenishing soil moisture and alleviating crop water stress after the exceptionally hot and dry preceding weeks. This rainfall supported renewed growth in crops that had retained a sufficiently green canopy but came too late to reverse earlier damage. Potatoes remain strongly affected, particularly in Belgium, where tuber size and thus yield prospects are well below average. Bulking resumed only partially following the rain, while premature senescence and secondary growth of tubers are constraining further yields. Sugar beet has benefited from improved soil

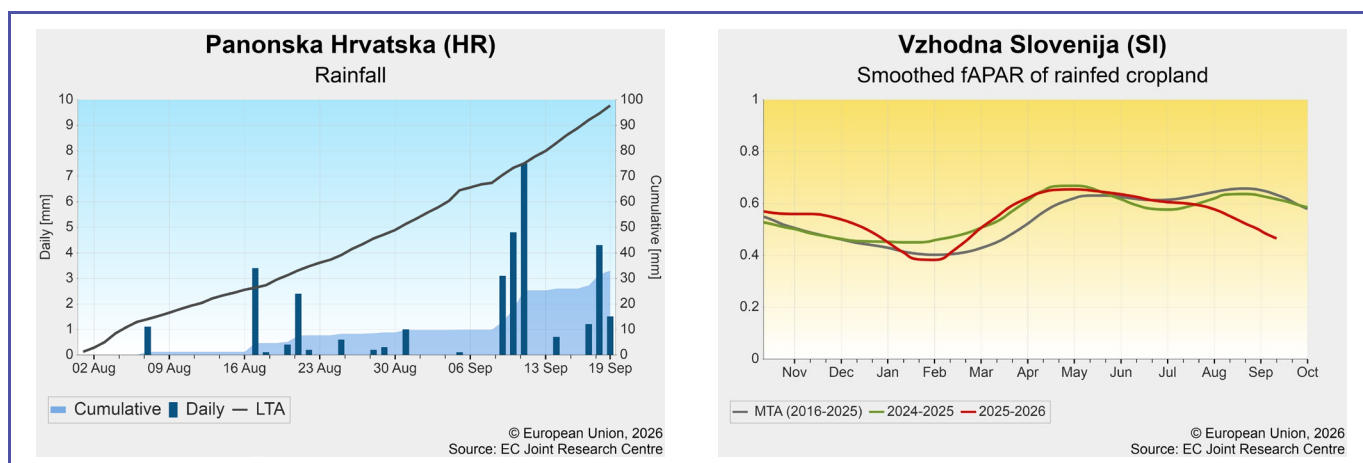
moisture and retains potential for late-season growth, with satisfactory yield and sugar content prospects. Maize conditions remain highly heterogeneous. Rainfall slowed premature maturation and supported recovery but could not compensate for reduced biomass and locally poor cob formation; harvesting of severely stressed maize started exceptionally early, and conversion to green maize was also undertaken. Summer crop yield forecasts remain below the five-year average and 2025 levels, with potato and sugar beet forecasts being further reduced.



Slovenia and Croatia – Yield expectations further reduced for summer crops

August and early September remained exceptionally hot and dry. The precipitation deficit locally reached 70 %, and maximum temperatures as high as 35 °C persisted until early September, making the reporting period the hottest and among the driest in our records in the agricultural regions of both countries. The compounded heat and soil moisture stress impacted all summer crops, resulting in insufficient grain and pod filling, reduced biomass accumulation, a shortened crop cycle and early

senescence. *Panonska Hrvatska* and *Vzhodna Slovenija* are the most affected regions, as confirmed by a record-low satellite signal. Our yield forecasts have been further reduced for grain and green maize. In Slovenia, the grain maize forecast is considerably below both the five-year average and last year's level, while the forecast maize yields in Croatia are close to last year's level, which was already poor. Soybean and sunflower yield expectations in Croatia are more than 10 % and 5 % below last year's low levels, respectively.



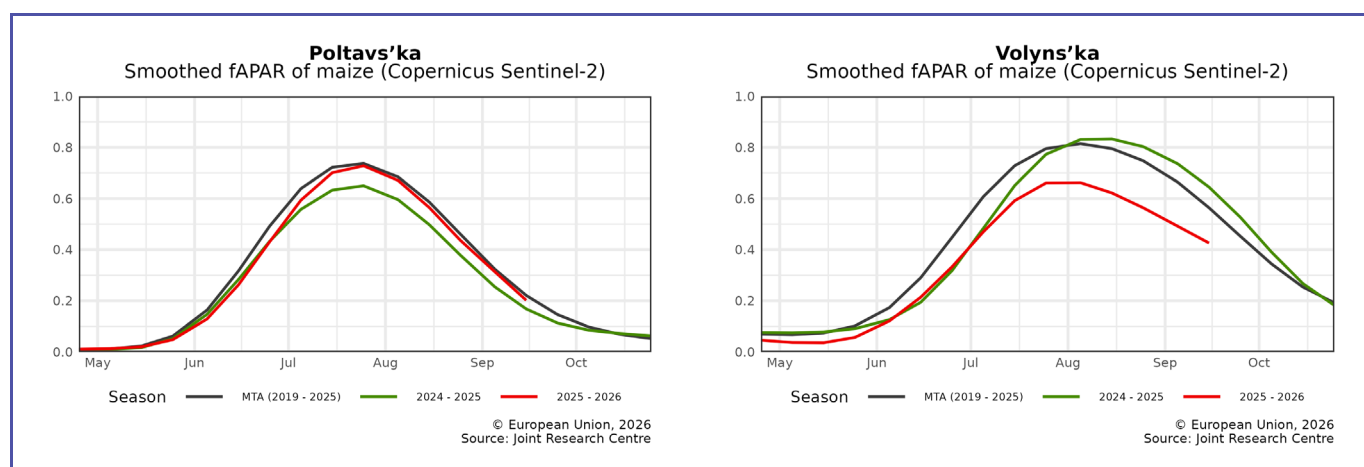


5.2 Black Sea area

Ukraine – Contrasting summer crop conditions

Since August, summer crop conditions have remained highly heterogeneous. In western Ukraine, persistent drought continued to severely constrain maize development, resulting in negative yield prospects. Soybean was particularly affected, as water stress in the main producing areas caused poor biomass development and a negative yield outlook. In central regions, the lack of rainfall during August affected maize during grain filling, limiting

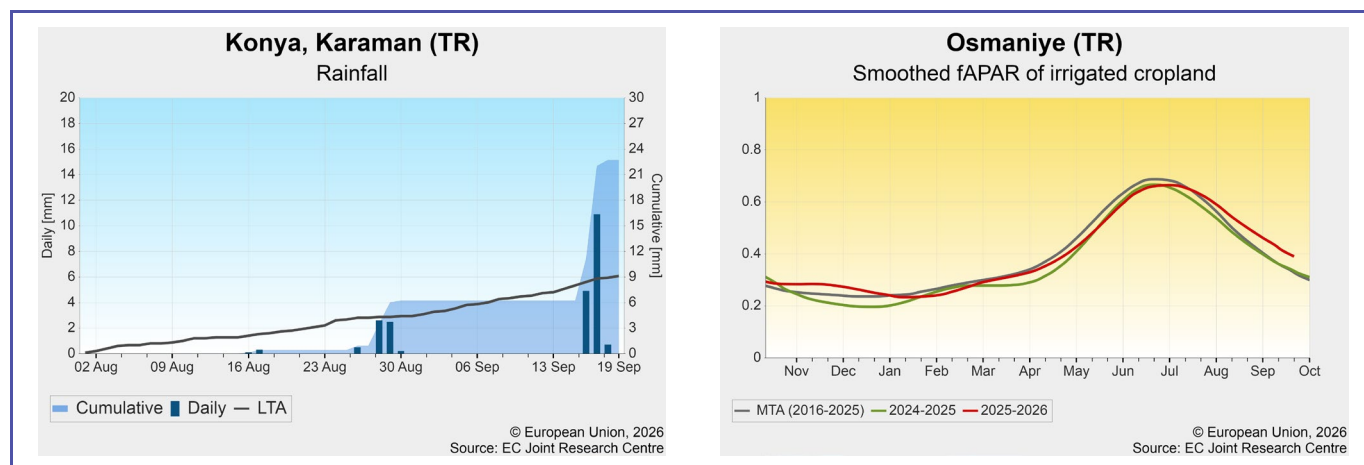
its yield potential, but maize conditions did remain generally favourable in the north and east. The summer crop yield outlook remains mixed, with negative prospects concentrated in western and central regions, while conditions are generally favourable in the main eastern and southern producing areas. More detailed information is available in the latest JRC MARS Bulletin – Global Outlook: Crop Monitoring in Ukraine, September 2026⁽¹⁾.



