



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 PURDUE UNIVERSITY
 1148 AGAD BLDG, ROOM 223
 WEST LAFAYETTE IN 47907-1148
 Phone (765)494-8371
 Phone (800)363-0469
 FAX (765)494-4315
 FAX (800)363-0475

Released: Monday, 3PM

May 14, 2001

Vol. 51, #19

West Lafayette, IN 47907

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 13

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Scattered showers helped soil moisture in some areas but more rain is needed to relieve dry conditions in most areas of the state. Corn and soybean planting remain at a record pace, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Corn planting is 7 days ahead of the previous record pace established in 1988. Soybean planting is 10 days ahead of the record pace set in 1988 and 11 days ahead of last year's pace. Emergence is slow in some soybean fields.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

Fieldwork made excellent progress in most areas of the state. There were 5.7 **days** suitable for fieldwork. Ninety-nine percent of the **corn** acreage is planted compared with 83 percent last year and 55 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 98 percent of the corn is planted in the north, 100 percent in the central regions and 99 percent in the south. Seventy-five percent of the intended corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 47 percent last year. Eighty percent of the **soybean** acreage is planted compared with 53 percent a year ago and 29 percent for the average. Scattered fields of soybeans have emerged. By area, 74 percent of the soybean acreage is planted in the north, 91 percent in the central regions and 69 percent in the south. Other activities during the week included tilling soils, applying anhydrous ammonia, cleaning and repairing equipment, spraying, irrigating, chopping forage and hauling manure.

Virtually all of the winter wheat acreage is **jointed**, ahead of the 91 percent for the 5-year average. Fifty-five percent of the wheat is **headed** compared with 53 percent last year and 34 percent for the average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 71 percent good to excellent compared with 77 percent a year ago at this time.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 4 percent excellent, 43 percent good, 31 percent fair, 15 percent poor and 7 percent very poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Calving remains active.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Planted	99	90	83	55
Corn Emerged	75	31	47	NA
Soybeans Planted	80	52	53	29
Winter Wheat Jointed	100	99	100	91
Winter Wheat Headed	55	4	53	34

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Pasture	7	15	31	43	4
Winter Wheat 2001	2	6	21	59	12
Winter Wheat 2000	1	4	18	52	25

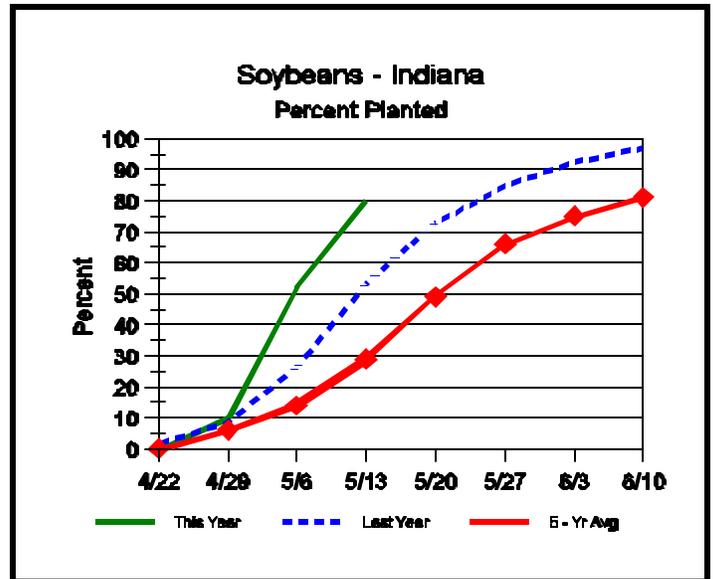
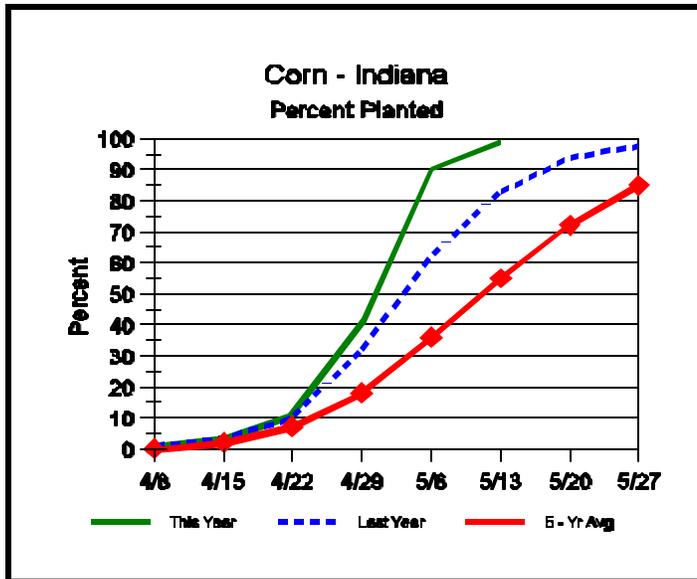
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	18	19	0
Short	38	41	10
Adequate	43	40	77
Surplus	1	0	13
Subsoil			
Very Short	17	11	12
Short	39	34	36
Adequate	43	54	47
Surplus	1	1	5
Days Suitable	5.7	7.0	4.1

CONTACT INFORMATION

--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician
 --Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician
 E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
<http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm>

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Guidelines For Use Of A Rotary Hoe

The rotary hoe can be used to “buy some time” when rainfall within 7 to 10 days after planting has been insufficient to “activate” preemergence herbicides. The rotary hoe provides little incorporation of herbicide, but can effectively eliminate those weeds that are starting to emerge. Some tips on the effective use of a rotary hoe follow:

Ideal time for operation is after weeds germinate but before the shoot emerges (white stage). This may be as early as 3 to 7 days after planting, depending upon date of planting. Weeds germinate and emerge more rapidly at later planting dates. A second rotary hoeing 5 to 7 days after the first will improve control, and may be necessary if rainfall continues to be lacking.

