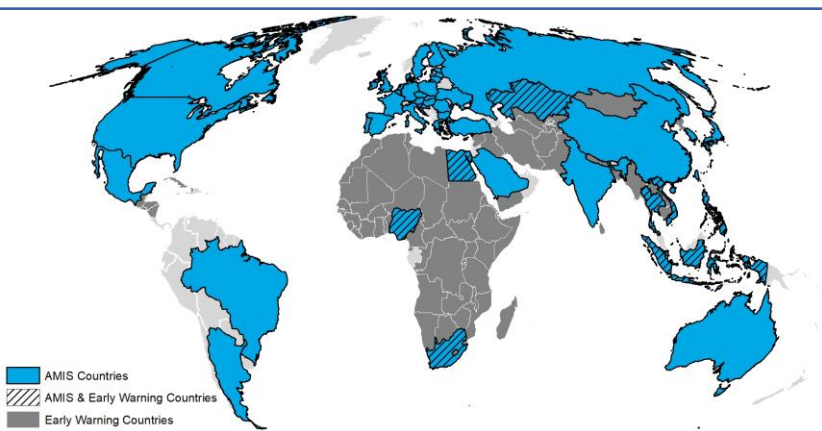




# Crop Monitor for AMIS

## Overview:

As of the end of May, conditions are generally favourable for wheat, maize, rice, and soybeans with only some areas of concern. For wheat in the northern hemisphere, winter wheat is entering the critical reproductive stage while spring wheat sowing is beginning. For maize, harvesting is continuing in the southern hemisphere while sowing is proceeding in the northern hemisphere. Rice conditions are generally favourable in southeast Asia while harvesting is wrapping up in India and sowing begins in China. Soybean harvesting is ongoing in the southern hemisphere while sowing begins in the northern hemisphere.



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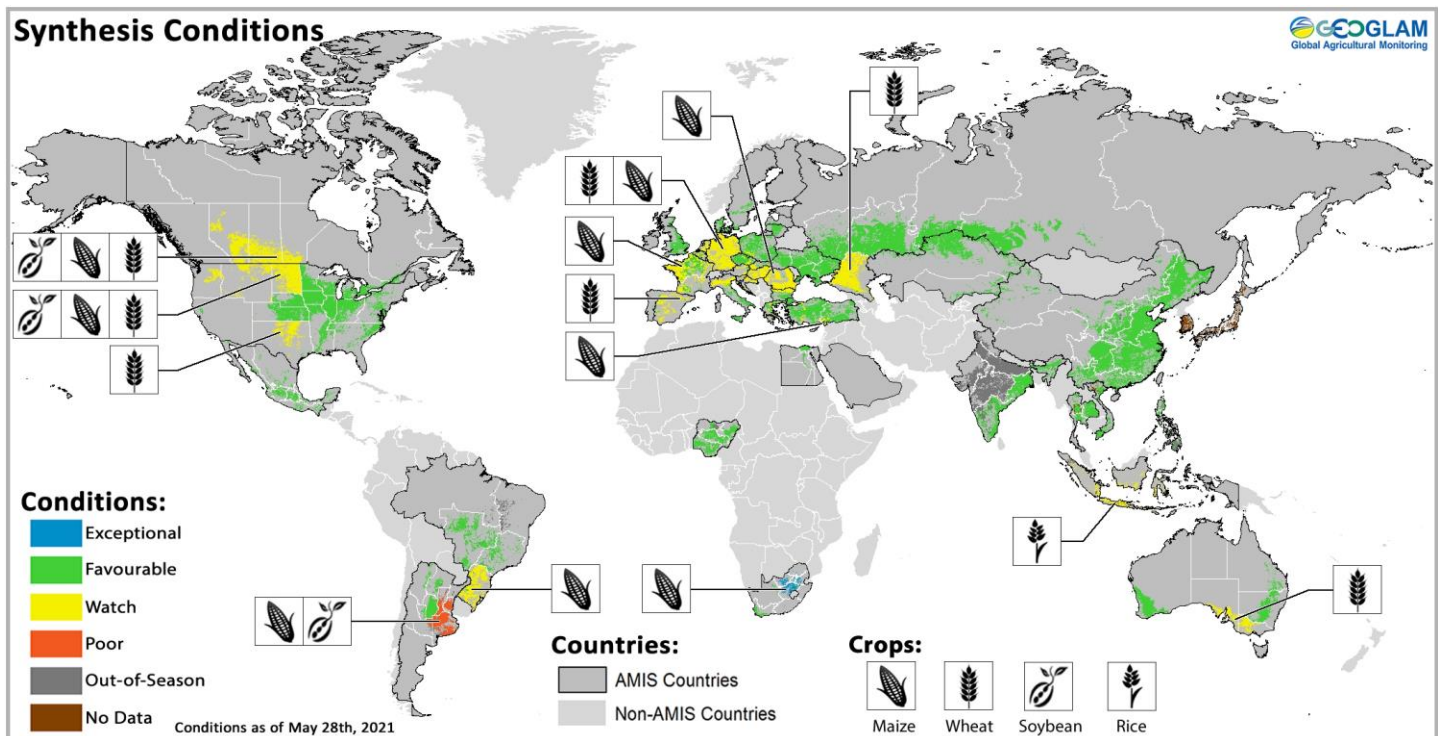
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Assessment based on information as of May 28<sup>th</sup>

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



## At a glance for AMIS countries (as of May 28th)



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all four AMIS crops as of May 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.**

### Crop Conditions at a Glance

**Wheat** - In the northern hemisphere, both winter and spring wheat are active with areas of concern in parts of Europe, the Russian Federation, the US, and Canada. In the southern hemisphere, sowing of winter wheat is ongoing under generally favourable conditions.

**Maize** - In the southern hemisphere, harvesting is continuing in Argentina. In the northern hemisphere, sowing is complete with some developmental delays in Europe and dry weather along the US/Canada border.

### Forecasts at a Glance

**Climate Influences** - Neutral El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions are present and are expected to continue during June through August (67% chance).

**Argentina** – There are currently no water deficit areas across the main agricultural regions going into winter wheat sowing.

**Australia** – The two-week forecast shows the majority of wheat sowing areas will receive some rainfall, while the long-term outlook shows good rainfall in the east and possibly below-average rainfall in Western Australia.

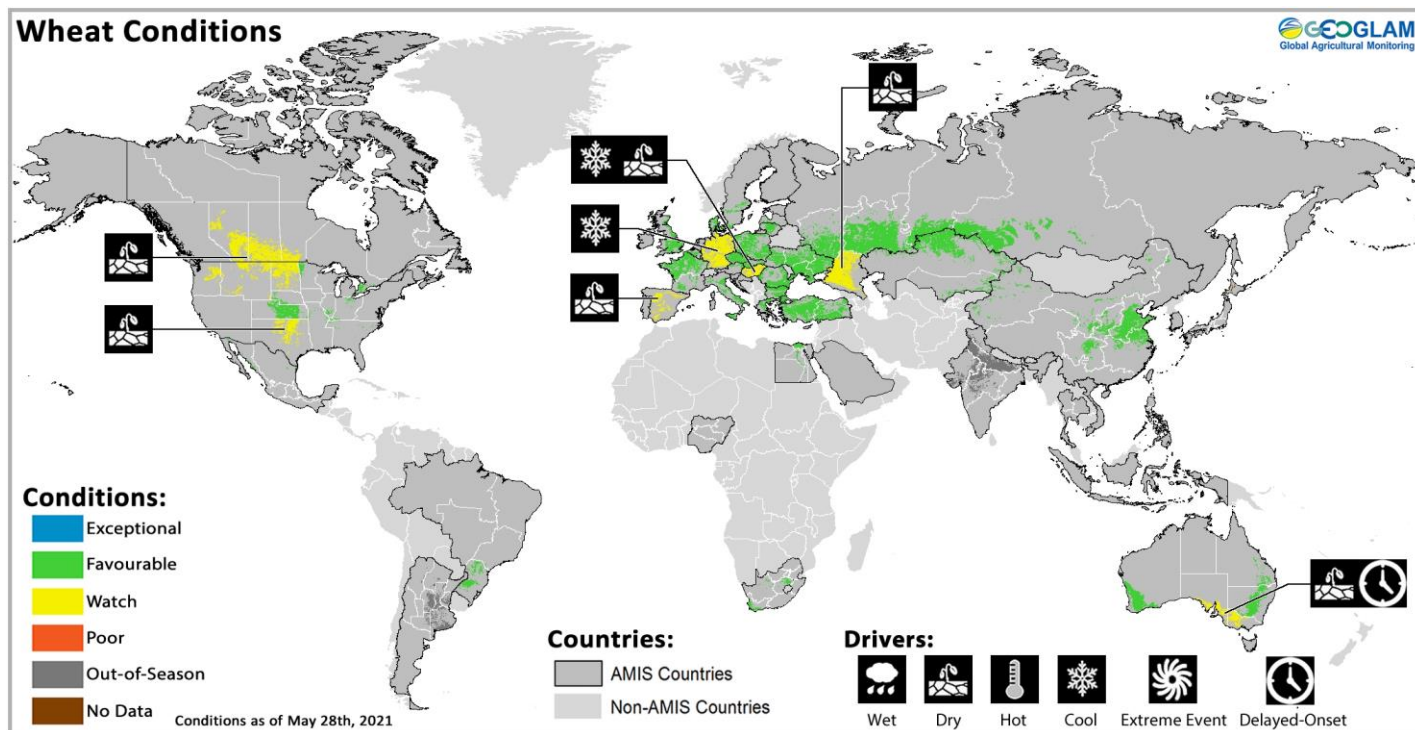
**Rice** - Harvesting of Rabi rice is wrapping up in India. In China, single-season rice sowing is ongoing. In Southeast Asia, harvesting is continuing for wet-season rice in Indonesia and dry-season rice in the northern countries.

**Soybeans** - In the southern hemisphere, harvesting is continuing in Argentina. In the northern hemisphere, sowing is wrapping up in the US, Canada, and Ukraine, while continuing in China.

**India** - The forecast for the 2021 southwest monsoon (June to September) season is for likely above-average rainfall over the main agricultural areas compared to the long-term average.

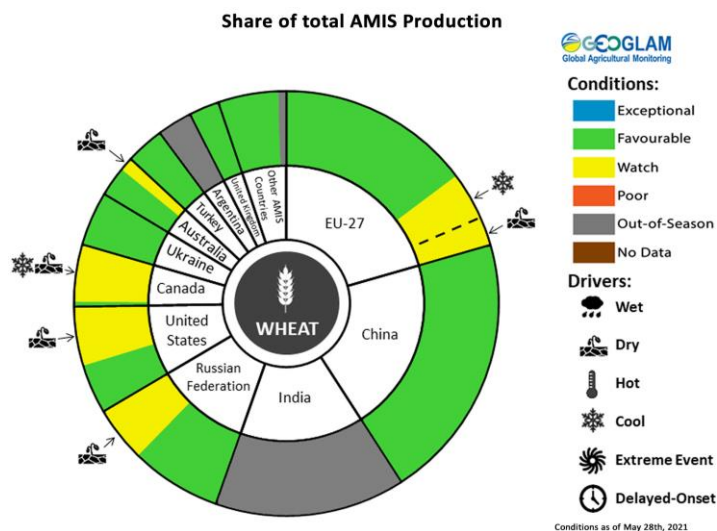
**United States** – The short-term outlook over the next week and a half has probabilities of above-average rainfall from in the Pacific Northwest and the southern Great Plains/Mississippi Delta regions, while below-average rainfall in the central Rockies and northcentral Great Plains.

