

Kansas county corn yields, 2026

October crop report reconciliation

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USDA's October estimate puts Kansas corn at 125 bushels an acre on 6.55 million harvested acres, which comes to 819 million bushels. That is one number for a state whose county estimates below run from 18 bushels of dryland corn in the southwest corner to 223 in the northeast. Pivot-irrigated fields sit a few counties away from dryland ones. Anyone working at the county level has to split it somehow.

NASS used to publish county corn yields separately for irrigated and dryland ground. That series ended in 2018, and by then it had thinned to between 20 and 34 counties in a state with 105. County yields without the practice split continue, and they arrive months after the crop is sold. What follows takes the October state estimate as given and puts it on the county map, with the arithmetic constrained to add back up to the state production figure. The county numbers below are bushels per grain-harvested acre, which is how NASS reports a yield. The model itself works in bushels per planted acre, the basis the crop insurance county yields arrive on. The two differ by 2.2 percent in Kansas this year.

1 What the county model is.

Each county and practice gets its own intercept and its own linear trend. On top of that sit two terms shared across all counties within a practice. The first is a loading on the state estimate. The second is a slope on the county's drought index, measured as a departure from the state.

The loading says how hard a county swings with the state. Fit on 1,974 dryland county-years and 1,028 irrigated ones from 2005 through 2025, it comes to 1.387 for dryland and 0.841 for irrigated. When the Kansas corn yield moves one bushel, dryland county yields have historically moved about 1.4 bushels and irrigated about 0.85. Dryland amplifies a state-level swing and irrigation damps it, which is what irrigation is for.

The drought term is a departure from the state. It uses the county's Drought Severity and Coverage Index minus the acre-weighted state average for the same week. The state estimate already carries how dry Kansas is this year, because it comes from a model built on the weekly condition ratings. Feeding absolute county drought in alongside it counts the same information twice. The fitted slope is -0.114 bushels per index point on dryland and -0.045 on irrigated, so a county sitting 100 points drier than the state comes out about 11 bushels below where its trend and the state number alone would put it, and an irrigated county about 5 bushels below.

Both terms are pooled rather than fit county by county. Fitting each county its own trend and its own drought slope gives a dryland RMSE of 22.74 against 20.80 for the pooled form, which is the first and third rows of Table 1. There is not enough signal in a single county's history to support its own slopes.

2 What the backtest says.

Table 1. Anchoring counties to the state estimate cuts dryland error by 9 percent and irrigated by 6 percent. Neither the anchor nor the drought index does much on its own. The test is leave-one-year-out over 2005 to 2025 at crop week 36, the week this estimate anchors on, with the anchor replaced by the state model's own held-out estimate rather than the realized yield, so these are errors the method would actually have made. Mean yields over these county-years are 88.5 dryland and 185.2 irrigated.

Method	Dryland	Irrigated
County trend plus county drought, fit county by county	22.74	20.20
State anchor only, no drought term	23.32	19.06
State anchor plus relative drought	20.80	18.97
State anchor plus absolute drought	20.67	19.02

The anchor by itself makes dryland corn worse, moving 22.74 to 23.32. The drought index only pays once the anchor has removed the common year effect, and the two together are what produces the gain. Irrigated corn does not need that help, where the anchor alone already takes 20.20 to 19.06.

The state anchor's own RMSE is 12.0 bushels at crop week 26, 8.0 at week 30 and 7.6 from week 33 on. At week 26 the county model is worse than fitting each county alone, and the ordering of the methods reverses. Useful county signal does not arrive before about week 30, which is later than any of the modeling choices above matter. The gains are largest at week 30 and give a little back by week 36, which is the week the October report forces.

3 Closing on the state production total.

County predictions made one at a time do not sum to state production, so the gap has to go somewhere. The rule used here spreads it in proportion to each practice's loading, on the reasoning that the residual is a surprise at the state level and counties should absorb a state-level surprise the way they have always absorbed state-level movement.

Table 2. No rule wins on both practices. Imposing the constraint is worth doing for the dryland bias alone. Left unconstrained the model runs 4.4 bushels light on dryland, which is a level error the state number already knows about and no amount of county work would find. The test runs over 2015 to 2025, as far back as FSA county acreage reaches, and mean yields here are 99.5 dryland and 193.4 irrigated.

