



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural
Statistics

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 4

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Winter wheat harvest was in full swing in the central and northern regions of the state last week, according to Indiana Agricultural Statistics. Favorable weather and drier soil conditions allowed farmers to replant some drowned out areas. Planting of double crop soybeans along with baling of hay and straw were taking place during the week on many farms. Several of the early planted corn fields are entering into the critical pollination stage. Nitrogen loss is apparent in many corn fields. Farmers had a good week for spraying chemicals. Irrigation systems were active as soils were becoming dry in some fields.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 6.2 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Corn **condition** is rated 74 percent good to excellent compared with 57 percent last year at this time. Thirty-two percent of the corn acreage has **silked** compared to 3 percent last year and 6 percent for the average. Virtually all of the soybean acreage has **emerged** except for the double crop soybeans. Twenty-six percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared with 5 percent last year and 16 percent for the 5-year average. Soybean **condition** is rated 67 percent good to excellent compared with 57 percent last year at this time.

Seventy-eight percent of the winter wheat acreage is **harvested** compared with 50 percent last year and 54 percent for the average. By area, 52 percent of the wheat is harvested in the north, 86 percent in the central region and 95 percent in the south. Setting of **tobacco** plants is virtually complete. Blue mold is showing up in some tobacco fields. Second cutting of **alfalfa hay** is 21 percent complete compared with 19 percent last year and 29 percent for the average.

Other activities during the week were cleaning up and repairing equipment, scouting fields, mowing roads and pastures, moving grain to market, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 16 percent excellent, 59 percent good, 20 percent fair, 4 percent poor and 1 percent very poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Silked	32	11	3	6
Soybeans Blooming	26	10	5	16
Alfalfa Second Cutting	21	NA	19	29
Winter Wheat Harvested	78	51	50	54

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	3	5	18	51	23
Soybean	3	7	23	50	17
Pasture	1	4	20	59	16

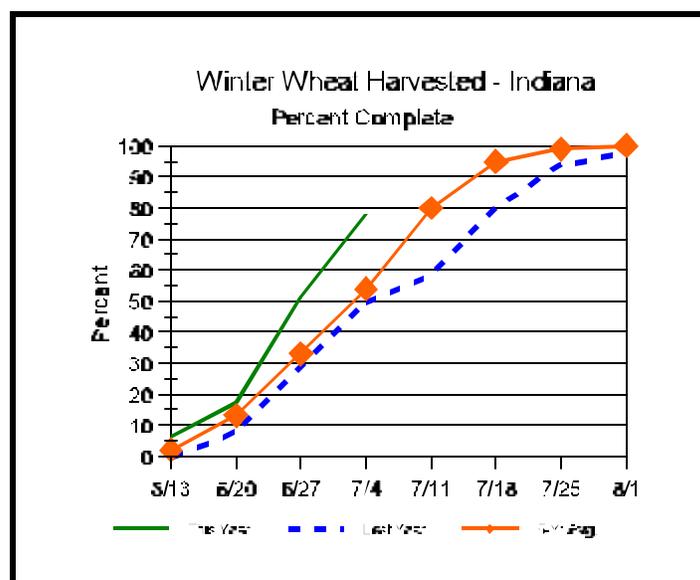
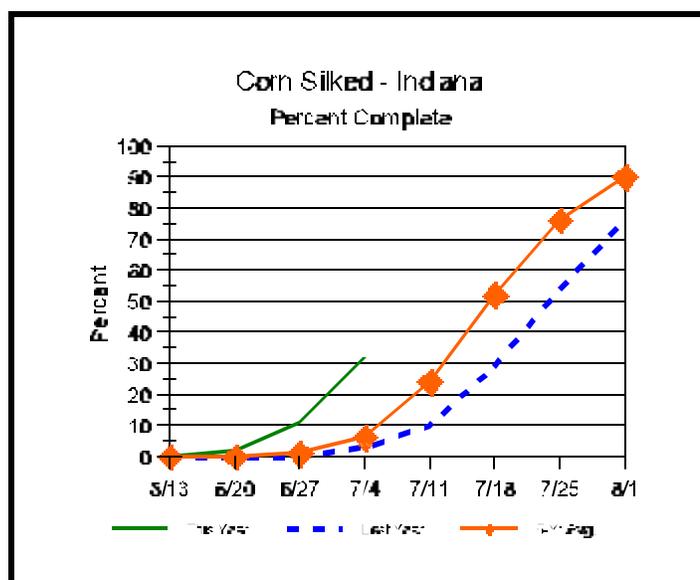
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	1	0	4
Short	20	4	20
Adequate	73	77	47
Surplus	6	19	29
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	4
Short	12	5	16
Adequate	80	77	61
Surplus	8	18	19
Days Suitable	6.2	5.4	5.6

