PRODUCTION CONDITION REPORT

6 February 2026

Gewas toestand
Crop Condition

Klimaat
Climate

Vergelyk
Compare

Opbrengs potensiaal
Production potential

Gewas opkoms
Greenup

Kaarte
Maps

Verslae
Report

Index

1. DEFINITIONS
2. PRELIMINARY AREA PLANTED
3. SUMMARY
4. RAINFALL
5. SOIL WATER INDEX
6. CROP GREENUP
7. GREEN LEAF INDEX

GSA
GRAIN | GRAAN

Definitions

- **Soil Water Index (SWI):** This represents an overview of the soil water percentage throughout the growing season. It compares three periods: the current season, the previous season, and the 5-year average. This average serves as a baseline, indicating typical soil water conditions.
- **Green Leave Indicator (GLI):** Values over the growing season, illustrating the patterns of crop growth during the season.
- **Greenup:** Shows the current crop emergence progress compared to the 5-year average.

All the 2025/26 season data is from 1 July 2025 to 6 February.

Optimal planting dates

Gewas/Crop	Region							
	KZN	Mpumalanga & Gauteng	Limpopo	Oos-Vrystaat (VKB)	Oos Vrystaat (OVK)	Noordwes Vrystaat	Noordwes	Noord Kaap
Maize	1 Oct -30 Nov	1 Oct - 15 Nov	1 Nov - 31 Dec	1 Oct - 15 Nov	1 Oct - 30 Nov	15 Nov - 15 Dec	15 Nov - 15 Dec	1 Oct - 15 Dec
Soybean	1 Oct - 7 Dec	1 Nov - 7 Dec	1 Nov - 20 Dec	1 Nov - 7 Dec	1 Nov - 30 Nov	15 Nov - 10 Dec	15 Nov - 15 Dec	1 Oct - 30 Nov
Sunflower		1 Nov - 15 Dec	1 Nov - 15 Feb	1 Nov - 10 Jan	1 Nov - 10 Jan	10 Nov - 10 Jan	20 Nov - 10 Jan	1 Dec - 30 Jan

Preliminary Area Planted

CROP/GEWAS	**Prel area planted/ Voorl opp beplant** **2026 Ha (A)**	Intentions[1]/ Voorneme[1] 2026 Ha (B)	Area planted/ Opp beplant 2025 Ha (C)	Final estimate[2]/ Finale skatting[2] 2025 Tons (D)	Change/ Verandering/ 2026 vs 2025 % (A) ÷ (C)
Commercial/Kommersieël:					
White maize/Witmielies	**1 644 200**	1 614 700	1 599 700	8 378 250	2,78%
Yellow maize/Geelmielies	**1 030 000**	1 051 000	997 000	8 057 400	3,31%
Total Maize/Totale Mielies	**2 674 200**	2 665 700	2 596 700	16 435 650	2,98%
Sunflower seed/Sonneblomsaad	**560 800**	531 100	555 700	708 300	0,92%
Soybeans/Sojabone	**1 185 000**	1 179 200	1 151 000	2 771 225	2,95%
Groundnuts/Grondbone	**43 650**	42 240	48 125	62 474	-9,30%
Sorghum	**39 000**	39 250	41 150	146 605	-5,22%
Dry beans/Droëbone	**36 400**	36 420	45 620	90 556	-20,21%
TOTAL/TOTAAL	**4 539 050**	4 493 910	4 438 295	20 214 810	2,27%

1) Soos middel Oktober 2025/ As mid October 2025
2) 27 November 2025

Note: Estimate is for calendar year, e.g. production season 2025/26 = 2026
Nota: Skatting is vir kalenderjaar, bv. produksie-seisoen 2025/26 = 2026

