

## RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 27 Aug 25

August 17 – 23, provided by USDA/WAOB

### International Weather and Crop Summary

#### HIGHLIGHTS

**EUROPE:** Cooler weather spread across Europe, accompanied by widespread showers over central and southeastern growing areas.

**WESTERN FSU:** Chilly and unsettled weather in the north and west gave way to persistent dryness and heat adjacent to the Black Sea Coast.

**EASTERN FSU:** Additional rain in the central and eastern spring grain belt contrasted with sunny weather in northwestern Kazakhstan and cotton areas farther south.

**MIDDLE EAST:** Seasonably hot and dry conditions in Turkey accelerated summer crops into maturity and promoted early harvesting efforts.

**SOUTH ASIA:** Widespread monsoon rains continued to drench the region, bringing much-needed rainfall to southern Pakistan, which had endured a long period of dry weather.

**EAST ASIA:** Monsoon activity brought widespread showers to most of the region, though some drier pockets persisted in the North China Plain, southeast China, South Korea, and parts of Japan.

**SOUTHEAST ASIA:** A low-pressure system that formed off the west coast of the northern Philippines intensified into Typhoon Kajiki and brought extra rainfall to the area late in the week, adding to the region's continued monsoon rains.

**AUSTRALIA:** Showers in southwestern and east-central growing areas contrasted with dry but chilly weather in southeastern Australia.

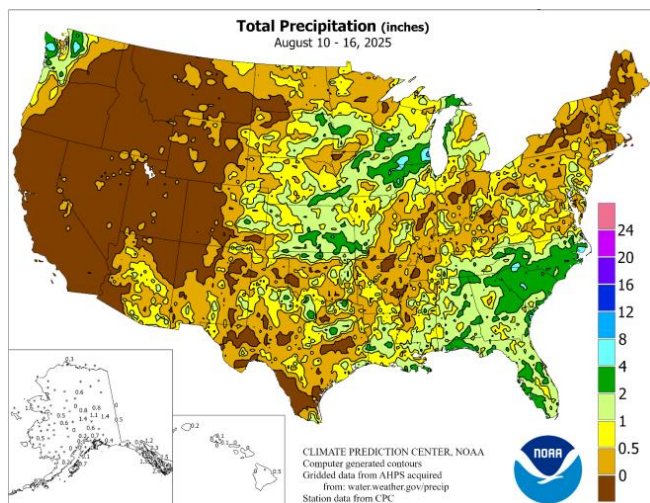
**MEXICO:** On the southern plateau corn belt, most summer crops retained adequate soil moisture for normal development, despite less-widespread showers.

**CANADIAN PRARIES:** Early-season small grain and oilseed harvesting advanced in Alberta and Saskatchewan, while rain fell in northern and eastern Prairie production areas.

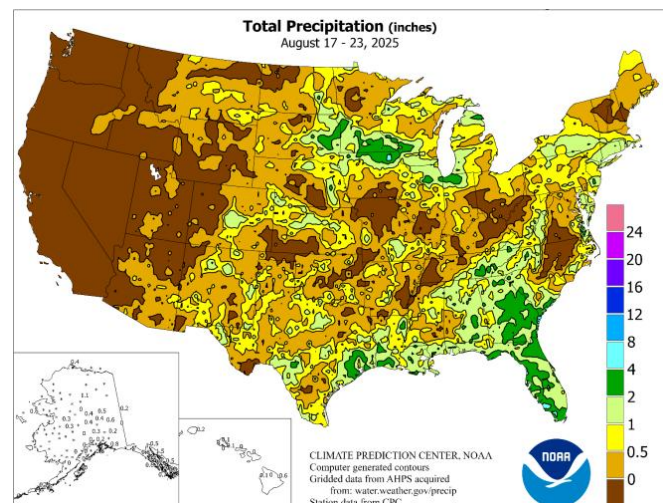
**SOUTHEASTERN CANADA:** Rain in Ontario benefited pastures and a variety of summer crops, including corn.