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Weed Control Timing Issues in Roundup Ready Soybeans

Postemergence weed control operations in soybean should be well underway in most of Indiana. With over 85 % of our soybean acres planted to Roundup Ready soybean, we have seen the use of postemergence weed control products shift from photosynthetic inhibitors (Basagran), diphenylethers (Cobra,Blazer/Status, Reflex/Flexstar) and ALS inhibitors (Scepter, Pursuit, Classic, Synchrony, etc.) to glyphosate-based products. Although we are shifting use patterns, we must still use sound judgment in selection of controllable spray application variables.

As with most herbicides, the labels of glyphosate-based products contain information designed to maximize the efficacy of this product on target weeds. With contact herbicides such as diphenylethers and photosynthetic inhibitors, we typically recommended spraying weeds when they were small (3 inches or less) and using higher pressure (psi) and spray volume (gpa) to ensure thorough coverage. This is done since foliage that is not contacted by these herbicides will not be effectively controlled. Since the glyphosate (Roundup) products are translocated to active sites in the plant, complete foliage coverage is less important, and success with lower spray volumes has been achieved on a regular basis in the scientific literature and in the real world.

Obviously, weed management strategies have shifted with the use of the Roundup Ready

technology. Before Roundup Ready soybean, weed control programs consisted of utilizing either 1) soil-applied herbicides plus early-post (weeds less than 3 inches tall) treatments for broadleaves and/or mid-post (weeds 3 to 6 inches tall) treatments for grasses or 2) utilizing total-post programs targeted at a mid-post application timing.

Broad adaptation of the Roundup Ready soybean system has resulted in a shift in weed management philosophy. Most glyphosate labels state that the "best" results will be obtained with a 1-quart application (or 22 oz./A of Roundup Weathermax) on 4 to 8 inch-tall weeds, with sequential applications as needed. While we feel that as a general rule, this strategy will be successful, it will be tempting to push the technology envelope and allow weeds to get larger than 8 inches before the first application is made. For that reason, we would suggest targeting the first application to 4 to 6 inch-tall weeds, regardless if one is in a total-post system or a soil-applied followed by post system, and make sequential applications as needed. This strategy will help reduce early season weed competition and result in fewer nonperformance issues.

Unfortunately, my observations are that we are pushing the limits of the technology by making the first glyphosate application on weeds 8 to 16 inches tall (or taller). In discussing this with

