



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service  
**Indiana Crop & Weather Report**

USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office  
 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd.

Suite 110  
 West Lafayette, IN 47906-4145

(765) 494-8371  
 nass-in@nass.usda.gov

Released: June 29, 2009  
 Vol. 59, WC062909

**CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 28**

**AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY**

The recent warm temperatures coupled with adequate topsoil moisture has spurred growth and development in the major field crops, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. However, the warm weather has also allowed a considerable amount of weeds to grow as many farmers are still running behind with herbicide applications. Winter wheat harvest continues to move northward with varying yields and test weights being reported. Planting of soybeans continues in many areas. Some operations are still finishing first cuttings of hay while others have already begun working on second cuttings. A few producers are still setting tobacco in southeastern counties.

**FIELD CROPS REPORT**

There were 5.0 **days suitable for field work** during the week. Ninety-eight percent of the corn crop has **emerged** compared with 99 percent last year and 100 percent for the 5-year average. Corn **condition** is rated 62 percent good to excellent compared with 59 percent last year at this time.

Ninety-four percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 95 percent last year and 99 percent for the 5-year average. Eighty-eight percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 88 percent last year and 96 percent for the 5-year average.

Thirty-two percent of the wheat acreage has been **harvested** compared with 23 percent last year and 37 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 64 percent good to excellent compared with 77 percent last year at this time.

**LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT**

**Pasture condition** is rated 77 percent good to excellent compared with 70 percent last year at this time. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

**CROP PROGRESS TABLE**

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
Percent				
Corn Emerged	98	95	99	100
Soybeans Planted	94	90	95	99
Soybeans Emerged	88	79	88	96
Winter Wheat Harvested	32	6	23	37
Alfalfa – 1st Cutting	93	84	94	97

**CROP CONDITION TABLE**

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	2	8	28	50	12
Soybean	1	7	29	52	11
Pasture	1	5	17	51	26
Winter Wheat	1	9	26	49	15

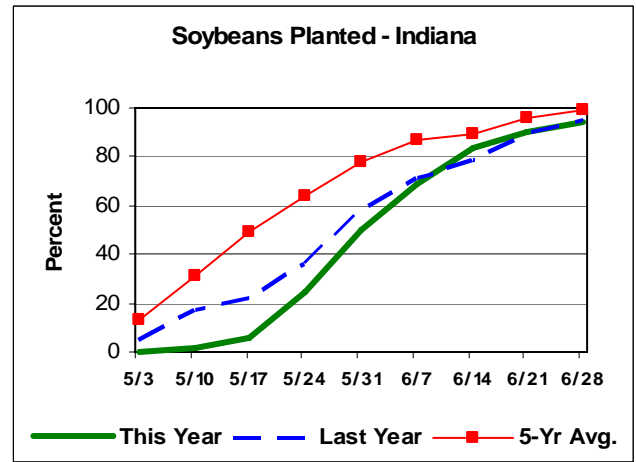
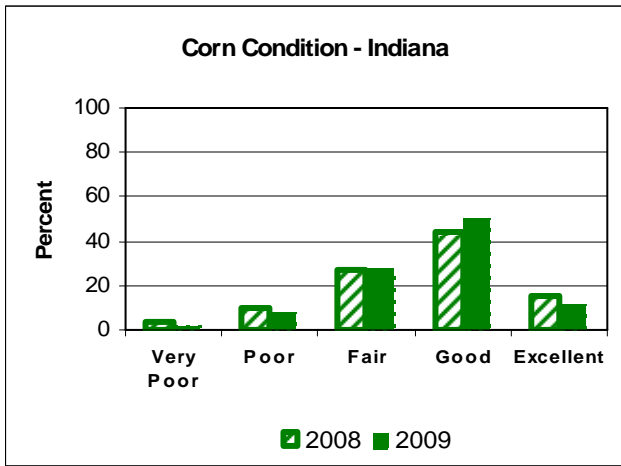
**SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE**

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	7	1	6
Adequate	69	53	68
Surplus	24	46	26
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	4	1	3
Adequate	73	63	67
Surplus	23	36	30
<b>Days Suitable</b>	5.0	2.6	4.4

**CONTACT INFORMATION**

--Greg Preston, Director  
 --Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician  
 E-mail Address: [nass-in@nass.usda.gov](mailto:nass-in@nass.usda.gov)  
[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Indiana/](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/)

# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### Japanese Beetles Emerging

- Grub feeding is mostly over, now it's the beetle's turn.
- Watch for activity on soybean, and later on corn silks.