## USA



Previous Image - Total inches



New Image - Total inches

Weather conditions varied across key U.S. agricultural regions. Temperatures were below normal across much of the central and northern Atlantic Coast States, with some areas averaging 4 to 6°F below normal. In other regions, temperatures ranged from normal to above normal. Meanwhile, rainfall was scattered across localized areas in the northern Great Plains and the upper Mississippi Valley, with some areas receiving up to 4 inches above normal values. Parts of the Southeast also received significant precipitation, with some areas recording up to 400 percent of the normal weekly amount. However, dry conditions prevailed across portions of New England, as well as the Pacific Northwest and Southwest.

**Corn:** Eighty-three percent of the nation's corn was at the dough stage by August 24, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By August 24, forty-four percent of the corn had reached the dented stage, equal to both last year and the average. Seven percent of the corn was mature by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. On August 24, seventy-one percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 84 percent of the corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

**Soybeans:** Eighty-nine percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by August 24, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 24, four percent of the soybeans had dropped leaves, 2 percentage points behind last year but equal to the average. On August 24, sixty-nine percent of the soybeans were rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week.

**Winter Wheat:** Ninety-eight percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by August 24, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Harvest of the winter wheat crop was at or beyond 95 percent in 16 of the 18 estimating states by week's end.

**Cotton:** Eighty-one percent of the nation's cotton was setting bolls by August 24, seven percentage points behind last year and 6 points behind the 5-year average. By August 24, twenty percent of the cotton had bolls opening, 4 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. Fifty-four percent of the cotton was rated in good to excellent condition by August 24, one percentage point below the previous week.

**Sorghum:** Eighty-eight percent of the nation's sorghum had reached the headed stage by August 24, one percentage point behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Fortyfour percent of the sorghum had reached the coloring stage by week's end, 3 percentage points behind last year and 2 points behind average. By August 24, twenty-three percent of the sorghum was mature, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 points ahead of average. Sixteen percent of the sorghum had been harvested by August 24, two percentage points behind last year and 1 point behind average. On August 24, sixty-three percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week.

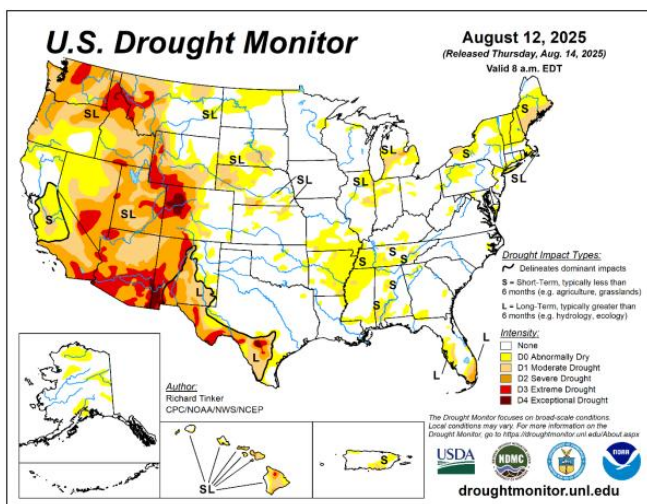
**Rice:** Ninety-six percent of the nation's rice had reached the headed stage by August 24, one percentage point behind last year but 1 point ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the rice had been harvested by August 24, six percentage points behind last year but 5 points ahead of average. Seventy-four



