Acreage

ISSN: 1949-1522

Released June 30, 2025, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Special Note

Estimates of the portion of the United States corn and soybean planted acreage that was left to be planted when the survey was conducted are published on page 6. These estimates are based on data provided by respondents who were contacted between May 30 and June 16. Nationally, corn left to be planted was 3.63 million acres. Soybeans left to be planted for the United States was 11.5 million acres.

Corn Planted Acreage Up 5 Percent from 2024
Soybean Acreage Down 4 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Down 1 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Down 10 Percent

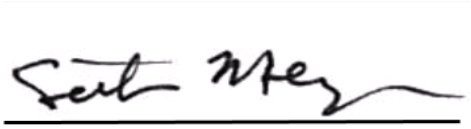
Corn planted area for all purposes in 2025 is estimated at 95.2 million acres, up 5 percent or 4.61 million acres from last year. This represents the third highest planted acreage in the United States since 1944. Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be up or unchanged in 41 of the 48 estimating States. Area harvested for grain, at 86.8 million acres, is up 5 percent from last year.

Soybean planted area for 2025 is estimated at 83.4 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is down or unchanged in 25 of the 29 estimating States.

All wheat planted area for 2025 is estimated at 45.5 million acres, down 1 percent from 2024. The 2025 winter wheat planted area, at 33.3 million acres, is down less than 1 percent from last year but up slightly from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 23.6 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.10 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.67 million acres are White Winter. Area planted to other spring wheat for 2025 is estimated at 10.0 million acres, down 5 percent from the 2024 estimate. Of this total, about 9.44 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Durum planted area for 2025 is estimated at 2.11 million acres, up 2 percent from the previous year.

All cotton planted area for 2025 is estimated at 10.1 million acres, down 10 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 9.95 million acres, down 9 percent from 2024. American Pima area is estimated at 171,000 acres, down 17 percent from 2024.

This report was approved on June 30, 2025.



Secretary of Agriculture
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Contents

Principal Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

[Crops included in area planted are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, rye, winter wheat, Durum wheat, other spring wheat, rice, soybeans, peanuts, sunflower, cotton, dry edible beans, chickpeas, potatoes, sugarbeets, canola, and proso millet. Harvested acreage is used for all hay, tobacco, and sugarcane in computing total area planted. Includes double cropped acres and unharvested small grains planted as cover crops]

State	2023	2024	2025
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2,120	2,020	2,035
Alaska	27	31	31
Arizona	597	562	564
Arkansas	7,211	7,053	6,887
California	2,411	2,402	2,256
Colorado	5,950	5,933	5,862
Connecticut	77	74	74
Delaware	438	421	406
Florida	1,087	1,049	1,047
Georgia	3,296	3,185	3,305
Idaho	4,057	4,137	4,072
Illinois	22,855	22,865	22,740
Indiana	11,885	11,790	11,730
Iowa	24,250	24,095	24,140
Kansas	25,024	23,880	23,721
Kentucky	6,147	6,113	6,171
Louisiana	3,214	3,091	3,145
Maine	242	232	216
Maryland	1,526	1,486	1,496
Massachusetts	68	63	68
Michigan	6,270	6,101	6,204
Minnesota	19,444	19,227	19,172
Mississippi	4,209	4,151	4,002
Missouri	14,657	13,518	13,820
Montana	9,707	9,390	9,459
Nebraska	19,473	19,467	19,275
Nevada	393	370	372
New Hampshire	54	51	53
New Jersey	305	272	263
New Mexico	855	797	760
New York	2,730	2,733	2,758
North Carolina	4,397	4,222	4,159
North Dakota	24,077	23,297	23,657
Ohio	9,850	9,800	9,545
Oklahoma	10,724	9,760	9,346
Oregon	1,852	1,875	1,853
Pennsylvania	3,395	3,289	3,338
Rhode Island	8	8	8
South Carolina	1,423	1,367	1,330
South Dakota	17,222	16,836	17,054
Tennessee	5,000	4,818	5,019
Texas	22,135	21,144	21,008
Utah	856	889	883
Vermont	254	244	254
Virginia	2,583	2,347	2,366
Washington	3,807	3,679	3,672
West Virginia	654	648	625
Wisconsin	7,875	7,937	7,910
Wyoming	1,416	1,191	1,288
United States [1]	319,542	311,209	310,839

[1] States do not add to United States due to rye unallocated table.

Corn and Soybean Area Left to be Planted – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

Crop	Acres Left to be Planted	
	2024	2025
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Corn	3,356	3,629
Soybeans	12,767	11,545

Corn Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted for all purposes		Area harvested for grain	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	270	330	260	320
Arizona	70	70	19	27
Arkansas	500	740	480	720
California	410	420	50	30
Colorado	1,460	1,600	1,180	1,300
Connecticut [2]	24	24	(NA)	(NA)
Delaware	165	170	162	167
Florida	85	80	47	49
Georgia	375	485	305	435
Idaho	380	390	120	145
Illinois	10,800	11,000	10,650	10,800
Indiana	5,200	5,400	5,050	5,250
Iowa	12,900	13,500	12,450	12,950
Kansas	6,300	6,200	5,800	5,700
Kentucky	1,370	1,600	1,280	1,490
Louisiana	470	640	440	610
Maine [2]	30	29	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	440	450	390	395
Massachusetts [2]	14	15	(NA)	(NA)
Michigan	2,250	2,400	1,910	2,030
Minnesota	8,200	8,500	7,730	8,000
Mississippi	490	770	470	720
Missouri	3,450	3,900	3,300	3,720
Montana	130	135	79	78
Nebraska	10,050	10,300	9,590	9,870
Nevada [2]	20	22	(NA)	(NA)
New Hampshire [2]	12	12	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	72	70	61	61
New Mexico	100	115	47	47
New York	1,020	1,080	570	620
North Carolina	890	910	815	850
North Dakota	3,950	4,250	3,640	3,950
Ohio	3,400	3,200	3,200	2,990
Oklahoma	450	430	410	370
Oregon	100	105	57	65
Pennsylvania	990	1,000	660	640
Rhode Island [2]	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina	330	360	295	330
South Dakota	5,900	6,400	5,390	5,710
Tennessee	700	950	660	890
Texas	2,150	2,300	1,860	1,920
Utah	70	85	24	35
Vermont [2]	94	94	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	460	460	305	330
Washington	175	170	88	85
West Virginia	41	45	26	26
Wisconsin	3,750	3,900	2,960	2,980
Wyoming	85	95	66	69
United States	90,594	95,203	82,896	86,774

(NA) Not available.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Area harvested for grain not estimated.

Sorghum Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted for all purposes		Area harvested for grain	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Colorado	520	550	460	490
Kansas	3,000	2,900	2,800	2,650
Nebraska	290	280	260	230
Oklahoma	370	440	330	370
South Dakota	420	280	305	195
Texas	1,700	1,750	1,450	1,400
United States	6,300	6,200	5,605	5,335

[1] Forecasted.

Oat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Georgia	65	80	21	20
Idaho	40	50	10	16
Illinois	50	50	17	14
Iowa	145	120	73	50
Kansas	160	140	26	22
Maine	20	17	16	15
Michigan	50	55	33	28
Minnesota	205	215	140	140
Montana	60	60	25	25
Nebraska	120	145	36	30
New York	60	40	40	20
North Carolina	34	40	12	16
North Dakota	280	320	135	140
Ohio	40	65	20	35
Oregon	20	15	11	8
Pennsylvania	74	65	51	35
South Dakota	270	300	88	100
Texas	380	380	68	55
Wisconsin	140	130	64	55
United States	2,213	2,287	886	824

[1] Forecasted.

Barley Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alaska	8	8	6	7
Arizona	13	11	12	10
California	40	45	20	30
Colorado	56	51	39	43
Delaware	21	20	14	15
Idaho	530	540	510	520
Kansas	10	11	3	4
Maine	10	9	9	7
Maryland	31	31	19	17
Michigan	8	6	6	5
Minnesota	40	50	25	40
Montana	900	760	710	610
New York	8	8	5	4
North Carolina	16	15	10	9
North Dakota	370	550	285	420
Oregon	31	30	20	20
Pennsylvania	40	43	30	28
South Dakota	34	29	5	4
Utah	14	13	11	8
Virginia	24	28	9	8
Washington	80	75	70	55
Wisconsin	15	12	6	3
Wyoming	74	71	51	50
United States	2,373	2,416	1,875	1,917

[1] Forecasted.

All Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	110	115	60	65
Arizona	59	50	58	49
Arkansas	130	120	85	80
California	315	298	98	97
Colorado	2,100	2,100	1,840	1,850
Delaware	70	55	52	30
Georgia	145	170	60	65
Idaho	1,210	1,200	1,135	1,100
Illinois	770	780	700	680
Indiana	310	320	240	235
Kansas	7,600	7,300	7,150	6,700
Kentucky	560	500	390	355
Maryland	325	330	180	155
Michigan	400	540	375	490
Minnesota	1,220	1,210	1,180	1,160
Mississippi	60	65	35	40
Missouri	670	640	480	445
Montana	5,280	5,450	5,030	5,140
Nebraska	1,000	960	920	820
New Mexico	370	365	145	115
New York	135	150	120	120
North Carolina	410	360	330	260
North Dakota	6,575	6,310	6,465	6,175
Ohio	520	570	465	500
Oklahoma	4,350	4,150	2,850	2,750
Oregon	740	750	725	740
Pennsylvania	240	260	195	175
South Carolina	80	80	65	60
South Dakota	1,520	1,460	1,395	1,290
Tennessee	380	340	320	270
Texas	5,500	5,500	2,600	1,850
Utah	105	115	90	100
Virginia	150	130	85	65
Washington	2,295	2,325	2,240	2,265
Wisconsin	265	300	220	250
Wyoming	110	110	91	95
United States	46,079	45,478	38,469	36,636

[1] Forecasted.

Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	110	115	60	65
Arkansas	130	120	85	80
California	290	280	75	80
Colorado	2,100	2,100	1,840	1,850
Delaware	70	55	52	30
Georgia	145	170	60	65
Idaho	760	800	700	720
Illinois	770	780	700	680
Indiana	310	320	240	235
Kansas	7,600	7,300	7,150	6,700
Kentucky	560	500	390	355
Maryland	325	330	180	155
Michigan	400	540	375	490
Mississippi	60	65	35	40
Missouri	670	640	480	445
Montana	1,950	2,300	1,830	2,110
Nebraska	1,000	960	920	820
New Mexico	370	365	145	115
New York	135	150	120	120
North Carolina	410	360	330	260
North Dakota	125	120	120	100
Ohio	520	570	465	500
Oklahoma	4,350	4,150	2,850	2,750
Oregon	740	750	725	740
Pennsylvania	240	260	195	175
South Carolina	80	80	65	60
South Dakota	860	800	760	660
Tennessee	380	340	320	270
Texas	5,500	5,500	2,600	1,850
Utah	105	115	90	100
Virginia	150	130	85	65
Washington	1,800	1,850	1,750	1,800
Wisconsin	265	300	220	250
Wyoming	110	110	91	95
United States	33,390	33,325	26,103	24,830

[1] Forecasted.

Durum Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall in Arizona and California]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arizona	59	50	58	49
California	25	18	23	17
Montana	880	850	860	820
North Dakota	1,100	1,190	1,095	1,175
United States	2,064	2,108	2,036	2,061

[1] Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	450	400	435	380
Minnesota	1,220	1,210	1,180	1,160
Montana	2,450	2,300	2,340	2,210
North Dakota	5,350	5,000	5,250	4,900
South Dakota	660	660	635	630
Washington	495	475	490	465
United States	10,625	10,045	10,330	9,745

[1] Forecasted.

Rye Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Minnesota	80	85	20	26
North Dakota	84	100	58	62
Oklahoma	250	260	70	56
Pennsylvania	175	210	28	22
South Dakota	57	60	26	24
Wisconsin	260	280	30	27
Other States [2]	1,300	1,420	170	168
United States	2,206	2,415	402	385

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Other States include Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, and Texas.

Rice Area Planted and Harvested by Class – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

Class and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Long grain				
Arkansas	1,330	1,140	1,325	1,135
California	8	10	8	10
Louisiana	425	420	420	415
Mississippi	153	130	152	129
Missouri	214	190	210	186
Texas	145	140	141	135
United States	2,275	2,030	2,256	2,010
Medium grain				
Arkansas	117	120	106	110
California	430	440	427	437
Louisiana	48	50	39	47
Mississippi	2	-	2	-
Missouri	5	5	4	4
Texas	3	3	3	3
United States	605	618	581	601
Short grain [2]				
Arkansas	1	1	1	1
California	29	35	29	35
United States	30	36	30	36
All				
Arkansas	1,448	1,261	1,432	1,246
California	467	485	464	482
Louisiana	473	470	459	462
Mississippi	155	130	154	129
Missouri	219	195	214	190
Texas	148	143	144	138
United States	2,910	2,684	2,867	2,647

- Represents zero.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Includes sweet rice.

Proso Millet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Colorado	345	250	305	
Nebraska	110	95	101	
South Dakota	26	65	21	
United States	481	410	427	

[1] Estimates to be released January 2026 in the *Crop Production Summary*.

Hay Area Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	All hay		Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures		All other	
	2024	2025 [1]	2024	2025 [1]	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama [2]	690	690	(NA)	(NA)	690	690
Alaska [2]	23	23	(NA)	(NA)	23	23
Arizona	310	320	270	270	40	50
Arkansas [2]	1,230	1,260	(NA)	(NA)	1,230	1,260
California	940	840	480	460	460	380
Colorado	1,295	1,150	675	550	620	600
Connecticut	50	50	5	5	45	45
Delaware	10	11	3	3	7	8
Florida [2]	300	300	(NA)	(NA)	300	300
Georgia [2]	480	470	(NA)	(NA)	480	470
Idaho	1,250	1,170	940	890	310	280
Illinois	445	410	260	210	185	200
Indiana	480	510	240	240	240	270
Iowa	1,000	1,020	720	730	280	290
Kansas	2,130	2,610	580	610	1,550	2,000
Kentucky	2,100	2,240	100	90	2,000	2,150
Louisiana [2]	370	380	(NA)	(NA)	370	380
Maine	118	109	8	9	110	100
Maryland	195	185	40	40	155	145
Massachusetts	49	53	3	3	46	50
Michigan	760	760	550	550	210	210
Minnesota	1,200	1,120	680	650	520	470
Mississippi [2]	600	600	(NA)	(NA)	600	600
Missouri	2,855	3,010	255	210	2,600	2,800
Montana	2,560	2,610	1,500	1,600	1,060	1,010
Nebraska	2,370	2,260	810	760	1,560	1,500
Nevada	350	350	220	220	130	130
New Hampshire	39	41	5	5	34	36
New Jersey	95	98	12	12	83	86
New Mexico	270	245	150	125	120	120
New York	1,140	1,150	250	210	890	940
North Carolina	588	589	8	9	580	580
North Dakota	1,930	2,150	940	940	990	1,210
Ohio	790	810	290	320	500	490
Oklahoma	3,360	3,160	260	260	3,100	2,900
Oregon	930	900	330	350	600	550
Pennsylvania	1,160	1,140	270	240	890	900
Rhode Island	6	6	1	1	5	5
South Carolina [2]	260	270	(NA)	(NA)	260	270
South Dakota	2,880	2,940	1,450	1,350	1,430	1,590
Tennessee	1,645	1,710	15	10	1,630	1,700
Texas	4,910	4,805	110	105	4,800	4,700
Utah	700	670	520	500	180	170
Vermont	150	160	15	15	135	145
Virginia	970	1,020	30	20	940	1,000
Washington	620	620	340	320	280	300
West Virginia	607	580	7	10	600	570
Wisconsin	1,290	1,170	830	760	460	410
Wyoming	890	980	440	530	450	450
United States	49,390	49,725	14,612	14,192	34,778	35,533

(NA) Not available.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures are included in all other hay.

Soybean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	360	360	350	350
Arkansas	3,050	2,900	3,020	2,870
Delaware	155	150	153	147
Georgia	170	200	162	192
Illinois	10,800	10,500	10,750	10,450
Indiana	5,800	5,500	5,780	5,480
Iowa	10,050	9,500	9,960	9,430
Kansas	4,530	4,400	4,420	4,350
Kentucky	2,050	1,800	2,040	1,790
Louisiana	1,100	1,020	1,060	980
Maryland	495	500	485	490
Michigan	2,200	2,000	2,180	1,980
Minnesota	7,400	7,000	7,320	6,930
Mississippi	2,300	2,050	2,270	2,020
Missouri	5,900	5,700	5,840	5,640
Nebraska	5,300	5,000	5,240	4,950
New Jersey	105	95	103	93
New York	370	330	365	320
North Carolina	1,630	1,700	1,610	1,680
North Dakota	6,600	6,600	6,550	6,550
Ohio	5,050	4,900	5,030	4,880
Oklahoma	505	500	405	440
Pennsylvania	610	620	600	610
South Carolina	390	360	380	350
South Dakota	5,450	5,200	5,380	5,160
Tennessee	1,820	1,750	1,800	1,720
Texas	100	95	77	73
Virginia	610	600	600	590
Wisconsin	2,150	2,050	2,120	2,020
United States	87,050	83,380	86,050	82,535

[1] Forecasted.

