

RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 15 January 2025

January 5 – 11, provided by USDA/WAOB

International Weather and Crop Summary

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Wet and warm weather was replaced by colder and snowy conditions at the end of the period.

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry and warm weather prevailed across the Middle East save for showers in Iraq.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Extreme drought over the western third of the region contrasted sharply with additional beneficial showers farther east.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Continued seasonably wet weather across southern and eastern sections of the region maintained adequate to locally excessive moisture conditions for rice and other crops.

AUSTRALIA: Showery, somewhat cooler-than-normal weather further benefited summer crops.

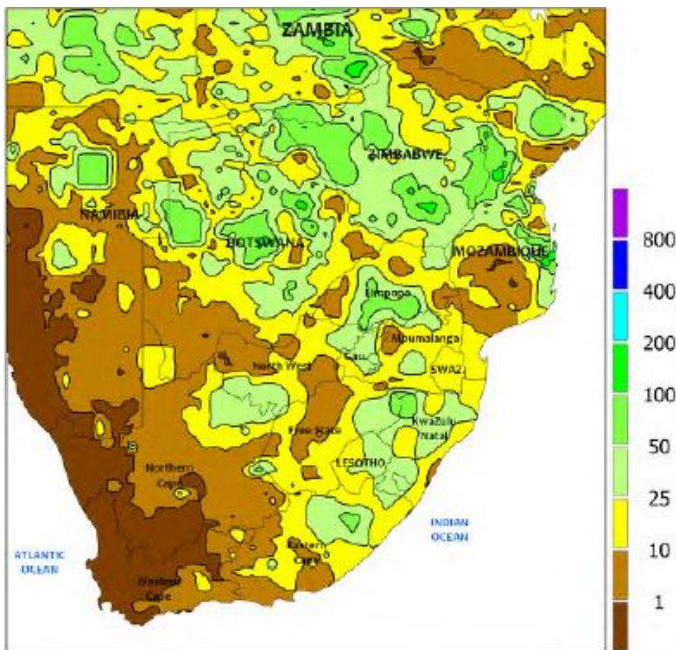
SOUTH AFRICA: Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops.

ARGENTINA: Hot, mostly dry weather in key central and eastern growing areas increased stress on summer crops.

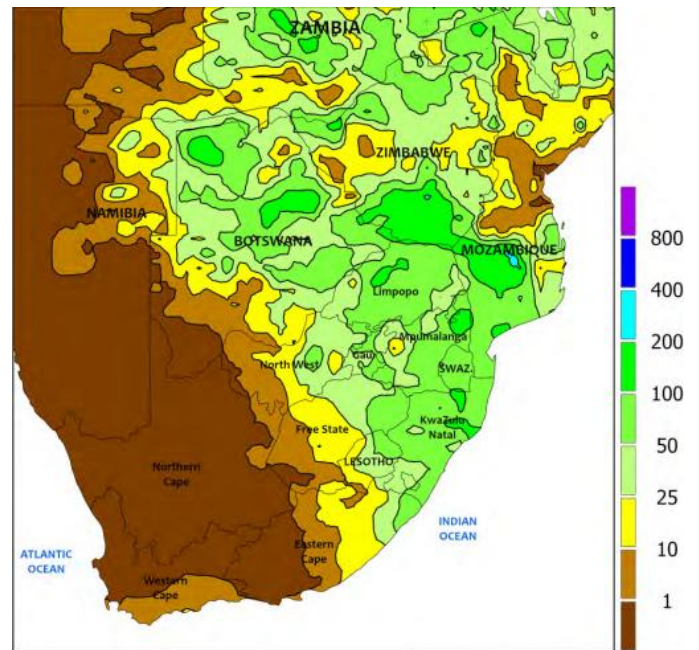
BRAZIL: Showers returned to most of the Center-West, benefiting soybeans, while southern dryness expanded, further limiting soil moisture for crops.



