MED-Amin
Mediterranean Agricultural Market Information Network

MED-Amin Bulletin 2026 – 3

Winter crops outlook at 10 June 2026

Overall favourable outlook despite late-season heatwaves

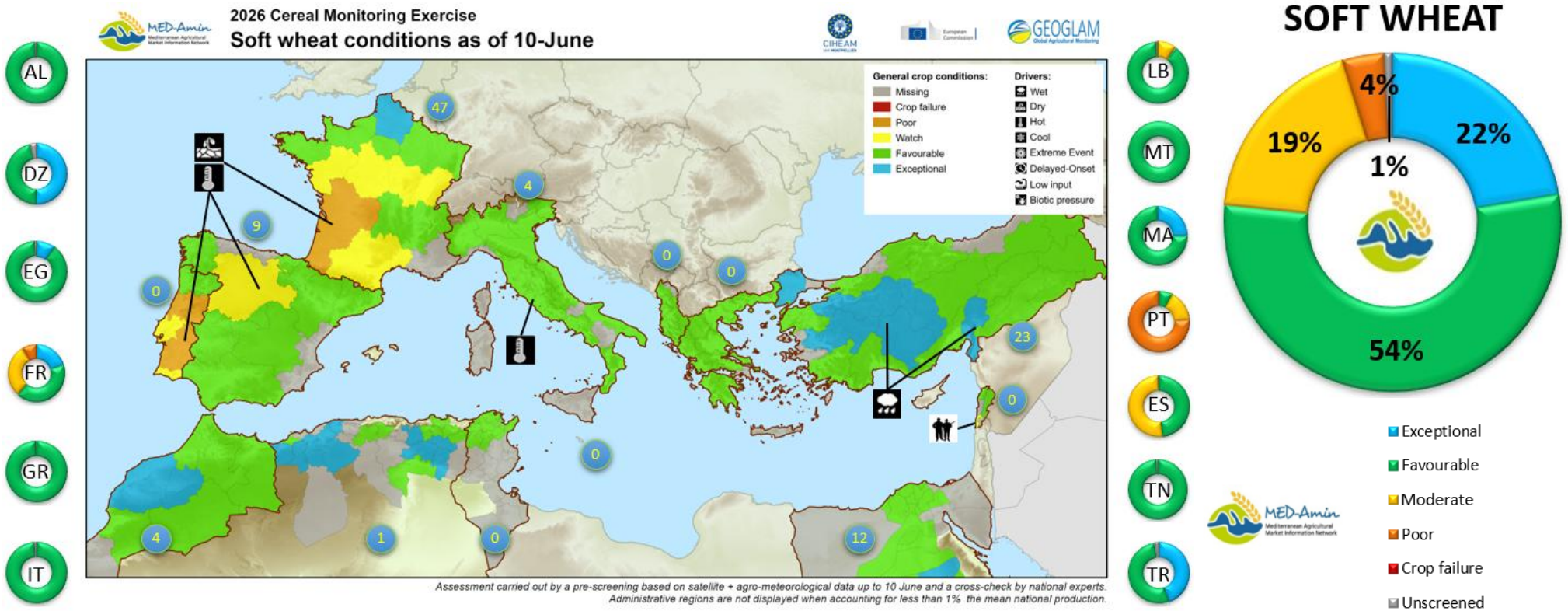
The outlook remains favourable to exceptional in the Maghreb, particularly in Morocco and Algeria, as well as in Türkiye, where a strong production rebound is expected compared with the previous season. Heatwaves from late May affected several regions, particularly in south-western Europe. Impacts are notably reported for durum wheat, with some deterioration expected in both yield and grain quality in several areas. Despite these constraints, the overall outlook for winter cereals remains positive across the region, with Portugal remaining the main exception.

1. Crop outlook

Soft Wheat

The outlook has been revised upwards, with 76% of areas now being in "favourable" or better conditions, including a high 22% in "exceptional" conditions. These exceptional conditions are mainly observed in key producing areas of western **Morocco** and **Algeria**, (MA, DZ, together accounting for 5% of MED-Amin production), as well as in central **Türkiye** (TR, 23% of MED-Amin production) and northern **France** (FR, 47% of MED-Amin production). Favourable conditions are also confirmed in **Albania**, **Tunisia**, **Greece** and **Egypt** (EG, 12% of MED-Amin production), while a more "moderate" outlook is confirmed in central **Spain** (ES, 9% of MED-Amin production). Elsewhere in **France**, the situation is more contrasted, reflecting the impact of recent heatwaves, with a substantial share of areas now classified under "moderate" conditions. In **Portugal**, persistent "poor" conditions throughout the campaign have led to an unfavourable outlook.

