Prospective Plantings

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Corn Planted Acreage Down 4 Percent from 2021
Soybean Acreage Up 4 Percent
All Wheat Acreage Up 1 Percent
All Cotton Acreage Up 9 Percent

Corn planted area for all purposes in 2022 is estimated at 89.5 million acres, down 4 percent or 3.87 million acres from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is expected to be down or unchanged in 43 of the 48 estimating States.

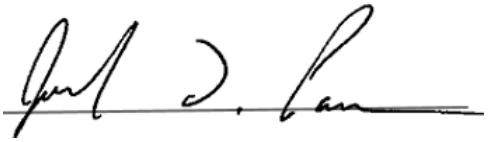
Soybean planted area for 2022 is estimated at a record 91.0 million acres, up 4 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage is up or unchanged in 24 of the 29 estimating States.

All wheat planted area for 2022 is estimated at 47.4 million acres, up 1 percent from 2021. If realized, this represents the fifth lowest all wheat planted area since records began in 1919. The 2022 winter wheat planted area, at 34.2 million acres, is up 2 percent from last year but down less than 1 percent from the previous estimate. Of this total, about 23.7 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.89 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.62 million acres are White Winter. Area expected to be planted to other spring wheat for 2022 is estimated at 11.2 million acres, down 2 percent from 2021. Of this total, about 10.5 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Durum planted area for 2022 is expected to total 1.92 million acres, up 17 percent from the previous year.

All cotton planted area for 2022 is estimated at 12.2 million acres, up 9 percent from last year. Upland area is estimated at 12.1 million acres, up 9 percent from 2021. American Pima area is estimated at 176,000 acres, up 39 percent from 2021.

This report was approved on March 31, 2022.

Secretary of
Agriculture
Thomas J. Vilsack



Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
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Contents

Principal Crops Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 5

Corn Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 6

Corn and Soybean Planted Acreage – United States Chart 7

Sorghum Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 7

Oat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 8

Barley Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 9

All Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 10

Winter Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 11

Durum Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 12

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 12

All Hay Area Harvested – States and United States: 2020-2022 13

Rice Area Planted by Class – States and United States: 2020-2022 14

Canola Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 14

Soybean Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 15

Peanut Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 15

Sunflower Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2020-2022 16

Flaxseed Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 16

Cotton Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2020-2022 17

Sugarbeet Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 18

Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2020-2022 18

Tobacco Area Harvested by Class and Type – States and United States: 2020-2022 19

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 20

Chickpea Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 21

Lentil Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 22

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022 22

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2021 and 2022 23

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2021 and 2022 25

Winter Weather Summary 27

Crop Comments 30

Statistical Methodology 33

Reliability of Prospective Plantings Planted Acreage Estimates 34

Information Contacts 35

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

[Crops included in area planted are corn, sorghum, oats, barley, rye, winter wheat, Durum wheat, other spring wheat, rice, soybeans, peanuts, sunflower, cotton, dry edible beans, chickpeas, potatoes, sugarbeets, canola, and proso millet. Harvested acreage is used for all hay, tobacco, and sugarcane in computing total area planted. Values for 2022 were carried forward from 2021 for potatoes, proso millet, rye, and sugarcane. Includes double cropped acres and unharvested small grains planted as cover crops]

State	2020	2021	2022 [1]
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Alabama	2,130	2,130	2,125
Alaska	28	25	28
Arizona	579	598	573
Arkansas	6,891	7,020	7,166
California	2,660	2,393	2,360
Colorado	5,746	6,235	6,271
Connecticut	70	70	69
Delaware	440	422	417
Florida	1,097	1,081	1,065
Georgia	3,368	3,393	3,348
Idaho	4,112	4,041	4,010
Illinois	22,720	22,830	22,940
Indiana	11,950	11,930	11,850
Iowa	24,380	24,390	24,410
Kansas	23,519	24,421	23,979
Kentucky	6,074	6,080	6,193
Louisiana	3,088	3,055	3,185
Maine	226	238	239
Maryland	1,554	1,537	1,493
Massachusetts	74	69	69
Michigan	6,359	6,377	6,311
Minnesota	19,354	19,471	19,351
Mississippi	4,009	4,238	4,290
Missouri	13,408	13,644	14,319
Montana	9,920	9,334	9,968
Nebraska	19,780	19,810	19,697
Nevada	333	355	345
New Hampshire	55	55	60
New Jersey	305	299	308
New Mexico	745	775	788
New York	2,616	2,754	2,599
North Carolina	4,322	4,399	4,606
North Dakota	20,905	24,085	23,724
Ohio	9,945	9,945	9,965
Oklahoma	9,196	9,553	9,222
Oregon	1,920	1,813	1,829
Pennsylvania	4,042	3,740	3,585
Rhode Island	7	9	7
South Carolina	1,400	1,477	1,472
South Dakota	15,531	16,693	17,080
Tennessee	4,851	4,963	5,085
Texas	21,876	22,796	22,261
Utah	946	867	869
Vermont	252	245	235
Virginia	2,636	2,505	2,523
Washington	3,681	3,720	3,719
West Virginia	591	569	549
Wisconsin	8,110	8,149	8,101
Wyoming	1,433	1,280	1,435
United States [2]	310,407	317,161	317,375

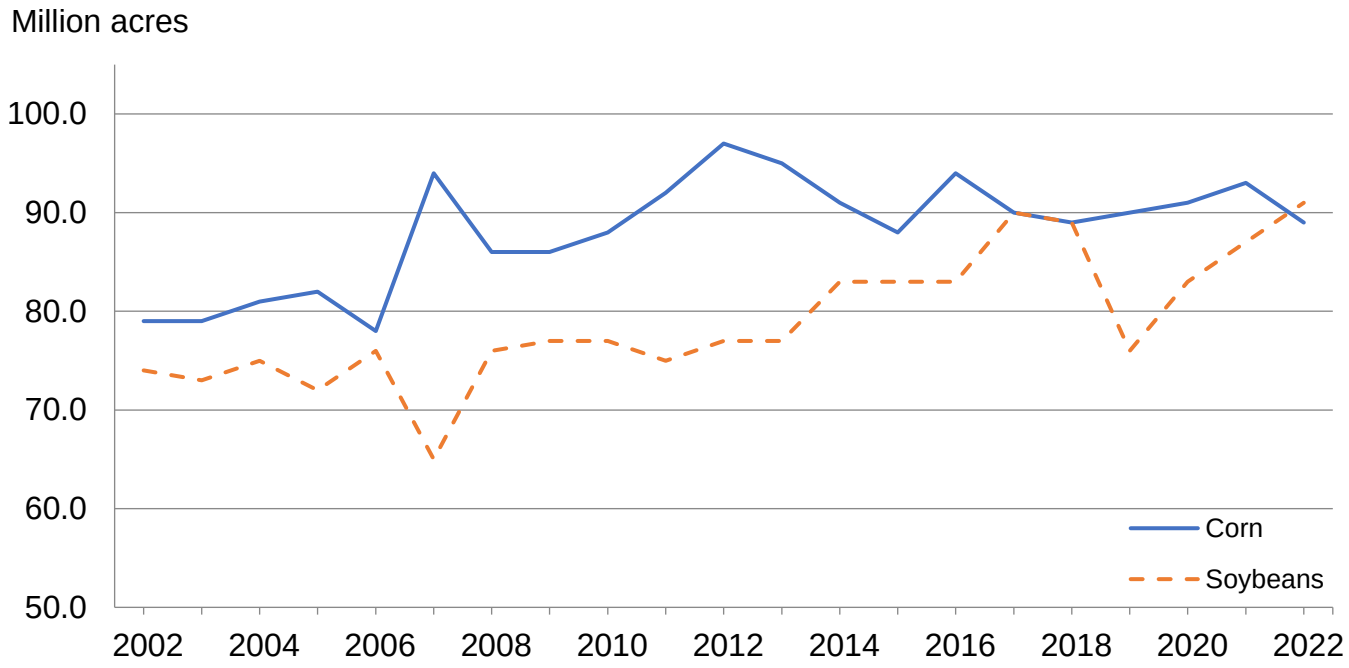
[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] States do not add to United States due to rye unallocated acreage.

