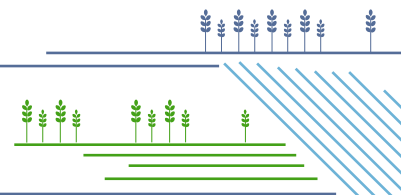


Issued: 27 July 2026, JRC MARS Bulletin Vol. 34 No. 6



JRC MARS Bulletin

Crop monitoring in Europe – July 2026



Heatwaves accelerated winter crop ripening and are threatening summer crops

Exceptional winter crop yields confirmed in Türkiye

Repeated heatwaves shortened the grain-filling phase of winter crops and brought forward the harvest, which has already been completed in the south and is progressing elsewhere. EU yield forecasts for winter crops have been revised downwards by 1–4 %, leaving the outlook for total cereals at 1 % below the five-year average.

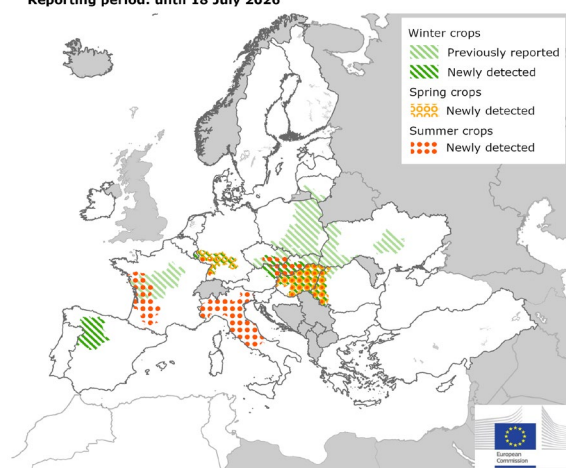
For summer crops, exceptional heat and limited rainfall across western and central Europe depleted soil moisture, constrained biomass accumulation and affected flowering. Yield forecasts have been reduced for all spring and summer crops, most notably for grain maize and sunflowers (6–7 %). Hot and dry conditions are forecast to persist in western Europe, increasing the likelihood of further yield reductions.

This edition includes an extended analysis of Türkiye, where a cool, wet spring supported record-high winter crop yields and favourable prospects for summer crops.

AREAS OF CONCERN - IMPACTS

Reporting period: until 18 July 2026

JRC MARS BULLETIN



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Crop	last 5yrs avg yield	EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
		prev. month	latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff prev. month
Total cereals	5.47	5.61	5.40	-1	-4
Total wheat	5.65	5.79	5.66	± 0	-2
Soft wheat	5.88	6.00	5.88	± 0	-2
Durum wheat	3.49	3.69	3.53	+1	-4
Total barley	5.00	5.09	5.02	± 0	-1
Spring barley	4.76	4.89	4.81	+1	-2
Winter barley	5.11	5.17	5.10	± 0	-1
Grain maize	7.08	7.38	6.93	-2	-6
Rye	4.28	4.37	4.28	± 0	-2
Triticale	4.41	4.40	4.34	-2	-1
Rapeseed	3.20	3.18	3.14	-2	-1
Potatoes	37.0	37.7	36.5	-1	-3
Sugar beet	76.2	77.7	76.0	± 0	-2
Sunflower	1.99	2.08	1.94	-2	-7
Soybeans	2.67	2.75	2.62	-2	-5
Field beans	2.76	2.94	2.78	+1	-5
Field peas	2.24	2.35	2.29	+2	-2
Green maize	42.8	—	41.1	-4	—

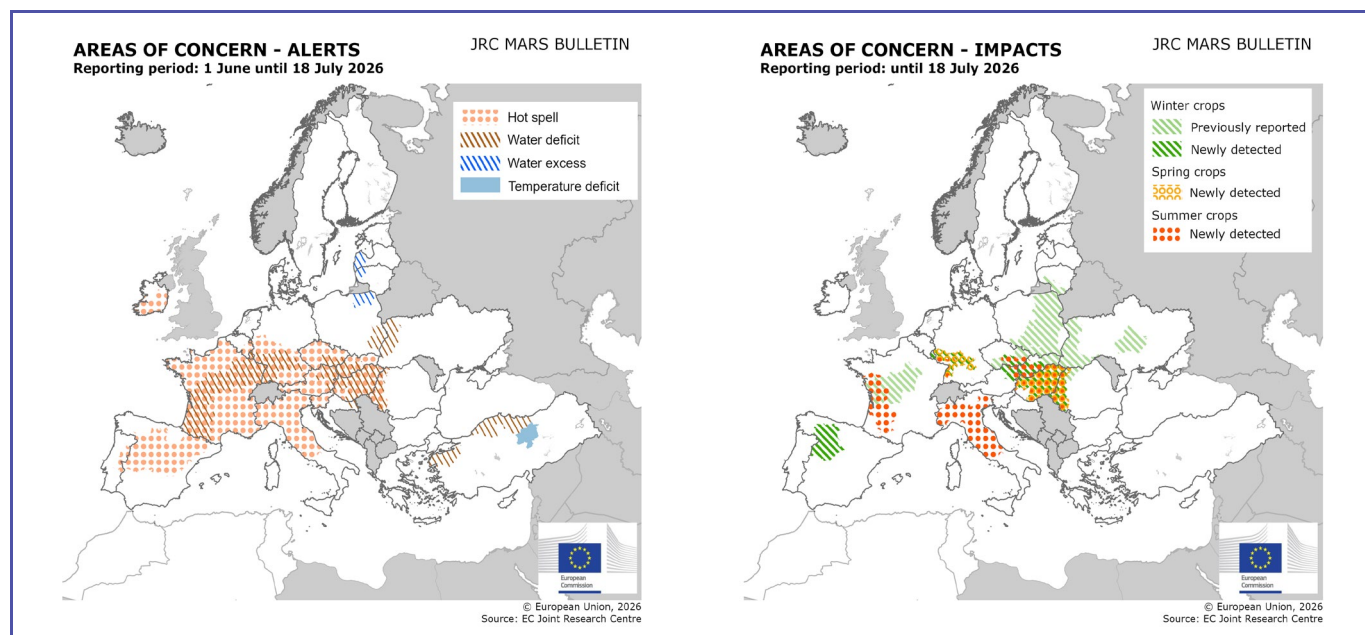
Issued: 27 July 2026; JRC MARS

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Covers the period from 1 June until 18 July	

1. Areas of concern

Heat stress adversely affected winter and summer crops across western Europe. In parts of western and central Europe, persistent water deficits compounded the heat stress, causing widespread damage to crops.



Heat stress

Repeated heatwaves during the last 10 days of June and again around mid July brought record-high temperatures across most of western and southern Europe. While winter crops were generally already at advanced developmental stages or close to harvest, the prolonged heat increasingly affected summer crops, particularly where irrigation was limited or soil moisture had already been depleted.

- **Spain:** Winter crops in *Castilla y León*, already having been affected by suboptimal conditions earlier in the season, experienced a shortened grain-filling phase due to high temperatures. Elsewhere, the very high temperatures have had only limited impacts on crops still in the field.
- **Northern and central Italy:** Maize growth has been suboptimal following heat stress during flowering, and early-flowering varieties may have experienced reduced fertility. The largest impacts are expected in non-irrigated fields.
- **Ireland:** Despite the high temperatures recorded having accelerated winter crop senescence, no major concerns are observed.

Heat stress and water deficit

The combination of repeated heatwaves and limited rainfall depleted soil moisture across large parts of western and central Europe, increasing heat and water stress, particularly for summer crops.

- **France.** Successive heatwaves with record-high temperatures, combined with limited soil moisture, negatively affected the final phenological stages of winter crops and the development of summer crops, with the clearest impacts observed in western regions where heat stress coincided with limited water availability. Nevertheless, generally adequate soil moisture reserves and irrigation in some areas still provide scope for crop recovery, while the south-east was less severely affected.
- **Easternmost Belgium, Luxembourg, south-western Germany, Austria, Slovakia and Czechia.** Low soil moisture was further depleted by exceptionally high temperatures, which increased water stress on summer crops and led to major concerns for their yield potential. Winter and spring crops matured prematurely, requiring early



harvesting and raising doubts about grain size and quality.

- **Hungary and western Romania.** Intense heat further depleted already low soil moisture, exacerbating severe drought conditions. The strongest impacts are observed in Hungary, where both winter and summer crops have been affected, while impacts in western Romania are generally less severe.

Water deficit

- **South-eastern Poland and western Ukraine:** Soil moisture depletion persisted, but no major additional impacts on crops are currently expected.
- **Northern Türkiye:** The rainfall deficit since mid June may have locally affected some non-irrigated fields, but overall soil moisture conditions are still adequate.

Water excess and cool temperatures

- **North-eastern Poland, western Latvia and western Lithuania:** Above-average rainfall may delay harvesting, reduce grain quality and favour the development and spread of diseases.
- **Central Türkiye:** Cool conditions have further delayed winter crop development, and harvesting could be postponed by 20 to 30 days.

Local storms

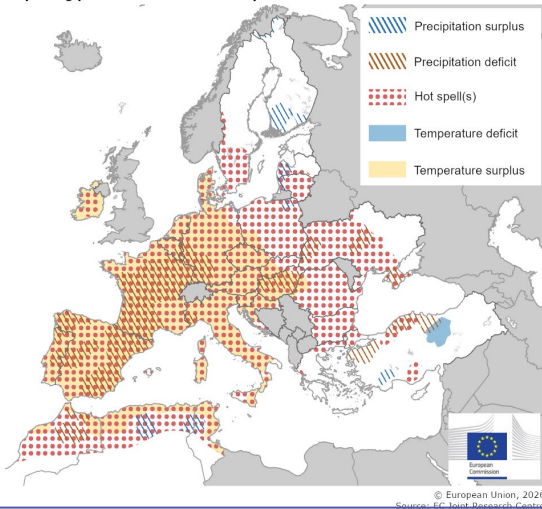
Storms were reported across **northern Italy, Slovenia, Croatia** and **Germany**. Strong wind gusts, downbursts and hail caused lodging and other physical damage to summer crops. Due to the uneven spatial distribution and variable intensity of these events, the affected areas are not shown on the maps.

2. Agrometeorological overview

2.1 Meteorological review (1 June to 18 July)

A persistent high-pressure system affected western and central Europe, with exceptional heat particularly in late June and extreme conditions continuing into July, bringing drier-than-usual weather across much of western, central and southern Europe. Wet spells were confined to northern and coastal regions, while in the south-east a more noticeable cool-down emerged as the pattern broke.

WEATHER SYNTHESIS - JRC MARS BULLETIN - JULY 2026
Reporting period: 1 June until 18 July 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.

Hot spells predominated across Europe. Average daily temperatures were up to 4°C above usual in the central regions and up to 6°C above usual in the west and south-west. Maximum daily temperatures exceeded 35°C across most of the continent, except the north and north-east, and reached 40°C or higher in many areas, mainly western and south-western France, parts of Spain and Portugal, North Africa and parts of north-eastern Germany, central Hungary and northernmost Serbia. In central and southern France, north-eastern Spain and parts of central Italy, this led to at least 15 more hot days than usual, with maximum temperatures above 35°C .

The persistent heat produced **a temperature accumulation surplus** in western and central Europe, and some coastal areas of western North Africa. In a belt from northern Spain through much

of France and parts of the broader Alps region to the southern United Kingdom, the surplus corresponded to 20–30 % above usual (locally up to 40 %). Persistent high pressure also suppressed rainfall, leading to **precipitation deficits** in Portugal, most of Spain and parts of France, with negligible totals ($< 30\text{ mm}$). Elsewhere, particularly central and north-eastern France, north-western Italy, south-western Germany, Hungary, parts of Ukraine, and northern and north-western Türkiye, rainfall reached 70 mm or more but was only about half of normal levels (regionally 30 %).

The weakening of the high-pressure pattern brought **a precipitation surplus** in southern Finland, the Baltic countries, north-easternmost Poland, south-western Türkiye and parts of Tunisia and Algeria, while **a temperature accumulation deficit** emerged in central-eastern Türkiye.



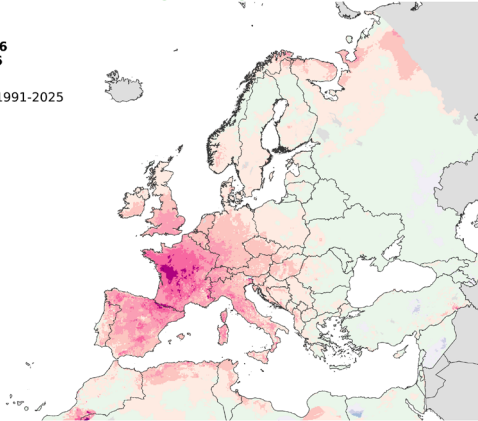
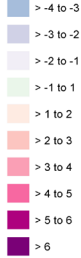
AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



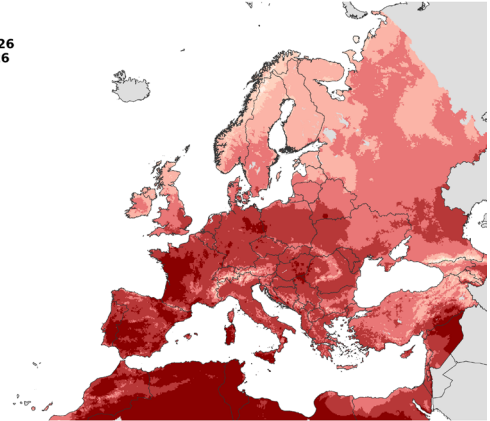
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Units: °C



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

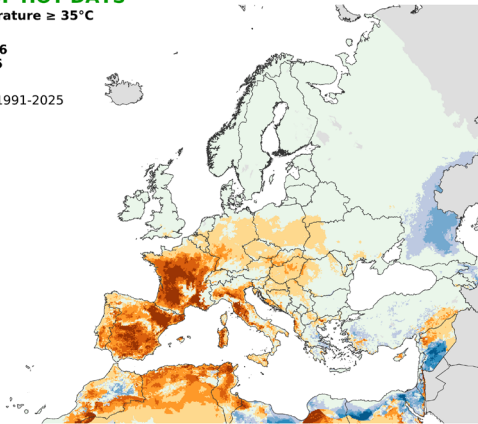
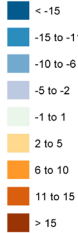
ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

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

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

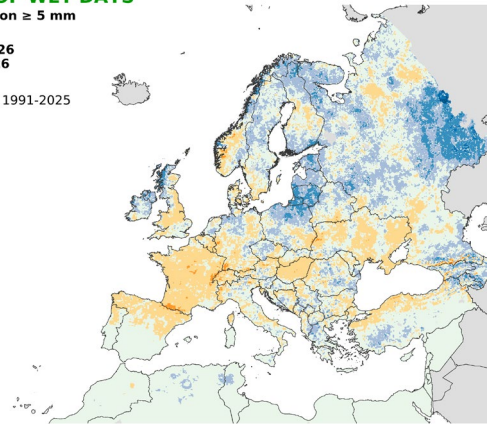
ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

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

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



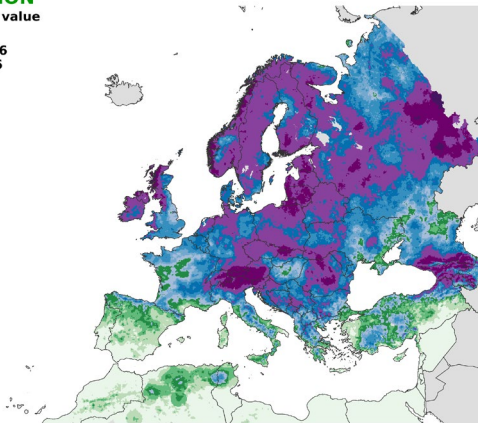
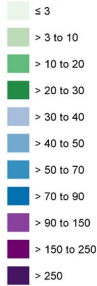
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Units: mm



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

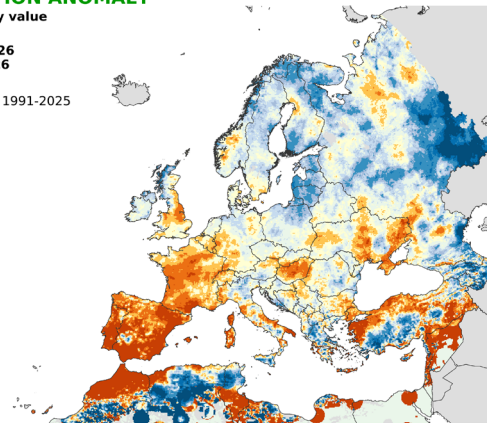
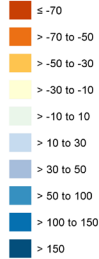
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

2.2 Meteorological forecast (23 July to 1 August)

Warmer-than-usual conditions are forecast to persist in most of western Europe, while a cooler air mass is expected to move into parts of central and south-eastern Europe, bringing below-average temperatures. Light to moderate precipitation, with local thunderstorms, is expected across most of Europe, except in the west and south-west.

Warmer-than-usual conditions, with average daily temperatures exceeding the LTA by 4 °C or more, are forecast to persist in parts of western Europe and North Africa. Up to 10 days with maximum temperatures above 30 °C are expected in North Africa and many parts of western Europe and the Mediterranean region. **Colder-than-usual conditions** are forecast for eastern and south-eastern Europe, with average daily temperatures locally up to 4 °C below the LTA in the Black Sea region. **Dry conditions** (precipitation of ≤ 3 mm) are forecast in parts of western Europe and North Africa. Light to moderate total precipitation, with local convective thunderstorms likely, is expected in most of central Europe and the Balkans, while **wet**

conditions (precipitation of 30–90 mm) and up to four wet days (precipitation of ≥ 5 mm/day) are forecast in northernmost and eastern Europe and the Black Sea region.

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

AVERAGE DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: 23 July 2026
to: 01 August 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 23.07.2026
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 July 2026
to: 01 August 2026

Units: days



Created: 23.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF



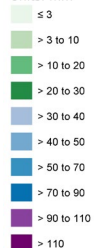
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: 23 July 2026
to: 01 August 2026

Units: mm



Created: 23.07.2026
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 July 2026
to: 01 August 2026

Units: days



Created: 23.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on ECMWF

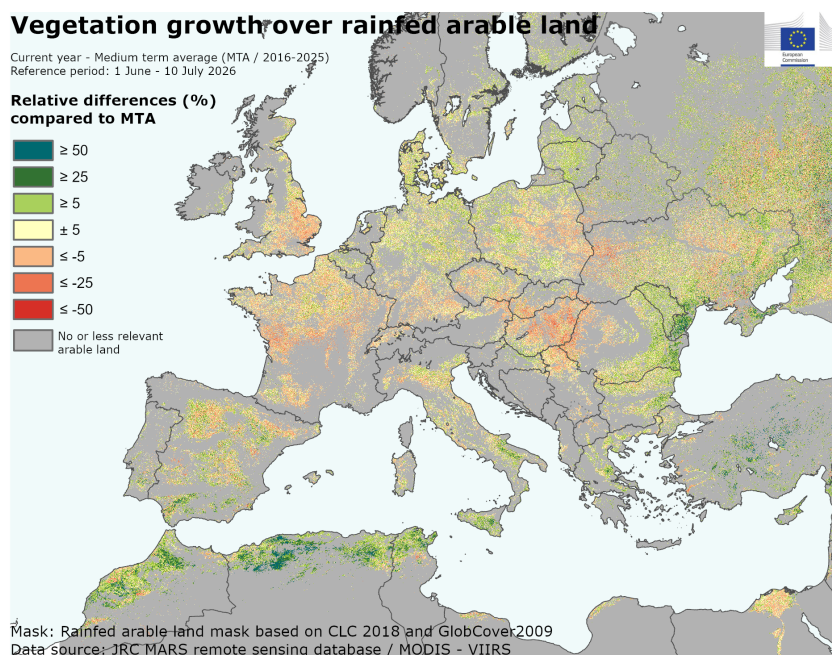


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

3. Remote sensing analysis

3.1 Arable land

The winter crop season is ending under generally favourable conditions in southern Europe and the Black Sea region, although biomass deficits persist in parts of Spain and northern Italy. Elsewhere, dry conditions are increasingly affecting summer crops across western, central and eastern Europe, while northern Europe continues to show favourable crop development.



The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fraction of absorbed photosynthetically active radiation (fAPAR) from 1 June to 10 July 2026 and the medium-term average (MTA, 2016–2025) for the same period. The map reflects the seasonal transition from winter crops to summer crops across Europe. In northern and eastern Europe, winter cereals are still present in the satellite signal, while across southern regions, the analysis increasingly captures the development of summer crops or the end of the winter crop season.

In southern Europe, the winter crop harvest is fully completed. Southern **Italy** and **Greece** maintain a positive end-of-season outlook, while in **Spain** persistent biomass deficits remain evident in *Castilla y León*. Northern **Italy**, where winter crops have been harvested and summer crops are currently developing, shows slightly below-average biomass accumulation.

Across western Europe, the winter crop harvest has also been completed, and summer crop development is more heterogeneous. In **France**, southern **Germany**, **Luxembourg** and western **Belgium**, hot and dry weather has accelerated the harvesting of winter crops and reduced summer crop biomass accumulation. In the northern **Netherlands**, summer crops continue to develop under near-average

conditions, with no discernible impact from the recent heatwave.

