Acreage

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Special Note

Estimates of the portion of the United States total planted acreage that was left to be planted when the survey was conducted are published on page 6. These estimates are based on data provided by respondents who were contacted between May 28 and June 16. Nationally, corn left to be planted was 4.03 million acres. Soybeans left to be planted for the United States was 15.8 million acres.

In July, NASS will collect updated information on 2022 acres planted to barley, canola, corn, dry edible beans, oats, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, and Durum & other spring wheat in 3 States. Excessive rainfall had delayed planting at the time of the survey, leaving a portion of acres still to be planted in:

- **Minnesota**: barley, canola, corn, dry edible beans, oats, soybeans, sunflowers, and other spring wheat;
- **North Dakota**: barley, canola, corn, dry edible beans, oats, soybeans, sunflowers, and Durum & other spring wheat;
- **South Dakota**: barley, corn, oats, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, and other spring wheat.

If the newly collected data justify any changes, NASS will publish updated acreage estimates in the *Crop Production* report to be released at noon ET on Friday, August 12.

Corn Planted Acreage Down 4 Percent from 2021
Soybean Acreage Up 1 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Up 1 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Up 11 Percent

Corn planted area for all purposes in 2022 is estimated at 89.9 million acres, down 4 percent or 3.44 million acres from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be down or unchanged in 35 of the 48 estimating States. Area harvested for grain, at 81.9 million acres, is down 4 percent from last year.

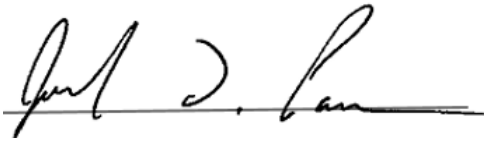
Soybean planted area for 2022 is estimated at 88.3 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is up or unchanged in 24 of the 29 estimating States.

All wheat planted area for 2022 is estimated at 47.1 million acres, up 1 percent from 2021. If realized, this represents the fifth lowest all wheat planted area since records began in 1919. The 2022 winter wheat planted area, at 34.0 million acres, is up 1 percent from last year, but down 1 percent from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 23.5 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.86 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.61 million acres are White Winter. Area expected to be planted to other spring wheat for 2022 is estimated at 11.1 million acres, down 3 percent from 2021. Of this total, about 10.4 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Durum planted area for 2022 is expected to total 1.98 million acres, up 21 percent from the previous year.

All cotton planted area for 2022 is estimated at 12.5 million acres, up 11 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 12.3 million acres, up 11 percent from 2021. American Pima area is estimated at 156,000 acres, up 23 percent from 2021.

This report was approved on June 30, 2022.

Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Robert Bonnie



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Joseph L. Parsons

Contents

Principal Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

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

State	2020	2021	2022
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2,130	2,130	2,145
Alaska	28	25	28
Arizona	579	598	630
Arkansas	6,891	7,020	7,024
California	2,660	2,393	2,274
Colorado	5,746	6,235	5,951
Connecticut	70	70	77
Delaware	440	422	436
Florida	1,097	1,082	1,062
Georgia	3,368	3,393	3,328
Idaho	4,112	4,041	4,150
Illinois	22,720	22,830	23,200
Indiana	11,950	11,930	11,800
Iowa	24,380	24,390	24,150
Kansas	23,519	24,421	23,914
Kentucky	6,074	6,080	6,200
Louisiana	3,088	3,055	3,152
Maine	226	238	257
Maryland	1,554	1,537	1,553
Massachusetts	74	69	70
Michigan	6,359	6,377	6,219
Minnesota	19,354	19,471	19,335
Mississippi	4,009	4,233	4,240
Missouri	13,408	13,644	13,914
Montana	9,920	9,334	9,706
Nebraska	19,780	19,810	19,454
Nevada	333	355	337
New Hampshire	55	55	63
New Jersey	305	299	326
New Mexico	745	775	795
New York	2,616	2,754	3,032
North Carolina	4,322	4,399	4,591
North Dakota	20,905	24,085	22,107
Ohio	9,945	9,945	9,800
Oklahoma	9,196	9,553	9,433
Oregon	1,920	1,813	1,885
Pennsylvania	4,042	3,740	3,832
Rhode Island	7	9	9
South Carolina	1,400	1,477	1,431
South Dakota	15,531	16,693	17,279
Tennessee	4,851	4,963	5,194
Texas	21,876	22,796	22,485
Utah	946	867	874
Vermont	252	245	255
Virginia	2,636	2,505	2,772
Washington	3,681	3,720	3,779
West Virginia	591	569	616
Wisconsin	8,110	8,149	8,417
Wyoming	1,433	1,280	1,401
United States [1]	310,407	317,157	316,281

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

Corn and Soybean Area Left to be Planted – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

Crop	Acres Left to be Planted	
	2021	2022
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Corn	2,175	4,027
Soybeans	9,836	15,806

Corn Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted for all purposes		Area harvested for grain	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	355	300	345	290
Arizona	95	85	18	30
Arkansas	850	710	830	690
California	420	370	50	20
Colorado	1,380	1,480	1,150	1,210
Connecticut [2]	24	25	(NA)	(NA)
Delaware	175	170	172	162
Florida	95	80	66	45
Georgia	480	430	445	390
Idaho	380	360	120	120
Illinois	11,000	10,700	10,850	10,450
Indiana	5,400	5,100	5,270	4,950
Iowa	12,900	12,700	12,450	12,250
Kansas	5,700	5,400	5,400	5,050
Kentucky	1,550	1,500	1,440	1,390
Louisiana	580	500	565	485
Maine [2]	30	33	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	470	480	425	410
Massachusetts [2]	14	15	(NA)	(NA)
Michigan	2,350	2,250	1,990	1,890
Minnesota	8,400	8,300	7,840	7,800
Mississippi	730	620	700	590
Missouri	3,600	3,600	3,430	3,430
Montana	120	105	60	52
Nebraska	9,900	9,700	9,560	9,400
Nevada [2]	15	12	(NA)	(NA)
New Hampshire [2]	13	13	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	78	80	72	67
New Mexico	120	105	39	33
New York	1,050	1,190	585	590
North Carolina	960	890	905	840
North Dakota	4,100	3,000	3,630	2,750
Ohio	3,550	3,400	3,340	3,170
Oklahoma	340	380	295	330
Oregon	95	75	55	40
Pennsylvania	1,330	1,230	990	885
Rhode Island [2]	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina	400	320	380	300
South Dakota	6,150	5,900	5,480	5,400
Tennessee	1,020	970	960	920
Texas	2,150	2,300	1,850	1,900
Utah	70	85	19	26
Vermont [2]	85	90	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	520	540	370	390
Washington	165	190	85	95
West Virginia	51	51	38	38
Wisconsin	4,000	4,000	3,040	3,000
Wyoming	95	85	79	62
United States	93,357	89,921	85,388	81,940

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

Sorghum Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted for all purposes		Area harvested for grain	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Colorado	495	465	400	385
Kansas	3,600	3,100	3,400	2,900
Nebraska	320	340	230	280
Oklahoma	430	360	380	310
South Dakota	310	340	210	250
Texas	2,150	1,700	1,870	1,250
United States	7,305	6,305	6,490	5,375

[1] Forecasted.

Oat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arkansas	10	10	6	6
California	100	100	5	5
Georgia	80	60	20	15
Idaho	50	45	13	13
Illinois	60	30	15	10
Iowa	130	120	52	35
Kansas	115	110	20	21
Maine	22	27	19	23
Michigan	55	50	20	30
Minnesota	180	165	77	105
Missouri	50	35	15	10
Montana	60	65	16	30
Nebraska	120	110	26	23
New York	55	68	29	39
North Carolina	33	36	14	14
North Dakota	355	360	83	120
Ohio	45	50	20	25
Oklahoma	80	40	6	8
Oregon	15	15	6	6
Pennsylvania	85	86	36	48
South Dakota	215	200	56	95
Texas	460	480	35	50
Wisconsin	175	130	61	65
United States	2,550	2,392	650	796

[1] Forecasted.

Barley Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alaska	6	6	5	5
Arizona	16	18	14	16
California	40	50	13	22
Colorado	52	71	47	60
Delaware	21	21	14	15
Idaho	520	600	490	560
Kansas	14	13	4	4
Maine	12	9	10	8
Maryland	33	28	18	16
Michigan	10	8	8	5
Minnesota	55	45	34	35
Montana	940	1,090	625	855
New York	9	9	5	5
North Carolina	13	16	7	7
North Dakota	580	690	430	565
Oregon	37	45	19	25
Pennsylvania	45	46	28	29
South Dakota	30	49	14	12
Utah	17	14	9	9
Virginia	30	40	7	11
Washington	83	90	70	75
Wisconsin	15	22	7	5
Wyoming	82	66	70	51
United States	2,660	3,046	1,948	2,395

[1] Forecasted.

All Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	175	180	110	115
Arizona	53	90	52	89
Arkansas	210	220	145	170
California	365	385	100	155
Colorado	2,200	2,000	1,880	1,650
Delaware	60	80	35	60
Georgia	220	210	110	95
Idaho	1,227	1,256	1,132	1,176
Illinois	670	750	610	720
Indiana	340	310	270	250
Kansas	7,300	7,400	7,000	6,850
Kentucky	510	530	350	400
Maryland	345	345	160	175
Michigan	610	470	560	425
Minnesota	1,210	1,250	1,160	1,160
Mississippi	95	100	70	75
Missouri	640	800	490	660
Montana	5,520	5,590	4,545	5,320
Nebraska	920	980	840	860
New Jersey	23	26	16	22
New Mexico	370	375	75	100
New York	155	135	125	115
North Carolina	450	500	345	395
North Dakota	6,470	6,550	6,090	6,355
Ohio	580	530	515	480
Oklahoma	4,400	4,400	2,950	2,700
Oregon	720	730	705	715
Pennsylvania	270	275	195	210
South Carolina	125	110	100	90
South Dakota	1,520	1,600	1,310	1,490
Tennessee	400	420	330	365
Texas	5,500	5,400	2,000	1,300
Utah	110	115	98	95
Virginia	205	250	120	170
Washington	2,330	2,320	2,230	2,255
Wisconsin	290	300	245	260
Wyoming	115	110	95	100
United States	46,703	47,092	37,163	37,622

[1] Forecasted.

Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	175	180	110	115
Arkansas	210	220	145	170
California	340	345	80	120
Colorado	2,200	2,000	1,880	1,650
Delaware	60	80	35	60
Georgia	220	210	110	95
Idaho	710	780	640	720
Illinois	670	750	610	720
Indiana	340	310	270	250
Kansas	7,300	7,400	7,000	6,850
Kentucky	510	530	350	400
Maryland	345	345	160	175
Michigan	610	470	560	425
Mississippi	95	100	70	75
Missouri	640	800	490	660
Montana	1,950	2,050	1,730	1,900
Nebraska	920	980	840	860
New Jersey	23	26	16	22
New Mexico	370	375	75	100
New York	155	135	125	115
North Carolina	450	500	345	395
North Dakota	90	100	60	90
Ohio	580	530	515	480
Oklahoma	4,400	4,400	2,950	2,700
Oregon	720	730	705	715
Pennsylvania	270	275	195	210
South Carolina	125	110	100	90
South Dakota	800	830	720	760
Tennessee	400	420	330	365
Texas	5,500	5,400	2,000	1,300
Utah	110	115	98	95
Virginia	205	250	120	170
Washington	1,750	1,850	1,690	1,790
Wisconsin	290	300	245	260
Wyoming	115	110	95	100
United States	33,648	34,006	25,464	25,002

[1] Forecasted.

Durum Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

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

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arizona	53	90	52	89
California	25	40	20	35
Idaho	7	6	7	6
Montana	670	790	635	770
North Dakota	880	1,050	820	1,015
United States	1,635	1,976	1,534	1,915

[1] Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	510	470	485	450
Minnesota	1,210	1,250	1,160	1,160
Montana	2,900	2,750	2,180	2,650
North Dakota	5,500	5,400	5,210	5,250
South Dakota	720	770	590	730
Washington	580	470	540	465
United States	11,420	11,110	10,165	10,705

[1] Forecasted.

Rye Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Minnesota	57	55	11	13
North Dakota	88	95	36	55
Oklahoma	250	260	50	45
Pennsylvania	185	190	15	25
Wisconsin	270	270	20	25
Other States [2]	1,283	1,300	162	182
United States	2,133	2,170	294	345

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

Rice Area Planted and Harvested by Class – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

Class and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Long grain				
Arkansas	1,095	1,050	1,085	1,040
California	7	5	7	5
Louisiana	380	390	375	385
Mississippi	105	100	100	98
Missouri	195	185	190	180
Texas	188	175	179	170
United States	1,970	1,905	1,936	1,878
Medium grain				
Arkansas	115	100	108	95
California	365	260	363	258
Louisiana	40	50	39	49
Mississippi	-	-	-	-
Missouri	4	4	4	4
Texas	2	3	2	3
United States	526	417	516	409
Short grain [2]				
Arkansas	1	1	1	1
California	35	20	35	20
United States	36	21	36	21
All				
Arkansas	1,211	1,151	1,194	1,136
California	407	285	405	283
Louisiana	420	440	414	434
Mississippi	105	100	100	98
Missouri	199	189	194	184
Texas	190	178	181	173
United States	2,532	2,343	2,488	2,308

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

Proso Millet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

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

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Colorado	465	415	420	
Nebraska	165	170	160	
South Dakota	95	85	82	
United States	725	670	662	

[1] Estimates to be released January 2023 in the *Crop Production Summary.*

Hay Area Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	All hay		Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures		All other	
	2021	2022 [1]	2021	2022 [1]	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama [2]	700	700	(NA)	(NA)	700	700
Alaska [2]	19	22	(NA)	(NA)	19	22
Arizona	305	335	275	295	30	40
Arkansas	1,183	1,203	3	3	1,180	1,200
California	830	850	500	490	330	360
Colorado	1,480	1,340	780	690	700	650
Connecticut	46	52	6	7	40	45
Delaware	11	10	3	2	8	8
Florida [2]	300	310	(NA)	(NA)	300	310
Georgia [2]	540	560	(NA)	(NA)	540	560
Idaho	1,240	1,290	960	1,000	280	290
Illinois	500	520	290	300	210	220
Indiana	540	540	260	280	280	260
Iowa	1,260	1,030	910	620	350	410
Kansas	2,690	2,700	690	700	2,000	2,000
Kentucky	2,120	2,070	100	100	2,020	1,970
Louisiana [2]	370	400	(NA)	(NA)	370	400
Maine	120	128	10	8	110	120
Maryland	199	210	34	35	165	175
Massachusetts	55	55	5	5	50	50
Michigan	790	800	560	570	230	230
Minnesota	1,090	1,200	670	670	420	530
Mississippi [2]	620	610	(NA)	(NA)	620	610
Missouri	3,140	3,010	240	210	2,900	2,800
Montana	2,290	2,500	1,550	1,650	740	850
Nebraska	2,560	2,310	910	810	1,650	1,500
Nevada	340	325	210	190	130	135
New Hampshire	42	50	5	5	37	45
New Jersey	98	110	13	14	85	96
New Mexico	225	225	125	125	100	100
New York	1,160	1,300	270	240	890	1,060
North Carolina	683	655	8	5	675	650
North Dakota	2,020	2,300	920	1,050	1,100	1,250
Ohio	870	870	300	300	570	570
Oklahoma	2,950	2,920	180	220	2,770	2,700
Oregon	890	970	400	370	490	600
Pennsylvania	1,220	1,400	320	400	900	1,000
Rhode Island	7	7	1	1	6	6
South Carolina [2]	270	270	(NA)	(NA)	270	270
South Dakota	2,400	3,000	1,300	1,600	1,100	1,400
Tennessee	1,705	1,670	15	20	1,690	1,650
Texas	5,600	4,945	100	95	5,500	4,850
Utah	670	660	490	470	180	190
Vermont	160	165	15	15	145	150
Virginia	1,030	1,135	30	35	1,000	1,100
Washington	710	740	390	390	320	350
West Virginia	518	565	18	15	500	550
Wisconsin	1,230	1,380	910	890	320	490
Wyoming	940	1,090	470	570	470	520
United States	50,736	51,507	15,246	15,465	35,490	36,042

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

Soybean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	310	350	305	345
Arkansas	3,040	3,200	3,010	3,170
Delaware	155	155	153	153
Georgia	140	130	135	125
Illinois	10,600	11,200	10,510	11,100
Indiana	5,650	5,850	5,640	5,830
Iowa	10,100	10,300	10,030	10,220
Kansas	4,850	5,000	4,800	4,950
Kentucky	1,850	2,050	1,840	2,040
Louisiana	1,080	1,150	1,060	1,130
Maryland	490	490	485	485
Michigan	2,150	2,250	2,140	2,230
Minnesota	7,650	7,500	7,580	7,430
Mississippi	2,220	2,300	2,180	2,270
Missouri	5,700	5,900	5,650	5,850
Nebraska	5,600	5,600	5,570	5,550
New Jersey	100	110	99	108
New York	325	330	320	325
North Carolina	1,650	1,800	1,640	1,790
North Dakota	7,250	5,900	7,120	5,850
Ohio	4,900	4,950	4,880	4,930
Oklahoma	580	490	535	460
Pennsylvania	600	600	595	595
South Carolina	395	400	385	385
South Dakota	5,450	5,500	5,390	5,450
Tennessee	1,550	1,800	1,520	1,770
Texas	110	90	100	80
Virginia	600	680	590	670
Wisconsin	2,100	2,250	2,070	2,220
United States	87,195	88,325	86,332	87,511

[1] Forecasted.

Percent of Soybean Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop – Selected States and United States: 2018-2022

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

State	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	23	24	23	37	21
Arkansas	3	2	2	4	4
Delaware	34	6	26	24	27
Florida [1]	(Z)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Georgia	38	18	22	49	16
Illinois	3	5	4	4	5
Indiana	2	2	5	5	2
Kansas	6	4	13	7	8
Kentucky	25	26	21	17	18
Louisiana	1	1	3	(Z)	6
Maryland	27	23	32	26	12
Mississippi	3	1	1	2	2
Missouri	5	8	6	6	6
New Jersey	27	6	14	4	3
North Carolina	35	26	27	43	23
Ohio	2	1	3	1	2
Oklahoma	39	37	24	52	37
Pennsylvania	11	14	20	27	26
South Carolina	36	24	23	18	15
Tennessee	27	20	9	27	21
Texas	(Z)	(Z)	10	(Z)	(Z)
Virginia	51	50	28	25	17
West Virginia [1]	2	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
United States	5	4	5	5	4

(X) Not applicable.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
[1] Estimates discontinued in 2019.

