Corn planted area for all purposes in 2019 is estimated at 91.7 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acres are up or unchanged in 40 of the 48 estimating States. Area harvested for grain, at 83.6 million acres, is up 2 percent from last year.

Soybean planted area for 2019 is estimated at 80.0 million acres, down 10 percent from last year. This represents the lowest soybean planted acreage in the United States since 2013. Compared with last year, planted acreage is down in all 29 estimating States.

All wheat planted area for 2019 is estimated at 45.6 million acres, down 5 percent from 2018. This represents the lowest all wheat planted area on record since records began in 1919. The 2019 winter wheat planted area, at 31.8 million acres, is down 2 percent from last year but up 1 percent from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 22.7 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 5.54 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.55 million acres are White Winter. Area planted to other spring wheat for 2019 is estimated at 12.4 million acres, down 6 percent from 2018. Of this total, about 12.0 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Durum planted area for 2019 is estimated at 1.40 million acres, down 32 percent from the previous year.

All cotton planted area for 2019 is estimated at 13.7 million acres, 3 percent below last year. Upland area is estimated at 13.4 million acres, down 3 percent from 2018. American Pima area is estimated at 275,000 acres, up 10 percent from 2018.
This report was approved on June 28, 2019.

Secretary of Agriculture
Designate
Warren P. Preston

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Joseph L. Parsons
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- Oat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019
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- All Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019
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## Principal Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2017-2019

[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]

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<th>2019</th>
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</table>

(X) Not applicable.

1 Data included in principal crop total beginning in 2018.

2 States do not add to United States due to potatoes and rye unallocated acreage. Alaska data included in United States total beginning in 2018.
### Corn Area Planted for All Purposes and Harvested for Grain – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area planted for all purposes</th>
<th>Area harvested for grain</th>
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</thead>
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<td>2018 (1,000 acres)</td>
<td>2019 (1,000 acres)</td>
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<td>320</td>
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<td>5,500</td>
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</tr>
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(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: 2018 and 2019

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(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.

# Oat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

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(NA) Not available.
¹ Forecasted.
² Estimates discontinued in 2019.
Barley Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

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1 Forecasted.
### All Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

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<th>Area harvested 2018 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019 1 (1,000 acres)</th>
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(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.

## Winter Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

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(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.

**Durum Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019**

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

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(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.


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**Other Spring Wheat Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019**

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(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.


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**Rye Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019**

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

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<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
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<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>(D)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States 3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>1,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1 Forecasted.

2 Beginning in 2019, estimates included in Other States.

3 In 2018, Other States include Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Beginning in 2019, 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: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class and State</th>
<th>Area planted</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Long grain</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>2,198</td>
<td>2,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium grain</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
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<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
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<td>445</td>
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<td>Louisiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>707</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Short grain</strong></td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All</strong></td>
<td>1,441</td>
<td>1,301</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Forecasts.
2 Includes sweet rice.

### Proso Millet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area planted</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States</strong></td>
<td>443</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Estimates to be released January 2020 in the Crop Production Summary.
### Hay Area Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>All hay</th>
<th>Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures</th>
<th>All other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>2019(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>2018(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1,203</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>4,465</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>1,145</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>494</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>1,140</td>
<td>590</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>52,839</td>
<td>52,773</td>
<td>16,608</td>
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</table>

(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.

2 Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures included in all other hay.
## Soybean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
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<th>State</th>
<th>Area planted 2018</th>
<th>Area planted 2019</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Alabama</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>3,280</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,240</td>
<td>2,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>135</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,300</td>
<td>10,750</td>
<td>10,240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>5,950</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>5,920</td>
<td>5,280</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td>9,910</td>
<td>9,030</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4,700</td>
<td>4,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
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<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,990</td>
<td>1,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
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<td>1,050</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,010</td>
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<td>510</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>2,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>6,900</td>
<td>7,710</td>
<td>6,830</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>2,230</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>2,190</td>
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<td>5,300</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td>5,230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,650</td>
<td>4,950</td>
</tr>
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<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>98</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>270</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,650</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,570</td>
<td>1,490</td>
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<td>4,700</td>
<td>4,980</td>
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<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>350</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
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<td>5,580</td>
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<td>135</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>570</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>560</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<td>2,160</td>
<td>2,030</td>
</tr>
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<td>United States</td>
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<td>80,040</td>
<td>88,110</td>
<td>79,266</td>
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</table>

(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.

Percent of Soybean Acreage Planted Following Another Harvested Crop – Selected States and United States: 2015-2019

[Data as obtained from area frame samples. 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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2015 (percent)</th>
<th>2016 (percent)</th>
<th>2017 (percent)</th>
<th>2018 (percent)</th>
<th>2019 (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
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<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
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<td>3</td>
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</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>27</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Texas</td>
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<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>(Z)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>(X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(D) withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
(X) Not applicable.
(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.
1 Estimates discontinued in 2019.

Peanut Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area planted 2018 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area planted 2019 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019 1 (1,000 acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>165.0</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>162.0</td>
<td>147.0</td>
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<td>26.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>155.0</td>
<td>145.0</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>135.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<td>600.0</td>
<td>650.0</td>
<td>590.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>82.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>155.0</td>
<td>190.0</td>
<td>145.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
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<td>United States</td>
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<td>1,323.0</td>
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</table>

1 Forecasted.
## Sunflower Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Varietal type and State</th>
<th>Area planted 2018</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018</th>
<th>Area planted 2019</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oil</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
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<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>60.0</td>
<td>56.0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>44.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>44.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>24.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
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1 Forecasted.
### Canola Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

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<th>Area planted 2019 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019 (1,000 acres)</th>
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(NA) Not available.
1 Forecasted.

### Flaxseed Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

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<th>Area planted 2019 (1,000 acres)</th>
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(NA) Not available.
1 Forecasted.
### Safflower Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

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<th>Area harvested 2019</th>
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(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.

