

RMD – Shortened USDA Weekly Weather/Crop Conditions Report: 8 Jul 26

June 28 – July 4, 2026, provided by USDA/WAOB

International Weather and Crop Summary

HIGHLIGHTS

EUROPE: The recent record-shattering heat over western Europe shifted briefly over central and eastern growing areas before widespread showers signaled the arrival of much cooler air.

WESTERN FSU: Hot and mostly dry weather for much of the week was replaced by cooler temperatures and showers late in the period.

EASTERN FSU: Widespread, locally heavy showers persisted, with cooler temperatures in western growing areas contrasting with hot weather farther east.

MIDDLE EAST: Seasonably sunny skies in Turkey promoted fieldwork and summer crop development.

AUSTRALIA: Widespread moderate to heavy rain eased drought in New South Wales and boosted soil moisture for winter crops elsewhere.

SOUTH ASIA: The Southwest Monsoon advanced farther northward, bringing beneficial rainfall to central and northern India and improving moisture for cotton, soybeans, and corn.

EAST ASIA: Southern China saw widespread showers after Tropical Storm Maysak made landfall on the Vietnam–China border, creating localized flooding and wind related crop risks.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: Seasonal monsoon rains brought widespread showers, and Tropical Storm Maysak increased rainfall in northern Vietnam after landfall along the Vietnam–China border.

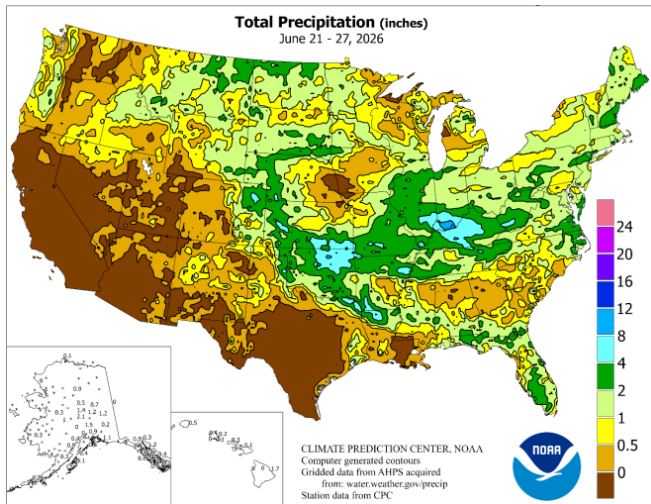
MEXICO: Seasonal showers across the southern plateau corn belt benefited summer crops, while dry weather dominated northwestern and northeastern Mexico.

CANADIAN PRAIRIES: Significant rain slowed fieldwork but maintained mostly favorable to locally excessive soil moisture for spring-sown crops.

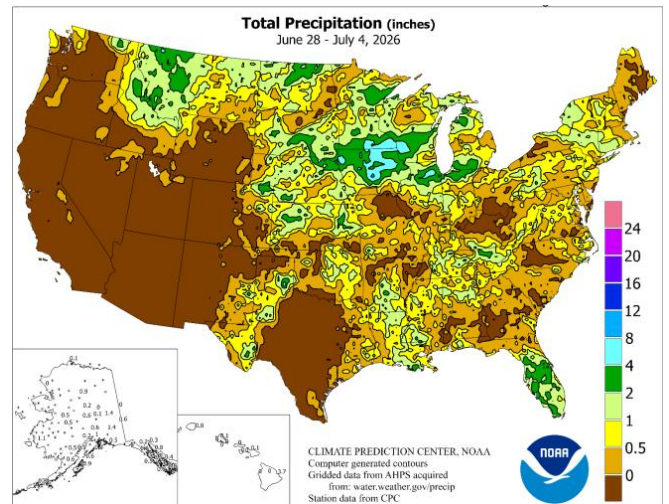
SOUTHEASTERN CANADA: Sudden heat promoted winter wheat maturation and summer crop development, while mostly dry weather prevailed in parts of Quebec and in Ontario between Lakes Huron and Erie.



