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RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 7 May 25

April 27 – May 3, provided by USDA/WAOB

International Weather and Crop Summary

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Sunny and warm weather in central and northern Europe juxtaposed with additional beneficial rain on the Iberian Peninsula.

WESTERN FSU: Much cooler temperatures slowed the recent rapid pace of winter crop development, while showers in southern Russia contrasted with dry weather in Ukraine and Moldova.

MIDDLE EAST: Widespread moderate to heavy showers from Turkey into northwestern Iran favored reproductive filling winter grains, while dry and hot weather lowered wheat and barley prospects in eastern Iran.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Sunny and warm weather promoted winter grain maturation and drydown following early-week showers in eastern growing areas.

EAST ASIA: Hot, dry weather in northern China contrasted with favorable showers in the south.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Pre-monsoon showers returned to Indochina, further improving moisture conditions ahead of the main cropping season.

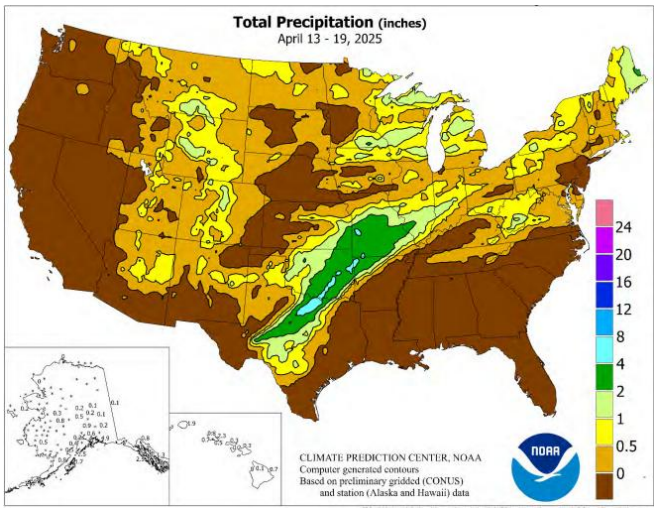
AUSTRALIA: Dry and cooler weather promoted fieldwork across much of Australia.

ARGENTINA: Scattered showers interrupted harvesting of cotton in the far north and soybean and corn in parts of the south.

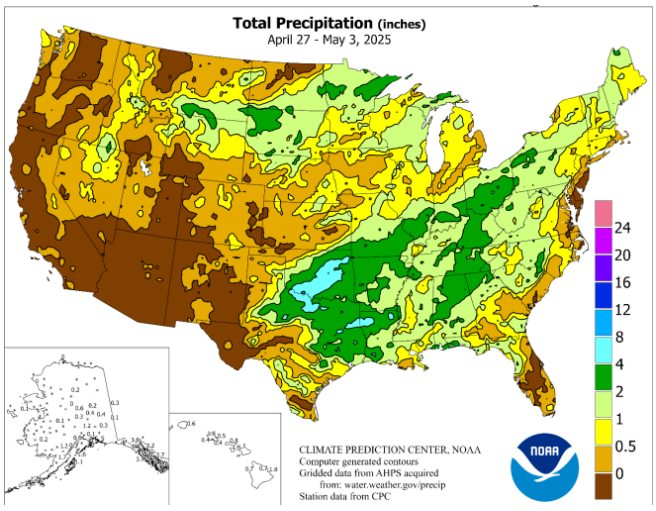
BRAZIL: Showers, albeit patchy, sustained favorable soil moisture for second-crop corn.

MEXICO: Warm, mostly dry weather across the southern plateau corn belt continued to limit early-season planting efforts, while drought-related impacts in northwestern Mexico included limited irrigation reserves for cotton and other summer crops.

USA



Previous Image - Total inches



New Image - Total inches

During the week, little to no precipitation fell across the Southwest and most of the Pacific Coast. In contrast, parts of the southern Plains saw more than four times their normal weekly precipitation, while precipitation was near normal across the eastern half of the country. Meanwhile, temperatures were above normal across most of the country, by as much as 8°F in the middle Atlantic States. Only parts of the Southwest and the Great Lakes had temperatures significantly below normal.

Corn: By May 4, producers had planted 40 percent of the nation's corn crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Texas was the furthest advanced in planting progress with 78 percent, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average. Eleven percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 4, the same as the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of average.

