

RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 2 Jul 25

June 22 – 28, provided by USDA/WAOB

International Weather and Crop Summary

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: Hot and dry weather expanded eastward across southern portions of the continent, while showers and thunderstorms continued in central and northern Europe.

WESTERN FSU: Below-normal temperatures prevailed across the region, with widespread rain from northern and eastern Ukraine into Russia contrasting with dry conditions over southwestern croplands.

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

MIDDLE EAST: Mostly dry and hot weather in Turkey promoted winter grain harvesting but hastened summer crops toward or through reproduction.

SOUTH ASIA: Monsoon rainfall covered much of the region, supporting kharif crop planting in India.

EAST ASIA: Beneficial rain aided summer crops in southern China, while the North China Plain continued to suffer from above-normal temperatures.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Thailand and surrounding regions received beneficial seasonal rain, while parts of Cambodia, Malaysia, and Indonesia experienced drier conditions.

AUSTRALIA: Early-week showers in eastern Australia eased dryness and improved soil moisture for emerging to vegetative winter crops, though long-term drought persisted.

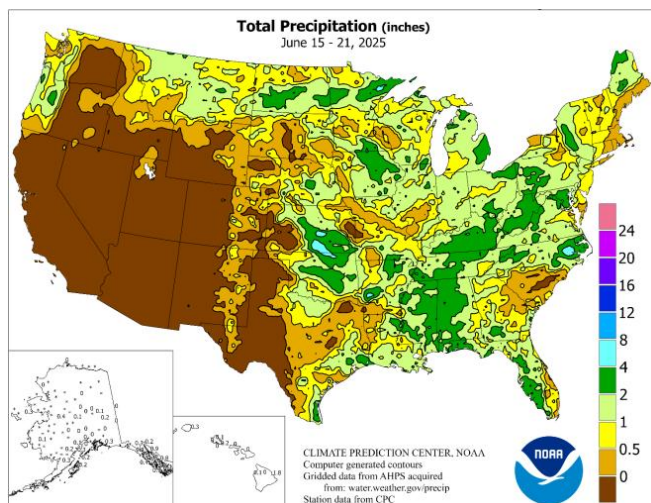
MEXICO: Tropical showers and an active monsoon circulation fueled widespread rain from the southern plateau corn belt into southeastern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRARIES: Mostly light showers and near- or slightly below-normal temperatures generally favored summer crop growth, although pesky dry pockets persisted.

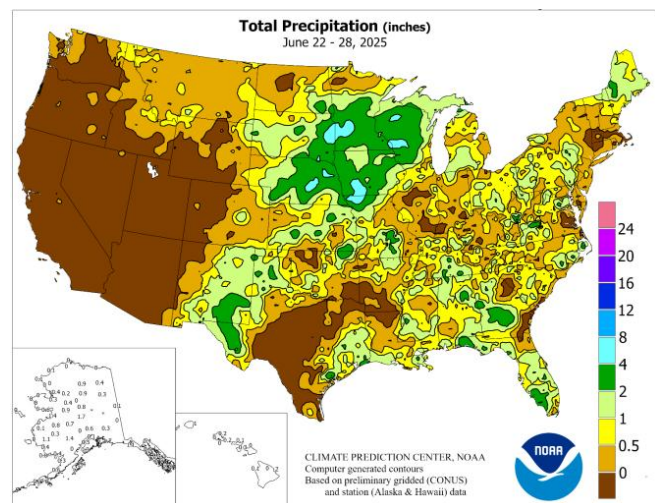
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Very warm weather, occasional showers, and ample soil moisture reserves promoted a rapid pace of crop development.



USA



Previous Image - Total inches



New Image - Total inches

During the last full week of June, much of the central and eastern U.S. experienced above-normal temperatures, with some areas reaching 8°F or more above average. Parts of the Great Plains and the middle and upper

Mississippi Valley received rainfall, improving soil moisture. In contrast, most of the Delta region recorded dry weather. The Pacific Northwest remained mostly dry throughout the week.

Corn: Eight percent of the nation's corn crop had reached the silking stage by June 29, two percentage points behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 29, seventythree percent of the nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above last week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 85 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Nationally, 94 percent of the soybeans had emerged by June 29, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the nation's soybean crop was blooming by the week's end, 1 percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of average. Nationally, 3 percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of average. On June 29, sixty-six percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to last week.