USA

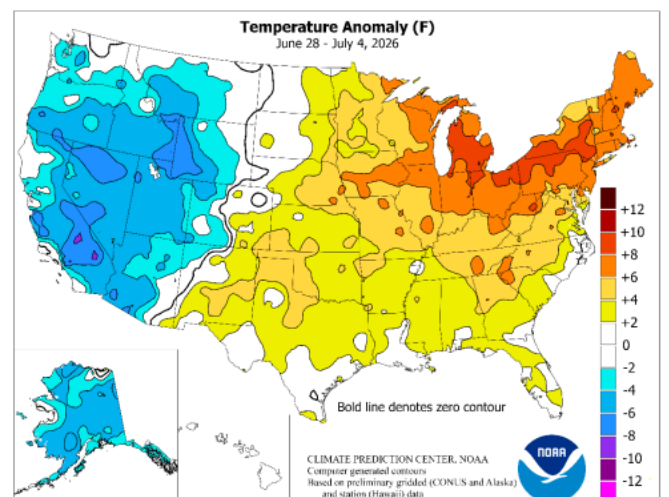
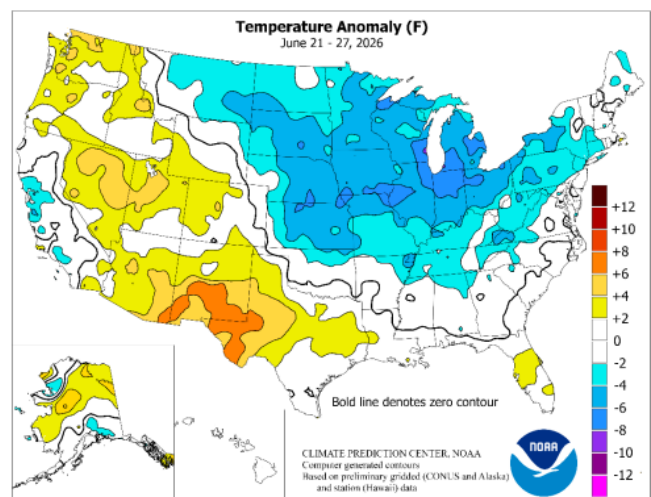
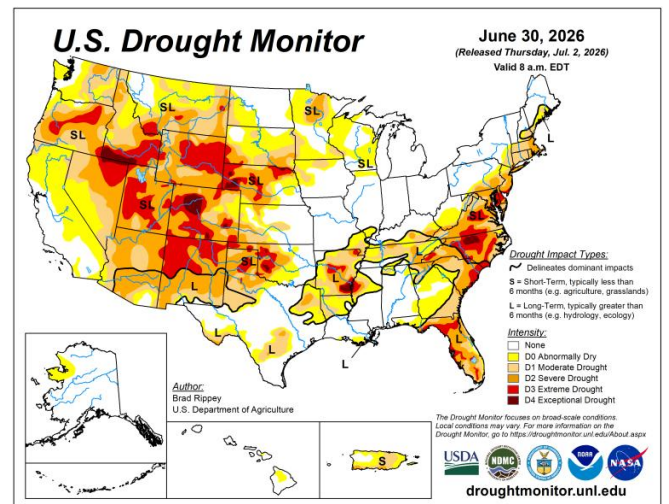
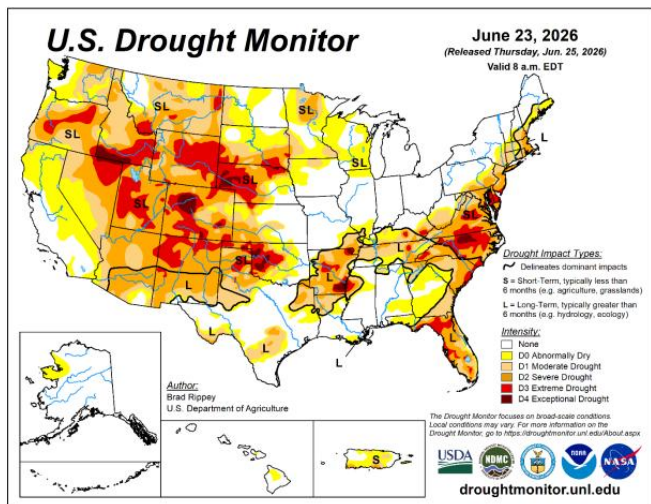