Percent of Soybean Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop – Selected States and United States: 2021-2025

[Data as obtained from survey results. These data do not represent official estimates of the Agricultural Statistics Board but provide raw data as obtained from survey respondents. The purpose of these data is to portray trends in soybean production practices]

State	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	37	21	36	11	30
Arkansas	4	4	3	1	7
Delaware	24	27	21	(Z)	36
Georgia	49	16	9	9	16
Illinois	4	5	5	4	6
Indiana	5	2	2	4	6
Kansas	7	8	12	10	20
Kentucky	17	18	26	22	27
Louisiana	(Z)	6	(Z)	(Z)	4
Maryland	26	12	26	30	10
Mississippi	2	2	2	(Z)	5
Missouri	6	6	9	11	11
New Jersey	4	3	18	16	14
North Carolina	43	23	19	25	31
Ohio	1	2	1	1	6
Oklahoma	52	37	33	32	45
Pennsylvania	27	26	20	21	22
South Carolina	18	15	5	5	18
Tennessee	27	21	25	14	12
Texas	(Z)	(Z)	9	19	13
Virginia	25	17	15	16	17
United States	5	4	4	4	6

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

Peanut Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	190.0	200.0	188.0	197.0
Arkansas	45.0	46.0	44.0	45.0
Florida	165.0	170.0	157.0	162.0
Georgia	850.0	900.0	845.0	895.0
Mississippi	26.0	27.0	25.0	26.0
Missouri	24.0	25.0	23.0	24.0
North Carolina	130.0	140.0	129.0	139.0
Oklahoma	19.0	20.0	18.0	19.0
South Carolina	82.0	90.0	79.0	86.0
Texas	240.0	250.0	220.0	225.0
Virginia	30.0	32.0	30.0	32.0
United States	1,801.0	1,900.0	1,758.0	1,850.0

[1] Forecasted.

Sunflower Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

Varietal type and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Oil				
California	15.5	11.0	15.4	10.8
Colorado	22.5	20.0	18.0	16.0
Kansas	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.4
Minnesota	31.0	65.0	30.0	63.0
Nebraska	26.0	36.0	24.0	34.0
North Dakota	230.0	420.0	225.0	410.0
South Dakota	245.0	280.0	236.0	270.0
Texas	14.5	40.0	12.0	36.0
United States	594.0	881.0	569.2	848.2
Non-oil				
California	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.0
Colorado	4.0	2.0	3.0	1.5
Kansas	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Minnesota	6.7	6.0	6.3	5.5
Nebraska	2.3	5.0	2.3	4.5
North Dakota	75.0	58.0	71.0	55.0
South Dakota	34.0	40.0	31.0	38.0
Texas	3.5	4.0	2.0	3.0
United States	126.8	117.0	116.9	109.5
All				
California	15.8	12.0	15.7	11.8
Colorado	26.5	22.0	21.0	17.5
Kansas	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.4
Minnesota	37.7	71.0	36.3	68.5
Nebraska	28.3	41.0	26.3	38.5
North Dakota	305.0	478.0	296.0	465.0
South Dakota	279.0	320.0	267.0	308.0
Texas	18.0	44.0	14.0	39.0
United States	720.8	998.0	686.1	957.7

[1] Forecasted.

Canola Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	97.0	87.0	95.0	85.0
Kansas	8.5	10.0	8.0	9.0
Minnesota	110.0	115.0	108.0	113.0
Montana	215.0	165.0	203.0	157.0
North Dakota	2,140.0	1,850.0	2,120.0	1,830.0
Oklahoma	21.0	16.0	19.0	13.0
Washington	160.0	145.0	157.0	142.0
United States	2,751.5	2,388.0	2,710.0	2,349.0

[1] Forecasted.

Flaxseed Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Montana	56	100	50	88
North Dakota	92	275	90	260
United States	148	375	140	348

[1] Forecasted.

Other Oilseeds Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2024 and 2025

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Rapeseed [2]	17.5	20.1	15.7	18.0
Mustard seed [3]	185.0	165.0	176.9	155.8

[1] Forecasted.
[2] Rapeseed program States include Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington.
[3] Mustard seed program States include Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington.

Safflower Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	38.0	30.0	37.5	29.5
Colorado	11.0	12.0	10.0	11.0
Idaho	18.5	32.0	17.0	30.5
Montana	26.0	20.0	23.0	18.0
South Dakota	8.1	17.0	7.5	15.5
Utah	15.0	19.0	13.0	17.5
United States	116.6	130.0	108.0	122.0

[1] Forecasted.

Cotton Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Upland				
Alabama	400.0	340.0	396.0	
Arizona	96.0	95.0	95.0	
Arkansas	650.0	560.0	640.0	
California	21.0	21.0	20.7	
Florida	85.0	75.0	82.0	
Georgia	1,100.0	1,000.0	1,080.0	
Kansas	131.0	140.0	124.0	
Louisiana	155.0	110.0	148.0	
Mississippi	520.0	360.0	515.0	
Missouri	400.0	350.0	380.0	
New Mexico	42.0	23.0	28.0	
North Carolina	410.0	290.0	400.0	
Oklahoma	435.0	370.0	185.0	
South Carolina	225.0	170.0	221.0	
Tennessee	265.0	260.0	250.0	
Texas	5,950.0	5,700.0	2,950.0	
Virginia	91.0	85.0	90.0	
United States	10,976.0	9,949.0	7,604.7	
American Pima				
Arizona	14.0	18.0	14.0	
California	145.0	115.0	142.0	
New Mexico	15.0	12.0	14.5	
Texas	33.0	26.0	30.0	
United States	207.0	171.0	200.5	
All				
Alabama	400.0	340.0	396.0	
Arizona	110.0	113.0	109.0	
Arkansas	650.0	560.0	640.0	
California	166.0	136.0	162.7	
Florida	85.0	75.0	82.0	
Georgia	1,100.0	1,000.0	1,080.0	
Kansas	131.0	140.0	124.0	
Louisiana	155.0	110.0	148.0	
Mississippi	520.0	360.0	515.0	
Missouri	400.0	350.0	380.0	
New Mexico	57.0	35.0	42.5	
North Carolina	410.0	290.0	400.0	
Oklahoma	435.0	370.0	185.0	
South Carolina	225.0	170.0	221.0	
Tennessee	265.0	260.0	250.0	
Texas	5,983.0	5,726.0	2,980.0	
Virginia	91.0	85.0	90.0	
United States	11,183.0	10,120.0	7,805.2	

[1] Estimates to be released August 2025 in the *Crop Production* report.

Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Relates to year of intended harvest in all States except California]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California [2]	28.3	-	28.0	-
Colorado	24.8	24.0	23.5	23.0
Idaho	173.2	169.0	173.1	167.0
Michigan	135.2	135.0	134.3	134.0
Minnesota	411.0	425.0	400.6	414.0
Montana	24.6	24.0	24.3	23.7
Nebraska	47.3	48.0	46.7	47.5
North Dakota	215.8	218.0	211.9	216.5
Oregon	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.0
Washington	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Wyoming	31.7	32.0	30.8	31.3
United States	1,104.3	1,087.2	1,085.5	1,069.0

- Represents zero.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Relates to year of planting for overwintered beets in southern California.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area harvested	
	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Florida	396.7	405.0
Louisiana	523.3	525.0
United States	920.0	930.0

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area harvested	
	2024	2025 [1]
	(acres)	(acres)
Kentucky	32,800	30,800
North Carolina	114,000	115,000
Tennessee	8,250	8,800
Virginia	12,400	11,400
United States	167,450	166,000

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco Area Harvested by Class and Type – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

Class and type	Area harvested	
	2024	2025 [1]
	(acres)	(acres)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)		
North Carolina	114,000	115,000
Virginia	12,400	11,400
United States	126,400	126,400
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)		
Kentucky	4,700	4,000
Tennessee	3,700	4,200
United States	8,400	8,200
Class 3A, Light air-cured		
Type 31, Burley		
Kentucky	25,000	24,000
Tennessee	3,600	3,500
United States	28,600	27,500
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)		
Kentucky	3,100	2,800
Tennessee	950	1,100
United States	4,050	3,900
All tobacco		
United States	167,450	166,000

[1] Forecasted.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

[Excludes beans grown for garden seed and chickpeas]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Colorado	52.0	60.0	48.0	56.0
Idaho	45.0	55.0	44.7	54.5
Michigan	250.0	260.0	248.0	258.0
Minnesota	280.0	340.0	274.4	334.0
Nebraska	130.0	125.0	122.8	119.0
North Dakota	730.0	710.0	720.0	700.0
Washington	46.0	50.0	45.7	49.6
United States	1,533.0	1,600.0	1,503.6	1,571.1

[1] Forecasted.

Chickpea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

Size and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Small chickpeas [2]				
Idaho	38.0	31.0	37.9	30.6
Montana	48.0	55.0	45.3	50.0
North Dakota	14.0	18.0	14.0	17.8
Washington	38.0	30.0	38.0	29.9
Other States [3]	-	-	-	-
United States	138.0	134.0	135.2	128.3
Large chickpeas [4]				
Idaho	59.0	65.0	58.2	64.5
Montana	172.0	200.0	167.5	190.0
North Dakota	30.0	31.0	29.0	30.5
Washington	103.0	110.0	102.5	109.5
Other States [3]	-	-	-	-
United States	364.0	406.0	357.2	394.5
All chickpeas				
Idaho	97.0	96.0	96.1	95.1
Montana	220.0	255.0	212.8	240.0
North Dakota	44.0	49.0	43.0	48.3
Washington	141.0	140.0	140.5	139.4
United States	502.0	540.0	492.4	522.8

- Represents zero.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Chickpeas 20/64 inches or smaller.
[3] Includes data withheld above.
[4] Chickpeas larger than 20/64 inches.

