

RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 17 Apr 25

April 6 – 12, provided by USDA/WAOB

International Weather and Crop Summary

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Continued warm and rainy weather over southwestern Europe juxtaposed with unseasonably cold and snowy conditions in eastern portions of the continent.

WESTERN FSU: Sharply colder and snowy weather settled over western growing areas, slowing fieldwork and winter crop development.

MIDDLE EAST: Very cold and snowy conditions in Turkey contrasted with dry and hot weather over central and eastern Iran.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA: Sunny skies and warm weather for much of the week favored the development of filling to maturing winter grains.

EAST ASIA: Warm, sunny weather in eastern China gave way to rain and cooler conditions by week's end.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Showers throughout the region slowed seasonal fieldwork.

AUSTRALIA: Dry and increasingly hot weather prevailed before the return of late-week showers in Western Australia.

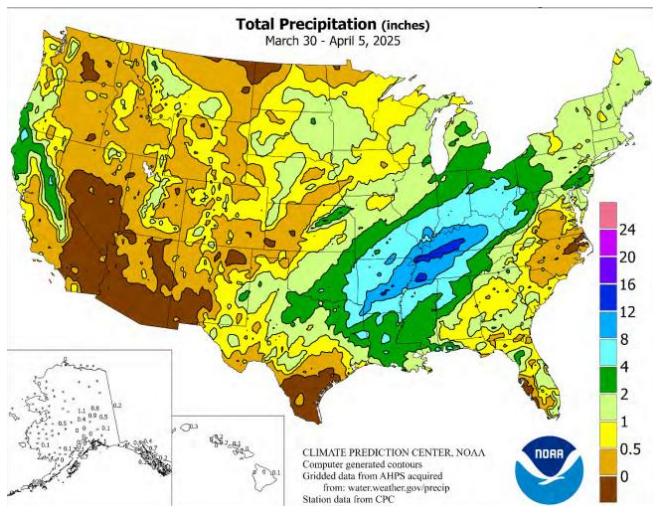
SOUTH AFRICA: Mild, showery weather continued, increasing moisture for immature summer crops, as well as germination of wheat.

ARGENTINA: Mild, wet weather overspread most of the farming regions, disrupting fieldwork for some but helping to replenish moisture reserves for winter grains.

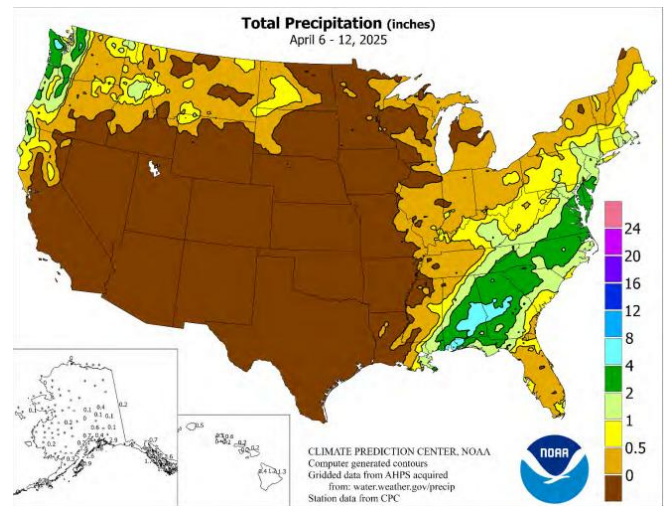
BRAZIL: Patchy to non-existent rainfall in major corn-producing states continued to lower the yield potential of second-crop corn.



USA



Previous Image - Total inches



New Image - Total inches

During the week ending April 13, while most of the Nation was drier than normal, large parts of the Mid-Atlantic Coast and South, as well as parts of the Pacific Northwest, Northern Plains, and Northern Rockies recorded at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Parts of Alabama and coastal Washington recorded 5 inches or more of rain during the week. Most of the western half of

the Nation was warmer than normal during the week ending April 13. Parts of the Great Basin, Northern Plains, Rockies, and Southwest recorded temperatures 9°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the eastern half of the Nation was cooler than normal. Parts of the Mid-Atlantic, Midwest, and South recorded temperatures 9°F or more below normal.

