Preliminary estimate of the main agricultural and horticultural[1] crops in 2026

31.07.2026

⇩4.9 %

It is estimated that the harvest of basic cereals with mixtures will be about 4.9% smaller than last year's and will amount to about 25.3 million tonnes

The results of the preliminary production estimate for the main agricultural and horticultural crops in 2026 are as follows:

- **production of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 25.3 million tonnes, i.e. about 4.9% less than last year's harvest;**
- **rape and turnip rape production is estimated at about 3.1 million tons, i.e. about 14.4% less than last year's harvest;**
- **the production of field vegetables is estimated at approx. 3.9 million tonnes, which is 4.5% lower level than in the previous year;**
- **it is estimated that the harvest of fruit from trees will be about 18.6% lower than last year and will amount to about 3.4 million tonnes;**
- **fruit production from fruit bushes and berry plantations is estimated at 458 thousand tonnes, which is approx. 6.5% less than the harvest obtained in 2025.**

Crop production in the current year was adversely affected primarily by:

- wintering conditions for both winter cereals and winterrape;
- frosts occurring in the third decade of April (locally reaching as low as –9°C), causing damage in some areas to selected agricultural crops, as well as to flowering fruit trees, fruit shrubs and berry plantations;
- cool weather recorded in April and May, combined with insufficient rainfall, which hampered plant growth and development and reduced their yield potential;
- the extreme weather events that occurred in June and July, including exceptionally high air temperatures, thunderstorms, hailstorms, and severe storms accompanied by strong winds.

Spring frosts combined with insufficient rainfall limited the production capacity of crops

The factors having a favourable effect were:

- sowing of cereals and rape within the optimum agrotechnical time frame;
- good autumn growth and tillering of winter crops in 2025.

Agrometeorological conditions

The course of agrometeorological conditions from autumn 2025 to summer 2026

Agrometeorological conditions in November were highly variable. Frequent rainfall hindered autumn field work and the harvesting of root and fodder crops. At the same time, in regions

[1] The information contains the results of a preliminary estimate of yields and harvests of cereals, rape and turnip rape, ground vegetables and fruit, as well as of the first swath of meadow grasses and an assessment of the condition of potato and sugar beet plantations, developed on the basis of expert opinions of Statistics Poland's (from the municipal level) carried out in early July on the basis of inspections of fields, meadows and orchards.

with a more even distribution of precipitation, adequate soil moisture and positive air temperatures supported the growth and development of winter crops. Cooling in the third decade of the month, combined with diurnal temperature fluctuations, promoted plant hardening.

In December, weather conditions generally did not pose a threat to overwintering crops, despite the continued variability of agrometeorological conditions. Significant drops in air temperature near the ground surface were recorded in the third decade of the month, locally reaching -15°C or lower. Despite the lack of snow cover or its minimal thickness, these conditions did not lead to excessive cooling of the soil at the tillering node depth.

Adverse weather conditions during the winter caused damage to crops

In January and during the first and second decades of February, very large drops in near-ground air temperature were recorded, locally reaching -25°C or lower, which increased the risk of frost damage. In many regions of the country, insufficient snow cover did not provide adequate protection for crops against excessive cooling. In the third decade of February, a warming period occurred, accompanied by rainfall. Locally, waterlogging was observed in fields, which could have negatively affected the overwintering condition of plants.

Weather conditions in March were generally favourable for agriculture. In the second decade of the month, vegetation of winter crops and permanent grasslands resumed. Favourable agrometeorological conditions allowed for the continuation of spring fieldwork, including the sowing of oats, spring wheat, and spring barley over a large part of the country. At the same time, the persistent precipitation deficit contributed to a reduction in soil water resources.

Agrometeorological conditions in April were generally unfavourable for agriculture. Cool days and nights occurring throughout the month slowed down the growth and development of plants. In addition, frosts occurring in the third decade of April, reaching even -9°C in some places, caused damage to certain crops, especially flowering fruit trees and bushes as well as berry plantations. The continuing lack of rainfall contributed to the deterioration of soil moisture conditions. In most parts of the country, significant drying of the topsoil layer was observed, which negatively affected the growth and development of crops.

