

Weekly World Oilseeds Weather

U.S. Soybean Decline Ends; NE China Flooding Worsens

By Drew Lerner

Kansas City, September 9 (World Weather, Inc.) – Cooler temperatures and rain in at least a part of the dry soybean production areas in the United States has translated into an end in the slide of soybean conditions for many areas. Iowa will see its crop conditions index improve this week after recent rain and that which is coming, but it is too late in the summer for production losses to be reversed. In the meantime, worry over late season soybean conditions in northeastern China has been rising recently and two tropical cyclones in the region over the past week have expanded flood conditions and prolonged harvest delays. Brazil early soybean planting season begins soon, but soil conditions are going to be a little dry like those of 2019 delaying the start of fieldwork for some areas.

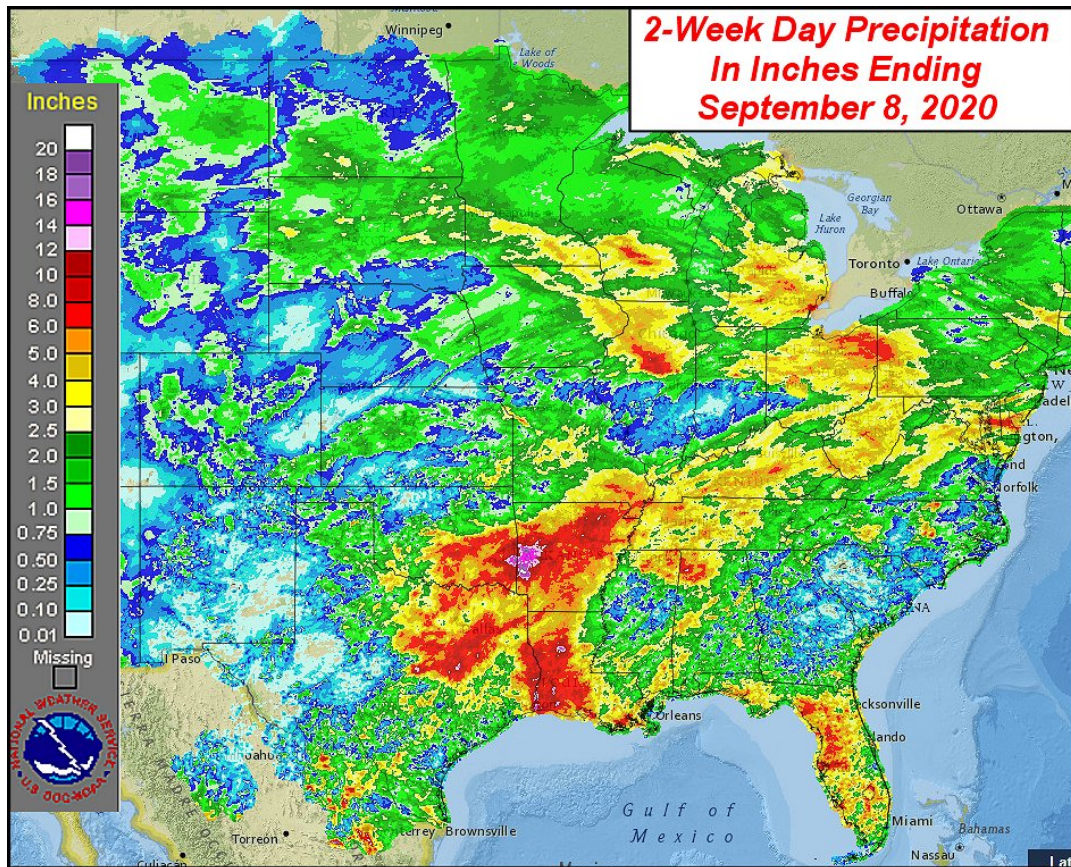
UNITED STATES

Midwest

- Cooler temperatures over the past two weeks reduced crop stress for much of the soybean crop
- Rain fell in the eastern Midwest in the last week of August while rain in northern Illinois and eastern Iowa was greatest during this past week
- Crop moisture stress that was once common from Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota to southern Michigan and Ohio has been reduced to a smaller area encompassing southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska, western Iowa and parts of northern Missouri
 - Some rain fell in this drier biased area and more rain will be needed, but enough has occurred to stop the fall in soybean conditions
- Rain already reported this week and that which is expected into the weekend in the western Corn Belt will further bolster topsoil moisture and relieve the previously dry region additionally
 - The moisture comes too late in the summer to change production potentials
 - Iowa soybeans are already dropping leaves on 19% of the area planted which is up from 6% from average and up from 4% in the previous week
 - 19% of Indiana and Michigan soybeans were also dropping leaves while 17% of the Ohio crop was doing the same
 - Nebraska crops were 37% mature
 - Each of these states is further along in maturation than average which is to be expected with the warm and dry weather of August

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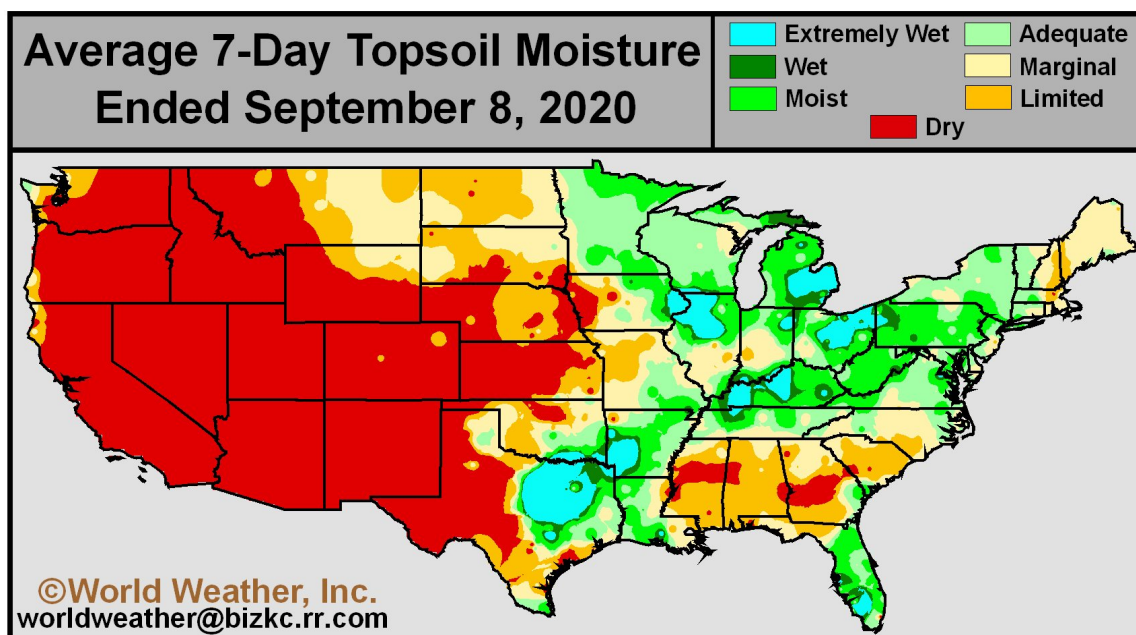


