

## RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 24 Jul 2024

July 14 – 20, provided by USDA/WAOB

### International Weather and Crop Summary

#### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** A second consecutive week of searing heat in southeastern Europe continued to rapidly lower summer crop yield prospects.

**WESTERN FSU:** A scorching heat wave afflicted the region for a second straight week, though beneficial rain continued in northern- and western-most growing areas.

**EASTERN FSU:** Moderate to heavy rain returned to most of the spring grain belt, while seasonably sunny skies and a lack of extreme heat favored cotton development in the south.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Hot weather in western Turkey gave way to additional showers in central and eastern portions of the country.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Downpours in India benefited kharif crops in the east and interior sections but caused flooding in parts of the west.

**EAST ASIA:** Flooding rainfall continued in key summer growing areas of the North China Plain.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** Monsoon showers throughout Indochina and the Philippines continued to benefit rice and other seasonal crops.

**AUSTRALIA:** Widespread showers persisted, further benefiting vegetative winter grains and oilseeds.

**ARGENTINA:** Mostly dry, seasonably cool weather supported fieldwork, including late summer crop harvesting.

**BRAZIL:** Showers lingered over southern wheat areas, while dry weather favored corn and cotton harvesting farther north.

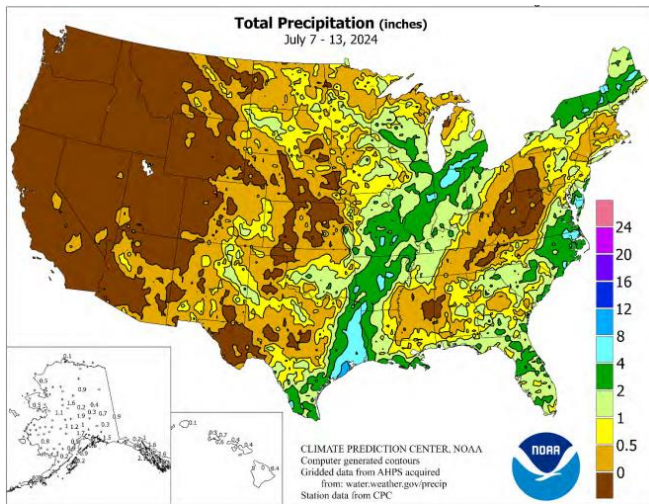
**MEXICO:** Locally heavy showers continued throughout the region, benefiting rain-fed summer crops and increasing reservoir levels.

**CANADIAN PRAIRIES:** Warm, sunny weather supported a more rapid pace of spring crop and pasture growth.

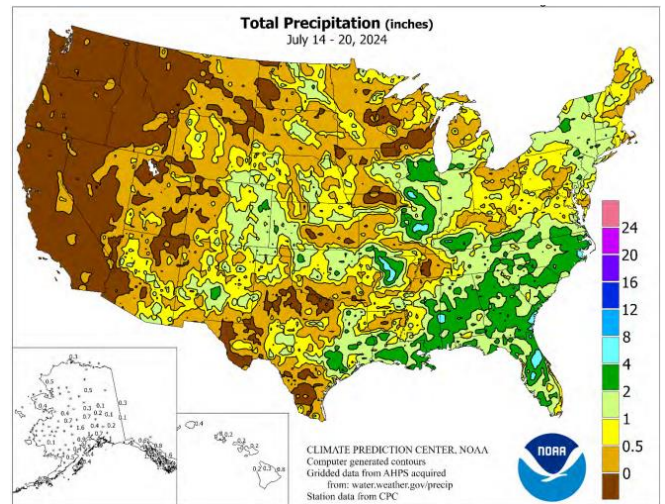
**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA:** Showers and summer warmth benefited crops and pastures.



