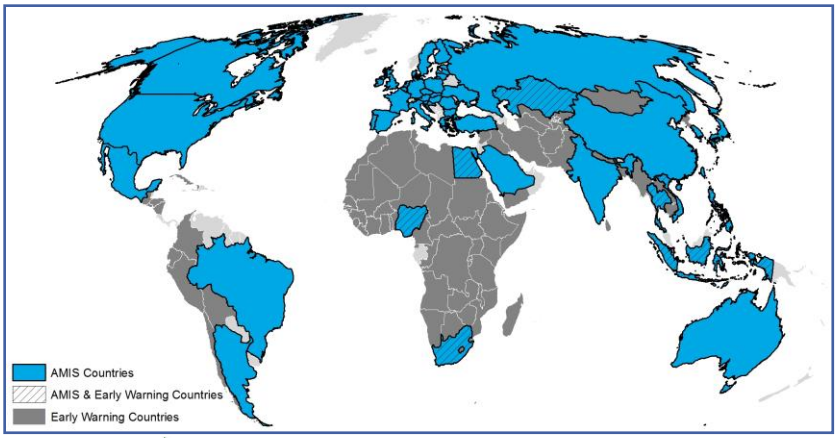
# Crop Monitor for AMIS

## Overview:

As of the end of June, maize and rice conditions are generally favourable while wheat and soybean conditions are mixed. **Winter wheat** in the northern hemisphere is under mixed conditions due to dryness in the US, eastern Europe, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation. **Spring wheat** conditions are generally favourable. For **maize** in the southern hemisphere, conditions are poor in Argentina and Brazil due to dry conditions. Conditions in the northern hemisphere are mostly favourable. **Rice** conditions are generally favourable with areas of continuing sowing delay in Indonesia. **Soybean** conditions in Argentina remain poor as harvest wraps up. Conditions in the US are very favourable as the crop develops.

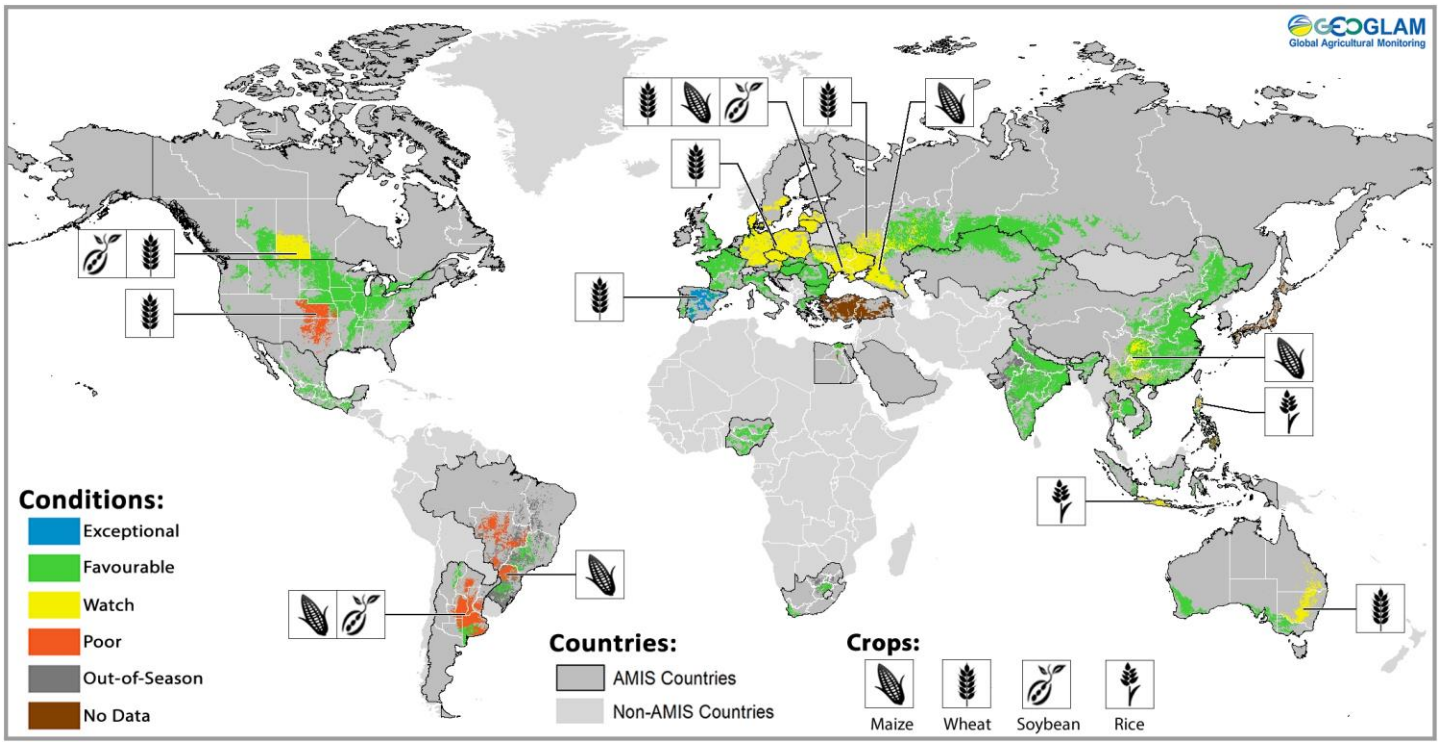



## Contents:



*Assessment based on information as of June 28th*

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




*Crop condition map synthesizing information for all four AMIS crops as of June 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 northern hemisphere, conditions are mixed for winter wheat as the US, EU, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation are all experiencing some dry conditions. Spring wheat conditions are generally favourable. In the southern hemisphere, winter wheat conditions are favourable with the exception of drought conditions in eastern Australia.

**Maize -** In the southern hemisphere, conditions in Brazil for the summer-planted crop (larger) have deteriorated in the main producing regions. Conditions in Argentina remain poor as the harvest is more than half way complete with poor end-of-season prospects. In the northern hemisphere, conditions are favourable with the exception of areas in China, Ukraine, and the Russian Federation.

**Rice -** In China, conditions are favourable for both single rice and early rice. In India, Kharif rice is starting under favourable conditions, while in Southeast Asia, dry-season rice harvesting is nearly complete and sowing of wet-season rice is ongoing in the northern countries. In Indonesia, sowing of dry-season rice continues to be delayed in areas due to insufficient rainfall.

**Soybeans -** In the southern hemisphere, harvest wrapped up in Argentina under poor conditions due to in-season drought and heavy rainfall during ripening stages. In the northern hemisphere, conditions are favourable with some slight delays in sowing in India and some dryness in southern Ukraine.

