European Commission

Joint Research Centre

Issued: 26 October 2026, JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No. 9

JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe – October 2026

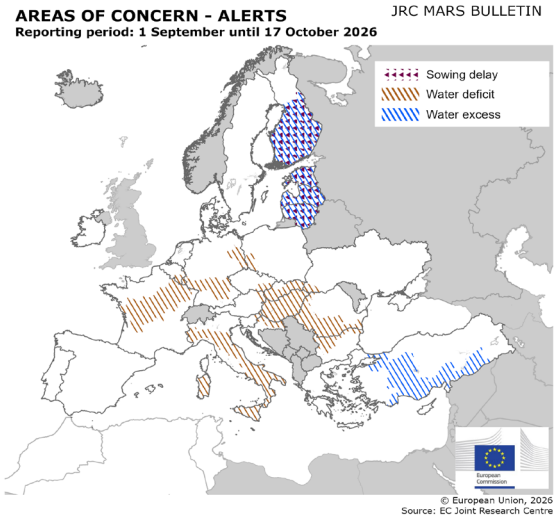
Summer crop season closes with below-average yield prospects

Contrasting soil moisture conditions challenge winter crop establishment

The 2026 summer crop season is drawing to a close, with harvesting well advanced across most of Europe. EU yield forecasts have changed relatively little since last month and are below the five-year average for most crops. Slight revisions further downwards have been made in some regions where persistent adverse soil moisture conditions reduced yields and delayed harvests.

The new winter cropping season faces contrasting challenges. Low soil moisture is hampering rapeseed emergence and winter cereal establishment across drought-affected regions, resulting in uneven crop development. In contrast, excessive rainfall in the Baltic states and Finland has delayed winter crop sowing, with potential reductions in the winter crop area, particularly in the Baltic states.

Forecast rainfall across most of Europe may improve soil moisture and support winter crop establishment, while drier conditions forecast in the Baltic states could help mitigate waterlogging.



Crop	last 5yrs avg yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
		prev. month	latest forecast	%diff 5yrs avg	%diff prev. month
Grain maize	7.09	6.50	**6.42**	– 9	– 1
Potatoes	37.0	34.2	**34.2**	– 8	± 0
Sugar beet	76.1	67.4	**67.2**	– 12	± 0
Sunflower	1.98	1.96	**1.93**	– 3	– 2
Soybeans	2.65	2.26	**2.24**	– 15	– 1
Field beans	2.72	2.69	**2.54**	– 7	– 6
Field peas	2.27	2.23	**2.19**	– 4	– 2
Green maize	42.8	37.0	**36.4**	– 15	– 2

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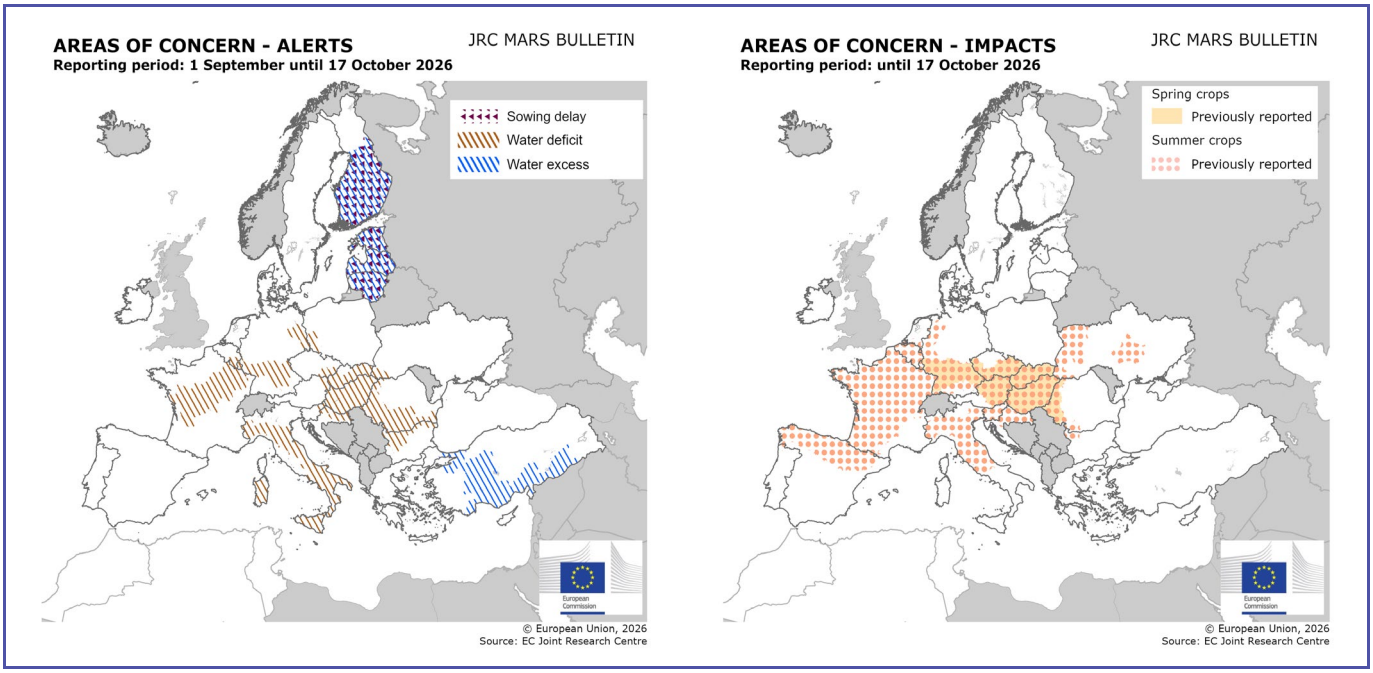
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Covers the period from 1 September to 17 October

1. Areas of concern

Persistently low soil moisture across parts of western, central and south-eastern Europe is hampering rapeseed emergence and early development, while raising concerns for winter cereal establishment. In contrast, prolonged rainfall in the Baltic states and Finland has caused waterlogging, delaying winter crop sowing and locally preventing the completion of harvesting.



Alerts

Water deficit

Persistent rainfall deficits and low soil moisture have hampered rapeseed sowing and emergence across several regions. Winter cereal sowing has generally progressed within the optimal window, although further rainfall is needed to support seedbed preparation and crop establishment.

- **France, southern Belgium, Luxembourg and southern Germany:** Persistent dryness has hampered rapeseed emergence, resulting in patchy crop establishment in several areas. Winter cereal sowing has also progressed more slowly in parts of France and the Benelux countries, while recent rainfall improved sowing conditions and early establishment in southern Germany. Further rainfall is needed to support crop establishment.
- **Eastern Germany and western Poland:** Rainfall deficits since September have led to declining soil moisture levels, although conditions are less severe than previously farther south. Winter crop sowing progressed satisfactorily, but insufficient soil moisture now raises concerns about crop emergence and establishment before winter dormancy.
- **Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, western Romania and north-western Bulgaria:** Persistent water deficits continue to constrain winter crop establishment, despite some rainfall in parts of the region. Rapeseed sowing and emergence have been particularly affected in Hungary, Slovakia, Croatia and neighbouring areas, with patchy development and a possible reduction in sown area. Winter cereal sowing has started somewhat later than usual in some regions but generally remains within the optimal window.
- **Central and southern Italy:** Low soil moisture is constraining seedbed preparation and the start of winter crop sowing. However, the relatively long sowing window still allows sufficient time for field operations.

Water excess

Prolonged rainfall has caused widespread soil waterlogging in northern Europe, hampering field operations and, in some areas, preventing the completion of harvesting and winter crop sowing.

- **Baltic states:** Persistent rainfall has left soils waterlogged, bringing winter crop sowing to a standstill in some regions. With the sowing window about to close, the winter crop area is expected to decrease, with some fields likely to be sown with spring crops instead.
- **Finland:** Excessively wet soils have delayed the harvesting of spring and summer crops, preventing its completion in some areas. Winter crop sowing has also been affected locally, although winter crops account for only a small share of the cultivated area.
- **Türkiye:** above-average precipitation and reduced radiation have proven unfavourable for the grain-filling stage of maize, slightly lowering the otherwise very good yield outlook.

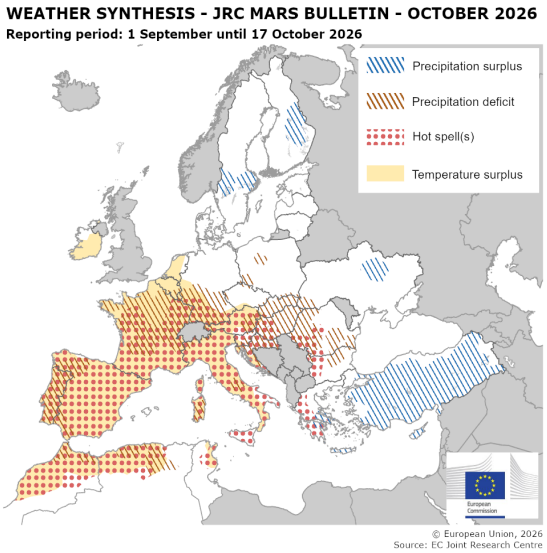
Previously reported impacts on spring and summer crops

- **Northern Spain, France, Benelux countries, southern Germany, Italy, Austria, Czechia, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, western Romania and parts of Ukraine:** Impacts documented in earlier editions of the bulletin persisted through the end of the season across large parts of western, central and south-eastern Europe. September rainfall offered some relief but arrived too late to reverse earlier yield losses. In several of these regions (e.g. France, southern Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia and Croatia) crops further deteriorated in September owing to insufficient soil moisture.

2. Agrometeorological overview

2.1 Meteorological review (1 September to 17 October)

Persistent warm and dry conditions across south-western and central Europe came in contrast to wetter-than-usual weather in parts of the north and south-east.



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.

The reporting period was marked by a pronounced **temperature accumulation surplus** across a large area extending from the western and central Mediterranean region to France, Italy, Austria and the western Balkans, and also northwards to southern Germany, the Benelux countries and most of Ireland. In these regions, average daily temperatures were up to 4 °C above the LTA, while the temperature accumulation was between 90 °C and 150 °C (locally more) above usual. Distinct **hot spells** led to a surplus in temperature accumulation in several regions: much of western North Africa, Portugal, Spain, most of France, Italy and the wider Alps region saw up to 15 additional hot days (locally more). Slovenia, Croatia, western Hungary, south-western Romania, western Bulgaria and parts of Greece experienced 6–10 more hot days than usual. Above-average temperatures without notable hot spells characterised northernmost France, Belgium, the Netherlands, parts of western Germany and most of Ireland. **Precipitation deficits** largely overlapped with hot-spell areas in Portugal, north-western Spain, most of France, Luxembourg, southern Belgium and southern Germany, with total precipitation between 50 % and 70 % below average (locally more). A precipitation deficit also characterised isolated regions in Poland, southern Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, most of Romania, south-westernmost Ukraine and parts of western North Africa, where total precipitation was half or less of the usual amount.

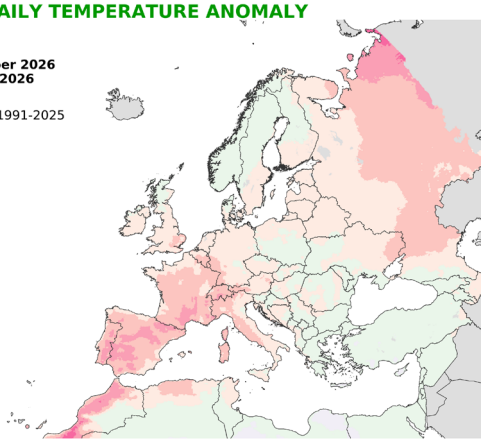
In contrast, **a precipitation surplus** characterised southern Sweden and central Finland, where total precipitation exceeded the LTA by 50–100 %. Even wetter conditions prevailed across most of Türkiye, in southernmost Greece, including *Kriti*, and Cyprus where the positive precipitation anomaly reached 150 % (locally more).

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 21.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

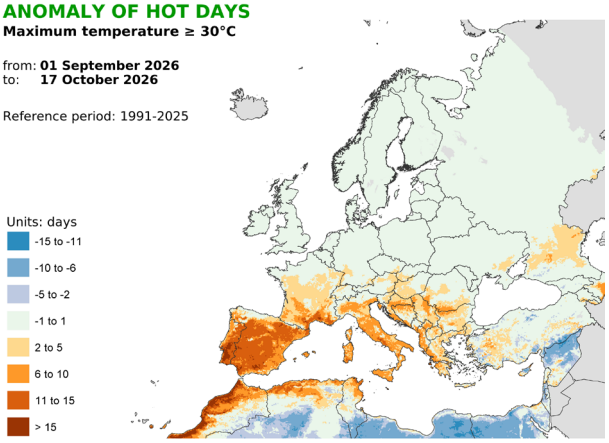
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 21.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

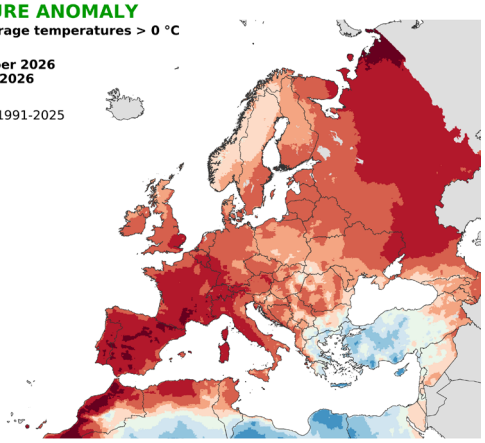
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 21.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

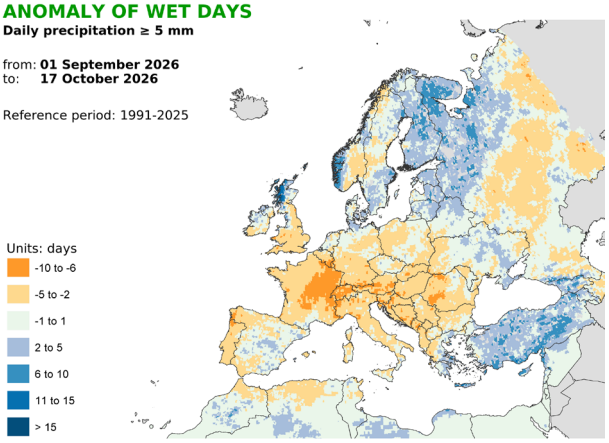
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



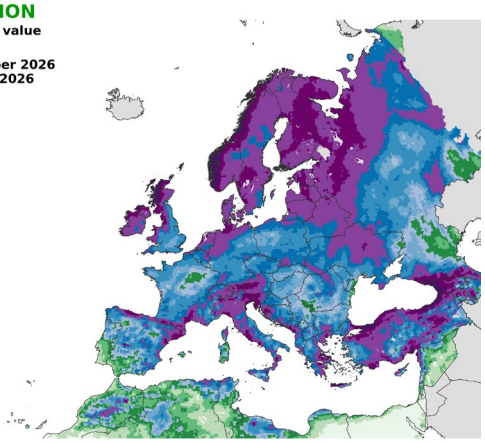
Created: 21.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**



Created: 21.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

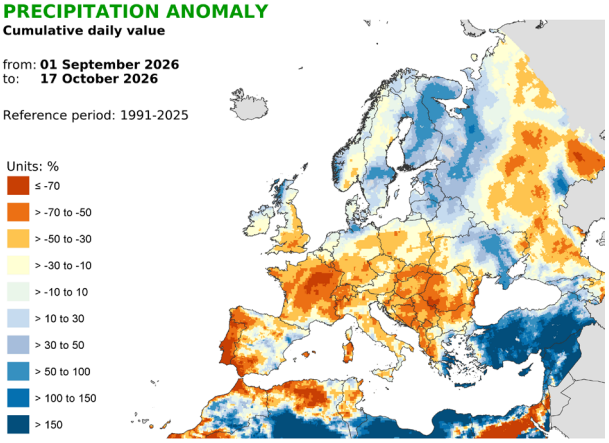
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 21.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

