



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 1

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Harvest of both corn and soybeans is gaining momentum especially in northern and central areas of the state, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Southern portions of the state are lagging behind in harvest due to excessive precipitation. The percent of corn acreage harvested is about 8 days behind the 5-year average, and soybean acreage harvested is about 13 days behind the 5-year average.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 3.7 days suitable for field work. **Corn condition** is rated 73 percent good to excellent compared with 47 percent last year at this time. Seventy-three percent of the corn acreage is now **mature** compared with 87 percent last year and 82 percent for the 5-year average. Ten percent of the corn acreage is now **harvested** compared with 19 percent for both last year and the 5-year average.

**Soybean condition** is rated 74 percent good to excellent compared with 55 percent last year. Seventy-six percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 94 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. Six percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 21 percent last year and 24 percent for the 5-year average.

Five percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **planted** compared with 10 percent last year and 13 percent for the 5-year average. **Tobacco harvest** is now 75 percent complete compared with 83 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. Some producers have been able to take fourth and even fifth **cuttings** of hay.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture** condition is rated 9 percent excellent, 58 percent good, 27 percent fair, 5 percent poor and 1 percent very poor. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

### CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn Mature	73	59	87	82
Corn Harvested	10	5	19	19
Soybeans Shedding Lvs	76	57	94	89
Soybeans Mature	41	19	75	68
Soybeans Harvested	6	2	21	24
Winter Wheat Planted	5	2	10	13
Winter Wheat Emerged	1	N/A	1	2
Tobacco Harvested	75	60	83	89

### CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Corn	2	5	20	54	19
Soybeans	1	5	20	56	18
Pasture	1	5	27	58	9

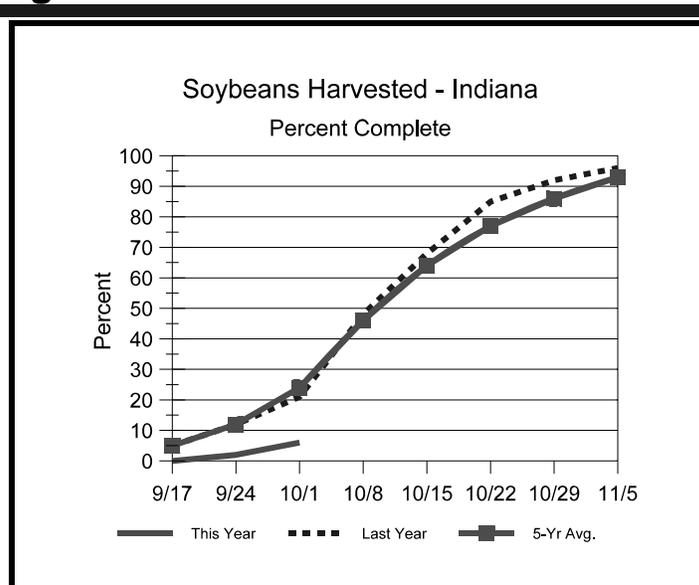
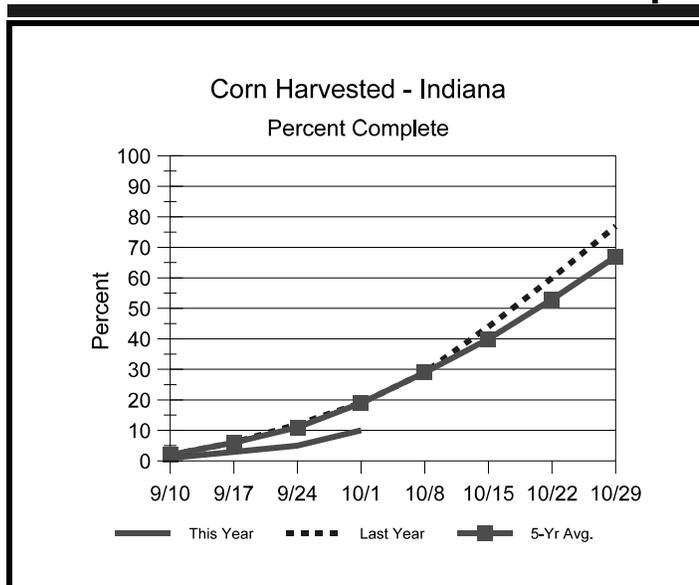
### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	2
Short	1	1	10
Adequate	75	66	79
Surplus	24	33	9
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	1	0	10
Short	4	5	23
Adequate	78	78	63
Surplus	17	17	4
<b>Days Suitable</b>	3.7	2.8	4.6

### CONTACT INFORMATION

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## Crop Progress



### Other Agricultural Comments And News

#### Fall Applied Herbicides for Corn and Soybean in 2006

- Trying to make the decision?
- When would I apply herbicides in the fall?
- How does the winter effect fall applied herbicides?
- What do I use for some of the major winter annuals?
- Fall applied programs for Indiana

For those of you that use fall applied herbicide programs you are probably thinking about what might be available this year for products. For those of you who have not used a fall applied program before, you might be wondering if it is a good fit for you.

