



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 average temperatures in Idaho for February varied from below normal in most regions of the State to above normal in parts of north and central Idaho. Accumulated precipitation remained below normal in northern Idaho and above normal in southeast Idaho for the water year. In northern Idaho, the area saw cooler than average temperatures throughout February. In southwest Idaho, temperatures were above freezing, with good precipitation. Hay stocks looked good. The groundwork for cropland began. In south-central Idaho, conditions were mild with above average moisture. The feed supply appeared adequate. Soils were too wet or frozen for any early fieldwork. Manure hauling was the primary activity. In eastern Idaho, temperatures were below normal, with heavy snowfall. Snow coverage protected fall crops from extremely cold temperatures. Teton, Fremont, and Madison Counties experienced heavy snowfall, followed by extremely cold temperatures. High winds made livestock care challenging. Bannock, Bingham, and Butte Counties received good precipitation from snow. Calving and lambing season continued on-schedule.

Oregon

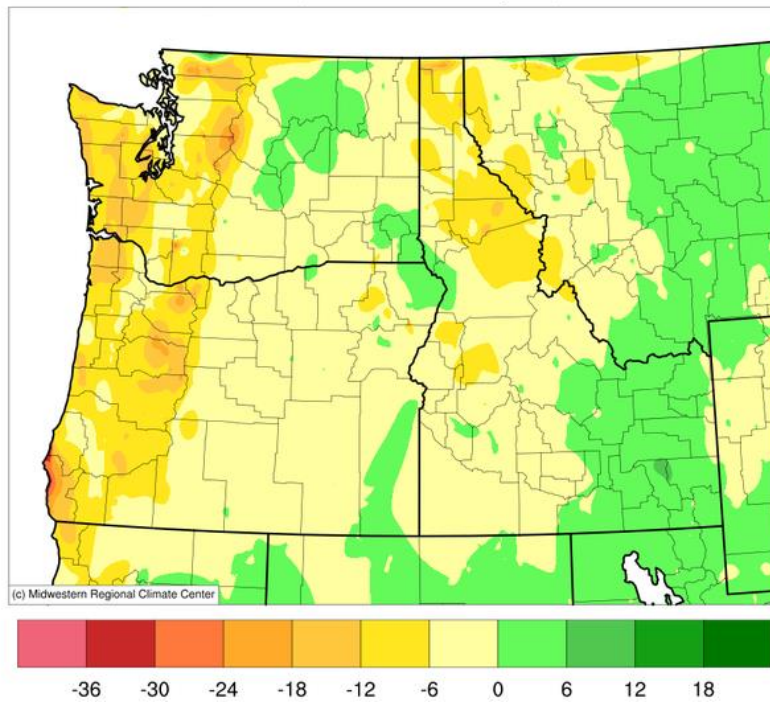
Moisture conditions throughout the State ranged from very wet to wet for February. However, the western part of Oregon was still behind normal for seasonal precipitation. Temperatures ranged from lower than normal to around normal. Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington Counties reported below average temperatures and heavy snowfall. Nursery crops without cover and small fruit canes were the most vulnerable. The snow cover protected winter grains in the Portland area. Benton and Lincoln Counties reported low temperatures and heavy snowfall late in the month, with as much as 15 inches of snow. Morrow County reported temperatures in single digits, with up to 4 inches of snow late in the month. The snow cover provided protection for winter wheat. Gilliam, Hood River, Wheeler, and Wasco Counties reported low temperatures and snowfall late in the month. The snow accumulation was anticipated to help with ground water supply and boost the crops. Low temperatures were a concern for cattle producers in their calving season. Baker and Grant Counties reported mostly mild winter weather with low temperatures and snow late in the month. Producers enjoyed milder winter conditions while calving. Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine Counties reported rainfall and snowfall during the month. Drought continued for Douglas County, and producers could soon be eligible for drought assistance if conditions do not improve. Tillamook and Clatsop Counties reported snowfall and low temperatures. In Tillamook County, record snowfall of more than 12 inches halted field activities until the snow melted and fields dried.

