

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 Regional Field Office · 355 East Hancock Avenue, Suite 100 · Athens, GA 30601 · (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 12, 2024 Media Contact: Jacqueline Moore

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in South Carolina, there were 4.3 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, November 10, 2024. Precipitation totals from available reporting stations ranged from trace amounts to 13.1 inches of rain. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to the low 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 50s to the high 60s.

Crops

Most of the state received much needed rainfall throughout the week, while temperatures remained unseasonably warm. Flooding was reported to be an issue throughout the Lowcountry and Midlands regions, with road closures and field erosion also noted. Operators who had yet to be able to seed winter grains and grazing crops due to dry soil conditions were expected to be able to after the recent rainfall. Although the precipitation limited fieldwork, cotton and soybean harvest continued ahead of historical progress. In the Lowcountry, there were concerns that fall greens planted in low lying areas may have been impacted by the excessive rainfall.

Livestock and Pastures

Cattle were in mostly good condition, while pastures were in mostly fair to poor condition. Pasture conditions improved in areas that recently received rainfall, although conditions remained below normal for this time of year. Reporters noted that fence damage from Hurricane Helene continued to be a concern in some pastures.

Crop Progress for Week Ending 11/10/24

Crop stage	Prev year	Prev week	This week	5 Year avg	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Cotton - Harvested	54	61	70	57	
Peanuts - Harvested	80	80	90	81	
Soybeans - Drop Leaves	93	94	97	94	
Soybeans - Harvested	52	43	50	39	
Winter Wheat - Planted	20	25	31	22	
Winter Wheat - Emerged	8	9	16	7	

Conditions for Week Ending 11/10/24

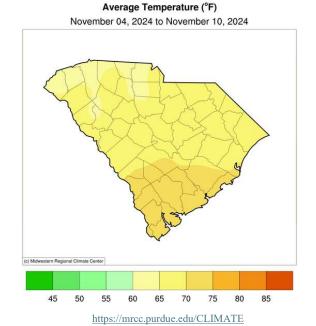
Crop	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Cattle	1	8	36	53	2
Pasture and range	10	30	48	12	0
Soybeans	2	10	43	43	2

Soil Moisture for Week Ending 11/10/24

Topsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	42	22	
Short	34	20	
Adequate	16	38	
Surplus	8	20	
Subsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	15	6	
Short	52	37	
Adequate	25	37	
Surplus	8	20	

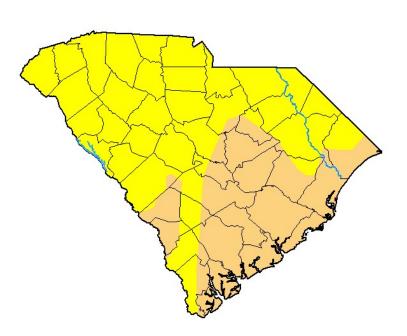
Accumulated Precipitation (in) November 04, 2024 to November 10, 2024 (c) McAvestern Regional Climate Center 0.01 0.1 0.5 1 1.5 2 3 4 5 7.5 10 12.5 15

https://mrcc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE



For the state's complete Weekly Weather Summary: http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco/ClimateData/cli reports 2024.php

U.S. Drought Monitor South Carolina



November 5, 2024

(Released Thursday, Nov. 7, 2024) Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Сиптепт	0.00	100.00	35.68	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 10-29-2024	0.72	99.28	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Month's Ago 08-06-2024	32.43	67.57	20.72	3.95	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-02-2024	60.82	39.18	16.08	1.61	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2024	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 11-07-2023	10.49	89.51	48.22	26.45	2.56	0.00

 Intensity:
 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

<u>Author:</u> Brian Fuchs National Drought Mitigation Center









droughtmonitor.unl.edu