Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service | 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd. Suite B105 | West Lafayette, IN 47906-4145 (765) 494-8371

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 23

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Farmers had an excellent week for field activities, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Hot mid-summer like conditions with virtually no precipitation prevailed during the week. Most farmers were able to finish planting soybeans. Cutting and baling hay, side dressing corn and spraying for weed control also made good progress during the week. Winter wheat harvest is steadily gaining momentum in the southwestern area of the state.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 6.7 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Corn **condition** is rated 59 percent good to excellent compared with 56 percent last week and 76 percent last year at this time. Corn growth and development improved last week aided by warm temperatures and sunshine. Ninety-seven percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 100 percent a year earlier. Ninety-five percent of the intended **soybean** acreage is planted compared with 100 percent a year ago and 97 percent for the average. By area, 99 percent of the soybean acreage is planted in the north, 95 percent in the central regions and 86 percent in the south. Eighty-five percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 99 percent a year earlier. Soybean **condition** is rated 61 percent good to excellent unchanged from last week compared to 65 percent a year earlier.

Other activities during the week included replanting drowned out spots, cleaning up and repairing equipment, mowing roads, cultivating and taking care of livestock.

Virtually all of the winter wheat acreage has **headed**. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 55 percent good to excellent compared with 52 percent last week and below the 70 percent a year ago. Wheat **harvest** is 28 complete compared with 23 percent last year and 16 percent for the 5-year average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 16 percent excellent, 62 percent good, 20 percent fair and 2 percent poor. First cutting of **alfalfa** hay is 92 percent complete compared with 93 percent last year and 88 percent for the average. Transplanting of **tobacco** is 84 percent complete compared with 92 percent last year and 78 percent for the average. Livestock remain in mostly good condition, but were under some stress last week because of the hot weather.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Emerged	97	88	100	NA
Soybeans Planted	95	86	100	97
Soybeans Emerged	85	70	99	NA
Winter Wheat Harvested	28	2	23	16
Tobacco Plants Set	84	68	92	78
Alfalfa First Cutting	92	73	93	88

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	1	7	33	51	8
Soybean	1	7	31	55	6
Pasture	0	2	20	62	16
Winter Wheat 2002	3	12	30	47	8

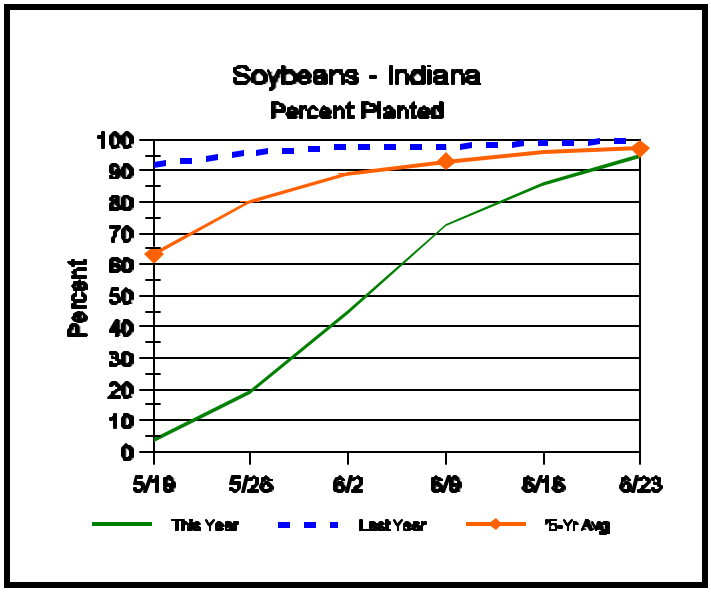
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

