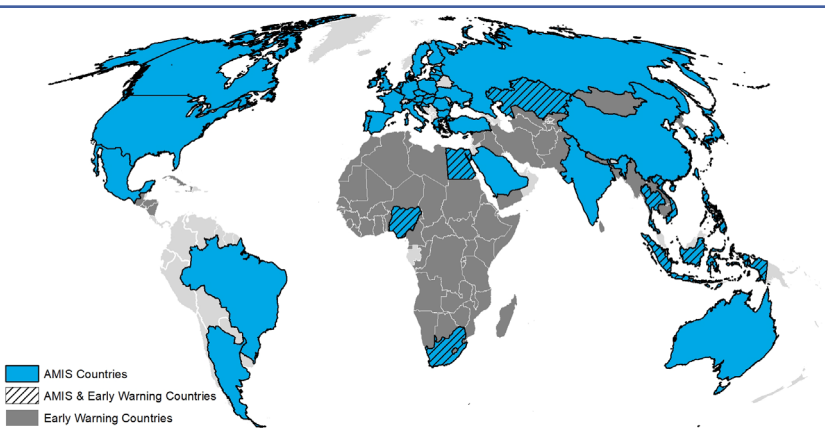


Overview:

At the end of July, conditions are generally mixed for wheat and favourable for maize, rice, and soybeans with a few areas of concern. For wheat in the northern hemisphere, harvesting of winter wheat is wrapping up while spring wheat harvesting is beginning. For maize, harvesting is nearing completion in the southern hemisphere and is underway in the northern hemisphere. Rice conditions are favourable throughout Southeast Asia, transplanting of Kharif season rice continues in India, and single and late-season rice continues to develop in China. Soybeans are developing under generally favourable conditions in the northern hemisphere.

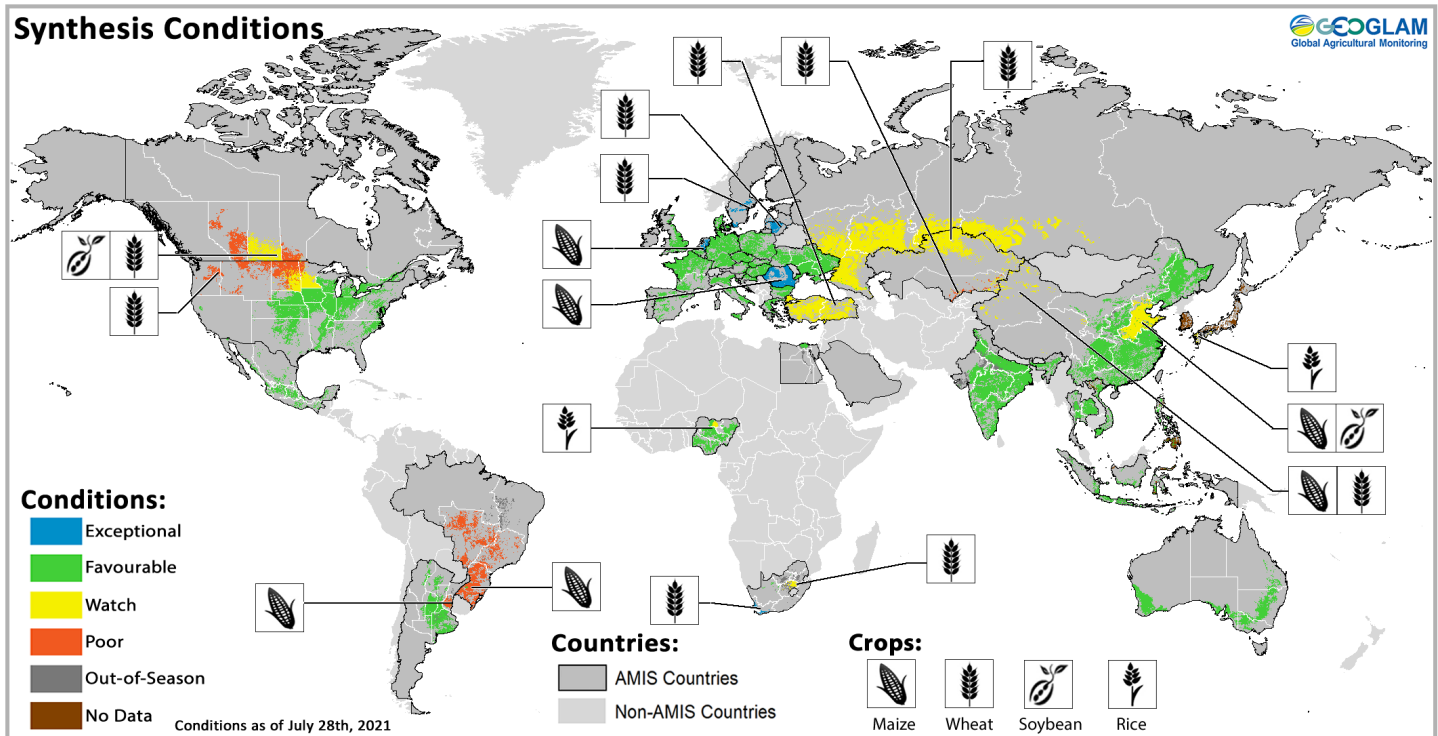


Contents:

Conditions and Forecasts at a Glance.....	2
Wheat Conditions.....	3
Maize Conditions.....	4
Rice Conditions.....	5
Soybeans Conditions.....	6
Climate Forecasts.....	7
Appendix I –Terminology & Definitions.....	14
Appendix II – Crop Season Specific Maps.....	15

Assessment based on information as of July 28th

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



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all four AMIS crops as of July 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, winter wheat harvesting is wrapping up while spring wheat harvesting is beginning, and areas of concern expanded in parts of the US, Canada, Turkey, the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, and China. In the southern hemisphere, planting and development of winter wheat continues under generally favourable conditions.

Maize - In the southern hemisphere, harvesting is wrapping up with below-average yields likely in Brazil and parts of Argentina. In the northern hemisphere, conditions are generally favourable except in parts of the northern US and China.

Forecasts at a Glance

Climate Influences - Neutral El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions are present, and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) event is underway.

Argentina – July rainfall was seasonally below-normal with an influx of cool temperatures, and early August rains are forecast to be slightly lower than normal.

Australia – The two-week forecast indicates some rainfall is expected in wheat growing areas, while the long-term outlook shows a likelihood of above-average rainfall for most areas except in western West Australia.

Rice - Single and late-season crops are developing in China while transplanting of Kharif season crops continues in India, and overall conditions are favourable. In Southeast Asia, wet-season conditions are favourable in the north due to sufficient rainfall. In Indonesia, conditions have improved for dry-season rice.

Soybeans - Crops are developing under generally favourable conditions in the northern hemisphere except in parts of the northern US and Canada where dry conditions persist and in parts of eastern China where flooding affected crops.

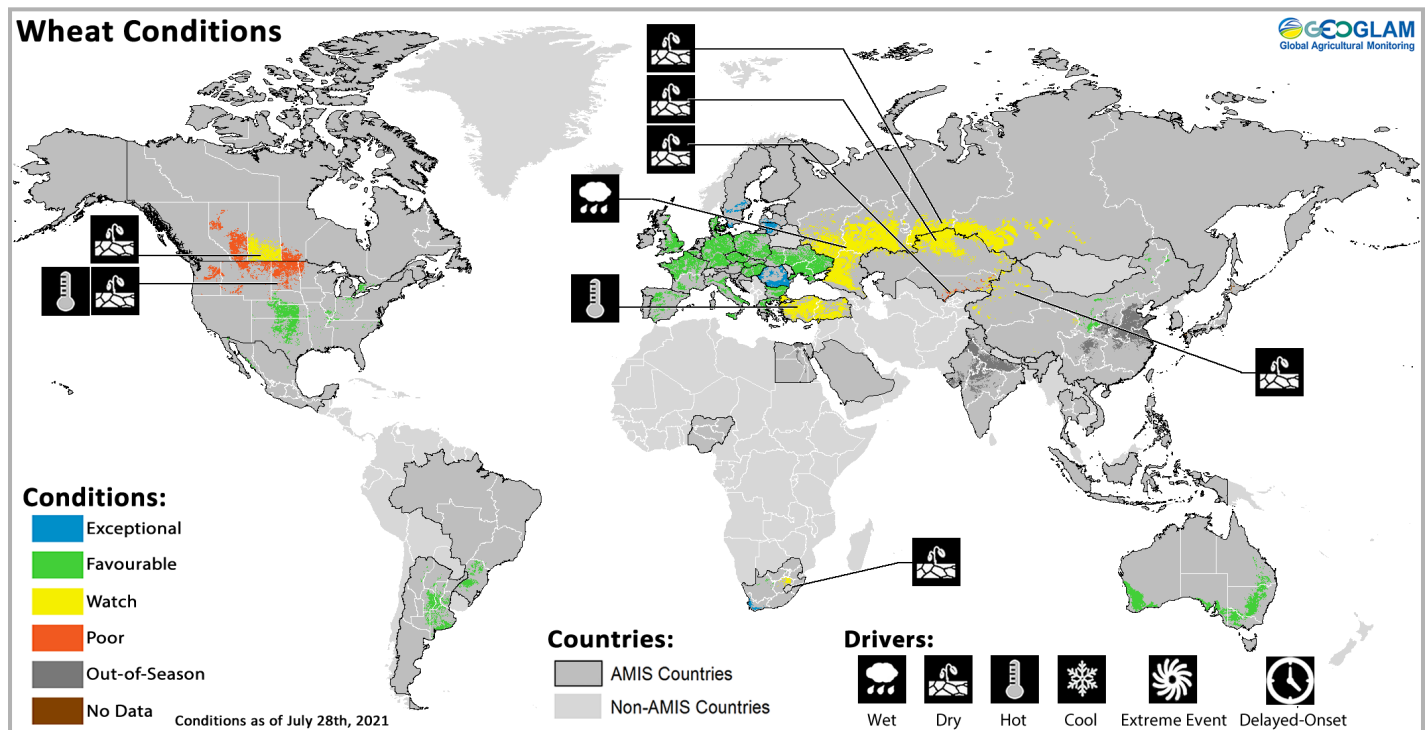
India – The southwest monsoon is likely to shift north from August 7th with reduced rainfall likely in central and northwestern India.

United States – The short-term outlook for the next week and a half shows below-average rainfall likely to continue in the north and northwest and expand into the southern plains and Delta.

Southeast Asia – Above-average rainfall is forecast to continue across the south in August while below-average rainfall is forecast in parts of the north.

