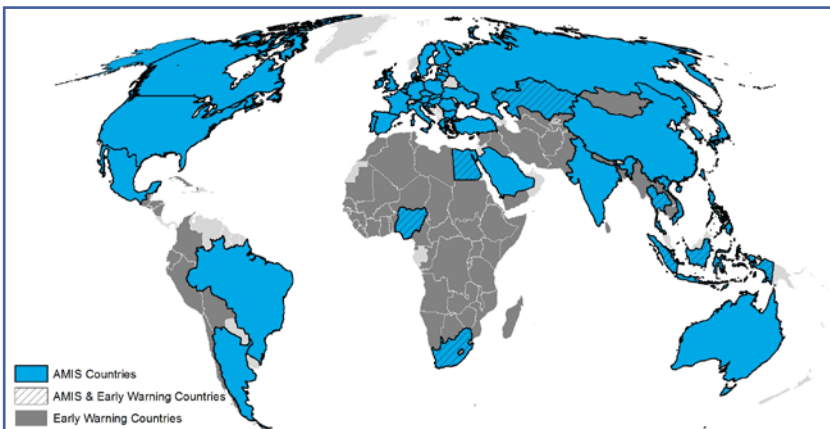
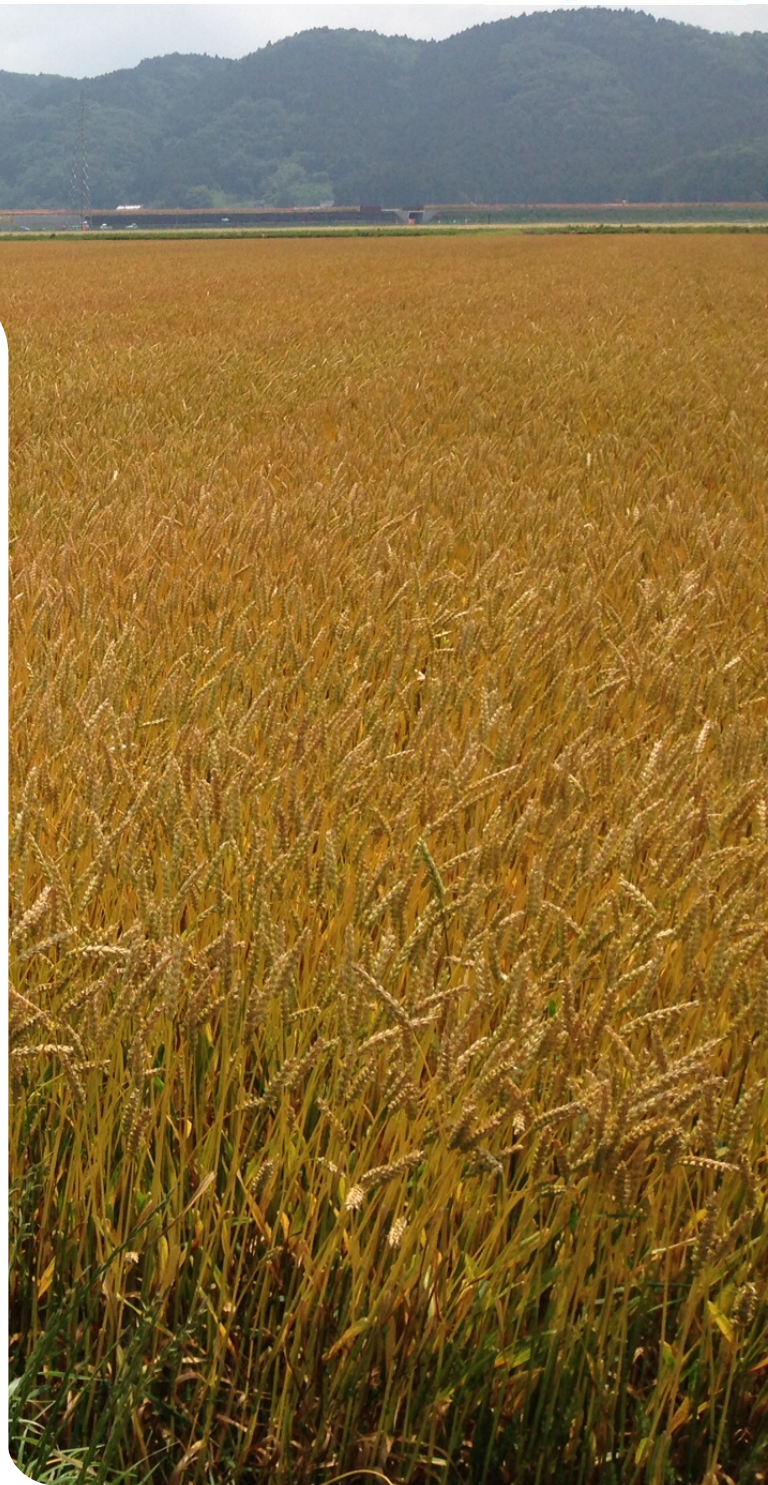




# Crop Monitor for AMIS

## Overview:

By the end of January, conditions for the four AMIS crops are generally favourable as the northern hemisphere progresses through winter and the southern hemisphere enters mid-summer. **Winter wheat** harvesting has completed in the southern hemisphere and in the northern hemisphere it is in dormancy under generally favourable conditions. For **maize** in the southern hemisphere, conditions are mixed due to dry conditions in Brazil, Argentina, and South Africa. For **rice**, conditions are favourable in Asia. For **soybeans** in the southern hemisphere, conditions are mixed for Argentina and Brazil due to a combination of dry and wet conditions.

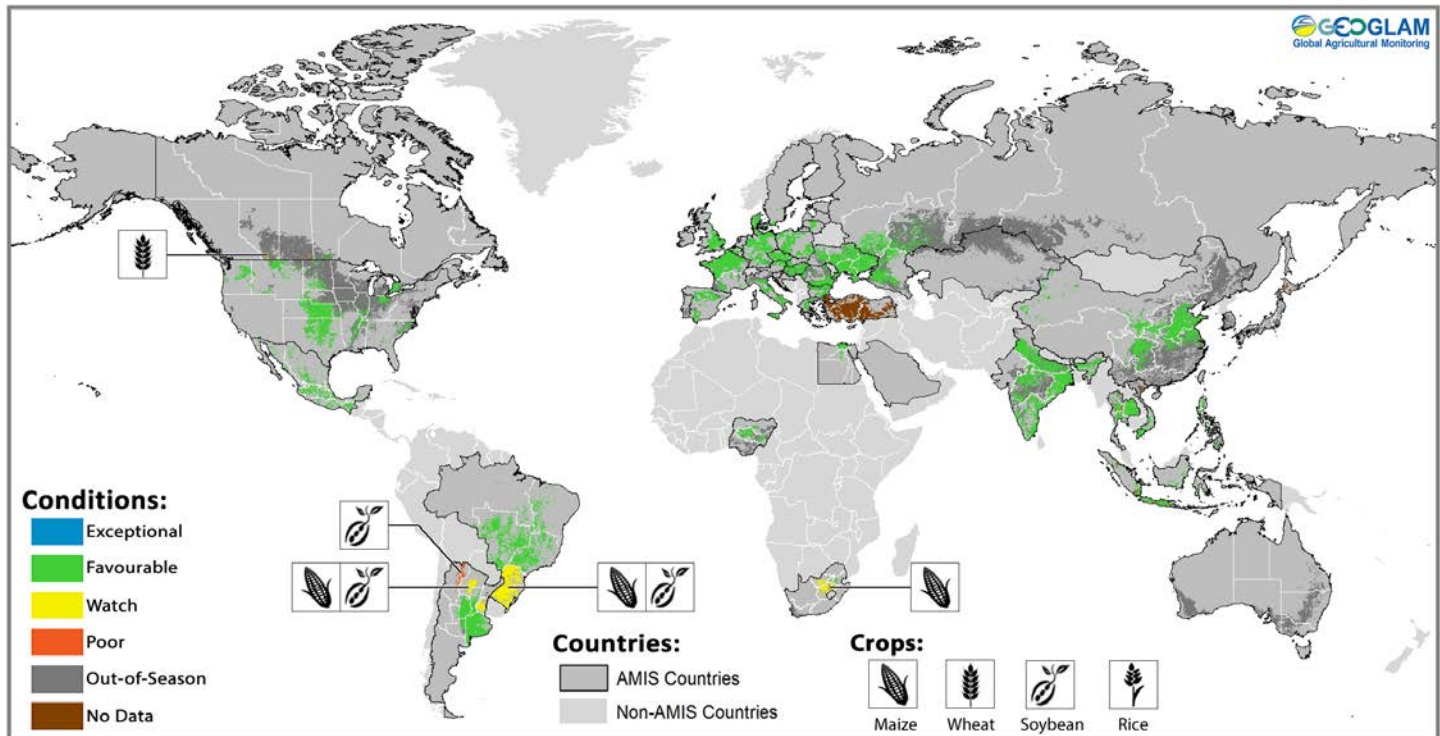


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*Assessment based on information as of January 28<sup>th</sup>*

## Conditions at a glance for AMIS countries (as of January 28th)



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all four AMIS crops as of January 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas for wheat, maize, rice, and soybean are based on a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. **Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are displayed on the map with their crop symbol.**

### Conditions at a glance

**Wheat** - In the southern hemisphere, harvesting has completed. In the northern hemisphere, winter wheat is in dormancy under generally favourable conditions.

