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This bulletin is produced by the CropWatch research team, Aerospace Information Research Institute (AIR), Chinese Academy of Sciences, under the overall guidance of Professor Bingfang Wu.

Contributors are Diego de Abelleyra (Argentina), Rakiya Babamaaji (NASRDA, Nigeria), Jose Bofana (Mozambique), Mengwei Chen (Henan, China), Sheng Chang, Mansour Djamel (Algeria), Abdelrazek Elnashar (Egypt), Li Fu, Zhijun Fu, Wenwen Gao (Shanxi, China), Yueran Hu, Yang Jiao (Hubei, China), Kangjian Jing, Hamzat Ibrahim (NASRDA, Nigeria), Riham Khozam(Syria), Mengxiao Li, Yuanchao Li, Zhongyuan Li (Hubei, China), Wenjun Liu (Yunnan, China), Xiaoyan Liu (Anhui, China), Yuming Lu, Zonghan Ma, Linghua Meng (Jilin, China), Elijah Phiri (Zambia), Elena Proudnikova (Russia), Xingli Qin, Igor Savin (Russia), Jatuporn Nontasiri (OAE, Thailand), Buchsarawan Srilertworakul (OAE, Thailand), Urs Christoph Schulthess (CIMMYT), Grace Simon Mbaiorga (NASRDA, Nigeria), Binfeng Sun (Jiangxi, China), Fuyou Tian, Huanfang Wang, Linjiang Wang, Mingxing Wang (Hubei, China), Qiang Wang (Anhui, China), Yixuan Wang, Yuandong Wang (Jiangxi, China), Zhengdong Wang, Bingfang Wu, Yan Xie, Cong Xu, Jiaming Xu (Zhejiang, China), Nana Yan, Leidong Yang, Zhishan Ye (Anhui, China), Hongwei Zeng, Miao Zhang, Weiye Zang (Hubei, China), Xiwang Zhang (Henan, China), Dan Zhao, Hang Zhao, Xinfeng Zhao, Yifan Zhao (Henan, China), Zhaoju Zheng, Liang Zhu, Weiwei Zhu, and Qifeng Zhuang (Jiangsu, China).

Editor: Xingli Qin

Corresponding author: Professor Bingfang Wu Aerospace Information Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences Fax: +8610-64858721, E-mail: **cropwatch@radi.ac.cn**, **wubf@aircas.ac.cn**

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Contents

U NOTE: CROPWATCH RESOURCES, BACKGROUND MATERIALS AND ADDIT AVAILABLE ONLINE AT WWW.CROPWATCH.COM.CN.	IONAL DATA ARE
CONTENTS	I
LIST OF TABLESS	II
LIST OF FIGURES	VII
ABBREVIATIONS	
BULLETIN OVERVIEW AND REPORTING PERIOD	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
CHAPTER 1. GLOBAL AGROCLIMATIC PATTERNS	
1.1 INTRODUCTION TO CROPWATCH AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS (CWAIS)	
1.2 GLOBAL OVERVIEW	
1.3 RAINFALL	-
1.4 TEMPERATURES	4
1.5 RADPAR	5
1.6 BIOMSS	5
CHAPTER 2. CROP AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IN MAJOR PRODUC	TION ZONES 7
2.1 Overview	
2.2 West Africa	8
2.3 North America	
2.4 South America	
2.5 South and Southeast Asia	
2.6 Western Europe	
2.7 Central Europe to Western Russia	17
CHAPTER 3. CORE COUNTRIES	
3.1 Overview	-
3.2 COUNTRY ANALYSIS	25
CHAPTER 4. CHINA	175
4.1 Overview	
4.2 REGIONAL ANALYSIS	177
CHAPTER 5. FOCUS AND PERSPECTIVES	185
5.1 GLOBAL CROP PRODUCTION INDEX	185
5.2 CROPWATCH FOOD PRODUCTION ESTIMATES	186
5.3 CONFLICTS AND DISASTER EVENTS	
5.4 Update on El Niño	192
ANNEX A. AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMSS	
ANNEX B. QUICK REFERENCE TO CROPWATCH INDICATORS, SPATIAL UNITS	
METHODOLOGIES	
DATA NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	
ONLINE RESOURCES	217