Soybeans: Thirty percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by May 4, six percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was furthest advanced in Louisiana with 80 percent planted, 22 percentage points ahead of last year and 26 points ahead of average. Seven percent of the crop had emerged, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of average.

Winter Wheat: By May 4, thirty-nine percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 2 percentage point behind last year but 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 4, fifty-one percent of the 2025 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 1 point above last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 47 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 21 percent of the cotton crop had been planted by May 4, two percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. California and Arizona had the largest percentages of acreage planted, with 65 and 62 percent, respectively.

Sorghum: Twenty-three percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by May 4, one percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Texas had planted 70 percent of its sorghum acreage by May 4, the same as last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average.

Rice: By May 4, producers had seeded 73 percent of the 2025 rice acreage, 4 percentage points behind the previous year but 9 points ahead of the 5-year average. Louisiana and Texas had the largest percentages of acreage planted, with 95 and 93 percent, respectively. By May 4, fifty-four percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 4 percentage points behind last year but 12 points ahead of average.

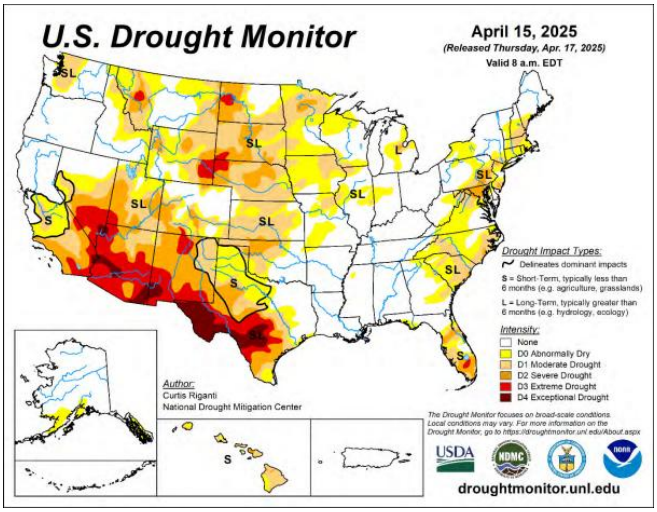
Small Grains: Nationally, oat producers had seeded 71 percent of this year's acreage by May 4, two percentage points ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of the 5-year average. Forty-eight percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by May 4, the same as the previous year but 5 percentage points ahead of average.

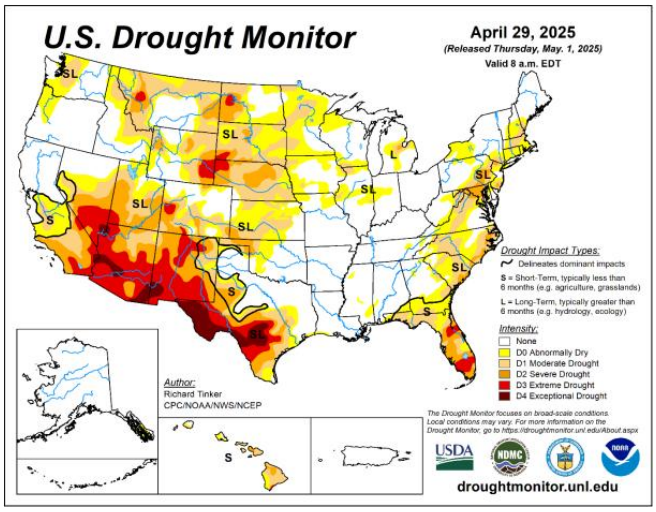
Fifty percent of the nation's barley crop was planted by May 4, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was furthest advanced in Idaho and Washington, with 85 and 76 percent, respectively. Eighteen percent of the nation's barley crop had emerged by May 4, five percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 points ahead of average.

By May 4, forty-four percent of the spring wheat crop was seeded, 1 percentage point behind last year but 10 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress was furthest advanced in South Dakota, with 94 percent of the acres planted. By May 4, thirteen percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had emerged, 2 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 4 points ahead of average.

