Harvest or profit crop is an agricultural crop that is fully grown to sell for profit. It’s generally purchased by parties break away a farm. The term is employed to differentiate marketed crops from subsistence crops that are those fed to the producer's own stock or fully grown as food for the producer's family. In earlier times money crops were typically solely a little (but vital) a part of a farm's total yield, whereas nowadays, particularly in developed countries and among smallholders the majority crops are in the main fully grown for revenue. Within the least developed countries, money crops are typically crops which magnetize demand in additional developed nations, and thus have some export price.

Plant disease cotton could be an important harvest. Per the National Cotton Council of America, in 2014, China was the world's largest cotton-producing country with a calculable output of regarding 100 million 480-pound bales. This makes it tough for a developing nation to export its product overseas, and forces developing nations to contend with foreign product that are exported from developed nations at by artificial means low costs.

Prices for major money crops are set in goods markets with international scope, with some native variation supported freight prices and native offer and demand balance. A consequence of this can be that a nation, region, or individual producer looking forward to such a crop could suffer low costs ought to a bumper crop elsewhere cause excess offer on the worldwide markets. This technique has been criticized by ancient farmers. Low is an example of a product that has been vulnerable to important goods futures worth variations.

The Arctic climate is mostly not tributary for the cultivation of money crops. However, one potential harvest for the Arctic is Rhodisola rosea, a hardy plant used as a meditative herb that grows within the Arctic. There's presently shopper demand for the plant, however the obtainable offer is a smaller amount than the demand.

Cash crops adult in regions with a temperate climate embrace several cereals (wheat, rye, corn, barley, and oats), oil-yielding crops (e.g. grape seed, mustard seeds), vegetables (e.g. potatoes), lumber yielding trees (e.g. Spruce, Pines, and Firs), tree fruit or prime fruit (e.g. apples, cherries) and soft fruit (e.g. strawberries, raspberries).

In regions with a subtropical climate, oil-yielding crops (e.g. soybeans), cotton, rice, tobacco, indigo, citrus, pomegranates, and a few vegetables and herbs are the predominant money crops.

In regions with a tropical climate, coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, bananas, oranges, cotton and jute (a soft, shiny vegetable fiber that may be spun into coarse, sturdy threads), area unit common money crops. The feather palm may be a tropical palm, and also the fruit from its accustomed create vegetable oil.