- Sharply colder weather this week in the western Corn Belt will contribute to faster leaf dropping as the combination of cool weather and decreasing hours of daylight speed along the maturation process
- *Temperatures fell close to the frost and freeze threshold in far northern soybean production overnight and similar conditions will occur in the upper Midwest Thursday, but the majority of crops will not get cold enough for damage because of cloudiness and in some cases rainfall*
 - A few light freezes have occurred and will be possible in the upper Midwest through Thursday, but that will be the extent of the impact and most temperatures will only slip to the range of 30 to 35. Freezes will occur for only an hour or two and no shattering is expected
 - A few extreme lows Wednesday morning slipped to the upper 20s in eastern North Dakota and northern Minnesota
 - The impact of frost and freezes on Minnesota and Wisconsin Thursday will be mostly on quality – no change in production is expected

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- Warming will occur throughout the Midwest this weekend and next week restoring more normal weather with restricted rainfall and near to above average temperatures.
 - Some rain will fall briefly in the second half of this week to boost topsoil moisture and slow maturation rates briefly while temperatures are cool, but as long as warming and drying occurs this weekend and next week crops will resume the maturation process favorably
- No other bouts of significant cold weather with threats of damaging frost or freeze are expected prior to the end of this month and that will buy Midwestern crops time to finish maturing



Delta

- Tropical Storm Laura brought significant rain and flooding to western and northern parts of the Delta in late August
 - Some soybean areas experienced short term flooding
 - Follow up rain behind the tropical storm prolonged wet field conditions into the early Days of September
- More recent weather has temporarily trended drier, but a new wave of rain is expected in the region this weekend and into next week to resume concern over wet field conditions and possible harvest delays for a few areas; most of the rain will not be a big issue
- Eastern Delta crop weather – especially in Mississippi – has been more favorable for soybean maturation

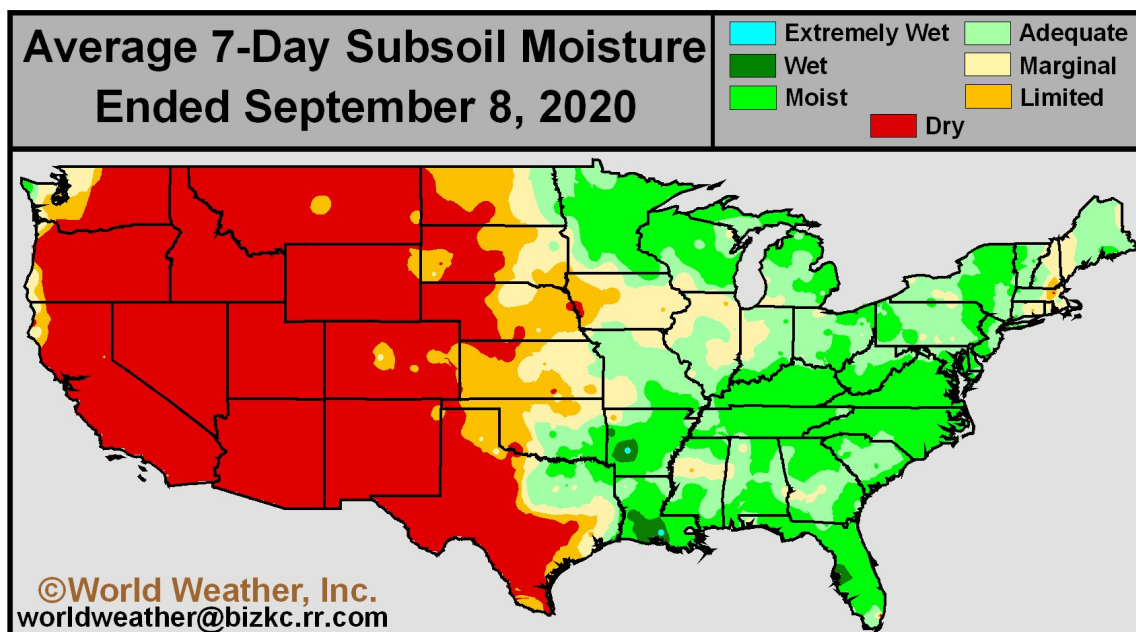
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- Much less rain has impacted Mississippi crop areas and fieldwork should occur more readily in the coming few weeks as the crop more fully matures
- Western and northern parts of the Delta need an extended period of dry weather to support crop maturation and eventual harvesting
 - Some improving weather is expected later this month

Southeastern States

- Recent rainfall has been more infrequent and light than that in the Delta
 - Peanuts and soybeans are developing well with some early harvesting under way
 - The bulk of harvesting will occur later this month through October and into November
- Late season crop development and harvest weather is expected to be wet for a while – at least through October, but drier weather should evolve in November
 - There will be periods of dry weather, but there is still some concern over the potential for at least one more tropical cyclone impacting the region before harvesting is complete
- Peanuts are expected to remain in the best condition during the next few weeks, despite a wetter bias



Southern Plains

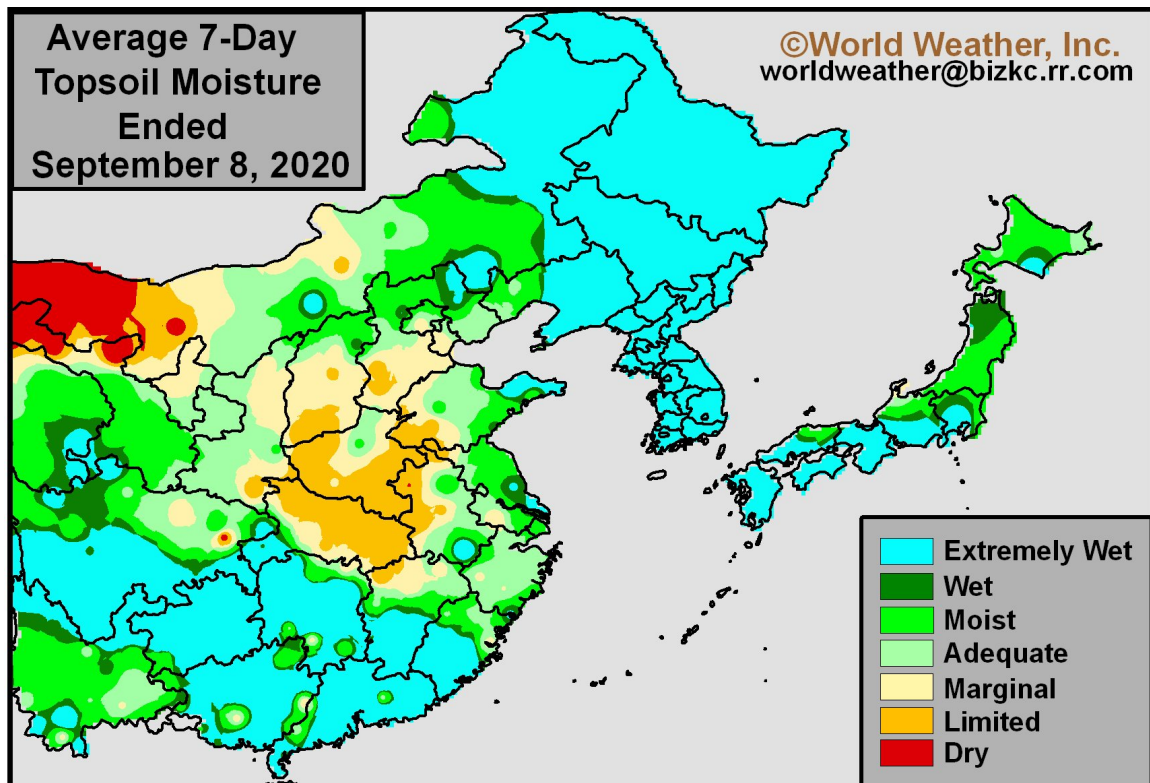
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- Hot weather this summer stressed peanut development and may have cut into yield potentials
 - Most of the peanut crop is irrigated
 - Any dryland crop may have been written off earlier this summer because of drought inducing heat and dryness
- Weather in the southern Plains will be cool and wet through the balance of this week and the drier and warmer for the balance of this month