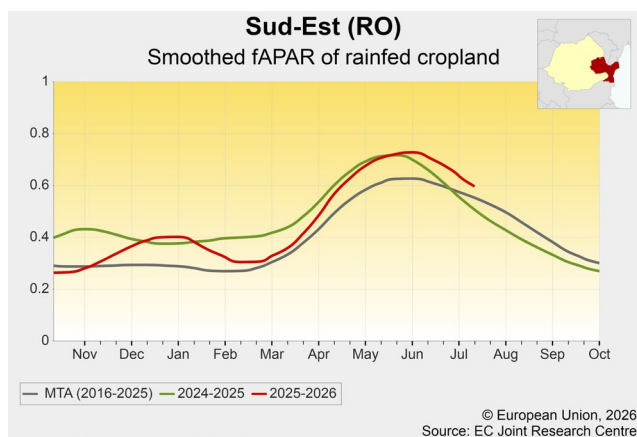
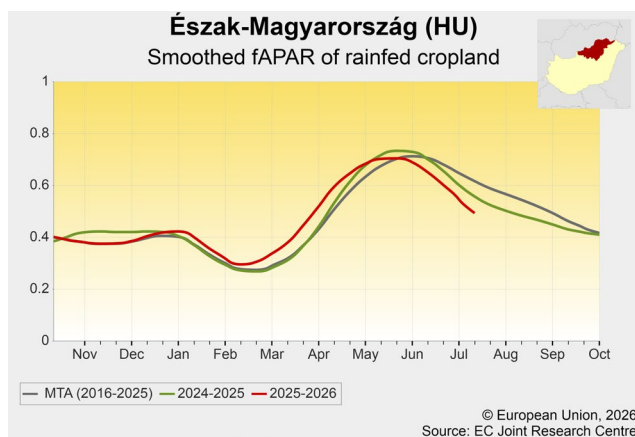
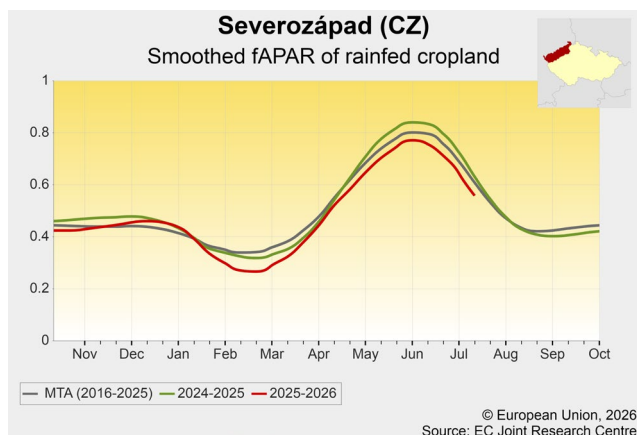
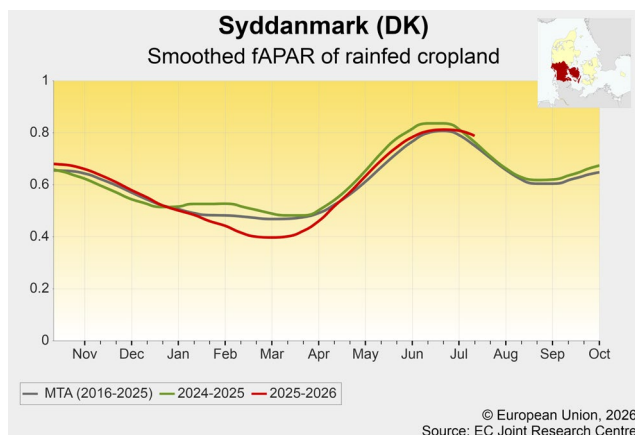
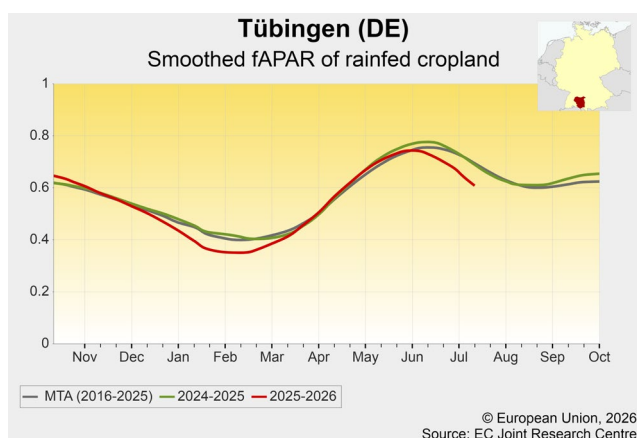
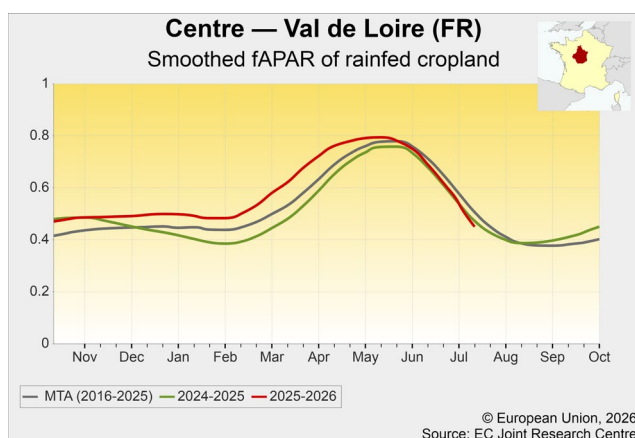
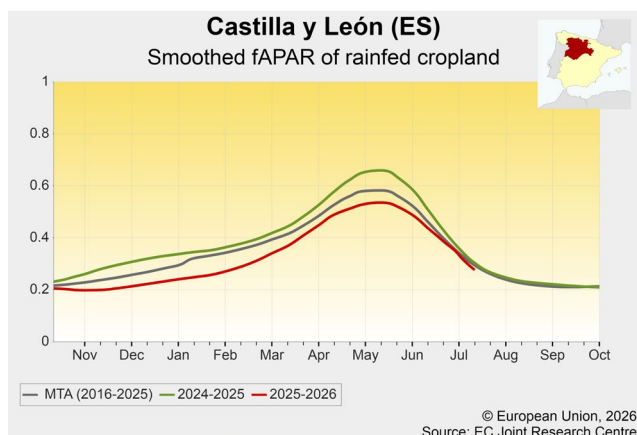
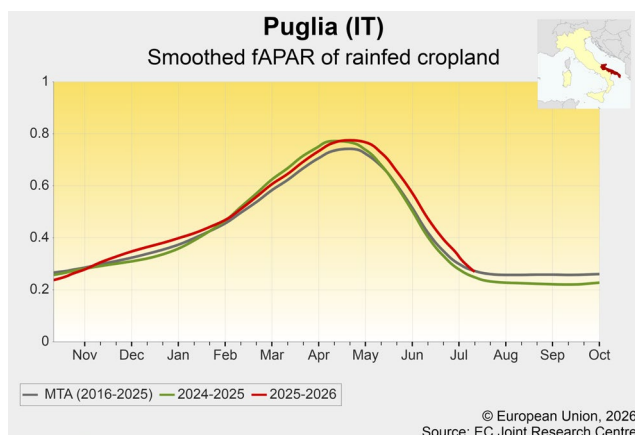
Further east, in **Austria**, **Czechia** and **Slovakia** show below-average biomass development, reflecting persistent rainfall deficits and high temperatures. Drought impacts are becoming more severe in **Hungary** and western **Romania**, where summer crop development has been substantially affected.

Across northern Europe, growing conditions remain generally favourable. In **Denmark** and **Sweden**, winter and spring crops show average to above-average development, supported by adequate soil moisture and above-average temperatures. Similarly, northern **Germany**, **Poland** and the **Baltic countries** exhibit favourable biomass conditions,



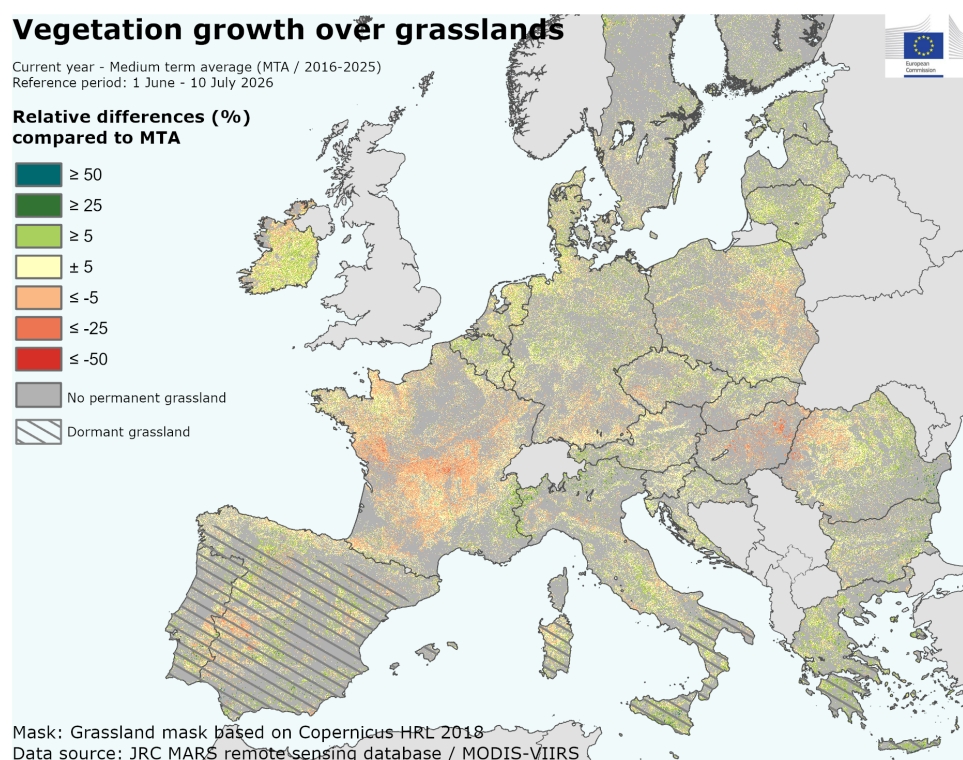
with sufficient rainfall sustaining both the remaining winter crops and the developing summer crops. The Black Sea region continues to exhibit very favourable conditions. **Bulgaria**, eastern **Romania**

and southern **Ukraine** display above-average biomass levels for both winter and summer crops, reflecting the generally adequate water availability throughout the season.



3.2 Grassland and fodder monitoring

Grassland conditions across Europe varied during the review period, with favourable biomass accumulation in northern and north-eastern regions but rapid deterioration across much of western and central Europe under persistent heat and rainfall deficits. In southern Europe, seasonal dormancy started, while severe water stress regionally constrained grassland and fodder production in the south-east.



The map displays the relative differences (in percentages) between the cumulative fAPAR from 1 June to 10 July 2026 and the MTA 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**, severe heat combined with persistent rainfall deficits substantially reduced grassland growth across most regions, leaving fAPAR values well below the MTA despite favourable conditions earlier in the season. Green maize was similarly affected and is expected to produce below-normal yields. **Ireland** maintained close-to-average grassland production despite prolonged dryness and high temperatures; fodder crops remained in good shape. In the **Benelux countries**, generally favourable conditions earlier in the season enabled three high-quality cuts, but persistent heat since late June has slowed regrowth, particularly in eastern Belgium and Luxembourg. In **Germany**, heatwaves substantially reduced grassland productivity, with the strongest impacts occurring in the south-west and parts of *Bayern*. Heat stress may also impact maize and wheat grain quality, with local conversion

of grain to silage maize and of milling to fodder wheat.

In **Denmark**, **Sweden** and particularly in **Finland** and the **Baltic countries**, grassland growing conditions remained generally favourable. Biomass accumulation was close to or above average, supported by adequate rainfall and temperatures. In **Poland**, well-distributed rainfall stabilised biomass accumulation at close to or slightly below the average despite the heatwaves in late June and early July. By contrast, **Czechia**, **Slovakia** and **Austria** continued to experience rainfall deficits, particularly in southern Czechia, western Slovakia and northern Austria, where biomass accumulation remained well below average.

In **Slovenia** and **Croatia**, reduced moisture levels and high temperatures limited grassland growth and



quality, particularly in southern Slovenia and eastern Croatia, while fodder crops remained constrained.

Hungary experienced persistent heat and severe precipitation deficits, leading to below-average biomass accumulation and the onset of early dormancy in grasslands. In **Romania**, abundant rainfall supported above-average pasture productivity in the east and south, while drier conditions limited growth along the western border.

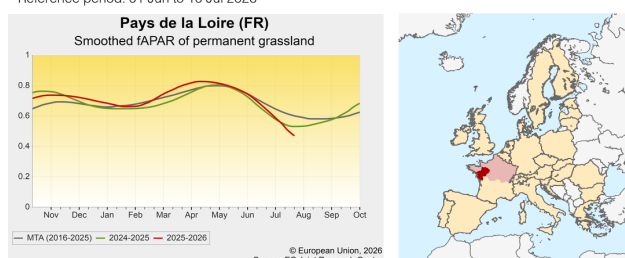
Bulgaria maintained near- to above-average biomass levels despite localised rainfall shortages in the south-east. **Greece** benefited from favourable

temperatures and rainfall patterns, which supported good grassland growth.

In **Italy**, favourable yields were reported for winter fodder crops in the north, although late-June heat reduced grassland biomass accumulation. In central Italy, grassland production remained close to average, while the season has ended in the south. Northern **Spain** and **Portugal** experienced accelerated senescence and below-average biomass following repeated heatwaves and prolonged rainfall deficits, whereas in the southern regions, grasslands entered summer dormancy.

France - North

Reference period: 01 Jun to 10 Jul 2026

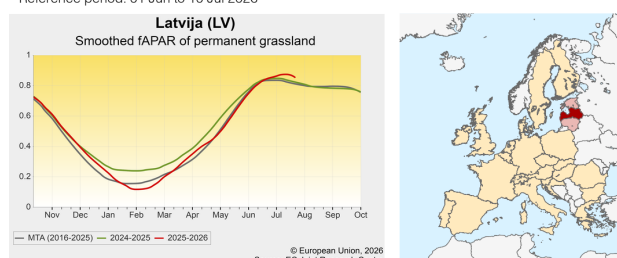


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Baltic countries

Reference period: 01 Jun to 10 Jul 2026

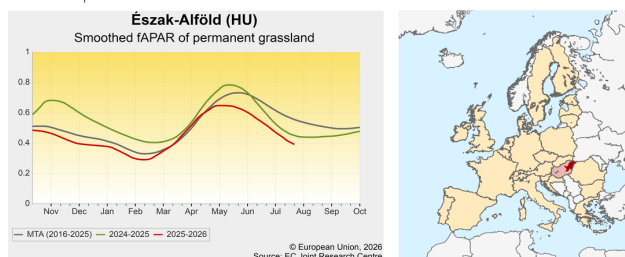


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Hungary

Reference period: 01 Jun to 10 Jul 2026

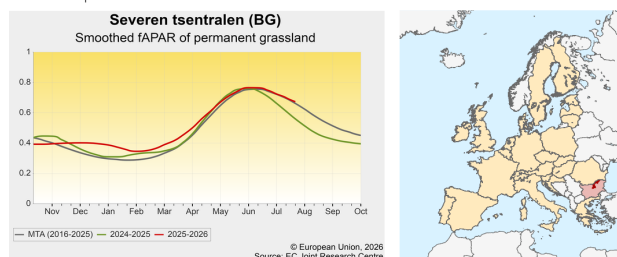


BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							

Bulgaria

Reference period: 01 Jun to 10 Jul 2026



BULLETIN ISSUE

	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
RAINFALL							
TEMPERATURE							
RADIATION							



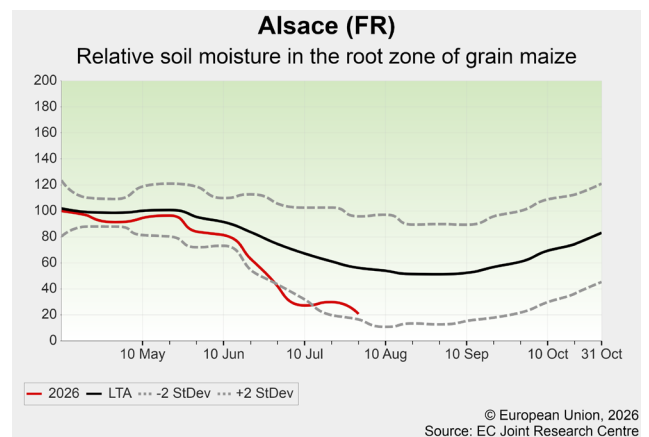
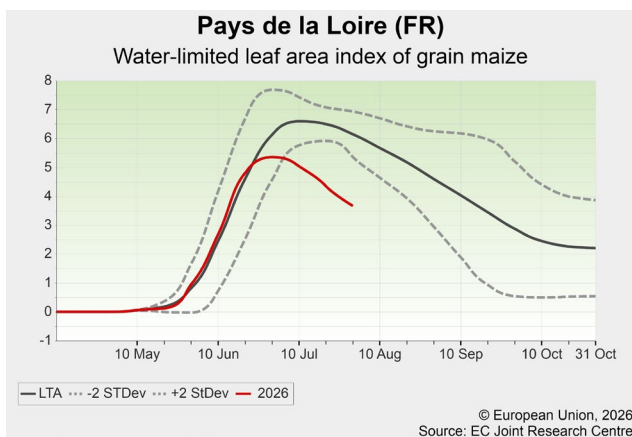
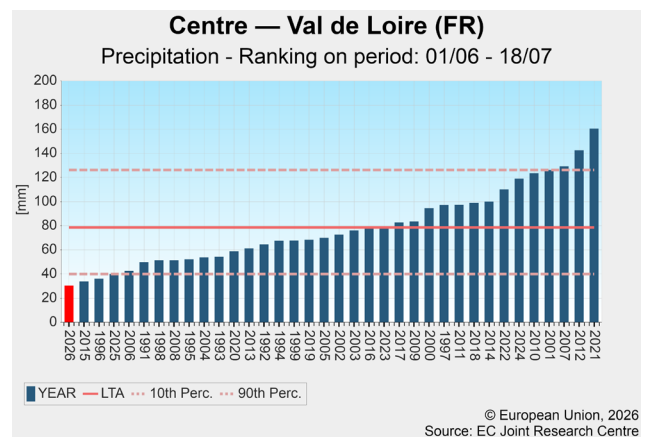
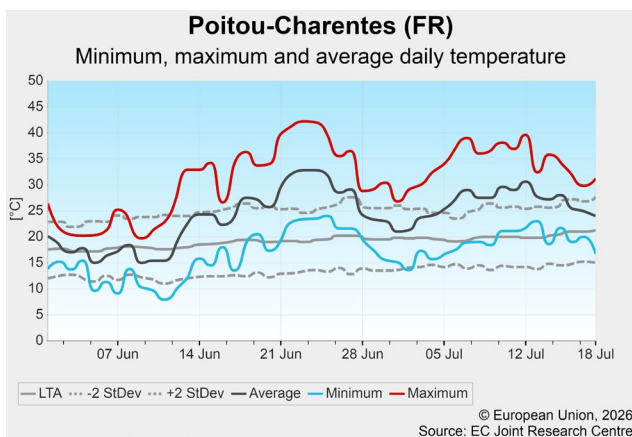
4. Country analysis

4.1 European Union

France – Repeated heatwaves lowered yield outlook

The country experienced an extremely hot and dry review period, marked by two heatwaves following the hot spell already experienced at the end of May. The most severe episode occurred at the end of June and was particularly persistent in the western regions, while another heatwave affected the country in the first half of July. Both events were accompanied by a pronounced rainfall deficit. Impacts on winter crops remain limited, although accelerated grain filling may have slightly reduced yield potential in the north, with spring barley most affected. The greatest concern is for rainfed summer crops. In western and southern France, the late-June heatwave coincided with the early flowering of

maize, while the July event hampered full flowering, resulting in a substantial reduction in yield potential. With dry conditions forecast to persist until the end of July, the possibility of further downward revisions cannot be excluded. Rainfed sunflowers were similarly affected, whereas soybean benefited from a higher share of irrigated fields. Irrigated crops have so far remained in fair condition, although irrigation restrictions could limit yield potential if the hot and dry weather persists. In northern France, heat stress has also reduced the yield potential of sugar beet and potatoes. Our yield forecasts have been revised downwards, particularly for summer crops, to below the five-year average.

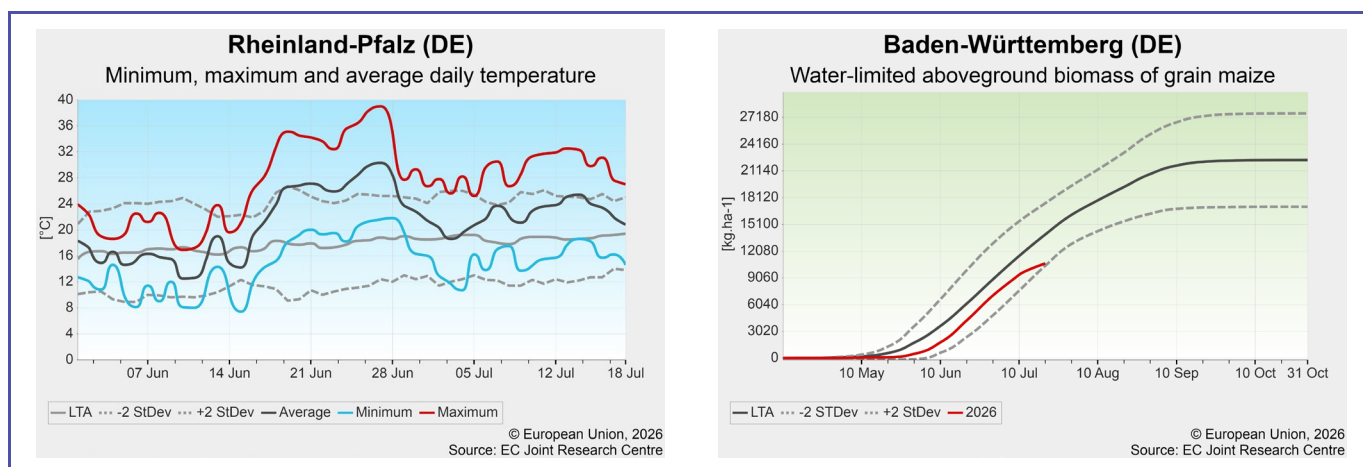




Germany – Heatwave reduces winter crop yields and threatens summer crops

Limited soil moisture availability and an unusually long heatwave in June accelerated the phenological development of winter cereals and led to widespread premature senescence. The most pronounced effects were observed across south-western Germany and locally in eastern Germany. While winter barley was harvested exceptionally early under generally favourable conditions, winter cereals harvested later, such as soft wheat, suffered more from the combination of heat and moisture deficits during grain filling, raising concerns about reduced grain size and quality. Summer crops developed

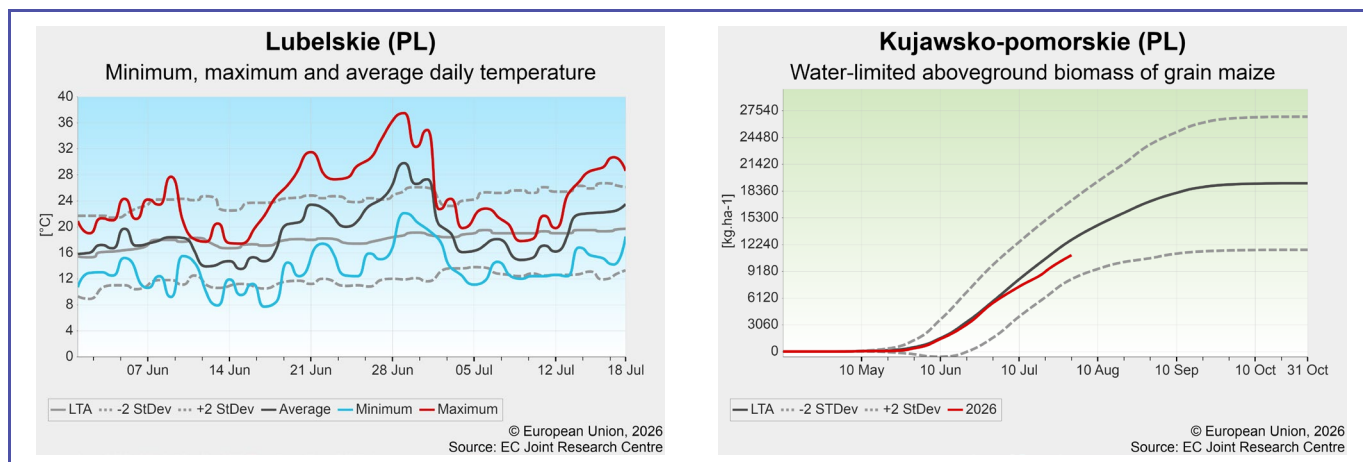
heterogeneously, with biomass accumulation increasingly constrained by high evaporative demand and dry topsoil. Consequently, regional differences in crop conditions widened further, enhanced by hail and high-intensity rainfall locally. Forecasts indicate average temperatures, but rainfall remains scarce, especially in the south, further impacting summer crops. Our current forecasts for winter cereals have been reduced to close to the five-year average, while those for summer crops have been reduced to below the five-year average.



Poland – Winter crop harvest on track, summer crops face suboptimal conditions

Rainfall was slightly above average across most of Poland, partly mitigating the lack of soil moisture, except in the south-east where the deficit persisted. The rain in the north-east (e.g. *Warmińsko-mazurskie*) could delay harvesting and negatively affect grain quality locally. Soil moisture remains depleted in central, north-western and south-eastern regions, while temperatures stayed above average throughout the reporting period, with a short heatwave in late June and early July accelerating the grain filling of winter cereals and rapeseed.

