

Pre-result estimate of the main agricultural and horticultural¹ crops in 2025

30.09.2025

↑ 6%

approx.

Total cereals harvest increase

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

- the harvest of total cereals will amount to around 37.1 million tonnes, i.e. about 6% more than last year's harvest;
- production of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 25.4 million tonnes, i.e. about 5% 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% more than last year's harvest;
- potato harvest (including production in kitchen gardens) is estimated at around 6.8 million tonnes, i.e. about 15% more than the harvest obtained last year;
- the sugar beet harvest is estimated at about 16.9 million tonnes, i.e. about 8% less than the harvest obtained in 2024;
- the production of field vegetables is estimated at about 4.1 million tonnes, i.e. about 6% more than in the previous year;
- it is expected that the harvest of fruit from trees will amount to nearly 4.1 million tonnes, i.e. approx. 10% 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% more than the harvest in 2024.

Cereals

The winter barley harvest began in the first half of June. Mowing of individual cereal plantations was observed in the second half of the month. Rainfall in the second half of July and early August caused difficulties and delays in harvesting. The mostly dry weather throughout August facilitated this work. 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 2025 is lower than a year ago and amounts to about 7.0 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.

The production of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 26.6 million tonnes, i.e. about 5% more than that obtained in 2024

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 swath 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 2010-2025

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	48.3	108
winter wheat	45.7	47.6	54.2	51.8	54.4	54.8	52.9	55.9	106
spring wheat	34.3	33.5	41.7	39.6	42.4	40.4	40.8	43.4	106
rye	26.9	27.8	35.1	33.1	36.0	35.5	35.7	38.2	107
winter barley	40.7	41.3	51.1	47.7	49.6	50.7	46.7	50.6	108
spring barley	33.0	33.0	40.0	37.8	39.5	37.9	38.4	42.5	111
oats	26.4	26.5	33.2	31.4	32.8	30.8	31.7	34.9	110
winter triticale	35.2	36.3	45.0	43.1	45.5	45.4	44.5	47.5	107
spring triticale	28.4	28.4	36.4	33.7	35.6	33.1	34.4	37.2	108
winter cereal mixtures	30.9	30.9	38.1	36.6	37.5	37.3	37.5	39.9	106
spring cereal mixtures	30.5	27.2	34.5	33.7	33.8	31.5	32.0	35.1	110
rape and turnip rape	23.6	28.5	31.9	32.1	33.8	33.9	32.4	33.0	102

a) Pre-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	105
winter wheat	8.5	9.9	12.0	11.3	12.6	12.5	11.7	13.0	111
spring wheat	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	65
rye	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	95
winter barley	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	108
spring barley	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	82
oats	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	112
winter triticale	4.2	4.7	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.1	106
spring triticale	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	80
winter cereal mixtures	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	88
spring cereal mixtures	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	88
rape and turnip rape	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.6	111

a) Pre-result production estimate in 2025

It is estimated that total cereal yields (including grain maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal plants) will amount to approximately 53.3 dt/ha, i.e. 3.9 dt/ha (by 8%) more than last year's yield, and the yields of basic cereals with cereal mixtures will amount to 48.3 dt/ha, i.e. by 3.6 dt/ha (by 8%) more than the previous year's yield.

The yield of winter cereals including winter cereal mixtures was estimated at 50.8 dt/ha, i.e. 3.3 dt/ha (by 7%) 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 8%) more than last year's yield.

The total cereals harvest (including grain maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal plants) is estimated at about 37.1 million tonnes, i.e. 2.1 million tonnes (by 6%) 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 5%) more compared to last year's harvest.

The winter cereals harvest was estimated at 22.7 million tonnes, i.e. 1.5 million tonnes (by 7%) more than previous year's harvest.

The spring cereals harvest, including spring mixtures, was estimated at 3.9 million tonnes, i.e. more than 0.3 million tonnes (by 8%) less than last year's harvest.

The winter cereal harvest including winter cereal mixtures was estimated at 22.7 million tonnes, i.e. 7% more than last year

Rape and turnip rape

The rape and turnip rape field was in good condition after winter (only about 0.2% of the winter rape area was plowed), and the subsequent growing season, despite cold weather and a lack of rainfall in spring, generally proceeded without disruption. 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 the month, the rape harvest had been completed throughout the country.

