

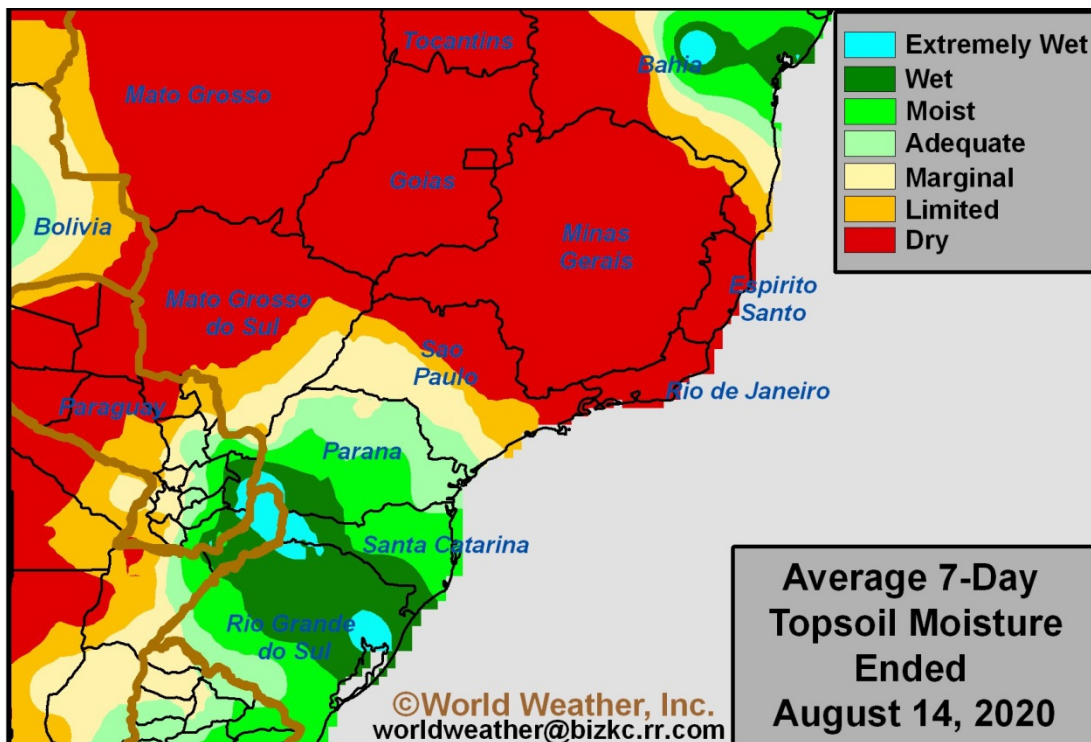
WORLD CORN WEATHER

By Andrew Owen and Drew Lerner

Kansas City, August 14, 2020 (World Weather, Inc.) – [Dryness in Ukraine, Romania, Bulgaria and parts of France and Germany has been a drag downward on world corn development and production recently. The U.S., however, has had nearly ideal crop development conditions except in Iowa and parts of the Delta and Tennessee River Basin. Despite trouble in these U.S. crop areas the nation will yield another very large crop. Recent wind damage in Iowa has been significant, but the initial assessments by some groups may be a little over zealous and future assessments may reduce some of the damage.](#) Flooding in China has been a concern, but much of the corn crop is not produced where the most serious damage has evolved. China's crop will be a little small, though, because of reduced planting and at least some crop loss. Worry over Argentina early season planting prospects has been increasing because of drought, but there is plenty of time for weather changes that might make a better outlook for the nation.

BRAZIL

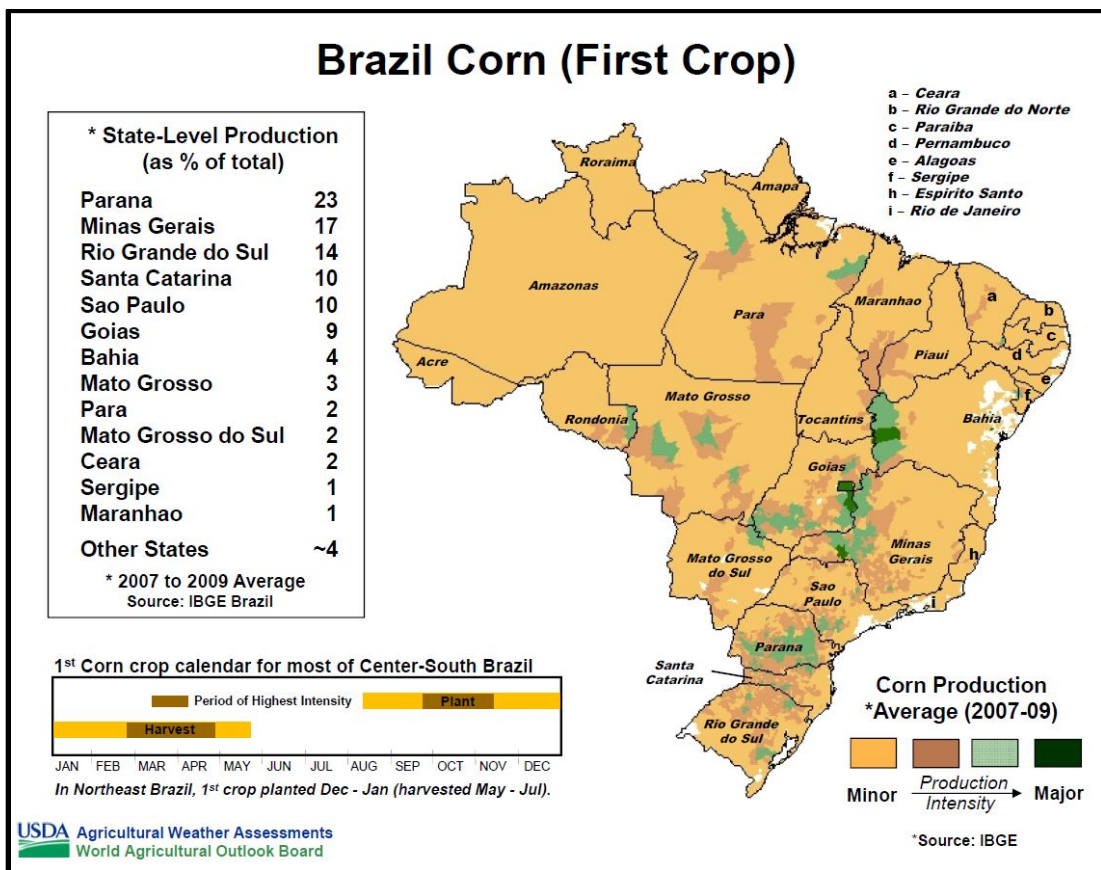
- Early season corn planting has begun in interior southern parts of the nation
 - Soil moisture has been declining recently, but and rain is needed to support the best planting, emergence and establishment



