Prospective Plantings

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Corn Planted Acreage Down 3 Percent from 2025
Soybean Acreage Up 4 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Down 3 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Up 4 Percent

Corn planted area for all purposes in 2026 is estimated at 95.3 million acres, down 3 percent or 3.45 million acres from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be down or unchanged in 37 of the 48 estimating States.

Soybean planted area for 2026 is estimated at 84.7 million acres, up 4 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is up or unchanged in 20 of the 29 estimating States.

All wheat planted area for 2026 is estimated at 43.8 million acres, down 3 percent from 2025. If realized, this represents the lowest all wheat planted area since records began in 1919. The 2026 winter wheat planted area, at 32.4 million acres, is down 2 percent from the previous estimate and down 2 percent from last year. Of this total, about 23.1 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 5.79 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.54 million acres are White Winter. Area expected to be planted to other spring wheat for 2026 is estimated at 9.42 million acres, down 6 percent from the 2025 estimate. Of this total, about 8.78 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Durum planted area for 2026 is expected to total 1.95 million acres, down 11 percent from the previous year.

All cotton planted area for 2026 is estimated at 9.64 million acres, up 4 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 9.51 million acres, up 4 percent from 2025. American Pima area is estimated at 130,000 acres, down 8 percent from 2025.

This report was approved on March 31, 2026.

Deputy Secretary of
Agriculture
Stephen Alexander Vaden

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Contents

Principal Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

[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. Values for 2026 were carried forward from 2025 for potatoes, proso millet, rye, and sugarcane. Includes double cropped acres and unharvested small grains planted as cover crops]

State	2024	2025	2026 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2,030	1,960	2,040
Alaska	30	30	26
Arizona	562	558	564
Arkansas	7,053	6,632	6,578
California	2,484	2,254	2,251
Colorado	5,951	5,807	5,740
Connecticut	74	68	67
Delaware	421	398	404
Florida	1,050	1,055	1,044
Georgia	3,185	3,180	3,075
Idaho	4,137	4,056	4,155
Illinois	22,865	22,780	22,575
Indiana	11,790	11,720	11,700
Iowa	24,095	24,130	24,190
Kansas	23,899	23,957	23,858
Kentucky	6,112	6,134	6,080
Louisiana	3,091	3,111	3,079
Maine	232	232	227
Maryland	1,486	1,456	1,416
Massachusetts	63	63	64
Michigan	6,186	6,205	6,075
Minnesota	19,221	19,806	19,493
Mississippi	4,151	3,860	3,897
Missouri	13,628	13,620	13,470
Montana	9,457	8,895	8,788
Nebraska	19,467	19,542	19,343
Nevada	370	371	375
New Hampshire	51	48	46
New Jersey	272	276	281
New Mexico	807	768	750
New York	2,733	2,599	2,699
North Carolina	4,228	4,043	4,108
North Dakota	23,305	24,231	23,921
Ohio	9,860	9,740	9,650
Oklahoma	9,815	9,515	9,635
Oregon	1,895	1,727	1,781
Pennsylvania	3,379	3,245	3,259
Rhode Island	8	8	8
South Carolina	1,382	1,345	1,290
South Dakota	16,836	17,197	17,065
Tennessee	4,823	4,753	4,798
Texas	21,194	21,573	21,556
Utah	910	866	858
Vermont	244	253	254
Virginia	2,347	2,431	2,406
Washington	3,709	3,732	3,769
West Virginia	648	656	670
Wisconsin	7,968	8,080	8,049
Wyoming	1,192	1,247	1,197
United States [2]	311,996	311,543	309,951

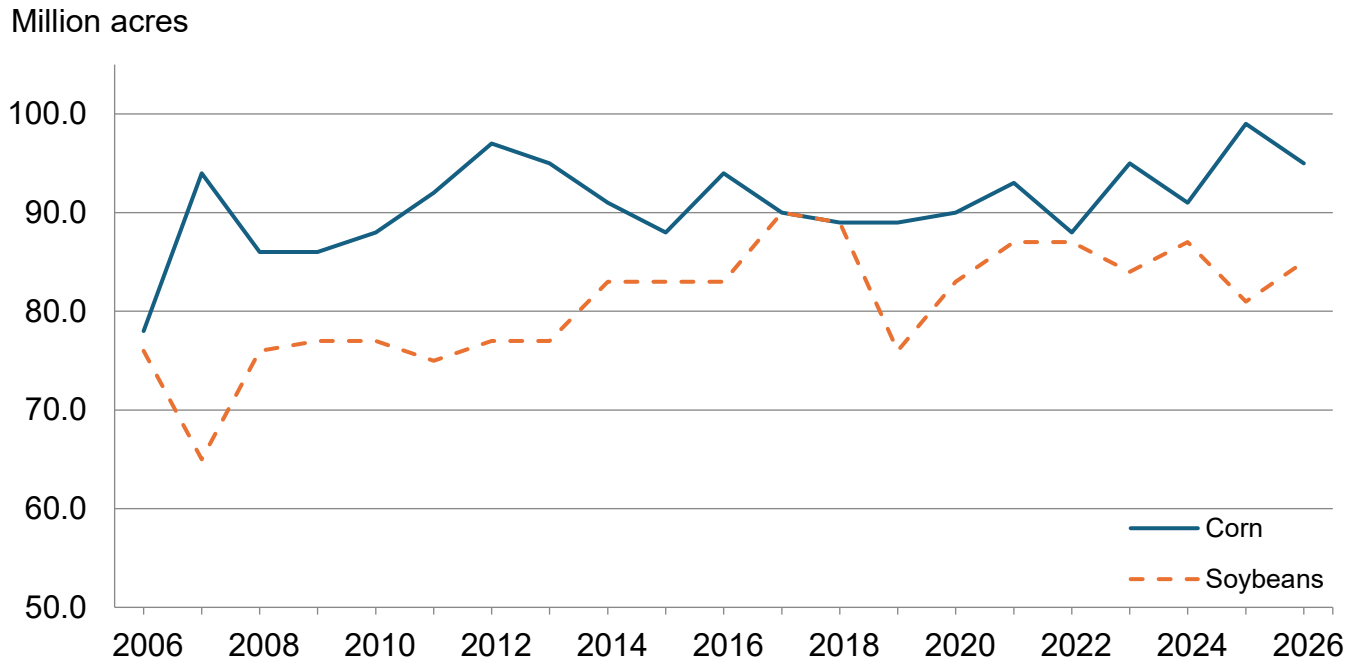
[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] States do not add to United States due to rye unallocated acreage.

