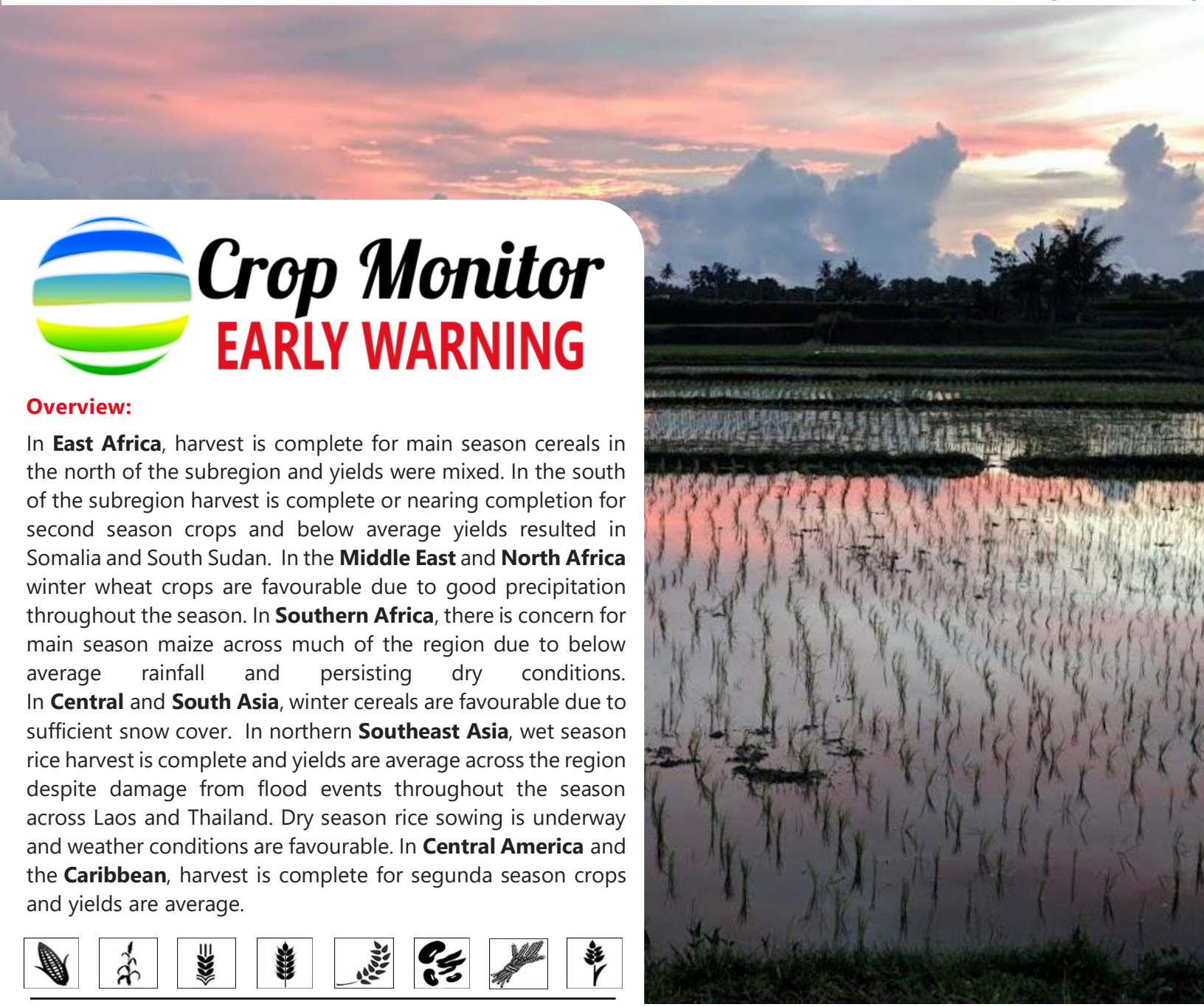
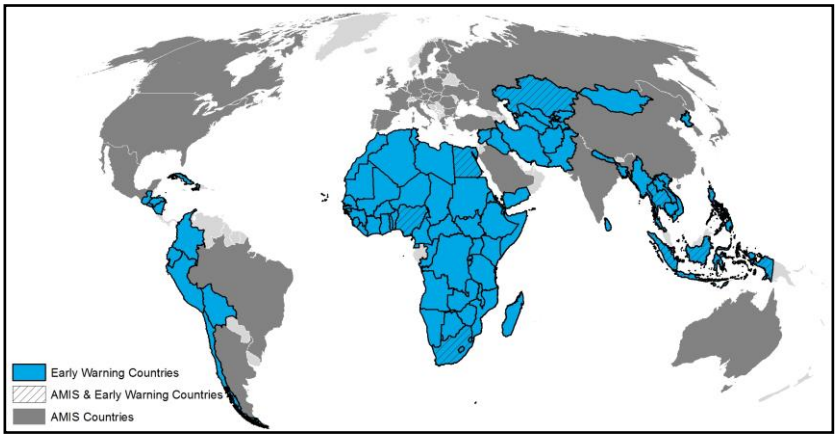
GEOGLAM
Global Agricultural Monitoring



Crop Monitor EARLY WARNING

Overview:

In **East Africa**, harvest is complete for main season cereals in the north of the subregion and yields were mixed. In the south of the subregion harvest is complete or nearing completion for second season crops and below average yields resulted in Somalia and South Sudan. In the **Middle East** and **North Africa** winter wheat crops are favourable due to good precipitation throughout the season. In **Southern Africa**, there is concern for main season maize across much of the region due to below average rainfall and persisting dry conditions. In **Central** and **South Asia**, winter cereals are favourable due to sufficient snow cover. In northern **Southeast Asia**, wet season rice harvest is complete and yields are average across the region despite damage from flood events throughout the season across Laos and Thailand. Dry season rice sowing is underway and weather conditions are favourable. In **Central America** and the **Caribbean**, harvest is complete for segunda season crops and yields are average.



