## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION <br> College of Agriculture, Forestry and Life Sciences

## PEE DEE RIVER BASIN AGRICULTURE OVERVIEW

Dr. Nathan Smith \& Trey Buckelew



## South Carolina Agriculture

- 2017 Ag Census counted 24,600 farms on 4.8 million acres of farmland.
- Poultry is the top commodity in cash value, chickens, eggs and turkey totaling over billion in production value. Beef, dairy, swine, horses, aquaculture, goats, bees, and specialty animals are all vitally important to South Carolina agriculture.
- The state's fruits and vegetables are a big part of the state's agricultural production with leafy greens, tomatoes and watermelon leading rankings and South Carolina peaches ranked $2^{\text {nd }}$ nationally. The diversity of the state's produce revenues is growing.
- Field crops including corn, cotton, soybeans, peanuts, tobacco and wheat are grown on over 1.3 million acres.
- The state's green industry including ornamental horticulture, floriculture, nursery, and turf grass ranks $2^{\text {nd }}$ as South Carolina's second largest agricultural industry cluster in cash value.

SC MAJOR CROPS BY VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 2022


Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service, (Peaches Value estimated using previous 2 years price)

## SC FARM \& LIVESTOCK OVERVIEW

| Farms Operations $\dagger$ |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Farm Operations - Area Operated, Measured in Acres / Operation | 195 |
| Farm Operations - Number of Operations | 24,600 |
| Farm Operations - Acres Operated | $4,800,000$ |
|  |  |
| Livestock Inventory $\dagger$ | 159,000 |
| Cattle, Cows, Beef - Inventory ( First of Jan. 2023 ) | 9,000 |
| Cattle, Cows, Milk - Inventory ( First of Jan. 2023 ) | 315,000 |
| Cattle, Incl Calves - Inventory ( First of Jan. 2023 ) | 33,000 |
| Goats, Meat \& Other - Inventory ( First of Jan. 2023 ) | 3,200 |
| Goats, Milk - Inventory ( First of Jan. 2023 ) | 158,000 |
| Hogs - Inventory ( First of Dec. 2022 ) | $243,500,000$ |
| Chickens, Broilers - Production, Measured in Head (2020) | $11,000,000$ |
| Turkeys - Production, Measured in Head* (2020) |  |
|  |  |
| Milk Production † | 17,8890 |
| Milk - Production, Measured in Lb / Head | $161,000,000$ |
| Milk - Production, Measured in Lb |  |

NASS estimates, *Non-NASS estimate

## SC LIVESTOCK BY VALUE, 2021




## Forestry

- Forestland makes up nearly 70\% of the state's total land area.
- Private owners hold a combined $88 \%$ of the state's timberland area with private individuals controlling over half of those acres.
- Forestry is \#1 among manufacturing industries in the state with a total economic impact of around $\$ 17$ billion annually.
- South Carolina exports $\$ 1.4$ billion in forest products each year. Timber is the state's \#1 renewable commodity at $\$ 759$ million annually.


USDA
$\geqslant$
Pee Dee River Basin Area of Interest


Source: 2022 CropScape, USDA NASS

## 2022 Corn Planted Acres from FSA



## 2022 Cotton Planted Acres from FSA

2022 Cotton Planted Acres

30,641

836

## 2022 Peanut Planted Acres from FSA

2022 Peanut Planted Acres

5,008

312

## 2022 Soybean Planted Acres from FSA



## 2022 Wheat Planted Acres from FSA

2022 Wheat Planted Acres

12,324

115

## 2022 Cattle Inventory, Including Calves, from NASS



Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service

2017 Hog Inventory from NASS
Hog Inventory
55,831
143


Powered by Bing
© GeoNames, TomTom
Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service

