



Prospective Plantings

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Corn Planted Acreage Up 4 Percent from 2022 **Soybean Acreage Up Slightly** **All Wheat Acreage Up 9 Percent** **All Cotton Acreage Down 18 Percent**

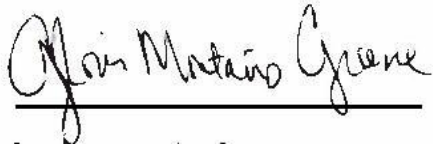
Corn planted area for all purposes in 2023 is estimated at 92.0 million acres, up 4 percent or 3.42 million acres from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be up or unchanged in 40 of the 48 estimating States.

Soybean planted area for 2023 is estimated at 87.5 million acres, up slightly from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is up or unchanged in 15 of the 29 estimating States.

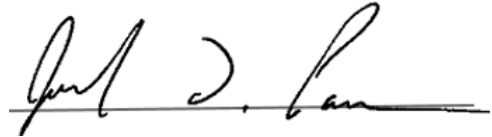
All wheat planted area for 2023 is estimated at 49.9 million acres, up 9 percent from 2022. The 2023 winter wheat planted area, at 37.5 million acres, is up 13 percent from last year and up 2 percent from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 26.0 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 7.80 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.71 million acres are White Winter. Area expected to be planted to other spring wheat for 2023 is estimated at 10.6 million acres, down 2 percent from 2022. Of this total, about 9.95 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Durum planted area for 2023 is expected to total 1.78 million acres, up 9 percent from the previous year.

All cotton planted area for 2023 is estimated at 11.3 million acres, down 18 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 11.1 million acres, down 18 percent from 2022. American Pima area is estimated at 154,000 acres, down 16 percent from 2022.

This report was approved on March 31, 2023.



Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Gloria M. Greene



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Joseph L. Parsons

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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. Values for 2023 were carried forward from 2022 for potatoes, proso millet, rye, and sugarcane. Includes double cropped acres and unharvested small grains planted as cover crops]

State	2021	2022	2023 ¹
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2,125	2,120	2,190
Alaska	25	26	25
Arizona	598	599	592
Arkansas	7,020	6,992	7,044
California	2,393	2,202	2,260
Colorado	6,235	5,664	6,168
Connecticut	70	77	78
Delaware	422	442	437
Florida	1,077	1,071	1,045
Georgia	3,393	3,396	3,417
Idaho	4,051	4,071	4,170
Illinois	22,830	22,805	23,070
Indiana	11,930	11,910	12,060
Iowa	24,390	24,330	24,470
Kansas	24,421	24,101	24,276
Kentucky	6,078	5,994	6,234
Louisiana	3,055	3,217	3,167
Maine	238	252	257
Maryland	1,537	1,558	1,614
Massachusetts	69	74	74
Michigan	6,377	6,308	6,431
Minnesota	19,471	19,100	19,353
Mississippi	4,233	4,210	4,305
Missouri	13,644	13,820	14,045
Montana	9,364	9,396	9,349
Nebraska	19,810	19,299	19,336
Nevada	355	414	413
New Hampshire	55	55	55
New Jersey	299	321	310
New Mexico	775	771	839
New York	2,744	2,837	3,024
North Carolina	4,399	4,425	4,637
North Dakota	24,085	21,616	23,076
Ohio	9,945	9,890	10,050
Oklahoma	9,553	9,666	9,721
Oregon	1,813	1,733	1,828
Pennsylvania	3,740	3,723	3,860
Rhode Island	9	9	7
South Carolina	1,476	1,462	1,522
South Dakota	16,693	16,627	17,137
Tennessee	4,952	4,960	5,138
Texas	22,797	22,029	22,195
Utah	868	880	897
Vermont	245	255	267
Virginia	2,495	2,493	2,653
Washington	3,715	3,585	3,549
West Virginia	569	611	660
Wisconsin	8,099	7,966	8,060
Wyoming	1,282	1,442	1,425
United States ²	317,119	312,113	318,100

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² States do not add to United States due to rye unallocated acreage.

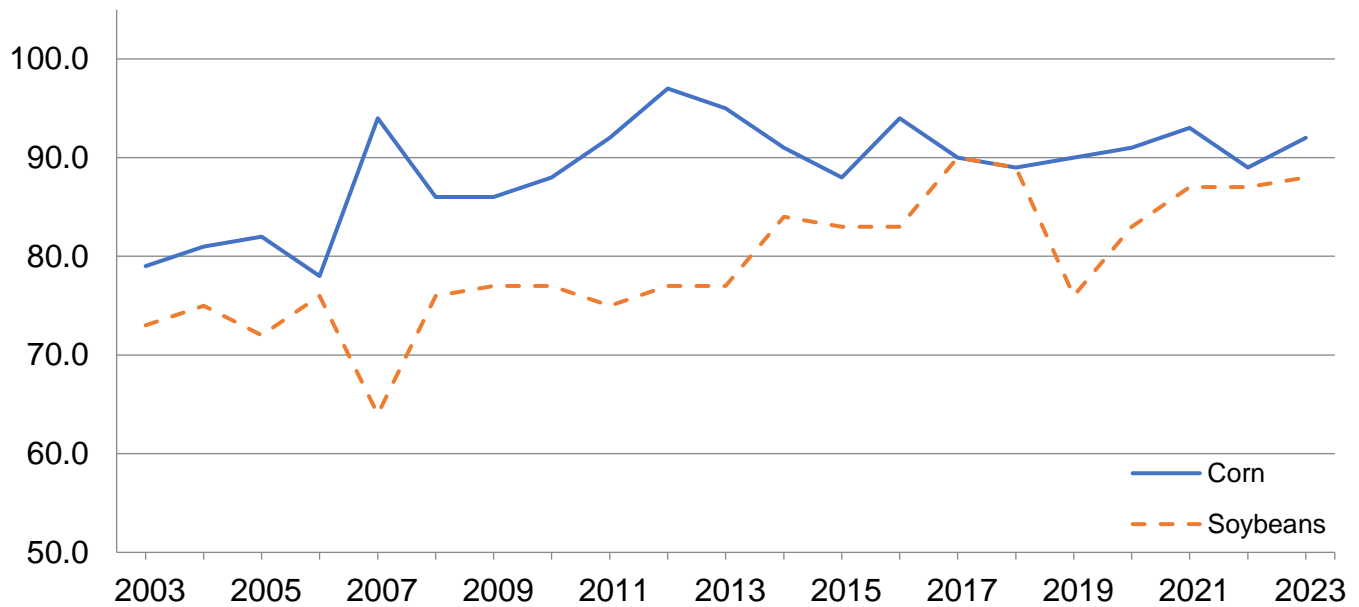
Corn Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	350	300	350	117
Arizona	95	80	100	125
Arkansas	850	710	810	114
California	400	370	380	103
Colorado	1,380	1,350	1,400	104
Connecticut	24	25	25	100
Delaware	175	170	175	103
Florida	95	85	80	94
Georgia	480	425	490	115
Idaho	380	320	390	122
Illinois	11,000	10,800	11,000	102
Indiana	5,400	5,250	5,500	105
Iowa	12,900	12,900	13,100	102
Kansas	5,700	5,500	5,600	102
Kentucky	1,550	1,440	1,600	111
Louisiana	580	450	510	113
Maine	30	29	28	97
Maryland	470	440	460	105
Massachusetts	14	14	14	100
Michigan	2,350	2,350	2,400	102
Minnesota	8,400	8,000	8,350	104
Mississippi	730	580	700	121
Missouri	3,600	3,350	3,450	103
Montana	120	130	120	92
Nebraska	9,900	9,600	9,500	99
Nevada	15	14	13	93
New Hampshire	13	13	12	92
New Jersey	78	76	85	112
New Mexico	120	100	110	110
New York	1,040	1,030	1,100	107
North Carolina	960	830	960	116
North Dakota	4,100	2,950	3,750	127
Ohio	3,550	3,400	3,450	101
Oklahoma	340	350	355	101
Oregon	95	75	85	113
Pennsylvania	1,330	1,180	1,310	111
Rhode Island	2	2	2	100
South Carolina	400	320	370	116
South Dakota	6,150	5,750	5,900	103
Tennessee	1,010	840	960	114
Texas	2,150	2,150	2,050	95
Utah	70	70	75	107
Vermont	85	90	92	102
Virginia	510	450	540	120
Washington	165	130	160	123
West Virginia	51	46	50	109
Wisconsin	3,950	3,950	3,950	100
Wyoming	95	95	85	89
United States	93,252	88,579	91,996	104