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- Rain is advertised to develop significantly over the next week that will stall fieldwork, but bolster topsoil moisture for improved planting, germination and emergence conditions
 - Rainfall may be heavy at times into the coming week with local flooding possible in Parana and Mato Grosso do Sul
 - Some areas will receive 3.00 to more than 8.00 inches by the end of next week
 - Lighter rain will fall in Sao Paulo and even lighter rain will occur in southern Minas Gerais



- Early corn planting will accelerate after this bout of rain concludes and it should become more aggressive from the second half of September through early November
 - The early corn crop is often followed by soybeans and sometimes by a second corn crop

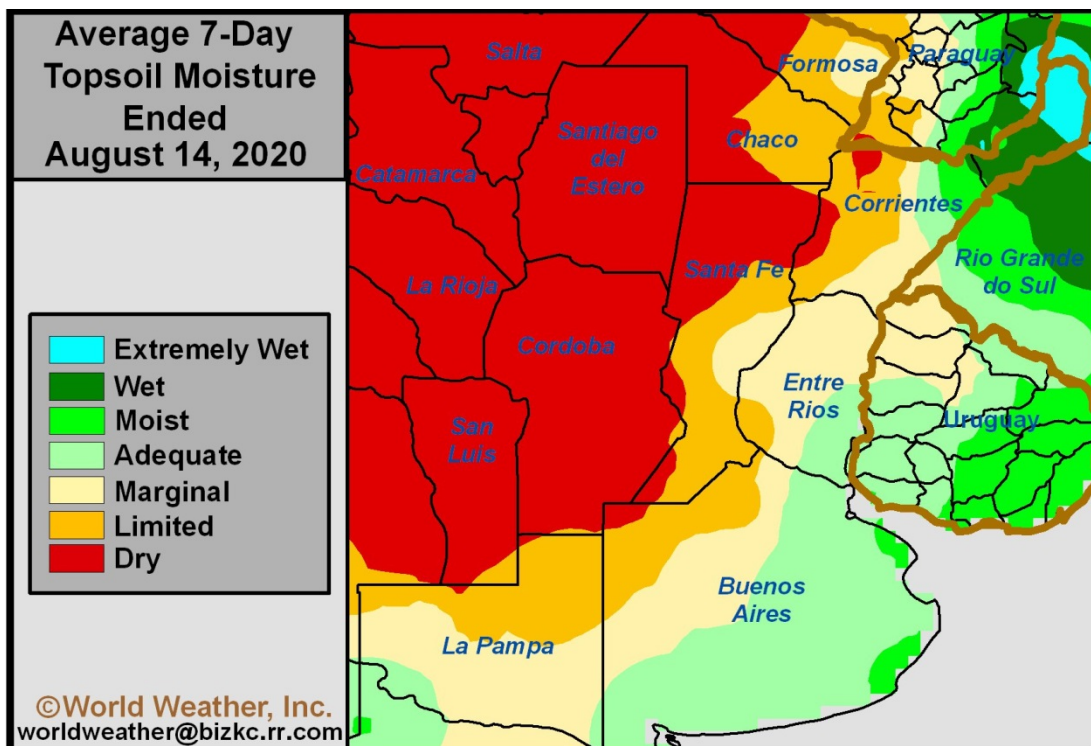
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- Harvesting occurs in January with the bulk of early corn harvested in late February, March and early April

ARGENTINA

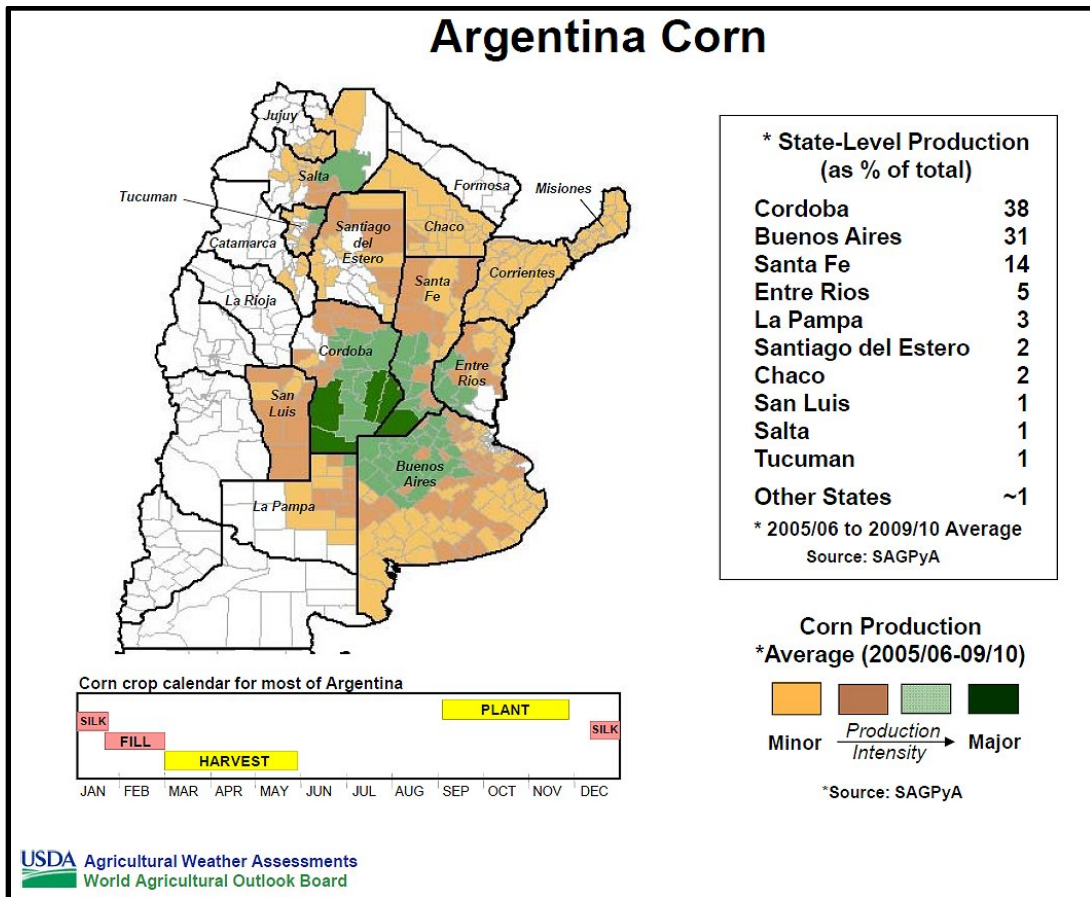
- Corn planting does not usually begin until early September and it rarely is more advanced than 25% around October 1
 - The bulk of early planting concludes in late November, but there is some late season planting that lingers into January or most years



