



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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Released: September 11, 2006

Vol. 56, No. 37

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Corn harvest has officially begun, mostly in southwestern areas of the state, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Seed corn and silage also continue to be harvested. Many soybean fields around the state have begun to turn color and some have started to shed their leaves. There have been some reports of blue mold in tobacco.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 6.0 **days suitable for field work**. **Corn condition** is rated 73 percent good to excellent compared with 42 percent last year at this time. Eighty-six percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dent** stage compared with 86 percent last year and 81 percent for the 5-year average. Twenty-four percent of the corn acreage is now **mature** compared with 35 percent last year and 32 percent for the 5-year average. One percent of corn acreage is now **harvested** compared with 2 percent for both last year and the 5-year average.

Soybean condition is rated 74 percent good to excellent compared with 52 percent last year. Sixteen percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 41 percent last year and 36 percent for the 5-year average.

Third cutting of alfalfa hay is rated 96 percent complete compared with 96 percent last year and 90 percent for the 5-year average. Thirty-three percent of the **tobacco** acreage has been **harvested** compared with 29 percent last year and 48 percent for the 5-year average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 7 percent excellent, 53 percent good, 29 percent fair, 8 percent poor and 3 percent very poor. Pastures have remained green in most areas of the state because of the frequent rain showers throughout the summer. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

| Crop | This Week | Last Week | Last Year | 5-Year Avg |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Percent | | | |
| Corn in Dent | 86 | 72 | 86 | 81 |
| Corn Mature | 24 | 10 | 35 | 32 |
| Corn Harvested | 1 | NA | 2 | 2 |
| Soybeans Shedding Lvs | 16 | 6 | 41 | 36 |
| Alfalfa Third Cutting | 96 | 90 | 96 | 90 |
| Tobacco Harvested | 33 | 19 | 29 | 48 |

CROP CONDITION TABLE

| Crop | Very Poor | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent |
|----------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|
| | Percent | | | | |
| Corn | 2 | 5 | 20 | 52 | 21 |
| Soybeans | 1 | 5 | 20 | 57 | 17 |
| Pasture | 3 | 8 | 29 | 53 | 7 |

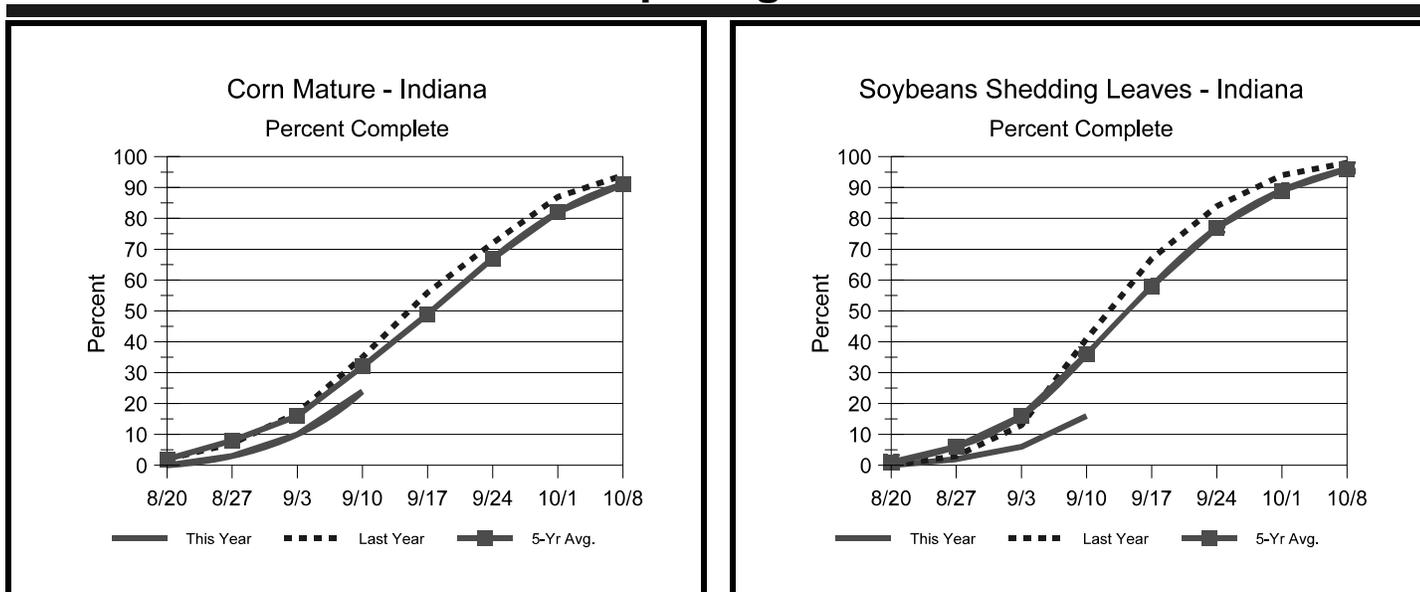
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

