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## Contents

CONTENTS	
LIST OF TABLES	II
LIST OF FIGURES	7
ABBREVIATIONS	10
BULLETIN OVERVIEW AND REPORTING PERIOD	11
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	12
CHAPTER 1. GLOBAL AGROCLIMATIC PATTERNS	14
1.1 INTRODUCTION TO CROPWATCH AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS (CWAIS)	
1.2 GLOBAL OVERVIEW	14
1.3 RAINFALL	_
1.4 TEMPERATURES	
1.5 RADPAR.	
1.6 BIOMSS	
CHAPTER 2. CROP AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IN MAJOR PRODUCTION	
2.1 Overview	
2.2 West Africa	
2.3 North America	
2.4 SOUTH AMERICA	22
2.5 South and Southeast Asia	
2.6 Western Europe	
2.7 Central Europe to Western Russia	28
CHAPTER 3. CORE COUNTRIES	31
3.1 Overview	
3.2 COUNTRY ANALYSIS	34
CHAPTER 4. CHINA	
4.1 Overview	
4.2 CHINA'S CROP PRODUCTION	
4.3 REGIONAL ANALYSIS	
4.4 MAJOR CROPS TRADE PROSPECTS	
CHAPTER 5. FOCUS AND PERSPECTIVES	
5.1 CROPWATCH FOOD PRODUCTION ESTIMATES	
5.2 Disaster events	
ANNEX A. AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS	
ANNEX B. QUICK REFERENCE TO CROPWATCH INDICATORS, SPATIAL UNITS AN METHODOLOGIES	
DATA NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	
ONLINE DESCRIBEES	250 257

# LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2.1 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY MAJOR PRODUCTION ZONE, CURRENT
VALUE AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA (APRIL-JULY 2023)
TABLE 2.2 AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY MAJOR PRODUCTION ZONE, CURRENT SEASON
VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA (APRIL -JULY 2023)
TABLE 3.1 AFGHANISTAN'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 20233
TABLE 3.2 AFGHANISTAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 20233
TABLE 3.3 ANGOLA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL – JULY 20234
TABLE 3.4 ANGOLA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL – JULY 202342
TABLE 3.5 ARGENTINA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 20234
TABLE 3.6 ARGENTINA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 20234
TABLE 3.7 AUSTRALIA AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS.
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 20234
TABLE 3.8 AUSTRALIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 20234
TABLE 3.9 BANGLADESH'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 20235
TABLE 3.10 BANGLADESH'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 20235
TABLE 3.11 BELARUS'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL – JULY 20235-
TABLE 3.12 BELARUS'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL – JULY 2023
TABLE 3.13 BRAZIL'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL – JULY 20235
TABLE 3.14 BRAZIL'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 20235
TABLE 3.15 CANADA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 202362
TABLE 3.16 CANADA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 202362
TABLE 3.17 GERMANY AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL – JULY 20236
TABLE 3.18 GERMANY AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL – JULY 2023
TABLE 3.19 ALGERIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 20236
TABLE 3.20 ALGERIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURREN
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA APRIL - ILILY 2023 69

TABLE 3.21 EGYPT'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL-JULY 2023
TABLE 3.23 ETHIOPIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,  CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL 2023 – JULY 2023
TABLE 3.24 ETHIOPIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL 2023 – JULY 2023.75 TABLE 3.25 FRANCE'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 202379
TABLE 3.26 FRANCE'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 202379
TABLE 3.27 UNITED KINGDOM'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL
REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 202382
TABLE 3.28 UNITED KINGDOM'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 202382
TABLE 3.29 HUNGARY'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL -JULY 202385
TABLE 3.30 HUNGARY'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL-JULY 202386
TABLE 3.31 INDONESIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL 2023 – JULY 202389
TABLE 3.32 INDONESIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S
VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL 2023 – JULY 202389
TABLE 3.33 INDIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 202393
TABLE 3.34 INDIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 202393
TABLE 3.35 IRAN'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES, AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 202397
TABLE 3.36 IRAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES, AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.37 ITALY'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL -JULY 2023
TABLE 3.38 ITALY'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL -JULY 2023
TABLE 3.39 KAZAKHSTAN AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL – JULY 2023 104
TABLE 3.40 KAZAKHSTAN, AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL – JULY 2023
TABLE 3.41 KENYA'S AGRO-CLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S
VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL-JULY 2023
TABLE 3.42 KENYA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S
VALUES AND DEPARTURE, APRIL-JULY 2023
TABLE 3.43 KYRGYZSTAN'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES, AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023
110

