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## **Actual Update Crop production primo December 2025 at 4 farms in Eastern Europe**



### **Goodvalley Poland, Lukasz Michon, 9 December**

#### Yields Achieved from Crops Harvested after 1 September

Harvest operations carried out after 1 September were conducted efficiently, allowing for timely fieldwork and maintaining good crop quality.

Grain maize harvest progressed smoothly, and achieved yields met production expectations. Average grain maize yields reached approximately 8.0 t/ha of wet grain. A cooler May, followed by persistently lower temperatures throughout the growing season, combined with early frosts in September, resulted in elevated grain moisture levels, remaining at approximately 35%.

Maize harvested for silage achieved an average yield of 30.2 t/ha, confirming strong biomass production and favorable crop development during earlier growth stages.

#### Progress of Winter Crop Sowing in Autumn 2025



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The autumn sowing campaign 2025 commenced with winter oilseed rape sown in the first half of August. Initial operations were carried out under limited soil moisture conditions, which in some locations required increased sowing depth to ensure reliable and uniform emergence. Rainfall following drilling enabled rapid germination and proper crop establishment.

Despite locally reduced plant density caused by heavy rainfall and storm events toward the end of the sowing period, winter oilseed rape crops generally entered the winter period in good condition. Plants developed strong, well-balanced rosettes and a well-developed root system. In fields with lower plant density, improved plant architecture and light penetration may allow for reduced use of growth regulators in spring, particularly on sites fertilized with organic fertilizers.

Sowing of winter cereals followed in the next phase of the campaign, within optimal agronomic timeframes and under favorable soil conditions. Gradually decreasing autumn temperatures effectively limited excessive vegetative growth while promoting stable and controlled tillering.

As a result, winter cereals entered dormancy in a compact, stable, and well-rooted condition. Particularly positive establishment was observed in cereals sown after grain maize, where favorable conditions allowed plants to reach at least the three-leaf stage before the onset of winter — a critical factor for successful overwintering.

### General Growing Season Summary and Outlook for the 2025 Harvest

Despite limited rainfall during spring, persistently lower temperatures allowed crops to pass through this period without significant stress. Cooler weather conditions reduced transpiration rates and crop water demand, helping to maintain good plant condition during key developmental stages.

During the grain-filling period in cereals, water availability was sufficient, and temperatures remained below levels typically observed at this stage of the season. In addition, a higher number of cloudy days supported a more stable photosynthetic process and reduced heat stress. As a result of these conditions, record cereal yields were achieved.

In contrast, winter oilseed rape was more adversely affected by weather conditions. Frost events occurring during the flowering period significantly limited pod set, leading to a marked reduction in yield.

Maize also benefited less from the cooler season. Persistently lower temperatures did not support the accumulation of sufficient heat units required for full grain maturity. Consequently, maize did not reach low grain moisture levels at harvest, resulting in increased



drying costs and greater dependency on weather conditions during the final phase of the harvest campaign.

Overall, the 2025 growing season demonstrated a differentiated impact of weather conditions across crop species. While cereals benefited from cooler and more stable conditions, oilseed rape and maize were more negatively affected by temperature-related stress. Nevertheless, the current condition of winter crops provides a solid foundation for further development and allows for cautious optimism regarding production potential in the upcoming season.

### **Goodvalley Ukraine, Lars Paulsen, 8 December 2025**

#### Fall harvest yields and comments

- Soya 2,9 t/ha - under our avg.
- Corn silage 33.4 ton/ha - under avg.

Corn harvest is still in process, hope to finish in first part of December, yields are very disappointing, even more that we feared. As earlier mentioned, a big factor has been the cold and wet spring, the corn did not like that! The weather - we cannot change, but there is for sure things, we can do better to accommodate challenging conditions. Actions have been taken, ex. fall cultivation before corn, is now done and the herbicide strategy has been optimized, and changed for the next season, there will be focus on timing and management around it.

#### Fall seeding campaign

Winter Rape, seeded from 12.08 till 30.08, its now well-developed everywhere, good size before winter. There are some spots with strong pressure from, volunteers after heavy wheat crop, and It's very visible on the rape that the high wheat yield has been emptying the soil, even though slurry has been applied.

