



Texas Crop Progress and Condition

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Weekly Summary for May 13 - May 19

Released: May 20, 2024

Some crops were damaged from tornado and derecho wind received in parts of the state with extreme tree and structure damage reported in parts of the South Central, South East, and Upper Coast districts. Rainfall ranged from trace amounts up to 15 inches, with the Upper Coast and South East Texas receiving the most rain. Drought conditions ranged from none to extreme drought with areas in the Trans-Pecos and Edwards Plateau being the driest. There was an average of 4.4 days suitable for fieldwork.

Small Grains: Producers were harvesting winter wheat and oats as weather permitted in parts of the state. In other parts of the state, producers were waiting for fields to dry out to harvest winter wheat and oats. Winter wheat headed reached 96 percent, up 8 points from the previous week, up 3 points from normal. Winter wheat harvested reached 10 percent, up 5 points from the previous week. Oats harvested reached 10 percent, up 5 points from the previous week.

Row Crops: Field preparation and planting was delayed due to wet field conditions in most parts of the state. In the Blacklands, South Central Texas and South East Texas, storms damaged some corn and sorghum. In the Lower Valley, sorghum was heading out. In South Texas, corn was silking. Corn planted reached 85 percent, up 5 points from the previous week. Corn emerged reached 74 percent, up 5 points from the previous week. Corn silking reached 31 percent, up 13 points from the previous week. Sorghum planted reached 78 percent, up 4 points from the previous week. Sorghum headed reached 29 percent, up 5 points from the previous year. In the Northern Low Plains and the Northern High Plains, cotton producers continued to plant cotton. In the Southern High Plains, the Blacklands, and the Edwards Plateau, cotton producers were waiting for field conditions to improve to resume planting. Cotton planted reached 37 percent, up 9 points from the previous week. In the Upper Coast, some rice fields were flooding. Rice emerged reached 92 percent, up 8 points from the previous week. Peanuts were being planted in the Northern Low Plains and South Texas. Peanuts planted reached 46 percent, up 29 points from the previous week. In the Blacklands, soybeans were emerging. Soybeans planted reached 49 percent, up 11 points from the previous week. Soybeans emerged reached 28 percent, up 9 points from the previous week. Sunflowers planted reached 23 percent, down 4 points from the previous year.

Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops: In the Blacklands, blackberries and peaches were setting fruit, and vegetable harvest continued to progress. In the Lower Valley, watermelons were being harvested. In the Trans Pecos, producers were applying zinc to pecan trees. In the Cross Timbers, pecan trees were showing leaves, with dead pecan trees were reported in some areas. In the Edwards Plateau, pecans trees were needing more moisture.

Livestock, Range and Pasture: Rainfall added additional moisture to already saturated fields, with flooding in some parts of the state. In other areas, the added moisture improved field conditions. Pasture and range conditions were rated fair to good. Livestock producers continued supplemental feeding while waiting for green pastures to green up.

**Crop Progress by Percent
For Week Ending May 19, 2024**

Stage	Percentage of Acreage			
	Current Week	Previous Week	Previous Year	5 Year Average
Corn				
Planted	85	80	86	90
Emerged	74	69	76	78
Silked	31	18	27	20
Cotton				
Planted	37	28	34	39
Peanuts				
Planted	46	17	28	32
Rice				
Emerged	92	84	87	85
Sorghum				
Planted	78	74	78	78
Headed	29	(NA)	24	23
Soybeans				
Planted	49	38	54	63
Emerged	28	19	32	41
Sunflowers				
Planted	23	(NA)	27	18
Winter Wheat				
Headed	96	88	90	93
Harvested	10	5	4	9
Oats				
Headed	98	95	98	99
Harvested	10	5	14	16

(NA) Not available.

**Crop Condition by Percent
For Week Ending May 19, 2024**

Crop	Percent of Acreage					Index ¹	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	2024	2023
Corn	12	47	30	8	3	76	84
Rice	10	56	32	2	0	81	88
Winter Wheat	5	34	39	15	7	64	49
Oats	2	26	36	20	16	53	53
Range and Pasture	8	25	29	21	17	55	56

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 very poor, poor, fair, good, excellent.

