

# Global Wheat Yield Down What's Next? Grand Solar Minimum

## Grain Report

[— ADAPT 2030 Video Link —](#)



In my playlist, you'll find an interview that I did last year with Rolf Witzsche and Trevor from *Suspicious Observers* in a roundtable. Rolf was also predicting crop losses, declines in solar activity based on what's going on with the magnetic fields of our Sun and diminishing solar wind. This was what he pointed out in part four of his **Ice Age Science Recapitulation Series: Seeing Our Near Future by Observing the Sun.**



[Click Here to Learn More](#)

# Seeing Our Near Future by Observing the Sun

## The next 15 years, potentially

Part 4 of:  
"Ice-Age Science Recapitulation"



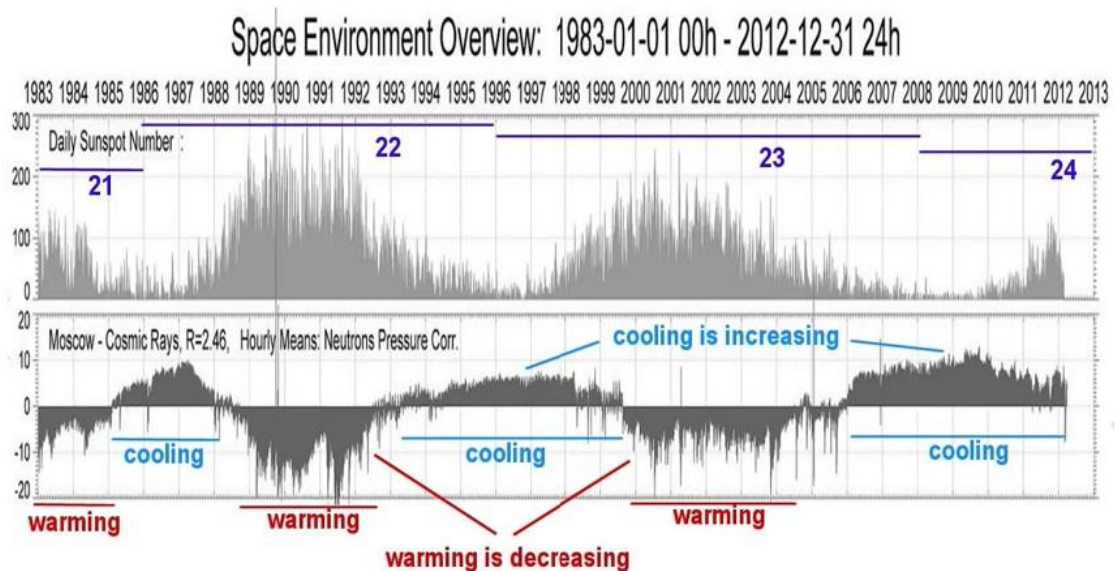
Seeing Our Near Future by Observing the Sun



Rolf Witzsche

4,617 subscribers

I watched the entire video and he explained very well that the daily sunspot number is overlaid with cosmic rays and that we're going to be seeing a lot of changes in cloud cover and jet stream movement. If you want to get a glimpse in crystal ball going out in five years, check out that video.



Graphics By Daniel Wilkinson - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19144864>

Seeing Our Near Future by Observing the Sun



The main crux coming into the harvest season are so many things you're seeing in the corporate media, they say it's a bumper harvest, yet yields are down 20%. We're getting mixed reports at the same time. I think this is done on purpose to confuse people. So I really wanted to delve into the facts, because I get a lot of comments on board in both directions, on what's going on in the yields in wheat and grains across the planet.

I'm going to start with wheat in this forecast, the focus will be on global grains. ***Tightening wheat supplies in Europe and Black Sea Ripple through the global commodity markets.***

I've been saying that more sensitive crops such as oats, rye and wheat are going to be hit first as we go into the Grand Solar Minimum. They're going to be diminishing in global yield by 10, 20, to 30%; while others such as soy and corn are going to have much greater yields further in. Wheat forecast are down 12% from last year for the E.U, the lowest in five years. This ripped apart Russian and Ukrainian bumper crops last year. If these two countries didn't have bumper crops in 2017, this would have been down even further.