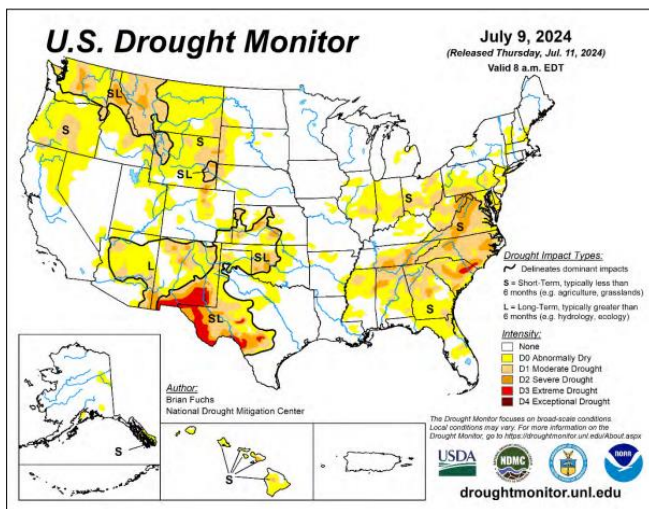
# USA



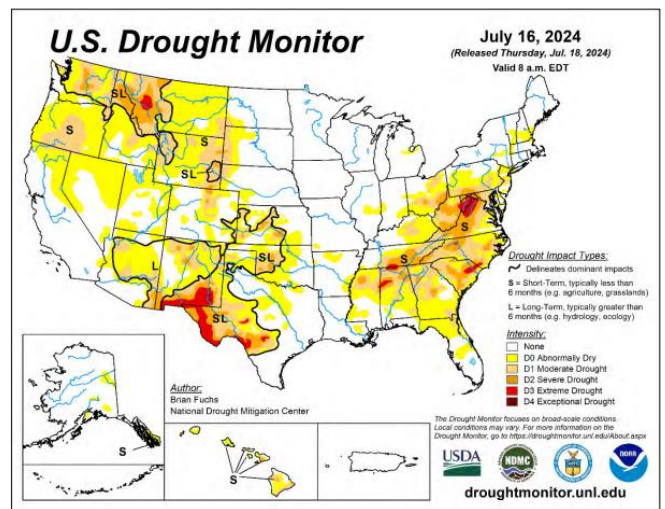
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New Image - Total inches



Previous Image



New Image

**Large areas of the South, as well as parts of the Midwest, Northeast, and central and southern Plains, recorded at least twice the normal amount of weekly precipitation. Parts of the Great Basin, as well as some locations in the Rockies and Southwest, also recorded at least twice the normal rainfall, while the remainder of the West remained mostly dry. A few locations in Arkansas, Illinois, and Missouri recorded 4 inches or more of rain**

**during the week. Meanwhile, most of the eastern and western one-third of the U.S. was hotter than normal. Some locations in Idaho and Washington recorded weekly temperatures at least 10°F above normal. In contrast, most of the Midwest and Mississippi Valley, as well as large parts of the Great Plains, were cooler than normal. Portions of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and South Dakota recorded temperatures 4°F or more below normal.**

**Corn:** By July 21, sixty-one percent of the nation's corn acreage had reached the silking stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. Corn silking progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in 14 of the 18 estimating states. On July 21, seventeen percent of the corn acreage was at or beyond the dough stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of average. On July 21, sixty-seven percent of the nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but 10 points above the previous year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 75 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

**Soybeans:** By July 21, sixty-five percent of the nation's soybean acreage had reached the blooming stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

During the week, soybean blooming progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more in 14 of the 18 estimating states. Nationally, 29 percent of the soybean acreage had begun setting pods, 2 percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. On July 21, sixtyeight percent of the nation's soybean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 14 percentage points above the previous year.

**Winter Wheat:** Seventy-six percent of the 2024 winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 21, eleven percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. During the week, winter wheat harvest progress advanced by 16 percentage points or more in Michigan, Nebraska, and South Dakota. **Cotton:** Eighty-one percent of the nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by July 21, seven percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average.

**Cotton** squaring progress advanced by 25 percentage points during the week in Texas. By July 21, forty-two percent of the nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the average. On July 21, fifty-three percent of the 2024 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 8 percentage points above the previous week and 7 points above the previous year.