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 2.1 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY MAJOR PRODUCTION ZONE, CURRENT VALUE AND
DEPARTURE FROM 15YA (OCTOBER 2022-JANUARY 2023)7
TABLE 2.2 AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY MAJOR PRODUCTION ZONE, CURRENT SEASON
VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA (OCTOBER 2022-JANUARY 2023)8
TABLE 3.1 OCTOBER 2022 TO JANUARY 2023 AGRO-CLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS
BY COUNTRY, CURRENT VALUE AND DEPARTURE FROM AVERAGE
TABLE 3.2 AFGHANISTAN'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.3 AFGHANISTAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.4. ANGOLAS'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.5. ANGOLAS'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.6 ARGENTINA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB - NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.7 ARGENTINA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB - NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.8 AUSTRALIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.9 AUSTRALIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.10 BANGLADESH'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022- JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.11 BANGLADESH'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022- JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.12 BELARUS'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022- JANUARY 202344
TABLE 3.13 BELARUS'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022- JANUARY 202345
TABLE 3.14 BRAZIL'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 202350
TABLE 3.15 BRAZIL'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 202351
TABLE 3.16 CANADA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 202353
TABLE 3.17 CANADA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 202354
TABLE 3.18 GERMANY'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023
TABLE 3.19 GERMANY'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 202358
TABLE 3.20 ALGERIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 202362

TABLE 3.21 ALGERIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.22 EGYPT'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.23 EGYPT'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.24 ETHIOPIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.25 ETHIOPIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.26 FRANCE'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.27 FRANCE'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.28 UNITED KINGDOM'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 TABLE 3.29 UNITED KINGDOM'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 TABLE 3.30 HUNGARY'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.31 HUNGARY'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.32 INDONESIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.33 INDONESIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.34 INDIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.35 INDIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.36 IRAN'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.37 IRAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S TABLE 3.38 ITALY'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.39 ITALY'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S TABLE 3.40 KAZAKHSTAN AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.41 KAZAKHSTAN, AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.42 KENYA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.43 KENYA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT

```
TABLE 3.44 KYRGYZSTAN'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   TABLE 3.45 KYRGYZSTAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
  TABLE 3.46 CAMBODIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   season's values, and departure from 15ya, october 2022 - January 2023....... 101
TABLE 3.47 CAMBODIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   TABLE 3.48 SRI LANKA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023...........105
TABLE 3.49 SRI LANKA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......105
TABLE 3.50 MOROCCO'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
  SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023..........107
TABLE 3.51 MOROCCO'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
  SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......108
TABLE 3.52 MEXICO'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
  SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 .......111
TABLE 3.53 MEXICO'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
  SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 ......111
TABLE 3.56 MONGOLIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   SEASON'S VALUES, AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023.......117
TABLE 3.57 MONGOLIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   TABLE 3.58 MOZAMBIQUE'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS,
   CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023
   TABLE 3.59 MOZAMBIQUE'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
  SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......121
TABLE 3.60 NIGERIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023...........125
TABLE 3.61 NIGERIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......125
TABLE 3.62 PAKISTAN'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   TABLE 3.63 PAKISTAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   TABLE 3.64 PHILIPPINES' AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   SEASON'S VALUES, AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023........132
TABLE 3.65 PHILIPPINES' AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   TABLE 3.66 POLAND'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   TABLE 3.67 POLAND'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
   TABLE 3.68 ROMANIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
  TABLE 3.69 ROMANIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT
  SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......138
```

