

Reg No: 1997/013668/07 Web: www.rmd.co.za

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RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 15 Aug 25

August 3 – 9, provided by USDA/WAOB

International Weather and Crop Summary

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Early-week showers in eastern croplands transitioned to drier weather in western Europe, while heat lingered across the Mediterranean Basin.

WESTERN FSU: Additional showers across western and northern growing areas contrasted with lingering dryness and heat closer to the Black Sea Coast.

EASTERN FSU: Chilly and rainy weather in the eastern spring grain belt gave way to dry and warm conditions farther west, while sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored open boll cotton in Uzbekistan and environs.

MIDDLE EAST: Hot weather in Turkey hastened the development of filling to maturing summer crops.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rains were abundant across most of the region, except for northwestern India and southern Pakistan, which experienced notable dryness.

EAST ASIA: Widespread rainfall eased drought on the North China Plain but exacerbated the south's coastal flooding.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon rainfall persisted across most of the region, while Thailand and adjacent areas of Cambodia and Vietnam experienced drier conditions.

AUSTRALIA: Additional late-week showers in western growing areas contrasted with drier weather in southern and eastern Australia.

MEXICO: Widespread, locally heavy showers in parts of southern and western Mexico contrasted with hot, mostly dry weather farther north.

CANADIAN PRARIES: Wet weather benefited immature summer crops but slowed the early stages of small grain harvesting.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm, sunny weather favored fieldwork but reduced soil moisture for summer crops.



<u>USA</u>





Previous Image - Total inches

New Image - Total inches

Weather conditions varied across key U.S. agricultural regions. Rainfall was observed in parts of the northern Great Plains and the upper and middle Mississippi Valley, with some areas receiving more than twice the normal weekly amount. The Southeast also received heavy precipitation, with some areas recording totals up to 6 inches above normal. In contrast, dry conditions prevailed across portions of the New England, as well as the Delta and Southwest. Meanwhile, parts of the Southwest experienced above normal temperatures, with anomalies ranging from 4 to 6°F. Warm conditions were also recorded in portions of the Great Lakes region. Most of the Corn Belt experienced near normal temperatures, while below normal temperatures were recorded in the southern and middle Atlantic States.

Corn: Ninety-four percent of the corn crop had reached the silking stage by August 10, one percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of the corn was at the dough stage by week's end, equal to both last year and the average. By August 10, fourteen percent of the corn had reached the dented stage, 2 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. On August 10, seventy-two percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week. In Iowa, the largest comproducing state, 86 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Ninety-one percent of the soybeans had reached the blooming stage by August 10, one percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Seventy-one percent of the soybeans had begun setting pods by week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. On August 10, sixty-eight percent of the nation's soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week. Winter Wheat: Ninety percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 10, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Harvest of the 2025 winter wheat crop was at or beyond 95 percent in 13 of the 18 estimating states.

Cotton: By August 10, ninety-three percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Sixty-five percent of the cotton was setting bolls by week's end, 7 percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind average. By August 10, eight percent of the cotton had bolls opening, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Fifty-three percent of the nation's cotton was rated in good to excellent condition on August 10, two percentage points below the previous week.

Sorghum: Sixty-five percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage by August 10, seven percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-nine percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage by week's end, 2 percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. On August 10, sixty-six percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week.

Rice: Eighty-five percent of the rice had reached the headed stage by August 10, four percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the rice acreage had been harvested by August 10, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Seventy-six

percent of the nation's rice was rated in good to excellent condition by August 10, two percentage points below the previous week.

Other Small Grains: By August 10, fifty-five percent of the oat crop had been harvested, 1 percentage point behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. On August 10, fifty-eight percent of the nation's oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week. By August 10, ninety-eight percent of the barley had headed, 2 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Eighteen percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 10, two percentage points ahead of last year but 6 points behind average. On August 10, forty-three percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week. Sixteen percent of the spring wheat had been harvested by August 10, equal to last year but 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On August 10, forty-nine percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week. Sixteen percent of the spring wheat had been harvested by August 10, forty-nine percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week. Sixteen percent of the spring wheat had been harvested by August 10, forty-nine percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week.

Other Crops: Ninety-four percent of the peanuts had reached the pegging stage by August 10, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On August 10, seventy-four percent of the peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above last week.



Last Week



EUROPE



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Early-week showers in central and eastern growing areas transitioned to dry and warmer weather farther west, while extreme heat lingered across the Mediterranean Basin. A cold front triggered showers and thunderstorms (5-50 mm, locally more) across much of central and eastern Europe, stabilizing (south) or

boosting (north) yield prospects for reproductive to filling summer crops. However, several locales were completely dry, including western Hungary and environs as well as the lower Danube River Valley. Cooler weather (1-3°C below normal) followed the cold front from the Adriatic Sea northeastward into Poland and the Baltic States, though anomalous warmth (up to 2°C above normal) lingered in the lower Balkans. Meanwhile, an expanding area of high pressure brought favorably dry weather for early rapeseed sowing to France and southeastern England, while building heat in southern France (up to 4°C above normal) accelerated summer crop drydown. Across the Mediterranean Basin, extreme heat (36-42°C) hastened drought- afflicted summer crops toward or into maturity northern Italy, Hungary, and the Balkans. *Surface-based weather station data from France and Hungary were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.