Türkiye – Good yield expectations for maize

In Western Anatolia, the summer crop season is progressing favourably. In the main maize- and soybean-producing areas of *Konya*, temperatures have been moderate, with roughly half the number of hot days as usual. Irrigation mitigated the dry spell of the first 20 days of August. Maize is now entering maturity, and harvesting is expected to begin before the end of September, with a favourable outlook. In the Mediterranean regions

(e.g. *Osmaniye*), though dry and hot weather persisted, frequent irrigation benefited grain maize, which is now close to maturity – later than usual, but with a positive yield outlook. In *Şanlıurfa*, a region of increasing importance for maize production, summer crop growth is average but delayed by about 20 days, not yet reaching the flowering stage. Overall, we have raised our yield outlook for maize to 8 % above the five-year average.



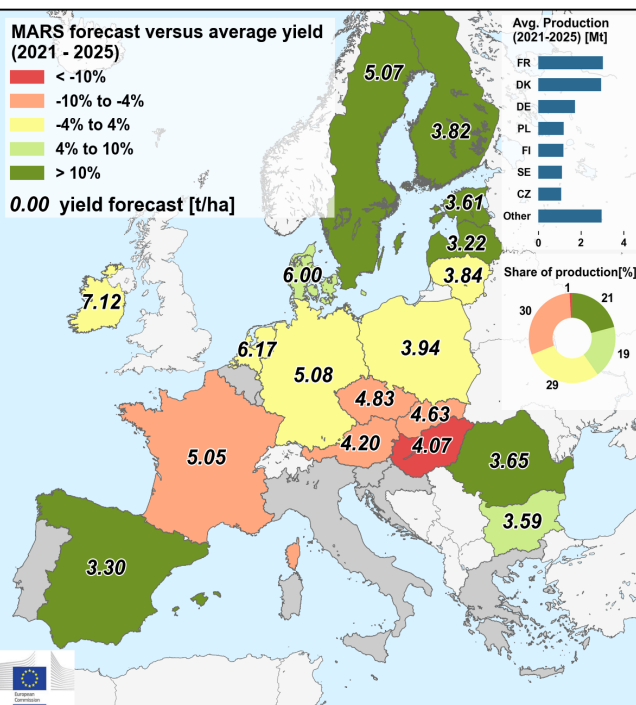
⁽¹⁾ <https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC146602>.



6. Crop yield forecast

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Spring barley			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff Syrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.76	5.39	4.81	+ 1	- 11	± 0
AT	4.63	5.16	4.20	- 9	- 18	± 0
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	± 0
DK	5.67	6.22	6.00	+ 6	- 4	+ 1
EE	3.11	3.24	3.61	+ 16	+ 11	+ 7
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.75	3.76	3.30	+ 20	- 12	± 0
FI	3.39	3.81	3.82	+ 13	± 0	+ 4
FR	5.57	5.86	5.05	- 9	- 14	- 3
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.61	5.00	4.07	- 12	- 19	± 0
IE	7.38	7.37	7.12	- 4	- 3	± 0
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	3.73	4.71	3.84	+ 3	- 18	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.70	2.78	3.22	+ 19	+ 16	+ 9
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.26	6.70	6.17	- 1	- 8	± 0
PL	3.89	4.26	3.94	+ 1	- 8	± 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.92	4.08	3.65	+ 25	- 10	± 0
SE	4.48	5.69	5.07	+ 13	- 11	+ 4
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.01	6.08	4.63	- 8	- 24	± 0

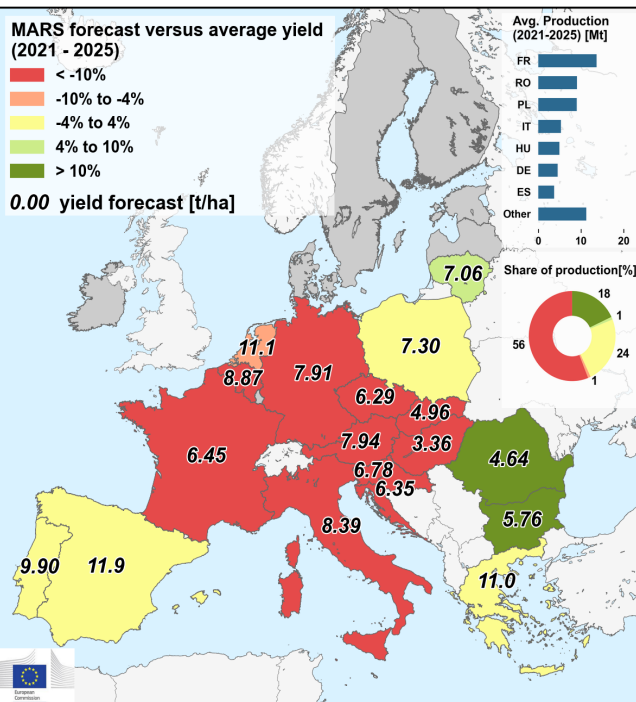
Spring barley - yield forecast 2026



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Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Grain maize			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff Syrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	7.09	7.14	6.50	- 8	- 9	- 2
AT	10.4	11.1	7.94	- 24	- 29	- 10
BE	10.8	9.50	8.87	- 18	- 7	± 0
BG	4.29	2.44	5.76	+ 34	+ 136	+ 4
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	8.58	8.86	6.29	- 27	- 29	- 10
DE	9.71	10.1	7.91	- 19	- 22	- 7
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	10.9	9.15	11.0	+ 1	+ 20	± 0
ES	12.2	12.4	11.9	- 2	- 4	- 2
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	9.07	8.61	6.45	- 29	- 25	- 1
HR	7.07	6.38	6.35	- 10	- 1	- 8
HU	5.80	5.25	3.36	- 42	- 36	- 13
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	9.87	10.2	8.39	- 15	- 18	± 0
LT	6.66	6.99	7.06	+ 6	+ 1	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	11.9	12.0	11.1	- 6	- 7	± 0
PL	7.42	7.85	7.30	- 2	- 7	+ 1
PT	9.53	8.06	9.90	+ 4	+ 23	- 2
RO	4.02	3.94	4.64	+ 15	+ 18	+ 4
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	8.23	7.09	6.78	- 18	- 4	- 12
SK	7.14	8.22	4.96	- 30	- 40	- 15

Grain maize - yield forecast 2026

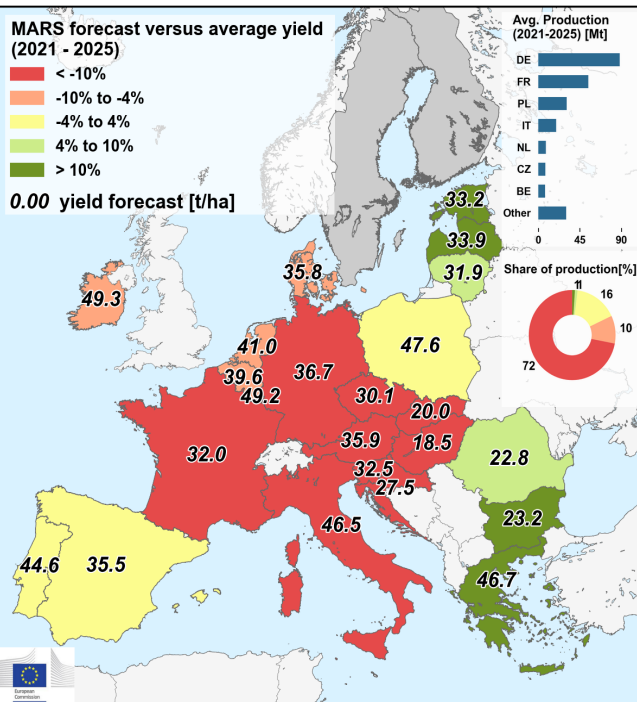


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Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Green maize			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU*	42.8	43.6	37.0	-14	-15	-2
AT	45.9	48.6	35.9	-22	-26	-12
BE	42.1	43.1	39.6	-6	-8	± 0
BG	18.9	16.1	23.2	+23	+44	± 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	34.8	35.3	30.1	-13	-15	+5
DE	43.0	44.6	36.7	-15	-18	-4
DK	38.6	36.5	35.8	-7	-2	-8
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	35.5	-3	-8	-1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	43.4	43.2	32.0	-26	-26	-3
HR	31.3	26.9	27.5	-12	+2	-10
HU	24.8	23.1	18.5	-26	-20	-3
IE	53.1	52.2	49.3	-7	-6	-4
IT	52.6	54.9	46.5	-12	-15	± 0
LT	29.1	29.3	31.9	+10	+9	+3
LU	51.9	63.6	49.2	-5	-23	± 0
LV	27.7	22.9	33.9	+23	+48	-1
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	44.3	47.3	41.0	-7	-13	± 0
PL	47.7	49.1	47.6	± 0	-3	+2
PT	44.9	44.9	44.6	-1	-1	-1
RO	21.1	19.2	22.8	+8	+19	± 0
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	38.9	36.3	32.5	-16	-10	-12
SK	27.8	30.0	20.0	-28	-33	-12

