Result estimate of the main agricultural and horticultural[1] crops in 2025

18.12.2025

⇧ 6.7%

Total cereals harvest increase

The results of the final production estimate for the main agricultural and horticultural crops in 2025 are as follows:

- the harvest of total cereals will amount to around 37.3 million tonnes, i.e. about 6.7% more than last year's harvest;
- production of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 26.6 million tonnes, i.e. about 4.8% more than last year's harvest;
- the harvest of rape and turnip rape is estimated at about 3.6 million tonnes, i.e. about 11.2% more than last year's harvest;
- potato harvest (including production in kitchen gardens) is estimated at around 7.0 million tonnes, i.e. about 18.4% more than the harvest obtained last year;
- the sugar beet harvest is estimated at about 17.4 million tonnes, i.e. about 5.8% less than the harvest obtained in 2024;
- the production of field vegetables is estimated at about 4.1 million tonnes, i.e. by 6.1% more than in the previous year;
- it is estimated that the harvest of fruit from trees amounts to 4.2 million tonnes, i.e. by 13.5% more than last year's production;
- the fruit harvest from fruit bushes and berry plantations is estimated at almost 0.5 million tonnes, i.e. about 1.7% more than the harvest in 2024.

Cereals

Harvesting of cereals was generally carried out in August. Rainfall in early August caused difficulties and delays in harvesting. The mostly dry weather in the following days of the month facilitated this work. By the end of August, harvesting was completed across the country.

The production of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 26.6 million tonnes, i.e. about 4.8% more than that obtained in 2024

Based on the estimates, it is assessed that the total area of cereal cultivation in 2025 was about 6.9 million ha, including the area of sowing of basic cereals with cereal mixtures - about 5.5 million ha, of which:

- wheat more than 2.4 million ha,
- rye about 0.6 million ha,
- barley more than 0.6 million ha,
- oats more than 0.5 million ha,
- triticale more than 1.1 million ha,
- cereal mixtures about 0.2 million ha.

[1] The information contains the results of a result estimation of yields and harvests of cereals, rape and turnip rape, potatoes, sugar beets, ground vegetables and fruit, as well as of the third swath of meadow grasses, developed on the basis of expert opinions of Statistics Poland's (from the municipal level) carried out in November on the basis of inspections of fields, meadows and orchards.

The yield forecast for corn, winter wheat and winter rape and turnip rape was developed using satellite images from the Copernicus program and MODIS satellite images.

Table 1. Cereal yields and total rape and turnip rape from 2010-2025

Specification	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	**2025** [a)]	2024 =100
	in decitons per 1 hectare								
basic cereals with cereal mixtures	35.1	36.7	44.8	42.6	45.9	45.6	44.7	**48.6**	108.7
winter wheat	45.7	47.6	54.2	51.8	54.4	54.8	52.9	**56.5**	106.8
spring wheat	34.3	33.5	41.7	39.6	42.4	40.4	40.8	**43.4**	106.4
rye	26.9	27.8	35.1	33.1	36.0	35.5	35.7	**38.2**	107.0
winter barley	40.7	41.3	51.1	47.7	49.6	50.7	46.7	**50.9**	109.0
spring barley	33.0	33.0	40.0	37.8	39.5	37.9	38.4	**42.6**	110.9
oats	26.4	26.5	33.2	31.4	32.8	30.8	31.7	**34.9**	110.1
winter triticale	35.2	36.3	45.0	43.1	45.5	45.4	44.5	**47.6**	107.0
spring triticale	28.4	28.4	36.4	33.7	35.6	33.1	34.4	**37.3**	108.4
winter cereal mixtures	30.9	30.9	38.1	36.6	37.5	37.3	37.5	**39.8**	106.1
spring cereal mixtures	30.5	27.2	34.5	33.7	33.8	31.5	32.0	**35.1**	109.7
rape and turnip rape	23.6	28.5	31.9	32.1	33.8	33.9	32.4	**33.1**	102.2

a) Result yield estimate in 2025

Table 2. Cereal production and total rape and turnip rape from 2010-2025

Specification	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	**2025** [a)]	2024 =100
	In million of tonnes								
basic cereals with cereal mixtures	25.1	24.7	28.6	27.0	26.9	26.5	25.4	**26.6**	104.8
winter wheat	8.5	9.9	12.0	11.3	12.6	12.5	11.7	**13.1**	111.5
spring wheat	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	**0.4**	62.6
rye	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	**2.3**	94.6
winter barley	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	**2.1**	108.9
spring barley	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	**0.9**	81.1
oats	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	**1.8**	112.0
winter triticale	4.2	4.7	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	**5.1**	105.4
spring triticale	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	**0.1**	76.3
winter cereal mixtures	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	**0.1**	86.1
spring cereal mixtures	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	**0.6**	84.9
rape and turnip rape	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.3	**3.6**	111.2