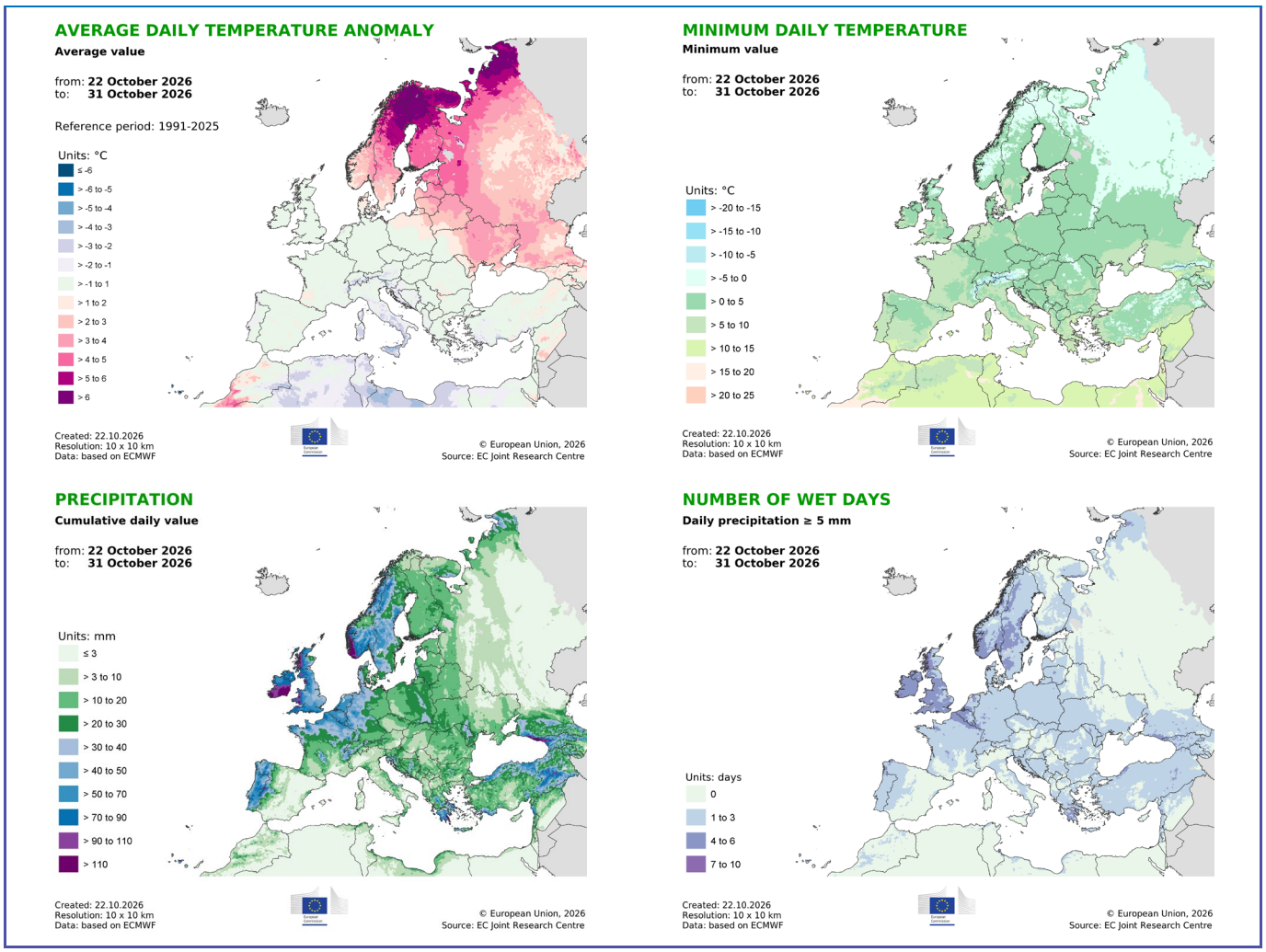
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

2.2 Meteorological forecast (22–31 October)

Above-average temperatures are forecast in northern and easternmost Europe, extending to parts of the Black Sea region, while cooler conditions are expected across the Mediterranean region and North Africa. Moderate precipitation is forecast in parts of western, central and south-eastern Europe, with more intense showers locally.

Warmer-than-usual conditions are forecast across the Baltic Sea region and European Russia and southwards into Ukraine. Daily temperatures are expected to exceed the LTA by more than 6 °C in northern Fennoscandia. Slightly **colder-than-usual conditions** with average daily temperatures up to 3 °C below the LTA (locally more) are forecast in the central Mediterranean region and most of North Africa. Freezing night-time temperatures are forecast in northernmost Europe, European Russia and in mountainous regions. Near-average temperatures are forecast elsewhere. **Wet conditions** (precipitation of 30–90 mm) are forecast in north-western Europe and parts of western, northern and south-eastern Europe, with up to six wet days (precipitation of ≥ 5 mm per day) expected in some of these areas. **Very wet conditions** (precipitation of > 90 mm) are forecast locally across the British Isles. **Dry conditions** (precipitation of ≤ 3 mm) are forecast in parts of southern Europe and North Africa.

The **long-range weather forecast** (November to January) 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 southern and western Europe. Albeit with higher uncertainty, above-average precipitation is forecast for most of Europe except the southern Mediterranean basin, where drier-than-usual conditions are expected.



3. Sowing conditions

Winter cereals – Sowing and crop emergence hampered across most of Europe

In western Europe and parts of central Europe, the sowing campaign is locally behind schedule due to persisting soil moisture deficits after the summer drought. In **Spain** and **Portugal**, the sowing campaign is about to start, but persistently warm and dry conditions in recent weeks have hindered seedbed preparation, especially across the south-western regions. Some delays may occur if precipitation remains limited. The sowing of durum wheat is expected to start in November. In **France**, the sowing of soft wheat has started at a relatively slow pace, with overall progress slightly behind that of last year. Winter barley sowing is slightly more advanced. However, recent rainfall has improved seedbed conditions, and sowing is likely to accelerate in the coming weeks, when the durum wheat sowing campaign will also start. In **Ireland**, the sowing campaign started early in September and is nearing completion, well ahead of the usual schedule, with southern regions lagging slightly behind due to the residual effects of the summer drought. In the **Netherlands** and **Belgium**, the sowing campaign for winter barley is nearing completion, while that for soft wheat is now in full swing. Establishment is generally favourable, despite aphid pressure on winter barley in Belgium. The soft wheat campaign is constrained and delayed in **Luxembourg** due to persistent dryness. Sowing is ahead of schedule in **Germany** following an early summer harvest, with some fields in the northern regions still to be completed. The warm weather was favourable for emergence and stands are in good condition heading towards winter dormancy. In **Poland**, winter barley sowing has already been completed, while the campaign for soft wheat has just started. Soil conditions are favourable for crop emergence and establishment.

In large parts of central and southern Europe, dry soils are hampering sowing progress and crop emergence. In **Italy**, winter barley sowing has been delayed in the central and southern regions due to persistent drought, while soft wheat is benefiting from an extended sowing window in the north due to warm temperatures. Progress remains slow for both crops, with greater delays for winter barley. Seedbed preparation for durum wheat has not yet started. In **Austria**, the campaign has progressed well and is almost finished. Crops have emerged, although soil moisture remains low and more rainfall is needed to support early growth. **Slovakia** and **Czechia** have been severely affected by a persistent drought, which delayed sowing campaigns and is now hampering the growth of unevenly emerged crops. Soft wheat sowing is still ongoing, while winter barley has largely emerged but remains in poor condition. Similarly, in **Slovenia** and **Croatia**, seedbed preparation was difficult due to the soil moisture deficit that has persisted since summer. Sowing has started locally within the optimal window, but delays are expected, especially in the eastern regions. Soil conditions remain suboptimal for crop emergence.

In **Hungary**, very dry soils delayed the sowing campaign, which is being carried out under challenging conditions. Progress is limited for both soft wheat and winter barley. However, soil conditions have improved after recent rainfall. In **Romania**, sowing was initially delayed in the western and south-western regions due to dry soils. About one third of the planned area at the country level has been sown, and winter barley is slightly ahead of wheat. Rainfall during the second dekad of October partly replenished soil moisture, and the campaign should now progress smoothly across the country and be completed on time. In **Bulgaria**, sowing has just started, benefiting from recent rainfall. Seedbed preparation is ongoing in **Greece** and **Cyprus**, as the start of the sowing campaign is approaching.

In contrast to most of Europe, the sowing campaign in the Baltic region and Finland has been constrained by excess rainfall. In **Finland**, sowing was hampered by rain and delayed harvesting, and the winter crop area is expected to be below average. In the **Baltic countries**, the overly wet conditions and saturated soils have significantly hampered field operations, with sowing progressing very slowly; in some cases, it is more than a month behind schedule, beyond the optimal sowing window. As the optimal sowing window has now closed, the winter crop area is expected to fall short of farmers' intentions. In **Denmark** and **Sweden**, sowing is close to completion, with recently emerged crops supported by adequate weather conditions.

In **Ukraine**, the sowing campaign is progressing rapidly, with two thirds of the planned soft wheat area and half of the planned winter barley area already sown. The late-September rainfall improved seedbed conditions across most regions, although soil moisture deficits persist in parts of the southern and central regions, constraining emergence and establishment.

Rapeseed – Sowing complete or progressing, with drought-driven unevenness in several countries

In **Poland**, sowing should now be complete, with adequate soil moisture and warm temperatures favouring crop emergence and early development. In **Germany**, sowing concluded early in September, and crops are generally in good condition, although emergence has been uneven in drier soils. Early sowing and warm temperatures have also led to advanced crop development, potentially increasing vulnerability to winter frost, particularly in the southern and western regions. In **France** and **Belgium**, sowing is largely complete, although prolonged summer and early-autumn drought has led to irregular emergence and weak early growth in several regions. Water stress remains severe locally, and pest pressure is increasing.

Drought predominates in central Europe. In **Czechia**, extreme drought and August heat delayed sowing. The sown area is estimated to be 10 % smaller than last year. Although sowing is now complete, low soil moisture continues to limit nutrient uptake and crop growth, particularly in the southern and eastern regions. In **Hungary** and western and south-western **Romania**, very dry seedbeds caused poor and uneven emergence, and the final sown area is expected to be smaller than initially intended, with some rapeseed being replaced by wheat. Rainfall around 10 October may help improve crop establishment. In **Slovakia**, widespread drought delayed winter crop sowing and hampered emergence and early growth. In contrast, **Austria** benefited from early sowing, warm temperatures and sufficient soil moisture, resulting in unusually advanced crop development.

In eastern and central **Romania**, rainfall around mid October improved soil moisture, and crop conditions are now fair. In **Bulgaria**, sowing is progressing well. Recent rainfall improved previously dry topsoils, particularly in the north-west. In **Croatia**, drought and high temperatures delayed sowing, and progress and emergence remain uneven despite improved moisture conditions in September. In **Spain**, insufficient soil moisture delayed sowing in rainfed areas of *Castilla y León* and *Castilla-La Mancha*, while irrigated fields were sown on time. Early-October rainfall allowed operations to resume, but the optimal sowing window is closing, and the final sown area remains uncertain. In **Italy**, most sowing took place between late August and late September. Soil moisture was generally adequate, though emergence may have suffered locally due to dryness.

In **Ireland**, sowing was initially delayed by dry conditions, particularly in the south, but rainfall in late August and September supported good crop establishment. The sown area is expected to increase compared with last year. In northern Europe, sowing was completed within the normal window in **Denmark** and crops are in overall good condition, while in **Sweden** recent rainfall helped crops recover from late-August dryness. In the Baltic countries, sowing is complete in **Lithuania**, although waterlogging has affected recently emerged crops, while in **Latvia** sowing operations are still being finished.

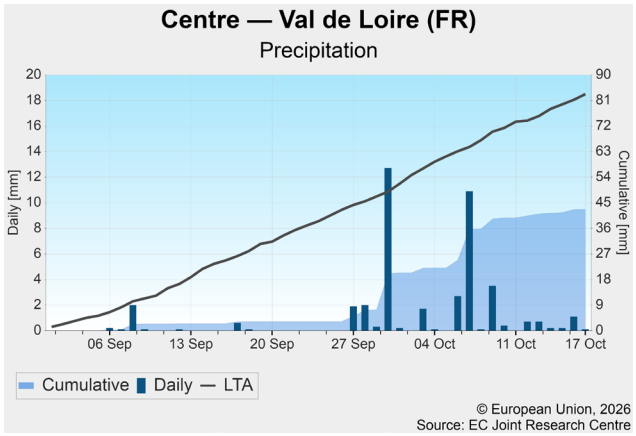
4. Country analysis

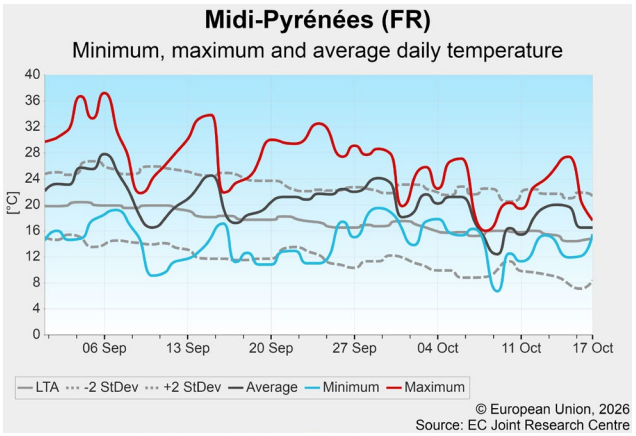
4.1 European Union

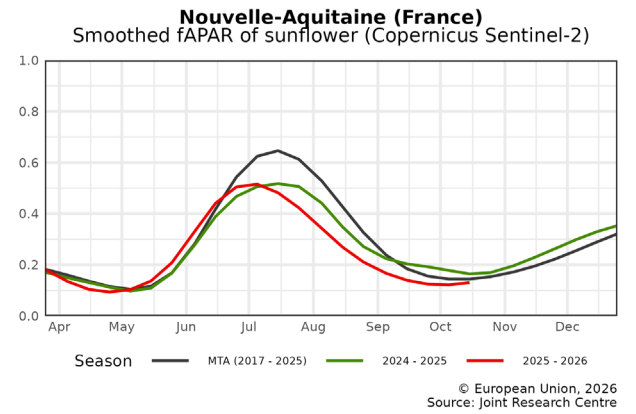
France – Persistent dry and warm weather threatens the start of the winter crop season

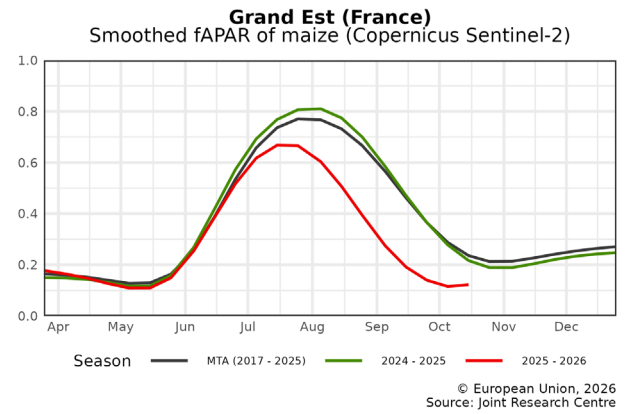
Temperatures consistently remained above the LTA during the reporting period, locally exceeding 30 °C in the first half of September. Rainfall remained below average, further intensifying the summer drought, with the most pronounced deficits found in central and eastern regions. These conditions resulted in further acceleration of phenological development in late-sown fields and intensified the already severe deterioration of summer and tuber crops. Harvesting is progressing well ahead of schedule and is expected to be completed in the last dekad of October. Our yield forecasts have been revised further downwards and remain well below the five-year average.

Rapeseed sowing is complete, but unfavourable conditions have resulted in locally poor emergence and weak early development. Fieldwork for winter cereals has started; rainfall is urgently needed to replenish topsoil moisture.