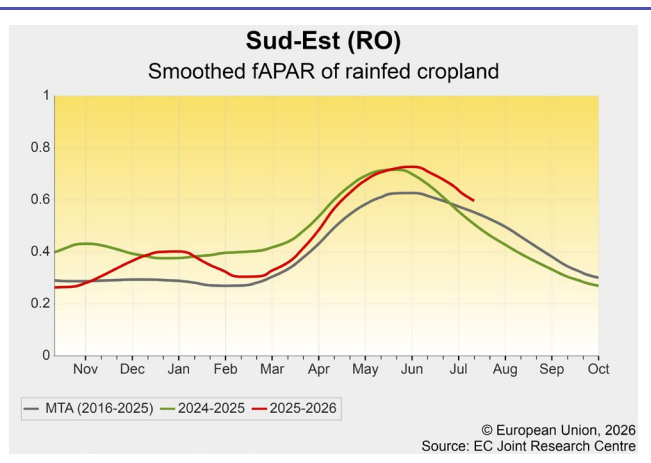
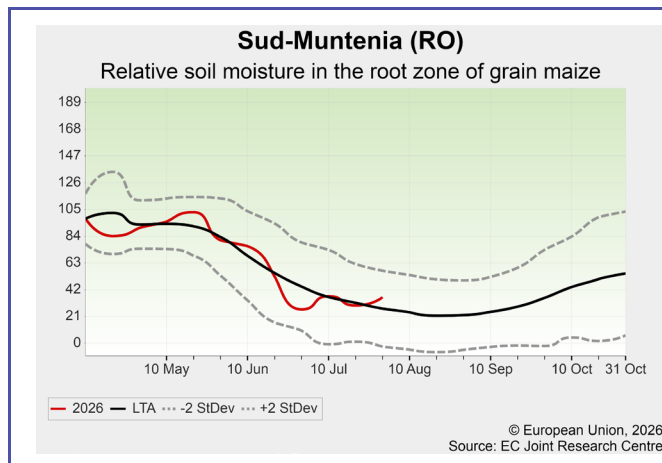
Nevertheless, the overall yield outlook remains in line with or slightly below the five-year average, and harvesting is progressing at a normal pace nationwide. For summer crops, depleted soil moisture combined with above-average temperatures in the major producing regions created suboptimal conditions at the onset of the reproductive stages. Yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised slightly downwards, remaining in line with the five-year average.



Romania – Excellent winter crop outlook, but summer crops struggle with dryness

During the first half of June, precipitation was abundant except in the dry western regions. Later in June, the weather turned dry and warm with a short heatwave. In July, rainfall returned, but the south-west and north-east are still experiencing a precipitation deficit. The water supply of winter crops was adequate for yield formation during grain filling, and overall storage organ biomass accumulation is promising, with high yield expectations except in the west.

The hot spell of late June finished before the flowering of summer crops. Soil moisture levels decreased quickly in June and, despite the recent rainfall, remain below the LTA. Both the limited water supply and above-average temperatures are adversely affecting the biomass accumulation of summer crops during flowering and early grain filling, particularly in the western and some southern regions. The yield outlook for summer crops has been reduced but still exceeds the five-year average.

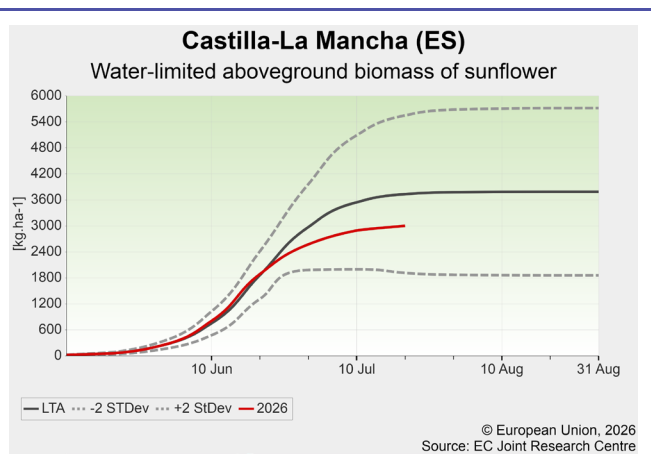
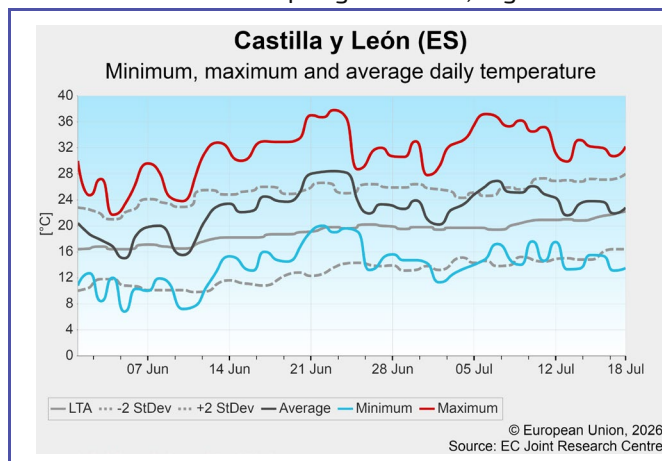


Spain and Portugal – Heatwaves accelerate winter crop ripening and challenge summer crops

Successive heatwaves have accelerated ripening and shortened the grain-filling stage across the Iberian peninsula, further reducing yield potential in *Castilla y León*, where winter cereals had already faced problems during establishment and vegetative growth. The harvesting of winter crops is progressing faster than usual, already completed in the south while still under way in the north. Our yield forecasts for winter crops have been revised slightly downwards to around the five-year average but well below last year.

Summer crops were established under adequate soil moisture conditions in spring. However, high

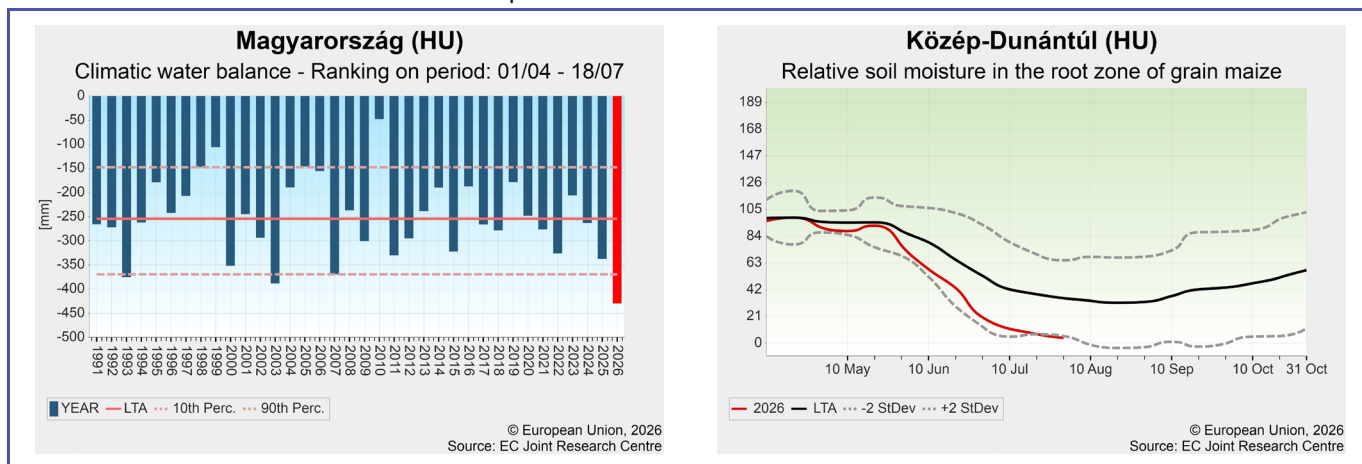
temperatures and limited rainfall since June have depleted topsoil moisture and increased stress in rainfed maize and sunflower fields. Irrigated crops have maintained fair vegetative development, supported by adequate reservoir levels, although irrigation requirements have risen sharply. Our summer crop forecasts have been revised slightly downwards, reflecting rainfed crops' exposure to hot and dry conditions. Continued above-average maximum temperatures forecast for next week in northern regions could place further pressure on crops.



Hungary – Drought conditions compromise yields

Above-average daily temperatures predominated during the review period, and a record-breaking heatwave hit Hungary in the second half of June. The severe spring rainfall deficit also persisted in June; Hungary is now suffering its most severe drought since 1991. Inadequate water supply and heat stress have negatively affected the grain formation of winter crops, reducing yield potential. Our yield forecasts have been revised further downwards to 17 % below the five-year average. The June heatwave reduced the leaf-area growth and biomass accumulation of summer crops. Grain

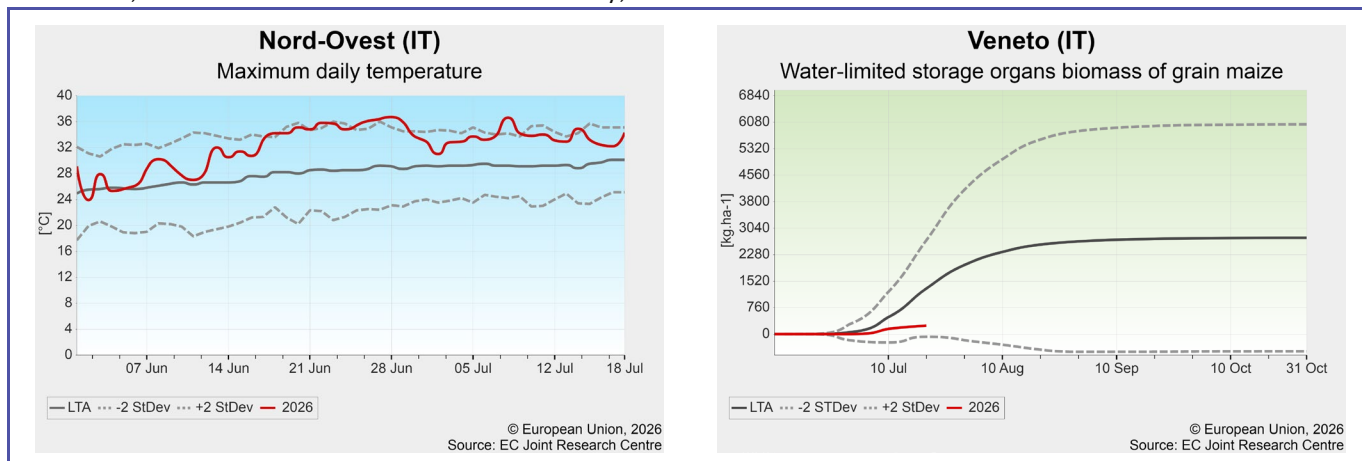
maize and most sunflower crops were still in the vegetative growth stage, so pollination was not directly affected. Since mid June, however, summer crops have been suffering from critically low soil moisture levels during flowering and the subsequent grain-filling period. Satellite-based indicators confirm their status is quickly deteriorating. The yield forecasts for summer crops have been revised sharply downwards to well below the five-year average.



Italy – Summer crop outlook compromised by heat

In Italy, the winter crop season ended 10 to 20 days earlier than usual following a warm winter and the early heat experienced in late May. Yield expectations remain favourable, as the heat stress of the last 10 days of June occurred when most winter crops had already reached maturity. Concerns remain for summer crops in northern and central regions. Favourable crop-growing conditions prevailed up to 15 June. Since then, two intense heatwaves, at the end of June and around mid July,

have threatened summer crop development. The heat increased the crop water demand, slowed down biomass accumulation and significantly reduced fertility in early maize varieties. Irrigation helped to mitigate negative impacts, but rainfed crops probably suffered damage. Crop yield forecasts have been revised slightly downwards for winter crops and more significantly downwards for summer crops to below the five-year average.



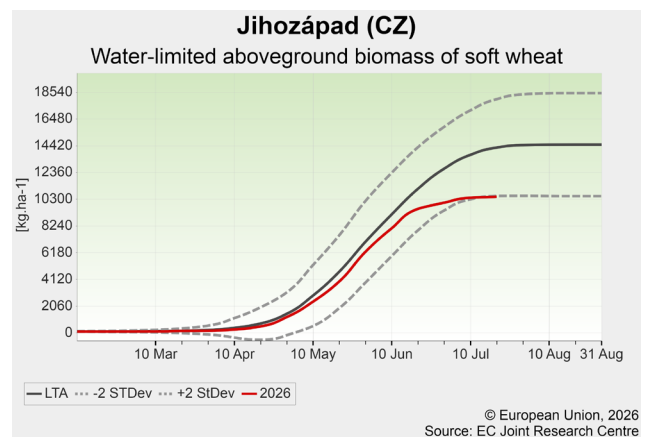
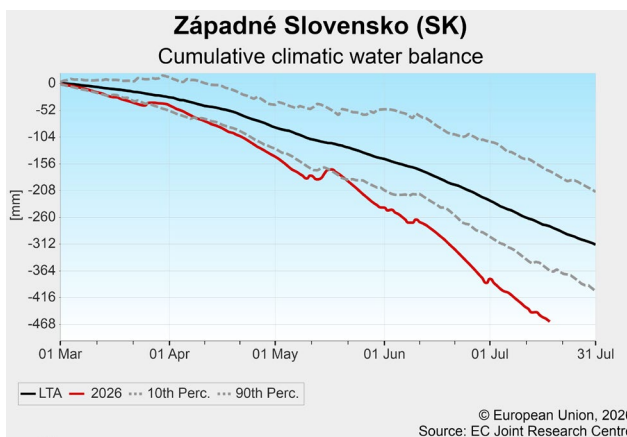


Czechia, Austria and Slovakia – Hot and dry weather triggers early maturity

Crop development was marked by moisture deficits, and an exceptional heatwave hit in late June. Winter cereals completed the grain-filling stage prematurely and experienced accelerated maturation, which will probably lead to reduced kernel weight and grain quality. This accelerated development brought forward the winter barley harvest by up to two weeks, followed by the other winter cereals. Winter wheat is expected to be the most affected due to its later phenology, which saw its grain-filling stage occur during the peak of the heatwave.

Rainfall in July modestly restored soil moisture levels but arrived too late to markedly improve winter crop conditions. Summer crops reached their most vulnerable growth phases, but water scarcity still limited flowering and biomass accumulation in eastern Austria, southern Czechia and western Slovakia. The weather forecast for the coming days should ease heat stress, but soil moisture deficits are likely to continue.

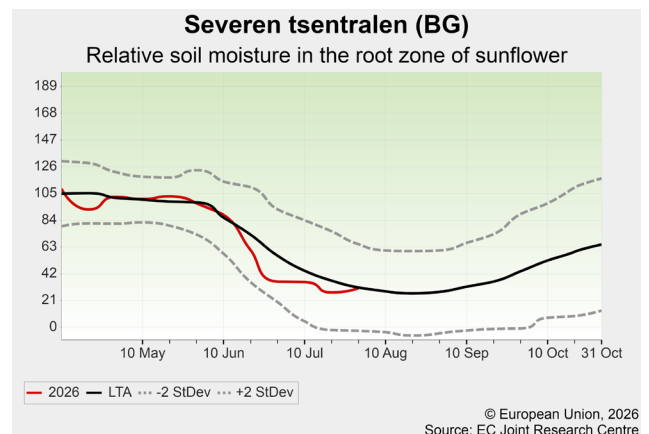
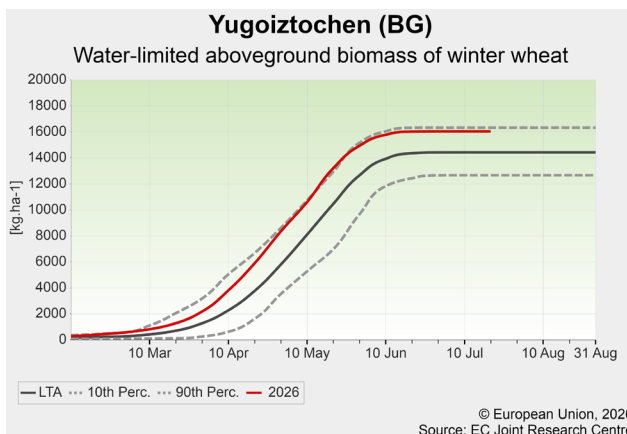
Yield forecasts across crops have been revised downwards to as low as 10% below the 5-year average, especially in Slovakia.



Bulgaria – High yield expectations for winter crops

The crop water supply of winter cereals was adequate during the late grain-filling stage. The short heatwave of late June had no effect on grain formation thanks to advanced phenological development, due to which the harvest campaign started early this year and is now progressing well. Crop model simulations and remote sensing information indicate well-above-average biomass accumulation for winter crops; our yield forecasts have been revised upwards to near-record levels.

Scarce rainfall since mid June has decreased soil moisture to below average in the rooting zone of summer crops. Despite some rain in July so far, the limited water supply has started to impact the cardinal flowering and early grain-filling stages. While leaf-area expansion and biomass accumulation are still near average, satellite images confirm deteriorating conditions for summer crops. The yield forecasts for summer crops have been reduced but remain above average.



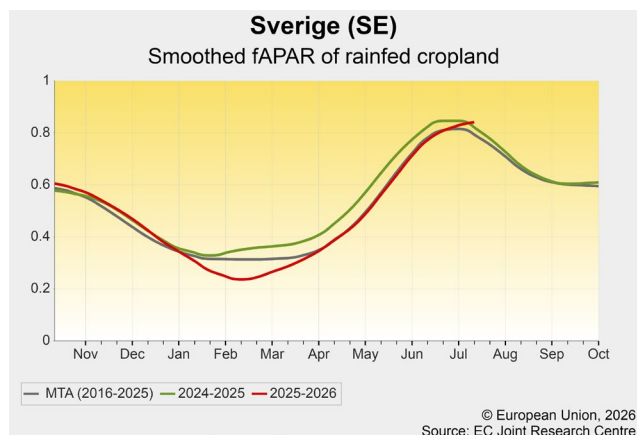
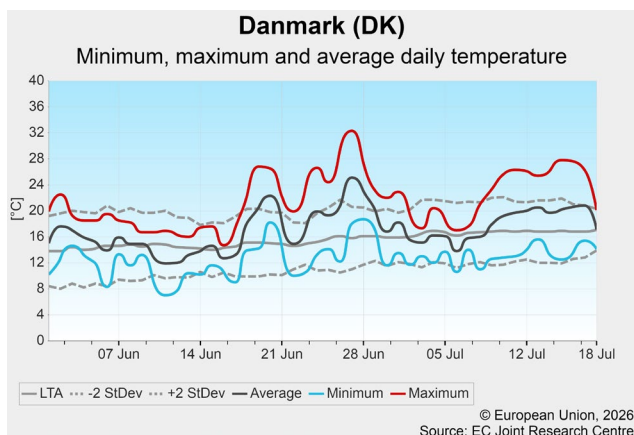


Denmark and Sweden – Positive yield outlook despite dry conditions

Warmer-than-usual conditions were reported during the second half of June, with maximum temperatures locally exceeding 30 °C and cumulative temperatures (base 0 °C) close to 10 % above normal in both countries. Combined with slightly below-average rainfall, this resulted in a minor soil moisture deficit that, however, should be alleviated by the precipitation forecast. The satellite signal for biomass accumulation is in line with seasonal values, confirming good crop conditions.

Winter crop harvesting recently started in Sweden. In Denmark it began in late June, approximately two weeks ahead of normal, and is progressing swiftly thanks to dry soils. Summer crops are faring well, although the lack of rainfall may affect tuber crops in light soils.

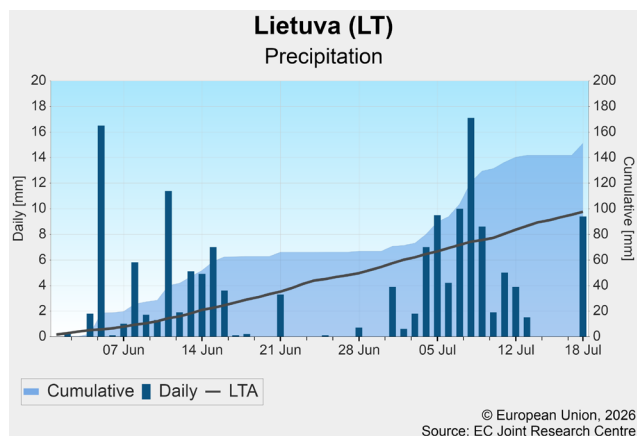
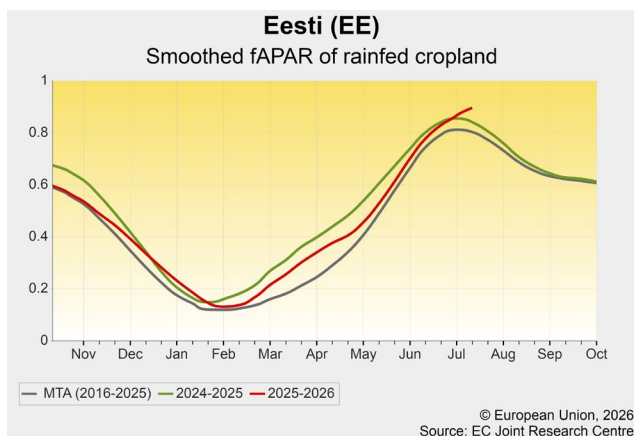
Our yield forecasts remain unchanged for winter and summer crops, close to or above the five-year average.



Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Finland – Abundant rainfall boosts growth but could affect yields

Plenty of rainfall in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia during the first halves of June and July resulted in cumulative precipitation close to 50 % above the LTA. Combined with slightly warmer-than-usual weather, the rain has been beneficial for plant growth, as confirmed by a satellite signal now above the MTA in the Baltic countries Finland. This has enabled a partial recovery from the difficult spring. Tuber crops, however, may have been affected by

excessive soil moisture, although no issues have been reported so far. Plant diseases will need to be monitored, as warm and wet conditions favour their spread. Winter crop harvesting started in Lithuania and Latvia, in line with the usual harvest window. Our yield forecasts remain close to the five-year average in all four countries, with those for summer crops still in line with historical trends.





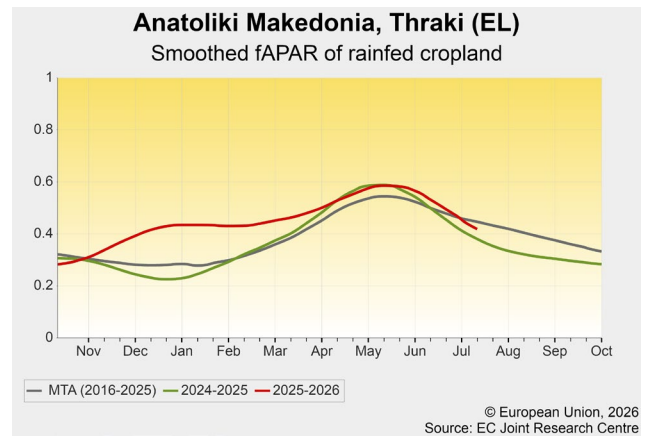
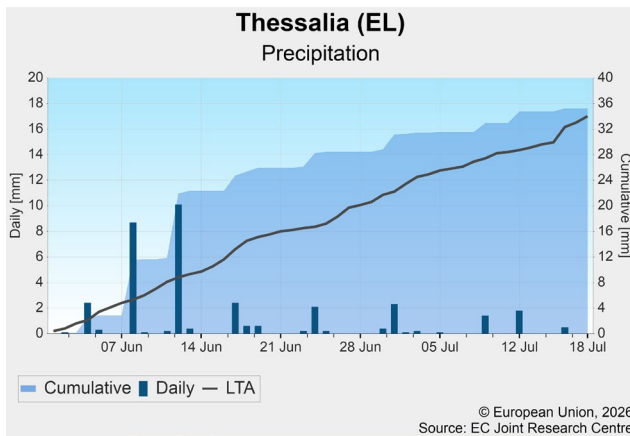
Greece and Cyprus – Favourable harvest completed and summer crops developing well

The winter cereal harvest was completed during the review period in both Greece and Cyprus. In Greece, spring rainfall supported grain filling and contributed to a very good wheat and barley harvest, despite some negative impacts of late rainfall and lodging locally. In Cyprus, the winter barley harvest was completed successfully following an excellent growing season.

