Prospective Plantings

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Corn Planted Acreage Up 5 Percent from 2024
Soybean Acreage Down 4 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Down 2 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Down 12 Percent

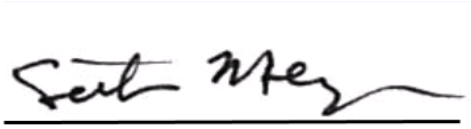
Corn planted area for all purposes in 2025 is estimated at 95.3 million acres, up 5 percent or 4.73 million acres from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be up or unchanged in 40 of the 48 estimating States.

Soybean planted area for 2025 is estimated at 83.5 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is down or unchanged in 23 of the 29 estimating States.

All wheat planted area for 2025 is estimated at 45.4 million acres, down 2 percent from 2024. If realized, this represents the second lowest all wheat planted area since records began in 1919. The 2025 winter wheat planted area, at 33.3 million acres, is down 2 percent from the previous estimate and down less than 1 percent from last year. Of this total, about 23.6 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.09 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.66 million acres are White Winter. Area expected to be planted to other spring wheat for 2025 is estimated at 10.0 million acres, down 6 percent from 2024 estimate. Of this total, about 9.40 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Durum planted area for 2025 is expected to total 2.02 million acres, down 2 percent from the previous year.

All cotton planted area for 2025 is estimated at 9.87 million acres, down 12 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 9.71 million acres, down 12 percent from 2024. American Pima area is estimated at 157,000 acres, down 24 percent from 2024.

This report was approved on March 31, 2025.



Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Seth Meyer

Agricultural Statistics Board
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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. Values for 2025 were carried forward from 2024 for potatoes, proso millet, rye, and sugarcane. Includes double cropped acres and unharvested small grains planted as cover crops]

State	2023	2024	2025 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2,120	2,020	1,970
Alaska	27	31	28
Arizona	597	562	574
Arkansas	7,211	7,053	7,146
California	2,411	2,402	2,271
Colorado	5,950	5,933	5,896
Connecticut	77	74	77
Delaware	438	421	421
Florida	1,087	1,049	1,059
Georgia	3,296	3,185	3,250
Idaho	4,057	4,137	4,105
Illinois	22,855	22,865	22,870
Indiana	11,885	11,790	11,940
Iowa	24,250	24,095	24,260
Kansas	25,024	23,880	23,420
Kentucky	6,147	6,113	6,081
Louisiana	3,214	3,091	3,063
Maine	242	232	222
Maryland	1,526	1,486	1,497
Massachusetts	68	63	63
Michigan	6,270	6,101	6,206
Minnesota	19,444	19,227	19,281
Mississippi	4,209	4,151	4,180
Missouri	14,657	13,518	13,600
Montana	9,707	9,390	9,374
Nebraska	19,473	19,467	19,453
Nevada	393	370	360
New Hampshire	54	51	53
New Jersey	305	272	265
New Mexico	855	796	771
New York	2,730	2,733	2,707
North Carolina	4,397	4,222	4,130
North Dakota	24,077	23,297	22,988
Ohio	9,850	9,800	9,810
Oklahoma	10,724	9,760	9,346
Oregon	1,852	1,875	1,859
Pennsylvania	3,395	3,289	3,343
Rhode Island	8	8	8
South Carolina	1,423	1,367	1,390
South Dakota	17,222	16,836	16,683
Tennessee	5,000	4,818	4,785
Texas	22,135	21,144	20,666
Utah	856	889	928
Vermont	254	244	249
Virginia	2,583	2,347	2,449
Washington	3,807	3,679	3,706
West Virginia	654	648	645
Wisconsin	7,875	7,937	7,974
Wyoming	1,416	1,191	1,219
United States [2]	319,542	311,208	309,940

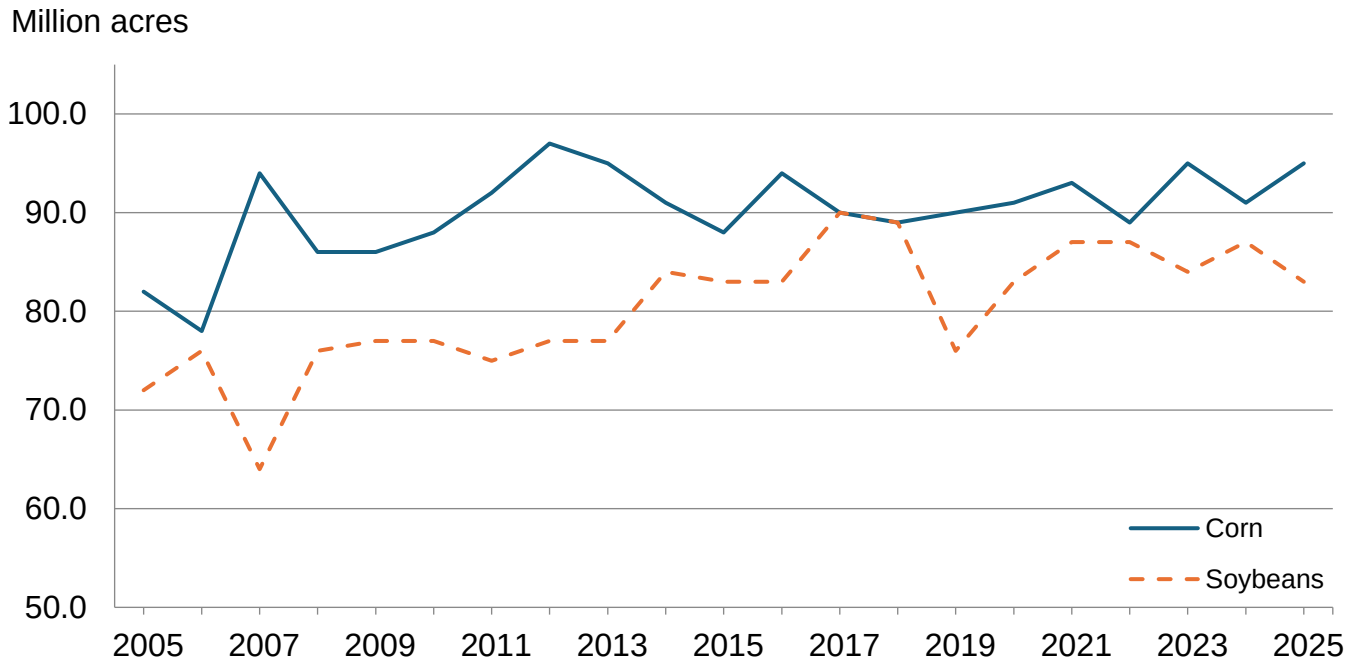
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] States do not add to United States due to rye unallocated acreage.

