



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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## CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7

### AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Planting of corn and soybeans made good progress in many west central and northern areas, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Fieldwork has been hindered in many southern portions of the state by wet soil conditions. Corn planting is 3 days behind average and 6 days behind last year. Planting of soybeans is about 5 days behind both the average and last year.

### FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 3.2 **days suitable for field work**. Fifty-two percent of the intended **corn** acreage has been **planted** compared with 72 percent last year and 62 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 64 percent of the corn acreage has been planted in the north, 44 percent in the central region, and 47 percent in the south. Seventeen percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared to 22 percent last year and 24 percent for the 5-year average. Fifteen percent of the **soybean** acreage is **planted** compared to 30 percent for both last year and the 5-year average.

Eighty-eight percent of the **winter wheat** acreage is **jointed** compared with 91 percent last year and 93 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 83 percent good to excellent compared with 73 percent last year at this time.

Major activities during the week included: spraying chemicals, tillage of soils, applying fertilizer, preparing equipment and taking care of livestock.

### LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

**Pasture** condition is rated 15 percent excellent, 67 percent good, 15 percent fair, 2 percent poor and 1 percent very poor. Livestock remain to be in mostly good condition. Some cattle operations are still calving.

### CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Planted	52	33	72	62
Corn Emerged	17	5	22	24
Soybeans Planted	15	5	30	30
Winter Wheat Jointed	88	76	91	93
Winter Wheat Headed	27	11	11	21

### CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Pasture	1	2	15	67	15
Winter Wheat 2006	0	3	14	62	21
Winter Wheat 2005	1	4	22	58	15

### SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
<b>Topsoil</b>			
Very Short	0	0	3
Short	3	4	11
Adequate	74	66	77
Surplus	23	30	9
<b>Subsoil</b>			
Very Short	1	1	1
Short	5	7	9
Adequate	76	72	80
Surplus	18	20	10
<b>Days Suitable</b>	3.2	4.1	5.6

### CONTACT INFORMATION

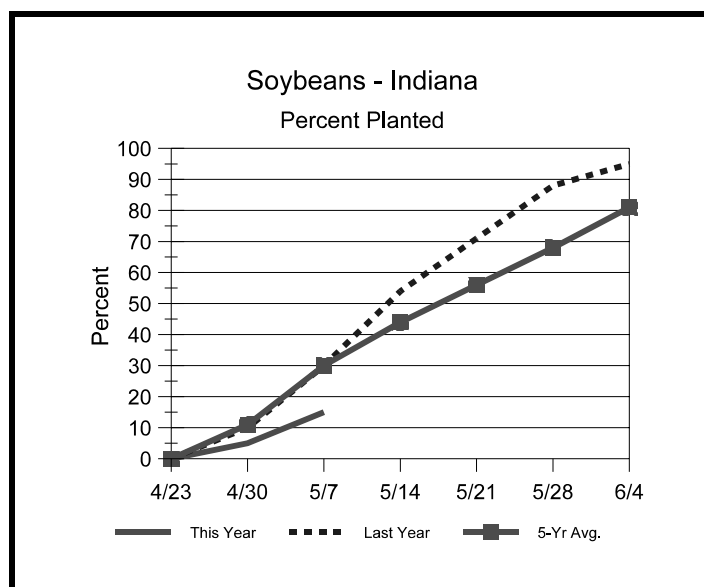
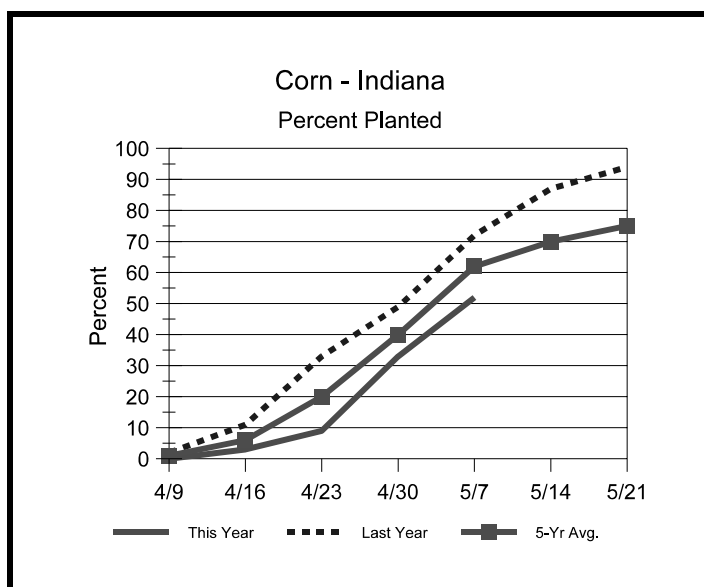
--Greg Preston, Director