TABLE 3.70 RUSSIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.71 RUSSIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.72 SYRIA AGRO CLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......146 TABLE 3.73 SYRIA, AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, - OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......146 TABLE 3.74 THAILAND'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.75 THAILAND'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE, OCTOBER 2022- JANUARY 2023......150 TABLE 3.76 TÜRKIYE'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.77 TÜRKIYE'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023153 TABLE 3.78 UKRAINE'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.79 UKRAINE'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.80.UNITED STATES' AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022-JANUARY 2023160 TABLE 3.81. UNITED STATES'AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT season's values and departure, october 2022-january 2023......160 TABLE 3.82 UZBEKISTAN'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.83 UZBEKISTAN'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......164 TABLE 3.84 VIETNAM'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.85 VIETNAM'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023168 TABLE 3.86 SOUTH AFRICA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 15YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 TABLE 3.87 SOUTH AFRICA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......171 TABLE 3.88 ZAMBIA'S AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT TABLE 3.89 ZAMBIA'S AGRONOMIC INDICATORS BY SUB-NATIONAL REGIONS, CURRENT SEASON'S VALUES AND DEPARTURE FROM 5YA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023......174 TABLE 4.1 CROPWATCH AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS FOR CHINA, TABLE 5.1 2023 CEREAL AND SOYBEAN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES IN THOUSAND TONNES. A IS THE PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE OF 2023 PRODUCTION WHEN COMPARED WITH TABLE 5.2 ANOMALIES OF ONIS (°C), OCTOBER 2022 TO JANUARY 2023(SOURCE:

TABLE A.1 OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS BY
GLOBAL MONITORING AND REPORTING UNIT (MRU)
TABLE A.2 OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS BY
COUNTRY
TABLE A.3 OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 2022 - JULY 2022 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND
BIOMASS (BY PROVINCE)
TABLE A.4 OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS (BY
STATE)
TABLE A.5 OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS (BY
STATE)
TABLE A.6 CANADA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND
BIOMASS (BY PROVINCE)
TABLE A.7 INDIA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS
(BY STATE)201
TABLE A.8 KAZAKHSTAN, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND
BIOMASS (BY OBLAST)
TABLE A.9 RUSSIA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND BIOMASS
(BY OBLAST, KRAY AND REPUBLIC)202
TABLE A.10 UNITED STATES, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND
BIOMASS (BY STATE)
TABLE A.11 CHINA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023 AGROCLIMATIC INDICATORS AND
BIOMASS (BY PROVINCE)

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.1 GLOBAL MAP OF RAINFALL ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE RAIN INDICATOR) BY
CROPWATCH MAPPING AND REPORTING UNIT: DEPARTURE OF OCTOBER 2022 TO
JANUARY 2023 TOTAL FROM 2008-2022 AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT
FIGURE 1.2 GLOBAL MAP OF TEMPERATURE ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE TEMP
INDICATOR) BY CROPWATCH MAPPING AND REPORTING, UNIT: DEPARTURE OF OCTOBER
2022 TO JANUARY 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 UNIT:
DEPARTURE OF OCTOBER 2022 TO JANUARY 2023 AVERAGE FROM 2008-2022 AVERAGE
(15YA), IN PERCENT
FIGURE 1.4 GLOBAL MAP OF BIOMASS ACCUMULATION (AS INDICATED BY THE BIOMSS
INDICATOR) BY CROPWATCH MAPPING AND REPORTING UNIT: DEPARTURE OF OCTOBER
2022 TO JANUARY 2023 AVERAGE FROM 2008-2022 AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT
FIGURE 2.1 WEST AFRICA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS, OCTOBER
2022- JANUARY 20238
FIGURE 2.2 NORTH AMERICA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS, OCTOBER
2022-JANUARY 202310
FIGURE 2.3 SOUTH AMERICA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS, OCTOBER
2022 TO JANUARY 202312
FIGURE 2.4 SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC
INDICATORS, OCTOBER 2022 TO JANUARY 202314
FIGURE 2.5 WESTERN EUROPE MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC INDICATORS, OCTOBER
2022-JANUARY 202316
FIGURE 2.6 CENTRAL EUROPE TO WESTERN RUSSIA MPZ: AGROCLIMATIC AND AGRONOMIC
INDICATORS, OCTOBER 2022 TO JANUARY 2023
FIGURE 3.1 NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL RAINFALL ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE RAIN
INDICATOR) OF OCTOBER 2022 TO JANUARY 2023 TOTAL RELATIVE TO THE 2008-2022
AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT22
FIGURE 3.2 NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE
TEMP INDICATOR) OF OCTOBER 2022 TO JANUARY 2023 AVERAGE RELATIVE TO THE 2008-
2022 AVERAGE (15YA), IN °C22
FIGURE 3.3 NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL SUNSHINE ANOMALY (AS INDICATED BY THE RADPAR
INDICATOR) OF OCTOBER 2022 TO JANUARY 2023 TOTAL RELATIVE TO THE 2008-2022
AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT23
FIGURE 3.4 NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL BIOMASS PRODUCTION POTENTIAL ANOMALY (AS
INDICATED BY THE BIOMSS INDICATOR) OF OCTOBER 2022 TO JANUARY 2023 TOTAL
RELATIVE TO THE 2008-2022 AVERAGE (15YA), IN PERCENT
FIGURE 3.5 AFGHANISTAN'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023
FIGURE 3.6. ANGOLA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023
FIGURE 3.7 ARGENTINA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022-JANUARY 2023
FIGURE 3.8 AUSTRALIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023
FIGURE 3.9 BANGLADESH'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022- JANUARY 2023 40
FIGURE 3.10 BELARUS'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022- JANUARY 2023
FIGURE 3.11 BRAZIL'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023
FIGURE 3.12 CANADA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023