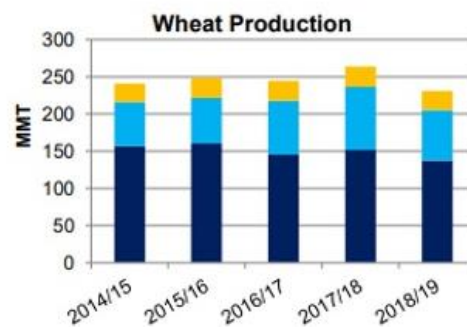
United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service

## Grain: World Markets and Trade

August 2018

### Tightening Wheat Supplies in Europe and Black Sea Ripple Through Global Commodity Markets

Combined wheat production in the European Union, Russia, and Ukraine is forecast down 12 percent from last year to the lowest level in 5 years. The EU wheat crop is down 9 percent from last year on hot, dry weather in the northern Member States, while production in Russia and Ukraine is down from recent bumper crops on a return to normal yields.



The map below shows some areas I'm going to focus on. The far left, right next to Germany are the colored countries, Czech Republic, Poland, Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine.



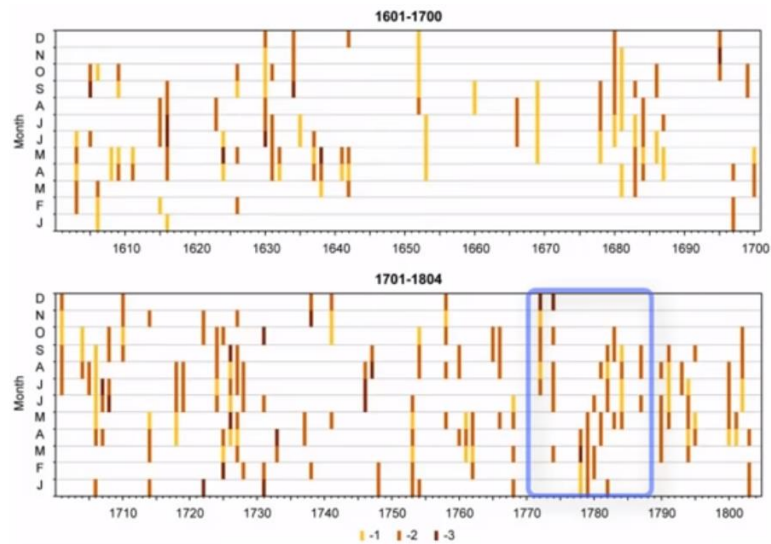
Czech Republic. I did a whole video series on this last year, about the drought stones! “When You See Me Cry.” Below a certain water level, there is extreme drought in those areas and before just-in-time (JIT) delivery, massive famines accompanied these droughts.

#### Central European drought reveals ancient 'hunger stones' in Elbe River



The oldest water mark visible dates to 1616. That stone, is considered the oldest hydrological landmark in Central Europe, bears a chiseled inscription in German that says: “When you see me, cry.”

Czech Republic was called the *Czech Lands*, back in the 1600's, it experienced massive droughts affecting the crops. Droughts don't stop at borders, they move across borders, and looking back at droughts in the Czech lands, I had theorized that we're going to be rolling back and repeating something in the 1780's in terms of intensity. This is how long it's going to last in the blue box. Visit the playlist to see the full analysis of the droughts in the Central Europe and in the Czech lands.



**Fig. 3.** Dry months/droughts in the Czech Lands interpreted from documentary evidence for the 1501–1804 period, with expression of their intensity by precipitation indices: –1 dry month, –2 very dry month, –3 extremely dry month.

Right next to the border is Poland. Of course they're going to be affected as well.





Poland published their official August crop estimates. Wheat, down by 16%, Rye, 9%, and Barley, 10%.



THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

**Poland Publishes Official Crop Estimates**    **Date:** 7/31/2018

**Table 1: Production of Grains by Variety 2017 – 2018 (000) MT**

	Winter grains	Change year to year 2018/17 (%)	Spring Grains	Change year to year 2018/17 (%)
Wheat	8,400	-16	1,700	-1
Rye	2,400	-9	-	-
Barley	800	-10	2,500	-13
Triticale	3,700	-20	400	-35
Mixed grains	200	-7	2,500	-3
Oats	-	-	1,200	-15
Total	15,500	-15	8,300	-10

Source: MSO

Moving along to Lithuania, the next country further north and to the east, the light blue country next to Poland in the map. The table below shows the production of winter grains. Note that total grains and winter grains are different. Those are massive drops of 39% on the far right. I circled it in blue for ease of finding. Those are substantial losses, Lithuania! 40% down, that is an enormous amount!

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY  
 USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT  
 POLICY

## Lithuania Publishes New Crop Estimates Date: 8/1/2018

### Production of Winter Grains by Variety 2016 – 2018 (000) MT

	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19	Change year to year MY 2018/19 2017/18 (%)
Wheat	2,982.6	3,245.3	1,949.2	-39.9
Rye	76.4	62.5	42.2	-32.5
Barley	19.5	29.7	30.7	3.4
Triticale	292.1	222.5	152.3	-31.6
Total	3,370.6	3,560.0	2,174.4	-38.9

Source: Institute of Agriculture in Lithuania, FAS/Warsaw

Look at the total production of grains in the entire year. Wheat was also down to a full 28% over the year. Winter grains then would be winter wheat, but the total for entire grains throughout the year, spring wheat etc., was still down by 28%. Rye, down by 32%, barley went up a little bit by 6.8% but still, it went down to a total of a full 23%.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY  
 USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT  
 POLICY

## Lithuania Publishes New Crop Estimates Date: 8/1/2018

### Total Production of Grains by Variety 2016 – 2018 (000) MT

	MY 2016/17	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19	Change year to year MY 2018/19 2017/18 (%)
Wheat	3,844.5	3,917.4	2,791.1	-28.8
Rye	76.4	62.5	42.2	-32.5
Barley	545.2	519.7	554.9	6.8
Triticale	331.4	247.5	177.6	-28.2
Mixed grains	1.1	0.6	1	66.7
Oats	155.1	195.9	211	7.7
Total	4,953.7	4,943.6	3,777.8	-23.6

Source: Institute of Agriculture in Lithuania, FAS/Warsaw

Weather woes mount for the European Union in grain crops. I put a couple different boxes with different colorations to make it easier to find. Moreover, when you go above a thousand million, it starts to get into such large numbers with all the zeros which is confusing. So you can see at the scale at bottom left. They're talking about thousands of hectares and thousands and millions of metric tons etc. The yellow boxes then show the beginning and the ending stocks in millions of metric tons.

When we take a look at the beginning stocks, it went up at around 14.3 million metric tons in the beginning stocks, carryover. But, at ending stock, they're looking at around, what, ten million? Then they've revised that, as it seems a little spooky when you're going to be losing that much in terms of percentage so it was lowered to 13 million in the new post. Far at the right, the full blue box encapsulates this year. Anyway, I'll let you do your own analysis with this one. Figure out what they're trying to do to stabilize and so as not to spook markets or the population.



THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

## Weather woes mount for EU28 grain crop Date: 7/27/2018

Wheat Market Begin Year	2016/2017		2017/2018		2018/2019	
	Jul 2016		Jul 2017		Jul 2018	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	27232	27215	26285	26100	25642	25850
Beginning Stocks	15557	15557	10906	10605	14387	13105
Production	145369	145275	151581	151600	145000	143500
MY Imports	5299	5299	5600	5600	5500	5500
TY Imports	5299	5299	5600	5600	5500	5500
TY Imp. from U.S.	708	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	166225	166131	168087	167805	164887	162105
MY Exports	27319	27426	23300	23300	27500	24500
TY Exports	27319	27426	23300	23300	27500	24500
Feed and Residual	56000	56000	58000	58750	54500	55000
FSI Consumption	72000	72100	72400	72650	72500	72300
Total Consumption	128000	128100	130400	131400	127000	127300
Ending Stocks	10906	10605	14387	13105	10387	10305
Total Distribution	166225	166131	168087	167805	164887	162105
Yield	5.3382	5.338	5.7668	5.8084	5.6548	5.5513

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)



Moving on to the **World Agricultural Supply Demand Estimates**. This is on August 10<sup>th</sup>, it's been a month already, but you know, they're not giving any newer information in the **USDA**. Wheat this month lowers in terms of supplies due to greater use and reduced stocks, meaning, price up. They're even saying in the very last paragraph that they've projected 2018-2019 ending stocks reducing by fifty million bushels, down by about 15% globally.