--Andy Higgins, Agricultural Statistician

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[http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics\\_by\\_State/Indiana](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana)

# Crop Progress



## Other Agricultural Comments And News

### Quick Burndown Programs for No-Till

Due to recent warm, wet weather and aggressive winter weed growth, burndown applications have not been applied in many no-till fields. Planting season is here and there is urgency expressed by many growers for a quick burndown to allow soils to dry out and planters to run through the field as soon as possible. Typically, translocated herbicides such as glyphosate and 2,4-D work somewhat slower than a contact product such as Gramoxone, unless daytime air temperatures are in the high 70's or 80's. Under "typical" spring weather conditions with daytime air temperatures in the 60's and low 70's, the Gramoxone-based programs will provide a quicker desiccation of weed biomass, but may not be as effective as glyphosate on some of the larger perennial and annual weeds. There are a couple herbicide programs that fit this scenario where a quick desiccation is desired.

In corn production, consider the use of Gramoxone + atrazine or an atrazine premix or Lumax/Lexar. 2,4-D can be added to this mix to improve control of dandelion and horseweed (marestail) but one should wait at least 7 days to plant corn if 2,4-D is used.

In soybean production, consider the use of Gramoxone + Sencor (or products containing Sencor such as Canopy, Domain, or Boundary), Gramoxone

+ Gangster, or glyphosate + Valor or Aim. We have observed that the addition of Valor or Aim to glyphosate can speed up the process of weed desiccation compared to glyphosate alone, but they won't desiccate the vegetation as quickly as the Gramoxone-based treatments. As mentioned above, 2,4-D can be added to all of these treatments to improve control of dandelion, horseweed (marestail), giant ragweed and lambsquarters, but users should be aware of the proper interval before soybean can be planted which is 7 days for the 1 pt/A rate.

For the Gramoxone treatments to be most effective, they should be applied in at least 15 GPA carrier volume to achieve adequate coverage and the higher end of the labeled rate range should be used if most of the weeds are 6 inches tall or more.

For more information on no-till burndown weed control programs, see pages 26-43 of the 2006 Weed Control Guide for Ohio and Indiana at this website <<http://www.btny.purdue.edu/Pubs/WS/WS-16/>>.

Bill Johnson and Glenn Nice, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Purdue University.

(Additional article on Page 4)