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Corn and Soybean Planted Acreage - United States

Million acres



Sorghum Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Colorado	495	545	510	94
Kansas	3,600	3,300	3,150	95
Nebraska	320	320	260	81
Oklahoma	430	430	350	81
South Dakota	310	280	255	91
Texas	2,150	1,450	1,450	100
United States	7,305	6,325	5,975	94

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Oat Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Arkansas	10	10	8	80
California	100	105	100	95
Georgia	80	75	70	93
Idaho	50	50	40	80
Illinois	60	60	45	75
Iowa	130	130	200	154
Kansas	115	110	130	118
Maine	22	26	26	100
Michigan	55	50	60	120
Minnesota	180	200	190	95
Missouri	50	45	40	89
Montana	60	85	55	65
Nebraska	120	125	140	112
New York	55	68	80	118
North Carolina	33	40	40	100
North Dakota	355	345	290	84
Ohio	45	50	30	60
Oklahoma	80	50	100	200
Oregon	15	20	20	100
Pennsylvania	85	87	78	90
South Dakota	215	260	310	119
Texas	460	450	440	98
Wisconsin	175	140	175	125
United States	2,550	2,581	2,667	103

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Barley Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alaska	6	6	7	117
Arizona	18	16	21	131
California	40	40	35	88
Colorado	52	61	65	107
Delaware	21	21	21	100
Idaho	530	560	590	105
Kansas	14	15	12	80
Maine	12	11	11	100
Maryland	33	28	34	121
Michigan	10	9	8	89
Minnesota	55	65	55	85
Montana	970	1,030	1,090	106
New York	9	9	9	100
North Carolina	13	16	17	106
North Dakota	580	740	610	82
Oregon	40	36	40	111
Pennsylvania	45	41	37	90
South Dakota	30	28	25	89
Utah	18	20	22	110
Virginia	30	30	30	100
Washington	83	72	85	118
Wisconsin	15	14	18	129
Wyoming	84	77	80	104
United States	2,708	2,945	2,922	99

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	175	180	210	117
Arizona	60	85	40	47
Arkansas	210	220	230	105
California	385	380	355	93
Colorado	2,200	1,950	2,250	115
Delaware	60	80	80	100
Georgia	220	200	170	85
Idaho	1,227	1,157	1,195	103
Illinois	670	650	880	135
Indiana	340	290	440	152
Kansas	7,300	7,300	8,100	111
Kentucky	510	530	610	115
Maryland	345	355	370	104
Michigan	610	460	670	146
Minnesota	1,210	1,250	1,180	94
Mississippi	95	100	120	120
Missouri	640	630	860	137
Montana	5,520	5,460	5,330	98
Nebraska	920	980	1,150	117
New Jersey	23	26	30	115
New Mexico	380	355	390	110
New York	155	140	170	121
North Carolina	450	480	510	106
North Dakota	6,470	6,195	6,310	102
Ohio	580	510	650	127
Oklahoma	4,400	4,300	4,600	107
Oregon	720	730	750	103
Pennsylvania	270	270	290	107
South Carolina	125	120	110	92
South Dakota	1,520	1,560	1,660	106
Tennessee	400	410	470	115
Texas	5,500	5,300	6,700	126
Utah	110	110	100	91
Virginia	205	230	230	100
Washington	2,330	2,325	2,240	96
Wisconsin	290	305	290	95
Wyoming	115	115	115	100
United States	46,740	45,738	49,855	109

¹ Intended plantings for 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Winter Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	175	180	210	117
Arkansas	210	220	230	105
California	360	340	330	97
Colorado	2,200	1,950	2,250	115
Delaware	60	80	80	100
Georgia	220	200	170	85
Idaho	710	770	770	100
Illinois	670	650	880	135
Indiana	340	290	440	152
Kansas	7,300	7,300	8,100	111
Kentucky	510	530	610	115
Maryland	345	355	370	104
Michigan	610	460	670	146
Mississippi	95	100	120	120
Missouri	640	630	860	137
Montana	1,950	2,050	2,000	98
Nebraska	920	980	1,150	117
New Jersey	23	26	30	115
New Mexico	380	355	390	110
New York	155	140	170	121
North Carolina	450	480	510	106
North Dakota	90	105	130	124
Ohio	580	510	650	127
Oklahoma	4,400	4,300	4,600	107
Oregon	720	730	750	103
Pennsylvania	270	270	290	107
South Carolina	125	120	110	92
South Dakota	800	830	930	112
Tennessee	400	410	470	115
Texas	5,500	5,300	6,700	126
Utah	110	110	100	91
Virginia	205	230	230	100
Washington	1,750	1,850	1,800	97
Wisconsin	290	305	290	95
Wyoming	115	115	115	100
United States	33,678	33,271	37,505	113