Corn Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	280	350	410	117
Arizona	70	65	65	100
Arkansas	500	810	590	73
California	440	420	400	95
Colorado	1,460	1,500	1,410	94
Connecticut	24	23	23	100
Delaware	165	175	175	100
Florida	85	85	100	118
Georgia	375	550	560	102
Idaho	380	430	380	88
Illinois	10,800	11,200	10,900	97
Indiana	5,200	5,400	5,400	100
Iowa	12,900	13,550	13,100	97
Kansas	6,300	6,850	7,100	104
Kentucky	1,370	1,520	1,450	95
Louisiana	470	810	700	86
Maine	30	30	30	100
Maryland	440	460	460	100
Massachusetts	14	14	14	100
Michigan	2,300	2,350	2,250	96
Minnesota	8,200	8,900	8,600	97
Mississippi	490	910	630	69
Missouri	3,500	3,800	3,650	96
Montana	130	145	140	97
Nebraska	10,050	10,750	10,300	96
Nevada	20	26	30	115
New Hampshire	12	12	12	100
New Jersey	72	75	73	97
New Mexico	105	105	110	105
New York	1,020	970	1,010	104
North Carolina	890	950	900	95
North Dakota	3,950	4,700	4,400	94
Ohio	3,400	3,400	3,400	100
Oklahoma	450	540	520	96
Oregon	110	105	80	76
Pennsylvania	1,050	1,010	1,000	99
Rhode Island	2	2	2	100
South Carolina	340	390	380	97
South Dakota	5,900	6,850	6,300	92
Tennessee	700	930	1,000	108
Texas	2,200	2,500	2,600	104
Utah	80	85	75	88
Vermont	94	95	94	99
Virginia	460	470	450	96
Washington	205	200	230	115
West Virginia	41	41	50	122
Wisconsin	3,750	4,150	3,700	89
Wyoming	85	85	85	100
United States	90,909	98,788	95,338	97

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Corn and Soybean Planted Acreage - United States



Sorghum Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Colorado	535	545	540	99
Kansas	3,000	3,000	2,700	90
Nebraska	290	250	250	100
Oklahoma	370	440	540	123
South Dakota	420	255	390	153
Texas	1,700	2,150	1,700	79
United States	6,315	6,640	6,120	92

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Oat Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Georgia	65	85	90	106
Idaho	40	40	50	125
Illinois	50	50	45	90
Iowa	145	120	130	108
Kansas	160	160	135	84
Maine	20	18	17	94
Michigan	50	45	45	100
Minnesota	205	245	225	92
Montana	65	80	85	106
Nebraska	120	125	125	100
New York	60	43	53	123
North Carolina	41	43	49	114
North Dakota	285	335	325	97
Ohio	40	50	60	120
Oregon	20	13	15	115
Pennsylvania	74	68	82	121
South Dakota	270	315	275	87
Texas	380	385	415	108
Wisconsin	145	150	140	93
United States	2,235	2,370	2,361	100

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Barley Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alaska	7	7	5	71
Arizona	13	10	9	90
California	47	40	40	100
Colorado	57	44	52	118
Delaware	21	20	19	95
Idaho	530	520	540	104
Kansas	9	9	9	100
Maine	10	7	8	114
Maryland	31	31	31	100
Michigan	8	8	6	75
Minnesota	34	41	40	98
Montana	910	780	800	103
New York	8	6	6	100
North Carolina	16	15	14	93
North Dakota	370	450	450	100
Oregon	31	28	35	125
Pennsylvania	40	47	52	111
South Dakota	34	41	40	98
Utah	15	16	13	81
Virginia	24	27	25	93
Washington	80	69	70	101
Wisconsin	11	12	16	133
Wyoming	75	71	72	101
United States	2,381	2,299	2,352	102

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	110	110	100	91
Arizona	59	50	65	130
Arkansas	130	110	110	100
California	350	305	305	100
Colorado	2,100	2,100	2,050	98
Delaware	70	53	55	104
Georgia	145	165	155	94
Idaho	1,210	1,215	1,235	102
Illinois	770	780	720	92
Indiana	310	320	300	94
Kansas	7,600	7,300	7,000	96
Kentucky	560	490	440	90
Maryland	325	315	280	89
Michigan	400	530	520	98
Minnesota	1,220	1,150	1,040	90
Mississippi	60	65	75	115
Missouri	680	640	610	95
Montana	5,330	5,290	4,850	92
Nebraska	1,000	950	900	95
New Mexico	375	365	370	101
New York	135	150	150	100
North Carolina	410	350	330	94
North Dakota	6,575	6,430	5,835	91
Ohio	530	570	540	95
Oklahoma	4,400	4,150	4,400	106
Oregon	750	750	750	100
Pennsylvania	250	260	275	106
South Carolina	80	80	70	88
South Dakota	1,520	1,460	1,340	92
Tennessee	385	345	270	78
Texas	5,500	5,500	5,700	104
Utah	115	115	120	104
Virginia	150	130	130	100
Washington	2,295	2,325	2,300	99
Wisconsin	265	300	275	92
Wyoming	110	110	110	100
United States	46,274	45,328	43,775	97

[1] Intended plantings for 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Winter Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	110	110	100	91
Arkansas	130	110	110	100
California	325	290	290	100
Colorado	2,100	2,100	2,050	98
Delaware	70	53	55	104
Georgia	145	165	155	94
Idaho	760	780	810	104
Illinois	770	780	720	92
Indiana	310	320	300	94
Kansas	7,600	7,300	7,000	96
Kentucky	560	490	440	90
Maryland	325	315	280	89
Michigan	400	530	520	98
Mississippi	60	65	75	115
Missouri	680	640	610	95
Montana	1,950	2,250	1,900	84
Nebraska	1,000	950	900	95
New Mexico	375	365	370	101
New York	135	150	150	100
North Carolina	410	350	330	94
North Dakota	125	100	65	65
Ohio	530	570	540	95
Oklahoma	4,400	4,150	4,400	106
Oregon	750	750	750	100
Pennsylvania	250	260	275	106
South Carolina	80	80	70	88
South Dakota	860	780	690	88
Tennessee	385	345	270	78
Texas	5,500	5,500	5,700	104
Utah	115	115	120	104
Virginia	150	130	130	100
Washington	1,800	1,850	1,850	100
Wisconsin	265	300	275	92
Wyoming	110	110	110	100
United States	33,535	33,153	32,410	98

Durum Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

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

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Arizona	59	50	65	130
California	25	15	15	100
Montana	880	890	800	90
North Dakota	1,100	1,230	1,070	87
United States	2,064	2,185	1,950	89

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	450	435	425	98
Minnesota	1,220	1,150	1,040	90
Montana	2,500	2,150	2,150	100
North Dakota	5,350	5,100	4,700	92
South Dakota	660	680	650	96
Washington	495	475	450	95
United States	10,675	9,990	9,415	94

