USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office
1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.
Suite B105
West Lafayette, IN 47906-4145
(765) 494-8371
nass-in@nass.usda.gov

Released: August 1, 2005
Vol. 55, No. 31

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 31

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Many farmers were spraying for aphids and spider mites last week, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Rain continues to be spotty and variable. However, some central and northern areas received over an inch of precipitation. Reporters remain concerned about pollination of corn in some fields around the state. Deficient soil moisture remains a major concern for many farmers.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.7 **days suitable for fieldwork.** Corn **condition** is rated 45 percent good to excellent compared with 77 percent last year at this time. Ninety-six percent of the corn acreage has **silked** compared with 97 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. Thirty-one percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dough** stage compared with 36 percent last year and 27 percent for the average. By area, corn in dough is 20 percent complete in the north, 34 percent complete in the central region and 47 percent complete in the south. Three percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dent** stage compared with 4 percent last year and 3 percent for the average. Ninety-one percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared with 88 percent last year and 82 percent for the average. Fifty-five percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 53 percent last year and 41 percent for the average. Soybean **condition** is rated 52 percent good to excellent compared with 73 percent last year.

Virtually all of the **winter wheat** acreage is now harvested. Second cutting of **alfalfa hay** is 97 percent complete compared with 92 percent last year and 93 percent for the average.

Major activities during the week included baling hay and straw, repairing equipment, spraying soybean fields for weeds, hauling grain to market, mowing roadsides and pastures, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition improved and is rated 2 percent excellent, 30 percent good, 42 percent fair, 19 percent poor and 7 percent very poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Feeding of hay continued on some livestock farms.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Silked	96	88	97	89
Corn in Dough	31	13	36	27
Corn in Dent	3	NA	4	3
Soybeans Blooming	91	80	88	82
Soybeans Podding	55	31	53	41
Winter Wheat Harvested	100	99	100	100
Alfalfa Second Cutting	97	85	92	93

CROP CONDITION TABLE

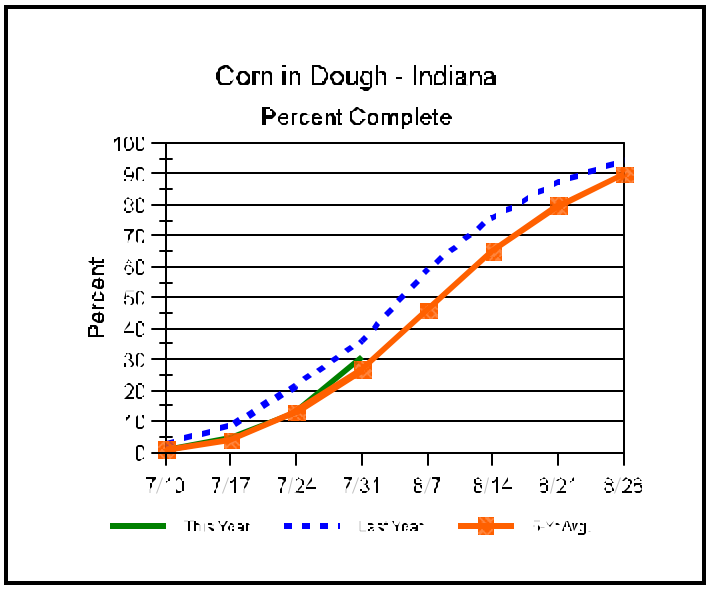
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	5	14	36	39	6
Soybeans	4	11	33	45	7
Pasture	7	19	42	30	2