CHINA

- *Rainy weather has been occurring in northeastern China this summer*
 - Northeastern China produces 53% of the nation's soybeans and 8% of the peanuts
 - Precipitation has been greatest and most frequent since early August and the ground has been completely saturated during many of the weeks since then
 - Soybeans like warm and wet conditions, but the environment has become a little too wet in recent weeks

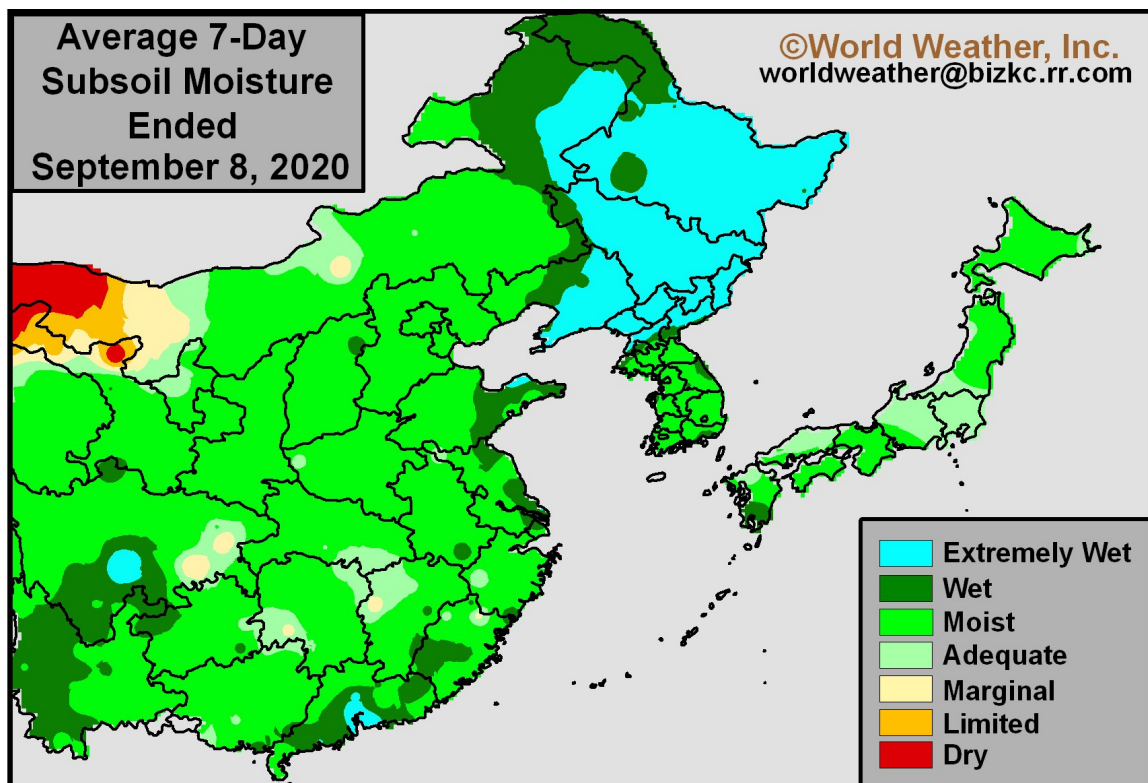


- *Tropical Cyclones Bavi, Maysak and Haishen all moved across a part of the Korean Peninsula to northeastern China during August and early September*

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- Each storm was separated by at least a short period of time to help runoff occur from the previous storm and to reduce the flood potential in each new storm
 - However, the ground became saturated down 36 inches (3 feet) during early September and the frequency of excessive rain became problematic
- **Northeast China must start drying out immediately to protect soybean quality and production**
 - Rain is expected to become minimal for a while late this week and in to the weekend, but a new cool front expected next week will bring along some significant rain once again keeping the region wet
 - Enough drying time is expected this weekend to supporting improving field conditions, but excessively wet field conditions will remain keeping crop maturation slow
- **Seasonal drying usually begins in northeastern China during late September and October and crops usually mature and begin to be harvested during that period**
 - Harvesting will continue through the end of the year and this year's weather will need to be dry and warm to protect production and quality



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East-Central, Southern China

