



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6

Crops continue to progress rapidly, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Another week of hot sunny weather has crops developing a week or more ahead of average. Soybean condition declined for the third straight week, due largely to dry soil and Sudden Death Syndrome. Harvest has begun in isolated fields across the state for both corn and soybeans. Corn silage harvest is moving into full swing.

CORN

Corn condition is rated 63 percent good to excellent, unchanged from last week, but 6 points higher than last year. Ninety-eight percent of the corn is in the **dough** stage, ahead of 92 percent last year and the 95 percent average. By region, 99 percent is in the dough stage in the north, 99 percent in the central, and 96 percent in the south. Seventy-six percent of the crop is in the **dent** stage, about a week ahead of average. By region, 77 percent is dented in the north, 78 percent in the central, and 68 percent in the south. Twenty-eight percent of the corn is **mature** (safe from frost), well ahead of average for this date. One percent of the crop has been **harvested** in scattered locations across the state.

SOYBEANS

Soybean condition is rated 60 percent good to excellent, compared to 66 percent last week, and 60 percent last year. Thirty-two percent of the crop is **shedding leaves**, nearly 10 days ahead of average. By region, 34 percent of the crop is shedding leaves in the north, 36 percent in the central, and 18 percent in the south. Twenty percent of the crop is reported to be **mature** (safe from frost).

OTHER CROPS

Pasture condition is rated 8 percent excellent, 35 percent good, 37 percent fair, 15 percent poor and 5 percent very poor. **Third cutting of alfalfa** is 86 percent complete. **Tobacco harvest** is 46 percent complete, ahead of 12 percent last year and the 34 percent average.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 6.8 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 16 percent very short, 46 percent short, 37 percent adequate and 1 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 10 percent very short, 37 percent short, 52 percent adequate and 1 percent surplus.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn Dough	98	93	92	95
Corn Dent	76	58	44	57
Corn Mature	28	15	7	9
Soybeans Shedding	32	9	6	8

CROP CONDITION

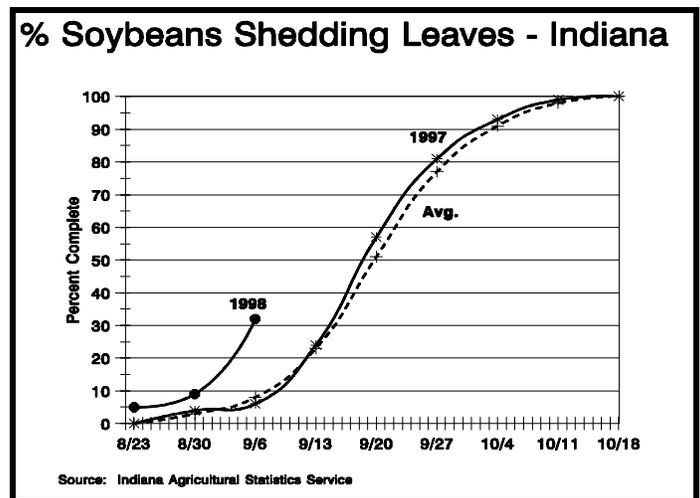
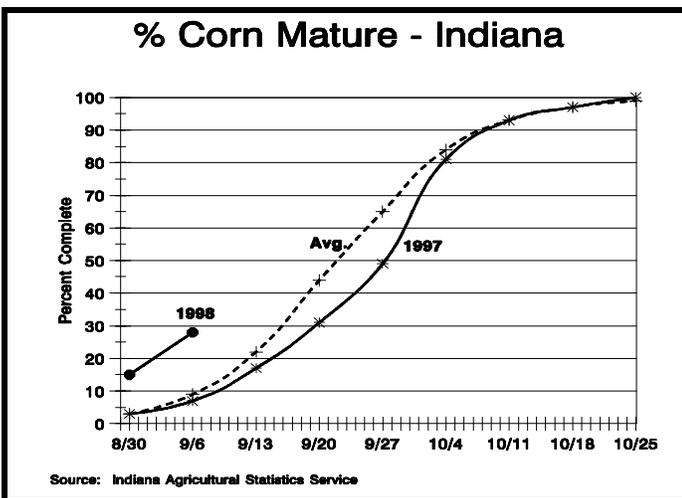
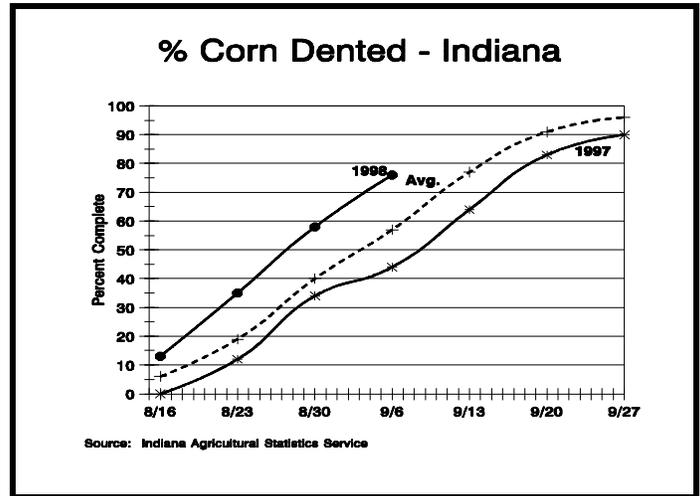
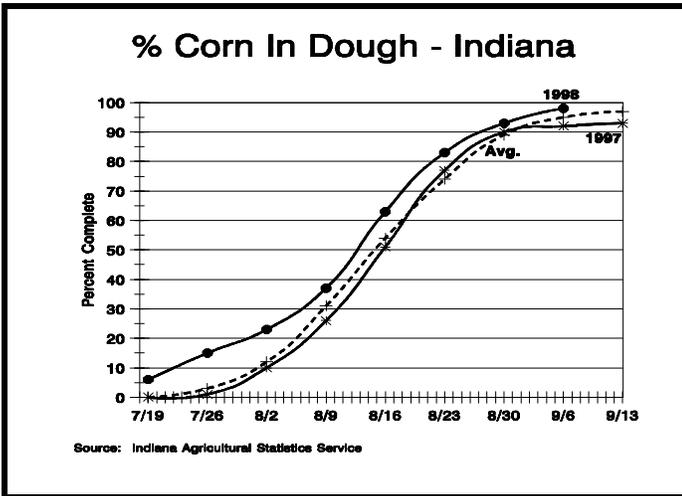
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Corn	3	7	27	52	11
Soybeans	3	7	30	48	12
Pasture	5	15	37	35	8