## 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 May 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.

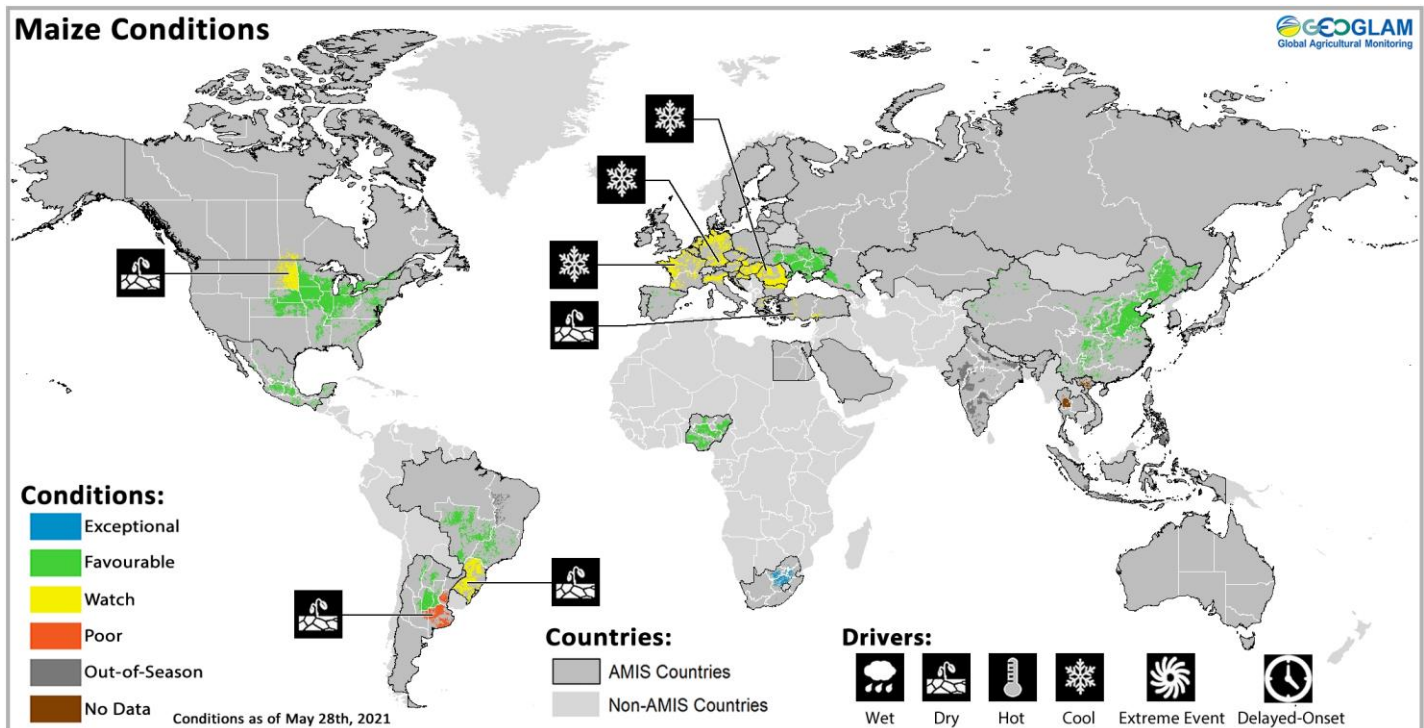
**Wheat:** In the **EU**, conditions are generally favourable for winter wheat despite the recent colder-than-usual temperatures. In the **UK**, winter wheat conditions are favourable. In **Ukraine**, conditions are favourable with ample rainfall supporting crop development. In the **Russian Federation**, winter wheat conditions are mixed with earlier dryness in the southern Caucasus remaining a concern, while the situation in other regions is favourable. Spring wheat sowing is wrapping up under favourable conditions. In **Turkey**, winter wheat conditions are favourable. In **China**, harvesting is ongoing for winter wheat under favourable conditions. Spring wheat is under favourable conditions. In the **US**, winter wheat remains under watch conditions in the far northern and southern extents of the Great Plains due to dryness. Spring wheat is also under watch conditions due to dryness, particularly in the Dakotas. In **Canada**, dryness is impacting both winter wheat and spring wheat in the Prairies, particularly in southern Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In **Australia**, conditions are favourable in Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia. However, parts of Victoria and South Australia have yet to receive opening season rains and will need rain soon to assist crop development.



For detailed description of the pie chart please see box on page 6.

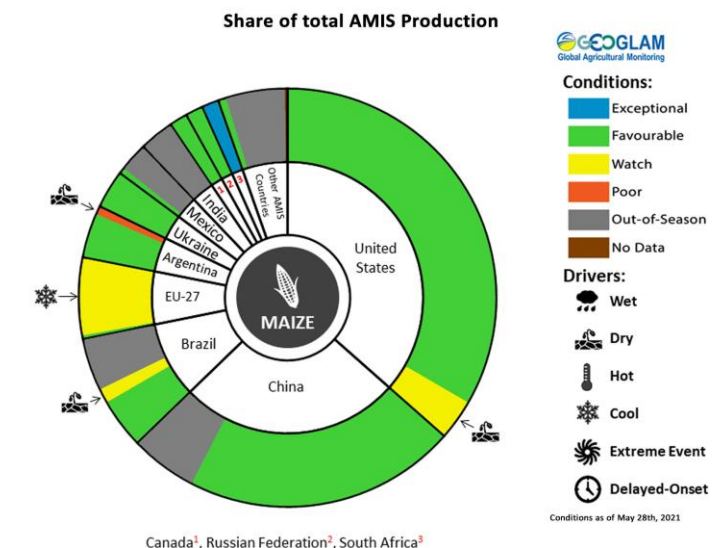
\* Assessment based on information as of May 28<sup>th</sup>

## 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 May 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.

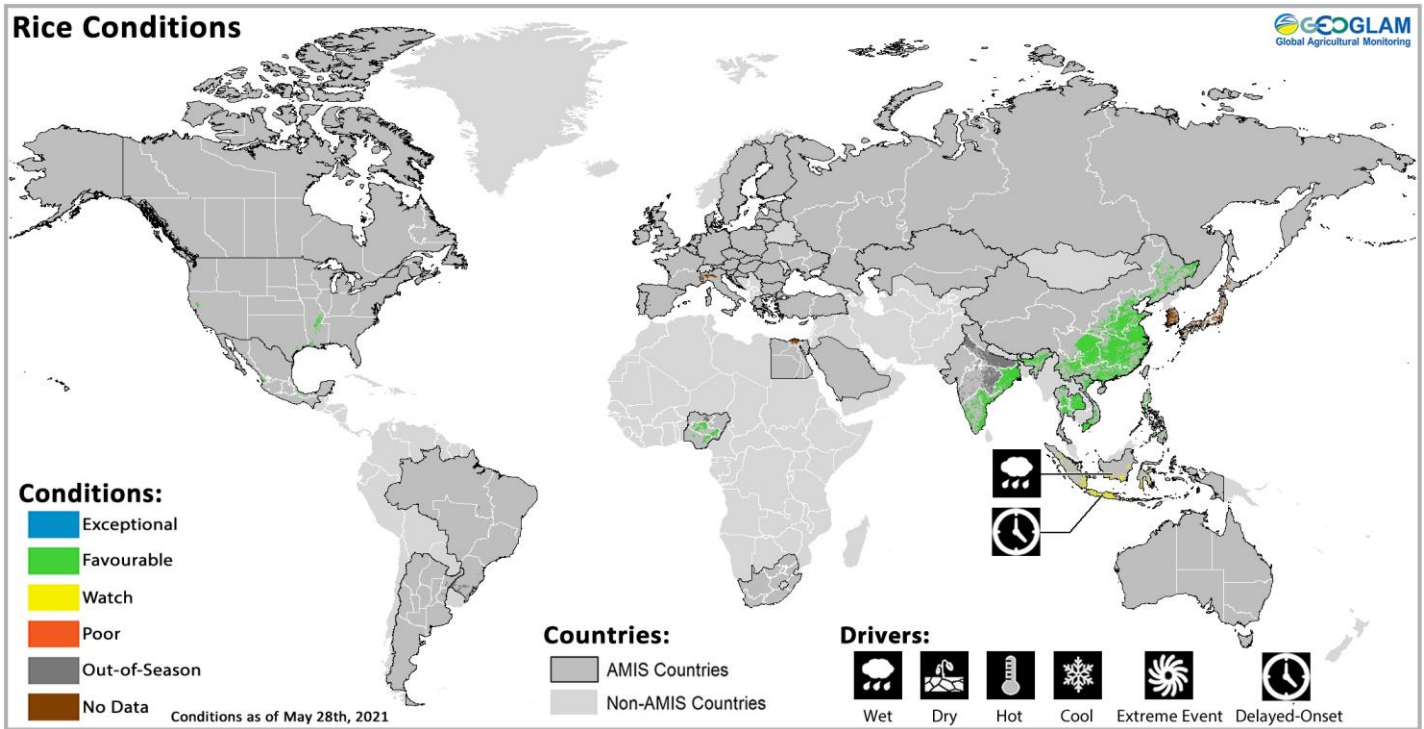
**Maize:** In **Brazil**, the summer-planted (larger season) crop is mainly in the vegetative to reproductive stages under mixed conditions due to irregular distribution of rainfall. The south region is most affected, while conditions in the Center-West and Southeast regions are favourable. In **Argentina**, conditions are mixed as harvesting of the early-planted crop (usually larger season) and the late-planted crop (usually smaller season) continues. Conditions are poor in the eastern and southern regions due to a lack of rainfall during the growing season. In **South Africa**, harvesting is wrapping up under exceptional conditions and an increase in total sown area compared to last year. In **Mexico**, the autumn-winter crop (smaller season) is harvesting under generally favourable conditions. In the **US**, sowing is complete with most of the crop emerging under favourable conditions. In **Canada**, sowing is ongoing under generally favourable conditions. In **China**, conditions are favourable for the spring-planted crop in the early vegetative stages. Sowing of the summer-planted crop is beginning under favourable conditions. In the **EU**, conditions are under watch as recent colder than average temperatures have delayed crop germination across a large part of Europe. In **Ukraine**, conditions are favourable. In the **Russian Federation**, sowing is wrapping up under favourable conditions.



For detailed description of the pie chart please see box on page 6.