### Other Oilseeds Area Planted and Harvested – United States: 2018 and 2019

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1 Forecasted.


3 For 2018, mustard seed program States include Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Washington. For 2019, mustard seed program States include Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota.
Cotton Area Planted and Harvested by Type – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

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

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1 Estimates to be released August 2019 in the Crop Production report.
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<td>Simcoe</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Galena</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tettnanger</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamette</td>
<td>913</td>
<td>633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other varieties</td>
<td>1,114</td>
<td>1,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,725</td>
<td>7,506</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See footnote(s) at end of table. --continued
## Hops Area Harvested by Variety – States and United States: 2018 and Forecasted June 1, 2019 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State and variety</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018 (acres)</th>
<th>Strung for harvest 2019 (acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahtanum R&lt;sup&gt;TM&lt;/sup&gt;, YCR 1</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amarillo R, VGXP01</td>
<td>1,895</td>
<td>1,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apollo R&lt;sup&gt;TM&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azacca R&lt;sup&gt;TM&lt;/sup&gt;, ADHA-483</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bravo R&lt;sup&gt;TM&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade</td>
<td>4,274</td>
<td>3,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cashmere</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centennial</td>
<td>3,875</td>
<td>3,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinook</td>
<td>1,734</td>
<td>1,472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citra R, HBC 394</td>
<td>4,837</td>
<td>6,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/T/Z R</td>
<td>2,034</td>
<td>2,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comet</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystal</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekuanot R, HBC 366</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Dorado R</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eureka R&lt;sup&gt;TM&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galena</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glacier</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho 7 R&lt;sup&gt;TM&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarrylo R, ADHA-881</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loral R, HBC 291</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosaic R, HBC 369</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>2,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Hood</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Rainier</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nugget</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahto R, HBC 682</td>
<td>1,721</td>
<td>2,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palisade R, YCR 4</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pekko R, ADHA-871</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabro R, HBC 438</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simcoe R, YCR 14</td>
<td>3,103</td>
<td>3,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorachi Ace</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit R&lt;sup&gt;TM&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,574</td>
<td>1,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Galena R&lt;sup&gt;TM&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahoma</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tettnanger</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willamette</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeus</td>
<td>2,592</td>
<td>2,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other varieties 1&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,584</td>
<td>2,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>39,170</td>
<td>41,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>United States 2&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,035</strong></td>
<td><strong>57,339</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Represents zero.
(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
R Registered
TM Trademark
1 Includes data withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations and varieties not listed.
### Sugarbeet Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area planted 2018</th>
<th>Area planted 2019</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>163.0</td>
<td>166.0</td>
<td>163.0</td>
<td>166.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>150.0</td>
<td>145.0</td>
<td>147.0</td>
<td>144.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>415.0</td>
<td>427.0</td>
<td>408.0</td>
<td>413.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>41.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>43.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>202.0</td>
<td>209.0</td>
<td>199.0</td>
<td>205.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,113.1</td>
<td>1,126.8</td>
<td>1,095.4</td>
<td>1,105.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Forecasted.
2 Relates to year of intended harvest for fall planted beets in central California and to year of planting for overwintered beets in central and southern California.

### Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed Area Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>412.3</td>
<td>407.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>448.5</td>
<td>475.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>899.7</td>
<td>916.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Forecasted.

### Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(acres)</td>
<td>(acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>68,100</td>
<td>58,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>152,750</td>
<td>122,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>7,800</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>12,300</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>15,700</td>
<td>11,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>22,280</td>
<td>17,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>291,430</td>
<td>235,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Forecasted.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class and type</th>
<th>2018 (acres)</th>
<th>2019 (^1) (acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>12,500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>152,000</td>
<td>122,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>12,300</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>197,800</td>
<td>159,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>8,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>6,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>18,880</td>
<td>14,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 3A, Light air-cured (31-32)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 31, Burley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>61,050</td>
<td>52,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 32, Southern Maryland Belt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total light air-cured (31-32)</strong></td>
<td>62,450</td>
<td>53,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>1,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>6,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 4, Cigar filler (41)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All tobacco</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>291,430</td>
<td>235,820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Forecasted.
### Dry Edible Bean Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

[Excludes beans grown for garden seed. Beginning in 2019, chickpeas are excluded]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area planted 2018 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area planted 2019 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019 ¹ (1,000 acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>47.7</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>185.0</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>183.0</td>
<td>64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>195.0</td>
<td>210.0</td>
<td>193.0</td>
<td>206.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>175.0</td>
<td>205.0</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>196.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>395.0</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>386.0</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>140.0</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>131.0</td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>635.0</td>
<td>600.0</td>
<td>615.0</td>
<td>580.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>218.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>217.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2,081.0</td>
<td>1,307.0</td>
<td>2,016.0</td>
<td>1,259.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(NA) Not available.

¹ Forecasted.

² Estimates discontinued in 2019.
## Chickpea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

[Beginning in 2019, chickpeas are excluded from dry edible beans]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size and State</th>
<th>Area planted 2018 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area planted 2019 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019 (1,000 acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Small chickpeas

- California
- Idaho
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Montana
- Nebraska
- North Dakota
- Texas
- Washington
- Wyoming
- Other States
- United States

### Large chickpeas

- California
- Colorado
- Idaho
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Montana
- Nebraska
- North Dakota
- Texas
- Washington
- Wyoming
- Other States
- United States

### All chickpeas

- California
- Colorado
- Idaho
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Montana
- Nebraska
- North Dakota
- Texas
- Washington
- Wyoming
- Other States
- United States

---

1. Represents zero.
2. Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) smaller than 20/64 inches.
3. Chickpeas (or Garbanzo beans) larger than 20/64 inches.
4. Includes data withheld above.
5. Forecasted.
6. Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

(D) Not available.

