Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19

Corn and soybean harvest made good progress last week, aided by favorable weather conditions. Corn harvest is more than two weeks ahead of average. Field conditions remain very dry as precipitation has been virtually non-existent during the last few weeks, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Major activities during the week included harvesting tobacco, tilling soils, seeding winter wheat, preparing grain bins and care of livestock.

CORN

Corn **condition** is rated 27 percent good to excellent compared with 62 percent at this time last year. Virtually all of the corn has reached the **dent** stage compared with 96 percent last year and 89 percent for the 5-year average. Eighty-three percent of the corn acreage is **mature** compared with 69 percent last year and 47 percent for average. By region, 76 percent of the corn acreage is mature in the north, 86 percent in the central and 88 percent in the south. Fourteen percent of the corn acreage has been **harvested** compared with 7 percent last year and 5 percent for the average. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging around 19 percent.

SOYBEANS

Soybean **condition** declined from last week and is rated 21 percent good to excellent compared with 62 percent last year. Eighty-five percent of the soybean acreage is **shedding leaves** compared with 84 percent last year and 56 percent for average. One-half of the soybean crop is **mature** compared with 55 percent a year ago and 26 percent for the average. By region, 51 percent of the soybean acreage is mature in the north, 54 percent in the central and 43 percent in the south. Twelve percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 8 percent last year and 4 percent for average. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging 11.5 percent.

OTHER CROPS

Pasture condition was rated 1 percent good, 21 percent fair, 34 percent poor and 44 percent very poor. Seeding of **winter wheat** is 2 percent complete, behind the 5-year average of 4 percent complete at this time. **Tobacco** harvest is 86 percent complete compared with 66 percent for the 5-year average.

DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE

For the week ending Friday, 7.0 days were rated **suitable for fieldwork** . **Topsoil moisture** was rated 66 percent very short, 31 percent short and 3 percent adequate. **Subsoil moisture** was rated 62 percent very short, 34 percent short and 4 percent adequate.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Corn Mature	83	52	69	47
Corn Harvested	14	7	7	5
Soybeans Shedding Lv	85	57	84	56
Soybeans Mature	50	19	55	26
Soybeans Harvested	12	3	8	4
Tobacco Harvested	86	78	73	66
Winter Wheat Seeded	2	NA	4	4

CROP CONDITION

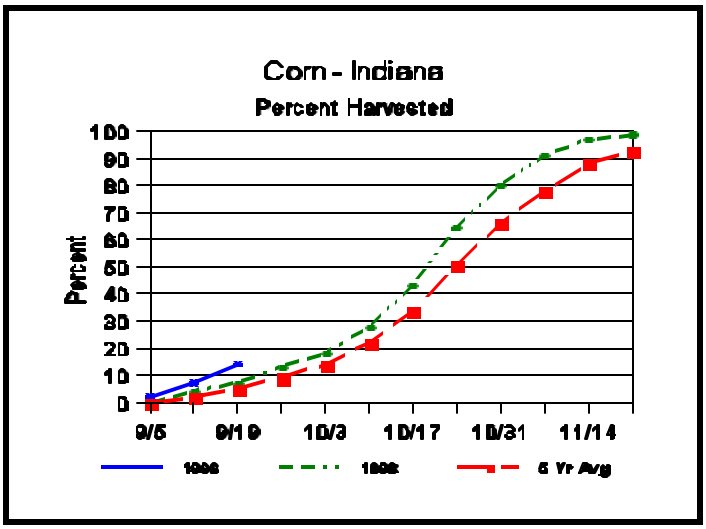
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Corn	9	21	43	25	2
Soybeans	10	24	45	19	2
Pasture	44	34	21	1	0

