



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 20

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Irrigation systems were running in northern portions of the state as some areas are in need of precipitation, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Sudden Death Syndrome (SDS) is evident in some soybean fields across the state. There is concern among farmers of poor grain fill in late planted and re-planted corn.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.4 days suitable for field work. **Corn condition** is rated 72 percent good to excellent compared with 41 percent last year at this time. Eighty-three percent of the corn acreage is in the **dough** stage compared with 85 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. Thirty-seven percent of the corn acreage is in the **dent** stage compared with 40 percent last year and 34 percent for the 5-year average.

**Soybean condition** is rated 72 percent good to excellent compared with 52 percent last year. Eighty-six percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 95 percent last year and 86 percent for the 5-year average.

**Third cutting of alfalfa hay** is rated 68 percent complete compared with 65 percent last year and 58 percent for the 5-year average.

Major activities during the week included: preparing harvest equipment, moving grain to market, cleaning grain bins, attending field days and outlook meetings, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, and taking care of livestock.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture** condition is rated 7 percent excellent, 58 percent good, 27 percent fair, 6 percent poor and 2 percent very poor. Livestock remain in mostly good condition as the heat has subsided. Pastures are in relatively good condition for this time of the year.

### CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn in Dough	83	66	85	77
Corn in Dent	37	18	40	34
Soybeans Podding	86	67	95	86
Alfalfa Third Cutting	68	45	65	58

### CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	2	5	21	52	20
Soybeans	2	5	21	56	16
Pasture	2	6	27	58	7

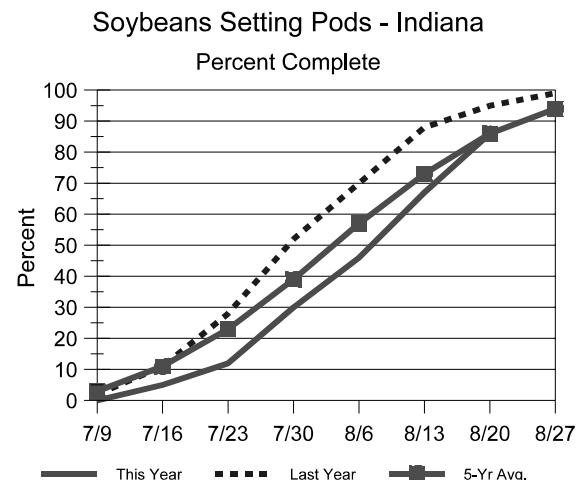
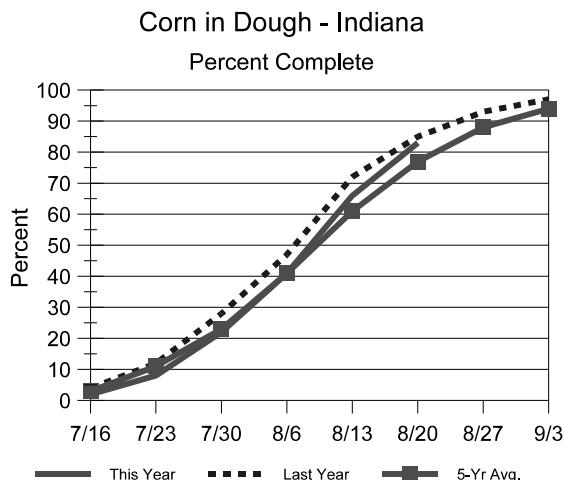
### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	2	1	12
Short	16	10	30
Adequate	77	81	56
Surplus	5	8	2
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	2	2	19
Short	15	13	39
Adequate	79	80	42
Surplus	4	5	0
<b>Days Suitable</b>	5.4	4.9	5.1

### CONTACT INFORMATION

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# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### The Late Season Diseases are Making an Early Appearance

*Phytophthora*, SDS, Diaporthe stem canker AND Sclerotinia were all identified in soybean fields in Ohio last week. From the windshield these four diseases can all look very similar, below is an easy checklist on how to tell many of these apart. Pictures and links to factsheets can all be found at [www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/ohiofieldcropdisease/](http://www.oardc.ohio-state.edu/ohiofieldcropdisease/).

Phytophthora stem rot, plants will first turn yellow, sometimes unevenly and wilt, at the base of the plant, a chocolate brown canker will colonize from the base of the plant up the stem. The roots will be very rotted. Diaporthe stem canker, again the plants will turn yellow, leaves may turn necrotic between the veins, very similar to Brown stem rot and sudden death syndrome, but it is a paler yellow. At the base of the stem, there will be canker, usually at the 2, 3 or 4 node of the plant. On this canker, it will have a black scurfy appearance or with a hand lens you will see black dots.

Sudden death syndrome – This disease has a striking pattern in the leaves, necrosis (browning) between the veins which is surrounded by yellow. The key to diagnosing this disease is that the roots are rotted and if you cut open the base of the plant, the crown, it is typically a gray color, not bright white. The pith is white and in good shape up the plant. This disease is caused by a fungus that colonizes the base of the plant and produces a toxin. It is the toxin

that causes those symptomatic changes in the leaves.

Brown stem rot – which we have not found, yet; has foliar symptoms very similar to SDS. There is more necrosis, browning of the leaves and the pith turns chocolate brown, this pith browning does not necessarily develop from the base of the plant up the stem.

Sclerotinia – this was bound to make a reappearance at some point and this may be the year. Fields that had canopy during flowering are the ones that have the highest likelihood of this occurring. The tops of the plants will wilt, sometimes it will be yellow first, then a gray color, but some place on the stem or side branch there will be a canker. If the conditions in the field are wet, it will be white and fluffy. If the conditions in the field are dry, it will be a pale white color, the stem will be hollow and there may be black hard structures, look similar to mice droppings on the surface or inside the stem.