Rule	Dryland RMSE	Dryland bias	Irrigated RMSE	Irrigated bias
Leave the gap open	20.02	-4.40	19.11	-1.84
Same bushels everywhere	19.29	-3.00	20.10	-0.44
Same percentage everywhere	19.62	-3.20	21.58	+0.21
In proportion to the loading	19.35	-2.85	19.60	-0.92

The loading rule is not the best on either practice taken alone. The uniform rule is 0.06 bushels better on dryland and leaving the gap open is 0.49 better on irrigated. Across four runs of this comparison, differing in county subset, in how the production target was built and in the length of the sample, the loading rule's dryland RMSE has come out at 19.33,

20.41, 19.16 and 19.35. Eleven years does not separate it from the uniform rule, and the ranking of the rules is identical on ten years and on eleven.

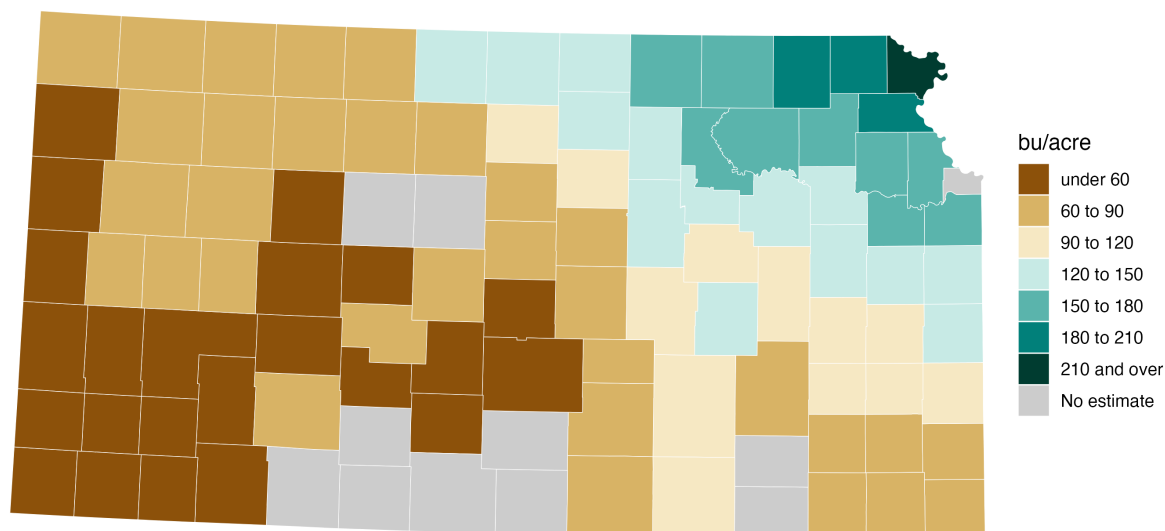
4 The 2026 estimate.

Ninety-four counties carry a dryland estimate and 49 carry an irrigated one, covering 97.6 percent of state planted acres. Closing on the state production figure required taking 12.2 million bushels out of the county total, which is 1.43 percent, split as 2.00 bushels off every dryland county and 1.21 off every irrigated one.

Figure 1. Dryland corn falls from 223 bushels in Doniphan County to 18 in Stevens, a factor of twelve across one state, with the gradient running northeast to southwest along the rainfall line. The median dryland county comes in at 87.1. Counties in grey have no dryland corn to estimate.

Dryland corn yield by county, Kansas 2026

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac. 94 of 105 counties carry a dryland estimate.

