USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 7

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Planting of corn and soybeans progressed rapidly on soils that were dry enough to support equipment, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. During the week many farmers were side-dressing corn with nitrogen, spraying herbicides on corn and soybean fields and re-planting drowned out spots. It has been difficult for some farmers to find enough rain-free days in a row to complete their first cutting of hay. Harvest time for winter wheat is rapidly approaching in southern counties as some of the wheat has started to turn color. Some hail damage in wheat fields occurred during the week and a few disease problems have developed.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 3.9 **days suitable for field work** during the week. Ninety percent of the intended **corn** acreage has been **planted** compared with 93 percent last year and 98 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 97 percent has been planted in the north, 92 percent in the central region, and 75 percent in the south. Seventy-two percent of the corn crop has **emerged** compared with 81 percent last year and 92 percent for the 5-year average.

Sixty-nine percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 71 percent last year and 87 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 81 percent has been planted in the north, 74 percent in the central region, and 41 percent in the south. Forty-two percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 48 percent last year and 73 percent for the 5-year average.

Ninety-seven percent of the **winter wheat** is **headed** compared with 97 percent last year and 98 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 76 percent good to excellent compared with 75 percent last year at this time.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 77 percent good to excellent. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Corn Planted	90	78	93	98
Corn Emerged	72	52	81	92
Soybeans Planted	69	50	71	87
Soybeans Emerged	42	21	48	73
Winter Wheat Headed	97	90	97	98
Alfalfa – 1st Cutting	64	42	46	62

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
		Percent			
Corn	1	5	30	53	11
Pasture	2	3	18	50	27
Winter Wheat	1	5	18	54	22

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	3	3	1
Adequate	67	60	50
Surplus	30	37	49
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	2	1	1
Adequate	72	69	55
Surplus	26	30	44
Days Suitable	3.9	4.0	2.6

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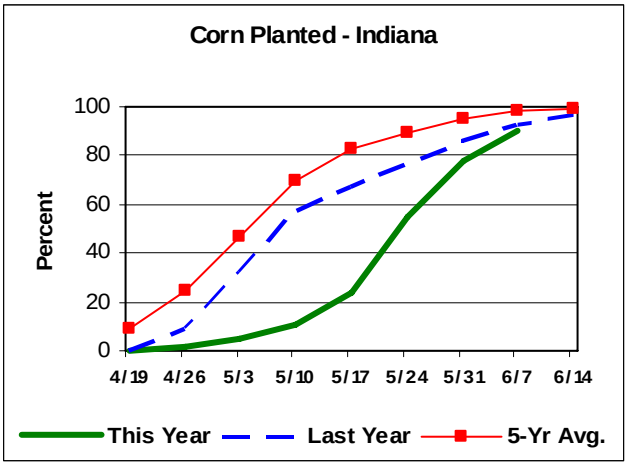
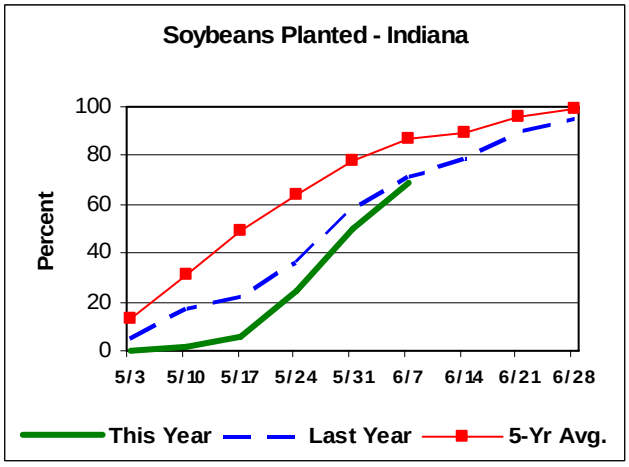
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State /Indiana/





Other Agricultural Comments And News

Nematode Updates, Corn Nematodes

This has been a cool and wet spring, perfect conditions for Needle nematodes to show their damage. Late corn planting will not prevent nematode damage. The nematodes remain active in the soil and wait for the young seedlings, and invade their young roots soon after germination. Young corn seedlings are vulnerable to the tiny nematodes as they aggregate around roots and with the aid of hollow needle-type mouth parts suck the juice out of the corn root. If these weather conditions persist, we anticipate that you will encounter problems from Needle nematode on corn. Needle nematode activity usually starts when soil temperatures reach 50°F and usually ceases when soil temperatures rise above 85°F. If you have noticed patches of stunted young corn seedlings in sandy soil, Needle nematode might be the problem. If you view these symptoms, you may wish to send the entire root system with adjacent soil to the Nematology Laboratory (address below) at Purdue University for analysis, which will rule out nematodes as the cause. Samples must be kept cool and prevented from drying. This is the perfect time to sample for Needle nematodes. They will soon start to disappear as the soil temperature rises. It must be mentioned that wheat and other grass crops are also good hosts for Needle nematode, as well as many other kinds of nematodes that parasitize corn. If you have noticed patches of stunted wheat with clubby abnormal roots, Needle nematode could be the problem. You still have time to sample the wheat in the same way as described for corn and send it to our Nematology Laboratory for analysis.

