USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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Released: June 30, 2008
Vol. 58, WC062908

CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 29

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Wheat harvest is gaining momentum in southern and central portions of the state, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Double cropped soybeans are being planted as quickly as possible after the wheat is harvested. Storms caused some isolated wind and hail damage to corn and wheat fields during the week. Persistent rain showers have made it difficult for some farmers to side-dress corn with nitrogen. Herbicides need to be sprayed on many corn and soybean fields, but farmers are struggling to find a large enough window of time between rains. Fruit crops are reported to be in good condition. Most of the tobacco crop has been set.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.4 **days suitable for field work**. Fifty-nine percent of the **corn** acreage is reported to be in good to excellent **condition** compared with 55 percent last year at this time. Most of the re-planting of drowned out corn has stopped at this time.

Ninety-six percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 100 percent last year and 99 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 99 percent has been planted in the north, 97 percent in the central region, and 90 percent in the south. Ninety percent of the soybean acreage has now **emerged** compared with 99 percent last year and 96 percent for the 5-year average.

Twenty-six percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **harvested** compared with 45 percent last year and 42 percent for the 5-year average. Winter wheat **condition** is rated 77 percent good to excellent compared to 34 percent last year at this time.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition is rated as 24% excellent, 46% good, 22% fair, 6% poor and 2% very poor. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
	Percent			
Soybeans Planted	96	90	100	99
Soybeans Emerged	90	79	99	96
Soybeans Blooming	1	NA	11	9
Winter Wheat Harvested	26	6	45	42
Alfalfa – 1st Cutting	95	88	100	97

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
	Percent				
Corn	4	10	27	44	15
Soybean	5	9	32	44	10
Winter Wheat	2	4	17	53	24
Pasture	2	6	22	46	24

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
	Percent		
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	18
Short	6	4	34
Adequate	68	73	46
Surplus	26	23	2
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	23
Short	3	2	38
Adequate	67	68	39
Surplus	30	30	0
Days Suitable	4.4	4.9	4.5

CONTACT INFORMATION

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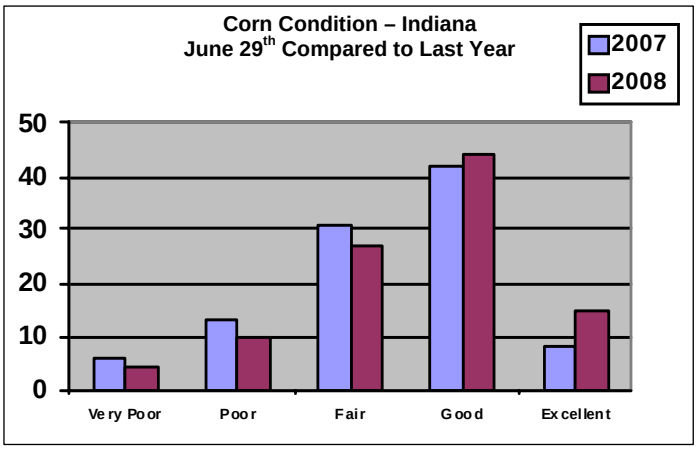
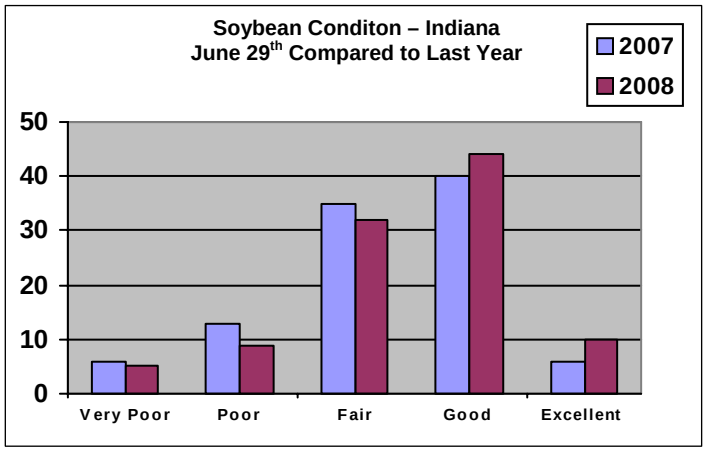
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Other Agricultural Comments And News





Heavy Rains and Flooding Equal Delayed Soybean Planting

Excessive rains and flooding equate to delayed soybean planting.

Northern Indiana producers should now change to an earlier maturity group of soybean.

