Acreage

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Special Note

Estimates of the portion of the United States corn and soybean planted acreage that was left to be planted when the survey was conducted are published on page 6. These estimates are based on data provided by respondents who were contacted between May 30 and June 15. Nationally, corn left to be planted was 2.49 million acres. Soybeans left to be planted for the United States was 8.22 million acres.

Corn Planted Acreage Up 6 Percent from 2022
Soybean Acreage Down 5 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Up 9 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Down 19 Percent

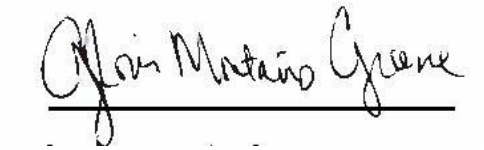
Corn planted area for all purposes in 2023 is estimated at 94.1 million acres, up 6 percent or 5.52 million acres from last year. This represents the third highest planted acreage in the United States since 1944. Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be up or unchanged in 43 of the 48 estimating States. Area harvested for grain, at 86.3 million acres, is up 9 percent from last year.

Soybean planted area for 2023 is estimated at 83.5 million acres, down 5 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is down or unchanged in 21 of the 29 estimating States.

All wheat planted area for 2023 is estimated at 49.6 million acres, up 9 percent from 2022. The 2023 winter wheat planted area, at 37.0 million acres, is up 11 percent from last year but down 1 percent from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 25.7 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 7.66 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.68 million acres are White Winter. Area expected to be planted to other spring wheat for 2023 is estimated at 11.1 million acres, up 3 percent from 2022. Of this total, about 10.5 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Durum planted area for 2023 is expected to total 1.48 million acres, down 9 percent from the previous year.

All cotton planted area for 2023 is estimated at 11.1 million acres, down 19 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 11.0 million acres, down 19 percent from 2022. American Pima area is estimated at 109,000 acres, down 40 percent from 2022.

This report was approved on June 30, 2023.



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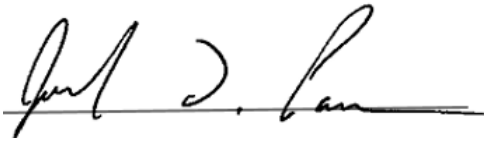

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Contents

Principal Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

[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	2021	2022	2023
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2,125	2,120	2,200
Alaska	25	26	26
Arizona	607	598	588
Arkansas	7,020	6,992	7,017
California	2,391	2,200	2,416
Colorado	6,235	5,664	5,761
Connecticut	70	77	79
Delaware	422	442	437
Florida	1,077	1,071	1,082
Georgia	3,393	3,396	3,442
Idaho	4,051	4,071	4,253
Illinois	22,830	22,805	22,895
Indiana	11,930	11,910	11,930
Iowa	24,390	24,330	24,335
Kansas	24,421	24,101	24,191
Kentucky	6,078	5,994	6,151
Louisiana	3,055	3,217	3,195
Maine	238	252	264
Maryland	1,537	1,558	1,564
Massachusetts	69	74	68
Michigan	6,376	6,308	6,328
Minnesota	19,471	19,100	19,408
Mississippi	4,233	4,210	4,236
Missouri	13,644	13,820	13,880
Montana	9,364	9,396	9,829
Nebraska	19,810	19,299	19,424
Nevada	355	414	405
New Hampshire	55	55	54
New Jersey	299	321	313
New Mexico	785	772	826
New York	2,744	2,837	2,905
North Carolina	4,398	4,425	4,451
North Dakota	24,085	21,616	23,103
Ohio	9,945	9,890	9,935
Oklahoma	9,553	9,666	10,521
Oregon	1,815	1,733	1,866
Pennsylvania	3,740	3,723	3,774
Rhode Island	9	9	8
South Carolina	1,476	1,462	1,530
South Dakota	16,693	16,627	17,158
Tennessee	4,952	4,960	5,185
Texas	22,797	22,029	22,551
Utah	868	880	922
Vermont	245	255	255
Virginia	2,495	2,493	2,637
Washington	3,715	3,585	3,648
West Virginia	569	611	667
Wisconsin	8,099	7,966	8,076
Wyoming	1,282	1,442	1,411
United States [1]	317,119	312,111	318,700

[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: 2022 and 2023

Crop	Acres Left to be Planted	
	2022	2023
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Corn	4,027	2,491
Soybeans	15,806	8,221

Corn Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted for all purposes		Area harvested for grain	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	300	360	290	350
Arizona	80	100	40	43
Arkansas	710	890	695	870
California	370	390	20	40
Colorado	1,350	1,250	980	1,000
Connecticut [2]	25	26	(NA)	(NA)
Delaware	170	175	167	172
Florida	85	100	56	60
Georgia	425	480	385	430
Idaho	320	390	110	130
Illinois	10,800	11,500	10,600	11,300
Indiana	5,250	5,500	5,130	5,380
Iowa	12,900	13,400	12,400	12,900
Kansas	5,500	5,500	4,440	5,100
Kentucky	1,440	1,550	1,350	1,450
Louisiana	450	580	435	565
Maine [2]	29	27	(NA)	(NA)
Maryland	440	510	380	445
Massachusetts [2]	14	14	(NA)	(NA)
Michigan	2,350	2,400	2,000	2,050
Minnesota	8,000	8,400	7,490	8,000
Mississippi	580	720	565	700
Missouri	3,350	3,650	3,120	3,480
Montana	130	115	69	59
Nebraska	9,600	9,500	8,820	9,160
Nevada [2]	14	15	(NA)	(NA)
New Hampshire [2]	13	13	(NA)	(NA)
New Jersey	76	72	67	65
New Mexico	100	130	36	62
New York	1,030	1,130	575	650
North Carolina	830	990	785	940
North Dakota	2,950	3,900	2,670	3,600
Ohio	3,400	3,500	3,180	3,270
Oklahoma	350	370	200	330
Oregon	75	90	45	55
Pennsylvania	1,180	1,240	840	910
Rhode Island [2]	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
South Carolina	320	390	300	370
South Dakota	5,750	6,200	5,010	5,500
Tennessee	840	1,000	795	945
Texas	2,150	2,500	1,610	2,200
Utah	70	75	16	23
Vermont [2]	90	90	(NA)	(NA)
Virginia	450	530	340	400
Washington	130	180	75	105
West Virginia	46	57	35	43
Wisconsin	3,950	4,000	3,030	3,100
Wyoming	95	95	56	70
United States	88,579	94,096	79,207	86,322

(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: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted for all purposes		Area harvested for grain	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Colorado	545	500	380	400
Kansas	3,300	3,300	2,700	3,050
Nebraska	320	340	125	220
Oklahoma	430	450	240	370
South Dakota	280	265	175	200
Texas	1,450	1,950	950	1,700
United States	6,325	6,805	4,570	5,940

[1] Forecasted.

Oat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arkansas	10	8	6	5
California	105	85	6	5
Georgia	75	55	15	18
Idaho	50	45	16	10
Illinois	60	55	10	14
Iowa	130	185	40	45
Kansas	110	135	25	25
Maine	26	22	24	19
Michigan	50	50	30	20
Minnesota	200	160	140	104
Missouri	45	30	8	7
Montana	85	75	24	30
Nebraska	125	145	18	25
New York	68	61	51	47
North Carolina	40	37	11	11
North Dakota	345	320	190	136
Ohio	50	35	15	22
Oklahoma	50	140	17	26
Oregon	20	20	8	10
Pennsylvania	87	70	61	39
South Dakota	260	250	75	77
Texas	450	390	35	39
Wisconsin	140	135	65	60
United States	2,581	2,508	890	794

[1] Forecasted.

Barley Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alaska	6	7	5	6
Arizona	16	21	15	18
California	40	40	19	19
Colorado	61	57	40	44
Delaware	21	21	16	15
Idaho	560	590	540	550
Kansas	15	15	5	4
Maine	11	14	10	13
Maryland	28	34	16	20
Michigan	9	7	8	6
Minnesota	65	60	55	46
Montana	1,030	1,250	840	845
New York	9	9	5	5
North Carolina	16	16	11	10
North Dakota	740	840	660	695
Oregon	36	45	19	30
Pennsylvania	41	54	20	30
South Dakota	28	38	6	13
Utah	20	22	15	14
Virginia	30	30	7	6
Washington	72	85	60	67
Wisconsin	14	13	3	7
Wyoming	77	91	58	64
United States	2,945	3,359	2,433	2,527

[1] Forecasted.

All Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	180	210	120	150
Arizona	85	50	84	49
Arkansas	220	230	150	165
California	380	355	105	105
Colorado	1,950	2,300	1,430	1,800
Delaware	80	80	54	65
Georgia	200	200	100	105
Idaho	1,157	1,168	1,077	1,073
Illinois	650	860	560	780
Indiana	290	410	240	360
Kansas	7,300	8,100	6,600	6,500
Kentucky	530	610	375	460
Maryland	355	340	170	175
Michigan	460	630	415	590
Minnesota	1,250	1,140	1,210	1,100
Mississippi	100	120	75	95
Missouri	630	830	410	640
Montana	5,460	5,350	4,915	4,820
Nebraska	980	1,150	820	850
New Jersey	26	35	22	30
New Mexico	355	400	85	160
New York	140	170	100	155
North Carolina	480	500	375	420
North Dakota	6,195	6,480	6,135	6,270
Ohio	510	650	465	550
Oklahoma	4,300	4,600	2,450	2,600
Oregon	730	740	720	730
Pennsylvania	270	290	210	225
South Carolina	120	110	100	95
South Dakota	1,560	1,680	1,430	1,450
Tennessee	410	470	335	390
Texas	5,300	6,400	1,300	2,000
Utah	110	105	88	85
Virginia	230	210	150	155
Washington	2,325	2,250	2,270	2,180
Wisconsin	305	290	240	245
Wyoming	115	115	95	100
United States	45,738	49,628	35,480	37,722

[1] Forecasted.

Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	180	210	120	150
Arkansas	220	230	150	165
California	340	330	70	85
Colorado	1,950	2,300	1,430	1,800
Delaware	80	80	54	65
Georgia	200	200	100	105
Idaho	770	760	710	690
Illinois	650	860	560	780
Indiana	290	410	240	360
Kansas	7,300	8,100	6,600	6,500
Kentucky	530	610	375	460
Maryland	355	340	170	175
Michigan	460	630	415	590
Mississippi	100	120	75	95
Missouri	630	830	410	640
Montana	2,050	1,900	1,800	1,650
Nebraska	980	1,150	820	850
New Jersey	26	35	22	30
New Mexico	355	400	85	160
New York	140	170	100	155
North Carolina	480	500	375	420
North Dakota	105	130	95	110
Ohio	510	650	465	550
Oklahoma	4,300	4,600	2,450	2,600
Oregon	730	740	720	730
Pennsylvania	270	290	210	225
South Carolina	120	110	100	95
South Dakota	830	930	730	750
Tennessee	410	470	335	390
Texas	5,300	6,400	1,300	2,000
Utah	110	105	88	85
Virginia	230	210	150	155
Washington	1,850	1,800	1,800	1,740
Wisconsin	305	290	240	245
Wyoming	115	115	95	100
United States	33,271	37,005	23,459	25,700

[1] Forecasted.

Durum Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

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

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Arizona	85	50	84	49
California	40	25	35	20
Idaho	7	8	7	8
Montana	710	650	675	620
North Dakota	790	750	780	730
United States	1,632	1,483	1,581	1,427

[1] Forecasted.

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	380	400	360	375
Minnesota	1,250	1,140	1,210	1,100
Montana	2,700	2,800	2,440	2,550
North Dakota	5,300	5,600	5,260	5,430
South Dakota	730	750	700	700
Washington	475	450	470	440
United States	10,835	11,140	10,440	10,595

[1] Forecasted.

Rye Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Minnesota	70	70	28	28
North Dakota	110	110	60	59
Oklahoma	265	260	50	55
Pennsylvania	190	165	17	22
Wisconsin	230	240	20	20
Other States [2]	1,310	1,500	166	221
United States	2,175	2,345	341	405

[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: 2022 and 2023

Class and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Long grain				
Arkansas	1,000	1,150	990	1,140
California	7	11	7	11
Louisiana	370	400	366	395
Mississippi	85	100	84	98
Missouri	150	190	146	185
Texas	190	140	181	135
United States	1,802	1,991	1,774	1,964
Medium grain				
Arkansas	105	160	93	150
California	220	435	218	432
Louisiana	55	60	49	58
Mississippi	-	-	-	-
Missouri	5	5	3	5
Texas	5	3	5	3
United States	390	663	368	648
Short grain [2]				
Arkansas	1	1	1	1
California	29	32	29	32
United States	30	33	30	33
All				
Arkansas	1,106	1,311	1,084	1,291
California	256	478	254	475
Louisiana	425	460	415	453
Mississippi	85	100	84	98
Missouri	155	195	149	190
Texas	195	143	186	138
United States	2,222	2,687	2,172	2,645

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

Proso Millet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

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

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Colorado	445	420	355	
Nebraska	145	220	115	
South Dakota	47	65	37	
United States	637	705	507	

[1] Estimates to be released January 2024 in the *Crop Production Summary*.

Hay Area Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	All hay		Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures		All other	
	2022	2023 [1]	2022	2023 [1]	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama [2]	680	680	(NA)	(NA)	680	680
Alaska [2]	20	19	(NA)	(NA)	20	19
Arizona	315	330	260	275	55	55
Arkansas	1,093	1,163	3	3	1,090	1,160
California	830	895	450	525	380	370
Colorado	1,140	1,090	610	600	530	490
Connecticut	52	53	7	5	45	48
Delaware	11	11	2	1	9	10
Florida [2]	310	300	(NA)	(NA)	310	300
Georgia [2]	550	570	(NA)	(NA)	550	570
Idaho	1,410	1,440	1,060	1,090	350	350
Illinois	495	480	240	200	255	280
Indiana	520	520	260	260	260	260
Iowa	1,200	1,050	730	730	470	320
Kansas	2,610	2,680	660	680	1,950	2,000
Kentucky	2,030	2,050	110	100	1,920	1,950
Louisiana [2]	390	400	(NA)	(NA)	390	400
Maine	134	148	9	8	125	140
Maryland	215	190	40	30	175	160
Massachusetts	60	54	5	4	55	50
Michigan	790	800	560	570	230	230
Minnesota	1,220	1,260	640	700	580	560
Mississippi [2]	590	600	(NA)	(NA)	590	600
Missouri	3,180	3,225	130	225	3,050	3,000
Montana	2,290	2,650	1,400	1,600	890	1,050
Nebraska	2,140	2,360	790	760	1,350	1,600
Nevada	400	390	285	280	115	110
New Hampshire	42	41	5	5	37	36
New Jersey	109	96	13	11	96	85
New Mexico	225	245	125	145	100	100
New York	1,240	1,180	240	210	1,000	970
North Carolina	656	637	6	7	650	630
North Dakota	2,150	2,400	1,100	1,300	1,050	1,100
Ohio	830	850	280	300	550	550
Oklahoma	3,020	3,540	220	240	2,800	3,300
Oregon	820	920	350	350	470	570
Pennsylvania	1,350	1,330	310	300	1,040	1,030
Rhode Island	7	6	1	1	6	5
South Carolina [2]	270	270	(NA)	(NA)	270	270
South Dakota	2,950	2,900	1,650	1,700	1,300	1,200
Tennessee	1,712	1,793	12	13	1,700	1,780
Texas	4,190	4,705	90	105	4,100	4,600
Utah	680	720	490	550	190	170
Vermont	165	165	15	15	150	150
Virginia	1,030	1,170	30	30	1,000	1,140
Washington	650	690	360	360	290	330
West Virginia	565	610	15	10	550	600
Wisconsin	1,100	1,230	800	830	300	400
Wyoming	1,110	1,070	550	530	560	540
United States	49,546	51,976	14,913	15,658	34,633	36,318

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

Soybean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	360	400	355	395
Arkansas	3,180	2,900	3,150	2,870
Delaware	160	150	158	148
Georgia	165	170	160	165
Illinois	10,800	10,000	10,750	9,950
Indiana	5,850	5,500	5,830	5,480
Iowa	10,100	9,700	10,030	9,620
Kansas	5,050	4,250	4,810	4,200
Kentucky	1,950	1,900	1,940	1,890
Louisiana	1,260	1,120	1,210	1,090
Maryland	520	490	510	480
Michigan	2,250	2,050	2,240	2,040
Minnesota	7,450	7,500	7,390	7,430
Mississippi	2,310	2,300	2,290	2,270
Missouri	6,100	5,600	6,060	5,550
Nebraska	5,750	5,500	5,680	5,450
New Jersey	110	110	108	108
New York	350	355	325	345
North Carolina	1,700	1,650	1,690	1,640
North Dakota	5,700	5,650	5,670	5,600
Ohio	5,100	4,900	5,080	4,880
Oklahoma	545	570	385	520
Pennsylvania	600	620	590	610
South Carolina	405	440	390	425
South Dakota	5,100	5,300	5,070	5,250
Tennessee	1,650	1,600	1,620	1,570
Texas	155	110	85	90
Virginia	620	570	610	560
Wisconsin	2,160	2,100	2,150	2,070
United States	87,450	83,505	86,336	82,696

[1] Forecasted.