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday July 4, 2004

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation					
	Air			DFN	Total	Days	Avg	April 1, 2004 thru					
	Temperature							4 in	Precipitation		July 4, 2004		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	Soil	Total	DFN	Days		Total	DFN			
Northwest (1)													
Chalmers_5W	90	52	70	-5	0.88	2	70	17.31	+5.55	33	1262	+12	
Valparaiso_AP_I	87	53	70	-3	1.04	2		10.80	-1.82	34	1177	+82	
Wanatah	87	49	70	-3	0.87	2	78	10.60	-1.38	39	1106	+67	
Wheatfield	87	51	69	-3	0.81	2		20.45	+8.58	44	1158	+86	
Winamac	88	50	70	-3	0.98	3	76	11.69	-0.25	41	1216	+85	
North Central(2)													
Plymouth	87	51	69	-4	0.41	3		12.34	-0.10	39	1152	-29	
South_Bend	87	52	71	-2	1.32	3		12.81	+1.13	39	1235	+158	
Young_America	88	49	70	-4	0.38	2		12.31	+0.84	34	1310	+163	
Northeast (3)													
Columbia_City	87	47	69	-4	0.70	2	73	13.25	+1.48	43	1163	+141	
Fort_Wayne	88	49	70	-4	0.46	3		13.60	+2.71	41	1269	+135	
West Central (4)													
Greencastle	85	48	69	-6	1.23	2		14.28	+1.40	40	1308	-22	
Perrysville	87	50	72	-3	1.01	2	76	13.58	+0.86	33	1463	+229	
Spencer_Ag	86	53	72	-3	0.70	3		14.68	+1.24	41	1416	+186	
Terre_Haute_AFB	86	51	72	-3	0.86	3		10.54	-2.00	33	1559	+235	
W_Lafayette_6NW	87	48	70	-4	0.81	2	80	17.11	+5.31	28	1325	+171	
Central (5)													
Eagle_Creek_AP	86	54	72	-3	0.47	2		11.58	-0.16	37	1455	+144	
Greenfield	85	52	72	-3	0.81	2		13.62	+1.12	37	1384	+146	
Indianapolis_AP	87	54	74	-2	0.64	1		14.34	+2.60	37	1539	+228	
Indianapolis_SE	87	50	71	-4	1.10	1		12.03	+0.03	33	1397	+111	
Tipton_Ag	86	48	69	-5	0.84	3	77	13.01	+1.27	37	1270	+161	
East Central (6)													
Farmland	89	47	69	-4	0.69	2	69	13.27	+1.25	42	1292	+223	
New_Castle	83	47	67	-6	0.76	1		15.54	+2.53	31	1141	+43	
Southwest (7)													
Evansville	87	62	76	-3	0.42	2		13.79	+1.04	32	1773	+198	
Freelandville	85	60	73	-3	0.54	1		11.07	-2.07	34	1556	+177	
Shoals	86	52	73	-3	1.15	2		15.92	+1.91	37	1561	+242	
Stendal	86	60	74	-3	0.08	2		14.81	+0.51	34	1671	+209	
Vincennes_5NE	86	57	73	-3	0.98	3		13.64	+0.50	39	1633	+254	
South Central(8)													
Leavenworth	86	58	74	+0	0.54	2		19.93	+5.76	40	1576	+256	
Oolitic	86	55	72	-3	1.32	2	79	15.80	+2.46	41	1460	+212	
Tell_City	87	64	76	-1	0.59	2		18.77	+4.49	38	1790	+313	
Southeast (9)													
Brookville	90	52	72	-2	0.00	0		11.37	-1.26	33	1435	+279	
Milan_5NE	87	55	72	-2	0.65	4		16.14	+3.51	53	1435	+279	
Scottsburg	87	57	73	-3	1.11	3		22.23	+9.25	40	1544	+177	

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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Weed Control Timing Issues in Roundup Ready Soybeans (Continued)

growers and consultants, it appears that the mindset is to make the application as close to crop canopy as possible to take advantage of the crop canopy in suppressing additional weed regrowth. When the herbicide is effective at controlling the large weeds, these programs have resulted in very clean fields. However, a clean field in August doesn't mean that it will yield as high as it could have if the weeds had been controlled in a more timely manner early in the season. Our research has repeatedly shown that in a total postemergence Roundup Ready soybean system with moderate to heavy weed infestations, an initial weed control operation must be done according to one of the three criteria to minimize yield losses

due to weed competition. These criteria consist of either 1) controlling weeds by 4 to 5 weeks after planting, 2) controlling weeds before they reach 6 to 9 inches in height, or 3) controlling weeds before soybean reaches the V3 stage of growth. Environmental conditions and weed densities and variety can slightly shift optimal management times in either direction for any of the criteria, but using one of these as a general rule of thumb will be the best way to minimize risk of yield loss.

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