



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 18

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Scattered rain showers around the state have slowed harvest progress during the week, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. The best progress for corn harvest is in the southern region with about 14 percent harvested. Soybean harvest is the furthest along in the central region with about 7 percent harvested. Last week's rain will help some of the late maturing soybeans and will improve fall pasture.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.8 days suitable for fieldwork. Corn **condition** is rated 43 percent good to excellent compared with 79 percent last year at this time. Ninety-five percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dent** stage compared with 95 percent last year and 93 percent for average. Fifty-nine percent of the corn is **mature** compared with 62 percent last year and 52 percent for the average. Seven percent of the corn has been **harvested** compared with 7 percent for both last year and the average. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging about 22 percent.

Soybean **condition** is rated 52 percent good to excellent compared with 73 percent last year. Seventy-one percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 75 percent last year and 62 percent for the average. Six percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 13 percent last year and 5 percent for the average. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging about 12 percent.

Three percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been planted compared with three percent for both last year and the average. **Tobacco** harvest is 51 percent complete compared with 72 percent for both last year and the average.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture** condition is rated 1 percent excellent, 22 percent good, 45 percent fair, 23 percent poor and 9 percent very poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

### CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn in Dent	95	87	95	93
Corn Mature	59	38	62	52
Corn Harvested	7	2	7	7
Soybeans Shedding Lvs	71	45	75	62
Soybeans Mature	32	14	46	27
Soybeans Harvested	6	1	13	5
Tobacco Harvested	51	31	72	72
Winter Wheat Planted	3	2	3	3

### CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Corn	6	14	37	38	5
Soybeans	4	11	33	44	8
Pasture	9	23	45	22	1

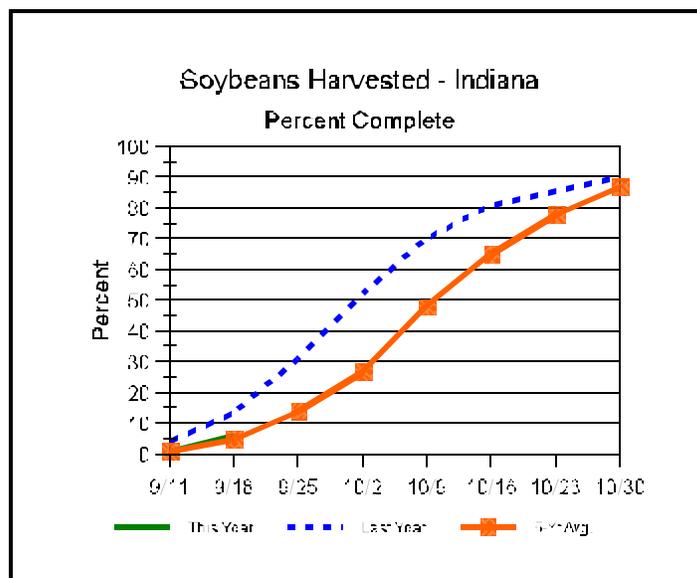
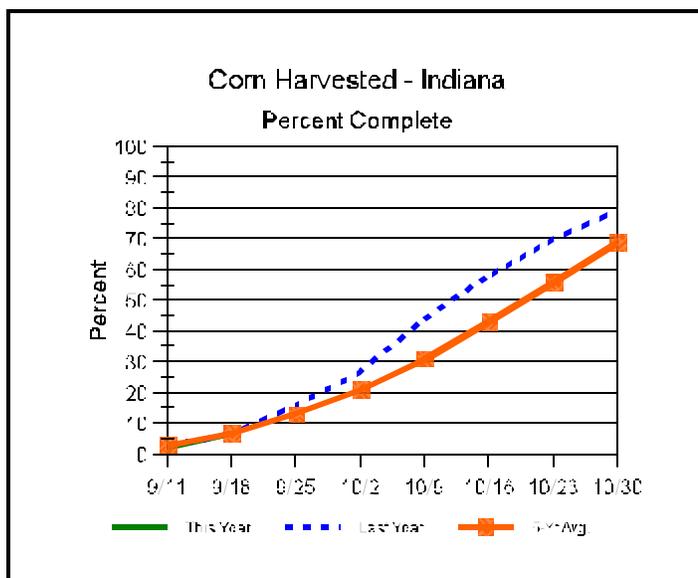
### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	9	14	3
Short	33	31	28
Adequate	56	53	67
Surplus	2	2	2
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	18	17	4
Short	35	36	17
Adequate	46	46	75
Surplus	1	1	4
<b>Days Suitable</b>	5.8	6.8	6.7

### CONTACT INFORMATION

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# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### Asian Lady Beetle: Beneficial or Nuisance?

