



Texas Crop Progress and Condition

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Weekly Summary for October 9 - October 15

Released: October 16, 2023

Seasonal temperatures continued to provide relief to crops and livestock across the state. Rainfall ranged from trace amounts to 3 inches with South Texas, the Upper Coast and the Coastal Bend receiving the most rain. Drought conditions ranged from none to exceptional drought with areas in the Edwards Plateau, the South Central district and South East Texas being the driest. There was an average of 6.5 days suitable for fieldwork.

Small Grains: Small grains were beginning to emerge across the state. Rain was still needed to help the crop progress in many districts. In the Blacklands, wheat planting was delayed due to hessian fly concerns. In the Edwards Plateau, wheat planting didn't progress much due to dry conditions. Winter wheat planted reached 62 percent, down 6 points from the previous year. Winter wheat emerged reached 35 percent, down 1 point from the previous year.

Row Crops: In the Northern High Plains, corn harvest was near completion, while producers waited to begin sorghum harvest. Corn harvest reached 86 percent, down 2 points from the previous year. Sorghum harvested for grain reached 92 percent, down 6 points from the previous year. In the Northern High Plains, some producers began stripping cotton and a few gin yards were beginning to receive some cotton modules and bales. In the Southern Low Plains, cotton harvest was expected to begin in the next few weeks. In the Edwards Plateau, cotton harvest began with gins expected to begin ginning next week. In South Texas, cotton harvest was wrapping up. Cotton bolls opening reached 82 percent for the state, down 2 points from the previous year. Cotton harvested reached 37 percent, down 2 points from the previous year. Sunflowers harvested reached 87 percent, down 1 point from the previous year. Rice harvested reached 96 percent, down 4 points from the previous year. Soybean harvest reached 68 percent, up 4 points from the previous year. In the Southern High Plains and the Northern Low Plains, peanut digging began. Peanuts mature reached 60 percent, up 1 point from the previous year. Peanut harvest reached 20 percent, down 4 points from the previous year.

Fruit, Vegetable, and Specialty Crops: In the Southern High Plains, producers were harvesting black eye peas. In the Trans-Pecos, watermelon, cantaloupes, chilies, and onions were growing well. In South Texas, vegetable harvest was complete.

Livestock, Range and Pasture: Some range and pasture conditions across the state improved, while many districts' conditions were beginning to deteriorate due to a lack of rainfall. Range and pasture condition was rated very poor to poor. In the Northern High Plains, producers were weaning calves. Some livestock producers continued to supplement stock with hay.

Crop Progress by Percent
For Week Ending October 15, 2023

Stage	Percentage of Acreage			
	Current Week	Previous Week	Previous Year	5 Year Average
Corn				
Mature	99	96	100	96
Harvested	86	83	88	83
Cotton				
Bolls Opening	82	76	84	84
Harvested	37	32	39	34
Peanuts				
Mature	60	52	59	52
Harvested	20	11	24	20
Rice				
Harvested	96	95	100	100
Sorghum				
Harvested	92	88	98	90
Soybeans				
Dropping Leaves	96	90	100	93
Harvested	68	52	64	72
Sunflowers				
Harvested	87	80	88	77
Winter Wheat				
Planted	62	55	68	62
Emerged	35	28	36	37

Crop Condition by Percent
For Week Ending October 15, 2023

Crop	Percent of Acreage					Index ¹	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	2023	2022
Corn	12	37	27	15	9	67	42
Cotton	1	10	24	28	37	33	34
Peanuts	3	35	53	9	0	69	66
Rice	8	55	35	2	0	80	N/A
Sorghum	16	29	22	17	16	62	48
Soybeans	7	28	37	23	5	61	35
Range and Pasture	1	6	24	32	37	31	38

