



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 16

Farmers continued to make excellent progress with planting and tillage operations during the week according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Planting of corn and soybeans continues to advance far ahead of last year and the 5-year average. Soybean planting is only 1 day behind the record pace established in 1987. Mid week showers in some areas were welcomed by farmers.

CORN AND SOYBEANS

Corn acreage **planted** advanced to 90 percent last week, compared with 46 percent last year and the 5-year average of 50 percent. By area, corn planting is 93 percent complete in the north, 97 percent complete in the central, and 71 percent complete in the southern districts. Thirty-seven percent of the crop has **emerged** compared with 13 percent a year ago.

Soybean planting made excellent progress last week as acreage planted jumped to 55 percent complete, far ahead of last year's 18 percent and the 5-year average of 23 percent. Soybean planting is two weeks ahead of the average. Northern Indiana reported 54 percent of the crop planted, central Indiana had 65 percent planted and the southern districts had 36 percent of the crop in the ground.

WINTER WHEAT

Fifty-two percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **headed** compared with 63 percent last year and 33 percent for the 5-year average. The **condition** of the winter wheat was 85 percent good to excellent compared to 82 percent last year.

OTHER CROPS

Pasture condition was rated 19 percent excellent, 62 percent good, 17 percent fair, and 2 percent poor. First cutting of hay crops is underway in a few southern Indiana fields.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 5.2 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork**. **Topsoil moisture** was rated 1 percent very short, 14 percent short, 69 percent adequate and 16 percent surplus. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 1 percent very short, 12 percent short, 78 percent adequate and 9 percent surplus.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year
				Avg
Percent				
Corn Planted	90	57	46	50
Corn Emerged	37	9	13	NA
Soybeans Planted	55	21	18	23
Soybeans Emerged	13	NA	6	NA
Wheat Headed	52	23	63	33

CROP CONDITION

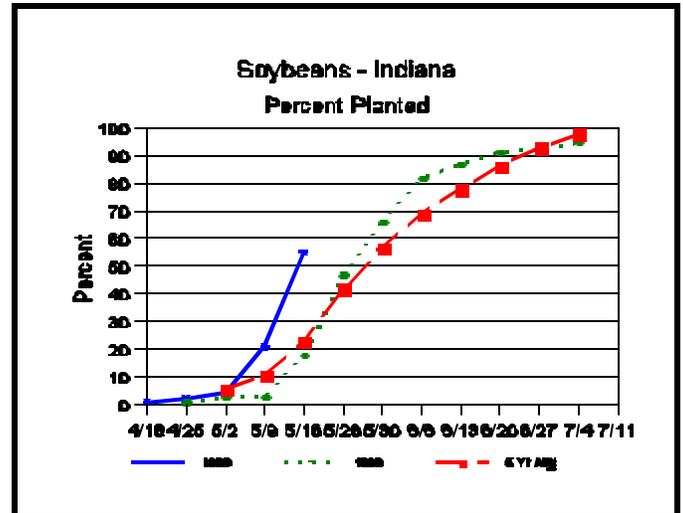
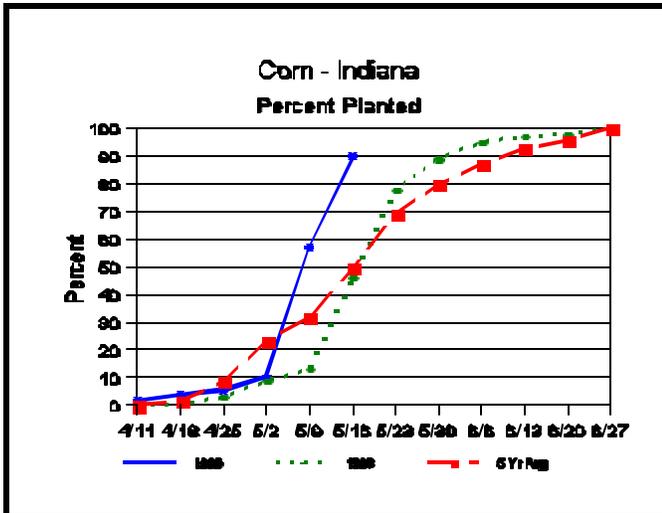
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-
					lent
Percent					
Winter Wheat	0	2	13	56	29
Winter Wheat 5/9	0	1	12	63	24
Winter Wheat	1	1	16	56	26
Pasture	0	2	17	62	19

SOIL MOISTURE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Topsoil			
Very Short	1	0	0
Short	14	5	1
Adequate	69	70	69
Surplus	16	25	30
Subsoil			
Very Short	1	0	0
Short	12	6	1
Adequate	78	78	69
Surplus	9	16	30

--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician
 --Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician
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Crop Progress



Replanting Early-Planted Corn Fields

- ™ Some early-planted fields will warrant replanting.
- ™ Finish planting other crops first before replanting.
- ™ Base replanting decision on expected yield and dollar returns, not on emotion.

replanting a field suffering from poor stand establishment. For more details, read my Extension publication, AY-264, Estimating Yield and Dollar Returns from Corn Replanting, a worksheet-style decision guide that describes the information required and provides a step-by-step procedure for determining whether replanting can be economically justified. This publication is available at your local Purdue Extension office or on the Web at <http://www.agcom.purdue.edu/AgCom/Pubs/AY/AY-264.html>.