Corn Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	330	355	300	85
Arizona	75	95	90	95
Arkansas	620	850	750	88
California	440	420	410	98
Colorado	1,420	1,380	1,450	105
Connecticut	24	24	23	96
Delaware	180	175	170	97
Florida	100	95	80	84
Georgia	420	480	430	90
Idaho	390	380	350	92
Illinois	11,300	11,000	10,700	97
Indiana	5,400	5,400	5,100	94
Iowa	13,600	12,900	12,600	98
Kansas	6,100	5,700	5,400	95
Kentucky	1,470	1,550	1,550	100
Louisiana	500	580	500	86
Maine	30	30	28	93
Maryland	480	470	460	98
Massachusetts	14	14	14	100
Michigan	2,350	2,350	2,250	96
Minnesota	8,000	8,400	7,800	93
Mississippi	510	730	610	84
Missouri	3,450	3,600	3,500	97
Montana	115	120	115	96
Nebraska	10,200	9,900	9,700	98
Nevada	13	15	15	100
New Hampshire	13	13	13	100
New Jersey	80	78	76	97
New Mexico	125	120	125	104
New York	1,030	1,050	1,030	98
North Carolina	990	960	930	97
North Dakota	1,950	4,100	3,600	88
Ohio	3,550	3,550	3,350	94
Oklahoma	360	340	380	112
Oregon	100	95	90	95
Pennsylvania	1,500	1,330	1,230	92
Rhode Island	2	2	2	100
South Carolina	390	400	320	80
South Dakota	4,900	6,150	6,200	101
Tennessee	860	1,020	970	95
Texas	2,250	2,150	2,200	102
Utah	85	70	60	86
Vermont	85	85	85	100
Virginia	560	520	450	87
Washington	195	165	140	85
West Virginia	51	51	49	96
Wisconsin	3,950	4,000	3,700	93
Wyoming	95	95	95	100
United States	90,652	93,357	89,490	96

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Corn and Soybean Planted Acreage - United States



Sorghum Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Colorado	370	495	465	94
Kansas	3,000	3,600	3,100	86
Nebraska	195	320	275	86
Oklahoma	305	430	420	98
South Dakota	210	310	245	79
Texas	1,800	2,150	1,700	79
United States	5,880	7,305	6,205	85

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Oat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Arkansas	8	10	10	100
California	95	100	95	95
Georgia	80	80	70	88
Idaho	55	50	35	70
Illinois	60	60	60	100
Iowa	170	130	150	115
Kansas	140	115	150	130
Maine	26	22	25	114
Michigan	70	55	40	73
Minnesota	255	180	230	128
Missouri	35	50	50	100
Montana	75	60	60	100
Nebraska	135	120	120	100
New York	52	55	35	64
North Carolina	37	33	30	91
North Dakota	365	355	390	110
Ohio	55	45	45	100
Oklahoma	110	80	50	63
Oregon	20	15	20	133
Pennsylvania	86	85	87	102
South Dakota	310	215	240	112
Texas	470	460	400	87
Wisconsin	300	175	155	89
United States	3,009	2,550	2,547	100

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Barley Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alaska	6	6	6	100
Arizona	12	16	18	113
California	60	40	45	113
Colorado	56	52	63	121
Delaware	21	21	21	100
Idaho	530	520	510	98
Kansas	16	14	11	79
Maine	15	12	12	100
Maryland	34	33	28	85
Michigan	11	10	9	90
Minnesota	70	55	50	91
Montana	970	940	1,050	112
New York	9	9	9	100
North Carolina	14	13	15	115
North Dakota	530	580	740	128
Oregon	45	37	35	95
Pennsylvania	45	45	48	107
South Dakota	35	30	30	100
Utah	21	17	14	82
Virginia	31	30	35	117
Washington	90	83	85	102
Wisconsin	26	15	27	180
Wyoming	79	82	80	98
United States	2,726	2,660	2,941	111

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	135	175	180	103
Arizona	50	53	60	113
Arkansas	145	210	220	105
California	410	365	375	103
Colorado	1,900	2,200	2,100	95
Delaware	75	60	60	100
Georgia	190	220	210	95
Idaho	1,240	1,227	1,265	103
Illinois	570	670	730	109
Indiana	300	340	310	91
Kansas	6,600	7,300	7,400	101
Kentucky	510	510	540	106
Maryland	355	345	305	88
Michigan	490	610	470	77
Minnesota	1,430	1,210	1,260	104
Mississippi	40	95	100	105
Missouri	480	640	800	125
Montana	5,595	5,520	5,940	108
Nebraska	900	920	980	107
New Jersey	25	23	26	113
New Mexico	335	370	375	101
New York	150	155	135	87
North Carolina	450	450	520	116
North Dakota	6,650	6,470	6,280	97
Ohio	530	580	610	105
Oklahoma	4,250	4,400	4,400	100
Oregon	740	720	730	101
Pennsylvania	235	270	275	102
South Carolina	110	125	120	96
South Dakota	1,400	1,520	1,560	103
Tennessee	300	400	420	105
Texas	4,900	5,500	5,500	100
Utah	110	110	115	105
Virginia	220	205	250	122
Washington	2,350	2,330	2,340	100
Wisconsin	160	290	280	97
Wyoming	120	115	110	96
United States	44,450	46,703	47,351	101

[1] Intended plantings for 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Winter Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

[Includes area planted in preceding fall]

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	135	175	180	103
Arkansas	145	210	220	105
California	385	340	345	101
Colorado	1,900	2,200	2,100	95
Delaware	75	60	60	100
Georgia	190	220	210	95
Idaho	720	710	790	111
Illinois	570	670	730	109
Indiana	300	340	310	91
Kansas	6,600	7,300	7,400	101
Kentucky	510	510	540	106
Maryland	355	345	305	88
Michigan	490	610	470	77
Mississippi	40	95	100	105
Missouri	480	640	800	125
Montana	1,550	1,950	2,050	105
Nebraska	900	920	980	107
New Jersey	25	23	26	113
New Mexico	335	370	375	101
New York	150	155	135	87
North Carolina	450	450	520	116
North Dakota	40	90	100	111
Ohio	530	580	610	105
Oklahoma	4,250	4,400	4,400	100
Oregon	740	720	730	101
Pennsylvania	235	270	275	102
South Carolina	110	125	120	96
South Dakota	630	800	830	104
Tennessee	300	400	420	105
Texas	4,900	5,500	5,500	100
Utah	110	110	115	105
Virginia	220	205	250	122
Washington	1,800	1,750	1,850	106
Wisconsin	160	290	280	97
Wyoming	120	115	110	96
United States	30,450	33,648	34,236	102

Durum Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

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

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Arizona	50	53	60	113
California	25	25	30	120
Idaho	10	7	5	71
Montana	695	670	840	125
North Dakota	910	880	980	111
United States	1,690	1,635	1,915	117

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Other Spring Wheat Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	510	510	470	92
Minnesota	1,430	1,210	1,260	104
Montana	3,350	2,900	3,050	105
North Dakota	5,700	5,500	5,200	95
South Dakota	770	720	730	101
Washington	550	580	490	84
United States	12,310	11,420	11,200	98