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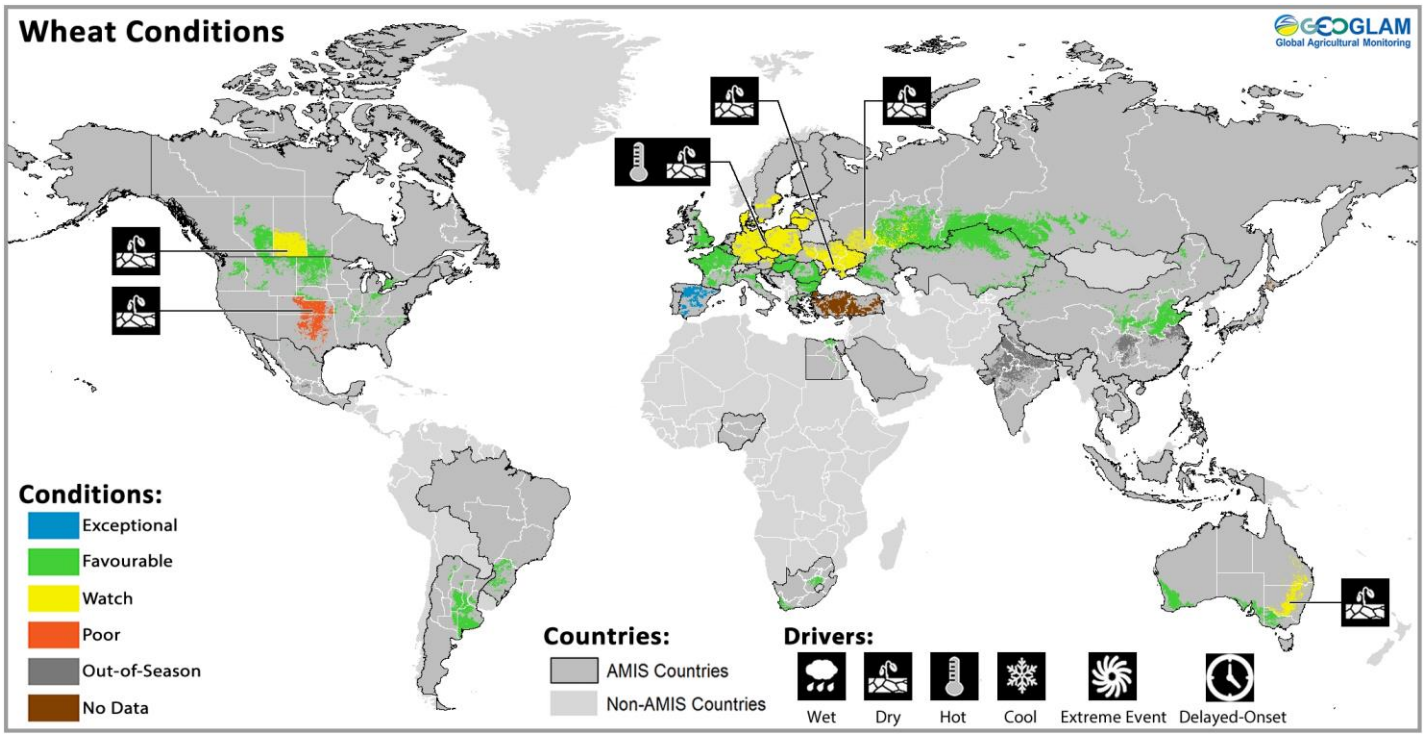
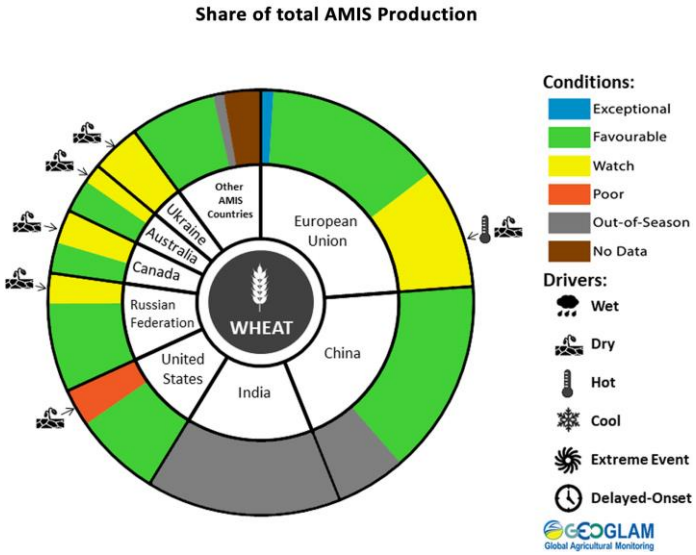
# Wheat Conditions for AMIS Countries




*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 June 28th. 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**, conditions are mixed due to hot and dry conditions affecting northern and eastern Europe, while Spain is experiencing exceptional positive conditions. In **Ukraine**, winter wheat conditions are mixed as harvest begins. Hot and dry conditions, most notably in the south and east, are placing the crop under considerable stress and pose a potential risk to final yields. In the **Russian Federation**, winter wheat is under mixed conditions due to recent persistent dry conditions. Spring wheat is under favourable conditions albeit with some initial sowing delays due to wet weather. July will be the critical period for crop development. In **Kazakhstan**, spring wheat conditions are favourable, with July a critical month for determining potential yields. In **China**, conditions are favourable for both winter and spring wheat as harvesting of winter wheat continues. In the **US**, drought conditions during the majority of the season in the southern Great Plains (major production region) have reduced yields significantly, with production expected to be reduced. However, conditions were favourable across the rest of the country so the overall production is down only a few percent. Spring wheat (grown farther north) conditions are favourable so far. In **Canada**, spring and winter wheat conditions have improved across the prairies with the exception of parts along the southern border due to persisting drought. In **Australia**, severe rainfall deficits have been observed in the east, most notably in New South Wales. Continued rainfall shortages will impact final sown area and, although early in the season, it can potentially impact final yields.




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

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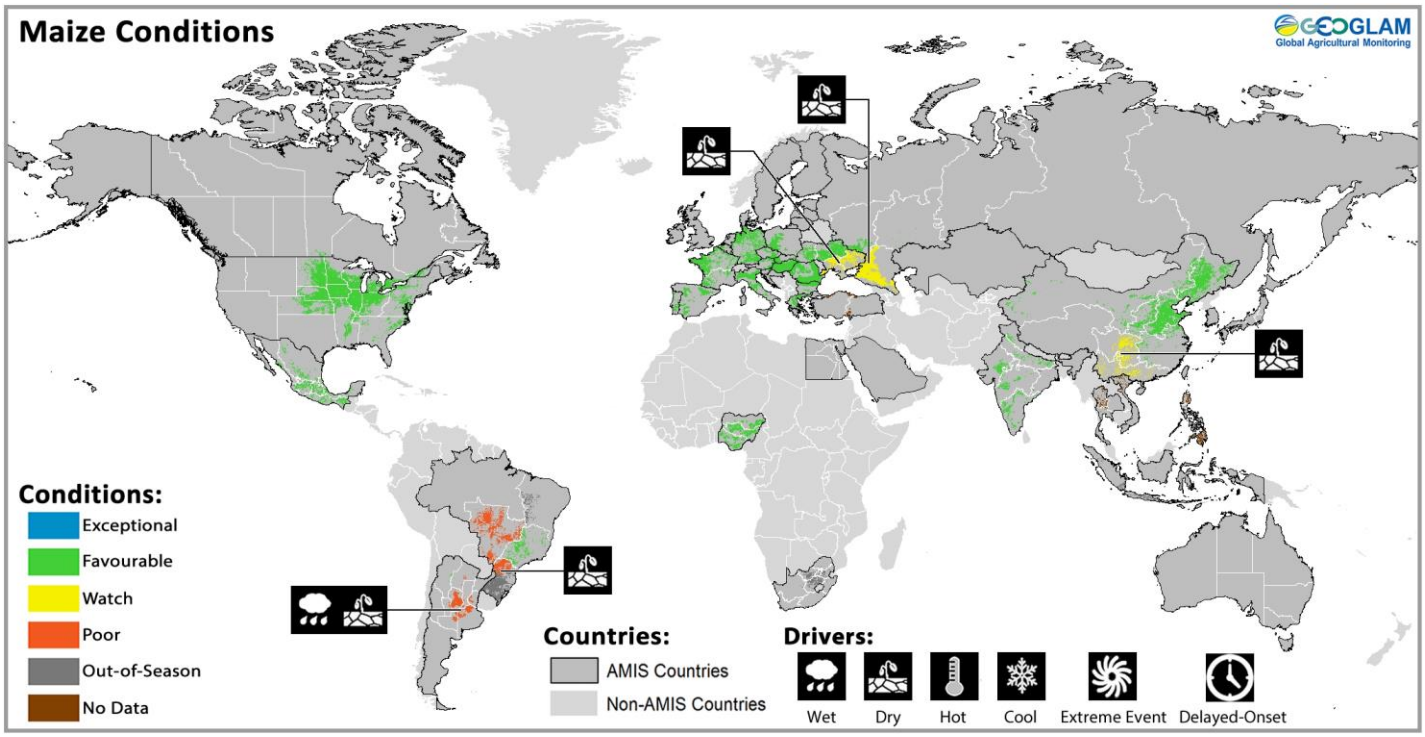
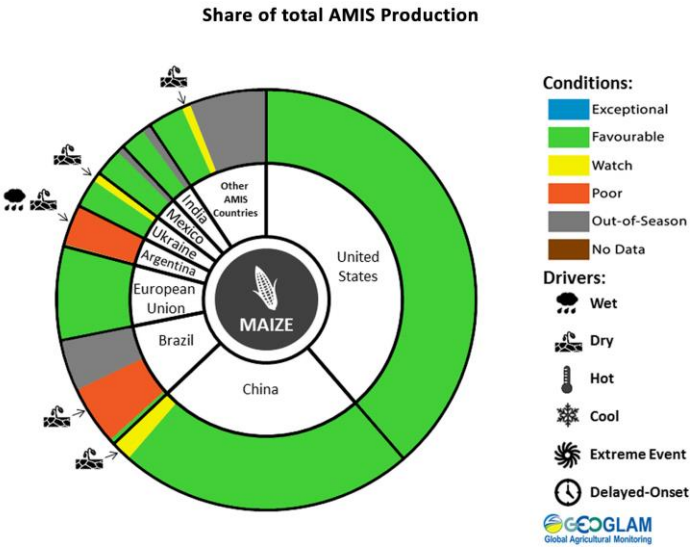
# Maize Conditions for AMIS Countries




