NEW MEXICO CROP PROGRESS



United States Department of Agriculture NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE NEW MEXICO FIELD OFFICE

PO Box 1809, Las Cruces, NM 88004
Cooperating with the New Mexico Department of Agriculture



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 31, 2022

Contact: Bill Meyer (800) 392-3202

CROP PROGRESS AND CONDITION WEEK ENDING MAY 29, 2022

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY: With the exception of a few isolated eastern locations where above average rain totals were recorded, warm temperatures and dry conditions continued to plague New Mexico, according to the Mountain Regional Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. With harvest for grain underway across a limited area, 84 percent of the winter wheat crop was reported in very poor or poor condition, compared with 57 percent last year, and a 5-year average of 33 percent. Growers were also busy harvesting some winter wheat acreage for dry hay or silage. Fire danger remained extreme in many counties. Growth of the Calf Canyon and Hermits Peak fire complex slowed during the week, while the Black Fire nearly doubled in size. Respectively, the fires covered approximately 315,000 and 228,000 acres, with 50 and 19 percent containment. A new fire located in the Peloncillo Mountains, named the Foster Fire, was reported on May 29. Corn planting progressed behind the 5-year average pace, with comments indicating that some fields remained unworked. Conversely, growers were quickly planting cotton and peanuts, with progress for both crops ahead of last year's pace. Statewide, the first cutting of alfalfa hay advanced to 78 percent complete by week's end, with the second cutting underway in some southern counties. Topsoil moisture was reported as 88 percent very short to short, compared with 75 percent last year and a 5-year average of 67 percent. Additionally, 53 percent of the pastures and ranges were reported in very poor or poor condition, compared with 61 percent last year and a 5-year average of 47 percent. Overall, supplemental feeding needs remained high, with 85 percent of the cattle herd and 75 percent of the sheep herd being fed. Converted moisture totals - accounting for any precipitation received as snow - ranged from approximately 4.0 inches in an isolated portion of Roosevelt County to merely a trace in several eastern counties. Most of the State was dry. Since January 1, some of the driest counties were in southeastern and southwestern New Mexico, where precipitation has totaled 25 percent of normal or less, affecting large acreages of cotton, dry hay and haylage, sorghum, and wheat, as well as large percentages of the cattle and sheep herds. Statewide, based on accumulated moisture, year-to-date conditions continued to be among the driest ever recorded, and there were currently 33 counties with disaster designations. According to the United States Drought Monitor for May 24, exceptional drought (D4) continued to spread, covering 45.8 percent of the State, an increase of 9.1 percentage points. Extreme drought (D3) was present across 44.2 percent of New Mexico, while severe drought (D2) was categorized across 7.1 percent. Moderate drought (D1) was present across 2.1 percent. Confined to a shrinking portion of Dona Ana and Otero Counties, 0.7 percent of the State was abnormally dry (D0). There was no freeze damage reported. There was no hail damage reported. Wind damage in all crops was reported as 15 percent light, 12 percent moderate, and 3 percent severe. Hay and roughage supplies were reported as 8 percent very short, 32 percent short, 59 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus, compared with 39 percent very short, 36 percent short, 24 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus last year. Stock water supplies were reported as 42 percent very short, 17 percent short, and 41 percent adequate, compared with 45 percent very short, 22 percent short, 32 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus last year.

CROP AND LIVESTOCK PROGRESS Current week Previous week Previous year 5-year average Commodity (percent) (percent) (percent) (percent) Alfalfa hay 1st cutting harvested 78 63 74 72 2nd cutting harvested..... NA Chile Emerged 95 86 73 83 Corn Planted 66 60 77 75 Emerged 39 48 47 31 Cotton Planted 70 56 58 77 Emerged..... 36 31 37 47 Onions Emerged 95 85 90 NA Peanuts Planted 42 48 53 36 Emerged 25 16 NA NA Winter wheat Headed 86 74 86 NA Harvested for grain NA NA Cattle and calves Receiving supplemental feed..... 85 89 NA 84 Sheep and lambs Receiving supplemental feed..... 75 80 88 NA

NA – not available

(--) - zero

DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK AND SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION						
	Current week	Previous week	Previous year	5-year average		
Days suitable for fieldwork	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.5		
Topsoil moisture	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)		
Very short	" 54 ´	" 55 <i>´</i>	" 48 <i>´</i>	32		
Short	34	34	27	35		
Adequate	12	11	22	32		
Surplus			3	1		
Subsoil moisture						
Very short	56	59	54	33		
Short	37	35	35	38		
Adequate	7	6	10	28		
Surplus			1	1		

NA – not available (--) – zero

	CROP. LIVESTOCK	PASTURE AN	D RANGE CONDITION
--	-----------------	------------	-------------------

Commodity	Current week	Previous week	Previous year	5-year average
•	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alfalfa hay	(1	(1-2-2-1-1)	(12.2.2.1.1)	(1-2-2-2-1)
Very poor	1	1	4	5
Poor	8	8	15	5
Fair	30	25	32	26
Good	51	56	39	58
Excellent	10	10	10	6
Chile			1	
Very poor	6	6	2	1
Poor	13	13	8	6
Fair	41	41	20	33
Good	25	25	44	46
	25 15	15	26	14
Excellent	13	15	26	14
Onions				
Very poor				
Poor	5	5		
Fair	20	20	4	11
Good	60	60	32	42
Excellent	15	15	64	47
Pasture and range				
Very poor	18	20	25	15
Poor	35	31	36	32
Fair	38	36	21	34
Good	8	12	8	14
Excellent	1	1	10	5
Winter wheat				
Very poor	62	62	36	12
Poor	22	22	21	21
Fair	4	4	22	31
Good	3	3	1	24
Excellent	9	9	20	12
Cattle and calves				
Very poor	2	3	4	2
Poor	17	18	17	10
Fair	36	36	34	38
Good	33	32	30	40
Excellent	12	11	15	10
Sheep and lambs	12			
Very poor	1	1	15	11
Poor	10	12	10	9
	36	32	35	32
Fair				
Good	46	48	40	46
Excellent	7	7		2

NA – not available (--) – zero