Crop Production

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Sugarcane Production Up 1 Percent from January Forecast

Sugarcane: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 35.9 million tons, up 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last season. Producers intend to harvest 949,000 acres for sugar and seed during the 2025 crop year, up 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last season. Yields for sugar and seed are expected to average 37.8 tons per acre, up 0.3 ton from the last month and up 0.4 ton from last season. Record high production for sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast in Florida and Louisiana.

This report was approved on February 10, 2026.

Deputy Secretary of
Agriculture
Stephen Alexander Vaden

Agricultural Statistics Board
Chairperson
Lance Honig

Contents

Sugarcane Area Harvested, Yield, and Production by Use – States and United States: 2024 and 2025

Use and State	Area harvested		Yield per acre [1]		Production [1]	
	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(tons)	(tons)	(1,000 tons)	(1,000 tons)
For sugar						
Florida	381.0	401.0	45.1	45.3	17,183	18,165
Louisiana [2]	498.0	505.0	31.1	31.6	15,488	15,958
United States	879.0	906.0	37.2	37.7	32,671	34,123
For seed						
Florida	15.7	18.0	53.3	47.5	837	855
Louisiana [2]	25.3	25.0	34.5	35.6	873	890
United States	41.0	43.0	41.7	40.6	1,710	1,745
For sugar and seed						
Florida	396.7	419.0	45.4	45.4	18,020	19,020
Louisiana [2]	523.3	530.0	31.3	31.8	16,361	16,848
United States	920.0	949.0	37.4	37.8	34,381	35,868

[1] Net tons.
[2] Estimates are carried forward from an earlier estimate.

Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)
Grains and hay				
Barley	2,299		1,761	
Corn for grain [1]	98,788		91,258	
Corn for silage	(NA)		6,208	
Hay, all	(NA)		49,557	
Alfalfa	(NA)		14,676	
All other	(NA)		34,881	
Oats	2,370		944	
Proso millet	442		397	
Rice	2,812		2,740	
Rye	2,229		341	
Sorghum for grain [1]	6,640		6,020	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		448	
Wheat, all	45,328		37,241	
Winter	33,153	32,990	25,508	
Durum	2,185		2,123	
Other spring	9,990		9,610	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2,338.5		2,306.0	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	248		234	
Mustard seed	126.2		111.8	
Peanuts	1,953.0		1,906.0	
Rapeseed	18.6		16.6	
Safflower	116.5		108.5	
Soybeans for beans	81,215		80,437	
Sunflower	1,288.2		1,246.2	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all	9,282.5		7,804.9	
Upland	9,141.0		7,666.7	
American Pima	141.5		138.2	
Sugarbeets	1,079.0		1,059.8	
Sugarcane	(NA)		949.0	
Tobacco	(NA)		171.3	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	536.0		520.3	
Dry edible beans	1,366.0		1,334.6	
Dry edible peas	1,173.0		1,063.0	
Lentils	1,072.0		949.0	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		41.7	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		22.9	
Potatoes	902.0		896.8	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		11.6	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per acre		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
			(1,000)	(1,000)
Grains and hay				
Barley ..... bushels	80.0		140,849	
Corn for grain ..... bushels	186.5		17,020,549	
Corn for silage ..... tons	21.8		135,540	
Hay, all ..... tons	2.48		123,031	
Alfalfa ..... tons	3.42		50,213	
All other ..... tons	2.09		72,818	
Oats ..... bushels	73.8		69,626	
Proso millet ..... bushels	35.9		14,239	
Rice [2] ..... cwt	7,544		206,707	
Rye ..... bushels	36.5		12,459	
Sorghum for grain ..... bushels	72.6		436,825	
Sorghum for silage ..... tons	16.4		7,325	
Wheat, all ..... bushels	53.3		1,984,537	
Winter ..... bushels	54.9		1,401,554	
Durum ..... bushels	40.6		86,223	
Other spring ..... bushels	51.7		496,760	
Oilseeds				
Canola ..... pounds	2,017		4,650,910	
Cottonseed ..... tons	(X)		4,204.0	
Flaxseed ..... bushels	22.2		5,202	
Mustard seed ..... pounds	636		71,120	
Peanuts ..... pounds	3,767		7,179,850	
Rapeseed ..... pounds	2,126		35,290	
Safflower ..... pounds	1,319		143,160	
Soybeans for beans ..... bushels	53.0		4,261,858	
Sunflower ..... pounds	1,863		2,321,852	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2] ..... bales	856		13,918.0	
Upland [2] ..... bales	847		13,530.0	
American Pima [2] ..... bales	1,348		388.0	
Sugarbeets ..... tons	33.2		35,140	
Sugarcane ..... tons	37.8		35,868	
Tobacco ..... pounds	2,093		358,570	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas [2] ..... cwt	1,315		6,844	
Dry edible beans [2] ..... cwt	2,012		26,855	
Dry edible peas [2] ..... cwt	1,738		18,480	
Lentils [2] ..... cwt	1,112		10,557	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops ..... pounds	1,996		83,143.4	
Maple syrup ..... gallons	(NA)		5,771	
Mushrooms ..... pounds	(NA)		669,930	
Peppermint oil ..... pounds	108		2,471	
Potatoes ..... cwt	460		412,860	
Spearmint oil ..... pounds	139		1,609	