FIGURE 3.13 GERMANY'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.14 ALGERIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.15 EGYPT'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.16 ETHIOPIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.17 FRANCE'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.18 UNITED KINGDOM'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	72
FIGURE 3.19 HUNGARY'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022-JANUARY 2023	75
FIGURE 3.20 INDONESIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023	78
FIGURE 3.21 INDIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	82
FIGURE 3.22 IRAN'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	85
FIGURE 3.23 ITALY'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	89
FIGURE 3.25 KENYA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022-JANUARY 2023	95
FIGURE 3.26 KYRGYZSTAN'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	97
FIGURE 3.27 CAMBODIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.28 SRI LANKA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.29 MOROCCO'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.30 MEXICO'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.31 MYANMAR'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.32 MONGOLIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.33 MOZAMBIQUE'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.34 NIGERIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022-JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.35 PAKISTAN CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.36 PHILIPPINES' CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.37 POLAND'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.38 ROMANIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.39 RUSSIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.40 SYRIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.41 THAILAND'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022- JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.42 TÜRKIYE'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.43 UKRAINE'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.44 UNITED STATES CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022-JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.45 UZBEKISTAN'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.46 VIETNAM'S CROP CONDITIONS, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 3.47 SOUTH AFRICA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	169
FIGURE 3.48 ZAMBIA'S CROP CONDITION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	172
FIGURE 4.1 CHINA CROP CALENDAR	
FIGURE 4.2 CHINA SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL PROFILES, OCT 2022 TO JAN 2023	176
FIGURE 4.3 CHINA SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE PROFILES, OCT 2022 TO JAN 20)23
	176
FIGURE 4.4 CHINA CROPPED AND UNCROPPED ARABLE LAND, BY PIXEL, OCT 2022 TO JAI	N
2023	176
FIGURE 4.5 CHINA MAXIMUM VEGETATION CONDITION INDEX (VCIX), BY PIXEL, OCT 2022	TO
JAN 2023	176
FIGURE 4.6 CHINA BIOMASS DEPARTURE MAP FROM 15YA, BY PIXEL, OCT 2022 TO JAN 202	23 177
FIGURE 4. 7 CROP CONDITION CHINA NORTHEAST REGION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 20)23
	178
FIGURE 4.8 CROP CONDITION INNER MONGOLIA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 4. 9 CROP CONDITION CHINA HUANGHUAIHAI, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
FIGURE 4. 10 CROP CONDITION CHINA LOESS REGION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	