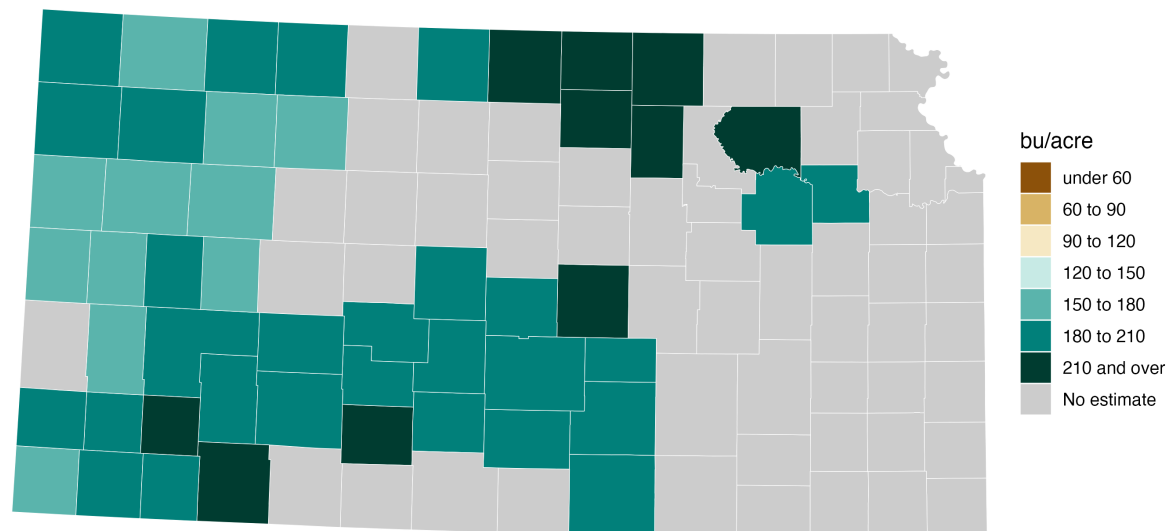


County acres are ASSUMED, not observed: county shares of state planted acres averaged over 2023-2025 FSA data, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted acreage. FSA county acreage is published through 2025.

Figure 2. Irrigated yields vary far less, running from 166.9 to 228.3 bushels with a median of 194.0. The entire irrigated range is narrower than the gap between the median dryland county and the best one, which is the loading difference showing up in a second form. Fifty-six counties have no irrigated corn to estimate.

Irrigated corn yield by county, Kansas 2026

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac. 49 of 105 counties carry an irrigated estimate.

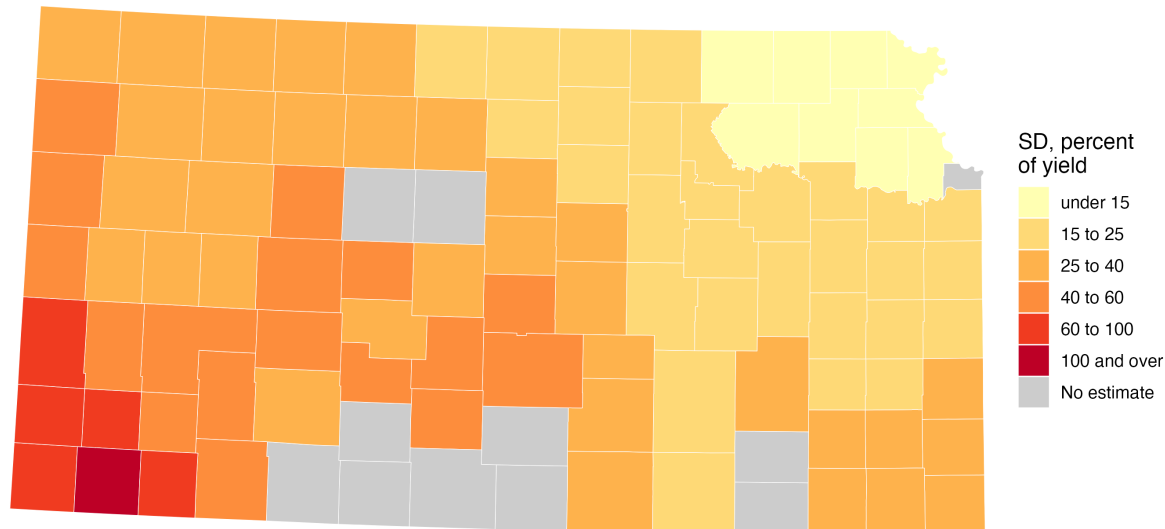


County acres are ASSUMED, not observed: county shares of state planted acres averaged over 2023-2025 FSA data, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted acreage. FSA county acreage is published through 2025.

Figure 3. The dryland southwest is where the estimate is weakest. The irrigated map has no weak counties at all. The prediction standard deviation is nearly constant in bushels within a practice, 24.3 on dryland and 19.8 on irrigated, because every county has a similar length of history and the residual scale is pooled. As a share of predicted yield it runs from 10.9 percent to 136.0 on dryland and from 8.8 to 11.9 on irrigated, and Stevens County at 136 percent has an interval wider than its own estimate.

Where the 2026 county estimate is weakest, dryland corn

Prediction standard deviation as a percent of predicted yield. In bushels it is near constant at 24.3, of which 10.8 comes from the state anchor and is shared by every county.



County acres are ASSUMED, not observed: county shares of state planted acres averaged over 2023-2025 FSA data, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted acreage. FSA county acreage is published through 2025.

5 Acreage is an assumption this year.

FSA county acreage is published through 2025 and the 2026 crop year is not final until next January. The county acres used here are each county's average share of state planted acres over the last three FSA years, 2023 through 2025, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted figure of 7.05 million acres. FSA has posted in-season 2026 files for August, September and October, and those are not used, because certification runs late and an in-season file undercounts against the January final the method was built on.