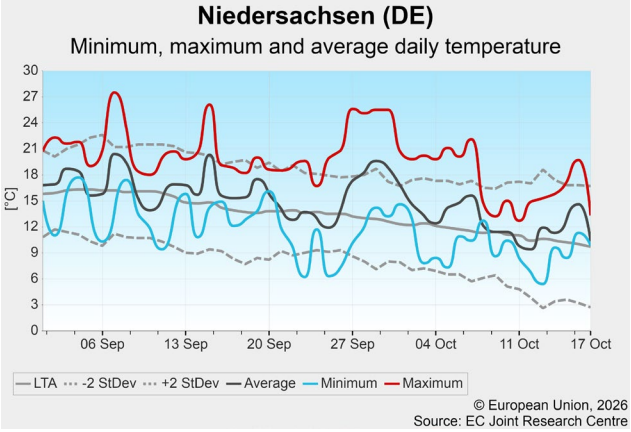


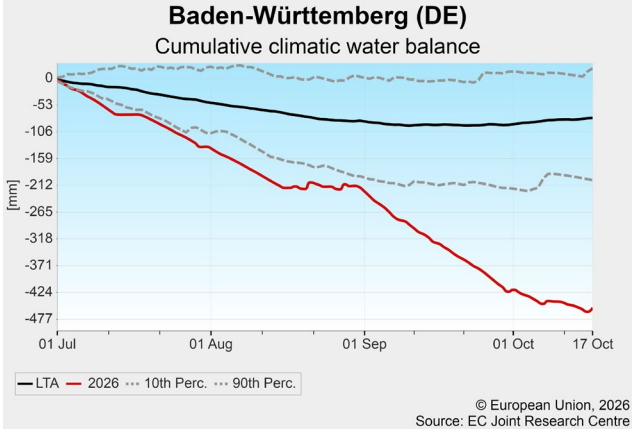


Germany – Disappointing harvests while autumn sowing progresses

The harvesting of summer crops progressed under predominantly dry conditions, confirming substantial regional yield losses following prolonged soil moisture deficits. Maize was particularly affected in southern and western Germany, where premature senescence and poor cob formation resulted in very early harvests and markedly reduced yields. Some grain maize stands were harvested for silage to compensate for fodder shortages. In northern Germany, summer crop yields remained varied, with pronounced losses in sandy soils but more satisfactory results in heavier soils. Potato and sugar beet harvesting is ongoing, but tuber development was constrained by heat in the summer and by persistent dry soils. Meanwhile, the sowing of winter crops is progressing and should be completed by the end of October, though establishment may potentially be constrained by dry seedbeds. Soil moisture availability remains a key determinant of autumn crop establishment.

Our past disappointing yield forecasts for summer crops have either been retained or further reduced to as low as 20 % below the five-year average.



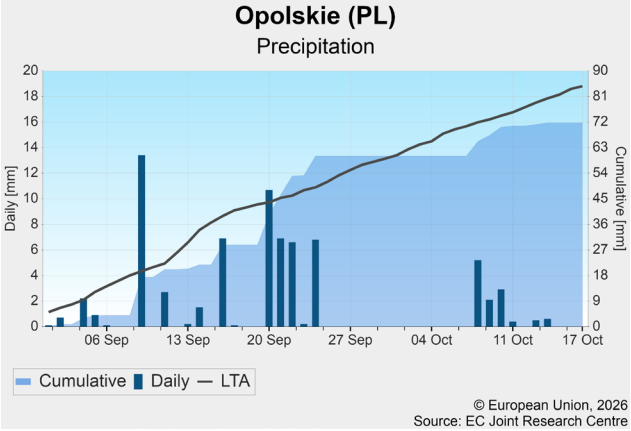


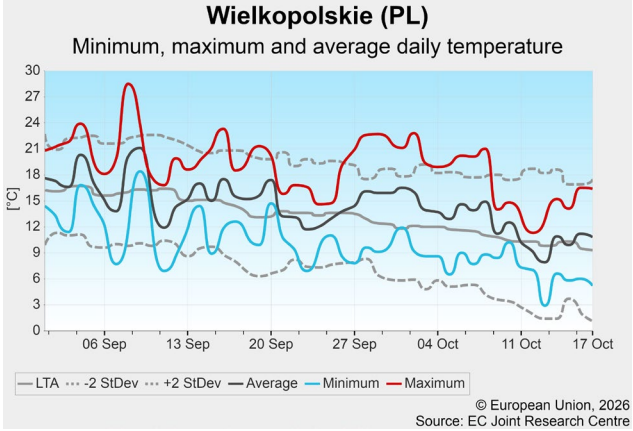
Poland – Fair conditions for summer harvests and winter sowing

During the reporting period, temperatures were slightly above average, with negligible effects on the final development stages of late-sown summer crops, as no severe thermal stress occurred. Rainfall was close to the seasonal average across most of the country. In the northernmost regions, above-average precipitation in September may have delayed harvesting locally, whereas a rainfall deficit was observed in some western areas near the German border. Overall, soil moisture conditions remain satisfactory in most regions.

Summer crop harvesting is progressing under favourable conditions, with field operations having accelerated since late September. Our yield forecasts for summer and tuber crops remain unchanged this month, at or slightly below the five-year average.

Conditions are also favourable for the start of the new cropping season. Rapeseed sowing has been completed, while winter cereal sowing is progressing at a normal pace.

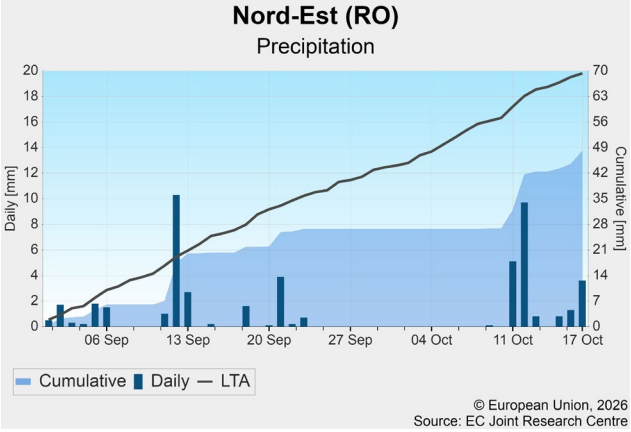


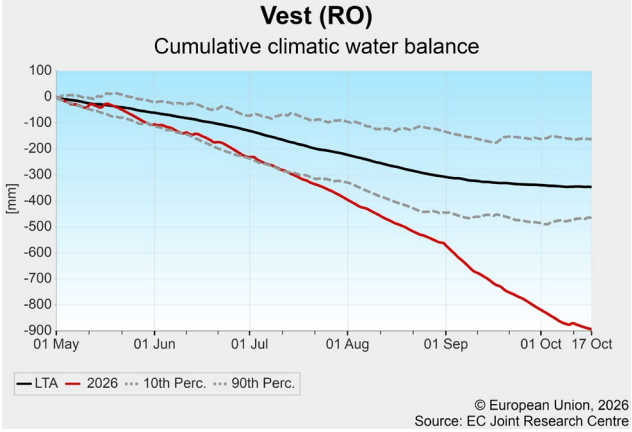


Romania – Difficult sowing campaign in the west

The severe rainfall deficit ongoing since the summer persisted through September and early October in the western half of Romania. Extremely dry topsoils hampered autumn tillage operations and resulted in poor-quality seedbeds. Low soil moisture forced many farmers to delay the start of the sowing campaign. A decrease in the rapeseed area is probable, as the sowing window closed in early October, before the arrival of recent rainfall. In several areas, soil moisture was insufficient for proper seed germination and seedling development during the early growth stages. In eastern Romania, rapeseed sowing progressed well due to more frequent rainfall. The sowing of winter cereals started in late September and appears to have been less problematic, although rainfall caused temporary delays in mid October.

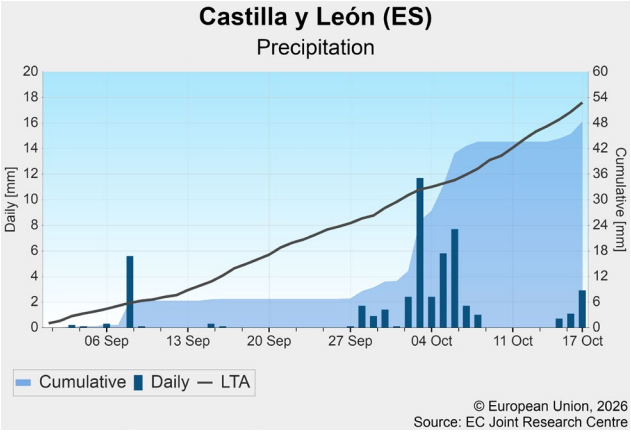
Dry weather conditions supported harvest progress. Our yield forecasts for the main summer crops exceed the five-year average by 15-20 %, thanks to high yields in the east, despite the outlook along the western border remaining poor.

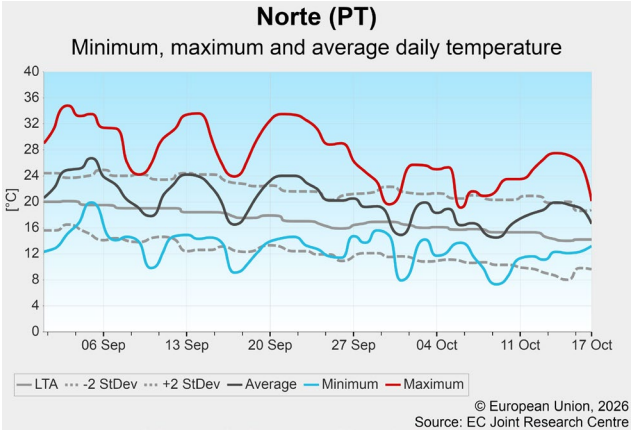




Spain and Portugal – Early summer crop harvests and challenging winter crop sowing

Warm and dry conditions in September accelerated summer crop ripening across Spain and Portugal and favoured harvesting progress. Sunflower harvesting is nearly complete in the south and well advanced in northern Spain, while potato lifting continues and grain maize harvesting has begun exceptionally early. Sugar beet harvesting is about to start in the north. Irrigation generally sustained grain maize, potatoes and sugar beet, while mainly rainfed crops like sunflowers and green maize remained exposed to heat and moisture deficits. Rainfall in early October improved topsoil moisture, particularly in eastern Spain, encouraging winter sowing preparations after prolonged dry conditions, but arrived too late to benefit summer crops. Further rainfall is needed for good crop establishment, but little is forecast across most of the Iberian peninsula for the coming week. Winter cereals can still be sown within the usual window, whereas delayed sowing in some rainfed rapeseed fields raises concerns about crop establishment. Summer crop yield forecasts have been maintained or revised slightly downwards, remaining around or slightly below the five-year average.

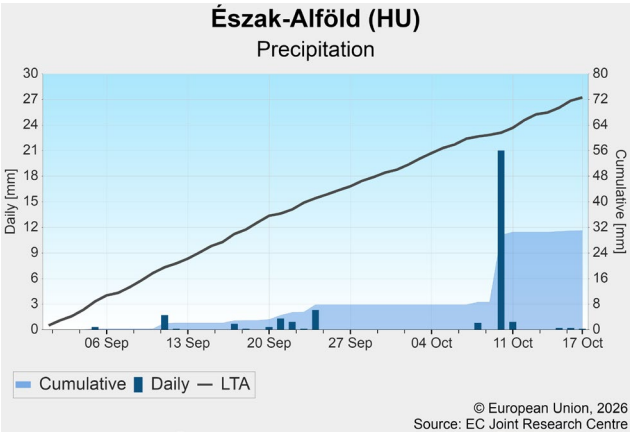


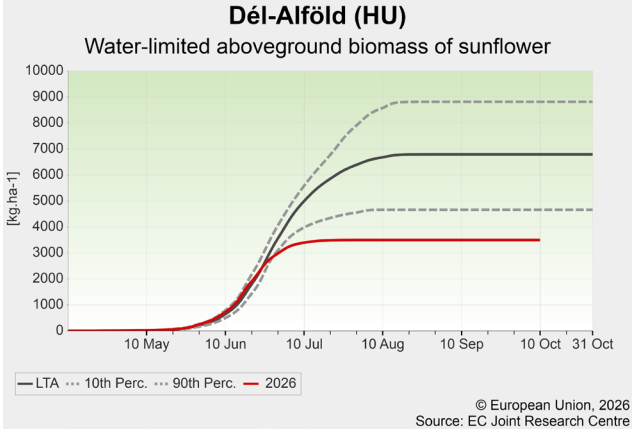


Hungary – Dry autumn after disastrous summer

Autumn soil tilling proved difficult and fuel intensive due to hard soils. Seedbed quality is poor in central and eastern Hungary. Unfavourable conditions especially hampered rapeseed sowing, and a decrease in the sown area is expected, as the sowing window closed in early October while farmers waited in vain for precipitation. Except in western Hungary, low soil moisture hindered germination and emergence. Patchy crop establishment and localised re-sowing are likely in several areas.

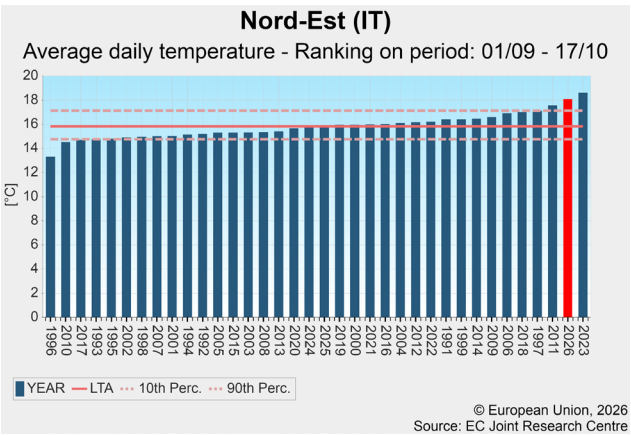
The winter barley and wheat sowing campaign started late but has been less problematic. Beneficial and abundant rainfall arrived around 10 October and finally improved soil moisture. This created fair conditions for germination, although further precipitation is needed.
Conditions for summer crop harvesting were generally adequate. Dry soils increased sugar beet harvest losses and the proportion of damaged roots. Our yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised downwards to their lowest levels in 20–25 years.

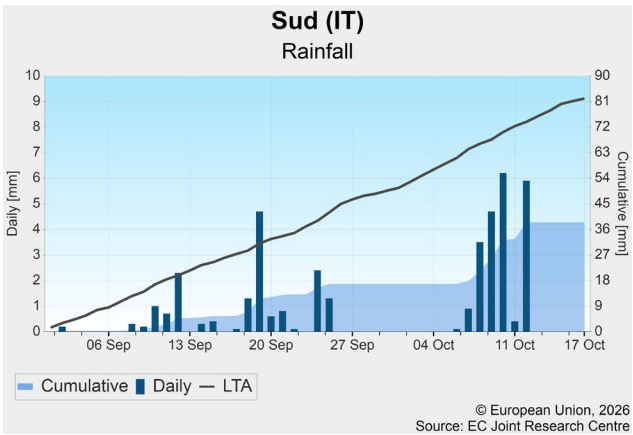




Italy – Dry end of the season

The 2026 summer crop season closed with dry soils as a consequence of the summer drought. In the north, rainfall has been at around 60–80 % of the average since September; this has been largely insufficient to offset the soil moisture deficit accumulated over the summer, as predominantly above-average temperatures have kept evaporation rates high. Under these conditions, the harvesting of maize (both grain and green) was largely completed before the end of September, 10–20 days earlier than usual. The soybean harvest started in October, and the low yield expectations already set in September have been largely confirmed. Across the country, the sowing of winter cereals has been considerably delayed by the rainfall deficit. Our yield forecasts for grain maize, green maize and soybean are unchanged from September and remain, respectively, 15 %, 12 % and 17 % below the five-year average.

