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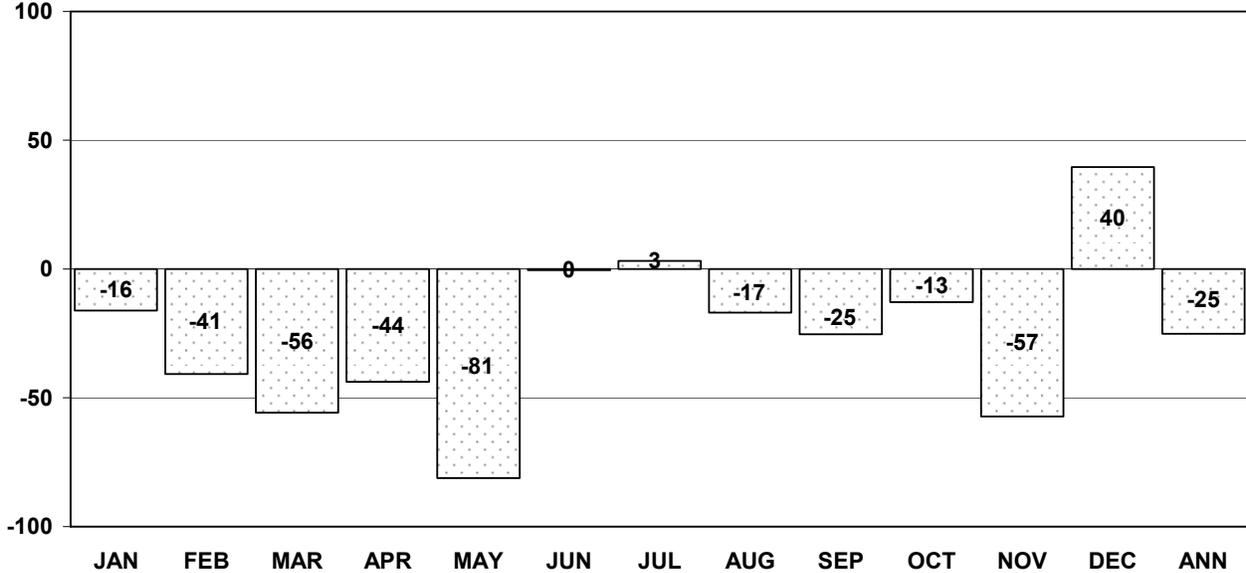
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GEORGIA

PRECIPITATION

Percent of Normal by Month and Annual Average Georgia, 2007 ^{1/}

Percent of Normal

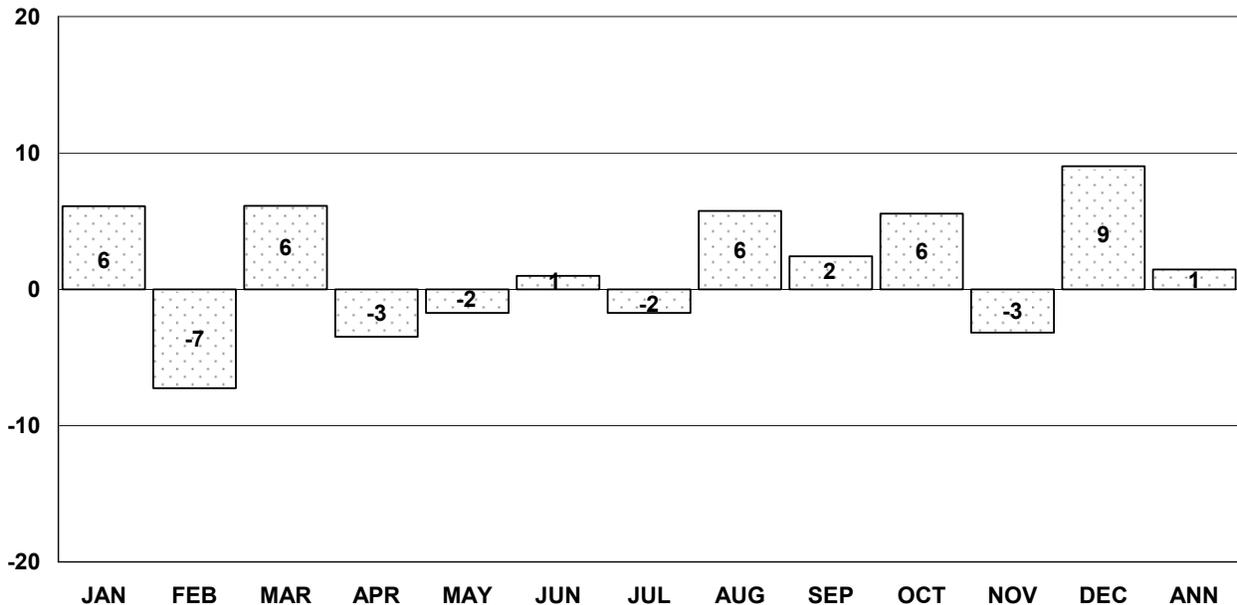


^{1/} Data from Climatological Data Monthly Summaries, Georgia 2007, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration.

TEMPERATURE

Percent of Normal by Month and Annual Average Georgia, 2007 ^{1/}

Percent of Normal



^{1/} Data from Climatological Data Monthly Summaries, Georgia 2007, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration.

GENERAL

2007 CROP WEATHER SUMMARY

January: Unseasonably warm weather greeted Georgia at the beginning of January. The warm weather was replaced by frigid temperatures toward the end of the month. Scattered showers throughout the month resulted in improved soil moisture conditions. Small grain conditions were favorable in January, resulting in growth being ahead of schedule. Some hay producers reported their supplies running short, due to the increased feeding this winter. Farmers sought corn contracts and watched soybean prices for contract possibilities. Other activities included farmers planting blueberries, seeding tobacco for transplants, applying lime to pastures and hayfields.