Winter Wheat: Thirty-seven percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by June 29, fifteen percentage points behind last year and 5 points behind the 5-year average. Winter wheat harvest progress was behind the average pace in nine of the 18 estimating States. On June 29, forty-eight percent of the 2025 winter wheat crop was reported in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week. In Kansas, the largest winter wheatproducing state, 48 percent of the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

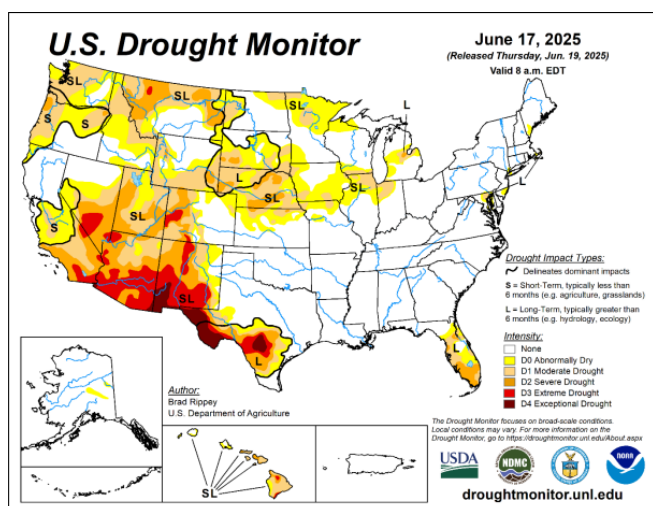
Cotton: By June 29, producers had planted 95 percent of the nation's cotton crop, 2 percentage points behind last year and 3 points behind the 5-year average. Forty percent of the nation's cotton had reached the squaring stage by June 29, one percentage point behind last year but 3 points ahead of average. By June 29, nine percent of the cotton was setting bolls, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. On June 29, fifty-one percent of the 2025 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above last week.

Sorghum: Nationally, 92 percent of the sorghum was planted by June 29, three percent points behind last year and 2 points behind the 5-year average. By week's end, 18 percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 points behind average. On June 29, sixty-four percent of the nation's sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points above last week.

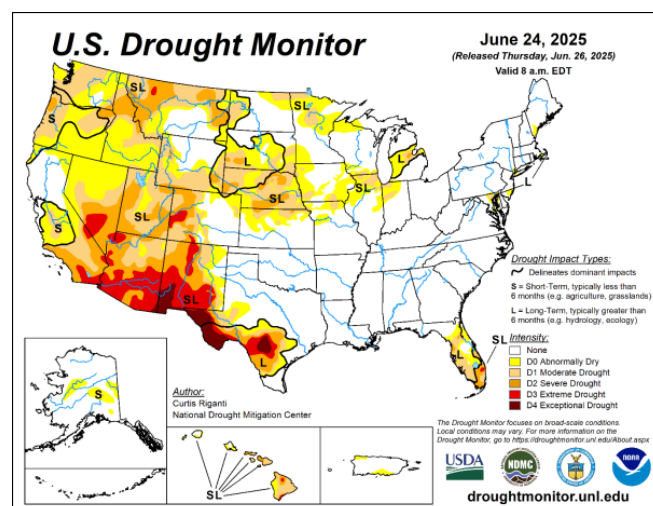
Rice: By June 29, nineteen percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 29, eighty percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week.

Other Small Grains: Nationally, 74 percent of the nation's oat crop had headed by June 29, two percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On June 29, sixtyone percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points above the previous week. By June 29, ninety-six percent of the nation's barley crop had emerged, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5- year average. Thirty-five percent of the barley had reached the heading stage by week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 2 points behind average. On June 29, forty-three percent of the barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above last week. Ninety-six percent of the nation's spring wheat crop had emerged by June 29, four percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Thirty-eight percent of the spring wheat had reached the headed stage by week's end, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point ahead of average. On June 29, fifty-three percent of the spring wheat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below last week.

Other Crops: Forty-one percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by June 29, one percentage point behind last year but 2 points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 29, seventy-two percent of the peanut acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, equal to last week. By June 29, producers had planted 97 percent of this year's sunflower crop, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Producers in North and South Dakota had planted 98 percent of their respective crops.

