



Crop Progress and Condition



NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

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In Cooperation with...

- University of Idaho Extension
- Idaho State Department of Agriculture
- Oregon State University Extension Service
- Oregon Department of Agriculture
- Washington State University Extension
- USDA, Farm Service Agency

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Idaho

The Statewide temperatures in Idaho for the month of January were normal to below average throughout the State. February ended a relatively mild winter in Idaho. Significant snow fell in the mountains, and notably, in the Tetons and the headwater regions of the Snake River. Northern Idaho received significant snowfall. The heavy snowfall provided great moisture for crop fields and abundant snowpack in the mountains. Some concern was expressed in Benewah and Kootenai Counties over the very cold temperatures they experienced prior to the snow event. Calving and lambing both progressed in northern and southwestern Idaho. Three good storms over the last two weeks added much needed moisture in Southwestern Idaho. In south central Idaho, temperatures cooled to norms that were more seasonal. The region finally received snow in the valley. Cautiously, the upcoming water year started to look better. Given the cooler weather conditions, farm work trended to a more normal schedule. Major activities included hauling manure. The February moisture helped the winter wheat crop come out of dormancy in good condition. In eastern Idaho, Bannock and Bingham Counties received much needed snow. Lemhi, Clark, Fremont, and Teton Counties also received steady snowfall throughout February. Ranchers started calving and the February weather conditions made it more challenging.

Oregon

Conditions throughout the State in February ranged from 50 degree temperatures to ice storms. Ice storms caused significant damage to forest stands, hazelnut and fruit tree orchards in Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties. Some areas were still without power due to tree damage along roads and power line corridors. Damage to crops was not readily apparent. Benton and Lincoln Counties reported typical February temperatures; however, freezing rain in Benton County damaged trees and crops when temperatures dropped into the 20's. In Tillamook and Clatsop Counties, rainy conditions persisted on the coast. Grass continued to grow well. Many pastures and grass cover crops planted on corn silage fields looked good. Most dairy herds continued to be confined. There were still beef operations with animals in fields with well-drained soils. Gilliam and Hood River Counties reported significant snowfalls, which brought the current moisture levels up to average; however, they were still behind from last year. The cold weather affected some cattle producers who were calving in mid-February. Baker, Grant, Wheeler, and Malheur Counties received a good amount of snow. Calving was difficult for a few nights with the snow and cold temperatures. In Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, steady rains made fieldwork messy. Soil moisture recharged. Snow pack was building. Winter pruning of orchards and vineyards neared completion. Plum orchards were about two weeks away from bloom. Cover crops and grain crops made good progress. Grains were about two feet tall. Malheur County producers staged supplies and equipment to start planting onions when field conditions permit.

