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## **Actual status Crop production primo June at 6 farms in Eastern Europe and The Baltics**



### **Baltic Farms, Talsi, Letland, Brian Brødsgaard, 26 May**

Spring has presented a number of challenges for us. We have experienced a cold and damp spring, marked by night frosts right up until mid-May. This has left its mark on our crops and has required extra attention from our side, especially with several applications of various microelements and manganese. Furthermore, almost 80 mm of rain fell over three days in a short period, which has led to water saturation in the soil.

The winter rapeseed, which previously looked promising, has unfortunately suffered from a late bare frost that hit with temperatures down to -17 degrees Celsius. As the soil was oxygen-poor due to the cold weather, part of the rapeseed was hit and frozen up – around 35% of it had to be pulled up and replanted with spring barley.

The winter wheat has also had its share of hardship with the cold nights. It became very light, and we have seen a number of yellow tips - especially where there have been grains after grains.



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Fortunately, the recent period of milder weather has given it a welcome boost and it is now looking promising.

The spring crops, including durum wheat, oats and barley, have come out well, but they have also had their challenges. Especially on the cold, wet clay soil, the crops have suffered, but we hope for improvements as the weather stabilizes.

We are keeping an eye on the weather forecast and adjusting our strategies accordingly. We are hoping for milder weather from now on, so there is potential for an average/good harvest this year.

### **Agro Cocora, Romania, Jesper Mayland, 3 June**

All crops are doing really well and I expect an average to above average yield for all crops.

All spring-sown crops are well established, although they have struggled a bit with pests. We are currently doing several of the last weed sprays and applying the last fertilizer to our corn and sunflowers. The potential of the soy is still unknown in terms of further fertilizer application.

We have been blessed with a cool spring and have received more than 100 mm of water around the farm in Cocora in the last 14 days. It is only now, that the heat has really arrived and we are looking forward to the next 10 days with 25-30 degrees of heat and lots of sunshine.

Our wheat and spring barley have coped well with the spring and with the recent rainfall we should have ear development and kernel filling under control.

A positive spring has turned into summer with positive expectations for harvest and yield.

### **Halychyna Zahid, Ukraine, Daan van Langen, 3. juni**

We have received much and frequently rain during the months April and May, what made our spring seeding challenging. Low temperatures in April and May, made the application of growth regulators work less effective than we hoped. Lucky enough, we managed to seed all sugar beets in a short period in the last days of April, and due to the regularly rainfall, all sugar beets emerge good.

Generally, the winter crops look good, even the later seeded wheat. Winter rape looks less promising than other years, and have some very slight damage from late May frost. The early seeded soya had a very slow start due the wet and cold conditions.

We expect an average yield for winter crops, only in winter barley we expect a slightly higher average yield.



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### **Jasna-Pol, Poland, Marcin Pietruszka, 4 June**

In North Poland near Vistula Bay conditions for seeding were let us say good.

Preparing the soil was pretty smooth. From the 20 March till today (4 June) we had 100mm of rain. Our main adversity was frost.

After the Easter holidays we had a lot of frost - especially during the nights till 11 May. Sometimes it was down to -7 Celsius.

In the period, the development of raps and wheat was inhibited, sugar beets seedlings were damaged and there were frozen traces on corn. The worst damage was on locations about 0 to 1 m above sea level. As we see it now, development of wheat and raps is one week later compared to the previous year. Actually, we have a warm weather and nice rain. Plants look like in a random year, not bad. We expect normal yields, not small, not record-breaking.

### **Goodvalley Poland, Lukasz Michon, 4 June**

In northern- and northwestern Poland, the winter of 2025 was exceptionally mild.

Following a warm January, during which vegetation remained active, a period of cold weather arrived in February. This caused partial damage to the leaf mass of winter oilseed rape, but had no significant negative effect on winter cereals, which had hardened sufficiently and showed no signs of frost injury.

As the average daily temperature in February did not exceed 3°C, it was not possible to begin nitrogen fertilization earlier. Only from 1 March and onward did thermal conditions allow the application of the first dose. However, the lack of precipitation throughout March and April significantly limited nutrient uptake by crops. As soil temperatures gradually increased, mineral nitrogen stored in the soil began to release, and due to the absence of heat stress, the plants managed to survive this challenging period without major developmental setbacks.

Spring barley was sown exceptionally early – at the beginning of March. This turned out to be a wise decision, as the plants had enough time to develop strong root systems before the onset of drought, which helped them better withstand the prolonged moisture deficit from March to May.

Maize sowing in our region took place mainly from mid to late April, under very favorable soil and thermal conditions.

However, in late April and early May, many areas experienced localized night frosts, which negatively affected the development of several crop species.



In the case of winter oilseed rape, frost damage to terminal parts of the plant was observed, along with reduced pod formation, which may locally affect yield potential. Maize was also impacted – growth and development were noticeably slowed, resulting in an average delay of approximately four-leaf stages compared to the same period last year. Nevertheless, forecasted rainfall and rising temperatures in the coming days offer hope for a rapid recovery in growth rate and partial compensation of developmental delays.

As of today, following long-awaited rainfall in May, the overall condition of both winter and spring crops has improved significantly. Plants are now accelerating their growth, making up for earlier delays. Winter cereals are in the stem elongation and heading stages, showing good stand density and uniform development. Oilseed rape is progressing in pod development, although frost-related damage remains visible in some areas. Spring barley and other spring crops have responded very well to the improved soil moisture – vigorous above-ground development is observed, and growing conditions are currently favorable. If weather conditions remain stable, yields are expected to be around or even above average in some locations.

### **Goodvalley Ukraine, Lars Paulsen, June 6**

We have had a cold and wet spring, right up to and including May. This has had a positive impact on the winter crops, as there has been time for wheat, barley and rapeseed to develop. On the other hand, the spring crops corn and soy have had a hard time, sowing started on time, at the end of April, with a very good seedbed and generally fine conditions. It rained regularly for most of May and made sowing difficult, so now, here in the first week of June, we are getting the last grains in the ground.

Expectations for the winter crops are still high, winter barley and wheat have benefited from the mild winter and the quiet cold spring, rapeseed has also been happy with the mild winter and quiet start, especially the previously mentioned small rapeseed. The spring crops are squeezed to their potential, soy is coming in really well, although they are not very big yet compared to the sowing time. The corn is also small and we just need some warmth now, there is plenty of moisture.