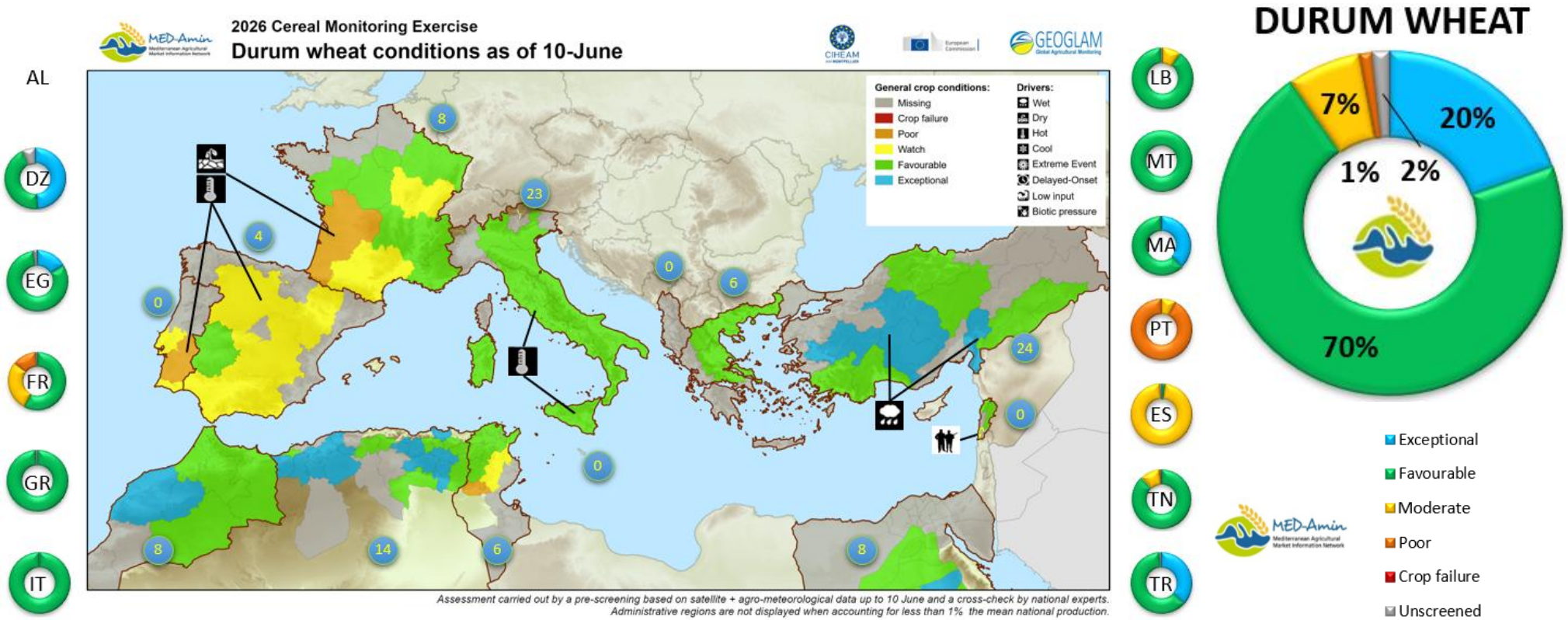
Please see the National Highlights section of this bulletin.



Durum Wheat

Durum wheat is a typical Mediterranean crop, with MED-Amin countries accounting for nearly half of global production. An excellent outlook is confirmed, with an exceptional 90% of areas in "favourable" of better conditions, particularly in **Morocco**, **Algeria** and **Türkiye**, three major producers (accounting for 8%, 14% and 24% of MED-Amin production, respectively). Favourable conditions are also reported in **Greece**, **Tunisia** and **Lebanon**, despite the ongoing conflict. Areas rated as "moderate" are concentrated in **Spain** and southwestern **France**, reflecting hot and dry conditions (respectively 4% and 8% of MED-Amin production). Local negative impact may have occurred in central **Italy** and Sicily (IT, 23% of MED-Amin production), while some quality concerns have been raised in **Spain** and **Morocco**.

Please see the National Highlights section of this bulletin.