**Sorghum:** By July 21, thirty-four percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Nineteen percent of the sorghum acreage was at or beyond the coloring stage by July 21, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Sixty percent of the nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on July 21, three percentage points above the previous week but equal to the previous year.

**Rice:** By July 21, fifty-eight percent of the nation's rice acreage had reached the headed stage, 14 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 22 points ahead of the 5-year average.

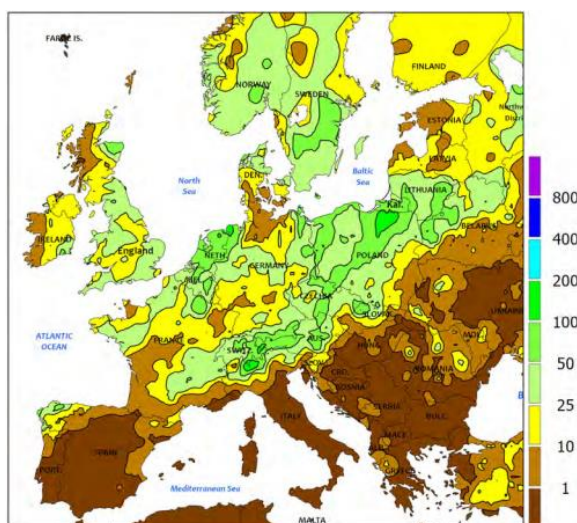
Rice headed progress advanced by 19 percentage points during the week in Arkansas. On July 21, eighty-three percent of the nation's rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week and 7 points above the previous year.

**Small Grains:** Ninety-five percent of the nation's oat acreage had headed by July 21, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Oats headed progress advanced by 11 percentage points during the week in North Dakota. Twenty-two percent of the nation's oat acreage had been harvested by July 21, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. During the week, oat harvest advanced 18 percentage points or more in Iowa, Nebraska, and Ohio. On July 21, sixty-six percent of the nation's oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 21 percentage points above the previous year. Eighty-four percent of the nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by July 21, three percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Barley headed progress advanced by 10 percentage points or more during the week in Idaho and Minnesota. On July 21, seventy-four percent of the nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 22 percentage points above the same time last year. By July 21, eighty-nine percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind the previous year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. Spring wheat headed progress advanced by 10 percentage points during the week in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota. On July 21, seventy-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to the previous week but 28 percentage points above the previous year.

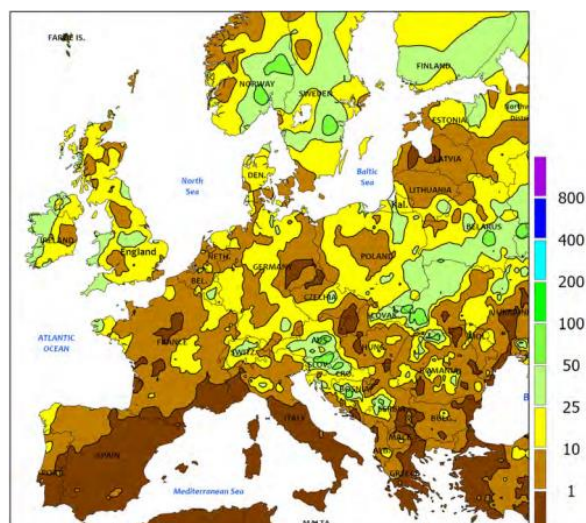
**Other Crops:** By July 21, eighty percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 3 percentage points ahead of the previous year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. In Georgia, 89 percent of the peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 5 percentage points ahead of the previous year but equal to the average. On July 21, sixty-three percent of the nation's

peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week but 9 points below the same time last year.