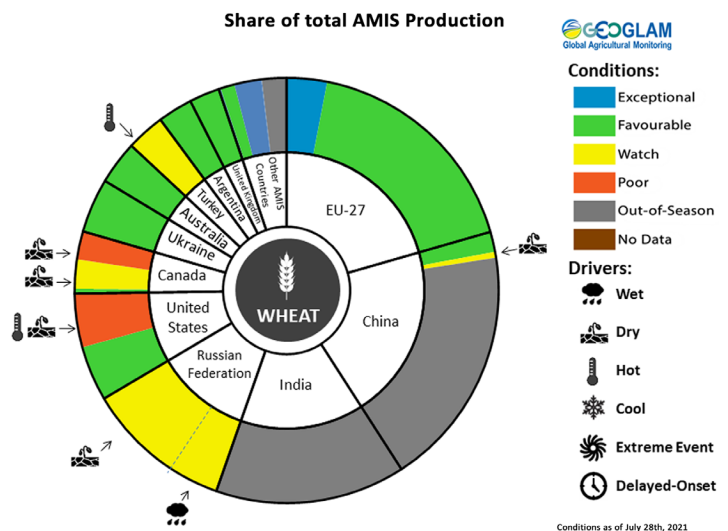
* Assessment based on information as of July 28th

Wheat Conditions for AMIS Countries



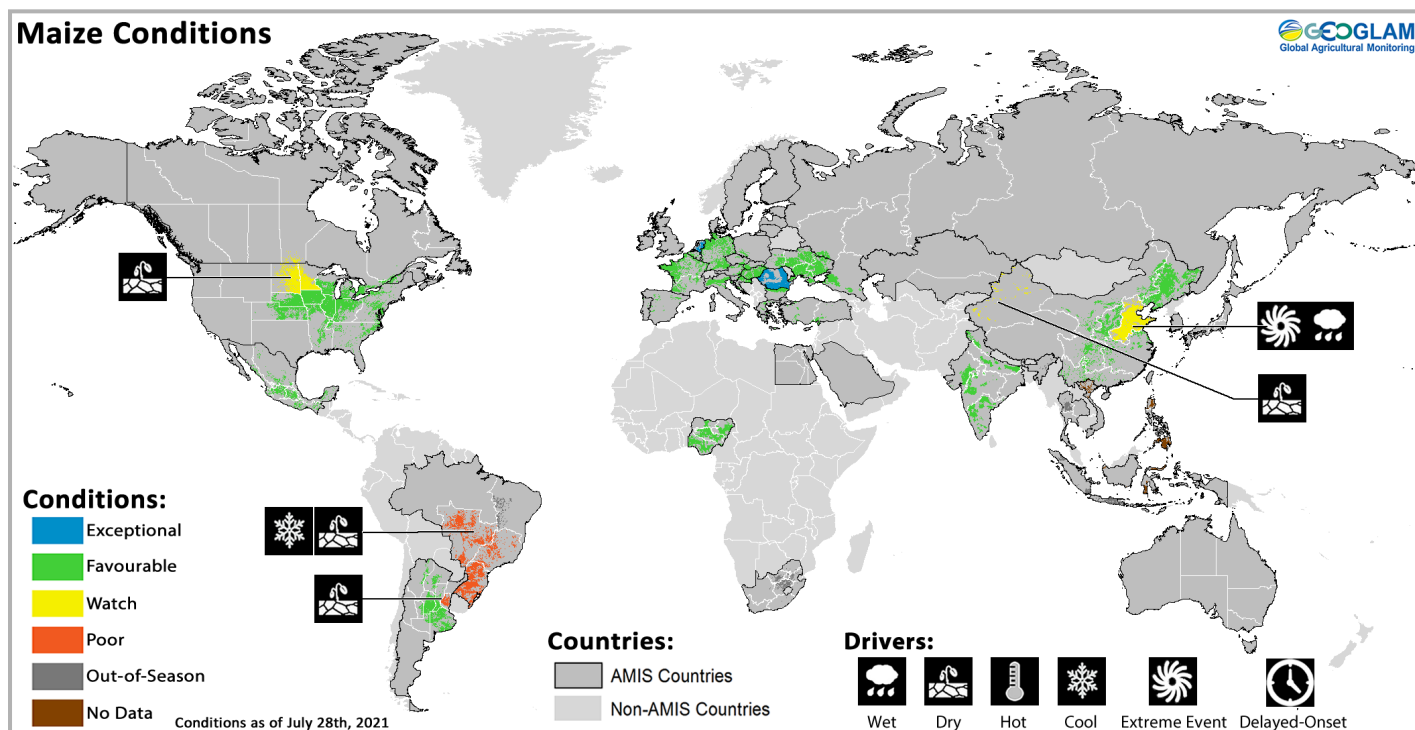
Wheat crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of July 28th. Where crops are in other than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible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

Wheat: In the **EU**, winter wheat harvesting commenced with average to above-average yields expected due to conducive weather conditions. In the **UK**, harvesting of winter wheat began under favourable conditions. In **Turkey**, winter wheat crops have degraded to watch conditions due to recent periods of hot weather. In **Ukraine**, winter wheat harvesting continues under favourable conditions despite heavy rainfall in south and southeastern regions and periods of warmer than average temperatures. In the **Russian Federation**, winter-planted crop conditions deteriorated due to early season drought and heavy June rainfall that delayed harvest. Growing conditions for the spring-planted crop have deteriorated as drier and hotter than average conditions spread to most regions. In **China**, harvesting of winter-planted wheat finalized under favourable conditions. There is some concern for spring-planted wheat in the northwest and west due to below-average precipitation. In the **US**, while winter-planted crops in the north and northwest were unable to recover from hot and dry conditions, national yield is near-average. Spring-planted crops are unlikely to recover from persistent hot and dry conditions over the northern region. In **Canada**, both winter and spring-planted crop conditions have downgraded in the west as extreme high temperatures are exacerbating drought impacts across much of the Prairies. In **Argentina**, planting of winter wheat crops is complete, and crops are developing under favourable conditions. In **Australia**, winter wheat crops continue to develop under favourable conditions.



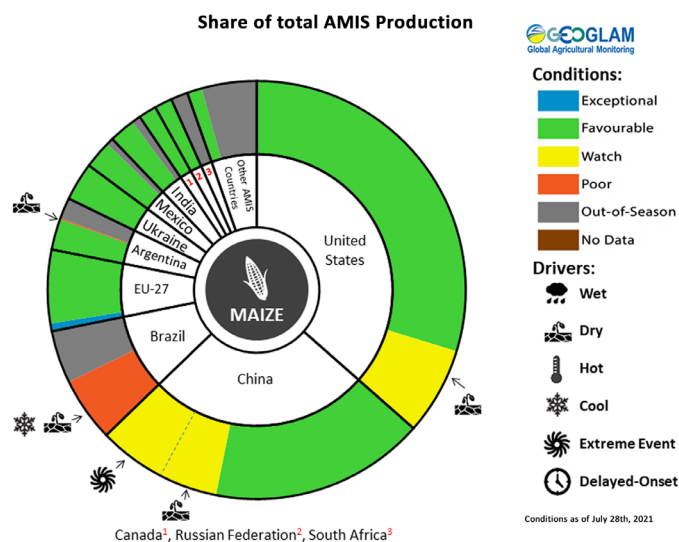
For detailed description of the pie chart please see box on page 6.

Maize Conditions for AMIS Countries



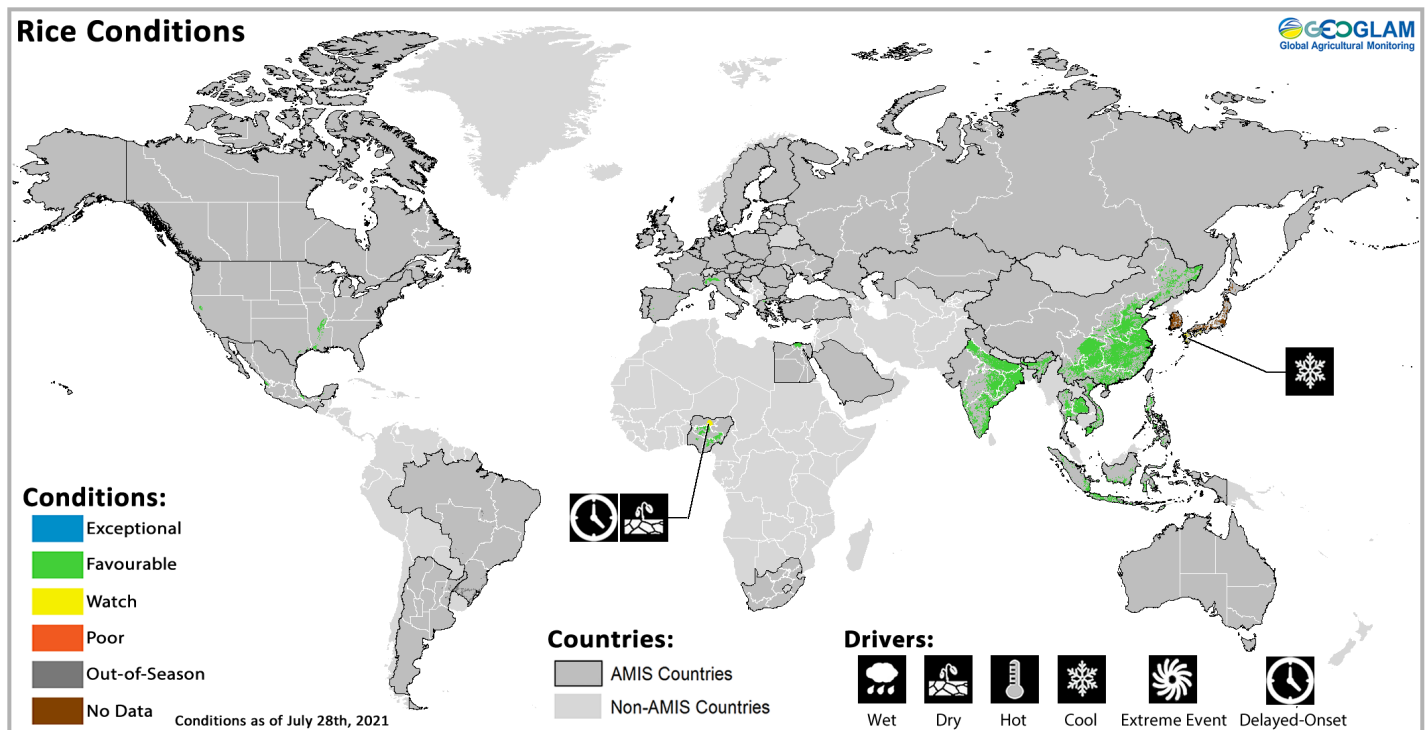
Maize crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of July 28th. Where crops are in other than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible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

Maize: In **Brazil**, the summer planted (larger producing) crop is unlikely to recover from lack of rain during critical development stages as well as periods of frost. In **Argentina**, harvesting of the late-planted crop (usually smaller season) is wrapping up under generally favourable conditions as grain moisture has reduced to adequate levels. However, further rains are necessary to boost emergence and tillering. In the **US**, crops are developing under generally favourable conditions except in northwestern areas of the Corn Belt where dry conditions persist during the reproductive critical period. In **Mexico**, harvesting of the autumn-planted (smaller season) crop finalized under favourable conditions. Sowing of the spring-planted (larger season) crop is underway, and vegetation conditions are above-average in the main producing states. In the **EU**, crops continue to develop under favourable conditions with above-average yields expected in the Netherlands and Romania. In **Ukraine**, conditions are favourable for crop development, and soil moisture is satisfactory despite periods of hot weather. In **China**, conditions are generally favourable for spring and summer-planted crops except in northwestern Henan province where continuous precipitation and flooding affected crops and in the northwest where cumulative precipitation is well below-average. In **India**, sowing of Kharif season maize is complete, and crops are developing under favourable conditions.



