



Texas Crop Progress and Condition

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Issue: TX-CW2024

Weekly Summary for May 27 - June 2

Released: June 3, 2024

Despite strong thunderstorms and tornadoes in some areas, crops continued to progress. Rainfall ranged from trace amounts up to 8 inches, with the Upper Coast, South East Texas, and North 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 where field conditions allowed. Producers in other parts of the state were waiting for fields to dry to begin harvesting. Winter wheat harvested reached 33 percent, up 12 points from the previous week, and 6 points from normal. Oats harvested reached 40 percent, up 13 points from the previous week, but down 3 points from normal.

Row Crops: Row crops planted were up across the state. In the Northern High Plains, hail damaged to corn was reported. Corn planted reached 95 percent, up 3 points from the previous week, but down 1 point from normal. Corn emerged reached 88 percent, up 5 points from the previous week, but down 2 points from normal. Corn silking reached 50 percent, up 10 points from the previous week, and up 5 points from normal. In the Blacklands and South Texas, sorghum was heading. Sorghum planted reached 84 percent, up 2 points from the previous week, but down 1 point from normal. Sorghum headed reached 44 percent, up 8 points from the previous week, and up 6 points from normal. In the Northern High Plains and the Southern High Plains, hail damage to cotton was reported. In South Texas, cotton was replanted due to hail damage. Cotton planted reached 62 percent, up 12 points from the previous week, but down 1 point from normal. Cotton squaring reached 13 percent, up 6 points from the previous week, and up 2 points from normal. In the Upper Coast, rice was heading. Rice headed reached 13 percent, up 13 points from the previous week, and up 11 points from normal. Peanuts planted reached 76 percent, up 11 points from the previous week, and up 15 points from normal. In the Blacklands, soybean planting was delayed due to wet field conditions. Soybeans planted reached 64 percent, up 9 points from the previous week, but down 9 points from normal. Soybeans emerged reached 46 percent, up 9 points from the previous week, but down 11 points from normal. Sunflowers planted reached 47 percent, up 8 points from the previous week, but down 6 points from normal.

Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops: In North East Texas, vegetable planting was delayed due to weather conditions. In the Southern High Plains and the Trans-Pecos, melons and watermelons were progressing. In South Texas, producers were harvesting vegetables, watermelon, cantaloupe, and squash. In the Trans-Pecos, producers were harvesting onions.

Livestock, Range and Pasture: In parts of the state, pastures were too wet enter, while in other parts of the state pastures were dry due to a lack of rainfall. A high level of grasshoppers and flies were reported in some pastures. Livestock conditions were rated at 60%, good to fair.

**Crop Progress by Percent
For Week Ending June 2, 2024**

Stage	Percentage of Acreage			
	Current Week	Previous Week	Previous Year	5 Year Average
Corn				
Planted	95	92	93	96
Emerged	88	83	86	90
Silked	50	40	45	45
Upland Cotton				
Planted	62	50	57	63
Squaring	13	7	7	11
Peanuts				
Planted	76	65	59	61
Rice				
Headed	13	-	-	2
Sorghum				
Planted	84	82	84	85
Headed	44	36	38	38
Soybeans				
Planted	64	55	68	73
Emerged	46	37	42	57
Sunflowers				
Planted	47	39	57	53
Winter Wheat				
Harvested	33	21	26	27
Oats				
Harvested	40	27	37	43

- Represents zero

**Crop Condition by Percent
For Week Ending June 2, 2024**

Crop	Percent of Acreage					Index ¹	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	2024	2023
Corn	14	49	23	10	4	76	85
Upland Cotton	6	47	37	5	5	73	63
Peanuts	1	40	55	3	1	71	71
Rice	9	59	27	2	3	80	81
Winter Wheat	4	32	45	10	9	63	54
Oats	2	27	42	15	14	56	52
Range and Pasture	8	28	32	20	12	59	64

¹ 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
For Week Ending June 2, 2024**

