



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural
Statistics Service

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 13

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Rain and wet soil conditions kept most farmers out of their fields during the week. This allowed farmers time to move grain to market and prepare equipment for spring planting, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Cold temperatures prevailed early in the week, but soils became progressively drier in many areas allowing farmers to resume field activities later in the week. Scattered fields of corn were planted and by the weekend several fields were tilled and ready for planting.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 2.9 **days suitable for fieldwork**. The best progress for field activities was made in the west central area of the state. One percent of the intended **corn** acreage is planted compared with 2 percent for the 5-year average. Most farmers are waiting for soils to dry out and warm up to continue field activities. Soils remain cool in most areas of the state. Farmers welcomed the recent precipitation as concern of dry soil conditions existed in some portions of the state. Anhydrous ammonia was being applied on many fields last week.

Twenty-six percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **jointed** compared with 23 percent last year and 36 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 76 percent good to excellent compared with 57 percent last year at this time. Wheat growth and development is improving.

Major activities during the week were tillage of soils, spreading dry fertilizer, spraying chemicals, repairing equipment, hauling manure, cleaning fence rows, field tile maintenance, purchasing supplies, along with taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 3 percent excellent, 38 percent good, 41 percent fair, 15 percent poor and 3 percent very poor. Pastures continue to improve and green up, lowering the demand for hay. **Hay** supplies are rated 23 percent very short, 43 percent short, 32 percent adequate and 2 percent surplus. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Cows are thin on some farms. Lambing and calving remain active.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn Planted	1	0	0	2
Winter Wheat Jointed	26	7	23	36

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	Percent				
Pasture	3	15	41	38	3
Winter Wheat 2003	0	3	21	60	16
Winter Wheat 2002	1	7	35	49	8

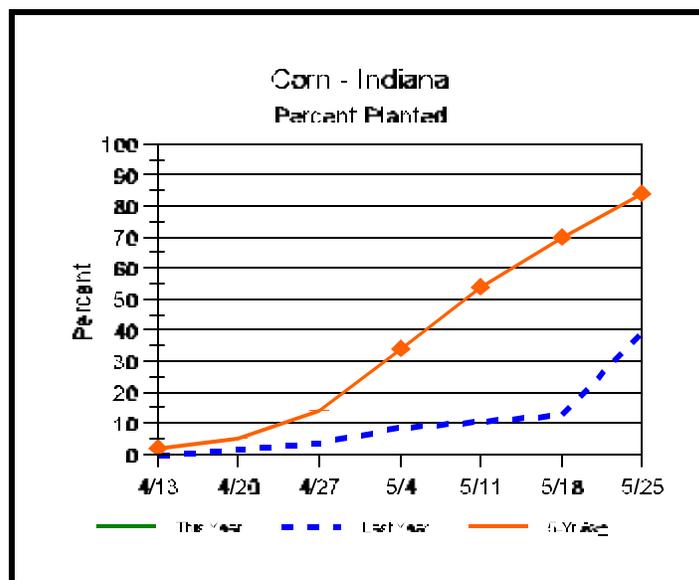
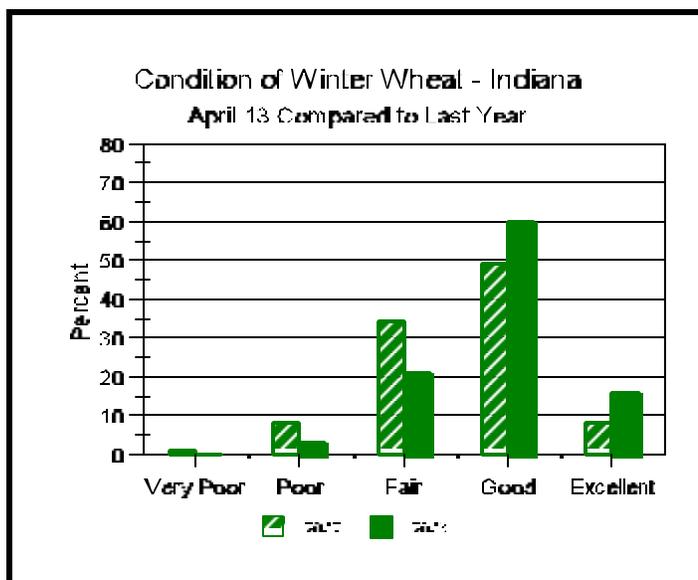
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	2	3	0
Short	6	8	0
Adequate	73	66	40
Surplus	19	23	60
Subsoil			
Very Short	7	9	0
Short	17	13	3
Adequate	66	67	62
Surplus	10	11	35
Days Suitable	2.9	3.7	1.5