TABLE 3.44 KYRGYZSTAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES, AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.45 CAMBODIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.46 CAMBODIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
Current Season's Values and Departure from 5ya, April 2023 - July 2023
TABLE 3.47 SRI LANKA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 119 TABLE 3.48 SRI LANKA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 119
TABLE 3.49 MOROCCO'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL-JULY 2023 121
TABLE 3.50 MOROCCO'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES, AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL-JULY 2023
TABLE 3.51 MEXICO'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 125 TABLE 3.52 MEXICO'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 128
TABLE 3.54 MYAMMAR'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 128
TABLE 3.55 MONGOLIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES, AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023
SEASON'S VALUES, AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.57. MOZAMBIQUE'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 134 TABLE 3.58 MOZAMBIQUE'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 135
TABLE 3.59. MOZAMBIQUE'S CROP PRODUCTION INDEX APRIL - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.60 MAURITIUS' AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,  CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 137
TABLE 3.61 MAURITIUS' AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 137 TABLE 3.62 NIGERIA'S AGRO-CLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA. APRIL-JULY 2023 141
TABLE 3.63 NIGERIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL-JULY 2023
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 145
TABLE 3.65 PAKISTAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 146 TABLE 3.66 PHILIPPINES' AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL 2023 – JULY 2023
······································

TABLE 3.67 PHILIPPINES' AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
Current Season's Values and Departure from 5ya, April 2023 – July 2023
TABLE 3.68 POLAND'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 152
TABLE 3.69 POLAND'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.70 ROMANIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 155
TABLE 3.71 ROMANIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 155
TABLE 3.72 RUSSIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL – JULY 2023 160
TABLE 3.73 RUSSIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL – JULY 2023
TABLE 3.74. SYRIA AGRO CLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM APRIL - JULY2023
TABLE 3.75. SYRIA, AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S
VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, - APRIL - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.76 THAILAND'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 167
TABLE 3.77 THAILAND'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 168
TABLE 3.78 TÜRKIYE'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.79 TÜRKIYE'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.80 UKRAINE'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL – JULY 2023 174
TABLE 3.81 UKRAINE'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL – JULY 2023
TABLE 3.82.UNITED STATES' AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 179
TABLE 3.83 UNITED STATES'AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE, OCTOBER APRIL - JULY 2023 179
TABLE 3.84 UZBEKISTAN'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 183
TABLE 3.85 UZBEKISTAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 183
TABLE 3.86 VIETNAM'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 187
TABLE 3.87 VIETNAM'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023
TABLE 3.88 SOUTH AFRICA'S AGRO-CLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB - NATIONAL
REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY
2023
TABLE 3.89 SOUTH AFRICA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURES FROM 5YA APRIL - ILII Y 2023 192

