



Texas Crop Progress and Condition

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Issue: TX-CW1924

Weekly Summary for May 20 - May 27

Released: May 28, 2024

Crops continued to progress despite excessive heat, high wind, and hail in some parts of the state. Rainfall ranged from trace amounts up to 6 inches, with the Blacklands, the Edwards Plateau, and the North East districts of 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 5.4 days suitable for fieldwork.

Small Grains: Producers were harvesting winter wheat and oats in parts of the state. In other parts of the state, winter wheat and oats harvest were delayed due to wet field conditions. In the Edwards Plateau, hail damage to winter wheat was reported. Winter wheat harvested reached 21 percent, up 11 points from the previous week, and 4 points from normal. Oats harvested reached 27 percent, up 17 points from the previous week, and up 1 point normal.

Row Crops: Field preparation and planting continued as weather permitted in most parts of the state. In the Lower Valley, corn was silking, and sorghum was heading out. In the Blacklands, hail and high winds damaged some corn. Corn planted reached 92 percent, up 7 points from the previous week, but down 1 point from normal. Corn emerged reached 83 percent, up 9 points from the previous week, but down 2 points from normal. Corn silking reached 40 percent, up 9 points from the previous week, and up 8 points from normal. Sorghum planted reached 82 percent, up 4 points from the previous week, and up 1 point from normal. Sorghum headed reached 36 percent, up 7 points from the previous week, and up 4 points from normal. Cotton planting was delayed in South East Texas and South Central Texas due to wet fields. Cotton planted reached 50 percent, up 13 points from the previous week, and up 1 point from normal. Cotton squaring reached 7 percent, up 3 points from the previous year, but down 1 point from normal. Rice emerged reached 95 percent, up 3 points from the previous week, and up 7 points from normal. In South Texas, producers continued to plant peanuts. Peanuts planted reached 65 percent, up 19 points from the previous week, and up 17 points from normal. In the Northern High Plains, soybeans were being planted. Soybeans planted reached 55 percent, up 6 points from the previous week, but down 14 points from normal. Soybeans emerged reached 37 percent, up 9 points from the previous week, but down 13 points from normal. Sunflowers planted reached 39 percent, up 16 points from the previous week, and up 5 points from normal.

Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops: In the Northern High Plains, producers were preparing to plant cowpeas and were harvesting winter peas. In the Blacklands, peach trees were progressing, and producers were harvesting early summer squash. In the Blacklands, the Lower Valley, and the Upper Coast, producers were harvesting spring vegetables. In the Lower Valley, producers were harvesting carrots and watermelons.

Livestock, Range and Pasture: In some parts of the state, pastures were greening up due to recent rainfall. Additional moisture was needed in other parts of the state. Pasture and range conditions were rated good to fair. Livestock producers continued supplemental feeding.

**Crop Progress by Percent
For Week Ending May 27, 2024**

Stage	Percentage of Acreage			
	Current Week	Previous Week	Previous Year	5 Year Average
Corn				
Planted	92	85	91	93
Emerged	83	74	83	85
Silked	40	31	37	32
Cotton				
Planted	50	37	46	49
Squaring	7	(NA)	4	8
Peanuts				
Planted	65	46	41	48
Rice				
Emerged	95	92	89	88
Sorghum				
Planted	82	78	82	81
Headed	36	29	33	32
Soybeans				
Planted	55	49	63	69
Emerged	37	28	34	50
Sunflowers				
Planted	39	23	43	34
Winter Wheat				
Harvested	21	10	14	17
Oats				
Harvested	27	10	22	26

(NA) Not available.

**Crop Condition by Percent
For Week Ending May 27, 2024**

Crop	Percent of Acreage					Index ¹	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	2024	2023
Corn	17	46	27	7	3	78	87
Cotton	9	40	44	5	2	74	(NA)
Peanuts	0	45	54	1	0	73	(NA)
Rice	10	59	28	2	1	81	83
Wheat	5	31	44	13	7	63	51
Oats	2	29	40	16	13	57	50
Range and Pasture	7	24	31	23	15	54	62

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.

(NA) Not available.