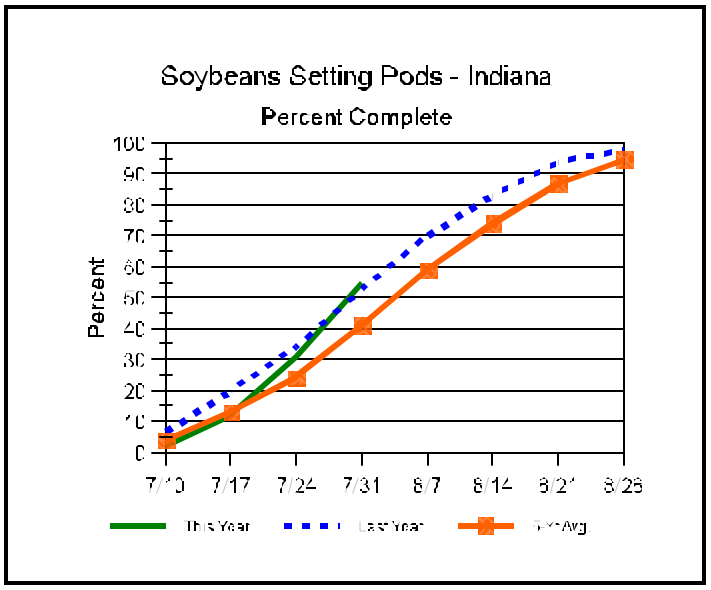
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	8	8	2
Short	29	25	14
Adequate	60	62	79
Surplus	3	5	5
Subsoil			
Very Short	13	13	1
Short	34	33	14
Adequate	52	53	82
Surplus	1	1	3
Days Suitable	5.7	4.6	5.2

CONTACT INFORMATION
--Greg Preston, Director
--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

Nematode Update

- Corn nematode damage is done for the season.
- SCN damage is quite evident in many fields, even where claimed resistant lines have been planted.
- CystX® is becoming more available in soybean cultivars, providing superior SCN resistance.
- Two different tests are available for SCN and soybean seed, details below.

It is safe to assume that the season to find corn nematodes has passed. The dry conditions along with high temperature are too lethal for this nematode. Now that needle or dagger nematodes have disappeared, plants in infested fields should be on their way to recovery and re-establishing themselves. Even though corn might catch up, yield damage most likely was done. However, as we said before this was not a "good" year for corn nematodes in Indiana and we have not found them to be a problem in the samples submitted to our laboratory.

The story for soybean cyst nematode (SCN) is completely the opposite. We have observed severe symptoms from many infested fields throughout Indiana already. What is alarming to us is that several of these fields are planted with "resistant" soybean but no sign of resistance can be found. The source of resistance for most of the current SCN resistant cultivars is the same (PI 88788), but different cultivars possessing this source of resistance do not necessarily behave the same way toward the same field population. We have collected a field population that has overcome three resistant cultivars, all with PI 88788 as their source of resistance. We are in the process of determining if the failure is due to their common source of resistance (PI 88788) or whether these particular "resistant" cultivars happened to be susceptible. Regardless of the outcome of these experiments, it is a sound SCN management practice to use different cultivars with different sources of resistance.

As most of you might know, we introduced a broad base source of resistance known as CystX several years ago. Cultivars with this novel and new source of resistance are now available in wide range of maturity groups. No doubt more cultivars with CystX resistance will become available in the near future. You might want to explore the possibility of obtaining cultivars with CystX resistance as part of your SCN management. The CystX resistance is non-race specific and now has been incorporated into elite germplasm. This is a superior resistance with no yield drag associated with it. Be advised that two types of CystX cultivars are being marketed at the present time (Gold and Silver). These cultivars might not contain all of the CystX resistance; thus the presence of cysts on their roots should not be alarming.

To help growers fight against SCN, and as an alternative to the race test, we are now offering to expose the growers' field populations of SCN against