Winter Wheat seeded from 03.09 till 31.09 in a very satisfying seedbed, like last year, resulting in a very even germination. The first seeded has 3-5 tillers, the latest seeded is only just germinated.

Winter Barley seeded from 19.09 till 18.10 - it's a very even and good developed crop seeded after Winter rape. The part seeded after soya, is also very even, but much less developed, and just big enough for winter.

All in all, the winter crop seeding campaign went very well, and we managed all what we wanted.



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### Generals sum up growth season and harvest 2025

2025 is the year where we break records in winter crops, and at the same time having a hard time performing with the spring crops.

It reminds us, that spreading the risk is a must, but also that pushing the potential is possible.

### **Halychyna Zahid, Ukraine, Daan Van Langen, 10 December 2025**

#### Comments to the fall harvest

We have been yielding in soya beans on average 2.6 ton/ha - we aren't satisfied with that number. The frost in the end of September have led to serious damage in soyabeans because it was still green at that time. The yield in the sugar beets looks promising with a good sugar content above 17.5%, we are at moment of writing still loading sugar beets.

#### Seeding of winter crops

Seeding of cereals and rapeseed have been going generally well. We have increased capacity due the purchase of a wide seeder. Only we were forced to re-seed some of the wheat fields due to serious damages from both snails and insects. Due to bad weather, we were forced to reduce the planned area of winter barley and seeded part of the barley too late.

#### Comments to the growing season 2025

Generally, we are happy with the achieved results this year, both in winter- and spring crops. The relative cold spring helped the cereals to develop good, and winter rape had an extreme long flowering compared to other years. Some rain events in spring complicated our soya seeding, and the application of slurry. Sugar beets have been performing outstanding compared with other years in terms of health (Cercospora) resulting in a high sugar content at the moment of harvesting. The harvest of cereals went generally well, although we started late compared to other years. Due some extra help with the harvest, we could start the autumn seeding as planned.

### **Jasna-Pol, Poland, Jens Møller Knudsen/Marcin Pietruszca, 11 December 2025**

Since July, we have been struggling with a lot of rainfall that has hit us here on the farm this year – and we still continue to struggle. We will probably end up with about 900 mm of rain in 2025, of which 600 mm has come since mid-July. Our normal annual rainfall here is about 500 mm, which is suitable for us to handle our heavy clay soil.

Of the late crops, we have sugar beet, silage corn and kernel corn.



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The sugar beets were taken up under wet conditions and led to large tracks in the field. The yield is satisfactory, however, with 86 tons of beet (16.0% sugar) per hectare. Prices: 33.5 euros ex. Field. (A.roer: 36 euros and C.roer: 23 euros)

All our corn is grown on impounded areas, which has given us a very difficult this year. We still need to harvest 25 ha, which we expect to harvest on frost. Yield in silage corn of 32 tons and dry kernel corn, which has been harvested at present: 7.7 tons dried/ha. (harvested with 35-40% moisture and dried twice in a through-flow dryer).

### Autumn establishment of wheat and winter rape



*Winter rape is established at Jasna-Pol with strip tillage directly after seed grass or wheat*

Winter rape is established here with strip tillage directly after seed grass or wheat. All crops after seed grass are in perfect condition. Sowing after wheat has caused problems with too moist soil when sowing – including a lot of rainfall after sowing. Wheat sowing took place in a very short period from 25/9 to 3/10. Both in the period before and after, our clay soil has not been dry enough for sowing. We only sowed 60% of the planned area with wheat.

Winter crops wheat, rapeseed and seed grass therefore only make up 45% of the total area. We therefore need so much for spring, such as spring wheat, malting barley, broad beans, sugar beet and corn.

### Harvest year 2025 in general



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Harvest year 2025 will be remembered by us as the year with a lot of MUD. It will also be positively remembered as the year with record yields in wheat, malting barley and seed grass, including a very good quality. Average yields in beets and rapeseed - low yields in corn.

We wish everyone a Merry Christmas - from Marcin and Jens, Jasna-Pol



*The first snow at Jasna-Pol in November*