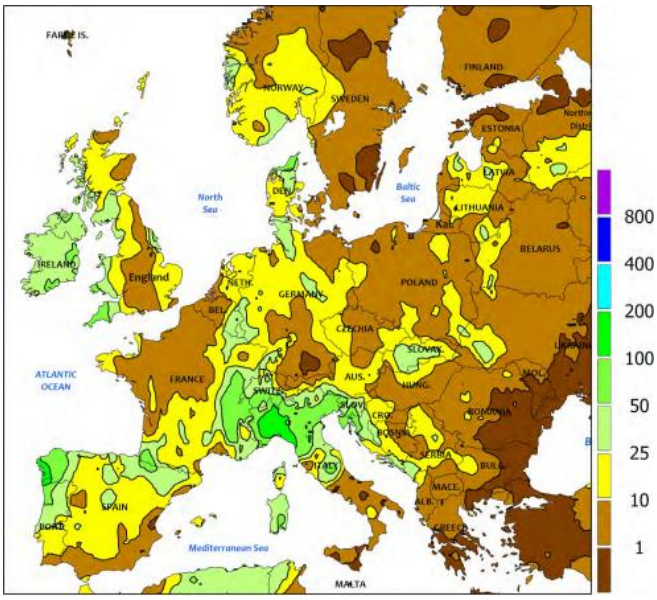
Other Crops: Nationally, peanut producers had planted 18 percent of the 2025 peanut acreage by May 4, two percentage points behind the previous year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Producers in Florida had planted 33 percent of the 2025 intended acreage by the week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of average.

By May 4, eighty-three percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 29 points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting was nearly complete in Idaho, at 99 percent, 21 percentage points ahead of last year and 13 points ahead of average.

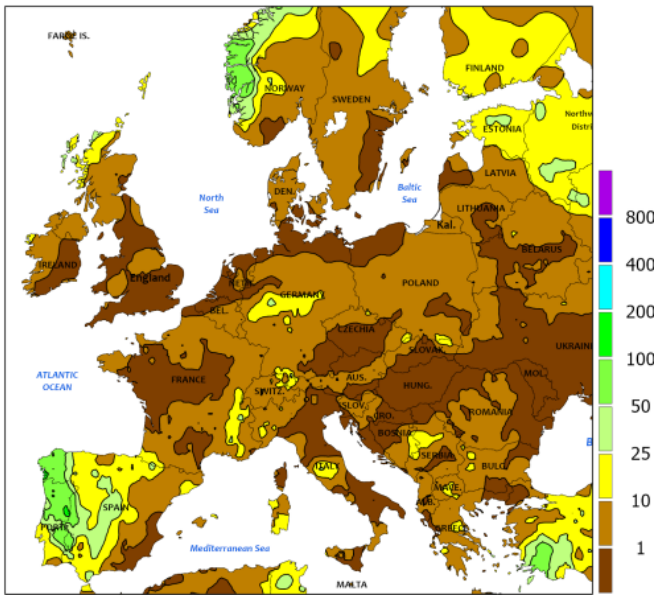




EUROPE



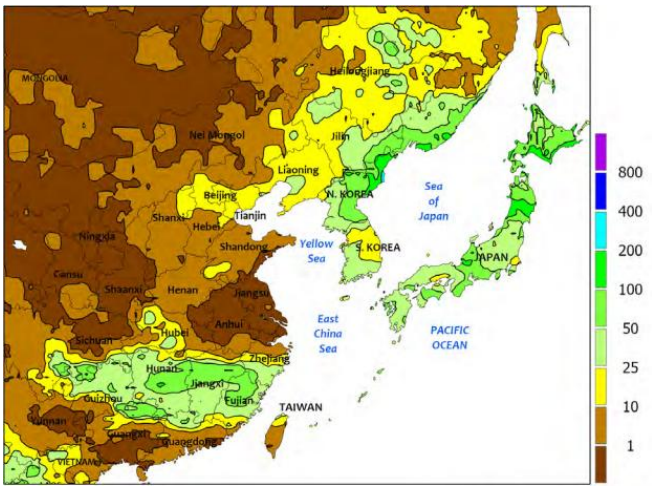
Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Mostly dry and warm weather over central and northern Europe contrasted with additional showers on the Iberian Peninsula. Following the preceding week's much-needed showers over much of central and northern Europe, sunny skies and above-normal temperatures (3-6°C above normal) encouraged the development of vegetative (Germany, Poland, and the Baltic States) to reproductive (England and France) winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed. However, significant long-term moisture deficits persisted in England, northern France*, Denmark, and Germany, where season-to-date rainfall (since March 1) has totaled less than 50 percent of normal. Similarly, mostly dry conditions over the eastern third of the continent encouraged winter crop development as well as corn, sunflower, and soybean sowing. Winter crops need rain over northeastern Europe but were developing favorably across most of the Danube River Valley save for the very dry Black Sea Coast. Dry and warm weather (4-5°C above normal) in northern Italy promoted fieldwork and winter grain development, though heavy showers returned to Italy at the end of the monitoring period. Meanwhile, additional moderate to heavy showers and thunderstorms (10- 65 mm) over Spain and Portugal sustained good to excellent yield prospects for reproductive to filling winter grains. Since September 1, rainfall over Spain's primary growing regions has tallied 200 to 260 percent of normal, the wettest of the past 30 years in Andalucía and Castilla La Mancha and second wettest in Castilla y León. *Surface-based weather station data from France were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.