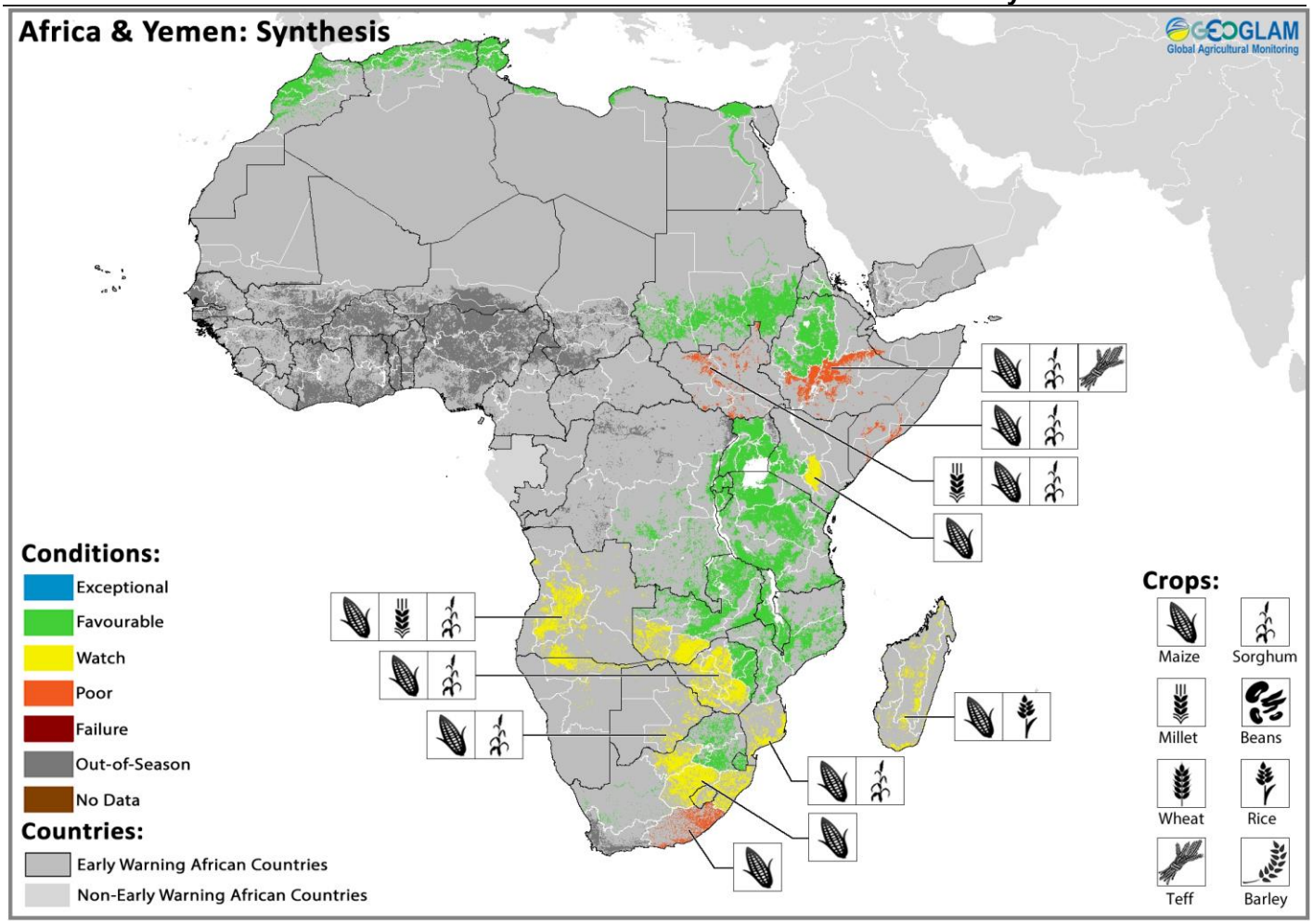
Contents:

GEO GROUP ON EARTH OBSERVATIONS

GEOGLAM Crop Monitor for Early Warning

Crop Conditions at a glance

based on best available information as of January 28th



Crop condition map synthesizing information for all Crop Monitor for Early Warning crops as of January 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. ***Regions that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map with a symbol representing the crop(s) affected.***

EAST AFRICA: In the northern parts of the subregion harvest of main season cereals is complete and yields were generally average except in South Sudan and parts of Ethiopia. In central and south of the subregion, harvest of second season cereals is complete or nearing completion and yields are average except for Somalia where below average yields resulted due to delay of onset rains and dry conditions throughout the season.

WEST AFRICA: Harvest finished in December for the 2018 agro pastoral cropping season and crops are now out of season.

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA: In the Middle East, planting is complete for the 2018-2019 winter wheat season and weather conditions have been favourable. In North Africa, winter wheat conditions are favourable and precipitation has been average.

SOUTHERN AFRICA: Main season maize is in vegetative stage and there is concern across much of the region due to an initial delay of onset rains and continuing dry conditions throughout December and January.

CENTRAL & SOUTH ASIA: Across Central Asia, conditions for the 2018-2019 winter wheat crop (to be harvested June-August 2019) are favourable due to sufficient winter precipitations and snow cover supporting crop dormancy.

SOUTHEAST ASIA: In the northern side of Southeast Asia, harvest is complete for wet season rice and yields are average with localized areas of below average yields in Thailand and Laos due to flood damage from several typhoons and tropical depressions. Dry season rice planting has begun and conditions are favourable due to good weather at the start of the season.

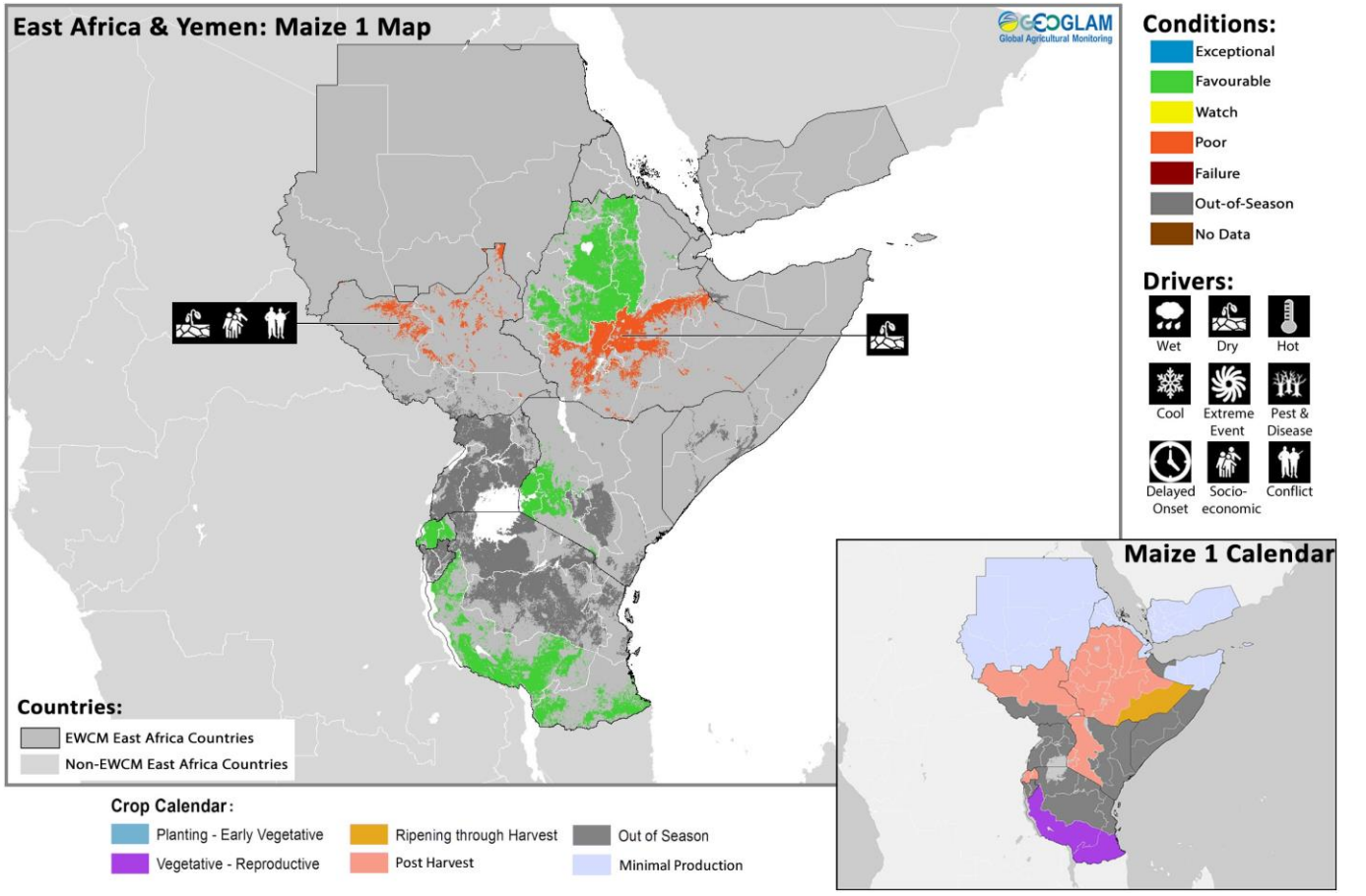
CENTRAL AMERICA & CARIBBEAN: Harvest is complete for segunda (*postrera*) season crops and conditions have improved and yields are average across the region. However, there is concern in Haiti due to dry conditions early in the season and below average yields are expected.

