



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Farmers had another excellent week for harvesting corn and soybeans, along with getting winter wheat seeded. There were 5.8 **days** suitable for fieldwork. Fall tillage is underway in many fields around the state. Corn harvest remains 5 days ahead of average, but one week behind last year's pace. Lodging is evident in most corn fields. Soybean harvest is slightly behind average and 5 days behind a year ago at this time. Major activities during the week included harvesting corn and soybeans, hauling grain, seeding winter wheat, tilling soils, chopping stalks, applying fertilizer, spreading lime and care of livestock.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

Sixty-five percent of the corn acreage is **harvested** compared with 80 percent last year and 55 percent for the 5-year average. By region, 64 percent of the corn acreage is harvested in the north, 64 percent in the central region and 68 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging 17 percent.

Virtually all of the soybean acreage is **mature** except for double cropped soybean acres. Eighty-two percent of the soybean acreage is **harvested** compared with 89 percent last year and 83 percent for the average. By region, 90 percent of the soybean acreage is harvested in the north, 84 percent in the central region and 64 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging 12 percent.

Seventy-four percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **seeded** compared with 79 percent last year and 78 percent for the average. Thirty-five percent of the winter wheat acreage is **emerged** compared with 46 percent last year and 43 percent for the 5-year average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 12 percent excellent, 56 percent good, 26 percent fair, 5 percent poor and 1 percent very poor. Pasture remains in good condition. Livestock are mostly in good condition. Hay and roughage supplies are plentiful in most areas.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Harvested	65	50	80	55
Soybeans Harvested	82	65	89	83
Winter Wheat Seeded	74	46	79	78
Winter Wheat Emerged	35	10	46	43

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Pasture	1	5	26	56	12
Winter Wheat	1	3	29	52	15

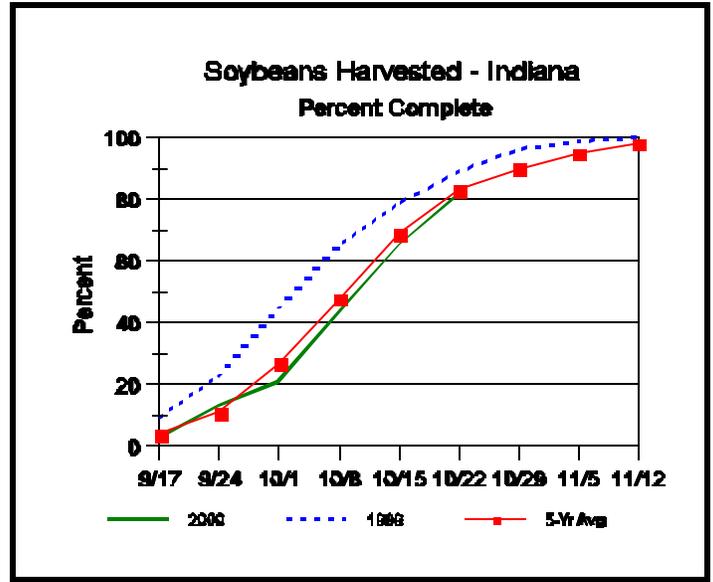
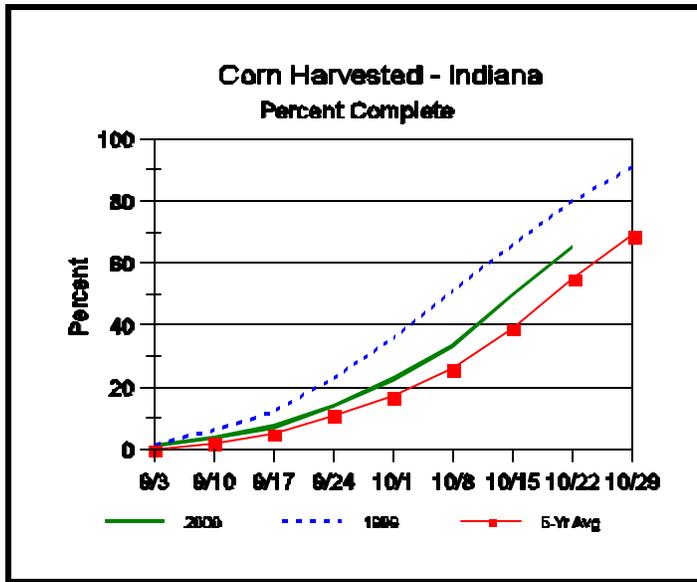
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short		1	0
Short		8	8
Adequate		78	78
Surplus		13	14
Subsoil			
Very Short		5	6
Short		17	16
Adequate		68	66
Surplus		10	12
Days Suitable	5.8	6.1	6.3

