



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 5

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

A week of unseasonably cool temperatures slowed crop growth across most of the state, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Irrigation systems were active as soils were becoming dry in some fields. Dry weather did allow farmers to make progress in the hay fields and nearly finish up all first cuttings. Wheat harvest finished up in southern and some central counties while farmers in the north spent the week preparing to start their harvest. Farmers were busy planting double crop soybeans, baling straw, applying herbicides to soybean fields and preparing for county fairs.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.8 **days suitable for field work** during the week. Two percent of the corn crop has **silked** compared with 0 percent last year and 17 percent for the 5-year average. Corn **condition** is rated 64 percent good to excellent compared with 61 percent last year at this time.

Ninety-five percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has **emerged** compared with 96 percent last year and 98 percent for the 5-year average. Three percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared with 4 percent last year and 20 percent for the 5-year average. Soybean **condition** is rated 64 percent good to excellent compared with 58 percent last year at this time.

Fifty-five percent of the wheat acreage has been **harvested** compared with 36 percent last year and 60 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 66 percent good to excellent compared with 77 percent last year at this time.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 75 percent good to excellent compared with 68 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 Silked (Tasseled)	2	NA	0	17
Soybeans Emerged	95	88	96	98
Soybeans Blooming	3	NA	4	20
Winter Wheat Harvested	55	32	36	60
Alfalfa – 2nd Cutting	28	NA	18	35

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	2	8	26	52	12
Soybean	2	8	26	54	10
Pasture	1	4	20	55	20
Winter Wheat	1	8	25	51	15

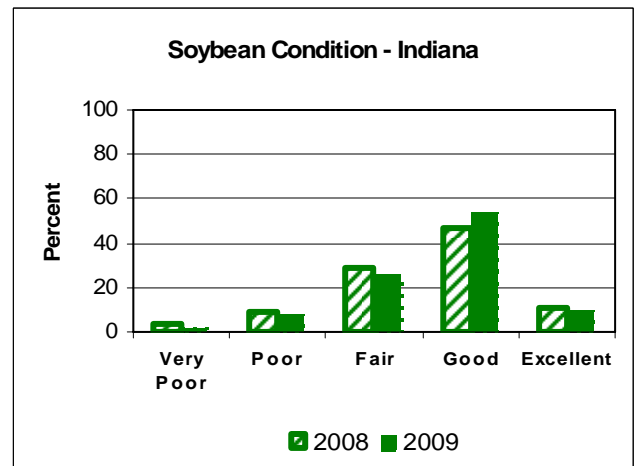
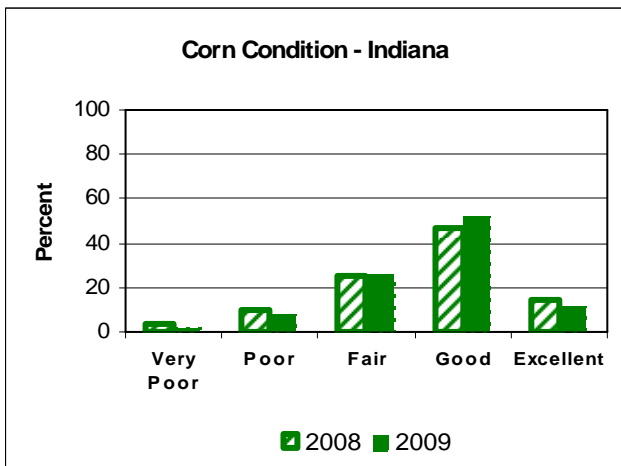
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	1	0	1
Short	14	7	6
Adequate	67	69	75
Surplus	18	24	18
Subsoil			
Very Short	1	0	1
Short	7	4	4
Adequate	78	73	71
Surplus	14	23	24
Days Suitable	5.8	5.0	4.9

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

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Western Bean Cutworm Season Begins

- Moth captures are just beginning.
- Scouting in northwestern Indiana counties for egg masses/young larvae should begin when moth captures are frequent.
- Fields just beginning to tassel are most attractive for moth egg laying.

Pheromone trap cooperators are beginning to capture western bean cutworm moths. Over the weekend of June 27, several moths were captured, last week's heat probably spurred their emergence from the soil. The most surprising capture was from Mike Shrack in Jay County, it is only a guess on whether that moth overwintered in that area or was transported on winds. You can track future Indiana, and other Midwestern state captures, via the Western Bean Cutworm Monitoring Network at <http://www.ent.iastate.edu/trap/westernbeancutworm/> and click on "Trap Sites" under the Site Navigation on the left hand side.