CHINA



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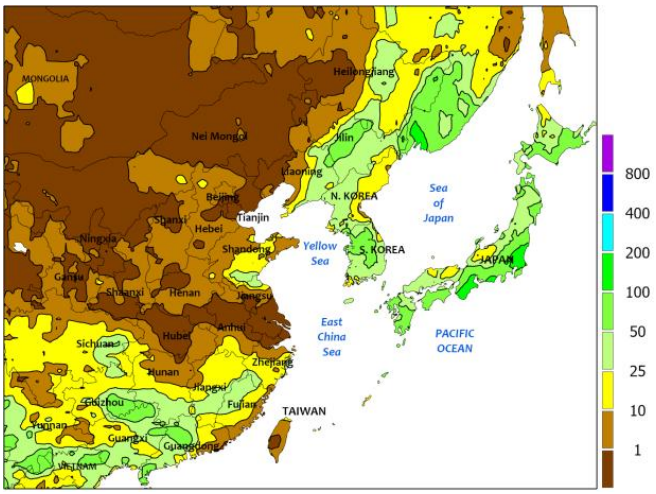
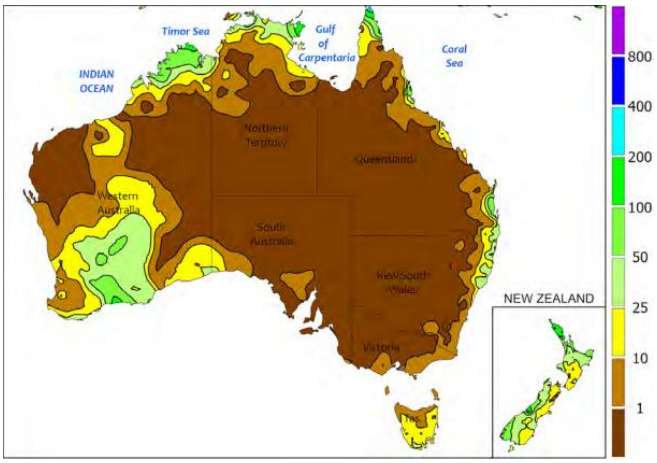


New Image - Total mm

Mostly dry weather and summer-like temperatures (upper 30s degrees C) prevailed on the North China Plain, advancing wheat development rapidly through reproduction and necessitating supplemental irrigation to maintain yield prospects. Spring moisture conditions up to this point in the season had been favorable, but short-term dryness has settled over the bulk of the wheat crop. Drier conditions were also prevalent in sections of the Yangtze Valley but were more favorable for rapeseed beginning to mature. In contrast, previously dry conditions in parts of southern China gave way to increased rainfall, with recent totals topping 10 mm across a large swath and higher values (in excess of 50 mm) embedded within. The improved moisture conditions benefited early-crop rice and irrigation reserves. Meanwhile, seasonably warmer weather expanded across northeastern China, supporting corn and soybean sowing, as showers (10-50 mm or more) in the eastern prefectures of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning aided germination and establishment. Elsewhere in China, above-average temperatures (4-6°C above average) in the absence of stressful heat across Xinjiang promoted cotton establishment and development.

