

Texas Crop Weather



Released: June 14, 2004 (3:00 P.M. CDT)
 For the week of June 7 - 13, 2004
 TX-CW2404

1-800-626-3142
 www.nass.usda.gov/tx

Crop Progress Table - June 13, 2004

Crop	2004	2003	Average 1999-2003
	<i>Percent</i>		
Corn			
Emerged	99	100	100
Silked	56	59	54
Dough	17	23	33
Dented	1	4	9
Cotton			
Planted	89	84	89
Squaring	18	19	19
Setting Bolls	5	9	8
Bolls Opening	0	0	0
Peanuts			
Planted	98	94	92
Pegging	0	3	3
Rice			
Emerged	100	100	100
Sorghum			
Planted	80	72	78
Headed	36	37	38
Turning color	17	17	21
Mature	7	3	6
Harvested	0	1	2
Wheat			
Harvested	55	48	44
Other Field Crops			
Planted			
Soybeans	97	92	93
Sunflowers	67	71	79

Crop Condition Table - June 13, 2004

Item	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very poor
	<i>Percent</i>				
Corn	32	43	20	3	2
Cotton	7	35	32	16	10
Peanuts	10	53	34	2	1
Rice	26	50	22	2	0
Sorghum	24	40	22	10	4
Wheat	5	30	34	24	7
Range & Pasture	15	42	27	10	6

Agricultural Summary: Torrential downpours and overflowing creeks and rivers were all the topic of conversation in many regions of the State during the week. The heaviest precipitation occurred in North Central and Central Texas and the Edwards Plateau. Rain accumulations of at least 2 inches were recorded but 6 to 8 inches of rain were common across those regions. A few isolated locations reported over 12 inches. Conditions were a bit drier on the High Plains as most areas had no rain to report, however there was one location that recorded a 2 inch rainstorm. The Low Rolling Plains and Cross Timbers experienced scattered heavy rain of up to 6 inches for the week. The Upper Coast and South Texas had 1 to 3 inches of heavy rain. Other regions reporting rain were the Trans Pecos which had some areas with heavy thunderstorms of up to 2 inches and also the Coastal Bend and Rio Grande Valley which generally reported a trace to 2 inches of rain. In areas where the heaviest

precipitation occurred, some limited crop damage was reported as well as damage from hail storms. Crops in a few flood prone locations were inundated. The excess soil moisture was welcomed in some areas but in central and eastern portions of the State, soils were overly saturated and could definitely use a few days of sunshine. Everything from stock tanks to large reservoirs were filled to capacity. Field work was generally at a standstill except for the Plains where small grain harvest and row crop planting was moving at a fast clip.

Field Crops Report

Small Grains: Wheat harvest was in full swing on the Plains as most areas remained dry. Yields were generally reported as favorable, however there were a few fields with below average yields due to previous freeze damage and drought. On the Low Rolling Plains and North Central Texas, a majority of the crop was combined before rains brought harvest activities to a halt. Damage due to excess moisture was a problem as was hail damage. Grain quality could be a concern in the wettest locations as some head sprouting was expected. Statewide, wheat condition was rated at 59 percent of normal compared with 44 percent last year.

Corn: Corn was in good shape across the State. On the Plains, irrigation pumps were running and corn was developing rapidly. Some crop damage was reported in North Central Texas due to excess rain and hail but most of the crop should benefit from the increased soil moisture. Corn in Central Texas was approaching dough stage. Coastal Bend producers could use another shower to finish off their crop before harvest. Statewide, corn condition was rated at 87 percent of normal compared with 58 percent last year.

Cotton: Fields on the Plains were benefitting from hot days and plants were growing rapidly. Drier fields were beginning to show some stress in the daytime heat. Earlier planted fields were already squaring while some growers in the region were still trying to plant before the insurance deadline. Blacklands cotton was behind schedule because of the lack of heat units due to rainy, overcast days. Most fields in the Blacklands and Central Texas had squared. In the Coastal Bend, producers could use some open weather, however a good rain within the next couple weeks would be helpful for drier locations in the region. Statewide, cotton condition was rated at 63 percent of normal compared with 52 percent last year.