Scouting and treatment guidelines are likely only a concern for counties, where moth numbers have been highest and damage was observed last year. University of Nebraska entomologists, knowing this sporadic pest for decades, suggest that egg scouting begin once moths are being captured with regular frequency. In five different areas of a field, inspect 20 consecutive plants for egg masses which are laid on the upper surface of the top leaves of corn and/or larvae that may have hatched and crawled to the whorl and begun to feed.

Moths are most attracted to cornfields that are soon, or just beginning, to pollinate. A treatment threshold of 8% of the plants with an egg mass and/or larvae in the whorl is suggested. Timeliness is critical, because as soon as pollination begins, larvae will make their way into the ear via the silks and become impervious to insecticides. This threshold has recently been tweaked by crop consultants, and suggested by Iowa State University, to be about 5% of plants infested.

Last year, damage from this pest was found only in occasional fields in northwestern counties. Hot spots within a field had numerous ears infested, but usually only one worm was found and damage was primarily in the ear tips. Last year, a field in northern Newton County near the Illinois border was noticeably damaged by this pest, click the link below to view movie of this field and severe damage. From our limited experience with this pest, areas of sandy soils and continuous corn seem to promote higher populations. Too, Cry1F (Bt protein found in Herculex 1) has shown to be very effective in suppressing this pest.

In the weeks to follow, we will keep you abreast of observations shared from others concerning this ear-attacking insect. Too, we'll post photos to help in worm identification. Till then...happy scouting!

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(Additional Article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday July 5, 2009

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation					
	Air							April 1, 2009 thru					
	Temperature				Precip.		4in	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN	
Northwest (1)													
Chalmers_5W	82	56	67	-8	0.53	1		14.33	+2.46	40	1134	-118	
Francesville	81	57	66	-7	0.43	2		14.44	+2.39	37	1100	-32	
Valparaiso_AP_I	83	57	66	-7	0.27	3		11.45	-1.29	38	1116	+20	
Wanatah	83	54	66	-7	0.21	2	73	12.86	+0.76	40	1013	-27	
Winamac	82	57	67	-6	0.40	1	75	11.32	-0.73	35	1108	-24	
North Central(2)													
Plymouth	82	55	66	-8	0.05	2		12.56	+0.00	47	1039	-143	
South_Bend	80	55	66	-7	0.09	2		13.88	+2.08	37	1115	+37	
Young_America	80	56	65	-9	1.04	2		16.28	+4.70	35	1174	+26	
Northeast (3)													
Fort_Wayne	83	52	67	-7	0.07	2		11.84	+0.84	41	1197	+62	
Kendallville	82	57	68	-4	0.13	4		13.47	+1.88	44	1183	+115	
West Central(4)													
Greencastle	80	53	65	-10	1.87	1		23.38	+10.38	42	1164	-168	
Perrysville	83	57	68	-6	1.49	2	72	20.29	+7.45	44	1329	+94	
Spencer_Ag	84	56	68	-8	1.50	1		23.72	+10.14	45	1281	+49	
Terre_Haute_AFB	85	54	69	-6	1.29	1		17.19	+4.52	39	1470	+144	
W_Lafayette_6NW	83	54	68	-6	0.53	1	77	17.90	+5.99	42	1253	+98	
Central (5)													
Eagle_Creek_AP	84	61	69	-6	0.89	1		19.03	+7.16	40	1405	+92	
Greenfield	83	57	68	-7	0.44	2		21.20	+8.58	41	1244	+5	
Indianapolis_AP	84	61	69	-6	1.12	2		21.83	+9.96	41	1460	+147	
Indianapolis_SE	82	58	67	-8	0.88	2		23.97	+11.86	44	1243	-45	
Tipton_Ag	82	57	67	-7	0.35	3	80	20.00	+8.14	44	1163	+53	
East Central(6)													
Farmland	83	56	67	-6	0.17	1	73	13.89	+1.76	39	1180	+110	
New_Castle	82	56	66	-7	0.30	2		15.72	+2.59	39	1148	+49	
Southwest (7)													
Evansville	90	59	73	-5	0.72	1		15.95	+3.06	39	1723	+144	
Freelandville	85	61	71	-6	0.53	1		22.71	+9.44	39	1466	+84	
Shoals_8S	85	53	68	-8	0.35	1		21.70	+7.54	39	1330	+8	
Stendal	87	59	72	-5	0.63	1		22.18	+7.73	38	1687	+222	
Vincennes_5NE	86	59	71	-5	0.37	1	84	20.76	+7.49	43	1540	+158	
South Central(8)													
Leavenworth	86	56	70	-5	0.39	1		16.91	+2.58	50	1471	+148	
Oolitic	83	55	68	-7	1.08	1	75	19.09	+5.61	45	1333	+83	
Tell_City	92	59	72	-5	0.41	1		15.88	+1.43	38	1598	+117	
Southeast(9)													
Brookville	87	57	69	-5	0.52	2		13.95	+1.19	40	1383	+226	
Greensburg	86	58	69	-4	1.07	3		19.30	+6.21	45	1447	+221	
Seymour	84	60	68	-6	1.62	2		17.41	+4.72	42	1324	+54	