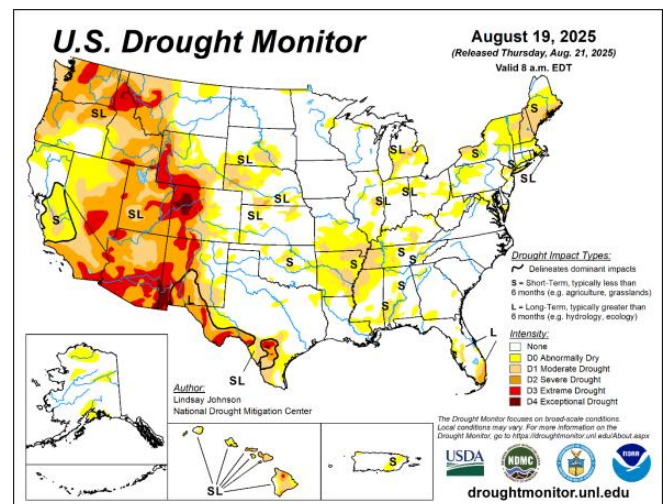
percent of the rice was rated in good to excellent condition by August 24, one percentage point below the previous week.

**Other Small Grains:** Eighty percent of the nation's oat crop had been harvested by August 24, four percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. By August 24, at least 95 percent of the oats had been harvested in five of the nine estimating states. Oat harvest progress advanced by 25 and 13 percentage points, respectively, from the previous week in Minnesota and North Dakota. Fifty-six percent of the barley acreage had been harvested by August 24, eleven percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. On August 24, fortytwo percent of the barley was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week. Fifty-three percent of the nation's spring wheat acreage had been harvested by August 24, five percentage points ahead of last year but 1 point behind the 5-year average. On August 24, forty-nine percent of the spring wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week.

**Other Crops:** On August 24, seventy-four percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points above the previous week..

