RMD
Your Partner in Future Success
Tel: (044) 873 5930
Tel: (012) 665 5010
Reg No: 1997/013668/07
Web: www.rmd.co.za
26B Cathedral Street
George
6529
Postnet Suite 32
Private Bag x32
Highveld 0169

RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 17 June 26

June 7 – 13, 2026, provided by USDA/WAOB

International Weather and Crop Summary

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Widespread hit-and-miss showers and thunderstorms over northern and eastern Europe contrasted sharply with a building heat wave in Spain and France.

WESTERN FSU: Additional showers further delayed fieldwork but benefited filling winter wheat and vegetative summer crops.

EASTERN FSU: Unsettled weather and above-normal temperatures prevailed across most of the spring grain belt in the north and cotton areas in the south.

MIDDLE EAST: Dry weather for much of the week in Turkey was beneficial for filling to maturing winter grains, though late-week showers interrupted fieldwork briefly in west-central portions of the country.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread moderate to heavy rain further improved soil moisture for emerging to vegetative winter crops across most of the continent's primary growing areas.

SOUTH ASIA: Intense heat persisted across much of the region, while the advancing Southwest Monsoon moved into central and eastern India, supporting increased summer crop sowing.

EAST ASIA: Sustained rainfall across much of the region helped maintain moisture supplies for summer crops, ensuring generally favorable conditions for ongoing development.

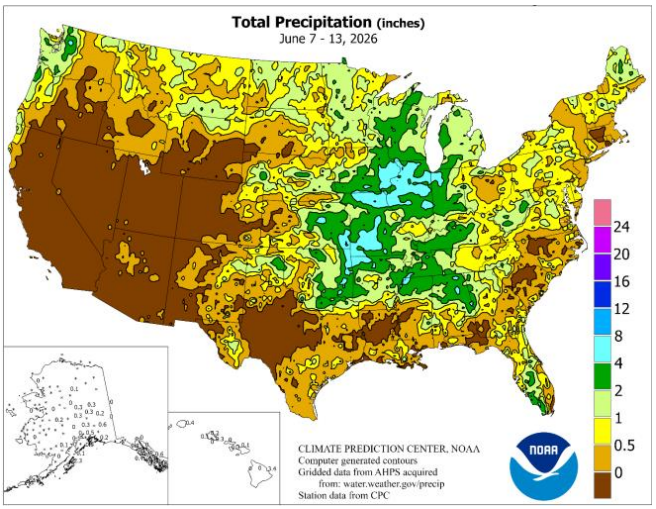
SOUTHEAST ASIA: Monsoon showers persisted across much of the region, maintaining generally favorable moisture for early-season crops, although some localized dryness remained.

MEXICO: Expanding showers associated with the North American monsoon circulation provided beneficial moisture for summer crops on the southern plateau corn belt.

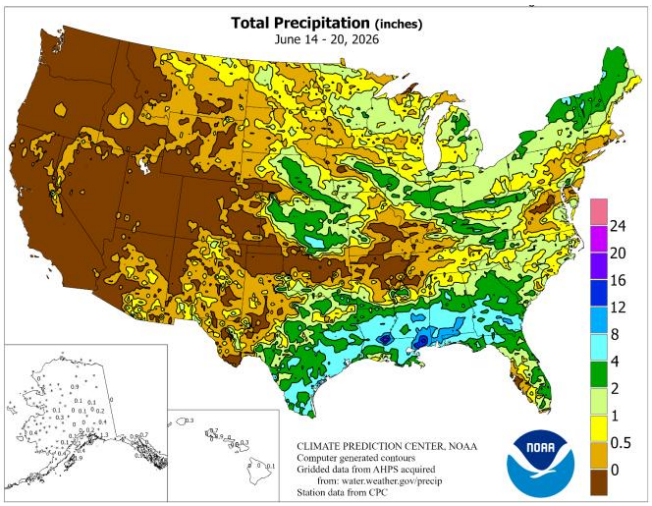
CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Occasional showers maintained mostly adequate soil moisture for spring-sown grains and oilseeds, although chilly weather across the eastern Prairies slowed crop development.

SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Rainy weather slowed fieldwork but maintained abundant moisture reserves for pastures and summer crops.

USA

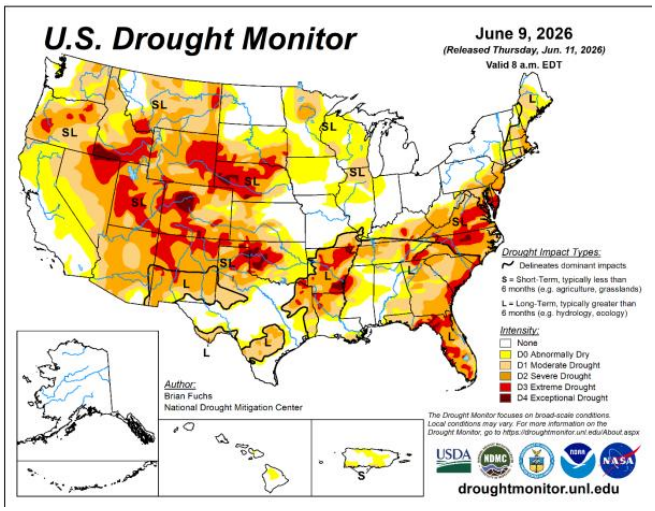


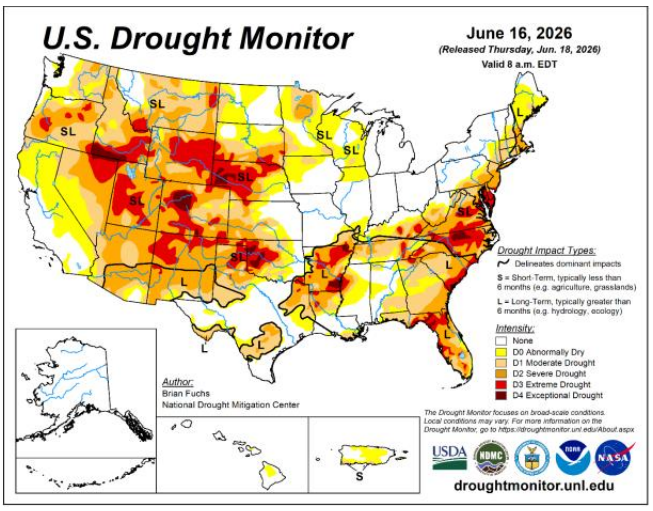
Previous Image - Total inches

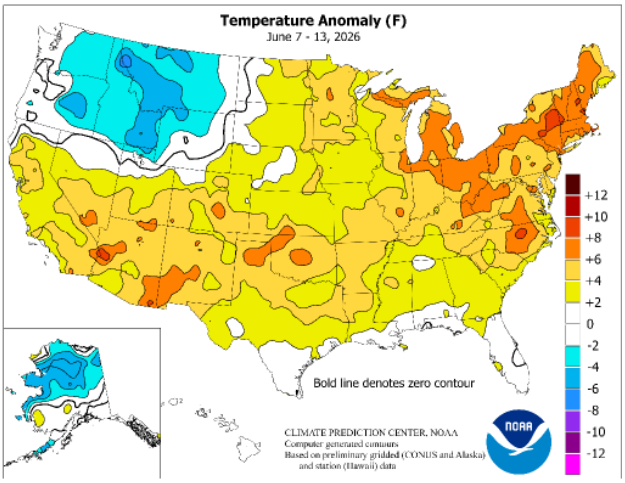


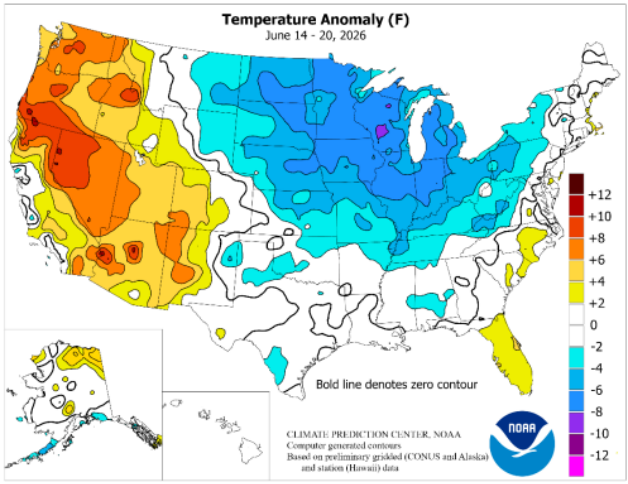
New Image - Total inches

Weather conditions varied across major U.S. agricultural regions. Above-normal temperatures throughout much of the western U.S. accelerated small grain heading. Cooler-than-normal conditions extended across the northern Plains, upper Midwest, and Ohio Valley, where temperatures were 2 to 8°F below average. Meanwhile, precipitation was above normal across the South and Southeast, with some locations receiving more than twice their typical weekly totals. Portions of the Ohio Valley and Northeast also experienced localized areas of above-normal rainfall, improving soil moisture profiles. Dry conditions continued across much of the West and Great Plains, where several states noted significant short to very short soil moisture levels.









Corn: Ninety-seven percent of the nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 21, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By June 21, five percent of the corn was silking, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 21, sixty-eight percent of the nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from previous week but 2 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 77 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Ninety three percent of the 2026 soybean crop had emerged by June 21, four percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, nine percent of the Nation's soybean crop was blooming, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 21, sixty six percent of the Nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to both the previous week and the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Forty percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 21, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 