Previous Image - Total inches



New Image - Total inches

Weather conditions varied across major U.S. agricultural regions. Above normal temperatures were observed across the Corn Belt, with anomalies ranging from 4 to 8°F above average. The Southeast, Delta, and New England also experienced warmer than normal conditions. In contrast, much of the western U.S. experienced below normal temperatures. Meanwhile, portions of the northern Rockies, northern Great Plains, and upper Mississippi Valley received above normal rainfall, with some localized areas recording more than twice the typical weekly amount. Dry conditions prevailed across much of the Southwest, Delta, and Southeast, contributing to a decline in soil moisture levels across several states.



Corn: Sixteen percent of the nation's corn was silking, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the corn crop was at the dough stage by week's end, equal to last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On July 5, sixty-seven percent of the nation's corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 7 percentage points below the same time last year. In Iowa, the largest corn-producing state, 78 percent of the corn crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Soybeans: Thirty-four percent of the 2026 soybean crop was blooming, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 points ahead of the 5-year average. Nine percent of the soybean crop had begun setting pods by week's end, 2 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. On July 5, sixty-four percent of the nation's soybean crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 2 points below the same time last year.

Winter Wheat: Fifty-nine percent of the nation's winter wheat acreage had been harvested by July 5, eight percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. On July 5, twenty-six percent of the 2026 winter wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 22 percentage 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: Forty-nine percent of the cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage, 2 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Fourteen percent of the nation's cotton crop was setting bolls by week's end, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 5, forty-six percent of the cotton crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week and 6 points below the same time last year.

Sorghum: Ninety-seven percent of the nation's sorghum acreage had been planted by July 5, two percentage points ahead of last year and 1 point behind the 5-year average. By

July 5, twenty-five percent of the sorghum had reached the headed stage, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 points ahead of average. On July 5, fifty percent of the sorghum was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week and 17 points below the same time last year.

Rice: Twenty-six percent of the nation's rice crop had reached the headed stage by July 5, two percentage points ahead of last year and 4 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 5, seventy-four percent of the nation's rice crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from both the previous week and the same time last year.

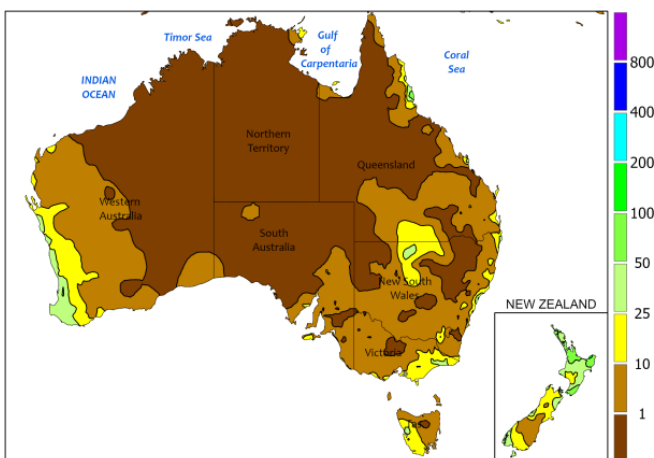
Small Grains: Eighty-six percent of the nation's oat crop had headed by July 5, three percentage points ahead of last year and 5 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 5, fifty-three percent of the oat acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point above the previous week but 7 points below the same time last year.

Sixty percent of the barley crop had reached the headed stage by July 5, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 8 points ahead of the 5-year average. On July 5, fifty-two percent of the nation's barley crop was rated in good to excellent condition, unchanged from the previous week but 10 percentage points above the same time last year.

