



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
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Released: Monday, 3PM

June 18, 2001

Vol. 51, #24

West Lafayette, IN 47907

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 17

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Farmers had favorable conditions in most areas last week to spray fields, harvest winter wheat, apply anhydrous on corn, mow and bale hay, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Hot, sunny weather spurred corn and soybean growth and development. Showers occurred in a few isolated areas. Weeds are a problem in many soybean fields.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.2 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Corn **condition** improved and is rated 71 percent good to excellent compared with 57 percent last week and 83 percent last year at this time. Ninety-nine percent of the **soybean** acreage has been planted compared with 86 percent for the average. Ninety-eight percent of the intended soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 96 percent last year. Soybean **condition** improved and is rated 60 percent good to excellent compared with 50 percent last week and 66 percent last year. Major activities during the week included spraying, harvesting wheat, planting soybeans, cleaning and repairing equipment, mowing and baling hay, mowing roads and hauling manure.

Winter wheat **condition** is rated 66 percent good to excellent compared with 77 percent a year ago at this time. Wheat **harvest** is 9 percent complete, on par with a year earlier, but ahead of the 4 percent for the 5-year average. Most of the wheat being harvested is in the south western areas of the state.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 6 percent excellent, 42 percent good, 27 percent fair, 17 percent poor and 8 percent very poor. Transplanting of **tobacco** is 75 percent complete compared with 90 percent last year and 64 percent for the average. First cutting of **alfalfa** hay is 82 percent complete compared with 92 percent last year and 73 percent for the 5-year average.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Soybeans Planted	99	98	99	86
Soybeans Emerged	98	97	96	NA
Wheat Harvested	9	0	9	4
Tobacco Plants Set	75	52	90	64
Alfalfa First Cutting	82	57	92	73

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	1	5	23	56	15
Soybeans	1	8	31	54	6
Pasture	8	17	27	42	6
Winter Wheat 2001	3	6	25	55	11

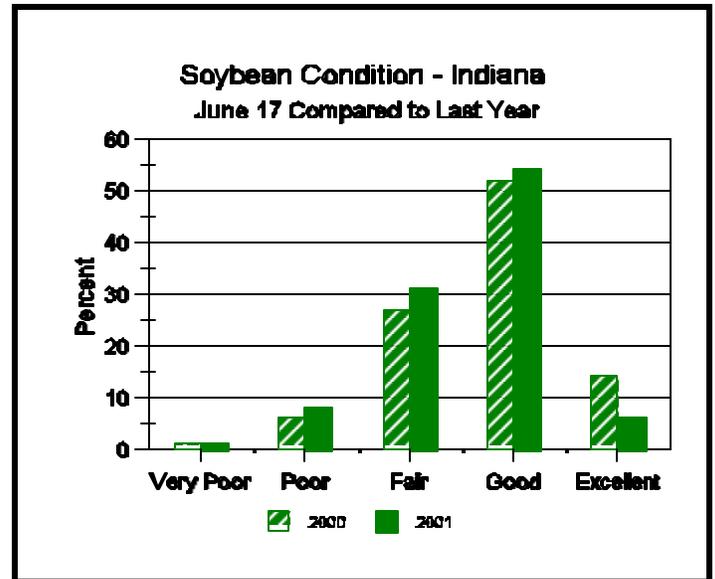
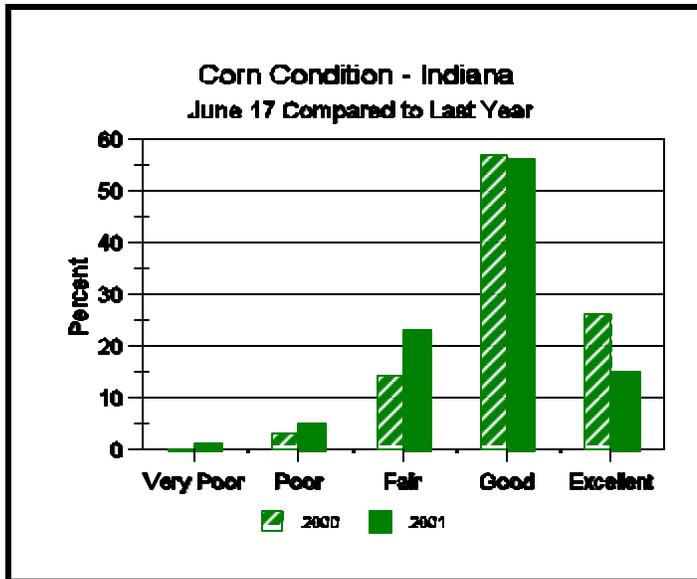
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short		0	3
Short	7	1	13
Adequate	75	56	62
Surplus	17	43	22
Subsoil			
Very Short	4	2	7
Short	15	12	30
Adequate	71	65	55
Surplus	10	21	8
Days Suitable	5.2	1.3	3.8

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Rootworm Digging Time!