16 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 21, twenty-six percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 23 points below the same time last year. In Kansas, the largest winter wheat-producing state, 55 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated in poor to very poor condition.

Cotton: Ninety-two percent of the cotton acreage had been planted by June 21, one percentage point ahead of last year but 2 points behind the 5-year average. By June 21, twenty-seven percent of the nation's cotton crop had reached the squaring stage, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Five percent of the nation's cotton crop was setting bolls by week's end, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. On June 21, fifty-three percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above the previous week and 6 points above the same time last year.

Sorghum: Eighty-four percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been planted by June 21, two percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 21, fifty-one percent of the sorghum crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 10 percentage points below the same time last year.

Rice: Thirteen percent of the nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 21, seventy-one percent of the nation's rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 7 points below the same time last year.

Small Grains: Sixty-one percent of the nation's oat crop had headed, 3 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On June 21, fifty-three percent of the oats were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 4 points below the same time last year.

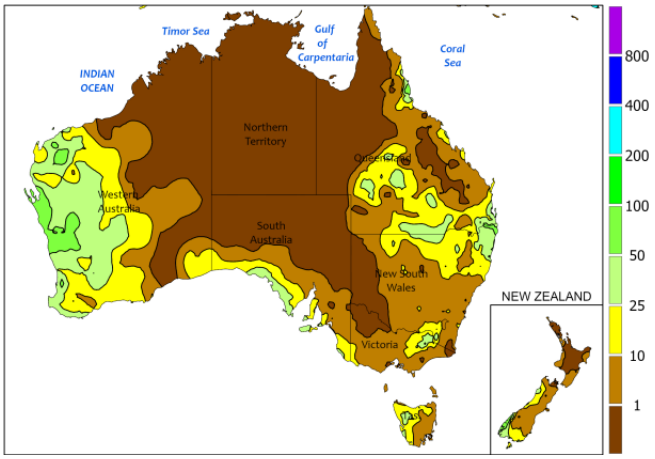
Twenty percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 21, forty-nine percent of the nation's barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week and 7 points above the same time last year.

Sixteen percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 21, fifty-four percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week but equal to the same time last year.