February: Variable temperatures and rainfall characterized the month of February. Soil moisture conditions were consistently good. The water levels of ponds and streams continued to rise, all but erasing the existing deficit. Cold temperatures helped slow growth of small grains, which had been well ahead of schedule. Growers of small grains continued to top-dress their fields. The lack of hay and a long winter had livestock producers scrambling for options to provide forage for their animals. Cold weather resulted in frost and freeze damage to highbush blueberries. Activities included mowing cotton stalks, pruning in commercial vineyards, applying lime to pastures and hayfields, mending fences, worming beef cattle and goats, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

March: Lack of rainfall, in March, resulted in mild drought conditions. Precipitation decreased as the month progressed, with most counties reporting no rainfall in the last week of March. Crops were in mostly good condition, but needed rain to prevent deterioration. Farmers prepared land for tobacco and cotton crops. Lime and fertilizer was applied to cotton fields, pastures, and hayfields. Hay supplies declined as supplemental feeding to livestock continued. Blueberries were progressing rapidly toward harvest. Peaches were blooming throughout the State. Other activities included spreading poultry litter and lime, burning off pastures, pasture weed control, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

April: Extremely dry conditions and a hard freeze during the month of April caused crop conditions to deteriorate. Fruits, in particular, were severely damaged by the freeze. Pastures and hayfields were in generally poor condition due to the drought. Livestock owners provided supplemental feed to their herds to make up for the deficiency. The lack of soil moisture brought the planting of dry land crops to a standstill. In some cases, farmers irrigated land in order to plant peanuts and cotton. Irrigated crops fared well, but dry land crops really suffered from the lack of rain. Other activities included irrigating land to plant crops, spreading fertilizer and applying poultry litter, spraying pastures and hayfields for weeds, clipping tobacco transplants in greenhouses.

May: Drought conditions worsened as extremely dry conditions continued in the month of May. Small grains production was severely hampered by the drought. Pastures and hayfields were in terrible shape. Some cattle producers were forced to reduce their herd and wean their calves earlier than normal. Small grains, that had been damaged in the April freeze, were harvested for hay to feed starving livestock. Planting of dryland crops had come to a near standstill due to the lack of soil moisture. Farmers began dusting in crops to meet insurance obligations. There were reports of chinch bugs in dryland corn and millet, and thrips in cotton. Cutworms, splitworms, and budworms as well as the Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus were reported in tobacco. Other activities included harvesting small grains and canola, plowing tobacco, cutting hay, spraying pastures and hayfields for weeds, spraying for insects.

June: Rains from Tropical Storm Barry and scattered showers throughout the month of June helped to improve the existing drought conditions. Farmers were able to resume planting after receiving the first significant rainfall in some time. Improvement was seen in pastures and hayfields, as well as in late-planted cotton, peanuts, and tobacco. Dryland crops were in much worse shape than irrigated crops. Vegetable growers saw some disease outbreaks. Weed pressure was high in many fields. Other activities included planting soybeans, cotton, and peanuts, cutting hay, feeding hay to livestock, applying sucker control and insecticides to tobacco, applying herbicides to peanuts and cotton, applying poultry litter to pastures, and spraying pastures for weeds.

July: Scattered showers during July improved soil moisture and crop quality. Pastures and hayfields continued to recover from the drought. Hay yields were below normal, and hay remained in short supply. Spider mites were reported on tomatoes. Corn earworms were reported in cotton. There was an increase in pigweed resistance to herbicides in peanuts and cotton. Vegetable growers prepared for fall planting. Farmers began harvesting corn and tobacco. Other activities included planting soybeans, cutting hay, feeding hay to livestock, topping and suckering tobacco, applying herbicides and fungicides to peanuts, fertilizing millet, corn, pastures, and hayfields, applying weed control, preparing hay equipment, scouting for insects, and irrigating crops.

August: August brought extremely hot and dry weather to Georgia. The heat slowed plant growth and caused plants to wilt. Farmers irrigated fields, where water was available. Between the drought and the late plantings, row crop maturity was behind normal this year. Livestock producers were dealing with a hay and forage shortage and were selling cows at reduced prices. Insect and worm pressure was heavy in cotton, peanuts, and pastures. There were pigweed control problems in peanuts, soybeans, and cotton. Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus was reported in peanuts. Silverleaf whiteflies caused damage and stress to cotton and commercial vegetables. The corn harvest was under way and excellent yields were reported despite the drought. Other activities included planting fall vegetables, picking tobacco, side dressing cotton with nitrogen, spraying peanuts with fungicides, irrigating crops, cutting hay, feeding hay to livestock, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

September: The weather was cooler and the rain showers were more plentiful in September. Still, the long standing drought conditions worsened during the month. There were reports of armyworms attacking pastures and hayfields. There was some disease pressure in peanuts reported. Whiteflies were a concern for cotton producers. The heat wave in August set back most transplanted vegetables, but growth was now occurring with cooler daytime temperatures. The pecan crop was so large that limbs were breaking. Producers planted small grains and pastures for winter grazing. Other activities included harvesting corn and peanuts, stripping tobacco, cutting and baling hay, applying late season herbicides and fungicides, applying insecticides to crops and hayfields, applying growth regulator on cotton, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

October: The first half of October was extremely dry for north Georgia while other areas of the State were more fortunate in receiving significant rainfall. The last half of the month proved to be better with rains falling throughout the State. Across the State, harvest of most crops was about a month behind normal due to the drought. Dry conditions delayed planting of winter grazing in north Georgia. Even with the rains the last half of the month, producers in north Georgia were sowing small grains into their pastures hoping to extend grazing and alleviate the hay shortage. Lots of peanut hay was being baled and sold. Several cattle producers reported dried up creeks and streams. In central Georgia, producers were having trouble digging peanuts because of the dry soil. The hay that had been harvested was of poor quality. Ponds and streams across the State were extremely low. Other activities included harvesting corn and sorghum for grain, digging and combining peanuts, cutting and baling hay, mowing and harrowing tobacco stalks, and cotton defoliation.