**Maize** - In the southern hemisphere, crop conditions are mixed due to dry conditions in Brazil, Argentina and South Africa.

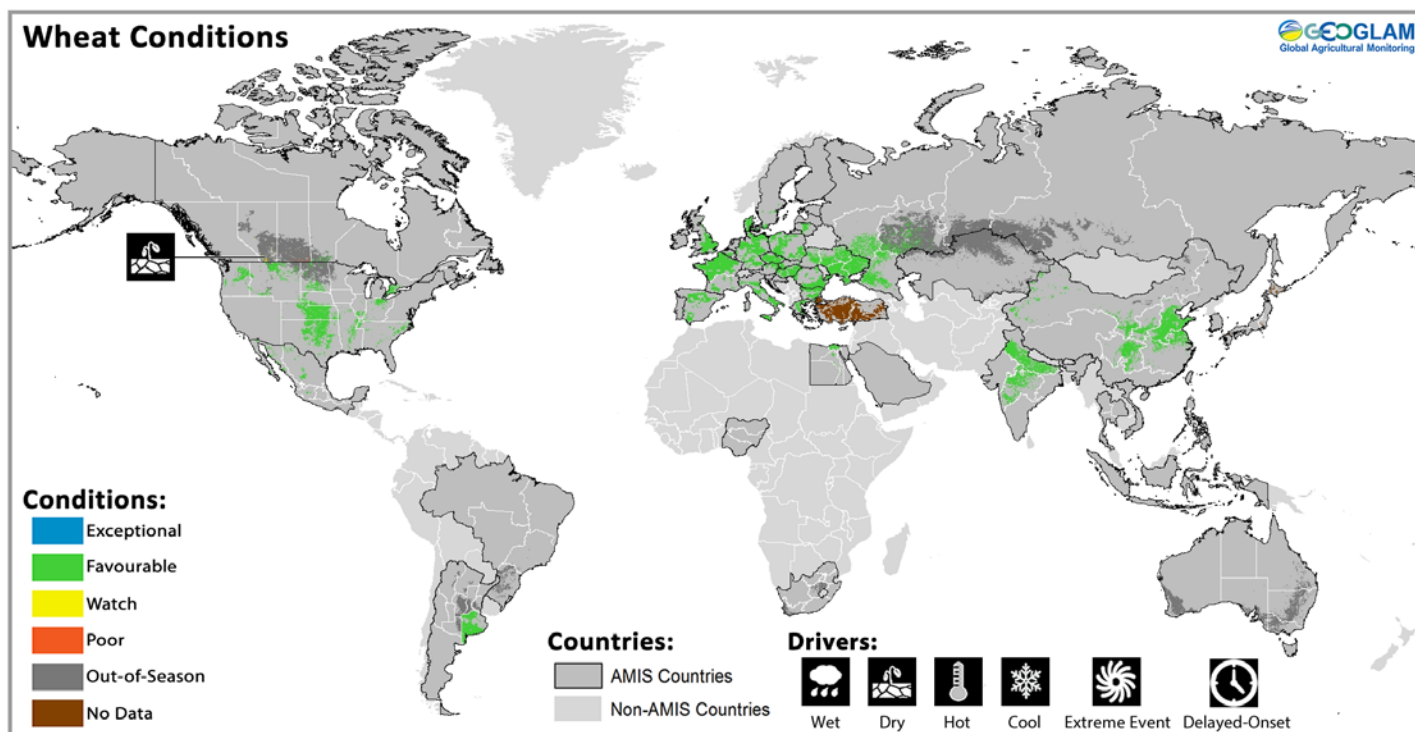
**Rice** - In India, the Rabi crop is favourable. In Southeast Asia, crop conditions are favourable as dry-season rice begins in the northern countries while wet-season rice is well underway in Indonesia.

**Soybeans** - In the southern hemisphere, crop conditions are mixed for Argentina and Brazil due to a combination of dry and wet conditions.

### La Niña Update

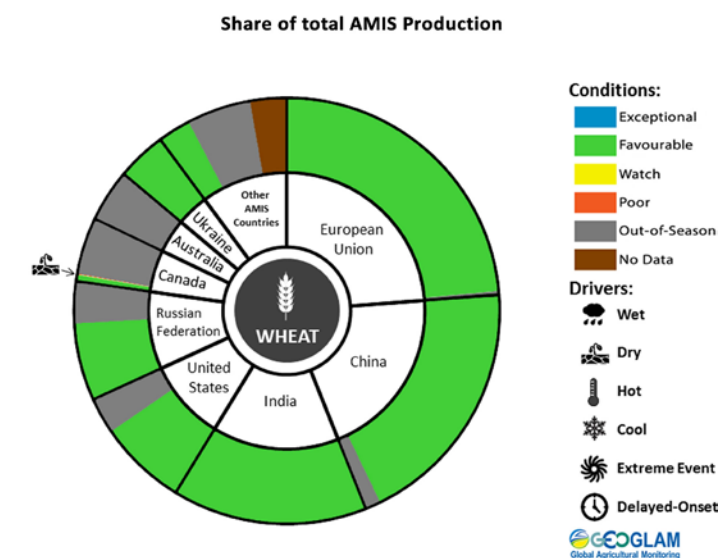
A La Niña Advisory has been in effect since November 2017, and the probability of persistence through March is about 65%, nearly double the typical probability for that month of the year. Thereafter, La Niña conditions are expected to decline to a neutral state. Associated with the event, drier than normal conditions currently prevail in southwest Asia, the Horn of Africa, southeastern South America, eastern China, and the southern United States. Atypically for a La Niña event, areas of Southern Africa are experiencing below average precipitation due to uncharacteristic conditions in the southern Indian Ocean. Similarly, though northern South America is frequently wetter than normal with La Niña, so far conditions are drier than average. Wetter than normal conditions, as expected, are being experienced in parts of Central America and the Caribbean, and in Southeast Asia.

