According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in Louisiana, there were 5.3 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, April 24, 2022. Topsoil moisture supplies were 2 percent very short, 16 percent short, 66 percent adequate, and 16 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 1 percent very short, 13 percent short, 68 percent adequate, and 18 percent surplus.

### Crop Progress for Week Ending April 24, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>This week (percent)</th>
<th>Last week (percent)</th>
<th>Last year (percent)</th>
<th>5-year average (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn planted</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn emerged</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton planted</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton emerged</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay first cutting</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice planted</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice emerged</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans planted</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans emerged</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter wheat headed</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter wheat coloring</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Crop Condition for Week Ending April 24, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Very poor (percent)</th>
<th>Poor (percent)</th>
<th>Fair (percent)</th>
<th>Good (percent)</th>
<th>Excellent (percent)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, all</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter wheat</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The USDA NASS National Crop Progress release is a more detailed report including crop progress and condition at the National level. You can locate that release at: [https://release.nass.usda.gov/reports/prog1822.pdf](https://release.nass.usda.gov/reports/prog1822.pdf)
Louisiana Subsoil Moisture Map for the Week of April 11 – April 17, 2022

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 at https://nassgeo.csiss.gmu.edu/CropCASMA/.