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# RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 26 Jun 25

June 15 – 21, provided by USDA/WAOB

#### International Weather and Crop Summary

#### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Increasingly hot and dry weather expanded eastward across the continent, though scattered showers preceded the heat in central Europe.

**WESTERN FSU:** Below-normal temperatures overspread the region, with widespread rain in Russia and eastern Ukraine contrasting with dry conditions over western croplands.

**EASTERN FSU:** Widespread showers and above-normal temperatures across northern Kazakhstan and central Russia favored vegetative spring grains, while seasonably sunny and hot conditions favored cotton development in Uzbekistan.

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry and hot weather in Turkey signaled an early end to the water year and promoted winter grain drydown and harvesting.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon showers continued with the Southwest Monsoon's northward advance.

**EAST ASIA:** Southern and northeastern China saw widespread showers that sustained moisture levels for summer crops, while parts of the North China Plain endured heat and dryness.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Favorable showers in the Philippines and Malaysia contrasted with patchy rainfall in Thailand and Cambodia.

AUSTRALIA: Mostly dry weather prevailed across the continent save for showers in southwestern croplands.

**MEXICO:** Erick became the earliest major hurricane on record to make landfall anywhere in Mexico, striking the Pacific Coast on June 19 with sustained winds near 110 knots near the border of Oaxaca and Guerrero.

**CANADIAN PRARIES:** Wet weather across the western half of the Prairies contrasted with warm, mostly dry weather in Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Warm weather promoted a rapid crop development pace for winter wheat and spring-sown crops, although rain in southwestern Ontario slowed fieldwork.



<u>USA</u>



Previous Image - Total inches



New Image - Total inches

Parts of the lower Mississippi Valley and Tennessee Valley experienced heavy rain, reducing the number of suitable days for fieldwork. Rainfall was also observed across

**Corn**: By June 22, ninety-seven percent of this year's corn crop had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. Four percent of the corn crop had reached the silking stage by June 22, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. On June 22, seventy percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below last week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 83 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

**Soybeans**: Ninety-six percent of the nation's soybean acreage had been planted by June 22, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 90 percent of the soybean crop had emerged by June 22, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the average. Eight percent of the soybean crop was blooming by the week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average. On June 22, sixty-six percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to last week.

**Winter Wheat**: By June 22, ninety-six percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nineteen percent of the winter wheat acreage had been harvested by week's end, 19 percentage points behind last year and 9 points behind average. On June 22, forty-nine percent of the 2025 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 45 percent of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition.

**Cotton**: By June 22, producers had planted 92 percent of the nation's cotton crop, 1 percentage point behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of the cotton crop had reached the squaring stage by June 22, three percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. By June 22, five percent of the nation's cotton was setting bolls, 3 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On June 22, forty-seven percent of the 2025 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week.

**Sorghum**: Nationally, 84 percent of the sorghum crop was planted by June 22, five percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 14 percent of the sorghum was headed, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the average. On June 22, sixty-one percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition.

**Rice**: Thirteen percent of the nation's rice was headed by week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 22, seventy-eight percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week.

**Other Small Grains**: Nationally, 60 percent of the nation's oat crop had headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 22, fifty-seven percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week. By June 22, ninety-four percent of the nation's barley crop had emerged, equal to last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the barley had reached the heading stage by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the average. On June 22, forty-two percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below last week. By June 22, ninety-three percent of the spring wheat crop had emerged, 6 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the spring wheat was headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. On June 22, fifty-four percent of the spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the spring wheat was headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 point behind average. On June 22, fifty-four percent of the spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points behind last year and 4 points behind the 5-year average.

**Other Crops**: Twenty-six percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by June 22, two percentage points behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. On June 22, seventy-two percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above last week. By June 22, producers had planted 91 percent of this year's sunflower crop, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Producers in North and South Dakota had planted 95 and 90 percent of the crop, respectively.









## **EUROPE**



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Increasingly dry and hot weather expanded eastward across the continent, though showers preceded the heat in central Europe. A broad area of high pressure was responsible for extreme heat in Spain (35-38°C in the north, 38-42°C in the south), France (34-38°C), and northern Italy (33- 37°C), accelerating summer crops toward reproduction and likely stressing flowering cotton in Andalucia (southern Spain) where numerous

maxima reached the lower 40s (degrees C) and 7- day average temperatures topped 30°C (the threshold for cotton stress). Abnormal warmth (up to 5°C above normal) expanded into England and Germany, accelerating winter crop drydown and harvesting as well as spring grain and summer crop development. The anomalous warmth spread over the eastern third of the continent late in the monitoring period, though a chilly start to the week netted near-normal 7-day average temperatures from Poland into the Balkans. The leading edge of the heat was preceded by highly variable showers and thunderstorms (1-65 mm) across central Europe, maintaining moisture supplies locally for filling winter crops and vegetative summer crops. However, primary crop areas from Hungary into the lower Danube River Valley turned dry, though daytime highs in the lower 30s remained below the threshold for stress to summer crops. \*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>