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

All Hay Area Harvested – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area harvested			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	750	700	700	100
Alaska	22	19	22	116
Arizona	310	305	285	93
Arkansas	1,273	1,183	1,190	101
California	825	830	840	101
Colorado	1,380	1,480	1,550	105
Connecticut	46	46	46	100
Delaware	14	11	11	100
Florida	280	300	290	97
Georgia	570	540	530	98
Idaho	1,300	1,240	1,260	102
Illinois	490	500	450	90
Indiana	500	540	540	100
Iowa	1,160	1,260	1,260	100
Kansas	2,590	2,690	2,750	102
Kentucky	2,195	2,120	2,050	97
Louisiana	400	370	350	95
Maine	104	120	120	100
Maryland	200	199	210	106
Massachusetts	60	55	55	100
Michigan	780	790	800	101
Minnesota	1,230	1,090	1,160	106
Mississippi	650	620	610	98
Missouri	3,070	3,140	3,300	105
Montana	2,860	2,290	2,450	107
Nebraska	2,740	2,560	2,550	100
Nevada	320	340	330	97
New Hampshire	42	42	47	112
New Jersey	106	98	96	98
New Mexico	225	225	215	96
New York	1,060	1,160	1,070	92
North Carolina	665	683	630	92
North Dakota	2,220	2,020	2,300	114
Ohio	860	870	860	99
Oklahoma	2,790	2,950	2,600	88
Oregon	960	890	900	101
Pennsylvania	1,355	1,220	1,185	97
Rhode Island	5	7	5	71
South Carolina	310	270	290	107
South Dakota	3,050	2,400	2,500	104
Tennessee	1,749	1,705	1,500	88
Texas	5,010	5,600	5,000	89
Utah	730	670	680	101
Vermont	167	160	150	94
Virginia	1,135	1,030	975	95
Washington	690	710	720	101
West Virginia	540	518	500	97
Wisconsin	1,370	1,230	1,300	106
Wyoming	1,080	940	1,100	117
United States	52,238	50,736	50,332	99

[1] Intended area harvested in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Rice Area Planted by Class – States and United States: 2020-2022

Class and State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Long grain				
Arkansas	1,325	1,095	1,080	99
California	12	7	8	114
Louisiana	430	380	390	103
Mississippi	165	105	100	95
Missouri	220	195	185	95
Texas	180	188	180	96
United States	2,332	1,970	1,943	99
Medium grain				
Arkansas	135	115	110	96
California	465	365	315	86
Louisiana	50	40	50	125
Mississippi	1	-	-	(X)
Missouri	8	4	4	100
Texas	4	2	4	200
United States	663	526	483	92
Short grain				
Arkansas	1	1	1	100
California [2]	40	35	25	71
United States	41	36	26	72
All				
Arkansas	1,461	1,211	1,191	98
California	517	407	348	86
Louisiana	480	420	440	105
Mississippi	166	105	100	95
Missouri	228	199	189	95
Texas	184	190	184	97
United States	3,036	2,532	2,452	97

- Represents zero.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Includes sweet rice.

Canola Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Kansas	5.0	7.0	9.0	129
Minnesota	50.0	63.0	65.0	103
Montana	155.0	185.0	170.0	92
North Dakota	1,510.0	1,750.0	1,760.0	101
Oklahoma	11.0	12.0	19.0	158
Washington	93.0	135.0	135.0	100
United States	1,824.0	2,152.0	2,158.0	100

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Soybean Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	280	310	350	113
Arkansas	2,820	3,040	3,250	107
Delaware	150	155	155	100
Georgia	100	140	170	121
Illinois	10,300	10,600	11,000	104
Indiana	5,750	5,650	5,900	104
Iowa	9,450	10,100	10,400	103
Kansas	4,800	4,850	5,000	103
Kentucky	1,850	1,850	2,000	108
Louisiana	1,050	1,080	1,200	111
Maryland	485	490	490	100
Michigan	2,200	2,150	2,350	109
Minnesota	7,450	7,650	8,000	105
Mississippi	2,090	2,220	2,350	106
Missouri	5,850	5,700	6,100	107
Nebraska	5,200	5,600	5,700	102
New Jersey	94	100	110	110
New York	315	325	320	98
North Carolina	1,600	1,650	1,800	109
North Dakota	5,750	7,250	7,000	97
Ohio	4,950	4,900	5,100	104
Oklahoma	560	580	560	97
Pennsylvania	640	600	570	95
South Carolina	310	395	390	99
South Dakota	4,950	5,450	5,700	105
Tennessee	1,650	1,550	1,850	119
Texas	120	110	160	145
Virginia	570	600	680	113
Wisconsin	2,020	2,100	2,300	110
United States	83,354	87,195	90,955	104

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Peanut Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Alabama	185.0	185.0	175.0	95
Arkansas	39.0	36.0	35.0	97
Florida	175.0	170.0	160.0	94
Georgia	810.0	755.0	730.0	97
Mississippi	23.0	18.0	20.0	111
New Mexico	6.5	11.2	11.0	98
North Carolina	107.0	115.0	120.0	104
Oklahoma	15.0	16.0	13.0	81
South Carolina	84.0	69.0	85.0	123
Texas	190.0	180.0	190.0	106
Virginia	28.0	30.0	32.0	107
United States	1,662.5	1,585.2	1,571.0	99

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sunflower Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2020-2022

Varietal type and State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Oil				
California	43.0	45.0	35.0	78
Colorado	42.0	41.0	52.0	127
Kansas	54.0	25.0	29.0	116
Minnesota	68.0	54.0	60.0	111
Nebraska	40.0	35.0	33.0	94
North Dakota	640.0	460.0	540.0	117
South Dakota	570.0	485.0	480.0	99
Texas	33.0	33.0	45.0	136
United States	1,490.0	1,178.0	1,274.0	108
Non-oil				
California	1.6	1.0	1.0	100
Colorado	18.0	12.0	15.0	125
Kansas	19.0	10.0	15.0	150
Minnesota	5.5	3.0	3.0	100
Nebraska	10.0	6.5	5.0	77
North Dakota	93.0	34.0	63.0	185
South Dakota	52.0	38.0	30.0	79
Texas	30.0	6.0	10.0	167
United States	229.1	110.5	142.0	129
All				
California	44.6	46.0	36.0	78
Colorado	60.0	53.0	67.0	126
Kansas	73.0	35.0	44.0	126
Minnesota	73.5	57.0	63.0	111
Nebraska	50.0	41.5	38.0	92
North Dakota	733.0	494.0	603.0	122
South Dakota	622.0	523.0	510.0	98
Texas	63.0	39.0	55.0	141
United States	1,719.1	1,288.5	1,416.0	110

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Flaxseed Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Montana	105	135	110	81
North Dakota	200	190	250	132
United States	305	325	360	111

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Cotton Area Planted by Type – States and United States: 2020-2022

Type and State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Upland				
Alabama	450.0	405.0	420.0	104
Arizona	125.0	120.0	100.0	83
Arkansas	525.0	480.0	520.0	108
California	34.0	26.0	25.0	96
Florida	98.0	91.0	110.0	121
Georgia	1,190.0	1,170.0	1,200.0	103
Kansas	195.0	110.0	115.0	105
Louisiana	170.0	110.0	200.0	182
Mississippi	530.0	450.0	500.0	111
Missouri	295.0	315.0	380.0	121
New Mexico	43.0	36.0	45.0	125
North Carolina	360.0	375.0	435.0	116
Oklahoma	525.0	495.0	530.0	107
South Carolina	190.0	210.0	260.0	124
Tennessee	280.0	275.0	330.0	120
Texas	6,800.0	6,350.0	6,800.0	107
Virginia	80.0	75.0	88.0	117
United States	11,890.0	11,093.0	12,058.0	109
American Pima				
Arizona	6.5	9.0	20.0	222
California	147.0	88.0	117.0	133
New Mexico	10.5	12.5	17.0	136
Texas	38.0	17.0	22.0	129
United States	202.0	126.5	176.0	139
All				
Alabama	450.0	405.0	420.0	104
Arizona	131.5	129.0	120.0	93
Arkansas	525.0	480.0	520.0	108
California	181.0	114.0	142.0	125
Florida	98.0	91.0	110.0	121
Georgia	1,190.0	1,170.0	1,200.0	103
Kansas	195.0	110.0	115.0	105
Louisiana	170.0	110.0	200.0	182
Mississippi	530.0	450.0	500.0	111
Missouri	295.0	315.0	380.0	121
New Mexico	53.5	48.5	62.0	128
North Carolina	360.0	375.0	435.0	116
Oklahoma	525.0	495.0	530.0	107
South Carolina	190.0	210.0	260.0	124
Tennessee	280.0	275.0	330.0	120
Texas	6,838.0	6,367.0	6,822.0	107
Virginia	80.0	75.0	88.0	117
United States	12,092.0	11,219.5	12,234.0	109

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Sugarbeet Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

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

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
California [2]	24.1	24.0	24.0	100
Colorado	24.2	24.3	25.0	103
Idaho	171.0	172.0	170.0	99
Michigan	157.0	155.0	145.0	94
Minnesota	433.0	427.0	424.0	99
Montana	43.6	43.7	43.0	98
Nebraska	46.2	44.4	45.0	101
North Dakota	221.0	226.0	226.0	100
Oregon	9.5	10.5	8.5	81
Washington	1.9	1.9	1.9	100
Wyoming	30.7	31.2	31.0	99
United States	1,162.2	1,160.0	1,143.4	99

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from processors.
[2] Relates to year of planting for overwintered beets in southern California.