---

Acreage (June 2019)

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
### Lentil Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area planted</td>
<td>Area harvested</td>
<td>Area planted</td>
<td>Area harvested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>500.0</td>
<td>320.0</td>
<td>450.0</td>
<td>300.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>185.0</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>175.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>780.0</td>
<td>535.0</td>
<td>718.0</td>
<td>508.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Forecasted.

### Dry Edible Pea Area Planted and Harvested – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

[For 2018, excludes both wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas. For 2019, wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas included]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area planted</td>
<td>Area harvested</td>
<td>Area planted</td>
<td>Area harvested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>335.0</td>
<td>490.0</td>
<td>310.0</td>
<td>455.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>375.0</td>
<td>405.0</td>
<td>365.0</td>
<td>390.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon 2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>856.5</td>
<td>1,027.0</td>
<td>807.9</td>
<td>972.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area planted 2018 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area planted 2019 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018 (1,000 acres)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019 1 (1,000 acres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska 2</td>
<td>0.5 (NA)</td>
<td>0.5 (NA)</td>
<td>0.5 (NA)</td>
<td>0.5 (NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>53.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Luis Valley</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>49.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other areas</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
<td>315.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois 2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas 2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland 2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri 2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana 2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey 2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York 2</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina 2</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia 2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>165.0</td>
<td>165.0</td>
<td>165.0</td>
<td>165.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>1,033.2</td>
<td>967.5</td>
<td>1,023.3</td>
<td>959.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(NA) Not available.

1 Forecasted.
## Potato Percent of Acreage Planted by Type of Potato – Selected States and Total: 2018 and 2019

[ Predominant type shown may include small portion of other type(s) constituting less than 1 percent of State's total. Blue types are reported under red types.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Red (percent)</th>
<th>White (percent)</th>
<th>Yellow (percent)</th>
<th>Russet (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California 1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida 2</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York 4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas 5</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

1 Beginning in 2019, estimates represent all California.

2 Estimates began in 2019.

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 88 percent of all Upland cotton planted acres.

Corn Biotechnology Varieties as a Percent of All Corn Planted – States and United States: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Insect resistant 2018</th>
<th>Insect resistant 2019</th>
<th>Herbicide resistant 2018</th>
<th>Herbicide resistant 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stacked gene varieties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Stacked gene varieties 2018</th>
<th>Stacked gene varieties 2019</th>
<th>All biotech varieties 2 2018</th>
<th>All biotech varieties 2 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>Michigan</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>84</td>
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<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
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<td>96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>South Dakota</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States 1</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Insect resistant</th>
<th>Herbicide resistant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018 (percent)</td>
<td>2019 (percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Stacked gene varieties</th>
<th>All biotech varieties ²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018 (percent)</td>
<td>2019 (percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>92</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>91</td>
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<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: 2018 and 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(percent)</td>
<td>(percent)</td>
<td>(percent)</td>
<td>(percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>91</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other States</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Other States includes all other States in the soybean estimating program.
This page intentionally left blank.
Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2018 and 2019

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area planted</th>
<th>Area harvested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
<td>(1,000 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grains and hay</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>2,543</td>
<td>2,857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for grain</td>
<td>89,129</td>
<td>91,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn for silage</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>6,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, all</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>2,746</td>
<td>2,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proso millet</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>2,946</td>
<td>2,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>2,011</td>
<td>1,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum for grain 1</td>
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See footnote(s) at end of table.

---continued
Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2018 and 2019 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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<tr>
<td>Corn for silage</td>
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<td>Hay, all</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proso millet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Sorghum for silage</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durum</td>
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<td>Flaxseed</td>
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<td>Rapeseed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safflower</td>
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<td>Soybeans for beans</td>
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<td>Lentils 5</td>
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<td>Potatoes and miscellaneous</td>
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<td>Hops</td>
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<td>Mushrooms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spearmint oil</td>
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<td>Taro (Hawaii) 4</td>
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(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
1 Area planted for all purposes.
2 Beginning in 2019, Austrian winter peas and wrinkled seed peas are included in dry edible peas.
3 Beginning in 2019, chickpeas are excluded from dry edible beans.
5 Yield in pounds.
## Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States:
### 2018 and 2019

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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<th>Crop</th>
<th>Area planted 2018 (hectares)</th>
<th>Area planted 2019 (hectares)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2018 (hectares)</th>
<th>Area harvested 2019 (hectares)</th>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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<td>(NA)</td>
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See footnote(s) at end of table.
Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2018 and 2019 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2019 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

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</thead>
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<td>(metric tons)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>271,950</td>
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<td>Oilseeds</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola</td>
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<td>1,640,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonseed</td>
<td>(X)</td>
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<td>5,108,360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flaxseed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapseseed</td>
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<td>Sunflower</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops</td>
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<td>Cotton, all</td>
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<td>Taro (Hawaii)</td>
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(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
1 Area planted for all purposes.
2 Total may not add due to rounding.
3 Beginning in 2019, Austrian winter peas and wrinkled seed peas are included in dry edible peas.
4 Beginning in 2019, chickpeas are excluded from dry edible beans.
Spring Weather Summary

Highlights: The continuation of El Niño through the Northern Hemisphere spring contributed to an excessively wet pattern across much of the United States. Drought coverage dipped to a Drought Monitor-era record low of 2.28 percent on April 23. Subsequently, drought coverage in the continental United States increased to 5.28 percent by June 4, courtesy of increasingly dry conditions in parts of the Southeast and Pacific Northwest. By the end of spring, developing drought also extended south of the Canadian border into parts of Montana and North Dakota.

However, the more significant agricultural and hydrological story during the spring of 2019 was the incessant wetness across large sections of the mid-South, Midwest, Plains, and West. Flooding began early in the spring, when a mid-March storm delivered heavy precipitation across the western Corn Belt atop frozen soils and an extensive snow cover. In parts of the middle Missouri Valley and environs, record-high water levels engulfed communities and agricultural land—and led to the March 14 destruction of the Spencer Dam along the Niobrara River in northern Nebraska.