Yesterday at the Diagnostic Training Center, we dug up one Japanese beetle grub and pupa, and back on campus one beetle was observed. The good news is that the grub stage of this species has, or soon will, stop feeding. The bad news of course is that the voracious beetle is beginning to emerge.

This year's adults are the result of eggs that were laid by female beetles last summer. After these eggs hatched in mid to late summer, the grubs immediately began to feed on roots and decaying organic matter in the soil. They continued feeding until cold temperatures prompted them to move deeper in the soil profile to overwinter. Early this spring, the surviving grubs returned to near the soil surface to feed. Spring root-feeding by the grubs can result in serious damage to early-planted crops, especially corn. Though expected because

of the cool, wet conditions this spring, we have heard of very few grub problems this year, which underscores the unpredictability of this insect.

Japanese beetles will feed on more than 350 different species of plants, but are especially fond of roses, grapes, smartweed, soybeans, corn silks, flowers of all kinds, and overripe fruit. Beetle damage to cultivated crops is often minimal and defoliation (leaf removal) on soybean usually looks much worse than it is. The beetles often congregate in several areas of a soybean field - often field borders - feeding on and mating in the upper canopy. The beetles' iridescent, metallic color and their proximity to the field edge catches the attention of those doing "windshield" field inspections. Closer inspections will often reveal that weeds such as smartweed have made fields even more attractive to the beetles. Look for more on this pest in future issues of Pest & Crop.

John Obermeyer, Christian Krupke, and Larry Bledsoe, Department of Entomology, Purdue University, 100 Smith Hall, West Lafayette, IN.

(Additional Article on Page 4)

# Weather Information Table

**Week Ending Sunday June 28, 2009**

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation						
	Air				Precip.			4in			Soil			
	Temperature				Total			Days			Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN		
<b>Northwest (1)</b>														
Chalmers_5W	93	61	78	+6	0.98	4		13.80	+2.77	39	1016	-69		
Francesville	91	58	78	+7	0.37	2		14.01	+2.91	35	985	+7		
Valparaiso_AP_I	93	60	79	+9	0.03	1		11.18	-0.58	35	999	+57		
Wanatah	94	57	78	+8	0.08	1	82	12.92	+1.80	38	902	+14		
Winamac	92	61	78	+8	0.19	3	71	11.11	+0.01	37	993	+15		
<b>North Central(2)</b>														
Plymouth	93	59	78	+7	0.25	2		12.51	+0.93	45	933	-88		
South_Bend	93	60	79	+9	0.00	0		13.79	+2.92	35	1002	+81		
Young_America	92	59	77	+6	0.34	2		15.24	+4.54	33	1068	+81		
<b>Northeast (3)</b>														
Fort_Wayne	95	63	79	+7	0.38	2		11.77	+1.60	39	1074	+102		
Kendallville	97	61	79	+9	0.15	1		13.34	+2.66	40	1054	+138		
<b>West Central(4)</b>														
Greencastle	90	59	76	+3	0.96	2		21.51	+9.57	41	1056	-102		
Perrysville	94	62	80	+8	0.63	3	79	18.80	+6.97	42	1199	+132		
Spencer_Ag	91	65	79	+7	2.05	2		22.22	+9.67	44	1158	+93		
Terre_Haute_AFB	93	63	81	+8	0.24	3		15.90	+4.24	38	1332	+181		
W_Lafayette_6NW	94	61	79	+8	0.63	1	84	17.37	+6.32	41	1125	+131		
<b>Central (5)</b>														
Eagle_Creek_AP	92	67	81	+7	0.50	2		18.14	+7.21	39	1267	+127		
Greenfield	92	64	79	+6	0.60	1		20.76	+9.21	39	1118	+47		
Indianapolis_AP	93	66	81	+8	0.26	3		20.71	+9.78	39	1324	+184		
Indianapolis_SE	91	61	78	+4	0.29	2		23.09	+11.94	42	1120	+6		
Tipton_Ag	94	60	78	+6	0.54	2	86	19.65	+8.69	41	1051	+100		
<b>East Central(6)</b>														
Farmland	94	61	78	+7	0.77	1	81	13.96	+2.74	42	1059	+143		
New_Castle	90	62	76	+5	0.54	3		15.42	+3.27	37	1033	+92		
<b>Southwest (7)</b>														
Evansville	97	71	85	+9	0.05	1		15.23	+3.21	38	1560	+176		
Freelandville	92	70	82	+8	0.00	0		22.18	+9.83	38	1320	+118		
Shoals_8S	92	65	79	+6	1.25	1		21.35	+8.22	38	1204	+53		
Stendal	96	69	84	+9	0.00	0		21.55	+8.05	37	1530	+251		
Vincennes_5NE	96	70	83	+9	0.01	1		20.12	+7.77	42	1393	+191		
<b>South Central(8)</b>														
Leavenworth	92	68	80	+8	0.99	3		16.52	+3.24	49	1329	+177		
Oolitic	91	66	79	+7	1.90	3	82	18.01	+5.50	44	1206	+123		
Tell_City	93	69	82	+7	0.60	2		15.47	+2.05	37	1440	+144		
<b>Southeast (9)</b>														
Brookville	93	65	78	+7	0.60	2		13.43	+1.61	38	1250	+255		
Greensburg	93	66	80	+8	0.67	3		18.23	+6.03	42	1309	+244		
Seymour	90	66	78	+6	1.10	2		15.79	+4.09	40	1193	+89		