Tobacco Area Harvested – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area harvested			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
Georgia	7,900	8,000	8,000	100
Kentucky	49,000	49,800	53,200	107
North Carolina	99,310	120,250	126,200	105
Pennsylvania	5,500	5,350	4,650	87
South Carolina	5,500	7,600	6,500	86
Tennessee	11,600	12,900	14,600	113
Virginia	12,300	15,030	13,150	87
United States	191,110	218,930	226,300	103

[1] Intended area harvested in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Tobacco Area Harvested by Class and Type – States and United States: 2020-2022

Class, type, and State	Area harvested			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(acres)	(acres)	(acres)	(percent)
Class 1, Flue-cured (11-14)				
Georgia	7,900	8,000	8,000	100
North Carolina	99,000	120,000	126,000	105
South Carolina	5,500	7,600	6,500	86
Virginia	11,700	14,500	12,500	86
United States	124,100	150,100	153,000	102
Class 2, Fire-cured (21-23)				
Kentucky	8,300	8,700	10,000	115
Tennessee	5,700	6,000	6,600	110
Virginia	200	170	350	206
United States	14,200	14,870	16,950	114
Class 3A, Light air-cured				
Type 31, Burley				
Kentucky	35,000	35,000	36,000	103
North Carolina	310	250	200	80
Pennsylvania	2,800	2,500	1,800	72
Tennessee	2,500	2,900	3,200	110
Virginia	400	360	300	83
United States	41,010	41,010	41,500	101
Type 32, Southern Maryland				
Pennsylvania	400	350	250	71
United States	400	350	250	71
Total light air-cured (31-32)	41,410	41,360	41,750	101
Class 3B, Dark air-cured (35-37)				
Kentucky	5,700	6,100	7,200	118
Tennessee	3,400	4,000	4,800	120
United States	9,100	10,100	12,000	119
Class 4, Cigar filler				
Type 41, Pennsylvania Seedleaf				
Pennsylvania	2,300	2,500	2,600	104
United States	2,300	2,500	2,600	104
All tobacco				
United States	191,110	218,930	226,300	103

[1] Intended area harvested in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Dry Edible Bean Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

[Excludes beans grown for garden seed]

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
California	25.0	16.0	14.0	88
Colorado	57.0	33.0	33.0	100
Idaho	68.0	58.0	47.0	81
Michigan	255.0	210.0	200.0	95
Minnesota	275.0	240.0	200.0	83
Nebraska	165.0	120.0	105.0	88
North Dakota	815.0	660.0	650.0	98
Washington	39.0	40.0	45.0	113
Wyoming	28.0	17.0	19.0	112
United States	1,727.0	1,394.0	1,313.0	94

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Chickpea Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

Size and State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Small chickpeas [2]				
California	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	5.5	9.0	16.0	178
Montana	23.0	31.0	17.0	55
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	6.0	14.0	26.0	186
Other States [3]	7.2	5.3	3.1	58
United States	41.7	59.3	62.1	105
Large chickpeas [4]				
California	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Idaho	52.5	70.0	42.0	60
Montana	83.0	144.0	123.0	85
North Dakota	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Washington	61.0	81.0	66.0	81
Other States [3]	15.9	14.2	10.5	74
United States	212.4	309.2	241.5	78
All chickpeas				
California	8.9	3.2	2.6	81
Idaho	58.0	79.0	58.0	73
Montana	106.0	175.0	140.0	80
North Dakota	14.2	16.3	11.0	67
Washington	67.0	95.0	92.0	97
United States	254.1	368.5	303.6	82

(D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.
[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.
[2] Chickpeas 20/64 inches or smaller.
[3] Includes data withheld above.
[4] Chickpeas larger than 20/64 inches.

Lentil Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	27.0	20.0	20.0	100
Montana	370.0	530.0	580.0	109
North Dakota	80.0	120.0	140.0	117
Washington	46.0	38.0	48.0	126
United States	523.0	708.0	788.0	111

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

Dry Edible Pea Area Planted – States and United States: 2020-2022

State	Area planted			
	2020	2021	2022 [1]	Percent of previous year
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(percent)
Idaho	35.0	29.0	37.0	128
Montana	495.0	570.0	600.0	105
Nebraska	36.0	29.0	27.0	93
North Dakota	325.0	255.0	340.0	133
South Dakota	29.0	26.0	18.0	69
Washington	78.0	68.0	66.0	97
United States	998.0	977.0	1,088.0	111

[1] Intended plantings in 2022 as indicated by reports from farmers.

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

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,660	2,941	1,948	
Corn for grain [1]	93,357	89,490	85,388	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,481	
Hay, all	(NA)	(NA)	50,736	50,332
Alfalfa	(NA)		15,246	
All other	(NA)		35,490	
Oats	2,550	2,547	650	
Proso millet	725		662	
Rice	2,532	2,452	2,488	
Rye	2,133		294	
Sorghum for grain [1]	7,305	6,205	6,490	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		331	
Wheat, all	46,703	47,351	37,163	
Winter	33,648	34,236	25,464	
Durum	1,635	1,915	1,534	
Other spring	11,420	11,200	10,165	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,152.0	2,158.0	2,089.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	325	360	268	
Mustard seed	103.0		89.3	
Peanuts	1,585.2	1,571.0	1,545.0	
Rapeseed	14.3		12.5	
Safflower	152.0		135.0	
Soybeans for beans	87,195	90,955	86,332	
Sunflower	1,288.5	1,416.0	1,243.8	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	11,219.5	12,234.0	9,968.3	
Upland	11,093.0	12,058.0	9,844.5	
American Pima	126.5	176.0	123.8	
Sugarbeets	1,160.0	1,143.4	1,107.6	
Sugarcane	(NA)		935.2	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	218.9	226.3
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	368.5	303.6	351.0	
Dry edible beans	1,394.0	1,313.0	1,335.6	
Dry edible peas	977.0	1,088.0	834.0	
Lentils	708.0	788.0	549.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		60.9	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		44.0	
Potatoes	943.0		935.7	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		14.9	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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