SOIL MOISTURE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Topsoil			
Very Short	16	4	9
Short	46	35	25
Adequate	37	58	65
Surplus	1	3	1
Subsoil			
Very Short	10	3	7
Short	37	25	28
Adequate	52	69	64
Surplus	1	3	1

--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician
--Lance Honig, Agricultural Statistician
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Crop Progress



Harvest Aid Herbicides

- Most of this is a repeat from last year's newsletter.
- Crops may mature early this year, but weeds are with us until frost. Try pre-harvest treatments to aid in harvesting those weedy fields.

Once the crop reaches a particular stage certain herbicides may be used to aid with the harvest of that crop, limit weed seed production, or suppress certain perennials.

For soybeans, do not apply harvest aid chemicals too early. Soybean seed continue to increase in weight very late into the season. As long as leaves are green, there is apparently some steady increase in seed size.

Too early an application of a harvest aid will reduce soybean yields, seed size, oil content, and seed quality.

Gramoxone Extra (paraquat) can be used to kill (desiccate) grass or broadleaf weeds. It will not kill the root systems of perennial weeds. Large succulent weeds may take two or more weeks for the stems to dry after a Gramoxone Extra application. Therefore, do not spray one day and plan to harvest the next. Apply 12.8 fluid ounces per acre of Gramoxone Extra either by ground or aerial application. Add 1-2 pints of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution or a crop oil concentrate at 1 percent v/v. Mature, especially drought-stressed, cocklebur are tolerant to Gramoxone Extra.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Weather Data