Flooding returned to parts of the Plains and Midwest starting in late April, as frequent storms dumped copious rainfall. Major flooding persisted for 2 months (62 days from March 16 – May 16) along the Mississippi River at Burlington, IA, breaking the 1993 record of 41 consecutive days. In late May and early June, record flooding affected the Arkansas River in Oklahoma and Arkansas, while the Mississippi River between Quincy, Illinois, and Chester, Missouri, climbed to its second-highest level on record, behind 1993.

In addition to the high river levels, which caused extensive closings and delays for barges and other waterway traffic, extensive wetness resulted in a record-slow planting pace for the Nation’s corn, soybeans, and rice. By June 2, only 67 percent of the intended corn acreage and 39 percent of the soybeans had been planted, compared to the 1995 records of 77 and 40 percent, respectively.

Across the Plains and upper Midwest, cool spring weather (as much as 2 to 4°F below normal) accompanied the relentless precipitation. In fact, some northern crop production areas experienced frequent snow through the end of April. In contrast, spring temperatures averaged more than 2°F above normal in the southern Atlantic States.

Historical Perspective: The National Centers for Environmental Information reported that the meteorological spring of 2019 was very wet with variable temperatures. For the Lower 48 States, it was the sixth-wettest spring during the 125-year period of record, behind 1957, 1973, 1983, 1991, and 1995. With an average of 9.85 inches (124 percent of normal), it was the Nation’s wettest spring since 1995, when 9.92 inches fell. Meanwhile, the Nation’s spring average temperature of 50.9°F was less than 0.1°F below the 20th century mean. It was the coolest spring since 2013, and the 62nd-coolest spring going back to 1895.

State temperature rankings ranged from the ninth-coolest spring in South Dakota to the seventh-warmest spring in Delaware and South Carolina. Top-ten rankings for spring warmth were also observed in Florida, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the 13th-driest spring in Washington to the wettest spring on record in Kansas. In addition to Kansas, top-ten rankings for spring wetness were noted in two Western States (Nevada and Utah); three Plains States (Nebraska, Oklahoma, and South Dakota); and five Midwestern States (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin).

March: Historic flooding engulfed parts of the middle Missouri Valley, following a mid-March storm that maximized runoff due to rapidly melting snow and heavy rain falling on still-frozen soils. The storm also blasted areas from eastern Colorado into parts of the Dakotas with blizzard conditions, greatly stressing livestock. Mostly tranquil weather trailed the powerhouse storm, allowing recovery efforts to begin.

Prior to the storm’s arrival, winter-like cold gripped most of the country. In fact, record-setting low temperatures blanketed the northern Plains and upper Midwest, while frigid conditions also persisted in the Northwest. Periods of warmth developed in most areas as the month progressed, but March temperatures averaged at least 10°F below normal across portions of the northern Plains. Above-normal monthly temperatures were mostly limited to the lower Southeast and parts of the Southwest. However, the Southeast also experienced a sharp cold spell in early March, following a warm February.
Much of the Deep South noted drier-than-normal weather, favoring spring planting efforts. March precipitation was also lacking from the Pacific Northwest to the northernmost Rockies, leading to water-supply concerns in the northern Cascades and neighboring areas. However, large sections of the West—especially from the Sierra Nevada to the central Rockies—continued to benefit from widespread precipitation and favorable runoff prospects. By late March, the California Department of Water Resources reported that the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood at 45 inches, approximately 160 percent of the normal peak value.

Farther east, drier-than-normal March weather covered large sections of the eastern United States, allowing previously wet fields to begin drying out in preparation for spring planting. Elsewhere, many rivers across the northern Plains and upper Midwest experienced significant rises in late March, as an extensive snow cover began to melt. However, mostly dry weather prevailed across the northern United States late in the month, leading to an orderly start to the melt season.

**April:** Most of the country remained wet in April, with drought coverage across the Lower 48 States reaching a modern-era record low of 2.28 percent late in the month, according to the Drought Monitor. As a result, soggy soils disrupted planting activities in a multitude of regions, including the northern and southern Plains, the Mississippi Delta, and much of the Midwest and Northwest. In addition, runoff from rain and melting snow led to widespread lowland flooding, especially in the eastern Dakotas and the Mississippi Valley.

By April 28, only 15 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted—the slowest early-season planting pace since 2013, when 5 percent had been sown on that date. Meanwhile, spring wheat planting progress was extremely slow for the second year in a row, with just 13 percent of the crop planted by April 28. Other recent years with sluggish April spring wheat planting progress included 2011 (8 percent planted by the 28th), 2018 (9 percent), and 2013 (12 percent).

Only a few regions, such as the central Plains and the lower Southeast, received near- or below-normal April precipitation. In those areas, planting progressed at a slightly faster pace. In California and the Desert Southwest, seasonably dry weather favored an acceleration of fieldwork, following some early-season planting delays.

One of the month’s most impressive storms struck the upper Midwest from April 10-12, resulting in blizzard conditions due to wind-driven snow that locally accumulated to a depth of 1 to 2 feet or more. Additional Midwestern snow fell as late as April 27, helping to lower soil temperatures and further delay the onset of widespread spring fieldwork.

Cooler-than-normal conditions lingered for much of the month across the Nation’s northern tier, while above-normal April temperatures dominated California, the Great Basin, the Four Corners States, and much of the eastern United States.

**May:** Merciless rains pounded the Plains and Midwest, triggering new rounds of flooding and leading to a record-slow planting pace for the Nation’s corn and soybeans. By June 2, only 67 percent of the Nation’s corn and 39 percent of the soybeans had been planted, breaking 1995 records of 77 and 40 percent, respectively. Late in the month, record flooding developed in the Arkansas River Basin, while rivers in parts of the mid-Mississippi Valley surged to their second-highest levels on record, behind 1993.