ISSN: 1554-9089

## World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates

Office of the  
Chief Economist

Agricultural Marketing Service  
Farm Service Agency

Economic Research Service  
Foreign Agricultural Service

WASDE - 580

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

August 10, 2018

**WHEAT:** The outlook for 2018/19 U.S. wheat this month is lower supplies, greater use, and reduced stocks. Wheat production is lowered 4 million bushels to 1,877 million on a slight reduction in winter wheat, durum, and other spring wheat production as indicated by the NASS August *Crop Production* report. Projected food use is increased by 5 million bushels to 970 million based on the latest NASS *Flour Milling Products* report. This would be record food use, surpassing 2017/18, which was also revised higher. Projected wheat exports are raised 50 million bushels to 1,025 million on substantially lower exportable supplies for the EU and limited additional export capacity of several other major competitors. Projected 2018/19 ending stocks are reduced 50 million bushels to 935 million, down 15 percent from last year. The projected season-average farm price is up \$0.10 per bushel at the midpoint with the range at \$4.60 to \$5.60.

As you're cruising through the charts, you're also going to need to take into consideration that those were in millions of metric tons, that tonnage in America is different to that in Europe and that they're talking about bushels with the different variances. So as you jump through, take a look at the weighted averages and prices so that you can get the forecasts as to where they're losing grain yields and how much they're losing.

Staying just in the **U.S. Wheat by Class**, above where it says beginning stocks 2017, in that first yellow bar. Notice that it is represented as millions of bushels. The beginning stocks for Hard Red Winter were at 589 million bushels, projected beginning stocks at 581 for 2018-19, but look how it drops to 417 at the bottom line.

These are projections. I understand, they're projections on what's going out in 2019 but I don't think that they're taking into consideration the intensification of this new Eddy Grand Solar Minimum. I think these numbers are way high in my own opinion! They're incredibly high losses coming in for next year, because we haven't come to the planting season yet. There's the wipeout of the canola crop and other crops up in Canada of over \$5 billion due to do unexpected freezes in the summer. If it repeats anything like the last late planting season, and we get more losses this harvest season, these numbers are going to be out the window! The Hard Red Spring, they're predicting an increase as Soft Red Winter declines from 215 million bushels down to 169.