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Hay Area Harvested – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area harvested			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	690	720	750	104
Alaska	23	23	21	91
Arizona	310	330	330	100
Arkansas	1,230	1,270	1,270	100
California	940	820	860	105
Colorado	1,295	1,150	1,230	107
Connecticut	50	45	44	98
Delaware	10	10	10	100
Florida	300	300	290	97
Georgia	480	470	450	96
Idaho	1,250	1,150	1,250	109
Illinois	445	450	410	91
Indiana	480	550	500	91
Iowa	1,000	1,010	1,060	105
Kansas	2,130	2,400	2,370	99
Kentucky	2,100	2,295	2,310	101
Louisiana	370	410	450	110
Maine	118	125	120	96
Maryland	195	185	185	100
Massachusetts	49	49	50	102
Michigan	760	760	790	104
Minnesota	1,200	1,280	1,300	102
Mississippi	600	560	500	89
Missouri	2,855	2,985	3,150	106
Montana	2,560	2,160	2,450	113
Nebraska	2,370	2,300	2,250	98
Nevada	350	345	345	100
New Hampshire	39	36	34	94
New Jersey	95	101	98	97
New Mexico	270	255	225	88
New York	1,140	1,120	1,150	103
North Carolina	588	509	525	103
North Dakota	1,930	2,390	2,550	107
Ohio	790	820	850	104
Oklahoma	3,360	3,335	3,000	90
Oregon	930	780	850	109
Pennsylvania	1,160	1,090	1,080	99
Rhode Island	6	6	6	100
South Carolina	260	250	250	100
South Dakota	2,880	2,640	2,550	97
Tennessee	1,645	1,715	1,720	100
Texas	4,910	5,100	5,100	100
Utah	700	650	650	100
Vermont	150	158	160	101
Virginia	970	1,085	1,120	103
Washington	620	650	700	108
West Virginia	607	615	620	101
Wisconsin	1,290	1,150	1,230	107
Wyoming	890	950	900	95
United States	49,390	49,557	50,113	101

[1] Intended area harvested in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Rice Area Planted by Class – States and United States: 2024-2026

Class and State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Long grain				
Arkansas	1,330	1,180	900	76
California	8	9	8	89
Louisiana	425	420	370	88
Mississippi	153	160	80	50
Missouri	214	209	170	81
Texas	145	140	120	86
United States	2,275	2,118	1,648	78
Medium grain				
Arkansas	117	103	100	97
California	440	480	470	98
Louisiana	48	62	60	97
Mississippi	2	4	-	(X)
Missouri	5	4	5	125
Texas	3	5	5	100
United States	615	658	640	97
Short grain				
Arkansas	1	1	1	100
California [2]	28	35	30	86
United States	29	36	31	86
All				
Arkansas	1,448	1,284	1,001	78
California	476	524	508	97
Louisiana	473	482	430	89
Mississippi	155	164	80	49
Missouri	219	213	175	82
Texas	148	145	125	86
United States	2,919	2,812	2,319	82

- Represents zero.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Includes sweet rice.

Canola Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	97.0	82.0	100.0	122
Kansas	8.5	10.5	13.0	124
Minnesota	110.0	115.0	115.0	100
Montana	215.0	155.0	190.0	123
North Dakota	2,140.0	1,810.0	2,080.0	115
Oklahoma	21.0	16.0	27.0	169
Washington	160.0	150.0	160.0	107
United States	2,751.5	2,338.5	2,685.0	115

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Soybean Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	360	295	290	98
Arkansas	3,050	2,590	3,100	120
Delaware	155	140	145	104
Georgia	170	155	140	90
Illinois	10,800	10,300	10,500	102
Indiana	5,800	5,450	5,500	101
Iowa	10,050	9,450	9,900	105
Kansas	4,550	4,100	4,400	107
Kentucky	2,050	1,800	1,850	103
Louisiana	1,100	790	860	109
Maryland	495	465	460	99
Michigan	2,230	2,080	2,050	99
Minnesota	7,400	7,150	7,300	102
Mississippi	2,300	1,810	2,300	127
Missouri	5,950	5,600	5,500	98
Nebraska	5,300	4,850	5,200	107
New Jersey	105	100	110	110
New York	370	310	330	106
North Carolina	1,630	1,630	1,700	104
North Dakota	6,600	6,550	6,700	102
Ohio	5,100	4,900	4,800	98
Oklahoma	510	365	420	115
Pennsylvania	630	580	580	100
South Carolina	395	365	350	96
South Dakota	5,450	5,100	5,600	110
Tennessee	1,820	1,550	1,550	100
Texas	100	110	95	86
Virginia	610	600	570	95
Wisconsin	2,180	2,030	2,400	118
United States	87,260	81,215	84,700	104

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Peanut Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	190.0	195.0	200.0	103
Arkansas	45.0	48.0	37.0	77
Florida	165.0	175.0	155.0	89
Georgia	850.0	920.0	780.0	85
Mississippi	26.0	21.0	12.0	57
Missouri	24.0	27.0	25.0	93
North Carolina	130.0	140.0	130.0	93
Oklahoma	19.0	19.0	18.0	95
South Carolina	82.0	90.0	70.0	78
Texas	240.0	285.0	220.0	77
Virginia	30.0	33.0	27.0	82
United States	1,801.0	1,953.0	1,674.0	86

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sunflower Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2024-2026

Varietal type and State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Oil				
California	15.5	14.0	11.0	79
Colorado	23.0	36.0	37.0	103
Kansas	9.5	25.0	30.0	120
Minnesota	31.0	81.0	70.0	86
Nebraska	26.0	36.0	40.0	111
North Dakota	230.0	510.0	590.0	116
South Dakota	245.0	430.0	460.0	107
Texas	14.5	57.0	56.0	98
United States	594.5	1,189.0	1,294.0	109
Non-oil				
California	0.5	0.3	1.0	333
Colorado	3.0	3.5	2.0	57
Kansas	1.0	0.5	1.0	200
Minnesota	6.7	3.3	2.0	61
Nebraska	2.3	2.3	2.5	109
North Dakota	75.0	65.0	50.0	77
South Dakota	34.0	19.0	23.0	121
Texas	3.5	5.3	10.0	189
United States	126.0	99.2	91.5	92
All				
California	16.0	14.3	12.0	84
Colorado	26.0	39.5	39.0	99
Kansas	10.5	25.5	31.0	122
Minnesota	37.7	84.3	72.0	85
Nebraska	28.3	38.3	42.5	111
North Dakota	305.0	575.0	640.0	111
South Dakota	279.0	449.0	483.0	108
Texas	18.0	62.3	66.0	106
United States	720.5	1,288.2	1,385.5	108

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Flaxseed Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Montana	56	78	120	154
North Dakota	92	170	110	65
United States	148	248	230	93

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Cotton Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2024-2026