# Weather Information Table

**Week ending Sunday May 7, 2006**

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air			DFN	Total	Days	Avg 4 in Soil Temp	April 1, 2006 thru May 7, 2006				
	Temperature							Precip.	Precipitation		GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	Total	Days	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN		
<b>Northwest (1)</b>												
Chalmers_5W	76	42	57	-1	0.84	2		4.92	+0.38	12	222	+45
Francesville	75	39	56	-1	0.57	3		4.22	-0.26	13	201	+59
Valparaiso_AP_I	74	38	56	+0	0.44	3		2.43	-2.43	12	229	+97
Wanatah	76	35	55	+1	0.74	2	60	3.63	-1.02	12	186	+80
Winamac	76	41	57	+1	0.62	2	57	3.75	-0.73	9	218	+76
<b>North Central (2)</b>												
Plymouth	77	39	56	-2	1.36	3		3.58	-1.16	14	195	+42
South_Bend	75	38	55	+0	0.65	3		2.78	-1.78	16	213	+93
Young_America	76	42	58	+2	0.40	2		4.04	-0.27	13	245	+108
<b>Northeast (3)</b>												
Columbia_City	75	37	55	+0	1.15	3	56	2.83	-1.58	13	170	+66
Fort_Wayne	75	40	57	+2	1.08	3		5.29	+1.14	15	226	+98
<b>West Central (4)</b>												
Greencastle	76	40	57	-3	0.91	2		4.97	+0.22	11	259	+60
Perrysville	78	40	59	+2	0.55	2	59	4.69	-0.09	12	286	+120
Spencer_Ag	79	42	58	+2	1.26	3		6.19	+1.12	15	287	+115
Terre_Haute_AFB	75	42	59	+0	1.09	3		4.82	-0.09	14	330	+131
W_Lafayette_6NW	76	41	58	+2	0.60	2	62	4.05	-0.57	12	251	+108
<b>Central (5)</b>												
Eagle_Creek_AP	76	45	60	+2	0.79	2		6.00	+1.39	13	326	+138
Greenfield	76	44	58	+1	1.21	3		7.12	+2.09	16	260	+101
Indianapolis_AP	76	44	59	+2	0.78	2		5.51	+0.90	15	336	+148
Indianapolis_SE	76	40	57	-1	0.80	2		6.17	+1.41	13	256	+82
Tipton_Ag	75	42	57	+2	0.96	4	62	5.41	+0.61	19	222	+102
<b>East Central (6)</b>												
Farmland	75	41	57	+2	0.93	4	60	4.30	-0.11	16	193	+80
New_Castle	76	42	58	+2	1.38	2		5.62	+0.54	15	228	+110
<b>Southwest (7)</b>												
Evansville	79	48	62	+1	1.44	2		5.20	+0.12	15	447	+155
Freelandville	76	45	60	+0	0.86	2		4.92	-0.05	14	349	+130
Shoals	80	44	60	+2	1.12	2		7.30	+2.05	14	351	+137
Stendal	78	41	61	+2	1.02	2		5.81	+0.21	14	428	+178
Vincennes_5NE	77	45	60	+1	1.72	3		8.83	+3.86	15	368	+149
<b>South Central (8)</b>												
Leavenworth	78	47	60	+1	1.17	2		6.92	+1.25	18	369	+149
Oolitic	78	45	58	+0	0.95	2	62	6.16	+1.11	15	285	+98
Tell_City	80	49	63	+3	1.52	2		5.91	-0.02	17	446	+183
<b>Southeast (9)</b>												
Brookville	77	46	60	+4	1.88	3		7.66	+2.79	15	297	+148
Greensburg	77	45	60	+3	1.42	4		6.39	+1.24	15	316	+141
Scottsburg	81	48	61	+2	1.40	3		8.50	+3.31	17	355	+134

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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## Purdue Researcher Offers Wheat Virus Screening

- Screen your wheat samples for viruses (no cost other than shipping).

*B*arley yellow dwarf is considered one of the most damaging diseases of wheat and pasture grasses in the world. There is some question however; as to the prevalence and impact of barley yellow dwarf on Indiana wheat production systems. To quantify the scope of this problem Joe Anderson (an adjunct Professor with the USDA and Purdue) has developed a new method to simultaneously screen wheat cultivars for the major wheat virus diseases (Barley Yellow Dwarf, Wheat Spindle Streak Mosaic, Wheat Soilborne Mosaic) that we have in Indiana. Joe is currently in the ramp-up stage and would like to test any and all samples that show virus symptoms (Please see below for description of symptoms and attached image of BYDV). There is no cost to those who submit samples, other than shipping. Due to the large number of samples we hope to receive there will not be a quick turn around time for these samples. Please do not use this research project as a means of quick wheat diagnostics. If diagnosis of wheat problems is needed, samples should be sent to the Purdue Plant & Pest Diagnostic Laboratory.

The ultimate goal of Joe's project is to develop a virus range map for Indiana. This map will assist growers in making future wheat variety selections based on disease resistance characteristics. Please see below for requested information.

**Symptomolgy:** light green to yellow to red or purple streaks, mottling, and chlorosis. Please see Image 1. entitled "Barley Yellow Dwarf Symptoms".

**Sample preparation and shipping:** Minimum of 4 to 5 leaves, 5 inches in length; wrapped in newspaper; placed in a Ziploc bag and send either first class or UPS. More than one sample can be sent per box; however please provide all necessary information for each sample.

**Information needed:** We would like GPS coordinates, but county name, zip code, and road intersections will work.

**Ship samples and direct all questions to:** Joseph Anderson, Department of Agronomy, Purdue University, 915 West State Street, West Lafayette, IN 47907-2054; Ph: 765-494-5565; Email: [janderson@purdue.edu](mailto:janderson@purdue.edu)

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