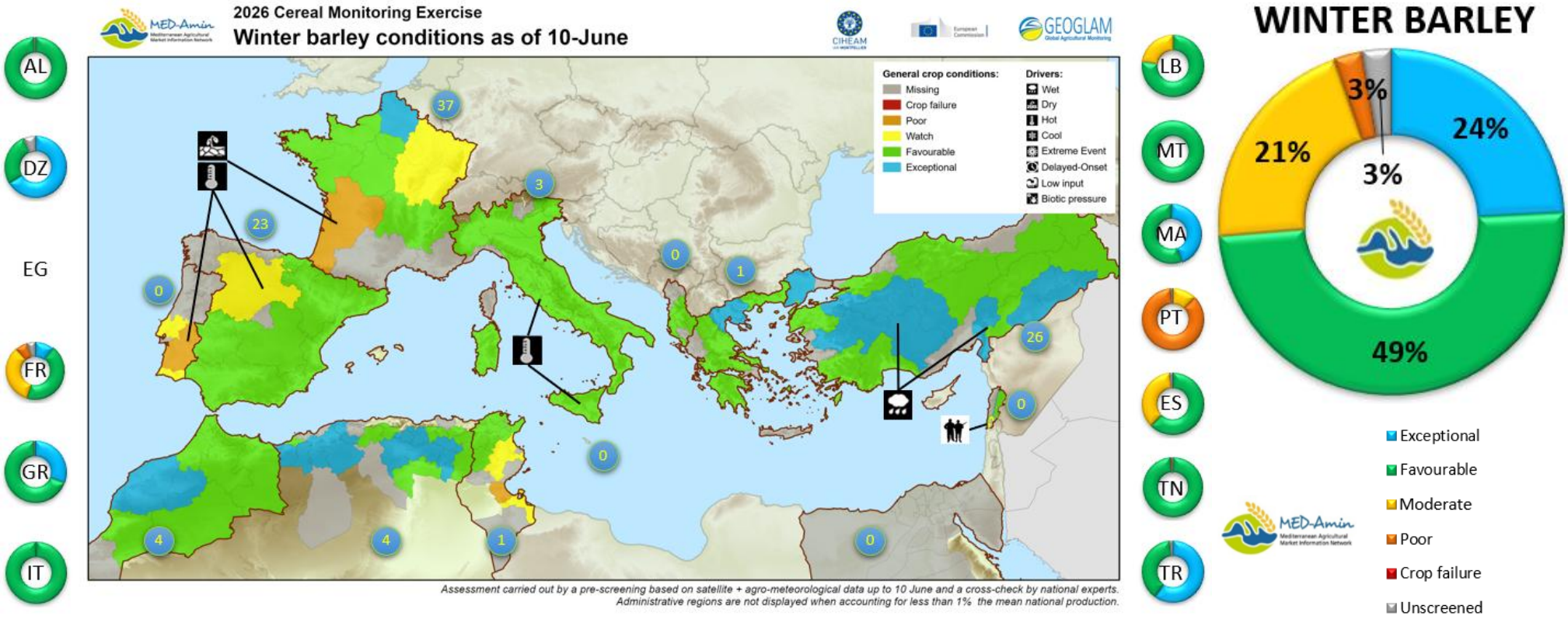


Barley

Winter barley conditions are broadly similar to those of soft wheat, with 73% of areas in “favourable” or better conditions, including 24% now classified as “exceptional”. The outlook has been revised upward, supported by “favourable” to “exceptional” conditions **Türkiye**, (26% of MED-Amin production) northern **France**, **Greece** and across the **Maghreb** countries (which together represent 9% of MED-Amin production).

However, substantial areas under “moderate” conditions are still reported in **France**, which accounts for 37% of MED-Amin production. In **Spain** (26% of MED-Amin production), barley is performing better than wheat.

Please see the National Highlights section of this bulletin.



2. National Highlights

Albania - Favourable conditions supporting a close-to-average outlook - Favourable

Adequate rainfall and moderate temperatures have supported winter cereal development across the main grain-producing regions, with soil moisture remained satisfactory throughout the main crop development stages. No significant impacts from pests, diseases or adverse weather events have been reported.

Overall, crop development remains close to the average trend, with a generally positive outlook and acceptable grain quality. Warm temperatures during the grain-filling stage accelerated crop maturation and ripening, resulting in a slightly earlier crop cycle in several regions. However, these conditions are not expected to have significantly affected grain quality.

Harvests have already started in some areas, and preliminary observations indicate that yields are likely to be slightly below average overall.

Algeria - Positive yield outlook and area expansion support a production rebound - Exceptional

Rainfall was largely below average during the reviewed period, while high temperatures supported grain drying and crop maturation. Exceptionally high temperatures were observed from the second half of May, particularly in western wilayas. However, no significant impact on yields is expected, as crops were already at advanced maturation stages.

Satellite indicators show biomass accumulation levels well above the medium-term average across the country. As a result, very positive to exceptional yield and production prospects are maintained in most of the main cereal-producing wilayas. Conditions are slightly less favourable in several eastern areas and in some coastal regions, although the national outlook remains highly positive overall.

Official sources indicate a record season, particularly for durum wheat. In May, USDA forecast national wheat production at 4.1 million tonnes, 28% above last year, supported by both higher yields and an increase in sown areas. This confirms a strong rebound compared with 2025 campaign. The expansion of cereal cultivation in southern areas, including *Ouargla*, *Timimoun* and *Adrar*, supported by irrigation from groundwater reserves and investments in electrification, road access and collection centres, is also contributing to the high production outlook.

Harvesting started from late April to mid-May in Saharan production areas. In most regions, harvest operations were launched between early and mid-June. Slight delays persist in some more mountainous areas (e.g. *Tiaret*).

