



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 2

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Once again, rain showers during the week have slowed harvest progress in several areas of the state, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. However, combines have been running in fields where the soil is dry enough to support them. Fall pastures have rebounded with the recent precipitation. Other activities included spreading fertilizer, sowing winter wheat, finishing the last cutting of hay, and tending to livestock.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.6 days suitable for fieldwork. Corn **condition** is rated 47 percent good to excellent compared with 83 percent last year at this time. Eighty-nine percent of the corn is **mature** compared with 90 percent last year and 85 percent for the average. Twenty percent of the corn has been **harvested** compared with 27 percent for last year and 21 percent for the average. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging about 21 percent.

Soybean **condition** is rated 55 percent good to excellent compared with 78 percent last year. Ninety-five percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 94 percent last year and 90 percent for the average. Twenty-two percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 52 percent last year and 27 percent for the average. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging about 13 percent.

Eleven percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been planted compared with 22 percent last year and 15 percent for the average. **Tobacco** harvest is 85 percent complete compared with 92 percent for both last year and the average.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture** condition is rated 3 percent excellent, 31 percent good, 44 percent fair, 16 percent poor and 6 percent very poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

### CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn Mature	89	74	90	85
Corn Harvested	20	13	27	21
Soybeans Shedding Lvs	95	86	94	90
Soybeans Mature	78	56	82	71
Soybeans Harvested	22	13	52	27
Tobacco Harvested	85	69	92	92
Winter Wheat Planted	11	6	22	15
Winter Wheat Emerged	1	NA	2	2

### CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Corn	5	13	35	39	8
Soybeans	4	10	31	47	8
Pasture	6	16	44	31	3

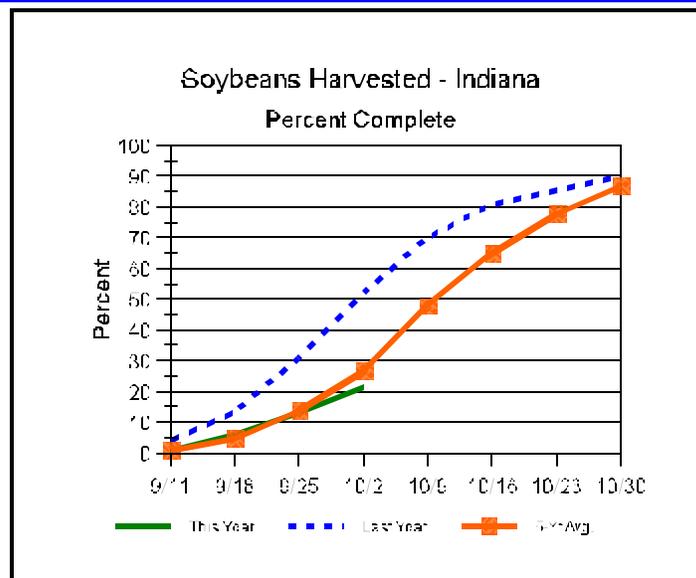
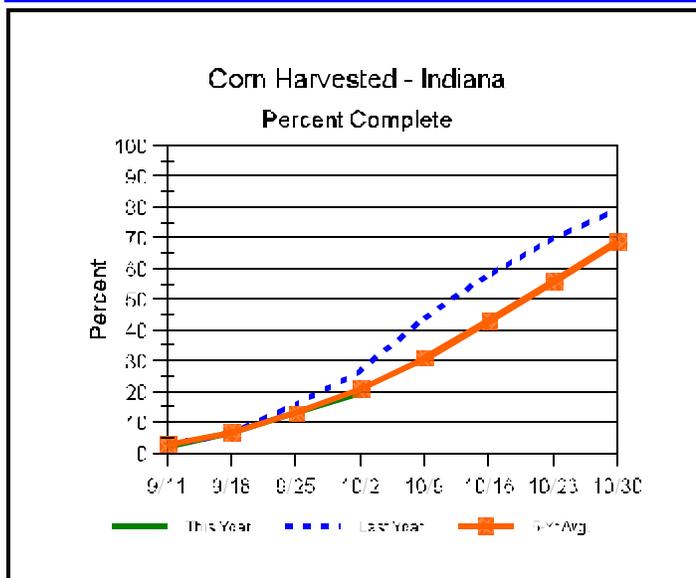
### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	2	3	24
Short	10	16	43
Adequate	79	67	33
Surplus	9	14	0
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	10	12	15
Short	23	31	34
Adequate	63	52	51
Surplus	4	5	0
<b>Days Suitable</b>	4.6	4.7	6.8

### CONTACT INFORMATION

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# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### Fall Applied Herbicides for Soybean, Corn and Wheat

- When to apply fall herbicide treatments for soybean or corn.
- Treatments that can be used in front of either corn or soybean.
- Treatments that can be used in front of corn only.
- Treatments that can be used in front of soybean only.
- Wheat.