*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 June 28th. 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 for the summer-planted crop (larger) have deteriorated in the main producing regions in the South and Central-West due to lack of soil moisture during the critical development stages. Coupled with a reduction in total sown area, expectations for yields and final production have been further reduced. In **Argentina**, the harvest is more than half way complete with poor end of season prospects. The prolonged drought throughout the season, combined with recent continuous rains, resulted in significantly reduced yields and total production. In the **US**, conditions are generally favourable with the crop in the vegetative to reproductive stage except for areas far south, where the crops are in the reproductive stage. In **Canada**, sowing is complete, and the crop is developing favourably. In **Mexico**, harvest of the autumn-winter planted crop continues under favourable conditions. Sowing of the spring-summer crop is ongoing under favourable conditions. In **China**, conditions are favourable for the summer-planted crop. Spring-planted maize is under generally favourable conditions with the exception of dry conditions in the south and southwest. In **India**, sowing of the Kharif crop has begun under favourable conditions. In the **EU**, conditions are generally favourable, with a lack of rainfall in eastern Europe starting to raise some concerns regarding crop development. In **Ukraine**, conditions are mixed due to extremely dry conditions in the south and east.

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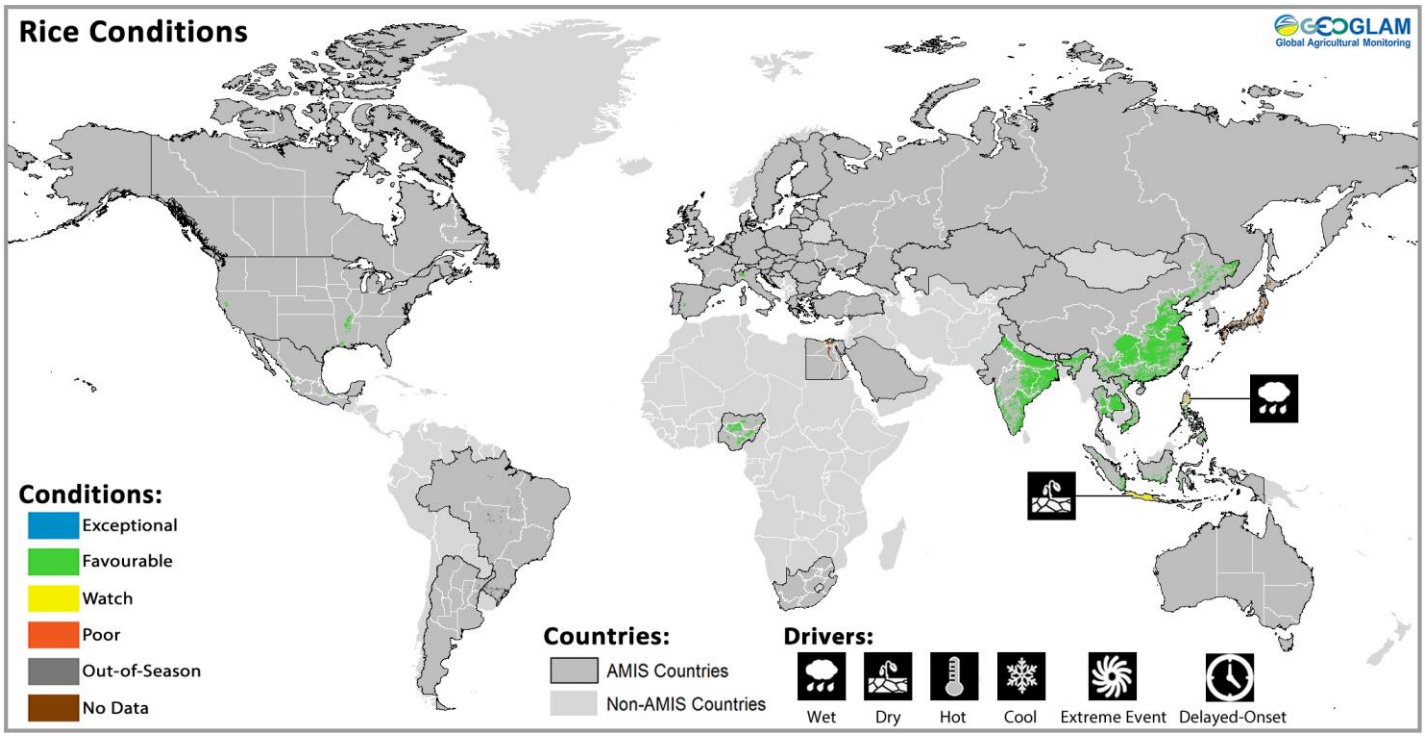
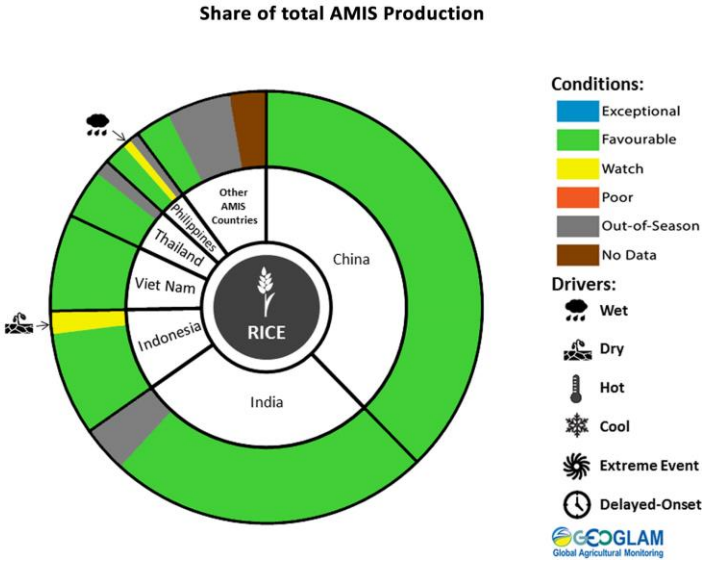
# Rice Conditions for AMIS Countries