(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: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Area planted		Area harvested	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)	(hectares)
Grains and hay				
Barley	930,380		712,660	
Corn for grain [1]	39,978,520		36,931,200	
Corn for silage	(NA)		2,512,320	
Hay, all [2]	(NA)		20,055,220	
Alfalfa	(NA)		5,939,230	
All other	(NA)		14,115,990	
Oats	959,120		382,030	
Proso millet	178,870		160,660	
Rice	1,137,990		1,108,850	
Rye	902,050		138,000	
Sorghum for grain [1]	2,687,140		2,436,230	
Sorghum for silage	(NA)		181,300	
Wheat, all [2]	18,343,790		15,071,060	
Winter	13,416,690	13,350,720	10,322,830	
Durum	884,250		859,160	
Other spring	4,042,850		3,889,070	
Oilseeds				
Canola	946,370		933,220	
Cottonseed	(X)		(X)	
Flaxseed	100,360		94,700	
Mustard seed	51,070		45,240	
Peanuts	790,360		771,340	
Rapeseed	7,530		6,720	
Safflower	47,150		43,910	
Soybeans for beans	32,866,900		32,552,050	
Sunflower	521,320		504,320	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	3,756,530		3,158,560	
Upland	3,699,270		3,102,640	
American Pima	57,260		55,930	
Sugarbeets	436,660		428,890	
Sugarcane	(NA)		384,050	
Tobacco	(NA)		69,320	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	216,910		210,560	
Dry edible beans	552,810		540,100	
Dry edible peas	474,700		430,190	
Lentils	433,830		384,050	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	(NA)		16,860	
Maple syrup	(NA)		(NA)	
Mushrooms	(NA)		(NA)	
Peppermint oil	(NA)		9,270	
Potatoes	365,030		362,930	
Spearmint oil	(NA)		4,690	

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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Crop Area Planted and Harvested, Yield, and Production in Metric Units – United States: 2025 and 2026 (continued)

