



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Heavy rains during the week have stalled field work across most of the state, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Crops are slow to mature with the cool, wet weather that the state has received over the past two weeks. The percent of corn acreage that is mature is about 3 days behind the 5-year average, and soybean acreage that is mature is about 9 days behind the 5-year average.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 2.8 days suitable for field work. **Corn condition** is rated 73 percent good to excellent compared with 44 percent last year at this time. Fifty-nine percent of the corn acreage is now **mature** compared with 72 percent last year and 67 percent for the 5-year average. Five percent of the corn acreage is now **harvested** compared with 12 percent last year and 11 percent for the 5-year average.

Soybean condition is rated 77 percent good to excellent compared with 53 percent last year. Fifty-seven percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 84 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. Two percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 12 percent for both last year and the 5-year average.

Two percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **planted** compared with 6 percent last year and 5 percent for the 5-year average. **Tobacco harvest** is now 60 percent complete compared with 66 percent last year and 79 percent for the 5-year average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 9 percent excellent, 62 percent good, 23 percent fair, 4 percent poor and 2 percent very poor. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn Mature	59	39	72	67
Corn Harvested	5	3	12	11
Soybeans Shedding Lvs	57	34	84	77
Soybeans Mature	19	6	53	46
Soybeans Harvested	2	NA	12	12
Tobacco Harvested	60	52	66	79
Winter Wheat Planted	2	NA	6	5

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Corn	1	5	21	53	20
Soybeans	1	4	18	59	18
Pasture	2	4	23	62	9

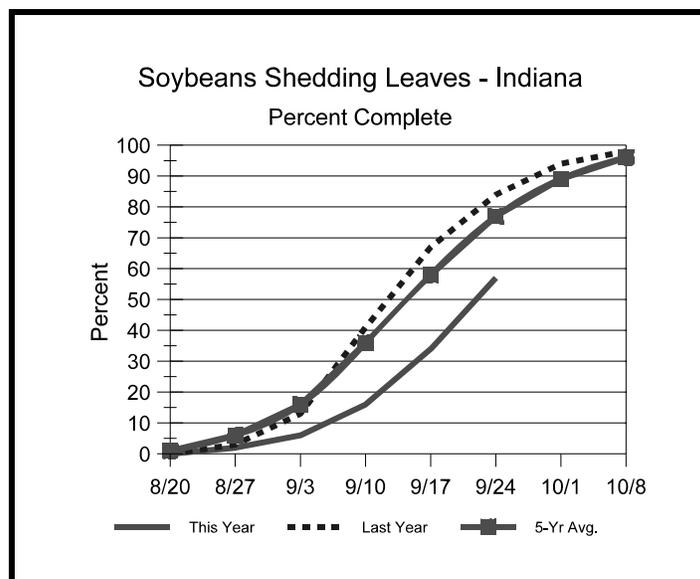
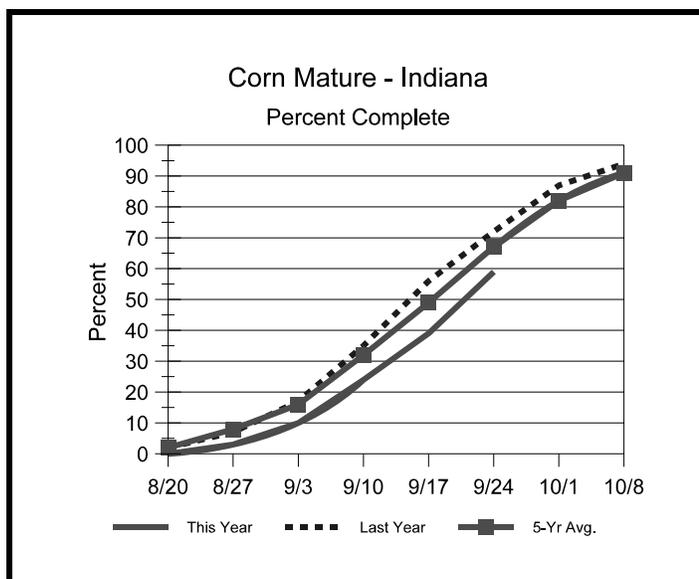
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	3
Short	1	4	16
Adequate	66	78	67
Surplus	33	18	14
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	1	12
Short	5	8	31
Adequate	78	82	52
Surplus	17	9	5
Days Suitable	2.8	3.4	4.7