FIGURE 4. 11 CROP CONDITION CHINA LOWER YANGTZE REGION, OCTOBER 2022 – JANUARY	
2023	2
FIGURE 4. 12 CROP CONDITION CHINA SOUTHWEST REGION, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023	
	3
FIGURE 4. 13 CROP CONDITION SOUTHERN CHINA, OCTOBER 2022 - JANUARY 2023184	4
FIGURE 5.1 GLOBAL CPI FOR THE PAST 11 YEARS DURING THE CURRENT MONITORING PERIOD	
(FROM OCTOBER OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR TO JANUARY OF THE CURRENT YEAR)	5
FIGURE 5.2 TERRITORIES MOST AFFECTED BY WILDFIRES (IN HECTARES)	
(SOURCE: HTTPS://G1.GLOBO.COM/MEIO-AMBIENTE/NOTICIA/2023/01/31/AREA-DE-	
FLORESTAS-QUEIMADAS-QUASE-DOBRA-EM-1-ANO-DIZ-MAPBIOMAS.GHTML))
FIGURE 5.3 MONTHLY COMBINED DROUGHT INDICATOR FOR WEST AFRICA FROM OCTOBER	
2022-JANUARY 2023 (SOURCE: HTTPS://DROUGHTWATCH.ICPAC.NET/MAPVIEWER/) 190)
FIGURE 5.4 DESERT LOCUST SITUATION AS FOR DECEMBER 2022, ON THE LEFT	
(SOURCE: HTTP://DESERTLOCUST-	
CRC.ORG/PAGES/NEWSDETAILS.ASPX?LANG=EN&CAT=2&I=0&DID=0&CID=0&CMSID=800)
362&ID=2407045) AND JANUARY 2023, ON THE RIGHT	
(SOURCE: HTTPS://WWW.FAO.ORG/AG/LOCUSTS/EN/INFO/INFO/INDEX.HTML)	2
FIGURE 5.5 MONTHLY SOI-BOM TIME SERIES FROM JANUARY 2022 TO JANUARY 2023 (SOURCE:	
http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/soi/)193	3
FIGURE 5.6 MAP OF NINO	
REGION(SOURCE: HTTPS://WWW.NCDC.NOAA.GOV/TELECONNECTIONS/ENSO/SST) 193	3
FIGURE 5.7 MONTHLY TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES FOR JANUARY 2023(SOURCE:	
http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/index.shtml#tabs=pacific-ocean)194	4
FIGURE 5.8 A GENERAL VIEW OF A FARM SHOWS CORN AND COTTON THAT WAS PLANTED	
WHERE CORN WAS RUINED BY THE WEATHER, IN TOSTADO, NORTHERN SANTA FE	
ARGENTINA IN FEBRUARY 8, 202319	5

Abbreviations

15YAFifteen-year average, the average for the four-month period from October of the previous year to January of the current year for 2007-2021; one of the standard reference periods and typically referred to as "average".AEZAgro-Ecological ZoneBIOMSSCropWatch agroclimatic indicator for biomass production potentialBOMAustralian Bureau of MeteorologyCALFCropped Arable Land FractionCASChinese Academy of SciencesCPICrop Production IndexCWAICropWatch Agroclimatic IndicatorCWSUCropWatch Agroclimatic IndicatorCWSUCropWatch Agroclimatic IndicatorCWSUCropWatch Agroclimatic IndicatorCWSUCropWatch Agroclimatic IndicatorCWSUCropWatch Agroclimatic IndicatorCWSUCropWatch Agrocliture Organization of the United NationsGAULGlobal Administrative Units LayerGVGGPS, Video, and GIS dataHahectareKcalkilocalorieMRUMapping and Reporting UnitNDVINormalized Difference Vegetation IndexOSTOptimum Interpolation Sea Surface TemperaturePARPhotosynthetically active radiationPETPotential EvapotranspirationAIRCAS Aerospace Information Research InstituteRADPARCropWatch PAR agroclimatic indicatorSOISouthern Oscillation IndexVCIXCropWatch air temperature agroclimatic indicatorFAIRCropWatch Agracclimatic indicatorSOISouthern Oscillation IndexVEMPCr	5YA	Five-year average, the average for the four-month period from October of the previous year to January of the current year for 2018-2022; one of the standard reference periods.
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W/m ² Watt per square meter		
CPI Crop Production Index	-	
	CPI	Crop Production Index

Bulletin overview and reporting period

This CropWatch bulletin presents a global overview of crop stage and condition between October 2022 and January 2023, a period referred to in this bulletin as the ONDJ (October, November, December and January) period or just the "reporting period." The bulletin is the 128th 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 the actual crop production and stresses experienced during the monitoring period. (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, 45 major agricultural countries, and 228 Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZs).

Chapter	Spatial coverage	Key indicators
Chapter 1	World, using Mapping and Reporting Units (MRU), 105 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	44 key countries (main producers and exporters) and 221 AEZs	As above, plus NDVI, GVG survey, and CPI
Chapter 4	China and seven agro-ecological zones	As above plus high-resolution images; Pest and crops trade prospects
Chapter 5	Production outlook, and updates on disaster events and El Niño.	
Online Resource	http://cloud.cropwatch.com.cn/	

This bulletin is organized as follows:

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 **http://cloud.cropwatch.com.cn/**. Additionally, by accessing the website, you can obtain information on methods, overviews of major producing countries, and their trends in the medium and long term.

