United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

Texas Crop Progress and Condition

Southern Plains Regional Field Office
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Issue: TX-CW1225 **Weekly Summary for March 31 - April 6** **Released: April 7, 2025**

Milder temperatures and rain were a welcome change for crop progress across the state. Rainfall ranged from trace amounts up to 10 inches, with the North East Texas district receiving the most rain. Drought conditions ranged from none to exceptional drought with areas in the Trans-Pecos, the Edwards Plateau, and South Central Texas districts being the driest. There was an average of 4.6 days suitable for fieldwork.

Small Grains: Recent rain supported the progress of winter wheat. In the Northern High Plains and the Southern Low Plains, winter wheat was heading out. In the Cross Timbers and the Edwards Plateau, oats were heading out. Winter wheat headed reached 23 percent, down 3 points from the previous year, and down 4 points from normal. Oats headed reached 29 percent, down 6 points from the previous year and from normal.

Row Crops: In the Blacklands, South East Texas, and South Central Texas districts, corn was emerging. In the Southern High Plains and Northern Low Plains, more moisture was needed for corn to continue progressing. In the Blacklands, the Edwards Plateau, and South Texas districts, producers were planting sorghum. In South East Texas districts, sorghum was emerging. Corn planted reached 59 percent, unchanged from the previous year, and up 1 point from normal. Corn emerged reached 37 percent, up 3 points from the previous year and from normal. Sorghum planted reached 49 percent, up 3 points from the previous year, and up 1 point from normal. Sorghum emerged reached 36 percent. In the Coastal Bend, the Lower Valley, and South Central Texas districts, producers were planting cotton. In the Northern Low Plains, producers were waiting on additional moisture to plant cotton. In the Blacklands, some cotton planting was halted due to rain. Cotton planted reached 6 percent, down 2 points from the previous year, and down 4 points from normal. In the Upper Coast, rice planting was halted due to rain and previous planted rice was emerging. Rice planted reached 60 percent, up 13 points from the previous year, and up 5 points from normal. Rice emerged reached 35 percent, up 10 points from the previous year, and up 5 points from normal.

Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops: In the Southern High Plains, melon planting was delayed due to the cooler temperatures. In the South Texas district, producers continued harvesting leafy greens, onions, and cabbage.

Range and Pasture: In the Cross Timbers, the Blacklands, and South East Texas districts, livestock were grazing forages, winter wheat, and oats. In the Edwards Plateau, producers were cutting and baling winter wheat. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Pasture and range conditions were rated at 58 percent, poor to very poor.

Crop Progress by Percent
For Week Ending April 6, 2025

Stage	Percentage of Acreage			
	Current Week	Previous Week	Previous Year	5 Year Average
Corn				
Planted	59	55	59	58
Emerged	37	35	34	34
Cotton				
Planted	6	4	8	10
Rice				
Planted	60	47	47	55
Emerged	35	25	25	30
Sorghum				
Planted	49	46	46	48
Emerged	36	34	(NA)	(NA)
Winter Wheat				
Headed	23	22	26	27
Oats				
Headed	29	26	35	35

(NA) Not available.

Crop Condition by Percent
For Week Ending April 6, 2025

Crop	Percent of Acreage					Index [1]	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	2025	2024
Winter Wheat	6	20	34	27	13	52	59
Oats	4	10	28	20	38	37	56
Range and Pasture	2	14	26	34	24	40	46

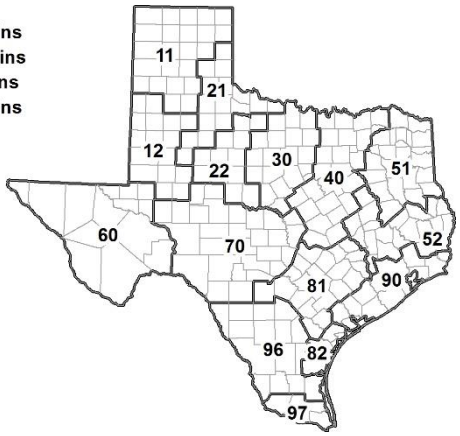
[1] The formula for the condition index is I = (110E + 90G + 60F + 25P + 5V)/100 where I = crop condition index and E, G, F, P, V = percentage of crop rated excellent, good, fair, poor, very poor.