a) Result production estimate in 2025

It is estimated that total cereal yields (including grain maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal plants) will amount to approx. 53.9 dt/ha, i.e. 4.5 dt/ha (by 9,1%) more than last year's yield, and the yields of basic cereals with cereal mixtures will amount to 48.6 dt/ha, i.e. by 3.9 dt/ha (by 8,7%) more than the previous year's yield.

The yield of winter cereals including winter cereal mixtures was estimated at 51.2 dt/ha, i.e. 3.7 dt/ha (by 7.8%) more than the previous year's yield.

The yield of spring cereals including spring cereal mixtures was estimated at 37.4 dt/ha, i.e. 2.7 dt/ha (by 7.8%) more than last year's yield.

The total cereals harvest (including grain maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal plants) is estimated at about 37.3 million tonnes, i.e. 2.3 million tonnes (by 6.7%) more than last year's harvest.

The harvest of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 26.6 million tonnes, i.e. 1.2 million tonnes (by 4.8%) more compared to last year's harvest.

The winter cereals harvest including winter cereal mixtures was estimated at 22.8 million tonnes, i.e. 1.6 million tonnes (by 7.7%) more than previous year's harvest.

The winter cereal harvest including winter cereal mixtures was estimated at 22.8 million tonnes, i.e. 7.7% more than last year

The spring cereals harvest, including spring mixtures, was estimated at over 3.8 million tonnes, i.e. 0.4 million tonnes (by 9.5%) less than last year's harvest.

Maize

This Low air and soil temperatures in spring made maize sowing difficult and spread out. In many regions of the country, sowing was not carried out until May, and plant emergence was prolonged and uneven. Weather conditions improved in June. As air temperatures and soil moisture improved, intensive plant growth was observed in maize plantations. In July, August, and September, conditions for maize plant growth and development were generally favorable, but regionally differentiated. Relatively frequent and heavy rainfall in July significantly impacted the grain pouring process, while a warm September favored maize ripening. In the southern and southwestern parts of the country, where rainfall was more regular, maize growing conditions were favorable. In regions with significant rainfall deficits and unfavorable rainfall distribution (primarily in the central part), poorer growth conditions were observed. Therefore, plant yields are regionally and even locally diverse. Grain maize harvesting began in September and was generally carried out in October and November. Due to difficult harvesting conditions caused by frequent rainfall, a small portion of the plantation remains unharvested. Yields from plantations left for later harvest will be lower, and the harvested grain will be of lower quality. This year, grain moisture at harvest is higher than last year, often exceeding 30%, which translates into higher grain drying costs.

The grain maize harvest was estimated at around 10.5 million tonnes, approximately 12.1% more than last year

It is estimated that the area of grain maize cultivation increased by about 5.1% compared to last year and amounted to over 1.3 million ha. It is estimated that grain maize yields will amount to 78.5 dt/ha and will be higher than last year's by about 4.9 dt/ha, i.e. by 6.7%. The harvest of grain maize is estimated at about 10.5 million tons, i.e. by about 12.1% more than last year's.

It is estimated that the area of green maize is smaller than last year by about 1.7% and amounts to over 0.6 million ha. It is estimated that green maize yields this year will amount to 491 dt/ha and will be higher by about 5.8% than last year. The green maize harvest is estimated at about 31.2 million tons, i.e. by 3.9% more than obtained in 2024.

The harvest of green maize was estimated at 31.2 million tonnes, i.e. 3.9% more than last year

Rape and turnip rape

The rape and turnip rape harvest, which began locally in the second half of July, was generally carried out in the first and second decade of August. By the end of August, the rape harvest had been completed throughout the country. Unfavorable weather conditions during the harvest period with frequent rainfall had a negative impact on the degree of oiling and the quality of the seeds.

It is estimated that the area under rape and turnip rape this year increased by about 8.7% compared to the previous year and amounted to about 1.1 million hectares. The rape and turnip rape harvest was estimated at over 3.6 million tonnes, i.e. about 11.2% more than last year.