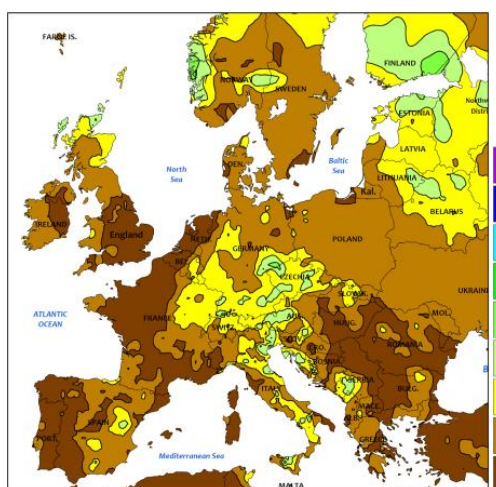


Last Week

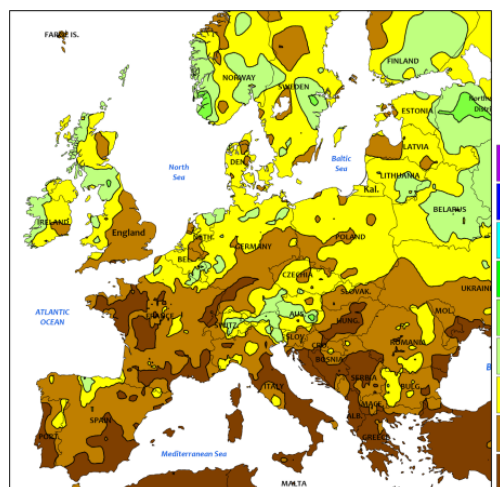


Current

EUROPE



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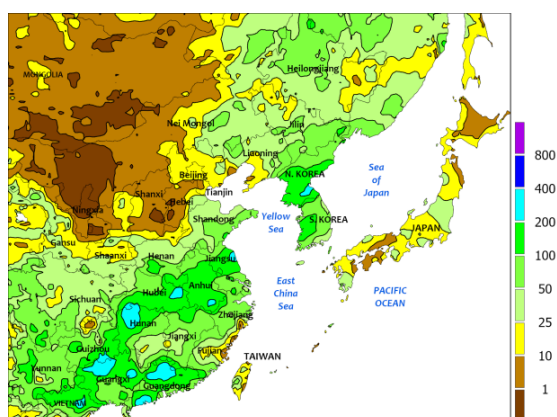


New Image - Total mm

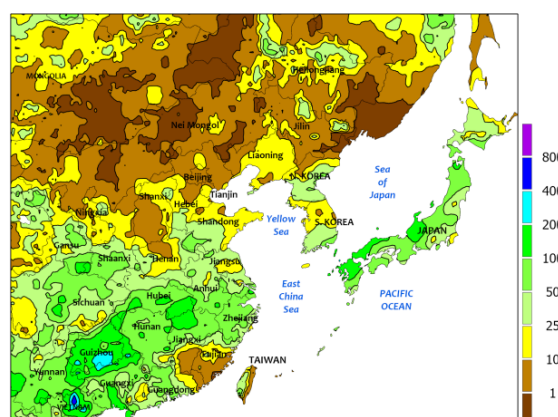
Increasingly dry and hot weather expanded eastward across southern portions of the continent, while showers continued in central and northern Europe. A strengthening area of high pressure maintained hot conditions in Spain (35-38°C in the north, 38-43°C in the south), though showers (1-15 mm) associated with a weak disturbance during the middle of the week provided temporary heat relief. Flowering cotton in southern

Spain (Andalucia) was subjected to temperatures as high as 43.5°C, while late-vegetative corn in northern Spain experienced daytime maxima topping 38°C. Very high daytime temperatures (35-38°C) in France and northern Italy accelerated summer crops toward reproduction in the former and stressed tasseling corn in the latter's Po River Valley. Nevertheless, mid-week showers also provided temporary heat relief in western and northern France*, though temperatures quickly rebounded to abovenormal levels at the end of the monitoring period. Abnormal warmth (3-6°C above normal, highs in the lower to middle 30s degrees C) prevailed in England, the Low Countries, and Germany, accelerating winter crop drydown and harvesting as well as spring grain and summer crop development. However, showers and thunderstorms (5-35 mm) across central and northern Europe helped mitigate the impacts of the unusual heat. Extreme heat expanded eastward into the Balkans, where daytime highs ranging from 35 to 39°C hastened corn, soybeans, and sunflowers toward reproduction. Showers in southeastern Europe were spotty, with the heaviest (5-35 mm) falling in south-central and northeastern Romania. Daytime highs likewise approached or topped 40°C in Greece under mostly sunny skies, hastening the development of irrigated cotton. Despite the overall hot weather pattern, somewhat cooler and showery conditions (10-50 mm) favored filling winter crops in Poland and the Baltic States. *Surface-based weather station data from France and Hungary were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.