Global Climate Outlook: El Niño under watch status with high chance of development in early 2019

Currently the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is under a watch status. Warmer than normal El Niño region ocean temperatures are present but atmospheric conditions that would indicate a fully developed El Niño have been mainly ENSO-neutral. El Niño conditions are still expected for early 2019 (82% chance for January to March) and for northern hemisphere spring (66% chance for March to May). The chance of El Niño is forecast to decline through the first half of the year.

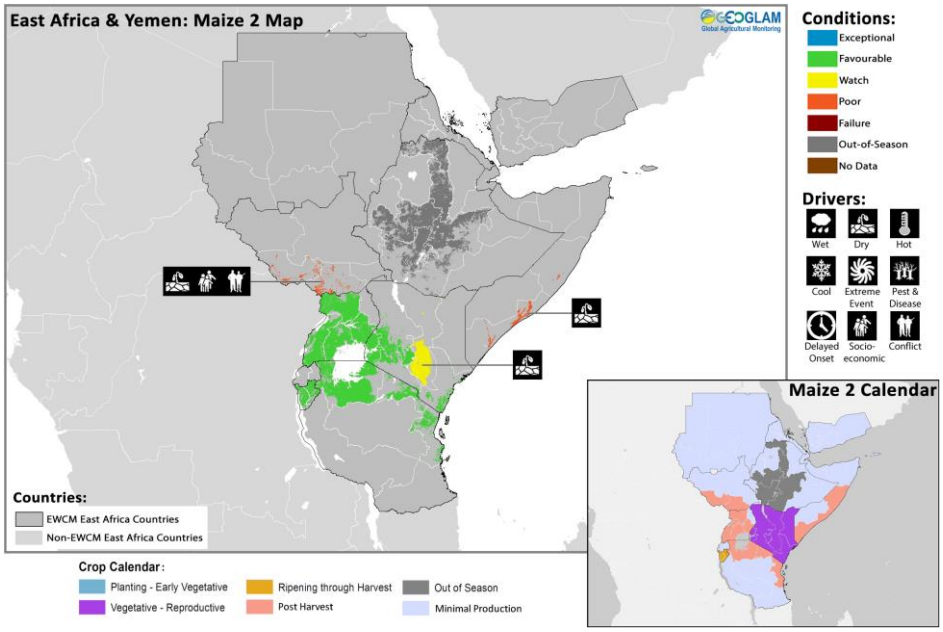
Associated with the potential development of this El Niño event, between February and April, are increased chances of above normal rainfall in parts of the following regions: The southern U.S, northern Mexico, Central Asia, and southeastern South America. Drier than normal conditions are anticipated for the Indo-Pacific region including northern Australia and parts of Indonesia, the Philippines, Southern Africa, Central America, and parts of northern Brazil.

East Africa & Yemen



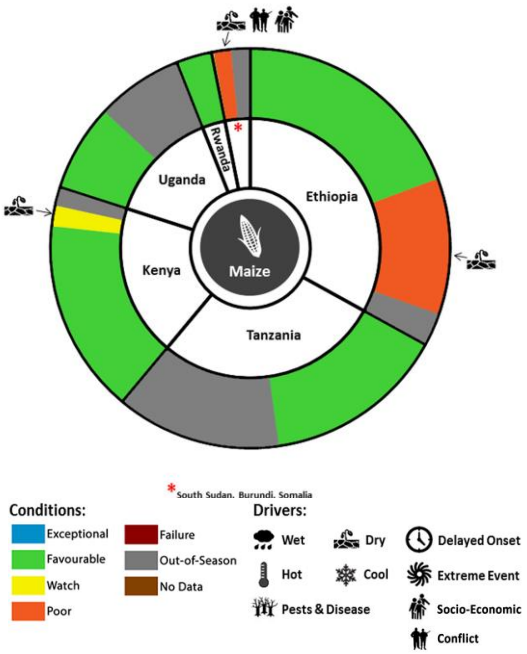
Crop condition map synthesizing conditions as of January 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. ***Conditions that are other than favourable are labeled on the map with their driver.***

In northern parts of the subregion, including western Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, the Sudan, and central and northern South Sudan, harvest concluded in early 2019 for main season cereal crops. Weather conditions were generally favourable throughout the season, except in South Sudan, where poor rains compounded the impact of conflict and poor macroeconomic conditions, resulting in a dismal crop output. In **Ethiopia**, harvesting of 2018 main *meher* season crops was recently concluded and prospects are generally favourable. In key producing areas of western Oromia, Amhara and Benishangul Gumuz regions, the initial stages of the June-September 2018 *kiremt* rains were characterized by an early onset in May and by above-average rainfall in June. The abundant rains benefited planting activities and germination as well as the establishment of long-cycle crops, including maize, sorghum and millet. Subsequently, precipitations remained at average to above-average levels, except in areas of western Oromia region, where cumulative rains in August and September 2018 were up to 30 percent below average. However, in most of these areas, the rains received were sufficient for cereal grain setting and ripening. Unseasonal rains in October and November 2018 in some areas of Tigray, Amhara and Oromia regions have hindered harvest and storage activities and resulted in localized yield reductions. In pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of the southern Somali region, delayed and below-average October-December 2018 *deyr* rains resulted in a partial pasture regeneration and poor vegetation conditions in several areas of the region. This, coupled with the faster than normal



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of January 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. ***Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map with their driver.***

