



Indiana Crop & Weather Report

United States Dept of Agriculture

Indiana Agricultural
Statistics

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Released: August 9, 2004
Vol. 54, No. 32

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Many farmers were concentrating on preparing grains bins along with harvesting equipment for the upcoming fall harvesting season, according to Indiana Agricultural Statistics. Showers and strong thunderstorms moved through isolated areas earlier in the week. Cool nights and below daytime temperatures have slowed soybean progress. Harvesting of corn for silage was underway. Blue mold is evident in some tobacco fields.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.6 **days suitable for fieldwork**. Ninety-nine percent of the corn acreage has **silked** compared with 88 percent last year and 96 percent for the average. Sixty-three percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dough** stage compared with 26 percent last year and 48 percent for the average. Seventeen percent of the corn acreage has reached the **dent** stage compared with 2 percent last year and 12 percent for the average. Corn condition improved and is rated 80 percent good to excellent compared with 61 percent last year at this time.

Ninety-five percent of the soybean acreage is **blooming** compared with 78 percent last year and 91 percent for the 5-year average. Seventy-two percent of the soybean acreage is **setting pods** compared with 39 percent last year and 62 percent for the average. Soybean **condition** improved and is rated 75 percent good to excellent compared with 59 percent last year at this time.

Third cutting of **alfalfa hay** is 24 percent complete compared with 10 percent last year and 36 percent for the average.

Other activities during the week were repairing equipment, spraying, scouting fields, mowing roads and waterways, moving grain to market, hauling manure and taking care of livestock.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated 14 percent excellent, 61 percent good, 19 percent fair and 6 percent poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition. Cooler temperatures have helped.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Corn Silked	99	98	88	96
Corn in Dough	63	38	26	48
Corn in Dent	17	5	2	12
Soybeans Blooming	95	90	78	91
Soybeans Podding	72	56	39	62
Alfalfa Third Cutting	24	NA	10	36

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Corn	2	4	14	54	26
Soybean	3	5	17	54	21
Pasture	0	6	19	61	14

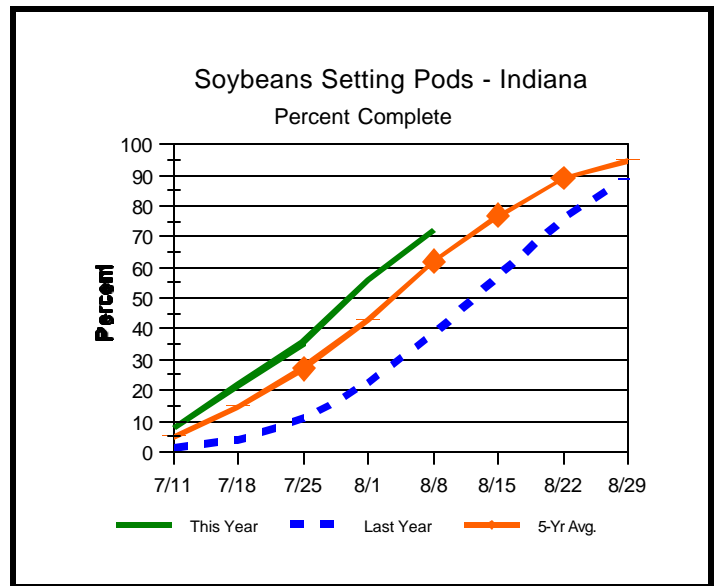
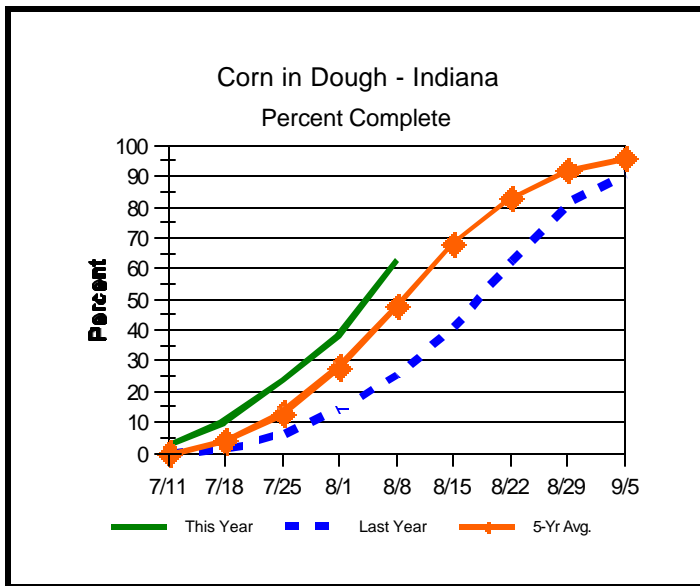
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Topsoil			
Very Short	1	2	1
Short	13	14	4
Adequate	81	79	75
Surplus	5	5	20
Subsoil			
Very Short	1	1	1
Short	14	14	7
Adequate	82	82	78
Surplus	3	3	14
Days Suitable	5.6	5.2	5.0