- Soil moisture is quite limited in most of Argentina except in southern La Pampa, central and southern Buenos Aires and southern Entre Rios where it was Adequate to slightly short
- *A big boost in soil moisture will be needed in September to support normal planting, although with the bulk of planting normally occurring in October and November there is only about 25% of the crop that might get planting notably late*
 - Late planting could result in lower production

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- Very little precipitation will fall through August 25 leaving the ground very dry through that period, although a few showers may impact a parts of Buenos Aires
 - Some rain may evolve near the end of this month, but confidence is very low
- World Weather, Inc. believes rain may fall periodically in September, but resulting amounts may be a little too light to fix the nation's deficits for ideal planting

SOUTH AFRICA

- Harvesting is virtually complete
- Production was suggested to be 15.545 million tons, according to South Africa Grain Information Service's Crop Estimates Committee on July 29, 2020

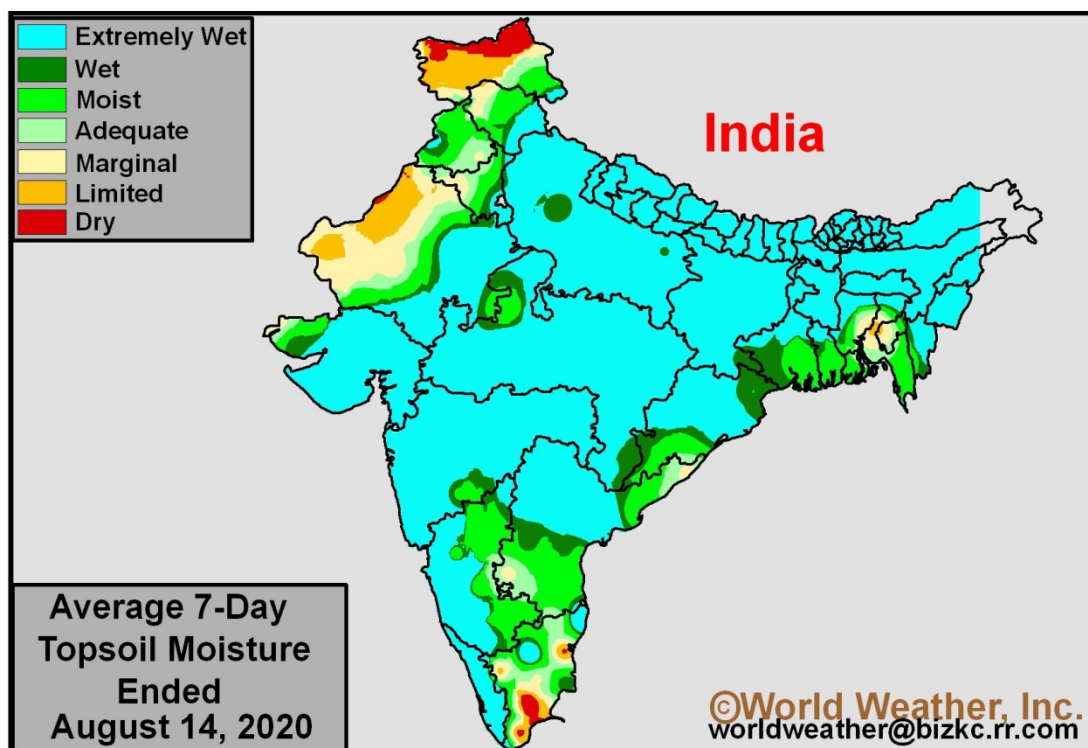
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- The product was the second best on record and up substantially from the 11.275 million ton crop from 2019
- Seasonal rains are not due to begin until late October
 - Early season planting usually begins in the west during early October and in the east in late October or early November – whenever seasonal rains begin
 - The outlook for 2021 is highly favorable because of La Nina like conditions that should be in place during much of the growing season.

INDIA

- Timely monsoonal rain was noted in much of India's corn and sorghum production areas since the beginning of June