#### Trying to make the decision?

##### Pros

The adoption of no-till and the recent mild winters have appeared to increase the amount of winter annual weeds in the Midwest. Many fields have a mat of chickweed, purple deadnettle, henbit, and whitlow grass in the spring. Two weeds that have become increasingly problematic are dandelion and cress leaf groundsel (butterweed). Both dandelion (Northeast Indiana) and cress leaf groundsel (Southern Indiana) can turn fields yellow in the spring. Research has demonstrated that dandelion can be more sensitive to effective herbicides when applied after a light frost. However, this would make for a small window of application in many years and possibly jeopardize control. Some biennials, such as musk thistle and poison hemlock were also bad this spring. Perennials such as common pokeweed also appeared to be on the increase these past couple of years. Many of these plants are often controlled more effectively in the fall, becoming less responsive to herbicides in the spring once they have started to bloom and increase in size.

A mat of vegetation in the spring can slow the drying and warming of the soil before planting thus delaying planting. In Indiana we also often have to deal with wet springs making it difficult to apply timely spring burndowns delaying planting further. In a few cases, planting has to be done into a mat of winter annuals and/or summer annuals coming up in the spring or we use aggressive tillage to dry the soil, resulting in added cost, soil compaction, and fields prone to erosion if heavy rains fall soon after tillage. Thus, utilization of a fall herbicide application can be effective in providing winter annual free fields in the spring or and in most cases provide a wider window for planting.

Some research suggests that a field heavy with winter annual weeds can attract pests. Some winter annual weeds can serve as alternate hosts to soybean cyst nematode. Research being conducted at Purdue University is presently investigating optimum timing of fall applied herbicides to interfere with the nematode/weed interaction.

##### Cons

Fall applied programs may not be for everybody. If you are on highly erodible land and are not using a cover crop to prevent erosion it would not be beneficial in the long term to use a fall applied program.

In some cases, use of an inappropriate fall applied program can lead to needing a burndown in the spring, increasing costs and time inputs. The winter months that follow can have an effect on the germination patterns of the winter annuals and the persistence of the that follow can have an effect on the germination patterns of the winter annuals and the persistence of the herbicide in the soil if a residual herbicide is used. Winters that are wet and mild can increase the microbial activity thus speed the break down of the herbicide in the soil.

(Continued on Page 4)

# Weather Information Table

**Week ending Sunday October 1, 2006**

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2006 thru October 1, 2006				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
							Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	78	34	55	-7	0.36	4		25.88	+3.67	63	2925	-116
Francesville	75	37	54	-6	0.23	5		33.06	+10.57	78	2818	+29
Valparaiso_AP_I	73	37	55	-6	0.57	3		15.67	-8.50	50	2898	+121
Wanatah	75	37	53	-7	1.00	5	61	22.45	-0.89	67	2616	-34
Winamac	75	38	54	-7	0.43	3	55	26.27	+3.78	64	2848	+59
<b>North Central(2)</b>												
Plymouth	74	41	55	-7	0.38	5		23.30	+0.28	70	2731	-203
South_Bend	71	41	55	-6	0.49	5		26.51	+4.14	73	2867	+117
Young_America	78	38	57	-5	0.17	4		26.22	+4.43	73	2943	+57
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Columbia_City	73	40	54	-5	0.59	5	57	24.37	+2.50	77	2685	+60
Fort_Wayne	77	40	56	-5	0.84	5		24.62	+4.64	71	2902	+18
<b>West Central(4)</b>												
Greencastle	79	38	57	-7	0.25	1		30.01	+4.76	70	2914	-342
Perrysville	80	37	58	-4	0.08	1	59	23.36	-0.30	70	3223	+195
Spencer_Ag	80	41	57	-4	0.03	1		30.66	+5.34	75	3119	+66
Terre_Haute_AFB	81	38	58	-6	0.09	3		21.68	-2.18	76	3301	+70
W_Lafayette_6NW	79	34	56	-5	0.14	3	60	25.48	+3.28	78	3024	+153
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	78	44	59	-4	0.23	3		26.41	+4.15	76	3317	+115
Greenfield	78	40	57	-6	1.16	4		33.36	+9.04	79	2987	-94
Indianapolis_AP	79	41	59	-4	0.42	2		26.13	+3.87	77	3347	+145
Indianapolis_SE	77	39	57	-6	0.52	2		27.06	+4.36	76	2961	-236
Tipton_Ag	78	37	56	-4	0.38	4	60	28.69	+6.08	79	2791	+8
<b>East Central(6)</b>												
Farmland	77	39	56	-5	1.07	5	61	26.95	+4.97	80	2747	+30
New_Castle	78	37	56	-4	0.52	4		28.72	+5.46	74	2798	+13
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	83	43	61	-4	0.11	3		35.84	+13.37	63	3826	+114
Freelandville	82	43	59	-4	0.67	2		21.33	-2.08	60	3494	+156
Shoals	82	38	57	-6	0.90	3		35.24	+9.99	69	3327	+89
Stendal	83	45	62	-2	0.14	2		37.50	+12.36	65	3878	+380
Vincennes_5NE	84	43	60	-3	0.19	3	60	29.92	+6.51	73	3600	+262
<b>South Central(8)</b>												
Leavenworth	78	43	59	-4	0.78	3		40.38	+14.90	83	3446	+231
Oolitic	79	39	57	-5	0.15	2	61	27.52	+3.37	70	3110	+19
Tell_City	81	44	60	-5	0.59	1		43.03	+17.30	64	3792	+203
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	79	39	57	-4	0.25	2		27.03	+3.62	59	3235	+300
Greensburg	78	39	59	-3	0.11	2		31.19	+7.54	68	3284	+282
Scottsburg	80	40	60	-4	0.41	3		33.93	+9.84	75	3383	+58