In Greece, summer crops continue to develop satisfactorily. Maize and sunflowers are in the reproductive stage, while potato harvesting is ongoing. Average temperatures and well-distributed

rainfall in the main producing regions have maintained favourable soil moisture and supported crop development. No widespread pest or disease pressure has been reported, although cotton pests remain under observation. The main risks in the coming weeks are high temperatures and increasing irrigation requirements.

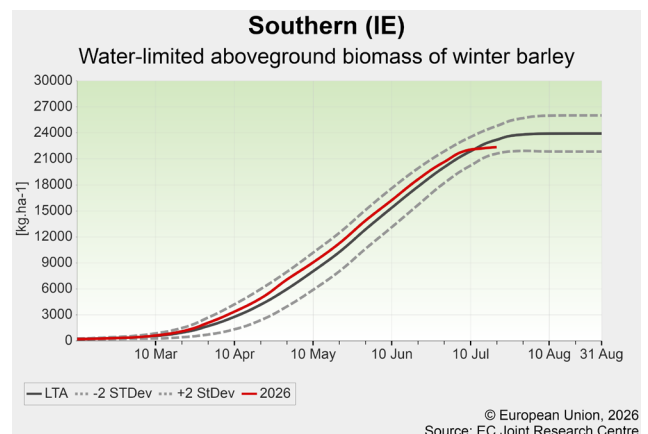
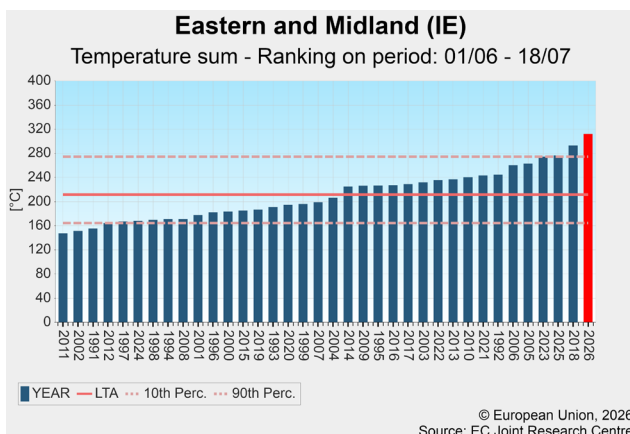
Overall, yield forecasts for winter crops remain favourable in both Greece and Cyprus, while summer crop yields in Greece are expected to be around or slightly above the five-year average.



Ireland – Mixed crop response to persistent high temperatures

Substantially above-average temperatures were observed in Ireland after mid June, exceeding 30° C locally; the accumulated temperature for the reporting period is the highest in our records. Dry weather and increased crop water demand have rapidly reduced soil moisture. While winter barley suffered from the warm and dry weather, which shortened its grain-filling period and accelerated maturity, winter wheat and rapeseed showed a greater overall tolerance to the exceptionally warm and dry conditions. The warm and dry start of the

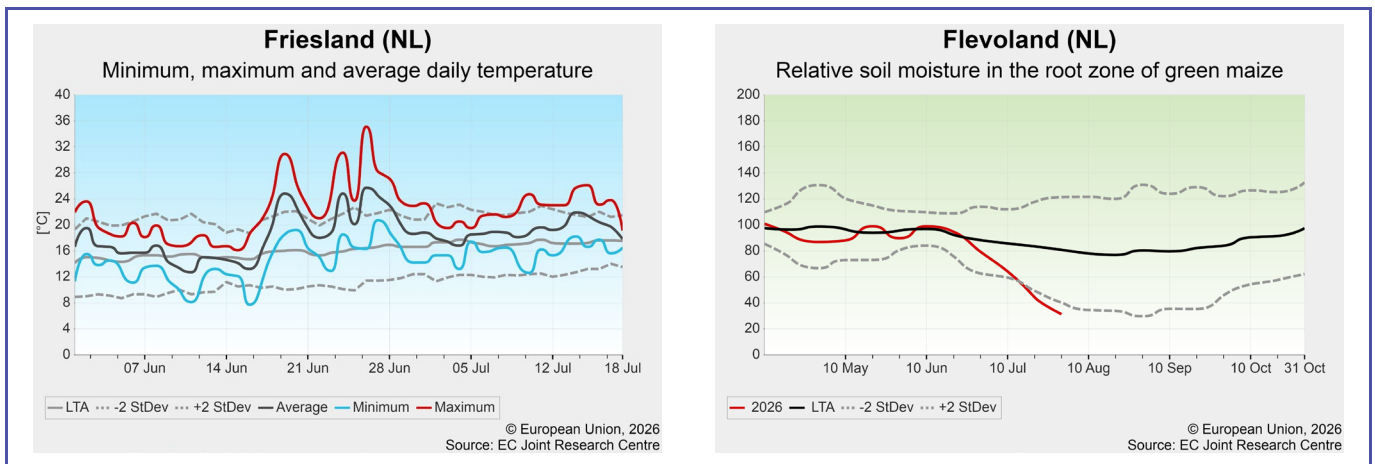
summer also accelerated the development of spring crops, resulting in a shorter growing period and reduced yield potential. Yield forecasts have been revised downwards for winter barley, spring barley and spring beans to slightly below the five-year average, while they remain unchanged for other winter crops. The forecast for green maize is close to the five-year average, as early development was supported by high radiation levels and temperatures, but the expected persistence of dry conditions is likely to limit future growth.



Benelux countries – Heat accelerates harvest and raises risks for summer crops

Exceptionally hot conditions since mid June have accelerated crop development across the Benelux countries. A shortened grain-filling stage and forced ripening caused barley and wheat to mature unusually early, and harvesting advanced rapidly; local storms increased yield variability. Rainfall in the first half of June initially replenished soil moisture, but the subsequent heatwave and limited rainfall sharply increased the water demand of spring and summer crops. Potato and maize performance became increasingly dependent on

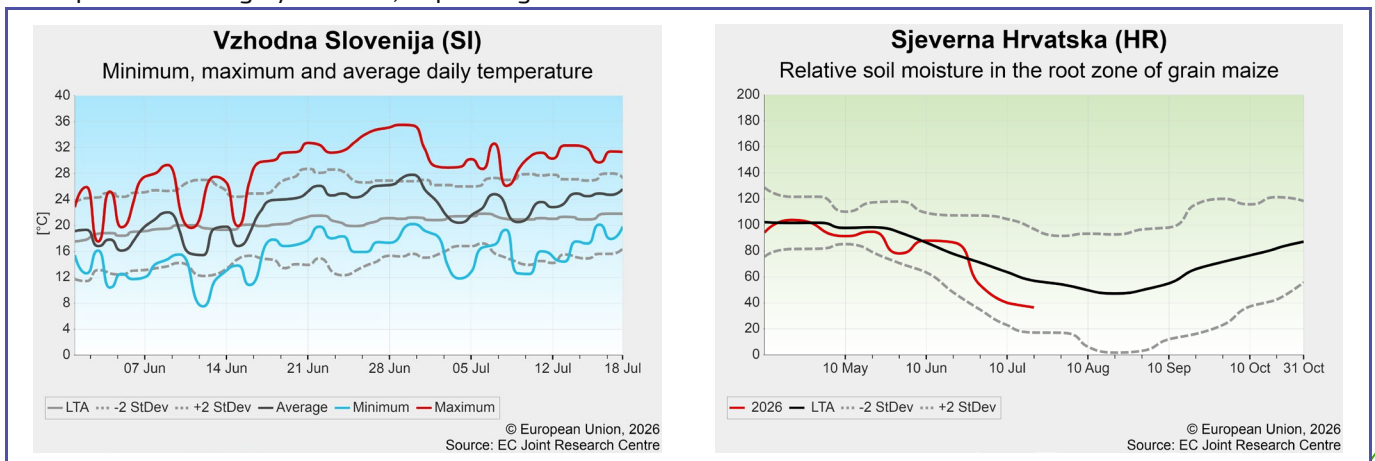
irrigation. Potato bulking slowed in some fields, while maize entered flowering under increasing heat and moisture stress, which reduced biomass accumulation and raised concerns for yields. Sugar beet canopies remained well developed, although foliar disease pressure requires monitoring. Our yield forecasts for winter cereals are unchanged, while those for potatoes and maize have been revised downwards by 1–3 %. For most crops, yield expectations remain below 2025 levels but above the five-year average.



Slovenia and Croatia – Warm conditions accelerated crop growth and harvesting, with variable yields

Storms in mid June resulted in hail damage in parts of eastern Slovenia and eastern Croatia. Northern Croatia received substantial precipitation across the reporting period, while southernmost Slovenia and easternmost Croatia continued to experience deficits in rainfall and soil moisture. Above-average temperatures since the heatwave in late June have accelerated winter cereal development, leading to early maturity and a short and earlier-than-usual harvest campaign. Overall, yields for winter cereals and rapeseed are highly variable, depending on the

extent of storm damage, local moisture stress and access to irrigation. Summer crops have shown good tolerance to the high temperatures of recent weeks, and a temporary decrease in temperatures is forecast. In Slovenia, both winter and summer crop yield forecasts have been revised slightly downwards. In Croatia, yield forecasts have been revised upwards for winter crops to near the five-year average, while remaining unchanged for summer crops, above the last five-year average.

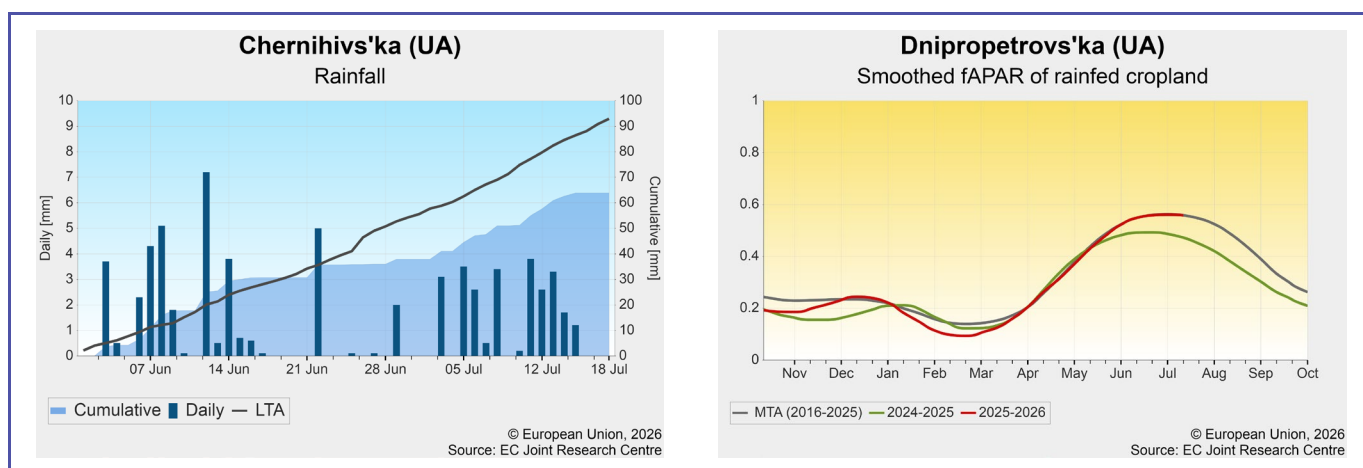


4.2 Black Sea area

Ukraine – Favourable conditions support summer crops

The country experienced near-seasonal temperatures and slightly below-average precipitation during the reporting period. Conditions remained favourable for crop development across most regions. The harvesting of winter cereals is ongoing, with the national yield outlook remaining slightly above the five-year average despite below-average yields in the western regions, which were affected by the prolonged spring drought. The focus has now shifted to summer crops, for which conditions have developed more unevenly. In the west, persistent soil moisture deficits continue to

constrain yield potential following the exceptionally dry spring. In contrast, northern and central regions have benefited from adequate water availability and favourable temperatures supporting good crop development. Grain maize is entering flowering under favourable conditions in the main producing regions. The outlook for summer crops remains positive, with yield forecasts revised upwards particularly for grain maize and sunflowers, which are only marginally cultivated in the drought-affected west.

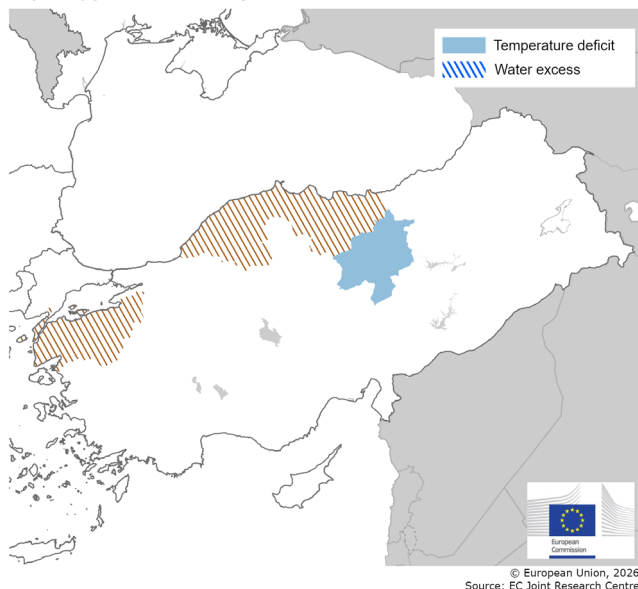


5. Extended analysis for Türkiye

Türkiye – Excellent winter crop season

AREAS OF CONCERN - JRC MARS BULLETIN - JULY 2026

Reporting period: until 18 July 2026

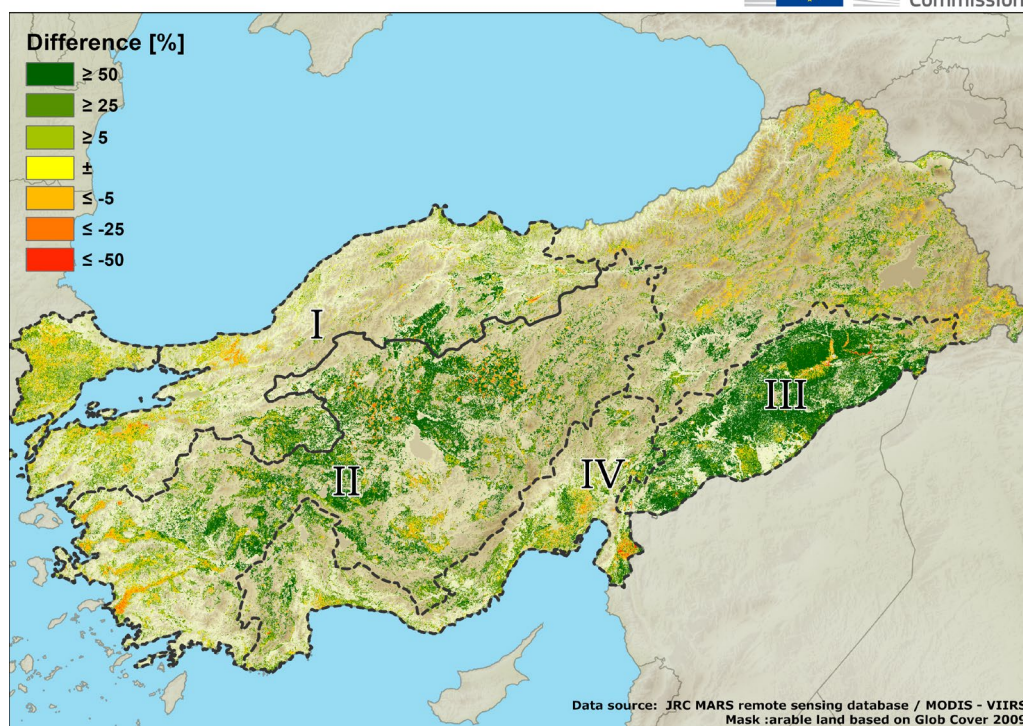


The 2026 growing season in Türkiye has been wet and cool, supporting an exceptionally favourable yield outlook for all winter crops. Summer crops have benefited less, but are in nonetheless favourable condition. This special section on Türkiye continues the analysis published in the April edition of the *JRC MARS Bulletin* and focuses on crop conditions from 1 May to 18 July.

Since early May, agroclimatic conditions have been largely uniform across the country. The start of May was wetter (e.g. in *Konya*, with precipitation at > 150 % compared with the LTA) and cooler (e.g. in *Sivas*, with temperatures at least 2 °C below the LTA) than usual, with rainfall totals often above 150 mm. As a consequence, winter crop growth, already behind schedule, was further delayed, and flowering occurred 10 to 30 days later than usual, depending on the region. This delay, which would typically be expected to expose winter crops to heat stress in June, was actually beneficial this year. In June, precipitation diminished and crops entered grain formation and grain filling under optimal conditions, well supported by high radiation. The yield formation period was mild and soil moisture progressively decreased; crops had more time than usual for grain filling, resulting in record-high yield expectations in most regions. Maturity was reached from late June to early July and the harvest has started. Only in the Central Anatolia Region are winter crops still in the ripening stage and yet to reach maturity.

Vegetation growth over rainfed arable land — Türkiye

Current year - Medium Term Average (MTA / 2016–2025)
Cumulative period: 1 June — 10 July 2026



Overly wet conditions in May, combined with low radiation, resulted in late sowing and suboptimal biomass accumulation of summer crops. However, average weather for early summer in June and July, combined with abundant soil moisture and well-filled reservoirs, enabled biomass accumulation to gradually recover to average and even above-average levels. Flowering of summer crops is expected to occur with a delay of 10 to 20 days, starting towards the end of July. Yield expectations for summer crops are slightly above average.

The fAPAR map above, based on remote sensing information, depicts the exceptional growing conditions of this season and their distribution across the country. Highlighted in green are the regions where winter crop growth was delayed but with slow senescence, an indicator of more time for grain filling and thus higher-than-usual yield expectations. Some areas in the west and south, highlighted in orange, have a strong predominance of summer crops. These crops are still behind

schedule compared with average development, and biomass accumulation is lower than usual. In some areas (e.g. *Aydın* in the Aegean Region on the west coast), the delay is due to a change in crop planting strategy; this year, winter crops were sown in areas usually dedicated to summer crops, contributing to the expected record-high production.

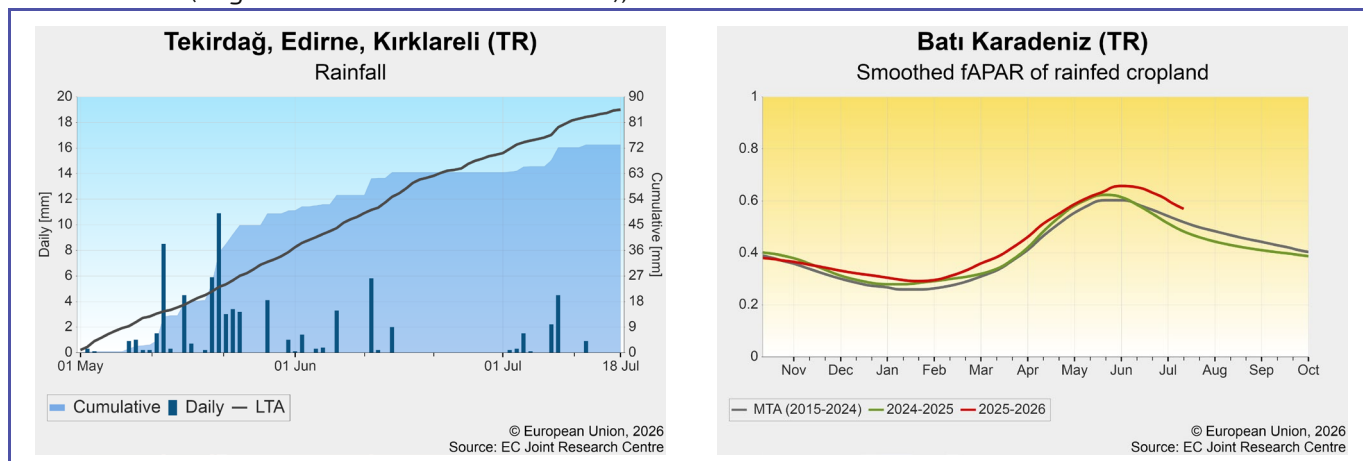
Our yield forecasts for all winter crops have been set at record-high levels. Barley and durum wheat yield forecasts are respectively 39 % and 22 % above the five-year average (2021–2025). The forecast for soft wheat has increased by 2 % and now sits at 18 % above the five-year average. The grain maize yield forecast has been only slightly modified and remains around the trend, 3 % above the five-year average.

The ‘Areas of concern – alert’ map indicates regions where colder-than-usual conditions may further delay maturity, with a risk of exposure to late heat stress, and where very low precipitation may reduce yield expectations for non-irrigated summer crops.

Black Sea region (I) – Rain in May sustained good yield prospects

In the Black Sea region, crops are in different stages of development. In *Tekirdağ* in the west, winter crops started flowering in May, slightly later than usual. The cold and dry start of May slowed down early flowering, but temperatures remained above 0 °C, causing no damage to winter crops. Since then, temperatures have gradually risen to slightly above average. Precipitation became frequent until the end of the month, with overall accumulation well above average. Winter crops benefited from the good soil moisture supply, and at the end of May, grain filling started under optimal conditions, proceeding favourably in June. Temperatures rose above average only towards the end of June, when maturity had already been reached. In the central Black Sea area (*Doğu Marmara* and *Batı Karadeniz*),

abundant rainfall reached twice the average level but also reduced radiation. As a consequence, winter crops developed favourably but more slowly than average and reached flowering around 15 June, 10 to 20 days later than usual. Since then, a warm and dry period has settled in, with soil moisture levels high enough to maintain optimal water supply during the whole grain-filling period. As of 15 July, winter crops had almost reached maturity, and harvesting was planned to start soon with very high expectations. Summer crops, still in the early vegetative growth stage, benefited from the dry weather, but their growth was delayed by late sowing and the cool spring. High temperatures are now needed to maintain the full biomass potential.



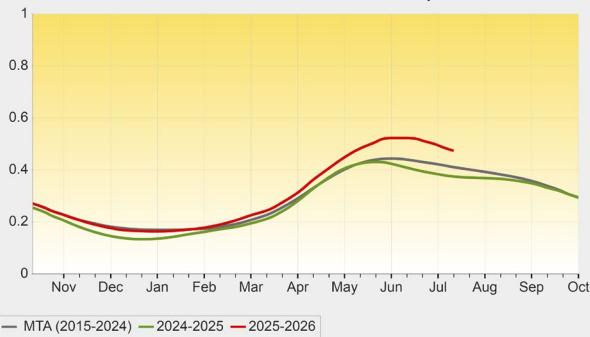
Aegean, western and central Anatolia (II) – Record-high yields expected

In *Bati Anadolu*, an important region for both winter and summer crop production, May was very wet and colder than usual, coinciding with winter crops' sensitive phenological stages of flowering. Precipitation sustained winter crop growth just before flowering, when water demand is higher and soil moisture usually starts to decline. From the beginning of June to mid June, temperatures were predominantly below average and favoured a longer-than-usual flowering stage. Such weather conditions were less favourable for summer crops, which would have required higher temperatures for early growth. Since mid June, precipitation has become less frequent and temperatures have increased to average, creating ideal conditions for the end of flowering and the start of grain filling. In *Konya* and *Ankara*, winter crops reached maturity towards the end of June. The progressive reduction of soil moisture from high to average values favoured the development of summer crops and

good biomass accumulation. A wetter and colder May was also recorded in *Orta Anadolu* (e.g. *Kayseri*, with precipitation at 150 % compared with the LTA and temperatures 2 °C below the LTA), which slowed down winter crop development and shifted flowering from late May to late June, 20 to 30 days later than usual. In *Kayseri* and *Kirikkale*, grain filling finally began in July and harvesting is expected to begin towards the end of the month. In the Aegean Region, similarly to *Bati* and *Orta Anadolu*, winter crops were delayed, but their flowering occurred in May with already very high biomass accumulation. When June started cold and wet, winter crops were already in the late grain-filling stage, and maturity was reached in early June as soon as temperatures moved back to average. In all the regions mentioned, yield expectations for winter crops are at a record high, while summer crops fare just slightly better than average.