Egypt - Stable yields and expanded cultivated area support improved production outlook - Favourable

Temperatures in May and early June remained close to the long-term average, supporting crop development in-line with seasonal norms. Although localized heatwave episodes occurred, no significant impact on crop performance was reported. In Upper Egypt (*Aswan*, *Luxor*, *Qena*, *Sohag*, *Assiut* and *Minia*), warmer conditions accelerated grain filling and crop maturation, resulting in earlier harvests. Rainfall was virtually absent, in line with the usual climatic conditions, while irrigation ensured satisfactory grain filling. No major outbreaks of pests or diseases, nor any extreme weather events, were reported.

Against this background, crop performance is satisfactory in irrigated areas, with yields expected to be close to or slightly above average in the main

production regions. The area planted with wheat is estimated at between 1.51 and 1.55 Mha, representing an increase of 0.15–0.20 Mha compared with the 2020–2024 average. This expansion, supported by higher procurement prices, has notably occurred on recently reclaimed land, particularly in *Noubaria* and the *New Valley*. Despite lower but still satisfactory productivity, which is expected to result in a slight decline in the national average yield, the expansion of the cultivated area should support an increase in total production.

Overall, crops progressed in line with seasonal norms. In Upper Egypt, harvest is nearing completion in several areas. In the Nile Delta governorates (*Beheira*, *Kafr El-Sheikh*, *Dakahlia*, *Gharbia*, *Menoufia* and *Sharkia*), winter cereals had reached the final stages of maturation as of 10 June, while harvesting had already started in the earliest areas.

France - Marked regional contrasts but an overall satisfactory outlook - Favourable

Winter cereal conditions remain generally satisfactory, although marked regional disparities persist. Above-average temperatures in late May and early June accelerated crop development and increased moisture stress, particularly in southewestern regions. Recent heatwave episode may affect yield components, notably ear density in shallow soils and spring barley performance under water-stress conditions. Nevertheless, grain filling remains generally favourable, although impacts on barley thousand-kernel weight may occur.

The most favourable conditions are reported in northern production areas. Exceptional crop conditions are observed in *Hauts-de-France*, where 99% of soft wheat and barley areas are rated in good to very good condition. Conditions are also very favourable in *Normandy* and *Île-de-France*, although to a lesser extent. They remain satisfactory in *Grand Est*, *Pays de la Loire* and parts of *Centre-Val de Loire*. In contrast, crop conditions are more heterogeneous in *Bourgogne-Franche-Comté* and other parts of *Centre-Val de Loire*, and remain challenging in *Nouvelle-Aquitaine* and *Occitanie*. In these two regions, only 45% and 50% of durum wheat areas, respectively, are reported in good to very good condition. Soft wheat and barley conditions are also less favourable.

At the national level, 77% of soft wheat and 75% of winter barley areas are rated in good to very good condition, slightly above the five-year average (73% and 71%, respectively). Durum wheat conditions remain more mixed, with 64% of areas rated in good to very good condition, below the five-year average of 70%. This reflects less favourable conditions in some of the main production areas, particularly in *Nouvelle-Aquitaine* and *Occitanie*. Disease pressure remains low to moderate overall and crop health conditions are generally satisfactory. Localized lodging has been reported following storm events.

As of early June, heading had been completed across the country, with crop development 6 to 9 days ahead of the five-year average. Harvesting operations are imminent in southern regions and are expected to start before mid-June in central and eastern parts of the country.

Greece - Stable conditions support average yield outlook - Favourable

Rainfall remained close to the long-term average, while above-average temperatures accelerated crop development and harvest progress in most cereal-producing areas. As a result, crop development is slightly ahead of average at the national level.

Winter cereal conditions remain favourable, supporting a national yield outlook close to average overall. Moderate regional disparities persist, with yields expected to range from slightly below to slightly above average depending on local conditions. In *Central Makedonia*, favourable growing conditions supported a slightly above-average outlook, although less

favourable conditions were reported locally in *Pella*, where spring weather was insufficient to fully offset the effects of excessive winter rainfall. In *Western Makedonia*, crop conditions are favourable and production outlook is positive. Crop development is slightly later than in other regions due to the more continental climate and later sowing dates, but remains in line with average. In *Thessaly*, crop conditions and yield outlook are generally close to average. No significant weather events or major pest and disease outbreaks were reported.

Harvesting activities are progressing rapidly across most production areas. In *Central Makedonia*, barley harvest is almost completed while wheat harvest is ongoing. In *Thessaly*, wheat harvesting is also underway. Further north, in *Western Makedonia*, crop stages range from heading to flowering for wheat in *Florina*, while barley harvesting has started in *Grevena*.

