

Pre-result estimate of the main agricultural and horticultural¹ crops in 2026

30.09.2026

↓ 5.0 %

It is estimated that the harvest of total cereals will be about 5.0% smaller than last year's and will amount to about 35.5 million tonnes

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

- the harvest of total cereals will amount to around 35.5 million tonnes, i.e. about 5.0% less than last year's harvest;
- production of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 25.0 million tonnes, i.e. about 6.2% less than last year's harvest;
- the harvest of rape and turnip rape is estimated at about 3.0 million tonnes, i.e. about 17.3% less than last year's harvest;
- potato harvest (including production in kitchen gardens) is estimated at around 5.9 million tonnes, i.e. about 15.4% less than the harvest obtained last year;
- the sugar beet harvest is estimated at about 15.7 million tonnes, i.e. about 15.5% less than the harvest obtained in 2025;
- the production of field vegetables is estimated at about 3.9 million tonnes, i.e. about 4.0% less than in the previous year;
- it is expected that the harvest of fruit from trees will amount to nearly 3.5 million tonnes, i.e. approx. 16.9% less 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 7.8% less than the harvest in 2025.

Cereals

The winter barley harvest began locally at the end of June. In the second decade of July, the mowing of individual rape and turnip rape plantations was observed, followed by the harvesting of various cereal species. Rainfall in August caused local difficulties and delays in harvesting operations. Harvesting was completed throughout the country by the end of August.

Based on the estimates, it is assessed that the total area of cereal cultivation in 2026 is higher than a year ago and amounts to 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 2.3 million ha,
- rye about 0.6 million ha,
- barley about 0.8 million ha,
- oats more than 0.5 million ha,
- triticale more than 1.1 million ha,
- cereal mixtures about 0.2 million ha.

The production of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 25.0 million tonnes, i.e. about 6.2% less than that obtained in 2025

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

Table 1. 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	45.7	94.0
winter wheat	45.7	47.6	54.2	54.4	54.8	52.9	56.5	52.8	93.5
spring wheat	34.3	33.5	41.7	42.4	40.4	40.8	43.4	43.4	100.0
rye	26.9	27.8	35.1	36.0	35.5	35.7	38.2	36.8	96.3
winter barley	40.7	41.3	51.1	49.6	50.7	46.7	50.9	47.5	93.3
spring barley	33.0	33.0	40.0	39.5	37.9	38.4	42.6	39.9	93.7
oats	26.4	26.5	33.2	32.8	30.8	31.7	34.9	33.2	95.1
winter triticale	35.2	36.3	45.0	45.5	45.4	44.5	47.6	45.1	94.7
spring triticale	28.4	28.4	36.4	35.6	33.1	34.4	37.3	36.8	98.7
winter cereal mixtures	30.9	30.9	38.1	37.5	37.3	37.5	39.8	38.9	97.7
spring cereal mixtures	30.5	27.2	34.5	33.8	31.5	32.0	35.1	34.3	97.7
rape and turnip rape	23.6	28.5	31.9	33.8	33.9	32.4	33.1	29.9	90.3

a) Pre-result yield estimate in 2026

Table 2. Cereal production 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	25.1	24.7	28.6	26.9	26.5	25.4	26.6	25.0	93.8
winter wheat	8.5	9.9	12.0	12.6	12.5	11.7	13.1	11.5	87.8
spring wheat	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	160.7
rye	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	89.4
winter barley	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	104.1
spring barley	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	131.7
oats	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	94.6
winter triticale	4.2	4.7	5.9	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.8	93.5
spring triticale	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	121.4
winter cereal mixtures	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	96.4
spring cereal mixtures	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	95.1
rape and turnip rape	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.0	82.7

a) Pre-result production estimate in 2026

It is estimated that total cereal yields (including grain maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal plants) will amount to approximately 51.0 dt/ha, i.e. 2.9 dt/ha (by 5.4%) less than last year's yield, and the yields of basic cereals with cereal mixtures will amount to 45.7 dt/ha, i.e. by 2.9 dt/ha (by 6.0%) less than the previous year's yield.

The yield of winter cereals including winter cereal mixtures was estimated at 48.1 dt/ha, i.e. 3.1 dt/ha (by 6.1%) less than the previous year's yield.

The yield of spring cereals including spring cereal mixtures was estimated at 36.5 dt/ha, i.e. 0.9 dt/ha (by 2.4%) less than last year's yield.

The total cereals harvest (including grain maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal plants) is estimated at about 35.5 million tonnes, i.e. 1.9 million tonnes (by 5.0%) less than last year's harvest.