Corn Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	330	270	330	122
Arizona	105	70	70	100
Arkansas	850	500	710	142
California	400	410	420	102
Colorado	1,330	1,460	1,460	100
Connecticut	24	24	24	100
Delaware	175	165	175	106
Florida	90	85	80	94
Georgia	485	375	420	112
Idaho	360	380	420	111
Illinois	11,200	10,800	11,100	103
Indiana	5,450	5,200	5,400	104
Iowa	13,100	12,900	13,500	105
Kansas	5,750	6,300	6,400	102
Kentucky	1,600	1,370	1,600	117
Louisiana	700	470	530	113
Maine	28	30	28	93
Maryland	480	440	440	100
Massachusetts	14	14	15	107
Michigan	2,400	2,250	2,300	102
Minnesota	8,600	8,200	8,600	105
Mississippi	790	490	690	141
Missouri	3,850	3,450	3,800	110
Montana	135	130	130	100
Nebraska	9,950	10,050	10,600	105
Nevada	13	20	20	100
New Hampshire	13	12	13	108
New Jersey	74	72	70	97
New Mexico	125	100	115	115
New York	1,040	1,020	1,030	101
North Carolina	950	890	910	102
North Dakota	4,050	3,950	4,200	106
Ohio	3,600	3,400	3,250	96
Oklahoma	390	450	480	107
Oregon	95	100	105	105
Pennsylvania	1,040	990	970	98
Rhode Island	2	2	2	100
South Carolina	365	330	390	118
South Dakota	6,300	5,900	6,300	107
Tennessee	940	700	900	129
Texas	2,500	2,150	2,450	114
Utah	75	70	85	121
Vermont	89	94	94	100
Virginia	495	460	470	102
Washington	160	175	170	97
West Virginia	44	41	40	98
Wisconsin	4,000	3,750	3,950	105
Wyoming	85	85	70	82
United States	94,641	90,594	95,326	105

[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Corn and Soybean Planted Acreage - United States



Sorghum Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Colorado	510	520	550	106
Kansas	3,600	3,000	3,100	103
Nebraska	340	290	275	95
Oklahoma	410	370	400	108
South Dakota	335	420	340	81
Texas	2,000	1,700	1,900	112
United States	7,195	6,300	6,565	104

[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Oat Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Arkansas [2]	8	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
California [2]	90	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Georgia	55	65	70	108
Idaho	45	40	40	100
Illinois	55	50	60	120
Iowa	190	145	150	103
Kansas	185	160	95	59
Maine	22	20	17	85
Michigan	50	50	35	70
Minnesota	165	205	195	95
Missouri [2]	32	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Montana	65	60	75	125
Nebraska	155	120	130	108
New York	61	60	40	67
North Carolina	37	34	35	103
North Dakota	280	280	300	107
Ohio	40	40	60	150
Oklahoma [2]	140	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Oregon	20	20	20	100
Pennsylvania	70	74	60	81
South Dakota	265	270	290	107
Texas	390	380	340	89
Wisconsin	135	140	165	118
United States	2,555	2,213	2,177	98

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Barley Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alaska	7	8	8	100
Arizona	17	13	15	115
California	45	40	35	88
Colorado	55	56	42	75
Delaware	21	21	20	95
Idaho	570	530	530	100
Kansas	16	10	10	100
Maine	11	10	8	80
Maryland	31	31	27	87
Michigan	7	8	7	88
Minnesota	60	40	65	163
Montana	1,190	900	800	89
New York	9	8	7	88
North Carolina	16	16	15	94
North Dakota	690	370	450	122
Oregon	43	31	30	97
Pennsylvania	47	40	38	95
South Dakota	38	34	30	88
Utah	16	14	13	93
Virginia	30	24	30	125
Washington	95	80	68	85
Wisconsin	12	15	12	80
Wyoming	83	74	57	77
United States	3,109	2,373	2,317	98

[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	205	110	115	105
Arizona	38	59	45	76
Arkansas	230	130	120	92
California	338	315	310	98
Colorado	2,300	2,100	2,100	100
Delaware	80	70	55	79
Georgia	195	145	170	117
Idaho	1,170	1,210	1,190	98
Illinois	840	770	780	101
Indiana	405	310	320	103
Kansas	8,100	7,600	7,300	96
Kentucky	610	560	500	89
Maryland	340	325	330	102
Michigan	600	400	540	135
Minnesota	1,300	1,220	1,260	103
Mississippi	120	60	60	100
Missouri	780	670	640	96
Montana	5,255	5,280	5,210	99
Nebraska	1,130	1,000	970	97
New Jersey [2]	34	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
New Mexico	405	370	355	96
New York	150	135	140	104
North Carolina	480	410	360	88
North Dakota	6,610	6,575	6,360	97
Ohio	650	520	570	110
Oklahoma	4,550	4,350	4,150	95
Oregon	740	740	750	101
Pennsylvania	280	240	260	108
South Carolina	110	80	80	100
South Dakota	1,660	1,520	1,460	96
Tennessee	470	380	340	89
Texas	6,400	5,500	5,500	100
Utah	105	105	110	105
Virginia	200	150	130	87
Washington	2,300	2,295	2,350	102
Wisconsin	280	265	310	117
Wyoming	115	110	110	100
United States	49,575	46,079	45,350	98

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings for 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Winter Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	205	110	115	105
Arkansas	230	130	120	92
California	320	290	290	100
Colorado	2,300	2,100	2,100	100
Delaware	80	70	55	79
Georgia	195	145	170	117
Idaho	750	760	790	104
Illinois	840	770	780	101
Indiana	405	310	320	103
Kansas	8,100	7,600	7,300	96
Kentucky	610	560	500	89
Maryland	340	325	330	102
Michigan	600	400	540	135
Mississippi	120	60	60	100
Missouri	780	670	640	96
Montana	1,850	1,950	2,300	118
Nebraska	1,130	1,000	970	97
New Jersey [1]	34	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
New Mexico	405	370	355	96
New York	150	135	140	104
North Carolina	480	410	360	88
North Dakota	155	125	120	96
Ohio	650	520	570	110
Oklahoma	4,550	4,350	4,150	95
Oregon	740	740	750	101
Pennsylvania	280	240	260	108
South Carolina	110	80	80	100
South Dakota	920	860	800	93
Tennessee	470	380	340	89
Texas	6,400	5,500	5,500	100
Utah	105	105	110	105
Virginia	200	150	130	87
Washington	1,800	1,800	1,850	103
Wisconsin	280	265	310	117
Wyoming	115	110	110	100
United States	36,699	33,390	33,315	100

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Durum Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

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

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Arizona	38	59	45	76
California	18	25	20	80
Idaho [2]	10	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Montana	705	880	760	86
North Dakota	905	1,100	1,190	108
United States	1,676	2,064	2,015	98