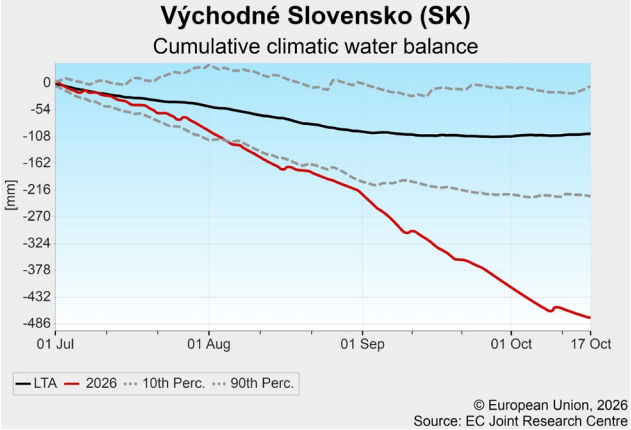


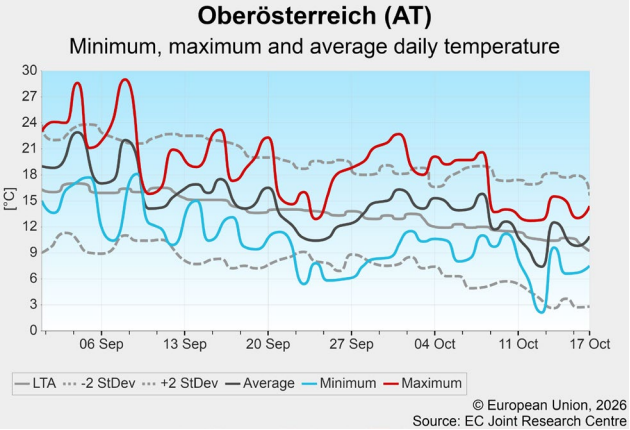


Czechia, Austria and Slovakia – Water deficits hamper harvests and emergence

A significant rainfall deficit continues to affect Czechia, Austria and Slovakia, exacerbating the already severe yield losses experienced in all three countries, albeit with pronounced regional differences. Summer crop prospects remain particularly constrained in southern Moravia and the Danubian lowlands, while more favourable rainfall has supported comparatively better conditions in the northern and alpine regions. While the disappointing maize harvest is coming to an end, potato and sugar beet harvesting has just started, with early estimates indicating poor yields. Our yield forecasts have been further reduced to as low as 35 % below the five-year average.

Autumn sowing has progressed in a timely fashion, but crop emergence is often varied. Growth has been slowed considerably by a lack of water supply in the most affected regions, particularly the eastern lowlands (e.g. southern Moravia and eastern Slovakia). Winter barley and wheat sowing is under way. Further rainfall remains important for establishing uniform winter crop stands.

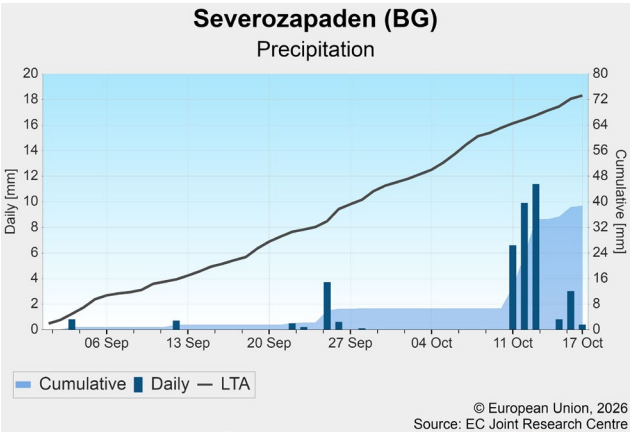


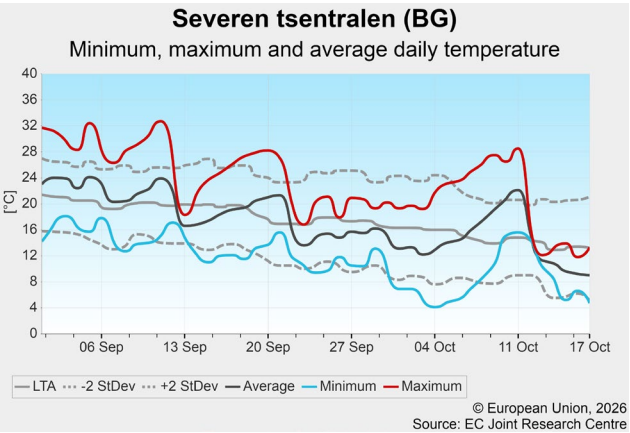


Bulgaria – Fair season for summer crops

Scarce rainfall in September supported the rapeseed sowing campaign, which progressed normally across most of Bulgaria. However, inadequate water supply jeopardised the development of seedlings and resulted in regionally uneven field growth. In *Severozapaden*, particularly dry conditions hampered soil preparation, reduced the sowing area and compromised the germination of rapeseed. The sowing of winter wheat and barley began in early October and is accelerating now. Recent rainfall caused some delay but improved the soil moisture.

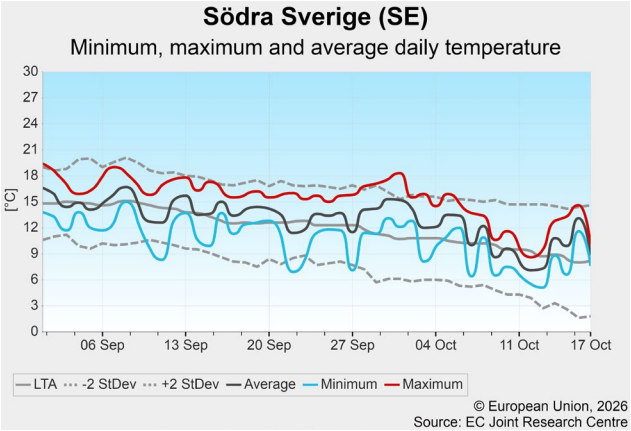
A rainfall deficit from the beginning of September to the first dekad of October had a moderate effect on the yield formation of sunflowers and grain maize during the late grain-filling or ripening phase. Harvesting went well under dry conditions, with the sunflower harvest completed by mid October and the grain maize harvest still ongoing. Our grain maize forecast is unchanged, and the sunflower yield forecast has been raised slightly further; both are well above the five-year average.

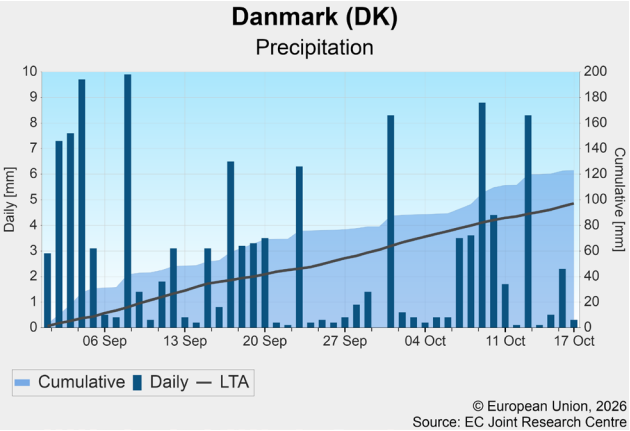




Denmark and Sweden – Winter crops emerging in good condition

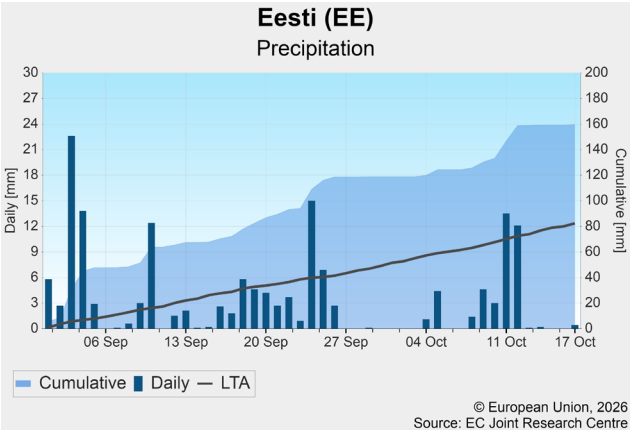
Crops are faring well in both countries. In Denmark, a positive rainfall anomaly in September broke a long dry spell, alleviating water stress on summer crops and recently emerged winter crops. In *Norra Mellansverige* (Sweden), heavy rainfall in early October brought up to 90 mm of precipitation locally, but no significant impact is expected, as the harvest was largely complete and soils were dry. Winter crop sowing is nearly complete, with recently emerged crops in good condition overall, despite high aphid pressure being reported in early-sown Danish winter cereals. The spring barley harvest is complete, while harvesting is under way for potatoes and sugar beet, with encouraging early yield estimates for the latter despite regional variability. Our yield forecasts have been maintained above the five-year average for spring barley and close to the five-year average for tuber crops.

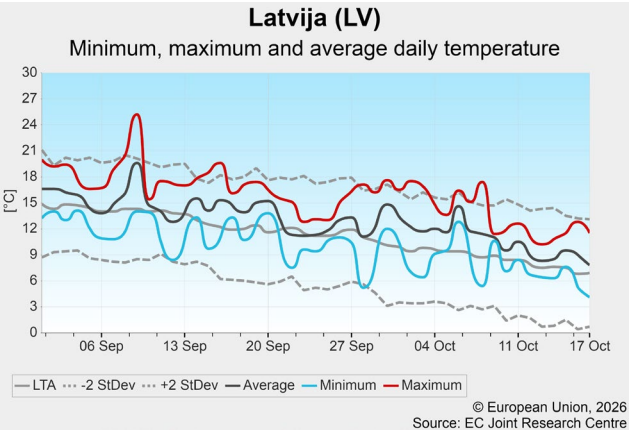




Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland – Excess rainfall complicates fieldwork

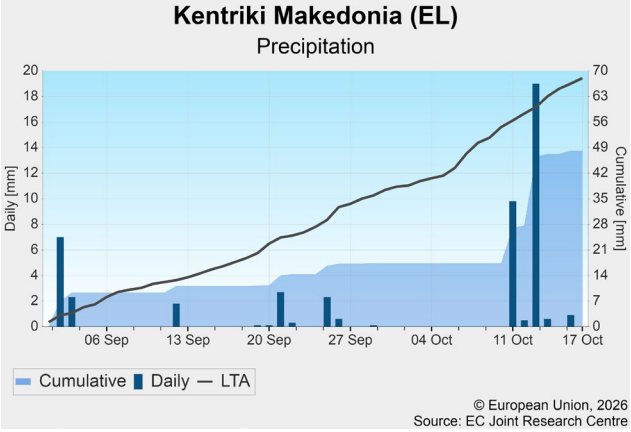
The review period was marked by a strong precipitation surplus in all four countries, leading to waterlogged soils and the delayed sowing of winter crops. In Finland, the rainfall mainly delayed the harvesting of the remaining spring and summer crops; yields should remain good, but quality is expected to be lower in late-harvested crops. Estonia recorded the highest rainfall anomaly, about twice the LTA at the national level, with fields reported to be impassable in places. In Latvia and Lithuania, rainfall reached about 150 % of the LTA, and despite drier days in early October, soils remain too wet for fieldwork in some areas. While these conditions had a limited impact on spring barley yields, they are hampering the potato and sugar beet harvests, and yield expectations for tuber crops are now below the five-year average.

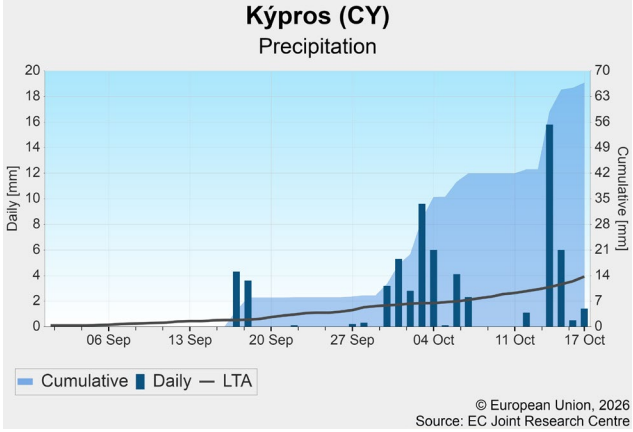




Greece and Cyprus – Summer harvesting progresses; winter sowing yet to start

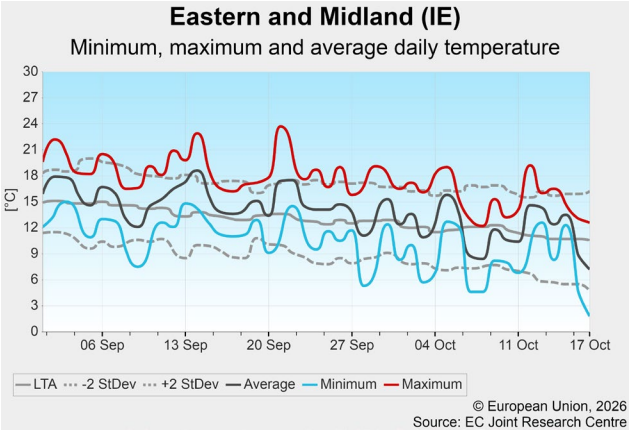
In Greece, warm and mostly dry conditions in September favoured summer crop harvesting, while abundant rainfall in mid October replenished soil moisture ahead of winter crop sowing. Sunflower and green maize harvesting was largely completed with satisfactory results, while grain maize harvesting progressed northwards, with overall satisfactory yields despite local heat-related reductions. Potato harvesting continued in northern Greece, with variable yields reflecting weather and water constraints. Farmers are now preparing seedbeds for winter cereals. Sowing has not yet started on a significant scale and it is expected to begin in late October or early November, depending on soil moisture conditions. In Cyprus, well-above-average rainfall, particularly in late September and early October, improved soil moisture ahead of winter barley sowing, which typically starts in November. Overall, summer crop yield forecasts for Greece have been maintained, remaining close to the five-year average.

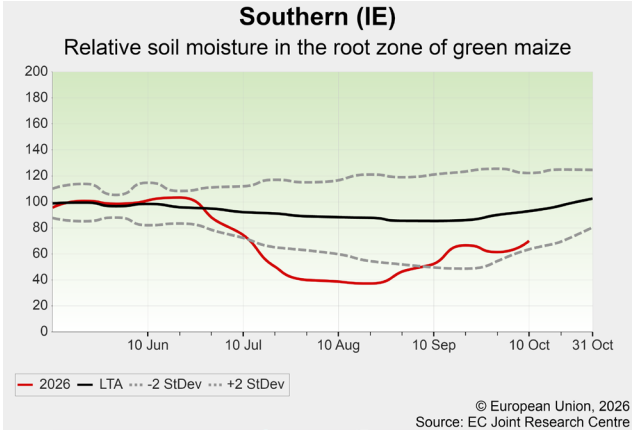




Ireland – Early start to the winter cropping season

By mid October, the remaining green maize fields had been harvested in the central and northern regions. Where the impact of the summer drought was limited, crop phenology was closer to normal and yields were satisfactory. However, in the main southern producing region, both green maize and field beans suffered from a moisture deficit throughout most of their growing season and were harvested exceptionally early. The early harvesting of spring crops, combined with mild conditions at the start of autumn, allowed winter crop sowing to begin as early as September. Most rapeseed and winter cereal crops are already well established, with some showing advanced growth. However, the concurrence of warmer- and relatively wetter-than-usual conditions has also favoured weed growth and aphid activity, increasing the risk of pest and disease outbreaks. Our yield forecasts for spring crops remain unchanged, at 5 % below the five-year average for field beans and 7 % below for green maize.