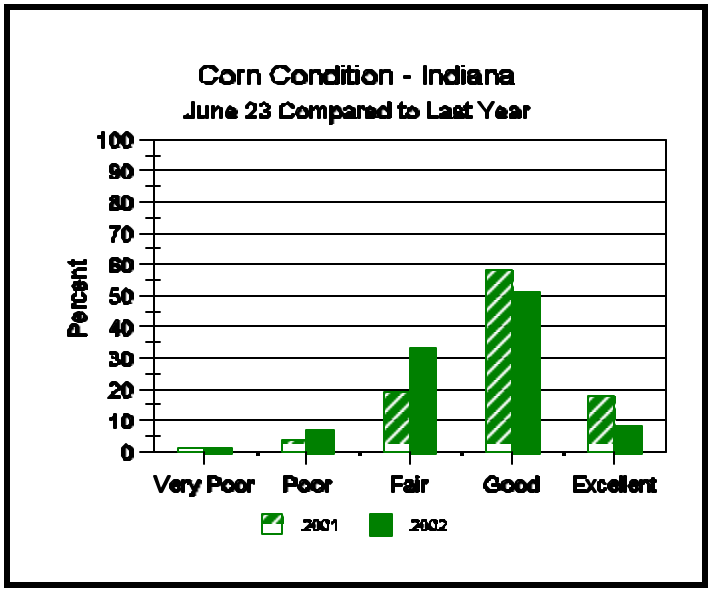
	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	3	0	1
Short	18	3	4
Adequate	71	64	75
Surplus	8	33	20
Subsoil			
Very Short	1	0	3
Short	7	1	13
Adequate	78	67	74
Surplus	14	32	10
Days Suitable	6.7	4.2	4.0

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

Japanese Beetles Emerging

- Grub feeding is mostly over, now it's the beetle's turn
- Watch for activity on soybean, and later on corn silks

Larry Caplan, Vanderburgh County Extension Educator, has reported sightings of Japanese beetles around the greater Evansville area as of June 12. Within two weeks, most areas in the state should be seeing this notorious pest. The good news is that the grub stage of this species has, or soon will, stop feeding to pupate and later emerge as an adult.

This year's adults are the result of eggs that were laid by female beetles last summer. After these eggs hatched in 2001, the grubs immediately began to feed on roots and decaying organic matter in the soil. They continued feeding until cold temperatures prompted them to move deeper in the soil profile to overwinter. Early this spring, the surviving grubs returned to near the soil surface to feed. Spring root feeding by the grubs can result in serious damage to early-planted crops, especially corn. With this year's delayed planting, we've not had near the calls concerning grubs feeding on roots as in years past.

Japanese beetles will feed on more than 350 different species of plants, but are especially fond of roses, grapes, smartweed, soybeans, corn silks, flowers of all kinds, and overripe fruit. Beetle damage to cultivated crops is often minimal and defoliation (leaf removal) on soybean looks much worse than it is. The beetles often congregate in several areas of a soybean field, feeding on and mating in the upper canopy. The beetles' iridescent, metallic color catches the attention of those doing "wind-shield" field inspections. Closer inspections will often reveal that weeds such as smartweed have made fields even more attractive to the beetles. Look for more on this pest in future issues of Pest & Crop at: http://www.entm.purdue.edu/entomology/ext/targets/p&c/P&C2002 .

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

(Additional Article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 23, 2002