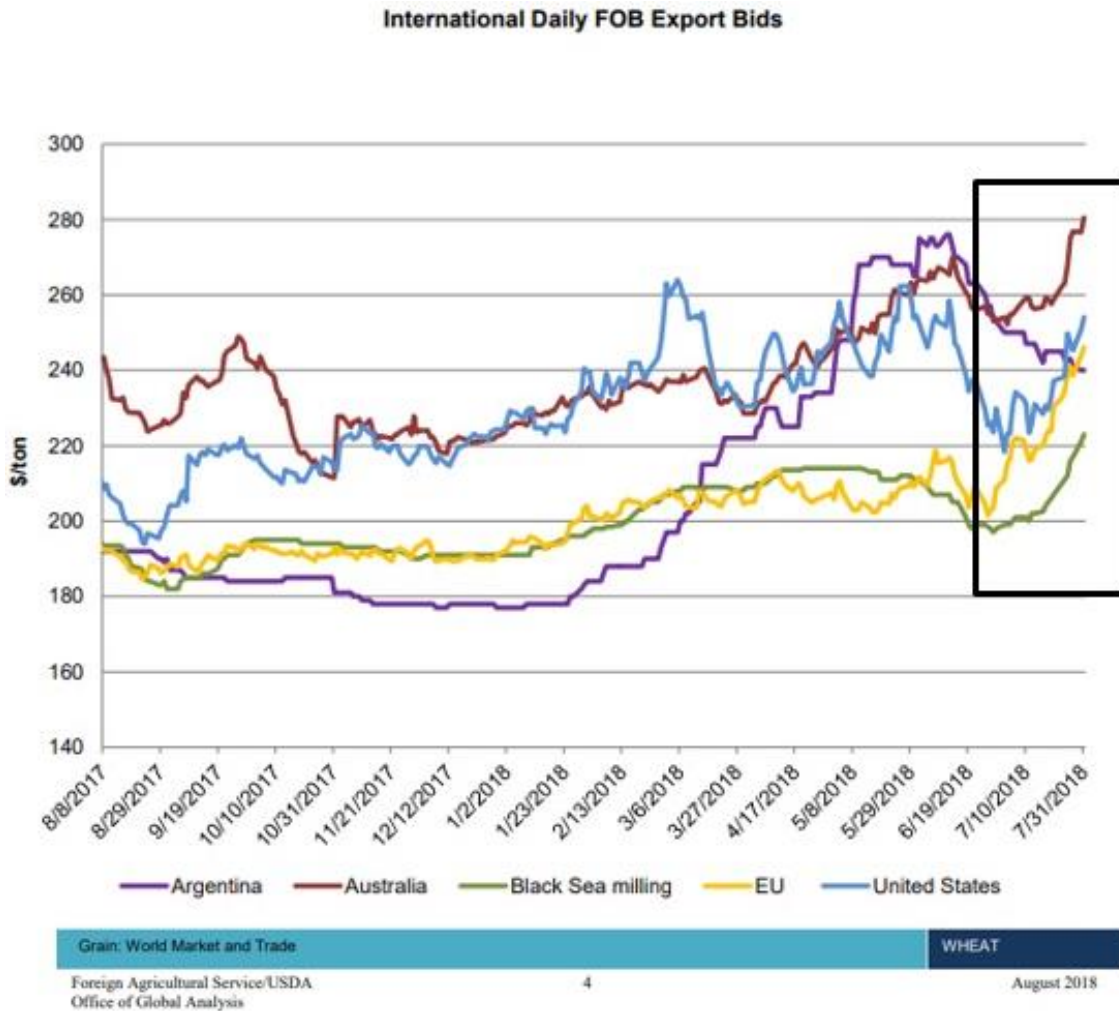
Year beginning June 1		Hard Red Winter	Hard Red Spring	Soft Red Winter	White	Durum	Total
		<i>Million</i>			<i>Bushels</i>		
2017/18 (Est.)	Beginning Stocks	589	235	215	105	36	1,181
	Production	750	385	292	258	55	1,741
	Supply, Total 3/	1,346	708	511	371	143	3,079
	Domestic Use	394	288	216	90	89	1,077
	Exports	371	228	90	194	18	901
	Use, Total	765	517	306	284	107	1,978
	Ending Stocks, Total	581	191	205	87	36	1,100
2018/19 (Proj.)	Beginning Stocks	581	191	205	87	36	1,100
	Production	661	583	292	267	73	1,877
	Supply, Total 3/	1,253	839	507	364	149	3,112
	Domestic Use	464	292	214	94	88	1,152
	Exports	395	285	115	200	30	1,025
	Use, Total	859	577	329	294	118	2,177
	Ending Stocks, Total	Aug	394	262	178	70	31
	Jul	417	283	169	75	41	985

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. 1/ Marketing year beginning June 1. 2/ Marketing-year weighted average price received by farmers. 3/ Includes imports.

Here's the thing, total Durum, White Wheat, Red Wheat etc. are calculated as everything altogether at 1,181, then it drops to 985. Even with the forecasts going out, everybody's showing declines in the future. Regardless of the amount of the declines, they're still all declines!

But in the corporate media they're saying, "hey record harvest, we're going to increase yield, we're going to increase the area planted," yet everything you look at shows decreases for next year. I will leave it to you to figure out the agenda behind that.