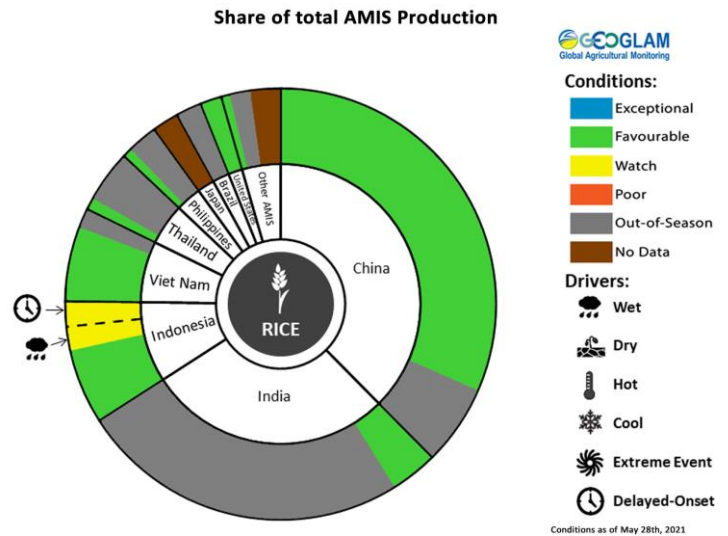


## Rice Conditions for AMIS Countries



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 May 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.

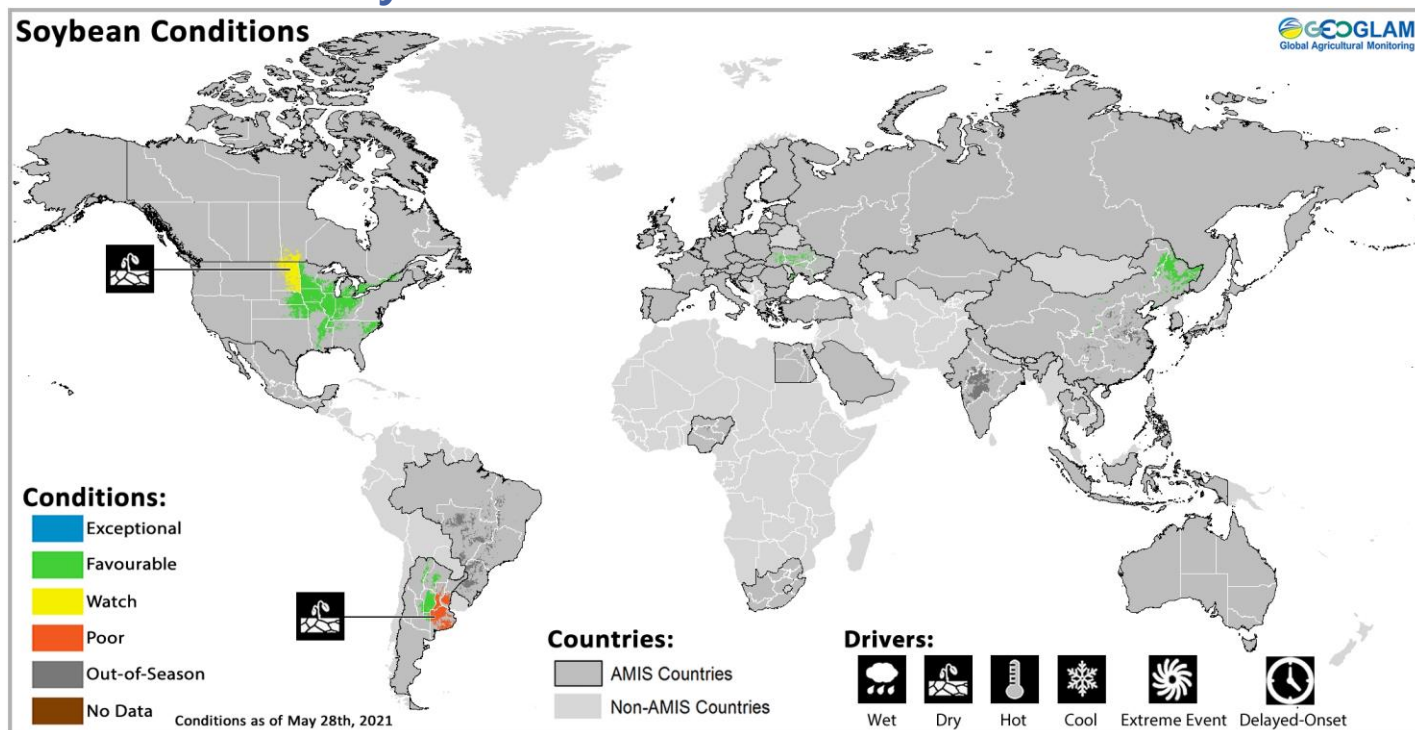
**Rice:** In **China**, early-season rice is under favourable conditions with a decrease in total sown area compared to last year. Sowing of single-season rice continues under favourable conditions. In **India**, Rabi rice harvest is wrapping up under favourable conditions and an increase in total sown area compared to last year. In **Indonesia**, harvesting of wet-season rice is wrapping up under generally favourable conditions. Sowing of dry-season rice is beginning, albeit delayed compared to normal. In **Viet Nam**, conditions are favourable across the country for the winter-spring (dry-season) crop as harvesting progresses in the Mekong River Delta. Sowing of the summer-autumn (wet-season) crop in the Mekong River Delta is continuing under favourable conditions. In **Thailand**, harvesting is wrapping up for dry-season rice under generally favourable conditions. Yields are slightly reduced due to a shortage of irrigation waters, however, there was an increase in total sown area this season compared to last year. In the **Philippines**, harvesting of dry-season rice is wrapping up under favourable conditions. In the **US**, conditions are favourable as sowing wraps up.



For detailed description of the pie chart please see box on page 6.

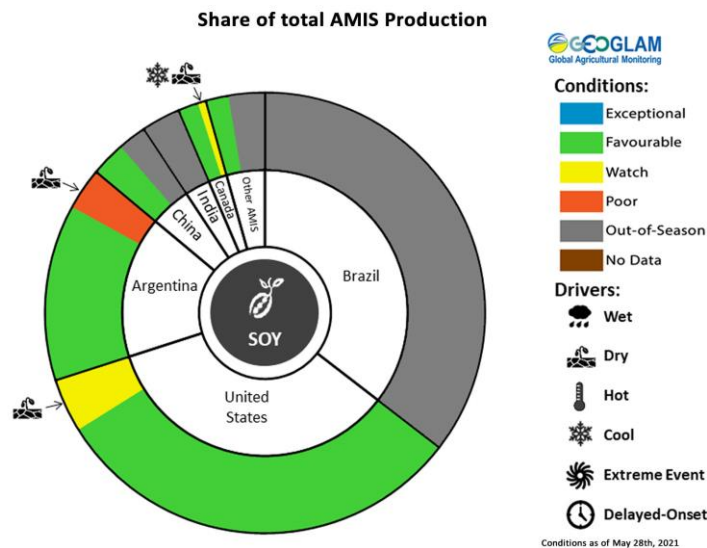
\* Assessment based on information as of May 28<sup>th</sup>

## 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 May 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 **Argentina**, harvesting for both the early-planted crop (larger season) and the late-planted crop (smaller season) is progressing under mixed conditions. Uneven rainfall throughout the growing season has resulted in highly variable yields, with the worst affected areas in the eastern and southern regions. In the **US**, sowing is wrapping up under mostly favourable conditions except for dryness in the Dakotas. In **Canada**, sowing of soybeans is proceeding under favourable conditions in the main producing province of Ontario, however, dry and cool conditions in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are slowing crop emergence. In **China**, sowing is ongoing in the north and northeast under favourable conditions. In **Ukraine**, conditions are favourable with ample soil moisture.



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

**Information on crop conditions in non-AMIS countries can be found in the [GEGLAM Crop Monitor for Early Warning](#), published May 3<sup>rd</sup>**

**Pie chart description:** Each slice represents a country's share of total AMIS production (5-year average). Main producing countries (representing 95 percent of production) are shown individually, with the remaining 5 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 slice 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 May 28<sup>th</sup>

## In Memoriam: Dr. Shibendu Shankar Ray



**(July 02, 1963 – May 04, 2021)**

An outstanding leader and scientist, Dr. Shibendu Shankar Ray sadly passed away due to Covid-19 on May 4th, 2021. The GEOGLAM community mourns his untimely death. For more than three decades Dr. Shibendu Ray worked for improving and operationalizing remote sensing-based agriculture monitoring in India. He was the founding Director of the MNCFC, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, and served the Center since its inception in 2012 until his last breath. He led a team of scientists and researchers in operational national-level agricultural programs on Crop Forecasting (FASAL), Drought Assessment and Monitoring (NADAMS), Horticulture Inventory & Development (CHAMAN), Crop Insurance (KISAN), and Crop Intensification, amongst others. As the Director of the MNCFC, New Delhi, he organized numerous national and international conferences to provide young scientists and researchers with the opportunity to learn from distinguished leaders in remote sensing and provide them a platform for networking. An expert in remote sensing, he published numerous articles, research reports, and books in the field of remote sensing-based agriculture monitoring. He has been honored with many prestigious awards including the PR Pisharoty Award in the year 2006, ISRO Team Award 2007, Satish Dhawan Award 2014, ISRO Merit Award 2014, National Geomatics Award 2015, and many more. He was an active member of the GEOGLAM Community and participated in the Crop Monitors, JECAM program, and Asia-Rice. He was instrumental in developing international relations for the Indian remote sensing society with GEOGLAM, JECAM, Asia-Rice, NASA Harvest, China Crop-Watch, JAXA, FAO, ESA, and many more.