Percent of Soybean Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop – Selected States and United States: 2019-2023

[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	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	24	23	37	21	36
Arkansas	2	2	4	4	3
Delaware	6	26	24	27	21
Georgia	18	22	49	16	9
Illinois	5	4	4	5	5
Indiana	2	5	5	2	2
Kansas	4	13	7	8	12
Kentucky	26	21	17	18	26
Louisiana	1	3	(Z)	6	(Z)
Maryland	23	32	26	12	26
Mississippi	1	1	2	2	2
Missouri	8	6	6	6	9
New Jersey	6	14	4	3	18
North Carolina	26	27	43	23	19
Ohio	1	3	1	2	1
Oklahoma	37	24	52	37	33
Pennsylvania	14	20	27	26	20
South Carolina	24	23	18	15	5
Tennessee	20	9	27	21	25
Texas	(Z)	10	(Z)	(Z)	9
Virginia	50	28	25	17	15
United States	4	5	5	4	4

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

Peanut Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	165.0	170.0	162.0	167.0
Arkansas	33.0	35.0	32.0	34.0
Florida	150.0	175.0	142.0	165.0
Georgia	685.0	760.0	680.0	755.0
Mississippi	15.0	16.0	14.0	15.0
New Mexico	7.3	6.0	6.4	6.0
North Carolina	117.0	130.0	116.0	128.0
Oklahoma	18.0	16.0	17.0	15.0
South Carolina	71.0	85.0	68.0	82.0
Texas	160.0	155.0	120.0	140.0
Virginia	29.0	30.0	28.0	30.0
United States	1,450.3	1,578.0	1,385.4	1,537.0

[1] Forecasted.

Sunflower Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

Varietal type and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Oil				
California	33.0	32.0	31.0	31.0
Colorado	52.0	29.0	43.0	25.0
Kansas	32.0	26.0	28.0	24.0
Minnesota	69.0	51.0	67.0	50.0
Nebraska	50.0	30.0	46.0	28.0
North Dakota	660.0	550.0	645.0	535.0
South Dakota	610.0	420.0	580.0	400.0
Texas	44.0	45.0	39.0	42.0
United States	1,550.0	1,183.0	1,479.0	1,135.0
Non-oil				
California	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Colorado	10.0	10.0	6.5	9.0
Kansas	10.0	12.0	8.5	11.0
Minnesota	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.5
Nebraska	7.0	13.0	5.5	11.5
North Dakota	57.0	75.0	53.0	71.0
South Dakota	42.0	40.0	40.0	38.0
Texas	8.0	5.0	6.0	4.5
United States	143.0	164.0	128.0	153.5
All				
California	33.5	33.0	31.5	32.0
Colorado	62.0	39.0	49.5	34.0
Kansas	42.0	38.0	36.5	35.0
Minnesota	77.5	59.0	75.0	57.5
Nebraska	57.0	43.0	51.5	39.5
North Dakota	717.0	625.0	698.0	606.0
South Dakota	652.0	460.0	620.0	438.0
Texas	52.0	50.0	45.0	46.5
United States	1,693.0	1,347.0	1,607.0	1,288.5

[1] Forecasted.

Canola Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Kansas	9.0	3.0	7.0	2.5
Minnesota	71.0	60.0	69.0	58.0
Montana	180.0	160.0	168.0	150.0
North Dakota	1,800.0	1,900.0	1,785.0	1,880.0
Oklahoma	18.0	5.0	8.0	3.0
Washington	135.0	155.0	132.0	151.0
United States	2,213.0	2,283.0	2,169.0	2,244.5

[1] Forecasted.

Flaxseed Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Montana	98	40	82	37
North Dakota	165	100	162	95
United States	263	140	244	132

[1] Forecasted.

Other Oilseeds Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2022 and 2023

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Rapeseed [2]	10.9	15.5	10.4	14.1
Mustard seed [3]	221.0	240.0	182.0	228.5

[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: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	51.0	40.0	49.0	39.0
Idaho	24.5	22.0	23.5	21.0
Montana	44.0	45.0	35.0	40.0
South Dakota	17.7	16.0	16.0	14.5
Utah	13.0	20.0	11.8	19.0
United States	150.2	143.0	135.3	133.5

[1] Forecasted.

Cotton Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

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

Type and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Upland				
Alabama	435.0	380.0	430.0	
Arizona	87.0	75.0	86.0	
Arkansas	640.0	480.0	630.0	
California	19.0	13.0	18.5	
Florida	106.0	90.0	103.0	
Georgia	1,290.0	1,200.0	1,270.0	
Kansas	165.0	170.0	138.0	
Louisiana	195.0	130.0	190.0	
Mississippi	530.0	380.0	525.0	
Missouri	360.0	350.0	340.0	
New Mexico	66.0	35.0	30.0	
North Carolina	470.0	380.0	460.0	
Oklahoma	670.0	570.0	230.0	
South Carolina	270.0	230.0	266.0	
Tennessee	335.0	310.0	325.0	
Texas	7,850.0	6,100.0	2,000.0	
Virginia	91.0	85.0	90.0	
United States	13,579.0	10,978.0	7,131.5	
American Pima				
Arizona	15.0	12.0	14.4	
California	115.0	70.0	114.0	
New Mexico	19.0	10.0	18.8	
Texas	33.0	17.0	29.0	
United States	182.0	109.0	176.2	
All				
Alabama	435.0	380.0	430.0	
Arizona	102.0	87.0	100.4	
Arkansas	640.0	480.0	630.0	
California	134.0	83.0	132.5	
Florida	106.0	90.0	103.0	
Georgia	1,290.0	1,200.0	1,270.0	
Kansas	165.0	170.0	138.0	
Louisiana	195.0	130.0	190.0	
Mississippi	530.0	380.0	525.0	
Missouri	360.0	350.0	340.0	
New Mexico	85.0	45.0	48.8	
North Carolina	470.0	380.0	460.0	
Oklahoma	670.0	570.0	230.0	
South Carolina	270.0	230.0	266.0	
Tennessee	335.0	310.0	325.0	
Texas	7,883.0	6,117.0	2,029.0	
Virginia	91.0	85.0	90.0	
United States	13,761.0	11,087.0	7,307.7	

[1] Estimates to be released August 2023 in the *Crop Production* report.

Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

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

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California [2]	18.0	18.0	17.7	17.7
Colorado	23.4	22.0	20.5	21.0
Idaho	173.0	177.0	170.0	175.0
Michigan	139.0	134.0	138.0	133.0
Minnesota	434.0	444.0	431.0	438.0
Montana	33.6	24.0	33.5	23.0
Nebraska	46.8	47.0	39.6	46.0
North Dakota	251.0	220.0	249.0	216.0
Oregon	9.4	10.5	7.9	10.0
Washington	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wyoming	29.3	30.0	27.9	29.0
United States	1,159.5	1,128.5	1,137.1	1,110.7

[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: 2022 and 2023

State	Area harvested	
	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Florida	401.9	398.0
Louisiana	497.1	505.0
Texas	31.2	19.0
United States	930.2	922.0

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area harvested	
	2022	2023 [1]
	(acres)	(acres)
Georgia	6,000	6,500
Kentucky	43,600	41,400
North Carolina	116,160	111,110
Pennsylvania	5,000	4,860
South Carolina	5,800	5,400
Tennessee	12,700	12,200
Virginia	12,500	11,810
United States	201,760	193,280

[1] Forecasted.

Tobacco Area Harvested by Class and Type – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

Class and type	Area harvested	
	2022	2023 [1]
	(acres)	(acres)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)		
Georgia	6,000	6,500
North Carolina	116,000	111,000
South Carolina	5,800	5,400
Virginia	12,100	11,500
United States	139,900	134,400
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)		
Kentucky	9,800	7,700
Tennessee	6,300	5,800
Virginia	150	100
United States	16,250	13,600
Class 3A, Light air-cured (31-32)		
Type 31, Burley		
Kentucky	28,000	29,000
North Carolina	160	110
Pennsylvania	1,300	1,100
Tennessee	2,700	3,000
Virginia	250	210
United States	32,410	33,420
Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt		
Pennsylvania	100	60
United States	100	60
Total light air-cured (31-32)	32,510	33,480
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)		
Kentucky	5,800	4,700
Tennessee	3,700	3,400
United States	9,500	8,100
Class 4, Cigar filler (41)		
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf		
Pennsylvania	3,600	3,700
United States	3,600	3,700
All tobacco		
United States	201,760	193,280

[1] Forecasted.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

[Excludes beans grown for garden seed and chickpeas]

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9
Colorado	35.0	28.0	33.3	25.0
Idaho	45.0	40.0	44.0	39.0
Michigan	215.0	210.0	214.0	208.0
Minnesota	215.0	210.0	210.0	201.0
Nebraska	115.0	98.0	108.1	92.0
North Dakota	570.0	560.0	560.0	540.0
Washington	27.0	43.0	26.7	42.5
Wyoming	16.0	10.0	15.0	8.0
United States	1,250.0	1,211.0	1,223.0	1,167.4

[1] Forecasted.