Bati Anadolu (TR)

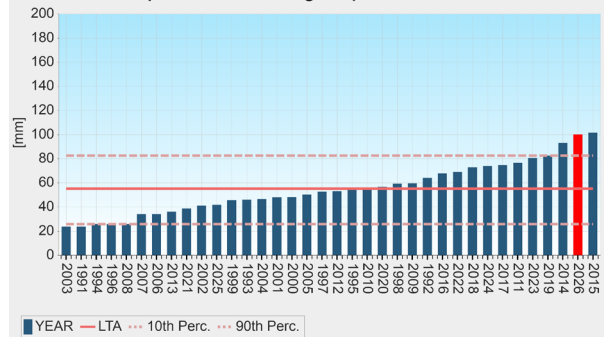
Smoothed fAPAR of rainfed cropland



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Bati Anadolu (TR)

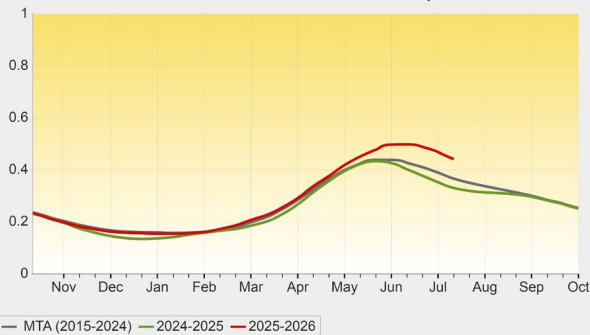
Precipitation - Ranking on period: 01/05 - 18/07



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Kirikkale, Aksaray, Niğde, Nevşehir, Kırşehir (TR)

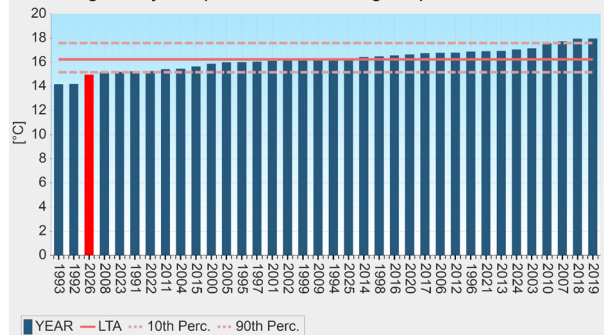
Smoothed fAPAR of rainfed cropland



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Kayseri, Sivas, Yozgat (TR)

Average daily temperature - Ranking on period: 01/05 - 18/07

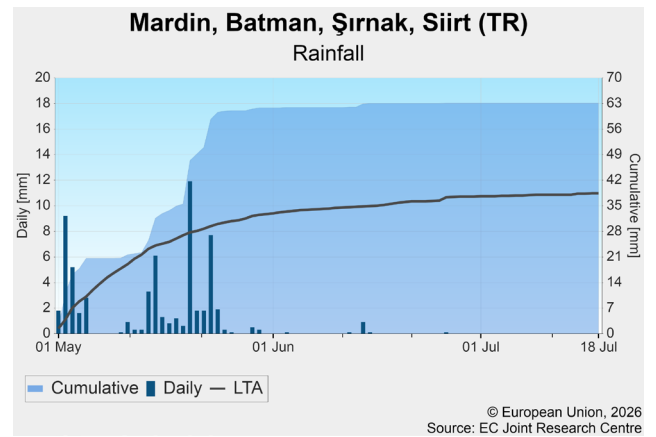
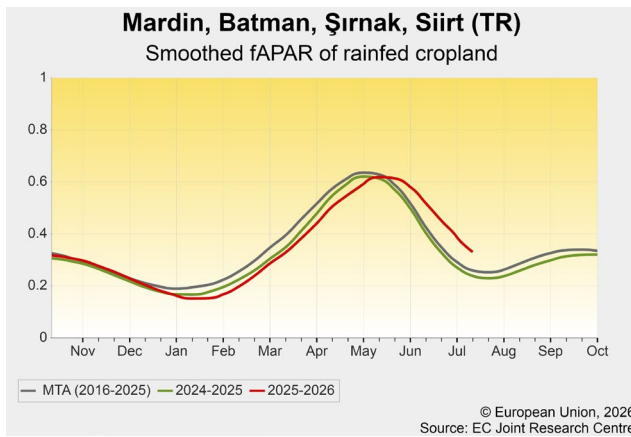
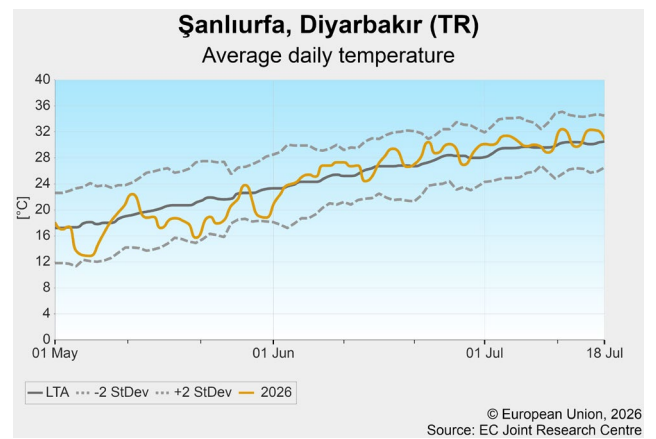
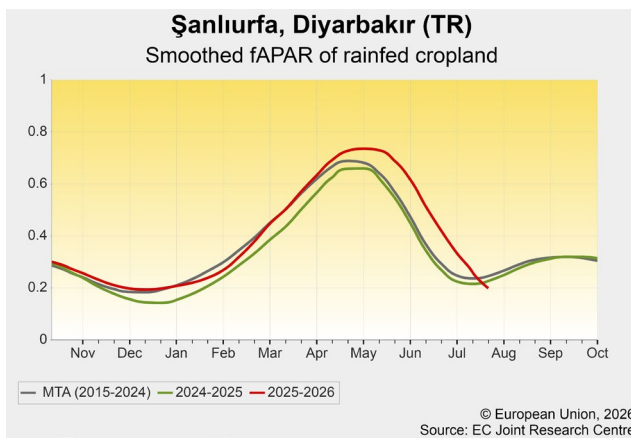


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

South-eastern Anatolia (III) – Delayed but very favourable season

May is the critical month when winter crops usually reach flowering and complete most of the grain-filling stage. This year, winter crops developed later than usual due to the cold winter and spring. Consequently, in *Güneydoğu Anadolu* and *Mardin*, flowering occurred only around 15 May, leaving more time for crops to accumulate green biomass, eventually reaching average or above-average values. In these areas, late flowering is usually associated with low yields because heat stress can occur as early as May, but that was not the case this year. Temperatures remained moderate during May

and, together with unusual but favourable precipitation, offered very good conditions for grain formation. Grain filling was slow, favoured by mild temperatures even in June, and maturity was reached across the region just before July with record-high yield prospects. Summer crops are fully grown under irrigation and the winter crop season has concluded in south-eastern Anatolia. This year, the sowing of summer crops started with a delay of 10 to 20 days but with good yield prospects thanks to well-filled water reservoirs.

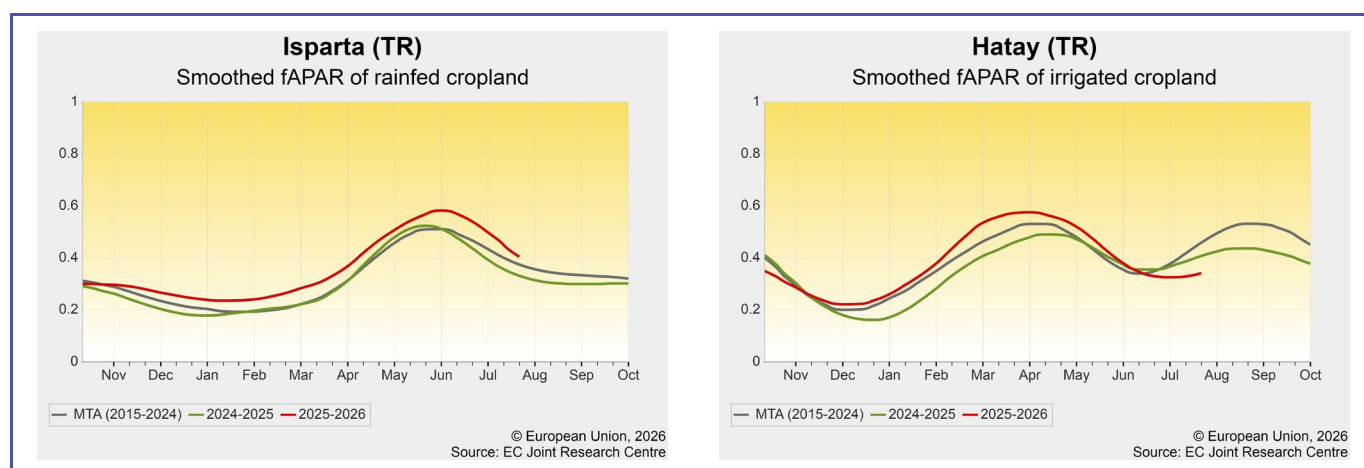




Mediterranean regions (IV) – Fair weather in June favoured summer crops

Even in the Mediterranean region, May was cool and wet. In the provinces of the *Antalya* region (e.g. *Isparta*), where mostly winter crops are grown, the first 10 days of May presented a radiation deficit; low temperatures hampered crop development and delayed flowering until the end of the month. Since June, temperatures and rainfall have moved to average values, favouring grain filling in the second dekad of June and enabling full maturity by July with good yield prospects. In the regions of *Adana* and *Hatay*, mostly summer crops are grown. In *Hatay*, two summer crop cycles are conducted under irrigation. In *Adana*, spring crop sowing was delayed

by the wet weather in May, and green biomass accumulation was delayed until June. Since then, the weather has turned more favourable and crops have developed positively, with higher-than-average biomass accumulation reached by the end of June. Flowering is now ongoing. In *Hatay*, the first summer crop cycle presented well-above-average biomass accumulation thanks to the mild and wet spring, and favourable grain filling occurred in May without any heat stress. Nonetheless, the first summer crop cycle was behind schedule, and as a consequence, the sowing of the second one occurred only in July, with a delay of 10 to 20 days.



Türkiye yield forecast

Crop	Area [x 1000 ha]					last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			Production [x 1000 t]				
	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	last 5yrs avg	2025	2026	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
Total wheat	6 809	7 066	6 809	± 0	- 4	2.88	2.54	3.43	+ 19	+ 35	19 633	17 953	23 375	+ 19	+ 30
Soft wheat	5 558	5 747	5 558	± 0	- 3	2.84	2.47	3.35	+ 18	+ 36	15 760	14 194	18 634	+ 18	+ 31
Durum wheat	1 251	1 319	1 251	± 0	- 5	3.10	2.85	3.79	+ 22	+ 33	3 872	3 758	4 741	+ 22	+ 26
Total barley	3 080	3 084	3 080	± 0	± 0	2.34	1.89	3.26	+ 39	+ 72	7 204	5 828	10 033	+ 39	+ 72
Grain maize	856	863	856	± 0	- 1	9.55	9.85	9.88	+ 3	± 0	8 170	8 501	8 452	+ 3	- 1

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

Sources: Sources: 2021-2025 data come from Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat).

The 2026 crop area is calculated as last available 5 Years Average area.*

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(%).

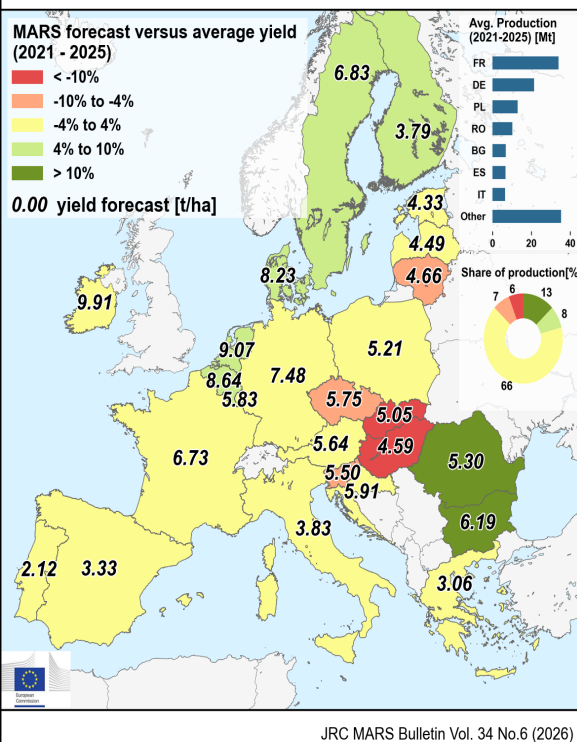


6. Crop yield forecast

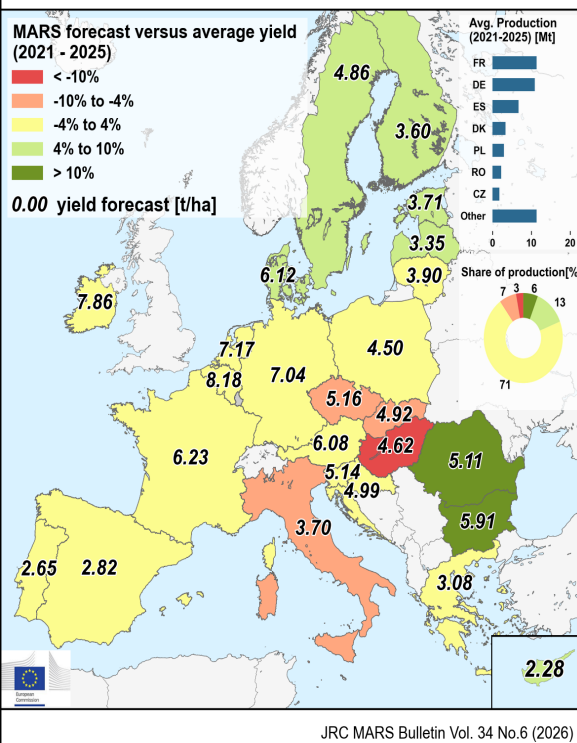
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Total wheat			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.65	6.10	5.66	± 0	-7	-2
AT	5.85	6.22	5.64	-4	-9	-5
BE	8.28	9.13	8.64	+4	-5	± 0
BG	5.62	5.76	6.19	+10	+7	+4
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	5.75	-9	-14	-2
DE	7.45	7.83	7.48	± 0	-4	-4
DK	7.85	8.70	8.23	+5	-5	± 0
EE	4.36	4.66	4.33	-1	-7	± 0
EL	3.02	2.77	3.06	+1	+11	± 0
ES	3.31	4.19	3.33	± 0	-21	-3
FI	3.62	4.40	3.79	+5	-14	± 0
FR	6.97	7.35	6.73	-3	-8	-4
HR	5.93	6.62	5.91	± 0	-11	+2
HU	5.44	5.51	4.59	-16	-17	-13
IE	10.0	10.4	9.91	-1	-5	± 0
IT	3.73	3.72	3.83	+3	+3	-5
LT	4.87	5.36	4.66	-4	-13	± 0
LU	5.99	6.81	5.83	-3	-14	-4
LV	4.53	4.77	4.49	-1	-6	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.57	9.25	9.07	+6	-2	± 0
PL	5.32	5.59	5.21	-2	-7	-1
PT	2.20	2.44	2.12	-4	-13	-2
RO	4.54	5.64	5.30	+17	-6	+2
SE	6.45	7.32	6.83	+6	-7	± 0
SI	5.80	6.11	5.50	-5	-10	-2
SK	5.63	5.98	5.05	-10	-16	-4

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Total barley			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.00	5.63	5.02	± 0	-11	-1
AT	6.16	6.75	6.08	-1	-10	-3
BE	7.89	8.51	8.18	+4	-4	+1
BG	5.30	5.44	5.91	+11	+9	+4
CY	1.76	0.93	2.28	+30	+144	± 0
CZ	5.59	6.28	5.16	-8	-18	-6
DE	6.89	7.44	7.04	+2	-5	-3
DK	5.81	6.40	6.12	+5	-4	-1
EE	3.56	4.21	3.71	+4	-12	-4
EL	3.04	3.29	3.08	+1	-6	± 0
ES	2.92	4.01	2.82	-3	-30	± 0
FI	3.39	3.81	3.60	+6	-5	± 0
FR	6.30	6.62	6.23	-1	-6	-1
HR	4.99	5.51	4.99	± 0	-9	+2
HU	5.52	5.83	4.62	-16	-21	-13
IE	7.88	8.05	7.86	± 0	-2	-2
IT	3.97	3.69	3.70	-7	± 0	-3
LT	3.93	4.84	3.90	-1	-19	+4
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.15	3.57	3.35	+6	-6	-3
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.96	7.49	7.17	+3	-4	+1
PL	4.44	4.82	4.50	+1	-7	+1
PT	2.73	2.89	2.65	-3	-8	-6
RO	4.47	5.47	5.11	+14	-7	± 0
SE	4.59	5.81	4.86	+6	-16	± 0
SI	5.10	5.65	5.14	+1	-9	-2
SK	5.25	6.12	4.92	-6	-20	+7

Total wheat - yield forecast 2026



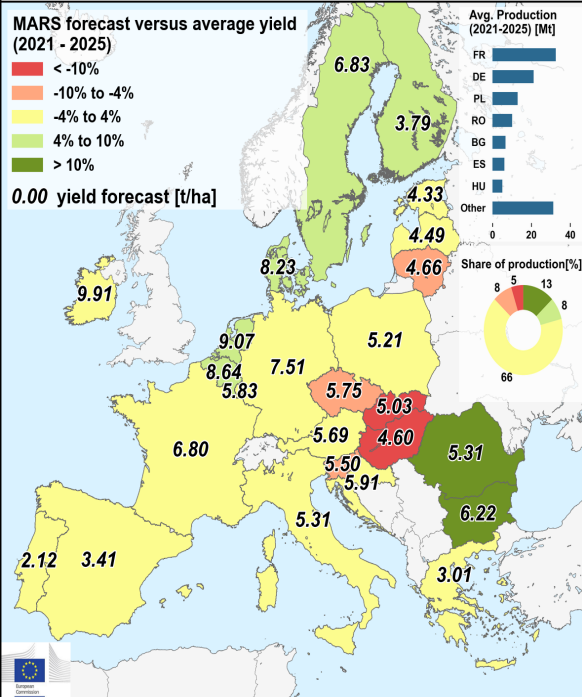
Total barley - yield forecast 2026





Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Soft wheat			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.88	6.34	5.88	± 0	-7	-2
AT	5.90	6.25	5.69	-4	-9	-5
BE	8.28	9.13	8.64	+4	-5	± 0
BG	5.63	5.77	6.22	+10	+8	+4
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	6.29	6.67	5.75	-9	-14	-2
DE	7.48	7.85	7.51	± 0	-4	-4
DK	7.85	8.70	8.23	+5	-5	± 0
EE	4.36	4.66	4.33	-1	-7	± 0
EL	2.95	2.72	3.01	+2	+11	± 0
ES	3.42	4.33	3.41	± 0	-21	-3
FI	3.62	4.40	3.79	+5	-14	± 0
FR	7.05	7.42	6.80	-4	-8	-4
HR	5.93	6.62	5.91	± 0	-11	+2
HU	5.46	5.53	4.60	-16	-17	-13
IE	10.0	10.4	9.91	-1	-5	± 0
IT	5.22	4.91	5.31	+2	+8	-4
LT	4.87	5.36	4.66	-4	-13	± 0
LU	5.99	6.81	5.83	-3	-14	-4
LV	4.53	4.77	4.49	-1	-6	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.57	9.25	9.07	+6	-2	± 0
PL	5.32	5.59	5.21	-2	-7	-1
PT	2.20	2.44	2.12	-4	-13	-2
RO	4.55	5.65	5.31	+17	-6	+2
SE	6.45	7.32	6.83	+6	-7	± 0
SI	5.80	6.11	5.50	-5	-10	-2
SK	5.61	5.96	5.03	-10	-16	-5

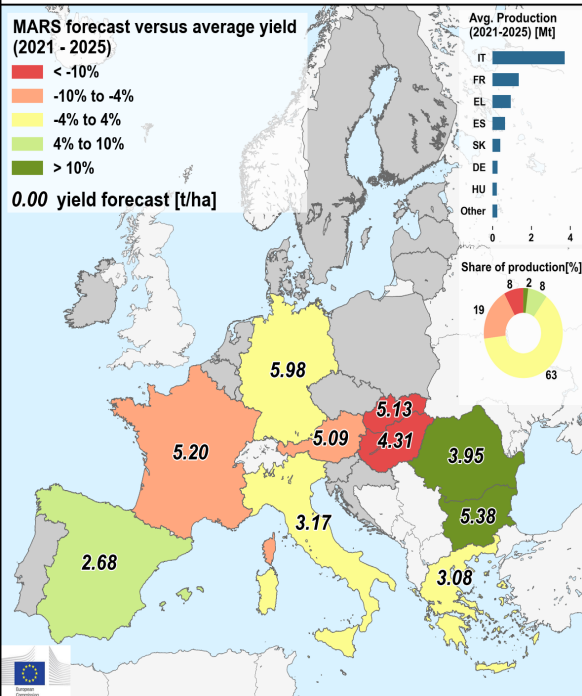
Soft wheat - yield forecast 2026



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Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Durum wheat			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	3.49	3.72	3.53	+1	-5	-4
AT	5.36	5.82	5.09	-5	-13	-6
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	4.89	5.32	5.38	+10	+1	+8
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	5.84	6.50	5.98	+2	-8	-3
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	3.04	2.79	3.08	+1	+10	± 0
ES	2.56	3.04	2.68	+5	-12	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	5.44	5.84	5.20	-4	-11	-4
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	5.04	5.21	4.31	-15	-17	-14
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.07	3.19	3.17	+3	-1	-7
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	3.59	3.25	3.95	+10	+22	± 0
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.70	6.08	5.13	-10	-16	± 0

