



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural
Statistics Service

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Warm, sunny weather helped push corn and soybean fields toward maturity last week, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Farmers had ideal conditions for field activities. Corn harvest is gaining momentum in many of early maturing fields. Farmers were also harvesting soybeans in some areas of the state. Soybean leaves are rapidly turning color in most fields. Many farmers were making final preparations to equipment and grain bins. Precipitation was minimal in most areas of the state last week.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were **6.7 days suitable for fieldwork**. Eighty-nine percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dent** stage compared with 91 percent last year and 97 percent for the average. Thirty-eight percent of the corn acreage is **mature** (safe from frost) compared with 50 percent a year ago and 71 percent for the average. By area, 26 percent of the corn acreage is mature in the north, 47 percent in the central region and 47 percent in the south. Five percent of the corn acreage is **harvested** compared with 7 percent last year and 11 percent for the average. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging 24 percent. Corn **condition** is rated 58 percent good to excellent compared with 28 percent last year at this time.

Fifty-seven percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 60 percent last year and 78 percent for the average. Twenty-two percent of the soybean acreage is rated as **mature** compared with 23 percent last year and 44 percent for the average. Five percent of the soybean acreage is **harvested** compared with 3 percent last year and 9 percent for the average. Soybean **condition** is rated 56 percent good to excellent compared with 31 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week were mowing and baling hay, preparing equipment for harvest, spreading fertilizer and lime, cleaning out grain bins and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 8 percent excellent, 53 percent good, 25 percent fair, 10 percent poor and 4 percent very poor. Four percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is seeded compared with 3 percent last year and 4 percent for the average. Third cutting of **alfalfa** hay is 96 percent complete compared with 93 percent last year and 99 percent for the average. **Tobacco** harvest is 69 percent complete compared with 74 percent last year and 81 percent for the average. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn In Dent	89	78	91	97
Corn Mature	38	23	50	71
Corn Harvested	5	2	7	11
Soybeans Shedding Lvs	57	33	60	78
Soybeans Mature	22	6	23	44
Soybeans Harvested	5	NA	3	9
Winter Wheat Planted	4	2	3	4
Alfalfa Third Cutting	96	88	93	99
Tobacco Harvested	69	53	74	81

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Corn	6	11	25	44	14
Soybean	6	10	28	46	10
Pasture	4	10	25	53	8

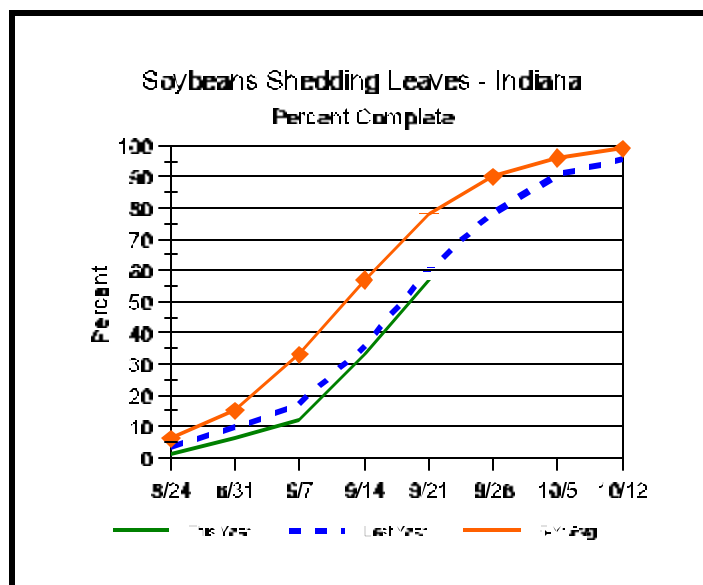
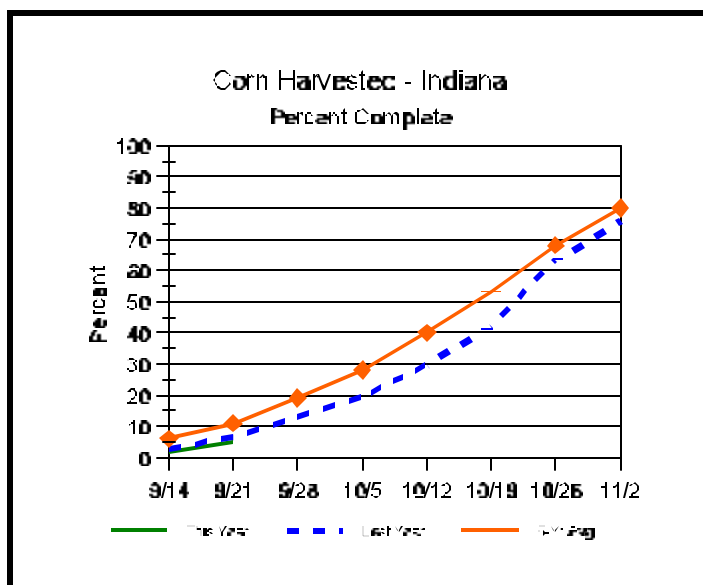
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	2	2	27
Short	15	9	37
Adequate	78	79	35
Surplus	5	10	1
Subsoil			
Very Short	4	3	38
Short	14	11	42
Adequate	76	76	20
Surplus	6	10	0
Days Suitable	6.7	6.2	5.2