## Wheat Conditions for AMIS Countries



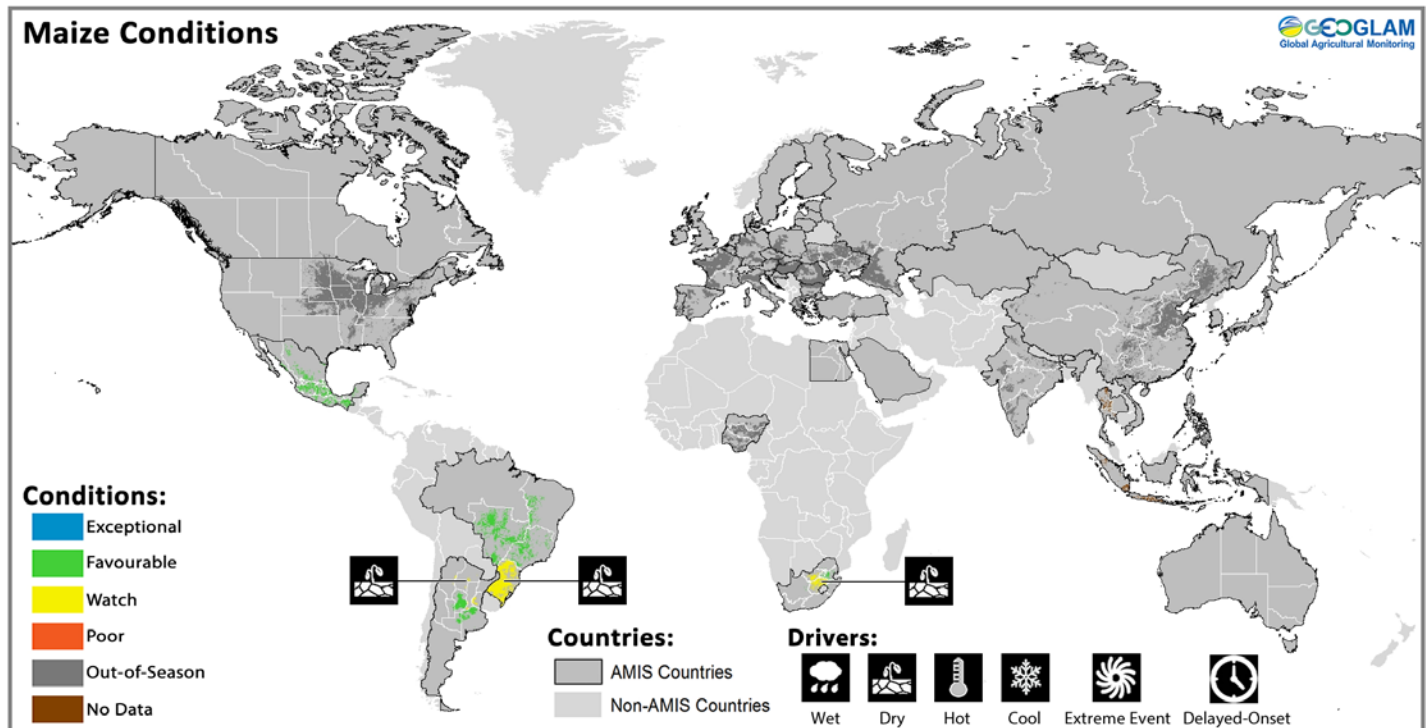
Wheat crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28<sup>th</sup>. Where crops are in other than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. Crop Season Specific Maps can be found in Appendix 2.

**Wheat:** In the **EU**, winter wheat conditions are favourable with a very mild winter causing only minor frost damage so far. In **Ukraine**, winter wheat conditions are favourable with a very warm winter leading to no crop losses so far. Rainfall and snow levels are sufficient to allow for good soil moisture conditions in the spring. In the **Russian Federation**, conditions are favourable for winter wheat with warmer than usual weather protecting crops from winter damage. In **China**, conditions are favourable for winter wheat with heavy snow cover for insulation during dormancy and spring soil moisture. In **India**, sowing of Rabi wheat is almost complete under favourable conditions, with a minor reduction in sown area compared to last year. In the **US**, winter wheat conditions are generally favourable, however, dryness has been on the increase in the Southern Great Plains. Total sown area is similar to last year. In **Canada**, conditions are mixed for winter wheat with poor soil moisture conditions and minimal snow cover during the dormancy phase in the southern prairies. In **Argentina**, harvest completed in Buenos Aires with a favourable crop despite the mixed conditions experienced during the season.



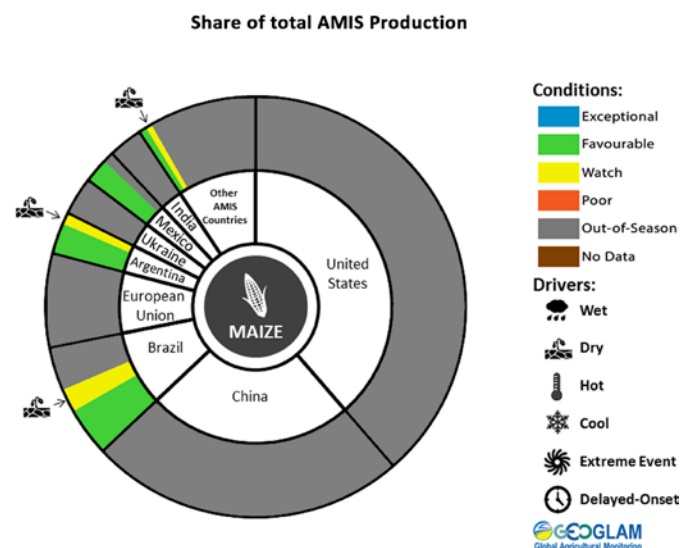
For detailed description of the pie chart please see box below.

## Maize Conditions for AMIS Countries



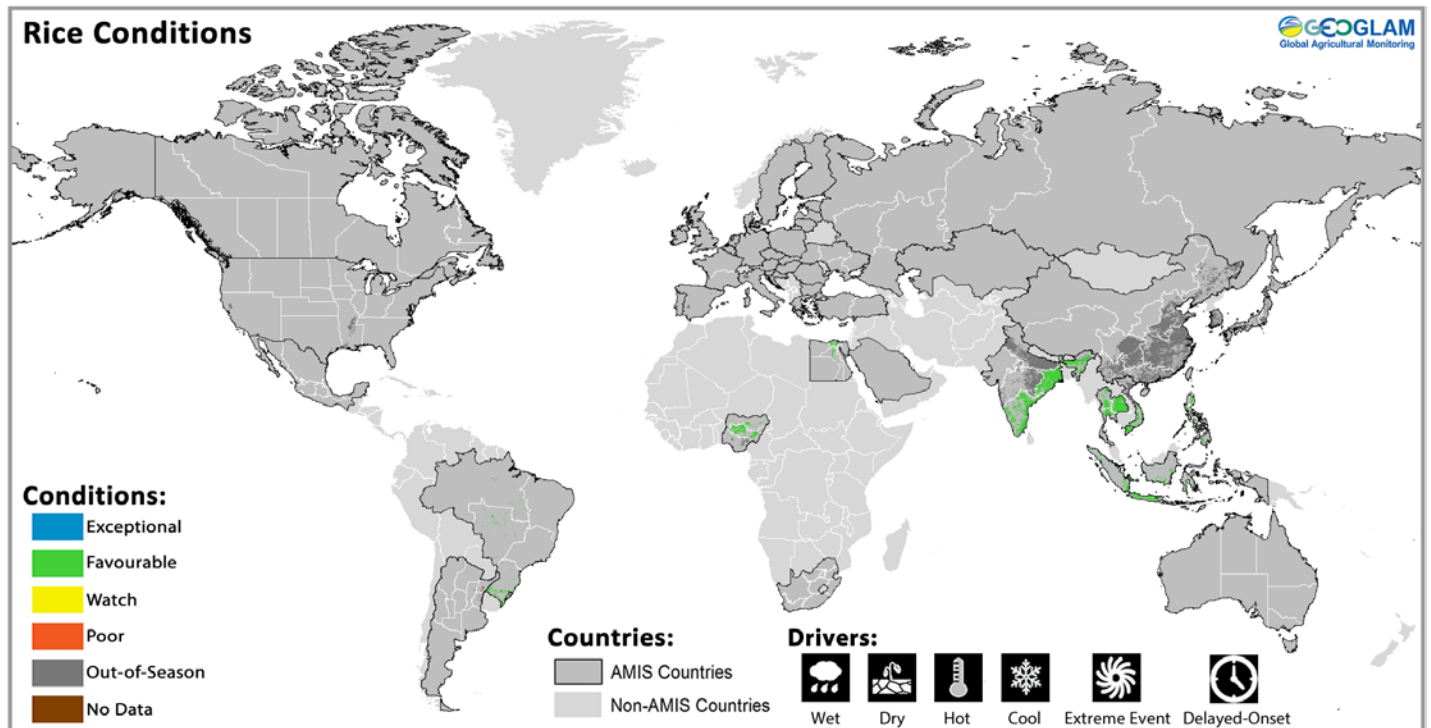
Maize crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28<sup>th</sup>. Where crops are in other than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. Crop Season Specific Maps can be found in Appendix 2.

**Maize:** In **Brazil**, conditions are generally favourable as the spring-planted crop enters the critical reproductive stage. However, there is some concern over dry conditions in the large producing region in the south. Sowing of the summer-planted crop (larger) has begun under favourable conditions. In **Argentina**, conditions are generally favourable for both the early and late planted crops with scattered areas of dryness in the central and southern growing regions. Dry conditions in the north are delaying sowing of the late crop. In **South Africa**, conditions are mixed in the main production region with favourable conditions in the east and dry conditions in the west. In **Mexico**, conditions are favourable as harvest of the spring-planted crop continues and sowing of the autumn-planted crop progresses.