Chickpea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

Size and State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Small chickpeas [2]				
California	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	15.0	20.0	14.3	19.7
Montana	35.0	50.0	34.8	47.5
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	24.0	23.0	23.9	22.9
Other States [3]	5.7	6.5	5.7	6.3
United States	79.7	99.5	78.7	96.4
Large chickpeas [4]				
California	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	46.0	53.0	45.7	52.5
Montana	152.0	155.0	142.2	147.0
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	65.0	60.0	65.0	59.6
Other States [3]	10.4	19.5	10.3	19.1
United States	273.4	287.5	263.2	278.2
All chickpeas				
California	2.2	4.0	2.1	3.9
Idaho	61.0	73.0	60.0	72.2
Montana	187.0	205.0	177.0	194.5
North Dakota	13.9	22.0	13.9	21.5
Washington	89.0	83.0	88.9	82.5
United States	353.1	387.0	341.9	374.6

(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: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	15.0	13.0	14.0	12.0
Montana	500.0	400.0	450.0	360.0
North Dakota	100.0	85.0	95.0	81.0
Washington	45.0	35.0	43.0	34.0
United States	660.0	533.0	602.0	487.0

[1] Forecasted.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Idaho	28.0	14.0	27.0	13.0
Montana	535.0	590.0	495.0	540.0
Nebraska	33.0	32.0	21.0	30.0
North Dakota	230.0	290.0	227.0	280.0
South Dakota	14.0	11.0	14.0	10.0
Washington	79.0	62.0	78.0	61.0
United States	919.0	999.0	862.0	934.0

[1] Forecasted.

Potato Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
California	19.0	23.0	18.4	22.6
Colorado	53.0	55.0	52.8	54.7
Florida	18.0	19.0	17.7	18.3
Idaho	295.0	330.0	294.5	329.5
Maine	52.0	53.0	51.6	52.5
Michigan	45.0	47.0	44.5	46.0
Minnesota	47.0	45.0	46.7	44.5
Nebraska	20.0	21.0	19.9	20.8
North Dakota	74.0	76.0	73.0	75.0
Oregon	43.0	40.0	43.0	40.0
Texas	13.0	12.0	12.5	11.5
Washington	155.0	160.0	154.5	159.5
Wisconsin	67.0	68.0	66.5	67.0
United States	901.0	949.0	895.6	941.9

[1] Forecasted.

Potato Type as a Percent of Planted – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

[Other type potatoes are included with Russet]

State	Red and Blue		White		Yellow		Russet	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
California	15	17	41	30	11	18	33	35
Colorado	4	2	1	4	11	4	84	90
Florida	35	49	34	11	31	40	-	-
Idaho	3	4	3	3	2	3	92	90
Maine	4	2	33	22	2	3	61	73
Michigan	1	1	58	64	1	2	40	33
Minnesota	16	24	9	8	3	1	72	67
Nebraska	1	1	44	46	1	1	54	52
North Dakota	22	20	32	32	4	5	42	43
Oregon	1	1	20	17	1	1	78	81
Texas	16	5	66	55	8	2	10	38
Washington	6	7	15	12	4	3	75	78
Wisconsin	9	6	39	46	5	4	47	44
United States	7	8	19	17	4	4	70	71

- 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 89 percent of all Upland cotton planted acres.

Corn Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of All Corn Planted – States and United States: 2022 and 2023

State	Insect resistant		Herbicide resistant	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Illinois	2	3	4	5
Indiana	1	1	7	8
Iowa	3	3	8	11
Kansas	4	1	12	8
Michigan	2	2	11	9
Minnesota	3	2	4	8
Missouri	3	3	12	5
Nebraska	3	2	7	5
North Dakota	3	1	17	10
Ohio	1	2	10	12
South Dakota	1	2	10	5
Texas	5	3	8	9
Wisconsin	3	2	11	11
Other States [1]	4	4	14	13
United States	3	3	9	9

State	Stacked gene varieties		All biotech varieties [2]	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Illinois	87	87	93	95
Indiana	79	78	87	87
Iowa	82	81	93	95
Kansas	78	86	94	95
Michigan	81	81	94	92
Minnesota	86	83	93	93
Missouri	81	86	96	94
Nebraska	85	87	95	94
North Dakota	74	85	94	96
Ohio	80	76	91	90
South Dakota	84	87	95	94
Texas	79	83	92	95
Wisconsin	77	80	91	93
Other States [1]	74	73	91	90
United States	81	82	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: 2022 and 2023

State	Insect resistant		Herbicide resistant	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	3	4	3	3
Arkansas	6	16	5	13
California	10	4	17	28
Georgia	6	5	1	3
Louisiana	6	2	6	2
Mississippi	1	2	8	3
Missouri	4	4	24	20
North Carolina	3	3	8	7
Tennessee	1	1	-	-
Texas	2	2	7	9
Other States [1]	4	1	5	6
United States	3	3	6	8

State	Stacked gene varieties		All biotech varieties [2]	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama	93	92	99	99
Arkansas	88	70	99	99
California	63	60	90	92
Georgia	91	91	98	99
Louisiana	87	95	99	99
Mississippi	89	94	98	99
Missouri	71	75	99	99
North Carolina	84	86	95	96
Tennessee	98	96	99	97
Texas	85	85	94	96
Other States [1]	89	90	98	97
United States	86	86	95	97

- 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: 2022 and 2023

State	Herbicide resistant		All biotech varieties	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas	98	98	98	98
Illinois	95	95	95	95
Indiana	93	94	93	94
Iowa	97	97	97	97
Kansas	96	93	96	93
Michigan	93	93	93	93
Minnesota	96	96	96	96
Mississippi	99	99	99	99
Missouri	96	95	96	95
Nebraska	96	93	96	93
North Dakota	92	96	92	96
Ohio	94	94	94	94
South Dakota	96	96	96	96
Wisconsin	92	91	92	91
Other States [1]	95	93	95	93
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: 2022 and 2023

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,945	3,359	2,433	2,527
Corn for grain [1]	88,579	94,096	79,207	86,322
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,860	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	49,546	51,976
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	14,913	15,658
All other	(NA)	(NA)	34,633	36,318
Oats	2,581	2,508	890	794
Proso millet	637	705	507	
Rice	2,222	2,687	2,172	2,645
Rye	2,175	2,345	341	405
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,325	6,805	4,570	5,940
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		525	
Wheat, all	45,738	49,628	35,480	37,722
Winter	33,271	37,005	23,459	25,700
Durum	1,632	1,483	1,581	1,427
Other spring	10,835	11,140	10,440	10,595
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,213.0	2,283.0	2,169.0	2,244.5
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	263	140	244	132
Mustard seed	221.0	240.0	182.0	228.5
Peanuts	1,450.3	1,578.0	1,385.4	1,537.0
Rapeseed	10.9	15.5	10.4	14.1
Safflower	150.2	143.0	135.3	133.5
Soybeans for beans	87,450	83,505	86,336	82,696
Sunflower	1,693.0	1,347.0	1,607.0	1,288.5
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	13,761.0	11,087.0	7,307.7	
Upland	13,579.0	10,978.0	7,131.5	
American Pima	182.0	109.0	176.2	
Sugarbeets	1,159.5	1,128.5	1,137.1	1,110.7
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	930.2	922.0
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	201.8	193.3
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	353.1	387.0	341.9	374.6
Dry edible beans	1,250.0	1,211.0	1,223.0	1,167.4
Dry edible peas	919.0	999.0	862.0	934.0
Lentils	660.0	533.0	602.0	487.0
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	59.8	54.7
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		34.0	
Potatoes	901.0	949.0	895.6	941.9
Spearmint oil	(NA)		13.7	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2022 and 2023 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	71.7		174,333	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	173.3		13,729,719	
Corn for silage ..... tons	18.7		128,567	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.28		112,801	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.22		47,958	
All other ..... tons	1.87		64,843	
Oats ..... bushels	64.8		57,655	
Proso millet ..... bushels	18.5		9,403	
Rice [2] ..... cwt	7,383		160,368	
Rye ..... bushels	36.1		12,301	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	41.1		187,785	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	10.8		5,662	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	46.5		1,649,878	
Winter ..... bushels	47.0	44.9	1,103,707	1,136,465
Durum ..... bushels	40.5		63,981	
Other spring ..... bushels	46.2		482,190	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	1,762		3,821,810	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		4,415.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	17.6		4,304	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	557		101,290	
Peanuts ..... pounds	4,019		5,568,150	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	1,863		19,380	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,213		164,054	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	49.5		4,276,123	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,750		2,812,540	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2] ..... bales	950		14,468.0	
Upland [2] ..... bales	942		13,998.0	
American Pima [2] ..... bales	1,280		470.0	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	28.6		32,574	
Sugarcane ..... tons	37.3		34,671	
Tobacco ..... pounds	2,217		447,367	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas, all [2] ..... cwt	1,070		3,658	
Dry edible beans [2] ..... cwt	2,113		25,847	
Dry edible peas [2] ..... cwt	1,751		15,092	
Lentils [2] ..... cwt	912		5,489	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops ..... pounds	1,694		101,286.3	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	(NA)	(NA)	4,943	4,179
Mushrooms ..... pounds	(NA)		702,391	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	99		3,349	
Potatoes ..... cwt	438		392,243	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	120		1,648	