*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 June 28th. Where crops are in other than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible for those conditions are displayed.*

**Rice:** In **China**, conditions are favourable for single rice and early rice, which is in the heading to ripening stage. In **India**, conditions are favourable as transplanting of the Kharif crop has begun in a few parts of the country while the majority of the crop is in the nursery stage. In **Indonesia**, harvest of wet-season rice is wrapping up with favourable yields that are in line with the average. Sowing of dry-season rice in the main paddy producing provinces continues to be delayed due to low precipitation, forcing some farmers to switch to alternative crops. In **Viet Nam**, winter-spring rice (dry-season rice) conditions are favourable as harvest begins in the north and is ongoing in the south. Yields are slightly above last year's level with an increase in production estimated. Sowing of summer-autumn rice (wet-season rice) is continuing in the south under favourable conditions, albeit behind last year's progress due to late harvest of dry-season rice. In **Thailand**, wet-season rice sowing is ongoing under favourable conditions. An increase in total sown area is expected due to early and sufficient rainfall. In the **Philippines**, wet-season rice sowing is ongoing under mostly favourable conditions, with the exception of the major rice producing regions in Luzon, which recently received heavy rains from typhoon Maliksi affecting sowing. In the **US**, conditions are favourable.

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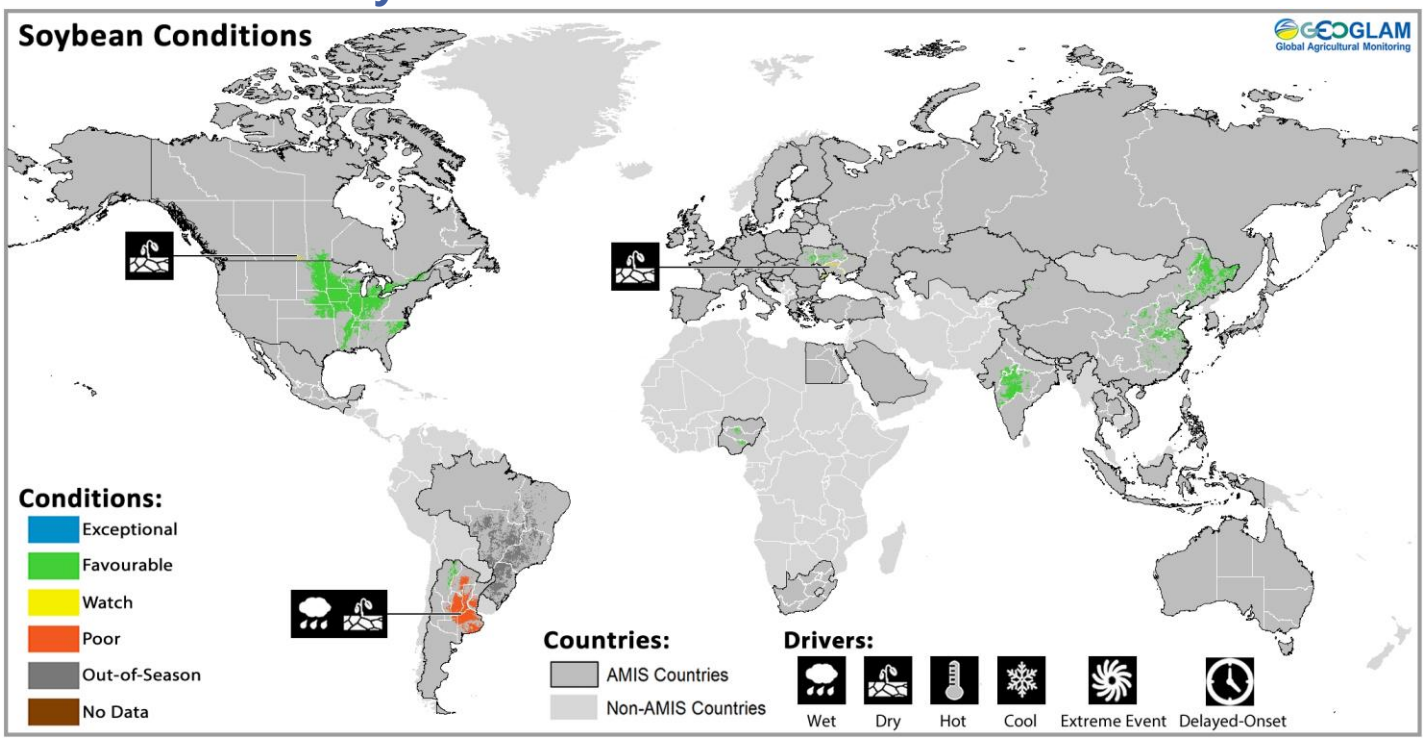
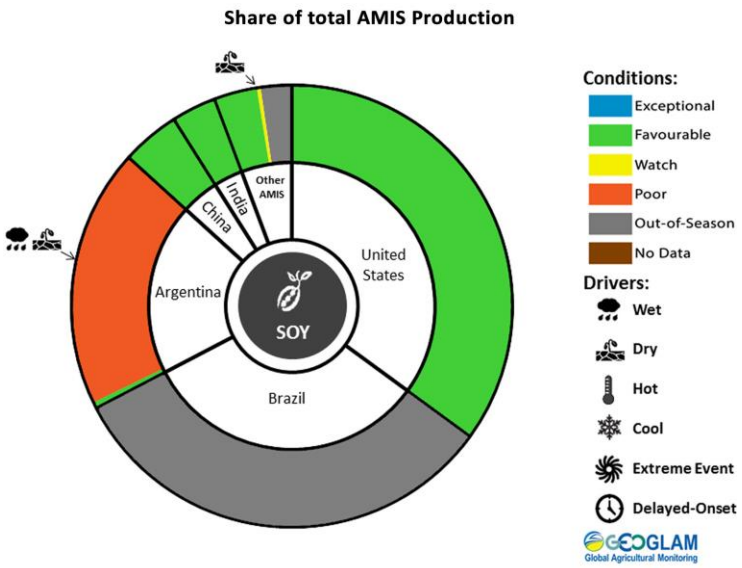
# Soybean Conditions for AMIS Countries




*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 June 28th. 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 **Argentina**, harvest wrapped up for both the spring-planted crop (larger) and the summer-planted crops. Widespread damage and significantly reduced production due to the prolonged in-season drought have been amplified by the continuous rains during ripening stages, reducing remaining grain quality. In the **US**, conditions are favourable for the crop in the early vegetative stage. In **Canada**, sowing is complete under favourable conditions, but further rainfall in the prairies is required for continuing crop development. In **China**, conditions are favourable for soybean as sowing continues across the country. In **India**, conditions are favourable as sowing has begun. Progress is slightly delayed, but will likely return to normal conditions by next month. In **Ukraine**, conditions are favourable across most of the country, with the exception of the south and east, where dry conditions continue.