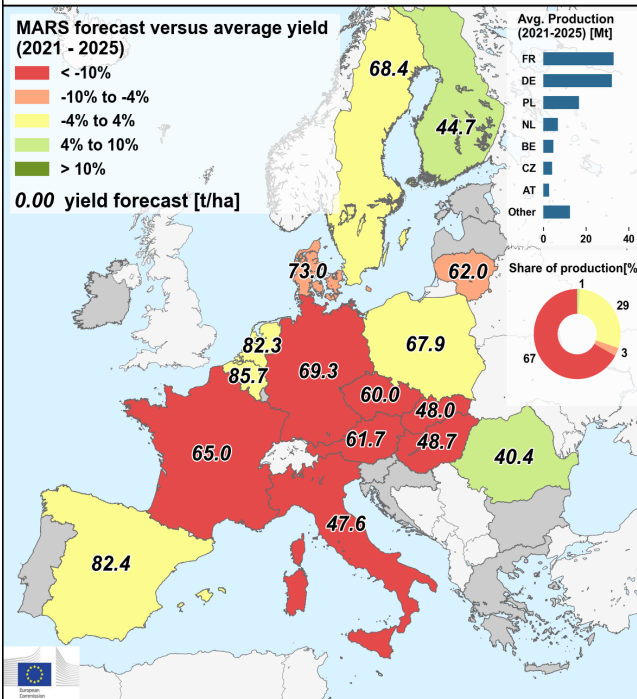
Green maize - yield forecast 2026



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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	76.1	81.6	67.4	-11	-17	-7
AT	78.8	79.7	61.7	-22	-23	-12
BE	85.6	97.7	85.7	± 0	-12	-1
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	69.1	74.1	60.0	-13	-19	± 0
DE	80.1	83.5	69.3	-13	-17	-6
DK	76.3	83.1	73.0	-4	-12	-2
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	81.7	85.6	82.4	+1	-4	± 0
FI	41.7	42.3	44.7	+7	+6	± 0
FR	82.4	89.9	65.0	-21	-28	-15
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	54.4	50.7	48.7	-11	-4	-2
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	54.5	48.9	47.6	-13	-3	± 0
LT	67.7	75.2	62.0	-8	-18	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	83.9	89.0	82.3	-2	-8	-1
PL	65.7	71.9	67.9	+3	-6	+3
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	36.9	37.9	40.4	+9	+7	± 0
SE	70.4	83.0	68.4	-3	-18	-8
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	61.6	66.9	48.0	-22	-28	-9

Sugar beet - yield forecast 2026

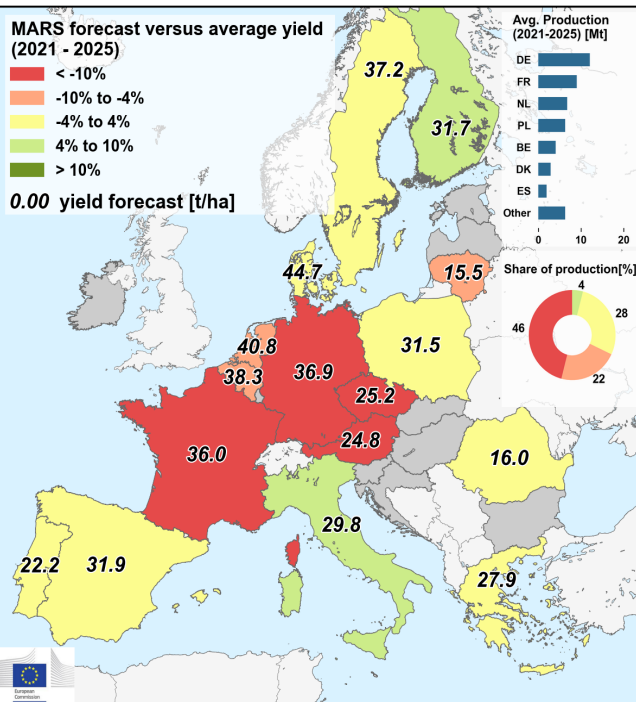


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Potatoes						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	37.0	38.9	34.2	-7	-12	-1
AT	32.5	35.5	24.8	-24	-30	-12
BE	41.8	44.9	38.3	-8	-15	-3
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	29.3	30.4	25.2	-14	-17	± 0
DE	43.8	46.0	36.9	-16	-20	-2
DK	45.5	48.9	44.7	-2	-9	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	27.9	25.0	27.9	± 0	+12	± 0
ES	31.6	29.3	31.9	+1	+9	± 0
FI	29.2	29.5	31.7	+9	+8	± 0
FR	41.5	42.2	36.0	-13	-15	-5
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	28.6	28.7	29.8	+4	+4	± 0
LT	16.6	19.3	15.5	-7	-20	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	42.9	46.1	40.8	-5	-11	-2
PL	30.7	32.7	31.5	+3	-4	+5
PT	22.3	20.7	22.2	± 0	+7	+2
RO	15.4	14.9	16.0	+4	+7	+4
SE	36.7	38.6	37.2	+2	-3	-1
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

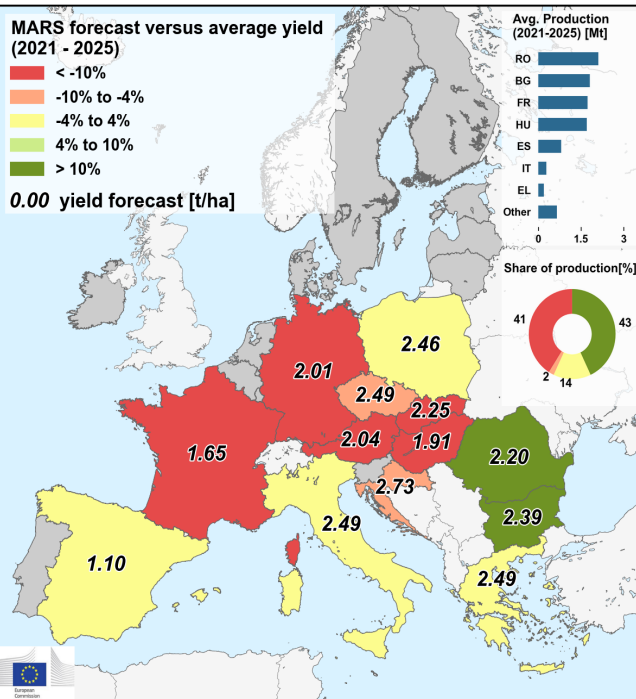
Potatoes - yield forecast 2026



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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	1.96	-1	+5	+2
AT	2.68	2.96	2.04	-24	-31	-12
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.01	1.66	2.39	+19	+44	+5
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.68	2.85	2.49	-7	-13	± 0
DE	2.31	2.31	2.01	-13	-13	± 0
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.42	2.08	2.49	+3	+19	± 0
ES	1.09	1.18	1.10	+1	-7	-1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.26	2.06	1.65	-27	-20	-6
HR	2.91	2.97	2.73	-6	-8	± 0
HU	2.52	2.43	1.91	-24	-21	-1
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.50	2.66	2.49	± 0	-6	± 0
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.45	2.62	2.46	+1	-6	+4
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.83	1.71	2.20	+20	+29	+9
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.59	2.70	2.25	-13	-17	± 0