In May, cool days and nights continued and were accompanied by a shortage of rainfall, locally significant. These conditions adversely affected the rate of plant growth and development. The growth of winter and spring cereals during their period of highest water demand took place over a large part of Poland under conditions of insufficient soil moisture. In many regions of the country, the topsoil layer became excessively dry. Local rainfall improved soil moisture conditions; however, the persistently low temperatures continued to slow down crop vegetation.

Agrometeorological conditions in June were varied. In many parts of the country, insufficient rainfall caused significant soil moisture deficits, which adversely affected the condition of many crops, particularly those grown on lighter soils. At the same time, locally occurring heavy rainfall, accompanied by thunderstorms and strong winds, temporarily led to excessive soil moisture and, in some areas, even flooding of agricultural fields. Harvesting of winter barley began locally at the end of June.

Rainfall in July, also of a stormy nature and occurring throughout the country, contributed to improved soil moisture conditions. However, it did not significantly improve the condition of cereal crops. During the second decade of July, harvesting of individual rape and turnip rape fields commenced, followed by the harvesting of individual cereal crops. Weather conditions during the harvest period have been variable. Their further development will affect both the quantity and the quality of the harvested crops.

Table 1. Air temperature and precipitation from autumn 2025 to summer 2026

Specification	National average air temperature		National average rainfall totals	
	°C	deviation from the norm [a]	mm	% norm [a]
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
WINTER [b] 2025/2026				
December	2.3	2.0	14.5	37.3
January	-4.1	-3.0	17.2	47.4
February	-1.6	-1.5	22.3	70.6
SPRING [b] 2026				
March	6.4	3.3	10.8	28.6
April	7.6	-1.1	11.0	30.2
May	14.0	0.7	38.0	59.7
SUMMER [b] 2026				
June	18.8	2.0	72.5	105.0

a) From 2021 IMiGW adopts as the average norm from years 1991-2020.
b) Monthly averages /Statistics Poland calculations based on IMiGW data/.

Cereals

It is provisionally estimated that the area under cultivation of basic cereals with cereal mixtures in 2026 is about 0.1% less than last year's and amounts to about 5.5 million ha[2], of which:

- wheat more than 2.3 million ha;
- rye about 0.6 million ha;
- barley more than 0.8 million ha;
- oats more than 0.5 million ha;
- triticale about 1.1 million ha;
- cereal mixtures about 0.2 million ha.

[2] The sown area of agricultural and horticultural crops was determined on the basis of data from the Agency for Restructuring and Modernisation of Agriculture, satellite imagery and estimates by Statistics Poland's field experts.

The yield of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is provisionally estimated at 46.3 dt/ha, i.e. 2.3 dt/ha (by 4.7%) less than last year's yield.

The yield of winter cereals including winter cereal mixtures is provisionally estimated at 48.7 dt/ha, i.e. 2.5 dt/ha (by 4.9%) less than last year's yield.

The yield of spring cereals including spring cereal mixtures was provisionally estimated at 37.1 dt/ha, i.e. 0.3 dt/ha (by 0,8%) less than last year's yield.

The harvest of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 25.3 million tonnes, i.e. 1.3 million tonnes (by 4.9%) less than last year's crop.

The winter cereal harvest is provisionally estimated at 21.0 million tonnes, i.e. 1.8 million tonnes (8.0%) less than last year's harvest.

The spring cereal harvest, including spring mixtures, has been provisionally estimated at 4.4 million tonnes, i.e. 0.5 million tonnes (13,3%) more than last year's harvest. The increase in spring cereal harvest is due to the expansion of the area under cultivation.

The winter cereal harvest including winter cereal mixtures was provisionally estimated at 21.0 million tonnes, 8.0% more than last year

The harvest of spring cereals including spring cereal mixtures was provisionally estimated at 4.4 million tonnes, 13.3% more than last year

