



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural Statistics
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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 26

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Hot, dry weather prevailed with a few days of afternoon temperatures reaching into the low 90's, according to Indiana Agricultural Statistics. Crops were beginning to show stress, especially during the weekend, because of the extreme heat and dry soil conditions. Precipitation was virtually non-existent in most areas of the state during the week. Both topsoil and subsoil moisture declined sharply from the previous week. It was a good week for cutting and baling hay along with harvesting winter wheat. Planting of double crop soybeans was also taking place in the southern regions of the state. Spraying for weeds continued in many soybean fields. Soybean aphids are showing up in some soybean fields. Corn root worm feeding has also been reported in some isolated areas.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 6.9 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Corn **condition** declined and is rated 56 percent good to excellent compared with 73 percent last year at this time. Ninety-nine percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 97 percent last year and 94 percent for the average. Soybean **condition** also declined and is rated 54 percent good to excellent compared with 67 percent last year.

Twenty-nine percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **harvested** compared with 46 percent last year and 32 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 66 percent good to excellent compared with 67 percent last year at this time. Second cutting of hay crops gained momentum especially in the southern areas of the state.

Major activities during the week included baling straw, scouting crops, side dressing corn, repairing and cleaning up equipment, attending FSA offices, hauling grain to market, monitoring irrigation systems, mowing roadsides and pastures, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 5 percent excellent, 48 percent good, 32 percent fair, 12 percent poor and 3 percent very poor. Livestock were under stress during most of the week because of the hot temperatures.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Silked	1	NA	10	2
Soybeans Blooming	7	NA	9	6
Soybeans Emerged	99	97	97	94
Winter Wheat Harvested	29	5	46	32

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	2	9	33	49	7
Soybeans	3	9	34	49	5
Winter Wheat 2005	1	5	28	52	14
Pasture	3	12	32	48	5

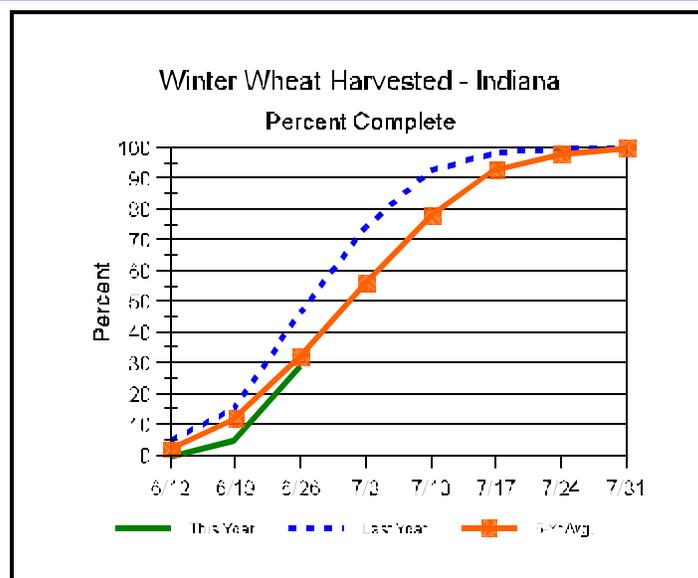
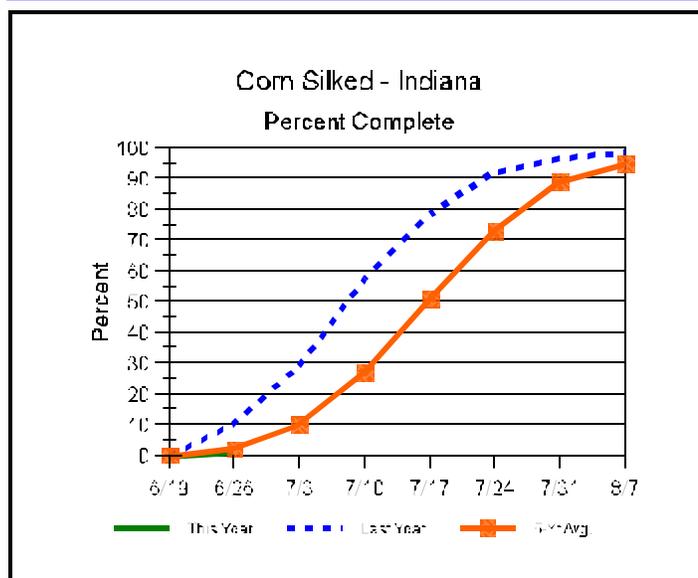
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	16	2	0
Short	49	18	4
Adequate	35	75	77
Surplus	0	5	19
Subsoil			
Very Short	8	2	0
Short	38	20	5
Adequate	53	76	77
Surplus	1	2	18
Days Suitable	6.9	4.9	5.4

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Soybean Aphid Causing a Stir

- Some early-planted soybean fields reported to have 20-30 aphids/plant.
- Insecticides applied with herbicides may be convenient but are NOT economic or efficacious.
- Drier conditions and lower predator numbers may have benefited soybean aphid.
- Insecticide treatment now may lead to a second application later.

We have received several reports of V3-4 soybean plants with soybean aphid populations of 20 to 30 per plant. Most observations have come from northern counties, but a recent visit to southeast Indiana revealed their presence in an early-planted plot. Other states in the Midwest are reporting much the same thing. Because many producers are getting ready to apply post-emergence herbicides, they're considering adding insecticide to the tank to save an application trip across the field. Please consider the following:

The economic threshold is 250 or more aphids per plant. Very few trials have been conducted in treating vegetative soybean for aphids at or below 250/plant, that data shows NO yield response. Aphid numbers of 20-30/plant is extremely low, and is not a certain indicator of economic populations later in the season. Furthermore, predators and parasites will begin to

“take notice” of these numbers of aphids, and increase their feeding and foraging activities on these plants (more details below). Bear in mind that vegetative soybean are very resilient to damage of any kind, except in cases where plants are under extreme moisture stress.

