

# Indiana Crop & Weather Report

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PURDUE UNIVERSITY 1148 AGAD BLDG, ROOM 223 WEST LAFAYETTE IN 47907-1148 Phone (765)494-8371 FAX (765)494-4315

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### **CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 15**

Crop progress remains slow due to continued we conditions according to the Indian Agricultural Statistics Service. Heavy rainfall on aready saturated soil caused ponding in many areas. Dryer soil conditions are needed for applying nitrogen to corn, herbicides to corn and soybeans, replanting drowned out crops, as well as for baling alfalfa.

#### CORN AND SOYBEANS

Corn planting is complete, although replanting is necessary in many areas. Condition of the crop is 2 percent good to excellent, 38 percent fair, and 0 percent poor to very poor. Soybean planting is 93 percent complete. This is well ahead of43 percent last year, and the average of 82 percent. By region soybean planting is 97 percent complete in the north, 97 percent complete in the central, and 79 percent complete in the south. Soybeans will also need to be replanted in many drowned out areas.

#### WINTER WHEAT

Winter wheat **condition** is rated 66 percent good **o** excellent, compared with 34 percent at this time lats year. Statewide, 96 percent of the wheat i**sheaded**, compared with 95 percent last year and the average of 99 percent. Ripening of the crop has been slowed **b** cool, wet weather.

#### **OTHER CROPS**

**Pasture condition** was rated 12 percent excellent, 57 percent good, 27 percent fair, 3 percent poor and1 percent very poor. Transplanting of**tobacco** is 45 percent complete. First cutting of**alfalfa** is 36 percent complete.

#### **DAYS SUITABLE and SOIL MOISTURE**

For the week ending Friday, 1.8 days were rate suitable for fieldwork. Topoil moisture was rated 42 percent adequate and 58 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture was rated 50 percent adequate and 6 percent surplus.

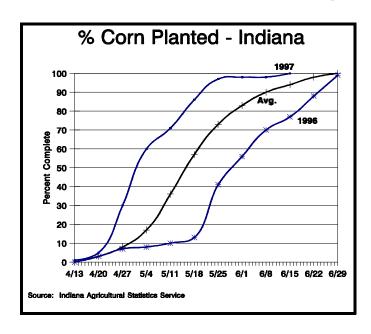
CROP PROGRESS							
Crop	This Last Week Week		Last Year	5-Year Avg			
		Per	Percent				
Soybeans Planted	93	89	43	82			
Winter Wheat Headed	96	80	95	99			

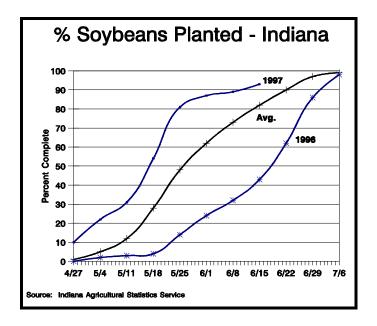
CROP CONDITION								
Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel- lent			
Corn	1	9	38	48	4			
Winter Wheat 6/15	1	4	29	55	11			
Winter Wheat 1996	6	20	42	29	3			
Pasture	1	3	27	57	12			

Soil Moisture						
	This Week	Last Week	Last Year			
		Percent				
Topsoil		0	•			
Very Short	0	0	0			
Short	0	0	0			
Adequate	42	31	19			
Surplus	58	69	81			
Subsoil						
Very Short	0	0	0			
Short	0	0	0			
Adequate	50	43	29			
Surplus	50	57	71			

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

# **Crop Progress**





# Soybeans Planted in Atrazine-treated Acreage

- This article is a reprint from last years newsletter about this same time. My how time flies!
- It is not labeled to plant soybeans in a fied previously (same year) treated with atrazine Purdue does not recommend this practice.

Due to the lost corn standsfrom flooding many growers are seriously thinking about replanting d soybeans. However, many of these fields have already been treated with atrazine. Questions we'r getting from growers is how can I determine how much atrazine is still in the soil (applied more than a month ago) and is this enough to injure soybeans.

The answers to these questions depends **a** several factors. First, the initial rate of the atrazi**a** (pounds active ingredient) must be known. Obviously, the chances of raising a soybean crop is less riskyfi 1.0 pound of atrazine per acre was applied versus 2.0 pounds. Secondly, how long has the atrazine bea applied and what isthe soil type and pH of the treated fields? Without getting drawn into predicting levels of atrazine residues based on half-lives in various soil types, in general, much of the atrazine applieda month ago is still present in the soil.

Atrazine breaks down in the soil by two major degradation methods: microbial and hydrolysis. Ira general sense, atrazine persistence is increasedri soils that are high in pH (>7.0) and when conditions are cool and dry. Conversely, warm and wet soils with a low pH will promote atrazine breakdown.