Peanut Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	185.0	190.0	183.0	187.0
Arkansas	36.0	30.0	35.0	29.0
Florida	170.0	160.0	162.0	150.0
Georgia	755.0	730.0	750.0	725.0
Mississippi	18.0	20.0	17.0	19.0
New Mexico	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.0
North Carolina	115.0	120.0	114.0	119.0
Oklahoma	16.0	15.0	15.0	14.0
South Carolina	69.0	65.0	66.0	62.0
Texas	180.0	170.0	162.0	155.0
Virginia	30.0	32.0	30.0	31.0
United States	1,585.2	1,543.0	1,545.0	1,502.0

[1] Forecasted.

Sunflower Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

Varietal type and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Oil				
California	45.0	41.0	44.5	40.5
Colorado	41.0	57.0	39.0	50.0
Kansas	25.0	37.0	24.0	35.0
Minnesota	54.0	71.0	53.0	69.0
Nebraska	35.0	33.0	33.0	31.0
North Dakota	460.0	680.0	450.0	660.0
South Dakota	485.0	580.0	465.0	560.0
Texas	33.0	45.0	31.0	42.0
United States	1,178.0	1,544.0	1,139.5	1,487.5
Non-oil				
California	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Colorado	12.0	9.0	11.5	8.5
Kansas	10.0	15.0	9.0	14.0
Minnesota	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7
Nebraska	6.5	5.0	6.5	4.5
North Dakota	34.0	55.0	32.0	52.0
South Dakota	38.0	25.0	36.0	23.0
Texas	6.0	10.0	5.5	9.0
United States	110.5	123.0	104.3	114.7
All				
California	46.0	42.0	45.5	41.5
Colorado	53.0	66.0	50.5	58.5
Kansas	35.0	52.0	33.0	49.0
Minnesota	57.0	74.0	55.8	71.7
Nebraska	41.5	38.0	39.5	35.5
North Dakota	494.0	735.0	482.0	712.0
South Dakota	523.0	605.0	501.0	583.0
Texas	39.0	55.0	36.5	51.0
United States	1,288.5	1,667.0	1,243.8	1,602.2

[1] Forecasted.

Canola Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Kansas	7.0	9.0	6.5	8.0
Minnesota	63.0	56.0	61.5	54.0
Montana	185.0	170.0	161.0	156.0
North Dakota	1,750.0	1,570.0	1,720.0	1,550.0
Oklahoma	12.0	18.0	10.0	15.0
Washington	135.0	135.0	130.0	130.0
United States	2,152.0	1,958.0	2,089.0	1,913.0

[1] Forecasted.

Flaxseed Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Montana	135	100	97	89
North Dakota	190	135	171	127
United States	325	235	268	216

[1] Forecasted.

Other Oilseeds Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2021 and 2022

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Rapeseed [2]	14.3	9.0	12.5	8.2
Mustard seed [3]	103.0	123.0	89.3	115.0

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

Safflower Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	40.0	45.0	39.5	44.5
Idaho	34.0	30.0	31.5	29.0
Montana	40.0	55.0	33.0	49.0
South Dakota	16.0	12.0	15.0	11.0
Utah	22.0	12.0	16.0	11.0
United States	152.0	154.0	135.0	144.5

[1] Forecasted.

Cotton Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

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

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Upland				
Alabama	405.0	425.0	401.0	
Arizona	120.0	82.0	119.0	
Arkansas	480.0	500.0	475.0	
California	26.0	30.0	25.5	
Florida	92.0	95.0	90.0	
Georgia	1,170.0	1,200.0	1,160.0	
Kansas	110.0	130.0	102.0	
Louisiana	110.0	170.0	104.0	
Mississippi	445.0	490.0	430.0	
Missouri	315.0	380.0	310.0	
New Mexico	36.0	60.0	26.0	
North Carolina	375.0	450.0	365.0	
Oklahoma	495.0	550.0	440.0	
South Carolina	210.0	260.0	207.0	
Tennessee	275.0	320.0	270.0	
Texas	6,350.0	7,100.0	5,550.0	
Virginia	75.0	80.0	74.0	
United States	11,089.0	12,322.0	10,148.5	
American Pima				
Arizona	9.0	20.0	8.8	
California	88.0	95.0	87.0	
New Mexico	12.5	19.0	12.0	
Texas	17.0	22.0	16.0	
United States	126.5	156.0	123.8	
All				
Alabama	405.0	425.0	401.0	
Arizona	129.0	102.0	127.8	
Arkansas	480.0	500.0	475.0	
California	114.0	125.0	112.5	
Florida	92.0	95.0	90.0	
Georgia	1,170.0	1,200.0	1,160.0	
Kansas	110.0	130.0	102.0	
Louisiana	110.0	170.0	104.0	
Mississippi	445.0	490.0	430.0	
Missouri	315.0	380.0	310.0	
New Mexico	48.5	79.0	38.0	
North Carolina	375.0	450.0	365.0	
Oklahoma	495.0	550.0	440.0	
South Carolina	210.0	260.0	207.0	
Tennessee	275.0	320.0	270.0	
Texas	6,367.0	7,122.0	5,566.0	
Virginia	75.0	80.0	74.0	
United States	11,215.5	12,478.0	10,272.3	

[1] Estimates to be released August 2022 in the *Crop Production* report.

Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

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

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California [2]	24.0	24.0	23.8	23.9
Colorado	24.3	23.7	23.6	22.4
Idaho	172.0	173.0	170.0	170.0
Michigan	155.0	140.0	142.0	137.0
Minnesota	427.0	455.0	396.0	441.0
Montana	43.7	34.0	43.5	33.5
Nebraska	44.4	46.0	43.8	44.4
North Dakota	226.0	243.0	222.0	235.0
Oregon	10.5	8.0	10.4	7.9
Washington	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
Wyoming	31.2	29.7	30.6	29.0
United States	1,160.0	1,178.4	1,107.6	1,146.1

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

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area harvested	
	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Florida	403.5	400.0
Louisiana	495.3	492.0
Texas	36.4	32.3
United States	935.2	924.3

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area harvested	
	2021	2022 [1]
	(acres)	(acres)
Georgia	8,000	8,000
Kentucky	49,800	50,000
North Carolina	120,250	124,200
Pennsylvania	5,350	5,300
South Carolina	7,600	6,000
Tennessee	12,900	13,500
Virginia	15,030	14,530
United States	218,930	221,530

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco Area Harvested by Class and Type – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

Class and type	Area harvested	
	2021	2022 [1]
	(acres)	(acres)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)		
Georgia	8,000	8,000
North Carolina	120,000	124,000
South Carolina	7,600	6,000
Virginia	14,500	14,000
United States	150,100	152,000
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)		
Kentucky	8,700	9,900
Tennessee	6,000	6,100
Virginia	170	230
United States	14,870	16,230
Class 3A, Light air-cured (31-32)		
Type 31, Burley		
Kentucky	35,000	34,000
North Carolina	250	200
Pennsylvania	2,500	1,400
Tennessee	2,900	3,000
Virginia	360	300
United States	41,010	38,900
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt		
Pennsylvania	350	200
United States	350	200
Total light air-cured (31-32)	41,360	39,100
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)		
Kentucky	6,100	6,100
Tennessee	4,000	4,400
United States	10,100	10,500
Class 4, Cigar filler (41)		
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf		
Pennsylvania	2,500	3,700
United States	2,500	3,700
All tobacco		
United States	218,930	221,530

[1] Forecasted.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

[Excludes beans grown for garden seed and chickpeas]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	16.0	13.0	15.4	12.8
Colorado	33.0	37.0	32.0	35.0
Idaho	58.0	56.0	57.0	55.0
Michigan	210.0	205.0	208.0	203.0
Minnesota	240.0	195.0	234.0	186.0
Nebraska	120.0	140.0	114.0	130.0
North Dakota	660.0	580.0	620.0	560.0
Washington	40.0	35.0	39.5	34.5
Wyoming	17.0	20.0	15.7	18.0
United States	1,394.0	1,281.0	1,335.6	1,234.3

[1] Forecasted.

Chickpea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

Size and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Small chickpeas [2]				
California	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	9.0	27.0	9.0	27.0
Montana	31.0	32.0	25.5	30.0
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	14.0	40.0	14.0	39.9
Other States [3]	5.3	4.0	5.0	3.8
United States	59.3	103.0	53.5	100.7
Large chickpeas [4]				
California	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	70.0	53.0	69.6	52.5
Montana	144.0	120.0	134.0	115.0
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	81.0	62.0	80.0	61.5
Other States [3]	14.2	11.0	13.9	10.6
United States	309.2	246.0	297.5	239.6
All chickpeas				
California	3.2	4.0	3.2	3.9
Idaho	79.0	80.0	78.6	79.5
Montana	175.0	152.0	159.5	145.0
North Dakota	16.3	11.0	15.7	10.5
Washington	95.0	102.0	94.0	101.4
United States	368.5	349.0	351.0	340.3

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Forecasted.
[2] Chickpeas 20/64 inches or smaller.
[3] Includes data withheld above.
[4] Chickpeas larger than 20/64 inches.

