



# 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

Released: June 23, 2003

Vol. 53, No. 25

## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 22

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Farmers had a good week for field activities as soils began to dry out. Most producers were trying to finish up corn and soybean planting, especially in the southern regions of the state, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Cutting and baling hay continued on many farms. Warm temperatures and sunshine spurred growth and development of corn and soybeans, along with other major crops last week. Winter wheat harvest was underway in the southern regions of the state. Soybean planting is behind last year and the average pace. Weeds are evident in many soybean fields.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.5 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Ninety-six percent of the intended **corn** acreage is planted compared with 99 percent last year and 99 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 100 percent of the corn acreage is planted in the north, 100 percent in the central region and 79 percent in the south. Ninety-three percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 96 percent last year and 98 percent for the average. Corn **condition** is rated 58 percent good to excellent compared with 59 percent last year at this time.

Ninety percent of the **soybean** acreage is planted compared with 94 percent last year and 97 percent for the average. By area, 99 percent of the soybean acreage is planted in the north, 97 percent in the central region and 64 percent in the south. Eighty-four percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 83 percent last year and 93 percent for the average. Soybean **condition** is rated 57 percent good to excellent compared with 61 percent last year at this time.

Eleven percent of the winter wheat acreage is **harvested**. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 65 percent good to excellent compared with 55 percent last year at this time. Winter wheat is now turning color in many of the central regions of the state.

Major activities during the week were spraying, side-dressing corn, cultivating, moving grain to market, mowing and baling hay and taking care of livestock.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture condition** is rated 19 percent excellent, 56 percent good, 20 percent fair and 5 percent poor. First cutting of **alfalfa** hay is 84 percent complete compared with 89 percent last year and 93 percent for average. Setting of **tobacco** plants is 55 percent complete compared with 82 percent last year and 82 percent for average.

### CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Planted	96	94	99	99
Corn Emerged	93	89	96	98
Soybeans Planted	90	85	94	97
Soybeans Emerged	84	72	83	93
Winter Wheat Harvested	11	0	24	18
Tobacco Plants Set	55	49	82	82
Alfalfa First Cutting	84	70	89	93

### CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	Percent				
Corn	2	8	32	47	11
Soybean	2	8	33	49	8
Pasture	0	5	20	56	19
Winter Wheat 2003	5	9	21	47	18

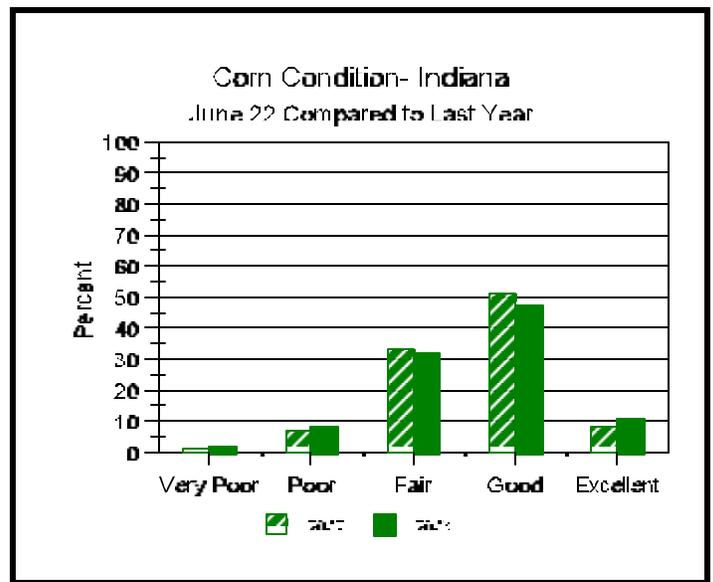
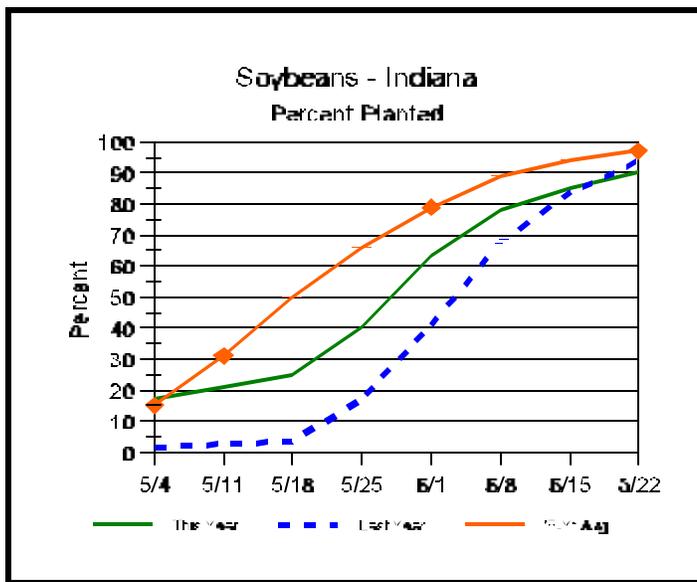
### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	3
Short	5	2	18
Adequate	64	49	71
Surplus	31	49	8
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	1
Short	6	4	7
Adequate	67	61	78
Surplus	27	35	14
<b>Days Suitable</b>	4.5	2.7	6.7