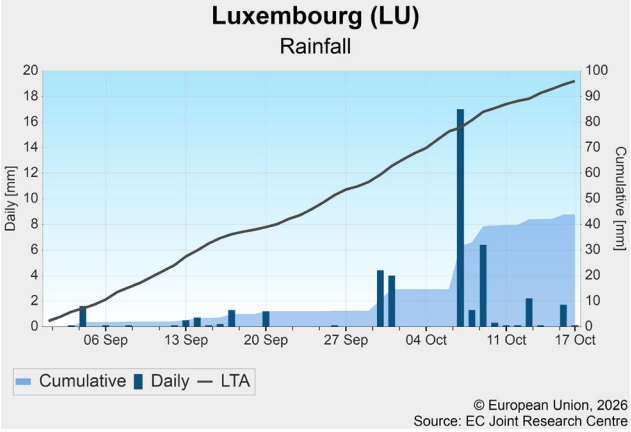


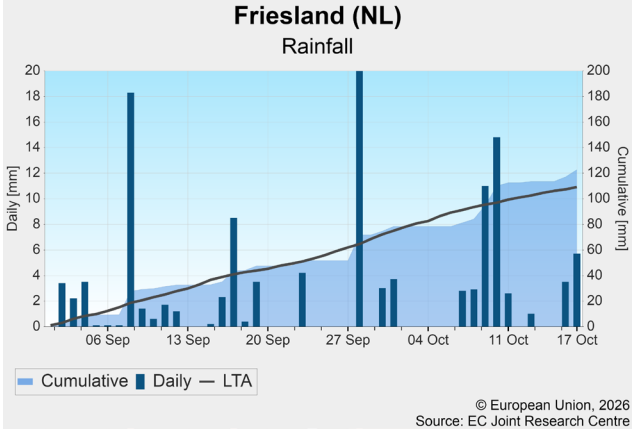
Benelux countries – Favourable harvesting conditions, but local sowing challenges

Warm conditions favoured summer crop harvesting across the Benelux countries. Maize matured exceptionally early following summer heat and drought, with substantial yield losses in the most affected areas. Potato harvesting progressed with small tubers, especially in Belgium. Sugar beet harvesting also continued with generally satisfactory prospects everywhere.

Adequate rainfall supported winter crop sowing and establishment in the Netherlands, while persistent rainfall deficits in Luxembourg and south-eastern Belgium hampered seedbed preparation, delayed sowing and raised concerns about crop emergence. The currently forecast rainfall is expected to provide some relief, but soil moisture deficits are likely to persist in the driest areas.

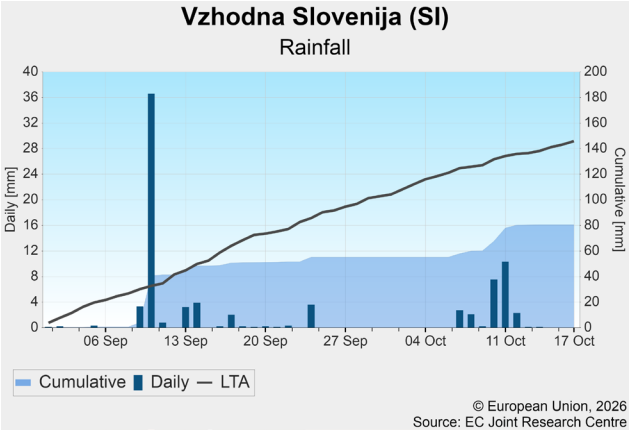
Summer crop yield forecasts remain largely unchanged and are all below the five-year average. Dutch potato prospects have been revised slightly upwards following improved tuber bulking after recent rainfall, while Luxembourg's green maize forecast has been further reduced, now at 17 % below the five-year average.

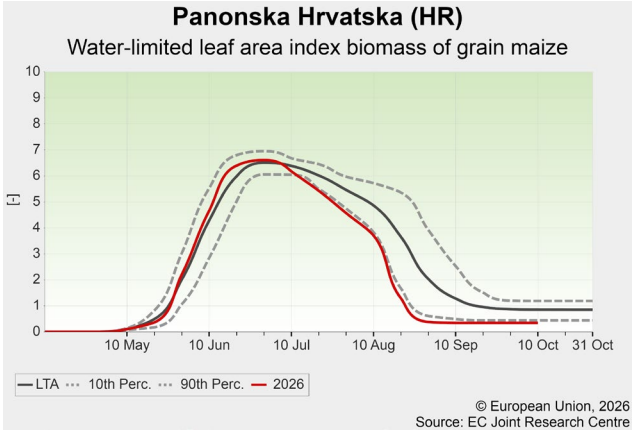




Slovenia and Croatia – Persistent rainfall deficit hampers summer yields and winter sowing

The onset of autumn brought warmer-than-usual conditions and limited rainfall, with a persistent water deficit, particularly in Croatia. The harvesting of summer crops started almost a month earlier than usual due to accelerated crop development and persistently unfavourable conditions for yield formation. The yields and quality of grain and green maize varied considerably, with better performance in heavier soils; localised crop failure was recorded, particularly in areas that were also affected by hail in early summer. Soils remained excessively hard and dry, which led to substantial delays in rapeseed sowing and pushed back the start of the winter cereal sowing campaign. Nevertheless, a slight increase in the winter cereal area is expected in Croatia. Our yield forecasts for soybean and sunflowers remain unchanged, well below last year's already low levels. For grain and green maize, further downward revisions bring yield forecasts to up to 23 % below the five-year average.

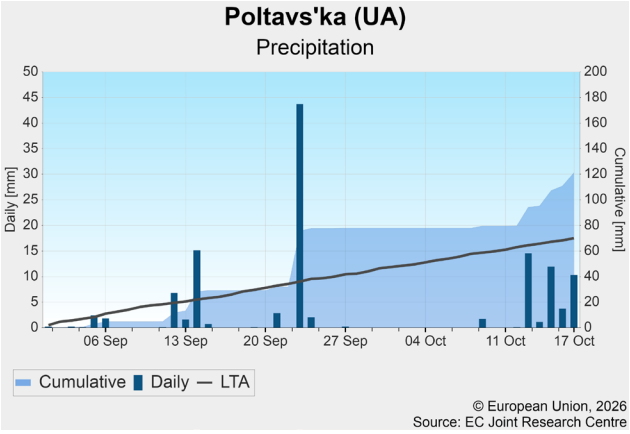


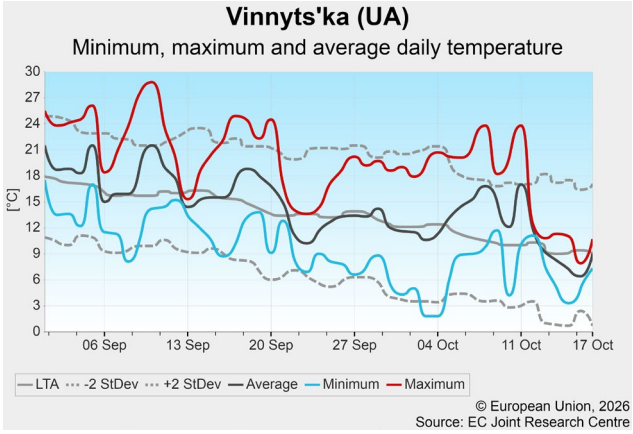


4.2 Black Sea area

Ukraine – Harvesting and sowing are under way

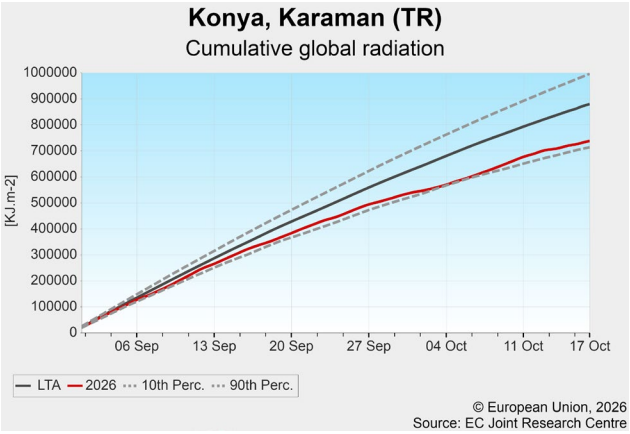
During the reporting period, wetter-than-usual conditions prevailed in central and northern Ukraine, maintaining adequate soil moisture and sustaining the yield potential of summer crops. By contrast, below-average rainfall persisted in the west, improving crop conditions very little there. Temperatures were slightly above average, but no severe thermal stress occurred.
Field operations started slowly but accelerated thanks to a dry window in late September and early October. Sunflower and soybean harvesting is well advanced, while grain maize harvesting started later and is now about 20 % complete, with early reported yields in line with our expectations. Our yield forecasts for grain maize and soybean remain unchanged.
Winter cereal sowing is progressing in line with or slightly ahead of the previous season, with about two thirds of the planned area already sown. Rapeseed sowing is complete, and emergence and early development are taking place under favourable conditions.

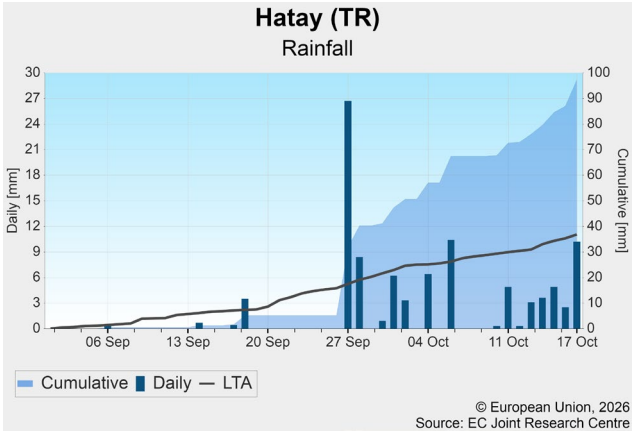




Türkiye – Wet end of the season

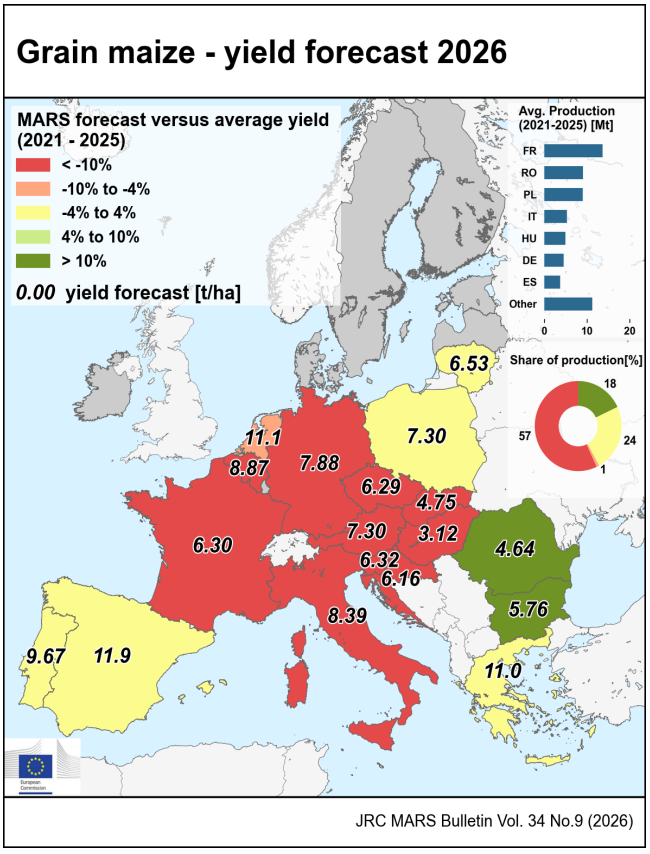
The wet conditions that have marked the 2026 agricultural season continued during the reporting period. In the important agricultural regions of *Batı Anadolu* (e.g. *Konya*) and *Akdeniz* (e.g. *Hatay* and *Adana*), cumulative precipitation was two to four times the usual amount. In *Batı Anadolu*, the combined effect of excessively wet conditions, markedly reduced radiation and below-average temperatures during the grain-filling stage of maize lowered yield expectations and delayed the harvest. In *Akdeniz*, radiation was low as well, but harvesting is now favoured by the dry spell ongoing since 12 October. In *Güneydoğu Anadolu*, the second maize season is behind schedule, and the unfavourable weather conditions negatively affected flowering and early grain filling. Overall, the grain maize yield forecast has been revised downwards this month but remains in line with the five-year average.



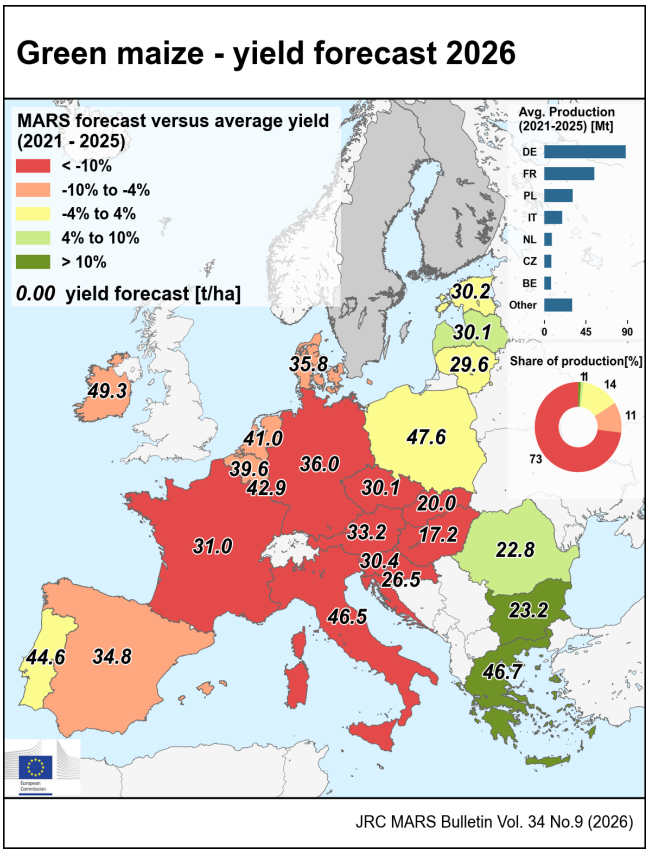


5. Crop yield forecast

Grain maize						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	%diff 5yrs avg	%diff 2025	%diff prev. month
EU	7.09	7.14	**6.42**	– 9	– 10	– 1
AT	10.4	11.1	**7.30**	– 30	– 34	– 8
BE	10.8	9.50	**8.87**	– 18	– 7	± 0
BG	4.29	2.44	**5.76**	+ 34	+ 136	± 0
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	8.58	8.86	**6.29**	– 27	– 29	± 0
DE	9.71	10.1	**7.88**	– 19	– 22	± 0
DK	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
EE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
EL	10.9	9.15	**11.0**	+ 1	+ 20	± 0
ES	12.2	12.4	**11.9**	– 2	– 4	± 0
FI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
FR	9.07	8.61	**6.30**	– 31	– 27	– 2
HR	7.07	6.38	**6.16**	– 13	– 3	– 3
HU	5.80	5.25	**3.12**	– 46	– 41	– 7
IE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
IT	9.87	10.2	**8.39**	– 15	– 18	± 0
LT	6.66	6.99	**6.53**	– 2	– 7	– 8
LU	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
LV	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
MT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
NL	11.9	12.0	**11.1**	– 6	– 7	± 0
PL	7.42	7.85	**7.30**	– 2	– 7	± 0
PT	9.53	8.06	**9.67**	+ 2	+ 20	– 2
RO	4.02	3.94	**4.64**	+ 15	+ 18	± 0
SE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SI	8.23	7.09	**6.32**	– 23	– 11	– 7
SK	7.14	8.22	**4.75**	– 33	– 42	– 4