The rape and turnip rape harvest was estimated at over 3.6 million tonnes, about 11% more than last year's

Potatoes

Weather conditions during this year's growing season, although less than optimal, generally favored potato yields. Due to the significant rainfall shortages and uneven rainfall distribution in some regions, the condition of plantations varied. Potato yields therefore vary regionally and even locally. Potato harvesting began in the third decade of August and ended in October. The quality of tubers from this year's harvest is average.

It is estimated that the area of potato cultivation in 2025 was larger than last year's by approx. 9.2% and amounted to approx. 0.2 million ha. Potato yields in the current year were estimated at 327 dt/ha, i.e. approx. 8.3% more than last year's. Potato harvests were estimated at approx. 7.0 million tons, i.e. 18.4% more than last year's harvest.

The potato harvest is estimated at about 7.0 million tonnes, i.e. more than last year's harvest by about 18,4%

Sugar beets

This year's weather conditions generally favored sugar beet growth, despite localized rainfall deficiencies. Rainfall recorded from June to mid-August promoted the growth of sugar beet roots. The generally warm and rainless weather in the second half of August and September favorably influenced the increase in sugar content in the roots. The sugar campaign, which began in the third decade of August, continued uninterrupted and on schedule until mid-November. In some regions of the country (especially in the northern part), rainfall in October and November led to excessive soil moisture, causing temporary difficulties with beet harvesting. Locally, harvester access to some fields was difficult. In most sugar beet-growing regions, harvesting was completed in the first half of November.

It is estimated that the area of sugar beet cultivation is smaller than last year by about 6.9% and amounts to almost 0.3 million ha. The sugar beet harvest is estimated at about 17.4 million tonnes, i.e. about 5.8% less than that obtained in 2024.

The sugar beet harvest is estimated at approx. 17.4 million tonnes, i.e. 5.8% less than last year

Meadow hay

Meadow vegetation conditions following the second cut were generally favorable, although regionally varied due to local water shortages. Rainfall across most of the country was sufficient to support meadow vegetation regrowth for the third cut. Harvesting of the third cut of meadow grasses generally began in September, but due to weather conditions favorable for biomass accumulation, the next cut of meadow hay was harvested even in October.

The yield of the third cut of meadow grasses converted into hay was estimated at about 12.5 dt/ha, i.e. about 3.3% higher compared to last year's yield, and the harvest from permanent meadows (in terms of hay) from the third cut amounted to about 2.8 million tonnes, i.e. about 3.2% more compared to the harvest of the previous year.

The harvest from permanent meadows of the third cut (converted into hay) amounted to about 2.8 million tonnes, i.e. about 3.2% less than last year's harvest

Field vegetables

The production of ground vegetables is estimated at about 4.1 million tonnes, i.e. by 6.1% more than in the previous year

Sowing of vegetables in 2025 was carried out mainly in the third ten-day period of March and at the beginning of April. The persistent precipitation deficit recorded in April and in the first half of May slowed down seedling emergence and weakened early vegetative development. Rainfall observed from the second half of May through August improved the soil water balance and contributed to yield increases, particularly in root vegetables. However, an elevated incidence of fungal and bacterial diseases was reported, including on cucumber plantations. Across most regions of the country, weather conditions in August and in the first half of September were conducive to vegetable maturation and harvesting. In areas affected by rainfall shortages, yields, especially of bulb and root vegetables, were lower. Weather patterns in September and October were highly variable, which hindered the harvesting of late-maturing vegetable varieties.

Total production of field vegetables (early and late) was estimated at about 4.1 million tonnes, i.e. 6.1% more than in the previous year. The cabbage harvest in 2025 increased by 5.5% compared to 2024, amounting to 602.7 thousand tonnes. Cauliflower production was estimated at 119.8 thousand tonnes, i.e. 10.8% more than a year ago, and the broccoli harvest was estimated at 78.6 thousand tonnes, i.e. 1.9% more than in 2024. Due to the decrease in cultivation area, the onion harvest in 2025 was 6.4% lower compared to the previous year, amounting to 632.2 thousand tonnes. Carrot production was estimated at 611.3 thousand tonnes, i.e. 9.3% more than in 2024, and beetroot at 267.5 thousand tonnes, i.e. 11.1% more than a year ago. Field tomato harvest increased by 9.6% and amounted to 223.0 thousand tonnes, while cucumber production decreased by 7.1% to 104.6 thousand tonnes. Parsley production amounted to 158.4 thousand tonnes, i.e. 4.3% more than in the previous year, and celeriac production increased by 14.8% to 114.7 thousand tonnes. Due to the increase in cultivation area, the sweet corn harvest in 2025 was 22.6% higher than a year ago and amounted to 196.2 thousand tonnes. Total production of pumpkins, squashes, and zucchini amounted to 477.3 thousand tonnes, which was 12.3% higher than a year earlier. The harvest of all other field-grown vegetables is estimated at 478.2 thousand tonnes.