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

It is estimated that the area under rape and turnip rape this year increased by about 9% compared to the previous year and amounted to about 1.1 million hectares. The rape and turnip rape harvest was estimated at 3.6 million tonnes, i.e. about 11% more than last year.

Potatoes

Weather conditions during this year's growing season, although less than optimal, generally favored potato yields. Cool spring weather with frosts and a lack of rainfall hindered plant growth and development. Rainfall from the second half of May improved the condition of the plantations. Favorable weather conditions in June caused potatoes to significantly accelerate growth, while frequent rainfall in July promoted potato growth and yield accumulation, especially for later varieties. However, the condition of the plantations varies.

The potato harvest is estimated at about 6.8 million tonnes, i.e. more than last year's harvest by about 15%

This year, a slight increase in the potato cultivation area is estimated, mainly due to the favorable economic situation on the edible potato market last season (high prices for edible potatoes).

The potato cultivation area is estimated at over 0.2 million hectares, and the yield is estimated at 318 dt/ha (approx. 5% higher than last year). The potato harvest is estimated at about 6.8 million tonnes, i.e. 15% more than last year's harvest.

Sugar beets

It is estimated that the area of sugar beet cultivation is smaller than last year by approx. 7% and amount to approx. 0.3 million ha. Spring weather conditions were unfavorable for sugar beet germination and growth; only the rainfall in May and June improved the plantation's condition. Rainfall in July and early August also favored the growth of sugar beet roots, and

The sugar beet harvest is estimated at approx. 16.9 million tonnes, i.e. 8% less than last year

the generally warm and dry weather in the following August favorably influenced the increase in sugar content in the roots. Currently, the plantation is in good condition, although due to uneven rainfall distribution, it varies regionally. This year's sugar campaign began in the third decade of August and is proceeding smoothly, on schedule.

Sugar beet yields are estimated to be approx. 2% lower than last year's, at 650 dt/ha. The sugar beet harvest is estimated at approx. 16.9 million tonnes, i.e. 8% less than in 2024.

Meadow hay

The vegetation conditions of meadow plants after the first cut were generally good, although they varied regionally due to local water shortages. 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 and had an adverse effect on its feed value. The yields of the second cut of meadow grasses in terms of hay were estimated at about 19.6 dt/ha, while the harvest from permanent meadows (in terms of hay) amounted to about 4.4 million tonnes.

The harvest from permanent meadows of the second cut (converted into hay) amounted to about 4.4 million tonnes, i.e. at the level similar to previous year

Field vegetables

Weather conditions during the first months of the growing season were unfavorable for field vegetable cultivation. Vegetable sowing was primarily carried out in the third decade of March and early April. The persistent rainfall deficit in April and the first half of May slowed vegetable emergence and weakened plant development. Cool days with frosts in April and May led to local losses in vegetable crops, simultaneously limiting the effectiveness of agricultural practices. Rainfall in the second half of May, June, and July improved the soil water balance and contributed to yield growth, particularly for root vegetables. However, increased pressure from fungal and bacterial diseases was observed, including in cucumber plantations. Weather conditions in August and the first half of September were favorable for vegetables ripening during this period across most of the country and favored harvesting. In regions of the country with significant rainfall deficiencies, vegetable yields (bulbs and roots) were lower, and the growing season was shortened due to soil drying.

Total production of field vegetables (early and late) has been estimated at approx. 4.1 million tonnes, i.e. approx. 6% more than last year. This year's cabbage harvest is estimated at approx. 606 thousand tonnes, but the yield of late varieties will have a decisive impact on the final volume. Cauliflower production is estimated at 120 thousand tonnes, while onion harvest will reach approx. 630 thousand tonnes. Carrot production is estimated at 599 thousand tonnes, root parsley at approx. 165 thousand tonnes, and beetroot harvest at approx. 257 thousand tonnes. Due to the increase in cultivated area, field tomato production will reach approx. 228 thousand tonnes. The cucumber harvest this year is estimated at approx. 105 thousand tonnes, celeriac at approx. 113 thousand tonnes, and sweet corn harvest will amount to 194 thousand tonnes. Total production of pumpkins, squash and zucchini is estimated at 455 thousand tonnes, while the harvest of other vegetable species will amount to approx. 519 thousand tonnes. The final harvest amount, however, will depend on weather conditions in the last phase of the vegetation cycle and during the harvest period.