Two years ago we experienced a possible emergence of another corn nematode called Lance nematode. We received several samples with unusually high numbers of Lance nematodes. These nematodes behave differently from the Needle nematode. While Needle nematodes feed only from outside of the roots, Lance nematode is capable of either feeding from outside of the roots or from the inside after entering the roots. These nematodes are shorter than Needle nematodes but they are large relative to other plant parasitic nematodes that parasitize corn. They are tube-like, and less than 1/16th of inch long. The Lance nematodes are not visible on the root system and they have to be extracted by means of special laboratory procedures. While Needle nematodes disappear when the soil temperature becomes too hot, Lance nematode continues to feed throughout the growing season. Early symptoms, e.g., patches of stunted corn, are similar for both nematodes but corn usually recovers from Needle nematode damage. However, corn suffering from Lance nematode infestation continues to show signs of damage. Often, we are not capable of recovering Needle nematodes when the soil temperature reaches above 85°F, but we can recover Lance nematodes even though the soil temperatures might be high.

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday June 7, 2009

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation April 1, 2009 thru June 7, 2009				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4in Soil Temp	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	89	45	63	-6	1.16	3		11.34	+2.91	30	532	-99
Francesville	87	43	63	-4	0.80	4		8.91	+0.76	26	506	-52
Valparaiso_AP_I	82	42	63	-4	0.51	2		8.63	-0.16	25	525	-4
Wanatah	84	40	62	-4	0.52	3	67	9.89	+1.58	27	452	-27
Winamac	85	44	63	-5	1.44	4		10.26	+2.11	33	528	-30
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	81	42	62	-6	0.36	2		8.98	+0.38	34	487	-98
South_Bend	82	41	63	-3	0.71	3		7.74	-0.19	26	542	+35
Young_America	86	45	65	-2	1.75	3		11.62	+3.55	25	586	+30
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	83	43	63	-5	1.06	4		9.07	+1.42	30	582	+47
Kendallville	80	43	64	-3	1.68	2		8.68	+0.74	30	567	+59
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	87	43	63	-7	0.67	2		15.67	+6.35	32	572	-113
Perrysville	91	46	66	-3	0.35	2	67	12.99	+4.10	28	665	+52
Spencer_Ag	89	45	64	-4	0.31	1		14.81	+5.03	32	633	+18
Terre_Haute_AFB	90	48	67	-3	0.51	2		12.35	+3.14	28	772	+94
W_Lafayette_6NW	93	45	66	-2	2.96	3	72	14.17	+5.73	30	619	+56
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	88	50	66	-4	0.48	1		13.57	+5.06	29	721	+53
Greenfield	87	44	64	-5	0.88	2		15.16	+6.07	31	608	-7
Indianapolis_AP	88	47	67	-3	0.79	2		14.90	+6.39	27	767	+99
Indianapolis_SE	86	43	64	-5	1.40	2		15.41	+6.48	31	623	-22
Tipton_Ag	87	48	64	-4	2.06	3	71	15.57	+7.05	34	554	+31
East Central(6)												
Farmland	86	44	62	-5	0.93	6	67	11.06	+2.76	34	568	+64
New_Castle	88	43	64	-3	0.97	2		11.54	+2.12	27	565	+46
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	91	50	70	-3	0.14	2		13.17	+3.52	31	925	+75
Freelandville	89	52	68	-3	0.14	2		15.76	+5.91	32	753	+39
Shoals_8S	90	43	65	-5	0.45	2		14.62	+4.25	30	672	-14
Stendal	91	50	70	-2	1.33	2		17.53	+6.85	30	919	+145
Vincennes_5NE	90	49	68	-2	1.81	4	76	16.40	+6.55	34	791	+77
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	89	50	66	-4	0.71	3		13.01	+2.63	38	772	+81
Oolitic	87	47	65	-4	0.20	2	72	13.24	+3.46	33	680	+46
Tell_City	89	51	68	-3	0.46	2		12.62	+2.04	30	851	+60
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	92	46	66	-2	0.66	2		9.51	+0.14	29	722	+156
Greensburg	90	50	67	-2	1.53	2		12.23	+2.48	29	757	+135
Seymour	88	49	65	-4	0.99	2		13.08	+3.81	30	677	+25

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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.

The sampling procedures for both nematodes are similar. However, samples for the Needle nematode must be taken before soil temperatures become too hot, usually by 6 weeks after planting. Soil samples must be taken from a depth of 4-6 inches, as close as possible to the infected plants. Early in the season, it is essential to enclose the entire root system with soil surrounding the infected plant. A more detailed sampling procedure can be found on the following website: <http://www .entm.purdue.edu/nematology samples.html>.

Previously we cautioned you to be on the lookout for a new corn nematode called Corn Cyst Nematode. The only report as yet of the presence of this nematode in the Midwest is from in Tennessee but we need to be vigilant and continue to look at corn root systems for presence of cyst nematodes on the roots. These nematodes look similar to the Soybean Cyst Nematode, a nematode that we are accustomed to seeing on soybean roots but never on the corn root.

If you have any questions about corn nematodes or any other kind of plant parasitic nematodes, you can contact Jamal Faghihi at 765-494-5901 or send an email to <jamal@purdue.edu>. Soil samples for nematode analysis can be sent to: Nematology laboratory, Purdue University, Department of Entomology, Smith Hall, 901 W. State Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907-2089. The cost for nematode analysis for each sample remains at $10/sample.

Jamal Faghihi, Christian Krupke, and Virginia Ferris, Department of Entomology, Purdue University, Smith Hall, 901 W. State Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907-2089. In order to view photos associated with this article, go to: http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/pestcrop/2009/issue10/index.html, pages 2 – 4.

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