GSA GRAIN / GRAAN

Source: ***CEC***

Summary

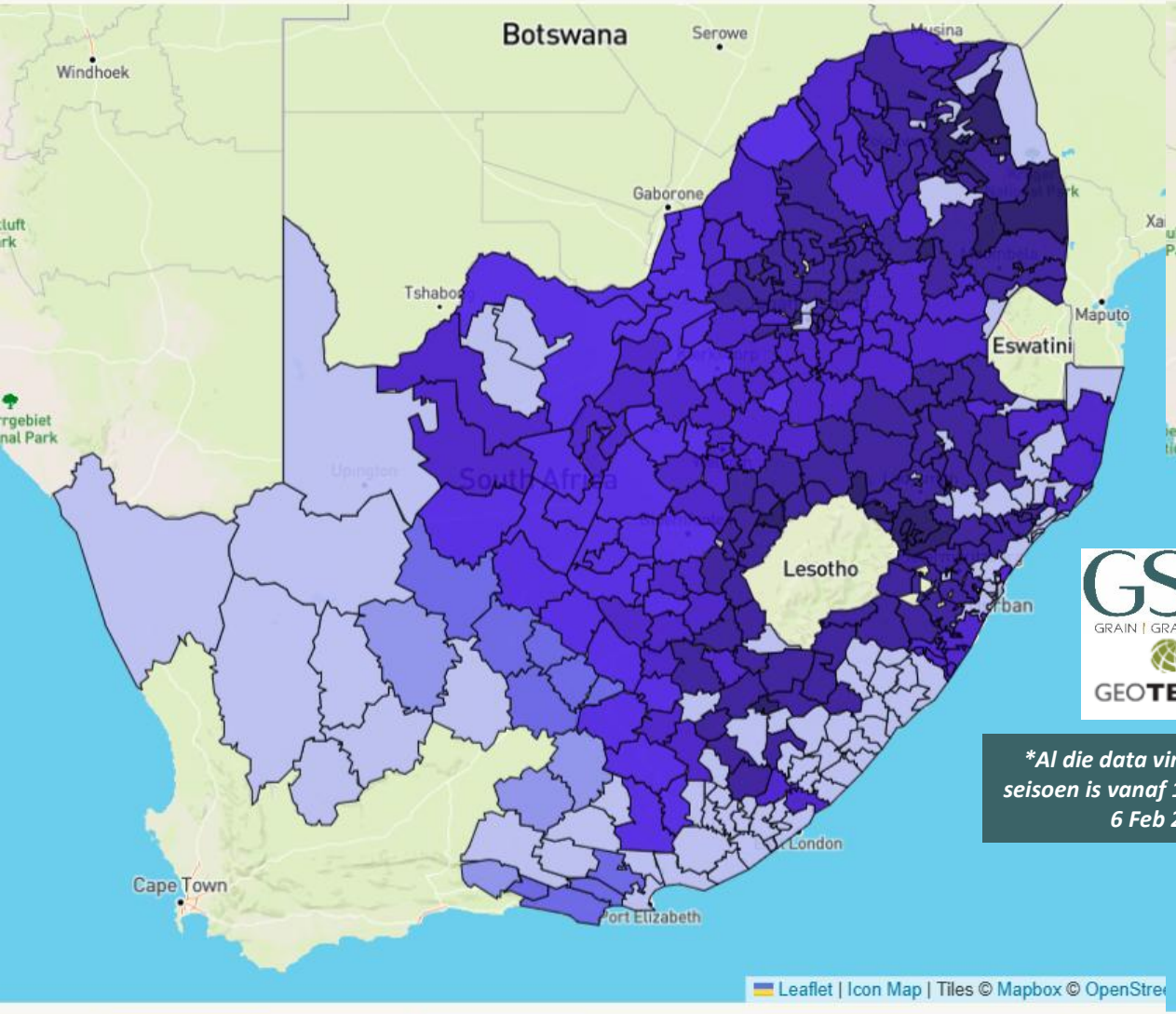
Crop Conditions

Growing conditions are currently very inconsistent. Regions that built up good soil moisture earlier in the season still show strong crop potential, with healthy development in maize, soybeans, sorghum, and sunflower. In contrast, crops in some areas, especially in the eastern Free State and the western parts of the production regions, are showing heat and drought stress, and these areas urgently need rain. There are also parts of Limpopo where planting is still underway. Water damage and hail have also been reported in the province. With maize largely in the early grain-filling stage and soybeans moving into pod formation, the next two weeks will be critical in determining the harvest's direction. ***Urgent rainfall is needed across the summer-crop area to stabilise yields and prevent further deterioration in drought-affected regions.***

The Crop Estimates Committee will release the finalisation of the 2025 summer grain crop on 12 February, and the revised area and 1st production forecast on 26 February.