Sunflower - yield forecast 2026

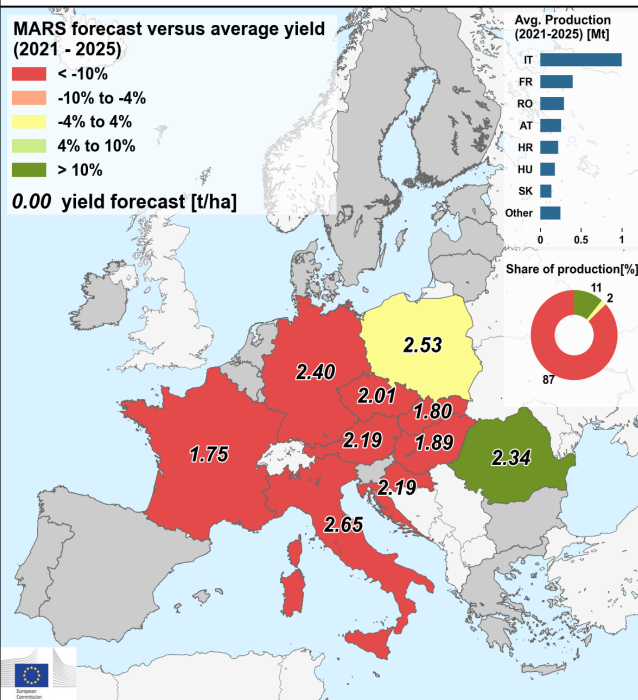


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Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Soybeans			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.67	2.79	2.26	- 15	- 19	- 2
AT	2.92	3.18	2.19	- 25	- 31	- 15
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.44	2.35	2.01	- 17	- 14	± 0
DE	2.89	3.02	2.40	- 17	- 21	- 9
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.50	2.61	1.75	- 30	- 33	± 0
HR	2.47	2.32	2.19	- 11	- 6	- 9
HU	2.36	2.14	1.89	- 20	- 12	- 1
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.17	3.56	2.65	- 17	- 26	± 0
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.52	2.59	2.53	+ 1	- 2	+ 4
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.10	2.01	2.34	+ 11	+ 16	+ 8
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.17	2.21	1.80	- 17	- 19	± 0

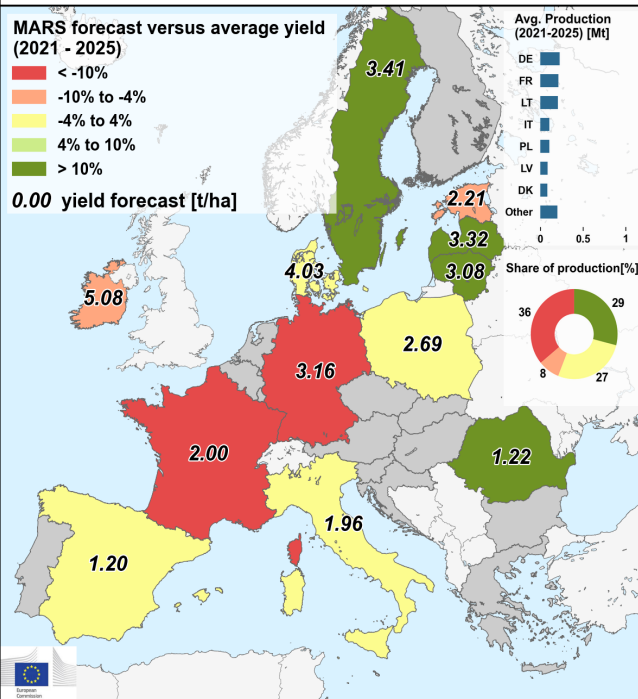
Soybeans - yield forecast 2026



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Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Field beans			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.72	2.84	2.69	- 1	- 5	+ 1
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	3.56	3.42	3.16	- 11	- 8	± 0
DK	3.93	4.48	4.03	+ 2	- 10	± 0
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	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	5.36	5.40	5.08	- 5	- 6	- 3
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	3.32	+ 24	+ 8	+ 6
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.74	2.74	2.69	- 2	- 2	+ 4
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.08	0.92	1.22	+ 13	+ 33	± 0
SE	3.04	3.79	3.41	+ 12	- 10	- 1
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Field beans - yield forecast 2026

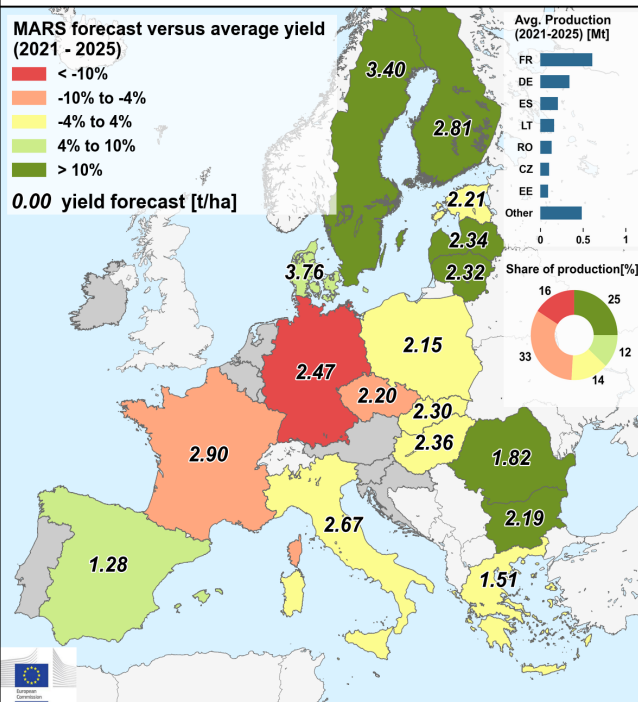


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Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Field peas			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.27	2.38	2.23	- 2	- 6	± 0
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	1.87	1.88	2.19	+ 17	+ 16	± 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.30	2.27	2.20	- 4	- 3	+ 1
DE	2.89	3.20	2.47	- 15	- 23	- 8
DK	3.49	4.23	3.76	+ 8	- 11	± 0
EE	2.15	1.81	2.21	+ 3	+ 22	± 0
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	2.81	+ 11	+ 30	+ 7
FR	3.17	3.62	2.90	- 8	- 20	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	2.45	2.79	2.36	- 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	2.15	± 0	+ 3	+ 4
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.50	1.28	1.82	+ 21	+ 42	+ 1
SE	2.93	3.65	3.40	+ 16	- 7	+ 6
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.36	2.81	2.30	- 2	- 18	+ 21

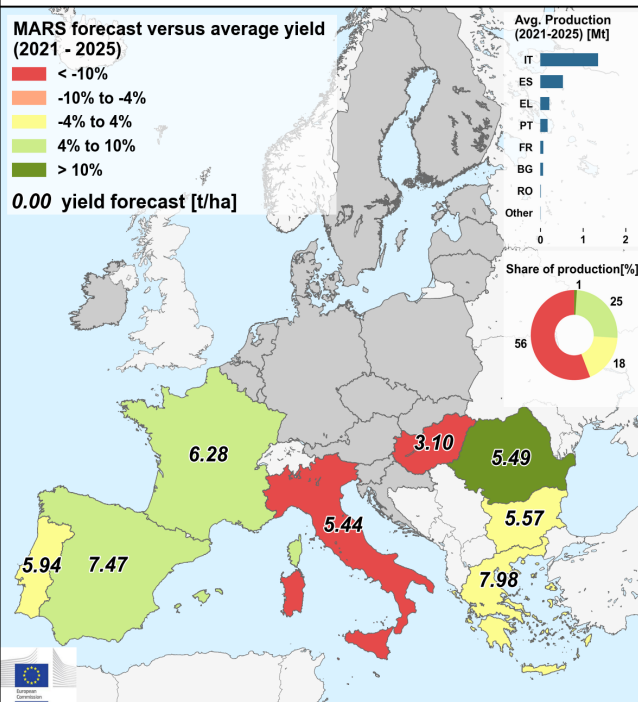
Field peas - yield forecast 2026



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Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Rice			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	6.34	6.42	6.14	- 3	- 4	—
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	5.61	5.31	5.57	- 1	+ 5	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	—	—	—	—	—	—
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	8.07	7.57	7.98	- 1	+ 5	—
ES	7.03	7.56	7.47	+ 6	- 1	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.80	6.55	6.28	+ 8	- 4	—
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.66	3.22	3.10	- 15	- 4	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	6.07	6.00	5.44	- 10	- 9	—
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PT	6.03	5.86	5.94	- 2	+ 1	—
RO	4.53	5.36	5.49	+ 21	+ 2	—
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Rice - yield forecast 2026



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Total wheat					
Country	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	4.71	+ 9	+ 13

Total barley					
Country	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	4.02	+ 12	+ 14

Grain maize					
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
TR	9.55	9.85	10.3	+ 8	+ 5
UA	7.09	6.98	7.40	+ 4	+ 6

Soybeans					
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
TR	—	—	—	—	—
UA	2.46	2.43	2.35	- 5	- 3

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

Sources: 2021-2026 data come from DG Agriculture and Rural Development short-term-outlook data (dated August 2026), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 10.09.2026), ELSTAT, DESTATIS, Statistics Netherlands (CBS), Spanish Ministry, Agriculture Economic research institute of Hungary, Ente Risi, National Statistical Institute of Portugal and Agreste. 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), State Statistics Service of Ukraine 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	Wheat 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 wheat	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.
Winter barley	Winter barley	C 1310	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) sown before or during winter.
Grain 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)