Italy - Favourable outlook maintained despite recent heatwaves - Favourable

Rainfall was below the long-term average across the country, particularly in *Sicily*. Warmer-than-average temperatures, reaching up to 4 °C above normal during the last week of May, accelerated grain filling and crop maturation.

Recent heatwaves have slightly reduced yield expectations in central Italy and *Sicily*, although no major impact on grain quality is expected overall. Nevertheless, crop conditions remain favourable overall. Phytosanitary conditions are good, and satellite indicators show early biomass accumulation above the medium-term average in all regions, with limited regional differences. Compared with the second bulletin, the outlook has been revised slightly upwards. Consequently, national yield and production outlooks are favourable, despite locally more moderate output expected in areas affected by recent heat stress.

Crop development is slightly ahead of the seasonal calendar. As of 10 June, harvesting had started across the country, around 10 days earlier than usual.

Lebanon - Favourable agrometeorological conditions tempered by conflict-related disruptions and recent heat stress - Favourable

Agrometeorological conditions remain generally favourable, supported by sufficient and well-distributed rainfall throughout the season, including beneficial precipitation in late May in *Akkar* (*North*) and the *Bekaa*. These rainfalls maintained adequate soil moisture, supporting crop development and reducing irrigation requirements. Above-average temperatures in late May and early June accelerated ripening, particularly in inland areas, with potential impacts on grain filling, especially for durum wheat and late crops.

In the *Bekaa*, crops showed strong vegetative growth and above-average biomass accumulation, resulting in an above-average production outlook. Conditions are also generally favourable, although to a lesser extent, in the *North*. Recent rainfall supported crop recovery despite heat stress in coastal areas. In *Mount Lebanon* region, the campaign was initially hampered by significant sowing delays. Recent heat stress may have affected grain filling and further limited yield potential. Consequently, although overall conditions remain satisfactory, outlook is closer to average. Among winter cereals, barley conditions are particularly favourable, with yields anticipated above average, benefiting livestock feed availability. Soft wheat also benefited from favourable growing conditions and shows strong yield potential. Durum wheat conditions are more mixed, with delayed development and outlook generally close to, and sometimes below, average. Military escalation since March 2026 has disrupted field operations and damaged infrastructures, complicating access to inputs, markets and services, particularly in the *Bekaa*. Localized pest and disease outbreaks have also been reported. Despite these constraints, improved irrigation reserves (including the rise in Lake Qaraoun

level) and favourable agrometeorological conditions support an overall positive outlook.

As of 10 June, crops ranged from heading stages in *Mount Lebanon* and coastal areas to ripening in the *North* and the *Bekaa Valley*. Barley harvesting has started. Wheat harvest is expected to begin from late June onwards in the *Bekaa*, with potential disruption due to conflict-related restrictions.

Morocco - Exceptional crop conditions support a sharp rebound in cereal production - Exceptional

Rainfall was almost absent across the country, with precipitation well below the long-term average. A heatwave between 20 May and 5 June pushed temperatures up to 40 °C, which may have affected the maturation of late-sown crops.

After record levels of biomass accumulation earlier in the season, satellite indicators have returned to the medium-term average or slightly above in all regions. This reflects the end of the crop maturation phase. Conditions were particularly favourable in western areas, including *Casablanca-Settat*, where cereal production is expected at around 2.6 Mt. Consequently, a very positive to exceptional outlook is maintained for winter cereals at national level. Current projections point to total cereal production of around 9 Mt, almost double the previous campaign, including 4.4 Mt of soft wheat, 2.1 Mt of durum wheat and 2.5 Mt of barley. However, some uncertainty remains regarding grain quality.

Harvesting started in late May in the Chaouia plain (*Casablanca-Settat*). However, various operational constraints are delaying harvest progress across the country. Since 1 June 2026, import duties of 135% on wheat and its derivatives have been reinstated.

Portugal – Severe yield losses confirmed following a succession of adverse weather conditions - Poor

The campaign continues to be severely affected by adverse weather conditions across most producing regions. Following excessive winter rainfall, which caused widespread soil waterlogging and root asphyxia, spring conditions remained challenging, with dry weather and heatwaves in May leading to thermal stress and accelerated crop maturation. These conditions shortened the growing cycle, particularly affecting late-sown crops, and resulted in small grain size and increased weed pressure.

Consequently, national outlook remains markedly below average, confirming a sharp decline in both wheat and barley yields and production. The most severe impacts are reported in *Alentejo*, the country's main cereal-producing region, where yields are expected to be around 50% below average. In *Alentejo* and *Algarve*, substantial areas failed to reach adequate productivity levels and were repurposed for forage use. Significant yield reductions of up to 20–25% are also anticipated in *Oeste e Vale do Tejo* and *Centro* (where total loss of barley intended for grain production have been reported in parts of *Beira Litoral*). In *Norte* (*Trás-os-Montes*), initial crop delays caused by cold and wet conditions during establishment were compounded by unusually low night temperatures during flowering in mid-May, with yield reductions of up to 10% anticipated.