TABLE 3.90 ZAMBIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,	
CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, APRIL - JULY 2023 19	4
TABLE 3.91 ZAMBIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT	
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, APRIL - JULY 2023	4
TABLE 4.1 CROPWATCH AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS FOR CHINA, APRIL - JULY	
2023, DEPARTURE FROM 5YA AND 15YA	7
TABLE 4.2 PROJECTED PRODUCTION AND YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGES IN MAJOR GRAIN-	
PRODUCING PROVINCES FOR 2023	
TABLE 4.3 CHINA CORN, RICE, WHEAT AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTION (TONS) AND	0
VARIATION (%), 2023	2
TABLE 5.1 2023 CEREAL AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES IN THOUSAND TONNES	
$\Delta$ IS THE PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE OF 2023 PRODUCTION WHEN COMPARED WITH	
CORRESPONDING 2022 VALUES	8
TABLE A.1 APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS BY	
GLOBAL MONITORING AND REPORTING UNIT (MRU)	3
TABLE A.2 APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS BY	_
COUNTRY	6
TABLE A.3 APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS (BY	_
PROVINCE)	7
TABLE A.4 APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS (BY	
STATE)	8
TABLE A.5 APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS (BY	_
STATE)	8
TABLE A.6 CANADA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND	_
BIOMASS (BY PROVINCE)	8
TABLE A.7 INDIA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS	
(BY STATE)	
TABLE A.8 KAZAKHSTAN, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND	
BIOMASS (BY OBLAST)	9
TABLE A.9 RUSSIA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS	
(BY OBLAST, KRAY AND REPUBLIC)	
TABLE A.10 UNITED STATES, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND	•
BIOMASS (BY STATE)	0
TABLE A.11 CHINA, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND	-
BIOMASS (BY PROVINCE)	.1

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.1 GLOBAL MAP OF RAINFALL ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE RAIN INDICATO	R) BY
CROPWATCH MAPPING AND REPORTING UNIT: DEPARTURE OF APRIL 2023 TO JULY	
2023 TOTAL FROM 2008-2022 AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT	15
FIGURE 1.2 GLOBAL MAP OF TEMPERATURE ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE TEMP	
INDICATOR) BY CROPWATCH MAPPING AND REPORTING, UNIT: DEPARTURE OF APR	211
2023 TO JULY 2023 AVERAGE FROM 2008-2022 AVERAGE (15YA), IN °C	
FIGURE 1.3 GLOBAL MAP OF PHOTOSYNTHETICALLY ACTIVE RADIATION ANOMALY (AS	
INDICATED BY THE RADPAR INDICATOR) BY CROPWATCH MAPPING AND REPORTING	2 HAIIT:
DEPARTURE OF APRIL 2023 TO JULY 2023 AVERAGE FROM 2008-2022 AVERAGE (15Y	
•	,
PERCENTFIGURE 1.4 GLOBAL MAP OF BIOMASS ACCUMULATION (AS INDICATED BY THE BIOMSS	10
INDICATOR) BY CROPWATCH MAPPING AND REPORTING UNIT: DEPARTURE OF APRIL	
TO JULY 2023 AVERAGE FROM 2008-2022 AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT	1/
FIGURE 2.1 WEST AFRICA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS, APRIL	JULY
2023	20
FIGURE 2.2 NORTH AMERICA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS, APR	RIL TO
JULY 2023	21
FIGURE 2.3 SOUTH AMERICA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS, APR	IL TO
JANUARY 2023	23
FIGURE 2.4 SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC	
INDICATORS, APRIL 2023 TO JULY 2023	25
FIGURE 2.5 WESTERN EUROPE MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS, API	RIL TO
FIGURE 2.6 CENTRAL EUROPE TO WESTERN RUSSIA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONON	
INDICATORS, APRIL TO JULY 2023.	
	2
FIGURE 3.1 NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL RAINFALL ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE RA	ΔIN
INDICATOR) OF APRIL 2023 TO JULY 2023 TOTAL RELATIVE TO THE 2008-2022	
AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT.	33
FIGURE 3.2 NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL SUNSHINE ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE TE	MP
INDICATOR) OF APRIL 2023 TO JULY 2023 TOTAL RELATIVE TO THE 2008-2022 AVERAGE	ЭE
(15YA), IN °C	33
FIGURE 3.3 NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL SUNSHINE ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE RA	
INDICATOR) OF APRIL 2023 TO JULY 2023 TOTAL RELATIVE TO THE 2008-2022	
AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT.	34
FIGURE 3.4 NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL BIOMASS PRODUCTION POTENTIAL ANOMALY	
INDICATED BY THE BIOMSS INDICATOR) OF OF APRIL 2023 TO JULY 2023 TOTAL RELA	•
TO THE 2008-2022 AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT.	
FIGURE 3.5 AFGHANISTAN'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.6. ANGOLA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL–JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.7 ARGENTINA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.8 AUSTRALIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL- JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.9 BANGLADESH'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	