Once weeds can be seen, they are probably past the stage of maximum rotary hoe effectiveness, especially large-seeded weeds such as velvetleaf and giant rag-weed.

The rotary hoe is most effective when the soil

is present. Rain shortly before or after rotary hoeing can greatly reduce effectiveness.

For best results, operate the hoe in the same direction as crop rows at a minimum speed of 6 mph. Take precautions to reduce stand loss. Crop injury is more likely when the seed is not planted deep enough. Avoid covering the crop with soil as it emerges. Corn can be hoed up to a height of 4 to 5 inches. Avoid hoeing corn planted in loose soil from the spike to one-leaf stage to prevent covering plants.

Soybeans should not be hoed between the crook stage (just prior to emergence), until approximately 3 days after emergence. Hoeing soybeans during emergence results in 5 to 10% stand loss. If necessary, rotary hoe a test strip and evaluate crop damage before proceeding over the entire field.

Mark Loux, Ohio State University Extension

(Additional Article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday May 13, 2001

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2001 thru May 13, 2001				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
							Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
Northwest (1)												
Valparaiso_Ag	82	35	61	+4	1.02	5		3.75	-1.83	19	394	+208
Wanatah	86	32	63	+7	0.41	5	65	3.15	-2.22	22	365	+211
Wheatfield	84	31	63	+6	0.67	5		4.08	-1.15	22	419	+251
Winamac	84	33	63	+5	0.57	4	67	3.68	-1.46	20	427	+227
North Central(2)												
Logansport	82	36	63	+5	0.59	3		4.35	-0.68	19	407	+213
Plymouth	83	35	62	+4	0.94	5		4.01	-1.45	21	381	+167
South_Bend	83	34	63	+6	0.96	5		4.88	-0.28	20	405	+234
Young_America	83	36	64	+7	0.45	3		3.29	-1.74	16	456	+262
Northeast (3)												
Bluffton	82	38	65	+6	0.62	3	63	4.24	-0.93	20	426	+222
Fort_Wayne	82	36	65	+7	0.20	3		3.86	-0.95	20	414	+231
West Central (4)												
Crawfordsville	85	28	62	+3	0.10	1	65	2.68	-3.13	16	430	+179
Perrysville	85	36	65	+6	0.39	3	66	2.80	-2.76	16	497	+268
Terre_Haute_Ag	89	37	66	+6	1.00	2	69	4.38	-1.43	17	562	+294
W_Lafayette_6NW	85	32	64	+6	0.21	3	66	3.06	-2.34	15	466	+266
Central (5)												
Castleton	80	47	65	+6	1.23	3		4.15	-1.51	15	498	+257
Greenfield	85	39	65	+6	0.90	2		3.08	-2.82	15	494	+271
Greensburg	86	39	66	+7	1.14	3		4.15	-1.96	13	527	+289
Indianapolis_AP	86	38	65	+5	1.54	3		3.40	-1.99	13	549	+292
Indianapolis_SE	87	38	64	+5	0.72	3		2.62	-3.04	12	489	+248
Tipton_Ag	85	37	64	+7	0.53	4	63	3.57	-1.99	14	414	+241
East Central (6)												
Farmland	86	33	64	+7	0.82	3	64	4.38	-0.75	15	419	+253
New_Castle	82	36	62	+5	0.84	3		4.93	-1.04	17	383	+212
Southwest (7)												
Dubois_Ag	88	38	67	+7	0.94	3	75	2.68	-3.50	9	573	+275
Evansville	86	42	68	+5	0.03	2		1.72	-4.32	11	628	+253
Freelandville	86	42	67	+6	0.39	2		2.01	-3.97	12	571	+281
Shoals	87	37	66	+6	0.36	2		2.14	-4.15	10	541	+258
Vincennes_5NE	87	40	67	+6	0.30	2	68	1.50	-4.48	11	591	+301
South Central(8)												
Bloomington	86	38	66	+5	0.54	3		1.89	-4.04	12	547	+261
Tell_City	85	47	69	+7	0.43	1		2.10	-4.79	7	609	+267
Southeast (9)												
Scottsburg	87	41	67	+5	1.39	3		3.52	-2.57	11	570	+276

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.

Copyright 2001: AWIS, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

The above weather information is provided by AWIS, Inc.
For detailed ag weather forecasts and data visit the AWIS home page at
www.awis.com or call toll free at 1-888-798-9955.

Wheat Condition Update

- Freeze injury did occur!

Two weeks have now passed since the cold temperatures of April 17 and 18 and it is evident that some damage did occur to wheat in southern Indiana. We do not think that the damage is widespread, but is isolated to those varieties that broke dormancy first and/or to the low areas within a field. The symptoms present in the fields typical

of the freeze injury described in the April 20 issue (No. 5) of the Pest & Crop newsletter.

Additionally, some wheat fields, on the sands in the Vincennes area, are showing symptoms of moisture stress as a result low rainfall in the past month. Other problems with wheat identified in the last two weeks include severe heaving in some fields, nitrogen deficiency, and one or more of the viral diseases.

Charles W. Mansfield and Ellsworth P. Christmas,
Dept of Agronomy, Purdue University.

The INDIANA CROP WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, Purdue University, 1148 AgAd Bldg, Rm 223, West Lafayette IN 47907-1148.