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Yield per hectare		Production	
	2025	2026	2025	2026
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Grains and hay				
Barley	4.30		3,066,620	
Corn for grain	11.71		432,341,860	
Corn for silage	48.94		122,959,820	
Hay, all [2]	5.57		111,611,850	
Alfalfa	7.67		45,552,470	
All other	4.68		66,059,380	
Oats	2.65		1,010,620	
Proso millet	2.01		322,930	
Rice	8.46		9,376,070	
Rye	2.29		316,470	
Sorghum for grain	4.55		11,095,870	
Sorghum for silage	36.65		6,645,130	
Wheat, all [2]	3.58		54,010,250	
Winter	3.70		38,144,050	
Durum	2.73		2,346,610	
Other spring	3.48		13,519,590	
Oilseeds				
Canola	2.26		2,109,620	
Cottonseed	(X)		3,813,800	
Flaxseed	1.40		132,140	
Mustard seed	0.71		32,260	
Peanuts	4.22		3,256,730	
Rapeseed	2.38		16,010	
Safflower	1.48		64,940	
Soybeans for beans	3.56		115,988,770	
Sunflower	2.09		1,053,170	
Cotton, tobacco, and sugar crops				
Cotton, all [2]	0.96		3,030,290	
Upland	0.95		2,945,810	
American Pima	1.51		84,480	
Sugarbeets	74.33		31,878,470	
Sugarcane	84.73		32,538,900	
Tobacco	2.35		162,640	
Dry beans, peas, and lentils				
Chickpeas	1.47		310,440	
Dry edible beans	2.26		1,218,120	
Dry edible peas	1.95		838,240	
Lentils	1.25		478,860	
Potatoes and miscellaneous				
Hops	2.24		37,710	
Maple syrup	(NA)		28,860	
Mushrooms	(NA)		303,870	
Peppermint oil	0.12		1,120	
Potatoes	51.60		18,727,020	
Spearmint oil	0.16		730	

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

Fruits and Nuts Production in Domestic Units – United States: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2025-2026 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop		Production	
		2025	2026
Citrus [1]			
Grapefruit	1,000 tons	299	311
Lemons	1,000 tons	1,107	1,078
Oranges	1,000 tons	2,394	2,399
Tangerines and mandarins	1,000 tons	1,223	1,099
Noncitrus			
Apples, commercial	million pounds	11,470.0	
Apricots	tons	30,700	
Avocados	tons		
Blueberries, Cultivated	1,000 pounds		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)	1,000 pounds		
Cherries, Sweet	tons	383,000	
Cherries, Tart	million pounds	138.5	
Coffee (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds	18,200	
Cranberries	barrel	8,130,000	
Dates	tons		
Grapes	tons	5,590,000	
Kiwifruit (California)	tons		
Nectarines (California)	tons		
Olives (California)	tons		
Papayas (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Peaches	tons	682,500	
Pears	tons	625,000	
Plums (California)	tons		
Prunes (California)	tons		
Raspberries, all	1,000 pounds		
Strawberries	1,000 cwt		
Nuts and miscellaneous			
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,000 pounds	3,000,000	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)	tons		
Macadamias (Hawaii)	1,000 pounds		
Pecans, in-shell	1,000 pounds		
Pistachios (California)	1,000 pounds		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	tons	710,000	

[1] Production years are 2024-2025 and 2025-2026.

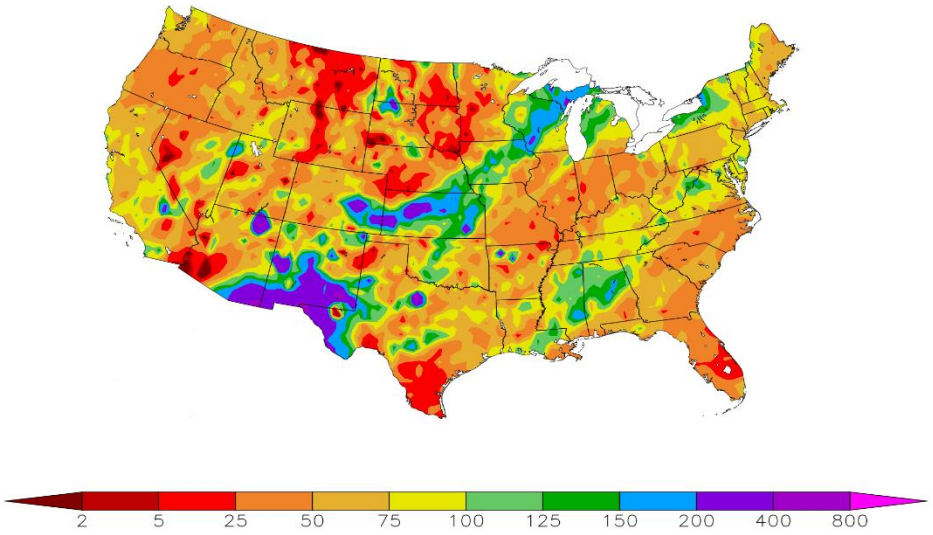
Fruits and Nuts Production in Metric Units – United States: 2025 and 2026