| | This Week | Last Week | Last Year |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Percent | | |
| Topsoil | | | |
| Very Short | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| Short | 10 | 7 | 31 |
| Adequate | 82 | 77 | 53 |
| Surplus | 6 | 15 | 2 |
| Subsoil | | | |
| Very Short | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| Short | 12 | 11 | 36 |
| Adequate | 82 | 79 | 46 |
| Surplus | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Days Suitable | 6.0 | 3.3 | 6.8 |

CONTACT INFORMATION

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 --Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician
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http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Nematode Updates: Latest on Soybean Cyst Nematode (SCN)

Last year we reported some disturbing observations that current cultivars thought to be “resistant” to SCN were not quite so resistant after all. These observations were based on sampling tours of fields in northern Indiana. We did a follow-up sampling tour in the same general area again this year with similar observations. We found that several of the resistant cultivars planted in these SCN infested fields showed signs of susceptibility, such as patches of yellow stunted soybeans and presence of white and yellow females on the roots. We still don’t know whether changes are occurring in the behavior of the SCN populations toward the common source of resistance (PI 88788) found in most of the currently available resistant cultivars or whether the varieties themselves are not as resistant as they used to be.

Based on these observations, we proposed a collaborative regional research project in three states; Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee plus the province of Ontario, Canada. With funding from the North Central Soybean Research Program (NCSRP), we are studying the reaction of many field populations of SCN toward PI 88788. Up to this point, the Indiana preliminary studies indicate that 27% of the SCN populations in Indiana are capable of reproducing on PI 88788. These fields were chosen at random throughout Indiana and we do not know whether the numbers reflect a change in the behavior of the SCN populations. We plan to research the history of the fields and their past reaction toward PI 88788. When we compile data from other states we should be able to provide a more definitive response to this question.

As for the effect of SCN on yield this year, we did not have a stressful soybean year in most of Indiana. So, the direct effect of SCN on soybean yield might be less severe compared with last year. However, SCN can

contribute to and magnify other problems such as SDS. Besides, SCN reproduces more and produces healthier cysts with better root growth of soybean, thus creating more inoculum for future soybean crops.

SCN is a perennial soybean problem that needs constant monitoring. We should not assume that because we may have less yield loss this year, that the following years will be problem free. This nematode can survive many years in soil without soybean and produce major soybean damage when we least expect it. We have had a huge drop in the number of samples that we have received for SCN analysis so far this year. As we have indicated in the past, you must continue to monitor the SCN populations in your fields, regardless of the types of soybean cultivars you plant. If you have not sampled for SCN in the past, or have used resistant cultivars for several years, you need to sample for this nematode. Soil samples should be taken from a depth of 4-6 inches in a random pattern throughout the field with a soil probe. Taking more sub-samples will increase the likelihood of determining a more representative population of SCN in the field. We require a pint of soil to do the analysis. There is a \$10/sample charge for nematode analysis.