The harvest of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 25.0 million tonnes, i.e. 1.6 million tonnes (by 6.2%) less compared to last year's harvest.

The winter cereals harvest was estimated at 20.7 million tonnes, i.e. 2.1 million tonnes (by 9.2%) less than previous year's harvest.

The spring cereals harvest, including spring mixtures, was estimated at 4.3 million tonnes, i.e. more than 0.4 million tonnes (by 11.4%) more than last year's harvest.

Rape and turnip rape

Winter rape overwintered less successfully than in the previous year, and the condition of the crops left for this year's harvest was assessed as poorer than in the previous year. The hot weather recorded at the turn of June and July accelerated plant maturation. The rape harvest began in the second decade of July and was completed in the second half of August.

It is estimated that the area under rape and turnip rape this year increased by about 8.4% compared to the previous year and amounted to about 1.0 million hectares. The rape and turnip rape harvest was estimated at 3.0 million tonnes, i.e. about 17.3% less than last year.

Potatoes

Growing conditions – The period from planting until June was relatively unfavorable for potato cultivation. Rainfall occurring in June and the following months significantly improved crop conditions, particularly for later-maturing varieties and those planted later. However, the condition of the crops remains various.

The potato cultivation area is estimated at approx. 0.2 million hectares, and the yield is estimated at 313 dt/ha (approx. 4.3% lower than last year). The potato harvest is estimated at approx. 5.9 million tonnes, i.e. 15.4% less than last year's harvest.

Sugar beets

It is estimated that the area under sugar beet cultivation is approximately 6.5% smaller than in the previous year and amounts to more than 0.2 million hectares. Weather conditions during the spring period were not conducive to the growth and development of sugar beet plants. An improvement in the condition of the plantations was observed following rainfall in June. Favourable weather conditions in the subsequent months supported further increases in the root weight of sugar beets. The sugar beet processing campaign began in the third decade of August this year and is proceeding without disruptions, in accordance with the established schedule.

Sugar beet yields are estimated to be approx. 9.6% lower than those recorded last year, at 650 decitonnes per hectare (dt/ha). Sugar beet production is estimated at approx. 15.7 million tonnes, i.e. 15.5% less than the amount harvested in 2025.

Total cereal yields (including grain maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal plants) were estimated at 51.0 dt/ha, i.e. 5.4% lower than in the previous year

The winter cereal harvest including winter cereal mixtures was estimated at 20.7 million tonnes, i.e. 9.2% less than last year

The rape and turnip rape harvest was estimated at 3.0 million tonnes, about 17.3% more than last year's

The potato harvest is estimated at about 5.9 million tonnes, i.e. less than last year's harvest by about 15.4%

The sugar beet harvest is estimated at approx. 15.7 million tonnes, i.e. 15.5% less than last year

Meadow hay

The growing conditions for meadow vegetation after the first cut were very favorable. Rainfall recorded in June and July, combined with high air temperatures, promoted intensive regrowth of the meadow sward and biomass accumulation for the second cut.

The harvest of the second cut of meadow hay was generally carried out in the second half of July and was completed in the first half of August. Rainfall during the harvesting period made it difficult to dry the hay. The yields of the second cut of meadow grasses in terms of hay were estimated at about 20.0 dt/ha, while the harvest from permanent meadows (in terms of hay) amounted to about 4.4 million tonnes.

Field vegetables

Weather conditions during the first months of the growing season were unfavourable for field vegetable crops. Insufficient rainfall, low soil moisture and persistent cold weather delayed spring fieldwork. In many parts of the country, crop emergence was delayed and uneven. On numerous plantations, irrigation had to be started earlier than in previous years. Severe frosts occurred in the third ten-day period of April, locally damaging vegetables that had been planted earlier. Rainfall in June and July improved soil moisture conditions, favourably affecting the condition of the crops. High air temperatures recorded at the end of June temporarily limited plant growth and favoured the development of fungal diseases and pests. Locally occurring hailstorms caused losses, particularly on plantations of leafy vegetables. Weather conditions in August and September were favourable over most of the country for the growth of field vegetables, especially root vegetables.