The production of ground vegetables is currently estimated at approximately 4.1 million tonnes, i.e. approx. 6% more than last year

Fruits

The total harvest of fruit from trees, bushes, and strawberries in 2025 is estimated at 4.6 million tons, 9% more than in the previous year. A mild winter allowed fruit plants to maintain good condition, but insufficient rainfall and a lack of snow cover resulted in insufficient soil moisture at the beginning of the growing season. A drop in air temperature in the second decade of March contributed to local frost damage, especially on young shoots and flower buds of stone fruit trees. Flowering began at dates close to average, and pollinator visitation was satisfactory, but the lack of rain led to soil drying. Frosts in April and May locally dam-

aged flowers and young fruit, particularly in peach and apricot orchards, and to a lesser extent in apple, cherry, and sweet cherry orchards. Cool and dry weather in May limited the effectiveness of fertilization and plant protection. Only in June and July did the increase in air temperature and rainfall positively impact the condition of trees and the yield of cherries, sweet cherries, and plums, among others. Favorable weather conditions in August and the first half of September across most of the country favored pears and apples ripening during this period. However, on plantations outside the rainfall zone, problems arose with fruit shrinkage, a decline in quality, and sometimes even premature fruit drop.

The production of fruit from trees was initially estimated at over 4.1 million tonnes, i.e. approx. 10% more than in the previous year. Apple production is estimated at over 3.7 million tonnes, i.e. approx. 10% more than in 2024. The pear harvest in orchards will be over 4% higher than last year, reaching 77.5 thousand tonnes. Plum production will increase by approx. 18% to 113 thousand tonnes. The sour cherry harvest will be approx. 31% higher, reaching approx. 144 thousand tonnes, and sweet cherries will increase by almost 14% to 58.1 thousand tonnes. The total harvest of peaches, apricots, and walnuts is estimated to be over 5% higher than last year, reaching 14.9 thousand tonnes. The harvest from other fruit trees (including dogwood, rowan, medlar and quince) will amount to approx. 1.9 thousand tonnes and will be approx. 16% lower than in 2024.

The production from fruit bushes and berry plantations in orchards was initially estimated at 484.0 thousand tonnes, i.e. less than 1% more than in the previous year. The raspberry harvest was estimated at approx. 78.1 thousand tons, i.e., approx. 1% more than in 2024. The total currant harvest (black and colored combined) amounted to approx. 112.4 thousand tons, i.e., approx. 12% more than in the previous year. Blackcurrant production was estimated at 79.5 thousand tonnes, i.e. over 17% more than a year ago. The highbush blueberry harvest was estimated at 63.3 thousand tonnes, i.e. over 2% more than in 2024, and the chokeberry harvest at 41.9 thousand tonnes, i.e., approx. 7% less than a year earlier. Strawberry production reached nearly 151 thousand tonnes, approx. 5% lower than in the previous year. Gooseberry harvest was approx. 8% lower, reaching 6 thousand tonnes. The harvest of other fruit from fruit bushes and berry orchards was estimated at 31,7 thousand tonnes, which is 2% less than in 2024.

Agrometeorological conditions

Rainfall recorded in July had a positive impact on soil moisture and improved the condition of many crops, including maize grown for green fodder and grain, sugar beets, and potatoes (especially later varieties and those planted later). However, it did not provide sufficient water for optimal plant growth. Locally heavy rains, including storms, combined with strong winds, temporarily caused excessive soil moisture and cereal lodging, and in some places even flooded the fields. In the first decade of July, winter barley harvest began locally, and in the second half of the month, mowing of individual rape and cereal plantations was observed. August weather conditions varied. Rainfall at the beginning of the month caused difficulties and delays in the harvest of cereals and rape. The generally dry weather observed in the following days of August favored harvesting and haymaking, but it also caused significant soil drying. Harvesting of rape, as well as winter and spring cereals, which began in July, was generally carried out in the first and second decade of August. By the end of the month, harvesting was completed throughout the country. Post-harvest cultivation was carried out in the fields, subsoiling and pre-sowing plowing were performed, and stubble catch crops were sown. A significant lack of soil moisture hindered these operations. 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.