Table 2. Cereal yields and total rape and turnip rape from 2010-2026

Specification	2010	2015	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	**2026** [a)]	2025 =100
	in decitons per 1 hectare								
basic cereals with cereal mixtures	35.1	36.7	44.8	45.9	45.6	44.7	48.6	**46.3**	95.3
winter wheat	45.7	47.6	54.2	54.4	54.8	52.9	56.5	**53.4**	94.5
spring wheat	34.3	33.5	41.7	42.4	40.4	40.8	43.4	**43.8**	100.9
rye	26.9	27.8	35.1	36.0	35.5	35.7	38.2	**37.4**	97.9
winter barley	40.7	41.3	51.1	49.6	50.7	46.7	50.9	**47.9**	94.1
spring barley	33.0	33.0	40.0	39.5	37.9	38.4	42.6	**40.7**	95.5
oats	26.4	26.5	33.2	32.8	30.8	31.7	34.9	**33.8**	96.8
winter triticale	35.2	36.3	45.0	45.5	45.4	44.5	47.6	**45.8**	96.2
spring triticale	28.4	28.4	36.4	35.6	33.1	34.4	37.3	**37.3**	100.0
winter cereal mixtures	30.9	30.9	38.1	37.5	37.3	37.5	39.8	**39.5**	99.2
spring cereal mixtures	30.5	27.2	34.5	33.8	31.5	32.0	35.1	**34.9**	99.4
rape and turnip rape	23.6	28.5	31.9	33.8	33.9	32.4	33.1	**30.9**	93.4

a) Preliminary yield estimate in 2026

Table 3. Cereal production and total rape and turnip rape from 2010-2026

Specification	2010	2015	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	**2026** [a)]	2025 =100
	In million of tonnes								
basic cereals with cereal mixtures	25.1	24.7	28.6	26.9	26.5	25.4	26.6	**25.3**	95.1
winter wheat	8.5	9.9	12.0	12.6	12.5	11.7	13.1	**11.6**	88.8
spring wheat	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	**0.7**	162.3
rye	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	**2.1**	90.9
winter barley	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	**2.2**	105.0
spring barley	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	**1.2**	134.5
oats	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	**1.8**	96.3
winter triticale	4.2	4.7	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	**4.9**	94.9
spring triticale	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	**0.2**	122.9
winter cereal mixtures	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	**0.1**	97.8
spring cereal mixtures	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	**0.5**	96.7
rape and turnip rape	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.6	**3.1**	85.6

a) Preliminary production estimate in 2026

Rape and turnip rape

The rape and turnip rape harvest was provisionally estimated at 3.1 million tonnes, about 14,4% less than last year's

Winter rape sowing began in the second decade of August and was completed in the first decade of September. Rainfall recorded in September and October ensured good soil moisture conditions, which favoured seed germination and crop emergence. Positive air temperatures in November sustained vegetation and provided favourable conditions for plant growth and development. The plants entered winter dormancy well developed and with a well-formed leaf rosette. Air temperatures below -25°C, recorded in January and during the first and second decades of February, caused damage to winter rape crops. As a result, overwintering conditions were less favourable than in the previous year. Nationwide, approx. 0.8% of the area sown in autumn was ploughed up (compared with about 0.2% in 2025), and the condition of the crops retained for this year's harvest was assessed as begin worse than a year earlier. Vegetation resumed in the second decade of March, while flowering began in the second half of April. Low spring temperatures, ground frosts and a substantial precipitation deficit slowed plant growth and development. They also reduced the effectiveness of mineral fertilisation, thereby limiting the yield potential of winter rape. Rainfall occurring in the second half of May and in June improved soil moisture conditions and had a beneficial effect on the condition of the crops. Very high air temperatures recorded at the turn of June and July accelerated crop ripening. Winter rape yields are estimated to be lower than those recorded in the previous year.

It is estimated that the area under rape and turnip rape in the current year decreased compared to the previous year by about 8.4% and amounts to about 1.0 million hectares. The rape and turnip rape harvest was initially estimated at 3.1 million tons, about 14.4% less than last year.

Potatoes

Planting of potatoes intended for early harvesting began in March, while the majority of plantations were established in the second half of April and in the first decade of May. The cold weather in April, frosts and insufficient rainfall delayed plant emergence and inhibited plant growth. In turn, the very high air temperatures recorded at the end of June temporarily limited the assimilation processes of plants, reducing their yield-forming potential. Weather conditions in July were generally favourable for potato plant growth and tuber yield accumulation. However, the condition of plantations varies by region and even locally.

It is estimated that the area under potato cultivation decreased this year compared to last year, amounting to approx. 0.2 million hectares

It is estimated that the area under potato cultivation decreased this year compared to last year, reaching approx. 0.2 million hectares. Later varieties have not yet accumulated their yield, and its amount will ultimately depend on weather conditions later in the growing season. Due to the decrease in potato cultivation area, it is estimated that the potato harvest this year will be lower than last year's.

