

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

Georgia Crop Progress and Condition Report



Cooperating with the Georgia Department of Agriculture and the Cooperative Extension Service Southern Regional Field Office · 355 East Hancock Avenue, Suite 100 · Athens, GA 30601 · (800) 253-4419 www.nass.usda.gov

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 16, 2024

Media Contact: Anthony Prillaman

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in Georgia, there were 4.3 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, September 15, 2024. Precipitation totals from available reporting stations ranged from no rain to over 9 inches of rain throughout the week. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 70s to the mid 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 50s to the mid 70s.

Crops

Outer bands from Hurricane Francine brought significant rain to the southern portions of the state, with some areas receiving close to 10 inches of precipitation. There were reports of field flooding, but no reports of significant damage. Reporters noted concern that wet conditions combined with high humidity could bring increased disease pressure to crops. The rest of the state experienced mostly dry weather with lower temperatures than previous weeks. Dryland field crops remained severely stressed in many areas of the state, with soybeans and peanuts particularly impacted. As peanuts were nearing maturity, concerns were noted that some non-irrigated fields needed rain just to be able to dig in some areas. Pecans were reported to be doing well and were in mostly good condition.

Livestock and Pastures

Cattle were in mostly good to fair condition, while pastures were in mostly fair to poor condition. Armyworms continued to be a problem for many operators, although cooler weather brought some relief. There were some reports of thin cattle and worries about winter feeding due to prolonged drought conditions and reduced hay yields. Concerns were also noted about the prospects for fall grazing given the lack of soil moisture in many areas of the state.

Crop Progress for Week Ending 9/15/24

Crop stage	Prev year	Prev week	This week	5 Year avg
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Corn - Harvested	85	82	88	86
Cotton - Bolls Opening	49	44	57	55
Hay - 3rd Cutting	65	40	53	69
Peanuts - Dug	5	2	3	8
Peanuts - Harvested	2	1	2	3
Soybeans - Setting Pods	91	94	97	95
Soybeans - Drop Leaves	33	37	48	33
Soybeans - Harvested	2	NA	4	1

(NA) Not Available

Conditions for Week Ending 9/15/24

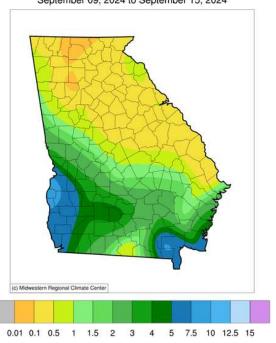
Crop	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Cattle	3	10	34	45	8
Cotton	1	11	35	44	9
Pasture and range	18	26	34	21	1
Peanuts	1	9	33	47	10
Soybeans	3	9	36	47	5

Soil Moisture for Week Ending 9/15/24

Topsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	33	16	
Short	28	14	
Adequate	34	42	
Surplus	5	28	
Subsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	22	13	
Short	39	22	
Adequate	37	52	
Surplus	2	13	

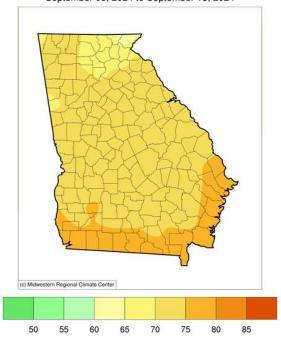
Accumulated Precipitation (in)

September 09, 2024 to September 15, 2024



Average Temperature (°F)

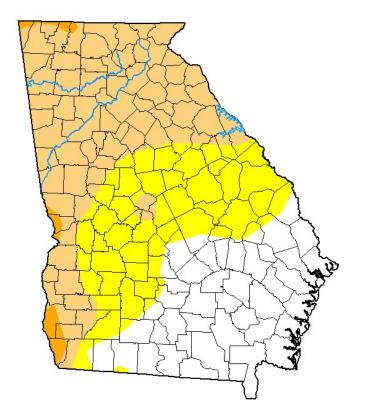
September 09, 2024 to September 15, 2024



https://mrcc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE

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U.S. Drought Monitor
Georgia



September 10, 2024

(Released Thursday, Sep. 12, 2024) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	31.27	68.73	40.27	1.71	0.00	0.00
Last Week 09-03-2024	36.09	63.91	13.78	1.05	0.00	0.00
3 Month's Ago 06-11-2024	90.26	9.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-02-2024	46.66	53.34	28.92	11.91	0.07	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-26-2023	78.43	21.57	4.17	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 09-12-2023	80.88	19.12	1.34	0.00	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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droughtmonitor.unl.edu