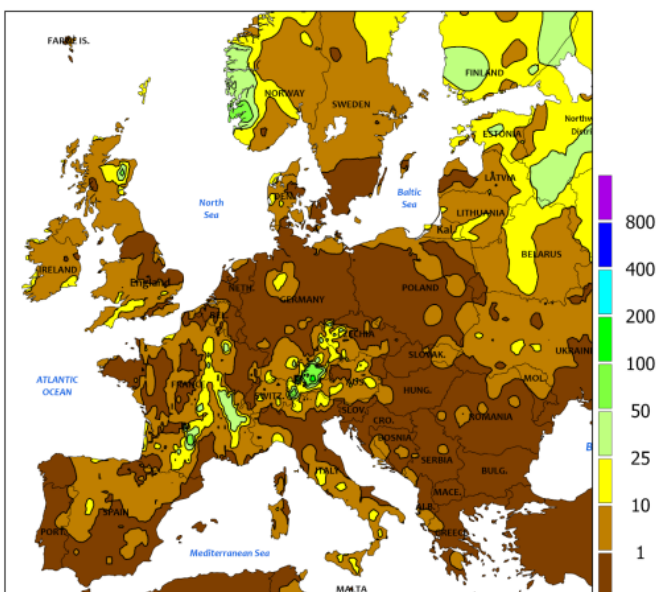


Last Week

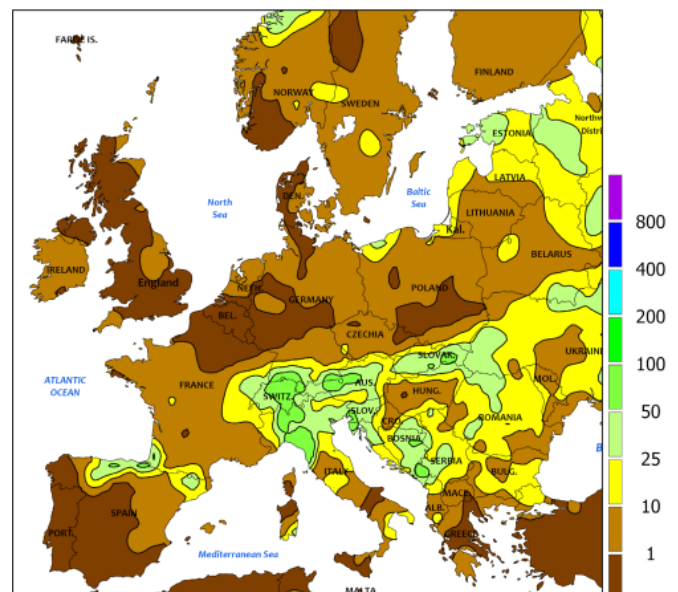


Current

## EUROPE



Previous Image - Total mm

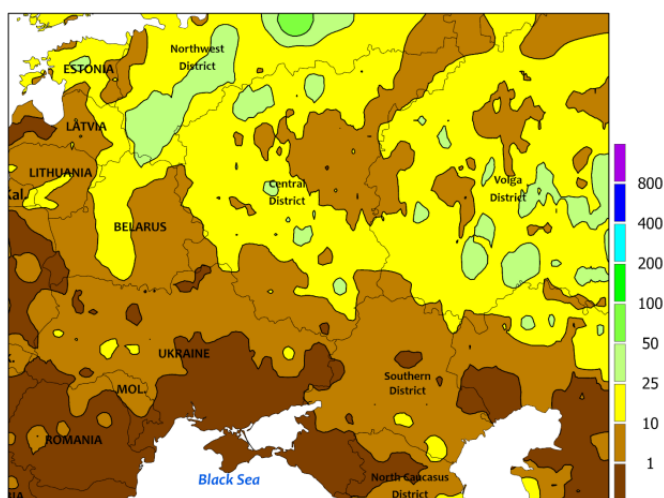


New Image - Total mm

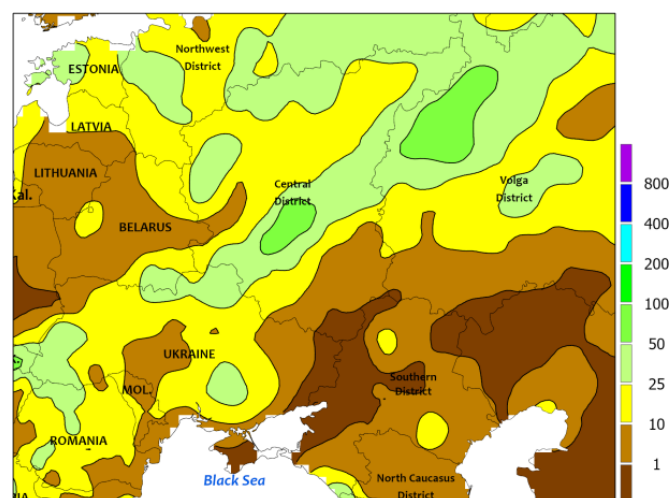
A strong cold front ended the recent heat wave and triggered widespread showers and thunderstorms in central and southeastern growing areas. Prior to the front's passage, temperatures in southwestern France's primary summer crop areas soared into the upper 30s and lower 40s (degrees C) on August 17, with a maximum value of 40.9°C. The front was accompanied by locally heavy showers, which averaged 15 mm in

southwestern France\* and more than 20 mm in the country's central growing areas; supplemental rainfall data courtesy of the European Severe Weather Database included numerous reports over 50 mm (locally as much as 120 mm) on August 20. However, filling summer crops in France have suffered irreversible yield losses due to an intense heat wave which began on August 7 and peaked with a reading of 42.1°C on August 12. On the other hand, the rain helped recharge soil moisture for winter crop planting. Favorably cooler air also settled over the Iberian Peninsula, though little — if any — moisture accompanied the front. Conversely, rain intensified as the front marched east, with 25 to 115 mm reported from northern Italy and southern Germany eastward into the Balkans. However, western and central portions of Hungary remained unfavorably dry (5 mm or less), with the dearth of rainfall depicted by first-order weather stations supported by satellite rainfall estimates and weather radar data. The widespread showers over the continent's southeastern quadrant improved soil moisture for winter grain and oilseed planting, with rapeseed sowing operations typically commencing in August. In contrast, much of northern Europe was favorably dry for summer crop maturation and early winter crop sowing efforts, though moderate to heavy showers (10-50 mm) were noted in northern Poland and northeastern Germany. Temperatures in northeastern Europe averaged 2 to 4°C below normal, while near-normal temperatures were noted in western and southern portions of the continent. \*Surface-based weather station data from France and Hungary were either missing or suspect; radar and satellite data were used to augment the analysis.