Sugar beets

It is initially estimated that the area of sugar beet cultivation will amount to about 0.2 million ha and will be smaller than last year

The area under sugar beet cultivation is preliminarily estimated at approx. 0.2 million hectares, representing a decrease compared with the previous year. Sugar beet sowing began in the first decade of March and was completed in the third decade of April. Due to low temperatures and frost events in April, crop emergence was delayed, slow and uneven. The increasing rainfall deficit significantly limited the development of young plants, slowed their growth and hindered nutrient uptake. Following the difficult spring period, vegetation conditions improved. However, a spell of high temperatures at the end of June caused severe heat stress, temporarily restricting plant growth and slowing the accumulation of biomass and root weight.

The condition of sugar beet plantations in mid-July varied, while the estimated plant population amounted to approx. 93–95 thousand plants per hectare. Final yields will, however, depend on weather conditions during the remainder of the growing season.

Meadow hay

The harvest from permanent meadows of the first cut (in hay terms) amounted to approx 6.0 million tonnes, i.e. approx. 3,9% less than last year

Spring vegetation growth on permanent grasslands started early and proceeded without major disturbances; however, the growth rate was not dynamic. Plant development was adversely affected by cold weather accompanied by ground frosts in April, as well as by a substantial rainfall deficit that intensified from March to May. Water scarcity limited the rate of biomass accumulation and prevented the sward from fully realizing its yield potential. Consequently, the first cut of meadow hay was delayed and carried out only at the end of May.

The yield of the first cut of meadow grasses in terms of hay was estimated at around 26.6 dt/ha, while the harvest from permanent meadows (in terms of hay) amounted to around 6.0 million tonnes.

Field vegetables

Field vegetable production is currently estimated at about 3.9 million tonnes, which is 4.5% lower than last year

Weather conditions at the beginning of the growing season were not favourable for field vegetable crops. Low rainfall, low soil moisture and continued cool weather delayed spring field work. As a result, crop emergence was delayed and uneven in many parts of the country. On many plantations, irrigation had to be introduced earlier than in previous years. In the third decade of April, severe frosts occurred and locally damaged early planted vegetables. Rainfall in June and July improved soil moisture and had a positive effect on crop condition. At the same time, high air temperatures at the end of June temporarily slowed plant growth and development and encouraged the spread of fungal diseases and pests, increasing the need for intensive crop protection. The final level of field vegetable production will depend on weather conditions during the remaining part of the growing season.

At the current stage of production, this year's cabbage harvest is estimated at about 533 thousand tonnes, although the final result will mainly depend on the yields of late varieties. Cauliflower production is estimated at about 105 thousand tonnes, broccoli at about 68 thousand tonnes, and onion at about 575 thousand tonnes. Carrot production is estimated at about 509 thousand tonnes, parsley root at about 148 thousand tonnes, and beetroot at about 260 thousand tonnes. Due to a smaller growing area and unfavourable weather conditions, tomato production is estimated at about 196 thousand tonnes. Cucumber production is estimated at about 115 thousand tonnes. Celeriac production is estimated at about 100 thousand tonnes, while sweet corn production is estimated at about 217 thousand tonnes. Total production of pumpkin, vegetable marrow and zucchini is currently estimated at about 516 thousand tonnes, while the harvest of the remaining vegetable species is estimated at about 539 thousand tonnes.

Fruits

The winter of 2025/2026 did not cause significant damage to fruit crops in most parts of the country, and the overwintering condition of orchard crops was generally assessed as good. However, weather conditions during the spring were less favourable. A cool April combined with low rainfall slowed plant growth and reduced nutrient uptake. Pollinator activity was also low. The greatest losses were caused by frosts at the end of April, which damaged flowers and young fruitlets. The extent of the damage varied by region and depended on local conditions. Insufficient rainfall in May continued to limit the growth and development of orchard crops. Soil moisture improved in June, but heatwaves at the end of the month caused heat stress, fruit damage and a greater-than-usual drop of young fruit in many parts of the country. At the same time, pressure from fungal diseases and pests increased. With higher rainfall in the following weeks of July, the condition of orchard trees improved, supporting fruit development. Based on current observations, however, the harvest of most fruit species is expected to be lower than last year.