<u>CHINA</u>









Widespread showers brought much-needed relief to the dry North China Plain but exacerbated persistent localized flooding, particularly in China's southern coastal areas such as the Guangdong province. While most of the region received 10 to 150 mm of rainfall, some areas saw little to none. On the other hand, torrential downpours exceeding 200 mm occurred in southern China and southern Japan. Taiwan experienced a welcome reprieve from weeks of heavy monsoon- and tropical cyclone-induced rains, receiving minimal precipitation during the monitoring period. Temperatures across the region averaged 1 to 6°C above normal, with daytime highs typically in the lower to upper 30s (degrees C). Some parts of central China, however, reported temperatures reaching the low 40s.

<u>AUSTRALIA</u>



Autralia Autralia Victoria Victor

Previous Image - Total mm



800

400

200

100

50

25

10

Showers in the west gave way to drier conditions in southern and eastern growing areas. A broad area of high pressure maintained mostly dry weather (5 mm or less) from South Australia eastward into Victoria and New South Wales, promoting the development of vegetative winter grains and

oilseeds following recent drought-easing rain. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy showers (15-75 mm) associated with a cold front arrived in Western Australia late in the monitoring period, maintaining good to excellent conditions for vegetative wheat and barley as well as vegetive to flowering rapeseed. Near-normal temperatures were noted across much of Australia save for anomalous warmth (up 3°C above normal) in eastern New South Wales.

<u>INDIA</u>





Previous Image - Total mm

New Image - Total mm

While most of South Asia experienced heavy monsoon rains (up to 300 mm), northwest India and southern Pakistan remained largely dry. Notably, the Sindh province in Pakistan has been under a three-week dry spell, which combined with higher than-normal temperatures could potentially harm crops. After a dry period, southern India received welcome relief with abundant rainfall (10-100 mm). Regional temperatures were generally near normal, though some areas in Pakistan and central India, including parts of the eastern coast, recorded temperatures 1 to 3°C above average. Daytime highs ranged from the lower to upper 30s (degrees C), with nighttime lows in the lower to upper 20s.

MEXICO



PACIFIC OCEAN PACIFIC COLEAN C

Previous Image - Total mm

New Image - Total mm

On August 6, Tropical Storm Ivo passed less than 240 km south of Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. Two days later, Ivo passed a similar distance south of the southern tip of Baja California, en route to cooler water and eventual dissipation. More importantly, Ivo was embedded within a deep pool of atmospheric moisture, which contributed to widespread showers (10-50 mm) on the southern plateau corn belt. Higher totals (100-200 mm, locally more) were observed in southern Veracruz and neighbouring areas, including northern Oaxaca and parts of Chiapas. A few heavier showers also extended northward into western Mexico, including portions of Nayarit, Sinaloa, southern

Sonora, and southwestern Chihuahua. However, much of northern Mexico experienced hot, dry weather, amid a temporary disruption of the North American monsoon circulation. Weekly temperatures averaged as much as 2 to 4°C above normal in much of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Coahuila, while little or no rain fell across north-central and northeastern Mexico, extending as far south as Querétaro and northern Guanajuato.

WESTERN FSU



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Widespread showers in northern and western growing areas contrasted with early week heat adjacent to the Black Sea Coast. For the second consecutive week, moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm, locally more) across northern portions of Russia's Central and Volga Districts maintained ample to abundant moisture supplies for reproductive to filling summer crops. Likewise, lighter showers (5-30 mm) sustained good to excellent conditions for reproductive to filling corn in central and northeastern Ukraine. Conversely, rain tapered off to the south, with a pocket of moderate to heavy showers (10-35 mm) in southern portions of the Southern District (10-20 mm) giving way to totally dry conditions elsewhere along the Black Sea Coast and lighter showers (1-10 mm) farther inland across the remainder of the Southern District. Temperatures for the week averaged near normal in the northwest and up to 4°C above normal in the drier southern croplands; daytime highs topped 35°C (as high as 38°C) across much of west-central and southwestern Russia. However, cooler temperatures arrived in southwestern Russia during the latter half of the monitoring period. Crop conditions remained good to excellent in the north but poor to very poor from southern Ukraine eastward into southern Russia.

EASTERN FSU



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Unseasonably chilly and wet weather in the eastern spring grain belt transitioned to dry and warm conditions farther west, while sunny skies favoured cotton in the south. A strengthening area of low pressure generated 20 to 95 mm of rainfall from eastern Kazakhstan into Russia's Siberia District, maintaining abundant moisture supplies for filling spring grains. However, the storm dragged unseasonably cold air (4- 7°C below normal) into these same locales, with nighttime lows in the single digits (degrees C) slowing or halting crop development. Farther west, sunny skies and warmer temperatures (up to 2°C above normal in the southeastern Volga District) favoured filling to maturing spring wheat and barley. Across the Commonwealth of Independent States, seasonably sunny skies and near-normal temperatures benefited open boll cotton following recent extreme heat in central Uzbekistan and environs.

Source:

Highlights provided by USDA/WAOB. This report is a shortened version of the Weekly USDA report.

Full report - https://www.usda.gov/sites/default/files/documents/wwcb.pdf

Compiled by DJF

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