[Data are the latest estimates available, either from the current report or from previous reports. Current year estimates are for the full 2026 crop year, except citrus which is for the 2025-2026 season. Blank data cells indicate estimation period has not yet begun]

Crop	Production	
	2025	2026
	(metric tons)	(metric tons)
Citrus [1]		
Grapefruit	271,250	282,130
Lemons	1,004,250	977,950
Oranges	2,171,800	2,176,340
Tangerines and mandarins	1,109,490	997,000
Noncitrus		
Apples, commercial	5,202,700	
Apricots	27,850	
Avocados		
Blueberries, Cultivated		
Blueberries, Wild (Maine)		
Cherries, Sweet	347,450	
Cherries, Tart	62,820	
Coffee (Hawaii)	8,260	
Cranberries	368,770	
Dates		
Grapes	5,071,160	
Kiwifruit (California)		
Nectarines (California)		
Olives (California)		
Papayas (Hawaii)		
Peaches	619,150	
Pears	566,990	
Plums (California)		
Prunes (California)		
Raspberries, all		
Strawberries		
Nuts and miscellaneous		
Almonds, shelled (California)	1,360,780	
Hazelnuts, in-shell (Oregon)		
Macadamias (Hawaii)		
Pecans, in-shell		
Pistachios (California)		
Walnuts, in-shell (California)	644,100	

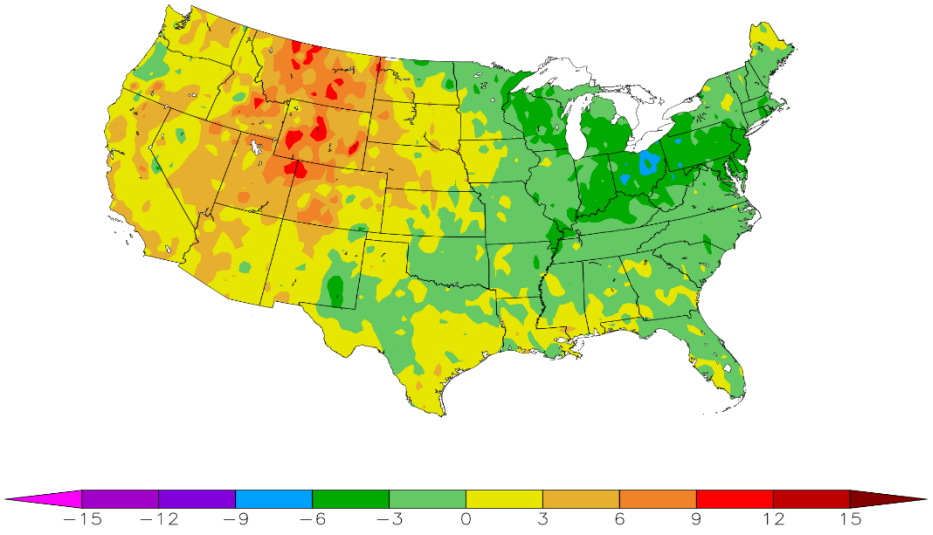
[1] Production years are 2024-2025 and 2025-2026.

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)
1/1/2026 – 1/31/2026



ACIS Web Services

Departure from Normal Temperature (F)
1/1/2026 – 1/31/2026



ACIS Web Services

January Weather Summary

Highlights: From January 23-26, a sprawling and destructive storm system left a swath of wintry weather—snow, sleet, and freezing rain—from the southern Rockies to the Atlantic Coast. Bitterly cold weather accompanied and trailed the winter storm, largely locking the snow and ice into place for more than a week and complicating recovery efforts. Some of the most extensive damage occurred across the mid-South, where heavy ice accretion (0.50 to 1.25 inches) led to protracted power outages. At the height of the storm, more than one million customers—many across northern Louisiana, western and central Tennessee, and roughly the northwestern half of Mississippi—were left without electricity. Mid-South freezing rain was also destructive to timber and orchard crops, with a secondary area of icing reported east of the southern Appalachians. A larger area, extending from the central and southern Plains into the Ohio Valley and the middle and northern Atlantic States, received snow, or a mix of snow and sleet. Storm-total snowfall topped a foot in many locations from the lower Midwest into the Northeast.

