



**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 Regional Field Office · 355 East Hancock Avenue, Suite 100 · Athens, GA 30601 · (800) 253-4419
www.nass.usda.gov

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 29, 2022

Media Contact: Jacqueline Moore

General

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service in South Carolina, there were 4.9 days suitable for fieldwork for the week ending Sunday, August 28, 2022. Precipitation ranged from trace amounts to 2.7 inches of rain. Average high temperatures ranged from the mid 80s to the low 90s. Average low temperatures ranged from the mid 60s to the mid 70s.

Crops

Another week of consistent rainfall across the state helped maintain adequate soil moisture levels. Wet fields from rain events hampered insecticide and pesticide applications as disease pressure continued to be a concern across all crops.

Corn fields continued to mature, and harvest progressed as weather permitted. Cotton plants were nearly finished setting bolls and more bolls began to open. Late peanut and cotton spray applications were made by air due to wet field conditions in the Lowcountry region. Soybeans continued to bloom and set pods as some fields began to dropping leaves. Cotton, soybean, and peanut crops were reported to be looking very good with promising yields in the Pee Dee region if current weather conditions persist. Hay producers continued to cut and harvest hay as weather permitted.

Livestock and Pastures

Cattle conditions improved with temperatures continuing to cool down. Pasture remained in fair to good conditions throughout the state.

Crop Progress for Week Ending 08/28/22

Crop stage	Prev year (percent)	Prev week (percent)	This week (percent)	5 Year avg (percent)
Corn - Mature	94	84	94	95
Corn - Harvested	31	18	40	46
Cotton - Setting Bolls	97	91	95	93
Cotton - Bolls Opening.....	11	6	17	16
Hay - 2nd Cutting.....	93	87	93	89
Hay - 3rd Cutting.....	6	NA	2	3
Soybeans - Blooming.....	90	77	85	89
Soybeans - Setting Pods ...	53	43	54	55
Soybeans - Drop Leaves ...	0	NA	1	0
Tobacco - Harvested	77	62	71	71

(NA) Not available.

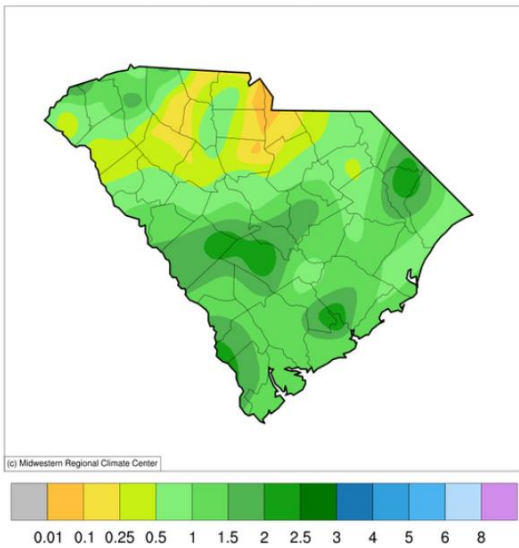
Conditions for Week Ending 08/28/22

Crop	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Cattle	0	1	30	59	10
Corn	9	13	34	37	7
Cotton.....	1	3	17	65	14
Pasture and range	2	9	39	45	5
Peanuts	0	1	13	70	16
Soybeans	1	2	14	73	10

Soil Moisture for Week Ending 08/28/22

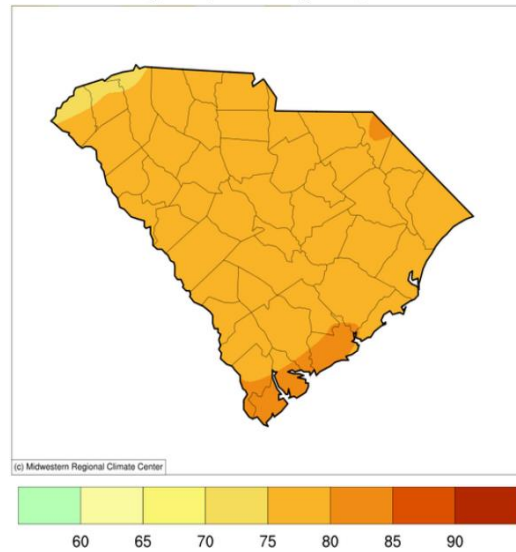
Topsoil	Previous week (percent)	This week (percent)
Very short	3	2
Short.....	25	16
Adequate	64	73
Surplus	8	9
Subsoil	Previous week (percent)	This week (percent)
Very short	3	1
Short.....	24	21
Adequate	71	75
Surplus	2	3

Accumulated Precipitation (in)
August 22, 2022 to August 28, 2022



<https://mrcc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE>

Average Temperature (°F)
August 22, 2022 to August 28, 2022

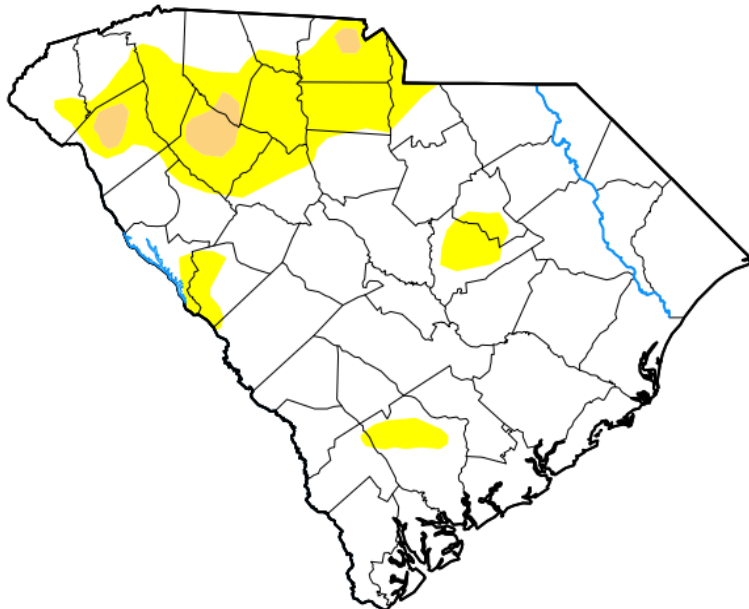


<https://mrcc.purdue.edu/CLIMATE>

For the state's complete Weekly Weather Summary http://www.dnr.sc.gov/climate/sco/ClimateData/cli_reports_2022.php

U.S. Drought Monitor South Carolina

August 23, 2022
(Released Thursday, Aug. 25, 2022)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	81.39	18.61	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
Last Week 08-16-2022	68.02	31.98	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago 05-24-2022	51.10	48.90	25.73	3.95	0.00	0.00
Start of Calendar Year 01-04-2022	51.78	48.22	31.63	7.87	0.00	0.00
Start of Water Year 09-28-2021	98.41	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
One Year Ago 08-24-2021	100.00	0.00	0.00	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>

Author:

Deborah Bathke
National Drought Mitigation Center



droughtmonitor.unl.edu