Washington

In south-central Washington, it was an extremely dry February. There were small skiffs of snow and wind in recent weeks, with lows dipping to the single digits. Weather was not ideal for crops or livestock, but calving had begun around the region. In Yakima County, nearly all the precipitation came in the first week of February and measured less than half an inch. Producers made significant pruning progress on orchards and vineyards during the warmer times of the month. Northeast Washington had mild weather until mid-February. In Stevens County, blizzard-like conditions were experienced, and temperatures dropped well below zero with the windchill. In east-central Washington, February weather was fair. One week of high winds produced windchill that caused a few calf losses. Winter wheat was in mostly good condition after an assessment of the crop showed minimal damage. In western Douglas County, some areas were still under snow cover, which marked over 100 consecutive days of snow cover. Snow mold, pink and gray, started to damage susceptible winter wheat varieties. In southeast Washington, February conditions were dry with cold temperatures, causing possible livestock losses in the extreme cold and heavy winds.

Accumulated Precipitation (in): Departure from 1991-2020 Normals

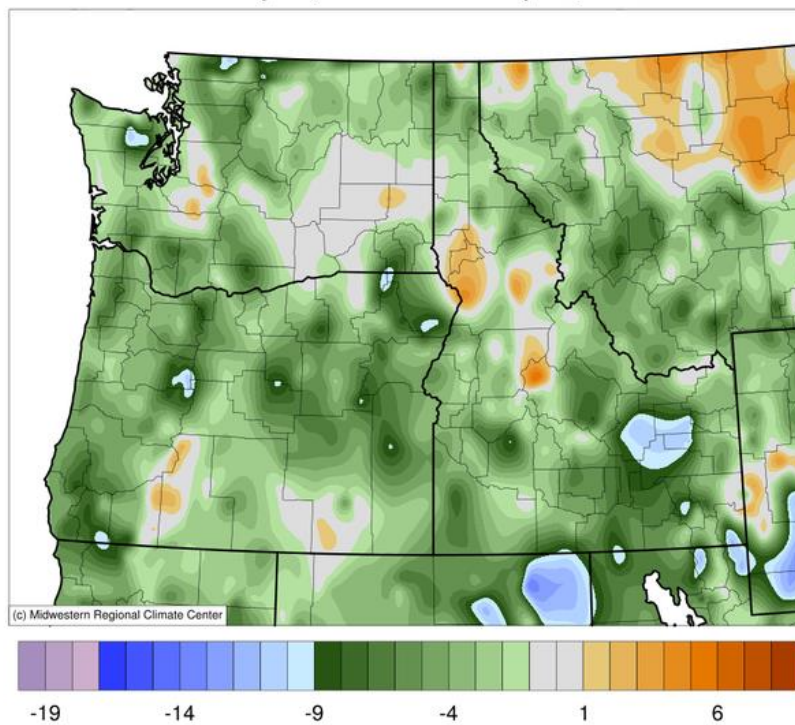
October 01, 2022 to February 26, 2023



<http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/CLIMATE/>

Average Temperature (°F): Departure from 1991-2020 Normals

February 01, 2023 to February 26, 2023



<http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/CLIMATE/>

A banner for the 2022 Census of Agriculture. It features a close-up of a bee on a purple flower against a dark purple background. The text "2022 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE" is in the top right, with the tagline "YOUR VOICE. YOUR FUTURE. YOUR OPPORTUNITY." below it. On the left, a blue box contains the text "THERE'S STILL TIME" and "RESPOND TODAY" below it. In the bottom right corner, there is a "#AgCensus" hashtag and social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and YouTube.

[USDA invites ag producers to respond online to the 2022 Census of Agriculture \(prnewswire.com\)](https://www.usda.gov/prnewswire)

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