USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 3

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Farmers had a good week to spray herbicides, apply nitrogen to corn and cut and bale hay, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Rain showers were very spotty over the weekend, with topsoil becoming very short in some areas. Low yields continue to be reported for first cuttings of hay. Winter wheat is turning color in some central and southern areas, and harvest will be soon to follow. Transplanting of tobacco is taking place in southern counties.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 6.4 **days suitable for field work**. Ninety-seven percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 79 percent last year and 78 percent for the 5-year average. Ninety-six percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 71 percent last year and 74 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 98 percent of the soybeans have been planted in the north, 99 percent in the central region, and 90 percent in the south. Eighty-three percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 47 percent last year and 54 percent for the 5-year average.

Ninety-six percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **headed** compared with 98 percent for last year and 95 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 36 percent good to excellent compared to 77 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week included: scouting fields, preparing equipment for wheat harvest, applying nitrogen to corn, cleaning and storing planting equipment, spraying herbicides, cutting and baling hay, mowing roadsides and ditches, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 2% excellent, 40% good, 42% fair, 13% poor, and 3% very poor. Pastures continue to deteriorate due to dry weather. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Emerged	97	87	79	78
Soybeans Planted	96	89	71	74
Soybeans Emerged	83	56	47	54
Winter Wheat Headed	96	85	98	95
Alfalfa First Cutting	75	49	34	42

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Corn	1	5	23	59	12
Soybean	1	6	29	55	9
Winter Wheat	5	16	43	33	3
Pasture	3	13	42	40	2

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	15	7	0
Short	41	37	2
Adequate	43	54	64
Surplus	1	2	34
Subsoil			
Very Short	7	3	0
Short	30	24	2
Adequate	62	71	68
Surplus	1	2	30
Days Suitable	6.4	6.2	3.7

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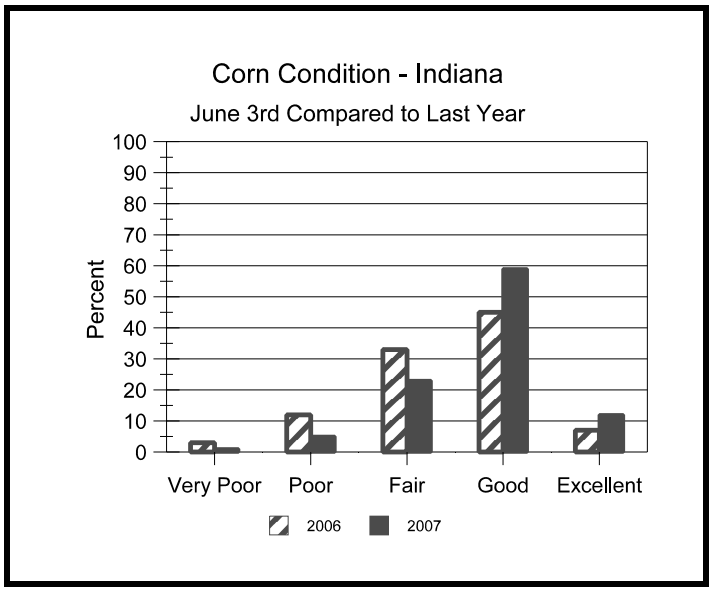
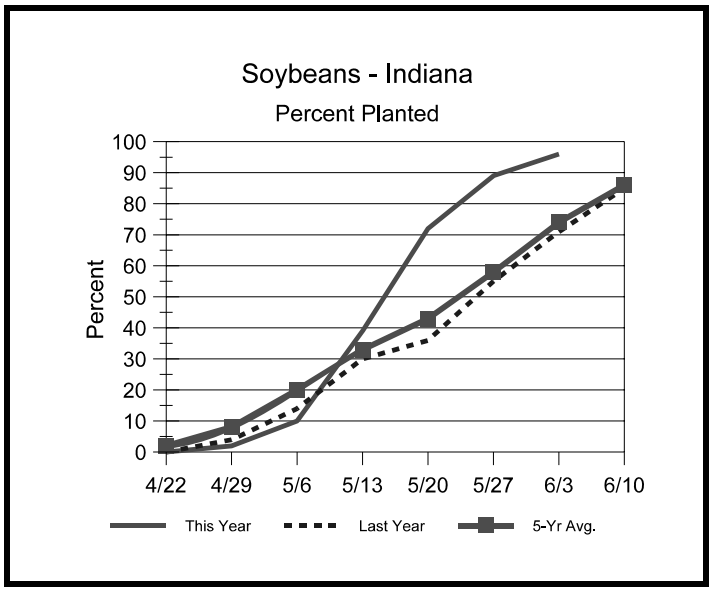
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Glyphosate Resistance in Giant Ragweed Part II: Managing Postemergence Glyphosate Applications