For detailed description of the pie chart please see box below.

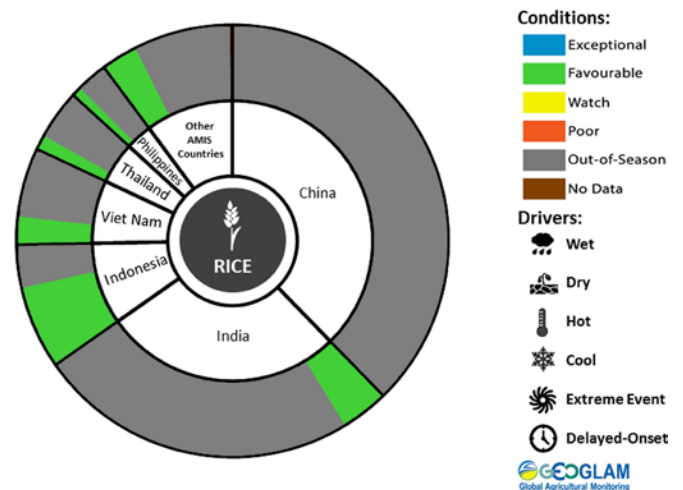
## Rice Conditions for AMIS Countries



Rice crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28<sup>th</sup>. Where crops are in other than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed.

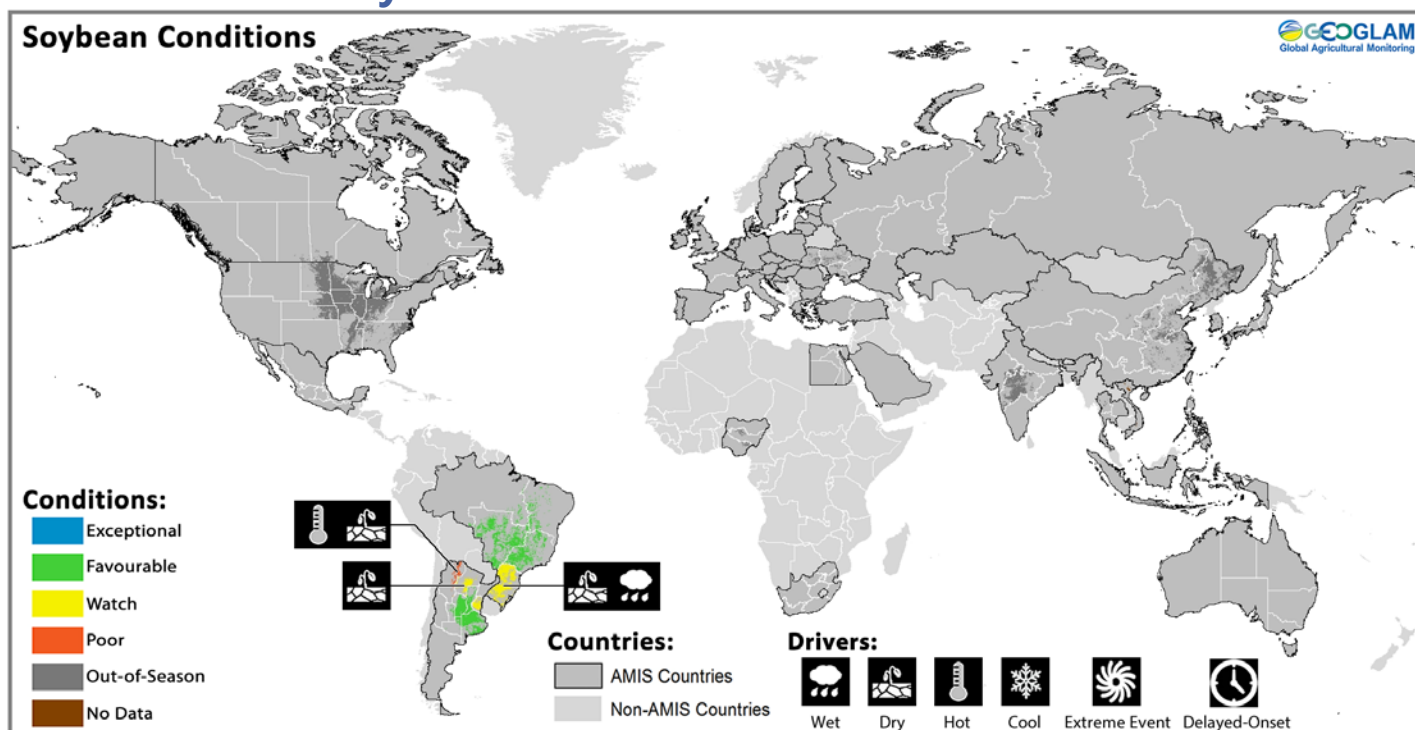
**Rice:** In **India**, conditions are favourable for the Rabi crop with an increase in sown area from last year. In **Indonesia**, conditions are favourable as sowing of the wet-season rice continues, albeit slowly, as farmers wait for enough rainfall. Harvest of earlier sown wet-season rice has also begun. In **Viet Nam**, sowing of the winter-spring rice (dry season rice) has begun in the south under favourable conditions, though the sowing rate is lower this year due to the slow receding of waters. In **Thailand**, dry-season rice is in the vegetative stage under favourable conditions with an increase expected in sown area compared to last year owing to ample rainfall and irrigation water. In the **Philippines**, conditions are favourable for dry-season rice that is currently the vegetative stage with an increase in sown area compared to last year.

Share of total AMIS Production



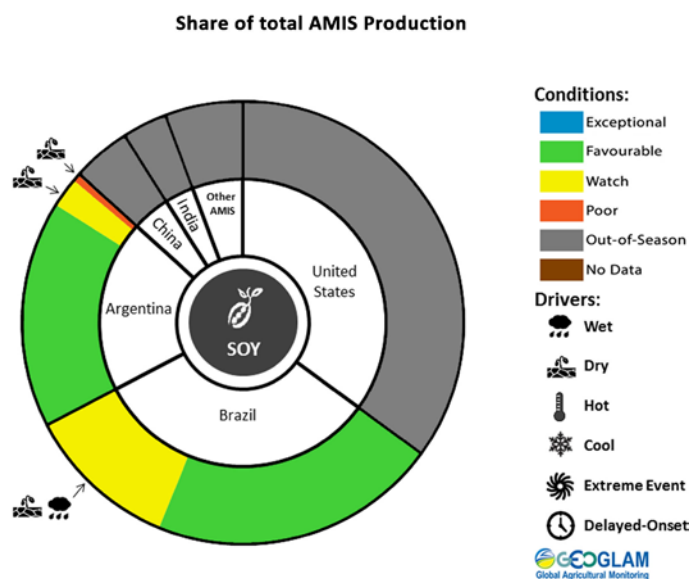
For detailed description of the pie chart please see box below.

## Soybean Conditions for AMIS Countries



Soybean crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28<sup>th</sup>. Where crops are in other than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. Crop Season Specific Maps can be found in Appendix 2.

**Soybeans:** In **Brazil**, conditions are mostly favourable with sufficient rainfall and sunlight during the critical reproductive development stages in most parts of the country. Nevertheless, there is some concern in the south due to lack of rainfall in some parts and excess rainfall and lack of sunlight in other parts. In **Argentina**, conditions are mixed for both the spring-planted crop (larger) and the summer-planted crops. Conditions are generally favourable with scattered areas of dryness in the main producing areas in the central and southern growing regions. In the north, conditions are unfavourable as the sowing of the summer-planted crop is delayed due to a lack of soil moisture and high temperatures.



For detailed description of the pie chart please see box below.

**Information on crop conditions in non-AMIS countries can be found in the [GEOGLAM Crop Monitor for Early Warning](#), published February 1<sup>st</sup> 2017**

**Pie chart description:** Each slice represents a country's share of total AMIS production (5-year average). Main producing countries (representing 90 percent of production) are shown individually, with the remaining 10 percent grouped into the "Other AMIS Countries" category. The proportion within each national slice is coloured according to the crop conditions within a specific growing area; grey indicates that the respective area is out of season. Sections within each slide are weighted by the sub-national production statistics (5-year average) of the respective country. The section within each national slice also accounts for multiple cropping seasons (i.e. spring and winter wheat). When conditions are other than 'favourable', icons are added that provide information on the key climatic drivers affecting conditions.

