



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural Statistics
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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 12

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Widespread showers over the weekend helped relieve stress on crops in many areas of the state, according to Indiana Agricultural Statistics. However, some areas remain dry, especially in the northern region of the state. Afternoon temperatures reaching into the low 90's continued to cause stress to crops. Crop conditions vary significantly around the state. Planting of soybeans is virtually complete, except for double crop soybean acreage. Winter wheat is turning color in many fields and harvest is expected to begin next week in the southwest region.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.8 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Virtually all of the corn acreage has now **emerged**. Corn **condition** is rated 61 percent good to excellent compared with 75 percent last year at this time. Ninety-nine percent of the intended **soybean** acreage is planted compared with 94 percent last year and 90 percent for the average. By area, 100 percent of the soybean acreage is planted in the north, 99 percent in the central region and 96 percent in the south. Ninety-four percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 89 percent last year and 80 percent for the average. Soybean **condition** is rated 63 percent good to excellent compared with 71 percent last year.

Ninety-nine percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **headed** compared with 100 percent last year and 99 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 67 percent good to excellent compared with 69 percent last year at this time. First cutting of **alfalfa hay** is 88 percent complete compared with 74 percent last year and 70 percent for the average.

Major activities during the week included scouting crops, cleaning up equipment, attending FSA offices, marketing grain, spraying chemicals, side dressing corn, monitoring irrigation systems, mowing roadsides, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 9 percent excellent, 57 percent good, 27 percent fair, 6 percent poor and 1 percent very poor. Livestock were under some stress during the week from the hot afternoon temperatures.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Soybeans Planted	99	96	94	90
Soybeans Emerged	94	84	89	80
Alfalfa First Cutting	88	68	74	70
Winter Wheat Headed	99	97	100	99
Winter Wheat Harvested	0	NA	5	2

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	1	7	31	54	7
Soybeans	1	6	30	56	7
Winter Wheat 2005	2	7	24	53	14
Pasture	1	6	27	57	9

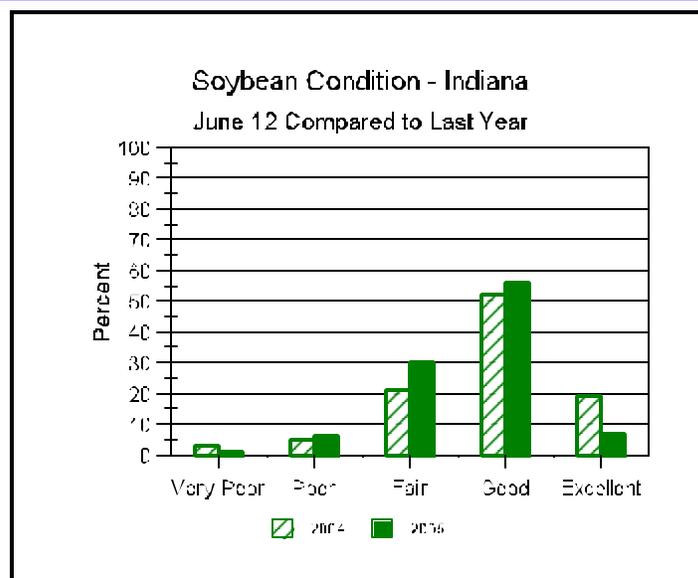
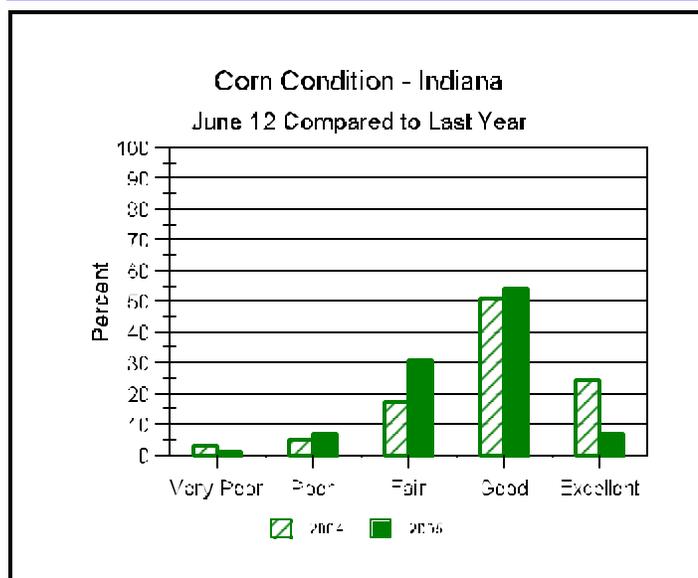
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short		5	3
Short		26	23
Adequate		60	69
Surplus		9	5
Subsoil			
Very Short		3	3
Short		26	19
Adequate		67	74
Surplus		4	4
Days Suitable	5.8	5.3	3.9