The incessantly wet conditions were accompanied by significantly below-normal temperatures, resulting in developmental delays and quality concerns with respect to winter wheat. Furthermore, late-planted summer crops were slow to emerge and become established amid the cool, rainy conditions.

Unseasonably wet weather extended into parts of the West. From California into the Four Corners States, cooler-than-normal conditions accompanied the frequent showers, slowing fieldwork and crop development. In contrast, warmer- and drier-than-normal weather stretched from the Pacific Northwest to the northernmost Rockies, fostering some drought expansion.

Meanwhile, hot, dry weather developed in the Southeast, particularly in the southern Atlantic States, substantially reducing soil moisture and increasing stress on summer crops, such as corn. A late-month Southeastern hot spell boosted temperatures to 100°F or higher in many locations, contributing to further drought intensification.
Elsewhere, showers that fell in the Nation’s mid-section often swept into the Northeast, maintaining soggy conditions in the latter region. However, precipitation mostly bypassed some locations along the Canadian border, stretching as far east as northern Minnesota, leaving a sharp gradient between that area and saturated sections of the Plains and Midwest just to the south.

**Crop Comments**

**Corn:** The 2019 corn planted area for all purposes is estimated at 91.7 million acres, up 3 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 83.6 million acres for grain, up 2 percent from last year.

Farmers responding to the survey indicated that 83 percent of the intended corn acreage had been planted at the time of the interview, significantly lower than the 10-year average. Record low planted area is estimated in Rhode Island, while record high planted area is estimated in Nevada and Oregon.

By April 14, producers had planted 3 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, equal to last year but 2 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By April 21, producers had planted 6 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, 1 percentage point ahead of last year but 6 percentage points behind the 5-year average. All States were at or behind their respective 5-year averages at that time, while planting had not yet begun in Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota.

By May 5, producers had planted 23 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, 13 percentage points behind last year and 23 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Six percent of the Nation’s corn acreage had emerged by May 5, one percentage point behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 12, producers had planted 30 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, 29 percentage points behind last year and 36 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 19, producers had planted 49 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, 29 percentage points behind last year and 31 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventy percent of Iowa’s intended corn acreage was planted by May 19, thirteen percentage points behind last year and 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nineteen percent of the Nation’s corn acreage had emerged by May 19, twenty-eight percentage points behind last year and 30 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Twenty percent of Iowa’s corn acreage had emerged by May 19, twenty-nine percentage points behind last year and 33 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By May 26, producers had planted 58 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, 32 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Thirty-two percent of the Nation’s corn acreage had emerged by May 26, thirty-seven percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence in 13 of the 18 estimating States was behind the 5-year average by 20 percentage points or more.

By June 2, producers had planted 67 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, 29 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Forty-six percent of the corn acreage had emerged by June 2, thirty-eight percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Emergence in 13 of the 18 estimating States was behind the 5-year average by 20 percentage points or more. By June 9, producers had planted 83 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, 16 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Sixty-two percent of the corn acreage had emerged by June 9, thirty-one percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By June 16, producers had planted 92 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, 8 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-nine percent of the corn acreage had emerged by June 16, eighteen percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By June 23, producers had planted 96 percent of the Nation’s corn acreage, 4 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Eighty-nine percent of the corn acreage had emerged by June 23, eleven percentage points behind last year and 10 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Emergence was behind the 5-year average by 20 percentage points or more in Michigan, Ohio, and South Dakota at that time. On June 23, fifty-six percent of the corn acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 21 percentage points below the same time last year.

Ninety-two percent of this year’s corn acreage was planted with biotechnology seed varieties, unchanged from 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 5.13 million acres of sorghum for all purposes in 2019, down 10 percent from last year. Kansas and Texas, the leading sorghum-producing States, account for 79 percent of the United States acreage. Growers expect to harvest 4.59 million acres for grain, down 9 percent from last year.

As of June 23, eighty-four percent of the sorghum acreage had been planted, 10 percentage points behind last year and 7 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Seventeen percent of the acreage was headed, 3 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition on June 23, compared with 56 percent at the same time last year.

Beginning in 2019, sorghum estimates were discontinued in Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, and North Carolina.

**Oats:** Area seeded to oats for the 2019 crop year is estimated at 2.55 million acres, down slightly from 2018 for comparable States. Planted acreage is down or unchanged in 13 of the 23 major producing States compared with last year. Decreases of 20,000 acres or more are estimated in California, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas. Area for harvest, forecast at 909,000 acres, is up 10 percent from 2018 for comparable States.

Nationally, oat producers had seeded 27 percent of this year's acreage by April 7, equal to the same time last year but 5 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Producers had seeded 50 percent of this year's acreage by May 5, four percentage points behind last year and 22 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Eighty-five percent of the oat acreage was emerged by May 26, eight percentage points behind last year and 11 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of June 23, sixty-four percent of the oat acreage was reported in good to excellent condition, compared with 72 percent rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

Beginning in 2019, oat estimates were discontinued in Alabama, Colorado, South Carolina, Washington, and Wyoming.

**Barley:** Producers seeded 2.86 million acres of barley for the 2019 crop year, up 12 percent from the previous year. Harvested area, forecast at 2.33 million acres, is up 18 percent from 2018.

Nationwide, 94 percent of the barley acreage was sown by June 2, two percentage points behind last year and 3 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Ninety-two percent of the barley acreage had emerged by June 16, three percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Heading of the Nation’s barley acreage advanced to 9 percent complete by June 23, sixteen percentage points behind the previous year and 21 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 72 percent of the barley acreage was reported in good to excellent condition on June 23, eleven percentage points behind the same time last year.

**Winter wheat:** The 2019 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 31.8 million acres, down 2 percent from last year but up 1 percent from the previous estimate. This represents the second lowest planted acreage on record for the United States. Of the total acreage, about 22.7 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 5.54 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.55 million acres are White Winter. Record low planted area is estimated in Nebraska, New Jersey, and Ohio.