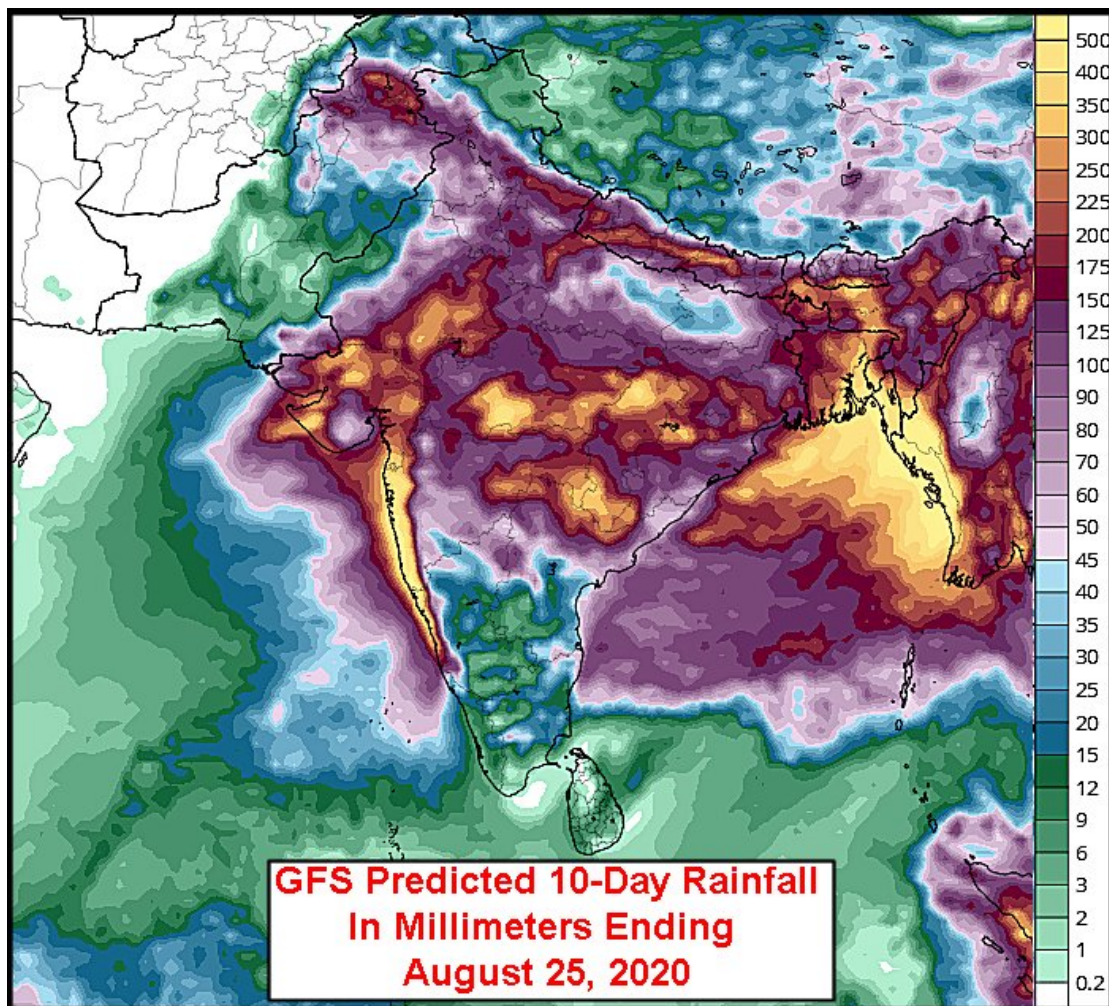


- Development has advanced swiftly in most locations
- Corn and sorghum normally begins reproduction at this time of year and continues into September

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- Southern India will be drier biased during the next seven days before rain potentials increase later this month and especially in September
 - Corn and sorghum development and reproduction conditions will remain favorable, despite many areas drying down through the end of next week



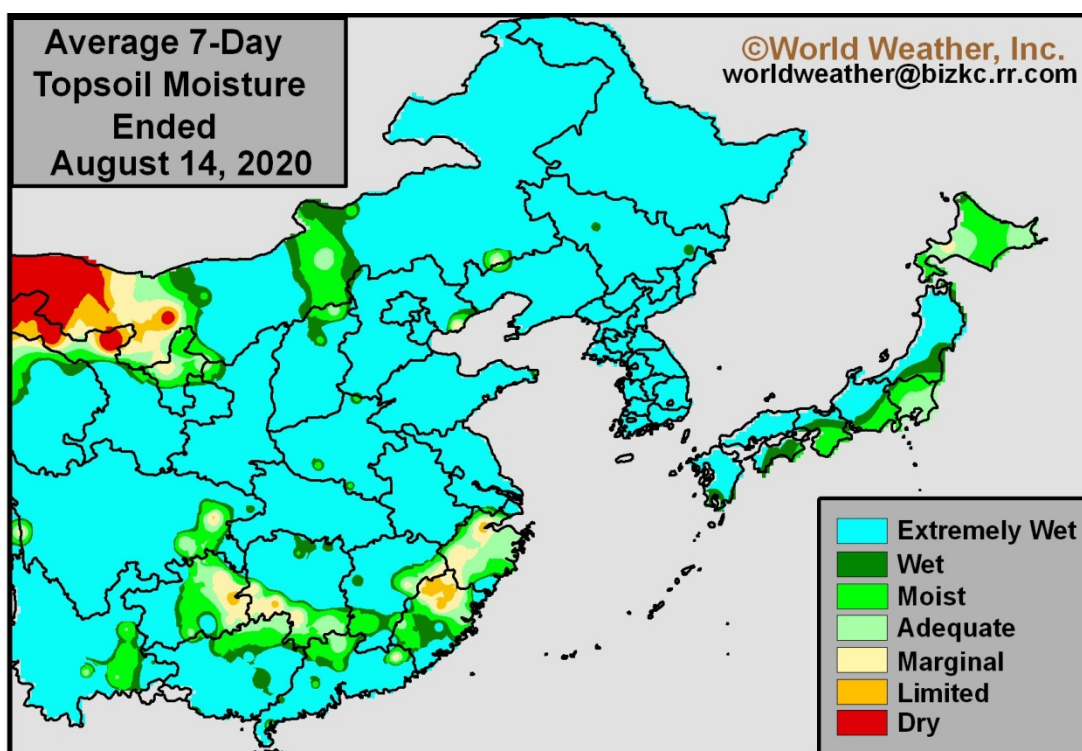
- Other corn and sorghum areas in India will see several waves of monsoonal rain during the next two weeks
 - Soil moisture will be rated adequate to excessive
 - Some flooding is expected across the heart of the nation from late next week through the following weekend with areas from Chhattisgarh through Madhya Pradesh to southern Rajasthan most impacted

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- Most of the corn crop will remain in good condition, but the flooding rainfall could raise the potential for damage in low lying areas.
- Monsoonal precipitation may last a little longer than usual this year, but not as long as last year's seasonal rains

CHINA



- China's primary corn production areas are in the North China Plain and northeastern provinces where weather conditions most of the spring and summer were fair to very good; however, there were bouts of dryness in the spring and periods of extreme rainfall and flooding during mid-summer
 - Some production loss occurred early in the growing south of the Yangtze River and some damage occurred north of the river in the June through early July period
 - Flooding was most severe in Anhui, but only 2% of the nation's corn comes from that region
 - Flooding also occurred in parts of Henan, Shandong and Jiangsu, but the damage in those areas was not suspected being as significant