Soil Moisture and Days Suitable by District
For Week Ending April 6, 2025

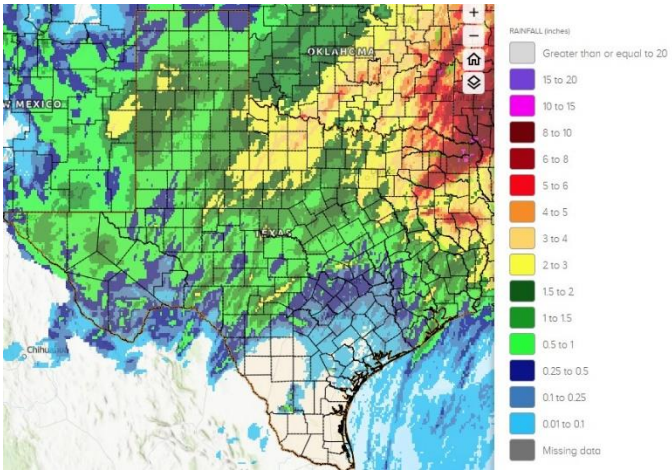
District	Subsoil Moisture Condition by District				Topsoil Moisture Condition by District				Days Suitable for Fieldwork
	Percentage of Acreage				Percentage of Acreage				
	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	
11	29	38	23	10	27	30	30	13	4.9
12	62	24	14	0	63	19	18	0	4.8
21	20	62	18	0	16	42	36	6	4.6
22	39	27	32	2	4	33	57	6	5.0
30	15	41	31	13	13	35	40	12	5.4
40	16	18	28	38	5	13	41	41	3.5
51	0	17	68	15	0	14	66	20	5.0
52	2	18	69	11	2	15	62	21	4.5
60	43	39	18	0	44	39	17	0	3.5
70	51	35	12	2	54	18	26	2	4.6
81	32	31	30	7	24	28	41	7	6.3
82	0	0	93	7	0	0	77	23	3.6
90	0	4	73	23	0	7	32	61	3.5
96	13	22	58	7	13	23	64	0	5.9
97	0	2	98	0	0	0	96	4	2.9
State	29	28	33	10	24	23	38	15	4.6

Texas Agricultural Districts

11 Northern High Plains
12 Southern High Plains
21 Northern Low Plains
22 Southern Low Plains
30 Cross Timbers
40 Blacklands
51 North East
52 South East
60 Trans-Pecos
70 Edwards Plateau
81 South Central
82 Coastal Bend
90 Upper Coast
96 South
97 Lower Valley