FIGURE 3.10 BELARUS'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL – JULY 2023.	52
FIGURE 3.11 BRAZIL'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	56
FIGURE 3.12 CANADA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	60
FIGURE 3.13 GERMANY'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL – JULY 2023	64
FIGURE 3.14 ALGERIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	68
FIGURE 3.15 EGYPT'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL-JULY 2023	70
FIGURE 3.16 ETHIOPIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL 2023 – JULY 2023	73
FIGURE 3.17 FRANCE'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	77
FIGURE 3.18 UNITED KINGDOM'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	80
FIGURE 3.19 HUNGARY'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL -JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.20. INDONESIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL 2023 – JULY 2023	88
FIGURE 3.21 INDIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.22 IRAN'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.23 ITALY'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL -JULY 2023	99
FIGURE 3.24 KAZAKHSTAN'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL – JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.25 KENYA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL- JULY 2023	106
FIGURE 3.26 KYRGYZSTAN'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023	109
FIGURE 3.27 CAMBODIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.28 LEBANON'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL-JULY 2023	115
FIGURE 3.29 SRI LANKA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL-JULY 2023	117
FIGURE 3.30 MOROCCO'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL-JULY 2023	120
FIGURE 3.31 MEXICO'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	124
FIGURE 3.32 MYAMMAR'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL-JULY 2023	126
FIGURE 3.33 MONGOLIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	129
FIGURE 3.34 MOZAMBIQUE'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL-JULY 2023	132
FIGURE 3.35 MAURITIUS'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023	136
FIGURE 3.36 NIGERIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL-JULY 2023	139
FIGURE 3.37 PAKISTAN CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	144
FIGURE 3.38 PHILIPPINES' CROP CONDITION, APRIL 2023 – JULY 2023	147
FIGURE 3.39 POLAND'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	151
FIGURE 3.40 ROMANIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL 2023 - JULY 2023	153
FIGURE 3.41 RUSSIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL – JULY 2023	158
FIGURE 3.42. SYRIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL – JULY 2023	161
FIGURE 3.43 THAILAND'S CROP CONDITION, CROP CALENDAR FROM APRIL-JULY 2023	166
FIGURE 3.44 TÜRKIYE'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL 2023 - APRIL JULY 2023	169
FIGURE 3.45 UKRAINE'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL – JULY 2023	173
FIGURE 3.46 UNITED STATES CROP CONDITION, APRIL TO JULY 2023	177
FIGURE 3.47 UZBEKISTAN'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	182
FIGURE 3.48 VIETNAM'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	
FIGURE 3.49 SOUTH AFRICA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	190
FIGURE 3.50 ZAMBIA'S CROP CONDITION, APRIL - JULY 2023	193
FIGURE 4. 1 CHINA CROP CALENDAR	
FIGURE 4.2 CHINA SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL PROFILES, APRIL TO JULY 2023	
FIGURE 4.3 CHINA SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE PROFILES, APRIL TO JULY 2023	
FIGURE 4.4 CHINA CROPPED AND UNCROPPED ARABLE LAND, BY PIXEL, APRIL TO JULY	
FIGURE 4.5 CHINA MAXIMUM VEGETATION CONDITION INDEX (VCIX), BY PIXEL, APRIL TO	
2023	198