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	410	450	400	89
Minnesota	1,300	1,220	1,260	103
Montana	2,700	2,450	2,150	88
North Dakota	5,550	5,350	5,050	94
South Dakota	740	660	660	100
Washington	500	495	500	101
United States	11,200	10,625	10,020	94

[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Hay Area Harvested – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area harvested			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	680	690	660	96
Alaska	20	23	20	87
Arizona	345	310	310	100
Arkansas	1,162	1,230	1,230	100
California	830	940	870	93
Colorado	1,220	1,295	1,230	95
Connecticut	53	50	53	106
Delaware	12	10	11	110
Florida	320	300	320	107
Georgia	510	480	470	98
Idaho	1,300	1,250	1,200	96
Illinois	410	445	430	97
Indiana	530	480	520	108
Iowa	1,010	1,000	1,010	101
Kansas	2,795	2,130	2,050	96
Kentucky	2,070	2,100	2,100	100
Louisiana	390	370	380	103
Maine	128	118	115	97
Maryland	205	195	190	97
Massachusetts	54	49	48	98
Michigan	780	760	740	97
Minnesota	1,070	1,200	1,140	95
Mississippi	580	600	640	107
Missouri	3,855	2,855	2,900	102
Montana	2,700	2,560	2,700	105
Nebraska	2,285	2,370	2,150	91
Nevada	380	350	340	97
New Hampshire	41	39	40	103
New Jersey	97	95	100	105
New Mexico	265	270	270	100
New York	1,120	1,140	1,110	97
North Carolina	657	588	570	97
North Dakota	2,790	1,930	1,870	97
Ohio	810	790	830	105
Oklahoma	4,075	3,360	3,300	98
Oregon	900	930	900	97
Pennsylvania	1,200	1,160	1,250	108
Rhode Island	6	6	6	100
South Carolina	260	260	270	104
South Dakota	2,955	2,880	2,700	94
Tennessee	1,716	1,645	1,550	94
Texas	4,685	4,910	4,400	90
Utah	660	700	720	103
Vermont	165	150	155	103
Virginia	1,155	970	1,150	119
Washington	790	620	610	98
West Virginia	610	607	605	100
Wisconsin	1,030	1,290	1,310	102
Wyoming	1,090	890	950	107
United States	52,771	49,390	48,493	98

[1] Intended area harvested in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Rice Area Planted by Class – States and United States: 2023-2025

Class and State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Long grain				
Arkansas	1,220	1,330	1,320	99
California	11	8	10	125
Louisiana	390	425	410	96
Mississippi	121	153	150	98
Missouri	197	214	210	98
Texas	125	145	140	97
United States	2,064	2,275	2,240	98
Medium grain				
Arkansas	215	117	140	120
California	470	430	420	98
Louisiana	78	48	60	125
Mississippi	-	2	-	(X)
Missouri	8	5	5	100
Texas	24	3	2	67
United States	795	605	627	104
Short grain				
Arkansas	1	1	1	100
California [2]	35	29	27	93
United States	36	30	28	93
All				
Arkansas	1,436	1,448	1,461	101
California	516	467	457	98
Louisiana	468	473	470	99
Mississippi	121	155	150	97
Missouri	205	219	215	98
Texas	149	148	142	96
United States	2,895	2,910	2,895	99

- Represents zero.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Includes sweet rice.

Canola Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho [2]	(NA)	97.0	85.0	88
Kansas	1.5	8.5	10.0	118
Minnesota	80.0	110.0	75.0	68
Montana	165.0	215.0	165.0	77
North Dakota	1,930.0	2,140.0	2,050.0	96
Oklahoma	3.0	21.0	16.0	76
Washington	165.0	160.0	165.0	103
United States	2,344.5	2,751.5	2,566.0	93

(NA) Not available.
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates began in 2024.

Soybean Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	350	360	310	86
Arkansas	2,980	3,050	3,000	98
Delaware	150	155	160	103
Georgia	160	170	170	100
Illinois	10,350	10,800	10,500	97
Indiana	5,500	5,800	5,700	98
Iowa	9,950	10,050	9,600	96
Kansas	4,430	4,530	4,300	95
Kentucky	1,830	2,050	1,850	90
Louisiana	1,030	1,100	1,050	95
Maryland	470	495	510	103
Michigan	2,040	2,200	2,150	98
Minnesota	7,350	7,400	7,000	95
Mississippi	2,180	2,300	2,250	98
Missouri	5,600	5,900	5,700	97
Nebraska	5,250	5,300	5,000	94
New Jersey	100	105	95	90
New York	350	370	380	103
North Carolina	1,640	1,630	1,700	104
North Dakota	6,200	6,600	6,200	94
Ohio	4,750	5,050	5,100	101
Oklahoma	460	505	400	79
Pennsylvania	570	610	590	97
South Carolina	395	390	380	97
South Dakota	5,100	5,450	5,100	94
Tennessee	1,600	1,820	1,750	96
Texas	125	100	110	110
Virginia	580	610	540	89
Wisconsin	2,110	2,150	1,900	88
United States	83,600	87,050	83,495	96

[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Peanut Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	175.0	190.0	195.0	103
Arkansas	35.0	45.0	45.0	100
Florida	160.0	165.0	180.0	109
Georgia	775.0	850.0	950.0	112
Mississippi	18.0	26.0	30.0	115
Missouri [2]	(NA)	24.0	25.0	104
New Mexico [3]	11.0	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
North Carolina	124.0	130.0	135.0	104
Oklahoma	16.0	19.0	20.0	105
South Carolina	77.0	82.0	90.0	110
Texas	225.0	240.0	250.0	104
Virginia	29.0	30.0	30.0	100
United States	1,645.0	1,801.0	1,950.0	108

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates began in 2024.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Sunflower Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2023-2025

Varietal type and State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Oil				
California	28.0	15.5	12.5	81
Colorado	26.0	22.5	27.0	120
Kansas	28.0	9.5	13.0	137
Minnesota	49.0	31.0	63.0	203
Nebraska	31.0	26.0	27.0	104
North Dakota	500.0	230.0	450.0	196
South Dakota	455.0	245.0	340.0	139
Texas	44.0	14.5	28.0	193
United States	1,161.0	594.0	960.5	162
Non-oil				
California	0.5	0.3	1.0	333
Colorado	8.0	4.0	3.0	75
Kansas	6.0	1.0	2.0	200
Minnesota	9.5	6.7	8.0	119
Nebraska	8.5	2.3	4.0	174
North Dakota	75.0	75.0	50.0	67
South Dakota	40.0	34.0	40.0	118
Texas	6.5	3.5	4.0	114
United States	154.0	126.8	112.0	88
All				
California	28.5	15.8	13.5	85
Colorado	34.0	26.5	30.0	113
Kansas	34.0	10.5	15.0	143
Minnesota	58.5	37.7	71.0	188
Nebraska	39.5	28.3	31.0	110
North Dakota	575.0	305.0	500.0	164
South Dakota	495.0	279.0	380.0	136
Texas	50.5	18.0	32.0	178
United States	1,315.0	720.8	1,072.5	149

