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 1

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Farmers were busy planting corn and soybeans in fields dry enough to support heavy equipment. Showers and wet soil conditions continued to slow field activities in some regions of the state, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Unseasonably cool weather continued during most of the week. Corn planting is 6 days behind average. Soybean planting is 8 days behind the average pace. Many farmers were cutting and baling hay last week. Corn plants have a yellowish color in some fields. Sunshine and warmer temperatures are needed for growth and development of major crops.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.3 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Eighty-five percent of the intended **corn** acreage is planted compared with 70 percent last year and 92 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 96 percent of the corn acreage is planted in the north, 91 percent in the central region and 51 percent in the south. Seventy percent of the corn acreage has **emerged**, compared with 36 percent last year and 80 percent for the average. Corn **condition** is rated 54 percent good to excellent compared with 45 percent last year at this time.

Sixty-three percent of the **soybean** acreage is planted compared with 41 percent last year and 79 percent for the average. By area, 80 percent of the soybean acreage is planted in the north, 70 percent in the central region and 22 percent in the south. Thirty-six percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 16 percent last year and 61 percent for the average.

Ninety-six percent of the winter wheat is **headed** compared with 87 percent last year and 97 percent for the average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 78 percent good to excellent compared with 57 percent last year at this time.

Other activities during the week were repairing equipment, mowing hay and roadsides, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 20 percent excellent, 61 percent good, 17 percent fair and 2 percent poor. First cutting of **alfalfa** hay is 31 percent complete compared with 30 percent last year and 46 percent for average. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn Planted	85	73	70	92
Corn Emerged	70	57	36	80
Soybeans Planted	63	40	41	79
Soybeans Emerged	36	22	16	61
Winter Wheat Headed	96	83	87	97
Tobacco Plants Set	15	7	22	39
Alfalfa First Cutting	31	NA	30	46

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	2	6	38	47	7
Pasture	0	2	17	61	20
Winter Wheat 2003	1	4	17	55	23

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	3	0	2
Adequate	67	56	61
Surplus	30	44	37
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	6	4	0
Adequate	67	60	62
Surplus	27	36	38
Days Suitable	4.3	3.1	4.8