7. Atlas

Temperature

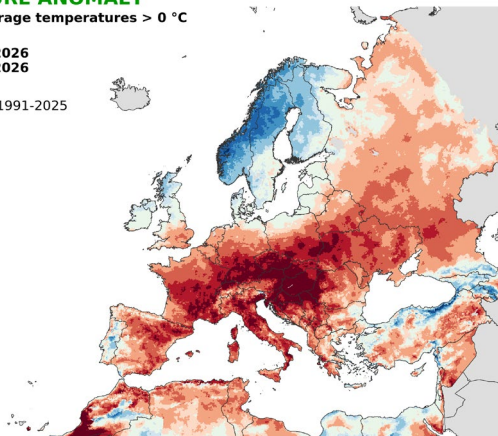
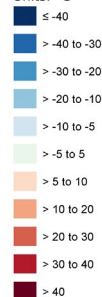
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

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

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

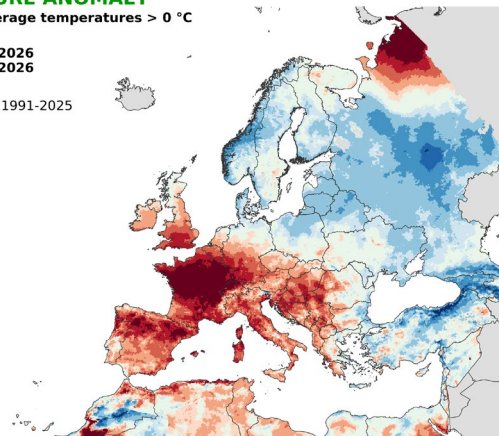
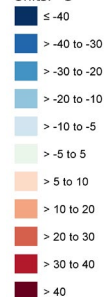
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 August 2026**
to: **20 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

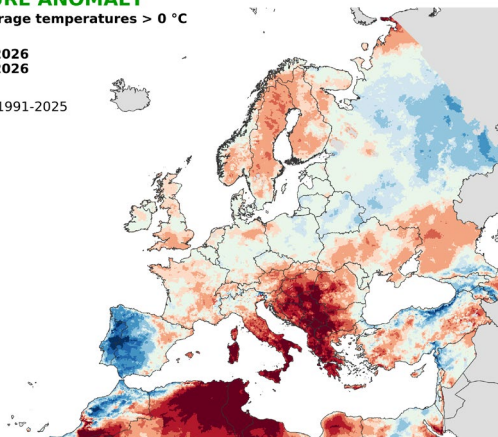
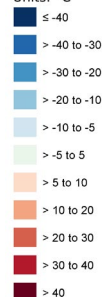
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **21 August 2026**
to: **31 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

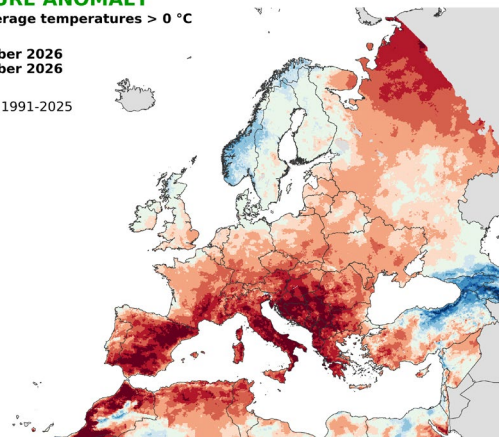
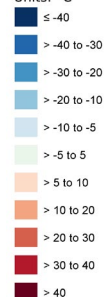
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **10 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

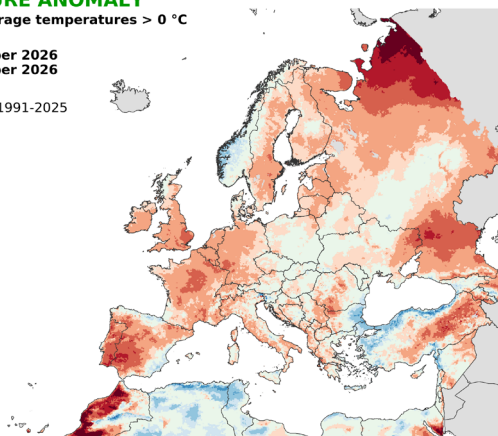
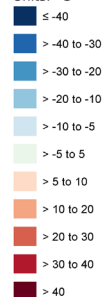
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 September 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

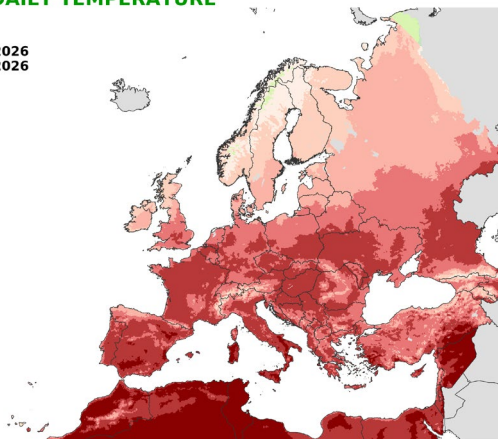
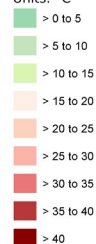


MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **31 August 2026**

Units: °C



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

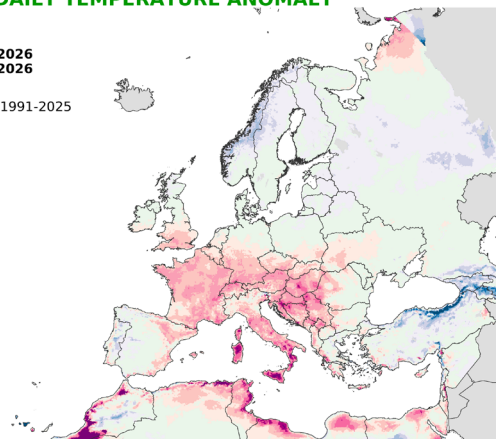
MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **31 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



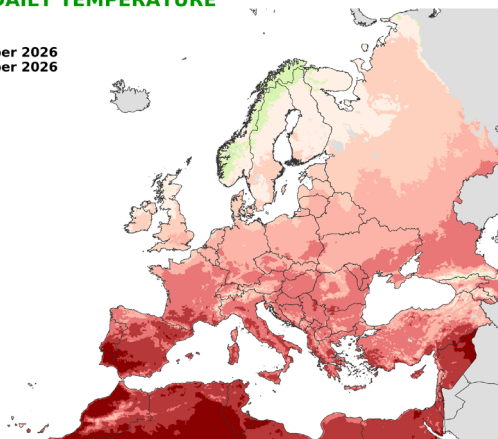
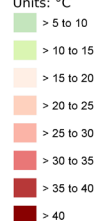
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

Units: °C



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

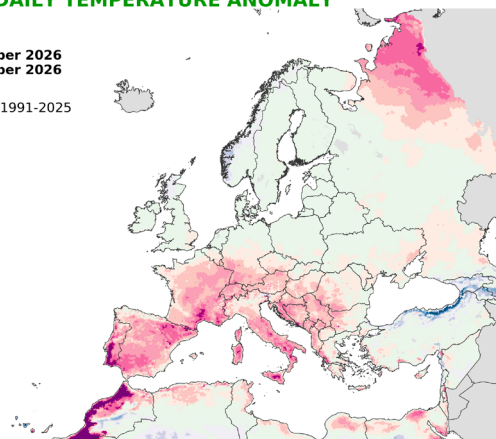
MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



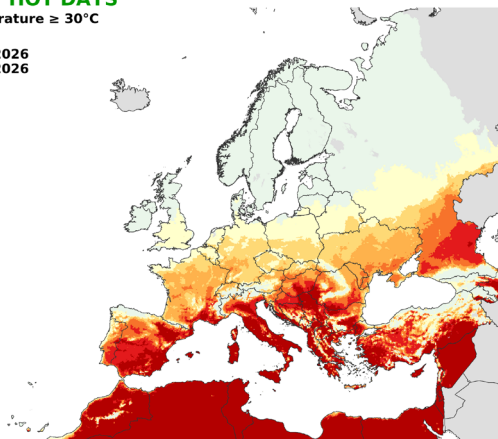
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **31 August 2026**