**Soil Moisture and Days Suitable by District
For Week Ending May 19, 2024**

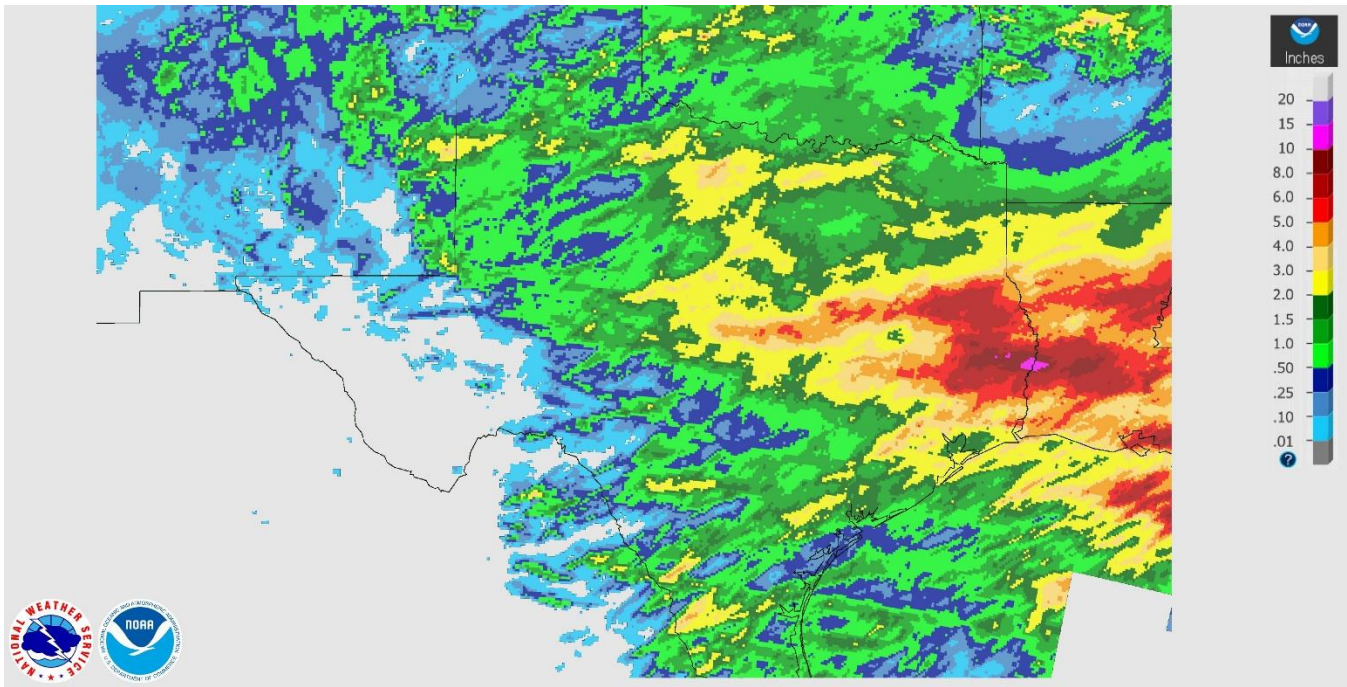
District	Subsoil Moisture Condition by District				Topsoil Moisture Condition by District				Days Suitable for Fieldwork
	Percentage of Acreage				Percentage of Acreage				
	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	
11	12	43	44	1	17	45	37	1	5.3
12	34	18	47	1	3	28	64	5	4.3
21	7	45	48	0	6	35	59	0	5.0
22	0	18	77	5	0	13	78	9	4.4
30	0	5	49	46	0	2	44	54	4.0
40	0	1	30	69	0	0	35	65	1.7
51	0	1	41	58	1	1	50	48	5.1
52	0	0	24	76	0	0	17	83	2.3
60	0	56	44	0	0	56	44	0	7.0
70	16	21	60	3	15	16	49	20	4.5
81	2	40	54	4	3	40	52	5	5.0
82	12	25	60	3	16	19	58	7	5.1
90	4	19	48	29	0	37	31	32	4.3
96	11	33	54	2	8	35	55	2	5.9
97	24	48	28	0	61	26	13	0	4.8
State	11	24	47	18	7	25	49	19	4.4

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

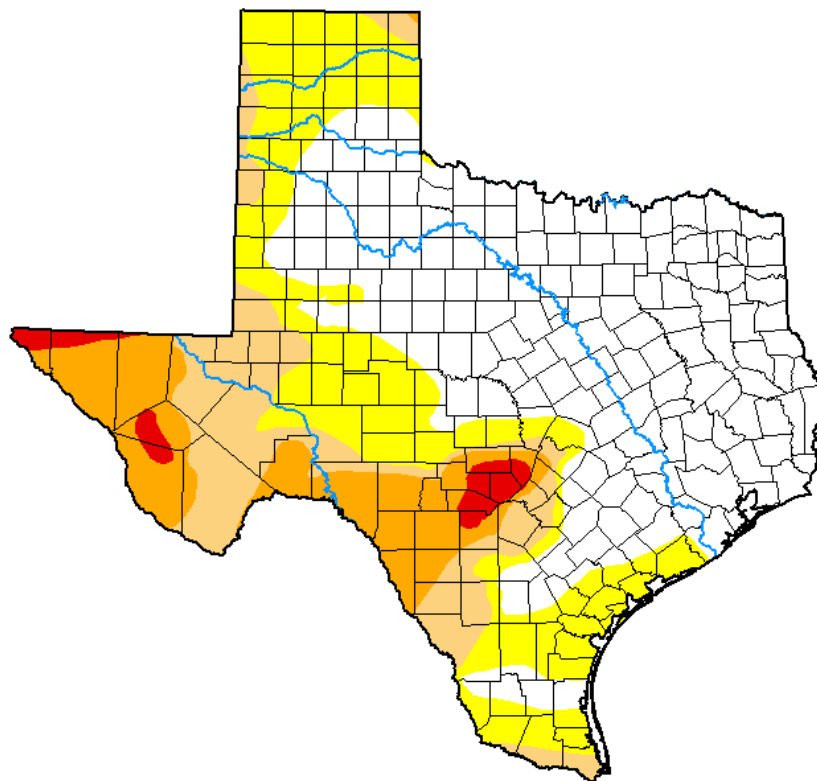


Seven Day Observed Regional Precipitation, May 19, 2024



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

Drought Monitor, Map Released: May 16, 2024



Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

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droughtmonitor.unl.edu

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