



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service
Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 19

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Scattered rains brought some relief to drier areas of the state but lower temperatures have created some concern with crop growth, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Wheat harvest is practically wrapped up throughout the state with decent yields being reported. The slow season did not discourage a few operators who put in double cropped soybeans last week. Some soybean fields were still being sprayed. Farmers worked on odd jobs, reported FSA acres, baled hay and straw, and attended county fairs.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.3 **days suitable for field work** during the week. 28 percent of the corn crop has **silked** compared with 34 percent last year and 64 percent for the 5-year average. Corn **condition** is rated 65 percent good to excellent compared with 63 percent last year at this time.

Thirty-three percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared with 36 percent last year and 55 percent for the 5-year average. Soybean **condition** is rated 63 percent good to excellent compared with 58 percent last year at this time.

Ninety-six percent of the wheat acreage has been **harvested** compared with 90 percent last year and 96 percent for the 5-year average. By area 90 percent of the winter wheat crop has been harvested in the north, 98 percent in the central region, and 99 percent in the south.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 70 percent good to excellent compared with 66 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)	28	11	34	64
Soybeans Blooming	33	12	36	55
Winter Wheat Harvested	96	83	90	96
Alfalfa – 2nd Cutting	69	54	58	74

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	2	7	26	53	12
Soybean	2	8	27	52	11
Pasture	1	5	24	48	22

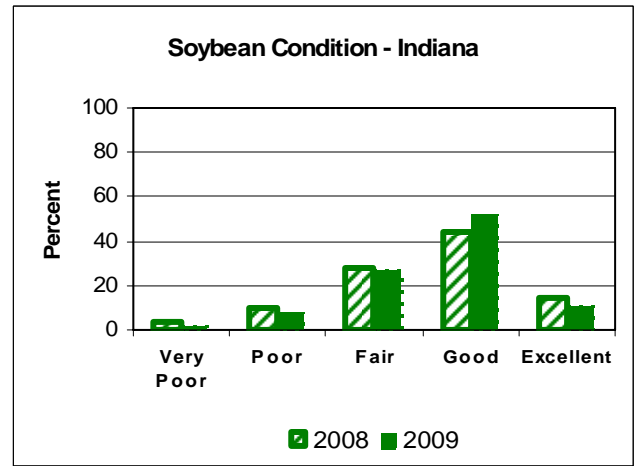
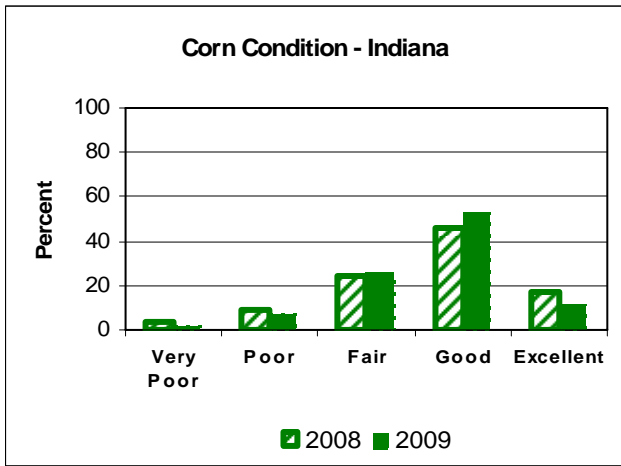
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	2	2	2
Short	22	21	14
Adequate	62	61	76
Surplus	14	16	8
Subsoil			
Very Short	2	2	1
Short	17	14	9
Adequate	69	73	76
Surplus	12	11	14
Days Suitable	5.3	5.2	6.1

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Corn Growers: Tips to Decide if a Fungicide Application is Warranted

- Written Tuesday, July 14, 2009

Now is the time of year when corn growers need to decide if a fungicide should be applied and a Purdue University expert has a few guidelines to help in the decision making process.

“Deciding whether to apply a fungicide is not a straight forward question,” said Kiersten Wise, Purdue Extension field crops disease specialist. “There are several things that must be taken into consideration.”

University research from across the Midwest shows consistent yield advantages from a fungicide application occur when there is a significant amount of disease in a field, Wise said.

“This is the time to get out there and scout and determine the amount of disease in the field,” she said. “This will really help you decide if a fungicide application is justified.”

Wise recommends farmers take into account hybrid susceptibility, the level of disease in the field, previous crop and cropping system, late planting and if weather conditions are favorable for disease development.

Hybrids vary in their susceptibility to foliar disease of corn, and hybrids susceptible to diseases such as gray leaf spot are at a greater risk of disease

development than hybrids with moderate or high levels of resistance, she said.

“As far as limiting yield potential, gray leaf spot is the main disease we are concerned about,” Wise said. “However, if you see a little bit of gray leaf spot in the field when scouting, that doesn’t necessarily mean you need a fungicide application.”

Growers should look through the entire field, consider the type of field and where the lesions are located on the plant, she said.

“Check to see if lesions are on the ear leaf or if the disease is on a few leaves below the ear leaf and determine the percentage of plants affected,” she said. “Fungicide application should be considered on fields where the hybrid is rated as susceptible or moderately susceptible, and 50 percent or more of the plants display disease lesions on the third leaf below the ear and higher prior to tasseling.”