Moving that window back makes the reconciliation worse in a straight line. The residual runs 1.43 percent on 2023 through 2025, 2.87 percent on 2022 through 2024, and 3.53 percent on 2021 through 2023, with everything else in the calculation held fixed. The county and practice composition of Kansas corn has moved enough over five years to show up in the arithmetic, and the most recent three years reconcile best. The constraint is over acres times yield, so an error in county acres moves county yields directly rather than sitting beside them. The 2025 crop year is the first one where the allocation closed on acres that were reported rather than assumed, and its residual came to 0.59 percent.

6 What the numbers will not support.

A dryland RMSE near 19.4 bushels sits against a mean dryland yield of 99.5 over the years the allocation is scored on. That is 19 percent error. Roughly 7.6 of those bushels are the state model's own error at the anchor week, and no amount of county work removes it. The error decomposition bears this out: on dryland the total prediction standard deviation of 24.3 breaks into a common component of 10.8 and an idiosyncratic component of 21.8, so about 20 percent of the error variance is shared across counties. On irrigated the shared share is 11 percent. The RMSE and the mean yield here are in bushels per planted acre, which is the basis the backtest scores on. The standard deviations are on the harvested-acre basis, to match the county tables.

Two choices in the method are not settled by the evidence. The residual rule is one, where uniform and loading-weighted sit within 0.06 bushels on dryland and 0.50 on irrigated, in opposite directions, and eleven years cannot separate them. The drought term is the other. Measuring drought against the state wins clearly at week 33, at 20.33 against 20.74 for the next best. At week 36 the two forms trade places by practice, and Table 1 shows it: the absolute form is 0.13 bushels ahead on dryland and 0.05 behind on irrigated. The estimates here use the relative form, on the week 33 result and on the argument that absolute county drought counts the statewide drought twice. A quarter of a bushel at the publication week does not settle it either way.

County estimates are not a substitute for a county yield. They are the state estimate, distributed by a rule that is right on average and that carries an interval wider than most people will want. In the dryland southwest the interval is wider than the estimate.

7 County tables.

The nine crop reporting districts follow, each with planted acres, last year's RMA yield converted to the same harvested-acre basis, the predicted yield and one prediction standard deviation for every county and practice in it. The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, which every county shares, with each county's own, so counties cannot be added together as if they were independent. Pooling the published bands as if they were gives a state band of 2.1 bushels where the aggregate actually misses by 7.1, which is 3.4 times too narrow.

7.1 Northwest district

2026 Kansas corn, predicted county yields: Northwest district

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac on 6,550,000 harvested acres. Yield is plus or minus one prediction standard deviation. Both yield columns are on the USDA grain-harvested basis. The 2025 column is that county's RMA yield converted to it.

County	Practice	Planted acres	2025 actual	Predicted yield	Prediction SD	Yield $\pm$ 1 SD
CHEYENNE	Dryland	60,028	91.4	73.4	24.3	73.4 $\pm$ 24.3
CHEYENNE	Irrigated	38,121	212.7	191.1	19.8	191.1 $\pm$ 19.8
DECATUR	Dryland	126,498	79.1	63.6	24.3	63.6 $\pm$ 24.3
DECATUR	Irrigated	8,666	206.6	181.5	19.8	181.5 $\pm$ 19.8
GRAHAM	Dryland	60,116	90.6	62.2	24.3	62.2 $\pm$ 24.3
GRAHAM	Irrigated	10,525	191.8	179.3	19.8	179.3 $\pm$ 19.8
NORTON	Dryland	144,110	85.3	63.9	24.3	63.9 $\pm$ 24.3
NORTON	Irrigated	11,729	211.8	184.9	19.8	184.9 $\pm$ 19.8
RAWLINS	Dryland	128,995	93.1	75.5	24.3	75.5 $\pm$ 24.3
RAWLINS	Irrigated	11,680	198.5	175.4	19.8	175.4 $\pm$ 19.8
SHERIDAN	Dryland	145,536	67.3	63.4	24.3	63.4 $\pm$ 24.3
SHERIDAN	Irrigated	63,459	208.6	177.4	19.8	177.4 $\pm$ 19.8
SHERMAN	Dryland	153,431	83.3	54.9	24.3	54.9 $\pm$ 24.3
SHERMAN	Irrigated	79,582	225.3	182.6	19.8	182.6 $\pm$ 19.8
THOMAS	Dryland	241,721	65.2	75.8	24.3	75.8 $\pm$ 24.3
THOMAS	Irrigated	82,342	207.5	184.0	19.8	184.0 $\pm$ 19.8

County acres are ASSUMED, not observed: county shares of state planted acres averaged over 2023-2025 FSA data, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted acreage. FSA county acreage is published through 2025.