# 2017 Poultry Sales, Including Eggs, in \$ from NASS 



## Pee Dee River Basin 2017 Market Value of Products Sold by County Total Value X 1.5 Multiplier: \$1,759,686,000

Pee Dee River Basin - $\mathbf{~ 2 3 0 , 1 1 2 , 0 0 0}$

## VE EXTENSION Forestry and Life Sciences



2023 CROP COST AND RETURNS

## SC Fertilizer Prices Per Ton



## North Carolina Weekly Farm Diesel and Propane Cost



|  | CORN | COTTON | PEANUTS-RU-N | SOYBEANS-N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REVENUE |  |  |  |  | EXTENSION |
| PROJECTED YIELD | 125 | 900 | 3,800 | 35 |  |
| FUTURES PRICE | \$5.70 | \$0.85 | \$0.2500 | \$13.45 |  |
| HARVEST BASIS | \$0.50 | -\$0.01 | \$0.00 | \$0.10 |  |
| EXPECTED CROP REVENUE | \$775.00 | \$756.00 | \$950.00 | \$474.25 |  |
| COTTONSEED |  | 168.75 |  |  |  |
| MARKETING | \$0.00 | -\$23.06 | -\$5.70 | \$0.00 |  |
| CHECKOFF | \$0.00 | -\$1.88 | -\$3.80 | -\$2.37 |  |
| EXPECTED CROP REVENUE | \$775.00 | \$899.81 | \$940.50 | \$471.88 |  |
| DIRECT EXPENSE |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEED | \$71.50 | \$99.18 | \$130.50 | \$50.00 |  |
| FERTILIZER | \$261.70 | \$258.32 | \$85.19 | \$120.80 |  |
| CROP PROTECTION | \$92.35 | \$154.73 | \$257.38 | \$113.26 |  |
| CROP INSURANCE | \$11.07 | \$12.49 | \$6.73 | \$6.63 |  |
| DRYING OR GINNING | \$26.63 | \$108.00 | \$27.17 | \$1.49 |  |
| IRRIGATION ENERGY |  |  |  |  |  |
| CUSTOM HIRE | \$53.75 | \$10.00 | \$21.40 | \$22.25 |  |
| SUPPLIES | \$0.00 | \$17.81 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |  |
| LABOR | \$6.08 | \$8.36 | \$17.67 | \$7.15 |  |
| MACHINERY OPERATING | 39.45 | \$83.07 | \$92.22 | \$43.43 |  |
| INTEREST ON OP. CAP. | \$19.39 | \$25.83 | \$21.52 | \$12.41 |  |
| TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES | \$573.52 | \$763.72 | \$636.38 | \$367.12 |  |
| RETURN AVAILABLE FOR OVERHEAD, DEBT SERVICE, \& MANAGEMENT | \$201.48 | \$136.09 | \$304.12 | \$104.76 |  |

## FINANCIAL EFFICIENCY BY CROP

|  | CORN-NI |  |  | COTTON-NI | PEANUTS-RU-NI |  |  | $\frac{\text { SOYBEANS-NI }}{\$ 471.88}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EXPECTED CROP REVENUE |  | \$775.00 |  | \$899.81 |  | \$940.50 |  |  |
| TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES |  | \$573.52 |  | \$763.72 |  | \$636.38 |  | \$367.12 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RETURN AVAILABLE FOR OVERHEAD, DEBT SERVICE, \& MANAGEMENT | \$ | 201.48 | \$ | 136.09 | \$ | 304.12 | \$ | 104.76 |
| DIRECT EXPENSE TO REVENUE RATIO |  | 74\% |  | 85\% |  | 68\% |  | 78\% |
| OPERATING PROFIT MARGIN |  | 26\% |  | 15\% |  | 32\% |  | 22\% |
| Futures Price Required for: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40\% Operating Profit Margin |  | \$6.57 |  | \$1.10 |  | \$0.27 |  | \$15.85 |
| 25\% Operating Profit Margin |  | \$5.64 |  | \$0.95 |  | \$0.23 |  | \$13.83 |
| 10\% Operating Profit Margin |  | \$4.71 |  | \$0.80 |  | \$0.19 |  | \$11.81 |