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday July 31, 2005

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation April 1, 2005 thru July 31, 2005				
	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	98	52	74	+1	1.01	2		9.17	-6.03	37	1999	+118
Valparaiso_AP_I	98	49	73	+2	1.15	2		8.26	-7.78	34	1902	+209
Wanatah	97	48	73	+2	0.98	2	79	10.18	-5.42	41	1835	+218
Wheatfield	97	53	74	+2	1.59	4		14.92	-0.31	74	1903	+239
Winamac	93	52	74	+2	1.45	1	77	12.29	-2.96	44	1942	+215
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	95	53	73	-1	2.14	2		10.16	-5.80	42	1856	+54
South_Bend	96	52	73	+0	0.88	2		7.68	-7.29	40	1938	+262
Young_America	93	52	73	-2	1.79	1		14.37	-0.33	42	1929	+164
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	92	52	73	+1	1.33	2	78	12.73	-2.27	44	1819	+220
Fort_Wayne	93	55	75	+2	2.57	1		11.28	-2.58	44	1917	+158
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	93	51	73	-3	0.70	1		18.41	+1.01	37	1892	-104
Perrysville	97	52	75	+2	0.37	1	83	12.45	-4.14	36	2089	+219
Spencer_Ag	93	55	74	+0	0.44	2		17.26	-0.53	43	1910	+35
Terre_Haute_AFB	95	54	76	+1	0.65	2		14.81	-2.03	40	2133	+140
W_Lafayette_6NW	94	50	73	+1	0.86	1	83	9.79	-5.47	41	1978	+213
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	94	57	75	+1	1.21	2		14.49	-1.17	43	2158	+184
Greenfield	94	57	75	+0	0.50	2		19.37	+2.18	48	1957	+72
Indianapolis_AP	95	58	77	+2	0.32	2		13.77	-1.89	40	2134	+160
Indianapolis_SE	95	54	74	-2	0.55	1		13.97	-2.32	39	1973	+19
Tipton_Ag	92	53	73	+0	1.27	2	81	16.53	+1.09	45	1815	+104
East Central(6)												
Farmland	96	53	74	+2	2.04	1	75	12.36	-2.89	42	1843	+179
New_Castle	93	54	73	+1	0.42	2		16.25	-0.52	37	1709	+8
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	94	57	77	-2	0.07	2		12.07	-4.23	36	2323	+7
Freelandville	94	58	76	-1	0.83	2		14.14	-2.74	39	2193	+130
Shoals	95	57	76	+2	0.52	2		16.51	-1.77	50	2175	+192
Stendal	95	58	76	-1	0.10	1		14.80	-3.23	36	2311	+143
Vincennes_5NE	96	58	77	+1	0.51	2	85	18.98	+2.10	43	2273	+210
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	95	59	77	+3	0.00	0		14.42	-4.06	37	2216	+238
Oolitic	93	56	75	+0	0.49	2	81	14.72	-2.60	45	1979	+88
Tell_City	95	61	78	+2	0.00	0		15.48	-2.85	32	2439	+242
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	98	57	77	+3	0.37	1		13.53	-3.16	37	2038	+255
Milan_5NE	95	58	76	+2	0.38	2		15.59	-1.10	57	2012	+229
Scottsburg	95	54	75	-2	0.03	1		14.12	-3.02	44	2138	+92

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

prospective soybean cultivars that they are planning to use. Growers can send us a gallon of SCN infested soil and about 100 seeds from each soybean cultivar that they are planning to plant. We will plant your seeds in your soil, replicated 5 times, and provide you with the results so you can make a more informed decision as to which resistant cultivar is more suitable to your particular field population. The cost for this service is a minimum of $50 for up to five cultivars and $10 for each additional cultivar. This test will take about 2 months to complete. If the population of SCN is not high enough to extract needed inoculum, an additional $20 cost and 1.5 months time is required.

We again urge you to start monitoring your fields for presence of soybean cyst nematode. If you have not sampled for SCN in the past, or have used resistant soybean seeds for several years, you need to sample for this nematode. As in previous years, Indiana Soybean Board is paying the processing fees for Indiana growers, up to 10 samples/grower/year. Soil samples taken from a depth of 4-6 inches can be sent to our laboratory for analysis.

If you have any question about these or any other kinds of nematode, you can contact Jamal Faghihi at 765-494-5901 or send an email to jamal@purdue.edu. Soil samples for nematode analysis can be sent to: Nematology Laboratory, Purdue University, Department of Entomology, Smith Hall, 901 W. State Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907-2089.

Jamal Faghihi and Virginia Ferris, Department of Entomology, Purdue University.

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel 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 USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145.