## **WESTERN FSU**



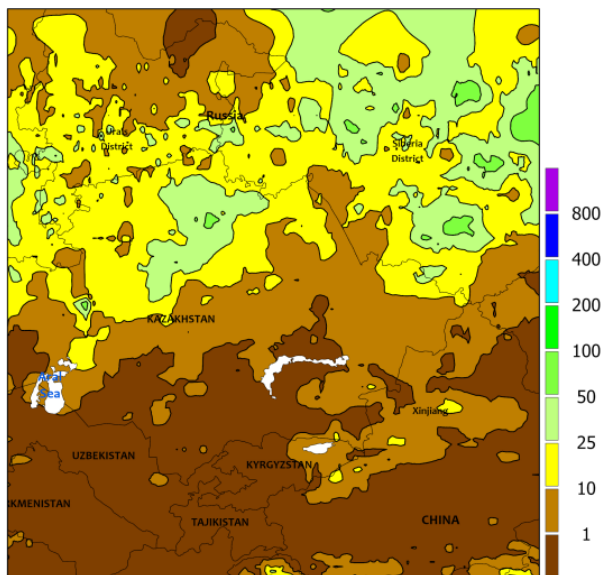
Previous Image - Total mm



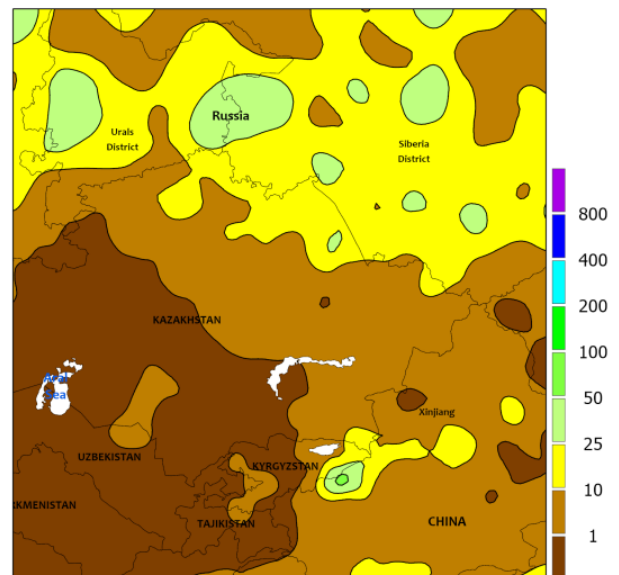
New Image - Total mm

Cool and wet weather in the north and west contrasted with dry and warm conditions farther south. A stationary frontal boundary was the focus for moderate to heavy rain (10 - 95 mm) from Ukraine and southern Belarus north-eastward into northern portions of Russia's Central and Volga Districts. As a result, soil moisture supplies remained adequate to abundant for filling summer crops as well as upcoming winter crop planting. Conversely, mostly sunny skies and near- to above -normal temperatures (up to 3°C above normal) persisted closer to the Black Sea Coast, with daytime highs reaching the middle 30s (degrees C) in the Southern District. Southern summer crops have been hastened toward or into maturity ahead of normal by heat and dryness for much of the summer, and the past week's dry and hot conditions likely had little additional adverse impact on yields. However, soil moisture remained extremely limited for winter crop planting in the oblasts immediately adjacent to the Black Sea Coast. In sharp contrast, crop vigour as depicted by the latest satellite -derived Vegetation Health Index remained good to excellent across the region's northern croplands due to abundant rain for much of the summer.