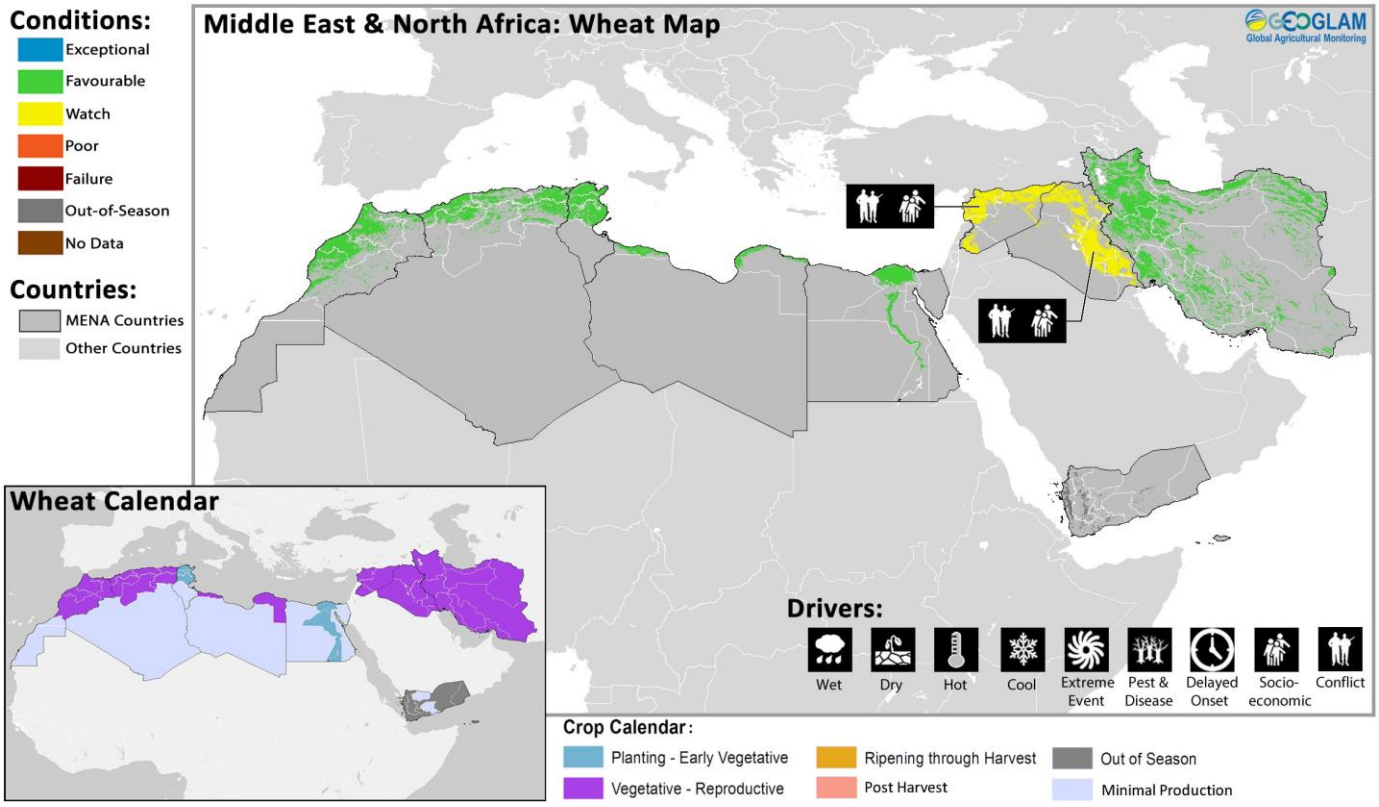
depletion of rangeland resources during the current January-March dry season, is curbing the recovery of pastoralist livelihoods from the severe drought-induced losses incurred in 2017. Pasture conditions are also below average in northern pastoral areas of Afar Region, where the July-September 2018 *karan* (*karma*) rains had a poor performance. In the **Sudan**, according to the preliminary findings of the 2018 FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission, the 2018 aggregate cereal production is estimated at well above average levels, despite soaring prices of agricultural inputs and fuel shortages due to high inflation and foreign currency shortages. The bumper harvest is the result of abundant and well distributed seasonal rains which benefited yields and of increased plantings. In **South Sudan**, according to the preliminary findings of the 2018 FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission, the 2018 aggregate cereal production is the smallest recorded output since the start of the conflict in 2013, as a slight increase in planted area compared to 2017 due to localized security improvements has been offset by significant yield reductions due to poor and erratic rains since July. Overall, agricultural activities across the country continue to be affected by the protracted and widespread insecurity, which is constraining access to fields and continues to cause large-scale and recurrent displacement of people and damage to households' productive assets. In **Kenya**, harvest is complete over the key-growing areas of Rift Valley and Western provinces for "long-rain" crops and production is estimated at 10-15% above average due to exceptionally abundant seasonal rains despite some localized crop losses due to floods. In **Djibouti**, rainfall in September improved previously dry conditions and main season yields are favourable. In **Eritrea**, the June-September *kiremti* rains had a timely onset, with abundant and well-distributed rains over most key cropping areas in central and western Anseba, Debub, Maekel and Gash Barka regions and crop prospects are favourable.



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

In central and southern parts of the region including Burundi, Rwanda, central and southern Somalia, southeastern and coastal areas of Kenya, northeastern United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, harvest of second season cereal crops is complete or nearing completion and crop prospects are generally favourable except in southeastern Kenya and Somalia, where yields were affected by poor rains. In key crop producing areas of southern **Somalia**, severe rainfall deficits in October and November negatively impacted crop establishment and development. Subsequently, above average rains in December lifted crop prospects, but were insufficient for total crop recovery. The *deyr* season cereal output has been estimated by FAO and FEWSNET at more than 10 percent below the average of the previous five years. A similar rainfall pattern was observed in southeastern areas of **Kenya**, where the "short-rains" harvest, to be finalized in March, is expected at below-average levels. Pastoral areas in central and northern Somalia and northern and eastern Kenya were affected by below-average rains, which resulted in insufficient water and pasture availability for livestock and curbed the recovery of pastoralist livelihoods from the severe drought-induced losses of 2017. In **Uganda** and northern bimodal cropping areas of **Tanzania**, conditions have improved from early season dryness with sufficient precipitation in December and expected yields are near-average. However, in central, eastern, and southwestern cropping areas of Uganda, crop production shortfalls are expected. In **Burundi**, despite reports of fall armyworm infestations early in the season in addition to localized areas in east that are likely to experience significant shortfalls due delayed onset of the season and prolonged dry spells, overall crop prospects are favourable. In **Rwanda**, similarly, localized areas in the northwest have experienced a delayed start of the season and long dry spells however, overall yield prospects remain favourable. In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, main season sowing started in December over the main producing southern highlands, and after below-average early season rains in some areas, prospects have improved with good rainfall accumulations in December and January.

Middle East & North Africa

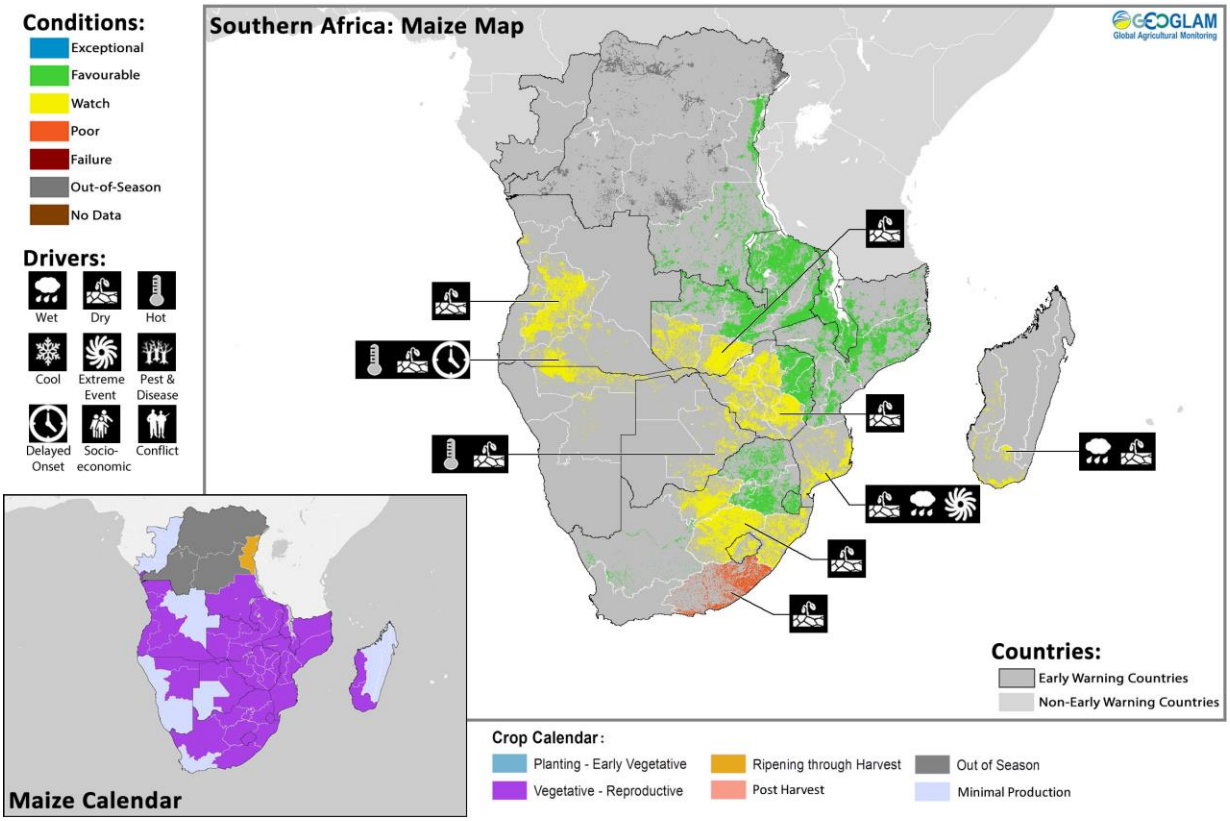


Crop condition map synthesizing information as of January 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. ***Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map with their driver.***

In the Middle East, planting is complete for the 2018-2019 winter wheat season in **Syria, Iraq and Iran**. While above average rainfall amounts in December and January resulted in exceptional vegetation conditions, ongoing conflict and related socioeconomic factors in both Syria and Iraq are limiting availability of inputs and are expected to constrain agricultural activities and overall production.