Moisture-stressed soybeans throughout many areas of the state may have given aphid populations a boost this season. While winged aphids were first invading soybean this spring, many fields were lacking moisture. Aphids, like spider mites, thrive on the juices they obtain from drought stressed plants. This “high-protein” drink promotes healthy aphid growth and reproduction. Now that many areas have received much needed rainfall, it is possible that this population “surge” will subside.

Aphid predators may be down in numbers, but they are not out. There are many natural controls of aphids, and they are in every soybean field in the state. Though the numbers of predators are lower this spring they appear to be responding to increasing food availability...aphids! Soon predator numbers will increase and will have no problem controlling aphid numbers up to 100 individuals/plant. Obviously an insecticide sprayed this early in the season will eliminate most of these good guys. The predator's ability to rebound is much slower than that

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Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 26, 2005

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air				Precip.	Days	Avg 4 in Soil	April 1, 2005 thru June 26, 2005				
	Temperature			DFN				Total	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F
	Hi	Lo	Avg		Total	DFN	Days		Total	DFN		
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	101	52	75	+3	0.00	0		4.78	-6.01	22	1092	+53
Valparaiso_AP_I	94	53	74	+4	0.00	0		5.85	-5.63	25	999	+100
Wanatah	96	50	74	+4	0.00	0	77	7.16	-3.68	27	940	+94
Wheatfield	95	53	75	+5	0.33	3		8.20	-2.55	46	1009	+132
Winamac	94	52	74	+4	0.00	0	78	6.04	-4.78	31	1039	+105
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	97	51	74	+2	0.78	1		4.84	-6.46	27	970	-6
South_Bend	96	52	75	+5	0.00	0		3.84	-6.75	25	1026	+148
Young_America	93	55	74	+3	0.18	1		8.45	-2.01	26	1072	+129
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	94	51	73	+4	0.11	1	75	4.74	-5.96	29	952	+122
Fort_Wayne	96	52	74	+2	0.00	0		5.36	-4.57	32	998	+72
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	91	52	72	-2	0.00	0		11.65	-0.01	26	1021	-89
Perrysville	97	52	75	+3	0.00	0	82	7.99	-3.56	23	1170	+149
Spencer_Ag	91	53	73	+0	0.00	0		11.45	-0.82	30	1022	+3
Terre_Haute_AFB	93	55	75	+2	0.00	0		10.92	-0.48	30	1171	+68
W_Lafayette_6NW	95	50	74	+3	0.00	0	80	5.52	-5.27	28	1108	+158
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	91	57	75	+2	0.00	0		9.29	-1.38	29	1232	+140
Greenfield	92	55	74	+2	0.00	0		10.61	-0.67	31	1063	+39
Indianapolis_AP	91	59	76	+3	0.00	0		10.53	-0.14	29	1172	+80
Indianapolis_SE	91	53	74	+1	0.00	0		9.42	-1.49	26	1082	+16
Tipton_Ag	92	54	72	+1	0.09	1	78	9.09	-1.63	29	972	+65
East Central (6)												
Farmland	93	52	72	+2	0.10	1	70	7.35	-3.61	28	980	+106
New_Castle	89	54	70	-2	0.00	0		10.99	-0.90	22	861	-36
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	92	58	76	-1	0.00	0		9.34	-2.44	24	1320	-10
Freelandville	92	60	76	+2	0.00	0		9.77	-2.34	25	1240	+88
Shoals	93	57	75	+3	0.00	0		11.26	-1.59	33	1217	+114
Stendal	93	59	76	+2	0.00	0		10.67	-2.57	25	1335	+108
Vincennes_5NE	95	57	77	+4	0.00	0	75	13.05	+0.94	28	1299	+147
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	93	57	74	+2	0.00	0		9.91	-3.09	26	1245	+141
Oolitic	92	55	72	+0	0.00	0	79	11.16	-1.09	31	1075	+38
Tell_City	92	61	77	+2	0.00	0		10.48	-2.66	23	1425	+181
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	94	55	73	+2	0.00	0		9.01	-2.56	24	1088	+137
Milan_5NE	92	56	73	+3	0.05	1		10.10	-1.47	39	1084	+133
Scottsburg	95	55	75	+1	0.00	0		11.03	-0.83	29	1200	+56

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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Soybean Aphid Causing a Stir (Continued)

of the soybean aphid after an insecticide application, and having to re-treat the field after an aphid resurgence is a real possibility.

Should dry conditions return, spider mite populations have potential to explode. Aphids and predators are not the only critters in the soybean fields this spring. Two-spotted spider mites have begun moving into thirsty fields. The recent rains did not kill them as is sometimes thought, but the rainfall does delay their growth and reproduction, in large part by promoting healthy bean plants. In a story similar to the one outlined above, spider mite populations can increase rapidly in the predator-free environment created following application of pyrethroid insecticides.

Though the soybean aphid reproduction rate is impressive, it pales in comparison to spider mites!

In summary, unless soybean fields are under extreme moisture stress, insecticides should not be applied for soybean aphid until the reproductive growth stages, and only after ≥ 250 aphids/plant has been reached. Treatments below these levels and early in the growing season will likely only serve to necessitate a need for second insecticide application later in the season. Happy scouting!

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