



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 24

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Farmers made excellent progress planting corn and soybeans, taking advantage of the favorable weather conditions, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Planting of corn is running about 15 days later than last year and 19 days behind the average pace while planting of soybeans is about 6 days later than last year and 16 days behind the 5-year average. Many producers were using rotary hoes to break up the crusted topsoil in previously planted corn and soybean fields. The first cutting of hay began during the week. Tobacco was being set in southern counties.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were **4.9 days suitable for field work** during the week. Fifty-five percent of the intended **corn** acreage has been **planted** compared with 76 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 71 percent has been planted in the north, 48 percent in the central region, and 36 percent in the south. Twenty-one percent of the corn crop has **emerged** compared with 51 percent last year and 72 percent for the 5-year average. Twenty-five percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 36 percent last year and 64 percent for the 5-year average. Four percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 9 percent last year and 36 percent for the 5-year average.

Seventy-three percent of the **winter wheat** is **headed** compared with 57 percent last year and 75 percent for the 5-year average. **Winter wheat condition** is rated 77 percent good to excellent compared with 73 percent last year at this time.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 77 percent good to excellent. Livestock are reported to be in mostly good condition. Muddy conditions in feedlots and pastures have finally started to subside.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
Percent				
Corn Planted	55	24	76	89
Corn Emerged	21	8	51	72
Soybeans Planted	25	6	36	64
Soybeans Emerged	4	NA	9	36
Winter Wheat Headed	73	39	57	75

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Pasture	1	3	19	52	25
Winter Wheat	1	3	19	57	20

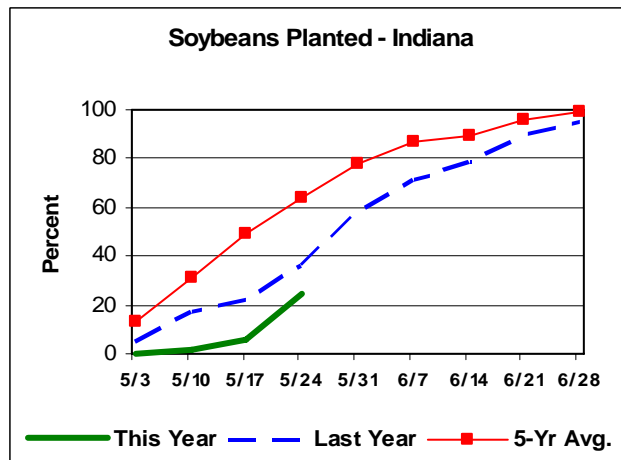
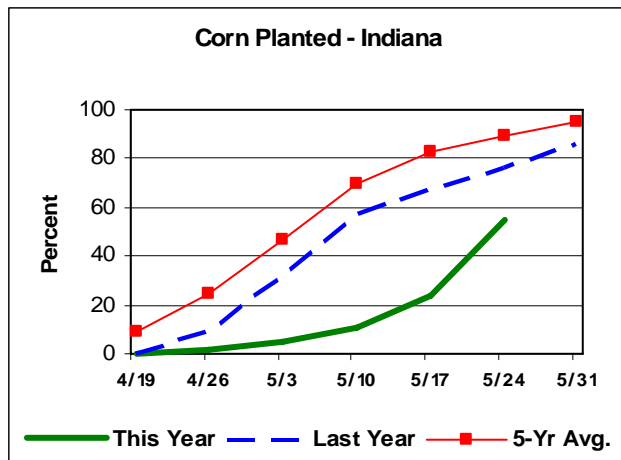
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	2	0	1
Adequate	66	27	58
Surplus	32	73	41
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	1	1	1
Adequate	68	43	60
Surplus	31	56	39
Days Suitable	4.9	1.7	3.0

CONTACT INFORMATION

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

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Wet Weather, Should You Be Concerned About Nitrogen Loss?

