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Result estimate of the main agricultural and horticultural[1] crops in 2024

⇩ 2.4%

It is estimated that the harvest of total cereals will be around 2.4% less than last year's and will amount to around 35.0 million tonnes

The results of the final production estimate of the main agricultural and horticultural crops in 2024 are as follows:

- **the harvest of total cereals will amount to around 35.0 million tonnes and will be around 2.4% less than last year's;**
- production of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 25.4 million tonnes, i.e. about 4.1% less than last year's harvest;
- the harvest of rape and turnip rape is estimated at about 3.3 million tonnes, i.e. about 12.6% less than last year's harvest;
- potato harvest (including production in kitchen gardens) is estimated at around. 5.9 million tonnes, i.e. about 5.9% more than the harvest obtained last year;
- the sugar beet harvest is estimated at about 18.5 million tonnes, i.e. about 9.0% more than the harvest obtained in 2023;
- the production of field vegetables is estimated at about 3.8 million tonnes, i.e. at the level similar to previous year;
- it is estimated that the harvest of fruit from trees amounts to 3.7 million tonnes, i.e. 14.4% 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 14,9% less than the harvest in 2023.

Cereals

Harvesting of cereals was generally carried out in the second half of July. Weather conditions were generally favorable for harvesting. In the first decade of August, the harvest of winter and spring cereals was completed throughout the country..

The production of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 25.4 million tonnes, i.e. about 4.1% less than that obtained in 2023

Based on the estimates, it is assessed that the total area of cereal cultivation in 2024 was about 7.1 million ha, including the area of sowing of basic cereals with cereal mixtures - about 5.7 million ha, of which:

- wheat about 2.4 million ha;
- rye about 0.7 million ha;
- barley about 0.7 million ha;
- oats more than 0.5 million ha;
- triticale more than 1.1 million ha;
- cereal mixtures about 0.3 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 2010-2024

Specification	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	**2024** [a)]	2023 =100
	in decitons per 1 hectare								
basic cereals with cereal mixtures	35.1	36.7	35.2	44.8	42.6	45.9	45.6	**44.7**	98.0
winter wheat	45.7	47.6	46.4	54.2	51.8	54.4	54.8	**52.9**	96.5
spring wheat	34.3	33.5	32.6	41.7	39.6	42.4	40.4	**40.8**	101.0
rye	26.9	27.8	27.2	35.1	33.1	36.0	35.5	**35.7**	100.6
winter barley	40.7	41.3	43.0	51.1	47.7	49.6	50.7	**46.7**	92.1
spring barley	33.0	33.0	32.1	40.0	37.8	39.5	37.9	**38.4**	101.3
oats	26.4	26.5	24.9	33.2	31.4	32.8	30.8	**31.7**	102.9
winter triticale	35.2	36.3	35.9	45.0	43.1	45.5	45.4	**44.5**	98.0
spring triticale	28.4	28.4	27.5	36.4	33.7	35.6	33.1	**34.4**	103.9
winter cereal mixtures	30.9	30.9	30.6	38.1	36.6	37.5	37.3	**37.5**	100.5
spring cereal mixtures	30.5	27.2	26.2	34.5	33.7	33.8	31.5	**32.0**	101.6
rape and turnip rape	23.6	28.5	27.1	31.9	32.1	33.8	33.9	**32.4**	95.6

a) Result yield estimate in 2024

Table 2. Cereal production and total rape and turnip rape from 2010-2024

Specification	2010	2015	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	**2024** [a)]	2023 =100
	In million of tonnes								
basic cereals with cereal mixtures	25.1	24.7	25.1	28.6	27.0	26.9	26.5	**25.4**	95.9
winter wheat	8.5	9.9	9.5	12.0	11.3	12.6	12.5	**11.7**	93.6
spring wheat	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	**0.7**	105.1
rye	2.9	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	**2.4**	94.5
winter barley	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	**2.0**	109.9
spring barley	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	**1.1**	94.2
oats	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	**1.6**	107.5
winter triticale	4.2	4.7	4.1	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	**4.9**	93.6
spring triticale	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	**0.2**	100.3
winter cereal mixtures	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	**0.2**	95.1
spring cereal mixtures	3.0	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.7	**0.7**	89.2
rape and turnip rape	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.7	**3.3**	87.4

a) Result production estimate in 2024

It is estimated that total cereal yields (including grain maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal plants) will amount to approximately 49.4 dt/ha, i.e. 0.5 dt/ha (by 1.0%) less than last year's yield, and the yields of basic cereals with cereal mixtures will amount to 44.7 dt/ha, i.e. by 0.9 dt/ha (by 2.0%) less than the previous year's yield.