"Shibendu was a special colleague, with a great sense of humor and a positive disposition. He shared enthusiasm for his work and a recognition of the need for international cooperation. He had a wealth of experience in satellite remote sensing of agriculture and provided exemplary leadership to his team. He was an enthusiastic supporter of GEOGLAM and will be missed by the international community." *Chris Justice*

"Shibendu was an important and valued member of JECAM and the driving force behind the creation of the network's four newest Indian research sites. Shibendu placed a high value on international collaboration and actively engaged in network activities with much enthusiasm and passion. His deep remote sensing knowledge, experience, and leadership are irreplaceable. Along with Shibendu's family, friends, and colleagues, we mourn his loss. His passing is a loss not only to India but to us all". *Andrew Davidson*

"Shibendu was a great navigator to promote space-based technology for crop management in Asia, especially for rice crops. He always emphasized the importance to engage space agencies with Agriculture organizations/ministries and young researchers to implement space-based crop management in Asia. He co-hosted ISRO-ISRS-ACRS-GEOGLAM-ISPRS WG III/10 Tutorial on Agricultural Monitoring at MNCFC on October 22, 2017, and it was a very good memory and our community treasure. We, Asia Rice community have lost our great mentor". *Shin-ichi*

"An excellent scientist, a great mentor, a leader best known for his simplicity and high thinking; he was easily approachable and brought smiles to all his mentees during their tough times. The soul has departed, but his contribution to the science of space-based Ag-monitoring will be alive forever. The GEOGLAM community will miss his scientific insights, congeniality, and his positive and enthusiastic nature. I personally have lost my guru, my mentor, and a great friend." *Meghavi Prashnani*

"It is with great sadness that we acknowledge the passing of Dr. S.S. Ray, mourn his untimely demise, and pay tribute to one of our most talented and energetic partners. Our thoughts go out to his family and friends at this time of loss." *Ian Jarvis – GEOGLAM Director*

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



## Climate Forecasts for AMIS Countries

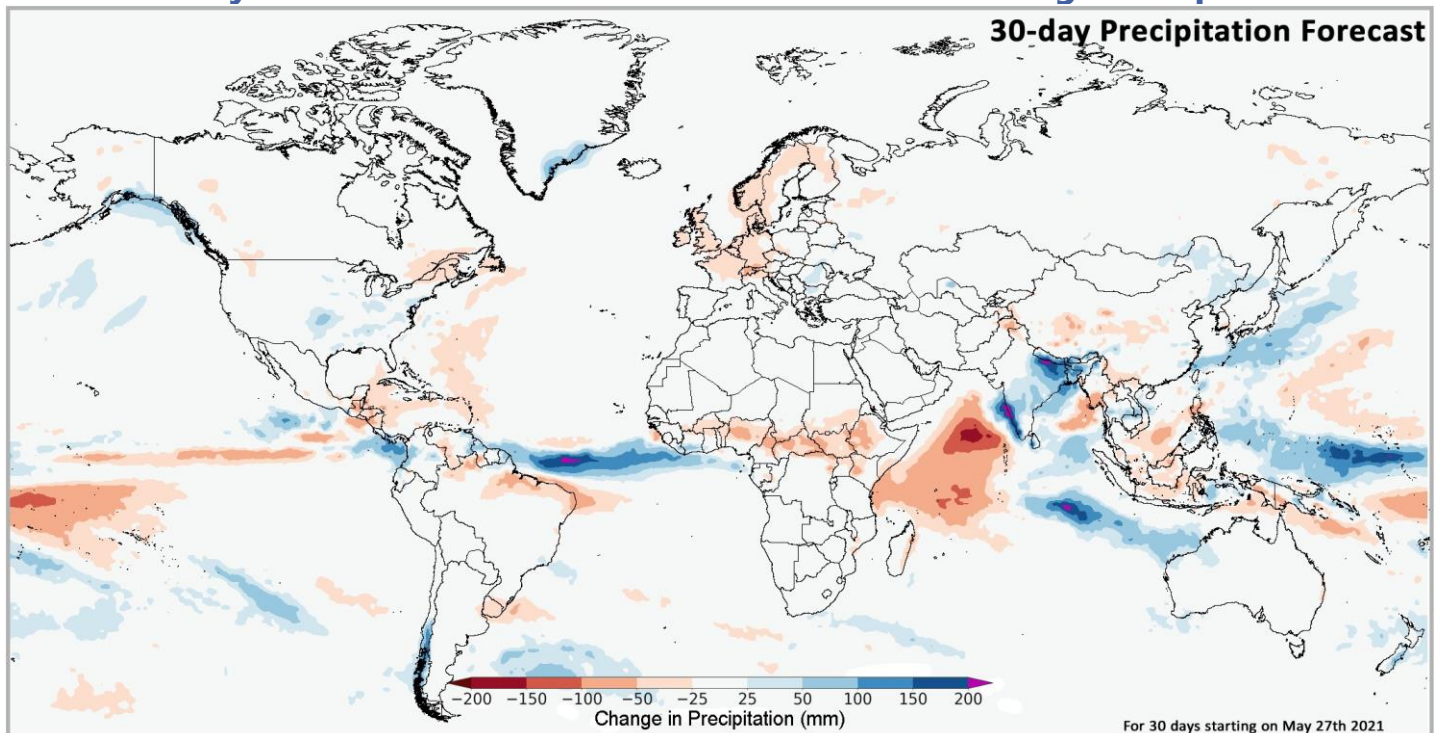
### Climate Influences: Neutral ENSO

Neutral El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions are present and are expected to continue during June through August (67% chance).

Long-range forecasts made at this time of year have a high level of uncertainty. However, IRI/CPC forecasts in May indicated increased chances for La Niña (53% chance) or neutral ENSO conditions (39% chance) during October to December 2021.

Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Center

### Global 30-day Forecast of Areas with Above or Below-Average Precipitation

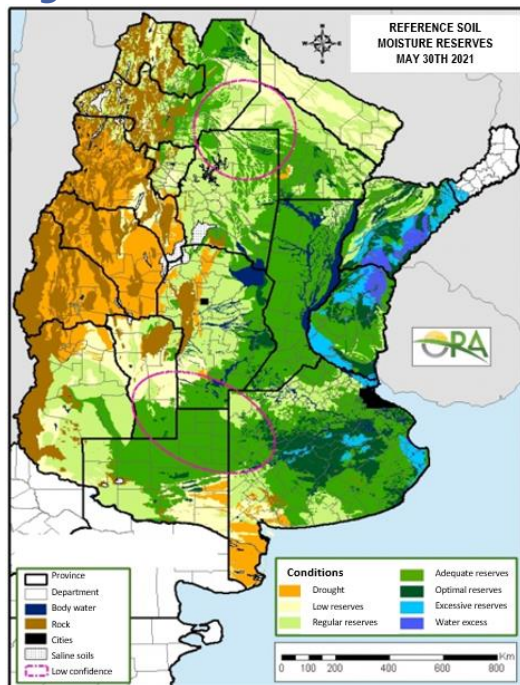


Forecast of areas with above or below-average precipitation over the next 30-days starting on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021. The image is the multimodel mean of precipitations anomaly from the Subseasonal Experiment ([SubX](#)) model forecasts for that day. The anomaly is based on the 1999 to 2016 model average. Skill assessments of SubX can be accessed [here](#). Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Center

The 30-day precipitation forecast indicates a likelihood of above-average rainfall over the central plains of the United States, Panama, western Colombia, French Guiana, southern Chile, central Romania, Bulgaria, southern Côte d'Ivoire, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, northeastern China, central Thailand, southern Laos, and northern Japan. There is also a likelihood of below-average rainfall in Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, northern Brazil, Uruguay, the United Kingdom, Ireland, northern France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, eastern Czechia, Burkina Faso, northern Ghana, northern Togo, northern Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, the Central African Republic, southern Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, northern Uganda, western Kenya, southern Myanmar, northern Philippines, Indonesia, and southwestern Papua New Guinea.



## Argentina: Current Water Reserves and Wheat Sowing Probability

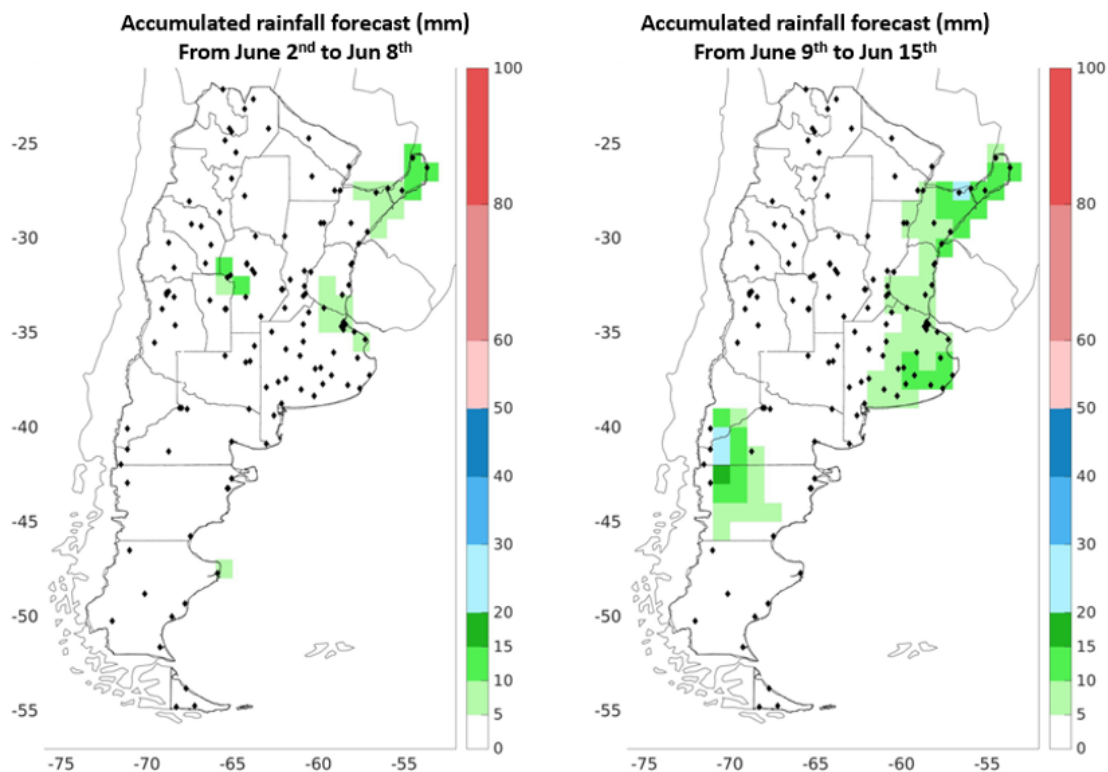


% Useful Water – May 30, 2021

- Summer crops season has finished, and harvest is wrapping up. May is a transitional month toward winter crops season when sowing is still in the very early stages. For that reason, the map of soil moisture reserves is based on a pasture used as a reference.
- There are practically no areas in drought. The few that do appear on the map correspond to marginal areas, outside the main productive area of extensive crops.
- Some water excesses are estimated, mainly in the provinces of Corrientes, Entre Ríos, and Buenos Aires.