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- *The bottom line is that most of northeastern China and the bulk of the North China Plain experienced a favorable mix of rain and sunshine over the past few months supporting a good production year*
- Some reduction in area planted to corn occurred in the spring and that in conjunction with “some” production loss due to flooding will reduce some of the corn production for 2020, but the losses should not be dramatic
- Crop conditions in northeastern China were best, but there has been an abundance of moisture this summer and that may have prevented the best yields from occurring
- *Flooding in the Yangtze River Basin has abated and gradual drying is under way across the production region*
 - Additional drying is likely in this region through the next couple of weeks, but it is much too late for crop recovery
 - The drying bias will improve conditions for any surviving crops
- Weather conditions over the next two weeks in northern China will be favorably mixed with periods of rain and sunshine expected
 - These conditions will be good for supporting crop development
- Seasonal rains usually start to wind down in the second half of September in northern production areas which coincides with the start to grain maturation and harvesting occurs shortly after the region begins to dry out
- *No further production cuts are expected this summer*

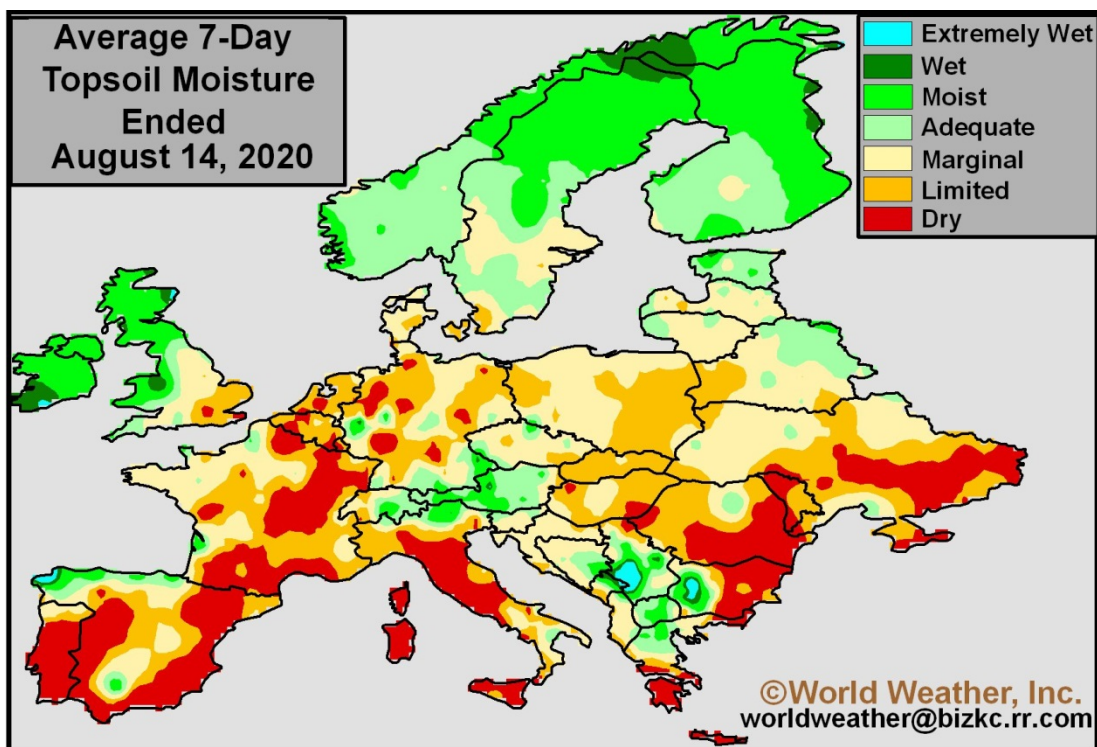
EUROPE

- *Corn production from Europe is normally dominated by France and Romania and this year’s weather was adverse in both countries*
 - France had a good start to the growing season, but weeks of warm and dry weather eventually led to enough stress during reproduction that yields have fallen

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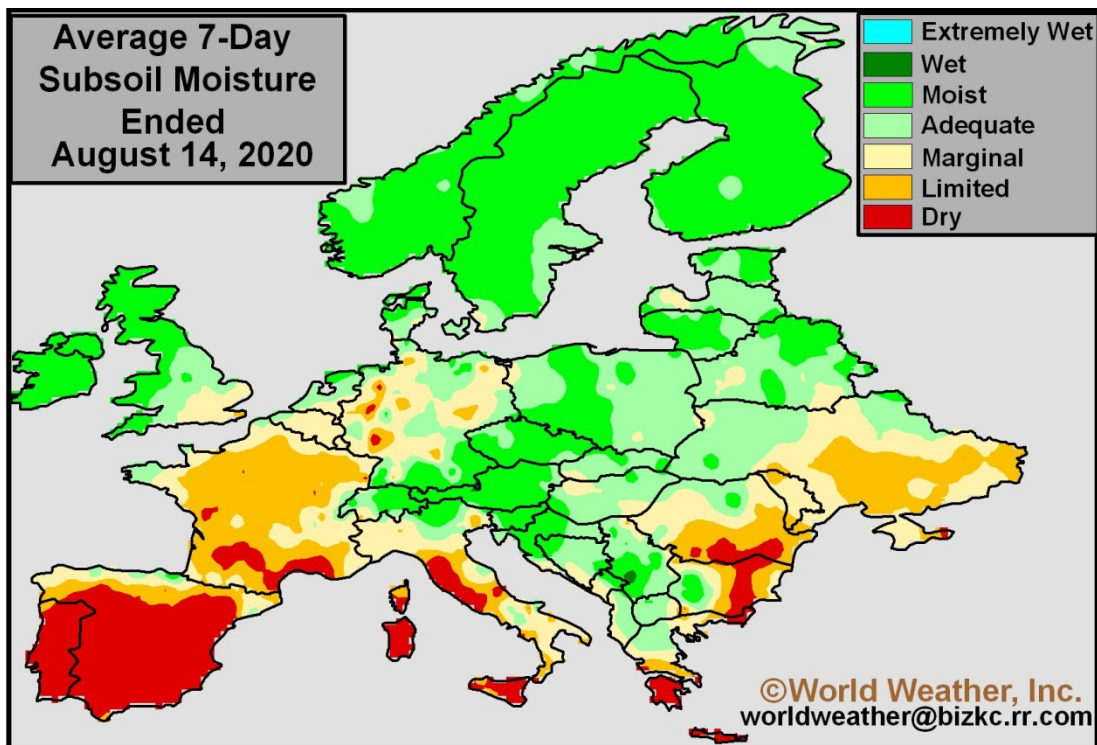
- [Romania has been driest in the east and south parts of the nation and if crops in those areas are not irrigated production will be reduced or already has been reduced](#)