Sorghum: Planting of sorghum remained active on the Plains. Blackland fields should benefit from the increased moisture but some fields were damaged by hail and flooding. Early planted fields in Central and South Texas were beginning to turn color. Most sorghum was reported as favorable on the Coastal Bend. Harvest was quickly approaching in the Rio Grande Valley. Statewide, sorghum condition was rated at 78 percent of normal compared with 70 percent last year.

Peanuts: Planting neared completion in South Texas with some fields emerging. Fields on the Plains were in mostly good condition. Statewide, peanut condition was rated at 78 percent of normal compared with 70 percent last year.

Rice: Statewide, rice condition was rated at 87 percent of normal, equal to last year.

Fruit, Vegetable and Specialty Crop Report

Pecans: Limited damage was reported to trees in Northeast Texas due to high winds associated with thunderstorms. Nuts were developing in the Trans Pecos as watering continued there as well as in western locations of the Edwards Plateau.

In the **Rio Grande Valley**, melon harvest was completed.

In the **San Antonio-Winter Garden**, watermelon and potato harvest continued as conditions allowed.

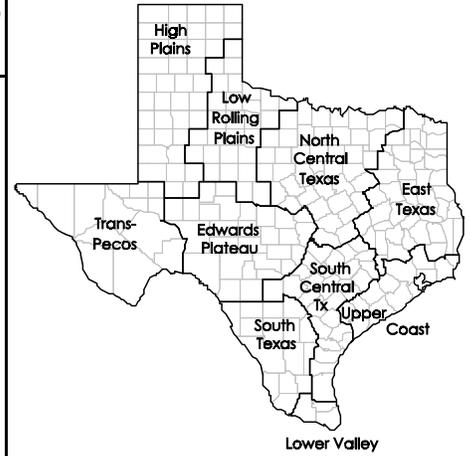
In **East Texas**, harvest of watermelon was ongoing. Truck farmers were harvesting tomatoes, squash, potatoes, beets, sweet corn, and cucumbers.

Livestock, Pasture and Range Report

Range and pastures continued to be in good condition generally across the State. The increased precipitation should spur growth in the weeks to come. Some areas in the Trans Pecos and South Texas missed the rain and pasture land began to show stress from the daytime heat. Haying was active across most regions as conditions allowed. Cattle conditions were holding steady. Producers on the Plains were planning to put stockers out on sorghum-sudan fields just as soon as plant growth was sufficient. Cattle sales remained brisk due to high prices. Sheep and goats were in good shape.

Weather Information Table ¹

National Weather Service Climatic Divisions	Previous week (June 7 - 13) Accumulation	Month-to-date (Jun 1 - 13) Accumulation	Year-to-date (Jan 1 - Jun 13) Accumulation	1961-90 Annual Normal	Previous three months (Mar - May) Percent of Normal
High Plains	0.01	0.71	7.79	18.87	101
Low Rolling Plains	0.73	2.21	11.37	23.78	82
North Central Texas	2.63	5.07	17.88	34.00	64
East Texas	1.92	3.12	23.45	45.69	87
Trans Pecos	0.09	0.19	5.91	12.96	224
Edwards Plateau	1.43	1.67	11.39	24.01	109
South Central Texas	2.02	2.83	16.16	34.48	103
Upper Coast	1.34	2.19	26.34	47.63	144
South Texas	0.49	0.51	8.93	23.49	115
Lower Valley	0.71	0.91	10.15	25.34	151



¹ Average of all stations reporting precipitation data.

Top Soil Moisture by District - June 13, 2004 *

Condition	1-N	1-S	2-N	2-S	3	4	5-N	5-S	6	7	8-N	8-S	9	10-N	10-S
	Percent of Acreage														
Very Short	65	25	8	13	6	2	0	0	22	21	0	4	1	3	0
Short	28	42	15	17	7	7	9	0	66	28	1	45	20	17	25
Adequate	7	28	77	67	56	34	48	66	12	41	39	40	39	62	70
Surplus	0	5	0	3	31	57	43	34	0	10	60	11	48	18	5

* High Plains: 1-N, 1-S; Low Rolling Plains: 2-N, 2-S; North Central Plains: 3, 4; East Texas: 5-N, 5-S. Trans-Pecos: 6; Edwards Plateau: 7; South Central Texas: 8-N, 8-S; Upper Coast: 9; South Texas: 10-N; Lower Valley: 10-S.

Cooperating Agencies:

Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Texas Department of Agriculture, National Weather Service.

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