



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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Released: October 23, 2006  
Vol. 56, No. 43

## **CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22**

### **AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY**

Heavy rains during the week slowed or halted field activities in many areas of the state, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Corn and soybean harvest made some progress in fields that were dry enough to support heavy equipment. Stalk quality in corn is becoming an issue as lodging is evident in many fields. Emergence of winter wheat has been slow due to the cool, wet weather.

### **FIELD CROPS REPORT**

There were 2.7 **days suitable for field work**. **Corn condition** is rated 72 percent good to excellent compared with 56 percent last year at this time. Thirty-seven percent of the corn acreage is now **harvested** compared with 60 percent for last year and 53 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 32 percent of the corn acreage is harvested in the north, 32 percent in the central region, and 57 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging about 20 percent.

Fifty-eight percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 85 percent last year and 77 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 54 percent of the soybean acreage is harvested in the north, 67 percent in the central region, and 48 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging about 13 percent.

Seventy percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **planted** compared with 83 percent for last year and 73 percent for the 5-year average. Twenty-one percent of the winter wheat acreage has **emerged** compared with 47 percent for last year and 40 percent for the 5-year average.

### **LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT**

**Pasture** condition is rated 9 percent excellent, 58 percent good, 27 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
	Percent			
Corn Harvested	37	28	60	53
Soybeans Harvested	58	49	85	77
Winter Wheat Planted	70	54	83	73
Winter Wheat Emerged	21	6	47	40

### **CROP CONDITION TABLE**

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	Percent				
Corn	2	6	20	52	20
Winter Wheat	1	3	45	49	2
Pasture	2	4	27	58	9

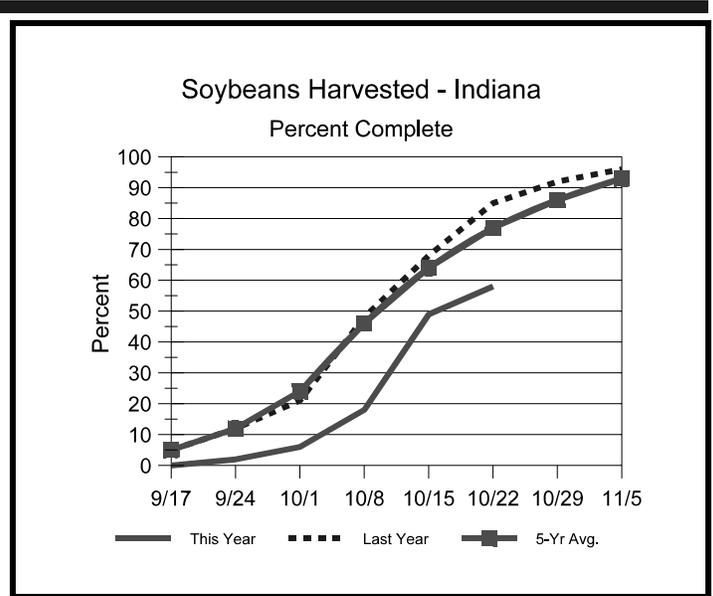
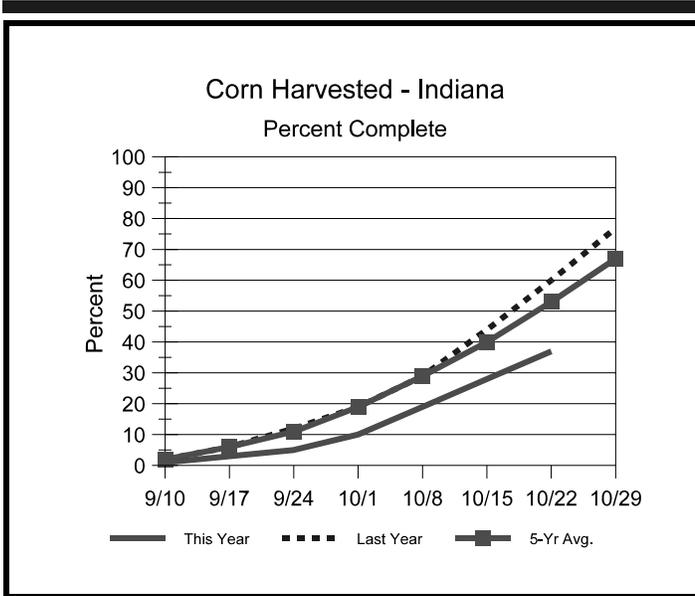
### **SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE**

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	3
Short	1	3	19
Adequate	58	85	70
Surplus	41	12	8
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	1	9
Short	2	3	29
Adequate	75	84	59
Surplus	23	12	3
<b>Days Suitable</b>	2.7	5.3	5.0

### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

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# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### Soybean Rust Found in Southwest Indiana Counties

Asian soybean rust has been found in Indiana for the first time, but poses no threat to Indiana soybean producers this year.

Because more than 90 percent of Indiana soybeans already have been harvested or have at least reached maturity, there isn't much green, leafy plant tissue remaining for rust to infect, said Greg Shaner, Purdue University Extension plant pathologist.

"The soybean rust fungus only survives on living host plants, so here in the temperate region where we have winter and killing frost, it will be eradicated," Shaner said. "So the soybean rust fungus will only survive in North America in the far South -- Florida, perhaps along the Gulf Coast and maybe northeastern Mexico. It just depends on how far south the frost extends."