## EUROPE



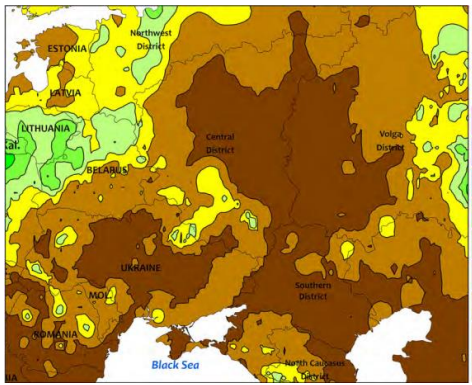
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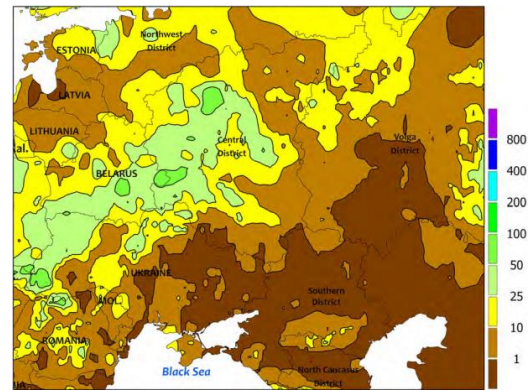
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Scorching heat continued in southeastern Europe, while showers prevailed across central and northern portions of the continent. An intense heat wave persisted for a second consecutive week over key summer crop areas of Hungary and the Danube River Valley, with daytime highs ranging from the upper 30s to lower 40s (degrees C). As of July 20, southern Romania's Wallachian Plain reported 14 consecutive days of highs well above 36°C, with widespread maxima of 40 to 42°C during the past week. Maximum temperatures also approached or topped 40°C across southern Hungary, Serbia, and northern Bulgaria, while readings soared to 42°C in central Serbia. Balkans' corn was racing through the temperature-sensitive silking and blister stages of development up to two weeks ahead of average in response to the anomalous heat (up to 8°C above normal), while soybeans and sunflowers were likewise hastened toward the end of flowering. Month-to-date temperatures (through July 21) have been the highest on record over much of southeastern Europe, and significant summer crop yield losses are likely from the heat wave. However, spotty albeit highly variable showers and thunderstorms (1-50 mm, locally more) at the conclusion of the monitoring period signaled an end to the heat wave and brought localized relief from acute short-term drought. Extreme heat (as high as 43°C) also prevailed in Greece, maintaining very high irrigation demands for flowering cotton and likely caused some stress where temperatures were highest. Hot weather (35-40°C) persisted across Italy, though showers (3-25 mm) in the Po River Valley — a key corn area — helped keep daytime highs at or below 35°C for the week. On the Iberian Peninsula, daytime temperatures in the 40s in central and southern Spain heightened irrigation demands for reproductive sunflowers and other summer crops, while temperatures in the middle and upper 30s over Castilla y León likely caused some stress to reproductive corn. Farther north, widespread light to moderate showers (2-20 mm) over England, France, and Germany maintained favorable conditions for reproductive corn and sunflowers. Lastly, moderate to heavy rain (10-75 mm) in Poland and environs provided timely additional soil moisture for reproductive summer crops.