- High risk fields should be evaluated for rootworm immediately
- Impact on yield depends on how much damage and whether plants lodge
- Consider the possibility/benefit of a rescue treatment
- Treatment guidelines are given

One of the worst surprises a producer encounters while harvesting within a corn field that looked so good from the road are areas of lodged and "goose necked" corn. At that time rootworm feeding is often suspected, but post-mortem diagnosis is difficult at best. Scouting root systems now can reveal rootworm feeding and the potential for toppling during summer storms.

Plants with nodal roots being destroyed and pruned brace roots where contacting the soil, will likely lodge during storms coupled with high winds. Should lodging occur just before or during pollination, yields will be cut dramatically. Plants will attempt to right themselves, "goose neck," which may help during harvest. Soil pathogens infect damaged plants through the feeding wounds, this may lead to stalk rots during dry down.

Using a shovel to sample, lift out the root mass and surrounding soil (about a 7" cube) and place on a dark surface (black plastic garbage bags work well). Carefully break up the clods and sort through the soil. Look for 1/4 to 1/2 inch long, slender, creamy-white larvae with a brownish-black head and tail. Once the soil has been separated from the root mass, inspect it for root scarring and pruning. You may find the

rootworms under the leaf collars that are in close proximity to nodal roots, tear these leaves away to check. Also, you may even observe the rootworms' hind-ends sticking out of roots. Repeat this process with several plants representing different areas of a field. An average of two or more larvae per plant represents a rootworm population that signals the need for a cultivation application.

Insecticides applied after planting must be directed toward the base of plants. It is also important to cultivate the soil near the plants to incorporate the insecticide. Throwing soil up around plants will also promote the establishment of brace roots. A good brace root system will help prevent plant lodging and reduce losses due to rootworm feeding. If a no-till field has an economic population of larvae, placing the insecticide on top of the ground will normally not be effective. The only exceptions might be if the soil insecticide is watered in through irrigation or rainfall (ideally a 1/2" or more). Two liquid soil insecticides, Furadan 4F and Lorsban 4E, are labeled for post-directed applications. Furadan, being more soluble, would better move into the root zone if rainfall is minimal. If one decides to mix the insecticide with a liquid nitrogen source for a carrier, compatibility checks should be made.

Additional information about rootworms can be found in extension publication Managing Corn Rootworm—2001, available from county extension offices or on the web at <<http://www.entm.purdue.edu/entomology/ext/targets/e-series/EseriesPDF/E-49.pdf>>.