Because there is a range in the response of giant ragweed to glyphosate among fields, our recommendations for management of postemergence glyphosate applications are based on whether there is a history of control problems in the field. The guidelines listed below are based on the assumption that the field was weedfree at the time of planting, through use of tillage or an effective preplant burndown treatment. No-till fields where the crop was not started under weedfree conditions should be treated as soon as possible with the maximum allowable postemergence use rate, before giant ragweed become any larger.

Roundup Ready soybean fields without a history of giant ragweed control problems: Apply glyphosate at a rate of 0.75 lb ae/A when the largest ragweed plants in the field are less than 10 inches tall. Increase the rate to 1.5 lbs ae/A where plants are larger than 10 inches. Follow with a second glyphosate application at 0.75 lb ae/A 3 to 4 weeks later as necessary, to control late emergers or plants that were not killed by the first application.

Roundup Ready soybean fields with a history of giant ragweed control problems: Apply glyphosate at a rate of 1.5 lb ae/A when the largest ragweed plants in the field are less than 10 inches tall. Follow with a second application of glyphosate at 0.75 lb ae/A 3 to 4 weeks later. The second application is mandatory, not optional, in fields with a history of control problems.

Roundup Ready corn fields without a history of giant ragweed control problems: Apply glyphosate at a rate of 0.75 lb ae/A when the largest ragweed plants in the field are less than 10 inches tall. Increase the rate to 1.1 lbs ae/A where plants are larger than 10 inches. Consider a mixture of glyphosate with dicamba, Distinct, Hornet, Status, Callisto or Impact to improve control of large plants and reduce selection for resistance. Where corn is less than about 12 inches tall at the time of the first postemergence glyphosate application, it is possible that a second application of 0.75 lb ae/A may be needed to control late-emerging plants.

Roundup Ready corn fields with a history of giant ragweed control problems: Apply a mixture of glyphosate (1.1 lb ae/A) plus one of the following: dicamba, Status, Distinct, or Hornet. Giant ragweed plants should be less than 10 inches tall at the time of application. Where corn is less than about 12 inches tall at the time of the first postemergence glyphosate application, it is possible that a second application may be needed to control late-emerging plants.

Resources available on giant ragweed management include the following:

2007 Weed Control Guide for Ohio and Indiana, especially the section on giant ragweed in the "Problem Weeds" section (p 179).

The fact sheet, "Management of giant ragweed in Roundup Ready soybean fields with a history of poor control", available at many OSU county extension offices and online at: http://agcrops.osu.edu/weeds/documents/girwfactfinal.pdf.

A new publication in the Glyphosate, Weeds, and Crops series, "Management of giant ragweed", available online at http://agcrops.osu.edu/weeds/documents/