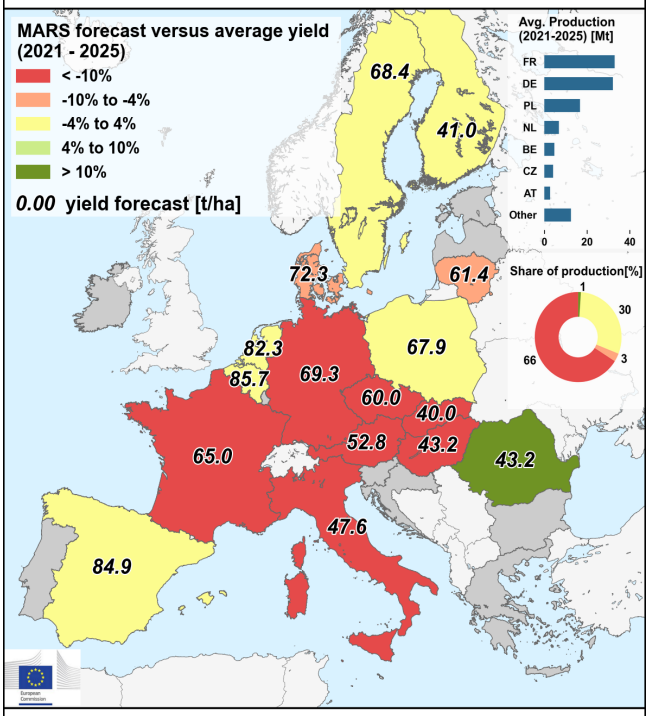


Green maize						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	%diff 5yrs avg	%diff 2025	%diff prev. month
EU*	42.8	43.6	**36.4**	– 15	– 16	– 2
AT	45.9	48.6	**33.2**	– 28	– 32	– 7
BE	42.1	43.1	**39.6**	– 6	– 8	± 0
BG	18.9	16.1	**23.2**	+ 23	+ 44	± 0
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	34.8	35.3	**30.1**	– 13	– 15	± 0
DE	43.0	44.6	**36.0**	– 16	– 19	– 2
DK	38.6	36.5	**35.8**	– 7	– 2	± 0
EE	29.3	22.9	**30.2**	+ 3	+ 32	– 9
EL	41.2	27.0	**46.7**	+ 13	+ 73	± 0
ES	36.6	38.7	**34.8**	– 5	– 10	– 2
FI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
FR	43.4	43.2	**31.0**	– 29	– 28	– 3
HR	31.3	26.9	**26.5**	– 15	– 1	– 4
HU	24.8	23.1	**17.2**	– 31	– 25	– 7
IE	53.1	52.2	**49.3**	– 7	– 6	± 0
IT	52.6	54.9	**46.5**	– 12	– 15	± 0
LT	29.1	29.3	**29.6**	+ 2	+ 1	– 7
LU	51.9	63.6	**42.9**	– 17	– 33	– 13
LV	27.7	22.9	**30.1**	+ 9	+ 32	– 11
MT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
NL	44.3	47.3	**41.0**	– 7	– 13	± 0
PL	47.7	49.1	**47.6**	± 0	– 3	± 0
PT	44.9	44.9	**44.6**	– 1	– 1	± 0
RO	21.1	19.2	**22.8**	+ 8	+ 19	± 0
SE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SI	38.9	36.3	**30.4**	– 22	– 16	– 6
SK	27.8	30.0	**20.0**	– 28	– 33	± 0



Sugar beet						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	%diff 5yrs avg	%diff 2025	%diff prev. month
EU	76.1	81.6	**67.2**	– 12	– 18	± 0
AT	78.8	79.7	**52.8**	– 33	– 34	– 14
BE	85.6	97.7	**85.7**	± 0	– 12	± 0
BG	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	69.1	74.1	**60.0**	– 13	– 19	± 0
DE	80.1	83.5	**69.3**	– 13	– 17	± 0
DK	76.3	83.1	**72.3**	– 5	– 13	– 1
EE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
EL	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
ES	81.7	85.6	**84.9**	+ 4	– 1	+ 3
FI	41.7	42.3	**41.0**	– 2	– 3	– 8
FR	82.4	89.9	**65.0**	– 21	– 28	± 0
HR	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
HU	54.4	50.7	**43.2**	– 21	– 15	– 11
IE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
IT	54.5	48.9	**47.6**	– 13	– 3	± 0
LT	67.7	75.2	**61.4**	– 9	– 18	– 1
LU	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
LV	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
MT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
NL	83.9	89.0	**82.3**	– 2	– 8	± 0
PL	65.7	71.9	**67.9**	+ 3	– 6	± 0
PT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
RO	36.9	37.9	**43.2**	+ 17	+ 14	+ 7
SE	70.4	83.0	**68.4**	– 3	– 18	± 0
SI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SK	61.6	66.9	**40.0**	– 35	– 40	– 17

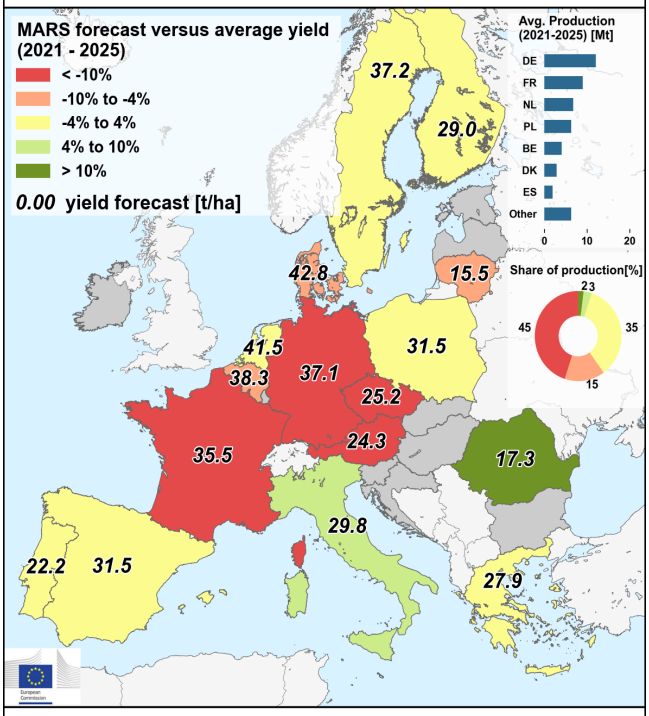
Sugar beet - yield forecast 2026



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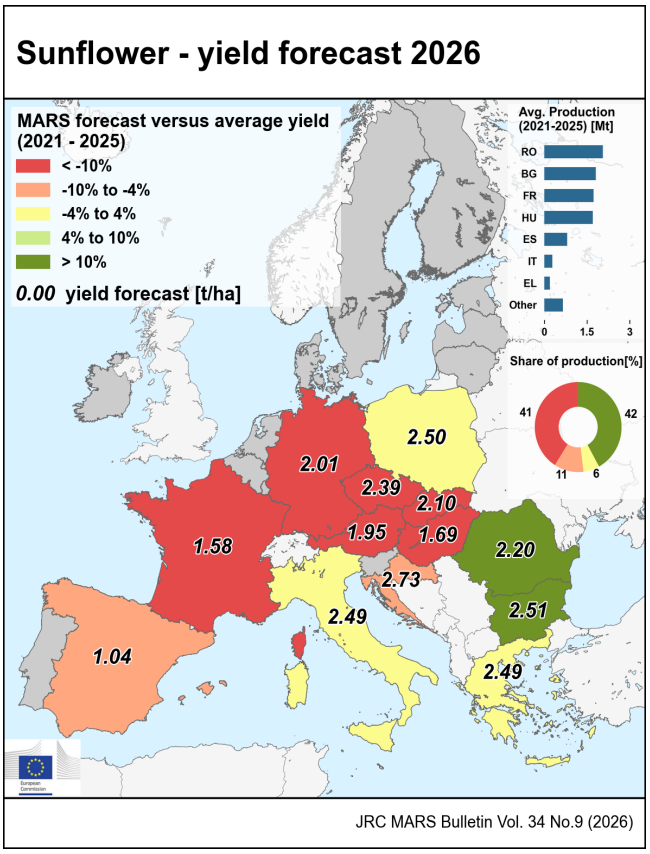
Potatoes						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	%diff 5yrs avg	%diff 2025	%diff prev. month
EU	37.0	38.9	**34.2**	– 8	– 12	± 0
AT	32.5	35.5	**24.3**	– 25	– 31	– 2
BE	41.8	44.9	**38.3**	– 8	– 15	± 0
BG	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	29.3	30.4	**25.2**	– 14	– 17	± 0
DE	43.8	46.0	**37.1**	– 15	– 19	± 0
DK	45.5	48.9	**42.8**	– 6	– 12	– 4
EE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
EL	27.9	25.0	**27.9**	± 0	+ 12	± 0
ES	31.6	29.3	**31.5**	± 0	+ 8	– 1
FI	29.2	29.5	**29.0**	– 1	– 2	– 8
FR	41.5	42.2	**35.5**	– 14	– 16	– 1
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	**41.5**	– 3	– 10	+ 1
PL	30.7	32.7	**31.5**	+ 3	– 4	± 0
PT	22.3	20.7	**22.2**	± 0	+ 7	± 0
RO	15.4	14.9	**17.3**	+ 13	+ 16	+ 9
SE	36.7	38.6	**37.2**	+ 2	– 3	± 0
SI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SK	—	—	**—**	—	—	—

Potatoes - yield forecast 2026

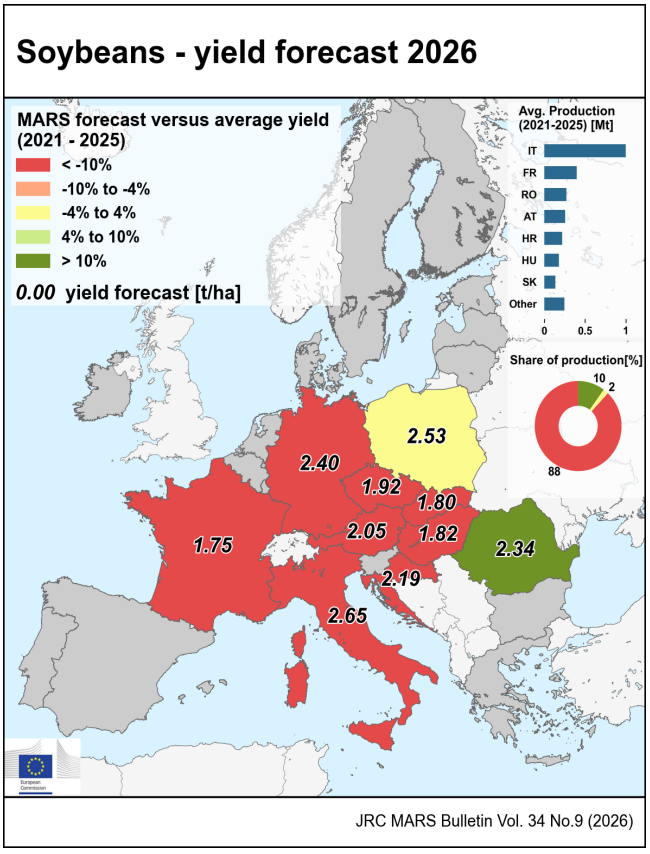


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Sunflower						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	%diff 5yrs avg	%diff 2025	%diff prev. month
EU	1.98	1.82	**1.93**	– 3	+ 6	– 2
AT	2.68	2.96	**1.95**	– 27	– 34	– 4
BE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
BG	2.01	1.66	**2.51**	+ 25	+ 51	+ 5
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	2.68	2.85	**2.39**	– 11	– 16	– 4
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	**1.04**	– 5	– 12	– 6
FI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
FR	2.26	2.06	**1.58**	– 30	– 23	– 4
HR	2.91	2.97	**2.73**	– 6	– 8	± 0
HU	2.52	2.43	**1.69**	– 33	– 30	– 12
IE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
IT	2.50	2.66	**2.49**	± 0	– 6	± 0
LT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
LU	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
LV	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
MT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
NL	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
PL	2.45	2.62	**2.50**	+ 2	– 4	+ 2
PT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
RO	1.79	1.50	**2.20**	+ 23	+ 46	± 0
SE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SK	2.59	2.70	**2.10**	– 19	– 22	– 7



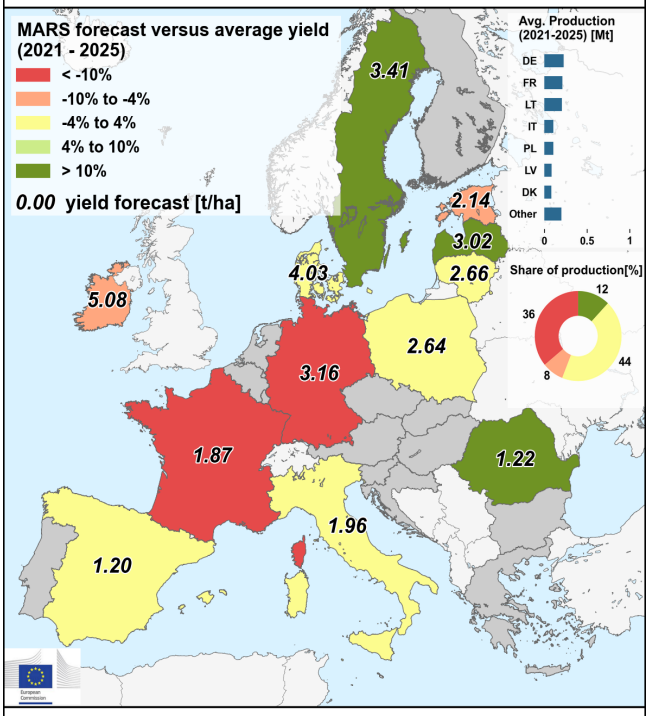
Soybeans						
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	%diff 5yrs avg	%diff 2025	%diff prev. month
EU	2.65	2.70	**2.24**	– 15	– 17	– 1
AT	2.92	3.18	**2.05**	– 30	– 35	– 6
BE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
BG	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CY	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
CZ	2.44	2.35	**1.92**	– 21	– 18	– 5
DE	2.89	3.02	**2.40**	– 17	– 21	± 0
DK	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
EE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
EL	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
ES	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
FI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
FR	2.50	2.61	**1.75**	– 30	– 33	± 0
HR	2.47	2.32	**2.19**	– 11	– 6	± 0
HU	2.36	2.14	**1.82**	– 23	– 15	– 4
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	± 0
PT	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
RO	1.97	1.31	**2.34**	+ 19	+ 79	± 0
SE	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SI	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
SK	2.17	2.21	**1.80**	– 17	– 19	± 0



Field beans

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	%diff 5yrs avg	%diff 2025	%diff prev. month
EU	2.72	2.84	**2.54**	– 7	– 11	– 6
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	**2.14**	– 9	– 30	– 3
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	1.21	1.24	**1.20**	– 1	– 3	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.53	2.52	**1.87**	– 26	– 26	– 6
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	5.36	5.40	**5.08**	– 5	– 6	± 0
IT	1.97	2.12	**1.96**	– 1	– 7	± 0
LT	2.65	3.01	**2.66**	± 0	– 12	– 14
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.68	3.08	**3.02**	+ 12	– 2	– 9
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.74	2.74	**2.64**	– 4	– 3	– 2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.08	0.92	**1.22**	+ 13	+ 33	± 0
SE	3.04	3.79	**3.41**	+ 12	– 10	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Field beans - yield forecast 2026

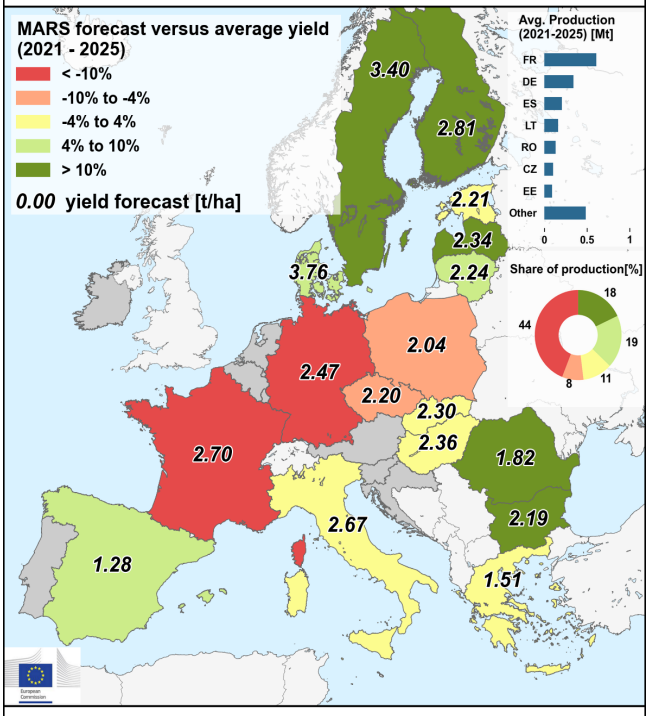


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Field peas

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	%diff 5yrs avg	%diff 2025	%diff prev. month
EU	2.27	2.38	**2.19**	– 4	– 8	– 2
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	1.87	1.88	**2.19**	+ 17	+ 16	± 0
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.30	2.27	**2.20**	– 4	– 3	± 0
DE	2.89	3.20	**2.47**	– 15	– 23	± 0
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	± 0
FR	3.17	3.62	**2.70**	– 15	– 26	– 7
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	**2.24**	+ 7	+ 12	– 3
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.02	1.85	**2.34**	+ 16	+ 27	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.14	2.08	**2.04**	– 5	– 2	– 5
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.50	1.28	**1.82**	+ 21	+ 42	± 0
SE	2.93	3.65	**3.40**	+ 16	– 7	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.36	2.81	**2.30**	– 2	– 18	± 0

Field peas - yield forecast 2026



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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	**9.67**	+ 1	– 2
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 per country.