Lentil Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	20.0	25.0	18.0	24.0
Montana	530.0	490.0	380.0	455.0
North Dakota	120.0	95.0	114.0	90.0
Washington	38.0	38.0	37.0	37.0
United States	708.0	648.0	549.0	606.0

[1] Forecasted.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	29.0	24.0	28.0	23.0
Montana	570.0	590.0	448.0	560.0
Nebraska	29.0	41.0	27.0	38.0
North Dakota	255.0	260.0	242.0	248.0
South Dakota	26.0	22.0	23.0	20.0
Washington	68.0	81.0	66.0	80.0
United States	977.0	1,018.0	834.0	969.0

[1] Forecasted.

Potato Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	28.0	26.0	27.7	25.8
Colorado	53.0	53.0	52.2	52.7
Florida	21.0	17.0	19.9	16.4
Idaho	315.0	290.0	314.5	289.5
Maine	54.0	60.0	53.5	59.5
Michigan	47.0	46.0	46.5	45.0
Minnesota	42.0	40.0	41.7	39.5
Nebraska	19.0	20.0	18.9	19.8
North Dakota	76.0	73.0	75.0	71.0
Oregon	45.0	42.0	44.8	42.0
Texas	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.5
Washington	160.0	165.0	159.5	164.5
Wisconsin	69.0	65.0	68.5	64.0
United States	943.0	910.0	935.7	902.2

[1] Forecasted.

Potato Type as a Percent of Planted – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

[Other type potatoes are included with Russet]

State	Red and Blue		White		Yellow		Russet	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
California	12	21	42	28	27	21	19	30
Colorado	4	3	2	9	8	8	86	80
Florida	17	35	76	34	6	31	1	-
Idaho	4	5	3	4	2	3	91	88
Maine	4	4	33	22	3	3	60	71
Michigan	1	1	72	87	1	2	26	10
Minnesota	16	23	10	11	3	2	71	64
Nebraska	1	1	50	43	2	1	47	55
North Dakota	24	23	33	31	3	4	40	42
Oregon	2	1	20	16	1	1	77	82
Texas	12	3	62	63	5	2	21	32
Washington	5	6	15	15	4	4	76	75
Wisconsin	11	10	38	41	5	5	46	44
United States	7	8	21	20	4	5	68	67

- Represents zero.

Biotechnology Varieties

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

Corn Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of All Corn Planted – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Insect resistant		Herbicide resistant	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Illinois	2	2	4	4
Indiana	2	1	7	7
Iowa	4	3	9	8
Kansas	1	4	8	12
Michigan	3	2	12	11
Minnesota	2	3	8	4
Missouri	2	3	5	12
Nebraska	2	3	4	7
North Dakota	3	3	12	17
Ohio	5	1	14	10
South Dakota	3	1	8	10
Texas	3	5	9	8
Wisconsin	3	3	12	11
Other States [1]	3	4	15	14
United States	3	3	9	9

State	Stacked gene varieties		All biotech varieties [2]	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Illinois	86	87	92	93
Indiana	78	79	87	87
Iowa	80	82	93	93
Kansas	84	78	93	94
Michigan	76	81	91	94
Minnesota	84	86	94	93
Missouri	84	81	91	96
Nebraska	91	85	97	95
North Dakota	77	74	92	94
Ohio	70	80	89	91
South Dakota	83	84	94	95
Texas	80	79	92	92
Wisconsin	76	77	91	91
Other States [1]	73	74	92	91
United States	81	81	93	93

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

Upland Cotton Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of Upland Cotton Planted – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Insect resistant		Herbicide resistant	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	1	3	2	3
Arkansas	11	6	10	5
California	3	10	14	17
Georgia	2	6	4	1
Louisiana	10	6	2	6
Mississippi	1	1	3	8
Missouri	12	4	7	24
North Carolina	3	3	7	8
Tennessee	1	1	1	-
Texas	2	2	7	7
Other States [1]	2	4	4	5
United States	3	3	6	6

State	Stacked gene varieties		All biotech varieties [2]	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	96	93	99	99
Arkansas	78	88	99	99
California	75	63	92	90
Georgia	93	91	99	98
Louisiana	87	87	99	99
Mississippi	95	89	99	98
Missouri	80	71	99	99
North Carolina	84	84	94	95
Tennessee	97	98	99	99
Texas	86	85	95	94
Other States [1]	92	89	98	98
United States	88	86	97	95

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

Soybean Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of All Soybeans Planted – States and United States: 2021 and 2022

State	Herbicide resistant		All biotech varieties	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	98	98	98	98
Illinois	94	95	94	95
Indiana	91	93	91	93
Iowa	97	97	97	97
Kansas	96	96	96	96
Michigan	93	93	93	93
Minnesota	96	96	96	96
Mississippi	99	99	99	99
Missouri	93	96	93	96
Nebraska	96	96	96	96
North Dakota	93	92	93	92
Ohio	96	94	96	94
South Dakota	94	96	94	96
Wisconsin	91	92	91	92
Other States [1]	94	95	94	95
United States	95	95	95	95

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

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2021 and 2022

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,660	3,046	1,948	2,395
Corn for grain [1]	93,357	89,921	85,388	81,940
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,481	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	50,736	51,507
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	15,246	15,465
All other	(NA)	(NA)	35,490	36,042
Oats	2,550	2,392	650	796
Proso millet	725	670	662	
Rice	2,532	2,343	2,488	2,308
Rye	2,133	2,170	294	345
Sorghum for grain [1]	7,305	6,305	6,490	5,375
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		331	
Wheat, all	46,703	47,092	37,163	37,622
Winter	33,648	34,006	25,464	25,002
Durum	1,635	1,976	1,534	1,915
Other spring	11,420	11,110	10,165	10,705
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,152.0	1,958.0	2,089.0	1,913.0
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	325	235	268	216
Mustard seed	103.0	123.0	89.3	115.0
Peanuts	1,585.2	1,543.0	1,545.0	1,502.0
Rapeseed	14.3	9.0	12.5	8.2
Safflower	152.0	154.0	135.0	144.5
Soybeans for beans	87,195	88,325	86,332	87,511
Sunflower	1,288.5	1,667.0	1,243.8	1,602.2
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,215.5	12,478.0	10,272.3	
Upland	11,089.0	12,322.0	10,148.5	
American Pima	126.5	156.0	123.8	
Sugarbeets	1,160.0	1,178.4	1,107.6	1,146.1
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	935.2	924.3
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	218.9	221.5
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	368.5	349.0	351.0	340.3
Dry edible beans	1,394.0	1,281.0	1,335.6	1,234.3
Dry edible peas	977.0	1,018.0	834.0	969.0
Lentils	708.0	648.0	549.0	606.0
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	60.9	59.9
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		44.0	
Potatoes	943.0	910.0	935.7	902.2
Spearmint oil	(NA)		14.9	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2021 and 2022 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	60.4		117,673	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	177.0		15,115,170	
Corn for silage ..... tons	20.1		130,317	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.37		120,196	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.23		49,245	
All other ..... tons	2.00		70,951	
Oats ..... bushels	61.3		39,836	
Proso millet ..... bushels	23.2		15,376	
Rice [2] ..... cwt	7,709		191,796	
Rye ..... bushels	33.4		9,808	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	69.0		447,810	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	15.4		5,083	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	44.3		1,645,764	
Winter ..... bushels	50.2	48.2	1,277,365	1,181,632
Durum ..... bushels	24.3		37,259	
Other spring ..... bushels	32.6		331,140	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	1,302		2,720,550	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		5,323.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	10.1		2,708	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	491		43,834	
Peanuts ..... pounds	4,135		6,389,300	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	1,809		22,616	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,001		135,175	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	51.4		4,435,232	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,530		1,902,985	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2] ..... bales	819		17,523.0	
Upland [2] ..... bales	813		17,191.0	
American Pima [2] ..... bales	1,287		332.0	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	33.2		36,751	
Sugarcane ..... tons	35.1		32,838	
Tobacco ..... pounds	2,183		477,973	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas, all [2] ..... cwt	815		2,861	
Dry edible beans [2] ..... cwt	1,701		22,721	
Dry edible peas [2] ..... cwt	1,025		8,549	
Lentils [2] ..... cwt	606		3,327	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops ..... pounds	1,900		115,630.9	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	(NA)	(NA)	3,721	5,028
Mushrooms ..... pounds	(NA)		757,987	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	104		4,566	
Potatoes ..... cwt	438		409,671	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	119		1,775	