CONTACT INFORMATION

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Variety Selection and Seeding Rate for Soft Red Winter Wheat

- Plant high quality seed of several varieties.
- Adjust seeding rate according to seed size.
- Optimum plant population is around 30-35 plants/square foot.
- Plant timely and observe Hessian fly-free date.

When choosing among the many public and private wheat varieties that are available, select those varieties that have the combination of traits that best fit your production system. In addition to yield, certain traits dealing with disease resistance, winter hardiness, and earliness may also be important. It is likely that not any one single variety will contain all the traits that you consider important. Therefore, plant several varieties to help spread the risk associated with the various diseases and environmental stresses of your area. Information on southern Indiana variety trials can be obtained from the Warrick County Web site <<http://www.ces.purdue.edu/warrick/ag>>. Click on the **Crop Production Plots** link to get variety trial results. There is also a link to variety trails in other states at the **State Plots** link on that page. In addition, information is available from the Performance of Public and Private Small Grains Bulletin available on the WEB at <<http://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/variety.htm>>. Then click on **2003 PDF** under **Small Grains**.

Seed might also be saved from the previous season if it is high quality and not contaminated with seed borne diseases like smut. Seed should be professionally cleaned to remove light, shriveled, low quality kernels. A seed treatment can also be applied. Good quality seed should have at least 85 to 95% germination.

The seeding rate for soft red winter wheat should be adjusted for seed size. Seed size can vary from less than 12,000 seeds per pound to more than 16,000 seeds per pound. Accordingly seeding rates can also vary from as little as 90 lb./acre for very small seeded varieties to as much as 165 lb./acre for large seeded varieties (see table). Optimum plant population is around 1.3 to 1.5 million plants/acre. The higher rates should be used for late-planted wheat (i.e., more than 3 weeks after the Hessian fly free date).

Seed should be sown 3/4 to 1 1/2 inches deep. This becomes especially important in no-till situations with heavy residue. It is important to get the seed through the residue and into the soil to assure good seed to soil contact and subsequent uniform germination and emergence. Wheat will be more winter hardy and less susceptible to winter heaving if well established