All of these diseases can be managed, first with resistance in the variety, by improving soil drainage and/or rotation.

Anne Dorrance, C.O.R.N. Newsletter 2006-25, Crop Observation and Recommendation Network, The Ohio State University, August 7, 2006-August 15, 2006.

(Additional Article on Page 4)

# Weather Information Table

**Week ending Sunday August 20, 2006**

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data										Accumulation			
	Air Temperature				Precip.			Avg 4 in	Precipitation			April 1, 2006 thru August 20, 2006		
	Temperature		Hi Lo		Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	GDD Total	Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN										DFN
<b>Northwest (1)</b>														
Chalmers_5W	87	53	71	-2	0.51	2	21.59	+3.79	45	2319	-13			
Francesville	84	54	70	+0	1.39	3	25.55	+7.77	55	2236	+86			
Valparaiso_AP_I	83	54	71	+2	0.00	0	13.25	-5.19	38	2302	+178			
Wanatah	85	48	68	-2	0.79	1	76 17.25	-0.74	47	2093	+60			
Winamac	84	54	70	+0	0.94	2	73 20.45	+2.67	44	2260	+110			
<b>North Central (2)</b>														
Plymouth	84	52	69	-3	0.25	1	17.45	-0.63	49	2163	-87			
South_Bend	84	52	72	+1	1.02	1	20.82	+3.50	50	2270	+157			
Young_America	85	53	71	-1	0.10	1	20.94	+3.95	52	2333	+127			
<b>Northeast (3)</b>														
Columbia_City	84	50	70	+0	0.33	2	69 18.42	+1.22	53	2137	+123			
Fort_Wayne	84	49	71	-1	0.69	2	19.79	+3.73	52	2303	+96			
<b>West Central (4)</b>														
Greencastle	86	55	71	-3	0.85	3	20.23	+0.04	55	2315	-169			
Perrysville	87	55	73	+2	0.69	3	76 20.41	+1.19	55	2552	+230			
Spencer_Ag	88	57	73	+2	0.79	2	22.39	+1.70	60	2461	+119			
Terre_Haute_AFB	88	55	74	+2	0.61	3	15.99	-3.24	56	2618	+143			
W_Lafayette_6NW	86	53	71	+0	0.43	4	77 20.26	+2.46	59	2405	+205			
<b>Central (5)</b>														
Eagle_Creek_AP	86	59	75	+3	0.87	2	22.25	+4.14	57	2613	+159			
Greenfield	86	54	73	+1	0.31	2	24.86	+4.90	62	2357	+8			
Indianapolis_AP	87	61	75	+3	0.50	3	20.53	+2.42	59	2630	+176			
Indianapolis_SE	86	55	73	-2	0.39	2	21.17	+2.36	59	2340	-97			
Tipton_Ag	85	52	71	+0	0.15	2	77 21.27	+3.17	60	2204	+67			
<b>East Central (6)</b>														
Farmland	85	49	71	+1	0.44	2	75 20.62	+3.02	62	2175	+90			
New_Castle	85	52	71	-1	0.09	3	22.00	+2.74	57	2222	+88			
<b>Southwest (7)</b>														
Evansville	93	62	79	+3	2.31	2	26.34	+7.95	50	3041	+186			
Freelandville	88	61	75	+2	0.38	3	16.01	-3.14	48	2783	+226			
Shoals	91	56	76	+3	0.67	2	23.54	+2.76	52	2669	+200			
Stendal	95	62	80	+5	1.64	2	26.60	+6.09	51	3057	+370			
Vincennes_5NE	91	61	77	+4	1.62	2	26.07	+6.92	59	2849	+292			
<b>South Central (8)</b>														
Leavenworth	88	60	77	+4	2.11	4	26.69	+5.42	64	2745	+285			
Oolitic	88	58	74	+2	0.17	2	79 18.52	-1.46	55	2465	+104			
Tell_City	90	62	76	+1	1.88	2	27.90	+6.94	51	3012	+286			
<b>Southeast (9)</b>														
Brookville	92	57	75	+4	0.12	1	19.39	+0.01	47	2538	+298			
Greensburg	89	59	75	+4	0.32	1	23.60	+4.17	51	2615	+322			
Scottsburg	89	57	75	+2	1.04	2	25.50	+5.80	59	2697	+155			

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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## **Warm Nights Reduce Grain Yield Potential**

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High night temperatures (in the 70s or 80s) can result in wasteful respiration and a lower amount of dry matter accumulation in plants. The rate of respiration of plants increases rapidly as the temperature increases, approximately doubling for each 13 degree F increase. With high night temperatures more of the sugars produced by photosynthesis during the day are lost; less is available to fill developing kernels, thereby lowering potential grain yield. Past research at the University of Illinois indicates that corn grown at night temperatures in the mid 60s outyields corn grown at temperatures in the mid 80s. Corn yields are often higher with irrigation in western states, which have low humidity and limited rainfall. While these areas are characterized by hot sunny days, night temperatures are often cooler than in the Eastern Corn Belt.

Low night temperatures accounted in part for Ohio's record high corn yields in 2004. During most of the 2004 growing season, temperatures were below normal. From late June through most of August, a period of time that included most of the grain fill period in corn, weekly temperatures were cooler than normal - as much as 4 to 7 degrees below normal in August. Cool night temperatures in 2004 reduced respiration losses during grain fill. The absence of moisture stress was especially important during grain filling. In parts of the Ohio where rainfall was below average during grain fill in July and August, cooler than average temperatures also minimized moisture stress.

Peter Thomison, Jim Beuerlein, C.O.R.N. Newsletter 2006-25, August 7, 2006 - August 15, 2006, Crop Observation and Recommendation Network, Ohio State University.

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