(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: 2021 and 2022

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,076,480	1,232,690	788,340	969,230
Corn for grain [1]	37,780,640	36,390,130	34,555,670	33,160,300
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,622,800	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	20,532,350	20,844,370
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,169,900	6,258,530
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,362,450	14,585,840
Oats	1,031,960	968,020	263,050	322,130
Proso millet	293,400	271,140	267,900	
Rice	1,024,680	948,190	1,006,870	934,020
Rye	863,200	878,180	118,980	139,620
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,956,260	2,551,570	2,626,440	2,175,210
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		133,950	
Wheat, all [2]	18,900,240	19,057,660	15,039,490	15,225,250
Winter	13,617,010	13,761,890	10,305,030	10,118,060
Durum	661,670	799,670	620,790	774,980
Other spring	4,621,560	4,496,110	4,113,670	4,332,210
Oilseeds				
Canola	870,890	792,380	845,400	774,170
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	131,520	95,100	108,460	87,410
Mustard seed	41,680	49,780	36,140	46,540
Peanuts	641,510	624,440	625,250	607,840
Rapeseed	5,790	3,640	5,060	3,320
Safflower	61,510	62,320	54,630	58,480
Soybeans for beans	35,286,940	35,744,240	34,937,700	35,414,830
Sunflower	521,440	674,620	503,350	648,390
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,538,800	5,049,720	4,157,100	
Upland	4,487,610	4,986,590	4,107,000	
American Pima	51,190	63,130	50,100	
Sugarbeets	469,440	476,890	448,230	463,820
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	378,470	374,050
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	88,600	89,650
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	149,130	141,240	142,050	137,720
Dry edible beans	564,140	518,410	540,500	499,510
Dry edible peas	395,380	411,970	337,510	392,140
Lentils	286,520	262,240	222,170	245,240
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	24,630	24,240
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		17,810	
Potatoes	381,620	368,270	378,670	365,110
Spearmint oil	(NA)		6,030	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2021 and 2022 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2022 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.25		2,562,030	
Corn for grain	11.11		383,943,000	
Corn for silage	45.07		118,221,590	
Hay, all [2]	5.31		109,039,980	
Alfalfa	7.24		44,674,310	
All other	4.48		64,365,660	
Oats	2.20		578,220	
Proso millet	1.30		348,720	
Rice	8.64		8,699,720	
Rye	2.09		249,130	
Sorghum for grain	4.33		11,374,900	
Sorghum for silage	34.42		4,611,220	
Wheat, all [2]	2.98		44,790,360	
Winter	3.37	3.18	34,764,180	32,158,750
Durum	1.63		1,014,020	
Other spring	2.19		9,012,150	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.46		1,234,020	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,828,940	
Flaxseed	0.63		68,790	
Mustard seed	0.55		19,880	
Peanuts	4.64		2,898,140	
Rapeseed	2.03		10,260	
Safflower	1.12		61,310	
Soybeans for beans	3.45		120,707,230	
Sunflower	1.71		863,180	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.92		3,815,180	
Upland	0.91		3,742,900	
American Pima	1.44		72,280	
Sugarbeets	74.38		33,339,950	
Sugarcane	78.71		29,790,130	
Tobacco	2.45		216,800	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	0.91		129,770	
Dry edible beans	1.91		1,030,610	
Dry edible peas	1.15		387,780	
Lentils	0.68		150,910	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.13		52,450	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	18,610	25,140
Mushrooms	(NA)		343,820	
Peppermint oil	0.12		2,070	
Potatoes	49.07		18,582,370	
Spearmint oil	0.13		810	

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

Spring Weather Review

Highlights: Drought coverage hit a 9-year high, peaking at 61.11 percent of the continental United States on March 8, according to the *Drought Monitor*. The last time national drought coverage exceeded 60 percent had been January 8, 2013, when the country was just starting to emerge from a record-breaking drought that had blanketed 65.45 percent of the Lower 48 States at its peak on September 25, 2012.

Subsequently, drought coverage fell to 49.30 percent by May 31, as a La Niña-driven storm track eased or eradicated drought across the North, as well as the mid-South, Mississippi Delta, and eastern sections of the central and southern Plains. As a result, the Nation's second-longest modern stretch with 50 percent drought coverage ended at 27 weeks (November 23, 2021 – May 24, 2022). In the 21st century, the longest streak with more than half of the country affected by drought lasted 42 weeks, from June 26, 2012 – April 9, 2013.

Even with the reduction in drought coverage, serious impacts persisted from Oregon and California to southern sections of the Rockies and Plains. For example, spring rangeland and pasture conditions were the lowest of the 21st century, breaking a record set in 2021. National conditions slightly improved during May, with rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor decreasing from 56 to 46 percent between May 1 and 29. Meanwhile, national winter wheat conditions remained nearly steady, as late-spring rainfall arrived too late to benefit the crop in many of the central and southern Plains' production areas. Nationally, 40 percent of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition at the end of May.

Significant drought implications, including low reservoir levels and depleted soil moisture, persisted in the Southwest. In addition, numerous early-season wildfires raged across the Four Corners States, especially in New Mexico. By mid-June, the two largest wildfires in modern New Mexico history—the Calf Canyon/Hermits Peak Fire and the Black Fire—had charred more than 340,000 and 315,000 acres, respectively. Until this year, New Mexico's largest fire had been the Whitewater-Baldy Complex, which scorched 297,845 acres in May-July 2012.

In stark contrast, the planting season progressed at a record-slow pace in parts of the north-central United States and proceeded sluggishly in the Midwest, amid frequent storms and periods of cold weather. By May 8, only 22 percent of the Nation's intended corn acreage had been seeded. Although planting conditions eventually improved across the heart of the Midwest, with an additional 64 percent of the national corn acreage planted during the 3 weeks ending May 29, major delays persisted in Minnesota and North Dakota. Those planting delays extended to other Northern crops, including spring wheat (73 percent planted, nationally, by May 29) and sugarbeets (75 percent, a record-slow pace for that date). Among 21st century years, only 2011 featured a slower spring wheat planting pace by May 29.

Cool spring conditions also dominated the Northwest, allowing rangeland and pastures to begin recovering from long-term drought but slowing the development of winter wheat and spring-sown crops. In addition, Northwestern mountains retained considerable high-elevation snowpack, setting the stage for a record-setting flood along the Yellowstone River when heavy rain and warmer conditions arrived in mid-June.

Elsewhere, less extreme conditions covered the eastern United States, although warmer-than-normal spring weather prevailed. In addition, pockets of dryness expanded during spring, mainly from Georgia to the Carolinas and in coastal New England.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the spring of 2022 featured generally warm, wet conditions, with notable exceptions. The national average temperature of 52.2°F was 1.3°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 8.07 inches—102 percent of normal. It was the seventh time in the last 8 years—all but 2019—with a top-thirty ranking for spring warmth, based on 128 years of records.

However, several Northern States experienced below-average temperatures, led by Washington with its 19th-coolest spring. Conversely, top-ten rankings for spring warmth were noted in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, along with seven Atlantic Coast States. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the sixth-driest spring in New Mexico to the fourth-wettest spring in North Dakota. Elsewhere, it was the tenth-driest spring in Arizona, but the sixth-wettest spring in Minnesota.

March: Drier-than-normal March weather in many areas of the West capped an extremely disappointing winter wet season, leaving key agricultural regions facing significant impacts—including low reservoir levels, reductions in water allocations, depleted soil moisture, and poor rangeland and pasture conditions—from a third consecutive year of drought.

Notably, the water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack—hovering near 16 inches (just under two-thirds of the March 1 average) as the month began—shriveled to around 11 inches (about 40 percent of the end-of-season average) by March 31. An early-season Western heat wave, which peaked during the week of March 20-26, contributed to the loss of high-elevation snowpack due to melting and evaporation.

Meanwhile, significant drought impacts extended across portions of the Nation's mid-section, where similar conditions to those observed in the West led to stress on rangeland, pastures, and winter grains. By April 3, topsoil moisture on the Plains rated very short to short ranged from 46 percent in North Dakota to 96 percent in Montana. On the same date, Texas led the southern Plains with topsoil moisture rated 80 percent very short to short. Winter wheat conditions also reflected the Plains' drought, with 81 percent of Texas' crop rated in very poor to poor condition by April 3. At least one-quarter of the wheat was rated very poor to poor on that date in several other states, including Oklahoma (44 percent), Colorado (39 percent), Montana (37 percent), and Kansas (30 percent). Nationally, 36 percent of the winter wheat was rated very poor to poor on April 3—the highest amount in the first condition report of the season since April 7, 1996, when 40 percent was rated very poor to poor.

Numerous large wildfires flared during March across the central and southern Plains, driven by howling winds and fed by ample freeze- and drought-cured vegetation. Among the largest wildfires was the Eastland Complex (multiple fires, beginning on March 17, combined for management purposes), which collectively scorched 54,513 acres of vegetation and destroyed more than 150 structures, many of them homes in the community of Carbon, Texas. Later in the month, 30,000- to 50,000-acre blazes included the Washita River Fire near Durham, Oklahoma; the Borrega Fire west of Kingsville, Texas; the Canadian River Bottom Fire southwest of Canadian, Texas; and the Crittenburg Complex at Fort Hood, Texas.

In contrast, wetter-than-normal conditions were common during March from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with a few exceptions. By April 3, Midwestern topsoil moisture ranged from one-third to more than one-half surplus in Michigan (53 percent surplus), Indiana (42 percent), Illinois (42 percent), and Ohio (37 percent). Pockets of wetness extended into the South, resulting in mostly minor fieldwork and planting delays.

