



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: July 24, 2006

Vol. 56, No. 30

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 23

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Many portions of the state welcomed rain showers and cooler temperatures late in the week, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Some farmers have begun to spray soybeans for the third time as weed pressure continues. Wheat harvest is nearing completion around the state. Many farmers were attending county fairs.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.7 **days suitable for field work**. **Corn condition** is rated 66 percent good to excellent compared with 46 percent last year at this time. Seventy-four percent of the corn acreage has **silked** compared to 85 percent last year and 70 percent for the 5-year average. Eight percent of the corn acreage is in the **dough** stage compared with 12 percent last year and 11 percent for the 5-year average. **Soybean condition** is rated 64 percent good to excellent compared with 51 percent last year. Fifty-four percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared to 77 percent last year and 64 percent for the 5-year average. Twelve percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 28 percent last year and 23 percent for the 5-year average.

Harvest of winter wheat is 98 percent complete compared to 99 percent last year and 98 percent for the 5-year average. **Second cutting of alfalfa hay** is 84 percent complete.

Major activities during the week included: spraying chemicals, baling hay and straw, double cropping after wheat, mowing roadsides and ditches and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 10 percent excellent, 63 percent good, 22 percent fair and 5 percent poor. Livestock showed some stress from the high temperatures and humidity during the week.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Silked	74	43	85	70
Corn in Dough	8	2	12	11
Soybeans Blooming	54	33	77	64
Soybeans Podding	12	5	28	23
Winter Wheat Harvested	98	94	99	98
Alfalfa Second Cutting	84	70	84	80

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	2	7	25	50	16
Soybeans	2	7	27	54	10
Pasture	0	5	22	63	10

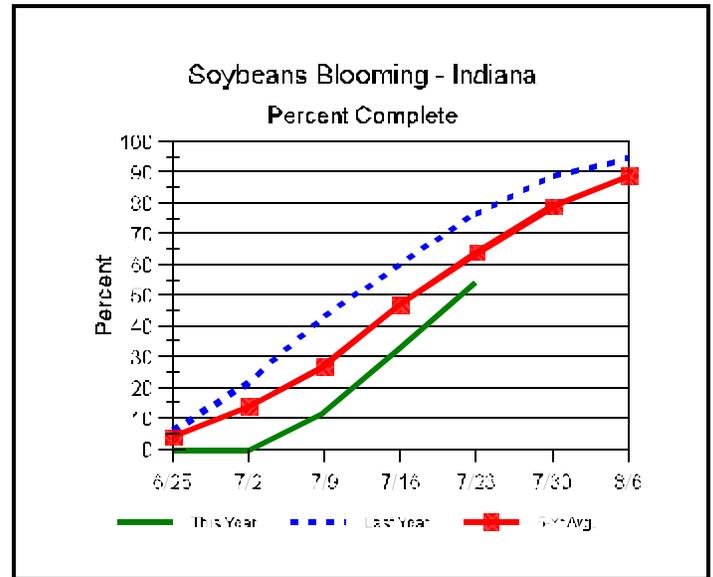
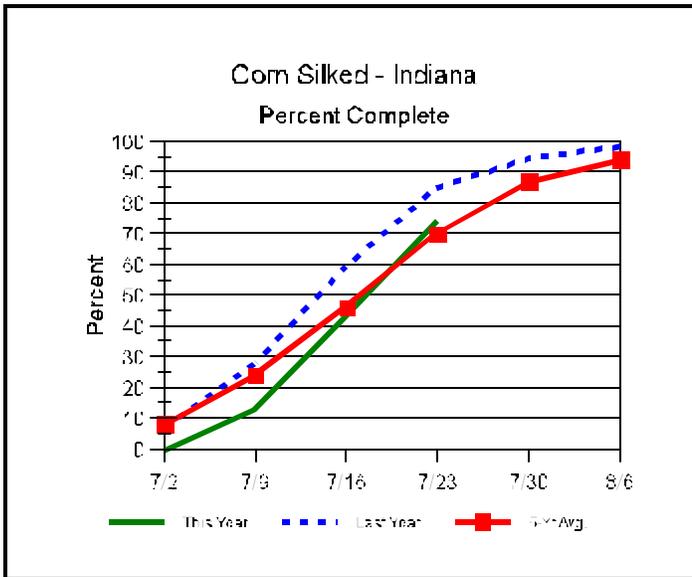
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	1	1	8
Short	7	7	25
Adequate	77	68	62
Surplus	15	24	5
Subsoil			
Very Short	2	1	13
Short	10	9	33
Adequate	77	77	53
Surplus	11	13	1
Days Suitable	4.7	3.7	4.6