Source: Office of Agricultural Risk. <http://www.ora.gob.ar/descargas.php>

### Accumulated Rainfall Forecast



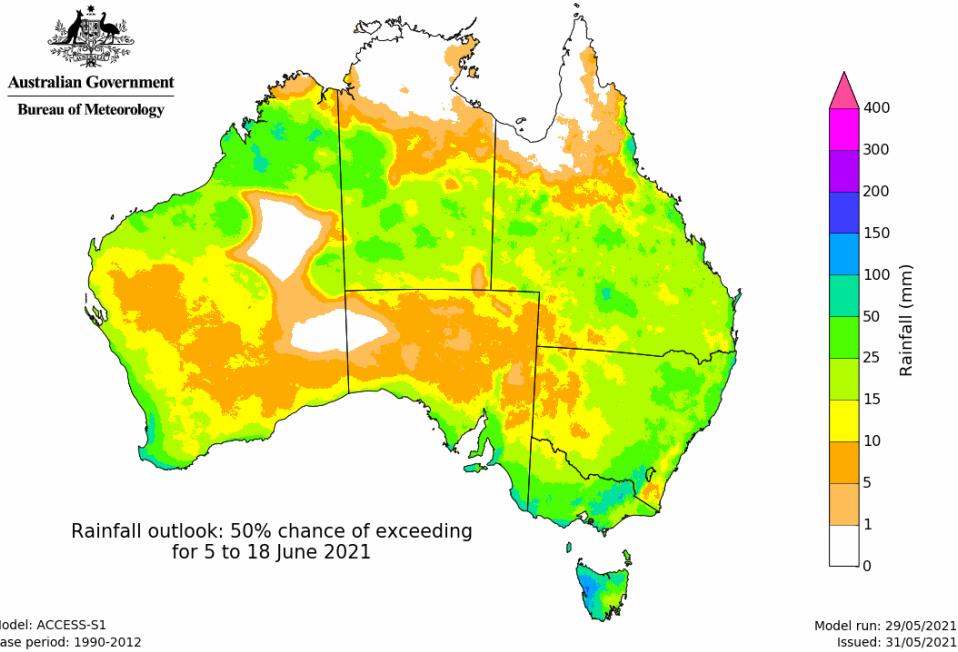
Forecasts from the *SERVICIO METEOROLÓGICO NACIONAL*  
<https://www.smn.gob.ar/clima/perspectiva>

For the week of June 2<sup>nd</sup>, no rains are expected, or they are forecasted below 20 mm. For the following week, starting June 9<sup>th</sup>, the forecast is for limited rain to the extreme east of the country and the Patagonian mountains. Based on this forecast, rains are expected to be lower than normal in the northwest and almost normal in the rest of the country for the next two weeks.

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

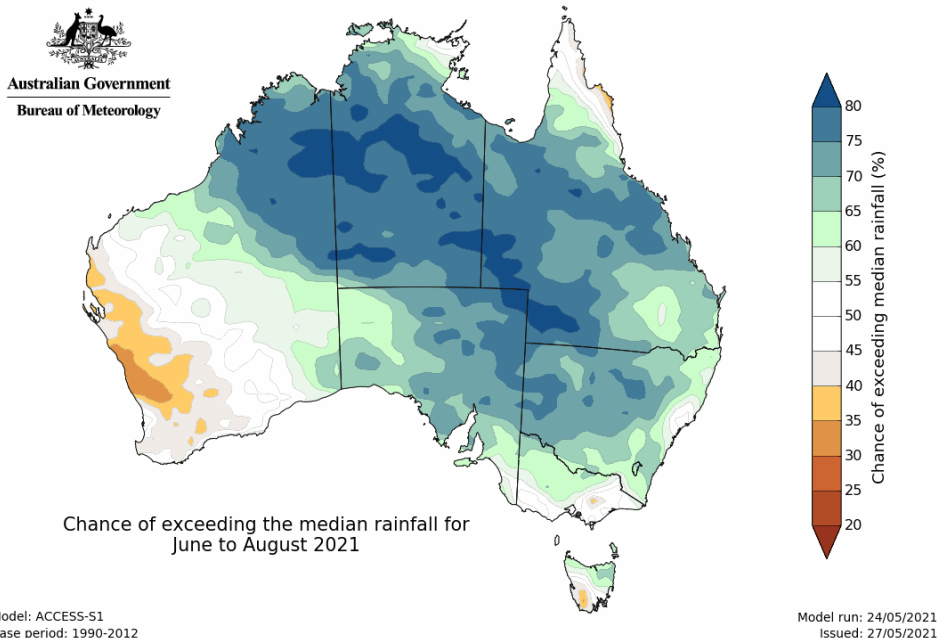
## Australia Climate Outlook

The short-term weekly rainfall forecast (issued May 31<sup>st</sup>) for the next two weeks (June 5-18) shows that the majority of wheat-growing areas are likely to receive rainfall. Both South Australia's and Victoria's wheat-growing areas are likely to receive a good amount of rainfall, which will facilitate germination. Additionally, during the next two weeks, daytime maximum temperatures are likely to be below-average while nighttime minimum temperatures are likely to be around average.



Australia rainfall outlook covering June 5-18<sup>th</sup> 2021. Data from The Australian Bureau of Meteorology.  
Image from: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ahead/outlooks/>

The longer-term winter (June to August) outlook issued on May 27<sup>th</sup> indicates above-average rainfall for most of the agricultural areas in Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia. Victoria's agricultural areas are likely to receive average to slightly above-average rainfall while Western Australia's agricultural areas are likely to receive below-average to average rainfall. During the same period, both daytime maximum temperatures and nighttime minimum temperatures are likely to be above-average.



Chance of exceeding median rainfall for June to August 2021. Data from The Australian Bureau of Meteorology.  
Image from: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ahead/outlooks/>

Source: Australia Bureau of Meteorology

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



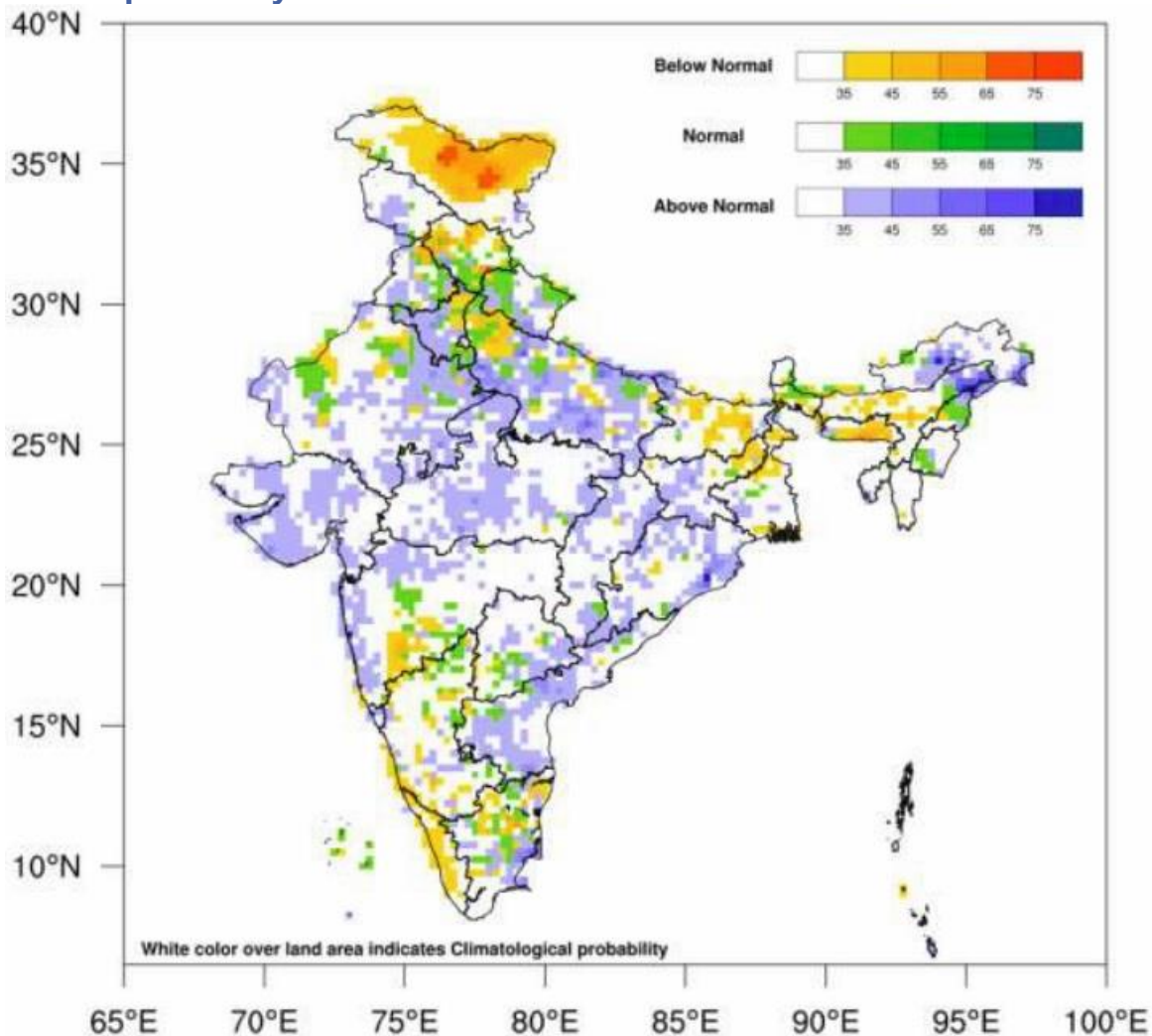
## India: Southwest Monsoon Rainfall Forecast Update

The 2021 southwest monsoon (June to September) is forecast by the India Meteorological Department (June 1<sup>st</sup>) to have average rainfall on the whole across the country. The monsoon seasonal rainfall across the country is expected to be 101% of the long period average (1961-2010) with an error of +/- 4%. The long period average rainfall for the country as a whole is 88 cm.

Across India, the monsoon rainfall is likely to be well distributed with most parts of the country expected to receive average to slightly above-average rainfall, with core agricultural regions expected to receive above-average rainfall (>106%). Across the four main regions the rainfall forecasts are as follows compared to average: Northwest India (92-108%), South Peninsula (93-107%), Northeast India (<95%), and Central India (>106%).

The current forecast shows the probability of either average or slightly above-average rainfall across most of the country. There is also a slight probability of below-average rainfall across the north-western and central-east regions of the country. The next forecast from the India Meteorological Department will be during the last week of May 2021.

### Tercile probability rainfall forecast for the 2021 southwest monsoon season



Probability forecast of tercile categories (below normal, normal, and above normal) for the rainfall over India during the 2021 southwest monsoon season (June-September). Images from [https://mausam.imd.gov.in/imd\\_latest/contents/press\\_release.php](https://mausam.imd.gov.in/imd_latest/contents/press_release.php).