- [*Production cuts in France and Romania will be partially offset by improved weather this year in Italy, parts of Germany and Poland, according to USDA*](#)
 - These areas will experience larger crops than last year, but adverse weather in Germany and to a much lesser degree of significance in Poland has reduced yields and is bringing production lower
- Rain is expected over the next ten days across many of the driest areas from France and the U.K. into Germany
 - [Moisture improvements in the topsoil will stop the declining trend in crop conditions and production, but a reversal in production losses is unlikely because of the lateness of the season](#)
- A more favorable finish to the growing season is expected in northern and western Europe, but the southeast may continue to struggle with dryness until the autumn season arrives

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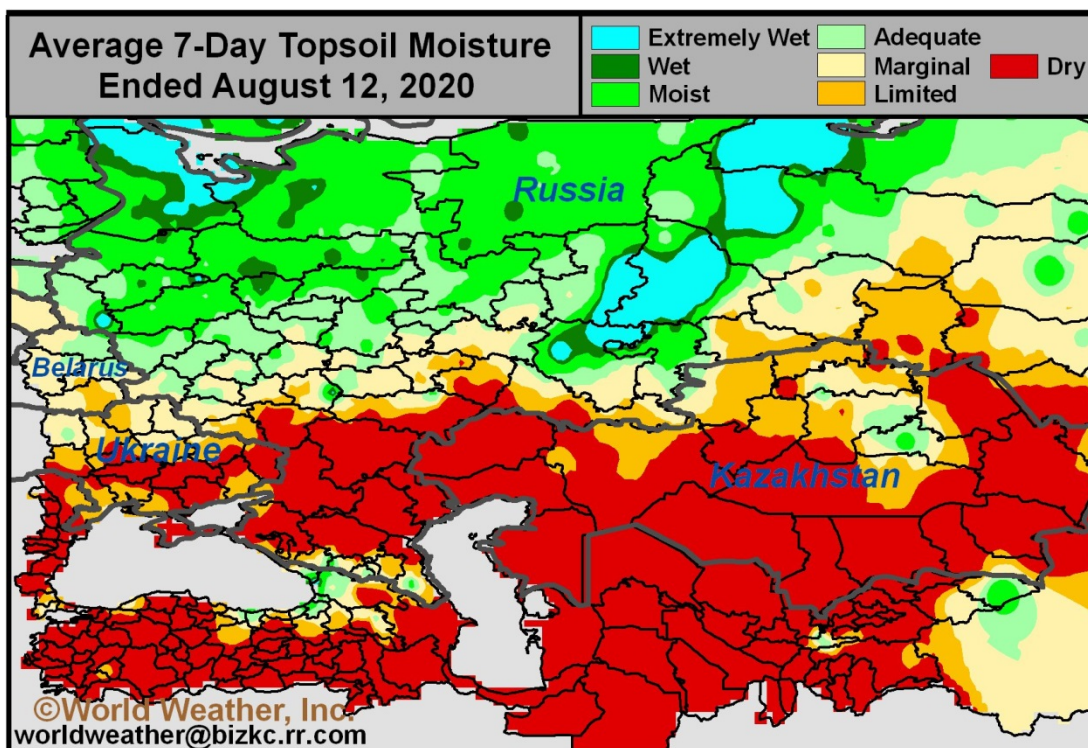
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

- [Ukraine corn production was cut by the Ukrainian Government earlier this week and there was a suggested decline in exports as well](#)
 - [This decline in production occurs after the USDA suggested a larger crop from Ukraine this year because of greater area planted](#)
 - World Weather, Inc. believes USDA will have to further reduce the Ukrainian crop estimate for corn and soybeans because of the notable decline in crop conditions recently; including ongoing warm and dry weather
- [Russia's Southern Region has also suffered from lower production potentials, although other areas in the nation may have a favorable production year which may help to counter the losses from the far south](#)
- Weather conditions for the balance of August will remain warm and dry in southern and eastern Ukraine and Russia's Southern Region

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- Unirrigated summer crops in these areas will experience a further decline in production potential
- Rain may be slow to resume in September keeping the pressure downward on total production



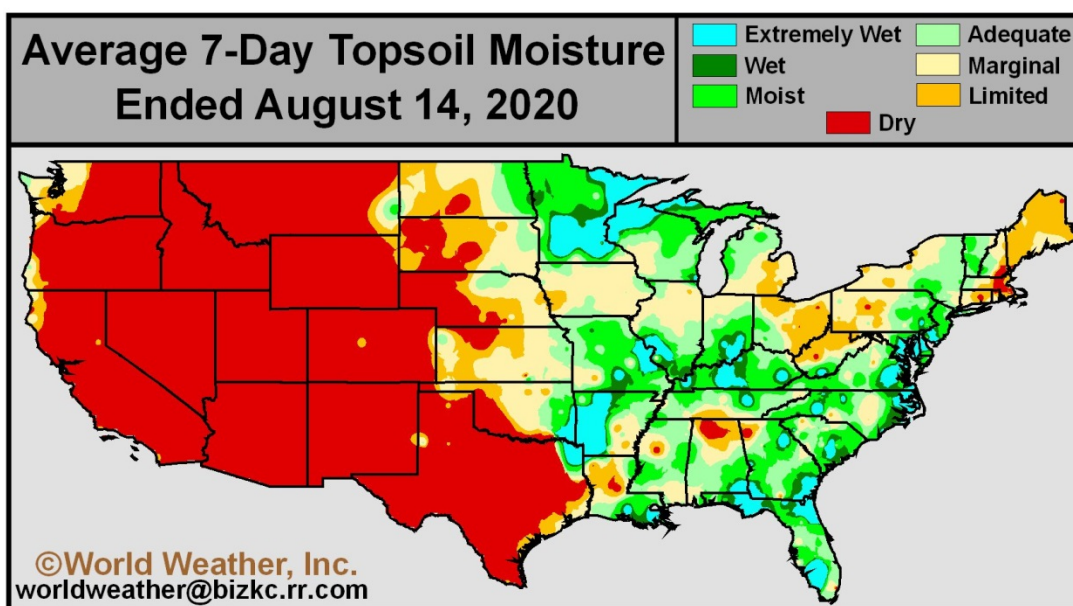
UNITED STATES

- *Corn is filling across most of the nation with only a small part of the crop maturing most of which is in the southern states*
 - Some harvesting is under way in minor production areas of the south
- Weather conditions in recent weeks have been nearly ideal for the bulk of the Midwest, Delta and southeastern states
 - *There are exceptions especially in Iowa where first there was dryness in the central and northwest and then there was the early August Derecho that may have permanently damaged a huge amount of crop*