## **EASTERN FSU**



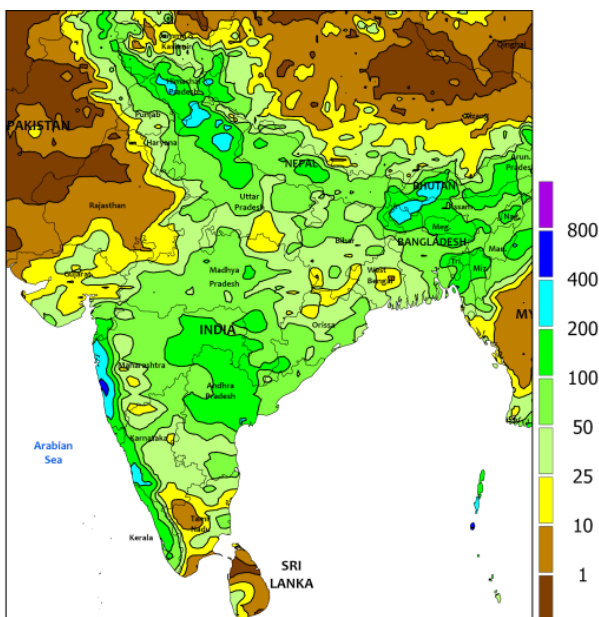
Previous Image - Total mm



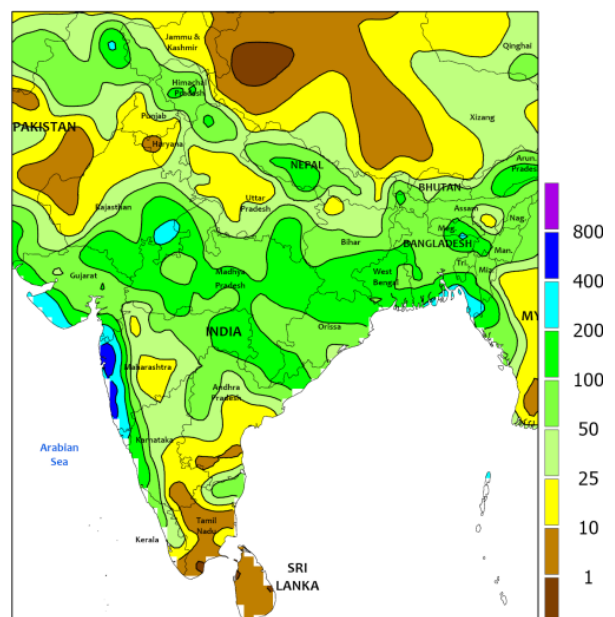
New Image - Total mm

Additional rain in the central and eastern spring grain belt contrasted with sunny weather in northwestern Kazakhstan as well as cotton areas farther south. A slow-moving area of low pressure over central Asia generated 10 to 45 mm of rainfall in northeastern Kazakhstan and much of central Russia, sustaining abundant moisture supplies for filling to maturing spring wheat and barley. However, producers need drier weather to help spring grains realize the current good to excellent yield prospects. Somewhat drier conditions (2-10 mm) favoured wheat and barley dry down and harvesting in northwestern Kazakhstan and adjacent portions of Russia's Volga District. Across the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), seasonably sunny skies and near-normal temperatures benefited open boll to maturing cotton in Uzbekistan and environs. The cotton harvest typically gains momentum in September, while the harvesting of other CIS summer crops (corn and sunflowers) began in August.

## **SOUTH ASIA**



Previous Image - Total mm



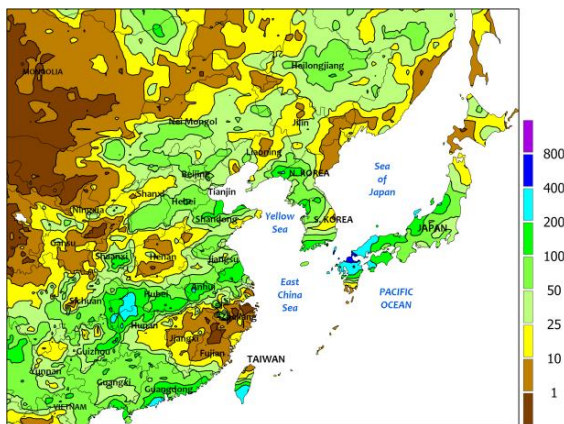
New Image - Total mm

Continued monsoon showers brought 25 to 200 mm of rain to the region, with some areas receiving over 400 mm. Despite some flooding, the rainfall was largely beneficial, recharging reservoirs and restoring soil moisture that benefited current kharif crops and improved the outlook for winter-sown