In North Africa, despite pockets of below average rainfall in December, winter wheat conditions are favourable due to sufficient precipitation during the Autumn supporting crop establishment. In **Egypt**, sowing is complete for winter wheat and crop conditions are favourable.

Southern Africa



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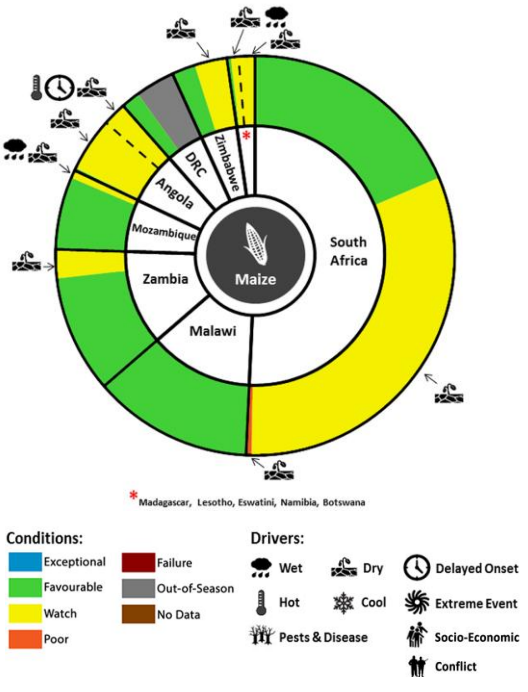
In Southern Africa, planting of main season maize is complete across the region after nearly a month delayed start of the rains. Rainfall totals remain below average across much of the region with the driest conditions over Namibia, southern Angola, Zimbabwe, parts of southern Mozambique, Lesotho and central South Africa, western Madagascar, and Eswantini. Localized rainfall totals have been thirty percent or more below average in some areas. Recent rainfall in January gave slight improvement to rainfall deficits in the East of the region however, prospects are poor for the season and below average rainfall is forecast to continue through to the end of the season across much of the region. In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, conditions are generally favourable for main season maize and sorghum due to significant rainfall at the start of the season and average to above average rainfall in the East. However, in Katanga, conditions are borderline favourable/watch due to early season dryness and below average rainfall in the past month. In **Angola**, rainfall has been erratic since the start of the season with southern and eastern areas most affected by dryness as the onset of rains was delayed by 4 dekads in some areas, in addition to high temperatures. Below average vegetation conditions are present in the south, highlands, and east and watch borderline favourable conditions along the northern coast areas. In **Zambia**, average to near-average rainfall in December and January improved conditions across most of the country, except in the southwestern portion of the country, including the key maize producing areas in the south, where below average rainfall and above average temperatures in December caused crop stress potentially resulted in replanting for worst affected areas. In **Malawi**, main season planting started in December and conditions are favourable with abundant rainfall in late December through early January. In areas that received the highest rainfall volumes there have been reports of flooding and infrastructure damage, however, overall crop conditions remain favourable. In **Zimbabwe**, dry conditions have worsened from an initial delayed start in the season due to little to no rainfall in December and high temperatures. However, early January rainfall was near normal and above average in some areas which prompted some improvement in vegetation conditions, shortly followed by a dry



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

spell starting mid-January. In **Madagascar**, heavy rain over the northern and southern areas of the East caused flooding. In **Botswana**, the start of the season has been poor with high temperatures and below average rainfall for much of December. Rainfall improved in late December and early January, however, vegetation conditions still remain below average. In **Mozambique**, while the north and central areas have received average rainfall, concern remains in parts of the south due to hot and dry conditions in December followed by heavy rainfall in January from Cyclone Desmond resulting in flooding. However, overall crop damage was reported to be low. In **Lesotho**, there is concern due to delayed onset of rains and planting did not occur in many areas, and in the areas where planting has been possible, crop development is poor. In **South Africa**, conditions are mixed with eastern areas receiving normal to above normal rainfall, while reduced rains in the west have resulted in dry conditions, impacting crops and causing a reduction in the planted area compared to preliminary expectations.

Regional Outlook: Southern Africa 2019-2019 rainfall deficits forecast to continue

Many Southern Africa crop growing areas are showing low rainfall accumulations for late November through to January (Figure 1-left). This is a key growth period for maize. In regard to February to April rainfall, forecasts from the National Multi-Model Ensemble (NMME) point to an increased chance of below normal rainfall in most of the rainfall deficit areas and also throughout central and southern Mozambique.

In many of the at-risk rainfall deficit areas, and in much of the region from southern Zambia to South Africa, planting activities were delayed at the start of the season by late establishment of seasonal rains. In eastern and central South Africa delays were a month or longer and excessive heat was also observed.

As of February 2nd, the two week outlook is concerning. According to NOAA/NCEP GEFS forecasts dry conditions are expected (Figure 1-right). For the first week, daytime temperatures are forecast to be at levels that could impede maize growth, adversely impacting yield potentials. These conditions could lead to substantial declines in soil moisture, increasing the risk of permanent crop wilting. Forecasts of continued drier and hotter than normal temperatures imply a high probability of poor conditions during the main grain filling period in most areas, including Zimbabwe, southern Zambia, and southern Angola. The two week rainfall outlook for the main maize producing areas of South Africa forecasts average to above average rainfall and potential for warmer than average temperatures However, southern and far northeastern areas of the country are expected to continue to sustain deficits.