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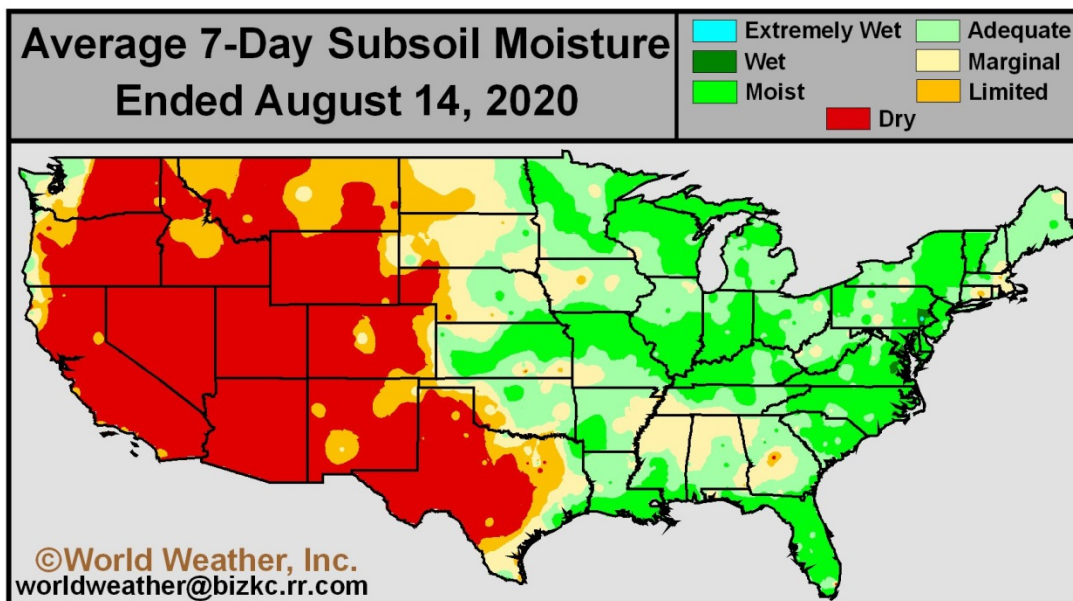
- As of August 14, topsoil moisture was a little short across Iowa to Michigan and short to very short in southeastern Michigan, northern and eastern Ohio, Pennsylvania and in parts of the Tennessee River Basin.
- Subsoil moisture has been rated favorably in the vast majority of the Midwest, but there are some areas in the Delta and Tennessee River Basin running low on subsoil moisture as well as in the drought stricken areas of Iowa, northeastern Nebraska, southeastern South Dakota and far southwestern Minnesota.
- None of the drier biased areas were in a dire situation because of dryness, due to at least some rain falling relatively recently
- Yields are down in some of the driest areas, but good yielding crops from other areas in the Midwest will counter balance the losses and leave the U.S. with a very big crop



- **Sorghum** as well as corn has remained in good shape with high yield potentials in many areas
 - There has been some concern over dryness in the southern states and in particular the southern Plains where hot, dry, conditions have occurred to cut into production
 - Much of the early season corn and sorghum in Texas has either been harvested or is being harvested
 - Conditions farther north in the central Plains and southwestern Midwest have been favorable for good yields in sorghum areas

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- **Wind damage is serious in Iowa**
 - Corn losses in Iowa this week from the Derecho event in which 75 to 112 mph wind speeds were noted across a large part of the region from east-central Nebraska through central Iowa to northern Illinois and northwestern Indiana
 - Damage was, by far, greatest in Iowa, although the recent announcement by the governor claiming 10 million acres of damage may be a little exaggerated
 - That many acres were impacted by the excessive wind, but not all of the crop will be lost on those acres
 - A new assessment of the damage will come along late this month and certainly during the harvest the impact will become better understood.
- **U.S. weather is expected to remain good for corn during the next two weeks**
 - Less frequent and less significant rain is expected in the heart of the Midwest, but subsoil moisture will remain supportive of crops through the filling stage
 - No excessive heat is expected for at least two weeks and even though rainfall will be restricted in many areas crops will stay in mostly good shape as long as the heat remains absent
 - Crop maturation will be advanced enough by the time soil moisture is exhausted to minimize the impact of additional dry weather if it should occur (as it may) in September