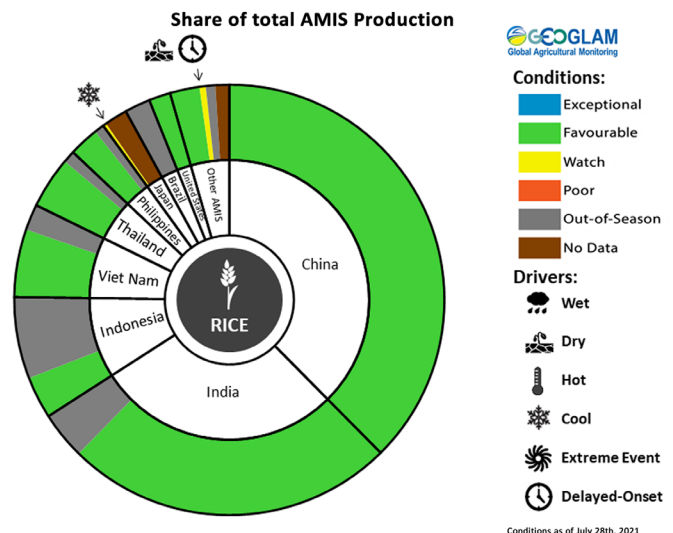
For detailed description of the pie chart please see box on page 6.

Rice Conditions for AMIS Countries



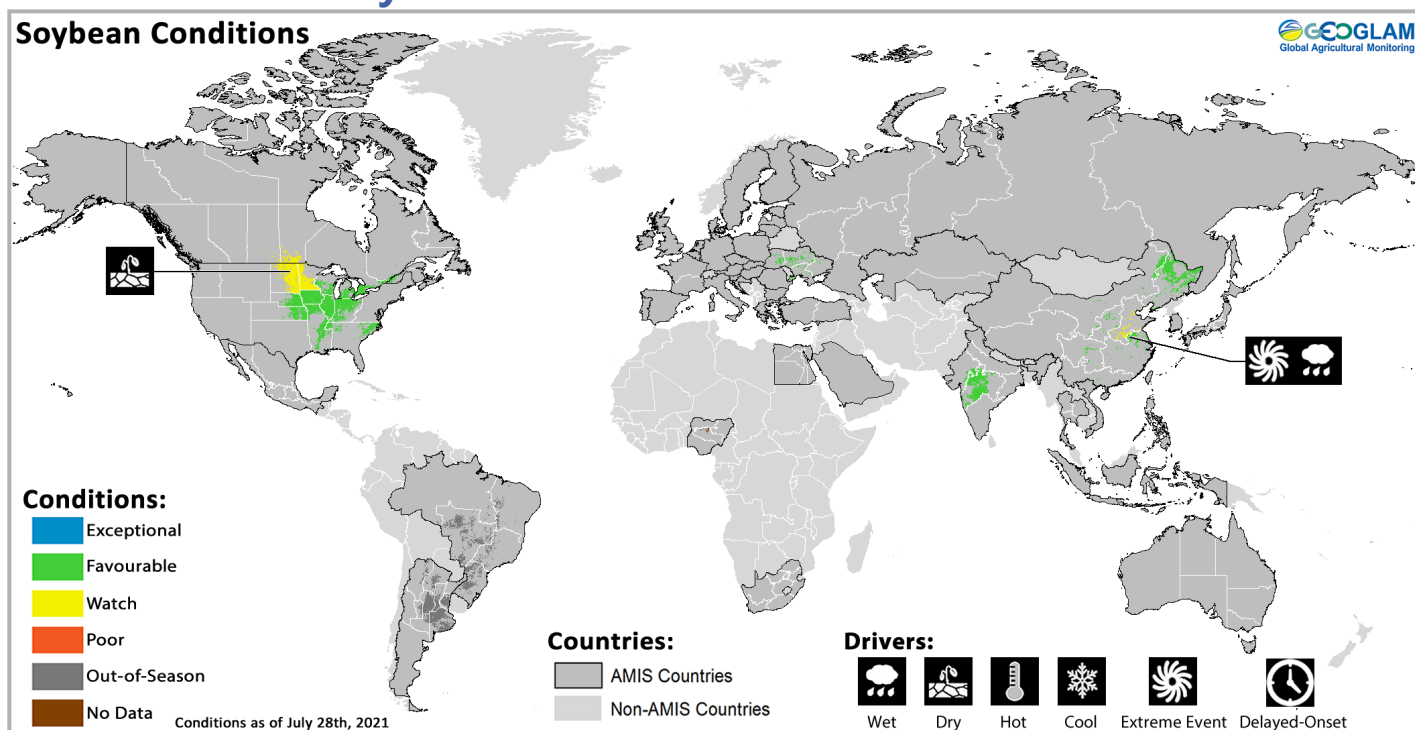
Rice crop conditions over main growing areas are based upon a combination of national and regional crop analyst inputs along with earth observation data. Condition information is based upon information as of July 28th. Where crops are in other than favourable conditions the climatic drivers responsible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

Rice: In **China**, harvesting of early-season rice finalized under favourable conditions while planting and development of single and late-season rice continued under favourable conditions. In **India**, transplanting of Kharif season crops continues under favourable conditions in most growing states. In **Indonesia**, conditions for dry-season rice have improved from the previous month due to sufficient rainfall received in late June. However, planting progress remains delayed due to the protracted wet-season. In **Viet Nam**, growing conditions are favourable for summer-autumn (wet-season) rice due to sufficient irrigation preparation, and harvesting of early-planted crops is underway in the Mekong River Delta. In **Thailand**, conditions are favourable for wet-season rice due to good rainfall received from April to July, and planted area is expected to expand. In the **Philippines**, growing conditions for wet-season rice have improved from the previous month due to good weather and sufficient rainfall from late June through early July. In **Japan**, there is concern in the south due to cool weather and a lack of sunshine. In the **US**, crops continue to develop under favourable conditions.



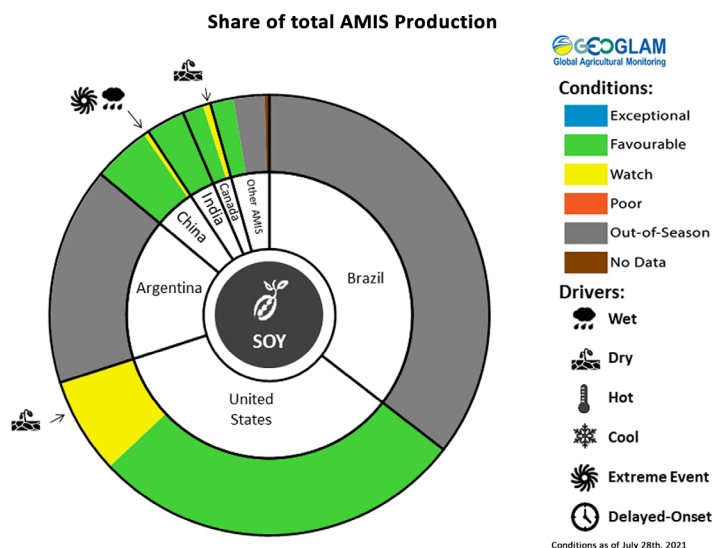
For detailed description of the pie chart please see box on page 6.

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 July 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 the **US**, crops continue to develop under mostly favourable conditions except in the upper Midwest states of North Dakota and South Dakota as well as in Minnesota, the third largest producing state, where dry conditions persist. In **Canada**, conditions are generally favourable in the east while crops in the Prairies continue to be impacted by persistent dry and hot conditions. In **China**, conditions are generally favourable except in northwestern Henan province where continuous precipitation and flooding affected crops. In **India**, sowing is nearing completion in most growing states under favourable conditions. In **Ukraine**, conditions are favourable despite periods of hot weather.



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 August 5th

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.

Climate Forecasts for AMIS Countries

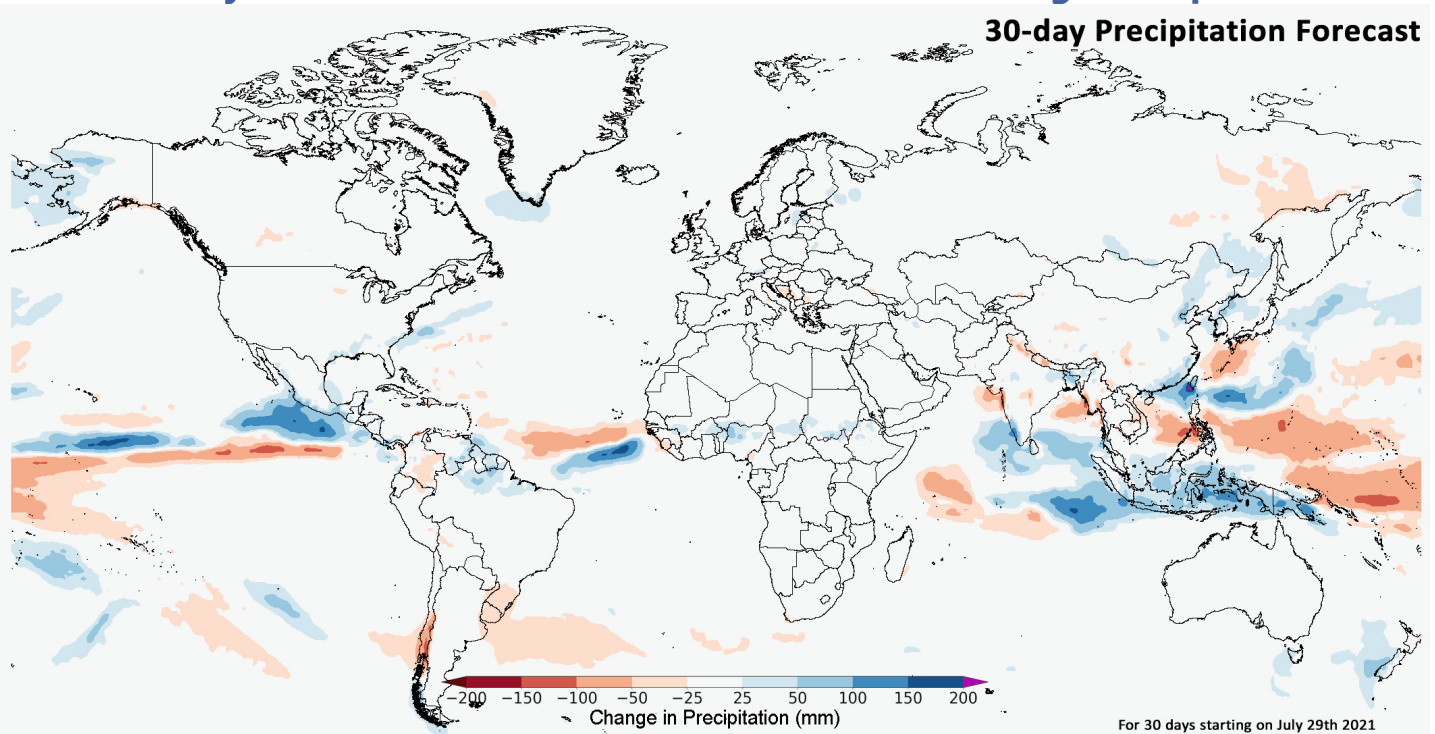
Climate Influences: La Niña Watch issued and Negative IOD event underway

Neutral El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions are present and are expected to continue into September. A La Niña event will potentially develop during the September-to-November season and last through early 2022 (62% chance for October to December; 66% to 54% chance for November to March). The IRI/CPC has issued a La Niña Watch.

A negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) event is underway. Negative IOD conditions are expected to continue through November or December, according to the Australia Bureau of Meteorology forecast (96% to 63% chance for August to December). Negative IOD conditions typically increase the chances of above-average rainfall in parts of southern and eastern Australia during August to December and below-average rainfall in parts of East Africa and other regions from September to December.

Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Center

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

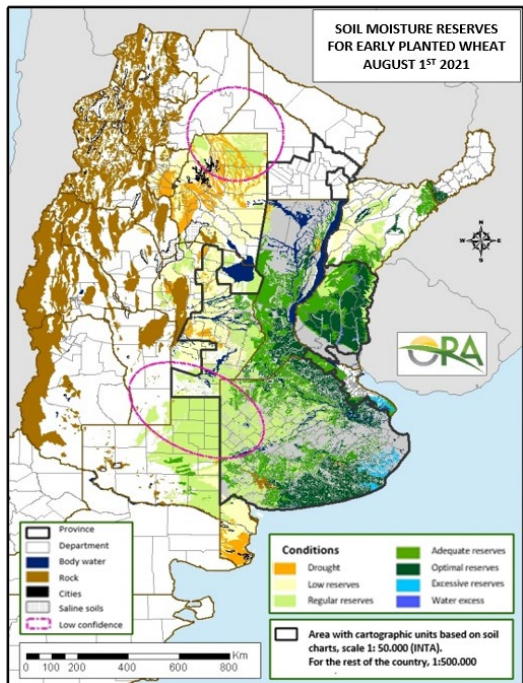


Forecast of areas with above or below-average precipitation over the next 30-days starting on July 29th, 2021. The image is the multimodel mean of precipitations anomaly from the Subseasonal Experiment ([SubX](#)) model forecasts for that day. The anomaly is based on the 1999 to 2016 model average. Skill 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 southeastern US, coastal Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, eastern Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, northern Brazil, southern Chile, parts of the Sahel, southeastern Germany, northwestern Austria, western Belarus, southeastern Finland, northwest and southern parts of the Russian Federation, northwestern Iran, northern Mongolia, eastern China, Taiwan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, parts of India, western Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, northwestern Myanmar, southern Thailand, southern Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Tasmania, and southern New Zealand. There is also a likelihood of below-average rainfall in central Canada, parts of the US Midwest, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, northeastern Peru, central Chile, western Bolivia, Uruguay, southern Brazil, Sierra Leone, southwestern Cameroon, central Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, western Serbia, western Bulgaria, eastern parts of the Russian Federation, central and western China, southern Japan, parts of India, Nepal, Myanmar, southern Laos, parts of Cambodia, Viet Nam, and central and northern Philippines.

* Assessment based on information as of July 28th

Argentina: Current Water Reserves and Wheat Sowing Probability

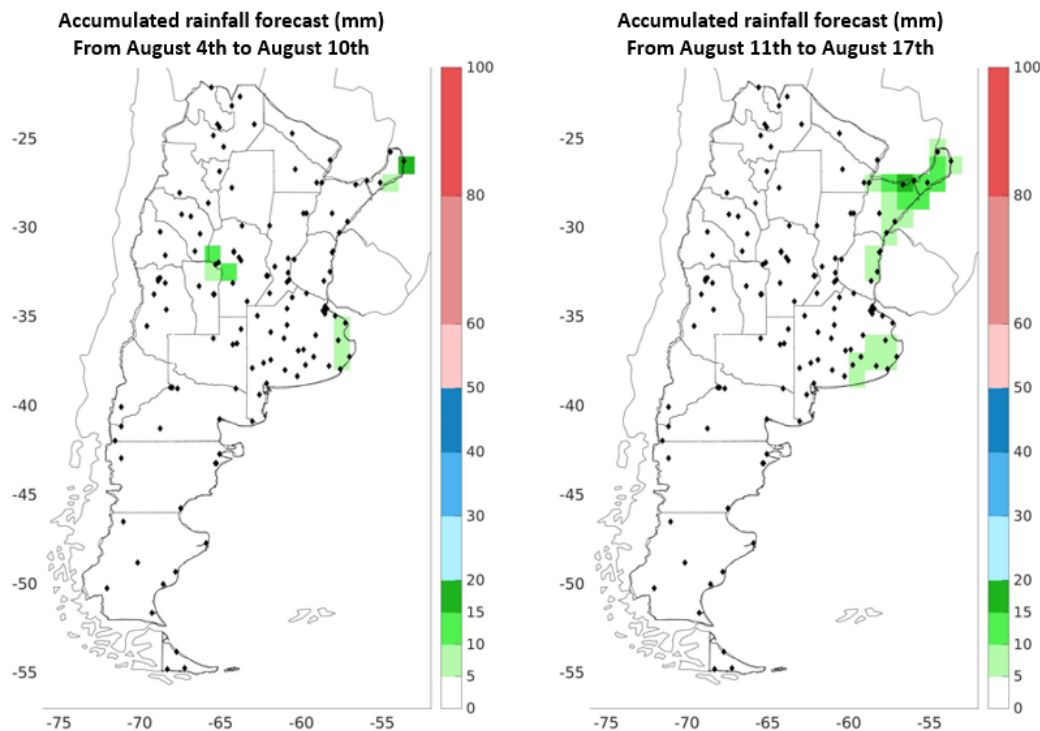


% Useful Water – August 3, 2021

- July rainfall was lower than normal in almost the entire productive region.
- Although the rainfall in the main wheat areas was below-normal, July is a month in which the rains are typically minimal.
- In this context, areas with water deficits for wheat are only observed in marginal regions.
- Regarding temperature, the month of July ended with an intense influx of cold air which generated negative thermal marks throughout the country.

Source: Office of Agricultural Risk. http://www.ora.gov.ar/camp_actual_cultivos.php?idcultivo=8

Accumulated Rainfall Forecast



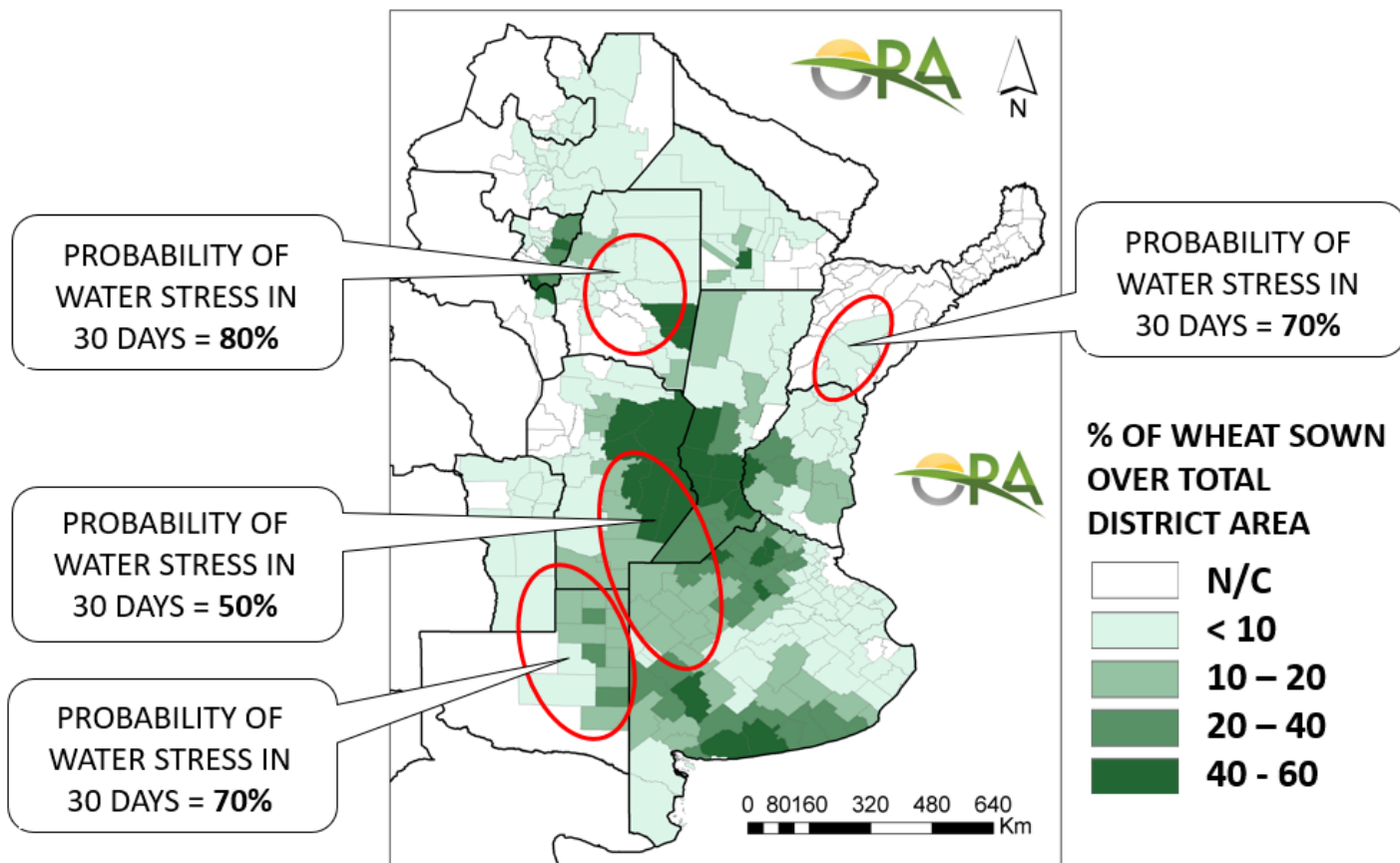
Forecasts from the *SERVICIO METEOROLÓGICO NACIONAL*

<https://www.smn.gov.ar/clima/perspectiva>

For the week of August 4-10, minimal to no rainfall is expected. Rainfall above 10mm is only expected in the mountains of Córdoba and in Misiones. For the week of August 11 to 17, rains are expected to be concentrated in the extreme northeast of the country and in the province of Buenos Aires. In the next two weeks, rainfall is likely to be slightly lower than normal.