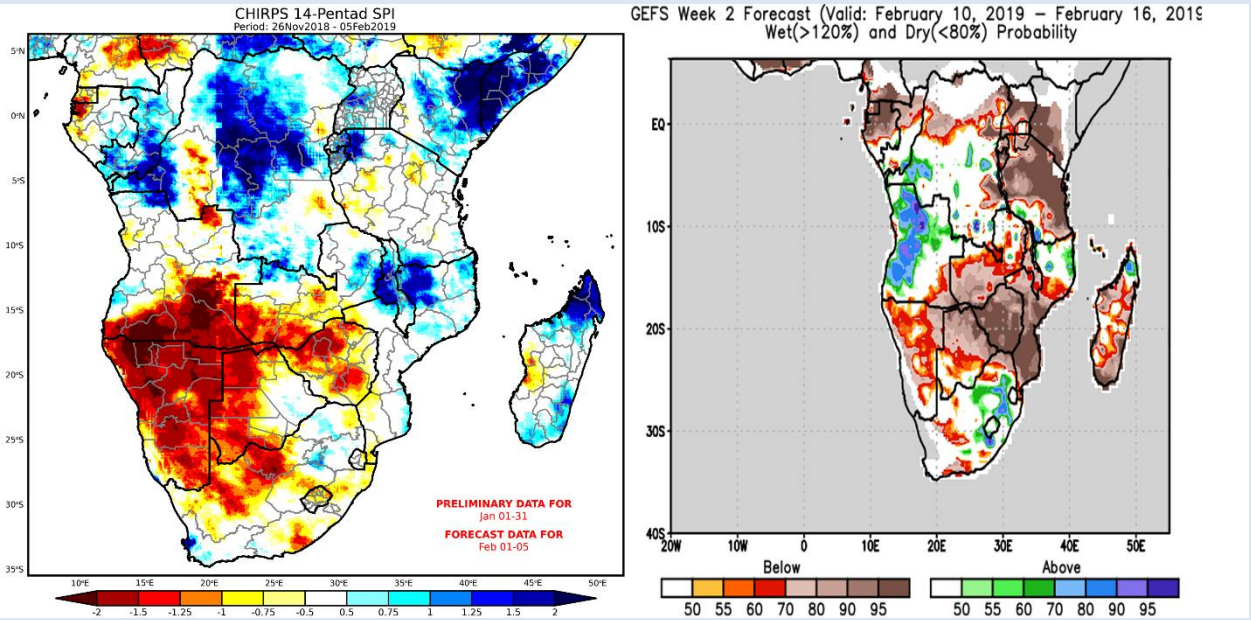
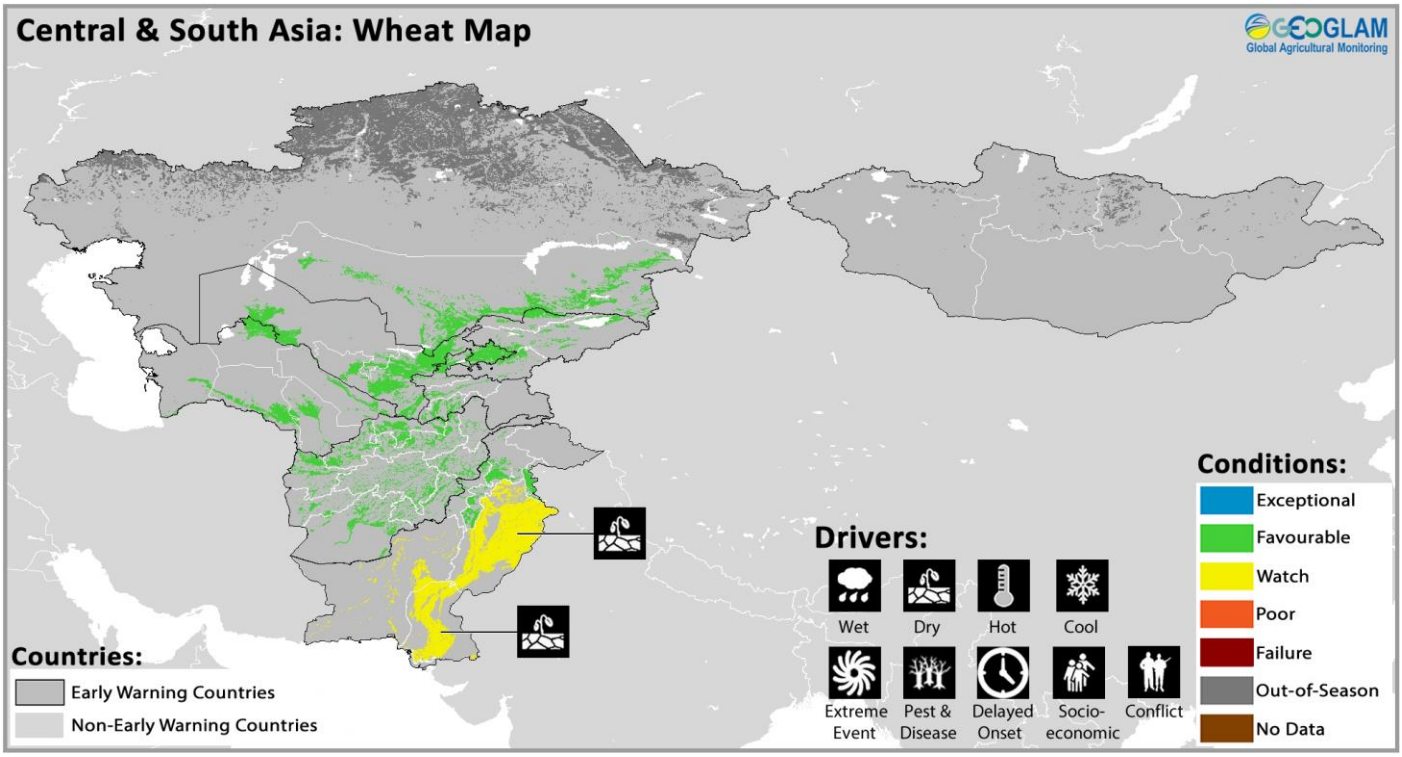


Figure 1. On the left, a preliminary estimate of Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values from November 26 through February 5th, 2019 (Source: UCSB CHC). Yellow to red colored areas (SPI < -0.75) are where rainfall is < 80% of average; deficits are historically prominent in red colored areas. On the right, GEFS rainfall probability forecast for mid-February (Source: NOAA/CPC). The Climate Hazards Center Early Estimate (left) is a new monitoring resource for sub-seasonal to seasonal rainfall performance. The CHC Early Estimate combines CHIRPS final and preliminary rainfall estimates with an unbiased version of the 10-day GEFS ensemble mean forecast (http://chg.geog.ucsb.edu/forecasts/gefs-chirps/).