## WESTERN FSU



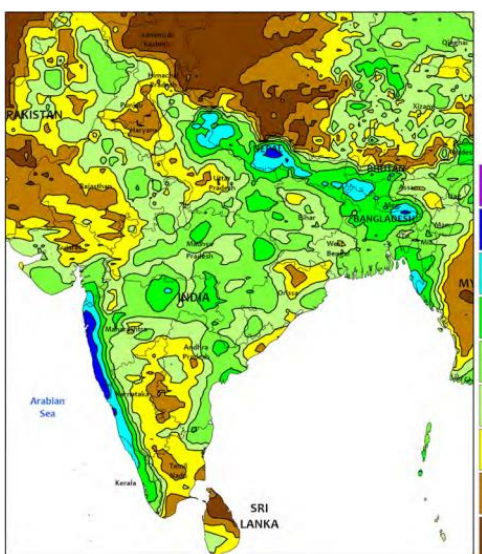
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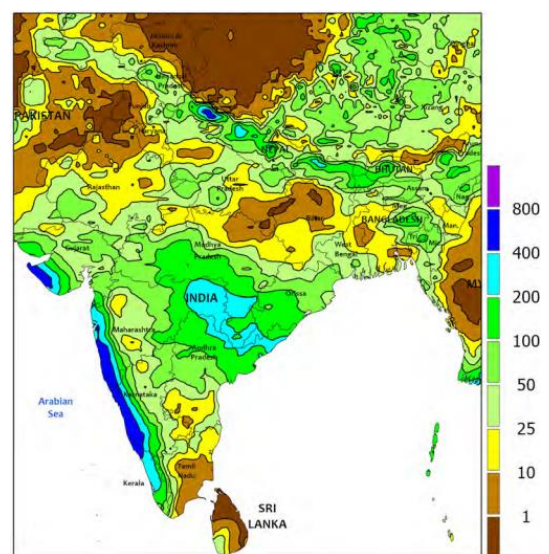
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A blistering heat wave afflicted many key summer crop areas across the region for a second consecutive week. Temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 4 to 8°C above normal over Ukraine, Moldova, southern Belarus, and western Russia, hastening summer crops into or through reproduction up to two weeks ahead of normal. Corn varied from tasselling (north) to blistering (south) and has likely suffered significant heat- and drought-related crop stress and yield losses, especially over Russia's Southern and North Caucasus Districts. Daytime highs ranged from 38 to 41°C from Moldova and west-central Ukraine eastward into southern Russia, well above the 35-degree threshold for crop damage. As of July 20, Russian corn-growing oblasts most impacted by the damaging heat were: Rostov, 17 days with highs greater than 35°C since July 1, with a peak temperature of 41.0°C during the past week; Krasnodar, 18 days over 35°C, weekly maximum value of 39.4°C; and Stavropol, 15 days over 35°C in July, with a peak value of 40.2°C. Unlike previous weeks, high heat also afflicted key corn areas of central and northern Ukraine (35-39°C) as well as Moldova (39-41°C). Monthly average temperatures as of July 21 were the highest of the past 30 years — by far — over most of the Black Sea Region. Furthermore, mostly sunny skies heightened soil moisture losses and evapotranspiration rates brought on by the extreme heat. However, moderate to heavy rainfall (10-75 mm) across northern and western growing areas signalled the arrival of cooler air, with showers and thunderstorms overspreading many of the heat- and drought-stricken farmlands as of July 22. Despite providing welcome drought and heat relief, many of the region's summer crop yield losses are irreversible.