If you have any questions about SCN or any other kinds of plant parasitic nematodes, 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, Christian Krupke, and Virginia Ferris, Department of Entomology, Purdue University.

(Additional article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday September 10, 2006

| Station | Past Week Weather Summary Data | | | | | | | Accumulation | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----|-----|-----|---------|------|-----------------------------|--|--------|-------|---------------|------|
| | Air Temperature | | | | Precip. | | Avg 4 in Soil Temp | April 1, 2006 thru September 10, 2006 | | | | |
| | Hi | Lo | Avg | DFN | Total | Days | | Precipitation | | | GDD Base 50°F | |
| | | | | | | | Total | DFN | Days | Total | DFN | |
| Northwest (1) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chalmers_5W | 85 | 51 | 66 | -3 | 0.44 | 1 | | 23.70 | +3.46 | 53 | 2713 | -29 |
| Francesville | 82 | 52 | 66 | -1 | 0.04 | 1 | | 31.67 | +11.37 | 64 | 2621 | +95 |
| Valparaiso_AP_I | 82 | 53 | 67 | -1 | 0.00 | 0 | | 14.27 | -7.00 | 41 | 2694 | +189 |
| Wanatah | 83 | 48 | 65 | -2 | 0.07 | 1 | 71 | 19.84 | -0.83 | 54 | 2445 | +48 |
| Winamac | 82 | 52 | 66 | -1 | 0.09 | 1 | 70 | 24.65 | +4.35 | 54 | 2645 | +119 |
| North Central(2) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plymouth | 83 | 51 | 66 | -2 | 0.03 | 2 | | 19.96 | -0.53 | 57 | 2538 | -114 |
| South_Bend | 81 | 53 | 67 | +0 | 0.74 | 3 | | 23.72 | +3.82 | 59 | 2655 | +163 |
| Young_America | 85 | 50 | 67 | -2 | 0.08 | 2 | | 23.27 | +3.77 | 61 | 2722 | +119 |
| Northeast (3) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Columbia_City | 83 | 50 | 65 | -2 | 0.18 | 2 | 65 | 21.67 | +2.08 | 63 | 2505 | +129 |
| Fort_Wayne | 82 | 50 | 65 | -3 | 0.00 | 0 | | 21.87 | +3.68 | 59 | 2685 | +80 |
| West Central(4) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greencastle | 84 | 50 | 65 | -5 | 0.05 | 1 | | 22.43 | -0.38 | 61 | 2701 | -229 |
| Perrysville | 87 | 51 | 68 | +0 | 0.04 | 2 | 71 | 21.68 | +0.05 | 63 | 2972 | +242 |
| Spencer_Ag | 84 | 52 | 66 | -3 | 0.12 | 1 | | 24.17 | +0.94 | 65 | 2881 | +121 |
| Terre_Haute_AFB | 85 | 49 | 67 | -3 | 0.07 | 1 | | 17.99 | -3.55 | 65 | 3040 | +129 |
| W_Lafayette_6NW | 85 | 51 | 67 | -1 | 0.11 | 1 | 74 | 23.24 | +3.05 | 67 | 2799 | +209 |
| Central (5) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eagle_Creek_AP | 84 | 57 | 68 | -2 | 0.10 | 2 | | 23.45 | +3.15 | 64 | 3052 | +164 |
| Greenfield | 83 | 54 | 66 | -3 | 0.32 | 1 | | 28.87 | +6.61 | 67 | 2766 | -6 |
| Indianapolis_AP | 82 | 54 | 68 | -2 | 0.14 | 2 | | 22.72 | +2.42 | 66 | 3075 | +187 |
| Indianapolis_SE | 83 | 50 | 65 | -5 | 0.15 | 1 | | 22.85 | +2.01 | 65 | 2738 | -139 |
| Tipton_Ag | 83 | 50 | 65 | -2 | 0.00 | 0 | 71 | 23.58 | +3.07 | 67 | 2581 | +66 |
| East Central(6) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmland | 83 | 49 | 65 | -2 | 0.00 | 0 | 71 | 24.44 | +4.53 | 69 | 2546 | +89 |
| New_Castle | 81 | 50 | 64 | -4 | 0.26 | 1 | | 25.60 | +4.22 | 63 | 2591 | +74 |
| Southwest (7) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evansville | 86 | 53 | 68 | -4 | 0.00 | 0 | | 27.09 | +6.68 | 51 | 3518 | +172 |
| Freelandville | 85 | 53 | 68 | -3 | 0.00 | 0 | | 16.61 | -4.68 | 50 | 3225 | +219 |
| Shoals | 85 | 50 | 66 | -5 | 0.14 | 1 | | 25.86 | +2.77 | 58 | 3086 | +173 |
| Stendal | 87 | 56 | 71 | -1 | 0.00 | 0 | | 29.13 | +6.20 | 55 | 3560 | +402 |
| Vincennes_5NE | 87 | 55 | 69 | -2 | 0.02 | 1 | | 26.74 | +5.45 | 62 | 3316 | +310 |
| South Central(8) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leavenworth | 83 | 54 | 67 | -4 | 0.08 | 1 | | 28.26 | +4.68 | 72 | 3186 | +289 |
| Oolitic | 84 | 52 | 66 | -4 | 0.00 | 0 | 72 | 22.25 | +0.01 | 59 | 2879 | +93 |
| Tell_City | 84 | 56 | 69 | -4 | 0.00 | 0 | | 28.74 | +5.26 | 55 | 3493 | +274 |
| Southeast (9) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brookville | 85 | 53 | 67 | -2 | 0.00 | 0 | | 22.49 | +0.92 | 51 | 2983 | +336 |
| Greensburg | 83 | 53 | 66 | -3 | 0.00 | 0 | | 27.11 | +5.38 | 58 | 3037 | +335 |
| Scottsburg | 84 | 51 | 65 | -6 | 0.03 | 1 | | 28.01 | +6.02 | 64 | 3116 | +122 |