The total production of field vegetables (early and late) is estimated at about 3.9 million tonnes, i.e. about 4.0% less than in the previous year. It is expected that the cabbage harvest will amount to about 533 thousand tonnes, with the yields of late varieties having a decisive impact on the final harvest. The production of cauliflower is estimated at about 104 thousand tonnes, broccoli at about 68 thousand tonnes, while the onion harvest is expected to amount to about 574 thousand tonnes. The production of carrots is estimated at 520 thousand tonnes, root parsley at about 148 thousand tonnes, while the beetroot harvest is expected to amount to about 259 thousand tonnes. The production of field tomatoes will amount to about 213 thousand tonnes. The cucumber harvest in the current year is estimated at about 115 thousand tonnes, root celery at about 100 thousand tonnes, while the sweet corn harvest will amount to 210 thousand tonnes. The total production of pumpkins, marrows and courgettes is estimated at 516 thousand tonnes, while the harvest of other vegetable species will amount to about 540 thousand tonnes. The final harvest will, however, depend on weather conditions during the final stage of the growing season and during the harvest period.

Fruits

The total harvest of fruit from trees, fruit bushes and berry plantations in 2026 is estimated at just under 4.0 million tonnes, i.e. 16.0% less than in the previous year. Despite frosts occurring in January and February, the overwintering condition of fruit crops was generally assessed as good. However, weather conditions in spring had an adverse effect on fruit plantations. Cold weather in April and a deficit of rainfall slowed down vegetation. The greatest losses were caused by frosts occurring at the end of April, which damaged flowers and young fruitlets. The extent of losses varied regionally and depended on local conditions. Insufficient rainfall in May continued to limit the growth and development of plants in orchards. Soil moisture conditions improved in June; however, heat waves at the end of the month caused thermal stress to plants, fruit damage and a higher-than-usual drop of fruitlets in many parts of the country. The pressure from fungal diseases and pests also increased. As rainfall increased in the following weeks of July, the condition of trees improved, which had a favourable effect on the increase in fruit yields. Favourable weather conditions in Au-

The harvest from permanent meadows of the second cut (converted into hay) amounted to about 4.4 million tonnes, i.e. about 0.8% more than last year's harvest

The production of field vegetables is currently estimated at about 3.9 million tonnes, i.e. about 4.0% less than in the previous year

gust and the first half of September in most parts of the country were conducive to the ripening of pears, apples and plums. However, in areas affected by insufficient rainfall, the problem of small fruit size occurred.

The production of fruit from trees is initially estimated at about 3.5 million tonnes, i.e. about 16.9% less than in the previous year. The production of apples is estimated at over 3.1 million tonnes, i.e. about 17.7% less than in 2025. The harvest of pears from orchards will be about 10.8% lower than last year and will amount to 70.2 thousand tonnes. Plum production will decrease by about 3.3% to 114.0 thousand tonnes. The harvest of sour cherries will be about 10.1% lower and will amount to 126.8 thousand tonnes, while the harvest of sweet cherries will decrease by about 16.9% to 48.4 thousand tonnes. It is estimated that the total harvest of peaches, apricots and walnuts will be about 13.2% lower than last year and will amount to 12.7 thousand tonnes. The harvest of other fruit trees (including, among others, cornel, rowan, common medlar and quince) will amount to about 1.6 thousand tonnes and will be about 15.8% lower than in 2025.

The production of fruit from fruit bushes and berry plantations is initially estimated at 451.5 thousand tonnes, i.e. about 7.8% less than in the previous year. The harvest of raspberries is estimated at about 59.7 thousand tonnes, i.e. about 24.4% less than in 2025. The total harvest of currants (black and coloured currants combined) amounted to about 116.4 thousand tonnes, i.e. about 3.7% more than in the previous year. The production of blackcurrants is estimated at 83.9 thousand tonnes, i.e. about 6.6% more than a year earlier. The improvement in production results was due to the continued increase in the area of plantations observed over the past several years. It should be emphasised, however, that the blackcurrant harvest in 2026 varied considerably by region, while the quality of the fruit was generally worse than in the previous year. The harvest of highbush blueberries is estimated at 61.2 thousand tonnes, i.e. about 5.4% less than in 2025, while the chokeberry harvest is estimated at 39.0 thousand tonnes, i.e. about 8.6% less than a year earlier. Strawberry production amounted to 140.2 thousand tonnes and was about 6.9% lower than in the previous year. The gooseberry harvest was about 16.8% lower and amounted to 4.9 thousand tonnes. The harvest of other fruit from fruit bushes and berry plantations is estimated at 30.0 thousand tonnes, i.e. about 13.0% less than in 2025.

Agrometeorological conditions

Rainfall in July improved soil moisture levels and boosted the condition of many crops (including maize, sugar beets, and potatoes), though it did not provide sufficient water for optimal plant growth and development. Localized heavy rainfall—including storms accompanied by strong winds—caused periodic soil waterlogging and, in some places, field flooding and the lodging of cereal crops. Harvesting of select rape and turnip rape plantations began in the second decade of July, followed by the harvest of various cereal species.