Previous Image - Total mm



While parts of the North China Plain experienced heat and dryness, widespread showers in southern and northeastern China provided a significant boost to moisture levels for rice and other summer crops south of the Yangtze River. Some locales received over 200 mm of rain. In the northeast, 10 to 100 mm of rainfall maintained good moisture conditions for vegetative corn and soybeans. Elsewhere in the region, the Korean Peninsula endured extremely heavy rainfall, with localized amounts surpassing 200 mm, while Japan saw moderate showers (10-65 mm). Most of the region experienced near- to above-normal temperatures, with daytime highs averaging in the middle to upper 20s (degrees C) in the northeast and west, while other areas saw temperatures ranging from the lower to upper 30s.

# AUSTRALIA



Previous Image - Total mm





Mostly dry weather prevailed across the continent save for showers in southwestern growing areas. High pressure provided sunny skies and near- to below-normal temperatures (up to 4°C below

normal in eastern croplands) from South Australia eastward, promoting winter grain and oilseed development. However, the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) continued to depict severe drought across South Australia (lowest VHI on record for this time of year) and Victoria (second lowest), while the VHI in New South Wales transitioned from very poor in the south to excellent near the Queensland border. On the back side of the high, showers and thunderstorms accompanied a cold front in Western Australia, with the heaviest rain (30-95 mm) falling west of primary crop areas; however, 10 to 40 mm of rainfall moistened soils in the winter crop areas north of Perth adjacent to the coast.

### <u>INDIA</u>



Previous Image - Total mm



Following a roughly two-week pause in its northward progression, the Southwest Monsoon resumed its northward advance and now nearly covers the entire region. This resulted in heavy to extremely heavy rainfall (up to 500 mm) across nearly the entire region, with the exception of southeast portions of India where little to no rain fell. In key rice production areas, rainfall varied, providing 25 to 200 mm of moisture, which can be beneficial for rice growth, though some localized areas received much higher amounts, reaching up to 400 mm. Thanks to the widespread showers, temperatures across most of the region were slightly cooler than previous weeks, averaging in the lower to upper 30s (degrees C). Above-normal temperatures and drier conditions continued in Pakistan, with daytime highs ranging from the lower to upper 40s.

#### MEXICO



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Previous Image - Total mm

New Image - Total mm

Hurricane Erick battered portions of the Pacific Coast of Mexico with high winds, heavy rain, and a substantial storm surge. Erick, the earliest major hurricane to strike any part of Mexico, made landfall near the border of Oaxaca and Guerrero on June 19 with maximum sustained winds near 110 knots, down from an earlier peak of 125 knots. Rainfall broadly totalled 50 to 100 mm or more along and near the Pacific Coast from southern Sinaloa to Chiapas, with several locations receiving more than 200 mm. Soaking showers (25-100 mm, locally more) fell from the southern plateau corn belt into southeastern Mexico, while flooding rainfall (200-400 mm) struck some sugarcane-producing areas in Veracruz and portions of neighbouring states. Rain helped to suppress temperatures, which averaged as much as 1 to 2°C below normal in many of the wettest spots. In contrast, hot, mostly dry weather persisted in drought-affected northwestern Mexico, where temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C above normal.

#### WESTERN FSU



Previous Image - Total mm





A strong cold front brought much cooler temperatures to the region and triggered widespread showers and thunderstorms across Russia and eastern Ukraine. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged near normal in Belarus, Moldova, and western Ukraine but up to 3°C below normal over western Russia. The front's slow movement netted widespread moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10-75 mm, locally more) from eastern Ukraine into western Russia, improving prospects for filling winter wheat, reproductive spring grains, as well as vegetative corn, sunflowers, and soybeans; most crops were developing on par with or slightly slower than normal due to the recent cool spell. Conversely, mostly dry weather prevailed over Moldova and western Ukraine, though these western growing areas benefited from near- to above-normal rainfall over the preceding 60 days.

### EASTERN FSU









Continued wet but very warm weather in the north contrasted with seasonably hot and mostly dry conditions in the south. Widespread showers and thunderstorms (10-50 mm, locally more) persisted across the spring grain belt of central Russia and northern Kazakhstan, maintaining favourable moisture supplies for vegetative wheat and barley. Despite the clouds and rain, temperatures averaged up to 7°C above normal from northeastern Kazakhstan into Russia's Siberia District, though the extreme heat (34-37°C) did not adversely yield potential due to good soil moisture and the early stage of crop development. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), seasonably sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (2-4°C above normal) accelerated the development of squaring to flowering cotton. However, unusual showers (10-40 mm) in Kyrkyzstan eased irrigation requirements temporarily. Cotton was developing on par with normal across most of the CIS but up to 5 days ahead of normal in southern Kazakhstan.

#### 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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