Corn: By April 13, producers had planted 4 percent of the nation's corn crop, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Texas was the furthest advanced with 63 percent planted, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the average.

Soybean: Two percent of the nation's soybean acreage was planted by April 13, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Progress was furthest advanced in Louisiana with 22 percent planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of average.

Winter Wheat: By April 13, eight percent of the nation's winter wheat crop was headed, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On April 13, forty-seven percent of the 2025 winter wheat was reported in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 8 points below last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 43 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Cotton: Nationwide, 5 percent of the cotton crop was planted by April 13, three percentage points behind both the previous year and the 5-year average. Progress was furthest advanced in Arizona with 29 percent planted, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average.

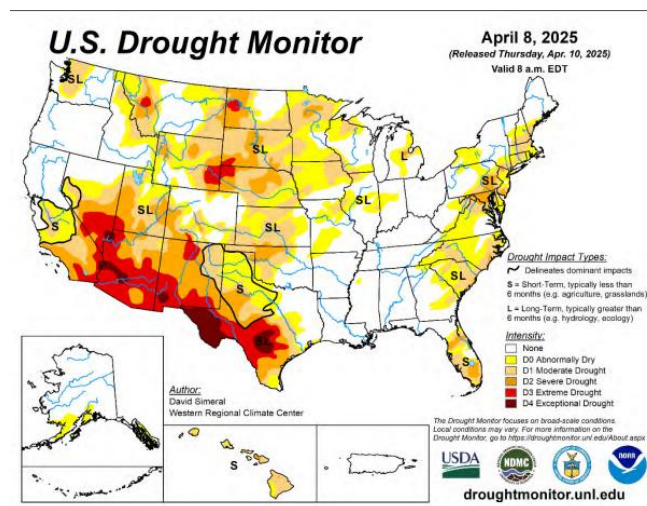
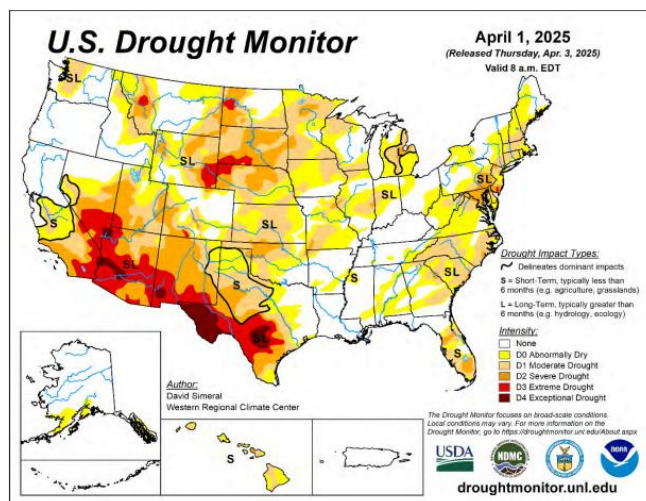
Sorghum: Fifteen percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was planted by April 13, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Texas had planted 57 percent of its sorghum acreage by April 13, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of average.

Rice: By April 13, producers had seeded 32 percent of the 2025 rice acreage, 9 percentage points behind the previous year but 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. Louisiana and Texas had the most acreage planted, 82 and 70 percent, respectively. By April 13, eighteen percent of the nation's rice acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average.