Durum wheat - yield forecast 2026



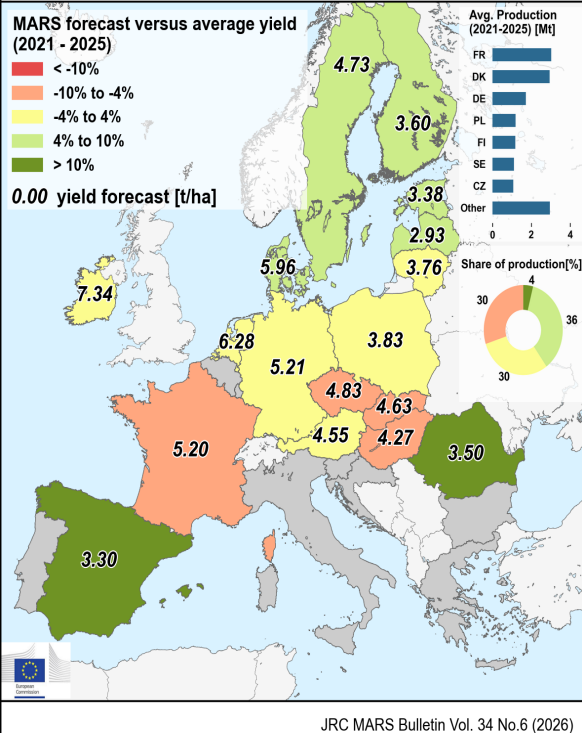
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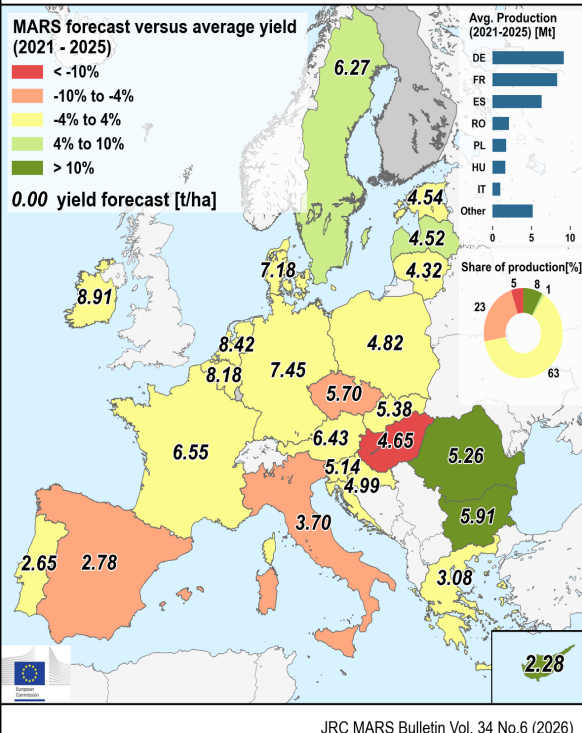
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Spring barley			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.76	5.40	4.81	+1	-11	-2
AT	4.63	5.16	4.55	-2	-12	-6
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.37	6.15	4.83	-10	-21	-9
DE	5.17	5.82	5.21	+1	-11	-5
DK	5.67	6.22	5.96	+5	-4	-1
EE	3.11	3.24	3.38	+8	+4	-3
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.75	3.76	3.30	+20	-12	± 0
FI	3.39	3.81	3.60	+6	-5	± 0
FR	5.57	5.86	5.20	-7	-11	-5
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	4.61	5.00	4.27	-7	-15	-5
IE	7.38	7.37	7.34	-1	± 0	-2
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	3.73	4.71	3.76	+1	-20	+6
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.70	2.78	2.93	+9	+6	-5
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	6.26	6.70	6.28	± 0	-6	± 0
PL	3.89	4.26	3.83	-2	-10	-2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.92	4.08	3.50	+20	-14	+4
SE	4.48	5.69	4.73	+6	-17	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	5.01	6.08	4.63	-8	-24	+9

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Winter barley			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	5.11	5.72	5.10	± 0	-11	-1
AT	6.54	7.03	6.43	-2	-8	-3
BE	7.89	8.51	8.18	+4	-4	+1
BG	5.30	5.44	5.91	+11	+9	+4
CY	1.76	0.93	2.28	+30	+144	± 0
CZ	5.96	6.50	5.70	-4	-12	-3
DE	7.35	7.86	7.45	+1	-5	-3
DK	6.92	7.73	7.18	+4	-7	± 0
EE	4.58	5.80	4.54	-1	-22	-5
EL	3.04	3.29	3.08	+1	-6	± 0
ES	2.93	4.02	2.78	-5	-31	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	6.62	7.00	6.55	-1	-6	-1
HR	4.99	5.51	4.99	± 0	-9	+2
HU	5.60	5.89	4.65	-17	-21	-13
IE	8.92	9.40	8.91	± 0	-5	-3
IT	3.97	3.69	3.70	-7	± 0	-3
LT	4.43	5.09	4.32	-2	-15	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	4.20	4.74	4.52	+8	-5	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	8.21	8.61	8.42	+3	-2	± 0
PL	4.91	5.09	4.82	-2	-5	-1
PT	2.73	2.89	2.65	-3	-8	-6
RO	4.66	5.63	5.26	+13	-7	± 0
SE	5.92	6.98	6.27	+6	-10	± 0
SI	5.10	5.65	5.14	+1	-9	-2
SK	5.58	6.19	5.38	-4	-13	+4

Spring barley - yield forecast 2026



Winter barley - yield forecast 2026

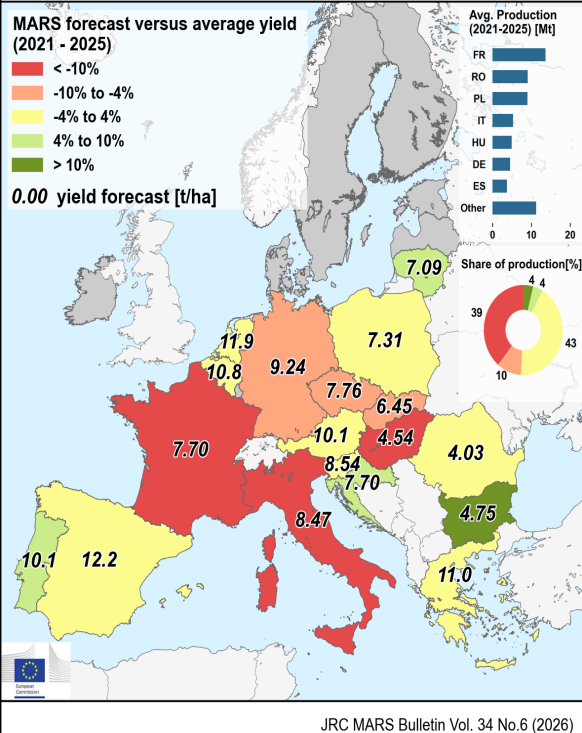




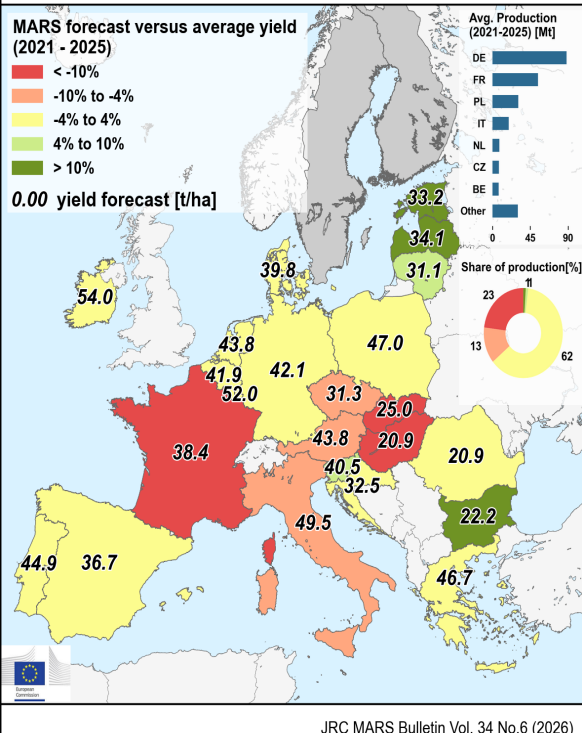
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Grain maize			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	7.08	7.14	6.93	-2	-3	-6
AT	10.4	11.1	10.1	-3	-10	-6
BE	10.8	9.50	10.8	+1	+14	-1
BG	4.29	2.44	4.75	+11	+95	-10
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	8.58	8.86	7.76	-10	-12	-6
DE	9.71	10.1	9.24	-5	-8	-6
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	10.9	9.15	11.0	+1	+20	± 0
ES	12.2	12.4	12.2	± 0	-2	-1
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	9.07	8.61	7.70	-15	-11	-13
HR	7.07	6.38	7.70	+9	+21	± 0
HU	5.80	5.25	4.54	-22	-13	-27
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	9.87	10.2	8.47	-14	-17	-17
LT	6.66	6.99	7.09	+7	+1	-1
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	11.9	12.0	11.9	± 0	-1	-2
PL	7.42	7.85	7.31	-1	-7	-1
PT	9.53	8.06	10.1	+6	+25	-5
RO	4.02	3.94	4.03	± 0	+2	-3
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	8.23	7.09	8.54	+4	+20	-3
SK	7.14	8.22	6.45	-10	-22	-14

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	41.1	-4	-6	—
AT	45.9	48.6	43.8	-5	-10	—
BE	42.1	43.1	41.9	-1	-3	—
BG	18.9	16.1	22.2	+18	+38	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	34.8	35.3	31.3	-10	-11	—
DE	43.0	44.6	42.1	-2	-6	—
DK	38.6	36.5	39.8	+3	+9	—
EE	29.3	22.9	33.2	+13	+45	—
EL	45.4	46.6	46.7	+3	± 0	—
ES	36.6	38.7	36.7	± 0	-5	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	43.4	43.2	38.4	-11	-11	—
HR	31.3	26.9	32.5	+4	+21	—
HU	24.8	23.1	20.9	-16	-9	—
IE	53.1	52.2	54.0	+2	+4	—
IT	52.6	54.9	49.5	-6	-10	—
LT	29.1	29.3	31.1	+7	+6	—
LU	51.9	63.6	52.0	± 0	-18	—
LV	27.7	22.9	34.1	+23	+49	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	44.3	47.3	43.8	-1	-7	—
PL	47.7	49.1	47.0	-1	-4	—
PT	44.9	44.9	44.9	± 0	± 0	—
RO	21.1	19.2	20.9	-1	+9	—
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	38.9	36.3	40.5	+4	+12	—
SK	27.8	30.0	25.0	-10	-17	—

Grain maize - yield forecast 2026



Green maize - yield forecast 2026

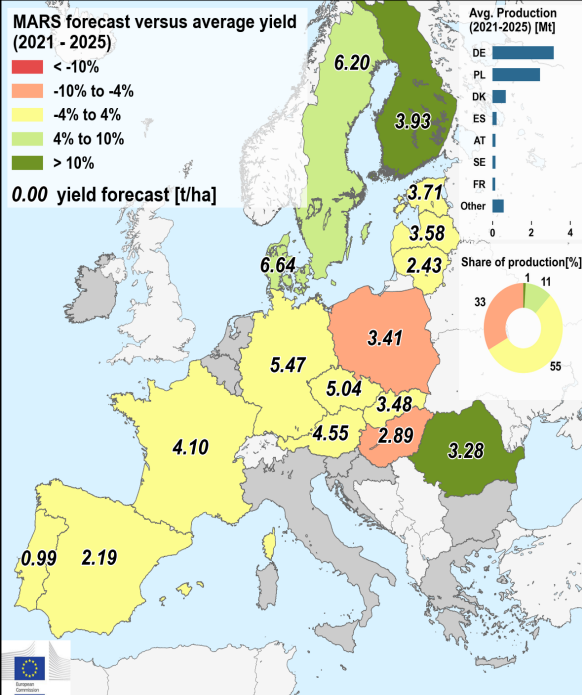




Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Rye			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.28	4.63	4.28	± 0	-8	-2
AT	4.63	5.26	4.55	-2	-13	-7
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	5.04	5.51	5.04	± 0	-8	-1
DE	5.31	5.73	5.47	+3	-4	-2
DK	6.25	7.06	6.64	+6	-6	± 0
EE	3.74	3.57	3.71	-1	+4	± 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.18	2.63	2.19	± 0	-17	-4
FI	3.52	4.10	3.93	+12	-4	+1
FR	4.11	3.85	4.10	± 0	+6	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	3.15	3.09	2.89	-8	-7	-6
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LT	2.43	2.59	2.43	± 0	-6	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	3.49	3.29	3.58	+3	+9	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.56	3.82	3.41	-4	-11	-2
PT	0.98	0.98	0.99	+1	+1	± 0
RO	2.85	3.30	3.28	+15	-1	± 0
SE	5.81	6.30	6.20	+7	-2	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.51	3.95	3.48	-1	-12	-1

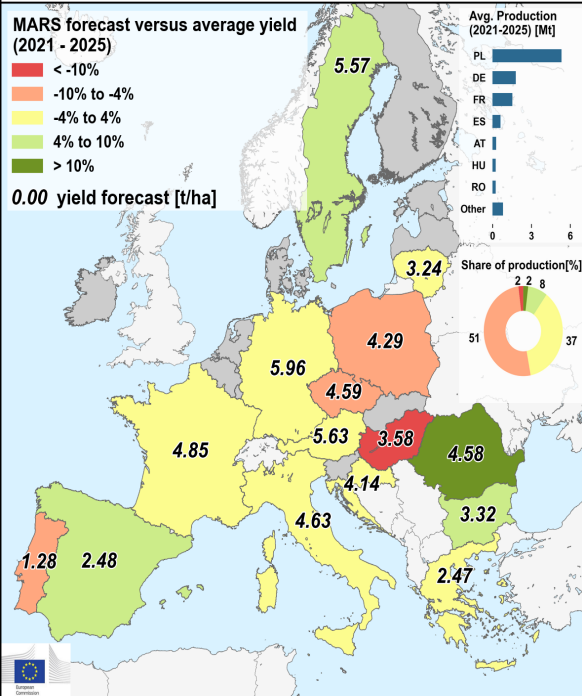
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Triticale			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	4.41	4.74	4.34	-2	-8	-1
AT	5.56	6.21	5.63	+1	-9	-3
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	3.12	3.02	3.32	+6	+10	+1
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	4.89	5.17	4.59	-6	-11	-6
DE	5.94	6.35	5.96	± 0	-6	-5
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.40	2.18	2.47	+3	+13	± 0
ES	2.35	3.01	2.48	+6	-18	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	4.94	5.20	4.85	-2	-7	-1
HR	4.21	4.87	4.14	-2	-15	+2
HU	3.99	4.13	3.58	-10	-13	-8
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	4.58	4.97	4.63	+1	-7	± 0
LT	3.23	3.57	3.24	± 0	-9	-2
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	4.46	4.72	4.29	-4	-9	± 0
PT	1.35	1.47	1.28	-5	-12	± 0
RO	3.87	4.96	4.58	+18	-8	+1
SE	5.22	5.91	5.57	+7	-6	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Rye - yield forecast 2026



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Triticale - yield forecast 2026



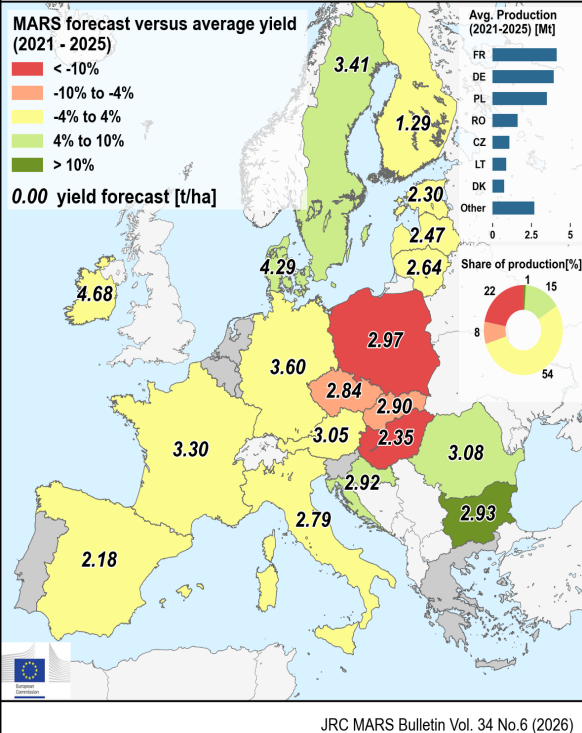
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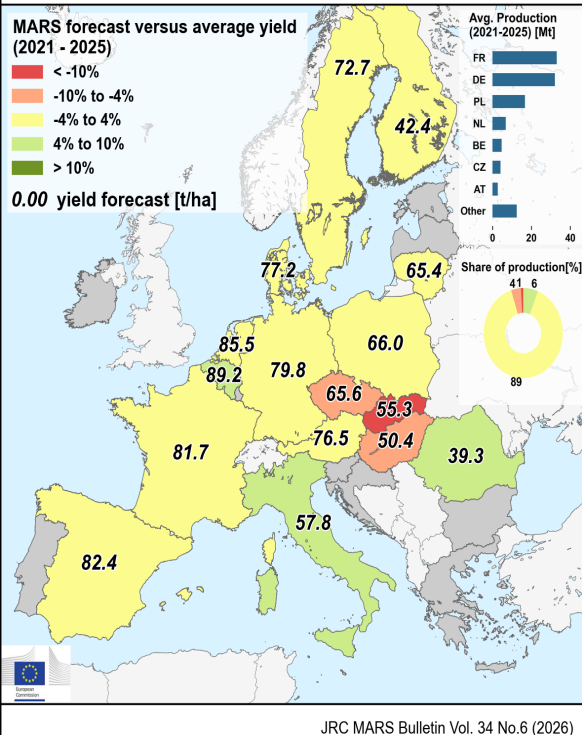
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Rapeseed			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	3.20	3.34	3.14	-2	-6	-1
AT	3.14	3.27	3.05	-3	-7	-4
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.64	3.03	2.93	+11	-3	+3
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	3.13	3.04	2.84	-9	-7	-5
DE	3.60	3.64	3.60	± 0	-1	-3
DK	4.12	4.35	4.29	+4	-1	± 0
EE	2.31	2.81	2.30	± 0	-18	± 0
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	2.18	2.77	2.18	± 0	-22	± 0
FI	1.24	1.08	1.29	+4	+19	± 0
FR	3.36	3.66	3.30	-2	-10	-1
HR	2.74	3.15	2.92	+7	-7	+2
HU	2.83	2.90	2.35	-17	-19	-13
IE	4.61	4.98	4.68	+1	-6	± 0
IT	2.78	2.64	2.79	+1	+6	± 0
LT	2.68	2.66	2.64	-2	-1	± 0
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.42	2.54	2.47	+2	-3	± 0
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	3.31	3.31	2.97	-10	-10	± 0
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.81	3.16	3.08	+9	-3	± 0
SE	3.14	3.58	3.41	+8	-5	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	3.22	3.55	2.90	-10	-18	+2

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Sugar beet			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	76.2	81.6	76.0	± 0	-7	-2
AT	78.8	79.7	76.5	-3	-4	-7
BE	85.6	97.7	89.2	+4	-9	-1
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	69.1	74.1	65.6	-5	-11	-3
DE	80.1	83.5	79.8	± 0	-4	-5
DK	76.3	83.1	77.2	+1	-7	-1
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	81.7	85.6	82.4	+1	-4	± 0
FI	41.7	42.3	42.4	+2	± 0	± 0
FR	82.7	89.9	81.7	-1	-9	-4
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	54.4	50.7	50.4	-7	-1	-16
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	54.5	48.9	57.8	+6	+18	-5
LT	67.7	75.2	65.4	-3	-13	+3
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	83.9	89.0	85.5	+2	-4	± 0
PL	65.7	71.9	66.0	+1	-8	+2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	36.9	37.9	39.3	+6	+4	+3
SE	70.4	83.0	72.7	+3	-12	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	61.6	66.9	55.3	-10	-17	-1

Rapeseed - yield forecast 2026



Sugar beet - yield forecast 2026

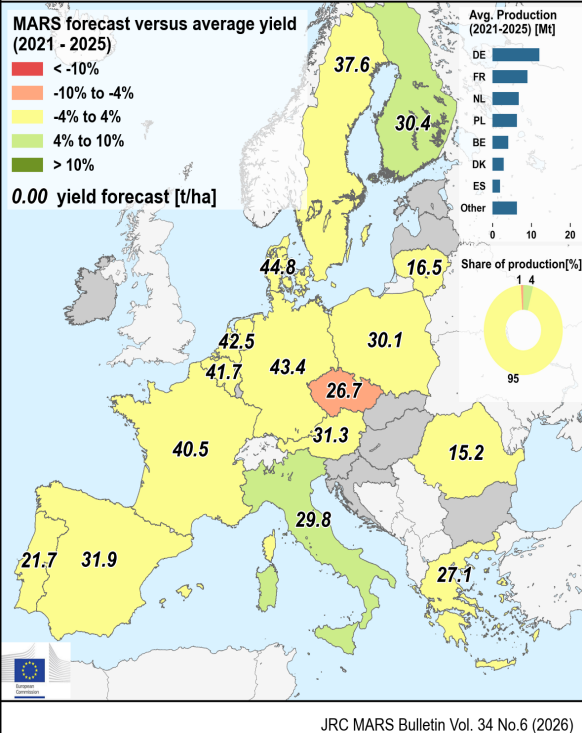




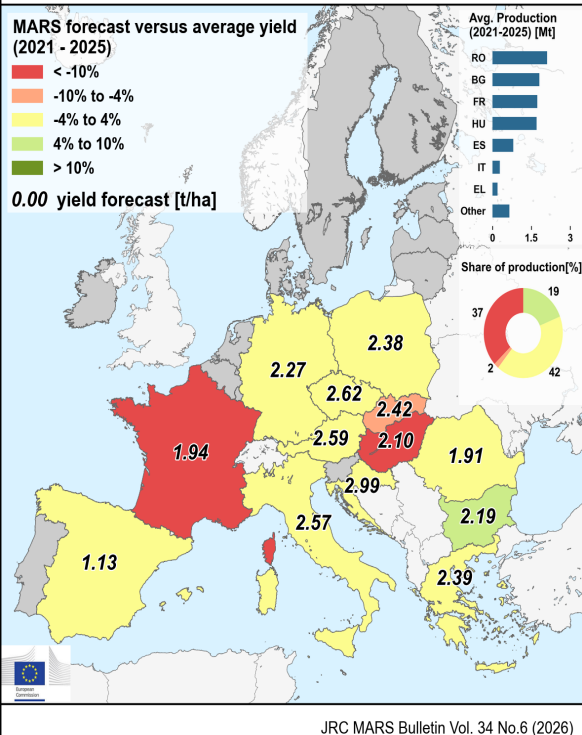
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Potatoes			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	37.0	38.9	36.5	-1	-6	-3
AT	32.5	35.5	31.3	-4	-12	-5
BE	41.8	44.9	41.7	± 0	-7	-3
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	29.3	30.4	26.7	-9	-12	-7
DE	43.8	46.0	43.4	-1	-5	-4
DK	45.5	48.9	44.8	-1	-8	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	27.9	25.0	27.1	-3	+8	± 0
ES	31.6	29.3	31.9	+1	+9	± 0
FI	29.2	29.5	30.4	+4	+3	± 0
FR	41.5	42.2	40.5	-2	-4	-5
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	28.6	28.7	29.8	+4	+4	± 0
LT	16.6	19.3	16.5	-1	-14	+2
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	42.9	46.1	42.5	-1	-8	-2
PL	30.7	32.7	30.1	-2	-8	-1
PT	22.3	20.7	21.7	-3	+5	-1
RO	15.4	14.9	15.2	-1	+2	-6
SE	36.7	38.6	37.6	+3	-2	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Sunflower			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	1.99	1.87	1.94	-2	+4	-7
AT	2.68	2.96	2.59	-3	-13	-5
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	2.01	1.66	2.19	+9	+32	-2
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.68	2.85	2.62	-2	-8	± 0
DE	2.31	2.31	2.27	-2	-2	-2
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	2.42	2.08	2.39	-1	+15	± 0
ES	1.09	1.18	1.13	+3	-5	-4
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.26	2.06	1.94	-14	-6	-15
HR	2.91	2.97	2.99	+3	+1	± 0
HU	2.52	2.43	2.10	-17	-14	-18
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.50	2.66	2.57	+3	-3	+1
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.45	2.62	2.38	-3	-9	-3
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.83	1.71	1.91	+4	+12	-1
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.59	2.70	2.42	-6	-10	-7