So far, Wise said she has seen gray leaf spot on lower leaves in some susceptible hybrids.

When looking at the previous crop and cropping system, it’s important to remember that most

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday July 19, 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	85	51	67	-8	0.77	2		15.55	+1.91	46	1398	-195	
Francesville	84	47	66	-8	1.78	3		16.30	+2.49	41	1352	-101	
Valparaiso_AP_I	85	47	68	-6	1.32	3		12.89	-1.68	43	1389	-28	
Wanatah	85	43	66	-8	1.64	3	76	14.77	+0.72	46	1256	-96	
Winamac	84	48	68	-6	0.96	4	77	12.26	-1.55	41	1379	-74	
North Central(2)													
Plymouth	86	47	67	-8	0.77	3		13.61	-0.86	52	1286	-229	
South_Bend	86	49	68	-6	0.48	3		14.82	+1.29	42	1385	-15	
Young_America	83	46	66	-9	0.13	1		16.00	+2.74	36	1434	-47	
Northeast (3)													
Fort_Wayne	83	49	68	-7	1.67	2		14.12	+1.58	44	1481	+10	
Kendallville	84	57	70	-4	0.48	3		14.76	+1.48	49	1480	+99	
West Central(4)													
Greencastle	81	50	66	-10	0.32	1		25.66	+10.27	47	1415	-273	
Perrysville	84	55	69	-6	0.39	1	72	21.67	+6.76	49	1619	+39	
Spencer_Ag	83	53	69	-7	0.85	2		25.24	+9.40	51	1567	-10	
Terre_Haute_AFB	84	55	70	-7	0.49	2		18.93	+3.95	44	1774	+88	
W_Lafayette_6NW	85	51	68	-6	0.33	2	78	18.58	+4.88	48	1533	+48	
Central (5)													
Eagle_Creek_AP	83	56	71	-6	0.28	1		20.42	+6.50	44	1719	+50	
Greenfield	82	54	68	-7	0.19	2		22.84	+7.75	48	1523	-64	
Indianapolis_AP	83	55	71	-6	0.21	1		23.80	+9.88	45	1771	+102	
Indianapolis_SE	82	53	68	-9	0.27	1		25.18	+10.81	48	1518	-128	
Tipton_Ag	82	49	67	-7	0.32	1	80	20.56	+6.80	48	1436	+1	
East Central(6)													
Farmland	84	47	67	-7	0.01	1	75	14.38	+0.56	42	1446	+55	
New_Castle	81	52	67	-8	0.02	1		16.19	+1.10	43	1402	-22	
Southwest (7)													
Evansville	87	59	74	-5	2.60	3		19.14	+4.37	45	2080	+103	
Freelandville	85	59	71	-6	0.79	2		23.98	+8.75	44	1784	+34	
Shoals_8S	84	54	70	-7	1.10	2		22.99	+6.59	44	1623	-53	
Stendal	87	60	73	-5	1.26	2		23.93	+7.52	43	2036	+193	
Vincennes_5NE	87	59	72	-5	1.01	2	79	23.65	+8.42	47	1867	+117	
South Central(8)													
Leavenworth	84	55	71	-5	1.07	3		19.26	+2.69	58	1788	+114	
Oolitic	84	53	69	-6	0.71	2	72	20.56	+5.02	52	1623	+30	
Tell_City	86	58	73	-6	2.10	3		18.33	+1.78	43	1932	+68	
Southeast (9)													
Brookville	85	53	70	-5	0.10	1		14.55	-0.30	43	1680	+187	
Greensburg	84	54	70	-5	0.09	1		20.24	+5.20	50	1750	+189	
Seymour	83	52	69	-6	0.16	1		17.71	+2.82	44	1602	-9	

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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.

Corn Growers: Tips to Decide if a Fungicide Application is Warranted (Continued)

fungus diseases, such as gray leaf spot, survive from year to year on crop residue, Wise said.

“Planting continuous corn or planting corn into high levels of corn residue, with no-till, will increase the likelihood for a disease to develop,” she said.

Late planting across much of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio this spring means the crop is at increased risk of gray leaf spot development, according to research from Iowa State University, Wise said.

Favorable weather conditions for disease development of gray leaf spot are high humidity and moisture levels, as well as moderate to warm temperatures.

Wise cautioned growers to be careful in making the decision about whether to apply a fungicide and also include economics in the list of things to consider.

“It’s an added cost and with the price of corn right now, we need to make sure that the fungicide application will pay for itself,” she said.

Economic return depends on fungicide application costs, drying costs and the price of corn. Wise said an increase of approximately 10 bushels per acre is needed to pay for the cost of fungicide application with corn priced at \$3 per bushel and an application cost of about \$30 per acre. As the price of corn increases, the additional amount of yield needed to pay for the fungicide application decreases, Wise explained.

So when corn is at \$3.50 per bushel and application costs \$30 per acre, a yield increase of about 8.5 bushels per acre is needed to pay for the cost of application. If corn reaches \$4 per bushel, then a yield increase of about 7.5 bushels per acre is needed to cover application costs.

For more information about determining whether a fungicide application is warranted, contact Wise at 765-496-2107 or kawise@purdue.edu.

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