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Crop Progress

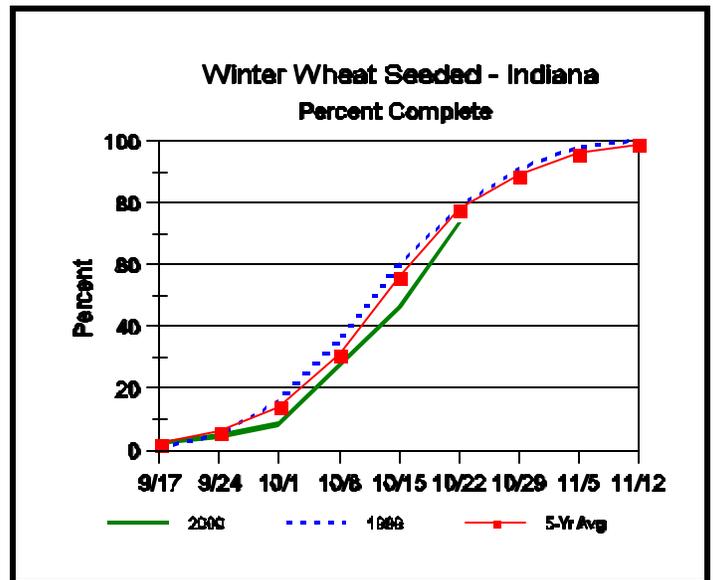


Other Agricultural Comments And News

Stalk Lodging and Postmortem Insect Damage Diagnosis

- Downed corn likely caused by multiple factors
- Earlier insect root or stalk feeding may have contributed
- Rootworm feeding not easily discernable in rotted roots

Corn is lodging in many areas of the state especially where gusty winds were coupled with recent weather fronts.



As most know, some fields are flat! If it is any comfort, this is happening in many areas of neighboring states as well. University and industry specialists have been suggesting many plausible reasons for this phenomena, including diseases, insects, and stress during ear fill.

Insect feeding, i.e., corn borer and rootworm, earlier in the season may have predisposed the plant to various pathogens which has led to stalk rots. As well, insect damage may further stress a plant during the critical ear fill stage causing the plant to rob carbohydrates from the stalk. However, considering the extent and severity of the plant lodging, it is doubtful that insects are the key culprit. Paul Vincelli, University of Kentucky plant pathologist offers his insight in the *Kentucky Pest News*, "Stalk rot diseases are the result of opportunistic infections. What this means is that certain stress factors, such as low carbohydrate status in the stalk, predispose the plant to infection, and the "first one to attack, wins"; that is, the first fungus to infect the stalk is the one that causes the stalk weakening. What this also means is that the most important thing to do from a production standpoint when stalk rots attack is to evaluate one's cultural program and see if there are particular agronomic stresses that might be alleviated.