Durum Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

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

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Arizona	60	85	40	47
California	25	40	25	63
Idaho	7	7	5	71
Montana	670	710	730	103
North Dakota	880	790	980	124
United States	1,642	1,632	1,780	109

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	510	380	420	111
Minnesota	1,210	1,250	1,180	94
Montana	2,900	2,700	2,600	96
North Dakota	5,500	5,300	5,200	98
South Dakota	720	730	730	100
Washington	580	475	440	93
United States	11,420	10,835	10,570	98

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Hay Area Harvested – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area harvested			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	700	680	680	100
Alaska	19	20	18	90
Arizona	305	315	315	100
Arkansas	1,183	1,093	1,130	103
California	830	830	790	95
Colorado	1,480	1,140	1,350	118
Connecticut	46	52	53	102
Delaware	11	11	11	100
Florida	300	310	290	94
Georgia	540	550	570	104
Idaho	1,240	1,410	1,370	97
Illinois	500	495	345	70
Indiana	540	520	520	100
Iowa	1,260	1,200	1,070	89
Kansas	2,690	2,610	2,500	96
Kentucky	2,120	2,030	2,080	102
Louisiana	370	390	410	105
Maine	120	134	140	104
Maryland	199	215	220	102
Massachusetts	55	60	60	100
Michigan	790	790	800	101
Minnesota	1,090	1,220	1,170	96
Mississippi	620	590	620	105
Missouri	3,140	3,180	3,140	99
Montana	2,290	2,290	2,400	105
Nebraska	2,560	2,140	2,200	103
Nevada	340	400	400	100
New Hampshire	42	42	43	102
New Jersey	98	109	95	87
New Mexico	225	225	255	113
New York	1,160	1,240	1,310	106
North Carolina	683	656	760	116
North Dakota	2,020	2,150	2,000	93
Ohio	870	830	820	99
Oklahoma	2,950	3,020	3,000	99
Oregon	890	820	880	107
Pennsylvania	1,220	1,350	1,360	101
Rhode Island	7	7	5	71
South Carolina	270	270	280	104
South Dakota	2,400	2,950	3,200	108
Tennessee	1,705	1,712	1,760	103
Texas	5,600	4,190	4,800	115
Utah	670	680	700	103
Vermont	160	165	175	106
Virginia	1,030	1,030	1,150	112
Washington	710	650	660	102
West Virginia	518	565	610	108
Wisconsin	1,230	1,100	1,030	94
Wyoming	940	1,110	1,100	99
United States	50,736	49,546	50,645	102

¹ Intended area harvested in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Rice Area Planted by Class – States and United States: 2021-2023

Class and State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Long grain				
Arkansas	1,095	1,000	1,140	114
California	7	7	7	100
Louisiana	380	370	390	105
Mississippi	105	85	100	118
Missouri	195	150	190	127
Texas	188	190	130	68
United States	1,970	1,802	1,957	109
Medium grain				
Arkansas	115	105	160	152
California	365	220	365	166
Louisiana	40	55	60	109
Mississippi	-	-	-	(X)
Missouri	4	5	5	100
Texas	2	5	3	60
United States	526	390	593	152
Short grain				
Arkansas	1	1	1	100
California ²	35	29	32	110
United States	36	30	33	110
All				
Arkansas	1,211	1,106	1,301	118
California	407	256	404	158
Louisiana	420	425	450	106
Mississippi	105	85	100	118
Missouri	199	155	195	126
Texas	190	195	133	68
United States	2,532	2,222	2,583	116

- Represents zero.

(X) Not applicable.

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Includes sweet rice.

Canola Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Kansas	7.0	9.0	5.0	56
Minnesota	63.0	71.0	60.0	85
Montana	185.0	180.0	170.0	94
North Dakota	1,750.0	1,800.0	1,900.0	106
Oklahoma	12.0	18.0	5.0	28
Washington	135.0	135.0	130.0	96
United States	2,152.0	2,213.0	2,270.0	103

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Soybean Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	310	360	380	106
Arkansas	3,040	3,180	3,050	96
Delaware	155	160	150	94
Georgia	140	165	170	103
Illinois	10,600	10,800	10,800	100
Indiana	5,650	5,850	5,600	96
Iowa	10,100	10,100	10,100	100
Kansas	4,850	5,050	4,600	91
Kentucky	1,850	1,950	1,900	97
Louisiana	1,080	1,260	1,170	93
Maryland	490	520	530	102
Michigan	2,150	2,250	2,100	93
Minnesota	7,650	7,450	7,550	101
Mississippi	2,220	2,310	2,350	102
Missouri	5,700	6,100	6,000	98
Nebraska	5,600	5,750	5,750	100
New Jersey	100	110	100	91
New York	325	350	355	101
North Carolina	1,650	1,700	1,750	103
North Dakota	7,250	5,700	6,550	115
Ohio	4,900	5,100	5,100	100
Oklahoma	580	545	500	92
Pennsylvania	600	600	590	98
South Carolina	395	405	430	106
South Dakota	5,450	5,100	5,300	104
Tennessee	1,550	1,650	1,600	97
Texas	110	155	150	97
Virginia	600	620	580	94
Wisconsin	2,100	2,160	2,300	106
United States	87,195	87,450	87,505	100

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Peanut Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	185.0	165.0	170.0	103
Arkansas	36.0	33.0	35.0	106
Florida	165.0	150.0	165.0	110
Georgia	755.0	685.0	740.0	108
Mississippi	18.0	15.0	15.0	100
New Mexico	11.2	7.3	6.0	82
North Carolina	115.0	117.0	130.0	111
Oklahoma	16.0	18.0	16.0	89
South Carolina	69.0	71.0	85.0	120
Texas	180.0	160.0	155.0	97
Virginia	30.0	29.0	30.0	103
United States	1,580.2	1,450.3	1,547.0	107

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sunflower Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2021-2023