CONTACT INFORMATION

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http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Prepare Grain Bins Now for Fall Harvest

Grain harvest is fast approaching and it is time to prepare storage facilities and harvest equipment for the coming corn and soybeans. Grain quality will never be any better than when it first comes out of the field, it can only deteriorate over time if it is allowed to do so. There are several measures one can take prior loading grain into storage structures to reduce the chances of the deterioration of stored grain quality. These measures include: facility inspection and repair, sanitation, and empty-bin insecticide treatments.

The condition of the grain facility can be as important as the potential of insects infesting the stored grain. Facilities should be inspected closely for sign of deterioration, especially for leaks and holes through which insects, birds or rodents can gain easy access to the stored grain. While inspecting for physical problems, one should also test aeration fans and driers for functionality. Seal all leaks and make repairs to the equipment before you need them to manage the grain.

Sanitation can prove to be a very valuable tool in reducing the potential of new grain coming into contact with grain that may be infested with grain damaging and contaminating insects. Grain that accumulated or got stuck in equipment and stayed there throughout the summer months had a great potential of becoming infested with several species of insects. Pieces of equipment that need to be cleaned thoroughly before they are used again include the combine, truck beds, grain wagons,

augers, bucket lifts, and grain dumps. Other sources of grain infesting insects include livestock feeds, old seed bags, spilled grain, old contaminated grain that was not disposed of properly and other cereal products. And the number one rule in grain storage is, NEVER LOAD NEW GRAIN INTO A BIN ON TOP OF OLD GRAIN.

Another area of sanitation that is frequently overlooked is the clearing of all vegetation growing around the bases of storage bins. This vegetation can harbor grain infesting insects and provide concealment for rodents. It is advisable to clear all vegetation within 10 feet of the bases of the bins. It would be even more preferable to have the whole storage area cleared of vegetation and be covered with gravel. Follow up the vegetation removal with a residual herbicide application to the cleared area to prevent regrowth.

And last, but not least, the interiors of the storage bins should be thoroughly cleaned. Walls, ceilings, ledges, rafters, braces, ladder wrongs and handling equipment should be swept, brushed or vacuumed clean of all debris, dust and grain. Fans, aeration ducts, exhausts and when possible, beneath slotted floors should be cleared of debris as well. Dispose of all debris in a lawful manner and away from the storage facility. Once all cleaning has been completed, an empty-bin application of an appropriately labeled insecticide is advisable,