SOUTH AFRICA



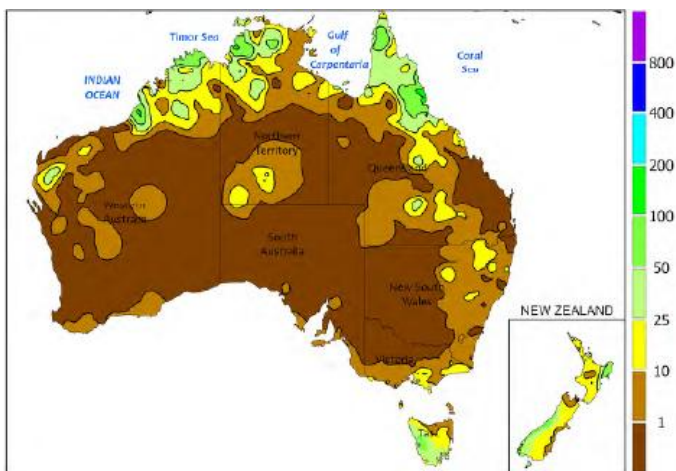
Previous Image - Total mm



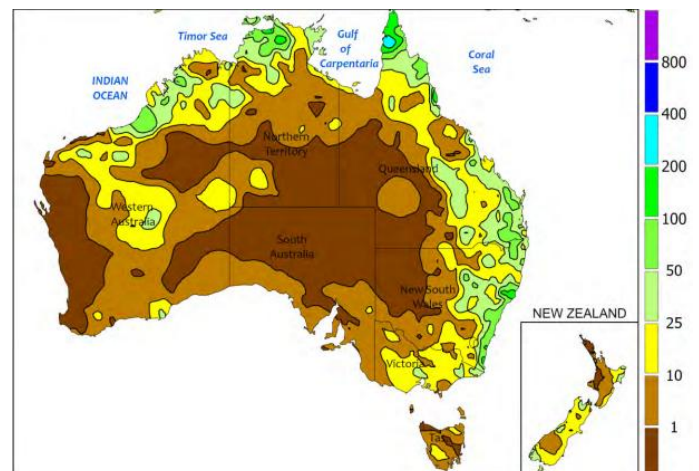
New Image - Total mm

Warm, showery weather maintained overall favorable conditions for corn and other rain-fed summer crops. Rainfall varied from less than 10 mm to more than 50 mm across the western corn belt, and less than 25 mm to more than 100 mm across the eastern corn belt. Rainfall totals continue to be low in the western portions of North West and Free State, but temperatures were seasonable, averaging within 1°C of normal in the aforementioned areas. Daytime highs averaged in the lower to middle 30 degrees C for most of the area. To the west, warm (daytime highs in the lower 30s), sunny weather favored developing tree and vine crops in Western Cape.

AUSTRALIA



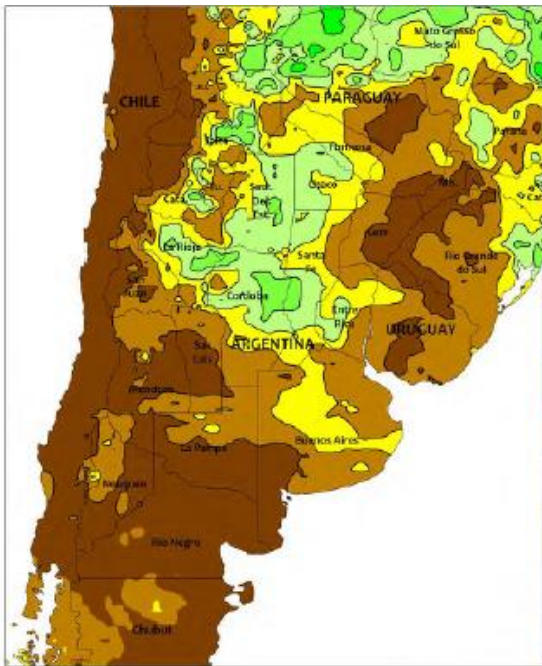
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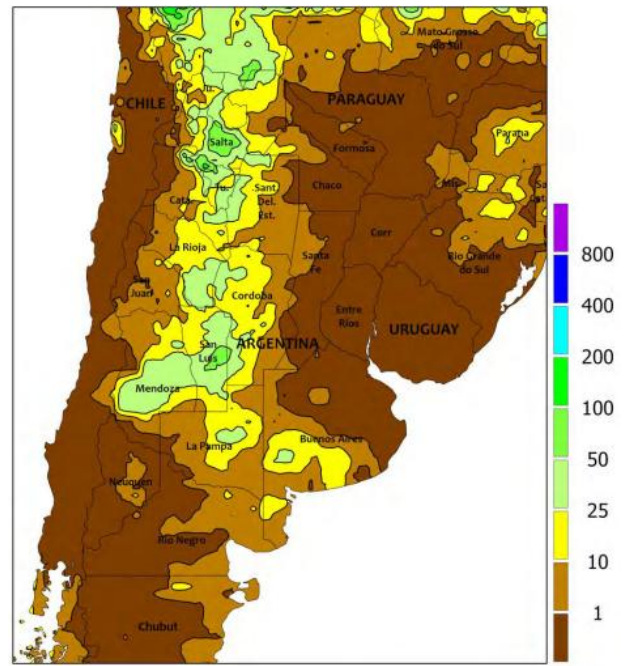
New Image - Total mm