* Assessment based on information as of July 28th

30-day Wheat Water Stress Probability Scenarios

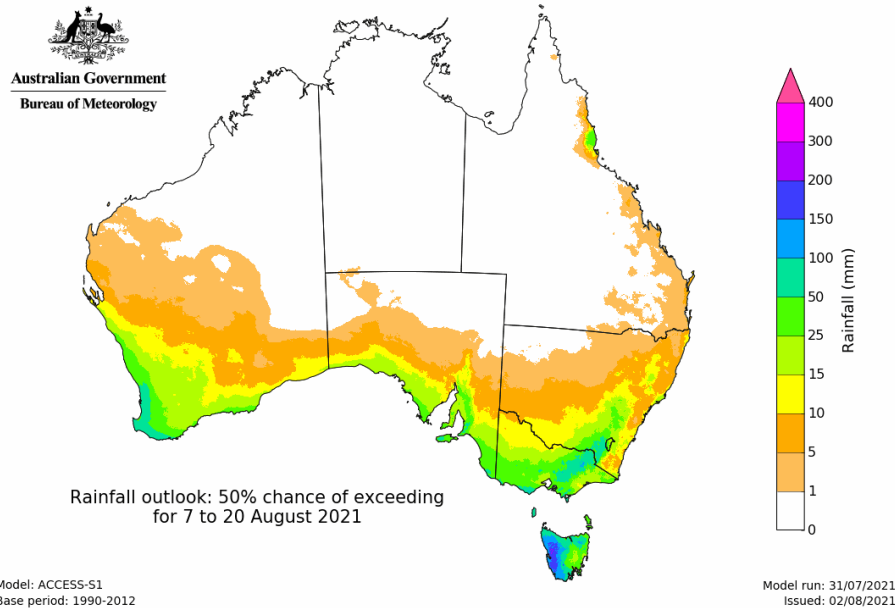


The scenarios were developed by ORA-MAGyP based on the weather forecast of the SMN <https://www.smn.gob.ar/pronostico-trimestral>

* Assessment based on information as of July 28th

Australia Climate Outlook

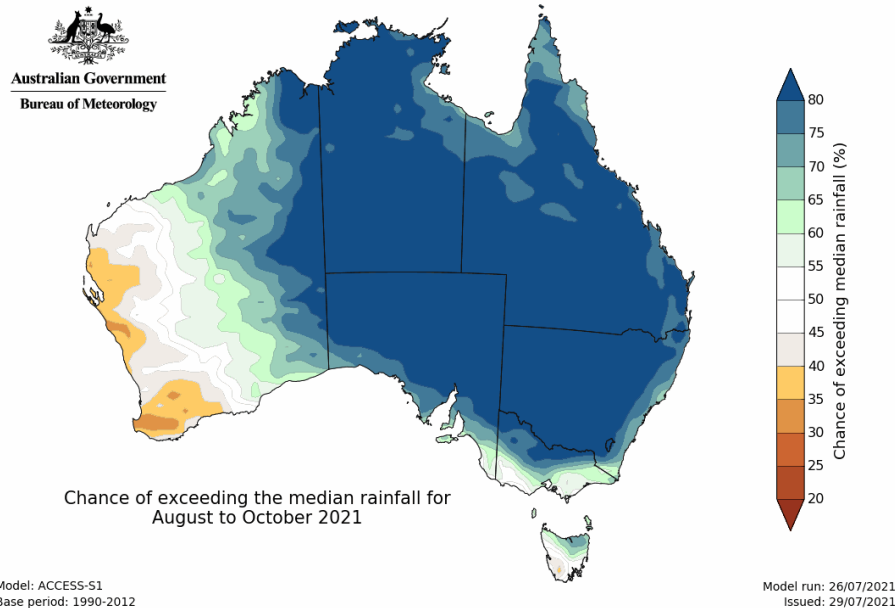
The short-term weekly rainfall forecast (issued August 2nd) for the next two weeks (August 7th – 20th) shows that wheat-growing areas in Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and parts of New South Wales are likely to receive rainfall. However, rainfall may be limited in wheat-growing areas of northeastern New South Wales and eastern Queensland. Daytime maximum and nighttime minimum temperatures are expected to be mostly above-average, particularly in Queensland. However, nighttime minimum temperatures are likely to be slightly below-average in southwestern West Australia.



Australia rainfall outlook covering August 7th – 20th 2021. Data from The Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

Image from: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ahead/outlooks/>

The longer-term (August to October) outlook issued on July 29th indicates a likelihood of above-average rainfall for most areas. However, parts of western West Australia are expected to receive below-average rainfall. During the same time, maximum daytime temperatures are likely to be above-average for tropical northern Australia, far southeast South Australia, most of Victoria, southeast and coastal New South Wales, and Tasmania. Minimum nighttime temperatures are very likely to be warmer than average for most of Australia.



Chance of exceeding median rainfall for August to October 2021. Data from The Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

Image from: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ahead/outlooks/>

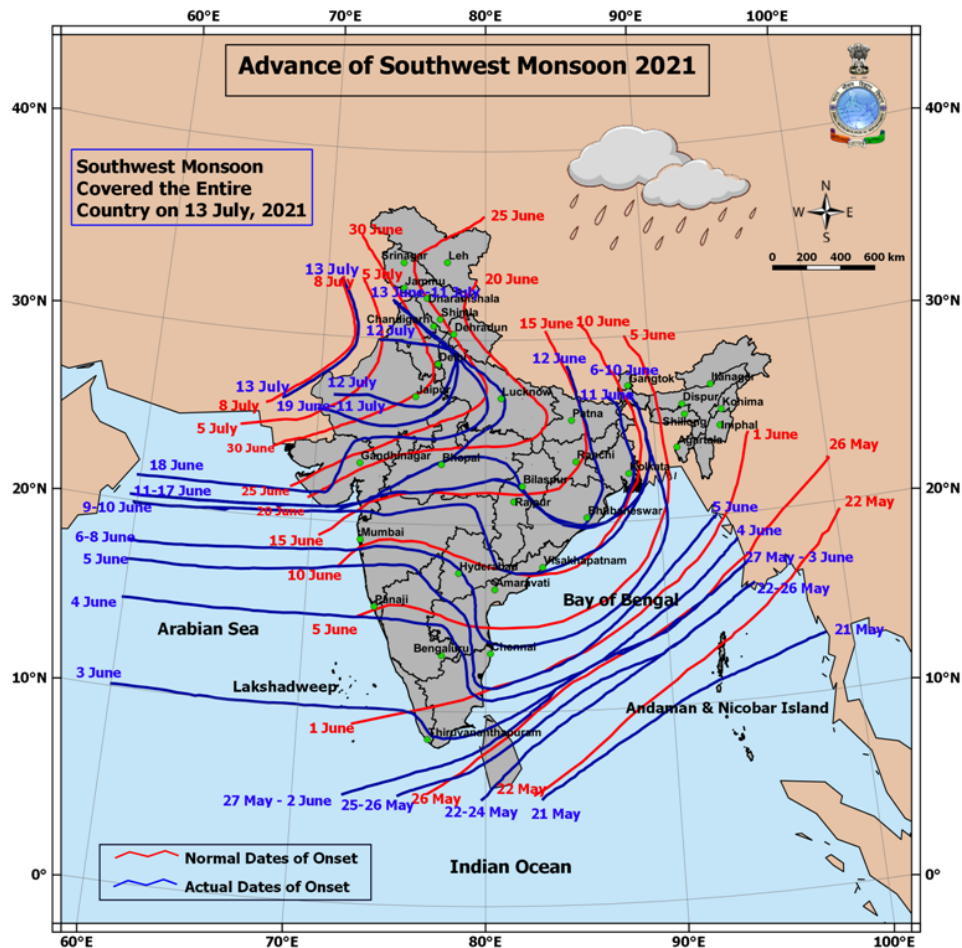
Source: Australia Bureau of Meteorology

* Assessment based on information as of July 28th

India: Southwest Monsoon Rainfall Forecast for Early August

As of August 4th, the southwest monsoon trough runs along its normal position. It passes through Ganganagar, Narnaul, with the centre of the Low Pressure area over northwest Madhya Pradesh and neighbouring regions, as well as Varanasi, Patna, Shanti Niketan, and thence southeastwards to Northeast Bay of Bengal. Its eastern end is likely to shift north of its normal position from August 7th.

The 2021 southwest monsoon forecast for August by the Indian Meteorological Department (August 4th) indicates a further reduction in rainfall activity is likely over Central and adjoining plains of Northwest India, including West Madhya Pradesh and East Rajasthan, while increased rainfall activity is likely over northeast India from 7th August.



Source: India Meteorological Department

* Assessment based on information as of July 28th

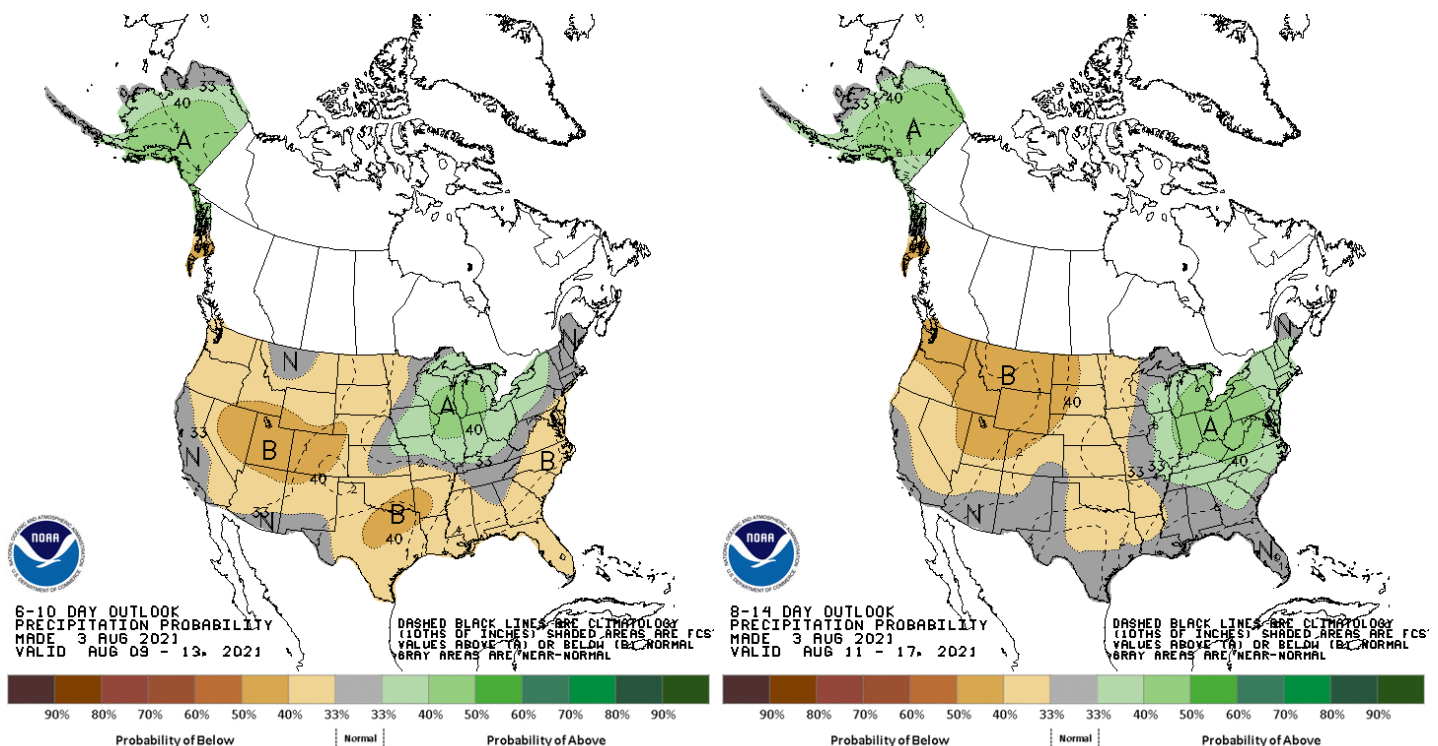
United States Climate Outlook

For the August 9-13 short-term outlook, there is a possibility of below-average precipitation over the Pacific, Mountain region, Great Plains, Delta States, and Southeast extending up through New Jersey (33-40%) with the highest probabilities centred around Utah and surrounding states (40%) as well as parts of Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas (40%). Areas of above-average precipitation are likely around eastern parts of the Lake States, Corn Belt, and western parts of the Northeast (33-40%).