Varietal type and State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Oil				
California	45.0	33.0	30.0	91
Colorado	41.0	52.0	22.0	42
Kansas	25.0	32.0	52.0	163
Minnesota	54.0	69.0	50.0	72
Nebraska	35.0	50.0	27.0	54
North Dakota	460.0	660.0	590.0	89
South Dakota	485.0	610.0	400.0	66
Texas	35.0	44.0	32.0	73
United States	1,180.0	1,550.0	1,203.0	78
Non-oil				
California	1.0	0.5	1.0	200
Colorado	12.0	10.0	12.0	120
Kansas	10.0	10.0	12.0	120
Minnesota	3.0	8.5	8.0	94
Nebraska	6.5	7.0	10.0	143
North Dakota	34.0	57.0	69.0	121
South Dakota	38.0	42.0	40.0	95
Texas	6.0	8.0	6.0	75
United States	110.5	143.0	158.0	110
All				
California	46.0	33.5	31.0	93
Colorado	53.0	62.0	34.0	55
Kansas	35.0	42.0	64.0	152
Minnesota	57.0	77.5	58.0	75
Nebraska	41.5	57.0	37.0	65
North Dakota	494.0	717.0	659.0	92
South Dakota	523.0	652.0	440.0	67
Texas	41.0	52.0	38.0	73
United States	1,290.5	1,693.0	1,361.0	80

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Flaxseed Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Montana	135	98	65	66
North Dakota	190	165	110	67
United States	325	263	175	67

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Cotton Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2021-2023

Type and State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Upland				
Alabama	405.0	435.0	400.0	92
Arizona	120.0	88.0	100.0	114
Arkansas	480.0	640.0	480.0	75
California	26.0	20.0	15.0	75
Florida	92.0	106.0	90.0	85
Georgia	1,170.0	1,290.0	1,200.0	93
Kansas	110.0	165.0	115.0	70
Louisiana	110.0	195.0	130.0	67
Mississippi	445.0	530.0	400.0	75
Missouri	315.0	360.0	360.0	100
New Mexico	36.0	65.0	65.0	100
North Carolina	375.0	470.0	360.0	77
Oklahoma	495.0	670.0	530.0	79
South Carolina	210.0	270.0	240.0	89
Tennessee	275.0	335.0	335.0	100
Texas	6,350.0	7,850.0	6,200.0	79
Virginia	75.0	91.0	82.0	90
United States	11,089.0	13,580.0	11,102.0	82
American Pima				
Arizona	9.0	15.0	16.0	107
California	88.0	116.0	90.0	78
New Mexico	12.5	19.0	13.0	68
Texas	17.0	33.0	35.0	106
United States	126.5	183.0	154.0	84
All				
Alabama	405.0	435.0	400.0	92
Arizona	129.0	103.0	116.0	113
Arkansas	480.0	640.0	480.0	75
California	114.0	136.0	105.0	77
Florida	92.0	106.0	90.0	85
Georgia	1,170.0	1,290.0	1,200.0	93
Kansas	110.0	165.0	115.0	70
Louisiana	110.0	195.0	130.0	67
Mississippi	445.0	530.0	400.0	75
Missouri	315.0	360.0	360.0	100
New Mexico	48.5	84.0	78.0	93
North Carolina	375.0	470.0	360.0	77
Oklahoma	495.0	670.0	530.0	79
South Carolina	210.0	270.0	240.0	89
Tennessee	275.0	335.0	335.0	100
Texas	6,367.0	7,883.0	6,235.0	79
Virginia	75.0	91.0	82.0	90
United States	11,215.5	13,763.0	11,256.0	82

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sugarbeet Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

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

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
California ²	24.0	18.0	18.0	100
Colorado	24.3	23.4	23.0	98
Idaho	173.0	173.0	175.0	101
Michigan	155.0	139.0	133.0	96
Minnesota	427.0	434.0	433.0	100
Montana	43.7	33.6	24.0	71
Nebraska	44.4	46.8	49.0	105
North Dakota	226.0	251.0	214.0	85
Oregon	10.5	9.4	10.0	106
Washington	1.8	2.0	1.8	90
Wyoming	31.2	29.3	30.0	102
United States	1,160.9	1,159.5	1,110.8	96

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from processors.

² Relates to year of planting for overwintered beets in southern California.

Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area harvested			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
Georgia	7,700	6,000	7,000	117
Kentucky	47,500	43,600	44,100	101
North Carolina	119,200	116,160	110,160	95
Pennsylvania	5,350	5,000	4,700	94
South Carolina	7,300	5,800	7,000	121
Tennessee	12,000	12,700	12,700	100
Virginia	14,810	12,500	11,410	91
United States	213,860	201,760	197,070	98

¹ Intended area harvested in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Tobacco Area Harvested by Class and Type – States and United States: 2021-2023

Class, type, and State	Area harvested			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
Georgia	7,700	6,000	7,000	117
North Carolina	119,000	116,000	110,000	95
South Carolina	7,300	5,800	7,000	121
Virginia	14,300	12,100	11,000	91
United States	148,300	139,900	135,000	96
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	8,700	9,800	8,100	83
Tennessee	6,000	6,300	6,300	100
Virginia	150	150	200	133
United States	14,850	16,250	14,600	90
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	33,000	28,000	31,000	111
North Carolina	200	160	160	100
Pennsylvania	2,500	1,300	1,000	77
Tennessee	2,500	2,700	3,000	111
Virginia	360	250	210	84
United States	38,560	32,410	35,370	109
Type 32, Southern Maryland				
Pennsylvania	350	100	100	100
United States	350	100	100	100
Total light air-cured (31-32)	38,910	32,510	35,470	109
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	5,800	5,800	5,000	86
Tennessee	3,500	3,700	3,400	92
United States	9,300	9,500	8,400	88
Class 4, Cigar filler				
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf				
Pennsylvania	2,500	3,600	3,600	100
United States	2,500	3,600	3,600	100
All tobacco				
United States	213,860	201,760	197,070	98

¹ Intended area harvested in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

[Excludes beans grown for garden seed]

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
California	16.0	12.0	18.0	150
Colorado	33.0	35.0	38.0	109
Idaho	58.0	45.0	45.0	100
Michigan	210.0	215.0	215.0	100
Minnesota	240.0	215.0	190.0	88
Nebraska	120.0	115.0	85.0	74
North Dakota	660.0	570.0	590.0	104
Washington	40.0	27.0	30.0	111
Wyoming	17.0	16.0	15.0	94
United States	1,394.0	1,250.0	1,226.0	98

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Chickpea Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

Size and State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Small chickpeas ²				
California	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	9.0	15.0	30.0	200
Montana	31.0	35.0	50.0	143
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	14.0	24.0	27.0	113
Other States ³	5.3	5.7	6.5	114
United States	59.3	79.7	113.5	142
Large chickpeas ⁴				
California	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	69.0	46.0	40.0	87
Montana	144.0	152.0	110.0	72
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	81.0	65.0	60.0	92
Other States ³	14.2	10.4	17.0	163
United States	308.2	273.4	227.0	83
All chickpeas				
California	3.2	2.2	4.5	205
Idaho	78.0	61.0	70.0	115
Montana	175.0	187.0	160.0	86
North Dakota	16.3	13.9	19.0	137
Washington	95.0	89.0	87.0	98
United States	367.5	353.1	340.5	96

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

² Chickpeas 20/64 inches or smaller.