Source: India Meteorological Department

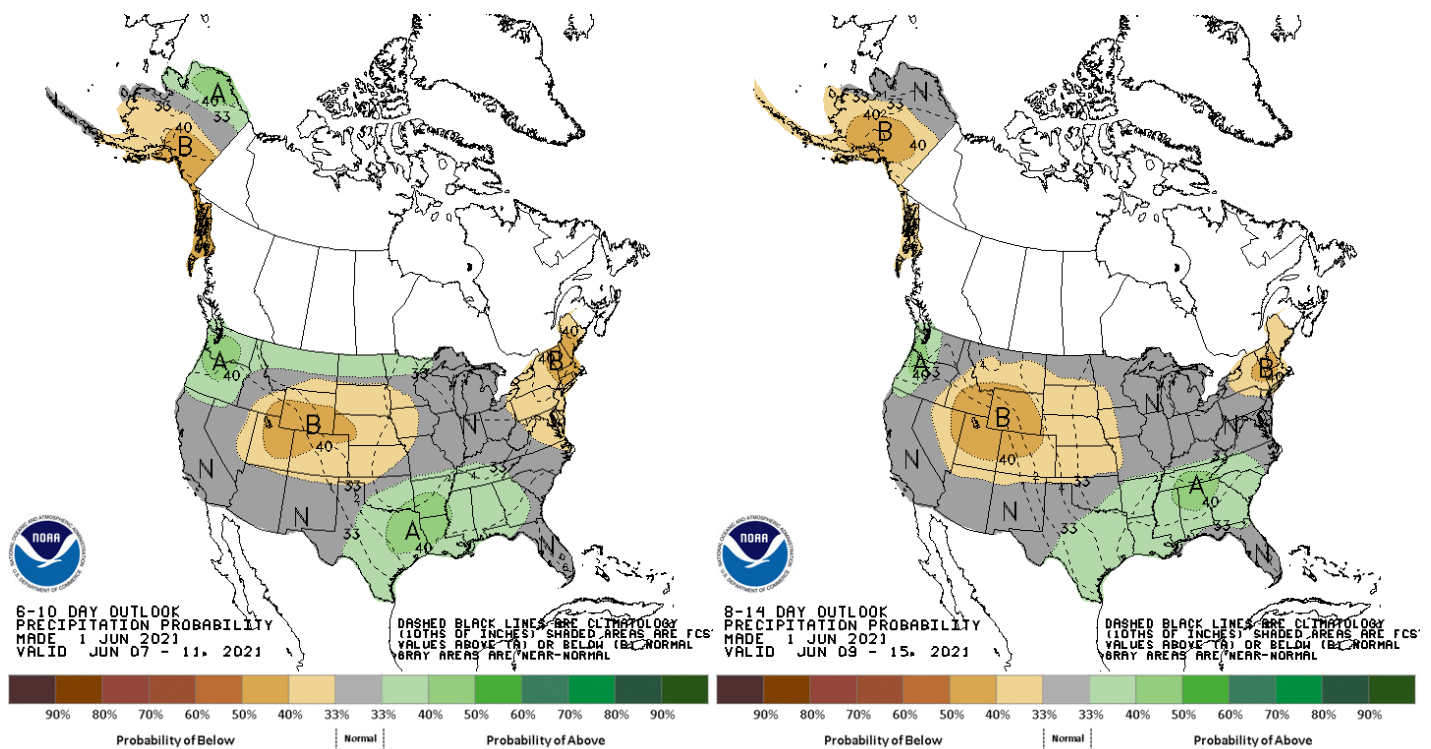
## United States Climate Outlook

For the June 7-11 short-term outlook, there is the possibility of below-average rainfall from the central Rockies to the central Great Plains (33-40%). An additional area of probable below-average precipitation is in New England (40%) and extending down to the Mid-Atlantic (33%). Areas of possible above-average precipitation are in the Pacific Northwest (33-40%) and from the southern Great Plains and Mississippi Delta region, centered on the Texas/Louisiana border (33-40%).

During the June 9-15 short-term outlook, the possibility of below-average precipitation remains across the central Rockies to the central Great Plains (33-40%) and now expanding further north into the northern Great Plains. Below-average rainfall also continues to remain in New England (33-40%). Possible above-average precipitation in the Pacific Northwest (33-40%) remains, albeit focused more on the coast. Possible above-average precipitation in the south transitions further east with the highest probability now over the Alabama/Tennessee border (40%).

For the longer-term June-July-August (JJA) 2021 outlook, above-average temperatures are likely over the western half US with the highest likelihood centered in the Southwest. Additionally, above-average temperatures are likely over the eastern US, centered along the East Coast and New England. Only in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois are temperatures expected to be average. For precipitation, below-average precipitation is likely from the Pacific Northwest to the northern plains and then down to southern New Mexico. Above-average precipitation is likely along the East Coast with the highest anomalies expected in New England, the Mid-Atlantic, and the Gulf Coast of Florida.

### 6-10 Day and 8-14 Day Precipitation Outlooks



The official 6-10 and 8-14 day outlooks issued June 1<sup>st</sup> 2021 from NOAA/National Weather Service, National Centers for Environmental Predictions, Climate Prediction Center. Images from <https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/forecasts/>.

Source: NOAA Climate Prediction Center

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



## Appendix 1: Terminology & Definitions

### Crop Conditions:

**Exceptional:** Conditions are much better than average\* at the 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:** Wetter than average (includes water logging and floods).

**Dry:** Drier than average.

**Hot:** Hotter than average.

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

**Extreme Events:** Catch-all for all other climate risks (i.e. hurricane, typhoon, frost, hail, winter kill, wind damage, etc.). When this category is used the analyst will also specify the type of extreme event in the text.

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

	Wet
	Dry
	Hot
	Cool
	Extreme Event
	Delayed-Onset

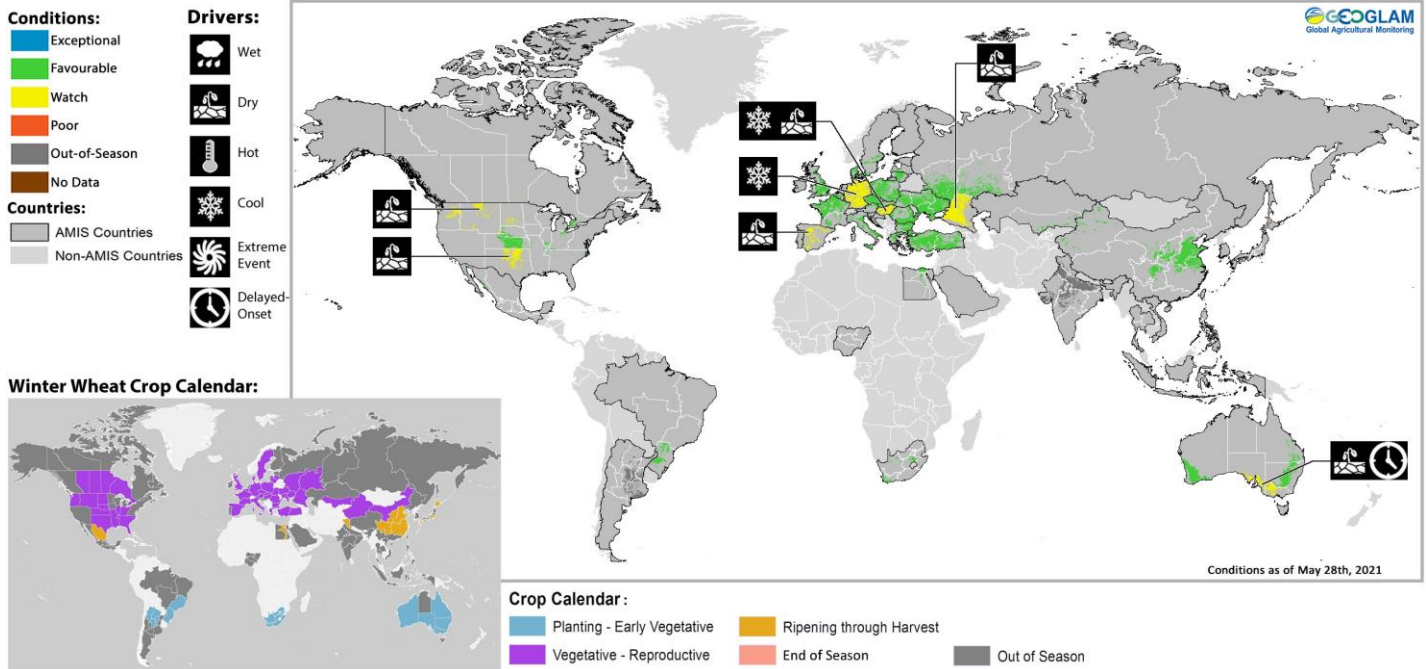
### Crop Season Nomenclature:

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	Single-season	Late-season	Early-season
China	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Egypt	Rice	Summer-planted	Nili season (Nile Flood)	
India	Maize	Kharif	Rabi	
India	Rice	Kharif	Rabi	
Indonesia	Rice	Wet-season	Dry-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	

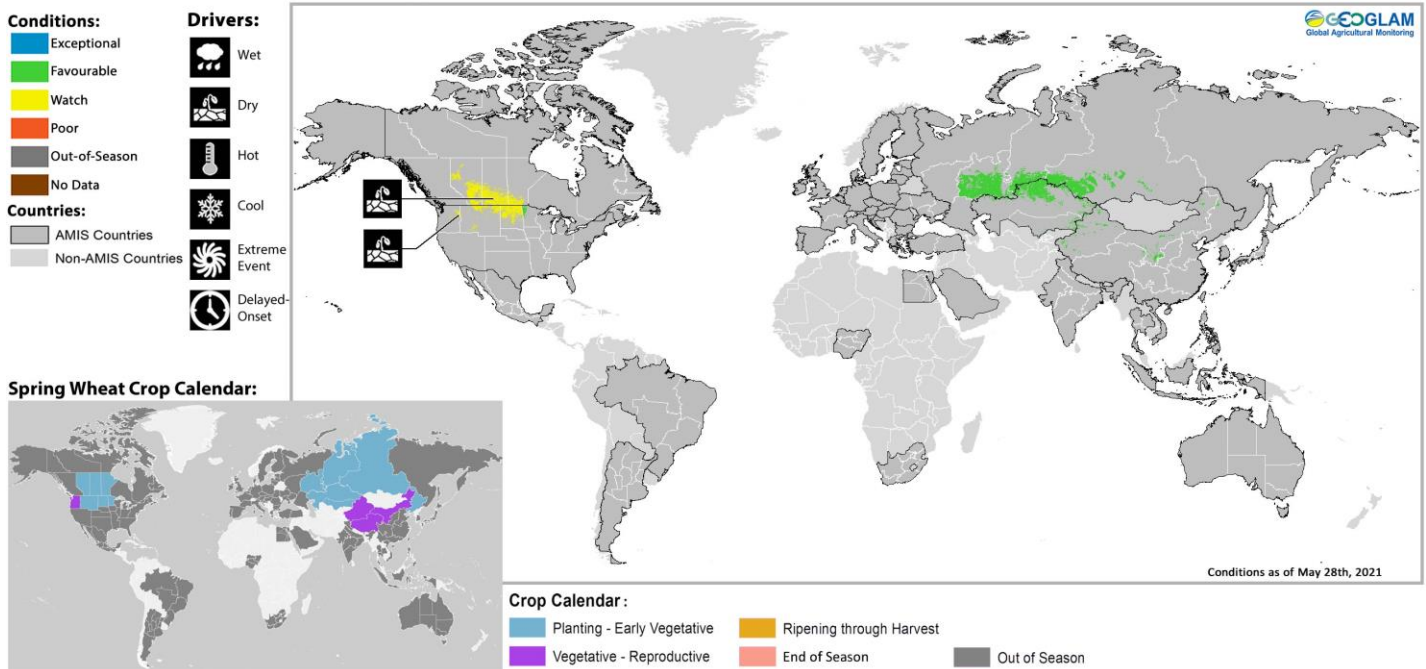
## Appendix 2: Crop Season Specific Maps