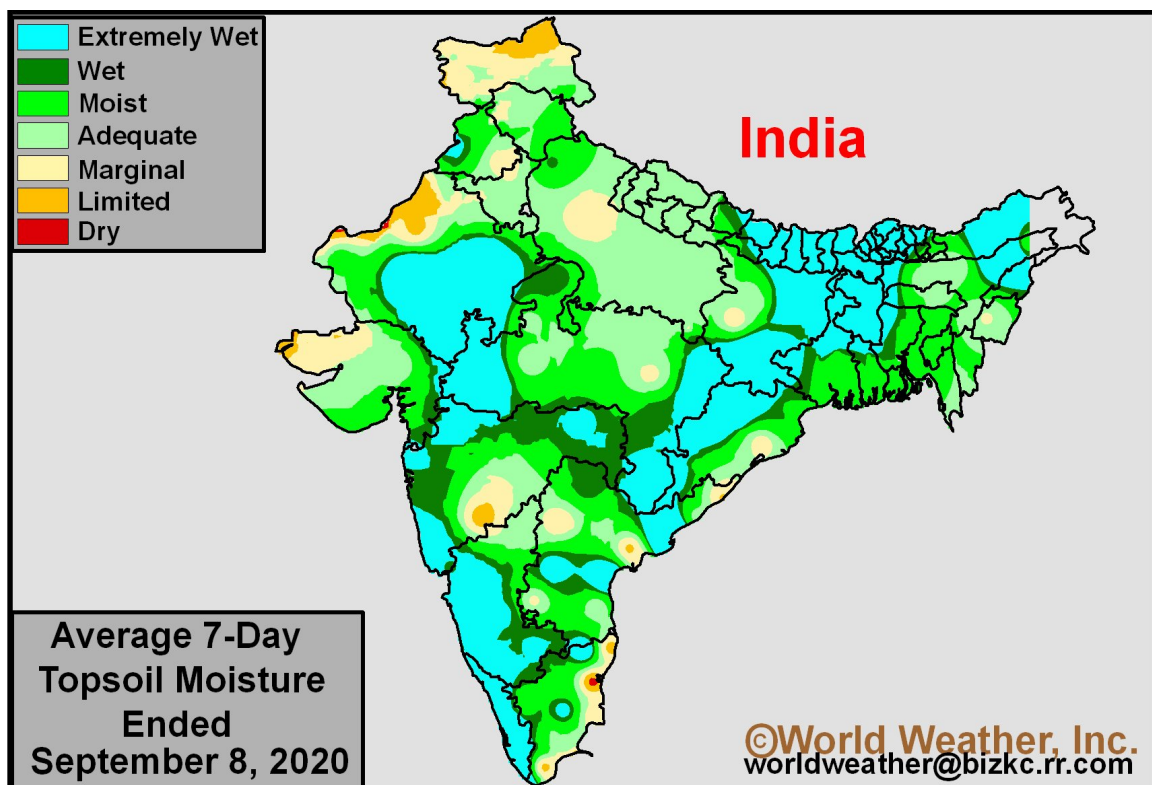
- Net drying conditions have been occurring east-central China over the past couple of weeks
 - 24% of the nation's soybeans come from this region with another 4% in Sichuan and 64% of the peanuts
 - The change in weather was badly needed after too much rain fell earlier this summer resulting in some notable flooding in key soybean and peanut production areas
 - Concern over flooding possibly causing permanent crop damage has been eased recently, although no one seems to fully understand the impact of flooding on China's crops this year
 - USDA and FAS reports have maintained a very good soybean production outlook and World Weather, Inc. believes that at least some loss to soybean has had to have occurred this summer
 - Peanut damage has likely also occurred, although with the nuts grown mostly below ground there is a fair chance that losses have been kept confined to only those areas where standing water may have drowned the crops.
- Much of the east-central China soybean and peanut production area was impacted by significant flooding at least once this summer and perhaps multiple times in some production areas
 - Some crop damage resulted and some production cut is possible; however, the worst conditions for soybeans so far has been in the northeastern provinces over the past few weeks
- Seasonal drying is expected in east-central China during October and the sooner it turns dry the better off summer crops will be
- Recent drying in east-central China has already improved many soybean and peanut crops that dealt with flooding rain earlier in the summer
 - These areas will stay dry for up to one more week and then will trend wetter near mid-month
- Far southern China (producing 10% of the groundnuts) will trend too wet again over the next two weeks possibly resulting in some new flooding, but most of that is expected to occur farther north than Guangdong and Guangxi where much of the southern groundnut crop is produced

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INDIA

- [Weather conditions this summer have been mostly good for soybeans and peanuts](#)
- A short term bout of excessive rain fell in central and northwestern parts of the nation in August resulting in some significant flooding
 - Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra produce 84% of the soybeans with another 10% coming from Rajasthan
 - Gujarat and Rajasthan produce 61% of the peanut crop while 24% is produced in southern India's states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
- Soil moisture was rated adequate to surplus Tuesday across nearly all of the production areas
 - Flooding from last month has largely abated



- Rajasthan will be drier biased over the next two weeks while rain falls frequently in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
 - The wetter bias should be ideal for promoting soybean and groundnut development
 - Yield potentials are high this year and area planted has likely been increased over that of last year

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- Monsoonal rainfall has already withdrawn from northern India, including Rajasthan, and it will pull back farther to the south in the second half of this month
 - Until then precipitation will continue frequent enough to support good production potentials

EUROPE

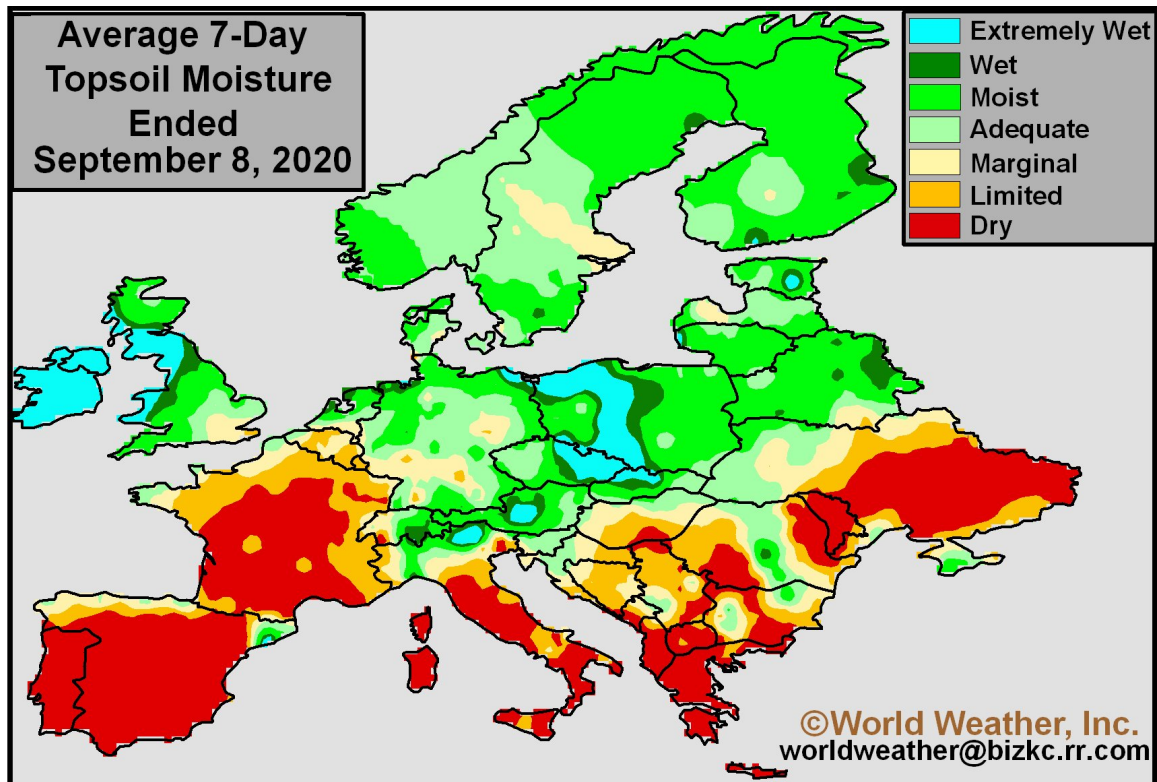
- Oilseed production in parts of Europe has been quite challenging this summer
 - **France** rainfall has been well below average during much of the growing season hurting rapeseed in the spring and possibly hurting sunseed and soybeans during the summer
 - Rainfall has been quite varied over the summer and most crop areas have not received enough to support good yields in unirrigated fields
 - **Germany** has also had some challenges this growing season with its oilseed crop also struggling in the spring and summer
 - Rainfall in Germany was more erratic than that of France leaving some fields in good condition and yielding well while others have been lacking moisture for much of the growing season
 - World Weather, Inc. anticipates a more successful German crop than that of France
 - **Oilseeds across southern Europe** have seen a more erratic rain distribution with some areas getting significant rain and others not so much
 - Italy has had the best rainfall distribution, although much of the peninsula is now dry
 - The dry down has been great for soybean maturation, but there were timely bouts of rain during the summer that should have supported good yields for all oilseed crops
 - Spain rainfall was also varied, but dry more of the summer than not
 - Spain irrigates much of its summer crops and most have likely performed relatively well, although some hot weather occurred at times during the growing season
 - Rainfall in the Balkan Countries was most varied with the lower Danube River Basin; including southeastern Romania and eastern Bulgaria experiencing the most persistent below average rainfall and short to very short soil moisture during much of the growing season
 - Dryness in other parts of the Balkan Countries (Hungary to Greece) was more varied with some areas getting timely rainfall