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

Crop		Yield per acre		Production	
		2021	2022	2021	2022
				(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay					
Barley	bushels	60.4		117,673	
Corn for grain	bushels	177.0		15,115,170	
Corn for silage	tons	20.1		130,317	
Hay, all	tons	2.37		120,196	
Alfalfa	tons	3.23		49,245	
All other	tons	2.00		70,951	
Oats	bushels	61.3		39,836	
Proso millet	bushels	23.2		15,376	
Rice [2]	cwt	7,709		191,796	
Rye	bushels	33.4		9,808	
Sorghum for grain	bushels	69.0		447,810	
Sorghum for silage	tons	15.4		5,083	
Wheat, all	bushels	44.3		1,645,764	
Winter	bushels	50.2		1,277,365	
Durum	bushels	24.3		37,259	
Other spring	bushels	32.6		331,140	
Oilseeds					
Canola	pounds	1,302		2,720,550	
Cottonseed	tons	(X)		5,377.0	
Flaxseed	bushels	10.1		2,708	
Mustard seed	pounds	491		43,834	
Peanuts	pounds	4,135		6,389,300	
Rapeseed	pounds	1,809		22,616	
Safflower	pounds	1,001		135,175	
Soybeans for beans	bushels	51.4		4,435,232	
Sunflower	pounds	1,530		1,902,985	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops					
Cotton, all [2]	bales	849		17,624.0	
Upland [2]	bales	841		17,257.0	
American Pima [2]	bales	1,423		367.0	
Sugarbeets	tons	33.2		36,751	
Sugarcane	tons	35.1		32,838	
Tobacco	pounds	2,183		477,973	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils					
Chickpeas [2]	cwt	815		2,861	
Dry edible beans [2]	cwt	1,701		22,721	
Dry edible peas [2]	cwt	1,025		8,549	
Lentils [2]	cwt	606		3,327	
Potatoes and miscellaneous					
Hops	pounds	1,900		115,630.9	
Maple syrup	gallons	(NA)		3,424	
Mushrooms	pounds	(NA)		757,987	
Peppermint oil	pounds	104		4,566	
Potatoes	cwt	438		409,671	
Spearmint oil	pounds	119		1,775	

(NA) Not available.
(X) Not applicable.
[1] Area planted for all purposes.
[2] Yield in pounds.

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

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

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	1,076,480	1,190,190	788,340	
Corn for grain [1]	37,780,640	36,215,710	34,555,670	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,622,800	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)	(NA)	20,532,350	20,368,860
Alfalfa	(NA)		6,169,900	
All other	(NA)		14,362,450	
Oats	1,031,960	1,030,750	263,050	
Proso millet	293,400		267,900	
Rice	1,024,680	992,300	1,006,870	
Rye	863,200		118,980	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,956,260	2,511,100	2,626,440	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		133,950	
Wheat, all [2]	18,900,240	19,162,480	15,039,490	
Winter	13,617,010	13,854,970	10,305,030	
Durum	661,670	774,980	620,790	
Other spring	4,621,560	4,532,530	4,113,670	
Oilseeds				
Canola	870,890	873,320	845,400	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	131,520	145,690	108,460	
Mustard seed	41,680		36,140	
Peanuts	641,510	635,770	625,250	
Rapeseed	5,790		5,060	
Safflower	61,510		54,630	
Soybeans for beans	35,286,940	36,808,580	34,937,700	
Sunflower	521,440	573,040	503,350	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	4,540,420	4,950,980	4,034,070	
Upland	4,489,230	4,879,750	3,983,970	
American Pima	51,190	71,230	50,100	
Sugarbeets	469,440	462,720	448,230	
Sugarcane	(NA)		378,470	
Tobacco	(NA)	(NA)	88,600	91,580
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	149,130	122,860	142,050	
Dry edible beans	564,140	531,360	540,500	
Dry edible peas	395,380	440,300	337,510	
Lentils	286,520	318,900	222,170	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		24,630	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		17,810	
Potatoes	381,620		378,670	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		6,030	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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

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

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	3.25		2,562,030	
Corn for grain	11.11		383,943,000	
Corn for silage	45.07		118,221,590	
Hay, all [2]	5.31		109,039,980	
Alfalfa	7.24		44,674,310	
All other	4.48		64,365,660	
Oats	2.20		578,220	
Proso millet	1.30		348,720	
Rice	8.64		8,699,720	
Rye	2.09		249,130	
Sorghum for grain	4.33		11,374,900	
Sorghum for silage	34.42		4,611,220	
Wheat, all [2]	2.98		44,790,360	
Winter	3.37		34,764,180	
Durum	1.63		1,014,020	
Other spring	2.19		9,012,150	
Oilseeds				
Canola	1.46		1,234,020	
Cottonseed	(X)		4,877,930	
Flaxseed	0.63		68,790	
Mustard seed	0.55		19,880	
Peanuts	4.64		2,898,140	
Rapeseed	2.03		10,260	
Safflower	1.12		61,310	
Soybeans for beans	3.45		120,707,230	
Sunflower	1.71		863,180	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.95		3,837,170	
Upland	0.94		3,757,270	
American Pima	1.59		79,900	
Sugarbeets	74.38		33,339,950	
Sugarcane	78.71		29,790,130	
Tobacco	2.45		216,800	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	0.91		129,770	
Dry edible beans	1.91		1,030,610	
Dry edible peas	1.15		387,780	
Lentils	0.68		150,910	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.13		52,450	
Maple syrup	(NA)		17,120	
Mushrooms	(NA)		343,820	
Peppermint oil	0.12		2,070	
Potatoes	49.07		18,582,370	
Spearmint oil	0.13		810	

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

Winter Weather Summary

Highlights: The Western winter wet season faded following a wet December, as hopes for drought relief fizzled during the first 2 months of 2022. Consistent with La Niña, periods of heavier precipitation were mostly limited to the northern tier of the West, where several rounds of flooding occurred west of the Cascades. With the generally dry start to 2022, there was little overall change in the Western drought depiction, according to the *United States Drought Monitor*. In fact, coverage of moderate to exceptional drought (D1 to D4) in the 11-state Western region held nearly steady at 88 to 90 percent each week from January 4 to March 1, after peaking just below 95 percent on December 7, 2021. Some of the most acute dryness in early 2022 covered California and Nevada; it was the driest January-February combined during the 1895-2022 period of record in both states. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the Sierra Nevada began the dry spell with a snow-water equivalency of 16 inches—nearly 160 percent of the late-December average. By mid-March, the water equivalency stood at just over 16 inches, less than 60 percent of average for the date.

Farther east, drought also continued to dominate the landscape across the High Plains, leaving rangeland, pastures, and winter grains in uncommonly poor shape as spring approached. By February 27, topsoil moisture was rated 75 to 80 percent very short to short in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, according to USDA/NASS. On that date, winter wheat was rated 75 percent very poor to poor in Texas, along with 65 percent in Oklahoma and 38 percent in Kansas. Texas also reported 69 percent of its rangeland, pastures, and oats were rated in very poor to poor condition. Meanwhile, a drier-than-normal winter led to development of short-term drought in parts of the South, especially from the Mississippi Delta westward, along the Gulf Coast, and in the southern Atlantic region.

In contrast, ample to locally excessive precipitation fell during winter from the Tennessee Valley into the eastern Corn Belt and lower Great Lakes region. Mid-February statistics from USDA/NASS indicated topsoil moisture was rated at least one-third surplus in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Late-winter flooding affected several basins; in Lafayette, Indiana, the Wabash River crested 9.43 feet above flood stage on February 18—the highest water level in that gauge location in 4 years, since late-February 2018. Winter wetness—in the form of frequent blizzards—also affected portions of the north-central United States, including the Red River Valley of the North and the upper Great Lakes region, helping to eradicate drought or significantly reduce drought intensity.

Despite the wet spots, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States continued to climb, rising from 53.4 percent to 59.2 percent between November 30, 2021, and March 1, 2022. By March 1, national drought coverage had been greater than 40 percent for 75 consecutive weeks—a 21st century record. When drought coverage climbed to 61.1 percent on March 8, it marked the first time since January 8, 2013, that drought blanketed more than 60 percent of the country.

Besides drought, the winter of 2021-22 featured some notable extremes. In December, multiple severe weather outbreaks resulted in more than 200 tornadoes, based on preliminary reports. Tragically, the December 10-11 outbreak was responsible for 87 tornado-related fatalities. Days later, on the 15th, the first-ever December derecho swept from the east-central Plains into the upper Midwest. December ended with winter wildfires ravaging areas near Boulder, Colorado. About a month later, a late-January blizzard along the northern Atlantic Coast helped to draw the coldest air in 4 years across Florida's peninsula. Elsewhere in January, rare, mid-winter wildfires affected several areas, including the central California coast near Big Sur and the southern Plains.