### 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 May 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

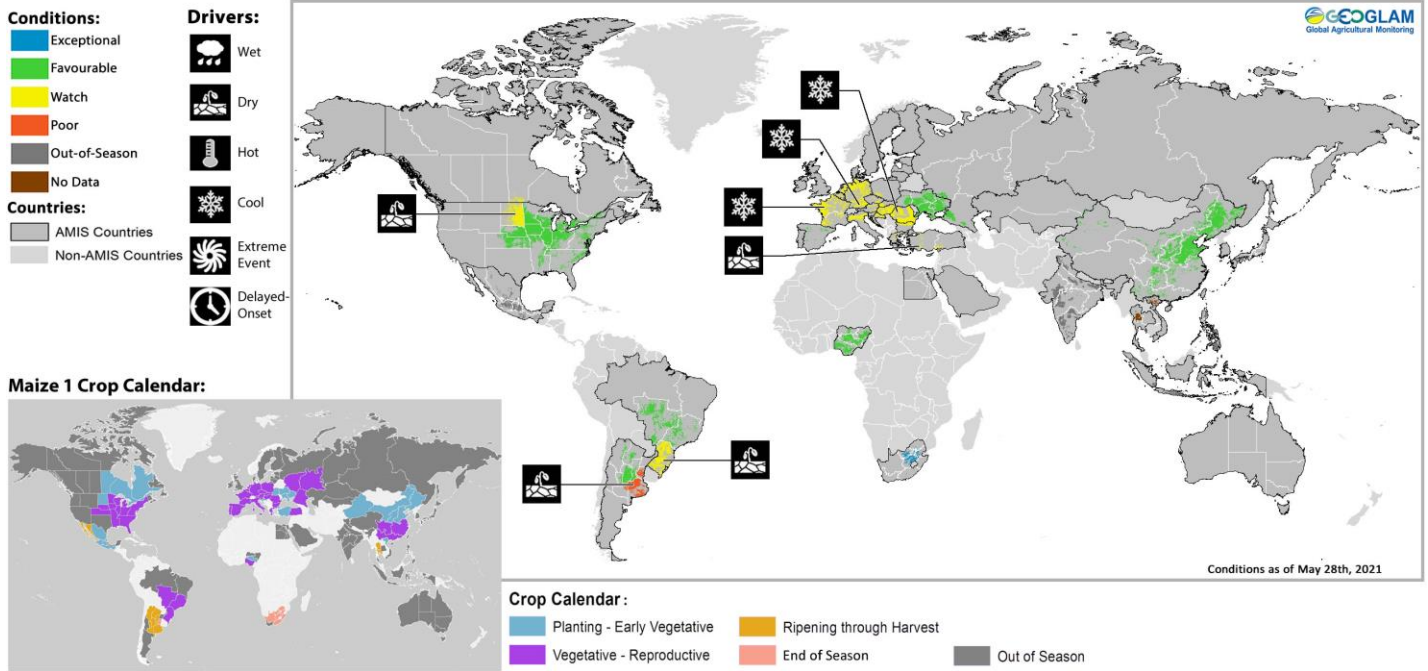


Spring wheat crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of May 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible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

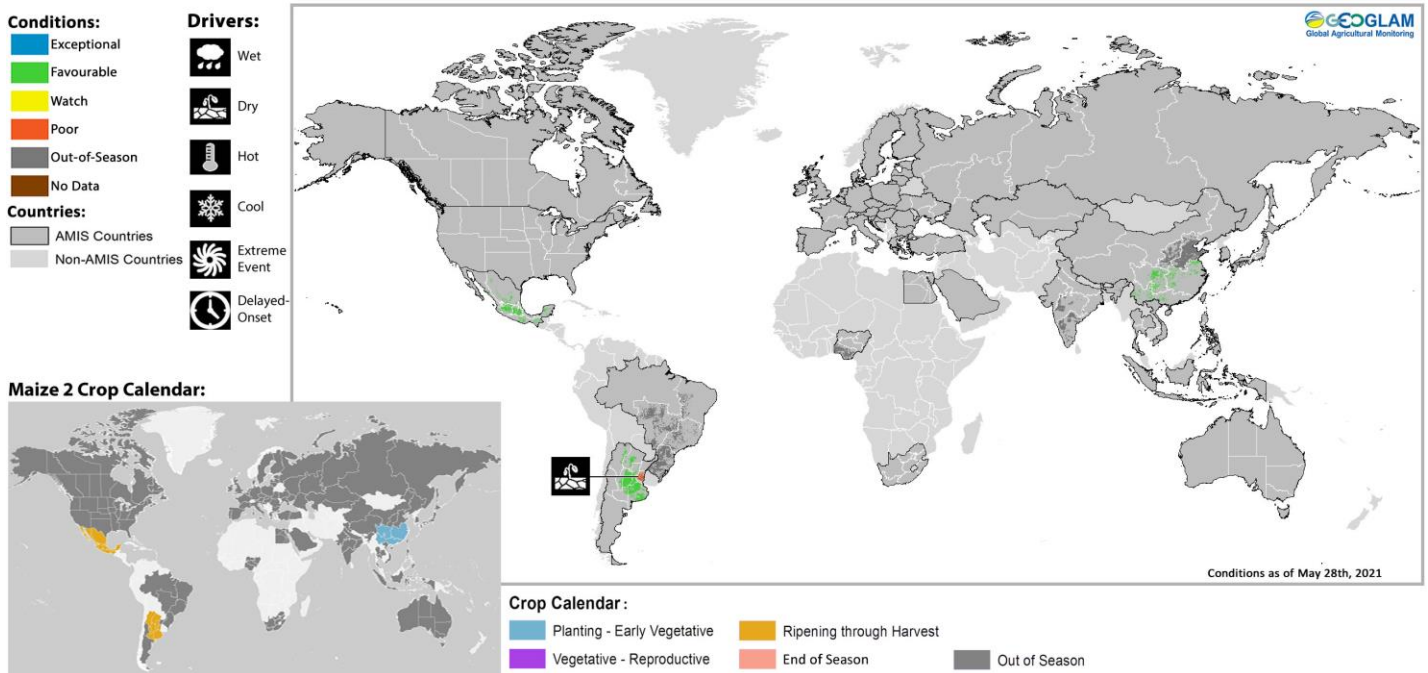


## Maize 1 Conditions for AMIS Countries



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 May 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.

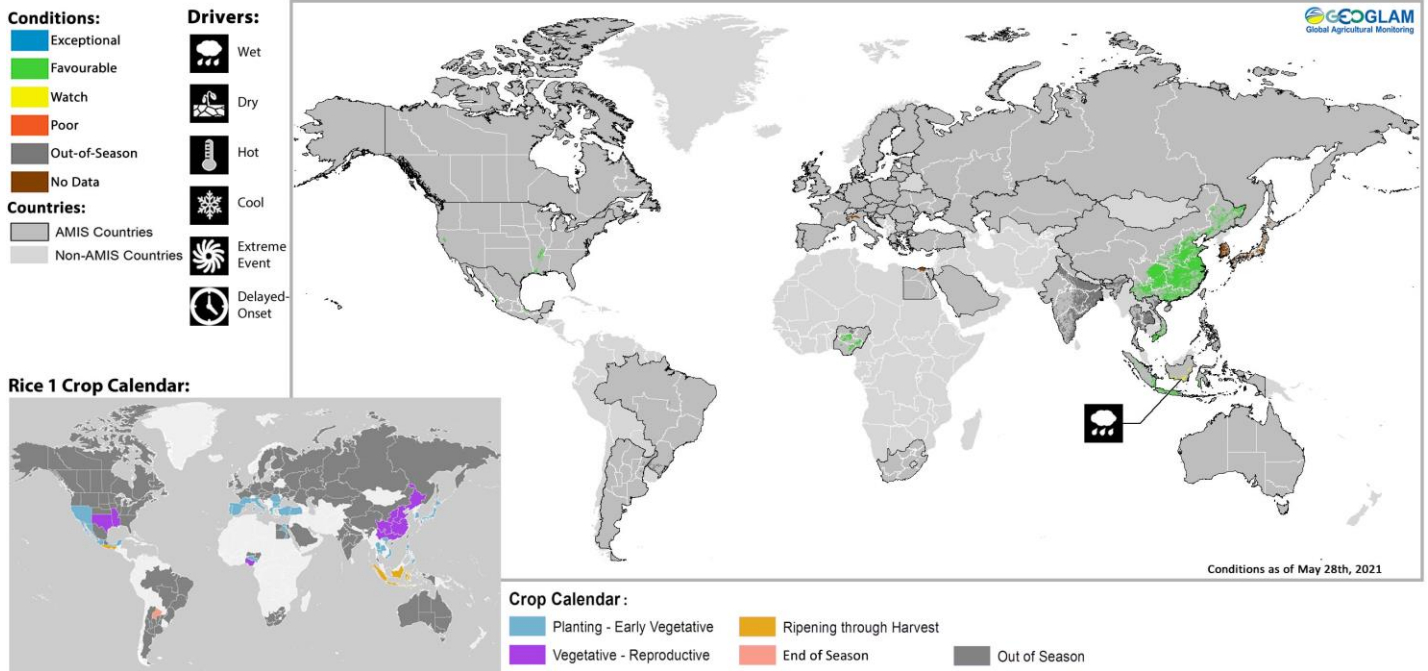
## Maize 2 Conditions for AMIS Countries



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 May 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.

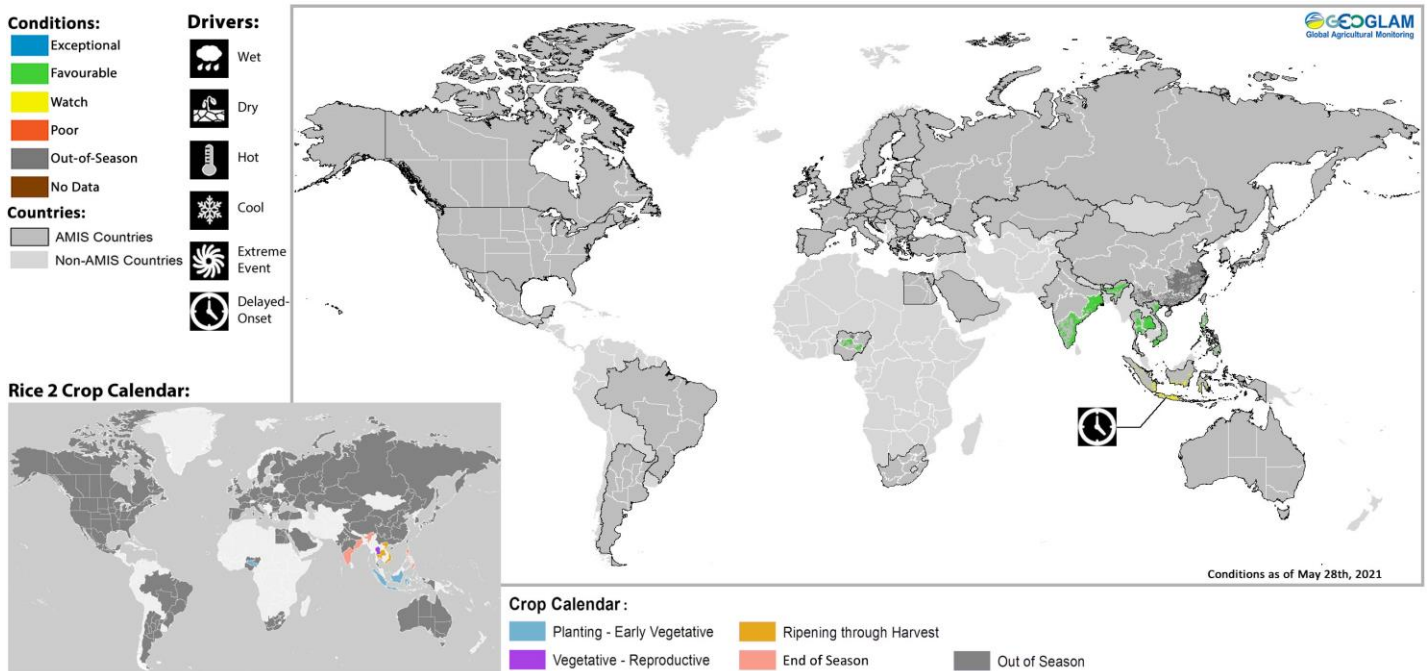
\* Assessment based on information as of May 28<sup>th</sup>