November: The State received little precipitation in November and drought conditions worsened. Drought conditions continued to negatively affect pastures and crops. Water levels in ponds and streams continued to decline. There were reports of stock ponds going dry and livestock producers hauling in water. The lack of rain delayed planting in some areas. Some farmers had to irrigate small grains after planting to trigger germination. Early morning frosts early in November put hayfields and pastures into dormancy and caused some frost damage to fail vegetable crops. The cold snap stalled the growth of peanuts and cotton and hastened their harvest. Green bean discoloration problems were reported. Pecan growers harvested a good crop despite the drought. Other activities included planting small grains, mowing and harrowing cotton stalks, digging and combining peanuts, defoliation and harvest of cotton, spreading poultry litter, cutting and baling hay, hauling peanut hay to storage, and feeding hay to livestock.

December: The State experienced considerable temperature variability during the month of December, alternating between warm and cold weather. Some much needed rainfall was received in December, especially in the last week of the month. Crop conditions remained stable during December. Rains helped wheat stands emerge and spurred winter grazing growth. Winter wheat, that had emerged, was progressing well. Farmers irrigated regularly to alleviate the continuing drought conditions. Pastures were in generally poor to very poor condition. Ponds used for livestock continued to dry up. Affected producers were seeking alternative water sources. Other activities included harvesting cotton, planting wheat, feeding hay to livestock, and the routine care of poultry and livestock.

**GEORGIA PRECIPITATION--2007 Monthly Averages and Percent of Normal
by Climatological Divisions and Agricultural Statistical Districts^{1/}**

Month	District 1 Northwest		District 2 North Central		District 3 Northeast		District 4 West Central		District 5 Central	
	Inches	% of Normal	Inches	% of Normal	Inches	% of Normal	Inches	% of Normal	Inches	% of Normal
January	3.72	69	5.37	93	5.12	85	4.69	90	4.94	98
February	2.45	50	2.62	52	2.71	53	2.61	54	2.62	59
March	2.15	35	3.07	51	3.97	66	2.83	49	2.47	49
April	2.77	62	2.18	52	1.96	48	2.55	62	2.62	78
May	0.53	13	1.38	30	1.40	29	0.80	22	0.38	12
June	2.95	70	2.80	67	3.40	78	3.00	79	5.32	141
July	4.86	109	3.92	85	4.94	106	5.43	110	5.41	117
August	1.46	38	2.06	48	2.68	56	2.83	73	5.05	120
September	2.74	67	1.61	38	1.92	46	2.29	70	3.34	96
October	2.71	84	2.48	66	2.75	68	2.01	71	1.44	53
November	2.70	61	2.33	52	2.28	50	2.21	56	0.99	29
December	4.61	103	5.08	112	5.66	119	4.61	103	6.95	183
Annual Total	33.65	63	34.90	63	38.79	68	35.86	71	41.98	88
Month	District 6 East Central		District 7 Southwest		District 8 South Central		District 9 Southeast		State Average	
	Inches	% of Normal	Inches	% of Normal	Inches	% of Normal	Inches	% of Normal	Inches	% of Normal
January	4.12	86	4.59	80	4.16	78	3.15	73	4.43	84
February	2.66	65	3.19	66	3.09	72	2.44	69	2.71	59
March	2.52	54	1.54	27	1.12	22	1.83	44	2.39	44
April	2.13	68	2.75	75	1.31	39	0.53	18	2.09	56
May	0.78	25	0.36	10	0.13	4	0.57	18	0.70	19
June	6.28	142	3.56	74	5.03	106	7.23	135	4.40	100
July	4.87	105	5.09	86	5.32	100	6.34	112	5.13	103
August	2.85	57	4.64	110	6.02	230	6.76	105	3.87	83
September	2.57	69	2.83	76	3.22	85	5.79	121	2.92	75
October	1.60	53	3.22	124	2.62	102	5.57	175	2.71	87
November	0.49	17	2.00	54	0.85	27	0.33	13	1.58	43
December	7.43	212	7.07	179	5.55	149	3.84	122	5.64	140
Annual Total	38.30	81	40.84	78	38.42	81	44.38	90	38.57	75

^{1/} Average precipitation and normal precipitation from NOAA Climatological data for Georgia, 2006, Volume 110, Nos. 1 - 12. Normal precipitation represents a 30 year period from 1971 to 2000.

**GEORGIA TEMPERATURES--2007 Monthly Averages and Percent of Normal
by Climatological Divisions and Agricultural Statistical Districts^{1/}**

Month	District 1 Northwest		District 2 North Central		District 3 Northeast		District 4 West Central		District 5 Central	
	Degrees	% of Normal	Degrees	% of Normal	Degrees	% of Normal	Degrees	% of Normal	Degrees	% of Normal
January	43.20	108	42.80	106	43.20	106	46.50	106	48.20	106
February	39.80	91	40.00	91	40.70	92	43.70	92	45.20	92
March	57.10	110	55.70	108	56.00	109	58.80	107	59.30	105
April	56.50	96	55.80	95	56.60	96	58.90	96	60.20	96
May	69.00	103	66.40	100	66.20	99	70.00	101	69.70	89
June	76.80	103	74.60	101	74.60	101	77.60	102	78.00	101
July	76.40	98	74.40	96	74.20	96	78.40	99	79.00	98
August	83.40	108	80.80	106	80.80	106	83.70	107	83.80	106
September	74.40	105	72.50	103	72.50	103	75.00	103	75.40	102
October	64.60	108	62.70	105	62.80	105	65.50	105	66.70	105
November	49.80	98	48.90	96	49.40	97	52.30	97	53.20	96
December	47.70	111	46.80	108	46.80	109	50.50	109	52.10	109
Annual Total	61.56	103	60.12	101	60.32	102	63.41	102	64.23	100
Month	District 6 East Central		District 7 Southwest		District 8 South Central		District 9 Southeast		State Average	
	Degrees	% of Normal	Degrees	% of Normal	Degrees	% of Normal	Degrees	% of Normal	Degrees	% of Normal
January	49.20	107	50.70	105	52.00	106	53.70	106	47.72	106
February	46.50	94	48.10	93	49.10	93	51.30	96	44.92	93
March	59.80	106	61.20	104	61.30	103	61.70	103	58.99	106
April	62.00	98	62.20	96	62.90	96	64.60	98	59.97	97
May	70.70	100	72.60	100	72.30	96	72.00	99	69.88	98
June	77.90	100	79.10	101	78.70	100	78.80	99	77.34	101
July	79.20	98	81.20	100	80.90	100	81.50	100	78.36	98
August	84.20	106	84.40	105	83.60	104	83.30	103	83.11	106
September	76.30	103	77.10	101	76.90	101	77.80	101	75.32	102
October	69.00	107	69.10	105	69.60	105	71.70	106	66.86	106
November	54.70	98	56.00	97	55.80	95	58.00	97	53.12	97
December	53.30	110	54.70	108	55.30	108	57.00	109	51.58	109
Annual Total	65.23	102	66.37	101	66.53	101	67.62	101	63.93	101

^{1/} Average temperature and normal temperature from NOAA Climatological data for Georgia, 2006, Volume 110, Nos. 1 - 12. Normal temperature represents a 30 year period from 1971 to 2000.