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	April 1, 2002 thru June 23, 2002				
								Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	98	53	76	+4	0.00	0		10.11	-0.32	40	905	-65
Valparaiso_AP_I	95	61	77	+7	0.20	2		10.68	-0.38	33	897	+61
Wanatah	98	53	76	+6	0.07	2	77	10.98	+0.56	37	832	+49
Wheatfield	94	54	75	+6	0.00	0		9.64	-0.69	31	869	+55
Winamac	92	55	74	+4	0.00	0	81	10.73	+0.33	38	844	-27
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	92	54	74	+3	0.12	2		11.72	+0.87	39	795	-115
South_Bend	93	52	75	+5	0.08	2		9.86	-0.31	38	841	+26
Young_America	92	55	75	+5	0.00	0		11.77	+1.69	35	944	+67
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	92	53	73	+4	0.42	3	71	11.01	+0.73	39	793	+24
Fort_Wayne	93	53	74	+3	0.25	1		12.12	+2.55	34	911	+51
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	91	48	71	-3	0.00	0		16.72	+5.45	36	925	-113
Perrysville	91	54	74	+2	0.00	0	75	17.04	+5.91	39	985	+33
Spencer_Ag	90	50	71	-2	0.00	0		18.20	+6.34	40	982	+32
Terre_Haute_AFB	92	51	73	+0	0.00	0		24.69	+13.67	39	1124	+93
W_Lafayette_6NW	94	56	76	+5	0.00	0	77	15.60	+5.20	42	971	+87
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	90	55	74	+1	0.00	0		15.02	+4.71	38	1068	+48
Greenfield	91	51	73	+2	0.00	0		17.16	+6.27	41	1000	+45
Indianapolis_AP	91	51	75	+2	0.00	0		15.22	+4.91	35	1125	+105
Indianapolis_SE	90	53	72	-1	0.00	0		15.92	+5.36	34	1002	+8
Tipton_Ag	93	53	73	+2	0.00	0	74	12.32	+1.96	36	898	+57
East Central (6)												
Farmland	92	50	73	+4	0.00	0	73	11.87	+1.33	40	932	+121
New_Castle	88	49	70	-2	0.00	0		14.63	+3.13	32	801	-32
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	93	54	75	-2	0.26	1		16.23	+4.79	31	1375	+126
Freelandville	92	57	75	+2	0.00	0		17.42	+5.67	30	1178	+100
Shoals	93	49	72	+0	0.02	1		18.72	+6.26	32	1104	+72
Stendal	91	56	74	-1	0.00	0		19.11	+6.26	30	1247	+96
Vincennes_5NE	94	52	74	+1	0.00	0	72	18.69	+6.94	33	1214	+136
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	89	53	73	+1	0.00	0		16.61	+4.03	29	1195	+160
Oolitic	92	50	73	+2	0.00	0	75	19.91	+8.05	38	1059	+91
Tell_City	93	57	75	+1	0.00	0		17.48	+4.76	25	1447	+279
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	93	49	72	+2	0.00	0		17.88	+6.67	33	1054	+169
Milan_5NE	89	47	69	-3	0.00	0		21.48	+10.27	39	904	+19
Scottsburg	91	49	72	-2	0.20	1		18.68	+7.21	36	1110	+38

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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.

Potato Leafhopper Management in Alfalfa

- Sample newly cut alfalfa fields for leafhoppers
- If yellowing has already occurred, it is too late to prevent damage this cutting
- Management guidelines are given

Potato leafhoppers are small, wedge-shaped, yellowish-green insects that remove plant sap with their piercing-sucking mouthparts. Leafhopper feeding will often cause the characteristic wedge-shaped yellow area at the leaf tip, which is referred to as "hopper burn." Widespread feeding damage can cause a field to appear yellow throughout. Leafhopper damage reduces yield and forage quality through a loss of protein. If left uncontrolled for several cuttings, potato leafhoppers can also significantly reduce stands.

Spraying alfalfa with an insecticide is preventative, not curative. Thus, to effectively prevent economic losses, treatments must be applied before yellowing occurs. Usually the best results are obtained when treating recently cut alfalfa, so be sure to sample the alfalfa regrowth.

The need to treat for leafhoppers can be determined prior to the appearance of damage if fields are surveyed on a regular basis. To assess leafhopper populations and the potential for damage, take at least 5 sets of 20 sweeps with a 15" diameter sweep net in representative areas of a field. Carefully examine the contents of the sweep net, count the number of adults and nymphs, and calculate the number of leafhoppers per sweep. Use the guide-lines given below to determine the need for treatment. For insecticides see Extension Publication E-220, Alfalfa Insect Control Recommendations – 2002 ((Rev. 4/02) which can be viewed at: <http://www.entm.purdue.edu/entomology/ext/targets/e-series/EseriesPDF/E-220.pdf>).

Management Thresholds for Potato Leafhoppers

Stem Height in Inches	Average Number Leafhoppers (Adults & Nymphs) Per Sweep
under 3	0.2
4 - 6	0.5
7 - 12	1.0
greater than 12	1.5

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

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