|  | CORN-IRR | COTTON-IRR | PEANUTS-RU-IRR | SOYBEANS-IRR |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| REVENUE |  |  |  |  | EXTENSION |
| PROJECTED YIELD | 210 | 1250 | 4,800 | 65 |  |
| FUTURES PRICE | \$5.70 | \$0.85 | \$0.25 | \$13.45 |  |
| HARVEST BASIS | \$0.50 | -\$0.01 | \$0.00 | \$0.10 |  |
| EXPECTED CROP REVENUE | \$1,302.00 | \$1,050.00 | \$1,200.00 | \$880.75 |  |
| COTTONSEED |  | 168.75 |  |  |  |
| MARKETING | \$0.00 | -\$32.03 | -\$7.20 | \$0.00 |  |
| CHECKOFF | \$0.00 | -\$2.60 | -\$4.80 | -\$4.40 |  |
| EXPECTED CROP REVENUE | \$1,302.00 | \$1,184.11 | \$1,188.00 | \$876.35 |  |
| DIRECT EXPENSE |  |  |  |  |  |
| SEED | \$104.00 | \$99.18 | \$130.50 | \$55.00 |  |
| FERTILIZER | \$372.50 | \$239.17 | \$85.19 | \$146.00 |  |
| CROP PROTECTION | \$95.52 | \$154.73 | \$289.06 | \$128.22 |  |
| CROP INSURANCE | \$8.63 | \$8.57 | \$5.94 | \$6.76 |  |
| DRYING OR GINNING | \$44.73 | \$150.00 | \$34.32 | \$2.77 |  |
| IRRIGATION ENERGY | \$54.00 | \$27.00 | \$27.00 | \$27.00 |  |
| CUSTOM HIRE | \$83.50 | \$10.00 | \$24.40 | \$32.75 |  |
| SUPPLIES | \$0.00 | \$24.74 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |  |
| LABOR | \$6.08 | \$8.36 | \$17.67 | \$7.15 |  |
| MACHINERY OPERATING | 39.45 | \$83.07 | \$92.22 | \$43.43 |  |
| INTEREST ON OP. CAP. | \$27.99 | \$27.68 | \$23.80 | \$15.31 |  |
| TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES | \$827.72 | \$818.43 | \$703.82 | \$452.73 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RETURN AVAILABLE FOR OVERHEAD, DEBT SERVICE, \& MANAGEMENT | \$474.28 | \$365.68 | \$484.18 | \$423.62 |  |

## FINANCIAL EFFICIENCY BY CROP



## South Carolina Major Row Crop Yields

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Corn (Bushels) | 127 | 136 | 127 | 106 | 132 | 139 | 122 |
| Cotton (Pounds) | 656 | 910 | 747 | 809 | 802 | 986 | 960 |
| Peanuts (Pounds) | 3,200 | 4,000 | 3,400 | 3,800 | 3,700 | 4,200 | 4,200 |
| Soybeans (Bushels) | 31 | 38 | 29 | 26 | 35 | 38 | 37 |
| Tobacco (Pounds) | 1,900 | 2,100 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 1,200 | 1,800 | 2,000 |
| Wheat (Bushels) | 43 | 49 | 54 | 48 | 51 | 53 | 57 |

## South Carolina Major Row Crops Planted Acres

(1,000 Acres)

|  | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Corn | 375 | 350 | 340 | 380 | 390 | 400 | 320 |
| Cotton | 190 | 250 | 300 | 300 | 190 | 210 | 270 |
| Peanuts | 110 | 122 | 87 | 65 | 84 | 69 | 71 |
| Soybeans | 420 | 400 | 390 | 335 | 310 | 395 | 405 |
| Tobacco (harv | 13 | 12 | 12.3 | 8.3 | 5.5 | 7 | 6 |
| Wheat | 60 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 110 | 125 | 120 |
| Total | 1168 | 1224 | 1209.3 | 1158.3 | 1089.5 | 1206 | 1192 |

## Major Row Crop Water Use

Irrigation is used to supplement rainfall and produce optimal yields for major row crops and specialty crops.

The major row crops that are irrigated in SC are corn, cotton, soybean, and peanut.

A question that comes up when considering irrigation is how much water would a crop such as corn use or need on average?

Dr. Michael Plumblee assembled research-based information on water use for corn, cotton, soybean and peanut.

## Annual Water Needed by Major Crop

| Crop | Inches/Acre/Season | Gallons/Acre Inch | Gallons/Acre/Season |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corn | 38 | 27,200 | $1,033,600$ |
| Cotton | 16 | 27,200 | 435,200 |
| Peanut | 18.78 | 27,200 | 510,816 |
| Soybean | 18.5 | 27,200 | 503,200 |

Of the four major row crops, corn needs the most water per season followed by peanut, soybean, and cotton.

The crop water need may change due to yield goal, variety, and environment.