Type and State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Upland				
Alabama	400.0	290.0	290.0	100
Arizona	96.0	87.0	80.0	92
Arkansas	650.0	520.0	470.0	90
California	21.0	18.0	25.0	139
Florida	85.0	61.0	65.0	107
Georgia	1,100.0	835.0	900.0	108
Kansas	131.0	102.0	100.0	98
Louisiana	155.0	90.0	110.0	122
Mississippi	520.0	330.0	300.0	91
Missouri	400.0	355.0	360.0	101
New Mexico	42.0	30.0	30.0	100
North Carolina	410.0	285.0	340.0	119
Oklahoma	435.0	390.0	450.0	115
South Carolina	225.0	170.0	170.0	100
Tennessee	265.0	205.0	250.0	122
Texas	5,950.0	5,300.0	5,500.0	104
Virginia	91.0	73.0	70.0	96
United States	10,976.0	9,141.0	9,510.0	104
American Pima				
Arizona	14.0	15.5	15.0	97
California	145.0	92.0	80.0	87
New Mexico	15.0	13.0	15.0	115
Texas	33.0	21.0	20.0	95
United States	207.0	141.5	130.0	92
All				
Alabama	400.0	290.0	290.0	100
Arizona	110.0	102.5	95.0	93
Arkansas	650.0	520.0	470.0	90
California	166.0	110.0	105.0	95
Florida	85.0	61.0	65.0	107
Georgia	1,100.0	835.0	900.0	108
Kansas	131.0	102.0	100.0	98
Louisiana	155.0	90.0	110.0	122
Mississippi	520.0	330.0	300.0	91
Missouri	400.0	355.0	360.0	101
New Mexico	57.0	43.0	45.0	105
North Carolina	410.0	285.0	340.0	119
Oklahoma	435.0	390.0	450.0	115
South Carolina	225.0	170.0	170.0	100
Tennessee	265.0	205.0	250.0	122
Texas	5,983.0	5,321.0	5,520.0	104
Virginia	91.0	73.0	70.0	96
United States	11,183.0	9,282.5	9,640.0	104

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sugarbeet Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

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

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
California [2] [3]	28.3	-	(NA)	(X)
Colorado	24.8	23.8	24.0	101
Idaho	173.2	166.3	158.0	95
Michigan	135.1	133.9	141.0	105
Minnesota	411.1	426.0	411.0	96
Montana	24.6	24.6	23.0	93
Nebraska	47.4	48.1	49.0	102
North Dakota	215.8	213.0	215.0	101
Oregon	10.5	10.0	10.0	100
Washington	1.9	2.0	2.0	100
Wyoming	32.1	31.3	30.0	96
United States	1,104.8	1,079.0	1,063.0	99

- Represents zero.
(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from processors.
[2] Relates to year of planting for overwintered beets in southern California.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2026.

Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area harvested			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
Kentucky	32,300	29,400	30,200	103
North Carolina	113,000	121,000	120,000	99
Tennessee	8,150	7,500	7,900	105
Virginia	12,400	13,400	13,500	101
United States	165,850	171,300	171,600	100

[1] Intended area harvested in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Tobacco Area Harvested by Class and Type – States and United States: 2024-2026

Class, type, and State	Area harvested			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
North Carolina	113,000	121,000	120,000	99
Virginia	12,400	13,400	13,500	101
United States	125,400	134,400	133,500	99
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	4,700	3,100	3,300	106
Tennessee	3,700	2,900	3,100	107
United States	8,400	6,000	6,400	107
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	24,500	23,900	24,500	103
Tennessee	3,500	3,800	4,000	105
United States	28,000	27,700	28,500	103
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	3,100	2,400	2,400	100
Tennessee	950	800	800	100
United States	4,050	3,200	3,200	100
All tobacco				
United States	165,850	171,300	171,600	100

[1] Intended area harvested in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

[Excludes beans grown for garden seed]

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Colorado	54.0	40.0	30.0	75
Idaho	45.0	40.0	45.0	113
Michigan	255.0	250.0	225.0	90
Minnesota	280.0	295.0	270.0	92
Nebraska	130.0	106.0	101.0	95
North Dakota	730.0	580.0	510.0	88
Washington	46.0	55.0	55.0	100
United States	1,540.0	1,366.0	1,236.0	90

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Chickpea Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

Size and State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Small chickpeas [2]				
Idaho	38.0	27.0	22.0	81
Montana	50.0	59.0	70.0	119
North Dakota	16.0	7.0	7.0	100
Washington	38.0	35.0	17.0	49
United States	142.0	128.0	116.0	91
Large chickpeas [3]				
Idaho	59.0	71.0	60.0	85
Montana	172.0	201.0	180.0	90
North Dakota	31.0	30.0	48.0	160
Washington	103.0	106.0	95.0	90
United States	365.0	408.0	383.0	94
All chickpeas				
Idaho	97.0	98.0	82.0	84
Montana	222.0	260.0	250.0	96
North Dakota	47.0	37.0	55.0	149
Washington	141.0	141.0	112.0	79
United States	507.0	536.0	499.0	93

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Chickpeas 20/64 inches or smaller.
[3] Chickpeas larger than 20/64 inches.

Lentil Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Montana	720.0	830.0	620.0	75
North Dakota	165.0	185.0	155.0	84
Washington	51.0	57.0	57.0	100
United States	936.0	1,072.0	832.0	78

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted – States and United States: 2024-2026

State	Area planted			
	2024	2025	2026 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	12.0	22.0	22.0	100
Montana	595.0	690.0	710.0	103
Nebraska	27.0	23.0	22.0	96
North Dakota	305.0	380.0	360.0	95
Washington	49.0	58.0	60.0	103
United States	988.0	1,173.0	1,174.0	100

