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-CW1325 **Weekly Summary for April 7 - April 13** **Released: April 14, 2025**

Note: This is a revised version.

Small grains and row crops continued to progress across the state due to mild weather conditions. Rainfall ranged from trace amounts up to 0.25 of an inch, with the South 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 5.6 days suitable for fieldwork.

Small Grains: In most areas, winter wheat was heading out. In the Blacklands, some producers were noticing wheat rust. In the Northern High Plains, producers were top dressing winter wheat and oats. Winter wheat headed reached 30 percent, down 8 points from the previous year, and down 3 points from normal. Oats headed reached 47 percent, down 4 points from the previous year, but unchanged from normal.

Row Crops: In the Northern High Plains and North East Texas district, producers were planting corn. In South Central Texas district, corn was emerging. In South East Texas and South Central Texas districts, producers were noticing damage to corn leaves due to windy conditions. In the Northern High Plains, Southern High Plains, and Southern Low Plains, producers were planting sorghum. Corn planted reached 63 percent, up 1 point from the previous year and from normal. Corn emerged reached 50 percent, up 2 points from the previous year and from normal. Sorghum planted reached 57 percent, up 7 points from the previous year, and up 4 points from normal. Sorghum emerged reached 40 percent, up 35 points from the previous year and from normal. In the Northern High Plains, the Southern Low Plains, and the Edwards Plateau, producers were preparing fields for cotton planting. In the Blacklands, the Coastal Bend, and the Upper Coast, producers were planting cotton. Cotton planted reached 8 percent, down 4 points from the previous year, and down 5 points from normal. Rice planted reached 70 percent, up 9 points from the previous year, and up 4 points from normal. Rice emerged reached 51 percent, up 11 points from the previous year, and up 6 points from normal.

Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops: In the Southern High Plains, producers were planting melon. In the Blacklands, producers were planting spring vegetables. In the Lower Valley, producers continued harvesting carrots, cabbage, onions, and leafy greens.

Range and Pasture: In most parts of the state, pastures were greening up. In the Southern Low Plains and South East Texas district, producers were planting hay grazer. In South East Texas district, producers were cutting ryegrass hay. Supplemental feeding of livestock continued. Pasture and range conditions were rated at 66 percent, poor to fair.

Crop Progress by Percent
For Week Ending April 13, 2025

Stage	Percentage of Acreage			
	Current Week	Previous Week	Previous Year	5 Year Average
Corn				
Planted	63	59	62	62
Emerged	50	37	48	48
Cotton				
Planted	8	6	12	13
Rice				
Planted	70	60	61	66
Emerged	51	35	40	45
Sorghum				
Planted	57	49	50	53
Emerged	40	36	5	5
Winter Wheat				
Headed	30	23	38	33
Oats				
Headed	47	29	51	47

Crop Condition by Percent
For Week Ending April 13, 2025

Crop	Percent of Acreage					Index [1]	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	2025	2024
Winter Wheat	2	21	40	24	13	52	68
Oats	1	15	24	26	34	37	63
Range and Pasture	2	17	30	36	15	45	48

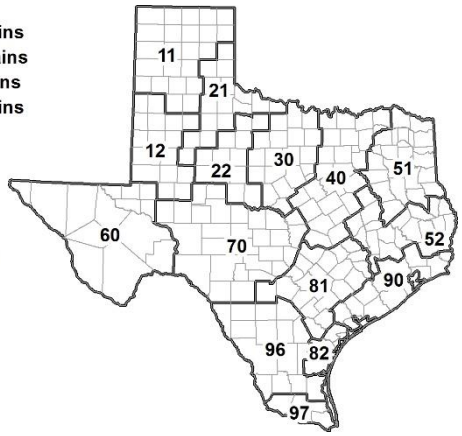
[1] The formula for the condition index is I = (110E + 90G + 60F + 25P + 5V)/100 where I = crop condition index and E, G, F, P, V = percentage of crop rated excellent, good, fair, poor, very poor.

Soil Moisture and Days Suitable by District
For Week Ending April 13, 2025

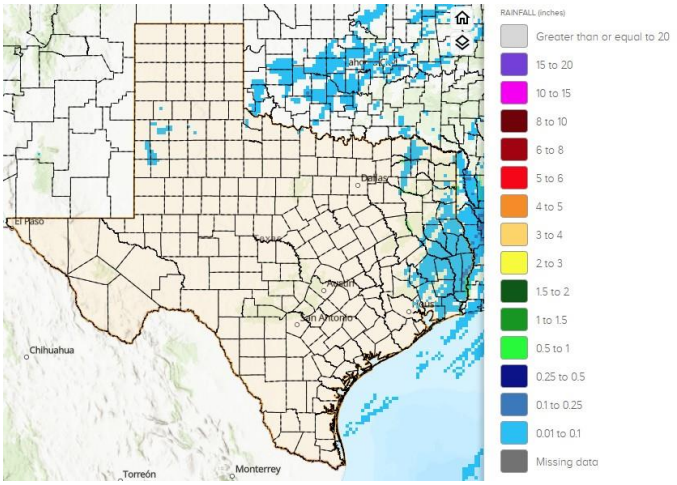
District	Subsoil Moisture Condition by District				Topsoil Moisture Condition by District				Days Suitable for Fieldwork
	Percentage of Acreage				Percentage of Acreage				
	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	
11	10	54	36	0	10	52	38	0	5.3
12	62	24	14	0	61	21	18	0	5.7
21	6	69	25	0	1	44	47	8	4.8
22	24	35	39	2	7	46	45	2	5.9
30	16	42	42	0	13	37	43	7	5.8
40	16	22	46	16	11	22	53	14	5.3
51	1	14	72	13	1	11	77	11	6.4
52	1	18	68	13	1	23	62	14	6.4
60	65	35	0	0	70	30	0	0	1.9
70	53	31	14	2	37	42	19	2	5.3
81	26	37	35	2	22	40	35	3	6.7
82	0	0	95	5	0	11	79	10	6.4
90	0	7	80	13	0	7	88	5	6.2
96	16	36	47	1	15	51	33	1	6.7
97	0	1	91	8	0	6	87	7	5.4
State	23	33	40	4	20	33	43	4	5.6