## INDIA



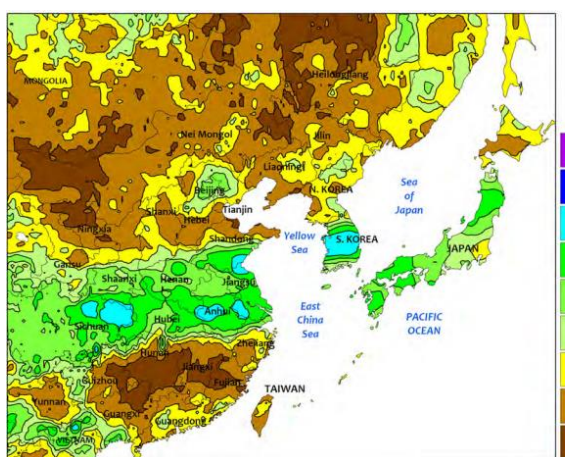
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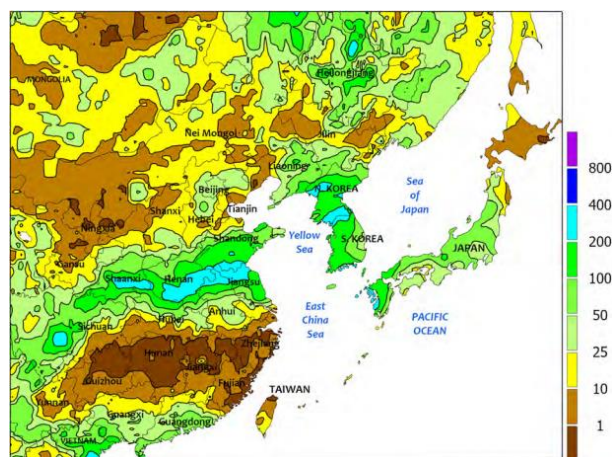
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Monsoon showers continued throughout most of the region, although pockets of drier weather prevailed in the lower Ganges River Basin and northern India into neighbouring Pakistan. Rainfall was particularly heavy (topping 350 mm locally) in eastern rice areas of India (southern Odisha and environs) into interior cotton and oilseed locales (eastern Maharashtra and environs). The moisture was welcome in all the aforementioned areas but more specifically in the rice areas following poor early-season rain. Meanwhile, seasonal downpours continued along the western coast, topping 600 mm in some areas, with similar but more atypical totals extending into Gujarat, causing flooding in cotton and groundnut areas. Elsewhere, unseasonably dry weather prevailed in the lower Ganges River Basin, maintaining below-average seasonal (since June 1) rainfall totals (75 percent of normal), although most crop locations benefit from some level of irrigation. Planting continued throughout India at a slightly more advanced pace than last year for many grains and oilseeds.

## EASTERN ASIA



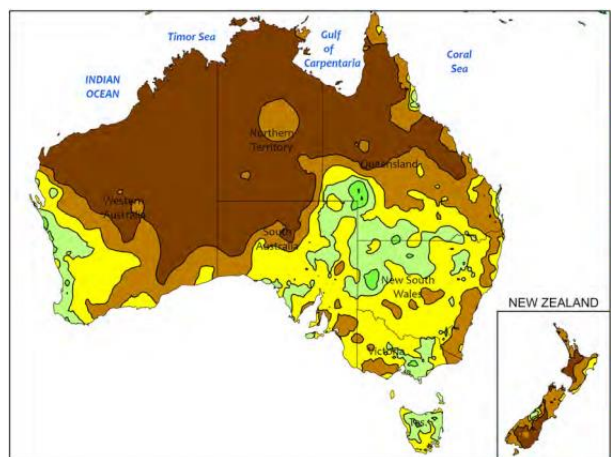
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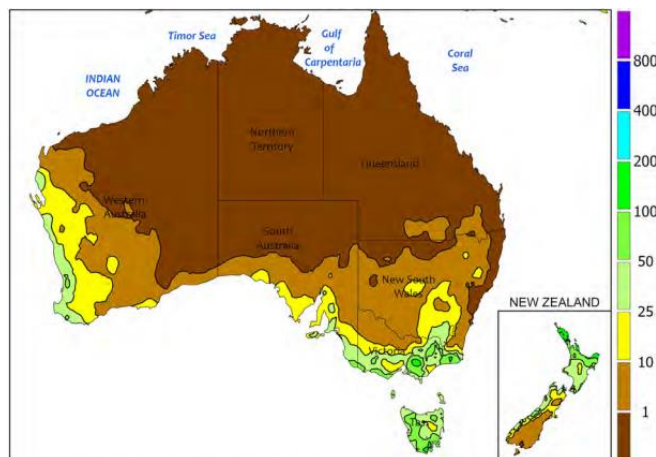
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Persistent showers continued along a narrow strip extending from the upper Yangtze Valley eastward onto sections of the North China Plain. The flooding rains shifted from southern locales of China, now experiencing beneficially drier weather, northward over the last three weeks. Since July 1, summer crop areas on the North China Plain have averaged over 300 mm of rain (second highest total on record for the time period) with some individual locations topping 700 mm. The inundation has likely caused damage to crop areas including corn, soybeans, and cotton while also lowering yield prospects. A similar situation has developed along border areas of North and South Korea, impacting rice and other summer crops; impacts in southern Japan were localized to southern-most portions of the country. Meanwhile in northeastern China, rainfall has been more periodic, sustaining favourable moisture conditions for reproductive corn and soybeans.