The Indiana Crop & Weather Report for the week ending June 15, 2008 (USDA-NASS, 2008) indicated that about 20% of the acreage intended for soybean has yet to be planted, with the majority of this acreage in the southern third of the state. Rainfall reported across Indiana these past two weeks has been very intense across central and southern Indiana. In general, total rainfall across this part of Indiana is running as much as 10 to more that 15 inches above normal for the year to date, with extensive flooding. Soybean planting obviously has been delayed, with only 60% of the acreage reported as being planted in southern Indiana as of June 15.

Delayed planting has less effect on the yield of soybean than on corn. Unlike corn, which requires a certain number of growing degree days to mature, the soybean is more sensitive to day length. As the day length shortens later in the growing season, soybean maturity speeds up. As a general rule of thumb, for each three days planting is delayed, harvest is delayed only one day. The soybean plant shortens each part of the reproductive phase of growth, resulting in a shorter plant with fewer pods. Below is a comparison of estimated yield reductions experienced by corn and soybean as planting is delayed.

	May 21	May 26	May 31	June 5	June 10	June 30
Corn*	9%	13%	19%	25%	32%	50%
Soybeans	0	2%	4%	7%	10%	38%

* Corn yield losses adapted from Nafziger (1994), Univ. of Illinois

As yield levels of soybeans have increased over the past ten years or so, the percentage yield loss has increased slightly. For example, data from a recent study, given in the graph on Page 4 indicates that the reductions in yield for May 20 and June 10 average about 0.5%per day. Yield losses for the period from June 11 to June 30 average about 1.4 percent per day for each day of delay after June 10.

We are approaching the date where soybean planting has been delayed long enough to consider changing maturity groups. It is advisable to stay with a full-season variety of soybeans for your particular area until about June 15 in the northern quarter of Indiana, June 20 for the central half of Indiana and June 25 in southern Indiana quarter of the state. Full season soybeans will almost always yield better than shorter season varieties for a given geographic area even when planting is modestly delayed.

Once June 15 has been reached in northern Indiana, June 20 in central Indiana, and June 25 in southern Indiana, producers should move from a full season variety of soybeans to a mid season variety for their respective area. This will equate to a change of one-half maturity group assuming that a full season variety is being grown. Additionally, seeding rates should be increased by 15 to 20 percent to promote shading and taller plants to increase podding height and to increase the number of nodes per acre. The increase in the number of pods per acre will help offset the reduced plant height and pod numbers caused by delayed planting.

A commonly used rule of thumb for a cutoff date to stop planting soybeans is 90 days prior to the first 32 degree frost for a given area within the state. Using a 25% probability, or one in four years of a 32 degree or lower temperature, the magical date for the Bluffton area in northeastern Indiana is June 30, while in the Lafayette area it is July 5. Soybean planting should cease in most of the southern half of Indiana by July 10 except for the southwest corner where planting can occur up to July 15.

(Continued on Page 4)

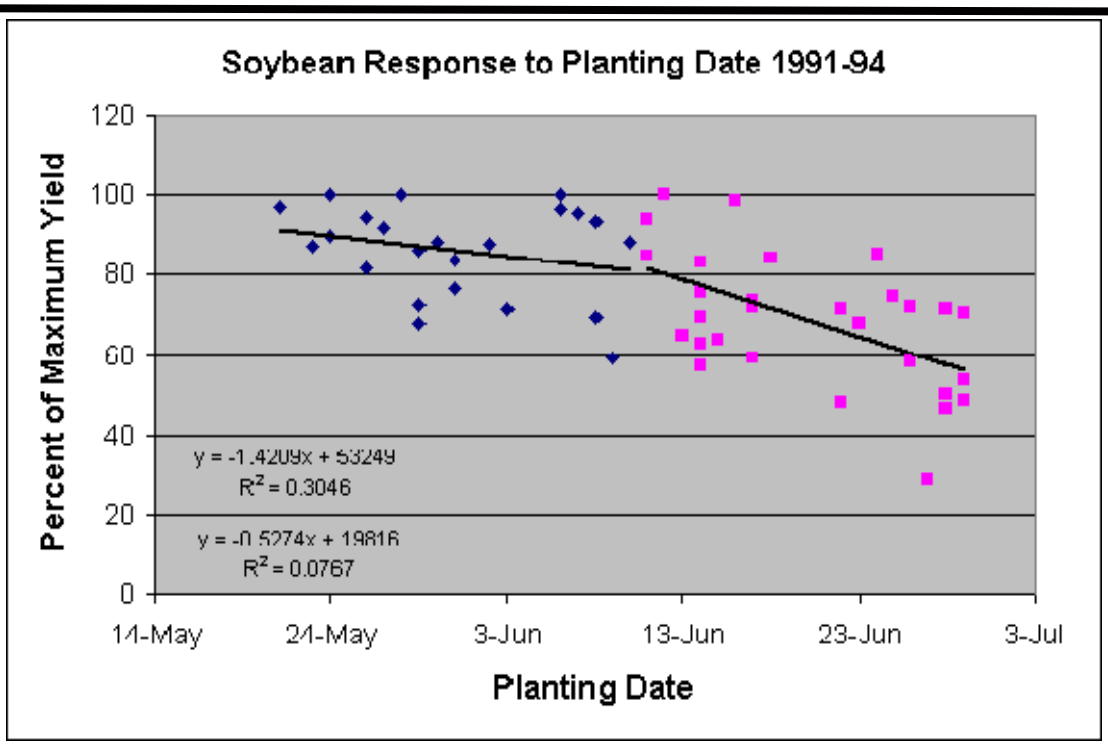
Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday June 29, 2008