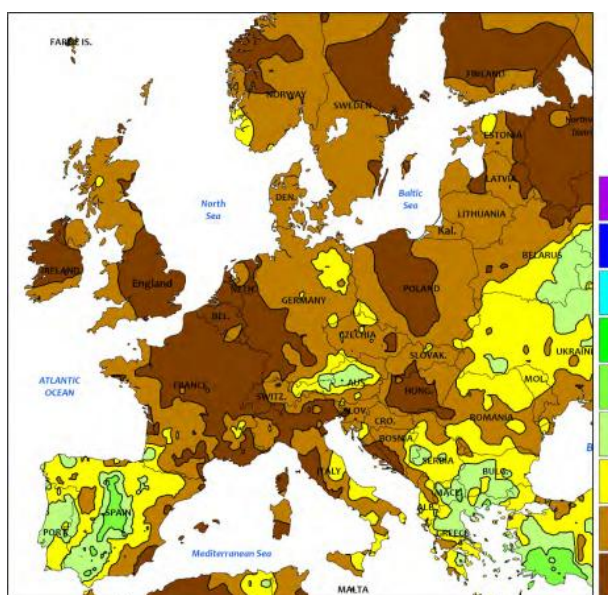
Small Grains: Nationally, oat producers had seeded 41 percent of this year's acreage by April 13, one percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-seven percent of the nation's oat acreage had emerged by April 13, two percentage points behind the previous year but 1 point ahead of average. Thirteen percent of the nation's barley crop was planted by April 13, three percentage points ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. Progress was furthest advanced in Idaho and Washington, with 34 and 21 percent planted, respectively. By April 13, seven percent of the spring wheat

crop was seeded, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Progress was furthest advanced in Idaho with 38 percent planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 7 points ahead of average.

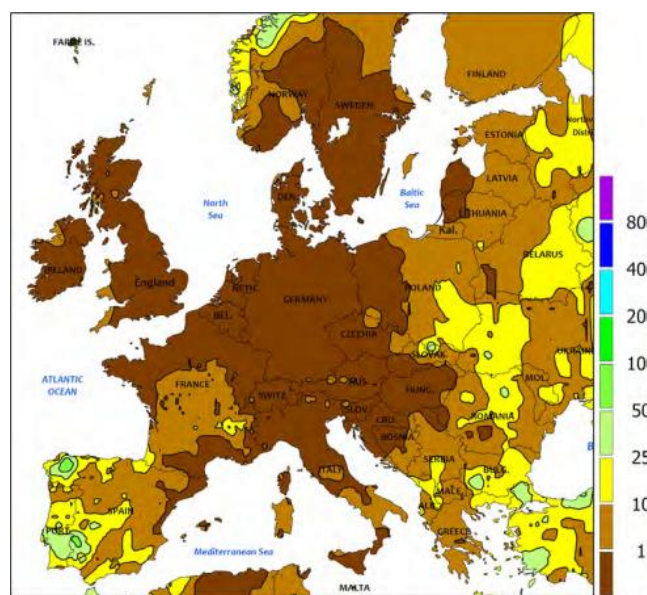
Other Crops: Nationally, peanut producers had planted 1 percent of the 2025 peanut acreage by April 13, equal to both the previous year and the 5-year average. By April 13, eleven percent of the sugarbeet crop was planted, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Idaho had planted 59 percent of its sugarbeet acreage by April 13, forty