AUSTRALIA



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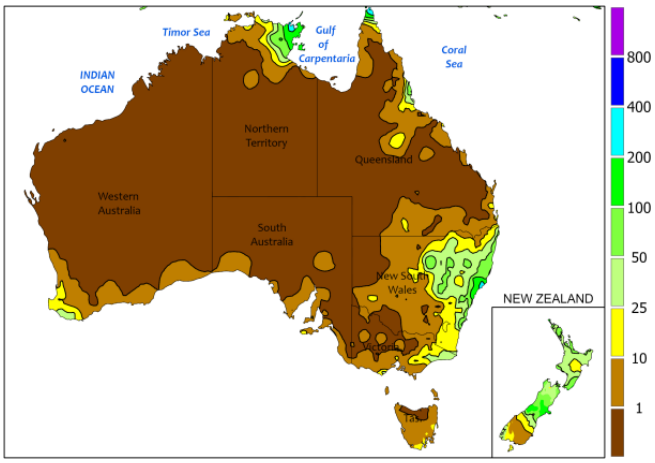
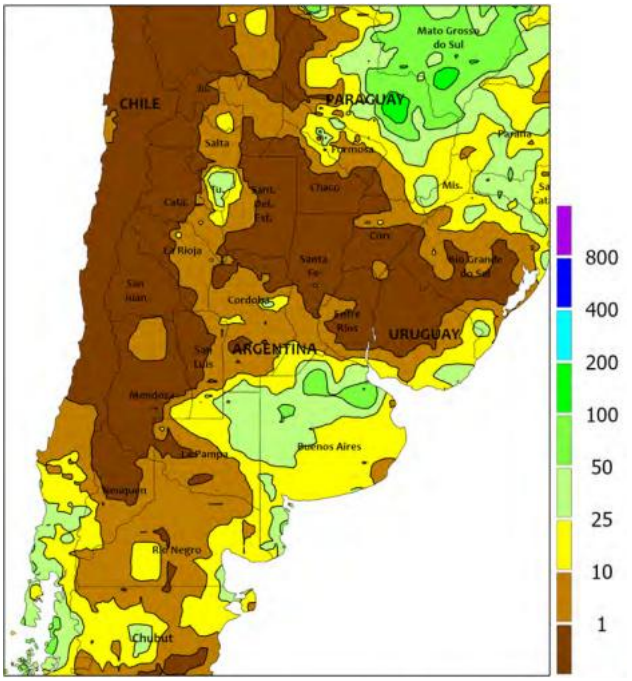


New Image - Total mm

Drier and cooler weather overspread much of the country, though heavy showers doused coastal areas of southeastern Australia. Mostly dry and cool conditions expanded across southern and eastern Australia's primary growing areas, with temperatures averaging up to 2°C below normal in South Australia and environs. However, scattered light to moderate showers (2-30 mm) dotted eastern portions of New South Wales, improving soil moisture locally for winter grain sowing. An easterly wind netted heavy showers (25-170 mm) east of the Great Dividing Range in coastal southeastern Queensland, though this rain fell well east of the state's winter grain belt. Despite the cooler temperatures, extreme drought persisted over South Australia and Victoria, where the latest

satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index was the lowest and second lowest on record, respectively, for this time of year dating back to 1986.