Total Rainfall

Totale Reënval/Total Rainfall

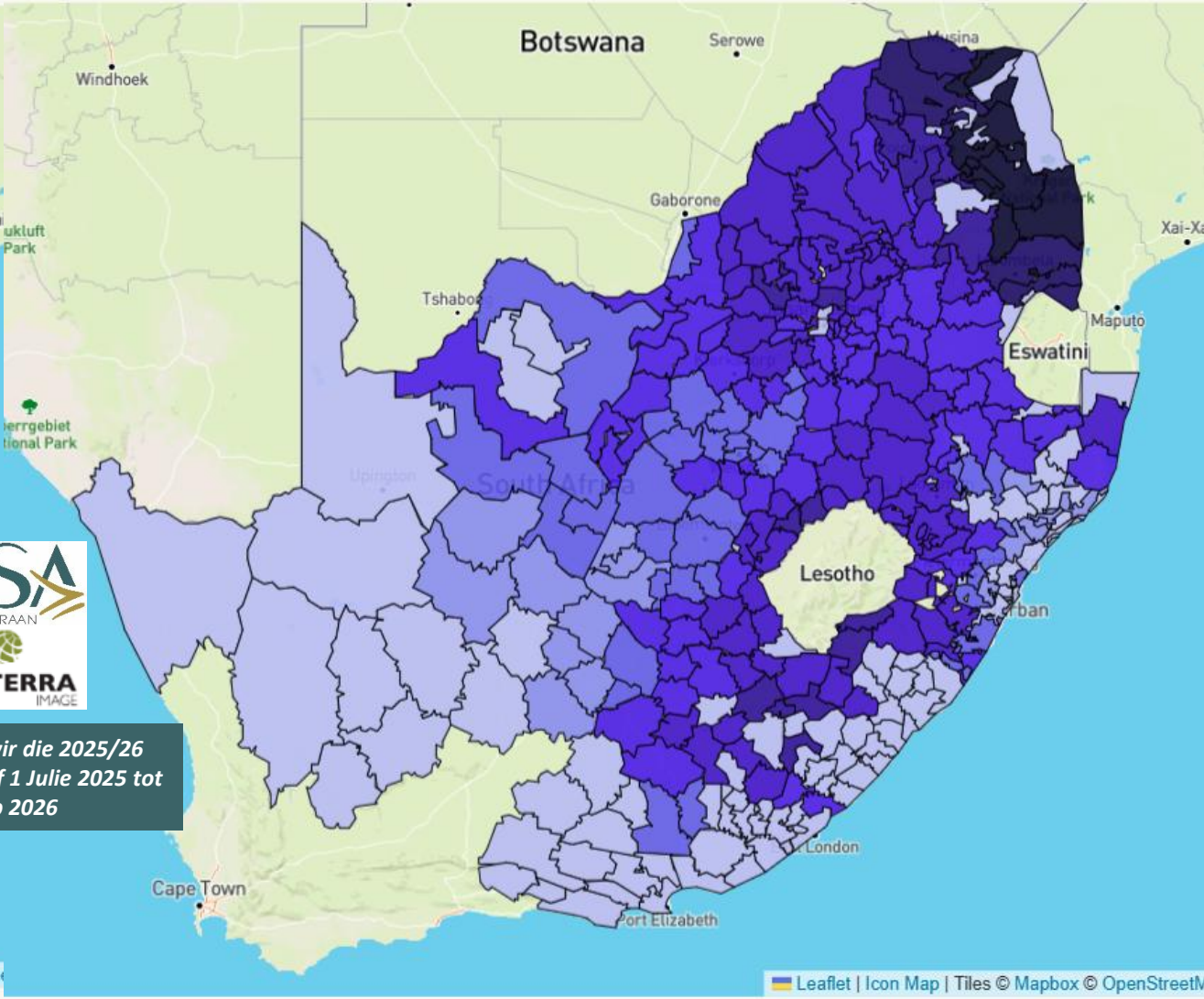


-50 mm | 50-100 mm | 100-200 mm | 200-300 mm | 300-400 mm | 400-600 mm | 600-800 mm | >800 m