## Appendix 1: Terminology & Definitions

### Crop Conditions:

**Exceptional:** Conditions are much better than average\* at time of reporting. This label is only used during the grain-filling through harvest stages.

**Favourable:** Conditions range from slightly lower to slightly better than average\* at reporting time.

**Watch:** Conditions are not far from average\* but there is a potential risk to final production. The crop can still recover to average or near average conditions if the ground situation improves. This label is only used during the planting-early vegetative and the vegetative-reproductive stages.

**Poor:** Crop conditions are well below average\*. Crop yields are likely to be more than 5% below average. This is only used when conditions are not likely to be able to recover, and impact on production is likely.

**Out Of Season:** Crops are not currently planted or in development during this time.

**No Data:** No reliable source of data is available at this time.

\*"Average" refers to the average conditions over the past 5 years.

### Conditions:

	Exceptional
	Favourable
	Watch
	Poor
	Out-of-Season
	No Data

### Drivers:

These represent the key climatic drivers that are having an impact on crop condition status. They result in production impacts and can act as either positive or negative drivers of crop conditions.

**Wet:** Higher than average wetness.

**Dry:** Drier than average.

**Hot:** Hotter than average.

**Cool:** Cooler than average or risk of frost damage.

**Extreme Events:** This is a catch-all for all other climate risks (i.e. hurricane, typhoon, frost, hail, winterkill, wind damage, etc.)

**Delayed-Onset:** Late start of the season

	Wet
	Dry
	Hot
	Cool
	Extreme Event
	Delayed-Onset

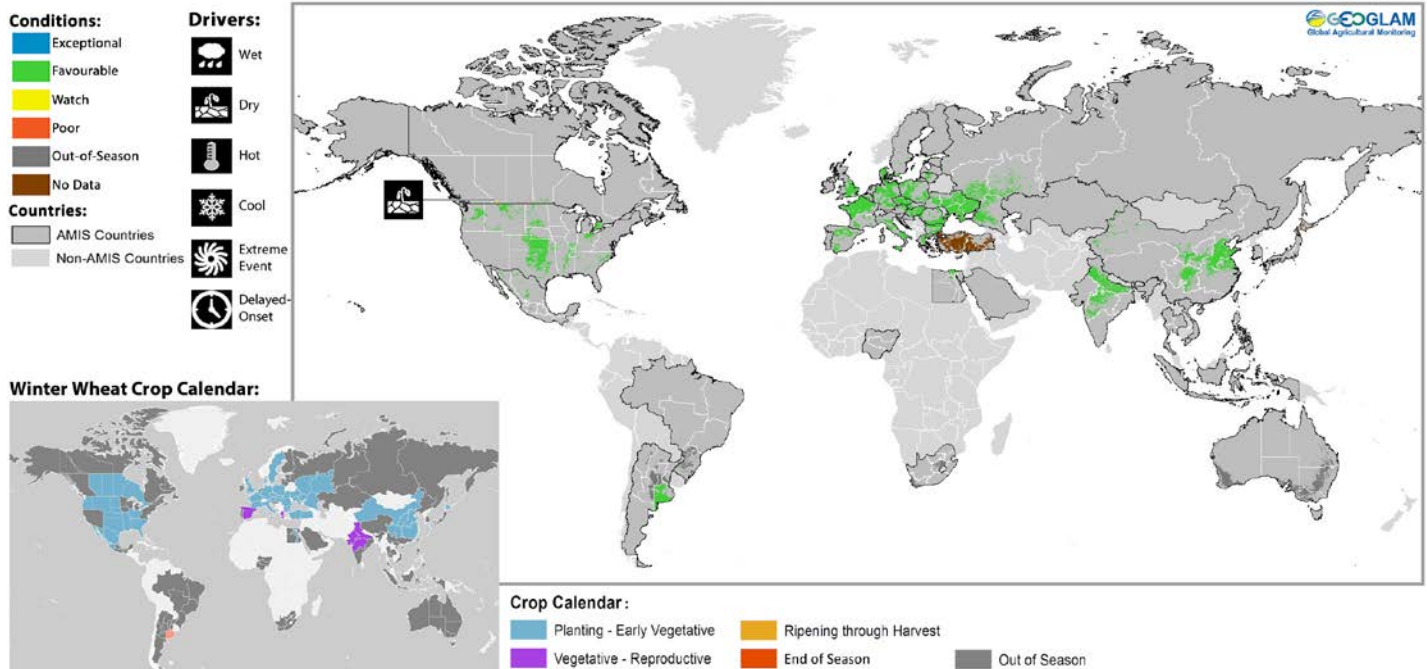
### Crop Season Nomenclature:

In countries that contain multiple cropping seasons for the same crop, the following chart identifies the national season name associated with each crop season within the Crop Monitor. Within the Crop Monitor for AMIS countries the larger producing season (most recent 5 years) has been assigned to the first season.

Crop Season Nomenclature				
Country	Crop	Season 1 Name	Season 2 Name	Season 3 Name
Argentina	Soybean	Spring-planted	Summer-planted	
Brazil	Maize	Summer-planted (larger producing season)	Spring-planted (smaller producing season)	
Canada	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
China	Maize	Spring-planted	Summer-planted	
China	Rice	Intermediate Crop	Early Crop	Late Crop
China	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Egypt	Rice	Summer-planted	Nili season (Nile Flood)	
India	Maize	Kharif	Rabi	
India	Rice	Kharif	Rabi	
India	Soybean	Kharif	Rabi	
India	Wheat	Rabi	Kharif	
Indonesia	Rice	Main-season	Second-season	
Mexico	Maize	Spring-planted	Autumn-planted	
Nigeria	Maize	Main-season	Short-season	
Nigeria	Rice	Main-season	Off-season	
Philippines	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Russian Federation	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Thailand	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
United States	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Viet Nam	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	

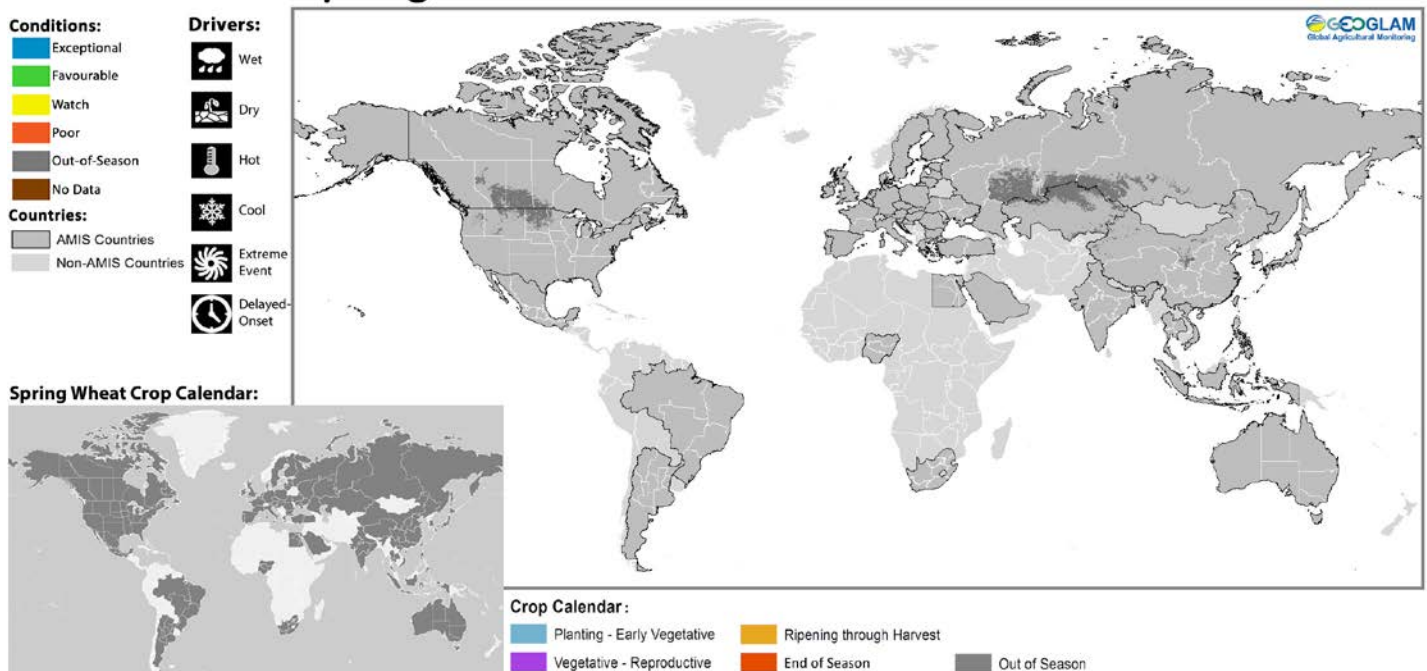
## Appendix 2: Crop Season Specific Maps

### Winter Planted Wheat Conditions for AMIS Countries



Winter wheat crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. The crop calendar is provided as a point of reference to provide information on what part of the life cycle the crops are currently in for each area.