Lentil Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Montana	720.0	830.0	690.0	790.0
North Dakota	165.0	140.0	162.0	135.0
Washington	51.0	40.0	51.0	39.0
United States	936.0	1,010.0	903.0	964.0

[1] Forecasted.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	11.0	21.0	10.9	20.0
Montana	590.0	610.0	570.0	580.0
Nebraska	26.0	34.0	23.0	30.0
North Dakota	300.0	360.0	290.0	350.0
Washington	49.0	45.0	46.0	44.0
United States	976.0	1,070.0	939.9	1,024.0

[1] Forecasted.

Potato Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	20.0	20.0	19.9	19.9
Colorado	54.0	55.0	53.7	54.8
Florida	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.7
Idaho	315.0	315.0	314.5	314.5
Maine	54.0	52.0	53.9	51.5
Michigan	48.0	48.0	47.5	47.0
Minnesota	43.0	41.0	42.6	40.5
Nebraska	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.9
North Dakota	73.0	72.0	72.5	71.0
Oregon	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0
Texas	15.0	15.0	14.6	14.6
Washington	160.0	145.0	159.5	144.5
Wisconsin	67.0	68.0	66.0	67.0
United States	930.0	912.0	925.4	905.9

[1] Forecasted.

Biotechnology Varieties

The National Agricultural Statistics Service conducts the June Agricultural Survey in all States each year. Randomly selected farmers across the United States were asked if they planted corn, soybeans, or Upland cotton seed that, through biotechnology, is resistant to herbicides, insects, or both. Conventionally bred herbicide resistant varieties are excluded. Insect resistant varieties include only those containing *bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt). The Bt varieties include those that contain more than one gene that can resist different types of insects. Stacked gene varieties include only those containing biotech traits for both herbicide and insect resistance. The States published individually in the following tables represent 85 percent of all corn planted acres, 88 percent of all soybean planted acres, and 90 percent of all Upland cotton planted acres.

Corn Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of All Corn Planted – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Insect resistant		Herbicide resistant	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Illinois	3	2	3	4
Indiana	2	2	4	7
Iowa	4	3	7	6
Kansas	3	1	6	7
Michigan	1	2	8	8
Minnesota	2	3	4	6
Missouri	2	2	5	5
Nebraska	3	4	8	7
North Dakota	4	4	11	9
Ohio	2	2	9	9
South Dakota	2	2	4	7
Texas	8	3	14	7
Wisconsin	2	2	10	9
Other States [1]	4	4	14	13
United States	3	3	7	8

State	Stacked gene varieties		All biotech varieties [2]	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Illinois	87	88	93	94
Indiana	85	79	91	88
Iowa	84	87	95	96
Kansas	87	88	96	96
Michigan	82	81	91	91
Minnesota	88	86	94	95
Missouri	85	88	92	95
Nebraska	85	85	96	96
North Dakota	81	80	96	93
Ohio	81	78	92	89
South Dakota	90	88	96	97
Texas	68	79	90	89
Wisconsin	82	80	94	91
Other States [1]	72	76	91	92
United States	83	84	94	94

[1] Other States includes all other States in the corn estimating program.
[2] All biotech varieties for the United States and Other States may not add due to rounding.

Upland Cotton Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of Upland Cotton Planted – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Insect resistant		Herbicide resistant	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	3	4	2	3
Arkansas	15	12	7	12
California	9	2	18	38
Georgia	4	4	1	4
Louisiana	3	5	3	1
Mississippi	2	1	2	9
Missouri	4	4	8	4
North Carolina	6	1	6	4
Tennessee	1	1	3	1
Texas	2	4	7	6
Other States [1]	5	4	10	6
United States	3	4	6	6

State	Stacked gene varieties		All biotech varieties [2]	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	94	92	99	99
Arkansas	77	75	99	99
California	65	49	92	89
Georgia	94	91	99	99
Louisiana	92	93	98	99
Mississippi	95	88	99	98
Missouri	87	91	99	99
North Carolina	82	89	94	94
Tennessee	86	97	90	99
Texas	87	86	96	96
Other States [1]	84	88	99	98
United States	87	87	96	97

[1] Other States includes all other States in the Upland cotton estimating program.
[2] All biotech varieties for the United States and Other States may not add due to rounding.

Soybean Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of All Soybeans Planted – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

State	Herbicide resistant		All biotech varieties	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	98	97	98	97
Illinois	95	96	95	96
Indiana	96	95	96	95
Iowa	98	97	98	97
Kansas	95	94	95	94
Michigan	92	96	92	96
Minnesota	96	95	96	95
Mississippi	99	98	99	98
Missouri	97	96	97	96
Nebraska	95	96	95	96
North Dakota	96	96	96	96
Ohio	98	95	98	95
South Dakota	97	97	97	97
Wisconsin	95	94	95	94
Other States [1]	93	95	93	95
United States	96	96	96	96

[1] Other States includes all other States in the soybean estimating program.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2024 and 2025

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,373	2,416	1,875	1,917
Corn for grain [1]	90,594	95,203	82,896	86,774
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,100	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	49,390	49,725
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	14,612	14,192
All other	(NA)	(NA)	34,778	35,533
Oats	2,213	2,287	886	824
Proso millet	481	410	427	
Rice	2,910	2,684	2,867	2,647
Rye	2,206	2,415	402	385
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,300	6,200	5,605	5,335
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		306	
Wheat, all	46,079	45,478	38,469	36,636
Winter	33,390	33,325	26,103	24,830
Durum	2,064	2,108	2,036	2,061
Other spring	10,625	10,045	10,330	9,745
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,751.5	2,388.0	2,710.0	2,349.0
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	148	375	140	348
Mustard seed	185.0	165.0	176.9	155.8
Peanuts	1,801.0	1,900.0	1,758.0	1,850.0
Rapeseed	17.5	20.1	15.7	18.0
Safflower	116.6	130.0	108.0	122.0
Soybeans for beans	87,050	83,380	86,050	82,535
Sunflower	720.8	998.0	686.1	957.7
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,183.0	10,120.0	7,805.2	
Upland	10,976.0	9,949.0	7,604.7	
American Pima	207.0	171.0	200.5	
Sugarbeets	1,104.3	1,087.2	1,085.5	1,069.0
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	920.0	930.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	167.5	166.0
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	502.0	540.0	492.4	522.8
Dry edible beans	1,533.0	1,600.0	1,503.6	1,571.1
Dry edible peas	976.0	1,070.0	939.9	1,024.0
Lentils	936.0	1,010.0	903.0	964.0
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	44.8	42.2
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		23.2	
Potatoes	930.0	912.0	925.4	905.9
Spearmint oil	(NA)		10.3	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2024 and 2025 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	76.7		143,836	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	179.3		14,866,744	
Corn for silage ..... tons	20.2		123,093	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.48		122,462	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.41		49,840	
All other ..... tons	2.09		72,622	
Oats ..... bushels	76.5		67,793	
Proso millet ..... bushels	32.9		14,061	
Rice [2] ..... cwt	7,748		222,133	
Rye ..... bushels	36.6		14,729	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	61.3		343,850	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	13.3		4,062	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	51.2		1,971,301	
Winter ..... bushels	51.7	53.7	1,348,930	1,381,635
Durum ..... bushels	39.3		80,051	
Other spring ..... bushels	52.5		542,320	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	1,784		4,834,030	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		4,262.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	17.3		2,420	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	577		102,015	
Peanuts ..... pounds	3,668		6,448,020	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	2,019		31,705	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,200		129,585	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	50.7		4,366,492	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,670		1,145,605	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2] ..... bales	886		14,413.0	
Upland [2] ..... bales	880		13,942.0	
American Pima [2] ..... bales	1,128		471.0	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	32.5		35,278	
Sugarcane ..... tons	37.4		34,381	
Tobacco ..... pounds	1,942		325,220	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas, all [2] ..... cwt	1,144		5,632	
Dry edible beans [2] ..... cwt	2,081		31,289	
Dry edible peas [2] ..... cwt	1,775		16,679	
Lentils [2] ..... cwt	1,002		9,049	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops ..... pounds	1,944		87,072.2	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	(NA)	(NA)	5,860	5,771
Mushrooms ..... pounds	(NA)		658,739	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	103		2,391	
Potatoes ..... cwt	454		420,242	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	132		1,357	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Yield in pounds.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2024 and 2025