EUROPE



Previous Image - Total mm

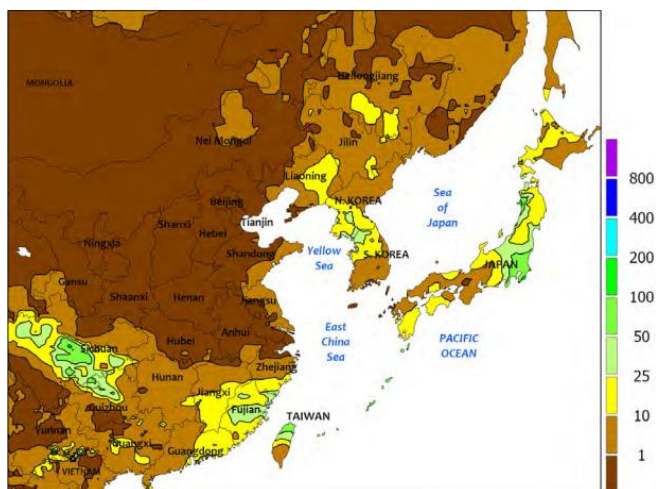


New Image - Total mm

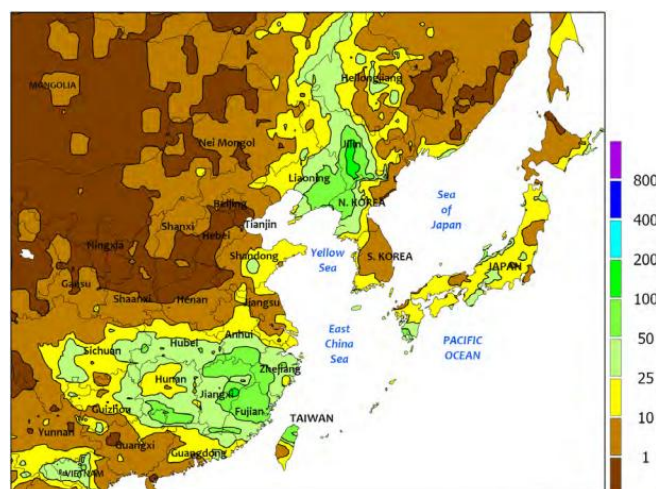
Warm and showery weather in southwestern Europe contrasted with sharply colder and snowy conditions in eastern growing areas. A stationary blocking high anchored over Great Britain finally relented and shifted eastward at the end of the monitoring period, sustaining dry weather across much of central and northern Europe before lateweek showers arrived. Rain was lighter than previous weeks on the Iberian Peninsula, though amounts approached or topped 25 mm in Portugal as well as western Spain. As the week ended, light to moderate showers spread eastward into western and southern France*, with satellitebased estimates indicating 10 to 25 mm in primary summer crop areas. Temperatures over much of western Europe averaged 2 to 5°C above normal, maintaining a faster-than-normal pace of winter crop development. Conversely, a pronounced southward dip in the jet stream over eastern Europe brought much-below-normal temperatures (3-9°C below normal) to the eastern third of the continent, causing precipitation (2- 25 mm, locally more) to fall as snow in many growing areas. However, snow accumulations — if any — were not significant, while the hard freezes (-5 to -2°C) did not pose a significant threat to vegetative winter crops. In northern Europe,

mostly sunny skies and near-normal temperatures favored seasonal fieldwork and winter crop development, though soil moisture has become limited due to acute dryness over the past 60 days. *Surface-based weather station data from France were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.

CHINA



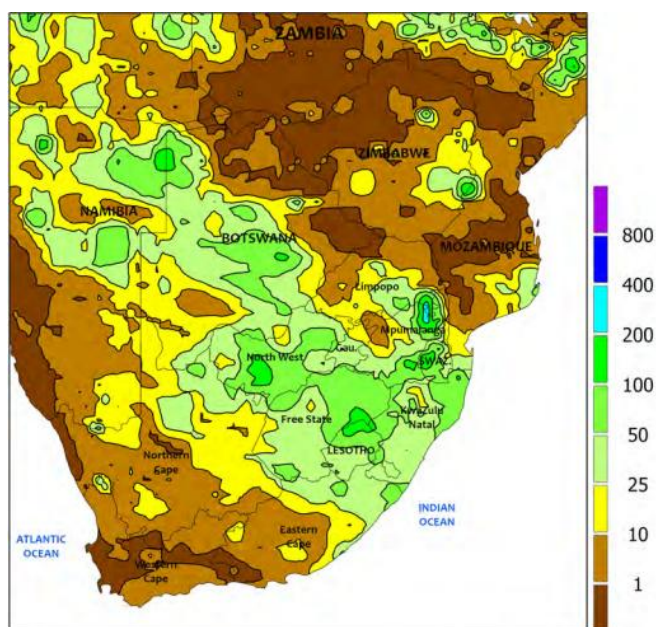
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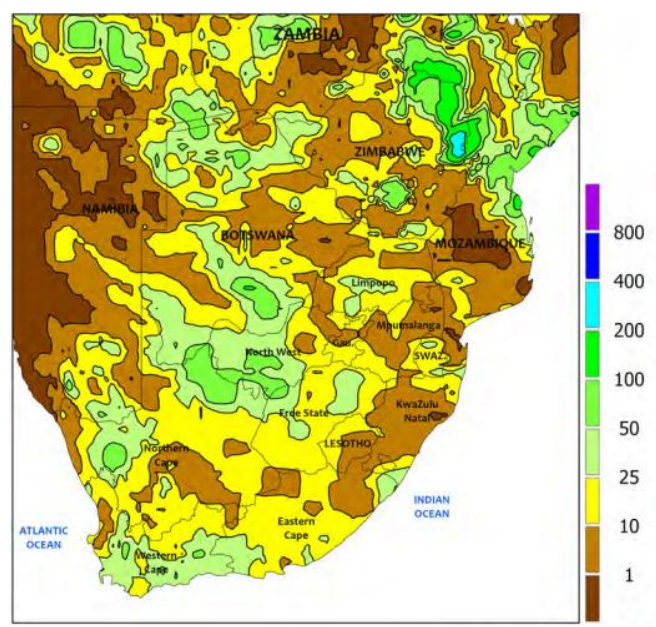
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Early-week high pressure across eastern China provided ample sunshine and summer-like temperatures (lower 30s degrees C) that promoted rapeseed and early- crop rice development in the south as well as wheat development to the north. By week's end, unsettled weather moved into the southern growing areas, bringing a broad swath of rainfall totals between 10 and 50 mm (locally more in the southeast). The moisture was welcome for reproductive rapeseed and vegetative rice. At the same time, cooler weather settled into the northern wheat areas, but little rain materialized; wheat is predominantly irrigated, though.