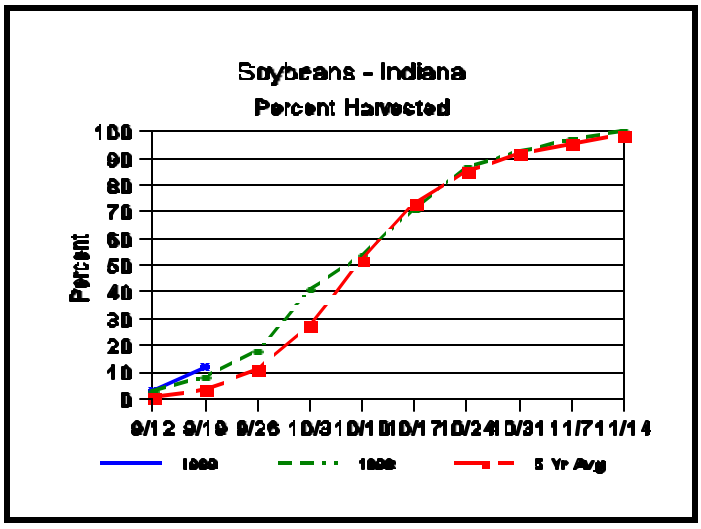
SOIL MOISTURE

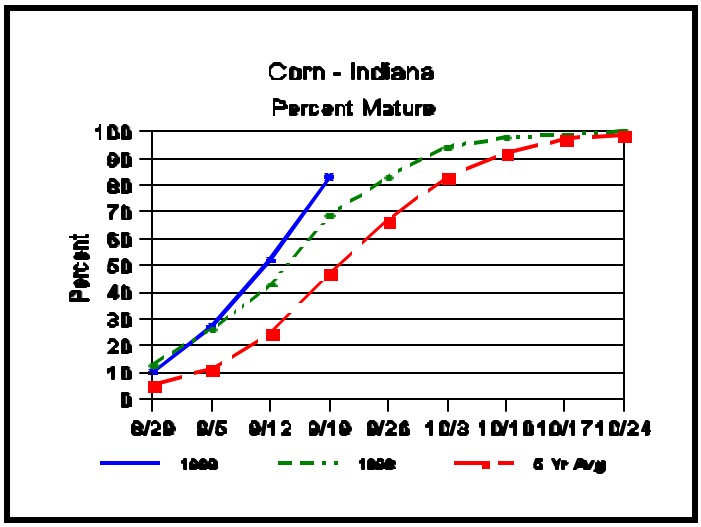
	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	66	62	35
Short	31	32	50
Adequate	3	6	15
Surplus	0	0	0
Subsoil			
Very Short	62	54	24
Short	34	39	47
Adequate	4	7	29
Surplus	0	0	0

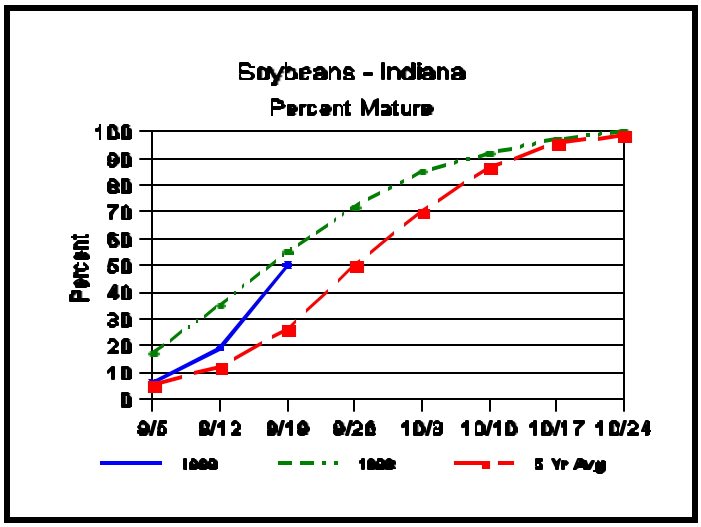
--Ralph W. Gann, State Statistician
--Bud Bever, Agricultural Statistician
E-Mail Address: nass-in@nass.usda.gov
http://info.aes.purdue.edu/agstat/nass.html

Crop Progress









New Wheat Variety INW9811 is Resistant to Hessian Fly Biotype 'L' that is Common in Indiana Fly Populations

- Seed of new variety will be available for planting in fall 1999
- Planting after the fly-free date is a key management strategy for reducing Hessian fly problems
- Highest levels of infestation occur in southwest Indiana

Although many wheat varieties grown in Indiana have the H5 or H6 genes for Hessian fly resistance, this resistance is ineffective in controlling Hessian fly biotype L which is predominant in fly populations throughout the state. However, the wheat variety INW9811 released by Purdue University, in cooperation with USDA, ARS in 1998 is resistant to Biotype L. This variety is well adapted to the mid-south area, including southern Indiana and Illinois and will provide wheat growers in these areas with excellent protection against the Hessian fly. In field tests conducted in northern Alabama and northeastern Arkansas, INW9811 also demonstrated excellent resistance to Hessian fly populations that contained little or no biotype L. Seed will be available to Indiana growers for planting in fall, 1999. Interested seed personnel can contact Purdue Ag Alumni Seed for more information and availability of seed stocks.

Although Hessian fly populations remain low throughout Indiana, the potential for flies to infest fall-planted winter wheat still exists, especially in the southwestern counties. None of the commercial wheat fields observed in fall 1998 showed signs of Hessian fly damage, but flaxseeds were present in a

(Continued on Page 4.)