Soybeans are sensitive to low levels  $\phi$  atrazine. As a rule of thumb, 0.25 ppm of atrazinesi usually enough to kill or severely injure soybeans That's roughly equivalent to 0.25 pounds of atrazine in the top 3 inches of soil (1 acre of soil = 1,000,00 pounds in top 3 inches).

How to quantify atrazine residues? At this late date, a chemical analysis of the soil may be the quickest option to obtain usefulnformation. There are a number of private labs that will test soil for atrazine. Price per sample may range from \$40 to \$75 Typically, the numbers reported will be in ppm's. Turn around time is about a week to ten days. The Plan and Pest Diagnostic Lab has a list of private labs that perform this service.

Advantages: Quick.
Disadvantages: Expensive, test only as good as the sample pulled.

(Continued on Page 4.)

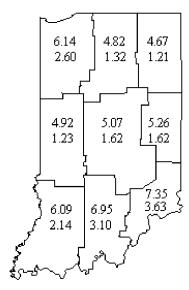
# Average Daily Values for week ending Monday morning June 16, 1997

		Air			Precipitation				Growing Degree Days		
Area	Station	Ten	nperati	ıre	Past	Since	DN Since	Past	Since	DN Since	
		Max	Min	DN	Week	April 1	April 1	Week	April 1	April 1	
NW	Wanatah	78	51	-3	3.01	10.98	+1.58	116	600	-111	
	Kentland	78	57	-3	1.43	8.65	92	127	679	-157	
	Winamac	78	57	-1	1.34	9.22	08	127	638	-171	
NC	South Bend	78	55	-2	.55	6.05	-3.03	121	600	-133	
	Waterford Mill	s 80	53	-2	1.25	7.75	75	123	615	-158	
NE	Prairie Height	s 79	56	+0	1.10	7.59	-1.40	125	606	-51	
	Columbia City	79	57	+0	.97	9.30	+.10	128	614	-117	
	Fort Wayne	79	57	-2	.88	9.33	+.68	129	624	-162	
	Bluffton	79	60	-1	1.15	10.43	+.96	137	653	-176	
WC	West Lafayette	78	59	-1	2.50	14.01	+4.54	131	690	-116	
	Lafayette	77	57	-2	2.49	10.90	+1.43	125	739	-67	
	Perrysville	78	59	-3	.21	7.05	-3.66	134	733	-269	
	Crawfordsville	78	57	-2	1.04	8.53	89	123	675	-139	
	Terre Haute 8s	80	56	-3	1.65	12.13	+1.95	130	802	-135	
C	Tipton	76	56	-3	2.20	12.11	+2.65	116	620	-163	
	Indianapolis	77	61	-2	.02	6.62	-2.87	137	731	-196	
	Indian Creek	79	58	-2	.94	9.91	20	131	754	-135	
EC	Farmland	79	58	+0	.64	9.31	17	132	679	-77	
	Liberty	78	58	-1	.64	9.35	-1.03	130	719	-164	
SW	Vincennes	79	60	-2	1.41	10.22	68	141	845	-141	
	Dubois	78	59	-3	.33	13.53	+2.27	131	800	-148	
	Evansville	78	62	-4	1.27	12.36	+1.71	143	870	-248	
SC	Bedford	78	57	-3	.38	13.00	+2.07	125	773	-143	
	Louisville	77	62	-3	.27	9.83	83	142	884	-201	
SE	Butlerville	79	58	-3	1.03	11.21	+.86	132	742	-278	
DM -	NN = departure from normal										

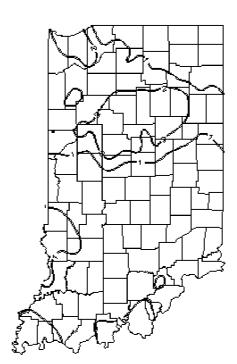
DN = departure from normal.

Growing Degree Days = daily mean - 50 (below 50 adjusted to 50, above 86 adjusted to 86.)

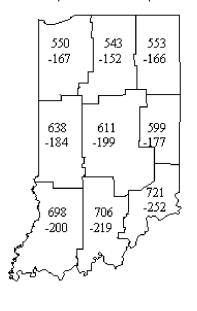
Rainfall for Past 4 Weeks and Departure from Normal



Rainfall of 1 Inch or More for Past 7 Days as of Monday morning



Growing Degree Days and Departure since April 1



## Soybeans (continued)

If planting soybeans in a field treated with atrazine, do not use soybean herbicides containing metribuzin (Sencor, Lexone, Canopy) or an "additive effect" withhe atrazine will most likely occur resulting in injury. Chances are, no herbicide will be necessary when planting the soybeans. Just plant the soybeas and apply a postemergence product later if needed. And if the soybeans do die from the atrazine, at least you will not have more added herbicide costs to this field.

Remember: This is very risky. Growers need to be aware that severe injury to soybeans may occur. A safer option would be to plant sorghum.

-- Dan Childs, Weed Science, Purdue University

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