Fruits from trees

The harvest of fruit from trees in orchards are estimated at 4.2 million tonnes, i.e. by 13.5% more than last year's production

Low air temperatures, combined with frosts and a rainfall deficit in spring, led to local damage to flowers and fruit buds on trees. Only in June and July did improved thermal conditions and increased rainfall positively impact the condition of fruit crops. Weather conditions in August and the first half of September were generally favorable for pears and apples ripening at that time. However, on some orchards, particularly those that did not receive sufficient rainfall, issues were reported such as reduced fruit size, deterioration in fruit quality, and, in some cases, premature fruit drop. Weather conditions in October were highly variable, which hindered the progress of harvesting operations.

Tree fruit production in orchards in 2025 was estimated at 4.2 million tonnes, i.e. 13.5% more than in the previous year. The apple harvest amounted to over 3.8 million tonnes, which was 12.9% higher compared to 2024. Pear production in orchards was estimated at 78.7 thousand tonnes, i.e. 6.1% more than a year ago, while the plum harvest increased by 23.9% to 117.9 thousand tonnes. Sour cherry production was estimated at 141.0 thousand tonnes, i.e. 28.0% more than a year ago, and the sweet cherry harvest increased by 14.1% to 58.3 thousand tonnes. Total production of peaches, apricots, and walnuts was estimated at 14.7 thousand tonnes, i.e. 3.9% more than a year ago. The harvest of other tree fruits decreased by 18.4% to 1.9 thousand tonnes.

Fruits from fruit bushes and berry plantations

The harvest of fruit from fruit bushes in orchards and berry plantations was estimated at almost 0.5 million tonnes, i.e. about 1.7% more than in the previous year

Fruit production from fruit bushes in orchards and berry plantations was estimated at 489.7 thousand tonnes, i.e. 1.7% more than in the previous year. The raspberry harvest in 2025 increased by 2.9% compared to the previous year and amounted to 79.1 thousand tonnes. Total currant production (black and colored combined) was estimated at 112.2 thousand tonnes, i.e. 12.0% more than in 2024, of which the black currant harvest was estimated at 78.7 thousand tonnes, i.e. 15.9% more than a year ago. Highbush blueberry production increased by 4.3% to 64.7 thousand tonnes, while the strawberry harvest was 5.0% lower and amounted to 150.6 thousand tonnes. Chokeberry production was estimated at 42.7 thousand tonnes, i.e. 5.3% less than in 2024, and gooseberries decreased by 9.6% to 5.9 thousand tonnes. The harvest of other fruit from fruit bushes and berry plantations in orchards was estimated at 34.5 thousand tonnes, i.e. 6.3% more than in 2024.

Agrometeorological conditions and autumn assessment of winter crops in 2025

Warm and sunny weather in September generally created favorable conditions for harvesting crops, and rainfall recorded throughout the month had a positive impact on soil moisture. In the first decade of September, winter rape sowing was completed, and rye and triticale sowing began, followed by winter wheat sowing in mid-month. Potato harvesting continued throughout the month, along with sugar beet harvesting, and the harvest of another cut of meadow grasses and perennial legumes. Grain maize harvesting began in the second half of September. Locally, stubble catch crops were harvested towards the end of the month.

Table 3. Air temperature and precipitation from spring 2025 to autumn 2025

Specification	National average air temperature		National average rainfall totals	
	°C	deviation from the norm a)	mm	% norm a)
SPRING b) 2025				
March	6.0	2.8	25.2	66.6
April	10.5	1.9	21.9	60.1
May	11.1	-2.2	57.8	90.9
SUMMER b) 2025				
June	17.7	0.9	58.4	84.6
July	18.9	0.1	114.8	130.9
August	18.1	-0.3	37.8	57.1
AUTUMN b) 2025				
September	15.5	1.7	62.9	109.6
October	8.7	-0.1	60.5	129.8
November	4.1	0.1	45.0	113.4

a) From 2021 IMiGW adopts as the average norm from years 1991-2020.

b) Monthly averages /Statistics Poland calculations based on IMiGW data/.