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	960,330	977,730	758,790	775,790
Corn for grain [1]	36,662,490	38,527,700	33,547,180	35,116,570
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,468,610	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	19,987,640	20,123,210
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	5,913,330	5,743,360
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,074,310	14,379,850
Oats	895,580	925,530	358,560	333,460
Proso millet	194,660	165,920	172,800	
Rice	1,177,650	1,086,190	1,160,250	1,071,210
Rye	892,750	977,330	162,690	155,810
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,549,550	2,509,080	2,268,290	2,159,020
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		123,840	
Wheat, all [2]	18,647,710	18,404,490	15,568,020	14,826,220
Winter	13,512,600	13,486,290	10,563,620	10,048,450
Durum	835,280	853,090	823,950	834,070
Other spring	4,299,830	4,065,110	4,180,450	3,943,700
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,113,500	966,400	1,096,710	950,620
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	59,890	151,760	56,660	140,830
Mustard seed	74,870	66,770	71,590	63,050
Peanuts	728,850	768,910	711,450	748,680
Rapeseed	7,080	8,130	6,350	7,280
Safflower	47,190	52,610	43,710	49,370
Soybeans for beans	35,228,260	33,743,050	34,823,570	33,401,090
Sunflower	291,700	403,880	277,660	387,570
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,525,650	4,095,460	3,158,690	
Upland	4,441,880	4,026,260	3,077,550	
American Pima	83,770	69,200	81,140	
Sugarbeets	446,900	439,980	439,290	432,610
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	372,310	376,360
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	67,770	67,180
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	203,150	218,530	199,270	211,570
Dry edible beans	620,390	647,500	608,490	635,810
Dry edible peas	394,980	433,020	380,370	414,400
Lentils	378,790	408,740	365,440	390,120
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	18,130	17,090
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		9,390	
Potatoes	376,360	369,080	374,500	366,610
Spearmint oil	(NA)		4,170	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2024 and 2025 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2025 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.13		3,131,660	
Corn for grain	11.26		377,632,690	
Corn for silage	45.24		111,668,090	
Hay, all [2]	5.56		111,095,660	
Alfalfa	7.65		45,214,090	
All other	4.68		65,881,570	
Oats	2.74		984,010	
Proso millet	1.85		318,900	
Rice	8.68		10,075,780	
Rye	2.30		374,130	
Sorghum for grain	3.85		8,734,190	
Sorghum for silage	29.76		3,684,980	
Wheat, all [2]	3.45		53,650,020	
Winter	3.48	3.74	36,711,860	37,601,940
Durum	2.64		2,178,630	
Other spring	3.53		14,759,530	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.00		2,192,680	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,866,420	
Flaxseed	1.08		61,470	
Mustard seed	0.65		46,270	
Peanuts	4.11		2,924,770	
Rapeseed	2.26		14,380	
Safflower	1.34		58,780	
Soybeans for beans	3.41		118,836,440	
Sunflower	1.87		519,640	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.99		3,138,060	
Upland	0.99		3,035,510	
American Pima	1.26		102,550	
Sugarbeets	72.85		32,003,660	
Sugarcane	83.77		31,189,920	
Tobacco	2.18		147,520	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.28		255,460	
Dry edible beans	2.33		1,419,250	
Dry edible peas	1.99		756,550	
Lentils	1.12		410,460	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.18		39,500	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	29,300	28,860
Mushrooms	(NA)		298,800	
Peppermint oil	0.12		1,080	
Potatoes	50.90		19,061,860	
Spearmint oil	0.15		620	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Total may not add due to rounding.

Spring Weather Summary

Highlights: On the strength of consistently above-normal temperatures, featuring the sixth-warmest March, 14th-warmest April, and 26th-warmest May, the continental United States experienced its second-warmest spring on record. Embedded within the overall warmth were a few early-season heat waves, especially in the West. Impacts of the Western warmth included prematurely melting snowpack and reduced optimism for summer water supplies, with storage potential lost due to factors such as sublimation of snow (loss of moisture directly into the air) and absorption of water by "thirsty" soils, along with a potential lengthening of the wildfire season.

Farther east, however, spring warmth favored a rapid pace of development for winter grains and newly planted crops. Warm weather also promoted pasture growth in areas not experiencing significant drought. By June 1, pastures were rated at least one-half in good to excellent condition in every state from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except Florida, Maryland, and Virginia. Meanwhile, rangeland and pastures with very poor to poor ratings above the national value of 33 percent were confined to a handful of drought-affected states: Nevada (90 percent), Arizona (85 percent), Nebraska (56 percent), Montana (53 percent), New Mexico (47 percent), and Texas (34 percent).

Despite increasingly wet weather as spring progressed in parts of the central and eastern United States, producers took advantage of early fieldwork openings to quickly plant most crops. Another factor in faster-than-normal spring planting was the fact that national drought coverage had peaked above 50 percent in autumn 2024—and had been above 40 percent as recently as April 1, 2025. Consequently, some of the spring rainfall went into replenishing the soil moisture profile, with rapid surface drying often observed between rain events. However, there were some notable exceptions, mainly from the mid-South into the lower Midwest, where some producers were unable to plant. By June 1, topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent surplus in Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi, as well as several Northeastern States. Only 66 percent of the intended cotton acreage had been planted by June 1, behind the 5-year average of 69 percent. Cotton planting progress on that date was particularly slow in Mississippi (54 percent, versus the 5-year average of 87 percent) and Alabama (67 percent versus 88 percent).

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage stood at 29.58 percent of the Lower 48 States on June 3, 2025, down nearly 15 percentage points from 44.41 percent on March 4. When national drought coverage fell below 30 percent on June 3, it marked the first such occurrence since September 3, 2024, exactly 9 months earlier. Still, a core drought area covered much of the Southwest, extending across portions of the northern Plains and upper Midwest. By early June, extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) was noted across parts of ten states, including 55 percent of Arizona, 46 percent of New Mexico, 19 percent of Texas, and 18 percent of Arizona. As spring ended, a notable, short-term drying trend was underway in the Northwest, reflected by USDA/NASS topsoil moisture rated very short to short in Oregon increasing from 15 to 52 percent during the 5-week period ending June 1.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the Nation experienced a warm, wet spring, with corresponding reductions in drought coverage. Overall, it was the Nation's second-warmest, 24th-wettest spring during the 131-year period of record. Across the Lower 48 States, the March-May average temperature of 54.09°F was 3.18°F above the 1901-2000 mean. Remaining solidly in first place for spring warmth was 2012 (56.17°F), while slipping into third place was 1910 (54.07°F). Meanwhile, spring precipitation averaged 8.90 inches, nearly an inch above the 20th century mean value of 7.93 inches. Since the beginning of the 21st century, higher spring totals were observed six times, led by 2019 (9.92 inches) and including 2011, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2024.

All states easily ranked within the warmest half of the spring temperature distribution. Showing the expansive nature of the above-normal temperatures, Arizona—with its 26th-warmest spring—had the "coolest" ranking of any state. It was a top-ten spring for warmth in Arkansas, Montana, Nebraska, Tennessee, all Gulf Coast States, and all Atlantic Coast States, except Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the 27th-driest spring in Colorado to top-ten spring wetness in Delaware, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and three New England States.

March: Despite a turn from La Niña to ENSO-neutral conditions, significant drought persisted through March in much of the Nation's southwestern quadrant, including the southern High Plains. In addition, storm systems crossing the central Plains fueled mostly dry, windy weather farther south, leading to multiple rounds of blowing dust and a chronically elevated wildfire threat. High winds were particularly efficient at lofting dust across the southern half of the High Plains and portions of the Southwest on March 14 and 18, leading to substantial reductions in visibility and several

chain-reaction vehicular collisions. The dry, windy, dusty weather also increased stress on rangeland, pastures, and winter grains.

Drought concerns also persisted across portions of the northern Plains, where 50 percent of the winter wheat in South Dakota was rated in very poor to poor condition on March 30. On the same date, 34 percent of the wheat was rated very poor to poor in Nebraska, along with 33 percent in Texas, 27 percent in Oklahoma, and 17 percent in Kansas. Near the end of March, topsoil moisture rated very short to short across the ten states comprising the Rockies and Plains ranged from 46 percent in Montana to 98 percent in New Mexico. Trailing New Mexico were South Dakota (89 percent very short to short), Wyoming (68 percent), Nebraska (67 percent), Oklahoma (66 percent), and Texas (64 percent).

In contrast, late-winter precipitation maintained generally favorable Western water-supply prospects along and north of a line from the Sierra Nevada to the central Rockies. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the high-elevation Sierra Nevada snowpack stood near 25 inches by April 1, very close to the long-term average. However, the distribution of the Sierra Nevada snowpack was irregular, ranging from slightly above 30 inches in the north to less than 20 inches in the south. Correspondingly, Southwestern snowpack ended the accumulation season significantly below average, especially across Arizona, New Mexico, and southern sections of Colorado and Utah.

By early April, year-to-date wildfires had burned about 800,000 acres, slightly above the 10-year average. However, Oklahoma accounted for more than one-quarter of the charred acreage (more than 220,000 acres), with most of the wildfire activity occurring in mid-March. Large March wildfires also dotted the Southeast, with the 16,000-acre Table Rock Complex in South Carolina still not fully contained by April 1. In southern Florida, the 344 Fire near Homestead burned nearly 27,000 acres of mostly tall grass.

Farther north, an historic ice storm struck northeastern Wisconsin and northern Lower Michigan on March 28-29, knocking out electricity to hundreds of thousands of customers and downing large swaths of forest. More broadly, March precipitation across the north-central United States eased or eradicated drought, following a winter featuring below-average snowfall. Still, many areas from the northern Plains into the Northeast, generally excluding areas near the Great Lakes, reported seasonal snowfall deficits ranging from 10 to 30 inches.

During March, warmth dominated much of the country, with temperatures averaging at least 5°F above normal across portions of the Plains, Midwest, and Northeast. Cooler-than-normal conditions were limited to a few areas, mainly from California into parts of the Southwest. Cold air lurking over Canada also made some incursions into the northern United States and contributed to the magnitude of the late-month ice storm in the upper Great Lakes region. In contrast, temperatures occasionally topped 100°F in Deep South Texas, where a late-month deluge—peaking on March 27—ended a long-running dry spell but caused flash flooding.