During the August 11-17 short-term outlook, the possibility of below-average precipitation remains throughout the Pacific, northern Mountain region, Great Plains, and western Delta States (33-40%) with the highest probabilities extending from the Pacific Northwest to the western Dakotas and down through Utah (40%). The area of possible above-average precipitation will shift east, extending from the eastern Lake States down into Georgia and up through the Northeast (33-40%) with the highest probabilities centred around Ohio and West Virginia and surrounding states (40%).

For the longer-term August-September-October 2021 outlook, below-average rainfall is likely to continue through most west and northern parts of the country, expanding down into southern parts of the High Plains and western Texas and up through the western Lake States with the highest probability centred around Utah and surrounding states. Conversely, above-average rainfall is forecast for most eastern states from eastern Texas through the Northeast. The highest probabilities are centred around southern Mississippi as well as Maryland and surrounding states. During the same time period, above-average temperatures are forecast for most of the US with average temperatures likely to be seen only in the Delta States and surrounding regions.

6-10 Day and 8-14 Day Precipitation Outlooks



The official 6-10 and 8-14 day outlooks issued August 3rd, 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

Southeast Asia Current Seasonal Conditions plus 30-day Forecasts

Wetter-than-average conditions affected southern areas of the region as well as in northwestern Thailand and central Myanmar in recent weeks, while drier-than-average conditions affected northern Myanmar, eastern Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, and the North Kalimantan region of Indonesia. Preliminary estimates for June 26th to July 25th (Figure 1-left) show substantial rainfall deficits in central Vietnam where drier-than-average conditions have prevailed since May. Portions of the Sulawesi region of central Indonesia received 150 to over 200 percent of average rainfall over the past month.

Forecasts indicate that a similar regional pattern can be anticipated for the next month. The SubX forecast from July 29th (Figure 1-middle) indicates above-average rainfall across most of Indonesia as well as in central Malaysia and southern Thailand. Below-average rainfall is forecast in western and central-southern Myanmar, southeastern Laos, central Vietnam, and in the central Philippines.

Forecasts for September-to-November rainfall indicate increased chances of wetter-than-normal conditions in most southern and eastern areas, from Thailand to the Philippines, and into Indonesia. Particularly for southeastern areas of the region, WMO (Figure 1-right) and NMME multimodel ensemble forecasts suggest relatively high confidence in this long-lead outlook.

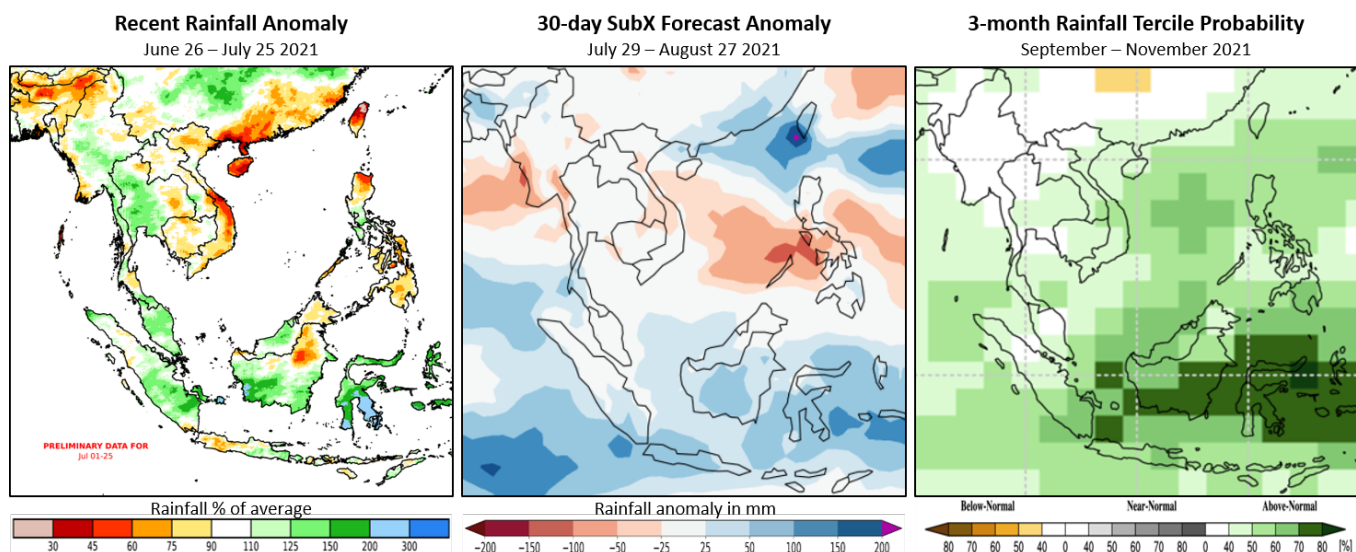


Figure 1. Recent rainfall anomaly, a 30-day rainfall forecast anomaly, and a 3-month rainfall forecast probability. The left panel is a CHC Early Estimate, which compares June 26th to July 25th, 2021, rainfall amounts to the 1981-2020 CHIRPS average. The middle panel is a 30-day forecast rainfall anomaly from July 29th. The image shows the average of five Subseasonal Experiment ([SubX](#)) model forecasts from that day. The anomaly is based on the 1999 to 2016 model average. Skill assessments of SubX can be accessed [here](#). The right panel is a probabilistic forecast for most-likely September-October-November 2021 rainfall tercile from the WMO Lead Centre for Long-Range Forecast Multi-Model Ensemble, based on July conditions. White color indicates that there is no dominant category across the model forecasts.

Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Center

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

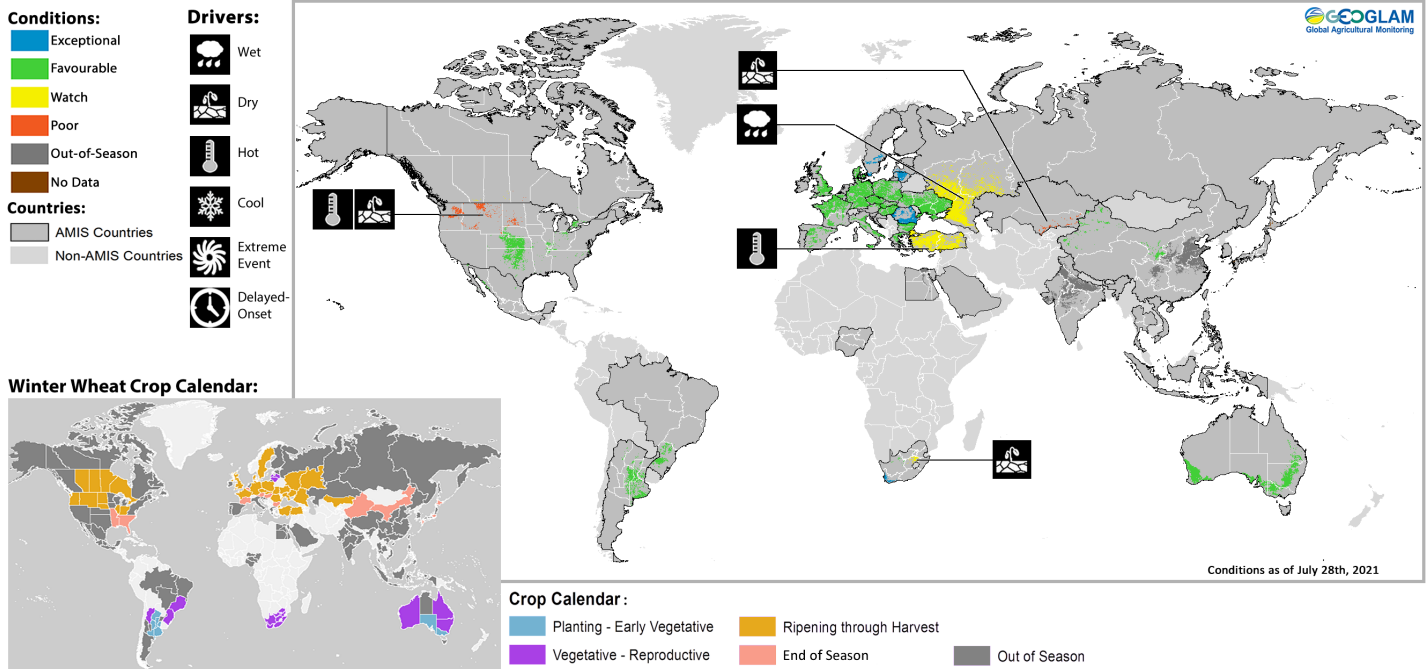
Crop Season Nomenclature:

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	

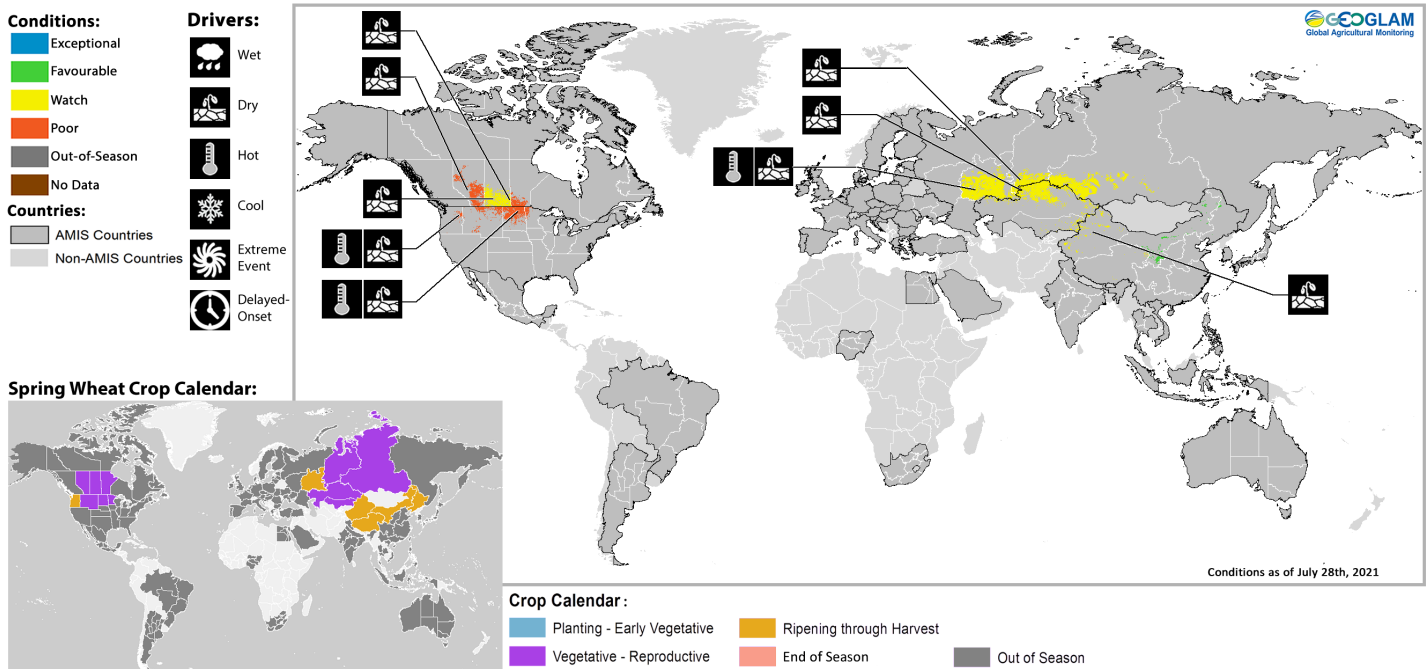
Appendix 2: Crop Season Specific Maps

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 July 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.