EXPORT VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES^{1/}--Georgia, 2003-2007

Commodity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
--Million Dollars--					
Cotton & Linters	323.9	354.8	336.1	495.8	364.0
Cottonseed & Products	10.7	7.6	9.8	9.2	9.1
Fats, Oils & Greases	4.9	3.3	2.1	2.6	4.3
Feed Grains & Products	24.8	24.9	18.5	21.7	52.0
Feeds & Fodders	18.2	14.1	16.2	16.9	17.6
Fruits & Preps. ^{2/}	14.5	15.0	20.1	25.3	30.7
Hides & Skins	16.3	15.7	9.9	10.2	12.2
Live Animals & Meat (Exc. Poultry)	45.7	18.8	16.1	22.3	28.6
Peanuts & Products	84.4	94.1	95.1	103.7	109.1
Poultry & Products	223.0	271.1	318.6	311.0	419.7
Seeds	21.0	19.1	22.2	24.8	26.5
Soybeans & Products	20.0	24.1	13.1	9.1	35.2
Tobacco - Unmfd.	69.2	57.7	33.0	41.3	53.8
Tree Nuts	21.3	26.5	32.2	30.6	66.1
Vegetables & Preps.	36.0	40.3	56.8	66.4	75.6
Wheat & Products	37.4	42.4	39.1	39.5	60.4
Other ^{3/}	63.4	75.8	86.3	97.7	104.3
Total^{4/}	1,034.8	1,105.3	1,125.2	1,328.0	1,469.1

1/ Source: ERS, USDA, FATUS, U.S. Agricultural Trade Update, July, 2008. 2/ Apples, apple juice, and apple products, as well as other miscellaneous fruit assumed to equal the previous year; current year production data have not yet been released. 3/ Other = Sugar and tropical products, minor oilseeds, essential oils, beverages other than juice, nursery and greenhouse, wine, and misc. vegetable products. 4/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

**FARM LABOR--Number of Hired Workers, Hours Worked, and Wage Rates,
Southeast Region, Survey Weeks of 2005-2007^{1/2/}**

	Unit	Year and Survey Week											
		2005				2006				2007 ^{3/}			
		Jan 9-15	Apr 10-16	Jul 10-16	Oct 9-15	Jan 8-14	Apr 9-15	Jul 9-15	Oct 8-14	Apr 8-14	Jul 8-14	Oct 7-13	
All Hired													
Number of Workers	1,000 Persons	24	36	44	37	28	31	41	29	33	31	28	
Worked per Week	Hours	35.3	32.0	37.5	37.0	34.5	36.5	38.3	39.1	37.4	36.3	37.1	
Type of Hired Worker													
All Hired Workers	\$ per Hour	8.41	8.83	8.91	9.05	9.45	9.19	8.68	9.10	8.83	9.12	9.08	
Field	\$ per Hour	7.96	8.41	8.39	8.51	8.74	8.49	8.21	8.76	8.00	8.57	8.53	
Livestock	\$ per Hour	7.25	8.30	8.85	8.86	8.77	8.68	8.05	8.65	9.04	8.52	8.33	
Field & Livestock	\$ per Hour	7.71	8.38	8.51	8.60	8.75	8.55	8.18	8.72	8.20	8.55	8.47	

1/ Excludes Agricultural Service Workers. 2/ The Southeast Region includes GA, AL, and SC. 3/ January data unavailable.

**FARM LABOR--Hired Workers Annual Average Wage Rates,
Georgia, 2000-2007^{1/2/}**

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All Hired	\$ per Hour	7.25	7.78	8.03	8.41	8.53	8.84	9.05	9.15
Field	\$ per Hour	6.77	7.26	7.28	7.66	7.96	8.36	8.48	8.50
Field & Livestock	\$ per Hour	6.83	7.28	7.49	7.88	8.07	8.37	8.51	8.53

1/ Excludes Agricultural Service Workers. 2/ Annual rates are averages of the wage rates for each survey week weighted by the number of hours worked during the week. The annual average is based on data collected for January, April, July, and October and published in November release.

FARMS--Number, Size and Value, Georgia, 2000-2007

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of all Farms ^{1/}	Thousands	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	47.5
Number of Farms									
Cattle	Thousands	23	22	22	22	22	21	21	19.5
Hogs	Thousands	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
Dairy	Thousands	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total Land in Farms	1,000 Acres	10,900	10,850	10,800	10,800	10,700	10,500	10,800	10,000
Average Farm Size	Acres	223	220	220	219	218	214	220	211
Value per Acre ^{2/}	Dollars	1,750	1,900	2,050	2,200	2,350	3,200	3,900	4,500

^{1/} Prior to 1975, defined as places of 10 acres or more that had annual sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more and places of less than 10 acres that had annual sales of \$250 or more. Beginning with 1975, a farm is a place as of June 1, that sells or could sell \$1,000 of agricultural products during the year.
^{2/} Average value includes land and buildings.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY ECONOMIC SALES CLASS--2000-2007