April: The Ohio Valley's worst flooding since March 1997 unfolded during the first half of the month, following an early-April deluge across the mid-South and lower Midwest. Substantial lowland flooding occurred in southern and eastern Arkansas, western Tennessee, western and northern Kentucky, southeastern Missouri, and southern sections of Illinois and Indiana, but floodwalls, levees, and other protective strategies along many rivers prevented catastrophic flooding in larger towns and cities. Farther west, heavy rain developed late in the month, boosting monthly totals as high as 10 to 20 inches from north-central Texas into northeastern Oklahoma. Once again, flooding ensued, with the Red River near Gainesville, Texas, cresting (13.39 feet above flood stage) on May 4 at its third-highest level on record, below only the floods of June 2015 and May 1987.

Wet April weather was a common theme in other areas, with drought improvement noted across large sections of the Plains and upper Midwest. Parts of the East also received drought-easing rainfall, although Florida and southern Georgia remained quite dry. Additionally, much of the Southwest entered the spring dry season with drought firmly entrenched, leaving the monsoon circulation—due to develop in July—as the next opportunity for meaningful relief.

By May 4, USDA/NASS reported that national topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 27 percent very short to short, although higher values were noted in nine of ten states comprising the Plains and Rockies; three states west of the Rockies; and nine Atlantic Coast States plus West Virginia. On the Plains, values on that date included 65 percent very short to short in Nebraska and 56 percent in Colorado and South Dakota. Correspondingly, Nebraska had the lowest rated winter wheat in the country (37 percent very poor to poor) on that date, among major production states, followed by South Dakota (34 percent). Meanwhile, topsoil moisture was rated at least one-half very short to short on May 4 in several

Southeastern States, including Georgia (56 percent) and Florida (54 percent). Conversely, topsoil moisture was rated at least 20 percent surplus on May 4 in thirteen states from the southern Plains and the Gulf Coast into the Great Lakes States, led by Ohio (46 percent surplus).

Despite the April wetness, overall planting progress for all major row crops was at or ahead of the 5-year average pace by May 4. Notably, 40 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted on that date, along with 30 percent of the soybeans, versus the respective 5-year averages of 39 and 23 percent. Across the North, sugarbeet planting was 83 percent complete by May 4, versus the 5-year average of 54 percent. Most crops were also developing at a faster-than-normal pace, with 39 percent of the Nation's winter wheat headed on May 4, compared to the 5-year average of 33 percent. Crop development was driven not only by a rapid planting pace, but also by general warmth, with near- or above-normal April temperatures observed nearly nationwide. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 2 to 4°F above normal from the central and southern Plains to the southern Atlantic Coast. Elsewhere, slightly above-normal temperatures were common in the Northwest, while cooler-than-normal conditions were mostly limited to the upper Great Lakes region and scattered Southwestern locations.

May: Following a late-April deluge across the southern Plains, flooding lingered into early May. Wetness expanded to other areas as May progressed, helping to ease or eradicate drought across parts of the Plains and East, but leading to significant fieldwork delays in wetter areas of the South. According to preliminary reports from the National Weather Service, more than 330 tornadoes were documented during May, with many of them occurring across the Plains, South, and Midwest. The active weather peaked with a rash of severe thunderstorms on May 16, when more than two dozen tornado-related fatalities were reported across Kentucky (19 deaths), Missouri (six deaths), and Indiana (one death). Particularly hard hit was the Laurel County community of London, Kentucky, where 17 people perished. For the entire March-May period, nearly 1,000 tornadoes were reported across the country, with 21 individual deadly twisters resulting in 60 fatalities across eight Southern and Midwestern States: Kentucky (20 deaths), Missouri (17), Mississippi (eight), Tennessee (seven), Alabama (three), Arkansas (three), Indiana (one), and Oklahoma (one).

By early June, drought covered nearly 30 percent of the Lower 48 States, with a core drought area extending from southern California and the southern Great Basin into parts of western and southern Texas. A secondary drought area encompassed portions of the northern Plains and environs, leaving 56 percent of the rangeland and pastures rated in very poor to poor condition by June 1 in Nebraska, along with 53 percent in Montana. According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States decreased from 36.99 to 29.58 percent during the 5-week period ending June 3. General wetness across the Plains and East was partially offset by modest increases in drought coverage in a few areas, including parts of the Northwest.

By June 1, USDA/NASS reported that national topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 24 percent very short to short, although higher values were noted in seven states comprising the Rockies and Plains; four states west of the Rockies; Illinois and Iowa, both bordering the Mississippi River; and Florida. Across the Plains and Rockies, values on that date included 63 percent very short to short in New Mexico and 61 percent in Montana. Conversely, statewide topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent surplus on June 3 in Alabama, Arkansas, and Mississippi, along with several Northeastern States.

Southern and Northeastern wetness slowed fieldwork, in contrast to national trends. By June 1, for example, planting progress was at or ahead of the 5-year average pace for a variety of crops, including corn (93 percent planted, equal to the average) and soybeans (84 percent planted, versus the average of 80 percent). However, only 66 percent of the intended cotton acreage had been planted on that date, behind the 5-year average of 69 percent. Although Midwestern fieldwork slowed during a mid- to late-month period of cooler, wetter weather, producers overall had made excellent progress earlier in the season and managed to stay at or ahead of the typical planting pace. In fact, soybean planting was at least 95 percent complete by June 1 in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska, along with Louisiana, while corn planting was at least 89 percent complete on that date in all Midwestern States, except Indiana and Ohio.

Monthly temperature departures were a bit misleading, as "upside-down" anomalies—unusual warmth in the North and cool conditions in the South—dominated the first half of May. Thereafter, sharply cooler conditions arrived in the North and eventually encompassed all areas east of the Rockies, excluding the Deep South. At the same time, late-month warmth expanded across the West. Averaged across May, above-average temperatures stretched from California to the northern Plains and far upper Midwest, while cooler-than-normal conditions spanned an area from southern sections of the Rockies and Plains into the Ohio Valley and lower Great Lakes region. Anomalous warmth also extended from southern Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast.

Crop Comments

Corn: The 2025 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 95.2 million acres, up 5 percent from last year. This represents the third highest planted acreage in the United States since 1944. Growers expect to harvest 86.8 million acres for grain, up 5 percent from last year. Record low planted area is estimated in Rhode Island. Record high planted acres are estimated in Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 3.63 million acres of the estimated corn acreage remained to be planted at the time of the interview.

By April 13, producers had planted 4 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By April 20, producers had planted 12 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Two percent of the Nation's corn had emerged by April 20, one percentage point behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. By April 27, producers had planted 24 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Five percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by April 27, one percentage point behind the previous year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average.

By May 4, producers had planted 40 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 5 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 4, the same as the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, corn producers had planted 62 percent of this year's crop by May 11, fifteen percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-eight percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 11, seven percentage points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. By May 18, seventy-eight percent of this year's corn crop had been planted, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 50 percent of the corn crop had emerged by May 18, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 25, eighty-seven percent of this year's corn had been planted, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 67 percent of the corn had emerged by May 25, twelve percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 25, sixty-eight percent of the Nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

By June 1, ninety-three percent of the Nation's corn crop had been planted, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Nationally, 78 percent of the corn crop had emerged by June 1, six percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. On June 1, sixty-nine percent of the Nation's corn was rated in good to excellent condition.

Ninety-four percent of this year's corn acreage was planted with biotechnology seed varieties, the same as last year. Biotechnology seed includes traits for insect resistance (Bt), herbicide resistance, or stacked gene which contains traits for both herbicide and insect resistance.

Sorghum: Planted acres are estimated at 6.20 million acres of sorghum for all purposes in 2025, down 2 percent from last year. Kansas and Texas, the leading sorghum-producing States, account for 75 percent of the United States planted acreage. In the rest of the United States major sorghum producing States, Oklahoma and Colorado are estimated to have an increase in planted area from last year. Nebraska and South Dakota are estimated to have a decrease from last year. Growers expect to harvest 5.34 million acres for grain, down 5 percent from last year.

Eighty-four percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 15, five percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Planting progress advanced by 20 percentage points or more during the week in 3 of the 6 estimating States. Texas had planted 97 percent of its sorghum acreage by June 15, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By June 15, fourteen percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, 3 percentage points behind last year and the 5-year average. Sixty-one percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on June 15, equal to the previous year.

Oats: Area seeded to oats for the 2025 crop year is estimated at 2.29 million acres, up 3 percent from 2024. Planted acreage is up or unchanged in 12 of the 19 major producing States compared to last year. Harvested area, forecast at

824,000 acres, is down 7 percent from 2024. Record low planted acreage is estimated in Maine, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 31 percent of this year's acreage by April 6, two percentage points behind last year but 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by April 6, one percentage point behind the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 27, oat producers had seeded 61 percent of this year's acreage, the same as last year but 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty-seven percent of the Nation's oat acreage had emerged by April 27, four percentage points behind the previous year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 25, ninety-four percent of this year's oat crop had been sown, two percentage points ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, eighty-one percent of the oat crop had emerged by May 25, five percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twenty-nine percent of the Nation's oat crop had headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, ninety-five percent of the oat crop had emerged by June 15, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-nine percent of the Nation's oat crop had headed, equal to last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On June 15, fifty-six percent of the oat crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Barley: Producers seeded 2.42 million acres of barley for the 2025 crop year, up 2 percent from the previous year. In Montana, the largest barley-producing State, acreage is expected to decrease by 16 percent from last year.