## Pee Dee River Basin FSA Certified Crop Acres

|  | Non-Irr | Irr | Total | Non-Irr \% | Irr\% |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corn | 157056 | 41463 | 198520 | $79 \%$ | $21 \%$ |
| Cotton | 129697 | 13526 | 143223 | $91 \%$ | $9 \%$ |
| Peanuts | 21436 | 2961 | 24398 | $88 \%$ | $12 \%$ |
| Soybeans | 294251 | 14803 | 309054 | $95 \%$ | $5 \%$ |
| Wheat | 66872 | 5210 | 72081 | $93 \%$ | $7 \%$ |

## Crop Water Use

- Crop curves in the following slides are developed base on average ET values and do not represent individual years.
- Rainfall will make up some of the total water needed, therefore, irrigation totals will be lower than total use needed values in curves.
- The following information was obtained from Univ. of Georgia, Univ. of Nebraska, and others. If more information is needed on a specific crop or curve let me know.


## Crop Water Use - Corn

- Corn
- Low Demand ~ VN
- Peak R1
- Decline R3-R6


38 inches/season needed

## Crop Water Use - Corn



## Crop Water Use - Corn

| Corn Irrigation Schedule |  |  |  |  | Corn Irrigation Schedule |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Growth Stage | Days after Planting | Weeks | Inches per Day | Inches per Week | Growth Stage | Days after Planting | Weeks | Inches per Day | Inches per Week |
| Emergence and Primary Root Development | $0-7$ | 1 | 0.03 | 0.21 | Twelve to sixteen leaves. Kernels per row and size of ear determined. Tassel not visible but about fill size. Top two ear shoots developing rapidly. | 55-59 | 8 | 0.27 | 1.89 |
|  | 8-12 | 2 | 0.05 | 0.35 |  | 60-64 | 9 | 0.29 | 2.03 |
| Two kaves expaned and nodal roots forming | 13-17 | 2 | 0.07 | 0.49 | Tassel energing ear shoots ebneating | 65-69 | 10 | 0.31 | 2.17 |
|  | 18-22 | 3 | 0.09 | 0.63 | Pollination and silks emerging | 70-74 | 11 | 0.32 | 2.24 |
| Four to six leaves expanding. Growing pint near surface. Other leaves and roots developing. | 23-27 | 4 | 0.12 | 0.84 |  | 75-79 | 11 | 0.33 | 2.31 |
|  | 28-32 | 5 | 0.14 | 0.98 | Blister Stage | $80-84$ | 12 | 0.33 | 2.31 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Milk Stage, rapid starch accumulation. | 85-89 | 13 | ${ }^{0.34}$ | 2.38 |
|  | 33-36 | 5 | 0.17 | 1.19 | Early dough stage, kernels rapidly increasing weight | 90-94 | 13 | ${ }^{0.34}$ | 2.38 |
| Six to eight leaves. Tassel developing. Growing point above ground | 37-41 | ${ }^{6}$ | 0.19 | 1.33 | Dough Stage | 95-99 | 14 | ${ }^{0.33}$ | 2.31 |
|  | 42-45 | 6 | 0.21 | 1.47 | Early Dent | 100-104 | 15 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Dent | 105-109 | 16 | 0.27 | 1.89 |
| Ten to twelve leaves expanded. Bottom 2 3 leaves lost. Stalks growing rapidly. Ear shoots developing. Potential kernel row number determined | 46-50 | 7 | 0.23 | 1.61 | Beginning Black Layer | 110-114 | 16 | 0.24 | 1.68 |
|  | 51-54 | 8 | 0.25 | 1.75 | Black Layer (physiological maturity | 115-119 | 17 | 0.21 | 1.47 |

## Crop Water Use - Cotton

- Cotton
- Low Demand ~ pre-bloom
- Peak at Full Bloom
- Declines as bolls being to open