SOUTH AFRICA



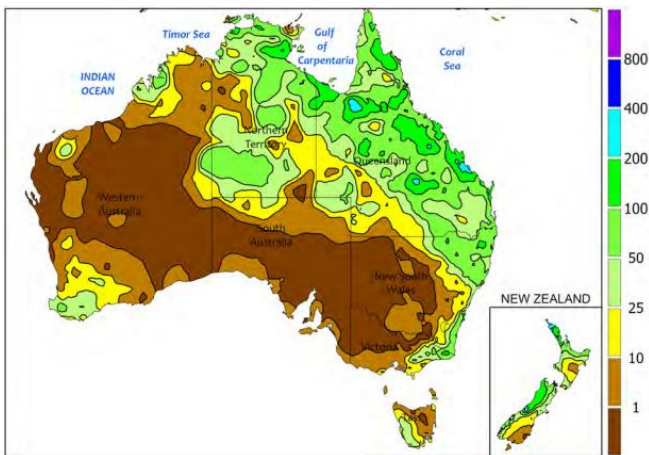
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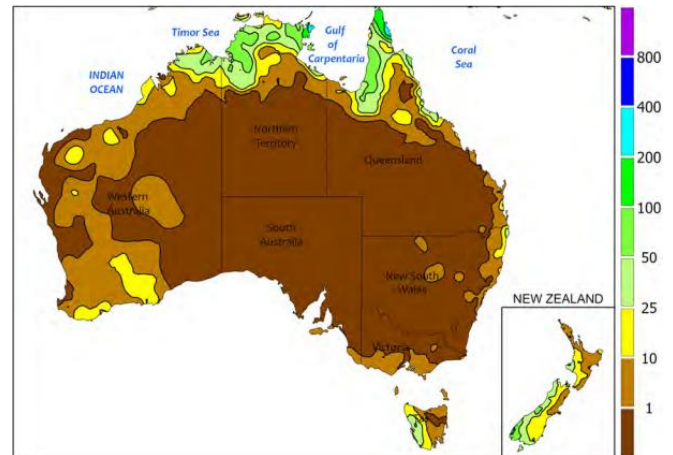
New Image - Total mm

Mild, showery weather continued, increasing topsoil moisture for the upcoming wheat crop. Light to moderate showers fell throughout the region, with totals up to 65 mm in the Maize Triangle. Rainfall totaled less than 25 mm for the eastern corn belt. While most corn is maturing, moisture may benefit later- planted crops in western farming areas. Temperatures averaged near normal, with the highest daytime temperatures ranging from the middle 20s to lower 30s degrees C. Wet weather dominated most of the Cape provinces where rainfall totaled 10 to 100 mm. Temperatures averaged near to above normal. Daytime highs reached the upper 30s degrees C in Western Cape .