In order for soybean rust to return to the Midwest, the spores would need to build up again in regions where no killing frost existed, and winds would have to carry the spores

northward, Shaner said. Thus, spores are no more likely to return next year than they were before the find.

The latest instances of soybean rust were confirmed today (10/18) by the U.S. Department of Agriculture from fields of double-crop soybeans in Knox and Posey counties. This find most likely originated from the same introduction of spores that infected several counties in western Kentucky and southeastern, Illinois.

What this means for Indiana soybean producers is that if soybean rust returns to the Midwest in future growing seasons, the process for identification will move much more quickly.

The federal government asks that once a state first finds soybean rust, plant samples are sent to a lab in Beltsville, Md., for confirmation. Once this one-time process is completed, a state can diagnose future finds on its own and can immediately get word to growers.

(Continued on Page 4)

# Weather Information Table

## Week ending Sunday October 22, 2006

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2006 thru				
	Temperature						4 in	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	71	28	48	-5	1.71	4		28.93	+5.03	72	3055	-130
Francesville	68	32	48	-4	2.08	4		36.41	+12.10	87	2924	+13
Valparaiso_AP_I	65	34	49	-4	1.06	3		18.42	-7.91	58	3011	+97
Wanatah	66	27	47	-4	2.00	6	51	26.74	+1.51	79	2698	-68
Winamac	67	31	49	-3	1.85	4	48	29.83	+5.52	72	2954	+43
<b>North Central(2)</b>												
Plymouth	66	28	49	-4	1.73	5		26.80	+1.70	79	2833	-233
South_Bend	65	42	51	+0	1.74	4		29.84	+5.40	83	2978	+105
Young_America	69	37	50	-2	1.89	3		29.42	+5.76	80	3075	+66
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Columbia_City	64	28	49	-2	1.81	4	48	27.83	+4.21	86	2779	+40
Fort_Wayne	63	39	51	+0	2.21	4		27.92	+6.26	79	3023	+4
<b>West Central(4)</b>												
Greencastle	67	28	49	-5	3.07	4		34.36	+7.12	77	3043	-379
Perrysville	72	34	50	-3	1.91	3	49	26.89	+1.52	76	3382	+208
Spencer_Ag	68	30	50	-2	2.69	4		34.36	+7.15	82	3258	+63
Terre_Haute_AFB	69	36	52	-3	2.38	4		24.78	-0.86	84	3463	+68
W_Lafayette_6NW	70	30	49	-3	1.69	3	52	28.22	+4.22	85	3149	+143
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	67	39	52	-2	2.42	5		29.65	+5.66	85	3476	+115
Greenfield	67	29	50	-4	2.67	6		37.05	+10.77	89	3119	-111
Indianapolis_AP	67	38	52	-2	2.40	4		29.36	+5.37	84	3513	+152
Indianapolis_SE	67	28	49	-5	2.30	4		30.21	+5.63	82	3090	-265
Tipton_Ag	66	30	48	-3	2.47	4	51	32.19	+7.50	87	2907	+0
<b>East Central(6)</b>												
Farmland	65	27	49	-2	3.15	5	53	31.31	+7.64	89	2860	+26
New_Castle	67	29	50	-2	2.71	3		32.55	+7.34	83	2922	+15
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	73	37	54	-2	2.89	5		38.74	+14.38	69	4026	+116
Freelandville	68	32	51	-4	2.68	2		24.23	-1.09	64	3658	+149
Shoals	71	28	50	-4	3.17	3		38.60	+11.24	75	3472	+70
Stendal	74	32	53	-2	3.29	4		40.82	+13.75	70	4066	+392
Vincennes_5NE	71	31	53	-2	2.91	3	54	32.99	+7.67	78	3772	+263
<b>South Central(8)</b>												
Leavenworth	71	34	52	-3	3.38	3		43.94	+16.41	89	3610	+232
Oolitic	67	26	50	-4	3.41	3	53	31.83	+5.48	76	3251	+13
Tell_City	75	32	54	-3	3.21	4		46.27	+18.61	69	3979	+190
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	67	30	52	+0	2.57	3		31.39	+6.02	65	3381	+312
Greensburg	69	31	51	-1	2.55	2		34.47	+8.93	73	3436	+290
Scottsburg	70	28	51	-4	2.27	3		36.31	+10.23	80	3533	+40

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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## Soybean Rust Found in Southwest Indiana Counties (Continued)

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From this latest confirmation, researchers were able to learn more about how soybean rust spreads.

"Perhaps the most important thing we have learned from the appearance of soybean rust in Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana is that southerly winds can carry spores long distances," Shaner said. "Winds carried these spores more than 500 miles before they landed, and these were still viable after the long journey."

For more information on soybean rust, visit the Purdue Plant and Pest Diagnostic Lab Web site at [http://www.ppd.l.purdue.edu/PPDL/soybean\\_rust.html](http://www.ppd.l.purdue.edu/PPDL/soybean_rust.html) or call the Purdue soybean rust hotline at (866) 458-RUST (7878).

Written Wednesday, October 18, 2006, Ag Answers - Business and Science of Agriculture, An Ohio State Extension and Purdue Extension Partnership.

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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. Periodicals/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.