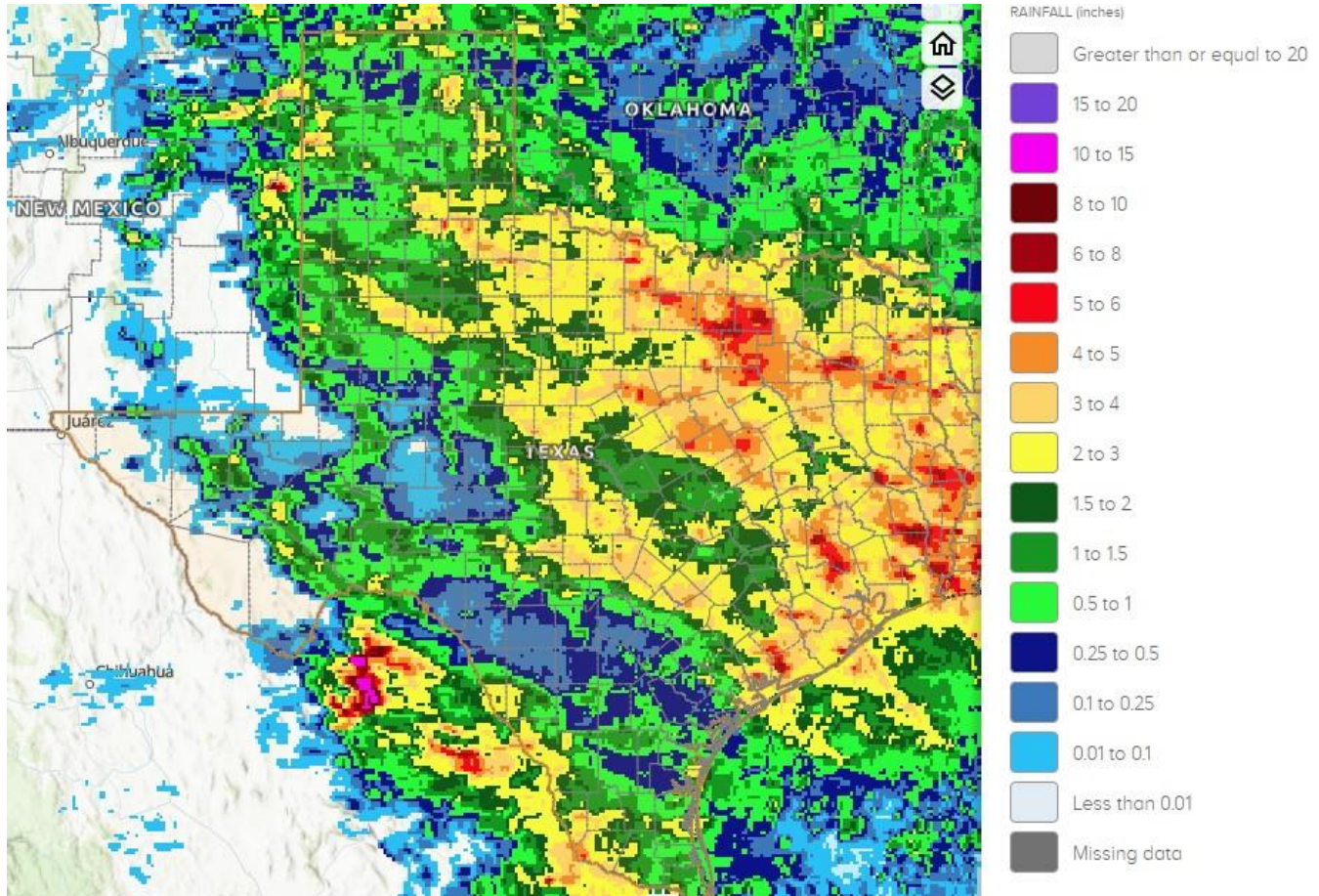
District	Subsoil Moisture Condition by District				Topsoil Moisture Condition by District				Days Suitable for Fieldwork
	Percentage of Acreage				Percentage of Acreage				
	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	
11	13	40	47	0	17	42	41	0	5.2
12	48	15	36	1	7	35	46	12	4.7
21	4	48	48	0	2	40	58	0	5.5
22	1	5	90	4	0	7	75	18	4.9
30	0	4	78	18	0	4	62	34	4.1
40	0	1	26	73	0	0	30	70	2.6
51	0	1	29	70	0	1	28	71	4.1
52	1	2	25	72	1	1	28	70	2.7
60	46	46	8	0	46	46	8	0	3.9
70	25	16	52	7	19	16	53	12	4.2
81	1	42	54	3	4	37	55	4	5.3
82	20	38	42	0	0	54	46	0	3.8
90	9	16	30	45	3	16	39	42	2.0
96	16	48	35	1	13	45	41	1	6.5
97	31	61	8	0	51	33	16	0	4.0
State	15	23	44	18	8	25	46	21	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, June 2, 2024

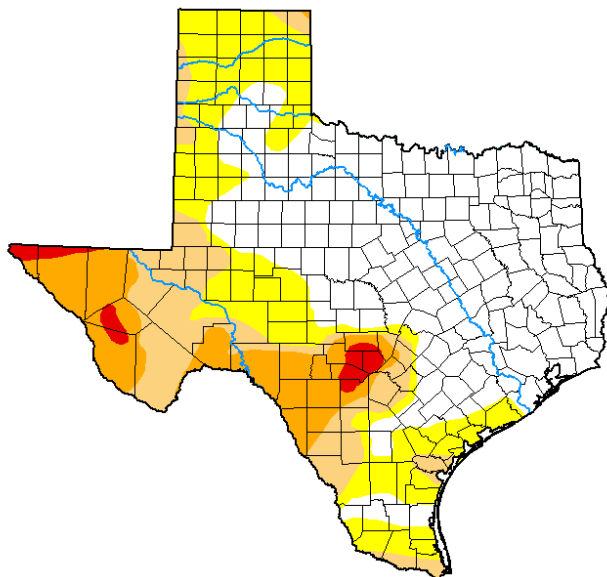


Source: National Weather Service, www.nws.noaa.gov

Drought Monitor, Map Released: May 30, 2024

U.S. Drought Monitor Texas

May 28, 2024
(Released Thursday, May 30, 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 <https://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>