CHINA



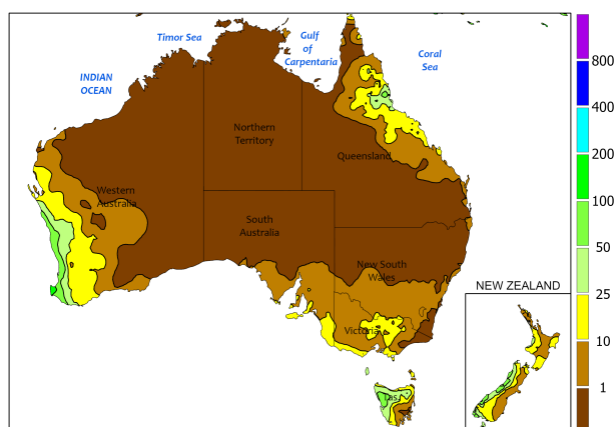
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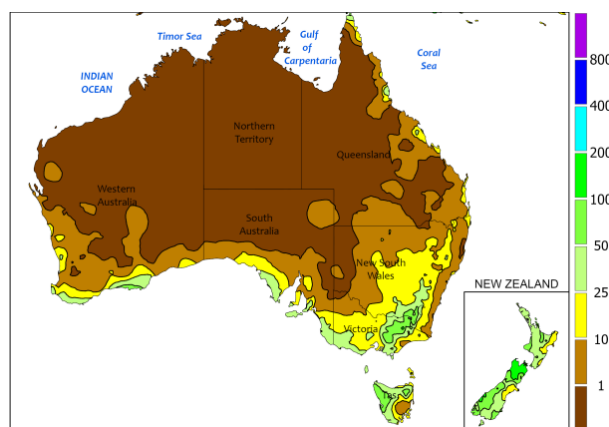
New Image - Total mm

Monsoon rainfall persisted across southern China, extending eastward across the East China Sea and into Japan. While rainfall amounts generally ranged from 25 to 200 mm, aiding summer crops south of the Yangtze River, some locations saw intense downpours that produced up to 300 mm, potentially causing flooding in affected areas. In contrast, the North China Plain saw only scattered showers (10-50 mm) that provided limited relief from persistent above-normal temperatures, which averaged in the middle to upper 30s (degrees C) and could negatively impact crop growth. The northeast region received little to no rainfall and persistently warm temperatures, averaging 1 to 6°C above normal. Elsewhere in the region, the Korean Peninsula received moderate to heavy rainfall (10-80 mm), with daytime highs around the lower to middle 30s.

AUSTRALIA



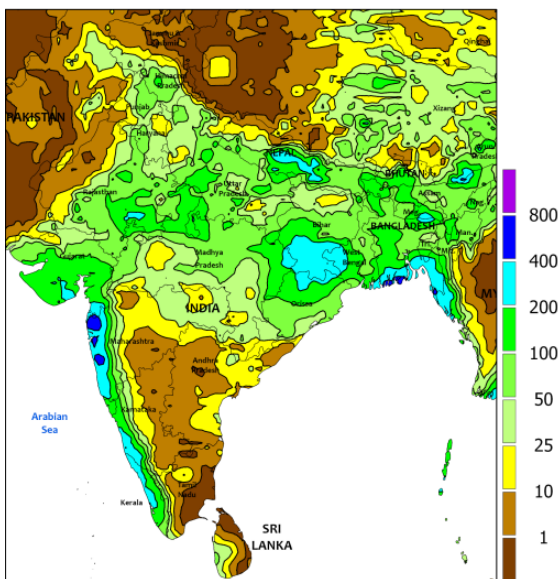
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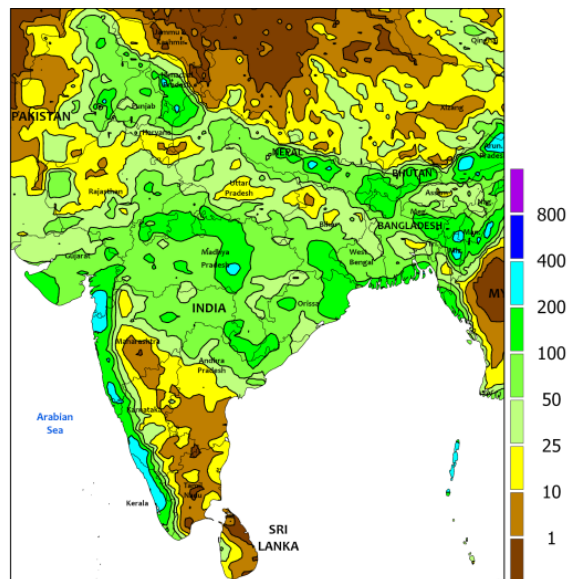
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Early-week showers in southern and eastern Australia contrasted with mostly dry weather in western portions of the country. A strong cold front triggered light to moderate showers (2-25 mm) from South Australia eastward into Victoria and southern New South Wales, while heavier rain (25-90 mm) fell south and east of primary winter crop areas. The rainfall eased drought and improved soil moisture for winter crop emergence and establishment, though significant long-term deficits lingered. In fact, the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) was the lowest on record for this time of year in both South Australia and Victoria, while the VHI in New South Wales transitioned from very poor in the south to excellent near the Queensland border. Behind the front, chilly temperatures (nighttime lows at or below freezing) settled over much of eastern Australia. A broad area of high pressure provided dry weather to Western Australia, facilitating seasonal fieldwork and vegetative winter crop development.