Take a look at the **International Daily Freight onboard FOB Export Bids**. Everything is up, I don't care if you're in Argentina, Australia, Black Sea, European Union, or U.S. All of it is up! Yet, they're telling you in corporate media, "it's a bumper harvest crop and prices are going to be stable, and it's an awesome world we live in!" I'm going to say, take a look at how much wheat prices are increasing.

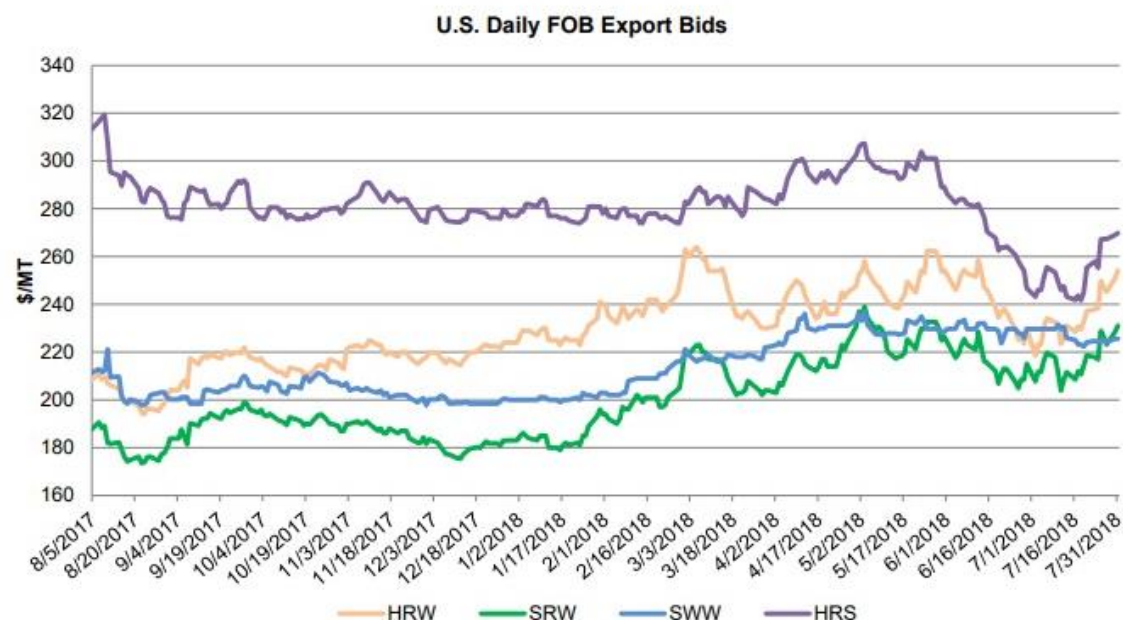


The Soft Red Winter is at \$16 a ton, then we look at the Hard Red Winter Wheat, it's up at from \$24 a ton up to \$254, that's nearly ten percent increase! Those are staggering gains. Realize that in the commodities grains futures game, this is a staggering price increase. Usually it moves slightly, but not this much, this is a flag for sure. Red flag right here! Something is definitely going opposite the supply direction that push these prices.



## WHEAT PRICES

Domestic: U.S. wheat prices for the month of July were mostly up due to concerns regarding production prospects in several other major wheat-exporting countries and the consequent tightening of global supplies. Prices for Soft Red Winter (SRW) were up \$16/ton to \$231 and Hard Red Winter (HRW) rose \$24/ton to \$254. Hard Red Spring (HRS) quotes improved \$23/ton to \$270, following some reports of lower-than-expected yields in major spring wheat areas. Soft White Winter (SWW) quotes declined \$4/ton to \$225.



In the corporate media, I'll tell you right away, they are going to start focusing on corn and soy, because corn and soy are having bumper crops year. Culturally wheat is the staple, are you going to switch your diet suddenly to a 100% soy-based diet, and go away from anything wheat? I highly doubt it. That will be the same with all the substitution crops. If rice gets too expensive, do you think people who eat rice predominantly in their main course for the day are going to switch over to sorghum and start eating that? There's going to be a lot of cultural issues with "daily bread" if you will.