Units: days



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

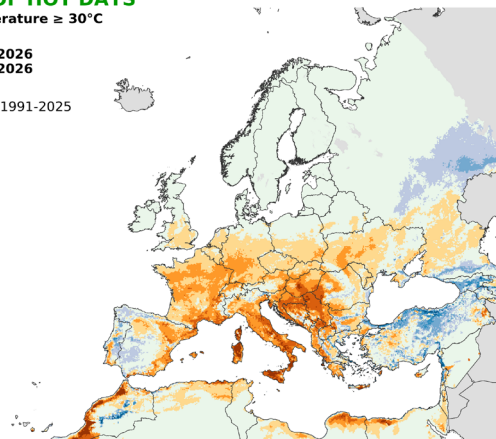
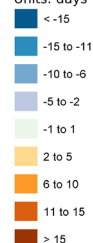
ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 August 2026**
to: **31 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

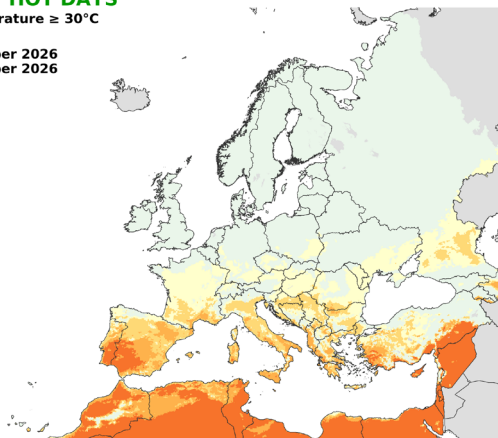


NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

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

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

Units: days



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: $10 \times 10 \text{ km}$
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

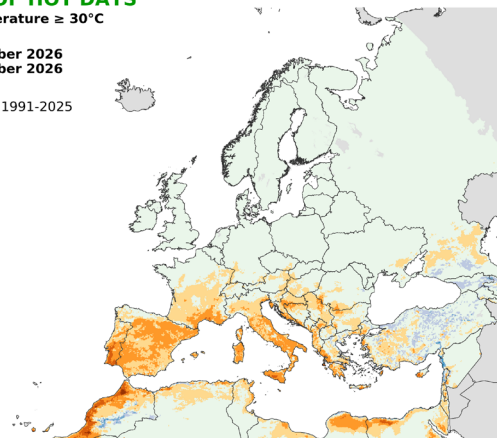
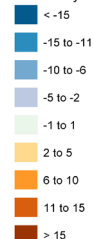
ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

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

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **19 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: $10 \times 10 \text{ km}$
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

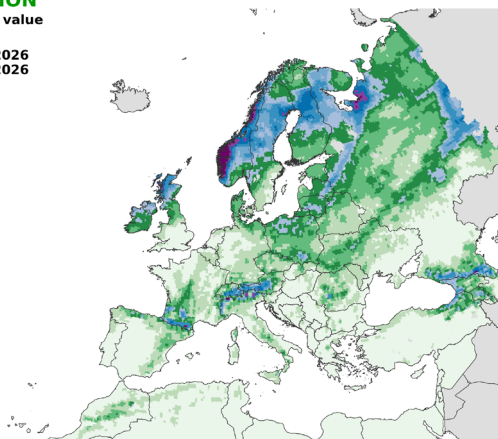
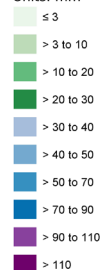
Precipitation

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

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

Units: mm



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: $10 \times 10 \text{ km}$
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

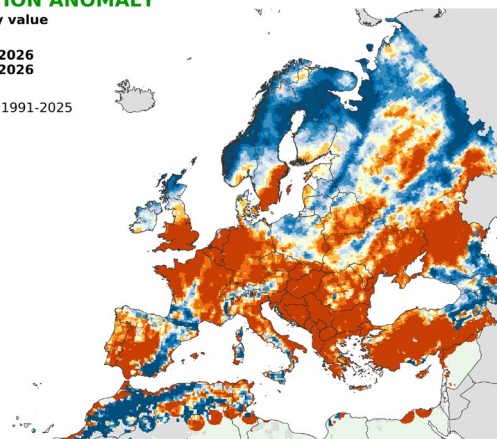
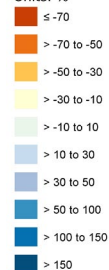
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

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

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: $10 \times 10 \text{ km}$
Data: based on ECMWF



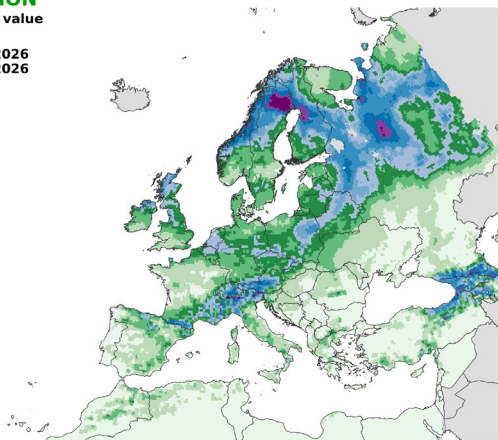
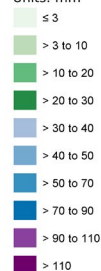
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **11 August 2026**
to: **20 August 2026**

Units: mm



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: $10 \times 10 \text{ km}$
Data: based on ECMWF



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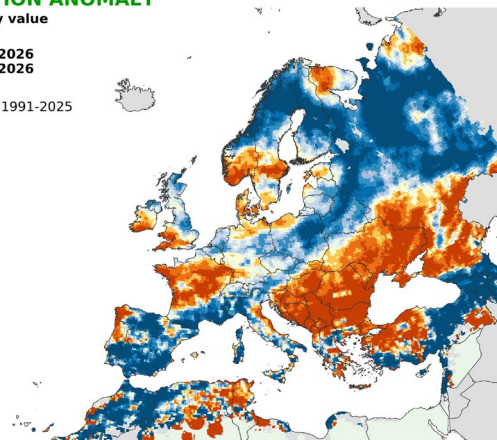
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **11 August 2026**
to: **20 August 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: $10 \times 10 \text{ km}$
Data: based on ECMWF



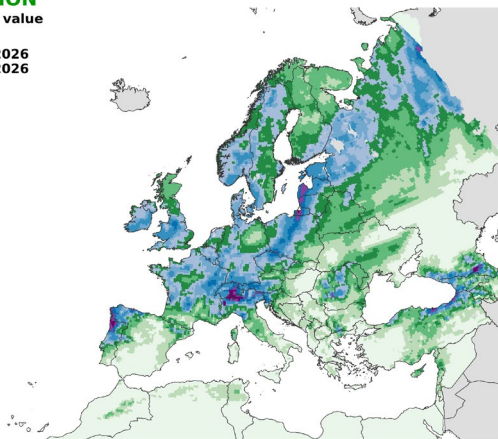
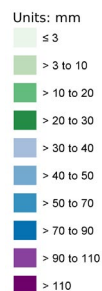
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre



PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 21 August 2026
to: 31 August 2026



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



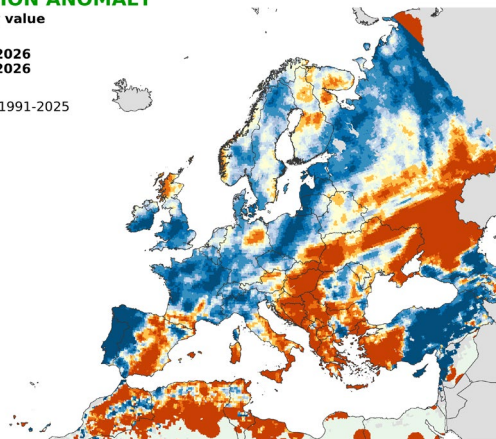
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: 21 August 2026
to: 31 August 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

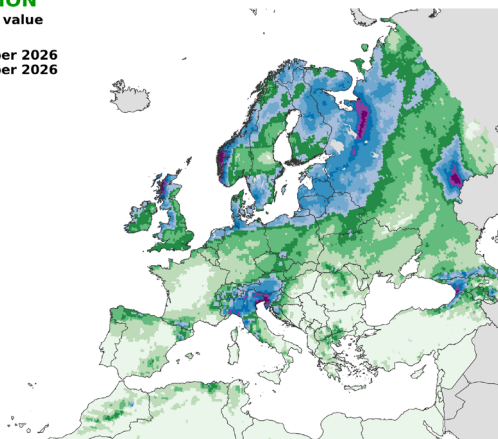
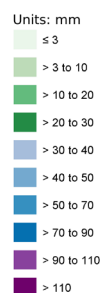


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 01 September 2026
to: 10 September 2026