GSA GRAIN | GRAAN
GEOTERRA IMAGE

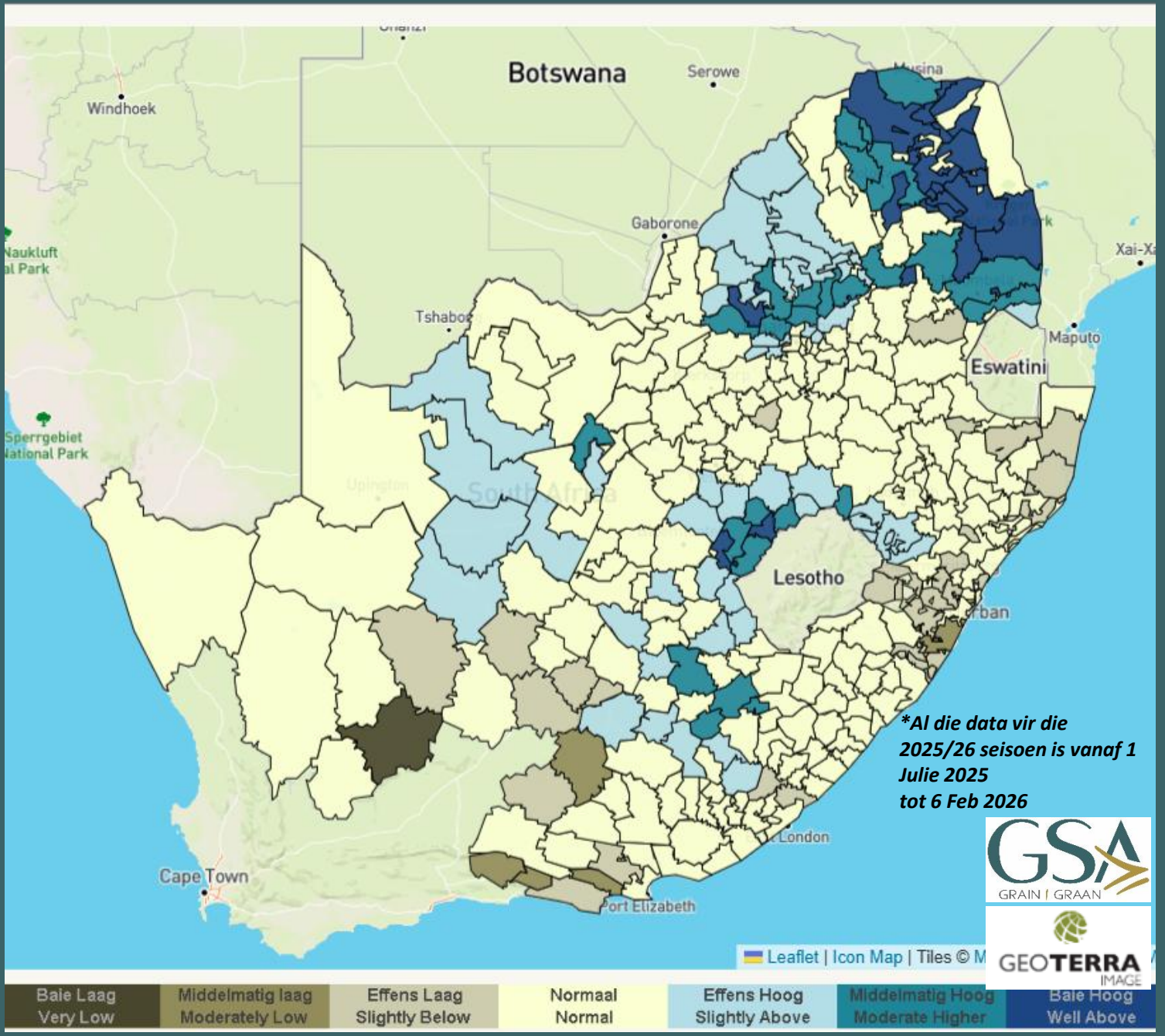
**Al die data vir die 2025/26 seisoen is vanaf 1 Julie 2025 tot 6 Feb 2026*

Reënval vir die afgelope 30 dae/Rainfall for the past 30 days



0-10 mm | 10-25 mm | 25-50 mm | 50-75 mm | 75-125 mm | 125-175 mm | 175-250 mm | >250 mm

Reënval vir die afgelope 30 dae/Rainfall for the past 30 days



The rainfall overview highlights how current-season precipitation compares across key summer rainfall regions.