Several surges of frigid air trailed the storminess into the central and eastern United States. Even areas such as the northern Plains and upper Midwest, which avoided widespread wintry precipitation, endured extreme cold and increasing livestock stress. Many winter wheat fields from Nebraska northwestward into Montana experienced sub-zero temperatures without the benefit a protective snow cover, with some locations briefly dipping below -20 degrees F. Farther south, accumulations of snow and ice from the southern Plains into the mid-South and mid-Atlantic provided winter grains and cover crops with beneficial moisture and insulation. Deep South Texas observed a freeze on January 26, although the short duration and limited intensity of the event spared citrus and most other active crops. Similarly, Louisiana's new sugarcane crop likely escaped the cold spell without permanent freeze injury. Across Florida's peninsula, however, light, late-month freezes were a warm-up act to a major freeze event from February 1-3. More details on Florida's early-February cold wave, arguably the state's worst since January 2010, more than 16 years ago, will be summarized in next month's weather summary.

The late-January cold snap resulted in monthly temperatures averaging more than 5 degrees F below normal in portions of the upper Great Lakes States and from the Ohio Valley into the lower Great Lakes region. Below-normal January temperatures covered a broader area encompassing much of the eastern half of the United States, despite relatively mild weather during the first 3 weeks of the New Year. Conversely, monthly temperatures averaged more than 5 degrees F above normal across the northern and central Rockies and adjacent High Plains. In fact, warmer-than-normal January weather broadly encompassed the West and the northern High Plains, although pesky fog and low clouds plagued California's Central Valley and parts of the Northwest during the mid- to late-month period.

A dramatic Western pattern shift occurred around January 10, signaling the end of a month-long spell of stormy weather. Thereafter, a stretch of mild, dry weather extended to 3 weeks by the end of January, leading to growing concerns regarding mostly abysmal Western snowpack and future runoff potential. (Most earlier storms were not particularly efficient at building snowpack, except in the northern Rockies, as a greater-than-average percentage of the precipitation had fallen as rain, rather than snow.) According to the California Department of Water Resources, the average water equivalency of the Sierra Nevada snowpack reached 10 inches (more than 90 percent of normal for the date) by January 6, but also ended the month at 10 inches (less than 60 percent of normal). A similar scenario elsewhere in the West left end-of-January snowpack broadly less than 50 percent of normal from southern Washington and Oregon into the Southwest, including much of Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado, western and southern Utah, and the northern tier of California.

According to the *U.S. Drought Monitor*, drought coverage across the Lower 48 States remained nearly steady, ranging from 42 to 45 percent, during the 5-week period ending February 3. National drought coverage has been greater than 40 percent each week since mid-September 2025, with a weak La Niña likely contributing to cold-season dryness in various parts of the country. The Deep South, from southern Texas to Florida, was notably dry in January, with negative impacts on pastures and non-irrigated winter crops. As previously noted, drier-than-normal January weather also affected the West, aside from western Washington and an area in the Southwest—from southeastern Arizona into parts of New Mexico—impacted by the late-month winter storm. Improving drought conditions were observed during January in several regions, including the Great Lakes and Northeastern States, although some of the moisture remained on the landscape in the form of snow and ice.

End-of-January reporting from USDA/NASS indicated that most wheat continued to overwinter well. From Nebraska northwestward, however, there was a perceived deterioration in crop condition due to drought and the lack of an insulating snow cover. Among major reporting states, Nebraska led at the end of January with 37 percent of its winter wheat rated in very poor to poor condition, up from 18 percent a month earlier. During the same period, the percentage of Montana's wheat rated very poor to poor increased from 18 to 22 percent. In contrast, crop conditions in top-producer Kansas were nearly steady, with 61 percent of the winter wheat rated good to excellent (and 10 percent very poor to poor) on January 31, versus 60 and 9 percent, respectively, at the end of December. In the lower Midwest, end-of-January numbers showed 61 to 67 percent of the winter wheat rated good to excellent in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Missouri.