[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Flaxseed Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Montana	68	56	85	152
North Dakota	110	92	100	109
United States	178	148	185	125

[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Cotton Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2023-2025

Type and State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Upland				
Alabama	380.0	400.0	360.0	90
Arizona	76.0	96.0	110.0	115
Arkansas	510.0	650.0	580.0	89
California	13.0	21.0	17.0	81
Florida	89.0	85.0	65.0	76
Georgia	1,110.0	1,100.0	1,000.0	91
Kansas	112.0	131.0	140.0	107
Louisiana	120.0	155.0	110.0	71
Mississippi	400.0	520.0	360.0	69
Missouri	335.0	400.0	320.0	80
New Mexico	32.0	41.0	25.0	61
North Carolina	380.0	410.0	290.0	71
Oklahoma	420.0	435.0	330.0	76
South Carolina	210.0	225.0	180.0	80
Tennessee	265.0	265.0	235.0	89
Texas	5,550.0	5,950.0	5,500.0	92
Virginia	81.0	91.0	88.0	97
United States	10,083.0	10,975.0	9,710.0	88
American Pima				
Arizona	16.0	14.0	24.0	171
California	85.0	145.0	100.0	69
New Mexico	17.0	15.0	6.0	40
Texas	29.0	33.0	27.0	82
United States	147.0	207.0	157.0	76
All				
Alabama	380.0	400.0	360.0	90
Arizona	92.0	110.0	134.0	122
Arkansas	510.0	650.0	580.0	89
California	98.0	166.0	117.0	70
Florida	89.0	85.0	65.0	76
Georgia	1,110.0	1,100.0	1,000.0	91
Kansas	112.0	131.0	140.0	107
Louisiana	120.0	155.0	110.0	71
Mississippi	400.0	520.0	360.0	69
Missouri	335.0	400.0	320.0	80
New Mexico	49.0	56.0	31.0	55
North Carolina	380.0	410.0	290.0	71
Oklahoma	420.0	435.0	330.0	76
South Carolina	210.0	225.0	180.0	80
Tennessee	265.0	265.0	235.0	89
Texas	5,579.0	5,983.0	5,527.0	92
Virginia	81.0	91.0	88.0	97
United States	10,230.0	11,182.0	9,867.0	88

[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sugarbeet Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

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

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
California [2]	23.1	28.3	28.0	99
Colorado	23.3	24.8	29.0	117
Idaho	174.7	173.2	170.0	98
Michigan	133.1	135.2	136.0	101
Minnesota	429.5	411.0	432.0	105
Montana	23.8	24.6	24.0	98
Nebraska	46.8	47.3	46.0	97
North Dakota	228.8	215.8	222.0	103
Oregon	10.8	10.5	11.0	105
Washington	2.0	1.9	2.0	105
Wyoming	29.1	31.7	32.0	101
United States	1,125.0	1,104.3	1,132.0	103

[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from processors.
[2] Relates to year of planting for overwintered beets in southern California.

Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area harvested			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
Georgia [2]	6,300	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Kentucky	36,600	32,800	30,700	94
North Carolina	113,120	114,000	115,000	101
Pennsylvania [2]	2,840	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
South Carolina [2]	5,900	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Tennessee	8,950	8,250	9,500	115
Virginia	12,830	12,400	11,400	92
United States	186,540	167,450	166,600	99

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended area harvested in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Tobacco Area Harvested by Class and Type – States and United States: 2023-2025

Class, type, and State	Area harvested			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
Georgia [2]	6,300	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
North Carolina	113,000	114,000	115,000	101
South Carolina [2]	5,900	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Virginia	12,600	12,400	11,400	92
United States	137,800	126,400	126,400	100
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	6,200	4,700	3,600	77
Tennessee	4,900	3,700	3,800	103
Virginia [2]	90	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
United States	11,190	8,400	7,400	88
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	27,000	25,000	24,000	96
North Carolina [2]	120	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Pennsylvania [2]	1,100	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Tennessee	2,900	3,600	3,500	97
Virginia [2]	140	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
United States	31,260	28,600	27,500	96
Type 32, Southern Maryland [2]				
Pennsylvania	40	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
United States	40	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Total light air-cured (31-32)	31,300	28,600	27,500	96
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	3,400	3,100	3,100	100
Tennessee	1,150	950	2,200	232
United States	4,550	4,050	5,300	131
Class 4, Cigar filler [2]				
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf				
Pennsylvania	1,700	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
United States	1,700	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
All tobacco				
United States	186,540	167,450	166,600	99

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended area harvested in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

[Excludes beans grown for garden seed]

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
California [2]	16.0	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Colorado	33.0	52.0	56.0	108
Idaho	35.0	45.0	55.0	122
Michigan	210.0	250.0	250.0	100
Minnesota	210.0	280.0	320.0	114
Nebraska	100.0	130.0	120.0	92
North Dakota	530.0	730.0	630.0	86
Washington	32.0	46.0	39.0	85
Wyoming [2]	14.0	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
United States	1,180.0	1,533.0	1,470.0	96

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Chickpea Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

Size and State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Small chickpeas [2]				
California [3]	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Idaho	23.0	38.0	25.0	66
Montana	40.0	48.0	50.0	104
North Dakota	(D)	14.0	18.0	129
Washington	31.0	38.0	32.0	84
Other States [4]	7.3	-	-	(X)
United States	101.3	138.0	125.0	91
Large chickpeas [5]				
California [3]	(D)	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Idaho	49.0	59.0	75.0	127
Montana	133.0	172.0	220.0	128
North Dakota	(D)	30.0	31.0	103
Washington	67.0	103.0	110.0	107
Other States [4]	16.7	-	-	(X)
United States	265.7	364.0	436.0	120
All chickpeas				
California [3]	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Idaho	72.0	97.0	100.0	103
Montana	173.0	220.0	270.0	123
North Dakota	21.0	44.0	49.0	111
Washington	98.0	141.0	142.0	101
United States	367.0	502.0	561.0	112

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Chickpeas 20/64 inches or smaller.
[3] Estimates discontinued in 2024.
[4] Includes data withheld above.
[5] Chickpeas larger than 20/64 inches.