The yield of winter cereals including winter cereal mixtures was estimated at 47.5 dt/ha, i.e. 1.3 dt/ha (by 2.7%) less than the previous year's yield.

The winter cereal harvest including winter cereal mixtures was estimated at 21.2 million tonnes, i.e. 5.0% less than last year

The yield of spring cereals including spring cereal mixtures was estimated at 34.7 dt/ha, i.e. 0.7 dt/ha (by 2.1%) more than last year's yield.

The total cereals harvest (including grain maize, buckwheat, millet and other cereal plants) is estimated at about 35.0 million tonnes, i.e. 0.9 million tonnes (2.4%) less than last year's harvest.

The harvest of basic cereals with cereal mixtures is estimated at 25.4 million tonnes, i.e. 1.1 million tonnes (4.1%) less compared to last year's harvest.

The harvest of spring cereals including spring cereal mixtures was estimated at 4.3 million tonnes, i.e. 0.1% more than last year

The winter cereals harvest was estimated at 21.2 million tonnes, i.e. 1.1 million tonnes (5.0%) less than previous year's harvest.

The spring cereals harvest, including spring mixtures, was estimated at 4.3 million tonnes, i.e. 4.7 thousand tonnes (0.1%) more than last year's harvest.

Maize

This year's weather conditions were generally not conducive to the dynamic growth and development of maize. Due to low soil temperatures in spring, corn sowing was spread out over time and lasted from the beginning of the third decade of April to mid-May. Plant emergence was extended and uneven. Favourable weather conditions in June caused an acceleration in plant growth. In the following months, the conditions for the growth and development of maize plants were regionally diverse. In many regions of the country, significant soil drying occurred, causing poorer development of cobs and their poorer graining, and on lighter soils also the drying out of plants. In regions of the country where rainfall was more regular, the conditions for maize vegetation were favourable. Plants reached the right weight and height, and the cobs were well filled with grain. Plant yields are therefore regionally and even locally diverse. In regions with a large rainfall deficit, green maize harvesting began in the second decade of August, and the harvest of grain maize in the second half of September. Grain maize was commonly harvested in October. Due to favourable agrometeorological conditions during the harvest period, low moisture content of harvested maize grain was recorded – at the level of 25% and lower, which had an impact on reducing the costs of drying.

The grain maize harvest is estimated at around 9.4 million tonnes, approximately 2,7% more than last year

The harvest of green maize was estimated at 30.0 million tonnes, i.e. 5.3% more than last year

It is estimated that the area of grain maize cultivation increased by about 1.7% compared to last year and amounted to almost 1.3 million ha. It is estimated that grain maize yields will amount to 73.6 dt/ha and will be higher than last year's by about 0.7 dt/ha, i.e. by 1.0%. The harvest of grain maize is estimated at about 9.4 million tons, i.e. by about 2,7% more than last year's.

It is estimated that the area of green maize is larger than last year by about 5,8% and amounts to over 0.6 million ha. It is estimated that green maize yields this year will amount to 464 dt/ha and will be lower by about 0.4% than last year. The green maize harvest is estimated at about 30.0 million tons, i.e. by 5.3% more than obtained in 2023.

Rape and turnip rape

Rape and turnip rape harvest began in the first decade of July (about two weeks earlier than in previous years), and was generally carried out in the third decade of the month. Harvest work proceeded smoothly and was completed at the beginning of August. Rape and turnip rape seeds from this year's harvest are of good quality and show a high degree of oiling (over 40%).