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Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

Weeds

- **Winter Annual Weeds Emerging in Mid-Summer?**

As recently as July 26, we have observed maretail and cressleaf groundsel emerging in our soybean research plots at the Southeast Purdue Ag Center near North Vernon, IN. These emergence events are occurring well after postemergence treatments of glyphosate have been applied. So the question becomes, would it be worthwhile to treat production fields having the same problems? Many of the phone calls I receive during this time of the year center on late-season weed control, especially in full-season soybean. Weeds such as giant ragweed, giant foxtail, fall panicum, and common cocklebur emerging through the soybean canopy in late July and early August cause growers to question the overall effectiveness of their weed management practices. More recently, late-season escapes of maretail have generated a lot of attention, particularly in southeast Indiana.

Many of the maretail escapes in this area are due to poor control with glyphosate (populations with enhanced tolerance or resistance to glyphosate have been identified in 19 counties in greenhouse screening trials). However, field observations alone may overestimate the number of cases of glyphosate resistant populations. If you suspect you have a true case of glyphosate resistance in your field, please see an article we wrote last year on this topic <www.btny.purdue.edu/weedscience/2003/Articles/horsetail7-23-03.pdf> and if you are still convinced, you can use the following link to get directions to send

samples to us for screening <www.btny.purdue.edu/weedscience/2003/Articles/sform9-2-03.pdf>. Screening efforts this year are supported in part by a grant from the Indiana Soybean Board.

Now, back to the question of what to do now about the two winter annuals mentioned earlier. Soybeans can tolerate some weed competition during the first 4 to 6 weeks after emergence and not suffer any yield loss. Yield losses typically occur in soybean when weeds are not controlled for 6 weeks or more after emergence. To manage weeds in soybean, most growers use a combination of soil-applied herbicides and/or glyphosate postemergence weed management practices during the first 3 to 6 weeks after planting. We then rely on the crop canopy to suppress weeds for the remainder of the growing season. So a question to be addressed is, "How much yield loss do I suffer from late emerging weeds if I don't control them?" There are several factors to consider when addressing this question.

First, when one can see weeds above the soybean canopy, they are usually in excess of 3 feet tall. Most herbicides are labeled for use on weeds that are less than 1 foot tall, and applications to large weeds are mostly ineffective. Second, high temperatures and limited soil moisture reduce the ability of the plant to absorb the herbicide, which will reduce herbicide effectiveness. Third, weeds that have emerged above the soybean canopy have already exerted their competitive effect on the soybean.