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 October 15, 2023

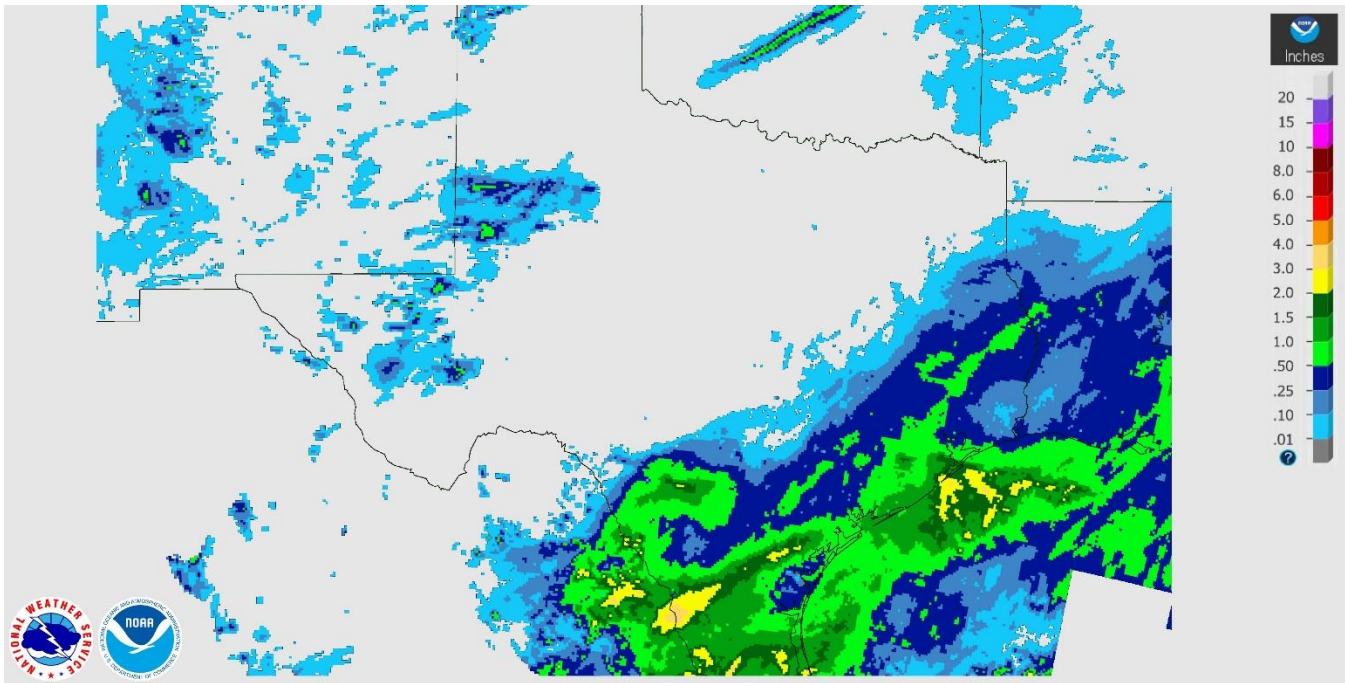
District	Subsoil Moisture Condition by District				Topsoil Moisture Condition by District				Days Suitable for Fieldwork
	Percentage of Acreage				Percentage of Acreage				
	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	Very Short	Short	Adequate	Surplus	
11	25	36	39	0	25	39	36	0	6.7
12	25	68	7	0	24	50	26	0	7.0
21	31	51	18	0	48	33	19	0	6.7
22	28	56	16	0	21	54	25	0	5.9
30	62	32	6	0	63	30	7	0	6.5
40	45	43	12	0	38	42	20	0	6.6
51	19	51	26	4	19	48	29	4	6.9
52	15	48	37	0	12	41	47	0	6.1
60	23	5	72	0	25	18	57	0	7.0
70	32	42	18	8	32	42	26	0	6.8
81	26	49	25	0	27	39	34	0	6.6
82	2	22	76	0	0	17	75	8	6.2
90	39	23	34	4	2	47	39	12	4.8
96	18	37	44	1	5	27	67	1	5.4
97	22	61	17	0	46	47	7	0	5.6
State	30	46	23	1	28	42	29	1	6.5

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

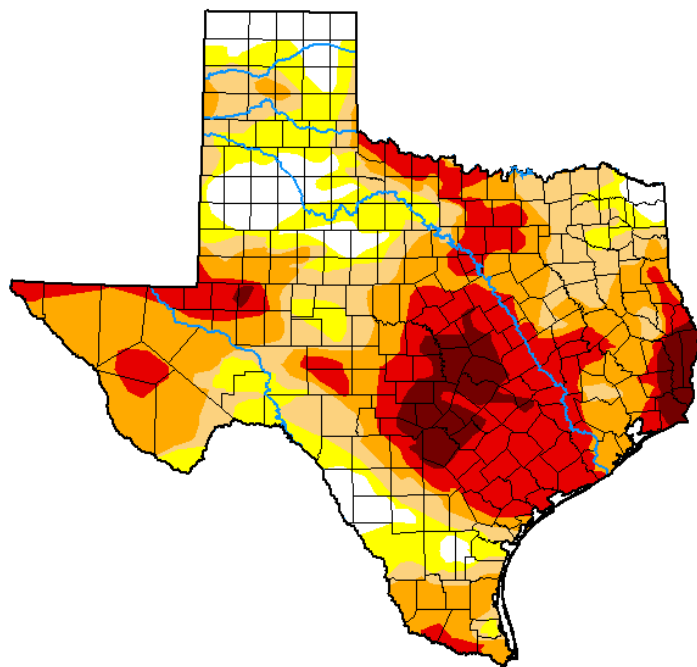


Seven Day Observed Regional Precipitation, October 15, 2023.



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

Drought Monitor, Map Released: October 12, 2023.



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	9.67	90.33	74.95	55.96	28.28	6.27
Last Week <i>10-03-2023</i>	6.88	93.12	79.86	61.97	37.15	12.78
3 Months Ago <i>07-11-2023</i>	30.05	69.95	31.41	7.78	1.37	0.29
Start of Calendar Year <i>01-03-2023</i>	28.84	71.16	49.90	26.60	7.41	1.60
Start of Water Year <i>09-26-2023</i>	3.03	96.97	80.64	59.66	38.06	12.68
One Year Ago <i>10-11-2022</i>	5.75	94.25	72.82	43.58	15.25	1.48

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>