Free State

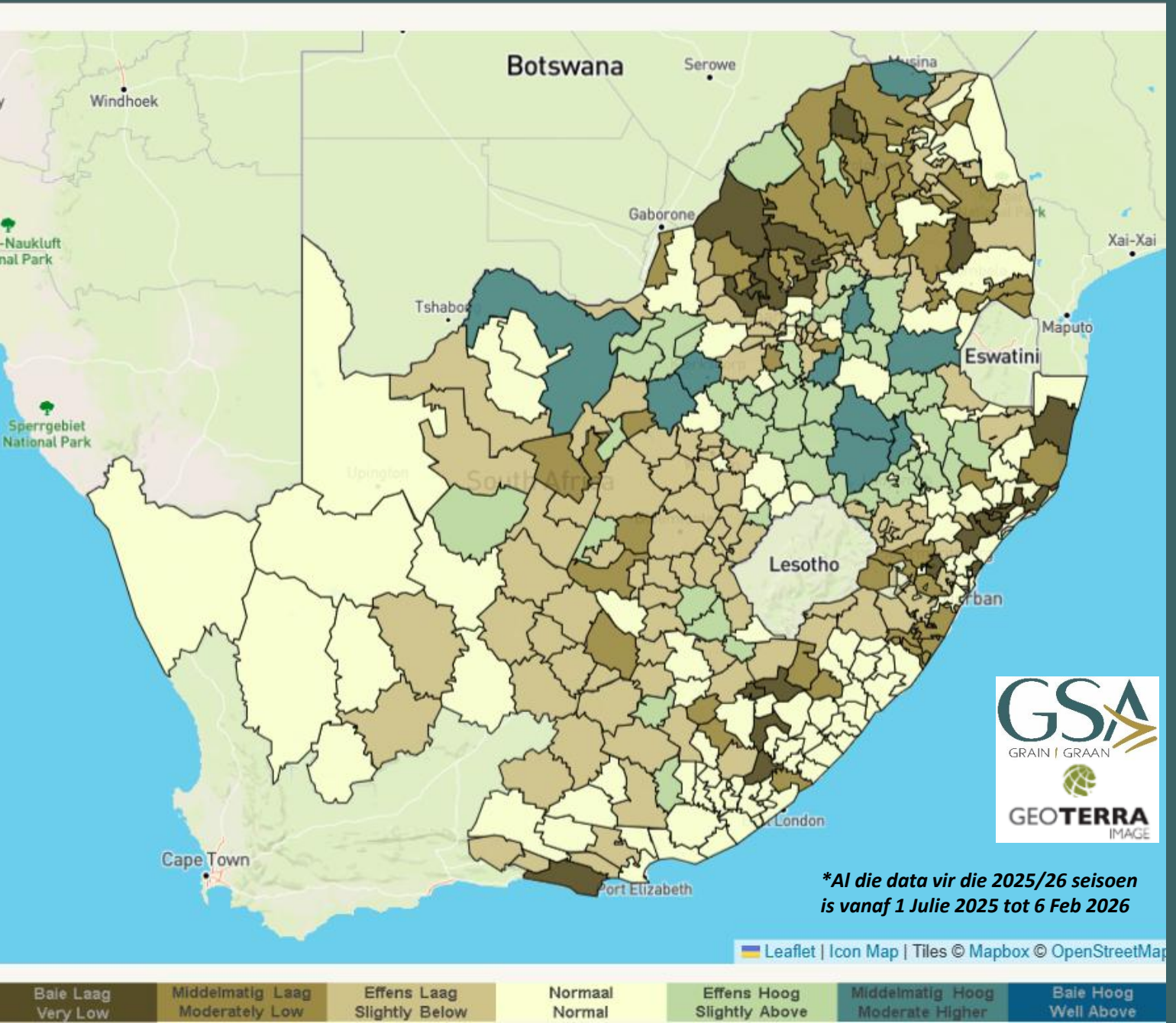
- **Northwest Free State:** Rainfall was excellent in November and December, providing strong early-season moisture. January rainfall, however, was low and highly patchy. Some producers received no meaningful rain during January, while others saw isolated showers, resulting in increasing variability in field conditions.
- **Eastern Free State:** Rainfall conditions range from extremely wet to very dry. Certain areas received abundant rain, leading to pooling and waterlogging in low-lying fields. In contrast, large parts, particularly around Vrede (north/west) and Heilbron, received little to no rain in January, intensifying drought stress. **This area needs urgent rain.**

Limpopo: The season has been notably wet overall, with some localities approaching 900 mm. In several areas, rainfall was excessively high, causing waterlogging and reduced sunlight. More recently, rainfall has become sporadic, and developing dryness is emerging in parts of the northern zone.