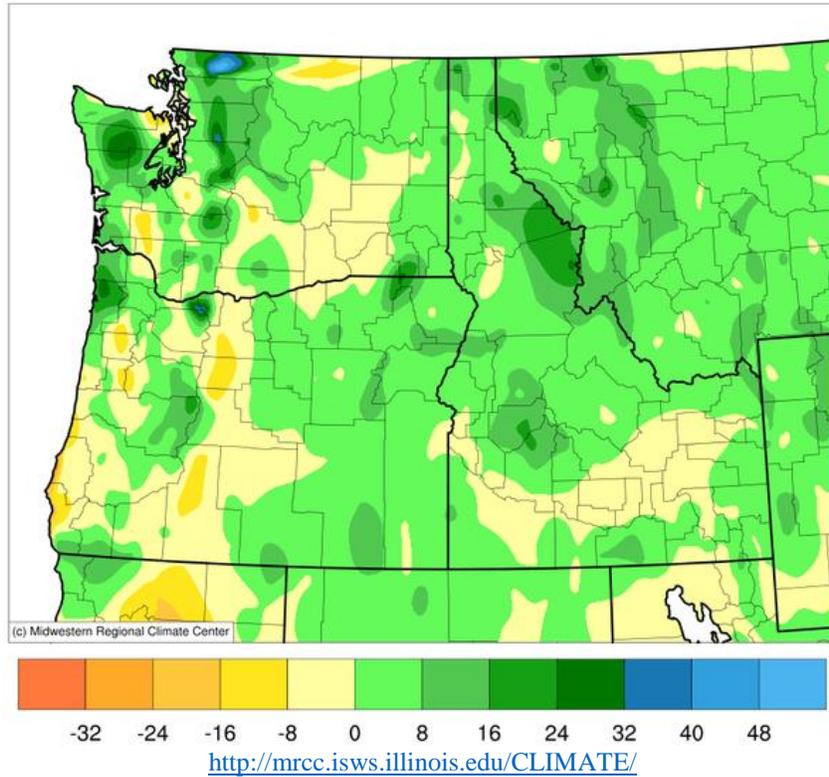
Washington

The Statewide temperatures in Washington for the month of February were below normal throughout the State. In western Washington, crops were doing well. In Jefferson County, most areas received eight or more inches of snow. The snow was gone within a week which caused no harm to grass, winter wheat, and cover crops. In San Juan County, pasture lands and seasonal streams were flowing at the maximum. Snow levels ranged from five to twelve inches based on location in the islands. There was little field work activity such as pruning that was done. Livestock producers struggled due to excess mud, snow, and ice in a below freezing storm that occurred. Some CSA farms saved their high-tunnels from collapse and continued to harvest cold weather cole crops that kept local consumers ecstatic. In central Washington, small amounts of snow covered winter wheat for a relatively short period of time. Calving went well even with the snow and cold.

Northeast Washington had below normal amounts of snowfall. High winds and very cold conditions resulted in negative degree wind chills along the Okanogan River Valley. Orchards were running smudge pots and other techniques to combat the cold and wind in cherry blocks. In east central Washington, snow and cold weather occurred while crop conditions were normal. Sporadic warm spells took place and with limited snow cover, winter wheat conditions remained normal. In Southeast Washington, moisture was great and temperatures were on the rise. Winter was mild and soil moisture remained stationery with no outstanding situations to report.

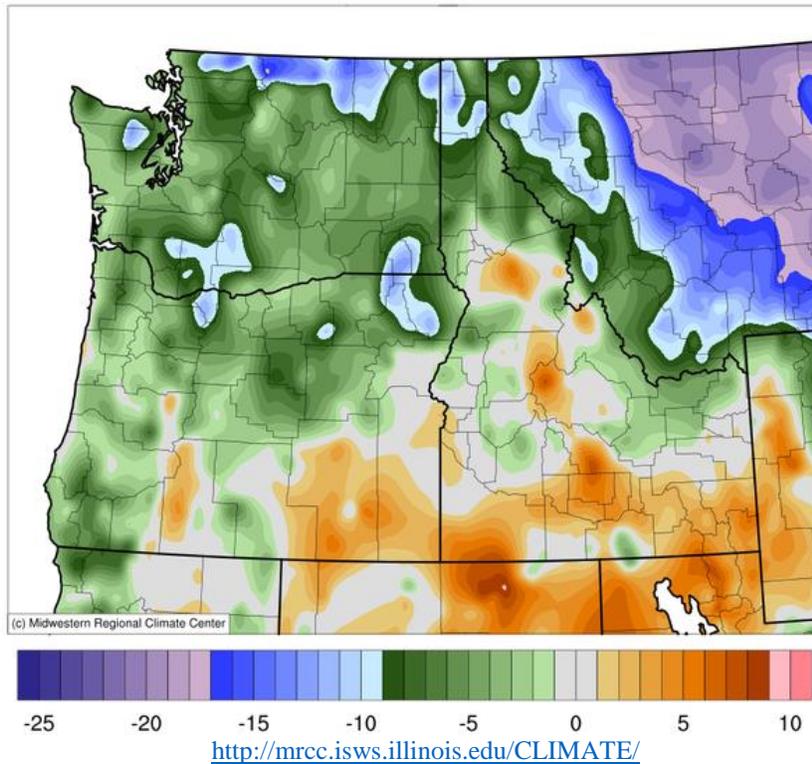
Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals

October 01, 2020 to February 21, 2021



Average Temperature (°F): Departure from 1981-2010 Normals

February 01, 2021 to February 21, 2021



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