



**United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service**

South Carolina Crop Progress and Condition Report



Cooperating with the **South Carolina Department of Agriculture**
Southern Region, South Carolina Field Office · 208G Wholesale Lane · West Columbia, SC 29172 · (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.

November 6, 2023

Media Contact: *Jacqueline Moore*

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in South Carolina, there were 6.7 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, November 5, 2023. Precipitation ranged from no rain to trace amounts. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to the mid 70s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 30s to the high 40s.

Crops

Another week of little to no rainfall caused further depletion of soil moisture levels across much of the state.. According to the US Drought Monitor on October 31, 62.8 percent of the state had abnormally dry conditions, 36.6 percent had moderate drought conditions, and 6.6 percent had severe drought conditions. Temperatures dropped significantly throughout the week and many areas experienced their first frost of the year by week's end.

Cotton, peanut, and soybean harvesting continued to progress throughout the dry conditions. Small grains were being planted with some fields beginning to emerge. The dry conditions were making it difficult for small grains to get established, and some producers opted to wait for rain to improve soil moisture levels before planting.

Livestock and Pastures

Cattle were in good to fair condition, while pastures were in fair to poor condition around the state. Pasture conditions continued to decline with the lack of rain as well as the early frost. As a result, livestock were being fed hay ahead of the normal timeline for feeding.

Crop Progress for Week Ending 11/05/23

Crop stage	Prev year (percent)	Prev week (percent)	This week (percent)	5 Year avg (percent)
Cotton - Harvested.....	57	24	42	48
Peanuts - Dug.....	92	74	87	84
Peanuts - Harvested	78	63	71	71
Soybeans - Drop Leaves ...	93	71	89	84
Soybeans - Harvested	42	26	44	27
Winter wheat - Planted.....	13	4	11	18
Winter wheat - Emerged	3	0	3	3

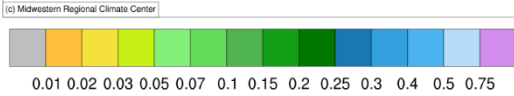
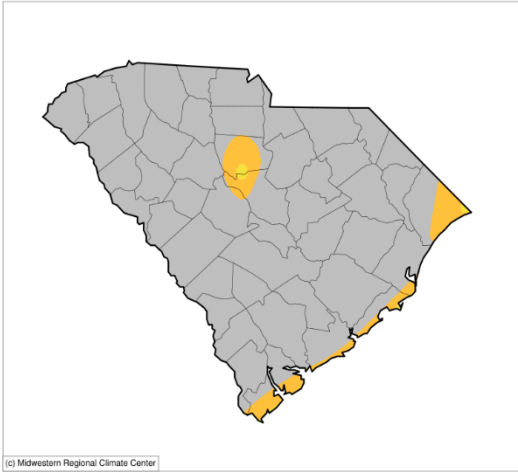
Conditions for Week Ending 11/05/23

Crop	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Cattle.....	2	10	40	44	4
Cotton.....	1	5	34	54	6
Pasture and range	15	36	37	12	0
Soybeans	5	10	35	41	9

Soil Moisture for Week Ending 11/05/23

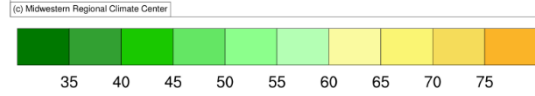
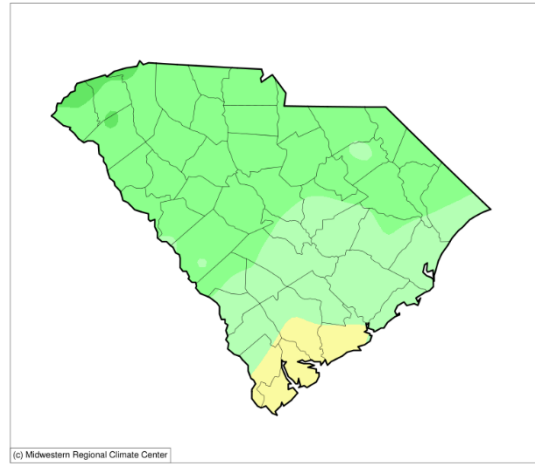
Topsoil	Previous week (percent)	This week (percent)
Very short.....	5	18
Short.....	44	51
Adequate	50	30
Surplus	1	1
Subsoil	Previous week (percent)	This week (percent)
Very short.....	10	13
Short.....	30	47
Adequate	59	40
Surplus	1	0

Accumulated Precipitation (in)
October 30, 2023 to November 05, 2023



<https://mrc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE>

Average Temperature (°F)
October 30, 2023 to November 05, 2023



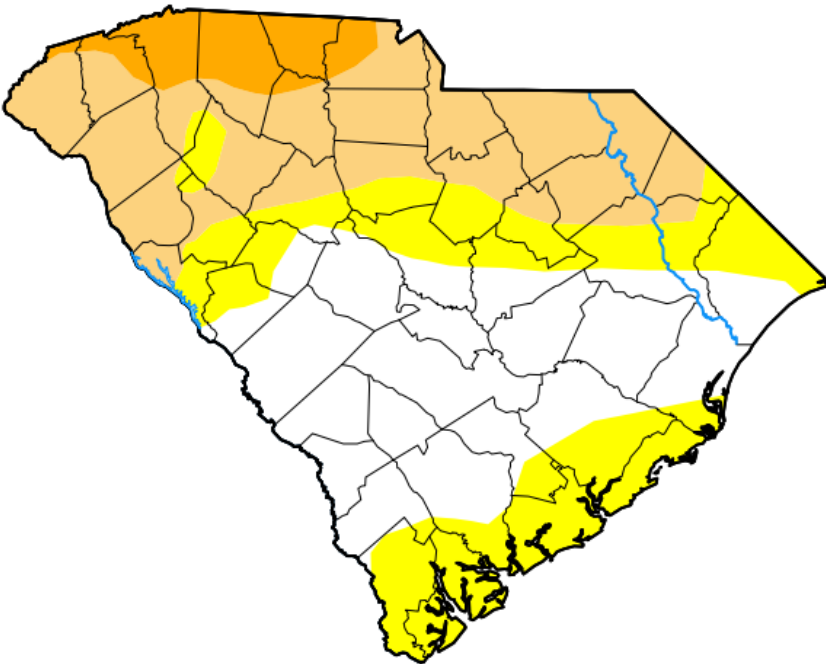
<https://mrc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE>

U.S. Drought Monitor South Carolina

October 31, 2023
(Released Thursday, Nov. 2, 2023)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	37.23	62.77	36.55	6.57	0.00	0.00
Last Week 10-24-2023	50.15	49.85	26.02	2.43	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 08-01-2023	88.03	11.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-03-2023	49.44	50.56	10.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-26-2023	76.91	23.09	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 11-01-2022	47.41	52.59	19.31	1.42	0.00	0.00



Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme 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