Source: UCSB Climate Hazards Group

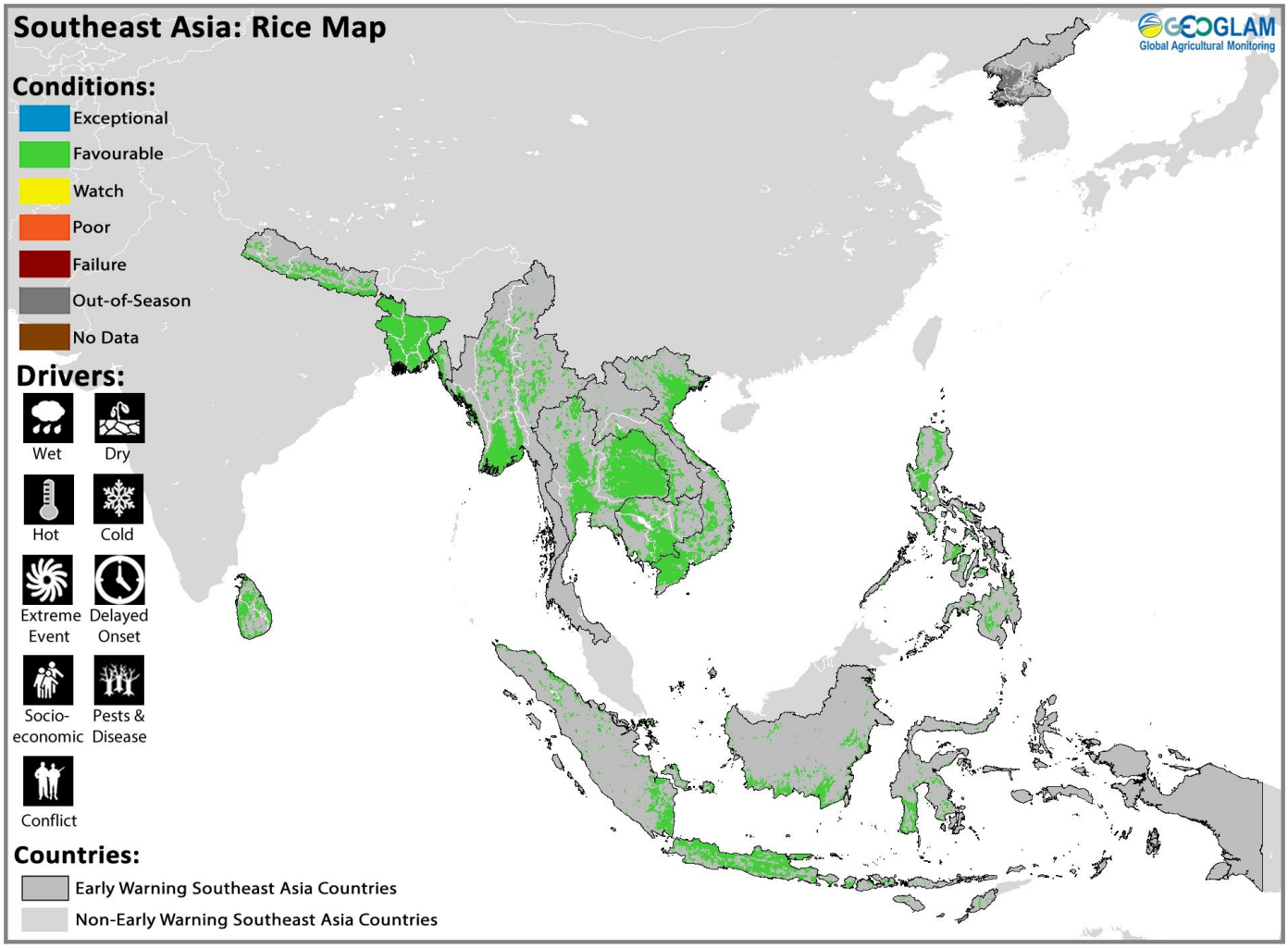
Central & South Asia



Crop condition map synthesizing information as of January 28th. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports, national, and regional experts. ***Crops that are in other than favourable conditions are labeled on the map with their driver.***

As of late January, the conditions for dormancy of winter cereals were generally favourable across the subregion with sufficient snow cover observed in **Tajikistan**, **Kyrgyzstan** and most part of **Kazakhstan**, with exception for Turkestan province. In **Turkmenistan**, precipitations were reported below average in southern areas of Mary province and southern areas of Lebap and Ahal provinces. Similarly, in **Uzbekistan**, below average precipitations in the first dekad of January affected vegetation health in most of central (low producing) areas of the country including south Karakalpakstan, Navoiy, Bukhara and part of Samarkand province. However, precipitations were reported above average in the second and third dekads of the month and overall crop conditions are favourable. In **Afghanistan**, average to above average precipitation over most of the country has resulted in surpluses in snow water volumes in many areas. The north and northeastern parts of the country have seen the greatest precipitation with average conditions throughout the central and western regions. Some minor precipitation deficits exist in the south, but they are not of significant concern at this time. In **Pakistan**, harvest is complete for the main *kharif* rice crop and final yields were favourable despite concern due to below average precipitation over Balochistan and Sindh during the season. Planting of the *rabi* wheat crop started in November and conditions are generally favourable except over Sindh, Balochistan, and Punjab where below average rainfall in November along with reduced irrigation water amounts have impacted planting operations.

Southeast Asia



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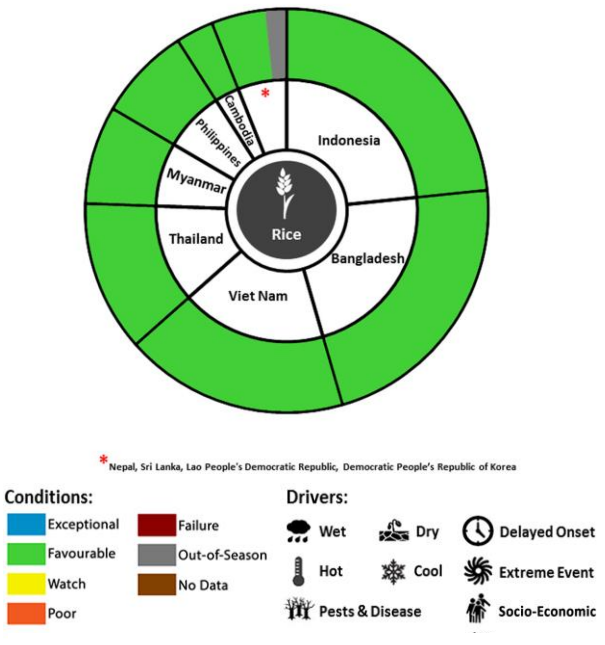
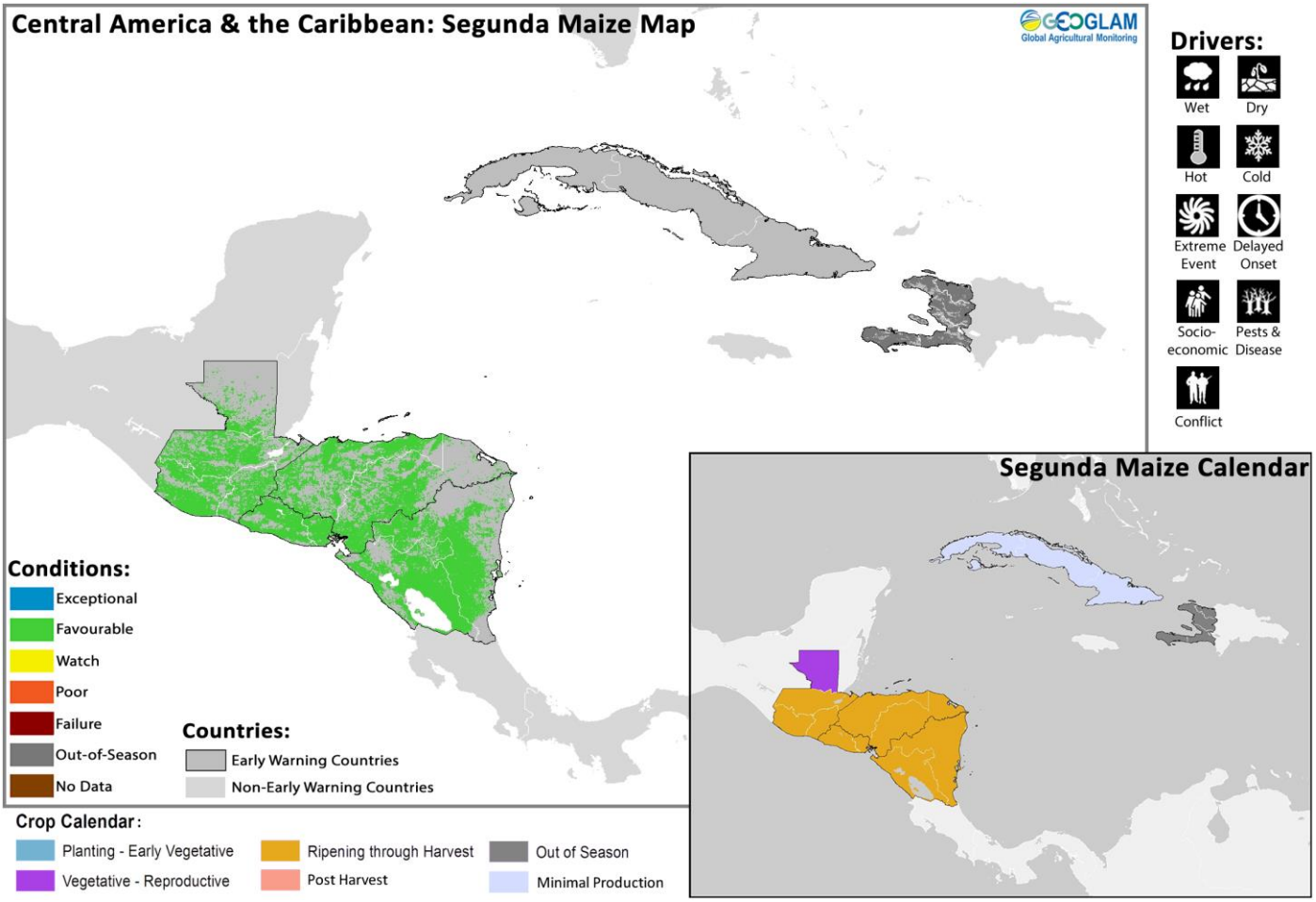
In the northern side of Southeast Asia, wet season rice harvest is complete and final yields are average across all countries. Dry season rice planting has begun and conditions are favourable due to good weather at the start of the season. In Indonesia, wet season rice harvest started in January and the lack of irrigation water has improved due to rains in late December and in January. In **Viet Nam**, wet season rice harvest is complete and yields are higher compared to last year. Sowing of winter-spring rice (dry-season rice) has begun under favourable conditions in the south at a faster pace than last year. In **Thailand**, dry-season rice is in the early vegetative stages under favourable conditions. A reduction in total sown area is expected compared to last year due to insufficient rainfall and irrigation water, along with incentives to shift to maize. In **Laos**, wet season rice harvest is complete and there was a slight decrease in yield and production compared to the previous year due to severe flood events during the season. Dry season rice planting has started under favourable condition. In **Cambodia**, harvest is complete for wet season rice and yields have been average. Dry season rice is favourable due to good weather at the start of the season supporting planting activities. In **Myanmar**, wet season rice harvest is complete and yields are similar to last year however, some rainfall in January may impact the rice quantity. Dry season rice planting has started and unexpected rain in January supported planting activities. In the **Philippines**, dry-season