CONTACT INFORMATION

--Greg Preston, Director
 --Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician
 E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics by State/Indiana](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana)

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome

- A rainy growing season may promote symptoms of SDS.

Wet periods with short intervening dry periods have characterized the spring and early summer in many areas of Indiana. Soil conditions were favorable for field operations in late April and early May. Cold soil delayed emergence of corn and soybean planted in early May and many plantings took several weeks to emerge. After the mid-May rains, planting probably resumed in some fields before they were sufficiently dry. Both situations put soybean seedlings under stress and facilitated early infection of the roots with the SDS pathogen. Recent heavy rains, now that many soybeans are in reproductive stages of development, may be the trigger for development of SDS.

Sudden death syndrome is caused by the soil-borne fungus *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *glycines* (another name—*Fusarium virguliforme*—has been proposed for this fungus, but has not gained general acceptance). The fungus occurs in soybean fields in nearly all areas of Indiana, and can cause SDS when conditions are favorable. *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *glycines* invades soybean roots early in the season, but it is only at mid-season when plants are in reproductive growth stages that aboveground symptoms of SDS occur. Heavy rains during reproductive stages are a critical predisposing factor

for SDS. The current front is bringing much moisture to many areas of the state, but comes at a time that could promote development of SDS. Wet soil when the soybean plant is in a reproductive stage of growth stimulates the fungus to produce toxins in the root system, which the plant translocates to the leaves, where they induce foliar symptoms. This year, initial symptoms of SDS have appeared in plants just at the beginning of flowering and in some instances even before that.

In affected plants, leaf tissue between the major veins turns yellow, then brown. Soon, the leaflets die and shrivel. In severe cases they drop off, leaving the petioles (leaf stalks) attached. Stem symptoms offer the best clues for diagnosis of SDS and for distinguishing this disease from brown stem rot. When split, the lower stem and taproot of a plant with SDS will exhibit a dark cortex, but white to tan pith. Brown stem rot may cause similar foliar symptoms, but the leaflets tend to remain attached to the petioles. Plants with brown stem rot have a dark pith, but the cortex is not much discolored. If a plant with symptoms of SDS is dug up when soil is moist, there may be small, light-blue patches on the surface of the taproot. These are spore masses of the SDS fungus. As the plant dries, this color will fade, but when it is seen, in conjunction with the other symptoms mentioned above, a diagnosis of SDS is strongly indicated.