FIGURE 4.6 CHINA BIOMASS DEPARTURE MAP FROM 15YA, BY PIXEL, APRIL TO JULY 2023	198
FIGURE 4. 7 CHINA MINIMUM VEGETATION HEALTH INDEX (VHIN), BY PIXEL, APRIL TO JULY 20:	23
	198
FIGURE 4. 8 CHINA TIME SERIES RAINFALL, APRIL TO JULY 2023	198
FIGURE 4. 9 CROP CONDITION CHINA NORTHEAST REGION, APRIL - JULY 2023	204
FIGURE 4. 10 CROP CONDITION CHINA INNER MONGOLIA, APRIL - JULY 2023	206
FIGURE 4. 11 CROP CONDITION CHINA HUANGHUAIHAI, APRIL - JULY 2023	207
FIGURE 4. 12 CROP CONDITION CHINA LOESS REGION, APRIL - JULY 2023	209
FIGURE 4. 13 CROP CONDITION CHINA LOWER YANGTZE REGION, APRIL - JULY 2023	211
FIGURE 4. 14 CROP CONDITION CHINA SOUTHWEST REGION, APRIL - JULY 2023	213
FIGURE 4. 15 CROP CONDITION SOUTHERN CHINA, APRIL - JULY 2023	215
FIGURE 4. 16 RATE OF CHANGE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR RICE, WHEAT, MAIZE, AND	
SOYBEAN IN CHINA IN 2023 (%)	217
FIGURE 5.1. DESERT LOCUST SITUATION IN JULY 2023	225
FIGURE 5.2 IMPACTED CROPLAND IN SHULAN CITY, JILIN PROVINCE	
(SOURCE: HTTPS://WWW.THEGUARDIAN.COM/WORLD/2023/AUG/07/CHINA-FLOODS-	
RAIN-WEATHER-DEATHS-JILIN-PROVINCE-SHULAN-CITY)	226
FIGURE 5.3 CLIMATOLOGICAL DROUGHT ASSESSED BY THE PDSI ANOMALY OVER OVERALL CROPLANDS OF	F
ARGENTINA. INSETS: STANDARDIZED ET:PET AND NDVI TIME SERIES FOR 4 DISTINCT AGRICULTURAL	
COUNTIES.	228
FIGURE 5.4 MONTHLY TIME SERIES OF THE SOI-BOM FROM JULY 2022 TO JULY 2023 (SOURCE:.	229
FIGURE 5.5 NINO REGION DISTRIBUTION MAP (SOURCE:	230
FIGURE 5.6 MONTHLY TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES FOR JANUARY	
2023 (SOURCE: HTTP://WWW.BOM.GOV.AU/CLIMATE/ENSO/WRAP-UP/#TABS=SEA-	
SURFACE)	230

### **Abbreviations**

5YA Five-year average, the average for the four-month period from April to July of for

2017-2021; one of the standard reference periods.

15YA Fifteen-year average, the average for the four-month period from April to July for

2007-2021; one of the standard reference periods and typically referred to as

"average".

AEZ Agro-Ecological Zone

BIOMSS CropWatch agroclimatic indicator for biomass production potential

BOM Australian Bureau of Meteorology
CALF Cropped Arable Land Fraction
CAS Chinese Academy of Sciences
CWAI CropWatch Agroclimatic Indicator

CWSU CropWatch Spatial Units
CPI Crop Production Index

DM Dry matter

EC/JRC European Commission Joint Research Centre

ENSO El Niño Southern Oscillation

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GAUL Global Administrative Units Layer

GVG GPS, Video, and GIS data

Ha hectare Kcal kilocalorie

MPZ Major Production Zone
MRU Mapping and Reporting Unit

NDVI Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

OISST Optimum Interpolation Sea Surface Temperature

PAR Photosynthetically active radiation
PET Potential Evapotranspiration

AIR CAS Aerospace Information Research Institute

RADPAR CropWatch PAR agroclimatic indicator
RAIN CropWatch rainfall agroclimatic indicator

SOI Southern Oscillation Index

TEMP CropWatch air temperature agroclimatic indicator

Tonne Thousand kilograms

VCIx CropWatch maximum Vegetation Condition Index

VHI CropWatch Vegetation Health Index

VHIn CropWatch minimum Vegetation Health Index

W/m<sup>2</sup> Watt per square meter

This CropWatch bulletin presents a global overview of crop stage and condition between April and July 2023, a period referred to in this bulletin as the JFMA (April, May, June and July) period or just the "reporting period.", while the information on disaster events was updated until mid-August The bulletin is the 126<sup>th</sup> such publication issued by the CropWatch group at the Aerospace Information Research Institute (AIR) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing.