Fruit harvests from trees in orchards are currently estimated at over 4.1 million tonnes, i.e. over 10% more than the production from the previous year.

The harvest of fruit from fruit bushes in orchards and berry plantations was estimated at less than 0.5 million tonnes, i.e. almost 1% more than in the previous year

Table 3. Air temperature and precipitation from autumn 2024 to spring 2025

Specification	National average air temperature		National average rainfall totals	
	°C	deviation from the norm ^{a)}	mm	% norm ^{a)}
AUTUMN ^{b)} 2024				
September	16.9	3.2	67.9	118.0
October	10.1	1.3	33.2	71.0
November	3.8	-0.2	31.8	80.1
WINTER ^{b)} 2024/2025				
December	2.5	2.3	27.5	70.6
January	2.0	3.2	33.6	92.5
February	-0.5	-0.1	13.5	42.7
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

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

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

Methodological explanations

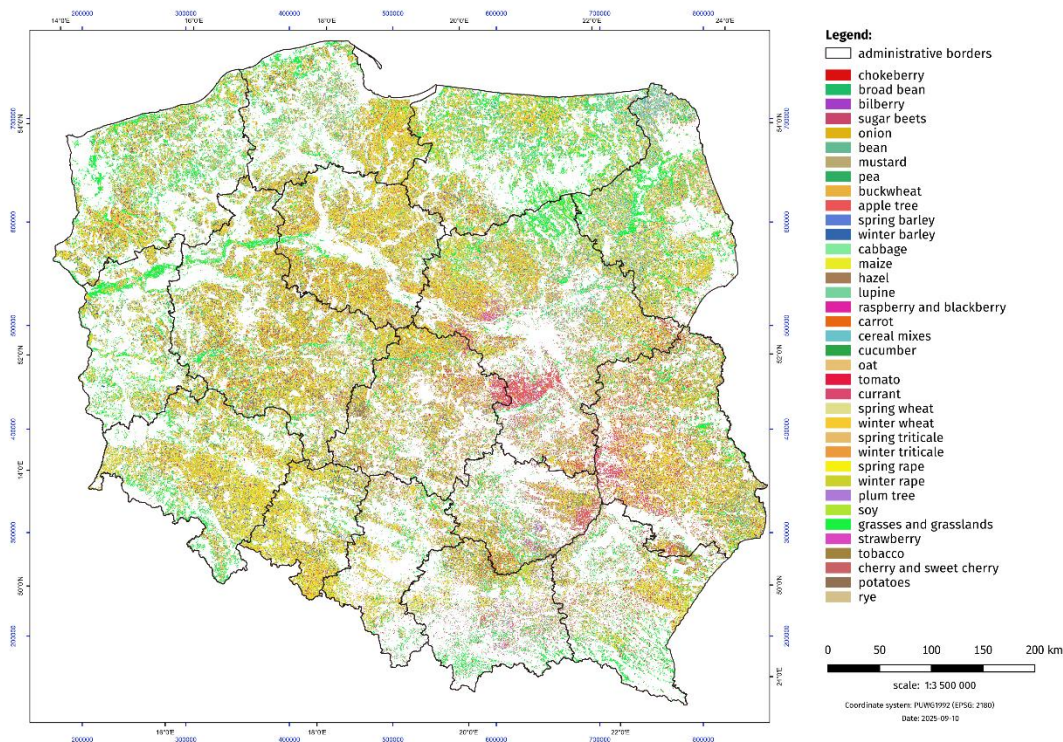
Forecasting the area of agricultural and horticultural crops using satellite remote sensing

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 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 14, 2024 to September 10, 2025. Radar data was available every 6 days. The range of recognized crops included 37 species. A total of 1080 SLC (Single Look Complex) radar satellite scenes with a swath width of 250 km (approx. 8TB of data) and Sentinel-2 optical data (circa 5000 satellite scenes, 4.5 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 machine learning algorithms (Random Forest). 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 76% but the main cereals classified very well at the level of about 83%.

Map 1. Preliminary 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 2025 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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