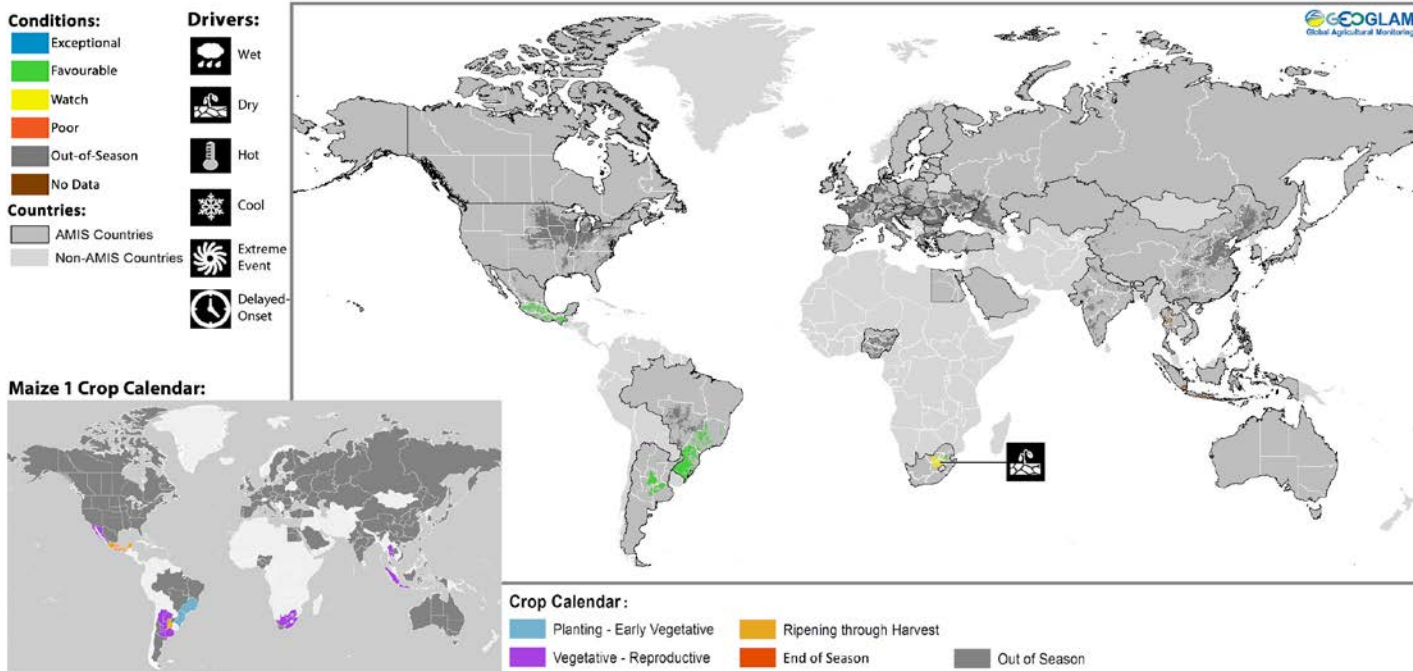
### Spring Planted Wheat Conditions for AMIS Countries



Spring wheat crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. The crop calendar is provided as a point of reference to provide information on what part of the life cycle the crops are currently in for each area.

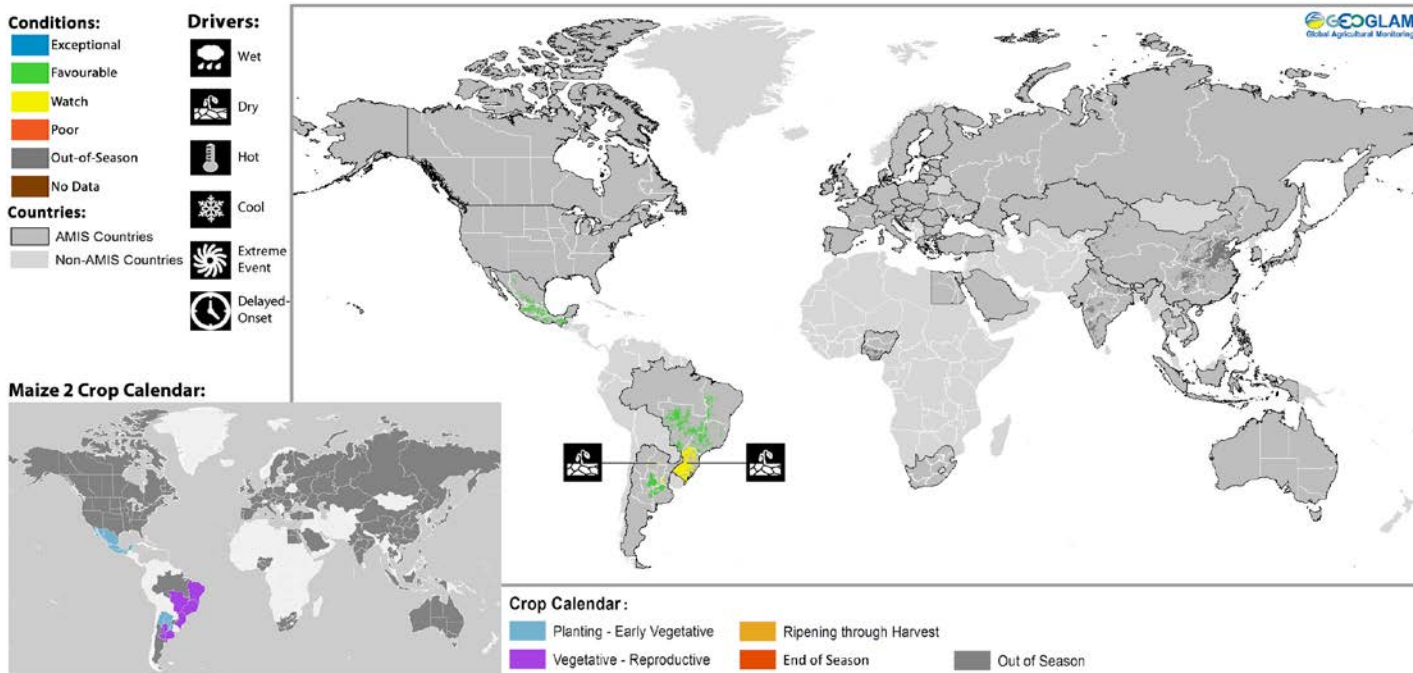


## Maize 1 Conditions for AMIS Countries



Maize 1 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. The crop calendar is provided as a point of reference to provide information on what part of the life cycle the crops are currently in for each area.