Copyright 2009: Agricultural Weather Information Service, Inc.  
All rights reserved.

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](http://www.awis.com)  
or call 1-888-798-9955.

## Get to the Root (worm) of the Problem

---

- High-risk fields should be evaluated for rootworm larvae and damage.
- Insecticide efficacy on early-planted corn may be suspect.
- Larval sampling procedures are outlined.
- Rescue treatment guidelines are given below.

Rootworm larvae have been hatching and seeking corn roots for a few weeks in northern counties and even longer in southern counties. When first hatched the larvae are seldom observed because they are very small and live mostly within the roots. As they increase in size, they will feed both inside and outside roots, causing tunneling and pruning. It would be prudent to sample roots of plants in high-risk fields, especially where insecticide efficacy is in question.

To sample for rootworms, use a shovel and lift out the root mass and surrounding soil and place on a dark surface (black plastic garbage bags work well). Carefully break up the clods and sort through the soil. Look for 1/4 to 1/2 inch long, slender, creamy-white larvae with brownish-black heads and tails. Once the soil has been separated from the root mass, inspect it for root scarring and pruning. You may find the larvae under the leaf collars that are close to nodal roots; tear these leaves

away to check. Rootworms are often observed sticking out of roots. Repeat the process with several plants, representing different areas of a field. An average of two or more larvae per plant represents a rootworm population and signals the need for a rescue cultivation application.

Insecticides applied after planting should be directed toward the base of the plant. It is also important to throw soil up around plants to incorporate the insecticide and promote the establishment of brace roots. A good brace root system will help prevent plant lodging and reduce yield losses due to rootworm feeding. If a no-till field has an economic population of larvae, placing the insecticide on top of the ground will usually not be effective. The only exception may be if the soil insecticide is watered in through irrigation or rainfall (ideally 1/2" or more). Two liquid soil insecticides, Furadan 4F (2009 is the last year for use of this product) and Lorsban 4E, are labeled for post-emergent applications. If one decides to mix the insecticide with a liquid nitrogen source for a side-dress application, compatibility checks should be made. Broadcasting the insecticide will greatly diminish rootworm efficacy.

Christian Krupke, John Obermeyer, and Larry Bledsoe, Department of Entomology, Purdue University, 100 Smith Hall, West Lafayette, IN 47907.

---

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0443-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4547. 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 110, West Lafayette, IN 47906-4547.