The frequent rainfall recorded in October caused difficulties in field work and crop harvesting in many regions of the country. However, good soil moisture had a beneficial effect on grain germination and winter crop emergence. By the end of the second decade

of October, the sowing of rye, triticale and winter wheat started in September was completed. Winter crops sown in September began to grow at the end of October. As in the previous year, the emergence of winter crops was assessed at 3.8 to 4.0 qualification grades. During the month, potatoes were dug up, sugar beets, grain maize and stubble catch crops were harvested. Pre-winter ploughing was widely performed. The pasture period lasted until the end of the month throughout the country.

Agrometeorological conditions in November were varied. Rainfall throughout the month hampered autumn field work and the harvesting of root and fodder crops. Locally (mainly in the northern part of the country), the entry of combine harvesters and agricultural machinery into the fields was difficult. In regions with even rainfall distribution, good soil moisture and above-freezing temperatures created favorable conditions for the growth and development of winter crops. Sugar beet harvesting was nearing its end by mid-month. Stubble catch crops were also being harvested and pre-winter plowing was underway. The cooling, with its diurnal temperature fluctuations, observed in the third decade of November favored the hardening of plants.

In the optimal agronomic timeframe, approx. 89% of the country's area designated for winter cereal crops was sown with winter crops, while the remaining area was sown even with a 1-2 week delay.

According to the November assessment conducted by Statistics Poland field experts, it is estimated that approx. 4.5 million ha of winter cereals were sown for harvest in 2026, i.e. at a level slightly lower than last year, including:

- ✓ winter wheat on over 2.3 million ha,
- ✓ winter rye on over 0.6 million ha,
- ✓ winter triticale on approximately 1.1 million ha,
- ✓ winter barley on over 0.4 million ha,
- ✓ mixtures of winter cereals on about 0.05 million ha.

The area sown with rape and turnip rape of winter is estimated to be about 1.1 million ha.

The sowing of winter cereals for the 2026 harvest, before entering the winter dormancy, was assessed in qualifying degrees as follows:

- ✓ mixtures of winter cereals at 3.9 degrees,
- ✓ winter wheat at 4.0 degrees,
- ✓ winter triticale at 4.0 degrees,
- ✓ winter barley at 4.0 degrees,
- ✓ winter rye at 4.1 degrees.

The condition of the sown winter cereals was assessed at a level similar to the previous year.

Territorially, the state of winter cereal plantations varied significantly. Assessments of the condition of individual species of winter cereals ranged as follows:

- ✓ for winter wheat, from 3.0 qualifying degrees in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeship to 4.3 degrees in the Opolskie Voivodeship,
- ✓ for winter rye, from 3.2 qualifying degrees in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 4.5 degrees in the Pomorskie Voivodeship,
- ✓ for winter barley, from 3.4 qualifying degrees in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 4.3 degrees in the Mazowieckie and Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeships,
- ✓ for winter triticale, from 3.3 qualifying degrees in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 4.5 degrees in the Wielkopolskie Voivodeship,

- ✓ for mixtures of winter cereals, from 3.3 qualifying degrees in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 4.3 degrees in the Opolskie Voivodeship.

Winter rape and turnip rape plantations were assessed at 3.8 qualification degree. The assessments of rape and turnip rape plantations ranged from 3.0 qualification degree in the Pomorskie, Świętokrzyskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodeships to 4.4 degrees in the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship.

In optimal agronomic timing, over 85% of the area designated for winter wheat, over 96% of the area designated for winter rye, nearly 94% of the area designated for winter barley, over 93% of the area designated for winter triticale, approx. 74% of the area designated for winter cereal mixtures, and over 91% of the area designated for winter rape and turnip rape were sown.

The resulting data on the area, yields and harvests of the main agricultural and horticultural crops (by voivodeships) will be published on the Statistics Poland website in the publication: "Production of agricultural and horticultural crops in 2024". The publication is scheduled for April 30, 2026.

In case of quoting Statistics Poland data, please provide information: “Source of data: Statistics Poland”, and in case of publishing calculations made on data published by Statistics Poland, please include the following disclaimer: “Own study based on figures from Statistics Poland”.

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Related information

Production of agricultural and horticultural crops in 2024

Data available in databases

BDL: Sown area

Terms used inn official statistics

BDL: Agricultural crops