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



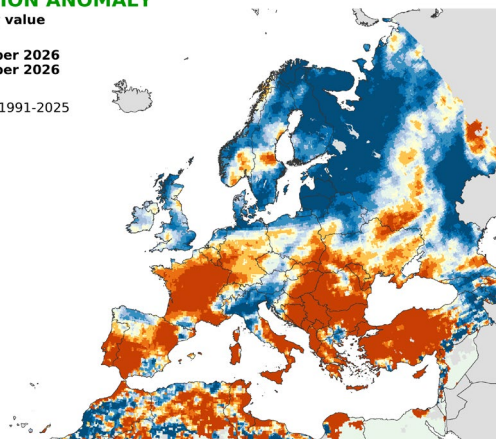
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: 01 September 2026
to: 10 September 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

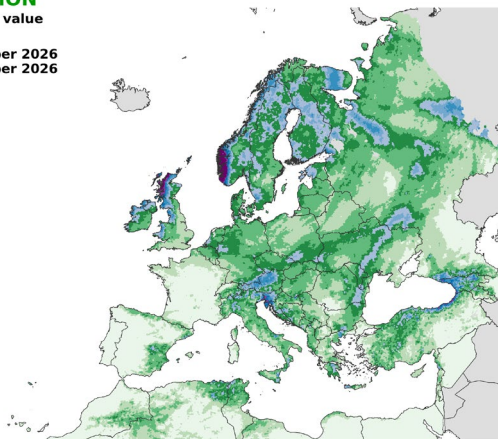
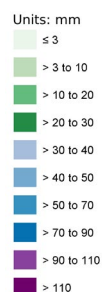


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 11 September 2026
to: 19 September 2026



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



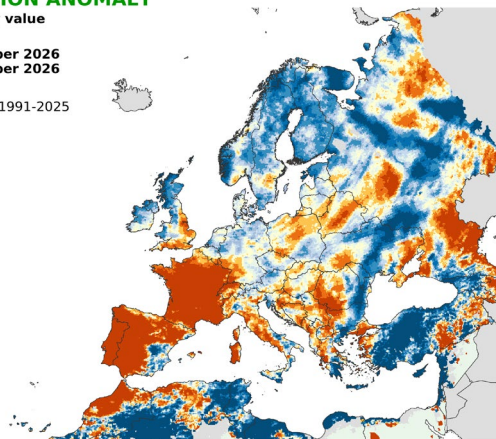
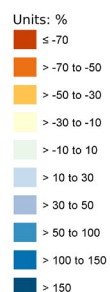
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: 11 September 2026
to: 19 September 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

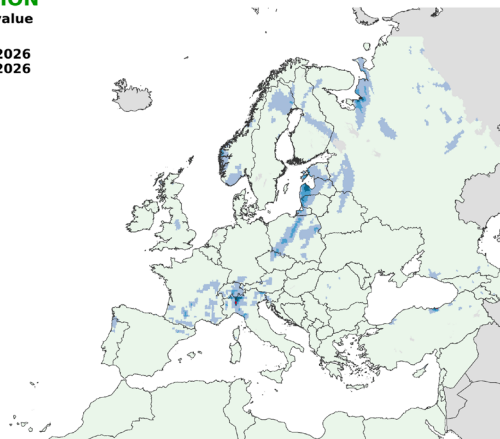


PRECIPITATION

Maximum daily value

from: 01 August 2026
to: 31 August 2026

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



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



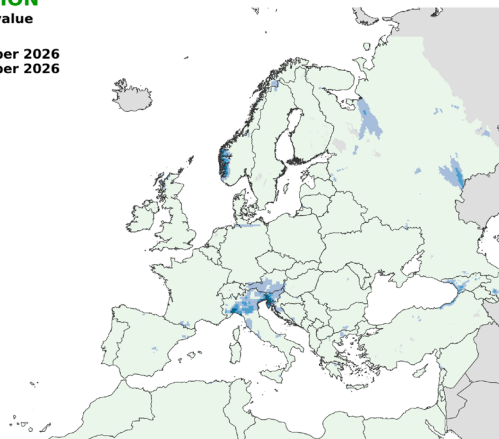
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Maximum daily value

from: 01 September 2026
to: 19 September 2026

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



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



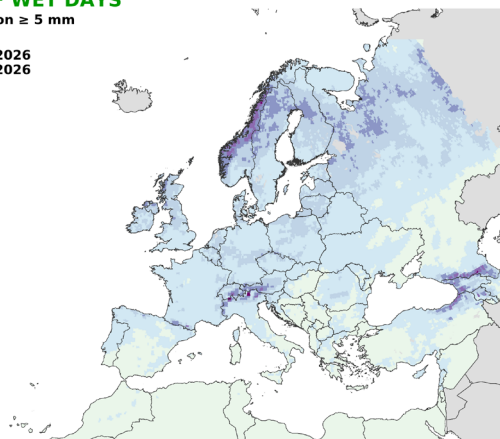
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 01 August 2026
to: 31 August 2026

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



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

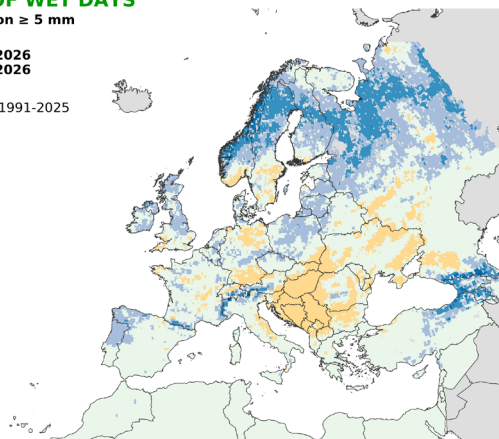
ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 01 August 2026
to: 31 August 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
> 15



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



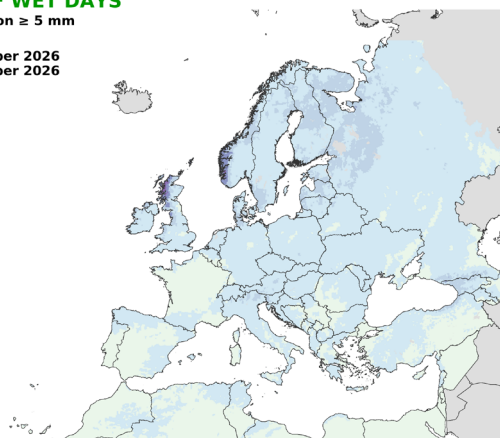
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 01 September 2026
to: 19 September 2026

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



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

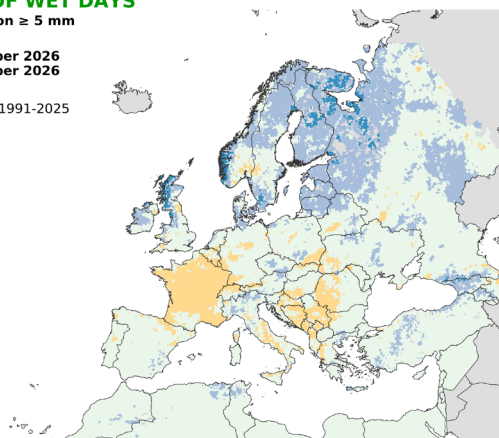
ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: 01 September 2026
to: 19 September 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

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



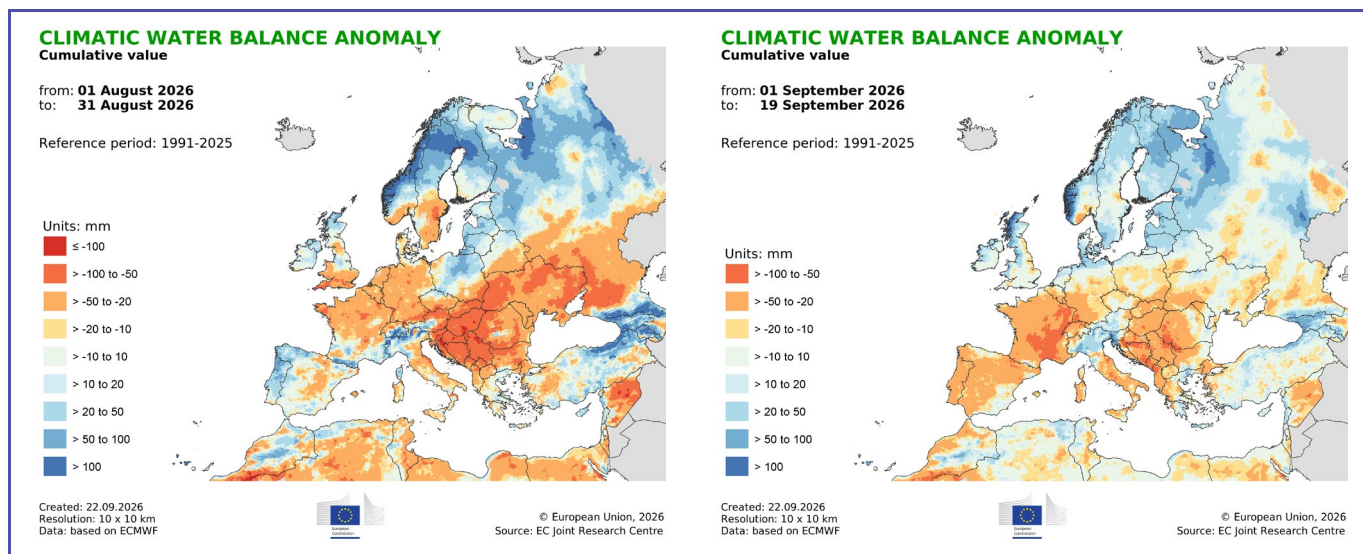
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Data: based on ECMWF