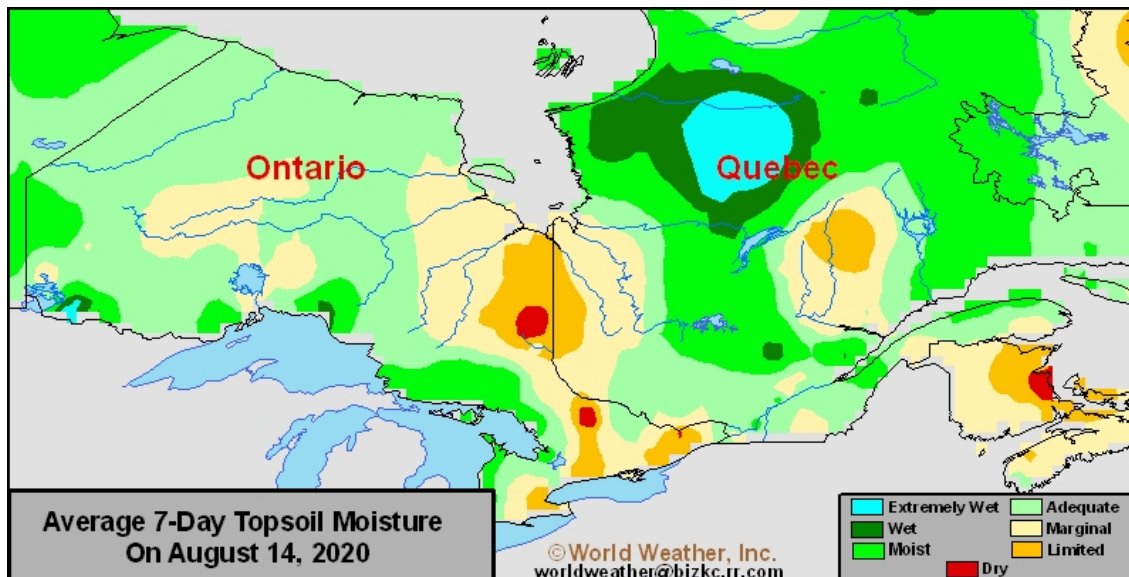
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- U.S. corn production is still expected to be tremendous

CANADA

- **Ontario and Quebec** corn development has advanced well in recent weeks
 - Dryness earlier this summer threatened some of the production potential, but crop development was a little behind the usual pace because of a cool and wet start to the growing season
 - **Improved rainfall in recent weeks has occurred in time to support reproduction and the crop may end up performing better than expected under the circumstances**
 - Today's soil assessment suggests Ontario is drying out once again and greater rain will be needed soon to protect late season crop development from moisture stress
 - A good mix of rain and sunshine is expected in both Ontario and Quebec during the next two weeks which should prevent dryness from festering into a late season production issue
 - Temperatures over the next two weeks will be seasonable and rainfall sufficient to limit crop stress
 - Greater rainfall may become desirable over time



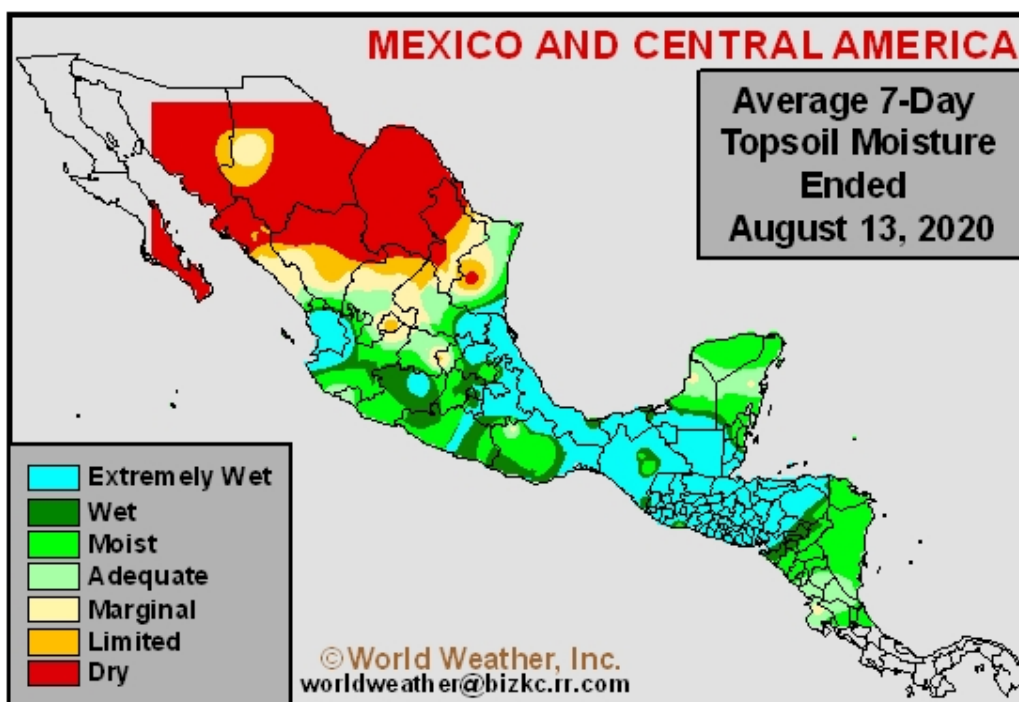
- **Corn in the Prairies** received some much needed moisture over the past couple of days

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- Many areas in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan were becoming a little too dry recently and scattered thunderstorms have offered some relief this week
 - There is still need for greater rain, though
- Rain is needed in central and south-central parts of Manitoba where the ground is still rated short of moisture
 - Some rain will fall in these areas tonight and Saturday, but not all areas will get enough moisture to benefit long term crop development and follow up rain will be very important.
- **Minor corn production areas** in southern and central Saskatchewan and southern Alberta have become too dry and some coarse grains are suffering from the moisture shortage; however, nearly all of the significant corn grown in the Prairies is in the east where conditions are better
- Rainfall in the Prairies will be restricted for a while and that will likely perpetuate the dry bias and further stress crops, but most of the good yielding corn production areas with either have sufficient subsoil moisture to meet crop needs or there will be some timely rainfall
 - A close watch for crop moisture stress is still warranted

MEXICO



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- Monsoonal rainfall has been sufficient to support corn and sorghum in the central and especially the south
 - However, some of the central rainfall has been more sporadic than usual leaving pockets of dryness that will raise some concern over production
- Northern Mexico has not seen a very good distribution of rain this summer and unirrigated crops in the region may suffer a decline in production.
 - The most important corn and sorghum areas are in central and southern Mexico and they are expecting enough rainfall to support crop needs
 - Irrigated crops will perform well
- Rain in the next two weeks will continue limited in the north and in particular the northeast
 - Monsoon moisture in southern Mexico will remain abundant and very supportive of good yield potentials

SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Soil moisture and crop conditions are varied across the region
 - Recent weeks of rainfall have been best in the Philippines where soil moisture has become quite favorable for crop development
 - Sumatra and some areas across both the remainder of Indonesia and Malaysia have reported erratic rain in recent weeks
 - Sufficient moisture has been around to support corn production, but there have been some stretches of time that have not been as supportive to crop development as they should have been
- An average crop is expected from Thailand and Indonesia while Philippines production is expected to be up.

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