Elsewhere, several episodes of severe weather accompanied occasional thunderstorms. Impressive, early-season tornado outbreaks struck various regions on March 5-6, 21-23, and 29-31, resulting in a preliminary national monthly count of approximately 250 tornadoes—a potential monthly record. One of the worst outbreaks started on March 5, when a rash of tornadoes in Iowa—unusual that far north so early in the year—resulted in seven fatalities in Madison and Lucas Counties.

March warmth was most prevalent in the East and West, with cooler conditions more common across the Nation's mid-section. However, persistently cold weather was limited to the upper Great Lakes region, where monthly temperatures generally averaged 2 to 4°F below normal. In contrast, similar positive temperature departures (2 to 4°F above normal) were observed in the East and Far West.

April: A resurgent La Niña helped to fuel an active storm track, resulting in cool, wet conditions across much of the Nation's northern tier. April temperatures generally averaged at least 4°F below normal from eastern Washington into the upper Great Lakes region and were more than 8°F below normal in parts of North Dakota. The heaviest precipitation, relative to normal, fell across the northern Plains, where several rounds of heavy rain and wind-driven snow eased or eradicated drought. In fact, moderate to major flooding developed late in the month in the Red River Valley, north of Fargo, North Dakota.

Meanwhile, severe thunderstorms frequently accompanied several strong cold fronts crossing the Plains, Midwest, and South, with most of the month's more than 200 tornadoes—based on preliminary reports—occurring on April 4-6, 11-13, 22-23, and 29-30. Dozens of tornadoes were spotted on April 5 from Mississippi to South Carolina, followed by an impressive, early-season Midwestern tornado outbreak on April 12 from eastern Nebraska to southeastern Minnesota. The South endured another significant tornado outbreak on April 12-13, while severe weather across the Plains peaked on April 22 and 29.

Despite late-month thunderstorms across the Nation's mid-section, drought continued to intensity across the southern half of the High Plains, amid sharp temperature fluctuations, periodic high winds, and occasional blowing dust. Nearly half (43 percent) of the Nation's winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition on May 1, the greatest amount in those two categories at that time of year since April-May 1996. In addition, more than half (56 percent) of the Nation's

rangeland and pastures were rated in very poor to poor condition on May 1, very close to the record-high value of the last quarter-century—59 percent very poor to poor for several weeks in late-summer 2012.

Despite the worsening Southwestern situation, which included several large, destructive wildfires, national drought coverage decreased 4 percentage points, from 58 to 54 percent, during the 5-week period ending May 3. Most of the reduction in drought coverage occurred in the North and parts of the South, including the southeastern Plains and the Mississippi Delta. Farther west, early-season wildfires in Arizona and New Mexico burned hundreds of thousands of acres of vegetation and destroyed hundreds of homes. In northeastern New Mexico, near Las Vegas, the Calf Canyon Fire merged with an escaped prescribed burn, destroying at least 900 structures.

Elsewhere, cool, damp Midwestern conditions limited April fieldwork, leading to a sluggish planting pace for corn and soybeans. By May 1, topsoil moisture ranged from 24 to 40 percent surplus in all Midwestern States except Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. On the same date, only 14 percent of the intended national corn acreage had been planted, well behind the 5-year average pace of 33 percent. This represented the slowest planting pace since 2013, when only 8 percent of the corn had been planted by May 1.

May: In late May, national drought coverage fell below 50 percent for the first time since November 2021, according to the *Drought Monitor*, but serious drought concerns persisted in many areas from the Pacific Coast to the High Plains. For example, drought continued to ravage much of the Plains' winter wheat, with the crop maturing in southern production areas amid ongoing drought and periods of extreme heat. By May 29, more than one-quarter of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition in each of the Plains' major production states, ranging from 26 percent in Montana and South Dakota to 80 percent in Texas. Nationally, 40 percent of the winter wheat was rated very poor to poor on May 29, with harvest already underway in the South.

Despite the drought, May thunderstorms—featuring high winds, large hail, and isolated tornadoes—peppered the Plains. Storms extended into other regions, including the Midwest, South, and East. One of the most extensive severe-weather outbreaks occurred on May 12, when a derecho spanned hundreds of miles from eastern Nebraska into central Minnesota, spawning dozens of tornadoes and resulting in localized wind gusts above 100 mph. Due to late planting and emergence, the primarily agricultural impact from the May 12 high-wind event was damage to farm buildings and equipment. Another outbreak on May 30 struck a similar area, from Nebraska to Minnesota. Despite the almost-daily frequency of severe weather in May 2022, preliminary reports indicated that only slightly more than 200 tornadoes occurred, nationally—well below the final counts of 2003, 2004, and 2019, all of which featured more than 500 twisters.

Meanwhile, the Southwest endured a difficult May, amid worsening drought and periods of extreme heat. In addition, several high-wind events fanned early-season wildfires, which included New Mexico's largest blaze in modern history. The Hermits Peak Fire, an escaped prescribed burn from April 6 near Las Vegas, New Mexico, joined with the Calf Canyon Fire—a holdover (or sleeper) fire that reemerged on April 19, following about 3 months of dormancy—burned well over 300,000 acres of vegetation by early June. Another huge wildfire, the Black Fire in southwestern New Mexico, was ignited on May 14 and was only about 50 percent contained by early June.

In contrast, many Midwestern producers contended with too much rain and soggy field conditions, leading to extensive planting delays. Elsewhere, cooler-than-normal conditions were prevalent from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Intermountain West and northern sections of the Rockies and Plains, while near- or above-normal temperatures covered the remainder of the country. In portions of central Texas, early-season heat boosted May temperatures at least 6°F above normal. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4°F above normal in parts of the Northeast. Conversely, Northwestern readings averaged at least 2 to 4°F below normal. On May 21-22, a late-season freeze extending as far south and east as Nebraska resulted in some damage to winter grains and spring-sown crops, although concerns for the latter were limited by late planting and slow emergence.

Crop Comments

Corn: The 2022 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 89.9 million acres, down 4 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 81.9 million acres for grain, down 4 percent from last year. Record low planted area is estimated in Rhode Island. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 4.03 million acres of the estimated corn acreage remained to be planted at the time of the interview.

By April 3, producers had planted 2 percent of the Nation's corn crop, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By April 10, producers had planted 2 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 2 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By April 24, producers had planted 7 percent of the Nation's corn, 9 percentage points behind last year and 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Two percent of the Nation's corn had emerged by April 24, one percentage point behind both the previous year and the 5-year average.

By May 1, producers had planted 14 percent of the Nation's corn, 28 percentage points behind last year and 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Three percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 1, four percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 15, producers had planted 49 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 29 percentage points behind last year and 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Corn planting progress was behind the 5-year average in 14 of the 18 estimating States at the end of the week. Fourteen percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 15, twenty-four percentage points behind the previous year and 18 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 29, producers had planted 86 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 8 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Sixty-one percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 29, eighteen percentage points behind the previous year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

By June 5, producers had planted 94 percent of the Nation's corn, 4 percentage points behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Seventy-eight percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 5, eleven percentage points behind the previous year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 12, producers had planted 97 percent of the Nation's corn, 3 percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 12, seven percentage points behind the previous year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Ninety-five percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 19, four percentage points behind the previous year but equal to the 5-year average. On June 19, seventy percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 5 percentage points above the same time last year.

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

Sorghum: Growers planted 6.31 million acres of sorghum for all purposes in 2022, down 14 percent from last year. Kansas and Texas, the leading sorghum-producing States, account for 76 percent of the United States acreage. Growers expect to harvest 5.38 million acres for grain, down 17 percent from last year.

As of June 19, eighty percent of the sorghum acreage had been planted, 6 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fifteen percent of the acreage was headed, 1 percentage point behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-six percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on June 19, compared with 73 percent at the same time last year.

Oats: Area seeded to oats for the 2022 crop year is estimated at 2.39 million acres, down 6 percent from 2021. Planted acreage is down or unchanged in 15 of the 23 major producing States compared with last year. Area for harvest, forecast at 796,000 acres, is up 22 percent from 2021. Record low planted area is estimated in Illinois, Minnesota, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

Nationally, oat producers seeded 25 percent of this year's acreage by April 3, two percentage points ahead of last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. By May 1, producers had seeded 45 percent of this year's acreage, 25 percentage points behind last year and 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-one percent of the oat acreage was emerged by May 29, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 13 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Forty-two percent of the oat crop was headed by June 19, nineteen percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of June 19, sixty percent of the oat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points higher than the percent rated in these two crop condition categories at the same time last year.

Barley: Producers seeded 3.05 million acres of barley for the 2022 crop year, up 15 percent from the previous year. Record low planted acres are expected in Michigan, Minnesota, New York, and Utah. Harvested area, forecast at 2.40 million acres, is up 23 percent from 2021. However, record low harvested acres are forecast in both Michigan and Wisconsin.