The harvest of fruit from trees in orchards is currently estimated at about 3.4 million tonnes, which is approximately 18.6% lower than the production in the previous year

The harvest of fruit from trees in orchards is currently estimated at about 3.4 million tonnes, which is approximately 18.6% lower than the production in the previous year. Apple production is estimated at just under 3.1 million tonnes, approximately 19.5% lower than in 2025. Pear production is expected to decrease by 14.4% to 67.4 thousand tonnes. Plum production is estimated at about 113.1 thousand tonnes, 4.1% lower than last year. Sour cherry production is estimated at 125.8 thousand tonnes, 10.8% lower than in 2025, while sweet cherry production is expected to decrease by 16.6% to 48.6 thousand tonnes. The combined production of peaches, apricots and walnuts is estimated at about 13.2 thousand tonnes, approximately 12.7% lower than last year. The harvest of other fruit tree species (including cornelian cherry, rowan, medlar and quince) is estimated at about 1.6 thousand tonnes, approximately 15.8% lower than in 2025.

The harvest of fruit from fruit bushes in orchards and berry plantations is preliminarily estimated at about 458 thousand tonnes, which is approximately 6.5% lower than in the previous year

The production of fruit from fruit bushes in orchards and berry plantations is preliminarily estimated at about 458 thousand tonnes, which is approximately 6.5% lower than in the previous year. Most fruit bush plantations came through the winter in good condition, without significant frost damage, but cool weather in spring and insufficient rainfall slowed plant development. Frosts in April damaged plants and reduced fruit set. The continued lack of rainfall forced some growers to start irrigation earlier than usual. Record high temperatures at the end of June were also a major problem for berry crops, causing damage to both leaves and fruit in many parts of the country. Better weather conditions, including increased rainfall in July, improved the yield potential of the crops. In 2026, strawberry production decreased by approximately 6.2% to about 141.2 thousand tonnes. The main factor affecting production was unfavourable weather during the harvest period. Mainly due to a smaller growing area, raspberry production is estimated at about 60.9 thousand tonnes, approximately 23.0% lower than last year, although the final result will depend on the yields of autumn varieties. Owing to the continued increase in plantation area over recent years, total currant production (black and red currants combined) is estimated at about 117.2 thousand tonnes, approximately 4.4% higher than in the previous year. Black currant production is estimated at about

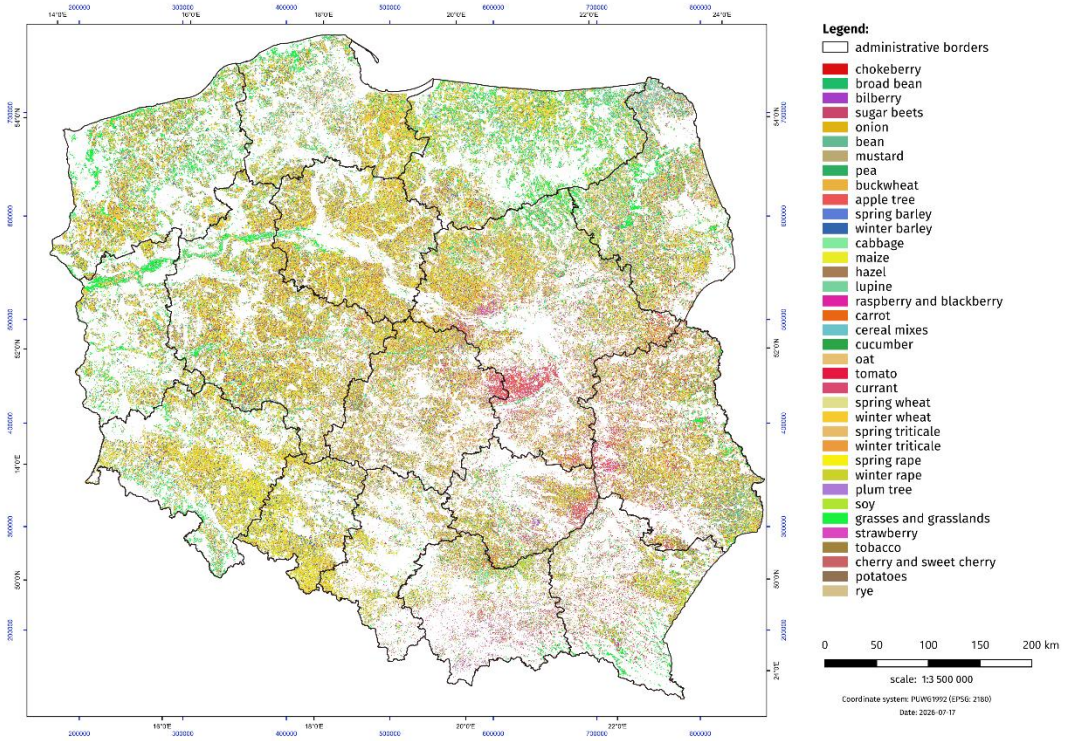
84.6 thousand tonnes, 7.6% higher than last year. However, because of spring frosts and the June heatwave, yields vary considerably between regions. The quality of this year's fruit is also assessed as lower than in previous years. Highbush blueberry production is currently estimated at about 61.6 thousand tonnes, approximately 4.7% lower than in 2025. Aronia production is expected to decrease by 3.0% to about 41.4 thousand tonnes, while gooseberry production is estimated at about 5.0 thousand tonnes, approximately 12.5% lower than last year. The harvest of other fruit from fruit bushes and berry plantations is estimated at about 30.1 thousand tonnes, approximately 12.6% lower than in 2025.