Sources: 2021-2026 data come from DG Agriculture and Rural Development short-term-outlook data (dated September 2026), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 28.09.2026), ELSTAT, DESTATIS and Statistics Netherlands (CBS).
The 2025 green maize yield come from the national statistical offices or is derived from JRC calculations using Eurostat dry-matter figures.
Non-EU 2021-2025 data come from USDA, Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), 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	C1100	Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.), einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.) and durum wheat (*Triticum durum* Desf.).
Total barley	Barley	C1300	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.).
Soft wheat	Common wheat and spelt	C1110	Common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) and einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* L.).
Durum wheat	Durum wheat	C1120	*Triticum durum* Desf.
Spring barley	Spring barley	C1320	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) sown in the spring.
Winter barley	Winter barley	C1310	Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) sown before or during winter.
Grain maize	Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	C1500	Maize (*Zea mays* L.) harvested for grain, as seed or as corn-cob-mix.
Green maize	Green maize	G3000	All forms of maize (*Zea mays* L.) grown mainly for silage (whole cob, parts of or whole plant) and not harvested for grain.
Rye	Rye and winter cereal mixtures (maslin)	C1200	Rye (*Secale cereale* L.) sown any time, mixtures of rye and other cereals and other cereal mixtures sown before or during the winter (maslin).
Triticale	Triticale	C1600	Triticale (x *Triticosecale* Wittmack).
Rapeseed	Rape and turnip rape seeds	I1110	Rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and turnip rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *oleifera* (Lam.)) grown for the production of oil, harvested as dry grains.
Sugar beet	Sugar beet (excluding seed)	R2000	Sugar beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) intended for the sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production.
Potatoes	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	R1000	Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.).
Sunflower	Sunflower seed	I1120	Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) harvested as dry grains.
Soybeans	Soya	I1130	Soya (*Glycine max* L. Merril) harvested as dry grains.
Field beans	Broad and field beans	P1200	All varieties of broad and field beans (*Faba vulgaris* (Moench) syn. *Vicia faba* L. (partim)) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Field peas	Field peas	P1100	All varieties of field peas (*Pisum sativum* L. *convar. sativum* or *Pisum sativum* L. *convar. arvense* L. or *convar. speciosum*) harvested dry for grain, including seed.
Rice	Rice	C2000	Rice (*Oryza sativa*, L.).

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

6. Atlas

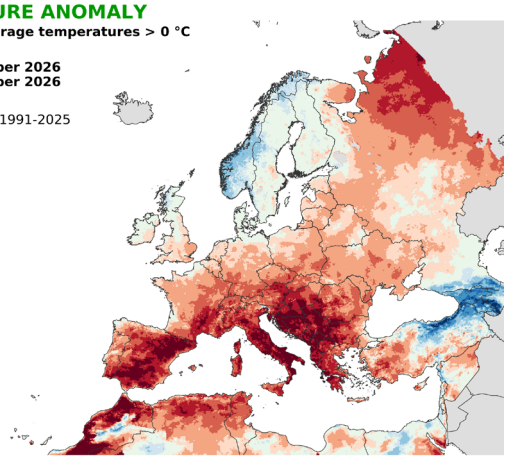
Temperature

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

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

Reference period: 1991-2025

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



Created: 19.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

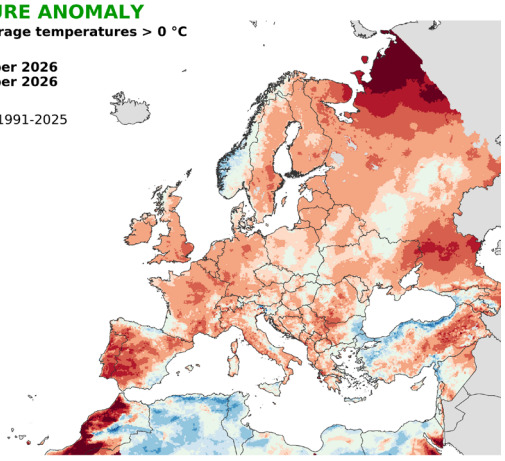
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 September 2026**
to: **20 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

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



Created: 19.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

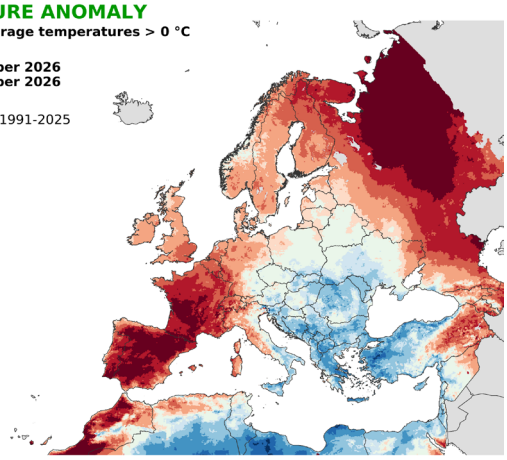
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **21 September 2026**
to: **30 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

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



Created: 19.10.2026
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Data: based on ECMWF

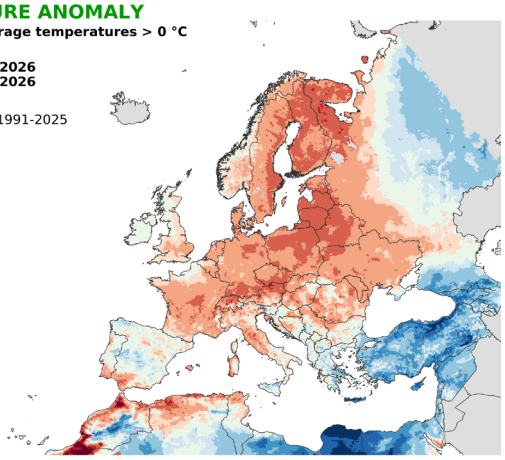
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 October 2026**
to: **10 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

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



Created: 19.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

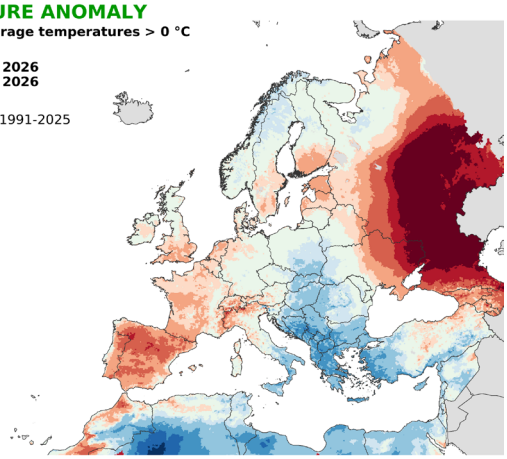
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TEMPERATURE ANOMALY
Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 October 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C
≤ -40
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> -10 to -5
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> 30 to 40
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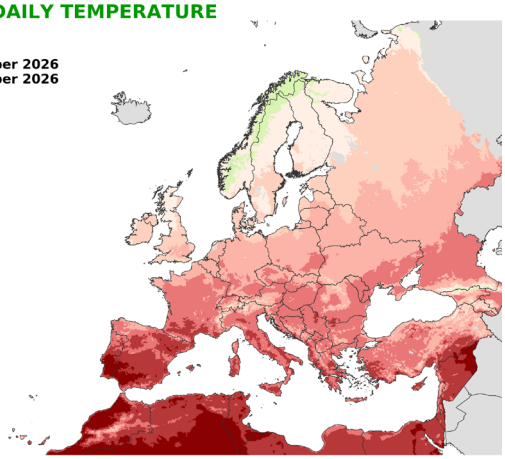
Created: 20.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

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MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **30 September 2026**



Created: 19.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

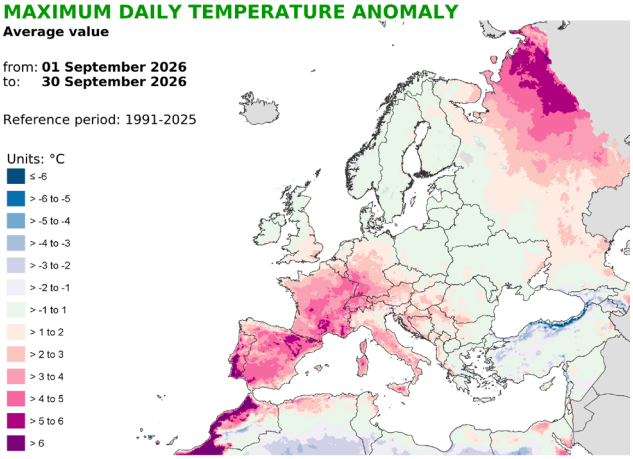
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MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **30 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



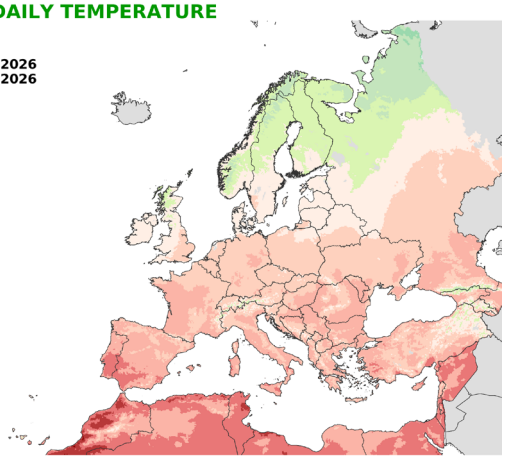
Created: 20.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: **01 October 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**



Created: 20.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

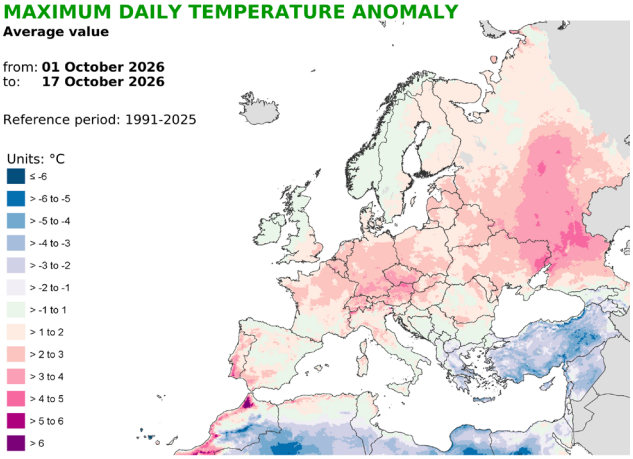
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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 October 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



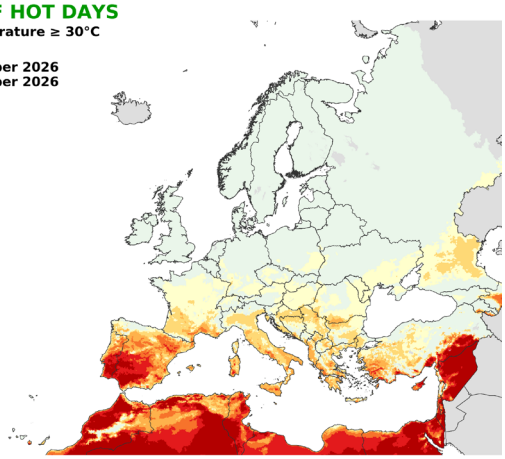
Created: 20.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

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NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **30 September 2026**



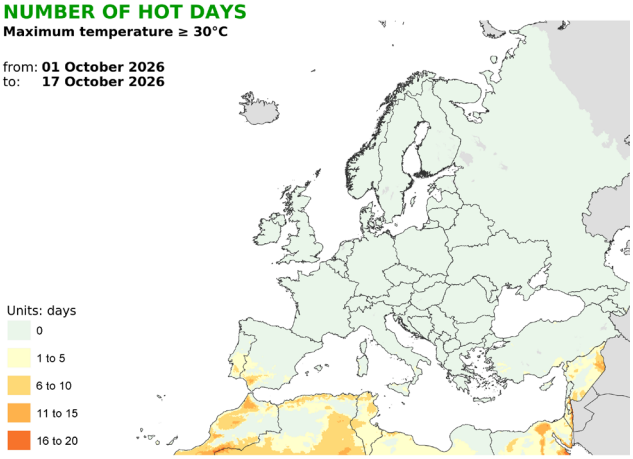
Created: 20.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 October 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**



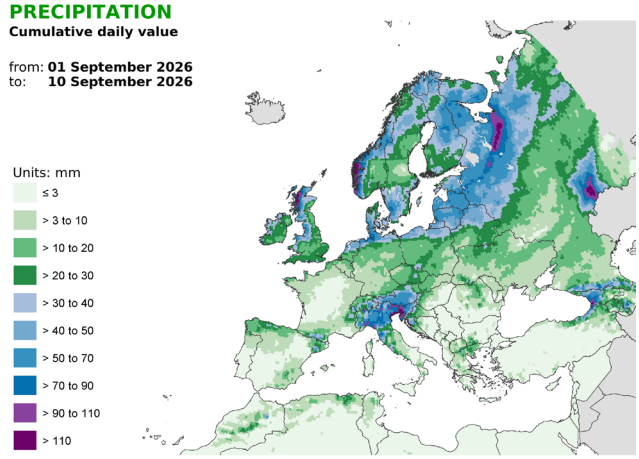
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Data: based on ECMWF

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Precipitation

PRECIPITATION
Cumulative daily value

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



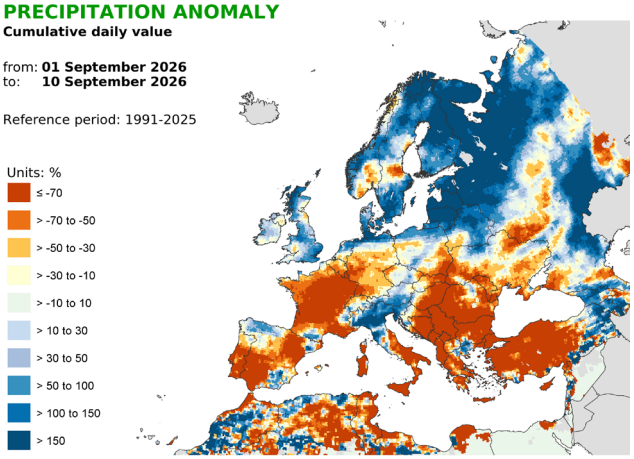
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Data: based on ECMWF

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PRECIPITATION ANOMALY
Cumulative daily value

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

Reference period: 1991-2025

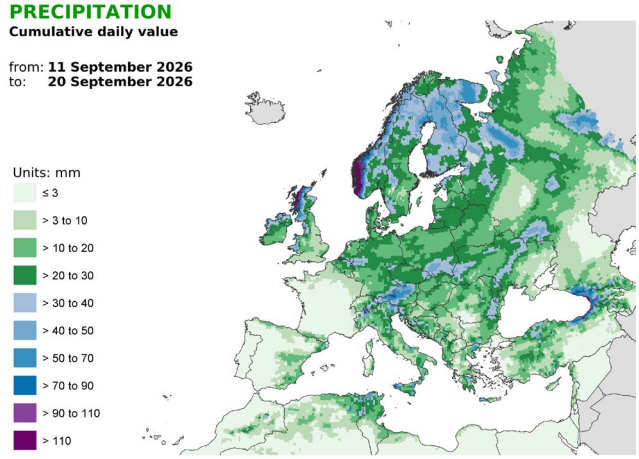


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Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