Eastern Highveld: Rainfall has been highly variable. Some producers experienced very wet conditions and even waterlogging, while others remained dry and reliant on follow-up rain. Hail has also been reported in several areas, adding to the regional variability in conditions.

North West Province: This has been a season of extremes. The months of November and December had very wet conditions, but the totals in January ranged from 0 to just over 100 mm, depending on location. Severe hailstorms caused significant damage in several parts of the province.

Grondvog Indeks / Soil Water Index



The soil moisture index compares current conditions with both the previous season and the 5-year average.

Free State

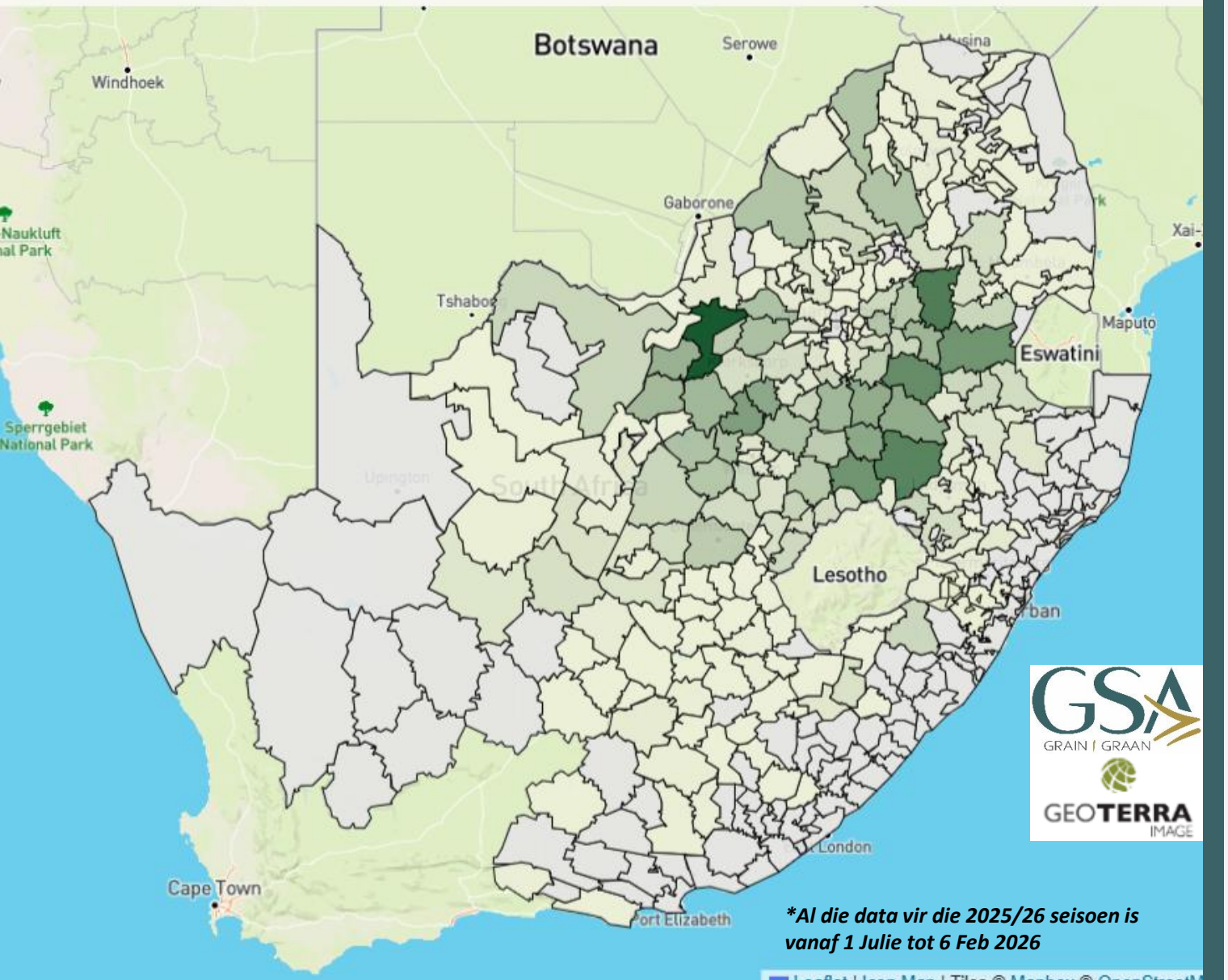
- **Northwest Free State:** Most crops are still supported by strong soil moisture carried over from the very wet November and December period. However, extreme heat is accelerating moisture depletion, and some maize fields are already showing signs of drought.
- **Eastern Free State:** Soil moisture levels differ sharply across the area. Parts that recently received rain still hold adequate reserves, while large sections, particularly north and west of Vrede and around Heilbron, are extremely dry. Many dryland maize fields have exhausted available moisture and are now under severe stress.