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sufficiently to support good yields while others may have had a little moisture stress at times

- Poland and the northeast part of Europe had a mostly good summer of rainfall and temperatures supporting good yields



- **Overall, production of oilseeds in Europe is expected to be down this year because of dryness at times**
 - Losses were most significant in France and the southern Balkan region and best in Italy and northeastern Europe
- **Weather pattern changes are expected during the second half of September and October** that should support a boost in soil moisture for France, Germany, the U.K and other western and northern European crop areas
 - Southeastern Europe may continue drier than usual until the end of this month and then there should be a welcome boost in rainfall for the driest areas
- **Winter rapeseed planting** will advance well in northeastern and east-central Europe this autumn, but planting will be a little slow starting in France and Germany until significant rainfall

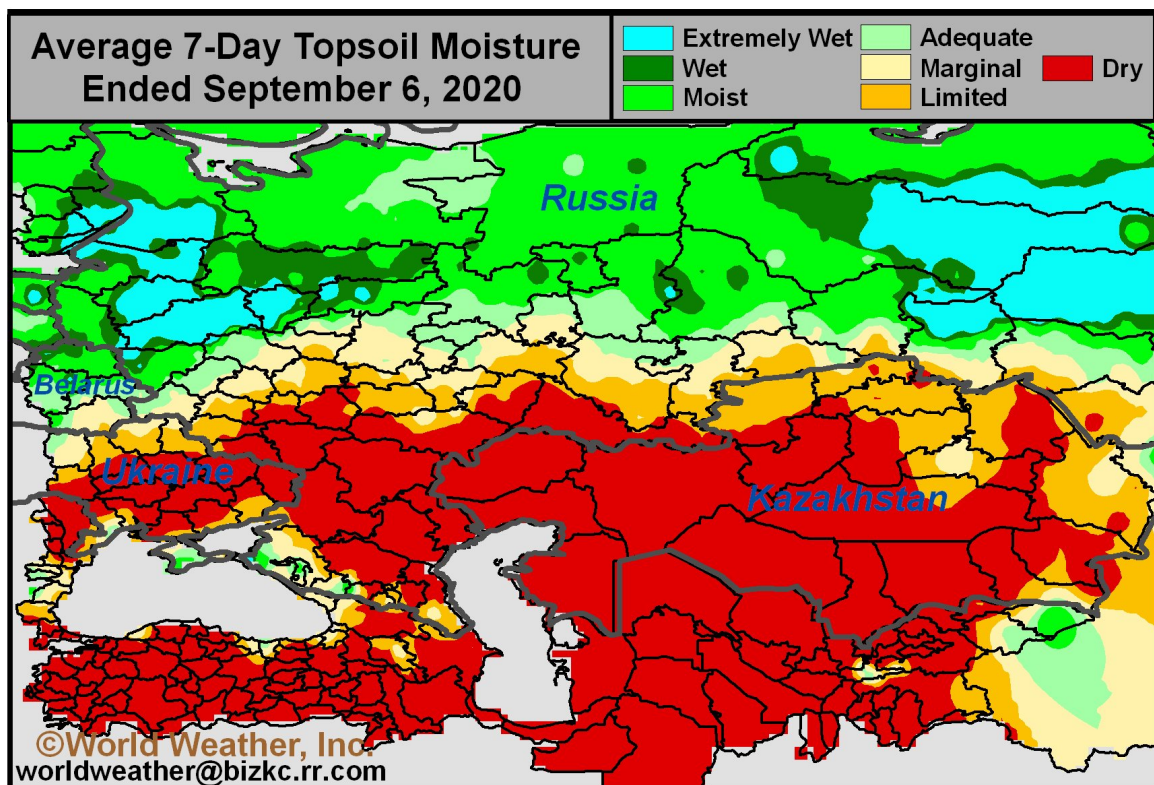
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- The boost in rainfall expected in western and northern Europe later this month and in October will be well timed to get fieldwork accomplished and crops favorably established

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

- *Chronic dryness has occurred this summer from eastern Ukraine into western Kazakhstan and a part of Russia's Southern Region*
 - Poor rainfall most of the season has stressed unirrigated soybean, sunseed and other crops into yielding poorly
 - Soil conditions are quite dry in this region now, but most of the summer crops are finished and will be harvested soon
 - The dry bias will be good for harvesting



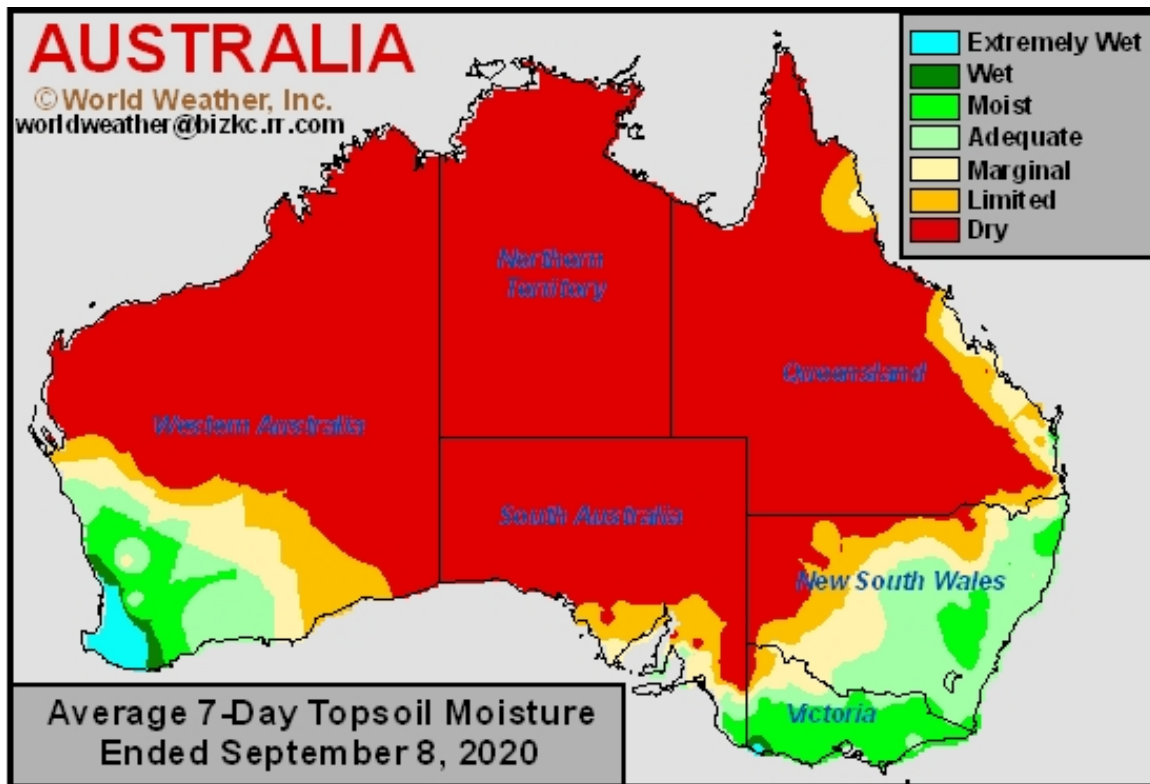
- Concern over low soil moisture and water supply will be high this autumn until significant rain evolves and that may not occur until October for parts of the driest region
- September will be a good month for harvesting