Most of the crops are currently at the final stages of ripening, with crop development and maturation accelerated by above-average temperatures. In *Centro* (*Oeste e Vale do Tejo*), harvests are expected to start from mid-June. Beyond agronomic constraints, the cereal sector continues to face significant economic pressure, as declining international grain prices coincide with persistently high production costs, particularly for fertilisers and fuel.

Spain - Close to average outlook despite a marked decline from the exceptional 2025 campaign - Favourable

During the reviewed period, precipitation remained significantly below the long-term average across the main producing regions, particularly in the south. Warm and dry conditions from mid-May limited further biomass accumulation and locally affected grain filling, especially late-sown crops.

Remote sensing indicators show biomass accumulation close to or slightly above the medium-term average in most regions, with the exception of *Castilla y León* (and, to a lesser extent, *Andalucía*). Biomass accumulation is below average there, reflecting challenging conditions throughout the campaign (abundant rainfall during the sowing period, followed by dry conditions in March), which have delayed and hampered crop growth.

At national level, the outlook has been revised slightly downwards, with production expected to fall by around 28–30% compared with the exceptional 2025 campaign. Recent estimates for soft wheat, durum wheat and barley combined stand at 13.3 Mt according to ACCOE in late May and 12.9 Mt according to ASEGRAIN in early June. Barley outlook is comparatively better, with yields close to average, while durum wheat is the most affected crop, with production expected to decline by around 46% year-on-year. However, overall conditions remain rather favourable at national level and close to the five-year average.

Some regional disparities should be noted. In *Castilla y León*, production is estimated 40–44% below last year, due to both reduced area and lower yields, and is also expected to remain significantly below the five-year average. In *Andalucía*, ACCOE estimates point to a 35% year-on-year decline, with concerns regarding durum wheat quality. In *Castilla-La Mancha*, ASAJA forecasts a 20% decrease compared with last year, with yields partly affected by the May heatwave. In *Aragón*, UAGA-COAG expects total cereal production to decline by 21.5% year-on-year, mainly due to lower yields following warm conditions in May, with wheat appearing more affected than barley.

As of 10 June, harvesting had started in southern regions as well as in *Castilla y León*. Progress was rapid, with most areas already harvested by mid-June in *Andalucía* and *Castilla-La Mancha*. Harvesting also started very early in *Aragón* and is expected to begin by the end of June in the latest regions.

Tunisia - Harvest underway under favourable conditions nationwide - Favourable

During the reviewed period, rainfall remained scarce across the country and well below the long-term average. Maximum temperatures increased progressively from 20 May onwards. As these conditions occurred at advanced crop development stages, they are not expected to have significantly affected cereal maturation or grain quality. Consequently, crop conditions and production outlook remain favourable nationwide, with biomass accumulation levels generally close to or above the five-year average. The outlook is largely unchanged since the previous bulletin. The most favourable conditions are observed in the main producing governorates of the north (e.g. *Beja*, *Le Kef*). In central areas (e.g. *Kairouan*), biomass accumulation is closer to average, resulting in a more moderate but still satisfactory outlook.

According to official forecasts, total cereal production is expected to reach around 2.2 Mt, including triticale, above both last year's harvest of 2.0 Mt and the five-year average. Harvesting operations are progressing well, with only localized delays reported following recent rainfall in the western governorate of *Kasserine*. As of 19 June, approximately 0.44 Mt of cereals had been harvested, including 0.28 Mt of durum wheat, 0.12 Mt of barley and 41 000 t of soft wheat. Government procurement prices were fixed at 1400, 1100 and 900 dinars/t for durum wheat, soft wheat and barley, respectively, corresponding to approximately EUR 413/t, EUR 325/t and EUR 266/t (as of 10 June).

Türkiye - Favourable to exceptional outlook despite delays - Favourable

Wet and cool conditions persisted during the reviewed period, with rainfall well above the long-term average across most regions, locally reaching almost twice normal levels. These conditions further delayed crop development and harvest operations. However, abundant water supply and very high soil moisture levels supported crop growth and favoured slow grain filling.

Crop conditions are better than last season in most regions. Satellite indicators show delayed but above-average biomass accumulation, confirming the positive effect of favourable water availability. Conditions are particularly favourable in Central Anatolia. In *Konya*, production forecasts reach up to 2.3 Mt of wheat (including soft and durum wheat), and 1.2 Mt of barley. In southeastern Anatolia, continued rainfall also supported production, although it delayed harvesting.

At national level, the outlook is favourable to exceptional. A strong rebound is expected compared with the previous campaign, with production likely to exceed the five-year average. Late-May TurkStat estimates indicate total wheat production at 22.8 Mt, and barley production at 8.7 Mt. High yields, above the five-year average, are anticipated.