North West: Soil moisture remains highly variable. Areas affected by hail or low January rainfall are under growing pressure, while other areas still retain leftover moisture from the heavy November and December rains. The past three weeks of mid-summer dryness are steadily reducing reserves. Rain is needed.

Eastern Highveld: Soil moisture conditions range from excess to deficit. Some fields continue to experience waterlogging, while others are already dry and reliant on follow-up rainfall. Late plantings, especially those pushed into December, face elevated moisture risk as reserves decline.

Limpopo: Soil moisture remains generally abundant after a very wet season, with some localities nearing 900mm accumulation. Even so, certain northern areas, particularly around Roedtan, are beginning to show early signs of moisture stress as rainfall becomes patchier.

Gewasopkoms per Distrik / Crop Greenup per District



The crop green-up indicators highlight current crop emergence and canopy development relative to the 5-year average.
Urgent follow-up rain is needed all over the summer grain regions!

Free State

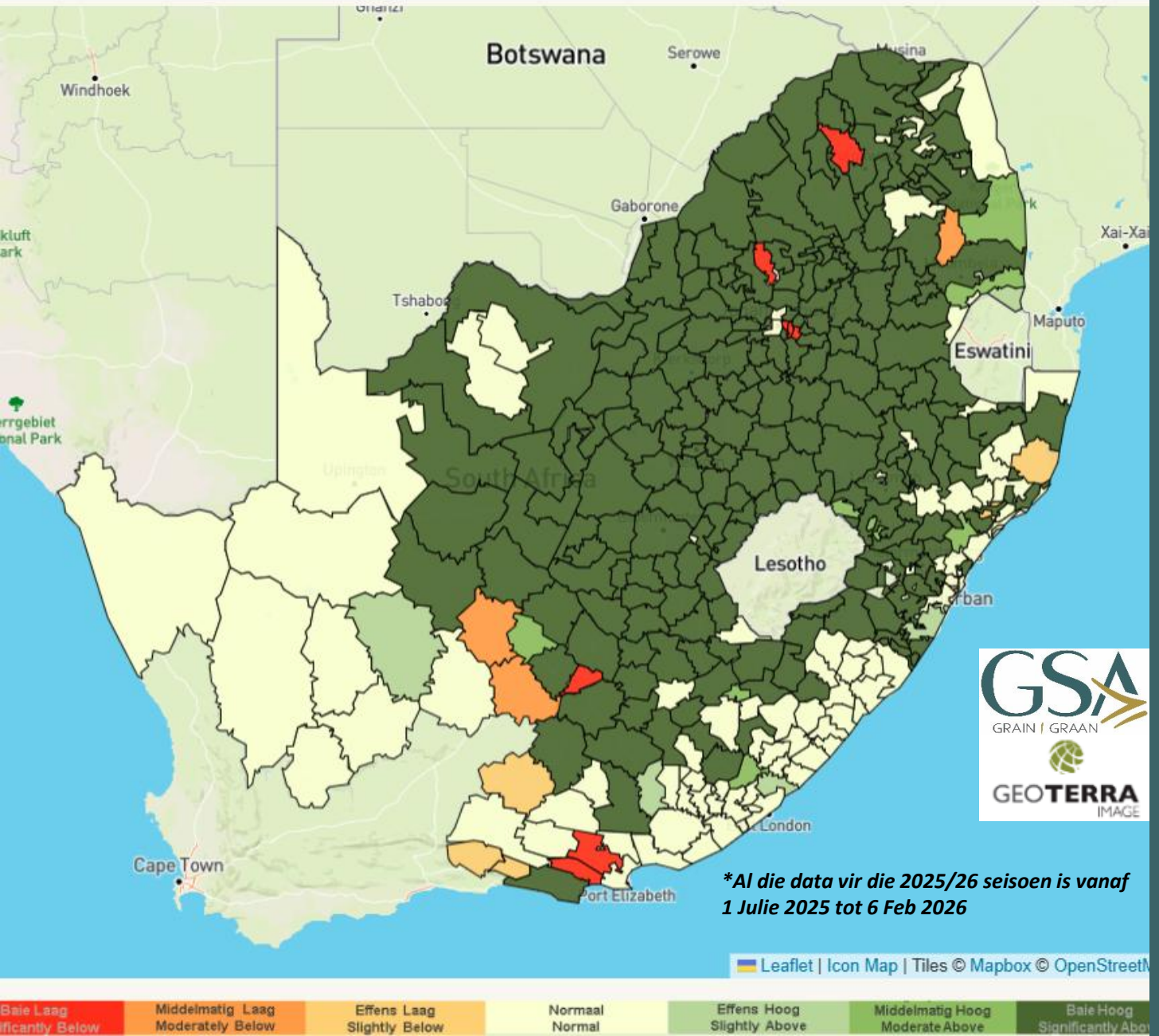
- **Northwest Free State:** Remains positive, supported by high early-season moisture. Maize, soybeans, groundnuts, and sunflowers show healthy canopy development. However, increasing heat stress is beginning to slow progress in some maize fields.
- **Eastern Free State:** Highly uneven across the region. Waterlogged areas continue to show strong vegetative growth, while drier areas show weak green-up, with many areas where maize is planted already showing visible stress. Crops in the flowering stage are losing strength under constant heat and declining moisture. This area needs urgent follow-up rain.