INDIA



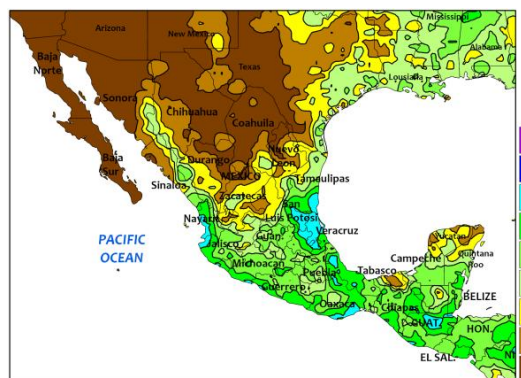
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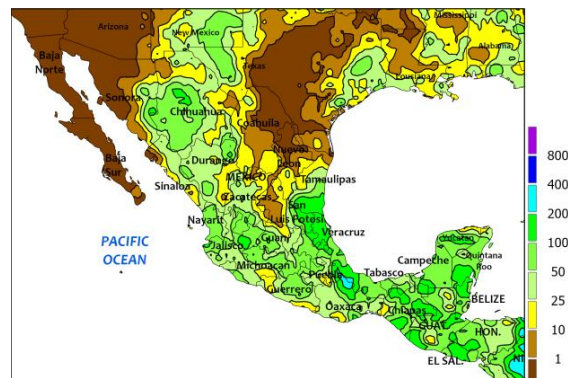
New Image - Total mm

The Southwest Monsoon spread across nearly the entire region, bringing extensive rainfall. Most areas experienced heavy to extremely heavy precipitation (up to 400 mm). This was beneficial for key rice production areas which received between 25 and 200 mm of rain, with some locations receiving higher amounts. In contrast, southeastern India received little to no rain, causing drier conditions. Temperatures throughout the region continued to be slightly lower than in previous weeks, averaging in the lower to upper 30s (degrees C) due to the widespread showers. In Pakistan, moderate to heavy monsoon showers (10-100 mm) were recorded, resulting in normal to above-normal temperatures (1- 3°C above normal) for that area.

MEXICO



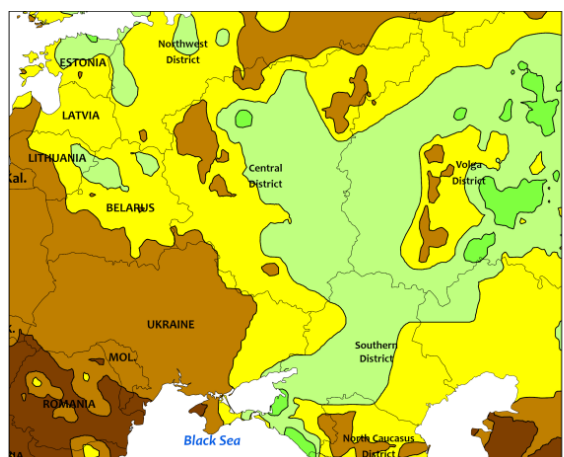
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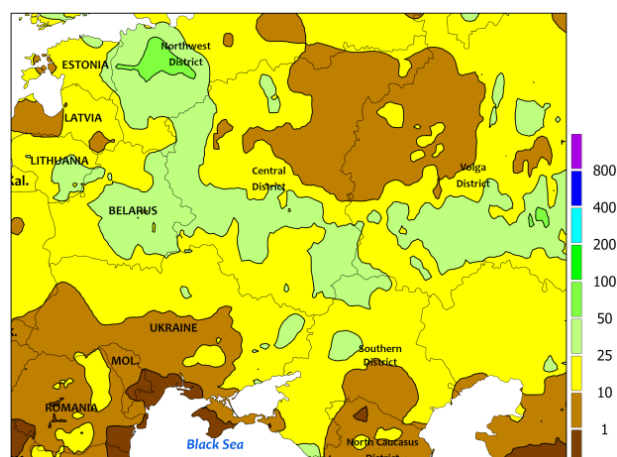
New Image - Total mm