The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, shared by every county, with each county's own. Do not add counties as if they were independent.

7.2 West Central district

2026 Kansas corn, predicted county yields: West Central district

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac on 6,550,000 harvested acres. Yield is plus or minus one prediction standard deviation. Both yield columns are on the USDA grain-harvested basis. The 2025 column is that county's RMA yield converted to it.

County	Practice	Planted acres	2025 actual	Predicted yield	Prediction SD	Yield $\pm$ 1 SD
GOVE	Dryland	41,539	99.7	72.5	24.3	72.5 $\pm$ 24.3
GOVE	Irrigated	6,074	191.2	166.9	19.8	166.9 $\pm$ 19.8
GREELEY	Dryland	75,677	99.4	46.8	24.3	46.8 $\pm$ 24.3
GREELEY	Irrigated	11,888	208.4	172.0	19.8	172.0 $\pm$ 19.8
LANE	Dryland	46,552	117.8	88.7	24.3	88.7 $\pm$ 24.3
LANE	Irrigated	8,778	201.9	175.0	19.8	175.0 $\pm$ 19.8
LOGAN	Dryland	134,915	81.9	72.0	24.3	72.0 $\pm$ 24.3
LOGAN	Irrigated	7,523	206.6	173.4	19.8	173.4 $\pm$ 19.8
NESS	Dryland	21,764	59.8	58.7	24.3	58.7 $\pm$ 24.3
SCOTT	Dryland	106,314	125.1	89.9	24.3	89.9 $\pm$ 24.3
SCOTT	Irrigated	25,231	212.3	189.5	19.8	189.5 $\pm$ 19.8
TREGO	Dryland	27,914	100.3	59.5	24.3	59.5 $\pm$ 24.3
WALLACE	Dryland	81,876	111.1	58.2	24.3	58.2 $\pm$ 24.3
WALLACE	Irrigated	27,609	204.1	172.0	19.8	172.0 $\pm$ 19.8
WICHITA	Dryland	96,094	134.5	75.8	24.3	75.8 $\pm$ 24.3
WICHITA	Irrigated	29,536	229.9	173.5	19.8	173.5 $\pm$ 19.8

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The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, shared by every county, with each county's own. Do not add counties as if they were independent.

7.3 Southwest district

2026 Kansas corn, predicted county yields: Southwest district

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac on 6,550,000 harvested acres. Yield is plus or minus one prediction standard deviation. Both yield columns are on the USDA grain-harvested basis. The 2025 column is that county's RMA yield converted to it.

County	Practice	Planted acres	2025 actual	Predicted yield	Prediction SD	Yield $\pm$ 1 SD
FINNEY	Dryland	59,227	84.1	45.6	24.3	45.6 $\pm$ 24.3
FINNEY	Irrigated	80,762	222.8	182.9	19.8	182.9 $\pm$ 19.8
FORD	Dryland	10,619	129.3	68.8	24.3	68.8 $\pm$ 24.3
FORD	Irrigated	36,910	227.7	206.6	19.8	206.6 $\pm$ 19.8
GRANT	Dryland	22,040	96.9	33.6	24.3	33.6 $\pm$ 24.3
GRANT	Irrigated	40,579	220.7	193.8	19.8	193.8 $\pm$ 19.8
GRAY	Dryland	33,824	101.4	56.9	24.3	56.9 $\pm$ 24.3
GRAY	Irrigated	87,237	239.5	200.4	19.8	200.4 $\pm$ 19.8
HAMILTON	Dryland	29,186	88.6	40.4	24.3	40.4 $\pm$ 24.3
HASKELL	Dryland	42,497	103.0	54.8	24.3	54.8 $\pm$ 24.3
HASKELL	Irrigated	84,590	242.2	210.8	19.8	210.8 $\pm$ 19.8
HODGEMAN	Dryland	4,326	97.4	56.2	24.3	56.2 $\pm$ 24.3
HODGEMAN	Irrigated	13,099	190.5	181.6	19.8	181.6 $\pm$ 19.8
KEARNY	Dryland	23,125	98.8	43.4	24.3	43.4 $\pm$ 24.3
KEARNY	Irrigated	43,783	211.2	176.6	19.8	176.6 $\pm$ 19.8
MEADE	Dryland	11,699	116.8	49.0	24.3	49.0 $\pm$ 24.3
MEADE	Irrigated	76,070	254.4	222.3	19.8	222.3 $\pm$ 19.8
MORTON	Dryland	15,199	65.3	26.7	24.3	26.7 $\pm$ 24.3
MORTON	Irrigated	19,993	207.7	179.8	19.8	179.8 $\pm$ 19.8
SEWARD	Dryland	9,741	107.0	39.2	24.3	39.2 $\pm$ 24.3
SEWARD	Irrigated	63,658	238.6	198.9	19.8	198.9 $\pm$ 19.8
STANTON	Dryland	67,029	82.8	28.6	24.3	28.6 $\pm$ 24.3
STANTON	Irrigated	38,716	199.6	185.1	19.8	185.1 $\pm$ 19.8
STEVENS	Dryland	18,287	64.7	17.9	24.3	17.9 $\pm$ 24.3
STEVENS	Irrigated	105,751	232.2	193.5	19.8	193.5 $\pm$ 19.8