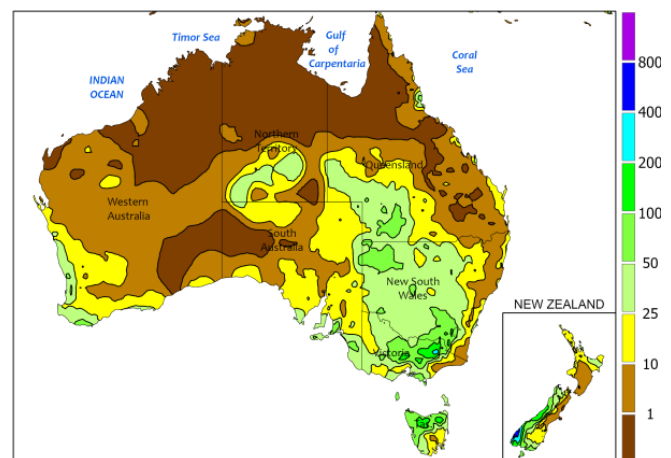
Fifty-four percent of the spring wheat crop had reached the headed stage by July 5, four percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 5, fifty-seven percent of the nation's spring wheat crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 7 points above the same time last year.

Other Crops: Fifty-one percent of the nation's peanut crop had reached the pegging stage by July 5, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. On July 5, fifty-nine percent of the nation's peanut crop was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points below the previous week and 16 points below the same time last year.

AUSTRALIA



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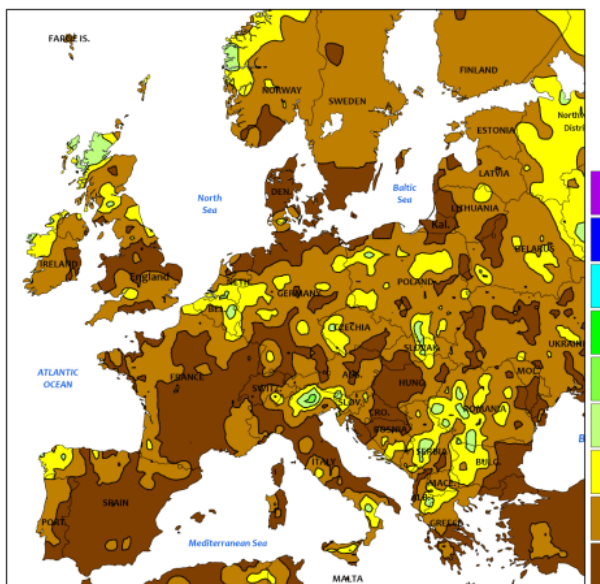


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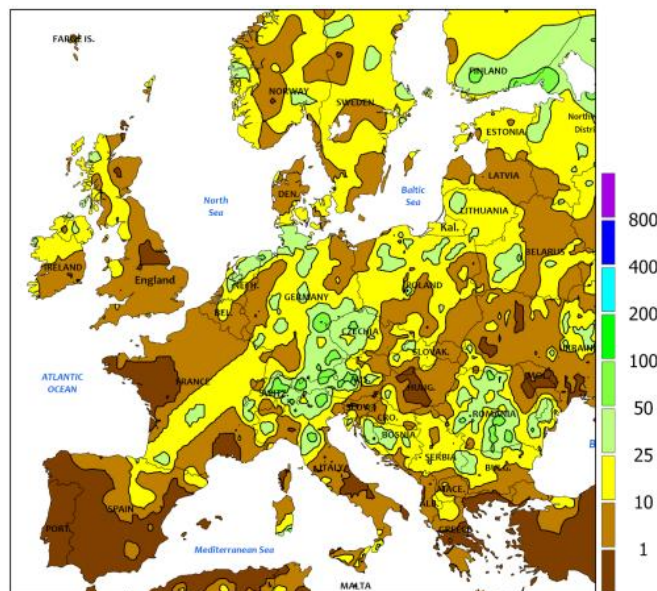
A pair of slow-moving cold fronts brought widespread rain to much of the country. In Western Australia, light to moderate showers (10-30 mm) maintained favorable soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat, barley, and rapeseed. Moderate to heavy showers (10-40 mm) kept soils favorably

