



**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

May 22, 2017

Media Contact: Eddie Wells

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in South Carolina, there were 6.6 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, May 21, 2017. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from no rain up to 3.1 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 80s to the low 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 50s to the low 70s.

County Comments

Warm temperatures and no precipitation allowed cotton, peanut, and soybean plantings to continue at a rapid pace. Current field conditions are getting closer each day toward halting planting due to dry topsoil conditions. All crops are in need of rain. Corn is beginning to show signs of stress, especially during the heat of the day.

Kyle Daniel, Georgetown County

Field work continues at a fast pace. Most peanuts and cotton are in the ground. Soil is drying out rapidly.

Charles Davis, Calhoun County

Crops are coming along great. Squash and cucumbers are coming off nicely. We should see the first tomatoes in ten to fourteen days.

Zack Snipes, Beaufort County

A week of temperatures in the 90s, bright sunshine, and no rain is stressing crops, with the non-irrigated crops suffering the most. Many growers continued to plant, even in dry soils. A few growers had to replant cotton because of failed stands due to dry soils and high temperatures. Most dryland corn had leaves curling before noon, and growth is slower than expected. No crop insect or disease problems were reported this week. Rain is desperately needed to avert reductions in crop condition and yield potential.

Hugh B. Gray, Allendale County

Crop Progress for Week Ending 05/21/17

Crop stage	This week (percent)	Prev week (percent)	Prev year (percent)	5 Year avg (percent)
Cotton - Planted	64	52	61	63
Hay - 1st Cutting	50	43	66	NA
Oats - Harvested	1	0	18	NA
Peaches - Harvested.....	0	NA	3	NA
Peanuts - Planted.....	70	49	53	65
Rye - Harvested	4	0	NA	NA
Soybeans - Planted.....	32	28	27	37
Soybeans - Emerged.....	16	4	12	20
Winter wheat - Harvested	1	0	1	NA

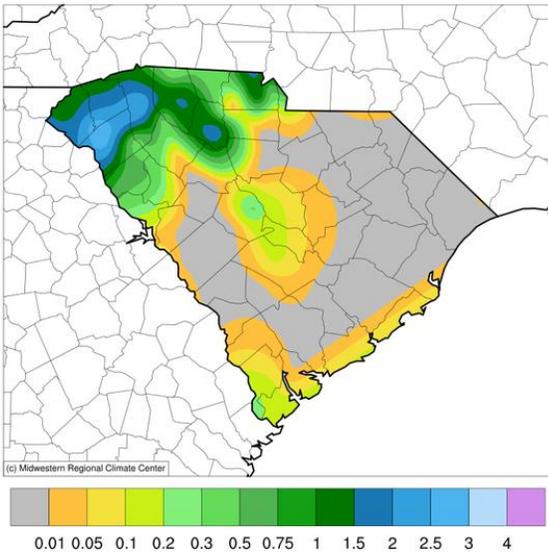
Crop Condition for Week Ending 05/21/17

Crop	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Cattle	0	0	18	78	4
Corn	0	0	20	66	14
Cotton	0	0	56	43	1
Oats	3	7	48	42	0
Pasture and range.....	0	0	46	54	0
Peaches.....	50	45	5	0	0
Rye	4	7	49	40	0
Tobacco.....	0	0	48	52	0
Winter wheat	2	9	48	41	0

Soil Moisture for Week Ending 05/21/17

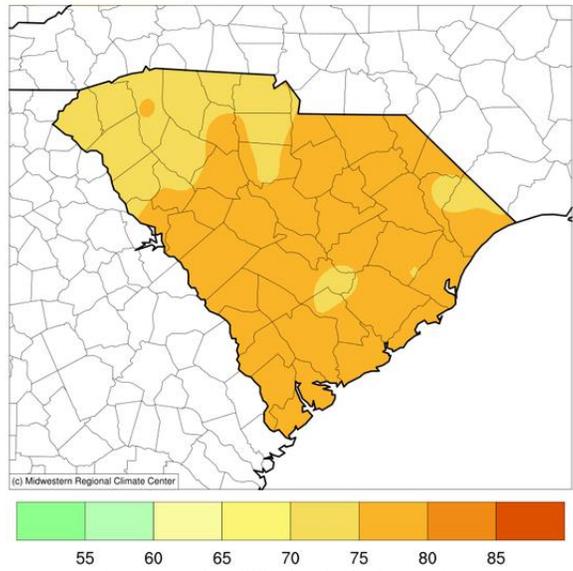
Topsoil	This week (percent)	Previous week (percent)	5 Year avg (percent)
Very short.....	3	0	4
Short.....	46	7	18
Adequate.....	51	87	67
Surplus.....	0	6	11
Subsoil	This week (percent)	Previous week (percent)	5 Year avg (percent)
Very short.....	2	0	NA
Short.....	32	8	NA
Adequate.....	66	86	NA
Surplus.....	0	6	NA

Accumulated Precipitation (in)
May 15, 2017 to May 21, 2017



<http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/CLIMATE/>

Average Temperature (°F)
May 15, 2017 to May 21, 2017



<http://mrcc.isws.illinois.edu/CLIMATE/>

For the state's complete Weekly Weather Summary
http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco/ClimateData/cli_reports_2017.php

U.S. Drought Monitor South Carolina

May 16, 2017

(Released Thursday, May 18, 2017)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	39.27	60.73	15.55	0.08	0.00	0.00
Last Week 05-09-2017	39.31	60.69	15.64	0.08	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 02-14-2017	59.69	40.31	21.88	4.14	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-03-2017	27.80	72.20	30.28	19.83	4.12	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-27-2016	73.62	26.38	14.28	1.45	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 05-17-2016	59.55	40.45	9.21	0.00	0.00	0.00

Intensity:

- 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. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

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U.S. Department of Agriculture



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