Now is the time to be thinking about fall treatments to control winter weeds. Although recent dry conditions across much of the state has limited winter weed emergence, we have observed creosote groundsel (butterweed), chickweed, and dandelion emergence in several fields. It would be advisable to scout fields that won't be tilled this fall to determine the level of winter weed infestations and determine if fall applied herbicide treatments are needed.

#### When to apply fall herbicide treatments for soybean or corn:

For control of winter annual weeds and dandelion, apply herbicide anytime between now and mid-November for best results. The best time to control winter annuals, biennials and herbaceous perennials such as pokeweed is going to be a bit earlier than the optimal timing for dandelion control. So you may need to make a judgment call on the fields that have dense infestations of annuals, biennials, pokeweed and dandelion. Dandelions can be effectively controlled with applications before a frost, but you will need to increase the rate of glyphosate to 1.1 to 1.5 lb acid equivalent per acre for optimum activity.

For any fall applied herbicide treatment the herbicide labels are very specific about not apply herbicides once the ground has frozen or is snow covered to minimize offsite movement. To prolong residual activity you should apply residual herbicides

when soil temperatures have declined to 50 degrees F or below at a 2-inch depth. Residual activity provided by herbicides applied in the fall can be influenced by the weather during the winter months. Warm wet winter months can promote microbial activity and increase the breakdown of the herbicides in the soil, decreasing residual activity.

There are several products that are labeled for fall applications. For a larger list of fall applied herbicides see the 2005 Weed Control Guide for Ohio and Indiana <[www.btny.purdue.edu/Pubs/WS/WS-16/](http://www.btny.purdue.edu/Pubs/WS/WS-16/)>. An important consideration when choosing a fall applied program is to understand the strengths and weakness of the herbicide and inquire about the "clean field guarantee" offered by selected manufacturers. Some manufacturers may offer to respray fields in the spring if weed control is less than satisfactory. Unfortunately, we generally do not have access to this information making it difficult for us to sort through the benefits of specific programs. The information below highlights the herbicide treatments that have worked effectively across a broad range of weed species and environmental conditions in Indiana.

#### Treatments that can be used in front of either corn or soybean:

Glyphosate + 2,4-D controls most winter annuals, biennials, and also dandelion. A glyphosate rate of 0.38 to 0.5 lb of glyphosate acid should be adequate for most winter annuals, but rate should be increased to at least 0.75 lbs acid where dandelion and other perennials and biennials are present. Apply with ammonium sulfate. 2,4-D should be added if you think you have glyphosate-resistant marestail. A fall applied treatment of glyphosate + 2,4-D won't be effective in suppressing spring emergence of winter annual weeds.

Valor + 2,4-D and Sencor + 2,4-D will control many winter annual broadleaf weeds, but not biennial or perennial weeds. Sencor rate of at least 8 oz/A or a Valor rate of 2-3 oz/A

# Weather Information Table

**Week ending Sunday October 2, 2005**

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air							April 1, 2005 thru				
	Temperature			Precip.				October 2, 2005				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	82	37	61	+0	2.20	2		20.22	-2.08	57	3377	+326
Valparaiso_AP_I	79	39	61	+1	0.99	2		15.63	-8.66	51	3186	+400
Wanatah	81	36	60	+2	1.06	3	66	16.76	-6.69	64	3057	+399
Wheatfield	79	40	61	+2	1.72	3		23.38	+0.66	106	3226	+510
Winamac	79	40	60	+2	2.33	2	62	20.88	-1.70	64	3247	+449
<b>North Central(2)</b>												
Plymouth	79	39	60	+0	2.07	2		17.77	-5.36	61	3142	+198
South_Bend	77	39	61	+3	1.22	3		12.95	-9.53	60	3280	+521
Young_America	81	39	62	+2	2.50	2		23.18	+1.29	57	3250	+355
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Columbia_City	78	36	60	+3	1.83	2	61	18.48	-3.48	62	3066	+433
Fort_Wayne	79	37	62	+2	2.16	2		17.20	-2.86	61	3241	+347
<b>West Central(4)</b>												
Greencastle	77	37	60	-3	2.61	2		29.60	+4.25	55	3239	-28
Perrysville	82	38	63	+3	1.58	3	64	20.89	-2.86	60	3510	+472
Spencer_Ag	80	40	63	+3	2.34	2		29.48	+4.07	63	3334	+271
Terre_Haute_AFB	78	38	63	+1	2.22	2		21.81	-2.14	57	3568	+326
W_Lafayette_6NW	81	37	62	+2	2.34	2	68	16.83	-5.46	61	3327	+446
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	76	41	62	+1	2.63	3		22.35	+0.00	62	3594	+381
Greenfield	78	40	62	+1	1.94	2		31.62	+7.21	73	3334	+242
Indianapolis_AP	77	46	64	+3	2.19	2		22.64	+0.29	60	3649	+436
Indianapolis_SE	77	41	61	-1	2.23	3		24.70	+1.92	62	3351	+143
Tipton_Ag	78	39	60	+1	2.76	2	67	24.53	+1.82	63	3094	+302
<b>East Central(6)</b>												
Farmland	80	38	61	+2	1.95	2	61	23.58	+1.51	60	3116	+390
New_Castle	81	39	62	+3	1.78	3		26.00	+2.65	56	3008	+214
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	83	43	67	+3	1.16	2		22.34	-0.22	55	3971	+246
Freelandville	80	45	63	+2	2.11	2		25.36	+1.85	59	3704	+354
Shoals	81	42	64	+2	1.50	2		25.76	+0.41	70	3704	+455
Stendal	82	45	65	+3	1.10	2		24.97	-0.26	55	3944	+434
Vincennes_5NE	85	43	64	+3	1.54	2	69	28.77	+5.26	62	3861	+511
<b>South Central(8)</b>												
Leavenworth	82	42	64	+2	1.32	2		24.92	-0.65	59	3761	+535
Oolitic	79	40	63	+2	1.68	2	68	24.83	+0.58	62	3439	+338
Tell_City	85	46	66	+3	1.34	2		24.54	-1.29	47	4112	+510
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	82	41	64	+5	1.42	2		23.15	-0.35	58	3522	+577
Milan_5NE	80	41	63	+3	1.31	3		26.09	+2.59	89	3439	+494
Scottsburg	82	39	64	+2	1.04	2		25.00	+0.81	67	3624	+287