### CONTACT INFORMATION

--Greg Preston, State Statistician  
 --Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician  
 E-Mail Address: [nass-in@nass.usda.gov](mailto:nass-in@nass.usda.gov)  
<http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm>

# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### Controlling Weeds A Tall Order For No-Till Farmers

When tall weeds overcome a crop field, a popular method for removing them before planting is tillage. But what does a no-till farmer do if unwanted vegetation is knee-high?

That's the quandary many southern Indiana farmers find themselves in during a spring that's produced one rainy day after another, said Bill Johnson, a Purdue University Extension weed specialist. Johnson assured producers there's still time and options available for both conquering weeds and planting corn and soybeans in a soil-conserving way.

"In southern Indiana they've experienced a recent rash of very frequent storms," Johnson said. "The frequency of the storms has not allowed the fields to dry out. As a result, farmers have not been able to get spray equipment over their fields to control the winter annual vegetation, and now we have summer annual weeds coming up in these fields, as well."

"This is a dilemma. In southern Indiana we have a lot of no-till acres because the soils tend to be erosive. When you get into the early part of June there's a lot of pressure to get the crops planted as soon as possible, because each day planting is delayed it can result in rather significant yield loss."

Through Sunday (6/8) just 66 percent of corn and 40 percent of soybean acres were planted in southern Indiana counties, according to the Purdue-based Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. By comparison, corn planting was 99 percent completed

in northern and central Indiana counties, with soybean planting 90 percent done in the north and 87 percent finished in the central region.

Wet weather patterns and cool temperatures have been a boon to weeds. Many southern Indiana fields are overrun with combinations of marehail, henbit, chickweed, giant ragweed, pigweed, smartweed and prickly lettuce, Johnson said. Weeds are so large in some fields that certain herbicides can't control them fast enough to spare farmers huge crop losses, he said.

"When you have air temperatures in the 70s, which is where we're at right now, it can take five to 15 days for these weeds to completely melt to the ground if you use a translocated product, such as 2,4-D or glyphosate-based," Johnson said. "With tillage equipment you can get in there and knock weeds down very quickly. However, that's not the goal with no-till fields."

Translocated herbicides take longer to act because a weed's leaves and roots must first absorb the herbicides and be "translocated" to growing parts of the plant before the weed begins to die. Another class of herbicides kills plant tissue from the outside. These "contact" herbicides cause more rapid tissue damage and weed "burndown."

# Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 22, 2003

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2003 thru June 22, 2003				
	Temperature						4 in	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	91	49	70	-3	0.06	1	73	13.21	+2.90	33	792	-155
Valparaiso_AP_I	88	48	66	-5	0.71	1		11.48	+0.56	31	679	-136
Wanatah	90	45	65	-5	0.45	1	72	11.66	+1.38	33	618	-144
Wheatfield	90	45	67	-4	0.65	1		12.29	+2.10	30	715	-78
Winamac	87	47	68	-3	0.26	1	70	9.84	-0.42	30	727	-123
<b>North Central(2)</b>												
Plymouth	88	47	67	-5	0.24	1		9.77	-0.93	29	666	-222
South_Bend	88	46	68	-3	0.52	3		10.81	+0.78	32	702	-92
Young_America	86	49	69	-3	0.00	0		9.73	-0.22	32	821	-34
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Columbia_City	85	48	67	-3	0.17	3	72	11.32	+1.18	40	698	-51
Fort_Wayne	84	48	67	-5	0.18	2		12.51	+3.06	30	719	-119
<b>West Central (4)</b>												
Greencastle	85	44	67	-7	0.02	1		10.47	-0.67	37	788	-226
Perrysville	87	47	69	-4	0.19	1	69	10.08	-0.91	29	913	-16
Spencer_Ag	86	48	69	-3	0.70	4		11.74	+0.01	38	900	-27
Terre_Haute_AFB	87	48	70	-3	0.40	2		9.69	-1.21	29	981	-26
W_Lafayette_6NW	88	48	69	-3	0.03	1	74	12.29	+2.02	36	849	-13
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	85	53	70	-4	0.00	0		10.16	-0.03	31	928	-69
Greenfield	85	51	69	-4	0.30	1		11.55	+0.78	36	864	-68
Indianapolis_AP	85	51	70	-4	0.12	2		11.74	+1.55	31	952	-45
Indianapolis_SE	85	48	68	-6	0.11	1		11.54	+1.09	31	865	-106
Tipton_Ag	84	50	68	-3	0.00	0	74	12.06	+1.82	30	741	-79
<b>East Central (6)</b>												
Farmland	85	48	68	-3	0.00	0	69	9.02	-1.38	29	805	+15
New_Castle	82	47	66	-6	0.01	1		8.03	-3.34	31	674	-138
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	86	51	71	-5	0.01	1		14.44	+3.11	37	1150	-72
Freelandville	85	54	71	-3	0.18	1		14.55	+2.92	33	1021	-33
Shoals	85	51	69	-4	0.21	1		14.64	+2.31	33	997	-12
Stendal	85	53	70	-5	0.00	0		16.06	+3.34	32	1083	-43
Vincennes_5NE	86	51	70	-4	0.24	2	68	15.33	+3.70	39	1047	-7
<b>South Central(8)</b>												
Leavenworth	84	51	69	-3	0.10	2		13.31	+0.87	39	1020	+8
Oolitic	85	48	68	-4	0.95	2	71	14.69	+2.96	40	937	-9
Tell_City	85	54	72	-3	0.00	0		15.38	+2.80	30	1239	+96
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	86	49	69	-2	1.57	3		11.74	+0.65	35	944	+81
Milan_5NE	84	50	68	-4	1.25	4		14.37	+3.28	47	905	+42
Scottsburg	82	46	68	-6	0.60	2		16.00	+4.66	39	972	-76

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.

Copyright 2003: 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](http://www.awis.com) or call toll free at 1-888-798-9955.

## Controlling Weeds A Tall Order For No-Till Farmers (Continued)

"Typically, contact herbicides don't work as well on large weeds," Johnson said. "They do a good job burning off some of the leaves at the top of the plant but you have to be careful about how you use them, because there are certain big weeds that these contact-type products will miss."

Instead, Johnson recommended farmers use a combination of contact herbicides with other weed control products.

"What we would like to see people do in these no-till areas is use a contact-type product, such as Gramoxone Max," he said. "If you mix that with a photosynthetic inhibitor -- atrazine in corn, Sencor in beans -- you can greatly increase not only the speed of activity, but also the ability of that product to control large weeds. That will give you activity within about three days.

"At that point you should have the vegetation burned to the ground and you can make the decision on what to do next, as far as being able to plant or giving it a few more days and possibly hitting it a second time with just the contact material."

If a no-till crop has emerged and weeds are a problem, farmers should not use Gramoxone, Johnson said.

"Gramoxone will kill emerged crops," he said. "About the only thing those producers can do is use post-emergence herbicides labeled for that crop. The biggest concern in corn is that once grass weeds are more than 4 inches tall post-emerge herbicides lose their effectiveness very quickly."

Purdue/Ohio State AgAnswers.

The INDIANA CROP WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service, 1435 Win Henschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145. 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, 1435 Win Henschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145.