³ Includes data withheld above.

⁴ Chickpeas larger than 20/64 inches.

Lentil Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	20.0	15.0	23.0	153
Montana	530.0	500.0	375.0	75
North Dakota	120.0	100.0	90.0	90
Washington	38.0	45.0	31.0	69
United States	708.0	660.0	519.0	79

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted – States and United States: 2021-2023

State	Area planted			Percent of previous year
	2021	2022	2023 ¹	
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	29.0	28.0	30.0	107
Montana	565.0	535.0	570.0	107
Nebraska	29.0	33.0	32.0	97
North Dakota	255.0	230.0	290.0	126
South Dakota	26.0	14.0	8.0	57
Washington	68.0	79.0	70.0	89
United States	972.0	919.0	1,000.0	109

¹ Intended plantings in 2023 as indicated by reports from farmers.

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	2,922	2,433	
Corn for grain ¹	88,579	91,996	79,207	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,860	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	49,546	50,645
Alfalfa	(NA)		14,913	
All other	(NA)		34,633	
Oats	2,581	2,667	890	
Proso millet	637		507	
Rice	2,222	2,583	2,172	
Rye	2,175		341	
Sorghum for grain ¹	6,325	5,975	4,570	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		525	
Wheat, all	45,738	49,855	35,480	
Winter	33,271	37,505	23,459	
Durum	1,632	1,780	1,581	
Other spring	10,835	10,570	10,440	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,213.0	2,270.0	2,169.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	263	175	244	
Mustard seed	221.0		182.0	
Peanuts	1,450.3	1,547.0	1,385.4	
Rapeseed	10.9		10.4	
Safflower	150.2		135.3	
Soybeans for beans	87,450	87,505	86,336	
Sunflower	1,693.0	1,361.0	1,607.0	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	13,763.0	11,256.0	7,440.7	
Upland	13,580.0	11,102.0	7,262.5	
American Pima	183.0	154.0	178.2	
Sugarbeets	1,159.5	1,110.8	1,137.1	
Sugarcane	(NA)		930.2	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	201.8	197.1
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	353.1	340.5	341.9	
Dry edible beans	1,250.0	1,226.0	1,223.0	
Dry edible peas	919.0	1,000.0	862.0	
Lentils	660.0	519.0	602.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		59.8	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		34.0	
Potatoes	901.0		895.6	
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	1,103,707	
Durum	bushels	40.5	63,981	
Other spring	bushels	46.2	482,190	
Oilseeds				
Canola	pounds	1,762	3,821,810	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)	4,455.0	
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	947	14,680.0	
Upland ²	bales	939	14,206.0	
American Pima ²	bales	1,277	474.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	28.6	32,574	
Sugarcane	tons	37.3	34,671	
Tobacco	pounds	2,217	447,367	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas 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)	5,028	
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	1,182,500	984,610	
Corn for grain ¹	35,847,040	37,229,860	32,054,280	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,776,170	
Hay, all ²	(NA)	(NA)	20,050,770	20,495,530
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,035,140	
All other	(NA)		14,015,630	
Oats	1,044,500	1,079,310	360,170	
Proso millet	257,790		205,180	
Rice	899,220	1,045,310	878,990	
Rye	880,200		138,000	
Sorghum for grain ¹	2,559,660	2,418,020	1,849,430	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		212,460	
Wheat, all ²	18,509,710	20,175,820	14,358,400	
Winter	13,464,440	15,177,900	9,493,620	
Durum	660,450	720,350	639,810	
Other spring	4,384,820	4,277,570	4,224,960	
Oilseeds				
Canola	895,580	918,650	877,770	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	106,430	70,820	98,740	
Mustard seed	89,440		73,650	
Peanuts	586,920	626,060	560,660	
Rapeseed	4,410		4,210	
Safflower	60,780		54,750	
Soybeans for beans	35,390,140	35,412,400	34,939,320	
Sunflower	685,140	550,780	650,340	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all ²	5,569,750	4,555,190	3,011,180	
Upland	5,495,690	4,492,870	2,939,060	
American Pima	74,060	62,320	72,120	
Sugarbeets	469,240	449,530	460,170	
Sugarcane	(NA)		376,440	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	81,650	79,750
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	142,900	137,800	138,360	
Dry edible beans	505,860	496,150	494,940	
Dry edible peas	371,910	404,690	348,840	
Lentils	267,100	210,030	243,620	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		24,190	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		13,760	
Potatoes	364,630		362,440	
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		30,037,980	
Durum	2.72		1,741,280	
Other spring	3.11		13,123,060	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.97		1,733,540	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,041,510	
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	1.06		3,196,190	
Upland	1.05		3,092,990	
American Pima	1.43		103,200	
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)		25,140	
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.

Winter Weather Summary

Highlights: Drought coverage in the continental United States decreased from an autumn 2022 peak of 62.95 percent on October 25 to 38.46 percent by February 28, according to the *Drought Monitor*. As a result, the Nation’s record-setting streak with at least 40 percent drought coverage ended at 126 weeks (September 29, 2020 – February 21, 2023), although serious drought impacts persisted on the central and southern Plains.

Notably, the central and southern Plains continued to suffer from soil moisture shortages and poor rangeland, pasture, and winter wheat conditions. By February 26, at least 40 percent of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition in Kansas (51 percent), Texas (49 percent), Oklahoma (41 percent), and Nebraska (40 percent). On the same date, statewide topsoil moisture in Texas was rated 72 percent very short to short, while rangeland and pastures were rated 68 percent very poor to poor. Western Texas dealt with a pair of late-winter dust storms, the second of which (on February 26) featured wind gusts of 60 to 100 mph or higher.

In contrast, a phenomenal winter wet season unfolded across the West—excluding areas from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Rockies—with periods of intense precipitation concentrated in early December, late December to mid-January, and during the final days of February. By March 1, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack grew to nearly 45 inches, on par with end-of-season values in California’s last two wet winters—2016-17 and 2018-19—according to the California Department of Water Resources.

The band of unusually stormy weather extended northeastward across portions of the northern Plains and upper Midwest, where some locations that received snow in November retained coverage throughout the winter. With wintry conditions lingering through the end of winter in the north-central United States, some farmers struggled through the early stages of lambing and calving season. Additionally, livestock producers in parts of the eastern Corn Belt contended with muddy conditions.