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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## Fall Applied Herbicides for Soybean, Corn and Wheat (Continued)

should be used to provide meaningful residual activity, especially on spring emerging marestail. If chickweed is present, glyphosate or Express should be added to either Sencor or Valor.

2,4-D alone at 1 to 2 lbs ai/A will control many winter annual weeds, but not chickweed or grassy species. Add Express at 0.125 oz/A to control chickweed and provide some additional activity on dandelion seedlings. Add glyphosate to control grassy species and improve control of large dandelion.

### Treatments that can be used in front of corn only:

Simazine (1 lb ai/A) + 2,4-D controls most winter annual weeds, but is less effective on dandelion and grassy weeds than Basis + 2,4-D or glyphosate + 2,4-D. Simazine does not provide much residual control of summer annual weeds the following spring, so expect to use a typical herbicide program in next year's corn.

Basis + 2,4-D will control most winter annual weeds and dandelion, and has more activity on grassy species than simazine + 2,4-D. Basis does not provide much residual control of summer annual weeds, so expect to use a typical herbicide program in next year's corn.

### Treatments that can be used in front of soybean only:

Canopy EX + 2,4-D and CanopyXL + Express + 2,4-D will control most winter annual weeds and dandelion and provide residual activity into the spring. The minimum rate of Canopy EX should be 1.1 oz/A. Canopy EX is formulated with Express, but you should add 2,4-D for improved foliar activity on broadleaf weeds or add glyphosate if you have winter annual grasses or volunteer wheat. Rates of CanopyXL range from 2.5 to 4.5 oz/A based on soil type. The 2.5 oz rate is adequate for control of emerged weeds in the fall, but higher rates can extend the length of weed control the following spring. Do not use more than 2.5 oz where soil pH is greater than 6.8.

Other products that we have evaluated in our research program and are labeled for fall applications to fields going into soybean include Gangster, Python, Scepter, and Synchrony XP. Gangster is a premix of Valor and FirstRate and would be a good choice for fields that have dense marestail infestations that emerge both in the fall and in the spring. Python and Synchrony XP would also provide some activity on marestail. Scepter would provide some residual activity on spring emerging summer annual weeds. Use of 2,4-D or glyphosate with all of these products is recommended to maximize foliar activity. If chickweed is present, glyphosate or Express will be needed to provide effective control of this weed.

### Wheat.

Wheat planting will commence soon and many growers are utilizing no-till practices for wheat production. Although winter weed pressure at this time appears to be relatively light, it would be prudent to consider a fall treatment to control the seedlings that are present and reduce dandelion infestations. Dandelion control in wheat is becoming a more important issue and if it is not managed before wheat is planted we are left with fewer options after it is planted. Most 2,4-D product labels DO NOT support fall applications either before or after wheat is planted because of crop injury and yield loss concerns. Fall applied glyphosate, before wheat is planted, should be just as effective at controlling winter annuals and dandelion and would be the recommended tactic for control of weeds prior to planting. Other fall treatments that can be used in emerged wheat will be discussed in a subsequent article. This article contains a photo, which can be viewed at: [http://128.210.99.160/entomology/ext/targets/p&c/p&c2005/p&c25\\_2005.pdf](http://128.210.99.160/entomology/ext/targets/p&c/p&c2005/p&c25_2005.pdf), page 4.

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