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Georgia									
Economic Sales Class									
\$1,000-\$9,999	Number	31,900	31,900	32,100	32,200	31,800	31,800	31,200	30,000
\$10,000-\$99,999	Number	9,900	10,400	10,800	10,800	11,000	11,200	11,100	11,200
\$100,000+	Number	7,300	6,900	6,400	6,300	6,200	6,000	6,700	6,300
United States									
Economic Sales Class									
\$1,000-\$9,999	Number	1,183,480	1,189,920	1,201,840	1,199,270	1,181,190	1,166,320	1,152,910	1,135,320
\$10,000-\$99,999	Number	638,380	621,490	604,570	600,540	599,280	596,040	597,350	594,230
\$100,000+	Number	344,920	337,220	328,950	327,050	332,500	336,330	338,530	345,960

LAND IN FARMS BY ECONOMIC SALES CLASS--2000-2007

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Georgia									
Economic Sales Class									
\$1,000-\$9,999	1,000 Acres	3,380	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,550	3,500	3,400	3,200
\$10,000-\$99,999	1,000 Acres	2,750	2,880	2,930	2,800	2,800	2,700	2,800	2,600
\$100,000+	1,000 Acres	4,770	4,470	4,270	4,300	4,350	4,300	4,600	4,200
United States									
Economic Sales Class									
\$1,000-\$9,999	1,000 Acres	128,320	127,090	126,770	124,770	120,890	118,200	114,685	112,840
\$10,000-\$99,999	1,000 Acres	279,265	274,895	271,155	270,055	266,600	260,665	258,890	255,505
\$100,000+	1,000 Acres	537,495	540,085	542,520	543,825	548,805	554,345	558,855	562,575

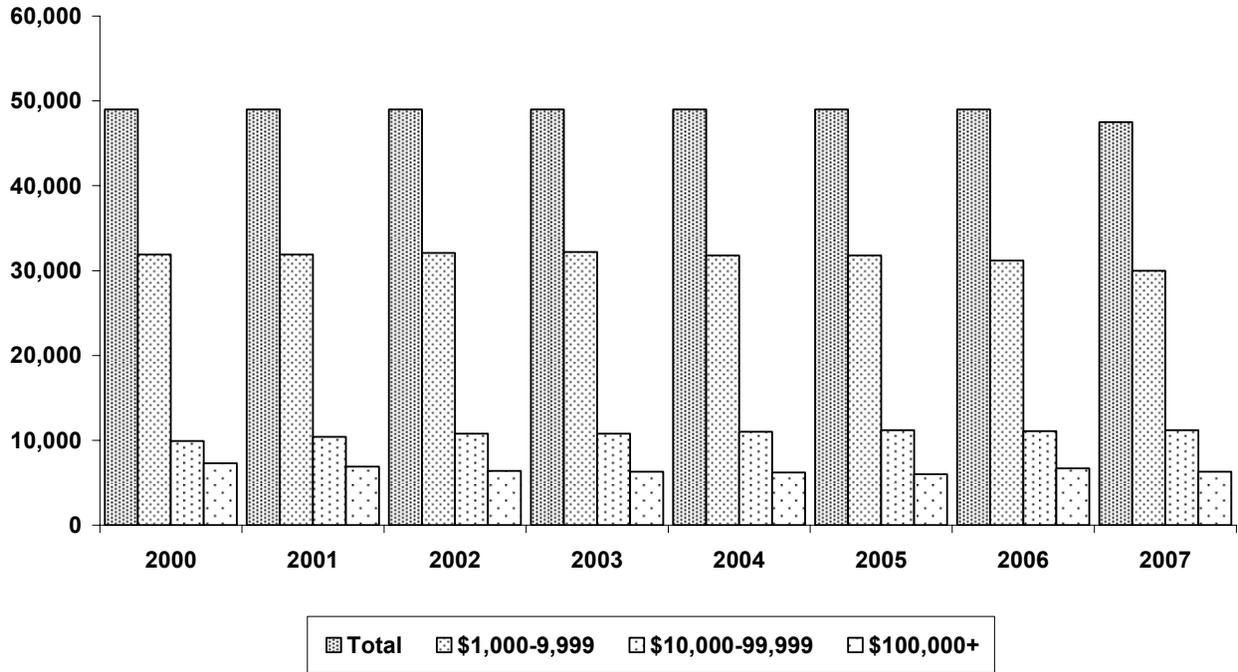
FARM REAL ESTATE--Average values per acre, by Region and State, January 1, 2002-2008^{1/2/}

State	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Change 2007-2008
				--Dollars--				--Percent--
Southeast:	2,140	2,270	2,420	3,530	4,420	4,820	4,960	2.9
Alabama	1,700	1,760	1,860	2,400	2,750	3,100	3,500	12.9
Florida	2,720	2,900	3,100	5,400	7,280	7,570	7,600	0.4
Georgia	2,050	2,200	2,350	3,200	3,900	4,500	4,500	0.0
South Carolina	1,900	2,050	2,150	2,400	2,600	2,900	3,050	5.2

^{1/} Value of farmland and buildings. ^{2/} Estimates for 1996 and prior years previously published by the Economic Research Service, USDA. *Revised.