While the coffee shop talk was lively, little corn was actually planted throughout the state during the early weeks of April. Nonetheless, the current talk down at the Chat 'n Chew Café centers around those early plantings that may require replanting. Lengthy germination and emergence times coupled with crusty soil surfaces have resulted in thin or uneven stands and nervous thoughts on the farmer's part. When do you pull the trigger on corn replanting? As usual, it depends on a few things.

First Consideration: While a field may warrant replanting, let's remember to keep things in perspective this year. If you still have most of your acreage yet to plant, I doubt that it makes good economic sense to spend the time to replant an early-planted field until you have finished planting the rest of the crop. Keep an eye on the suspect field, line up the replant seed, but hold up on the actual replanting for a while.

Required Information: The following information is required to make a well-reasoned decision about

1. **Productive Plant Population:** You will need to determine the productive plant population in several areas of the field to help estimate the potential yield of the field if left as is.
2. **Stand Uniformity:** If the productive plant population is not uniformly distributed within the row, additional yield loss will likely occur.
3. **Original Planting Date:** The original planting date plus the remaining productive plant population will be used to estimate the yield potential of the field.
4. **Likely Replanting Date & Target Plant Population:** These will be used to estimate the yield potential of the replanted field.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Weather Data

Week ending Sunday May 16, 1999

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 1999 thru May 16, 1999				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
							Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
Bloomington	87	49	67	+5	1.17	2		6.91	+0.50	20	423	+98
Bluffton	83	47	62	+3	0.45	2	60	3.23	-2.27	16	325	+87
Butler	85	50	66	+4	0.72	2	69	5.97	-0.40	26	408	+44
Castleton	84	50	64	+3	0.26	2		5.41	-0.70	25	385	+106
Crawfordsville	84	44	63	+3	0.95	1	61	4.85	-1.35	21	289	+1
Dubois_Ag	85	50	66	+5	0.62	2	71	6.23	-0.43	23	448	+111
Evansville	84	51	67	+3	0.10	2		7.94	+1.42	18	532	+111
Farmland	86	43	63	+4	0.15	2	60	5.07	-0.42	24	317	+121
Fort_Wayne	83	44	62	+4	0.13	1		6.82	+1.68	20	306	+92
Freelandville	83	51	65	+4	0.76	3		6.33	-0.16	22	418	+88
Greenfield	84	49	65	+5	0.18	3		4.68	-1.64	26	368	+108
Indianapolis_AP	83	52	65	+4	1.20	2		5.83	+0.05	26	432	+136
Indianapolis_SE	83	46	63	+3	0.47	2		5.29	-0.82	28	353	+74
Logansport	83	47	64	+6	0.88	3		6.34	+0.95	21	323	+96
New_Castle	82	48	62	+4	0.64	2		5.62	-0.77	24	290	+88
Perrysville	87	47	65	+6	0.80	2	68	5.97	+0.02	23	371	+106
Plymouth	81	46	62	+3	0.31	3		8.47	+2.65	21	304	+56
Scottsburg	87	50	67	+6	0.24	2		4.70	-1.84	18	460	+126
Shoals	86	49	65	+4	0.77	2		5.76	-1.07	18	417	+96
South_Bend	81	42	63	+5	0.27	2		7.96	+2.50	20	323	+122
Tell_City	84	52	68	+5	0.28	1		7.74	+0.37	12	522	+136
Terre_Haute_Ag	87	47	67	+6	1.00	2	70	5.77	-0.49	18	481	+174
Tipton_Ag	83	45	61	+3	1.00	2	61	5.38	-0.54	20	284	+80
Valparaiso_Ag	81	44	63	+6	0.20	3		7.12	+1.18	20	310	+93
Vincennes_5NE	85	52	67	+5	0.39	3	68	7.58	+1.09	25	443	+113
Wanatah	83	37	60	+3	0.35	2	64	7.97	+2.27	22	218	+36
W_Lafayette_6NW	86	46	63	+5	1.12	2	68	7.55	+1.76	20	332	+99
Wheatfield	84	42	63	+5	0.88	2		8.65	+3.09	19	308	+110
Winamac	84	47	63	+4	1.07	2		8.94	+3.47	20	318	+85
Young_America	85	47	61	+3	0.52	2		5.07	-0.32	20	282	+55

 DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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Replanting (continued)

5. **Likely Replanting Costs:** The cost of replanting a damaged field often makes or breaks a replanting decision. Usual costs include seed, fuel (tillage and planting), additional pesticides, and additional dryer fuel.
6. **Expected 'Normal' Yields:** Estimates of the yield potentials of the damaged field and the replanted field are based on a percentage of 'normal' yield for the field in question. Unless you are excellent at predicting yields for the coming year, I suggest using a five-year average.
7. **Expected Market Price for Corn:** The dollar gain or loss by replanting obviously depends greatly on what you expect to receive for the grain this fall. The volatility of the grain market this year makes it especially difficult to plug in' a value for determining a replant decision. Use your best guess.

–Bob Nielsen, Agronomy Dept, Purdue University

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