Winter wheat: The 2025 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 33.3 million acres, up less than 1 percent from the previous estimate but down less than 1 percent from last year. Of the total planted acreage, approximately 23.6 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.10 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.67 million acres are White Winter. Producers in California and Virginia are estimated to have record low planted areas.

Area harvested for grain is forecast at 24.8 million acres, down 3 percent from the previous forecast and down 5 percent from last year. As of June 22, harvest was 19 percent complete, 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average pace. Producers expect to harvest 75 percent of the planted acres for grain. Indiana and Virginia are estimated to have record low harvested areas.

As of June 22, forty-nine percent of the winter wheat acreage in the 18 major producing States was rated in good to excellent condition, 3 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Durum wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat for 2025 is estimated at 2.11 million acres, up 2 percent from 2024 and represents the highest Durum wheat acreage since 2017. As of June 22, harvest in Arizona was 69 percent complete, 20 percentage points behind last year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average pace.

Other spring wheat: Growers planted 10.0 million acres of other spring wheat, down 5 percent from 2024. This estimate is the lowest other spring wheat planted acreage since 1970. Of this total, about 9.44 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, is estimated at 5.00 million acres, down 7 percent from last year. As of June 22, seventeen percent of the Nation's spring wheat acreage was headed, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average.

Harvested area is estimated to total 9.75 million acres, down 6 percent from last year. As of June 22, fifty-four percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, a decrease of 17 percent from the same time last year.

Rye: The 2025 planted area for rye is estimated at 2.42 million acres, up 9 percent from 2024 and is the highest since 1987. Pennsylvania is estimated to have a record high planted area. Harvested area is forecast to total 385,000 acres, down 4 percent from last year. Producers expect to harvest 16 percent of the planted acres for grain. In Oklahoma, 42 percent of the rye acreage was harvested by June 22, forty-eight percentage points behind last year and eighteen percentage points behind the 5-year average pace.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2025 is estimated at 2.68 million acres, down 8 percent from 2024. Area for harvest is forecast at 2.65 million acres, down 8 percent from last year. Long grain rice planted acreage in Arkansas, the largest long

grain rice-producing State, is expected to decrease by 14 percent from the previous year. Arkansas medium grain acres are expected to increase 3 percent. California, the largest medium and short grain-producing State, is expected to increase medium grain planted area by 2 percent and increase short grain planted area by 21 percent compared with last year.

Proso millet: Area planted to proso millet in 2025 is estimated at 410,000 acres, down 15 percent from 2024. Planted area in Colorado, the largest proso millet-producing State, is down 95,000 acres from last year.

Hay: Producers intend to harvest 49.7 million acres of all hay in 2025, up 1 percent from 2024. Alfalfa harvested acreage is expected to be 14.2 million acres, down 3 percent from 2024. All other hay (excluding alfalfa) is expected to be up 2 percent from last year, at 35.5 million acres.

For all hay harvested area, record lows are expected in Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Washington, while a record high is expected in Alaska.

Soybeans: The 2025 soybean planted area is estimated at 83.4 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is down in 23 of the 29 major producing States. Area for harvest, forecast at 82.5 million acres is down 4 percent from 2024. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 11.5 million acres of the estimated soybean acreage remained to be planted at the time of the interview.

Nationwide, 2 percent of the soybean acreage was planted by April 13, one percentage point ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Planting was most active in the Delta at that time, with Arkansas at 14 percent, Louisiana at 22 percent, and Mississippi at 15 percent planted. On April 27, eighteen percent of the soybeans were planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 4, seven percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged, 1 percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 34 percent of the soybean acreage was emerged by May 18, nine percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 8, ninety percent of the soybean acreage was planted with 75 percent emerged. On June 15, eighty-four percent of the soybeans were emerged, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. At that time, 66 percent of the acres were reported in good to excellent condition.

Peanuts: Planted area is estimated at 1.90 million acres in 2025, up 5 percent from last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.85 million acres in 2025, up 5 percent from last year. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, planted area is up six percent from 2024. As of June 22, seventy-two percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared with 59 percent at the same time last year.

Record high harvested acres are expected in Arkansas.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflowers in 2025 totals 998,000 acres, up 38 percent from 2024. Despite the increase, this still represents the second lowest planted area for the Nation since 1976. Compared with last year, planted acreage in five of the eight major sunflower-producing States increased this year, with four of the States increasing by more than 40 percent. The State with the largest increase in acreage from last year is North Dakota, where planted area increased 173,000 acres compared with last year. Harvested area for sunflower is forecast at 957,700 acres, an increase of 40 percent from last year. Planted area in California, Colorado, and Kansas represents the lowest on record.

Planted area of oil type varieties, at 881,000 acres, is up 48 percent from last year's record low. Despite the large increase, this still represents the third lowest planted area for oil type varieties on record for the Nation. Compared with last year, planted area of oil type varieties is up more than 80 percent in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Texas. The planted area for oil type varieties is the lowest on record in California, Colorado, and Kansas.

Area planted to non-oil varieties, estimated at 117,000 acres, is down 8 percent from last year and represents the second lowest on record for the Nation. Compared with last year, growers in Colorado, Minnesota, and North Dakota reported acreage declines of 10 percent or more in non-oil varieties. The largest decrease compared with last year occurred in North Dakota, where planted acreage decreased by 17,000 acres. The planted area for non-oil type varieties is the lowest on record for Colorado and Kansas.

Planting began in mid-May and progressed at a pace near to or ahead of the 5-year average in Colorado and North Dakota during the month of May but was behind the normal pace in Kansas. As of June 1, forty-one percent of the Nation's acreage had been planted, 6 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At that time, planting progress was ahead of the normal pace in Colorado and North Dakota but was behind the average pace in Kansas and South Dakota. All four States made good progress during the first two weeks of June, with planting progress reaching 78 percent complete by June 15, two percentage points behind last year's pace but equal to the 5-year average.

Canola: Planted area of canola is estimated at 2.39 million acres in 2025, down 13 percent from last year's record high planted area. Area for harvest is forecast at 2.35 million acres, down 13 percent from last year. Planted and harvested area for the Nation will both represent the second highest on record. Planted area in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing State, is down 14 percent from last year but still represents the third highest area on record. Compared with last year, planted area is down 10 percent or more in Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. Conversely, the only States showing an increase in planted area compared with last year are Kansas and Minnesota.

Flaxseed: Planted area of flaxseed is estimated at 375,000 acres in 2025, an increase of 153 percent from 2024. Planted acreage in North Dakota, the largest flaxseed-producing State, is expected to be up 199 percent from 2024. Planted acreage in Montana is expected to increase 79 percent from the previous year.

Safflower: Area planted to safflower in 2025 is estimated at 130,000 acres, up 11 percent from 2024 but still represents the third lowest planted area for the Nation since records began in 1991. Area for harvest is forecast at 122,000 acres, up 13 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is up more than 70 percent in Idaho and South Dakota. Conversely, declines of more than 20 percent compared with last year are expected in California and Montana. Planted and harvested area in Idaho are both record highs.

Other oilseeds: Planted area of mustard seed for the Nation is estimated at 165,000 acres, down 11 percent from 2024. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at 155,800 acres, down 12 percent from the previous year. Planted area for the Nation represents the fifth highest on record since records began in 1991.

Acreage planted to rapeseed is estimated at 20,100 acres, up 2,600 acres from 2024. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast at 18,000 acres, up 2,300 acres from last year. Planted and harvested area for the Nation both represent the highest on record for rapeseed since records began in 1991.

Cotton: Growers planted 10.1 million acres in 2025, down 10 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 9.95 million acres, down 9 percent from 2024. American Pima area is estimated at 171,000 acres, down 17 percent from 2024.

Compared with last year, Upland planted area decreased in 15 of the 17 major cotton-producing States. The largest decrease is in Texas, where Upland planted acreage decreased by 250,000 acres from last year. In addition, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina are showing a decrease of 100,000 acres or more compared with last year. Louisiana is estimating record low planted acres of upland cotton. Of the States that did not decrease, Kansas saw a small increase in planted acreage by 7 percentage points and California acreage was unchanged from 2024.

Nationwide, 92 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 15, one percentage point behind the previous year and 3 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Cotton planting progress in Oklahoma and Texas advanced by 17 percentage points and 8 percentage points respectively during the week. In Texas, 91 percent of the 2025 cotton acreage was planted by June 15, equal to last year but three percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-six percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 15, three percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. By June 15, five percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had begun setting bolls, 3 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. On June 15, forty-seven percent of the 2025 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 1 percentage point below the previous week and 9 percentage points below the previous year.