moist for winter crops in South Australia, with very heavy rain (50-120 mm) falling east of Adelaide. Farther east, widespread soaking rainfall (20-65 mm) boosted soil moisture in western Victoria and eased long-term drought in New South Wales. As of July 2, water storage levels in New South Wales stood at 50.8 percent of normal, up from 48.1 percent last month but still down nearly 6 percentage points from this time last year (56.6 percent). Showers tapered off to the north, from 50 mm south of the border with Queensland to less than 10 mm in southeastern Queensland's primary winter crop areas.

EUROPE



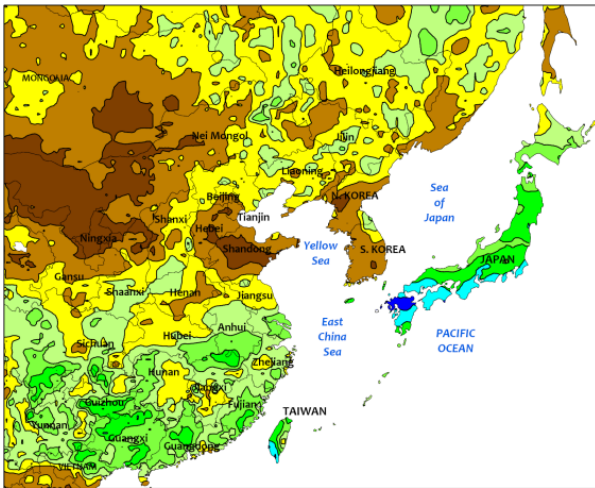
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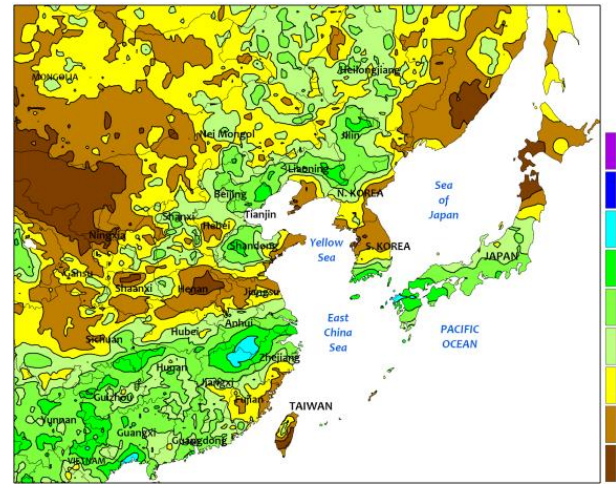
New Image - Total mm

The recent record-shattering heat wave shifted eastward across the continent before a strong cold front brought much cooler temperatures and locally heavy showers to the eastern half of the continent by week's end. The front initially swept slowly across France at the onset of the monitoring period, ending the preceding week's historic heat while triggering showers and thunderstorms (2-25 mm, locally more) from southeastern France east-north-eastward into eastern portions of the country. Behind the front, cooler albeit still above-normal temperatures (2-5°C above normal) prevailed across much of western Europe, though anomalous warmth (up to 7°C above normal, highs in the upper 30s to lower 40s) lingered in southern Spain. Despite the localized showers, conditions for reproductive summer crops across France continued to decline rapidly; the latest satellite-derived Vegetation Health Index (VHI) for France's croplands was the second lowest on record for late June, only slightly behind 2025's record-low benchmark. Extreme heat (35-40°C, locally higher) surged eastward out ahead of the cold front, hastening summer crops toward or into reproduction over central and eastern Europe. However, widespread albeit highly variable showers and thunderstorms (5-75 mm, locally more) associated with the front brought the heat to an end and improved soil moisture supplies from Germany eastward. Nevertheless, the recent spell of hot and dry weather has driven crop conditions downward, with the latest VHI approaching record lows for this time of year in Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary. The rain and heat relief also reached northern Italy's Po River Valley, which had endured 14 consecutive days with highs at or above 35°C (a peak of 39.8°C) since mid-June as corn progressed through reproduction. At week's end, another heat wave was building across Spain and France, with daytime highs reaching the upper 30s and lower 40s (degrees C) on July 5 and 6. *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