## Crop Water Use - Cotton



## Crop Water Use - Cotton

| Cotton Irrigation Schedule |  |  |  |  | Cotton IrrigationSchedule |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Growth <br> Stage | DAP | Weeks after Planting | Inches/Week | Inches/Day | Growth Stage | DAP | Weeks after Planting | Inches/Week | Inches/Day |
| Emergence | 1-7 | 1 | 0.04 | 0.01 | First open boll to $>60 \%$ Open Bolls | 120-126 | 18 | 0.51 | 0.07 |
| Emergence to First Square | 8-14 | 2 | 0.18 | 0.03 |  | 127-133 | 19 | 0.35 | 0.05 |
|  | 15-21 | 3 | 0.29 | 0.04 |  | 134-140 | 20 | 0.22 | 0.03 |
|  | 22-28 | 4 | 0.41 | 0.06 |  | 141-147 | 21 | 0.12 | 0.02 |
|  | 29-35 | 5 | 0.56 | 0.08 |  | 148-154 | 22 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| First | 36-42 | 6 | 0.71 | 0.10 |  | 155-161 | 23 | 0.02 | 0.00 |
| Squatiest | 43-49 | 7 | 0.85 | 0.12 | Harvest | 162-168 | 24 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Flower | 50-56 | 8 | 1.08 | 0.15 |  | 169-175 | 25 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| First <br> Flower to First <br> Open Boll | 57-63 | 9 | 1.28 | 0.18 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 64-70 | 10 | 1.47 | 0.21 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71-77 | 11 | 1.52 | 0.22 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 78-84 | 12 | 1.48 | 0.21 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 85-91 | 13 | 1.42 | 0.20 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 92-98 | 14 | 1.30 | 0.19 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99-105 | 15 | 1.16 | 0.17 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106-112 | 16 | 0.88 | 0.13 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Crop Water Use - Soybean

- Soybean
- Low Demand $\sim \mathrm{Vn}$
- Peak R2-R3
- Decline R4R8

18.5 inches/season needed

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

## Crop Water Use - Soybean



## Crop Water Use - Soybean

| Soybean Irrigation Schedule |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Days after Planting | Weeks after Planting | Inches per Week | Inches per Day |
| $1-7$ | 1 | 0.16 | 0.02 |
| $8-14$ | 2 | 0.53 | 0.08 |
| $15-21$ | 3 | 0.65 | 0.09 |
| $22-28$ | 4 | 0.74 | 0.11 |
| $29-35$ | 5 | 0.89 | 0.13 |
| $36-42$ | 6 | 1.08 | 0.15 |
| $43-49$ | 7 | 1.18 | 0.17 |
| $50-56$ | 8 | 1.28 | 0.18 |
| $57-63$ | 9 | 1.33 | 0.19 |
| $64-70$ | 10 | 1.43 | 0.20 |
| $71-77$ | 11 | 1.45 | 0.21 |
| $78-84$ | 12 | 1.51 | 0.22 |
| $85-91$ | 13 | 1.46 | 0.21 |
| $92-98$ | 14 | 1.41 | 0.20 |
| $99-105$ | 15 | 1.36 | 0.19 |
| $106-112$ | 16 | 1.22 | 0.17 |
| $113-119$ | 17 | 0.82 | 0.12 |

## Crop Water Use - Peanut

- Peanut
- Low Demand ~ pre-pegging
- Peak Full Bloom
- Declines as early pod set matures

18.78 inches/season needed


## Crop Water Use - Peanut



## Crop Water Use - Peanut

| Peanut Irrigation Schedule |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Days after Planting | Weeks after <br> Planting | Inches per Week | Inches per Day |
| $1-7$ | 1 | 0.08 | 0.01 |
| $8-14$ | 2 | 0.26 | 0.04 |
| $15-21$ | 3 | 0.39 | 0.06 |
| $22-28$ | 4 | 0.55 | 0.08 |
| $29-35$ | 5 | 0.76 | 0.11 |
| $36-42$ | 6 | 0.95 | 0.14 |
| $43-49$ | 7 | 1.08 | 0.15 |
| $50-56$ | 8 | 1.29 | 0.18 |
| $57-63$ | 9 | 1.49 | 0.21 |
| $64-70$ | 10 | 1.59 | 0.23 |
| $71-77$ | 11 | 1.58 | 0.23 |
| $78-84$ | 12 | 1.49 | 0.21 |
| $85-91$ | 13 | 1.40 | 0.20 |
| $92-98$ | 14 | 1.30 | 0.19 |
| $99-105$ | 15 | 1.16 | 0.17 |
| $106-112$ | 16 | 0.97 | 0.14 |
| $113-119$ | 17 | 0.83 | 0.12 |
| $120-126$ | 18 | 0.67 | 0.10 |
| $127-133$ | 19 | 0.49 | 0.07 |
| $134-140$ | 20 | 0.30 | 0.04 |
| $141-147$ | 21 | 0.14 | 0.02 |
| $148-150$ | 22 | 0.01 | 0.00 |

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Figure 2. Farms by Size


Figure 3. Farms by Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold


2017 Census of Agriculture USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