County acres are ASSUMED, not observed: county shares of state planted acres averaged over 2023-2025 FSA data, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted acreage. FSA county acreage is published through 2025.

The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, shared by every county, with each county's own. Do not add counties as if they were independent.

7.4 North Central district

2026 Kansas corn, predicted county yields: North Central district

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac on 6,550,000 harvested acres. Yield is plus or minus one prediction standard deviation. Both yield columns are on the USDA grain-harvested basis. The 2025 column is that county's RMA yield converted to it.

County	Practice	Planted acres	2025 actual	Predicted yield	Prediction SD	Yield $\pm$ 1 SD
CLAY	Dryland	71,473	137.8	141.7	24.3	141.7 $\pm$ 24.3
CLAY	Irrigated	18,634	227.5	225.9	19.8	225.9 $\pm$ 19.8
CLOUD	Dryland	63,972	110.2	122.4	24.3	122.4 $\pm$ 24.3
CLOUD	Irrigated	16,013	206.2	213.5	19.8	213.5 $\pm$ 19.8
JEWELL	Dryland	99,734	146.4	136.6	24.3	136.6 $\pm$ 24.3
JEWELL	Irrigated	9,342	210.9	228.3	20.0	228.3 $\pm$ 20.0
MITCHELL	Dryland	55,583	130.9	104.1	24.3	104.1 $\pm$ 24.3
OSBORNE	Dryland	35,452	112.7	80.2	24.3	80.2 $\pm$ 24.3
OTTAWA	Dryland	20,041	129.5	119.5	24.3	119.5 $\pm$ 24.3
PHILLIPS	Dryland	102,143	113.0	87.2	24.3	87.2 $\pm$ 24.3
REPUBLIC	Dryland	104,841	162.7	148.7	24.3	148.7 $\pm$ 24.3
REPUBLIC	Irrigated	39,944	213.1	225.7	19.8	225.7 $\pm$ 19.8
ROOKS	Dryland	31,646	104.7	76.5	24.3	76.5 $\pm$ 24.3
SMITH	Dryland	127,291	146.2	122.3	24.3	122.3 $\pm$ 24.3
SMITH	Irrigated	6,518	186.1	180.3	19.8	180.3 $\pm$ 19.8
WASHINGTON	Dryland	134,886	164.3	159.2	24.3	159.2 $\pm$ 24.3
WASHINGTON	Irrigated	12,001	216.1	215.3	19.8	215.3 $\pm$ 19.8

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The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, shared by every county, with each county's own. Do not add counties as if they were independent.

7.5 Central district

2026 Kansas corn, predicted county yields: Central district

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac on 6,550,000 harvested acres. Yield is plus or minus one prediction standard deviation. Both yield columns are on the USDA grain-harvested basis. The 2025 column is that county's RMA yield converted to it.

County	Practice	Planted acres	2025 actual	Predicted yield	Prediction SD	Yield $\pm$ 1 SD
BARTON	Dryland	19,316	116.5	67.8	24.3	67.8 $\pm$ 24.3
BARTON	Irrigated	24,494	226.6	204.1	19.8	204.1 $\pm$ 19.8
DICKINSON	Dryland	42,463	137.9	132.1	24.3	132.1 $\pm$ 24.3
ELLSWORTH	Dryland	6,391	98.2	63.8	24.3	63.8 $\pm$ 24.3
LINCOLN	Dryland	13,089	112.9	88.9	24.3	88.9 $\pm$ 24.3
MARION	Dryland	87,109	124.8	102.1	24.3	102.1 $\pm$ 24.3
MCPHERSON	Dryland	47,491	117.2	70.4	24.3	70.4 $\pm$ 24.3
MCPHERSON	Irrigated	20,667	197.4	211.1	19.8	211.1 $\pm$ 19.8
RICE	Dryland	30,680	121.9	55.5	24.3	55.5 $\pm$ 24.3
RICE	Irrigated	16,747	219.3	196.2	19.8	196.2 $\pm$ 19.8
RUSH	Dryland	10,292	71.5	54.7	24.3	54.7 $\pm$ 24.3
SALINE	Dryland	21,288	114.2	89.1	24.3	89.1 $\pm$ 24.3

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The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, shared by every county, with each county's own. Do not add counties as if they were independent.