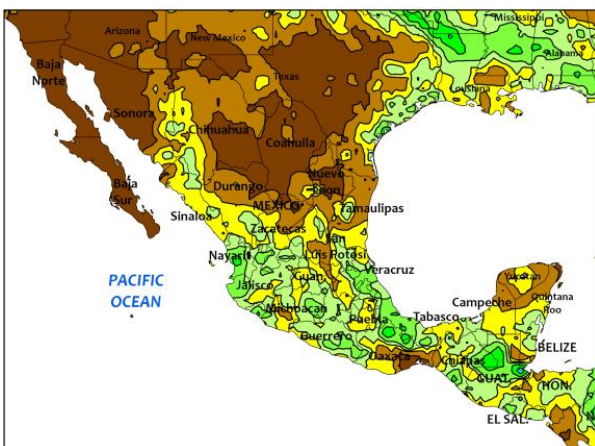
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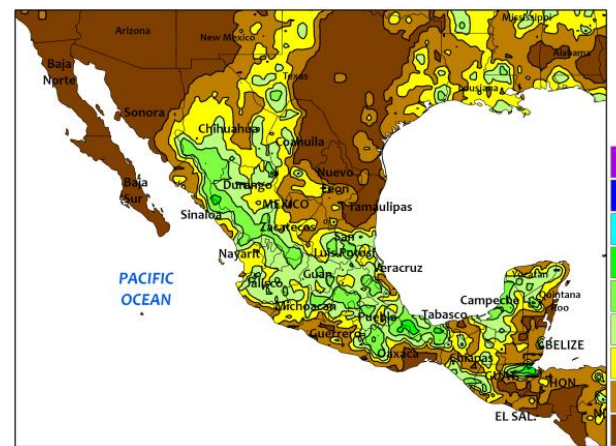
New Image - Total mm

Widespread showers continued across eastern Asia, though some areas received less than 25 mm. Southern China saw the heaviest rainfall as Tropical Storm Maysak made landfall on Hainan Island, moved across the Gulf of Tonkin, and then came ashore again along the Vietnam–China border between Hanoi province and Guangxi province, with coastal totals exceeding 300 mm and most other southern areas receiving 25 to 200 mm. These rains generally supported early-season rice establishment and maintained moisture for corn, though localized flooding may have disrupted low lying paddies. Farther north, rainfall across northern China and the Korean Peninsula ranged from 10 to 100 mm, with some dry pockets under 10 mm, resulting in mixed conditions for corn and soybeans entering key vegetative stages. Japan again experienced heavy to extreme rainfall, especially in central and southern regions where 25 to 200 mm fell (isolated totals approaching 300 mm), benefiting rice paddies but heightening waterlogging and lodging risks. Temperatures mostly ranged from the lower to upper 30s (degrees C), promoting rapid crop development where moisture was sufficient.