Potatoes - yield forecast 2026



Sunflower - yield forecast 2026

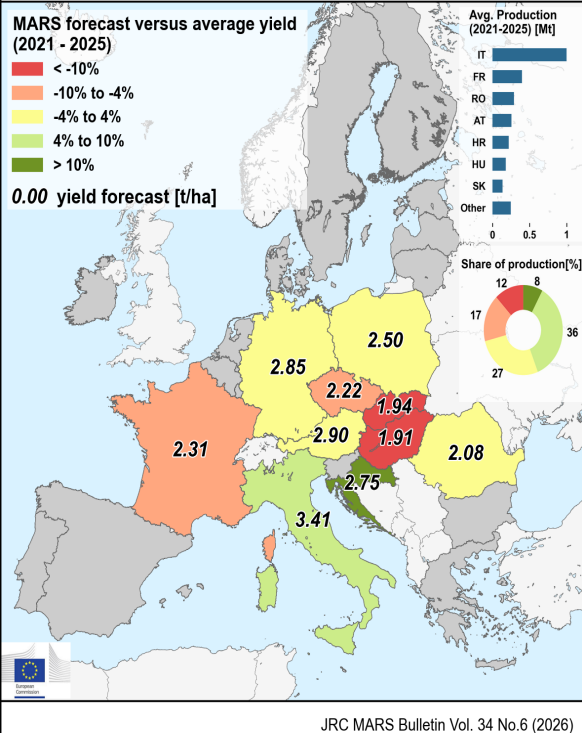




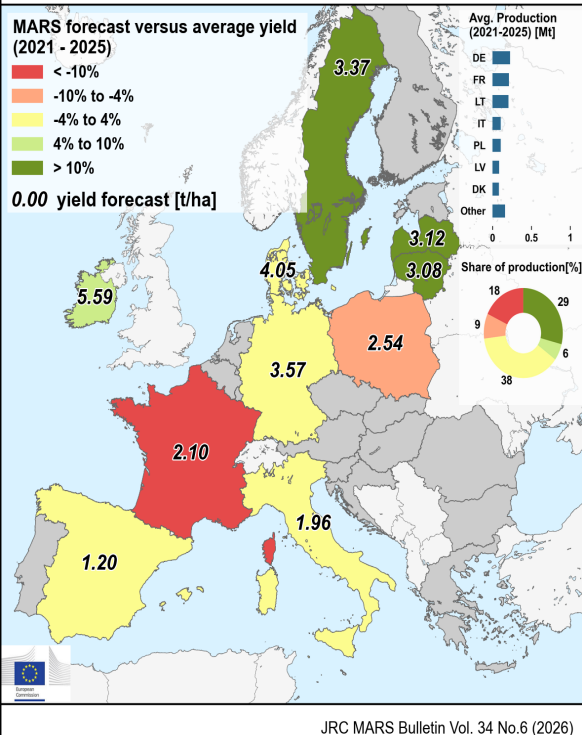
Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Soybeans			
			EU yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]			
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025	% diff prev. month
EU	2.67	2.79	2.62	-2	-6	-5
AT	2.92	3.18	2.90	-1	-9	-4
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.44	2.35	2.22	-9	-5	-8
DE	2.89	3.02	2.85	-1	-6	-3
DK	—	—	—	—	—	—
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	—	—	—	—	—	—
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.50	2.61	2.31	-7	-11	-10
HR	2.47	2.32	2.75	+11	+18	± 0
HU	2.36	2.14	1.91	-19	-11	-22
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	3.17	3.56	3.41	+8	-4	+1
LT	—	—	—	—	—	—
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	—	—	—	—	—	—
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.52	2.59	2.50	-1	-4	-2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	2.10	2.01	2.08	-1	+4	-1
SE	—	—	—	—	—	—
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.17	2.21	1.94	-11	-12	-14

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	2.76	2.87	2.78	+1	-3	-5
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	—	—	—	—	—	—
DE	3.56	3.42	3.57	± 0	+4	-4
DK	3.93	4.48	4.05	+3	-10	± 0
EE	—	—	—	—	—	—
EL	—	—	—	—	—	—
ES	1.21	1.24	1.20	-1	-3	± 0
FI	—	—	—	—	—	—
FR	2.53	2.52	2.10	-17	-17	-14
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	—	—	—	—	—	—
IE	5.36	5.40	5.59	+4	+4	-2
IT	1.97	2.12	1.96	-1	-7	-4
LT	2.65	3.01	3.08	+16	+2	-2
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.68	3.08	3.12	+16	+1	-4
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.74	2.74	2.54	-7	-7	-2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE	3.04	3.79	3.37	+11	-11	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	—	—	—	—	—	—

Soybeans - yield forecast 2026

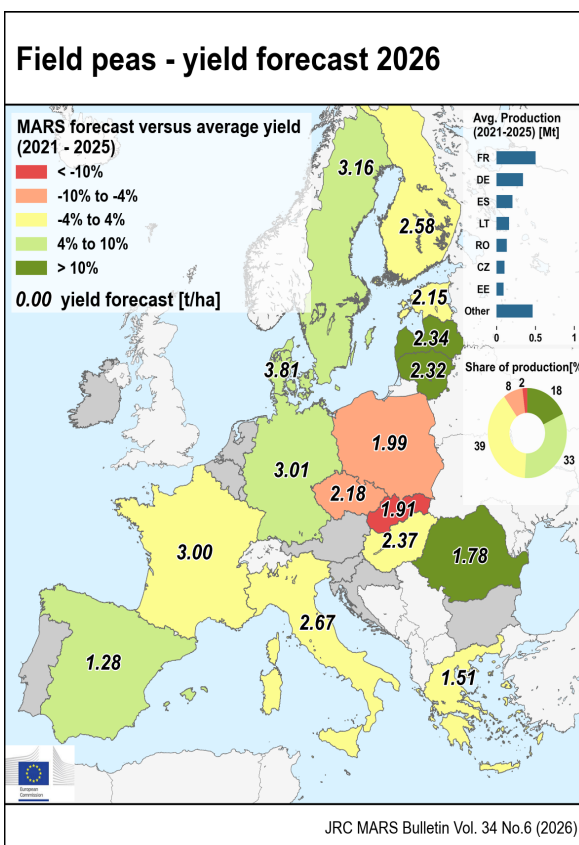


Field beans - yield forecast 2026





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	2.24	2.39	2.29	+ 2	- 4	- 2
AT	—	—	—	—	—	—
BE	—	—	—	—	—	—
BG	—	—	—	—	—	—
CY	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZ	2.30	2.27	2.18	- 5	- 4	- 15
DE	2.89	3.20	3.01	+ 4	- 6	- 4
DK	3.49	4.23	3.81	+ 9	- 10	± 0
EE	2.15	1.81	2.15	± 0	+ 19	+ 5
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	2.58	+ 2	+ 20	± 0
FR	3.11	3.62	3.00	- 3	- 17	± 0
HR	—	—	—	—	—	—
HU	2.45	2.79	2.37	- 4	- 15	- 6
IE	—	—	—	—	—	—
IT	2.70	2.58	2.67	- 1	+ 4	+ 1
LT	2.09	2.01	2.32	+ 11	+ 16	- 2
LU	—	—	—	—	—	—
LV	2.02	1.85	2.34	+ 16	+ 27	- 8
MT	—	—	—	—	—	—
NL	—	—	—	—	—	—
PL	2.14	2.08	1.99	- 7	- 4	- 2
PT	—	—	—	—	—	—
RO	1.50	1.28	1.78	+ 18	+ 39	- 3
SE	2.93	3.65	3.16	+ 8	- 13	± 0
SI	—	—	—	—	—	—
SK	2.36	2.81	1.91	- 19	- 32	± 0



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

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Total barley		
			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	3.89	+ 9	+ 11

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

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

Country	last 5yrs avg yield	2025 yield	Grain maize		
			Yield forecasts for 2026 [t/ha]		
			latest forecast	% diff 5yrs avg	% diff 2025
TR	9.55	9.85	9.88	+ 3	± 0
UA	7.09	6.98	7.90	+ 11	+ 13

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

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

Sources: 2021-2025 data come from DG Agriculture and Rural Development short-term-outlook data (dated June 2026), Eurostat Eurobase (last update: 13.07.2026), ELSTAT, DESTATIS and Statistics Netherlands (CBS).

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

Non-EU 2021-2025 data come from USDA, Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), Ministry for Development of Economy, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine, sowing/harvest reports from the Ukrainian MAPF and PSD-online.

The column header '% diff 5yrs avg' stands for the 2026 change with respect to the 5-year average(%). Similarly, '% diff 2025' stands for the 2026 change with respect to 2025(%).

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



Crop name	Eurostat Crop name	Eurostat Crop Code	Official Eurostat Crop definition*
Total wheat	Wheat and spelt	C1100	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	C1300	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.).
Soft wheat	Common wheat and spelt	C1110	Common wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. emend. Fiori et Paol.), spelt (<i>Triticum spelta</i> L.) and einkorn wheat (<i>Triticum monococcum</i> L.).
Durum what	Durum wheat	C1120	<i>Triticum durum</i> Desf.
Spring barley	Spring barley	C1320	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) sown in the spring.
Winter barley	Winter barley	C1310	Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.) sown before or during winter.
Grain maize	Grain maize and corn-cob-mix	C1500	Maize (<i>Zea mays</i> L.) harvested for grain, as seed or as corn-cob-mix.
Green maize	Green maize	G3000	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)	C1200	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	C1600	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)	R2000	Sugar beet (<i>Beta vulgaris</i> L.) intended for the sugar industry, alcohol production or renewable energy production.
Potatoes	Potatoes (including seed potatoes)	R1000	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	P1200	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	P1100	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	C2000	Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> , L.).

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



7. Atlas

Temperature

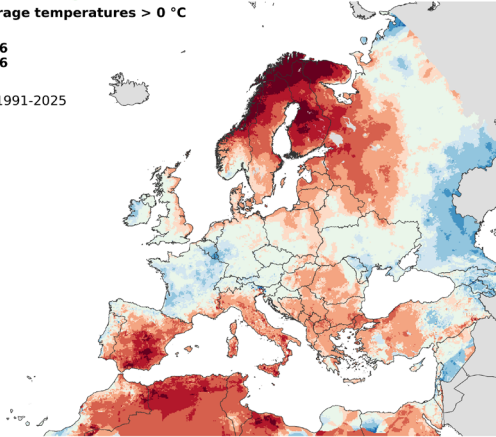
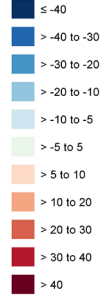
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

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

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

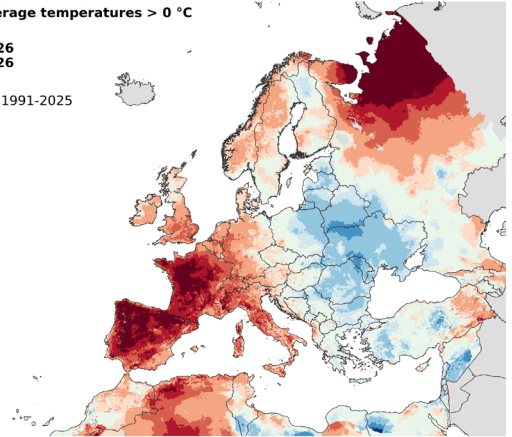
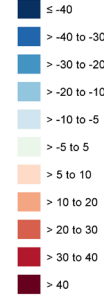
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 June 2026**
to: **20 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

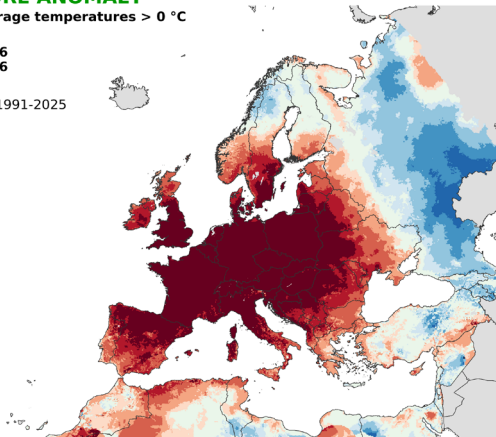
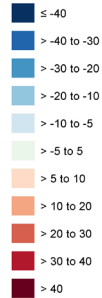
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **21 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

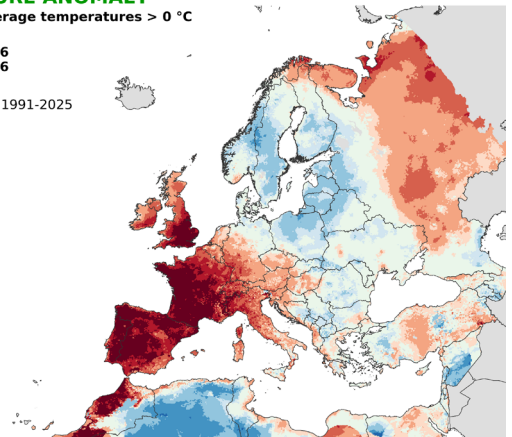
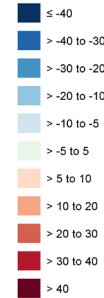
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **10 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

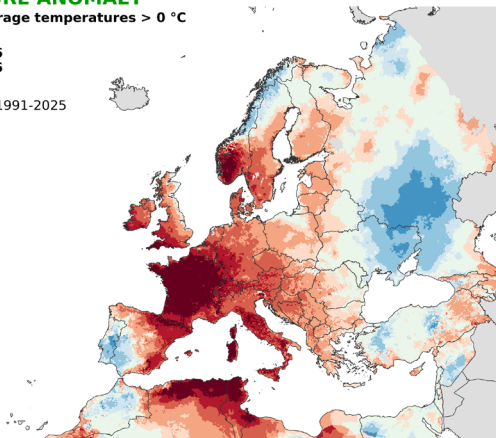
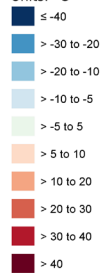
TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Sum of daily average temperatures > 0 °C

from: **11 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: °C



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



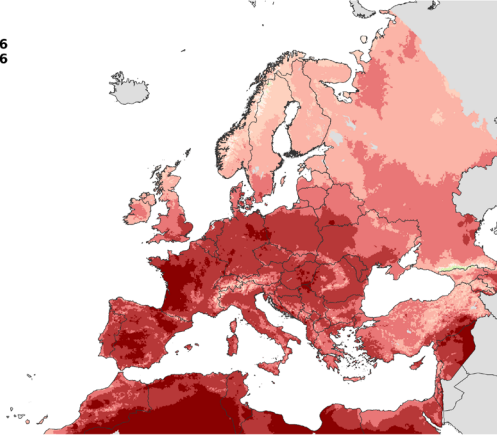
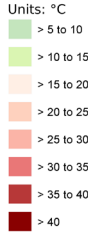
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**



Created: 21.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



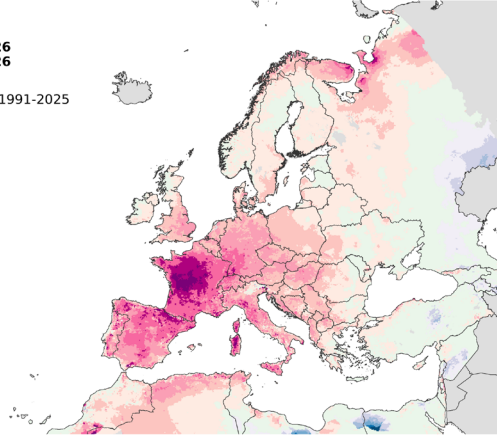
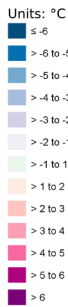
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 21.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

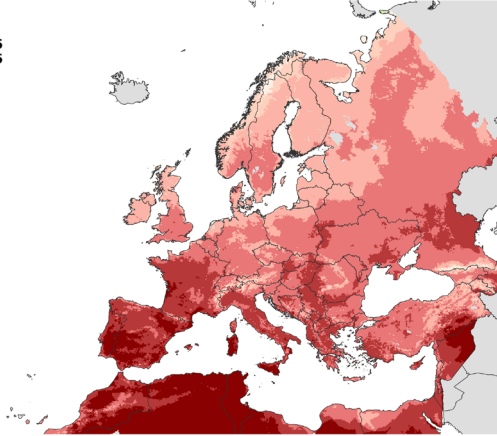


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE

Maximum value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**



Created: 21.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



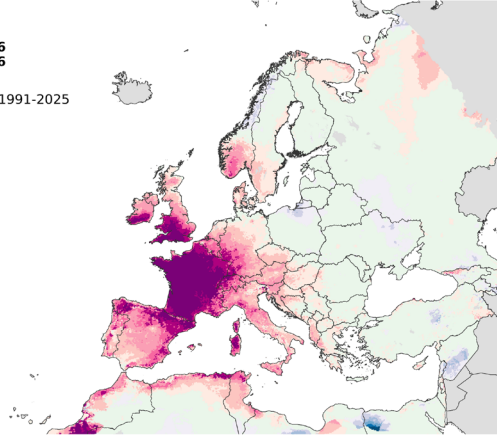
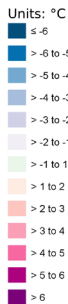
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

MAXIMUM DAILY TEMPERATURE ANOMALY

Average value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 21.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

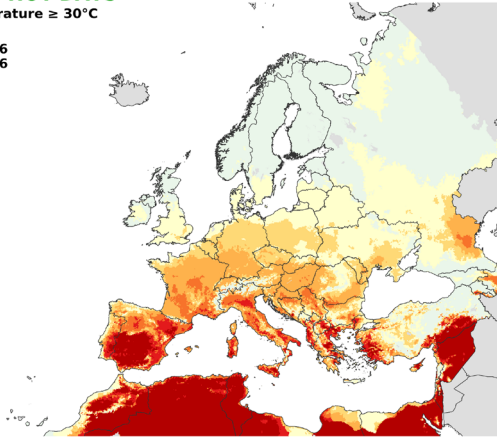


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**



Created: 21.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



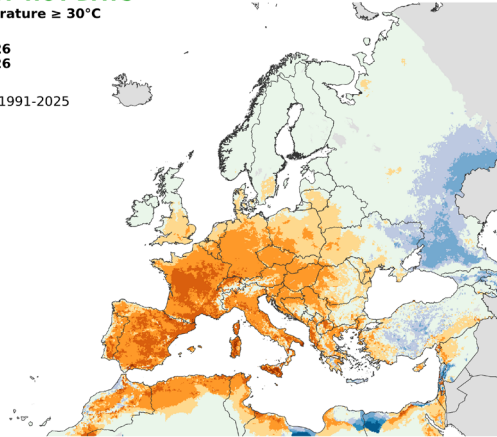
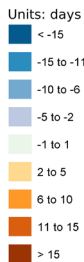
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

Maximum temperature ≥ 30°C

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**

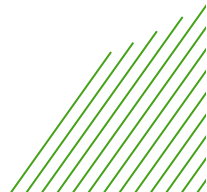
Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 21.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre



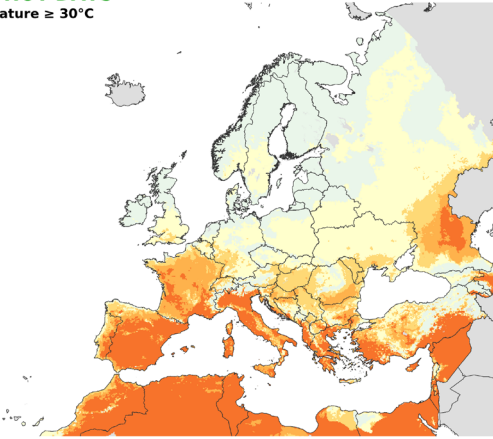


NUMBER OF HOT DAYS

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

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

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



Created: 21.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

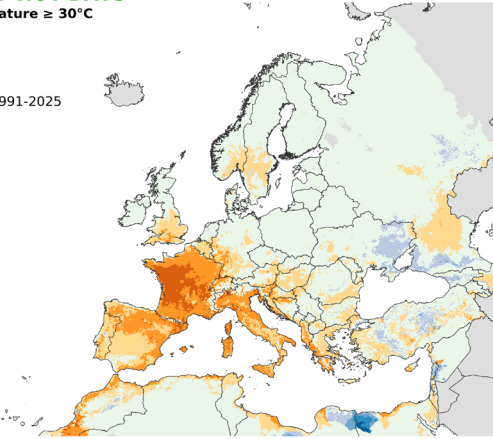
ANOMALY OF HOT DAYS

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

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

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



Created: 23.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

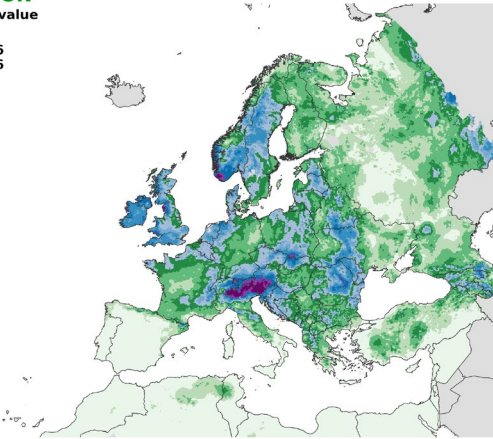
Precipitation

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

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

Units: mm
≤ 3
> 3 to 10
> 10 to 20
> 20 to 30
> 30 to 40
> 40 to 50
> 50 to 70
> 70 to 90
> 90 to 110
> 110



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

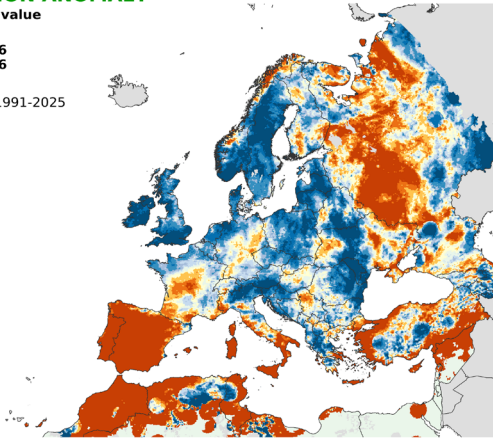
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

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

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %
≤ -70
> -70 to -50
> -50 to -30
> -30 to -10
> -10 to 10
> 10 to 30
> 30 to 50
> 50 to 100
> 100 to 150
> 150



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



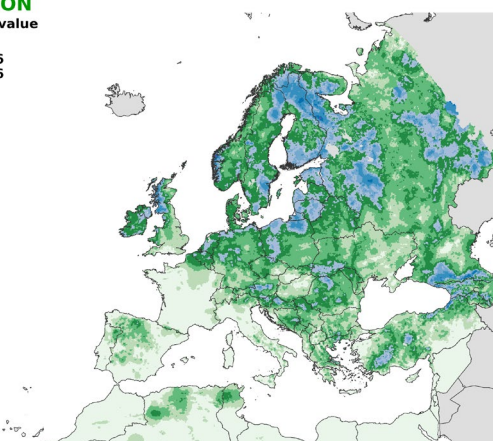
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **11 June 2026**
to: **20 June 2026**

Units: mm
≤ 3
> 3 to 10
> 10 to 20
> 20 to 30
> 30 to 40
> 40 to 50
> 50 to 70
> 70 to 90
> 90 to 110