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 3, 2007

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2007 thru June 3, 2007				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	93	59	73	+7	0.28	2		6.39	-1.52	17	687	+131
Francesville	87	54	73	+8	0.23	2		6.39	-1.21	20	650	+161
Valparaiso_AP_I	87	51	73	+8	0.00	0		4.40	-3.83	16	659	+197
Wanatah	87	50	72	+9	0.16	3	74	7.84	+0.03	21	586	+173
Winamac	88	53	73	+8	0.43	3	72	6.96	-0.64	20	650	+161
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	89	51	72	+7	0.99	3		8.07	+0.02	23	604	+91
South_Bend	87	49	73	+9	0.45	2		6.62	-0.79	20	666	+226
Young_America	89	59	74	+8	0.15	4		5.18	-2.41	18	719	+233
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	90	52	73	+9	0.16	3	68	4.92	-2.62	22	591	+181
Fort_Wayne	91	57	74	+9	0.42	2		5.08	-2.09	23	692	+227
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	86	59	72	+4	0.45	1		6.07	-2.74	17	681	+75
Perrysville	90	60	74	+8	0.13	1	80	5.14	-3.19	18	825	+287
Spencer_Ag	88	59	73	+7	0.62	3		7.45	-1.79	20	718	+177
Terre_Haute_AFB	88	60	74	+7	0.36	2		5.99	-2.74	19	806	+206
W_Lafayette_6NW	89	60	74	+8	1.53	2	75	8.13	+0.17	19	739	+247
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	87	62	74	+7	0.35	2		5.94	-2.12	19	821	+232
Greenfield	88	60	74	+8	0.20	2		6.56	-2.09	25	741	+201
Indianapolis_AP	88	63	75	+8	0.30	1		5.50	-2.56	20	835	+246
Indianapolis_SE	87	59	73	+7	1.36	2		8.59	+0.10	21	741	+174
Tipton_Ag	88	60	73	+8	0.29	4	73	5.06	-3.02	22	674	+221
East Central(6)												
Farmland	89	59	73	+10	0.45	3	73	5.77	-1.99	21	654	+217
New_Castle	88	60	74	+9	0.12	2		6.91	-1.99	18	697	+247
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	89	62	75	+6	1.23	3		7.56	-1.60	20	940	+180
Freelandville	88	63	75	+7	0.37	3		4.98	-4.35	20	861	+228
Shoals	89	59	74	+7	0.18	1		7.06	-2.75	19	790	+181
Stendal	89	65	76	+7	0.26	2		6.46	-3.63	18	979	+290
Vincennes_5NE	90	62	75	+7	0.86	4	75	5.57	-3.76	21	908	+275
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	89	63	76	+9	0.11	2		7.40	-2.42	22	863	+249
Oolitic	88	60	73	+7	0.22	2	75	6.55	-2.69	17	738	+178
Tell_City	89	64	76	+8	0.00	0		7.26	-2.76	15	949	+243
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	90	54	74	+9	0.53	1		5.49	-3.39	16	791	+295
Greensburg	88	62	75	+10	0.26	1		6.18	-3.07	19	825	+277
Scottsburg	92	57	75	+8	0.10	1		8.11	-0.92	18	841	+206

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.

The above weather information is provided by AWIS, Inc.
For detailed ag weather forecasts and data visit the AWIS home page at
www.awis.com

Glyphosate Resistance in Giant Ragweed Part II: Managing Postemergence Glyphosate Applications (Continued)

GWC-12.pdf. We will eventually have a supply of these to distribute at no charge.

Readers can subscribe electronically to this newsletter by sending an e-mail message to: corn-out-on@postoffice.ag.ohio-state.edu or by signing up online. Contact your local Ohio State University Extension Office or e-mail labarge.1@osu.edu if you have problems subscribing.

C.O.R.N. is a summary of crop observations, related information, and appropriate recommendations for Ohio Crop Producers and Industry. C.O.R.N. is produced by the Ohio State University Extension Agronomy Team, State Specialists at The Ohio State University and Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center. C.O.R.N. Questions are directed to State Specialists, Extension Associates, and Agents associated with Ohio State University Extension and the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center at The Ohio State University.

Mark Loux and Jeff Stachler, Ohio State University Horticulture & Crop Science Department, C.O.R.N. (Crop Observation and Recommendation Network) Newsletter 2007-15, May 30, 2007 - June 5, 2007. In order to view Part I of this article, go to http://corn.osu.edu/index.php#C .

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