The rape and turnip rape harvest was estimated at 3.3 million tonnes, about 12.6% less than last year's

It is estimated that the area under rape and turnip rape this year decreased by about 8.4% compared to last year and amounted to about 1.0 million ha. The rape and turnip rape harvest was estimated about 3.3 million tonnes, i.e. about 12.6% less than last year.

Potatoes

At the beginning of the growing season, soil moisture was optimal for potato plants. The later course of weather conditions with the lack of rainfall in many regions of the country, its uneven distribution and high air temperatures meant that the yield potential of potatoes was not fully utilised. Potato harvest began in August and ended in the second decade of October. The quality of tubers from this year's harvest is average (worse than last year).

It is estimated that the area of potato cultivation in 2024 was larger than last year's by approx. 4.0% and amounted to approx. 0.2 million ha. Potato yields in the current year were estimated at 302 dt/ha, i.e. approx. 2.0% more than last year's. Potato harvests were estimated at approx. 5.9 million tons, i.e. 5.9% more than last year's harvest.

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

Sugar beets

This year's weather conditions were generally favorable for sugar beet vegetation, despite the rainfall shortages in some areas. In the final phase of vegetation, mainly in the southern and southwestern parts of the country, soil moisture conditions caused an increase in the mass of sugar beet roots, but also a decrease in polarization. The sugar campaign that began in the third decade of August proceeded without disruptions on the planned dates. In most sugar beet growing regions, the harvest was completed in the first half of November.

It is estimated that the area of sugar beet cultivation is larger than last year by about 6.6% and amounts to almost 0.3 million ha. The sugar beet harvest is estimated at about 18.5 million tonnes, i.e. about 9.0% more than that obtained in 2023.

The sugar beet harvest is estimated at around 18.5 million tonnes, i.e. 9.0% more than last year.

Meadow hay

In most parts of the country, after the second cut, the conditions for the growth of meadow vegetation were generally favourable, although locally periodic moisture deficiencies in the soil were observed. In the south-western part of the country, heavy rains in September made harvesting difficult, and locally also caused flooding and inundation of meadows. In most of the country, the third cut of meadow hay was harvested in the second half of September. The yield of the third cut of meadow grasses in terms of hay was estimated at about 12.1 dt/ha, i.e. about 3.4% 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 4.4% 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 4.4% more than last year's harvest

Field vegetables

Vegetation conditions in 2024 were varied, but generally unfavorable for growing field vegetables. In March, due to excessive soil moisture, there were delays in field work, especially in north-eastern and south-eastern Poland. The emergence of vegetables sown at the end of March and the beginning of April was even, but the lack of rainfall that occurred in the second half of April slowed down the growth of the plants. Frosts at the turn of April and May resulted in frost losses, especially on uncovered plantations. In the second half of May, local hailstorms were reported, which damaged some crops, and the lack of rainfall from May to June resulted in significant drying of the topsoil. Rainfall in July improved soil moisture, but at the same time contributed to an increase in the pressure of fungal diseases and plant pests. High temperatures and significant sunlight from July to early September accelerated the ripening of vegetables, but due to the deteriorating water balance, it was necessary to use additional irrigation of the plantation. The weather in September and October favored the weight gain of late varieties of vegetables, and harvesting conditions in the main production areas were good.

The total production of field vegetables (early and late) is estimated at over 3.8 million tonnes, i.e. at a level similar to that achieved last year. The cabbage harvest in 2024 decreased by 9.1% compared to 2023 and amounted to 571.2 thousand tonnes. Cauliflower pro-