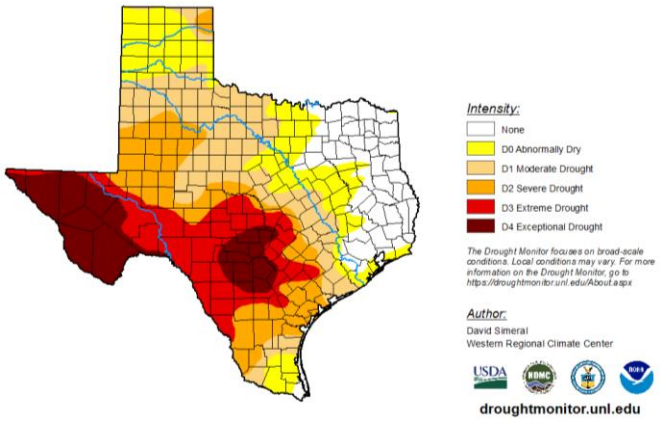


Seven Day Observed Regional Precipitation, April 6, 2025



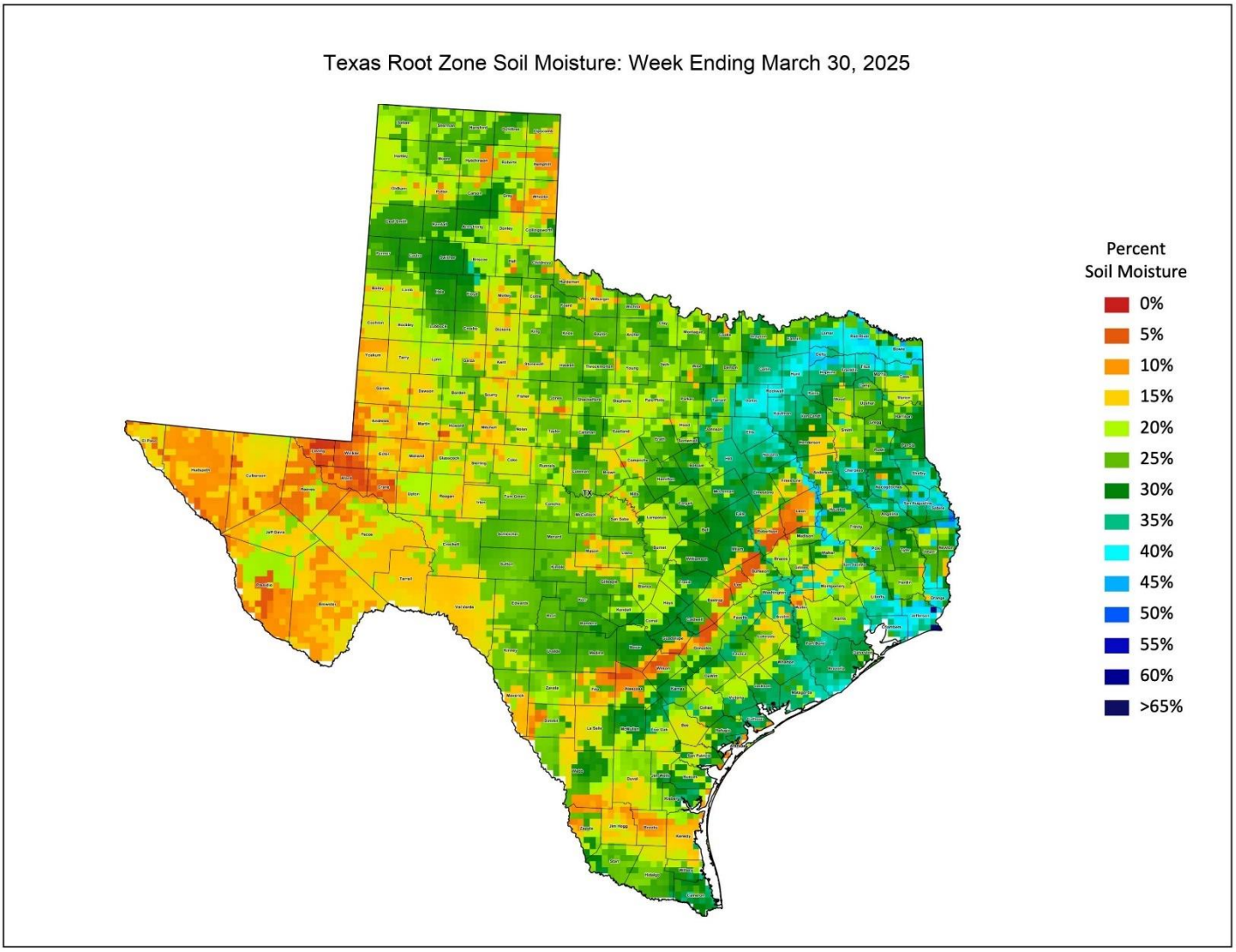
Source: National Weather Service, www.nws.noaa.gov

Drought Monitor, Map Released: April 3, 2025



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

Texas Crop Progress and Condition (April 2025)
USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Southern Plains Regional Field Office



The Soil Moisture Active Passive (SMAP) provides measurements of soil moisture in the root zone as a weekly average, represented by pixels. Each pixel represents 9 by 9 kilometer plot or about 20,000 acres. The SMAP data measures soil moisture in cubic centimeters of water/cubic centimeters of soil. The scale represents the percent of water in a given volume of soil. More information and additional mapping is available on CropCASMA at https://cloud.csiss.gmu.edu/Crop-CASMA/.