

## **United States Department of Agriculture**

## **National Agricultural Statistics Service**



## **South Carolina Crop Progress** and Condition Report

Cooperating with the South Carolina Department of Agriculture

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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.

November 7, 2022 Media Contact: Jacqueline Moore

#### General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in South Carolina, there were 6.1 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, November 6, 2022. Precipitation totals from available reporting stations ranged from trace amounts to 2.4 inches of rain. Average high temperatures ranged from the high 60s to the high 70s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 50s to the high 50s.

#### Crops

Scattered showers helped alleviate dry conditions in some parts of the state, although many areas were still dealing with inadequate soil moisture levels. The dry conditions and mild temperatures made for ideal conditions fieldwork. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 53 percent of the state was experiencing abnormally dry conditions and 19 percent was experiencing moderate drought conditions.

Cotton fields continued to be harvested and were progressing ahead of historical levels. Some cotton in the Lowcountry region was reported to be falling out of the bolls and onto the ground. Peanuts continued to be dug and harvested at a steady pace. Soybeans dropping leaves neared completion as harvesting progressed. Winter wheat continued to be planted, although dry soils in the Pee Dee region were reportedly delaying some plantings. Third cuttings of hay were wrapped up across most of the state.

#### **Livestock and Pastures**

Cattle conditions remained in relatively good condition. Pastures were in mostly good condition around the state, although the dry weather conditions and poor soil moisture levels weakened pasture quality.

#### **Crop Progress for Week Ending 11/06/22**

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Crop stage	Prev	Prev	This	5 Year
Crop stage	year	week	week	avg
	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Cotton - Harvested	33	51	58	52
				_
Hay - 3rd Cutting	96	94	98	91
Peanuts - Dug	78	82	94	86
Peanuts - Harvested	62	66	80	72
Soybeans - Dropping Leaves	81	86	94	84
Soybeans - Harvested	21	33	44	25
Winter wheat - Planted	19	8	14	24
Winter wheat - Emerged	2	NA	3	5

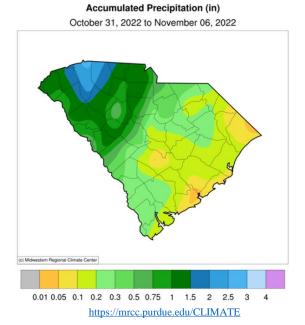
(NA) Not available.

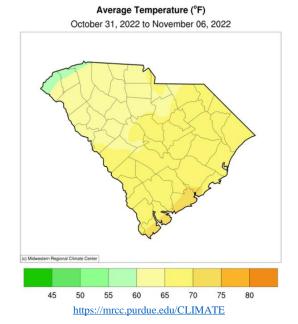
#### Conditions for Week Ending 11/06/22

Crop	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Cattle	4	10	38	46	2	
Pasture and range	15	22	29	33	1	
Soybeans	2	3	18	63	14	

#### Soil Moisture for Week Ending 11/06/22

Topsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	15	20	
Short	44	48	
Adequate	40	31	
Surplus	1	1	
Subsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	12	18	
Short	33	40	
Adequate	55	42	
Surplus	0	0	





For the state's complete Weekly Weather Summary <a href="http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco/ClimateData/cli\_reports\_2022.php">http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco/ClimateData/cli\_reports\_2022.php</a>

# U.S. Drought Monitor South Carolina

### November 1, 2022

(Released Thursday, Nov. 3, 2022) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

		None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
	Current	47.41	52.59	19.31	1.42	0.00	0.00
	Last Week 10-25-2022	54.21	45.79	16.32	2.49	0.00	0.00
	3 Months Ago 08-02-2022	78.63	21.37	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Start of Calendar Year 01-04-2022	51.78	48.22	31.63	7.87	0.00	0.00
	Start of Water Year 09-27-2022	63.65	36.35	4.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
	One Year Ago	48.41	51.59	8.15	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

None

D2 Severe Drought

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

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droughtmonitor.unl.edu