Although much of the winter was cold in the West and mild across the South, East, and lower Midwest, there were notable exceptions. Winter’s harshest cold outbreak struck for about a week during the second half of December, resulting in freezes in nearly all areas east of the Rockies, except southern Florida. Another cold wave arrived as January ended and February began, contributing to a multi-day ice storm from central Texas into the mid-South. Later in February, an extended spell of record-setting warmth across the South contributed to an increased risk of spring freezes causing damage to blooming fruit crops.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the winter of 2022-23 was mild and wet, based on national statistics. The contiguous United States experienced its 17th-warmest, 21st-wettest December-February period in the last 128 years. The national average temperature of 34.9°F was 2.7°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 7.69 inches—113 percent of normal. State temperature rankings ranged from the 31st-coolest winter in California to the warmest winter on record in Massachusetts. In fact, top-ten rankings for winter warmth were noted in Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas, along with every state east of the Mississippi River, except Wisconsin. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the 23rd-driest winter in Florida to the wettest winter on record in Wisconsin. Additionally, it was among the ten wettest winters on record in Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, and Utah. For California, the sporadic nature of heavy precipitation—short bursts of rain and snow, followed by stretches of mostly dry weather—led to the 11th-wettest winter in the last 128 years, although it was the second-wettest December-February period of the 21st century, behind only 2016-17.

December: Significant December precipitation in the West, as well as the South, East, northern Plains, and lower Midwest, further chipped away at expansive drought. Some of the most impressive December storminess occurred in the Far West, including northern and central California. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack grew from about 3 to 17 inches in December, with the bulk of the precipitation falling during the first half of the month and in the year’s final days. The 17-inch equivalency was about 175 percent of the early-January average and roughly two-thirds of the typical end-of-season value.

In the Northwest, some winter wheat-production areas—especially in eastern Washington—retained a protective snow

cover for the entire month. Snow also blanketed the northern Plains, insulating wheat from a harsh cold snap that sent temperatures into the range of -20 to -40°F, with the Arctic outbreak peaking for several days starting around December 20. The central and southern Plains were not as fortunate, with only patchy snow providing limited protection from sub-zero temperatures. Due to drought and temperature extremes, one-quarter to one-half of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition at the end of December in Oklahoma (27 percent), Nebraska (36 percent), and Kansas (49 percent).

The Arctic outbreak, which lasted through the holiday weekend (December 24-26), also potentially harmed a variety of crops in the Deep South. In the wake of multiple freezes, Southern producers monitored cover crops, winter grains, and forages, some of which were burned back by low temperatures. Southern Florida escaped the freeze, but crops such as citrus, sugarcane, and strawberries in winter agricultural regions from Deep South Texas to Louisiana and central Florida were subjected to temperatures below 32°F. Another cold-related impact was an epic Great Lake-effect snow and wind event, especially in parts of western New York.

On the strength of the cold wave, monthly temperatures averaged 5 to 15°F below normal in numerous locations from the interior Northwest to the northern Plains. Elsewhere, temperatures were closer to normal due to the offsetting effects of early-month warmth and the subsequent Arctic outbreak, although monthly readings averaged more than 5°F above normal in parts of northern New England.

With wet December weather in parts of the South, muddy field conditions developed. By the end of December, topsoil moisture was rated 60 percent surplus in Arkansas and Louisiana. At the same time, topsoil moisture was at least one-half very short to short in a variety of states across the Plains and Rockies, including New Mexico (76 percent), Nebraska (73 percent), Kansas (69 percent), Oklahoma (58 percent), and Wyoming (56 percent).

The combination of long-term drought in the central United States and the late-December cold wave led to ongoing lower-than-normal river levels in much of the Mississippi River drainage basin. Due to the late-month formation of ice (and ice jams) in the middle Missouri River, record-low water levels developed in the lower Missouri River. On December 30-31 in Missouri, river stages along the Missouri River dipped to -0.98 and -2.88 feet, respectively, in Hermann and Jefferson City. Previous records had been -0.90 foot in Hermann (on December 21, 1878) and -1.10 feet in Jefferson City (on February 3, 1908).

January: Three weeks of frenetically stormy weather from the Sierra Nevada to the western slopes of the central Rockies ensured above-average snowfall for the 2022-23 winter wet season. The extraordinary stormy spell, which had begun in late December, helped to fill some smaller reservoirs but also caused extensive damage, primarily in California due to river flooding and debris flows. Some of the worst large-scale flooding occurred in the heavily agricultural Salinas Valley, which endured breached levees and inundation of fields, roads, and farm infrastructure and equipment.

Given the cold (monthly temperatures locally averaging more than 4°F below normal), stormy weather in the West, almost all the high-elevation precipitation went into building snowpack. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood near 34 inches at month's end, more than twice the late-January normal and nearly 130 percent of the typical end-of-season average.

Periodically significant precipitation affected other areas of the West, although January totals were below average in parts of the southern Rockies and the Northwest. Farther east, a stripe of heavy precipitation extended across the Plains and upper Midwest, with some of the heaviest snow blanketing Nebraska and portions of neighboring states. In fact, it was the snowiest January on record in Nebraska locations such as Valentine (28.3 inches) and North Platte (22.6 inches).

Most other areas of the Plains also received periods of beneficial January precipitation, although winter wheat continued to exhibit stress due to poor crop establishment and effects from episodic cold waves. An Arctic outbreak in late January delivered sub-0°F temperatures as far south as the central High Plains—but was neither as long-lasting nor severe as a December cold blast. By late January, more than one-third of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition in Texas (52 percent), Kansas (47 percent), Nebraska (40 percent), and Oklahoma (34 percent). Nearly one-quarter of the wheat—24 percent—was rated very poor to poor in Colorado and South Dakota. Among those six states, only Colorado exhibited a significant improvement in condition, as compared with late-November 2022.

Farther east, mild, wet weather dominated areas east of the Mississippi River, with monthly temperatures averaging at least 4 to 8°F above normal in many locations. In fact, it was the warmest January on record in numerous Northeastern communities. Exceptions to the Eastern wetness included southeastern Louisiana and peninsular Florida. Mid-winter snow was notably scarce in the mid-Atlantic, with New York City setting a record for its latest first accumulation of the season—0.4 inch on February 1. Farther south, however, spring-like thunderstorms spawned dozens of tornadoes, especially from January 2-4, 11-12, and 24-25. Tornadoes were reported as far north as central Illinois (on January 3) and eastern Iowa (on January 16). The first tornado-related deaths of the year occurred on January 12, with seven fatalities in Autauga County, Alabama, and one in Spalding County, Georgia. The Nation’s preliminary monthly count of 168 tornadoes was second only to 214 in January 1999.