The production of ground vegetables is estimated at approximately 3.8 million tonnes, i.e. at a level similar to last year

duction was estimated at 108.1 thousand tonnes, i.e. 14.8% less than last year, and the broccoli harvest was estimated at 77.2 thousand tonnes, i.e. 2.3% less than in 2023.The drop of production concerned mainly early varieties of these vegetables. Due to the increase in the cultivation area, the onion harvest amounted to 675.4 thousand tonnes, i.e. 6.6% more than in the previous year. Carrot production was estimated at 559.4 thousand tonnes, i.e. 3.1% less than in 2023, and beets at 240.7 thousand tonnes, i.e. 4.8% less than a year earlier. The harvest of field tomatoes increased by 19.9% and amounted to 203.4 thousand tonnes, while cucumbers decreased by 14.1% to 112.7 thousand tonnes. Parsley production amounted to 151.8 thousand tonnes, i.e. 2.5% more than in the previous year, and root celeriac decreased by 5.9% to 99.9 thousand tonnes. Sweet corn harvest increased by 4.0% and amounted to 160.0 thousand tonnes. The total production of pumpkins, squashes and zucchini amounted to 425.2 thousand tonnes and was 5.3% higher than the year before. The harvest of all other species of field vegetables is estimated at 446.4 thousand tonnes.

Fruits from trees

The harvest of fruit from trees in orchards are estimated at approx. 3.7 million tonnes, i.e. approx. 14.4% less than the production in the previous year

Due to frosts at the end of April and early May, significant frost damage to flower buds and heavy fall of buds were recorded in many regions of the country. Fruit damage also occurred in the second half of May as a result of local hailstorms. The weather conditions in the following months of the growing season varied. In many regions of the country, there was a deficit in rainfall, resulting in smaller fruit and a decline in the quality of the marketable crop. High air temperatures in August and September, also recorded at night, led to poorer fruit color and reduced taste. The October weather was favorable for fruit harvesting at that time.

Tree fruit production in 2024 was estimated at 3.7 million tonnes, i.e. 14.4% less than in the previous year. The harvest from apple orchards amounted to almost 3.4 million tonnes and was 13.1% lower compared to 2023. The production of pears in orchards was estimated at 74.2 thousand. t, i.e. 6.1% less than a year ago, while the plum harvest was 25.1% lower and amounted to 95.2 thousand tonnes. Sour cherry production was estimated at 110.2 thousand tonnes, i.e. 34.6% less than a year earlier, and the sweet cherry harvest decreased by 25.8% to 51.0 thousand tonnes. The total production of peaches, apricots and walnuts was estimated at 14.1 thousand tonnes, i.e. 27.9% less than last year. The harvest of other tree fruits decreased by 17.7% to 2.3 thousand tonnes.

Fruit from fruit bushes and berry plantations

The harvest of fruit from fruit bushes in orchards and berry plantations was estimated at less than 0.5 million tons, i.e. 14.9% less than in the previous year

Fruit production from fruit bushes and berry plantations in orchards was estimated at 481.7 thousand tonnes, i.e. 14.9% less than in the previous year. The decline in harvest was caused by frosts at the turn of April and May, which damaged flowers and fruit buds. The lack of sufficient rainfall during the growing season resulted in a significant shortening of the harvesting period of most species of berry fruits. The raspberry harvest in 2024 decreased by 20.0% compared to the previous year and amounted to 76.9 thousand.

Total production of currants (black and colored currants combined) was estimated at 100.2 thousand tonnes, i.e. 22.7% less than in 2023, of which the blackcurrant harvest was estimated at 67.9 thousand tonnes, i.e. 25.8% less than last year. Blueberry production remained at the level from 2023 and amounted to 62.0 thousand tonnes, and the strawberry harvest decreased by 11.8% and amounted to 158.6 thousand tonnes. Chokeberry production was estimated at 45.1 thousand tonnes, i.e. 15.8% less than in 2023, and the number of gooseberries decreased to 6.5 thousand tonnes and was 21.5% lower than a year earlier. The harvest of other fruit from fruit bushes and berry plantations in orchards was estimated at 32.4 thousand tonnes, i.e. 11.3% less than in 2023.