North West: Vegetation patterns are extremely variable. Soybeans in multiple areas experienced notable hail damage. Maize performance differs sharply, with some blocks holding up well while others, particularly where January rainfall was limited, are weakening. Sporadic rainfall has led to major differences in green-up within short distances.

Eastern Highveld: Green-up varies widely, driven by inconsistent rainfall. Some fields exhibit vigorous growth following rain, while others show clear drought stress.

Limpopo: Overall, green-up remains strong due to earlier abundant rainfall. Sunflower shows broad variation in growth stage, ranging from flowering blocks to very young and newly planted fields. Sorghum is performing exceptionally well and is heading in many areas. Some northern parts are now showing weakening green-up as recent dryness starts to take hold.

Gewas Toestand / Crop Condition



The Green Leaf Index reflects crop growth and development throughout the season, with conditions across most summer rainfall regions significantly above the 5-year average.

Free State

- **Northwest Free State:** The season opened strongly, and maize and soybeans still show solid yield potential, although heat stress is increasingly evident. Groundnuts and sunflowers remain in good condition. Scattered hail damage has occurred, and the coming 2 weeks are crucial as late plantings will only progress well if sufficient rain arrives.
- **Eastern Free State:** Crops have entered a highly sensitive stage. Maize is moving into the grain filling stage, while soybeans are in flowering. High temperatures and declining soil moisture reserves threaten yield potential, particularly in the drier regions. Late plantings face increased risk due to limited January rainfall.

North West: Soybeans range from flowering to pod-set, with many fields affected by hail. Maize development is uneven, with fields in the pollination and different vegetative stages. Intense heat during January has added pressure. Stress symptoms and early losses are already visible in Western areas around Delareyville. The next few weeks will be critical for determining which way the crop will go.

Eastern Highveld: In areas where rainfall has been adequate, crops show strong development. However, waterlogging in some areas, drought stress in others, and isolated hail events remain challenges. Sunflower was planted in place of soybeans where the season became too late. Rainfall in the coming period will be very important for final yield formation/ potential.

Limpopo: Crop conditions differ considerably across the province. Sunflower varies widely, from fields in flowering to some in very early stages, and planting is continuing in some areas. Early maize has already been harvested. Increasing dryness around Roedtan is emerging as a concern for crops that were planted late.

THANK YOU!

Vir enige navrae / for any queries:

Grain SA

Marguerite@grainsa.co.za/ Cathrine@grainsa.co.za/ Gerrit@grainsa.co.za