As of 10 June, harvesting had started in several regions and is expected to begin in most producing regions by the end of June.

3. Quantitative forecasts

Quantitative yield forecasts are being tested for the first time this campaign within MED-Amin network framework (see section *4. Methodology* for further details). Greece and Spain are participating in this trial as pilot countries. As the methodology is still under development, the results should be interpreted with caution.

The forecasts represent the expected crop yield (t/ha) at harvest. They are calculated using weather data and satellite observations as of **10 June 2026**. The model error is provided below each forecast. The deviation from the five-year average is shown in the right-hand column. Red and green arrows indicate changes compared with the previous bulletin.

Greece

Soft wheat

Region	Forecast (t/ha)	Diff 5-yrs avg	Share of national production[1]
Kentriki Makedonia *Central Macedonia*	↘ **2,73** *±0,25*	-6%	45%
Anatoliki Makedonia Kai Thraki *Eastern Macedonia & Thrace*	↗ **3,31** *±0,25*	4%	21%
Dytiki Makedonia *Western Macedonia*	↗ **2,84** *±0,23*	3%	19%
Thessalia *Thessaly*	↘ **3,42** *±0,41*	-4%	10%
Sterea Ellada *Central Greece*	↘ ***3,00*** *n/a*	1%	3%
Other regions			3%
GREECE (whole country)	↗ **3,02** *±0,18*	0%	

Durum wheat

Region	Forecast (t/ha)	Diff 5-yrs avg	Share of national production
Thessalia *Thessaly*	↘ **3,54** *±0,29*	6%	32%
Kentriki Makedonia *Central Macedonia*	↘ **2,54** *±0,25*	-4%	30%
Anatoliki Makedonia Kai Thraki *Eastern Macedonia & Thrace*	↘ **2,73** *±0,27*	-14%	18%
Sterea Ellada *Central Greece*	↗ **3,25** *±0,21*	4%	13%
Dytiki Makedonia *Western Macedonia*	↗ **2,24** *±0,22*	-15%	6%
Other regions			1%
GREECE (whole country)	↗ **3,01** *±0,17*	1%	

[1] *2021-2024 average*

Winter barley

Region	Forecast (t/ha)	Diff 5-yrs avg	Share of national production
Thessalia *Thessaly*	**3,39** *±0,37*	8%	31%
Kentriki Makedonia *Central Macedonia*	**3,00** *±0,20*	-4%	31%
Sterea Ellada *Central Greece*	**2,81** *±0,21*	3%	14%
Anatoliki Makedonia Kai Thraki *Eastern Macedonia & Thrace*	**2,95** *±0,25*	-5%	10%
Dytiki Makedonia *Western Macedonia*	**3,10** *±0,30*	-1%	10%
Other regions			4%
GREECE (whole country)	**2,96** *±0,16*	1%	

Spain

Soft wheat

Region	Forecast (t/ha)	Diff 5-yrs avg	Share of national production[2]
Castilla y León *Castile and León*	**3,39** *±0,35*	-10%	52%
Castilla-La Mancha *Castilla–La Mancha*	**2,72** *±0,36*	-1%	13%
Aragón *Aragon*	**2,78** *±0,46*	-4%	9%
Cataluña *Catalonia*	***3,46*** *±0,38*	-5%	6%
Andalucía *Andalusia*	**2,69** *±0,41*	0%	5%
Other regions			15%
SPAIN (whole country)	**3,24** *±0,21*	-5%	

Durum wheat

Region	Forecast (t/ha)	Diff 5-yrs avg	Share of national production
Andalucía *Andalusia*	**2,67** *±0,43*	6%	71%
Aragón *Aragon*	**1,98** *±0,31*	-19%	23%
Castilla-La Mancha *Castilla–La Mancha*	**2,85** *±0,65*	-32%	3%
Castilla y León *Castile and León*	**3,04** *±0,33*	-21%	1%
Other regions			3%
SPAIN (whole country)	**2,61** *±0,25*	-8%	

[2] *2021-2025 average*

Winter barley

Region	Forecast (t/ha)	Diff 5-yrs avg	Share of national production
Castilla y León *Castile and León*	**3,03** *±0,37*	-13%	36%
Castilla-La Mancha *Castilla–La Mancha*	**2,74** *±0,30*	10%	26%
Aragón *Aragon*	**2,76** *±0,27*	-3%	18%
Cataluña *Catalonia*	**3,06** *±0,36*	-12%	8%
Com. Foral de Navarra *Navarre*	**3,92** *±0,32*	-6%	4%
Andalucía *Andalusia*	**1,91** *±0,42*	12%	3%
Other regions			6%
SPAIN (whole country)	**2,85** *±0,21*	-11%	

4. Methodology

This **bulletin** provides an overview of crop conditions and yield potential for three winter cereals (soft wheat, durum wheat, and barley) in the Mediterranean region for the **2025–2026 season**. It covers the period from **11 May to 10 June 2026**.

