



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural
Statistics Service

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 9

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Showers and heavy rain in some areas slowed field operations during the period, according to the Indiana Agricultural Statistics Service. Isolated areas received strong winds and hail. Farmers returned to planting and other field activities late in the week and good progress was made during the weekend. Most farmers finished up corn planting last week and were concentrating on soybean planting and spraying for weed control. Weeds are a major problem around the state this season. Soils remain wet in some fields, especially southern regions of the state. Corn planting is 17 days behind average. Soybean planting is 18 days behind the average pace. Winter wheat is rapidly turning color in southern regions of the state.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.2 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Ninety-two percent of the **corn** acreage is planted compared with 100 percent last year and 99 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 96 percent of the corn acreage is planted in the north, 93 percent in the central regions and 81 percent in the south. Seventy-two percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 100 percent a year earlier. Emerged corn continues to improve, aided by sunshine and warmer weather. Seventy-two percent of the intended **soybean** acreage is planted compared with 98 percent a year ago and 93 percent for the average. By area, 81 percent of the soybean acreage is planted in the north, 73 percent in the central regions and 52 percent in the south. Forty-five percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 97 percent a year earlier.

Other activities during the week included side-dressing corn, spraying, moving grain to market, hauling manure, mowing roadsides, cutting hay and taking care of livestock.

Ninety-six percent of the winter wheat acreage is **headed** compared with 100 percent last year and 96 percent for the average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 54 percent good to excellent, below the 57 percent last week and below the 62 percent a year ago. First cutting of **alfalfa** hay is 53 percent complete compared with 56 percent last year and 64 percent for the average. Transplanting of **tobacco** is 48 percent complete compared with 51 percent last year and 52 percent for the average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 23 percent excellent, 59 percent good, 16 percent fair and 2 percent poor. Livestock remain in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn Planted	92	75	100	99
Corn Emerged	72	40	100	NA
Soybeans Planted	72	45	98	93
Soybeans Emerged	45	18	97	NA
Winter Wheat Headed	96	88	100	96
Tobacco Plants Set	48	24	51	52
Alfalfa First Cutting	53	33	56	64

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Corn	2	8	34	51	5
Soybean	1	6	35	54	4
Pasture	0	2	16	59	23
Winter Wheat 2002	1	13	32	44	10

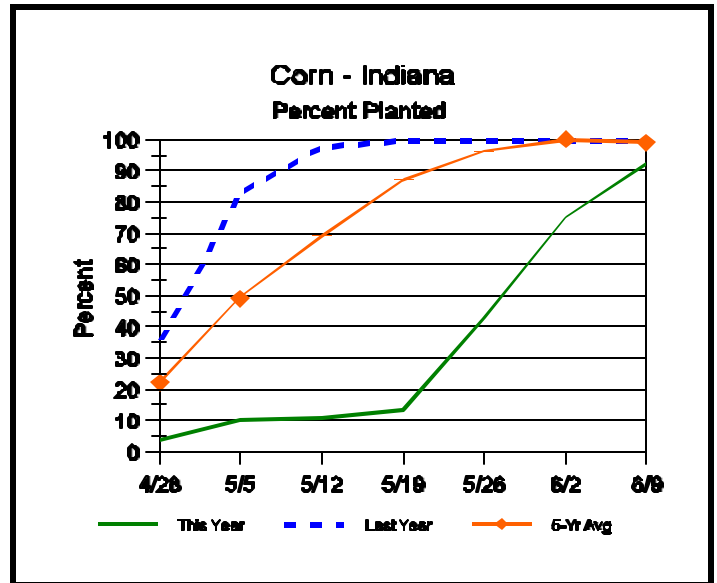
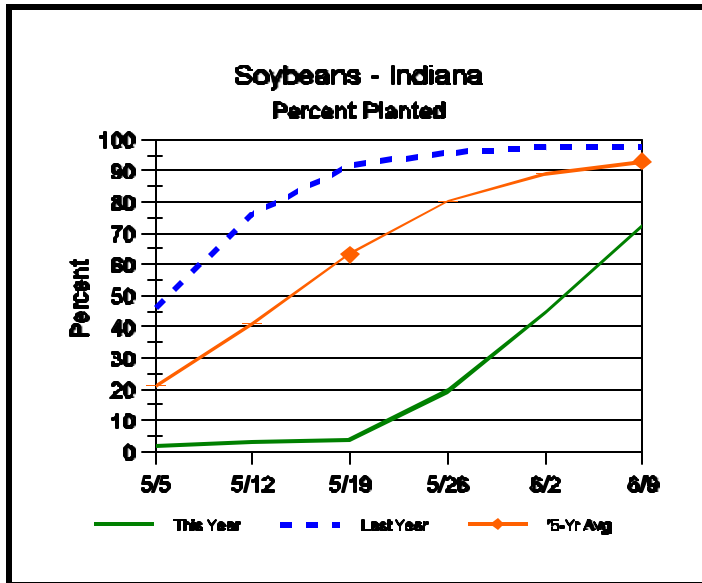
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	3	2	1
Adequate	58	61	56
Surplus	39	37	43
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	2
Short	1	0	12
Adequate	61	62	65
Surplus	38	38	21
Days Suitable	4.2	4.8	1.3

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Switching From Corn to Soybeans - The Disease Angle

- Second--year soybeans could create problems both this year and for several years to come

There has been a lot of discussion recently about the wisdom of switching from corn to soybeans as the delay in corn planting continues. Various specialists at Purdue have presented the pros and cons of doing this. Both the pro and con articles have referred to soybean diseases as an important consideration in changing planting plans.