CONTACT INFORMATION

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<http://www.nass.usda.gov/in/index.htm>

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Prepare Grain Bins for Wheat Harvest

- Stored grain insect infestations usually begin from poor sanitation.
- Procedures are given to prevent infestations.
- Now is the time to carry through these procedures.

The 2005 wheat harvest will soon be here. Preparing bins for storage now goes a long way toward preventing insect infestations during the summer. Several species of insects may infest grain in storage. The principal insects that cause damage are the adult and larval stages of beetles, and the larval stage of moths. Damage by these insects includes reducing grain weight and nutritional value; causing contamination (alive or dead); odor, mold, and heat damage problems that reduce the quality of the grain.

Newly harvested wheat may become infested with insects when it comes in contact with previously infested grain in combines, truck beds, wagons, other grain-handling equipment, augers, bucket lifts, grain dumps, or grain already in the bin. Insects may also crawl or fly into grain bins from nearby accumulations of old contaminated grain, livestock feeds, bags, litter, or any other cereal products.

Insect infestations can be prevented with good management practices. Now that many grain bins are empty, the following guidelines should be used before the 2005 grain is placed in bins:

- Brush, sweep out and/or vacuum the combine, truck beds, transport wagons, grain dumps, augers, and elevator buckets to remove insect-infested grain and debris.
- In empty bins, thoroughly sweep or brush down walls, ceilings, ledges, rafters, braces, and handling equipment and remove debris from bins.

- Inside cleaned bins, spray wall surfaces, ledges, braces, rafters, and floors with an approved insecticide, Storcide II ® (chlorpyrifos-methyl (the active ingredient in Reldan—stored grain insecticide) and deltamethrin), Tempo ® (cyfluthrin), Diacon II ® (methoprene) or various diatomaceous earth (D.E.) products) creating a perimeter barrier. Outside, complete this barrier by treating the bases and walls up to 15 feet high, plus the soil around the bins.
- Remove all debris from fans, exhausts, and aeration ducts (also from beneath slotted floors, when possible).
- Remove all debris from the storage site and dispose of it properly according to area, state, and/or federal guidelines (this debris usually contains insect eggs, larvae, pupae, and/or adults, ready to infest the newly harvested grain).
- Remove all vegetation growing within ten feet of the bins (preferably the whole storage area). Then spray the cleaned area around bins with a residual herbicide to remove all undesirable weedy plants.
- Repair and seal all damaged areas to the grain storage structure. This is not only to prevent insect migration into the bin, but also to prevent water leakage, which leads to mold growth.
- Do not store newly harvested grain on old grain already in storage.
- Whenever fans are not operated, they should be covered and sealed. This reduces the opportunity for insects and vertebrates to enter the bin through the aeration system.

When grain is placed in bin you may treat with an approved insecticide such as Storcide II which has CODEX MRL (maximum residue limits) tolerances, so labeled crops protected with Storcide II may be shipped to international markets and any of the D.E.products.

Linda Mason, Department of Entomology, Purdue University.