(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: 2022 and 2023

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,191,810	1,359,350	984,610	1,022,650
Corn for grain [1]	35,847,040	38,079,710	32,054,280	34,933,650
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,776,170	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	20,050,770	21,034,170
Alfalfa	(NA)	(NA)	6,035,140	6,336,640
All other	(NA)	(NA)	14,015,630	14,697,530
Oats	1,044,500	1,014,960	360,170	321,320
Proso millet	257,790	285,310	205,180	
Rice	899,220	1,087,400	878,990	1,070,410
Rye	880,200	949,000	138,000	163,900
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,559,660	2,753,920	1,849,430	2,403,860
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		212,460	
Wheat, all [2]	18,509,710	20,083,960	14,358,400	15,265,720
Winter	13,464,440	14,975,550	9,493,620	10,400,530
Durum	660,450	600,160	639,810	577,490
Other spring	4,384,820	4,508,250	4,224,960	4,287,690
Oilseeds				
Canola	895,580	923,910	877,770	908,330
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	106,430	56,660	98,740	53,420
Mustard seed	89,440	97,130	73,650	92,470
Peanuts	586,920	638,600	560,660	622,010
Rapeseed	4,410	6,270	4,210	5,710
Safflower	60,780	57,870	54,750	54,030
Soybeans for beans	35,390,140	33,793,640	34,939,320	33,466,240
Sunflower	685,140	545,120	650,340	521,440
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	5,568,940	4,486,800	2,957,350	
Upland	5,495,290	4,442,690	2,886,050	
American Pima	73,650	44,110	71,310	
Sugarbeets	469,240	456,690	460,170	449,490
Sugarcane	(NA)	(NA)	376,440	373,120
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	81,650	78,220
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	142,900	156,620	138,360	151,600
Dry edible beans	505,860	490,080	494,940	472,440
Dry edible peas	371,910	404,290	348,840	377,980
Lentils	267,100	215,700	243,620	197,080
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)	(NA)	24,190	22,140
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		13,760	
Potatoes	364,630	384,050	362,440	381,180
Spearmint oil	(NA)		5,540	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2022 and 2023 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2023 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.85		3,795,650	
Corn for grain	10.88		348,750,930	
Corn for silage	42.01		116,634,020	
Hay, all [2]	5.10		102,331,350	
Alfalfa	7.21		43,506,770	
All other	4.20		58,824,580	
Oats	2.32		836,860	
Proso millet	1.04		213,260	
Rice	8.28		7,274,170	
Rye	2.26		312,460	
Sorghum for grain	2.58		4,769,960	
Sorghum for silage	24.18		5,136,480	
Wheat, all [2]	3.13		44,902,320	
Winter	3.16	2.97	30,037,980	30,929,510
Durum	2.72		1,741,280	
Other spring	3.11		13,123,060	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.97		1,733,540	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,005,220	
Flaxseed	1.11		109,330	
Mustard seed	0.62		45,940	
Peanuts	4.50		2,525,670	
Rapeseed	2.09		8,790	
Safflower	1.36		74,410	
Soybeans for beans	3.33		116,377,000	
Sunflower	1.96		1,275,750	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	1.07		3,150,040	
Upland	1.06		3,047,710	
American Pima	1.44		102,330	
Sugarbeets	64.22		29,550,640	
Sugarcane	83.55		31,453,000	
Tobacco	2.49		202,920	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.20		165,920	
Dry edible beans	2.37		1,172,400	
Dry edible peas	1.96		684,560	
Lentils	1.02		248,980	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	1.90		45,940	
Maple syrup	(NA)	(NA)	24,720	20,900
Mushrooms	(NA)		318,600	
Peppermint oil	0.11		1,520	
Potatoes	49.09		17,791,840	
Spearmint oil	0.13		750	

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

Spring Weather Review

Highlights: The West's frenetically stormy winter continued through March and into early April, followed by the return of more typical conditions. Still, long-term Western drought was largely eradicated by mid-spring, except across the region's northern tier. According to the *Drought Monitor*, drought coverage in the western United States decreased to 17 percent by May 30, down from 54 percent at the end of February and 74 percent in late-September 2022. Similar drought improvements were noted on a national scale, with coverage across the contiguous United States falling to 19 percent on May 30. Spring had begun with drought covering 38 percent of the Lower 48 States, following a 126-week run—from September 29, 2020, to February 21, 2023—with coverage exceeding 40 percent.

However, early- to mid-spring precipitation largely bypassed a core drought area in the Nation's mid-section, leaving extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) intact, mainly from eastern Nebraska into parts of Texas. The lack of rain, following winter drought and temperature extremes, left a portion of the winter wheat crop in terrible shape. By May 30, more than one-third (35 percent) of the Nation's winter wheat crop was rated in very poor to poor condition, led by Kansas at 69 percent. Other states reporting more than one-quarter of the winter wheat in very poor to poor condition on that date were Nebraska (51 percent), Texas (40 percent), Colorado (39 percent), Oklahoma (27 percent), and Oregon (27 percent).

During May, however, plentiful rain developed across the High Plains, with positive impacts on rangeland, pastures, immature winter wheat, and emerging summer crops. Nationally, rangeland and pastures started the season on May 7 rated 37 percent very poor to poor, improving to 22 percent by May 28. On the later date, Kansas led the Nation with 51 percent of its rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor, followed by Nebraska at 43 percent. Emerging drought in the Northeast left 34 percent of Pennsylvania's pastures in very poor to poor condition by May 28. In contrast, the West benefited from the stormy winter and early spring, with rangeland and pastures rated at least one-half good to excellent on May 28 in six states, led by California (90 percent).

Midwestern spring dryness favored corn and soybean planting but reduced topsoil moisture for crop emergence and establishment. However, concerns were more acute west of the Mississippi River, where some longer-term drought issues already existed. By May 28, nearly all (92 percent) of the intended national corn acreage had been planted, versus the 5-year average of 84 percent. Soybean planting also advanced quickly—compared to the 5-year average pace of 65 percent—with 83 percent of the national acreage planted by May 28.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the spring of 2023 featured near-normal temperatures and precipitation, based on national statistics. The contiguous United States experienced its 46th-warmest, 61st-driest March-May period in the last 129 years. The national average temperature of 51.5°F was 0.6°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 7.86 inches—99 percent of normal.

State temperature rankings ranged from the 15th-coolest spring on record in North Dakota to the fourth-warmest spring in Florida. Massachusetts joined Florida on the top-ten list for warmest springs. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the ninth-driest spring in Maryland and Pennsylvania to the 20th-wettest spring in California. Kansas, with its 13th-driest spring, narrowly missed the top-ten list while experiencing its driest March-May period since 2014.

March: Drought continued to disappear at an incredibly fast pace across much of the country, although punishing conditions persisted on the central and southern High Plains. Most of the severely drought-affected areas endured mostly dry, windy March weather, leading to periods of blowing dust and a chronically elevated wildfire threat. By April 2, more than one-third of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition in Kansas (57 percent), Texas (47 percent), Oklahoma (40 percent), and Nebraska (38 percent). On the same date, only 28 percent of the Nation's winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, lowest since 1996, when the April 7 report showed 27 percent of the crop in those two categories.

Topsoil moisture reports also highlighted the severity of the central and southern Plains' drought. On April 2, topsoil moisture was rated one-half to three-quarters very short to short in Kansas (73 percent), Texas (72 percent), New Mexico (68 percent), Oklahoma (63 percent), and Nebraska (56 percent). Much of Florida's peninsula was also very dry during March, leading to a statewide value of 48 percent very short to short by April 2. In contrast, topsoil moisture on that date was rated 40 to 60 percent surplus in portions of the mid-South, Midwest, and West, including Arkansas, California, Nevada, Utah, and five Midwestern States east of the Mississippi River. Some of the wetness in the South and Midwest

was accompanied by severe thunderstorms, especially on March 2-3, 24-26, and 31. Multiple deadly tornadoes occurred on the 24th and 31st.

Although stormy weather covered much of the western and north-central United States in March, there were subtle exceptions. For example, relatively dry weather prevailed along and near portions of the Canadian border, especially from Washington into northwestern Montana. Farther south, however, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack topped 60 inches, according to the California Department of Water Resources, 235 percent of the normal April 1 value. Snowpack in the southern Sierra Nevada, also greater than 60 inches and roughly three times normal, surpassed the 1982-83 record value. Even with so much moisture still locked into the mountain snowpack, extensive flooding affected parts of California. On March 11, the Pajaro River at Chittenden, California, achieved its highest crest since February 1998. Along the same waterway, extensive levee breaks flooded the northern Monterey County community of Pajaro, as well as neighboring agricultural land. Less than 2 weeks later in the San Joaquin Valley, Tulare Lake basin began to fill, covering pastures, fields, and orchards, while threatening low-lying communities. The historic lakebed, normally kept dry by a network of canals and levees, partially floods during and after extremely wet seasons, such as 1968-69 and 1982-83.