Area harvested for grain is forecast at 24.9 million acres, down 1 percent from the previous forecast but up 1 percent from last year. This represents the second lowest harvested acreage on record for the United States. Harvested acres are down from last year across the central Great Plains, the primary wheat-producing area, and much of the soft red wheat producing area due to the reduction in planted acreage. Record low harvested area is expected in New Jersey, Ohio, and Virginia.

In the Southern Great Plains (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) harvested area is forecast at 11.6 million acres, the same as last year.

As of June 23, harvest was 15 percent complete, 19 percentage points behind the 5-year average pace. Harvest in Kansas, the leading winter wheat-producing State, was 5 percent complete at that time, 31 percentage points behind the 5-year average pace.
Beginning in 2019, winter wheat estimates were discontinued in Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nevada, and West Virginia.

**Durum wheat:** Area seeded to Durum wheat for 2019 is estimated at 1.40 million acres, down 32 percent from 2018. Decreases in planted acres from the previous year are estimated in all estimating States, except California. Record low planted acreage is estimated in Idaho and North Dakota. Area harvested for grain is expected to total 1.36 million acres, 31 percent below 2018.

Beginning in 2019, Durum wheat estimates were discontinued in South Dakota.

**Other spring wheat:** Area seeded to other spring wheat is estimated at 12.4 million acres, down 6 percent from 2018. Of this total, about 12.0 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Compared with last year, acreage decreases are expected in all spring wheat-estimating States, except Idaho and Washington. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, is estimated at 6.50 million acres, down 1 percent from last year. Planted area in South Dakota is a record low for the State. As of June 23, seven percent of the spring wheat acreage was headed, 23 percentage points behind last year and 22 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Harvested area is expected to total 12.1 million acres, 6 percent below 2018. As of June 23, seventy-five percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, 2 percentage points lower than at the same time last year.

Beginning in 2019, spring wheat estimates were discontinued in Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah.

**Rye:** The 2019 planted area for rye is estimated at 1.88 million acres, up 4 percent from 2018 for comparable States. Harvested area is expected to total 298,000 acres, up 22 percent from last year for comparable States. In Oklahoma, 55 percent of the rye crop was harvested by June 23, thirty-seven percentage points behind the previous year.

Beginning in 2019, rye estimates were discontinued in Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, South Carolina, and Virginia.

**Rice:** Area planted to rice in 2019 is estimated at 2.76 million acres, down 6 percent from 2018. Area for harvest is forecast at 2.71 million acres, down 7 percent from last year. Long grain rice planted area decreased 6 percent from last year, with decreases estimated in all States, except Mississippi and Texas. Arkansas, the largest long grain rice-producing State, estimates a 9 percent decrease in planted acreage compared with last year. Medium grain acres decreased by 7 percent from 2018. California, the largest medium grain-producing State, decreased medium grain acres by 2 percent in 2019. Short grain area, estimated at 41,000 acres, is equal to what was planted in 2018. As of June 23, sixty-six percent of the rice acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 70 percent rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

**Proso millet:** Area planted to proso millet in 2019 is estimated at 433,000 acres, down 10,000 acres from 2018. Nebraska and South Dakota planted acreage is down from last year, while acreage in Colorado is up.

**Hay:** Producers intend to harvest 52.8 million acres of all hay in 2019, down less than 1 percent from 2018. If realized, this will represent the lowest total hay harvested area since 1908. The decrease in acreage is due to a 1 percent decrease in all other hay (excluding alfalfa) acreage compared to 2018. Acres of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures are expected to be up 1 percent compared with 2018.


**Soybeans:** The 2019 soybean planted area is estimated at 80.0 million acres, down 10 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is down in all 29 major producing States. Area for harvest, forecast at 79.3 million acres, is also down 10 percent from 2018.

Nationwide, 1 percent of the soybean acreage was planted by April 21, one percentage point behind both last year and the 5-year average. Planting was most active in the Delta at that time, with Mississippi at 16 percent, Louisiana at 16 percent,
and Arkansas at 6 percent planted, respectively. On May 5, six percent of the soybeans were planted, 8 percentage points behind both last year and the 5-year average. By May 19, five percent of the Nation's soybean acreage had emerged, 19 percentage points behind last year and 12 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Nationally, 11 percent of the soybean acreage was emerged by May 26, thirty-three percentage points behind last year and 24 percentage points behind the 5-year average. By June 16, seventy-seven percent of the soybean acreage was planted with 55 percent emerged, 34 percentage points behind last year and 29 percentage points behind the 5-year average.

Producers planted 94 percent of the 2019 soybean acreage to herbicide resistant seed varieties, unchanged from 2018.

Beginning in 2019, soybean estimates were discontinued in Florida and West Virginia.

**Peanuts:** Planted area is estimated at 1.36 million acres in 2019, down 4 percent from 2018 and the lowest planted area since 2014. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.32 million acres, down 3 percent from last year. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, planted area is down 10 percent from 2018. As of June 23, sixty-seven percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with 65 percent rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

**Sunflower:** Area planted to sunflower in 2019 totals 1.38 million acres, up 6 percent from 2018. Despite the increase from last year, this is the second lowest planted area for the Nation since 1976. Compared with last year, growers in four of the eight major sunflower-producing States increased sunflower acreage this year. The State with the largest increase from last year is North Dakota, where planted area increased 64,000 acres compared with last year. Planted area is the lowest on record in Nebraska. Harvested area for sunflower is forecast at 1.32 million acres, an increase of 8 percent from last year.

Planted area of oil type varieties, at 1.23 million acres, is up 5 percent from 2018, but is the fourth lowest on record since 1976. In Nebraska, planted area of oil type varieties is the second lowest on record.

Area planted to non-oil varieties, estimated at 155,000 acres, is up 13 percent from last year but is the second lowest on record. Planted area for non-oil varieties in Texas will be the lowest since 1987. Planted area for non-oil varieties in Minnesota is the second lowest on record.