***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 July 5th 2018***

**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.

* Assessment based on information as of June 28th

# 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.


## 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


## 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 | |

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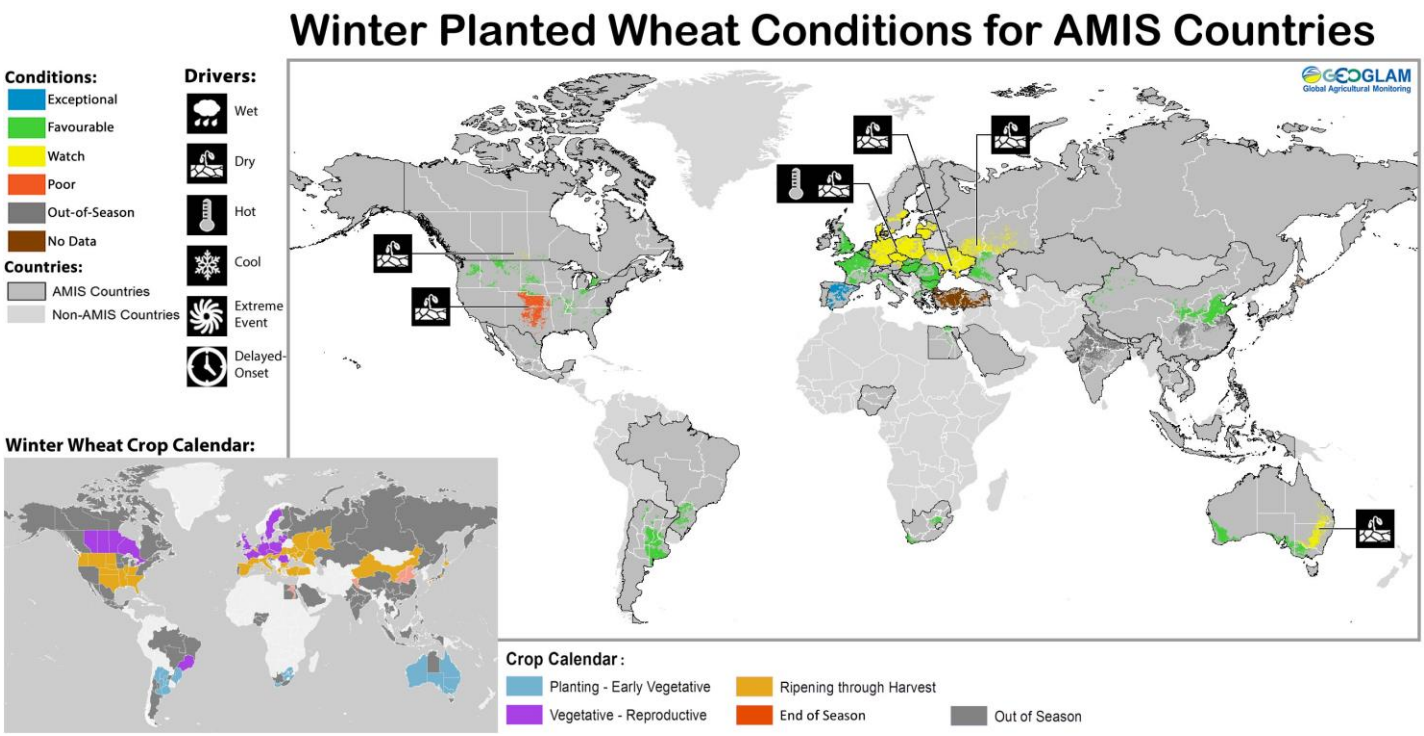
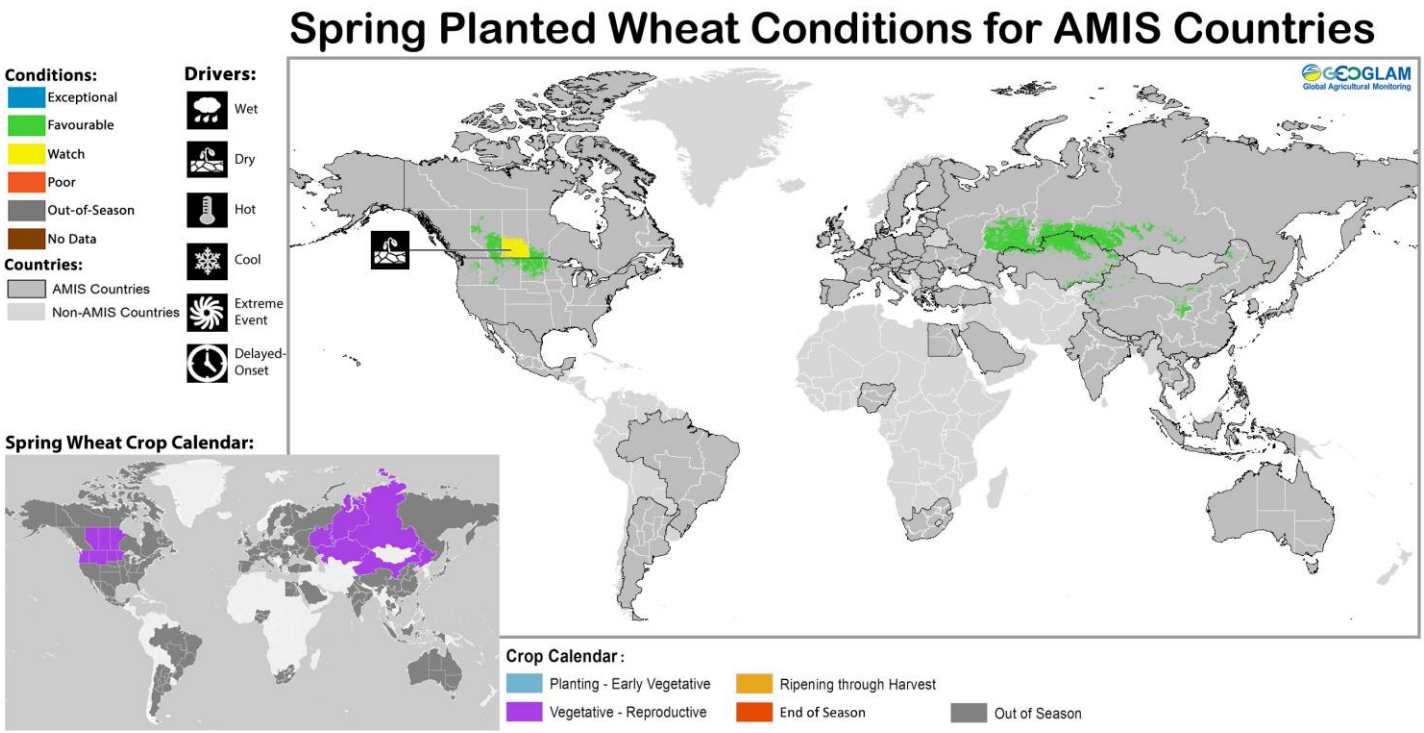
# Appendix 2: Crop Season Specific Maps




*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 June 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.*

