

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 4, 2024 Media Contact: Jacqueline Moore

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in South Carolina, there were 6.8 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, November 3, 2024. Precipitation totals from available reporting stations ranged from no rain to 0.5 inches of rain. Average high temperatures ranged from the high 60s to the low 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 40s to the mid 60s.

Crops

It was another dry week for the state, with only the Lowcountry and Pee Dee regions of the state receiving notable precipitation. Some parts of the state did not receive any rain during the month of October. The dry conditions continued to prevent many operators from seeding winter grazing crops. Conditions were reported to be so dry in some areas that irrigation pivots were struggling to meet field crop moisture demands. The dry weather did benefit conditions for cotton defoliation and harvest, with harvest ahead of historical progress. Soybean harvest progressed, with earlier planted soybeans reported to have much higher yields. Irrigated fall greens were reported to be in mostly good condition, although some planting was delayed due to soil moisture concerns.

Livestock and Pastures

Cattle were in mostly good condition, while pastures were in mostly fair to poor condition. Many pastures were reported to be in desperate need of some rain soon. Cattle operators continued to feed supplemental hay, with some having done so continuously since the spring.

Crop Progress for Week Ending 11/3/24

Crop stage	Prev year	Prev week	This week	5 Year avg
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Cotton - Harvested	37	45	61	44
Hay - 3rd Cutting	NA	90	95	NA
Peanuts - Dug	83	88	97	85
Peanuts - Harvested	69	66	80	71
Soybeans - Drop Leaves	84	83	94	87
Soybeans - Harvested	39	34	43	28
Winter Wheat - Planted	9	18	25	13
Winter Wheat - Emerged	2	2	9	3

(NA) Not Available

Conditions for Week Ending 11/3/24

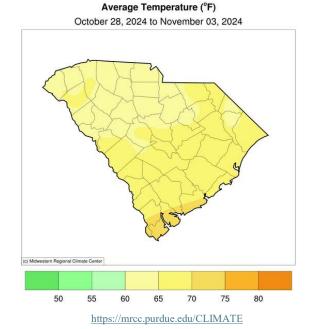
Crop	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent		
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)		
Cattle	4	10	28	55	3		
Pasture and range	18	32	36	14	0		
Soybeans	1	10	42	44	3		

Soil Moisture for Week Ending 11/3/24

Topsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	29	42	
Short	39	34	
Adequate	24	16	
Surplus	8	8	
Subsoil	Previous week	This week	
	(percent)	(percent)	
Very short	11	15	
Short	46	52	
Adequate	35	25	
Surplus	8	8	

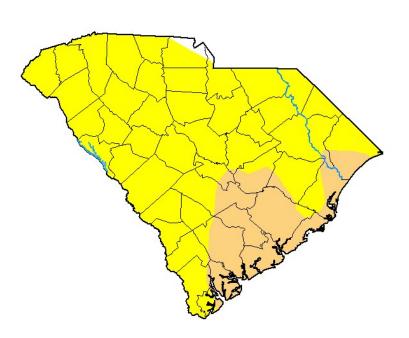
Accumulated Precipitation (in) October 28, 2024 to November 03, 2024 (c) Midwestern Regional Climate Center 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.05 0.07 0.1 0.15 0.2 0.25 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.75

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



October 29, 2024 (Released Thursday, Oct. 31, 2024)

Released Thursday, Oct. 31, 2024)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	0.72	99.28	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 10-22-2024	62.94	37.06	7.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Month's Ago 07-30-2024	3.12	96.88	64.95	27.00	3.93	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 10-31-2023	37.23	62.77	36.55	6.57	0.00	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

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droughtmonitor.unl.edu