

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

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: Anthony Prillaman

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in Georgia, there were 6.1 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, September 8, 2024. Precipitation totals from available reporting stations ranged from no rain to 3.4 inches of rain throughout the week. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 70s to the high 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 50s to the mid 70s.

Crops

It was a dry week for most of the state last week, with only the southwestern and southeastern regions of the state receiving a notable amount of precipitation. The dry weather continued to negatively affect dryland crops across the state, with widespread reports of stress received. Reporters noted that some fields were beyond saving due to prolonged drought conditions, as well as irrigation systems that were fully exhausted. Despite the continued dry weather, lower temperatures did benefit some crops and allowed for more field work, with corn harvest on schedule. Grain sorghum planted after wheat was reported to be in mostly good condition, with strong yields expected. Along with continued armyworm issues, reporters noted spider mites were a concern as well.

Livestock and Pastures

Cattle were in mostly good to fair condition, while pastures were in mostly fair to poor condition. Armyworms, combined with dry weather for most of the state, continued to negatively impact pastures. Operators continued to feed supplemental hay to cattle.

Crop Progress for Week Ending 9/8/24

Crop stage	Prev year	Prev week	This week	5 Year avg	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Corn - Harvested	77	68	82	78	
Cotton - Setting Bolls	97	95	97	99	
Cotton - Bolls Opening	34	28	44	43	
Hay - 3rd Cutting	50	32	40	57	
Peanuts - Dug	2	1	2	3	
Peanuts - Harvested	1	NA	1	1	
Soybeans - Setting Pods	86	89	94	92	
Soybeans - Drop Leaves	24	26	37	23	

(NA) Not Available

Conditions for Week Ending 9/8/24

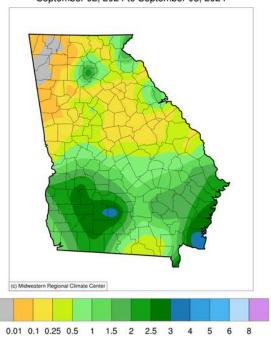
Crop	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Cattle	3	9	31	48	9	
Cotton	2	11	35	44	8	
Pasture and range	17	27	32	23	1	
Peanuts	2	9	33	47	9	
Soybeans	3	10	35	49	3	

Soil Moisture for Week Ending 9/8/24

Topsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	29	33	
Short	43	28	
Adequate	27	34	
Surplus	1	5	
Subsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	24	22	
Short	35	39	
Adequate	41	37	
Surplus	0	2	

Accumulated Precipitation (in)

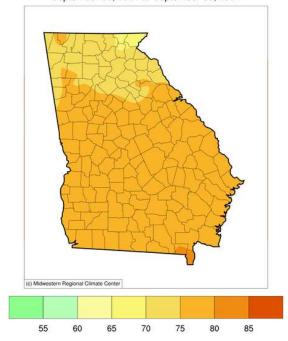
September 02, 2024 to September 08, 2024



https://mrcc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE

Average Temperature (°F)

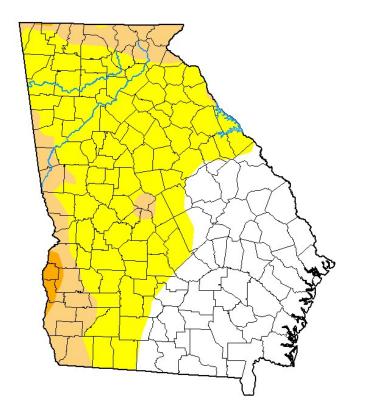
September 02, 2024 to September 08, 2024



https://mrcc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE

U.S. Drought Monitor

Georgia



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	36.09	63.91	13.78	1.05	0.00	0.00
Last Week 08-27-2024	48.16	51.84	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Month's Ago 06-04-2024	98.35	1.65	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 09-05-2023	90.01	9.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

None D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

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

Author:

Lindsay Johnson National Drought Mitigation Center









droughtmonitor.unl.edu