## AUSTRALIA



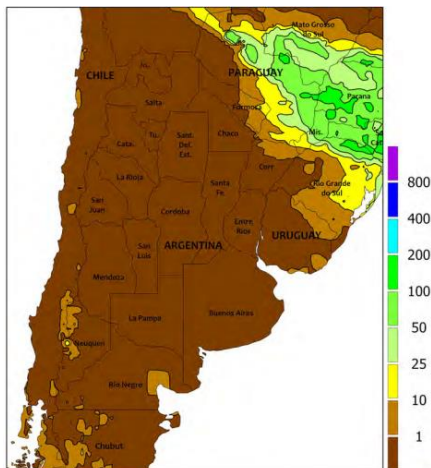
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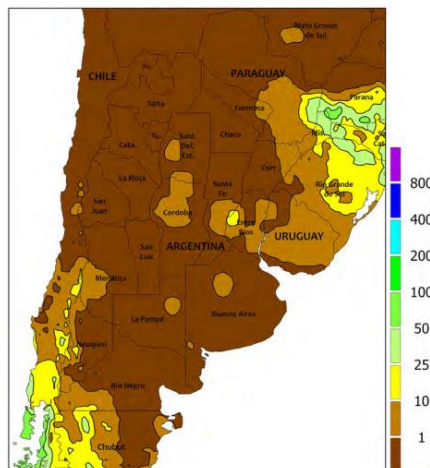
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Widespread showers continued throughout most of the wheat belt, further benefiting vegetative winter grains and oilseeds. For the second consecutive week, most major winter crop producing areas received between 10 and 25 mm of rain, maintaining or improving early-season yield prospects. Although little rain fell in southern Queensland, sunny skies and near-normal root zone soil moisture promoted wheat and other winter crop development, maintaining good to excellent yield prospects here as well. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°C below normal in southern Queensland and northern New South Wales, slowing the pace of crop development, while seasonably mild weather prevailed elsewhere in the wheat belt.

## **ARGENTINA**



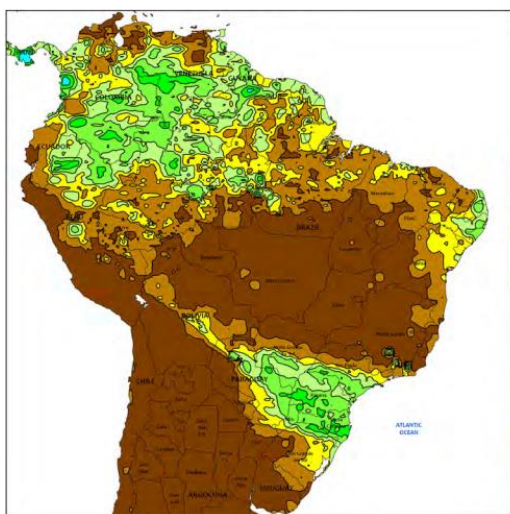
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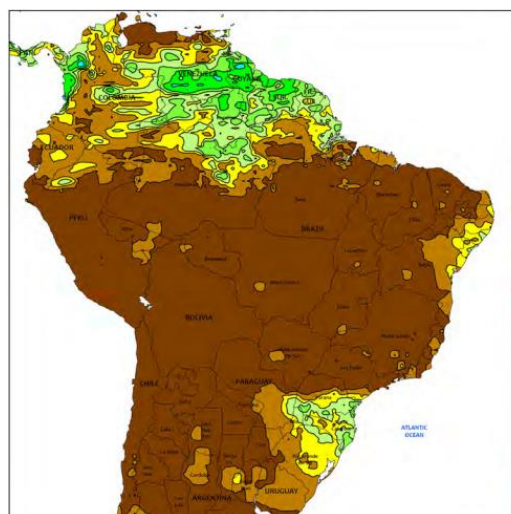
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Mostly dry, seasonably cool weather prevailed. Most locations were either completely dry or recorded precipitation totalling below 5 mm. Average temperatures varied between 2°C below to 2°C above normal, with freezes (nighttime lows from -9 to 0°C) reaching as far north as Chaco. While aiding dry-down of unharvested summer crops, the low temperatures slowed winter grain emergence in the colder locations. According to the government of Argentina, wheat and barley were 92 and 91 percent planted, respectively, as of July 18; meanwhile, corn and cotton were 87 and 88 percent harvested, respectively