Showery weather from the southern plateau corn belt into southeastern Mexico supported summer crop development. Weekly rainfall totals from 25 to 100 mm were common across those regions, while temperatures averaged as much as 2°C below normal. Meanwhile, locally heavy showers continued in the Gulf Coast States, including Veracruz, following the previous week's torrential rainfall. As the week ended, the approach of Tropical Storm Barry further enhanced rainfall in portions of the Gulf Coast region. Meanwhile, the North American monsoon circulation became more fully established, helping to draw moisture northward into some of northern Mexico's hardest-hit drought areas. However, given the long-term nature of the drought and the region's reliance on already-depleted irrigation reserves for agricultural production, any meaningful rangeland and crop recovery will require a protracted period of wet weather.

WESTERN FSU



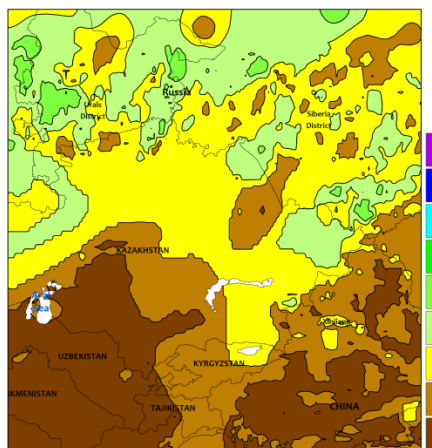
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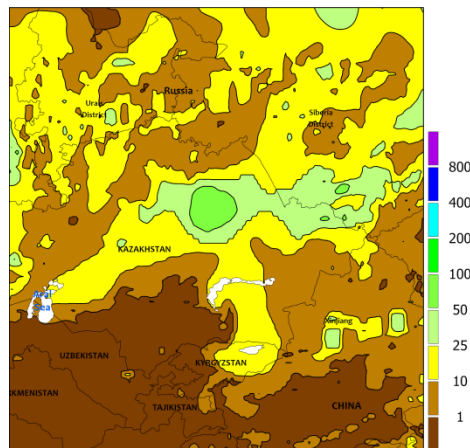
New Image - Total mm

Chilly and showery conditions prevailed across much of the region save for drier and warmer southwestern crop areas. Following the passage of strong cold front during the preceding week, temperatures during the monitoring period averaged 2 to 4°C below normal from northern and eastern Ukraine into Russia. The chilly air slowed winter crop maturation and dry down as well as the development of vegetative summer crops. Widespread moderate to heavy showers (10-65 mm) over these same croplands maintained adequate to abundant soil moisture for crop development, especially in west-central Russia where rain was heaviest. However, dry and warm weather (30-34°C) in Moldova and southwestern Ukraine promoted winter crop maturation and dry down as well as vegetative summer crop growth. Localized dryness (5 mm or less) also prevailed adjacent to the central and eastern of the Black Sea Coast, though moisture supplies remained good to excellent in southeastern Ukraine and southern Russia following a wet latter half of June.

EASTERN FSU



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Continued wet but cooler weather in the north contrasted with seasonably hot and mostly dry conditions in the south. A strong cold front brought below-normal temperatures (1-3°C below normal) to much of the spring grain belt of central Russia and northern Kazakhstan, with anomalous warmth (up to 3°C above normal) confined to East Kazakhstan and southern portions of Russia's Siberia District. The front's slow movement netted much of northern Kazakhstan and central Russia 10 to 70 mm of rainfall (locally more), although pockets of lighter rain (5 mm or less) were noted from Qostanay, Kazakhstan eastward into Novosibirsk, Russia. Spring grains were mostly still vegetative, but barley was approaching the heading stage of development in western growing areas. Farther south across the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), seasonably sunny skies and near-to above-normal temperatures (locally up to 3°C above normal) accelerated the development of flowering cotton, though cooler temperatures during the latter half of the week eased potential heat stress. However, another round of unusual showers (5-40 mm) in Kyrgyzstan further eased irrigation requirements in eastern croplands. 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