

United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service

South Carolina Crop Progress and Condition Report



Cooperating with the South Carolina Department of Agriculture

Southern Region, South Carolina Field Office · 208G Wholesale Lane · West Columbia, SC 29172 · (803) 734-2506 www.nass.usda.gov

June 10, 2019 Media Contact: Eddie Wells

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in South Carolina, there were 4.8 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, June 10, 2019. Precipitation estimates for the state ranged from 0.04 inches of rain up to 7.54 inches. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 70s to the low 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the low 60s to the low 70s.

County Comments

Horry County received much needed rain over the weekend. Probably too late for corn, but tobacco and cotton should show improvement going forward. Soybean planting should resume late this week and wrapup over the next 2 to 3 weeks.

Rusty Skipper, Horry County

Producers finally received some much needed rain fall during the end of the week. The showers were scattered throughout the county with the majority of the county receiving a few inches. Dryland corn continued to turn brown and wilt prior to the rain events. Grasslands continued to brown and some producers were feeding hay to supplement grazing.

Matthew Wannamaker, Lexington County

Most areas received first rain since May 12. Totals since June 3 range from about 2 to 5 inches and all areas have probably received adequate moisture. There were showers every day since June 3 and temperatures have been normal. Delayed planting has resumed and crops were responding well except dryland corn.

JoAnne Deer, Allendale County

Rain events have provided much needed moisture and saved the corn crop from total failure. Disease problems have been reported and were expected to increase now that we have some moisture in the soil and air.

Mark Nettles, Orangeburg County

Crop Progress for Week Ending 06/09/19

Crop stage	This week	This week Prev week Prev year		5 Year avg		
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)		
Corn - Silking	37	6	35	35		
Cotton - Planted	98	94	91	92		
Cotton - Squaring	3	0	3	5		
Hay - 1st Cutting	82	77	59	NA		
Peaches - Harvested	21	8	10	19		
Peanuts - Planted	99	97	92	94		
Peanuts - Pegging	3	NA	2	2		
Soybeans - Planted	53	41	77	67		
Soybeans - Emerged	39	27	45	48		
Tobacco - Topped	5	0	8	4		
Winter wheat - Harvested	40	20	46	39		

Crop Condition for Week Ending 06/09/19

Crop	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	
Cattle	0	5	33	60	2	
Corn	12	12	41	34	1	
Cotton	0	8	35	56	1	
Pasture and range	7	18	37	28	10	
Peaches	0	1	41	55	3	
Peanuts	0	1	42	54	3	
Tobacco	0	0	50	50	0	
Winter wheat	0	0	31	68	1	

Soil Moisture for Week Ending 06/09/19

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Topsoil	This week	Previous week			
	(percent)	(percent)			
Very short	7 24	61 34			
Adequate	58	5			
Surplus	11	0			
Subsoil	This week	Previous week			
	(percent)	(percent)			
Very short	10	45			
Short	20	48			
Adequate	60	7			
Surplus	10	0			

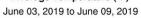
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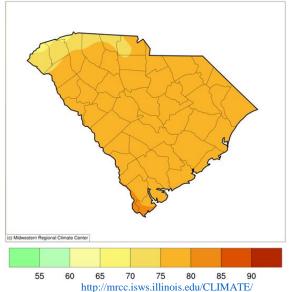
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Accumulated Precipitation (in)

Average Temperature (°F)





For the state's complete Weekly Weather Summary http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco/ClimateData/cli reports 2019.php

U.S. Drought Monitor

South Carolina

June 4, 2019 (Released Thursday, Jun. 6, 2019) Valid 8 a.m. EDT

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

		None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
	Current	11.80	88.20	49.80	16.23	0.00	0.00
	Last Week 05-28-2019	32.57	67.43	28.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3 Month's Ago 03-05-2019	74.20	25.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Start of Calendar Year 01-01-2019	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Start of Water Year 09-25-2018	89.90	10.10	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
The state of the s	One Year Ago 06-05-2018	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
The state of the s	intensity:						
	None	D2 Severe Drought					ght
	D0 Abnor	mally D	ry)3 Extre	eme Dro	ught
	D1 Mode	rate Dro	ught)4 Exce	ptional	Drought
	The Drought Mor Local conditions for forecast state	may var					nary



David Simeral

Western Regional Climate Center









droughtmonitor.unl.edu