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

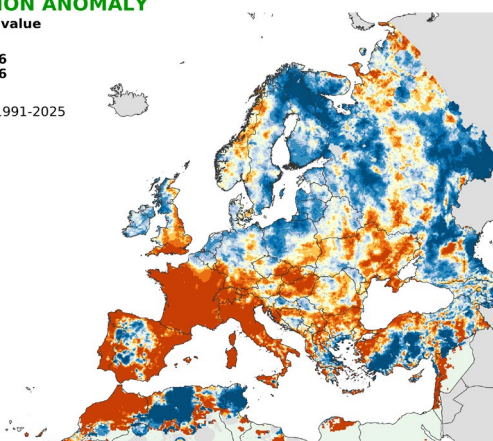
PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **11 June 2026**
to: **20 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: %
≤ -70
> -70 to -50
> -50 to -30
> -30 to -10
> -10 to 10
> 10 to 30
> 30 to 50
> 50 to 100
> 100 to 150
> 150



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



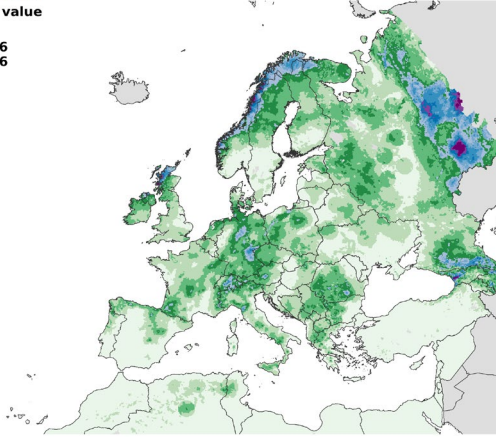
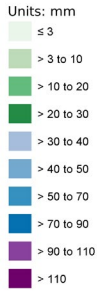
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre



PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **21 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



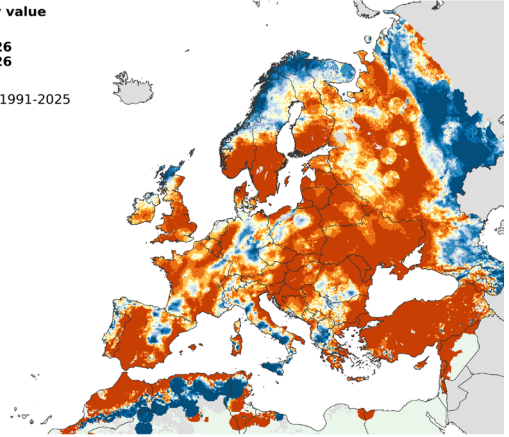
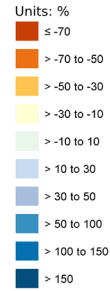
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **21 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

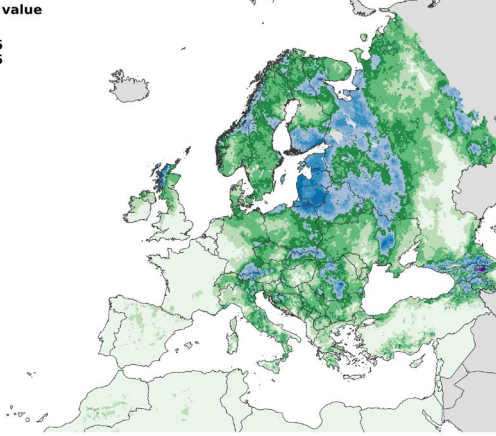
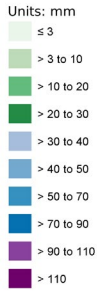


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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **10 July 2026**



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



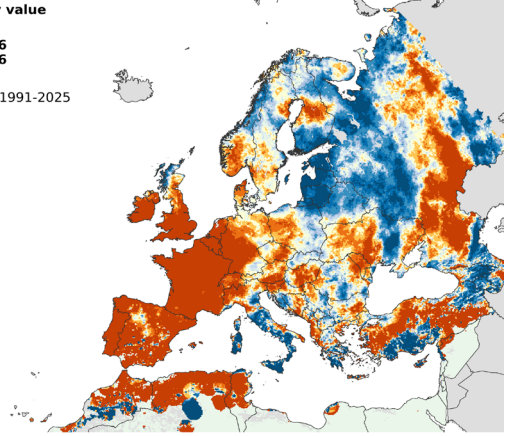
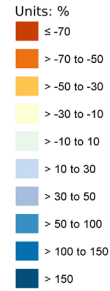
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **10 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS

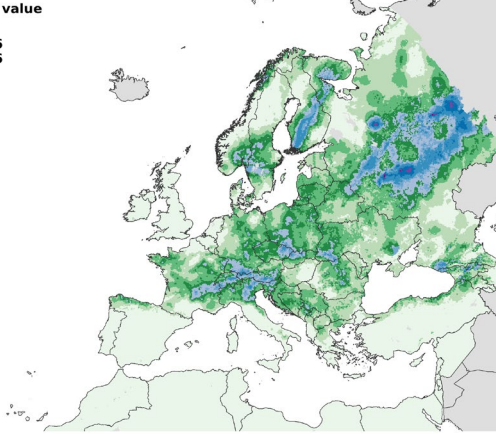
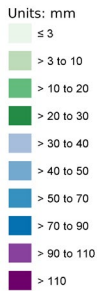


© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION

Cumulative daily value

from: **11 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



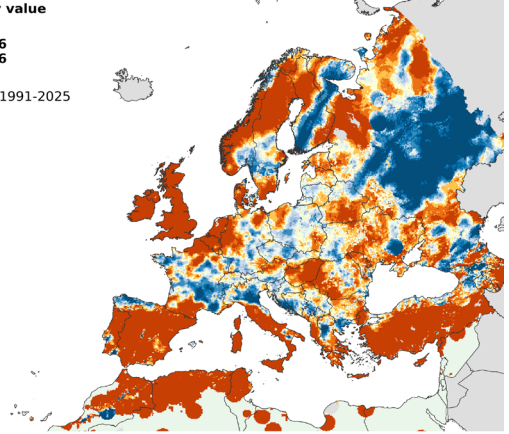
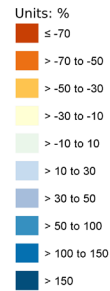
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

PRECIPITATION ANOMALY

Cumulative daily value

from: **11 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

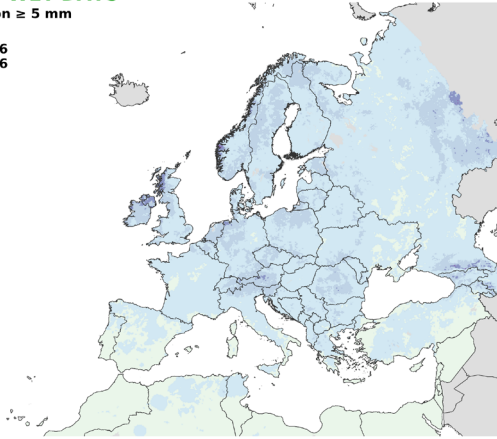


NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**

Units: days



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

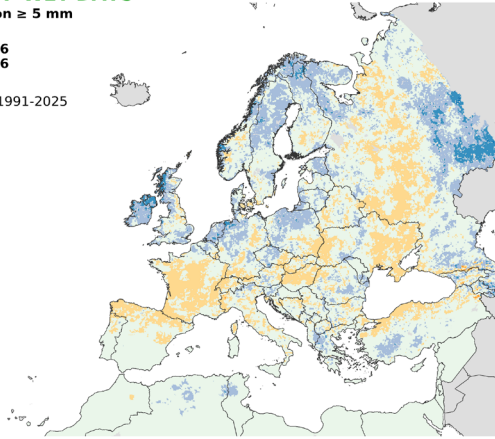
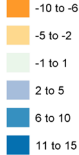
ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



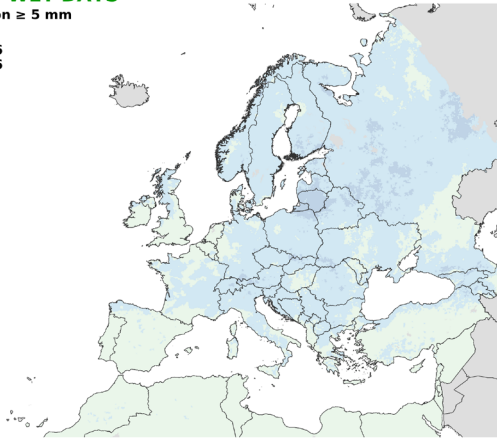
© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

NUMBER OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Units: days



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

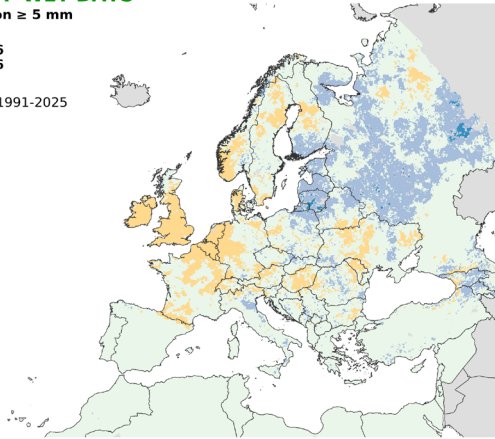
ANOMALY OF WET DAYS

Daily precipitation ≥ 5 mm

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: days



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Climatic water balance

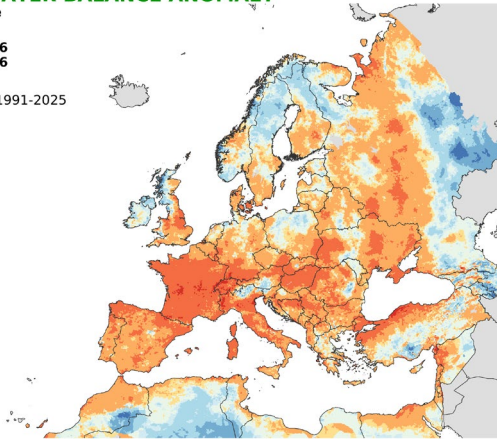
CLIMATIC WATER BALANCE ANOMALY

Cumulative value

from: **01 June 2026**
to: **30 June 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: mm



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

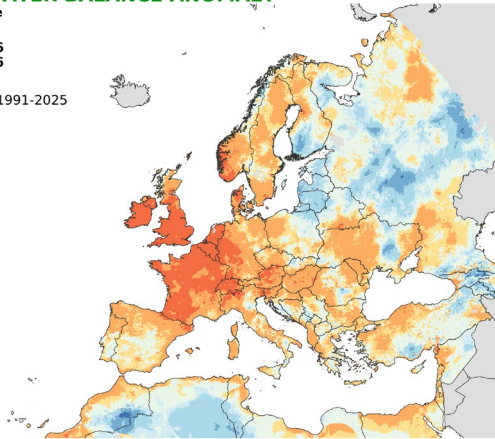
CLIMATIC WATER BALANCE ANOMALY

Cumulative value

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

Units: mm



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on JRC MARS



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre



Crop development

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
Winter wheat

until: 18 July 2026

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

Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE ANOMALY
Winter wheat

until: 18 July 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

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

Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



© European Union, 2026
Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
Spring barley

until: 18 July 2026

- heading
- flowering
- grain filling
- ripening
- maturity

Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE ANOMALY
Spring barley

until: 18 July 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

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

Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE
Grain maize

until: 18 July 2026

- vegetative
- flowering
- grain filling
- ripening
- maturity

Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE ANOMALY
Grain maize

until: 18 July 2026

Reference period: 1991-2025

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

Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre



CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE

Winter rapeseed

until: **18 July 2026**

- vegetative
- flowering
- grain filling
- ripening
- maturity

Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

CROP DEVELOPMENT STAGE ANOMALY

Winter rapeseed

until: **18 July 2026**

Reference period: 1991-2025

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

Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

Relative soil moisture

RELATIVE SOIL MOISTURE IN THE ROOT ZONE

Winter wheat

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **10 July 2026**

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

Created: 23.07.2026
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

Spring barley

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **10 July 2026**

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

Created: 23.07.2026
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

Grain maize

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **10 July 2026**

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

Created: 23.07.2026
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

Winter rapeseed

from: **01 July 2026**
to: **10 July 2026**

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

Created: 23.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre



Precipitation and temperature anomalies around flowering

ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND FLOWERING

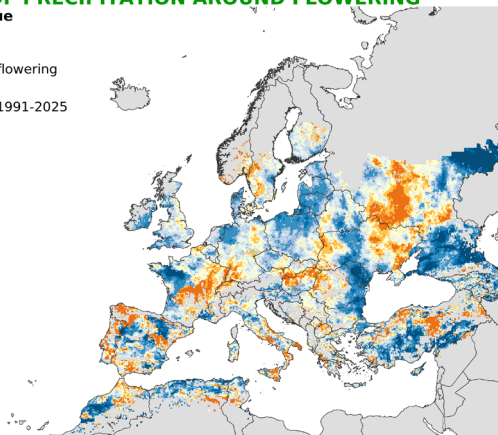
Cumulative value
Winter wheat

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %

Orange	≤ -50
Yellow	> -50 to -30
Light green	> -30 to -10
Light blue	> -10 to 10
Medium blue	> 10 to 30
Dark blue	> 30 to 50
Very dark blue	> 50 to 100
Dark purple	> 100 to 150
Black	> 150



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND FLOWERING

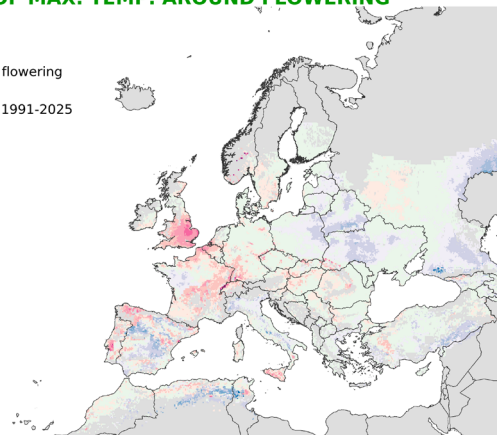
Average value
Winter wheat

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C

Dark blue	> -6 to -5
Blue	> -5 to -4
Light blue	> -4 to -3
Very light blue	> -3 to -2
Light green	> -2 to -1
Medium green	> -1 to 1
Yellow	> 1 to 2
Orange	> 2 to 3
Red	> 3 to 4
Dark red	> 4 to 5
Purple	> 5 to 6
Black	> 6



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND FLOWERING

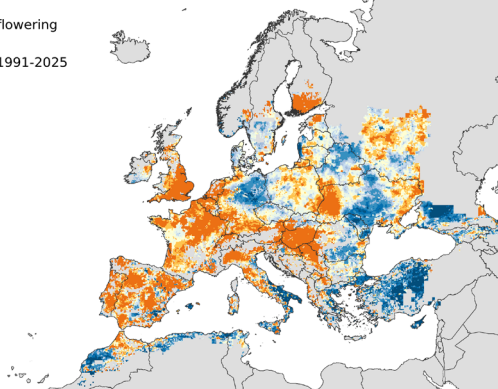
Cumulative value
Winter rapeseed

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %

Orange	≤ -50
Yellow	> -50 to -30
Light green	> -30 to -10
Light blue	> -10 to 10
Medium blue	> 10 to 30
Dark blue	> 30 to 50
Very dark blue	> 50 to 100
Dark purple	> 100 to 150
Black	> 150



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Source: EC Joint Research Centre

ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND FLOWERING

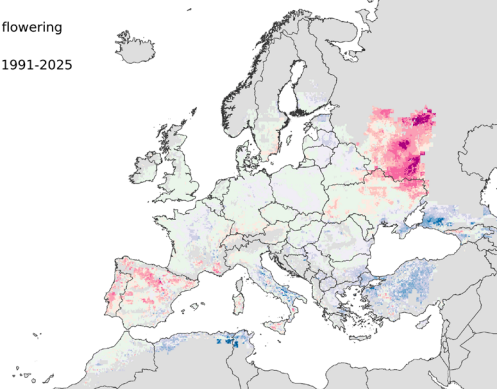
Average value
Winter rapeseed

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C

Dark blue	≤ -6
Blue	> -6 to -5
Light blue	> -5 to -4
Very light blue	> -4 to -3
Light green	> -3 to -2
Medium green	> -2 to -1
Yellow	> -1 to 1
Orange	> 1 to 2
Red	> 2 to 3
Dark red	> 3 to 4
Purple	> 4 to 5
Black	> 5 to 6
Black	> 6



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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Precipitation and temperature anomalies around ripening

ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND RIPENING

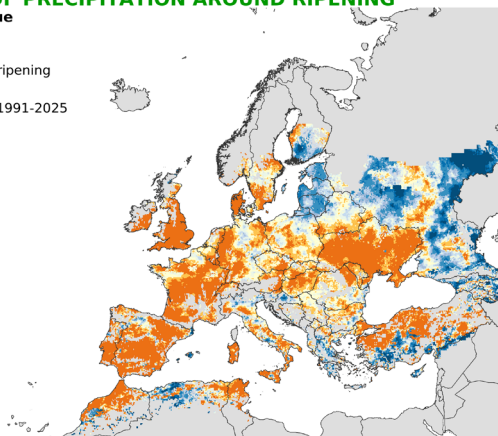
Cumulative value
Winter wheat

± 10 days around ripening

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %

Orange	≤ -50
Yellow	> -50 to -30
Light green	> -30 to -10
Light blue	> -10 to 10
Medium blue	> 10 to 30
Dark blue	> 30 to 50
Very dark blue	> 50 to 100
Dark purple	> 100 to 150
Black	> 150



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND RIPENING

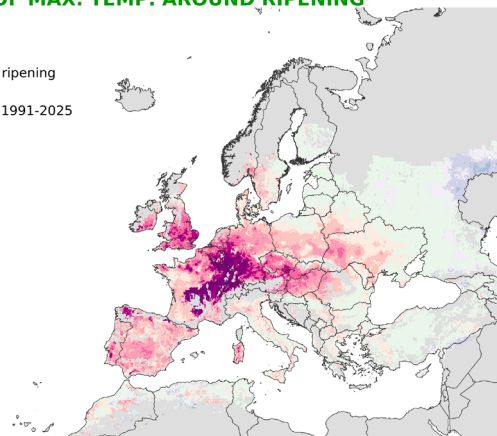
Average value
Winter wheat

± 10 days around ripening

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C

Dark blue	> -5 to -4
Blue	> -4 to -3
Light blue	> -3 to -2
Very light blue	> -2 to -1
Light green	> -1 to 1
Yellow	> 1 to 2
Orange	> 2 to 3
Red	> 3 to 4
Dark red	> 4 to 5
Purple	> 5 to 6
Black	> 6



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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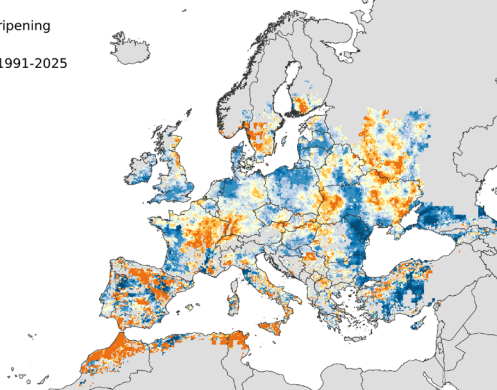
**ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND RIPENING****Cumulative value
Winter rapeseed**

± 10 days around ripening

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %

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



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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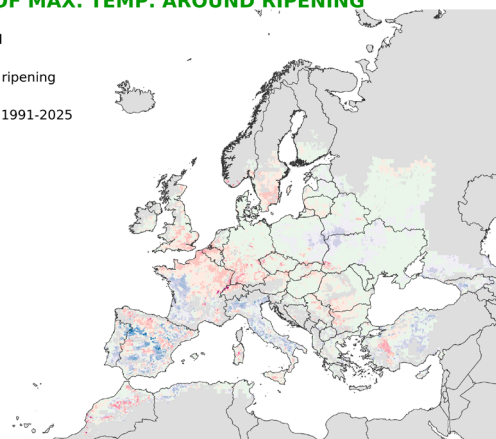
ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND RIPENING**Average value
Winter rapeseed**

± 10 days around ripening

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C

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



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



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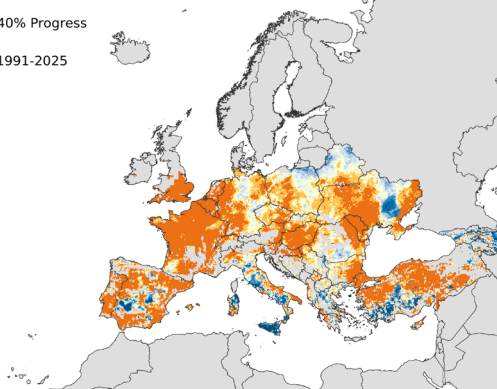
Precipitation and temperature anomalies around grain maize development**ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND 40% PROGRESS****Cumulative value
Grain maize**

± 10 days around 40% Progress

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %

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



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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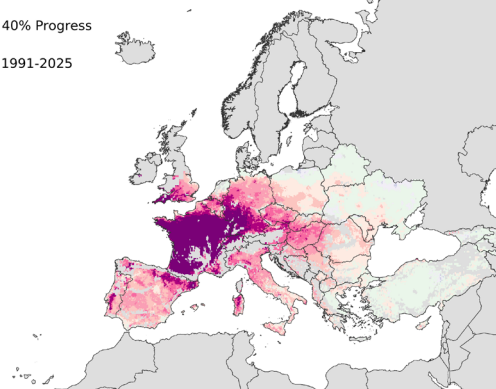
ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND 40% PROGRESS**Average value
Grain maize**

± 10 days around 40% Progress

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C

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



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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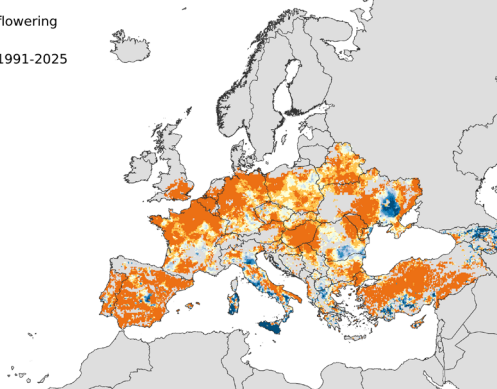
ANOMALY OF PRECIPITATION AROUND FLOWERING**Cumulative value
Grain maize**

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: %

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



Created: 20.07.2026
Resolution: 10 x 10 km
Data: based on WOFOST crop model



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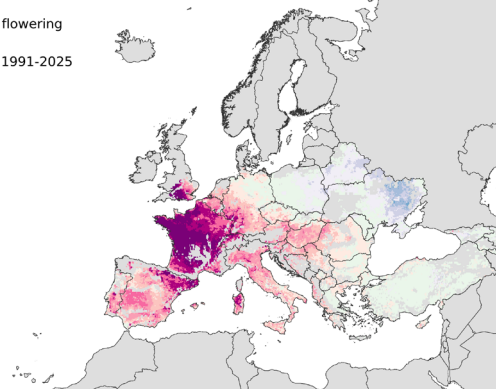
ANOMALY OF MAX. TEMP. AROUND FLOWERING**Average value
Grain maize**

± 10 days around flowering

Reference period: 1991-2025
Season: 2026

Units: °C

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



Created: 20.07.2026
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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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How to cite this JRC MARS Bulletin

Ben Aoun, W., Biavetti, I., Bussay, A., Cerrani, I., Claverie, M. et al., *JRC MARS Bulletin – Crop monitoring in Europe – July 2026 – Vol. 34 No 6 – Heatwaves accelerated winter crop ripening and are threatening summer crops*, Thiemig, V., Ben Aoun, W. and Niemeyer, S. (editors), Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2026,
<https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2760/5926801>, JRC146186.

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

Analysis and reports

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

Reporting support

Prepress projects Ltd., Biavetti, I.

Editors

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

Further information

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

Data production

AGRI4CAST, MARSOP6 Consortium

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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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JRC146186

PDF ISSN 2443-8278

doi: 10.2760/5926801

KJ-01-26-006-EN-N

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