Agrometeorological conditions and autumn assessment of winter crops in 2024

In September, exceptionally high air temperatures were recorded, significantly exceeding multi-year norms. In the first half of September, soil moisture was insufficient in some areas due to the lack of rainfall. Heavy rains in the second decade of the month, mainly in the south-western part of the country, caused flooding of fields and floods. As a result of flooding and flooding, many farms reported losses in crops and on permanent grasslands. In non-flooded areas, warm and sunny weather generally created good conditions for harvesting crops. In the first decade of September, sowing of winter rape and turnip rape, which began in August, was completed, and sowing of rye and triticale began. Sowing of winter wheat began in the second half of September. During the month, potato harvesting, which began in August, was continued, sugar beet was harvested, and another cut of meadow grasses and perennial legumes was harvested. Throughout the country, maize harvesting for grain began in the second half of September. Locally, stubble catch crops were harvested at the end of the month.

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

Specification	National average air temperature		National average rainfall totals	
	°C	deviation from the norm [a]	mm	% norm [a]
SPRING [b] 2024				
March	6.7	3.6	28.4	75.1
April	10.5	1.9	37.8	104.0
May	16.0	2.6	33.9	53.3
SUMMER [b] 2024				
June	18.4	1.6	74.9	109.0
July	20.3	1.5	92.2	105.0
August	20.2	1.7	64.3	97.0
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

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

Warm and sunny weather in October with periodic heavy rainfall created good conditions for performing field work. 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. Just like a year ago, the emergence of winter crops was assessed at 3.8 to 3.9 qualification grades. Potato harvesting was completed in the second half of the month. Sugar beet and grain maize harvesting continued. Stubble catch crops were harvested during the month. Pre-winter ploughing was widely performed. The pasture period lasted until the end of the month throughout the country.
The air temperature in November supported vegetation and created good conditions for the emergence, growth and development of late-sown winter crops. It also enabled autumn field work and the harvesting of root and fodder plants. Winter crops sown at optimal agrotechnical dates were branching out, and daily air temperature fluctuations were conducive to the hardening of plants. The sugar beet harvest was coming to an end in the middle of the

month. The harvest of stubble catch crops was also being completed, as were pre-winter ploughing and other autumn field work. Favourable thermal conditions in many regions of the country contributed to the extension of the grazing season until the end of November.

According to the November assessment conducted by Statistics Poland field experts, it is estimated that approximately 4.6 million ha of winter cereals were sown for harvest in 2025, i.e. at a level slightly higher than last year, including:

- ✓ Winter wheat on approximately 2.2 million ha,
- ✓ Winter rye on about 0.7 million ha,
- ✓ Winter triticale on over 1.2 million ha,
- ✓ Winter barley on over 0.4 million ha,
- ✓ Mixtures of winter cereals on about 0.1 million ha.

The area sown with rape and turnip rape of winter is estimated to be about 1.0 million ha.

The sowing of winter cereals for the 2025 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 wheat, triticale and barley, was assessed at a level similar to the previous year, while the sown mixtures of winter cereals and rye was assessed slightly higher than 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 3.1 qualifying degrees in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 4.7 degrees in the Opolskie Voivodeship,
- ✓ For winter rye, from 3.3 qualifying degrees in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 5.0 degrees in the Pomorskie Voivodeship,
- ✓ For winter barley, from 3.3 qualifying degrees in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 4.5 degrees in the Opolskie and Wielkopolskie Voivodeships,
- ✓ For winter triticale, from 3.3 qualifying degrees in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 5.0 degrees in the Pomorskie Voivodeship,
- ✓ For mixtures of winter cereals, from 3.4 qualifying degrees in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 4.7 degrees in the Opolskie Voivodeship.

Winter rape and turnip rape plantations were assessed at 4.0 qualification degree. The assessments of rape and turnip rape plantations ranged from 3.4 qualification degree in the Dolnośląskie Voivodeship to 4.5 degrees in the Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Wielkopolskie Voivodeships.

In optimal agronomic timing, nearly 86% of the area designated for winter wheat, over 94% of the area designated for winter rye, 91% of the area designated for winter barley, over 88% of the area designated for winter triticale, about 88% of the area designated for winter cereal mixtures, and over 93% 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, 2025.

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

www.stat.gov.pl/en/

@StatPoland

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Related information

Production of agricultural and horticultural crops in 2023

Data available in databases

BDL: Sown area

Terms used inn official statistics

BDL: Agricultural crops