[1] Intended plantings in 2026 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,299	2,352	1,761	
Corn for grain [1]	98,788	95,338	91,258	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,208	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	49,557	50,113
Alfalfa	(NA)		14,676	
All other	(NA)		34,881	
Oats	2,370	2,361	944	
Proso millet	442		397	
Rice	2,812	2,319	2,740	
Rye	2,229		341	
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,640	6,120	6,020	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		448	
Wheat, all	45,328	43,775	37,241	
Winter	33,153	32,410	25,508	
Durum	2,185	1,950	2,123	
Other spring	9,990	9,415	9,610	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,338.5	2,685.0	2,306.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	248	230	234	
Mustard seed	126.2		111.8	
Peanuts	1,953.0	1,674.0	1,906.0	
Rapeseed	18.6		16.6	
Safflower	116.5		108.5	
Soybeans for beans	81,215	84,700	80,437	
Sunflower	1,288.2	1,385.5	1,246.2	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	9,282.5	9,640.0	7,804.9	
Upland	9,141.0	9,510.0	7,666.7	
American Pima	141.5	130.0	138.2	
Sugarbeets	1,079.0	1,063.0	1,059.8	
Sugarcane	(NA)		946.0	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	171.3	171.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	536.0	499.0	520.3	
Dry edible beans	1,366.0	1,236.0	1,334.6	
Dry edible peas	1,173.0	1,174.0	1,063.0	
Lentils	1,072.0	832.0	949.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		41.7	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		22.9	
Potatoes	902.0		896.8	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		11.6	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2025	2026	2025	2026
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	80.0		140,849	
Corn for grain	bushels	186.5		17,020,549	
Corn for silage	tons	21.8		135,540	
Hay, all	tons	2.48		123,031	
Alfalfa	tons	3.42		50,213	
All other	tons	2.09		72,818	
Oats	bushels	73.8		69,626	
Proso millet	bushels	35.9		14,239	
Rice [2]	cwt	7,544		206,707	
Rye	bushels	36.5		12,459	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	72.6		436,825	
Sorghum for silage	tons	16.4		7,325	
Wheat, all	bushels	53.3		1,984,537	
Winter	bushels	54.9		1,401,554	
Durum	bushels	40.6		86,223	
Other spring	bushels	51.7		496,760	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	2,017		4,650,910	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		4,204.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	22.2		5,202	
Mustard seed	pounds	636		71,120	
Peanuts	pounds	3,767		7,179,850	
Rapeseed	pounds	2,126		35,290	
Safflower	pounds	1,319		143,160	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	53.0		4,261,858	
Sunflower	pounds	1,863		2,321,852	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [2]	bales	856		13,918.0	
Upland [2]	bales	847		13,530.0	
American Pima [2]	bales	1,348		388.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	33.2		35,140	
Sugarcane	tons	36.4		34,445	
Tobacco	pounds	2,093		358,570	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Chickpeas [2]	cwt	1,315		6,844	
Dry edible beans [2]	cwt	2,012		26,855	
Dry edible peas [2]	cwt	1,738		18,480	
Lentils [2]	cwt	1,112		10,557	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,996		83,143.4	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)		5,771	
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		669,930	
Peppermint oil	pounds	108		2,471	
Potatoes	cwt	460		412,860	
Spearmint oil	pounds	139		1,609	

(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: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	930,380	951,830	712,660	
Corn for grain [1]	39,978,520	38,582,340	36,931,200	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,512,320	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	20,055,220	20,280,230
Alfalfa	(NA)		5,939,230	
All other	(NA)		14,115,990	
Oats	959,120	955,470	382,030	
Proso millet	178,870		160,660	
Rice	1,137,990	938,480	1,108,850	
Rye	902,050		138,000	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,687,140	2,476,700	2,436,230	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		181,300	
Wheat, all [2]	18,343,790	17,715,300	15,071,060	
Winter	13,416,690	13,116,000	10,322,830	
Durum	884,250	789,150	859,160	
Other spring	4,042,850	3,810,160	3,889,070	
Oilseeds				
Canola	946,370	1,086,590	933,220	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	100,360	93,080	94,700	
Mustard seed	51,070		45,240	
Peanuts	790,360	677,450	771,340	
Rapeseed	7,530		6,720	
Safflower	47,150		43,910	
Soybeans for beans	32,866,900	34,277,240	32,552,050	
Sunflower	521,320	560,700	504,320	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	3,756,530	3,901,210	3,158,560	
Upland	3,699,270	3,848,600	3,102,640	
American Pima	57,260	52,610	55,930	
Sugarbeets	436,660	430,190	428,890	
Sugarcane	(NA)		382,840	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	69,320	69,440
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	216,910	201,940	210,560	
Dry edible beans	552,810	500,200	540,100	
Dry edible peas	474,700	475,110	430,190	
Lentils	433,830	336,700	384,050	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		16,860	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		9,270	
Potatoes	365,030		362,930	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		4,690	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2025 and 2026 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.30		3,066,620	
Corn for grain	11.71		432,341,860	
Corn for silage	48.94		122,959,820	
Hay, all [2]	5.57		111,611,850	
Alfalfa	7.67		45,552,470	
All other	4.68		66,059,380	
Oats	2.65		1,010,620	
Proso millet	2.01		322,930	
Rice	8.46		9,376,070	
Rye	2.29		316,470	
Sorghum for grain	4.55		11,095,870	
Sorghum for silage	36.65		6,645,130	
Wheat, all [2]	3.58		54,010,250	
Winter	3.70		38,144,050	
Durum	2.73		2,346,610	
Other spring	3.48		13,519,590	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.26		2,109,620	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,813,800	
Flaxseed	1.40		132,140	
Mustard seed	0.71		32,260	
Peanuts	4.22		3,256,730	
Rapeseed	2.38		16,010	
Safflower	1.48		64,940	
Soybeans for beans	3.56		115,988,770	
Sunflower	2.09		1,053,170	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.96		3,030,290	
Upland	0.95		2,945,810	
American Pima	1.51		84,480	
Sugarbeets	74.33		31,878,470	
Sugarcane	81.62		31,247,980	
Tobacco	2.35		162,640	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.47		310,440	
Dry edible beans	2.26		1,218,120	
Dry edible peas	1.95		838,240	
Lentils	1.25		478,860	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.24		37,710	
Maple syrup	(NA)		28,860	
Mushrooms	(NA)		303,870	
Peppermint oil	0.12		1,120	
Potatoes	51.60		18,727,020	
Spearmint oil	0.16		730	

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

Winter Weather Summary

Highlights: Despite several episodes of extreme weather, the nation overall experienced a warm, dry winter. Warmth was especially prominent from the Pacific Coast to the Plains, while any sustained cold weather was focused from the lower Great Lakes region into the Northeast. Winter dryness dominated large sections of the South, East, and lower Midwest, as well as portions of the Plains. However, embedded within the mild, dry pattern were major events such as flooding in western Washington, peaking around December 10; a sprawling winter storm from the southern Rockies to the Atlantic Coast, from January 23-26; and the worst Florida freeze in 16 years, from February 1-3. Florida's freeze damaged a variety of crops, including citrus, blueberries, strawberries, and sugarcane. The March USDA/NASS *Crop Production* report indicated Florida's production for sugar, month-over-month, fell from 18.165 to 16.718 million tons, a drop of 1.447 million tons, or 8 percent, with most, if not all, of the loss attributable to the February freeze event.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States increased from 40.29 to 54.88 percent—nearly 15 percentage points, between December 9, 2025, and March 3, 2026. Drought significantly worsened during the winter in most areas from the southern Plains to the southern Atlantic Coast, with a second area of drought deterioration from northeastern Colorado and Nebraska northwestward into parts of Montana. Conversely, improving drought conditions were noted in the Great Lakes region, especially in Michigan and Wisconsin. Meanwhile, the West experienced an odd winter, with many areas receiving ample precipitation, despite below-average snowfall. Much of the Western storminess occurred from December into early January and during a brief spell in mid-February. The West also endured a protracted dry spell, spanning more than a month starting in early January. Potential future impacts from the West's largely subpar snow accumulations—as well as premature melting, due to late-winter and spring warmth—could include low spring and summer streamflow; local to regional water shortages; and an extended wildfire season.