Weather Data

Week ending Sunday September 19, 1999

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation April 1, 1999 thru September 19, 1999				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil Temp	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F		
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days		Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest(1)												
Valparaiso_Ag	81	42	60	-6	0.14	1		18.47	-4.11	60	2935	+297
Wanatah	87	35	58	-6	0.15	1	71	18.18	-3.71	61	2469	-53
Wheatfield	88	42	61	-4	0.17	1		23.30	+2.02	53	2953	+374
Winamac	85	41	59	-6	0.09	1	72	18.59	-2.70	49	2955	+300
North Central(2)												
Logansport	87	44	62	-4	0.09	1		18.18	-2.35	63	3021	+279
Plymouth	86	41	60	-5	0.10	1		21.16	-0.45	65	2912	+122
South_Bend	88	42	61	-4	0.12	1		17.82	-3.16	53	3077	+457
Young_America	85	43	62	-3	0.00	0		14.52	-6.01	58	3048	+306
Northeast(3)												
Bluffton	89	43	61	-5	0.10	1	67	17.27	-3.14	55	3054	+243
Fort_Wayne	90	41	61	-5	0.10	1		15.40	-3.60	58	3006	+264
West Central(4)												
Crawfordsville	91	34	59	-8	0.15	1	67	15.08	-7.17	60	2815	-117
Perrysville	89	40	61	-5	0.13	1	75	15.43	-7.12	54	3064	+189
Terre_Haute_Ag	93	43	65	-3	0.13	1	75	16.71	-5.88	57	3527	+461
W_Lafayette_6NW	89	38	61	-5	0.11	1	72	19.26	-1.83	56	3050	+323
Central(5)												
Castleton	90	43	63	-5	0.05	2		16.79	-4.86	69	3208	+176
Greenfield	88	45	62	-5	0.10	1		14.00	-9.16	62	3185	+262
Indianapolis_AP	91	43	64	-4	0.02	1		15.18	-6.00	59	3383	+342
Indianapolis_SE	88	41	62	-6	0.10	1		14.60	-7.05	65	3106	+74
Tipton_Ag	91	38	61	-4	0.08	1	66	14.62	-6.79	54	2828	+182
East Central(6)												
Farmland	92	35	60	-5	0.08	1	63	16.01	-4.84	60	2943	+358
New_Castle	88	38	60	-5	0.10	2		15.97	-6.22	61	2739	+90
Southwest(7)												
Dubois_Ag	92	40	63	-5	0.03	1	73	19.27	-5.13	54	3363	+265
Evansville	91	43	65	-5	0.09	1		18.76	-2.55	55	3644	+122
Freelandville	89	46	64	-5	0.00	0		21.47	-0.74	53	3344	+177
Shoals	91	42	62	-6	0.05	1		18.41	-5.64	49	3195	+124
Vincennes_5NE	89	44	64	-4	0.03	1	71	20.85	-1.36	70	3470	+303
South Central(8)												
Bloomington	91	45	64	-4	0.06	1		15.84	-7.03	50	3379	+267
Tell_City	92	48	66	-4	0.01	1		16.38	-8.11	47	3792	+395
Southeast(9)												
Butlerville	92	37	62	-6	0.04	1	72	17.76	-4.27	66	3246	+90
Scottsburg	92	40	63	-6	0.00	0		15.19	-7.70	46	3441	+286

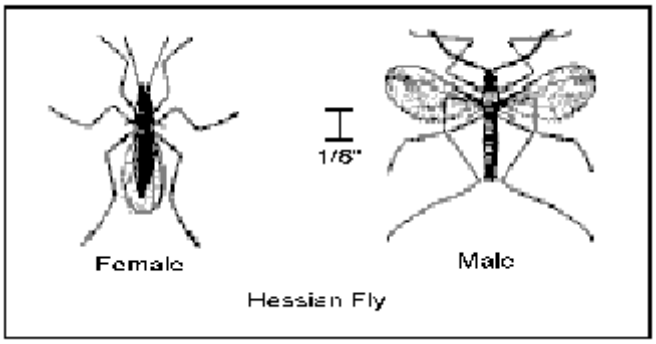
DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (rain or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

The above weather information is provided by AWIS, Inc.
For detailed ag weather forecasts and data visit the AWIS home page at
www.awis.com or call toll free at 1-888-798-9955.

small percentage of dead or damaged tillers. Much of the fall fly population can be avoided by planting after the fly-free date. This is key to avoiding subsequent infestation by the spring brood. Additionally, it has been shown that following the fly-free date will help reduce wheat disease problems and reduce winter kill from excessive growth. To determine the fly-free date for your area of the state, refer to the enclosed map. Crop rotation, where wheat following wheat is avoided, also is one of the key management strategies for reducing Hessian fly problems. The Hessian fly passes the summer in the stubble of the current wheat crop. Plowing the stubble results in the destruction of the pest. Volunteer wheat, the wheat seedlings sprouting in the fall from grain left in the field during threshing, germinates and begins growing just in time for the fall emergence of the Hessian fly. These plants are readily infested resulting in a rapid build-up of the population. The use of resistant varieties, in combination with the above pest management strategies, increases the chance for a fly-free crop.

Specific characteristics and yield potential of varieties presently grown in Indiana can be determined by consulting Purdue Station Bulletin No. B 784 "Performance of Public and Private Small Grains in Indiana -1999", web access: http://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/smgrain/variety/99smgbul.htm or talk to your seed dealer.

–Rich Edwards and Roger Ratcliffe, Purdue University



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