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Burndown Herbicide Decisions

We have been able to get out of the office and observe some of our fall applied research plots and travel across the state. We have observed a number of fields starting to turn green, planters in the barnyard, and fertilizer applications. It must be time to think about early season weed control and crop planting! Here are a few items to consider.

I have noticed my fields starting to turn green. Do I need to be controlling these weeds if I won't be planting until late April or early May?

Although we have had a cold winter and a relatively dry spring, warm weather between now and the beginning of planting season will result in robust winter weed growth that is difficult to control and utilizing valuable soil moisture. Since we are about 3 to 4 weeks before planting season, one should consider making a herbicide application to control vegetation in **no-till fields** if **winter weed growth is 6 inches tall** and likely to be 12 inches or taller by late April. If there are primarily broadleaf weeds present, economical products to use for an early April burndown include 2,4-D, glyphosate, and Gramoxone. If marestail/horseweed and/or dandelion is present, 2,4-D should be used as a component of the burndown program.

Early season burndown (without residual herbicides) should be considered if:

1. winter weed growth will require tillage and/or excessive herbicides rates for control prior to planting
2. soil moisture is limited and weed growth will further deplete moisture reserves
3. weed growth and plant residue will interfere with planting operations and seed placement

Should you include a residual herbicide with the burndown treatment in early April?

Research results indicate that weed control costs can become excessive if *residual* herbicides are used more than 15 days before planting. If wet weather delays planting, supplemental postemergence practices are usually needed to control escapes. Due to weather uncertainties, we recommend applying residual herbicides no more than 2 weeks prior to the planned date planting. Applying the residual products as close as possible to planting time will provide more weed control activity to the crop growing in the field.

For corn production, if an early April burndown is not needed and emerged weeds are present when burndown applications are made in late April and May, adding crop oil to an atrazine premix will control broadleaf weeds that are 4 inches tall or less and grass weeds are 1 inch tall or less. Other herbicides can be added to the atrazine premix to control larger weeds. If the emerged weeds are strictly broadleaf weeds 2,4-D is a very cost effective tankmix partner. For mixed grass and broadleaf species, use Roundup/Touchdown (or other glyphosate formulations) on large weeds and Roundup/Touchdown or Gramoxone Extra on small weeds. The addition of 2,4-D to Roundup is recommended to improve control of dandelions, and marestail/horseweed. Banvel/Clarity will improve control of alfalfa, clover or chickweed. The

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Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday April 13, 2003