January Agricultural Summary

Much of the central and western United States experienced above-normal temperatures. Parts of the northern Rockies recorded monthly temperatures 6°F or more above normal. In contrast, most of the eastern United States recorded below-normal monthly temperatures, with portions of the Ohio Valley recording up to 9°F below normal, stressing winter wheat. Portions of the Southeast experienced extreme cold, potentially causing damage to strawberries, blueberries, and citrus. Meanwhile, most of the country experienced unusual dryness, with monthly precipitation amounts as low as 5 to 50 percent of normal in parts of the northern Rockies and northern Plains. In contrast, portions of Kansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin received at least twice the normal amount of precipitation. Some localized areas in the Southwest and Delta also recorded above-normal precipitation.

Statistical Methodology

Survey procedures: The sugarcane inquiry survey for the February 1 forecast was conducted in Florida. The survey was conducted primarily by telephone with some use of mail and internet. This is a census of all know sugarcane mills in Florida.

Estimating procedures: State level mill reported data were reviewed for reasonableness and consistency with historical estimates. The Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) uses the survey data to prepare the published February 1 forecast.

Revision policy: The February 1 production forecasts will not be revised. A new forecast will be made each month throughout the growing season. End-of-season estimates are made after harvest. End-of season estimates for sugarcane are published in the March *Crop Production* report. Revisions if needed will be published in the *Annual Crop Production* report. The estimates are based on all data available at the end of the marketing season, including administrative data from Farm Service Agency and Risk Management Agency as well as processor mill records.

Reliability: To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the February 1 production forecasts, the "Root Mean Square Error," a statistical measure based on past performance, is computed. The deviation between the February 1 production forecast and the final estimate is expressed as a percentage of the final estimate. 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 forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years. For example, the "Root Mean Square Error" for the February 1 sugarcane production forecast is 3.0 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current sugarcane production forecast will not be above or below the final estimates by more than 3.0 percent. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 5.1 percent.

Also, shown in the following table is a 20-year record for sugarcane showing the differences between the February 1 forecast and the final estimate. Changes between the February 1 forecast and the final estimates during the past 20 years have averaged 1 million tons, ranging from less than 1 million tons to 3 million tons. The February 1 forecast for sugarcane has been below the final estimate 5 times and above 15 times. This does not imply that the February 1 sugarcane forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

Reliability of February 1 Crop Production Forecasts

[Based on data for the past twenty years]

Crop	Root mean square error	90 percent confidence interval	Difference between forecast and final estimate				
			Production			Years	
			Average	Smallest	Largest	Below final	Above final
	(percent)	(percent)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(number)	(number)
Sugarcane .....tons	3.0	5.1	1	(Z)	3	5	15

(Z) Less than half of the unit shown.

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

Anthony Prillaman, Acting Chief, Crops Branch ..... (202) 720-2127

Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section ..... (202) 720-2127
Fleming Gibson, Head, Fruits, Vegetables, and Special Crops Section ..... (202) 236-2428