**Soil Moisture and Days Suitable by District
For Week Ending May 27, 2024**

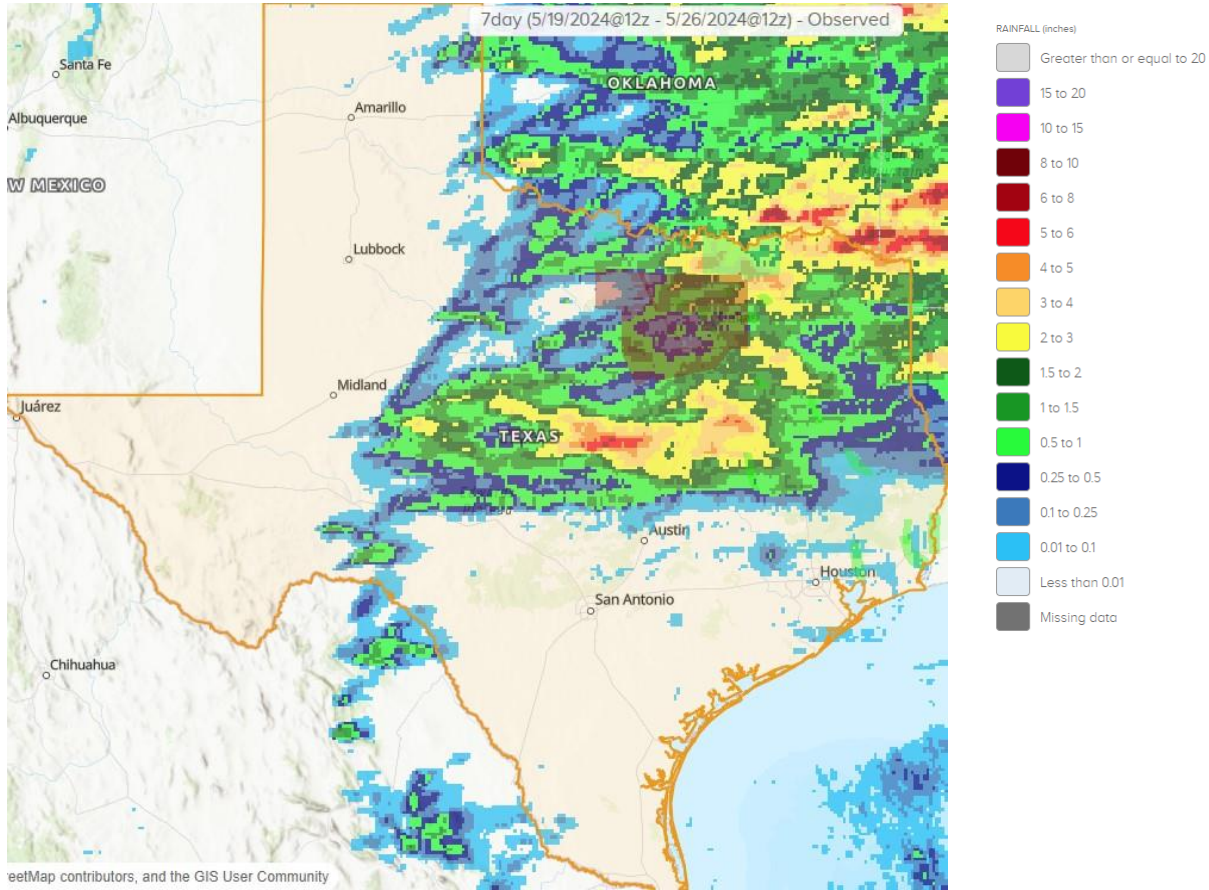
District	Subsoil Moisture Condition by District				Topsoil Moisture Condition by District				Days Suitable for Fieldwork
	Percentage of Acreage				Percentage of Acreage				
	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	
11	11	39	50	0	17	65	18	0	6.8
12	50	20	27	3	3	44	53	0	5.1
21	2	46	50	2	6	59	35	0	6.7
22	0	17	80	3	0	14	84	2	5.6
30	0	9	80	11	0	3	73	24	4.9
40	1	0	33	66	0	2	43	55	3.7
51	0	0	41	59	1	1	39	59	4.1
52	0	0	21	79	0	1	30	69	4.0
60	40	60	0	0	29	27	44	0	4.0
70	19	35	39	7	11	10	50	29	3.9
81	2	48	50	0	13	48	39	0	6.4
82	8	38	54	0	9	40	51	0	5.9
90	10	39	23	28	10	32	32	26	5.1
96	13	48	37	2	10	55	34	1	6.8
97	28	58	14	0	56	11	33	0	5.2
State	15	27	42	16	8	34	43	15	5.4

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



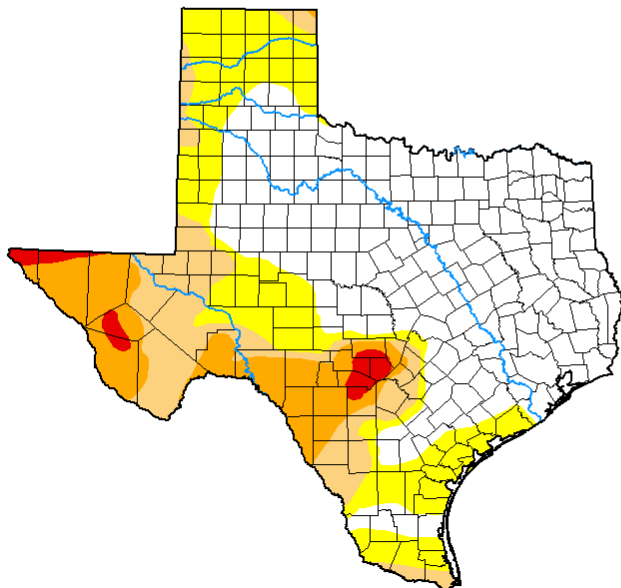
Seven Day Observed Regional Precipitation, May 26, 2024



Drought Monitor, Map Released: May 23, 2024

U.S. Drought Monitor Texas

May 21, 2024
(Released Thursday, May 23, 2024)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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>