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 12, 2005

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2005 thru June 12, 2005				
							4 in	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	95	62	79	+11	0.59	2		3.99	-5.09	19	791	+60
Valparaiso_AP_I	89	64	77	+10	1.10	4		4.76	-4.73	22	712	+94
Wanatah	91	62	77	+11	1.85	4		5.94	-3.02	25	653	+86
Wheatfield	91	64	78	+11	1.39	6		6.88	-1.91	39	711	+115
Winamac	91	63	78	+11	0.80	2	75	4.61	-4.24	27	751	+101
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	92	64	78	+10	0.35	1		3.27	-6.03	24	687	+6
South_Bend	93	63	78	+11	0.96	2		3.16	-5.47	22	734	+137
Young_America	92	63	78	+10	1.71	3		6.78	-1.89	22	787	+137
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	94	60	77	+11	0.64	3	77	3.98	-4.76	25	666	+106
Fort_Wayne	94	63	78	+10	0.41	3		4.42	-3.83	29	701	+71
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	88	61	76	+6	0.05	1		8.70	-1.22	23	736	-53
Perrysville	94	63	79	+10	0.95	3	81	6.70	-2.89	21	865	+153
Spencer_Ag	90	63	76	+8	1.15	3		9.43	-1.00	28	734	+21
Terre_Haute_AFB	91	63	78	+8	0.49	3		7.78	-1.98	28	856	+74
W_Lafayette_6NW	94	64	79	+11	0.33	3	81	4.55	-4.49	25	826	+169
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	89	65	78	+8	0.14	2		6.43	-2.63	26	926	+154
Greenfield	90	64	78	+9	0.29	2		8.46	-1.18	28	761	+46
Indianapolis_AP	90	65	79	+9	0.15	2		7.50	-1.56	26	856	+84
Indianapolis_SE	91	66	79	+9	0.20	1		7.16	-2.27	24	785	+37
Tipton_Ag	91	64	78	+10	0.44	2	79	7.15	-1.92	25	693	+77
East Central(6)												
Farmland	92	62	78	+11	0.53	4	74	6.49	-2.51	25	693	+100
New_Castle	89	64	76	+9	1.85	2		9.78	-0.29	20	602	-9
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	91	64	78	+6	2.58	3		7.36	-2.87	23	978	+10
Freelandville	89	66	78	+7	0.66	3		6.34	-4.11	23	916	+94
Shoals	90	66	78	+9	1.30	4		9.17	-1.86	30	896	+108
Stendal	90	64	78	+6	2.19	2		9.22	-2.16	24	994	+108
Vincennes_5NE	91	66	78	+7	0.90	3	76	9.61	-0.84	25	959	+137
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	91	66	78	+9	0.79	2		8.65	-2.43	24	919	+126
Oolitic	89	60	77	+8	1.09	2	80	9.38	-1.05	28	780	+48
Tell_City	91	66	79	+8	0.96	2		8.78	-2.48	22	1069	+166
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	92	62	77	+10	0.37	2		7.47	-2.50	23	781	+122
Milan_5NE	90	65	78	+10	0.68	4		8.37	-1.60	34	779	+120
Scottsburg	92	64	79	+9	0.94	2		8.91	-1.22	26	878	+57

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

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.

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Soybean Rust Update

- What's happening?

The good news is that not much is happening with soybean rust. There is a lot of scouting activity in the South, but so far I have seen no reports of soybean rust in a commercial soybean field anywhere in the U.S. There was a finding of rust on some volunteer soybean in southwest Georgia about 3 weeks ago, but apparently this was an isolated occurrence.

Rust on soybean in Indiana will come from spores produced in southern regions of the country, or even possibly Central America or the Caribbean. The absence of a buildup of rust in these areas means that there are few spores at this time that can be carried north into Indiana and other Corn Belt states. Rust will probably have to become much more widespread and severe on southern soybeans before there is enough inoculum to reach us.

When and if spores arrive from the south, the initial infections in Indiana soybean fields are likely to be light. These initial infections will produce pustules, which in turn will produce more spores. This sets off the cycles of reproduction by the fungus, which allows the disease to reach damaging levels. The damage to our soybean crop will depend on how early in the season the first spores arrive, and how favorable local weather is for continued

development of rust. The longer we go before the first spores arrive, the less risk there is for a severe epidemic.

We're certainly not out of the woods yet. There is still a lot of time left in the growing season, and plenty of time for rust to cause damage. Our soybeans are still in the early vegetative stage, or just emerging, and with the cool weather, they are not progressing very rapidly.

The USDA has a public web site that has information about the development of rust in the U.S. The URL is <www.usda.gov/soybeanrust>. At the bottom of the page at this site there are "Spotlights," one of which is "Public USDA Soybean Rust Web Site." Clicking on this will bring up a map of observations of rust. Counties where people have looked for rust and not found any are colored green. Counties where rust has been found this year are colored red. Beneath the map is a national commentary. Above the map is a question mark icon. If one selects this and then selects a state, the national commentary will be replaced with commentary specific for that state.

I am the person responsible for writing commentary for Indiana and adding color to the counties as I scout fields and sentinel plots or receive information from others who are scouting. Anyone who has information that might be included should pass it along to me, at shanerg@purdue.edu or 765-494-4651.

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