Planting began in early to mid-May and progressed behind both last year’s pace and the 5-year average in all four States throughout the month of May. As of June 2, nineteen percent of the acreage had been planted, 27 percentage points behind last year’s pace and 25 percentage points behind the 5-year average. At that time, planting progress was behind normal in the four major sunflower-producing States of Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, and South Dakota. As of June 2, planting in South Dakota had not started due to excessive moisture and flooding this spring, compared with the 5-year average of 33 percent complete by that date. All four States made good progress in June, with planting progress reaching 85 percent complete by June 23, five percentage points behind last year and 4 percentage points behind the 5-year average. As of June 23, seventy-eight percent of the acreage in North Dakota was rated in good to excellent condition.

**Canola:** Planted area of canola is estimated at 2.02 million acres in 2019, up 1 percent from last year’s planted area and represents the second highest planted area on record for the Nation. Compared with last year, planted area increased or remained unchanged in four of the six major canola-producing States, with acreage declines only estimated in Kansas and Oklahoma. Acreage in Oklahoma, at 35,000 acres, is the lowest since 2009, the first year estimates were published for the State. Planted area in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing State, is up 7 percent from last year. Planted area in North Dakota and Washington are record highs and the area forecast for harvest in both States will be record highs, if realized.

Beginning in 2019, canola estimates were discontinued in Idaho and Oregon.

**Flaxseed:** Area planted to flaxseed in 2019 is estimated at 355,000 acres, up 147,000 acres, or 71 percent from 2018. The harvested area is forecast at 340,000 acres, up 142,000 acres, or 72 percent from last year. Planted acreage in North Dakota, the largest flaxseed-producing State, is up 76 percent from 2018. Flaxseed planting was slow to begin due to cold, wet soil conditions in May. Conditions improved during June, allowing planting progress to advance to 95 percent complete by June 9.
Beginning in 2019, flaxseed estimates were discontinued in South Dakota.

**Safflower:** Area planted to safflower is estimated at 153,000 acres in 2019, down 3 percent for comparable States in 2018. This is the second lowest planted area for the Nation since records began in 1991. Area for harvest is forecast at 145,500 acres, down 1 percent for comparable States from last year. This represents the third lowest harvested area on record, if realized. Growers in California, the largest State in terms of planted area in 2018, planted the same amount as last year. Compared with last year, the largest decline in planted area occurred in Montana.

Beginning in 2019, safflower estimates were discontinued in North Dakota.

**Other oilseeds:** Planted area of mustard seed is estimated at 110,000 acres, up 7 percent from 2018 and represents the second highest planted area on record for the Nation. Mustard seed area for harvest is forecast at 104,500 acres, up 7 percent from the previous year and represents the third highest on record, if realized.

Beginning in 2019, estimates for mustard seed were discontinued in Oregon and Washington.

Acreage planted to rapeseed is estimated at 14,800 acres, up 9,100 acres from 2018 and represents the second highest area since records began in 1991. Harvested rapeseed area is forecast at 14,000 acres, and will be the second highest on record, if realized.


**Cotton:** Growers planted 13.7 million acres in 2019, down 3 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 13.4 million acres, down 3 percent from 2018. American Pima area is estimated at 275,000 acres, up 10 percent from 2018.

Compared with last year, 10 States increased planted area, with the largest increase in Arkansas. Upland cotton planted area in Kansas represents a record high for the State. Compared with the previous year, five States planted fewer Upland cotton acres in 2019, including California. Upland cotton planted area is a record low in California.

In California, planting started a little behind schedule due to rain and cooler spring temperatures. Weather conditions in May slowed crop progress and led to concerns of high insect pressure. Some farmers reported switching from Upland to Pima. In Georgia, rainfall received in early June proved to be beneficial but farmers were hoping for more frequent rains to hold off worsening drought conditions. In Texas, wet conditions and hail caused concerns in areas of the Northern and Southern High Plains.

By June 23, ninety-six percent of the Nation’s acreage had been planted, 3 percentage points behind the same time last year. By June 23, thirty percent of the acreage was squaring, one percentage point behind last year but 2 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. As of June 23, fifty percent of the acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, compared with forty-two percent rated in these two categories at the same time last year.

Producers planted 98 percent of their acreage with seed varieties developed using biotechnology, up 4 percentage points from last year. Varieties containing insect resistance (Bt) were planted on 3 percent of the acreage, the same as last year. Herbicide resistant varieties were planted on 6 percent of the acreage, down 3 percentage points from 2018. Stacked gene varieties, those contacting both insect and herbicide resistance, were planted on 89 percent of the acreage, up 7 percentage points from a year ago.

**Hops:** Hop acreage strung for harvest in 2019 for Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is forecast at a record high 57,339 acres, 4 percent more than last year’s previous record of 55,035 acres. Washington, with 41,263 acres for harvest, accounts for 72 percent of the total United States acreage. Idaho area strung for harvest was 8,570 acres, or 15 percent of the United States total. Oregon hop growers accounted for the remaining 13 percent, or 7,506 acres. Acreage increased from last year in Idaho and Washington.
The top five hop varieties strung for harvest in the United States this year are Citra®, Cascade, Simcoe®, Mosaic® and Zeus.

**Sugarbeets:** Area planted to sugarbeets for the 2019 crop year is estimated at 1.13 million acres, up 1 percent from 2018. Harvested area is forecast at 1.11 million acres, up 1 percent from last year.

The crop was well established with no major problems in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Minnesota growers experienced a difficult spring with drowned out areas that likely will not get planted.

**Sugarcane:** Harvested area of sugarcane for sugar and seed in the United States is forecast at 916,400 acres for the 2019 crop year, up 2 percent from last year.

Early fieldwork in Louisiana was delayed by a wet spring, but recent dry weather allowed growers to catch up. Texas acreage decreased from the previous year due to plow outs exceeding plantings last fall.