Lentil Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho [2]	18.0	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Montana	390.0	720.0	820.0	114
North Dakota	92.0	165.0	225.0	136
Washington	45.0	51.0	55.0	108
United States	545.0	936.0	1,100.0	118

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted – States and United States: 2023-2025

State	Area planted			
	2023	2024	2025 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	19.0	11.0	17.0	155
Montana	580.0	590.0	550.0	93
Nebraska	21.0	26.0	13.0	50
North Dakota	260.0	300.0	260.0	87
South Dakota [2]	13.0	(NA)	(NA)	(X)
Washington	62.0	49.0	55.0	112
United States	955.0	976.0	895.0	92

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2025 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Estimates discontinued in 2024.

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	2,317	1,875	
Corn for grain [1]	90,594	95,326	82,896	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,100	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	49,390	48,493
Alfalfa	(NA)		14,612	
All other	(NA)		34,778	
Oats	2,213	2,177	886	
Proso millet	481		427	
Rice	2,910	2,895	2,867	
Rye	2,206		402	
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,300	6,565	5,605	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		306	
Wheat, all	46,079	45,350	38,469	
Winter	33,390	33,315	26,103	
Durum	2,064	2,015	2,036	
Other spring	10,625	10,020	10,330	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,751.5	2,566.0	2,710.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	148	185	140	
Mustard seed	185.0		176.9	
Peanuts	1,801.0	1,950.0	1,758.0	
Rapeseed	17.5		15.7	
Safflower	116.6		108.0	
Soybeans for beans	87,050	83,495	86,050	
Sunflower	720.8	1,072.5	686.1	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,182.0	9,867.0	8,271.2	
Upland	10,975.0	9,710.0	8,070.5	
American Pima	207.0	157.0	200.7	
Sugarbeets	1,104.3	1,132.0	1,085.5	
Sugarcane	(NA)		920.0	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	167.5	166.6
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	502.0	561.0	492.4	
Dry edible beans	1,533.0	1,470.0	1,503.6	
Dry edible peas	976.0	895.0	939.9	
Lentils	936.0	1,100.0	903.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		44.8	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		23.2	
Potatoes	930.0		925.4	
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		1,348,930	
Durum	bushels	39.3		80,051	
Other spring	bushels	52.5		542,320	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,784		4,834,030	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		4,401.0	
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	836		14,414.0	
Upland [2]	bales	829		13,946.0	
American Pima [2]	bales	1,119		468.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	32.5		35,278	
Sugarcane	tons	37.4		34,381	
Tobacco	pounds	1,942		325,220	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Chickpeas [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)		5,860	
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	937,670	758,790	
Corn for grain [1]	36,662,490	38,577,480	33,547,180	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,468,610	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	19,987,640	19,624,630
Alfalfa	(NA)		5,913,330	
All other	(NA)		14,074,310	
Oats	895,580	881,010	358,560	
Proso millet	194,660		172,800	
Rice	1,177,650	1,171,580	1,160,250	
Rye	892,750		162,690	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,549,550	2,656,790	2,268,290	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		123,840	
Wheat, all [2]	18,647,710	18,352,690	15,568,020	
Winter	13,512,600	13,482,250	10,563,620	
Durum	835,280	815,450	823,950	
Other spring	4,299,830	4,054,990	4,180,450	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1,113,500	1,038,430	1,096,710	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	59,890	74,870	56,660	
Mustard seed	74,870		71,590	
Peanuts	728,850	789,150	711,450	
Rapeseed	7,080		6,350	
Safflower	47,190		43,710	
Soybeans for beans	35,228,260	33,789,590	34,823,570	
Sunflower	291,700	434,030	277,660	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,525,240	3,993,080	3,347,270	
Upland	4,441,470	3,929,540	3,266,050	
American Pima	83,770	63,540	81,220	
Sugarbeets	446,900	458,110	439,290	
Sugarcane	(NA)		372,310	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	67,770	67,420
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	203,150	227,030	199,270	
Dry edible beans	620,390	594,890	608,490	
Dry edible peas	394,980	362,200	380,370	
Lentils	378,790	445,160	365,440	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		18,130	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		9,390	
Potatoes	376,360		374,500	
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		36,711,860	
Durum	2.64		2,178,630	
Other spring	3.53		14,759,530	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.00		2,192,680	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,992,520	
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]	0.94		3,138,280	
Upland	0.93		3,036,380	
American Pima	1.25		101,890	
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)		29,300	
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.

Winter Weather Summary

Highlights: On the strength of a very warm December and a dry January, the Lower 48 States experienced an overall mild, dry winter. However, spatial details revealed a much more complex scenario, highlighted by persistently warm, dry weather in the Southwest; episodic cold outbreaks in the central and eastern United States, as well as the Northwest; and a lack of winter snowfall in many areas from the northern Plains to the northern Atlantic Coast, including the western Corn Belt. Northern "snow drought" stood in stark contrast to several Southern snowstorms, including epic accumulations on January 21 along the Gulf Coast. In southern California, warm, windy weather—in the wake of a pair of winters with abundant precipitation and robust vegetative growth—culminated in disastrous and apocalyptic wildfires, starting on January 7, 2025.

Following a protracted wait, La Niña finally developed—albeit weakly—in time to influence winter weather patterns across North America. Southwestern warmth and dryness, as well as occasionally sharp cold waves in the central and eastern United States, were consistent with a La Niña-driven regime. La Niña also likely influenced Western precipitation patterns, leading to a sharp gradient between Southwestern dryness and robust storminess extending eastward from Oregon and northern California.

By the end of winter, there were two main areas of drought across the western and central United States—one focused from southern California to western and southern Texas, and the other covering portions of the northern Plains and upper Midwest. Among states comprising the Rockies and Plains, topsoil moisture rated very short to short at the end of February—as reported by USDA/NASS—ranged from 35 percent in Kansas to 83 percent in South Dakota. Trailing South Dakota were New Mexico (79 percent very short to short), Nebraska (71 percent), Texas (64 percent), Wyoming (64 percent), and Colorado (58 percent). Overwintering conditions were decidedly mixed for wheat, which had struggled with widespread dryness during the autumn establishment season. Among major winter wheat production states on the Plains, South Dakota led at the end of February with 42 percent of the crop rated in very poor to poor condition, followed by Nebraska (38 percent) and Texas (33 percent). Winter wheat in Texas further deteriorated in early spring amid warmth, howling winds, and blowing dust, leaving 39 percent of the crop rated very poor to poor by March 16.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage stood at 43.59 percent of the Lower 48 States on March 11, 2025, virtually unchanged from 43.64 percent on December 3, 2024. Coverage had briefly dipped below 37 percent for 2 weeks in January. However, coverage of extreme to exceptional drought—D3 to D4—increased from 4.65 to 7.47 percent between December 3 and March 11, mostly reflecting worsening conditions in parts of the Southwest.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the Nation experienced a mild, dry winter, on the strength of a very warm December (fourth warmest on record) and a very dry January (fifth driest). Overall, it was the Nation's 27th-warmest, 20th-driest winter during the 130-year period of record. Despite the December-February temperature averaging 34.09°F (1.86°F above the 20th-century mean), it was the coldest winter across the Lower 48 States since 2020-21. Meanwhile, winter precipitation averaged 5.87 inches across the contiguous United States, 0.92 inch below the 1901-2000 mean. It was the Nation's third-driest winter in the last two decades, comparable to 2013-14 (5.82 inches) and 2021-22 (5.80 inches).