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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Several Reports of Hessian Fly Damage in 2006

- Hessian fly damage reported in Tippecanoe and Vigo counties
- Planting after the fly-free date is a key management strategy for reducing Hessian fly problems
- Destruction of volunteer wheat helps reduce insect reservoir to avoid spring infestations

*R*ather severe damage was reported in yield plots by wheat breeders in both Tippecanoe and Vigo counties. Spring infestation resulted in yield loss due to lodging caused by Hessian fly larval feeding. Wheat stubble and volunteer wheat are being left in an area of the Tippecanoe county plots to allow for collection of fly pupae from the fall brood to analyze population composition. This will allow for determining what Hessian fly resistance genes are effective in this area of Indiana.

The Hessian fly is present in wheat-growing areas throughout Indiana and often survives, although in lower numbers, in wheat stubble or grasses during the summer. There is potential for rapid increase of fly populations as a result of weather conditions or cropping practices that favor survival of eggs and young larvae in the fall.

A low fall infestation often goes unnoticed due to the tillering of the wheat plant. Much of the fall fly population can be avoided by planting after the fly-free date. This is key to avoiding subsequent infestation by the spring brood. Additionally, it has been shown that following the fly-free date will help reduce wheat disease problems and reduce winter-kill from excessive growth. Crop rotation, where wheat following wheat is avoided, also is one of the key management strategies for reducing Hessian fly problems.

The Hessian fly passes the summer in the stubble of the current wheat crop. Plowing the stubble results in the destruction of the pest. Volunteer wheat germinates and begins growing just in time for the fall emergence of the Hessian fly. These plants are readily infested resulting in a rapid build-up of the population. Removal of volunteer wheat before the emergence of the fall brood greatly reduces the insect reservoir for a spring infestation.

If weather conditions this fall are mild there could still be an infestation of flies that survive on surrounding grasses, so following the fly-free dates for planting is always recommended.

Sue Cambron, 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.