



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.

August 3, 2020

Media Contact: Eddie Wells

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in South Carolina, there were 5.8 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, August 2, 2020. Precipitation ranged from no rain to 6.0 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the high 70s to the high 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 60s to the high 70s.

Crops

In some counties, heat and dry conditions continued damaging crops that were already stressed, while in other counties, frequent summer storms prevented saturated fields from drying out. Most of the corn, given its maturity, did not need as much water as other crops that were in peak fruiting, like cotton and soybeans. Irrigation ran regularly in drier areas. Growers throughout coastal counties were keeping a close eye on the path of Tropical Storm Isaias.

Producers continued to thin pecan trees. A variety of vegetables and fruits was harvested. Downy mildew was still present on cucumbers, and powdery mildew was on squash and zucchini. Heavy rain in the Midlands region washed out some recently planted fall vegetable fields that will need to be replanted. Most vegetable and fruit crops in the Pee Dee region looked surprisingly good, despite recent high heat. Fall vegetable field preparations and planting were proceeding at a good pace.

Livestock and Pastures

Another week of inconsistent rainfall continued to lead to mixed performance of pasture grasses. In general, cattle and pasture condition remained unchanged.

Crop Progress for Week Ending 08/02/20

Crop stage	Prev year	Prev week	This week	5 Year avg
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Corn - Mature	40	33	53	55
Cotton - Squaring	96	74	80	92
Cotton - Setting Bolls.....	62	27	48	63
Hay - 2nd Cutting	51	74	81	53
Peaches - Harvested.....	77	86	90	77
Peanuts - Pegging.....	93	83	90	90
Soybeans - Blooming	40	25	41	43
Soybeans - Setting Pods..	7	3	16	10
Tobacco - Topped	82	82	91	94
Tobacco - Harvested.....	41	28	32	33

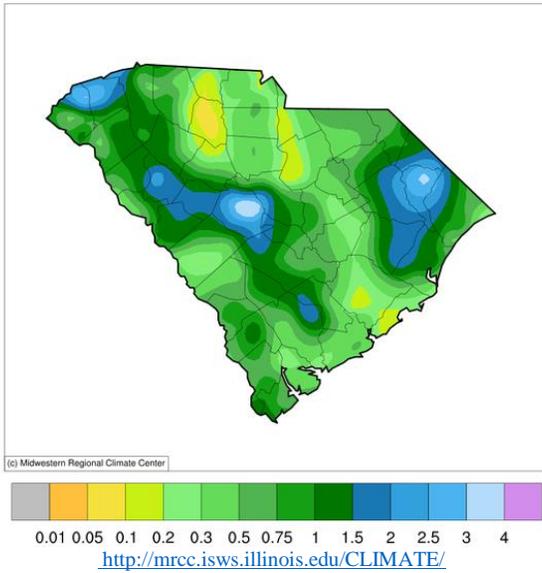
Conditions for Week Ending 08/02/20

Crop	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Cattle	0	2	23	64	11
Corn	4	7	20	50	19
Cotton	6	12	21	50	11
Pasture and range..	0	6	33	53	8
Peanuts.....	3	6	23	58	10
Soybeans	5	8	17	52	18
Tobacco	10	15	30	30	15

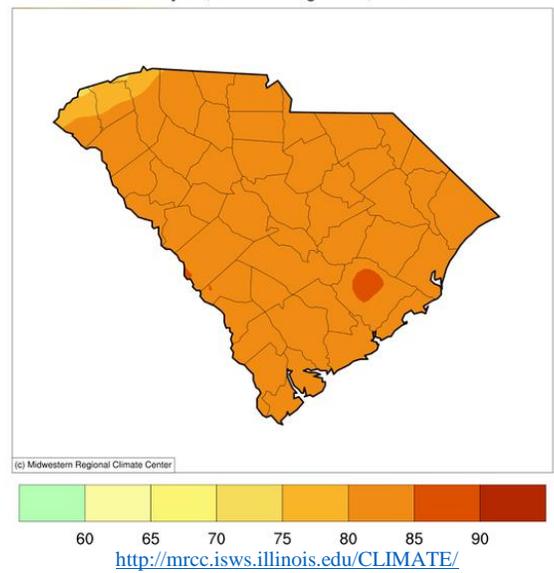
Soil Moisture for Week Ending 08/02/20

Topsoil	Previous week	This week
	(percent)	(percent)
Very short.....	7	8
Short	26	23
Adequate.....	61	61
Surplus.....	6	8
Subsoil	Previous week	This week
	(percent)	(percent)
Very short.....	5	7
Short	31	24
Adequate.....	54	60
Surplus.....	10	9

Accumulated Precipitation (in)
July 27, 2020 to August 02, 2020



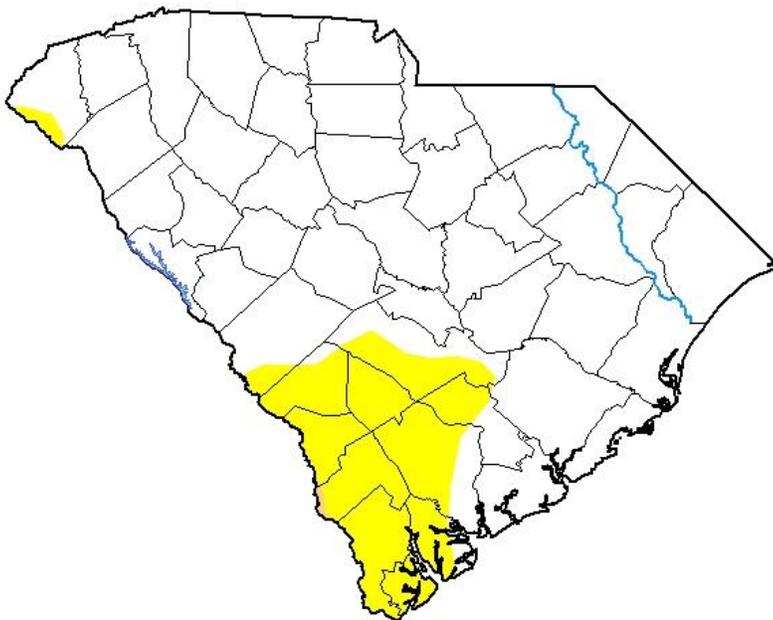
Average Temperature (°F)
July 27, 2020 to August 02, 2020



For the state's complete Weekly Weather Summary http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco/ClimateData/cli_reports_2020.php

U.S. Drought Monitor South Carolina

July 28, 2020
(Released Thursday, Jul. 30, 2020)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	84.33	15.67	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 07-21-2020	89.97	10.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 04-28-2020	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 12-31-2019	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 10-01-2019	22.06	77.94	48.67	20.47	1.77	0.00
One Year Ago 07-30-2019	46.26	53.74	5.40	0.00	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