CONTACT INFORMATION

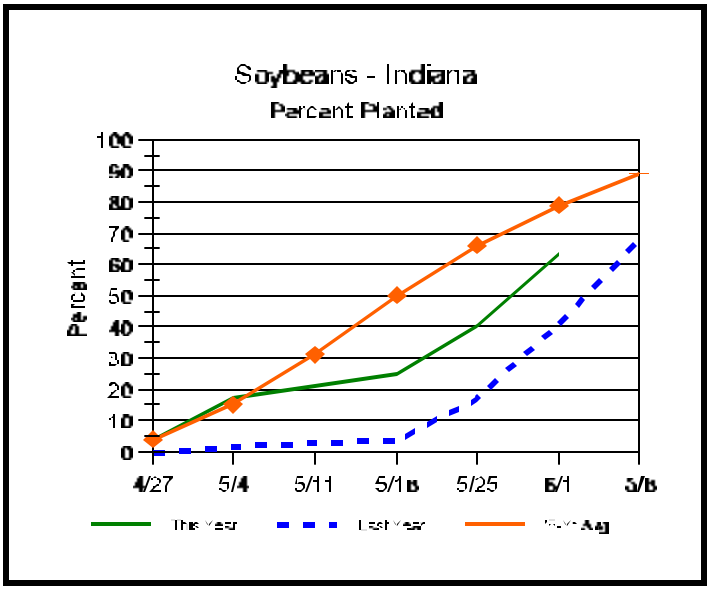
--Greg Preston, State Statistician

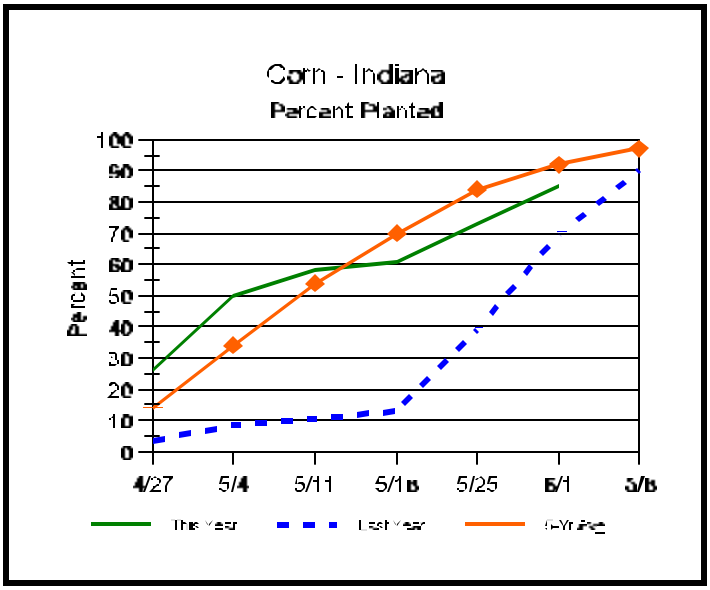
--Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician

E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov

http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Delayed Corn Planting Issues for Southern Indiana

Technically, corn planting in Indiana is beginning to wind down with 73% of the state's crop in the ground as of May 25 (Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service). Unfortunately, the planting progress in southern Indiana continues to lag behind that of the rest of the state, where only 39% of the intended corn acres are planted. Folks are naturally beginning to worry about issues like hybrid maturity choices and when to consider switching to soybean as planting is further delayed.

Yield potential for late-planted corn is always a concern among farmers. Conventional wisdom says that corn yields drop by about 1 bushel/acre/day during the last half of May and up to 2 bushel/acre/day during June. Experience tells us that late-planted corn yields can be all over the map, including being exceptionally good. The bottom line is that planting date is but one of many yield-influencing factors and late planting, by itself, does not guarantee disastrously low yields.

As corn planting is delayed, folks naturally worry about the increased risk of fall frost damage if the grain does not mature prior to a killing fall frost. Indeed, the growing season is becoming increasingly shorter with every passing day, but there is little agronomic reason to consider switching to soybean in southern Indiana until late June. Furthermore, many southern Indiana farmers will not even need to consider switching to earlier maturity corn hybrids until later in June.

Based on historical heat unit accumulation (aka GDD, HU, GDU) from selected planting dates until expected average dates of killing fall frosts, one can estimate the "thermal" length of the remaining growing season for various time periods. That estimate can then be coupled with previous research on the effects of delayed planting on hybrid GDD responses (Nielsen & Thomison, 2003) to arrive at the following hybrid maturity guidelines for southern Indiana corn growers.

*** Safe hybrid maturities for planting in southern Indiana through June 1**

Southwest: Fuller season maturity than most plant anyway

Southcentral: Fuller season maturity than most plant anyway

Southeast: Fuller season maturity than most plant anyway

*** Safe hybrid maturities for planting in southern Indiana through June 10**

Southwest: Fuller season maturity than most plant anyway

Southcentral: Hybrid maturities from 115 to 118 CRM (Pioneer® brand rating)

Southeast: Hybrid maturities from 116 to 119 CRM

*** Safe hybrid maturities for planting in southern Indiana through June 20**

Southwest: Hybrid maturities from 117 to 120 CRM

Southcentral: Hybrid maturities from 109 to 112 CRM

Southeast: Hybrid maturities from 110 to 113 CRM

Farmers should consider the use of Bt corn hybrids for such unusually late plantings because of the increased risk of infestation by European corn borer and Southwestern corn borer, but only if they are certain that marketing grain from such biotech hybrids will not be a problem for them. Growers should also verify that the hybrids to planted have acceptable levels of disease tolerance because of the greater risk of leaf diseases with late-planted corn (Vincelli, 2003).