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2008 thru June 29, 2008				
	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)												
Chalmers_5W	83	51	70	-4	1.30	3		11.50	+0.34	35	941	-189
Francesville	81	50	69	-3	1.21	4		10.32	-0.95	37	935	-86
Valparaiso_AP_I	84	49	71	-1	0.31	3		5.48	-6.44	30	969	-16
Wanatah	86	47	69	-3	0.71	3	74	8.90	-2.38	37	893	-36
Winamac	85	52	71	-2	2.06	6	67	12.38	+1.11	39	945	-76
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	85	49	69	-4	1.07	4		11.53	-0.21	40	918	-148
South_Bend	87	48	71	-2	0.64	5		8.49	-2.54	35	983	+19
Young_America	83	50	70	-3	1.31	4		14.63	+3.80	36	968	-64
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	84	51	69	-3	1.58	6	64	12.87	+1.75	40	913	-1
Fort_Wayne	85	53	71	-3	2.33	5		12.97	+2.67	43	1031	+14
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	86	52	71	-4	1.43	3		24.84	+12.73	38	970	-235
Perrysville	89	54	74	+1	0.95	3	77	19.57	+7.57	38	1113	-1
Spencer_Ag	89	55	73	+0	1.46	5		27.29	+14.60	42	1071	-39
Terre_Haute_AFB	88	54	73	-2	0.97	4		21.33	+9.52	32	1164	-35
W_Lafayette_6NW	85	50	72	-1	1.73	5	71	13.60	+2.40	44	1032	-7
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	89	58	74	+0	1.14	4		20.93	+9.87	44	1189	+3
Greenfield	88	54	71	-3	1.11	5		21.09	+9.37	46	1028	-90
Indianapolis_AP	89	56	74	-1	1.13	5		15.66	+4.60	40	1215	+29
Indianapolis_SE	88	51	71	-4	1.53	4		17.71	+6.41	40	1021	-140
Tipton_Ag	88	50	71	-2	0.94	5	75	14.12	+3.03	43	967	-27
East Central(6)												
Farmland	87	51	70	-2	1.58	5	72	14.14	+2.77	42	946	-13
New_Castle	86	53	70	-2	1.76	4		18.59	+6.28	43	959	-25
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	91	58	77	-1	1.15	3		17.19	+5.07	33	1441	+6
Freelandville	90	57	75	+0	1.61	2		20.09	+7.62	37	1228	-21
Shoals_8S	91	52	73	-1	1.35	1		18.21	+4.95	38	1130	-66
Stendal	91	58	76	+0	1.61	3		21.47	+7.85	48	1334	+6
Vincennes_5NE	92	60	76	+2	1.02	1	75	16.57	+4.10	32	1291	+42
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	90	56	75	+2	1.38	5		16.11	+2.69	54	1315	+118
Oolitic	89	53	72	-2	1.04	1	75	19.52	+6.88	39	1069	-59
Tell_City	91	59	76	+0	1.90	4		17.14	+3.61	34	1387	+43
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	90	54	72	+0	2.03	4		16.76	+4.81	43	1099	+59
Greensburg	89	54	72	-1	1.31	4		20.68	+8.38	41	1154	+45
Scottsburg	90	54	74	+0	2.49	4		16.96	+4.70	42	1289	+49

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.

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



Related References

USDA-NASS. 2008. Indiana Crop & Weather Report. USDA, National Ag Statistics Service. [On-line]. Available at http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/Publications/Crop_Progress_&_Condition/2008/wc061608.pdf. [URL accessed 6/18/08].

Article URL: http://www.kingcorn.org/news/articles.08/LatePlantedSoy-0618.html

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The INDIANA CROP & WEATHER REPORT (USPS 675-770), (ISSN 0442-817X) is issued weekly April through November by the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145. Periodicals/Second Class postage paid at Lafayette IN. For information on subscribing, send request to above address. POSTMASTER: Send address change to the USDA, NASS, Indiana Field Office, 1435 Win Hentschel Blvd, Suite 110, West Lafayette IN 47906-4145.