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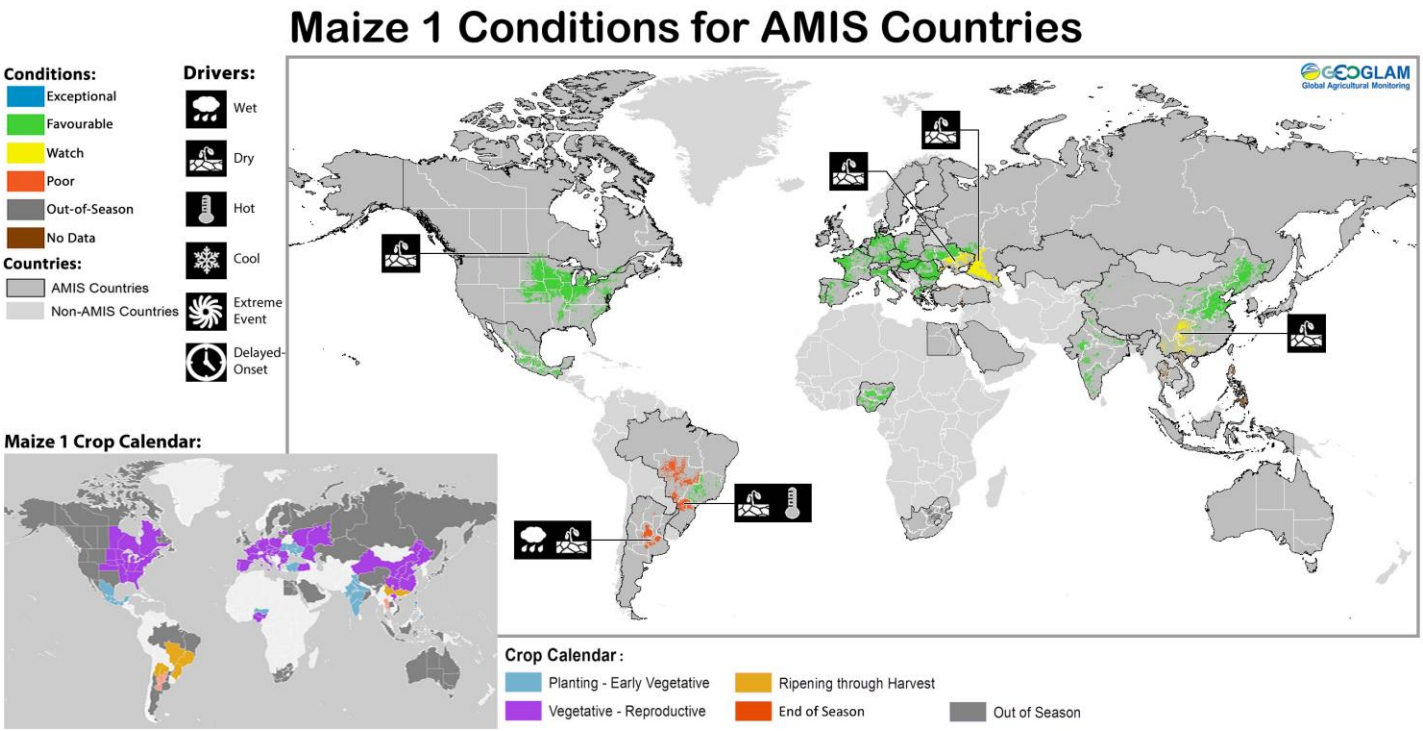
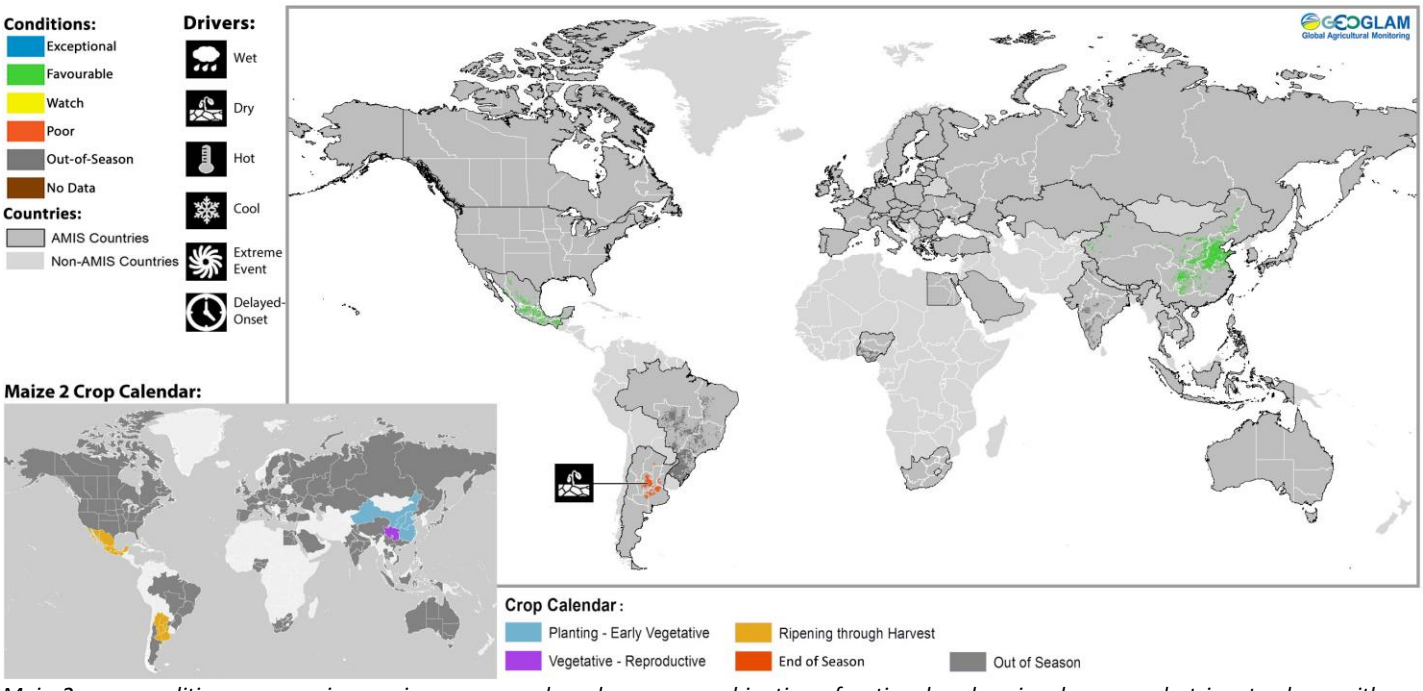



*Maize 1 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of June 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible 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.*




*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 June 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.*

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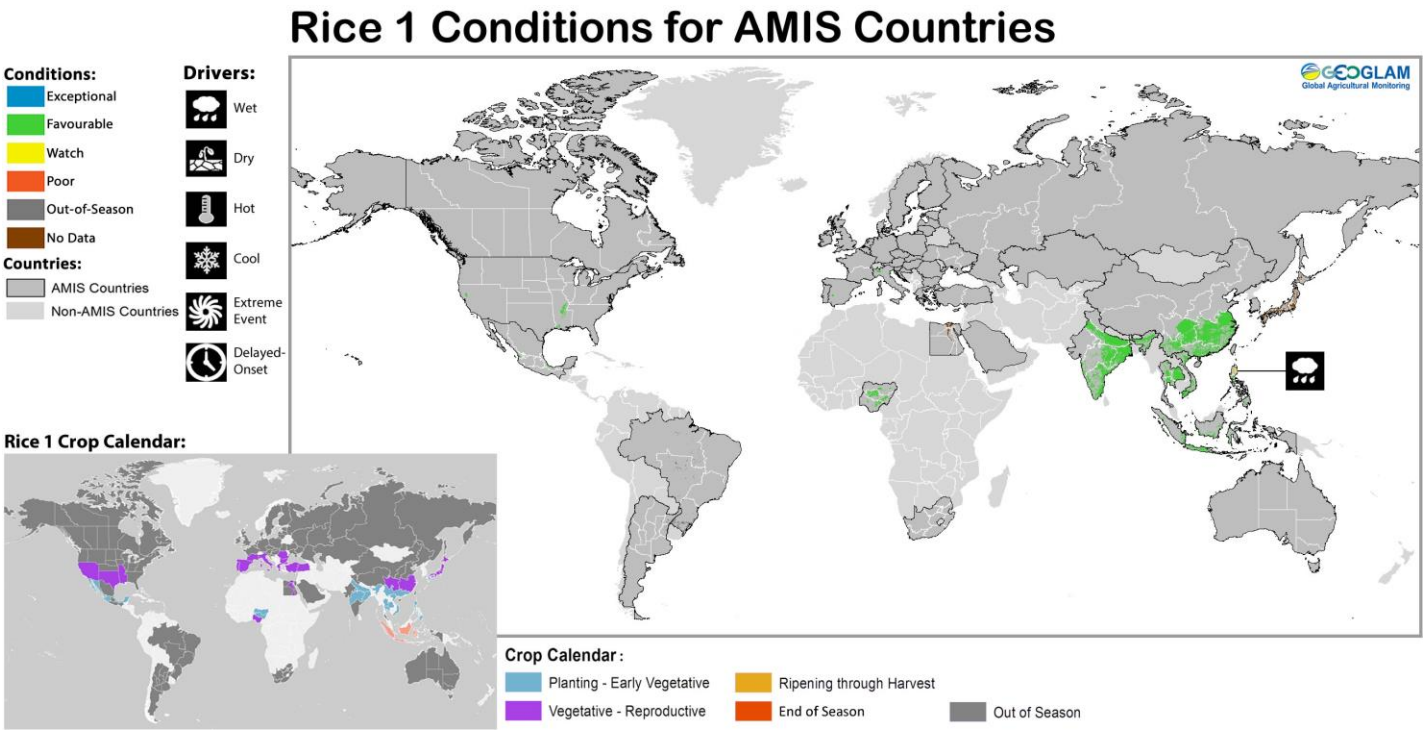