AUSTRALIA



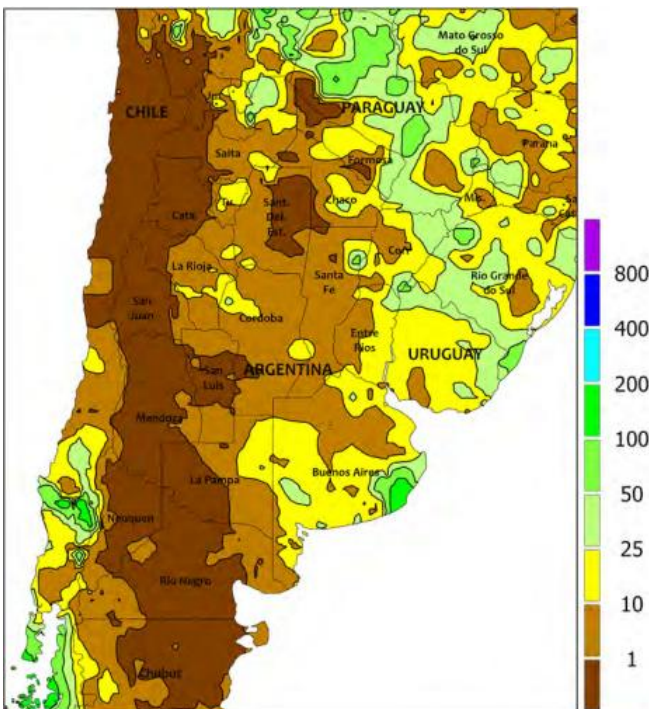
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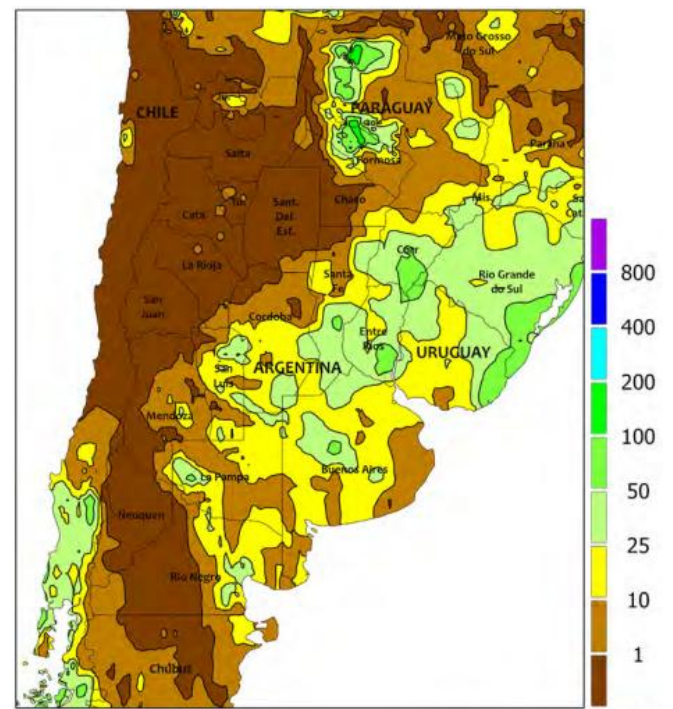
New Image - Total mm

Mostly dry and hot weather prevailed across Australia save for late-week showers in southwestern portions of the country. Sunny skies and increasingly warm temperatures across eastern Australia facilitated flood recovery and a resumption of summer harvesting. While temperatures for the week averaged near normal, increasingly hot weather slowly advanced eastward across southern Australia. Likewise, sunny skies and near- to above-normal temperatures favoured seasonal fieldwork across Western and South Australia. However, showers in southern Western Australia at the end of the period (locally as much as 10 mm) may have caused minor fieldwork delays.