Metodological explanations

Forecasting the area of agricultural and horticultural crops using satellite remote sensing

Agricultural and horticultural crop estimates are prepared at the municipal level by field experts. Administrative and satellite data are used to refine the assessment system and improve the objectivity and reliability of data in crop production estimates. To determine the area of individual crops, experts utilize data from the Agency for Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture and satellite imagery at each stage of the estimate preparation process.

Map 1. Preliminary estimate of the main agricultural and horticultural crops



The basis for the use of satellite remote sensing were Sentinel-1A/C/D radar images with a resolution of 13.9x13.9m and Sentinel-2A/B/C with a resolution of 10x10m. Satellite data acquisition covered the period from October 15, 2025 to July 15, 2026. Radar data was available every 5-6 days. The range of recognized crops included 37 species. A total of 1575 SLC (Single Look Complex) radar satellite scenes with a swath width of 250 km (approx. 11 TB of data) and Sentinel-2 optical data (circa 6300 satellite scenes, 6 TB of data) were used. The estimate was developed based on the segmentation and object classification of the T2 coherence matrix and the polarimetric decomposition parameters H/α using deep learning algorithms (MLP Artificial Neural Network) and AI foundation models (NASA Harvest Presto). Data from the vector database of payment applications obtained by the Agriculture and Environmental Department of the Statistics Poland from the Agency for Restructuring and Modernization of Agriculture were used to train the system and validate the classification results. In order to

increase the precision of mapping the crop area, a mask of agricultural plots was used. The overall classification accuracy was achieved at the level of 81% but the main cereals classified very well at the level of about 86%.

To develop estimates of agricultural and horticultural crops in Poland, medium-resolution satellite images from Sentinel satellites were used. Limitations resulting from spatial resolution cause difficulties in accurate identification of small plots (usually less than 10 ares), which negatively affects the quality of results. The problem concerns agricultural plots located mainly in the south-eastern part of Poland. More accurate crop estimates will be achieved using higher spatial resolution imagery for selected areas.

An interactive map containing a forecast of the area of agricultural and horticultural crops using satellite remote sensing in 2026 by commune is available on the Map Portal - GUS Geostatistical Portal (https://geo.stat.gov.pl/) under the link: Portal mapowy - GUS Portal Geostatystyczny.

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”

Prepared by:
Agriculture and Environment Department

Director Marta Wojciechowska
Phone: (+48 22) 608 31 28

Issued by:
Press Office

Mobile (+48) 695 255 032

Phone: (+48 22) 608 38 04, (+48 22) 449 41 45,
(+48 22) 608 30 09

e-mail: obslugaprasowa@stat.gov.pl

stat.gov.pl/en/

@StatPoland

@GlownyUrzadStatystyczny

@gus_stat

@GłównyUrządStatystycznyGUS

@Główny Urząd Statystyczny

Related information

Production of agricultural and horticultural crops in 2025

Data available in databases

BDL: Sown area

Terms used inn official statistics

BDL: Agricultural crops