If many acres are switched, this will mean planting soybeans in fields that were planted to soybeans last year. I want to elaborate on what can happen with diseases if soybeans follow soybeans. The major diseases of soybeans in Indiana and surrounding states are caused by soilborne pathogens. These pathogenic microorganisms survive in soil, often through production of special survival structures. These microorganisms, in no particular order, include *Heterodera glycines* (soybean cyst nematode), *Phytophthora sojae* (*Phytophthora* root rot), *Fusarium solani* f.sp. *glycines* (sudden death syndrome), *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* (white mold), and *Phialophora gregata* (brown stem rot). The soybean cyst nematode produces cysts that can survive several years in soil. *Phytophthora sojae* produces oospores and *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* produces sclerotia. These can also

survive for many years in the absence of soybeans. *Fusarium solanif*.sp. *glycines* and *Phialophora gregata* survive as mycelium in soybean residue or produce a spore that can survive in soil.

When these organisms are in a field and a susceptible cultivar of soybean is grown, they multiply (from a pathogen's point of view, the disease it causes is secondary; it is simply using the host plant as a food source to support its growth and multiplication). When a nonhost such as corn is grown in the field the following year, these pathogens cannot multiply, and may die out to some extent. The general increase in problems with all of these diseases in recent years is thought to be a result of the shift to a soybean-corn rotation in place of rotations in which soybeans were grown only at longer intervals in a field.

So, what does it mean if a grower goes back into a field with soybeans in 2002 that was planted to soybeans in 2001? If any of the pathogens mentioned above was not in this field, a second year of soybeans does not mean it will suddenly appear. However, all of these pathogens are widely distributed in Indiana. A danger from second-year soybeans is that in a field with only a small or moderate pathogen population, and hence a history of only mild or moderate disease problems, a second year of soybeans could lead to a great increase

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Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 9, 2002

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2002 thru June 9, 2002				
							4 in	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Valparaiso_AP_I	82	48	65	-2	0.19	3		10.24	+1.17	28	559	-5
Wanatah	84	45	65	-2	0.18	4	69	10.60	+2.03	31	503	-10
Wheatfield	85	49	66	-2	0.49	3		9.29	+0.90	28	550	+8
Winamac	85	49	66	-2	0.98	3	70	9.87	+1.44	33	537	-57
North Central(2)												
Chalmers_5W	95	50	68	-2	0.65	5		8.76	+0.07	35	579	-92
Plymouth	82	48	65	-4	1.03	3		11.16	+2.28	32	490	-133
South_Bend	81	49	65	-2	0.56	3		9.53	+1.32	33	526	-16
Young_America	93	51	68	+0	1.71	3		10.74	+2.43	30	625	+32
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	85	45	64	-2	0.73	4	66	10.07	+1.75	32	497	-11
Fort_Wayne	87	48	65	-3	1.10	2		11.13	+3.24	29	599	+27
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	89	50	69	-1	0.19	3		15.38	+5.82	32	636	-90
Perrysville	92	52	70	+2	0.51	2	72	14.06	+4.89	33	671	+19
Terre_Haute_AFB	91	51	72	+3	0.18	1		23.89	+14.46	35	799	+80
W_Lafayette_6NW	94	50	68	+1	1.80	4	72	14.56	+5.88	36	639	+39
Central (5)												
Brookville	92	54	72	+5	1.48	2		16.96	+7.35	29	736	+134
Eagle_Creek_AP	90	52	71	+2	0.53	2		12.70	+3.97	32	745	+36
Greenfield	91	51	70	+2	1.98	3		15.36	+6.05	36	683	+28
Indianapolis_AP	90	54	72	+3	0.56	3		13.71	+4.98	30	794	+85
Indianapolis_SE	90	52	70	+1	1.00	3		14.49	+5.36	28	693	+8
Tipton_Ag	91	50	68	+1	0.48	3	71	11.50	+2.76	32	595	+36
East Central (6)												
Farmland	92	49	69	+3	0.62	3	68	11.59	+3.01	37	619	+80
New_Castle	87	49	66	-2	0.89	3		14.04	+4.36	29	524	-31
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	92	56	76	+4	1.04	2		15.32	+5.43	28	1018	+122
Freelandville	92	54	73	+4	0.51	1		16.12	+6.03	26	830	+74
Shoals	92	53	72	+4	1.11	2		17.42	+6.78	27	781	+55
Stendal	91	55	74	+4	1.14	3		17.86	+6.90	27	911	+93
Vincennes_5NE	92	54	73	+3	0.79	3	67	17.20	+7.11	29	862	+106
South Central(8)												
Spencer_Ag	91	55	71	+3	0.41	2		17.09	+7.05	36	677	+24
Tell_City	94	57	77	+6	1.75	2		16.38	+5.52	22	1080	+245
Southeast (9)												
Milan_5NE	88	49	69	+2	2.33	2		20.53	+10.92	34	632	+30
Scottsburg	89	53	72	+3	1.79	3		17.91	+8.14	31	799	+42

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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Switching From Corn to Soybeans (Continued)

in pathogen populations. A minor problem with disease could become a major problem this year. Once these high pathogen populations have developed, it can take a long time to bring them back down, particularly by going back to a rotation in which soybeans are grown every other year. An even greater danger is to plant second-year soybeans in a field that already has a history of serious disease problems.

None of these pathogens is capable of long-distance dispersal under its own power. The diseases they cause typically appear in some areas of a field and not others. Anything that moves soil can disperse these pathogens, however. Farming operations are some of

the most efficient agents of dispersal. Tillage equipment, planters, tractor tires anything that moves soil or plant material – can increase the area in a field that is affected by a soilborne disease. A second year of soybeans can result in a greater proportion of a field being infested with a pathogen.

History of disease in a field, choice of soybean cultivar, crop management practices, and weather all play a role in determining whether disease will be a problem. But, the risk of a disease problem can only be greater with second-year soybeans.

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