Nationwide, 97 percent of the barley acreage was sown by June 12, three percentage points behind last year and 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the barley acreage had emerged by June 19, two percentage points behind last year but equal to the 5-year average. Heading of the Nation's barley acreage advanced to 8 percent complete by June 19, nine percentage points behind the previous year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 51 percent of the barley acreage was reported in good to excellent condition on June 19, compared to 39 percent at the same time last year. Dry conditions have persisted throughout the three largest States for barley planted acres (Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota).

Winter wheat: The 2022 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 34.0 million acres, down 1 percent from the previous estimate but up 1 percent from last year. Of the total acreage, approximately 23.5 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.86 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.61 million acres are White Winter. Except for Colorado and Wyoming, much of the western United States is expecting increased planted acres from 2021.

Area harvested for grain is forecast at 25.0 million acres, up 2 percent from the previous forecast, but down 2 percent from last year. As of June 19, harvest was 25 percent complete, 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace. The northwest quadrant of the Nation is expecting to have more harvested acres than last year due to better growing conditions. As of June 19, the winter wheat condition rating in Washington was 71 percent good to excellent, compared to the June 20, 2021, condition rating of 15 percent.

On the other hand, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas are expecting to harvest fewer acres than 2021 due to dry conditions. In those four States, the expected harvested area is 12.5 million acres, down 10 percent from last year. As of June 19, the winter wheat condition rating in Kansas, the leading wheat-producing State, was 27 percent good to excellent compared to 63 percent on June 20, 2021. Harvest in Kansas was 27 percent complete, as of June 19, nine percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Durum wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat for 2022 is estimated at 1.98 million acres, up 21 percent from 2021. Idaho is the only estimating State expecting a decrease from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 1.92 million acres, up 25 percent from last year. As of June 19, harvest in Arizona was 76 percent complete, 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace.

Other spring wheat: Growers intend to plant 11.1 million acres of other spring wheat, down 3 percent from 2021. Of this total, about 10.4 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, is estimated at 5.40 million acres, down 2 percent from last year. As of June 26, eight percent of the Nation's spring wheat acreage was headed, 37 percentage points behind last year and 26 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Cool Spring temperatures have slowed spring wheat progress.

Harvested area is expected to total 10.7 million acres, up 5 percent from last year. As of June 19, fifty-nine percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, an increase of 32 percent from the same time last year.

Rye: The 2022 planted area for rye is estimated at 2.17 million acres, up by 2 percent from 2021. Harvested area is expected to total 345,000 acres, up 17 percent from last year. In Oklahoma, 52 percent of the rye acreage was harvested by June 19, seventeen percentage points ahead of the previous year's pace, but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year pace. Pennsylvania is expecting a record high planted area.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2022 is expected to total 2.34 million acres, down 7 percent from 2021. Area for harvest is forecast at 2.31 million acres, down 7 percent from last year. Long grain rice planted area decreased 3 percent from last year. Planted acreage in Arkansas, the largest long grain rice-producing State, is expected to be down 4 percent from last year. Nationally, medium grain acres decreased by 21 percent from 2021 to 417,000 acres and if realized will be the lowest on record. California, the largest medium and short grain-producing State, decreased medium grain acres by

29 percent in 2022 and decreased short grain acres by 43 percent. Total planted area for California is estimated at 285,000 acres. If realized, this will be the lowest planted area for California since 1958. Short grain area, estimated at 21,000 acres for the Nation, is down 42 percent, or 15,000 acres, compared to the 2021 planted acres. As of June 19, seventy-two percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared with seventy-four percent rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

Proso millet: Area planted to proso millet in 2022 is estimated at 670,000 acres, down 55,000 acres from 2021. Colorado and South Dakota planted acreage is down from last year. Nebraska planted acreage is up from the previous year.

Planting progress in Colorado was 61 percent complete as of the week ending June 19, behind last year's 77 percent complete.

Hay: Producers intend to harvest 51.5 million acres of all hay in 2022, up 2 percent from 2021. Alfalfa harvested acreage is expected to be 15.5 million acres, up 1 percent from 2021. All other hay (excluding alfalfa) is expected to be up 2 percent from last year, at 36.0 million acres.

For all hay harvested area, a record high is expected for Arizona, while Delaware and Nebraska are expected to have record lows.

Soybeans: The 2022 soybean planted area is estimated at 88.3 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is up in 20 major producing States. Area for harvest, forecast at 87.5 million acres, is up 1 percent from 2021. If realized, this will be the third highest planted and harvested soybean acreage on record. Record high planted area is estimated in Illinois, Kentucky, and Wisconsin. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 15.8 million acres of the estimated soybean acreage remained to be planted at the time of the interview.

Nationwide, 1 percent of the soybean acreage was planted by April 17, two percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Planting was most active in the Delta at that time, with Mississippi at 10 percent, Louisiana at 23 percent, and Arkansas at 8 percent planted. On May 1, eight percent of the soybeans were planted, 14 percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 8, three percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged, 6 percentage points behind last year and 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 21 percent of the soybean acreage was emerged by May 22, seventeen percentage points behind last year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 12, eighty-eight percent of soybean acreage was planted with 70 percent emerged. On June 19, ninety-four percent of the soybeans were planted, 83 percent were emerged, and 68 percent of the acres were reported in good to excellent condition.

Producers planted 95 percent of the 2022 soybean acreage to herbicide resistant seed varieties, equal to last year.

Peanuts: Planted area is estimated at 1.54 million acres in 2022, down 3 percent from 2021. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.50 million acres in 2022, down 3 percent from last year. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, planted area is down 3 percent from 2021. As of June 19, sixty-six percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with sixty-nine percent rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflower in 2022 totals 1.67 million acres, up 29 percent from 2021. This represents the second highest planted area for the Nation since 2015. Compared with last year, growers in six of the eight major sunflower-producing States showed an increase in planted acreage this year, with five of the States increasing by 25 percent or more. The only States declining in planted area from last year are California and Nebraska. The State with the largest increase in acreage from last year is North Dakota, where planted area increased 241,000 acres compared with last year. South Dakota is also showing a large increase compared with last year, with planted area up 82,000 acres from the previous year. Harvested area for sunflower is forecast at 1.60 million acres, an increase of 29 percent from last year.

Planted area of oil type varieties, at 1.54 million acres, is up 31 percent from 2021. This represents the highest planted area for the Nation since 2015. In both Kansas and North Dakota, planted area of oil type varieties is up nearly 50 percent compared with last year.

Area planted to non-oil varieties, estimated at 123,000 acres, is up 11 percent from last year and is the second lowest on record for the Nation. Compared with last year, growers in five of the eight major sunflower-producing States had declines or no change in planted acreage for non-oil varieties. Conversely, area planted to non-oil varieties increased by 50 percent or more from last year's area in Kansas, North Dakota, and Texas. Planted area for non-oil varieties is the lowest on record in California, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

Planting began in mid-May and progressed at a pace near to or behind the 5-year average in Colorado, Kansas, and the Dakotas during the month of May. As of May 29, twenty-one percent of the Nation's acreage had been planted, 18 percentage points behind last year's pace and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. At that time, planting progress was equal to the normal pace in South Dakota but was behind the average pace in Colorado, Kansas, and North Dakota. As of May 29, planting progress in North Dakota was 30 percentage points behind last year's pace and 22 percentage points behind normal. All four States made good progress during the first three weeks of June, with planting progress reaching 81 percent complete by June 19, nine percentage points behind last year's pace and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Canola: Planted area of canola is estimated at 1.96 million acres in 2022, down 9 percent from last year's planted area but still represents the fifth highest planted area on record for the Nation. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.91 million acres, down 8 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted area is down more than 8 percent in Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota. Planted area in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing State, is down 10 percent from last year and is the second lowest area since 2016. Planted area in Washington is a record high and the area forecast for harvest in the State will be a record high, if realized.

Flaxseed: Growers intend to plant 235,000 acres of flaxseed in 2022, a decrease of 28 percent from 2021 planted acres. Area for harvest is forecast at 216,000 acres, down 19 percent from last year. Planted acreage in North Dakota, the largest flaxseed-producing State, is expected to be down 29 percent, or 55,000 acres from 2021. Planted acreage in Montana is expected to decrease 26 percent from the previous year.

Safflower: Area planted to safflower in 2022 is estimated at 154,000 acres, up 2,000 acres from 2021 but still represents the fourth lowest planted area for the Nation since records began in 1991. Area for harvest is forecast at 144,500 acres, up 9,500 acres from last year. Growers in Montana planted a record high 55,000 acres in 2022, an increase of 38 percent from last year. Planted area in California is estimated at 45,000 acres, an increase of 13 percent from 2021 but still represents the third lowest since records began in 2005. Additionally, planted area in South Dakota and Utah are the lowest since data began to be published for those States in 2016 and 2010, respectively.

Other oilseeds: Planted area of mustard seed for the Nation is estimated at 123,000 acres, up 19 percent from 2021. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at 115,000 acres, up 29 percent from the previous year. Planted and harvested area will both be the second highest area on record for the Nation, if realized.

Acreage planted to rapeseed is estimated at 9,000 acres, down 5,300 acres from 2021 and represents the lowest since 2018. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast at 8,200 acres, down 4,300 acres from last year.