Producers planted 97 percent of their acreage with seed varieties developed using biotechnology, up 1 percentage point from last year. Varieties containing insect resistance (Bt) were planted on 4 percent of the acreage, up 1 percentage point from 2024. Herbicide resistant varieties were planted on 6 percent of the acreage, unchanged from last year. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 87 percent of the acreage, unchanged from a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Area planted to sugarbeets for the 2025 crop year is estimated at 1.09 million acres, down 2 percent from 2024. Area expected to be harvested is at 1.07 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. In Minnesota, by the week ending in May 18, planting was at 100 percent complete, ahead of the 5-year average of 75 percent. In North Dakota, by the week ending in May 18, planting was at 100 percent complete, ahead of the 5-year average of 71 percent.

Sugarcane: Area of sugarcane expected to be harvested for sugar and seed in the United States is 930,000 acres for the 2025 crop year, up 1 percent from last year. Growers in Louisiana, the largest State in terms of harvested acres, are expected to harvest 525,000 acres, or 56 percent of the Nation's acreage. As of the week ending June 15, seventy-five percent of the crop in Louisiana was rated as good to excellent.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco area for harvest in 2025 is expected to total 166,000 acres, down 1 percent from 2024. If realized, this will be the lowest tobacco harvested area on record. Compared with last year, harvested acreage is expected to be down in two of the four major tobacco-producing States. Flue-cured tobacco, at 126,400 acres is unchanged from 2024 and accounts for 76 percent of this year's total tobacco expected harvested acreage. The light air-cured burley type tobacco area, at 27,500 acres, is down 4 percent from 2024. Fire-cured tobacco, at 8,200 acres, is down 2 percent from 2024. Dark air-cured tobacco, at 3,900 acres, is down 4 percent from last year.

Dry edible beans: Area planted to dry edible beans in 2025 is 1.60 million acres, up 4 percent from the previous year. Record high planted area is estimated in Minnesota.

Chickpeas: Area planted for all chickpeas for the 2025 crop year is estimated at 540,000 acres, up 8 percent from the previous year. Area harvested for all chickpeas is forecast at 522,800 acres, 6 percent above 2024. Small chickpea area planted is estimated at 134,000 acres, down 3 percent from 2024. Area harvested for small chickpeas is forecast at 128,300 acres, down 5 percent from the previous year. Area planted for large chickpeas in 2025 is estimated at 406,000 acres, up 12 percent from the previous year. Large chickpea area harvested is forecast at 394,500 acres, up 10 percent from 2024.

Lentils: Area planted for the 2025 crop year is 1.01 million acres, up 8 percent from the previous year. Area expected to be harvested is 964,000 acres, up 7 percent from 2024. The planted area in Montana, the largest lentil-producing State, is estimated to increase by 110,000 acres compared with last year.

Dry edible peas: Area planted for the 2025 crop year is 1.07 million acres, up 10 percent from the previous year. Area expected to be harvested is 1.02 million acres, up 9 percent from 2024. Planted area increased in four of the five States compared with last year.

Potatoes: Area planted to potatoes in 2025 is 912,000 acres, down 2 percent from 2024. Area expected to be harvested is 905,900 acres, down 2 percent from the previous year.

In Idaho, planting was ahead of last year and potatoes are emerging on schedule with ninety-five percent of the crop emerged as of June 15. In Washington, planted acres are down 15,000 from the previous year. Washington potatoes were emerging ahead of schedule with ninety-five percent of the crop emerged as of June 1.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The estimates of planted and harvested acreages in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted during the first 2 weeks of June. The June Agricultural Survey is a probability survey that includes a sample of approximately 67,700 farm operators selected from a list of producers that ensures all operations in the United States have a chance to be selected. Data from operators was collected by mail, internet, or telephone to obtain information on planted and harvested acreage for the 2025 crop year.

Estimating procedures: National, Regional, State, and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. Each Regional Office submits their analysis of the current situation to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB). Survey data are compiled to the National level and are reviewed at this level independently of each Regional Office's review. Acreage estimates were based on survey data and the historical relationship of official estimates to survey data.

Revision policy: Estimates of acres for barley, corn, cotton, dry edible beans, oats, peanuts, rice, sorghum, soybeans, sugarbeets, Durum wheat, other spring wheat, and winter wheat are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report. Acres for chickpeas, corn, cotton, dry edible peas, lentils, peanuts, rice, sorghum, soybeans, and sugarbeets are subject to revision in the September *Crop Production* report each year. Barley, oat, rye, and wheat end-of-season estimates are made in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September. Canola, dry edible beans, and sunflower acres are subject to revision in the October *Crop Production* report. Potato acres are subject to revision in the November *Crop Production* report. End-of-season estimates for all other row crops are made in the *Annual Crop Production Summary* in January. Following the marketing year, revisions are made if the balance sheet or other administrative data warrant changes. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data, administrative data, such as Farm Service Agency program "sign up" data, or remote sensing data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast. Estimates will also be reviewed following the 5-year Census of Agriculture. No revisions will be made after that date.

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 6.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. The relative standard errors from the 2025 June Agricultural Survey for United States planted acres were: barley 4.9 percent, corn 1.4 percent, Upland cotton 11.4 percent, sorghum 5.8 percent, soybeans 1.3 percent, other spring wheat 3.3 percent, and winter wheat 2.5 percent.

The biotechnology estimates are also subject to sampling variability because all operations planting biotech varieties are not included in the sample. The variability for the 48 corn States, as measured by the relative standard error at the United States level, is approximately 0.3 percent for all biotech varieties, 8.5 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 4.1 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 0.5 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 0.6 percent for all biotech varieties, 17.0 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 8.2 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 1.0 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 29 soybean States is approximately 0.2 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 Upland cotton States is approximately 3.2 percent for all biotech varieties, 26.0 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 15.5 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 4.3 percent for stacked gene varieties.

Non-sampling errors cannot be measured directly. They may occur due to incorrect reporting and/or recording, data omissions or duplications, and errors in processing. To minimize non-sampling errors, vigorous quality controls are used in the data collection process and all data are carefully reviewed for consistency and reasonableness.

A method of evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report is the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performances shown below for selected crops. This is computed by expressing the deviations between the planted acreage estimates and the final estimates as a percent of the final estimates and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 2005-2024 twenty-year period; the square root of this average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current estimates

relative to the final estimates assuming that factors affecting this year's estimate are not different from those influencing the past 20 years.

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 1.2 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.2 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 2.1 percent.

Also, shown in the table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the mid-year planted acres estimate and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the mid-year estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 891,000 acres, ranging from 144,000 acres to 2.33 million acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 6 times and above 14 times. This does not imply that the mid-year planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability June Planted Acreage Estimates

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Thousand acres			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(number)	(number)
Barley	4.2	7.3	103	18	251	6	14
Corn	1.2	2.1	891	144	2,330	6	14
Hay [1]							
Alfalfa [1]	4.2	7.2	518	37	2,032	6	14
Other [1]	3.4	5.9	1,059	327	2,484	3	17
Oats	5.6	9.8	137	24	281	7	13
Peanuts	4.4	7.6	57	2	145	13	7
Potatoes				(Z)			
Rice	4.0	6.8	95	13	208	11	9
Sorghum	6.8	11.8	384	20	1,133	10	10
Soybeans	1.7	2.9	969	32	3,940	7	13
Sugarbeets	0.8	1.4	8	(Z)	19	8	12
Sugarcane [1]	1.8	3.1	14	3	32	10	10
Upland cotton	4.2	7.3	383	8	1,245	12	8
Wheat							
Winter wheat	1.5	2.6	450	5	1,147	3	17
Durum wheat	10.7	18.5	154	3	388	8	12
Other spring	3.6	6.2	319	2	1,283	8	12

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Harvested acreage.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to nass@usda.gov

Anthony Prillaman, Acting Chief, Crops Branch..... (202) 720-2127

Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127

Joshua Bates – Asparagus, Hemp, Maple Syrup, Soybeans..... (202) 690-3234
Natasha Bruton – Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Grain Crushings,
Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Plums, Prunes..... (202) 690-1042
Noemi Guindin – Crop Progress and Condition, Kiwifruit..... (202) 720-2127
Michelle Harder – Hay, Kale, Peanuts, Raspberries ..... (202) 690-8533
Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Carrots, Coffee, Cranberries, Garlic, Onions
Proso Millet, Rye, Tobacco..... (202) 720-4288
Bret Holliman – Apricots, Barley, Chickpeas, Nectarines, Peaches,
Snap Beans, Tomatoes ..... (202) 720-7235
James Johanson – Dry Edible Beans, Lettuce, Macadamias, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
Greg Lemmons – Beets, Corn, Flaxseed, Pears, Rice, Sweet Corn ..... (202) 720-9526
Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Celery, Grapefruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines,
Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios ..... (202) 720-5412
Chris Singh – Apples, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins,
Squash, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes..... (202) 720-4285
Becky Sommer – Cabbage, Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum, Walnuts, Strawberries..... (202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Blueberries, Canola, Mustard Seed, Rapeseed, Safflower,
Spinach, Sunflower ..... (202) 720-7369
Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Grapes, Green Peas,
Honeydews, Lentils, Oats, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Watermelons..... (202) 720-2157
Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture,
Hops, Papayas, Pecans ..... (202) 720-4215

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For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@usda.gov.

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