- Lady beetles will be quite noticeable this fall around buildings.
- Heated buildings are used only for over wintering, not reproduction.
- Preparations now may prevent massive home invasion later.

The multicolored Asian lady beetle certainly has made a turnaround in numbers after very low populations a year ago. The most obvious reason for the rapid increase is that their major food source, the soybean aphid, was so plentiful this past season. Few argue their benefit after seeing these beetles and their larvae devouring aphids in soybean fields. At this late point in the season, the beetles are dispersing to wooded areas to seek out and devour soybean aphid adults and eggs that have migrated from soybean to buckthorn plants.

Unfortunately, however, the Asian lady beetle has the annoying habit of congregating in large numbers on and in buildings during the late fall. These beetles are most attracted to buildings where abrupt color contrasts occur in a longitudinal fashion. For example black shutters on a white house, dark windows on a light colored house, or light colored gutter drain pipes on a dark house. For this reason, beetles usually first appear on the southwest-facing sides of light-colored buildings, close to wooded areas.

Congregating begins in mid October and usually reaches its peak by the end of the month. Congregation is usually initiated by the first cold weather snap in October that is followed by warm temperatures. During this congregating

activity, hundreds of thousands of beetles may appear around homes, creating a serious nuisance. When outside temperatures fall, the beetles move into tight cracks and crevices, such as under siding or in wall voids, or may cluster tightly into the corners of attics or garages. Once there the beetles eventually find their way into the home through small cracks or openings in window-sills, doorjamb or foundations. There the beetles essentially remain in a hibernation-like state for several months. Because the beetles are out of sight during the winter months, homeowners are often fooled into believing that the beetles are gone. That is, until the first warm days of late winter or early spring, when the beetles seem to come to life again and begin crawling about. At this time the nuisance factor intensifies because the beetles are attracted to the living areas of the home where temperatures are more moderate.

Clusters of several hundred to thousands in living rooms, bedrooms, or kitchens are not uncommon. It almost appears that there are more beetles at this time of year than there were in the fall although the beetles have not increased in number over the winter months. Beetles have merely concentrated and shifted indoors. They do not directly damage anything, e.g., food and furniture, in the home. Their presence is simply an annoying nuisance. Not only do Asian lady beetles become a nuisance by flying into living areas, dropping from light fixtures, and bumping into people but they also release a foul smelling material when handled or disturbed. Some homeowners have also complained that on very warm days, especially when a person is perspiring, that the beetles pinch when they land on bare skin. A more serious threat may be that