Cotton: Growers planted 12.5 million acres in 2022, up 11 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 12.3 million acres, up 11 percent from 2021. American Pima area is estimated at 156,000 acres, up 23 percent from 2021.

Compared with last year, Upland planted area increased in 16 of the 17 major cotton-producing States. The largest increase is in Texas, where Upland planted acreage increased by 750,000 acres from last year. There were 5 States showing an increase of over 50,000 acres compared with last year.

In Arizona, persistent drought impacted planting decisions for the 2022 cotton crop. Compared with last year, planted acreage of Upland cotton is down 38,000 acres to a record low. However, planted area for American Pima cotton acres are up 11,000 acres.

By June 19, ninety-six percent of the Nation's acreage had been planted, 1 percentage point ahead of last year's pace and the 5-year average. As of June 19, twenty-two percent of the acreage was squaring, 2 percentage points ahead of last year,

but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. At that time, 40 percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 52 percent rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

Producers planted 95 percent of their upland cotton acreage with seed varieties developed using biotechnology, down 2 percentage points from last year. Varieties containing insect resistance (Bt) were planted on 3 percent of the acreage, no change from 2021. Herbicide resistant varieties were planted on 6 percent of the acreage, no change from last year. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 86 percent of the acreage, down 2 percentage points from a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Area planted to sugarbeets for the 2022 crop year is estimated at 1.18 million acres, up 2 percent from 2021. Harvested area is forecast at 1.15 million acres, up 3 percent from last year.

In Minnesota and North Dakota planting was well behind schedule from last year due to one of the wettest springs on record. In Minnesota, by the end of May, planting was at 65 percent well behind the 5-year average of 98 percent. In North Dakota, by the end of May, planting was at 60 percent compared with the 5-year average of 99 percent. Planting area increased to make up for the potential yield loss with the delayed plantings.

Sugarcane: Harvested area of sugarcane for sugar and seed in the United States is forecast at 924,300 acres for the 2022 crop year, down 1 percent from last year. Growers in Louisiana, the largest growing State in terms of harvested acres, are expected to harvest 492,000 acres, or 53 percent of the Nation's acreage. As of the week ending June 19, seventy-eight percent of the crop in Louisiana was rated as good to excellent.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco area for harvest in 2022 is expected to total 221,530 acres, up 1 percent from 2021. Flue-cured tobacco, at 152,000 acres, is up 1 percent from 2021 and accounts for 69 percent of this year's total expected tobacco acreage. Total light air-cured tobacco type area, at 39,100 acres, is down 5 percent from 2021. The burley portion of light air-cured tobacco, at 38,900 acres, is down 5 percent from last year. Fire-cured tobacco, at 16,230 acres, is up 9 percent from 2021. Dark air-cured tobacco, at 10,500 acres, is up 4 percent from last year. Cigar filler tobacco, at 3,700 acres, is up 48 percent from the previous year.

Dry edible beans: Area planted for dry beans in 2022 is estimated at 1.28 million acres, down 8 percent from last year. Area harvested is forecast to total 1.23 million acres, down 8 percent from last year. Six of the nine estimating States show a decrease in area planted for dry edible beans compared to last year.

Chickpeas: Area planted for all chickpeas for the 2022 crop year is estimated at 349,000 acres of chickpeas, down 5 percent from the previous year. Area harvested is forecast at 340,300 acres, 3 percent below 2021. Small chickpea area planted is estimated at 103,000 acres, up 74 percent from 2021. Area harvested for small chickpeas is forecast at 100,700 acres, up 88 percent from 2021. Area planted for large chickpeas in 2022 is estimated at 246,000 acres, down 20 percent from previous year. Large chickpeas area harvested is forecast at 239,600 acres, down 19 percent from 2021.

Lentils: Area planted for the 2022 crop year is expected to total 648,000 acres, down 8 percent from the previous season. Area harvested is forecast to total 606,000 acres, up 10 percent from the previous season. Planted area in Montana and North Dakota is expected to decrease from the previous season. As of the week ending June 19, crop emergence has reached ninety-six percent in Montana.

Dry edible peas: Area planted for the 2022 crop year is expected to total 1.02 million acres, up 4 percent from the previous season. Area harvested is forecast to total 969,000 acres, up 16 percent from the previous season. Planted area in four of the six estimating States is expected to increase from the previous year. As of the week ending June 12, crop emergence has reached ninety-five percent in Montana.

Potatoes: Area planted to potatoes in 2022 is estimated at 910,000 acres, down 3 percent from 2021. Harvested area is forecast at 902,200 acres, down 4 percent from the previous year. Planted and Harvested area will be the lowest area on record for the Nation, if realized.

In Idaho, planted acres will be the lowest since 1965. Planting was ahead of schedule this year with ninety-six percent of the crop emerged as of June 19. In North Dakota, planting began in mid-May, well behind schedule. By June 19, emergence was at 55 percent well behind the 5-year average of 90 percent. In Washington, planting started on time and progressed ahead of schedule with 90 percent emerged compared to 78 percent last year.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The estimates of planted and harvested acreages in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted during the first 2 weeks of June. These surveys are based on a probability area frame survey with a sample of approximately 9,100 segments or parcels of land (average approximately 1 square mile) and a probability list frame survey with a sample of approximately 64,200 farm operators. Enumerators conducting the probability area frame survey contact all farmers having operations within the sampled segments of land and account for their operations. From these data, estimates can be calculated. For the probability list frame survey, data from operators was collected by mail, internet, telephone, or personal interview to obtain information on these operations. Responses from the probability list frame survey sample plus data from the probability area frame survey sample of operations that were not on the list to be sampled are combined to provide another estimate of planted and harvested acreages.

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

Revision policy: Estimates of planted acres for spring planted crops are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report if conditions altered the planting intentions since the mid-year survey. Planted acres may also be revised for cotton, peanuts, and rice in the September *Crop Production* report each year; spring wheat, Durum wheat, barley, and oats only in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September; and all other spring planted crops in the October *Crop Production* report. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data, administrative data, such as Farm Service Agency program "sign up" data, or remote sensing data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast.

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 6.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals since the official estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single source. The relative standard errors from the 2022 area frame survey for United States planted acres were: barley 10.8 percent, corn 1.2 percent, Upland cotton 3.1 percent, sorghum 7.9 percent, soybeans 1.2 percent, other spring wheat 4.7 percent, and winter wheat 2.4 percent.

The biotechnology estimates are also subject to sampling variability because all operations planting biotech varieties are not included in the sample. The variability for the 48 corn States, as measured by the relative standard error at the United States level, is approximately 0.4 percent for all biotech varieties, 8.9 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 4.2 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 0.7 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 0.8 percent for all biotech varieties, 17.8 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 8.4 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 1.4 percent for stacked gene varieties. Variability for the 29 soybean States is approximately 0.3 percent for herbicide resistant varieties. Variability for the 17 Upland cotton States is approximately 1.8 percent for all biotech varieties, 17.3 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 14.4 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 1.7 percent for stacked gene varieties.

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

A method of evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report is the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performances shown below for selected crops. This is computed by expressing the deviations between the planted acreage estimates and the final estimates as a percent of the final estimates and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 2002-2021 twenty-year period; the square root of this average becomes statistically the

"Root Mean Square Error.” Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current estimates relative to the final estimates assuming that factors affecting this year's estimate are not different from those influencing the past 20 years.

For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 1.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 1.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 1.8 percent.

Also, shown in the table is a 20-year record for selected crops of the difference between the mid-year planted acres estimate and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the mid-year estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 750,000 acres, ranging from 39,000 acres to 2.01 million acres. The mid-year planted acres have been below the final estimate 5 times and above 15 times. This does not imply that the mid-year planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability June Planted Acreage Estimates

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Thousand acres			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(number)	(number)
Barley	3.3	5.7	84	1	251	6	14
Corn	1.0	1.8	750	39	2,014	5	15
Hay [1]							
Alfalfa [1]	4.1	7.1	548	14	2,032	5	15
Other [1]	2.7	4.7	841	21	2,116	5	15
Oats	5.4	9.3	137	24	281	5	15
Peanuts	4.7	8.1	58	2	149	13	7
Potatoes	1.1	2.0	9	(Z)	30	11	8
Rice	3.4	5.9	79	1	206	12	8
Sorghum	7.0	12.1	407	49	1,133	9	11
Soybeans	1.7	2.9	954	32	3,940	7	13
Sugarbeets	0.7	1.3	8	(Z)	19	11	9
Sugarcane [1]	2.0	3.4	15	1	33	8	12
Upland cotton	3.2	5.5	310	8	992	11	9
Wheat							
Winter wheat	1.5	2.5	457	35	1,147	5	15
Durum wheat	9.4	16.3	144	3	388	9	11
Other spring	3.3	5.8	294	2	1,283	9	11

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

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

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- Joshua Bates – Hemp, Oats, Soybeans ..... (202) 690-3234
- David Colwell – Current Agricultural Industrial Reports ..... (202) 720-8800
- Michelle Harder – Barley, County Estimates, Hay ..... (202) 690-8533
- James Johanson – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
- Greg Lemmons – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet ..... (202) 720-9526
- Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds ..... (202) 720-7369
- Lihan Wei – Peanuts, Rice ..... (202) 720-7688

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

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- 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.