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

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 17, 2001

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation					
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2001 thru June 17, 2001					
	Hi	Lo	Avq	DFN	Total	Days	4 in Soil Temp	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F			
								Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
Northwest (1)													
Valparaiso_Ag	91	57	76	+8	1.22	5		9.66	-0.53	43	858	+144	
Wanatah	92	54	76	+8	0.98	5	76	10.19	+0.58	44	825	+163	
Wheatfield	92	55	76	+7	0.85	3		10.13	+0.64	42	888	+196	
Winamac	91	56	75	+6	1.30	4	75	12.13	+2.58	41	890	+142	
North Central(2)													
Logansport	91	59	76	+6	1.49	3		13.00	+3.70	41	884	+134	
Plymouth	91	58	76	+6	1.53	4		10.28	+0.28	42	804	+22	
South_Bend	91	55	76	+7	1.96	5		11.54	+2.21	41	857	+164	
Young_America	93	56	77	+8	1.00	2		9.34	+0.04	35	973	+223	
Northeast (3)													
Bluffton	91	59	76	+7	0.69	3	70	10.92	+1.20	40	902	+129	
Fort_Wayne	91	58	76	+7	0.73	2		9.39	+0.54	41	885	+154	
West Central (4)													
Crawfordsville	91	54	74	+4	1.31	1	76	8.75	-1.50	35	925	+70	
Perrysville	92	54	76	+6	0.05	1	75	5.84	-4.45	34	1028	+210	
Terre_Haute_Ag	95	57	78	+6	0.37	1	76	12.49	+2.18	33	1153	+261	
W_Lafayette_6NW	93	55	77	+8	0.45	2	81	7.78	-1.86	34	1005	+248	
Central (5)													
Castleton	90	57	75	+4	0.71	1		11.63	+1.70	33	1017	+160	
Greenfield	91	58	76	+6	1.19	2		10.04	-0.15	35	1015	+194	
Greensburg	91	60	77	+8	0.65	1		11.53	+0.61	31	1101	+278	
Indianapolis_AP	90	57	76	+5	1.01	1		9.94	+0.33	29	1107	+225	
Indianapolis_SE	89	53	73	+3	1.05	1		9.08	-0.85	28	963	+106	
Tipton_Ag	90	56	75	+6	1.04	1	71	9.61	-0.03	30	879	+164	
East Central (6)													
Farmland	92	58	76	+8	1.02	2	72	11.30	+1.60	34	900	+211	
New_Castle	91	56	73	+4	1.80	2		14.05	+3.33	36	804	+95	
Southwest (7)													
Dubois_Ag	93	58	76	+6	0.61	1	83	7.31	-4.12	27	1208	+293	
Evansville	92	59	77	+4	0.13	1		6.75	-4.03	29	1340	+248	
Freelandville	91	60	77	+5	0.44	2		7.95	-3.10	29	1198	+263	
Shoals	91	55	75	+4	0.84	4		9.04	-2.64	31	1110	+214	
Vincennes_5NE	93	56	78	+6	0.01	1	78	6.95	-4.10	24	1244	+309	
South Central(8)													
Bloomington	91	58	77	+5	0.51	2		9.00	-1.66	34	1125	+216	
Tell_City	92	58	75	+3	0.91	1		6.20	-5.71	21	1277	+257	
Southeast (9)													
Scottsburg	91	60	76	+5	0.71	2		9.76	-0.97	33	1168	+236	

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.

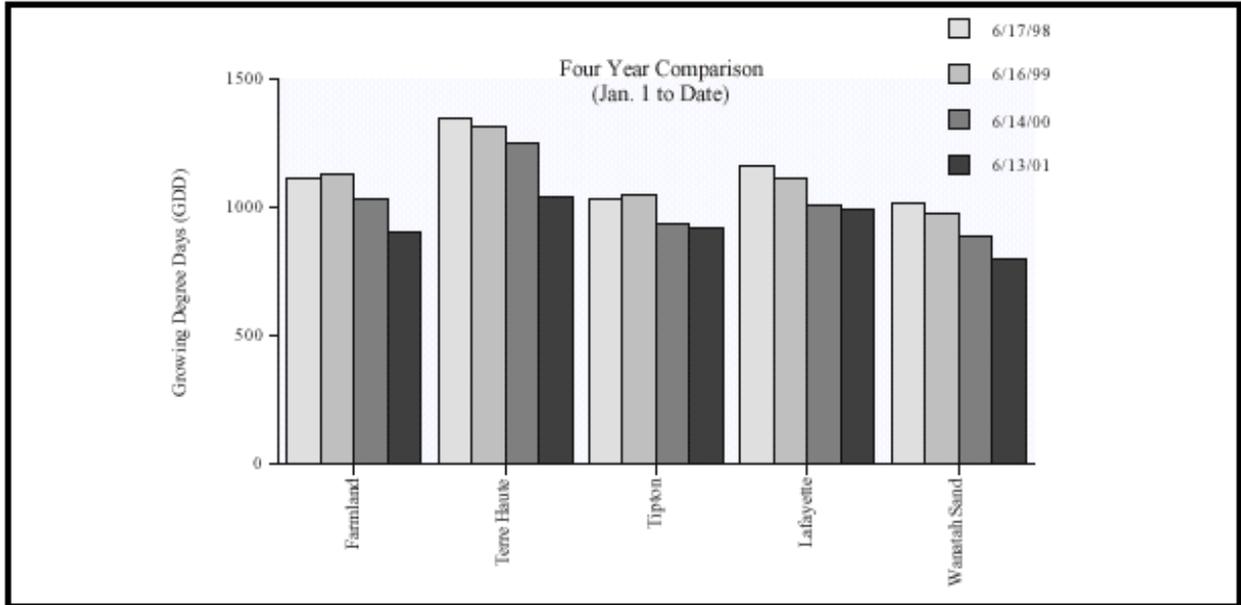
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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Growing Degree Days Four Year Comparison Chart

<http://www.entm.purdue.edu/Entomology/ext/targets/newslett.htm>



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.