The wet weather continues and many may be concerned about the risk of nitrogen loss. Some areas of the state have seen sizable rainfall amounts that can increase the risk of leaching or denitrification, but the question is should you be concerned about nitrogen loss? At this point in the season, we would not be overly concerned if you applied anhydrous ammonia as your nitrogen source. As mentioned in a previous CORN article (<http://corn.osu.edu/story.php?setissueID=33&storyID=120>), anhydrous ammonia is efficient because it is fairly resistant to microbial oxidation due to its fumigant properties; it eliminates the bacteria responsible for nitrification, which is the conversion of ammonium to nitrate, near the band of application. Thus, that material can be in the field for a week or two prior to conversion to nitrate. Additionally, the speed of microbial oxidation is a function of soil temperature. At this point in the growing season, soil temperatures are relatively cool, especially this year. We have computed the growing degree days for soil temperatures between April 1 and May 17 for the last 27 years, and we found that currently we quite a bit behind compared to the long-term average. This is especially true for western and northeastern Ohio.

For fields that may have received dry urea fertilizer, we would be a little more concerned, but only if the field was waterlogged for at least a day. Those few fields that may have received a sizable amount of urea-ammonium nitrate (UAN – liquid 28) would be at a little more risk of loss due to the application of nitrate especially if waterlogged for a day or more. Fortunately, soil temperatures are in our favor as the rainy days were associated with cold fronts. This should minimize the risk of denitrification which is our greatest risk of nitrogen loss early in the season (except on very coarse textured or sandy soils that leach nitrate easily).

Our recommendation is evaluate your crops over the next couple of weeks as soil and air temperatures increase and look for any visual symptoms of nitrogen deficiency (general chlorosis or yellowing). If you are still concerned, you can use the tool we developed a few years ago for evaluating the risk of nitrogen loss (<http://corn.osu.edu/story.php?setissueID=239&storyID=1493>).

Dr. Robert Mullen, Extension Specialist, and Keith Diedrick, Ohio State University, Dept. of Natural Resources, 1680 Madison Ave, Wooster, OH 44691.

(Additional Article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday May 24, 2009

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation April 1, 2009 thru May 24, 2009					
	Air				Precip.			Avg	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Temperature				Total	Days	4in	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
Northwest (1)													
Chalmers_5W	86	38	63	-2	0.16	1		9.60	+2.92	23	324	-64	
Francesville	84	36	63	+1	0.00	0		7.76	+1.40	21	301	-34	
Valparaiso_AP_I	84	37	63	+3	0.00	0		7.78	+0.87	21	329	+15	
Wanatah	86	34	63	+3	0.00	0	67	8.53	+1.92	22	267	-4	
Winamac	84	36	63	+1	0.06	1		7.81	+1.45	25	325	-10	
North Central(2)													
Plymouth	86	36	63	-1	0.05	1		7.56	+0.78	28	293	-60	
South_Bend	83	34	64	+4	0.01	1		6.55	+0.29	22	347	+52	
Young_America	85	37	66	+4	0.00	0		9.48	+3.13	20	362	+32	
Northeast (3)													
Fort_Wayne	85	35	63	+2	0.00	0		7.62	+1.60	23	366	+55	
Kendallville	85	37	64	+4	0.00	0		6.01	-0.13	24	349	+52	
West Central(4)													
Greencastle	84	33	60	-5	0.03	1		14.27	+6.87	25	368	-60	
Perrysville	87	38	65	+2	0.00	0	66	12.10	+5.11	22	422	+49	
Spencer_Ag	86	36	62	-2	0.00	0		12.69	+4.91	26	399	+21	
Terre_Haute_AFB	87	37	64	+0	0.00	0		10.60	+3.18	22	511	+86	
W_Lafayette_6NW	87	36	65	+4	0.00	0	70	10.96	+4.20	24	384	+48	
Central (5)													
Eagle_Creek_AP	85	40	65	+1	0.00	0		11.00	+4.18	25	466	+52	
Greenfield	86	37	63	-2	0.00	0		13.15	+5.73	25	373	+1	
Indianapolis_AP	86	42	66	+3	0.00	0		11.92	+5.10	21	503	+89	
Indianapolis_SE	84	34	64	-1	0.00	0		11.95	+4.70	24	390	-5	
Tipton_Ag	86	35	62	+1	0.00	0	71	11.83	+4.95	26	335	+34	
East Central(6)													
Farmland	86	33	62	+2	0.00	0	66	9.77	+3.31	24	352	+61	
New_Castle	85	36	62	+0	0.00	0		10.23	+2.72	22	335	+36	
Southwest (7)													
Evansville	88	42	67	+0	0.00	0		10.24	+2.48	25	625	+67	
Freelandville	86	42	65	-1	0.00	0		13.01	+5.18	25	486	+35	
Shoals_8S	86	34	62	-3	0.00	0		12.51	+4.28	23	428	-9	
Stendal	87	41	67	+2	0.00	0		12.68	+4.19	24	624	+125	
Vincennes_5NE	89	39	66	+2	0.00	0	68	12.36	+4.53	25	511	+60	
South Central(8)													
Leavenworth	84	40	64	-1	0.26	2		10.16	+1.80	30	517	+74	
Oolitic	86	36	62	-2	0.00	0	66	11.85	+4.08	26	435	+40	
Tell_City	86	45	66	-1	0.00	0		10.88	+2.30	23	569	+54	
Southeast (9)													
Brookville	89	37	64	+2	0.00	0		8.44	+0.94	24	458	+116	
Greensburg	87	38	66	+3	0.00	0		9.80	+1.96	23	489	+105	
Seymour	85	39	63	-2	0.00	0		11.28	+3.82	24	427	+18	