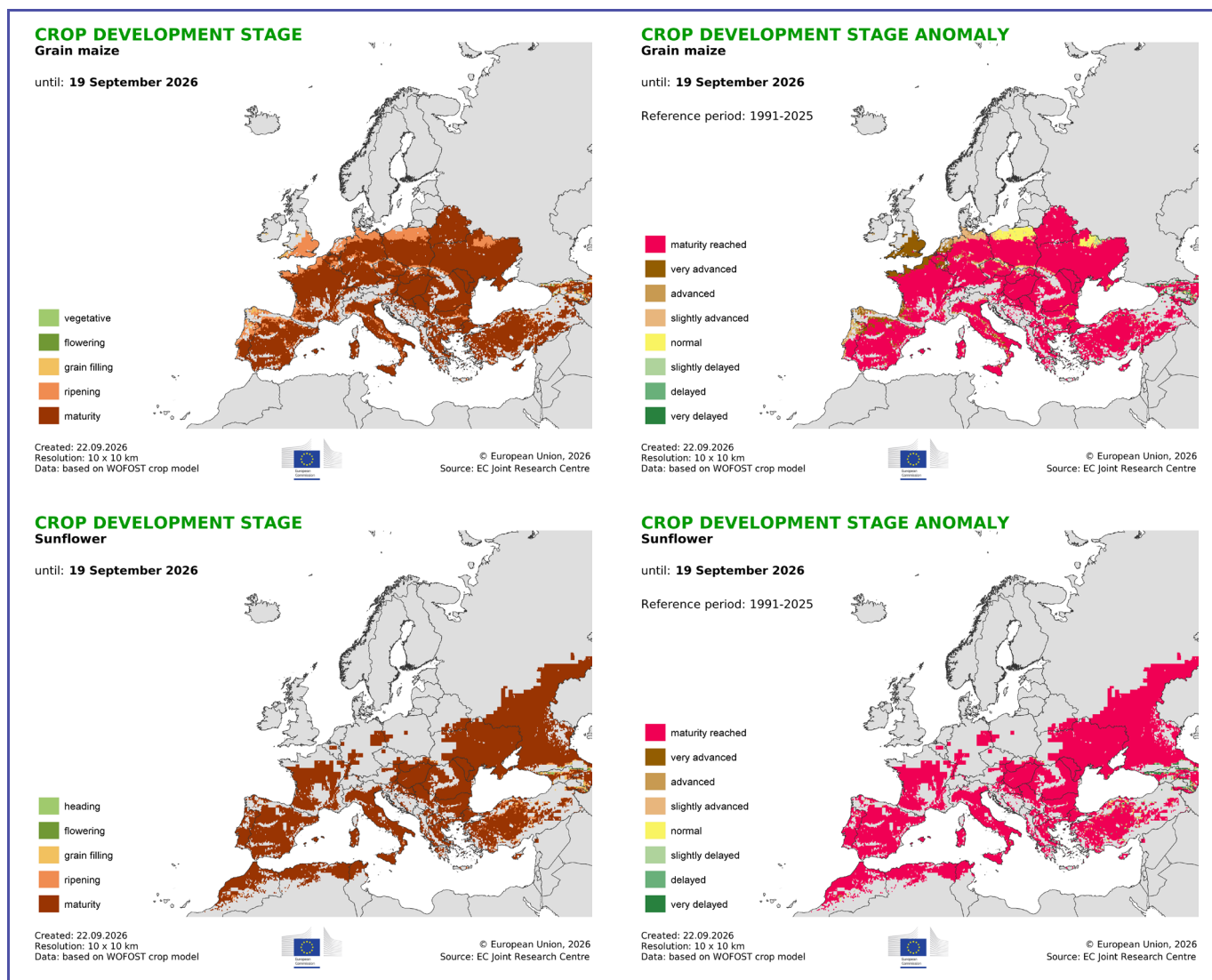
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre



Climatic water balance



Crop development

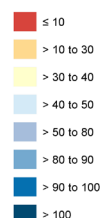




Relative soil moisture

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE Grain maize

from: 01 September 2026
to: 10 September 2026



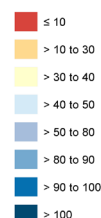
Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE Sugar beet

from: 01 September 2026
to: 10 September 2026



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



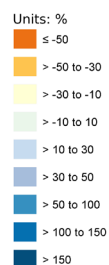
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Weather conditions around key development stages of selected crops

ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND RIPENING Cumulative value Grain maize

± 10 days around ripening

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

LONGEST HEAT WAVE AROUND RIPENING Grain maize

± 10 days around ripening
Season: 2026



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model

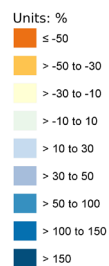


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ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND RIPENING Cumulative value Sugar beet

± 10 days around ripening

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

LONGEST HEAT WAVE AROUND RIPENING Sugar beet

± 10 days around ripening
Season: 2026



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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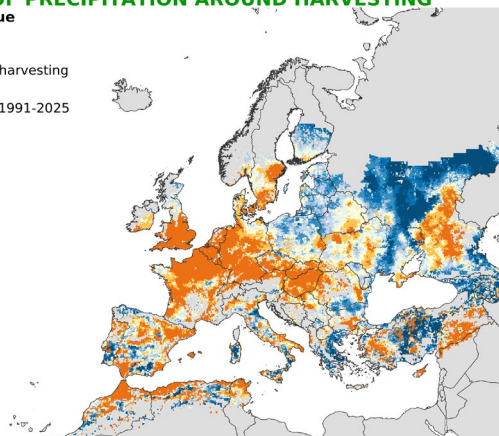
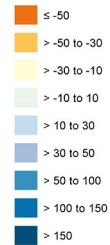
ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND HARVESTING

Cumulative value
Winter wheat

± 10 days around harvesting

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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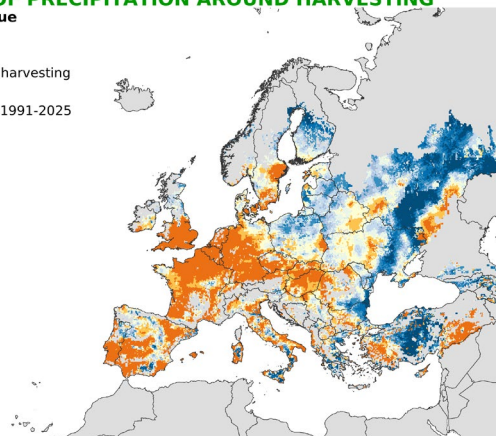
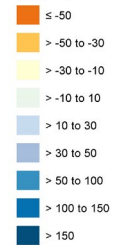
ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND HARVESTING

Cumulative value
Spring barley

± 10 days around harvesting

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %



Created: 22.09.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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JRC MARS Bulletin 2026

Date	Publication	Reference
2 MAR	Agro-meteo incl. frost-kill analysis, extended Maghreb section	Vol. 34 No 1
23 MAR	Agro-meteo incl. frost-kill & country analysis, yield forecasts	Vol. 34 No 2
27 APR	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, sowing conditions, remote sensing & grassland update, extended Türkiye section	Vol. 34 No 3
18 MAY	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, sowing conditions, remote sensing & grassland update, extended Maghreb section	Vol. 34 No 4
22 JUN	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update, rice analysis	Vol. 34 No 5
27 JUL	Agro-meteo & country analysis, yield forecasts, remote sensing & grassland update, 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



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Analysis and reports

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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.

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