## 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 May 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

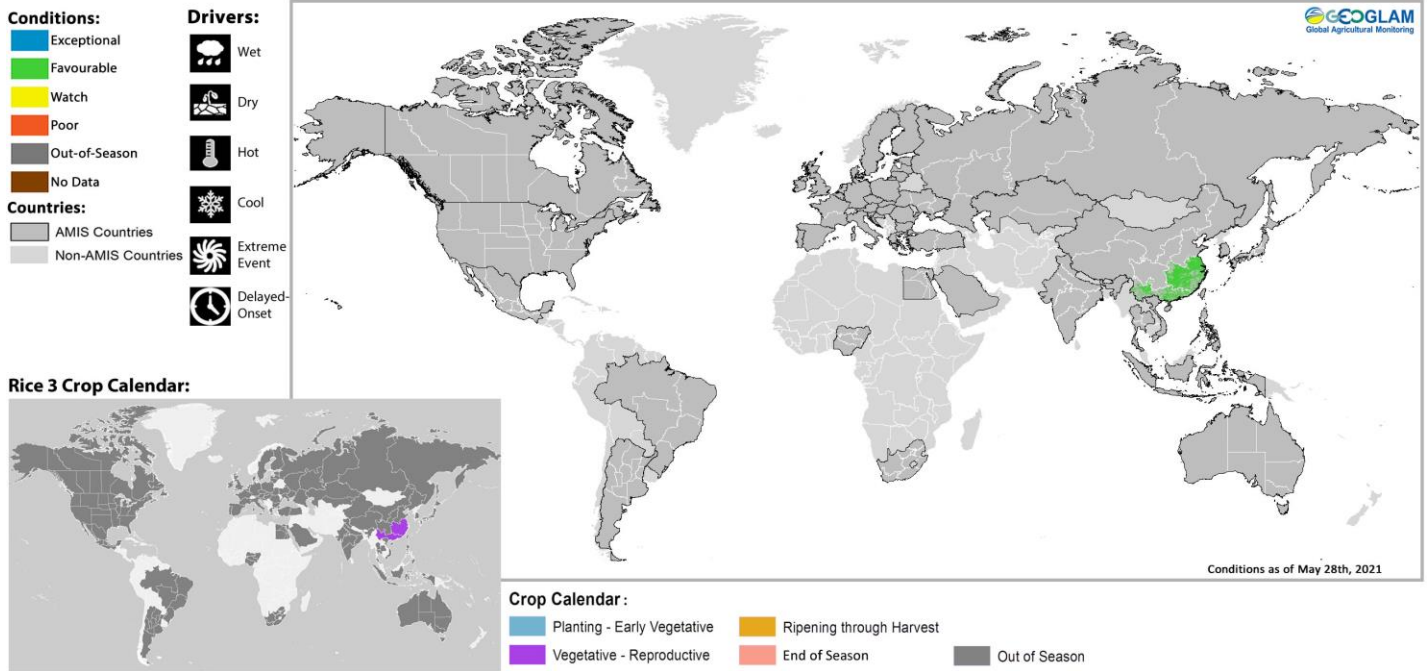


Rice 2 crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of May 28th. Where crops are in less than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible 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 May 28<sup>th</sup>

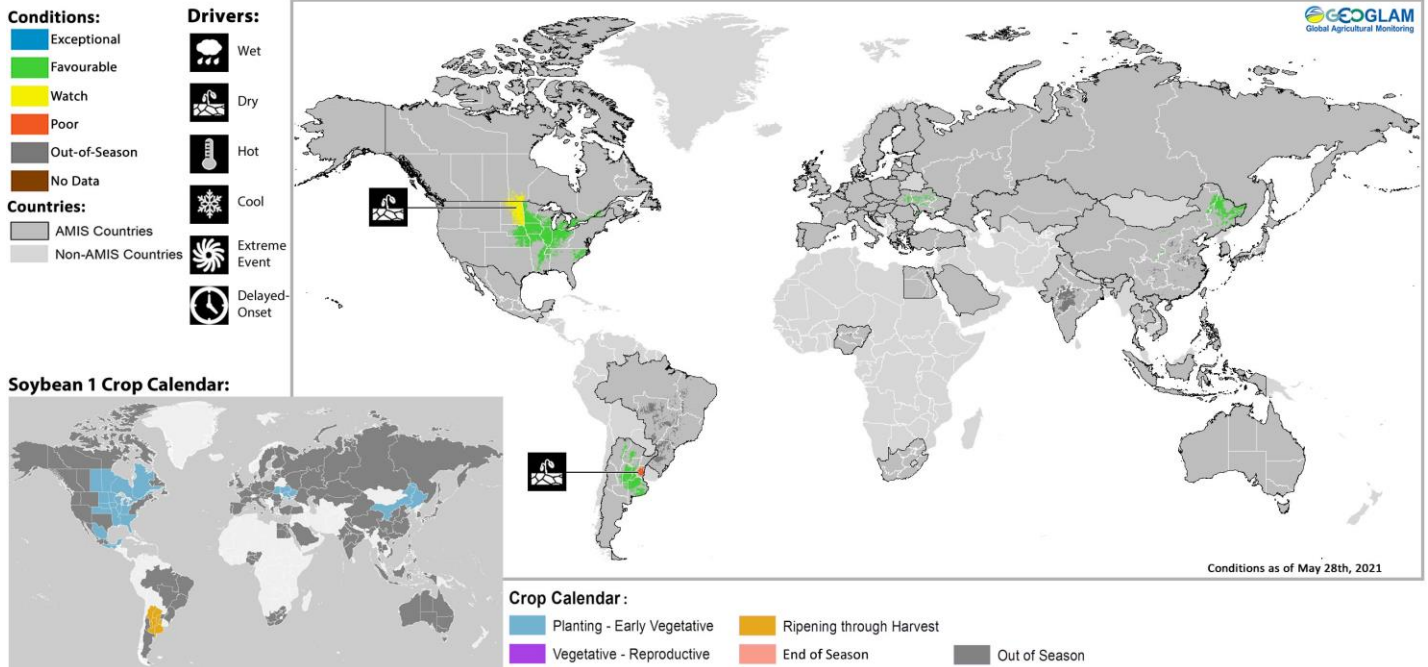


## Rice 3 Conditions for AMIS Countries



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 May 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.

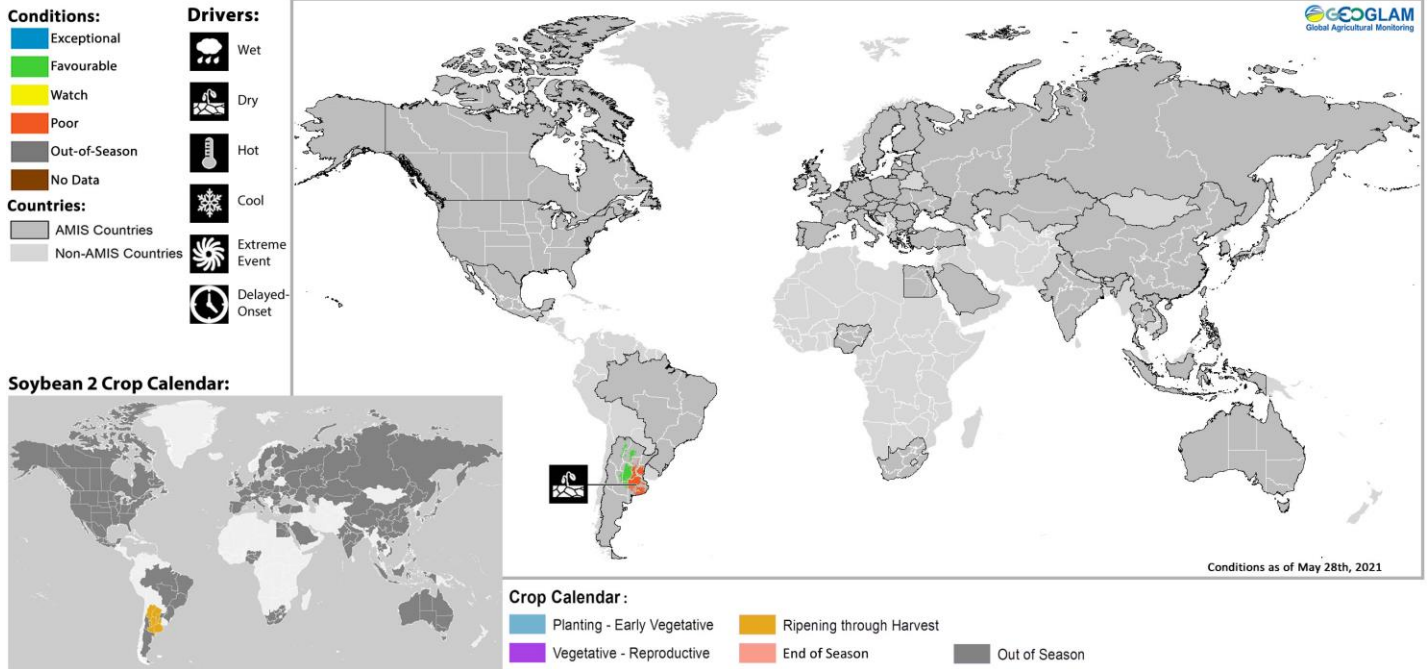
## Soybean 1 Conditions for AMIS Countries



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 May 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 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 May 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 May 28<sup>th</sup>



Prepared by members of the GEOGLAM Community of Practice  
Coordinated by the University of Maryland with funding from NASA Harvest  
Climatic Influences by Climate Hazards Center of UC Santa Barbara

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

*Photo courtesy of Brian Barker*

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#### Sources & Disclaimer

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