Also, corn production is up to 300 million bushels from last year and of course when production is up, prices goes down. Corporate media is going to keep focusing on these types of grains. They're not going to touch the barley, the oats, the rye or the wheat. They're going to exclusively focus in on corn and soy so global crop losses don't spook the populace.

You can see how the narrative in corporate media is going to move as well to assure you that all the food price rises you're experiencing aren't because of declining yields. It's got to be something else, could be a disease outbreak, trade war, whatever it is. They're trying to have you look left when you should be looking right, to really see what's going on.

**COARSE GRAINS:** This month's 2018/19 U.S. corn outlook is for larger supplies, greater feed and residual use, increased exports, and larger ending stocks. Corn production is forecast at 14.6 billion bushels, up 356 million from the July projection. The season's first survey-based corn yield forecast, at a record 178.4 bushels per acre, is 4.4 bushels higher than last month's trend-based projection. Today's *Crop Production* report indicates that Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota are forecast to have yields above a year ago. The yield for Iowa is unchanged relative to last year, while Missouri, Minnesota, and Kansas are forecast below a year ago. Feed and residual use is up based mostly on a larger crop and lower expected prices. Exports are raised reflecting U.S. export competitiveness and expectations of reduced competition from Brazil. With supply rising faster than use, ending stocks are raised 132 million bushels to 1.7 billion. The season-average corn price received by producers is down 20 cents at the midpoint at a range of \$3.10 to \$4.10 per bushel.

Thank you so much for reading the post, I hope you got something out of it. If you like more information like this is a 30-minute podcast check out Mini Ice Age Conversations commentary to help you navigate through the reset button for our society.

\*\*\* Today's Story Links \*\*\*

USDA Commodities Reports <https://www.fas.usda.gov/commodities>  
[http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/...](http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/)

USDA August Report <https://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/c...>  
<https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/world-a...>

Lithuania Publishes New Crop Estimates <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GA...>

Poland Publishes Official Crop Estimates <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GA...>

Oats analysis [https://www.fas.usda.gov/commodities/...](https://www.fas.usda.gov/commodities/)

Weather woes mount for EU28 grain crop <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GA...>

Seeing Our Near Future by Observing the Sun New Rolf Witzsche Analysis  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= 2LSP...>

Piers Corbyn Interview Sunspot Prediction for Solar Cycle 25  
<http://adapt2030.libsyn.com/miac-101-...>

# ADAPT 2030



[ADAPT 2030 Mini Ice Age 2015–2035 Series on YouTube](#)

\*\*\* ADAPT 2030 Social Media Links \*\*\*

- 1.) PATREON [www.patreon.com/adapt2030](http://www.patreon.com/adapt2030)
- 2.) BITCHUTE <https://www.bitchute.com/hashtag/adapt2030/>
- 3.) STEEM <https://steemit.com/@adapt2030>



**ADAPT 2030** (36)  
Covering Grand Solar Minimum Intensification, Crop Losses, Cold  
Weather Anomalies & Stories the MSM Refuses to Discuss  
400 followers | 120 posts | 5 following  
oilseedcrops.org | Joined August 2016

<https://steemit.com/@adapt2030>

\*\*\* Stories also on STEEMIT \*\*\*

- 4.) \*\*\* ADAPT 2030 True Leaf Market Link \*\*\*



\*\*\* ADAPT 2030 True Leaf Market Link \*\*\*

- 5.) **Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast**

Libsyn: <http://adapt2030.libsyn.com/>

iTunes: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/adapt-2030-mini-ice-age-conversations/id1200142326>



6.) FB <https://www.facebook.com/Miniiceage>

7.) TWITTER <https://twitter.com/adapt2030>

8.) YOUTUBE [www.youtube.com/user/MyanmarLiving](http://www.youtube.com/user/MyanmarLiving)



# Medium

\*\*\* Stories also on Medium \*\*\*

9.) MEDIUM <https://medium.com/@globalcooling>

## Weekly Podcast



Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast is available on [iTunes](#), [Soundcloud](#), [Stitcher Radio](#) and [Libsyn](#)