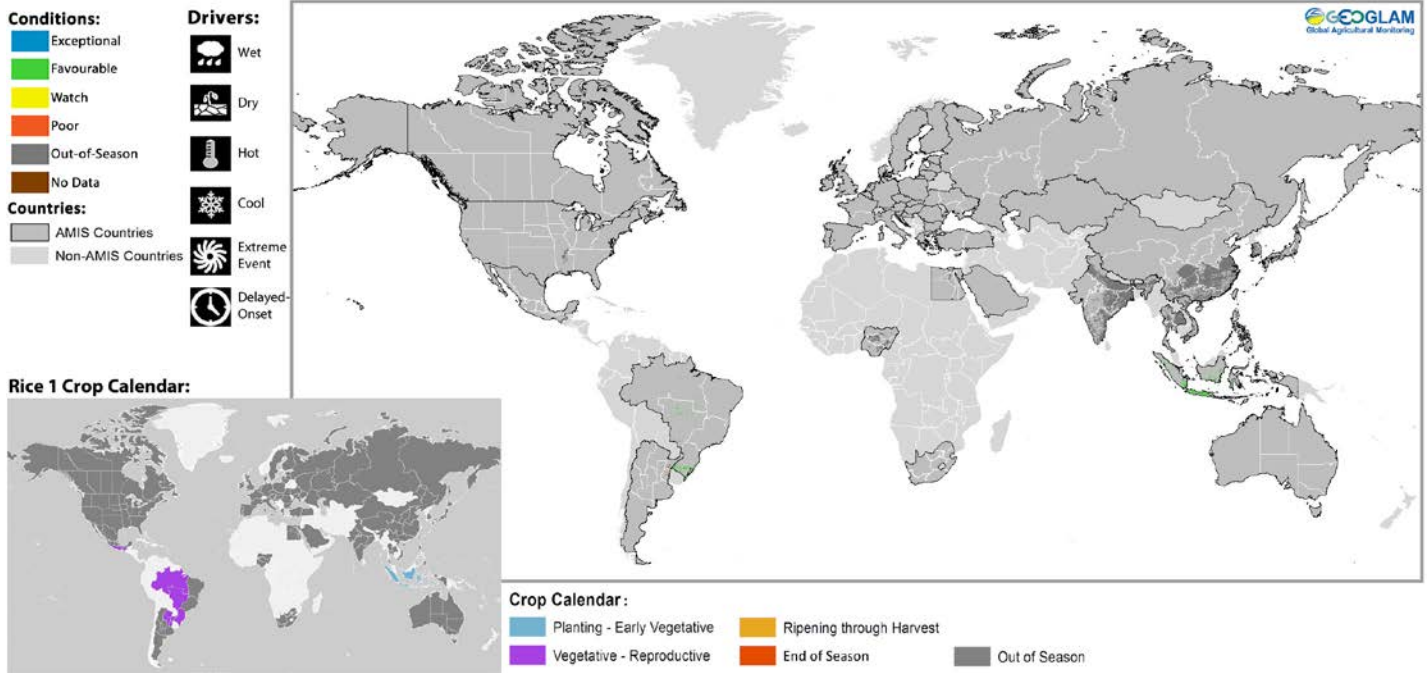
## Maize 2 Conditions for AMIS Countries



Maize2 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. The crop calendar is provided as a point of reference to provide information on what part of the life cycle the crops are currently in for each area.

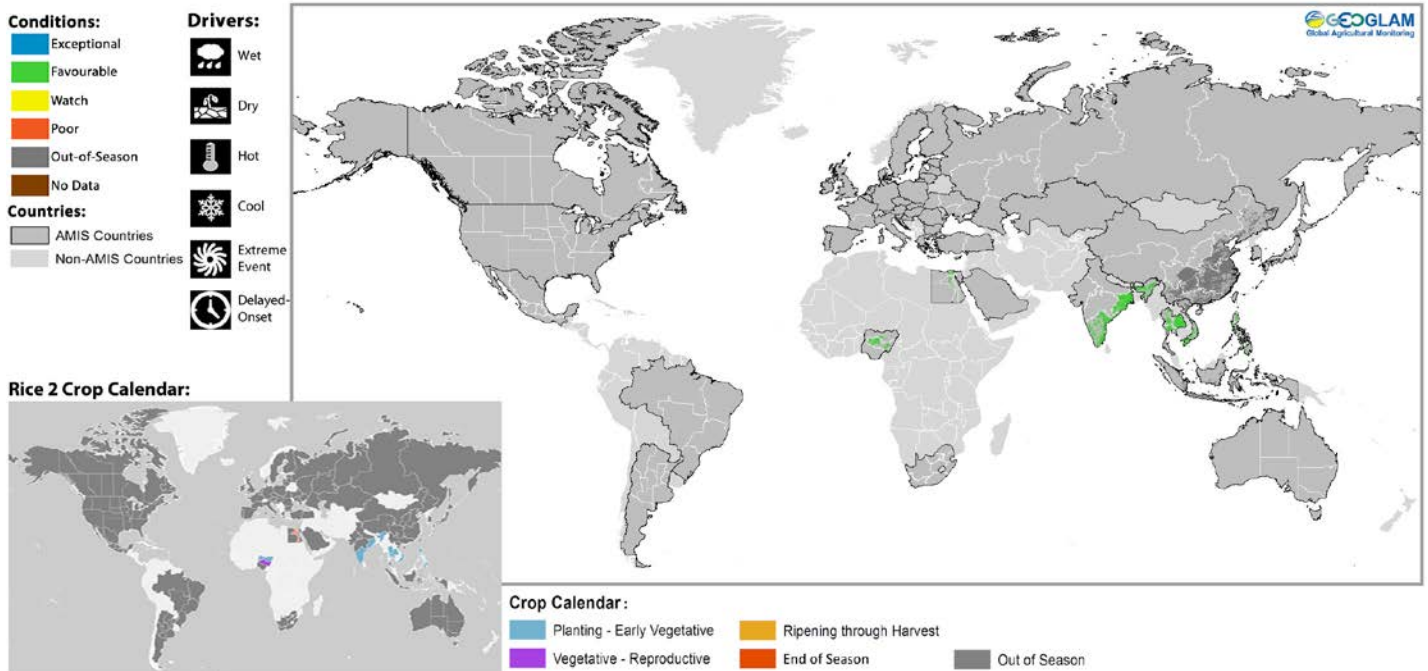
\* Assessment based on information as of January 28<sup>th</sup>

## Rice 1 Conditions for AMIS Countries



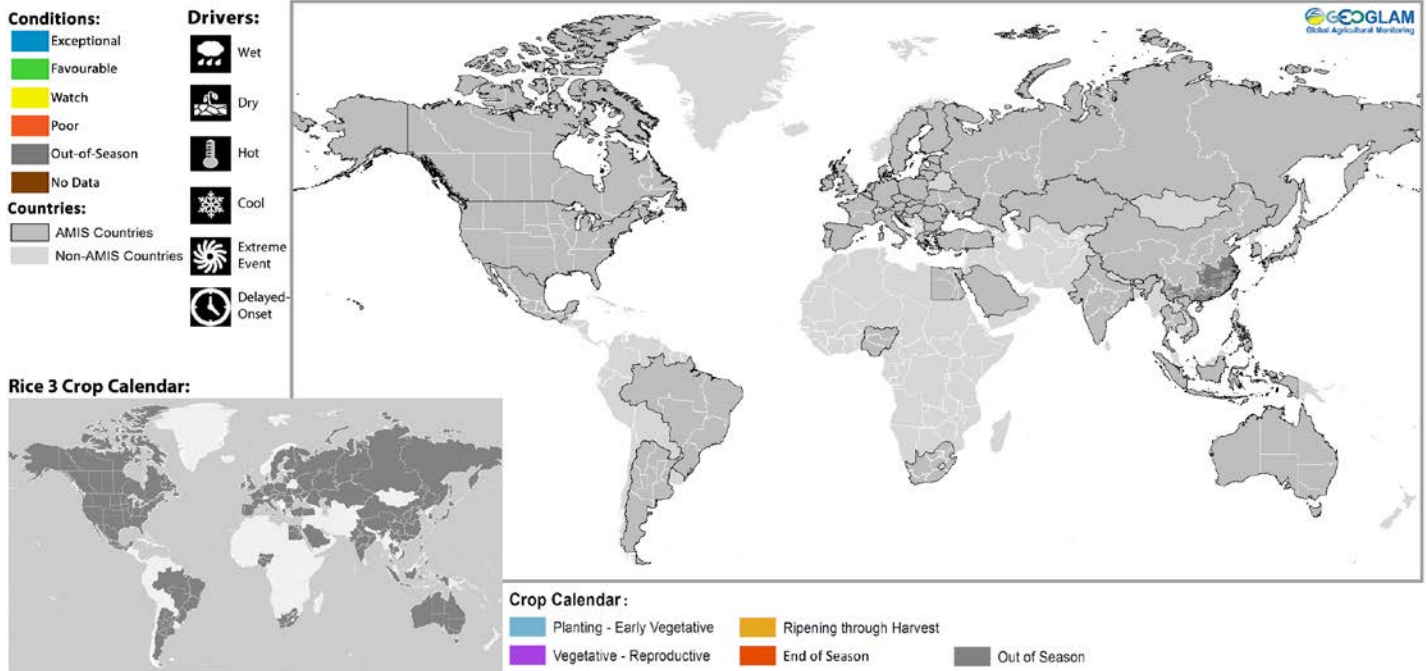
Rice 1 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. The crop calendar is provided as a point of reference to provide information on what part of the life cycle the crops are currently in for each area.