Executive summary

The current CropWatch bulletin describes world-wide crop conditions and food production as appraised by data up to the end of January 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, together, make up 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 October 2022 to January 2023.

Agroclimatic conditions

Globally, 2022 was the sixth warmest year on record since 1880. Temperatures were above average in Europe and Asia, resulting in the second warmest year. A heat wave accompanied by drought reduced autumn grain crop production in most of Europe and Southern China. An early heat wave in northwest India, in which temperatures exceeded 35°C in March, caused yield losses in wheat at regional scale.

During this monitoring period, a third consecutive year of La Niña conditions has caused a prolonged drought that keeps affecting East Africa. It reduced crop production, and livestock was also decimated due to a lack of water. La Niña also limited crop production in Argentina. Other climatic factors, exacerbated by climate change, have caused a severe rainfall deficit in all regions bordering the Mediterranean Sea. In that region, winter is the season with the highest precipitation. Hence, the drought will not only impact the production of cereals and legumes in the winter months. Low water levels in the reservoirs mean less water will be available for irrigation in the dry summer months. The rainfall situation is grave in the Maghreb, Levant, and the Caucasus, where the deficit exceeded 30%. Conditions were average in Central and Northern Europe and most of Russia's crop production region. California and the Western states of the USA benefited from above-average rainfall, which helped to restore soil moisture to normal levels. Most of South and South-East Asia, Northern China, Australia, and New Zealand experienced average to above-average rainfall.

Global crop production situation

In the current monitoring period, the Crop Production Index (CPI) for global crop production had declined for the third consecutive year from 1.19 to 1.12, which is the second lowest level in the past 11 years. This is mainly due to heat and drought conditions in key production regions.

Maize: In the Southern Hemisphere, maize planting starts at the beginning of the rainy season in November and December. In Brazil, first season maize was sown in October. Sowing of the more important second season maize is starting in February, after the soybean harvest. Brazil and Argentina are the second and third largest maize exporters. The total maize production in Brazil is expected to reach 93.603 million tonnes, with an increase of 2.5%. In Argentina, rainfall conditions improved in January, and farmers planted a significant area of late-season maize. Its production is expected to be at 55.924 million tonnes, slightly increasing by 1.7%. For southern Africa, which is affected by slight rainfall deficits, production is generally estimated to be reduced by less than 5%, except in Mozambique, where production is estimated to increase

by 9.1% due to a larger area planted. In Indonesia, production is forecasted to increase to 19.586 million tonnes (+2.3%).

Rice: Production in most countries in South and Southeast Asia is close to 2022 levels. Conditions were close to normal in most countries, except Cambodia, where a reduction of 2.2% is forecasted due to a lack of water. In the Philippines, an increase of 5.3% is estimated. In most other countries, the changes are less than 2%. Rice yield and cultivation areas in Brazil and Argentina have decreased slightly, with total rice production decreasing by 5.0% and 4.1%, respectively.

Wheat: This is the most important crop grown during the northern hemisphere's winter months. Severe rainfall deficits have affected Kansas and Oklahoma in the USA, the Maghreb, the Levant, Türkiye and the Caucasus. Conditions were generally favorable for sowing and crop establishment in all other major production zones. This covers most of Europe, South Asia and China. Wheat yields in Australia and Brazil benefitted from favorable weather conditions, whereas in Argentina, the drought caused a significant yield reduction.

Soybean: The soybean production of Brazil and Argentina is only second to that of the United States. CropWatch predicts that Brazil's soybean production will reach 105.178 million tonnes (+10.6%) due to an expansion of the cultivated area. The planted area of soybeans in Argentina had also increased, but drought occurred in the main soybean-producing areas, which delayed the soybean sowing period. Although rainfall returned to normal in January 2023 and the growth of late-planted soybeans improved, yields of the late-sown fields will be reduced. The national average soybean yield is expected to decrease by 5.7%, with a total production of 50.022 million tonnes (-3.4%).