Only a handful of states from the Ohio Valley to the mid-Atlantic ranked in the lower (colder) half of the winter temperature distribution. West Virginia, with its 53rd-coldest winter, had the lowest ranking. Conversely, it was a top-ten winter for warmth in Arizona, California, and Nevada. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the second-driest winter in Arizona and New Mexico to the 16th-wettest winter in Kentucky. Utah also made the top-ten list for winter dryness. In Arizona, December-February precipitation averaged 0.39 inch, just 11 percent of the 1901-2000 mean; only the winter of 2005-06, with 0.21 inch, was drier. Similarly, New Mexico's winter precipitation averaged 0.38 inch, barely wetter than the 2005-06 record low of 0.34 inch.

December: December's atmospheric patterns across the country were consistent with those typically observed during La Niña. Notably, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather dominated the Nation's southwestern quadrant, from southern California to the central and southern High Plains. Conversely, Pacific storm systems frequently affected northern California and the Northwest. Consequently, there was a sharp divide between mostly favorable early-season mountain snowpack in the Northwest and non-existent to deficient snowpack in the Southwest. Farther east, episodic cold

outbreaks—also typical of La Niña—led to substantial day-to-day temperature variations across the central and eastern United States. Still, monthly temperatures averaged 2 to 10°F above normal in most locations from the Pacific Coast to the Mississippi Valley, with colder-than-normal conditions largely limited to portions of the Atlantic Coast States. The warmest weather, relative to normal, affected the northern High Plains and eastern slopes of the northern Rockies, where frequent downslope (chinook) winds kept cold air and most precipitation at bay. Meanwhile, key winter agricultural regions in Deep South Texas and peninsular Florida escaped without a December freeze, despite several incursions of chilly air.

Despite the return of dry weather across the central and southern High Plains, winter wheat continued to benefit from precipitation that had fallen during November. Farther north, however, pockets of significant drought continued to adversely affect a portion of the northern Plains' wheat. Despite wheat lacking a protective snow cover, except in some northern production areas, the crop was overwintering well. Exceptions included areas where wheat fields were exhibiting drought-related uneven emergence or poor establishment. Elsewhere, abundant December precipitation from eastern Texas into the mid-South and Midwest reduced drought coverage and intensity, while portions of the lower Southeast—including much of Florida—ended the year on a dry note.

The month ended with unusual warmth affecting a broad area—a fitting close to the Nation's warmest year on record. On December 30, parts of Texas narrowly missed experiencing triple-digit heat, as Faith Ranch—near Carrizo Springs—topped out at 99°F. On the same day, the reading of 91°F in Del Rio, Texas, tied a monthly record originally set on December 14, 2019. One byproduct of the warmth was a 4-day severe weather outbreak starting December 26 that spawned several dozen tornadoes—mostly from eastern Texas to the southern Atlantic States—and a barrage of wind-damage reports peaking on December 28.

January: With a weak La Niña in place, episodic January cold outbreaks fueled a colder-than-normal month nearly nationwide. Cold weather was particularly pronounced in the central and eastern United States, with parts of the central and southern Plains, as well as an area extending from the Ohio Valley to the Gulf Coast, noting monthly temperatures ranging from 5 to 10°F below normal. The chilly pattern was highlighted by a sharp cold outbreak that generally peaked from January 19-22. The Arctic blast, which trailed multiple winter-weather events—including a Deep South snowstorm—resulted in sub-0°F temperatures as far south as the northern panhandle of Texas and the Ohio Valley. On January 22, widespread readings below 10°F were reported in the central Gulf Coast region, although freshly fallen snow from southeastern Texas to the southern Atlantic Coast—excluding Florida's peninsula—helped to insulate winter grains and cover crops, as well as Louisiana's new-growth sugarcane. Deep South Texas experienced a single night with sub-freezing temperatures, while Florida's citrus belt escaped with scattered frost.

Farther north and west, the Plains' winter wheat—already struggling in some areas due to drought—was broadly exposed to bitterly cold air without the benefit of a protective snow cover. Not unexpectedly, some of the lowest-rated wheat, according to USDA/NASS, was situated in the coldest, driest areas, with 34 percent of Nebraska's crop in very poor to poor condition on January 31, along with 28 percent of South Dakota's wheat. Across the Plains and neighboring states, topsoil moisture at the end of January was rated 88 percent very short to short in New Mexico, along with 83 percent in South Dakota, 81 percent in Wyoming, 78 percent in Nebraska, 62 percent in Montana, 54 percent in Texas, and 51 percent in Colorado.

Although wintry weather bypassed some areas, there were plenty of January storm systems. East of the Rockies, the three most notable storms were spaced roughly a week apart, starting on January 5-6 and ending on January 21-22. The initial system dumped heavy snow from the east-central Plains to the middle Atlantic States, while subsequent storms affected areas farther south. As the final major storm traversed the Deep South, historically heavy snow developed on January 21 from southeastern Texas to northern Florida and southern Georgia. In fact, January 21 became the snowiest day on record in multiple cities and towns from Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas, to Pensacola, Florida. With storm-total snowfall of 8.9 inches, Pensacola (and many other communities in the panhandle) more than doubled Florida's former state record 24-hour snowfall, which had been 4.0 inches in Milton on March 6, 1954. However, all three major storms passed well south of the north-central United States, leaving parts of the northern Plains and much of the western Corn Belt in a "snow drought." Through January, season-to-date snowfall amounts in locations such as Des Moines, Iowa (4.7 inches), and Lincoln, Nebraska (1.0 inch), were considerably below the totals in Gulf Coast cities such as New Orleans, Louisiana (8.0 inches), and Mobile, Alabama (7.5 inches).

Farther west, the middle of winter was disappointingly quiet in most areas from the Pacific Coast to the Rockies. In fact, Southwestern snowpack was seriously deficient, with most river basins in Arizona and New Mexico reporting a snow-water equivalency less than one-half of the end-of-January average. Much of the Northwest also experienced a drier-than-normal January, although earlier storminess had helped to establish high-elevation snowpack. The line separating respectable and insufficient snowpack ran through the Sierra Nevada, which on average added less than an inch of snow-water equivalency in January. By month's end, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood at less than 11 inches, only two-thirds of the late-January average, with values ranging from less than 7 inches in the south to about 15 inches in the north. Meanwhile in southern California, a delayed-onset wet season, following abundant vegetative growth during the wetter-than-normal winters of 2022-23 and 2023-24, set the stage for a horrific rash of wildfires, starting on January 7. Collectively, southern California's wildfires scorched more than 57,000 acres of terrain; destroyed more than 16,000 homes, businesses, and other buildings; and resulted in at least 29 fatalities. In terms of incinerated structures, the 14,021-acre Eaton Fire and the 23,707-acre Palisades Fire became the second- and third-most destructive blazes, respectively, in state history, as well as California's fifth- and ninth-deadliest wildfires.