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday July 23, 2006

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2006 thru July 23, 2006				
							4 in	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	94	56	76	+2	0.56	1		16.70	+2.54	38	1631	-58
Francesville	90	56	75	+2	1.63	2		21.77	+7.48	45	1570	+25
Valparaiso_AP_I	92	59	75	+3	1.46	3		11.34	-3.74	36	1612	+103
Wanatah	92	54	74	+3	1.02	4	80	13.61	-0.96	40	1458	+17
Winamac	90	56	76	+3	1.09	2	77	15.25	+0.96	36	1585	+40
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	92	56	74	+1	1.73	3		13.60	-1.39	42	1494	-117
South_Bend	91	59	75	+2	2.72	4		15.75	+1.74	44	1571	+79
Young_America	90	55	76	+3	0.37	3		17.32	+3.58	45	1655	+78
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	91	56	74	+2	0.93	3	74	15.31	+1.21	46	1478	+55
Fort_Wayne	91	57	76	+3	0.42	2		17.06	+4.08	45	1619	+52
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	91	54	76	+0	1.26	3		17.29	+1.22	44	1630	-162
Perrysville	94	56	77	+4	1.00	3	82	14.66	-0.81	44	1826	+148
Spencer_Ag	92	56	77	+3	1.38	3		19.77	+3.26	52	1732	+55
Terre_Haute_AFB	92	55	77	+2	1.39	3		14.43	-1.19	44	1876	+86
W_Lafayette_6NW	92	54	77	+3	0.64	3	82	15.72	+1.50	46	1712	+131
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	92	60	79	+4	0.58	2		17.98	+3.46	48	1861	+88
Greenfield	91	58	77	+2	1.82	3		21.42	+5.61	52	1654	-33
Indianapolis_AP	92	59	78	+3	0.65	2		18.22	+3.70	49	1870	+97
Indianapolis_SE	92	54	76	+1	0.95	4		18.78	+3.74	50	1633	-117
Tipton_Ag	90	56	76	+4	0.46	2	82	18.43	+4.11	52	1544	+17
East Central (6)												
Farmland	92	54	75	+3	1.09	4	80	17.73	+3.43	53	1501	+18
New_Castle	91	55	75	+3	1.81	2		18.22	+2.57	47	1567	+50
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	95	59	80	+2	0.72	2		19.57	+4.28	42	2199	+107
Freelandville	93	58	78	+2	0.59	2		12.57	-3.22	39	1998	+143
Shoals	94	55	77	+2	0.82	2		20.30	+3.26	43	1900	+120
Stendal	97	59	81	+4	1.31	3		22.24	+5.27	44	2196	+244
Vincennes_5NE	95	58	79	+3	1.23	2	84	20.44	+4.65	49	2033	+178
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	93	61	79	+4	0.32	2		22.89	+5.68	54	1946	+168
Oolitic	94	57	77	+3	0.65	3	82	17.11	+0.97	46	1729	+36
Tell_City	95	62	80	+3	2.80	2		24.62	+7.47	45	2191	+215
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	96	58	78	+4	1.32	2		17.67	+2.18	42	1778	+187
Greensburg	92	60	78	+5	2.26	2		20.34	+4.70	46	1865	+208
Scottsburg	96	57	79	+3	0.49	2		22.14	+6.19	50	1940	+102

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.

Copyright 2006: Agricultural Weather Information Service, Inc. All rights reserved.

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

Soybean Sudden Death Syndrome (Continued)

Early planting into cool soils favors SDS. Although planting progress was delayed this year, the abnormally cool weather during mid May could mean that fields planted in late May will still be at risk for developing SDS. It is not possible to predict how severe or widespread SDS will be this year, but growers should be on the alert for appearance of symptoms over the next 2 or 3 weeks. Plants killed early by SDS may produce no seed. Plants that develop symptoms later may produce almost as many pods and seeds as healthy plants, but seed will be much smaller.

There is no remedy for plants that develop SDS. Fungicides will have no effect on this disease. Growers should keep records of which fields develop SDS. Even better, growers should map problem areas within fields. SDS rarely affects entire fields. More often, the disease shows up in patches—low areas or areas of compacted soil are often the first to show symptoms. After the first appearance of symptoms, patches may enlarge and more patches may develop as the season progresses. Identification of problem fields can be useful for

future planting decisions. A grower should choose a soybean cultivar that is less susceptible to SDS for planting into fields with a history of SDS. Although there are no highly resistant cultivars, some are much less susceptible than others. Late planting may reduce the risk for SDS, but as pointed out above, this may not apply when May is unusually cold.

Although *Fusarium solani* f. sp. *glycines* alone can cause SDS, there has long been an observed association between this disease and presence of the soybean cyst nematode in a field. Recent studies at Purdue have shown that symptoms become much more severe when both the fungus and the nematode are present in a field. If a field develops symptoms of SDS and the grower does not know that status of soybean cyst nematode in that field, soil should be tested to determine population levels of this pest.

Andreas Westphal, Scott Abney, and Gregory Shaner, Department of Botany & Plant Pathology, 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 Henschel 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 Henschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145.