General
According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in South Carolina, there were 6.9 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, April 18, 2021. Precipitation ranged from no rain to 0.2 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the high 60s to the mid 80s. Average low temperatures ranged from the high 30s to the low 60s.

Crops
Soil moisture in the majority of the state decreased quickly from warmer temperatures and no rain; however, in the Upstate, some areas still needed to dry out from late-winter rains. Farmers took advantage of the dry, sunny days to prepare cropland and plant crops. A small amount of cotton and peanut acres were planted, with early planting expected to ramp up next week if soil moisture improves. In the Lowcountry, corn planting was nearly complete. Winter wheat and oats were in need of rain to help fill out grain.

Blueberries that did not have frost protection took a hit from the early-April freezes. Peaches showed some damage from the freezes, but much of the crop was improving and continuing to size. Continued evaluation of the crop revealed that the frost damage may not have caused heavy losses, but instead acted as a natural thinning agent; thus, what was left on the trees could potentially make a full crop. Strawberries were looking good, with only isolated damage from the freezes. Vegetable crops were looking good, overall. Pest damage was at a minimum, with the exception of spider mites in strawberries, which was moderate in locations.

Livestock and Pastures
Lack of adequate rain and cool nights slowed the growth of warm season pastures that had come out of dormancy. Fescue pastures appeared strong, though. Cattle condition remained mostly good.
For the state’s complete Weekly Weather Summary http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco/ClimateData/cli_reports_2021.php

U.S. Drought Monitor
South Carolina

April 13, 2021
(Released Thursday, Apr. 15, 2021)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>None</th>
<th>D0</th>
<th>D1-D4</th>
<th>D2-D4</th>
<th>D3-D4</th>
<th>D4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Week</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Months Ago</td>
<td>94.25</td>
<td>5.74</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start of</td>
<td>96.70</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar Year</td>
<td>99.42</td>
<td>0.58</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start of</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Year</td>
<td>09-29-2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Year Ago</td>
<td>04-14-2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Author:
Deborah Rathke
National Drought Mitigation Center

droughtmonitor.unl.edu

USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.