(Continued on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday August 8, 2004

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air				Precip.		Avg	April 1, 2004 thru August 8, 2004				
	Temperature						4 in	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	91	49	69	-4	1.64	2	72	22.30	+6.04	44	2009	-79
Valparaiso_AP_I	88	47	69	-4	1.12	2		14.75	-2.25	50	1893	+1
Wanatah	88	45	67	-5	1.27	2	75	14.74	-1.82	52	1777	-32
Wheatfield	88	47	67	-5	1.23	1		27.55	+11.39	56	1859	+0
Winamac	87	48	69	-3	2.23	2	74	19.43	+3.19	55	1929	+6
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	87	50	69	-5	1.16	2		17.73	+0.89	56	1867	-141
South_Bend	88	50	70	-3	0.83	3		16.60	+0.72	56	1973	+95
Young_America	86	48	69	-5	0.92	2		19.75	+4.08	51	2029	+60
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	86	47	68	-4	1.50	2	76	18.63	+2.76	60	1851	+59
Fort_Wayne	87	50	70	-4	1.51	2		20.23	+5.49	55	2007	+41
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	89	46	69	-7	0.80	2		19.35	+0.74	53	2020	-199
Perrysville	91	47	69	-4	0.56	1	79	16.76	-0.93	43	2212	+133
Spencer_Ag	89	49	70	-5	0.77	2		23.02	+4.00	59	2169	+80
Terre_Haute_AFB	90	48	71	-4	0.02	2		14.83	-3.04	50	2351	+137
W_Lafayette_6NW	89	45	68	-4	1.27	2	81	20.69	+4.37	40	2038	+72
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	87	53	71	-4	0.75	3		16.93	+0.23	54	2244	+50
Greenfield	88	51	70	-4	1.03	2		18.35	-0.08	55	2130	+31
Indianapolis_AP	88	51	71	-4	0.86	1		22.50	+5.80	49	2333	+139
Indianapolis_SE	88	48	69	-6	0.91	2		18.45	+1.03	49	2142	-34
Tipton_Ag	87	47	68	-5	0.84	2	76	16.95	+0.40	52	1954	+45
East Central (6)												
Farmland	87	47	68	-4	0.65	1	68	17.75	+1.53	53	1994	+135
New_Castle	86	46	66	-6	0.54	1		20.24	+2.42	43	1769	-132
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	90	50	73	-5	0.02	1		19.55	+2.39	46	2651	+91
Freelandville	88	54	72	-4	0.00	0		19.17	+1.33	47	2371	+83
Shoals	89	51	72	-4	0.01	1		22.69	+3.35	52	2367	+162
Stendal	91	54	73	-4	0.00	0		19.71	+0.67	48	2524	+120
Vincennes_5NE	90	51	72	-4	0.00	0		19.42	+1.58	56	2464	+176
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	88	52	72	-4	0.71	1		27.27	+7.63	55	2394	+196
Oolitic	90	50	71	-4	0.75	1	77	22.63	+4.19	56	2235	+130
Tell_City	91	55	75	-3	0.01	1		24.29	+4.90	48	2698	+262
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	91	50	72	-2	0.91	1		16.08	-1.76	45	2250	+257
Milan_5NE	88	51	70	-4	0.91	2		23.15	+5.31	73	2216	+223
Scottsburg	87	49	71	-5	0.93	1		30.67	+12.46	52	2329	+58

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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Weeds (Continued)

My previous research indicates that light infestations of late emerging weeds do not impact yield if there was at least a 6 week weed-free period earlier in the season starting no later than 3 weeks after planting.

So, it is unlikely that the late emerging marestail and cressleaf groundsel will have any impact on soybean yield. However, the marestail in this case is behaving as a summer annual and will produce seed by the time soybean is harvested. Postemergence treatments of herbicides (glyphosate, FirstRate/Amplify, or Classic) might be warranted to minimize seed production if you are certain that the field does not contain glyphosate or ALS (FirstRate/

Amplify or Classic) resistant populations and soil moisture conditions are optimal for plant growth and herbicide activity. However, you will have to weigh the benefits of reducing weed seed production against some stand loss due to driving a sprayer through tall soybeans.

At this point we don't know if the cressleaf groundsel will produce seed this year or next spring. Stay tuned --each week we seem to learn more about winter annual weeds in southeast Indiana!

—Bill Johnson, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Purdue University

The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by Indiana Agricultural Statistics, 1435 Win Henschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145. Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to Indiana Agricultural Statistics, 1435 Win Henschel Blvd, Suite B105, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145.