February: Continuing an active pattern that developed last autumn, frequent major storms further eroded long-term drought. Beneficiaries of the late-winter storminess included California and the Great Basin, Intermountain West, Midwest, and parts of the Plains. Despite the overall reduction in drought coverage, some areas remained critically dry as meteorological spring began. Notably, the central and southern Plains continued to suffer from soil moisture shortages and poor rangeland, pasture, and winter wheat conditions. Other regions experiencing dry weather during February included Florida’s peninsula and the lower Rio Grande Valley.

Meanwhile, a subtle Northwestern drying trend contrasted with the sudden return of exceptionally stormy weather across California. Following about a month of relatively tranquil weather, California’s late-month storms were accompanied by unusually cold conditions and low-elevation snow. Parts of southern California endured record-setting snowfall, leaving entire mountain communities stranded as the calendar turned to March.

Cold February weather in California and throughout the West contrasted with record-setting warmth across the South. Monthly temperatures averaged at least 5 to 10°F below normal at numerous locations across California, the Great Basin, and the Intermountain West. Colder-than-normal conditions extended across the northwestern half of the Plains and into the far upper Midwest. Meanwhile, warmer-than-normal weather dominated the eastern one-third of the United States, with readings broadly averaging 5 to 10°F above normal from the lower half of the Mississippi Valley to the middle and southern Atlantic States. For several Southeastern communities, it was the warmest-ever February, in some cases toppling records that had been established just 5 years ago, in 2018. Southern and Eastern warmth promoted unusually early development of pastures, winter grains, and fruit crops.

Elsewhere, highly variable Midwestern conditions ranged from mild, damp weather in the southern and eastern Corn Belt to cold, snowy weather farther northwest. In the far upper Midwest, where snow has been on the ground since November, late-winter storminess occasionally contributed to difficult conditions tending livestock, including early stages of lambing and calving season. Conversely, some livestock producers in the eastern Corn Belt contended with increasingly muddy fields and feedlots.

Crop Comments

Corn: Growers intend to plant 92.0 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2023, an increase of 4 percent from last year.

Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be up or unchanged in 40 of the 48 estimating States. After a planted acreage decline of 1.15 million acres from 2021 to 2022 in North Dakota, planted in 2023 is expected to increase 800,000 acres from the previous year. Acreage increases of 150,000 acres or more from last year are also expected in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

Record high acreage is expected in Arizona and Idaho. Record low acreage is expected in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Sorghum: Growers intend to plant 5.98 million acres of sorghum for all purposes in 2023, down 6 percent from last year. Kansas, the leading sorghum-producing State, is expecting 5 percent less sorghum acres in 2023 than last year. Texas growers are expecting to plant the same amount of sorghum acres as last year. As of March 19, Texas growers had planted 28 percent of their expected acreage, even with last year and the 5-year average.

Oats: Area expected to be seeded to oats for the 2023 crop year is estimated at 2.67 million acres, up 3 percent from 2022. If realized, the United States planted area will be the fifth lowest on record. Record low planted acreage is expected in Idaho and Ohio.

Barley: Producers intend to seed 2.92 million acres of barley for the 2023 crop year, down 1 percent from the previous year. In Montana, the largest barley State, acreage is expected to increase by 6 percent, from last year. Record low barley acres are expected in California, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, and South Dakota.

Winter wheat: The 2023 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 37.5 million acres, up 2 percent from the previous estimate and up 13 percent from last year. If realized this represents the highest winter wheat planted area since 2015, as growers look to capitalize on strong prices. Of the total acreage, approximately 26.0 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 7.80 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.71 million acres are White Winter. Much of the Central Plains to the Ohio Valley are expecting increased planted acres from 2022. Utah is expecting a record low winter wheat acreage.

Durum wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat for 2023 is estimated at 1.78 million acres, up 9 percent from 2022. If realized this would be the highest Durum wheat acreage since 2018. As of March 26, heading of Durum wheat in Arizona was 35 percent complete, 8 percentage points behind last year, but 4 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average pace. Idaho is expecting a record low Durum wheat acreage.

Other spring wheat: Growers intend to plant 10.6 million acres of other spring wheat, down 2 percent from 2022. If realized this level of other spring wheat acreage would be the lowest since 1972. Of this total, about 9.95 million acres are expected to be Hard Red Spring wheat. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, is estimated at 5.20 million acres, down 2 percent from last year.

Hay: Producers intend to harvest 50.6 million acres of all hay in 2023, up 2 percent from 2022. Record low all hay harvested area is expected in California, Delaware, Illinois, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2023 is expected to total 2.58 million acres, up 16 percent from 2022. Arkansas, the largest long grain rice-producing State, is expected to increase long grain acres by 14 percent from the previous year. Compared with last year, medium grain acres are expected to increase 52 percent and short grain acres are expected to increase 10 percent. California, the largest medium and short grain-producing State, is expected to increase medium grain planted area by 66 percent and increase short grain planted area by 10 percent in 2023. If realized, planted area in Texas will be a record low.

Canola: Producers intend to plant a record high 2.27 million acres in 2023, up 3 percent from last year's planted area. Compared with last year, planted area is expected to decline in five of the six major canola-producing States, with North Dakota representing the only State expecting an increase. Planted area in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing State, is expected to increase 6 percent from last year to a record high 1.90 million acres. If realized, planted area will be 100,000 acres higher than the previous record high for North Dakota established in 2022.

Soybeans: Growers intend to plant 87.5 million acres in 2023, up slightly from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage intentions are up or unchanged in 15 of the 29 estimating States. Increases of 100,000 acres or more are anticipated in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. These increases are balanced by decreases of 100,000 acres or more in Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, and Missouri. If realized, the planted area in Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, and Wisconsin will be the largest on record.

Peanuts: Growers intend to plant 1.55 million acres in 2023, up 7 percent from 2022. Planted acreage is expected to be up or unchanged across peanut-producing States with the exception of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, expected planted area is up 8 percent from 2022.

Sunflower: Growers intend to plant 1.36 million acres in 2023, a decrease of 20 percent from 2022. This will represent the fourth lowest planted area on record for the Nation since 1976, if realized. Compared with last year, growers in seven of the eight major sunflower-producing States expect a decline in planted acreage this year, with Kansas representing the

only State that is expecting an increase from 2022. Planted area in North Dakota is expected to decrease 8 percent from last year to 659,000 acres, which will represent the seventh lowest area since 1975 for the State. Record low planted area is expected in California, Colorado, and Nebraska.