ARGENTINA



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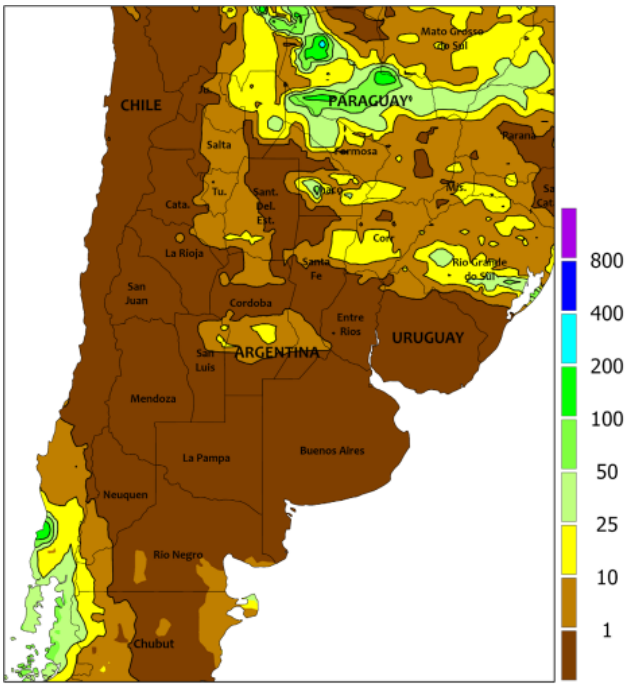
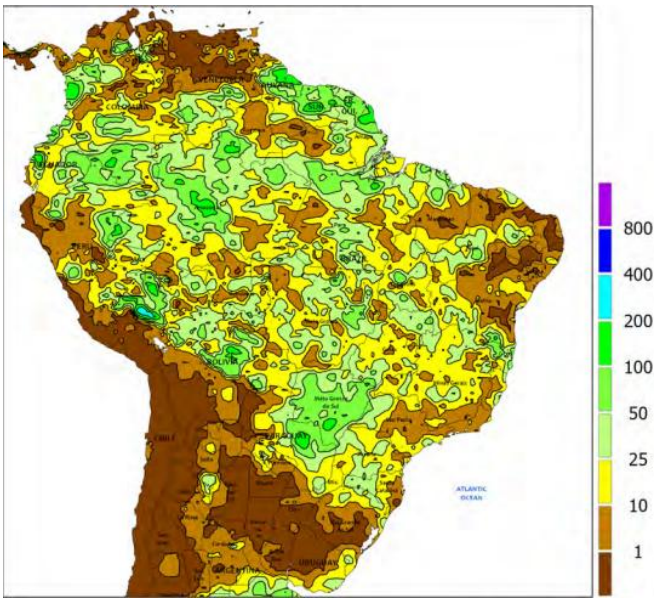


New Image - Total mm

Light to moderate scattered showers slowed fieldwork in far northern farming areas around Chaco (amounts totalled 10-50 mm). Drier conditions persisted elsewhere, allowing harvesting to resume in areas fieldwork had been slowed previously due to rain. Warm temperatures continued with weekly temperatures averaging near to above normal. Daytime highs ranged in the middle to upper 20s (degrees C) for most major farming areas. Nighttime lows stayed just above freezing in parts of the south and well above freezing in the central and northern regions. According to the government of Argentina, as of April 30, harvesting of corn was 31 percent complete, while cotton and soybean harvesting was 22 and 25 percent complete, respectively.

BRAZIL



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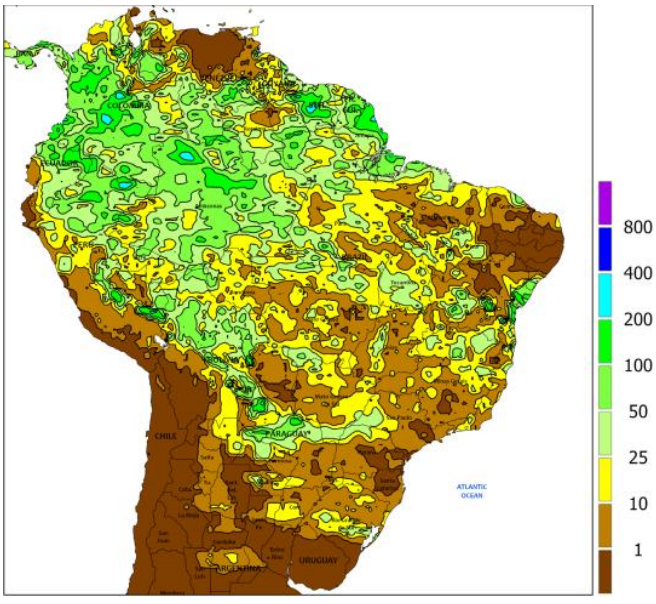

New Image - Total mm

Showers became a little more patchy compared to last week across the Centre-West extending into parts of the south. Despite not being as widespread, many key corn-producing municipalities recorded at least 10 mm of rain, sustaining good yield potential for a crop progressing through various stages of reproduction; harvesting typically begins by the end of May in the main growing zone. Showers (10-50 mm or more) were also recorded in the surrounding states, including Bahia and Minas Gerais as well as to the south in Rio Grande do Sul. The eastern rainfall supported immature cotton and other summer crops, while the southern rain further improved soil moisture ahead of wheat sowing. Temperatures were generally seasonable in the major crop areas, ranging from the lower 30s degrees C in the north to the upper 20s degrees C in the south.

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