Average Daily Values for week ending Monday morning September 7, 1998

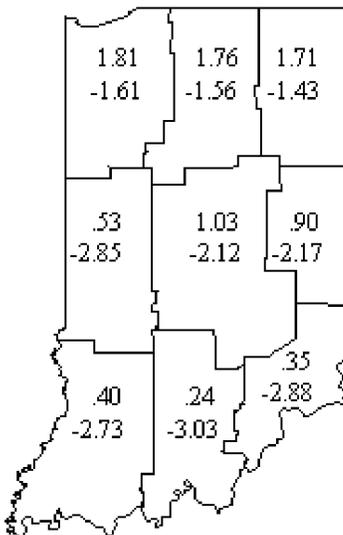
Area	Station	Air Temperature			Precipitation			Growing Degree Days		
		Max	Min	DN	Past	Since	DN Since	Past	Since	DN Since
					Week	April 1	April 1	Week	April 1	April 1
NW	Wanatah	84	53	+2	.60	19.40	-.80	131	2682	+275
	Kentland	85	58	+3	.27	23.87	+3.51	148	2983	+295
	Winamac	83	57	+3	2.38	23.33	+3.50	142	2880	+332
NC	South Bend	81	58	+2	.15	19.15	-.28	136	2839	+347
	Waterford Mills	83	57	+3	.44	21.80	+3.34	140	2847	+317
NE	Prairie Heights	83	58	+5	.24	19.45	+.21	141	2877	+607
	Columbia City	82	58	+4	.22	20.42	+1.27	140	2771	+355
	Fort Wayne	82	58	+2	.19	22.69	+4.87	140	2856	+241
	Bluffton	83	58	+2	.33	24.78	+5.77	141	2947	+267
WC	West Lafayette	85	58	+4	.38	25.47	+5.70	146	2973	+380
	Perrysville	86	60	+3	.01	28.33	+6.23	158	3086	+112
	Crawfordsville	86	56	+3	.02	27.57	+8.19	141	2922	+306
	Terre Haute 8s	88	62	+6	.15	25.82	+4.62	171	3346	+449
C	Tipton	81	55	+1	.13	30.31	+10.21	129	2777	+234
	Indianapolis	85	62	+4	.11	28.48	+8.49	164	3183	+302
	Indian Creek	87	61	+6	.10	26.19	+5.54	163	3193	+444
EC	Farmland	84	57	+4	.12	24.29	+4.78	142	2882	+397
	Liberty	86	58	+4	.01	24.48	+3.21	152	2969	+244
SW	Vincennes	89	61	+5	.04	31.43	+10.45	165	3293	+318
	Dubois	88	60	+4	.00	27.23	+4.19	162	3196	+280
	Evansville	90	63	+4	.00	24.22	+4.09	174	3480	+236
SC	Bedford	87	59	+3	.00	33.75	+11.85	154	3140	+319
	Louisville	90	67	+6	.00	26.71	+5.58	189	3590	+382
SE	Butlerville	86	59	+2	.09	32.01	+11.02	155	3088	+91

DN = departure from normal.

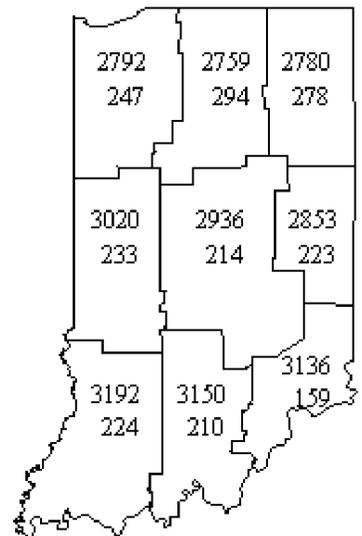
Growing Degree Days = daily mean - 50 (below 50 adjusted to 50, above 86 adjusted to 86.)

Rainfall of 1 Inch or More
for Past 7 Days
as of Monday morning

Rainfall for Past 4 Weeks
and Departure from Normal



Growing Degree Days
and Departure since April 1



Harvest (continued)

For indeterminate varieties, apply when at least 65 percent of the seed pods have reached a mature brown in color or when seed moisture is 30 percent or less. For determinate varieties, apply when soybean plants are mature (beans fully developed), at least half of the leaves have dropped off and the leaves left on plants are turning yellow. Remember that immature soybeans will be injured. Do not pasture livestock within 15 days of treatment. Remove livestock from treated fields at least 30 days before slaughter.

Apply Roundup Ultra by air or ground equipment after soybean pods have set and lost all green color. Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest. Apply no more than 1 quart per acre.

Do not graze or harvest treated soybeans for livestock feed within 25 days of last pre-harvest application. This treatment is not recommended for soybeans grown for seed production.

The use of Roundup Ultra as a pre-harvest spray would be beneficial in controlling creeping perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, before harvesting the soybeans. Fall represents an ideal time to apply downwardly-translocated herbicides for the control of perennial broadleaf weeds.

Some weeds such as black nightshade may not be desiccated by these pre-harvest herbicide treatments. The leaves of black nightshade may drop off, but the berries most often do not. These berries, when run through a combine will stain the soybean seed as well as deposit their seed onto the surface of the soybean. Do not attempt to harvest through heavy stands of this weed. Wait until after a frost, preferably two frosts, before harvesting this area. Soybean fields with heavy nightshade pressure should be combined last to limit the amount of staining, seed dispersal, and combine problems.

Some 2,4-D formulations are labeled for harvest aid in corn; however, not every 2,4-D product has a pre-harvest label. Apply after the hard dough (dent) stage of corn for suppression of bindweeds, cocklebur, ragweed and other broadleaf weeds that would interfere with harvest. 2,4-D, however, is weak on burcucumber vines. Applications may be made by air or ground equipment. CAUTION: Some soybean fields around the state may still be immature at time of the 2,4-D application. Be careful not to apply 2,4-D near these fields. Other restrictions include not foraging or feeding corn fodder for 7 days following application. Roundup Ultra can be used at 1 quart per acre by air or 3 quarts per acre by ground after grain moisture is 35 percent or less. Allow at least 7 days between application and harvest.

--Thomas N. Jordan, Purdue University

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