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- [October weather will trend wetter](#) which may slow fieldwork, but the moisture will be imperative to fix long term soil moisture and to protect 2021 production potentials.
- [Winter rapeseed planting will begin soon](#), but western Ukraine soil conditions are much better than those in eastern parts of the nation and that should support a favorable planting environment

AUSTRALIA



- Canola conditions in southern Australia are mostly good
 - Dryness is a concern in parts of South Australia
- Recent rainfall has been trending lighter and less frequent leading to some net drying
- [A boost in rainfall is needed and should occur in the second half of this month to support a favorable production outlook](#)
- [Yield potentials will be near to above average except possibly in interior South Australia and in a few western New South Wales production areas where greater rain is needed](#)

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- Periodic rainfall is expected over the next few weeks maintaining a favorable yield outlook
- Late season frost and freeze potentials are not expected to be very great as long as the precipitation evolves as advertised
 - Dryness, however, would raise the potential for late season frost and freezes

SOUTH AFRICA

- Peanut, soybean and sunseed production potentials are good for 2020-21 due to developing La Nina conditions
 - La Nina tends to promote greater than usual rainfall across the region and this year should not be any different even though the La Nina event is expected to be weak

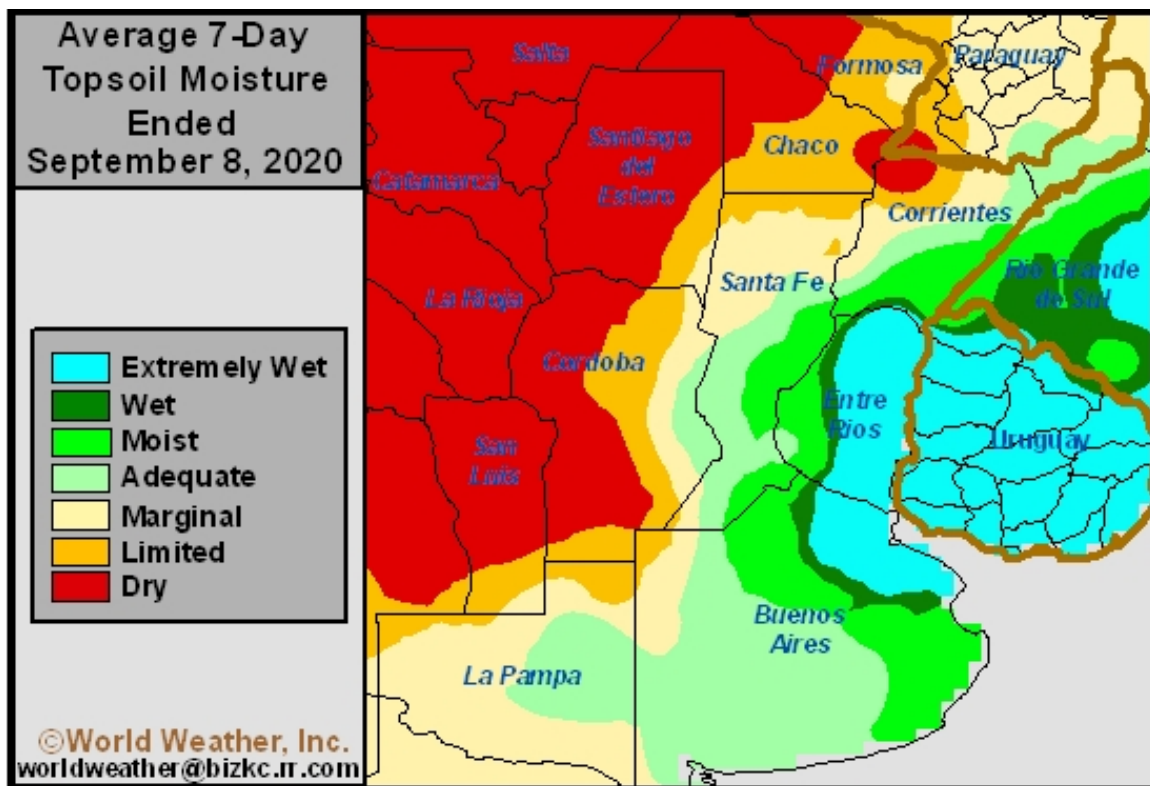
ARGENTINA

- Early sunseed planting will begin soon
- Concern remains over dryness throughout the nation, but especially in the west and north
- Showers have been increasing in frequency and significance in the past couple of weeks, but there are still many dry areas in Cordoba, Santiago del Estero, Chaco, La Pampa and parts of Santa Fe
- West-central and northwestern Argentina will remain driest over the next couple of weeks while some increase in precipitation occurs elsewhere
- Greater rain is needed for a better sunseed planting and early development outlook
- Soybeans are planted in November and early December which leaves plenty of time for improved rainfall
- *La Nina is expected this year and may leave some eastern parts of the nation a little drier biased and sometimes that dryness can reach into some of the western and central parts of the nation as well*
- La Nina is expected to be weak and its influence on spring weather may be light, but the tendency for below average precipitation is good

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- Production potentials may be average to below average this year.
- **Argentina peanut planting** could be delayed this year if dryness becomes an issue, but it is too soon to have much confidence on the planting outlook
 - Most likely precipitation is going to be lighter and a little less frequent than usual, but production could still be successful as long as rain occurs routinely