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

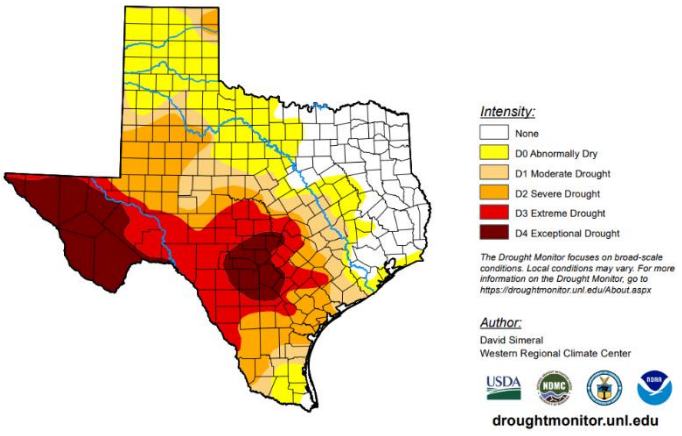


Seven Day Observed Regional Precipitation, April 13, 2025

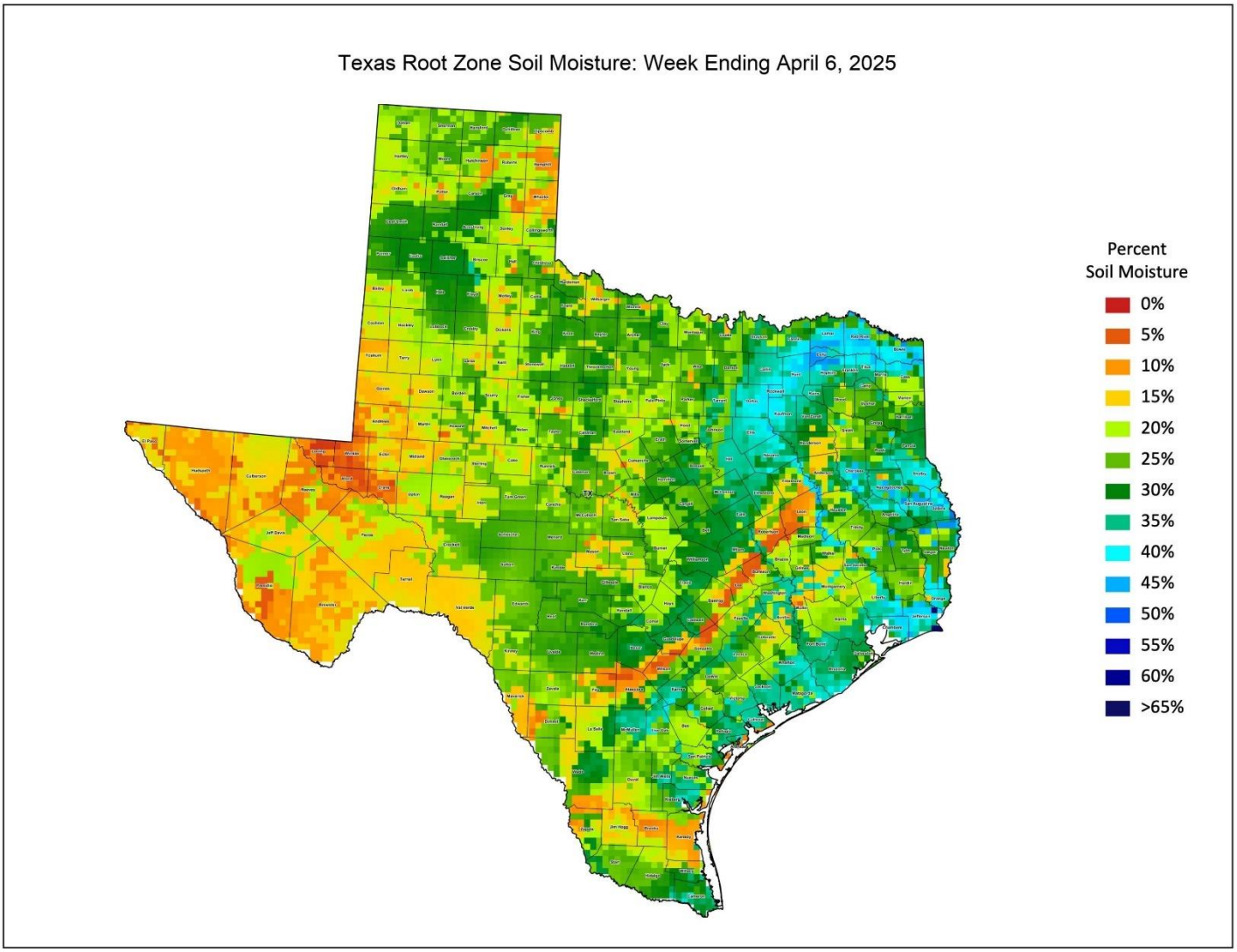


Source: National Weather Service, www.nws.noaa.gov

Drought Monitor, Map Released: April 10, 2025



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



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/.