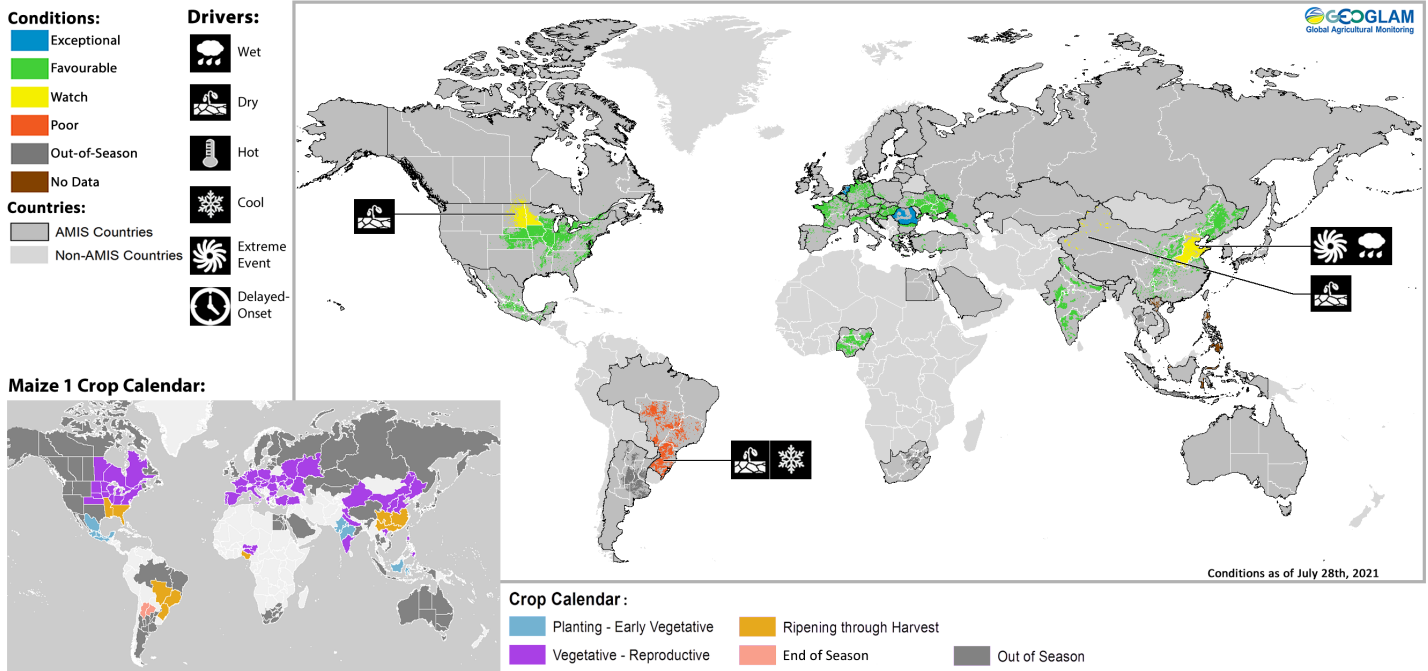
Spring Planted Wheat Conditions for AMIS Countries



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 July 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.

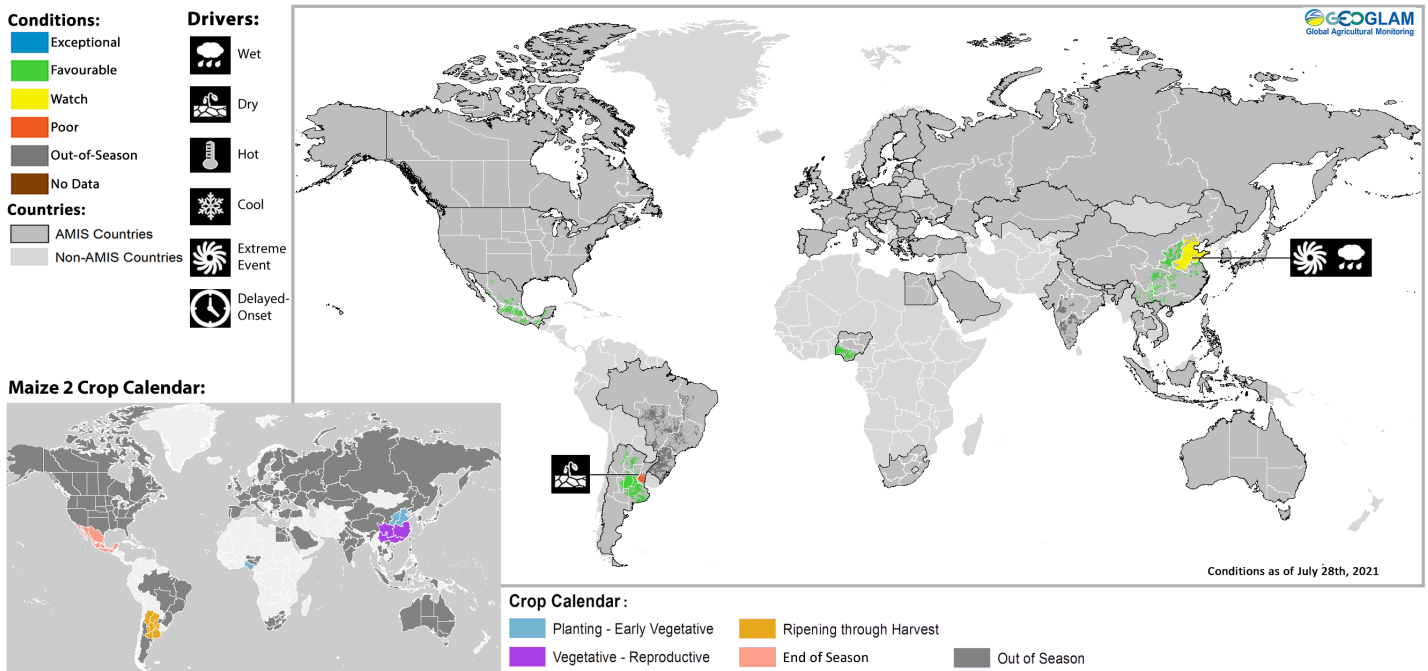
* Assessment based on information as of July 28th

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 July 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.

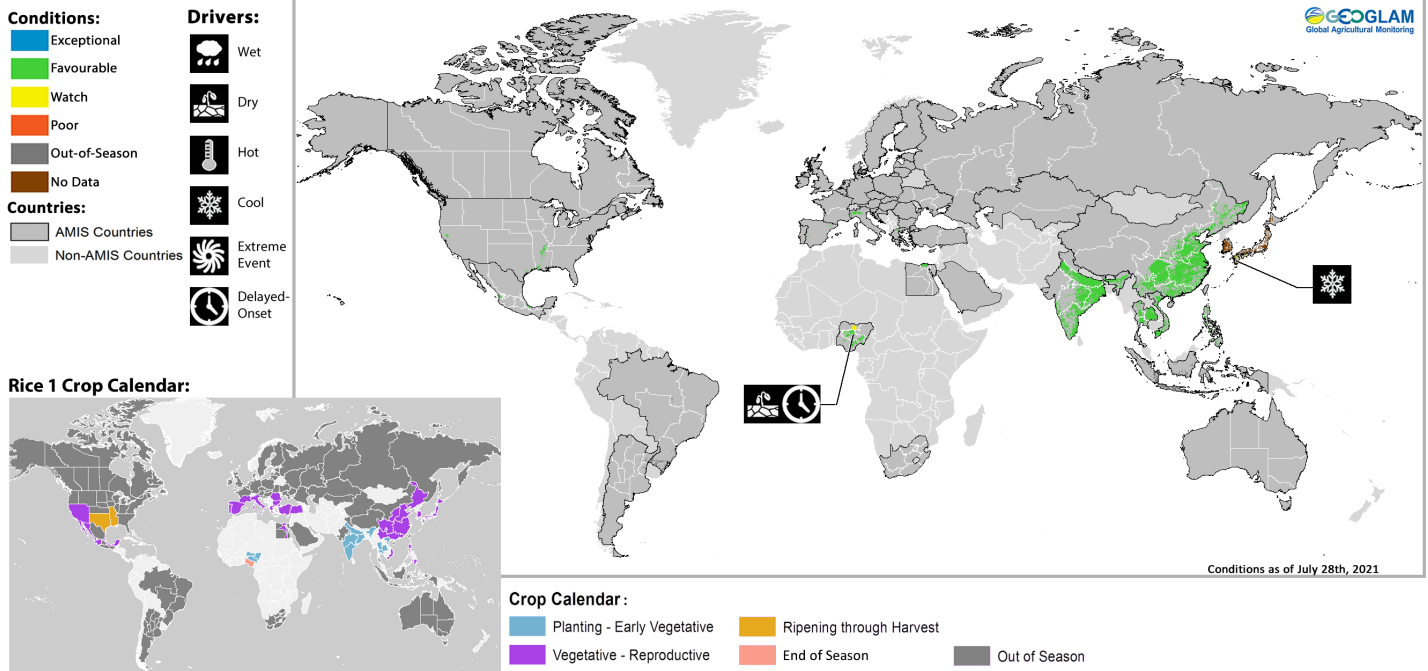
Maize 2 Conditions for AMIS Countries



Maize 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 July 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.