7.6 South Central district

2026 Kansas corn, predicted county yields: South Central district

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac on 6,550,000 harvested acres. Yield is plus or minus one prediction standard deviation. Both yield columns are on the USDA grain-harvested basis. The 2025 column is that county's RMA yield converted to it.

County	Practice	Planted acres	2025 actual	Predicted yield	Prediction SD	Yield $\pm$ 1 SD
EDWARDS	Dryland	22,184	107.7	56.7	24.3	56.7 $\pm$ 24.3
EDWARDS	Irrigated	75,615	228.3	205.8	19.8	205.8 $\pm$ 19.8
HARVEY	Dryland	79,109	124.7	76.3	24.3	76.3 $\pm$ 24.3
HARVEY	Irrigated	23,539	193.2	199.6	19.8	199.6 $\pm$ 19.8
KINGMAN	Irrigated	9,718	199.1	196.6	19.8	196.6 $\pm$ 19.8
KIOWA	Irrigated	34,180	232.7	213.8	19.8	213.8 $\pm$ 19.8
PAWNEE	Dryland	24,418	90.2	65.3	24.3	65.3 $\pm$ 24.3
PAWNEE	Irrigated	41,630	216.0	197.9	19.8	197.9 $\pm$ 19.8
PRATT	Dryland	26,632	97.9	47.2	24.3	47.2 $\pm$ 24.3
PRATT	Irrigated	57,572	213.4	208.9	19.8	208.9 $\pm$ 19.8
RENO	Dryland	27,716	102.7	54.6	24.3	54.6 $\pm$ 24.3
RENO	Irrigated	30,940	203.3	205.6	19.8	205.6 $\pm$ 19.8
SEDGWICK	Dryland	45,286	115.9	74.2	24.3	74.2 $\pm$ 24.3
SEDGWICK	Irrigated	23,218	181.4	201.6	19.8	201.6 $\pm$ 19.8
STAFFORD	Dryland	26,797	88.5	45.3	24.3	45.3 $\pm$ 24.3
STAFFORD	Irrigated	47,989	219.0	197.0	19.8	197.0 $\pm$ 19.8
SUMNER	Dryland	58,983	113.3	72.7	24.3	72.7 $\pm$ 24.3
SUMNER	Irrigated	6,394	184.5	194.0	19.8	194.0 $\pm$ 19.8

County acres are ASSUMED, not observed: county shares of state planted acres averaged over 2023-2025 FSA data, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted acreage. FSA county acreage is published through 2025.

The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, shared by every county, with each county's own. Do not add counties as if they were independent.

7.7 Northeast district

2026 Kansas corn, predicted county yields: Northeast district

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac on 6,550,000 harvested acres. Yield is plus or minus one prediction standard deviation. Both yield columns are on the USDA grain-harvested basis. The 2025 column is that county's RMA yield converted to it.

County	Practice	Planted acres	2025 actual	Predicted yield	Prediction SD	Yield $\pm$ 1 SD
ATCHISON	Dryland	79,885	184.6	185.2	24.3	185.2 $\pm$ 24.3
BROWN	Dryland	132,686	204.6	200.2	24.3	200.2 $\pm$ 24.3
DONIPHAN	Dryland	106,276	210.2	222.9	24.3	222.9 $\pm$ 24.3
JACKSON	Dryland	48,320	167.6	166.8	24.3	166.8 $\pm$ 24.3
JEFFERSON	Dryland	49,562	178.2	178.3	24.3	178.3 $\pm$ 24.3
LEAVENWORTH	Dryland	24,149	165.3	163.4	24.3	163.4 $\pm$ 24.3
MARSHALL	Dryland	170,337	171.1	168.4	24.3	168.4 $\pm$ 24.3
NEMAHA	Dryland	155,203	192.3	183.4	24.3	183.4 $\pm$ 24.3
POTTAWATOMIE	Dryland	36,488	166.2	171.3	24.3	171.3 $\pm$ 24.3
POTTAWATOMIE	Irrigated	15,229	206.3	211.2	19.8	211.2 $\pm$ 19.8
RILEY	Dryland	30,565	159.3	156.0	24.3	156.0 $\pm$ 24.3

County acres are ASSUMED, not observed: county shares of state planted acres averaged over 2023-2025 FSA data, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted acreage. FSA county acreage is published through 2025.