The West's stormy pattern, which also featured record-setting early-month snowfall in southern California and subsequent recovery efforts, extended to other areas, such as the northern Plains and Midwest. Some locations in the north-central United States, including Bismarck and Grand Forks, North Dakota, reported a continuous snow cover from November 10, 2022, through the end of March 2023. Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minnesota, which had reported at least an inch of snow on the ground each day since November 29, 2022, finally saw its coverage reduced to less than an inch (a trace) by March 26. As late-winter storms continued to move across the northern Plains and upper Midwest, livestock producers faced challenges during lambing and calving, which in North Dakota was 62 and 39 percent complete, respectively, by April 2.

Elsewhere, March was generally a dry month in the middle and northern Atlantic States, following a nearly snowless winter from the Ohio Valley to the mid-Atlantic Coast. Farther south, a brief but sharp Southeastern cold snap peaked on March 20-21, with freezes occurring as far south as the Gulf Coast in Alabama, Mississippi, and western Florida. Overall, March was a warm month in the Deep South and along the Atlantic Seaboard, with temperatures averaging up to 5°F above normal across peninsular Florida, but was unusually cold across the Plains, West, and upper Midwest. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 10 to 15°F below normal in numerous locations from the Intermountain West to the northern Plains.

April: For much of the month, cool Western weather limited the rate of melting snow. By May 1, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood near 50 inches, according to the California Department of Water Resources, down about a foot from the seasonal peak of 62 inches. In late April, however, sudden heat led to increases in Western streamflow and local flooding, as well as corresponding dam releases. Seasonably dry weather prevailed during April in much of California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest, while occasional showers stretched from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies.

Farther east, snow was also slow to melt in parts of the north-central United States, helping to hold April temperatures 5 to 7°F below normal in North Dakota locations such as Bismarck, Dickinson, and Minot. The lingering snow cover, accompanied by chilly conditions and low soil temperatures, delayed the onset of spring fieldwork. By April 30, only 19 percent of the Nation's barley and 12 percent of the spring wheat had been planted, compared to respective 5-year averages of 35 and 22 percent. Sugarbeet planting had not begun by the end of April in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Snow-melt flooding was observed in parts of the upper Midwest, primarily along the Red, James, and Big Sioux Rivers. Significant flooding also occurred in the upper Mississippi Basin, where top-three crests were reported along the Mississippi River in locations such as La Crosse, Wisconsin (3.89 feet above flood stage on April 26), and Dubuque, Iowa (7.03 feet above flood stage on April 29). In those locations, higher crests were reported only in April 1965 and 2001.

In contrast, deeply entrenched drought persisted during April across the central and southern Plains, with adverse impacts on rangeland, pastures, winter grains, and emerging summer crops. By April 30, nearly one-half (42 percent) of the Nation's winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition, led by Kansas (64 percent very poor to poor), Oklahoma (61 percent), Texas (57 percent), and Nebraska (51 percent). North Platte, Nebraska—with monthly precipitation totaling 0.04 inch—tied a 1928 standard for its driest April on record. Additionally, Wichita, Kansas, received a March-April total of 0.72 inch, the driest such period since 1936.

Elsewhere, generally wet April weather prevailed across the South, while late-month downpours eased precipitation deficits in the middle and northern Atlantic States. Despite the rain, Southern planting activities remained mostly at or ahead of the normal pace. At the end of April, 63 percent of the intended national rice acreage and 15 percent of the cotton had been planted, versus respective 5-year averages of 49 and 14 percent. In addition, there was sufficient warmth across the eastern one-third of the United States to promote rapid development, including summer crop emergence. In fact, it was the warmest April on record in few Eastern locations, including Burlington, Vermont; Newark, New Jersey; and Brunswick, Georgia.

May: During May, atmospheric blocking resulted in unusual warmth across the North, especially from the Pacific Northwest into the upper Midwest. In fact, it was the warmest May on record in some Pacific Northwestern locations, fueled by an early-season heat wave peaking from May 11-20. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5°F above normal as far east as Minnesota. In contrast, cooler-than-normal conditions dominated the East, particularly the middle Atlantic States. A brief, mid-month cold snap, peaking on May 17-18, caused some freeze injury to Northeastern specialty crops, including apples and other tree fruits.

The same blocking high-pressure system responsible for Northern warmth contributed to record-shattering dryness in parts of the Midwest and Northeast. Monthly rainfall totaling less than one-quarter inch marked the lowest May values on record in locations such as Omaha, Nebraska (0.17 inch), and Reading Pennsylvania (0.09 inch). By May 28, topsoil moisture rated very short to short climbed to 80 percent in Pennsylvania and 78 percent in Maryland. On the same date, topsoil moisture was rated at least 40 percent very short to short in all Midwestern States except Minnesota and North Dakota, led by Michigan (68 percent) and Missouri (62 percent). However, Northern warmth and dryness also promoted a rapid fieldwork pace, following earlier planting delays related to melting snow and low air and soil temperatures. For example, nearly all the northern Plains' sugarbeets were seeded in the 2-week period ending May 21, with North Dakota's planting progress advancing from 1 to 90 percent complete.

Meanwhile, copious rain fell on the High Plains from Montana to Texas, especially during the mid- to late-month period. Borger, Texas, experienced its wettest month and May on record, with 9.70 inches—a value boosted by totals of at least an inch on May 3, 14, 17, and 18. However, significant rain bypassed portions of the central and southern Plains. Correspondingly, Kansas led the Nation on May 28 with 51 percent of its rangeland and pastures rated very poor to poor, followed by Nebraska at 43 percent. Additionally, late-spring rainfall on the central and southern Plains largely arrived too late to benefit winter wheat. On May 28, more than two-thirds (69 percent) of the winter wheat in Kansas was rated in very poor to poor condition, followed by Nebraska (51 percent) and Texas (40 percent).

Farther west, recovery from a drought that had lasted up to 3 years neared completion, aside from storage in larger reservoirs. In California, runoff from earlier precipitation and melting snow led to ongoing flooding in the normally dry Tulare Lake basin, idling agricultural land and flooding low-lying communities in portions of the San Joaquin Valley. By the end of May, approximately one-third of the Sierra Nevada snowpack—containing more than 20 inches of liquid equivalency—had not yet melted, portending additional challenges for Western water managers contending with this year's heavy runoff. Meanwhile along the Colorado River, the surface elevation of Lake Mead—above Hoover Dam—rose to 1,054.28 feet by the end of May, up 13.36 feet from the end-of-month record low set on July 31, 2022. Farther north, however, patchy short-term drought began to re-emerge during May across roughly the northern one-third of the West, amid warmer-than-normal conditions. Some of the dryness was reflected by Oregon's statistics, which indicated that topsoil moisture was rated 60 percent very short to short by May 28. Elsewhere, much of the Deep South received ample rain during May, maintaining generally favorable conditions for pastures and summer crops. In fact, some previously dry areas, including Florida's peninsula, received beneficial May rainfall.

Crop Comments

Corn: The 2023 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 94.1 million acres, up 6 percent from last year. This represents the third highest planted acreage in the United States since 1944. Growers expect to harvest 86.3 million acres for grain, up 9 percent from last year. Record low planted area is estimated in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and record high planted area is estimated in Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, and South Dakota. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 2.49 million acres of the estimated corn acreage remain to be planted at the time of the interview.

By April 2, producers had planted 2 percent of the Nation's corn crop, equal to both last year and the 5-year average. By April 9, producers had planted 3 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 1 percentage point ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. By April 16, producers had planted 8 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 4 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By April 23, producers had planted 14 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 7 percentage points ahead of last year and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Three percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by April 23, one percentage point ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. By April 30, producers had planted 26 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 13 percentage points ahead of last year but equal to the 5-year average. Six percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by April 30, three percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average.

By May 7, producers had planted 49 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 28 percentage points ahead of last year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Twelve percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 7, seven percentage points ahead of the previous year and 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average. By May 14, producers had planted 65 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 20 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Thirty percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 14, seventeen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 21, producers had planted 81 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Fifty-two percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 21, seventeen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 28, producers had planted 92 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 8 percentage points ahead of both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by May 28, fourteen percentage points ahead of the previous year and 9 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. On May 28, sixty-nine percent of the Nation's corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 4 percentage points below the previous year.

By June 4, producers had planted 96 percent of the Nation's corn crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Eighty-five percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 4, nine percentage points ahead of the previous year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Ninety-three percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 11, six percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the Nation's corn acreage had emerged by June 18, two percentage points ahead of both the previous year and the 5-year average. On June 18, fifty-five percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 15 percentage points below the previous 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 6.81 million acres of sorghum for all purposes in 2023, up 8 percent from last year. Kansas and Texas, the leading sorghum-producing States, account for 77 percent of the United States acreage. Growers expect to harvest 5.94 million acres for grain, up 30 percent from last year.

