1 - UNITED STATES
During July, widespread warmth promoted a rapid pace of crop development. However, hot weather led to some crop stress on the southern Plains and from the lower Great Lakes region into the middle and northern Atlantic States. In contrast, cooler-than-normal conditions were mostly limited to the northern High Plains and the Northwest. Meanwhile, most of the country’s drought remained consolidated across the West, although secondary drought areas existed in the western Corn Belt and from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. On the central and southern High Plains, some cotton and sorghum continued to suffer from the effects of heat and drought, despite a late-month turn toward cooler, wetter weather. In parts of the West, heat- and drought-related stress extended to rangeland and pastures. However, drier-than-normal weather also favored Northwestern small grain maturation and harvesting. Tropical systems affecting the country during July included Tropical Storm Fay and Hurricane Hanna. Fay produced heavy rain in the Atlantic Coast States; Hanna moved inland across southern Texas, reportedly causing local damage to crops such as cotton and citrus.

2 - CANADA
Conditions remained overall favorable for Prairie spring crops, despite local pockets of wetness and dryness. In early August, heavy showers provided much-needed moisture for reproductive to filling corn and soybeans in Ontario, following unfavorable warmth and dryness in July.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA
Warm, sunny weather favored rapid maturation of corn and cotton in central Brazil, while supporting a rapid pace of harvesting; however, dryness recorded in parts of southern Brazil was unseasonable, reducing moisture for vegetative to reproductive wheat. In Argentina, conditions were overall favorable for winter grains in Buenos Aires, and many other major production areas, but dry soils in Cordoba hampered late plantings.

4 - EUROPE
In July, highly variable rainfall was observed across the continent. Acute short-term drought and incursions of extreme heat in France lowered prospects for reproductive to filling spring grains and summer crops. Dryness extended east into central Germany, though heat was not as severe. In Spain, excessive heat in the south increased irrigation demands for reproductive to filling summer crops, while rain in central portions of the country provided supplemental moisture for corn and sunflowers. Heavy rain boosted moisture supplies for summer crops across Poland and much of southeastern Europe. However, heat and localized dryness adversely impacted crops in the lower Danube River Valley.

5 - FSU-WESTERN
Bouts of extreme heat and acute dryness adversely impacted reproductive summer crops in parts of western Russia, though cooler, wetter weather during late July stabilized or improved yield prospects locally. In Ukraine, acute short-term dryness in western summer crop areas contrasted with favorable rain in the east.

6 - FSU-EASTERN
During July, heat and dryness lowered yield prospects for reproductive spring grains in Kazakhstan and central Russia. Farther east, localized dryness continued to plague spring wheat in the Siberia District, though showers improved conditions overall. In the south, seasonably dry, hot weather promoted cotton development in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan, though winter-spring drought limited irrigation supplies in western areas.

7 - MIDDLE EAST AND TURKEY
Sunny skies and seasonable temperatures during July promoted the development of reproductive to filling corn, sunflowers, and cotton. Crop prospects remained good to excellent due to favorable spring rains and adequate irrigation supplies.

8 - SOUTH ASIA
Following a good start to the summer monsoon in India, rainfall in July was lighter than normal across central portions of the country, reducing moisture supplies for rice (east) and oilseeds (west). In contrast, above-average rainfall supported cotton development in southern sections and western-most areas. Elsewhere, irrigation supplies remained adequate for cotton and rice in northern India and Pakistan, while wetter-than-normal conditions continued in Bangladesh.

9 - EASTERN ASIA
Persistent heavy rainfall and flooding continued into July across portions of southern China, damaging rice and other summer crops. In contrast, ill-timed heat and dryness in the northeast stressed corn and soybeans entering moisture-sensitive stages of development. Meanwhile, seasonable warmth in western China promoted cotton development and maintained good to excellent crop conditions. Elsewhere in the region, above-average rainfall supported rice in Japan and most of South Korea, while unseasonable dryness reduced moisture supplies for rice in North Korea.

10 - SOUTHEAST ASIA
During July, rainfall was closer to normal in key rice areas of Thailand. However, below-average rainfall continued in northern sections, limiting irrigation replenishment for the dry season. Additionally, drier-than-normal weather occurred across most of Indochina and the northern Philippines. Farther south, consistent rainfall in oil palm areas of Malaysia and Indonesia maintained good soil moisture for the crop.

11 - AUSTRALIA
During July, near- to above-normal rainfall in New South Wales favored wheat, barley, and canola development, helping to maintain good early-season yield prospects. In contrast, mostly dry weather in Queensland hampered wheat and other winter crop development. Elsewhere in the wheat belt, drier-than-normal weather in the south and west slowed winter grain and oilseed development, but seasonally mild winter weather reduced crop moisture demands and helped limit evaporative losses.

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