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

rice is the vegetative stage under favourable conditions with a reduction in total sown area compared to last year. In **Indonesia**, sowing of wet-season rice is continuing with recent rainfall resolving irrigation water shortages. Harvest has begun on earlier sown fields with yields expected to be average this season. In **Nepal** harvest started in December for the main season rice crop and conditions are favourable. In **Bangladesh**, harvest finished in January for the main *aman* rice crop and final yields are average due to good rainfall throughout the season. In **Sri Lanka**, planting of the main *maha* rice crop started in mid-October and conditions are favourable with above average planting offsetting damage from fall armyworm (FAW) outbreaks. Main season maize has been more affected FAW infestation with an estimated 25 percent reduction of yields. However, production is still expected to be near the 5-year average and well above the 2017 drought-reduced level due to above-average plantings compensating for the crop losses.

Central America & Caribbean



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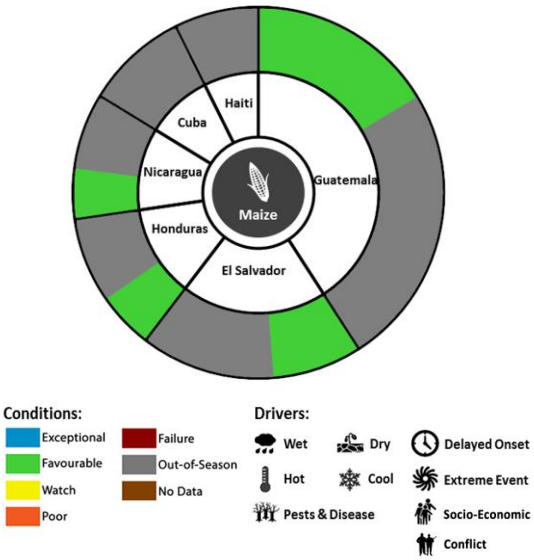
In Central America, harvest is now complete for segunda (*postrera*) crops planted in August and yields were average. In **Guatemala**, maize and bean yields were average due to sufficient precipitation however, localized losses resulted due to excessive rainfall with the greatest impact over subsistence farmers. In **El Salvador**, conditions recovered from localized flooding along the Gulf of Fonseca in October and final segunda season yields are expected to be average if not slightly below. In **Honduras**, despite from early concerns due to dry conditions followed by excessive rainfalls in mid-October along the Gulf of Fonseca, yields and production are average. In **Nicaragua**, average yields resulted for segunda maize, while localized losses are expected for bean crops due to irregular distribution of rainfall and dry conditions, however, this is not expected to affect national yield. *Apante* bean crops are favourable, due to sufficient December to January rainfall. In **Haiti**, drought impacts throughout the season resulted in below average yields for second season crops and an estimated thirteen percent decrease in maize production. *Apante* bean crops are favourable with good rainfall received

from the start of planting, notably in the north over Nord-Ouest and Nord-Est departments. In **Cuba**, harvest is complete for the main season rice crop cultivated under irrigation and conditions are favourable in the main producing regions of Matanzas and Holguin.



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

Pie Chart Description: *Each slice represents a country's share of total regional production. The proportion within each national slice is colored 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) and are a result of combining totals from multiple seasons to represent the total yearly national production. When conditions are other than favourable icons are added that provide information on the key climatic drivers affecting conditions.*

Information on crop conditions in the main production and export countries can be found in the AMIS Market Monitor, published February 7th 2018.

Appendix

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 10-25% below average. This is used when crops are stunted and are not likely to recover, and impact on production is likely.
Failure: Crop conditions are extremely poor. Crop yields are likely to be 25% or more below average.
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.
Pest & Disease: Destructive insects, birds, animals, or plant disease.
Socio-economic: Social or economic factors that impact crop conditions (i.e. policy changes, agricultural subsidies, government intervention, etc.)
Conflict: Armed conflict or civil unrest that is preventing the planting, working, or harvesting of the fields by the farmers.

Crop Season Nomenclature:

In countries that contain multiple cropping seasons for the same crop, the following charts identifies the national season name associated with each crop season within the Crop Monitor for Early Warning.

MENA				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Egypt	Rice	Summer-planted	Nili season (Nile Flood)	

East Africa				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Burundi	Maize	Season B	Season A	
Ethiopia	Maize	Meher Season (long rains)	Belg Season (short rains)	
Kenya	Maize	Long Rains	Short Rains	
Somalia	Maize	Gu Season	Deyr Season	
Somalia	Sorghum	Gu Season	Deyr Season	
Uganda	Maize	First Season	Second Season	
United Republic of Tanzania	Maize	Long Rains	Short Rains	
United Republic of Tanzania	Sorghum	Long Rains	Short Rains	

West Africa				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Benin	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Cameroon	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Cote d'Ivoire	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Ghana	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Mauritania	Rice	Main season	Off-season	
Nigeria	Maize	Main season	Short-season	
Nigeria	Rice	Main season	Off-season	
Togo	Maize	Main season	Second season	

Southern Africa				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Mozambique	Maize	Main season	Second season	

Southeast Asia				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Bangladesh	Rice	Boro	Aman	
Cambodia	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Indonesia	Rice	Main season	Second season	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Myanmar	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Philippines	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Sri Lanka	Rice	Maha	Yala	
Thailand	Rice	Wet season	Dry season	
Viet Nam	Rice	Wet season (Autumn)	Dry season (Winter/Spring)	

Central & South Asia				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Afghanistan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Kazakhstan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Kyrgyzstan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	
Tajikistan	Wheat	Winter-planted	Spring-planted	

Sources and Disclaimers:

The Crop Monitor assessment is conducted by GEOGLAM with inputs from the following partners FEWS NET, JRC, WFP, ARC, Asia RiCE, MESA, ICPAC, FAO GIEWS, Applied Geosolutions and UMD. The findings and conclusions in this joint multi-agency report are consensual statements from the GEOGLAM experts, and do not necessarily reflect those of the individual agencies represented by these experts.
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Crop Season Nomenclature:

In countries that contain multiple cropping seasons for the same crop, the following charts identifies the national season name associated with each crop season within the Crop Monitor for Early Warning.

Central America & Carribean				
Country	**Crop**	**Season 1 Name**	**Season 2 Name**	**Season 3 Name**
Cuba	Rice	Main season	Second season	
El Salvador	Beans	Primera	Postrera	
El Salvador	Maize	Primera	Segunda	
Guatemala	Beans	Primera	Postrera	Apante
Guatemala	Maize	Primera	Segunda	
Haiti	Maize	Main season	Second season	
Honduras	Beans	Primera	Postrera	
Honduras	Maize	Primera	Segunda	
Nicaragua	Beans	Primera	Postrera	Apante

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