# Weather Information Table

**Week ending Sunday September 18, 2005**

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air				Precip.	Days	Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2005 thru September 18, 2005				
	Temperature		DFN					Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	95	49	68	+3	2.19	4		15.47	-5.57	52	3147	+274
Valparaiso_AP_I	92	50	68	+4	1.88	3		14.32	-8.12	46	2967	+343
Wanatah	91	45	67	+3	1.41	4	73	15.29	-6.47	56	2851	+342
Wheatfield	92	50	69	+6	1.37	3		20.30	-0.86	97	3008	+442
Winamac	92	49	68	+4	2.26	4	70	18.07	-3.11	58	3037	+395
<b>North Central(2)</b>												
Plymouth	92	48	68	+3	1.82	4		14.60	-6.89	57	2934	+158
South_Bend	93	48	69	+5	1.41	3		11.31	-9.55	54	3055	+448
Young_America	92	50	69	+4	1.21	2		18.39	-2.03	52	3020	+292
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Columbia_City	91	51	68	+5	1.05	4	71	15.78	-4.73	57	2859	+373
Fort_Wayne	91	51	69	+5	0.88	2		14.11	-4.80	55	3016	+288
<b>West Central(4)</b>												
Greencastle	89	51	70	+3	0.40	2		25.02	+1.25	50	3014	-58
Perrysville	95	48	70	+4	1.23	2	74	17.96	-4.49	53	3255	+395
Spencer_Ag	89	53	71	+6	0.41	2		25.49	+1.42	57	3089	+200
Terre_Haute_AFB	89	50	70	+4	0.08	1		18.41	-4.07	52	3315	+265
W_Lafayette_6NW	93	47	69	+4	0.98	3	77	12.99	-8.00	55	3097	+384
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	87	55	71	+5	0.82	3		18.29	-2.80	55	3353	+328
Greenfield	86	53	70	+4	1.09	4		28.39	+5.33	68	3103	+196
Indianapolis_AP	87	56	72	+6	0.67	3		18.64	-2.45	55	3389	+364
Indianapolis_SE	87	52	70	+4	0.26	1		21.10	-0.46	56	3123	+107
Tipton_Ag	89	50	69	+4	0.74	2	76	20.61	-0.70	58	2880	+247
<b>East Central(6)</b>												
Farmland	86	50	68	+5	2.23	4	68	20.42	-0.33	55	2909	+337
New_Castle	87	52	70	+6	1.21	3		23.50	+1.40	51	2784	+148
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	88	53	73	+4	0.01	1		20.35	-0.86	51	3668	+164
Freelandville	89	53	72	+5	0.01	1		20.37	-1.74	54	3448	+298
Shoals	89	54	72	+5	0.06	2		22.63	-1.32	65	3440	+385
Stendal	88	54	73	+6	0.04	1		22.44	-1.37	51	3654	+348
Vincennes_5NE	91	53	73	+5	0.04	1	79	25.62	+3.51	57	3574	+424
<b>South Central(8)</b>												
Leavenworth	88	55	72	+6	0.12	2		22.41	-1.90	55	3499	+464
Oolitic	88	53	71	+5	0.09	2	77	20.96	-2.00	58	3193	+273
Tell_City	88	56	74	+5	0.03	1		21.97	-2.41	43	3822	+444
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	89	56	72	+7	1.45	3		20.83	-1.46	55	3268	+494
Milan_5NE	87	55	71	+6	1.04	4		23.54	+1.25	83	3199	+425
Scottsburg	89	51	72	+4	0.11	3		22.64	-0.15	63	3367	+229

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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## Asian Lady Beetle: Beneficial or Nuisance? (Continued)

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if accumulations of dead beetles are not cleaned up, particles of dried and crushed beetle bodies may become airborne and complicate allergies or asthma if inhaled by occupants.

In most circumstances, a combination of several control methods is the best answer to Asian lady beetle problems. Preventing beetles from entering the home is the best and most effective control practice. Sealing them out by caulking cracks and around utility service openings, fixing broken window screens and doorjambs, plugging cracks in the foundation or roof, and any other similar physical barriers will help prevent the lady beetles from entering in the first place. Sweeping or vacuuming them up and disposing of them may be the best option for a few beetles.

A more drastic and costly measure involves using pesticides as a building perimeter treatment during late fall.

Use materials that leave a long-lasting residue. Wettable powders, micro-encapsulated and suspended concentrate formulations seem to work best. On the outside of the home, pest control operators have used long-lasting/rapid knockdown chemicals such as Demand or Suspend with excellent success. Talstar, Tempo, or Demon may also be used. These materials may afford protection for up to 1 month, depending upon the site of application. Of these materials bifenthrin and deltamethrin are the longest lasting. In either case, the key to control is to apply the chemicals to the outside of the home in October while the beetles begin to congregate but before they enter the home. This article also contains some pictures and a table, which can all be viewed at: [http://128.210.99.160/entomology/ext/targets/p&c/p&c2005/p&c24\\_2005.pdf](http://128.210.99.160/entomology/ext/targets/p&c/p&c2005/p&c24_2005.pdf), pages 1, 2, and 3.

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