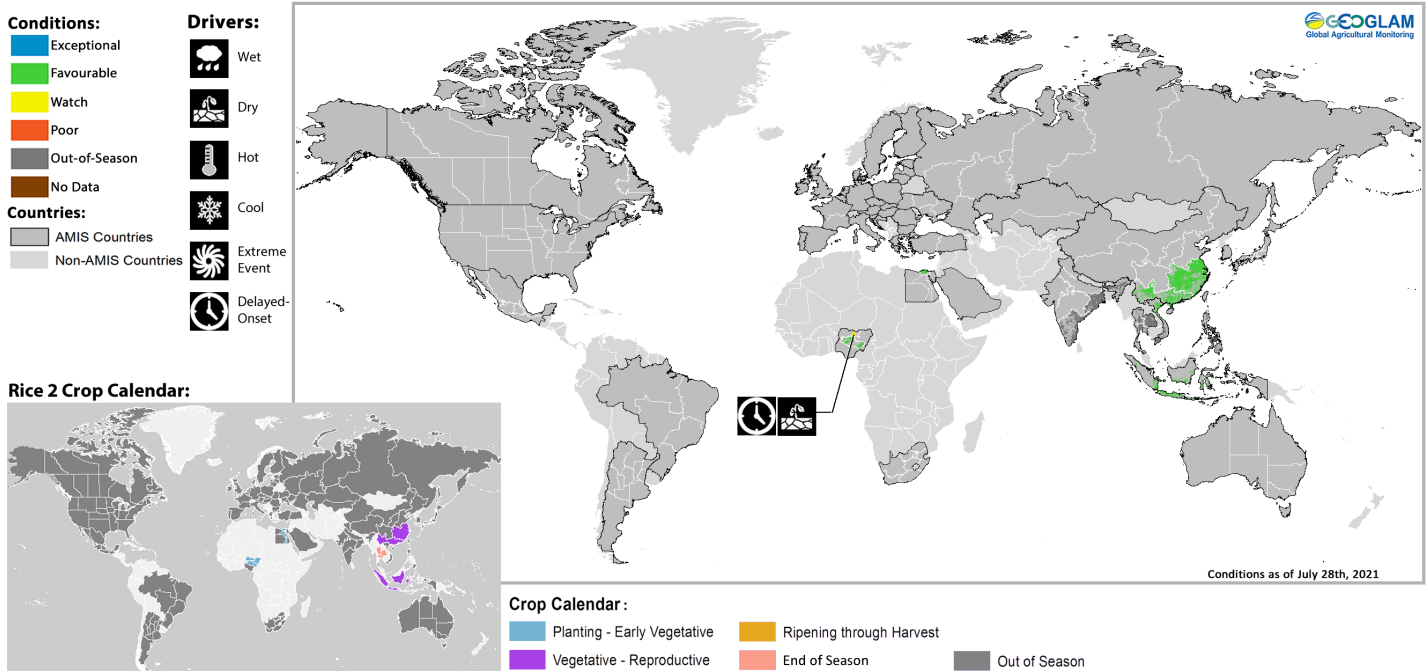
* Assessment based on information as of July 28th

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 July 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.

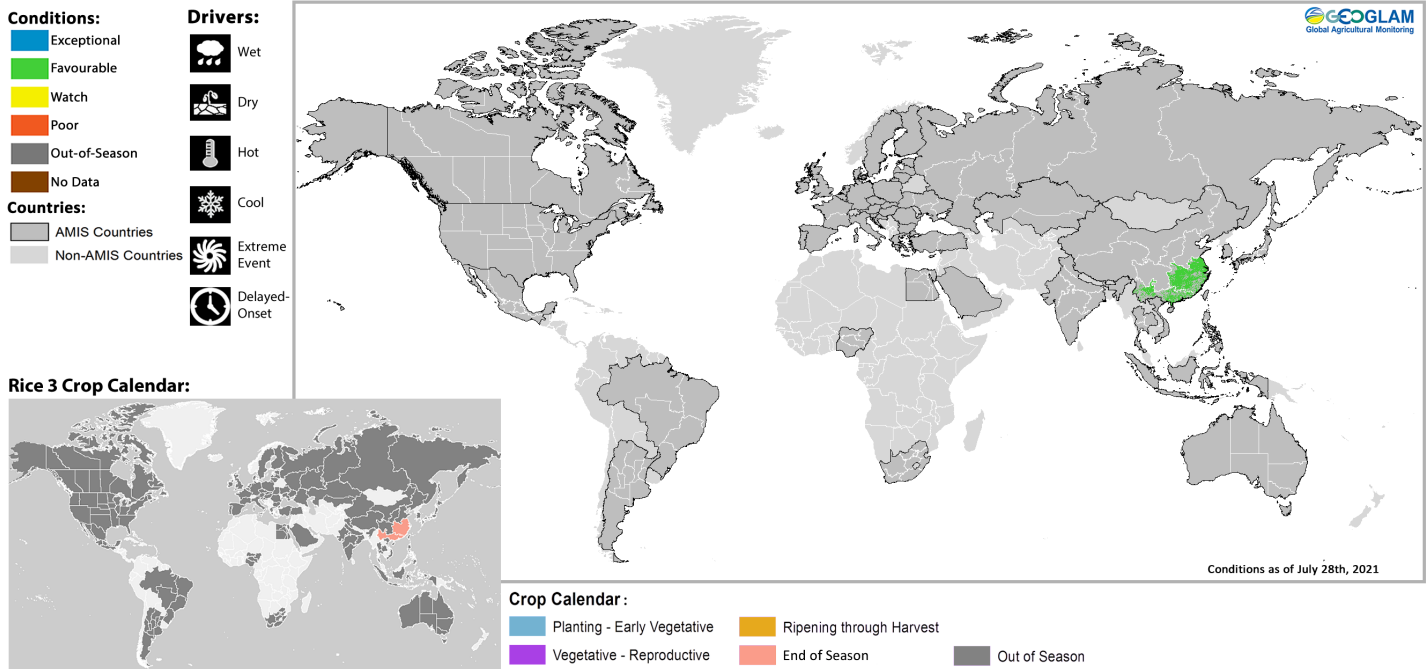
Rice 2 Conditions for AMIS Countries



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 July 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.

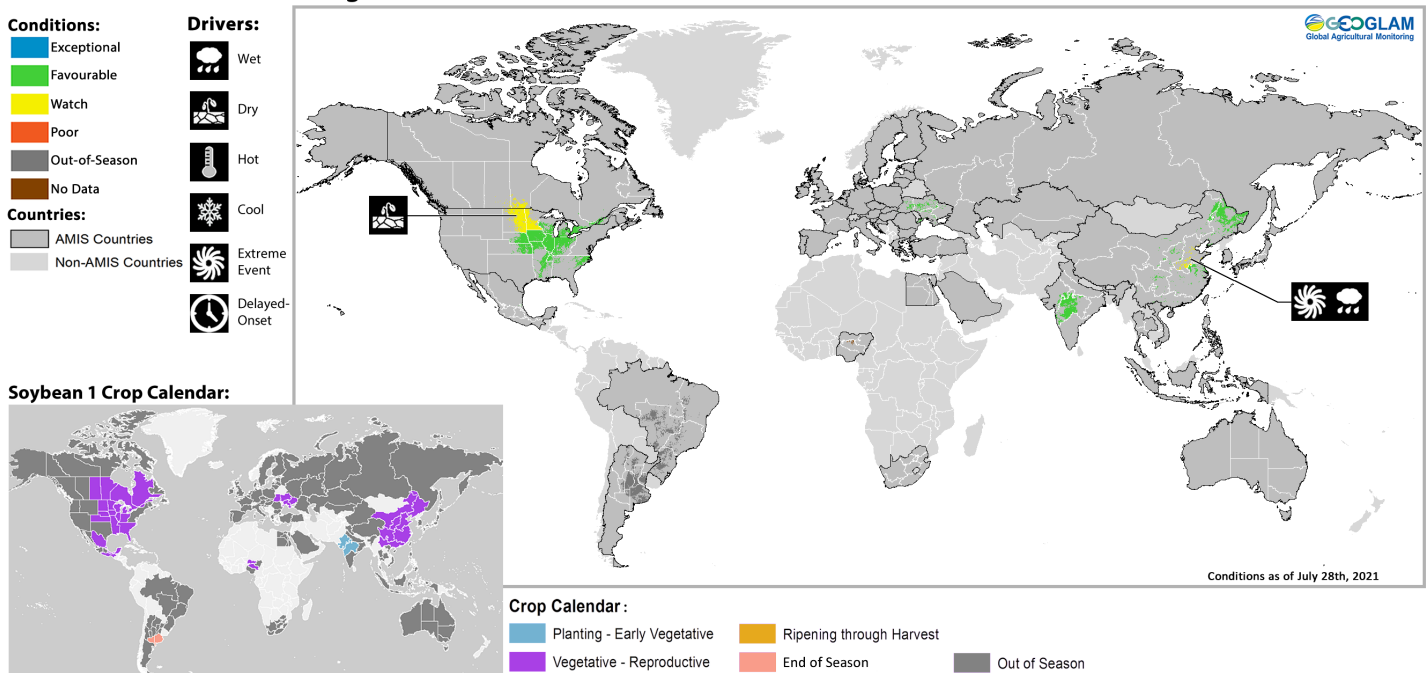
* Assessment based on information as of July 28th

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 July 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.

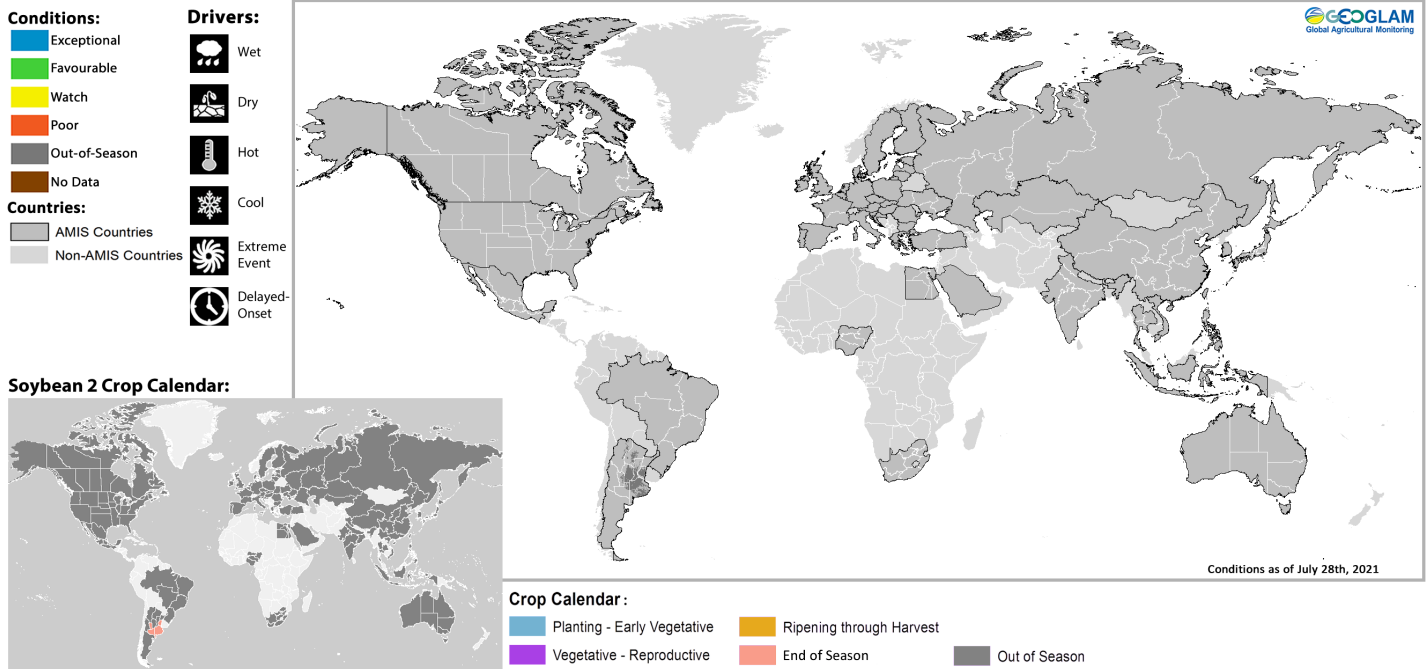
Soybean 1 Conditions for AMIS Countries



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 July 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 July 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 July 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 July 28th



Prepared by members of the GEOGLAM Community of Practice
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Photo courtesy of Brian Barker

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