Historical Perspective: According to preliminary data provided by the National Centers for Environmental Information, the winter of 2021-22 featured generally warm, dry conditions, with several exceptions. The national average temperature of 34.8°F was 2.5°F above the 1901-2000 mean, while precipitation averaged 5.76 inches—85 percent of normal. It was the Nation's driest December-February period since 2001-02, when winter precipitation averaged 5.69 inches.

Only Minnesota ranked in the cool half of the December-February historical distribution, reporting its 49th-coldest winter. In contrast, top-ten values for winter warmth were noted in Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina. Meanwhile, state precipitation rankings ranged from the third-driest winter in Louisiana to the tenth-wettest winter in Minnesota. Along with Louisiana, top-ten values for winter dryness were observed in Kansas, Nebraska, and Texas.

December: December 2021 featured some notable weather extremes. In fact, monthly temperatures averaged at least 10°F above normal at numerous locations from the southern Plains to the Mississippi Delta, setting records for the

warmest-ever December. That warmth, along with frigid conditions (locally more than 5°F below normal) near the Canadian border from the Pacific Northwest to the northern Plains, fueled an active storm track and periods of severe thunderstorms and heavy precipitation. The month's first significant severe-weather outbreak occurred across the mid-South and lower Midwest on December 5-6. Less than a week later, on the 10th, the deadliest December tornado in the Nation's history—an EF-4 with winds estimated near 190 mph—traveled nearly 166 miles, starting in Obion County, Tennessee, and devastating the Kentucky communities of Mayfield and Dawson Springs. More than 50 deaths occurred during that tornado's rampage, according to preliminary reports, while dozens of additional tornadoes—some with fatalities—swarmed other parts of the mid-South and lower Midwest.

A mid-December wind and dust storm, which raked the central and southern Plains with wind gusts of 75 to 100 mph or higher, increased concerns regarding the overwintering wheat crop. By the end of December, only 33 percent of Kansas' winter wheat was rated in good to excellent condition, down from 62 percent in late-November 2021. Similarly, the portion of Nebraska's wheat rated good to excellent dropped from 64 to 39 percent between November 28 and December 31. Across the southern High Plains, Texas communities such as Amarillo and Borger ended the year on an 80-day streak (October 13 – December 31) without any precipitation—not even a trace. Lingering drought across the northern High Plains also maintained stress on winter wheat; in Montana, 71 percent of the crop was rated very poor to poor at year's end. The Plains' drought was also reflected in moisture shortages; at the end of December, among reporting states, USDA/NASS rated topsoil moisture at least one-half very short to short in Colorado (84 percent), New Mexico (80 percent), Montana (77 percent), Kansas (72 percent), and Nebraska (68 percent), and North Dakota (50 percent). Toward month's end, wind-driven wildfires near Boulder, Colorado—including the 6,219-acre Marshall Fire—swept through thousands of acres of drought-cured brush, timber, and grass, as well as portions of the communities of Louisville and Superior, destroying as many as 1,000 structures.

In contrast, consistent and widespread storminess delivered December drought relief—in the form of improvements in soil moisture and mountain snowpack—west of the Rockies. Although drought coverage in the 11-state Western region decreased only 5 percentage points (from 94 to 89 percent) between November 30, 2021, and January 4, 2022, there was a substantial decrease in the higher-end drought categories. For example, Western coverage of extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) during that 5-week period decreased from 44 to 24 percent.

January: As 2021 ended, the water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack stood a little below 16 inches, nearly 160 percent of the late-December average, according to the California Department of Water Resources. Incredibly, less than an inch was added during January to that snowpack, leaving the early-February water equivalency at 16 inches, about 90 percent of average for the date. Disappointingly low January precipitation totals were also reported across the remainder of California and the Great Basin, as well as the Southwest. In contrast, wet weather persisted early in the month across the Pacific Northwest, while periods of precipitation provided varying degrees of drought relief from the northern and central Rockies to the northern Plains.

Meanwhile, Southwestern dryness extended across the southern half of the Plains, where intensifying drought adversely affected rangeland, pastures, and winter grains. By January 23, more than one-quarter of the winter wheat was rated in very poor to poor condition in several key production states, including Kansas (31 percent), Colorado (40 percent), Oklahoma (43 percent), and Texas (71 percent). Drought impacts extended to the northern High Plains, where 65 percent of Montana's winter wheat was rated very poor to poor. On the same date, USDA/NASS rated topsoil moisture at least 40 percent very short to short in each of the ten states encompassing the Plains and the eastern slopes of the Rockies, ranging from 41 percent in North Dakota to 87 percent in New Mexico.

Farther east, an overall cold but quiet Midwestern weather pattern was interrupted by a mid-January storm, which delivered wind-driven snow, mainly west of the Mississippi River. In fact, parts of the upper Midwest were subjected to sustained cold weather, interspersed with periods of gusty winds and light snow, leading to rural travel difficulties and increased livestock stress. Monthly temperatures broadly averaged at least 5°F below normal from the Midwest to the interior Northeast. Cold weather occasionally reached the Deep South, culminating in freezes across parts of Florida on January 24 and 30. During the latter cold snap, Daytona Beach, Florida (31°F on January 30), experienced its first freeze since January 19, 2018.

In contrast, generally mild weather prevailed from the Pacific Coast to the High Plains, although cooler air began to settle

across the Northwest late in the month. Parts of the Northwest also dealt with extended periods of air stagnation and foggy conditions. On the other side of the Rockies, windy weather frequently raked the High Plains, keeping winter wheat's protective snow cover at a minimum. On the southern Plains, windy, dry weather led to several, mid-winter grassfires, including the 1,700-acre Mill Creek Fire in Shackelford County, Texas, which was sparked on January 15. A rare winter wildfire—the Colorado Fire—also burned along the central California coastline near Big Sur, torching nearly 700 acres of vegetation, starting on January 21.

Elsewhere, several rounds of wintry weather affected parts of the South and East, contributing to above-normal January precipitation in some areas. The same storm system that delivered mid-month wind and snow across the upper Midwest later produced significant snow and ice accumulations from the southern Appalachians into the Northeast. Late in the month, a rapidly intensifying coastal storm resulted in blizzard conditions for the first time in more than 4 years along the middle and northern Atlantic Coast.

February: For the second month in a row, meager precipitation fell in the West, except across the northern tier. As a result, prospects dimmed for adequate spring and summer runoff in many river basins from Oregon and California to the southern Rockies, with only about a month remaining in the Western snow accumulation season. According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack remained nearly steady between 15 and 16 inches throughout January and February, while a normal year would have featured a 2-month increase of well over a foot. As a result, snow-water equivalency as a percent of average for the date fell from nearly 160 percent in late-December 2021 to 63 percent by March 1. A few areas of the West—including the northern Cascades, portions of the northern and central Rockies, and the Wasatch Range—fared better, with near-normal snowpack in place as February ended.

Meanwhile, worsening drought extended across portions of the central and southern Plains, where rangeland, pastures, and winter grains further deteriorated. By February 27, topsoil moisture was rated 75 to 80 percent very short to short in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, according to USDA/NASS. On that date, winter wheat was rated 75 percent very poor to poor in Texas, along with 65 percent in Oklahoma and 38 percent in Kansas. Texas also reported 69 percent of its rangeland, pastures, and oats were rated in very poor to poor condition. During February, short-term dryness notably worsened across much of Nebraska, extending into Iowa and northwestern Missouri, as well as portions of neighboring states.

In contrast, multiple February storms produced significant precipitation from the mid-South into the Ohio and Tennessee Valleys, the lower Great Lakes region, and parts of the Northeast. Along the axis of wetness, precipitation fell in a variety of forms, including snow, sleet, freezing rain, and rain. The wintry weather caused periodic travel disruptions, while repeated rounds of rain led to pockets of lowland flooding. Farther north, drought was fully eradicated by month's end in western Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas, where persistently cold weather allowed snow cover to build to the point where spring flooding may occur, especially in the Red River Valley of the North and surrounding basins.