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 1, 2003

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation April 1, 2003 thru June 1, 2003				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	77	37	57	-10	1.08	2	59	10.31	+2.66	25	444	-76
Valparaiso_AP_I	69	40	56	-9	0.97	2		9.49	+1.54	23	404	-26
Wanatah	72	35	55	-9	0.75	2	60	10.09	+2.52	23	348	-34
Wheatfield	76	36	56	-9	1.64	3		10.75	+3.39	22	416	+8
Winamac	73	37	56	-10	0.84	2	60	8.12	+0.78	23	406	-50
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	71	36	55	-11	0.40	2		8.32	+0.53	22	364	-115
South_Bend	71	36	55	-9	0.58	1		9.75	+2.59	21	392	-16
Young_America	74	39	58	-8	0.55	2		7.36	+0.01	24	476	+24
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	73	40	58	-7	0.44	1	62	9.17	+1.89	27	387	+7
Fort_Wayne	72	42	58	-8	0.36	1		9.34	+2.41	21	413	-18
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	74	34	56	-12	1.02	3		8.43	-0.12	27	481	-87
Perrysville	78	38	59	-8	1.11	2	60	8.19	+0.13	21	557	+55
Spencer_Ag	76	35	59	-7	0.49	2		8.74	-0.22	27	557	+51
Terre_Haute_AFB	78	37	61	-7	0.12	1		7.59	-0.90	20	608	+46
W_Lafayette_6NW	75	38	58	-8	1.27	2	62	9.50	+1.78	27	511	+53
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	74	40	60	-8	0.67	2		7.78	-0.04	22	575	+24
Greenfield	74	42	59	-8	0.68	2		9.15	+0.73	25	532	+28
Indianapolis_AP	75	39	60	-8	1.94	2		9.60	+1.78	22	588	+37
Indianapolis_SE	73	37	58	-10	1.62	2		9.18	+0.92	21	526	-4
Tipton_Ag	73	39	58	-8	0.69	3	65	11.12	+3.28	20	427	+7
East Central (6)												
Farmland	76	41	59	-5	0.52	1	59	7.02	-0.48	20	478	+73
New_Castle	73	42	57	-9	0.62	3		6.11	-2.52	22	395	-23
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	80	42	62	-8	1.05	2		10.31	+1.41	29	755	+38
Freelandville	78	41	62	-7	0.13	2		10.89	+1.84	25	648	+54
Shoals	79	39	60	-7	0.37	2		10.28	+0.77	24	642	+70
Stendal	79	44	62	-8	0.70	2		13.01	+3.22	26	703	+54
Vincennes_5NE	78	41	61	-7	0.60	3		10.79	+1.74	29	664	+70
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	77	45	60	-8	0.67	1		10.81	+1.27	28	656	+78
Oolitic	76	39	59	-8	0.46	4	62	9.89	+0.93	29	593	+69
Tell_City	80	47	63	-6	0.69	2		12.18	+2.44	24	814	+148
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	76	46	60	-6	0.66	4		7.76	-0.86	25	606	+143
Milan_5NE	75	43	60	-7	0.92	6		10.05	+1.43	34	565	+102
Scottsburg	78	42	60	-9	0.58	3		12.36	+3.59	29	624	+27

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.

Nitrogen fertilizer rates (Brouder et al., 2003), for those fields yet to receive nitrogen, should be adjusted downward accordingly to match the farmer's estimate of yield goal for the delayed planting of corn. Sidedress rates of N can be adjusted further downward anyway because of the greater efficiency of use with late N applications. In a corn/soy rotation, farmers can lower their N rates by about 10% for sidedress compared to preplant N applications.

Related References:

Brouder, Sylvie, Brad Joern, Tony Vyn, and Bob Nielsen. 2003. **Nitrogen Fertilizer Management in Good Economic Times and Bad.** Purdue Univ. Agronomy Dept. Available online at http://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/pubs/AGRY-01-01.pdf. [URL verified 5/28/03].

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Nielsen, Bob, John Obermeyer, and Tony Vyn. 2003. **Delayed Planting Considerations for Corn.** Purdue Univ. Corny News Network. Available online at http://www.kingcorn.org/news/articles.03/DelayPlant-0512.html. [URL verified 5/28/03].

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Vincelli, Paul. 2003. **Risk of Leaf Disease in Late-Planted Corn.** Kentucky Pest News. Univ. of Kentucky. Available online at http://www.uky.edu/Agriculture/kpn/kpn_03/pi030519.htm. [URL verified 5/28/03].

For other Corny News Network articles, browse through the CNN Archives at http://www.kingcorn.org/news/index-cnn.html.

For other information about corn, take a look at the Corn Growers' Guidebook at http://www.kingcorn.org.

URL:http://www.kingcorn.org/news/articles.03/DelayPlantSouth-0528.html

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