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday September 24, 2006

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2006 thru September 24, 2006				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
							Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	85	37	58	-7	0.55	3		25.52	+3.94	59	2888	-70
Francesville	85	39	58	-6	0.49	5		32.83	+11.03	73	2786	+69
Valparaiso_AP_I	84	37	59	-5	0.45	4		15.10	-8.18	47	2859	+158
Wanatah	86	34	57	-6	0.65	4	64	21.45	-1.08	62	2589	+9
Winamac	85	41	58	-5	0.76	4	59	25.84	+4.04	61	2815	+98
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	85	40	58	-6	0.41	4		22.92	+0.71	65	2697	-160
South_Bend	84	38	60	-4	0.69	5		26.02	+4.44	68	2829	+149
Young_America	85	39	59	-6	0.72	5		26.05	+4.97	69	2894	+85
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	82	37	57	-5	1.32	5	60	23.78	+2.61	72	2651	+94
Fort_Wayne	83	38	60	-4	1.03	4		23.78	+4.36	66	2857	+50
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	82	39	57	-9	3.73	5		29.76	+5.28	69	2867	-298
Perrysville	87	41	60	-5	0.59	3	62	23.28	+0.25	69	3167	+222
Spencer_Ag	84	41	59	-6	2.64	5		30.63	+5.96	74	3066	+94
Terre_Haute_AFB	87	42	61	-6	2.49	5		21.59	-1.55	73	3246	+105
W_Lafayette_6NW	87	36	58	-7	0.53	5	63	25.34	+3.77	75	2968	+174
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	83	42	61	-5	1.78	5		26.18	+4.55	73	3253	+139
Greenfield	82	40	58	-7	1.58	5		32.20	+8.54	75	2935	-61
Indianapolis_AP	83	43	61	-5	1.85	5		25.71	+4.08	75	3280	+166
Indianapolis_SE	83	41	59	-7	1.65	5		26.54	+4.44	74	2910	-197
Tipton_Ag	83	37	58	-6	1.13	4	63	28.31	+6.40	75	2743	+34
East Central(6)												
Farmland	84	36	58	-5	0.96	3	63	25.88	+4.53	75	2706	+59
New_Castle	83	39	57	-7	1.35	4		28.20	+5.56	70	2751	+39
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	87	45	64	-5	5.47	5		35.73	+13.92	60	3747	+139
Freelandville	86	44	60	-6	1.76	5		20.66	-2.05	58	3426	+181
Shoals	86	39	60	-7	4.24	5		34.34	+9.79	66	3274	+127
Stendal	86	45	63	-4	3.77	5		37.36	+12.92	63	3793	+390
Vincennes_5NE	87	41	61	-6	2.09	5	65	29.91	+7.20	70	3527	+282
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	86	42	61	-5	9.85	5		39.60	+14.75	80	3382	+256
Oolitic	83	40	59	-6	2.47	5	64	27.37	+3.87	68	3060	+53
Tell_City	87	47	63	-6	7.93	5		39.84	+14.81	63	3716	+232
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	85	41	60	-5	1.49	3		26.78	+3.98	57	3182	+326
Greensburg	83	42	60	-5	1.47	5		31.08	+8.06	66	3223	+305
Scottsburg	87	38	60	-6	2.80	4		33.52	+10.13	72	3312	+79

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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Prepare Grain Bins Now for Fall Harvest (Continued)

especially in bins with difficult to clean areas and/or in bins with a history of insect problems. For empty-bin insecticide treatments that are applied as a liquid, allow a minimum of 24 hours for the sprays to dry before loading grain into the bin.

Registered empty-bin insecticides include: Diacon II (methoprene (an insect growth regulator that only impacts immature insects)), Tempo (cyfluthrin), Storcide II (chlorpyrifos methyl plus deltamethrin), and Insecto, Protect-It, Perma-Guard and others (diatomaceous earth and/or silicon dioxide). Refer to the individual product labels for lists of insects controlled and application directions. If a bin is known to be heavily infested with insects, an empty-bin fumigation may be required to knock down insect populations before applying one of the above insecticides. The most readily available product for this purpose is phosphine gas producing materials

such as aluminum phosphide and magnesium phosphide. Phosphine is an extremely toxic material and fumigations should be conducted by trained, experienced, licensed applicators.

Finally, one last measure one might take to reduce the chance of insect infestation is to apply a perimeter spray around the base and up the outside walls of the bin about 15 feet. This may only be necessary in areas where grain infesting insect movement has been observed on the outsides of the storage bins. There are several synthetic pyrethroids (cyfluthrin, deltamethrin, permethrin, resmethrin, etc.) that can be used for this purpose as long as they do not come in contact with the grain.

Curtis Young, Crop Observation and Recommendation Network (C.O.R.N. Newsletter by The Agronomic Crops Team, The Ohio State University.

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