However, overall drought coverage in the United States continued to grow, increasing nearly 4 percentage points during the month to reach 59.2 percent of the Lower 48 States by March 1. In addition, drought coverage surpassed 50 percent for 15 weeks in a row (November 23, 2021, to March 1, 2022, with the streak continuing into spring), second only to a 42-week streak set from June 26, 2012, to April 9, 2013. On March 1, drought covered 90.4 percent of the 11-state Western region, while extreme to exceptional drought (D3 to D4) was affecting nearly one-quarter (23.7 percent) of that area.

Elsewhere, periods of snow accompanied persistently cold conditions across much of the North, while unusually dry February weather plagued the southern Atlantic region and many areas along the Gulf Coast. In the southern Atlantic States, dryness and spring-like warmth reduced topsoil moisture for pastures and spring-sown crops. By February 27, Florida's topsoil moisture was rated 44 percent very short to short. In addition, Florida's pastures were rated 57 percent in very poor to poor condition, as grasses burned back by late-January freezes were slow to recover due to short-term dryness. Much of the remainder of the country noted near- or below-normal February temperatures, although chronically frigid conditions (temperatures averaging 5 to 10°F below normal) were largely limited to the upper Great Lakes region and parts of North Dakota. Monthly temperatures also averaged 5 to 10°F below normal in portions of the western Gulf Coast region. Several fleeting surges of cold air reached deep into the western and central United States,

resulting in occasional sub-zero temperatures as far south as the southern High Plains and late-February freezes in California's Central Valley and adjacent areas closer to the Pacific Coast.

Crop Comments

Corn: Growers intend to plant 89.5 million acres of corn for all purposes in 2022, down 4 percent from last year.

Planted acreage for 2022 is expected to be down or unchanged from 2021 in 43 of the 48 estimating States. Record high acreage is expected in Nevada and South Dakota. Record low acreage is expected in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Acreage decreases from last year of 200,000 or more are expected in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Sorghum: Growers intend to plant 6.21 million acres of sorghum for all purposes in 2022, down 15 percent from last year. Kansas, the leading sorghum-producing State, is expecting 14 percent less sorghum acres in 2022 than last year. Texas growers are expecting to plant 21 percent less sorghum acres than last year. As of March 20, Texas growers had planted 30 percent of their expected acreage, 3 percentage points behind last year but 1 percentage point ahead of the 5-year average.

Oats: Area expected to be seeded to oats for the 2022 crop year is estimated at 2.55 million acres, down less than 1 percent from 2021. If realized, the United States planted area will be the second lowest on record. Record low planted acreage is expected in Idaho, Michigan, New York, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Barley: Producers intend to seed 2.94 million acres of barley for the 2022 crop year, up 11 percent from the previous year. In Montana, the largest barley State, acreage is expected to increase by 12 percent, from last year. Record low planted acreage is estimated for Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, and Utah.

Winter wheat: The 2022 winter wheat planted area is estimated at 34.2 million acres, down less than 1 percent from the previous estimate but up 2 percent from last year. Of the total acreage, approximately 23.7 million acres are Hard Red Winter, 6.89 million acres are Soft Red Winter, and 3.62 million acres are White Winter. Except for Colorado and Wyoming, much of the western United States is expecting increased planted acres from 2021.

Durum wheat: Area seeded to Durum wheat for 2022 is estimated at 1.92 million acres, up 17 percent from 2021. Idaho is expecting a record low Durum wheat acreage, and is the only estimating State expecting a decrease from last year. Heading of Durum wheat in Arizona was 44 percent complete by March 27.

Other spring wheat: Growers intend to plant 11.2 million acres of other spring wheat, down 2 percent from 2021. Of this total, about 10.5 million acres are Hard Red Spring wheat. Planted area in North Dakota, the largest spring wheat-producing State, is estimated at 5.20 million acres, down 5 percent from last year.

Hay: Producers intend to harvest 50.3 million acres of all hay in 2022, down 1 percent from 2021. If realized, this will represent the lowest total hay harvested area since 1907. Record low all hay harvested area is expected in Connecticut, Delaware, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Rice: Area planted to rice in 2022 is expected to total 2.45 million acres, down 3 percent from 2021. Arkansas, the largest long grain rice-producing State, is expected to decrease long grain acres by 1 percent from the previous year. Compared with last year, medium grain acres are expected to decrease 8 percent and short grain acres are expected to decrease 28 percent. California, the largest medium and short grain-producing State, is expected to decrease medium grain planted area by 14 percent and decrease short grain planted area by 29 percent in 2022.

Canola: Producers intend to plant a record high 2.16 million acres in 2022, up less than 1 percent from last year's planted area. Compared with last year, planted area is expected to increase or remain unchanged in five of the six major canola-producing States, with Montana representing the only State expecting a decline. If realized, planted area in North Dakota and Washington will represent record highs. Planted area in North Dakota, the leading canola-producing State, is expected to increase 1 percent from last year to 1.76 million. If realized, planted area will be 10,000 acres higher

than the previous record high for North Dakota established in 2021.

Soybeans: Growers intend to plant a record 91.0 million acres in 2022, up 4 percent from last year. Compared with last year, planted acreage intentions are up or unchanged in 24 of the 29 estimating States. Increases of 250,000 acres or more are anticipated in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, and Tennessee. If realized, the planted area in Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin will be the largest on record.

Peanuts: Growers intend to plant 1.57 million acres in 2022, down 1 percent from 2021. In Georgia, the largest peanut-producing State, expected planted area is down 3 percent from 2021. Increases in planted area are expected in Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

Sunflower: Growers intend to plant 1.42 million acres in 2022, an increase of 10 percent from 2021. Despite the increase compared with last year, this will represent the fifth lowest planted area on record for the Nation since 1976, if realized. Compared with last year, growers in five of the eight major sunflower-producing States expect an increase in planted acreage this year. Planted area in North Dakota is expected to increase 22 percent from last year to 603,000 acres, which will represent the second largest planted area since 2016. Area planted to sunflower in California, Nebraska, and South Dakota is expected to decline from 2021.

Area intended for oil type varieties, at 1.27 million acres, is up 8 percent from 2021 and will be the sixth lowest since 1976, if realized. Area intended for non-oil varieties, at 142,000 acres, is up 29 percent from last year but will still represent the third lowest acreage on record for the Nation, if realized. Compared with last year, growers in six of the eight major sunflower-producing States expect no change or an increase in acreage for non-oil type varieties. The only States expecting a decline from last year are Nebraska and South Dakota. Record low planted area for non-oil type varieties is expected in California, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

Flaxseed: Growers intend to plant 360,000 acres of flaxseed in 2022, an increase of 11 percent from 2021. Acreage in North Dakota, the largest flaxseed-producing State, is expected to be up 32 percent, or 60,000 acres from 2021. Acreage in Montana is expected to decrease 19 percent from the previous year.

Cotton: Growers intend to plant 12.2 million acres in 2022, up 9 percent from last year. Upland area is expected to total 12.1 million acres, up 9 percent from 2021. American Pima area is expected to total 176,000 acres, up 39 percent from 2021.

The largest increase in All Cotton acres is expected in Texas. Compared with the previous year, only Arizona and California are expected to plant fewer Upland cotton acres in 2022. If realized, Upland cotton planted area in California, will be a record low.

Sugarbeets: Area expected to be planted to sugarbeets for the 2022 crop year is estimated at 1.14 million acres, down 1 percent from 2021. Intended acreages are below the previous year in 6 of the 11 estimating States.