Seventy-three percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was planted by June 18, five percentage points behind the previous year and 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 18, fifteen percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage had reached the headed stage, equal to last year but 1 percentage point behind the 5-year average. Sixty percent of the Nation's sorghum acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on June 18, three percentage points above the previous week and 14 percentage points above the previous year.

Oats: Area expected to be seeded to oats for the 2023 crop year is estimated at 2.51 million acres, down 3 percent from 2022. Planted acreage is down in 17 of the 23 major producing States compared to last year. Harvested acres, forecast at 794,000 acres, is down 11 percent from 2022. If realized, the United States planted area will be the lowest on record. Record low planted acreage is expected in California, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Nationally, oat producers seeded 25 percent of this year's acreage by April 2, on pace with both last year and the 5-year average. By April 30, producers had seeded 49 percent of this year's acreage, 5 percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventy-five percent of the oat acreage was emerged by May 28,

six percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Fifty-eight percent of the oat crop was headed by June 18, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 18, forty-five percent of the oat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, fifteen percentage points lower than the percent rated in these two crop condition categories at the same time last year.

Barley: Producers seeded 3.36 million acres of barley for the 2023 crop year, up 14 percent from the previous year. Harvested area, forecast at 2.53 million acres, is up 4 percent from 2022.

Nationwide, 92 percent of the barley acreage was sown by June 4, two percentage points ahead of last year but 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty-one percent of the Nation's barley acreage had reached the headed stage by June 25, four percentage points ahead of last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. On June 25, forty-six percent of the Nation's barley acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 7 percentage points below the same time last year.

Winter wheat: The 2023 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 37.0 million acres, down 1 percent from the previous estimate but up 11 percent from last year. Of the total planted acreage, approximately 25.7 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 7.66 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.68 million acres are White Winter. Much of the Central Plains and Ohio Valley States are expecting increased planted acres from 2022. If realized, Utah will have a record low planted area.

Area harvested for grain is forecast at 25.7 million acres, up 2 percent from the previous forecast and up 10 percent from last year. As of June 25, harvest was 24 percent complete, 9 percentage points behind the 5-year average pace. Producers expect to harvest 70 percent of the planted acres for grain. If realized, this harvest ratio would be the lowest since 1933. Dry conditions in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma are factoring into the increased abandonment. Producers in Utah are expecting a record low harvested area.

As of June 25, the winter wheat condition rating in Kansas, the leading wheat-producing State, was 16 percent good to excellent. Harvest in Kansas was 21 percent complete, as of June 25, seventeen percentage points behind the 5-year average pace.

Durum wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat for 2023 is estimated at 1.48 million acres, down 9 percent from 2022. Of the five estimating States, four States expect to be down from last year. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 1.43 million acres, down 10 percent from last year. As of June 25, harvest in Arizona was 81 percent complete, 8 percentage points behind last year but the same as the 5-year average pace.

Other spring wheat: Growers intend to plant 11.1 million acres of other spring wheat, up 3 percent from 2022. Of this total, about 10.5 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, is estimated at 5.60 million acres, up 6 percent from last year. As of June 25, thirty-one percent of the Nation's spring wheat acreage was headed, 24 percentage points ahead of last year and 6 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Despite the late start to planting in North Dakota, crop development is well ahead of last year and slightly ahead of the 5-year average as of June 25.

Harvested area is expected to total 10.6 million acres, up 1 percent from last year. As of June 25, fifty percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, a decrease of 9 percent from the same time last year.

Rye: The 2023 planted area for rye is estimated at 2.35 million acres, up 8 percent from 2022. Harvested area is expected to total 405,000 acres, up 19 percent from last year. In Oklahoma, 60 percent of the rye acreage was harvested by June 25, nine percentage points behind last year and eight percentage points behind the 5-year average pace.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2023 is expected to total 2.69 million acres, up 21 percent from 2022. Area for harvest is forecast at 2.65 million acres, up 22 percent from last year. Long grain rice planted area increased 10 percent from last year. Planted acreage in Arkansas, the largest long grain rice-producing State, is expected to be up 15 percent from last year. Nationally, medium grain acres increased by 70 percent from 2022. California, the largest medium and short grain-producing State, increased medium grain acres by 98 percent in 2023 and increased short grain acres by 10 percent.

Short grain area, estimated at 33,000 acres for the Nation, is up 10 percent, or 3,000 acres, compared to the 2022 planted acres. As of June 25, seventy percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared with seventy-three percent at the same time last year.

Proso millet: Area planted to proso millet in 2023 is estimated at 705,000 acres, up 68,000 acres from 2022. Nebraska and South Dakota planted acreage is up from last year. Colorado planted acreage is down from the previous year.

Planting progress in Colorado was 54 percent complete as of the week ending June 18, behind last year's 58 percent complete.

Hay: Producers intend to harvest 52.0 million acres of all hay in 2023, up 5 percent from 2022. Alfalfa harvested acreage is expected to be 15.7 million acres, up 5 percent from 2022. All other hay (excluding alfalfa) is expected to be up 5 percent from last year, at 36.3 million acres.

For all hay harvested area, record lows are expected in Colorado and Delaware.

Soybeans: The 2023 soybean planted area is estimated at 83.5 million acres, down 5 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is down in 20 major producing States. Area for harvest, forecast at 82.7 million acres, is down 4 percent from 2022. If realized, this will be the 5th highest planted and 6th highest harvested soybean acreage on record. Record high planted area is estimated in New York. Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 8.22 million acres of the estimated soybean acreage remained to be planted at the time of the interview.

Nationwide, 4 percent of the soybean acreage was planted by April 16, three percentage points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Planting was most active in the Delta at that time, with Mississippi at 23 percent, Louisiana at 30 percent, and Arkansas at 19 percent planted. On April 30, nineteen percent of the soybeans were planted, 12 percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By May 7, nine percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged, 6 percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Nationally, 36 percent of the soybean acreage was emerged by May 21, seventeen percentage points ahead of last year and 12 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. By June 11, ninety-six percent of soybean acreage was planted with 86 percent emerged. On June 18, ninety-two percent of the soybeans were emerged, 11 percentage points ahead of last year and the 5-year average. At that time, 54 percent of the acres were reported in good to excellent condition.

Peanuts: Planted area is estimated at 1.58 million acres in 2023, up 9 percent from 2022. Area for harvest is estimated at 1.54 million acres in 2023, up 11 percent from last year. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, planted area is up 11 percent from 2022. As of June 25, sixty-nine percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition compared to fifty-nine percent at the same time last year.

Sunflower: Area planted to sunflowers in 2023 totals 1.35 million acres, down 20 percent from 2022. This represents the third lowest planted area for the Nation since 1976. Compared with last year, growers in all eight of the major sunflower-producing States showed a decrease in planted acreage this year, with four of the States decreasing by 20 percent or more. The State with the largest decline in acreage from last year is South Dakota, where planted area decreased 192,000 acres compared with last year. North Dakota is also showing a large decline compared with last year, with planted area down 92,000 acres from the previous year. Harvested area for sunflower is forecast at 1.29 million acres, a decrease of 20 percent from last year. Planted area in both California and Colorado are the lowest on record.

Planted area of oil type varieties, at 1.18 million acres, is down 24 percent from 2022. This represents the sixth lowest planted area on record for the Nation. Compared with last year, planted area of oil type varieties is down more than 30 percent in Colorado, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The planted area for oil type varieties is the lowest on record in Colorado.

Area planted to non-oil varieties, estimated at 164,000 acres, is up 15 percent from last year but still represents the sixth lowest on record for the Nation. Compared with last year, growers in five of the eight major sunflower-producing States had increases or no change in planted acreage for non-oil varieties. The largest increase compared with last year occurred in North Dakota, where planted acreage increased by 18,000 acres.

Planting began in mid-May and progressed at a pace near to or ahead of the 5-year average in Colorado and the Dakotas during the month of May but was behind the normal pace in Kansas. As of May 28, twenty-eight percent of the Nation's acreage had been planted, 9 percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 3 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At that time, planting progress was ahead of the normal pace in Colorado and South Dakota but was behind the average pace in Kansas and North Dakota. As of May 28, planting progress in Kansas was 6 percentage points behind last year's pace and 12 percentage points behind normal. At that time, planting in North Dakota was 11 percentage points ahead of last year's pace but 3 percentage points behind normal. All four States made good progress during the first three weeks of June, with planting progress reaching 88 percent complete by June 18, ten percentage points ahead of last year's pace and 7 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average.