Joshua Bates – Asparagus, Hemp, Maple Syrup, Soybeans ..... (202) 690-3234
Natasha Bruton – Cotton System Consumption and Stocks, Grain Crushings, Fats and Oils, Flour Milling Products, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Plums, Prunes ..... (202) 690-1042
Noemi Guindin – Crop Progress and Condition, Kiwifruit ..... (202) 720-2127
Michelle Harder – Hay, Kale, Peanuts, Raspberries ..... (202) 690-8533
Deonne Holiday – Almonds, Carrots, Coffee, Cranberries, Garlic, Onions Proso Millet, Rye, Tobacco ..... (202) 720-4288
Bret Holliman – Apricots, Barley, Chickpeas, Nectarines, Peaches, Snap Beans, Tomatoes ..... (202) 720-7235
James Johanson – Dry Edible Beans, Lettuce, Macadamias, Wheat ..... (202) 720-8068
Greg Lemmons – Beets, Corn, Flaxseed, Pears, Rice, Sweet Corn ..... (202) 720-9526
Krishna Rizal – Artichokes, Celery, Grapefruit, Lemons, Mandarins and tangerines, Mint, Mushrooms, Olives, Oranges, Pistachios ..... (202) 720-5412
Chris Singh – Apples, Cucumbers, Hazelnuts, Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squash, Sugarbeets, Sugarcane, Sweet Potatoes ..... (202) 720-4285
Becky Sommer – Cabbage, Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum, Walnuts, Strawberries ..... (202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Blueberries, Canola, Mustard Seed, Rapeseed, Safflower, Spinach, Sunflower ..... (202) 720-7369
Antonio Torres – Cantaloupes, Dry Edible Peas, Grapes, Green Peas, Honeydews, Lentils, Oats, Sweet Cherries, Tart Cherries, Watermelons ..... (202) 720-2157
Chris Wallace – Avocados, Bell Peppers, Chile Peppers, Dates, Floriculture, Hops, Papayas, Pecans ..... (202) 720-4215

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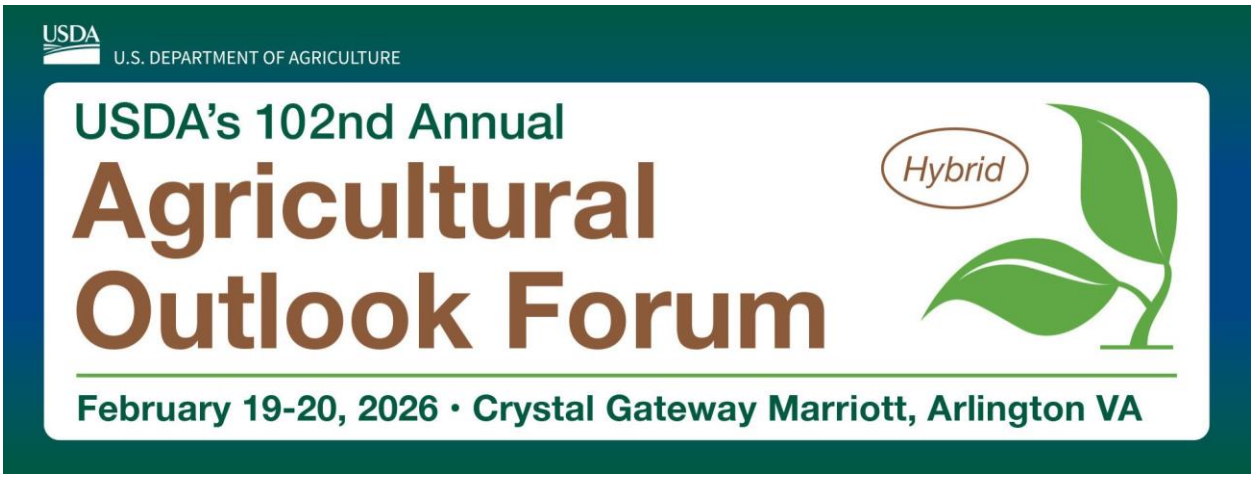

Registration is now open to USDA's 102nd Agricultural Outlook Forum!

USDA's 102nd Annual Agricultural Outlook Forum will be held at the Crystal City Gateway Marriott on February 19-20, 2026, and all Forum sessions will be livestreamed on a virtual platform. Join USDA's new Chief Economist, Justin Benavidez, as he unveils the USDA's initial 2026 forecast for the agricultural economy, commodity markets, trade, and farm income. Hear how cutting-edge technologies and artificial intelligence are modernizing agricultural production practices and reshaping markets. Learn from more than 80 subject matter experts, executives, and academics as they explore some of the most pressing issues impacting agriculture. Explore USDA's agency exhibits and discover recent USDA-funded innovations along with the Department's key programs and activities.

Join us in-person or virtually.

To see the Forum program and register, visit:

The 2026 Forum Website