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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.

How Long Have We Had These Problem Weeds?

We sometime think that just when we eliminate one weed in a field, another one comes along and takes its place. Well that is how nature works. But, have you ever wondered where "new" weeds come from once you solved a weed problem or why when you change tillage practices, you get a different population of weeds? My theory is that we have seen a few new weeds enter the state in the past 100 or so years, but if the new weed is not a grass like Johnsongrass, it probably is not a weed that will majorly impact crops. While many weeds have moved into the state with early settlers or were dropped off of wagons and railroad cars, many of the more problem species are native to the area. A few examples of weeds that were transported into the state as it was being settled are velvetleaf, prickly lettuce, kochia, and Johnsongrass.

Many of the weeds that dominated the state in the past, or the ones that we presently have in fields today, are a result of tillage practices, crop rotations, and weed management programs. In earlier days, prior to tractor-powered deep tillage, corn was usually grown about every third year with small grains and a forage legume crop produced in between. Tillage was shallow, and in the years of small grains and forages there was no postemergence tillage in those crops. Records show that the predominate weeds in Indiana from 1888 – 1929 were primarily crabgrass, a group of annual broadleaf weeds, a few biennials, and some shallow rooted simple perennials (Table 1). More people worried about wild garlic than about Canada thistle. As tractor powered equipment increased, people begin to moldboard plow and go to more monoculture crops like corn, or later a corn soybean rotation. With these practice changes, we began to see a different set of weed problems including annual broadleaf weeds and deep-rooted creeping perennials. Crabgrass was still the dominate grass (Table 2). In the 1950's and 60's both fertilizer and herbicide use increased. This is when we began to see giant foxtail overtake crabgrass as the predominate grass species, and also see the pigweeds, Jimsonweed, and lambsquarter species appear in crops. As herbicide selection allowed us to go to reduced or no-till, a strange thing happened (Table 3). All of those weeds that were present in fields back in the early days (Table 1) begin to reappear. However, we still managed to keep the weeds we had in the tillage years (Table 2).

By reducing tillage, those weeds that do not fare well under aggressive tillage were able to survive well under no-tillage. Since those weeds were not the major weed problems present in fields when herbicides were introduced after the early 1950's, there was little resistance selection pressure on them. Many of the broadleaf weeds that were present during the herbicide years began to show high degrees of tolerance or resistance to herbicides. We have always had our set of major problem weeds. We have just shifted them around with tillage and herbicide use.

Table 1. Major Weed Problems 1888 – 1929

Prickly lettuce	Broadleaf plaintain
Daisy fleabane	Wild carrot
Buffalobur	Mustard species
Horsenettle	Downy brome
Cocklebur	Crabgrass
Canada thistle	Wild garlic

Table 2. Major Weed Problems 1929 – 1950

Cocklebur	Bindweed species
Jimsonweed	Canada thistle
Velvetleaf	Morningglories
Quackgrass	Common Milkweed
Johnsongrass	Crabgrass

Table 3. Major Weed Problems in No-till

Prickly lettuce	Morningglories
Canada thistle	Foxtail species
Daisy fleabane	Marestail
Horsenettle	Common Ragweed
Wild carrot	Giant ragweed
Crabgrass	Pigweed species
Mustard species	Common milkweed
Bindweed species	

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