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2003 thru April 13, 2003				
							4 in	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	70	27	40	-11	0.43	2	42	2.26	+0.76	5	51	+20
Valparaiso_AP_I	67	26	38	-10	0.24	2		1.85	+0.19	5	41	+23
Wanatah	69	25	38	-9	0.24	1	45	1.94	+0.32	4	38	+25
Wheatfield	72	24	39	-8	0.43	1		1.98	+0.36	4	53	+40
Winamac	69	27	39	-9	0.50	1	44	1.83	+0.28	4	51	+32
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	68	26	39	-11	0.30	2		1.78	+0.14	5	43	+22
South_Bend	66	25	39	-9	0.25	2		2.42	+0.74	5	39	+24
Young_America	68	29	41	-7	0.30	2		1.13	-0.30	5	51	+33
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	67	28	39	-7	0.44	3	43	1.74	+0.18	6	31	+20
Fort_Wayne	68	29	40	-8	0.33	2		2.01	+0.58	5	33	+17
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	69	28	42	-9	0.12	2		0.41	-1.15	3	53	+18
Perrysville	71	25	42	-8	0.21	1	46	0.76	-0.90	2	62	+35
Spencer_Ag	69	31	44	-7	0.25	1		0.65	-1.05	2	55	+25
Terre_Haute_AFB	70	31	45	-6	0.08	1		0.41	-1.21	2	64	+27
W_Lafayette_6NW	69	26	40	-8	0.38	1	45	1.56	+0.04	4	60	+41
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	67	31	44	-7	0.17	2		0.32	-1.27	3	65	+33
Greenfield	66	29	42	-8	0.28	2		0.96	-0.72	3	55	+32
Indianapolis_AP	68	32	45	-6	0.13	2		0.45	-1.14	3	66	+34
Indianapolis_SE	66	28	42	-9	0.15	1		0.84	-0.71	2	57	+28
Tipton_Ag	67	26	40	-7	0.35	2	48	0.71	-0.95	3	45	+31
East Central (6)												
Farmland	67	28	40	-7	0.41	3	39	0.79	-0.74	4	48	+35
New_Castle	64	26	40	-8	0.18	2		0.86	-0.83	4	34	+20
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	73	36	49	-6	1.08	2		1.16	-0.58	3	80	+14
Freelandville	71	33	47	-6	0.26	2		0.69	-0.92	3	60	+16
Shoals	74	33	46	-6	0.41	1		0.63	-1.13	2	64	+21
Stendal	73	33	48	-6	0.79	3		0.85	-1.07	4	70	+17
Vincennes_5NE	73	33	47	-5	0.28	2	48	0.49	-1.12	3	64	+20
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	72	35	47	-6	0.97	4		1.20	-0.83	5	66	+21
Oolitic	70	33	46	-6	0.51	2	45	1.23	-0.49	3	62	+27
Tell_City	75	35	51	-3	1.31	2		1.76	-0.33	3	91	+33
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	70	30	45	-5	0.61	3		1.01	-0.61	4	62	+40
Milan_5NE	67	31	44	-6	0.55	3		1.01	-0.61	4	56	+34
Scottsburg	68	33	45	-8	0.57	3		0.82	-1.01	4	61	+17

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.

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Burndown Herbicide Decisions (Continued)

performance of Gramoxone Extra is enhanced when applied with atrazine, Extrazine, Bladex, and Sencor.

In soybean, University research has also shown that herbicide applications made prior to 15 days before planting without a split or sequential application at planting will usually provide poor control and are not recommended. The burndown herbicides Gramoxone Extra, Roundup/Touchdown and 2,4-D can be tankmixed with many residual herbicides. Gramoxone Extra and Roundup may be applied early preplant through planting.

Conversely, 2,4-D applications must be made at least 7 days (ester) or 15 days (amine) prior to planting soybean for application rates up to 1 pt/A, or at least 30 days (ester and amine) prior to planting if applied at 1-2 pt/A. When using 2,4-D in your burndown program for soybean, remember to plant seeds at least 1.5 to 2 inches deep to avoid crop injury from 2,4-D.

Authority, Canopy, Canopy XL, Sencor, Domain, Boundary, Steel, Squadron, and Gauntlet also provide residual and some burndown activity since they contain either a triazine (Sencor/Lexone, Domain, Boundary), a aryltriazolinone (Authority, Canopy XL, Gauntlet), sulfonyleurea (Canopy, Canopy XL), imidazolinone (Steel, Squadron), or triazolopyrimidine sulfonanilide (Gauntlet) herbicide. Adding a spray additive is usually needed to maximize foliar activity. Consult the label for more specific information on weeds controlled and spray additives when utilizing these herbicides for burndown.

Other non-residual herbicides for preplant weed control in soybeans include: Assure II, Fusion, Poast Plus and Select.^o These herbicides control annual and perennial grass weeds.

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