February: Like January, February featured a sharp cold wave peaking just after the middle of the month. However, winter wheat's protective snow cover across the Plains was much more expansive during the latter outbreak, limiting winterkill losses that might otherwise have occurred. There were also several less-severe cold spells, leading to February temperatures averaging 5 to 15°F below normal across the northern half of the Plains. Colder-than-normal conditions also spilled into the Northwest, as well as much of the southern Plains and Midwest. Conversely, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the Southeast and Southwest, with February temperatures averaging at least 5°F above normal in Florida cities such as Orlando and Tallahassee, as well as Southwestern communities such as Albuquerque, New Mexico, and Phoenix, Arizona. Florida's peninsula, along with Deep South Texas, escaped the February cold snap without a freeze.

According to USDA/NASS, more than one-quarter of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition at the end of February in several key production states, including South Dakota (42 percent), Nebraska (38 percent), Texas (33 percent), and Oklahoma (29 percent). The crop was faring better in top-producer Kansas (54 percent good to excellent and 14 percent very poor to poor). In Colorado and Montana, 67 percent of the winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition on February 28. Meanwhile, end-of-February statewide topsoil moisture rated very short to short across the Plains and Rockies ranged from 35 percent in Kansas to 83 percent in South Dakota. Additionally, topsoil moisture was rated at least one-half very short to short in New Mexico (79 percent), Nebraska (71 percent), Texas (64 percent), Wyoming (64 percent), and Colorado (58 percent). In Texas, drought- and freeze-related impacts left 65 percent of the rangeland and pastures in very poor to poor condition by the end of February.

In contrast, robust February precipitation was broadly observed, including an area stretching from Oregon and northern California to the northern High Plains. Even southern California experienced some limited drought relief. Wet February weather also affected portions of the central Plains and the South. In the latter region, a mid-month deluge led to extensive flooding in Kentucky and neighboring states. Top-ten crests were reported along the Kentucky River, which rose to its highest level in 4 years in Kentucky locations such as Heidelberg and Ravenna. Elsewhere in Kentucky, significant lowland flooding was observed along the Cumberland, Green, and Rolling Fork Rivers. Near-record flooding was measured along parts of the Obion River in western Tennessee, with the community of Obion noting its highest water level since January 1937. Snow and bitterly cold conditions immediately trailed the mid-South flooding, complicating recovery efforts.

Spring and summer runoff prospects across the western United States were decidedly mixed, ranging from abysmal in much of Arizona and New Mexico to mostly favorable from Oregon and northern California to the northern Rockies. The Sierra Nevada served as a transition zone, with the end-of-February average snow-water equivalency of 19 inches (about 85 percent of normal) belying the fact that there was a large variation from 15 inches in the south to more than 23 inches in the north. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the Sierra Nevada snowpack gained an average of approximately 8 inches of water equivalency during February.

Crop Comments

Corn: Growers intend to plant 95.3 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2025, an increase of 5 percent from last year.

Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be up or unchanged in 40 of the 48 estimating States. Acreage increases of 400,000 acres or more from last year are expected in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

Record high acreage is expected in Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota. Record low acreage is expected in Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

Sorghum: Growers intend to plant 6.57 million acres of sorghum for all purposes in 2025, up 4 percent from last year. Kansas, the leading sorghum-producing State, is expecting 3 percent more sorghum acres in 2025 than last year. Texas growers are expecting to plant 12 percent more sorghum acres than last year. As of March 23, Texas growers had planted 37 percent of their expected acreage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year and 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Oats: Area expected to be seeded to oats for the 2025 crop year is estimated at 2.18 million acres, down 2 percent from 2024. If realized, the United States planted area will be the lowest on record. Record low planted acreage is expected in Idaho, Maine, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

Barley: Producers intend to plant a record low 2.32 million acres of barley for the 2025 crop year, down 2 percent from the previous year. In Montana, the largest barley State, acreage is expected to decrease by 11 percent from last year. Planted area is a record low in California, Colorado, New York, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin.

Winter wheat: The 2025 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 33.3 million acres, down 2 percent from the previous estimate and down less than 1 percent from last year. Of the total planted acreage, approximately 23.6 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.09 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.66 million acres are White Winter. If realized, California and Virginia will have record low planted areas.

Durum wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat for 2025 is estimated at 2.02 million acres, down 2 percent from 2024. As of March 23, heading of Durum wheat in Arizona was 20 percent complete, 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average pace.

Other spring wheat: Growers intend to plant 10.0 million acres of other spring wheat, down 6 percent from 2024. Of this total, about 9.40 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, is estimated at 5.05 million acres, down 6 percent from last year.

Hay: Producers intend to harvest 48.5 million acres of all hay in 2025, down 2 percent from 2024. Record low all hay harvested area is expected in Massachusetts, Michigan, North Dakota, and Washington while a record high is expected in Florida.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2025 is expected to total 2.90 million acres, down 1 percent from 2024. Arkansas, the largest long grain rice-producing State, is expected to decrease long grain acres by 1 percent from the previous year, but medium grain acres are expected to increase 20 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 7 percent compared with last year.

Canola: Producers intend to plant 2.57 million acres in 2025, down 7 percent from last year's record high planted area. If realized, planted area for the Nation will be the second largest on record. Compared with last year, planted area is down in five of the seven major canola-producing States, with only Kansas and Washington showing an increase. Planted area in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing State, is down 4 percent from last year but will represent the second highest area on record, if realized. Planted area in Washington is estimated at 165,000 acres and will be a record high, if realized.

Soybeans: Growers intend to plant 83.5 million acres in 2025, down 4 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planting intentions are down or unchanged in 23 of the 29 estimating States. Decreases of 300,000 acres or more are anticipated in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. If realized, the planted acres in New York and Ohio will be the largest on record.

Peanuts: Growers intend to plant 1.95 million acres in 2025, up 8 percent from 2024. Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to increase 9 percent or more in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, planted area is expected to be up 12 percent from last year to 950,000 acres.

Sunflower: Growers intend to plant 1.07 million acres in 2025, an increase of 49 percent from last year's record low planted area. If realized, this will still represent the fourth lowest planted area on record for the Nation since 1976. Compared with last year, growers in seven of the eight major sunflower-producing States expect an increase in planted acreage this year, with California representing the only State that is expecting a decline from 2024. Planted area in North Dakota is expected to increase 64 percent from last year to 500,000 acres. Record low planted area is expected in California.