End-of-February reporting from USDA/NASS indicated that declining winter wheat conditions were a concern in Nebraska and adjacent areas. Nebraska's wheat had been rated 54 percent good to excellent on November 23, 2025—a number that declined to 18 percent by the end of February. Nebraska endured long stretches of dry, windy weather, interrupted by a sharp, mid-winter cold snap that occurred without the benefit of a widespread, protective snow cover. In top winter wheat-producer Kansas, however, where the soil held more moisture and winter weather was less extreme, the decline in winter wheat rated good to excellent was subtle, going from 62 to 58 percent between November 23 and February 28. Across the southern half of the Plains, late-winter wildfire activity peaked on February 17, with the Ranger Road Fire scorching more than 283,000 acres of cured vegetation in northwestern Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas.

By the end of February, statewide topsoil moisture in agricultural regions was rated 70 to 80 percent very short to short in Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, and Wyoming. On the same date, topsoil moisture was rated at least 50 percent short in several Southern States, including Louisiana (59 percent) and Arkansas (53 percent). Despite patchy drought across the lower Midwest, 60 to 65 percent of the winter wheat crop was rated good to excellent as March began in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the contiguous United States overall experienced a mild, dry winter, with a December-February average temperature of 37.13 degrees F and an average precipitation total of 4.95 inches. Mean values from 1901-2000 were 32.23 degrees F and 6.79 inches, respectively. The only higher winter average temperature, 37.47 degrees F, occurred in 2023-24. Falling to third place was 2015-16, with an average of 36.78 degrees F. Meanwhile, it was the nation's fifth-driest winter on record. Drier winters in the Lower 48 States were observed in 1930-31, 1962-63, 1976-77, and 1980-81.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 28th-coldest winter in Delaware to the warmest on record in Oklahoma, Oregon, Nevada, Texas, Wyoming, and the Four Corners States. Additionally, it was the second-warmest winter in California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, and Nebraska, and among the ten warmest in South Dakota and Washington. Meanwhile, Michigan had its 23rd-wettest winter. Conversely, top-ten rankings for winter dryness were observed in Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas; four Midwestern States from Missouri to Ohio; six Southern States; and all New England States, minus Vermont.

December: Across the continental United States, December featured an ongoing battle between frigid air arriving from northwestern North America and seemingly endless Pacific warmth and storminess. Temperature patterns exhibited the struggle, with significantly colder-than-normal conditions in the Great Lakes and Northeastern States contrasting with record-setting warmth extending from parts of the West to the High Plains. In fact, monthly temperatures averaged more than 10 degrees F above normal in numerous locations from the interior Northwest and northern Great Basin to the central High Plains. Conversely, readings broadly averaged at least 5 degrees F below normal from the upper Great Lakes region into the Northeast. The mean dividing line between cold and warm air stretched from northeastern Montana to the southern Appalachians. Starting on December 9 and intermittently continuing for nearly 3 weeks, dozens of towns and cities set or tied monthly temperature records. Furthermore, it was the warmest December on record from Pocatello, Idaho, to Phoenix, Arizona; from Reno, Nevada, to Rawlins, Wyoming; and many communities in between.

Farther east, however, Midwestern snow that had fallen in late November was slow to melt, due to consistently cold conditions early in the month. In fact, snow coverage across the Lower 48 States topped 40 percent each day from December 3-6, as fresh snow briefly expanded coverage into portions of the central and southern Plains, mid-South, and mid-Atlantic. But, as milder air gradually spread northeastward, national snow coverage fell below 30 percent on December 16 and below 20 percent by December 21, according to the National Weather Service.

Given the overarching December warmth across the western United States, high-elevation snow accumulations were largely inadequate, leaving only the northern Rockies with near- or above-average snowpack as 2026 began. In the Sierra Nevada, the average snow-water equivalency increased from around an inch in mid-December to 6.5 inches (about two-thirds of normal for the date) at the end of the month, according to the California Department of Water Resources, courtesy of holiday-week storms that delivered valley downpours and less-than-optimal mountain snow. Western precipitation—albeit widespread and frequently heavy—shifted southward as the month progressed. Consequently, flooding initially struck western Washington—peaking on or about December 10-before extending as far south as southern California just prior to the holidays. Christmas Eve featured more than 4 inches of rain in southern California communities such as Sandberg and Santa Barbara, with the latter location experiencing its wettest December day on record. However, there was a sharp divide between December storminess across the northern Plains and much of the West, and very dry conditions from the Four Corners region to the central and southern Plains and the mid-South. Aside from heavy precipitation in southern sections of California and the Great Basin, the December precipitation distribution was loosely consistent with a weak La Niña, which had developed in early autumn.

January: From January 23-26, a sprawling and destructive storm system left a swath of wintry weather—snow, sleet, and freezing rain—from the southern Rockies to the Atlantic Coast. Bitterly cold weather accompanied and trailed the winter storm, largely locking the snow and ice into place for more than a week and complicating recovery efforts. Some of the most extensive damage occurred across the mid-South, where heavy ice accretion (0.50 to 1.25 inches) led to protracted power outages. At the height of the storm, more than one million customers -many across northern Louisiana, western and central Tennessee, and roughly the northwestern half of Mississippi - were left without electricity. Mid-South freezing rain was also destructive to timber and orchard crops, with a secondary area of icing reported east of the southern Appalachians. A larger area, extending from the central and southern Plains into the Ohio Valley and the middle and northern Atlantic States, received snow, or a mix of snow and sleet. Storm-total snowfall topped a foot in many locations from the lower Midwest into the Northeast.

Several surges of frigid air trailed the storminess into the central and eastern United States. Even areas such as the northern Plains and upper Midwest, which avoided widespread wintry precipitation, endured extreme cold. Many winter wheat fields from Nebraska northwestward into Montana experienced sub-zero temperatures without the benefit of a protective snow cover, with some locations briefly dipping below -20 degrees F. Farther south, accumulations of snow and ice from the southern Plains into the mid-South and mid-Atlantic provided winter grains and cover crops with beneficial moisture and insulation. Deep South Texas observed a freeze on January 26, although the short duration and limited intensity of the event spared citrus and most other active crops. Similarly, Louisiana's new sugarcane crop escaped the cold spell without permanent freeze injury. Across Florida's peninsula, however, light, late-month freezes were a warm-up act to a major freeze event from February 1-3.

The late-January cold snap resulted in monthly temperatures averaging more than 5 degrees F below normal in portions of the upper Great Lakes States and from the Ohio Valley into the lower Great Lakes region. Below-normal January

temperatures covered a broader area encompassing much of the eastern half of the United States, despite relatively mild weather during the first 3 weeks of the New Year. Conversely, monthly temperatures averaged more than 5 degrees F above normal across the northern and central Rockies and adjacent High Plains. In fact, warmer-than-normal January weather broadly encompassed the West and the northern High Plains, although pesky fog and low clouds plagued California's Central Valley and parts of the Northwest during the mid- to late-month period. A dramatic Western pattern shift occurred around January 10, signaling the end of a month-long spell of stormy weather.