ARGENTINA



Previous Image - Total mm

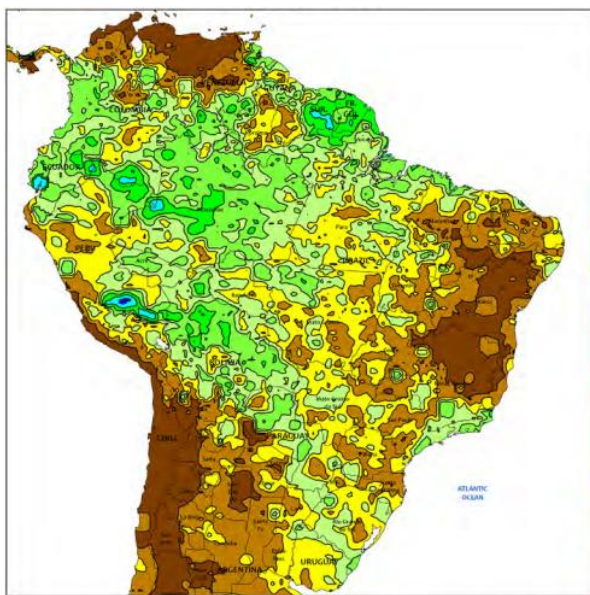


New Image - Total mm

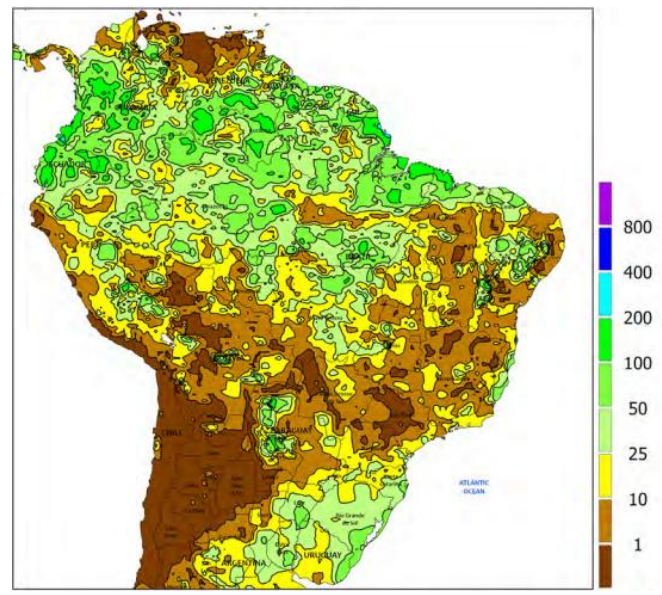
Wet weather in some major farming areas continued to disrupt summer crop harvesting but helped to replenish long-term moisture reserves for the upcoming winter grain crop. Moderate to heavy rain (25-50 mm) fell over a broad area stretching from Buenos Aires northward to northern Corrientes. Heavier rain (50-100 mm) fell over central Corrientes down through Entre Rios. Elsewhere saw light rainfall totalling less than 25 mm. Weekly temperatures averaged up to 4°C below normal with daytime highs in the middle to upper 20s (degrees C). Nighttime lows stayed well above freezing. According to the government of Argentina, as of April 10, sunflower harvesting was 89 percent

complete, corn harvesting was 22 percent complete, and sorghum harvesting was 18 percent complete.

BRAZIL



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Showers remained patchy across most major growing areas in Brazil but were particularly light (1 - 10 mm) to non-existent in an area encompassing Mato Grosso do Sul and Paraná. In contrast, most of Mato Grosso recorded at least 10 mm and locally over 50 mm. Even with this recent rain in the largest corn-producing state, totals since January 1 have been consistently below average (73 percent of average), like last year. Rainfall in areas to the south has been even more below average (60 percent of average), raising concerns about declining yield potential for second-crop corn that is over 30 percent reproductive nationally. One mitigating factor, temperatures have been averaging below normal month to date, limiting the loss of already limited soil moisture. Meanwhile in the southernmost state of Rio Grande do Sul, showers (25 - 50 mm or more) continued to ease season-long drought and replenish depleted soil moisture ahead of wheat planting that begins in the next few weeks.

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