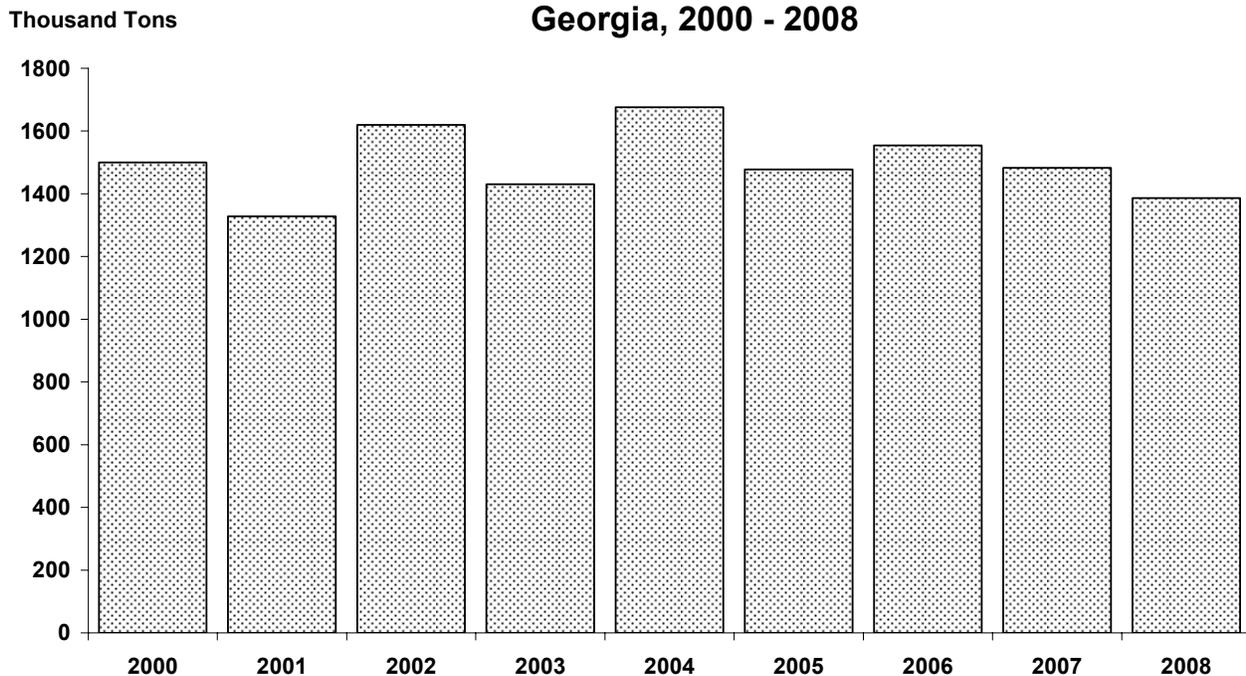
FARMS

Total Number & Number by Economic Sales Class Georgia, 2000-2007



FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION

Years Ending June 30 Georgia, 2000 - 2008



**FERTILIZER--Commercial Consumption of Fertilizer Mixtures and Direct Application
Materials, Selected Years, Ending June 30, Georgia^{1/}**

Kind	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^{2/}	2008 ^{3/}
	--Tons--								
Mixtures	969,305	828,484	994,912	890,139	961,967	896,402	972,446	860,622	744,210
Nitrogen Materials									
Anhydrous Ammonia	3,368	1,618	4,099	1,245	2,493	755	1,143	3,362	3,760
Ammonium Nitrate	49,475	39,899	50,647	47,142	47,842	42,661	34,250	35,553	35,457
Ammonium Sulfate	3,918	4,995	4,589	5,242	8,347	7,423	8,169	12,843	14,507
Nitrogen Solution	206,803	153,781	187,197	184,277	224,057	156,249	194,049	227,641	212,741
Urea	10,549	14,023	11,522	13,459	16,190	14,656	17,569	20,894	30,634
Other Nitrogen									
Material	13,657	31,615	34,334	48,568	47,337	43,048	46,827	32,142	57,331
Total	287,770	245,931	292,388	299,933	346,266	264,792	302,007	332,435	354,430
Phosphate Materials									
Ammonium									
Polyphosphate	32,368	20,878	24,615	25,526	29,470	25,047	20,851	26,678	27,576
Diammonium									
Phosphate	15,353	12,802	15,411	15,461	21,423	19,602	25,798	27,071	27,602
Triple Super									
Phosphate	2,156	2,021	2,734	1,644	2,138	2,575	2,820	957	236
Other Phosphate									
Material	1,546	5,434	4,496	2,194	6,715	5,527	2,773	9,949	5,039
Total	51,423	41,135	47,256	44,825	59,746	52,751	52,242	64,655	60,453
Potash Materials									
Muriate of Potash	20,556	18,659	25,254	24,118	28,005	26,592	29,652	40,282	50,138
Sulfate of									
Potash Magnesia	2,963	3,842	3,865	4,800	8,441	11,137	6,529	8,899	11,645
Other Potash									
Material	5,426	8,691	8,381	5,368	13,148	11,679	11,344	7,533	8,457
Total	28,945	31,192	37,500	34,286	49,594	49,408	47,525	56,714	70,240
Secondary and Micronutrients and Organic									
Materials	162,718	181,092	247,471	160,757	258,015	215,056	193,855	168,510	156,720
Total All Fertilizers	1,500,161	1,327,834	1,619,527	1,429,940	1,675,588	1,478,409	1,553,585	1,482,936	1,386,053

1/ Georgia Department of Agriculture Summary of Plant Food Tonnage, Year-To-Date July through June. 2/ Revised. 3/ Preliminary.

**ALL COTTON: AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL APPLICATIONS,
GEORGIA, 2007^{1/}**

Active Ingredient	Area Applied	Applications	Rate per Application	Rate per Crop Year	Total Applied
	--Percent--	--Number--	--Pounds per Acre--		--1,000 lbs--
Herbicides					
2,4-D, dimeth. Salt	14	1.2	0.520	0.637	91
Carfentrazone-ethyl	7	1.0	0.020	0.020	1
Diuron	33	1.2	0.552	0.666	229
Flumioxazin	9	1.1	0.065	0.071	6
Fomesafen	14	1.2	0.249	0.295	41
Glyphosate iso. salt	95	2.1	0.790	1.686	1,647
MSMA	13	1.0	1.401	1.415	191
Pendimethalin	43	1.0	0.927	0.927	415
Prometryn	6	1.1	0.746	0.786	48
Pyraflufen-ethyl	14	1.0	0.002	0.002	2/
Pyriithiobac-sodium	19	1.3	0.044	0.056	11
S-Metolachlor	11	1.0	0.945	0.945	111
Trifluralin	27	1.1	0.869	0.929	261
Insecticides					
Acephate	8	1.4	0.323	0.458	38
Aldicarb	60	1.0	0.688	0.689	425
Bifenthrin	13	1.7	0.069	0.119	16
Cyfluthrin	13	1.2	0.038	0.047	7
Cypermethrin	9	1.2	0.073	0.089	8
Dicrotophos	41	1.8	0.415	0.735	310
Lambda-cyhalothrin	6	1.5	0.026	0.040	2
Methyl parathion	3	1.0	0.938	0.938	27
Zeta-cypermethrin	5	1.6	0.019	0.031	2
Other Chemicals					
Bacillus cereus ^{3/}	7	2.2			
Cyclanilide	39	1.5	0.080	0.119	47
Ethephon	79	1.1	1.347	1.487	1,216
Mepiquat chloride	62	1.8	0.030	0.054	35
Monocarbamide dihyd.	6	1.0	3.648	3.648	226
Thidiazuron	50	1.0	0.071	0.072	37
Tribufos	41	1.0	0.590	0.590	246

1/ Planted acreage in 2007 for Georgia was 1.0 million acres. 2/ Total applied is less than 500 lbs. 3/ Rates and total applied are not available because amounts of active ingredient are not comparable between products.

**PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
PERCENT OF FARMS UTILIZING PRACTICE
ALL COTTON, 2007**

Practice	States											
	ALL	AL	AR	CA	GA	LA	MS	MO	NC	SC	TN	TX
Prevention Practices:												
No-till or minimum till used to manage pests	57	50	68	34	64	68	62	49	72	72	63	39
Plow down crop residue	41	28	47	71	34	56	38	16	28	27	14	61
Remove/burn down crop residue	23	21	26	23	26	40	31	35	24	14	44	12
Clean implements after fieldwork	51	32	45	55	63	27	55	9	45	67	56	60
Field cultivated for weed control	25	3	23	94	10	5	9	28	3	8	3	60
Field edges/etc. chopped, mowed/etc.	60	45	63	66	72	66	89	23	55	41	66	57
Water management practice	5	2	17	30	2	5	7	2	2	2		4
Treat seed for insect or disease after purchase	21	21	24	12	26	28	10	35	28	6	11	20
Applied herbicides before weeds emerged	68	54	61	53	92	57	52	62	64	77	65	74
Routine treatment for the presence of weeds	91	85	81	85	98	94	90	100	89	84	96	92
Weeds scouted from the previous year	8	15	19	15	2	6	9		10	16	4	7
Applied herbicides after weeds emerged	90	90	88	58	88	98	99	99	97	96	92	84
Routine treatment for the presence of weeds	66	83	63	62	76	57	77	87	61	69	51	58
Weeds scouted from the previous year	33	17	36	38	24	43	22	13	39	31	49	40
Applied insecticides to this cotton field	75	68	92	82	84	99	93	79	76	89	91	49
Routine treatment for the presence of insects	38	62	25	41	31	18	34	41	45	48	36	39
Scouted for insect infestation	62	38	72	59	69	82	65	59	55	52	64	60
Used flamer to kill weeds	*			1	*		1	1				1
Maintain beneficial insect or vertebrate habitat	13	19	11	19	8	11	26	3	12	15	7	16
Protection of beneficial organisms	25	34	34	36	9	37	33	36	27	17	15	24
Avoidance Practices:												
Adjust planting/harvesting dates	21	27	17	20	28	29	30	4	29	12	9	16
Rotate crops to control pests	44	46	14	44	75	59	28	13	55	55	19	45
Planting locations planned to avoid pests	14	10	9	18	18	27	14	5	19	19	6	11
Crop variety chosen for pest resistance	59	53	51	37	74	68	64	45	70	50	41	59
Monitoring Practices:												
Deliberate scouting activities	83	74	97	89	93	94	92	94	88	86	91	63
Scouting by general observation	14	17	3	10	7	6	7	2	9	14	8	32
Field was not scouted	3	9		1	*		1	4	2	*	1	5
Scouted for pests	49	55	69	63	43	53	59	72	58	39	41	32
Scouting due to pest advisory warning	19	20	9	23	40	15	17	18	18	11	16	14
Scouting due to pest development model	19	23	30	15	26	7	25	10	18	11	33	10
Scouted for weeds	92	83	91	97	98	97	90	79	95	99	99	89
Scouting for weeds was done by:												
Operator, partner, or family member	57	65	21	24	57	46	64	28	59	78	40	75
An employee	3	1	1	5	1	5	10		4	2	7	1
Farm supply or chemical dealer	3	*	3	32			*		1	*	3	4
Indep. crop consultant or comm. scout	37	33	74	40	42	49	25	72	35	20	50	20

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
PERCENT OF FARMS UTILIZING PRACTICE
ALL COTTON, 2007 -CONTINUED**

Practice	States											
	ALL	AL	AR	CA	GA	LA	MS	MO	NC	SC	TN	TX
Scouted for insects or mites	93	88	100	99	97	100	99	96	96	99	98	80
Scouting for insects or mites was done by:												
Operator, partner, or family member	41	50	9	15	46	4	14	15	58	61	33	58
An employee	2	1	1	3	1	3	3		4	2	6	*
Farm supply or chemical dealer	4	1	3	36			4	1	1	*	4	8
Indep. crop consultant or comm. scout	53	49	87	46	53	93	79	84	37	37	57	34
Scouted for diseases	81	73	90	92	86	94	81	83	92	88	96	61
Scouting for diseases was done by:												
Operator, partner, or family member	44	56	11	17	46	22	25	17	59	68	41	58
An employee	2	1	2	3	1	3	2		4	1	7	*
Farm supply or chemical dealer	3	*	3	36			*	1	1	*	3	6
Indep. crop consultant or comm. scout	51	43	84	45	53	75	72	82	37	30	49	36
Records kept to track pests	43	42	66	74	40	72	59	80	39	28	33	27
Field mapping of weed problems	10	8	8	21	4	9	7	18	17	14	8	8
Soil/plant tissue analysis to detect pests	7	8	4	6	13	5	7	14	11	5	2	3
Weather monitoring	68	51	80	50	78	89	95	48	68	68	79	55
Pesticide applicator training	31	22	14	50	21	25	30	17	46	19	50	34
Suppression Practices:												
Biological pest controls	8	6	15	5	1	12	4		22	9	12	*
Biological pesticides	12	15	20	14	7	15	5	13	14	18	13	11
Beneficial organisms	1		3	1					*		1	1
Scouting used to make decisions	36	46	51	47	35	35	53	33	42	29	26	23
Maintain ground cover or physical barriers	30	43	13	12	39	17	29	16	46	28	14	27
Adjust planting methods	12	10	4	19	25	16	11	*	11	5	4	13
Alternate pesticides with different MOA	29	18	38	46	28	64	54	12	34	25	35	13
Maintain buffer strips or border rows	3	7	3	4	6	2	4	1	1	3	6	1
Grow a trap crop	4	8	2	1	3	4	8	4	1	5	3	5

*Percentage is less than 0.5.

**PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
PERCENT OF ACRES UTILIZING PRACTICE
ALL COTTON, 2007**

Practice	States											
	ALL	AL	AR	CA	GA	LA	MS	MO	NC	SC	TN	TX
Prevention Practices:												
No-till or minimum till used to manage pests	54	54	67	31	67	63	60	48	74	73	71	45
Plow down crop residue	51	25	47	79	38	50	40	18	26	23	19	64
Remove/burn down crop residue	20	22	28	24	28	37	27	30	19	11	45	12
Clean implements after fieldwork	57	26	33	57	66	32	55	13	49	63	65	66
Field cultivated for weed control	38	4	20	92	6	5	4	39	3	7	9	61
Field edges/etc. chopped, mowed/etc.	59	38	62	69	72	66	87	28	49	36	67	56
Water management practice	7	2	17	29	3	5	8	1	7	5		6
Treat seed for insect or disease after purchase	22	31	24	13	23	28	7	38	41	5	21	20
Applied herbicides before weeds emerged	73	55	63	53	92	57	60	59	63	71	73	79
Routine treatment for the presence of weeds	92	80	79	86	98	97	92	100	86	84	94	93
Weeds scouted from the previous year	7	18	21	14	2	3	8		13	16	6	5
Applied herbicides after weeds emerged	88	91	89	58	87	98	99	99	95	96	95	87
Routine treatment for the presence of weeds	67	77	59	63	73	59	84	85	54	61	58	67
Weeds scouted from the previous year	32	22	40	37	27	41	15	15	45	39	42	32
Applied insecticides to this cotton field	65	55	90	83	85	99	97	83	80	92	94	42
Routine treatment for the presence of insects	35	50	27	36	24	26	31	44	43	48	34	39
Scouted for insect infestation	65	50	72	64	76	74	68	56	57	52	66	60
Used flamer to kill weeds	*			1	*		1	*				1
Maintain beneficial insect or vertebrate habitat	14	20	11	17	6	10	23	4	19	9	13	16
Protection of beneficial organisms	25	46	34	33	9	37	41	30	27	14	18	22
Avoidance Practices:												
Adjust planting/harvesting dates	20	24	10	21	29	23	19	5	35	11	9	20
Rotate crops to control pests	40	46	19	45	75	53	25	16	59	56	17	38
Planting locations planned to avoid pests	12	15	8	17	22	24	9	7	22	14	3	10
Crop variety chosen for pest resistance	58	44	48	31	75	66	73	43	68	52	34	60
Monitoring Practices:												
Deliberate scouting activities	77	75	98	91	93	97	93	96	88	84	93	61
Scouting by general observation	21	15	2	8	7	3	6	1	9	15	6	36
Field was not scouted	2	10		1	*		1	3	3	1	*	3
Scouted for pests	42	51	71	68	41	55	51	75	62	40	39	28
Scouting due to pest advisory warning	18	16	8	25	40	17	17	17	18	14	20	15
Scouting due to pest development model	18	23	31	20	24	6	20	9	19	10	30	15
Scouted for weeds	92	78	93	97	96	98	93	80	93	97	100	92
Scouting for weeds was done by:												
Operator, partner, or family member	60	62	19	22	50	35	59	21	62	76	46	79
An employee	4	2	*	6	1	9	21		3	3	11	1
Farm supply or chemical dealer	3	*	2	32			*		1	1	3	2
Indep. crop consultant or comm. scout	33	36	79	40	49	56	20	79	35	21	40	18

See footnote(s) at end of table.

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**PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
PERCENT OF ACRES UTILIZING PRACTICE
ALL COTTON, 2007 -CONTINUED**

Practice	States											
	ALL	AL	AR	CA	GA	LA	MS	MO	NC	SC	TN	TX
Scouted for insects or mites	91	86	100	99	98	100	99	97	95	99	100	83
Scouting for insects or mites was done by:												
Operator, partner, or family member	43	43	8	11	42	2	12	9	60	60	38	62
An employee	2	2	*	4	1	3	5		3	3	7	*
Farm supply or chemical dealer	5	1	2	38			3	2	1	1	5	5
Indep. crop consultant or comm. scout	51	55	90	47	57	94	80	89	36	37	50	32
Scouted for diseases	76	70	91	94	83	93	85	84	89	90	98	63
Scouting for diseases was done by:												
Operator, partner, or family member	43	52	12	13	41	18	17	10	60	71	47	62
An employee	2	2	1	5	1	4	4		2	1	11	*
Farm supply or chemical dealer	4	*	2	38			1	3	*	1	3	3
Indep. crop consultant or comm. scout	51	46	85	45	57	78	78	87	38	28	39	35
Records kept to track pests	41	39	69	73	43	70	50	85	44	28	34	27
Field mapping of weed problems	9	5	6	21	5	9	9	20	21	13	12	8
Soil/plant tissue analysis to detect pests	6	5	6	10	13	3	6	14	8	3	2	3
Weather monitoring	68	57	80	57	81	89	95	42	70	65	78	61
Pesticide applicator training	32	22	11	44	21	25	27	17	49	27	47	36
Suppression Practices:												
Biological pest controls	5	5	17	6	1	10	2		24	7	16	*
Biological pesticides	10	12	23	11	8	9	3	13	19	18	14	7
Beneficial organisms	1		2	2					1		1	1
Scouting used to make decisions	33	46	48	51	41	35	58	38	44	32	29	21
Maintain ground cover or physical barriers	27	40	15	12	35	13	17	23	51	32	20	29
Adjust planting methods	13	9	4	23	26	18	10	*	13	7	4	14
Alternate pesticides with different MOA	23	13	39	53	23	62	52	16	39	28	43	9
Maintain buffer strips or border rows	3	4	3	6	6	2	5	3	3	2	10	1
Grow a trap crop	3	3	1	2	4	8	9	4	2	7	13	2

*Percentage is less than 0.5.