#### **CropWatch indicators**

CropWatch analyses are based mostly on several standard as well as new ground-based and remote sensing indicators, following a hierarchical approach.

In parallel to an increasing spatial precision of the analyses, indicators become more focused on agriculture as the analyses zoom in to smaller spatial units. CropWatch uses two sets of indicators: (i) agroclimatic indicators—RAIN, TEMP, RADPAR, and potential BIOMSS, which describe weather factors and its impacts on crops. Importantly, the indicators RAIN, TEMP, RADPAR, and BIOMSS do not directly describe the weather variables rain, temperature, radiation, or biomass, but rather they are spatial averages over agricultural areas, which are weighted according to the local crop production potential; and (ii) agronomic indicators—VHIn, CALF, and VCIx and vegetation indices, describing crop condition and development. (iii) PAY indicators: planted area, yield and production.

For each reporting period, the bulletin reports on the departures for all seven indicators, which (with the exception of TEMP) are expressed in relative terms as a percentage change compared to the average value for that indicator for the last five or fifteen years (depending on the indicator). For more details on the CropWatch indicators and spatial units used for the analysis, please see the quick reference guide in Annex B, as well as online resources and publications posted at www.cropwatch.cn.

#### **CropWatch analysis and indicators**

The analyses cover large global zones; major producing countries of maize, rice, wheat, and soybean; and detailed assessments for Chinese regions, 43 major agricultural countries, and 223 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs).

This bulletin is organized as follows:

Chapter	Spatial coverage	Key indicators
Chapter 1	World, using Mapping and Reporting Units (MRU), 65 large, agro-ecologically homogeneous units covering the globe	RAIN, TEMP, RADPAR, BIOMSS
Chapter 2	Major Production Zones (MPZ), six regions that contribute most to global food production	As above, plus CALF, VCIx, and VHIn
Chapter 3	46 key countries (main producers and exporters) and 223 AEZs	As above plus NDVI and GVG survey
Chapter 4	China and regions	As above plus high-resolution images; Pest and crops trade prospects
Chapter 5	Production outlook, and updates on disaster events and El Niño.	

#### Regular updates and online resources

The bulletin is released quarterly in both English and Chinese. E-mail cropwatch@radi.ac.cn to sign up for the mailing list or visit CropWatch online at www.cropwatch.cn, http://cloud.cropwatch.cn/

### Executive summary

The current CropWatch bulletin describes world-wide crop condition and food production as appraised by data up to the end of July 2023. It is prepared by an international team coordinated by the Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The assessment is based mainly on remotely sensed data. It covers prevailing agri-climatic conditions, including extreme factors, at different spatial scales, starting with global patterns in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 focuses on agroclimatic and agronomic conditions in major production zones in all continents. Chapter 3 covers the major agricultural countries that comprise at least 80% of production and exports (the "core countries") while chapter 4 zooms into China. Special attention is paid to the production outlook of main crop producing and exporting countries where major cereal and oil crops (maize, rice, wheat and soybean) are harvested this year or currently still in the field. Subsequent sections of Chapter 5 describe the global disasters that occurred from April to July 2023.

#### **Agroclimatic conditions**

During this monitoring period, temperature records were broken in different parts of the world. However, the transition from La Niña to El Niño tended to smooth out precipitation. It brought relatively more rainfall to regions that had been drought-stricken, such as the Middle East and Eastern Africa, and parts of South America, such as Argentina. On the other hand, rainfall declined from above-average to average levels in most of Australia. Central Asia continued to have a rainfall deficit. Rainfall was close to the average for most of the USA, Canada and Europe. Flooding created some crop damage in India and China. Central and Northern China benefitted from generally above-average rainfall.