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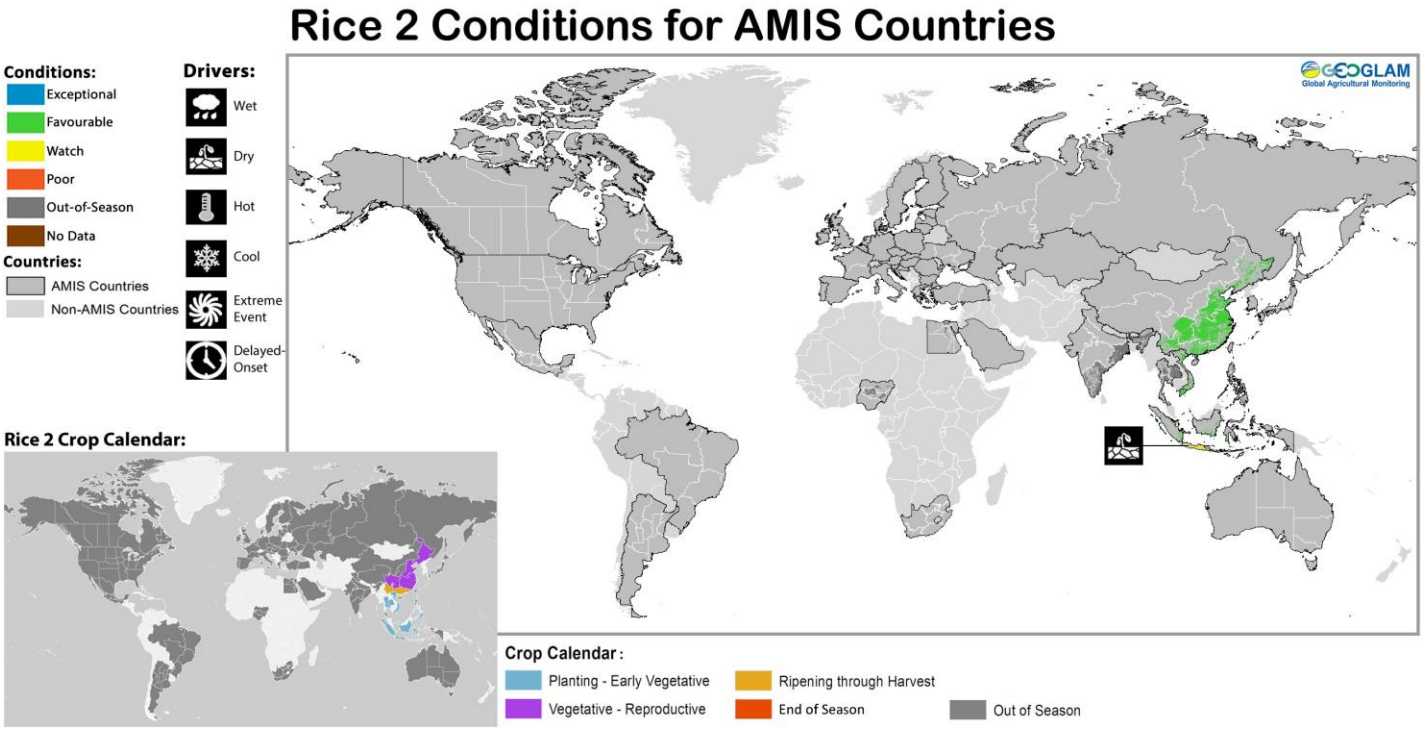