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DFN = Departure From Normal.
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.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com
or call 1-888-798-9955.

Should Seeding Rates Be Changed for Late Corn Plantings?

Past university research indicates that optimal plant populations for early (mid to late April) and late planted (late May to early June) corn are similar. Based on results of these studies, most extension agronomists recommend that final plant populations should not be changed as planting date is delayed. One of the questions I've been asked recently is whether seeding rates should be increased for late planted corn. I'm not aware of studies in the Corn Belt that show consistent yield benefits from increasing plant population in late plantings. If planting is delayed until early June, some Ohio data suggests that certain hybrids are more susceptible to stalk lodging at high populations. In a recent OSU study, effects of early (late April) and late (early to mid June planting dates) plantings on corn response to population (24, 30, 36, and 42,000 plants/A) were investigated at three locations. Results suggested that final stands of 30,000 to 36,000/A were required for optimal yield for the late April plantings. However, for the early to mid June planting dates, the results indicated little benefit from increasing seeding rate and a significant yield loss at plant populations above 30,000 plants/A. For corn planted late, grain yields, averaged across the three locations, were 159, 161, 133, and 138 bu/A at 24, 30, 36, and 42,000 plants/A, respectively. The lack of

response to plant population was related to stalk lodging which ranged from 59% at 24,000 plants/A to 97% at 42,000 plants/A.

In delayed planting situations, use the optimal seeding rates for the yield potential of each field. Recommended seeding rates for early planting dates are often 10% higher than the desired harvest population. However, soil temperatures are usually warmer in late planted fields, and as a result germination and emergence should be more rapid and uniform. So, as planting is delayed, seeding rates may be lowered (decreased to 3 to 5% higher than the desired harvest population) in anticipation of a higher percentage of seed emerging.

References

Nafziger, E.D. 1994. Corn planting date and plant population. *J. Prod. Agric.* 7:59-62.

Nielsen, R.L. and P.R. Thomison. 2002. Late Planted Corn & Seeding Rates. OSU Crop Observation and Reporting Network Newsletter. May 13 - 20, 2002 C.O.R.N. 2002-13 <http://corn.osu.edu/archive/2002/may/02-13.html> [URL verified 5/15/08].

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