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday September 21, 2003

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature			Precip.			Avg	April 1, 2003 thru September 21, 2003				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	4 in Soil Temp	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
								Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	85	41	64	-2	0.03	1	67	35.62	+14.31	63	2777	-140
Valparaiso_AP_I	82	43	63	-2	0.07	1		23.05	+0.19	64	2596	-68
Wanatah	83	37	62	-2	0.16	2	71	24.09	+1.94	68	2420	-126
Wheatfield	84	40	63	+0	0.00	0		32.75	+11.23	60	2653	+50
Winamac	82	41	63	-1	0.05	1	66	27.18	+5.68	65	2615	-66
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	82	42	63	-3	0.45	1		23.86	+2.01	64	2518	-300
South_Bend	81	44	64	+0	0.43	1		20.26	-0.96	61	2654	+9
Young_America	83	41	64	-2	0.00	0		29.83	+9.08	61	2765	-5
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	80	40	61	-2	0.34	1	67	26.56	+5.72	73	2548	+25
Fort_Wayne	80	42	62	-3	0.82	2		28.83	+9.65	60	2612	-157
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	80	37	61	-6	0.00	0		30.99	+6.86	63	2638	-482
Perrysville	86	39	63	-3	0.00	0	69	25.45	+2.70	57	2941	+37
Spencer_Ag	81	42	63	-2	0.11	1		28.65	+4.28	77	2942	+10
Terre_Haute_AFB	81	39	62	-5	0.01	1		22.80	-0.01	55	3077	-20
W_Lafayette_6NW	83	40	63	-2	0.01	1	71	27.27	+5.98	68	2833	+78
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	80	45	64	-2	0.00	0		27.56	+6.20	59	2998	-73
Greenfield	80	43	63	-3	0.39	1		28.83	+5.47	69	2820	-133
Indianapolis_AP	81	45	65	-2	0.03	1		31.23	+9.87	62	3072	+1
Indianapolis_SE	80	41	64	-4	0.09	1		27.34	+5.51	61	2855	-208
Tipton_Ag	82	39	63	-2	0.10	1	71	31.69	+10.08	63	2605	-67
East Central (6)												
Farmland	81	40	62	-3	0.55	2	64	28.66	+7.61	60	2697	+86
New_Castle	79	40	61	-4	0.10	1		27.20	+4.83	57	2351	-324
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	85	44	65	-4	0.00	0		22.15	+0.64	61	3478	-80
Freelandville	80	46	65	-3	0.00	0		27.18	+4.77	57	3199	+0
Shoals	82	44	64	-3	0.06	2		26.03	+1.78	61	3156	+53
Stendal	83	46	66	-2	0.00	0		25.03	+0.89	52	3338	-18
Vincennes_5NE	84	44	65	-3	0.00	0	71	27.28	+4.87	78	3268	+69
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	79	44	63	-4	0.13	1		26.20	+1.62	82	3195	+113
Oolitic	82	41	63	-3	0.00	0	69	27.67	+4.44	68	3003	+38
Tell_City	84	46	67	-3	0.08	1		26.05	+1.34	55	3637	+204
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	83	44	64	-1	0.31	1		25.00	+2.44	64	3035	+218
Milan_5NE	80	44	64	-2	0.22	1		31.75	+9.19	95	2927	+110
Scottsburg	79	42	63	-5	1.82	1		27.25	+4.16	72	3018	-169

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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Variety Selection and Seeding Rate for Soft Red Winter Wheat (Continued)

by proper seeding in a timely manner. Adequate nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer is also important for seedling establishment in the fall. Apply approximately 20 to 25 lb.N/acre and phosphate fertilizer according to soil test. Potash is important for later growth and development and should also be applied according to soil test.

Wheat should be sown in a timely manner, but not before the Hessian fly-free date. The optimum planting window for wheat is the two-week period following the Hessian fly-free date. The fly-free date ranges from September 22 across the northern tier of Indiana counties to October 9 in the southwestern

corner of the state. In addition to dodging the Hessian fly, planting in this window reduces the risk of several diseases. For example, wheat that is planted early is more susceptible to take-all and may also be exposed to high aphid populations that can transmit Barley Yellow Dwarf virus. Early planted wheat could also succumb to winter kill if it gets too much fall growth prior to dormancy. Late planted wheat (more than 3 weeks after the fly-free date) is often predisposed to winter die back and increased susceptibility to heaving.

Charles Mansfield and Ellsworth Christmas,
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Seeding Rates for Winter Wheat Based on Seed Size *				
—————Desired Population —————				
Number of seeds/lb.	Seed Size	1.1 ^a 25 ^b	1.3 ^a 30 ^b	1.5 ^a 35 ^b
—————lb. seed/acre —————				
10,000	large	120	145	165
12,000	large	100	120	140
14,000	medium	85	100	120
16,000	small	75	90	105

* Seeding rates adjusted to 90% field emergence.
^a million plants / acre
^b plants/square foot

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