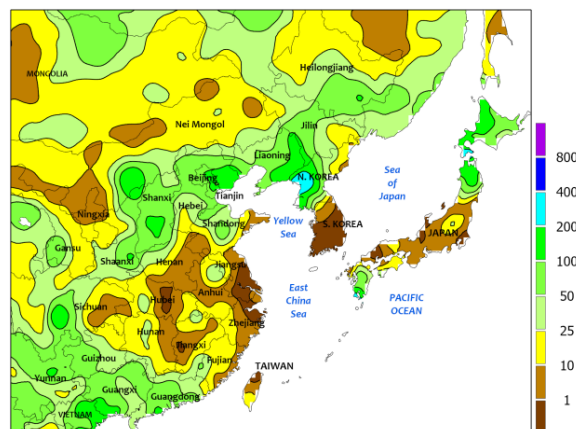


crops. Temperatures also cooled to near-normal levels across much of the region. While daytime highs remained warm, ranging from the lower to upper 30s degrees C (with some low 40s in Pakistan), the drop in nighttime temperatures to the lower to upper 20s was particularly helpful for agriculture, especially in Pakistan and northern India. Adding to this relief, southern Pakistan saw 10 to 100 mm of rainfall after a long dry spell, providing crucial support for its crops.

## EASTERN ASIA



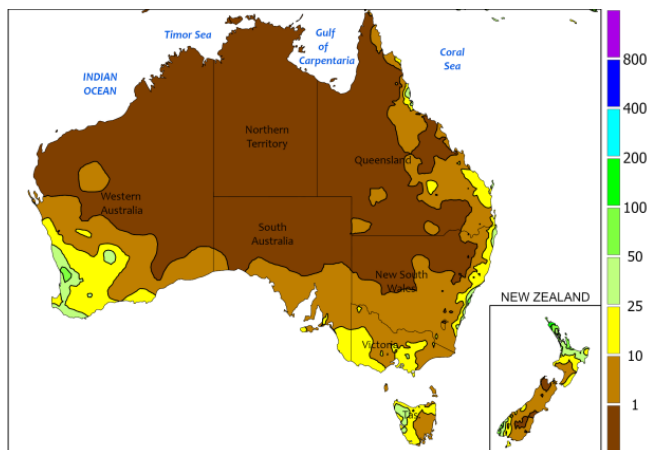
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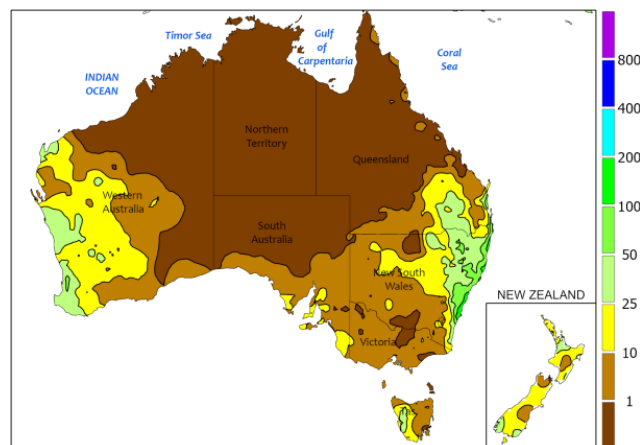
New Image - Total mm