**Tobacco:** United States all tobacco area for harvest in 2019 is expected to total 235,820 acres, down 19 percent from 2018. If realized, this will be the lowest tobacco acres harvested on record. Flue-cured tobacco, at 159,000 acres, is 20 percent below 2018 and accounts for 67 percent of this year’s total expected tobacco acreage. Total light air-cured tobacco type area, at 53,100 acres, is down 15 percent from 2018. The burley portion of light-air cured tobacco, at 52,100 acres, is down 15 percent from last year.

Fire-cured tobacco, at 14,620 acres, is down 23 percent from 2018. Dark air-cured tobacco, at 6,900 acres, is down 30 percent from last year. Cigar filler tobacco, at 2,200 acres, is down 8 percent from the previous year.

**Dry beans:** Area planted for dry beans in 2019 is estimated at 1.31 million acres, up 9 percent from 2018 for comparable States. Area harvested is forecast to total 1.26 million acres, also up 9 percent from 2018 for comparable States. Four of the nine estimating States show an increase in total dry bean planted acres from last year.

Beginning in 2019, dry bean estimates were discontinued in Montana and Texas. Also beginning in 2019, estimates no longer include chickpeas.

**Chickpeas:** Area planted for all chickpeas for the 2019 crop year is estimated at 559,500 acres, down 35 percent from the previous year. Area harvested is forecast at 547,700 acres, 35 percent below 2018 and, if realized, the lowest total since 2016. Small chickpea area planted is estimated at 125,000 acres, down 44 percent from 2018. Area harvested for small chickpeas is forecast at 122,400 acres, a 44 percent decline from 2018. Area planted for large chickpeas in 2019 is estimated at 434,500 acres, a 32 percent decline from the previous year. Large chickpea area harvested is forecast at 425,300 acres, a 32 percent decline from 2018.

Montana experienced relatively cool and wet weather during April with mixed, but drier, conditions during May. Early spring planting and crop emergence were delayed in areas due to wet soil and cool temperatures. By the end of May, several northern county reporters noted hot temperatures and high winds quickly dried soil out and rain was needed. In California, planting for chickpeas was completed in June.

Beginning in 2019, chickpea estimates were discontinued in Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, and Wyoming.

**Lentils:** Area planted for the 2019 crop year is estimated at 535,000 acres, down 31 percent from 2018. Area forecasted to be harvested, at 508,000 acres, is down 29 percent from the 2018 season.

Idaho’s planted acres are the highest since 2010. As of the week ending June 23, ninety-three percent of the lentils in Montana had emerged, behind the five-year average of 97 percent.
Dry edible peas: Area planted for the 2019 crop year is expected to total 1.03 million acres, up 20 percent from the previous season. Area harvested is forecast to total 972,000 acres, also up 20 percent from 2018. Planted area in all States is up, except for Nebraska and South Dakota. In Montana, as of June 23, blooming reached 24 percent, ahead of last year’s 21 percent but well behind the 5-year average of 53 percent. As of June 23, blooming reached 15 percent in North Dakota, well behind both last year and the 5-year average.

Beginning in 2019, dry edible pea estimates were discontinued in Oregon. Also beginning in 2019, Austrian winter peas and wrinkled seed peas are included in the dry edible pea estimates.

Potatoes: Area planted to potatoes in 2019 is estimated at 967,500 acres of potatoes, up slightly from 2018 for comparable States. Harvested area is forecast at 959,600 acres, slightly above comparable States from the previous year.

Idaho’s winter lasted longer than the previous year and slowed the development of potatoes in areas of the State. As of June 16, seventy-five percent of the potato crop had emerged, behind the 5-year average of 92 percent. Winter and spring precipitation in Washington was good. North Dakota’s planting began in late April, ahead of the 2018 pace but behind the 5-year average. It advanced ahead of the 5-year average half-way through the planting season.

Beginning in 2019, potato estimates were discontinued in Alaska, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Virginia.
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 9,000 segments or parcels of land (average approximately 1 square mile) and a probability list frame survey with a sample of approximately 68,100 farm operators. Enumerators conducting the probability area frame survey contact all farmers having operations within the sampled segments of land and account for their operations. From these data, estimates can be calculated. For the probability list frame survey, data from operators was collected by mail, internet, telephone, or personal interview to obtain information on these operations. Responses from the probability list frame survey sample plus data from the probability area frame survey sample of operations that were not on the list to be sampled are combined to provide another estimate of planted and harvested acreages.

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

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

Reliability: The survey used to make acreage estimates is subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Both types of errors for major crops generally are between 1.0 and 6.0 percent. Sampling errors represent the variability between estimates that would result if many different samples were surveyed at the same time. Sampling errors cannot be applied directly to the acreage published in this report to determine confidence intervals since the official estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single source. The relative standard errors from the 2019 area frame survey for United States planted acres were: barley 9.8 percent, corn 1.2 percent, Upland cotton 3.0 percent, sorghum 8.6 percent, soybeans 1.3 percent, other spring wheat 4.1 percent, and winter wheat 2.2 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 0.3 percent for all biotech varieties, 6.9 percent for insect resistant (Bt) only varieties, 3.2 percent for herbicide resistant only varieties, and 0.5 percent for stacked gene varieties. This means that chances are approximately 95 out of 100 that survey estimates will be within plus or minus 0.6 percent for all biotech varieties, 13.8 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 6.4 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 1.0 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 0.2 percent for all biotech varieties, 12.6 percent for insect resistant (Bt) varieties, 8.2 percent for herbicide resistant varieties, and 0.6 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 1998-2017 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 0.9 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 0.9 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 1.5 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 572,000 acres, ranging from 1,000 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]

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<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Root mean square error</th>
<th>90 percent confidence interval</th>
<th>Difference between forecast and final estimate</th>
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<td>(percent)</td>
<td>(percent)</td>
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USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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