Widespread showers fell across much of eastern Australia, maintaining adequate to abundant soil moisture for immature summer crops. Most major crop producing areas in southern Queensland and New South Wales received between 10 and 25 mm of rain, with isolated locations reporting more than 50 mm. The wet weather benefited the majority of summer crops, but the rain likely slowed drydown of the earliest maturing sorghum. Temperatures continued to average near to below normal (up to 2°C below normal) throughout eastern Australia, helping to keep summer crops in good condition. Maximum temperatures were generally in the lower to middle 30s degrees C.

ARGENTINA



Previous Image - Total mm



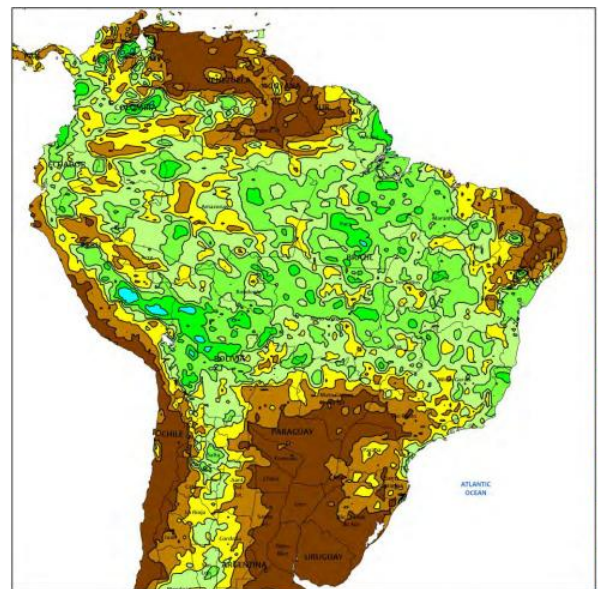
New Image - Total mm

Hot, mostly dry weather prevailed across key summer crop producing areas of central and eastern Argentina, increasing stress on summer crops. Little to no rain fell from Chaco, Formosa, and eastern Santiago del Estero southward into northern Buenos Aires, while extreme maximum temperatures climbed into the middle and upper 30s degrees C. The heat and dryness were untimely for corn, soybeans, and many other summer crops, which were in or approaching the reproductive stages of development. Better weather is needed to help maintain crop conditions and yield prospects. Elsewhere, scattered showers in southern Buenos Aires and western growing areas aided local summer crop development, with rainfall amounts generally ranging from 5 to 25 mm. Maximum temperatures were mostly in the middle and upper 30s degrees C here as well. According to the government of Argentina, 98 percent of the cotton, 96 percent of the soybeans, and 93 percent of the corn were planted as of January 9. The winter crop harvest was mostly complete, with 99 percent of wheat and barley reportedly harvested.

BRAZIL



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Widespread showers returned to Mato Grosso after a brief lull, with 25 to 100 mm sustaining favourable soil moisture for soybeans. However, southern dryness continued and expanded into southern portions of Mato Grosso do Sul, where rainfall has been limited since the end of December and soil moisture is becoming short. Meanwhile, showers remained unseasonably light to non-existent in much of the south (Paraná to Rio Grande do Sul), further limiting soil moisture for summer crops and raising concerns about yield declines. The remainder of the major crop-producing locales to the north and east continued to benefit from sustained rainfall (25-100 mm or more). Temperatures across summer growing areas continued to be near normal with no indications of stressful heat to compound regional dryness. Most summer crops were progressing through vegetative stages of development, while over half of the soybean crop was reportedly flowering to filling.

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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