

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

Alabama Crop Progress and Condition Report



Cooperating with the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries

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This report contains data collected each week from respondents across the state whose occupations provide them opportunities to discuss agricultural production with farmers in their counties as well as to make visual observations. We thank all who have contributed to this report.

September 9. 2024 Media Contact: Charmaine Wilson

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in Alabama, there were 6.2 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, September 8, 2024. Precipitation ranged from no rain to 3.0 inches of rain. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 80s to the low 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 60s to the mid 70s.

Crops

Little to no rain was recorded for much of the northern half of the state while the southern part of the state received varying amounts of rain. More than a quarter of the state was suffering from severe drought conditions with most everyone else experiencing moderate drought conditions. Producers across the state noted that the drought conditions and limited rainfall have impacted yields for their crops. Corn for grain had nearly fully matured and harvest was running ahead of previous years. Many producers said that corn yields were below average this year as a result of the drought conditions. Cotton bolls were opening early in many areas and there were reports of some fields starting to be defoliated. Hay producers tried to get in a third cutting of hay, but fields were struggling with the dry conditions along with infestations of armyworms. Producers began to dig and harvest peanuts which will pick up in the coming weeks. Soybeans rapidly began dropping leaves while most of the crop had set pods. Soybean producers were worried about the lack of moisture affecting their late planted crop.

Livestock and Pastures

Cattle was in mostly good to fair condition while pastures were in fair to good condition. Producers continued to supplement with hay due to pastures declining from dry weather conditions.

Crop Progress for Week Ending 09/08/24

Crop stage	Prev year	Prev week	This week	5 Year avg	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Corn - Mature	98	93	97	97	
Corn - Harvested	42	44	60	42	
Cotton - Setting Bolls	98	93	97	99	
Cotton - Bolls Opening	33	34	46	39	
Hay - 3rd Cutting	43	26	35	42	
Peanuts - Dug	2	2	5	3	
Peanuts - Harvested	0	NA	1	0	
Soybeans - Setting Pods	96	91	92	96	
Soybeans - Drop Leaves	31	23	36	27	

(NA) Not available.

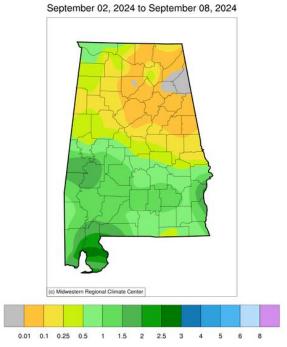
Conditions for Week Ending 09/08/24

Crop	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Cattle	0	6	33	59	2
Corn	20	26	29	23	2
Cotton	3	9	38	49	1
Pasture and range	12	24	34	28	2
Peanuts	1	7	25	65	2
Soybeans	11	19	42	27	1

Soil Moisture for Week Ending 09/08/24

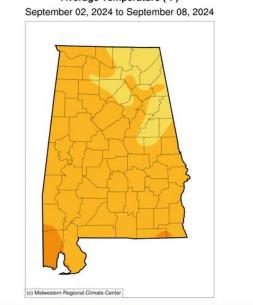
Previous week	This week			
(percent)	(percent)			
17	23			
45	45			
	31			
1	1			
Previous week	This week			
(percent)	(percent)			
17	21			
46	48			
36	30			
1	1			
	(percent) 17 45 37 1 Previous week (percent) 17 46			

Accumulated Precipitation (in)



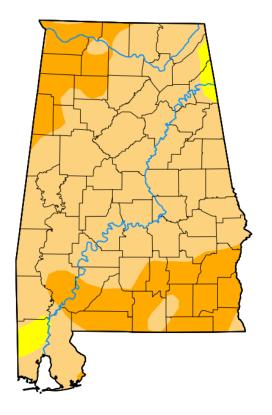
https://mrcc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE/

Average Temperature (°F)



https://mrcc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE/

U.S. Drought Monitor Alabama



September 3, 2024

(Released Thursday, Sep. 5, 2024) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.00	100.00	97.53	25.66	0.00	0.00
Last Week 08-27-2024	0.00	100.00	62.96	6.40	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 06-04-2024	98.63	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-02-2024	0.90	99.10	78.97	44.62	12.61	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-26-2023	21.58	78.42	30.60	16.04	2.30	0.00
One Year Ago 09-05-2023	71.92	28.08	12.20	3.91	0.00	0.00

Intensity:



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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National Drought Mitigation Center









droughtmonitor.unl.edu