Weather conditions in August varied. Rainfall throughout the month caused localized delays in the cereal and rape harvests. Harvesting operations were completed nationwide by the end of the month. Uneven precipitation distribution—both regionally and over time—exacerbated soil water deficits in many parts of the country. Post-harvest operations, such as pre-sowing ploughing and the sowing of stubble catch crops, were hindered in some areas. Winter rape sowing began locally in the second decade of August, and across much of Poland in the third decade of August. Local emergence of these plants was observed at the end of the month. Tobacco leaf harvesting continued in August. Potato harvesting began in the second half of the month. Within a month, the harvest of meadow grasses and perennial legumes was underway across the country.

The harvest of fruit from trees in orchards is currently estimated at about 3.5 million tonnes, i.e. about 16.9% less than the production in the previous year

The harvest of fruit from fruit bushes in orchards and berry plantations is estimated at just under 0.5 million tonnes, i.e. about 7.8% less than in the previous year

Table 3. 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
July	18.5	-0.4	88.4	100.8
August	19.1	0.7	77.4	116.9

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

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

Metodological explanations

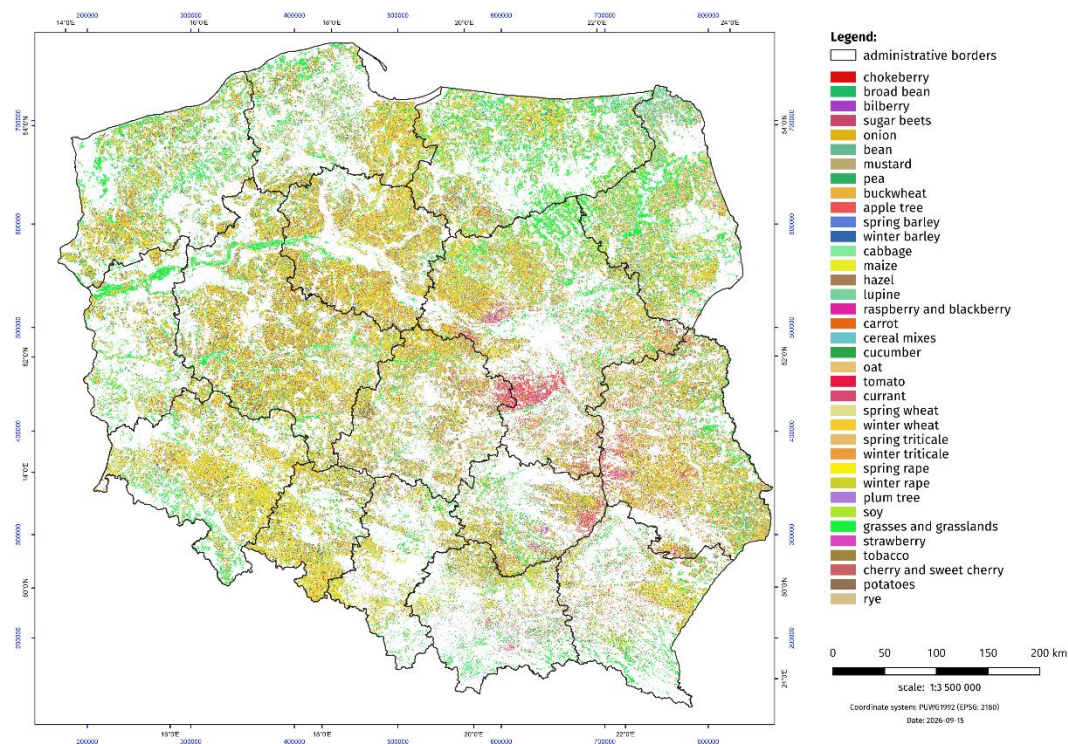
Forecasting the area of agricultural and horticultural crops using satellite remote sensing

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.

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 September 10, 2026. Satellite data was available every 5-6 days. The range of recognized crops included 37 species. A total of 2088 SLC (Single Look Complex) radar satellite scenes with a swath width of 250 km (approx. 15 TB of data) and Sentinel-2 optical data (circa 7600 satellite scenes, 7,5 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%, with main winter cereals, rapeseed, maize, and sugar beets classifying at a very high level ranging from 89% to 98%.

Map 1. Pre-result estimate of the main agricultural and horticultural crops



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".

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[Production of agricultural and horticultural crops in 2025](#)

Data available in databases

[BDL: Sown area](#)

Terms used in official statistics

[BDL: Agricultural crops](#)