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday October 22, 2000

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2000 thru October 22, 2000				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
							Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
Northwest (1)												
Valparaiso_Ag	75	39	57	+6	0.02	1		26.70	+0.39	85	2933	+16
Wanatah	77	35	56	+7	0.10	2	60	27.48	+2.29	79	2766	-2
Wheatfield	78	37	58	+8	0.06	2		25.81	+1.51	66	2996	+172
Winamac	77	38	58	+8	0.14	3	59	24.79	+0.50	73	2915	+2
North Central (2)												
Logansport	76	39	57	+7	0.18	2		26.81	+3.17	78	3006	-5
Plymouth	75	39	58	+7	0.11	2		27.66	+2.59	83	2790	-278
South_Bend	75	38	58	+7	0.08	2		24.00	-0.42	84	2899	+24
Young_America	78	38	58	+8	0.19	1		24.72	+1.08	71	3086	+75
Northeast (3)												
Bluffton	76	41	57	+6	0.17	2	54	26.44	+3.29	79	3001	-108
Fort_Wayne	76	41	57	+7	0.11	2		27.44	+5.81	74	2988	-33
West Central (4)												
Crawfordsville	77	35	56	+4	0.17	1	58	27.90	+2.53	68	2899	-344
Perrysville	76	37	58	+6	0.21	1	59	25.86	+0.53	74	3169	-8
Terre_Haute_Ag	79	41	59	+7	0.29	1	60	35.70	+10.10	75	3635	+238
W_Lafayette_6NW	78	37	57	+7	0.13	3	56	21.93	-2.05	79	3145	+137
Central (5)												
Castleton	75	40	58	+6	0.28	1		33.94	+9.38	88	3173	-184
Greenfield	76	41	58	+7	0.46	3		33.19	+6.93	81	3202	-31
Greensburg	76	43	58	+7	0.75	2		33.36	+7.86	84	3316	+168
Indianapolis_AP	75	41	60	+8	0.37	2		28.88	+4.93	70	3412	+49
Indianapolis_SE	74	38	56	+4	0.45	1		31.74	+7.18	71	3115	-242
Tipton_Ag	75	37	56	+6	0.18	1	56	27.01	+2.34	73	2824	-85
East Central (6)												
Farmland	76	39	56	+7	0.16	3	54	31.82	+8.18	79	2909	+73
New_Castle	74	40	56	+6	0.24	1		29.94	+4.75	72	2612	-297
Southwest (7)												
Dubois_Ag	77	41	60	+7	0.52	3	61	29.74	+2.10	79	3618	+176
Evansville	75	42	60	+5	0.37	3		26.21	+1.90	74	3917	+5
Freelandville	76	45	60	+7	1.26	2		34.83	+9.54	65	3539	+28
Shoals	78	39	59	+7	0.14	2		33.43	+6.11	76	3370	-34
Vincennes_5NE	76	42	60	+7	0.47	2	57	36.43	+11.26	73	3586	+75
South Central (8)												
Bloomington	75	41	59	+5	1.22	1		34.35	+8.88	67	3238	-224
Tell_City	77	44	61	+6	0.00	0		28.50	+0.91	61	3833	+42
Southeast (9)												
Scottsburg	78	39	59	+6	0.08	1		34.50	+8.47	68	3539	+44

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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Stalk Lodging and Postmortem Insect Damage Diagnosis (Continued)

Factors that might enhance stalk rot problems include: excessive plant population, excessive N + in relation to potash, high N + levels early in the season followed by N + loss through leaching or denitrification, inadequate levels of potash, low stalk strength ratings of hybrids planted, and severe leaf disease. Producers may wish to evaluate these factors to see if there are ways to reduce the risk of stalk lodging in future years.”

We have been receiving corn root samples of

these lodged plants and being asked to evaluate them for rootworm damage. Two weeks ago we could give a fair diagnosis on whether rootworm may have contributed to lodging. Now samples being submitted are too far advanced in decay. Bottom line: too late for rootworm analysis, corn borer damage by stalk splitting can still be evaluated.

Source: John Obermeyer, Rich Edwards, and Larry Bledsoe, Dept. of Entomology, Purdue University.

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