Area intended for oil type varieties, at 1.20 million acres, is down 22 percent from 2022 and will be the fifth lowest since 1976, if realized. Of the eight major sunflower-producing States, only Kansas is expecting an increase in acreage planted to oil type varieties of sunflower. Area intended for non-oil varieties, at 158,000 acres, is up 10 percent from last year but will still represent the sixth lowest acreage on record for the Nation, if realized. Compared with last year, growers in five of the eight major sunflower-producing States expect an increase in acreage for non-oil type varieties. The only States expecting a decline from last year are Minnesota, South Dakota, and Texas.

Flaxseed: Growers intend to plant 175,000 acres of flaxseed in 2023, a decrease of 33 percent from 2022 planted acres and will represent the lowest total for the Nation since 1997, if realized. Planted acreage in North Dakota, the largest flaxseed-producing State, is expected to be down 33 percent, or 55,000 acres from 2022. Planted acreage in Montana is expected to decrease 34 percent from the previous year.

Cotton: Growers intend to plant 11.3 million acres in 2023, down 18 percent from last year. Upland area is expected to total 11.1 million acres, down 18 percent from 2022. American Pima area is expected to total 154,000 acres, down 16 percent from 2022.

Compared with last year, acreage decreases are expected in most cotton-estimating States, except Arizona, Missouri, and Tennessee. Arizona is the only State expected to plant more cotton acres in 2023. Texas, the largest cotton-producing State, is expecting the largest decline in cotton planted area, down 1.65 million acres from last year. If realized, Upland cotton planted area in California will be a record low.

Sugarbeets: Area expected to be planted to sugarbeets for the 2023 crop year is estimated at 1.11 million acres, down 4 percent from 2022. Intended acreages are expected to be the lowest since 2008. Record low planted area is expected in Montana.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco area for harvest in 2023 is expected to total 197,070 acres, down 2 percent from 2022. If realized, this will be the second lowest tobacco harvested area on record. Flue-cured tobacco, at 135,000 acres, is down 4 percent from 2022 and accounts for 69 percent of this year's total expected tobacco acreage. Total light air-cured tobacco type area, at 35,470 acres, is up 9 percent from 2022. The burley portion of light air-cured tobacco, at 35,370 acres, is up 9 percent from last year. Fire-cured tobacco, at 14,600 acres, is down 10 percent from 2022. Dark air-cured tobacco, at 8,400 acres, is down 12 percent from last year. Cigar filler tobacco, at 3,600 acres, is unchanged from the previous year.

Dry edible beans: Growers intend to plant 1.23 million acres in 2023, down 2 percent from the previous year. Planted area is expected to be below last year in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wyoming.

Chickpeas: Growers intend to plant 340,500 acres of chickpeas, down 4 percent from the previous year. Small chickpea expected planted area is estimated at 113,500 acres, up 42 percent from 2022. Area expected to be planted for large chickpeas in 2023 is estimated at 227,000 acres, a 17 percent decrease from the previous year.

Lentils: Growers intend to plant 519,000 acres in 2023, down 21 percent from 2022. Planted area is expected to increase in Idaho.

Dry edible peas: Growers intend to plant 1.00 million acres in 2023, up 9 percent from 2022. Planted area is expected to increase in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota.

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: The acreage estimates in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted during the first two weeks of March. The March Agricultural Survey is a probability survey that includes a sample of approximately 72,900 farm operators selected from a list of producers that ensures all operations in the United States have a chance to be selected. Data from operators was collected by mail, internet, or telephone to obtain information on crop acreage intentions for the 2023 crop year.

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

Revision Policy: Acreage estimates in the *Prospective Plantings* report will not be revised. These estimates are intended to reflect grower intentions as of the survey period. New acreage estimates will be made based on surveys conducted in June when crop acreages have been established or planting intentions are firm. These new estimates will be published in the *Acreage* report scheduled for June 30, 2023. Winter wheat is an exception. Since winter wheat was seeded prior to the March survey, any changes in estimates in this report are considered revisions. The estimate of the harvested acreage of winter wheat will be published on May 12, 2023, along with the first production forecast of the crop year.

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

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

To assist users in evaluating the reliability of acreage estimates in this report, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviations between the acreage estimates in this report and the final estimates are expressed as a percentage of the final estimates. The average of squared percentage deviations for the latest 20 year period is computed. The square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error." Probability statements can be made concerning expected differences in the current estimates relative to the final end of season estimates, assuming that factors affecting this year's estimates are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the corn planted estimate is 2.2 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current corn acreage estimate will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 2.2 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 3.8 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20 year record for selected crops of the difference between the *Prospective Plantings* planted acreage estimates and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the intentions estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 1.39 million acres, ranging from 32,000 acres to 6.34 million acres. The prospective plantings estimates have been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability of Prospective Plantings Planted Acreage Estimates

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Thousand acres			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(number)	(number)
Barley	7.4	12.9	196	4	401	8	12
Corn	2.2	3.8	1,390	32	6,338	10	10
Hay ¹	2.8	4.8	1,261	34	3,769	1	19
Oats	6.5	11.3	144	3	490	7	13
Peanuts	7.7	13.2	97	8	216	11	9
Rice	6.8	11.8	160	16	329	10	10
Sorghum	8.0	13.8	431	31	1,114	11	9
Soybeans	3.2	5.6	1,636	156	8,517	8	12
Sugarbeets	1.7	3.0	16	(Z)	46	9	11
Upland cotton	7.5	12.9	737	13	2,115	12	8
Wheat							
Winter wheat	1.8	3.1	579	21	1,242	6	14
Durum wheat	21.6	37.3	245	45	1,028	13	7
Other spring	5.5	9.6	537	86	2,083	7	13

(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

Lance Honig, Chief, Crops Branch	(202) 720-2127
Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section	(202) 720-2127
Irwin Anolik – Crop Progress and Condition	(202) 720-7621
Joshua Bates – Hemp, Oats, Soybeans	(202) 690-3234
Natasha Bruton – Barley, Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Grain Crushings.....	(202) 690-1042
David Colwell – Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products	(202) 720-8800
Michelle Harder – County Estimates, Hay.....	(202) 690-8533
James Johanson – Rye, Wheat	(202) 720-8068
Chris Hawthorn – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet	(202) 720-2127
Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds	(202) 720-7369
Lihan Wei – Peanuts, Rice	(202) 720-7688
Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables and Special Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
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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