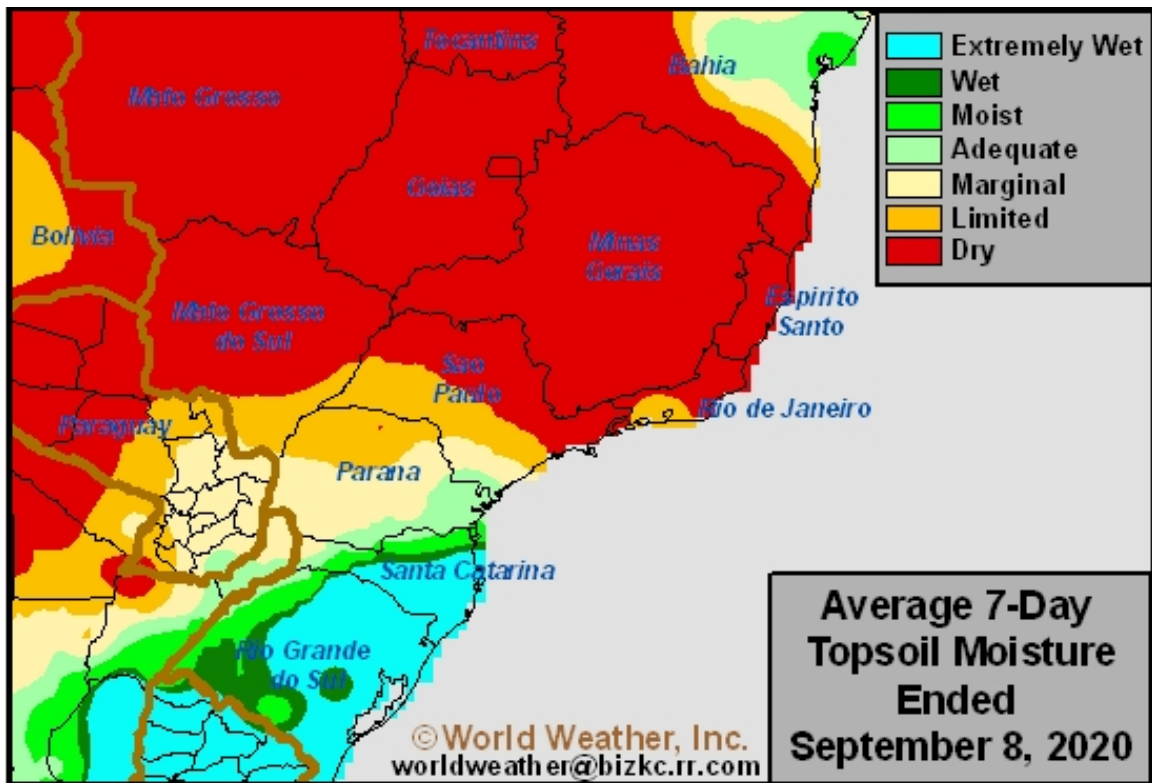
BRAZIL

- Seasonal rainfall occurs from late October through March and planting of soybeans is normally most aggressive in that period of time.
 - However, early season soybeans are often planted in Mato Grosso, Goias and some areas southward into Sao Paulo and Parana from pre-monsoonal showers and thunderstorms that often occur from late September through mid-October
- **La Nina conditions are developing and that may lead to less frequent and less significant rainfall during the late September through early October period**

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- The pattern of early season rainfall will likely be similar to last year with some areas getting good pre-season rainfall while other areas stay a little dry longer than desired
- Planting will occur erratically because of the erratic distribution of rainfall that is expected
- The bulk of planting will occur in late October and November when seasonal rains are better distributed and more frequent
- La Nina events tend to produce abundant rainfall from December through February in center west and center south production areas
 - Sometimes that rain is heavy and persistent enough to interfere with harvesting of the early soybean crop



- Dryness tends to occur in the spring and early summer in southern Brazil during some La Nina events
 - This tends to occur from Uruguay through Rio Grande do Sul to parts of southern Parana and Paraguay most often
 - Sometimes this drier tendency is more significant than in other years and it will need to be closely monitored.

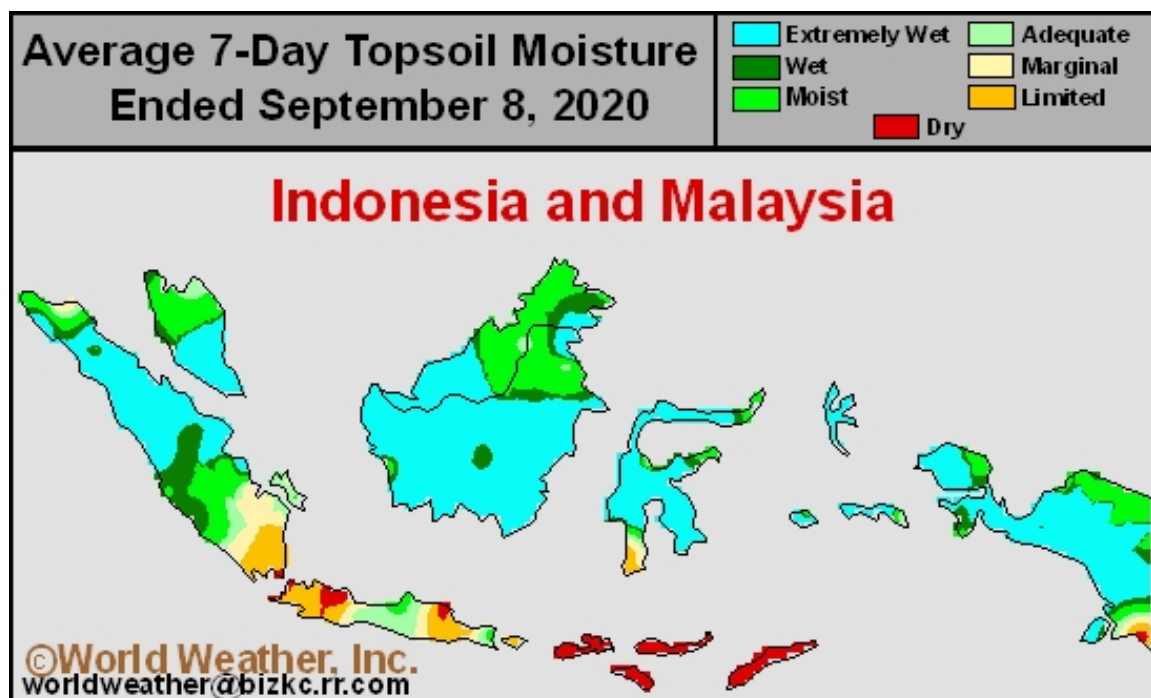
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- **Yield potentials do tend to slip lower when La Nina has great influence over the region**
- Last summer was already drier biased in southern Brazil and neighboring areas and there is an acute shortage of long term soil moisture and water supply in the region and that could lead to greater crop moisture stress and possible production issues, although it is too soon to get specific about the outlook
- Temperatures may be a little warmer than usual this spring and early summer in many soybean production areas
- Soil moisture today is quite limited over much of Brazil except the far south and that is quite normal for this time of year

SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Recent rainfall has increased in Indonesia and Malaysia
 - The boost in precipitation was most needed in Sumatra and Java, but central Sulawesi had also been drying out recently



- Dryness is still present in far southern Sumatra and western Java where a more notable boost in rainfall is needed to restore soil moisture

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- Most of the dryness has not prevailed long enough to have a serious impact on oil palm production potentials, but a greater distribution of rain is needed
- The recent increased in rainfall should be perpetuated over the next couple of weeks not only in Indonesia and Malaysia, but in Philippines as well.
- Some mainland areas of Southeast Asia have seen erratic rainfall recently as well, but that region does not contribute substantially to the oil palm and coconut production
- *Weather in the next few weeks is expected to trend wetter than usual due to developing La Nina conditions*