Area intended for oil type varieties, at 960,500 acres, is up 62 percent from 2024 but will represent the fourth lowest planted area since 1976, if realized. Of the eight major sunflower-producing States, only California is expecting a decrease in acreage planted to oil type varieties of sunflower. Area intended for non-oil varieties, at 112,000 acres, is down 12 percent from last year and will represent the second lowest acreage on record for the Nation, if realized. Compared with last year, growers in six of the eight major sunflower-producing States expect an increase in acreage for non-oil type varieties. The only two States expecting a decline from 2024 are Colorado and North Dakota, which are expecting declines of 1,000 acres and 25,000 acres, respectively.

Flaxseed: Growers intend to plant 185,000 acres of flaxseed in 2025, an increase of 25 percent from 2024. Planted acreage in North Dakota, the largest flaxseed-producing State, is expected to be up 9 percent from 2024. Planted acreage in Montana is expected to increase 52 percent from the previous year.

Cotton: Growers intend to plant an estimated 9.87 million acres of all cotton, down 12 percent from last year. Upland cotton planted area is estimated at 9.71 million acres, down 12 percent from 2024. American Pima planted area is estimated at 157,000 acres, down 24 percent from 2024.

Compared with last year, acreage decreases are expected in all cotton-estimating States except Arizona and Kansas. Area planted to all cotton in Georgia and Texas, the largest cotton-producing States, is expected to decline by 9 percent and 8 percent, respectively, compared with last year. If realized, all cotton planted area in Louisiana and New Mexico will be the lowest on record.

Sugarbeets: Area expected to be planted to sugarbeets for the 2025 crop year is estimated at 1.13 million acres, up 3 percent from 2024. Compared with last year, intended planted acreage in Minnesota is expected to increase by 5 percent this season.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco area for harvest in 2025 is expected to total 166,600 acres, down 1 percent from 2024. If realized, this will be the lowest tobacco harvested area on record for the Nation. Compared with last year, harvested acreage is expected to be down in two of the four major tobacco-producing States. Record low area harvested is expected in Kentucky and Virginia.

Flue-cured tobacco, at 126,400 acres, is unchanged from 2024 and accounts for 76 percent of this year's total expected harvested acreage. The light air-cured burley tobacco, at 27,500 acres, is down 4 percent from last year. Fire-cured tobacco, at 7,400 acres, is down 12 percent from 2024. Dark air-cured tobacco, at 5,300 acres, is up 31 percent from the previous year.

Dry edible beans: Growers intend to plant 1.47 million acres in 2025, down 4 percent from the previous year. Record high planted area is expected in Minnesota.

Chickpeas: Growers intend to plant 561,000 acres of chickpeas, up 12 percent from the previous year. Planted area for small chickpeas is estimated at 125,000 acres. Area expected to be planted for large chickpeas in 2025 is estimated at 436,000 acres.

Lentils: Growers intend to plant 1.10 million acres in 2025, up 18 percent from the previous season. Planted area is expected to increase in all program States, with a record high expected in Montana.

Dry edible peas: Growers intend to plant 895,000 acres in 2025, down 8 percent from the previous year. Planted area is expected to decrease in Montana, Nebraska, and North Dakota, with a record low in Nebraska.

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 73,700 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 crop acreage intentions 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 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, 2025. 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, 2025, 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 2.3 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 2.3 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 4.0 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 1.46 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	13.2	203	14	401	8	12
Corn	2.3	4.0	1,464	32	6,558	11	9
Hay [1]	3.2	5.5	1,515	34	3,769	2	18
Oats	6.5	11.2	132	3	490	7	13
Peanuts	7.8	13.4	102	8	216	11	9
Rice	7.2	12.5	172	22	329	10	10
Sorghum	8.2	14.2	440	39	1,220	12	8
Soybeans	3.4	5.9	1,837	156	8,517	8	12
Sugarbeets	1.7	3.0	16	1	46	10	10
Upland cotton	7.7	13.3	737	13	2,115	13	7
Wheat							
Winter wheat	1.9	3.2	600	21	1,242	5	15
Durum wheat	21.5	37.2	238	36	1,028	13	7
Other spring	5.7	9.9	545	86	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

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- Irwin Anolik – Crop Progress and Condition, Flaxseed, Mustardseed ..... (202) 720-7621
- Joshua Bates – Hemp, Oats, Soybeans ..... (202) 690-3234
- Natasha Bruton – Barley, Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Grain Crushings ..... (202) 690-1042
- David Colwell – Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products ..... (202) 720-8800
- Michelle Harder – Hay, Peanuts ..... (202) 690-8533
- James Johanson – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
- Greg Lemmons – Corn, Proso Millet, Rice ..... (202) 720-9526
- Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- Travis Thorson – Canola, Rapeseed, Safflower, Sunflower ..... (202) 720-7369

Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
- Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Carrots, Coffee, Cranberries, Garlic, Onions, Plums, Prunes, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288
- Bret Holliman – Apricots, Chickpeas, Nectarines, Peaches, Snap Beans, Sweet Corn, Tomatoes ..... (202) 720-7235
- Robert Little – Blueberries, Cabbage, Dry Edible Beans, Kale, Lettuce, Macadamia, Maple Syrup, Pears, Raspberries, Spinach ..... (202) 720-3250
- Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Asparagus, Celery, Grapefruit, Kiwifruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios ..... (202) 720-5412
- Chris Singh – Apples, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squash, Strawberries, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
- Antonio Torres – Beets, Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Grapes, Green Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Walnuts, Watermelons ..... (202) 720-2157
- Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture, Hops, Papayas, Pecans ..... (202) 720-4215

Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: www.nass.usda.gov.

- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit www.nass.usda.gov and click on "National" or "State" in upper right corner above "search" box to create an account and select the reports you would like to receive.

- Cornell's Mann Library has launched a new website housing NASS's and other agency's archived reports. The new website, https://usda.library.cornell.edu. All email subscriptions containing reports will be sent from the new website, https://usda.library.cornell.edu. To continue receiving the reports via e-mail, you will have to go to the new website, create a new account and re-subscribe to the reports. If you need instructions to set up an account or subscribe, they are located at: https://usda.library.cornell.edu/help. You should whitelist notifications@usda-esmis.library.cornell.edu in your email client to avoid the emails going into spam/junk folders.

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

Virtual Meeting

April 29, 2025
Starting at 12:00 pm ET

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will hold a virtual meeting for users of U.S. domestic and international agriculture data. NASS is organizing the 2025 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. Representatives will provide agency updates, answer questions, and listen to concerns 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).