#### Global crop production situation

of second maize increased, Maize: In Brazil. the cultivation area and yield bringing Brazilian maize production to 100.68 million tonnes (+10.3%). Similarly, China also increased the area by 1.234 million ha, resulting in a production increase by 2.2%, whereas for the USA, an increase by 3.8% is forecasted. Conditions in Europe were generally favorable and slight increases in production can be expected. The sharpest decline was estimated for India, where flooding decreased the area and yield, leading to a decline in production by 9.1% to 17.1 million tonnes. All in all, the supply of maize has rebounded from last year. Global maize production is projected to reach 1.072 billion tonnes, marking an increase of 26.94 million tonnes or 2.6% compared to the decreased production (1.045 billion tonnes) in 2022, yet remaining below the peak in 2021.

**Rice**: As the world's largest rice producer, China is expected at 193.346 million tonnes, down by 1.0%, due to reduced cultivation areas. Adverse weather conditions, including excessive rainfall during heading and flowering, affected both early-season and single-season rice in its major producing regions and in northern China. Southeast Asian countries, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka, experienced normal to slightly below-average rainfall during the rainy season, leading to decreased rice yields and resulting in lower rice production. However, in July, excessive rainfall occurred in Pakistan and India, leading to localized flooding. Nevertheless, conditions have been better in Pakistan as compared to last year, when widespread flooding had caused large yield losses. Pakistan's rice production is expected to increase by 6.8%, while India's rice production is estimated to decrease slightly by 0.9%. Vietnam, Cambodia, Nigeria, and the United States saw varying degrees of increased rice production. Overall, the global rice production is forecasted to slightly decline by 4.4 million tonnes or 0.6%.

Wheat: The conditions for production in major wheat-producing countries varied significantly. As compared to last year, agro-climatic conditions improved notably in East Africa and the Middle East. As the world's largest wheat producer, China experienced favorable weather conditions early in the season but frequent rainfall during the late grain-filling and harvest phase. This resulted in a yield of 134.72 million tonnes, an increase of 0.4%. In Russia, wheat production decreased by 3.8% to 82.94 million tonnes, primarily due to

a mild drought in May and June. The wheat production of the United States, despite experiencing unfavorable weather conditions during early growth, saw an increase of 7.9% to 55.64 million tonnes. The six largest year-on-year increases, by more than 9%, were estimated for Syria, Ethiopia, Morocco, Turkey, Iran, and Lebanon, where the conditions were better than during the extreme drought year of 2022. Due to an expansion of area and higher yields, production increased in some European countries, such as Hungary (+1.4%), Romania (+5.6%), Italy (+6.4%), and Ukraine (+5.6%). Afghanistan and Central Asian countries, including Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan, experienced a reduction in both cultivation areas and yields. In the Southern Hemisphere, production is estimated to decrease in Australia (-11%), Argentina (-14.1%), and Brazil (-3.1%), and increase in South Africa (+8.4%). Global wheat production is estimated to decline by 0.6% to 736.6 million tonnes, which is the lowest production of the past 5 years.

**Soybean:** Its production increased in the Southern Hemisphere, but the situations in Brazil and Argentina varied significantly. The increase in production in Brazil more than offset the decline in Argentina, resulting in a net increase of 1.71 million tonnes. In China, farmers expanded the area of maize at the expense of soybean, resulting in a decline in production by 5.7% to 17.2 million tonnes. A decline in the area was also estimated for the USA. Its production is forecasted to reach 100.5 million tonnes, 1.25% less than last year. Canada (+3.1%) and India (+1.0%) saw increased production. The cumulative decrease of 1.9 million tonnes in soybean production in the Northern Hemisphere exceeded the increase in the Southern Hemisphere, resulting in a global soybean production decrease of 0.3% to 319.06 million tonnes. Overall, the global soybean supply situation remains relatively stable.