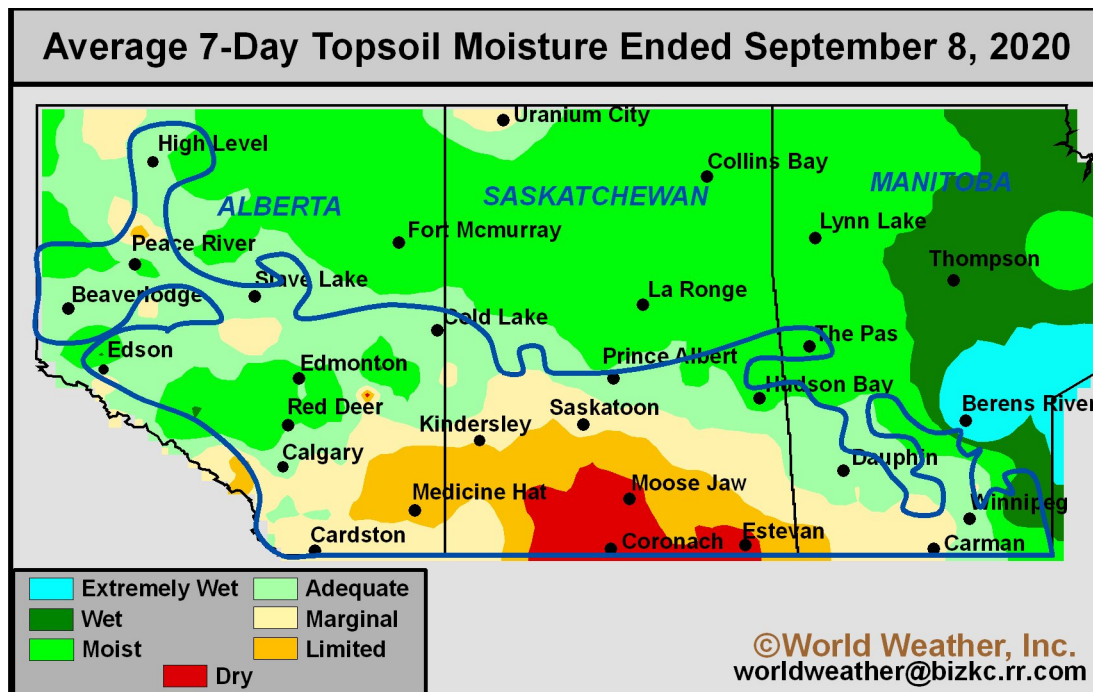
CANADA

Prairies

- Frost and freezes occurred Tuesday morning causing widespread damage to soybeans in Saskatchewan and Manitoba
 - Saskatchewan produces 4% of the nation's soybeans while Manitoba produces 24% of the beans
 - Most of the damage in Manitoba was in the west leaving eastern areas in good shape
 - None of the crops impacted by lows in the middle and upper 20s were mature and some shattering of both soybeans and canola was reported, although it is unclear how widespread that was
 - Most likely it was not widespread
- Canola damage was more limited, but as noted above there was some shattering and there was some quality decline because not all of the crop was mature
- Crop maturation and harvesting will now be expedited and fieldwork will move along more favorably
- Soybeans in south-central and southeastern Manitoba were spared of damage and will likely finish out the season favorably with returning warmer and drier weather
- Canola development and production in most of the Prairies is advancing relatively well
 - None of the canola in Alberta was seriously impacted by damaging cold, although there have been some brief bouts of frost and a few very light freezes in a few areas in recent weeks
 - The impact of these conditions has been very low
- Weather conditions in the Prairies will be favorable for crop maturation and harvest progress through the weekend, but a weather system will bring rain to the Prairies briefly during the early to middle part of next week that will be a setback to fieldwork for a little while.

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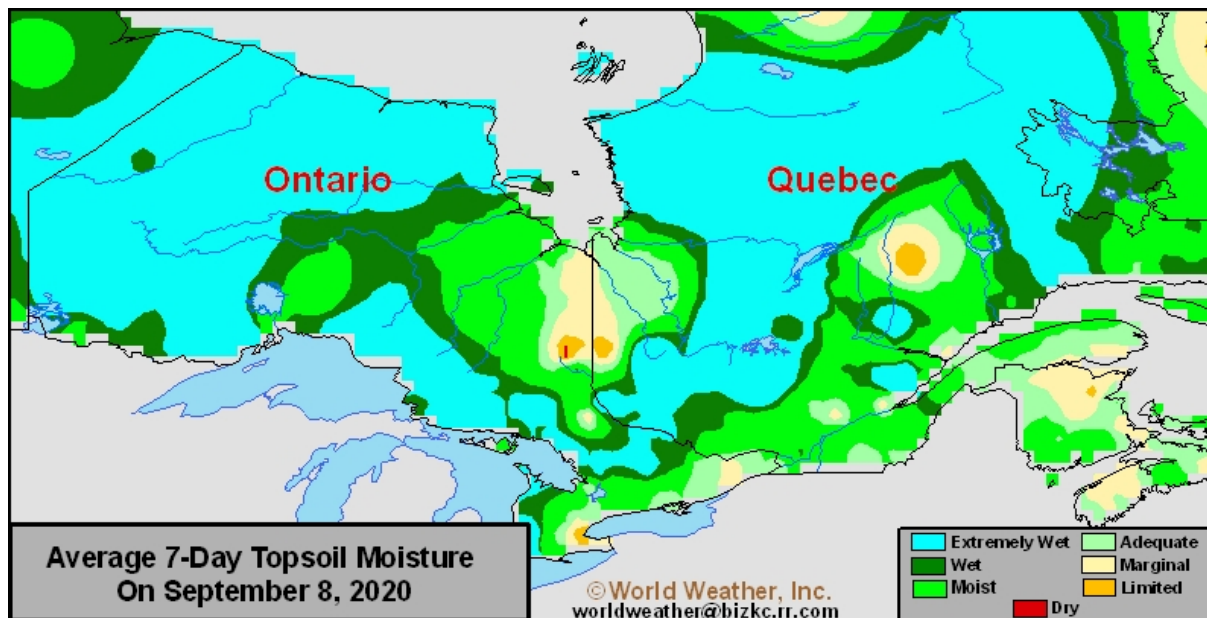


Ontario/Quebec

- A very good finish to corn and soybean development has been occurring in Quebec and Ontario this year
- Production from the region is expected to be good even though there were some bouts of dryness
 - The dry conditions were never allowed to persist long enough to seriously harm production, although there were definitely some stressed periods in the summer development especially in Ontario
- More recent weather has been better balanced with periods of rain and sunshine allowing for late season crop development to occur favorably.
- Drier and warmer biased conditions would now be favorable for the crop to finish out in the most favorable manner
 - However, the pattern is expected to continue as it has been with seasonable temperatures and alternating periods of rain and sunshine.

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