This crop monitoring and early warning system has been gradually developed since **2016 by the MED-Amin network[3], in collaboration with the Agri4cast team of the *Food Security* at the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC)[4]**. It provides **early qualitative forecasts** based on a GEOGLAM[5]-inspired approach, using a **two-step methodology**: 1) remote sensing and meteorological data analysis; 2) field feedback through a network of national Focal Points. This approach allows the identification **hot-spots** of concerns at the **subnational** level, relying on nomenclature and diagrams similar to those developed by GEOGLAM for AMIS (*Agricultural Market Information System*), and to disseminate corresponding alerts.

For the first time this year, **quantitative yield forecasts** based on ***machine learning*** techniques are being experimented for several regions in Spain, Greece, and Türkiye. Combining agricultural statistics at the NUTS 2 level over periods ranging from 10 to 25 years with 25 potential yield predictors (meteorological and satellite data, crop model outputs), **three algorithms** are implemented to estimate the potential yields of each crop in each region: PLS (Partial Least Squares Regression), RF (Random Forests), and SVM (Support Vector Machine). The choice of the most relevant estimate is left to the national Focal Points based on field feedback.

The maps presented in Section 3. were created using the boundaries of the **NUTS** (European Commission) and **GAUL 2** (FAO) regions:

- *FAO. 2024. Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL). [Accessed on 08 April 2026]. https://data.apps.fao.org/?lang=en. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.*[6]
- *European Commission, Eurostat, GISCO. 2024. Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 2024 - Statistical Units - Data set, https://gisco-services.ec.europa.eu/distribution/v2/nuts/, [Accessed on 08 April 2026]. Licence: CC-BY-4.0.*

[3] The MED-Amin network, which brings together 13 Mediterranean countries and is coordinated by the CIHEAM (International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies), aims to strengthen transparency in agricultural markets and improve food security across the Mediterranean region (https://www.med-amin.org/en/)
[4] http://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/mars
[5] http://cropmonitor.org
[6] Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) licence.

The forecasting methodology is based on the monitoring of crop conditions using remote sensing indicators (e.g. fAPAR or NDVI), carried out jointly by the CIHEAM-IAMM and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (EC-JRC). Reflecting out-of-average biomass accumulation vs the medium-term average (2015-2024) allows us detecting areas of concern, which are characterized using a GEOGLAM based scale and nomenclature (see below). These pre-screened areas of concern, defined at a sub-national level, are then analyzed, validated or completed by each national Focal Points of the MED-Amin network, taking into account feedbacks and field observation from local experts.

Crop conditions legend (adapted from GEOGLAM scale and nomenclature)

- Exceptional: Conditions are much better than average at the time of reporting. This label can only be used between the grain-filling stage to the harvest stage. Yields are anticipated to be ***more than 10% above average****.*

- Favourable: Conditions are close to or slightly better than average at the time of reporting. From the grain-filling stage to harvest, it indicates yields anticipated to range ***from average to 10% above average****.*

- Watch / Moderate: Conditions are close to average, but there is a potential risk to final production. From the planting/early vegetative stages to reproductive stages, the "Watch" label indicates that crops may still recover if conditions improve. From the grain-filling stage to harvest, the "Moderate" label indicates that yields are anticipated to be ***slightly to moderately below average, down to 10% below average****.*

- Poor: Conditions are well below average and are very likely to impact production, resulting in a harvest clearly below average. From the grain-filling stages to harvest, yields anticipated ***between 10-25% below average****.*

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- Crop failure: Crops have been severely damaged, with low yield and reduced area expected to strongly impact the production. This label is generally used from the grain-filling stages to harvest. Yields are anticipated to be ***less than 25% below average****.*

Crop conditions Drivers (adapted from GEOGLAM nomenclature)

*- **Wet:** total rainfall significantly above average.*
*- **Dry:** drought and/or period of low or no rainfall.*
*- **Hot:** temperatures unusually above average.*
*- **Cold:** temperatures unusually below average.*
*- **Extrem events:** occurrence of extreme weather events, such as storms, frost, hail, cold-related damage or wind damage.*
*- **Delayed onset :** late start of the season or significant delays in field operations.*
*- **Biotic stress:** crop impacts caused by living organisms, such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, nematodes, insects or weeds.*
*- **Low input:** reduced use of inputs, such as fertilisers or pesticides, with potential impacts on future yields and grain quality.*
*- **Conflict**: Armed conflict or civil unrest that is preventing the planting, working, or harvesting of the fields by the farmers.*

Disclaimer

The geographic borders in the present bulletin are purely a graphical representation and are only intended to be indicative. The boundaries do not necessarily reflect the official position of CIHEAM-IAMM and of the European Commission.

Follow the evolution of the harvest forecasting throughout the campaign

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