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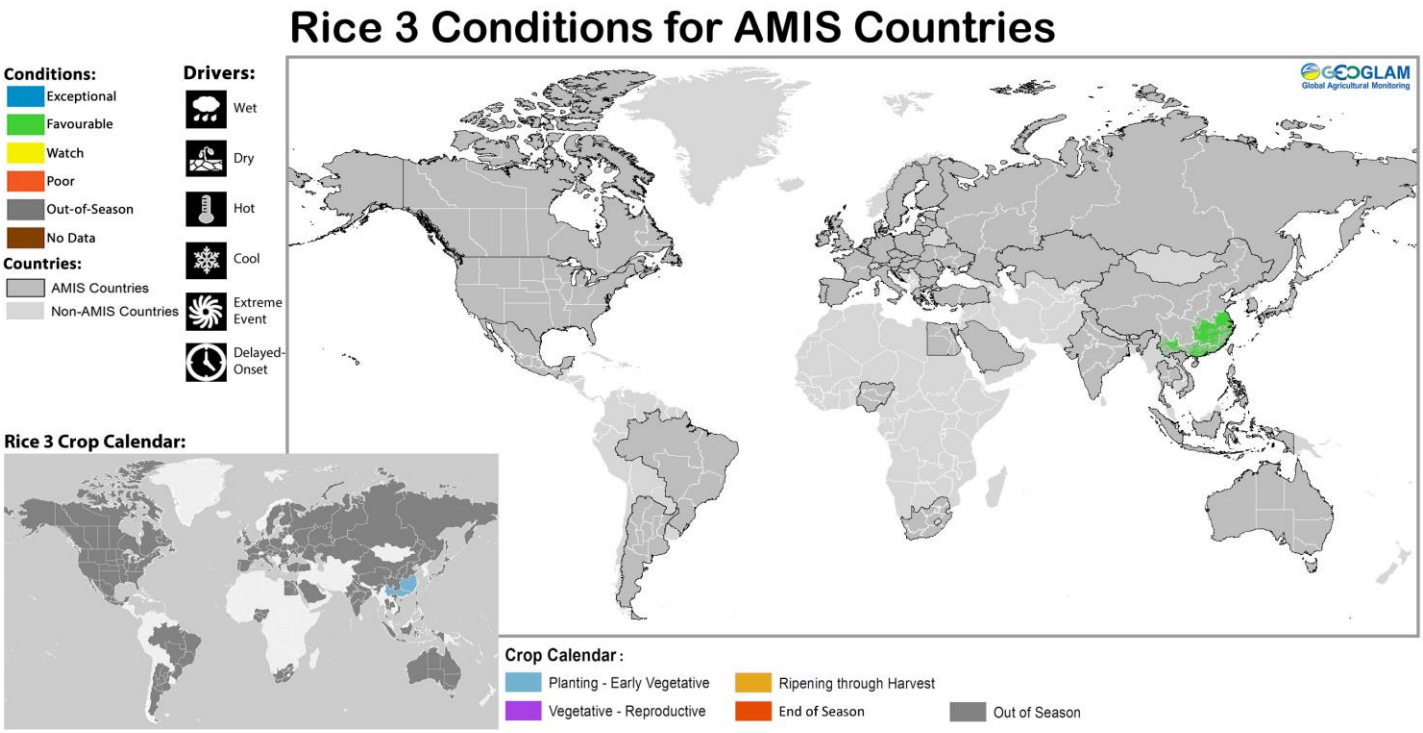
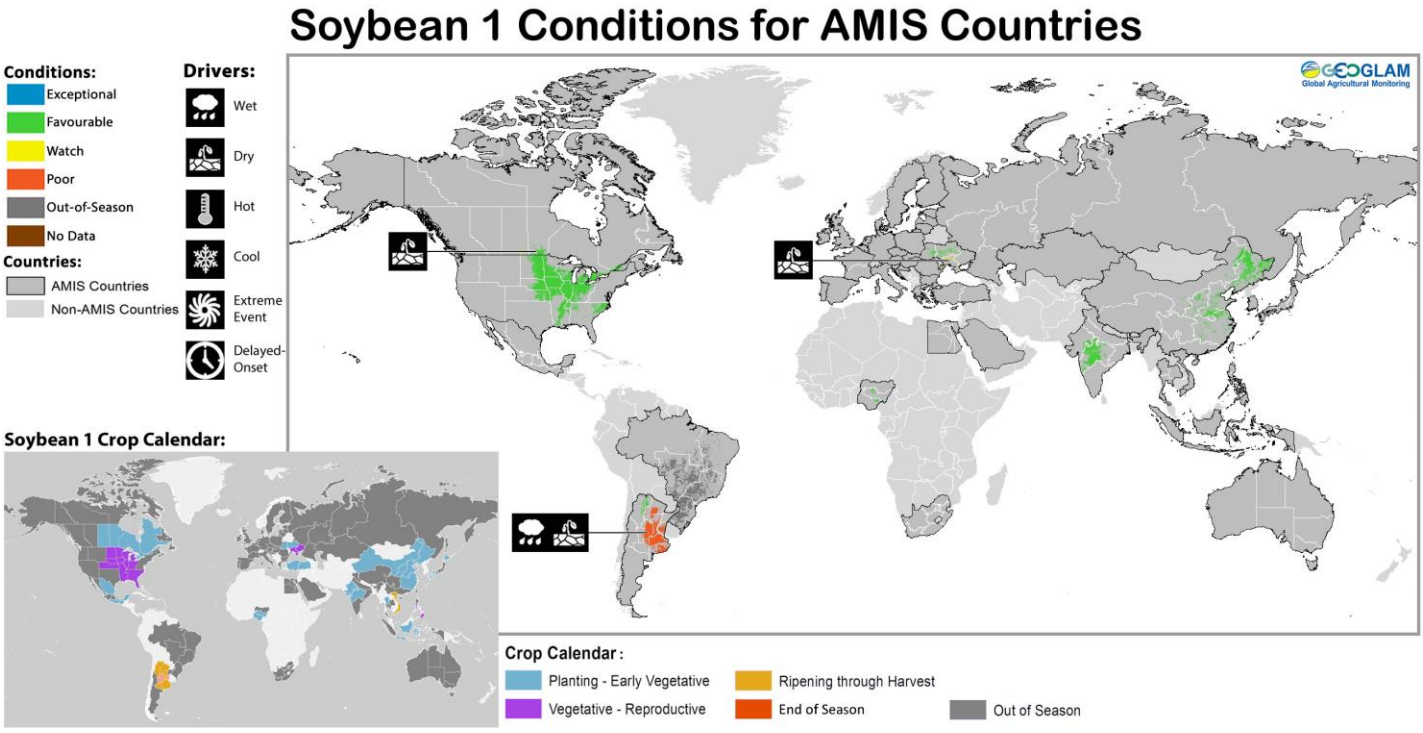



*Rice 3 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of June 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible 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.*

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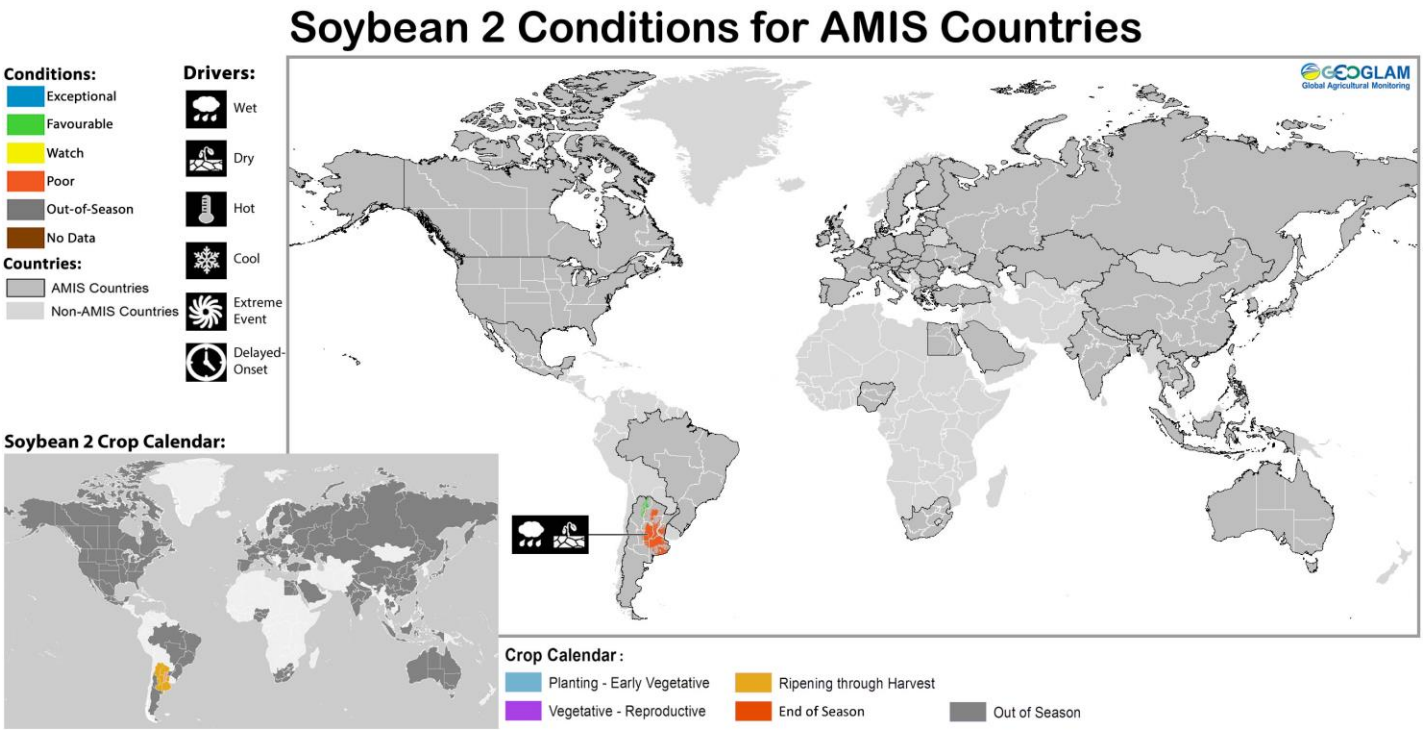


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Prepared by members of the GEOGLAM Community of Practice
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The Crop Monitor is a part of GEOGLAM, a GEO global initiative.

*Photo by: Asia RiCE*

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**Sources & Disclaimer**

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