

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service



Texas Crop Progress and Condition

Southern Plains Regional Field Office
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Much of the state received from trace amounts to upwards of 1.50 inches of precipitation. Isolated areas in North East and the Blacklands received up to 3.00 inches, while very isolated areas in South East Texas received up to 6.00 inches. Drought conditions ranged from none to exceptionally dry with the Northern and Southern Plains, the Blacklands, and South Texas being the driest. There was an average of 6.4 days suitable for fieldwork.

Small Grains: Winter wheat continued to struggle in the Blacklands, the Northern High Plains, the Southern Low Plains and the Cross Timbers. Irrigated wheat was doing well in the Northern and Southern High Plains. However, in some areas within the Southern Low Plains and the Edwards Plateau failed winter wheat was plowed up.

Row Crops: Cotton plantings in the Southern High Plains and the Trans-Pecos was delayed while producers awaited adequate moisture. Cotton continued to be planted in the Coastal Bend, the Lower Valley, and South Texas. Rice plantings continued in areas of the Upper Coast. Sorghum producers awaited precipitation in areas of the Northern High Plains and the Southern Low Plains.

Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crops: In the Lower Valley, harvesting had begun for onions while citrus trees and sugarcane was irrigated. Irrigated watermelons had progressed in the Lower Valley. Vegetable plantings had begun in some areas of South Texas, while pecan trees in the Cross Timbers had broken free from winter dormancy.

Livestock, Range and Pasture: Supplemental feeding continued across the state. Topsoil and subsoil conditions were very short due to the lack of moisture. In areas of North East Texas, fly presence had increased while feral hog control continued. Range and pasture conditions had improved in the Edwards Plateau, while areas of the Coastal Bend and the Lower Valley continued to decline.

Crop Progress

Store	Percent of Acreage						
Stage	Current Week	Previous Week	Previous Year	5 Year Average			
Corn							
Planted	64	63	60	61			
Emerged	49	45	51	49			
Cotton							
Planted	16	12	16	14			
Rice							
Planted	73	60	78	71			
Emerged	43	26	58	54			
Sorghum							
Planted	57	48	51	59			
Winter Wheat							
Headed	30	26	39	44			
Oats							
Headed	57	44	54	57			

Crop Condition

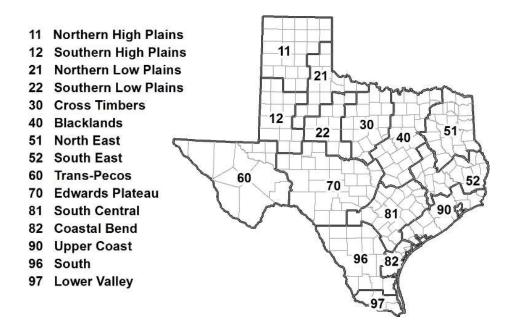
Crop	Percent of Acreage					Index ¹	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	2022	2021
Wheat	0	6	13	23	58	22	54
Oats	0	6	14	17	63	21	43
Range and Pasture	1	6	17	29	47	26	40

The formula for the condition index is I = (5V + 25P + 60F + 90G + 110E)/100 where I = crop condition index and V, P, F, G, E = percentage of crop rated very poor, poor, fair, good, excellent.

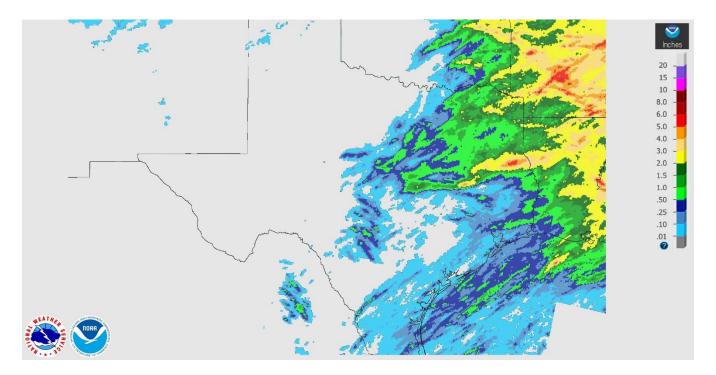
Soil Moisture and Days Suitable by District

	Topsoil Moisture Condition by District			Subsoil Moisture Condition by District				Days Suitable	
District	Percentage of Acreage			Percentage of Acreage					
	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	for Fieldwork
11	86	13	1	0	88	11	1	0	6.7
12	80	20	0	0	57	38	5	0	6.8
21	54	45	1	0	49	51	0	0	6.1
22	78	22	0	0	93	7	0	0	6.7
30	32	54	14	0	35	54	11	0	6.3
40	31	26	42	1	29	24	43	4	5.3
51	4	25	67	4	7	26	64	3	6.2
52	1	39	55	5	1	40	54	5	6.6
60	69	27	4	0	69	27	4	0	6.2
70	79	20	1	0	82	18	0	0	7.0
81	20	43	37	0	26	48	26	0	6.7
82	48	44	8	0	53	43	4	0	7.0
90	11	42	44	3	18	51	28	3	6.8
96	41	54	5	0	82	14	4	0	5.6
97	23	38	39	0	50	50	0	0	6.0
State	55	28	16	1	55	30	14	1	6.4

Texas Agricultural Districts

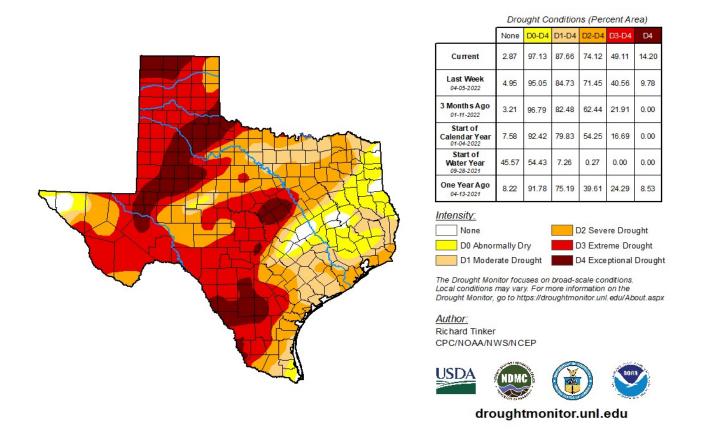


Seven Day Observed Regional Precipitation, April 17, 2022



Source: National Weather Service, www.nws.noaa.gov

Drought Monitor, Valid April 12, 2022.



Source: National Drought Mitigation Center, a partnership with USDA, U.S. Department of Commerce/NOAA, http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu