



**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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[www.nass.usda.gov](http://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 13, 2023

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 12, 2023. Precipitation ranged from no rain to 1.4 inches of rain. Average high temperatures ranged from the low 70s to the high 70s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 40s to the mid 50s.

## Crops

Most of the state saw some rainfall at the end of the week, which helped to maintain soil moisture levels after a dry few weeks. According to the US Drought Monitor on November 7, 89.5 percent of the state had abnormally dry conditions, 48.2 percent had moderate drought conditions, 26.5 percent had severe drought conditions, and 2.6 percent had extreme drought conditions.

Cotton, peanut, and soybean harvesting continued to progress during the week, although the rainfall slowed harvesting at the end of the week. Small grains were being planted with some fields beginning to emerge. The rains were much needed for small grains to help them get established. Some producers in the Pee Dee region were delayed in planting small grains due to the dry conditions.

## Livestock and Pastures

Cattle were in good to fair condition, while pastures were in fair to poor condition around the state. Livestock were being fed hay earlier than normal and noted a shortage could happen if they don't receive sufficient rainfall to improve winter grazing options.

## Crop Progress for Week Ending 11/12/23

Crop stage	Prev year (percent)	Prev week (percent)	This week (percent)	5 Year avg (percent)
Cotton - Harvested.....	62	42	59	59
Peanuts - Dug.....	97	87	93	90
Peanuts - Harvested .....	86	71	84	80
Soybeans - Drop Leaves ...	97	89	95	89
Soybeans - Harvested .....	51	44	55	36
Winter wheat - Planted.....	23	11	24	25
Winter wheat - Emerged ....	6	3	10	9

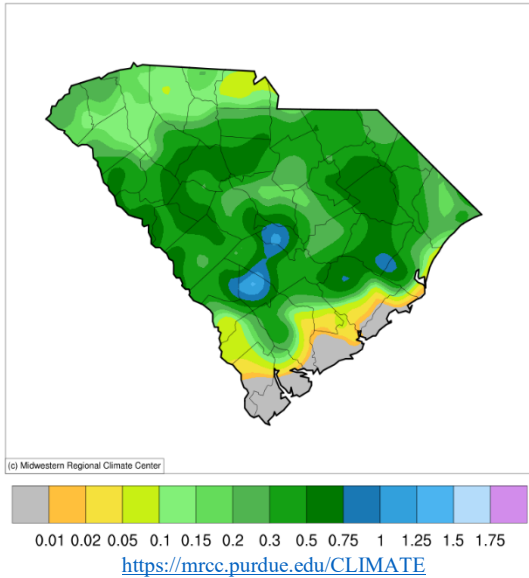
## Conditions for Week Ending 11/12/23

Crop	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Cattle.....	2	13	40	41	4
Cotton.....	1	5	34	50	10
Pasture and range ....	15	35	38	12	0
Soybeans .....	4	8	36	40	12

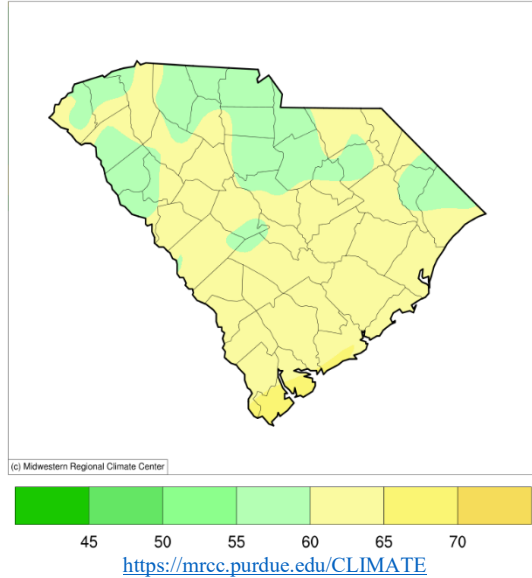
## Soil Moisture for Week Ending 11/12/23

Topsoil	Previous week (percent)	This week (percent)
Very short.....	18	16
Short.....	51	49
Adequate .....	30	34
Surplus .....	1	1
Subsoil	Previous week (percent)	This week (percent)
Very short.....	13	14
Short.....	47	43
Adequate .....	40	43
Surplus .....	0	0

**Accumulated Precipitation (in)**  
November 06, 2023 to November 12, 2023

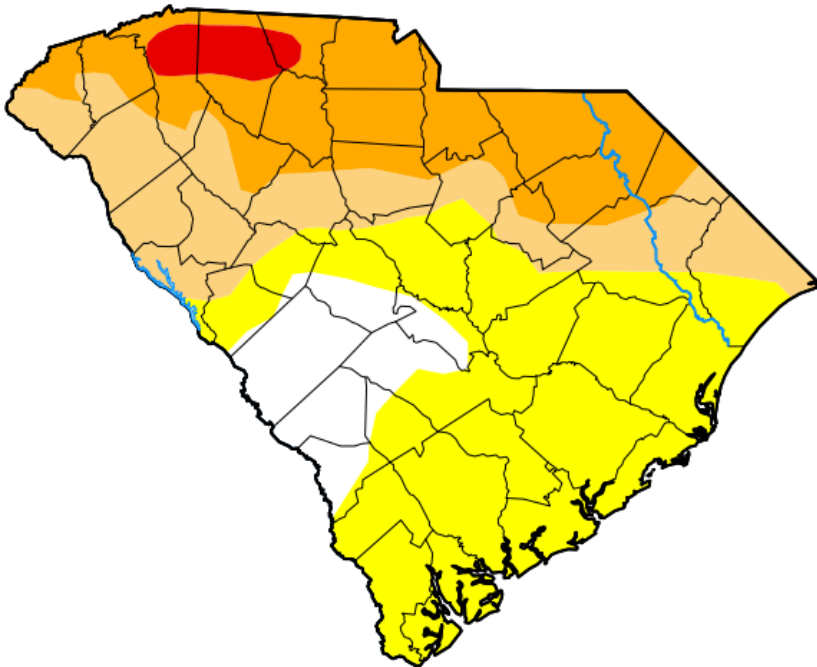


**Average Temperature (°F)**  
November 06, 2023 to November 12, 2023



# U.S. Drought Monitor South Carolina

**November 7, 2023**  
(Released Thursday, Nov. 9, 2023)  
Valid 7 a.m. EST



*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
<b>Current</b>	10.49	89.51	48.22	26.45	2.56	0.00
<b>Last Week</b> 10-31-2023	37.23	62.77	36.55	6.57	0.00	0.00
<b>3 Months Ago</b> 08-08-2023	94.03	5.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Calendar Year</b> 01-03-2023	49.44	50.56	10.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Start of Water Year</b> 09-26-2023	76.91	23.09	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>One Year Ago</b> 11-08-2022	39.58	60.42	24.63	3.32	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](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)