Thereafter, a stretch of mild, dry Western weather extended to more than a month by mid-February, leading to growing concerns regarding mostly abysmal snowpack. (Most earlier storms were not particularly efficient at building snowpack, except in the northern Rockies, as a greater-than-average percentage of the precipitation had fallen as rain, rather than snow.) According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack reached 10 inches (more than 90 percent of normal for the date) by January 6, but also ended the month at 10 inches (less than 60 percent of normal). A similar scenario elsewhere in the West left end-of-January snowpack broadly less than 50 percent of normal from southern Washington and Oregon into the Southwest, including much of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado, western and southern Utah, and the northern tier of California.

February: A damaging cold outbreak affected Florida's peninsula from February 1-3, with variable impacts on citrus, blueberries, strawberries, sugarcane, winter vegetables, ornamentals, and nurseries. Traditional freeze-protection measures, such as creating ice caps (delivered by sprinklers) on fruits and flying helicopters over vegetable fields, were complicated or rendered impossible by high winds during the first 2 days of the event. Full assessment of Florida's freeze impacts will not be known for weeks or months, depending on the crop. The last time Florida's peninsula experienced a freeze of similar magnitude was January 2010, with that event generally peaking on the 10th. Previously, a more severe Florida freeze occurred in December 1989.

Meanwhile, meager snowpack remained a prominent feature in the West, despite a mid-February stormy spell. By March 1, snow-water equivalency values were less than 50 percent of average nearly statewide in Oregon, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico, as well as portions of neighboring States. In fact, only portions the northern Rockies had a relatively robust snowpack as March began, with near-normal water equivalency largely limited to western Wyoming and environs. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the Sierra Nevada snowpack contained an average of 15 inches of water equivalency (less than two-thirds of normal) at the end of February, up from 10 inches as the month began. Most of the snowpack gains in Sierra Nevada occurred from February 15-19, when numerous high-elevation sites received at least 4 to 8 feet of snow. Despite the lack of sustained storminess over the last 2 months, California's 154 primary intrastate reservoirs were mostly brimming with water, containing 119 percent of average storage as March began.

February warmth dominated the western and central United States, while below-normal temperatures gripped the East, despite a late-month warming trend. For dozens of communities, from the Desert Southwest to the High Plains, it was the warmest February on record, with temperatures averaging 6 to 12 degrees F above normal. The list of cities affected by record-setting February warmth included Phoenix, Arizona; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Abilene, Amarillo, Lubbock, and Midland, Texas; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Colorado Springs, Colorado; and Laramie and Lander, Wyoming. Many of the previous records had been set in February 1930, 1954, 2000, 2015, or 2017. Farther east, colder-than-normal February conditions stretched from Florida's peninsula into the Northeast, with monthly temperatures averaging as much as 6 degrees F below normal in the latter region.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage in the Lower 48 States increased sharply, from 43.04 to 54.88 percent, during the 5-week period ending March 3. Additionally, national coverage of Extreme to Exceptional Drought (D3 to D4) more than doubled, from 3.12 to 6.92 percent, between January 27 and March 3. Worsening drought was especially notable across the Plains, South, and parts of the Midwest, while improvement was limited to a few areas, including portions of the middle Atlantic States. By February 24, national drought coverage rose above 50 percent for the first time since November 5, 2024. A week later, on March 3, drought coverage (54.88 percent) was the greatest since December 6, 2022, more than 3 years ago. By March 3, double-digit coverage of D3 to D4 was observed in ten States, led by Florida (71 percent), Georgia (37 percent), and Arkansas (35 percent).

Other February highlights included a mid-month rash of wildfires across the central and southern High Plains and a late-month winter storm that resulted in blizzard conditions and scattered power outages from the middle Atlantic Coast into southern New England. The wildfire activity peaked on February 17, when the Ranger Road Fire scorched more than 283,000 acres of vegetation and resulted in some cattle and property losses across northwestern Oklahoma and southwestern Kansas, after being sparked in Beaver County, Oklahoma. On February 22-23, a late-winter coastal storm produced more than a foot of wind-driven snow in major East Coast cities from Philadelphia to Boston.

Crop Comments

Corn: Growers intend to plant 95.3 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2026, a decrease of 3 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be down or unchanged in 37 of the 48 estimating States. Acreage decreases of 300,000 acres or more from last year are expected in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Record high acreage is expected in Nevada and Washington. Record low acreage is expected in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

Sorghum: Growers intend to plant 6.12 million acres of sorghum for all purposes in 2026, down 8 percent from last year. Kansas, the leading sorghum-producing State, is expecting 10 percent less sorghum acres in 2026 compared with last year. Texas growers are expecting to plant 21 percent less sorghum acres than last year.

Oats: Area expected to be seeded to oats for the 2026 crop year is estimated at 2.36 million acres, down less than 1 percent from 2025. If realized, planted area for the Nation will be the third lowest on record. Record low planted area is expected in Maine.

Barley: Producers intend to seed 2.35 million acres of barley for the 2026 crop year, up 2 percent from the previous year. In Montana, the largest barley State, acreage is expected to increase by 3 percent from last year. Record low acreage is expected in Utah.

Winter wheat: The 2026 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 32.4 million acres, down 2 percent from the previous estimate and down 2 percent from last year. Of the total planted acreage, approximately 23.1 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 5.79 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.54 million acres are White Winter. If realized, California, Nebraska, and Virginia will have record low planted areas.

Durum wheat: Area expected to be seeded to Durum wheat for 2026, is estimated at 1.95 million acres, down 11 percent from 2025.

Other spring wheat: Growers intend to plant 9.42 million acres of other spring wheat, down 6 percent from 2025. If realized, this represents the lowest other spring wheat planted area since 1970. Of this total, about 8.78 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, is estimated at 4.70 million acres, down 8 percent from last year.

Hay: Producers intend to harvest 50.1 million acres of all hay in 2026, up 1 percent from 2025. Record low all hay harvested area is expected in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, New Hampshire, and Pennsylvania.

Rice: Area expected to be planted to rice in 2026 is estimated at 2.32 million acres, down 18 percent from 2025. If realized, both the United States long grain acres and Arkansas long grain acres will be the lowest planted area since 1983. Arkansas, the largest long grain rice-producing State, is expected to decrease long grain acres by 24 percent from the previous year, and medium grain acres are expected to decrease 3 percent in the State. California, the largest medium and short grain-producing State, is expected to decrease medium grain planted area by 2 percent and decrease short grain planted area by 14 percent compared with last year. Mississippi is expected to plant the lowest acreage since 1973. Texas is expected to plant the lowest area since the data series began in 1929.