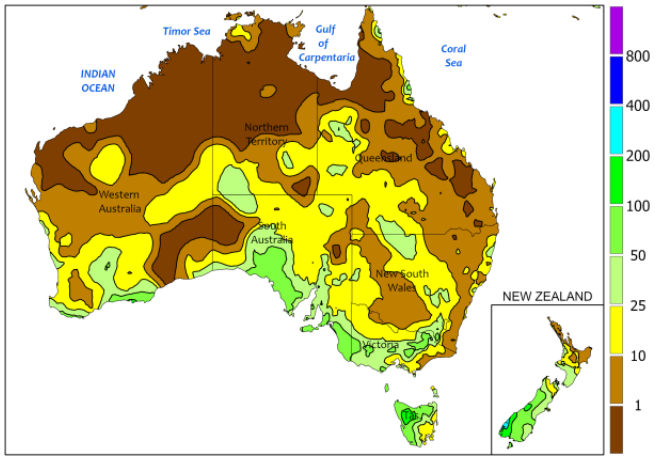
Other Crops: Twenty-three percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage, 1 percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 21, sixty-three percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 9 points below the same time last year.

Ninety-five percent of this year's sunflower acreage had been planted, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 21, producers in North Dakota and South Dakota had sown 99 and 94 percent of the crop, respectively, while the planting pace in Kansas remained behind the 5-year average.

AUSTRALIA



Previous Image - Total mm

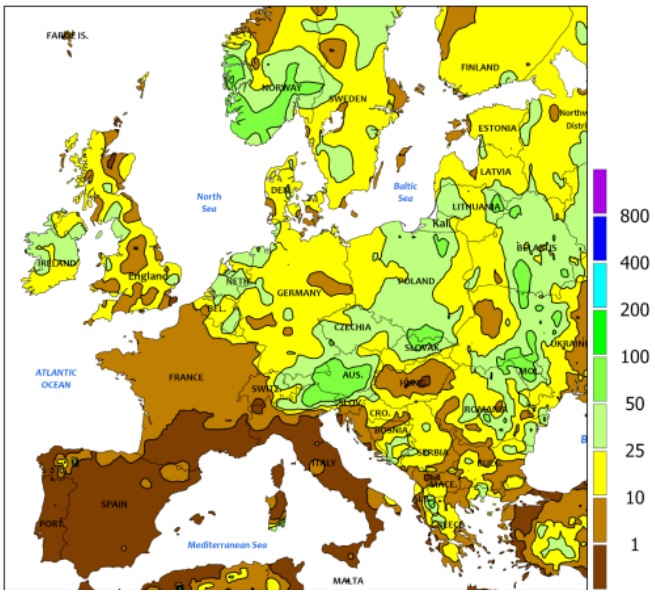


New Image - Total mm

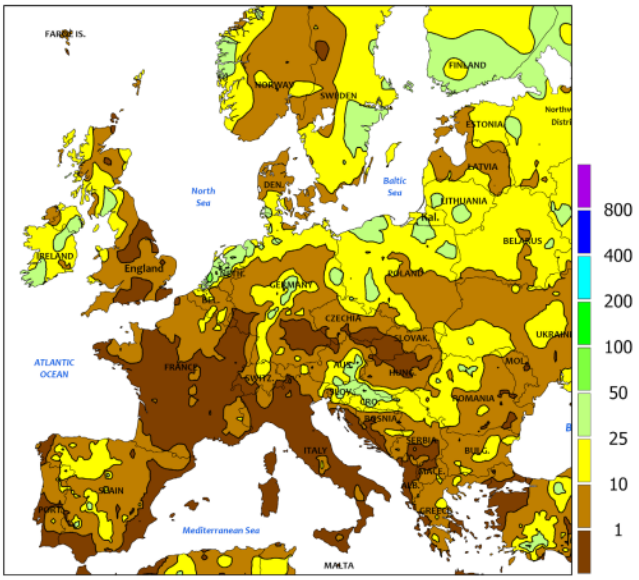
A storm system and its attendant cold front swept slowly eastward across the continent, producing widespread beneficial rainfall. Rainfall in Western Australia's primary winter crop areas totaled 10 to 40 mm, with higher totals (25-125 mm) noted in southern rapeseed crop areas along the state's