Tobacco: United States all tobacco area for harvest in 2022 is expected to total 226,300 acres, up 3 percent from 2021. Flue-cured tobacco, at 153,000 acres, is up 2 percent from 2021 and accounts for 68 percent of this year's total expected tobacco acreage. Total light air-cured tobacco type area, at 41,750 acres, is up 1 percent from 2021. The burley portion of light-air cured tobacco, at 41,500 acres, is up 1 percent from last year. Fire-cured tobacco, at 16,950 acres, is up 14 percent from 2021. Dark air-cured tobacco, at 12,000 acres, is up 19 percent from last year. Cigar filler tobacco, at 2,600 acres, is up 4 percent from the previous year.

Dry edible beans: Growers intend to plant 1.31 million acres in 2022, down 6 percent from the previous year. Planted area is expected to be below last year in all estimating States, except Colorado, Washington, and Wyoming.

Chickpeas: Growers intend to plant 303,600 acres of chickpeas, down 18 percent from the previous year. Small chickpea expected planted area is estimated at 62,100 acres, up 5 percent from 2021. Area expected to be planted for large chickpeas in 2022 is estimated at 241,500 acres, a 22 percent decrease from the previous year.

Lentils: Growers intend to plant 788,000 acres in 2022, up 11 percent from 2021. Planted area is expected to increase in Montana, North Dakota, and Washington.

Dry edible peas: Growers intend to plant 1.09 million acres in 2022, up 11 percent from 2021. Planted area is expected to be higher than last season in Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota.

Statistical Methodology

Survey Procedures: The acreage estimates in this report are based primarily on surveys conducted during the first two weeks of March. The March Agricultural Survey is a probability survey that includes a sample of approximately 73,000 farm operators selected from a list of producers that ensures all operations in the United States have a chance to be selected. Data from operators was collected by mail, internet, or telephone to obtain information on crop acreage intentions for the 2022 crop year.

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

Revision Policy: Acreage estimates in the *Prospective Plantings* report will not be revised. These estimates are intended to reflect grower intentions as of the survey period. New acreage estimates will be made based on surveys conducted in June when crop acreages have been established or planting intentions are firm. These new estimates will be published in the *Acreage* report scheduled for June 30, 2022. Winter wheat is an exception. Since winter wheat was seeded prior to the March survey, any changes in estimates in this report are considered revisions. The estimate of the harvested acreage of winter wheat will be published on May 12, 2022, along with the first production forecast of the crop year.

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

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

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

Also, shown in the following table is a 20 year record for selected crops of the difference between the *Prospective Plantings* planted acreage estimates and the final estimates. Using corn again as an example, changes between the intentions estimates and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 1.36 million acres, ranging from 32,000 acres to 6.34 million acres. The prospective plantings estimates have been below the final estimate 10 times and above 10 times. This does not imply that the planted estimate this year is likely to understate or overstate the final estimate.

Reliability of Prospective Plantings Planted Acreage Estimates

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Thousand acres			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(number)	(number)
Barley	7.4	12.8	197	31	401	7	13
Corn	2.2	3.8	1,358	32	6,338	10	10
Hay [1]	2.7	4.7	1,232	34	3,769	2	18
Oats	6.5	11.3	149	3	490	6	14
Peanuts	7.6	13.2	97	8	216	11	9
Rice	6.5	11.2	153	16	329	10	10
Sorghum	8.1	14.0	454	31	1,114	11	9
Soybeans	3.1	5.4	1,511	156	8,517	9	11
Sugarbeets	1.7	3.0	15	(Z)	46	9	11
Upland cotton	7.2	12.4	700	13	2,115	11	9
Wheat							
Winter wheat	1.7	3.0	564	21	1,242	7	13
Durum wheat	21.2	36.7	234	45	1,028	14	6
Other spring	5.6	9.6	546	86	2,083	8	12

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

[1] Harvested acreage.

USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service Information Contacts

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

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Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
- Irwin Anolik – Crop Weather ..... (202) 720-7621
- Joshua Bates – Hemp, Oats, Soybeans ..... (202) 690-3234
- David Colwell – Current Agricultural Industrial Reports ..... (202) 720-8800
- Michelle Harder – Barley, County Estimates, Hay ..... (202) 690-8533
- James Johanson – Rye, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
- Greg Lemmons – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet ..... (202) 720-9526
- Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum ..... (202) 720-5944
- Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds ..... (202) 720-7369
- Lihan Wei – Peanuts, Rice ..... (202) 720-7688

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

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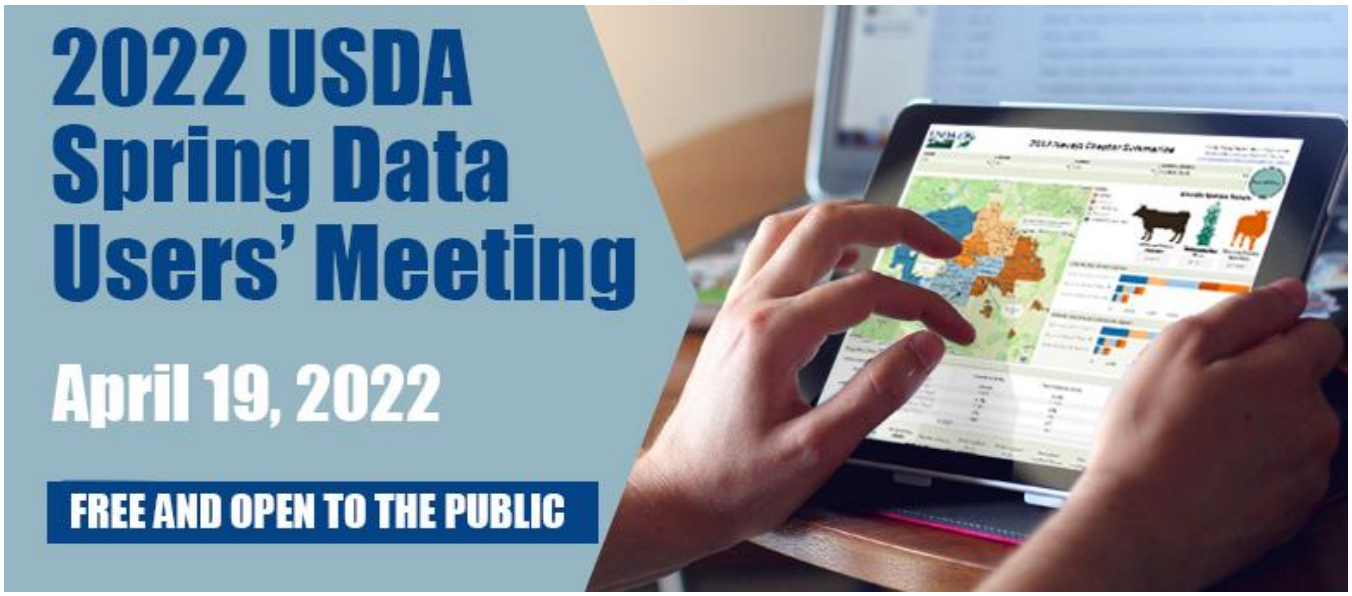
For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

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

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

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

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: nass@usda.gov.



USDA Spring Data Users' Meeting

Join Us Online or in Chicago

April 19, 2022

University of Chicago – Gleacher Center
450 North Cityfront Plaza Drive
Chicago, IL 60611

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will hold an open forum for users of U.S. domestic and international agriculture data. NASS is organizing the 2022 Spring Data Users' Meeting in cooperation with five other USDA agencies – Agricultural Marketing Service, Economic Research Service, Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board – and the Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division. Agency representatives will provide updates on recent and pending changes in statistical and information programs important to agriculture, answer questions, and welcome comments and input from data users.

For additional information about the Data Users' Meeting, see the meeting page on the NASS website (https://www.nass.usda.gov/Education_and_Outreach/Meeting/index.php).

The Data Users' Meeting precedes the Industry Outlook Conference at the same location on Wednesday, April 20, 2022. The outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss developments and trends. For registration details or additional information about the Industry Outlook Conference, see the conference page on the LMIC website (http://lmic.info/page/meetings).