## Rice 2 Conditions for AMIS Countries



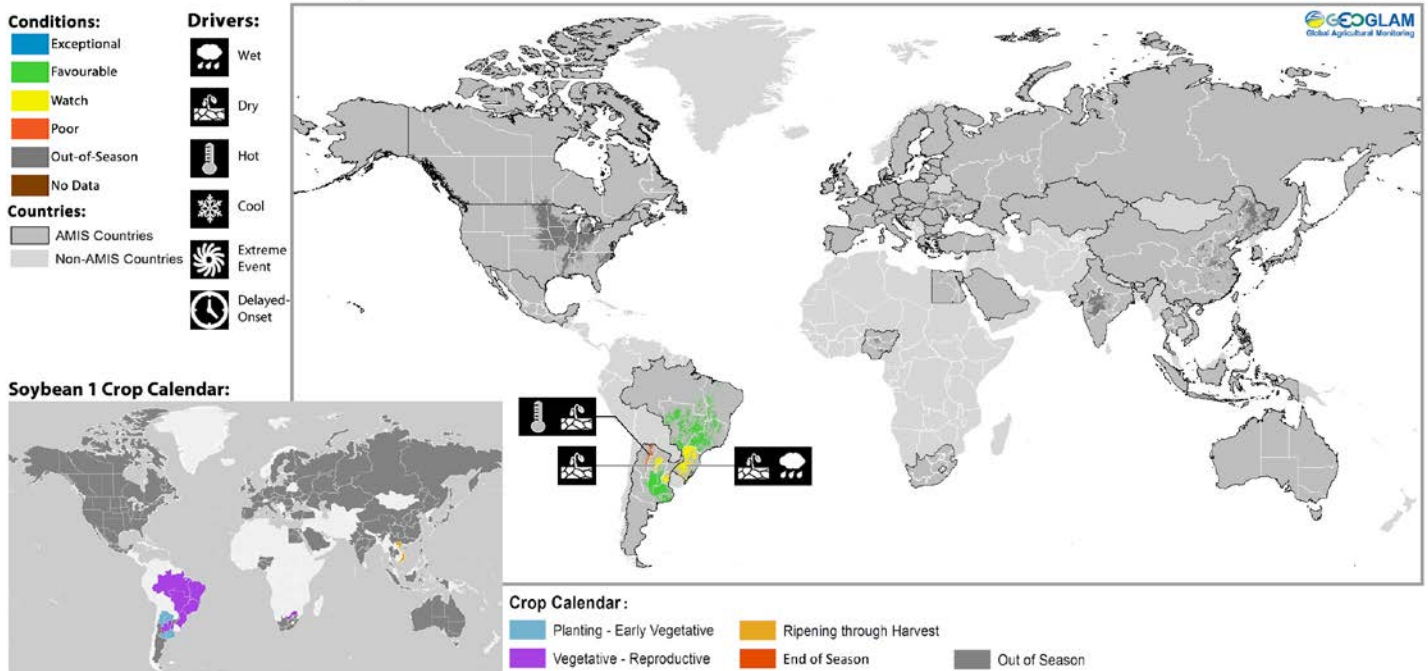
Rice 2 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. The crop calendar is provided as a point of reference to provide information on what part of the life cycle the crops are currently in for each area.

### Rice 3 Conditions for AMIS Countries



Rice 3 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. The crop calendar is provided as a point of reference to provide information on what part of the life cycle the crops are currently in for each area.

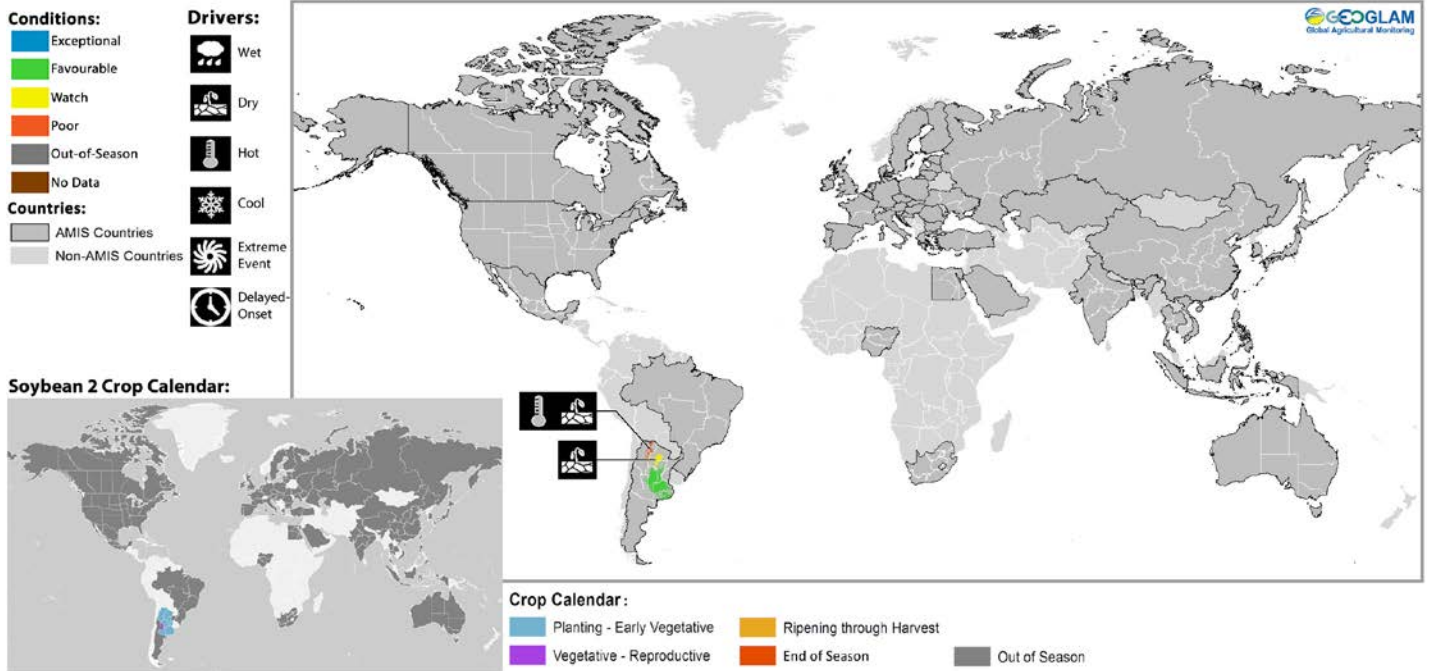
### Soybean 1 Conditions for AMIS Countries



Soybean 1 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. The crop calendar is provided as a point of reference to provide information on what part of the life cycle the crops are currently in for each area.

\* Assessment based on information as of January 28th

## Soybean 2 Conditions for AMIS Countries



Soybean 2 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of January 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed. The crop calendar is provided as a point of reference to provide information on what part of the life cycle the crops are currently in for each area.



Prepared by members of the GEOGLAM Community of Practice  
Coordinated by the University of Maryland

The Crop Monitor is a part of GEOGLAM, a GEO global initiative.

*Photo by: Toshio Okumura*

[www.geoglam-crop-monitor.org](http://www.geoglam-crop-monitor.org)

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#### Sources & Disclaimer

Sources and Disclaimers: The Crop Monitor assessment is conducted by GEOGLAM with inputs from the following partners (in alphabetical order): Argentina (Buenos Aires Grains Exchange, INTA, Agroindustry ministry), Asia Rice Countries (AFSIS, ASEAN+3 & Asia RiCE), Australia (ABARES & CSIRO), Brazil (CONAB & INPE), Canada (AAFC), China (CAS), EU (EC JRC MARS), Indonesia (LAPAN & MOA), International (CIMMYT, FAO GIEWS, IFPRI & IRRI), Japan (JAXA), Mexico (SIAP), Russian Federation (IKI), South Africa (ARC & CSIR & GeoTerraImage & SANSA), Thailand (GISTDA & OAE), Ukraine (NASU-NSAU & UHMC), USA (NASA, UMD, USGS – FEWS NET, USDA (FAS, NASS)), Viet Nam (VAST & VIMHE-MARD). The findings and conclusions in this joint multiagency report are consensual statements from the GEOGLAM experts, and do not necessarily reflect those of the individual agencies represented by these experts.

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