## **BRAZIL**



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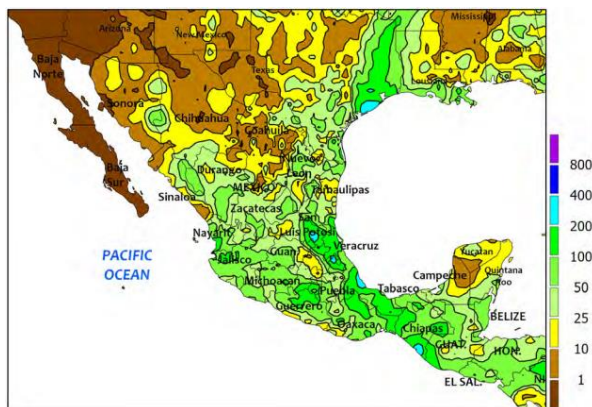


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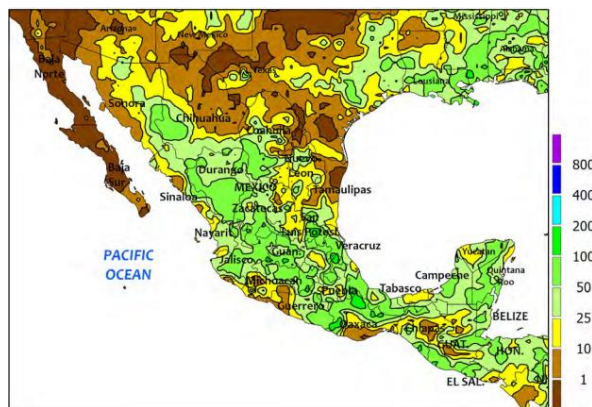
Lingering showers maintained adequate to locally excessive levels of moisture for wheat in southern production areas. Rainfall totalled 5 to 25 mm from Paraná southward, accompanied by overall seasonable temperatures (daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 20s degrees C, and no

freezes). According to the government of Paraná, second-crop corn was 67 percent harvested as of July 15, while nearly 40 percent of wheat had reached flowering. In Rio Grande do Sul, wheat was 85 percent planted as of July 18, compared with the 5-year average of 93 percent. Farther north, warm (daytime highs mostly in the lower and middle 30s degrees C), sunny weather favored maturing summer row crops. According to the government of Mato Grosso, corn was 97 percent harvested as of July 19, more than 10 points ahead of the 5-year average pace, while cotton was 13 percent harvested versus 22 percent on average.

## **MEXICO**



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Widespread, locally heavy showers continued throughout the region, benefiting rain-fed summer crops and further alleviating long-term drought. Heavy rain (greater than 100 mm) fell in several regions, including much of the southern plateau (Jalisco to Puebla), along the southern Pacific Coast (Oaxaca to Chiapas), and along the Gulf Coast (Veracruz and environs), with more moderate amounts recorded elsewhere in the south and east. Monsoon showers (locally exceeding 50 mm) extended north westward from Zacatecas and Durango toward the U.S. border, but rain was more widely scattered and light in interior farming areas of Chihuahua and Coahuila. The abundant rainfall helped to bring temperatures down to more seasonable levels (daytime highs reaching the upper 20s and lower 30s degrees C) across the southern plateau, although hot weather (highs reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s) lingered across the north prior to the onset of the heavier rainfall.

### **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