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 Herbicide for Corn and Soybean 2006 (Continued)

Fields that have heavy common lambsquarter and giant ragweed pressure may require the use of a burndown in the spring under the following conditions. The use of a nonresidual herbicides or residual herbicides that do not provide good residual activity on common lambsquarter and giant ragweed in the fall will can provide good control of the winter annuals, but allow the soil to warm more quickly in the spring, thus summer annuals will emerge earlier in the spring.

In a few cases the use of a specific product will lock you into using a specific crop the following year. For example, the use of Canopy EX requires that soybean be planted the following year. The use of Simazine 4L requires that only corn be planted the following year.

One final con that was given to me at a field one year is that some producers winterize their spaying equipment before any chance of overnight frosts. The concern of having fluids freeze over night in the equipment's plumbing could lead to extra time and money costs.

### **When would I apply the herbicides in the fall?**

Several fall applied herbicides have fairly large application windows allowing weed size to be the timing criteria for application. Basis or Canopy EX can be applied anytime after harvest to before the ground freezes when weeds are less than 3 inches tall or 3 inches in diameter, but before the weeds bloom. Princep can also be applied after harvest to weeds less than 2 inches tall/wide. When winter annuals get larger, tank mixing of 2,4-D or glyphosate is common practice. The use of 2,4-D products and glyphosate products also have wide windows of application. The window of application generally depends on weed species and size. All herbicide programs should be applied before the ground freezes. This is for two reasons; 1) winter annuals have essentially shut down at this time and any

herbicide application would have very little effect and 2) the possibility of off site movement of the herbicide increases when they are applied to frozen ground.

### **How does the winter effect fall applied herbicides?**

After applying a fall applied herbicide program the winter weather will have some effect on both the herbicides that have residual activity and those that don't. In the case of residual herbicides, mild wet winters promote microbial breakdown of herbicides resulting in reduced activity in the spring possibly requiring additional weed control efforts. On the flip side, a cold dry winter will reverse this effect. A mild winter can also have an effect on non-residual herbicides. Germination of winter annuals can still occur after an application in a mild winter also resulting needed efforts in the spring.

### **What do I use for some of the major winter annuals?**

The use of 2,4-D is common, but it more than likely is combined with something else to provide a broader spectrum of control. Alone, 2,4-D is not highly effective on common chickweed and can be inconsistent on cress leaf groundsel (butterweed) once it starts to bolt. In most cases, the addition of Basis, Canopy EX (before soybean), Express, glyphosate, Simazine (before corn) or Valor are combined with 2,4-D to increase control of several of the winter annuals. Glyphosate products such as Roundup, Glyphomax, Touchdown, are often used in tank mixes due to glyphosate's broad spectrum weed control and efficacy on many perennials. Below is a list of herbicides and/or tank mix options that are effective on many of the winter annuals that we have to deal with in Indiana. In order to view this listing, go to: [http://128.210.99.160/entomology/ext/targets/p&c/PandC2006/PandC23\\_2006.pdf](http://128.210.99.160/entomology/ext/targets/p&c/PandC2006/PandC23_2006.pdf), page 5.

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