Canola: Planted area of canola is estimated at a record high 2.28 million acres in 2023, up 3 percent from last year's planted area. Area for harvest is forecast at 2.24 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. Planted area in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing State, is up 6 percent from last year and is the highest area on record. Planted area in Washington, at 155,000 acres, is a record high and the area forecast for harvest in the State will be a record high, if realized. Compared with last year, planted area is down more than 10 percent in Minnesota and Montana, and down more than 60 percent in Kansas and Oklahoma. Both planted and harvested area will be a record low in Kansas and Oklahoma, if realized.

Flaxseed: Growers intend to plant 140,000 acres of flaxseed in 2023, a decrease of 47 percent from 2022 planted acres and will represent the lowest total for the Nation since 1996, if realized. Planted acreage in North Dakota, the largest flaxseed-producing State, is expected to be down 39 percent, or 65,000 acres from 2022 and will represent the lowest total for the State since 1996, if realized. Planted acreage in Montana is expected to decrease 59 percent from the previous year.

Safflower: Area planted to safflower in 2023 is estimated at 143,000 acres, down 7,200 acres from 2022 and represents the third lowest planted area for the Nation since records began in 1991. Area for harvest is forecast at 133,500 acres, down 1,800 acres from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is down in three of the five major producing States. The largest decline compared with last year is in California, where planted area is down 11,000 acres from 2022 and is the second lowest planted area on record. The largest increase compared with the previous year is in Utah, where planted area is up 7,000 acres from last year's record low level.

Other oilseeds: Planted area of mustard seed for the Nation is estimated at a record high 240,000 acres, up 9 percent from 2022. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at a record high 228,500 acres, up 26 percent from the previous year.

Acreage planted to rapeseed is estimated at 15,500 acres, up 4,600 acres from 2022. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast at 14,100 acres, up 3,700 acres from last year. Planted and harvested area for the Nation will both be the second highest on record for rapeseed since records began in 1991, if realized.

Cotton: Growers planted 11.1 million acres in 2023, down 19 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 11.0 million acres, down 19 percent from 2022. American Pima area is estimated at 109,000 acres, down 40 percent from 2022.

Compared with last year, Upland planted area decreased in 16 of the 17 major cotton-producing States. The largest decrease is in Texas, where Upland planted acreage decreased by 1.75 million acres from last year. In addition to Texas, the three States of Arkansas, Mississippi, and Oklahoma are also showing a decrease of 100,000 acres or more compared with last year.

Nationwide, 89 percent of the cotton crop was planted by June 18, six percentage points behind the previous year and 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nineteen percent of the Nation's cotton acreage had reached the squaring stage by June 18, two percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. On June 18, forty-seven percent of the 2023 cotton acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points below the previous week but 7 percentage points above the previous year.

Producers planted 97 percent of their acreage with seed varieties developed using biotechnology, up 2 percentage points from last year. Varieties containing insect resistance (Bt) were planted on 3 percent of the acreage, no change from 2022. Herbicide resistant varieties were planted on 8 percent of the acreage, up 2 percentage points from last year. Stacked gene varieties, those containing both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 86 percent of the acreage, unchanged from a year ago.

Sugarbeets: Area planted to sugarbeets for the 2023 crop year is estimated at 1.13 million acres, down 3 percent from 2022. Harvested area is forecasted at 1.11 million acres, down 2 percent from last year.

In Minnesota, by the end of May, planting was virtually complete, ahead of the 5-year average of 90 percent. In North Dakota, by the end of May, planting was at 99 percent, ahead of the 5-year average of 90 percent.

Sugarcane: Harvested area of sugarcane for sugar and seed in the United States is forecast at 922,000 acres for the 2023 crop year, down 1 percent from last year. Growers in Louisiana, the largest growing State in terms of harvested acres, are expected to harvest 505,000 acres, or 55 percent of the Nation's acreage. As of the week ending June 18, seventy-one percent of the crop in Louisiana was rated as good to excellent.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco area for harvest in 2023 is expected to total 193,280 acres, down 4 percent from 2022. If realized, this will be the second lowest tobacco harvested area on record. Flue-cured tobacco, at 134,400 acres, is down 4 percent from 2022 and accounts for 70 percent of this year's total expected tobacco acreage. Total light air-cured tobacco type area, at 33,480 acres, is up 3 percent from 2022. The burley portion of light air-cured tobacco, at 33,420 acres, is up 3 percent from last year. Fire-cured tobacco, at 13,600 acres, is down 16 percent from 2022. Dark air-cured tobacco, at 8,100 acres, is down 15 percent from last year. Cigar filler tobacco, at 3,700 acres, is up 3 percent from the previous year.

Dry edible beans: Area planted for dry edible beans in 2023 is estimated at 1.21 million acres, down 3 percent from last year. Area harvested is forecast to total 1.17 million acres, down 5 percent from last year. Seven 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 2023 crop year is estimated at 387,000 acres, up 10 percent from the previous year. Area harvested for all chickpeas is forecast at 374,600 acres, 10 percent above 2022. Small chickpea area planted is estimated at 99,500 acres, up 25 percent from 2022. Area harvested for small chickpeas is forecast at 96,400 acres, up 22 percent from the previous year. Area planted for large chickpeas in 2023 is estimated at 287,500 acres, up 5 percent from the previous year. Large chickpea area harvested is forecast at 278,200 acres, up 6 percent from 2022.

Lentils: Area planted for the 2023 crop year is estimated at 533,000 acres, down 19 percent from the previous season. Area harvested is forecast to total 487,000 acres, down 19 percent from the previous season. All estimating States show a decrease in area planted compared to last year. As of the week ending June 18, ninety-one percent of Montana's crop has emerged.

Dry edible peas: Area planted for the 2023 crop year is estimated at 999,000 acres, up 9 percent from the previous season. Area harvested is forecasted to total 934,000 acres, up 8 percent from the previous season. As of the week ending June 18, crop emergence has reached 94 percent in Montana.

Potatoes: Area planted to potatoes in 2023 is estimated at 949,000 acres, up 5 percent from 2022. Harvested area is forecast at 941,900 acres, up 5 percent from the previous year. United States Planted area will be the highest since 2019, if realized.

In Idaho, planted acres will be the highest since 2012. Planting was behind last year, but potatoes are emerging earlier with ninety-one percent of the crop emerged as of June 18. In Washington, planting started behind last year, but potatoes are emerging ahead of last year with 95 percent emerged compared to 88 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 63,700 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 acres for barley, oats, and wheat are subject to revision in the August *Crop Production* report. Acres for chickpeas, corn, cotton, dry edible peas, lentils, peanuts, rice, sorghum, soybeans, and sugarbeets are subject for revision in the September *Crop Production* report each year. Barley, oat, rye, and wheat end-of-season estimates are made in the *Small Grains Annual* report at the end of September. Canola, dry edible beans, and sunflower acres are subject to revision in the October *Crop Production* report. Potato acres are subject to revision in the November *Crop Production* report. End-of-season estimates for all other row crops are made in the *Annual Crop Production Summary* in January. Following the marketing year revisions are made if the balance sheet or other administrative data warrant changes. Revisions to planted acres will only be made when either special survey data, administrative data, such as Farm Service Agency program "sign up" data, or remote sensing data are available. Harvested acres may be revised any time a production forecast is made if there is strong evidence that the intended harvested area has changed since the last forecast. Estimates will also be reviewed following the 5-year Census of Agriculture. No revisions will be made after that date.

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 6.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. 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 2023 area frame survey for United States planted acres were: barley 11.2 percent, corn 1.2 percent, Upland cotton 3.5 percent, sorghum 6.8 percent, soybeans 1.3 percent, other spring wheat 4.6 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, 8.5 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 4.8 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 0.6 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, 17.0 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 9.6 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 1.2 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 0.6 percent for all biotech varieties, 18.4 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 11.8 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 1.4 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 2003-2022 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 1.1 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 1.1 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 1.9 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 809,000 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	3.5	6.0	90	1	251	6	14
Corn	1.1	1.9	809	39	2,014	5	15
Hay [1]							
Alfalfa [1]	4.0	7.0	515	14	2,032	5	15
Other [1]	2.8	4.9	889	21	2,116	4	16
Oats	5.6	9.7	141	24	281	6	14
Peanuts	4.5	7.8	58	2	149	13	7
Potatoes	1.1	1.9	8	1	30	11	9
Rice	3.6	6.2	84	1	206	12	8
Sorghum	6.9	12.0	393	20	1,133	9	11
Soybeans	1.7	2.9	949	32	3,940	6	14
Sugarbeets	0.8	1.3	7	(Z)	19	10	10
Sugarcane [1]	2.0	3.4	15	3	33	8	12
Upland cotton	3.7	6.4	351	8	1,257	12	8
Wheat							
Winter wheat	1.5	2.7	472	5	1,147	4	16
Durum wheat	10.5	18.2	154	3	388	8	12
Other spring	3.4	5.8	292	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
- 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 – 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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- 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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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.