Most of the region received continued widespread monsoon showers, averaging 10 to 100 mm, with some areas recording over 200 mm. The rainfall boosted crop growth and replenished soil moisture, greatly benefiting agriculture. Meanwhile, drier pockets in the North China Plain, southeast China, South Korea, and Japan experienced higher temperatures, soaring 3 to 7°C above normal due to the lack of rain. Other parts of the region saw a more moderate temperature anomaly of 1 to 3°C above normal. Regionally, daytime highs averaged in the lower to upper 30s (degrees C), while northern and western areas were cooler, averaging in the lower to upper 20s. Notably, cooler nighttime temperatures (10–20°C) in Xinjiang offered relief for crops, especially cotton, despite daytime maxima in the 30s.

## AUSTRALIA



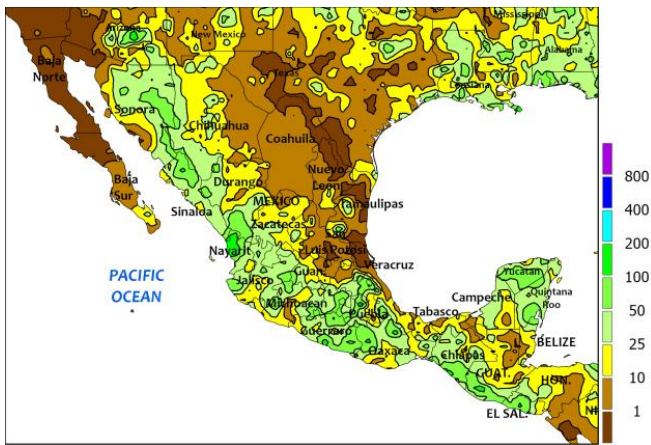
Previous Image - Total mm



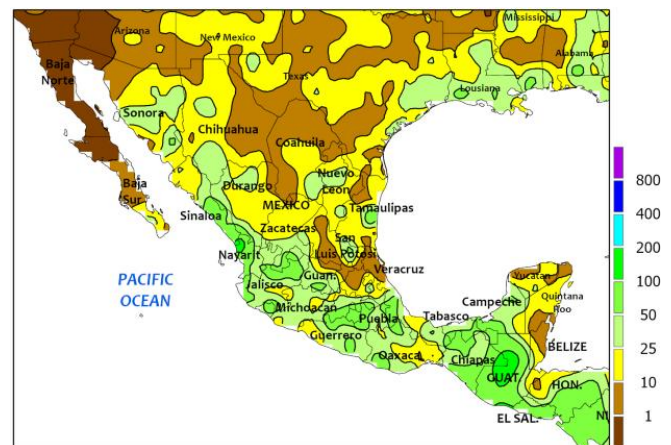
New Image - Total mm

Showers in southwestern and east-central growing areas contrasted with dry but cold conditions in the southeast. A broad area of high pressure maintained mostly dry weather (5 mm or less) and chilly temperatures (up to 3°C below normal) in South Australia, Victoria, and southern New South Wales, slowing or halting the development of vegetative winter crops but favouring seasonal fieldwork. Meanwhile, a cold frontal event triggered widespread showers (10-50 mm) across Western Australia, maintaining good to excellent conditions for vegetative (south) to reproductive (north) winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed. Farther east, an upper-air disturbance triggered 10 to 35 mm of rainfall over northern New South Wales and southern Queensland, maintaining good moisture supplies for vegetative winter crops.

## MEXICO



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

Despite a slight decrease in rainfall intensity, most summer crops across the southern plateau corn belt retained adequate moisture for normal development. Many locations on the southern plateau received weekly rainfall totalling at 10 to 50 mm, with any higher amounts mostly limited to southern and western production areas. Rain extended into northwestern Mexico, including parts of Sonora and Chihuahua, while only spotty showers affected north- central and northeastern Mexico. Temperatures were close to normal across most of the country but averaged as much as 2°C above normal in northwestern Mexico, near the border with the United States.

### 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