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PRECIPITATION
Cumulative daily value

from: **11 September 2026**
to: **20 September 2026**



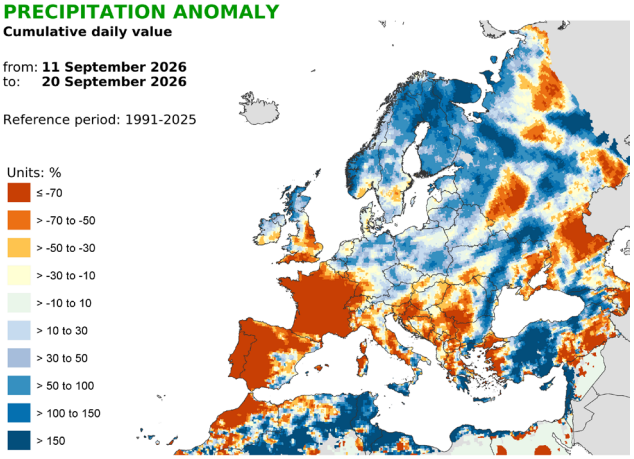
Created: 20.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY
Cumulative daily value

from: **11 September 2026**
to: **20 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

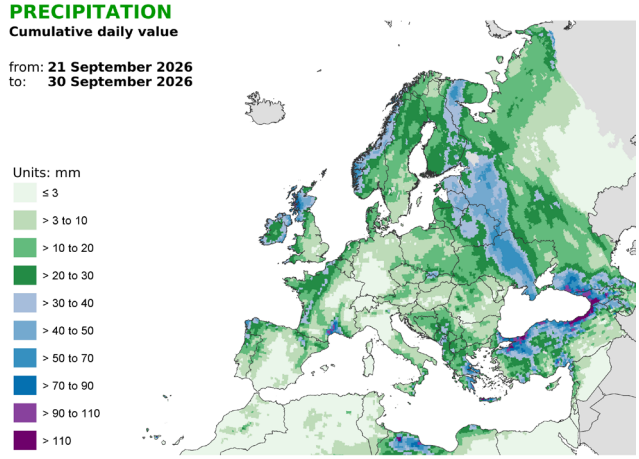


Created: 20.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

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PRECIPITATION
Cumulative daily value

from: **21 September 2026**
to: **30 September 2026**



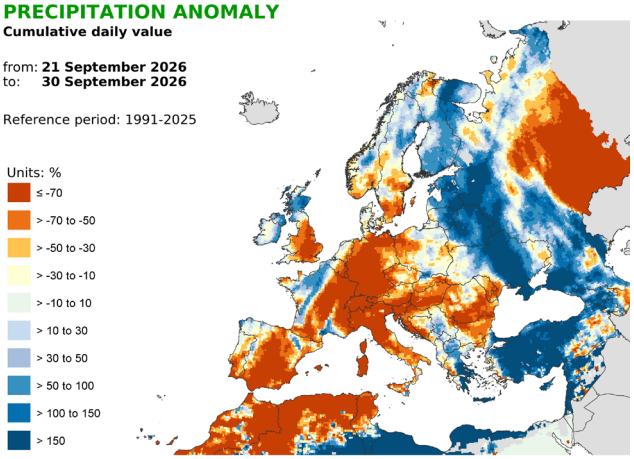
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Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

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PRECIPITATION ANOMALY
Cumulative daily value

from: **21 September 2026**
to: **30 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

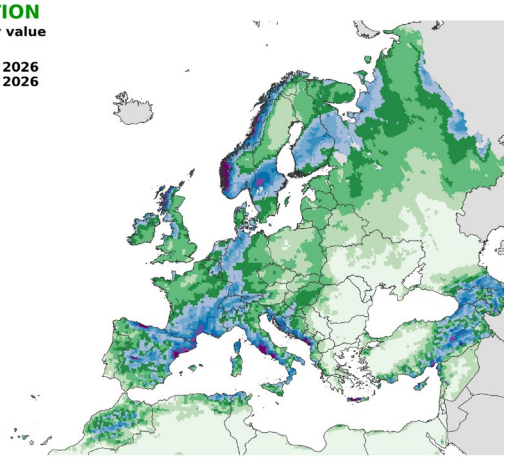


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Data: based on ECMWF

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PRECIPITATION
Cumulative daily value

from: **01 October 2026**
to: **10 October 2026**



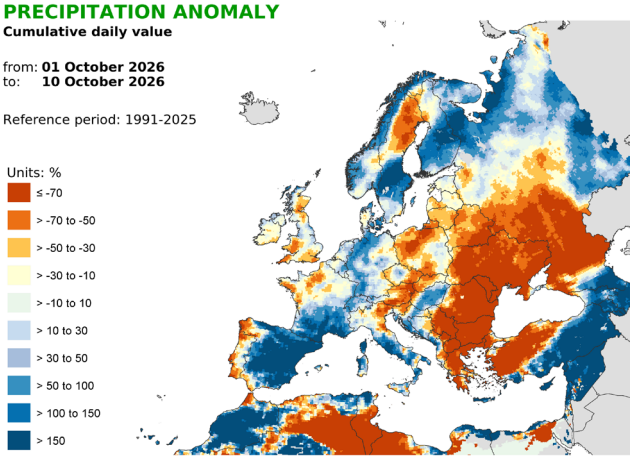
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PRECIPITATION ANOMALY
Cumulative daily value

from: **01 October 2026**
to: **10 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

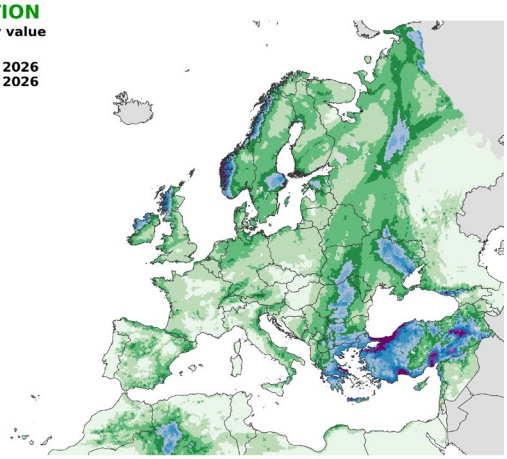


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PRECIPITATION
Cumulative daily value

from: **11 October 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**



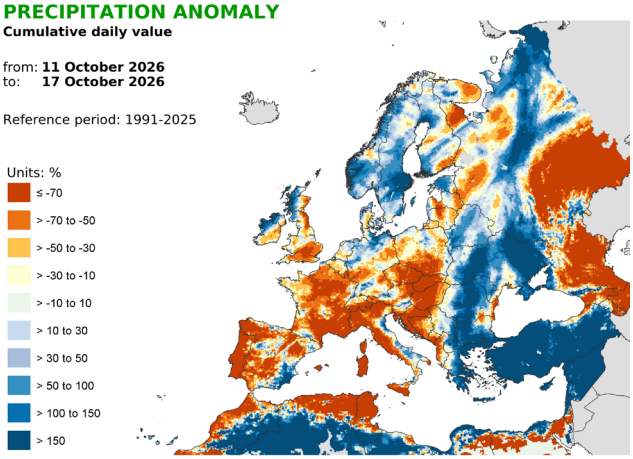
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Data: based on ECMWF

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PRECIPITATION ANOMALY
Cumulative daily value

from: **11 October 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

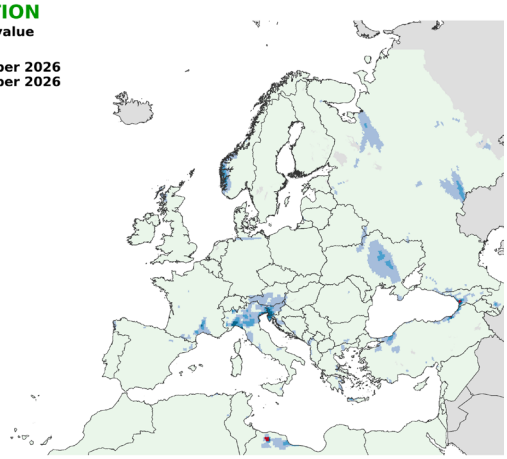


Created: 20.10.2026
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Data: based on ECMWF

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PRECIPITATION
Maximum daily value

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **30 September 2026**

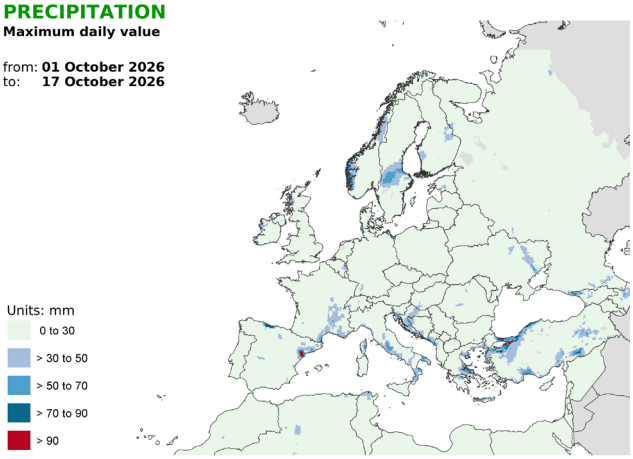


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Data: based on ECMWF

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PRECIPITATION
Maximum daily value

from: **01 October 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

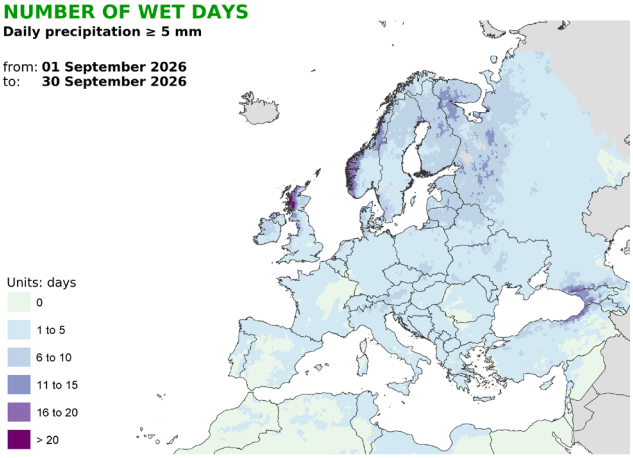


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NUMBER OF WET DAYS
Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **30 September 2026**



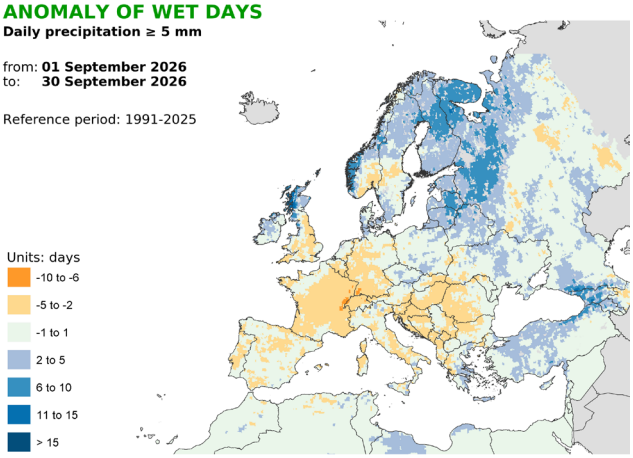
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Data: based on ECMWF

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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF WET DAYS
Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 September 2026**
to: **30 September 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

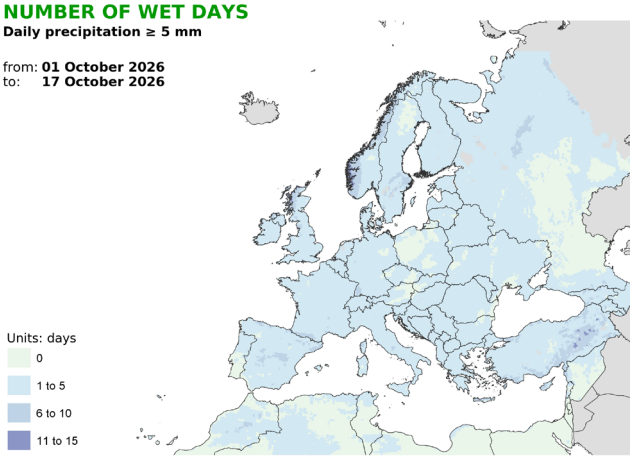


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NUMBER OF WET DAYS
Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 October 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**



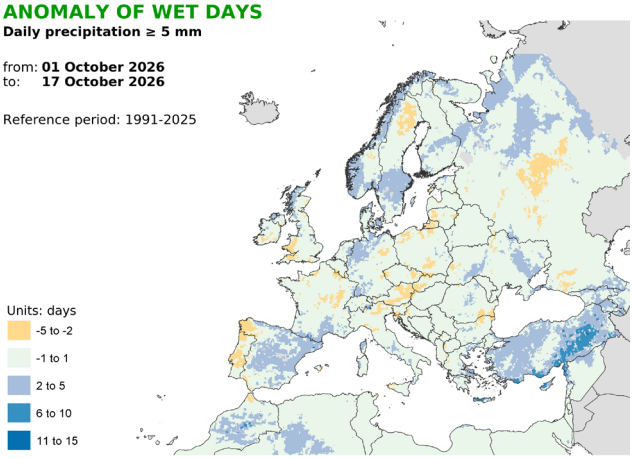
Created: 20.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

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ANOMALY OF WET DAYS
Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 October 2026**
to: **17 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



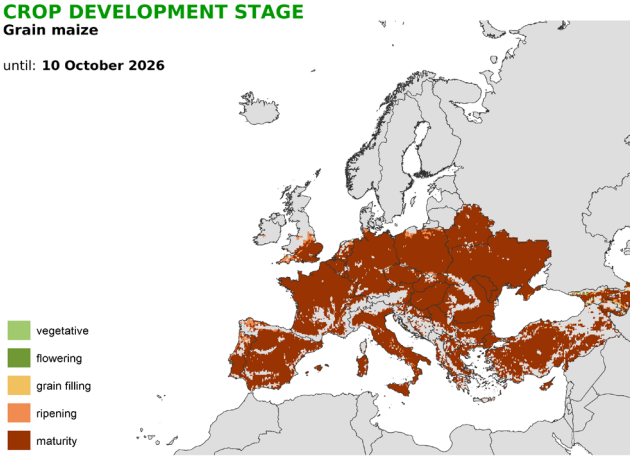
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Crop development

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
Grain maize

until: **10 October 2026**



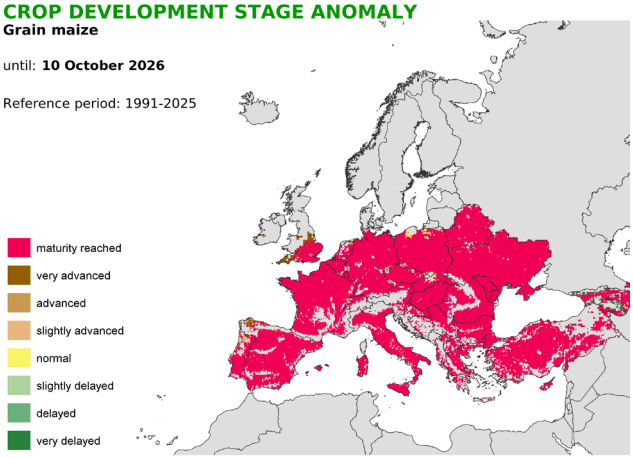
Created: 20.10.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model

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CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE ANOMALY
Grain maize

until: **10 October 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 20.10.2026
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, 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/)
AGRI4CAST Resources Portal (https://agri4cast.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataportal)

Data production

AGRI4CAST

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

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