Canola: Producers intend to plant 2.69 million acres in 2026, up 15 percent from last year's planted area. If realized,

planted area for the Nation will be the second largest on record. Compared with last year, planted area is up or unchanged in all seven of the major canola-producing States. Planted area in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing State, is up 15 percent from last year and will represent the second highest area on record, if realized. Planted area in Idaho is estimated at 100,000 acres and will be a record high, if realized.

Soybeans: Growers intend to plant 84.7 million acres in 2026, up 4 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planting intentions are up or unchanged in 20 of the 29 estimating States. Increases of 300,000 acres or more are anticipated in Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. If realized, the planted acres in Wisconsin will be the largest on record.

Peanuts: Growers intend to plant 1.67 million acres in 2026, down 14 percent from 2025. Compared with last year, acreage decreases are expected in 10 out of the 11 estimating States. Planted area decreases of 20,000 acres or more are expected in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, planted area is expected to be down 15 percent from last year to 780,000 acres.

Sunflower: Growers intend to plant 1.39 million acres in 2026, an increase of 8 percent from last year's planted area. Planted area in North Dakota is expected to increase 11 percent from last year to 640,000 acres. Record low planted area is expected in California.

Area intended for oil type varieties, at 1.29 million acres, is up 9 percent from 2025. Area intended for non-oil varieties, at 91,500 acres, is down 8 percent from last year and will represent the lowest acreage on record for the Nation, if realized. Record low planted acreage for non-oil type varieties is expected in Colorado and Minnesota.

Flaxseed: Growers intend to plant 230,000 acres of flaxseed in 2026, a decrease of 7 percent from 2025. Planted acreage in Montana is expected to increase 54 percent from the previous year. If realized, this will be the first time that Montana has planted more acres than North Dakota since the data series began in 1920. Planted acreage in North Dakota is expected to be down 35 percent from 2025.

Cotton: Growers intend to plant an estimated 9.64 million acres, up 4 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 9.51 million acres, up 4 percent from 2025. American Pima area is estimated at 130,000 acres, down 8 percent from 2025.

Texas and Georgia, the two largest cotton-producing States, are both expecting increases in area planted to all cotton. If realized, New Mexico is estimated to have record low upland cotton planted acres.

Sugarbeets: Area expected to be planted to sugarbeets for the 2026 crop year is estimated at 1.06 million acres, down 1 percent from 2025.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco area for harvest in 2026 is expected to total 171,600 acres, up less than 1 percent from the previous year. Despite the increase, if realized, this will be the third lowest tobacco harvested area on record for the Nation. Compared with last year, harvested acreage is expected to be up in three of the four major tobacco-producing States.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 133,500 acres, is down 1 percent from 2025 and accounts for 78 percent of this year's total tobacco expected harvested acreage. The light air-cured burley type tobacco area, at 28,500 acres, is up 3 percent from 2025. Fire-cured tobacco, at 6,400 acres, is up 7 percent from 2025. Dark air-cured tobacco, at 3,200 acres, is unchanged from last year.

Dry edible beans: Growers intend to plant 1.24 million acres in 2026, down 10 percent from the previous year. Idaho is the only State, among the seven program States, expected to increase planted acres.

Chickpeas: Growers intend to plant 499,000 acres of chickpeas, down 7 percent from the previous year. Planted area for small chickpeas is estimated at 116,000 acres. Area expected to be planted for large chickpeas in 2026 is estimated at 383,000 acres.

Lentils: Growers intend to plant 832,000 acres in 2026, down 22 percent from the previous year. Compared with last year, planted area in Montana, the largest lentil-producing State, is expected to decrease by 210,000 acres.

Dry edible peas: Growers intend to plant 1.17 million acres in 2026, up slightly from the previous year. A record high area planted is expected in Montana.

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: The acreage estimates in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted during the first two weeks of March. The March Agricultural Survey is a probability survey that includes a sample of approximately 73,800 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 crop acreage intentions for the 2026 crop year.

Estimating Procedures: National, Regional, State, and grower reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. Each Regional Field 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 State's review. Acreage estimates were based on survey data and the historical relationship of official estimates to the survey data.

Revision Policy: Acreage estimates in the *Prospective Plantings* report will not be revised. These estimates are intended to reflect grower intentions as of the survey period. New acreage estimates will be made based on surveys conducted in June when crop acreages have been established or planting intentions are firm. These new estimates will be published in the *Acreage* report scheduled for June 30, 2026. Winter wheat is an exception. Since winter wheat was seeded prior to the March survey, any changes in estimates in this report are considered revisions. The estimate of the harvested acreage of winter wheat will be published on May 12, 2026, along with the first production forecast of the crop year.

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling errors that are common to all surveys. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors for major crops are generally between 1.0 and 3.0 percent, but they cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals because the official estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single source.

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.

To assist users in evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviations between the acreage estimates in this report and the final estimates are expressed as a percentage of the final estimates. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20-year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current estimates relative to the final end-of-season estimates, assuming that factors affecting this year's estimates are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 2.4 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage estimate will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.4 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.2 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the *Prospective Plantings* planted acreage estimates and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the intentions estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 1.63 million acres, ranging from 32,000 acres to 6.56 million acres. The prospective plantings estimates have been below the final estimate 11 times and above 9 times. This does not imply that the planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability of Prospective Plantings 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	7.6	13.1	199	14	401	8	12
Corn	2.4	4.2	1,634	32	6,558	11	9
Hay [1]	3.2	5.5	1,503	34	3,769	3	17
Oats	6.7	11.5	140	3	490	8	12
Peanuts	7.7	13.4	99	3	216	11	9
Rice	7.3	12.6	174	13	329	9	11
Sorghum	7.5	13.0	395	39	1,220	13	7
Soybeans	3.4	5.9	1,868	156	8,517	8	12
Sugarbeets	2.1	3.6	18	1	53	9	11
Upland cotton	7.8	13.4	744	13	2,115	12	8
Wheat							
Winter wheat	1.7	3.0	541	21	1,242	5	15
Durum wheat	21.6	37.3	239	36	1,028	13	7
Other spring	5.7	9.8	528	30	2,083	7	13

[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
Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables, and Special Crops Section ..... (202) 236-2428

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) 720-7324
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.

If you have specific questions you would like an expert to respond to, please visit our "Ask A Specialist" website at www.nass.usda.gov/Contact_Us/Ask_a_Specialist.

USDA Spring Data Users' Meeting

Join Us Online or in Kansas City

April 22, 2026

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City
1 Memorial Drive
Kansas City, MO 64198

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will hold an open forum for users of U.S. domestic and international agriculture data. NASS is organizing the 2026 Spring Data Users' Meeting in cooperation with five other USDA agencies – Agricultural Marketing Service, Economic Research Service, Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board – and the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division. Agency representatives will provide updates on recent and pending changes in statistical and information programs important to agriculture, answer questions, and welcome comments and input from data users.

For registration details or additional information about the Data Users' Meeting, see the meeting page on the NASS website (https://www.nass.usda.gov/go/data_users).