southern coastline. Moderate to heavy showers (10-85 mm) were likewise noted from South Australia into Victoria and western portions of New South Wales, with a secondary area of appreciable rain (10-45 mm) extending from southern Queensland southeastward into eastcentral New South Wales. Consequently, soil moisture supplies for emerging to vegetative winter grains and oilseeds remained good to excellent in the aforementioned locales, though lingering longterm drought persisted in northeastern New South Wales where mostly dry weather (5 mm or less) prevailed. Cooler-than-normal conditions (up to 3°C below normal) in Western Australia contrasted with above-normal temperatures (3-6°C above normal) over southeastern Australia.

EUROPE



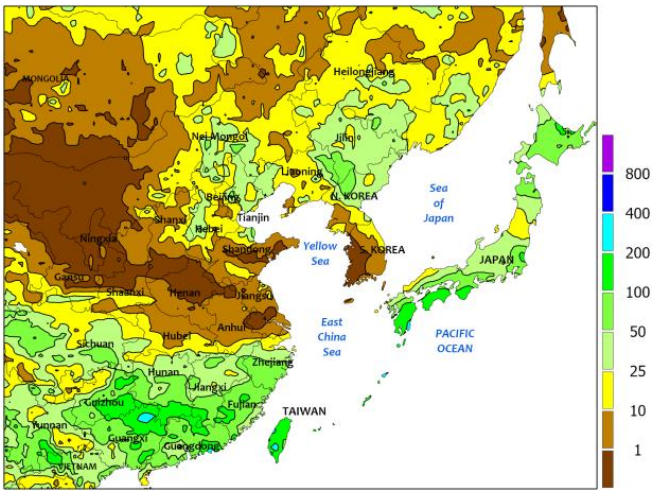
Previous Image - Total mm



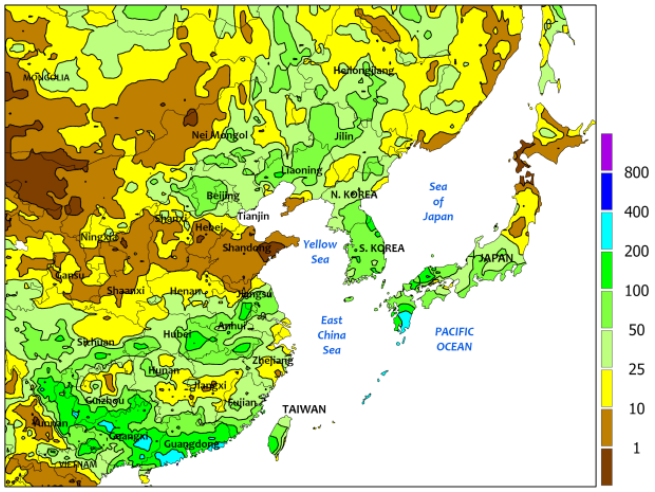
New Image - Total mm

Widespread hit- and-miss showers and thunderstorms further boosted soil moisture for late reproductive to filling winter crops as well as vegetative spring grains and summer crops, though an intensifying heat wave expanded north-eastward over Spain and France. A pair of weak cold fronts swept across northern and eastern portions of the continent during the monitoring period, triggering widespread albeit highly variable showers and thunderstorms (2-40 mm) from England and northern France east and south-eastward. Moisture supplies continued to recover in previously dry northwestern and northeastern Europe and remained good to excellent for late -filling winter grains and oilseeds as well as vegetative corn, sunflowers, and soybeans from Germany south-eastward into Greece and the Balkans. Meanwhile, a building heat wave expanded north-eastward from Spain into France, Italy, and western Germany, with daytime highs reaching the middle and upper 30s (degrees C) over the locales. The increasing heat favored a rapid pace of winter crop dry down and harvesting but hastened corn toward the reproductive stages of development one to two weeks ahead of average; corn was already tasselling in the Po River Valley of northern Italy by week's end. Conversely, vegetative corn, sunflowers and soybeans were developing favourably with good soil moisture and a lack of stressful heat from Poland into the Balkans. *Surface-based weather station data from France and Hungary were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.