MEXICO



Previous Image - Total mm

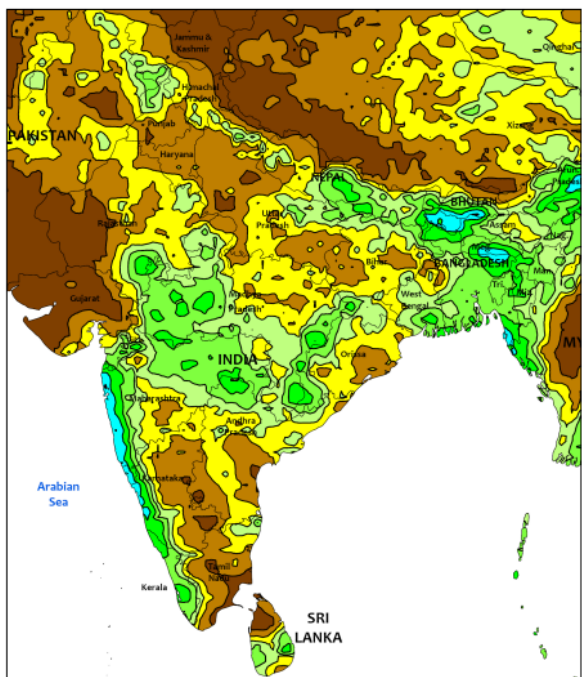


New Image - Total mm

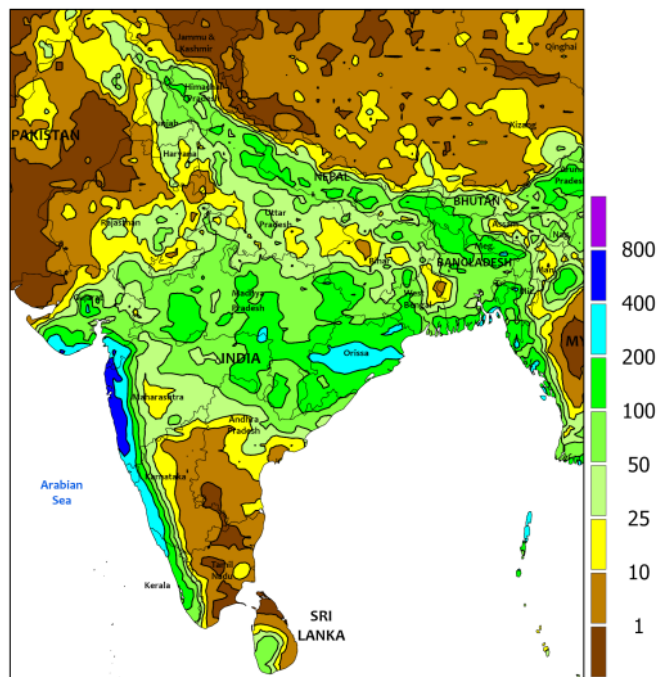
Light to moderately heavy showers (10-50 mm or more) across the southern plateau maintained mostly favorable moisture reserves for corn and other summer crops. The showers helped to suppress temperatures, which averaged near normal. Meanwhile, monsoon-related shower activity began to surge into northwestern Mexico but stalled, largely failing to reach into Sonora and northern Chihuahua. Just to the south, however, isolated weekly totals of 50 to 100 mm or greater were observed in the western Sierra Madre, extending into southern Chihuahua. Elsewhere, dry weather

covered northeastern Mexico, where temperatures averaged 1 to 2°C above normal, while locally heavy showers dotted the Gulf Coast States from Veracruz to Yucatán.

INDIA



Previous Image - Total mm



New Image - Total mm

The Southwest Monsoon advanced farther northward and covered nearly all of India, delivering widespread rainfall across central and northern states. Weekly totals generally ranged from 25 to 200 mm, though amounts remained more uneven in the northwest and southeast. Rainfall ranged from 100 to 250 mm toward the eastern coast in Orissa, whereas strong south-westerly monsoon winds produced torrential downpours of up to 800 mm along the western coastline. After several weeks of intense heat and inconsistent rainfall, this moisture was broadly beneficial for the kharif season, supporting continued planting of cotton, soybeans, and corn in central and northern India. Improved soil moisture conditions also helped early sown crops establish more reliably. Temperatures moderated where rain occurred; however, parts of northwest India and Pakistan remained much hotter than normal—up to 3°C above average—with daytime highs in the lower to middle 40s (degrees C), maintaining heat stress and slowing planting progress where monsoon rains had not yet arrived. Elsewhere across the region, temperatures generally ranged from the lower to upper 30s.

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