The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, shared by every county, with each county's own. Do not add counties as if they were independent.

7.8 East Central district

2026 Kansas corn, predicted county yields: East Central district

Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac on 6,550,000 harvested acres. Yield is plus or minus one prediction standard deviation. Both yield columns are on the USDA grain-harvested basis. The 2025 column is that county's RMA yield converted to it.

County	Practice	Planted acres	2025 actual	Predicted yield	Prediction SD	Yield $\pm$ 1 SD
ANDERSON	Dryland	53,311	138.5	113.0	24.3	113.0 $\pm$ 24.3
CHASE	Dryland	10,157	119.8	126.1	24.3	126.1 $\pm$ 24.3
COFFEY	Dryland	41,867	144.9	109.6	24.3	109.6 $\pm$ 24.3
DOUGLAS	Dryland	33,014	155.0	151.2	24.3	151.2 $\pm$ 24.3
FRANKLIN	Dryland	44,845	143.5	137.6	24.3	137.6 $\pm$ 24.3
GEARY	Dryland	7,760	161.0	147.0	24.3	147.0 $\pm$ 24.3
JOHNSON	Dryland	16,516	154.2	151.8	24.3	151.8 $\pm$ 24.3
LINN	Dryland	27,780	143.5	126.1	24.3	126.1 $\pm$ 24.3
LYON	Dryland	35,118	100.6	108.0	24.3	108.0 $\pm$ 24.3
MIAMI	Dryland	27,944	156.4	143.7	24.3	143.7 $\pm$ 24.3
MORRIS	Dryland	30,325	121.0	116.7	24.3	116.7 $\pm$ 24.3
OSAGE	Dryland	43,736	124.8	128.0	24.3	128.0 $\pm$ 24.3
SHAWNEE	Dryland	30,514	142.9	142.9	24.3	142.9 $\pm$ 24.3
SHAWNEE	Irrigated	12,138	198.8	193.1	19.8	193.1 $\pm$ 19.8
WABAUNSEE	Dryland	15,542	143.9	141.0	24.3	141.0 $\pm$ 24.3
WABAUNSEE	Irrigated	2,907	200.2	204.8	19.8	204.8 $\pm$ 19.8

County acres are ASSUMED, not observed: county shares of state planted acres averaged over 2023-2025 FSA data, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted acreage. FSA county acreage is published through 2025.

The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, shared by every county, with each county's own. Do not add counties as if they were independent.

7.9 Southeast district

2026 Kansas corn, predicted county yields: Southeast district						
Allocated from the USDA October estimate of 125 bu/ac on 6,550,000 harvested acres. Yield is plus or minus one prediction standard deviation. Both yield columns are on the USDA grain-harvested basis. The 2025 column is that county's RMA yield converted to it.						
County	Practice	Planted acres	2025 actual	Predicted yield	Prediction SD	Yield $\pm$ 1 SD
ALLEN	Dryland	43,283	136.0	101.1	24.3	101.1 $\pm$ 24.3
BOURBON	Dryland	16,535	124.4	94.6	24.3	94.6 $\pm$ 24.3
BUTLER	Dryland	89,740	142.5	105.7	24.3	105.7 $\pm$ 24.3
CHEROKEE	Dryland	66,058	119.4	77.1	24.3	77.1 $\pm$ 24.3
COWLEY	Dryland	37,788	125.7	99.9	24.3	99.9 $\pm$ 24.3
CRAWFORD	Dryland	51,659	115.8	87.0	24.3	87.0 $\pm$ 24.3
GREENWOOD	Dryland	9,037	131.3	87.1	24.3	87.1 $\pm$ 24.3
LABETTE	Dryland	44,255	94.6	64.7	24.3	64.7 $\pm$ 24.3
MONTGOMERY	Dryland	39,165	111.6	77.3	24.3	77.3 $\pm$ 24.3
NEOSHO	Dryland	39,139	112.2	89.1	24.3	89.1 $\pm$ 24.3
WILSON	Dryland	43,646	123.9	89.4	24.3	89.4 $\pm$ 24.3
WOODSON	Dryland	14,916	145.4	100.3	24.3	100.3 $\pm$ 24.3
County acres are ASSUMED, not observed: county shares of state planted acres averaged over 2023-2025 FSA data, applied to the NASS 2026 state planted acreage. FSA county acreage is published through 2025.						
The standard deviation combines the state anchor's error, shared by every county, with each county's own. Do not add counties as if they were independent.						

8 Contact

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