EASTERN ASIA



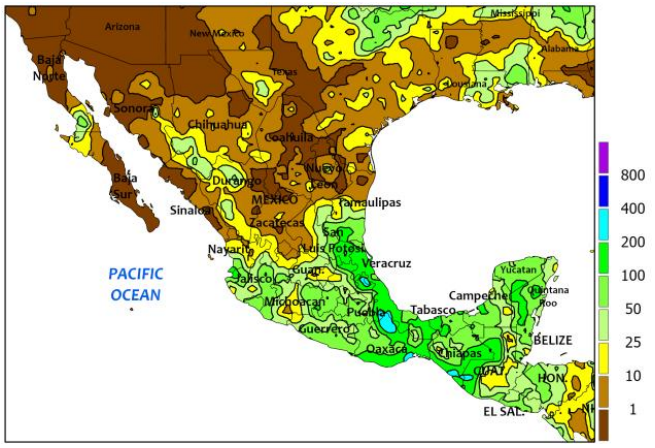
Previous Image - Total mm



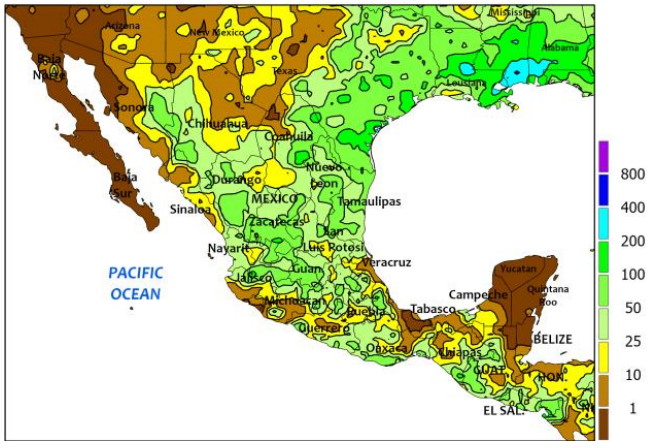
New Image - Total mm

Widespread and beneficial rainfall supported summer crop development across the region, helping to maintain favorable soil moisture levels as crops progressed through key growth stages. While precipitation was generally well distributed, some areas saw little to no rainfall (less than 10 mm), resulting in limited moisture improvement. In most other areas, rainfall ranged from 10 to 100 mm, with substantially higher amounts—locally exceeding 200 mm—in parts of southern China. Although such rainfall events are typical for this time of year, they still warrant close monitoring due to the potential for short-term inundation of low-lying rice paddies, where prolonged submersion can stress or damage developing plants. The Korean Peninsula and Japan also experienced frequent showers (10-100 mm, locally as much as 250 mm), providing timely moisture for rice, corn, soybeans, and other summer-season crops. Temperatures across the region were near to above normal, with daytime highs commonly in the upper 20s to middle 30s (degrees C) supporting active crop growth where moisture was adequate but increasing evaporative demand in areas receiving lighter rainfall.

MEXICO



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Despite the return of tranquil weather across the eastern Pacific Ocean, seasonal rainfall expanded across much of Mexico. Rainfall totals of 10 to 50 mm or more across the southern plateau benefited corn and other summer crops. Meanwhile, a precursor low-pressure system to Tropical Storm Arthur, which briefly formed on June 17 along the middle Texas coast, helped to enhance early-week rainfall in northeastern Mexico. Although many locations in northeastern Mexico received weekly rainfall totalling 10 to 50 mm, isolated amounts near 200 mm were noted from Tamaulipas inland to Coahuila. Elsewhere, spotty showers in the western Sierra Madre signalled the onset of

rainfall associated with the North American monsoon circulation, while mostly dry weather prevailed across the Yucatán Peninsula.

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